THE
AUBURN COURIER

Microfilmed for:
ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
Auburn, Indiana

STARTS WITH

JAN 4 1877

MICRO PHOTO DIVISION
BELL & HOWELL COMPANY

IL

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 4th, 1877. Number 1.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ... $1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

RICKEL and TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Mood

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo Indiana. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLU

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and cCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House on Main Street over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Barry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo S Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Thought so Too.

Detroit Free Press

As a citizen was driving up Jefferson avenue in a cutter, yesterday, keeping to the right, as the law directs, he encountered a man coming down in a similar rig. The latter wouldn't turn out and presently the horses came to a stand-still, with noses almost touching.

"Why don't you turn out," shouted the man going up.

The other stood up in his sleigh with unsteady motion, looked right and left, and thickly answered back:

"Which one of you is hollering at me?"

"Which one? Why there is only one of me."

"Zhat so? Looks to me zif there was two horses' and two cuzzers right ahead."

"I guess you are drunk," said the man going up, as he pulled clear of the track to get by.

"I zink so. I can see fourteen street-cars down here, plain's day, though I know zhat they never 'low over ten to get on one switch at once. Want to drive zhis horse down town for me?"

* * *

An English clergyman at St. Leonards-on-Sea has a brave footman. Early in December the burglar tore out a bar from the boot-room window and entered the parsonage. The footman slept near the pantry, and was disturbed by hearing something fall. He opened his door and seeing a light in the pantry, went out, taking a sword stick. He shouted out

"Whose there?"

Immediately a man put his head out of the pantry door and whistled.

The footman sprang forward and struck the man twice on the head. The burglar ran towards the outer doors, carrying a part of the plate in an apron, but being struck by the footman, he fell between the doors and dropped his plunder. The next moment the footman was struck voilently on the head and arm by another man from behind. The men then ran out the back door, which the footman had bolted, and went for his master. In the pantry was found the rest of the plate, collected and ready to be carried off. The only thing taken was the footman's watch and chain.

* * *

Vermont people tell this for a fact: A young widower in Windham county not far from Brattleboro, who was greatly in need of a housekeeper, rode day after day in vain search for a hired girl. At last, almost discouraged, he drew up at a small dwelling among the hills.

"Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do work in a farmhouse?"

"Where are you from?" asked the old man, viewing the handsome horse and buggy with a critical air.

"My name is ——, and I am from —"

"Oh, ya'as, I've hern of ye; ye lost yer wife a spell ago. Wal, I've got six gals—good gals, too—and ye may take yer pick among 'em for a wife; they wouldn't none of them think of goin' out to work. Should as full as lives you'd take Hannah, because she's the oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good, seeing as she's near sighted, and can't hear so well. But if ye don't want her ye can take yer pick o' t'others."

The widower went in, selected the best looking one, drove to a Justice's, was married, and carried home that night a permanent housekeeper, who proves so far to be in every way satisfactofy.

* * *

How Jinks was Counted Out

Mrs. Jinks was seated before the fire trying to knot in the toe-end of her stocking to keep things from dropping through that she expected Kris Kringle to put into it last night, hanging to the mantel-pece. Jinks entered full of 'ice-water' and 'enthusiasm,' turned loose fourteen packs of shooting-crackers on fire into the room, threw his hat at the clock on the mantel-piece and commenced an Indian war-dance, yelling like Comanche Bill, "Here I am, Nancy, Woop-ee! Look out! I'm red hot, bilin' full, and still a heatin'! Rah! Nancy, I'm a walkin' volcano right now. It's runin' out my ears, and if you ain't ready to die, leave, for I'm a b-a-d man, and I don't intend to stand any more foolishness from that old pug nosed, long-jawed, cat-eyed mother-in-law o' mine any longer, nor you either. Do you under—" Just then things turned very dark to Jinks and all was quiet. Mrs. Jinks put the skillet back on the stove, opened the doors to let the smoke out, hung up her stocking, and went over to see her mother, leaving Jinks doubled up in one corner of the room, nursing a badly bruised nose and wondering whether he was inside the cannon when it went off or on the top of it when it bursted. There are times in the lives of women when 'forbearance ceases to be a virtue,' and the time for Mrs. Jinks to lift the friendly skillet and lay Jinks out had come when he came home in Tam O'Shanter's fix. "Roarin' fou' an' unco' happy."

A CHRISTMAS DINNER.

A Holiday Table all alone with one Guest and one Ghost.

"What do you do on Christmas-day on board of a ship at sea?" said a World reporter to an old salt yesterday.

"What do we do?" said the mariner, "why we don't do anything, and that's where the day is different from others days. It's all the same as a Sunday, you see, arter we gits washed down in the morning, we jist lays off and does nothing, 'cept to make and take in sail. Then we has plum-duff for dinner, grog on Christmas night—thats about all. I mind one Christmas, though, when I got a feed that I'll never forget if I live a thousand years. The way of it were: I was comin' home in the ship Mount Vernon, with Capt'n Bill Abrams, and we'd got to the longitude of about forty degrees or thereabouts, when one night we hauled the jib down and some of the hands went out for stow it. Its a mighty nasty sail to stow in a hard breeze of wind, unless you keep her off, which they never would do in that ship and one of the chaps, by some means, missed his hold and went overboard. The helm was put down at once, and when her head got to the east'ard we got a boat down and me and three other chaps got into her and pulled off, lookin' for our shipmate. We didn't find him, and that wern't all, we lost the ship, and arter pullin' about for and hour or two, we give up and let her lay till daylight. When it come, there we was, in an open boat in the middle of the ocean and not a sail in sight anywhere. It ain't no use tryin' to tell you of our sufferin' for the next week, for I can't do it. One of us died on the sixth day, and on the seventh another chap in the course of the night got crazy and jumped overboard, and on the eighth day me and Bill Murray was left alone in the boat. Me and him had been a chawin' away on our sea boots for the past three days, but both of us felt that we must have somethin' more nourishin', or we'd croak sartin'. Somehow or other I got kind of skared at Bill, and he were the same of me, and we each took a end of the boat, and kept our knives in our hand.

'Tom,' says he at last, 'these are hard times.'

'Your right,' says I, 'they are.'

'If it's got to be done,' says he, 'let's do it fair, and draw for it.'

'Good enough,' says I, and with that unlays the end of the boats painter, and cuts off two yarns of different length, and holds his hands out for me to come and choose, sayin' 'the longest man wins'.

I creeped for'ard as well as I could, for I were blessed weak, and I drawed the longest yarn. That day was Christmas, sir, and that day I had a feed. Two days arter, I was picked up by the the ship Nonpareil, and what were left of Bill, were hove overboard. If you'd like to stand somethin', sir, I think I could stand it now, cause I always feels melancholy when I think of Bill."

* * *

Fritz's Troubles.

Fritz has had more trouble with his neighbors. This time he determined to appeal to the majesty of law, and accordingly consulted a legal gentleman.

'How vas dose tings?' he said.

'Vell, a vallar's got a garden, und der odder vallare got some shickens eat 'em up. Don't you got some law for dot?'

'Some one's chickens have been destroying your garden?' asked the lawyer.

'Straw in mine garden? Nein, it vas vegetables.

'And the chickens committed depredations on them?'

'Ish dot so?' asked Fritz in atonishment.

And you want to sue him for damages?' continued the lawyer.

'Yaas. Gott for tamages, und der gabbages, und der lettuges?'

'Did you notify him to keep his chickens up?'

'Yaas, I did nodify him.'

'And what did he say?'

'He nodify me to go to haal, and wipe mine shin off down mine vest.'

'And he refused to comply with your demand?'

'Hey?'

'He allowed his chickens to run at large?'

'Yaas, some vas large und some vas leedle vallars, but dey bos scratch mine garten more as der sefen dines ideh.'

'Well, you want to sue him?'

'Yaas, I vant to sue him to make von blank fence ub sixdeen feed his house all aroundt, vot der tam shicken don't got ofer.'

The lawyer told him that he could not compel him to build such a fence and Fritz left in rage, exclaiming:

'Next summer time I raise me shickens, to, you bate! I raise fidin, py tam! Vipe off you vest down.'

TWAIN INTERVIEWED.

The Humorist Disclaims all Responsibility for the State of the Country.

[New York World.]

Mr. Mark Twain has been "hanging around" New Yoak with a great deal of mischief in his eye for several days. He says positively that he came down from Hartford with no other purpose than to buy a boot jack for the holidays and meekly to eat his atom of the New England dinner, but the officials at the St James hotel, where he has retained a bed, affirm that his goings and comings have been, if not mysterious enough to excite suspicion, at all events marked, and it is not denied by any one that the sugar loaf seal-skin cap with which he has seen fit to adorn his head is quite large enough to hold a very fair supply of "papers and documents," in adition to its usual miscellaneous cargo. It is doutless well remembered that Mark Twain took what with other men might be called an "active part" in the republican canvass last fall—so active that Rumor, with her 18,762 tongues, loudly proclaimed his zeal to be begotten of an ambition to be appointed statistician of deaths, or some other office congenial with his temperament, his movements since the campaign have therefore been watched with some interest, not to say alarm, by all lovers of political veracity. The exact date of his arrival in this city is shrouded in the deepest mystery. Either he registered under an assumed name, affixed his solemn signature to a napkin and announced his arrival by "chucking" it at the head of the dignified clerk, or, as is quite likely, avoided the form altogether, for certain it is that neither the name nor the well known initials 'M. T.' appear upon the hotel records. Possibly he couldn't have tarried here even longer and escaped unperceived but for the absurd dignity of a waiter who said he'd be vummed if he was going to crawl around on the floor and pull tacks out of the carpet with his teeth, "not to please no gentleman as he ever waited on." This, to use a parliamentary term, "gave him away," and after incessant waiting and watching a reporter of the World succeeded in intercepting him and it may be said, in frustrating any contemplated nefarious design, as Mr. Twain began rapidly to pack his valise on the instant of the reporter's arrival and smiling the sad, wan smile of an unearthed coyote, fled with all possible speed to the depot.

At the moment of his discovery Mr. Twain may not have been reading a special despatch from Zach Chandler, but he was certainly not reading the Bible. It may not have been a note from Kellogg instructing him to indite a hymn for the down trodden republican negroes of Louisiana that he crumpled into a wad behind his back on seeing the reporter, and subsequently devoured in mouthfulls, his eyes meanwhile fixed religiously on the gas fixtures overhead, but this by no means proves that it wasn't. Indeed, there was an air of guilt about Mr. Twain that no extraneous observations upon the state of the Sabbath school in New Zealand availed in the least to dispel.

"Mr. Twain," said the reporter, "what have you to say on the political situation?"

"Sir," replied Mr. Twain, bundling a long white garment into his valise, "it is mixed."

"And?" said the reporter.

"I didn't mix it and I don't know who did, and I can't straighten it, and I don't know who can and—what do you think, sir, of paving Broadway with—"

"Excuse me, Mr. Twain, now there are the southern outrages———"

"Never heard of them, never, never, never."

"Never heard of them, Mr. Twain?"

"No, sir; I never did (by this time Mr. Twain had one side of his bag packed, and was sitting on it); ain't in my line; let's talk of something else."

"Mr. Twain, I understand you voted the republican ticket?"

"Yes, sir; where's the whisk broom? Ah here it is, in you go. Sir, would you journey through life swiftly and in peace?"

"Yes," replied the reporter; "but Mr. Twain———"

"Never mind the buts. You must make a rule of always packing the whisk-broom first. Now the pipe and the Bible, and then I'm all packed; must go; got to catch a train in three minuts; good-by; and in a twinklin Mr. Twain was on his way to Hartford.

The reporter turned sadly to leave when the pensive voice of the republican politician was again heard, and turning aroud he beheld Mr. Twain, with his body in and his head out of the elevator.

"I say, now, you had better not print the information I've given you."

"Why not?"

"Because it's private; if you do I'll kill one of the editors you can't spare; I will, I will. Merry Christmas."

WOES OF A WART.

How a Man Feels With a Conspicuous Excrescence On the End of His Proboscis.

[Chicago Times']

Mr. Homer Hawkins is a blighted being—a blighted being with a wart on the end of its nose. The world looks dark and dreary to a man with a wart on the end of his nose. The sun may shine, but it shines not for him. The flowers may bloom, but their beauty and fragrance are not for him. Think of a man inhaling the perfume of a flower with a nose with a wart on the end of it! The heavens may be blue, but they bring no holy calm to the soul of a man with a wart in the end of his nose. All nature may smile, but no ray of happiness gladdens his gloomy heart. The world is a desert dryar, arid to such a man. Life is an empty bauble and existence a curse. He may be wealthy, but riches will not take the wart off the end of his nose. He may have genius, but the cold relentless world frowns upon genius with a wart on the end of its nose. He may possess a kindly heart and generous impulse, but the jeering world questions the motives of a man with a wart on the end of his nose. It never goes below the wart. Whatever may be the qualities of his mind or heart, it passes the man with a wart on the end of his nose coldly by. He is an insignificant, low-spirited being, is the man with a wart on the end of his nose, without love, without happiness and without hope. From the very hour when Mr. Homer Hawkins was big enough to see the wart on the end of his and to observe that the rest of the world had no wart on the end of its nose, he became a low-spirited being. That wart crushed out the happiness of his boyhood. That wart crushed out the natural sweetness of his nature and destroyed the bloom and freshness of existence. That wart followed him through life, and though now he is a middle-aged man, that wart still rankles in his bosom and blooms on his nose. He is a disappointed, cheerless man, whose life has been a miserable failure through having a wart on the end of his nose. If the world in general had a wart on the end of its nose, Mr. Hawkins might well be proud of the wart on the end of his nose. As warts go, it is a beautiful wart. It is a wart of fine, well developed proportions. It sits gracefully on the very tip end of his nose. It is a seed wart without the liability to decay and pass away. If everybody wore warts on the ends of their noses, a great many of them would look with feelings of bitter envy upon Mr. Hawkins's wart. It would make him respected and looked up to. People would say that Mr. Hawkins's nose was elegantly wart-mounted. Society would exclaim, "What a beautiful nose!" The people with weak, puny, diminutive warts would shrink away, be cast down and thrown into utter insignificance by Mr. Hawkins's wart. Mr. Hawkins has often felt this way, and wished that everybody had warts on the ends of their noses. But the usual and most desirable nose has no wart on the end of it, and the cruel world laughs and jeers at Mr. Hawkins.

* * *

Gabriel Amusing Himself.

New York World

'I hope your honor will be as lenient as possible,' said John Van Drahl's brother to the recorder in Hoboken yesterday morning, as John Van Drahl was arraigned for drunkeness.

John, who had been arrested Thursday night while driving furiously up and down the Hoboken streets with a thousand-dollar team, is charged by his neighbors with occasionally blowing a big tin horn, under the impression that he is the angel Gabriel.

'Why?' inquired his honor, in response to John's brother's appeal.

'Because he is liable to occasional fits of insanity.'

"Do you pretend to say that it was insanity that caused him to get drunk on Hoboken beer last night?" asked his honor with great severity.

'I presume it was.'

'And to drive at an unlawful rate of speed on Washington street to the peril of foot-passengers, at the same time shouting so loudly as to frighten them away, 'That the end of the world had come?'

'I presume so, your honor. He does curious things sometimes.'

'What does he do?'

'He takes a horn on top of his barn at night, and——'

'Where do you say he takes a horn?' interrupted his honor.

'On top of his barn and he——'

'That's a most extraordinary place. Is there no saloon near?'

'No, sir. He blows it all night long some times.'

'Blows it! Blows what? The barn?'

'No sir, the horn. It's a tin horn your honor, a very large one.'

'Don't trifle with this court, sir, if you want any leniency shown.'

'No, sir. And he fights with his family, sir. A little while ago he shot two men.'

'Shot two men!' exclaimed the court.

'Yes, sir because they laughed at him. He's wealthy, sir, and has a farm of his own in Seacaucus, and does no work himself.

'Oh! A gentleman farmer.'

'Yes, sir.'

'And amuses himself like that?'

'Yes sir.'

John Van Drahl, the court finds you guilty, but in view of the extenuating circumstances just explained by your brother you are find $10. But don't choose Hoboken the next time you travel for amusement.

OUR CENTENNIAL CHURCH.

A Few Facts in Regard to its History, Cost and General Appearance.

The work on the new Presbyterian church, on south Jackson street, has progressed so far that the end of this week will see its completion. It was the intention at first to dedicate it on the last sunday in the centennial year, but owing to several causes, this was found to be impossible, and the members were reluctantly compelled to pospone the ceremonies.

The church is the finest, costliest and most complete in all its appointments of any in the county, and a brief description will therefore be interesting. The lot upon which it is erected, was purchased at a cost of $400, some years ago by the ladies of the society. Upon this lot it was decided to erect a church less than a year ago, and the contract was let by Messrs. Joseph Abright, E. D. Hartman and S. B. Miller, the trustees, to Bumpus & Hollinger. Under the supervision of these gentlemen, the entire work, except the seating was performed and the result is seen in the excellent workmanship and substantial character of the building, as both the gentleman are skilled mechanics themselves, and have therefore been able to see that everything was done correctly and in good style. The architects were Gibbs & Moser, of Toledo, Ohio. The masonry was laid under the direction of Al. Wheaton, and the brick work by Geo. Picker.

The structure itself is of a modified Gothic style of architecture. Below is a room which will not be completed until next season. This is intended for Sunday schools and lecture purposes. Above this is the main audience room, in which the regular meetings will be held. This has a seating capacity of 500. It is provided with a desk and chairs instead of the cumbersome pulpit, and seatings used in older style of churches.

Like many of the churches erected of later years, the ceiling is replaced by a lattice truss roof, which gives the inside of the church a lofty appearance unatainable without its use.

All the wood work which is made of oak, walnut and spruce pine is oiled and varnished, showing the natural grain of the wood.

Stoves are dispensed with, and the entire building is heated by a furnace of the most approved pattern, furnished by Mr. J. L. Davis.

Gas is used in lighting instead of oil, thus adding much to the cleanliness of of the church, and lessening the chances of explosions and fires.

The windows are of stained and enameled glass, which is also an innovation in our style of home churches.

The building committe, upon whom the care and attention to details involved in building the church fell, were E. E. Williams, R. Elson and Dr. Allen.

The church has a membership of 115, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Henry Johnson.

It is hoped to pay off the entire cost of building in all, before the church is dedicated.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Every reader and thinking man in the state who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for at least one of the editions of the Sentinel. Farmers, Merchants and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Weekly Sentinel will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than Compare Favorably with any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be Newsy, Literary, and full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

TERMS.

Invariably cash in advance.

DAILY.

1 Copy one year	$10 00

WEEKLY

1 Copy one year	$ 1 50
Clubs of four one year	5 00
Clubs of ten one year	12 00
Clubs of twenty one year	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club, furnished free.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO,
Indianapolis, Ind.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 23 Barclay Street, New York.

THE NIGHT BEFORE NEW YEARS.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

The trees on the hillside stand cheerless and lone;
The leaves of the woodland are scattered and strown;
The harvest is gathered; the meadows are bare;
And the snowflakes are falling like down through the air.

The windows are frosted with crystalline leaves;
The glittering icicles cling to the eaves;
The night-wind is wailing, o'er mountain and plain,
With a sound like the moan of a mortal in pain.

'Tis the night before New Year's. Time, hoary and gray,
While the sands in his glass are fast gliding away,
Lifts the curtain that hides every mortal from sight,
And beholds the whole world and its wonders to-night.

The gaslights are gleaming in Vanity Fair,
While beauty and fashion are worshiping there;
Where envy, where malice and selfishness reign;
Where the lowly are greeted with haughty disdain;

Where flowers are fragrant in many a bower;
Where men are displaying their riches and power;
Where red wine is running in bounteous flow;
Where diamonds are sparkling on bosoms of snow;

Where money is better than genius or brains;
Where music is heard in voluptuous strains;
Where wild eyes are glancing at each lovely face;
Where gay forms are dancing in satin and lace;

Where the prodigal squanders the ill-gotten gain
That his miserly father has hoarded in vain;
Where revelry dwells; where the reckless will cry:
"Let us dance and be glad, *for to-morrow we die!*"

In many a desolate hovel, to-night,
The poor and the friendless are hidden from sight;
Where the doors and the windows are broken and old;
Where the cupboard is empty, the hearthstone is cold;

Where, wearily working in hunger and dirt,
The sewing-girl sings her sad "song of the shirt;"
Where mothers are sighing o'er hopes that have fled;
Where children are crying and begging for bread;

Where vice in its hideous garb is revealed;
Where strong men are raging; where crime is concealed;
Where forms that were lovely, and cheeks that were fair,
Are wretched with woe, and are haggard with care;

Where beggars are crouching in squalor and cold;
Where misers are counting their ill-gotten gold.
Heaven pity the poor, and the ones led astray;
May their woes and their burdens be banished away.

In many a home on this bountiful earth,
A bright fire burns on the family hearth,
And innocent pleasures and pastimes are seen,
Where nothing is heard that is vulgar and mean;
Where friendship and filial affection are found;
Where kind words are spoken, and comforts abound;
Where the needy are clothed, and the hungry are fed;
Where *God* is revered, and the *Bible* is read;

Where family voices are blended in song;
Where nothing is seen of oppression and wrong;
Where the father each night, with an unselfish prayer,
Commits his loved flock to the Lord's tender care.

Though over the wide world we wander and roam,
We find in no place the pleasures of home;
The world-weary come from a far-distant land,
To meet with a welcome and clasp of the hand.

The sailor, afar on the billowy main,
Is longing to be with his loved ones again.
O home! thy sweet joys are more lasting and fair
Than all the wild follies of Vanity Fair.

O Vanity Fair! what hunger and care,
What pitiful scenes of distress and despair,
What moments of anguish, and hours of woe,
You bring to the bosoms of beings below!

You prodigals, wasting your substance away;
You libertines, hastening to early decay;
You maidens, fast losing your beauty and bloom—
Why rush with such reckless resolve to the tomb?

You wrest from the lowly the comforts they need,
To revel in riot, and grovel in greed;
Never knowing the joys of a satisfied mind;
Never being a blessing to one of your kind.

You creatures that cower in hunger and cold;
You pitiful wrecks that are friendless and old;
You heart-broken sinners, now loaded with care,
Are drinking the dregs of earth's Vanity Fair.

You hands that are idle, in haunts that are low,
May find in employment a cure for your woe;
You forms that are fading, be hopeful and brave,
And look to the Lord for the comforts you crave.

You beings of earth who are sordid and vain,
Why struggle for greatness, and grovel for gain?
All grandeur must come to the coffin and shroud;
"Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

All hearts that are human have hopes of their own;
There are hundreds renowned; there are millions unknown;
Some are merry and young; some are wretched and old;
Some are timid and weak; some are valiant and bold;

Some are holy and pure; some are sinful and vain;
Some are doing good deeds; some are striving for gain;
Some are softened by love; some are hardened by crime;
And all are the sport and the playthings of time.

'Tis the night before New Year's; the morrow will dawn;
The year, with its pleasures and griefs, will be gone;
The bells will ring gayly, with sounds of good cheer;
God bless you, and give you a Happy New Year.

THE BAMBER FORTUNE.

A New Year's Story.

On the last day of the old year Mrs. Bamber entered her shop and served her customers abstractedly, for her mind was full of trouble. She was the most cheerful and sprightly of little women, with bright, keen, blue eyes, a ruddy bloom in her soft, wrinkled cheeks, and flaxen hair arranged in stiff curls about her forehead; but to-day the demand of a small boy, in shrill tones, for a bottle of Bamber's Drops failed to produce the delight usually manifested by her under such circumstances. Bamber's Drops was the remedy of her late husband for all the ills flesh is heir to, and Mrs. Bamber believed in it firmly with the ardor of a sanguine nature and loving heart. The late Dr. Bamber's star had set in sadness and gloom before an unsympathizing world had consented to take his panacea by the teaspoonful. As far as the will of one fragile and very determined woman could make the world rescind its objections Mrs. Bamber had prepared herself for the battle. When the small boy had taken himself off with his purchase she leaned her elbow on the counter and sighed deeply.

"To think of the Platts coming to this! If Archibald was alive, instead of only his wife! He knew a deal about law, poor dear, and needed to, what with imitators and spurious articles to injure the trade. I would sell out and give them every penny if I could find a purchaser, and it wasn't all so sudden. Archibald was grateful to his dying breath, and I'm not likely to forget that we owe everything to Dr. Platt. Dear, dear! Five thousand dollars, or a foreclosed mortgage. I tell you it's pure spite in that Hiram Driggs; he don't know how to behave himself yet as a rich man."

Mrs. Bamber's gaze strayed anxiously about the place, as if searching for a way out of her difficulties. Did the clew actually lie in her grasp without her being aware of it? The shop was very tiny, but exquisitely neat, and the variety of articles for sale, which made it almost a museum, was arranged with a certain artistic perception of harmonious coloring. The late Dr. Bamber had been a chemist, and one side of the place was still devoted to those medicines which a woman may dispense without being a licensed apothecary; but the rest of his stock had been removed across the way to the new drug-store, which was a grief to Mrs. Bamber's soul, and replaced on her shelves with a few books, stationery, and gay worsteds.

"Why should I not be the apothecary after Archibald?" she had said to Dr. Platt, with an energetic nod of the head. "Don't I know as much as Peyton."

Peyton was the rival over the way. Dr. Platt, a rosy, good-natured gentleman, had made some soothing response calculated to mollify feminine vanity, and suggested the stationery department as a fresh field of usefulness.

Mrs. Bamber's eyes rested on the volumes opposite, a package of valentines in which the town indulged at the proper season, a jumping-jack dangling helplessly from a nail. Never by any chance did her gaze wander to the shop window. She went over to the other side and opened a show-case, which contained fat pin-cushions and impossible pen-wipers, articles made by old ladies of the reduced-gentlewoman type and presented here for sale.

"I believe that I would sell my own soul to raise the money and help them out of trouble," said Mrs. Bamber, vehemently; and then she took up a pin-cushion as if in hopes it might turn to gold in her hand. "Pooh! these things have lain here for years. What good are they?"

An aquarium occupied a place in the center of the shop—a crystal house where silky fibers of seaweed grew about mimic grottoes, and fish of metallic hues flashed through the water. A guilty pang smote the little woman at the sight of it. In all these years of hard work and lonely widowhood the aquarium was the only extravagance she had allowed herself, and often would she spend her time of rest gazing into the miniature water-world. If she could now give the money it had cost to the Platt family!

A white gleam came softly through the window from the snow-covered streets; winter seemed to muffle the town of Stoneport in a mantle of silence, setting each household in a separate atmosphere of individuality. Up on the hill, where genteel Stoneport dwelt in large, old-fashioned mansions, the music of sleigh-bells and merry voices was to be heard, but down here, on the main street, the afternoon fell in quiet cold, deserted by traffic as soon as the sun quitted the narrow thoroughfare.

Miss Simmons, the milliner, peered from her window, and Mr. Peyton, the druggist opposite, polished his door-panes mechanically with a bit of chamois leather. The harbor, now dark and wind-fretted, lapped up to Mrs. Bamber's very back door. Pirates might have landed and carried her off at midnight, if they had been disposed, although Mrs. Bamber was not daunted by fear of such violent abduction. In the old days piratical crews in rakish craft from the Spanish Main had not been unknown in the waters of this very harbor, and Stoneport had been more intimately associated with the slave-trade than was good for its reputation at a future date. Like so many towns on the coast of New England, prosperity had ebbed away, the bud of promise been blighted by some mysterious fluctuation of commerce. There were those who detected a righteous Nemesis in the decay of Stoneport, and here it was left to crumble away in the sunshine, a moss-grown memory of the past. The shop-bell rang suddenly, and a girl entered.

"Oh, Mrs. Bamber!" she cried; and, throwing her arms impulsively about the little woman, burst into tears.

The girl was taller and larger than her companion, and yet clung to her.

"Has anything more happened?" inquired Mrs. Bamber, alarmed. "Now don't give way, my dear."

"I can't help it," sobbed the girl, excitedly. "Mr. Driggs has been to see me again. He came to the school-room, with all the children staring, and told me he would not foreclose on the Platt property if I would marry him. Oh, what a cruel, cruel bargain!"

"You never promised—" began Mrs. Bamber, breathlessly.

The girl drew herself up.

"I said no."

Charlotte Eaton was very attractive, certainly, even in her anger, with flushed cheeks and tearful eyes. A little scarlet hood covered her golden hair and gave her something of childish beauty. At this moment there was a stir in the deserted street; people appeared like magic. A sleigh, curved like a shell, and lined with robes of fleecy-white fur, drawn by spirited black horses in flashing harness, and driven by a solemn negro coachman in livery, slowly passed. The sole occupant was a small man, wrapped in sable, with a keen, narrow face, who gazed down on the commotion his splendor excited with irrepressible exultation. This man was Hiram Driggs, and to show himself ostentatiously to his world of Stoneport was a pleasure which had not yet palled on the rich man.

"His mother learned her trade when I did," said Miss Simmons, the milliner, "I am sure nobody thought her son would come to owning everything."

The elder Driggs had, indeed, worked in secret many years, directing little rills of wealth, gleaned from any humble source, to his own dingy warehouse. Miserly and reticent in the extreme, Stoneport had not divined his riches until the son, now 45 years old, suddenly emerged from the bondage in which he had been held by his stern parent while living to assume the role of millionaire. Hence the astonishment of the town; hence Hiram's love of display.

In Mrs. Bamber's shop the two women grew rigid as the sleigh passed, the widow with indignation, and the young schoolmistress with a curious admixture of envy and repulsion. Had she not been urged, nay, almost threatened in all that she held dearest—her plighted troth with Charley Platt—to share the sleigh with its fleecy robes? Might she not save the Platt homestead, indeed, by paying this very price of marrying Hiram Driggs? Mrs. Bamber took her hands.

"Charlotte, let us go to this man and beg him to release them," she said, earnestly. "You must have influence with him."

"I am afraid to go," said Charlotte.

"Afraid! When you are to be Charley's wife? We must fight for him, my dear."

These two champions saw the sins of Mr. Driggs in the light of intense partisanship. He was a mean man, and the power of money would naturally make him tyrannical; moreover, he had selected Charlotte Eaton to fall in love with as the sweetest and most blooming young lady in Stoneport. Hiram Driggs could certainly afford to please himself at last! Unversed in the delicate phases of romance, he could by no means win a smile from Charlotte, and discovered in wrath and consternation that Charley Platt was his rival. He would foreclose and take possession of the house. Stoneport saw in this measure only the grasping tendencies of the man who wished to establish a home, while the victims detected revenge. Probably both factions were wrong.

Mrs. Bamber, with trembling Charlotte by her side, presented herself before the tyrant. He still dwelt in the wing of the warehouse where his father had been contented to abide. Perhaps he was chagrined to be found in the small parlor, which he had furnished with yellow satin curtains and sofas, when he would so soon take possession of the house on the hill. The mission was scarcely a successful one, although Mrs. Bamber made herself spokeswoman on the occasion with all possible energy. She even offered up her shop, since Dr. Platt had given it originally, and was laughed at for her pains. Mr. Hiram Driggs was not a pleasant man to ask for favors, especially when he came quite close to Charlotte and said, harshly: "You know my terms."

After that Mrs. Bamber drew her companion away without another word.

"He is a brute," said the little woman, tingling with mortification at the remembrance of the coarse laugh which had greeted her proposal of yielding up her all.

They met a young man at the corner of the street.

"Take care of her," said Mrs. Bamber, transferring Charlotte to his charge.

"My dear Mrs. Bamber, I do not need the injunction," said Charley Platt in a voice he strove to render steady and cheerful as he drew the girl's hand through his arm with an air of tender protection. Charlotte and Mrs. Bamber looked at each other meaningly; then the latter turned away with a little pang at her heart. These two were made for each other, handsome Charley and pale, frightened Charlotte; but how would it be with them if evil in the shape of Hiram Driggs stepped between? When she reached her own door Mrs. Bamber was not only disturbed and distressed, as she had been all day, but thoroughly out of temper. She would have liked to set the world to rights, and had only succeeded in ruffling her own *amour propre* in the interview with a brusque, rude millionaire. Perhaps it was this mood that made her shake her head at the three pictures in her window.

"Oh, there you are! I only wish I could recover the sum your frames cost me. Old masters, forsooth!"

The pictures were small and dark, as if some shadow obscured their original meaning, even as brambles and moss might have overgrown the artist's grave. The sun shot a golden arrow in the window as Mrs. Bamber paused, and illuminated the dim canvas. Perhaps the radiance of revelation reached her soul in that glimpse, however faintly, the gleam of an angel's wing cleaving the sky, the wonder of the Virgin's up-turned face; but the sunset faded, and Mrs. Bamber was left to sorrowful contemptation of the garish frames. "Some papist trash," she soliloquized. "Whatever possessed me to get 'em new frames? I shall never see the money back, I'll be bound! I'm sure I would be thankful to get $25 apiece, allowing $20 for the frames; and I suppose the pictures are worth $5, if they amount to anything. Nobody will give that, though."

A year before the shop-bell had brought Mrs. Bamber from her supper to the contemplation of a thin, cadaverous stranger of the brigand type, wrapped in a cloak, and with a broad hat drawn over his brows. The man was faint with cold, and coughed dolefully; he had no money and no friends. Mrs. Bamber was not the person to send away such a waif empty-handed. She placed him before the fire in her own tiny kitchen, and made Nanny, her small hand-maiden, serve him with hot tea; she wrote a note to the clergyman, who dispensed charity, to find a lodging; and she finally dispatched him with a bottle of Bamber's Drops as a gift. The stranger lingered in the garret furnished him, reserved, a trifle sinister and only known to smile when Mrs. Bamber preached to him in a language which he but imperfectly understood.

There came a day in rude March, when so many leaves drop from the tree of life, that the foreigner sent for Mrs. Bamber, bequeathing to her solemnly three small pictures set in carved wood.

"They are worth their weight in gold," he had whispered, and turned his inscrutable face—in which there lingered a triumph to the end—to the wall.

Mrs. Bamber had shed a few tears, and carried her gifts home cautiously, as if she held some explosive projectile. The clergyman surveyed the pictures through his spectacles, and chilled the possessor's enthusiasm somewhat by expressing a preference for engravings. He recommended replacing the quaint olive wood frames with new ones and exposing them for sale in the window. Clergymen are not always the best financial advisers. Mrs. Bamber's face grew very long when she saw the framer's bill. Stoneport was skeptical of these daubs; besides, the widow asked a fabulous price for them. Stoneport knew a chromo and a modern landscape full of lively coloring, but such dismal things were not to its taste.

The last night of the year closed in sadly. Mrs. Bamber sat long beside the morning-glory stove in the parlor back of the shop, sipping her tea, in which beverage alone lay consolation. A portrait of Dr. Bamber, representing him as a somewhat wall-eyed gentleman, hung above her, and opposite a cabinet displayed, among other relics, several skulls prepared by the lamented Archibald. Her thoughts went back to a dreary day on an emigrant wharf, when she landed with her husband, who had been injured by a fall on the voyage. The sense of desolate homesickness again swept over her now, twelve years later, and a gentleman with a good-humored, rosy face spoke to her kindly. Could she ever forget that this Samaritan was Dr. Platt, of Stoneport, now gone to his reward? He had asked few questions, but had brought the friendless chemist to his own town and established him in business. No one knew the cost of it all. It was not the good physician's way to make his charity a burden. Mrs. Bamber wiped her eyes as she sipped her tea by the stove and the night closed in.

Up on the hill the old Platt homestead was shrouded in gloom, and revealed only one dim light in the dining-room. It was a brick house, with white pillars supporting a projecting roof, shaded in summer by large trees, and seemed in the clear, crisp evening surrounded by tender memories. Now it was all to be swept away, for the doctor's purse had been ever open, and he had left wife and son in straitened circumstances. The lovers stood in the window, hand clasped in hand, as if claiming a silent mutual support, while Mrs. Platt, a stout lady with a querulous mouth, wandered from room to room gazing at her precious household gods.

"Even little Mrs. Bamber owns the roof over her head, and all owing to the doctor," sobbed the poor lady, taking up a favorite tea-cup with loving touch.

The young son set his teach and drew a long breath. Charlotte could only lean her brow against the cool pane. If they knew all! The night brought sorrow, but the ensuing day was only anticipated with dread.

Hiram Driggs made himself comfortable on the yellow-satin couch of his little parlor, with a decanter of wine at his elbow and a cigar. If conscience is a matter of education, he should have been wholly at ease, but there had been an expression in Charlotte Eaton's eyes as she departed that day which pricked him smartly even in remembrance. This look he might never forget. The wonderful, backward glance of the Cenci haunts a world. Lounging on the yellow sofa, he reasoned himself out of these fancies. He would gain at a cheap rate a fine home. Dr. Platt was a reckless spendthrift in his day, and his creditors need not be blamed for that. As for Charlotte, he might make terms with that proud young lady yet. Altogether the evening passed not unpleasantly for him in planning improvements on his new property.

New Year's day dawned on Stoneport, bringing joy to many hearts and striking like a knell on other lives that found their burden greater than could be borne. All nature smiled beneath a cloudless sky; the snow was rose-flushed on the slope, and shrubbery glistened as if powdered with diamond-dust; the harbor, where two schooners rode at anchor, was a deep blue. Stoneport did not keep the holiday especially, although it still adhered to the Puritan belief that New Year's day should be sanctified rather than Catholic Christmas. On the hill the young ladies appeared in pretty dresses of blue and pink, and there were cake and wine on the side-boards, should the young men call. The shops were open. At 10 o'clock a man passed along the main street, paused before Mrs. Bamber's show-window, shaded his eyes a moment, and walked on. Mrs. Bamber observed him with the habitual curiosity of the resident of a small place. He was an insignificant person in a gray coat with red whiskers and a round face. That was all. Pale and anxious after a sleepless night, she stood with her eyes fixed apprehensively on the clock. It could not be long before Hiram Driggs would do his worst. The shop-bell rang sharply.

"What do you ask for your pictures, ma'am?"

"Five thousand dollars," muttered Mrs. Bamber, abstractedly, still staring at the clock.

What was that? The insignificant stranger in the gray coat had reached for the pictures, and was unceremoniously striking off the splendid gilt frames with his stout cane.

"Mercy! Stop! What are you doing?" Mrs. Bamber ran nimbly to his side and arrested his hand.

"I don't want these frames," said the Granger, contemptuously. "You set your own price, and I will give you $5,000."

Mrs. Bamber sank down on a stool in speechless astonishment. How unreal everything had become—the snowy street, the shop, the man in a gray coat! Surely Nanny would soon tap on her bedroom door and tell her it was time to get up. Then, by a sudden and not unnatural transition of awakening, she became suspicious and vigilant. Her visitor wasted no superfluous words; his broad, ruddy face betrayed not a trace of emotion as he produced a crisp bit of paper, dipped a pen into Mrs. Bamber's ink, and began to write.

"If you are not cheating me, let me see the money," interposed Mrs. Bamber, sharply.

He wiped the pen, restored it to a silver sheath in his pocket, and took up the draft.

"Very good," was his sole comment, and he went out.

Mrs. Bamber laughed hysterically. Would he ever return? Perhaps he was a maniac. It seemed an hour before he returned and counted out a pile of broad, shining gold pieces that made a pleasant clinking music as they fell in a glittering heap—$5,000!

Still phlegmatic, and apparently unmoved, the purchaser folded the pictures beneath his ample coat and returned to the Stoneport Hotel, where he was the solitary guest. Once in his chamber his reserve melted; he beamed in broad smiles, and rubbed his hands with a subdued chuckle of triumph.

"Dirt cheap!" he said to himself, and fell to studying the dim canvas with the aspect of a connoisseur. He then wrote the following letter:

To the Right Honorable the Earl of H——:

MY LORD: I have the satisfaction of informing you that I have found the three pictures, after two years' search in the States. They were in the possession of an ignorant woman, keeping shop in an obscure town of the New England coast, who sold them to me for £1,000. The pictures are undoubtedly the missing originals of Raffaelle Sanzio, and will complete your Lordship's collection. I tracked the Italian, Luigi Carnole, to the haunts of his race in the city of New York, and was obliged to proceed with greater caution from the fact that he appears to have been actuated by revenge in the theft of the pictures. Your Lordship will be better able to determine than I am whether this revenge was a loyal attachment to the palace of his master, the Duke, and consequent rage at the dispersion of the works of art to foreign lands, or a more strictly personal motive. He made no effort here to sell the pictures as originals to dealers or private individuals, and after a quarrel with some of his countrymen he disappeared, in company with another Italian. Pursuit led me across the plains to the Pacific, where I found the second Italian, a wandering musician, only to learn that he had parted with Luigi Carnole six months before in the city of New Haven. In the latter place he had lived in poverty and bad health, and I was able to follow his steps to my present locality, where he died. I return to England by the next mail. I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant, ALGERNON SMITH.

Mrs. Platt sat in her best parlor, her eyes swollen with weeping, and the curtains drawn to exclude the curious glances of Stoneport. She held fast the hands of her son and Charlotte Eaton, and trembled at the stroke of the clock. The young people gazed sadly at each other across the black figure of the mother, who was attired as if for a funeral. Would Hiram Driggs relent, and give them more time? Was it not probable that he would appear and claim all? The young man could only chafe at his own helplessness in the emergency and inability to protect his own.

The sound of flying feet made them all listen. Mrs. Bamber, breathless and without a bonnet, rushed into the parlor and cast a leather purse down in Mrs. Platt's lap.

"Oh, you needn't count it! I've done so a dozen times already. Here's $5,000, and the house is saved."

Between laughter and tears she explained her unexpected wealth, and restored it to the wife of her benefactor of years ago. Then a shadow crossed her face, just dimming its brightness for a moment. Much could have been done to advance the interests of Bamber's Drops, and place the remedy properly before an enlightened public, with the aid of this money. She plucked Charley's sleeve in the midst of the thanks which overpowered all coherent speech, and said, tremulously:

"You will not forget the Drops when you receive your diploma, will you, Charley?"

"Neither the Drops nor my debt," returned Charley, in an unsteady voice.

Then Mrs. Bamber, through a mist of tears, saw Charlotte Eaton rise, tall and proud, and take the purse from Mrs. Platt; for Hiram Driggs stood on the threshold.

Thus a very humble little woman placed her gift on the altar of the New Year.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Leather from Human Skin.

The experiments of two ingenious shoe makers are now exciting some attention among the curious, the result being the production of good leather from the skin of a human being, and the manufacture of a handsome pair of boots from it. The skin was taken from the heart, stomach, and back of a man in a dissecting room, who had died suddenly from accident, and upon whom decay had not yet begun to act. It was placed in a solution of hemlock and white oak barks, used in tanning, and in three weeks from the first steeping, appeared as the upper leather and legs of the boots in question, the soles being made of cow skin. The tanning created a light-brown color, and the leather proved somewhat warmer than calfskin, and more porous. It appears that after allowing for the necessary waste, the skin of an average-sized man will make two pairs of boots, including the soles, but the latter would not be sufficiently hard for economical use.—*New York Sun.*

New York Real Estate.

Speaking of the depression in New York real estate, a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "There is scarcely a house in demand in Brooklyn over $1,000, and scarcely one in New York over $20,000, and it must be a $40,000 house at that. Vacant lots nobody will take. A single case will show this state of things. When the great boulevard was open in the upper part of New York, the ring was on hand for bargains. On the line of it Connolly built his magnificent dwelling at the public expense. Genet placed his more magnificent house, built on the same terms, near Connolly's. Tom Field, not to be behind, bought an elegant mansion on the boulevard with sixteen city lots. Nobody placed its value, when the great driveway was opened, at less than $125,000. One of our most prudent cash companies loaned on the estate $50,000. It was sold under a foreclosure, and the company had to buy it in. It is in the market at $40,000, with no takers."

Japan's Congratulations.

The Japanese Minister has presented to the President a letter addressed to him by the Mikado, of which the following is a translation:

To His Excellency the President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: Now that the great Exposition in honor of the 100th year of your Excellency's National Government has been eminently successful, I write to congratulate you and the people over whom you preside. From my subjects in the United States I have heard nothing except words of kindness in regard to the manner in which they have been treated; and I believe the recent intercourse between our countries will have a tendency to strengthen the friendship already existing. I would here express the sincere hope that the incoming century will not only witness the continued progress and prosperity of your nation in all branches of industry but also prove an era of peace. This will be handed to you in person by my Minister residing near your Government, who has been directed to emphasize my very friendly congratulations.

MUTSUHITO.

Tokio, the 1st day of the 10th month of the 9th year of Meiji.

Chinese Justice.

Chinese justice is a curious travesty. A mandarin was committed for trial at the mixed court outside the walls of Shanghai for theft from a lodging-house. He was taken into the city, where the Hsien recognized him as the son of an old friend, whereupon he was acquitted. The mandarin then brought a charge against the accuser. The lodging-house keeper was thrown into jail, beaten for refusing to sign a paper declaring that he had made a false charge, beaten again for attempting to poison himself with opium, and threatened with another beating for declining to pay his enemy $40.

IT is a pitiful sight to see a heavy ulster overcoat try to go home with a weak young man in a rain-storm.

NO MORE SNEEZING or bad smells in your nose. Catarrh is cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It soothes and relieves irritation. Trial boxes 50c, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

THE OLD YEAR.

BY VIOLET FULLER.

Now the gray Old Year is dying,
Sadly winter winds are sighing
Round him sad and low;
Fast his sands of life are falling,
Voices from the shadows calling,
"Old Year, thou must go!"

Old Year, there was cause for grieving
In the life which thou art leaving,
Cause for bitter tears—
Tears for many a promise broken,
Tears for words unkindly spoken
In beloved ears.

Friends have failed us, hopes have perished,
Precious hopes most fondly cherished,
All with thee have gone.
Though the past has thus bereft us,
May the future that is left us
For the past atone.

Oh, the years that have been wasted!
All earth's pleasures have been tasted—
Pleasures that beguile—
But with wild, unspoken longing
For the purer visions thronging
Round us all the while.

Friends, when time hath ceased forever,
And from soul the body sever,
In that awful day
Can we meet the dead years' faces,
Bearing of our lives the traces
Ne'er to pass away?

Carved as if in stone, revealing
Every hidden thought, concealing
Naught of good or ill—
Hear the Old Year gently pleading,
"Oh, my solemn teachings heeding,
Time is left ye still!"

For the gray Old Year is dying,
Sadly winter winds are sighing
Round his aged head;
Fast the sands of life are falling,
Voices from the shadows calling,
And the Year is dead!

Pith and Point.

ONE touch of nature makes the whole world grin.

"AN eel is not as slippery as a politician, but it can live on water longer."

WHEN a man has "seen his best days" there is one consolation. He has generally seen his worst also.

LATE tailoring notes say: "The business vest is cut high and long." It can easily be pulled down.

"IN Norway drunkards are compelled to sweep the street as a penance." That's nothing. They have to hold up lamp-posts in this country.

THIS is the sort of weather when a woman feels that all the flour she can heap upon her nose is as ineffectual as "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

MEN are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been in hot water.

AN imprudent adventurer having married an heiress, a wit remarked that the bridegroom's brass was outshone by the bride's tin.

A WISCONSIN newspaper says: "The Board of Education have resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate 500 students three stories high."

A MAN accustomed to the Elysian fields of poetry, who slops over into politics, will find the change agreeable in proportion to his capacity for being flayed and sand-papered for the sake of promoting the circulation of his blood.

AFTER an Arctic lover has set up with his girl three or four hundred hours it is no uncommon thing for the young lady's papa to come floundering in from another snow-hut and ask the pleasure of the young man's company to breakfast.

"CHARLES," said a young wife to her husband, as they sat at the window watching the fashionables on their way to church, "when you die, and I got hold of the insurance money, I intend to have a fur cape and muff just like that lady has on over there."

A 6-YEAR OLD girl of Anoka, Minn., was overheard telling her playmate that she had attended a church sociable the evening before, and that a little boy kissed her while they were engaged in play, but she said, "That's no harm, 'cause it was our preacher's boy, you know."

"I'VE often seen men," said a veteran General, "who could stand a fire of shell or canister without showing any sign of uneasiness, but I never yet saw a man who could sit in a room where a bottle of soda was about to be opened without screwing up his eyes and looking nervous."

A LOCOMOTIVE engineer, who had been discharged for some cause, gave vent to his spite, eminently characteristic of American humor. He said it was about time he left the company, anyhow, for the sake of his life, for "there was nothing left of the old track but two streaks of rust and the right of way."

A LAWYER and a parson were talking about which way the wind was. The former said: "We go by the court-house vane." "And we," replied the parson, "go by the church vane." "Well," said the lawyer, "in the matter of wind that is the best authority!" And the parson went home to cogitate.

THE LOVERS.

To church the two together went,
Both doubtless on devotion bent;
The parson preached with fluent ease
On Pharisees and Sadducees;
And, as they homeward slowly walked,
The lovers on the sermon talked;
And he—he deeply loved the maid—
In soft and tender accents said:
"Darling, do you not think that we
Are Pharisee and Sadducee?"
She flashed on him her bright black eyes,
In one swift look of vexed surprise,
And then he hastened to aver
He was her constant worshiper;
"But, Mary, I insist," said he,
"That you are very fair, I see;
I know you don't care much for me,
And that makes me sad, you see."

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The year is dying, dying;
And watching his bier, in sooth
'Tis as hard to believe in sun and flowers,
As for age to realize golden hours.
When hope, and joy, and trust arose,
As violets waken from winter snows,
Ah! at April's call they return once more,
But never for us on the farther shore
Dawns the morning of love and youth!

The Russian Siberian Expedition.

Capt. Vigans, the Englishman who last year opened a new passage through the Sea of Kara from St. Petersburg to the northern shores of Siberia, was intrusted at the commencement of the present year with a new expedition, organized by means of a subscription of Russian and Siberian merchants. It is now feared that the expedition has perished, as now news whatever has been received of it. Funds are being collected in Russia to send another party in search of Capt. Vigans and his companions, who possibly have fallen victims to their courageous attempt to discover a route to Northern Siberia through the frozen seas.

ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

Dr. Van der Horck's Journey to the Spitzbergen Seas—Travel Beyond the Polar Circle.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society in New York, on the evening of the 29th ult., Mr. Alexander Humboldt Van der Horck read a paper giving an account of a journey to the Spitzbergen seas as agent of several of the learned societies of Berlin. The following is an abstract of the lecture comprising a narrative of the principal events of the voyage:

"We left Hamburg by steamer early in the summer, following the Norwegian coast across the Arctic circle to Hammerfest, the most northerly town on the globe, where our ship, chartered for the purpose, awaited us. We had, however, procured en route our final supplies at Bergen, that neat little town, warmed by the Gulf stream whose *fjord* juts into the North sea. The wild and beautiful scenery of that jagged Norwegian coast, with its bold, rocky outline, impressed us deeply; but I will not detain you with a description, but take you at once on board ship, a tight, well-built schooner, fitted especially for Arctic service, with a Norwegian Captain (an experienced old sea-hunter), his mate, and eight stout seamen as crew, beside my assistant and photographer. We had all necessary instruments and equipments for our work, such as dredges, deep-sea thermometers with patent iron cylinders, hydrometers, microscopes and instruments for taking astronomical observations, etc. Keeping close to the coast we held our course toward North cape. Although the sun shone warmly, the black, rocky hillsides were covered with patches of snow. Toward midnight we came in sight of the high promontory, and dropped our anchor not a cable's length from North cape. The beautiful weather—the perfect calm of the sea, stretching away toward the north a limitless waste of water—the stern, majestic rock rising 1,000 feet perpendicularly out of the sea—the rays of the midnight sun (if we may so speak of a sun that did not set) falling in softened splendor directly upon the headland—the transparent purity of the atmosphere, all blended into a scene too beautiful to describe. The remarkable clearness of the atmosphere during these northern summers makes distance so deceptive that the far-off mountains seem to nestle closer, and one dare not trust to the eye in computing distances.

I will recall the clear, bright morning when the "lookout" first called "Ice-blink to the north'ard," and a scene of surpassing beauty lay before us as we drifted nearer. One great, unbroken field of ice, as far as the eye could reach, lay glancing and glittering under the morning sunbeams; here and there were high hummocks or ridges, irregularly piled upon the surface, where the ice-floes had been jammed together, all sparkling and reflecting the rays of a cloudless summer day. We sailed along the edge of the pack many days, sometimes shut in between the detached masses, but nowhere able to make a passage through the field.

Toward the beginning of August a change in the weather, heralded by cold, stormy winds, then heavy fogs, drove our schooner, under pressure of a heavy gale, to the southeast. When the weather cleared we sighted land, which (according to our reckoning) must have been in the vicinity of Cape Britwin on the southwest coast of Newaya Semlya. My plan was to enter the deeply indented bays that stretched into the interior, until we came to the mouth of the numerous small rivers. Here we unloaded, packed our goods in bundles, secured porters and started overland. Our porters were the so-called "Sjo Lapps," or "Sea Lapps," a set of broad-shouldered, low legged fellows, diminutive in stature, who are to be found along the shores of the lakes and streams in the summer fishing. We marched Indian file along the marshy banks of the rivers. The country abounded in game; the rivers teemed with salmon and trout, while water-fowl of every species were in great plenty. Sometimes the scenery was exceedingly charming. The streams of North Lapland are interspersed with waterfalls and rapids, one falling into the other, and thus rendering navigation at many places almost impossible. The entire region is undulating, but barren and desolate, covered with short, stunted grass, or fields of reindeer-moss, or interminable swamp, intersected with lakes, having the character of the Siberian Tundras. The deep valleys mark the water courses of the numerous creeks and rivers creeping between the hills. The soft, spongy ground yielded at every step, and made our march extremely tiresome, especially as the only change was to hard, rough and stony ground. Traversing the hills in this way through the day, we would usually return at nightfall to the river bank to make our encampments. Here the banks were dotted with little groups of stunted trees, such as the dwarf birch, etc.

Toward September I made preparations for returning overland, taking a route which has hitherto escaped description. My man was to proceed from Vadso to the Patts Jokki (holy river), thence across the Lake of Enata (the largest of the Lapland lakes) to the river Ivallo, which we were to ascend; then, crossing the mountains forming the water-shed, follow down the river Kitinin to the Gulf of Bothnia, thus passing through Norwegian, Russian, and Finnish Lapland. Everything being in readiness for departure, we left Vadso. Our outfit consisted of instruments, furs, and preserved fruits, meats, vegetables, with several cases of liquors and wines, as well as boxes of ammunition and guns—for the country through which we were to pass abounded in game. I had sent to the south with the ship all the material we had previously gathered. Leaving the island we crossed the bay and entered the mouth of the Patts Yokki. We had before us a broad, majestic stream, which is the outlet of Lake Enara, its length scarce fifty miles, but in that short distance it has a fall of 400 or 500 feet. In fact, it seems to be but a chain or succession of larger and smaller lakes, connected by waterfalls and rapids, there being no less than eight of the former, and twenty-seven of the latter. These present almost insurmountable difficulties for navigation, and sometimes portages of a mile or more in length would have to be made, in which we were compelled to drag our boats over felled trees, or clear a way through the brush. At other times we had to pole up the rapids, so that our progress was slow, and the men, discouraged by the hard work, were only prevented from deserting us by the promise of additional pay and presents if they would hold out to the end of the journey. Starting at early dawn, we journeyed through the day, making our meals at the portages, which were without number. Scarcely would we pass one waterfall before we would hear the roar of the second, and it seemed that we never should succeed in ascending the river. At night we selected a suitable camping-place, spreading our furs on the dry ground before a large fire. The nights were intensely cold, the thermometer falling below freezing point; in fact, this entire region is, according to the latest meteorological observation, the European center of cold. We had ample opportunities for seeing the wonderful play of the aurora borealis flashing brilliantly over the heavens.

On one occasion we had a curious adventure. While crossing a lacustrine part of the river called Kjoaime jaure, in the early part of the night we were suddenly surrounded by swarms of lemming (Myodes torquatus), an animal like the mountain rat. They swam round the boat and attempted to clamber into it, so that it was with the greatest difficulty we could keep the fierce little creatures from boarding us by beating about with the oars, at which they would set up sharp, shrill screams similar to those of the muskrat. After some time we succeeded in passing them. These little animals come unexpectedly down from the mountains—no one knowing exactly whence—and appear in millions, swarming over the whole country, eating up almost everything that comes in their way. Neither rivers nor lakes seem to deter them, both of which they swim with ease, usually keeping on their destructive path until reaching the open sea, which they vainly attempt to cross, never swerving from the direction once taken until they sink exhausted beneath the waves. Thus perish countless numbers. They commit great ravages, and are as dreaded in the north as the locusts are in Egypt. Years, however, elapse between their reappearance, or until they suddenly descend from their rocky retreats. The Lapps tell us that they rain from the sky, many of them stating that they have actually seen them fall.

Upon reaching the newly discovered gold mines of Kultala, we secured porters and immediately prepared for our journey over the mountains. As to the difficulties to be encountered, in contradiction of all that may have been said or written, there is scarcely more of danger to beset the mariner in these polar seas than is common to all who "plow the changeful deep. Nor should imaginary fears make us unreasonable, or difficulties weaken our purpose. The extreme healthiness of the Arctic regions is a fact well established, and it has been observed that persons suffering from pulmonary or bronchial affections were exempt from them while in those latitudes. Official statistics have shown that, of almost all seas visited by Government vessels, the polar waters have been the healthiest.

In Case of Fire.

The season is at hand when fires most prevail, and when the precautionary hints of the late Dr. Hall are most important to be heeded. They are as follows:

Keep doors and windows of the structure closed until the firemen come; put a wet cloth over the mouth, and get down on all fours in a smoky room; open the upper part of the window to get the smoke out; if in a theater, church, or school-room, keep cool; descend ladders with a regular step, to prevent the vibration.

If kerosene just purchased can be made to burn in an open saucer by igniting with a match, throw it away.

Put wire work or glass shades over gas-lights in show windows and in bedrooms with curtains; sprinkle sand instead of sawdust on floors of oil stores; keep shavings and kindling wood away from steam boilers, and greasy rags from lofts, cupboards, boxes, etc.; see that all stovepipes enter well the chimney, and that all lights and fires are out before retiring or leaving the place of business; keep matches in metal or earthen vessels, and out of the reach of children; and provide a piece of stout rope long enough to reach the ground in every chamber.

Neither admit any one, if the house be on fire, except police, firemen and known neighbors; nor swing lighted gas brackets against the wall; nor leave small children in a room where there are matches or an open fire; nor deposit ashes in a wooden box or on the floor; nor use a light in examining the gas meter.

Never leave clothes near the fire-place to dry; nor smoke or read in bed by candle or lamplight; nor put kindling wood to dry on the top of the stove; nor take a light into a closet; nor pour out liquor in an open light; nor keep burning or other inflammable fluids in rooms where there is a fire; nor allow smoking about barns or warehouses.—*Scientific American.*

The English Farmer.

As a reason why American farmers ought to be contented, the *Agriculturist* gives this account of the farmer in England: "He does not own his land, except in very rare instances, and is obliged not only to pay a yearly rental of $20 to $25 per acre, but to keep the hardly-worked land in good condition, is forced to employ a working capital of at least $50 an acre, to be expended in artificial fertilizers. He is prohibited by law from killing wild animals, such as rabbits, hares, foxes, partridges, and pigeons, while his cats and dogs are killed by his landlord's gamekeeper, lest they might injure the game. This game feeds on his crops, and he must submit to see his fields sometimes ravaged by them. He is obliged to raise such crops as the landlord considers best for the land. He is bound to all these requirements by an exacting lease, which makes him a species of serf to his landlord."

ENGLISH aristocracy is shocked at the career of Viscount Maidstone, now only 24 years old, and heir to several valuable titles, who, having gone through his property and into bankruptcy, has enlisted in a cavalry regiment.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Result of the Labors of the Sioux Commission.

The commission appointed some months ago to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills reservation has concluded its labors and made its report to the Secretary of the Interior. The commission has more than succeeded in inducing the savages to comply with the terms of last session's Indian Appropriation bill, namely: That the Indians should relinquish all right and claim to any country outside of the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by treaty of 1868 for said Indians, and also so much of their reservation as lies west of the 103d meridian of longitude; also a convenient and accessible way over said reservation to the country thus ceded for wagon and other roads from points on the Missouri river, in all not more than three in number; that the Indians hereafter shall receive their supplies at such places on their reservation in the vicinity of the Missouri river as the President may designate, and also that no further appropriation for them for subsistence shall hereafter be made until some agreement shall have been entered into by them with the President which is calculated to enable them to become self-supporting. Accompanying the report is a treaty entered into by the Commissioners on behalf of the Government with the Indians. The principal provisions of the treaty are as follows: By the terms of this agreement the Sioux surrender all claim to any country lying outside the boundaries of their permanent reserve, as defined by the treaty of 1868, and so much of said reserve as lies west of the 103d meridian of longitude and as is included between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne river east of said meridian. The Government thereby secures full possession of a tract of country which includes the Black Hills and is defined by natural boundaries. The Indians grant a right of way over their reservation for three routes from the Missouri river to the ceded territory, the routes to be designated by the President. They also agree to receive all subsistence which may hereafter be furnished at such points on or near the Missouri river as the President may designate. In consideration of these concessions the Commissioners on behalf of the United States agree to furnish subsistence to the Sioux until such a time as they shall become self-supporting, the rations to be issued to heads of families, and in case the Indians are located on lands suitable for cultivation, farming machinery will be afforded by the Government, and educational facilities provided. The issue of rations is to be contingent on the performance of labor by the Indians and the attendance of their children at school. Assistance in the way of schools and instruction in agricultural and mechanical arts, as provided by the treaty of 1868, are guaranteed. The building of comfortable houses on allotments in severalty is provided for, and the Sioux are declared amenable to the laws of the United States. The Indians further agree to select allotments as soon as possible after their removal to their permanent home, and to use their best efforts to cultivate the same. It will be seen by this abstract that the Sioux have granted the Government so much of their permanent reservation set apart in 1868 and lying east of the 103d meridian as lies between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne river, which exceeds the requirements of the act creating the commission, and completes the title of the Government to the entire Black Hills country. The rights of way granted over the permanent reservation to the newly-ceded territory will afford transit through a country which has been, in recent years, the most unsafe to travelers of any in the West. The area ceded in the treaty is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 square miles.

Don't Get in a Panic.

"People shouldn't get in a panic. Now if those folks had only retained their presence of mind and gone quietly out of the theater, they'd all got out safe." This is Mr. Peter Prosy's lecture about the fire. He has delivered it 500 times to as many people since Tuesday morning. And last night, just as Mr. Prosy had got into bed, two bricks came tumbling down his chimney into the grate, scattering a few live coals about and setting the carpet on fire. Then Mr. Prosy got out of bed, picked up a coal with his fingers, got burnt, stepped on another, put on one boot, ran up stairs, hollered fire, ran down again, got partly into his drawers, ran out of the house, tried to find the crank to a post-office box for the fire alarm, ran back to his house and met Mrs. Prosy, who had easily extinguished the flames with water from the pitcher. And she grabbed him by his night-shirt and yanked him on the bed and said, "You old fool! Keep quiet, or I'll choke you!" And when she took her forefinger off Peter's thorax the first thing Peter commenced saying was, "People now shouldn't get in a panic, you know!"—*New York Graphic.*

MR. ELLIS, a lithographer, of Liverpool, was murderously attacked on Nov. 23 by a lunatic in a railway train, on its way from Liverpool to Chester. After making furious attempts to cut his throat with a sharp knife, the madman bit him so terribly that the thumb of his left hand had subsequently to be amputated. An alarm having been given, the train was brought to a stand-still, but not before the assailant had leaped through the carriage window and been held by the heels by Mr. Ellis until that gentleman fainted from loss of blood.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—This very useful article is now receiving the very highest commendations from the press, and multitudes of witnesses who have tested its efficacy. It is considered as one of the very best remedies, and in its refined, purified state it is regarded as one of the most powerful liniments for the removal of rheumatism, neuralgia, and the sufferings arising from sprained joints, bruises, etc.—*Aylmer (C. W.) Times, Feb. 25, 1857.*

THIS WORLD appears very beautiful when you are well. To remain well, healthy and strong, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, the greatest tonic in the world. It strengthens the body and purifies the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

THE Boston *Daily Advertiser* mentions "an organ specially constructed by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company for the celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt is now on exhibition at their warerooms. The instrument is to be used in the Liszt concerts in Europe. It is constructed in many respects on an entirely new principle, and is in all respects a truly wonderful instrument. Its quality of tone and power are simply surprising." It is certainly a great compliment to these American makers that the great European musicians send for their organs.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

Four Months for a Dollar!

ST. NICHOLAS for January, with its cheery greeting on the cover, its exquisitely beautiful frontispiece, the wonderful variety in its pages, and its

FUN FOR THE NEW YEAR,

will charm everybody, both old and young.

Among the more notable papers will be found a "Letter to a Young Naturalist," by William Howitt, the poet, and "The Stars for January," by Prof. Proctor, the astronomer.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JANUARY

will also contain a paper by Horace E. Scudder; "Great Grandfather's Books and Pictures," with fac-simile reproductions from the "New England Primer" and Webster's old "Spelling-Book." "Budge's Visit to the Centennial," by the author of "Helen's Babies," and "The Modern and Mediæval Ballad of Mary Jane," with silhouette drawings by Hopkins, will be found amusing and entertaining. Besides

"HIS OWN MASTER,"

by Trowbridge, there are shorter Stories and Poems, Rhymes and Nonsense Verses, Historical Sketches, a Fairy Tale, Comical Pictures, Pages for Very Little Folks, etc., etc. In short, this is the NEW YEAR'S NUMBER of that magazine of which "The London Daily News" said, "*We wish we could point to its equal in our own Periodical Literature.*"

Send *one dollar* for a trial subscription, beginning with the November number, and including the splendid Christmas Holiday number, with William Cullen Bryant's "Boys of My Boyhood," and the New Year's number, with William Howitt's "Letter to a Young Naturalist;" and the February number, which will have

"A TALK WITH AMERICAN BOYS,"

by TOM HUGHES, that earnest, honest, strong-hearted Englishman, who is known all over the world as "*the friend of the school-boy.*"

Subscriptions received by all booksellers. Sold by all newsdealers. $3.00 a year, 25 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

A Universal Remedy.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

SINCE our last issue we have heard of several persons who have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism; and all pronounce it a success. It comes to our market highly recommended; and, as it is the only reliable remedy now in use, it will have a large sale. It is taken internally. Price, $1.00; six bottles, $5 00.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ring-worm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

"HEALTH Corsets, and why not? Hasn't there been evil enough yet from the old style of corset?" Dr. Warner's Health Corset is approved by all physicians. Price by mail $1 75. Warner Bros., 763 Broadway, N. Y.

IF your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry with a clean cloth, then apply the Liniment; rub in well with the hand.

EVERYTHING about Sanford's Radical Cure for catarrh invites confidence. It is the prescription of one of our ablest physicians, and is prepared by one of the largest and most reliable drug houses in the United States.

HAVE the readers of this paper ever used any of *Parsons' Purgative Pills?* If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.

SEE advertisement in another column headed "Down with High Prices."

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3 cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted.
J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William Street, New York.

PENSIONS!
ARE PAID TO EVERY SOLDIER who was disabled while in the service of the United States, by reason of wounds, accidental injuries, hernia, or rupture (no matter how slight), loss of eye-sight, diseases of the lungs or heart, rheumatism, loss of hearing, varicose veins of the legs, piles, falling back of measles, or chronic diarrhœa. Even the loss of a finger or toe, in any way, by accident or otherwise, or any other injury or disease, entitles a soldier to a pension. Pensions and bounties procured where discharge papers are lost. New discharges obtained when lost. FULL BOUNTIES PAID TO ALL SOLDIERS who were discharged by reason of wounds, rupture, or accidental injuries, under new laws. PENSIONS INCREASED. It is from 10 to 15 years since many received their wounds, or the disease for which they were pensioned, in some manner the disability has increased from what it was at first. Previous to March 3, 1873, invalid pensioners could not draw more than $8 per month, no matter how badly disabled. Now $18 may be divided between $3 and $18, for invalid pensioners after the $8, the pension is raised to $10, $12, $14, $16 and $18. Where the pensioner can't labor, $24. Under the old law $3 was given for finger or thumb, now it is $4 to $5 per month. So apply at once and get an increase. No charge for advice, and no pay until claims are paid. Thousands are yet entitled to pensions and bounty, and don't know it. CIRCULARS FREE, "SOLDIERS' REVIEW," an eight page paper on pensions and bounties for 75 cents per year. Specimen copy FREE; send address on "postal." Send 25 cents and get a book with all pension, bounty and land laws. It shows what every soldier and his heirs are entitled to; it contains all acts of Congress for 15 years past, including last Congress. Address (with stamp), F. M. CLARK, 316 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO

The Christian Union
Undenominational, Evangelical, Protestant, Christian.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, LYMAN ABBOTT, } Editors.
Beecher's Sermons Every Week.
Abbott's S. S. Lessons Every Week.
Serial Story by E. E. Hale.
All the Best Contributors in the Country.
$3.00 per year. To Clergymen, $2.50. Three months on trial, 75 cents. Agents wanted. Send stamp for sample copy. Address HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the NEW
FARMER'S BOOK.
Gives full information on all kinds of Farm Work, Drainage, Fertilizers, Rotation of Crops, and Farm Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and Book of Legal Forms and Laws for farmers. *The most valuable farmer's book ever published.* For full description and terms, address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 and 70 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
4-Ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Full particulars upon application.

WOOD'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORATIVE
What It Does!
It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural color. It has the effect of Restoring the Hair to prematurely Bald Heads. It Removes Dandruff, Humors and all Eruptions from the Scalp. It prevents Irritation, Itching and Scaly Skin. It Restores Dryness of the faded, dry, harsh and falling Hair. It renews, dresses, softens and gives vigor to the growth of the Hair. It accomplishes more desired effects in a short time than any Restorative ever made, always leaving the hair soft, lively and glossy, whether used as a Dressing upon the natural hair or upon the hair in an unhealthy condition; thus rendering it, for the Old and Young, an article of unequaled excellence. No preparation offered to the public produces such wonderful results. Try it! Try it!! Call for "Wood's Improved;" as it contains no injurious qualities.
HAIR
It was originally introduced 20 years ago by Prof. O. J. Wood, but the recent change of ing edients in this article is making a demand for it in all parts of the United States, Canadas and foreign countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO
CONSUMERS!
The great radical improvement introduced in this article has induced us to take the agency and advertise its virtues to the world. Its effects as a Restorative are what has been long sought for and wanted for many years, being more decided and satisfactory than has ever before been attained. No Druggist in the world knows the compound, and cannot make it; therefore when you call for "Wood's Improved," do not let any unprincipled dealer convince you that he has a Restorative or Renewer as good, or something similar, as there is none like it! Insist upon having "Wood's Improved," and take no other, for your money! It will not be long before all dealers everywhere will have it. If you should fail to find it, you can send $1 to us by mail for a bottle, or $5 for six bottles, and we will send it to you, prepaid, to any Express Station desired.
HAIR
Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, the Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, who will fill all orders and supply the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices.
J. B. KIMBALL, Proprietor.
☞ Sold in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Paul by all Wholesale Druggists, and by Retail Trade generally.

$3.00 FOR $1.00.
THE
CHICAGO LEDGER
All the great weekly newspapers of the size and character of THE CHICAGO LEDGER charge $3.00 per year, while THE LEDGER costs but $1.00.
The LEDGER is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed, containing every week choice completed stories, an installment of an interesting illustrated serial, and general reading for old and young, for the farmer, for the housewife, and for all classes. Special care is taken to make its tone uniformly chaste and moral. Send $1, and 15 cents for postage, and your address to
THE LEDGER,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET.
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Contil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros, 763 Broadway, N.Y.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans La.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Agents' Guide [illegible] Chicago.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N.Y.

A GOOD BUSINESS IS INSURED to an enterprising man by addressing Box 2788, Philadelphia, P. O.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N.Y.

AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Philada., Pa.

REVOLVER a 7-shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., [illegible], Phila., Pa.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS SIX $10.00 Chromos FREE. [illegible]

ADDRESS Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

FREE—A BOSOM PIN, or three nice STUDS, mailed free by J. W. SMITH, Palatine, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$69 a week to Agents. New Inventions, etc. Catalogue and samples free. Marshall & Co., Lockport, N.Y.

Telegraphy taught free of charge. Send 2 stamps to BUSINESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Sandusky, O.

DOUBLE INDEX. Address A. B. WADE, SOUTH BEND, IND.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed, or money refunded. Send stamp for circular. Address W. U. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Freeport, Ill.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

THE BEST THING OUT—Millions In It—Young men, look to your interests. Address, with stamp, R. M. SEATONWORTH, Covington, Ind.

THE PATRON'S ALMANAC for 1877 tells all about the Grange, its history, origin, &c., besides being very interesting to farmers. Price 10 cents, by mail. S. R. WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

$80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid for salesmen. No peddling. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SEND A STAMP and we will send you a specimen copy of the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, our mammoth 16-page, 64-column Illustrated Literary & Family Journal. F. M. LUPTON & Co., 27 Park Row, New York.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] samples, worth $5, [illegible] Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 40cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 cents. Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations, 132 pages, 35 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

$100. REWARD. $100. THIS MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT.
ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

$25,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN THE next 6 months by the publishers of the ST. LOUIS WEEKLY JOURNAL! For full information, write IMMEDIATELY to WOLCOTT & HUME CO., PUBLISHERS, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

YOUR own LIKENESS in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 5½x7½, from a photograph or tintype, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample Picture and paper 6 months for $1. One agent made $[illegible] in a day. Address L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 50 cts. [illegible] Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. [illegible]

Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application. to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

SECRET SERVICE IN THE P.O. DEP'T. AGENTS WANTED for the new book, Guarding the Mails, a most wonderful book on the Detection of Postal Thieves, by late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 36 copies in one day. This is the only authentic and complete history published. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR New BOOK, GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED. GET THE BEST. Every American wants it in his home. 350 engravings, that cost over $30,000.00, show the best exhibits. Low price, immense sales. Send for circular, terms, and sample engravings. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 201 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FARMER
The Grand Chromo of the Centennial Grounds and Buildings Free to Each Subscriber.
A large eight-page Weekly, thoroughly practical Agricultural and Family Journal. Its PRACTICAL features have given it a wonderful popularity in the West. Splendid Premiums offered, on a new plan of its own, very popular and acceptable. Agents wanted. Send for terms and outfit. Address
INDIANA FARMER, Indianapolis, Ind.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1833, appointed to Professor's chair 1840; have devoted 40 years exclusively, to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, Reference and Medical Advice sent by mail, gratis. Address DR. FITLER, 45 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially that of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourselves in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
113 East Monroe st., Chicago.

C. N. U. No. 52

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.
THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.
Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers St., New York.

Auburn Courier.

W. G. THOMAN, EDITOR

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 4, 1877.

Political Notice.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet in Auburn, on Saturday, January 6th, for the purpose of consulting on the present political crisis and to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, January 8th. A full attendance is requested on the part of all who are in favor of honest government and fair elections, as opposed to radical fraud and corruption.

J R. LANNING,
Auburn, Jan. 2. 1877. Chairman.

The centennial opened beautifully, and for six months the nations of the world joined in the general joy that was awakened by the hundred years of life vouchsafed the republic. The year is now ended, and what is the outlook? A great conspiracy to cheat the people of their rights—a President to be counted in by fraud—civil discord threatened in every state in the Union! These are some of the fruits of our centennial harvest!

A MOST dreadful accident occurred on the Lake shore railroad on last Friday evening entailing a greater loss of life, than has ever marked any similar casuality in this country. During a fierce snow storm the eastward bound passenger train, drawn by two locomotives, went through a high iron bridge spanning Ashtabula creek, just beyond Ashtabula, Ohio, killing and wounding over one hundred passengers. The scene at the wreck beggared description We will give the full particulars next week.

That Mr. Hayes is in an awkward position there is not the slightest doubt If he is an honest man he cannot help feeling that there is at least great doubt of his having been fairly chosen President, and if he is a just one he must instinctively revolt againt accepting the result of the infamy of the great conspirators. Then, on the other hand, a tempting prize is held out to him, and that is something which even a Hayes does not like to "go back" on. It is altogether useless, however, to treat Mr. Hayes' case from a moral point of view. With him it is clear that might is right, and no matter how tainted the presidential office may be with fraud he will accept it cheerfully and reward with smiles and confidence the men who pushed him up the ladder.

The announcment of Mr. Tilden's election administered an impetus to trade which was felt immediatly in all branches of buisness, but upon the development of the radical conspiracy the business interests of the country were struck with a paralysis. The leading commercial journals are raising a warning voice that unless a speedy settlement of the presidential question is found failure and panic will be the result. The business men of New York feel their danger and are moving in the matter. A meeting of leading business men was held lately at the residence of Wm. E Dodge, at which the business aspects of the presidential situation were discussed, and a movement for the holding of a large meeting of business men was set on foot.

THE TWO SIDES IN LOUISIANA.

Both parties in Louisnana have submitted their briefs to the Senate committee, and the public can now judge between them. What is the Republican case? They charge their opponents with producing a reign of terror in the State, by whippings, assassinations, murders, massacres, threats, mutilations, beatings, &c., so that more than twenty thousand Republican voters were prevented from voting the Republican ticket, and most of them from voting at all. The inquiry at once arises, why is it that we first hear of this reign of blood after the election? If Republican voters were being beaten and murdered by the thousand, why did not Governor Kellogg interfere to protect them? He has the power to appoint an unlimited number of subordinates to guard his voters, and the so-called laws of Louisiana give him authority really despotic. Why did he not use it, if he knew that violence was being employed to rob his party of its control of the State? Why did he not call for troops? Mr. Governor Kellogg, if these stories were true, or a tithe of them were true, you would have made the North resound with your cries for help, for troops, for correspondents to expose the iniquity! This very silence proves that you and your party are engaged in a monumental scheme of lying. Whatever lawlessness there was you allowed to exist in order that you might charge afterwards, if necessary, that it was political in its nature.

The Democratic case contains little that is new The people know all the charges they have to bring because at the time of the acts of which they complain were committed they protested. The arrest of thousands of prominent citizens just before the election, the issue of thousands of fraudulent registrations papers, the preparations for falsifying the vote—these are all familiar to Northern readers, because, at the time they happened, the Democrats called the attention of the whole people to them as outrages upon populer rights. The Democratic statement is straightforward and bears the impress of truth. The Republican is a mass of concocted lies after the event.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

***Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty street, New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United states.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six, Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express or freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, post paid $3.00. Cloth cases for binding 58 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of Harper's Magazine has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth $3.00; half calf $5.25. Sent postage paid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harber Bros,

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Auburn

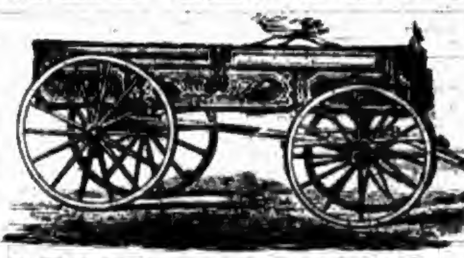

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
Andconstructed with all the late improvements
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Specialcare taken ingetting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call an ascertain our prices.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larbest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see hislargestock

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price.

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

STILL AHEAD!

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views; Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Persoriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the Place,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall.

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb,
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at
15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent. the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos, Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 90 cents.
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c

Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 80c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c.
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleansand Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
		" "	8c
Coffee A.	12	Good brown	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 28
Second Best Rio.	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	18c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisons per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound.	6c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

HARD UP.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Always the friends of the people, have never

FAILED

To regulate prices to suit the times

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

One Hundred OVERCOATS to be sold within two weeks
Must be sold! Got to be sold! Bound to be sold at
prices never known before in Auburn. Call early in
order to secure a bargain.
KAHN.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 20c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes 80c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.14 @ 1.31
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Housewives complain of played out cisterns.

There will be no services by the Presbyterians next Sunday.

With this number begins the seventh year of the Courier's career.

The prospect of starting a literary society in Auburn has fallen through.

Advertise and you will not be complaining of dull times in a week or two.

There was a watch meeting on New Years eve at the German Methodist church.

Let some enterprising philanthropist now see that we have a series of good lectures.

The streets were filled with teams on New Years day and everything passed of quietly.

Now is the time to resolve yourself into a committee of one and pass good resolutions.

Mrs. P. Brandon and Miss Mary Moore were baptised by immersion in Cedar Creek on Sunday last.

The First National Bank transacted no business on Monday, the time being devoted to balancing its books.

The schools were in session as usual during holiday week with the exception of a days vacation on Christmas.

Mrs. L. H. Jackman, returned from a four weeks visit to her old home in Ohio, last week.

There are but two colored men now residing Auburn, being those employed at Hollister & Benedicts restaurant.

The auction bells have been inaugurating a minature pandemonium in front of the Odd Fellows Hall for a week past.

The Presbyterians united in church services with the Methodists on Sunday evening, filling the house to repletion.

Miss Lora Walter, an accomplished young lady from Bucyrus, Ohio, is here spending the holid ys among her friends and relatives.

There were over thirty-five guests at Hollister & Benedicts on Tuesday last, and this is only a sample of the attendance dur ng court weeks.

Mr. Jas V. Hazzard, Cashier of the First National Bank, and his accomplished wife, returned form their holiday trip to Southern Indiana last wee.

Mr. James Gilliland, after a short engagement elsewhere, has returned to Zachers, at the old headquarters, where he can be found during the coming year.

John G. Davis, of Jackson township, died on Wednesday. He was one of the old settlers, and was greatly respected. His funeral takes place to-day, under masonic auspices.

Prevention is better than cure. Check a Cough or a cold at once, which may lead to consumption, by using Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, an old, reliable remedy which never fails. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Mr. William McIntosh, an old time resident of Auburn, who has been engaged in literary labors in the east for nearly a year past, is expected home soon.

L. M. Kramer will give an exhibition of dissolving views, in Auburn, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, for the benefit of the Catholic church. For particulars see small bills.

We can safely assert that Dr. Marshall's Lung syrup is the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all pulmonary complaints. Call on your druggist and try a bottle. The price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The printing of the county delinquent tax list, has been let to Mr. Baxter, of the Waterloo Press, at ten cents a description. This is much below the legal rates and the tax-payers will get the benefit of it.

The columns of the Courier have been somewhat crowded with advertising during the last few weeks, but in future we intend to give our readers a much fuller report of local and general news than ever.

Dr. Kelley, of Syracuse, Ind., gave the Courier a call on Tuesday. The Dr. was in attendance at the wedding of the daughter of S. J. Locke, of Waterloo, on Monday evening, and stopped at this place while on his way home.

C. P. Houser has just received a splendid assortment of walnut brackets, ornaments and picture frames. If you have any pictures, portraits or engravings you wish to have framed, bring them on.
C. P. Houser.

The county clerk put a corps of carpenters at work in his office on New Years day, for the purpose of placing a counter between his desk and the area set apart for those having business with the office. The improvement a good one.

T. C. Mays made a flying visit here on Christmas, and returned to the East on Thursday last, stopping first for a few days in Eastern Ohio. We expect to publish one of his piquant and readable Washington letters as usual next week.

F. D. Ryan, at his old established boot and shoe store, west of the Court House, keeps a good substantial stock of goods, and sells for a fair living profit and no more. He sells such goods only as he can recommend to customers and at as low a figure as any other dealer either here or elsewhere.

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will pleas all and settle on or before the 15th e January next. I wish to settle up my books at the end of each year.
Dr. J. J. Littlefield.
Dec. 14-4t.

Messrs. Cuppy and Ralston, on last Saturday shelled 2000 bushels of corn in the ear, for shipment east. The firm within the last two weeks has purchased over 3000 bushels of corn of the farmers living in this county. Many at first held back for higher prices, but finding that there was no advance, they have been bringing in the grain briskly.

The Pe ople ant Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A Chance for a Sleigh-Ride.

The Presbyterian Social will be entertained by Mrs. Geo. Patterson, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Come one, come all, and have a fine sleigh ride, as well as to enjoy the social, "the more the merrier." Supper at four o'clock. Mrs R. Elson, Sec.

The dedication of the Presbyterian church will take place on Sunday, the 14th. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. D. McCord of Allegan, Mich, and a leading divine of that State.

The following is a list of officers elected last week, to preside over the Auburn Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing six months: Noble Grand, Robert McDougal; Vice Grand, D. Kahn, Secretary, S. T. Golloway; Treasurer, J. L. Davis; Trustees, F. E. Davenport, T. B. Totter, A. Robbins.

C. Klotz enters the new year with a splendid stock of ready-made clothing and gentleman's furnishing goods, which he offers to his patrons at the lowest prices, and warrants as to quality. In his custom-made clothing, he still maintains the high standard for excellence which has always characterized this old established house.

Mr. G. W. Weamer, late of Wheaton, Illinois, has purchased a half interest in the DeKalb County Republican. The name of new firm will be R. H. & G. W. Weamer. The new member of the firm is a nephew of R. H. Weamer, and has considerable experience in the newspaper business. We welcome him as a member of the DeKalb county press, and hope his stay among us will be pleasant and profitable.

☞ Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.
☞ Cashmere in all shades
☞ New fall style Prints
☞ A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints
☞ Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00
☞ A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods
J. R. LANNING.

Harry Stamets is still offering the finest stock of furs and hats ever brought, to this county, at lower figurers than ever. We call the special attention of the lady readers of the Courier to the fact that they can procure at his place the finest styles of goods at lower prices than they can be bought at in Ft. Wayne or any of the larger cities. Besides the specialities mentioned, which are being offered at cost, to close out, he keeps his fine stock of goods up the old standard, so that you will be sure find everything you want on his shelves.

Messrs. Altenburg & Lockwood are engaged in getting up a complete abstract of titles to all farm lands and town property in DeKalb county, back to the times of original entry from the government. The firm have also an alphabetical index, showing the number of acres owned by each land owner in the county as well as all judgments or other liens against the same. The firm has purchased Rose & Hartman's abstracts and devoted a year's labor besides in completing and perfecting the same.

The following named gentlemen elected as officers of the Auburn Lodge of Knights of Pythias, were installed last night. Chancellor Commander, J. A. Wherrett; Vice-Chancellor, D. E. Carruth; Prelate, D. S. Littlefield; Master of Exchequer, R. H. Weamer; Keeper of Records and Seals, and Master of Finance, J. J. Martin; Representative to Grand Lodge, D. Kahn. The Lodge has been organized less than a year. At the outset it had a membership of but ten; it has now twenty five members, including many of our most meritorious young citizens, and is in a flourishing financial condition.

A sleighing party from Auburn, consisting of Mr. George Kent and wife, Mr. Nicholas Ensley and wife, Mr. Thompson Scott and wife, Mr. Hiram Weaver and wife, Mr. Ed, Correll, of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Saddie Grogg, and others took an excursion to Waterloo last week. They were royally entertained at the residence of Mr. Frank Francis His generous hospitality, and the entertainment so lavishly provided by his amiable wife and accomplished daughter, Miss Josie, will long be remembered by the recipients. If there should ever be a call for volunteers for another trip like that, you may count in the members of that party unanimously.

Didn't Consist.

We met one of our Auburn nimrods near the postoffice on Friday, and were informed that he had just returned from a hunting trip. In reply to our query, 'what luck,' he answered:

'Fair, fair; only bagged two turkies ten rabbits, and about half a bushel of quails.'

The same evening we met him carrying home six pounds bologna sausage, three sirloin roasts, a dressed turkey and enough extras to start a small butcher shop of his own. His purchases and stories of wholesale slaughter of game did not consist, and hereafter if they wish the Courier to believe in hunting stories, the same must be accompanied by affidavits.

Miss Cowan's Reading.

There was a fine audience at the new Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, to listen to Miss Irena Cowan's readings. The young lady is a daughter of Washington Cowan, Esq., of Garrett, and in the rendition of the programme evinced unusual talent. She has a fine voice and expressive features Evidently Mis Cowan has subjected herself to careful training, in order to gain her wonderful command over herself before an audience. Competent judges who listened to her, say that in many particulars she showed herself the superior of Murdoch as an elocutionist. There were two large sleigh loads of Garrett folks present among the audience.

The Albion Amateurs.

The Adelphians, of Albion, were favored with a fair audience on Saturday evening at Ensley's Hall. The house was nearly two thirds full, which, considering the dull times, was much better than anyone expected. With the exception that several among the audience indulged in rude and profane language during the early part of the evening, nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the entertainment. The programme consisted of the play of "The Seven Clerks," and two farces, "Not a bit Jealous," and "The Ghost in a Pawn Shop," which were given in the order named. Several of the actors were visibly afflicted with stage fright so much so as to seriously embarrass them in their parts. The best characters were those sustained by Miss Mary Kuhn and little Mary Saltzgaber. The former represented the part of Victorine, very creditably indeed, and her elocution was much superior to that of most of the gentlemen in the cast. Miss Saltzgaber, in her character song and dances, was the success of the evening. Miss Frances Tousley, daughter of Judge Tousley, and Miss Adelia Clapp, also made a very favorable impression

The County Commissioners.

The county commissioners adjourned Tuesday evening of this week, they will meet again in extra session January 15th, in order to pass on the Thompson-Lockwood ditch case.

The petition for a road in Wilmington township, presented by James H. Maxwell, and others, was taken under consideration. After hearing evidence on both sides and consumming two days over the case, the petition was refused, it was hotly contested by both the litigants. The expenses were greater than the entire amount represented by the land involved.

There has been more important business transacted at the session just closed than at any previous session of the commissioners. There were established over 24 miles of ditches, and the final reports on other ditches were accepted, in the consruction of which many thousand dollars were expended. In one ditch, that in Franklin, Smith field and Wilmington townships, the estimated cost is over $4,000, and the estimated benefits over $9,000, while in many of the other cases the cost and benefits are also unusually heavy.

We will publish the allowances made during the term in our next issue.

Civil Circuit Court

The Grand Jury adjourned on the seventh day of the session. We have already given the indictments returned. The foreman, Benjamin F. Blair, in behalf of the members, reported that they had examined the county jail in a body, and found the same well kept and in good condition as pertaining to health and convenience of persons who are or may be confined therein, except as to the supply of water; that was found to be entirely inadequate. The Grand Jury therefore recommended greater facilities for obtaining and keeping on hand a supply of the same. Otherwise the jail was in good repair and trustworthy. There being no further business before them they were discharged.

Isaac E. Knisely acted as Judge of the Court on December 26th, having been chosen by the parties in the suit of the Toledo Agricultural Works vs. Wesley J. Work, at the September term.

The case of the State vs. Henry H. Houser, charged with embezzlement, was continued until next term. Houser, it will be remembered, was charged with embezzling the funds belonging to Butler township, while acting as township trustee.

In the case of the State vs. Joseph Ulm, indicted for getting goods under false pretenses, from E. D. Bryant, of Garrett. The indictment was quashed. The indictment read that the goods were obtained of Edwin D. Bryant, whereas his real name was Edward. The defendent was accordingly discharged.

State vs. Samual Edge, selling liquor in violation of the law, nollie prosequi, the court holding that the indictment was bad. A similar disposition was made in the case of the State vs. Arthur Dewitt, charged with the same offense, and the defendants were discharged.

State vs. J. Stough, assault and battery. Fined one dollar and costs.

State vs. John Whittington, same offense, and acquitted on the plea of former conviction.

State vs. Whitfield. The defendant was indicted on a charge of burglarizing a drug store at Waterloo some weeks ago. The offense was really a malicious trespass, and it being impossible to convict for burglary, the defendant, who is a negro, was discharged

The trial of David Sharley, indicted for forging a note for $200, and selling the same to the DeKalb bank, of Waterloo, was tried on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at a $25 fine, and four years in the State Prison.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WATERLOO.

—The Central House has a new landlord in person of Ed. Long.

—A. S. Leas has bought most of Cogswell livery stock and has now a monopoly of the business.

—The German Reformed Methodist and United Brethern churches had Christmas trees for the benefit of their Sabbath Schools.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Waterloo lodge No. 221 I. O. O. F., at a late meeting of the lodge:

E B. Cutter, N. G.; Peter Fisher, V. G.; Newell Buckland, Secretary; A. S. Richards, Permanent Secretary; George Shoner, Treasurer; A. B. Richards, Jacob Brown and S. C. Dickinson, Trustees.

BUTLER.

—The livery men wear smiling faces and wish that sleighing lasted all the year.

—Dr. W. H. Madden, our representative in the Legislature, left for Indianapolis on Tuesday.

—J. B. Boyle has laid aside his law books for a few months, and is teaching school in Smithfield township.

—Sleighing excursions have been the order for several weeks past. On New Years night a large party left to attend a ball at Edgerton, and another went to Waterloo.

—A spirited revival is going on in the United Brethern church, at Mt. Pleasant, south-west of Auburn. The attendance is quite large.

—Isaac Ochs, Esq., who has been ill for some time past with billious pneumonia, is again out on the streets. He was attended during his sickness by Dr. Madden.

—No live stock was shipped from here on New Years day, and none but perishable freight was forwarded, in order that all the railroad employes possible might have a holiday.

—A young man named Heist, from Michigan, has been prospecting here with the intention of repeating the oft tried experiment of running a newspaper. It is said that he has already rented a room for the purpose.

—While W. L. Blair was driving near the Lake Shore track last week, his horse took a sudden fright and threw him violently out of his cutter. One of his legs was severely bruised by being caught between the overturned cutter and the frozen ground. He was confined to his bed for several days, but is now able to go out with the aid of a cane and crutch.

—Mr. Fred. W. Hunter, late of Bryan Ohio, where he was connected with Sinks Hotel, has taken charge of the Waverly House, and is running a first-class hotel there. Mr. Hunter is well known to the traveling public, and will make all his old friends and the public generally, welcome whenever they come to his hospitable hostelry. Good sample rooms on the first floor.

THE JUNCTION.

—Business is on the increase.

—James Smith has been on the sick list for the past week, but is much better and is around again.

—Mr. Flickinger, from Whitley county this state, is visting friends and relations at this place. He is the guest of Mr. Martin, the father of Mrs. M.

—A watch meeting was held at John Rudalphs, by the German Lutherans. They watched the old year out and the new one in with all the salomnity of the occasion.

—There is a prospect for starting a singing school at the school house, under the instructions of Prof. Reed, of Waterloo. Let us lend our aid in this matter, for it is something we are in great need of.

—Mr. Barnes, of Waterloo, passed through our place one day last week on his way to Spencerville, to hold a three days institute. He visited our school while here, and seemed well pleased with our choice of a teacher and the way our school was conducted.
Don Pedro.

CORUNNA.

—We regret to learn that the wife of W. B. Adams is dangerously ill.

—For sale or trade, a first class Chickering piano forte. Address.
"Chickering," Corunna, Ind.

—Rall Peters, the night operator, carries the gold medal as the champion domino player of Corunna.

—Dave Dunfer has sold out to L. J. Miller, and we understand proposes emigrating to California next summer.

—Uncle Geo. McMillin is putting up the largest amount of ice in the county, preparatory to the summer campaign.

—It is rumored that the "benedicts" propose getting up a dance or sleigh ride soon; then look out for "fun."

—The appalling accident on the Lake Shore, on last Friday, near Asthabulia, Ohio, has been the principal topic of interest for the past week.

—Jimmy Carney, the village barber, has fitted up a tonsorial saloon in the room formally occupied by Uncle Geo. Mac.

—There is a certain man about town who is desirous to sit upon some Democrats "dead" body. That man perhaps reads the New York Ledger.

—Your correspondent was called upon the other day by a narrow headed young man, who desired to know whether Hayes would be inaugurated. We reply, "Not much Mary-Ann."

—The holidays passed over with the usual grist of merrymaking, and we presume your numerous readers have made many good resolves, that are to be regarded of solemn pledges for the new year.

—It would seem from appearance tha the most energetic business man in the village is our friend S. J. Miller. On Friday, Saturday and Monday last he unloaded on an average 40 loads of grain a day.

—Ike Reed, one of our subscribers, has sold the span of 'crack' ponies that bounced over a sawlog with himself and your correspondent, while turning a short corner "on the road to Brighton."

—A man from Ft. Wayne, visiting Henry Kreuger residing two miles west of town, fell dead on Monday last week. Deceased, whose name we did not learn, was about sixty years of age.

—Corunna Market—Wheat $1.35, Corn 50c, Oats 35c, Potatoes 80c @ 90c, Hogs, live 4½ @ 5¼, Dressed 6.35 @ 6.40 Hides, green 7½, Poultry 4c @ 6c, Butter 18c, Eggs 18c.
J. L.

Marraige Licenses.

The following named parties have been granted licenses to marry, by the Circuit Court during the month of December.

Nelson C. Thomas and Margaret J. Herrick.

Charles H. Lewis and Anna M. Norford.

Clark W. Griffith and Richey Krueger.

Henry Sherlock and Mary Ann Buss.

Wallace Abel and Nettie Coburn.

Alva P. Handy and Mary E. Lutz.

Chester Felten and Hatty Case.

John W. Wolf and Jennie F. West.

Samuel T. Stewart and Mary J. Culbertson.

Albert E. Andress and Addie O. Alter

Charles F. Douse and Adelia Weeth.

Ancil H. Widney and Maggie R. Shearer.

John H. Carroll and Sarah R. Innes.

Peter Swick and Susan McDonald,

Josiah M. Cherry and Caroline E. Stealey.

George Cugler and Rebecca Porter.

Davis E. Carruth and Cornelia Lockwood.

Stephen George and Lucy M. Gordon.

Thomas E. White and Sarah Jane Malone.

Allen B. Spache and Alpha E. Walten.

Alfred Kelley and Addie Locke.

MARRIED.

KELLY—LOCKE—At the residence of the bride's father, S. J. Locke, by the Rev. Mr. Dannels; Mr. Alfred Kelly to Mis Ida Locke, both of Waterloo. They were presented many valuabe gifts by their parents and others.

STEWARD—CULBERTSON—At the residence of the Rev. Welch, of the M. E. Church, in Auburn, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Samuel T. Steward to Miss Mary J. Culbertson.

CHERRY—STEALY—At the residence of the Rev. Welch, of the M. E. Church, in Auburn, on the 28th ult. Mr. Joseph M. Cherry to Miss Caroline E. Stealy.

CARRUTH—LOCKWOOD—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. Lockwood, by the Rev. Henry Johnson, on the 27th ult. Mr. Davis Carruth to Miss Cornelia Lockwood, both of Auburn.

The attendance were Mr. T. J. Cuppy and Miss Eunice Lockwood, sister of the bride. The wedding was a private one, none but relations and few intimate friends being present. The newly married pair will make their home at Walkerton, Ind. It remains to be seen now whether the old adage that one wedding leads to another, will hold true as to some of the young folks that were present at the ceremony.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator of the estate of Susanna Teeters, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is said to be solvent.
Geo. W. DRAGGOO, Admin.
Dec. 22, 1876.

Disolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Strauss & Kahn, is this day desolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Elias Strauss, who assumes the liabilities and has taken all accounts, notes, etc.
Elias Strauss.
Adolph Kahn.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call and settle at once. I need money and must have it.
Elias Strauss.
Butler, Ind. Jan. 1st, 1877. 4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Shearer and Allen C. Wilson, plaintiffs, and Eliphalet B. Rundles, Anna Rundles, and Thomas M. Stephens are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, with interest on said decree, and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot eighteen (18) in Rainier and Headley's Addition, to Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $6.40.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the State of Indiana on the relation of Isaac Hague, Auditor of DeKalb county, plaintiff, and James E. Rose, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss, deceased, Christian C. Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Isaac M. Thomas, Sophia Thomas James E Rose administrator de bonis non estate. Christian Buss deceased, Samuel Buss Lydia Buss, Edward Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Margarett Parish, John Parish, Mary Ann Buss, Clara Buss, Ida M. Buss, Samuel W. Sprott and Carolus Schnieder, defendants requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publics sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January A. D. 1877 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered seventy three, (73) seventy four, (74) and nine (9) in Western Addition of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, except the undivided two-thirds of said lot number nine, (9.)

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. Gross, Dept.
Rickel & Tefft, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $6.60.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sore legs, wounds, ulcers, &c. can be cured. The rational treatment as indicated by nature, is to reduce the local inflammation, soothe the neighboring nerves, cool the heated blood, and render the watery laborous discharge consistent and healthy. Happily, Holloway's Ointment accomplishes these ends with unfailing certainty.

25 cents per box or pot. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877.

CALENDAR FOR 1877.

1877.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'y.	Thurs'y.	Friday.	Saturd'y.	1877.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'y.	Thurs'y.	Friday.	Saturd'y.
Jan..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	July..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Feb..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Aug..	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Mar..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Sept..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	...	...	...	...	...	...
April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
May..	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Nov..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	...
June.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Dec...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...

ASTRONOMICAL—1877.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The following are the principal astronomical phenomena of the year 1877. The times given are Chicago mean-time; and the appearance is that presented to an observer in this city, unless otherwise stated:

SUNDAYS.

Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28.
Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25.
April* 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
May 6, 13, 20, 27.
June 3, 10, 17, 24.
July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.
Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25.
Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

NOTE.—April 1 (marked with an *) will be Easter Sunday; being the Sunday next following the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

THE MOON.

Month.	New Moon. day.	h.	m.	Full Moon. day.	h.	m.
January	14	7	37½ a. m.	29	2	48½ a. m.
February	13	8	8½ a. m.	*27	1	24 p. m.
March	*14	9	3½ p. m.	28	11	56¾ p. m.
April	12	noon.		27	10	45½ a. m.
May	12	11	39 p. m.	26	10	14¾ p. m.
June	11	8	42 a. m.	25	11	3 a. m.
July	10	4	15½ p. m.	25	1	29 a. m.
August	* 8	11	27 p. m.	*23	5	20 p. m.
September	* 7	7	10 a. m.	22	9	44 a. m.
October	6	4	8 p. m.	22	1	40 a. m.
November	5	2	57½ a. m.	20	4	29 p. m.
December	4	4	13¾ p. m.	20	6	1 a. m.

The * indicates an eclipse.

The apparent motions of the moon will be more irregular in 1877 than usual. The north node is now near the vernal equinox; so that she will swing back and forth through about fifty-six degrees of declination each lunar month. For this reason the moon will "tip" much more than the average; and people who are prone to prognosticate the weather from the position of the "horns" will have extraordinary opportunities for doing so in the spring and autumn.

THE SEASONS.

Earth in perihelion	Dec.	31	0h	—m p. m.
Vernal equinox	Mar.	20	6h	22m a. m.
Summer solstice	June	21	2h	28m a. m.
Earth in aphelion	July	3	8h	—m p. m.
Autumnal equinox	Sept.	22	4h	58m p. m.
Winter solstice	Dec.	21	11h	—m a. m.
Earth in perihelion	Dec.	31	6h	—m a. m.

ECLIPSES.

The year is a very barren one in regard to eclipses in this region. There will be five, as follows:

A total eclipse of the moon, Feb. 27, at 1 h. 19 m. p. m.; below the horizon of the United States.

A partial eclipse of the sun, March 14, at 10 h. 17 m. p. m.; visible in Western Asia.

A partial eclipse of the sun, Aug. 8, at 10 h. 42 m. p. m.; visible in Alaska, Kamtschatka, the North Pacific ocean, and the Arctic ocean. Behring's strait is nearly in the center of the area from which this eclipse can be seen.

A total eclipse of the moon, Aug. 23, at 5 h. 16 m. p. m.; partially visible in the Eastern and Southern States.

A partial eclipse of the sun, Sept. 7, at 8 h. 4 m. a. m.; visible to all that part of South America situated in more than 15 deg. of south latitude, and extending nearly to the south pole.

The times given above are the instants of conjunction or opposition in right ascension.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

BERTHA VON HILLERN, of Chicago, has succeeded in walking 350 miles in six days, at Boston, Mass., her last and greatest undertaking. This effort has attracted the attention of many scientific persons and leading physicians there, and her success is regarded as a surprising demonstration of the possibilities of woman's endurance.

THE WEST.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY friendly Indian scouts have just joined Gen. Crook's command.... California has been suffering from a protracted drought, and the first rain for a long time has just fallen on the southern part of the State.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Dec. 22 says: "The most remarkable meteor observed in recent years passed over Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana last night at 8:30, going northeastward. At Bloomington the aerolite presented a disk three times the apparent size of the full moon. At all places reported from, the roar caused by the passage of this great mass of matter through the dense atmosphere of the earth was alarmingly audible, and the tremendous friction to which the surface-parts were subjected caused continuous superficial disintegration, with accompanying explosions, filling the air with multifarious points of light tinged with every hue, and presenting a very beautiful phenomenon. At Mendota and Garrett, in Illinois, the inhabitants were mystified by a sudden illumination of the atmosphere, accompanied, in the latter place, by a detonation louder and sharper than an ordinary cannon."

CAPT. J. W. HALL, of Detroit, who has just prepared the marine statistics of 1876, places the number of lake disasters at 639; valuation of the property lost $1,173,260; the losses of timber rafts on the lakes amount to about $101,000. The greatest losses during any month were in September, amounting to $276,133. The number of disasters this year is 417 less than in 1875. The total number of deaths, either on board ship or on shore, among seamen, is 155, of which number 36 were vessel-owners. Financially, the season of 1876 is the worst on record.

MCVICKER'S Theater, Chicago, is probably the best constructed theater of any in the country, and the most perfect in discipline. While the entire audience go in at one entrance—each person having a coupon for a seat—they separate in eleven different ways to make their exits. There are five outlets on the first floor, three on the second, and three on the third. It may be called a model theater, and its plans should be copied by all who desire to serve the public.

CHICAGO elevators contain 3,265,643 bushels of wheat; 565,863 bushels of corn; 537 837 bushels of oats; 151,724 bushels of rye, and 1,147,307 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,653,474 bushels, against 3 512 711 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

THE SOUTH.

THE House Louisiana Investigating Committee, sitting at New Orleans, in executive session on Thursday, instructed Mr. Morrison, its Chairman, to report the members of the Returning Board to the House for contempt in refusing to produce the records called for. The committee has been divided up into sub-committees and dispatched to different portions of the State for the purpose of investigating the charge of intimidation and bulldozing. Messrs. Morrison, Jenks and Townsend will remain in New Orleans and continue the investigation of matters of a general nature relating to the late election in sections not included in the districts allotted to the sub-committees. The investigation will probably not be concluded before the 1st of February.... There is considerable apprehension of trouble in New Orleans on the 8th of January, when the Governor is to be inaugurated. Both Packard and Nicholls will be inaugurated. The Republicans, it is said, will not oppose the inauguration of Nicholls, but should he attempt to exercise the functions of the office he will in all probability be resisted, and a call will be made for troops, 1,100 of whom are now stationed in the city.... A Charleston (S. C.) dispatch of the 22d says: "At an immense meeting of conservative taxpayers last night, resolutions were unanimously adopted recognizing Hampton and Simpson as lawfully elected, and pledging them moral, financial, and material aid."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., had still another conflagration on the night of Dec. 21. Loss about $196,000. This makes three heavy fires in the city within a week—all incendiary—entailing a total loss of $469,000.... Both of the South Carolina Legislatures have adjourned sine die.... The Florida Supreme Court has issued an order directing a recount of the vote by the State Canvassing Board, and a declaration of the result as shown upon the face of the returns.

RUMORS are current in New Orleans of a coalition between Warmoth, Pinchback, and the Democrats, by which a Democratic Legislature is to elect them to the United States Senate, and they are in return therefor to assist the Democrats in installing Nicholls as Governor.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the House Investigating Committee, at New Orleans, on the 24th, ordering that the refusal of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to appear and produce certain telegrams be reported to the House, and that the House be asked to proceed against him for contempt.

A TALLAHASSEE (Florida) dispatch of the 27th ult. says: "Atty. Gen. Cocke made the canvass of the vote this morning, after the other members of the board refused to canvass. This gives Drew 497 and Tilden 94 majority. This canvass he filed in the Clerk's office in obedience to the order of the Court. Subsequently the other members of the board agreed to recanvass, and the full board met at 4 p. m. Their canvass gives Drew a majority of 195 and the Hayes electors 206. Cocke filed a protest."

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on the Pacific Railroads has referred all the bills and propositions in regard to the Texas Pacific railroad to a sub-committee, consisting of Atkins, Lamar, O'Neill, Garfield, and Luttrell.

THE Democratic messenger bearing the Democratic electoral vote of Florida called on Acting Vice President Ferry one day last week, and handed him an envelope containing the so-called electoral vote of the State. Upon being interrogated, the messenger said there was a contest in the State as to the electors, whereupon Mr. Ferry declined to give any receipt for the package handed to him. Mr. Ferry said that in the case of the contested States he would not give a receipt or voucher to either of the messengers, for the reason that he cannot break the seals of the packages to ascertain which are the proper returns, that being a matter which cannot be decided until the second Wednesday in February.

THE treasury has another robbery case on hand. A package of $10,000 passed from the redemption division through the treasury proper to the express company for delivery to the Illinois National Bank of Chicago, which delivered the package as received. On opening by the cashier of the bank, it was found to contain only brown paper. The treasury claim that the money was delivered to the express company, and charge the loss upon the company..... President Grant has again been interviewed by the Associated Press agent at Washington, to whom he expressed no fear of armed collision over the Presidential imbroglio. He remarked to the interviewer that he should welcome the approach of the 4th of March with pleasure, as it would relieve him wholly from the cares of office, and enable him to carry into effect a projected tour to the West Indies before returning to his home at Galena, Ill. He says he will promptly recognize as his successor the man who shall be so declared, whoever he may be, and this without regard to his own political preferences.

THE President sent to the Senate last week the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of extradition. Some of it, says a Washington correspondent, has heretofore been published, and the conclusion is that the treaty has been restored to vitality by the act of Great Britain receding from its former position, and the consequent surrender of Brent, the Louisville (Ky.) forger, to the United States. Our Government is now prepared to consider the question of an amendment of the treaty, so as to increase the class of offenses for which extradition may be claimed. The correspondence is regarded by the Senate, at present, as confidential, and hence there is no access to it for the public.... Through the premium on bonds and accumulation of interest, the Alabama claims fund has gained about $6,000,000; and the claimants who failed to get in on the first dividend are growing daily more importunate for a share of the cash. It is expected that a bill of some sort will get through at this session for the disposition of the remainder of the fund.

GENERAL.

THE Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting in New York, unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the company to make all proper legal resistance to the demand of the House of Representatives and its committee for private and confidential papers; also giving the managers of the company power, and directing them to destroy original copies of all messages as soon as this may be done without interfering with auditing accounts.

ADVICES from Chihuahua, Mexico, state that Messrs. Degeton, Miller, Molievan, Horne, and Faber, prominent foreigners residing in that city, while out in the mountains, near by, endeavoring to locate a gold mine, were all kidnapped by a Mexican banditti, and will be held until ransomed. Degeton is German Consul at Chihuahua, and Miller was a former resident of St. Louis.

THE statistician of the Department of Agriculture in his December report makes the corn crop only 2 per cent. short of the great crop of last year, and fully 50 per cent. greater than the crop of 1874. The aggregate, subject to possible future revision, is 1,295,000,000 bushels.

THAT monster aerolite which shot athwart the heavens on the evening of the 21st of December was a most startling and wonderful phenomenon. It is variously described by persons along its line of progress through Southern Iowa, Central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. From some points of observation it seemed more than double the size of the full moon, very brilliant, with a train of star-like fragments following in its wake; from other localities it looked like an illuminated barrel, out of which poured a flood of luminosity of various colors, as it sped onward. At some points along its line of movement it exploded with a terrible noise, causing the earth to tremble, a portion of its mass flying off in fiery fragments. From all accounts, its path was distant from the earth between forty and fifty miles. As far as now known, it was first seen in Kansas, and it finally disappeared from view in Eastern Ohio, and the time of its passage from Lawrence, Kan., to Dayton, O., was less than half an hour.... The bullion shipments from San Francisco to China, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 26, 1876, have been as follows, according to the report of the Director of the Mint: Trade dollars, $4,255,378; Mexican dollars, $1,820,040; fine silver bars, $2,055,575; gold coin, $191,093; total, $8,322,086.... The fastest voyage and quickest time between England and America is recorded in favor of the steamship Britannic, Capt. Thomson, which has just made the voyage from New York to Queenstown in seven days and thirteen hours.

POSTMASTER GEN. TYNER has received a cable dispatch from the British Postoffice Department announcing that it has discontinued ocean subsidies and adopted the United States plan of paying for the service performed.... Christmas night a fire broke out in the Convent of St. Elizabeth, nine miles from Joliette, Can., and in a few moments the whole structure was ablaze. The convent was a two-story brick building, and was occupied by Sisters of Charity, fifty lady boarders, and some fifty charity children and infirm persons. When the fire broke out all was panic and confusion. Thirteen of the inmates, mostly children under 11 years of age, were burned to death. The remainder barely escaped in their night-clothes.

POLITICAL.

THE Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a convention of the party, to meet at the State capital, on the 8th of January, for the purpose of considering the political situation.... A Washington correspondent of a Chicago journal has interviewed President Grant. The latter inquired the probable chances for Gen. Logan's re-election to the Senate from Illinois, and then used the following language: "My old friend, Houghton, of Galena, suggested my name for United States Senator from Illinois as Logan's successor, and the suggestion was copied approvingly into one of the Chicago papers. When I saw this article I immediately wrote to my friends in Illinois that I could not be a candidate for three reasons. First, although I consider myself a citizen of Illinois and not a citizen of any other State or Territory, yet I do not consider that I have resided in the State continuously enough during the last twenty years to entitle me to a candidacy for the office of United States Senator. Second, I have been a servant of the public for the last sixteen years, and on the 4th of March next I propose to see how it will seem to be a sovereign. Third, and more important than all, I am in favor of the re-election of Gen. Logan as against any other candidate."

WE print below a table showing the popular vote for President at the recent election. The returns are complete in all the States with the exception of Alabama, where only the majority is declared for Tilden in one county, and Mississippi, from which one county is lacking. The vote of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana is given as returned by the State Canvassing Boards. The total vote of the country is 8,425,977, against 6,457,315 in 1872, and 5,716,788 in 1868. It will be seen that no returns are made of the vote for Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate, and Green Clay Smith, Prohibitionist, in a large number of States:

States.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Cooper, G'b'k.	Smith & scat.
Alabama	68,230	102,612	......	......
Arkansas	38,669	58,083	211	......
California	78,614	75,845	44	......
Colorado	14,154	13,316	......	......
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	774	378
Delaware	10,691	13,379	......	......
Florida	23,849	22,923	......	......
Georgia	49,85	129,788	......	......
Illinois	278,232	258,601	18,241	427
Indiana	208,111	213,526	9,533	......
Iowa	171,32	112,199	9,00	36
Kansas	78,339	37,902	7,770	133
Kentucky	97,490	160,109	2,003	898
Louisiana	[illegible]	70,566	......	......
Maine	66,300	49,914	663	......
Maryland	71,981	91,780	......	......
Massachusetts	150,078	108,978	879	......
Michigan	166,534	141,005	9,060	839
Minnesota	72,962	48,799	2,389	......
Mississippi	51,818	108,341	......	......
Missouri	144,398	202,687	3,498	277
Nebraska	31,916	17,554	2,320	1,599
Nevada	10,286	9,197	......	......
N. Hampshire	41,539	38,448	76	......
New Jersey	103,517	115,9[illegible]6	712	43
New York	489,806	522,043	2,039	2,359
North Carolina	108,402	122,590	......	......
Ohio	330,698	323,182	3,057	1,712
Oregon	15,214	14,157	510	4
Pennsylvania	384,148	366,204	7,204	1,401
Rhode Island	15,787	10,712	60	......
South Carolina	91,870	90,906	......	......
Tennessee	89,566	133,166	......	......
Texas	44,852	103,612	......	......
Vermont	44,091	20,254	......	......
Virginia	95,558	139,670	......	......
West Virginia	42,698	56,455	1,373	......
Wisconsin	130,070	123,93	1,509	33
Totals	4,042,736	4,290,127	82,926	10,138

A MEETING of the leading Democrats of Minnesota, held at St. Paul last week, declared their firm conviction that Tilden is elected, repudiated the assumption that the President of the Senate has the determination of all questions in dispute with regard to the electoral vote, and declared that the House of Representatives has an equal right with the Senate in such a settlement; and it proposes, in common with all patriotic citizens, to support the House in the exercise of its constitutional rights.

THE State Committee of the Oregon Democracy met at Salem last week and issued an address calling for mass-meetings to be held in every county of the State on the 8th of January to consider the political situation. Tilden and Hendricks were declared elected, and the course of Gov. Grover in issuing a certificate to Cronin was approved.... The Democratic State Committee of Illinois, at its recent session at Springfield, affirmed "the constitutional right of the Senate and House of Representatives, after the President of the Senate shall have opened all the certificates received by him, to count the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States, and declare the result of such count;" denied "the existence of any constitutional right or power in the President of the Senate, independently of authority from the two houses, to count said votes and declare the result thereof, and would regard such a proceeding as revolutionary."... A conference of the leading Democrats of Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg, last week, at which they declared their conviction of the election of Tilden and Hendricks, and called upon Congress to adopt such lawful means as may lead to the official declaration of that result.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* claims to have been assured by "a well known Democrat who recently visited Gov. Hendricks at Indianapolis" that the latter expressed an entire willingness to have the Presidential imbroglio "adjusted by the election of Tilden by the House and Wheeler by the Senate. Gov. Hendricks said that he had no desire to re-enter public life in Washington; and, if the difficulties could be satisfactorily adjusted, he would much prefer accepting the mission to England or France."

FOREIGN.

HEAVY rains and floods are reported in England, causing much damage to property and great distress among the people.... A cruising Austrian war vessel on the Danube was fired upon, the other day, by a Servian fort at Belgrade, and great is the excitement in consequence. At last advices the Servian Government had made an apology and dismissed the indiscreet commander of the fort, and this will probably allay the Austrian indignation.

A SEVERE famine exists in Montenegro.... The Captain-General of Cuba has published a decree prohibiting cipher messages to and from the island.... The Emperor William closed the session of the German Parliament with a speech from the throne. He said, in reference to foreign affairs: "The negotiations of the powers on the Eastern question, as far as proceeded with, justify the hope that my efforts and mutually-conciliatory and peaceful intentions of the powers immediately concerned, will be successful in solving the pending questions without prejudice to the good relations existing. Germany will continue, by friendly and disinterested mediation, to lend her co-operation for the attainment of this end.".... A dispatch from Constantinople states that the reforms adopted by the preliminary conference are very sweeping. They include the admission of Christians in the Ottoman army, and the transformation of the villayet of Sophia into a Christian province, under a Governor. Opinion is pretty evenly divided as to whether the Porte will yield to the recommendation of the powers.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 25th says: "The first sitting of the Plenary Conference was held yesterday. Savset Pasha presided, and in an address opening the conference referred to the liberal views of the Porte. He said the Porte was ready to grant to its subjects all the privileges which were not contrary to the dignity and integrity of the empire. During the sitting salvos of artillery were heard. Savset Pasha explained that these salutes were fired to announce the promulgation of the constitution, which would effect a complete change in the state of Turkey".... A successful revolution in San Domingo has deposed Gonzalez and restored Baez to the Presidency of that republic. Gonzalez has quitted the country, and Baez will resume the reins of government.

LATE advices from the City of Mexico furnish the following interesting items regarding the progress of the revolution in that unhappy country: The Iglesias Government is established at Queretaro. The States of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Colima, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Tabasco recognize Iglesias. The States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca are occupied by Diaz troops. Iglesias has about 12,000 good troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade, but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglesias is deficient. On the 6th inst. 6,000 men, with twenty field howitzers and ten rifled cannon, left Mexico for Queretaro. Iglesias has about 7,000 troops in Queretaro, with six pieces of artillery. This force is sufficient to garrison the place, which is strong and easily defended. All parties are anxious to be recognized by the United States.

MAYEBARA, with eleven other leaders in the recent insurrection in Japan, were beheaded Dec. 3. Others were variously punished by imprisonment and deprivation of rank.... The largest fire in Tokio, Japan, since April, 1872, occurred Nov. 29, beginning just before midnight, and lasting about eight hours. Sixty-five streets, containing 5,000 houses, were destroyed. Fifty lives are believed to have been lost. The loss of property is estimated at $10,000,000. The residence of the Austrian Minister was burned. That of the United States Minister narrowly escaped.... The Russian Gen. Nikitin arrived at Belgrade the other day, to take command of the Servian army, vice Tchernayeff. At the review of the Russian divisions Gen. Nikitin declared that he had come to Servia by order of the Emperor of Russia to assume command of the army. He said that all foreigners serving in the Russian corps in Servia would be considered a part of the Russian army.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate on the Oregon Electoral Case.

The discussion upon the resolution of Mr. Mitchell, authorizing an investigation as to the appointment of Cronin for Presidential elector in Oregon, being under consideration, Mr. Bogy said the Committee on Privileges and Elections of this body had got to be a most important committee. No man could be a Senator, whether elected by his Legislature or not, unless he was also elected by the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This committee reminded him (Bogy) of what is called in modern times a Returning Board. The Committee on Privileges and Elections had got to be the great Returning Board of the Senate. These Returning Boards were a new invention. It was conceded that Tilden had a popular majority of 300,000, but Hayes had three Returning Boards, so that to cipher the thing down one Returning Board was worth just 100,000 votes.

Mr. Mitchell said if the Returning Board in Oregon could carry out its purpose it would be equal to 45,000,000 of people.

Mr. Bogy said he was glad that this Oregon matter had happened. It was a most fortunate thing, as it had compelled the Senators on the other side to investigate all these questions as they should do. The Oregon case has upset all this argument about a prima facie case. If it had not happened there would have been no end to the arguments on the other side about the returns from Louisiana and Florida constituting a prima facie case, and Congress could not go behind the action of the Returning Boards of the other States. Now, it was plain that Congress had a right and the power to carry out the will of the people.

Mr. Morton said the Returning Boards were not a new invention. They were as old as the constitution of the United States. There was not a State in the Union which had not authorized one or more persons to count the votes and certify who was elected. In some States, as in Louisiana, these boards had discretionary and judicial powers. The decision of the Returning Boards in some States, by the laws of the State, were made final. In Louisiana the Returning Board had broad judicial power. It may have made a wrong decision; he would not discuss that question now, but the Governor of Oregon exercised powers not given him by the laws of the State.

Mr. Eaton said he would not count a vote which he believed was illegally thrown to elect a man who had triumphantly been elected President by the American people. He did not desire advantage of any wrong in this canvass of votes by the Senate. He argued that every ballot cast for Watts was no more than a blank piece of paper, and the Governor of Oregon, taking that view of the case, saw his way clear to give Cronin the certificate. If every vote given for Cronin was a proper and legal vote, by a strict construction of the law of Oregon, the certificate of election to Cronin was right and proper, though he (Eaton) thought the Governor should have certified to the election of two men, and only two men. He (Eaton) would not vote to place in the Presidential chair the candidate of the Democratic party upon the vote of the Democratic elector in Oregon. The political stomach of the Senator from Oregon (Mitchell) seemed to be disordered now by a very small matter, but it could stand the garlic of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. He then read the recently published letter of John J. Long, Republican candidate for the Louisiana Legislature declining to accept the seat awarded him by the Returning Board, on the ground that he had been fairly defeated by his Democratic opponent, and resuming his argument said a single witness like this man weighed down a dozen affidavits. Long said there was no intimidation in De Soto parish, but the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) declared there was. In conclusion Mr. Eaton argued that the representatives of the people could not afford to do wrong. The President of the United States had been quoted as saying he would deliver the office over to Hayes if he should be declared to be elected. The President had nothing to do with it. It would not do to talk about enforcing anything. The good sense of the people of this country would see that justice was done. Mr. Eaton also argued that the President of the Senate had no more right to count the votes for President than one of the pages. The President of the Senate was not President of the joint convention unless chosen by the joint convention to fill that position.

Mr Sherman said he was not informed that the Returning Board had returned Mr. Long as elected to the Legislature from De Soto parish. He thought the gentleman leaped before he came to the stile. He then referred to the affidavits of intimidation in De Soto parish, and resuming, said the will of the people of Oregon had been fairly expressed in favor of the three Hayes electors, and he was entitled to three votes from that State.

Mr. Bogy—Apply the same rule to Florida.

Mr. Sherman said he was perfectly willing to apply the rule to Florida, but these things were governed by the laws of the State. Oregon had her laws and Florida hers. If Gov. Hayes should become satisfied that he had not a majority of the legal votes of Florida and Louisiana, he would not accept the office of President. If it should be clear that Gov. Hayes had not received that majority, he (Sherman) would not have him accept the office. Mr. Sherman then argued that the Louisiana Returning Board was a legally-constituted body, and it had not been shown that that board made a false return. He did not desire to see Gov. Hayes have the benefit of any wrong, and he was satisfied that he spoke the sentiments of Gov. Hayes when he said if that gentleman should be convinced that the Returning Boards of Louisiana or Florida acted wrong, he would make no claim to the office of President. There was an absence of any proof that these boards had acted wrong. As the returns from those States now stood they were just as much entitled to be counted as the returns from New York or Ohio, and he could show from evidence now before the Senate that the vote of the State of Louisiana in fairness should be counted for Gov. Hayes.

Funding the Legal Tenders.

Representative Chittenden, of New York, has matured and introduced in the House a bill providing for the funding of the legal-tender notes. It provides as follows:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to withdraw, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the legal-tender notes of the United States whenever presented by holders thereof, and issue therefor, dollar for dollar, face value, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in the spirit of the original Legal-tender act, provided that bonds authorized by this act shall be payable in gold at the expiration of forty years from the 1st of January, 1877, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in gold.

Second—That the bonds authorized by this act shall be available for deposit in the treasury of the United States for banking purposes under the provisions of the various laws relating to national banks.

Third—That the legal-tender notes received in exchange for bonds under this act shall be destroyed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Territory of Huron.

The proposed new Territory adjoining the Red river of the North has received a new baptism in the Senate. As originally passed, the bill organizing it gave it the name of "Pembina." The Senate the other day reconsidered the bill, and Bogy said "Pembina" was not an Indian, but was a corrupt French appellation, meaning holy bread (pain beni). Sherman suggested "Wyandotte" and "Seneca," Spencer "Ogallalla," Bogy "Algonquin" and "Huron," and the latter name was finally agreed to. The wish of all the Senators who spoke on the subject was to apply to the new Territory the name of some once-powerful Indian tribe.

Regular Proceedings.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.—*Senate.*—The Senate ordered 5,000 extra copies of the compilation from its journal, by its Chief Clerk, of all that has taken place concerning the counting of electoral votes.... A resolution was passed providing for an adjournment from the 22d to the 26th of December.... Mr. Davis called upon the report of the conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to provide for the expenses of certain special committees. The committee agreed to give each house $35,000 to conduct the investigation ordered. The report was agreed to...... The Chair appointed as the special committee authorized by the recent resolution of Mr. Edmunds to devise means for the proper count of the vote for President and Vice President, in connection with a similar committee of the House, Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Thurman, Bayard and Ransom.... Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the petition of a large number of soldiers of the late war, asking for the passage of the House bill for an equalization of bounties. Referred. The Oregon electoral matter was discussed.... On motion of Mr. Davis, business was suspended, and the Senate then paid its tribute of respect to the memory of Senator Caperton. Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Davis, Wright, Withers, Edmunds and others. As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Platt offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charge made by Hewitt that his letters had been tampered with in the New York postoffice. In connection with it, Mr. Platt sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a telegram from Postmaster James, pronouncing the accusation utterly and absolutely false. Mr. Hewitt stated the circumstances under which he made the charge. He said, about a month ago he received a letter, the writer stating that he was an employe in the New York postoffice, and he felt bound to communicate the fact that "Slade's little Kettle" was at work on his letters. The only attention which he felt called upon to pay to this anonymous letter was to observe closely the letters which he received. He found that a considerable number of them presented the appearance of having been opened, the flaps of the envelopes presenting a puckered or corrugated appearance. Unfortunately he had thrown in the waste-basket the anonymous letter. [He received from ten to twenty a week.] Therefore its handwriting could not be identified. So, too, with the envelopes. They had been thrown away, and it was a remarkable fact that none of the letters received by him to-day presented the appearance of having been tampered with. After some little discussion, the previous question was voted down, by a vote of 79 to 77. Mr. Holman then moved that the special committee now in New York investigating the election frauds be directed to investigate this matter. Mr. Buckner moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. Buckner's motion was lost, by a vote of 83 ayes to 143 noes. The resolution directing Mr. Cox's New York committee to investigate the charges was then passed.... The Speaker laid before the House a telegraphic communication from Wm. R. Morrison, the Chairman of the Louisiana Investigating Committee, transmitting a report of the proceedings before the committee in the case of E. W. Barnes, the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New Orleans. It was agreed that an hour's discussion should be allowed, and Mr. Garfield spoke against the resolution, on the ground that the House is not justified in treating telegraphic communications as an official report. Quite a long discussion followed, and finally the resolution was adopted without division.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.—*Senate.*—The resolution of Mr. Mitchell, authorizing an investigation as to the appointment of E. A. Cronin as Presidential elector in Oregon was again the subject of discussion in the Senate. Mr. Mitchell accepted the preamble of Mr. Bayard, in lieu of that reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and the resolution was agreed to.... After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, Dec. 26.

House.—The House passed a resolution giving to the widow of the late Speaker Kerr an amount equal to his pay up to the end of the present Congress.... Speaker Randall appointed the following as a committee to act with the Senate committee to consider the question of counting the electoral votes: Paine, Hunton, Hewitt, Springer, McCrary, Hoar, and Willard of Michigan.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Springer offered a resolution for the compilation and printing of the proceedings and debates relating to the counting of the electoral votes since the establishment of the Government. Adopted.... Mr. Reagan, from the Committee on Commerce, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish the House with copies of all the orders made by him or under his direction, and of the orders and correspondence of the War Department relating to the limitations made by the President of the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and to specify how the $2,000,000, out of the $5,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress, have been expended, and also to state under what law such limitation was made.... The session lasted only twenty minutes, when an adjournment was ordered till Wednesday, Dec. 27.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.—*Senate.*—The Senate met and had a brief formal session, only fifteen Senators being present. No business of importance was transacted.

House.—Not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to obtaining certain concessions from the Sioux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a message from the President in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain, reciting the conduct of that government in the cases of Winslow and Brent, and announcing that since Great Britain had voluntarily handed over Brent to this Government, he would continue to regard that treaty as still in operation, but he hoped that a new treaty would soon be entered into. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.... Mr. Hunton, from the joint committee to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, reported a bill which was made the special order for Jan. 4. The bill provides that the District shall be governed by three Commissioners, one appointed by the President, one elected by the House, and one by the Senate. There was a three hours' debate on the Louisiana question, growing out of a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the counting of the electoral votes. Finally the petition was read and referred to a committee appointed to examine into the subject. It contains a resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has not the power alone to count and declare the result of the electoral vote.

THE ancient built theaters in the first place with a view to people getting into them, and the second with a view to their getting out.

WASHINGTON'S LIBRARY.

The Remaining Portion of It Hawked Off at a Philadelphia Auction-Shop.

[Philadelphia Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The last volumes of the library of Gen. George Washington were scattered to the winds by the last heir of the family, Lawrence Washington, at Thomas' auction-room to-day. This young man, who was present at the sale, is a great-grandson of Gen. Washington's brother, and a son of the late John A. Washington. The books were stored in a room of a house belonging to the family, which was rented to a Pennsylvanian, who promised that it should be constantly locked. When Mr. Washington examined the library, he found that volumes had disappeared, that the autographs had been clipped from others, and there was danger that the whole collection would be scattered in a few years and its authenticity destroyed. There was no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the volumes at this time. There was a large number of literary men, librarians, booksellers, and private collectors present. The first lot put up was an edition of "Don Quixote" in four volumes, 16mo., printed in London in 1786. Each volume contained an autograph of Washington, which is alone worth $5. The four volumes brought $24, and were knocked down to a Mr. Baker Jones, of West Virginia, who also made many purchases during the day. A 16mo. Philadelphia Directory of 1796, presented to President Washington in the same year by the city of Philadelphia, was started at $5, finally bringing $22. Next, the *Federalist* in two volumes, calf, 1788, each volume having Washington's autograph and coat of arms, brought $50 a volume. Sabine, a New York dealer in old books, secured a prize. A volume of pamphlets was started at $3, and after hot competition, was knocked down for $32.50. Gen. Hawley secured a bargain in the "Life of Marshal Turenne," in two volumes, printed in London, 1735, for $17; also two volumes of rare political pamphlets of the last century for $26. Goldsmith's "History of the Earth and Animated Nature" brought less than the value of the autographs. Hamilton's "Inquiry into the Principles of Taxation," a presentation copy, with autographs of the author and Washington, started at $3 and brought only $13. Robert Fulton's "Treatise on Canal Navigation," illustrated with seventeen plates, quarto, calf, a presentation copy, with an autograph of Washington, an autograph letter of Fulton, and a supplement at the back in Fulton's handwriting, was started at $15, and, after a lively competition, went for $43. There were 138 lots, and in all about 250 volumes. The total amount realized was $1,983, with which the auctioneer expressed himself satisfied, saying that it was more than he had expected he would receive. Few of the books had any value, except that which had been conferred upon them by distinguished ownership. Many were public documents of which there are numerous copies, but some of them were rare.

Petroleum Discovered in Wyoming.

William Dix, a resident of Salt Lake, and an old prospector, has succeeded in finding petroleum, a short distance from Hilliard, Wyoming. He has sunk a shaft to the depth of fifty feet, and is able to collect about fifteen gallons per day of a very superior lubricating oil, which is selling readily at 40 cents a gallon at the well. The indications are said to be good for a large flow, and arrangements will soon be made for going down deep to thoroughly test it. On the same ground Mr. Dix has also discovered a thirty-two feet vein of coal, equal in every respect to the celebrated Rock Springs.—*Cheyenne (Wy. T.) Leader.*

Interesting Discoveries.

Dr. Schliemann has made some more discoveries at Mycenæ. In the tomb previously explored he has found a great quantity of woman's jewelry in gold, and handsomely worked. Immediately after commencing excavations at an adjoining tomb a large head of a cow in silver, with immense horns of pure gold, was found. A large girdle of gold, five gold vases, and immense golden buttons were also found. All these objects are said to be marvelously worked. Among other discoveries are nine silver vases and numerous swords of bronze, but no trace of ironwork.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	7 00	@12 50
HOGS	5 60	@ 6 25
COTTON	12¾	@ 13¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 37	@ 1 38
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@ 62
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	38	@ 40
RYE—Western	81	@ 84
PORK—New Mess	17 00	@17 25
LARD—Steam	10¾	@ 11
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 38
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 60	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 6 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 21¼	@ 1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2, New	64	@ 65
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	22	@ 24
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 2	1 22	@ 1 23
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	76	@ 77
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 37	@ 1 38
CORN—Western Mixed	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	69½	@ 71
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
HOGS	5 55	@ 6 10
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 30	@ 1 40
CORN	42	@ 45
OATS	30	@ 38
RYE	79	@ 80
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¾	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 44	@ 1 45
Amber	1 42	@ 1 44
CORN	44	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 38
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 34½	@ 1 44
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 50
OATS	38	@ 40
RYE	80	@ 88
PORK—Mess	16 75	@17 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 60	@ 5 70
Philadelphias	6 00	@ 6 15
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 6 00
Medium	4 75	@ 5 50
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MATE, PUBLISHER.

THE RECORD OF 1876.

Its List of Crimes, Casualties, Discoveries, and Achievements.

A Condensed History of the World for the Past Year.

THE OLD YEAR.

O good old year! This is your last.
And must you go? With you I've passed
Some days that bear revision.
For these I'd thank you, ere you make
Your journey to the Stygian Lake,
Or to the fields Elysian.

Long have you been our household guest.
To keep you we have tried our best.
You must not stay, you tell us;
Not e'en to introduce your heir,
Who comes so fresh and debonair
He needs must make you jealous.

I heard your footsteps overhead
To-night, and to myself I said:
He's packing his portmanteau,
His books and staff, like Prospero's,
He's buried in December's snows,
And finished his last canto.

Your well-known hat and cloak still look
The same upon their entry-hook,
And seem as if they grew here.
But they—ah! me—will soon be gone,
And we be sitting here alone
To welcome in the New Year.

The boots so oft put out at night
Will vanish ere to-morrow's light
Across the east is burning.
When morning comes, full well I know
They'll leave no footsteps in the snow,
Of going or returning.

At twelve o'clock to-night Queen Mab
Will take you in her spectral cab
To catch the downward fast train.
Some of us will sit up with you
And drink a parting cup or two
While I indite this last strain.

O, good, old, wise, frost-headed Year,
You've brought us health and strength and cheer,
Though sometimes care and sorrow.
Each morn you gave us newer hope,
That reached beyond the cloudy scope
Of each unseen to-morrow.

We knew you when you were, forsooth,
No better than a stranger youth—
A fast youth, some one muttered,
When thinking how the days you gave,
On ghostly horses to their grave
Have galloped, flown and fluttered.

But what is time, by moon and stars
Checked off in monthly calendars,
To fairy kings like you here?
What are the centuries that span
The inch-wide space ruled by man?
Or what are Old and New Year?

You go to join the million years;
The great veiled sky that never clears
Before our mortal seeing;
The shrouded death—the evolving life—
The growth, the mystery, the strife
Of elemental being.

We see in your abstracted eye
The clouded flame of prophecy—
Of time the immortal scorning,
And yet the sympathetic smile
That says: "I fain would stay awhile
To bid your rhymes good morning."

Ah! no more rhymes for you and me,
Old Year, shall we together see,
For we to-night must sever.
Good-by old number Seventy-six!
'Tis nearly time you took your drive
Into the dark forever!

The train that stops for you will let
A stranger out we never met,
To take your place and station.
With greetings glad and shouts of joy,
They'll welcome him, while you, old boy,
Depart with no ovation.

Five minutes yet? But talk must end,
On with your cloak and cap, old friend!
Too long I have been prating.
Your blessing now! We'll think of you—
Ah! there's the clock! Adieu, adieu—
I see your cab is waiting.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1876.

JANUARY.

1. City Treasurer Bork, of Buffalo, N. Y., discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $400 000.

4. Lord Lytton appointed Viceroy of India.

5. Reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess.

9. Railway accident near Odessa, Russia; 70 persons killed and many maimed.

10. Exciting debate in Congress on the bill granting amnesty to Jeff Davis; the measure defeated.

14. Lower house of Congress refused to pass a universal amnesty bill.

21. First heavy snow-storm of the winter in the far West; Union Pacific railroad blockaded.

23. Thirteen persons killed by a railway collision at Huntingdon, Eng. E. D. Winslow, owner of the Boston *News*, and Treasurer of the Boston *Post*, having committed forgeries to the amount of $250,000, disappeared with his family.

26. Burglars rob the National Bank of Northampton, Mass., of $700,000 in securities. Three men hung by a mob at Charleston, W. Va.

27. The robbery of $400,000 from a Chicago eastward-bound express car was neatly prevented near Toledo, and the four robbers arrested.

31. Four outlaws hung by vigilants in Rooks county, Kan. A man named Simmons murdered, dissected, and his remains packed in a box, at Greenpoint, N. Y.; arrest of Victor Kretz, the murderer. Speaker Kerr writes a letter declaring that his name is not to be used in the Democratic National Convention.

FEBRUARY.

1. A man named Wilder, at Lyndon, Vt., murders his wife, father and mother, and then hangs himself. Fifteen of the whisky ring at Indianapolis sentenced to prison for terms of from six months to three years. William McKee, principal proprietor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

2. A stage line opened from Cheyenne to the Black Hills. Lower house of Congress refused to pass the one-term Presidential amendment to the constitution.

3. Colliery explosion in Belgium; over 200 miners killed. Gen. Sherman writes a letter, saying he will not be a candidate for President, and expressing a preference for Gov. Hayes, of Ohio.

6. The Sultan of Turkey accepts Count Andrassy's scheme for settling the Herzegovinian difficulty. Jeff. Davis writes a long letter, replying to Mr. Blaine, disclaiming that cruelties to prisoners were authorized by him, deprecating the obstacles opposed to the progress of reconciliation, intimating that he does not desire amnesty for himself, and charging imposture and barbarity upon the Federal authorities. A fearful panic occurred at Robinson Opera House, Cincinnati; 10 people were killed and many more injured.

8. Opening of the trial, at St. Louis, of Gen. Babcock, Military Secretary to President Grant, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the whisky ring. Great fire in Broadway, N. Y.; loss, $2,500,000.

10. National Bank of Commerce, of New London, Ct., robbed of $21,000; the teller subsequently confesses to the burglary and restores the money.

12. Explosion of fire-damp in a coal-mine at Pittston, Pa.; 4 miners killed and a number wounded. Deposition of President Grant in the Babcock case taken at Washington, Chief Justice Waite administering the oath.

14. The Sultan of Turkey signed the decree granting the Andrassy reforms in the insurgent provinces.

17. Collision between the steamers Strathclyde and Franconia in the English channel; the Strathclyde sunk, and 31 lives lost.

19. The Congregational Advisory Council, to investigate the Beecher scandal, convenes in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Maine Legislature abolishes hanging.

22. Indiana Republican State Convention nominates G. S. Orth for Governor and instructs for Gov. Morton for President. Wisconsin Republican Convention indorses Blaine for President.

23. The Connecticut Democrats nominate Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll and all the State officers for re-election.

24. The trial of Gen. Orville E. Babcock, Military Secretary of President Grant, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government brought to a close at St. Louis, the jury rendering a verdict of "not guilty."

29. News that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has fled to France; virtual end of the Carlist war. Connecticut Republican State Convention; H. C. Robinson nominated for Governor. Destructive tornadoes at St Charles, Mo., and Princeton, Ind.; many houses blown down, and several persons killed and crippled.

MARCH.

2. Revelation of corruption in the War Department at Washington; Secretary Belknap tenders his resignation; resolutions of impeachment presented against him in the House of Representatives and unanimously adopted; intense excitement at Washington and elsewhere; Secretary Borie, of the navy, appointed temporary Secretary of War.

3. A committee of the House appears in the Senate at Washington, and formally impeaches Mr. Belknap for high crimes and misdemeanors. A life-boat crew of 15 drowned on the North Carolina coast while trying to save the crew of an Italian bark.

4. Arrival in London of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender.

5. The Sultan of Turkey offers amnesty to the Herzegovinians. Caleb P. Marsh, the witness against the late Secretary Belknap, flees to Canada.

6. The President nominates Richard Henry Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minister to England, vice Gen. Schenck, resigned. The portfolio of the War Office offered to Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, who declines.

7. Burning of the Home for Aged People at Brooklyn, N. Y.; some 20 of the aged inmates perish in the flames. Eleven persons killed and seven or eight wounded by a train falling through a bridge across a branch of the Shenandoah river, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. News of a famine in the Westmanna islands, near Iceland; 500 people said to be starving to death. Judge Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of War. The Committee of the House on Expenditures in the War Department subpœnaed by the District Court of Washington to produce the papers and evidence against Gen. Belknap, which they declined to do. Exciting partisan debate in the House, in which the Democrats and Republicans charged upon each the responsibility for the flight of the witness Marsh, whose absence blocks the impeachment trial.

8. The Judiciary Committee of the House, at Washington, report that, owing to the absence of the witness Marsh, it would be impracticable to proceed with the impeachment trial of Belknap, and ask that they be allowed to take further testimony; after an exciting and intensely partisan debate, the request was granted by a strictly party vote. Belknap arraigned in the Police Court at Washington, and held to bail in $25,000 to answer to a criminal charge of bribery. The United States Senate decide the three years' contest of P. B. S. Pinchback for a seat in that body as Senator from Louisiana, by the adoption of a resolution declaring that he has no claim to the seat.

14. New Hampshire election; Gov. Cheney and the entire Republican ticket elected, and a Republican majority secured in the Legislature.

15. Severe storm in England and on the continent; numerous shipwrecks and many lives lost.

17. Destructive fire in Springfield, Ill.; loss, $170,000. Great snow-storm in Scotland, causing an embargo on travel.

19. Heaviest snow-storm of the winter in the Western and Southern States; 14 inches deep at Cairo, and 10 inches at Memphis. Hon. R. C. Schenck, late Minister to England, having resigned, arrives at New York on his homeward journey.

22. Caleb P. Marsh, having been promised immunity from prosecution, returns to Washington to testify against ex-Secretary Belknap. Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania meets at Lancaster. Republican Convention of New York meets at Syracuse.

23. Seven men killed and 8 men wounded by a boiler explosion at Laramie City, Wyo. Ter.

24. Great storms and floods in the Eastern States; property loss in New England estimated at $1,000,000.

28. Intelligence of the foundering of the steamer Jowad in the Arabian sea, by which 500 pilgrims were drowned.

29. Republican State conventions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

30. The dam of the water reservoir at Worcester, Mass., breaks, precipitating a vast volume of water into the valley below, causing an enormous destruction of property.

31. Articles of impeachment presented in the House of Representatives at Washington against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, charging him with high crimes and misdemeanors.

31. A large number of city officials indicted and arrested in St. Louis, for bribery and perjury. Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, resigns his office to escape impeachment.

APRIL.

2. Matamoras captured by the Mexican revolutionists.

3. The House of Representatives unanimously adopt the articles of impeachment against Belknap, and appoint managers to conduct the trial. Connecticut State election results in a victory for the Democrats.

4. The nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, rejected by the United States Senate. The Senate organizes as a court of impeachment for the trial of W. W. Belknap; accused summoned to appear April 17.

5. Four powder magazines at Salt Lake City blew up, sending a shower of rocks into the city, killing four people, and doing great damage to property. Rhode Island election—success of the Republican ticket.

13. Gen. John McDonald and W. O. Avery, convicted members of the St. Louis whisky ring, sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary.

MAY.

4. Gen. Belknap indicted by the grand jury at Washington, for receiving bribes while Secretary of War.

6. Destructive tornadoes visit Chicago and other Western points; hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, and several people killed.

7. Twenty thousand charges of "rend-rock powder" exploded on Jersey City Heights, damaging many buildings, and causing a shock which was felt over an extensive area. Arrival at Washington of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil.

8. Anna Dickinson makes her debut on the dramatic stage at the Globe Theater, Boston. Liberal Republican National Committee meet in New York city, and issue a call for a National Convention at Philadelphia.

10. The Centennial Exhibition formally opened at Philadelphia in the presence of 300,000 people.

14. The imperial powers adopt a pacific policy at the Berlin Conference.

15. The Liberals hold a national conference in New York city, to discuss the political situation, and issue an address to the country.

16. William H. Barnum elected United States Senator from Connecticut. The Sultan of Zanzibar enters into a treaty abolishing slavery in his dominions.

17. Six of the culprits concerned in the murder of the German and French Consuls hung at Salonica, Turkey. Democratic Convention of Ohio nominates Gov. Allen for President. National Greenback Convention met at Indianapolis and nominated Peter Cooper for President and Senator Booth for Vice President.

18. A steamer exploded at Evansville, Ind., killing nine men, and wounding a number of others. Presbyterian General Assembly met in Brooklyn, N. Y.

22. The President appoints Edwards Pierrepont Minister to England, Alphonso Taft Attorney General, and J. Donald Cameron Secretary of War.

25. The President issues a proclamation advising a general celebration of the 4th of July.

26. The terms of the Berlin Conference made public, showing that important concessions were required from Turkey. Execution of Piper, the Boston belfry murderer.

29. Lawrence Harney testified before a committee of Congress that he had paid Speaker Kerr $450 for an army commission; the latter denied it under oath. The United States Senate, after two weeks' debate, in secret session decided that it had jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment. Brisk competition between the railroads results in a marked reduction in passenger fares between the East and West. Dethronement of the Sultan of Turkey.

30. A fire in Quebec destroyed 700 houses.

JUNE.

1. A sensation produced at Washington by the testimony of James Mulligan, before the Judiciary Committee, regarding the Hon. James G. Blaine. A company of forty-nine men from Cincinnati reported to have been massacred by Indians in the Black Hills.

4. Abdul Aziz, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, committed suicide.

6. Escape of Fenian prisoners from Australia in an American whale-ship.

7. Exciting debate in Congress between Messrs. Blaine and Knott.

11. Mr. Blaine prostrated by sunstroke as he was entering a church in Washington.

12. Heavy floods in Eastern Switzerland; great damage done.

13. Winslow, the Boston forger, released in London. An Illinois jury declares Mrs. Abraham Lincoln restored to reason.

17. The National Republican Convention at Cincinnati nominated Gov. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President on the seventh ballot, and Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President on the first. Two Cabinet Ministers killed and one wounded in Constantinople, by Hassan, an insubordinate officer, who was afterward hanged.

18. The town of St. Johns, Can., nearly destroyed by fire.

19. A fire at Athens, on the Hudson river, destroyed $400,000 worth of property.

23. News received of a fight between Gen. Crook's command and the Sioux Indians on June 17, in which nearly 100 of the latter were killed, with a loss to the expedition of 9 dead and 21 wounded.

25. Seventeen persons killed and 37 injured by a railroad accident near Cervia, Spain.

28. Gov. Samuel J. Tilden nominated at St. Louis as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

JULY.

3. Beginning of hostilities between Servia and Turkey; troops of the former cross the Turkish frontier, and several sharp engagements occur.

4. Independence day was celebrated with unusual spirit throughout the country.

5. Two hundred and thirty lives lost by the wreck of the Lieut. Gen. Kroesen, a Dutch steamer, in the Straits of Sunda. Three persons killed and 29 buildings destroyed by a tornado in Burlington, Iowa.

6. News received of the defeat of Custer's forces by Sitting Bull at the battle of the Little Big Horn, and the massacre of the General and other leading officers, with 250 enlisted men.

9. A band of masked men robbed a railroad passenger train in Missouri.

10. The propeller St. Clair burned on Lake Superior, destroying twenty-seven lives.

11. Postmaster General Jewell removed by the President.

14. Twenty-one persons killed and sixty wounded by an explosion on the British ironclad Thunderer.

20. The yacht Mohawk capsized off Stapleton, Staten island, New York harbor, drowning William T. Garner, his wife, her brother, Frost Thorne, Miss Adele Hunter, and Peter Sullivan, a cabin boy.

24. Over 256,000 barrels of petroleum destroyed in the oil regions by lightning.

AUGUST.

2. Godlove S. Orth declines the nomination as Governor of Indiana by the Republicans. Samuel F. Cary nominated for Vice President by the National Council of the Greenback party.

7. Colorado is proclaimed to be a State. The Senate discharged Mr. Belknap for lack of jurisdiction; the vote for conviction was 35 to 25, not two-thirds for conviction.

11. The grasshoppers appeared in large numbers in Nebraska.

15. Both houses of Congress adjourned sine die.

19. Six Fenians, who escaped from penal servitude in Australia, arrived at New York in the whaling bark Catalpa.

28. The Servians defeated the Turks with heavy loss.

31. Sultan Murad V. deposed because of his mental infirmities; Abdul Hamid proclaimed his successor.

SEPTEMBER.

3. A destructive fire desolated St. Hyacinthe, Canada.

11. Forty Servian cowards were shot.

15. The Centennial trophy presented to the American Rifle Team, at Gilmore's Gardens, New York, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

16. An armistice for ten days agreed to by Turkey and Servia. Gen. Crook's expedition destroyed an Indian village, killed 14 Indians, and captured a large lot of stores.

28. Pennsylvania day drew 250,000 people to the Exhibition. Snow fell in the Catskills.

OCTOBER.

4. A grandson of President Harrison, in Kentucky, attacked and fatally wounded a young lady who rejected him.

9. A fire in Cleveland destroyed property valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

11. By the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle, at Baton Rouge, La., ten lives were lost.

16. A Russian national loan of $204,000,000 resolved upon.

17. A fire at Louisville destroyed property valued at upward of $600,000.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Dutch maritime canal formally opened.

5. Four hundred lodges of Cheyennes surrendered to Gen. Miles.

7. An unsuccessful attempt made at Springfield, Ill., to steal the remains of Abraham Lincoln.

9. News received of a great cyclone and tidal wave in India; 250,000 lives lost.

10. The Centennial Exposition formally closed by President Grant.

11. The Emperor of Russia made an important speech at Moscow, declaring in effect that he will declare war in case Turkey refuses the guarantees he will demand.

22. In Mexico, Chief Justice Iglesias revolted and declared himself provisional President. The time of the South Carolina canvassers being up, they adjourned sine die, first declaring the State for Hayes and the Republican State ticket, and a Republican majority in the Legislature.

25. Arrival of Wm. M. Tweed, who is returned to his old quarters in Ludlow street jail. The South Carolina canvassers sent to jail for contempt of court.

27. The Florida canvassers organized and invited Northern gentlemen to be present at their meetings. The imprisoned South Carolina canvassers liberated from jail by the United States Court.

28. The Democrats and Republicans of the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature each organized as a separate body; the former were excluded from the State House by State officers, supported by troops. One of Gen. Crook's officers captured an Indian village of 100 lodges.

30. Thanksgiving day generally observed with great heartiness all over the country.

DECEMBER.

1. A fire at New Orleans destroyed over 100 houses, with a total loss between $300,000 and $400,000.

2. Two members of the Republican House in South Carolina joined the Democratic organization; the rival houses remained in joint session for 36 hours.

4. Congress met for the second session; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, vice Hon. M. C. Kerr, deceased.

5. Awful calamity in Brooklyn, N. Y.; the principal theater of the city destroyed by fire, and 300 of the audience perished in the flames; intense excitement over the terrible catastrophe.

6. The Electoral Colleges met in the several States and cast their votes for President; much excitement throughout the country. The remains of Baron de Palm cremated at Washington, Pa. The President sent a message to Congress containing a letter from Senator Sherman and others on the election in Louisiana.

7. News from Mexico that the capital has been captured by the revolutionists.

9. Burial in Brooklyn of 100 unrecognized and friendless victims of the theater disaster.

10. Intelligence from Mexico that President Lerdo and his Cabinet had been made prisoners by Gen. Diaz's forces, and that Gen. Escobedo had been shot.

13. Indiana Democrats hold a consultation and issued an address calling for mass meetings. An ice-jam in the river at St. Louis destroyed steamboat property valued at $200,000.

14. Wade Hampton sworn in as Governor of South Carolina, thus giving the State a duality of Governors. Great fires at Bolivar, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.; losses $200,000 and $150,000, respectively.

21. A remarkable aerolite passes through the sky from Kansas to New York, at 9 p.m., emitting a brilliant light and causing much wonderment.

22. Great storm on the Scotch coast; several vessels wrecked, and many lives lost.

25. News of a successful revolution in San Domingo; Baez reinstated as President.

NECROLOGY OF 1876.

JANUARY.

1. Timothy Dodd, the oldest merchant of Boston, aged 95.

2. Hon. John H. Clifford, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, aged 66, at New Bedford.

9. At Boston, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, an eminent surgeon and philanthropist, and inventor of the alphabet of raised letters for the blind, aged 75.

10. At Washington, John Wilson, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office. At Boston, Commodore Stephen Decatur, U. S. N. At New York, Benj. Downing, the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, aged 102.

11. In New Mexico, Gen. Gordon Granger, a distinguished Federal General during the late war, aged 52.

15. At Greenville, Tenn., the widow of the late ex-President Johnson, aged 65.

23. At Edinburgh, George Harvey, the celebrated Scotch painter. At Frankville, Md., ex-Gov. Francis Thomas—killed by a railway collision.

28. At Washington city, Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Connecticut. At Pesth, Hungary, the great statesman Francis Deak.

FEBRUARY.

1. At London, Eng., John Forster, an eminent man of letters, and specially distinguished as the biographer of Landor and Dickens, aged 63.

6. At Brooklyn, N. Y., Rear Admiral Stringham, of the United States navy.

9. Suddenly, at Annapolis, Md., Reverdy Johnson, the eminent jurist and statesman.

14. At Boston, Thomas Barry, the veteran actor, aged 78.

18. At Boston, Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress, aged 60.

MARCH.

1. In England, Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of Dean Stanley.

21. In England, Col. Charles G. Chesney, author of "The Battle of Dorking."

22. In South Manchester, Ct., Ward Cheney, President of the Silk Association of America, aged 63 years.

APRIL.

10. In New York city, Alexander Turney Stewart, the great merchant prince, aged 73.

20. In England, the Right Hon. George William Lyttleton, aged 59.

25. In New York, Barney Williams, a prominent actor, aged 53.

28. In England, Thomas Aird, the poet, aged 74.

MAY.

25. In England, Henry Kingsley, the author.

28. At Cincinnati, George M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and known as the worst scribe in the world, aged 50.

JUNE.

8. At Amherst, Mass., Dr. William A. Stearns, President of Amherst College, aged 71. At Paris, France, Mme. George Sand, the celebrated novelist, aged 72.

15. At London, England, Dr. Julius H. Petermann, the well-known Orientalist, aged 70.

20. At Portland, Me., John Neal, a well-known author, aged 83. In Mexico, the famous Mexican General, Lopez de Santa Anna, aged 78.

27. In England, Miss Harriet Martineau, the authoress, aged 75.

JULY.

6. In Paris, France, M. Casimir-Perier, the well-known statesman, aged 65.

8. At Louisville, Ky., Hon. Edward Y. Parsons, Member of Congress.

19. At Cincinnati, Ohio, Hon. George E. Pugh, an eminent lawyer, and a politician of the old school, aged 54.

26. The Hon. Allen T. Caperton, United States Senator from West Virginia, aged 66.

AUGUST.

15. In England, Henry Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, aged 58.

30. In Paris, Felicien David, the celebrated French musical composer.

SEPTEMBER.

12. In Richmond, Va., ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, aged 70.

14. In St. James parish, La., Robert Barnwell Rhett, Sr., an old-time South Carolina politician, aged 75.

18. In New York city, the Rev. Edmund Stover Janes, senior Bishop of the M. E. Church of the United States, aged 69. At Fishkill, N. Y., Prof. Charles Davies, the mathematician, and author of "Davies' Arithmetic," aged 78.

23. At Edinburgh, Scotland, George Alfred Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone," and other novels, aged 49.

27. At Galveston, Texas, Braxton Bragg, a General in the Confederate army, aged 61. In Bavaria, Joseph Ernst von Bandel, the distinguished German sculptor, aged 78.

OCTOBER.

1. In San Francisco, Cal., James Lick, the philanthropist, aged 80. In New York, Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., aged 76.

18. At Crystal Springs, Md., Francis P. Blair, Sr., aged 87.

11. George Heinrich Pertz, the German historian. In England, the Marquis of Tweeddale.

NOVEMBER.

6. At Rome, Cardinal Antonelli.

DECEMBER.

7. At New York, Dr. Edward I. Sears, an eminent scholar and writer.

14. At Washington, Inspector General James A. Hardie, of the United States army.

17. At Providence, R. I., ex-Gov. William Cozzens. At Pittsfield, Mass., Gen. William F. Bartlett.

23. At New York, Col. William R. Vermilye, of the well-known banking house of Vermilye & Co.

Walter's Impressions of America.

Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, has had the interviewer after him to get his impressions of the United States. This is what the London correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury* says:

"Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, has returned to England with very pleasant impressions of the United States. He told one of the people who interviewed him that the Centennial was the best exhibition which had been held. He was amazed at the generosity of the railway companies in carrying him everywhere gratuitously, and at the infatuation of the country, which, after having by its exhibition called the world to compete with it, still maintained protective duties. He had admirable opportunities of witnessing the contest for the Presidency, and came to the conclusion that it cost more to make a President than to keep a prince. Some one was bold enough to ask him if he had seen any rivals of the *Times*, to which he replied with a smile and a shake of the head."

A comic opera company, composed of Commodore Nutt, six other dwarfs as small, and Col. Goshen, the giant, is traveling in the West. They play "Jack, the Giant Killer," Goshen, of course, personating the giant. They enter a town with Goshen riding ahead on an immense horse, and the dwarfs following in a tiny carriage.

A REPUBLICAN'S VIEWS.

Horace White, of Chicago, Condemns the Conspiracy to Make Hayes President.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Horace White, formerly editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, universally recognized in the West as the leading Republican journal west of the Alleghanies, resigned that position a year or two ago because of ill-health, but is still a large stockholder in the paper. As editor and public man Mr. White's opinions have been quoted as representing the sound judgment of the best elements in his party. What he has to say in the present juncture, therefore, is not only important as the views of a prominent Republican writer and politician, but as representing the sentiments of men like him in his section. Mr. White is at the Buckingham Hotel, and yesterday freely conversed with a *World* reporter upon the political outlook.

"From such attention as you have given to the Louisiana case," Mr. White, "may I ask your opinion of the Returning Board's action?" was the first question.

"I have given no other attention to the Louisiana case," was the reply, "than to carefully read the reports given to the public by both parties. My opinion is that the Returning Board's action is an attempted swindle, but that it will fail of accomplishing its object. If, however, its object should be accomplished and be acquiesced in by the people, it would amount to a subversion of our system of government."

"Do you think that intimidation took place in Louisiana?"

"There has been no legal evidence of it furnished, as yet, and I presume it will turn out very much as it did after the election of 1874, when the same Returning Board threw out enough votes to reverse the result in the State, and a committee of Congress—a Republican committee of a Republican Congress—investigated the matter and reported that the charges of intimidation were false from beginning to end."

"What committee was this?"

"The committee of which Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was Chairman. I presume that the charges of intimidation have no better foundation now than they had then, but, however that may be, there can be no law for throwing out the votes of A, B, C, and D because E has intimidated F, except at the expense of subverting our system of government and inaugurating chaos in its stead.

"When you give to a returning board the power to enter into the recesses of the human mind and inquire what motives were operating there when the votes were cast, and to substitute their own notions of how the people would have voted if the circumstances had been different, in place of the votes actually and legally cast—when you do this, I say, you have annihilated and destroyed the foundations of a democratic republic. It is immaterial what the law of Louisiana is, or whether it has been rightly administered by the Returning Board. This is the net result that the American people have to face, for it is not to be supposed that so cheap a method of carrying elections will be long confined to Louisiana. We came very near having a taste of it in Chicago three or four weeks ago, where our Returning Board threatened to throw out some 3,000 votes, and would undoubtedly have done so if they had not been restrained by a wholesome public opinion."

"You believe that both Tilden and Nicholls had fair majorities in Louisiana?"

"That is the inference I draw from the fact that the opposite result has been achieved only by throwing out six or eight thousand votes, and also from the fact that in a similar case two years ago the throwing out of votes to reverse the result was ascertained to be arbitrary, unfair, and illegal."

"It is claimed that although the throwing out of votes may be arbitrary, unfair, and illegal, yet there is no power to go behind the action of the Returning Board."

"Of course, some such claim as this is necessary to complete the overthrow of the American system of government. Its latest refinement is that the presiding officer of the Senate is a returning board of one for the whole country, and that there is no power to go behind him. If that functionary should declare himself elected, instead of either Hayes or Tilden, probably power would be found to go behind him with a boot. The theory that there is no power to eliminate a falsehood from the electoral vote of the nation is precisely the theory that the people are now called on either to acquiesce in or to repudiate and stamp under their feet. If they acquiesce in it, they will have sanctioned a radical and vital change in the character of their Government. But it is important they should know the logical effect and consequence of what they are called on to do. I think they will soon find out what it all signifies."

"You think, then, that Congress has jurisdiction of disputed votes in the Electoral College?"

"Certainly I do. It has always taken jurisdiction, and must necessarily have it. The doctrine that it has no jurisdiction was never heard of before. The constitution of the United States had its origin in the necessity of enabling the General Government to reach and deal with individuals, instead of dealing with the States as independent sovereignties. Under the old Confederation the General Government could only deal with the States, and had consequently fallen into bankruptcy, feebleness, and self-contempt. The real and vital difference between the old Confederation and the present constitution is that the latter enables the Government to deal directly with individuals in matters affecting itself, instead of operating in a roundabout and uncertain manner through the States. To say that it may not deal with individuals in ascertaining who has been chosen to its own Chief Magistracy is the most alarming assertion of State rights I ever heard of. Calhoun never went so far as this, nor anybody else till the present year."

"Have you read Senator Sherman's report to the President on the action of the Returning Board?"

"Yes, I have read with surprise and pain that one holding so important and influential a position as Senator Sherman could call the ex-parte affidavits in the hands of the Returning Board 'proofs,' when every lawyer knows they are not proofs; and that he could spend so much time telling us what took place at the election in Louisiana eight years ago, and say nothing about what happened at the election two years ago, when, according to the report of the committee of Congress, of which Mr. Hoar was Chairman, the President of the Louisiana Returning Board, ex-Gov. Wells, made an affidavit of intimidation in a certain parish where he was not personally present, and where there was, in fact, no intimidation—the result of which was the throwing out of the returns of that parish, and the reversal of the political complexion of one branch of the State Legislature. Since Senator Sherman has gone at great length into the election of 1868, and since he has given a quasi indorsement of the individual members of the Louisiana Returning Board, candor should have required him to state the facts of recent elections as well as of remote ones, if anything in the past is to be brought up as furnishing presumptive proof of facts in the present. For these reasons Mr. Sherman's report, in my judgment, is not entitled to respect among fair-minded men."

"What is your opinion of the plan to refer this matter to the Supreme Court?"

"I think it would be perfectly futile. If we have lost the power to count votes and to tell what is a majority, the Supreme Court cannot enable us to recover that power. Moreover, the court needs to have less politics infused into it rather than more. To make the Supreme Court a national Returning Board would ultimately break down the court without in the least degree purifying politics. If the court should step one inch outside of the arithmetical result of the election its decision would be scoffed at by one party or the other. If it should not step outside of the arithmetical result its decision would simply be that two and two make four, instead of five or three or some other number. But the chances are that ere long the court would gravely consider the question whether two and two really make four or not, and would listen to the arguments of counsel upon that point. For my own part, I am glad the Senate has rejected this scheme."

"What remedy would you suggest for the existing state of things?"

"If Mr. Hayes is installed in the Executive Mansion, and put in possession of the treasury and other departments by force, with no better title than he now appears to have, and if he should decide to accept the office under such a title, he would be the de facto President, and his acts would be valid as against third parties. But he ought not to be recognized as President by Congress, and no appropriation of money should be made during his usurpation, except such as may be necessary to protect the public credit, transport the mails, keep the courts open, collect the revenue, pay the pensions, and generally to hold society together. Less than this the Democrats cannot justly do. More than this they are not required to do.

"In order to preserve the continuity of the Government and to have a President de jure, it would be necessary for Mr. Tilden to take the oath of office—this being the only form of inauguration known to the law—and to reside at the seat of Government. Any attempt at violence is to be deprecated, and probably the party that first resorts to violence will be defeated, irrespective of the merits of the controversy. It is peculiarly an Anglo-Saxon trait to endure evils while they are endurable. The Democratic party has everything to gain by paying respect to this national [illegible]."

"I believe, Mr. White, that you voted for Hayes and Wheeler?"

"I voted for the Hayes electors and the Republican State ticket in Illinois without exception, but I acknowledge no allegiance or fealty to any party, and shall not vote the Republican ticket again if the action of the Louisiana Returning Board receives the sanction and support of the party."

All Sorts.

North Carolina has a public debt of $42,000,000.

A Wisconsin man has become his own uncle by marrying his niece.

There is one small theater in the Black Hills, known as the Bella Union Varieties.

Aroid de Verner, a French "Baron," recently began a term in the California State prison.

The Russian conscription, in view of the coming struggle in the East, falls most heavily on Poland.

White horses are now used exclusively in Paris at funerals of children or young unmarried people.

A Wisconsin merchant has kept his advertisement standing for twenty years and still finds it profitable.

An Austrian Count refused to marry his affianced because at some game he saw her kissed by another man.

An audacious ticket-broker in Philadelphia causes himself to be advertised as an "intimate personal friend of Tom Scott."

Eight Wesleyan students have been suspended for introducing a cow into one of the college buildings. That's cow-rect.

The tablets discovered by George Smith, the great Assyrian explorer, show that the Babylonians used to lend money at 10 per cent.

Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, plays the violin, and Arthur, Duke of Connaught, has made his debut as a pianoforte amateur.

Parisian ladies have taken to dyeing their pet dogs. One dame goes further—she dyes her horses, driving four of a brilliant magenta.

A New Hampshire blacksmith refused to shoe a physician's horse because it had been driven in a district infected with the small-pox.

The threatened breach in the Reformed Church in France is in a fair way of being healed through the efforts of a conference just held at Rouen.

London tradesmen are rejoicing in the prospect of a good season, for the Queen is going to live at Buckingham Palace and give entertainments.

To obtain the necessary sinews of war the Russian Government has issued notice that from and after the 1st of January next the import duties must be paid in gold.

It was Escobedo who shot Maximilian, and now Senor Diaz has gracefully performed for Escobedo the same service which the latter rendered to the usurping Austrian.

Lieut. A. W. Vodges, of the regular army, charges the mound-builders with cannibalism. And there is no mound-builder left to defend his race from the foul aspersion.

The Duke di Galliera, who died in Italy a short time ago, left a fortune of $36,000,000, beside $4,000,000 to be devoted to improving the harbor of his native city, Genoa.

Jean Bouton, an old Frenchman, believing a thief to be a thief, shot his grandson dead for stealing his rabbits, though the young rascal was "loved and esteemed by everybody."

A man, ragged, bruised and penniless, who was sent to jail at Boston as a common drunkard, recently, was once a rich and prosperous citizen, an honored Alderman, and a candidate for Mayor of the city.

The Royal Irish Academy recently black-balled Isaac Butt, leader of the Home-rulers, and the editors of the Dublin *Nation* and Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, on account of their political opinions.

The average speed of railroad trains from New York to the Pacific coast is nineteen miles an hour, and the San Francisco newspapers urge that it be increased to thirty, which would shorten the journey over two days.

A lady, recently returned from England reports the tie-back as raging to an absurd and exaggerated extent. Not content, like the French belles, with suppressing all underskirts save one of elastic woolen webbing, the English dames ignore the petticoat altogether, confining their underwear to tight-fitting buckskin. A fashionable Duchess having thrown herself on the green-sward, at a garden party, was unable to rise until two gentlemen friends came to her assistance.

A photographer gives the following directions to his customers: "When a lady sitting for a picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should just before entering the room say, 'Bosom,' and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect in the camera is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say 'Brush,' the result of which is infallible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small, she must say 'Flip,' but if the mouth be already too small and needs enlarging she must say 'cabbage.' If she wishes to look mournful, she must say 'Kerchunk;' if resigned, she must ejaculate 's'cat.'"

REMOVAL

of the

Auburn Fruit House

To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber, Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples [illegible]

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUS!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TYOS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES.

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at.

ZACHER'S.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER'

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in g eat variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl eraRR

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p. m.	x 2,40 a m.	8.05 pm
Waterloo	2,05 "	3.00 "	8.25
Sedan	2.15	3,07	8.37
Corunna	2.30	3,15	8.46

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	6.53 a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6.38 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.36 "	6.23 "
Butler	2.20	11.30 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	8 00 am	9 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 53	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 40	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9.20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	12 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 20pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	3 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 28am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		2 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		5 35
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	6 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 53
Bankers	2 00 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 00	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 am		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 55	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 30	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	6 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	9 25 "		
Cincinnati	9 00 am		9 40
Louisville	5 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac. & E.	Express.
lv New York	8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 45am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45pm	8 05am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 30
Barnesville	12 30am	9 56	12 44 pm
Cambridge	1 40	10 56	1 44
Zanesville	2 50	12 10pm	2 50
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	12 40
New Aark	4 25	2 00	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 32	3 00	5 15
Mansfield	7 30	4 28	6 48
Shelby	8 05	4 56	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	5 30	7 55
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10 35
Defiance	12 38pm		11 28
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	2 06		12 56 am
Garrett	2 35		1 15
Avilla	2 50		28
Milford Junction	4 10		38
Walkertown Junction	5 12		51
Chicago	8 10		80

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac. & E.	Express.
Chicago	*8 52am		5 08 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 23pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 52		10 03
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 27		11 32
Auburn			
Defiance	4 54		1 00 am
Deshler	5 48		1 53
Fostoria	6 47		2 53
Tiffin	7 15		3 27
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 00	4 35
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	5 09
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	5 36
Mt. Vernon	11 42	12 13pm	7 02
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	8 00
Lv Zanesville	3 20	3 18	9 25
Cambridge	4 17	4 25	10 35
Barnesville	5 16	5 34	11 44
Ar Bellaire	6 25	6 50	1 00 pm
Wheeling	7 35	8 25	2 25
Washington	9 10pm	12 00n	6 35 am
Baltimore	10 30	1 40pm	8 30
Philadelphia	3 10am	*6 50	1 15 pm
New York	6 25	10 15	5,05

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 8.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
Lv. Logansport	7 15pm	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 20	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8.00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 30	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 42	12 20pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 01	12 50
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Collen's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 06	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 06	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 26	5 10
Mooreville	11,25	12 56	5 55
Butler	11 50am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 20pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 50
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 32	1 32
C. W. & M Cros'g			
Northmanchester	5 22	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Co.lamar	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 50	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	9 47	11 10
Collin's	4 25	9 20	10 05
Churubusco	4 40	9 00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Mooreville	3 08	7 18	7 00
Butler, lv	2 55	6 55am	6 30am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

CHICAGO ROCK ISLAD R. R

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacifi and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	483 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	439 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	221 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 11th, 1877. Number 2.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,........$1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

RICKEL and TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Mood

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the state. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLU

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BIGLER & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $3.00 per day.
Geo. S Palmer,
[Late of City Hotel.] C [illegible]
O. Sands,
Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

The Springfield Republican, although it supported Hayes, does not support fraud. It says of the Florida returns: "No votes were throw out for alleged intimidation, and those arraigned and rejected for actual fraud were very few. The legal votes actually gave the state to Tilden; such rules of review and decision as prevail in contested election returns before the Massachusetts Supreme Court or in Congress would evidently give the state officially to him."

The girls who failed to propose during 1876, may console themselves with the reflection that their turn will come again about the year 1880.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass Ag't.
Topeka, Kan.

Sunday night he said to the partner of his joys and sorrows:

"Susie, to-morrow is New Year's. Many and many a time in the past I have sworn off, have I not?"

"You're talking!" she answered with dreamily retrospective eyes.

"And many and many time I have broken my pledge," he continued softly.

"You bet," she answered with a sigh.

"But, Susie," said the great strong man, with his eyes filled with tears, "I have solemnly resolved this time to take an oath that I will keep."

"Oh, Melvin," answered the woman, "you are just chinning."

"No," he replied with a fervancy that left no doubt of his earnestness, "I have sworn it and I mean to stick to it; from this time forth so long as I live I will never swear off again."

* * *

A young man with a tallowy face and a lank form, had a tooth pulled at a Danbury dentistry, Friday afternoon. After the aching object had been drawn it was deposited on the table.

The young man eyed it and the operator alternately with manifest uneasiness for a moment, and then said:

"What are going to do with that tooth, mister?"

"Burn it up," replied the dentist.

"That's all right, then. I thought you might throw it out doors, and if you did, I though I'd take it with me, and burn it up when I got home. I shouldn't want it laying around out of doors where pigs are running loose. I don't want hog teeth."

And with his views thus comprehensively set forth, he took his departure for home.

Do you suppose the little boys who take "hog bites" out of companions apples, had theirs thrown out where hogs run loose?

* * *

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were filed for record during the month of December, and until January 4th, 1877:

Daniel Fry to Matilda Freeburn, the north quarter of the north-east quarter of section 25, township 34, range 14, 10 acres, $1250.

B F Culbertson to Catherine Smith lot 23, in Kuhlman's addition to Auburn, $200.

Jacob Bishop to Wm. Stahl the east half of the north-east quarter of section ten, township 34, range 12. $1700

J A Smalley to J Bishop, a parcel of land in section 18, town 34, range 12. $4000

C W Darling to Peter Van Ande, block 5, in Ozman's first addition to Garrett, $375

W G Hartman to A B Hartman, 5 acres of land in section 12, township 34, range 13, $500

Catherine Irish to Charles Corbin, 10 acres in the north east quarter of section 1, township 34, range 13 $425

Leonard McCullough to Mary E Click the south half of the north west quarter of section 36, township 34, range 14, $1900

Benjamin Oberlin to John A Eckhart lot number 16, in Danford's addition to Butler $1000

Wm Paterson to Mary J and Emma Paterson, lots 117 and 118, in Hornberger's addition to Waterloo. $2000

Rese & Waterman to E W Gilmore, part of section 17, town 35, range 1 $4800

J R Zeigler to J E Freeborn, lot 253, in Egnew's third addition to Butler $800

Hiram Bowman to J E Freeborn, lot 33 Viana, $300

A Weise to Casper Altenburg, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 31, township 35, range 12 $1000

George Bitinger to Z T Kagey, parts of lots 39 and 40, in Spencerville $1600

John Livergood to Samuel Smith, 50 acres in section 10, township 34, range 14 $1800

George Ensley to Barbara Showalter, lots 61 and 62, in Ensley's addition to Auburn $200

Wash Cowan to J R Skilling, lots 23 and 24, in block 24, Garrett. $446

John McCombs to Anthony Stepleton north part of lot 49, in township 33, range 12 [illegible]

P A Moony to M H Moody, the south west part of the south east and west half of south east quarter of section 11 township 33, range 12 $2000

George Houk to John Culbertson, the west half of the south-east quarter of section 23, township 33, range 13 $2000

J H Secor to A L Nichols, strips of land in township 35, range 14 and 15, 61 acres. $2350

Henry Helst to Isaac Reed, 47 acres in south-east quarter of section 31, township 25, range 12. $1000

Gelama Casebeer to Cyrus Kelly, lot 1, in Kuhlman's addition to Auburn $275

R M Lockhart to J A Barns, lot 12 in Rainier & Headly's addition to Auburn $50

Joseph W Savage to John W Sebert, 40 acres in the south-east quarter of section 36, township 35, range 13 $1600

John Thompson to Rosana Woods 1 acre in section 10, township 33 range 12 $5

Elizabeth Mulholland to Patric K McLove, 160 acres in sections 5 and 8, township 35, range 13 $128

Frederick Johnson to Philip Griner, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 36, township 34, range 13 $1600

Frederic Johnson to Philip Griner, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 5, township 35, range 14 $1700

Benjamin Hamilton to George Hovey, the south two-thirds of the north-west quarter of the north west quarter of section 30, township 33, range 14 $700

Susan Gilbert to Adam McKinley, lot 31, in B & O R R addition to Auburn, $1250

Aaron Osburn to Maria Dove, 40 acres in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 28, township 33 range 13 $1000

L L Nelson to Isaac Nelson, 80 acres in the north-west and north-east quarter of sections 25 and 26, township 35, range 14 $1500

J D Kelly to J W Wycoff and others, 14 acres in section 5, township 34, range 15

Wm Van Warner to John Swinehart, 2½ acres in section 7, township 35, range 15 $150

Lewis Chapman to D T Porter, 39½ acres in the south-west quarter of section 28, township 35, range 13 $1450

Jay Stough to Anson Preston, the east half of lot 7, in Lockhart's addition to Waterloo $3000

Casper Altenburg to H[illegible]s and D. Wise, some land as above $1000

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

How it was Meted Out to a Robber of Adams Express Company Money.

Louisville Courier Journal.

During the prevalence of the storm which occurred Friday night, the 8th inst., a negro entered the wharf-boat at Brandenburg, Ky., on the Ohio River, and stole $900 belonging to the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, from the custody of the Adams Express Company. The employes of the boat were at the time engaged in protecting the boat from the ice, and the negro took advantage of their momentary absence. Owing to the steamers being unable to make the trips the loss was not discovered till the following Monday. Information was at once telegraphed the Company at its head-quarters in Louisville, and the route agent was immediately dispatched to Brandenburg to investigate the affair.

The agent upon his arrival proceeded to work up the case. Sufficient evidence was obtained to indicate a negro named Lew Brown as the thief. He had left the neighborhood, but on Friday night was captured by Mr. William Sebastian, the Marshal of the town. He was handcuffed and placed in a house, where Mr. Sebastian and the rout agent sat up with him nearly all night endeavoring to elicit further evidence of his guilt, but their efforts were useless. While they were taking him across the country, about five o'clock in the morning, he succeeded in escaping from their charge. The Company at once offered a reward for Brown's recapture, which was effected by Mr. Sebastian Sunday night, the 17th inst., and he was incarcerated in jail. Last Tuesday night Brown was persuaded to make a clean breast of his guilt, and told the agent that the money was secreted in a certain spot in the woods, which he indicated, and where the money, with the exception of $30, was found the following morning. The Grand Jury happening to be in session, the case was brought before its consideration Wednesday morning. A true bill was found, and Judge Murray tried the case the same day, and before sunset Brown was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The swift and successful prosecution of the affair will, of course, reflect credit upon the Company and upon the officers of the law in the country.

* * *

A Duke's Sacrifice.

The very large section of Paris society which lives chiefly upon small-talk is far less surprised and interested by the collapse of the Ministry and the crisis in the East than by the eccentric conduct of the young Duke de Galliera. The substitution of one Ministry for another is an event which has long been borne by the non-political world with the most stoic indifference; and as for the Eastern question, it is very wisely agreed that there will be plenty of time to discuss it after the Conference has been opened. But the strange proceedings of such a celebrity as the Duc de Galliera present an urgent topic upon which it is felt that every one at all comme il faut should at once state his opinions. It seems that the young nobleman in question has finally determined to reject the inheritance which legally devolves upon him from his father. He has long been devotedly attached to the noble cause of education, which he promotes in a nowise abstract or sentimental but most practical manner. He has engaged himself as a repetiteur, or what we call a "coach," and toils manfully at his duties for the modest recompense of fifteen francs a day. With this occupation, moreover, and with this income he expresses his firm intention to remain satisfied, and thus the hospitalities and splendors of the ducal house are supposed likely, at least for a time, to vanish from the gay scene in which they were lately so conspicuous. The loss is the greater inasmuch as the young heir represents, through both his parents, a name dear to Paris. The late Duke, although an Italian, had acclimatized himself to such an extent in the French Capital as to be considered practically naturalized, and it would almost seem as if fate had taken the same view of the matter, for he was cut off by death at the very moment when he was about to found a university at Rome.

The finest and cheapest line of rubber boots, overshoes, artics, etc., in the market, at Lordier's.

Ladies wear in every variety kept at Lordier's, and at prices which cannot fail to attract buyers.

A nice cosy pair of slippers make a acceptable a holiday present as you can offer. Inspect the fine display at Lordier's before investing.

The Shirt of the Father of His Country Offered, with no Takers.

Burlington Hawkeye.

A dilapidated stranger came into the office yesterday morning, and, with an air of profound mystery, confided to us the information that he was quite wealthy and a great collector of centennial relics but being temporarily embarrassed and away from home, he wished to dispose of a shirt that Washington had once worn for $4 75. He showed us the shirt, but as it appeared to be the only one that Washington ever had and that he had worn it with great assiduity for a couple of hundred years, we hesitated about investing. The man said:

"You won't give 4.75 for a shirt that was worn by the father of his country?"

We said no; at least not unless he could bring us the affidavits of John M. Palmer and Henry Watterson to show that the father of his country washed his neck at least twice during the revolutionary war, and that the tint on the neck-band of the relic was caused by its being used as a washer to the linch-pin of Continental cannon.

"You stand there" the man said, "and look at this priceless bit of linnen, venerable with the dust of ages and the darkening stains of time's inedible pencil, and feel your heart burn and throb and your eyes grow dim and misty with the memory of Valley Forge and Lundy's Lane and the battle of the Nile? Can you stand there and refuse to give $4 75 for this sacred emblem?"

We blushed, and felt very much disconcerted, but the truth was strong within us, and we managed to indicate that we would even refuse to give a much greater sum for it.

"Then," he said, "will you lend me fifty cents on it, and keep it for me until I send you a draft for $35 from New York?"

We had to say that we would not accept the trust. He tucked the sacred emblem under his arm and closed his eyes for a moment and then lifted his hands to heaven.

"My rebuke is just," he said solemnly, "and I am rightfully rebuked and insulted. I trampled my manhood and honor and convictions in the dust when I offered this talisman of liberty to alien hands for base dross. I go. I may starve; I may die in the street, but I never will part or offer to part with this again. I will die with it in my clinging arms, and when I am dead you will find the name of Washington written on my heart."

He went. We watched him disappear down the stairs, and then we went to the alley window and saw him go back into an adjacent wood-shed, where he peeled his closely buttoned coat and inserted himself into the talisman of liberty. And he was seen no more.

* * *

Mark Twain as a Reporter.

I reported on a morning newspaper three years, and it was hard work. But I enjoyed its attractions. Reporting is the best school in the world to get a knowledge of human nature and human ways. A nice, gentlemanly reporter—I make no references—is well treated by everybody. Just think of the wild range of his acquaintanceship, his experience of life and society. No other occupation brings a man into such familiar social relations with all the grades and classes of people. The last thing at night—midnight—he goes browsing around after items among the police and jail birds in the lock up, questioning the prisoners, and making pleasant and lasting friendships among the worst people in the world. And the very next evening he gets himself up regardless of expense, puts on all the good clothes his friends have got, goes and takes dinner with the governor or the commander-in-chief of the district, the United States senator, and some more of the upper crust of society. He is on terms with all of them and is present at every gathering and has easy access to every variety of people. Why, I breakfasted almost every morning with the governor, dined with the principal clergyman, and slept in the station house.

A reporter has to lie a little, of course, or they would discharge him. That is why I left it. I am different from Washington; I have a higher and grander standard of principle. Washington could not lie. I can lie, but won't. Reporting is fascinating, but it is so distressing to have to lie so. Lying is bad—lying is very bad. Every individual knows that by experience. I think that for a man to tell a lie, when he cannot make anything by it is wrong.

* * *

It is a pleasant surprise to see how Eli Kulhman, is picking up business at his new Drug Store opposite the Swineford House. Go and see him.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot boxes and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurpin what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachment of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight of 56 broad columns will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1.00 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate of the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself free. At one dollar a year, postage paid; and considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN, New York city, N. Y.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Every reader and thinking man in the state who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for at least one of the editions of the Sentinel. Farmers, Merchants and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Weekly Sentinel will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than compare favorably with any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be Newsy, Literary, and contain entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

TERMS.

Invariably cash in advance.

DAILY.	
1 Copy one year	$10 00
WEEKLY	
1 Copy one year	$1 50
Clubs of four one year	5 00
Clubs of ten one year	12 00
Clubs of twenty one year	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club, furnished free.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year. $4.00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10.00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five Subscribers at $4.00 each in one remittance; or six, Copies for $20.00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express or freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, post paid $3.00. Cloth cases for binding 58 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth $3.00; half calf $5.25. Sent postage paid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper Bros.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
[illegible]
[illegible] ST., CHICAGO
[illegible] Street, New York.

LE ROI EST MORT.

We knew that the Year was dying
When the midnight chimes began;
Low on his death-bed lying,
Like a worn-out, aged man.
The King, who ruled for a twelvemonth,
With a proud and royal sway,
Must give up his crown and sceptre
When the New Year cries, "Make way!"

His earthly journey was finished,
And so we watched him go;
Old Time came in with his hour-glass,
And finished him with a blow.
He was old and wretched and broken;
We hurried him off at last,
And a glad good-by was spoken;
We pushed him into the past.

So long as the Year was with us,
To use him well we tried;
We gave him a Christmas dinner
The week before he died.
But his guilty conscience was weighted
With many a dreadful crime;
We looked at his corpse, and hated
To think how he spent his time.

No chance for shrift we allowed him,
But buried him in his sin;
With the soft white snow we shroud him,
And carefully wrap him in.
We dug him a grave with laughter,
And smiled as we laid him there;
We shoveled the earth in after,
And packed it down with care.

And back to the earth he never
Can make his way again;
He has finished his work forever
Among the sons of men;
He'll never unlock that portal
So long as the ages roll;
There was nothing about him immortal;
The gray-beard had no soul.

And the sorrow that he brought with him,
The care, the shame, the sin,
We'll try to bury them with him—
His grave shall lock them in.
No mourners are bending o'er him;
No hand a watch-fire keeps;
With those who have gone before him
The uncrowned monarch sleeps.

"BELLE'S BEAU."

A wide, roomy, picturesque old house, such as one sees nowhere but in country towns, set back from the village street among spacious grounds that stretched to a river—a house that would have delighted an artist, with the broad drive before it shaded by yellowing elms, its piazzas overhung with Virginia creeper and scarlet woodbine, and with the gay glimpses of a garden on the right. The hues and color of a superb September afternoon were over everything. Two girls, evidently just from school, stood at the gate, one within, the other leaning on the fence to gossip.

"What is she going to wear?" the latter was asking, with deep interest.

"White silk and pink trimmings."

"Won't she look lovely! What shall you wear yourself?"

"I! Belle says I shan't come in the room at all. She says I'm only a child. I always have to stay off in the nursery with David evenings when there's company. I did think I might come in to her birthday party, though;" and the speaker's lip quivered, and tears stood in her eyes.

"And she won't let you! What a shame! Why, you're 16 years old, though you don't look it. If I was you, I'd—Oh! see, Christy!" she finished in a hurried whisper, as a horseman galloped out of the sunlit vistas of the road, and passed them, "there's Charlton Ross, your sister's beau!"

Christy looked up in time to catch the momentary glance of a pair of dark eyes.

"Why don't you bow?"

She did not answer for a moment. She was watching the gray horse, and noting the careless grace of the rider as he wheeled and dashed through the stone gateway of the Ross mansion.

"Don't you know him?"

"Only just by sight. When he comes to our house I never see him. But sometimes I see him in his grounds. They join ours, you know."

Her companion's eyes followed hers to where, at a little distance, a cluster of gray-stone chimneys rose high under ancient elms.

"Is your sister going to marry him?"

"I don't know. I don't suppose he's ever asked her. Why?"

"Oh! I should think she would if he did, that's all. He's ever so handsome—and rich, I heard Honoria say."

"I must go, Kate; there's Belle calling me now," and with a hurried good-by Christy ran up the walk, rushed into the hall, and tossed her books on the table. A voice from the top of the stairs, rather incisive than sweet, stayed her progress.

"Bring those books straight up to the nursery. And attend to me, Christy. You're to show the ladies their dressing-room to-night. Maria 'll be busy in the kitchen, and there'll be no one but you to do it. You can just stand here at the head of the stairs, and show them which way to go, you know. Your white muslin dress will do to wear, and mamma says it's all ready; and afterward——"

"O Belle! mayn't I come down stairs and see the dancing afterward?"

The pretty blonde at the head of the stairs tossed back her half-braided hair with a gesture of vexation.

"You are the greatest baby."

"But it's your party, Belle, right in the house, and I do so love dancing, if it's only to look on. And I'm 16 years old; and Kate Clapham——"

"Oh! don't quote Kate Clapham, and don't bother me. Wait till it's time for you to go to parties."

"Why, Belle," said a voice from one of the chambers, good-humoredly, "do let the child come down. She won't be in the way, and her dress looks very well. Maria can curl her hair."

"As if she could help being in the way," muttered Belle, turning away with a shrug of the shoulders as she noted Christy's radiant face. "School-girls are always awkward and stupid in company."

"O Belle!——"

"Come, come," said the good-natured voice again, as a portly matron appeared at one of the doors, "don't stay there talking. Come back, Belle, and let me finish your hair."

"Am I to come down?" queried Christy, breathlessly.

There was a hearty "Yes" from her mother, and a sulky one from Belle. Christy waited for no more. Dropping her books on the stair landing, she ran down and out the rear door into the sunshine, tossing up her flat hat exultingly.

"O my! I almost feel as if I was a young lady."

She did not look much like one as she went down to the river, intent on rowing off a little of her excitement. She looked very young indeed, with her slight figure, short dress, and careless curls tied down under the flat hat, as she loosed her boat and pushed out into the stream. And she felt just like a child as she rowed off in the perfect air and sunshine of the autumn day. The ripeness and mist of September were on the russet fields and painted woods. Warm scents came from hedge-blooms and gardens along the banks, and here and there the dark water caught a scarlet reflection from a vivid cardinal-flower or a reddened bough. Christy, rowing lazily down with the currents, rounded a shady bend in the stream, and came upon a little cove, where an adventurous wild grape had climbed over low trees and hung its rare, purpling clusters from pendant boughs. Now, Christy had an especial liking for wild grapes. She no sooner saw them than, with a deft movement of the oars, the boat was pushed into the cove, and the rower, standing on one of the teetering seats, was trying in vain to reach the lowest tempting cluster. It was out of reach. In vain she jumped for it, at the imminent risk of drowning herself; in vain, forgetting her aspirations after young ladyhood, she wished herself a boy, that she might climb the willow from which it hung. She did not know what a pretty picture she made as she stood there in the rich, purple shadows, the richer purple fruit above her, the gold of stray sun rays filtering down through the million leaves above. Her dark, curling hair was pushed back, her cheeks were flushed, and the sleeves had fallen away from her upraised, rounded arms as she stood on tiptoes below the provoking cluster. A voice startled her, and brought her eyes back to the shining level of the river.

"Will you allow me to get you the grapes?"

If Christy had been a young lady she would not have turned scarlet and uttered an exclamation of surprise. Being a school-girl, she did both; for there, beside the boat, was a slender scarlet wherry, the oars lying lengthwise, and the occupant standing within it, cap in hand. Christy did not need to glance twice at the close-cut jetty hair, the bearded lips, the face olive-tinted by the sun, for surely the dark eyes looking down at her could belong to no other than the hero of her girlish dreams—Belle's beau. Nor could the "fated fairy prince," who comes sooner or later into the life of most girls, have come in more attractive guise than in the person of the young aristocrat who stood awaiting Christy's reply, and regarding her with mingled amusement and admiration.

"Excuse me for startling you. I am certain you cannot get the grapes, and, being a head and shoulders taller than you, I am equally certain that I can," he said, with a smile.

"Oh! thank you! I—I do want them. I like grapes."

"Most people do," was the laughing response, as he reached high over Christy's head and plucked two or three bunches. He dropped these in her lap, and reached for more, while she sat in school-girl fashion, holding the gatherings, and stealthily watching the gatherer from under her wide hat-brim. When he at last looked down at her, having filled the bottom of the boat with grapes, to ask if those were enough, she was betrayed into a laugh.

"Oh! a great many more than enough for me. But you like grapes yourself, don't you?"

"Indeed I do. But pray don't do that!" for Christy was eagerly piling fruit-clusters into the wherry. "There isn't room for them and for me too. If you will let me," he added, with a glance at Christy's still-flushing face, "I will eat one bunch here in the shadow before rowing down the river."

There followed a time—Christy never knew how long—of positive enchantment. How it was that she forgot her awe of the elegant Mr. Ross, and began to talk to her companion of her doings and feelings, as she did, will ever remain a mystery. And how thoroughly charming he was! How he listened and laughed at her school-girl relations; and how handsome his dark Spanish face looked under the scarlet boating-cap! And how enthusiastically he talked of a hundred things seen in travel; while Christy listened as enthusiastically, with wide eyes and lips, and fingers stained with the purple juice of the grapes!

Mr. Ross must have forgotten about rowing down the river. The sun was very low and the shadows were growing chilly, when at last he said apologetically, raising himself from his lounging position in the wherry, "I beg your pardon for talking to you so long, and without an introduction, too; but I believe we know each other. You have twice called me by my name, so I know you know me; and I know you are my neighbor, the youngest Miss Evarts."

"Christabel Evarts," she said, simply.

"You must let me row, or rather tow, you home, to pay for my impoliteness. There is only room for one in the wherry, unfortunately; but if you will let me fasten this chain to the bow of your boat, it will save you rowing up stream."

The light of the sunset was on the river, and they seemed to be going straight into the crimson glory. Christy was too much astonished at her position to say much; but Mr. Ross was very merry—"just like any boy," as Christy soliloquized. The latter was still in a state of wonder as she stood again on terra-firma, and watched her cavalier fasten the boat and remove the oars.

"I always do that myself," she said, taking perforce the last clusters of wild grapes which were imperatively thrust upon her. There was a bow and smile, and the scarlet wherry shot out into the stream again. Christy turned and went slowly up to the house, a flaming bunch of cardinals in one hand and the remnants of the grapes in the other.

"Where have you been, Miss Christy?" was the cook's rather cross greeting. "Supper's over an hour since. You'll have to take pickings in the pantry."

Supper was the last thing Christy thought of. The remembrance of the party came back to her, and, after a hurried peep at the decorated parlors, she ran up stairs and began to dress. She was very happy as she industriously scrubbed the stains off her hands. Could it be possible that Mr. Ross—that Mr. Ross whom she had admired afar off as she might have done a young god—had talked to her an hour and rowed her home? And he was coming to the party to-night (Christy shrewdly guessed that the party was given for him); and perhaps he would speak to her again.

Maria curled her hair, and pulled it cruelly, but Christy was very serene. Her white muslin dress and tiny slippers were quickly donned, a few flowers pinned at throat and belt, and she was ready. The parlors were already lighted, and the full moon shone on the piazzas and dewy gardens. There was a subdued bustle in the kitchen, and Belle, a radiant vision of beauty, had already swept down stairs. It seemed as if every one had come. The first strains of music had already sounded, the dance was beginning, and no Mr. Ross yet. Christy was much in demand. So tired was she of fastening sashes, and trains, and bows, of running for pins and powder, that, when at last the dressing-room was empty, she thankfully descended the stairs, and, timidly creeping in at the rear door of the parlor, immediately shielded herself behind a lace curtain.

They were waltzing. What would poor Christy have given to have been "a grown-up young lady!" Her little slippered feet beat the carpet as she enviously watched one gay couple after another whirl past her. And Christy caught her breath suddenly when an opening in the crowd showed her Mr. Ross waltzing with Belle. There he was, transformed again to his aristocratic self, dancing with the haughty, indolent grace that Christy knew so well, as handsome and courteous as a prince. The little observer's cheeks burned while she thought of her afternoon's experience, and how she had reckoned him "just like a boy." And Belle, whirling in graceful circles, with his arm around her, how beautiful she looked!

Nobody noticed Christy. Two or three dances passed. People chattered and laughed about her, promenaded and whirled past her. Sitting still was becoming a torture, and she was casting longing glances at the stairway, when the strains of her favorite waltz floated through the rooms. In sheer despair of enduring it, Christy sprang to her feet, about to seek refuge up-stairs, when some one put the curtain aside. Turning, astonished, she beheld Mr. Ross bending before her and offering his arm.

"I have been trying to find you. Will you do me the honor of waltzing with me?"

Waltz with him! Between fright and delight, Christy stood undecided, turning red and white alternately. Then, forgetting everything but the music and the dangerously-beautiful dark eyes looking into her own, she put her hand on his arm, and in a moment they were circling down the room. Christy's cheeks burned like fire. Whenever she dared raise her eyes from her partner's broadcloth sleeve, she became aware that she was the focus of all eyes. For a while she was dreadfully conscious of this. Then she forgot everything but motion and music, and the handsome head bent so near her own. When at last they paused, and Mr. Ross led her out to the moonlit piazza, the fright came back again, and she nervously withdrew her hand from his arm, and flushed scarlet when he asked her for the next dance.

"Do you care for quadrilles?"

Poor Christy looked wistfully toward the parlor, and pulled a blossom to pieces.

"Oh! I do like to dance—before anything—I'm very much obliged to you, but I can't dance again."

The young autocrat in society, whose invitation to a dance had never before been refused by any lady, looked at Christy in surprise.

"You oughtn't to dance with me; I'm not grown up," said Christy, checking a sob. "They'll all want you to dance with them."

Mr. Ross would have laughed if his politeness would have allowed. He only said, leaning closer to Christy in the moonlight, and speaking low:

"But I want to dance with you."

And Christy, of course, yielded. What a happy evening that was that followed! If people looked amazed at Mr. Ross dancing with a school-girl, it was no matter. He wanted to dance with her, and the thought made her eyes shine and her cheeks glow, as she moved through the quadrille with the prettiest grace in the world. A waltz followed, then a polka, then another quadrille, and still she monopolized the lion of the evening, apparently to the lion's satisfaction.

"And now," he said, as they returned to the piazza, knitting his brows over his dance-card, "now I must go and dance with Miss Honoria Clapham. But I shall come back to you. You will give me the rest of the dances after supper, won't you?"

"Oh, haven't you any names on your card?"

"Not one. But perhaps you would like to dance with some one else?"

"Oh, no! nobody wants to dance with me."

"Then you will wait for me here till after this dance?" he said, hurriedly, as the music sounded.

Christy felt as if she were in a dream, as she sat alone, the moonlight falling around her, the music drifting out to her, waiting for Mr. Ross to come back. She had a rude awkening therefrom. A hand grasped her shoulder so harshly that she almost cried out, and Belle's voice said, in a fierce whisper:

"Go straight up stairs to bed, miss. Do you hear me? Go this instant!" and each pause was emphasized with a shake.

"O, Belle!—"

"Hush! not a word aloud. You've been making yourself ridiculous, and mamma and I are ashamed of you. Go straight round the piazza and up stairs."

Christy never thought of disobeying. Her rose-colored visions all floated away, and she went slowly around the house, and up the back way to her room. There she sat down in the moonlight, with wide eyes and burning cheeks. Oh! what had she done? And finally all her wondering resolved itself in a bitter burst of crying.

When Belle came up stairs, after the last guest had gone, and looked in her sister's room, Christy was lying across the foot of the bed, asleep, her pretty dress all crumpled and her cheeks stained with tears. So her indignation did not break upon Christy's head till morning at the breakfast-table, when her piqued pride sought revenge. Poor Christy! before the meal was through she saw a forward, pert, bold chit, at whom Mr. Ross had laughed in his sleeve, and of whose simplicity he had made capital.

"If you could have seen yourself whirling around with that silly smile, and he paying mock devotion!"

"Did he say anything about me, Belle?"

"Bah! why should he? We had better things to talk about," said her sister, with a little conscious toss of the head.

Why need I tell of the days that followed? Surely every girl will understand the change that came over Christy's school girl life. Why say that her cheeks grew pale, that she had frequent fits of crying, and that the very mention of Mr. Ross' name brought a guilty flush to her cheeks? She would not have met him for the world, and it would have been hard to calculate how many times she avoided him on the street; yet evening after evening she waited and hoped he would come. The evening after the party he had come. She heard him ask for her in the hall, and heard Belle say, with a laugh, that "these school-girls always were deep in study evenings." Then, crouched in the dark, after David had been put to bed, she listened to his rare tenor voice as he sang song after song, his notes blending with Belle's, his laugh mingling with hers. What a fool she had been! she thought, as she closed the French grammar, whose leaves were wet with tears, and crept to bed. He was Belle's beau, that was all.

But after that evening he did not come, which was strange for Belle's beau. Nay, more; his lady mother mentioned, in the course of a call, that they would return to New York in the middle of October.

"We have staid in the country much longer than usual this year," she continued, "and I wish I could persuade Charlton to go to the city at once."

"He wants to stay on Belle's account," mused Christy; "but I wonder he does not come and see her."

One thing was certain; Belle was unusually cross, so cross that Christy was fain to do her studies out of doors or locked in her own room. A little summer-house covered with vines was her favorite retreat, and thither she repaired every afternoon upon returning from school. She had no more river expeditions, for, poor child, she was afraid of meeting the proprietor of the scarlet wherry. But perhaps the secret of her liking the summer-house was because she could see the aforesaid wherry pass and repass, and watch the rower from behind the sheltering vines.

Two weeks passed. Then a crisis came. One Indian-summer afternoon, when Belle and her mother were out calling, Christy was having a romp with the dog on the side piazza. In the midst of this romp she was horrified to perceive Mr. Ross entering the street-gate. Her first impulse was to run away; but, knowing that he had seen her, there was nothing for it but to meet him with flaming cheeks and disordered attire. The dark eyes that had haunted her waking and sleeping dreams so long were lit by a merry smile.

"Why, Miss Christy, if I had not just shaken hands with you I should have supposed you a myth," he said, with one of his bright laughs. "What are you going to say to me in excuse for running away a fortnight ago, and keeping away ever since. Do you know you robbed me of five waltzes?"

"I—I—Belle—that is, mamma—I mean I couldn't stay. And you danced the waltz, you know."

"Indeed I didn't. I searched for you. Not finding you, I sat still the rest of the evening. Then the next night I came over to let you apologize, and you wouldn't come down to see me. I tried to see you on the street, and you always vanished. Now, what have I done?" asked the pet of society, looking sincerely puzzled.

"Oh! did you really not dance?" asked the delighted Christy.

"Really, no. Why do you ask?"

"Oh! I—I thought—they said—"

"Who said?" the young man asked, surprised at the shimmer of tears in Christy's eyes.

"Nobody."

Mr. Ross, not knowing what to say after this climax, sat silent. Christy desperately attempted to explain herself.

"Why, I thought—people thought—you were just dancing with me for fun, and laughed at me because I didn't know how to act and——" Here Christy broke down and burst into tears.

For a moment Mr. Ross looked confounded; then exclaimed:

"Thought I was laughing at you! Why?"

"I know I'm not grown-up, and oughtn't to have gone to a grown-up party. I had never been at one before," sobbed Christy, pitifully.

"Why, my poor little girl, I never thought of laughing at you. You dance like a fairy. Who could have told you such a thing?" he exclaimed, distressed.

No answer. All the sorrows of the past weeks seemed to be crowded into the moment, and Christy cried as if her heart would break.

"I'll never go to a dance again till I am a young woman."

Probably, if she had been a young lady, Mr. Ross would not have acted just as he did. In a moment he had taken her hand, drawn her down on the settee by his side, and was vainly conjuring her not to cry.

"It is too hard of you," he pleaded. I have staid two weeks for no reason in the world but to see my little river-gypsy again, and now she won't look at me."

She did look at him with wide eyes of wonder.

"Staid to see me? Oh! you don't mean so!"

"Why do you say that?"

"You're laughing at me again, as if I didn't know——"

"Well?" was the patient query.

Poor Christy was crimson to the waves of hair on her forehead, but she finished bravely from behind her screen of curls:

"As if I didn't know that you are Belle's beau."

There was a pause. If Christy had dared to look up at the young man's face, she would have seen first bewilderment, then amusement, then another expression harder to define, as he said, rather mischievously:

"Yes, Belle's beau—Christabel's beau!"

Christy uttered a little cry, and hid her face. Mr. Ross began to think he should never see the face again, it was so persistently concealed.

"Won't you look at me? Christy, won't you tell me if I offended you?"

Silence, till he was fain to ask again:

"Won't you tell me whether you care for me?"

"Oh!" was the almost inaudible answer, "you know I do."

"I don't know how I know. I can't see anything but your curls, and I want to see your eyes. Christy, your mother is coming in at the front gate."

The last sentence was effectual. Christy sprang to her feet with the idea of escaping, but found herself detained.

"She is not here yet. Stop just one moment, and tell me if I may ask your mother if she will let you marry me some day. Christy, may I?"

And Christy, blushing like a rose, answered low:

"Yes—some day—when I am a young lady!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

A School-boy on Corns.

Corns are of two kinds—vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows; animal corn grows on toes. There are several kinds of corns: there is the unicorn, Capricorn, corn-dodgers, field corn and the corn, which is the corn you feel most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corns; but persons having corns do not like to "go fur," if they can help it. Corns have kernels, and some Colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is the acorn; these kind grow on oaks, but there is no hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns sometimes send for a doctor, and, if the doctor himself is corned, he probably won't do so well as if he isn't. The doctor says corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is probably the reason why, when a man is tight, they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well, he can get a good deal of corn on an acre, but I know of a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises the better he likes it; but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises the better he does not like it. Another kind of corn is the corn dodger. The way it is made is very simple, and is as follows—that is, if you want to know: You go along the streets and meet a man you know has a corn and a rough character; then you step on the toe that has a corn on it, and see if you don't have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what a corn dodger is.—*Hartford Post.*

Concerning Diphtheria.

President Chandler, of the New York Board of Health, says: "The origin of diphtheria is still a mystery. Many attribute it to sewer gases. It is a germ disease, like small-pox, and is communicable. It often seizes robust children who, at the funerals of playmates, or in school or church, are exposed to its direct influence. Diphtheria prefers, seemingly, children between 1 and 10; the average age of its victims now is about 2 years. Neither heat nor cold, rain nor drought, affect it. Cleanliness and pure air everywhere in a dwelling tend to avert and mitigate it. Where it exists no child should be permitted to kiss strange children, particularly when they have sore throats, or even to play with their toys. When any child in a family has a sore throat, the other children should be kept rigidly apart, in dry, well ventilated rooms. Every throat affection should be promptly treated. The sick child should be watchfully nursed in a well ventilated, sunlit room." President Chandler says further that the dwellers in expensive houses are as often exposed as anybody. Half of the owners of Fifth avenue houses know nothing about their cellars and drain pipes. A few days ago he went into the cellar of a great brown stone house. The current of sewer gas, rushing directly up to the bed-rooms, put out his candle and left him to grope his way out in darkness. The sum of $5 discreetly spent would often save a life.

No More Condemned Cannon for Monumental Purposes.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely on all the bills, some twenty in number, providing for grants of condemned cannon, etc., for monumental purposes. The applications were made in behalf of municipal authorities and soldiers' associations in various parts of the country, ranging from Massachusetts to Missouri. The report of the committee is as follows: "These bills call for 101 guns and 100 tons of bronze, which would be equivalent to about 305 guns in all, and 214 cannon balls. Only two of the bills call for iron (twelve) guns; 235 are bronze guns, and of fifty-eight the material is not named. If the latter are to be bronze, the value of the material to the Government would be about $81,000. There have heretofore been granted by previous acts of Congress about 750 guns, which were worth at least $150,000. The large number asked for in the present bills, as well as the number heretofore granted, and the great expense of such donations, have caused your committee to give the matter a careful consideration, and they are of the opinion that these general donations of Government material should be stopped."

Progress in the Far East.

The romance of travel is fading away. Asia is to have the iron horse instead of Arab steeds, and stern facts instead of poetry. Jaffa will be made a first-class harbor, and a railroad will be constructed to the land of Moab. People will soon be able to take a Pullman car instead of a camel's hump, and run through the land at the rate of forty miles an hour. First-class hotels are to be erected at Jerusalem, and summer resorts on the sea of Galilee and on the edge of Mount Lebanon.

A new porcelain manufactory was opened last month at Sevres, by Marshal MacMahon, the old buildings having been found too small for the business demanded of them. The latter have been closed to the public since May, but the new ones are already a popular resort, being only a half hour from Paris by boat.

THE HERONS OF ELMWOOD.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Warm and still is the summer night,
As here by the river's brink I wander;
White overhead are the stars, and white
The glimmering lamps on the hillside yonder.

Silent are all the sounds of day;
Nothing I hear but the chirp of crickets,
And the cry of the herons winging their way
O'er the poet's house in the Elmwood thickets.

Call to him, herons, as slowly you pass
To your roosts in the haunts of the exiled thrushes;
Sing him the song of the green morass,
And the tides that water the reeds and rushes.

Sing him the mystical song of the hern,
And the secret that baffles our utmost seeking;
For only a sound of lament we discern,
And cannot interpret the words you are speaking.

Sing of the air and the wild delight
Of wings that uplift and winds that uphold you,
The joy of freedom, the rapture of flight
Through the drift of the floating mists that enfold you;

Of the landscape lying so far below,
With its towns and rivers and desert places;
And the splendor of light above, and the glow
Of the limitless, blue, ethereal spaces.

Ask him if songs of the Troubadours,
Or of Minnesingers in old black-letter,
Sound in his ears more sweet than yours,
And if yours are not sweeter and wilder and better.

Sing to him, say to him, here at his gate,
Where the boughs of the stately elm are meeting,
Some one hath lingered to meditate,
And send him unseen this friendly greeting;

That many another hath done the same;
Though not by a sound was the silence broken;
The surest pledge of a deathless name
Is the silent homage of thoughts unspoken.
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Pith and Point.

COMPANIONS in arms—Twins.

Ugly and old and cross, both he and she;
So much alike, 'tis strange they don't agree.

THE warmest kind of a hat—One that's got stove in.

WHEN are gloves unsaleable?—When they are kept on hand.

WHY are troubles like babies? Because they get bigger by nursing.

THE ashes of the cremated are said to make an excellent fertilizer for sunflowers.

NO ONE cares about the size of your foot except yourself; therefore, be comfortable.

"WHY did you send that message to me by a bare-footed boy?" "Because I knew he was going on a bootless errand."

AUGUSTUS now compliments Angelina upon the perfection of her toilet by assuring her that she looks as fine as a hired girl.

SPEAKING of fire-escapes, the Buffalo *Express* says the oldest one on record is the fond husband who lies abed in the morning.

A PRESBYTERIAN minister in the Hebrides invokes the divine blessing upon "these isles and upon the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland."

SOME men gain a high prize for a trifle, and others pay a high price for a trifle. The latter, we believe, are the most numerous.

Now is the time for the timid young man to go courting. Lots to talk about. Says she, "Who do you think is elected?" Says he, "Did you go to the Centennial?" Here is the nucleus for a two hours' confab.

IT is well the spelling mania does not threaten to break out this winter; for if hostilities start up in earnest along the Danube, the papers will be filled with names capable of wrecking all the spelling schools in a district.

IF you send a "destitute widow woman" $4, and see her in the dress circle of the theater that night, don't get mad because you didn't send her enough to get a private box. As long as she is satisfied, what need you care?

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* suggests that if you lounge down into a rocking-chair and tilt back across the toes of a man in a neat-fitting boot, you shouldn't ask him if he is hurt, or say anything else calculated to make him speak. Just let him stand up and smile for a few moments, until he gets his voice under control.

A TRAVELER visiting a cathedral was shown by the sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque glass phial. After eyeing it for some time, the traveler said, "Do you call this a relic? Why, it is empty." "Empty!" retorted the sacristan, indignantly. "Sir, it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

You swear I loved you dearly once—
Perhaps! my pretty Lizzie;
But then was then, and now is now:
I'm busy—very busy!
You'd like to have a thousand pounds!
Good girl, your brain is dizzy!
But mine is calm and knows the world:
I'm busy—very busy!
You'll try your rights! you'll go to law!
Your lawyer's clever! *Is he?*
Well, give the man my best respects:
I'm busy—very busy!

MRS. JINKS went out to a pond to skate yesterday. She put her skates on, struck out, ran over a boy, knocked down a man, pulled the coat-tail off another fellow, shouted "Here I come, head me somebody." Man tried to head her with an ice-hook, ripped her dress, threw up her hands, shut her eyes, screamed and disappeared through a hole made by ice-cutters. She was fished out alive and brought home on a dray, looking like a clothes-pin dressed in a postage-stamp. As a straight-forward "skeeter" she's unchained lightning, but she carries too much tilter and bustle aboard to handle herself on ice, and she doesn't "steer" well. Jinks gave her skates away to a boy.

The Benefit of a Wooden Leg.

French juries often astonish the world by the curious way in which they discover "extenuating circumstances" in favor of the culprits brought before them, but it has been reserved for an enlightened Belgian jury to surpass anything ever heard of in this line. A man named Brin was found guilty of murdering both his first and second wife, but, according to the report in the papers, he was recommended to mercy on account of his wooden leg, and got off with hard labor for life instead of death.

THE nickel mine near Lancaster, Penn., yields about 6,000 tons of ore per year. Eleven shafts have now been sunk, ranging from 110 to 140 feet in depth, and connected by tunnels underneath. The number of men employed at the mine is 200.

ALWAYS HOPE when there is life; the hope is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will impart life to the body, strength and vitality to the muscles and nerves, purifies your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

WORN-OUT MONEY.

What is Done with the Redeemed Currency.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The national bank notes and fractional currency, when first turned out of the treasury, are very pretty to look at. Their crispness is a particularly attractive feature, and the bright green and moderate quantity of rose color are very pleasing to the eye. The engraving, too, is really artistic, and, taken in its entirety, Uncle Sam's money, when new, may be pronounced very pretty money indeed. But, unfortunately, the national bank note and the 10, 25 or 50-cent fractional currency pieces are subjected to very hard usage. First, they may be handled by the dapper bank clerk, who understands their manipulation perfectly, and from whose hands they pass none the worse for the contact. But the man who receives them next may be a grocer's clerk, who, disregarding their beauties, uses his unwashed digits that may a few moments previously have been engaged in handling a nice flitch of bacon, to count the bills. The pork butcher may be the next one to have temporary possession of the representatives of value, and while in his custody they are sure to take on more or less of the badge of his calling. Probably they repose next in the wallet of a fashionable lady, and the odors of the grease are neutralized by musk, ylang-ylang, or some one of the many popular perfumes. Next they may fall into the hands of a careless young man who uses no pocket-book, but makes his vest pocket the neutral ground where greenbacks, cigarettes and odds and ends of all kinds meet on friendly terms. The vicissitudes of currency are many and varied, and there is little room for wonder that the presses in the Treasury Department find constant occupation, as they do, in turning out fresh supplies of paper that only too soon becomes really "filthy lucre." The destruction is very rapid, and one of the chief occupations of a large force in the treasury is that of subjecting the condemned cash to the processes by which it is finally wiped out of existence. About two years since it was the custom to burn the redeemed bank notes, bonds and fractional currency, but a more economical and in every way more acceptable plan is now pursued. On the White lot, immediately in front of the treasury, may be noticed two brick buildings. The largest of these is the machine-shop, carpenter-shop, and general repairing establishment of the treasury. The other is also an adjunct, and is known as the macerating establishment. Here it is that the frolicsome currency, after it has been made worthless by reason of too much abuse, is converted into pulp that finds its way to the paper manufactories, where it is reconverted into paper. Here also the bond rendered useless by redemption at expiration or some other cause is made indistinguishable from, let us say mortar, by an extremely simple process. In the first place, the fractional currency is subjected to a most rigid scrutiny and count for the purpose of detecting counterfeits, and then it is turned over to men who with a machine cancel each note so effectually that by no possibility could it ever be used again; another count is then gone through with for the purpose of checking the operators of the machine, and preventing them from appropriating any of the redeemed money. After the canceling the money is next cut in half, and once more the separate halves are counted, and when ascertained to be all right are placed in boxes for the purpose of removing them to the macerating building before alluded to. These are securely locked while in transit from the treasury to the macerating establishment, where they are opened in the presence of three representatives of the treasury, one, acting in behalf of the Secretary, another for the Treasurer, and the last for the Register, for each batch is usually accompanied by a quantity of bonds. From the boxes the bonds, which are cut and canceled thoroughly, and the fractional currency are emptied into the macerating cylinder, which is also locked with three separate locks, the keys of which are held respectively by the officers named above. The process of macerating is very simple. The macerating cylinder is revolved by a sixty-horse power engine, and at the same time jets of steam are injected into it, which speedily soften the mass of paper. The moistened paper by its own gravity keeps dropping, and is reduced to a pulp by the sharp ridges which form the inside of the cylinder. After being subjected to this treatment for about thirty-six hours the cylinder is unlocked by the three officials and the pulp is then allowed to fall on an elevator, which conveys it to a large tub, where it is thoroughly cleansed, and all fatty matter removed by the agency of quicklime and soda.

The washing of the pulp completes the process, and it is finally dumped in a heap to lie until purchased. Yesterday about $4,500,000 worth of fractional currency was placed in the macerator. This was an unusually large batch, the average "burnings," as the macerations are known, being much less. There is now an immense quantity of the pulp on hand, probably several hundred tons. This will be sold to paper manufacturers. The rate usually paid for the pulp is in the vicinity of $5 per ton, and the principal purchaser is Mr. George F. Hill, of this city, who manufactures from it a very nice article of paper at his mills in Georgetown. An approximate estimate of the quantity of pulp annually made out of fractional currency or bonds at this establishment is 650 tons. The proceeds resulting from the sale of this may be accounted as a net gain over the old method, as the burning of the money or bonds required the expenditure of as much labor as does the present macerating system, and consumed a great deal more coal. The whole work of converting the played-out money at this place is under charge of Capt. ——, and under the immediate supervision of —— Barnett. The national bank notes are converted into pulp by the centrifugal process inside of the treasury building, the method adopted being almost in every respect similar to that pursued with the fractional currency and bonds, as described above. The improvement on the burning plan is too obvious to need extended mention. Extraordinary precautions were required to keep the destroyed money from flying out of the furnace chimney, and the odor of the burned money was an intolerable nuisance, and was very injurious to the health of those residing in the neighborhood of the place where it was carried on. The last reason would have been a sufficient one for changing the method, if the additional one of making absolute saving to the Government did not suggest itself.

WEBSTER.

Reminiscences of the Godlike Daniel—The Magical Effect of His Eye—The Old Black Mare.

Capt. John Codman, who was brought up at Dorchester, Mass., where Daniel Webster once lived, sends the following to the New York *Evening Post*: "In his home Mr. Webster was sometimes, but not often, morose. He generally delighted in the pleasures of the young, and was often a participant in our sports. Fletcher, his eldest son, who gave his life to his country at the battle of Bull Run, was a year older than myself, and we were schoolmates.

"Master Pierce, the father of Mr. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, kept the school on Milton hill. To this it was a walk of a mile for me, and of a mile and a half for Fletcher. One day, thinking to pleasantly vary the mode of locomotion, Fletcher, during the absence of his father, took his favorite black mare from the stable, and, calling for me on the way, we two rode bareback to the school, taking the precaution to tie the mare in the lane a little short of the school-house, intending to ride home at noon, as it was Saturday. But Mr. Webster unexpectedly returned to his house, and, missing the mare, suspected the escapade. The first notice we had of our detection was the appearance of his stately form at the door fronting our seat. He fixed his eyes upon us, and they spoke even louder than the deep voice that followed. 'Where is the mare?' Master Pierce dropped his ferule, the class reciting became breathlessly silent, and the culprits shrank into absolute nothingness. I could never liken my sensation on that occasion to anything else than the fear of Cain when the missing Abel was required at his hands.

"Fletcher at last managed to gather himself together, and walked with his father down to the place where the beast was tied. Mr. Webster fastened her by the bridle to the back of his chaise, and not a word did he say about the misdemeanor to his son or to me, either then or afterward; but it was the last time we went to school on that black mare, and nothing would have induced us to repeat the experiment. There are old men of middle age who can remember the magical influence of Mr. Webster's eye, and they can readily imagine the scene I have described. His voice was majestic, but his eye was almost superhuman.

"An anecdote with which I shall close these reminiscences, and for the truth of which I can vouch, for I was present on the occasion, will forcibly illustrate this:

"One Sunday a student from Andover occupied the pulpit, my father not intending to take any part in the exercises. The young minister got along very well with the opening prayer and the scripture lesson, but when he had read only a verse or two he became confused, stammered, and at last his voice failed him entirely. As he seemed to be taken suddenly ill, my father finished the services, preaching an extemporaneous discourse. On the way home in the carriage, the young man, who by that time had quite revived, being pressed for an explanation of his conduct, confessed: 'Well, sir, it was merely an unaccountable nervousness. Just as I was reading the second stanza of the hymn, a gentleman came into church and sat down in a broad-aisle pew directly before me, fixing such great, staring black eyes upon me that I was frightened out of my wits.'

"Until he was then told, he did not know that Daniel Webster was a member of the congregation or an inhabitant of the town."

The Deserted Farms of New England

I often hear people deplore the depopulation of the hilly portions of New England, and the emigration of our hardy and industrious farmers to the more fertile and more easily cultivated Western prairies. That the emigrants are themselves generally benefited by the change is sufficiently evident; then why deplore their departure? It is like lamenting the prosperity of our friends. Does the sight of the abandoned farms, the yawning cellar-holes, surrounded by a few decaying apple trees, now so common on our hillsides, produce sadness? The saddest sight to me is a strong, active man toiling year after year on one of our rocky, hilly, almost uncultivatable and soilless New England farms, remote from neighbors, from schools, and almost all the social advantages which help to make life enjoyable, and achieving (all that it is possible for him to achieve) only a scanty subsistence for himself and family. Children reared on such a farm may be robust and strong, but if they possess enterprise, ambition, I had almost said intelligence, they will flee to the West, to the city, to the manufactory or behind the merchant's counter at the first opportunity.—*Cor. Boston Cultivator.*

Chinese in California.

According to the testimony of a missionary among the Chinese in California, there are in the State about 60,000 natives of China. Those in San Francisco pay about $1,000,000 in rents. Seven hundred and fifty in that city attend the evening mission school. About 2,500 are on the rolls of the evening schools throughout the State. About 1,000 go every Sunday to the Sunday-schools. Of the inmates of the prison at San Quentin, numbering 1,158 in all, 199 are from China, 160 from Ireland, 611 are native Americans, and 184 from other foreign countries. The official report of the almshouse of San Francisco, for the year ending July 1, 1875, shows no Chinese inmates. Three hundred Chinese have been received as members of the Protestant churches of the State. According to the same witness, whose testimony was given to the committee of Congress, there are in addition to these church members 700 Chinamen in Christian associations or societies for learning Christian doctrine.

THE annual death rate in London now averages 18 per 1,000, in Edinburgh 12, in Glasgow, 21, in Dublin 19.

A CORRESPONDENT in Oregon, Mo., communicates some observations on weather phenomena, especially upon the influence of forests on rainfall: "When the earth has become dry, parched, and very warm, on occasions of thunderstorms, I have often," he writes, "noticed for hours, while it was thundering overhead, the mist, falling from the storm clouds, to roll back after nearly reaching the earth, in the form of lighter vapor. I think this rain, or mist, in falling passed down to the stratum of very hot air on the earth's surface, and became a steam, large volumes of white vapor forming suddenly and rolling back and up. Now I am confident that, if the earth had been shaded by trees this rain would have fallen on the ground."

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

A Magazine for Farmers.

Col. George E. Waring, of Ogden Farm, near Newport, R. I., will soon begin the publication in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY of a series of papers of special interest to those living in the country, in which will be considered the advantages afforded to farmers from a concentration of their houses and farm-buildings into villages, especially as a relief from the dullness and isolation of remote farm-houses, as affording better education for children, and as making the farmer's life more attractive to the young. Another paper will treat of the work to be done by "Village Improvement Associations." Still another paper will give explicit instruction as to the means for giving a good sanitary condition to the village and to the country house. In the

PROSPECTUS OF SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

for 1877, other papers are announced that will be of especial interest to farmers. Among these, Mr. Charles Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain, including the History of some Experiments in Co-operation, a description of the British Workman's Home, and Clarence Cook's articles on Household and Home Decoration—all profusely and elegantly illustrated; a department called the World's Work; another entitled Home and Society, which will treat of domestic life, the care of children, etc.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S TRAVELS,

begun in the January SCRIBNER, with "A Winter on the Nile," will run on through the year. There will be three serial stories:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

by that popular author, DR. HOLLAND (the Editor), author of "Bitter-Sweet," "Kathrina," "Timothy Titcomb's Letters," "Arthur Bonnicastle," and the story of "Sevenoaks."

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron-strings*," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world—to drift on the current of life—with a fortune, but without a purpose. Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett.

Saxe Holm, Tourguenoff, Boyesen, and McKay will contribute short stories. Saxe Holm's new story,

FARMER BASSETT'S ROMANCE,

will be printed in two or three monthly parts. Tourguenoff's new story will appear simultaneously with its publication in Russia and France, and the magazine will also publish a critical paper on Tourguenoff, by Prof. Boyesen, accompanied by a portrait of the famous Russian patriot.

The Editorial Department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be letters on literary matters from London, by Mr. Welford.

The Department of Bric-a-Brac will be filled with the choicest bits of American humor.

Scribner's Monthly is the only American magazine (besides *St. Nicholas* for the Boys and Girls, by the same publishers) that has found any considerable number of readers abroad. *Scribner* is issued simultaneously in London and in New York.

The Weekly Times (English) says:

"It puts to shame all our monthlies."

15 MONTHS FOR $4.

To new subscribers who wish to get the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," we will send 15 numbers for $4.00, beginning with the magnificent Midsummer Holiday number (August, 1876), and ending with October, 1877. $4.00 a year; 35 cents a number. Postage prepaid. ☞ Send 25 cents for a specimen number. SCRIBNER AND CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

"Down in the Mouth."

When there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, be not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt, price, post-paid, $1.50. Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

DURANG'S Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price, one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

THERE is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a family medicine, and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed, and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Good judgment.

WE WOULD CALL the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Clark's food for animals, in another column. It is a matter of much interest to feeders and dairymen, and is highly recommended.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William Street, New York.

INVALID PENSION INCREASED. OFFICERS and SOLDIERS HORSE Claims will be paid. Write Col. L. BINGHAM & CO., Att'y's for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

This Cut shows the form of the Sugar-Trough Gourd. They hold from 5 to 10 gallons each. Twenty-five cents pays for a package of the seed, and one of Fancy Double Zinnia and Striped Petunia. Price-list of seeds free.
Address WALDO F. BROWN,
Box 100, Oxford, O.

HOG CHOLERA

CLARK'S I X L FOOD FOR HOGS is a sure preventive of Cholera, besides fattening the animal in fully one-fourth less time than it takes to fatten without it. This food is exceedingly nutritious, contains neither mineral nor poison—is purely vegetable and entirely harmless. Humans can eat of it with no unpleasant effects. It is its health-giving properties alone which produce the above results. The outlay, trifling as it is, is not an expense, but an actual profit to the feeder, besides securing him against loss from disease. Quantity to be fed, one-half pint daily with regular feed.

CLARK'S I X L FOOD FOR COWS keeps the animal in a perfectly healthy condition, increases the flow of milk and improves the quality and flavor of the butter—making it as rich as equal to May butter. The same is true of this as of the Hog Food. It contains neither mineral nor poison—is purely vegetable. Quantity to be fed, one pint daily with regular feed.

For full information, address

CLARK, WHITNEY & DUTCH,
Manufacturers of Clark's Food for Animals,
132 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

PENSIONS

Procured for NO PAY to every soldier, no matter how slightly disabled by wounds, disease, or accident. Also, PENSIONS INCREASED and NEW BOUNTY LAWS. Address (with stamp) NATHAN W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Burnett's Cocoaine, Burnett's Cocoaine, Burnett's Cocoaine,

For promoting the growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.

The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

BOSTON, July 19.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. EDDY.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, 1864.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:

When my daughter's hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly.

With respect, WM. S. EDDY.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.

$20,000 IN GOLD

AND OTHER VALUABLE PREMIUMS
Given to those who

WORK for the TIMES!

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES, published for 35 years, has a National character and influence, with patrons in every State and Territory in the Union, and of all shades of politics.

Every Patron of the Times is presented, free of charge, with an Illustrated Year-book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper, which is $2.00 a year; in clubs of 10 or more, $1.60.

Its new department, Homes for the People in the South and Far West, will be invaluable to all looking out for NEW PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

A NEW MAP OF THE NORTHWEST,

Embracing Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on roller, worth $2.00, will be presented free to every new subscriber for the TIMES who remits $2.00 for the paper one year. Or a New Map of the United States, just published, worth $2.50, will be sent with the TIMES, *Free for a Year*, to any one who will pay for the Map alone. All will be sent by mail, postage paid.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE,

Comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Natural History, etc., by Wm. Smith, LL.D., of the University of London; price, $3.50. This valuable book, and the WEEKLY TIMES for a year, will be sent for the price of the book alone.

EVERY CLUB AGENT is compensated for his services, either in cash, an extra paper, or some desirable premium.

☞ Any wide-awake, enterprising man or woman can make a small fortune by sending for our Premium List, offering special inducements to those who work for the Times. Send for the documents. They will be sent free.

Address CINCINNATI TIMES CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

KANSAS.

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Postage paid, 3 months, for 50 cts. Address

J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*.... We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer*, Philadelphia.... Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal*.... We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times*, New York.

PENSIONS!

ARE PAID TO EVERY SOLDIER who was disabled while in the service of the United States, by reason of wounds, accidental injuries, hernia, or rupture (no matter how slight), loss of eye-sight, diseased eyes, disease of the lungs or heart, rheumatism, loss of hearing, varicose veins of the legs, piles, falling back of measles, or chronic diarrhœa. Even the loss of a finger or toe, in any way, by accident or otherwise, or any other injury or disease, entitles a soldier to a pension. Pensions and bounties procured where discharge papers are lost. New discharges obtained when lost. FULL BOUNTIES PAID TO ALL SOLDIERS who were discharged by reason of wounds, rupture, or accidental injuries, under new laws. PENSIONS INCREASED. It is from 10 to 15 years since many received their wounds, or the disease for which they were pensioned; in some manner the disability has increased from what it was at first. Previous to March 3, 1873, invalid pensioners could not draw more than $8 per month, no matter how badly disabled. Now $18 may be divided between $8 and $18; for invalid pensioners after the $8, the pension is raised at $10, $12, $14, $16 and $18. When the pensioner can't labor, $24. Under the old law $1 was given for finger or thumb, now it is $4 to $5 per month. So apply at once and get an increase. No charge for advice, and no fees until claims are paid. Thousands are yet entitled to pensions and bounty, and don't know it. CIRCULARS FREE. "SOLDIERS' REVIEW," an eight page paper on pensions and bounties for 75 cents per year. Specimen copy FREE; send address on "postal." Send 25 cents and get a book with all pension, bounty and land laws. It shows what every soldier and his heirs are entitled to; it contains all acts of Congress for 15 years past, including last Congress. Address (with stamp), P. H. CLARK, 818 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a *certain* radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. *We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit.* Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. *Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.* N. B.—*This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made.* Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

Chicago Business Directory.

AUCTION AND SALE ROOMS OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 E. Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m.

AUCTION MART FOR THE SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1 to 9 Monroe.

AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 202 to 208 South Water.

DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD

J. MANZ, 82 LaSalle, cor. Washington.

ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER, STENCILS AND STOCK.

L. BOCHE, 171 E. Randolph.

ENGRAVER, SEALS, PRESSES, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS, STENCIL TOOLS AND STOCK.

C. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD, Etc.

SEARS BROS & CO. S. W. cor. Clark and Washington.

FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS—SPECIALTY.

DALE, HENROTIN & CO., 166 and 168 Wabash-av.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

ALBERT DICKINSON, 117 and 119 Kinzie.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 58 and 60 Lake.

HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.

KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 80 to 86 Michigan-av.

HOTELS.

WOOD'S HOTEL, 118 & 120 Fifth-av. Enoch Wood, prop., late proprietor of Wood's Hotel, State-st.

WILSON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE CHAIR FOR INVALIDS, IRON FOLDING BEDSTEADS, ETC.

M. KLEIN, 237 South Dearborn. Send for circular.

CATARRH

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE,
DENVER, Sept. 28, 1875. With Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

DENVER, Oct. 4, 1875. A. W. SMITH, of Smith & Doll.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER.
DENVER, Oct. 1, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER:

Gentlemen,—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1875.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

BOYS, Read This! GIRLS, You Also!

You Can Get It Without Money.

THE "MUSICAL WONDER," MOUTH ORGAN

A NOVEL INVENTION.
MUSIC ON CARDS.
Arranged by
FIGURES.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

No knowledge of music required. Any one can play tunes easily. The manufacturer's price is $3.00 by mail, but write to us and we will tell you *how to get one without money easily*. Address

"THE PRESBYTERIAN,"
1512 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Agents' Guide [illegible]

ADDRESS Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible] Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N.Y.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N.Y.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Apparatus by mail [illegible]. Agents wanted. Smithograph M'f'g Co., Phila., Pa.

$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to F. MASON, 111 Nassau Street, New York.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. S. MARSH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE BEST THING OUT—[illegible] Young man, look to your interests. Address, with stamp, R. R. SEATONWORTH, Covington, Ind.

THE PATRON'S ALMANAC for 1877 tells all about the Grange, its history, origin, &c., besides being very interesting to farmers. Price 10 cents, by mail. S. H. WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

FARM [illegible] cultivated; $300 cash, bal. on time. Receipt worth $10 for 25c. Sample evergreen [illegible] J. Salmon, Corning, N.Y.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

SEND A STAMP and we will send you a specimen copy of the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, our mammoth 16 page, 64-column Illustrated Literary & Family Journal. F. M. LUPTON & Co., 27 Park Row, New York.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured, fuel saved, and heat increased by applying the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular (with testimonials) to Henry Colford, 726 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, [illegible], from a photograph or tintype, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample Picture and paper 3 months for $1. One agent made [illegible] in a day. Address L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real worth to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS Wanted, male and female, steady employment, business honorable and pleasant. Good Salary, Commission on sales, and Expenses paid by the ECLIPSE MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 cents. Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations, 182 pages, 25 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible] This is no humbug!

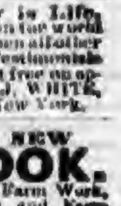

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

SECRET SERVICE IN THE P. O. DEP'T. AGENTS WANTED for the new book, Guarding the Mails, a most wonderful book on the Detective System of Postal Thieves, by late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in [illegible] DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY [illegible] Address DR. FITLER, [illegible] South Fourth street, Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

A BOOK for the MILLION.

MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

PAOLI'S
CHAIN
BELT

Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the NEW

FARMER'S BOOK.

Gives full information on all kinds of Farm Work, Drainage, Fertilizers, Rotation of Crops, and Farm Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and Book of Legal Forms and Laws for farmers. *The most valuable farmer's book ever published.* For full description and terms, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE

CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 36 copies in one day. This is the only authentic and complete history published. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$3.00 FOR $1.00.

THE

CHICAGO LEDGER

All the great weekly newspapers of the size and character of THE CHICAGO LEDGER charge $3.00 per year, while THE LEDGER costs but $1.00.

The LEDGER is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed; containing every week choice completed stories, an installment of an interesting illustrated serial, and general reading for old and young, for the farmer, for the housewife, and for all classes. Special care is taken to make its tone uniformly chaste and moral. Send $1, and 15 cents for postage, and your address to

THE LEDGER,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD

[Established 1846.]

J. ESTEY & CO.,
Brattleboro, Vt.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue

C. N. U. No. 1

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

Then Buy the N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT,

AND SAVE ONE-THIRD THE COST OF PAINTING, and get a paint that is MUCH HANDSOMER, and will last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. Is prepared, ready for use, in WHITE or ANY COLOR desired. Is on many thousand of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS SENT FREE. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers-st., N.Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water-st., Cleveland, O.

Auburn Courier.

W. G. THOMAN, Editor.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 11, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, January 8th, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—Not for twenty years has Washington been favored with so heavy a fall of snow as now lies over her streets and parks. Great banks of the fleecy substance lines each side of every street. The street car folks pile it away from their lines in the center of the street, while the citizens heave it from their sidewalks, and thus it is forced into narrow quarters, and in some places it is banked up as high as your head. It is a troublesome element to contend with, in large quantities, and is more of a plague than a blessing, in large cities, with the exception that it requires the employment of hundreds of laborers, who are anxious for a job. The street railroads have a terrible time and four horses can scarcely pull a car through. The avenue being much wider than ordinary streets, it is reduced to practical use, by innumerable sleighs passing to and fro. Saturday I looked over the morning papers and noticed the following: "Arrangements have been made by some of the merchants on the Avenue to have a grand sleighing carnival on the Avenue this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The District Commissioners have given their consent to the enterprise, and a force of police have been detailed to preserve order. All those who enter into the procession are expected to be in masquerade costume. The procession will start from the foot of the Capitol promptly at 3 o'clock p. m."

Long before the appointed hour sleighs of all descriptions were out, some racking, though I did not see any that could strike as good a gait as W. S., of Auburn.

At about 3 o'clock the masqueraders began to make their appearance, and, as sleigh after sleigh dashed past bearing their burdens of grotesque and many-hued humanity, the Avenue presented an appearance of great brilliancy and real fun and merriment prevailed everywhere. The sides of the street were crowded with pedestrians, who seemed to derive almost as much enjoyment from their positions as spectators as did the merry-makers themselves. The line of the Avenue. from the Treasury to the Capitol, was crowded with sleighs of every description from the swan-like cutter to the drygoods box on runners. King Fun reigned supreme, care and trouble seemed for the moment forgotten, and as the gay parties of "fair women and brave men" glided past the laugh and merry joke mingled—

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the bells, bells, bells.

Noticable among the numerous grotesque and amusing devices resorted to by the masqueraders to create laughter was the Louisiana returning board. This consisted of a primitive sled, on which was seated several men with complexions darkened by intimidation and cork, plug hats encircled with white bands, busily engaged in the absorbing an arduous task of "stuffing" a ballot-box. This exhibition afforded much merriment to the spectators along the Avenue, and peals of laughter and shouts of "Hurrah for the Pelican State, "Hip, hip for the bull-dozers," "Go it Kellogg, Old Zach's behind," and the like, resounded on all sides as the sled and its occupants dashed past.

But of all the laughable, side-spliting "rigs" that ever presented itself on the Avenue, was a tandem team, consisting of an aged mule and broken down, spavined horse, pulling a big log of wood, about six feet long, mounted on four slanting hickory sticks, which were fixed into a pair of wooden runners. Seated upon the mule was a fellow that wore a dilapidated high hat and a suit resembling Billy Emerson's make-up in the "Old Clothes Dealer." Under the sad-eyed mule was fixed a big dinner bell. The jaded beast trudged along "with no pride of ancestry, or hope of posterity," followed by the bad specimen of that noble animal, the horse, upon whose back was seated another curious looking nondescript.

Two funny specimens of humanity straddled the log of wood with their legs dangling toward the snow—the chap in the rear dressed as a fat woman and hugging his companion in front in order to keep an equilibrium. Roars of laughter greeted this funniest of teams Among the cutters in the fast flying procession was a perfect imitation of a skiff, painted blue and bearing the name of "Rover." The occupants were unknown, as they wore false faces.

The many handsome equipages were objects of surprise to all, no one imagining that Washington could afford such a display of this style of vehicle. One or two gorgeous four-horse sleighs were noticeable, though the smaller ones, more beautiful in design, and more graceful in build and appearance, attracted fully as much attention and comment. Through the day the street was thronged with pedestrians, but when the hour arrived at which the offices were closed the sidewalks of the Avenue from the street presented an appearance the like of which has not been seen since the last presidential inauguration. With gusto the liberated clerks joined in the prevailing merriment, and

With no thought of sorrow,
No care for the morrow,
They joined in the frolic and fun.

Sitting in the House restaurant the other day, I saw two men enter who seemed to enjoy great complacency and comfort. They had not fed upon disappointment—their clothes were warm and elegant—each of them would weigh two hundred, and the flush of abundant wine spread rosily over their broad faces. I had seen one so often, that I ask an acquaintance near by who he was. "That is old——, one of the most famous lobbyists ever known. I am told that often in a single session he would make two hundred thousand dollars, but lobbying does not pay as it did the people look after their own bills now-a-days." My friend Jim continued, "Old —— has a claim for a large amount which he hopes to get through some day, and he has been boarding in one house for three years without paying a cent on the strength of that claim! Bah," and Jim gave a sniff, calling forth a "Why, Jim," from his pretty wife whose Boston sensibilities were shocked at such a statement. "Bless your dear little heart, that is nothing in Washington. There are as many unclaimed trunks in Washington boarding houses as there were watches pawned by impecunious individuals at the Centennial." "Isn't in awful," said the little wife, but it did not astonish me in the least. I had seen a wrathful letter sent by a much enduring landlady to a very elegant gentleman in New York, who had sweetly promised a draft from Gotham, and "meanwhile, my dear lady I will leave my trunk for security." Six months he had eaten, drank and slept in that house, had sauntered from the door every morning fitting on his dainty gloves, smoking his Havana with airy grace, and looking so irreproachably respectable, that woman-like she trusted him. After waiting two months she opened the trunk and found a full set of patent office reports, a pair of old boots, and some terribly demoralized old shirts. I think this has something to do with the high prices now charged by professional boarding houses.

Well I suppose you want to hear something about the Presidential question "as viewed from a Washington' standpoint. The late interviews Grant has had with reporters are suggestive. In one of these he favored a new election, and that has been somewhat talked about for a few days past. But it finds no official favor with the larger element of the people. They know that Tilden and Hendricks have been elected and they want them peaceably inaugurated. I can say this much truthfully, that public opinion is rapidly shaping in favor of the Democrats. I met Col. H. on the streets to-day, and in a short conversation he emphatically declared that, though he was a Republican, he honestly believed that Tilden and Hendricks should be inaugurated. There are many others on his side of the same impression. The recount in Florida has convinced many of the most intelligent Republicans, that great frauds have been used there to count that State for Hayes. Many of the prominent papers, which worked for Hayes in the campaign are taking strong grounds against these frauds.

The Hartford, (Conn.) Courant, Gen. Hawley's paper says: "The political situation in the three Republican southern States [as he calls Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina] is gloomy * * * and there is among the Republicans of the North general dissatisfation with the corruption and bad management which have prevailed in those States. A feeling has been gaining ground that the reconstruction measures have been a failure, and have resulted in placing the States too often at the mercy of mere adventurers, who not only made use of the ignorant voters to keep themselves in power, but who prevented the Republican party from receiving the support which it had hoped to receive from the old Whig element and Union element in the South." Zach Chandler will try to count in Hayes, but the great masses of the people will protest, and stand by those who have been their choice. The conspirators should look at one fact, that is more potent than returning boards. Take the states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, stretching from the Eastern sea to the Father of Waters, and casting nearly one-half the votes given at the late election, and look at their admonition to the speculative Yankee at the East, to the wayward dreamer of the Empire on the Pacific, and the blotted and broken South. Here is their vote, the great heart-throb of the nation.

STATES.	HAYES	TILDEN	SCAT.
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	1,188
New Jersey	103,511	115,956	755
New York	489,529	522,518	6,174
Penn	384,148	366,204	8,425
Ohio	330,698	323,182	4,769
Indiana	218,111	213,526	9,533
Illinois	277,226	258,603	17,895
	1,852,257	1,871,922	48,289

Those were the States that were the bulwark of safety for free government in the tempest of battle, and they speak million-tongued in the present peril, and gave Tilden 8,665 votes more than they gave Hayes in a poll of 3,762,418, and they cast a majority of 57,904 against the Republican candidate. And who of all these millions of voters would follow the plumes of the Chandlers and Camerons and the Mortons to deadly conflict, that they might rule in revolutionary defiance of the plainly and legally expressed will of the American people? There would not be a corporals guard to follow them outside the office holders. The conspirators are simply trying to commit suicide in their attempts to precipitate this people into a revolution.

The next house will be Democratic by from 13 to 20 majority, and the people may expect a continued economy for two years longer. The present House will still cut down the appropriation bill, because the fact has been developed that the government can be run much cheaper, notwithstanding the hue and cry raised by the radicals last July that the efficiency of the public service would be crippled by the economy practiced by the House. During the political campaign the public debt statement showed a monthly decrease, and our Republican papers there took it up and joyfully said, "Now look what we are doing for you, fellow countrymen, reducing the public debt." As soon as the campaign was over, there was a marked increase shown by these statements, and the last one published last week, shows an increase of $3,585,142.20 during December. The investigating committee of the House will all be here this week, and will make their report in a few days. In South Carolina the State is conceded to Hayes and Hampton, but the other two States it will be shown, elected the Tilden electors, backed by evidence of the strongest character.

TOM.

THE WHISKY RING PLAN.

From the first the Rings have been anxious to get Hayes in. Their first attempt was to vote him in; the last to count him in. They failed at the first and now they begin to see that they are likely to fail in the second. The third plan is to filibuster him in. That is to say, the Senate is to talk against time, from the second Wednesday in February until the fourth of March when the new House comes into being. This new House is to be called together by the President, and the Republicans claiming to control a majority of the States will elect Gov. Hayes, President. This is the plan now avowed with some thin veil of words, by W. M. Grosvenor, editor of the New York Public. Of Mr. Grosvenor himself, it is scarcely necessary to say more than that the evidence adduced in the whisky trials at St. Louis, showed him to have recieved money from members of the Ring, while an editor there, and the only answer he could make was, that he had given his note for the money and expected to pay it! The Nation made the caustic remark about this, that it showed how unfortunate it was "for Reformers to have relations with Rings!"

It is difficult to conceive of a more dangerous or dishonest scheme. It simply means that the Republicans failing in every other mode of getting the Presidency, shall steal it by parliamentary filibustering. If Gov. Hayes should gain the Presidency in this way, would there ever afterward be any security or certainty about an election. Five times during the last nine Presidential election, the Houses which were to count the electoral vote have been of opposite politics. Has it ever been proposed before that either of them should, by filibustering, reverse the verdict of the people when it did not suit them? If this should be done once, have we any guarantee that it will not be done again? Our Government will then be at the mercy of either House of Congress which choose to cheat the people out of their rights. This idea is about as valuable to society as the invention of a new burglar's jimmy, or of a new style of brass knuckles would be. It simply adds one to the many known methods of political rascality. We wish Mr. Grosvenor and his Ring joy of his scheme.

Bayonet Rule.

Governor Hendricks, in his Message to the Indiana Legislature, gave utterences to the following forcible and Statesmanlike remarks on the use of the military in the South:

In my message two years ago it was my duty to refer the invasion by military force of free representative government in the State of Louisiana. I asked your predecessors "to protest against and denounce the usurpation as a crime to be detested, not a precedent to be respected." An outraged public opinion compelled a partial correction of that wrong. It is my duty now to refer to a similar outrage in the State of South Carolina. Although it was the constitutional right each branch of the Legislature of that State, without hinderance, to meet and to judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, yet, in the recent attempted organization of the Legislature, members were required to enter the State-house between armed men, and were admitted or refused at the pleasure of those who had no legal right or authority to interfere, but who were supported by the troops of the United States. Members duly chosen were refused admission, while others not members were admitted. Not even the pretext of domestic violence can be urged as an apology for the outrage. It was the attempted overthrow of civil authority by military power and an unmitigated wrong against the people of that State and of the whole country. Accompanying that transaction and forming a part of it was the interposition by a Federal Judge, supported by the military, to overawe the State Judiciary and defeat its judgment upon questions resting wholly upon local and State law. The constitutional and independent authority of State Court and Legislatures is endangered, if not now supported by a patriotic and liberty-loving sentiment so stong among the people that party and partisans dare not defy it.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

STILL AHEAD.

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper. Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the Place,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 35c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.
Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent. the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c
Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	12	" "	8c
" C.	11c	Good brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and
Second Best Rio.	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	[illegible]
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	18c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 to 45 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	30c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	80
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisens per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound.	6c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

HARD UP,

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Always the friends of the people, have never

FAILED

To regulate prices to suit the times

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Last Monday was Gen. Jackson's day, dear to Democratic hearts.

Don't fail to see the Art Entertainment to-morrow night, at Ensly's Hall.

Abright is offering a splendid lot of American watches at greatly reduced rates.

The Rev. Henry Johnson, of the Presbyterian church, presided in Albion last Sunday.

There were two immersions in Cedar Creek last Sunday. The converts were Dr. Swartz and Mr. Darling.

The Auburn Hook and Ladder Company will elect its officers for the ensuing year at its next regular meeting.

A large party of Garrett folks are expected in town to-night. They will make their headquarters at Hollister & Benedict's restaurant.

C. K. Baxter, gave the COURIER a call on Monday last in making his weekly swing around the tri-angle, from Waterloo via. Butler and Auburn.

The residence of Jessie Cook, this side of Hicksville, was consumed by fire on New Years day. The loss is about $1800 which is partly covered by insurance.

Blue Jeans Williams was Inaugurated on Monday last as Governor of Indiana. Under his guidance the ship of State will be in safe hands, and the peoples money will be honestly expended.

Owing to the late arrival of Mr. L. M. Kramer's baggage, the entertainment was postponed until to-morrow night. We hope there will be a full attendance.

A few doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup cured my child of a most dreadful Cough. I can cheerfully recomend it as the best Cough medicine I have ever tried.

MRS. D. HILT, Ft Wayne, Ind.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Physicians highly recommend the use of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs or Colds of long standing and pulmonary complaints generally. It always cures in an incredibly short time. Call on your druggist and get a bottle. Only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The dry goods auctioneers left for Butler on Monday. They sold some two thousand dollars worth of goods while here. It is claimed that they pay but one dollar a day license in Butler. Marshal Galloway refused to license them any longer at less that five dollars a day, so they concluded to change their base.

Mr. D. D. Snyder will start for the east next week, where he will lay in a large stock of Agricultural Implements for next seasons trade. During his absence he will visit Canton, Wooster, Massilon and Akron, Ohio, where some of the largest shops in the east are located. The outlook is that his trade this year will be much larger than ever before.

Last Sunday the annual election for the officers of the Gentlemens Sodality in the Catholic Church took place. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: P. Lordier President, Chas. Beugnot 1st Assistant, Henry Ashley 2d Assistant, John McIntyre Secretary, John Ashley Treasurer, Eug. Ashley Soveristan. COMM.

It transpired during the session of the county Commissioners, that the county have been keeping a pauper for about a dozen years, who has means to the amount of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars. The money is in the hands of a perfectly responsible guardian, who will distribute it in support of his ward, as long as it lasts. The Board will shut of its appropriation, for the present.—Waterloo Press.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I hereby give notice that the Tax Duplicate for 1876, of the Incorporated Town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Ind., is now in my hands for collection. All taxes must be paid on or before the ninth day of March, 1877

Office with H. C. Peterson. January 10th 1877.

S. T. Galloway Town Marshal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—are a sure remedy for all sexual complaints and may be taken by females of all ages, who are suffering from a disorganized system or those distressing diseases in particular which frequently occur from inattention at the turn of life. They are so mild that the most delicate female may take them with perfect safety. 25 cents per box or pot. For sale by F. E. Davenpot.

There was a surprise sleighing party at County Recorder Bolands residence, on Thursday evening. Eleven couple took advantage of the good sleighing to make the host friendly visit. Their names are as follows: Mr. Geo. McMillen and wife, Mr John Lipsett and wife, Mr. Thomas Lipsett and wife, Mr. M. A. Depew and wife, Mr. L. J. Miller and wife, Mr. S. Masters and wife, Mr. H. Quince and wife, Mr. P. Alling and wife, Mr. J. Finch and wife, Dr. F. Snyder and wife, and Mr. E. Knauer and wife.

Delegates to the State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held at Auburn, Jan. 6th, 1877, the following delegates at large were selected to attend the Convention at Indianapolis, Jan. 8th: Dr Parker, Frank Bacon, —— Thomas, —— Bryant, John Harvey, Bernett Hixson, W. J. Work, Wm. Merica, Joseph B. Ross, L. D. Britton, Paulis Caskin, Edward Orr, Stephen Mathews, J. R. Lanning, D. D. Moody, T. D. Gross, John C. St. Clair, D. Z. Hoffman, F. D. Ryan, Wm. McIntyre, Wm. L. Blair, Simon Ochs, Geo. Maxwell, Benj. F. Blair, Freeman Kelly, D. Y. Husselman, C. M. Phillips, C. A. O. McClellan, —— Kahn, B. F. Cornelius, S. S. Shutt.

J. R. LANNING, Chairman.

A. J. LITTLE, Sec'y, pro tem.

Shakspere Given Away.

In every number of the NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER, every purchaser is presented with the "Works of William Shakespere." The edition is in royal octavo form, finely illustrated and printed on good thick paper, with new clear type. Every edition is accompanied with parts of these valuable works without extra charge and will continue so until the works is complete. Back No's can be obtained of the Co. This is surely a most generous offer, and our readers shoul avail the mselve of the opportunity of thus procuring these works and at the same time have one of the best story papers now published. Address NORMAN L. MONROE & Co.

74 Beekman st. New York.

Bank Election

At the annual meeting the stockholders of the First National Bank, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as directors for the ensuing year. Dr. J. H. Ford, Wm. McIntyre, Jas. McClellan, J. R. Lanning, and Geo. Hazzard. Dr. Ford was elected president of the board, ——— Hazzard cashier. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared on the stock for the last six months, and one per cent was carried to the surplus fund. The Bank is in a prosperous condition, and we congratulate the stockholders on their investment. We hear it stated that Geo. Hazzard, Esq., of New Castle, Indiana, the principal owner of the Bank, is about to move to Auburn. We trust it is so and we will extend him a hearty welcome.

A Friendly Visit.

Last Friday evening the following parties went on a visit to our neighboring town of Waterloo:

D. D. Snyder and Miss Orpha Bodine, Geo. Bosley and Miss Van Fleet, Jas. V. Hazzard and wife and Miss Fanny Miller, E. E. Hare and Miss Frankie Stahl, Frank Zimmerman and Miss Murphy, Isaac Hague and wife, I. N. Cool and Miss Alice Fair, Miss Clara Walter and Miss Lora Walter, Geo. Lanning and Miss Laura Fair, Ed. Bodine and wife, Frank Ford, Henry Brandon and Miss Kittie Elwell. They were met at the Bigler House by quite a number of citizens of Waterloo and their wives, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. C. K Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. O McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wes. McBride, Mr. Mrs B. F. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. John Bigler and others. Before the departure a sumptuous supper was served by Mr. Butt, the courteous proprietor of the hotel, whose good cheer and kind reception, together with the many courtesies extended by the residents of Waterloo, served to make the party a very pleasant one indeed.

Serious Accident at Mt. Pleasant.

A severe and rather peculiar accident occurred on last Saturd y night as a party of church going people were enroute for the United Brethern Church, at Mt. Pleasant southwest of Butler. A revival is in progress there, and two sled loads were going to attend the services. The horses attacued to the rear sled, belonging to Wm. Zebrook became detached while going at a rapid pace and precipitated themselves over the sled in front of them. The sled in front to which J. C Shutts team was attached, contained Newton Moughler, Peter Kensinger, Mr. Jeffers and four others. When Zebrooks horses broke loose, they took the doubletrees and neck yoke with them. The maddened horses divided on coming to Shutts sled, one going on each side of it, and raking those in the box in a frightful manner, Moughler was tramped on by the horses and was considerable injured by being struck in the back by the neck yoke. His forehead and side of his head were much cut up. Peter Kensinger, living southeast of Butler, had his collar-bone and several of the bones of his shoulder were broken, besides being bodily cut and bruised. Mr. Jeffers, son-in-law of Eli Welch, had his ear torn off, it is supposed by being caught by one of the singletrees, it being torn out bodily. The son of Mr. Shutt was also badly jammed up and bruised around the head, while all the others in the sled were more or less injured. It was a great wonder that under the circumstances some were not killed outright. The accident took place some eighty rods east of the church, and the four horses that made up the two teams, kept on in their rapid career until they struck the corner of the church building; when they fell down in a heap, and were secured. One of the horses belonging to Mr. Zebrook, was nearly killed. The injured men were attended by Dr. Fanning.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WATERLOO.

—Miss Josie Gillett has been appointed assistant teacher in the high school.

—At the annual meeting of lot owners of Waterloo Cemetery, January 1st, the following officers were chosen: T. R. Dickinson, Herman Frohlich, John Butt, S. J. Locke and C A O McClellan, Directors. T. R. Dickinson was elected President and Superintendent; Herman Frohlich, Vice President; John Butt, Secretary; Henry Willis, Treasurer Henry Bressler, Sexton.—Waterloo Press.

—Waterloo once more enjoys the advantages of a night mail.

—Some twenty couples went to Fred C. Waterman's residence, north-east of Waterloo, where they had a jolly time with dancing and other amusements.

JUNCTION JOTTINGS.

—Mr. Reed has succeeded in starting a singing class. Will sing Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week.

—Mr. Stephens has sold his share of the stave factory, to his partner, Mr. Nimons, who is shipping what staves there is in the yard to Cleveland, O.

—Over one hundred bushel of hickory nuts were shipped through here to Ft. Wayne, from Chicago, one day last week.

—The icy steps at the school house caused Mr. Howell and Miss Mare to sit down very suddenly. Thanks to a honorable kicking mule. No serious harm done.

—Last Friday night some person turned the switch at the east end of the Columbia City yard for the side track, which let the east bound train, due there at 10 p. m., off the track, with the engine and two cars. There was no one injured. The guilty parties are still at large.

—Last Friday night, Wilson Young, a brakeman on the west bound B. & O. local, while switching in the yard at Deshler, Ohio, got his left hand very badly smashed. The train was run ahead of time to Defiance, to get his hand ampulated. After getting there Young concluded not to have his whole hand taken off, therefore only his thumb and two fore fingers was ampulated. He is under the care of the Defiance doctors, and is reported to be getting along very well. Young is an old man on the road, and was entitled to the next conductorship.

CORUNNA.

—Since our last report, there is but little, if any change in the market, and transactions light. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, about 60 loads of wheat were unloaded at the station. We quote ruling prices up to the hour of going to press. Wheat $1.35, Oats 36c Corn 30c, Potatoes 80c @ 90c, Hogs, live 5¼ @ 5½, Dressed 6.75 @ 7.00 Hides, green 7, Poultry 4c @ 6c, Butter 16c, Eggs 18c, Clover Seed $8.75.

—There is a brindle dog masquerading about town and unless looked after the owner will have the opportunity of selling his hide to a glove factory.

—Mr. John Topping, of Plymouth, Ohio, father of Mrs. Adams, reached town on Monday in response to a message from Mr. A. At last accounts Mrs A. was improving.

—Protracted meeting, under the auspices of the M. E. church, opened on Sabbath evening last; the Rev. Jas. Miller officiating.

—We learn that our mutual friend, J. D. Williamson, has been "bull dozed."

—Who stole the oysters, Lafe or Rall's kitten? That's the question.

—Tom. Stevens and Joe. Beugnot, of Auburn, were in town on last Tuesday.

—Bauchamp, is the coming man. He may be found at the popular store of F. G. Fried.

—Abe Keen pilots the "monitor."

SPENCERVILLE.

—The Rev. E. W. Errick, has been conducting a protracted meeting for some weeks past.

'Squire H. H. Fails, lately tried a suit broght by Jacob Dermott against David Anders, which has created considerable discussion. The suit was brought on by an account, and was decided in favor of the defendant. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court.

—Mr Geo. Barney has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel T. Worley, deceased.

BUTLER.

—The following gentlemen left on Sunday to attend the State Democratic convention at Indianapolis: Fred. Gengnagle, Adolph May.

—Mr. Adolph Kahn, intends to take a trip to Germany in the spring. He has been in America ten years three of which were spent in Butler, where he has made many friends.

—Butler market. Wheat $1.15 and 1.35, oats 32 and 35, corn 30, clover seed 8.75, dressed hogs 6.50, and 7.00, butter 20, eggs 25.

—Dressed hogs and clover seed are coming in in considerable quantities.

—The arrival of the auctioneers with their bankrupt stock of goods from Auburn causes no little stir among business men. A special meeting of the town council was called on Monday evening to consider the matter.

—Isaac and Simon Ochs, left for Jackson Michigan last week being called to the bedside of their sister there who is very ill.

—There is a project on foot for starting a bank at Butler. Such an institution would certainly be a great convenience to citizens and merchants.

Court Matters.

The case of Grant Bowers against Wesley Jackman, known by the bar as the celebrated cow case, was decided in favor of Bowers, who got eighty cents damages and possession of the cow. The case was once tried in a Justice court, again at the September term of the Circuit Court, and for the third time at the last session. Blair, Penfield & Moody, appeared for the plaintiff, and McBride & Morlan for the defendant. It is safe to say that the costs and expenses involved in the several suits would, if expended in cows, have purchased a small heard of them.

The case of Joseph Rechtenwald and others, against Elizabeth Bricker and others, was placed on trial on Friday morning and consumed the remainder of the term of the Circuit Court. The suit hinges on the will of John Noel, of Butler township, deceased. In his will many years ago he made provision that his widow was to have the use of all his estate during life, conditional upon her remaining a widow, otherwise she was to have $150, in case of remarrying. Mrs. Noel afterward married Henry Bricker. Under the will she would therefore have $150, while under the law she would be entitled to one-third of the entire estate. There were a large number of heirs, and some years ago a contract was made, the widow agreeing to share as an heir, and give up possession of the estate. This contract was repudiated the following day, hence the suit which was to quiet title, and to partition the premises. There was considerable feeling manifested by the litigants. The jury remained out until midnight on Saturday, and reported that they were unable to agree. There were 9 for the widow and 3 for the heirs. Penfield & Moody appeared for the heirs and Best & McClellan and Rose & Hartman for the defendents.

The following prisoners were taken to Michigan City on Monday, by Sheriff St. Clair: David Sharley, sentenced to to four years imprisonment, for forgery, Charles Heitman, five years, for horse stealing, and Charles Rice, one year for stealing a two dollar watch. In Sharley's case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The court adjourned on Saturday noon to convene again on the 24th inst.

The People ant Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

THE COURIER this week contains the speech in full as made by Judge Stallo, at the monster Democratic meeting, held in Cincinnati. It is a logical appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the American voter. The Judge lays bare the villainous schemes by which the partisan tricksters hope to count in Hayes against the will of the people. The speech will repay careful perusal.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching affects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

**Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty street, New York.

Commissioners Allowances, December Term 1876.

Expense of Public Buildings.

A. L. Hollopeter, making case of pigeon holes a railing for co. Surveyor's office	$ 27 00
F. N. Wright & Co. lumber, Sheriff's stable	10 81
Thos. Baldock, gates court house fence	7 00

Expense of Books, Stationery and Printing.

C. K. Baxter, printing done for county	$ 8 50
T. C. Mays " " "	62 25
Cameron, Amberg & Co. blank books for Clerks office	19 00
W. B. Burford, blank books &c for co.	220 30

Expense of Deaf Dumb and House of Refuge.

D Gonser fees amt. Treasurer of state	159 70

Expense of Elections.

G H K Moss certificates and clerk board of commissioners	$ 40
R. N. Crook 1 day board of canvassers	$ 01
G. W. Hanes 1 " " "	2 70
T. D. Gross " " "	2 40
E. S. McDowell " " "	3 00
J. W. Clark " " "	3 20
S. M. Knott " " "	3 20
J. S. Greenwald " " "	3 00
[illegible] Bacon " " "	[illegible]
S. O. Fleit " " "	3 70
B. Shilling " " "	3 00
T. Baunel " " "	4 00
G. W. Downs " " "	4 10
Aaron Ash " " "	3 25
U. O. Shaffer ballot box Keyser township	3 50
T. C. Mays printing election notices	11 40
C. K. Baxter " " "	11 40
W. B. Burford poll books tally sheets &c	30 00
R. H. Weamer printing posters of election	4 00

Expense of Fees and Salary.

N. Ensley salary as co. Treasurer	$316 73
J. A. Barns " Sup't. of schools	138 00
I. Hague fees and salary as Auditor	86 83
D. Gonser salary as Treasurer	36 11
G. H. Duncan " Commissioner	36 00
A. D. Geotschius " "	36 00
B. F. Blair "	36 00

Expense of Roads, Bridges and Ditches.

Viewing Roads.

A. J. Carmer	$1 50	Wm. Crooke	$1 50
Same	1 50	John Crouse	1 60
Francis Beard	1 50	G. W. Swartz	3 50
Same	1 50	Miles Waterman	1 50
D. D. Metcalf	1 50	John Hammond	1 50
Same	1 50	John N. Clark	1 50
O. T. Kingsley	3 00	Benjamin Snyder	3 00
John Pearson	3 00		

Viewing Ditches

J. J. VanAuken	$10 00	R. N. Crooks	$12 00
Same	$2 50	Same	15 00
Same	30 00	Same	4 50
Same	7 00	Same	1 50
Same	70 00	Same	4 50
Same	25 00	Same	4 50
Same	30 00	Joseph Plum	12 00
Same	12 00	Same	15 00
Same	25 00	Same	4 50
Same	15 00	Same	50
Same	15 00	Same	3 00
J. C. St. Clair	1 50	Same	4 50
John Lowe	19 50	Same	4 00
S. Overstock	8 25	Clark Parker	4 50
Geo. Buchanan	8 00	J. M. Brumback	8 00
Willard Childs	9 75	Same	3 00
A. P. Hartle	6 00	C. Sheets	6 00
John Buchanan	15 00	Amos Britton	3 00
Same	3 16	Same	4 50

Haskins & Sons livery hire after bridge	5 00
C. R. Wanamaker supt.	9 00
H. Griswold piling bridge &c in Stafford-tp	150 00
Same	50 00
H. L. Gilmore " " Troy tp	125 00
Same	25 00
J. J. VanAuken work done on road at Spencerville	12 50
G H Duncan, superintendent bridges,	16 00
Same " "	12 00
Griffith, " "	4 00
Lena damage to carriage by breaking thro' bridge	36 50
H Ernest, Plank for Highway	28 20
A D Geotschius Sup't Bridges	8 00
Daniel Culver, bridging	138 71
M Hollopeter making pile for Keyser tp	13 00

Expense for Criminals.

W L Meese commit'g boarding prisoners	73 00
J N Chamberlain reward for arrest and con and coviction of horse thief	78 00
Same catching horse thief.	20 00
F D Ryan, goods furnished prisoners	3 25
J C St Clair boarding prisoners	121 80

Expense of Insane.

W L Meese boarding insane person	16 00

Expense of Courts.

W L Meese summoning Jury.	11 00
J C St Clair " Juries	17 00
Same, services Dec. term Cir. Court	18 00
W B Burford, Bicknels practice, Davis's Degest & Stated	31 00
Allowance Sept. term circuit court	424 95

Expense of poor.

B D Thomas goods & cash to aid poor	$13 80
B Hall work done for co. asylum	25 38
J H Ehlers medicine &c "	23 18
Kahn & Co goods "	276 83
M Houston meat furnished "	12 07
F Schloser brooms "	16 50
J L Davis goods "	13 75
Pool & Ralston goods "	23 09
F D Ryan goods "	28 45
J R Lanning goods "	24 08
C C Shaffer goods "	13 00
Same coffin "	11 00
J E Decker taking pauper to "	3 00
Sarah Fales work for "	15 00
Ellen Hathway work for "	2 00
J Raseley work for "	1 75
J Rummel supt. of "	150 00
T Baker work done on poor farm	56 08
C P Houser books for "	1 70
C R Wanamaker pigs sold "	29 00
H Mitchell sawing lumber "	14 46
H A Shull wheat furnished "	44 85
Same Wagon hire "	22 83
D Culver work on house at "	30 00
J W Shaffer repairing done "	5 60
Sheets & Hoffman threshing "	8 10
G Waggoner work done for "	4 19
G W Stahl "	8 80
D D Snyder goods furnished "	82 30
Same " "	25 83
Frank & Imhoff repairing "	18 92
D Grogg wheat furnished "	180 40
John Knoder work done "	2 37
A Scott keeping paupers "	16 00
J J Rank meat furnished poor	7 10
E S Jones goods "	3 25
Brand & Duncan " "	42 72
Same "	3 00
James Casebeer goods furnished poor	42 37
J & J A Shull " "	8 96
E S Williams " "	9 70
E D Bryant " "	6 30
G Barney & Son " "	11 78
J Kahn " "	21 80
H W Coburn " "	78 80
Peter Eldridge taking care of pauper	7 00
W B Henning keeping a poor person	13 00
E F Metcalf keeping W Barclay a pauper	20 15
D W Anderson " a poor person	35 20
S C Williams, coffin furnished a Poor person	8 00
W I Work, aid rendered poor	16 00
L D Pattee, keeping two paupers	14 00
J B Hoover, stove furnished J DeLong a poor person	8 00
Fales & Son, coffin " "	18 00
J C St Clair, taking care of and advancing money to send a pauper away	6 85
Geo. H Duncan, looking after poor	8 00
Butler-tp, cash paid by Trustee to aid poor	10 00
A B Darby, Medical services rendered poor	9 75
F Snyder " "	1 50
J B Bennett " "	11 00
A S Farrington, " "	8 00
Noyce Coots, " "	10 00
Jared Spooner, County Physician "	99 00

Miscellaneous Expense.

C R Wannamaker, one day attending to Co business	4 00
Nelson Griffiths " "	4 00
N Ensley P. O. stamps for Treas. office	4 25
D Gonser, " "	4 50
I Hauge seven Co. Agt. expressage and P O stamps for Auditors office	38 28
J L Davis goods furnished county	10 24
D Culver wood	80 77
T C Eison "	25 00
F E Davenport oil, lamps, chimney &c for County offices,	5 87

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Auburn, Jan. 5, 1877.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Susanna Teeters, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is said to be solvent.

GEO. W. DRAGGOO, Admin.

Dec. 22, 1876.

☞ Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks,

☞ Cashmere in all shades

☞ New fall style Prints

☞ A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞ Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞ A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

J. R. LANNING.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel T. Worley, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased; said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

January 9th 1877. GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

To Litigants.

An adjourned term of the Dekalb Circuit Court, will be held at the Court House in Auburn, in said County, commencing Tuesday, January 16th, 1877, for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business pending in said Court. The Petit Jury for the Term 1876, are requested to be in attendance at that time.

By order of the Court.

G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Strauss & Kahn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Elias Strauss, who assumes the liabilities and has taken all accounts, notes, etc.

ELIAS STRAUSS.

ADOLPH KAHN.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call and settle at once. I need money and must have it.

ELIAS STRAUSS.

Butler, Ind. Jan. 1st, 1877. 4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley, plaintiff and George Steele and Eliza Steele, defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and 5 cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty one [21] in Rainier & Headley's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

By THOS. D. GROSS Dep't.

Auburn, Indiana, January 9, 1877.

H. D. PETERSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Pr. fee $5.00.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1. Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows; On the south sides and ends of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the north side of Second Street, Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No 84, W. A. and continuing and the south side of lot No 157 of W. A. also on the south ends of lots No. 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, and 9, Ralston's Addition to the said town of Auburn, county and state Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within sixty [60] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a news aper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Dec. 12, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Presi't

EPHRIAM BERRY,

JOHN TREBER,

JOHN OTTO Trustees.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Two prominent citizens of New York—Otis D. Swan, a broker, and Coles Morris, a lawyer—have run away with large amounts of other people's money. Both were connected with wealthy and long-established families, and their defalcations have caused something of a sensation in the metropolis.

Close on the heels of the Ashtabula railroad [illegible] comes the intelligence of a shipwreck on the Long Island shore, in which twenty-nine men of a wrecking party lost their lives. The ship had grounded and been abandoned by the crew, and a wrecking company had taken possession. No boats or other means of escape had been provided, it seems, and when the ship went to pieces the men were at the mercy of the furious sea that was raging. Four men of the thirty-three on board were washed ashore on pieces of the wreck.

Some excitement has been caused in New York by a high-toned cowhiding affair, of which James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, was the victim. It appears that Bennett was engaged to be married the day after Christmas to Miss May, but failed to put in an appearance. A new arrangement was made, and the 3d of January fixed upon for the ceremony. Again the groom played truant. The family and friends of Miss May were, of course, highly indignant, and a big brother of the bride—Fred May—started forth to avenge the insult. He found Bennett at the Union Club House, on Fifth avenue. Without a word May drew a good-sized cowhide and struck Bennett three sharp blows in the face, drawing blood at each stroke. The two then clenched, but were separated by members of the club. The affair created an immense sensation in social circles.

Commodore Vanderbilt, the railway king, has at last succumbed to the king of terrors. He breathed his last at his residence in Washington place, New York, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, Jan. 4. The aged millionaire remained perfectly conscious to the last moment of his life, and died almost without a struggle. For two days it had been apparent to his doctors that his hours were numbered, and that at most he could only live a few days or a week. At 4 o'clock on the morning of his death his condition became rapidly worse, and he expressed a desire to see Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser. The latter arrived in a few minutes, and Commodore Vanderbilt said: "I think I am nearly gone, Doctor." Dr. Deems prayed by the bedside of the dying man, and then some members of the family sang a few hymns in low tones. The music seemed to soothe the sufferer. All his family were sent for during the night, and when he died they were beside his bed. The news of the Commodore's death had little effect on the market, his death having been so long expected. It is understood the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for reinvesting the accruing interest on it in his favorite securities. The Commodore was nearly 83 years old.

THE WEST.

Large numbers of what are called Gulf cattle are dying in the counties of Central Illinois, caused by the intense cold of the present winter....John L. Bittinger, one of the Missouri "crooked" whisky convicts, has been pardoned and released from prison.... The Minnesota State Board of Health has issued a circular for distribution throughout the State, recommending vaccination and revaccination to guard against the probable introduction of small-pox from Wisconsin and Manitoba....The fire fiend appeared in Chicago 474 times during the year just closed, and devoured $389,820 worth of property....Eight thousand five hundred and thirty-six Chicagoans died during the year 1876.

The most appalling railroad catastrophe that has happened for many months occurred at Ashtabula, Ohio, on the evening of Friday, Dec. 29. The Pacific express train from the East on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore road, due at Ashtabula at 5:15 p. m., arrived about two hours late, being delayed by the fearful storm and great drifts of snow, though drawn by two engines. As it was about to cross the bridge over Ashtabula river, near the station, the train ran off the track, probably on account of the drifts of snow, and went off the rails upon the bridge. The bridge, an iron truss of perhaps 100 feet span, gave way with an awful crash. The forward engine had passed safely over, but the coupling connecting it with the next engine broke and all the rest of the train, consisting of two first-class coaches, one smoking car, one drawing-room car, three sleeping cars, and four express and baggage cars, with one of the engines was precipitated into the abyss, a distance of sixty-five feet. There were upward of 200 passengers on the train, more than 100 of whom perished in the flames, which broke out soon after the fall of the train, and which consumed every car. The alarm was sounded immediately, and all possible help sent at the very soonest minute, and all that could be was done to save those who were still alive. The shrieks of the wounded and dying were awful, and the scene of the burning cars in the deep and narrow valley was heartrending beyond description. In the midst of the deep snow and the furious storm the citizens of Ashtabula did all that human beings could do. The passengers saved were conveyed to the hotels and private houses, and everything done for them that possibly could be.

During the year 1876 Chicago has received 3,044,379 barrels of flour and 82,791,628 bushels of grain. During the same time she has distributed 2,700,636 barrels of flour and 76,863,080 bushels of grain. Of hogs she has received 4,300,000 and shipped 1,191,000.

Intelligence of a most shocking case of murder and suicide reaches us from La Crosse, Wis. Dr. E. Chamberlain, an old, wealthy and respected citizen, while sitting in his cutter in front of a store in a busy street, was approached by a man named Oscar Wiesinger, who presented a shot-gun, heavily loaded, and, without a word, discharged the load of shot in the body of Dr. Chamberlain, inflicting almost instant death. The murderer then placed a pistol to his own head and blew his brains out. No motive is assigned for the deed....Three white men were recently killed and another badly wounded, by agency Indians, while en route from Sage Creek, Wyoming, to Red Cloud Agency. ....Among the victims of the Lake Shore railroad disaster, few will be mourned by a wider circle of friends throughout the Northwest than Mr. P. P. Bliss, of Chicago, so well, and widely known through his gospel-song services, which have been scarce less effective in the work of religious revival, in which he had long been engaged with Maj. Whittle, than were those of Mr. Sankey in his work with Mr. Moody. Mr. Bliss was en route to Chicago to take part in the revival services at the Tabernacle. He and his wife perished in the disaster at Ashtabula....A statement of the produce trade of Milwaukee for the year 1876 gives the following figures: Receipts of wheat, including flour reduced to bushels, 28,247,481 bushels; shipments, 30,005,797 bushels. Total receipts of grain, 32,864,255 bushels; shipments, 30,[illegible] bushels.

The stockholders of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, of Cleveland, have decided to hold no fair this year. Hard times....The Illinois State Farmers' Association will meet at Springfield on the 23d of January....Gen. Crook's command has returned to Laramie from its expedition against the Indians. The campaign is ended for the winter.

In the United States Court, at Yankton, Dakota, last week, John McCall, previously convicted of the murder of Wild Bill in the Black Hills last August, was sentenced by Chief Justice Shannon to be hanged on Thursday, March 1. In the statement made to the court he claimed he was so badly intoxicated on the day of the murder as to be entirely unconscious of shooting anybody.

The Independent in the Indiana State Senate affiliated with the Democrats in the organization of that body, and divided the offices with them. The House elected all Republican officers by a vote of 54 to 44.

THE SOUTH.

Louisiana's cotton product, this season, is estimated at 300,000 bales....A Columbia, (S. C.) telegram says "the sub-committee of the committee delegated by the House of Representatives to inquire into the election of Presidential electors in South Carolina, after a careful examination of the returns from all the precincts in the State, find, that all the Hayes and Wheeler electors have a fair majority on the face of the returns, and that Wade Hampton has a majority of the votes cast for Governor."

The city of New Orleans was, on the 1st inst., the scene of the usual biennial excitement incident to the assembling and organizing of the Legislature of Louisiana. At noon of that day, the dispatches inform us, the Democratic members, accompanied by about 500 persons, called at the State House and demanded admission. The officer on duty replied that the members could enter, but the crowd could not. Col. Bush, the spokesman, then called upon Clerk Trezevant to clear the obstructions, barricades, police, etc., which prevented the ingress of members. A formal demand was then made by Trezevant upon Gen. Badger and other officials for their removal, which, being declined, Col. Bush read a paper protesting against the armed occupation of the State House, a copy of which was presented to Gov. Kellogg. The latter replied that, as Governor and conservator of the peace, he considered that it was his duty to keep the police there, as he was of the belief that there was danger of the organization of the General Assembly being interfered with by violent and illegal means. The Clerk of the House, Trezevant, refused to call the roll of the House under the circumstances, and one of the members, at the request of the Secretary of State, called the roll. The Democratic Legislature met at St. Patrick's Hall. Louis Bush was elected Speaker of the House. Both Legislatures claimed to have a legal quorum. The Republican body passed a resolution setting forth that armed resistance to the State authorities exists in the State, and calling upon the President to afford the protection guaranteed by the constitution. ....At Augusta, Ky., the other day, seven young men, all unknown, while on the ice in the Ohio at that point, were suddenly drowned by the breaking of a gorge. All belonged to Utopia, O.

Governor-Elect Drew, of Florida, has been inducted into the gubernatorial chair, at Tallahassee, Gov. Stearns surrendering the office without any contest. Gov. Drew delivered a message conciliatory in tone, guaranteeing to the freedmen the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

A fire, at Benham, Fannin county, Tex., a few days ago, destroyed twelve business houses, valued, with their contents, at $100,000....Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, has received a dispatch from Brownsville, signed by a number of merchants of that place, informing him that Revueltas, the Mexican officer in command at Matamoras, was breaking open the stores of American citizens there, and confiscating their property, for the alleged reason that the tax which he had imposed of 3½ per cent. had not been paid.

POLITICAL.

The re-election of Mr. Blaine to the Senate from Maine is said to be assured beyond a doubt. Secretary Morrill denies the statement that he is a candidate for the position.

Wade Hampton has addressed a letter to both Gov. Hayes and Gov. Tilden, in which he says: "I deem it proper to declare that profound peace prevails throughout this State; that the course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by no combination of citizens thereof, and that the laws for the protection of its inhabitants in all the rights of person, property, and citizenship are being enforced in our courts. While the people of this State are not wanting either in the spirit or means to maintain their rights of citizenship against the usurped power which now defies the supreme judicial authority of the State, they have that faith in the justice of their cause that they propose to leave its vindication to the proper legal tribunals, appealing at the same time to the patriotism and public sentiment of the whole country. The inflammatory utterances of a portion of the public press render it perhaps not inopportune for me to state that, although the people of South Carolina view with grave concern the prospect of a critical conjuncture in the affairs of our country which threatens to subject to an extreme test the republican system of Government itself, it is their firm and deliberate purpose to condemn any solution of existing political problems that involves the exhibition of armed force, or that moves through any other channel than the prescribed form of the constitution, or the peaceful agency of the law."

The following are the figures for Presidential electors in South Carolina, as determined by the House Congressional Committee: Hayes electors—Bowen, 92,327; Winsmith, 92,363; Johnson, 92,494; Hurley, 93,266; Nash, 92,331; Cook, 92,340; Myers, 92,358. Tilden electors—Barker, 91,446; McGowan, 91,462; Ingram, 91,446; Wallace, 91,416; Erwin, 91,444; Aldrich, 91,440; Humphries, 91,106....Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, will contest the seat of Hon. Henry B. Banning in the next Congress.

Hon. William A. Wheeler has been interviewed by a New York *Herald*-correspondent, by whom he is made to speak thus: "It is my firm conviction that Congress can never be constituted a National Canvassing or Returning Board. Congress cannot go behind the returns, beyond the mere question of the regularity of the certificates. Understand me clearly, for it is a point on which I would not like to be misunderstood. The Congress cannot investigate whether Louisiana has gone for Tilden or Hayes. The action of the Returning Board on this point has been final and conclusive in Louisiana. I do not believe that this dispute will be wholly an unmixed evil. I believe it is going to teach the people the machinery of the Presidential election, which they have never understood before, and that it will be the means of averting such troublesome strife in the future." The Republican members of the General Assembly of Illinois met in caucus last week, and adopted a series of resolutions declaring that Hayes and Wheeler, having been elected President and Vice President, must be inaugurated....At a caucus of the Republican members of the Michigan Legislature, held on the evening of the 3d inst., Senator Ferry was renominated for the United States Senate by acclamation by a unanimous rising vote.

Mr. Blaine has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Maine, having received the unanimous vote of the Republican Legislative caucus. In Minnesota, Senator Windom has been chosen to be his own successor.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced the investigation of the Oregon electoral case on the 29th ult....Commissioner of Patents Duell has resigned.

In the investigation of the Oregon electoral case by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Secretary of State Chadwick, of Oregon, testified that he canvassed the vote on the 4th of December, the day prescribed by the statutes of Oregon, at which time nothing was said by any one present about the ineligibility of Watts, but such ineligibility was subsequently discovered, and, on account of protests in the matter, he did not make out the lists of electors under the seal of the State. These lists were prepared by Gov. Grover, who had investigated legal precedents and was satisfied of the correctness of his view. The point as to whether the Governor had a right to appoint Cronin was raised the day after the canvass, and one day before the meeting of the Electoral College. Upon a hearing of the case by the Governor, Mr. Odell filed a protest against Cronin's appointment. On the day the college met he (witness) handed certified lists from the Governor to Cronin in the presence of all the Republican and Democratic electors. Mr. Odell's evidence was to this effect: On the day the college met he, in company with Cartwright and Watts, they being the three Republicans claiming election, went to Secretary Chadwick and demanded certificates, which were refused. They were referred to Gov. Grover, who informed them that he would deliver the certificates to the parties entitled to them at the Capitol at 12 o'clock the same day. Secretary Chadwick at the hour mentioned handed Cronin an envelope containing a certificate of the Governor, which was read by Cronin. He (Odell) asked Cronin to produce the certificates of each member for the guidance of the college, which was declined. Watts then resigned. After some conversation Cronin said to witness: "Do I understand you to refuse to recognize me?" To which the witness replied that he wanted the certificates produced, and would act with any one legally elected. Cronin then left in anger, and the two Republicans appointed Watts to fill his own vacancy.

A Washington dispatch of the 30th ult. says: "The Senate branch of the joint committee on counting the electoral votes had two long sessions yesterday. All the sessions, thus far, have been devoted to the preliminary work of examining and discussing the historical records bearing on the general subject, and no proposition has yet been formally presented to the committee by any of its members. One of them said that the indications are that no conclusion on any point can possibly be reached by the Senate branch of the committee for several days at least, and that the matters now before them are in such an uncertain condition as to preclude any reasonable conjecture as to the result of their deliberations."....The work of printing all the debates on counting the electoral vote, from the formation of the Government up to the present time, has been completed by the Government Printing Office. The volume makes a book of 800 pages.

There is a rumor that Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, is to be replaced by Judge Shipley, of the Upper New England District. Clifford is entitled, on account of age, to retire at his own option on full pay for life. Clifford is a Democrat, Shipley a Republican.

During December there was an increase in the public debt of upward of $3,000,000. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 944,900,800	
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	33,600,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,690,821,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	11,834,380	
Legal tenders	366,130,548	
Certificates of deposit	31,080,000	
Fractional currency	26,348,206	
Coin certificates	47,280,000	
Total without interest		470,748,752
Total debt		$2,187,404,363
Total interest		42,818,157
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$106,317,418	
Currency	9,483,800	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	31,000,000	
Total in Treasury		137,001,278
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,0[illegible]
Increase of debt during December		3,086,142
Decrease since June 30, 1876		6,618,103
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,939,705
Interest paid by the United States		32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		7,[illegible]04,507
Balance of interest paid by United States		25,075,710

President Grant has again been interviewed by the irrepressible newspaper correspondent, to whom, if the report of the conversation is to be believed, he freely and unreservedly unfolded his views upon the political situation. The President expressed the belief that South Carolina and Florida had fairly chosen the Republican electors, and that Chamberlain was the legal Governor of the first-named State. In regard to Louisiana he said that "men from that State had told him that the action of the Returning Board was final and without appeal. There had always been trouble in that State from fraud, and it was a fact that its electoral vote had not been counted since 1860." Speaking of the general situation, he did not think there had been a fair election, such as they have in New England, in any Southern State except, perhaps, Delaware. Upon the subject of the Presidential question in Congress, Grant said that the existing difference between the two houses, it appeared to him, would not be disposed of by the expiration of his term, at which time all power vested in him would cease. To his mind law and precedents gave the President of the Senate the power to open and count the vote; but precedents also established the right of either house to object to the counting of the electoral vote of the States, the first of which occurred in 1817, in the case of Indiana. It was declared not legally admitted into the Union. The vote, however, was counted. He anticipated objection to the count of several States in February, and observed that when this thing was begun it was hard to say where it would end. It was possible that the time up to the 4th of March would be occupied with the settlement of this question. If not settled, he is of the opinion that, under the act of 1872, the President pro tem. of the Senate would become acting President, and would be sworn in as such. He thought no embarrassment would follow the swearing in of an acting President. The latter could promptly convene the Forty-fifth Congress for such business as he might see fit to bring to its attention. In the new Congress the question of the Presidential election might become a subject of consideration, and it might be determined to hold an election earlier than the time regularly provided in the act of 1872, which would now be on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Congress, he thought, might see fit to fix upon a date for holding an election in June, which could readily be done, and hold the inauguration on the Fourth of July, which would more promptly dispose of the exceptional state of affairs incident to the interregnum.

E. A. Cronin, the Oregon Democratic elector, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections that he "had not made any arrangements with any person or persons whereby the electoral certificates were to be handed to him by the Secretary of State. He was convinced he was lawfully appointed to replace Dr. Watts, and he put the certificates in his pocket because he was afraid they would be taken from him by Odell and others. He had refused to come to Washington as messenger of the Electoral College unless he should receive $3,000 for expenses, and the money was furnished him, it was raised, he supposed, by subscription among Oregon Democrats."....Charles G. Fisher, convicted of abstracting papers, has been tried in the Washington Criminal Court, and sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment at labor in the common jail. His father was at one time a Representative from Delaware in Congress, and subsequently Judge, and then District Attorney. It was while the son was Assistant District Attorney that he stole the papers from the Clerk's office, for which he has been tried and convicted.

To devise a letter-stamp that cannot be safely washed is a problem that Third Asst. Postmaster Gen. Barber has been studying some time. He has finally decided to change the color of the ordinary three-cent stamp from green to red, as the latter color is more easily blurred and rendered impossible of restoration. The medallion head of Washington will be retained, standing in white relief upon the red background of the stamp....The grand total of internal revenue receipts for six months ending Dec. 30, was $57,935,605....The President has addressed a letter to the Washington Board of Police Commissioners requesting the immediate resignation of its members.

GENERAL.

Hon. James W. Nye, formerly United States Senator from Nevada, died last week at White Plains, Westchester county, New York....A cargo of war munitions, valued at $1,200,000, was shipped from New Haven, Ct., to Constantinople last week. They are intended for the Turkish Government....A formidable revolution, headed by Gen. Serna, has broken out in the Mexican State of Sonora. Serna seeks to organize an independent Government, with the ultimate design of annexing the State to the American Union. Success to Serna.

According to the latest statistical publication the population of the globe is 1,423,917,000. Europe has 309,178,300 inhabitants; Asia, 824,548,500; Africa, 199,921,600; Australia and Polynesia, 4,748,600; America, 85,519,800. The increase in America for the year is given at 1,200,000....It is stated from Washington that the Postmaster General is considering the propriety of requiring Postmasters to report monthly instead of quarterly.

At a meeting of the railroad passenger agents, held in New York, a few days ago, the following advance in passenger rates was determined on by the trunk lines: New York to Cleveland, $8 to $11; Toledo, $10 to $13.50; Detroit, $10 to $12; Chicago, $13 to $18; St. Louis, $17 to $23; Indianapolis, $13 to $17; Louisville, $15 to $20; Cincinnati, $11 to $16.

As far as can be ascertained to a certainty, at least seventy-five persons were killed by the Ashtabula railway disaster. The general impression of those competent to judge places the figure higher than this. Appended is the list, as furnished by the railroad authorities: Number of passengers on the train, 128; number of employes on the train, 19; total, 147. Rescued passengers, 63; rescued employes, 9; total, 72. Died since, passengers, 3; died since, employes, 1; total, 4. Names of known rescued, 72; lost, 70; unaccounted for, 5; total, 147.

The horrors of Ashtabula do not appear to be fully revealed. The investigation shows a startling discrepancy between the estimates of passengers and of railroad officials as to the number of people on the train. Some passengers place it as between 200 and 300, while the railroad men, who ought to be the better judges, fix the number at less than 150. Another revelation is that passengers were robbed. It is stated that $7,000 was taken from one corpse, and that living men struggling away from the wreck were met by thieves and forced to give up their valuables.

FOREIGN.

The London (Eng.) School Board has proposed a radical change in the present system of spelling, and there is a warm discussion going on as to whether the adoption of the phonetic system would be a reform....A dispatch from Pera dated the 29th ult. says that the Sultan, in answer to Lord Salisbury's friendly representation, declared that his personal safety would be compromised if he conceded all that the powers demanded. No threats passed at the interview between the Sultan and Lord Salisbury. The London *Times*, in a leader discussing the proposals of the powers, says: "The agreement between Russia and England implies that even should there be change of detail, the main lines will remain fixed."....The plague has again made its appearance at Bagdad. All the accounts from the Old World agree that England has definitely resolved to take no part in the defense of Turkey, but to preserve an attitude of neutrality at least until it may become necessary to act for the preservation of her road to India. The intentions of Austria, however, are not quite so clear. She has very quietly gathered a powerful army on the frontiers of the disturbed provinces, and is evidently fully aware of the truth of Bismarck's assertion that her interests are more directly and immediately threatened than those of England by Russia's policy.

The 300-mile walking match between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, Ill., champion of America, and William Howes, of London, was finished on Dec. 30, and resulted in the defeat of O'Leary. He left the track utterly fagged out after he had walked 209 miles. Howes continued to 241 miles, when he too stopped walking because O'Leary gave up the match. Betting was 5 to 4 on O'Leary....It is announced from Constantinople that the conference of the powers has prolonged the armistice to the 1st of March, 1877.

Late Panama advices, received by steamer at New York, furnish an interesting batch of intelligence from Central and South America: Ex-President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is about to visit Guatemala and Salvador for the purpose of inducing those states to unite with Costa Rica in the war against Nicaragua. President Herrera, of Costa Rica, by decree, has abolished the liberty of the press, and placed every printing office in the country under the direct control of the authorities. Another battle has occurred between the state of Cauca and the republic of Colombia. The Liberals claim a victory, but lost some prominent officers. The loss of each side in the previously reported battle of Garrapot was: Liberals, 600 killed and 1,300 wounded; Conservatives, 300 killed and 780 wounded. Of the wounded at least 500 will die. Mr. Moreno, the Dutch Consul, Senor Augustin Velez and two other persons have been assassinated at Carthagena. The assassins were arrested.

The first railway accident in Denmark, involving loss of life, has just occurred between Horsens and Aarhuus. The train, conveying a hundred laborers to clear the snow blockade, ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty-seven hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold and the delay in receiving assistance.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Lively Discussion in the House on the Louisiana Case.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the count of the electoral votes.

A discussion arose as to whether the petition should be read and therefore printed.

Mr. Garfield held that the reading of the petition was out of order, even though presented to the Speaker.

Mr. Banning called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that a number of citizens went to New Orleans and made a report of a partisan nature to the President, who has sent it to the House, and it had been printed, and on the discussion of the printing of that report, that gentleman (Garfield) had taken the position that it must be printed, and now when a petition comes signed by citizens of both parties the gentleman objected to the printing of it. The other side of the House had also objected to the appointment of committees to investigate the frauds of the Southern States, and, with three exceptions, voted against it. They had also voted against the resolution calling for information in regard to the ejection of Gov. Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana. The Republican party was attempting to defeat the will of the people by fraud, but if there was one thing the people love more than another, more than life, it was the liberty that was vouchsafed to them in an honest ballot-box. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] He wished to tell the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the people would have an honest ballot-box, and, though the army might come with eighty rounds of ammunition, though the navy might be called upon, though the 80,000 officeholders might be called to the rescue, an honest people would put them all down. [Applause.] He hoped, however, that the members on the other side of the House would throw aside their partisanship and stand by the right.

Mr. Garfield said he was glad at last a gentleman had been found who could speak for the American people, who could tell exactly what the people were going to do. He sincerely regretted that his colleague (Banning) should speak in a time of real danger like the present, when the country needed all its wisdom, and all its fairness, and all its calmness, and that he should have found it necessary at such a time to hint at what the people would do; that they would defy the authority of the United States, that the navy might come, that its trappings of war might rattle, but the people would come down and overrule everything. It was the very essence of violence for a gentleman to appeal to the people to resist the plain process of law, and in an hour like this the men who attempted to shake a brand of fire over the country were the men who ought to be most severely judged by the people.

Mr. Banning said he also thought that the condition of the country was dangerous and the House ought to proceed with cautiousness, and certainly his side of the House was doing so, and it would continue to do so, but it would not be deterred from its duty by anything or anybody. Referring to the high terms in which the Republicans spoke in their report to the President of Gov. Wells, he sent up and had read at the Clerk's desk the correspondence which led to his ejection from the Governorship of Louisiana. Was this the man whom his colleague (Garfield) would have run his dishonest hands into an honest ballot-box and purge it of the votes which it contained? This man who was denounced by Gen. Sheridan as a dishonest man?

Mr. Frye said the fact that men were talking about war and yet gold stood at 107¼ and not at 150 showed clearly that the people did not take any stock in the Democratic cry of war. They were not easily frightened by the gentleman who talked about the people coming and stripping men of power. Some time ago Sheridan sent a dispatch from Louisiana, indicating that in his judgment a large portion of the people of that State was banditti, and the gentleman from Ohio (Banning) and his friends went crazy over the testimony of Gen. Sheridan, and held public meetings denouncing him for sending such dispatches.

Mr. Frye continued to speak for some time in defense of Gov. Wells and in denunciation of what he termed the political outrages in the South, particularly in Louisiana.

The discussion, which was now devoted to the outrage question, was somewhat prolonged, and was participated in by Messrs. Atkins, Frye, Willis, and Spencer.

Regular Proceedings.

Thursday, Dec. 28.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Hooker, for the improvement of the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, in Mississippi; by Mr. Douglass, authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company to buy certain real estate; by Mr. Finn, authorizing the purchase of gold-dust and bullion at the assay office at Boise City.

Friday, Dec. 29.—*Senate.*—The Senate met and remained in session but a few minutes. Senator Logan was excused from service on the committee to consider the question of counting the electoral vote, by his telegraphic request, and Mr. Conkling was appointed to fill the vacancy....Mr. Gordon presented the memorial of Wade Hampton, Wm. D. Simpson, Wm. H. Wallace, and sixty-eight Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of South Carolina, addressed to Congress, reciting at length the events which have recently transpired in that State, the interference of the military, etc., and asking Congress to take such action as will cause a cessation of the military interference in the affairs of the State and enable the Governor and Legislature to exercise the duties of the offices to which they were elected. The memorial having been read, Mr. Gordon moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend so as to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections instead of the Judiciary Committee. Pending the discussion, Mr. Gordon, by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution recognizing the Hampton Government as the legal Government of South Carolina, but objection was made to it by Mr. Morton and others, and it was laid over. Owing to the absence of a quorum, no action was taken upon the matter, and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 2.

House.—The House met and immediately adjourned, no quorum being present.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.—*Senate.*—A number of bills and petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees, and after a very brief session the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

House.—Not in session.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.—*Senate.*—The bill of Mr. Wright declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad acts was taken up and debated at length....Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that William M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Ore., had refused to answer certain questions put to him, on the ground that he could not divulge the business of the company; also, a resolution declaring that Turner is in duty bound to answer questions, and cannot refuse to do so by virtue of his official connection with the company. Ordered printed.

House.—Mr. Barnes, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at New Orleans, was brought before the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was given until Friday night to make answer to the charge of contempt. Mr. Phillips (Kan.) introduced a bill extending the time to pre-emptors on public lands, and for the appraisement of certain lands. Referred. ....Mr. Wilson offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Railroads to report whether it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a National Board of Engineers to supervise the condition of inter-State railroads, so far as safety to travelers is concerned. Referred.... Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the report of the committee on the admission of James B. Belford as Representative from Colorado, with a resolution declaring Colorado to be a State in the Union and that Belford should be admitted. Mr. Hurd presented a minority report, which recommends the passage of an act by Congress admitting Colorado. The reports were recommitted....Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the election of Federal officers and to prevent fraud in elections. Referred.... The Speaker appointed Mr. McDill on the committee on rights, duties, and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, in place of Monroe, excused. Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wright called up the bill recently introduced by him to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the office of President and Vice President of the United States, for the purpose of having it referred, and spoke in favor of his proposition. Mr. Kernan also spoke upon the question, combatting the views of Mr. Wright.... Mr. Conkling presented a petition of bankers, merchants, and other business men of New York city in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. In presenting the petition, Mr. Conkling made an appeal to the same effect. He said: "In laying this petition before the Senate it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for orderly, lawful, and patriotic action. In executing the constitution in any instance, and especially in an instance so grave as the one referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the constitution and maintenance of truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it is wholesome in a free Government that parties should contend over measures and candidates, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, the final arbitrament of popular contests known in our system, the only duty, the only lawful proceeding connected with it, which remains is to find the honest and true result, to declare it, bow to it, and stand by it. That is the duty of the hour. It rests on the two houses of Congress; it rests on the nation; it rests on every citizen of the republic."

House.—Mr. Willis introduced a bill providing for the repeal of all taxes on the capital and deposits of State and national banks and banking institutions....Several bills were taken up and referred. Mr. Clymer, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. It appropriates $265,161. Mr. Dunham, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill fixing the compensation of United States attorneys. ....Mr. Goodin from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill relative to the proof required in homestead entries, with the Senate's amendments. Concurred in....Mr. Kidder, of Dakota, from the same committee reported back the bill giving parties contestant time to enter lands under the Pre-emption Homestead, or Timber-culture acts, after contest shall have been finally decided. Passed....The bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Blackhawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same, was passed. It allows a pension of $8 a month to all who served sixty days in the Mexican war, or thirty days in the Florida or Blackhawk wars, and to their surviving widows unmarried....The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Willis, of New York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating $1,[illegible].... Mr. Throckmorton asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the present strength, location, and occupation of the army, the force on the frontier, in the Southern States, and in Washington; why troops were ordered to Washington, the nature of the orders, by whom made, the purpose, etc., with leave to send for persons and papers. Several objections were made on the Republican side, and the House adjourned.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEES.

A Brief Analysis of Their Membership—The Conservative and Radical Elements Said to be Evenly Balanced.

(Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

Neither party has acknowledged that it desires a compromise of the issues growing out of the Presidential complications. Yet both houses of Congress have, without any considerable opposition, appointed committees which, by general consent, are called the compromise committees. The committees are independent committees of the House and Senate; but, in their moral and practical effect, will be a joint committee. Each committee is directed to co-operate with the corresponding committee of the other house. It is possible from the composition of the committees to determine something of the spirit of the two houses upon this grave question, and to measurably foreshadow the action which such committee is likely to take. The committee on the part of the Senate is: Edmunds, of Vermont; Morton, of Indiana; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Logan, of Illinois; Thurman, of Ohio; Bayard, of Delaware, and Ransom, of North Carolina. On the part of the House it is: Payne, of Ohio; Hunton, of Virginia; Hewitt, of New York; Springer, of Illinois; McCrary, of Iowa; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Willard, of Michigan.

The Republican and Democratic members of both committees are presumed to represent the different elements within the ranks of both parties. It is much easier to make a classification of the Senate than of the House committee. The Senate committee, by the public and private utterances of its members, can be classified, as to the Presidential question, in something of the following manner:

Conservative Republicans—Edmunds and Frelinghuysen.

Radical Republicans—Morton and Logan.

Conservative Democrats—Bayard and Ransom.

Radical Democrat—Thurman.

The House committee, tried by the same test, would stand:

Conservative Democrats—Payne, and possibly Hunton.

Conservative Republican—Willard.

Radical Democrats—Hewitt and Springer.

Radical Republicans—Hoar and McCrary.

Taking both committees together, the two elements are very nearly balanced, with a possibility that the supporters of the more radical view may have a majority of one on joint ballot. These gentlemen now consider themselves as judges of a momentous question, and will not be disposed to make public their opinions until they give them deliberate expression in their reports.

The Metric System.

Congressman Kasson, of Iowa, has taken a step which looks to the recognition of the metric system in the regulation of the weight of matter passing through the mails. He has introduced a bill which proposes that the Postmaster General shall furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to all other post-offices as early as practicable, postal balances denominating in weights of the metric system, fifteen grammes of which shall be the substitute for all postal purposes of the half ounce avoirdupois, and so on in progression. Fifteen grammes was the minimum weight fixed by the International Postal convention held at Berne some two or three years since, and has been generally adopted by European authorities. The bill will doubtless receive the sanction of the Post-office Committee, and be reported to the House at an early day.

The losses of Long Island oyster men last season are calculated at nearly $100,000, owing to the injury by star fish, which stir mud upon the oysters and stifle them. Immense quantities of shells have been taken up, which were either empty or partly so.

Obstinate minds must surrender and admit the wonderful cures of Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis effected by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. This new way, new principle, producing a gas, going direct to the affected parts, is the only remedy. Trial boxes 25c, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	7 00	@12 00
Hogs	5 50	@ 6 25
Cotton	12⅝	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@ 1 30
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 59
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	35	@ 40
Rye—Western	83	@ 85
Pork—New Mess	17 50	@17 75
Lard—Steam	11½	@ 11⅝
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 50	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	6 20	@ 6 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 26	@ 1 26
No. 3 Spring	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
Rye—No. 2	70	@ 72
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 68
Butter—Creamery	28	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	22	@ 24
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 25
Lard	11	@ 11¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye	70	@ 71
Barley—No. 2	70	@ 80
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No 2 Red Fall	1 38	@ 1 39
Corn—Western Mixed	39	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye	69½	@ 71
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 25
Lard	11	@ 11¼
Hogs	5 60	@ 6 45
Cattle	3 25	@ 5 50
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 35	@ 1 45
Corn	44	@ 45
Oats	33	@ 38
Rye	70	@ 80
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	11	@ 11¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 44	@ 1 45
Amber	1 43	@ 1 44
Corn	44	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—White	1 38½	@ 1 44
Corn—No 2	49	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 40
Rye	60	@ 65
Pork—Mess	16 75	@17 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 60	@ 5 70
Philadelphias	6 00	@ 6 15
Cattle—Best	5 75	@ 6 00
Medium	4 75	@ 5 50
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE NATION AROUSED.

Eloquent Speech by Judge Stallo, of Ohio.

"Let Us Have Peace," if Peace and Justice are Sisters.

The Hon. J. B. Stallo, at the recent monster meeting in Cincinnati, called to appeal to the conscience and judgment of the American people, and arouse them to the danger that threatens them, made a powerful speech upon the Presidential question. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The difficulty and peril of the situation, in my judgment, result from the fact that there is a large mass of voters who are wholly ignorant of the real question now at issue between the contending parties. The only contribution which I expect to make to the discussions and deliberations of this evening is an attempt to state, as briefly and plainly as I can, this question.

AN APPEAL TO INTELLIGENCE.

As to the facts to which that question relates there is but little dispute. It is admitted on all hands that of the votes actually cast for President and Vice President of the United States, the Democratic candidates have not only received a large majority—a majority of a quarter of a million or more—in the aggregate, but that the votes cast in the several States upon their face evidenced the election of a decisive majority of Democratic electors. The only theory upon which the election of the Republican candidates can be claimed is that part of the vote in some of the States was so tainted with violence or fraud that it ought to be rejected; that it has been so rejected by competent tribunals organized for the purpose of canvassing and compiling the votes under the laws of these States, and that the votes remaining after this rejection exhibit majorities in favor of a sufficient number of Republican electors to secure the election of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This claim is, or at least can be, seriously preferred as to three States only—the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. It is not asserted that the face of the vote in any other State has been wholly or in part changed by any tribunal, competent or incompetent, so as to affect the result of the election.

Now, if the claim thus made by the Republicans is not valid as to any one of the three States just named, the Democratic candidates are unquestionably elected. If, for instance, the actual majorities of the votes of the State of Louisiana have not been legally destroyed by the action of the Returning Board of that State, Tilden and Hendricks are elected, even although the electoral votes of South Carolina are given to Hayes and Wheeler. It is sufficient, therefore, and tends to shorten and simplify the argument, to limit the discussion to the single case of the Louisiana vote. In regard to this vote, the claim of the Republicans, as I understand it, is this: The votes cast for the Louisiana electors have been canvassed and compiled by a board expressly organized under the laws of that State, which has rejected so large a number of these votes that a Democratic majority of seven or eight thousand is converted into a Republican majority of two or three thousand. The action of the board is claimed to be final and not subject to revision on any ground by any body or tribunal whatever. It is said to be in the nature of a judgment by a court of competent and ultimate jurisdiction—a court of final and last resort—which cannot be questioned or impeached, collaterally or directly. That judgment, it is alleged, may be wrong, but it must be acquiesced in, for it has all the force of law. According to this claim, then, neither the question of the jurisdiction of the board, nor that of the fairness, justice, or legality of its action in any respect can now be reviewed or examined by any person, body, or tribunal whatever.

REPUBLICAN PARTISAN MACHINERY.

In order that the nature and scope of this claim of the Republicans may be realized, it is necessary to recall a few facts. The whole Government of the State of Louisiana is in the hands of the Republicans. The Government is upheld by the strong arm of the Republican National Executive—by the army and navy of the United States, under the command of President Grant. The whole machinery of the Louisiana elections is controlled by William Pitt Kellogg, who calls himself the Republican Governor of Louisiana. This man, who, according to the report of a Republican Congressional Committee, owes his position, not to an election by the people, but to the manipulation of the popular vote by the Republican Returning Board, of which I shall have occasion to speak again hereafter, appoints all the Supervisors of Registration, whose decision is final and conclusive as to the right of any person to vote. These Supervisors designate the Commissioners of Election—judges of election we could call them here—who summarily reject or receive any vote that is offered. The vote is then passed upon by the Returning Board, consisting now (although in flagrant violation of law) exclusively of Republicans, whose power to reject any part or the whole of the vote actually cast is claimed to be absolute. And now it is proposed to send the result of the manipulation of this vote to the Republican President of the Senate of the United States, who is to receive it without permitting any one to question or impugn its validity.

OBEY THE LAW—NOT THE MERE ASSERTION OF LAW.

Now, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, you will agree with me that the claim thus preferred by the Republicans is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. That the voters of one party are completely at the mercy of the opposite party, the party in power, in respect of the vote which is to determine whether or not that power is to continue without any opportunity of examination or scrutiny as to the regularity and fairness of the election and the truth of the declaration of the result without any right of appeal to an impartial tribunal, without any means of redress in case of fraud, corruption and an absolute falsification of the return, appears to be a proposition so utterly abhorrent to all sense of fairness and right, and so entirely at war with all presumptions arising from the nature and form of our Government and the spirit of American legislation that no intelligent man will assent to it except upon the clearest proof by an exhibition of the letter of the law. And yet, Mr. Chairman, if such is the law, I admit without hesitation that it is our duty to bow to it in submission. I know full well that civil liberty and civil order are possible only on condition that the citizen obeys, not only reasonable laws, but also unreasonable laws, if these laws have been enacted by properly constituted legislative authority; that he submits, not only to just judgments and decrees, but also to unjust judgments and decrees, if they are rendered by a competent tribunal. But before his obedience and submission can thus be demanded he certainly has the right first to ascertain whether the authority to which it is to be yielded is lawful or not. The citizen's duty is to obey the law—not the mere assertion of law.

POINTS WELL TAKEN.

Now, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, the authority to deal with the electoral vote of Louisiana, which is claimed by the Republicans, is questioned at two points. It is denied, and, in my judgment, justly, that the Returning Board of Louisiana had any legal power to reject or in any way to interfere with the vote actually cast, and to substitute a fictitious Republican majority for a real Democratic majority on any ground or pretext whatever; and it is denied, furthermore, that it is within the constitutional province of the President of the Senate of the United States to determine and declare the result of the election. I propose to deal briefly with the first of these points, the legal power of the Returning Board, leaving the subject of the constitutional functions of the President of the National Senate to the other gentlemen who have addressed you and are to address you this evening.

Without touching upon the question whether or not it was competent, under the constitution of the United States, for the Legislature of Louisiana to confer upon any tribunal or body of men the power to change, in any way, the actual result of the vote for electors—a question which has been answered in the negative in a remarkable letter recently addressed by George Ticknor Curtis to the United States Senator from New York—and, without examining the other question, whether or not the constitution of the State of Louisiana, in express and unmistakable terms, prohibits the exercise of the judicial functions assumed by the Returning Board, I desire simply to reproduce the argument contained in the address recently issued by Gov. Palmer, Judge Trumbull, Mr. Julian, Mr. Smith, Gov. Bigler and Mr. Watson after the result produced by the operations of the Returning Board had been published. In that argument all the laws of Louisiana bearing upon this subject are cited; and it appears to me that no one who is willing to give it his careful attention can fail to see that the gentlemen just alluded to are unquestionably and undeniably right in the conclusions at which they arrive, namely, that the law of Louisiana never has conferred or attempted to confer upon the Returning Board any right or power to canvass or count the vote cast for Presidential electors, to pass upon its validity, to reject it or any portion of it, to compile it, to manipulate it in any way, even to touch it; and that the action of that board was a sheer, impertinent and audacious assumption of authority without any warrant of law. Here is the argument; it is so simple that no one who can read can fail to understand it.

"The constitution of the United States declares:

AS TO ELECTORS.

"'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.'

"The Legislature of Louisiana has either directed the manner in which the electors shall be appointed or it has not. The Election law of 1872 and amendments under which the Returning Board is created and acts makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President, whether by the Legislature or by a vote of the people, nor whether by the State at large or by Congressional Districts, nor does it contain any provisions as to the qualification of electors, the place where they are to meet, nor for filling vacancies. Section 71 of that act declares as follows: 'That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all others on the subject of election laws be and the same are hereby repealed.' This is not an implied but a direct repeal of all prior election laws to which it refers, and it repeals the previous act of 1868, revised in 1870, providing for the appointment of Presidential electors, it repeals the whole of it, and all its provisions, and there is no law of the State on that subject, and of course the Board would have no jurisdiction to canvass votes for such officers. If, on the other hand, the act of 1872 does not repeal the law of 1870, then Presidential electors must be appointed, and the canvass of the votes therefor must be made in accordance with the law of 1870, and the Returning Board has no jurisdiction over the subject, as will be seen by reference to some of the provisions of the Act of 1870, which are as follows:

"'SEC. 2,824. Every qualified voter in the State shall vote for the electors as follows: Two persons shall be selected from the State at large, and one person shall be chosen from each Congressional district in this State; and in case any ticket shall contain two or more names of persons residing in the same district (except the two chosen from the State at large), the first of such names shall be considered as duly voted for.'

"'SEC. 2,825. No person shall be considered a qualified elector who is not a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen, or, in case of being selected for the State at large, then of some parish of the State.'

"'SEC. 2,826. Immediately after the receipt of a return from each parish, or on the fourth Monday of November, if the returns should not sooner arrive, the Governor, in presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a District Judge of the district in which the seat of Government may be established, or any two of them, shall examine the returns and ascertain therefrom the persons who have been duly elected electors.'

"'SEC. 2,829. The electors shall meet at the seat of Government on the day appointed for their meeting, by the act of Congress, the first Wednesday in December, and shall then and there proceed to execute the duties and services enjoined upon them by the constitution of the United States, in the manner therein prescribed.'

"'SEC. 2,830. If any one or more of the electors chosen by the people shall fail from any cause whatever to attend at the appointed place at the hour of 4 p. m. of the day prescribed for their meeting, it shall be the duty of the electors immediately to proceed by ballot to fill such vacancy or vacancies.'

SUMMING-UP AS TO LOUISIANA.

"It is immaterial, so far as affects the jurisdiction of the Returning Board, whether the act of 1870, relating to the appointment of Presidential Electors, is repealed or not. If repealed, there is no law in Louisiana for the appointment of Presidential electors; if not repealed, then the canvass of the returns cast for such electors must be made by the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a Judge of the district in which the seat of Government may be established, or any two of them, as required by the act of 1870, and in making such canvass they would be confined to the ascertainment of the persons elected, according to the returns, without authority to reject votes. In no event can the Returning Board have jurisdiction of the returns of electors of President and Vice President, and their canvass of the same is, therefore, a nullity, and entitled to no respect from any one. In another respect it may be important to determine whether the act of 1870 is repealed, for, if it is, the statutes of the State provide no mode of filling vacancies in the Electoral College, and it is understood that two of the electoral candidates on the Republican ticket held offices of trust or profit under the United States at the time of the election, and could not, therefore, be appointed electors."

Now this reasoning appears to me to be so clear, conclusive and irrefutable that no intelligent and fair-minded man can withhold his assent. What then, in view of this state of the law, is the real position taken by the Republicans? Simply this: Because four men, who hold no authority or jurisdiction over the subject matter whatever have possessed themselves of the returns of the votes actually cast for electors in Louisiana, have doctored and falsified them, forging a result which is the reverse of the true result, and have undertaken to send a certificate of this result to Washington, no one can now question or impugn it—although this outrage has the effect of annulling the will of the whole American people, lawfully expressed in their choice of a President and Vice President of the United States! Can anything be more monstrous than the statement of such a claim! What would you say if four Democrats, in this State—the most respectable men, if you please, men holding high office, but not clothed by law with any authority to meddle with the votes for electors—had in some way possessed themselves of the election returns in Ohio, had arbitrarily thrown out the vote of a half dozen counties or townships on the ground that that vote was the result of violence or fraud; had thus counted the Hayes electors out and the Tilden electors in. If thereupon this fraudulent and fictitious result had been certified up to the President of the Senate, and the Democrats now claimed that there was no legal power anywhere to defeat this outrage and to reach the truth behind the mere semblance of authority and counterfeit of law, would you hesitate a moment to denounce such a proposition as unfit to be broached in the presence of sane and rational men? And yet that is the proposition now flaunted in the face of the American people.

REPUBLICAN MONSTROSITIES.

Observe, the monstrosity of the Republican proposition is none the less glaring, if you do not agree with me that the power assumed by the Louisiana Returning Board was a mere usurpation. The Republicans assert that you can not inquire whether it was or was not the exercise of rightful authority; that you must take it for granted that the authority was rightful simply because it was assumed; that there is no tribunal in the world where the question can be raised and decided; that even the Vice President must take the return of the board as he finds it, and proclaim the result of the Presidential election accordingly. What they say is in effect this: You Democrats must submit to whatever we choose to assert; if you do not submit, you are guilty of treason or sedition; we are in the possession of the Government; our President has command of the army and navy; right or wrong, we mean to inaugurate Hayes and Wheeler, and resistance is revolution.

Has it, indeed, come to this? Do we hold our right to choose our law givers and rulers by such a tenure?

But this is not all. The Republicans, or, rather, the present managers of the Republican party, not only deny our right to inquire into the authority of the Returning Board, but they also insist that the validity and binding force of their action is not in the least affected, if they acted corruptly and in open fraud and violation of the law from which they claimed to derive their authority. I have before me a copy of the Election law of Louisiana, which was given me by William Pitt Kellogg himself—the law which provides for the organization of a Returning Board, and the second section of that law provides not only that the board shall consist of members of all political parties, but that "in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation or otherwise, by either of the board, then the vacancy *shall* be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers." Now, the Returning Board which counted Hayes in and Tilden out consisted of four Republicans (two of them Republican office-holders, and one of them a Republican candidate voted for at the election, the result of which they were to declare), the only Democratic member having resigned some years ago. Before this board began to "canvass and compile" the vote, as well as after they had begun their labors, these Republican members were requested again and again to fill the vacancy, so that the Democratic or conservative party should be represented in the board by at least one member. What did the four Republicans say or do when this request was made? Did they comply with it? Did they obey the plain mandate of the law? Not at all. On the contrary when the request was preferred by Col. Zacharie, on behalf of the Democratic committee, for the fifth or sixth time, *J. Madison Wells*, the president of the board, had the audacity to make this answer: "*In my judgment the Democratic party has forfeited all right to be represented in this board by the resignation of Mr. Arrayo.*" Mr. Arrayo being the Democrat who resigned his place in the board two years ago. This utterance shocked even the compositors of the Cincinnati *Commercial* to such a degree that they refused to print it as sent over the wires by the Associated Press, and inserted the word "not" before the word "forfeited;" so that the declaration imputed to Mr. Wells became the reverse of that which he actually made. But all the other papers printed it as I have quoted it, and J. Madison Wells has recently, in reply to a question put to him by the Congressional Committee, admitted that he made it in open session of the board. And that man is now pronounced by a Senator of the United States, from his seat in the Senate, the peer in intelligence and integrity of any member of that august body! And one of the friends of the Senator has, according to the report of an interview published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, declared but two days ago that, according to the judgment pronounced in the highest circles in Washington, Hayes is *fairly* elected! We hear much of Mexican notions and practices nowadays, but I doubt whether under the raggedest poncho you could find a Mexican so base that he would not shade his eyes with the broad brim of his sombrero when he gave utterance to such an opinion.

A WORD IN VINDICATION OF A SLANDERED PEOPLE.

It is alleged by the organs of the Republican party that the condition of society in Louisiana is such, and the elective franchise is habitually exercised there amid such violence and disorder, that extraordinary measures must of necessity be resorted to for the purpose of purifying the results of the elections. In reply to this it would be sufficient to say that, if this were true, Louisiana ought to be excluded from all participation in the national elections at least. But the charge is denied as emphatically as it is made, and before we can be called to discuss the question on which side the truth lies we must first be provided with an impartial and legally-constituted tribunal. I have neither the time nor inclination to go into a discussion of this subject this evening; the matter is now under investigation before a Congressional committee. But in order to show that affidavits manufactured in the New Orleans Custom House do not constitute all the evidence upon the subject, I beg leave to adduce a witness whose intelligence and fairness will hardly be questioned in Republican quarters. Early this year Mr. Charles Nordhoff, a gentleman who was born, or at least educated, in this city, an old pupil of the Woodward High School, for many years one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, a Republican, and a friend of Gov. Hayes, for whom he has voted at the last election, Mr. Nordhoff, last year, spent four months at the South, and sent a series of letters to the New York *Herald*, which he has just collected in a pamphlet, published by D. Appleton & Co., under the title, "The Cotton States." In this pamphlet he discusses at length the character of the parties in Louisiana, their relative numerical strengths, the question of violence and intimidation at the polls, the character and operations of the Returning Board, and so on. I am told that your anonymous writer has denounced me recently in the Cincinnati *Commercial* because I stated that the number of white voters was nearly equal to that of the colored voters; that there were very few white Republicans in Louisiana, except officeholders, and that the intimidation of voters was by no means chargeable to the Democrats alone. Now hear what Mr. Nordhoff says on page 41 of his pamphlet:

LOUISIANA'S VOTING POPULATION.

"The State of Louisiana had, according to the census of 1870, 87,076 white and 86,913 black males over 21 years of age. It has since been proved by undeniable evidence that the census understated considerably the number of whites. It was taken in the summer, when many white people always leave the State, and the census-takers did not, it is asserted, thoroughly record that part of the white population which is scattered over the pine hills back of the bottom-lands, on which a large number of white farmers are settled. I suppose the truth to be that Louisiana has to-day at least 10,000 more white than black voters. The Conservatives claim at least 15,000 more.

"Now, in the election of 1874 parties were divided, unhappily, almost entirely on the color-line. Mr. Packard, who unites in his person the two important, and I should think incongruous, offices of United States Marshal and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, told me, in New Orleans, that only 5,000 whites voted the Republican ticket in 1874, and that the same number of blacks voted with the Conservatives. It is, I think, a fair statement that, with the exception of the office-holders, State and Federal, and their relations, there were no white Republicans in the State in 1874, or, at furthest, but an inappreciable number. The reason for this condition of things I shall try to explain. It must suffice now to say generally that the inefficiency and corruption of the State Government in all its parts—leaving lawlessness unpunished, countenancing the most monstrous and shameless frauds, and continued thus for six disgraceful years, at last united all the whites in one party, whose aim was simply and only to oust the thieves. Opposed to them in 1874 stood the rulers with almost, but not quite, the whole negro population at their backs."

AS TO INTIMIDATION.

And, again, on page 11:

"6. As to 'intimidation,' it is a serious mistake to imagine this exclusively a Democratic proceeding in the South. It has been practiced in the last three years quite as much, and even more rigorously, by the Republicans. The Federal United States Marshal has used cavalry to intimidate Democrats. Similarly, Federal officers confess they did in Alabama and elsewhere. The negroes are the most savage intimidators of all. In many localities which I visited, it was as much as a negro's life was worth to vote the Democratic ticket; and to refuse to obey the caucus of his party caused him to be denounced as a 'Bolter,' and to be forsaken by his friends, and even by his wife or sweetheart. That there has also been Democratic intimidation is undeniable; but it does not belong to the Southern Republicans to complain of it. In North Carolina a leading and intelligent negro told me that he and others of his race were opposed to the Civil Rights bill, but they did not dare to let their opposition be known, because, as he said, they would at once have been denounced among their people, and would have lost all influence with them. In Wilmington a young negro lawyer was mobbed by his people, because he ventured to oppose corrupt candidates for office. This was told me by a colored man."

And again, on page 53:

"Several of the most prominent Republican politicians of New Orleans have told me positively that the State was peaceable and quiet from 1869 to 1872, and since then the whites had been dissatisfied mainly because they believed sincerely that Kellogg was not fairly elected Governor, and that his rule was that of a usurper. If Gen. Sheridan ever turns in his famous list of 2,500 murders, and if he puts dates to them, it will be found that the political murders happened before 1868, with the exception of the Coushatta and Colfax affairs. The corrupt judge who claims to have been driven out of Natchitoches parish assures me that that parish was one of the most quiet in the State until 1874, when he and a swindling tax-collector were driven out.

SOME FIGURES.

"That parish has become so notorious as the most unruly in the State that I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts, because there, if anywhere, persecution of Northern men and negroes would be found. Now, then, first, an official report, properly authenticated, of the murders committed in this parish from 1869 to 1875 lies before me. They number 41, and of these were whites murdered by whites, 13; colored murdered by colored, 13; whites by colored, 4; colored by whites, 3; whites by an unknown person, 5; colored by unknown, 1; colored by officers of justice in serving process, 3; Indian by a white man, 1. Somebody may object that this record is not correct, but to that the reply is that the parish has been almost continually since 1868 under Republican officers, and that the coroner is reputed here, as elsewhere, to be an officer very zealous in the collection of fees. It is not creditable to the Republican rulers that for these forty-one homicides not one man has been hanged, and only one has been punished in any way. I should add that there is no evidence that any of these murders arose out of political causes."

In another place, page 35, referring to the same subject, Mr. Nordhoff says:

"The State has fifty-seven parishes. Most of the thirteen of which I have given returns have a population nearly equally divided between white and black, and I suspect the figures give more than an average number of murders of whites by whites, and less than the average number of blacks by blacks. Plaquemine, for instance, not counted in the above, registered, in 1874, 510 white and 2,160 black voters, and there I found that there had been, since 1868, thirty-three murders, of which thirty-one were of blacks by blacks. There is good evidence for the statement that the large majority of murders in the State in the last six years were of blacks by blacks, instigated by whisky and jealousy. The negroes drink less whisky this year than two or three years ago, when they were getting much higher wages; but their demand for it is so strong that I find the planters generally sell it to them in the little plantation-stores, having discovered that if they did not, their hands would be running off elsewhere to get it, or some negro would peddle it in the cabins. The plantation negroes commonly carry a razor as a concealed weapon, and, absurd as this seems as a weapon of attack, they inflict serious and often fatal wounds with it. The razor seems to be their favorite weapon elsewhere also, for I found it so in Delaware. They take to it probably because it is the cheapest tool with a keen edge.

FAILURE OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

"It is not only a fact that crime has no been punished in the State under the Republican rule—neither crime against the person nor against property; but there is a great complaint that the pardoning power has been abused. I have found but one return on the subject, which shows certainly a liberal use of this prerogative. From Jan. 1, 1873, to March 5, 1874, Gov. Kellogg pardoned thirteen murderers (almost one a month), besides six men convicted of manslaughter. The whole number of pardons during this period was eighty-four, and among the offenses thus condoned are poisoning, rape, shooting into a dwelling, burglary, assault with intent to kill, perjury, and bribing witnesses. Now, when society is said by Gov. Kellogg to be in a disordered state, and when he himself acknowledges, as he did to me, that crime is not generally punished, surely it is a serious error to pardon with so free a hand persons convicted of such grave and dangerous crimes as I have mentioned. It can not fail to increase disorder. Unhappily, it cannot bring the courts into greater contempt than their general corruption and inefficiency all over the State, and from the lowest to the highest, have already brought upon them.'

And now hear what Mr. Nordhoff has to say about the character of the constitution of the Republican party and of the Returning Board. I read from page 43:

"You can not travel far in Louisiana without discovering that the politicians who, in the name of the Republican party, rule it, and have done so for the last seven years, in all departments of its Government, State and local, are vehemently and unanimously detested by the white people. I have been amazed to see how all white men, and many blacks to my own knowledge—whether rich or poor; whether merchants, mechanics or professional men; whether Americans, French, Germans, Irish or Italians by birth; absolutely all, except the office-holders and their relatives—unite in this feeling of detestation of their rulers. It expresses itself so vividly at the polls that, as I noticed before, only 5,000 whites out of over 90,000 supported the Republican ticket at the last election, and it is a fact that most of these 50,000 are office-holders, the greater part are strangers in the State, and very many of them may justly be called adventurers. It is so universal a sentiment that I have found scarcely a colored man out of office who did not complain to me that the Republican whites are as faithless to their duty as they believe the other side would be.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

"Now, this small band of white men have for more than six years monopolized all political power and preferment in the State. They have levied, collected, and spent (and largely misspent) all the taxes—local taxes as well as State; they have not only made all the laws, but they have arbitrarily changed them, and have miserably failed to enforce any which were for the people's good; they have openly and scandalously corrupted the colored men whom they have brought into political life; they have used unjust laws to perpetuate and extend their own power; and they have practiced all the basest arts of ballot-stuffing, false registration, and repeating at election after election.

"In the last election it was proved before a committee of Congress that the Republican leaders had, in the city of New Orleans alone, made no less than 5,200 false registrations. A few days ago I went down the river to attend court, in order to see the working of a negro jury. The court had to adjourn for lack of a jury, and no panel had been drawn because, the names being taken from the registration lists of the parish, thirty-six out of forty-eight were found to be fictitious—and this in a country parish. The Republican Returning Board was condemned as a transparent fraud by two Congressional Committees, and has, so far as I know, no defender in Louisiana or in the country."

And in another place, page 53:

"The Republican party in Louisiana contains a great many men who were bitter secessionists, not only during, but after the war. One of the most conspicuous Republicans who came before the Congressional committee with complaints, and who was proved there and then by documentary evidence to be a rogue, was a Breckinridge Democrat before the war. Another, Green, who admitted that he and his sons held pretty much all the offices in Lincoln parish, made a speech in the Legislature after the war advocating payment for slaves. I could mention dozens of such cases."

You will observe, sir, Chairman and fellow-citizens, that if there is truth in the story told by Mr. John Sherman and others in their communication to the President, it is not all the truth. As I have said, investigations are now in progress which will enable the public to form a reasonably trustworthy judgment as to the facts bearing upon the charges which have been so recklessly made against the people of the South. And right here I deem it my duty to say that as a Northern citizen—as one whose sympathies during the war were with the Union, and with the efforts to establish freedom throughout the land—I feel humiliated and mortified by the spirit in which, at this time, eleven years after the close of the war, Republican speakers and journals deal with the men of our blood and kin in the Southern States. Undoubtedly they were wrong in entering upon a rebellion for the sake of slavery, but they have been defeated and accepted in good faith all the consequences of their defeat. They would be more than human if they had been able to divest themselves completely of the feelings engendered by the war. But on the whole they have renewed their loyalty and attachment to the Union and their relations of fraternity with the people of the North with a degree of [illegible] affection whose very ardor is touching in the extreme; and I pity the man who, at this moment, when men claiming to be the representatives of the Republican party of the North are plundering them of the poor remnant of the possessions which they were able to save amid the ravages of the late sectional war, refuses to give them a fair hearing, and eagerly grasps at every foul slander with which men like Kellogg and his abettors seek to destroy almost the only thing which is left to them—their character as honest citizens and brave men. There are innumerable ex-rebels, so-called, who are better and more loyal Union men to-day than the prominent managers of the Republican party; and there is not a man in the land whose hand I would grasp with more pride than that of the present Governor of South Carolina, Wade Hampton.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

Mr. Chairman, there are many other topics, perhaps, more germane to the subject of our deliberations this evening, upon which I would like to talk; but I have already occupied more than my due share of the time at our command. I content myself, therefore, in conclusion, with the simple expression of the hope and trust that the present unfortunate controversy between the contending parties will be peaceably settled. There is nothing either in the dignity or in the power of the Presidency which is worth the shedding of one drop of human blood in anger; but there is one thing at stake in this crisis with which no sacrifice is commensurate—and that is the preservation of the fundamental conditions of our liberty. The people of the United States are a law-abiding people; they know the value of peace and the cost of war from sad and recent experience. But they will not, and, in my judgment, ought not, to consent to any compromise or settlement of the present issue upon any basis other than that of an honest and fair application of the terms of the constitution and laws, as interpreted in the light of those rules of right of which they were intended to be the concrete specification.

THE ASHTABULA HORROR.

Details of One of the Most Frightful Railway Disasters on Record—The Awful Plunge into the Abyss of Death.

The proportions of the Lake Shore railway horror, writes a correspondent from Ashtabula, are now approximately known. Of the 159 passengers whom the maimed conductor reports as having been on board, but fifty-nine can be found or accounted for. The remaining 100, burned to ashes or shapeless lumps of charred flesh, lie under the ruins of the bridge and train.

The disaster was dramatically complete. No element of horror was wanting. First, the crash of the bridge, the agonizing moments of suspense as the seven laden cars plunged down their fearful leap to the icy river-bed; then the fire which came to devour all that had been left alive by the crash; then the water, which gurgled up from under the broken ice, and offered another form of death; and, finally, the biting blast filled with snow, which froze and benumbed those who had escaped water and fire. It was an ideal tragedy.

The scene of the accident was the valley of the creek which, flowing down past the eastern margin of Ashtabula village, passes under the railway three or four hundred yards east of the station. Here for many years after the Lake Shore road was built there was a long wooden trestle-work, but as the road was improved this was superseded about ten years ago with an iron Howe truss built at the Cleveland shops, and resting at either end upon high stone piers, flanked by heavy earthen embankments. The iron structure was a single span of 159 feet, crossed by a double track seventy feet above the water, which at that point is now from three to six feet deep, and covered with eight inches of ice. The descent into the valley on either side is precipitous, and, as the hills and slopes are piled with heavy drifts of snow, there was no little difficulty in reaching the wreck after the disaster became known.

The disaster occurred shortly before 8 o'clock. It was the wildest winter night of the year. Three hours behind its time, the Pacific express, which had left New York the night before, struggled along through the drifts and the blinding storm. The eleven cars were a heavy burden to the two engines, and when the leading locomotive broke through the drifts beyond the ravine, and rolled on across the bridge, the train was moving at less than ten miles an hour. The head lamp threw but a short and dim flash of light in the front, so thick was the air with the driving snow. The train crept across the bridge, the leading engine had reached solid ground beyond, and its driver had just given it steam, when something in the undergearing of the bridge snapped. For an instant there was a confused crackling of beams and girders, ending with a tremendous crash, as the whole train but the leading engine broke through the framework and fell in a heap of crushed and splintered ruins at the bottom. Notwithstanding the wind and storm the crash was heard by people within-doors half a mile away. For a moment there was silence, a stunned sensation among the survivors, who, in all stages of mutilation, lay piled among the dying and dead. Then arose the cry of the maimed and suffering; the few who remained unhurt hastened to escape from the shattered cars. They crawled out of windows into freezing water waist-deep. Men, women and children, with limbs bruised and broken, pinched between timbers and transfixed by jagged splinters, begged with their last breath for aid that no human power could give.

Five minutes after the train fell the fire broke out in the cars piled against the abutments at either end. A moment later flames broke from the smoking-car and first coach piled across each other near the middle of the stream. In less than ten minutes after the catastrophe every car in the wreck was on fire, and the flames, fed by the dry varnished work and fanned by the icy gale, licked up the ruins as though they had been tinder. Destruction was so swift that mercy was baffled.

Men who, in the bewilderment of the shock, sprang out and reached the solid ice, went back after wives and children, and found them suffocating and roasting in the flames. The neighboring residents, startled by the crash, were lighted to the scene by the conflagration, which made even their prompt assistance too late. By midnight the cremation was complete. The storm had subsided, but the wind still blew fiercely, and the cold was more intense. When morning came, all that remained of the Pacific express was a winrow of car-wheels, axles, brake-irons, truck-frames, and twisted rails lying in a black pool at the bottom of the gorge. The wood had burned completely away, and the ruins were covered with white ashes. Here and there a mass of charred, smoldering substance sent up a little cloud of sickening vapor, which told that it was human flesh slowly yielding to the corrosion of the fire. On the crest of the western abutment, half buried in the snow, stood the rescued locomotive, all that remained of the fated train. As the bridge fell, its driver had given it a quick head of steam, which tore the drawhead from its tender, and the liberated engine shot forward and buried itself in the snow. The other locomotive, drawn backward by the falling train, tumbled over the pier and fell bottom upward on the express car next behind. The engineer, Folsom, escaped with a broken leg—how, he cannot tell, nor can anyone else imagine. There are no remains that can ever be identified. The three charred, shapeless lumps recovered up to noon to-day are beyond all hope of recognition. Old or young, male or female, black or white, no man can tell. They are alike in the crucible of death. For the rest, there are piles of white ashes in which glisten the crumbling particles of calcined bones; in other places masses of black, charred debris, half under water, which may contain fragments of bodies, but nothing of human semblance.

The survivors relate many interesting details of the catastrophe. Charles S. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was in the rear drawing-room car playing cards with two others, one a Mr. Shepherd, of New York, the other a stranger. Suddenly he heard the glass of the car-windows begin to crackle, and the car plunged to the bottom of the ravine. The stranger was killed instantly. Mr. Shepherd had a broken leg which was amputated this morning, and Carter, though somewhat bruised, was comparatively unhurt. Carter says that the front of the car was much lower than the rear, and that the flames in the front began to eat upward and spread with great rapidity. He turned to the assistance of Mr. Shepherd and with great difficulty succeeded in getting him out, the broken leg impeding their advance. When Shepherd was fairly out, Carter returned to the assistance of a woman who was calling for help at the front of the car. He got her out, and, as she was thinly clad, gave her his overcoat.

Educating an Army.

Gen. McClellan says, in *Scribner*, that when one of the Khedive's American officers had been some months in Egypt, the Khedive sent for him one day, and asked him what was the worst thing he had observed in regard to the army. He replied that it was that the regiments were commanded by civilians. The Khedive said: "No, there is a Colonel for every regiment." "Yes," said the American, "but each Colonel, Chief of Battalion, and Captain has a civilian clerk who controls everything relating to the pay, rations and clothing of the men, and whoever does that really commands." "You are right," said the Khedive, "but how would you correct this?" "By requiring that the Colonels should have sergeants as their clerks; the Chiefs of Battalions, corporals; the Captains, private soldiers; and also requiring that the officers should supervise and do much of the real work themselves." "That means that the army should learn reading, writing and arithmetic!" "That is exactly what I was coming at, Your Highness." The Khedive reflected for a moment, and then at once wrote an order to the Minister of War, requiring; that from that moment no person in the army (either officer or soldier) should be promoted until he was master of reading, writing and arithmetic. The consequence was that the whole army immediately became a school.

Stephens.

Alexander Stephens is much feebler than when he was here in the last Congress. He has chosen his seat near the rear tier of seats on the Democratic side. He is brought into the chamber every morning in a chair, to the end of the aisle on which his seat is located, is then lifted from his chair by a strong Doorkeeper, and carried to his seat. He never attempts now to rise from his seat when addressing the Speaker.—*Washington Letter.*

THE velocity with which a body falling from an infinite distance would reach the sun would be equal to that which would be generated by a constant force equal to the weight of the body at the sun's surface operating through a space equal to the sun's radius. One pound would at the sun's surface weigh about twenty-eight pounds. Taking the sun's radius at 441,000 miles, the energy of a pound of matter falling into the sun from infinite space would equal that of a 28-pound weight descending upon the earth from an elevation of 441,000 miles, supposing the force of gravity to be as great at that elevation as it is at the earth's surface. It would amount to upward of 65,000,000,000 foot pounds.

WITH reference to color blindness, or the lack of power to distinguish colors, it is stated that very few of the persons so affected are conscious of the defect in their vision. Many railway accidents are caused by the color blindness of their employes, and the Swedish Railway Direction has recently ordered an examination to be made by oculists of all the men in their employ, so as to guard against the danger. Prof. Holmgren, who has just examined the employes of the Upsala Gefle railway, found that, out of 266 persons examined, eighteen were color blind, and so utterly unfitted for railway service.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c,	former price 18c,		
3 lb " " 22c,	"	"	25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c,	former price		20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c,	"	"	25c,
2 lb Peas 15c,	"	"	20c,
2 lb String Beans 12½	"	"	20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c	"	"	20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c	"	"	35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c	"	"	35c
3 lb Quinces 25c	"	"	35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45		"	75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00. Japan from 45c to $1.00. Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1.00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all warranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUS!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TYOS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at,

ZACHER'S.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our s will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Butler	1.50 p m	2.30 a m	5.00 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	6.25
Sedan	2.18	3.07	6.37
Corunna	2.30	3.15	6.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	12.05 a m	6.35 a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6.32 "
Waterloo	2.26 "	11.35 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.20 "	6.18 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 35	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 20	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 25 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	12 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 [illegible] pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 [illegible]5 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		5 33
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 48 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 35	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 00	9 45
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	1 3[illegible]a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 4[illegible]
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 21 am		3.5[illegible]p
Lansing	10 12 ..		7 25
Grand Rapids	"	11 1[illegible]a	8 30
Detroit	7 40 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 0[illegible]p	6 4[illegible]a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Bankers	1 03 "	6 23	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 17
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 45 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 58
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 30p
Indianapolis	9 35 "		
Cincinnati	5 10 am		9 40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 10, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac & E	Express.
lv New York	8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 5am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45 pm	6 [illegible] am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 30
Barnesville	12 30am	2 56	12 44 pm
Cambridge	1 40	12 58	1 44
Zanesville	2 59	13 [illegible] pm	2 5[illegible]
lv Columbus	1 10	14 40	12 40
New Ark	4 25	4 10	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 32	5 10	[illegible] 15
Mansfield	7 30	[illegible]8	6 48
Shelby	8 05	[illegible]6	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	[illegible]0	7 55
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10 35
Defiance	12 38pm		11 28
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	2 03		12 [illegible]6 am
Garrett	2 31		1 15
Avilla	2 53		[illegible]28
Milford Junction	4 10		[illegible]38
Walkertown Junction	5 13		[illegible]51
Chicago	8 10		[illegible]30

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 52a		5 18 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 [illegible]pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 52		10 43
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 [illegible]7		11 32
Auburn			
Defiance	4 54		1 00 am
Deshler	5 48		1 58
Fostoria	6 46		2 50
Tiffin	7 15		3 27
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 00	4 35
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	5 09
Mansfield	9 40	10 30	5 38
Mt. Vernon	11 42	12 13pm	7 02
Ar Newark	1 00am	[illegible]	8 00
Lv Zanesville	3 20	3.13	9 25
Cambridge	4 17	4 25	10 35
Barnesville	5 16	5 31	11 44
Ar Bellaire	6 25	650	1 00 pm
Wheeling	7 25	825	2 25
Washington	9 10pm	12 00n	6 35 am
Baltimore	10 30	1 40pm	8 30
Philadelphia	3 10am	*6 50	1 15 pm
New York	6 25	10 15	5 05

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

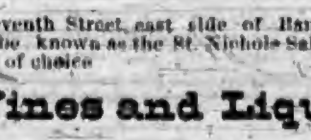

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL. No. 2	ACCOM. No. 6	LOCAL FT No. 8
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 03	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 14	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 24	8 06	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 30	8 20	
Laketon	8 43	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 05	9 12	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 26	9 45	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 36	10 01	12 45
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Col en's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 25	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 36	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 55	4 15
Auburn Junction	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Mooresville	11,25	12 50	5 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 50
Hoover's	6 35	1,17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 32	3 20
Chili	6 06	12 26	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 32	1 38
C. W. & M Cross'g			
Northmanchest'e	5 22	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Co.lamar	5 09	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 50	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	9 47	11 10
Collin's	4 25	9 20	10 05
Churubusco	4 40	9 00	9 40
Potters	4 05	8 10	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 3[illegible]
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Mooresville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv	2 55	6 55am	6 30am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Egland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (540 miles), and be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repaiing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 18th, 1877. Number 3.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months,...... $1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	3 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	14 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column.......	15 00	20 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

NICKEL and TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over G. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

A Politician's Lucky Number.

Sacramento Bee.

One is Pacheco's lucky number. He has just been elected to Congress by a majority of one vote. In 1869 he secured a seat in the Senate from San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbar counties by a majority of one on the popular vote, and, his seat being contested, by a majority of one in the Senate. And he became governor by the election of Gov. Booth to the United States Senate by a majority of one. If the Pacheco family had a coat of arms, it should have conspicuously engraved the figure "1."

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

Yesterday morning a laboring man who wanted to go to Windsor, but who didn't want to expend a dime for ferriage, started to cross on the ice. He had not progressed but fifty feet from the foot of First street when he got into an air-hole and was pulled out by men who had been watching him. One of these men was relating the incident in a street car, when a solemn looking passenger bent forward and inquired:

"And did you succeed in resuscitating him?"

"No sir, we didn't," was the blunt answer. "We pulled him ashore, gave him some whisky, and he went off as lively as a cricket. You don't think I'd be mean enough to resuscitate a poor laboring man, do you?"

The other didn't say.—Detroit Free Press.

The N. Y. Herald is responsible for the following story:

"Scene—Senator Bank's room in Washington. "Personae"—A number of republicans, among them ex-Attorney-General Williams, enter Smith who remarked, "Well, so Secretary Fish has resigned. That's the news just now."

Mr. Williams, after a pause:—"That reminds me of the remark of a young fellow I knew in Oregon, Bill Wintersmith. Bill was raised in Salem, but moved off a hundred miles or so down the road, married and settled down. After a year or two he thought he'd ride up to Salem to see how things looked, as he got near town an old man met him on horseback, and says he, 'Ain't you Bill Wintersmith?' "That's my name," said Bill. "Well," says the old man, Bill, your father's dead." Bill looked at him with contempt, and says, "I don't care a d—n—I don't live at home.'

Something to Rally On.

Just before dinner yesterday a woman living on Larned street entered a Jefferson avenue grocery with snapping eyes, and as she slamed a tin pail down on the counter hissed out;

"Mince-meat, is it? Why don't you call it slop, or stuff or hen-feed?"

"Yes, that is some of our mince-meat," replied the butcher, as he uncovered the pail. "I remember of your buying this yesterday."

"I bought this hash for mince-meat!" she exclaimed.

"It is called mince-meat, madam."

"But it tastes like saw-dust and pork scraps chopped together!"

"I shouldn't wonder if it did, but you see most everybody understands that ready-made mince meat is simply a neucleus to rally on. It is the foundation, as it were, of a good thing. You want to add more meat, more apples, more rasins, some brandy, some cider, a little cinnamon, a few cloves, a sprinkle of sugar, a trifle of spice and you cant fail to have good pies."

"Then why not make my own mince-meat?" she shrieked.

"Why not? We keep it on sale simply as an objective point to rally on."

"Well, you and your whole caboodle of clerks can rally on this half gallon," she firmly said, turning the pail upside down on the counter.

Just as you desire, madam," was the affable reply; when she reached the door and looked back, the merchant still wore the same kind and patient smile.—Detroit Free Press.

Hoisted by His Own Petard.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Peter Walbuch is his name. American is his nation, 27 York street is his dwelling place, and peddling super-carbureted non-explosive oil, or spirit gas, is his avocation. Peter works for a man named Evans, who manufactures the above named compound from refuse petroleum at No. 463 West Sixth street. Yesterday Peter sold quite a large amount of his goods to various parties, to whom he represented that it was more brilliant than gas, while, at the same time, as safe in its use as water and almost as cheap. He told his little yarn so often that after awhile he got to believe it himself. In this frame of mind he wandered into the saloon of John Lawrence, No. 81 Harrison avenue A redhot coal stove was making things hotter than a lime-kiln in the place where Peter entered, but as he was a little chilled by a long walk he stepped close up to it and sat down his three-gallon sample can of "non explosive" almost on the hearth of the radiator. "Here, you! don't set that coal-oil by that hot stove," thundered the owner of the place; "do you want to burn me out of house and home!" "That ain't coal-oil," was the response, "and it can't be made to burn." "What's it for, then?" was the query. "For illuminating purposes," replied Peter, who smelled trade in the air. "This is the celebrated, famed and world-renowed super-carbureted, non-explosive, patent, back-action, low-pressure, spirit gas oil. One gallon of this oil will give more light than seven thousand feet of twelve-candle gas, and at the same time it is so safe that you couldn't set fire to it with a red-hot poker." "Mein Gott im Himmel, is dot so?" said a burley representative of Faderland. "Indeed it is," replied Peter, "when I pick up the papers every morning and read of accident after accident caused by the use of cursed inflammable coal-oils I feel that I have a high and noble duty to perform, and I seize my can of super-carbureted and rally forth determined to sell a barrel of it a day and so do all in my power to lessen the death-rate by diminishing the consumption of that terrible scourge of domestics, who rise late and make fires in a hurry, by that quantity. I should like to take your order for a couple of gallons immediately." "Wont it burn?" said Mr. Lawrence "Nary burn," responded Peter. "See here, I'll give you a practical test of its non-combustibility." With that he opened the stove door and poured about a quart of his super-carbureted on the live coals and the next instant there was a terific explosion, and Peter, the stove and the can parted company. Peter went through the side of the house as if shot out of a Krupp gun. The stove was last seen going over Fairmount Hill like a meteor, and the blazing contents of the can followed close after like the fierey tail of a comet. A policeman came along, and after extricating Peter from a snow-drift took him to the Oliver-street Station-house on the charge of peddling without a license.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Abright is offering a splendid lot of American watches at greatly reduced rates.

The Black Hills in Winter.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Sun.

CUSTER CITY (Black Hills, D. T.), Dec. 17.—All roads lead to Custer, as I discovered on my trip to this city, the destined metropolis of the Hills; for trying no less than three well recommended short cuts to Deadwood, I invariably brought up at Buffalo Gap, the grand gateway to Custer and the gold country beyond. Custer is to-day exactly what it was ten months ago, as regards formation. One thousand hastily constructed shanties, and some two hundred half finished huts, string along the avenues and streets. Paint and ornamental work are as conspicuously absent now as then. French creek is as destitute of water, and this scarcity is as painfully manifest in the grizzly faces of the few inhabitants. The city is here just the same, but the deserted huts—a ratio of three to one with those occupied—show that most of the citizens have left. The old settlers say they have gone east for the winter, or else are off in the stampede to Battle Creek, but that they will all be back in the spring.

I have been shown to specimens of quartz taken from the Webfoot lode, a lead commencing two miles from the city and running due north, as far as prospected, eight miles. The first specimen was taken from the claim next to the discovery, eight feet from the surface, and the quartz assays $36,000 to the ton. The other specimen was taken from the eighth claim, and was said to be almost solid gold, and to assay about $50,000. I was taken over to the De Smitt lode, to the east to Lawn, where the quartz assays $1,777 and some cents (to be precise) and thence to the Centennial lode, to the south of the city, and shown big lumps of ore. I inquired about the placer diggings, and was told that "we don't care to bother ourselves with such small, fickel, and transient enterprises. We have our lodes; there's millions in 'em, and with them we are more than content."

But Battle Creek is now the rallying cry, if the region from Deadwood to this city is not soon depopulated. It will be because Battle Creek is not long enough nor broad nor deep enough to hold the people rushing thither. There is much reason in their madness, too, for Capt. Timblin showed me a nugget to-day that he picked from the ground, "just as you would gather hickory nuts, you know." It weighed fifteen dollars and (again to be minute) four cents, while a pan of earth from the same claim washed out ten dollars. The discovery is said to be equally rich if not more valuable than the famous Deadwood gulch, from which the wheeler Brothers took so much dust. A sprightly little town has already budded into existence, and will soon blossom into a city.

The first quartz mill to enter the Hills passed through here to-day bound for Deadwood. It cost $15,000, $500 for transportation, and tumbled from the wagon into the Cheyenne river while being taken across, entailing great labor to recover it. Its owners are the Pinny Brothers, of Nebraska City. There is a fortune in that mill if there is money in anything, for the great need of the several mining districts is machinery to reduce the ore.

Deadwood begins to look "down in the mouth." Her placer claims are nearly all worked out, and she has not sufficient quartz mining to enable her to hold her own. The luckiest fellows in that district, next to the Wheelers, have been three colored men, who had no more knowledge of prospecting and mining than they had of astronomy. But they trailed in a little spur, thrust their shovels into the bank, and drew out several "colors" at the first fill. Their "pay" increased as they proceeded, until they demonstrated their possession of the richest claim in Deadwood. Crowds flocked to Nigger Gulch as it was called, to see the shiny" washed out, and when the trio shut down for the season, a few weeks ago, two went home each with $75,000 in their pockets The third remans to watch their still valuable claim.

Prices are remarkably low now in Custer, considering that freight from the Union Pacific at Sidney to this point is seven or eight cents per pound. For instance, beer is only $1.60 per gallon at the Custer brewery, and board $7.00 per week. Flour sells at $10.00 to $12 per cwt., and corn meal the same. Poor whiskey, "two bits" a drink; good not in demand—it isn't raspy enough. The moral atmosphere of "the metropolis" should be commended. Gambiers, and others that prey upon their fellow beings, have qietly departed. A good school has been established, and there is talk of forming a church society.

There is no Post Office north of the Indian agencies. Letters from the Hills are turned over to the stage Company at Sidney, and a charge of ten cents each is made for bringing them up. Stages arrive once a week, but more lines and daily trips are promised for the spring travel, which is epected to be immense.

The Herald, a new weekly paper published by A. R. Kennedy and J. S. Bartholomew, late of Omaha, made its first appearance last week. It has a fine dress, much vim, and telegrahic news.

Indians are dodging around on the sly, but beyond cutting the wire last night, have committed no hostile act of late; still everybody is on guard and expecting depredations at any time, looking for a high old war whoop when spring enables the reds and their ponies to subsist away from the agencies.

On my way through Red Cloud Agency I learned that those noble patriots, Messrs. Dear and Yates, Indian traders, had again come to the relief of the nation, by filling a "special contract" for hay at $60 per ton. Their patriotism is shown by the fact that the hay costs them, delivered, $7.50 per ton

We are reminded of winter only by an occasional piercing wind. As a general thing the days are bright and warm, and the total absence of snow enables the miners to continue operations.

In the northern districts there is a little snow, but not enough to impede mining or at all to interfere with prospecting.

WEEKLY INDIANA

STATE JOURNAL

NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Is conceded to be one of the very best FAMILY NEWSPAPERS now published. Its

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Department is equal to any Agricultura Journal, and in

STATE NEWS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

With a view of placing it in the hands of every reading family in the State, we have had a new

Railroad Map of the U. S.

29 BY 40 INCHES.

ENGRAVED, MOUNTED & VARNISHED.

It is the most costly and valuable premium ever offered to a single subscriber of any newspaper in the Government. It retails readily at $2.50, and it will be given GRATIS to each subscriber of the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

ON THE FOLLOWING

TERMS:

The Weekly State Journal

With Map of the United States.

Single copies	$1.75
Club of Ten	1.70
Club of Twenty-five	1.65
Club of Fifty	1.60
Club of One Hundred and over	1.50

WITHOUT MAP.

Single copies	$1.50
Club of Ten	1.45
Club of Twenty-five	1.40
Club of Fifty	1.35
Club of One Hundred and over	1.25

The Indianapolis Daily Journal.

By mail, (payable in advance) per ann'm.	$12.00
" " " for 6 months	6.00
" " " for 3 months	3.00
" " " for 1 month.	1.00
By the week, payable to the Agent or Carrier	.25

SPECIMEN COPIES of the DAILY or WEEKLY JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to those who wish to examine the paper with reference to subscribing or raising clubs. Circulars and Posters furnished agents an getters up of clubs. Additions to clubs may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided only, that a full year's subscription is taken. Single subscribers invariably $1.50 in advance, without Map, and $1.75 with Map. The money must accompany all orders. The above prices are invariable.

The time at which the subscription expires is printed on each wrapper, and to avoid missing a number, renewals should reach this office before the time is out.

☞Remit in Drafts or Post-office money orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, and the money in a REGISTERED LETTER. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters, when requested to do so and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Give full address, Post-office, County and State.

ADDRESS:

E. B. MARTINDALE, Pro'p

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily editions will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly editions will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot boxes and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachment of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight of 56 broad columns will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1.00 a year, post paid

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rates of the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends chose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself free. At one dollar a year, postage paid; and considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN, New York city, N. Y.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Every reader and thinking man in the state who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for at least one of the editions of the Sentinel. Farmers, Merchants and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Weekly Sentinel will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than Compare Favorably with any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be Newsy, Literary, and full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

TERMS.

Invaribly cash in advance.

DAILY.

1 Copy one year	$10 00

WEEKLY

1 Copy one year	$1 50
Clubs of four one year	5 00
Clubs of ten one year	12 00
Clubs of twenty one year	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club, furnished free.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00: postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five Subscribers at $4 00 each in one remittance; or six, Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express or freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, post paid $3.00. Cloth cases for binding 58 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth $3.00; half calf $5.25. Sent postage paid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper Bros.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks,

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

J. R. LANNING.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE late Commodore Vanderbilt was buried on Sunday, Jan. 7. Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser, conducted the burial services at the Church of the Strangers, after which the remains were interred in the family vault at New Dorp, Staten Island....E. W. Major was hanged at Concord, N. H., last Friday for murdering his wife. The culprit died protesting his innocence.

NEW YORK papers chronicle the death of Mrs. Charlotte Egbert, a sister of Commodore Vanderbilt, aged 86 years.

THE provisions of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt have been published. With the exception of numerous bequests varying from small sums to $500,000—the latter figure is his wife's allowance—the great bulk of the vast estate is transmitted to the eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, who thus becomes the undisputed possessor of an amount of property estimated to be something over $50,000,000 in value....The Rev. Drs. William M. Taylor, R. S. Storrs, W. I. Budington, H. M. Scudder, Ray Palmer, George H. Hepworth, David B. Coe, A. H. Clapp, Benjamin N. Martin, William H. Ward, and several other clergymen of New York and Brooklyn, have united to form a new local Congregational association, most of them having withdrawn from the old association in consequence of the indorsement of Mr. Beecher.

LUCILLE WESTERN, the well-known actress, died in Brooklyn, a few days ago, of congestion of the lungs.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH of the 6th, from Ashtabula, Ohio, says: "There are nineteen bodies more or less completely preserved yet remaining unidentified in the morgue at Ashtabula. Forty persons, variously supposed to have been on the train, have been ascertained by the railway authorities to be at home safe. The dispute as to the number of persons on the train is as far from settlement as ever. The railroad officers are convinced that the number could not have been more than 140, while the passengers are sure there could not have been less than 200."

A DIABOLICAL attempt to wreck a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was recently discovered and frustrated by detectives. A point near Ames, Iowa, where there is a long, steep grade, was selected for the perpetration of the deed. A detective from Chicago wormed himself into the confidence of the scoundrels, and pretended to be eager for a hand in the job. They were to throw the train from the track, saturate the cars with kerosene and set them on fire, and use chloroform upon the passengers where they could do so to advantage. They also intended to murder the express messenger and rob the express car. They were on the ground prepared to carry out their plans when a body of men, who had been instructed by the detective, surprised and captured the whole outfit, and the passenger train passed on without the passengers being aware of the danger that had threatened them....Chicago papers record the demise of Mark Sheridan, a well-known and prominent resident of that city. He had held various local offices, and was the recognized leader of the Celtic element in politics....Miles Ogle, with several aliases, one of the most skillful counterfeiters in the West, was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago. Many well-executed plates were found in his possession.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., is said to be infested with the worst gang of thieves and thugs who have visited that city for several years, the recent assembling of the Legislature and the large number of visitors which has been drawn there being the immediate attraction.

THE new bridge across the creek at Ashtabula, Ohio, the scene of the recent railroad disaster, has been completed, and trains are again running over the chasm....The annual statistics of Minneapolis, Minn., show $1,000,000 worth of buildings put up during 1876, and 5,400,000 bushels of wheat ground into flour.

THE libel suit of the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., against McKee, Fishback & Houser, proprietors of the old St. Louis *Democrat*, was brought to a close last week, at St. Louis, by defendants confessing judgment in the sum of $50,000, and agreeing to pay all costs of suit, including attorneys' fees of plaintiff. The original damage asked was $50,000. The libel consisted of a charge that Robinson was engaged in a plot during the rebellion to introduce yellow fever infected clothing into the North....Farmers of the great State of Minnesota have taken hold of the tree-planting business in earnest. Over ten millions of cuttings were set out during the past year, most of which are doing well. The young trees consist largely of cottonwoods and white willows, but there is also a liberal sprinkling of maple, larch, white oak, etc.

THE SOUTH.

THE Democratic Legislature of Louisiana, sitting in St. Patrick's Hall, New Orleans, has passed resolution declaring the canvass of the late election by the Wells Returning Board null and void, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to "prepare an act providing for a proper and legal canvass of the returns of said election."....The Republican Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the formation of military companies, other than State militia, in the State....Gov. Kellogg has reappointed John T. Ludeling Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for eight years.

LIKE South Carolina, Louisiana is now blessed with a duality of Governors. On the 8th inst. S. B. Packard was inducted into the gubernatorial chair, at the State House, in New Orleans, by the Republicans. About the same hour the Democrats inaugurated Gen. Nicholls at St. Patrick's Hall. The ceremonies at the State House were interrupted by a mob while Antoine, the colored Lieutenant Governor-elect, was delivering his address. The crowd hooted and yelled and pelted the police with oyster shells. With this exception, the day passed off quietly. Nicholls has appointed Col. Thomas B. Boylan, Chief of Police, who is organizing a formidable police force. It is feared trouble and bloodshed may grow out of the clash of authority between the opposing police forces.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9, was one of the most exciting days witnessed in New Orleans for some years. Early on the morning of that day the partisans of Gen. Nicholls, the Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Louisiana, assembled in large numbers in Lafayette square, armed and equipped. From thence they made raids upon and captured the courts and police stations. In fact, they were in possession of the whole city before evening, the Packard Government and Legislature meantime taking refuge in the State House. Gen. Nicholls issued a proclamation, as Governor of Louisiana, urging the people to retire peacefully to their homes, and abstain from all excesses whatever. At Washington the matter was made the subject of a special Cabinet session, which resulted in a determination to take no action which could be construed as an attempt to settle the political status of either side to the contest further than to direct Gen. Augur, the commander at New Orleans, to prevent bloodshed. Instructions to this effect were accordingly telegraphed to Gen. Augur by the Secretary of War.

IN the Packard Legislature, at New Orleans, on the 10th inst., a resolution was introduced by ex-Gov. Warmoth, a member of the lower house, looking to a compromise between the contending forces of the rival Governors. It proposed the appointment of a committee of eight, to confer with a similar committee of the Nicholls Government, to devise measures for a peaceful and lawful settlement of the contest for the possession of the State Government. The resolution went over under the rules....Still another revision of the South Carolina election returns has been had. This third count, which, it seems, was made by gentlemen representing both political parties, results in finding that a majority of votes were cast for the Democratic candidates for Governor, State Treasurer and Attorney General, all the other Republican candidates for State officers receiving a majority of the votes cast.

THE situation in New Orleans on the 12th inst. remained unchanged. Gov. Packard stated to a press correspondent that it was difficult for his Government, which depended in a large degree upon the colored people, to make a successful fight against the whites without the aid of Federal troops. All eyes, it is stated, were turned to Washington, watching events there. Packard had assigned Gen. A. S. Badger to the command of the State militia, vice Longstreet, and he was busily organizing his forces. The Nicholls militia had taken possession of the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances. It was asserted that Pinchback had spirited away the four absent Republican Senators, and thus broken a quorum. They were on Lake Pontchartrain fishing, and would not return except to secure Pinchback's election to the United States Senate. Both Governors were besieged by applicants for office. Gen. Augur told a newspaper reporter that he thought the muddle would be peaceably settled, and reiterated his determination not to interfere, except in case of riot and bloodshed, or in the event of any attempt being made to interfere with either of the two Legislatures. Pinchback's friends claimed that he was master of the Senatorial situation, and were jubilant. Packard said he intended to retake the Supreme Court building, but would proceed under the forms of law, and avoid a conflict.

POLITICAL.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that journal: "It is now regarded as certain that the reports of the Senate and House committees sent to investigate the counting of the electoral votes in the States of Louisiana and Florida will conflict, and that they will form no satisfactory basis upon which to adjust the pending difficulties, and not a few Democratic Senators have lost all hope of any acceptable plan of counting the electoral vote being evolved by the conference committee appointed for this purpose. The expectation of many now is that the reports of the investigating committees will involve a protracted debate upon the subject of counting the Presidential vote, and that the time for the performance of that act will arrive before any plan is perfected or at least agreed upon."

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs the latest utterances of President Grant touching the Presidential complication. He defined his position in these words: "When all the political power and responsibility vested in me by the suffrages of the people shall have expired by constitutional limitation, which will be on the 4th day of March, I shall be ready to willingly surrender this responsibility; but until then I shall execute the office of President, and protect and defend the constitution. It is not my province to determine the question of an election, but to execute the laws. Whoever is declared to be my constitutional successor, to him will I surrender the reins of Government." He took issue with those who have suggested that Gov. Tilden might be inaugurated whether he was declared elected or not, and strongly intimated that that could not be done in Washington, where alone he thought an inauguration legal. He said there could not be two legal Presidents; that he should consider an inauguration at any other place than Washington void; that any attempt to exercise authority elsewhere, under such circumstances, could not be recognized, and any recognition of such assumed authority by any officer of the Government would be treason. The President ended in substance as follows: "The President's authority, exercised in accordance with law, is as supreme in the District of Columbia as if it were a garrisoned fortress, and any demonstrations or warlike concentration of men threatening the peace of the city or endangering the security of the public property or treasure of the Government could be summarily dealt with, should the public safety demand, by a declaration of martial law."

THE Tennessee Legislature has chosen ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris United States Senator from that State for six years, from the 4th of March. He succeeds Mr. Cooper....J. B. Eustis has been elected to the short Senatorial term from Louisiana by the Nicholls Legislature.

THE Republican Legislature of Louisiana has chosen ex-Gov. Kellogg United States Senator from Louisiana for six years from the 4th of March....The Republicans of New Hampshire met in State Convention last week, and nominated Benjamin F. Prescott for Governor. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Hayes is the legally-elected President, and that he ought to be inaugurated.

THE dead-lock in the New Jersey Legislature has been broken. After several days' balloting a compromise was effected, resulting in an equal division of the offices, the Democrats securing the Speakership.

WASHINGTON.

GOV. GROVER, of Oregon, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that, in giving a certificate to Cronin as an elector, he acted in conformity with the constitution and the best legal authority he could procure. He received a letter from Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, in which four authorities relating to cases of ineligibility of persons to office were cited. It was a three-page letter, and was received at the Executive office about a week before the witness rendered his decision in the case of Watts. He received a telegram from ex-Senator Gwin, stating that certain prominent legal gentlemen thought Watts ineligible, and he wanted to know by what time the question had to be settled. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, sent witness a communication in which two decisions in Indiana, one in Maryland, and one in Pennsylvania were cited as being applicable in Watts' case. Manton Marble, of New York, telegraphed witness calling attention to Watts' case, and witness answered that he then had the case under consideration.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has prepared a bill authorizing the formation of a commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States, investigate the whole status of the navy, and devise such legislation as may be necessary to bring it up to the highest efficiency consistent with a wise economy....The sum of $12,000, belonging to the Illinois National Bank of Chicago, recently stolen from the Treasury Department, has been restored, the person who committed the larceny having returned it to the Treasurer through a third party. It is further stated that the guilty person, fearful of detection, resorted to this means of restoring the stolen funds, in the hope of being saved from public exposure, and that no person connected with the detective service had anything to do with its recovery....The President, in his last regular Sunday talk with the Associated Press agent, is reported as expressing himself, anent Louisiana affairs, substantially as follows: "I do not," he said, "propose to interfere with the Packard-Nicholls imbroglio. I have nothing before me to justify action in the way of the recognition of either Governor, and, therefore, cannot do so, particularly as a committee of each House of Congress is now engaged in investigating all the facts of the late election, including the contests of the two Governors and two Legislatures, both claiming to be legally elected. Under these circumstances, to recognize one or the other would be hardly justifiable, and I have so informed Gov. Kellogg." The President further said that the Democratic State organization has the sympathy of such portion of the people of that State as have the requisite means to give sustenance to it, and their Governor and Legislature would be recognized by them even if there were not half so many as there are now in the Democratic party in Louisiana. The President repeated that he would not interfere by recognizing either Government until the contest should be settled through the Congressional investigation now in progress, but he should consider it to be his duty to keep the peace if occasion required, and prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

THE theft from the Treasury Department of the $12,000 package of bank bills which was mysteriously restored, a few days ago, by some unknown hand, has been traced to Ferd S. Winslow, a clerk in the department. Winslow was formerly President of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, an institution that was brought to ruin by his questionable practices. After the collapse of this bank Winslow fled to Europe to escape prosecution, subsequently returned, and, by some unaccountable means, secured a responsible desk in the treasury at Washington....A Washington dispatch says "the House Committee on Appropriations will report all the appropriation bills now unfinished within the next ten days. There are seven bills in this condition, namely, the Legislative, Sundry Civil, Army, Navy, Deficiency, Indian, and River and Harbor. The aggregate amount of all the appropriation bills will not fall short of $140,000,000, which is intended to cover the entire expense of administering the Government during the coming year. Judge Holman thinks the reduction of appropriations this year under those of last year will be from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000....The President has appointed W. J. Murtagh, proprietor of the *Republican*, President of the Washington Police Board, with four new members—ex-Mayor Emery, formerly of New Hampshire; John T. Mitchell, of Georgia; J. C. Harkness, in place of Col. Berrett; and Fred Douglass, in place of W. H. Smith the colored Librarian of the House of Representatives.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November. Principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 10th of April next, and the interest on bonds will cease that day. Following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, $100, Nos. 17,001 to 21,850, inclusive; $500, Nos. 22,101 to 26,700, inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 53,301 to 62,400, inclusive. Total, $7,000,000. Registered bonds—$50, Nos. 201 to 300, inclusive; $100, Nos. 3,451 to 4,500, inclusive; $500, Nos. 2,751 to 3,250, inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 10,001 to 12,000, inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 4,151 to 4,750, inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 5,151 to 8,200, inclusive. Total, $3,000,000....The Secretary of War, on the 10th inst., telegraphed the following order to Gen. Augur, at New Orleans: "It is reported that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel a compliance with your order. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises, he will decide which should be recognized."

ENOS RUNYON, the New York banker, appeared before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, the other day, and purged himself of contempt by giving the name of Conrad N. Jordan, the cashier of the Third National Bank, of New York, as the customer who obtained a draft for $8,000 on Oregon....The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have unanimously agreed upon a report recommending the passage of the so-called "Compromise" Texas Pacific Railroad bill....The House committee on the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote have finished their report on that subject. Their conclusions are:

First—That the power to count electoral votes is not conferred by the constitution upon the President of the Senate.

Second—That this power is conferred by the constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That in the execution of the power to count the electoral vote, the House of Representatives is at least co-ordinate and equal with the Senate, and

Fourth—That in counting the electoral votes no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote—Representatives Knott, Tucker, Marsh and Sparks, Democrats, in the affirmative, and Representatives Seelye, Burchard of Illinois, and McDill, Republicans, in the negative.

GENERAL.

THE inquest in the Ashtabula horror demonstrates the fact that stubbornness or criminal neglect on the part of persons high in authority at the railroad station prevented the saving of the bodies in a recognizable condition, if not possible saving of life. The town fire department, with a serviceable steam engine, were on the spot and anxious to throw water upon the burning train, but were prevented from so doing by orders from persons whom they supposed had the right to give them.

THE steamship L'Amerique, from Havre to New York, went ashore at Seabright, N. J., on the morning of the 7th inst. Three seamen lost their lives while going ashore for help. The remainder of the crew and all the passengers, numbering some 200 people, were rescued by the life-saving station men.

A RUSSIAN fleet of five war vessels put into Charleston, S. C., last week, for coal and provisions. One of the vessels is commanded by the Grand Duke Alexis. The fleet will shortly anchor in New York harbor, when the Grand Duke will visit Washington and other cities....The steamers Seminole, from New York to Boston, and Montgomery, plying between Havana and New York, collided about thirty miles off Cape May, N. J., last week. The Montgomery was cut down by the collision and sunk in six minutes, carrying down with her the four passengers and nine of her crew, who were drowned. The balance of the crew, numbering 19, were saved.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, who was an eye-witness of the hostile meeting between Frederick May and James Gordon Bennett, at Marydell, Md., gives the following particulars of the affair: "A mistake in the bearings caused the contest to take place in Maryland, though the intention was to have it in Delaware. Bennett left New York Sunday evening, accompanied by S. H. Robbins, Dr. Charles Phelps, Louis Lorillard, Carroll Livingstone, and a servant. Lorillard and Livingstone stopped at the Continental at Philadelphia. The others went on to Wilmington. Here tickets were bought for Easton, Pa., but the party left the train at Marydell and started across the country on foot in the direction of the Delaware State line, as they supposed. They were joined at Marydell by May and his second, Dr. Frederick May, of Baltimore, who drove up in a sleigh from the direction of Wilmington. They walked south on the railroad track about a mile, and then turned to the left and crossed over a small hill into a glade which separates the Chaptank river from the road. Here a spot was selected, the ground measured, and the combatants placed in position face to face at twenty paces. The seconds loaded the pistols, gave them to the principals, and, after the usual preliminaries, ordered 'fire.' There was a single report, and, when the smoke cleared away, both men were standing unhurt. Two more shots were exchanged with like result. Then the seconds interfered, an amicable settlement was effected, and the parties left immediately for the North."

HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER paid a visit to Columbus, Ohio, last week, and was in consultation with Gov. Hayes. The two visited the General Assembly, and Gov. Hayes personally introduced Mr. Wheeler to the members....The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for a statement of their condition on the 22d of December last.

FOREIGN.

A LONDON dispatch says there is a strong feeling of sympathy among the English people, and particularly among the aristocracy, for the Turks. At a meeting held at the Duke of Sutherland's town house $25,000 were raised for the relief of the Turkish soldiers in the Balkans. The Duke of Portland gave $5,000....Efforts are being made in Ireland to revive the ancient pastime of falconry. Subscriptions are solicited to establish a club. This is not intended to interfere in any way with the ancient Fish Hawker's Club, of Fills lane, Dublin.

LATE advices from the City of Mexico state that whole brigades and regiments of Iglesias' army have pronounced for Diaz, but the latter has not yet dared to attack Iglesias, he being strongly posted with 15,000 men at Silao. The States of Jalisco, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, and Nuevoleon have pronounced for Diaz. Gen. Mendez, who was appointed Regent for Diaz, to act during his absence, has issued a convocatoria for the election of President, Chief Justice, and members of Congress on Jan. 28. Gens. Mejia and Iglesias are both excluded as candidates or electors; also all members of the Lerdo and Juarez Governments.

A MADRID dispatch says that in Guipuzcoa and neighboring provinces of Spain a fearful hurricane had raged with terrific violence. Miles of woods on the mountains were burning, and whole herds of cattle and hamlets had been destroyed. The military of the province had been actively engaged in arresting the conflagration.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says it is rumored there that a Russian army in Turkistan, 40,000 strong, has been destroyed by an uprising of the inhabitants.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 12th says: "Explanations were exchanged in the conference which further demonstrated the existence of differences between the European powers and the Porte. The Turks persisted in rejecting the proposals of the powers, especially those for subjecting the appointment of Governors of the provinces to the approval of the powers, and for an international commission. The Europeans remained united throughout the discussion."....Samoa wants a commercial treaty with the United States.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.—*Senate.*—The resolution submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Turner, the telegraph operator at Jacksonville, Or., is in duty bound to answer certain questions, was called up, and, after a lengthy discussion, a vote was taken, which resulted yeas, 33; nays, 3. No quorum voting, the Senate adjourned till the 8th.

House.—On motion of Mr. Atkins (Tenn.) the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions were concurred in....The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to retain Mr. Barnes in custody....The House then went into committee of the whole on the [illegible], Mr. Haskins (N. Y.) in the chair. After about two hours spent over the Deficiency bill, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Douglass, Chairman of the Freedman's Bank Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Bank Commissioners, in property sold under foreclosure, to secure the debts of the bank, and to sell the same at public or private sale, when it is for the interest of the bank to do so, and also modifying their former action....The House went into committee of the whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The first paragraph being those making appropriations for the salaries of Ministers, Mr. Holman offered an amendment fixing the following rates of salaries for Ministers: Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, $15,000, now $17,500; Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, $10,000, now $12,000; Chili and Peru as at present; Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, and Argentine Republic, $5,000, now $7,500; Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua (one mission), $8,000, now $10,000; Minister and Consul General to Hayti and Liberia, each $4,000, now $7,500 and $4,000. Mr. Monroe opposed the amendment as one offered in the dark and without any reasons to sustain it. Mr. Holman advocated the amendment, and said that the whole system ought to be abolished, and he believed that it would disappear in a very short time. In every one of the enlightened nations of the world, the offices of Minister and Ambassador were now mere sinecures.....A few bills of local import were passed.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.—*Senate.*—Mr. Sherman presented a petition from prominent business men and citizens of Cincinnati, members of both political parties, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest......Mr. Booth submitted a plan for the adjustment of the Presidential difficulty. It proposes that the Supreme Court shall be the final arbiter in the event of a failure of the two houses of Congress to agree when an objection has been raised to the counting of any electoral vote; the court, in deciding such contests, being authorized to receive in evidence the proceedings of any State officer, or board of State officers, and reports of Congressional committees....Mr. Wallace submitted a series of resolutions instructing the special committee on the Presidential question to report as to whether each house of Congress may examine both the facts and the law to enable it to determine if returns are true returns; if the appointment of electors by the State was in accordance with the provisions and guarantees of the Federal constitution; and, further, that when two returns come from a State, the two houses, acting concurrently, must determine which is the true return, and no electoral vote can be counted without the concurrence of both houses. He spoke at length upon these propositions....By a vote of yeas 3[illegible], nays 3, the resolution passed which was reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections requiring William M. Turner, manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Jacksonville, Ore., to answer the questions propounded as to messages which passed through his office in regard to the appointment of Cronin as a Presidential elector.

House.—Under a call of States, bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following: By Mr. Chittenden, for paying the legal-tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government; by Mr. Milliken (by request), to extend for two years the Southern Claims Commission; by Mr. Wright, for the free coinage of silver dollars, and making the same a legal tender; by Mr. Hunter, to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas; by Mr. Kehr, for the further redemption of the legal-tender United States notes; by Mr. Buckner, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines, and to authorize paper circulation convertible into gold and silver; also, to provide for counting the Presidential electoral votes....On motion of Mr. Wilson, the select committee on the privileges of the House in regard to counting the electoral votes was instructed to inquire whether any votes were given during the recent election contrary to the prohibition contained in the constitution, that no United States official shall be chosen as Presidential elector....Mr. Kasson offered a resolution instructing the select committee on privileges of the House in regard to the counting of the electoral votes to inquire whether any electoral votes were cast by persons laboring under political disabilities, and, if so, what action should be taken thereon. Adopted.... A resolution calling for information as to the purposes for which troops have recently been stationed at Washington was defeated for want of a two-thirds majority....Mr. Mills (Tex.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following: "*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our own political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed forces of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." It was lost for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wallace's resolution in regard to the counting of the electoral vote by Congress was called up and Mr. Sherman made a long speech upon Louisiana affairs, claiming that the evidence before the Returning Board justified the throwing out of votes and giving the State to Hayes. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Bogy and Boutwell.... By unanimous vote, and without debate, the House bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and to transfer its duties to Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was passed. A resolution ordering the arrest of Enas Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, of New York, and the recusant witness in the Oregon electoral investigation, passed without division.

House.—Prof. Seelye introduced a bill for the abolishment of all import duties on books...... Speaker Randall reported William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to the House as amenable to proceedings for contempt, for not delivering to the Louisiana Investigating Committee certain telegrams relating to the Louisiana election. A resolution requiring the arrest of Mr. Orton was adopted.... Extracts from the proceedings of the New Orleans Investigating Committee in the case of members of the Louisiana Returning Board were submitted, and the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Watterson to regulate the commerce among States.... Mr. White (Ky.) asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that fears are entertained that there shall not be a peaceable settlement of the Presidential question, and declaring that any attempt to prejudice and excite the public mind in advance of the decision by the authority provided by the constitution is illwise, unpatriotic, and full of danger, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to peacefully and faithfully abide by the results reached in accordance with the constitution. Objected to.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.—*Senate.*—Several bills of no public importance were introduced.... Mr. Edmunds presented the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Ordered printed. The report shows that the number of bound books in the library is 311,097, and of pamphlets 800,000.... Mr. Wright introduced a bill extending for two years the act establishing a Board of Southern Claims Commissioners. Referred.

House.—The bill authorizing a bridge across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Covington without pivot draw was rejected—yeas, 71; nays, 133.... [illegible] committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the formation of a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States. Made the special order for the 23d of this month....The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of E. H. Rollins, Senator-elect from New Hampshire....Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a resolution discharging Enos Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, New York, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, he having testified before the committee. Agreed to...... Mr. Hamlin reported back the House bill to establish certain post routes, and said the committee had considered the disagreement of the two houses in regard to the fast mail service, and directed him to report in favor of the Senate insisting upon its amendment, and moved that a committee of conference be appointed. Agreed to, and Messrs. Hamlin, Paddock and Maxey were appointed on the committee....The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

House.—Holman's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill decreasing the salaries of Ministers and Consuls was defeated—80 to 100. All the amendments to the bill were voted down, and the bill was passed....The Military Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without amendment. It appropriates $263,161, a reduction of $129,919 from the estimates, and a reduction of $24 904 below the bill of last session.... Consent was given for the printing of the testimony taken by the committee on the election in Florida.... The joint resolution for the appointment of an International Silver Commission was considered.

A BIG BROTHER'S WRATH.

How and Why Mr. Frederick May Cowhided Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

[From the New York World.]

A very disagreeable incident on yesterday disturbed the usually tranquil current of life on Fifth avenue, near the Union Club. Mr. Frederick May, a young gentleman well known in this city, had taken up his station on the sidewalk outside the club, and was observed after a little to be evidently waiting for the exit of some one from that establishment. The attention of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *Herald*, who was then lunching within the club, with his sleigh in waiting at the door, having been called to this fact, he put on his greatcoat and immediately went out. Mr. May at once accosted him, and some words passed between them, Mr. Bennett apparently attempting to quiet his interlocutor, when Mr. May suddenly seized him by the front of the coat; and, drawing what appeared to be a rawhide, struck him violently over the back. Mr. Bennett is a well-knit, muscular man, but his assailant is considerably over six feet in height, and a well-known athlete; and, as it was evident that Mr. Bennett, for some reason, desired to avoid using violence with him, the latter received several severe blows, one of which cut him across the face and wounded him severely. The struggle lasted scarcely as long as this recital requires in writing, but Mr. Bennett was distinctly heard to say, in a contemptuous, bitter tone, "Why don't you kill me at once!" No weapons, however, were drawn on either side. The cowhide was either taken away by Mr. Bennett or dropped by Mr. May, and the combatants closed, Mr. Bennett being thrown and falling on the snow which blocked the street. By this time Mr. William P. Douglass and Mr. John Heckscher, who were in the club, came out, and with some difficulty separated the two. Mr. Bennett was led by them into the club and shortly afterward drove home in his sleigh, Mr. May immediately afterward walking away. Such is the story as told by eye-witnesses.

Of course rumor was at once on the alert with inventions as to the origin of so unusual a scene. It has been known for some time that an engagement of marriage existed between Mr. Bennett and Miss Carrie May, sister of Mr. Frederick May; but, although it has been whispered for some time past that the engagement either had been or soon would be broken off, it was so obviously improbable that any man would willfully draw public attention to the affairs of the young lady by a street encounter, that some more becoming cause for the difficulty had to be supposed, and, upon inquiry among friends of the father of Mr. May, Dr. William May, of No. 44 West Nineteenth street, our reporters were informed that on Tuesday night Mr. Bennett called at the house and had a most unpleasant altercation with Dr. May, in the course of which he used language which Mr. Frederick May, on hearing it, felt bound to resent as he did.

Metal Productions of the West.

Nevada, the silver State, is pouring out daily $125,000 in silver, $75,000 in gold, $8,000 in lead, and $2,000 in other metals, making a yield of $210,000 daily, or $63,000,000 per annum.

California is producing daily about $40,000 in gold, $10,000 in silver, $6,000 in quicksilver, $5,000 in lead and copper, $7,000 in coal, and fully $5,000 in iron, antimony, zinc and other minerals. Its total yield is therefore $75,000, corresponding to an annual product from its mines of $23,500,000.

Colorado is producing $15,000 in silver every twenty-four hours, $10,000 in gold, and $4,000 in other minerals, or $26,000 daily, equal to $7,000,000 yearly.

Utah is credited with a daily out-put of $12,000 in silver, $9,000 in lead and $2,000 in other minerals; $23,000 per day, or $7,900,000.

Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and New Mexico together are turning out each day $20,000 in gold, $17,000 in silver, and $1,500 in base metal, giving a total of $38,000 each day, or $11,550,000 annually.

LAST year 3,793 unclaimed bodies were buried from the morgue and hospitals of Paris. At Pere la Chaise there were buried during the last fifteen years, 218 312 bodies; at Mont Parnasse, 136,810; at Montmartre, 95,[illegible]. Of the twenty cemeteries six are beyond the line of fortification.

THE FINAL COUNT.

What Will the Acting Vice President Do?

[Washington (Jan. 6) Telegram to Chicago Tribune.]

There is great anxiety to know the views of Vice President Ferry upon the electoral question, and particularly to learn, if possible, the plan which he has decided to adopt in the counting of the electoral vote. Ferry, owing to his peculiar position, cannot permit an authoritative statement to be made, but it is confidently believed by those who have excellent opportunities for knowing, that he has adopted one of the two following plans: First, he will either count all the votes, opening only those from the four contested States which he considers to be the rightful ones, and will announce the result to the joint convention, with the statement that that is his judgment as to the proper count; but that if the two houses concurrently arrive at a different conclusion he will obey any instructions which the joint convention, acting concurrently, shall give him.

Second, he will count at first only the votes from States as to which there is no dispute, and will then present the duplicate sets of returns from each of the four contested States to the joint convention, with the announcement that as to them he awaits some instruction from the two houses, acting concurrently. It cannot be stated with equal plainness what his action would be should the two houses not agree upon some specific instruction as to the disputed votes. There is good reason, however, to believe that, in the event of the two houses declining to give him the concurrent instruction he desires, he will then consider himself under the constitution required to declare the result according to his best judgment. In such case there could be little doubt that he would count the returns from the disputed States which the Republicans at present consider the only legal ones.

But of one thing there can be little doubt, namely, that, as to the trouble with the questions connected with the four States in dispute, Mr. Ferry will first ask a concurrent instruction from the two houses. These conclusions proceed upon the assumption that prior to the 14th of February the two houses do not agree upon such rule or specific instructions as Mr. Ferry now contemplates asking. Should such an agreement between the two houses be had before that time, the counting and declaration of the vote would be entirely ministerial.

Decline in Prices of Wall Street Real Estate.

The decline in Wall street property has been both unexpected and tremendous. Five years ago, S. W. Drexel bought the corner of Wall and Broad streets, and erected thereon the marble structure known as the "Drexel Building." For this plot he paid at the rate of $14,000,000 per acre. The price was a general surprise, being far above any sale in America. To-day, however, it would not bring half that price.—*New York Cor. Troy Times.*

The Suez Canal.

The Suez canal enterprise is looked upon as a success by European capitalists. This water-cut, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red seas, is at present patronized by twenty-four regular lines of steamers, employing 234 steamers, of 509,437 tonnage. Classed by nationalities, the quota of England is 152 vessels, of 350 273 tonnage; France, 18 vessels, of 112,624 tonnage; Holland, 15 vessels, of 36,585 tonnage; Austria, 18 steamers, of 28,227 tonnage; Italy 10 steamers, of 15,218 tonnage; Russia, 8 steamers, of 13,386 tonnage; Germany, 8 steamers, of 11,386 tonnage; Spain, 5 vessels, of 10,751 tonnage.

LORD MIDDLETON, who has been hunting a part of Yorkshire, England, since 1853 at his own expense, says that it has cost him £4,000 a year, and he can't do it any longer without help. The sum is exclusive of the expense of his own horses. He has spent, altogether, over £100,000 on the hunt. Most packs of hounds are now largely maintained by subscription, although bearing the name of an individual.

A NEW Howe truss bridge has just been completed over Neuse river, in North Carolina, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. It is 319½ feet in length, and cost $15,500.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@11 50
HOGS	6 50	@ 7 00
COTTON	13¼	@ 13½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 38	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	56½	@ 60½
OATS—Western Mixed	40	@ 47
RYE—Western	80	@ 90
PORK—New Mess	18 50	@18 75
LARD—Steam	11½	@ 11¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 15
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	5 25	@ 7 20
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 26	@ 1 26½
No. 3 Spring	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	43½	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 35½
RYE—No. 2	70	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@ 67
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	24	@ 25
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11	@ 11½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 34	@ 1 34½
No. 2	1 30	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	84	@ 86
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 47	@ 1 49
CORN—Western Mixed	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33½
RYE	69½	@ 71
PORK—Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD	11½	@ 11¾
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 60
CATTLE	3 25	@ 5 60
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 40	@ 1 60
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS	34	@ 39
RYE	82	@ 82
PORK—Mess	17 75	@18 00
LARD	11	@ 12
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 44	@ 1 46
Amber	1 43	@ 1 44
CORN	44	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 34½	@ 1 46
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 50
OATS	38	@ 40
RYE	60	@ 65
PORK—Mess	17 00	@17 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 25	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	7 25	@ 7 50
CATTLE—Best	6 75	@ 6 15
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIN, PUBLISHER.

NAKED FACTS.

Speech of Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, at Chicago.

Startling Statement of Facts Concerning the Election in Louisiana.

The Utterly Infamous Manner in Which Wells' Returning Board Did its Work.

The laws of Louisiana provide for a registration of voters, to commence the last Monday of August previous to the general election; and prohibit any one from voting who is not registered. The registration is made by officers known as Supervisors of Registration, one of whom is appointed by the Governor for each parish in the State, of which there are fifty-seven, a parish corresponding to a county in Illinois.

In addition to making a registration of voters, it is the duty of the Supervisor of Registration to fix the number and places of voting in his parish, and appoint three Commissioners of Election at each voting-place, whose duties are similar to those of Judges of Election in this State. It is his further duty, in case there has been intimidation or other acts of violence in his parish during the period of registration tending to prevent a fair and peaceable election, "to make in duplicate and under oath a clear and full statement of all the facts relating thereto," "which statement shall be corroborated under oath by three respectable citizens, qualified electors of the parish." One of these statements the Supervisor is required to file with the Clerk of the District Court of his parish, and the other he is required to attach to the consolidated return of the votes in his parish, which, together with the returns of the Commissioners, the law requires him to forward by mail to the State Returning Board within twenty-four hours after he receives such returns from the Commissioners of Election at the different polling-places in his parish. The Commissioners of Election at each voting-place are required, within twenty four hours after the closing of the polls, to count the votes and make out in duplicate lists of the persons voted for, the number of votes for each, etc., which lists are required to be sworn to by the Commissioners of Election and to be delivered, one to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish, and the other to the Clerk of the District Court of the parish. In case of intimidation or other acts of violence occurring on the day of election, a similar statement is to be made in duplicate as that required of the Supervisor of the intimidation, etc., during registration. One of the duplicate statements is to be sent by the Commissioners with their lists of votes to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish, and the other to the Clerk of the District Court. The State Returning Board is required by the law to consist of five persons, to be elected from different political parties, to hold their offices without limit, with power to fill vacancies. Its powers are similar to the State canvassing boards in most of the States, simply to compile the returns of the votes cast, except in cases where statements of intimidation, etc., accompany the papers sent up by the Supervisors of Registration as required by the statute. when they are vested with authority to investigate the statements, and if they find them true, to exclude the return from the poll or voting-place where the intimidation occurred. Such is substantially the law for conducting elections in Louisiana, except so far as relates to Presidential electors, to which I shall hereafter have occasion to refer. Let us inquire how this election law is administered. You will bear in mind that Kellogg, who was fraudulently counted in as Governor in 1872, is still the acting Governor of the State, and that the whole machinery of the State Government is in his hands and his conspirators'. The present Returning Board consists of Wells, Anderson, Casanave and Kenner, the same persons who constituted the Returning Board in 1874. Wells is Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans by appointment of President Grant. Anderson was a candidate for office at the recent election. Casanave and Kenner are colored men, one an undertaker and the other a saloon-keeper in New Orleans. They are all Republicans, and violent partisans. They refused to fill the vacancy in the board, which had existed for more than two years, though repeatedly asked to do so. Every Supervisor of Registration in the State was appointed by Kellogg, and every one was of course a Republican partisan. Many of them were non-residents of the parish for which they were appointed, wholly unacquainted with the inhabitants they were to register. Some who were appointed Supervisors of Registration of remote parishes were employes in the Custom House at New Orleans. Others were non-residents of the State. Others were under indictment for crime, and many of them most disreputable characters. These were the persons to whom was intrusted the conduct of the election in Louisiana. No man could vote unless registered by them. To them was confided the fixing of the voting places, and the appointment of the Commissioners or Judges or Election throughout the State.

Is it any wonder that an election conducted by such persons should have presented many obstacles to a fair vote by their political adversaries? And such we found to be the case. In some Democratic parishes it was with the greatest difficulty that the people were able to procure a registration of the voters, in others the voting places were fixed without previous notice and at inconvenient points. The Supervisor of Registration of one parish failed to forward the returns of his parish to the State Board at all, and in many cases Supervisors of Registration left out the list of votes returned by the Commissioners of Election at Democratic polls in their parishes, and forwarded the returns from only part of the polling places in the parish; and the State Board in such cases refused to receive certified copies or the original duplicate lists filed in the office of the District Clerk, and thus by their own neglect of duty sought to deprive their political adversaries of the benefit of their votes. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, and the fact that the entire machinery of the election was in the hands of Republican officials, backed up by hundreds of Deputy Marshals scattered through the State under pay of the United States at $4 a day, the face of the returns actually made to and opened by the Returning Board in the presence of the visitors from other States disclosed the fact that the Tilden electors had an average majority of over 6,000 votes.

With these facts before them, the Returning Board had the effrontery to publish, Dec. 6, what they called a true and correct compilation of the statement of votes cast for Presidential electors, in which they gave to the Hayes electors an average majority of 3,540 votes. How the returning officers arrived at this result they did not state. They did not give a list of the polling-places or parishes in the State from which the votes were received or rejected, but simply proclaimed the aggregate vote in the State for each class of electors without explanation of any kind, or any statement to show the number of votes counted or rejected from a single parish in the State. If any such statement exists, it has been made public since we left New Orleans. The actual average majority for the Tilden electors, as shown by certified copies of the duplicate returns filed by the Commissioners of Election at all the voting places in the State, was 7,925. Never having seen a list of the polling-places or parishes from which the returns were rejected, I can only conjecture which they were.

That there was no just cause or legal authority for rejecting more than 10,000 Democratic votes, and changing Tilden's majority of more than 6,000 into a Hayes majority of nearly 4,000, I do know. This brings me to a consideration of

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION LAW,

under which the Returning Board acted. It is the law approved by Gov. Warmoth in 1872, with some slight amendments not material to be considered.

In my judgment this statute, which in the second section creates a Returning Board for all elections in the State, and in the last section expressly repeals all other acts on the subject of elections, has no reference to the special or particular statute of 1870, providing for the appointment of Presidential electors. My reasons for this are two-fold:

First. It is a rule of the constitution that a general statute on a given subject does not by implication repeal a particular statute on the same subject, and that therefore the creation of a Returning Board for all elections does not by implication repeal the special provision for the canvass of the vote for Presidential electors which is to be found in a particular statute for the appointment of Presidential electors, and nothing else.

Second. If the words in the second section repeal by implication the clause in the particular statute providing for the appointment of Presidential electors, then the words of the last section expressly repeal all the provisions of the statute providing for the appointment of Presidential electors, and there would be no law in Louisiana on that subject.

It is clear to my mind, therefore, that the Returning Board in Louisiana had no jurisdiction to canvass the vote for Presidential electors at all; for if the act of 1870 is repealed, there could be no election of electors, and if not repealed, then the canvass of the votes cast for electors must be made by the Governor and others, as provided by the act of 1870, and not by the Returning Board. If, however, I am mistaken in this, and the Returning Board has authority to canvass the returns for Presidential electors, it is certain it can only do so in the manner provided by the statute. That manner is "to canvass and compile the statements of votes made by the Commissioners of Election, unless they are accompanied by a sworn statement of the Commissioners of Election or Supervisor of Registration showing acts of violence or intimidation as I have already stated. Certificates from all the Clerks offices in the State where one of the duplicates of such statements, if any were made, were required by law to be filed, failed to show that a statement of intimidation or other act of violence at a single voting place or parish had been made out and filed in the manner and within the time required by law. Hence, all the Returning Board could lawfully do was to compile a statement of the votes as received, according to which, as already stated, the Tilden electors had a majority of over 6,000 in the State. When the returns were opened by the Returning Board statements of intimidation, etc., made by Supervisors of Registration and Commissioners of Election were found among them in some few instances, but not in sufficient numbers to affect the general result in the State, if the votes cast at every voting place had been rejected when such statements had been surreptitiously interpolated. Kellogg, Packard, and other outside parties filed objections to counting the votes from nearly every Democratic parish in the State, but of course such objections did not come within the statute, and gave the Board no jurisdiction to reject votes. Supervisors of Registration in Republican parishes generally made their returns at the time, and by mail, as the law required. but Supervisors in Democratic parishes, instead of conforming to the law in those respects, in many instances brought the returns to New Orleans, and there, in a private room of the Custom House, secretly made statements and procured ex-parte affidavits charging intimidation and violence in remote parishes and placed them with their returns, which were not handed in to the Returning Board in some instances till a few hours before it closed the canvass, thus affording the opposite party no opportunity to examine and contradict the charges. Nothing could be more unfair than the manner in which the Returning Board conducted its proceedings. Though frequently applied to by the Democratic candidates to open the returns from the contested parishes, that they might have an opportunity of seeing the statements and affidavits which had been interpolated among them after they left the parishes and prepare to meet them, the board proceeded at the commencement of its sitting with great leisure, sitting only two or three hours a day, and in some instances not opening more than three returns in a day. It refused to take any efficient action to compel Supervisors to hand in their returns, known at the time to be in New Orleans; it refused to send for the duplicate returns of Commissioners of Election on file in the offices of the District Courts, or to receive certified copies of the same in cases where the Supervisor of Registration had failed to forward the Commissioners' returns as his duty required; it changed its rules from time to time in regard to the taking of testimony whereby the Democratic candidates were misled and had much labor for naught; by unnecessary delays during the earlier period of its proceedings it postponed action upon the returns from parishes among which the Republicans had interpolated statements and ex-parte affidavits till there was no opportunity to meet them; it excluded from the room when the returns were opened, except in a few instances of returns known in advance to be contested, the candidates and all others save their own officers—all Republicans—and the visitors from other States, who were permitted to see the seals broken and the papers spread open for inspection, immediately after which they were sent to a private room, to which no Democrat was admitted, for compilation or further consideration in secret; it refused to fill the vacancy in its own body as the law required; and, finally, it changed the result of the election in the State by rejecting 10,000 Democratic votes without a why or a wherefore.

It is said, however, that the action of this Returning Board in Louisiana is to be sustained because it was vested with authority to reject the returns from any poll when satisfied that the election at such poll, by reason of intimidation, violence, or other cause mentioned in the statutes, was not free and fair, and that it did reject returns for these reasons, which produced the result it announced. I have already shown that the board had no such authority to reject returns unless a proper foundation therefor was laid as the law required, and that no such foundation was laid. But assuming, for argument's sake, that the Returning Board had authority of its own mere motion to go wandering over the State in search of evidence to show that the election was not free and fair, then I say there was no such evidence before it as would warrant the result it announced. I cannot go into this evidence in detail, but, so far as I was able to see and examine it when in New Orleans, I state to you to-night that it is my belief that many more colored voters in Louisiana were deterred by violence and intimidation from voting the Democratic than the Republican ticket. Most of the evidence laid before the Returning Board, and which has been extensively published in the Northern newspapers, consisted of *ex parte* affidavits made in secret in the New Orleans Custom House. It was mostly of a general character charging intimidation and violence by organized parties of whites, without specifying the particular acts which prevented colored Republicans from voting. You all know how easy it is to obtain such affidavits. They were frequently signed with a cross, and the poor, ignorant person was often ignorant of what he had sworn to. Instances of this are now being exposed by the Congressional committees, who are subjecting some of these affidavit makers to oral examinations. One witness testifies that the affidavit to which his name was attached was written out in the Custom House by a person who only put down part of what he stated, leaving out the qualifying circumstances, which would have shown that the outrage to which he swore had no connection with politics; and he states that in swearing to the affidavit he only swore to his name. It must also be borne in mind that these *ex parte* affidavits so extensively published were got up under the auspices of the same parties and in the same Custom House, where a thousand affidavits were forged and presented to the Lynch board in 1872, as shown by Mr. Carpenter's report. It is not to be denied that in some instances colored persons testified that they had been whipped and beaten, and others had been killed because they were Republicans; but the instances are far more numerous where colored persons have been scourged, whipped and shot because they were Democrats. Colored persons by the score have come forward and sworn to the threats made against them, and exhibited upon their own persons the scars and wounds they have received for no other cause than because they were Democrats or had voted the Democratic ticket. In some parts of Louisiana it is as much as a colored man's life is worth to vote the Democratic ticket. Do you ask how this can be? I will tell you. When the colored people were made free a dozen years ago they believed that they owed their freedom to the Republican party, and it was but natural that they should attach themselves to that party which had given them liberty. Bad men, mostly carpet-baggers from the North, for selfish purposes, took advantage of this feeling to band the colored people together in political organizations against the whites among whom they lived. By the aid of the colored race thus banded together, a few adventurers from the North were able to control several Southern States for a number of years, during which they plundered the people, both white and black. Gradually the more intelligent of the colored population began to find out that they were being used as the mere tools of Northern adventurers for their own selfish and wicked purposes; that the promised measures for the benefit and advancement of their race were not carried out; that they were robbed of the money they placed in the freedmen's banks, and of that raised for the education of their children; that the State Government failed to afford them protection or punish crime; that business was depressed and the whole country around them going to ruin. Under these circumstances the more intelligent of the colored voters of Louisiana, by thousands, voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, and thousands more would have voted the same way but for fear of their colored brethren, the more ignorant of whom, full of fanaticism and goaded on by demagogues who falsely represented to them that they would be re-enslaved if the Democrats attained power, became furious against any of their own race who joined that party. This feeling entered the churches, the family circle and was especially furious among the colored women. Colored preachers proclaimed from the pulpit that colored men voting the Democratic ticket were traitors to their race and ought to have their throats cut; they were expelled from the colored churches; colored women visited their wives and insisted they should not live with such men, and finally if they persisted in voting the Democratic ticket they were in many instances whipped and shot, and sometimes killed. I do not mean to assert that this state of things was general throughout the State, though it was hazardous for colored men unless in large bodies to vote the Democratic ticket anywhere. In most parts of the State the election was free and fair, and, when we first arrived in New Orleans, we were told by Republicans that complaints of unfairness only extended to five parishes; but, when it was ascertained that rejecting the votes from these parishes would not offset the general result, the complaints were extended to other parishes.

I have endeavored to give you as full and fair a history of the late election in Louisiana as time will permit. The result of my observations and knowledge of the law and the facts is, that Tilden carried the State of Louisiana as fairly and by a larger proportional majority than Hayes carried either Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Illinois. Such being the facts, and the certificates of election having been given to the Hayes electors fraudulently, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, and in pursuance, if you please, of a conspiracy formed at Washington just after the election, as part of which an order was issued to the army, before any of the Returning Boards had assembled, or anybody threatened them, "to see that they are unmolested in the performance of their duties," the question may be asked, What are you going to do about it?

The question, for one, I propose to answer to-night. I recognize fully the right of each State to appoint electors of President and Vice President in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct—and that the only inquiries to be made after the electoral votes are cast are, Were they cast in the manner required by the constitution, and by duly qualified persons, who had been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of the State?

Who is to make these inquiries? is a question now agitating the country; but it seems to me it is settled by the terms of the constitution and the uniform practice under it from the beginning. The language of the constitution is: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." The framers of the constitution were careful and precise in the use of language, and used no more words than were necessary to express their meaning. By giving due consideration to the words "all" and "then" in the phrase quoted some light may perhaps be thrown upon its meaning. It is plainly the duty of the President of the Senate to open *all* the certificates from all the States before any of them are counted by anybody. It would have been very easy for the framers of the constitution to have said that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates and count the votes, if such had been their intention; but by requiring *all* the certificates laid before the Senate and House of Representatives before the count begins, it would seem to follow that they were to make it.

But if there were doubt as to the meaning of the constitution, it would be settled by the practice under it from the beginning. The mode of proceeding at the first election in 1789, and before the Government was organized under the constitution, cannot, of course, afford a precedent for action after the Government went into operation. When the election for the first President took place there was no President of the Senate, nor House of Representatives in existence. A number of persons who had been chosen Senators assembled April 6, 1789, and appointed one of their number President for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for President, and at the same time passed an order to inform the House of Representatives "that the Senate is now ready in the Senate chamber to proceed in the presence of the House to discharge that duty," thereby assuming that the President they had appointed was merely their instrument to make the count. The senators were not then sworn into office, nor was the oath administered to them till Jan. 3 following. At Washington's second election, in 1793, the very first election which took place after the Government went into operation under the constitution, the House passed a resolution, which was concurred in by the Senate, to appoint a committee to join such committee as might be appointed by the Senate to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President. The committees were appointed, and reported a mode for canvassing the vote, which has been substantially followed ever since. Here was a direct assertion of the power of Congress over the counting of the electoral vote, which has never been departed from. In 1865, to avoid the necessity of raising a joint committee at each recurring Presidential election to devise a mode of counting the vote, and to provide a mode of disposing of contests over electoral votes, what is known as the twenty second joint rule was adopted. The authorship of that rule has sometimes been attributed to me, and, as I believe it to be in strict harmony with the constitution, and that if adhered to it would peaceably settle the complications growing out of the recent election, I should feel proud of the distinction if entitled to it. That rule was the production of a joint committee appointed according to the practice of Congress from 1793, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President. The committee which reported the twenty-second joint rule was appointed in January, 1865, and consisted of Trumbull, Conners, and Wright, on the part of the Senate, and of Stephens, Elihu B. Washburn, Mallory, Henry Winter Davis, and Cox, on the part of the House. The joint rule was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to by both houses, Feb. 6, 1865, and the electoral votes cast in 1864, 1868, and 1872 were counted in pursuance of that rule, which was considered in force without being re-enacted and without objection, except so far as the joint rule was modified by a concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds, and adopted in both houses February, 1869, in regard to the electoral vote of the State of Georgia. Mr. Edmunds' resolution, which asserted the power of Congress over the national vote, and disposal of that of Georgia, was voted for in the Senate by Edmunds, Anthony, Cameron, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sherman, and most of the leading men now in the Senate.

The present Senate, at its last session, passed a bill which was voted for by Mr. Ferry, its President, and nearly every Republican Senator present at the time, which bill asserts the plenary power of the two houses over the count of the votes for President and Vice President, and their authority to receive and reject votes. By what authority did Republican Senators vote for these measures brought forward by Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Morton, if the constitution gives the President of the Senate the right to count the votes? Every Congress, from the days of Washington to the present time, has asserted its power over and provided for the count of the electoral vote. There is scarcely a member of the present Senate who has not asserted and acted upon this same power, and the claim now set up in some quarters that under the constitution the President of the Senate has the authority to make the count is an assumption at war with the practice of the Government for more than eighty years, and is revolutionary in character. For Mr. Ferry and other Republican Senators to assent to such a claim would be to stultify themselves.

It being, then, the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to make the count, they can no more escape it than they can any other duty imposed upon them. In acting upon this subject they must act as independent bodies in the same manner as they do other business. The constitution knows no such body as a joint convention of the two houses of Congress. When the certificates containing the electoral votes are opened, it is in the presence of the Senate, as an organized body, with its President presiding, and of the House of Representatives as an organized body, with its Speaker presiding. The President of the Senate has no more right to preside over the House when the two bodies assemble in the same room than when they are in different rooms; nor has he any more right to preside over the two houses when in the presence of each other than has the Speaker of the House. For convenience, to preserve order, and prevent confusion when the two houses assemble in the same room, it has been usual to provide by concurrent resolution, adopted separately by each house, that the President of the Senate shall preside over both, but this is a matter of agreement between the houses. Whatever is done by either house be done separately, whether they act in the presence of each other or not. But it is said that the counting of the electoral vote by the separate action of each house is impracticable, that they will never agree. As well might it be said that they would not agree to pass appropriation bills or to any other measures necessary to carry on the Government. The concurrence of the two houses of Congress upon many questions is essential to the existence of the Government, and when the time comes when either house of Congress persistently refuses to co-operate in measures of legislation necessary to the existence of the Government our system is a failure. Such a state of things is not to be supposed, nor is it to be supposed that the two houses of Congress cannot agree upon some mode of counting the electoral vote that shall not only have the forms of law but be just and right. No man is fit to represent the people of this country in either branch of Congress who is not willing to unite upon some method that will insure a fair and honest count of the electoral vote. Let us demand this of our Senators and Representatives. It is a reproach both to their intelligence and their patriotism to suppose that they cannot adjust their disagreements. No man can have stronger convictions than I have that Mr. Tilden is honestly and fairly entitled to the electoral votes of Louisiana, and is therefore elected President, but I was never afraid to submit a good case to a fair tribunal for decision and to agree to abide the result. I believe the Returning Board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction under the State law to canvass the vote for electors of President and Vice President and reject votes in its discretion. Others think differently. If there be no other way of arriving at a decision of these questions let Congress ask the Supreme Court or any other impartial tribunal what the meaning of the Louisiana law is, and he will be a bold Congressman who, after that opinion is obtained, shall set up his own opinion against it. It is not for me to suggest what method the two houses shall adopt to bring about an adjustment of pending disagreements; but people have a right to demand that they find some method of doing it. There is a power in this country more potent than the arbitrary acts of Returning Boards, the edicts of party leaders, and the demands of partisan demagogues; it is the power of public opinion demanding what is right. There is a voice which Senators and Representatives, however blinded by party passion, and conspirators against fairness and honesty, however high in authority, will heed. It is the voice of the people. Let that voice be heard at Washington through resolutions of public meetings and monster petitions to Congress demanding of that body to adopt some means which will prevent the inauguration of any man as President through force, fraud, or corruption, and that will give effect to the voice of the American people as constitutionally expressed. If, unfortunately, the two houses should finally fail to agree as to the count of the vote from a particular State, the result would necessarily be the vote would not be counted—and the President of the Senate in such a case would have no more power to count it than he would to pass a bill about which the two houses disagreed.

Mr. Dawes, in the debate on Mr. Morton's bill last session, has shown this very clearly. He said: "If a question arises about the opening of a vote, whether you shall count it or not, and those on whom the constitution has devolved the duty of deciding it fail to agree, the legal consequence is precisely what this bill says shall be the consequence. It cannot be counted, because those upon whom the constitution has devolved the power of determining it have failed to agree that it shall be counted, or how it shall be counted. And because they fail to agree, and because the constitution has not gone further to dispose of the question, we propose to do so by statute. The ingenuity of members of the Senate and the House may be exhausted upon selecting the best and the safest tribunal; but still it will lack constitutional authority; and, lacking constitutional authority, it is naught, and being naught, to set up a man as President of the United States without authority is another definition of usurpation."

The Bulgarian Butchers.

It is a late hour for statistics to come in from the scenes of the Bulgarian atrocities, but it is now learned that the massacres of Christians by the Turks resulted in most cruel death to 15,000 men, women and children, while many thousands of the 92,000 driven from shelter by fire and sword afterward perished from exposure and consequent sickness. This is one of the sins of Mussulman rule, which must be wiped away, or at least avenged, in the struggle soon to break out between Christian Russia and Mohammedan Turkey.

A NEGRO boy, 14 years old, killed two negro girls, aged 9 and 3 years, near Long Cane, Troup county, Ga., recently. He shot the eldest with a gun, and knocked the youngest down with a stick and cut her throat. He is in the La Grange jail, and has confessed the crime. He says the oldest girl cursed him, and the youngest tried to bite him.

THERE is a scarcity of small change at Macon, Ga., and dealers are obliged to pay a premium of from ½ to 3 per cent.

OCEAN'S PERILS.

The Wreck of the Ship Circassian—Twenty-Eight Persons Find a Watery Grave.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The second wreck of the ship Circassian is the most disastrous that has occurred on the Long Island coast since the wreck of the John Milton, fifteen years ago. She ran ashore in a blinding snow-storm, and all on board, thirty persons, were lost. The crew of the Milton were frozen stiff in the rigging, their arms standing straight out in front of them. The men on board the Circassian had finished on Friday night all necessary preliminaries for attaching a hawser with which she was to be drawn off. During the early hours of the night the wind freshened a little, and the sea began to run very high, until at about 6 o'clock it began to break clear over her. The men, apprehending danger, went into the fore rigging, where they were ordered for greater safety. All on board, thirty-two souls, all told, remained thus exposed until early in the morning, when it was deemed advisable to shift quarters, as the falling of the top hamper caused by the rolling of the vessel, made it difficult to hold on. The crew was safely transferred to the mizzen, where signals of distress were shown. All this time the shore was plainly in sight. The moon was shining brightly, and fires built by the crew of the life-saving station showed plainly the figures of the crowd on the beach as they hurried to and fro, in the vain endeavor to aid the men in the rigging. It was an awful suspense for the poor fellows lashed to the masts and yards of the ship. They saw attempt after attempt made to establish communication with them fail, and each failure seemed to measure their purchase upon life. Every effort to get a boat off shore proved futile. As often as it was attempted the sea drove it high and dry on the beach. Capt. Henry Hunting, of life-saving station No. 10, now brought a mortar into service, and several balls with a rope attached were thrown out to the ship. But one of the cords reached the ship. Its hold was not very secure, and it presently fell off, and the slender thread upon which thirty-two human lives depended was snapped forever. The station men, all the while these endeavors were being made, could see men in the rigging quite plainly, and hear their cries for help. Many of the weather-beaten heroes on the shore, who have been wrecking vessels and saving lives since boyhood, were moved to tears by the piteous importunities of the wretched men off shore. The violence of their efforts to save mitigated the suspense they would otherwise have felt during the early hours. But when the last charge was shot off, and nothing else possible to human effort or bravery remained to be done, they became unmanned, and many of them wept. The nervous excitement and sudden inactivity utterly incapacitated them for any duty. They could not leave the spot, and it only remained for them to remain inactive and see their fellows perish before their eyes. To leave the beach would only add to the terrors of the death that stared its victims in the face, and to remain inactive would probably give cause for unjust reproach from the poor, helpless waiters on the wreck. Superintendent Huntting and his men remained and tried to answer the calls from the wreck, but nothing that was said on shore was heard on the ship on account of the direction of the wind. In terror and suspense the morning wore on, the wind having veered around in the meantime to west-southwest. During the early part of the night, before the men went into the rigging, the cables were slackened, but the ship moved only a short distance and continued through the night to strike the bottom. Every time she struck the men thought she would lose her masts to which they had lashed themselves. While conscious of the great danger and the utter impossibility of saving themselves if the mast should go by the board, it being of iron, they were unable to slacken the lashing. Some of them, with more self-possession than others, had taken this contingency into their calculations and had not securely lashed themselves, and among those were the only four saved from the wreck. At half-past 4 a. m., the long-dreaded crisis came and the mizzen-mast went by the board with a crash, carrying the mainmast with it. A tremendous swell had struck the Circassian aft and raised her very high. When it receded she thumped heavily, and the terrific jar threw the mast over her side. The masts being iron went to the bottom immediately, carrying with them twenty-eight souls. The Custom House officer, detailed to superintend the landing of her cargo, in his description of the terrible scene says: "The ship was lying about 600 feet off the shore. Amid the howling of the tempest and the roar of the waves there was borne to our ears the voices of the poor fellows in the rigging, singing hymns and praying in chorus to God. There was hardly a dry eye on shore among us as we heard these thrilling and supreme appeals made to God. Among those on the wreck were ten Shinnecock Indians, who, as a rule, are very good men. During this agonizing scene, which lasted for hours, we heard these men praying. The beach was lined with hundreds of people, many of them women, sobbing piteously. Some of them were wives of the doomed men. The wind on the shore raged with terrible violence, driving people hither and thither. The life-saving crews of Southampton, distant five and a half miles, and East Hampton, about the same distance, arrived, bringing their mortars with them, but did not attempt to use their life-line when firing, as nothing could be done. They, however, fired a number of blank shots to reanimate the courage of those on board."

Vanderbilt's Immense Wealth.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt could not have left less than $100,000,000, and possibly the rumored amount, one-half greater, more nearly represented his estate. In the New York Central he must have left an interest of not less than $41,000,000, while his property in the Harlem road (which has long been considered an appendage of his private estate) and in the Hudson River road must foot up at least as many more millions. Added to this, merely taking into account his railroad investments, he had many millions of stock—the exact amount being unknown—in the Lake Shore road, of which for years he has been President.

Besides the above, he owned a controlling interest in the Canada Southern road, having a capital stock of £1,500,000. Also, he owned stocks and bonds in the New Haven railroad, the Boston and Albany, and the Staten Island railway, and heavy interests in various New York street-car lines.

All Sorts.

THERE is no equivalent for "one-hoss" in German, and the man who is trying to translate "The One-hoss Shay" is stumped.

A PHYSICIAN of Vincennes, Ind., recommends whisky as an infallible antidote for lock-jaw, if given liberally and perseveringly.

LOUISIANA guarantees to supply, this year, one-eighth of the sugar required for consumption in the United States—200,000 hogsheads.

THE London *Times* looks upon our architects and builders as men who desire to kill the greatest number of people in the shortest time.

THE farmers in Troup county, Georgia, have sowed 25 per cent. more wheat and 100 per cent. more fall oats than any year since the war.

WUTTEPPESITTUKQUSSUNNOOWEHTUNQUOH. That is the longest word in Eliot's Indian Bible. It means, "Kneeling to him."

THE second trial of Joseph La Page, for the murder of Josie Langmaid, of Pembroke, N. H., has been assigned for the 20th of February.

TWO MORMONS, of whom one is by birth a German, have been holding public discussions in Berlin, with a view to making converts.

THE value of insured property in London is put down at £540,000,000. Of that burnt during the last five years four-fifths was uninsured.

A NUMBER of counties in Texas have recently voted in favor of prohibition, and many more will soon take a vote under the local-option law.

A CHINAWOMAN of San Francisco gambled away $1,700 of her husband's savings, and, rather than face his indignation, took poison and died.

ONE of the half-inch plate-glass windows in the top of the stone lighthouse at Oswego was shattered in a recent gale by a piece of ice cast up by the waves. The lighthouse is sixty feet high.

THE Edgar Thomson steel works, of Pittsburgh, are having a shear constructed that will weigh thirty-five tons. It is double acting; one end is to cut hot steel ingots and the other to cut cold steel rails.

THERE is this difference between a lean and a fat man when they slip down on the icy sidewalk—the lean man jumps right up, while the corpulent fellow crawls along for a way on his hands and knees.

ONE Boston clergyman was so fortunate on Christmas day as to receive three sets of sleeve-buttons, twenty-six pairs of slippers, thirty-one elegantly-bound books, and majolica and ceramic gems sufficient to start a museum.

SEVERAL cruel and unfeeling Governors in the West continue to turn droves on droves of poor convicts from their warm quarters in the penitentiaries into a cold and heartless world, with the thermometer ranging below zero and the snow-drifts howling around.

A LARGE Anglo-Australian cattle-dealer is exporting stoats to New Zealand with the view of abating the rabbit nuisance which has caused inconceivable trouble both in Australia and New Zealand. Never was there a greater blunder than the importation of rabbits there.

A CHINAMAN, who was recently arrested for burglary in San Francisco, was found by the keeper of the prison inhaling the gas from the burner, and nearly exhausted. When he was taken into the open air, he languidly opened his eyes and said, "Me likee muchee die."

ALL physicians in Texas, under the new law, are required to appear before the County Board of Examiners, appointed by the District Court, and stand an examination in chemistry, anatomy, physiology and materia medica before they can have legal assistance in collecting their bills.

THE people of the Northwest mostly interested—those in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota Territory—are raising their voices and noses against the word "Huron," which Congress has settled upon as the name for the proposed new Territory in Northern Dakota. Congress says "Huron;" the people say "Pembina."

WHEN WE ARE PARTED.

When we are parted, let me lie
In some far corner of thy heart,
Silent, and from the world apart,
Like a forgotten melody.
Forgotten by the world beside,
Cherished by one and one alone,
For some loved memory of its own,
So let me in thy heart abide.
When we are parted, keep for me
The sacred stillness of the night;
That hour, sweet love, is mine by right,
Let others claim thy day of thee.
The cold world sleeping at our feet,
When stars upon thy pillow shine,
My spirit shall discourse with thine;
At thy heart's door I stand and wait.

Four Victims of the Brooklyn Fire.

It was only on Friday last that Mr. Charles Halpin, of Stamford, received a letter informing him of the death of three near relatives in the Brooklyn fire. He saw their names (McClellan) in the published list of the dead, but, as the family lived in New York, and very rarely went to Brooklyn, he did not suppose for a moment they were his relatives. It appears, however, that one of them, a young lady of 20, had an admirer living in Brooklyn, and he purchased tickets for the young lady, her mother and her two brothers, and invited the whole party to accompany him over to Brooklyn to see the "Two Orphans." One of the two brothers being delayed at his work down town, did not get home in time to accompany the others. They left his ticket for him, but it was so late by the time he was ready to go that he reluctantly resolved not to go at all. The rest of the party—mother, son, daughter and her lover—went, and all were lost, the bodies of all but one being burned beyond recognition.—*Stamford Advocate.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 18, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, January 15th, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—The great magnates of the country are gathering here, and hotels are crowded, while the saloon business is said to be increasing. Sheridan and Longstreet and even Gen. Joe. Johnson, were on the floor of the House last week and the political cauldron is bubbling beautifully. It's fun to sit by and see the [illegible], see the fires below, and what commotion they produce on top. I have often been glad that my name was not brought before the people for their suffrages in the Presidential canvass, for what terrible mental suffering I would have enjoyed by this time, waiting for the verdict of the people. More than two months have passed and yet everybody wants to know who is going to be inaugurated President. Even the ladies here are engaged in discussing the point. We were reliably informed of the following little incident which took place last Thursday at a reception given by one of the cabinet ladies, which was attended, as is customary, by the wives of Democratic senators and representatives. It happened that in the general gossip which naturally is largely engaged in on such occasions, that the conversation turned on the dignity and grace with which certain ladies had presided over the White House. Some one of the ladies remarked that Mrs. Secretary Fish would have filled the difficult position with credit, where upon the wife of one of the cabinet ministers present said that Mrs. Hayes would not be second to even Mrs. Fish in this high station. A lady, the wife of a Democratic congressman, said, laughingly Mrs. Pelton, the sister of Mr. Tilden, was a very accomplished lady, and would grace the White House, whereupon Mrs. Secretary Morrill said, with considerable heat, "Tilden will never occupy the White House. "We have the army and navy and if force is necessary to inaugurate Hayes it will be used." This was said with rude pointedness of speech, and the manner of Mrs. Secretary was so brusque and unlady-like that the Democratic ladies present felt that it was not proper for them to tarry longer and they immediately withdrew.

Committees are at work trying to come to some amicable adjustment of the matter, but very little is being accomplished. The Senate committee investing the Oregon case, is coming to the melancholy conclusion that there has been no bribery, no corrupt use of money and that the hopes they at one time entertained of fixing upon the National Democratic Committee or upon some of Mr. Tilden's personal friends, complicity in the misuse of money are doomed to disappointment. This is especially vexatious, because of late there has been an increasing conviction among Republicans that the Oregon case is stronger than they hoped, and that it needed to have some taint of corruption fixed upon it in order to break it down. Sound lawyers have been struck with the merits of the defense made by Gov. Grover before the committee, and particularly with the fact that he appears to have acted, not in haste, but with great deliberation, in strict accordance with the laws of the State of Oregon as these have been settled in an anologous case by a decision of the Supreme Court. A lawyer said to-day that he found Gov. Grover's case much stronger than he had originally thought it.

It is the opinion of some who have watched the investigation that the facts and the law will force the committee to the conclusion that either Cronin's claim is good, as having received the highest vote as an eligible candidate, or Oregon is entitled to but two votes. The latter conclusion seems to be thought the most probable.

The South Carolina committee has returned, and Mr. Sayler, the chairman, states that the evidence taken by the committee will demonstrate to the satisfaction of all reasonable men three facts: First, that Wade Hampton and the entire Democratic State ticket and a majority of the members of the House of Representatives were elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 1100. Second, that the intimidation was almost exclusively on the part of the radical negroes against those of their own color, who announced their intention to vote for Wade Hampton and other Democratic candidates for State officers; third, that the riots at Cainhoy and other places were instigated by the radical leaders, their object being to arouse Northern prejudices against the Southern people. So far as he was able to ascertain from the precinct returns, Mr. Sayler is of the opinion that the Hayes electors were elected. He says, however, that there is some doubt about this, because of the difficulty of determining whether or not certain precinct returns should be regarded. There were about 40 precinct returns missing, and they had to go to secondary sources in order to ascertain what the vote was in those precincts. He thinks they approximated the result at these missing polls, and in order that whatever doubt there was, might be given to the Republican side his committee would doubtless admit the choice of the Hayes electors. About the election of Hampton, however, there could be no doubt. All of the decent Republicans in South Carolina admit his election, and say that it is for the best interests of the State and the people that he should be recognized as the legitimate Governor.

Cyrus W. Field, the new member from New York, in place of Mr. Ely, was sworn in the other day. It is seldom a country preacher in Connecticut raises such a brood of boys as did David Dudly Field, senior. Probably when he was perplexed years ago over the double problem of saving his small congregation from the Presbyterian variety of damnation, and the stomachs of his large family from starvation, he never dreamed that one of his boys would live to lay cables under the Atlantic, another to sit on the Supreme Bench of the United States, another to take rank among the great financiers of his generation, and a forth to lead the New York bar. The Democracy did a good thing in sending Mr. Field here at this time, for there is need of brains in the Lower House, to counterpoise the dead weight of brains in the upper one.

The Grand Duke Alexis and his suit are expected. Apartments have been engaged for their use at the Arlington, and it is probable the distinguished party will remain here a fortnight or longer to enjoy the gayeties of the fashionable season. I supppose the usual American flunkeyism will be again developed, that greeted him on a former visit. Snobs are plenty in Washington, and no doubt the young Duke, who is said to possess good common sense, will be thoroughly disgusted by the time of his departure.

The death of Vanderbilt and the Bennet-May affair are the leading topics of gossip here. After eighty-one years' service of Mammon and six months' worship of God, Commodore Vanderbilt has gone to settle the vexed question as to whether it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Possessed of no other aristocracy to worship than that of wealth, we bow down and bump our heads at the low level our miserable deity demands. The lower the god the lower the worship. The rich man dies and a great city mourns as if a kingly heart, full of generous impulse, had ceased to beat, and a great human benefactor had passed away. Cold, calculating, mean and selfish, Cornelius Vanderbilt had not even a claim to admiration in his success as a money getter. I cannot find a single act of charity or even of kindness commensurate with his wealth to justify the praise. It is true that a rich man has the same right to his accumulations that the poor man has to his wages; but he is not entitled much praise or lamentation unless he have something beyond mere wealth. A rich man dies, and thereupon the papers are filled with flattering eulogies of his greatness. A greater, a better man was crushed beneath the cars of Commoder's railroad only a day or two before the death of the millionaire. Happy little songs and joyous Sunday school music will 'prepetuate his name long after Vanderbilt has been forgotten. Yet he and his family perished, not at home, surrounded by all the luxury and elegance of wealth, but out in the snow storm, in the dark and gloom of a winter's night, amid crushing timbers, and the glare of consuming fire, with the shreaks and groans of the dying as a parting song. Mr. Bliss passed away to that reward gained by the labor of a life time.

The Democrats had a grand demonstration here last Monday, Gen. Jackson's day. The assemblage was very large, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Capt. M. H. Nines, formerly of Fort Wayne, called the meeting to order and introduced some of the best speakers in the country. While the meeting was at its heighth, a dispatch came from Indianapolis as follows:

"Democracy in convention assembled Every one of the ninety-two counties being represented by over 2,400 delegates, send you greeting on this day. The state that destroyed the Republican party's hopes in October now demands that the votes of 40,000,000 of people shall be made effective in this land, and S. J. Tilden and T. A Hendricks shall be inaugurated President and Vice President of these United States. W. D. MANSON, Chairman.

If you could have heard the shout that went up when it was read, you would then have some idea of the estimation in which the Hoosier is held here. It wasn't the "old rebel yell" either, for there were generals, and colonels, and captains, and privates there, who fought for the Union, and are fighting for it still.

J. Proctor Knott, and Proof. Seeley, of Mass. were talking over the presidential matter the other day, when Knott said:

"Professor, I do not wish to interrupt you in your eloquent constitutional argument, but I want you to explain to me an invitation I have just received to dinner, the interpretation of which perplexes me a great deal." It is as follows:

"The pleasure of your company is requested at dinner to-morrow evening, at Welcker's, to meet Professor Seeley and other distinguished gentlemen. The dishes will be uncovered by the steward precisely at seven o'clock, and the dinner will then be eaten.

"Now, what I want you to interpret for me, Professor," said Mr. Knott, "is who is to get the dinner—the steward, or you and I and the rest of the guests?

This certainly puts the question in a common sense light, so that anybody can understand who is to count the vote.

TOM.

Resolve this year that you will buy nothing but what you can pay for. Take the COURIER and you will be happy.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

[illegible]

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone; but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

**Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows; On the south sides and ends of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the north side of Second Street, Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No 84, W. A. and continuing and the south side of lot No 157 of W. A. also on the south ends of lots No. 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, and 9, Ralston's Addition to the said town of Auburn, county and state Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width on grade with the street and alley crossings, within sixty [60] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emergincy exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a news aper printed and published in said town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Dec. 12, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Prest.
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREBSH,
JOHN OTTO Trustees.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

STILL AHEAD.

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the ace.

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

1877. 1877.

HAIL TO THE NEW YEAR!

It promises to be a more prosperous one than the last. We enter upon it with a firm determination to do the largest business we have ever done

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st

LONSDALE MUSLIN

10c cents per yard

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., At Reduced Prices.

Ten Percent Extry Discount on all

CARPETS!

Purchased of us for the next 30 days.

Special bargains on every description of goods until Feb 1st. for the purpose of reducing our stock prior to invenory.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.
Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 80c
Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 80c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	12	" "	8c
" C.	11c	Good brown	9c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and
Second Best Rio.	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	15c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	8c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	18c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50 in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Kess Oil, per gallon	25c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50c
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	18c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Softshell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisens per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound.	8c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

IT IS DECIDED.

Our great semi-annual sale of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to close out the balance of our Winter Stock, for the purpose of making room for Spring Goods, commence Jan. 5, 1877, and will continue during the month, as we are bound to reduce our stock.

To our customers and the public in general we would say, that if you are in need of an Ulster, Overcoat, Suit, or Pants, for yourself or boys, now is the time to purchase.

And to parents and guardians, if you think of getting any Clothing for the little ones, give us a call, for we have good Ulsters for $5.00, and Suits at $3.50.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

We have failed to have a January thaw thus far.

Will some uninterested person tell us who is President?

Treasurer Gonser has been making some repairs in his office.

The new year came in on Monday, and will also end on Monday.

Benedict says it costs twenty five cents to [illegible] a friend to smoke a cigar with him.

Miss. Lora Walters, returned to Ohio last week, and to the labors of her calling.

How about that dramatic entertainment promised our people by our amatures.

Obe Cool is doing a heavy business in his livery, his teams are on the road constantly.

Religous meetings in all the English churches and the German Methodist this week.

Miss Sadie Miller, of Hicksville, Ohio, is in the city visiting her brothers Bruce and Amos Miller.

Saw logs are comming in rapidly, which shows a large amount of building is in contemplation.

We have learned of no one from Dekalb county who was on that fatal train that went down at Astubula.

Don't forget that wood you are to pay for the Courier with. We can make use of it immediately.

Steuben county las' week had one suicide and one attempt at suicide, verily, life is a burden in that county.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter, wife of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin township, died on the 3d inst., aged 49 years.

W. J. Stabler, of Fort Wayne was in the city, over Sunday. Mr. St bler, it will be remembered, acted as ing in the Cantatta of Esther last winter

We have received a large surply of ladies calling cards of the latest styles. Those wishing cards should give us a call.

The roads are in excellent conition, Now is the time to bring in that wood with which you were to pay for your paper.

Read the communication on the first page, from a special correspondent of the New York Sun, you that have the Hills fever.

Mr. Sherman Hollister, of the firm of Hollister & Benedict, has just returned from his old place in Ohio, somewhat under the weather.

We are glad to learn, that Dr. Fitch Physician and Surgeon has concluded to locate among us; Read his advertisement in the card colum next week.

Dave Weamer has started in the sewing machine repairing business, and has forsaken the "Devilship" for a berth where there are no "fires to build."

Our list of subscribers has been holding its own notwithstanding the hard times. The list of new subscibers will over balance those who have dropped off.

All those who wish to participate in a grand masquerade Ball on the 22d of February, are requested to leave their names with Hollister & Benedict immediately.

There is talk of organizing a gentleman's Quartette in this place, for the purpose of singing and furnishing music for home entertainments. A fine thing, start it along.

There is a bad place in the walk just west of the post office, which will cause some person a doctors bill if they are not careful. We have reference to that slippery place.

David Kahn has a pet in the shape of a piece of Beefstake, which runs about his store and makes some noise. It is growing finely and will make a nice purp in time.

Mr. Elmore Cowan, of Steuben county, and Miss Fanny Latson, of this place, were married at Hamilton, at the residence of A. J. Baxter, on the 18th of Dec.

We learn there is to be a grand masquerade ball given at Hollister & Benedicts Hall in a short time. Preparations are being made for a fine display and a lively, enjoyable time.

The presbyterian church has one of the finest, largest and best toned bells in the city, costing $250, of which $150 were paid by individual donations by the young men of this place.

When you are asked by a friend to smoke a cigar, and he hands out three costing ten cents each, how much cheek does it require to put them all in your pocket and walk off? Question.

We would be pleased to receive communications from every township in the county. By this means our readers will be enlightened as to what is transpiring throughout the county.

David Kahn left on Monday for Indianapolis with the intention of making a two weeks visit among his friends and relatives. He will also purchase a large supply of clothing, etc.

Mr. Goodbridge, of Illinois, is in the city visiting friends, He contemplates purchasing property here and locate among us. We extend to him the hand of citizenship and a hearty welcome.

It will pay you to read the speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, delivered at Chicago, published in this week's Courier. Statements in regard to the elections in Louisiana are vividly set forth.

See change in Root & Co's. advertisement. They are selling goods cheaper than ever, owing to the general depression in trade. Give them a call, No. 46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A nice time was had by the teachers of "young ideas" on last Saturday evening, at the residence of J. W. Rickel, who invited all the teachers and School board to take tea and spend the evening with himself and family,

By Request.

Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, pastor of the Baptist church, has been requested by many to repeat his discourse delivered last Sabbath, on "Baptism and Communion," and will do so on next Sabbath morning at 10½. All are invited.

"What is home without a mother?" It is all in all, when she pops her head in through the door and says in soft soothing tones: "M——. turn up that light or mosey off to bed, and that immediatly," exit young man in a very short time.

We have received Vol. 1 No. 1, of the Warsaw Republican, a neat, clean, and well gotten up eight column paper, published by Quincy A. Hossler, formerly of the Indianian, of that place, and later of the Gazette, Fort Wayne. Success and prosperity are our best wishes, Bro. H.

Parents should read the Rules and Regulations, of the Auburn graded school, adopted by the Board of Trustees, which were printed at this office. Study them carefuly and it may be the means of saving you future trouble.

Miss. Nettie Thoman, of Crestline, Ohio, sister of W. G. Thoman, late editor of the Courier spent a few days in this city visiting her brother and friends, and returned home on Saturday, last.

Our business men complain that trade is miserably dull notwithstanding the good roads. How couldn't be otherwise. The conspirators in power have stolen the people poor, and now they are trying to steal the people.

If parties don't wish to be represented in the Courier as "married men," they must not write their names as such on the hotel registers. It was a good joke, boys, but we are innocent, for we "followed copy," precisely.

W. A. Hodgdon, of Fort Wayne, who will be remembered as Mordecai, in the cantata of Esther, and who made a large number of friends during his stay among us, has excepted a position as musical instructor in the schools of St. Louis.

Hank Brandon must enjoy himself while at work. He has a pet cat and two full grown pet fox squirrels running about his shop. They are pleasant companions, Hank, and we would like the squirrels ourself.

Mr. H. Wolf, has taken a partner, in the Boot and Shoe business, and all work will be done under the firm name of Little & Wolf. When wanting a neat job done, give them a call, on South Main St. op. Shaffers wagon shop.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup gives such general satisfaction; our druggists says that it sells better than any other preparation for Coughs, Colds etc. The price is 25 cents, large size 50 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Death is often caused by a severe Cough or Cold. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup should always be taken in time, for it never fails to cure the worst cases of Coughs or Colds almost instantly. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Sam, Pete & Max, are "hard up" no longer, for "it has been decided" as will be seen by their new advertiement in this weeks issue of the Courier, that they are doing an immense business.

We omitted an item last week which was unintentional. We ought to have said that Rev. J. W. Welch was presented with a fine suit of service clothes, as a New Years present from the members of his congregation. He returns his sincere thanks to the doners of this useful and valuable gift.

The trains on all the railroads centering at this place, were greatly delayed on Monday of this week on account of the heavy snow and hail that fell on that day. The mail train on the Eel River road was five hours making the trip from Butler to this place, a distance of twelve miles.

Hereafter the Courier will be in charge of Mr. Walter Peterson, until the return of Mr. Mays from Washington. Any one so well and favorable known to the people of DeKalb county, needs no further introduction. Mr. Peterson is fully authorized to transact all business relating to the Courier.

W. G. Thoman.

It is a pleasure for us to anounce that our schools are giving excellent satisfaction under the supervison of Prof. Seiler and his corps of teachers. We have quite frequently, of late, heard parents say that their children are learning faster this winter than formely.

Eight little gurls, whose ages are between seven and nine years, Sunday School scholars of Miss Orpha Bodine, donated eight dollars to the Presbyterian church on dedication day; also five little boys aged between ten and twelve years, scholars of R. Elson, gave five dollars.

The Art Entertainment given by Prof. Kramer, at Ensley's Hall on last Thursday and Friday nights, for the benefit of the Catholic church, of this place, was not as well patronized as it should have been, owing, no doubt, to the other amusements which attracted many on those evenings. The scenes were excellent.

On Saturday last a man and his little boy stepped into Hollister & Benedict's restaurant, and asked for a dish of oysters. "Don't you want a dish for your little boy?" asked the waiter. "Oh no," said the man, "I'll give him half of mine," and then had the cheek to ask for two spoons, and a discount on the price of the oysters.

Holloway's Ointment.—Eaysipelas and all inflammatory diseases yield to a diligent use of this powerful preparation. In the foot, hand and neck, their approach should be checked at once—if supperation ensues danger is imminent, and the knife cannot be employed without [illegible]. This Ointment will remove the disorder, without cutting, pain or peril. 25 cents per box or pot. For sale by F. E. DavenPort.

An exchange says that "if small pox can be cured by cream of tartar, it is time that everybody knew the fact. The directions are, to dissolve one ounce of cream of tartar in a pint of boiling water, and to drink when cold at short intervals. Not a very exact prescription, to be sure; but the remedy is so simple that it may be well worth trying. It is said that thousands have been thus cured, and that no marks of the disease remain."

Why don't our churches unite and set apart some special evening, making it memorial to P. P. Bliss, who was so well known as one of the most exemplory christians in this country. There are but few, even in this place, who are not acquainted with the beautiful songs of Mr. Bliss, and for what purpose they were composed. Why should we not meet and commemorate one night to this christian man.

We have received a communication which is intended to injure some person. We are willing to publish articles intended to advance and interest our readers, but articles of a personal character must be accompanied with the signature of the writer, which contributations will then only be published at the option of the editor. Readers please remember this.

Farmers in and about Ligoner are disposing of their stock of hogs, on account of a disease prevailing in that section. The Ligoner Banner, noticing the actions of the farmers says!

Rather than run the risk of losing their swine from the prevailing disease, several farmers in this neighborhood have sold off their entire stock of shoats and hogs. If the disease should wholly disappear by spring, shoats will probably command good figures, and be hard to get at that.

Zimmerman Bros. have built and placed in the Presbyterian church as fine a lot of seats as can be found in North Eastern Indiana, being made of good sound material, the workmanship being substantial and tasty, while the design is without a fault. It is pleasing to mark this, and lay before the readers of the Courier, the fact, that such things can be procured of our home manufactories, and at the same time keep money at home.

The following named parties were immersed last Sabbath by the Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, pastor of the Baptist church of this place: Mr. B. Shilling and wife, Mr. C. Asheiman and wife, Mr. C. Mauherhan, Miss, Maria Moore, Miss McDowal. The following have also united this week by experience: Mr. A. W. Whelock, Mrs. Bennit and Mrs. Wilson. The meetings are still continued every night with increased interest, and others are excepeted to be baptised next Sabbath.

As was given out, the Presbyterian mite was entertained by Mrs. Geo. Patterson, living about ten miles west of town, on Wednesday afternoon and evening last. As the sleighing was excellent, a large number of the older class taking advantage of the opportunity for a sleigh ride and a pleasant time, filled several large sleighs and started for the afternoon social. When evening was nearing, the young people made their start, and after spending a few hours in social enjoyment, all started for home, expressing themselves as having had a good time.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany; and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

On Thursday evening of last week a large sleighing party from Waterloo and Garrett, visited Auburn, making their headquarters at Hollister & Benedicts, where they partook of the good things which were so abundantly spread before them, and kept time to the music of Hague's Quadrille Orchestra, till the wee sma' hours when they betook themselves to their conveyances and "made a home run." If smiling faces and joyous laughter is any criterion with which to judge, we should say this party was an enjoyable one to all who participated in it. A large number Auburn's citizens also took part in the amusements.

Quite an amusing and also serious incident occurred on Wednesday morning, in which Miss. Ziggler and Miss. Murphy, Teachers in the Auburn graded school, came near being seriously injured. From parties who were present we glean the following, Mr. C. P. Houser, drove to the school house with his horse and cutter for the purpose of fastening some seats to the floor. While Mr. H. was indoors, the above parties not wishing to let the opportunity pass, proposed to take a sleighride, and accordingly took a whirl around the school house. When they had got nearly around the buildings, the bell began to ring, frightening the horse so that it became unmanageable, and started on a run, throwing the ladies out in a snow bank. The horse was stopped on Main St. with no further damages than that of frightening the ladies and breaking the dash of the cutter.

A Card to the Public.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could not be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people, we have placed upon each genuine of Holloway's Ointment the fac simile of the signature of our agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of Justice Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydocks signature is attached to each box of Pills or pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servant
Holloway & Co.

"Do you except sentimental compositions for publication?" asked a lantern-jawed looking individual, as he came rushing into the office last week.

"What is the nature of your sentimental article?" we inquired.

"Politics," said he, "I have been bulldozed, insulted and imposed upon by members of the Republican party, and I must and will have retaliation."

"In what manner were you bulldozed?" we asked.

"By being blacked from the tip of my fingers to my elbows, with ink, yes, with ink, printers ink!"

We told him we charged ten cents a line for advertisements and fifteen for personal articles, which he suggested was pretty high, and made up his mind that if we would sell him a few ladies calling cards to print, he would not urge the artical upon us, and departed, vowing vengence on the man who put ink on his hands while warming them at the stove.

Dedication of the Presbyterian Church.

The New Presbyterian Church of this place was dedicated last Sabbath in the presence of a full house by the Rev. J. D. McCord, of Allegan, Mich., assisted by the Pastor, Rev. Henry Johnson, Rev. McCord also preached morning and evening, and the universal expression is that his sermons were among the best, most practical and useful.

As usual in such gatherings an effort was made to raise the amount necessary to dedicate the church clear of debt, which, by the Treasurers report, was a little over one one thousand dollars. Considering that the church and outfit cost but a little short of six thousand dollars, most, no doubt, expected the amount required would be much larger, and therefore the congregation, instead of being frightened, were agreeably surprised, and the amount was raised cheerfully and without any difficulty. The best of feeling prevailed, and well there might, for such a church is a credit to the town as well as to the congregation. It is a substantial and commodious structure, with splendid seating, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas, and there are, perhaps, but few superior building in Northern Indiana. The members and congregation are united and are in earnest.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GARRETT.

I desire to call your attention to a first class case of radical bulldozing, which has been perpetrated on this community. About eighteen months ago, the workman and officials of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company began to gather on what had been selected as the site of Garrett. Among other inconveniences with which they had to contend, was that of obtaining their mail, which had to be gotten from Auburn or Avilla. This was such a serious inconvenience, that efforts were soon made by those living here to obviate it, and by the influence of one of the high officials of the road, who had interested himself in the matter, Postmaster General Sewell was prevailed upon to establish an office at Garrett, and Mr. W. A. Pratt, Jr., was appointed postmaster, and Mr. Kinney assistant. The office was in charge of Mr. Kinney, who gave general satisfaction to all who patronized the office, and everything went on very pleasantly until the late elections, when both the postmaster and his assistant committed the unpardonable offense in Republican eyes, of voting for Uncle Jimmy and Tilden.

You will recollect that Mr. Orin Clark ran for the Legislature as representative of DeKalb County, but notwithstanding his assurances of what he intended to do for DeKalb when he got to Indianapolis, the people declined to send him. Disappointed in this, he began to look around to see if there was anything else he could get to console himself with, when his eye fell upon the Garrett postoffice, and he set to work with the aid of John H. Baker, to bulldoze those who held the position, out, and put one of his youthful progeny's who rejoices in the cognomen of Frank, in, notwithstanding a large majority of those who obtain their mail at this place, irrespective of their political affiliations, protested against it. On the first of this month the man who dared to vote in opposition to the great Republican party, was politely invited out, and the ingenious youth above named, installed in his place. We believe there was some dissatisfatcion among Mr. C's. friends here, at the appointment, as there were several local aspirants for the place who did not think it fair for a man who did not live in the town, and had no need for the office. to obtain the appointment.

We don't suppose Mr. Clark has lost any sleep from thinking how he has taken the bread from the family of a man whose only fault was that of exercising the right which belongs to every American citizen. We have to depend on the Courier to show up these specimens of "radical civil reform" for us, as the gentleman who pretends to publish a Democratic paper here, says it "suits him," and some thinks from his course, he must expect some little favors from the new regime, or else is prepairing to make a graceful flop if Hayes should chance to be inaugurated. Justice.

JUNCTION.

Who is Don Pedro?

Mrs. A. Flarida is lying quite sick with the lung fever.

The spelling school Friday night was a success. Miss Edith Essig and Billy Link were the best spellers.

—I am receiving letters from persons who wish me to give them a puff, but as they fail to send the required amount to pay for it, I decline to do anything of the kind for them.

—The B. & O. company have again changed time, taking effect Sunday, Jan. 14th. The time of the mail trains, both east and west, are not changed, but the time of the expresses are changed, and will hereafter pass this point as follows: Going east at 3:38, and going west at 11:53 p. m. All passenger trains daily, including Sundays. Freight trains that will carry passengers are No's. 14, 15 and 16, and will pass this place the same as on the old card.

—At last the long-looked-for reporter for the Republican has come in the shape of "Alphonso," with his wit and humor. We welcome him in our midst, and hope his silence, since the "Snap-Shots" ceased, will be explained. He comes down on a certain young man rather heavy, and says he is effected by Divine Providence, and does what he is forbidden to do. We don't know of any such person, but we do know of people who never mind their own business, and are always adding fuel to the flames. They are a class of men who, when helped to a good thing, would not thank you for your pains, and will kick you after you are down. We will endeavor to write up all the items of interest. Persons interested in the welfare of the Junction, will do well to subscribe for the Courier. Don Pedro.

NEWVILLE.

—Mr. Mathias Rogers, residing about two miles southeast of this place, was seriously injured a few days ago by the falling of a hay rack upon his head and shoulders. The rack was suspended by ropes in his barn, and gave away while he was under it. He is now recovering.

—Two young men were expelled from school by the teacher at Coburn's Corners, for bad conduct, one day last week.

—Mrs. Al. Bryoads, of this place, has been dangerously ill the past ten days, and her life was dispaired of. She is some better at this writing, and hopes of her recovery are entertained by her friends.

—Rev. E. W. Erich closed his protracted meeting at the Lutheran church last Sabbath.

—Our townsman, Geo. Wise, has been enjoying the luxury of a gathering on his hand the past week. The Lord afflicts those whom he loveth,

CORUNNA.

To-day, (Wednesday), grain is coming in lively, about fifteen loads of wheat having arrived up to the hour of noon from the south-eastern part of De Kalb county. The following prices are being paid: Wheat $1.36, Oats 30c Corn 50c, Potatoes 80c @ 90c, Hogs, live 5¼ @ 5½, Dressed 6.00 @ 6.75 Hides, green 6, Poultry 5c @ 7c, Butter 18c, Eggs 18c, Clover Seed, $8.75.

An account of the sleighing party that made a raid upon our friend Ensley last week would be edifying; but Lafe M. is invulnerable and will not interview worth a cent.

Now that the sleighing is good there is no let up to poor Bucephalus, and everybody who can procure a rig are on the road with a Sarah Jane by his side. Glang, 2:40!

Hank Quince started Saturday night in charge of two car loads, double-deckers, consisting of hogs and sheep, for the Buffalo market.

Through eastern passenger trains on Tuesday morning came in with double headers owing to the heavy snow storms east of Buffalo.

Protracted meeting continues with unabated interest at the M. E. Church.

WATERLOO.

—sleighing is excellent and well improved.

—Williams' inaugural is short and rather good—We wonder who wrote it. —Press.

For the information of Bro. Baxter, we will say that the fellow who wrote that inaugural, is the same identical fellow that beat the "Grandson" last fall; you perhaps recollect something about him. He wears "Blue Jean," and is rather long. Why, Charley, you certainly recollect him!

—A case of loving "not wisely" but "too well" was in Husselmans Court last Monday. The parties reside in Fairfield township.

—The United Bretheren have decided to preface their quarterly meeting which is to be held in this place on Saturday, with a series of meetings during the week. Soc-et-tu-um.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I hereby give notice that the Tax Duplicate for 1876, of the Incorporated Town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Ind., is now in my hands for collection. All taxes must be paid on or before the ninth day of March, 1877

Office with H. C. Peterson. January 10th 1877.

S. T. Galloway Town Marshal.

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel T. Wearley, late of Dekalb County, Indiana, deceased, said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

George Barney, Adm'x.

January 6th 1877.

Notice of Administration,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator of the estate of Susanna Teeters, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is said to be solvent.

GEO. W. DRAGGOO, Admin.

Dec. 23, 1876.

To Litigants.

An adjourned term of the Dekalb Circuit Court, will be held at the Court House in Auburn, in said Co., commencing Wednesday, January 24th 1877, for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business pending in said Court. The Petit Jury for the Term 1876 are registered to be in attendance at that time.

By order of the Court.

G. H. K. Moss. Clerk,

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Strauss & Kahn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Elias Strauss, who assumes the liabilities and has taken all accounts, notes, etc.

Elias Strauss,
Adolph Kahn.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call and settle at once. I need money and must have it.

Elias Strauss.

Butler, Ind. Jan, 1st, 1877, 4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley, plaintiff and George Steele and Eliza Steele defendants, requireing me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and 5 cents with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty one [21] in Rainier & Headley's addition. to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment' interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST, CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep t.

Auburn, Indiana, January 9, 1877.
H. D. Peterson. Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $4.00,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court Court in a cause wherein Ebenezer E. Williams is plaintiff and the Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of ninety nine (99) dollars and thirty four [34] cents with interest on said decree, and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Satuaday the 10, day of Feb. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Block number one (1) in Ensleys second addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Guy Plum. Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Jan. 10, 1877.
Pr. fee $[illegible]

THE DEAD TREE.

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

It lies along the margin of the brook
Enameled with bright moss, red, green, and white,
With pearly sheen of its smooth bark between
The deep, dark ruts and twisting of the grain,
Twisting against the sun in equal rings.
One end has melted into saffron bits
So soft the rabbit crushes them in prints;
The other lies within a dense bouquet
Of bushes, while upon its middle bulk
A sapling rears its slender shape and grasps
Its clutching arms below. The fissured bark
Has mostly vanished. Here and there, in spots,
Its village, house of the cricket and the tribe
Of insects that the flicker's drum-roll sounds
Its knell to. In the hollowed cave within,
The snow sifts half-way, and the autumn leaves
Scud shuddering from the wind, the wolfish wind
That follows with its howl the cold, gray hours
Which tell November near. A shelter warm
For the lost hunter when the bitter sleet
Stings the black air of night, and the slight trail
Has vanished in the snow, and bush and tree
Look so like one another in the depths,
Even to his practiced eye, that he has strayed
In circles till his limbs can stir no more,
And he can only drag within the [illegible]
[illegible]
The sharp tick of the [illegible] guides no more
His death; till morning sets the woods aright,
And brings his gladdened footsteps out at last
To his rough chopping, and his shanty rude
At the wood's border.
In the summer time
The badger dries his thick, gray jacket there,
Wet with the sparkle of the sunny shower
That glazed the air into a diamond.
The touchwood, wakening, like the owl, at night,
Lights its pale cressets all along the cave,
A chapel then, that echoes with the choir
Of crickets in full song. How long this trunk
Has lain dissolving, fancy only tells.
The young black eagle has exchanged his hue
For the gray Drinker of the sun's; the sprout
Has seen its twin, red, crumpled leafage turn
Into a world of verdure lifted high,
Upon a spotted shaft that dares the blast
Since the first groan was uttered in the fall
Of the proud oak whose specter there is stretched.
Oft have I made the bulk a noon-tide seat,
And watched the bee, laden with flowery wealth,
Darting within, what time some isinglass
Of filmy rain shone in the summer blue
Like sheen upon the purple of the plum,
Or the red squirrel, powdered with the drops,
Streaked to its shelter, flashing white in pearl.
Soon the old hollow wooden cave will melt
Into brown ruin, and green waves of fern
And moss roll over its cracked fragments, till
A bower of saplings plumes the pillared spot,
And beetle-blots of gold and sable shapes
Frame a rich chequer all the summer day.

ONE FARTHING DAMAGES.

CHAPTER I.

In a darkened chamber, dark with the awful shadow still more than with the lack of material light, four persons were gathered round a bed, on which lay a man bearing in his face the unmistakable signs of the summons which none can refuse to answer. A weeping girl knelt by the bedside, her face bent over the nerveless hand which lay upon the coverlet, and which she held as though by that convulsive clasp she could hold her father still to life. The doctor and nurse stood quietly aside, as having done their part and waiting for the inevitable end. A shaded lamp cast a ring of bright white light amid the surrounding gloom, and within its gleaming circle, at a table covered with papers and writing materials, sat the dying man's solicitor engaged in the preparation of his will. The instructions were short and simple. Bernard Hope had but one near relative, his daughter Mary, now kneeling by his bedside, and to her, as was natural, he desired to leave his few possessions.

After an interval of silence, broken only by the suppressed sobs of the weeping girl and the monotonous scratching of the attorney's pen upon the paper, he paused, and inquired in a harsh, unpleasant voice:

"What names shall I insert as trustees? You should have two at least."

The dying man paused ere he replied with an effort:

"Geoffrey Howard, Major 111th, now in India. I have no other friend."

"In that case may I venture to offer my humble services, subject to the usual proviso. I should be delighted to be useful to Miss Hope, and if your friend is abroad there may be difficulties."

"True, Slythorpe, I thank you. Make yourself trustee, then, with Maj. Howard. Legacy—200 pounds for your trouble."

"Nay, my dear sir, quite unnecessary. I really——"

But again the ready pen traveled over the paper, and a quarter of an hour later Mr. Slythorpe announced that the document was ready for execution, and in a low mechanical monotone read over its provisions. The sick man seemed more than once to lose consciousness during the reading, but at the close he appeared to nerve himself for a supreme effort.

"Yes, that will do. Give me the pen," he said, and, with a shaking hand, affixed his signature, and, with eager eyes, watched the doctor and nurse as they added their own as witnesses, after which he sank back exhausted on his pillow. "Thank God, that's safe!" he gasped. "Mary, my child, you and Geoffrey—you and Geoffrey! What was I saying? God bless you, my darling! God bless——"

These were the last words Bernard Hope ever spoke. For a little while he lay with half-closed eyes, still breathing, but past all consciousness of earthly things. The doctor stepped noiselessly to the bedside, and laid a finger on the fluttering pulse, now beating with unnatural quickness, now failing altogether. Another quarter of an hour passed—a quarter of an hour which seemed an age to the anxious watchers and then the doctor laid down the thin, white hand, and, tenderly touching the head of the orphaned girl, said:—

"My dear, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away. Your father has passed to a better world."

CHAPTER II.

A year had passed away since Bernard Hope's death, and Mary still remained an inmate of the house of Mrs. Murgatroyd, the good woman whom we have seen in attendance at her father's last illness, and who, to her occasional occupation as nurse, added the more permanent one of letting lodgings. Mary's sweet face and gentle manner had quite won the heart of the good-natured landlady, who was unceasing in her endeavors to soothe her grief and minister to her comfort. Mary still showed in face and figure the tokens of the fiery trial through which she had passed. Her slight form looked slighter still in her soft black drapery, and the shadow of an unforgotten sorrow still rested on her delicate features. Mary Hope had been her father's constant companion, and she sorely missed the happy hours in which his powerful intellect and varied experience had been unfolded for her benefit. But she had, too, another trouble—none the less hard to bear that it was one in which she could have few confidants. Maj. Howard, of whom mention has already been made, was not only her father's most valued friend, but had insensibly grown very dear to herself; and when, six months before Bernard Hope's death, he was summoned with his regiment to India, he left Mary his promised bride. Twice he had written within the first few weeks of his departure, since which time there had been a terrible silence; and, in the same week which left Mary fatherless, a second blow fell upon her. The 111th had been engaged in a smart skirmish, the number of dead and wounded being considerable. Maj. Geoffrey Howard was reported among the fallen; and Mary had to mourn at once her lover and her father.

The death of Maj. Howard left Mr. Slythorpe sole trustee of Mr. Hope's will. This to Mary was a matter of the most perfect indifference. Suspecting evil of no one, she was as willing that her little fortune, amounting to some £5,000 or £6,000, should [illegible] in Mr. Slythorpe's hands as in those of any other person. But of late the attorney had begun to persecute her with attentions which, [illegible], would have been distasteful from any one, but were doubly so from a person whom she could not help regarding with an instinctive dislike. And in truth Mr. Slythorpe was not precisely the person to win a fair lady's fancy. Undersized, high-shouldered, with blinking, lashless eyes, and a general angularity, not to say knobbiness of feature, he might have been expected to rise superior to any weakness as to personal appearance; but such was by no means the case. In Mr. Samuel Slythorpe's own opinion, Mr. Samuel Slythorpe was a gentleman of considerable personal advantages, and it was his constant endeavor to make the very best of them. He was obtrusively, we might almost say offensively, *clean*. His shirt-front, collar, and wristbands were all of intense whiteness and starchiness, giving him the appearance of being, so to speak, "all shirt;" while his hands, which were naturally coarse and red, were made still coarser and redder by perpetual washing. He was always profusely scented, and his short, scrubby hair was tortured, by the combined use of the brush and the pomatum pot, into the semblance of the split almonds wherewith tipsy-cakes are wont to be decorated. His hats and coats were always intensely new, and he perpetually creaked as he moved his patent-leather boots, maintaining a friendly rivalry in this particular with his well-starched shirt-front. In his habitual gorgeous array—indeed, if possible, looking even cleaner and newer than usual—Mr. Slythorpe this morning knocked at Mrs. Murgatroyd's door. That good lady was at the moment engaged in dusting Miss Hope's room, and, catching sight of his approach, exclaimed:

"There's that nasty worrying lawyer again, I do declare. Slythorpe, indeed! I'd Slythorpe him!"

It would be hopeless to endeavor to express on paper the intensity of meaning Mrs. Murgatroyd threw into her newly-coined verb; but it was evident that "Slythorping" in her mind included all the tortures of the middle ages, with a supplement of horsepond and other modern inventions. Mary smiled at the good lady's vehemence.

"My dear Mrs. Murgatroyd, you really shouldn't be so severe. Mr. Slythorpe is a little peculiar, but I have no doubt he means kindly, and you know he is the trustee of poor papa's will."

"I know he is, my dear, and I wish he wasn't. I know he shouldn't be trustee to a tomcat of mine, drat him."

"Now really, Mrs. Murgatroyd, you are too bad," said Mary, smiling in spite of herself. "I am sure poor Mr. Slythorpe isn't nearly so dreadful as you make out."

At this point the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the gentleman in question, and Mrs. Murgatroyd, passing him with a final sniff of abhorrence, quitted the apartment.

Mr. Slythorpe, for once in his life, appeared ill at ease. He was got up with his accustomed care, and the suggestion of scented soap which accompanied him was even stronger than usual; but his usual self-satisfied air was wanting. He evidently had something on his mind—some piece of rascality, a physiognomist would have conjectured, which he either had recently perpetrated or was about to perpetrate. Let us hope that the physiognomist would have been wrong.

"My dear Miss Hope," he began, after the first greetings had been exchanged, "I grieve to be the bearer of very unpleasant intelligence."

Mary looked up with quiet indifference, scarcely believing that, after all she had gone through, any news, good or bad, could have for her more than the most passing interest. Slythorpe continued:

"I am sure that you will believe I did it for the best; but misfortunes will happen, you know, even with the utmost care and caution. I am sure I thought the investment as safe as the bank; but there's no trusting anything nowadays."

"What is the misfortune, Mr. Slythorpe, for you haven't yet told me? Nothing very serious, I hope."

"Only too serious, my dear Ma—"—he tried to say "Mary," but couldn't get it out, and substituted "Miss Hope"—"nothing less than the loss, I fear, of the whole of your little fortune."

Mary turned very pale, but gave no other sign of emotion. "How did it happen?" she said, with an effort.

"Your money was, as you know, in the 3-per-cents, where it produced a miserable £160 a year. In the hope of doing better for you, I sold out, and invested it in a new mining company, the Wheal Marina, which promised to pay a minimum dividend of 10 per cent., and so would have just trebled your income. And this morning I am grieved to find from the *Times* that the company is an utter smash. The Directors have bolted, and the shareholders will lose every penny of their money."

"Is all gone? *Nothing* left?"

"Not a sixpence, and you remain liable for calls to the amount of about as much more."

Poor Mary's fortitude quite gave way. "Oh, dear, what shall I do? I haven't a friend in the world."

"No, no, don't say that, Miss Mary," said Slythorpe, in a gently patronizing manner; "it isn't as bad as that comes to. I haven't disguised my own feelings toward you; and, though you've lost your money, you know that needn't make any difference between you and me. My affection ain't of the mercenary sort; in fact, as I got you into the mess (though with the best of intentions, mind you), it's only fair I should get you out of it."

Mary had hidden her face in her hands, but she became aware, from the increased intensity of the all-pervading scented-soap aroma, that Slythorpe was drawing nearer to her, and, in another moment, his arm was around her waist. She drew herself up proudly:

"Sir, I am willing to believe you mean kindly, but your offer under such circumstances is an insult. Be good enough to leave me."

Slythorpe would have parleyed, but with the air of an outraged queen Mary Hope rang the bell, and, obedient to the summons, Mrs. Murgatroyd appeared.

"Open the door for Mr. Slythorpe, if you please."

"You'll be sorry for this, you'll find, Miss Hope," said Slythorpe; but Mary vouchsafed no answer, and the attorney retired discomfited, Mrs. Murgatroyd holding the door for him with an expression of thorough enjoyment. As soon as it was closed upon him, she bounced back into Mary's room, and flung open the windows.

"Let's have a breath of fresh air, for goodness' sake, after that nasty, slimy, scented serpent. I always feel as if the house wanted disin—what d'ye call it?—with Condy's Sea-salt or Tidman's Restorer, or some o' them deidolizers, whenever he's been in it. Why, my dear lamb, whatever is the matter?"

Poor Mary's overwrought nerves had at last given way, and she fell upon the sofa in a fit of violent hysterics. Mrs. Murgatroyd, with motherly instinct, let her emotion have its way, and she soon so far recovered as to be able with many tears to tell the story of this new misfortune, finally crying herself to sleep on the good old woman's sympathizing bosom.

CHAPTER III.

It was two days after the scene recorded in our last chapter, and Mary Hope, with the *Times* before her, was answering advertisements for a governess. Mary was not one to sit still under the pressure of calamity, however heavy, and, having got over the first shock of [illegible] about bravely to earn her own livelihood. With this view she was now seeking to procure a situation, either as governess or companion, entering upon her task with a brave heart, although she well knew the trials to which such a position would probably expose her. She had answered these advertisements, and had folded and sealed her letters, and now, with her open desk before her, was counting her little store of ready money, and calculating how long she could at any rate subsist before she found employment. In replacing her purse her hand fell upon a portrait, which she took out, and gazed at fondly. "Dear old Geoffrey, if you had lived, how different my future would have been! I suppose I ought to say God's will be done, but, O, it's very, very hard!" A few moments she continued gazing through her tears at the portrait, when a sharp knock at the outer door startled her, and she replaced it in the desk. She heard Mrs. Murgatroyd in conversation with some one, and then a quick, well-remembered voice said, "Where? This room?" And in another moment the door was flung open, and Mary Hope was sobbing in her lost lover's arms.

After the blissful excitement of the first meeting had subsided, a season of mutual explanations followed. Geoffrey Howard had been dangerously wounded, and had been a prisoner for the greater part of a year in an Indian dungeon, where for many weeks his life had hung on a thread by reason of an attack of malignant fever. His worn and sallow features, his skin bronzed to Oriental swarthiness, and the scar of a deep saber-cut across his cheek, scarce hidden by a rather ragged beard, bore eloquent witness to the perils he had passed through. He had landed in England but twelve hours previously, and had lost not a moment in seeking the presence of his darling and her father, for he was of course ignorant of Bernard Hope's death. Mary, too, had much to tell, and, nestling by Geoffrey's side, her little white fingers hidden in the ragged brown hands of her lover, which held them as though they would never again let them go, she told him all she had gone through—the loss of her father, the history of the will, and, lastly, the loss of her little fortune.

"I don't understand it," said Geoffrey. "The man has been playing some deep game."

"Perhaps he really wished to get me more—what do you call it?—interest for my money. I dare say it was meant kindly enough, though it has happened so unfortunately."

"I don't believe it, darling. If he had really had your interest at heart, he would have regarded safety before all things. I strongly suspect that if all things had gone well you would simply have received your 3 per cent., and Mr. Slythorpe would have pocketed the difference."

"O Geoffrey, Geoffrey! I'm afraid you have come home very uncharitable. Besides, what does it matter about a lot of stupid money, now I have got you back again?—unless, indeed, you would have liked me better for having the money."

There was only one possible answer to such an accusation, and Maj. Howard made it—that is to say, he called Mary a little goose, kissed her, and dropped the subject, having taken care, however, to ascertain the address of Mr. Slythorpe and the name of the company in which Mary's money had been lost. On leaving her, he took a hansom cab and drove to the office of the liquidator of the company, when, on his stating that he desired to make some inquiries on behalf of one of their shareholders, Mr. Slythorpe, he was informed to his astonishment that there was not and never had been any shareholder of that name on the books of the company. He next inquired whether, perchance, the shares were standing in Miss Hope's own name, and again was answered in the negative. Utterly bewildered, he drove to Mr. Slythorpe's office. Mr. Slythorpe was at home, and he speedily found himself in the attorney's presence. Mr. Slythorpe was a little nervous. He was always a little nervous with strangers till he knew their business; and Maj. Howard's announcement that he had called on behalf of Miss Mary Hope did not tend to increase his confidence. He was, however, far from suspecting Maj. Howard's identity, but jumped to the conclusion that he was a hostile solicitor employed by Miss Hope to call him to account. Maj. Howard's next remark tended to confirm that impression.

"You stated to Miss Hope, I think, a couple of days ago, that the property bequeathed to her by her father's will had been invested in the Wheal Marina Company, which has just come to grief. You are of course aware that an investment upon such a rotten security was a gross breach of trust, for which you are liable."

"Not at all; the power of investment is unlimited. Indeed, shares of companies are specially included."

"You are certain of that?"

"Quite so. I drew the will myself."

"Very good. The shares stood, I suppose, in your own name."

"Ye-es; in my name, of course, as sole trustee."

"Then pray how is it, Mr. Slythorpe, that I don't find your name among the list of shareholders of the company?"

Mr. Slythorpe's countenance fell.

"Because—because—I may as well make a clean breast of it—to tell you the truth, the money never was in that company at all. It was a false alarm, sir, a false alarm."

"Then, where on earth *is* the money, sir? And what do you mean by a false alarm?"

"I'll tell you, if you'll have a little patience. As a brother solicitor, I'm sure you won't press harder on me than you're quite obliged. Miss Hope's money is in the Wheal Mary Ann, one of the most flourishing companies going, and her shares are worth just double what I gave for them."

"Then what on earth induced you—"

"I'll tell you. Between ourselves, I've taken an uncommon fancy to Miss Hope, and I had made up my mind to make her Mrs. S.; but somehow she didn't take to me quite as kindly as I could have wished. Now the other morning when I took up the *Times*, almost the first thing I caught sight of was the smash of the Wheal Marina, and the similarity of name gave me quite a turn, for just at the first moment I thought it was the Wheal Mary Ann. And then the thought struck me, 'If it only had been, my lady, you'd have been glad enough to say "Yes" to Samuel Slythorpe.' And then I thought I'd try it. It was merely a little innocent practical joke—a *roose d'amour*, sir; a mere *roose d'amour*." And Mr. Slythorpe smiled.

"You atrocious scoundrel!"

There was a sudden blow, a heavy crash, and Mr. Samuel Slythorpe measured his length on the floor. The clerk outside, hearing the downfall, popped his head into the room, but, seeing the state of things, discreetly retired again, remarking:

"Beg pardon; thought you rang, sir."

Meanwhile, Maj. Howard, having knocked Slythorpe down, proceeded to knock him up again; and, with his own dandy cane, which stood by the side of the fireplace, gave him one of the most tremendous thrashings ever recorded in the pages of history. And the clerk in the outer office, who owed Slythorpe many a grudge for acts of petty tyranny, listened at the door, smiling pleasantly at each "swish" of the descending cane, and finally indulged in a war dance expressive of triumph and exultation, round the office-stool.

A fortnight later, Maj. Howard, looking wonderfully better in health and strength, stood before the altar of a quiet city church with a graceful little figure by his side. And with no pomp or ceremony, no breakfast, no speeches, no wedding guests, with only good Mrs. Murgatroyd for bridesmaid, the two true lovers were made one. And six months afterward, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the great assault case of Slythorpe vs. Howard was tried. And when the lawyers on both sides had had their say, the presiding Judge said, "Gentlemen of the jury, it is not disputed that a very violent assault was committed on the plaintiff, and he is therefore entitled to your verdict. But in assessing the damage, gentlemen, you will consider the general merits of the case, and give the plaintiff only such compensation as you think he fairly deserves." And the jury, in awarding one farthing by way of damages, expressed their unanimous regret that there wasn't a smaller coin.—*London Society.*

Americans the Biggest.

Statistics have been recently furnished in regard to the size and development of Americans, which are of interest. They serve to dissipate a good many unfounded notions that have crept into the general mind, and have obtained wide credence. These statistics were compiled from those taken in examining men for the army. Toward the close of the war, when the average age of soldiers was the highest, there were examined 10,162 men, of whom 6,359 were native born, 589 Canadians, 454 Englishmen, 1,417 Irishmen and 1,343 Germans. The mean height of the Americans was the greatest, 5 feet 7.29 inches; of the Canadians, 5 feet 7.5 inches; of the Englishmen, 5 feet 6.8 inches; of the Irishmen, 5 feet 6.5 inches; of the Germans, 5 feet 5.9 inches. The difference between the Germans, who were the shortest, and the Americans, who were the tallest, was about two inches.

A SAN FRANCISCO young lady received an invitation to attend the theater the other evening just as the Chinaman came for her wash. She hurriedly made out a list of the washing, and answered the invitation. Then she sent the list to the young man and kept the answer to his note. There was soon a very much confused young man, a very much mortified young woman, but no theater going for either of them that night.

YES, if you would be polite, you will have to lift your hat to a lady just the same, though old zero gets under and makes a skating rink of your glary and hair-skirted pate.

COMMON SENSE tells us the way to cure Lung diseases is by direct application. This new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, they form a healing gas in the mouth, being inhaled it cures Throat and Lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, etc. Trial boxes, by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

WATCHMAKING IN AMERICA.

Testimony of the Swiss Commissioner—American Superior to Foreign Watches.

M. Edouard Favre Perret, Swiss Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, and member of the International Jury on watches, has given the results of his observations on American watchmaking in a public address at Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, and Neuchatel. Being himself a large watch manufacturer, his statements made a profound impression in Switzerland, and will be read with the liveliest interest in this country. After sketching the growth of watchmaking in Besancon, by which the French market for watches was lost to Switzerland, he spoke substantially as follows:

For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches. To-day we must [illegible] prepare to struggle with the Americans on the fields where hitherto we have been the masters. Mr. Dennison, the father of American watchmaking, traveled through the canton of Neuchatel, studying our mode of manufacturing, seeking to inform himself of everything, and carefully noting the weak points in our industry. After his return to the United States, in 1854, he founded a factory at Boston—"The Boston Watch Company." The capital, scarcely $100,000, was subscribed by capitalists more than by practical business men. In the beginning, the company turned out only the rough skeleton movement and attended to the finishing; all other parts, such as trains, balances, jewels, etc., were imported from Switzerland. Little by little, however, the factory extended its operations and produced other parts. But, as the profits were small, the capitalists abandoned it and it failed in 1856.

Another American, Mr. Robbins, scented a good speculation and bought the factory and tools for $75,000. A new company, "The American Watch Company," was formed, with a capital of $200,000, which was increased to $800,000 before the war which put on foot a million of soldiers, and, as every one wanted a watch, there was great animation in the watch business. At this juncture, which might have been a lucky one for our industry, we failed to comprehend our real interests. Instead of sending good watches to the Americans, the worst trash was sent. The Americans, however, went to work on an entirely different plan. The company increased their plant and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. At the end of several years the American watch enjoyed a good reputation, while ours were discredited everywhere. In 1865, the capital was increased to $750,000, and the operations of the company grew to immense proportions. The Waltham Company give employment to 900 workmen and make about 425 movements per day. They have again increased their capital, till it amounts to $1,500,000, beside $500,000 as a reserve fund. This watch factory is a real power; *there is none like it in Europe.* We have seen it in all its details, and we have admired its splendid organization.

Last May, on the eve of the Exhibition, we still seemed masters of the situation. One event, however, dealt us a mortal blow. The Waltham Company announced a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. on prices already lower than their rivals, the reduction to date back to Jan. 1, 1876. It is unnecessary to tell you, gentlemen, how very detrimental this was to the Swiss watch. Still another and more important reason explains the growing prosperity of the American Company. Their tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchanged, by a simple order on a postal card, without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining piece.

The question has often been asked, can the Americans sufficiently supply the demand of their markets? Yes, they can; we are driven out of the American market. In 1860 the American companies produced only 15,000 watches. To-day they produce 250,000, which can be easily doubled. We sent to the United States in 1872 366,000 watches. In 1876 we shall barely send them 75,000 watches. The Americans have already begun to send their manufacture to Europe. In England they sell annually from 20,000 to 30,000 watches.

The American watch commences to drive from the English market the Swiss watch and even the English watch. The Americans began by creating a demand for their goods in the Indies and in Australia, and then—thanks to some powerful importing houses—they invaded England. At Moscow and St. Petersburg they have already established important branch offices. Their aim is to drive us first out of their own country, and then to compete with us on our own soil. I sincerely confess that I personally have doubted that competition. But now I have seen—I have felt it—and I am terrified by the danger to which our industry is exposed. Besides, I am not the only one to think so. The Societe Internationale have sent a delegate to make inquiries, and his report perfectly agrees with mine. Up to this very day we have believed America to be dependent upon Europe. We have been mistaken. The Americans will send us their products since we cannot send them our own. Their importation is not confined to watches alone. Already America has commenced to send cotton goods to England, which hitherto monopolized that article in the markets of the world.

Can the Americans maintain their prices? Yes, they can, for if they obtain a good profit on their superior quality goods, they can afford to be satisfied with a smaller profit on the lower grades of watches. In America, everything is made by machinery; here we make everything by hand. In Switzerland about 40,000 workmen make, on an average, each forty watches per annum. In the United States, the average is about 150 watches. Therefore the machinery produces three and a half to four times more than the workmen.

Had the Philadelphia Exhibition taken place five years later, we should have been totally annihilated without knowing whence nor how we received the terrible blow. We have believed ourselves masters of the situation, when we really have been on a volcano. And, to-day, we must actually struggle if we do not want to encounter, in all the markets, that rival manufacture. For a long time we have hoped that the customs duties, amounting to 25 per cent., might be reduced. We cannot count upon it. America needs all her resources, and, whether Democrats or Republicans be in power, we cannot hope for a reduction of import duties. We must, therefore, make up our mind to lose the American market. It has been complacently said that the Americans do not make the entire watch, but are dependent upon Switzerland for several parts of the watch. This is a mistake. The Waltham Company make the entire watch from the first screw to the case and dial. It would even be difficult for them to use our products, so great is the regularity, so minute the precision with which their machines work.

They arrive at the regulation of the watches—so to say—without having seen it. When the watch is given to the adjuster, the foreman delivers to him the corresponding hair-spring, and the watch is regulated. [Sensation among the audience.] Here is what I have seen, gentlemen! I asked from the director of the Waltham Company a watch of the fifth grade. A large safe was opened before me; at random I took a watch out of it and fastened it to my chain. The director having asked me to let him have the watch for two or three days, so as to observe its motion, I answered, "On the contrary, I persist in wearing it just as it is to obtain an exact idea of your manufacture." At Paris, I set my watch by a regulator on the Boulevard, and on the sixth day I observed that it had varied 32 seconds! And this watch is of the fifth American grade; it cost 75 francs (movement without case). On my arrival at Locle I showed the watch to one of our first adjusters, who asked permission to take it down—that is, to take it to pieces. I, however, wished first to observe it, and here is the result which I noted: Hanging, daily variation, 1½ seconds; variations in different positions from 4 to 8 seconds; in the heated room the variation was very slight. Having thus observed it, I handed the watch over to the adjuster, who took it down. After a few days he came to me and said, word for word, "*I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among fifty thousand of our manufacture!*" This watch, gentlemen, I repeat to you, I took at hazard—out of a heap, as we say. You understand from this example, that the American watch may be preferred to the Swiss. I have finished, gentlemen, and I have told you of things such as I have seen them. It remains for us to profit from this sad experience, and to improve our manufacture.

A TERRIBLE MOMENT.

What Mr. George A. White Felt and Saw at Ashtabula Bridge—The Plunge into the Abyss and the Fearful Sensation Experienced.

Mr. Geo. A. White, a Boston merchant, who was one of the saved at the terrible accident at Ashtabula, Ohio, relates his thrilling experience, as follows:

"Mr. Swift and his wife, another gentleman and myself, just before we got to the Ashtabula bridge, had formed a whist party. We had fastened the table and all four were quietly discussing the game when the dread catastrophe occurred. To give our ideas or feelings would be hard. No pen or words can picture the untold horrors that were endured by the human beings upon that train at this time.

"We were in section 1, in the rear of the car. I had just looked at my watch. It was 7:35 o'clock when we reached the bridge. We had heard a brief and loud crunching sound. The first we really began to see of the accident was when the bell-cord snapped. It made a noise like the report of a pistol. As it came in two it broke one of the lamps, and they went out simultaneously. There was a crashing of breaking wood and glass around. I didn't know that we were going down a terrible abyss of seventy feet.

"Why, I thought there had been another collision, and that our coach had been telescoped. I got up, and told the gentleman alongside of me to get up, that we were going to have an accident. We had time to think in the descent. He got out into the aisle and I followed. I then, for the first time, began to realize the truth.

"I experienced a fearful sensation, which was a commingling of fear and an idea that something heavy was falling and going to crush me. At this time my clothing was being pierced and torn with splinters.

"In going down there was hardly any sound. The only thing we heard was that heavy breathing which bespeaks a fear of something terrible to come. The first sound that [illegible] was after we struck the ice. The breaking of the glass was like rifle-shots, and the train coming down made a terrible roar. Our car fell as it rode—bodily and straight—which saved our lives.

"How did I get out? As soon as the car touched bottom I could see nothing; all was dark. I groped my way out through the east end of the car. Behind us was the Buffalo car, standing on end, almost perpendicularly, resting against the abutment of the bridge, one end having taken our platform.

"How did the wreck look? Why, at the right of us, facing the west, was a car which lay on its side. The top of it was close on to ours. One car lay just as it was running. I went up over the roof of the other car to take a look up and around. I saw a gentleman and, I think, a lady, following me. On looking into the car I saw a large number of people lying together in a mass. The car was crushed at its bottom and sides.

"The scene within was horrible, heartrending—indescribable. It was enough to unnerve the bravest. There were maimed and bruised men, women, and children, all held down by the cruel timbers. They were in different stages of delirium and excitement. Some were screaming, some were groaning, and others praying. There was hardly any one within who seemed rational.

"I saw the encroachments the fire was making. While on the roof of that car I took a speedy survey of the situation. I realized the terrible, yawning chasm. I shall never forget the horrors of that night.

"I kept measurably cool, but I must have been excited, for I could not realize that I was hurt. I could see the flames ahead. I saw how speedily they would consume the wreck. Some one had quenched the fire in the rear end of our car—the Palatine. I returned to the Palatine, and felt that we had yet some minutes to spare before our turn would come. I made the remark to my friend that there was yet time to save all in our car. Almost every person in the Palatine seemed frantic. All wanted to escape. I did the best I could to help under the circumstances. Nearly every one who had been saved walked away, bent on saving self. I went back through a window into the Palatine. I found a gentleman who had an ankle crushed. I couldn't get him to move an inch. I saw we had no time to lose. Seconds were precious. He seemed to be crazed. He said he wouldn't leave unless he got his overcoat. I gave him one I happened to lay hold of then, and I pushed him out into a gentleman's arms.

"We passed another gentleman out head first to some person who took him from the outside. The next gentleman we took had a leg broken. We just did the best we could—we laid them in the ice and snow. We passed out still another, who also had a broken leg. They were laid beside the car. It was quick work. The flames were devouring everything. Above all rose the cries and moans of the wounded and dying. Oh! such a scene! Mr. and Mrs. Swift had been held down by the table at which they had sat. They were much bruised and shaken. Mrs. Swift showed herself to be a brave little woman, for she was as cool and collected as could be.

"In our car we nearly all saved our hand-sachels, shawls, hats, and overcoats. Swift walked out slick as you please, with his silk tile, as though he was all prepared and going to a party. I went through the Palatine again, and I am sure no one either injured or dying was left in it. All its passengers escaped.

"I think none of the Buffalo-car passengers were saved. The coach fell on end, and I never heard a sound from it after the fall, and no one came out. All was death within, in my estimation. The Buffalo was full of passengers. The parlor-car was just ahead of us, and no one came out of it. I think all the passengers it held were killed."

LARGE numbers of beavers have made their appearance in Cumberland and adjacent counties in Virginia, and along the tributaries of the Appomattox.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

War on the Pestiferous Insects—Invoking the Aid of Congress—Prof. Riley's Suggestions.

A document signed by the Governors of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota Territory has been presented to Congress, asking for a commission to examine into the grasshopper plague, and report upon the best methods for guarding against its annual return to the districts devastated during the past few years. Individuals have been able to do little toward the successful opposition of grasshopper ravages, and States have only partially checked the curse; but it is hoped and believed that a combined effort will in time do much in the direction of the annihilation of the insect-pests.

In aid of the proposed national work, the State Entomologist of Missouri, Prof. Charles V. Riley, contributes suggestions, to be followed out by all concerned, as follows:

> Protect your fields and prairies, as far as possible, from burning this fall. Ask your railroad managers to co-operate by burning coal during the dry weather, and by instructing their section masters to have a few hundred feet carefully burned each side of their track. Then set all these fields on fire next spring after the new hatch and before they commence to travel. Save all straw, old hay, and other cheap combustible material that can be got to use in the spring in burning the young. Harrow and drag wherever you can. This is the best work that can be done in the fall. A revolving harrow will more than pay for itself on newly-turned ground, and a sharp-toothed harrow can be used to good advantage on the bare and uncultivated places, and along roadsides where the eggs are known to be laid. Ditch! Commence at once to surround your field or garden with a ditch as here recommended. Employ the first two weeks that would otherwise be devoted to planting next spring either to ditching or making pits, or to plowing or deep harrowing. Don't plant until, by burning, crushing and trapping or starving, you have got rid of the bulk of the pests. Sow your grain in "lands," or stripe fifty to 160 feet wide, to permit of ditching between them, and those of you who have fall wheat up and doing well, where the eggs are thickly laid, should make ditches at intervals through the field to facilitate the saving of it in the spring.
>
> Organize, so as to insure intelligent and concerted action. Demand of your Legislature that it enact a bounty law which will render the labor bestowed on the destruction of the eggs, not only valuable as preventing injury to yourselves, but doubly remunerative to those who take the trouble to collect them.
>
> Make provisions for procuring as large a supply of hogs and as [illegible] as large a number of chickens, turkeys and ducks, next spring, as possible.

These suggestions are, in the main, sensible and practical, and the remedies offered are much more to be relied upon than unusual climatic influences or premature hatching to destroy the eggs and young locusts.

It is useless to stand idly by and see crops destroyed. There must be action, and by the concerted efforts of farmers, scientists and legislators the onward march of the all-consuming insects may be broken, and the myriads successfully driven into their "last ditch."

Poland's Opportunity.

Referring to the partition of Poland and its subsequent results, an English paper says: "It is impossible to help seeing that the iniquitous partition of Poland has had, sentiment apart, enduring practical effects. If justice has not overtaken the wrong-doers with a full measure of retribution, it is always administering little doses of vengeance, which are troublesome, and fraught with dangerous consequences. Had the three monarchs who divided the old kingdom only annihilated the race which inhabited it, they might have reigned in peace over a solitude of their own making; but they let it 'brokenly live on,' and hence a series of revolts, sanguinary wars, conspiracies, and discontents which on at least three occasions taxed the utmost power of Russia to subdue. In 1793, when the heroic struggle under Kosciusko awoke the muse of Campbell to a burst of pathetic eloquence which the world will never let die, in 1830, and even so lately as 1862, it required two years of tremendous effort on the part of the hosts of the Czar to extinguish the conflagration and stamp out its smoldering fires. Even now, when civil and religious liberty under its ferocious masters is a mere name, when all emblems and memorials of nationality are prohibited, and the language of the nation is proscribed, and most of its natural leaders are in exile, so indestructible is its vital force that a large army, protected by three of the strongest fortresses in Europe, is needed to prevent another rising. Nor is that all. Russia's peril is Poland's opportunity, and whenever war approaches the dominion of the Czar the Pole begins to plot, to protest and to threaten, as an ally of any power, no matter what, which would only repay to the destroyer of his country a small debt of the vengeance due ever since the days of Catherine. At this moment Russia stands in the attitude of a power determined to pick a quarrel with Turkey, and the Poles are again stirring."

Dirt as Medicine.

Some very extraordinary properties have been discovered in the earth of New Jersey. It seems to be an infallible cure for chronic diseases, for rheumatism, wounds, bruises and corrupting sores. The application is very simple. The earth is bound on to the limb, and changed once a day. Some very extraordinary cures have been performed, and people carry off quantities of the earth and apply it at home. It can be found not only by the acre, but by the mile. It is as good for animals as it is for man. A farmer had a hog that was fearfully lacerated. Inflammation set in, and the hog was turned out to die. He crawled to a hollow filled with swash. He laid himself down and continued to wallow. In three days the inflammation was gone. The animal began to eat, and in less than a week was perfectly cured. Whether the medical properties are chemical or mineral no one can tell as yet. The farm on which this remarkable earth is found is owned by a New York merchant. His friends already distinguish him as the Mud Doctor.

Generals of the Army.

The names and rank of the general officers of the United States army are as follows: William T. Sherman, General of the Army; P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General; Winfield S. Hancock, Major General; John M. Schofield, Major General; Irvin McDowell, Major General; John Pope, Brigadier General; O. O. Howard, Brigadier General; A. H. Terry, Brigadier General; E. O. C. Ord, Brigadier General; C. C. Augur, Brigadier General; George Crook, Brigadier General. The names of the Major Generals and of the Brigadier Generals are given in order of seniority of service.

The Ashtabula Horror.

The Cincinnati *Times*, in an article on railroad accidents and their causes, concludes as follows:

> There is this peculiarity about the Lake Shore road—there have been fewer accidents in its history than on almost any trunk line on our continent, but those few have been such as can never be forgotten. It is one of the best built and best managed roads in the world—double steel track, stone ballast and best of rolling stock. It will go for a decade without damaging a car, breaking a wheel, or even missing a connection, and then, all of a sudden it plunges into a catastrophe that makes the world shudder. Thrice in the last fifteen years it has suffered from accidents that are typical of railway horrors—Ashtabula, Painesville, Angola! And each of these seem to have been the work of fate, of which no prescience could warn, no prudence provide against. The soil from Cleveland to Buffalo is a mixture of sand, clay and gravel, and the streams running lakeward have dug for themselves deep and narrow gorges. Across these the road passes by double-track viaducts of the finest character. That at Painesville is a massive stone structure which can stand the wear of ages. Most of the others are iron bridges of the best make. And yet, amid the fierce cold and heavy snow storms of the lake shore many of these gorges have been the scenes of sad disaster. At Angola a rail snapped by the frost, and the train plunged into the gorge, lighting on end, and burning up with the passengers in it. At Painesville, some years ago, at just this season of the year, and amid just such a snow storm, one of the trains was brought to a standstill by the drifts. A trustworthy officer was sent out to flag following trains, but, blindfolded by the fierce storm, and overcome by the cold insidiously creeping through his veins, he failed to attract the attention of a pursuing express, which crashed at terrific speed through the blockaded train.

Mr. Schuyler's Report on the Eastern Outrages.

Mr. Schuyler's complete report is ready. It states that seventy-nine villages were burned, many more pillaged, at least 9,000 houses burned, 72,000 persons deprived of shelter, 15,000 killed, and that many more died from disease, exposure and imprisonment. The rebellion was insignificant and the massacres unnecessary.

Mr. Schuyler vainly tried to obtain from the Turkish officials a list of outrages by the Bulgarians. The vague statements in circulation were disproved during the investigation. He heard most of such statements in Constantinople. They became less exaggerated and diminished as he approached the locality. He obtained proof of 115 persons killed by the Bulgarians, including twelve women and children. Detailed lists are given of the population of the Christian villages killed, likewise of the Mohammedans. At Panagurishta only two women were killed amidst the fighting.

No Turkish women or children were killed in cold blood. No Mussulman women were violated; no purely Turkish village, excepting Uruthi, was attacked or burned; no Mussulman house was pillaged; no mosque sacked. It has been maintained that the massacres and outrages were not ordered by the Porte, but Mr. Schuyler has strong reason to believe that Abdul Kerim Pasha, Hussein Avni, and Midhat Pasha had cognizance of these deeds, if they did not actually order them. Men the most distinguished for their cruelty have been promoted or decorated, while an attempt has been made to punish some Turkish officials who did their best to spare innocent lives.—*London Daily News.*

A Six-year-old Boy's Suicide.

The 6-year-old son of Dr. A. R. Eaton, of Elizabeth, N. J., committed suicide, on Saturday, by shooting himself in the breast. It seems the little fellow has been very despondent during the last few weeks, owing to the death of a sister who had been his constant companion, and on more than one occasion threatened to kill himself. His parents endeavored to cheer him and divert his thoughts, but to their efforts he replied that he wanted to be an angel and live with his little sister. On Saturday morning his mother chided him for something, whereupon he went away apparently much affected. Shortly after this Mrs. Eaton heard the report of a pistol, and rushing up the stairs was met by her son, who, pointing to the bullet wound in his breast, said: "Don't cry, mamma; I won't die; the bullet didn't hit my heart." He retained his consciousness until the bullet was extracted when he died.—*Boston Globe.*

The Texas Frontier.

It is announced from Washington that the subject of outrages upon American citizens on the Mexican border of the Rio Grande by the revolutionists is occupying the attention of our Government, and that orders will soon be sent to our army and naval forces in that quarter with a view to their protection, as there is now no Government in Mexico to which an appeal can be made for that purpose. As regards the Indian marauders who cross into Texas, the question is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress whether outrages on American citizens shall be permitted to continue, or whether this Government shall take into its own hands the manner of redress.

The citizens of Gatesville, Texas, desire that their home shall be more peaceful than is general in that State. Therefore when a party of rowdies from a neighboring place were disorderly on their way through Gatesville to a ball, firing into houses and breaking down fences, the citizens promptly held a peace meeting. The consequence of the consultation was that, when the rowdies on their return repeated their bad behavior, a volley of bullets killed two of them and wounded more.

SORE NOSES, Catarrh, Sore Throat, a sure cure is Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It is a new antiseptic principle, never fails. Trial boxes, by mail, 50 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY G. SHAW ("Josh Billings") said to a St. Louis reporter that he had been told by Ossian E. Dodge of a fact in Artemus Ward's career in contradiction of the accepted history of that humorist. Mr. Dodge was traveling in the Western States with a show, consisting of a musical machine and vocalism. He met young Browne, liked his wit and sprightliness, and employed him as an agent. While thus engaged Browne wrote the quaint letters about the "snaix and wax figgers" that introduced him to the public as "Artemus Ward, moril showman."

THE Minnesota State railway bonds, issued in 1858, will become due and payable in about a year. They amount to $2,275,000, which, with twenty years' interest at 7 per cent., will make the total principal and interest $5,460,000. The people voted a loan of five millions, and if all the bonds had been issued, as was originally intended, the State would have had $12,000,000 to pay.

AT our request, Oragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

Cowardly Assaults.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficult in a fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompts them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy, and with whose business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in an honorable way. These thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired, and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow-minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my medicines. Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphlets are issued and scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high-sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the reader to the real object in their circulation, which is to injure the sale of my medicines. "The Popular Health Almanac" is the high-sounding name of one of these publications, which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the *Michigan Farmer*, and by other manufacturers of medicines, in several so-called journals of Pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base lies concocted by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous, narrow-minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published, it is a *significant fact* that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know—that while thousands, yes, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Medicines,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold

And similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

DURANG'S Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price, one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

IF we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

ELECTRICITY, the grand vitalizing principle of organic life, is within the reach of all. Dr. Collins' Voltaic Plaster is the realization of the dream of medical men for centuries. It banishes pains and aches as by magic.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

SEE advertisement in another column headed "Down with High Prices."

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted.
J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 814 pages and 330 fine engravings.

OUT-SELLING IMMENSELY—THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

The only complete, richly-illustrated, low-price work. 770 pages, only $2.50. Treats of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc.; indorsed by the officials and clergy. 1,500 agents appointed in 4 weeks. Report splendid success. 3,000 wanted. For full particulars write quickly to HUBBARD BROS., 38 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," etc.

AGENTS WANTED for the NEW
FARMER'S BOOK.

Gives full information on all kinds of Farm Work, Drainage, Fertilizers, Rotation of Crops, and Farm Stock. Includes a most valuable and practical treatise on House-building, and Book of Legal Forms and Laws for farmers. The most valuable farmer's book ever published. For full description and terms, address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

1877 Music Books for 1877

THE SALUTATION.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR CHOIRS,
SINGING CLASSES, AND
Musical Conventions.

In this fine book will be found the newest and best sacred music by L. O. EMERSON. Good Singing School Course, with abundant excellent material for practice, including a number of Glees, also Tunes in all the Metres, and a large number of fine Anthems. Should be in the hands of every Choir member.

$1.38, or $12.00 per Doz.

THE ENCORE,

By L. O. EMERSON, has the same Singing School Course as that in the SALUTATION, but with a much larger number of Glees, rendering it a Glee Book. Also a fair number of Sacred Tunes.

75 Cts., or $7.50 per Doz.

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

FRANK LESLIE to BOOK AGENTS.

The People Will Not Be Deceived.

Every family requires an Authentic History of the
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

and wants the one that was planned before the opening of the Fair, and required the labor of my large corps of Artists, Photographers, Engravers and Draughtsmen for ten months to execute the illustrations, every one of which was made expressly for this work. This is the *only History yet written*, and in it are only authentic illustrations giving a complete panorama of the Exposition from its inception to its close—pictures of active life within the *Centennial Grounds*—Art Exhibits surrounded by visitors, giving at once a correct idea of dimensions by comparison—State Days and their attendant pageantry—Character sketches true to life—in fact, such a vivid portraiture as gives the reader a perfect knowledge of all branches of the Exhibition.

Every one on seeing specimen pages and prospectus of

Frank Leslie's Historical Register
OF THE
Centennial Exposition!

involuntarily express a desire to possess it—the secret of the extraordinary success of our Agents, who universally pronounce it the easiest book to sell they ever handled. 20, 30 and 50 subscribers a day are reports from scores of Agents. The book contains 12 mammoth pages, equal to 1,300 octavo pages, and would make three such books as are announced as Centennial Histories. 8vo., 600 pp. Our 1,000 exquisite Engravings cover a surface equal to 1,281 full octavo pages. In fact, our work is equal in size to three 8vo. books of 400 pp., with 400 full-page illustrations in each, and printed on paper three times the weight and cost used in ordinary octavo books.
Address, for price, terms and territory,

AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
537 Pearl Street, New York.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 and 70 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

4-Ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Full particulars upon application.

A GREAT OFFER
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, to February 1st, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash, or installments, than ever before offered in New York. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORCHESTRION CHIME ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

PENSIONS!

ARE PAID TO EVERY SOLDIER who was disabled while in the service of the United States, by reason of wounds, accidental injuries, hernia, or rupture (no matter how slight), loss of eye-sight, diseased eyes, disease of the lungs or heart, rheumatism, loss of hearing, varicose veins of the legs, piles, falling back of measles, or chronic diarrhœa. Even the loss of a finger or toe, in any way, by accident or otherwise, or any other injury or disease, entitles a soldier to a pension. Pensions and bounties procured where discharge papers are lost. New discharges obtained when lost. FULL BOUNTIES PAID TO ALL SOLDIERS who were discharged by reason of wounds, rupture, or accidental injuries, under new laws. PENSIONS INCREASED. It is from 10 to 15 years since many received their wounds, or the disease for which they were pensioned. In some manner the disability has increased from what it was at first. Previous to March 3, 1873, invalid pensioners could not draw more than $8 per month, no matter how badly disabled. Now $18 may be divided between $8 and $18 for invalid pensioners after the $8, the pension is rated at $10, $12, $14, $16 and $18. Where the pensioner can't labor, $24. Under the old law $8 was given for finger or thumb, now it is $4 to $8 per month. So apply at once and get an increase. No charge for advice; and no fee until claims are paid. Thousands are yet entitled to pensions and bounties and don't know it. CIRCULARS FREE. "SOLDIERS' REVIEW," an eight page paper on pensions and bounties for 75 cents per year. Specimen copy FREE; send address on "postal." Send 25 cents and get a book with all pension, bounty and land laws. It shows what every soldier and his heirs are entitled to; it contains all acts of Congress for 15 years back, including last Congress. Address (with stamp), P. M. CLARK, 315 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, the set $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

HOME COOK BOOK
MOST VALUABLE AND ELEGANT EXTANT.

1000 Premium Recipes, all tried and tested. Contributed by ladies of influence and good judgment in Chicago and other cities and towns. Sent to each. 17,000 sold. Probably no Cook Book has met with as great success. One of its rules. Has six articles on Housekeeping. Says Chicago Tribune: "Should be the adopted companion of every housekeeper." Sold at all Book-stores. 400 pages, $1.50 postpaid, cloth or oil cloth. J. FRED. WAGGONER, Pub. Chicago.
POCKET EDITION, Sent Free, FOR 2c. STAMP.

AMERICAN
NEWSPAPER
DIRECTORY

Contains: A complete list of Newspapers and other Periodicals in the United States, Territories, and Dominion of Canada, arranged alphabetically by towns, giving name, days of issue, politics, or general character, form, size, subscription price per year, date of establishment, editors' and publishers' names, and

CIRCULATION ESTIMATES.

The object of the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is not very different from that of the well-known mercantile agencies which exist in all leading cities. The latter keep their subscribers informed of the character, habits, reputation, business ability and financial strength of persons with whom they are likely to have business transactions, enabling them thereby to so regulate those transactions as to secure probably profitable dealings, or to avoid such as will be likely to result in ultimate annoyance or loss.

The DIRECTORY conveys the best obtained information concerning the character and value of newspapers. Its patrons are the men who expend money in advertising (a large and important class), and it is from them that the publishers of the DIRECTORY, in their capacity of advertising agents, derive their profit and support. It is to them and not to newspaper publishers that they owe the duty of faithful service. The theory that advertising agencies are the servants of newspapers, and should advance their interests first, is annihilated by the system long adopted by publishers, almost without exception, of ignoring any idea of protecting the so-called agency and maintaining the right to appoint competitors in the same field without the consent of those already occupying it.

AS THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTION OF THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY A MERCANTILE AGENCY CONSISTS OF A REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE PERSON ABOUT WHOM INFORMATION IS ASKED, SO IS THE CIRCULATION OF A NEWSPAPER GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE POINT UPON WHICH INFORMATION WILL BE OF MOST VALUE TO THE ADVERTISER.

There are, among merchants, some who deny the right of a mercantile agency to inquire into their private affairs, and who decline giving any information upon which a report may be based; but the mercantile agency does not, on that account, neglect to make a report. It gets from other sources the best obtainable information, and upon this its estimate is based, although it cannot be denied that the reticence of the party in question is almost always attributed to a knowledge upon his part that a true report would be prejudicial to his credit. The report made is, therefore, likely to be less favorable than it might have been had the information asked for been cheerfully and frankly furnished.

So also there are among newspaper publishers some who deny the right of any one to inquire into their affairs. It has been the policy of the publishers of the DIRECTORY to omit all information about circulation whenever plainly and unequivocally commanded to do so. In such cases the matter is disposed of by annexing to the report the words "*objects to stating circulation.*" In every case where the above command is not plainly and unequivocally conveyed to the publishers of the DIRECTORY, they make up their report in same manner pursued by the mercantile agencies in estimating the financial strength of a merchant, and, like the institutions referred to, they decline to reveal the sources from which they have obtained their information.

It is undoubtedly true that no publication of this character is privileged, and that in an instance where a merchant or a newspaper is seriously injured by an unjust or materially incorrect report the courts furnish a remedy, and both mercantile agency or Directory publisher will be held responsible for actual damages shown to accrue to an injured party from a report proved upon trial to have been erroneous.

This is a liability which the publishers of the DIRECTORY cannot escape; it is, therefore, one which they hold themselves at all times ready to meet.

The greatest possible care is taken to make the DIRECTORY reports correct. Every publisher is applied to very systematically. All information is taken in a form which excludes any but definite statements which cannot be misunderstood, while every effort is made to protect honest publishers against such as would resort to lying or perjured reports to gain an unfair advantage.

It has rarely been found that a cause of complaint has arisen against any report which has appeared in either of the seven annual volumes of the Directory already issued which has not resulted either from the neglect of a publisher to respond to appeals for information or an effort on his part to substitute other and different information instead of answering the plain questions upon the blanks furnished for the purpose from the DIRECTORY office.

The Directory estimates the circulation of no newspaper until after an application has been made to its publisher for the actual figures, and sufficient time allowed to elapse for the statement to come to hand had any such been forwarded.

It is believed that no publisher of a newspaper expresses dissatisfaction with the circulation accorded his journal in the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY who does not desire to impress the public that his edition is greater than it is in reality.

The reason given by several publishers for not furnishing an authoritative statement of their circulation for publication in the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is that many advertisers believe the circulation to be greater than it really is, and that this is an advantage to the publisher which would be lost if actual facts should be made known.

An unusual number of publishers of the leading daily papers are this year furnishing the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY with the actual figures of their circulation.

In addition to the above information, the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY for 1876 contains classified lists as follows:

PERIODICALS PUBLISHING OVER 5,000 COPIES EACH ISSUE; RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS; NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING; MEDICINE AND SURGERY; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, OR DEVOTED TO EDUCATIONAL MATTERS; AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN; FREEMASONRY, ODD FELLOWSHIP, TEMPERANCE, AND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; COMMERCE AND FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, SCIENCE AND MECHANICS, LAW, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, SPORTING, MUSIC, FASHIONS, AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE; ALSO, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PRINTED WHOLLY OR IN PART IN THE GERMAN, FRENCH, SCANDINAVIAN, SPANISH, HOLLANDISH, ITALIAN, WELSH, BOHEMIAN, PORTUGUESE, POLISH AND HEBREW LANGUAGES.

ONE THOUSAND PAGES—PRICE $5.

PUBLISHED BY
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
41 Park Row, New York.

Agents' Guide [illegible]

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$55 ≥ $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 a day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Feston & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible] L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER 7 shot $3.00, 70 styles. Illus. list free. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., [illegible] Phila., Pa.

ADDRESS Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

A FORTUNE appointing AGENTS for a valuable manufacture. GRID, GORDON, Cincinnati, O.

EXTRICATOR [illegible] WM. DULIN, AVOCA, IOWA.

FARMERS 160 acres, Crawford Co., Iowa—[illegible] Will take good farm near the property in part payment. H. C. WHEELER, Waukegan, Ill.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. [illegible] 105 Fulton St., New York.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Atty., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

PATENT EXTRICATOR! to aid animals in giving birth. Send for circular to WM. DULIN, AVOCA, IOWA.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO. Chicago.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 35cts. ASTHMA. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

AGENTS Wanted, male and female, steady employment. Business honorable and pleasant. Good salary. Commission, sales, and Expenses paid by the ECLIPSE MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—600,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 408 Front St., San Francisco, California.

THE "CARD JOURNAL" (16 pages monthly), 1 year, 60 Tinted Visiting Cards, 10 Acquaintance Cards, 1 Album Chromo, 1 pack Age Cards, 3 Photographs, 1 GOLD PEN, all for 15 cents. STAR CARD CO., Chicago, Ill.

$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, or three for 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ills.

EMPLOYMENT. ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisite being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

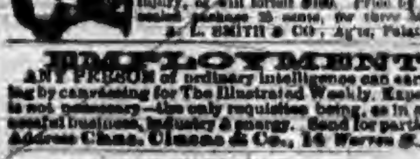

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: [illegible] FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY [illegible] MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, [illegible] to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our prices before purchasing. BARNES, CRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.

"The Glory of America is her Women."
WANTED.—AGENTS to sell my new and very attractive book, "The Women of the Century." A fine chance for first-class canvassers; nothing like it; meeting with splendid success. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

PAOLI'S CHAIN BELT. Electricity is Life. Paolis Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

SECRET SERVICE IN THE P.O. DEP'T. AGENTS WANTED for the new book, Guarding the Mails, a most wonderful book on the Detection of Postal Thieves, by late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

This Cut shows the form of the Sugar-Trough Gourd. They hold from 8 to 10 gallons each. Twenty-five cents pays for a package of the seed, and one of Fancy Double Zinnia and Striped Petunia. Price-list of seeds free.
Address WALDO F. BROWN, Box 100, Oxford, O.

WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell to Dealers our UNBREAKABLE or Eureka Glass Lamp Chimneys, Monitor Safety Burners, Automatic Extinguishers, Lamp Goods, &c.; $1,200 a year, hotel and traveling expenses paid to good men. No peddling. No risk. Best selling goods in the American market. B. H. ROBB & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ILLUSTRATED
GARDEN QUARTERLY.
How to make Hot-Beds, Sow Seeds, Set Plants, and a thousand other items, and only 15 cents a year, postpaid, to any address. Send your name and address on a postal card, and we will send you a SPECIMEN COPY FREE of charge. Address
A. TROTH, SEED-GROWER, MEMPHIS, MO.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET.
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

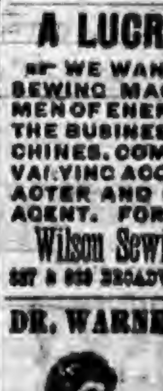

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of
THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber. Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries, 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having brought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FCR SANTA CLAUS!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TYOS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINEW HISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at.

ZACHER'S.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER"

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.40 a m.	8.05 pm
Waterloo	2,05 "	3.00 "	8.26
Sedan	2.12	3,07	8.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	.58 a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6:32 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.35 "	6.22 "
Butler	3.20	11.30 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 20 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 53	
Lima	10 45	[illegible]	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 30	9 38	5 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	12 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		5 33
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angela	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "	7 20	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 15
Detroit	6 15 "	5 40	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 40
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 am		3 55p
Lansing	10.12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	"	11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 55	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 18 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angela	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	8 35 "		
Cincinnati	9 00 am		9 40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac.& E.	Express.
lv New York	8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 45am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45pm	8 05am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 30
Barnesville	12 30am	2 56	12 44 pm
Cambridge	1 40	12 56	1 44
Zanesville	2 50	13 10pm	2 30
lv Columbus	1 10	14 40	[illegible]
New Aark	4 25	4 00	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 32	5 00	15
Mansfield	7 30	28	6 48
Shelby	8 05	56	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	30	7 55
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10 35
Defiance	12 38pm		11 28
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	2 06		12 56 am
Garrett	2 35		1 15
Avilla	2 50		28
Milford Junction	4 10		38
Walkertown Junction	5 12		51
Chicago	8 10		30

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 52am		5 08 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 23pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 58		10 03
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 27		11 32
Auburn			
Defiance	4 54		1 00 am
Deshler	5 48		1 5
Fostoria	6 47		2 59
Tiffin	7 15		3 27
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 00	4 35
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	5 09
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	5 36
Mt. Vernon	11 42	12 13pm	7 02
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	8 00
Lv Zanesville	3 20	3 13	9 25
Cambridge	4 17	4 25	10 35
Barnesville	5 18	5 34	11 44
Ar Bellaire	6 25	650	1 00 pm
Wheeling	7 35	826*	2 25
Washington	9 10pm	12 00nn	8 35 am
Baltimore	10 30	1 40pm	8 30
Philadelphia	3 10am	*6 50	1 15 pm
New York	6 25	10 15	5.05

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALLAND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R.R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT.
v. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 42	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 06	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 08	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 48	10 45
O-W-& M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 18
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 18	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 42	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 36	10 01	12 55
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	[illegible]	1 30
Collen's	[illegible]	10 50	[illegible]
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	[illegible]
Potter's	10 28	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creel	10 45	11 55	4 15
Auburn Junct	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Mooresville	11,25	12 56	5 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	6 55pm	3 00pm	4 30am
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	4 50
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C, Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 32	3 30
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 00
Eby's Crossinu	5 48	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 34	1 38
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 22	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Co.lamar	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 46
P. F. W. & C. Crs'g			
Columbia City	4 40	9 47	11 10
Collin's	4.	9 20	10 05
Churubusco	4 10	00	9 40
Potters	4 09	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 23	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 14	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 20	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Mooreville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv.	2 55	6 55am	6 20am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fe Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the bunty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 25th, 1877. Number 4.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months......$1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	18 00	30 00	50 00	80 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Penfield & Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House. Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

R. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Book, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to surgery and Chronic diseases. Office and residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

WEEKLY INDIANA

STATE JOURNAL

NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Is conceded to be one of the very best FAMILY NEWSPAPERS now published. Its

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Department is equal to any Agriculture Journal, and in

STATE NEWS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

With a view of placing it in the hands of every reading family in the State, we have had a new

Railroad Map of the U. S.

29 BY 40 INCHES.

ENGRAVED, MOUNTED & VARNISHED.

It is the most costly and valuable premium ever offered to a single subscriber of any newspaper in the Government. It retails readily at $1.50, and it will be given GRATIS to each subscriber of the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

ON THE FOLLOWING

TERMS:

The Weekly State Journal

With Map of the United States.

Single copies..............	$1.75
Club of Ten..............	1.70
Club of Twenty-five..............	1.65
Club of Fifty..............	1.60
Club of One Hundred and over..............	1.50

WITHOUT MAP.

Single copies..............	$1.50
Club of Ten..............	1.45
Club of Twenty-five..............	1.40
Club of Fifty..............	1.35
Club of One Hundred and over..............	1.25

The Indianapolis Daily Journal.

By mail, (payable in advance) per ann'm.	$12.00
" " " for 6 months	6.00
" " " for 3 months	3.00
" " " for 1 month.	1.00
By the week, payable to the Agent or Carrier	.25

SPECIMEN COPIES of the DAILY or WEEKLY JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to those who wish to examine the paper with reference to subscribing or raising clubs. Circulars and Posters furnished agents and getters up of clubs. Additions to clubs may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided only, that a full year's subscription is taken. Single subscribers invariably $1.50 in advance, without Map, and $1.75 with Map. The money must accompany all orders. The above prices are invariable.

The time at which the subscription expires is printed on each wrapper, and to avoid missing a number, renewals should reach this office before the time is out.

☞ Remit in Drafts or Post-office money orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, and the money in a REGISTERED LETTER. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters, when requested to do so and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Give full address, Post-office, County and State.

ADDRESS:

E. B. MARTINDALE, Pro'p

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Every reader and thinking man in the state who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for at least one of the editions of the Sentinel. Farmers, Merchants and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Weekly Sentinel will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than **Compare Favorably** with any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be **Newsy, Literary,** and full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

TERMS.

Invariably cash in advance.

DAILY.

1 Copy one year	$10 00

WEEKLY

1 Copy one year	$1 50
Clubs of four one year	5 00
Clubs of ten one year	12 00
Clubs of twenty one year	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club, furnished free.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR PORKER.

"A pig" I exclaimed, in great astonishment, pausing in the act of helping Nelly to a slice of the steak. We were at breakfast.

'Yes, my dear,' said Mrs. Dobb, 'a pig. We could keep one just as well as not, and it would be quite a little item of saving, when meat is so high.'

'Why, Susan you'd have to buy food for it—corn and apples, and I don't know what all—it would cost more than it would come to.'

'No,' persisted my wife, 'it would not, James. Father always kept a pig.'

'But he lived in the country.'

'That makes no difference. I was talking with neighbor Jones about it over the fence yesterday, and he said we threw away swill enough ever day to keep ten pigs.'

'I should like to know what Jones knows about our swill,' said I.

'Why he judged from his own experience, James. He keeps a pig.'

'And while we are on the subject, Susan, I'll just take the opprtunity to say I do not approve of your flirting with married men over the fence.'

'James, do be serious! Flirting, indeed—with pigs and swill for a basis of conversation. You just want to vex me.'

'Oh, pigs are a pretext; any thing will do for a pretext when a woman is determined to flirt. I knew a woman once who tried the portrait of her dead grandmother as a pretext for a flirtation. As for Jones—.

'Now, James, you shall not go on in that way, before the children, too. Look at Nellie's eyes!'

'Perhaps you'll pretend,' I continued, 'that Jones didn't bring you a bunch of Isabellas at the same time—'

'Yes and you ate the best part of them last evening, yourself, for I saved them for you, and you know Mr. Jones' grapes are much superior to ours; I'm sure I'm thankful for all he gives me. Will you get a pig for me, James, or won't you?'

'Oh, if you ask it as a favor, Susan, of course I will. I'll get you anything that will be a sourse of pleasure, you know; but if you want a pig for a pet, don't try to pretend it's for economy's sake.'

'A pet!' pouted Susan. 'How ridiculous you are! I detest pets.'

'Then why don't you avoid them, my dear?'

'What are you driving at? I don't know.'

'Why, you are in one now, Susan. Be calm. The coffee will get cold.

Mrs. Dobbs gave me one despairing look, and then poured the coffee. Before I left the house I had promised to see about getting a pig.

Now if there is any eatable animal that I know less about than I do of another, It is the pig. I remember having seen pigs alive when I was a boy, but since I grew up my knowledge of the species has been confined to the porcine corpses I have seen suspended from hooks in market places, and to certain works of art in which they had been represented—not in landscapes, I may remark; so if there had been a market for live pigs adjoining my studio I could not have selected an available one from the lot. I thought about it a good deal during the day, and the result of my meditations was, on my way homeward way in the afternoon, I made a circuit around by the residence of Peter Vann Popp a Dutchman whom I employed to take care of my garden, and to do such other heavy work as might be necessary about the house from time to time. On consultation I found that Peter was just the man for the business. He had a brother who kept a small farm up the Palisades on the Hudson, and Peter said:

'Next week I goes oop to see Hans, and my wife she goes along, too, so I brings you a pig home Mr. Dobb.'

'Good!' said I 'I'll pay your fare, for your trouble, Peter, besides the price of the pig. A good one, now! None of your snubnosed, pug-eyed fellows, you know—a sleek intelligent one.'

'Yah,' said Peter.

A few days later the pig came I was just leaving the house to go down town when I met Peter with the pig in a bag.

'I got him,' Peter remarked—very unnecessarily, however, for the pig announced the fact in his own behalf. Nothing but a pig could have squealed so.

'Where I put him?' asked Peter.

'Oh put him in the barn,' said I. There is a barn attached to our house, but there was nothing in it. Animated by a desire to put the barn to some useful purpose, I bought a cow and put her in there last summer, but she gave no milk the second week, and so I sold her. I was glad I had another tenant for the barn.

But Peter shook his head. That wouldn't do. A barn was no place for a pig. I would have to have a pen, he said.

'It would hardley do to let him run in the garden, I suppose.' said I musingly. 'Can you build a pen, Peter?'

'Yah,' Peter said he could, and so I sent him off after tools and materials, having the pig tied to a tree by one leg. My family gathered about the new comer and viewed him with deep interest. He was a little fellow but healthy, as was proved by the capacity of his lungs.

'Mercy!' cried Susan, 'what a noise he makes. He must be hungry, Jaems.' Susan's experience with babies encouraged her to this conclusion.

'I know what'll make more noise than that,' said my Fred, with a rougish twinkle in his eyes.

'What is it?' I asked, to encourage my son.'

'Two more pigs, said Fred.

When I came home at night the pig was fast asleep in his pen on a heap of straw, and I felt quite a pride in him. I had secret hopes of my own in regard to him, though I did not impart them to Susan. He cost $2—that is, per se. The pen cost about $10 more, and Peter's fare brought the sum total up to $14.83.

I watched the growth of our porker with a high degree of interest. The swill pail always stood by the side of the wood-house door, and, though it was not an agreeable object in an aesthetic point of view, I could not for some time get over a vexatious kind of curiosity as to its contents. I found strange things in itsome times—viewed as articles of food; one of Fred's boots, for instance, or a pair of scissors, or a teaspoon. Once, when I found a silver fork in the swill, I remonstrated with the servant girl—a stupid German creature, who had succeeded to our intelligent Bridget when the latter got married.

'It is not so much that I care for the silver, Katharine,' said I, 'but I don't want the porker choked to death in his prime.'

My wife discharged Katharine, in an impatient moment, soon after this, because the girl threw into the swill-pail four quarts of rich, cream colored milk that had been procured with great trouble from the country, to make a prize pudding for a dinner party that I gave to some of my friends. Katharine was pure city bred, and had never seen such looking milk before in her life; she supposed it spoiled, and into the swill-pail it went.

We had our porker about a month, and he had grown with marvelous celerity. The condition of things in my back garden occupied a large share of my attention; for though small, it had been liberally stocked and diligently cared for, and there was quite a rivalry between my neighbor Jones and myself in this matter. Jones boasted of very superior erudition in these things, and being a gentleman of leisure, he had more time to look after them than I had; but I struggled hard not to be distanced. There was no disputing the point of Jones' Isabellas being rather ahead of mine, but in most respects I felt myself his peer.

September showed our gardens rich with an abundance of tomatoes, cabbages onions, beets, beans and so on, while the apple tree, the two plum trees, and the grape vines hung heavy with their load.

One day our porker got out of his pen, and went rooting around in the garden with a tumultuous exercise of his fredom. Of course, those women never saw him; it was washing day, I believe. The havoc he had made by the time I came home at night was thrilling to witness. Nobody could tell how long he had been out of his pen; but judging by the devastation I witnessed, he must have been out since morning. Tennyson's verse in 'Maud' may give a faint indication of my emotions, as I stood in the back door that evening:

> "The roots of my hair have stirred * * *
> And my pulses closed their gates with a shock
> on my heart."

There was nothing to do now, however, but to put him back in the pen. As he had grown, the porker had developed a very ugly expression of countenance, and as I looked at him now, with his tushes protruding in a most villainous way, I confess it was no cheerful sight for a timid man. However, I got a big stick, and went at him with loud 'shoos' and extravagant flourshings of my weapon. He eyed me quietly out of his vicious little optics, and whisked his tail defiantly. I soon found there was no driving him back to the pen. He dodged me in the most exasperating manner. He doubled and twisted in a way to set at naught all my calculations. I was no match for him. Jones came out while I was exercising the porker, and laughed at me over the fence.

'You don't go at it the right way, Dobb,' said he.

'Perhaps you'd like to try it yourself Mr. Jones,' I said with some dignity and a very red face.

'Take him by the tail,' said Jones, calmly, in reply. 'Get his nose aimed toward the pen, and then pull his tail. The more you pull one way the more he'll pull the other, and he'll be in the pen, before you know it.'

Susan, who was standing on the back steps looking at me, laughed so heartily at this, that I felt quite good humored again, and asked Jones to come over and give us the benefit of his superior wisdom. After a little banter, and the handing of a cluster of Isabellas to Susan, he climbed the fence.

'Now, Dobb,' said Jones, 'we'll form a line—you and I, and Mrs. Dobb and the servant girl.'

'I beg to be excused, Mr. Jones,' laughed Susan, with a timid glance at the porker.

'My dear madam,' said Jones gallantly, 'there's no danger at all. I am quite in earnest, I assure you. It is a pig's nature to yield to overwhelming numbers. We have only to form a line and close down upon him in a sort of crescent, and he will give up the struggle at once, as you will see.'

So it was undertaken. Peter stood by the fence, eyeing us with a deep expression of interest. We moved down upon him; he wheeled about, snorted, and then made a dive at us, or rather at me, and, whish! he went right between my legs, so that I sprawled out on the ground most ungracefully. Susan and the servant girl ran screaming into the house, and Jones was over the fence in no time.

The result of it was, we sent for Peter. It had now grown somewhat dark, but Peter made short work of the job. He got a rope, and took in his other hand the big stick I had been flourishing; then he went up to porker, fetched him one tremendous blow over the proboscis, and while poor piggy was staggering and seeing a million of stars, slipped the rope over one of his hind legs, and had him into the pen in a trice.

'Peter,' said I after that, 'you may come around to-morrow; if you are not engaged, and gather what is left of the vegetables.'

He did so. There was a good deal left after all. Porker's havoc was greater in apearance than in reality. Peter stored the cellar with abundance—among other things, with a nice lot of superior beans in the soft pods, which lay there till they got very mouldy, and were fit for nothing but swill

I remember, as if it were but yesterday, the morning those beans were fed to our pig. I was going out of town to be gone three days, on business of importance. I saw a supply of the mouldy beans fed to the porker, and then I departed. To say that I did not think of my pig while I was away, would be to state an untruth. I did think of him. Though lost to sight he was to memory dear.

I am seldom away from home, and consequently I am missed when I am away—and my welcome on my reurn is wont to be of the most affectionate description. But on this occasion, greatly to my surprise, Susan was not in the front hall to greet me. I waded through the children in the back part of the house, where Susan was. I fancied she looked at me with a half frightened air, but I took her fondly to my arms, and was about imprinting a rapturous kiss on her lips when my eye chanced to go out of the window, and I suspended the kiss midway of delivery. The door of the pig pen stood wide open, and there was a peculiar aspect of desolation about it.

'Where's our porker?' I asked, postponing the kiss pro tempore.'

'Our porker,' said Mrs. Dobb, gravely, 'is in his grave.'

'Good heavens!' I cried, 'dead!' and immediately went out to look at his deserted abode.

I was quite calm by dinner time, and informed Susan that I was ready to hear the particulars of the sad event.

'Well, James,' she commenced, 'you know you directed those beans to be fed to him.'

'Oh, that's it! I thought it would be laid at my door in some manner, notwithstanding the little circumstance that I was over two hundred miles away. Well, proceed.'

'So the girls gave him beans for dinner, and beans for supper, and the next morning she went out with some more, and then I heard her scream, I went out and there he was—swelled up—oh, dreadfully—twice as large as life, dear—and lying on his side and kicking his legs faintly. Neighbor—Jones looked over the fence and asked what the matter was—'

'With a bunch of Isabellas, doubtless.'

'And when we told him, he came over to see the pig, and said phoo! he wasn't dead, that he knew what was the matter with the pig; bloated stomach; he could cure him. Have you any brandy?' I told him we had, and came into the house and got a bottle.'

'What! that's S. O. P. brandy?'

'Yes, dear, of course.'

'Good gracious! And you gave that fifteen dollar brandy to that miserable two dollar pig.'

'Yes, dear, but it did no good. Then neighbor Jones bled him—'

'The savage!'

'And that did no good, either. So at last we gave it up, and neighbor Jones had his man bury it in the garden.'

'Mrs. Dobbs,' I asked, 'do you mean to tell me that you have buried the dead hog in our garden?'

'No, dear, in Mr. Jones' garden.'

A sudden idea crossed my mind.

'Well, upon my word, it seems we are not even to have the benefit of the carcass as a fertilizer on the soil. This caps the climax.'

'What do you mean, James.'

'Why, Susan, don't you know that dead animals enrich the soil where they are buried, in decomposing and supplying ammonia and phosphoric acid, and things that makes the vegetables grow big.'

'James, how can you talk such stuff?'

'Stuff! not a bit of it. Jones knows all about it. That the way he fertilizes his garden. He's got a dead dog and three cats buried at the foot of his grape-vines—which accounts for the superiority of the Isabellas, me dear.'

'Mr. Dudd, if you don't stop, I shall leave the table.'

So I stopped, like a dutiful husband. But Susay hasn't eaten a grape from Jones' garden since.

We have had the pig-pen cleaned up nicely for the children, and they use it for a play-house. It makes a very good play-house.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colordo, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England),
94 & 156 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

FROST WORK.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

A little one sought me this morning,
Her blue eyes shining bright,
While over her cheek the dimples
Were playing in changeful light.

"Come up to my room," she whispered;
"A curious thing is there!
A painter has worked through the night hours
In the cold and shivering air.

He has made a beautiful castle,
Far up on a mountain high;
And a forest of stately trees,
With boughs that reach to the sky.

They are all on my window, mother,
The strange and beautiful things,
And the morning sun above them
A rainbow beauty flings!"

I went with the little prattler
The [illegible]
And glorious in the sunlight
Was the delicate tracery.

For all night long the artist
Had silently wrought away,
And only put up his pencil
At the coming in of day;

Softly and stealthily toiling,
By the holy light of the stars,
And the light that streams like a glory
From the far-off crystal bars.

He had gone, as he came, in silence,
But his work was left behind;
Like the fairies that send their favors
By night to the good and kind.

How often the silent worker
In the busy mart of time
Weaves a life of angel beauty,
Then soars to another clime.

And when lip and brow have faded
In the dust and gloom of death,
Their memories come to the living,
Evangels of love and faith.

Oh! teach me, beautiful frost work,
Another lesson in life—
The web that is woven by night-time
At morning with gems may be rife.

STARVED ON THE PLAINS.

The Memorable Donner-Reed Expedition of 1846—Snowbound in the Sierras—Forty Emigrants Dying of Hunger.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Probably no event of a similar character ever more stirred the feelings of the earlier settlers of the West, and particularly those living in Illinois, than did the tragic ending of the Reed and Donner expedition to California in 1846. The originators of this expedition were James F. Reed and George and Jacob Donner, kind and open-hearted men, yet of bold and energetic dispositions. They had come with their families into Illinois only a short time after its admittance into the Union, and finally settled in Sangamon county, not far from Springfield. In 1845 vague reports would occasionally reach that vicinity of the richness of soil and healthfulness of the climate of the far West, and especially of the land known as California, and these began to create a restless spirit among the settlers. Reed and the Donners called meetings of their neighbors, and induced many to join the proposed expedition, which finally left Springfield on the morning of April 14, 1846. The party numbered about forty persons, two-thirds of whom were women and children.

At Independence, Mo., the final preparations for crossing the plains were to be made. They were joined there by parties from Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, and Ohio, swelling the original number to nearly 100 persons. As all know, it was necessary at that period for persons crossing the plains to travel in large bodies, as the Indians were very hostile. Again, it was never safe to set forth on such a journey until the grass was of sufficient growth to afford sustenance for the stock. Everything being in readiness, extra wagons filled with provisions, etc., the company departed from Independence early on the morning of May 11, 1846, upon their long and weary journey.

All went well until they arrived at a point a few miles above the mouth of the Big Blue river, the spot where Manhattan, Kan., now stands. The party continued its journey up the Platte river valley, passing Fort Laramie, and at last reached Fort Bridger without serious mishap. So far the trip had occupied the entire summer, and the month of September was well advanced.

At Fort Bridger the expedition tarried four days to rest man and beast. It was here that they met with an act of treachery which undoubtedly led to their horrible fate. A prominent guide of that period, one Hastings, had discovered a more direct route to California, known as Hastings' cut off. It passed through Weber's canon to the south end of Salt Lake, about where Salt Lake City now stands, and was 300 or 400 miles shorter than the old route. But it was fraught with so many difficulties and dangers that it was safer to travel by the northwestern trail. It was the intention of the Reed and Donner party to take the old route: but one Vasquez, who was in command of the fort, and who was in some manner connected with the Hastings cut off, urged Reed and his party to take the new route, telling them that it was much safer, and that they would reach their destination many weeks earlier. Reed and his friends agreed upon the Hastings route, and started once more upon their journey.

Reaching the present site of Salt Lake City, the first great obstacle presented itself. There was no road at all, the country being one dense mass of forest and underbrush. There was no other course but to literally cut and hew their way through to the outlet of Salt Lake, now termed the river Jordan. This stupendous task was the indirect cause of several deaths in the party, and brought about much bad blood among its members, the malcontents charging Reed with the entire blame of the prevailing state of affairs, as he had been rather urgent in having the party take the Hastings route. The dissatisfied ones at last openly declared that Reed or they should leave the company, or bloodshed would follow. So it proved; in an altercation with Reed soon after, the ringleader of the grumblers, one Patrick Breen, who had come from Iowa, struck him fiercely over the head with the butt end of a loaded ox gad, cutting him severely. He was about to repeat the blow when Reed's wife, who was a witness of the affair, sprang in between the two men, to prevent further trouble. In his madness Breen struck the woman to the ground with the whip handle. This made Reed almost insane, and in a moment he had cut his opponent in two with a butcher knife which he carried, then, drawing a brace of large revolvers, dared any of the dead man's friends to interfere. By strenuous efforts his friends prevented further butchery, and the affair for the time was ended. This tragedy cast a gloom over the entire party.

Two or three days' travel from the scene of the disturbance brought them to the springs where they were to provide water and grass for crossing what was known as Hastings desert, an alkaline region destitute of water or vegetation. The treacherous Vasquez had informed them that it was less than fifty miles wide, while it proved, in fact, more than eighty. It was understood that they must travel day and night, only stopping to feed and water the cattle. When about two-thirds of the way across the stock manifested signs of exhaustion, and the company directed Mr. Reed to go forward until he found water, and report. He did so, reaching it in about twenty miles, and was on his way back to camp when he met his teamsters, about 11 o'clock at night, driving the cattle, having left their wagons. Soon after leaving his teamsters one of their horses sank down in the road, and while they were endeavoring to raise it, the cattle—nine yoke of oxen—scented the water and made for it. They were never found; and there was Reed and his family, with all their supplies, out on a desert hundreds of miles from any human habitation, and the winter very nearly at hand. The other members of the expedition drove their teams much further, and some succeeded in reaching water. Reed not receiving any information, and their supply of water being nearly gone. Reed started with his family on foot, carrying the youngest child in his arms. In the course of the night the children became exhausted; but a cold hurricane commenced blowing, and they were forced to move on, although the sufferings of the children were intense. Near daylight, to their great joy, one of Jacob Donner's wagons was reached, which proved to contain the latter's family. Donner kindly conveyed the unfortunate family to where the others were camped, where they remained a week trying to find Reed's cattle; but the search was fruitless. He then divided his provisions, borrowed a yoke of oxen, and, leaving his seven wagons in the desert, moved on with the others.

Some days further on it was found that the provisions were running short. Reed proposed that, if two men would go forward to Capt. Sutter's in California, he would write him (Sutter) a letter, asking for provisions and animals to assist the party to its destination. None was eager to undertake a journey fraught with so many dangers, but finally two men consented to go. These two were Wm. McCutcheon, who had joined the train from Missouri, and a Mr. Stanton, of Chicago, a man of the most daring bravery and whose nobleness of character cost him his life. Their progress was slow, and week after week elapsed without any tidings from them. Affairs were now becoming very desperate in the camp; the food was well-nigh exhausted. The expedition was camped in the mountains, and it was impossible to proceed further at that season of the year on account of the heavy snows. Here the party would have to remain until spring. It was finally agreed that Reed should go forward to ascertain what had become of Stanton and McCutcheon, and hurry up supplies. So, leaving his wife and five children in care of friends, he started out on horseback. The Donner brothers were camped a mile or two in advance of the main body, and with them was a man by the name of Walter Herron, who, when Reed reached them, volunteered to go with him, which Reed agreed to. Having but one horse they rode in turns. In the course of a week their provisions gave out, and they traveled for days without food, except wild geese and other game, which they were obliged to devour raw. When crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains, Herron became so desperate as to propose the killing of the horse. Reed, knowing that they would never be able to cross the mountains alive without the aid of this animal, vowed he would put an end to his own life rather than perish of hunger and cold among the mountains. That afternoon Herron became delirious for want of food, and his case looked hopeless, when, to Reed's great joy, he found a handful of beans in the hollow of a log, and, although almost starved himself, gave them to his companion. The following day they came upon some abandoned wagons, which they ransacked, but failed to find any food. Taking the tar-bucket from one of the wagons, and scraping the tar from the bottom, Mr. Reed found a streak of rancid tallow, which he made known to Herron, who at once swallowed a large piece without giving it a smell. He swallowed a second piece and wanted more, which Reed refused to give him, having himself eaten some which made him deathly sick. Soon afterward they descended into Bear River valley, where they found a party of emigrants, who relieved their sufferings. They here found Stanton and the two Indians sent by Capt. Sutter to aid in carrying the provisions which he had kindly let Stanton have. Reed was so terribly emaciated that the others did not recognize him until they had conversed together for some minutes.

The next morning, Oct. 23, 1846, both parties continued their journeys. Mr. Reed went on to Capt. Sutter's, told his story of the terrible condition of the expedition, and Sutter, ever ready to extend a helping hand to the suffering, supplied him with an abundance of provisions and thirty horses and mules to convey the same to the emigrants. Reed here found McCutcheon, who had been prevented from joining Stanton on account of sickness. With the aid of two Indians, Reed and McCutcheon started to return to their friends. Weeks and weeks were spent in the attempt to recross the mountains, but every plan proved fruitless. The snow was so deep that men and horses sunk out of sight in it. To Reed, who had so many lives at stake, the failure was terrible.

Of the suffering of those who had been caught in the mountains no better description can be had than that furnished in a diary, the writer of which is unknown. It came into possession of Capt. George McKinstry, who was stationed at Fort Sacramento in 1847.

TRUCKEE'S LAKE, Nov. 20, 1846.

Came to this place the 31st of last month; went into the pass; the snow so deep we were unable to find the road, and turned back to the shanty on Truckee lake. Stanton came up one day after we arrived here. We again took our teams and wagons, and made another unsuccessful attempt to cross the mountains, as snow fell all the time. We now have killed most of our cattle, having to remain here until next spring, and live on lean meat without bread or salt. It snowed during the space of eight days after our arrival, with little intermission, though now clear and pleasant, freezing at night; the snow nearly all gone from the valleys.

Nov. 29—Still snowing; now about three feet deep; wind west; killed my last oxen to-day; wood hard to get.

Nov. 30—Snowing fast, and seems likely to continue for days; no living thing, without wings, can get about.

Dec. 1—Still snowing; snow about six and a half feet deep; very difficult to get wood, and we are completely housed up; our cattle are all killed but two or three, and these, with the horses and mules, all lost in the snow; no hopes of finding them alive.

Dec. 9—Commenced snowing about 11 o'clock; took in Spitzer yesterday, who is so weak that he cannot rise without help, caused by starvation; some have a scant supply of beef; Stanton trying to get some for himself and Indians; not likely to get much.

Dec. 14—Snows faster than any previous day; Stanton and Graves, with others, making preparation to cross the mountains on snow shoes; snow eight feet on a level.

Dec. 17—Pleasant; Wm. Murphy returned from the mountain party last night; Bayless Williams died night before last.

Dec. 21—Milton arrived from Donner's last night; sad news, Jacob Donner, Samuel Shoemaker, Rhinehardt, and Smith are dead; the most of them in a low condition; snowed all night, with a strong southwest wind.

Dec. 25—Began to snow yesterday; snowed all night, and snows yet; extremely hard to find wood; offered our prayers to God this (Christmas) morning; the prospect is appalling, but we trust in Him.

Jan. 1, 1847—We pray the God of Mercy to deliver us from our present calamity, if it be His holy will. Commenced snowing last night; provisions scant; dug up a hide from under the snow yesterday, but have not commenced on it yet.

Jan. 4—Fine morning; looks like spring; Mrs. Reed, Milton Elliott, and Eliza Williams started a short time ago with the hope of crossing the mountains; left the children here; it was hard for Mrs. Reed to part with them.

Jan. 6—Eliza Williams came back from the mountains yesterday evening, not able to proceed; the others kept ahead.

Jan. 8—Very cold this morning; Mrs. Reed came back, not being able to find their way over the mountains; they have nothing but hides to live on.

Jan. 13.—Snowing fast; snow higher than the shanty; it must be 13 feet deep; cannot get wood this morning; it is a dreadful sight for us to look upon.

Jan. 15—Clear day again; Mrs. Murphy blind, and Lathrop not able to get wood; has but one ax between him and Kiesburg; it looks like another storm; expect to hear from Sutter's soon.

Jan. 17—Lathrop became crazy last night; provisions scarce; hides our main subsistence; may the Almighty send us help.

Jan. 21—Fine morning; the women do not like hides, but must either eat them or die.

Jan. 22—Commenced snowing yesterday, and still continues; one of Stanton's Indians died three days ago; food growing scarcer; don't have fire enough to cook our hides.

Feb. 5—Snowed hard until 12 o'clock last night; many uneasy for fear we shall all perish with hunger; we have but little meat left, and three hides; Mrs. Reed has but one hide, and that is on the Graves house; Milton lives there, and will likely keep that; two children died last night.

Feb. 8—Fine, clear morning; Spitzer died last night; we will bury him in the snow; Mrs. Eddy died on the night of the 7th.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Pike's child died last night; Milton is at Murphy's, not able to get out of bed; Mrs. Eddy and child were buried to-day; wind southeast.

Feb. 10—Beautiful morning; thawing in the sun; Milton Elliot died last night at Murphy's shanty; Mrs. Reed went there to see after his effects; John Denton trying to borrow meat for the Graveses, but failed; they have nothing but hides; all are entirely out of meat, but we still have a little; our hides are nearly gone; God's help, spring will soon smile upon us.

Feb. 15—Morning cloudy until 9 o'clock, then cleared off warm. Mrs. Murphy refused to give Mrs. Reed any hides; put Sutter's pack hides on her shanty, and would not let her have them.

Feb. 19—Froze hard last night. Seven men arrived yesterday from California with provisions, but left the greater part on the way. Some of the men have gone to Donner's camp, and will start back on Monday.

Feb. 22—The Californians started this morning, accompanied by some of our party, who were in a very weak condition. Mrs. Kiesburg started with them, and left Kiesburg here unable to go. Buried Pike's child this morning in the snow; it died two days ago.

Feb. 23—Froze hard last night. To-day pleasant and thawy, and has the appearance of spring, all but the deep snow. Shot a dog to-day and dressed his flesh.

Feb. 25—To-day Mrs. Murphy says the wolves are about to dig up the dead bodies around her shanty, and the nights are too cold to watch them, but we can hear them howl.

Feb. 26—Hungry times in camp; plenty of hides, but the folks won't eat them; our little party eat them with tolerably good appetite, thanks be to the Almighty God. Mrs. Murphy said here yesterday that she thought she would commence on Milton and eat him. I don't think she has done so yet. It is distressing. The Donners told the California folks four days ago that they would commence on the dead people if they did not find their cattle, then ten or twelve feet under snow, and did not know the spot or anywhere near it; they have done it ere this.

Feb. 28—One solitary Indian passed by to-day; had a heavy pack on his back; gave me five or six roots resembling onions in shape; tasted like sweet potato, but full of tough little fibers.

Feb. 29—Ten men arrived this morning from Bear valley with provisions; we all leave in two or three days, and cache our goods here; they say the snow will remain until June.

Thus ends the journal. Capt. McKinstry, who forwarded it to Springfield, as before stated, furnished the conclusion of the affair in his brief letter:

The above-mentioned men started for the valley with seventeen of the sufferers. They traveled fifteen miles and a severe snow-storm came on. They left fourteen of the emigrants, including the writer of the above journal and his family. Lieut. Woodworth was immediately sent to the assistance of the others, but before he reached them they had eaten three of their number, who had died from hunger and fatigue. Woodworth brought in the remainder. The rest of the unfortunate party reached Sutter's Fort in April, 1847.

The emigrants thus caught in the mountains died, one by one, until about forty of their number were literally starved to death, among them being the two Donner brothers and their wives, together with seven of their children. The camp where the Donners died is marked by a small body of water among the mountains, now known as Lake Donner, in the western part of the State of Nevada.

Demand for American War Material.

The arms and ammunition industries in Birmingham, England, are reported dull—a circumstance explained by America's activity in this direction. Moreover, American machinery has been largely adopted on the continent; notably in Russia, where it is asserted that 3,000,000 rifles have been produced by machinery bought from the Colt Rifle Company five years ago by Gen. Gorloff, military attache at Washington, and an American arms company is reported to have sold 100,000 pistols to Russia in the past year. Gen. Gorloff at the same time perfected in America what is known now as the Russian cartridge. American firms have also been doing a very large arms trade with Turkey and Egypt, but there is stated to have lately been a lull in these transactions on account of a stoppage of remittances from Turkey; not because she hasn't paid, but because the makers have overdrawn their accounts with the Turks.

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

The Will of the Late Railway Magnate—The Eldest Son Gets the Lion's Share—Prospective Legal Squabble Over the Great Estate.

The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt has been published. It will occasion a very general feeling of surprise that, notwithstanding his fortune amounted to over sixty millions of dollars, his wife receives by the will, as originally drawn, $500,000, together with the family mansion and all its appointments, to which he adds in a codicil 2,000 shares of railway stock, equivalent to $200,000 more. This peculiar disposition of his property, however, is in accordance with a marriage settlement made in due form before marriage with his second wife, by which she agreed not to claim her lawful interest, the compact being made in view of his extreme age at the time of the marriage, the Commodore being then over 70, and of the additional fact that she had nothing to do with the accumulation of his fortune. To five of his living daughters he bequeaths $2,500,000; to the sixth, the interest upon $400,000 in United States 10-40s, the principal to go to her heirs; to the seventh, the interest on $300,000 of the same class of bonds; and to the eighth, the interest upon $500,000—the total sum to the daughters or their heirs, two or three of them being dead, being $3,700,000. To his son, Cornelius J., who borrowed so lavishly of Horace Greeley and never repaid it, and who has been considered the black sheep of the family, he leaves only the interest on $200,000 of 10-40 bonds, which is amply sufficient under the circumstances. Then follows a long list of smaller bequests, which are pretty liberal, especially in the case of grandsons by favorite children. This brings us to his favorite son, William H. Vanderbilt, who has had the responsible charge of his business for many years. In the will, as originally written, he left to him about $50,000,000, but, in a very inconsiderate and heartless manner, he appends a codicil which takes away $11,500,000 of this amount and bestows it upon William H.'s four children. Such unfatherly conduct as this in reducing his favorite son to about $40,000,000, especially when that son has but $10,000,000 in his own fortune, and leaving him to struggle along with the vicissitudes of this rough and inhospitable world, especially in these trying times, is a sad comment upon the want of charity which has always characterized the Commodore.

From the New York papers we learn that already there is talk of a contest over the will. One of the legatees is reported to have said that relatives outside of William H. Vanderbilt's family would never let it stand as it is in peace, unless William H. should avoid all cause of dispute by giving his less fortunate coclaimants a liberal share in the immense wealth left by the Commodore, of which, under the will, he controls the great bulk. The fight would be made by or for the Commodore's daughters and his son Cornelius Jeremiah, whose legacies were mere pittances compared with the immense sums bequeathed to William H. Vanderbilt and his sons. The discrepancy between the two or three score of millions left to William H. and the comparative trifle of a few thousands given in trust to his brother, Cornelius Jeremiah, would, a legatee said, probably be the first objective point in the attack on the will, and the point made would likely be that Cornelius Jeremiah was epileptic, and unable to care for himself, and that, consequently, more adequate provision should have been made for his support; and, even if the attempt to break the will failed, probably it would be kept in the courts for years, pulled to and fro by lawyers, and an injunction might be served on William H. Vanderbilt to prevent him from acting as President of the New York Central Railroad. At all events, the will would not be received submissively by some of the relatives unless the principal legatees smoothed it over by making a more equitable division. The ground of objection to the will has not yet been explained, but undue influence is hinted at. It is understood that the widow is entirely contented, or at least, for reasons satisfactory to her, will not attempt to enforce her common-law right of dower, which it is claimed by some lawyers she could do, in spite of the ante-nuptial agreement not to do so alleged in the will.

Texan Frontier Life.

Six men start to go from Fort Griffin to San Antonio. Two of them own the wagon. The other four are passengers. A day's journey from Fort Concho the party encamp. Two of the passengers persuade the owners of the team to go out hunting with them, and they go, leaving the other two men in charge of the camp. The two passengers who went hunting come back without the owners of the wagon, and tell the camp-watchers that they have killed the owners in order to have the wagon to themselves. The two innocent men take their choice of being killed on the spot or keeping quiet and sharing the proceeds. They acquiesce in the latter alternative, and the four drive on to Concho. Here one of the innocent men interviews the Sheriff, and the two murderers, snuffing danger in the air, hastily gear up and rapidly drive off. The Sheriff summons a posse and follows in pursuit. The Sheriff's force overtakes the wagon at Kickapoo Springs, and captures one of the two murderers before he can use his arms. The other runs to a thicket of hackberry bushes, where he lies down flat on the ground and opens fire upon the Sheriff and his posse. The Sheriff and his men fire upon the hackberry grove from the open prairie, and fight the ruffian in this way from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. One of the Sheriff's party is shot, and he wildly turns upon the prisoner, shoots and kills him in his tracks, and then lies down and dies. The man in the hackberry grove finally ceases firing, and then the Sheriff and several wounded men move upon the thicket. They find the murderer pierced by several balls, and dead.

IF you are to marry a delicate, pale and sickly lady, make her take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it vitalizes and purifies the blood, strengthens and invigorates, causes the rich blood to the cheek again. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

SPANK, SPANK, SPANK.

Spank, spank, spank,
From morning till night, from early daylight,
With the tears in her eyes,
And with numerous sighs,
A mother was wielding a weapon of might—
A slipper, all woven with cardinal red,
Which she flourished triumphantly over her head,
Then brought it in vengeance upon the bare flank
Of the child on her knee.
Spank, spank, spank.
"It hurts," bellowed he,
"Glad on it," quoth she.
Spank, spank, spank.

Spank, spank, spank.
There's a maiden who now is preparing to wed.
But do you suppose
That the fair creature knows—
That the thought has once ever entered her head—
That ere long she'll be playing a mother's sad part,
With her precious young darling clasped close to
her heart,
And a slipper careering above his bare flank—
That soon she will learn
To spank, spank, spank;
And though bellow do he,
She will right merrilee
Spank, spank, spank?

—St. Louis Journal.

Pith and Point.

THE question agitating fashionable circles is: "Do those gentlemen in ulsters wear trousers?"

WHY is a man who expects a kiss and is refused like a shipwrecked fisherman? Because he has lost his smack.

A THIEF who stole half a dozen sheets from a clothes-line in Saco pinned a paper on the line and wrote upon it, "I believe I have got them all!"

THE Russians have over 3,000 torpedoes in the Black sea, and it is now as dangerous a place as the committee-room of a woman's right's convention.

AND now they say that Russia is afraid to go to war. Young ladies who danced with the Grand Duke when he was in this country don't believe a word of it.

How DEAR to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollections recall them to view—
The shingle that mother had carved out of hard wood,
To wallop my —— trousers, until it was blue.
The old oaken shingle, the iron-bound shingle,
The moss-covered shingle that hung on the wall.

A CHOUTEAU AVENUE young lady says that her heart's idol, who has done all but ask the all-important question, reminds her of "Old Probabilities." He hints and hints, but doesn't commit himself.

"HOW CAN a woman make home more attractive to her husband?" There is no general answer, but in some cases the thing can be done by inviting the Widow Smith's around to spend the evening.

THE Chicago Debating Society is considering whether it was the belle of Michigan or the one of Wabash avenue there who exhibited the least distress after winning a wager by eating thirty turkeys in thirty days.

"A DONATION party," said the deacon thoughtfully, "is the lactometer whereby we test the quality of the milk of human kindness. It's a awful thin fluid sometimes, tew," he added, as he noticed the plate of cold biscuits which was all one family had sent around to the minister.

MR. LONGFELLOW once received a letter requesting him to compose an acrostic, the first letters of which should spell "My sweet girl." The applicant added, "Write as if it were some beautiful girl with whom you were in love—just as if it were for yourself." At the foot of the letter were these words: "Send bill."

A PATERSON Christian refused an opportunity while out sleigh-riding to put his arm around another man's wife, "for fear that the Lord would paralyze the offending member." In Brooklyn such cases of paralysis never occur, and some suppose it is because there are so many provocations that the Lord doesn't know where to begin.

THE Buffalo *Express* takes the liberty of indulging in a profound thought now and then. It comments thus: About this time farmers are sitting in the evenings by their comforting firesides, with a pitcher of cider, plate of apples and pan of nuts before them. In the interim, between their eating and drinking they look solemnly upward and exclaim: "What awful hard times!"

SAYS the Norwich *Bulletin*: "Leap year is over. No more invitations out to balls and parties. No more having to say, 'I will always love you like a sister, but I cannot be more to you.' No more having slippers and pen-wipers sent to you. No more girls feeling like going out West. No more men going out into the woods to hide. Everything calm and peaceful for another four years."

"THE honeysuckle stands No. 1 on the list of vines," says a horticultural friend. On the same principle we suppose the IV stands No. 4.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* Catlin seems to XL in such be-IX puns.—*Norristown Herald.* Oh, yes, IC.—Burlington paper. If you didn't what would be the use of your *Hawk Eye*?—*Philadelphia Times.* It requires a great deal of XLII-d in a reader to stand all that.

The Alabama Indemnity.

The London *Times* contains a long article upon the settlement of the Alabama claims, with which upon the whole it professes to be satisfied. It will be remembered that the arbitrators originally awarded the United States $15,500,000, as a settlement of these claims, and that the commissioners to make the awards have distributed about $10,000,000, leaving a surplus of $5,500,000, upon which there is no individual claim that is allowable. At first it would appear that there is a discrepancy, and that Great Britain had paid $5,500,000 more than is necessary to satisfy the claims. The *Times*, however, points out to its readers the very natural distinction that, while the arbitrators considered the responsibility of Great Britain with reference to all the cruisers which had committed depredations and the direct destruction of property occasioned by them, the commissioners have had to decide how far individuals were damaged, and to admit claims only so far as they could be substantiated. After the lapse of years, it has been difficult sometimes to trace the various persons interested in the ownership of vessels. Where the vessel was fully insured, the owners received their compensation and the underwriters also received theirs, as they insured at war risks—in fact, insured themselves for high premiums against the very losses which occurred. Thus, although the commissioners may not succeed in distributing the whole of the award, it was just for the arbitrators to award the amount they did, since in a certain manner the whole people of the United States were losers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Gen. Crook's Campaign.

Gen. Crook, who has just given up his Indian campaign again and returned to Fort Fetterman, says that it was too cold out there, and the Indians were too far off. On Christmas, the mercury froze in the bulb. The Indians are thought to be scattering. Crazy Horse is on the Little Missouri. The campaign has kept the Indians on the move in dead winter, and Gen. Crook thinks the hostiles will not stand another campaign. The friendly Indians, with a small column of troops, will finish matters.

Come Now and Let Us Reason Together.

Why do people so frequently say to Dr. Pierce, "I suppose your Golden Medical Discovery cures everything?" Because it has been the practice of knavish physicians to manufacture worthless nostrums and attempt to dupe the ignorant and credulous by recommending them to cure every form of disease. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is no wonder that many have acquired prejudices against all advertised remedies. But Dr. Pierce does not advertise his standard preparations as "cure-alls," does not claim that they will perform miracles, but simply publishes the fact that they have been developed as specifics for certain forms of disease for which he recommends them, after having tested their efficacy in many hundred cases with the most gratifying success. It is a fact known to every well-informed physician that many single remedies possess several different properties. Quinine, for instance, has a tonic quality, which suggests its use in cases of debility; an anti-periodic, by which it is efficacious in ague; and a febrifuge property, which renders it efficacious in cases of fever. The result of its administration will also vary with the quantity given and the circumstances under which it is employed. So, likewise, the Golden Medical Discovery possesses both pectoral and alterative, or blood-cleansing properties of the highest order. By reason of these two prominent properties it cures two classes of diseases. First, those of the respiratory organs, as throat, bronchial and lung affections, chronic coughs and asthma, and second, diseases of the blood and glandular system, in which affections all skillful physicians employ alteratives, as in cases of blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swellings, tumors, abscesses and in torpor of the liver or "biliousness." While its use is, by its combination of properties, suggested in cases of pulmonary consumption, yet you need not take it expecting it will cure you if your lungs are half consumed, nor because it is recommended as a blood medicine would its proprietor advise you to take it expecting it to cure cancer. It will not perform miracles, but it will cure many grave forms of disease.

WE were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

GOOD ADVICE.—If there is any of our readers who doubt the wonderful curative effects of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, let them write to any prominent person in Washington city, where it is manufactured, and they will learn that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Sold by all retail druggists, and at wholesale in all large cities. Price, $1.00.

THE importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over-estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable."
HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering."
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00 per package. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. Instant relief afforded in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater, far greater, curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz. 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

AGENTS should write for Agency for new book by Ann Eliza Young BRIGHAM'S WIFE No. 19. Selling at the rate of 1,000 a week. Full expose of the horrible system of Polygamy. Illustrated Circulars, with complete information, free to all. Address nearest office of Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

An Incident of the Ashtabula Horror—A Farmer's Wife Who Would Not Desert Her Husband.

A Detroit correspondent of the New York *Herald* relates the adventures of Johnson B. Orburn and wife, who were on the ill-fated train that went down with the bridge at Ashtabula. They were on the way to Saginaw valley. Both are past 40, and Mr. Orburn is an Ohio farmer, who lately purchased a farm in Saginaw county. As the train pulled out from Ashtabula the farmer's wife began eating luncheon, and her husband was trying to read a newspaper by the light of the lamp.

He says he felt the first movement when the bridge gave way. He first imagined that one of the wheels under his car had become detached, as a corner of the car seemed to settle down a little. He dropped the paper and seized the back of the seat in front of him. Then the whole car seemed to lift up, and several women shrieked in alarm. There was no sensation of falling. On the contrary, both agree they thought the car was running up a steep hill. This would prove that the rear end of their car settled down first. From the time the bridge gave way till the cars struck the ice not more than ten seconds could have elapsed, and yet during that brief interval the husband threw one arm around his wife, she grasped the seat and asked what had happened, and he told her to secure a brace for her feet, and added: "We are off the track and running through the fields!" The rear end of their car struck first, smashing itself to kindling wood, the debris being thrown over the passengers in front. The farmer found himself on the floor, held down by a mass of wreck on his left leg, while his wife was thrown across him, with the wreck of two or three seats holding her against the side of the car. While thus held, and before either had spoken, one end of the car settled a little, and the wife was released.

"Mary, are you living?" asked the husband, being his first words after the fall. She replied that she was not even hurt, beyond a bruise or two, and by this time the shouting and confusion around them proved that the train was off the track, though neither one suspected that it was more than a tumble into a wayside ditch. It was wonderful how a woman could retain her presence of mind under such exciting circumstances, but Mrs. Orburn didn't even cry out after the shock. Scores of other passengers were shrieking in pain and fright as the cold waters flooded one end of the car and the flames began to eat away at the other.

The woman cleared herself of the broken seats just as the fire started, and she then ascertained that her husband was pinned fast to the floor by the wreck of matter on his leg, which was partially bent around one of the iron standards of a seat. She worked with all her might to set him free, but the raging flames were now only a few feet away, and the smoke and heat were becoming terrible.

"Mary, take hold of my foot; bend my leg toward you with all your might, and see if you can't break it!" called the husband, who thought he could easily free himself if the leg was released from its cramped position. The wife seized his foot, meaning to obey, but at that moment the car lurched over a little and her husband released himself. When they left the car her dress was on fire, showing that another minute would have enveloped both in the flames.

Both were able to walk to the hotel as soon as released, having escaped with only a few bruises. The heroic wife and mother was not only ready to obey her husband's orders, but she had a plan of her own.

"When I saw the flames just upon us," she said, "and while I was sure that my husband would be burned alive, I made up my mind to put one of the cushions over him, lie down on top of that, and hope that while I was being burned up help would come to him for our children's sake."

"I was afraid she wouldn't be strong enough to break my leg," added the husband, "and then it would be all up with me. I was going to have her get out, and then, rather than be burned alive, I was going to— Well, I had the big knife in my right-hand pocket, and my right arm was free to get it and use it!"

Illinois School Statistics.

From the annual report of the Illinois Superintendent of Education we glean the following interesting statistics:

	1875.	1876.
Total number of public schools	11,797	11,905
Average number of months schools were kept	6 9-10	6⅞
Number of male pupils enrolled	353,822	355,604
Number of pupils enrolled	686,675	687,446
Number of male teachers	9,288	9,295
Number of female teachers	12,320	12,826
Total number of teachers	21,608	22,121
Number of graded schools	785	822
Number of ungraded schools	10,104	10,881
Number of public high schools	133	110
Number of private schools	478	527
Male pupils in private schools	26,320	24,655
Female pupils in private schools	25,970	24,740
Acres of school land sold during the year	2,022	1,399
Acres remaining unsold	9,683	13,011
Number of stone school-houses	228	234
Number of brick school-houses	1,167	1,229
Number of wood school-houses	9,343	9,680
Number of log school-houses	709	651
Number built during the year	330	283
ILLITERACY.		
Males between 12 and 21 unable to read and write	3,323	2,941
Females between 12 and 21 unable to read and write	2,394	2,867
MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES.	1875.	1876.
Value of school property	$17,073,752	$17,783,929
Highest monthly wages paid any male teacher	300	300
Same paid any female teacher	220	220
Lowest paid male teacher	15	15
Lowest paid female teacher	10	10
Average monthly wages to male teachers	48	47
Average monthly wages to female teachers	33	33

American Beef in England.

The importation of fresh meat from America, writes the Liverpool correspondent of the London *Daily News*, is rapidly becoming an important branch of trade, and it is expected that in a short time, when the arrangements of the various steamship lines between New York and Liverpool are completed, the shipments to the English markets will be so extensive as to cause a very sensible and welcome fall in the prices. Experience shows that the quality of American beef is in no way inferior to that of beef of home growth, and, as regards price, it can be sold at a profit to the importers at rates varying from 2d. to 3d. per pound (retail) below those charged for ordinary butchers' meat. With such advantages on its side as excellence of quality and cheapness of price, the American beef is fast making its way; at present the weekly supply which reaches Liverpool is about 600 tons. The greater portion of this is at once dispatched to London, where it is taken by the West-end clubs and other leading institutions. The remainder is sent to Birmingham—where the result has been a decrease of 2d. per pound in English beef—Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and other towns.

Whys and Means.

Why do people write that they "accept with pleasure" an unpleasant invitation, when they really mean that they do so with reluctance?

Why do ladies bid their servants say that they are not at home, when they mean they are engaged or unwilling to see visitors?

Why do actors grumble that the drama is going to the dogs, when they mean that they themselves are not in favor with the public?

Why do men tell their wives that they will be detained by business, when they really mean to be detained by a club dinner?

Why do women bid their husbands escort them to Broadway, when they really mean to make them pay for a new bonnet?

Why do singers speak with diffidence of the powers of their voice, when they mean to swallow greedily all the compliments you give them?

Why do inviters often call their country house a "little place," when they mean to show you a palatial residence?

Why does your friend tell you "any toggery will do," when he means to sport a dress suit and white choker?

Why do china dealers name so preposterous a price, when they mean to jump at less than half if they be offered it?

Why do pianists complain that they are sadly out of practice when they are asked to play, while in reality they mean they want more pressing, and then willingly yield to it?

Proposed Admission of Utah.

Delegate Cannon, writes a Washington correspondent, is "confident of procuring favorable action before the end of the session on his bill admitting Utah to the Union as a State. It is now in the hands of the House Territorial Committee, where it has been since it was offered early last session. He thought it would have been considered by the House last session had it not been for the absorbing political matters before Congress during that period, and seems assured that with the subsidence of the Presidential trouble, which he thinks will take place before a great while, it will receive attention. Cannon says it is a well-understood fact that Utah contains a sufficient number of people to warrant Congress in admitting it into the Union. Inquiry develops the probability that the proposition to admit Utah will be strongly opposed in both houses. It is a scheme that gives promise of bringing the entire Mormon question into prominence, and it is the opinion of many members that this question will have to be settled one way or other by Congress before Utah can become a State."

Duels in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "A duel on the Puritan soil of Massachusetts would not be an entirely unheard-of thing. In fact, the first affair of honor in American annals is one that took place in 1621 at Plymouth, between two serving-men, who were therefor sentenced by the stern and prompt moralists of our ancient heirarchy to be tied neck and heels together for 24 hours. The next famous duel, too, chronicled in America, was that on Boston Common (under the late lamented big elm), in 1728, when young Woodbridge killed young Phillips with his sword, to the great and painful scandal and excitement of the community. Dueling was not always under the quasi stigma now attaching to it. Gen. Washington approved of Gen. Greene's decision to accept a challenge, if the latter thought his honor would suffer from a refusal."

The Black Hills.

Extract from a letter from Green River, Wyoming: "Eleven miners came into Camp Brown, on the 6th, for supplies, from the head of Wood river, and all bring coarse gold with them. They report about thirty men now in the diggings working with rockers, making $10 per day and upward. One man by the name of Watson found a nugget worth $30. The party report no snow on the route and very little in the camp. They return immediately with about forty men, who join them from Lander City, in the Wind river valley, who feel jubilant over the new discovery, as they have been waiting for the purpose of going into that country early in the spring, but now leave with the Wood river party. Distance about eighty miles from Camp Brown."

Iron Cars.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the moral of the Ashtabula accident is—iron cars. "Let the cars," he says, "be built entirely of iron, like many of the baggage and express cars now in use on the New York Central railroad. Let them be heated by steam from the engine, or by a furnace underneath the car, so arranged that by no means can fire get into the body of the car. Use less glass surface for windows. Many persons lost their lives by being pierced by the sharp-pointed fragments of glass left in the frames in which they are set. Have the doors open outward, that they may not be blocked and fastened by anything that might face against them. We have iron steamships and iron buildings, why not iron railroad cars?"

BROTHER MOODY severely condemns "the idea of allowing the prettiest girl to be kissed for 25 cents, and of having our daughters sell cigars to young men."

ALSO the same new way! A new principle! for the cure of Catarrh, Sores in the Nose and Throat, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It soothes and heals. Trial boxes 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE

ESTEY ORGAN.

The Instrument, the Makers, and the Manufactory at

Brattleboro', Vt.

THE INSTRUMENT.

Few people in the civilized world to-day, among those who are interested in music and the forms of musical expression, have not heard of the Estey Organ, and smaller still is the number of those who do not, after practical acquaintance with the superior merits of that noble instrument, cheerfully concede the proud claim of its makers, that

THE ESTEY ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD.

The foremost musicians of Europe and America hasten to join their testimony to that of professional and amateur organists and instrumentalists, of all degrees of proficiency and celebrity, and all with remarkable unanimity affirm that no reed organs, of whatever manufacture, native or foreign, can possibly compare with those from the house of Messrs. Estey & Co. in power, tone, workmanship and style. Such a position and reputation can only be gained legitimately. Mushroom manufacturers that grow up in a night and flaunt their wares in the face of the public, gaudy and impudently, may seem to flourish for a time; but their prosperity is a lie, as their pretensions are a cheat. The sure success that crowns honesty, industry, probity and thoroughness is slow of growth; but when it comes it is steadfast and honorable to the end. The Estey Organs have achieved this success gradually, through years of sturdy toil, patient experiment, tireless watchfulness and unvarying promptitude in additions and improvements.

Thirty years ago the primitive prototype of the present magnificent instrument was made. Place the two side by side and read the history of a generation of industry and invention. Thirty years ago only the wealthy could afford to possess musical instruments of any sort, and thousands of churches were destitute of the charm of instrumental music in their worship. To-day the humblest home may have its fireside organ, to lend sweet attraction to the home circle, and the feeblest church or Sabbath school a beautiful instrument, to give voice and earnestness to its pious praise. This happy change is due to the Estey Organ more than to any other one cause. The constant and undeviating aim of its makers has been to produce a perfect reed instrument that should be within the reach of the popular purse in price. Every mechanical appliance that human ingenuity could devise and human patience perfect has been brought to bear upon this end. Trustworthy experience from all quarters has lavished its ripest fruit unstintedly to promote this object. The materials used have been rigidly subjected to every possible test that could in any way conduce to their adaptability and durability. What is the result at the end of thirty years? The lowest priced pipe organs that are worth buying cost $1,500. Messrs. Estey & Co. furnish for from $200 to $300 a reed organ so admirably balanced in tone and power that two-thirds of the congregation in an ordinary small church would suppose it a pipe organ if it was concealed from view. A really good piano from a reliable maker cannot be bought for less than $400 to $500. An Estey Organ, suited to the capacity and requirements of any family, may be purchased for $150 or $200, and a thoroughly good one for $70. This is practical philanthropy, of a quality as refreshing as it is rare. This is something worth working and waiting for, and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that all concerned—maker, seller, buyer and performer—reap an equitable share of the benefits of a result so truly beneficent.

That which conserves the public welfare promotes private interest. Good wine needs no bush. Honesty pays best. Messrs. Estey & Co. have proved the truth of these aphorisms, and in an age of shams have demonstrated that solid merit is the true touchstone of success. Nine thousand organs were turned out there last year and sent to every quarter of the globe, in more than one instance supplanting entirely the instruments of European makers in the old world. These organs represented a business of over one million dollars!

THE POPULAR ESTEY ORGANS.
THEY LEAD THE WORLD.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

"Scientific men, inventors and manufacturers from all parts of the world have visited the Estey establishment and unanimously pronounce it unsurpassed in perfection of detail and comprehensive system. Recommendations, such as flood the country for every conceivable invention of money making and money spending man, are cheap enough. Many that sound and read well may be bought for a song. At the present time, therefore, it is in order to quote a few testimonials which the Estey Organs have called forth, that are a test of value and approval which cannot be gainsaid—the voices of the masters in music bearing witness to that fine truism, as old as human endeavor and human fruition, that only true merit achieves true success.

[From RICHARD WAGNER, the Composer, par Excellence.]

"The tone of the Estey Organ is very beautiful and noble, and gives me the greatest pleasure. My great friend, FRANZ LISZT, is also charmed and delighted with them."

[From MME. ESSIPOFF, the Wonderful Pianist.]

"I have often had the opportunity to hear and play on the Estey Organs in St. Petersburg and Warsaw and was perfectly charmed with their full, sympathetic tone. On no other organs can be produced, with such purity and precision, the choir-like sound in the lower registers so similar to a fine church organ."

[From HERR RUBENSTEIN, Director of the Imperial Conservatory and the Musical Society at Moscow.]

"It gives me great pleasure to give due praise to Messieurs J. Estey & Co. for their really splendid Organs. The tone of these instruments is full, noble and charming and has the advantage of pleasing and captivating the ear. To these artistic qualities must be added that they are of solid workmanship and of the most elegant finish, and I doubt not their having an extraordinary success in Russia."

[From CAMILLE DE SAINT SAENS, Composer, Pianist and Organist of the Madeleine Church, Paris.]

"I have played upon the Organs of Messrs. Estey & Co., and been charmed with their quality of tone, which comes very near that of a Pipe Organ, and the resources it gives to the player."

[From PAULINE LUCCA, the Celebrated Prima Donna.]

"I have heard the beautiful Cottage Organs of Messrs. Estey & Co., of Brattleboro', and was astonished at the full, noble and sweet tone of these instruments, which resemble so much the Pipe Organ—a quality which I have never found in any other American organ or harmonium."

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Feb. 9th, 1876.

[From OLE BULL, the Great Violin Virtuoso.]

"After having played and examined the Cottage Organs of J. Estey & Co., I can fully confirm that they are the best substitute for the Pipe Organs in smaller churches and in schools, and that the smaller ones are very appropriate for family use and should be highly recommended.

J. H. NEBELONG, Organist."

COPENHAGEN, Nov., 1875.

"After having used and heard the above Organs, in our late concerts, we fully concur in the above statement, and say in addition that the tone is very beautiful, round and effective.

"FRED. BULL, Director of Music. OLE BULL."

[From FRANZ ABT, the World Renowned Composer and Author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," etc.]

"The Estey Organs deserve the highest admiration, as well for their beautiful, sympathetic tone as for their easy, delicate touch and solid, elegant construction. I consider them unsurpassed by anything I have ever seen."

[From PROF. W. HOWARD BOANE, Jr., the Eminent Composer and Director, Cincinnati, O.]

"For purity and beauty of tone, for variety of combination, and durability of construction, I prefer the Estey Organ to any I have seen."

THE ESTEY ORGAN.

Every organ which leaves the Estey manufactory, from the little Cottage Gem, with its four octave manual and single set of forty-eight reeds, to the Double Bank Pedal Organ, with seven full sets of reeds and sixteen stops, bear the uniform stamp of entire faithfulness in manufacture. No need to puff such wares ad nauseum, with flaming advertisements like a quack medicine; no need to push their sales by cheapening the price. A simple statement of fact is their best recommendation. They are as perfect as human ingenuity, care and skill can make them, and are sold at the lowest price consistent with a fair profit. Whenever improvements are possible they are adopted at once, whether in workshop, machinery or instrument. Under such circumstances, it ceases to be a wonder that the sale of the Estey Organ is increasing with such rapidity, both at home and abroad; and that enlarged facilities for its production are already necessary, although the Estey establishment has been for years the largest reed organ manufactory in the world. Nine thousand organs were turned out last year. These organs represented a business of over one million dollars! Such figures are more eloquent in testimony of worth than the most flowery and skillfully worded sentences.

THE MAKERS.

The firm of J. Estey & Co. is made up of Mr. Jacob Estey, his son, Julius J. Estey, and his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller. Mr. Estey, senior, is the veteran reed organ maker of America, if not of the world. He begun the business in Brattleboro', thirty years ago, in a single room, with six workmen, and has make his way constantly forward, in spite of more disasters and drawbacks than often attend such enterprises. This fact is due to the man himself. He has made himself, through force of honesty, energy, shrewdness and perseverance. Plodding on and on, smiling at disasters by fire and flood, planting his feet resolutely on all obstacles, with indomitable faith in himself and his work, he has reached a very proud place among his fellows, while still in the prime of a hale and vigorous manhood. His executive ability is great. He knows every detail of the vast business and watches its daily progress with a marvelous approach to omnipresence. But, however absorbed he may be in this direction, he has never neglected his highest duties and privileges as a citizen. Always foremost in everything conducive to the public welfare, actively interested in affairs of church, State and society, his influence has been wide and good and the cordial esteem he has earned so honorably waits impatiently for a fitting opportunity to do him honor in kind.

The younger members of the firm, who have been active partners for a decade of years, had been trained in the business under the tuition of their senior for some time previous, and the partnership only served to concentrate their energies. They are young men of sterling natural ability, and seem to have been particularly well fitted for the positions assigned them. Mr. Julius Estey is at the head of the counting-room and supervises the [illegible] intricacies of the immense business with a clear-headed faculty that might well be considered a synonym for uniform correctness. The counting-room of a manufactory is where its heart beats. Health there means strong and regular pulsation through all the veins and arteries of workshop and storehouse. Mr. Fuller is at the head of the mechanics of the concern. His native talent, stimulated by a thorough mechanical training, has been invaluable and indispensable in the long and uninterrupted series of experiments and inventions which, under his ready and intelligent guidance, have been combined in the complete whole known as the Estey Organ. Both these gentleman are, equally with their elder, in the van of every movement that tends to promote the public wealth and prosperity; as reliable, progressive, faithful and enthusiastic in all such matters as in their personal affairs. Character stamps these men as it does their manufactures. Positive merit is the underlying principle of their success.

THE MANUFACTORY.

The Estey Organ manufactory is well worth a visit to any interested in mechanical and art progress. The works are situated on an elevated plateau, overlooking a considerable portion of the village of Brattleboro'. They consist of eight main slate covered factories, which are forty feet apart, three stories high, one hundred feet long, and from thirty to thirty-eight feet wide. Near by is a gas house, which supplies not only the factories, but some portions of the village, with illuminating gas of excellent quality. A steam fire engine, named "J. Estey," is kept constantly ready for use and may be manned at a moment's notice by a drilled company of the workmen. A perfect system of speaking tubes and electric bells establishes instantaneous communication between the office and all parts of the premises. Over five hundred workmen are employed, and every care is taken to secure for them health, comfort and safety, as well as a perfect and economical working of the establishment. Many of the little rooms occupied by the tuners are made charmingly cozy with pictures and flowers, arranged to suit the taste of the occupants. The cheerful hum of machinery mingles with the chirping of thousands of reeds, and sends forth a not discordant song of industry which penetrates many of the pleasant homes of the workmen.

1877 Music Books for 1877

THE SALUTATION.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR CHOIRS, SINGING CLASSES, AND Musical Conventions.

In this fine book will be found the newest and best sacred music by L. O. EMERSON. Good Singing School Course, with abundant excellent material for practice, including a number of Glees, also Tunes in all the Metres, and a large number of fine Anthems. Should be in the hands of every Choir member.

$1.38, or $12.00 per Doz.

THE ENCORE,

By L. O. EMERSON, has the same Singing Schoo Course as that in the SALUTATION, but with a much larger number of Glees, rendering it a Glee Book. Also a fair number of Sacred Tunes.

75 Cts., or $7.50 per Doz.

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York

AGENTS find that the full History of the Wonderful career of MOODY & SANKEY in Great Britain and America is a success everywhere. All want it—rich or poor. From 5 to 20 books a day's work. It is the only complete work published containing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Prayer-meeting Talks in Chicago, Mr. Sankey's addresses, and everything of interest. Has 542 pages, steel portraits, and 12 engravings. Price, $2.00. Address, H. A. PARKER & Co., 165 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS Wanted, male and female, steady employment, business honorable and pleasant. Good Salary, Commissions on sales, and Expenses paid by the ECLIPSE MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

TO ADVERTISERS! BEALS & FOSTER, No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK, GENERAL AGENTS FOR The American Newspaper Union Lists of Co-operative Newspapers.

Advertisers desiring to use either of the Lists (not published in their own city) may communicate with Messrs. BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.

A. J. AIKENS, President American Newspaper Union.

A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, to February 1st, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash, or Installments, than ever before offered in New York. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORCHESTRION CHIME ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 874 pages and 330 fine engravings.

OUT-SELLING IMMENSELY—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

The only complete, richly-illustrated, low-price work, 770 pages, only $2 50. Treats of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc. Indorsed by the officials and clergy. 1,500 agents appointed in 4 weeks. Report splendid success. 5,000 wanted. For full particulars write quickly to HUBBARD BROS., 26 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," etc.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, 827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans La.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—606,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 418 Front St., San Francisco, California.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

THE "CARD JOURNAL" (16 pages monthly) 1 year, 60 Tinted Visiting Cards, 10 Acquaintance Cards, 1 Album Chromo, 1 pack Age Cards, 2 Photographs, 1 GOLD PEN, all for 15 cents. STAR CARD CO., Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1833, appointed to Professor's chair 1840; have devoted 40 years exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, Rules, cases and Medical Advice sent by mail, gratis. Address DR. FITLER, 45 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

This Cut shows the form of the Sugar-Trough Gourd. They hold from 2 to 10 gallons each. Twenty-five cents pays for a package of the seed, and one of Pansy Double Zinnia and Striped Petunia. Price-list of seeds free. Address WALDO F. BROWN, Box 100, Oxford, O.

Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell to Dealers our UNBREAKABLE or Eureka Glass Lamp Chimneys, Monitor Safety Burners, Automatic Extinguishers, Lamp Goods, &c.; $1,200 a year, hotel and traveling expenses paid to good men. No peddling. No risk. Best selling goods in the American market. B. H. ROBB & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."

Frank Leslie's Historical Register OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Agents' Guide on trial 3 mos. 10 cts. James P. Scott, Chicago

$75 a week. Stencil and Key Check Outfits. The best. Samples free. Stencil Die Works, Brattleboro, Vt.

250 MARYLAND Farms. Book and Map free. Address C. E. SHANAHAN, Atty., Easton, Md.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. E. MASSEY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Apparatus by mail $1. Agents wanted. [illegible] M'f'g Co., Phila., Pa.

$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to F. NASON, 111 Nassau Street, New York.

REVOLVER $7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N.Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N.Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Bonanza. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Atty., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. H. N. & ARTHUR STAFFORD, 105 Fulton St., New York.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured, fuel saved, and heat increased by applying the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular (with testimonials) to Henry Colford, 726 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

"The Glory of America is her Women." WANTED.—AGENTS to sell my new and very attractive book, "The Women of the Century." A fine chance for first-class canvassers; nothing like it; meeting with splendid success. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

EVERY SOLDIER who is partially disabled, from wounds or disease, can get a PENSION by writing to JOHN KILPATRICK, CAMBRIDGE, O.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR. A book for AGENTS. Contains 100 pages of valuable recipes for cure of Man and Beast. Sample sent, postpaid, on receipt of 25c. L. H. BELL, Louisville, Ky.

THE CURIOSITY BOX. A new wonder! Made with over 10,000 separate pieces of metal. Sample by mail, postpaid, 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts. Agents wanted. Address GLOBE BOOK CO., 229 Broadway, New York.

G. N. U. No. 3.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 25, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, January 22nd, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—The three greatest features of Washington life now are, the Presidential question, the weather and the receptions, and on awakening every morning, the first question asked, has relation to one of these three. The weather has predominated for several days past, as being susceptible of more varying conditions than even the Presidential question. Its downward tendency has been frequently commented upon with a strange regard for truth not often exhibited in this locality. A little incident happened at a reception the other day, not usually in the line of a professional reporter which give some idea of the weather. At the palatial mansion of one of the members of the Cabinet, an elegant aquarium has lately been set up in the hall, and late in the day the new members of the House calling on the Secretary's family persisted in putting their hats therein, supposing it to be a table. The poor footman fished them out as well as he could after they were in the water. A gentleman coming out would slap the tile upon his fevered and stimulated intellect, and feeling the water trickling down would say:

"Wez snow; very wez snow."

Another solemnly lifted his unbrella and remarked:

"Hang me, if hit ain't rainin'."

The Hon. Mr. Conger, who has never been suspected of taking too much in the way of stimulants, seized on his very disreputable old hat that had undergone a Campbellite baptism of complete immersion, and as he clapped it on his solonistic skull, immediately a frog, a young alligator, and an infant devil fish fell out. Conger gazed stupefied at the creatures, and then, with a wild yell, he fell in the arms of the footman.

"Take me home; take me home," he cried, "I've got 'em—got 'em bad."

The most superficial observer of affairs about the Capitol, can see some little increase in the lobby force now present in the city, to further the various schemes to draw money from the treasury. The common belief that on account of political complications and depression in business affairs little or nothing can be done in that line, is an erroneous one. In fact, the contrary is the true state of the case. Hard times affect Congressmen just as they do other people; and between the needy ones who were defeated at the last election and therefore have little hope of future performent and those who were re-elected and are consequently somewhat independent of their constituents for nearly two years, it is thought that quite a formidable party can be organized, which would not be averse to seeing more money put in circulation under the guise of benefiting the public. Then again, the all-engrossing interest in public affairs is rather favorable than otherwise to the plans and hopes of the the third house. While the eyes and minds of the public are engaged on the Presidential question to the exclusion of almost all others, little bills for the benefit of corporations and private individuals, with the most innocent titles and whereases in the world, have a chance for getting through the two houses without attracting much notice or at least without much criticism. On the whole, the boys consider the prospect decidedly good for picking up a very few rich nuggets before the session closes.

RELIEF AT LAST.

At last relief has come. It may be only temporary, but it is a relief nevertheless. This has been brought about through the agreement of the Senate and House Committees upon a plan to count the electoral vote. Last Thursday the committee made their report, agreeing upon a commission of fifteen, to whom all questions connected with the presidency are to be referred. The report received the endorsment of every member of both committees, except Morton, and his objection rather induces me to feel that the plan is a good one. The effect of the report of the committee in both Houses was electrical. When it was known that there had been an agreement, and that a report would be made that day, the Senate galeries were full for the first time. It was read a second time to satisfy the curiosity of the members, and all listened attentively. It met with a similar reception in the House, and a great sigh of relief from those present. The plan recommended by the committee, provides for a commission consisting of five Senators and five Representatives to be elected respectively by a "viva voce" vote of each House. Then the four senior members of the Supreme Court are to select a fifth person, and these fifteen persons are to decide all questions referred to them on the Presidential question. Of course the Senate will appoint Republicans and the House Democrats, so that makes it even. Then two of the Judges of the Supreme Court oldest in in office are Republicans and two Democrats, which still leaves the thing even. So it practically reduces the matter down to one man who may be appointed by the four judges, so it is still impossible to tell which way the cat may jump.

It is easy to criticise and pick flaws in the plan for settling the electoral dispute, but it is not so easy to suggest a better plan, or one that will receive more general approbation from the American people. Partizans, of course, would prefer that their special view of the question should prevail, but, unfortunately, there are two parties holding diametrically opposed theories. Unless an agreement is reached as to the conduct of the count by the 14th of February, Congress will be launched on a sea of trouble, with almost an absolute certainty that, on the Fourth of March, there will be two claimants for the Presidency. We do not know how it is with the Rebublicans, but we can speak with confidence of the Democracy. We do not know a Democrat in this broad land—have not heard of one—who does not religiously hold to the faith that Tilden was legally and honestly chosen President, and should be inaugurated. Admit that the Republicans are as honest and sincere as to Governor Hayes. The last thing that Americans can be accused of, when once aroused, is a disinclination to break the earnest convictions with the heaviest sort of blows. Have we not here all the elements and the occasion for wide-spread turmoil, and possible armed conflicts? There is no use shutting one's eyes to the danger because the prospect is unpleasant. We presume there are hundreds of thousands of citizens, good friends to-day, who, to-morrow, if occasion required, would oppose each other with arms in their hands, to decide this Presidential dispute. And they would be honest and God-fearing in their convictions, and would maintain them as matter of duty. It is no pleasant addition to the picture to fancy the Camerons, and the Chandlers, and their camp followers, revelling in power and plunder, while better men are shooting each other down.

It seems to us that the Committees' plan approaches as near judicial impartiality and fairness as it is possible to devise. As Senator Edmunds said Saturday, "it is a measure in aid of Constitutional government; no one would have the right to say that under it anybody's views had been surrendered in any respect." Possibly one reason we so cheerfully accept it is that our convictions are so strong in the justice of Governor Tilden's claim on the Presidency, it seems to us impossible a commission impartially and fairly selected will ever recommend the acceptance of the Returning Board counts in Florida and Louisiana. Honest Republicans, it is true, have done so; but we do not believe any honest Republican, has done so who has thoroughly investigated the law and facts.

Will the bill pass, is the next question to agonize an anxious public. There will be some opposition to it on both sides, but a report made so decidedly by a committee of the best members can hardly fail to meet with success. With Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, Bayard and Ransom, in the Senate, and Payne, Hunton, Hewett Springer, Hoar, McCrary and Willard, in the House, united in favor of the adoption of this measure, it is not doubted here that it will command the support of a large majority in both branches of Congress. When the bill was introduced this morning the greatest eagerness was shown by members in the details of the various sections. Some faces on the Democratic side showed symptoms of dissatisfaction; others of gratification; others, still, of perplexity and indecision, while the Republican members who were not pleased, were unmistakably bitter in their hatred of the measure.

As for the Democrats, they express a great variety of views. The constitutional lawyers of the body, such as Tucker, Field and Hurd, seemed perplexed as to the constitutionality of the plan. But leaving that out of the consideration, in view of the unusual emergency which the forefathers did not contemplate, they are not sure the tribunal selected is the best possible one. None of them, however, seem able to suggest a more feasible solution, or the desire to insist on any technical objections. They accept the arrangement as the fairest the committe could reach, and intend to abide by their decision. There were also objections urged at first blush by several members on the ground that perhaps this plan did not confer upon the tribunal the full powers necessary to go into a searching examination of the alleged frauds in the disputed states, but after more careful inspection they threw aside this objection as not at all warranted by the spirit and letter of the bill. Among a large number of quiet members who do a great deal of voting but scarcely anything else, it was receive with favor. It grants us, they said, two things we have been fighting for. In the first place it disposes of the authority of the president of the Senate over the returns, and in the second place it concedes that Congress can go behind a governor's certificate. The very idea of a tribunal implies both these concessions, and hence we have nothing to fear.

TOM.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-boxes and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1.00 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate of the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends chose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself free. At one dollar a year, postage paid; and considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address THE SUN, New York city, N. Y.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers for June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express or freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, post paid, $3 00. Cloth cases for binding 58 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth $3 00; half calf $5 25. Sent postage paid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper Bros.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Chromos!

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints at our enlarged ART ROOMS. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Cone on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding, Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty. Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purpose, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

FOR STOMACHS OUT OF ORDER, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

*Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty street, New York.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price.

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock.

1877. 1877.

HAIL TO THE NEW YEAR!

It promises to be a more prosperous one than the last. We enter upon it with a firm determination to do the largest business we have ever done

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st

LONSDALE MUSLIN

10c cents per yard

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Ten Percent Extry Discount on all

CARPETS!

Purchased of us for the next 30 days.

Special bargains on every description of goods until Feb 1st. for the purpose of reducing our stock prior to inventory.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL AHEAD.

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the ace,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

IT IS DECIDED.

Our great semi-annual sale of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to close out the balance of our Winter Stock, for the purpose of making room for Spring Goods, commence Jan. 5, 1877, and will continue during the month, as we are bound to reduce our stock.

To our customers and the public in general we would say, that if you are in need of an Ulster, Overcoat, Suit, or Pants, for yourself or boys, now is the time to purchase.

And to parents and guardians, if you think of getting any Clothing for the little ones, give us a call, for we have good Ulsters for $5.00, and Suits at $3.50.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J A BRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 24c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2 00 a year.

Another small invoice of snow yesterday.

Read the story on the first page of this paper.

Communion services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Masquerade Ball to-night in Angola. A fine time is expected.

We always thought Morton was mulish, and now we know it.

Small Pox in Allen county. No thanks we don't want any of it here.

Miss. Frank Stahl has accepted position in C. P. Housers Book store.

The boys don't seem to fraternize with "Buffalo Bill." Who is he?

Will Rickel is now sole proprietor of the Palace Dining Hall, Mr. Seward retiring.

The News says an effort is being made to organize an Odd Fellows Lodge at Garrett.

A special session of the Circuit Court opened yesterday, Judge Tousley presiding.

W. B. McConnell, of the Angola Herald, gave the COURIER office a call last week.

We have been told that if the racket continues the old gentlemen will get his house insured.

A number of the young people had an oyster supper with Ira Eaton and wife one evening last week.

They dish up a boss meal to guests at the Waverly House, Butler; we tried one last Friday and know.

Dr. Tritch has opened an office in Ensly's block second story, opposite Penfield & Moody's office.

We heard a farmer say the snow was over three feet deep in the woods, which makes it bad getting around.

Gov. Williams has appointed James P. Voorhees, son of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, as his private secretary.

Everybody seems well pleased with the new School house, and the heating apparatus works like a charm

We have received a new piece of music, "Are They Dreaming of Me." Bet ten cents the author owes somebody.

William George, an old resident of this county died last Sunday. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people.

Mr. J. S. Otis and lady, and Will Leas and lady, of Waterloo, attended Presbyterian church last Sunday evening, in Auburn.

A. O. Miller and his daughter Estella, assisted the Angola Amatuers in the drama entitled, "Milky White" last Saturday night.

A friend says, he is glad there is a general revival in the churches here. He has been paid several debts by delinquents already.

The Angola Herald failed to reach us week before last, and last week it came to us in the form of a half sheet, what's the matter, Billy.

We have the finest lot of calling cards in this part of the county, which will be printed as neat and as cheap as can be had in the country.

Our friend Col. Dawson has a very rare silver coin which once bore the date of 1859, but the wear and tear of time has almost eraced the design and date.

Enterprise generally wins. At least so it has proved with Davenport in the splendid five cent cigar he now furnishes to a narcotic-loving public. Try them.

The editor returned Saturday night from Washington, and remined until yesterday. He reports lively times in National Capital, and great interest centered upon the Presidential question

The use of a pleasant perfume is indicative of taste and refinement. Davenport keeps a very fine assortment, among which the "Cloio Blossom" ranks very high and is much admired.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Turn or life:—Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through and the sufferer once more restoed to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in al all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per box or pot. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Must be Sold

I am offering the entire stock of Boots & Shoes, lately assigned by J. E. Woodford, for sale at its appraisement. This stock must be sold within the next Thirty Days. Come one, come all, and secure bargains ere it is too late.

2t THOS. H. SPROTT.

The grand stand and stalls of the Northern Indiana Agricultural Association at Fort Wayne, were sold at sheriff's sale last week. That society has gone where the woodbine twineth.

The Garrett News has the newspaper business reduced to a fine point. It says the business of a newspaper is to criticise and make the world better. Some, however, criticise and make it a develish sight worse.

Mr. Summers, Foreman of the Waterloo Press, and Miss Ella Chamberlain, of Waterloo, was in town last Friday night and spent a very pleasant evening with the young people at Mis Orpha Bodine's.

The Ladies Social connected with the M. E. Church will be entertained by Mrs. Pattee and Mrs. Benedict, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening at the residence of the former. All are invited. MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Our side walks have been in a terrible condition, from the snow and ice accumulated thereon. A little effort at the time of fall of the snow, would develop some love for you neighbor, if you have no regard for yourself.

The Beer Brewers of Fort Wayne are determined that the saloon keepers of of that place must patronize them as they will establish saloons and sell that article at three cents a glass. Every body can get drunk.

W. H. McIntosh, Esq., who has been absent in the State of New York, engaged in writing up a historical record of several of the prominent counties of that State, for several months past, returned last Monday to the bosom of his family, looking even handsomer than ever.

Within the last year, in Steuben county there has been killed by dogs, 317 sheep, for which damage to the amount of $670.78 has been paid by township trustees. They should begin to kill of the dogs, as they did a few years ago.

The Auburn COURIER was a weak brother last week in a local way.—Columbia City Post.

That was while it was under different management from what it is now, Bro. B. A change has been made, which we hope is for the better.

The Post, at Columbia City, wants to show up the young men and women of that berg, claiming that all is not gold which glitters in the society of that place. That's right, show them up. Something sensational would be relished by the readers of the Post.

Having used Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup in my practice for some time, I am prepared to say, that it is a superior remedy for all cases of Cougs, Colds and diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Dr. F. WALTMAN, Springfield, Mich.
For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup speaks for itself. It seems everybody recommends it as the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds and pulmonary complaints. Price 25 cents, large bottles 50 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

It was charged that a certain divine at or near Butler, said in one of his discourses, that no Democrat could reach heaven. Upon hearing this he took occasion soon after to say that some of the purest christians had come up from the Democratic party. And now peace reigns in the holy city.

Our Radical friends in stating that $8,000 was sent to Oregon by the Democratic committe, to back Mr. Cronin in his claim as an elector, before the courts, should also mention the fact that Watts, the aspirant on their side was backed the same way, and also that the above $8,000 was returned unexpended, showing conclusively that no one was bought.

"Wild Bill," whose surname is Britton, the roaring, rollicking teamster of Angola, has purchased the interest of Mr. Roth in the dray line, and will now make things live in more ways than one. Bill is a brick of the old school, is live, wide awake, and has a species of chin music that is perfectly irresistable.

We understand that our affable fellow-townsman, Major John Casbeer, has leased Brown's Hotel at Lagrange, and will take possession in a few days. No one is more competent, or possesses a combination of the requisite qualities for that business than our genial friend, he Major, and we wish him every success.

We see by the Press that there has been a change in the post office at Waterloo, Miss Ida Blair being succeeded by one Kimsey. We haven't the pleasure of Mr. Kinsey's acquaintance, but we doubt whether he will improve much over the efficiency and able discharge of the duties of that office by Miss Blair. The Press regards Miss Blair as an official of "uncertain political standing." For shame, you ungallant old bear, for thus speaking of a handsome, accomplished, intelligent young lady. We suggest that you suffer the infliction of a visit from Dr. Mary Walker.

Amusements.

We are authorized to say that our Dramatic Company will again appear in about two weeks in the splendid play of "Black Eyed Susan," one of the most charming dramas of the day. The laughable play of "Pocahontus" will conclude the entertainment. In these quiet inactive times, our citizens should take advantage of a little diversion of this kind, if only to break the monotony of dull times. The troup will endeavor to please and amuse, and are worthey of patronage.

We have of late received numerous propositions from different institutions wishing to make contracts for advertising, and take quantities of their old truck as payment, or by paying a sum of money and sending them a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement, they will send us such and such articles. In reply, we will say, our terms are cash in advance.

"A printer being asked to give his opinion of salvation, as expounded by Brother Moody, astonished his interlocutor by the reply that when a man became converted he was marked "alive" and palaced upon God's "standing-galley" for future use; but when a man died without knowing God he was "pied" thrown into the "hell-box," by the "devil" and melted over.—Ex

YOUNG MAN, lay your hand on your heart, lift your eyes and hope to heaven, and in the warning light of terrible experience swear that you will never, never touch a drop. The first man ever admitted from the streets, a reeling, besotted patient, into a Chicago inebriate asylum has become a Supreme Court judge. Heaven, in its boundless wisdom and omniscience, alone kows what the second one may come to. Congress, may be.

We have received a three column quarto paper published in New York with the following motto:

The largest and smallest Journal ever published. "Live Ideas in this Dead Age, from the most Sane man in this mad world." The paper is edited by Geo. Francis Train. There is only one fault to find, with the paper, and that is in its motto, we think it ought to have read, "Dead Ideas in this enlightened age by the most insane man in this mad world."

PETIT JURORS.—The County Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder, selected the following named citizens of the county to act as petit jurors for the February term of the Circuit Court; Wm. H. McQueen, Franklin; Samuel Cornell, Jackson; William Richmond, Stafford; Stephen Masters, Richland; O. P. Learned, Franklin, Michael Wolf, Franklin; Noah Showalter, Wilmington; Bennett Hixon, Butler Peter Ditmars, Jackson; William Whetsel, Butler; Geo. W. Louis, Newville; John Lease, Smithfield.

The Baptist church, in this place has had an accession to its membership of about forty this winter. We are glad to see this as we believe it will have the effect of dispersing the bigotry and selfishness that seems to have hovered over and enveloped it for years past. Bro. Sanders is doing good work, and we admire his backbone. It is not a little singular that persons can be plunged in cold water in these frigid times, and not take cold. The glorious summer time is more suggestive to us, with the thermometer at 95.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. church closed temporarily last Sabbath evening. A little more active interest by the membership of that church might have made their meetings pan out better. Life, animation, energy and vim are as necessary in a religious movement to bring about success, as in a circus or a lager-beer picnic, and we believe the two latter institutions cannot be successfully conducted, unless the above elements are relied upon. We would as lief, not quite, see an immortal soul go to ruin in a wide awake, active manner, as to see a fellow loaf around a church without the least evidence that he has a breathing existence.

The Albion New Era speaks very flatteringly of the manner in which W. L. Penfield, of the law firm of Penfield & Moody, of this place, handled a case in the Noble county Circuit Court, and says:

We received a pleasant call from Mr. Penfield of the law firm of Penfield & Moody, of Auburn, on Friday. Mr. P. is a rising young lawyer of DeKalb county, and made a good impression here in his management of the plaintiff's cause in the case of Culbertson vs. The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago railroad company.

We were startled with the announcement the other day that the School Board of Garrett had issued a pronunciaments that the lady teachers there should not hold sweet converse with, no, not even indulge in the glorious pastime of writing billedeaux, to any of the rougher sex, during the natural term of life—while teachers in that berg. Still worse! they must not even look at a man, one soft, sunny smile must not light up their countenances, if prompted by a thought of some jolly fellow, and man must be considered as an extinct race, or words to that effect. If, some one had the power to exterminate a few of the damphools there, Garrett might yet become an oasis in the great desert, a sort of lilly to beautify the center of a handsome bouquet.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

JUNCTION.

Mr. Jones, from Teagarden, Ind., has located in our midst. He occupies the Whittington property.

—No. 11 on the B. & O had six cars off the track east of Defiance on last Tuesday night. Caused by a broken breaker. No serious damage was done as the cars were all empty flats.

—Some of our boys are getting pretty loud in time of school There is a way of getting rid of such lads as these, and if it is not stopped at once, the proper officers will be notified.

Last Wednesday J. E. Anway, a baggage master on the B. & O. while passing this place, had his overcoat taken from his car, by a man who registered as Chas. Smith, Columbus, Ohio. The coat was found in Smith's possession, and he was immediately arrested. He stood his trial and got clear on the plea of taking it by mistake. Smith turned out to be a three card monte man, and tried to confidence some of the boys in the office, but was bounced out too quick and told to skip.

—Two young men from Auburn, with their sweathearts, were sleighriding through this place one night last week, when their horses became frightened at a passing train, and run to one side throwing out the occupants of the hind seat. The driver and his lady not knowing the fact, drove nearly to Auburn before they found it out; they then returned and found the couple groping their way home, dragging the buffalo robe after them. We were not able to learn the excuses the front couple had for not being more attentive, but think there was reasonable ones offered.

—Just as I excected, "Alponso" and "Don" have made so much noise that they woke up "Dell." Now there will be the dickens to pay, for Dell is a first-class reporter, and must be honored; but if there is any virtue in soothing syrup, we are safe. We saw some of his writings in a noted paper not long since where he disputed a debt he had contracted, and they were immense. We wonder who wrote it for him. He is good at guessing, he has discovered who Don Pedro is, (in a horn,) and thinks he is giving him fits to cool his [illegible] wrath. Go in Dell, I wish you success, and that you may in time become an able writer.

DON PEDRO.

LAOTTO.

—The Rev. Mr. Wack preache at the Chapel next Sunday morning and evening.

—John Miller's Bedstead Factory has resumed operations again, having been closed on account of the cold weather.

—Dr. Bender, of the firm of Sowers & Co., is again on the road, introducing their medicines.

—R. Taylor is putting up a large quantity of ice back of his mammoth dry goods store. Greenback party or no greenback party, Taylor is bound to keep cool. Ha, ha, ha, keep cool, Doc.

—George Sowers has got 'em, not the snakes, but that pair of boots that he won of Jack Smith on the election of Blue Jeans. Run for Jack.

Last Wednesday evening a sleighing party from Huntertown gave our fellow townsman, Mr. Thomas Smith, a pleasant surprise. Fish West and wife, Ira Westland wife and Dave Culver and wife were of the party, but did not learn the names of the others.

SPENCERVILLE.

—Frank Barney and Becks Erick have formed a co-partnership for the purchase and sale of blooded horses. They are handling some very fine "haninals." Bind and glass-eyed horses a specialty.

—A donation party met at the parsonage of the Luthern church last Thursday for the benefit of E. W. Erick. It was a success.

—Mrs. Henry Beams died last Friday. The funeral services were held at the Lutheran church on Saturday, a large and sympathizing congregation being in attendance.

—Our school, under the supervision of Mr. Herrick as professor, is doing a good work. Mrs. Herrick has charge of the intermediate, and Miss Katie Blake is trotting them through in the primary department.

GARRETT.

—We have a paper run in this town by one whom I consider an officious, sanctimonious ignoramus, who appears to take pleasure in illustrating and publishing personal articles about peaceable citizens. I have lived in Garrett some over a year and have tried to attend to my own business, but notwithstanding I could not escape Parker's criticisms. Now I want to illustrate this man Parker a little, in reply to one of his articles a few weeks ago. I made inquiry about certain articles, which were furnished the Garrett school house one year ago, to which Parker made no reply, but considered it a scurrilous article. Why did he not answer the questions? Why did he not tell us what he done with the desks and seats? Why did he not tell where the stove was? I understand that it was taken from the printing office to the school house. Can it be possible that his conscience checked him? If so, I hope the next time they reprove him, he will return my work bench which he borrowed from me last summer. I understand it was broken up, I suppose for kindling wood.

The moon changed last week, so Parker called for the Marshal to make a report in regard to the poll tax worked out here; "how many worked, how many did not work, and why they did not work." These are Parker's questions. My report, for Mr. Parker's satisfation, is this: Mr. Parker, Editor of the Garrett News, did not work his poll tax, or have it worked out, to which I am willing to be qualified, and I gave him due notice. The reason why I did not try to collect it off of him is because I was instructed not to put the corporation to expense where I thought nothing could be collected.

Mr. Parker thinks that entertainments and oyster suppers are very pleasant, "and add much to the enjoyment of one's existence." That is right, Parker, encourage such gatherings, you may get an invitation to another "gathering," where you may find some one who escaped working poll tax, and you who have something to put in your paper. Yes, such gatherings add much to one's enjoyment, and I think to your corporeal appearance the next day after being at one. You acknowledged in your paper that you was very languid the next week after thanksgiving, from the effects of the good dinner you was invited to partake of. Come Parker, acknowledge the truth, did you not gorge yourself? JAS. R. SKILLING, Marshal.

SELLING OUT!

J. ROLFF, OF GARRETT,

Will offer to all his extensive stock of

Hardware,

Tinware,

Stoves, &c.

Below cost. The goods

MUST BE SOLD!

Come in and secure good bargains. I will continue in shop until stock is sold.

JULIUS ROLFF.

January 25, '77. 2w.

WE HAVE now entered on the second century of our existence as a nation, and have breathing space to regard the lately deceased centennial year and see what it has seen.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six has has seen the investigations of an independent, fair-minded congressional body into the frauds of an administration whose corruption has been so unlimited and nauseous as to offend the nostrils of a disgusted world.

It has seen the downfall of Cabinet ministers of that administration, and has seen them succeed, by worthless [illegible] corrupt head.

It has seen honest officials removed for their honesty, because it was incompatible with the spirit of the administration under which they held their offices. It has seen incapable and corrupt men selected to fill their vacancies.

It has seen the Administration, boldly discarding and in disregard of the honorable precedents of one hundred years, link itself, with all its power for evil and fraud, with the moneys of the national treasury and the force of the national army, to one party in the presidential contest, and spend itself and strength in attempting to force the defeated candidate upon a free people.

It has seen the law and the Constitution trodden down by the rough-shod feet of the soldier and the liberties of the nation goaded by the brutal bayonet.

It has seen the consummation of a despotism such as Russia's czar would not venture to attempt—less than which cost an English king his life, and in later days a French sovereign his head.

It has seen, finally, the triumph of honest purpose over force; and the majesty of the people asserted in lieu of the tyranny of the individual; the victory of the ballot over the bayonet.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-seven will see the consummation of the people's victory and the people's will, in the inauguration of an administration characterized by integrity and wholesome with honest results.

MARRIED.

GETTY—POUTIUS—On the 18th inst., by 'Squire Smith, of Fairfield tp., at the residence of the brides father Moses Getty to Miss Sarah Poutius, both of DeKalb county, Ind.

MOULTON—DOWNEY—By Rev. T. P. Sutton, on January 12th, Mr. William Moulton to Miss Adelia Downey.

DIED.

HEPLER—At Butler, January 8th, Ella wife of Soloman Hepler, in the 22nd year of her age.

BONDEN—In Troy tp., January 10th, Forrest Bonden, in the 28th year of his age.

JOHNSON—In Newville tp., January 10th, son of Joseph Johnson, aged 19 months.

DILLS—At Spencerville, January 23d, Daughter of John W. and Mary E. Dills, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box $3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel T. Wearley, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased, said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm't.

January 6th 1877.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Strauss & Kahn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be continued by Elias Strauss, who assumes the liabilities and has taken all accounts, notes, etc.

ELIAS STRAUSS,
ADOLPH KAHN.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call and settle at once. I need money and must have it. ELIAS STRAUSS.

Butler, Ind. Jan. 1st, 1877. 4w.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I hereby give notice that the Tax Duplicate for 1876, of the Incorporated Town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Ind., is now in my hands for collection. All taxes must be paid on or before the ninth day of March, 1877 Office with H. C. Peterson, January 10th 1877.

S. T. Galloway Town Marshal.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff and James L. Stewart, Margret Stewart John J. Stewart, Wm. M. Stewart Hiram Stewart are defendents, requiring me to make the sums of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided sixth part of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty one [31] in township thirty-three, [33], north of range fourteen (14) east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. Gross, Dept.

J. W. Rucker, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 2, 1877. 4w Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley, plaintiff and George Steele and Eliza Steele defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and [illegible] cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty one [21] in Rainier & Hendley's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. H. Gross Dep't.

Auburn, Indiana, January 6, 1877.
H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ebenezer F. Williams is plaintiff and the Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of ninety nine (99) dollars and thirty four (34) cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Satuaday the 10, day of Feb. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Block number one (1) in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. H. Gross, Dept.

RICKER & TRETT. Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 10, 1877. Pr. fee $6.20.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 22nd, 1877.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	638.19
Due from State banks and bankers	7.70
Real estate furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	[illegible]
Premiums paid	4,500.00
Bills of other national banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency, including nickels,	534.55
Legal-tender notes	5,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	1,350.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$112,979.83

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000.00
Other undivided profits	4,218.10
National Bank notes outstanding	27,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	20,334.64
Demand certificates of deposit	10,10[illegible]
Due to other National banks	3.33
Bills Payable	
Total	$112,979.83

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

I, Jas V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of Jan., 1877. Attest:

GUY PLUM, J. P.

J. R. Lanning, }
J. H. Ford. } Directors.
Jas McClellan }

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A portion of the roof of the Grand Central depot, New York, was crushed by the weight of snow, and fell with a terrific crash, the other day. Fortunately there were no passenger trains in the depot at the time, and no loss of life attended the accident.

At a meeting of the International Society, in New York, the other day, resolutions were adopted applauding the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania, and protesting against their execution on the ground that they were convicted by hired witnesses.... It seems to be pretty thoroughly settled that James Gordon Bennett has left the country temporarily. He sailed from New York for Liverpool in the steamer Richmond.

THE WEST.

Bob Burdette, the funny man of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, has made his debut on the lecture platform, and is pronounced a success.... Several bills have been introduced in the Illinois Legislature having for their object to make silver a legal-tender in the payment of all debts. A bill has also been introduced to make wolf scalps a legal tender at a valuation to be fixed by law.... The Chicago *Tribune* gives currency to a report that the Michigan Southern Railway is not disposed to make a settlement with those injured at Ashtabula, or with those who lost their baggage by the burning of the cars. The widows and children or other relatives of the dead are also, it is said, to be denied any compensation. The company, it is said, claim that the accident was "an act of God;" and, inasmuch as the railroad officials could not control the action of the frost on the bridge, they ought not to be held liable.

The project of tunneling the Detroit river is being warmly agitated by the people of Detroit. At a meeting of the citizens, a few days ago, a committee was created to invite plans, and to see whether it would be possible to raise the necessary funds for the work.

A Davenport grain merchant, who has been investigating the matter, finds that two-thirds of the corn crop of Iowa is still in the hands of the farmers.... The loss of property at Cincinnati by the recent break-up of ice in the Ohio river is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000, which falls principally upon the coal dealers. About 80 loaded and 150 empty barges were sunk or carried away from the landings.

Chicago elevators contain 3,511,911 bushels of wheat; 1,666,888 bushels of corn; 641,060 bushels of oats; 216,661 bushels of rye, and 1,108,608 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,160,098 bushels, against 4,217,321 bushels at this period last year.... Five Sioux chiefs, bearing a flag of truce, were recently pounced upon by Crow scouts and murdered, within a few hundred yards of Tongue river cantonment. Gen. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy.... The Michigan Legislature has re-elected Mr. Ferry to the United States Senate.

A bold attempt was made at Chicago, the other day, to rob the express car on the Chicago and Alton railroad. Three thieves boarded the car as the train was pulling out of the depot and compelled the messenger to give up the key of the safe. The robbers, as the result shows, were not experts, for in a very bungling manner they proceeded to unlock the safe. Having accomplished this, they made a hurried search through its contents. The treasure account was light, not exceeding $25,000, of which $19,000 was for the Paymaster of the Alton road at Bloomington. In the rapid scramble for wealth, the thieves snatched what was most prominent in sight, and in trying to fill their arms, dropped several packages. Among them was one containing $19,000 which was found on the platform. Another of $3,000 was picked up on the floor, after the robbers took their departure. All they succeeded in getting away with was the Springfield bag, which contained valuables to the extent of $137 and a lot of drafts for collection. The robbers escaped.... Three exceedingly well executed $1,000 counterfeit notes have been discovered in circulation in St. Louis.... Franklin Moore, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Detroit, is dead.

THE SOUTH.

Some idea of the severity of the late "cold snap" in the South may be gathered from the fact that the Mississippi river was gorged with ice at a point as far south as Ozark Island, nearly 100 miles below Helena, Ark. Only once before in the memory of that venerable chronologist, "the oldest inhabitant," has such a thing occurred, and that was in the exceptionally cold winter of 1838.

The secession of P. B. S. Pinchback and three other State Senators from the Republican Legislature, and the alliance of their fortunes with the Nicholls Government, produced something of a sensation in New Orleans. Pinchback made a personal explanation, in which, according to the Associated Press reports, "he said that the action of himself and these Senators was decided upon after mature deliberation. They intended to stand the hazard of the die. They had come there as Republicans because they believed in the interests of the State above party. He denounced the Republican party of Louisiana in unmeasured terms, and said Hayes, if inaugurated, could not afford to soil his administration with this blight upon the prosperity of the people. He accused ex-Gov. Kellogg of securing his election as Senator by corrupt means."

On the 15th inst. the President telegraphed to Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the troops at New Orleans, as follows: "It has been the policy of the administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of right of government in the State of Louisiana—at least not until the Congressional committee now there have made their report. But it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A returning board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes and in declaring the result of the late election, has given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House holding such certificates met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nicholls." Packard, on the same day, published a proclamation characterizing the Nicholls government as "a lawless and treasonable conspiracy," and commanding its immediate dispersal.

Mrs. Minnie Blazer, of Dayton, Ky., arose from her bed the other night, and, without arousing her husband, dressed herself, took her ten-day-old infant, and, proceeding to the river, threw herself and babe into the stream and was drowned. Temporary insanity.

POLITICAL.

Secretary of the Interior Chandler, in response to a summons, appeared before the House committee on the privileges, power and Duties of Congress in counting the electoral vote, on Saturday, Jan. 13, and, in response to the interrogatory as to whether he had sent any dispatches to Florida since the November election in relation to money, replied that he had not. Being asked whether he had sent a dispatch to Florida stating that troops would probably be sent there to keep the peace, he answered he probably had. He was then asked whether he had sent it upon his own motion or upon some one's else, and he declined to answer this question, basing his refusal on the ground that he was a Cabinet officer. The committee decided that he must answer, and gave him until Wednesday, the 17th inst., to comply.

Hon. William A. Wheeler visited Washington last week, and, after spending a few days, returned home, where he will remain until the questions connected with the electoral count are decided. He says that both Gov. Hayes and himself are confident of their election.

The Democratic members of the Delaware Legislature met in caucus, the other day, and unanimously nominated Mr. Saulsbury for reelection to the United States Senate.

Messrs. Blaine, of Maine, Ferry, of Michigan, and [illegible], of Minnesota, have been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislatures of their respective States. In Arkansas, ex-Gov. Augustus H. Garland has been chosen to succeed Mr. Clayton in the Senate.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor.... The Republicans of the First and Second New Hampshire Districts have nominated Gilman Marston and James Briggs for Congress.

WASHINGTON.

A nephew of Senator Morton, named Hart, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department.... The President has appointed Stewart L. Woodford United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.... The investigation of the charges against W. J. Murtagh, lately bounced from the Presidency of the Washington Police Board, has caused something of a sensation. Sometime ago the *Republican* newspaper, of which he is editor, began a war on the police and detectives, charging them with blackmailing gamblers. The detectives retorted with a story that while the naval investigation was going on last winter Murtagh, in behalf of Robeson, endeavored to have them inveigle Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the committee making the investigation, into a bawdy house and then arrest him, with a view to have something to hold over Whitthorne's head, and modify his conduct of the investigation. The Chief of Police testifies that Murtagh, as President of the Police Board, instructed him to have such a plot carried out.

"In the event that Senator Ferry should resign the Presidency," telegraphs the Washington correspondent of a Western journal, "it is said that some of the leading Senators are seriously considering the plan of electing some person not a Senator as Vice President pro tempore. The authorities have been examined, and the best lawyers in the Senate are said to be in accord that there is nothing to prevent the Senate from electing to that office a person who is not a Senator."... The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill has been completed and reported to the House. It provides for a reduction of about 10 per cent. in the salaries of nearly all the civil officers throughout the country, and also for reducing the clerical force to about the number proposed by the House last year. ....D. M. Frost, the alleged ineligible elector from Missouri, testified last week before the Committee on Privileges and Elections that he was chosen elector and received the certificate. Did not attend the Electoral College, however, and his place was filled. Produced a pardon removing his political disabilities, issued by President Johnson Oct. 23, 1865, and his examination terminated.... The President has pardoned ex-District Attorney Fisher, convicted a few days ago of abstracting official papers from the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

Mr. Ferry authorizes a contradiction of the rumor that he contemplate resigning the Presidency of the Senate.

The tribunal for the decision of controverted questions growing out of the counting of the electoral votes, as proposed by the joint committees of the two houses of Congress, stripped of all ambiguity and stated in unadorned Saxon, is as follows: By agreement the meeting to count the vote will take place as usual in the hall of the House. Tellers will be appointed as in the last count. The Vice President will open the returns, and those not objected to will be counted. In case of objection upon any point, the question of law and fact is to be referred to a commission composed of five members of the Supreme Court (Miller, Strong, Field and Clifford are named as four of the Justices, and they are to select the fifth). Each house is to appoint five members in such a way as to give five Republican and five Democratic Congressmen on the joint commission. Of these the Senate appoints three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House three Democrats and two Republicans. The Board of Arbitration thus constituted is to consider all disputed points, and its decision is to stand unless both houses concur in rejecting it.... All the money appropriated to defray the expenses of the Senate investigating committee in Louisiana has been expended, in consequence of which the committee is compelled to suspend operations.

Gen. Anderson and ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived in Washington the other day, and were immediately arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left the same day for New Orleans to bring Kenner and Cassanave, the remaining members of the board, to the bar of the House.

GENERAL.

The sad news has reached Gloucester, Mass., that ten schooners of the fishing fleet from that port are missing, and have doubtless been lost. It is probable that the crews of eight of them have perished.

The true story of the Bennett-May duel has at last been given to the public by Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, an eye-witness of the affair. It agrees with the first reports, save that one shot only was fired, instead of three. As soon as the shot was fired Mr. Bennett declared his honor satisfied, and made apologies, moreover, to Mr. May for his past conduct. Of course Mr. May could do nothing but accept, and the parties quietly vacated the spot.

The shipping in the upper Ohio river has been the scene of one of the most disastrous calamities ever inflicted by the elements in that region. The immense field of ice, averaging fifteen inches in depth, that had covered the river for weeks above and below Pittsburgh, gave way on the morning of the 14th inst. The ice, piled into immense bergs, swept down the river, mangling and destroying all within its path. Steamboats, barges, and every species of craft were as playthings for the raging torrent of ice and water. For hundreds of miles they were swept from their moorings one after another, and, twirling in the vortex, were cracked like egg shells, and sunk out of sight. The stream, all along the route, was dotted here and there with the wrecks of boats and barges that had represented thousands of dollars. It is said that the grinding roar of the ice could be heard for miles along the country side, and thousands of people flocked in alarm to the banks of the river to ascertain the cause of the unearthly din. The number of lost river crafts it is estimated will reach into the thousands, and the loss is figured at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced its tolls on messages between the East and the West to the lowest rates of the competing company.... Recent fires: At Pekin, Ill., Reisinger's distillery—loss, $60,000; at Edenburg, Pa., $100,000; at Scranton, Pa., $120,000; at St. Catherines, Ontario, $120,000.

The East and West railway lines have made another advance in freight rates, to the great disgust of shippers.... The United States Supreme Court has decided that land-grant railroads are not bound to transport troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for grants; and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the carrying of the mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their several roads.

The revival labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been brought to a close in Chicago, and the evangelists go thence to Boston, where a tabernacle has been provided for them. Records of the work performed in Chicago show that 1,238 converts professed religion directly under the ministrations of the evangelists, while the total accessions to the various churches in the city since the revival began number no less than 2,383.

The United States navy mourns the loss of its oldest officer, Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, who died a few days ago at Washington. Admiral Smith entered the navy [illegible] and made his last cruise at sea in 1845.

FOREIGN.

A Brownsville (Tex.) dispatch says that Revueltas has surrendered Matamoras to Cortina, representing Diaz.

The failures in Canada in 1876 were 1,728 with liabilities amounting to $25,007,991. In number and amount they were much less than in 1875.

A dispatch from Constantinople of the 15th inst. says: "At yesterday's sitting of the conference the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of his European colleagues, communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the Powers, whose demands were reduced and softened. After making his communication, Lord Salisbury announced that if the Porte did not agree to the proposals now made, he had instructions to quit Constantinople."

Late advices from Mexico are to the effect that the army of Iglesias has been defeated and captured by Diaz' forces. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life.

Such relics of the American Polaris expedition as the late English Arctic expedition, under Capt. Nares, was able to find and transport, were collected together and taken to England. These curiosities have now been forwarded by the British Government to the Government of the United States.... Howes, the defaulting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., has been arrested in London, Canada.... A Berlin dispatch says negotiations have been reopened with France, and there is a probability that Germany will participate in the Paris Exhibition in 1878.... A telegram from Calcutta, India, says the cost of the relief works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay is £6,500,000.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire, at Constantinople, on the 18th of January, the proposals of the conference were unanimously rejected amid shouts of "Death before dishonor!" There is no opening for counter proposals, or for a renewal of the negotiations in any form; the conference has announced its ultimatum, and the Porte will have none of it. Turkey has decided to defy all Europe, and it remains to be seen what all Europe, more particularly Russia, proposes to do about it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Presidency Dispute—Debate in the Senate on the Louisiana Election.

Consideration was resumed of resolutions submitted by Mr. Wallace in regard to the count of the electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke at length in regard to Louisiana, claiming that the evidence before the Returning Board in that State justified the board in throwing out the returns from certain polling-places, on account of the violence and intimidation which prevailed. Mr. Sherman said the electors of Louisiana had met and recorded their vote for Gov. Hayes for President and Mr. Wheeler for Vice President. Their vote was duly authenticated and delivered to the President of the Senate, and was entitled to credit. He argued that Hayes and Wheeler were legally entitled to the vote of Louisiana for President and Vice President. If Gov. Hayes had been returned as elected wrongfully he could gain no honor from such a high office as that of President. It was known that Gov. Hayes had not struggled for office, neither had he purchased it, yet if it had been conferred upon him in pursuance of the constitution he would exercise his power. He was not to be tricked out of office. He (Mr. Sherman) would accept any plan for a fair and honest count of the votes, and felt sure Gov. Hayes rightfully received the vote of that State. The law was perfectly clear that if these returning officers felt there had been intimidation sufficient to deter men from voting as they desired to, they were in duty bound to throw out the vote of the precincts where such intimidation was practiced. Crimes had been committed all over the State, but no one punished. The very moment this system of intimidation extended to other parts of the country, and poisoned elections in the Northern and Western States our Government would be at an end, because law-abiding men and property-holders would rather submit to a despotic government than have our elections controlled by the worst men in society. It was because such men controlled the election in Louisiana that he argued that the inauguration of Mr. Tilden would be the greatest misfortune which could befall the country.

Mr. Bogy said he had just heard the most painful and humiliating effort ever made upon the floor of the Senate of the United States. He was amazed at the speech of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman), a speech that was incomprehensible. If the facts related by the Senator from Ohio were true; if the social condition of Louisiana was as represented by him, then the country had retrograded back to the darkest ages of barbarism. If the people of Louisiana were murderers and assassins, it was not only a disgrace to the people of that State, but a disgrace to the whole nation. The testimony quoted by the Senator from Ohio consisted of affidavits taken in New Orleans long after election. They were affidavits made by villains and perjurers. He (Bogy) would not reply to the speech of Mr. Sherman to-day, because the testimony taken by the Democratic committee had just been printed, and he had not had time to examine it; but at some future time he would ask permission of the Senate to express his views. Most of the crimes in Louisiana could be explained. Many of them were brought about by the fact that a large number of colored people, recently emancipated from bondage, were not in condition to enjoy the privileges given them by the constitution. Packard, Kellogg, and such men, who had no interest in the State, were responsible for the bad condition of things in Louisiana to-day. The white people of that State were as peaceable and law-abiding as the people of any other State. If it be true that the Democratic party elected Tilden by the means detailed by the Senator from Ohio, of course he should not be inaugurated, but he was fairly and honestly elected. The effort made here was to wrench from the people of Louisiana the free vote which they gave for Tilden.

Mr. Boutwell inquired whether the Senator from Missouri (Bogy) denied the fact that crime existed as set forth by the Senator from Ohio, or whether he admitted the fact and claimed that the crimes were committed for other than political reasons.

Mr. Bogy replied that he would be able to give a more intelligent answer after he examined all the testimony. The crimes in many cases were committed by colored men themselves.

Mr. Boutwell said it was some relief to think that these crimes proceeded from political causes, because he should dislike to believe they existed as the normal condition of society. If that was the case there was little to be hoped for. Instead of being alarmed at the statement of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) as to the crimes committed in Louisiana, he felt to some extent relieved, because a year ago there was a more alarming condition of affairs in Mississippi, and the fact that it was not so bad in Louisiana showed that there might be some improvement.

Mr. Bogy said he believed that the testimony taken in Mississippi a year ago, like that just taken in Louisiana, was greatly exaggerated. The worst men were brought forward as witnesses. All these stories were founded on falsehoods.

Mr. Boutwell said if the Senator had read the testimony of Capt. Wm. A. Montgomery taken by the committee in Mississippi he would have seen that he was mistaken entirely in the character of the witnesses. If the Indians upon the frontier had perpetrated such crimes upon the settlers as were perpetrated upon the blacks and Republicans in Mississippi the whole country would have rallied to their relief. It would be one of the marvels of history if the people of the North, who had sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and expended millions of treasure for the perpetuity of the Union and the freedom of the slaves, quietly looked on in the nineteenth century while all these acts of violence were being perpetrated in the South.

Mr. Bogy said it would be one of the marvels of history that in a free country an effort was made by a party, and for party purposes, to blacken and disgrace one-half of the people of the country. The Democrats in Mississippi and elsewhere were the peers of the Senator from Massachusetts. The people of the South had been compelled to take the law in their own hands to relieve themselves of the miserable governments sent there by the Senator from Massachusetts and his friends. The administration of Gov. Ames in Mississippi was a disgrace to the country. In Mississippi now there was peace and prosperity, and the black men, many of whom were worthy of respect, were treated with as much or more respect than black men were in Massachusetts. White men in the South had been forced to resort to violence, as the people of San Francisco had to some years ago. It was not lawful, but it was the great American law, the right of self-defense.

Mr. Boutwell said the Senator now admitted the fact that there was violence in the South.

Mr. Sherman said the Senator from Missouri (Bogy) had admitted that violence existed—a principle which, if carried out, would soon destroy the Union. The Democrats, by their platform, had promised that the colored people should have the right to enjoy the elective franchise. Mr. Sherman again referred to the scenes of violence in the South, and said they would not be attempted in the North. The people of New York city, when robbed of millions by Tweed and his associates, did not resort to violence.

Mr. Bogy said the whites in the Southern States had the right to rebel against a State Government forced upon them by the Federal Government and sustained by Federal bayonets. When a minority governed the majority, and did so at the point of the bayonet, the people had the right to rebel.

Regular Proceedings.

Friday, Jan. 12.—*Senate.*—Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition of persons representing the financial, commercial, manufacturing and business interests of Newark, N. J., asking that in counting the electoral vote all party considerations be laid aside, and that pure, unselfish patriotism guide the action of Congress. The petition was read, and, after a brief speech by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the special committee of seven Senators appointed to consider the Presidential difficulties.... Mr. Booth called up a resolution submitted by him on the 8th inst. in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and spoke at length in favor thereof. ....Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Pacific railroad companies. Referred.... Mr. Chaffee introduced a bill to abolish the use of stoves for heating passenger railroad cars. Referred.

House.—Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported in the case of Barnes, the recalcitrant manager of the New Orleans Western Union Telegraph office, that the House has the right to compel the production of telegrams by officers of telegraph companies. Mr. Barnes was brought before the House, and declared that he is not now in charge of the New Orleans office, but should he again be placed in charge of that office, and should telegrams demanded be there, he would willingly produce them. Mr. Knott then offered a resolution declaring that the response of witness was not sufficient, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he shall have produced telegrams or been discharged by order of the House. Adopted—yeas, 131; nays, 72.... Mr. Knott from the Committee to ascertain the privileges of the House in counting of the electoral vote, made a report from that committee recommending the adoption of the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States does not confer on the President of the Senate power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Second. That the only power which the constitution confers on the President of the Senate in regard to the electoral votes for President and Vice President is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several electoral clerks, to keep the same safe, and to open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. Third. That the constitution does confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes. Fourth. That in the execution of that power in respect to the counting of the electoral votes the House has at least equal power with the Senate. Fifth. That, in the counting of the electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House of Representatives. Sixth. That the committee have leave to sit again, and report hereafter further matter for the consideration of the House." The report, together with the minority report submitted by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, was ordered printed. Mr. Knott gave notice that he would call up the resolutions for action on Wednesday. Mr. Knott also asked that two additional members be appointed on the committee to ascertain the rights and privileges of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Field and Lawrence as such additional members.

Monday, Jan. 15.—*Senate.*—A resolution was passed to print 65,000 extra copies of the testimony taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the late election in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the casting of the electoral vote.... Mr. Conkling presented resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking that measures be adopted for convening an international money congress to fix the relative value of gold and silver. Referred.... Mr. Jones, from the special committee appointed at the last session to inquire into changes which have taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the cause thereof, etc., said the questions were broad in their scope, and should any legislation be had upon the report of the committee, it should not be until after the committee had fully investigated the subject. He submitted a concurrent resolution extending the time for the committee to submit its report from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. Agreed to.... The Senate paid a high compliment to the integrity of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, in voting unanimously against the adoption of a resolution, offered by Mr. Windom, calling for the investigation, by a committee composed of three Democrats, of certain charges of bribery preferred against him by one Chapman, a disappointed applicant for the office of Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

House.—William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the bar of the House, attended by counsel (Lowrey), to answer the charge of being in contempt of the House in not appearing before the Louisiana Investigating Committee and producing certain telegrams. Mr. Orton's answer pleaded illness as an excuse for his non-attendance. The answer and the whole matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Orton was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.... Mr. Cochrane moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the propriety of revoking any concessions and privileges held by the Western Union Telegraph Company under the acts of Congress, in consequence of the contumacy of the company. The motion was defeated—yeas, 121; nays, 85—not the necessary two-thirds.... Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the relief of tobacco-growers. It provides that tobacco-growers shall have the right to sell leaf tobacco free from any tax, fine or other restriction. Defeated—yeas, 102; nays, 99—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.... Mr. Caulfield moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for more than one regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery to be stationed at the capital of the United States, and that no portion of that force shall be allowed within half a mile of the Capitol during the sessions of Congress. Defeated—yeas, 90; nays, 37—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—*Senate.*—Mr. Patterson presented a petition of D. H. Chamberlain and others, of South Carolina, setting forth that many of the statements of Wade Hampton and others, recently presented in the Senate, are untrue. Read and ordered printed.... Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill known as Bland's Silver bill, without recommendation, and asked that it be placed upon the calendar. He also gave notice that he would, when it was taken up, offer a substitute from himself personally, and not originating in the committee. The substitute was ordered printed.... A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in regard to the revolt in the Turkish provinces.... Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution recognizing D. H. Chamberlain as the lawful Governor of South Carolina. Referred.... Mr. Withers called up the message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on election day, and yielded the floor to his colleague, Mr. Johnston, who spoke at length on the subject. Mr. Withers also addressed the Senate upon the subject, and at the conclusion of his remarks submitted the following, which was agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to examine whether the construction of the laws touching the elective franchise promulgated by the Attorney General in general orders No. 96, of date Sept. 7, 1876, be correct, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

House.—The Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to attend the international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver was laid on the table. Yeas, 125; nays, 104.... Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the committee on election in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-mentioned gentlemen. A long and lively political discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Frye, Luttrell, Cox, Kasson, Garfield, Wood, Lawrence, and others, at the conclusion of which the previous question was seconded and the resolution went over.... The Speaker laid before the House a communication from F. W. Barnes, the recusant witness, declaring that the answer which he made when last before the bar of the House was made in good faith, and that he was entirely willing to produce the messages demanded if it were in his power, and that he would make every effort to obtain said messages, and asking that he be permitted to make the attempt, promising that if he was unable to do so he would again place himself in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.... Mr. Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution permitting Wm. Orton, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to proceed under his charge to New York for the purpose of consulting his physician, and providing that he should return to Washington on Friday. Adopted.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—*Senate.*—Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the money appropriated to carry on the investigations now being made by that committee had been expended. A bill appropriating $25,000 additional to defray the expenses of the committee had passed the Senate but was delayed in the House of Representatives.... Mr. Morton replied to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of Virginia, made yesterday, in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the late election for President. He defended the action of the President, and argued that under the law the President had the right to send troops to any polls in any State for the purpose of keeping the peace. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Johnston, Sherman and Withers, after which the subject was laid aside.

House.—The House passed a resolution permitting Barnes, the contumacious witness, to return to New Orleans, in charge of a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, to see whether he can procure the telegraphic dispatches called for by Mr. Morrison's committee. ....Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Stone, of Missouri, to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahama; by Mr. Kidder, extending the time of the payment for public lands in cases where the crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers; also, establishing a land district in the Black Hills.... Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.... Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and duties of the House to report what number of electoral votes is necessary under the constitution to elect a President. Referred.... A discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee in relation to the refusal of members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce certain papers before the Louisiana special committee. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken and the resolution for the arrest of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board and their production before the bar of the House to answer for contempt was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 158; nays, 81.

Thursday, Jan. 18.—*Senate.*—Mr. Edmunds, from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the electoral vote, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. The report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees, with one exception. The committee was of the opinion that the measure they recommended was not what could be called a compromise, but it was a measure of justice, and in aid of constitutional Government. No one would have the right to say that anybody's views had been surrendered in any respect.... Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the petition of the four Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, claiming to have been legally elected, and asking that the electoral vote cast by them for President and Vice President be counted instead of that cast by the electors on the other side.

House.—Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on counting the electoral votes, made a concurrent report of the two committees of the House and Senate, which report having been read it was, on motion of Mr. Payne, recommitted and ordered printed.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Jan. 15.—Senate.—A resolution was presented resolving to meet with the House on Feb. 18, for the election of State Librarian. The question arising as to the number of prison directors to be elected, the resolution was referred.... Mr. Reed presented a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report upon the feasibility of each county becoming the custodian of its own school fund.... Mr. Dietz, the old gentleman that walked from New Albany to the Centennial in thirty days, presented, through a member, a petition for financial aid.... Mr. Streight presented a bill abolishing the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home and Deaf, Blind and Insane asylums, and providing as a substitute a board of three, to be elected by the Legislature, and to be known as the Board of Commissioners of Benevolent Institutions. Upon this board will fall the lot of re-electing Superintendents of the institutions, and upon the Superintendents the duty of appointing employes. The same Senator has in preparation a bill putting the penal institutions of the State under a similar head.... Bills were introduced in regard to fees of Clerks of Circuit Courts; to make gold and silver coin of the United States legal tender in Indiana, and to repeal the act appropriating money to the State University at Bloomington.

House.—The House failed to have a quorum, and spent the afternoon in reading bills and joint resolutions on second reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Senate.—An elaborate petition and resolutions were offered to exempt from taxation amount of notes and mortgages on property.... A resolution was introduced by Mr. Fowler, of Owen, to inquire into the expediency of requiring County Superintendents to hold certificates of qualification from the State Board of Education.... Mr. Taylor, of Tipton, proposed to amend the constitution so as to allow of woman suffrage. ....The pay of Pages was fixed at $2 per day.... A bill by Mr. Johnson, of Parke, prohibits sales of liquor on Sundays, holidays, and election days.... Mr. Baxter introduced a bill looking to prison reform; Mr. Riley, of Decatur, against sheep-killing dogs; Mr. Grove, of Bartholomew, to create a State board of health; Mr. Gather, for statistics and survision of sanitary measures for the public benefit; Mr. Streight, of Marion, abolishing trustees, etc., of penal institutions, and transferring the management to three Commissioners; Mr. Fowler, of Owen, governing the transportation and handling of freight on railroads; Mr. Reed, of Martin, to secure safety of money and valuables belonging to railway passengers; Mr. Burrell of Jackson, requiring that impecunious violators of law fined by Peace Justices may work out fines and costs; Mr. Skinner, of Porter, making hotel-keepers liable for property of guests; Mr. Johnson, of Parke, repealing the existing liquor law; Mr. Moore, of Decatur, providing for procuring evidence by prosecuting attorneys to establish information; Mr. Harris, of Marion, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State by Township Trustees, referring specially to colored people; Mr. Truster, of Fayette, to protect wild game.

House.—The Ways and Means Committee killed the bill making a legal tender of United States silver dollars and fractional pieces. The committee reported favorably on the bill fixing the amount of property to be exempted from sale on execution at $500; also exempting from such sale working tools of mechanics. This bill was concurred in by a close majority, and ordered engrossed.... Bills were engrossed looking to the preservation of county records; also to cure defective titles.... The bill fixing a uniform rate of interest came up on the majority and minority report of the committee, and after a brief discussion the minority report in favor of a uniform rate was voted down. Ayes, 14; noes, 30.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—Senate.—Resolutions were offered to amend the constitution so as to prohibit donations and subscriptions to aid the construction of railroads by counties, cities, and townships; to instruct Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the equalization of soldiers' pensions.... Bills were offered to provide for the better security of depositors in saving banks; to amend the divorce law; to prevent the obstruction of highways by railroad trains; to establish an insurance department for Indiana; to abolish elections of teachers by citizens of school districts; to repeal interest acts; to amend the law in regard to sale and possession of lands for delinquent taxes; in relation to prosecutions in Justices' courts; in regard to change of venue; to regulate jurisdiction and pay of Judges in probate business at any time; to appropriate $500 annually to the Indiana Horticultural Society; to prohibit getting on and off moving trains by other than employes and passengers.... The bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was discussed for several hours and killed by indefinite postponement.... Another bill, limiting appeal from Justices of the Peace, was also discussed at length and referred.

House.—Bills were introduced amending the law regulating divorces by stipulating that separations may be granted for adultery, impotency at time of marriage, abandonment, cruelty, failure to provide, and commission of crime; repealing all general laws in force for the incorporation of cities; giving the employes of corporations a lien for their work upon the corporate property of such corporations; exempting $500 of the insurance held in Masonic or Odd Fellows' mutual insurance companies for the benefit of wife and children; fixing the rate of toll on gravel and plank roads; for the uniform assessment of property; regulating the continuance of criminal cases on account of absence of evidence; amending the act regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in this State; establishing county courts and abolishing the offices of County Commissioners, and transferring probate business to such courts; [illegible] exemption of personal property sold for taxes; to amend the law governing the election of County Surveyors; authorizing County Commissioners to offer reward for the arrest of horse-thieves; authorizing the arrest and examination of suspected felons; preventing the [illegible] dion of members from $6 to $5; authorizing the examination of railways to prevent accident; compelling railroads with management outside the State to appoint an agent in each county who may be served in case of suits in courts; appropriating $92,886.91 for the relief of persons whose property was destroyed during the Morgan raid in this State.

Sending Portraits by Telegraph.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "It has often been said that the science of telegraphy is as yet only in its infancy. What it will do when it reaches the age of maturity it would be difficult to say certainly, but some idea may be formed from an extraordinary telegraphic discovery just made in Paris. It appears that some inventor has found out the means of sending portraits by telegraph. The modus operandi has not yet been disclosed, but experiments have been made, and—if we are to believe the papers—with complete success. The trial was made by the police authorities of Paris and Lyons. The portrait of a Lyons official was forwarded from Paris by the new telegraphic apparatus, and at once recognized. In return the Lyons police telegraphed to Paris the portrait, accompanied with the usual description, of a clerk who had just absconded with his master's money, and the Paris police, thanks to the telegraphic portrait, were enabled to arrest the thief on his alighting from the train at the Lyons railway station. These facts are published on the best authority, and, incredible as they may seem, are no doubt authentic. So far, the ingenious discovery is only being employed for the detection of criminals, but it is evident that the police authorities will not be able to monopolize it, and that it will be turned to account by society at large under the various trying circumstances of life, and more especially in the cases of deserted wives and husbands, missing heirs, disconsolate lovers, and similar interesting beings."

Minnesota Tree-Planting.

The State Forestry Association awarded some 300 premiums for tree-planting last year. The awards include $800 in silver and copper medals, struck by dies and machinery manufactured here, subscriptions to newspapers, and for one family in each prairie county along its line a free pass for this year from the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Faribault is the banner county, 1,604,776 trees being planted in that county during the year. The Delano premium of $350 was awarded to George F. Pixley, of Martin county, who planted 79,200 trees, of which 52,755 are reported in healthy growth. The Hon. George L. Becker planted 60,000 on his farm in Stevens county. Returns received, being from fifty counties, show over 1,500,000 trees planted in the State on Arbor day, May 1, and over 10,000,000 during the season. One man alone set out 15,411 cuttings on Arbor day, of which over 13,000 survive. One lad of 14 years planted Arbor day 7,500 cuttings, and another of 11 years 5,280, of which last 2,937 are now growing healthily. Most of the trees planted are cottonwood and white willow, but large plantations have been started of maples, larch, white oak, walnut, etc.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

The newest article made of iron is a "cast-iron grandmother," not a term of reproach, but a machine for darning hose.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9 00	@	11 50
Hogs	6 50	@	7 00
Cotton	13	@	13⅛
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 40	@	1 45
Corn—Western Mixed	59	@	60
Oats—Western Mixed	42	@	50
Rye—Western	84	@	88
Pork—New Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Lard—Steam	11⅜	@	11½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@	4 60
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	7 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 29	@	1 29½
No. 3 Spring	1 16	@	1 17
Corn—No. 2	43½	@	44
Oats—No. 2	35	@	36
Rye—No. 2	70	@	72
Barley—No. 2	60	@	62
Butter—Creamery	33	@	35
Eggs—Fresh	25	@	26
Pork—Mess	17 25	@	17 50
Lard	10⅞	@	11
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 37	@	1 38
No. 2	1 30	@	1 31
Corn—No. 2	42	@	44
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
Rye	74	@	75
Barley—No. 2	80	@	84
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 57	@	1 58
Corn—Western Mixed	39	@	42
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
Rye	73	@	75
Pork—Mess	17 25	@	17 50
Lard	10⅞	@	11
Hogs	5 75	@	6 25
Cattle	4 00	@	5 50
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 48	@	1 65
Corn	44	@	45
Oats	34	@	39
Rye	81	@	82
Pork—Mess	17 62	@	18 00
Lard	11	@	12
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 46	@	1 49
Amber	1 44	@	1 47
Corn	46	@	47
Oats—No. 2	36	@	39
DETROIT.			
Flour—Medium	6 25	@	6 50
Wheat—White	1 39	@	1 48½
Corn—No. 2	49	@	50
Oats—Mixed	40	@	41
Rye	70	@	75
Pork—Mess	18 00	@	18 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	6 00	@	6 50
Philadelphias	7 25	@	7 50
Cattle—Best	5 75	@	6 10
Medium	4 50	@	5 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE LOUISIANA INFAMY.

A Plain, Unvarnished Statement of the Facts of the Case—Speech of Ex-Gov. Palmer, Delivered at the Springfield (Ill.) Convention.

* * * When I reached New Orleans I ascertained, from gentlemen of all parties, not only Democrats but Republicans, that the Returning Board of Louisiana, that anomaly in government, was expected to count out the Tilden electors. No one seemed to entertain a doubt about it. Although there was a majority reported of 8,954 in favor of the highest Tilden elector, yet no man seemed to have any doubt about the result. I had more faith than some of my friends. I believe constitutionally I belong to that class of men who are sometimes called optimists, and I believe the interpretation of that word is a man who, when he has a good breakfast, expects to have a good dinner. I started out to get acquainted with the Returning Board. I saw them and conversed with them. I say I had had hope, but after I conversed with the Returning Board whatever hope I had before perished. It isn't necessary to tell you who the board are. The law of the State required that the board should consist of five members, but the board itself resolved that four was enough, and God knows of such men they were more than enough. The law requires that it shall be composed of men of different political parties. They were all Republicans. Gov. Wells, it was said, had been a Union man, and it is said he had been an old slaveholder, and a hard and merciless master. Gen. Anderson had been a soldier in the Confederate army, and not a very good one, either. Mr. Casanave, by far the most honest, I think, of the crowd, was one of our fellow-citizens of African descent. I found him to be a stern and vindictive man, that had been taught that the Democratic party was the enemy of his race, and he had no more scruple in dealing with the Democratic party than a soldier has on the battle-field in dealing with a foe. Of the fourth member of the board I need not speak. They were all Republicans, and they were asked to fill up the vacancy on the board, and they exhibited their fairness by saying that they thought the Democrats had forfeited their place on the board, because two years ago a gentleman appointed in the interest of the Democratic party had resigned. These four men, in violation of the laws of the State, in violation of the spirit of even these bad laws, determined, of themselves, that they would make a count; and, more than that, they determined that no profane Democrat should see the original papers. Every man they appointed was not so much a Republican as a servant and tool of their own.

This delegation with which I was associated was made up of men that the country had been taught to regard at least as honest men. There was, first, and the most active and the most influential, Lyman Trumbull, of this State. There was Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Mr. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War at one time under Stanton. I need not go over all the men who were there. On the other hand, Senator John Sherman and other gentlemen equally eminent had been sent there by the President. My fellow-citizens, when we reached New Orleans it was our desire to learn the truth of the case in Louisiana. I will assert, for my associates, that every one of them was eager to learn the very truth of the case, and if the truth had shown that the Hayes electors were chosen every one of them, in my judgment, would, without hesitation, have certified that fact to the country. But we were powerless in the face of this crowd of reckless partisans. We proposed to the commission appointed by the President and headed by Senator Sherman to unite with them, and together as citizens investigate the facts of the case, employing our joint influence to obtain access to papers and employing our joint influence to induce this Returning Board to do the right thing, that we might go home to the North and allay popular excitement and popular feeling by telling the people, behind both commissions, what the truth was. These gentlemen, appointed by the President, absolutely declined to confer with us at all, and in doing that insisted in substance that the forms of the law must be regarded. They told us, in substance, that they couldn't presume to interfere with the internal affairs of a State, and, while those gentlemen were so sensitive of State rights, you could see, lying off in the river, anchored head up stream, with their batteries directed on the city of New Orleans, a man-of-war and a monitor, and we found the Custom House a citadel filled with armed men, sent there by the President to protect that scoundrelly Returning Board in its functions. And yet they told us, with all the delicacy and modesty and hesitation of an old-time, double-distilled States-rights man, that they couldn't venture to interfere in the affairs of the State. They had no occasion to interfere. They knew that their work was done before they went there, and I say, that John Sherman and his associates went to New Orleans not to learn what the truth was, but to learn how to apologize for a fraud. That was their commission. This Returning Board was such as I have described, and these gentlemen sent by the President declined to co-operate with us, and I submit to you, my fellow-citizens, if to unite with them to learn the truth wasn't the rational, sensible, patriotic way of doing it? Well, after this was done, we were invited to attend the opening of the returns, and from that the citizens of Louisiana themselves, who were interested in the investigation, were excluded. We sat there and saw the papers opened. I sat there vigilant and watchful, but I shall never forget the appearance of a friend of mine who was present, and ordinarily thought as close and watchful and cautious as I was guileless and unsuspicious. He seemed to suspect something wrong, and took no pains to conceal the fact that he suspected. I recollect that one day he was intent, through his spectacles, examining some papers when these returns were received by the board, and that the date that was announced in connection with the return was the 18th of November. Said he, looking at the papers: "How is it that inside of this sealed packet of returns, received, you say, on the 18th of November, there are affidavits sworn to, dated on the 21st?" We were allowed to see that much, but very soon these papers were shuffled off into another room, and when these gentlemen that were interested, but who were not allowed to look at the papers themselves, asked that they might be represented on the clerical force, Gov. Wells said: "The clerks are all appointed." [A voice—"What did Sherman say to that?" It is hardly necessary to repeat what he said, but if you ask how he looked I will tell you. It was a detected fraud, and that detected fraud would have been followed by many others if so much pains had not been taken to prevent a careful supervision of these returns. We were allowed to see those returns which the Democratic committee of the State with great care had collected from the voting places in the State—returns from each parish, which in Louisiana is a division like our counties. A copy of these was placed in my hands, with an opportunity to compare the Democratic returns with the returns made by the election officers in every parish in Louisiana, and the actual honest result of the election, on a comparison made by me with the returns made by the returning officers, was that the highest Democratic elector had received 83,650 votes and the lowest elector on the Hayes ticket had received 74,902 votes. After this result, obtained by a careful examination of the returns made by the officers who conducted the election, there was still no less doubt that the Hayes and Wheeler electors would be counted in, and when it was all over Senator John Sherman addressed me a note, I being incidentally a representative of our friends. He says:

"It is our purpose to communicate to the President copies of the testimony of witnesses taken under the order of the board of returning officers before the commissioners, but we have no means of getting copies of the depositions taken on behalf of the Democratic candidates for electors. If you will secure copies of such depositions we will with pleasure transmit them with copies of the depositions taken by the Republican candidates, so that, if printed hereafter, the whole body of testimony may be read and considered together. No doubt a request by you to the gentlemen taking the depositions will enable you to comply with our request for a copy of them."

I returned the answer that we would unite with them; that we had concluded to file a protest and exhibits, and submit all the testimony for publication. You see there is no promise on his part that there will be a publication, and so we informed him finally that the people of the country should see the protest with the objections to the returns and the proof applicable to them; that we would file them, and let them go out to the country certified by both parties to this proposition. Mr. John Sherman refused to agree, but, on the contrary, sent to Washington a great mass of stuff gathered in Louisiana, where affidavits are as cheap as almost anything you can imagine; affidavits taken in the Custom House there, before unnamed and unknown persons, and signed by men who have no idea of their contents. These were sent to President Grant and by President Grant communicated to Congress, with the utmost appearance of sincerity and solemnity, and they have gone out to the country, and these gentlemen have indorsed Gov. Wells, and it is said that he is the son of the Hon. Levi Wells. It is said that Gen. Anderson is a Virginian and cousin of the Gen. Anderson of Fort Sumter notoriety, and Mr. Casanave and Mr. Kenner are spoken of as being gentlemen of the highest reputation. These men are all indorsed by Senator Sherman. You have seen the report, and you have seen what efforts were made to arrive at the truth, what efforts were made to collect the truth, and you have seen with what success their efforts met. They have reported that Louisiana has gone for electors pledged to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Now I come to the most humiliating part of this whole story. John Sherman and the ex-Governor of Ohio are among the most respectable men in the country, and Senator Trumbull and Gov. Bigler and Mr. Watson and Mr. Julian and others, for whom I have no less respect than them, are equally eminent and held in equally high esteem by the country. These two delegations went to Louisiana, so far as I know, although I suspect more than I knew or dare assert, for I have no doubt that all these gentlemen had free access to all the papers of the Returning Board. These gentlemen, having equal claims, so far as I know, to the confidence of the country, equal means of arriving at the truth, have gone before the country—Mr. Sherman and his associates asserting that Louisiana had elected Hayes electors, Lyman Trumbull and his associates asserting as their belief that the Tilden electors were elected by the people of the State.

Why this conflict between delegations equally honest? I confess when I come before the people of the State of Illinois, with whom I have spent nearly all the years of my life, a people who have honored me to the utmost extent of my merit, when I come, too, with gentlemen who have been honored by the State, and who are worthy of all the honors they have received, and find that there is this irreconcilable difference of statement upon the same facts, I feel that some or all of us should be fairly objects of public execration and contempt. In this case somebody has lied, and we go before the people of the country upon this great issue, and they ask us what are we to think about it? I recollect that a gentleman, the editor of a Presbyterian paper in Tennessee, repeats the names of the delegates on both sides, and says: "When men like these differ so about the facts, what are the people to do?" The question must be decided, the question of who was elected President at the last election, and you have got to solve it, either by yourselves or by your representatives. Gentlemen tell us that the question is an alarming one. It is a question of law and facts that admits of a certain solution. We have supposed that the constitutional laws of the United States furnish the means of solving any disputes that might arise in regard to any political question. In some countries, where there has been a dispute about the succession, men have taken arms and followed the Red Rose and the White Rose, and millions of men have shed their lives upon the battle-field to determine who should be their master. There are no such people in this country. In this country the constitution is the sovereign and the laws. The President is a mere magistrate, with limited powers, and it is only within the last few years that we have been familiarizing ourselves with the idea that the President is our master. It is only when the people have tolerated the appearance of Federal troops at little election seats, where there is a controversy about who shall be the Governor, and all of a sudden there is a flash of bayonets. It is this circumstance, and only because the people of this country apprehend that this same President, who, I believe, is the only President who has said that he is the representative of a party, and whose Secretary of the Interior is the acknowledged head of a political party, and the only President who has taken hold of a party organization, is running the Republican party. Until that time, I say, no one would have anticipated the prospect of difficulty growing out of the settlement of this question. The only danger there is of strife as the result of this dispute is that the man in power will employ the army to operate against the people. I know that these Republican circles and Republican newspapers tell us that Grant is President now, and not Buchanan; they tell us that the President will inaugurate Gov. Hayes, and one of the greatest difficulties I have is to endure the taunts of power. They taunt us that they will employ power to solve this question, and in that lies our only danger. Let them keep their soldiers and themselves, and leave us to solve this question through the agency of the constitutional authorities of the country. There is no more danger in the solution of this question than there was in holding the election upon the 7th of November. I have spoken of these humiliating circumstances. Now the question is one which you must decide, and you must form an opinion. The question is an exceedingly simple one. In the State of Louisiana no man can vote unless he has been registered as a voter. You cannot, as you can in Illinois, supply the names of those who have been omitted by the registration; but every man, when he offers his vote, takes to the Commissioner of Election his certificate of registration, and every Commissioner of Election was appointed by William Pitt Kellogg himself, under a law that allows him to remove any Commissioner of Registration at his pleasure. Then of the 161,009 votes in Louisiana it is admitted by everybody that every man whose name was on the poll-list was a lawful voter. Then the elections were conducted by officers appointed by the Commissioners of Registration. No Democrat was allowed to register or receive the votes, or record a vote, or certify a vote, or open a poll or canvass a vote; everything was in the hands of William Pitt Kellogg, who was Governor, though not by the voice of the people, nor the grace of God, and who was a candidate for Presidential elector, and a candidate for the United States Senate, and who will no doubt be elected by his Legislature within the next week. I was about to say that this was a guarantee of fairness, and a guarantee that Democrats could not have acted lawlessly. These men who received and counted the vote certified to the Returning Board at New Orleans that the highest Democratic elector had received 8,954 votes more than the lowest Republican elector. Ordinarily this would furnish a pretty good guarantee that the Republicans had shown their best hand. I compared all these returns and know what the figures show. Then what was the prospect? These returns were laid before this Returning Board. I am going upon the ground that the Returning Board were honest, for which may God forgive me. They commenced this session upon the 20th of November, and they announced to us that they would get through by the 4th of December.

These contested parishes are some of them 400 miles from New Orleans, and, by the way, the law requires that the protests against intimidation and fraud and bribery shall be attached to the returns, and a copy of them shall be filed in the parish where the people live, and that some notice should be given that there would be a controversy about it. That was not done. The returns were sent to New Orleans, some of them by the mail and some were brought by the Supervisors themselves, and there, in the Custom House of New Orleans, that festering hole of iniquity, that public building built with your money and mine; that nest of unclean birds, there they were returned, doctored, and fixed up and handed over to the Returning Board. These men rejected everything, and simply looked into the question to see how many votes could be thrown out to give the party all it wanted. They threw out 13,250 Democratic votes. That was doing pretty well; but they also threw out 2,040 Republican votes. They told us they were going to throw out the bull-dosed parishes. There were five of them. We supposed that was all that would be done. That was all they claimed it was necessary to do. But after throwing out all the bull-dosed parishes there was still a Democratic majority of over 4,000. That would not do. The original plan was to throw out all the bull-dosed parishes. The final plan was to take wherever there was a Republican majority and retain it, and when there was a Democratic majority to throw it out; and they retained every parish where there was a Republican majority, and wherever there was a Democratic majority they threw it out. It is strange to you, my fellow-citizens. If there was a single Republican poll in the State thrown out, either for intimidation or anything else, I don't know it; but all the polls that were thrown out, every one of them, were polls where there was a Democratic majority, and in one case they threw out a whole parish because they would not hold the election.

These are the facts upon which Judge Trumbull and myself reported to the people of the North that Tilden and Hendricks had a majority. We thought that the returns made by the men who conducted the election were the best, especially as the members of the Returning Board had been denounced by leading Republicans, so much so that when Mr. Wheeler went down there he actually compelled certain members of the Legislature returned by the board to vacate their places and let Democrats take them. I see, however, that Mr. Vice President Expectant Wheeler says that, while he denounced their acts as illegal, he never meant to impeach their intentions. Gentlemen, these are the leading facts of the case. Now what are you going to do about it? What have you done from the foundation of the Government? We have simply discharged our duty as good citizens, and have relied with confidence upon the fact that everybody else would do the same thing. Gentlemen, our Republican friends, when they found that the thing had gone against them, wanted to turn the Vice President of the Senate into a returning board. They wanted the country to believe that—but my friend Gen. Farnsworth so riddled that idea this morning that it is hardly worth while for me to bother with it. They wanted to hold that the Vice President pro tem. was the equivalent of all the returning boards put together. I have heard that one woman had seven devils, but here they are loading upon this poor Vice President four that are much worse than the seven that troubled the woman. Well, that idea was found to be absurd that Vice President Ferry should settle a question that involves not necessarily the peace, but which involves the policy of this country for years to come. That has been abandoned by the Republican party, but the Vice President says that when the two houses meet in joint session he can make a certain decision from which there may be an appeal, but that the Senate may sustain him while the House may vote the other way, and that he shall decide between them. If our accidental Vice President, Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, entertains a belief that that thing will fool anybody, he had better go back into the saw-log business, in which he has been engaged. That question must be decided by Congress, and Congress is composed of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and if the two houses shall not agree upon this question the vote must be rejected. It has been done before, and why should the old rule be reversed now? [A voice—"To elect Hayes."] That may be a good enough reason for those that want that done. I don't. What then? Why, the Federal constitution has made provision for just that case. If there is no election by the electors, the Federal constitution declares that the House shall then proceed to elect. Now, who objects to that? Republican politicians. But will the Republican people? I tell you we haven't yet got to the point in this country when any knot of politicians shall be able to take hold of the people and make them indorse a palpable wrong and fraud. The Republican people and the Democratic people are alike. They have their political feelings and passions general in political contests, but do you believe that a majority of the State of Illinois will consent to be the tools and slaves of Zack Chandler and that class of men? No; they would scorn it. My fellow-citizens, we know our hope is on clinging to the constitution as the ark of our safety, and when these facts are discussed in proper temper by the people of this country, of both parties, I have no doubt about a proper solution of it.

Paucity of Silver Change.

From every part of the country, and especially the South, a scarcity of silver change is reported. In some of the Eastern cities the premium on change is 1 per cent., and even that is insufficient to attract an adequate supply. A contemporary says "there is some reason to believe that the people of the Southern States are responsible to some extent for the prevailing scarcity. A Southern paper states that silver is fast disappearing from circulation in that part of the country. Banks in the Southern cities have paid it out liberally, but still it does not appear in general use. The Nashville banks have paid out large quantities, and yet the change in that vicinity consists almost exclusively of fractionals. The explanation offered is that people hoard it as soon as they get it, so as to have a little stock of currency of a kind that cannot be repudiated. It may be assumed that much, if not all, of this hoarding is done by negroes. They, more than the whites, have a fancy for stowing away coin in old stockings."

Immediate Cause of Vanderbilt's Death.

By a post-mortem examination of the body of Commodore Vanderbilt, it was found that the immediate cause of death had been ulceration, resulting in a perforation of the colon, or large intestine. The perforation, the doctors concluded, could not have existed more than a day or two before his death, but the ulceration which caused it might have been going on for three weeks. Besides this, there was chronic inflammation of the bladder, which gave rise to the intense pains that the Commodore endured at intervals, and prolapsus ani. Both lungs, the heart, the kidneys, and liver were found to be more or less affected by disease or unhealthy action, but not sufficiently so to cause his death. The perforation of the intestine which caused the death of the Commodore seems to have been a somewhat unexpected development of his disease.

No SENTENCE of death has been executed in Belgium since 1863. Commutation to penal servitude for life, of which part may subsequently be remitted, has been the course invariably followed. A recent great increase in crimes of violence of the worst kind has given occasion for bringing the subject again before the Chamber. The Minister of Justice, however, made the declaration that he would rather resign his office than permit a single sentence of death to be executed. Murderers in Belgium have therefore still a good time before them.

RUSSIAN war vessels in the Caspian are hereafter to use petroleum instead of coal. Experiments with the new fuel have proved so satisfactory that within a few weeks the furnaces of seven vessels will have been altered to suit the material.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The Joint Electoral Committee's Report to Congress—Text of the Bill Agreed Upon.

The following is the report of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed under the several resolutions of those bodies to prepare and report such a message as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and the due declaration of the result. The committees say that they have considered the subject named in said resolutions, and have had full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage. The report continues as follows:

We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country and with the formation and interpretation of the constitution, that diversity of views and opinions touching the subject, not wholly coincident with the bias or wishes of members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have in this state of affairs chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed.

It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that in our opinion legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the principal theories upon the subject. The constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted upon a particular occasion. All will agree that the votes named in the constitution are constitutional votes of the States, and not other, and when they have been found and identified, there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is mere clerical work of summing up numbers, which being done, the constitution itself declares the consequences. This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining for the purpose and in aid of counting what are the constitutional votes of the respective States, and whatever jurisdiction exists for such purpose the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The constitution, our great instrument and security for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases, in whatever aspect they may be presented. It declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof. The committee therefore think that the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any one, and for this reason we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument.

The matter then being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. Upon this we beg leave to submit a few brief observations. In all just governments both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to the very idea of such a government, and is a characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it may be whether one citizen or another shall be Chief Magistrate for a period prescribed upon the just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people lawfully expressed in the choice of that officer shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true that in every operation of a government of laws, from the most trivial to the most important, there will always be a possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, the courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws, but in either case to resist the act of the Executive, the courts, or the Legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up anarchy in place of government. We think, then, that to provide clear and lawful means of performing a great and necessary function of the Government in a time of much public dispute is of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may in the course of events possibly obtain. But we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Legislature and the judiciary are represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a selection from different parts of the republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency the furthest removed from prejudice of any existing obtainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticisms than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how the most extreme partisan can assail it unless he prefers to embark his wishes upon the stormy sea of unregulated procedure, hot disputes, and dangerous results that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon the fixed and regular course of law that insures peace and the order of society, whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes. The unfortunate circumstance that no provision had been made on the subject before election has greatly added to the difficulties of the committees in dealing with it, inasmuch as many of the people of the country, members of the respective political parties, will, perhaps, look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes, but it has also led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty in such a case to let no bias or party feeling stand in the way of a just, equal, and peaceful measure for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround it.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and happiness. It does far more. It tends to bring republican institutions into discredit and to create doubts of the success of our form of government and of the perpetuity of the republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism, and of justice unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency. And in this connection we cannot restrain from the expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of equal numbers of opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore—almost unanimously agree upon the plan considered by them all to be just, wise, and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
A. G. THURMAN,
T. F. BAYARD,
M. W. RANSOM,
Senate Committee.
H. B. PAINE,
EPPA HUNTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. M. SPRINGER,
GEO. W. MCCRARY,
GEO. F. HOAR,
GEO. WILLARD,
House Committee.

Senator Morton is the only member of the committee who did not sign the report.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by the joint committee:

A BILL to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock, post meridian, on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with "A," and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted, as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons (if any) elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from any State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be excepted to except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SEC. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be the return from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each house on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each house shall, by viva voce vote, appoint five of its members, who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth districts, shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in commission of the said Justices shall be President of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe to the following oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeable to the constitution and laws, so help me God," which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members, but if any such Senator or member shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by viva voce vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and shall become a member of said commission; and in like manner, if any of the said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the others of said Justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another Justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore subscribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened in alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section 1 of this act, and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such States, they shall be so opened, and, excepting the duplicates of the same returning, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to the said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution and now-existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from one State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer to either House except on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of the said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once, but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately on his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for other officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise, under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while the question is being considered by said commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the constitution and laws to question, by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

All Sorts.

ABOUT half of Boston's $500,000,000 of property is said to be mortgaged.

A NEW American opera has been produced at Brussels, and we are told it was enthusiastically received. The author is Mrs. Corinne Young, and the opera is based on the story of Evangeline.

THE Chinese are the most silent of all the races of mankind, and account for their taciturnity on the ground that they never mind anybody's business but their own.

FLORIDA has a young lady named Neuralgia Dimple. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle, and was captivated with it, which reminds one of what a gaudy name Vermifuge Johnson would be for a boy.

BUTTER made from suet is used in the Massachusetts State Workhouse, and in similar institutions throughout New England. It is said, too, that the article is largely bought by keepers of fashionable hotels for cooking purposes.

THE first stone of a grand national museum for Amsterdam, in which the collections, hitherto dispersed, of the Trippenhuis, the Van der Hoof Museum, and the Stadhaus are to be united, was laid in that city a few weeks ago.

EX-SURGEON GENERAL FRANCIS, of the British army in India, writes warmly in favor of cold tea as superior to any alcoholic or malt beverage when sustained physical vigor is requisite, overlooking entirely the about equally strong claims of medicated dish-water.

NOT far from Salzburg, Austria, is a great mountain which consists of nothing but beautiful marble. The stonemasons cut out blocks and columns of it, take them to the great city, and build palaces of them, while the chips are used to make playing marbles for the young folks.

STOP smoking. It is stated as a fact that a cigar contains acetic, formic, butyric, valeric, proprionic, prussic and carbolic acids, creosote, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, viridine, picoline, nicotine, rubidine, cabbagine, and several other things which are not healthy.

THE fur trade of Petersburg, Va., has lately grown into great proportions, and forms one of the most important branches of business. Beavers, foxes, muskrats, minks, coons, and rabbits furnish the largest quantity of pelts, and it is surprising to know how many of these animals are killed in the vicinity.

WHO says that the fires of patriotism are smoldering? A patriot in Rutland, Vt., did his whole duty on election day. He not only voted, but he traded horses nine times during the day, and at nightfall had the same horse with which he started at dawn. He also had $45 in cash, a watch worth $25, a double-barreled shot-gun, and four bushels of potatoes.

A FARMER measured the water consumed daily by a lot of cattle one hot summer. As it had to be pumped for them, the quantity used was easily ascertained. The result of his observations was that thirty-six head of cattle consumed daily about 900 gallons of water. According to this estimate the supply of water amounted to about twenty-five gallons per head.

LONDON is, at present, unusually afflicted with small-pox. The three hospitals at Hampstead, Homerton, and Stockwell, devoted to this disease are full, and contain in the aggregate 6,000 patients. In the fever hospital at Homerton, accommodating 800, has been devoted to the sick with small-pox, and others in Fulham and Deptford are now being built for the purpose.

THE city of Munich has hitherto had a bad reputation as regards healthiness, and its death rate has been exceptionally high. The Town Council have now resolved that if that state of things continue it shall, at all events, not be their fault, and improvements of every kind are being planned with this view. A new central slaughter-house is the first of these which has been accomplished.

DR. HARRY SENT, of the East India Company, speaking of the graceful carriage of Hindoo girls, believes that the exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head without using the hands to balance might be introduced advantageously into boarding-schools and private families, and that it would entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb-bells, calisthenics, skipping-ropes, etc.

IT is an interesting fact that our word daughter, when traced back through the Greek *thugater* to its source in the Sanscrit *duhitri*, is found to be equivalent to milkmaid, showing that it was the duty of the Indian maidens to milk the cows. It was no doubt considered a highly honorable office, since the cow, the most valuable animal to a pastoral people, soon came to be endowed with supernatural attributes.

THE Boston Common Council have resolved to permit no more wrestling or boxing matches in that city. This action is the result of the death of a participant in a boxing exhibition.

REMOVAL

of the

Auburn Fruit House

To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber, Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all warranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c

Best 90 cents.
Block or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 35c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Powdered	12	" "	8c
Coffee A.	11c	Good brown	9c
" C.			

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	8c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50 in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	80
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	1 00
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	25c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	18c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisens per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound	8c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Butler	1:44	2.40 a m	8.05 pm
Waterloo	2:05	[illegible]	8.24
Sedan	2.15	3.07	8.37
Corunna	2.25	3.15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	.53 a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6.38 "
Waterloo	[illegible]	11.28 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.20 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 18	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	2 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 34	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 00	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6.55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6.50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	12 20
Rochester	6 23	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 40pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 21 "		[illegible]
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City	7 23 am		3 55p
Saginaw	10 12 "		7 25
Lansing	"		[illegible]
Grand Rapids		11 15a	
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 15	7 35
Bankers	1 03 "	6 15	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 30	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	9 35 "		9 40
Cincinnati	9 00 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac. & E.	Express.
lv New York	*8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 45am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45 pm	8 05am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 30
Barnesville	12 30am	2 56	12 41 pm
Cambridge	1 40	12 56	1 44
Zanesville	2 50	13 10pm	2 50
lv Columbus	1 10	14 40	12 40
New Ark	4 25	4 00	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 22	5 00	15
Mansfield	7 30	28	6 48
Shelby	8 05	56	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	30	7 55
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10 35
Defiance	12 38pm		11 28
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	2 06		12 56 am
Garrett	2 23		1 15
Avilla	2 50		28
Milford Junction	4 10		38
Walkertown Junction	5 12		51
Chicago	8 10		30

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac. & E.	Express.
Chicago	*8 50am		5 08 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 23pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 52		10 08
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 27		11 32
Auburn			
Defiance	4 54		1 00 am
Deshler	5 48		1 5
Fostoria	6 47		2 50
Tiffin	7 15		3 27
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 00	4 35
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	5 09
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	5 36
Mt. Vernon	11 42	12 13pm	7 02
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	8 00
Lv Zanesville	3 20	3 13	9 25
Cambridge	4 17	4 25	10 35
Barnesville	5 16	5 34	11 44
Ar Bellaire	6 25	6 50	1 00 pm
Wheeling	7 35	8 25	2 25
Washington	9 10pm	12 00m	6 35 am
Baltimore	10 30	1 40pm	8 30
Philadelphia	3 10am	*6 50	1 15 pm
New York	6 35	10 15	5,05

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALLAND SALOON,

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R.R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL F'T No. 8
v. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 08	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	[illegible]	8 37	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	9 15	11 37
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor's	[illegible]	10 01	[illegible]
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Col'en's	10 15	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 06	2 50
Potters	10 29	11 25	3 25
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	10 43	11 53	4 15
Auburn Jut.	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Aupurn	11 04	12 23	5 10
Mooreville	11,25	12 50	5 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 50pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 00
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 46
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 35	1 35
C. W. & M. Cros'g			
Northmanchest	5 23	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 50
Co.lamar	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cros'g			
Columbia City	4 40	9 47	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	9 20	10 05
Churubusco	4 20	9 00	9 40
Potters	4 07	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 23	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 47	8 11	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Mooreville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv	2 55	6 55am	6 20am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Regland

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson ([illegible] miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City ([illegible] miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace sleeping cars, Westinghouse's lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE.

FINE BOOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES.

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F[illegible] Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1877. Number 5.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$1 50 | Six Months......85

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 50	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Penfield & Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office [illegible] Court House. Special attention paid to [illegible] of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben Counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the state. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
rd Monday in May	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Book, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to surgery and Chronic diseases. Office and residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, (Late of City Hotel,) Clerk.
O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low figures.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

WEEKLY INDIANA

STATE JOURNAL

NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Is conceded to be one of the very best FAMILY NEWSPAPERS now published. Its

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Department is equal to any Agricultural Journal, and in

STATE NEWS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

With a view of placing it in the hands of every reading family in the State, we have had a new

Railroad Map of the U. S.

58 BY 40 INCHES.

ENGRAVED, MOUNTED & VARNISHED.

It is the most costly and valuable premium ever offered to a single subscriber of any newspaper in the Government. It retails readily at $2.50, and it will be given GRATIS to each subscriber of the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

ON THE FOLLOWING

TERMS:

The Weekly State Journal

With Map of the United States.

Single copies	$1.85
Club of Ten	1.70
Club of Twenty-five	1.65
Club of Fifty	1.60
Club of One Hundred and over	1.50

WITHOUT MAP.

Single copies	$1.50
Club of Ten	1.15
Club of Twenty-five	1.10
Club of Fifty	1.35
Club of One Hundred and over	1.25

The Indianapolis Daily Journal.

By mail, (payable in advance) per ann'm.	$12.00
" " " for 6 months	6.00
" " " for 3 months	3.00
" " " for 1 month.	1.00
By the week, payable to the Agent or Carrier	.25

SPECIMEN COPIES of the DAILY or WEEKLY JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to those who wish to examine the paper with reference to subscribing or raising clubs. Circulars and Posters furnished agents an getters up of clubs. Additions to clubs may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided only, that a full year's subscription is taken. Single subscribers invariably $1.50 in advance, without Map, and $1.75 with Map. The money must accompany all orders. The above prices are invariable.

The time at which the subscription expires is printed on each wrapper, and to avoid missing a number, renewals should reach this office before the time is out.

☞ Remit in Drafts or Post-office money orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, and the money in a REGISTERED LETTER. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters, when requested to do so and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Give full address, Post-office, County and State.

ADDRESS:

E. B. MARTINDALE, Pro'p.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Every reader and thinking man in the state who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for at least one of the editions of the Sentinel. Farmers, Merchants and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Weekly Sentinel will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than **Compare Favorably** with any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be Newsy, Literary, and full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

TERMS.

Invariably cash in advance.

DAILY.

1 Copy one year	$10 00

WEEKLY

1 Copy one year	$1 50
Clubs of four one year	5 00
Clubs of ten one year	12 00
Clubs of twenty one year	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club, furnished free.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.
Indianapolis, Ind

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each in one remittance; or six, Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express or freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, post paid $3.00. Cloth cases for binding 58 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth $3.00; half calf $5.25. Sent postage paid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper Bros.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Chromos!

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints at our enlarged ART ROOMS. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Cene on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding; Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty. Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers. Age is of Premium purpose, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil-Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England.)

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address,
T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

DURING the campaign a great deal was heard of Southern war claims, and the great ado made in the matter is said to have secured the republicans their small majority in Ohio. Among the bills referred to on the stump was one to pay Dr. J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., for damages inflicted by the troops in demolishing his buildings to give free range to artillery. This bill was referred to as an instance of how the "rebels" wanted to make the nation pay for the battle-fields on which they were whipped. Now that the campaign is over, Mitchell, of Oregon, a republican senator, brings that identical bill up in the Senate.

"What have become of the singers?" asks the Montreal Gazette. Ah, yes; you can't see from where you are sitting; move up toward this end of the pew and we will show you. That is the soprano, the one nearest the end of choir, letting the young fellow with the camel's hair moustache and curling hair squeeze her hand. He is the tenor. There is the alto in the opposite corner, and the meek looking little man with the burnside whiskers, who is feeding her with gumdrops, and nervously looking out for his wife's eye (the big, high-complexioned woman near the third window on the right hand side of the church, with a wart on her check) is the baritone, and the burly-looking fellow, who looks like a Barbary cost pirate, and who has just stepped around behind the organ to take a drink with the blower, that is the basso. Oh, if you want to know what has become of the singers ask us.

Going to Grow up With the Country.

The other day, while I was seated in the Kennerd House, Cleveland, waiting for supper and train time, the omnibus backed to the door, the porter ran out and a boy about thirteen years old desended the vehicle with an air of considerable importance. He handed his old satchel to the porter and walked down to the office without looking to the right or left. His shoes were old and worn, his garments were coarse and ill-fitting, his hair was log and uneven and as he halted before the stove for a moment to warm his hands he pulled out a half-consumed cigar form his pocket and lighted it.

The porter came along at a slow pace a look of disgust on his face and as he reached the stove he droped the way-worn stachel at the boys feet.

'Here! you look out! that satchel contains wealth, and you'd better be a little harmonious in handling it. Is Kennard at home?'

The porter gasped for breath and pointed to the clerk behind the desk.

The boy walked up to the register, picked up a pen and laborously wrote: 'Jim rite, from New York.' Wiping off the pen on his elbow he remarked to the clerk:

'Supper for one is how much?'

'Seventy-five cents.'

'Whew! but that's hard pan, that is! After a fellow has been putting up at the Fifth Avenue for a year, these western prices knock him down. Only seventy-five cents, he? Can you change a dollar bill?'

The clerk handed him back two shillings, and the boy re-ighed his stub, walked back to where the porter had taken a seat, and in a tone of reproach observed:

"There's that there satchel right where you deoped it. You leave it there and let it get stolen if you want this house sued for $50,000 damage!"

The porter hesitated a little and finally took the satchel to the cloakroom and procured a check.

'That's more like bizz-te business. You probably thought I was some one horse member of the Legislature from some scrub town, but that's where you got left. Well, you find me one of the daily papers.'

Jim sat down near the stove, and the porter, laboring under a seeming magnetic influence, hunted up a paper and handed it to him.—Ex.

A Jewel of a Wife.

One of the Danbury druggists has a wife who is a jewel. She loses no opportunity to help her husband in his business, and does not hesitate to undertake any work which will be of assistance to him. The other day he prepared the ingredients for five hundred boxes of seidlitz powders. She offered to put them in the papers and boxes, but he thought she had enough else to do. She preisted, however, and he took the stuff home, and she went to work and worked as she always does when working for him—throwing her whole soul into the task. At night she had the powders done up and neatly boxed, and he was delighted. They were taken to the store next morning, when the druggist accidently discovered that the blue-paper mixture had been neatly folded in the white paper, and the white paper mixture had been as carefully enchained in the blue papers. It took the druggist some fifteen minutes to comprehend the full extent of the affair, as there was five hudred boxes in all. Then he took off his hat and deliberately jumped in to it. After which he felt so much better that he went home and went to bed. But it was full two hours later before she could learn from him what had happened, so profoundly was he affected.—Danbury News.

Nothing Lost by Christian Charity.

One of those toil-hardened, true-hearted chaps often read of in romance made his appearance on the Campus Martius yesterday, and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four old men standing around with their buck-saws wating for work.

"I'll be hanged if it isn't tough," he replied, when they told him they hadn't had any work for a month. "How would you like some oysters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a gang of eight, marched them to a restaurant and ordered oysters-stews for each one.

"It just does my soul good to see them eat!" he said to the ownes of the place as the eight got at work.

"Yes, it's a beautiful sight," was the reply.

"It makes me feel good in here," continued the stranger, laying his hand on his heart

"A good deed brings it own reward," was the soft answer of the restuturateur as he calculated his profits.

"I can't rest here. I must do further good," said the stranger, and he rushed out and brought in three negros, a chimney-sweep, two boys, and an old woman, and ordered more oysters.

The fifteen people went for oyster-soup in a manner to amaze, and their guardian nudged the restaurateur in the ribs and said:

"See the gentle lambs! Oh that I could feed the poor of all America.

"You are a good man, and Heaven will reward you," replied the proprietor as he filled the dishes up again.

The stranger said he wanted to bring in just five more, so as to say he had fed an even score, and he rushed out after them, while the restaurateur sent out after more oysters and crackers. He was last seen cimbing into a farmer's sleigh on state street, and guiding his team to the west. The fifteen in the restaurant licked their plates clean and departed in joyful procession, and the last one had passed out before the man who furnished the soup had got through waiting for the return of the big hearted stanger. There were oaths slang phrases, and watch words, and expressions delivered in the purest of English, but what mattered it to the fifteen soup-devourers, who drew up in line opposite, and "Resolved, That them oysters just touched the right spot."—Detroit Free Press.

THE ALLIES OF DEMOCRACY.

For long years the leaderless, impracticable, purposeless Democracy wandered in the wilderness—now they floundered in the Slough of Despond; now panted at the foot of the Hill of Difficulty, now shuddered before the Cave of Giant Despair. At last however, they seem to stand on solid ground and are permitted to feast their eyes on the Promised Land which, perhaps, they may not enter, but which to them never seemed so inviting; it is so near and yet so far. In this day of their rejoicing these wayworn pilgrims fail to comprehend the situation and render not honor to whom honor is due, if they hesitate to acknowledge that not to them, after all, but to their allies in the camp of the enemy, are they indebted for their present vantage ground. It is an open secret that the Republican leaders of the last eight years, many of them renegade Demcrats, are really responsible for the hopeful condition of the Democracy to-day. Seymour may have planted and Tilden watered, but Grant and the adventurers by whom he has been surrounded have given the increase. It is Grant and Morton and Logan and Chandler and Cameron who have made more than half of the States Democratic and given us assurance that a Democratic administration of the general government is not only possible, but probable.

The Republican party came out of the war with such prestige as no party ever had before. Democratic blundering and treason gave it the government in 1861, and it had leaders who were quick to take advantage of an enemy's weakness. It fought the anti-slavery battle, and won it. It fought the war for the Union, and saved the Union. It gave to our country the brightest names of soldiers and statesmen that adorn the pages of our history. The close of the war found the Republican party with the youth, the conscience and the sentiment of the nation in its ranks. The man who had freed the slaves and preserved the unity of the country were then its leaders. Lincoln still occpied the Presidential chair; Seward and Stanton were in the Cabinet; Sumner and and Schurz and Trumbull were in the Senate; Stevens, the great Commoner, was in the House, with a strong majority at his back. Andrew and Curtin and the other great war Governors were at home stimulating the loyalty of the people and upholding the hands of a Republican administration in every rightful undertaking. The whole country was alive with the enthusiasm born of success at war, and the Republican leaders had only to put in their sickle and the harvest fell before it in honors and emoluments. On the other hand the Democrats were disorganized, demoralized, discordant. With few exceptions, to be a Democrat was to be suspected of treason. There is too much truth in Colonel Ingersoll's pithy saying that "whenever you found a Democrat with arms in his hands you found a rebel, and wherever you found a rebel without arms you found a Democrat." It was a party without a platform and without leaders; its principles vanished in the smoke of battles and its able men could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Never was there more unequal combat than was joined in the first Presidential contest after the war.

How different the situation to-day! Some of the greatest men of the Republican party lived not longer after garnering the fruitage of the vineyard in which they toiled, but before they died were driven from the field which they had reclaimed. Others are now enlisted under a banner which once appeared to them as the symbol of all that was bad in politics and in conflict with loyalty. A large majority of these states have Democratic Governors and Democratic Legislatures; the Republican majority in the Senate has dwindled to a point so fine that soon it will be invisible; one Democratic House of Representatives sits in the Capitol and another is about to replace it; a straight Democratic presidential ticket has received a popular majority of nearly three hundred thousand, and a Democratic President is about to be inaugurated—and for all this, we have said, the Democrats may thank the men who have assumed the lordship of the Republican party. The discordance of the elements composing the rank and file of the Democratic party and the blundering of its leaders, which has become proverbial, would long ago have consigned it to the limbo of dead parties, but for crimes committed in the name of Republicanism. We repeat that Grant, with his nepotism, his cupidity, his subserviency to rings, and his low and crude ideas of governmental policy; Morton, with his gospel of hate and an ambition that would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven; Chandler, with a vision having no wider horizon than his own petty purposes, and Cameron, with his revolutionary ideal government, under which men shall be bought or bayoneted into campliance whith his wishes—these are the men who have breathed life into the dry bones of Democracy. Reinforcements have flocked into the Democratic camp, not becaused the recruits preferred to fight under the Democratic standard, but because this last resort was necessary to bring the Republican party to its senses. Republicanism will rally the masses again when its rogues who now lead it shall be ordered to the rear under arrest, and honest men shall come to the front, as of old. Meanwhile its worst enemies, the most effective allies of the Democratic leaders, are to be found in the high places of the nation where Republicans have placed and now keep them.

The use of a pleasant perfume is indicative of taste and refinement. Davenport keeps a very fine assortment, among which the "Clolo Blossom" ranks very high and is much admired.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

United States District Attorney Bliss has commenced suit in the District Court of New York for $150,000 against ex-Gov. Tilden, for alleged non-payment of income tax.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey opened their revival services in the Boston Tabernacle, on Sunday last.

THE WEST.

The funeral services of the unidentified [illegible] that [illegible] week. [illegible] bodies were buried in one grave.... The [illegible] of Ashtabula, assisted by two Episcopal ministers from Cleveland, held joint services with the Masonic order at the grave. These bodies still remain in the vault in the hope that their friends may be able to identify them by pieces of clothing clinging to them.

The long drought in California has been succeeded by copious rains, and there are cheerful reports of the crop prospects from all parts of the State.... Chicago papers announce the failure of W. F. Keen, Cooke & Co., one of the oldest book firms in the city.... Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, committed suicide at Cleveland, a few days ago. More or less blame for the Ashtabula disaster had been placed at his hands, and it is supposed that the weight of censure which he felt sure the public laid upon him led him to commit the tragic deed.

A report reaches Sioux City that a train coming out of the Black Hills was recently captured by Crazy Horse's band of Indians, and that twenty men who were with the train were massacred.

Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 3,556,733 bushels of wheat; 2,051,000 bushels of corn; 641,306 bushels of oats; 234,946 bushels of rye, and 1,060,496 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,545 471 bushels, against 4,551,427 bushels at this period last year.

Detective James Brooks, of the Government Secret Service, who has been for some time diligently pursuing the manufacturers and shovers of the queer in the West, has just made a rich haul in Cincinnati. Over 100 finely-executed plates were captured. Among them were plates for the manufacture of $10 notes on the banks at Richmond, Lafayette and Muncie, Ind. He also recovered 40.000 50-cent pieces. These pieces so closely resembled the genuine that none but experts could distinguish the difference between them.

The people of Chicago have become thoroughly alarmed at the dreadful ravages of scarlet fever and diphtheria in that city, and measures are to be taken to arrest, if possible, the further progress of these dangerous maladies.

THE SOUTH.

Hon. George Wells, for the past fifty years President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Annapolis, Md., is a defaulter in the sum of $65,000.

The lower house of the Florida Legislature has passed an act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice President.... Three men were killed and several dangerously wounded, near Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in a shingle factory.

POLITICAL.

Alvin Saunders has been elected by the Nebraska Legislature to succeed Mr. Hitchcock in the United States Senate.

The Tennessee Legislature, on the 73d ballot, elected James G. Bailey to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson.... The Legislature of Massachusetts has chosen George F. Hoar as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Senate from that State.

It is said that the method of selecting the Supreme Court wing of the Presidential tribunal appears to have been one of the most difficult problems to solve satisfactorily with which the joint committee found themselves confronted. It was known or supposed, says a Washington correspondent, that Justices Clifford and Field had supported Tilden and Hendricks at the last election. It was also known and believed that the other Justices, with the exception of Davis, had supported Hayes and Wheeler. The position of Justice Davis, so far as political bias was concerned, was the subject of much discussion and doubt. The Republicans generally regarded him as a Democrat, and the Democrats considered him an independent Republican with Democratic proclivities. If the five senior Justices were taken the commission would consist of Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field. It was claimed that, while this should be regarded as eminently fair, it did not suit the Republicans, who believe that what chances of bias there were were against them. Finally the geographical idea was suggested; and further, that it would hardly be fair to take Justices in the States in which the candidates resided. The Chief Justice and Justice Swayne reside in Ohio, and Justice Hunt in New York. It was then proposed that Justices Clifford and Swayne be taken, and that these should choose two others, and that the four thus chosen should select the fifth. This did not suit all around, and the proposition ensued that Justice Clifford, who is the senior Justice, and who resides in Maine, should be taken as one, Justice Strong, who resides in Philadelphia, and Justice Miller, who lives in Iowa, and Justice Field, of California, as the three others and these four should name the fifth member of the tribunal. This proposition was at last accepted, and it is regarded probable that the fifth member to be chosen will be Justice Swayne or Davis.

John R. McPherson, Democrat, has been elected to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen in the United States Senate from New Jersey.

J. W. Laswell, one of the Oregon Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors at the late election, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections last week. He went to the meeting of the Oregon Electoral Committee, because he understood the Republican electors were going to take the electoral certificates from Cronin by force. Witness understood Secretary of State Chadwick to say, as he handed the envelope containing the certificates of the electors to Cronin: "Gentlemen, here are your certificates." He heard the Republican electors ask Cronin for their certificates, and Cronin replied "I will see hell freeze over before I will give them up."

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, was the only Democratic Senator who voted against the Arbitration bill. The announcement of the fact in the Connecticut Legislature was received with hisses from the Democratic side.

WASHINGTON.

Charles Fisher, who was recently convicted of purloining papers from the office of the District Attorney, in the District of Columbia, and subsequently pardoned and conveyed by his friends to the lunatic asylum, has made his escape from that institution.

The breaking up of the ice in the Potomac, last week, did considerable damage. Several schooners and tugs were sunk and the wharves at Washington sustained serious injury.

A Washington dispatch says the President has expressed his intention of signing the bill providing for counting the electoral vote, in case it passes both houses of Congress.

The Washington *Chronicle* has suspended publication.... The State Department has received notice that the German Government has determined to abolish what are called the honorary Consulates in the United States, and to establish and maintain no consulates henceforth except those to which a fixed salary is attached.... Beverly Nash (colored) a Hayes elector in South Carolina at the recent election, testified before the Senate South Carolina Investigating Committee, the other day, that he was offered $20,000 by one Childs, a banker of Columbia, to cast his vote for Tilden in the electoral college. Childs denies the story, and says Nash manufactured it out of whole cloth.

The House Judiciary Committee have unanimously resolved that articles of impeachment ought to be preferred against George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.... The House Sergeant-at-Arms arrived at Washington from New Orleans last week, having in charge Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board.

A Washington telegram of the 24th says: "President Grant gives neither aid nor [illegible] unable to make no final decision until all the evidence is before him, and until the reports of the Southern committees have been presented to and considered by Congress. He is weary of this eternal row."... Gen. Belknap, who has been waiting in Washington ten months for trial since his indictment, has addressed a letter to the District Attorney, informing him that he should apply directly to the Court for an immediate trial.... The House has practically decided to act unfavorably upon all bills which propose to repeal taxation. A bill providing for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks, reported adversely from the Banking and Currency Committee, has been tabled.... Action was taken in the House the other day which will probably result in preventing the Texas Pacific Railroad bill from seeing daylight again during the present session. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to get it before the House again.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, $100, Nos. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive; total, $2,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, Nos. 301 to 400, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,251 to 3,600, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 8,301 to 9,800; total, $8,000,000.

J. B. Denbery, telegraph operator at Tallahassee, Florida, was examined by the House Committee on Privileges last week, and, in reply to the question, "Do you remember any telegrams passing between Z. Chandler and Gov. Stearns between the 8th and 12th of November?" answered that the first telegram of which he knew was from Z. Chandler to Gov. Stearns, and was in substance as follows: "We are absolutely sure of so many electoral votes for Hayes—(witness, did not remember the number)—and we must have Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, by fair means or otherwise"—he could not give the exact language of Chandler. Also telegraphed Gov. Stearns in substance: "Send courier to each county and secure returns—they must be made to show a majority for Hayes." Z. Chandler also telegraphed Gov. Stearns: "William E. Chandler leaves to-night for Philadelphia on important business." Between the 8th and 12th of November, Frank B. Sherman, engaged with Gov. Stearns, handed him a telegram for transmission, signed by the latter, and addressed to Z. Chandler, in which mention was made of a train containing courier sent out for returns being Ku-Kluxed, followed by the remark: "We cannot carry the State for Hayes unless we have troops and money immediately." These were not the exact words, but the substance. Secretary Chandler denies that he ever wrote the dispatches in question.

GENERAL.

The President has given his reasons for not upholding the Packard Government and dispersing the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. He referred to his experience in the prompt recognition of the Kellogg Government three years ago, and to the fact that he was not sustained by the Republican Senate or the Republican party at large, and said that this experience had suggested to him the propriety of proceeding with greater deliberation and caution in the present instance.

Recent commercial failures: Michigan Salt and Lumber Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Keystone Burial Case Company, Sterling, Ill., liabilities, $300,000; L. J. Bigger, packer, Kansas City, Mo., $500,000; J. B. Caya & Co., Montreal, boots and shoes, $80,000; Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren, Me., woolens, $150,000.... A serious war has broken out in Pennsylvania between the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and the employes of the latter corporation have been amusing themselves by cutting down the poles and destroying the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Judge David Davis, whom the Illinois Legislature has selected as the successor of Mr. Logan in the United States Senate, was born in Maryland, in 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, studied law in Massachusetts, and in 1835 removed to Illinois, settled in Bloomington, and was admitted to practice there. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1847 to the convention which framed the State constitution, which was the organic law of Illinois until the adoption of the constitution of 1871. In 1848 he was elected a Circuit Judge of the State, and filled the position by re-election until called to his present post, to which he was appointed in 1862 He was the intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, rode the circuit with him for many years, and was a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention of 1860.... Gen. John McDonald, one of the leading members of the Missouri whisky ring, has been pardoned by President Grant.

A movement has been set on foot by a large number of bankers, merchants, and other citizens of New York, for arranging a settlement between the defaulting Southern States and their creditors. At a meeting held the other day, at which William Cullen Bryant presided, resolutions of sympathy and good will were adopted, and a committee of arbiters, consisting of five disinterested Bank Presidents of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, was appointed to confer with the authorities of the defaulting States and devise equitable terms of settlement.

FOREIGN.

The feeling in London seems to be that Turkey must paddle her own canoe henceforth, without relying upon England. The *Times* thinks the peace may be maintained, notwithstanding the failure of the conference.... Cuban advices state that two important engagements have recently been fought on the island, the patriots coming off victorious in both affairs.... The rinderpest has again broken out in Europe.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia is beginning to represent to the powers that, the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia.

After the formal dissolution of the conference at Constantinople, the Russian representative, Gen. Ignatieff, publicly declared that if Turkey should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as provocations, and would consider what course ought to be adopted.... Travel on the railway between Shanghai and Woosung, China, is stopped by native mobs, the rails obstructed and the workmen assaulted. The Chinese dislike to all material improvements is the cause of the disturbance.

Russia, according to a cable dispatch, is considering the feasibility of an internal loan of 200,000,000 roubles ($100,000,000). Russia is but little better off, financially, than Turkey, but on account of the extent and resources of the empire, and the faith of the people in their Czar and their hatred of the Turk, there will probably be no difficulty in raising the amount, even without the aid of foreign capitalists.... A cable dispatch reports that the Turkish Ambassador has given Austria assurances that the Porte intends to make peace with Servia and Montenegro.... A terrible colliery disaster has occurred in England, causing the death of fifteen or twenty miners.

Austria declines the Porte's request to mediate between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro, because she is averse to taking singly such a step, but advises the Porte to treat directly with the principalities.... Advices from San [illegible] state that President Diaz has adopted conciliatory measures, [illegible] political [illegible].... The Sultan of Turkey proposes to invite a [illegible] of financiers from England, and intrust to them the business of reconstructing the demoralized fiscal affairs of his empire.... The policy of Servia is still undecided. The ultra [illegible] with Turkey. Their opponents urge delay.

Reports from Cuba assert that negotiations between the Spaniards and insurgents have led to an agreement which will restore peace to that long-distracted island. The accounts are lacking in specific details, but the salient point of the bargain appears to be that some system of self-government shall be established, at the head of which a Spanish Captain General shall remain for five years. After that the Cubans will be allowed to elect their own Governor.... The deposed Chief Justice of Mexico, and constitutionally Acting President, Iglesias, has arrived at San Francisco by Pacific Mail steamer.... A Berlin dispatch says: "It is understood that after Ignatieff has presented his report Russia will address a communication to the powers explaining her position and appealing to their sense of honor to resent the affront offered to all Europe by the Porte, either by collective action or by empowering Russia to act for them. If this effort fails, Russia will next appeal to the allied empires. Should they not make satisfactory response, then, it is affirmed, she will act alone."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the Resolution Ordering the Arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the Committee on Elections in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee.

The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-named gentlemen.

Mr. Frye, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said when that report was agreed to in the committee there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part he regarded the doctrine enunciated in it as a monstrous one. Under it there was no sovereignty anywhere in the country that was not subject to be called before a committee of the House and compelled to produce its original records. He held, on the contrary, that Congress had no more to do with the Returning Board of Louisiana than he as an individual had. It seemed that nothing was sacred from the Democratic investigating committees. Even to-day the committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from the National Republican Committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money, collections, etc. He was happy to say, as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting in of everything, letters, telegrams, etc., for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them that would indicate fraud in Louisiana, Florida, or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed the Republicans had carried these three States honestly and fairly, and that they would be counted for R. B. Hayes unless the Democrats of those States and of the United States should steal by fraud the votes of those States. He hoped that the galleries would not help the Democratic side of the House in this debate.

Mr. Luttrell—I do not think the gentleman has the right to charge the Democratic party with stealing when his Republican committees robbed the poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign.

Mr. Frye—I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question that he wanted to interject a little demagogical stump speech that would meet the applause of the galleries on that side.

Mr. Luttrell—Do you deny that it is so? You were on the Republican National Committee and you know that the poor widows and orphans of the departments were made to pay for the campaign.

Mr. Frye—There is a committee of members of the House—intelligent members of the House—which is investigating that very subject. The committee will find out and answer the gentleman shortly.

Mr. Luttrell attempted to make another remark, but was informed by the Speaker that the gentleman from Maine was entitled to the floor.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Luttrell, "he bulldosed them."

Mr. Frye declared that the Republican Committee had never assessed, demanded, or asked contributions from such people as Mr. Luttrell had described. On the contrary, it had sent out a very polite request to the gentlemen who were commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate to help to run the campaign.

Mr. Luttrell—Was it not understood that every one who declined to pay an assessment should be discharged?

Mr. Frye—It was not so understood and there never was a man asked twice for a contribution.

Mr. Luttrell—Because if he refused he was discharged.

Mr. Frye—And there never was a suggestion that anybody should be punished for refusing to make a contribution, and there never was any contribution whatever to the Republican National Committee from the department clerks.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he would not follow the argument of the gentleman from Maine, which had been sufficiently answered by the badinage of the gentleman from California and by the ironical cheers of the galleries. The point before the House was simply whether the authority of the House should be disregarded by the Returning Board of Louisiana.

Mr. Kasson argued against the resolution because it would establish a precedent that a committee of the House could summon the Governor of a State to bring before it the papers of his office, and could bring that high official before the bar of the House, degrading him by asking him to stand at the bar and answer for contempt.

Mr. Hooker said that he would not follow the example of the gentleman from Maine (Frye) in seeking to avoid and evade the plain, simple proposition submitted by the report of the Judiciary Committee by stating with the emphasis which that gentleman did that he believed that for a series of years a great body of citizens of Louisiana had determined to deny the right of suffrage to a certain class which was entitled to it. What was there that surrounded the Returning Board of Louisiana with a sanctity which prevented it from giving to the committee of the House information as to whether there had been an honest vote in that State? Should it be said that the Returning Board had power to cast out votes from this or that parish and that there was no power which could investigate whether it had legally done so?

Mr. Garfield argued that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the Presidential election were imperative, and left no time or authority for a contest, and he challenged the naming of any statesman who had ever claimed that Congress had the power (within the five limitations mentioned by him) to go inside of a State to look at the vote. If the votes of one State were examined the votes of all States might be, and thus an election of President might be at any time rendered impossible. He appealed to the Democratic side of the House to pause before it committed this act of assault and destruction on whatever there was of sovereignty in the thirty-eight States of the Union.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, asked Mr. Garfield why it was that partisan committees had been sent to three Southern States by President Grant.

Mr. Garfield—If the galleries will stop their chatter I will answer. The gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the request of the President went there only as invited witnesses, and on our arrival we were asked by a Democratic committee to join them in helping to secure a count of all the votes actually cast. We answered that we were not there to secure anything, but [illegible] laws of that State. That was their business, not ours.

Mr. Davis—By what authority did the President invite them there?

Mr. Garfield—If the gentleman needs to know by what authority an American citizen travels anywhere in the United States, he will learn the authority by which I for one, went to Louisiana.

Mr. Davis—Why was it that four years ago your party threw out the electoral votes of several States?

Mr. Wood, of New York, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had seen fit to close an otherwise admirable argument by a mere partisan allusion which was entirely unnecessary to the discussion of the present matter. He wanted no partisan influence or reflection to enter into the discussion; and wanted the question determined on principles higher than party principles. He held that the States had not the sole power to appoint electors. They had power to appoint them under certain restrictions, and it necessarily followed that it devolved on Congress to ascertain whether that power had been executed in accordance with law. The constitution placed certain limits on the States, not on Congress, as the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) maintained.

Mr. Lawrence proceeded to argue against the resolution, and in the course of the discussion he was met with suggestions about the interference with the State authorities in the Oregon case. In response to these suggestions Mr. Garfield expressed his hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud without violating the constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted in.

The previous question was then seconded, and the resolution went over.

Regular Proceedings.

Friday, Jan. 19.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State declaring that the certificates of electors from the various States are constitutional evidence of votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted.... The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.... Louisiana was the theme of another long and lively debate in the Senate, in which Messrs. Bogy, of Missouri, and Sherman, of Ohio, were the chief participants. The former, in the course of his remarks, bitterly assailed the present State Government of Louisiana, and was loudly cheered by the galleries, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the gentlemen's gallery was cleared of spectators.

House.—Mr. Hunter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Adopted without division.... J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson were brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the privileges of the House. Having answered to the question propounded by the Speaker, that they would prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining members of the Louisiana Returning Board should arrive in Washington, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.... This was a gala day for the female suffragists in the House. By a preconcerted arrangement twenty-five petitions were presented by members from as many different States in behalf of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution guaranteeing that the franchise shall not be denied in any State on account of sex.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill reported by the special committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up. Mr. Edmunds proceeded to address the Senate at length, in advocacy of the measure. The following are some of the points made by him in favor of the bill: The purpose of the commission is to decide what is the electoral vote of a State. The election of the Congressional part of the commission by a viva voce vote renders intrigue impossible. The commission is large enough to prevent the possibility of corrupting influences. The Judges named are chosen according to geographical locality. To guard against any caviling, the oath makes partisanship impossible. The commission is not to decide a policy or determine a future. It is to pass on the irrevocable past. The commission is to discover what is the paper, if any, which speaks the constitutional views of a State, and how many and what persons were elected electors. The plan, he claimed, holds the scale of justice in absolute equality and gives nothing to either party. The commission is to determine whether the electoral vote was cast according to law. Mr. Edmunds neither affirmed nor denied that the commission had power to go behind the returns. He only said that, if Congress had the right to do this, the commission had, or would have, and that was one of the questions submitted to it. Mr. Edmunds affirmed that the constitutionality of the bill was without a doubt. He maintained the President of the Senate had not the right to count the votes. He insisted that by no legal interpretation could it be held that the opening of the vote implied the right to count. Nor was the Vice President a Judge. If that theory is admitted, the monstrous proposition must be conceded that the Vice President can try and determine the case and finally declare himself President of the United States. He argued that the constitution had been so framed that there is but one provision in it which executes itself. That related to the capture of slave property. Every other provision is only executed by Congressional regulations. The President is Commander-in-Chief, but every act is regulated by law. The functions of the judiciary are prescribed by the constitution, yet their procedure is entirely controlled by law. The constitution, which was adapted to all time, was framed so that Congressional legislation could adapt it to the varied emergencies of different generations. He denied the fact emphatically that the precedents show that the President of the Senate has counted the votes. On the contrary, Mr. Edmunds affirmed that, as an arithmetical proposition, he had never even counted one vote. The tellers were always appointed, and that from John Langdon to Schuyler Colfax the two houses dictated to the presiding officer of the Senate the course he should pursue.

House.—The House, in committee of the whole, devoted the day to debate, the speeches taking a wide political range.

Monday, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—Mr. Morton addressed the Senate in opposition to the Compromise bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. He bitterly assailed the measure, characterizing it as "the product of the Mississippi plan," declaring that "the shadow of intimidation had been seen in the Senate chamber." He believed Gov. Hayes had been elected under the forms of law, and that should he be counted in there would no revolution. He argued in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes. The President of the Senate did count the vote for seventy-two years; tellers were mere facilities for making calculations and keeping accounts. They counted what the President handed them down to count, and handing them down the certificates to count was the declaration of the vote. It continued from 1789 to 1861. Whether the electors were eligible was a matter left with the States under the injunctions of the constitution. The handing down of the certificate by the President of the Senate was a declaration of the vote contained in it. Very few Republicans respect the bill. It will be taken by Republicans, if taken at all, as a dose of castor oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ships behind him when he denied the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes in the absence of legislation. He thus seemed to make it a necessity to accept this bill. Mr. Morton's chief objection to the bill was that it gave the commission power to go behind the returns, and ascertain almost what electors were duly appointed, which he held to be unconstitutional, and regarded, besides, as a change of the existing status in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen followed Mr. Morton in a written speech in favor of the bill. He argued in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, and denied that it gave the commission power to go back on the papers submitted to see how returning boards performed their duties. After Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat nobody rose to speak. Mr. Edmunds wanted to push the bill to a third reading, as no amendments were offered. Mr. Sherman pleaded for delay. Mr. Mitchell moved to adjourn, and it was voted down. Mr. Edmunds explained the necessity of prompt decision for or against the bill. Mr. Sherman wanted the members of the committee to give their views upon it. Mr. Thurman explained that they had done so in their report, and its opponents should now make themselves heard. Mr. Cameron made a brief speech against the bill, denouncing it as a Democratic affair, gotten up by three or four Republicans to gratify their political opponents. Mr. Edmunds finally consented to let the bill go over.

House.—Mr. Frye introduced a bill for the trial of contested elections for the offices of President and Vice President. It provides that an election may be contested by any eligible person who has received the vote for President, and that the court for the trial of such contested election shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Judges of the Circuit or District Courts, to be selected by the Chief Justice. Bills were also introduced by Mr. Caulfield to regulate the distribution of troops in the District of Columbia, and by Mr. Taylor to reform the civil service.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to it. He said it was painful for him to dissent from the views of men whom he esteemed so highly, [illegible] the brief examination he had given the measure he thought it was his duty to oppose it. The bill was to make a court to decide a case already made up, and there were [illegible] with the constitution. Such a law as this was an evil example, and it could not be sustained under the constitution. Mr. Sherman argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and he particularly opposed the clause providing for the selection of five Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the commission. He also opposed the measure because it undertook to delegate powers conferred upon Congress to a commission. He argued that the bill was intended to apply to a case past, ended and concluded, which was therefore unconstitutional. Another feature of the bill which violated the spirit of the constitution was that authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members of each house as members of a commission, not to take depositions and report as other committees, but to be beyond the control of the two houses after being organized. He approved of only one feature of the bill, and that was that neither house had the right to reject the electoral vote of a State. Mr. Sherman was followed by Mr. Conkling in a two hours' speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Conkling contended that it was the right and duty of Congress to ascertain and verify the electoral votes, and declare the true result of Presidential elections, or else, by an assertion of the law-making power, to declare how those acts should be done. He denied that the power to count the votes was vested in the President of the Senate, and said if the constitution gave all the power to one man, it was not easy to see how Congress could witness or verify the act. To open certificates was purely a ministerial act, but to count the votes was something more. The good certificates must be assorted from the bad ones. Mr. Conkling spoke at some length as to the constitutionality of the bill, and asked, did not reason and fitness of things inform the Senate that our fathers intended that the power to vitiate, on the allegation of fraud or irregularity, the electoral vote of a State, and thus turn an election, should not be reposed in one man? They knew it would be safer reposed in the American Congress. It was not designed to commit this vast power to one man, especially as that man might be the sole judge in his own case. Mr. Conkling was unable, on account of illness, to conclude his remarks, and further consideration of the bill was postponed one day.

House.—The President sent to the House a message explaining his reasons for sending troops to the South just before the recent Presidential election. It was done in response to a resolution adopted in December last.... The resolutions reported by the Select Committee on Privileges, declaring that the President of the Senate has not, and that Congress has, the right to count and declare the electoral votes, were taken up. Prof. Seelye secured the floor and delivered a strong speech in support of the Compromise bill. He denounced the report of the Committee on Privileges, and warned the House not to indorse a doctrine which, he claimed, would result in making the President the creature and the tool of the House. As to the methods of the last election and the testimony taken by both parties in the Southern committees, Prof. Seelye said that the only thing that is established beyond dispute is, that both parties acted as wrongfully as they could, restrained by no conscience, by no sense of honor or rectitude. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, argued in favor of the counting of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, in a three hours' speech in favor of the Compromise bill.... Mr. Butlz was admitted as a member from South Carolina, and took the iron-clad oath.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the bill in regard to the electoral count was resumed. Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not being present, Mr. Sargent took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. He said he did not believe the measure would accomplish the result aimed at. There were suspicions of unfairness about it; it gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created. He argued that the framers of the constitution never intended to delegate to Congress the power to count the electoral vote or discriminate between the returns; that function, he claimed, was lodged in the President of the Senate. Mr. Sargent further opposed the bill because, as he claimed, it depraved the Supreme Court by bringing the judges down into the muddy pool of politics, and compelled them to wade through it. At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech, Mr. Conkling took the floor and resumed his remarks. He argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the electoral vote except by command of the two houses, and cited numerous precedents and authorities to sustain his position. Referring to Mr. Morton's assertion that the bill was a political contrivance, he said if there ever was a "contrivance" it was the bill which passed at the last session; it was "a political Hell-gate, paved and honeycombed with dynamite." Mr. Conkling said he believed Gov. Hayes had been elected, but he asked him to take a title to the great office which no one could question. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law, or of right, he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and, above all, it did not compromise right, principle or constitution. To contest a claim was not to compromise it. To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the electoral vote was not a compromise. A Presidential election had occurred, and unless there was a tie somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise. Mr. Conkling was followed by Mr. Morton in a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Bayard, Christiancy, Thurman, Stevenson and Morrill all spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Morton again secured the floor, and, at 1 o'clock a. m., began his third speech against the bill. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Blaine secured the recognition of the presiding officer, and spoke in opposition to the bill. He did not believe Congress possessed the powers which it was proposed to transfer to the commission, and therefore opposed it on constitutional grounds. In conclusion he urged upon Congress to prepare at the present session and submit to an expectant people a constitutional amendment which would relieve the country in future from similar difficulties. Mr. Howe succeeded Mr. Blaine at 1:35 o'clock in the morning (the Senate, by a large majority, having repeatedly voted down motions to adjourn), and began by denouncing Mr. Morton's intemperate aspersions. He expressed the hope that the measure would receive a unanimous vote from the Republican party in the two houses.

House.—Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges, and Mr. McDill, of Iowa, took the floor, and spoke in favor of the resolutions submitted by the minority of the committee. He said if the proposition of the majority was true, that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practical veto power over every election by the people. He was followed by Mr. Bright, who took the opposite ground. He maintained that the constitution gave Congress control of the whole subject, and that no Returning Board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction.... Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend existing laws in regard to National gold banks.... Mr. Lamar, from the Pacific railroad committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.... Mr. Lamar also, from the same committee, reported supplementary to and amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of March 3, 1871. Mr. Kasson made a minority report and Mr. Landers offered a substitute. All were ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.... The message of the President in regard to the use of troops in the South at the late election, was, after a spirited partisan debate, referred to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the constitution and laws in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and parties.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—*Senate.*—The debate in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote was continued all night. Mr. Morton continued his speech in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the bill was flagrantly unconstitutional, that the commission could not carry out its provisions without going behind the returns, said the bill was sprinkled all over with very white, pretty meal, but the Democratic cat was reposing beneath it, and earnestly urged Republican Senators to vote against it. Mr. Blaine followed Mr. Morton, and opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. He had desired earnestly to support the bill, if he could do it consistently. The arguments adduced in its favor had persuaded him of its unconstitutionality, and he felt himself compelled, however reluctant he differed from certain Senators to record his vote against the measure. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, made an earnest speech in advocacy of the bill. He characterized it as the proudest tribute to American statesmanship that had been prepared since the convention which framed the constitution [illegible]. He would have been glad if it had received the unanimous approval of the committee, then he would have felt like one greater than himself felt when looking upon the infant Savior. He would have felt that he had seen the salvation of his people and of his country. Mr. Thurman spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, had doubts as to its constitutionality, but would vote for it as a temporary remedy. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, the only Democrat opposing the bill, denounced it as unconstitutional, said the power to count the electoral votes was vested in the two houses of Congress, and that "this bill, this contrivance, should sink into the earth." Mr. Burnside expressed the hope that the bill would pass. Mr. Edmunds closed the debate with an earnest appeal in behalf of the bill, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, and resulted as follows: *Yeas*—Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, [illegible], Johnson, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, [illegible], Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, Wright—47. *Nays*—Blaine, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, [illegible], Dorsey, [illegible], Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman—17.

House.—The House took up the Electoral Tribunal bill, and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, a member of the joint committee, opened the debate. He said the country was in the presence of a very great and very dangerous emergency. The present was a crisis in national affairs which the fathers of the republic had foreseen in 1800, and which at various periods in the nation's history great statesmen had foreseen and had dreaded. The country was confronted, not only with great and widespread difference of opinion on the merits of the question, but it was confronted with what was a thousand-fold more perilous, with the fact that the American people, American statesmen, American lawyers and jurists were almost equally divided, not only as to the merits of the question, but as to authorities to be cited. He submitted that that statesman was false to his duty that man did not come up to the exigencies of the occasion, who would stop short in the most earnest endeavors to provide some lawful mode for the decision of this question by a tribunal whose authority nobody could question, and in whose decision all men would acquiesce. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, also a member of the committee advocated the measure. He held that just as the tellers provided for in the twenty-second joint rule were but the organs of the two houses, so the commission provided for in the bill was but their organ to do for them what they themselves might do. He also held that as the two houses had the right to count the votes, so they had the right of concurrent action to agree to any mode of counting that might seem best to them. Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the bill. Nothing, he said, could be more injurious to the republic than that a man should be put in the Presidential office whom at least one-half of the American people would regard as a usurper. He could not conceive that the framers of the constitution ever thought of yielding to the President of the Senate the vast power of counting the electoral votes. That power was in the two houses of Congress just as the English Parliament had for centuries regulated all questions affecting the succession to the crown. In conclusion Mr. Hoar said: "The act which we are about to do will—in my judgment be one of the very bravest in human history. Our annals have been crowded with great achievements in war, in peace, in arts, in literature, in commerce; but other countries have equaled us in those particulars, but in this great act we stand without a rival and without an example. For a thousand years our children with tears of joy and pride, will read that while in fierce strife for executive power the sun of other republics after a short but brilliant day has gone down in darkness and in blood, in their own country, too, the same great strife has arisen; that their sky has been darkened by the same cloud; that their ship, with its costly freight of love and hope, encountered the same storm, and was driven near the same rocks, but that, in the midst of the storm and darkness and conflict, the august and awful figure of the law rose over the face of the waters, uttering its divine controlling mandate, 'Peace, be still.'" Mr. Hale, of Maine, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the measure startled him by the bold assumption of the power of Congress to regulate and control the election of President, which power, in his judgment, had never been lodged in the two houses by the framers of the constitution. Whatever the popular impulse might be now, this bill would not be sustained by the American people when they should have time to measure and contemplate its consequences. It struck a blow at the Electoral College, which stood as high in the constitution as the Presidency itself, and shattered it from turret to foundation stone, and it substituted for it the power of Congress, which might at any time thwart the will of the people and render nugatory its deliberate and expressed judgment. The debate was continued till 11 o'clock p. m. Hewitt, of New York, Caldwell, of Tennessee, Springer, of Illinois, and Willard, of Michigan, speaking in favor of the bill, and Monroe, of Ohio, Smith, of Pennsylvania, and Garfield, of Ohio in opposition.

Water-Proof Blacking.

If ever one needs a good, water-proof blacking for boots and shoes, it is at this season of sleet, hail and snow. The following recipe for making a water-proof blacking comes to us highly recommended: Dissolve an ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely water-proof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50 cents for a small bottle. By making it yourself, $1 will buy materials for a gallon.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A cricket ball struck a boy, aged 13, behind the ear, in London. He fell senseless, and died in two hours.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9 50 @12 00
Hogs	6 75 @ 7 00
Cotton	13¼@ 13½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 75 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 45 @ 1 48
Corn—Western Mixed	57 @ 61
Oats—Western Mixed	42 @ 47
Rye—Western	81 @ 85
Pork—New Mess	17 50 @17 75
Lard—Steam	11 @ 11½
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 60 @ 5 80
Choice Natives	4 75 @ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75 @ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 00 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40 @ 4 80
Hogs—Live	6 20 @ 6 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 38½@ 1 38
No. 3 Spring	1 16 @ 1 16
Corn—No. 2	42⅜@ 42
Oats—No. 2	33⅛@ 35
Rye—No. 2	71½@ 72
Barley—No. 2	62 @ 64
Butter—Creamery	33 @ 38
Eggs—Fresh	27 @ 28
Pork—Mess	16 75 @17 00
Lard	11 @ 11
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 37½@ 1 38
No. 2	1 31½@ 1 31
Corn—No. 2	45½@ 46
Oats—No. 2	34 @ 34
Rye	73 @ 74
Barley—No. 2	80 @ 85
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 52 @ 1 52
Corn—Western Mixed	39½@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34 @ 34
Rye—No. 2	70½@ 72
Pork—Mess	16 50 @17 00
Lard	10½@ 10
Hogs	5 00 @ 6 00
Cattle	4 00 @ 5 50
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 42 @ 1 48
Corn	42 @ 44
Oats	33 @ 38
Rye	82 @ 83
Pork—Mess	17 00 @17 75
Lard	10¾@ 10
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Extra	1 53 @ 1 53
Amber	1 47 @ 1 47
Corn	45½@ 45
Oats—No. 2	36½@ 36
DETROIT.	
Flour—Medium	6 25 @ 6 50
Wheat—White	1 44 @ 1 48
Corn—No. 2	48 @ 49
Oats	38 @ 44
Rye	70 @ 75
Pork—Mess	17 25 @17 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Hogs—Yorkers	6 40 @ 6 75
Philadelphias	7 00 @ 7 10
Cattle—Best	5 75 @ 6 80
Medium	5 00 @ 5 50
Sheep	4 00 @ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Speech of Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, Delivered at Indianapolis.

THE DISPUTE IN LOUISIANA.

Soon after the late Presidential election, when Democratic rejoicing was exchanged for the chilling apprehension of defeat and disaster through the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee requested sundry gentlemen of the Northern States to repair to the city of New Orleans in the interest of "peace and a fair and honest return" of the votes cast in that State. The President of the United States ordered the presence of an imposing military force "to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties." He declared, in this military order, that "should there be any ground of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once," and that "no man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it, if counted in or placed there by fraud." He also appointed a number of prominent public characters and representative men in the party with which he is associated to visit the State of Louisiana, "to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast," and expressed the hope that "fair men of both parties" would attend to this duty. The Returning Board itself so far recognized the gravity of the situation and the wide-spread distrust of its integrity, that an official invitation was extended to the visitors from distant States of the Union to attend its session, while canvassing the returns and ascertaining the result of the Presidential election in Louisiana.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THESE TROUBLES.

These are very remarkable proceedings. They have no precedent in the history of American politics, and they bear witness to the fearful decay of public virtue, and the alarming drift of public affairs toward abnormal and revolutionary methods. At whose door lies the just responsibility? Who is to blame for the atmosphere of suspicion which now covers the land, and the feeling of national peril which recalls so painfully the opening of the year 1861? The answer to these questions is not unknown to the people. The present government of the State of Louisiana was founded on flagrant usurpation and barefaced fraud. It was conceived in the illegal order of a drunken and corrupt Federal Judge, and midwifed by the political knaves and traders who controlled the National Administration four years, as they control it to-day. While the people of Louisiana have been prostrate and helpless under the heel of Federal tyranny, the Returning Board has been the vile instrument of that tyranny in the furtherance of its baleful purposes, which it has sought to drape over under the forms of law. It is the creature of the same organized political rapacity which has trampled down law and insulted decency in the States of the South during the past eight years. Under the act creating this board, its members hold their places for life, with power to appoint their successors. There is no appeal from their decision, whatever it may be, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the State, and no accountability to the people for their acts. Although they are a tribunal of special and limited jurisdiction, and their acts, whether ministerial or judicial, are to be construed strictly, and are absolutely void if not authorized by the law from which they derive all their power, yet, according to the authority cited, there is no redress against their rulings, however defiantly they may transcend their jurisdiction or trample justice under their feet. For any reason or for no reason at all, they may count in or count out the vote of any parish or precinct in the State, and thus arbitrarily determine the character of the Government under which her people are to live, contrary to their choice, and the character of the National Administration for four years, should it depend on the vote of the State. While the guilt of the board in an act so heaven-daring would be multiplied by the millions whose voices it would stifle, these millions would be utterly without remedy, even in the Congress of the nation, according to the leaders of the Republican party.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

And who are the men constituting this autocratic if not omnipotent institution of the Republican party in Louisiana, concocted in the worst days of carpet-bag government, and for the most nefarious purposes? Two of them are white men and two colored. They are the same men who sat upon the board in 1874, and after the election in that year took the majority of votes away from one side and gave it to the other by "unjust, arbitrary, and illegal action," as admitted by a Republican Congressional committee, of which one William A. Wheeler was a member. They are all members of the Republican party, and one of them holds a custom-house office under the spoils-hunting system of the present administration. J. Madison Wells, the President of the board, who was elected Governor of Louisiana under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, was summarily ejected from that office in 1867 by Gen. Sheridan, for violating an act of the Legislature respecting the repair of her levees, and seeking to prostitute the funds of the State to partisan purposes. Gen. Sheridan branded him as a "political trickster and a dishonored man," and charged him with "subterfuge and political chicanery." He declared that "his conduct had been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake," and that "he had not one friend who is an honest man." After a stay in New Orleans of over three weeks, and mingling freely with the people when not engaged in watching the action of the Returning Board, I have no hesitation in indorsing the statement of Gen. Sheridan as true. Gov. Wells is not only a journeyman and expert in rascality, through long years of training and experience, but he is a scoundrel aboriginally; and in saying this I believe I simply give expression to the general sentiment of the State. Anderson, the other white man on the board, is not quite so vicious. The element of humanity is not so fatally left out of his composition. He is not so coldblooded. If placed in command of a pirate ship he might falter in some emergency which his more intrepid and satanic companion on board would enjoy as a luxury. But he is not wanting the qualities which have made the Returning Board famous, for he is a thoroughly accomplished knave and swindler. He counts well, and is, in a word, the fit companion and associate in office of the President of the body. Cassanave, one of the colored members of the board, is an undertaker by occupation, and was a slaveholder before the war. He is a man of limited education and intelligence, and not at all qualified by capacity or training for the position he occupies. He is a very strong partisan, but is regarded as a kindly, well-disposed sort of man, whose worst misfortune is that the thoroughly unprincipled men on the board use him as their tool. This must be regarded as certain, in the absence of any proof that he has ever opposed the confessed illegality and fraud of his associates. Kenner, the other colored man, and junior member of the board, is a very small, light mulatto, quick and sprightly in his movements, but altogether unfitted by talents, education, or experience, for so responsible a position. He is a gambler and grog-seller, a very low fellow, and a few years ago was kicked out of a saloon in New Orleans for stealing the money of his employer.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED AND REJECTED—THE REASONS.

Representative men of both political parties had reached the theater of trouble, as the avowed missionaries of peace and fair dealing. The men who represented the Democratic side of the controversy, fully appreciating the seriousness of the situation, addressed a brief letter to Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, and other representative Republicans who had been deputed by the President, proposing a joint conference "in order that such influence as they possessed might be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes as by its fairness and impartiality should command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties." I submit to all just and reasonable men that this was a fair and manly proposition. I am sure it was made in good faith, and that not a man who joined in it would have been willing to see Tilden and Hendricks counted in by fraud. We simply asked for a fair count, and the supervision of the canvass by a conference representing both sides of the disputed question. It might not have accomplished any valuable result, but in so threatening an aspect of public affairs the effort was certainly to be commended, and could not honorably be declined. What was the answer to our proposition by the deputies of the President and leaders of the Republican party? They say in the outset that they "know of no reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities will be made." Gentlemen, would any of you have believed it morally possible for Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, and their Republican co-laborers in Louisiana to face the American people with a statement so shockingly incredible? And yet they were equal to the extraordinary feat, and they are "all honorable men." I will not be so ungenerous and impolite as to call in question their veracity, but it can only be defended by an impeachment of their intelligence, almost as disgraceful as lying. No reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the vote in Louisiana would be made by the infamous Returning Board! Then they had mingled freely with the people of New Orleans without ever having heard of the notoriously bad character of three of the four members of that board? William A. Wheeler, two years ago, pronounced it a "disgrace to civilization!" They had never heard that it was proved before a Congressional committee of Republicans, about the same time, that the President of this board perjured himself in the testimony he gave respecting the election of 1874? They had never heard of the perfectly well-known fact that in that year this board illegally and unjustly took the majority of votes honestly and fairly given to the Democratic ticket, and counted them on the other side, as admitted by the Congressional committee referred to, which was composed of the political friends of these surprisingly innocent and ignorant politicians, and of the members of the board itself? They had never heard that Gen. Sheridan had summarily turned the President of the board out of his Gubernatorial office in 1867, on account of his shameless rascality and disregard of law! Who would have supposed that our country was afflicted with so rare an assemblage of political Rip Van Winkles as that which reported for duty in New Orleans under the lead of Sherman, Garfield and Kelly?

FURTHER REASONS—"THE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

But these Republican patriots declined our proposal for a joint conference for the further reason that they were present as mere "witnesses, without power or legal influence" over the action of the board. They said they were "strangers without official functions," and that "it would be a manifest interference with State rights and local self-government for persons like ourselves, without official rights, to attempt to interfere with or control" the actions of such a tribunal. Will wonders never cease? John Sherman and his confederate Republicans preaching the gospel of State rights and local self-government in Louisiana. The chief apostles of Federal usurpation and the Christianity of the bayonet striving to hide the villainies of a Republican returning board under the mantel of Thomas Jefferson. The sanctities of law invoked by the assassins of a State! Could anything be more sublimely impudent or more charmingly satanic? These emissaries of the President knew that the men who proposed a joint conference were not such idiots as to suppose it would possess any official power over the legal functions of the board. When Senator Sherman pretended not to know this, the man was forgotten in the pettifogger. What we hoped from the presence and co-operative action of leading Republicans and Democrats was the exercise of such a *moral* influence over this suspected tribunal as would secure publicity, impartiality and fairness in its methods of canvassing the votes and ascertaining the result. Our purpose was unmistakable, and it accorded perfectly with the declared wish of the President, that "representative and fair men of both parties" would visit Louisiana "to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast." The presence of these Republican leaders in New Orleans in response to the invitation of their chief, was a clear recognition of the very power which they afterward disclaimed by styling themselves "strangers," with no right to "control or influence any of the officers of the board as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or political duties." Fellow-citizens, can any of you divine what brought these gentlemen to New Orleans? They recoil from the very thought of exercising any influence, legal or moral, over the action of the board, or the method of its proceedings. They say they know of no reason to doubt that it would make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the result of the election. And yet here were twenty-six "eminent citizens" and "Christian statesmen" simultaneously leaving their homes for Louisiana at the call of the President and attending the sessions of the Returning Board in successive squads till its work was done. What is the meaning of all this? They say they went as "witnesses," but why go so far to witness a performance that would undoubtedly be conducted with perfect honesty and fairness? Why make a long journey for the mere purpose of becoming spectators of a proceeding over which they could exercise neither legal control nor moral influence? These provoking questions are rendered all the more so by the singular fact that this formidable body of "witnesses" which the President detailed for duty at New Orleans disobeyed their orders. The private citizens and strangers, whose innocent and useless mission was that of simple spectators of the doings of the board failed even in that duty. They were in the court room in which the board sat while canvassing the returns and examining the papers, but with rare and very slight exceptions they gave no more attention to what was going on, and manifested no more interest in the proceedings than if the whole affair had related exclusively to the denizens of another planet. Their confidence in the board seemed to be so gushing and unreserved that they peacefully resigned themselves to their correspondence, their newspapers and their cigars, while the presence of a formidable military force in this city to "see that the members of the board were unmolested in the performance of their duties," was probably felt as a superadded solace to their souls. They may have been "witnesses" to some of the acts of the board, but if so, it must have been at night, in some appointed gathering of the politically-elect, into which no friend of Tilden and Hendricks could be admitted. Gentlemen, I desire to do injustice to no man. Unfounded suspicion is mean and cowardly; but in the light of the facts I have stated I again ask the question, why did this remarkable troupe of political partisans visit the State of Louisiana? Did they go to see the orange groves and sugar mills of the State, or the jetties of the Mississippi? Was it a trip of mere pleasure, or private business, accidentally happening at the time the Returning Board was in session? Was the invitation of the President utterly without meaning? If their mission was political, do you believe they went as an embassy of peace, putting party under their feet in the overmastering desire to tranquilize the public mind and enforce justice and law in counting the votes of the State? Or did they go as the backers and accomplices of the Returning Board, in the conspiracy to count out the lawfully elected President of the United States, by wrenching from the people of Louisiana for the third time the precious right of self-government? Answer these questions for yourselves, after you have followed me in the further development of my subject.

THE VACANCY IN THE RETURNING BOARD—PETTIFOGGING.

The board entered on its regular duties on the 20th of November. Was it legally constituted? The law creating it declares that it shall consist of five members, and that all the political parties of the State shall be represented. But there were but four members, and these all Republicans; and yet Senator Sherman, in the Senate the other day, said "the board was legally constituted." What does he mean by so reckless a statement? It is not denied that the action of four members would be as legal as that of the whole, so far as numbers are concerned; but here is a positive requirement that all political parties shall be represented on the board. This is just as binding as the provision fixing the number of the body. A board consisting of two members could not act, because it would lack the numerical qualification prescribed by law, just as a board composed exclusively of members of one political party lacks the political qualification prescribed by the same law. The first duty of the board, therefore, without which I think it was powerless to perform any other, was to fill the vacancy, which the law expressly authorized and required it to do. The counsel for the Democratic candidates formally asked for the performance of this obvious and imperative duty, suggesting the name of a most worthy and well-qualified man for the position; but the board refused. It defiantly trampled under foot the two-fold command of the law to fill the vacancy, and to supply the political element which was wanting. President Wells, "the plain man," who seems to be a great favorite of Senator Sherman, said the Democrats had lost their right to a member of the board by the resignation of Mr. Arroyo, which I think took place a year and a half ago. He further said that the board had failed to agree as to the appointment of the gentleman suggested, as if no other man could be found among the more than 80,000 Democrats and Conservatives of the State. He made the further pitiful plea that when this Returning Board was first created there was no such organization as the Democratic-Conservative party in the State, as if that fact could furnish the slightest excuse for violating the law to-day. This miserable drivel, by the side of which the worst forms of pettifogging become respectable, is paraded in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Sherman as a vindication of the board; while in a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hale, of Maine, sought to extricate Gov. Wells from his despicable dilemma by saying that at its late session the board had offered the vacancy to as many as six Democrats, who successively declined it. This statement is absolutely untrue. Not a Democrat was offered the position, although the board was urged, morning after morning during its sessions, to fill it. Why did it refuse? For the perfectly manifest reason that a Democratic member would be an unmanageable obstacle to the work to be done. He would have a right to take part in the oral examination of witnesses. He would have a share in the work of canvassing the returns. He would have a right to be present in the secret conferences of the board, during its protracted public sessions. And he would be present at the final cooking of the returns by which the State was to be cheated, and would be the witness of the transaction. These are exactly the reasons why the board stubbornly and brazenly refused to fill the vacancy; and I believe no man will deny it who is acquainted with its history, except the innocent and childlike Senator Sherman, and the guileless political babes who played their part as "witnesses" so inoffensively at New Orleans. Gentlemen, the defense of such lawlessness by honorable men in either branch of Congress would be a melancholy fact, even if this Board had been able to point to a record of unimpeachable good behavior in the past. But its character was bad in the judgment of all political parties. It had thwarted the will of the people of Louisiana two years before, by making the ballot the football of knavery and fraud. Its integrity was suspected by intelligent men throughout the entire land, and its action in thus violating the principle that no man shall be a judge in his own case, was as shameless as would be that of a Judge of one of your own courts who should claim the right to occupy the bench and charge the jury on the trial of an indictment against himself, after a former conviction for the same offense. Its audacity in clutching at party machinery and scouting the virtues of honesty, impartiality, and fairness, while proceeding to decide the grave issues of a State and national election, is enough to provoke the laughter and amazement of devils. Senator Sherman defends it. He thinks Gov. Wells "the peer of any man in the Senate," and he sees nothing wrong in the further fact that the clerical force of the board was also packed with Republicans. He says there was no law requiring a political division of the clerks, and that Democrats, when they have the offices, do not divide with the Republicans. But this is a very transparent dodge. The point here involved is not one of law, but decency. The Returning Board is covered with public suspicion. Its character is stained by fraud. If bent upon further rascalities it would, of course, want a body of faithful clerical scullions, skilled in the work of falsely and fraudulently canvassing and tabulating the votes, and all acting harmoniously in the service of their master. This, of course, would be seriously interfered with by the presence of Democrats, while no harm would be done if honor and fair play were to be the governing principles. All this is as palpable as the moral blindness which hinders very distinguished and honorable gentlemen from seeing it.

SECRECY AND SKULKING.

But the board not only signalized the beginning of its work by openly violating the law affecting its organization and functions, but it still further confirmed the popular distrust of its integrity by excluding the public from its sessions. Judge Spofford, one of the counsel for the Democratic candidates, made a very earnest and eloquent appeal for publicity. He reminded the board that forty millions of people were watching its proceedings, and quoted the language of the President, that "should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent counting on the other side, it should be reported and denounced at once." In the name of the American people he asked that no part of the work should "be done in a corner," and declared that there was "no call for privacy in applying the rules of arithmetic." But the board refused to listen to this demand on the flimsy pretext that if it was surrounded by a multitude of people it would be disturbed and delayed in its proceedings. What the country wanted was, not only an honest count of the vote, but that the proceedings should be conducted with such evident fairness as to make this unquestionable to the people of all parties. If at all possible, suspicion should have been entirely disarmed by invoking the full light of day upon a transaction so pregnant with interest, both to the State and the nation. But "men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." The people of Louisiana were not allowed to witness the canvass of their own votes. The press reporters, representing the leading newspapers of the country, were excluded from the court-room on their petition to be admitted. The Supervisors of Registration and Elections who desired to witness the canvass of the votes were not allowed to be present, either in person or by their counsel. The Democratic candidates and their attorneys were also excluded, except on the hearing of contested cases, although their presence was exceedingly important during the entire proceedings, owing to their familiarity with the different parishes and voting precincts, and their ability to detect any indications of fraud on the opening of the returns, which the visiting committee present would necessarily fail to discover. The board, it is true, so far yielded to the pressure from without as to permit the presence of two political committees, with a reporter for each, but this was an exceedingly frail barrier against secret manipulation and fraud in the returns. These committees were composed of strangers from distant States, wholly unfamiliar with the practical roguery of Louisiana officials, while the exclusion of the general press reporters, the people of the State, the Supervisors and Registrars of Elections, and the candidates for office, was wholly indefensible, and utterly irreconcilable with an honest purpose to serve the interests of truth. It perfectly accorded, however, with the action of the board in other respects. It had openly violated the law as to its organization. It had excluded from any share in its deliberations every element that would not yield unhesitating obedience to its base purposes. It had usurped the right to sit as final judge of its own flagitious acts. It had fully recorded its purpose to re-enact the foul game of 1874. It was entirely natural, therefore, that it should wrap itself in the mantle of darkness when entering upon the final chapter of its unhallowed conspiracy to cheat the people of the United States.

THE LAWLESS ACTS OF THE BOARD.

But let us follow the board in its work. The counsel for the Democratic candidates, at the outset, protested against the right of the board to canvass the electoral vote at all, but the protest was summarily overruled and no opportunity allowed for argument. With characteristic one-sidedness the board ruled in favor of its own jurisdiction; and Senator Sherman, in his late letter to the President, declares that its action is "independent of State and national laws other than those of Louisiana" and "finally and substantially conclusive as to the votes cast and candidates elected." In support of this position he cites a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, well knowing at the time that Chief Justice Ludeling, who pronounced that decision, had been branded with "fraud and breach of trust" by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case which brought his character in question. But conceding that there is no appeal from the decision of this board, their finality certainly could not be admitted as to questions beyond its jurisdiction. It has no right to wander away from its appointed work, and pass upon questions not cognizable by it, under the law from which it derives its authority. Judge Trumbull and his associates, in their late Louisiana report, have conclusively shown that the law of 1872 creating this tribunal, and under which it acted, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors for President and Vice President, while it seems to repeal all other laws on the subject of elections. They show that if the previous act of 1870 respecting the appointment of Presidential electors is repealed, there is no law of the State on the subject, and the board is consequently without authority to canvass the votes for such offices; but that if the act of 1870 is not repealed, the canvass of the votes for electors must be made by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a Judge in the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, as required by that act. The public has been made acquainted with this argument, and I need not repeat it at length, and although Mr. Sherman refers to it as "an array of technicalities," its soundness has been indorsed by some of the ablest lawyers of the country, and has not been successfully impeached in any quarter.

But even if the board had the right to canvass the electoral vote, it clearly transcended its legal authority in throwing out votes on account of intimidation and violence. Its simple duty was to canvass and compile the returns and proclaim the result, unless the Commissioners of Election or the Supervisors of Registration imposed upon it a further duty by laying a legal foundation for it as provided for in sections 26 and 43 of the State Election law. That foundation must consist of the affidavit of the Supervisor of Registration or Commissioners of Elections, supported by the affidavits of three or more citizens, setting forth the facts of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable election, and showing the number of qualified electors deterred by such proceedings from voting or registering. This statement must be made out within 24 hours after the receipt of all the returns for the different polling-places, and shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Supervisors of Registration of the parishes. If this foundation is not laid, the board has no jurisdiction whatever except to count the votes returned. It has no right to attack the returns from any poll, ward or parish in the State, for any of the causes specified. If the decision of the board is final, it is because its proceedings have tracked the law, and are therefore backed by its authority. The board has no ex-officio power to institute complaints against any poll. The special provisions of the law have an unmistakable meaning. Their purpose is that all the Supervisors shall be engaged simultaneously in their several parishes in completing their returns and statements on the spot where the election was held, without communication with each other or with persons beyond the parish, and before they can obtain information of what has been done in other parishes, or any clear knowledge of the result. The design is to exclude from the consideration of the Returning Board all *ex post facto* complaints which might be trumped up at the last moment for dishonest purposes. And this was the declared opinion of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, in their famous report of February, 1875, in which they say: "We are clearly of opinion that the Returning Board has no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by local officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by the certificates of the Supervisor or Commissioner provided in the third section." I believe no such foundation for the jurisdiction of the board as the law requires was laid in any parish of the State, and certainly not in any of the five which have been the chief theater of alleged intimidation and violence. The action of the board, therefore, in seeking to defeat the will of the people of Louisiana, by disfranchising more than 13,000 Democratic voters, was not only a flagrant usurpation of authority, but a most unpardonable sin against "the habit of obedience to the forms of law," which the visiting committee of Republicans at New Orleans lately solemnly warned us "should be sedulously inculcated," and that "the resort to extra-constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary, disorganizing, and tending to disorder and anarchy."

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is one of the fortunate few States in the Union that have a small debt. Its debt is only $2,252,057—little more than one year's receipts of revenue. The receipts into the State treasury last year were $1,976,074, including a balance of $277,781, and the disbursements were $1,660,000, leaving a balance Sept. 30, 1876, of $315,866. The general fund, amounting to $1,148,748, supplies the money to pay the expenses of government, and of the benevolent and other public institutions. Of the whole amount $657,000 was derived from State taxes, and $395,000 from railroads—from which it would appear that the railroads in Wisconsin pay about one-fourth the cost of the government. The charitable and penal institutions of the State cost last year $433,542. The various trust funds for the benefit of common schools and colleges amount to $4,050,000. The estimated receipts for the present year are $1,300,000, of which $400,000 will come from the railroads. The estimated expenditures are $975,000. The total amount of taxes collected for all purposes in 1875 was $8,000,000, of which $795,000 was for State purposes $1,572,000 for county purposes, $1,700,000 for schools, and $2,980,000 for town purposes. The number of convicts in the penitentiary is 300—about one-fourth the number we have in Missouri.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Uncle Sam in Luck.

Some months ago an eccentric man named Charles Fox died in New York city leaving a will in which he provided liberally for all his living relatives, giving each a stated sum, and bequeathing the balance of his property, amounting, it is supposed, to between $100,000 and $150,000, to the United States Government, to be applied toward the payment of the public debt. Senator Booth has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the appointment of a trustee to look after the interest of the Government and the settlement of the estate.

The Corn Yield for Eight Years.

The corn crop harvested in the United States since 1868 is as follows:

	Bushels.
1868	906,000,000
1869	874,000,000
1870	1,094,000,000
1871	991,000,000
1872	1,092,000,000
1873	932,000,000
1874	854,000,000
1875	1,100,000,000
1876	1,300,000,000

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Baxter introduced his temperance bill, which provides for a State Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall have sole control of liquor sales in the State. In each city and town there shall be an agent for the sale of liquors, he to receive them from the State Superintendent and sell only for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The saloon-keeper selling in violation of the laws is held responsible with the drunkard for any damages. The drunkard is empowered to testify against the seller, and a woman can collect damages from a seller by first giving him warning not to sell to her man.... Mr. Donham, of Vigo, followed Mr. Baxter with a bill permitting every man, woman, and child, to eat, drink, and wear what they pleased, if not inconvenient.... Bills were offered to fix the pay of commissioners of the reform schools at $800; to give school directors full control of schools in each district; to fix interest at 8 per cent.; to repeal all laws enabling counties, towns, cities, and townships to vote taxes in aid of railways; to prohibit drawing warrants on public funds when the Auditor knows there is no such fund; to repeal clauses of the [illegible] and provide for a Commissioner of Insane, who shall [illegible].... The bill giving a Judge discretion in change of venue cases came up for a second reading, and the discussion exhausted the day.

HOUSE.—The House consumed the day in committee reports on unimportant bills.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced to create a bureau of statistics in the State Secretary's office, to collect statistics on population and the industrial and material interests of the State; regulating the indebtedness of cities of over 10,000 voting population, and limiting the taxation rate; suppressing the sale of obscene literature; providing for voluntary assignments of property for the benefits of creditors; regulating freight charges, that rates shall not be advanced after freights are offered and before goods are hauled; that the shipper shall have the right to choose the route for his freight when there is more than one route; companies shall not charge more than the regular rates for what they claim to be the overloading of cars.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed to investigate the expenditures of the late Supreme Court ... Mr. Oglesby introduced a joint resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill pending before that body for the counting of the Presidential vote. Referred ... Bills were introduced discouraging the useless and sheep-killing dogs; legalizing dissection of human bodies for surgical and anatomical purposes; fixing interest at 6 per cent. unless stipulated in writing; relieving the temporary poor; providing for drainage of wet lands; amending the liquor law so as to fine a plain drunk from $3 to $10; preventing candidates for office buying votes, either by free drinks or money, such purchase to constitute the buyer ineligible for office; and preventing minors from playing billiards.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—The session was brief and the proceedings meager.... Mr. Branham, of Jefferson, was reported dangerously ill.... Mr. Johnson asked compensation in the amount of $1,200 for guards employed to protect the jail at New Albany, and the prisoners from mob violence in the late Jones-Tolliver troubles in Orange county.... A bill was presented creating a local option provision in the liquor law.... Mr. Dykeman presented a voluminous railway code, embracing 200 sections and 100 pages legal cap.

HOUSE.—A resolution indorsing the bill proposed by Congress for the counting of the electoral vote, and instructing the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Federal Relations to so inform Representatives in Congress, was referred without debate.... A bill was introduced requiring children from 8 to 14 years of age to attend school or be instructed at home at least fourteen weeks in each year.... A bill was also introduced fixing the per diem of members of the General Assembly at $5 per day, with $5 mileage for every twenty-five miles they may travel. The pay of the officers for sessions of sixty-one days is: Secretary of the Senate, $2,500; assistant, $1,500; doorkeeper, $1,400; Clerk of the House, $2,500; assistant, $2,100; doorkeeper, $1,500. The pay of sub-employes is included in the above.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed a bill forbidding change of text-books in public schools oftener than once in six months, unless by unanimous consent of the School Board; further, that only the Presidents of Town Boards of Trustees shall be members of the County School Board.... The Governor sent in the nomination of A. P. McFarland, of Carroll, as manager of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls, vice Franklin G. Armstrong. The confirmation of the appointment was postponed.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced providing for a Board of Aldermen in cities of over 16 000 population; also amending the divorce law, by fixing the alimony in bulk instead of annual payments; creating a bureau of statistics in the State Secretary's office; enabling boards of underwriters to maintain fire patrols, and prohibiting traffic in obscene literature. The penalty in the last-mentioned act is severe.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced providing for a new State Capitol building, placing the construction in the hands of the Governor, Auditor, and State Secretary, and two to be elected by the Legislature; limiting expenditures to $3,000,000, and levying a tax of 1-12 of a mill for 1878, ⅛ for 1879, ¼ for 1880-81, ⅓ for 1882, and ½ for 1883, to be known as the State Capitol Building fund.... A resolution was introduced petitioning Congress to make White river navigable from the east and west fork to the mouth.... A bill came up on committee report giving camp-meeting associations power to appoint courts and try offenders, and it was discovered to be a fac simile of an act vetoed by the Governor two years ago.... A bill was introduced requiring agents of insurance companies to have certificates from the State Auditor and own at least $200,000 capital stock; also giving them power to invest in State and county bonds.

HOUSE.—Mr. Oglesby introduced a bill providing that at the next assessment of property, in April, 1877, there shall be listed for the purpose of taxation all church property, both personal and real also the real and personal property of secret societies, of all private denominational schools, and any and all property not belonging to the common schools, cities, towns, county, State or the United States.... A resolution, setting forth that the denial of the right of suffrage to women is an usurpation of the constitution, and wrong, and contrary to the genius of republican institutions, was referred.... Bills were introduced to prevent extortionate charges for transportation of freight and passengers; against keeping bawdy houses; changing the election of State Librarian, etc., to the fourth Thursday in January.... A resolution prevailed that it was the sense of the House to pass no measures looking to the increase of taxes on the people in all cases where the objects of taxation might be avoided, and that the strictest economy is the demand of the hour.... The afternoon was absorbed in discussing the bill giving married women the right to hold separate property, sue and be sued, etc.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Preventing change of text-books in the public schools oftener than once in six years, unless by unanimous consent of the School Board; abolishing the criminal courts of Floyd and Clark counties, and empowering Town Trustees to grant liquor licenses.... A joint resolution was passed asking Congress to extend the time for pension application until January, 1880.... The bill giving Judges discretion in granting a change of venue in civil cases failed of a constitutional majority.

HOUSE.—The bill to take the sense of the people regarding a constitutional convention was made the special consideration for Wednesday, Jan. 31. ... The bill making gold and silver legal tender within the State was tabled, and the suggestion to absorb one-half of the liquor license revenue in establishing a State Inebriate Asylum was referred.... After a protracted discussion the joint resolution, petitioning Congress to repeal the Bankrupt act, was passed—80 to 9.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—The series of resolutions against the reduction of the school tax, the passage of the conspiracy act, etc., as adopted by the Indiana workingmen, were presented and referred.... A resolution passed for the Insurance Committee to draft a bill with a provision that life insurance companies shall place upon their policies a table showing the yearly value of policy.... An investigation was ordered of the claims filed by the insane asylum superintendent against counties for clothing furnished to insane, also whether he or his subordinates have received from friends compensation for keeping incurably insane people beyond the time allowed by law.... A lengthy report from Dr. Jameson, President of the Board of Trustees, reported no employe nor friends nor perquisites in the deaf and dumb asylum beyond what the law permitted.... Mr. Winterbotham offered a bill empowering assessments on certain property at Michigan City for the improvement of the harbor; Mr. Donham, a bill establishing an additional election board, consisting of a judge, two inspectors and two clerks, who shall conduct the count by ballot during the progress of the vote; Mr. Reed, requiring railways to fence their tracks; Mr. Given, to prevent extortionate charges by railways for transportation of freight.

HOUSE.—A resolution passed abolishing the office of Swamp Land Commissioner; also one instructing Congressmen to vote a pension of $8 per month to Mexican war survivors.... The bill was engrossed making it unlawful to kill quails within five years; so also the bill providing for a record of marks on fence rails.... By a vote of 60 to 1 the [illegible] making silver a legal t[illegible] those otherwise provid[illegible] ney General reported in [illegible] non, State Agent in 187[illegible] claim of $10,000, for two [illegible] .... The bill for the re[illegible] Perry county, who was [illegible] lars, was voted down.

AUSTRALIA.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Largest Island in the World.

[From the New York Times.]

In view of the inter-colonial exhibition to be held in Sydney, April 10 next, the following facts, culled from the most trustworthy official authorities on Australia, may be found interesting. That largest island on the globe is about one-fifth smaller than Europe, and more than three times as large as India, its dimensions being 2,400 by 1,900 miles, with 8,000 miles of coast line. It extends over 28½ deg. of latitude and 40 deg. of longitude. Laid with its northern extremity touching this city, it would reach southward to South America, eastward to the further end of Nova Scotia, and westward to the further edge of Nebraska. Including the near-by island of Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, its area is about 3,000,000 square miles, about the same as that of the belt across this continent from ocean to ocean constituting the United States, excluding Alaska.

Settlement has merely skirted the eastern and southern coasts. A company of nine started to cross from east to west, thirty years ago, but disappeared, and repeated search failed to trace their route; since then explorations have been successfully pushed across in both directions, and the colony of South Australia, having then but 180,000 population, undertook and accomplished, in the two years ending Aug. 22, 1872, the daring feat of constructing a telegraph across the island from south to north, nearly 2,000 miles, importing and carrying by teams all the materials used, in order to get a direct communication with England. Yet the interior is still nearly unknown, and some portions vie with inner Africa in interest and romance. Rivers, bays, and lakes are few, although the existence of a great inland lake is conjectured, and the hot winds blowing outward from the north and west indicate that the interior is a desert plain. But if a strip along the coast 250 miles wide, omitting the northern side, is taken as the habitable portion, this strip contains 785,000 square miles, and nearly equals the area covered by the twenty-six States of this Union lying east of the Mississippi; hence there is room enough, even if the interior, like some spots on the American belt, is found to be "bad land."

It so happened that the Australian gold discoveries and the consequent rush thither were almost exactly parallel in time with the similar occurrences in California. Up to 1875 the quantity exported was $1,131,965,105, against $905,356,572 in California during the thirteen years, 1848 to 1860. The following table contains sundry important details:

Area in square miles	[illegible],319,829
Population	1,885,278
Acres under tillage, 1874	3,253,236
Number of sheep	47,030,812
Number of horned cattle	3,355,043
Wool exported in 1874, pounds	235,294,715
Public debt in 1874	$162,520,696
Revenue in 1874	21,287,745
Imports in 1874	183,385,200
Exports in 1874	159,795,083

Australia has 1,000 miles of railroad and 19,000 miles of telegraph. The land under tillage is 3,253,236 acres, less than one-third that of the State of Ohio alone, twenty-five years ago; but Australia is eminently a pastoral country, having 47,000,000 sheep, against 27,000,000 in the United States. Her public debt, incurred mainly for railroads and public works, is $86 per head, against $52 per head in the United States. The revenue is $28 per head, against $7 in the United States. The imports and exports are $100 each per head, against $14 each in the United States, approximately. A population considerably less than one-half that of the State of New York, occupying a territory as large as the United States, much of it never trodden by white men, have a commerce nearly one-third as great as that of our 40,000,000 people; measured per capita, the inhabitants of that extraordinary island pay four times as much to public revenue, and consume seven times as much of imported goods, as do the people of this country.

The commerce of Australia is mainly with Great Britain and with the other Australian colonies. The imports from Great Britain are about $75,000,000, and the exports about $88,000,000, the former consisting mainly of textile manufactures and iron.

Phenomenal Weather in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says, under date Jan. 16: "The season of unexampled severity which we are now passing through has been marked by a series of disasters such as has not been recorded for a long period of years. Deluging rains have saturated the country districts and swelled the rivers with destructive floods and overspread the low valley lands with inundations. Gales have swept the coasts and strewn them with wrecks. The utmost anxiety prevails in the agricultural districts regarding the planting of crops, for if the season continues bad to its end the consequences to the farming interests will be very serious.

"It is gravely suggested that if the present phenomenal conditions continue to prevail England will soon become as uninhabitable as Labrador or Nova Zembla. In this event a compulsory and wholesale migration of the great English nation to America must occur. The idea of an abandonment of the 'tight little island' on account of bad weather must awaken the gloomiest feelings in the breasts of her people, but I don't think there is any immediate danger that such a movement will be necessary. The 'Mistress of the Seas' should not be afraid of a little extra supply of rain water."

Woman Suffrage.

The constitution of the new State of Colorado provides for an election on the question of woman suffrage next October. It is understood that while in Washington next month the sisterhood will arrange for a heavy pressure to be brought upon the gallant and susceptible masculine minds and hearts of the Miner State. Utah and Wyoming are at present the Western exponents of the equal right of the fair sex.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS has commenced suit in the District Court of New York for $150,000 against ex-Gov. Tilden, for alleged non-payment of income tax.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY opened their revival services in the Boston Tabernacle, on Sunday last.

THE WEST.

THE funeral services of the unidentified victims of the Ashtabula disaster occurred in that place last week. Nineteen bodies were buried in one grave....The bishop of Ashtabula, assisted by two Episcopal ministers from Cleveland, held joint services with the Masonic order at the grave. These bodies still remain in the vault in the hope that their friends may be able to identify them by pieces of clothing belonging to them.

THE long drought in California has been succeeded by copious rains, and there are cheerful reports of the crop prospects from all parts of the State....Chicago papers announce the failure of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., one of the oldest book firms in the city....Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, committed suicide at Cleveland, a few days ago. More or less blame for the Ashtabula disaster had been placed at his hands, and it is supposed that the weight of censure which he felt sure the public laid upon him led him to commit the tragic deed.

A RUMOR reaches Sioux City that a train coming out of the Black Hills was recently captured by Crazy Horse's band of Indians, and that twenty men who were with the train were massacred.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 3,556,733 bushels of wheat; 2,051,900 bushels of corn; 641,306 bushels of oats; 234,846 bushels of rye, and 1,060,496 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,545 471 bushels, against 4,551,127 bushels at this period last year.

DETECTIVE JAMES BROOKS, of the Government Secret Service, who has been for some time diligently pursuing the manufacturers and shovers of the queer in the West, has just made a rich haul in Cincinnati. Over 100 finely-executed plates were captured. Among them were plates for the manufacture of $10 notes on the banks at Richmond, Lafayette and Muncie, Ind. He also recovered 40,000 50-cent pieces. These pieces so closely resembled the genuine that none but experts could distinguish the difference between them.

THE people of Chicago have become thoroughly alarmed at the dreadful ravages of scarlet fever and diphtheria in that city, and measures are to be taken to arrest, if possible, the further progress of these dangerous maladies.

THE SOUTH.

HON. GEORGE WELLS, for the past fifty years President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Annapolis, Md., is a defaulter in the sum of $65,000.

THE lower house of the Florida Legislature has passed an act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice President.... Three men were killed and several dangerously wounded, near Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in a shingle factory.

POLITICAL.

ALVIN SAUNDERS has been elected by the Nebraska Legislature to succeed Mr. Hitchcock in the United States Senate.

THE Tennessee Legislature, on the 73d ballot, elected James G. Bailey to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson....The Legislature of Massachusetts has chosen George F. Hoar as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Senate from that State.

IT is said that the method of selecting the Supreme Court wing of the Presidential tribunal appears to have been one of the most difficult problems to solve satisfactorily with which the joint committees found themselves confronted. It was known or supposed, says a Washington correspondent, that Justices Clifford and Field had supported Tilden and Hendricks at the last election. It was also known and believed that the other Justices, with the exception of Davis, had supported Hayes and Wheeler. The position of Justice Davis, so far as political bias was concerned, was the subject of much discussion and doubt. The Republicans generally regarded him as a Democrat, and the Democrats considered him an independent Republican with Democratic proclivities. If the five senior Justices were taken the commission would consist of Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field. It was claimed that, while this should be regarded as eminently fair, it did not suit the Republicans, who believe that what chances of bias there were were against them. Finally the geographical idea was suggested; and further, that it would hardly be fair to take Justices in the States in which the candidates resided. The Chief Justice and Justice Swayne reside in Ohio, and Justice Hunt in New York. It was then proposed that Justices Clifford and Swayne be taken, and that these should choose two others, and that the four thus chosen should select the fifth. This did not suit all around, and the proposition ensued that Justice Clifford, who is the senior Justice, and who resides in Maine, should be taken as one, Justice Strong, who resides in Philadelphia, and Justice Miller, who lives in Iowa and Justice Field, of California, as the three others and these four should name the fifth member of the tribunal. This proposition was at last accepted, and it is regarded probable that the fifth member to be chosen will be Justice Swayne or Davis.

JOHN R. MCPHERSON, Democrat, has been elected to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen in the United States Senate from New Jersey.

J. W. LAXWELL, one of the Oregon Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors at the late election, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections last week. He went to the meeting of the Oregon Electoral Committee, because he understood the Republican electors were going to take the electoral certificates from Cronin by force. Witness understood Secretary of State Chadwick to say, as he handed the envelope containing the certificates of the electors to Cronin: "Gentlemen, here are your certificates." He heard the Republican electors ask Cronin for their certificates, and Cronin replied "I will see hell freeze over before I will give them up."

MR. EATON, of Connecticut, was the only Democratic Senator who voted against the Arbitration bill. The announcement of the fact in the Connecticut Legislature was received with hisses from the Democratic side.

WASHINGTON.

CHARLES FISHER, who was recently convicted of purloining papers from the office of the District Attorney, in the District of Columbia, and subsequently pardoned and conveyed by his friends to the lunatic asylum, has made his escape from that institution.

THE breaking up of the ice in the Potomac, last week, did considerable damage. Several schooners and tugs were sunk and the wharves at Washington sustained serious injury.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the President has expressed his intention of signing the bill providing for counting the electoral vote, in case it passes both houses of Congress.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has suspended publication....The State Department has received notice that the German Government has determined to abolish what are called the Honorary Consulates in the United States, and to establish and maintain no consulates henceforth except those to which a fixed salary is attached.... Beverly Nash (colored) Hayes elector in South Carolina, [illegible] recent session, testified before the Senate South Carolina Investigating Committee, the other day, that he was offered $30,000 by one Childs, a banker of Columbia, to cast his vote for Tilden in the electoral college. Childs denies the story, and says Nash manufactured it out of whole cloth.

THE House Judiciary Committee have unanimously resolved that articles of impeachment ought to be preferred against George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy....The House Sergeant-at-Arms arrived at Washington from New Orleans last week, having in charge Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 24th says: "President Grant gives neither aid nor comfort in Louisiana. He again declares that he intends to make no final decision until all the evidence is before him, and until the reports of the Southern committees have been submitted to and considered by Congress. He is weary of the eternal row."....Gen. Belknap, who has been waiting in Washington ten months for trial since his indictment, has addressed a letter to the District Attorney, imploring him that he should apply directly to the Court for an immediate trial.... The House has practically decided to act unfavorably upon all bills which propose to repeal taxation. A bill providing for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks, reported adversely from the Banking and Currency Committee, has been tabled....Action was taken in the House the other day which will probably result in preventing the Texas Pacific Railroad bill from seeing daylight again during the present session. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to get it before the House again.

THE Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, $100, Nos. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 26,701 to 31,800, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive; total, $2,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, Nos. 301 to 400, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,251 to 3,600, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 8,201 to 9,300; total, $8,000,000.

J. B. DENEERY, telegraph operator at Tallahassee, Florida, was examined by the House Committee on Privileges last week, and, in reply to the question, "Do you remember any telegrams passing between Z. Chandler and Gov. Stearns between the 8th and 12th of November?" answered that the first telegram of which he knew was from Z. Chandler to Gov. Stearns, and was in substance as follows: "We are absolutely sure of so many electoral votes for Hayes—(witness did not remember the number)—and we must have Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, by fair means or otherwise"—he could not give the exact language of Chandler. Also telegraphed Gov. Stearns in substance: "Send couriers to each county and secure returns—they must be made to show a majority for Hayes." Z. Chandler also telegraphed Gov. Stearns: "William E. Chandler leaves to-night for Philadelphia on important business." Between the 8th and 12th of November, Frank B. Sherman, engaged with Gov. Stearns, handed him a telegram for transmission, signed by the latter, and addressed to Z. Chandler, in which mention was made of a train containing courier sent out for returns being Ku-Kluxed, followed by the remark: "We cannot carry the State for Hayes unless we have troops and money immediately." These were not the exact words, but the substance. Secretary Chandler denies that he ever wrote the dispatches in question.

GENERAL.

THE President has given his reasons for not upholding the Packard Government and disparaging the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. He referred to his experience in the prompt recognition of the Kellogg Government three years ago, and to the fact that he was not sustained by the Republican Senate or the Republican party at large, and said that this experience had suggested to him the propriety of proceeding with greater deliberation and caution in the present instance.

RECENT commercial failures: Michigan Salt and Lumber Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Keystone Burial Case Company, Sterling, Ill., liabilities, $300,000; L. J. Bigger, packer, Kansas City, Mo., $500,000; J. B. Caya & Co., Montreal, boots and shoes, $80,000; Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren, Me., woolens, $150,000....A serious war has broken out in Pennsylvania between the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and the employes of the latter corporation have been amusing themselves by cutting down the poles and destroying the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, whom the Illinois Legislature has selected as the successor of Mr. Logan in the United States Senate, was born in Maryland, in 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, studied law in Massachusetts, and in 1835 removed to Illinois, settled in Bloomington, and was admitted to practice there. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1847 to the convention which framed the State constitution, which was the organic law of Illinois until the adoption of the constitution of 1871. In 1848 he was elected a Circuit Judge of the State, and filled the position by re-election until called to his present post, to which he was appointed in 1862. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, rode the circuit with him for many years, and was a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention of 1860.... Gen. John McDonald, one of the leading members of the Missouri whisky ring, has been pardoned by President Grant.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot by a large number of bankers, merchants, and other citizens of New York, for arranging a settlement between the defaulting Southern States and their creditors. At a meeting held the other day, at which William Cullen Bryant presided, resolutions of sympathy and good will were adopted, and a committee of arbiters, consisting of five disinterested Bank Presidents of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, was appointed to confer with the authorities of the defaulting States and devise equitable terms of settlement.

FOREIGN.

THE feeling in London seems to be that Turkey must paddle her own canoe henceforth, without relying upon England. The *Times* thinks the peace may be maintained, notwithstanding the failure of the conference.... Cuban advices state that two important engagements have recently been fought on the island, the patriots coming off victorious in both affairs....The rinderpest has again broken out in Europe.

A BERLIN dispatch says Russia is beginning to represent to the powers that, the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia.

AFTER the formal dissolution of the conference at Constantinople, the Russian representative, Gen. Ignatieff, publicly declared that if Turkey should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as provocations, and would consider what course ought to be adopted....Travel on the railway between Shanghai and Woosung, China, is stopped by native mobs, the rails obstructed and the workmen assaulted. The Chinese dislike to all material improvements is the cause of the disturbance.

RUSSIA, according to a cable dispatch, is considering the feasibility of an internal loan of 300,000,000 roubles ($180,000,000). Russia is but little better off, financially, than Turkey, but on account of the extent and resources of the empire, and the faith of the people in their Czar and their hatred of the Turk, there will probably be no difficulty in raising the amount, even without the aid of foreign capitalists.... A cable dispatch reports that the Turkish Ambassador has given Austria assurances that the Porte is disposed to make peace with Servia and Montenegro....Another colliery disaster has occurred in England, causing the death of fifteen or twenty miners.

AUSTRIA declines the Porte's request to mediate between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro, because she is averse to taking singly such a step, but advises the Porte to treat directly with the principalities....Advices from San Domingo [illegible] conciliatory measures, [illegible] imprisoning of [illegible] political [illegible]....The Sultan of Turkey proposes to import a lot of financiers from England, and intrust to them the business of reconstructing the demoralized fiscal affairs of his empire....The policy of Servia is still undecided. The ultra peace party demand an immediate settlement with Turkey. Their opponents urge delay.

REPORTS from Cuba assert that negotiations between the Spaniards and insurgents have led to an agreement which will restore peace to that long-distracted island. The accounts are lacking in specific details, but the salient point of the bargain appears to be that some system of self-government shall be established, at the head of which a Spanish Captain General shall remain for five years. After that the Cubans will be allowed to elect their own Governor....The deposed Chief Justice of Mexico, and constitutionally Acting President, Iglesias, has arrived at San Francisco by Pacific Mail steamer.... A Berlin dispatch says: "It is understood that after Ignatieff has presented his report Russia will address a communication to the powers explaining her position and appealing to their sense of honor to resent the affront offered to all Europe by the Porte, either by collective action or by empowering Russia to act for them. If this effort fails, Russia will next appeal to the allied empires. Should they not make satisfactory response, then, it is affirmed, she will act alone."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the Resolution Ordering the Arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to [illegible] before the Committee on Elections in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee.

The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-named gentlemen.

Mr. Frye, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said when that report was agreed to in the committee there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part he regarded the doctrine enunciated in it as a monstrous one. Under it there was no sovereignty anywhere in the country that was not subject to be called before a committee of the House and compelled to produce its original records. He held, on the contrary, that Congress had no more to do with the Returning Board of Louisiana than he as an individual had. It seemed that nothing was sacred from the Democratic investigating committees. Even to-day the committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from the National Republican Committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money, collections, etc. He was happy to say, as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting in of everything, letters, telegrams, etc., for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them that would indicate fraud in Louisiana, Florida, or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed the Republicans had carried these three States honestly and fairly, and that they would be counted for R. B. Hayes unless the Democrats of those States and of the United States should steal by fraud the votes of those States. He hoped that the galleries would not help the Democratic side of the House in this debate.

Mr. Luttrell—I do not think the gentleman has the right to charge the Democratic party with stealing when his Republican committees robbed the poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign.

Mr. Frye—I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question that he wanted to interject a little demagogical stump speech that would meet the applause of the galleries on that side.

Mr. Luttrell—Do you deny that it is so? You were on the Republican National Committee and you know that the poor widows and orphans of the departments were made to pay for the campaign.

Mr. Frye—There is a committee of members of the House—intelligent members of the House—which is investigating that very subject. The committee will find out and answer the gentleman shortly.

Mr. Luttrell attempted to make another remark, but was informed by the Speaker that the gentleman from Maine was entitled to the floor.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Luttrell, "he bulldozed them."

Mr. Frye declared that the Republican Committee had never assessed, demanded, or asked contributions from such people as Mr. Luttrell had described. On the contrary, it had sent out a very polite request to the gentlemen who were commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate to help to run the campaign.

Mr. Luttrell—Was it not understood that every one who declined to pay an assessment should be discharged?

Mr. Frye—It was not so understood and there never was a man asked twice for a contribution.

Mr. Luttrell—Because if he refused he was discharged.

Mr. Frye—And there never was a suggestion that anybody should be punished for refusing to make a contribution, and there never was any contribution whatever to the Republican National Committee from the department clerks.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he would not follow the argument of the gentleman from Maine, which had been sufficiently answered by the badinage of the gentleman from California and by the ironical cheers of the galleries. The point before the House was simply whether the authority of the House should be disregarded by the Returning Board of Louisiana.

Mr. Kasson argued against the resolution because it would establish a precedent that a committee of the House could summon the Governor of a State to bring before it the papers of his office, and could bring that high official before the bar of the House, degrading him by asking him to stand at the bar and answer for contempt.

Mr. Hooker said that he would not follow the example of the gentleman from Maine (Frye) in seeking to avoid and evade the plain, simple proposition submitted by the report of the Judiciary Committee by stating with the emphasis which that gentleman did that he believed that for a series of years a great body of citizens of Louisiana had determined to deny the right of suffrage to a certain class which was entitled to it. What was there that surrounded the Returning Board of Louisiana with a sanctity which prevented it from giving to the committee of the House information as to whether there had been an honest vote in that State? Should it be said that the Returning Board had power to cast out votes from this or that parish and that there was no power which could investigate whether it had legally done so?

Mr. Garfield argued that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the Presidential election were imperative, and left no time or authority for a contest, and he challenged the naming of any statesman who had ever claimed for Congress the power (within the five limitations mentioned by him) to go inside of a State to look at the vote. If the votes of one State were examined the votes of all States might be, and thus an election of President might at any time be rendered impossible. He appealed to the Democratic side of the House to pause before it committed this act of assault and destruction on whatever there was of sovereignty in the thirty-eight States of the Union.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, asked Mr. Garfield why it was that partisan committees had been sent to three Southern States by President Grant.

Mr. Garfield—If the galleries will stop their chatter I will answer. The gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the request of the President went there *only* as invited witnesses, and on our arrival we were asked by a Democratic committee to join them in helping to secure a count of all the votes actually cast. We answered that we were not there to secure anything, but least of all were we there to direct any body in Louisiana to violate the laws of that State. That was their business, not ours.

Mr. Davis—By what authority did the President invite them there?

Mr. Garfield—If the gentleman needs to know by what authority an American citizen travels anywhere in the United States, he will learn the authority by which I *for one*, went to Louisiana.

Mr. Davis—Why was it that four years ago your party threw out the electoral votes of several States?

Mr. Wood, of New York, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had seen fit to close an otherwise admirable argument by a mere partisan allusion which was entirely unnecessary to the discussion of the present matter. He wanted no partisan influence or reflection to enter into the discussion; and wanted the question determined on principles higher than party principles. He held that the States had not the sole power to appoint electors. They had power to appoint them under certain restrictions, and it necessarily followed that it devolved on Congress to ascertain whether that power had been executed in accordance with law. The constitution placed certain limits on the States, not on Congress, as the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) maintained.

Mr. Lawrence proceeded to argue against the resolution, and in the course of the discussion he was met with suggestions about the interference with the State authorities in the Oregon case. In response to these suggestions Mr. Garfield expressed his hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud without violating the constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted in.

The previous question was then seconded, and the resolution went over.

Regular Proceedings.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State declaring that the certificates of electors from the various States are constitutional evidence of votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted.....The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.. Louisiana was the theme of another long and lively debate in the Senate, in which Messrs. Bogy, of Missouri, and Sherman, of Ohio, were the chief participants. The former, in the course of his remarks, bitterly assailed the present State Government of Louisiana, and was loudly cheered by the galleries, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the gentlemen's gallery was cleared of spectators.

House.—Mr. Hunter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Adopted without division... J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson were brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the privileges of the House. Having answered to the question propounded by the Speaker, that they would prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining members of the Louisiana Returning Board shall arrive in Washington, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.... This was a gala day for the female suffragists in the House. By a preconcerted arrangement twenty-five petitions were presented by members from as many different States in behalf of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution guaranteeing that the franchise shall not be denied in any State on account of sex.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill reported by the special committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up. Mr. Edmunds proceeded to address the Senate at length, in advocacy of the measure. The following are some of the points made by him in favor of the bill: The purpose of the commission is to decide what is the electoral vote of a State. The election of the Congressional part of the commission by a viva voce vote renders intrigue impossible. The commission is large enough to prevent the possibility of corrupting influences. The Judges named are chosen according to geographical locality. To guard against any cavilling, the oath makes partisanship impossible. The commission is not to decide a policy or determine a future. It is to pass on the irrevocable past. The commission is to discover what is the paper, if any, which speaks the constitutional views of a State, and how many and what persons were elected electors. The plan, he claimed, holds the scale of justice in absolute equality and gives nothing to either party. The commission is to determine whether the electoral vote was cast according to law. Mr. Edmunds neither affirmed nor denied that the commission had power to go behind the returns. He only said that, if Congress had the right to do this, the commission had, or would have, and that was one of the questions submitted to it. Mr. Edmunds affirmed that the constitutionality of the bill was without a doubt. He maintained the President of the Senate has not the right to count the votes. He insisted that by no legal interpretation could it be held that the opening of the vote implied the right to count. Nor was the Vice President a Judge. If that theory is admitted, the monstrous proposition must be conceded that the Vice President can try and determine the case and finally declare himself President of the United States. He argued that the constitution had been so framed that there is but one provision in it which executes itself. That related to the capture of slave property. Every other provision is only executed by Congressional regulations. The President is Commander-in-Chief, but every act is regulated by law. The functions of the judiciary are prescribed by the constitution, yet their procedure is entirely controlled by law. The constitution, which was adapted to all time, was framed so that Congressional legislation could adapt it to the varied emergencies of different generations. He denied the fact emphatically that the precedents show that the President of the Senate has counted the votes. On the contrary, Mr. Edmunds affirmed that, as an arithmetical proposition, he had never even counted one vote. The tellers were always appointed, and that from John Langdon to Schuyler Colfax the two houses dictated to the presiding officer of the Senate the course he should pursue.

House.—The House, in committee of the whole, devoted the day to debate, the speeches taking a wide political range.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—Mr. Morton addressed the Senate in opposition to the Compromise bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. He bitterly assailed the measure, characterizing it as "the product of the Mississippi plan," declaring that "the shadow of intimidation had been seen in the Senate chamber." He believed Gov. Hayes had been elected under the forms of law, and that should he be counted in there would be no revolution. He argued in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes. The President of the Senate did count the vote for seventy-two years; tellers were mere facilities for making calculations and keeping accounts. They counted what the President handed them down to count, and handing them down the certificates to count was the declaration of the vote. It continued from 1789 to 1861. Whether the electors were eligible was a matter left with the States under the injunctions of the constitution. The handing down of the certificate by the President of the Senate was a declaration of the vote contained in it. Very few Republicans respect the bill. It will be taken by Republicans, if taken at all, as a dose of castor oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ships behind him when he denied the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes in the absence of legislation. He thus seemed to make it a necessity to accept this bill. Mr. Morton's chief objection to the bill was that it gave the commission power to go behind the returns, and ascertain alone what electors were duly appointed, which he held to be unconstitutional, and regarded, besides, as a change of the existing status in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen followed Mr. Morton in a written speech in favor of the bill. He argued in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, and denied that it gave the commission power to go back on the papers submitted to see how returning boards performed their duties. After Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat nobody rose to speak. Mr. Edmunds wanted to push the bill to a third reading, as no amendments were offered. Mr. Sherman pleaded for delay. Mr. Mitchell moved to adjourn, and it was voted down. Mr. Edmunds explained the necessity of prompt decision for or against the bill. Mr. Sherman wanted the members of the committee to give their views upon it. Mr. Thurman explained that they had done so in their report, and its opponents should now make themselves heard. Mr. Cameron made a brief speech against the bill, denouncing it as a Democratic affair, gotten up by three or four Republicans to gratify their political opponents. Mr. Edmunds finally consented to let the bill go over.

House.—Mr. Frye introduced a bill for the trial of contested elections for the offices of President and Vice President. It provides that an election may be contested by any eligible person who has received the vote for President, and that the court for the trial of such contested election shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Judges of the Circuit or District Courts, to be selected by the Chief Justice. Bills were also introduced by Mr. Caulfield to regulate the distribution [illegible] in the District of Columbia, and by Mr. [illegible] to reform the civil service.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to it. He said it was painful for him to dissent from the views of men whom he esteemed so highly, but after a brief examination he had given the measure he thought it was his duty to oppose it. The bill was to make a court to decide a [illegible] and there were provisions in it incompatible with the constitution. Such a law as this was an evil example, and it could not be sustained under the constitution. Mr. Sherman argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and he particularly opposed the clause providing for the selection of five Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the commission. He also opposed the measure because it undertook to delegate powers conferred upon Congress to a commission. He argued that the bill was intended to apply to a case past, ended and concluded, which was therefore unconstitutional. Another feature of the bill which violated the spirit of the constitution was that authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members of each house as members of a commission, not to take depositions and report as other committees, but to be beyond the control of the two houses after being organized. He approved of only one feature of the bill, and that was that neither house had the right to reject the electoral vote of a State. Mr. Sherman was followed by Mr. Conkling in a two hours' speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Conkling contended that it was the right and duty of Congress to ascertain and verify the electoral votes, and declare the true result of Presidential elections, or else, by an assertion of the law-making power, to declare how those acts should be done. He denied that the power to count the votes was vested in the President of the Senate, and said if the constitution gave all the power to one man, it was not easy to see how Congress could witness or verify the act. To open certificates was purely a ministerial act, but to count the votes was something more. The good certificates must be assorted from the bad ones. Mr. Conkling spoke at some length as to the constitutionality of the bill, and asked, did not reason and fitness of things inform the Senate that our fathers intended that the power to vitiate, on the allegation of fraud or irregularity, the electoral vote of a State, and thus turn an election, should not be reposed in one man? They knew it would be safer reposed in the American Congress. It was not designed to commit this vast power to one man, especially as that man might be the sole judge in his own case. Mr. Conkling was unable, on account of illness, to conclude his remarks, and further consideration of the bill was postponed one day.

House.—The President sent to the House a message explaining his reasons for sending troops to the South just before the recent Presidential election. It was done in response to a resolution adopted in December last.... The resolutions reported by the Select Committee on Privileges, declaring that the President of the Senate has not, and that Congress has, the right to count and declare the electoral votes, were taken up. Prof. Seelye secured the floor and delivered a strong speech in support of the Compromise bill. He denounced the report of the Committee on Privileges, and warned the House not to indorse a doctrine which, he claimed, would result in making the President the creature and the tool of the House. As to the methods of the last election and the testimony taken by both parties in the Southern committees, Prof. Seelye said that the only thing that is established beyond dispute is, that both parties acted as wrongfully as they could, restrained by no conscience, by no sense of honor or rectitude. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, argued in favor of the counting of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, in a three hours' speech in favor of the Compromise bill....Mr. Butts was admitted as a member from South Carolina, and took the iron-clad oath.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the bill in regard to the electoral count was resumed. Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not being present, Mr. Sargent took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. He said he did not believe the measure would accomplish the result aimed at. There were suspicions of unfairness about it; it gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created. He argued that the framers of the constitution never intended to delegate to Congress the power to count the electoral vote or discriminate between the returns; that function, he claimed, was lodged in the President of the Senate. Mr. Sargent further opposed the bill because, as he claimed, it depraved the Supreme Court by bringing the judges down into the muddy pool of politics, and compelled them to wade through it. At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech, Mr. Conkling took the floor and resumed his remarks. He argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the electoral vote except by command of the two houses, and cited numerous precedents and authorities to sustain his position. Referring to Mr. Morton's assertion that the bill was a political contrivance, he said if there ever was a 'contrivance' it was the bill which passed at the last session; it was "a political Hell-gate, paved and honeycombed with dynamite." Mr. Conkling said he believed Gov. Hayes had been elected, but he asked him to take a title to the great office which no one could question. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law, or of right, he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and, above all, it did not compromise right, principle or constitution. To contest a claim was not to compromise it. To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the electoral vote was not a compromise. A Presidential election had occurred, and unless there was a tie somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise. Mr. Conkling was followed by Mr. Morton in a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Bayard, Christiancy, Thurman, Stevenson and Morrill all spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Morton again secured the floor, and, at 1 o'clock a. m., began his third speech against the bill. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Blaine secured the recognition of the presiding officer, and spoke in opposition to the bill. He did not believe Congress possessed the powers which it was proposed to transfer to the commission, and therefore opposed it on constitutional grounds. In conclusion he urged upon Congress to prepare at the present session and submit to an expectant people a constitutional amendment which would relieve the country in future from similar difficulties. Mr. Howe succeeded Mr. Blaine at 2:05 o'clock in the morning (the Senate, by a large majority, having repeatedly voted down motions to adjourn), and began by denouncing Mr. Morton's intemperate aspersions. He expressed the hope that the measure would receive a unanimous vote from the Republican party in the two houses.

House.—Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges, and Mr. McDill, of Iowa, took the floor, and spoke in favor of the resolutions submitted by the minority of the committee. He said if the proposition of the majority was true, that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practical veto power over every election by the people. He was followed by Mr. Bright, who took the opposite ground. He maintained that the constitution gave Congress control of the whole subject, and that no Returning Board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction.... Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend existing laws in regard to National gold banks....Mr. Lamar, from the Pacific railroad committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.. Mr. Lamar also, from the same committee, reported supplementary to and amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of March 3, 1871. Mr. Kasson made a minority report and Mr. Landers offered a substitute. All were ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union....The message of the President in regard to the use of troops in the South at the late election, was, after a spirited partisan debate, referred to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the constitution and laws in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and papers.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.—*Senate.*—The debate in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote was continued all night. Mr. Morton continued his speech in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the bill was flagrantly unconstitutional, that the commission could not carry out its provisions without going behind the returns, and the bill was sprinkled all over with very white, pretty meal, but the Democratic cat was reposing beneath it, and earnestly urged Republican Senators to vote against it. Mr. Blaine followed Mr. Morton, and opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. He had desired earnestly to support the bill, if he could do it consistently. The arguments adduced in its favor had persuaded him of its unconstitutionality, and he felt himself compelled, however reluctantly he differed from certain Senators, to record his vote against the measure. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, made an earnest speech in advocacy of the bill. He characterized it as the proudest tribute to American statesmanship that had been prepared since the convention which framed the constitution adjourned. He would have been glad if it had received the unanimous approval of the [illegible]—then he would have felt like one greater than himself felt when looking upon the infant Saviour. He would have felt that he had seen the salvation of his people and of his country. Mr. Thurman spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, had doubts as to its constitutionality, but would vote for it as a temporary remedy. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, the only Democrat opposing the bill, denounced it as unconstitutional, said the power to count the electoral votes was vested in the two houses of Congress, and that "this bill, this contrivance, should sink into the earth." Mr. Burnside expressed the hope that the bill would pass. Mr. Edmunds closed the debate with an earnest appeal in behalf of the bill, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, and resulted as follows: *Yeas*—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnson, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, Wright—47. *Nays*—Blaine, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), [illegible] Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, [illegible]

House.—The House took up the Electoral Tribunal bill, and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, a member of the joint committee, opened the debate. He said the country was in the presence of a very great and very dangerous emergency. The present was a crisis in national affairs which the fathers of the republic had foreseen in 1800, and which at various periods in the nation's history great statesmen had foreseen and had dreaded. The country was confronted, not only with great and widespread difference of opinion on the merits of the question, but it was confronted with what was a thousand-fold more perilous, with the fact that the American people, American statesmen, American lawyers and jurists were almost equally divided, not only as to the merits of the question, but as to authorities to be cited. He submitted that that statesman was false to his duty; that that man did not come up to the exigencies of the occasion, who would stop short in the most earnest endeavors to provide some lawful mode for the decision of this question by a tribunal whose authority nobody could question, and in whose decision all men would acquiesce. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, also a member of the committee advocated the measure. He held that just as the tellers provided for in the twenty-second joint rule were but the organs of the two houses, so, the commission provided for in the bill was but their organ to do for them what they themselves might do. He also held that as the two houses had the right to count the votes, so they had the right of concurrent action to agree to any mode of counting that might seem best to them. Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the bill. Nothing, he said, could be more injurious to the republic than that a man should be put in the Presidential office whom at least one-half of the American people would regard as a usurper. He could not conceive that the framers of the constitution ever thought of yielding to the President of the Senate the vast power of counting the electoral votes. That power was in the two houses of Congress just as the English Parliament had for centuries regulated all questions affecting the succession to the crown. In conclusion Mr. Hoar said: "The act which we are about to do will in my judgment be one of the very bravest in human history. Our annals have been crowded with great achievements in war, in peace, in arts, in literature, in commerce; but other countries have equaled us in those particulars, but in this great act we stand without a rival and without an example. For a thousand years our children, [illegible] pride, will read that while in fierce strife for executive power the sun of other republics after a short but brilliant day has gone down in darkness and in blood, in their own country, too, the same great strife has arisen; that their sky has been darkened by the same cloud; that their ship, with its costly freight of love and hope, encountered the same storm, and was driven near the same rocks, but that, in the midst of the storm and darkness and conflict, the august and awful figure of the law rose over the face of the waters, uttering its divine, controlling mandate, 'Peace, be still.'" Mr. Hale, of Maine, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the measure startled him by the bold assumption of the power of Congress to regulate and control the election of President, which power, in his judgment, had never been lodged in the two houses by the framers of the constitution. Whatever the popular impulse might be now, this bill would not be sustained by the American people when they should have time to measure and contemplate its consequences. It struck a blow at the Electoral College, which stood as high in the constitution as the Presidency itself, and shattered it from turret to foundation stone, and it substituted for it the power of Congress, which might at any time thwart the will of the people and render nugatory its deliberate and expressed judgment. The debate was continued till 11 o'clock p. m., Hewitt, of New York, Caldwell, of Tennessee, Springer, of Illinois, and Willard, of Michigan, speaking in favor of the bill, and Monroe, of Ohio, Smith, of Pennsylvania, and Garfield, of Ohio, in opposition.

Water-Proof Blacking.

If ever one needs a good, water-proof blacking for boots and shoes, it is at this season of sleet, hail and snow. The following recipe for making a water-proof blacking comes to us highly recommended: Dissolve an ounce of borax in water, and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely water-proof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50 cents for a small bottle. By making it yourself, $1 will buy materials for a gallon.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A CRICKET ball struck a boy, aged 13, behind the ear, in London. He fell senseless, and died in two hours.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 50	@12 00
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	13⅛	@ 13¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@ 61
OATS—Western Mixed	42	@ 47
RYE—Western	81	@ 85
PORK—New Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD—Steam	11	@ 11⅛

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	6 30	@ 6 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 28½	@ 1 28¾
No. 3 Spring	1 16	@ 1 16¼
CORN—No. 2	42¼	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2	35¼	@ 35½
RYE—No. 2	71½	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 64
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	27	@ 28
PORK—Mess	16 75	@17 00
LARD	11	@ 11¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 37½	@ 1 38
No. 2	1 31½	@ 1 31¾
CORN—No. 2	45½	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 34¼
RYE	74	@ 74½
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@ 80½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 52	@ 1 52½
CORN—Western Mixed	39½	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 34½
RYE—No. 2	70½	@ 72
PORK—Mess	16 50	@17 00
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 60
CATTLE	4 00	@ 5 50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 42	@ 1 48
CORN	42	@ 44
OATS	33	@ 38
RYE	82	@ 83
PORK—Mess	17 00	@17 75
LARD	10¼	@ 10½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 53	@ 1 53¼
Amber	1 47	@ 1 47½
CORN	45¼	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2	36½	@ 36¾

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 44	@ 1 48¼
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 49
OATS	39	@ 44¼
RYE	70	@ 75
PORK—Mess	17 25	@17 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	6 40	@ 6 75
Philadelphias	7 00	@ 7 10
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 5 90
Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MATH, PUBLISHER.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Speech of Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, Delivered at Indianapolis.

THE DISPUTE IN LOUISIANA.

Soon after the late Presidential election, when Democratic rejoicing was exchanged for the chilling apprehension of defeat and disaster through the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee requested sundry gentlemen of the Northern States to repair to the city of New Orleans in the interest of "a fair and honest return" of the votes cast in that State. The President of the United States ordered the presence of an imposing military force "to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties." He declared, in this military order, that "should there be any ground of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once," and that "no man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it, if counted in or placed there by fraud." He also appointed a number of prominent public characters and representative men in the party with which he is associated to visit the State of Louisiana, "to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast," and expressed the hope that "fair men of both parties" would attend to this duty. The Returning Board itself so far recognized the gravity of the situation and the wide-spread distrust of its integrity, that an official invitation was extended to the visitors from distant States of the Union to attend its session, while canvassing the returns and ascertaining the result of the Presidential election in Louisiana.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THESE TROUBLES.

These are very remarkable proceedings. They have no precedent in the history of American politics, and they bear witness to the fearful decay of public virtue, and the alarming drift of public affairs toward abnormal and revolutionary methods. At whose door lies the just responsibility? Who is to blame for the atmosphere of suspicion which now covers the land, and the feeling of national peril which recalls so painfully the opening of the year 1861? The answer to these questions is not unknown to the people. The present government of the State of Louisiana was founded on flagrant usurpation and barefaced fraud. It was conceived in the illegal order of a drunken and corrupt Federal Judge, and midwifed by the political knaves and traders who controlled the National Administration four years, as they control it to-day. While the people of Louisiana have been prostrate and helpless under the heel of Federal tyranny, the Returning Board has been the vile instrument of that tyranny in the furtherance of its baleful purposes, which it has sought to drape over under the forms of law. It is the creature of the same organized political rapacity which has trampled down law and insulted decency in the States of the South during the past eight years. Under the act creating this board its members hold their places for life, with power to appoint their successors. There is no appeal from their decision, whatever it may be, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the State, and no accountability to the people for their acts. Although they are a tribunal of special and limited jurisdiction, and their acts, whether ministerial or judicial, are to be construed strictly, and are absolutely void if not authorized by the law from which they derive all their power, yet, according to the authority cited, there is no redress against their rulings, however defiantly they may transcend their jurisdiction or trample justice under their feet. For any reason or for no reason at all, they may count in or count out the vote of any parish or precinct in the State, and thus arbitrarily determine the character of the Government under which her people are to live, contrary to their choice, and the character of the National Administration for four years, should it depend on the vote of the State. While the guilt of the board in an act so heaven-daring would be multiplied by the millions whose voices it would stifle, these millions would be utterly without remedy, even in the Congress of the nation, according to the leaders of the Republican party.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

And who are the men constituting this autocratic if not omnipotent institution of the Republican party in Louisiana, concocted in the worst days of carpet-bag government, and for the most nefarious purposes? Two of them are white men and two colored. They are the same men who sat upon the board in 1874, and after the election in that year took the majority of votes away from one side and gave it to the other by "unjust, arbitrary, and illegal action," as admitted by a Republican Congressional committee, of which one William A. Wheeler was a member. They are all members of the Republican party, and one of them holds a custom-house office under the spoils-hunting system of the present administration. J. Madison Wells, the President of the board, who was elected Governor of Louisiana under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, was summarily ejected from that office in 1867 by Gen. Sheridan, for violating an act of the Legislature respecting the repair of her levees, and seeking to prostitute the funds of the State to partisan purposes. Gen. Sheridan branded him as a "political trickster and a dishonored man," and charged him with "subterfuge and political chicanery." He declared that "his conduct had been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake," and that "he had not one friend who is an honest man." After a stay in New Orleans of over three weeks, and mingling freely with the people when not engaged in watching the action of the Returning Board, I have no hesitation in indorsing the statement of Gen. Sheridan as true. Gov. Wells is not only a journeyman and expert in rascality, through long years of training and experience, but he is a scoundrel aboriginally; and in saying this I believe I simply give expression to the general sentiment of the State. Anderson, the other white man on the board, is not quite so vicious. The element of humanity is not so fatally left out of his composition. He is not so coldblooded. If placed in command of a pirate ship he might falter in some emergency which his more intrepid and satanic companion on board would enjoy as a luxury. But he is not wanting the qualities which have made the Returning Board famous, for he is a thoroughly accomplished knave and swindler. He counts well, and is, in a word, the fit companion and associate in office of the President of the body. Cassanave, one of the colored members of the board, is an undertaker by occupation, and was a slaveholder before the war. He is a man of limited education and intelligence, and not at all qualified by capacity or training for the position he occupies. He is a very strong partisan, but is regarded as a kindly, well-disposed sort of man, whose worst misfortune is that the thoroughly unprincipled men on the board use him as their tool. This must be regarded as certain, in the absence of any proof that he has ever opposed the confessed illegality and fraud of his associates. Kenner, the other colored man, and junior member of the board, is a very small, light mulatto, quick and sprightly in his movements, but altogether unfitted by talents, education, or experience, for so responsible a position. He is a gambler and grog-seller, a very low fellow, and a few years ago was kicked out of a saloon in New Orleans for stealing the money of his employer.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED AND REJECTED—THE REASONS.

Representative men of both political parties had reached the theater of trouble, as the avowed missionaries of peace and fair dealing. The man who represented the Democratic side of the controversy, fully appreciating the seriousness of the situation, addressed a brief letter to Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, and other representative Republicans who had been deputed by the President, proposing a joint conference "in order that such influence as they possessed might be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes as by its fairness and impartiality should command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties." I submit to all just and reasonable men that this was a fair and manly proposition. I am sure it was made in good faith, and that not a man who joined in it would have been willing to see Tilden and Hendricks counted in by fraud. We simply asked for a fair count, and the supervision of the canvass by a conference representing both sides of the disputed question. It might not have accomplished any valuable result, but in so threatening an aspect of public affairs the effort was certainly to be commended, and could not honorably be declined. What was the answer to our proposition by the deputies of the President and leaders of the Republican party? They say in the outset that they "know of no reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities will be made." Gentlemen, would any of you have believed it morally possible for Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, and their Republican co-laborers in Louisiana to face the American people with a statement so [illegible]? And yet these were equal to the extraordinary task, and they are "all honorable men." I will not be so ungenerous and impolite as to call in question their veracity, but it can only be defended by an impeachment of their intelligence, almost as disgraceful as lying. No reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the vote in Louisiana would be made by the infamous Returning Board! Then they had mingled freely with the people of New Orleans without ever having heard of the notoriously bad character of three of the four members of that board? William A. Wheeler, two years ago, pronounced it a "disgrace to civilization!" They had never heard that it was proved before a Congressional committee of Republicans, about the same time, that the President of this board perjured himself in the testimony he gave respecting the election of 1874! They had never heard of the perfectly well-known fact that in that year this board illegally and unjustly took the majority of votes honestly and fairly given to the Democratic ticket, and counted them on the other side, as admitted by the Congressional committee referred to, which was composed of the political friends of these surprisingly innocent and ignorant politicians, and of the members of the board itself! They had never heard that Gen. Sheridan had summarily turned the President of the board out of his Gubernatorial office in 1867, on account of his shameless rascality and disregard of law! Who would have supposed that our country was afflicted with so rare an assemblage of political Rip Van Winkles as that which reported for duty in New Orleans under the lead of Sherman, Garfield and Kelly?

FURTHER REASONS—"THE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

But these Republican patriots declined our proposal for a joint conference for the further reason that they were present as mere "witnesses, without power or legal influence" over the action of the board. They said they were "strangers without official functions," and that "it would be a manifest interference with State rights and local self-government for persons like ourselves, without official rights, to attempt to interfere with or control" the actions of such a tribunal. Will wonders never cease? John Sherman and his confederate Republicans preaching the gospel of State rights and local self-government in Louisiana. The chief apostles of Federal usurpation and the Christianity of the bayonet striving to hide the villainies of a Republican returning board under the mantel of Thomas Jefferson. The sanctities of law invoked by the assassins of a State! Could anything be more sublimely impudent or more charmingly satanic? These emissaries of the President knew that the men who proposed a joint conference were not such idiots as to suppose it would possess any official power over the legal functions of the board. When Senator Sherman pretended not to know this, the man was forgotten in the pettifogger. What we hoped from the presence and co-operative action of leading Republicans and Democrats was the exercise of such a *moral* influence over this suspected tribunal as would secure publicity, impartiality and fairness in its methods of canvassing the votes and ascertaining the result. Our purpose was unmistakable, and it accorded perfectly with the declared wish of the President, that "representative and fair men of both parties" would visit Louisiana "to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast." The presence of these Republican leaders in New Orleans in response to the invitation of their chief, was a clear recognition of the very power which they afterward disclaimed by styling themselves "strangers," with no right to "control or influence any of the officers of the board as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or political duties." Fellow-citizens, can any of you divine what brought these gentlemen to New Orleans? They recoil from the very thought of exercising any influence, legal or moral, over the action of the board, or the method of its proceedings. They say they know of no reason to doubt that it would make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the result of the election. And yet here were twenty-six "eminent citizens" and "Christian statesmen" simultaneously leaving their homes for Louisiana at the call of the President and attending the sessions of the Returning Board in successive squads till its work was done. What is the meaning of all this? They say they went as "witnesses," but why go so far to witness a performance that would undoubtedly be conducted with perfect honesty and fairness? Why make a long journey for the mere purpose of becoming spectators of a proceeding over which they could exercise neither legal control nor moral influence? These provoking questions are rendered all the more so by the singular fact that this formidable body of "witnesses" which the President detailed for duty at New Orleans disobeyed their orders. The private citizens and strangers, whose innocent and useless mission was that of simple spectators of the doings of the board failed even in that duty. They were in the court room in which the board sat while canvassing the returns and examining the papers, but with rare and very slight exceptions they gave no more attention to what was going on, and manifested no more interest in the proceedings than if the whole affair had related exclusively to the denizens of another planet. Their confidence in the board seemed to be so gushing and unreserved that they peacefully resigned themselves to their correspondence, their newspapers, and their cigars, while the presence of a formidable military force in this city to "see that the members of the board were unmolested in the performance of their duties," was probably felt as a superadded solace to their souls. They may have been "witnesses" to some of the acts of the board, but if so, it must have been at night, in some appointed gathering of the politically-elect, into which no friend of Tilden and Hendricks could be admitted. Gentlemen, I desire to do injustice to no man. Unfounded suspicion is mean and cowardly; but in the light of the facts I have stated I again ask the question, why did this remarkable troupe of political partisans visit the State of Louisiana? Did they go to see the orange groves and sugar mills of the State, or the jetties of the Mississippi? Was it a trip of mere pleasure, or private business, accidentally happening at the time the Returning Board was in session? Was the invitation of the President utterly without meaning? If their mission was political, do you believe they went as an embassy of peace, putting party under their feet in the overmastering desire to tranquilize the public mind and enforce justice and law in counting the votes of the State? Or did they go as the backers and accomplices of the Returning Board, in the conspiracy to count out the lawfully elected President of the United States, by wrenching from the people of Louisiana for the third time the precious right of self-government? Answer these questions for yourselves, after you have followed me in the further development of my subject.

THE VACANCY IN THE RETURNING BOARD—PETTIFOGGING.

The board entered on its regular duties on the 20th of November. Was it legally constituted? The law creating it declares that it shall consist of five members, and that all the political parties of the State shall be represented. But there were but four members, and these all Republicans; and yet Senator Sherman, in the Senate the other day, said "the board was legally constituted." What does he mean by so reckless a statement? It is not denied that the action of four members would be as legal as that of the whole, so far as numbers are concerned; but here is a positive requirement that all political parties shall be represented on the board. This is just as binding as the provision fixing the number of the body. A board consisting of two members could not act, because it would lack the numerical qualification prescribed by law, just as a board composed exclusively of members of one political party lacks the political qualification prescribed by the same law. The first duty of the board, therefore, without which I think it was powerless to perform any other, was to fill the vacancy, which the law expressly authorized and required it to do. The counsel for the Democratic candidates formally asked for the performance of this obvious and imperative duty, suggesting the name of a most worthy and well-qualified man for the position; but the board refused. It defiantly trampled under foot the two-fold command of the law to fill the vacancy, and to supply the political element which was wanting. President Wells, "the plain man," who seems to be a great favorite of Senator Sherman, said the Democrats had lost their right to a member of the board by the resignation of Mr. Arroyo, which I think took place a year and a half ago. He further said that the board had failed to agree as to the appointment of the gentleman suggested, as if no other man could be found among the more than 80,000 Democrats and Conservatives of the State. He made the further pitiful plea, that when this Returning Board was first created there was no such organization as the Democratic-Conservative party in the State, as if that fact could furnish the slightest excuse for violating the law to-day. This miserable drivel, by the side of which the worst forms of pettifogging become respectable, is paraded in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Sherman as a vindication of the board; while in a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hale, of Maine, sought to extricate Gov. Wells from his despicable dilemma by saying that at its late session the board had offered the vacancy to as many as six Democrats, who successively declined it. This statement is absolutely untrue. Not a Democrat was offered the position, although the board was urged, morning after morning during its sessions, to fill it. Why did it refuse? For the perfectly manifest reason that a Democratic member would be an unmanageable obstacle to the work to be done. He would have a right to take part in the oral examination of witnesses. He would have a share in the work of canvassing the returns. He would have a right to be present in the secret conferences of the board, during its protracted public sessions. And he would be present at the final cooking of the returns by which the State was to be cheated, and would be the witness of the transaction. These are exactly the reasons why the board stubbornly and brazenly refused to fill the vacancy; and I believe no man will deny it who is acquainted with its history, except the innocent and childlike Senator Sherman, and the guileless political babes who played their part as "witnesses" so inoffensively at New Orleans. Gentlemen, the defense of such lawlessness by honorable men in either branch of Congress would be a melancholy fact, even if this Board had been able to point to a record of unimpeachable good behavior in the past. But its character was bad in the judgment of all political parties. It had thwarted the will of the people of Louisiana two years before, by making the ballot the football of knavery and fraud. Its integrity was suspected by intelligent men throughout the entire land, and its action in thus violating the principle that no man shall be a judge in his own case, was as shameless as would be that of a Judge of one of your own courts who should claim the right to occupy the bench and charge the jury on the trial of an indictment against himself, after a former conviction for the same offense. Its audacity in clutching at party machinery and scouting the virtues of honesty, impartiality, and fairness, while proceeding to decide the grave issues of a State and national election, is enough to provoke the laughter and amazement of devils. Senator Sherman defends it. He thinks Gov. Wells "the peer of any man in the Senate," and he sees nothing wrong in the further fact that the clerical force of the board was also packed with Republicans. He says there was no law requiring a political division of the clerks, and that Democrats, when they have the offices, do not divide with the Republicans. But this is a very transparent dodge. The point here involved is not one of law, but decency. The Returning Board is covered with public suspicion. Its character is stained by fraud. If bent upon further rascalities it would, of course, want a body of faithful clerical scullions, skilled in the work of falsely and fraudulently canvassing and tabulating the votes, and all acting harmoniously in the service of their master. This, of course, would be seriously interfered with by the presence of Democrats, while no harm would be done if honor and fair play were to be the governing principles. All this is as palpable as the moral blindness which hinders very distinguished and honorable gentlemen from seeing it.

SECRECY AND SKULKING.

But the board not only signalized the beginning of its work by openly violating the law affecting its organization and functions, but it still further confirmed the popular distrust of its integrity by excluding the public from its sessions. Judge Spofford, one of the counsel for the Democratic candidates, made a very earnest and eloquent appeal for publicity. He reminded the board that forty millions of people were watching its proceedings, and quoted the language of the President, that "should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent counting on the other side, it should be reported and denounced at once." In the name of the American people he asked that no part of the work should "be done in a corner," and declared that there was "no call for privacy in applying the rules of arithmetic." But the board refused to listen to this demand on the flimsy pretext that if it was surrounded by a multitude of people it would be disturbed and delayed in its proceedings. What the country wanted was, not only an honest count of the vote, but that the proceedings should be conducted with such evident fairness as to make this unquestionable to the people of all parties. If at all possible, suspicion should have been entirely disarmed by invoking the full light of day upon a transaction so pregnant with interest, both to the State and the nation. But "men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." The people of Louisiana were not allowed to witness the canvass of their own votes. The press reporters, representing the leading newspapers of the country, were excluded from the court-room on their petition to be admitted. The Supervisors of Registration and Elections who desired to witness the canvass of the votes were not allowed to be present, either in person or by their counsel. The Democratic candidates and their attorneys were also excluded, except on the hearing of contested cases, although their presence was exceedingly important during the entire proceedings, owing to their familiarity with the different parishes and voting precincts, and their ability to detect any indications of fraud on the opening of the returns, which the visiting committee present would necessarily fail to discover. The board, it is true, so far yielded to the pressure from without as to permit the presence of two political committees, with a reporter for each, but this was an exceedingly frail barrier against secret manipulation and fraud in the returns. These committees were composed of strangers from distant States, wholly unfamiliar with the practical roguery of Louisiana officials, while the exclusion of the general press reporters, the people of the State, the Supervisors and Registrars of Elections, and the candidates for office, was wholly indefensible, and utterly irreconcilable with an honest purpose to serve the interests of truth. It perfectly accorded, however, with the action of the board in other respects. It had openly violated the law as to its organization. It had excluded from any share in its deliberations every element that would not yield unhesitating obedience to its base purposes. It had usurped the right to sit as final judge of its own flagitious acts. It had fully recorded its purpose to re-enact the foul game of 1874. It was entirely natural, therefore, that it should wrap itself in the mantle of darkness when entering upon the final chapter of its unhallowed conspiracy to cheat the people of the United States.

THE LAWLESS ACTS OF THE BOARD.

But let us follow the board in its work. The counsel for the Democratic candidates, at the outset, protested against the right of the board to canvass the electoral vote at all, but the protest was summarily overruled and no opportunity allowed for argument. With characteristic one-sidedness, the board ruled in favor of its own jurisdiction; and Senator Sherman, in his late letter to the President, declares that its action is "independent of State and national laws other than those of Louisiana," and "finally and substantially conclusive as to the votes cast and candidates elected." In support of this position he cites a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, well knowing at the time that Chief Justice Ludeling, who pronounced that decision, had been branded with "fraud and breach of trust" by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case which brought his character in question. But conceding that there is no appeal from the decision of this board, their finality certainly could not be admitted as to questions beyond its jurisdiction. It has no right to wander away from its appointed work and pass upon questions not cognizable by it, under the law from which it derives its authority. Judge Trumbull and his associates, in their late Louisiana report, have conclusively shown that the law of 1872 creating this tribunal, and under which it acted, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors for President and Vice President, while it seems to repeal all other laws on the subject of elections. They show that if the previous act of 1870 respecting the appointment of Presidential electors is repealed, there is no law of the State on the subject, and the board is consequently without authority to canvass the votes for such electors; but that if the act of 1870 is not repealed, the canvass of the votes for electors must be made by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a Judge in the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, as required by that act. The public has been made acquainted with this argument, and I need not repeat it at length, and although Mr. Sherman refers to it as "an array of technicalities," its soundness has been indorsed by some of the ablest lawyers of the country, and has not been successfully impeached in any quarter.

But even if the board had the right to canvass the electoral vote, it clearly transcended its legal authority in throwing out votes on account of intimidation and violence. Its simple duty was to canvass and compile the returns and proclaim the result, unless the Commissioners of Election or the Supervisors of Registration imposed upon it a further duty by laying a legal foundation for it as provided for in sections 26 and 43 of the State Election law. That foundation must consist of the affidavit of the Supervisor of Registration or Commissioners of Elections, supported by the affidavits of three or more citizens, setting forth the facts of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable election, and showing the number of qualified electors deterred by such proceedings from voting or registering. This statement must be made out within 24 hours after the receipt of all the returns for the different polling-places, and shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Supervisors of Registration of the parishes. If this foundation is not laid, the board has no jurisdiction whatever except to count the votes returned. It has no right to attack the returns from any poll, ward or parish in the State, for any of the causes specified. If the decision of the board is final, it is because its proceedings have tracked the law, and are therefore backed by its authority. The board has no ex-officio power to institute complaints against any poll. The special provisions of the law have an unmistakable meaning. Their purpose is that all the Supervisors shall be engaged simultaneously in their several parishes in completing their returns and statements on the spot where the election was held, without communication with each other or with persons beyond the parish, and before they can obtain information of what has been done in other parishes, or any clear knowledge of the result. The design is to exclude from the consideration of the Returning Board all *ex post facto* complaints which might be trumped up at the last moment for dishonest purposes. And this was the declared opinion of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, in their famous report of February, 1875, in which they say: "We are clearly of opinion that the Returning Board has no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by local officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor or Commissioner provided in the third section." I believe no such foundation for the jurisdiction of the board as the law requires was laid in any parish of the State, and certainly not in any of the five which have been the chief theater of alleged intimidation and violence. The action of the board, therefore, in seeking to defeat the will of the people of Louisiana, by disfranchising more than 13,000 Democratic voters, was not only a flagrant usurpation of authority, but a most unpardonable sin against "the habit of obedience to the forms of law," which the visiting committee of Republicans at New Orleans lately solemnly warned us "should be sedulously inculcated," and that "the resort to extra-constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary, disorganizing, and tending to disorder and anarchy."

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is one of the fortunate few States in the Union that have a small debt. Its debt is only $2,252,057—little more than one year's receipts of revenue. The receipts into the State treasury last year were $1,976,074, including a balance of $277,781, and the disbursements were $1,660,000, leaving a balance Sept. 30, 1876, of $315,866. The general fund, amounting to $1,148,748, supplies the money to pay the expenses of government, and of the benevolent and other public institutions. Of the whole amount $657,000 was derived from State taxes, and $395,000 from railroads—from which it would appear that the railroads in Wisconsin pay about one-fourth the cost of the government. The charitable and penal institutions of the State cost last year $433,542. The various trust funds for the benefit of common schools and colleges amount to $4,050,000. The estimated receipts for the present year are $1,300,000, of which $400,000 will come from the railroads. The estimated expenditures are $975,000. The total amount of taxes collected for all purposes in 1875 was $8,000,000, of which $795,000 was for State purposes, $1,572,000 for county purposes, $1,700,000 for schools, and $2,980,000 for town purposes. The number of convicts in the penitentiary is 300—about one-fourth the number we have in Missouri.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Uncle Sam in Luck.

Some months ago an eccentric man named Charles Fox died in New York city leaving a will in which he provided liberally for all his living relatives, giving each a stated sum, and bequeathing the balance of his property, amounting, it is supposed, to between $100,000 and $150,000, to the United States Government, to be applied toward the payment of the public debt. Senator Booth has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the appointment of a trustee to look after the interest of the Government and the settlement of the estate.

The Corn Yield for Eight Years.

The corn crop harvested in the United States since 1868 is as follows:

	Bushels.
1868	906,000,000
1869	874,000,000
1870	1,094,000,000
1871	991,000,000
1872	1,097,000,000
1873	932,000,000
1874	854,000,000
1875	1,100,000,000
1876	1,300,000,000

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Baxter introduced his temperance bill, which provides for a State Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall have sole control of liquor sales in the State. In each city and town there shall be an agent for the sale of liquors, he to receive them from the State Superintendent and sell only for medicinal and medicinal purposes. The saloon-keeper selling in violation of the laws is held responsible with the drunkard for any damages. The drunkard is empowered to testify against the seller, and a woman can collect damages from a seller by first giving him warning not to sell to her man....Mr. Dunham, of Vigo, followed Mr. Baxter with a bill permitting every man, woman, and child, to eat, drink, and wear what they pleased, if not inconvenient....Bills were offered to fix the pay of commissioners of the reform schools at $300; to give school directors full control of schools in each district; to fix interest at 8 per cent.; to repeal all laws enabling counties, towns, cities, and townships to vote taxes in aid of railways; to prohibit drawing warrants on public funds when the Auditor knows there is no such fund; to repeal clauses of the school law requiring township institutes, and provide for a Commissioner of Insane, who shall examine and report all cases within the State.... The bill giving a Judge discretion in change of venue cases came up for a second reading, and the discussion exhausted the day.

HOUSE.—The House consumed the day in committee reports on unimportant bills.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced to create a bureau of statistics in the State Secretary's office, to collect statistics on population and the industrial and material interests of the State; regulating the indebtedness of cities of over 16,000 voting population, and limiting the taxation rate; suppressing the sale of obscene literature; providing for voluntary assignments of property for the benefit of creditors; regulating freight charges, that rates shall not be advanced after freights are offered and before goods are hauled; that the shipper shall have the right to choose the route for his freight when there is more than one route; companies shall not charge more than the regular rates for what they claim to be the overloading of cars.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed to investigate the expenditures of the late Supreme Court....Mr. Oglesby introduced a joint resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill pending before that body for the counting of the Presidential vote. Referred....Bills were introduced discouraging the useless and sheep-killing dogs; legalizing dissection of human bodies for surgical and anatomical purposes; fixing interest at 6 per cent. unless stipulated in writing; relieving the temporary poor; providing for drainage of wet lands; amending the liquor law so as to fine a plain drunk from $3 to $10; preventing candidates for office buying votes, either by free drinks or money, such purchase to constitute the buyer ineligible for office; and preventing minors from playing billiards.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—The session was brief and the proceedings meager....Mr. Branham, of Jefferson, was reported dangerously ill....Mr. Johnson asked compensation to the amount of $1,200 for guards employed to protect the jail at New Albany, and the prisoners from mob violence in the late Jones-Tolliver troubles in Orange county....A bill was presented creating a local option provision in the liquor law....Mr. Dykeman presented a voluminous railway code, embracing 200 sections and 100 pages legal cap.

HOUSE.—[illegible] indorsing the bill proposed by Congress for the counting of the electoral vote, and instructing the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Federal Relations to so inform Representatives in Congress, was referred without debate....A bill was introduced requiring children from 8 to 14 years of age to attend school or be instructed at home at least fourteen weeks in each year....A bill was also introduced fixing the per diem of members of the General Assembly at $5 per day, with $3 mileage for every twenty-five miles they may travel. The pay of the officers for sessions of sixty-one days is: Secretary of the Senate, $2,500; assistant, $1,500; doorkeeper, $1,500; Clerk of the House, $2,500; assistant, $1,500; doorkeeper, $1,500. The pay of sub-employes is included in the above.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed a bill forbidding change of text-books in public schools oftener than once in six months, unless by unanimous consent of the School Board; further, that only the Presidents of Town Boards of Trustees shall be members of the County School Board....The Governor sent in the nomination of A. P. McFarland, of Carroll, as manager of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls, vice Franklin G. Armstrong. The confirmation of the appointment was postponed.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced providing for a Board of Aldermen in cities of over 16,000 population; also amending the divorce law, by fixing the alimony in bulk instead of annual payments; creating a bureau of statistics in the State Secretary's office; enabling boards of underwriters to maintain fire patrols, and prohibiting traffic in obscene literature. The penalty in the last-mentioned act is severe.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced providing for a new State Capitol building, placing the construction in the hands of the Governor, Auditor, and State Secretary, and two to be elected by the Legislature; limiting expenditures to $3,500,000, and levying a tax of 1-12 of a mill for 1878, [illegible] for 1879, [illegible] for 1880-81, [illegible] for 1882, and [illegible] for 1883, to be known as the State Capitol Building fund....A resolution was introduced petitioning Congress to make White river navigable from the east and west fork to the mouth....A bill came up on committee report giving camp-meeting associations power to appoint courts and try offenders, and it was discovered to be a fac simile of an act vetoed by the Governor two years ago....A bill was introduced requiring agents of insurance companies to have certificates from the State Auditor and own at least $200,000 capital stock; also giving them power to invest in State and county bonds.

HOUSE.—Mr. Oglesby introduced a bill providing that at the next assessment of property, in April, 1877, there shall be listed for the purpose of taxation all church property, both personal and real; also the real and personal property of secret societies, of all private denominational schools, and any and all property not belonging to the common schools, cities, towns, county, State or the United States....A resolution, setting forth that the denial of the right of suffrage to women is an usurpation of the constitution, and wrong, and contrary to the genius of republican institutions, was referred....Bills were introduced to prevent extortionate charges for transportation of freight and passengers; against keeping bawdy houses; changing the election of State Librarian, etc., to the fourth Thursday in January....A resolution prevailed that it was the sense of the House to pass no measures looking to the increase of taxes on the people in all cases where the objects of taxation might be avoided, and that the strictest economy is the demand of the hour....The afternoon was absorbed in discussing the bill giving married women the right to hold separate property, sue and be sued, etc.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Preventing change of text-books in the public schools oftener than once in six years, unless by unanimous consent of the School Board; abolishing the criminal courts of Floyd and Clark counties, and empowering Town Trustees to grant liquor licenses....A joint resolution was passed asking Congress to extend the time for pension application until January, 1880....The bill giving Judges discretion in granting a change of venue in civil cases failed of a constitutional majority.

HOUSE.—The bill to take the sense of the people regarding a constitutional convention was made the special consideration for Wednesday, Jan. 31. ....The bill making gold and silver legal tenders within the State was tabled, and the suggestion to absorb one-half of the liquor license revenue in establishing a State Inebriate Asylum was referred. ....After a protracted discussion the joint resolution, petitioning Congress to repeal the Bankrupt act, was passed—80 to 9.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—The series of resolutions against the reduction of the school tax, the passage of the conspiracy act, etc., as adopted by the Indiana workingmen, were presented and referred....A resolution passed for the Insurance Committee to draft a bill with a provision that life insurance companies shall place upon the policies a table showing the yearly value of policy....An investigation was ordered of the claims filed by the insane asylum superintendent against counties for clothing furnished to insane, also whether he or his subordinates have received from friends compensation for keeping incurably insane people beyond the time allowed by law....A lengthy report from Dr. Jameson, President of the Board of Trustees, reported no employes nor friends nor perquisites in the deaf and dumb asylum beyond what the law permitted....Mr. Winterbotham offered a bill empowering assessments on certain property at Michigan City for the improvement of the harbor; Mr. Dunham, a bill establishing an additional election board, consisting of a judge, two inspectors and two clerks, who shall conduct the count by ballots during the progress of the vote; Mr. Reed, requiring railways to fence their tracks; Mr. Given, to prevent extortionate charges by railways for transportation of freight.

HOUSE.—A resolution passed abolishing the office of Swamp Land Commissioner; also one instructing Congressmen to vote a pension of $8 per month to Mexican war survivors....The bill was engrossed making it unlawful to kill quails within five years; so also the bill providing for a record of marks on fence rails....By a vote of 50 to 1 the joint resolution passed making silver a legal tender for all debts except those otherwise provided for by law....The Attorney General reported in favor of paying Pat Shannon, State Agent in 1871-72, $2,000, still due on a claim of $10,000, for two years' salary as said agent. ....The bill for the relief of the ex-Treasurer of Perry county, who was robbed of $7,000 by burglars, was voted down.

AUSTRALIA.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Largest Island in the World.

[From the New York Times.]

In view of the inter-colonial exhibition to be held in Sydney, April 10 next, the following facts, culled from the most trustworthy official authorities on Australia, may be found interesting. That largest island on the globe is about one-fifth smaller than Europe, and more than three times as large as India, its dimensions being [illegible] miles, with 8,000 miles of coast line. It [illegible] deg. of longitude. Laid with the northern extremity touching this city, it would reach southward to South America, eastward to the further end of Nova Scotia, and westward to the further edge of Nebraska. Including the near-by island of Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, its area is about 3,000,000 square miles, about the same as that of the belt across this continent from ocean to ocean constituting the United States, excluding Alaska.

Settlement has merely skirted the eastern and southern coasts. A company of nine started to cross from east to west, thirty years ago, but disappeared, and repeated search failed to trace their route; since then explorations have been successfully pushed across in both directions, and the colony of South Australia, having then but 180,000 population, undertook and accomplished, in the two years ending Aug. 22, 1872, the daring feat of constructing a telegraph across the island from south to north, nearly 2,000 miles, importing and carrying by teams all the materials used, in order to get a direct communication with England. Yet the interior is still nearly unknown, and some portions vie with inner Africa in interest and romance. Rivers, bays, and lakes are few, although the existence of a great inland lake is conjectured, and the hot winds blowing outward from the north and west indicate that the interior is a desert plain. But [illegible] the coast 250 miles wide, omitting the northern side, is taken as the habitable portion, this strip contains 785,000 square miles, and nearly equals the area covered by the twenty-six States of this Union lying east of the Mississippi; hence there is room enough, even if the interior, like some spots on the American belt, is found to be "bad land."

It so happened that the Australian gold discoveries and the consequent rush thither were almost exactly parallel in time with the similar occurrences in California. Up to 1875 the quantity exported was $1,131,965,105, against $905,356,572 in California during the thirteen years, 1848 to 1860. The following table contains sundry important details:

Area in square miles	219,839
Population	1,885,276
Acres under tillage, 1874	3,263,236
Number of sheep	47,030,812
Number of horned cattle	5,355,025
Wool exported in 1874, pounds	288,294,718
Public debt in 1874	$163,520,695
Revenue in 1874	31,787,745
Imports in 1874	183,385,290
Exports in 1874	163,793,983

Australia has 1,000 miles of railroad and 19,000 miles of telegraph. The land under tillage is 3,263,236 acres, less than one-third that of the State of Ohio alone, twenty-five years ago; but Australia is eminently a pastoral country, having 47,000,000 sheep, against 27,000,000 in the United States. Her public debt, incurred mainly for railroads and public works, is $86 per head, against $52 per head in the United States. The revenue is $28 per head, against $7 in the United States. The imports and exports are $100 each per head, against $14 each in the United States, approximately. A population considerably less than one-half that of the State of New York, occupying a territory as large as the United States, much of it never trodden by white men, have a commerce nearly one-third as great as that of our 40,000,000 people; measured per capita, the inhabitants of that extraordinary island pay four times as much to public revenue, and consume seven times as much of imported goods, as do the people of this country.

The commerce of Australia is mainly with Great Britain and with the other Australian colonies. The imports from Great Britain are about $75,000,000, and the exports about $68,000,000, the former consisting mainly of textile manufactures and iron.

Phenomenal Weather in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says, under date Jan. 16: "The season of unexampled severity which we are now passing through has been marked by a series of disasters such as has not been recorded for a long period of years. Deluging rains have saturated the country districts and swelled the rivers with destructive floods and overspread the low valley lands with inundations. Gales have swept the coasts and strewn them with wrecks. The utmost anxiety prevails in the agricultural districts regarding the planting of crops, for if the season continues bad to its end the consequences to the farming interests will be very serious.

"It is gravely suggested that if the present phenomenal conditions continue to prevail England will soon become as uninhabitable as Labrador or Nova Zembla. In this event a compulsory and wholesale migration of the great English nation to America must occur. The idea of an abandonment of the 'tight little island' on account of bad weather must awaken the gloomiest feelings in the breasts of her people, but I don't think there is any immediate danger that such a movement will be necessary. The 'Mistress of the Seas' should not be afraid of a little extra supply of rain water."

Woman Suffrage.

The constitution of the new State of Colorado provides for an election on the question of woman suffrage next October. It is understood that while in Washington next month the sisterhood will arrange for a heavy pressure to be brought upon the gallant and susceptible masculine minds and hearts of the Miner State. Utah and Wyoming are at present the Western exponents of the equal right of the fair sex.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 1, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The receipts of grain at this station have been on the increase since our last report, the average deposits of wheat alone in the freight house bins having reached over 500 bushels per day. In consequence of the "break up," which commenced in the early part of the present week, the receipts have been unusually lively. From our principal buyers we gather the following quotations, which govern this market up to the hour of going to press: Wheat, $1.39@$1.24; Oats, 40c; Corn, 30c; Clover seed, $5.50; Potatoes, $1.00; Butter, 18c; Eggs, 25c; Hogs, live weight, 5¼@5½, dressed 6@6¼; Hides, green, 6c; Poultry, 5@7c.

While Senator Morton is being so loudly applauded by some of our turpentine republican neighbors for his opposition to the Compromise Bill in the Senate the other day, we venture the prediction that the name of Roscoe Conklin, the Onondagua statesman who fought so manfully for its adoption, will be recorded among the most eminent statesmen of modern times, and that he will live in the memory of man, bright among the brightest of the patriots of these stormy times, long after the defender of the carpet-bagger shall have been forgotten.

The damphoolishness, or pure cussedness, or whatever you may please to call it, of some folk seems to be proverbial. Upon the reception of the news that the Compromise Bill had passed the Senate, our red-hot republican brethren were rip roaring mad—one gentleman of the O. P. M. pursuasion going so far as to indignantly declare, that now "the Re-"publicans in Congress had simply ex-"posed their——ignorance, and though "the move might please Ben Hill, Jeff. "Davis and the devil, it didn't suit him "by a jug full." Alas, poor Yorick!

The fifth week of the protracted meetings of the M. E. Church society of Corunna, were concluded on Wednesday evening. During that time about eighteen sinners have signified a desire to become christians and lead better lives in the future. 'Tis well: for if anywhere on the Lord's green earth, the devil has held high carnival here and hereabout, and he has run his muck with a full head of steam on, in the past. Let us rejoice.

As an index to the grain traffic of Corunna, the Agent, Mr. Miller, informs us that from Dec. 15th, 1876, to Jan. 15th, 1877, (official from the last monthly report) 508,130 lbs. of wheat were received at this station. When we consider the fact that the wheat crop was almost an entire failure throughout a large section of this county, the showing is not bad for a one-horse town.

The other day we met our old friend Brown Clark, formerly of Fremont, O., but for the past ten years doing business at Waterloo. Mr. Clark carries the finest line of Hardware and Cutlery in Northern Indiana.

Dick & Cox, General Agents of the Stillwater, Ohio, Nurseries, were in town last week making a canvass for fruit and other trees. The Messrs. D. & C. work upon the "three-link" principle, and as a matter of course are reliable gentlemen.

A young man enveloped in a linen coat, crowned with a straw hat, and perched upon a cutter behind a span of calico mules, was seen driving southward Monday afternoon "h— bent for election."

Messrs. Quince & Walters shipped four car loads of stock to Buffalo on the 20th. Mr. Quince will send in a consignment of stock on Saturday of the present week.

Senator Mercer paid his constituents in this place a flying visit not long since. The Doctor speaks very highly of "Blue Jeans," and is constrained to believe that he will make a good Governor.

Charley Lyon, a bold Missourian all the way from Lathrop, was in town last week. He reports crops promising in that State.

And still that pesky brindle dog prowls and wanders, and the result is another cow mourneth the loss of her tail.

At Salem Centre no less than sixty converts are reported as having espoused the cause of religion.

LOVELAND.

SPENCERVILLE.

—The young men composing the Spencerville Brass Band, visited the Cedarville band on the evening of Jan. 22, and had a very pleasant time.

—The young daughter of J. W. Dills, that died on the 23d, was buried on the 24th. The funeral services were held at the M. E Church. Rev. Lancaster delivered a very able and practicle discourse on the occassion.

—The wife of Mr. Samuel Gill died very suddenly on the 24th inst.

—A passage at arms took place at a dance near Nelson's Corners, in Newville township, one evening last week between to young men named Pattison and Hart. The bone of contention was a jug of hard cider. Hart came out second best.

—Mr. Bennet Leighty and Mrs. Martha Burley were joined together in wedlock on the 15th, by the Rev. E. W. Erick.

—A dark complected individual has opened a barber shop in this place. Call and get a clean shave.

AUBURN JUNCTION.

—D Krider is nursing a pet on his hand in the shape of a carbuncle.

—Our ladies should be careful how they go calling and leave the oven full of kindling, with a big fire in the stove, for our fire company is not yet organized.

—We would advise the boys of our place to engage their company when they go sleigh riding beforehand; then there will be no trouble. We saw some boys, after a fruitless attempt to get partners, start out with five boys and one girl.

—Mr. Methias Hollopeter has sold and traded his property to Mr. Clark. We understand Mr. H. intends on moving away in the spring. Mr. H. is a good citizen and has done considerable to build up the Junction, and we are loth to see him go.

—Churubosco, Whitley county, this State, supports a negro who delivered a message to a school master three miles from the office, collected the charges, and was back in forty minutes from the time he left the office. We were an eye witness to this, and can say it is no fish story.

—Growler has been out of his hole, or at least his probossis has protruded around to the south-west sufficiently to catch the passing breeze, but like an undutiful cur, one sniffle frightened him back to his kennel without any developments save a smell. Come nearer next time, Alf. We think a stronger dose would operate better; and by the way, a mild cathartic each week would improve your "multum in parvo."

—In the Republican's items of last week, from this place, we noticed the startling fact that Mr. Spriggs, of Chicago, has been appointed freight agent on the G. W., in Canada Who'd a thunk it? Well, Alphonso, as a reporter of electric dispatches you are a success, but otherwise a fizzle.

—We heard the question asked a short time since by a worthy citizen of this place, "can't the Republican be supplied with a correspondent from the Junction, whose interests are with us, or must we read the scribblings of a foreigner who is anxious to appropriate any flying report to our detriment, instead of inquiring into the true state of affairs.

DON PEDRO.

LAOTTO.

—Richard Dudley started for Ohio last Thursday to visit his Ohio friends.

—George Sowers has been appointed agent at this place for the U. S. Express company.

—Miss Nettie Martin and Miss Nellie Potter, of Auburn, were here on a few days visit with Miss Ida Zern.

—Bert Hanson is at home visiting his parents, after a somewhat prolonged stay down east.

—A jovial party met at the residence of our genial artist, I. Yearin, last Friday evening, and had a real old fashioned party.

MARRIED—At the residence of Geo. Leonard on the 23d of January, by the Rev. John Swan, Mr. Barney Sparks to Miss Drana Hall.

Success to his "Haul" and may their Sparks be many. Go thou and do likewise.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

* * *

There is loud lamentation among the Morton stripe of radicals because a tolerable decent man, Hoar, has been chosen as one of the republican members of the electoral tribunal.

* * *

Congress has finely got all the members of the Louisiana returning board within the clutches of the law, and these worthy gentlemen may be rudely awakened from their pleasant dreams of unrestrained dictatorship.

* * *

"Contempt of the House" is a ludecrously mild legal euphemism for the crime against the nation of which the Louisiana returnig board is guilty.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day.

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

***Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box $1, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price.

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on the increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arraves in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 20 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the war We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 60c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11¾	" "	
" C.	11c	Good yellow	9c

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java	30c	Choice Rio	23c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	18c
Best Green Rio	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 50c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 3 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20 c	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	30c
Georgia Peeled Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	64
Silver Drip	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 60c. This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 85c for at other places. Good Smoking 20c. Uncle Ned Killik'nick, 40c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 7 and 80c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	20c	Good Virginia Machine oil	50
Headlight	25c	Best Golden Oil	75
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	$1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 50	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye	$1 25 and $1 40, best $1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods that you will pay $4 per gallon for at other places.	
The $1 50 whisky you cant get a better article at seven Dollars per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

1877. 1877.

HAIL TO THE NEW YEAR!

It promises to be a more prosperous one than the last. We enter upon it with a firm determination to do the largest business we have ever done

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st

LONSDALE MUSLIN

10c cents per yard

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Ten Percent Extry Discount on all

CARPETS!

Purchased of us for the next 30 days.

Special bargains on every description of goods until Feb 1st. for the purpose of reducing our stock prior to inventory.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles. Main-st, Auburn, Ind.

IT IS DECIDED.

Our great semi-annual sale of READY-MADE CLOTHING, close out the balance of our Winter Stock, for the purpose of making room for Spring Goods, commence Jan. 5, 1877, and will continue during the month, as we are bound to reduce our stock.

To our customers and the public in general we would say, that if you are in need of an Ulster, Overcoat, Suit, or Pants, for yourself or boys, now is the time to purchase.

And to parents and guardians, if you think of getting any Clothing for the little ones, give us a call, for we have good Ulsters for $5.00, and Suits at $3.50.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

Be prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS.

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet,
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 24c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 8c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Business picking up.

Snowballing, quite a pastime.

Wagons on the streets Monday.

More snow wanted to cover up the mud.

Read the marriage licenses for January.

Who will volunteer to furnish us items from Butler,

Mrs. J. W Welch is at Ligoner visiting friends and relations.

Subscribe for your home paper and get the news of the county.

D. S. Littlefield, of Garrett was in Auburn on Tuesday night.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 27th of February.

Little Mary McConnell, of Angola, died at that place on Thursday last.

Revival meetings at Husselmans corners. They have the power up there.

Fishing through the ice on the lakes is fine sport. Oh, for a lake just now.

Mrs. E. E. Bodine is in Reading Mich. visiting her doughter, Mrs. Dora Lamb.

There was eight tramps stayed all night in the depot one night this week.

Mr. Easley is finishing up the south rooms of his block east of the Court House.

Rev. J. W. Welch, of this place, is holding a series of revival meetings at Garrett.

From this time until Easter eggs will be as scarce as teeth with the hens that lay them.

The Kendallville Standard is advertised for sale. Myers wants to go to California.

Mr. Lewis, of the firm of F. N. Wright & Co., left last Saturday for the pineries of Michigan.

We hear that Charley Yandes will except a position in the Republican office of this place.

Court has been in session since Thursday last and some important cases tried and disposed of.

You cannot remember a distinct friend better than by sending him the Courier a year.

Miss Jennie VanFleet returned Monday from a visit to her parents at Three Rivers, Michigan.

There is one virtue about these hard times. They keep thousands upon thousands sober.

There seems to be considerable inquiry as to what buckwheat flour is made out of this season.

You can keep your winter apples by locking the cellar door and hiding the key from your children.

What is the matter with the Steuben Republican? We didn't receive a copy of that paper last week.

Tom. Sprott has moved his law office to the rooms over Hebel's new brick north of the Court House.

John Leasure is stopping at the Excelsior Hardware Store of D D. Snyder, during his absence.

Sleighing is played out, and the consequence is the churches are filled every night with young folks.

David Kahn, returned on Saturday last from Indianapolis, where he has been visiting friends and relations.

The February number of Harper's Monthly Magazine is at hand, and as usual, filled with choice reading.

The spring trade will soon open and now is the time to advertise in the Courier with its 1200 circulation.

It's a great world. Some men find every thing in it to make them happy, while others find nothing but fault.

We occasionally hear complaints that the Courier does not reach its destination. The paper is promptly sent from this place.

We received the new time card of the B. & O. Railroad too late for correction this week, but it will appear all right in our next issue.

David Snyder, who has been east for a week or more, was met at Jackson by Mr. Lewis, last Saturday, who accompanied him to Greenville, Mich.

Look out for sneak thieves. They will steal the last shirt you have and then growl because there is not a pocket in that shirt filled with greenbacks.

Pedestrians have been using the middle of the street for several days past on account of the icy condition of the sidewalks.

The next tramp that comes to this office and asks for money, we will show him our huge wood pile, and tell him to go to work.

There were five more persons baptized last Sabbath, and taken into full membership of the Babtist church of this place.

There were forty persons taken into full membership of the Presbyterian church last Sunday, the proceeds of a revival of two weeks.

Notwithstanding the great political [illegible] of the age, Mr. [illegible] will be around as usual this year with his weather predictions.

The firemen were out for drill Monday night. If there was a fire, we wonder if they would "left, left, left," all the way to the conflagration.

During a revival meeting in Findlay an enthusiastic fellow shouted "hurrah for Jesus." A wicked Radical in the back part of the house immediately responded "hurrah for Hayes."—Ex.

Our Amatuers inform us they will play in a very short time. They have their cast filled with characters who we are convinced will give general satisfaction.

Rev. E. Manford, of Chicago, will preach in this city on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7th. Notice will be given in the churches as to where the services will be held.

Beware of mortgaging your farm to the agents who represent eastern loan companies. The time offered is a procrastinator which will eventually steal your farm.

That was a pertinent suggestion made in the house Saturday, that the Louisiana returning board should be remanded to the common jail pending the investigation now going on.

We were pleased to meet our old friend S. L. Yandes, who has been absent for some time traveling through the eastern and northern states. We understand he will remain at home.

We see by the Press, that friend Baxter accidently slipped up and then came down with such a force as to lay him up for several days last week. Well Charley, life is slippery at most.

Miss Frank Stahl has accepted a position at C. P. Houser's Book Store where she can always be found ready to wait on those wishing anything in the news line.

The safe at the county Treasurers office at Lagrange, was blown open on Monday evening of last week, and from two to four hundred dollars in new fractional currency taken.

Mr. Kist, the next man to sink money in the newspaper business at Butler, we understand will soon issue a paper there. We are sorry for him, but if at first you don't succeed try, try again, and perhaps it will win.

A bashful young man while sleighriding with the dearest girl in the world, last Sunday night, had to get out and buckle the cruper, and hesitatingly explained to his dear darling that "the animal's bustle had come loose."—Ottowa Sentinel.

—These sudden changes of the weather seldom fail to bring a Cough or Cold, and we can recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup as a certain cure for all diseases of the Lungs and chest. The price is only 25 cents For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Fast young men in Huntington. The Democrat notices a brace of them, who got drunk in the day, went to a revival in the evening, got religion, and as soon as church was over went to a house of ill-fame and raised a rumpus.

Parker, of the Garrett News, don't like the items from Garrett, which appear in the Auburn papers. Well, all we have to say is, fire away, Parker, your gun is a short ranger, and can't do much damage. If you don't give the citizens of that burg a good showing up Auburn papers will.

Two brothers thought to settle a little difficulty, on Monday, and accordingly went to mauling each other with their fists. They probably never learned by heart that little verse that says:

"Birds in their little nest agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight;
For children of one family,
To fall out, and chide and fight.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—For Scurvy, Leprosy, and cutaneous diseases they are unrivalled. In places where these maladies are prevelent, the cures are marvellous, for the expulsion of pimples, blotches, &c., they are unparalleled, and as a cosmetic the Ointment stands unequalled. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Jas. V. Hazzard, Cashier of the First National Bank, of this place, met with a bad accident last Saturday night. While walking along the street in front of Samuel Ralston's store, slipped and fell in such a manner as to throw three of his fingers on his left hand out of joint. The sidewalk is very slippery at that place, making it quite dangerous to pedestrians.

Baptist Church.

The regular monthly Covenant meeting of the church will convene next Saturday Feb. 3d at 2½ o'clock p. m. Let every member be present if possible.

W. Langdon Sanders, Pastor.

Two doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my child of a severe case of Croup. I have used a great many different Cough medicines but have never found any so efficient as Dr. Marshall's.

J. W. Spelman, Elkhart, Ind.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Mr. Charles H. Riley, of Preston, Iowa, and Miss Josephine E. Niles, of Albion, were married on Jan. 17th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Niles, so says the Albion New Era. The happy pair have our best wishes.

See change in the advertisement of C. P. Houser. If you are in need of books, slates, crayons, pens, pencils, writing material of all descriptions, wall and window paper, it will pay you call and examine Mr. Housers stock. He is making his prices compare with the hard times.

Must be Sold.

I am offering the entire stock of Boots & Shoes, lately assigned by J. E. Woodford, for sale at its appraisement. This stock must be sold within the next Thirty Days. Come one, come all, and secure bargains ere it is too late.

2t Thos. H. Sprott.

'If people would only look where they are going, and be a little careful they would never slip—." "Oh; laugh you confounded fool," he added as he pushed the dint out of his hat, and got up and brushed the snow off his cloths. Verily, these are "trying" times.

Dr. A. R. Collar, late with Dr. Casebeer, has engaged with Dr. J. Spooner in the practice of medicine. Mr. Collar is a well read man and always attentive to business, and we doubt if there are any among the older class of physicians that have been more successful than young Dr. Collar.

We see by the Reading, Mich. Press, that Wm. Foot, of Hillsdale, Michigan, has leased the Reading House, at Reading. Billy and his accomplished lady know how to cater the hungry man's palate and bash up as good a meal as can be had along the line of the F. W. J. & S. R. R.

While at Reading, Mich; we were shown through the Ink and Blueing factory of L. H. Thomas, which is one of the largest institutions for the manufacture of ink and blueing in the west Mr. Thomas has gained for himself a wide reputation, as the manufacture of the best writing fluid now in use.

The Catskill Recorder says: "Hot lemonades and things are counted as sure cures for colds." Wish that Catskillian would define "things." We've tried hot lemonades and milk, egg, nutmeg, ground cloves and all kinds of spices, but our cold still lingers.

We have had now almost two months of continued sleighing, a thing we have not had before for years. Four years ago the snow came deeper and consequently drifted more in the lanes, and spoilt the travel in many places but this winter the snow has not been deep but continuous.

A combat took place last Tuesday evening between Bob Bailes and A. Florida which resulted in Bailes getting a complete thrashing. It seems there was some missunderstanding concerning a settlement of accounts. Threats are made by Bailes that he will lick Florida yet.

The Columbia City Post says: Quite a number of cases of small-pox are prevailing in Lafayette township, Allen County. All parties who have been exposed to the small-pox in said townships are forbidden coming to Fort Wayne by the Mayor by an official proclamation.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I hereby give notice that the Tax Duplicate for 1876, of the Incorporated Town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Ind., is now in my hands for collection All taxes must be paid on or before the ninth day of March, 1877
Office with H. C. Peterson. January 10th 1877.

S. T. Galloway Town Marshal.

Half-grown boys who attend public entertainments without the guardian care of their parents should find some more genteel way of making their presence know than by constantly moving from one part of the room to another and smoking cigars, to the great annoyance of delicate ladies and others who may not relish the second-hand fumes of an inferior cigar. Such conduct is very "unpurity."

W. J. Stabler, of Fort Wayne, will meet all those wishing to join a class in music, at Hollister & Benedicts Hall, next Monday evening. Mr. Stabler has the reputation of being a first-class musician, and will begin at the very foundation. This will be a splendid opportunity for those who are not acquainted with the notes to become ready readers of music. For information call on E. E. Williams, Bruce Miller or at this office, and at the same time leave your name for scholarship.

Amusements.

We are authorized to say that our Dramatic Company will again appear in about one week in the splendid play of "Black Eyed Susan," one of the most charming dramas of the day. The laughable play of "Pocahontas" will conclude the entertainment. In these quiet inactive times, our citizens should take advantage of a little diversion of this kind, if only to break the monotony of dull times. The troup will endeavor to please and amuse, and are worthey of patronage.

The Plymouth Democrat says: A Fashionable church in New York raised $14,000 for foreign missions a few days since but not a penny for charity at home. Right here is the difference between the "fashionable" church and the Heathen church. Us heathens prefer to be charitable; divide of our portion among our less favored neighbors—allow them to steal from our wood pile, for instance. We are full of kindly acts, but we never say anything about it. We don't give $14,000 to strangers.

See change in the advertisement of the Fort Wayne Fruit House, which appears on the fourth page of this issue. No dull times with the Fruit House, but trade continually on the increase, and the reason of it is they purchase their goods in large quantities at first hands and sell to their customers at a small profit, thereby receiving the patronage of the masses. That is the secret of their success; but, read this advertisement and that will tell you what they are doing.

"Keep to the right," is a maxim as good as it is old, and is very applicable to those who drive upon the public highways. By observing the above, the man whose horses were whipped across the nose, might have saved an oath which no doubt stands against him on the final record, also a great deal of confusion which one is thrown into by some one threatening to "swat" you. Will some correspondent of the Courier give us the correct definition of that word "swat."

The News, of Milford, has been changed to the Independent—a name intended to indicate its freedom and independence from all political and other organizations and cliques,—and is published by Messrs. Ager & Rhine. The new proprietors have improved the paper in appearance and are receiving a very liberal support from the business men of the place—nearly all of whom are represented in its advertising columns,—which not only speaks well for the enterprise of Milford, but will aid materially in securing the success of that journal.

The following named parties wish through the columns of the Courier to express their thanks to Mr. Mrs. G. H Stahl, of this place for the courteous manner in which they were entertained on last Wednesday afternoon:

W. Dickinson and Tilla Williams, E. P. Dickinson and Frankie Lemmon, Clark Long and Jennie Wallace, A. V. Sinclair and Emma Johnston, O. W. Shull and Ola Leab, S. G. Trout and Lina Jackman, M. Johnston and Frankie Buss, Frank Buckland and Nettie Urie. All agree they spent an evening which will long be remembered.

The following are the marriage licenses issued by the clerk during the month of January:

Robert A. Lacy to Sarah A Gramling, Emerson D. Hawkins to Arvilla Robinett, Daniel M. Headley to Jennie West, Alexander Davis to Loria Bell Smith, Walter Rosenberry to Corintha Robinett, Isaac Peters to Sarah E. Nelson, James G. Kaufman to Laura R. Shuman Mosses Getts to Mary Pontius, Edward Sparks to Celestina Hall, Darius Fry to Jane Mouffler, James Crummings to Margaret Slentz, Charles B. Leighty to Martha Burley, Daniel W. McClellan to Matilda Rosenbery, Albert Nodine to Allice E. Hallett, Charles A Rhodes to Oraline M. Burley.

"Justice" in the Auburn Courier of last week cannot teach us our duty. We think twenty years of faithful service in the cause of the democratic party of Indiana, is "primafacie" evidence of what we are going to be, and no contemptable upstart can make us what we are not or what we are not going to be.—Garrett News.

That's right Parker, stick to it, and you may get the post office. If you know your duty, don't let anyone softsoap you in such a manner as will make you take that graceful flop spoken of. If the News can't stand the presure of the hard times, why go east again, money will make the mare go if brains won't, and if that "contemptable upstart" tries to make out you no know something, punish him; hunt him up and make him work out your poll tax which you neglected last year.

The school marms of Garrett will not consent to wear the chains of bondage which the "wise law makers" of the Garrett school board would seek to put upon them That's right. When they attempt to make a law, forbidding the teachers the privilage of recogalizing a friend or even receiving a letter from them, they go far beyond their jurisdictions, and no community where they are civilized, as they are in Garrett, ought to uphold them. If a teacher does her duty during the hours of school, what business is to the school board what she does with the rest of her time; its her own and they have no right to dictate, and furthermore the laws of Indiana will not uphold them in the passage of any rule debaring the teachers from society. The persons that constitute that school board are a "little to nice to be wise."

What Should be Done?

It will be remembered that when the Eel River Railroad was first opened, its eastern terminus was at what is now called Auburn Junction, and the reason it was not completed then as it is at present was the want of a sufficient amount of good responsible subscriptions. In course of time the public interists demanded that the road should be completed on to Butler, a distance twelve miles. The people of Butler and Auburn put their shoulders to the wheel and another and last effort to accomplish that purpose. But when the nominal sum was subscribed, the officers of the road demanded that these subscriptions be made good by responsible parties. Thereupon four of our citizens stepped forward, when every other means was exhausted, and to save the project from failure, guaranteed to make good the amount demanded by the Railroad company to grade and tie those twelve miles. Major Spratt, Dr. J. H. Ford, John L. Davis and F. D. Ryan became the guarantors. It was they who crowded forward the enterprise to a successful issue, more than three years ago. They had each, prior to that, subscribed and paid liberally to that road as well as the F. W. J. & S. R. R. After they had paid their subscriptions and collected all that could be collected on the Eel River subscriptions, they were compelled to and did borrow over three thousand dollars, which is to-day in judgments against them amounting to near thirty-four hundred dollars. Now, although this amount can be collected off of them, is it right that those who have and are reaping the benefit of their labor and efforts, shall sit idly by and permit them to pay this sum? Is it morally right that these men after paying more than their reasonable proportion, be now called on and be compelled to pay eight or nine hundred dollars more each? Two of the parties can pay that proportion without great inconvenience, but for the other two, we understand, and believe it will materially embarrass and distress them.

To our readers, friends and neighbors residing on the line of this road we appeal—not that you are legally bound to assist in paying this debt, but as an equitable, moral and in fact a religious business duty to do in this matter as "you would be done by." They have become responsible for your debt, they incured it for you and your benefit. They have done this thing for the good of the public, and especially for the eastern and middle and south-western part of the county, and in fact for the benefit of advantage and good of the whole county.

Executions are in hands of the Sheriff and this money must be soon had, even if it takes the residences of some of these parties, and whatever is done should be done quickly. We have said this much because we believe it our duty to say so. We know the times are hard, and that is the reason we make this appeal. It is easier for a thousand or fifteen hundred to pay two or three dollars each than for these men to pay thirty four hundred. Can not we have some united action from Butler and all along the line of the road in this county, and make up for these men the whole or a portion of this sum.

In a Hurry.

A boy came rushing into one of our restaurants the other day in a great hurry, and said he wanted some "hash," and see how quick you can get it up, too.

The clerk flew around on double quick time, and asked the boy what he wanted.

"I'll take some oysters fried in crumbs, milk toast, a boiled egg, hot biscuit and a cup of tea; now fly 'round as if codfish was twenty-seven cent a pound and the market risin'."

After he had eaten his supper he stepped up to the counter and said:

"What's my bill, sir?"

After being informed, he said:

"I guess I'll take five cents worth of them cigars."

"Which cigars?" inquired the clerk.

"Them right there," pointing to an advertisement on the wall.

"We are just out of them kind—fifty for five cents—my friend, but expect to have some when spring opens."

"When spring opens! that won't do me any good. I wanted to go out in the country to 'tend protracted-meetin' and wanted to smoke on the road," he said, as he started out shaking his head, and when he reached the door he turned around and said:

"Why in h—l don't you pull down that sign, or keep up stock."

On Monday the President signed the Electoral Tribunal Bill, and sent to Congress a short message setting forth his reasons for this patriotic act. The President assures us that something of the kind is necessary in order to relieve the country of the unhappy muddle into which it has been plunged. He says that, while the history of the country shows that the President of the Senate has always been the Supreme Returning Board of the land, he has never exercised his profound functions when there was a grand dispute. The President says the country wants peace and a quite settlement of the Presidential trouble. He doesn't discuss the Constitution in a very learned way, but signs the bill in the hope that it will accomplish what the public sincerely prays for—a peaceful, amicable settlement.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel T. Wearley, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased, said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

George Barrett, Adm'r.

January 6th 1877.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Strauss & Kahn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Elias Strauss, who assumes the liabilities and has taken all accounts, notes, etc.

Elias Strauss,
Adolph Kahn.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call and settle at once. I need money and must have it.

Elias Strauss.

Butler, Ind. Jan. 1st, 1877. 4w.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, postpaid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D.

Address, ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELLING OUT!

J. ROLFF, OF GARRETT,

Will offer for sale his extensive stock of

Hardware,

Tinware,

Stoves, &c.

Below cost. The goods

MUST BE SOLD!

Come in and secure good bargains. I will continue in shop until stock is sold.

JULIUS ROLFF.

January 25, '77. 2w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff and James L. Stewart, Margret Stewart John J. Stewart. Wm. M. Stewart Hiram Stewart are defendants, requiring me to make the some of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided sixth part of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty one [31] in township thirty-three, [33], north of range fourteen [14], east in DeKalb county, Indian.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. Gross, Dept.

J. W. Rickel Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Jan. 24, 1877. n4 Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley, plaintiff and George Steele and Eliza Steele defendants, requireing me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and 5 cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty one [21] in Rainier & Headley's addition, to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment' interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dept.

Auburn, Indiana, January 9, 1877.
H. D. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ebenezer E. Williams is plaintiff and the Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of ninety nine [99] dollars and thirty four [34] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Satuaday the 10, day of Feb. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Block number one (1) in Ensleys second addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Rickel & Tarney Att'y for Plaintiff
Auburn, [illegible] Pr fee $8.35.

PUMPKIN PIES.

I've tasted the best
In East and West,
I've lunched 'neath tropic sun,
I've tested all
The fruits that fall,
And like them every one;
But North or South
No human mouth,
I will the world apprise,
E'er tasted food
One-half so good
As our own pumpkin pies.

Upon the vine,
In rain and shine,
Through fragrant day and night,
The yellow globe
In emerald robe
Drinks up the summer light.
Oh, golden sweet,
The suns repeat
To mold thy luscious size,
[illegible]
And roll thee home,
And make our pumpkin pies.

Our lovely girls,
With shining curls,
Put neatly in a cap,
Cut slice on slice
And peel it nice,
And stew it to a pap;
Then milk is had,
And eggs they add,
And sweeten as is wise,
While others haste
To spice to taste
These home-made pumpkin pies.

Oh, sure and fair,
This food so rare,
Made up of all that's best!
No creature's pain
Goes to its gain,
But only nature's zest;
For summer days
And autumn haze
And smiles from beauty's eyes
Are in the dish,
Mixed to our wish,
That we call pumpkin pies.

No wonder, then,
That loyal men,
From Florida to Maine,
Their quarter eat,
The same repeat,
And pass their plate again
That exiles fret
With vain regret,
And vex the air with sighs,
When forced to stay
In climes away
From their own pumpkin pies.

So to our boast
I give a toast,
Embroidered all in rhyme:
May pumpkins round
With us abound
Through future autumn-time!
And may our girls,
With shining curls
And tender beaming eyes,
All learn by heart
The happy art
Of making pumpkin pies!

"A PERFECT TREASURE."

One day Frank came home with a look of triumph.

"I have a perfect treasure for you," he said, "in the way of a nurse. Gerald Temple is going to take his family to Europe, and, when he heard what you wanted, offered to let us have their nurse, whom they will not want."

I heard a low sigh. Virginia, Frank's only sister, had been sitting in a corner of the drawing-room. She rose now and slipped out.

"How could you, Frank?" I said, following her with sad eyes. "I have never heard your sister speak of the Temples since she has lived with us; the very mention of their name brings back the memory of Gerald's brother, and all that sad tragedy."

"I am sorry," said Frank, "but I did not know she was in the room. Poor Virginia!"

"Yes! Poor Virginia!" I said to myself. But once the loveliest little creature I ever knew. It is something of a story, but it is an "ower true tale," and I will tell it in the shortest way I can:

Virginia and Frank were orphans, and old Mrs. Chichester, their grandmother, had adopted Virginia almost from infancy. The old lady had very ambitious hopes of making a splendid match for her beautiful grandchild. But Virginia thought different; and when she was 17, at the time of my wedding, she and Langley Temple were insane enough to fall desperately in love with each other. Langley was Frank's most intimate friend, and the pair met continually at our house, until Grandma Chichester found it out. After a while Langley was ordered to his ship (he was in the navy); but Frank waged war with grandma until he obtained a viperish consent that the lovers might correspond. Grandma took pains not to let Frank know how Virginia was tormented and tyrannized over until the poor child consented to go out into society again; and there she met and made conquest of the very man whom grandma had intended for her beauty—Horace Kent. Virginia refused him; but grandma said, scornfully, "That made no difference. She would come to her senses soon," and, to my utter amazement, the preparation of the *trousseau* went on, and by-and-by we were bidden to the wedding—a quite elegant affair, where Virginia walked and talked as if she was frozen. Frank and I confessed to each other, that night, that the business passed our comprehension, for we had no idea then of foul play.

Kent and Virginia were to sail for Europe within a fortnight of their marriage, and went to Washington and Baltimore to pass that time. Left alone one evening in Baltimore, with a severe headache, Virginia remembered to have seen some aromatic vinegar in her husband's dressing-case. Kent was peculiar in his careful way of locking up his longings, and she took her own bunch of keys to open the box, when, rather to her surprise, she found the key left in the box. Some listless, vague impulse, which she never afterward could account for, prompted her to lift the upper tray, although she had found the vinegar already. Underneath, to her surprise, she found paper, and was about returning the tray to its place without further examination, when her eyes were caught by the words: "My own Virginia," in a dear, a too well-known handwriting.

When Kent came back that night, he found his beautiful young wife senseless upon her bed, with two letters crumpled between her cold fingers—one, the last letter Langley had actually written her; the other, the base forgery in which he asked to be released from his engagement. Kent was not at all bad. He loved her madly, and you may be sure that his sore punishment began when, after the physician had got her out of the death-like swoon, the first words came to Virginia's lips, in that strange, passionless tone which is far worse than anger, were, "Remember! I will never forgive you—never!"

They came back to New York for a single day; but Virginia saw no one but her grandmother. The old lady upon her deathbed raved of that interview, and vainly implored her forgiveness for urging Kent on to his treachery. The newly-wedded pair sailed in the ill-fated ship which took fire off the coast of Nova Scotia, and whose name still carries terror to many a heart. Virginia was one of the handful of survivors; her unhappy husband fought for her place in the boat, and remaining behind himself, perished with the ship. The agony of terror, the long night which she spent at the mercy of the waves, proved too much strain upon her already overburdened frame, and Frank and I were summoned by telegraph to her at Halifax, where she lay for days unconscious with a brain fever. And then, to add to her misery, when recovering she was [illegible] fatal relapse by seeing accidentally [illegible] had gone down in the attack on Mobile harbor, with every soul on board. The Tecumseh was Langley's ship.

Virginia came to live with us about two years before the commencement of my story. She seemed to feel a sorrowful remorse about her husband, which was not grief, and yet it cast a shadow over her life. "He was treacherous and false," she said to me one day, "and he broke my heart; but what right have I to judge him? Harrie, I told him I would never forgive him, and he died thinking himself unforgiven." Of Langley she never spoke.

Well, the "perfect treasure" made her appearance. She was a rather young woman, with a pleasant, low voice, and very good manner for one of her station. I was charmed. Certainly this girl seemed determined to please me; she did her work in a faultless, neat way; she amused and played with the twins; and baby had more quiet nights than I had known him to have for weeks. So, after a month's trial, I began to sing Alice's praises and allowed her full control in her department, with a good many privileges. Virginia alone, did not seem to like her. Virginia had a curious way of looking at new faces—a searching, penetrating glance, that I always thought had a sort of mesmerism in it, all the stranger because her eyes were so gentle and soft. Alice never met the look fairly, as I remembered afterward.

It was in the spring of '65. The closing scenes of the war were crowding thick and fast upon each other. Virginia kept her room a good deal. The warm April weather seemed to enervate her, and she shrank away from the joy and enthusiasm we all exhibited. Poor child! It was hard for her to hear of the soldiers and sailors who would be coming home now, and to feel that for her sore heart peace would bring no balm.

One night Frank had taken a box at the Italian opera in New York. We lived in Brooklyn, and, as Kellogg was to sing, I begged Virginia to go with us. But she steadily declined. She would stay at home and keep house, she said. Now, two of my servants were at a firemen's ball that night, leaving only Alice and the cook at home; so I must say I felt rather more easy about the children when I found that Virginia would not go. Going from New York to Brooklyn at night, however, is a long journey, and it was close upon 1 o'clock when we drove up to our door.

In the meantime, Virginia, after our departure, had set for some time writing letters in her own room. The twins were having a noisy romp in the nursery; and, when she looked in to say good-night, Fred fastened himself upon her neck, and begged to come and stay with Auntie; she yielded, and then Fred began building card-houses on the sofa until he got tired, when he curled himself in a corner, and in two seconds was fast asleep. Being very much interested in her book, Virginia left the little fellow sleep on, thinking that by-and-by she would take him up to her room and put him to bed there, as she frequently did. At last she fell asleep herself.

She never knew how long she slept, but had a painful, nightmare sensation, as if somebody was trying to smother her, and, after struggling with the feeling for some time, she slowly, and with a great effort, opened her eyes. Why! what has happened to the room? The gas must have gone out—it was totally dark, save a flickering gleam from the dying fire on the hearth; and what a sickening, deadly smell there was! With a lightning rapidity which is more like instinct than thought, it suddenly flashed upon her what the strange smell was—chloroform! Then, as she caught her frightened breath, and sank back into her chair, a low sound of voices from the dining-room reached her ear. The door between the rooms was ajar, and she saw a thread of light from it; the voice she heard was a man's:

"Ye didn't give the young 'oman too much o' that stuff, did ye?" it asked, rather anxiously.

"I wish I had," returned Alice's low and stealthy voice; "I hate her! she suspects me."

"Ha! ha!" gurgled the man, "she must ha' been mighty oncivil to ye; ye usually gets on the right side of 'em. Is that 'ere pitcher silver or plate?"

"Plate; the silver is up-stairs."

Virginia shook when she heard the venom of that low voice.

"She was Mr. Langley's lady-love until her old grandma stopped it."

"And what was Mr. Langley to you, my girl?" said the man.

"Hush! you'll wake the child, and I do not want to do him any harm. Mr. Langley"—the woman's voice softened—"never said a dozen words to me in his life; but look you, Vincent, I fairly worshiped him."

"That's right; tell me all, as I'm yer husband that is to be," said the other, with a coarse laugh.

"Mrs. Kent has splendid jewels, too, I just picked the lock to look at them. You can take as many of those as you like. Come!"

As soon as the sound of their footsteps died away, Virginia snatched the deadly handkerchief off her head, and staggered to her feet, though dizzily. She was a very spirited girl, and determined that the pair should not escape. But what could she do? It was in vain to think of getting the cook to alarm their neighbors at the corner, for the next lot was vacant, and she must cross the hall and go past the stairs to find her. There would be no use in throwing up the window and screaming; the house was on Clinton avenue, quite far out, and the policeman on that beat did not come past very often.

Virginia wrung her hands, when a sleepy murmur of "Auntie!" startled her. In a second her resolve was taken, and she was on her knees by Fred, kissing him and whispering in his ear.

"Fred, my darling, Auntie is going to do something funny. You remember how pa jumped you down from the balcony on Christmas day to run after the monkey? I am going to jump you down. Don't speak a word now. Act like a man. There, now!"

Fred was just 4 years old, but a great boy for his age, and he always obeyed Virginia implicitly; so he rubbed his eyes wide open, and was carried to the window. The balcony, outside, was not far from the ground. As Virginia looked out carefully, she saw, under the gaslight [illegible] of brass buttons.

"Fred," she whispered rapidly, "run to that policeman, and tell him to come right here to Auntie; then go to Mr. Motley's, at the corner, and ring the bell with all your might—it is low, and you can reach it—and tell George and Harry Motley that Aunt Virginia says there is a thief in the house. Don't be afraid, Fred; be a man like papa!"

Over, gently, over the low railing; and then, with a good shake of his small person, Fred's fat little legs trotted swiftly off toward the policeman.

Directly, under the balcony, a voice said, softly:

"What is wanted, ma'am? Can you open the front door for me?"

"I cannot," she panted; "there are burglars in the house, and I should be heard. Can you get up here, somehow? Has the little boy gone to the neighbor's?"

There was no answer to her question; but the policeman easily followed her suggestion, and climbed up over the balcony.

"Wait!" whispered Virginia, laying her cold hand on the policeman's arm, as he made a motion to go forward. "They are up stairs in my room, looking for my jewels. If you will stand just behind that door, I will creep up the back stairs and reconnoiter; if the woman comes to answer the bell, seize her. There is only one man; if I want help I will call, and then you will rush up the front stairs."

"Are you not afraid?" asked the policeman with some surprise; but Virginia was gone before he had finished his remark.

When she reached the stairs, she found by the sounds that the man had evidently gone into the silver-closet, which stood on the other side of the back stairs, and that now she was between the two—for she could hear Alice walking around in the bed-room. Quick as a flash the little figure glided up-stairs, slipping off her boots on the lowest step; there was no light in the hall, except that afforded by the burglar's lantern, for the gas was turn down low, and the lantern set inside the closet door. The door opened outward, and the key was in it; a spring, a sudden bang, and then the click of the key in Virginia's nervous fingers, as she turned it in the lock. A tremendous curse came from the captured thief, as she leaned breathlessly against the door. The same moment the gaslight behind her was suddenly turned on her, and Alice confronted Virginia.

"You here, madam? Well, you and I are quits, anyhow. Open that door, or I'll send a bullet through your head! You didn't think of my having a revolver, did you?"

"No," said Virginia, looking in the girl's furious eye with her peculiarly calm smile. "Help! Police!"

"You may split your pretty throat calling," said Alice, seizing her savagely by the arm. "No one will come; the cook is drugged, and you are at our mercy. Give me the key!"

"I'll trouble you for that pistol!" said a stern voice behind Virginia, as a quick, strong arm jerked the weapon away from Alice.

Alice, with a shriek, fell on the floor, for she realized all at once. But Virginia, gasping "Ah, my God!" gazed as if turned to stone, for it was Langley Temple that she saw.

"Virginia, don't be terrified," he said; "it is my very self, no ghost. Take my hand, love; see, it is flesh and blood, like your own, dear." He had her in his arms. The door-bell was ringing furiously, but he would have let the neighbors pull the wire till it broke before he would have left her in that dumb, shocked state. As he touched her she trembled violently; then the light came back to her eyes, and, with a sob of joy, Virginia flung herself on the breast of him whom she had mourned as dead.

The Motleys had time to think that Virginia was murdered before the pair opened the door. Very much surprised were they to see, instead of the policeman they expected to find, a very tall, handsome young man, a stranger, in undress navy uniform. Fred, now that his part of the fun was over, began to roar, and Virginia took him up in her arms, while the three gentlemen, assisted by the real Simon-Pure policeman, a brawny son of Erin, opened the closet and secured the prisoner. Within the next fifteen minutes the other servants had returned—for the burglary took place before 11 o'clock—and Alice, having recovered from her swoon, was carried to the station-house.

I don't know how Langley and Virginia was occupied till my return; but when Frank thrust his latch-key into the door, Virginia flew out of the library, and tried, with a few incoherent sentences, to prepare me for seeing something. The consequence was, that, when I pushed the door open in a very bewildered frame of mind, and saw Langley smiling at me, I was terrified almost out of my senses, and came near fainting.

To the best of my recollection, the household sat up nearly all night, though finally, after I had heard the whole story, been speechless over Virginia's bravery, and hugged Fred—now asleep in the arm-chair—Frank dragged me off to bed.

I don't know that Langley and Virginia sat there till morning, but certainly the first persons I saw upon coming down to breakfast were themselves, on the identical sofa where I had left them.

Langley's story is too long a one to be told here. Suffice it to say that being on deck when the Tecumseh sank, he had been able to strike out from the sinking ship, and, under cover of the smoke and roar of battle, to swim ashore. There, however, he was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement for some months, finally making his escape. Coming direct to Frank for intelligence before presenting himself to his family, he had stopped to light a cigar under the gaslight, where Virginia had mistaken him for a policeman. He had known her instantly, and probably only her fright and agitation prevented her from recognizing his voice, which, as he mischievously told her, he did not disguise in the least.

Alice and her accomplice were identified by the police as old offenders. The woman had carried on a systematic pilfering at the Temples', and was an accomplished hypocrite. To my intense gratification the pair were sentenced for a full term in Sing Sing.

Langley and Virginia were married very soon after. Frank gave away the lovely little bride, whose fair girlish bloom had come back to her, and who, under the influence of love, seemed a different woman from the pale, sad creature who had moved so quietly about the house.

They idolize each other, and I think have quite forgiven Grandma Chichester and poor Horace Kent. Fred has always been a great pet with his aunt for his bravery on the night of the attempted burglary.

Between Fred's boasting and my sly teasing, poor Frank will never be allowed to forget his instrumentality in introducing me to such "a perfect treasure."
—*Exchange.*

BENNETT—MAY.

The First Authentic Account of the Duel.

[From the New York Sun.]

Friends of Mr. May were much troubled by a suspicion which was growing prevalent that his conduct in the course of the duel had not been creditable, but a knowledge of the truth in regard to his extraordinary behavior was confined to but four, and the number of those who had any suspicion of the depth of disgrace which he had brought upon himself was small. Mr. Bennett fully intended to marry Miss May until the rupture occurred. Rooms were fitted up in his house at Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street in the most sumptuous manner for her occupation. Those who have seen the apartments declare them to be marvels of artistic magnificence.

After the assault on the 21st Mr. Bennett desired to find means of settling the matter without the publicity and scandal which would surely be consequent upon a duel. Several consultations were held between him and his friends, but they had all resulted in the conclusion that a duel must follow the street encounter. A challenge was sent; the arrangements, including the drawing up of a new will by Mr. Bennett, were completed, and the principals with their friends and a police surgeon not wholly unknown to fame, by devious routes arrived at the dueling ground at Marydell, Md. The first shot went to Mr. May. If he could kill or disable his antagonist while the words "one, two, three" were delivered in rapid succession by the other's second, he was safe. If he should fail, it would be his turn to be a target for the the bullet of his opponent. If, however, he fired before or after the words, he was, by the code, a coward, and in case he killed his opponent, a murderer. This arrangement has been found to be fairer than it seems at first thought to the duelist who has the second shot, for the nervousness of a man who discharges his pistol first discomposes his aim and acts as a shield to the other, and in the present case Mr. May betrayed a nervousness strongly at variance with his reputation as a cool and accurate marksman. When he took his position he was observed to be greatly discomposed. Mr. Bennett, on the other hand, showed no sign of trepidation, either in speech or manner, and from the first seemed to look upon the meeting rather as a disagreeable than a dangerous occurrence. Arrangements having been completed, the two principals took their positions at a distance of about twelve yards apart. The pistols were loaded and handed to them, and the seconds retired to one side. Then came the question, "Are you ready?" Immediately, and before "one" could be given, Mr. May raised his pistol, took hasty aim, and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire. On receiving the intimation that it was his turn, Mr. Bennett raised his pistol, cried scornfully, "I could kill you now if I wished," and, pointing it into the air, fired quickly. The duelists then saluted one another, when, suddenly overcome by shame and mortification, to the utmost amazement of all present, Frederick May turned and hurried away, unable longer to face his disgrace. It was no impulse of generosity on the part of Mr. Bennett, as all felt, which caused him to fire into the air, but a sudden desire to repay with interest the mortification which he had felt in the public lashing before the club-house. No words passed between the two principals at any time during the meeting, except Mr. Bennett's remark when he fired his pistol in the air, and the propositions so often mentioned were a mere myth. As soon as the tall form of the retreating duelist was out of sight, the rest of the party returned to the railway station.

The Dance of Death.

It was New Year's night at Cole Camp, sixteen miles from Sedalia, Mo., and there was a bar in the ball-room. A young man, while dancing near the counter, staggered, fell to the floor, and broke his nose. It was so common an incident that no attention was paid to it. The man lay on the floor for half an hour, and the dance went on. A physician came in, felt the man's pulse, and gravely remarked that he would die in a short time. The dance went on. In twenty minutes the man was dead. As the waltzers whirled by the corpse, they chatted pleasantly about the cause of death. Some thought that it was the bad quality of the whisky; others attributed it to undue indulgence in Kimmel; others said it was the shock caused by the fall; others mentioned heart disease. But the dance went on at Camp Cole until daybreak, although the man under the bar had increased his distance from Sedalia.

The oldest inhabitant is almost unanimously predicting an early spring.

TURKEY'S DEFIANCE.

Failure of the Conference of the European Powers.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The entangled web of European complications is at last unraveled, so far as the relations of Turkey and Russia are concerned. The work of the conference is over, and the Plenipotentiaries by this time are on their war-vessels sailing for home, without having accomplished any valuable result in righting the wrongs of the Sclavic Christians or guaranteeing them immunity from Turkish tyranny in the future. The result is a melancholy one, to say the least. Great expectations were based upon this conference. Every leading power in Europe was represented [illegible] of the ablest men, and England sent undoubtedly the most brilliant diplomat she possesses. They met with a great flourish of trumpets, and at the outset impressed the world with the hope, based upon the firmness with which they treated the question of armistice between Turkey and Servia, that they would present such an ultimatum, and in such a manner as would inevitably impress the Porte with the conviction that the great powers were in earnest, and that, unless Turkey conceded and guaranteed the reforms which Russia had demanded, she would insur the displeasure of all Europe. As time went on, however, the conference dropped many of the most material demands which had been made with so much bluster, and so modified others that at last there was scarcely one of the propositions that had been made in the Andrassy note, the Berlin memorandum, the English note, or Ignatieff's Russian ultimatum, that had not been evaded or discarded altogether by the audacity and sharpness of Turkish statecraft. The conference, however, could not yield everything without the admission that the great powers had been overwhelmed by Turkey in the diplomatic game. They must make a stand somewhere, and they made it upon the question of an international commission to supervise the reforms promised by Turkey in her Utopian paper constitution, during a limited time, and it was laid before Turkey as an ultimatum. It might have been accepted by the Porte without at all weakening its hold upon its provinces, and would have cost the Turks nothing but a little humiliation; but even this small price it appears they were not prepared to pay. Having checked the conference at every step, they suddenly checkmated it with the prompt refusal not only to accept the last remaining proposition of the powers, but with defiant announcement that they would not allow any foreign interference in their affairs, saying which they politely but resolutely showed the Plenipotentiaries to the door. The decision has been made with astonishing unanimity. It is not the Sultan alone, nor the Sultan acting upon the advice of his Premier, which has thus confronted all Europe. It comes from a council of the magnates of the empire—Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Christians—who unanimously informed the conference not only that their proposals were rejected, but that they (the Turks) would discuss nothing further except their own counter-proposals; that they preferred death to dishonor, and would rather have war than any foreign interference.

The prompt and vigorous action of the Turks has thus simplified matters. Some one must back squarely down or there must be a fight.

Safety from Fire.

Considerable discussion is going on in Chicago regarding safety from fire in theaters and public halls. The Superintendent of Buildings for that city recently made an elaborate report, after a careful inspection of the different dramatic temples, in which nearly all of them were condemned as mere fire-traps. The only exception to the sweeping condemnation was McVicker's theater, and even in the case of that the Building Superintendent made some suggestions whereby he thought improvements might be introduced for the protection of human life in case of fire. Mr. James H. McVicker, the proprietor of the theater, has been heard from on the subject. In a letter printed in the Chicago papers he says: "I claim for McVicker's theater that it is the best in regard to outlet of any theater in the country; that it is better built than nine-tenths of them, and that the precautions taken against fire are superior to any of them; the upper circle is better provided with outlets than any other theater in the country, and I doubt if there is one better in the world. It is an impossibility for those in it to form a blockade. Over two thousand persons have frequently passed out of McVicker's theater without haste, inside of four minutes. In a well-regulated and correctly disciplined theater, no fire should ever gain sufficient headway during a performance to endanger the lives of an audience. In the history of our country we have had but two calamities of this nature in theaters. The cause of the first was from doors opening in—that of the second was from carelessness. That thorough laws should be enacted and enforced in regard to theaters and all places of public assembly I have always contended, but the subject has received no attention of a proper kind in any State in the Union. I have done what I deem my duty, and shall continue to do so. Our true duty is to avoid the cause of panic, to check carelessness and provide for its punishment, when life or property is sacrificed by it. I am now preparing to make all material in McVicker's non-inflammable to such an extent that I feel justified in dropping all insurance unless my views are met in regard to rates. In the meantime, the public should have some regard for their own safety and discernment, instead of being led by loud advertisements to a special attraction, no matter where given."

The total number of arrests in New York city for the year 1876 was 95,599. Of the persons arrested, 68,003 were males and 24,596 females; 25,885 were charged with intoxication, 19,836 with disorderly conduct, 10,590 were drunk and disorderly, 6,349 were charged with assault and battery, 6,513 with larceny, 812 with burglary, 235 with robbery, and 100 are classed under the head homicide.

OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND SHUT YOUR EYES.

BY [illegible]

Like remembered words of a worn-out song
Comes a piping voice from the childish throng:
"Keep your mouth wide open, and shut your eyes,
And I'll give you something to make you wise."

Little honest Fred, with his mouth agape,
Shut his eyelids down for a tiny nap,
But doubting Frankie prefers to keep
A vigil stern through his feigned sleep.

'Tis the echo still of the serpent's speech,
That seems through the aisles of years to reach
Down from tempted Eve and the luscious sphere
To the cry of the children's voices here,

"To make one wise." Not a gaudy lure,
To entrap the rude, untutored boor,
For the eyes that look on the bending bough
Of the Tree of Knowledge open now.

On the gathered love that has gone before—
On the worthless heart of the apple's core,
And the open mouth [illegible]
Or a protoplasm, [illegible]

How the children jeer—"Courage, little Ted,
Never mind the laugh of the prudent Fred,
Perchance it is better still to trust,
Tho' the mouth be filled with a bitter dust."

It is better, Ted, maybe, after all,
To trust one may tho' the heavens fall,
And with open mouth, and with lidded eyes,
Still seek the gift that shall make us wise.

Pith and Point.

An atrocious jester advised a dropsical patient to get "bailed out."

"Man proposes"—but there are still 31,000 more women than men in Massachusetts.

"Well, Bridget, is there a fire in my room?" "Sure, mim, yis, there's a fire—but it's out."

Is a man "trifling with the press" when he goes to a cider mill and steals a bucketful of apple juice?

The latest addition to the literature of signs is as follows: "Express,n & Truck,n & Movi,n don here."

The heat of the approaching summer will find ample assuagement in the beautiful ice that is being at present packed away.

It will soon be time to write a page and a half in a new diary before you lose it, or your wife takes it to keep the milk account in.

There are 170,000 wolves in Russia. The man who counted them has been severely missed in this country in this country the past month.

"Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper. I am sure not from me." "No, my dear; for I don't find that you have lost any."

One of the sable orators of old Virginia made a good point when he said "De oyster got mo' sense dan some folks, 'cause he know when to keep his mouf shet."

This is the season when the falling icicle smites the spinal summit of the unsuspecting pedestrian, and interrupts the flow of those buoyant spirits that make him feel "like a morning star."

A negro in South Carolina, who was complaining of the hard times, declared they were the hardest ever known. "Why," said he, "I works all day an' steals all night, an' then can't get an honest living."

That was a wag who, when permitted by the Judge to select the kind of a tree he would be hanged from, chose a gooseberry bush. If he were allowed to choose his mode of death these days, he would ask to be shot by Bennett and May.

At a spiritualistic expose: The manager—"Will any gentleman in the audience mention a deceased friend or relative whose spirit he would like to appear?" Voice—"I would like to see my mother-in-law." The manager—"You had better go home then."

THE SNEEZE.

What a moment! what a doubt!
All my nose is inside out;
All my thrilling, tickling caustic,
Pyramid rhinocerostic,
Wants to sneeze, and cannot do it,
How it yearns me, stings me, thrills me!
Now says, "Sneeze, you goose; get through it."
Shee—shee—Oh! 'tis most del—ish!—
Ish!—ish!—most del—ish!

"All this falling down on sidewalks is sheer nonsense," observed the old man; "it is worse than that—it is downright carelessness. Now, when a man reaches a slippery place like this, for instance, he must—ah-wow!—gosh!" And when the old chap got through pounding stones and splitting boards, he lay on his back and helplessly inquired: "am I all here?"

Costly Laces and Jewelry.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, possesses a collection of old laces which cannot be equaled in Europe, and which is worth several millions. Productions of all countries, kinds and ages are there, all perfect in work, and of infinite richness. One dress of point D'Alençon is worth more than 100,000 francs. Some full sets of trimmings in old point, belonging to Her Majesty, are in themselves a fortune. That collection of lace is the pendant to that of cashmeres belonging to Queen Victoria, which is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 of francs. Her Majesty possesses India shawls to which the labor of more than twenty years had been devoted, and which, at no matter what price, could not be reproduced at present—existing workmen having lost the secret of such an art. We do not speak of certain shawls woven with the threads of gold, and in which the embroidery is ornamented with pearls and diamonds. Turning to other matters of female ornamentation, we can say that the finest emeralds in feminine jewelry are possessed by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, just as the richest and most perfect collection of rubies extant is the property of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, grand-daughter of Paul I., Emperor of Russia. Pearls and turquoises, which are without rival, belong to the Russian imperial family, as do sapphires to the British house of Guelph. As for diamonds—except the crown jewels of various nations—private collections can vie with those of Queens, and not disadvantageously.—*Paris Sport.*

The disinterested inventor always comes to the front after a calamity like the burning of the Brooklyn Theater or the falling of the Ashtabula bridge, and the magnanimous editor relaxes the rigidity of his office rules and allows small notices of this patent and that model to appear in his columns. This is a hey-day of cheap advertising for railroad inventors. Hundreds of appliances by which the recent horror could have been prevented have already been forced upon public attention East and West.

SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES.

A New World of Splendid Hand-Made Pottery Brought to Light.

The German correspondent of the London *Times* sends the following from Leipsic: Dr. Schliemann is so busy in clearing the tombs on the Acropolis of Mycenæ, and in carefully arranging the treasures which he has brought to light, that he has no time at present to write a full account of his discoveries. "I would require more than a week," he writes, "to prepare even a superficial description of the treasures here collected." It is perhaps not generally known that the excavations at Mycenæ are carried on at the sole expense of Dr. Schliemann, while everything that is found by him goes to the Greek Government, to be deposited in a National Museum of Ancient Art at Athens. In a letter dated Nov. 19 Dr. Schliemann writes:

"In a depth of seven and one-half meters (twenty-five feet) I yesterday brought to light three more enormous tombs, all cut in the rock, which will have to be emptied this week. How great the veneration of the people of Mycenæ was for all these sepulchers cannot be better shown than by the ancient tombstones which I found three feet to six feet below those of which I wrote to you before. When the primitive tombstones had for ages been hidden by the accumulations of rubbish, their site was, nevertheless, so accurately remembered by tradition that the new monuments (which are probably of the thirteenth century B. C.) were erected exactly on the same spot. All the pottery found within two meters (six and one-half feet) above those rock-cut tombs is made by hand, lustrous black inside and out, or light green or red, with rude black or dark red ornamentation of circles and spiral lines."

In another letter, dated Mycenæ, Nov. 21, he says: "I beg leave to send you a drawing of a gold cup and a gold diadem, as well as of a bronze lance found to-day in the tomb marked by the bas-relief of the two serpents. In, on and about these tombs a new world of splendid hand-made pottery comes to light, and a vast number of obsidian knives. I am just going to open a sepulcher of enormous proportions. At a certain height above it there stands a cyclopean artificial altar. I expect to find treasures beneath it."

He writes again, under date of Nov. 24: "There are now in all five tombs. In the smallest of them I found yesterday the bones of a man and a woman, covered by at least five kilogrammes of ornaments of pure gold, with the most wonderful archaic impressed ornaments. Even the smallest leaf is covered with them. To-day I emptied the tomb, and still gathered there more than six-tenths of a kilogramme of beautifully ornamented gold leaves; also many earrings and ornaments representing an altar with two birds. One earring represents Hercules slaying the lion. There were found two scepters with wonderfully chiseled crystal handles, and many large gold and bronze vessels. I had hardly touched the second tomb when I found a beautifully ornamented gold cup and four large bronze vessels. This tomb is the largest, and will probably yield much more treasure. I have now the firmest conviction that these are the tombs which, as Pausanias writes, belong, according to the accredited traditions, to Atreus, Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, etc."

Laura Prior's Perilous Promenade.

James H. Prior, of St. Louis, according to the *Globe-Democrat*, has an adopted daughter of 13 years who performs wonderful gymnastic feats in her sleep. Finding her room vacant one night, Mr. Prior began a search, which resulted in discovering her walking along a narrow iron railing which protected a gallery running the entire width of the house. When she reached the end of the railing she deliberately turned and walked back. This feat she performed several times with grace and apparent carelessness. In the meantime Mr. Prior came to himself, but fearing that if he moved he would startle the girl, and she would fall to the paved yard below, he remained quiet while she continued her perilous walk. In a few moments she seemed to be satisfied, and, carefully stepping to a chair, reached the floor and glided slowly by Mr. Prior, down the hallway, into her apartment and bed, where she was soon sleeping sweetly. At another time Mr. and Mrs. Prior found the girl had crawled through the skylight and was promenading the length of the roof-ridge. She was walking with her arms hanging listlessly by by her side, and her head inclined forward, as if she was looking immediately in front of her feet. The moon was shining brightly, and the white, lithe form of the sleeping girl could have been seen a block distant. There was a chimney half way to the ridge, and sometimes she made detours to the right or left, going completely around the obstruction, regaining the ridge, and traversing the entire length. Once she leaned on the chimney and seemed absorbed in deep meditation. Each time she reached the end of the roof it appeared to be her deliberate purpose to walk off, but she always checked herself when within about a foot of the edge, and slowly turning, carefully retraced her steps. Twice she descended on the incline of the roof, each time returning to the ridge very rapidly, as if she had met with something that excited her fears. Several times she looked up as if gazing at the stars or listening to some distant sound. Suddenly, while at the point of the ridge which she had first reached, she began to descend in the direction of the skylight, taking each step with great caution, and making slow progress. When she had nearly reached the opening Mr. Prior quietly withdrew. In a few moments Laura followed, proceeding at once to the garret-stairs and disappearing down the dark passage. Mr. and Mrs. Prior followed, keeping behind her as closely as possible, but before they could reach her she was in her own room and composing herself in bed.

Positively the Oldest.

"The oldest living person" is believed to be Esther Groom, colored, of Caldwell county, Ky. Octogenarians thereabouts say that "Aunt" Esther was an old woman when they were children. She is believed to be not less than 120 years old, is perfectly helpless, her flesh shrunken to her bones, and her skin all wrinkled and shriveled. She can scarcely talk intelligibly, though her mind is fair, while her memory cannot be relied on. She lives with her youngest son, Granville Groom, who is himself between 80 and 90 years of age.

A Modern Sarah.

[From Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.]

The very largest congregation that ever assembled in any church in Lexington came together on Monday, Jan. 1, at the Main street Christian church, to witness the marriage of Dr. Joseph G. Chinn to Mrs. Catharine Lawson, the former of this city, and the latter of Fayette county. The ages of the high contracting parties made it one of the most extraordinary marriages that was ever solemnized. The groom was of the ripe but modest age of 89 years, and looked as vigorous as most men at 60. The lady will be 90 years of age on the 1st day of May next. Dr. Chinn was a soldier of the war of 1812. He enlisted when about 18 years of age, but owing to an accident by which he was severely wounded in the foot he did not go out until the next year, but served with credit until the close of the war. This is his third marriage, but in all probability he may survive it many years. Mrs. Lawson was born in Virginia, but was brought by her parents to Kentucky in early life. She had a dream not long ago that made a deep impression on her, and that was that the Lord was sparing her for some wise purpose, which she interpreted, without the doubts and incredulity that beset Sarah of old, and these led her to accept one of several offers of matrimony. Having made up her mind to marry, she set about it with all the eagerness that any girl of 18 could exhibit. She bought a handsome trousseau and appeared at the altar in a steel-colored silk, with velvet cloak, seal-skin muff and boas, velvet bonnet, trimmed very becomingly with feathers and point lace, and very handsome jewelry. Out of respect for the white hair of her affianced, she did not conceal her own gray hairs, but had them puffed and well arranged. She was attended by five generations of her relatives, who preceded her into the church, and took reserved seats. The ceremony was performed by Elder Marshall with all solemnity, and the large congregation—that is, all that could get within the church—behaved with respectful attention. After the ceremony, and after the venerable couple had been congratulated by the clergyman, Master Coleman Gentry, a youth of 5 years, a nephew of the fifth generation, stepped up to her, bearing a beautiful bouquet of camelias and orange blossoms, which he presented in due form, and which was accepted by the bride with evident pleasure. The congregation remained seated while the bridal party passed out. At the door an old negro woman, one of her former servants, lifted her train, and carried it until she entered the carriage, when they drove off to their home and happiness. A bountiful wedding breakfast was awaiting their arrival.

Startling Discovery.

A belief in color-poisoning by means of green dresses and green wall-papers has already been forced upon the public by some tolerably conclusive evidence, but it seems that the mischievous propensities of this color are far from being yet fully exposed. A French savant, M. Paul Bert, has just exhibited against it articles of impeachment of the gravest character, supported by reports of a whole series of startling experiments. If his theory is true, it is not only the arsenic used in producing the color which does the injury, but the actual color itself, and a mere ray of green light is capable of affecting the health of the person exposed to it, apart from all aid afforded to it by the smell or presence of arsenic. To demonstrate this alleged fact, M. Bert has submitted several specimens of the sensitive plant to rays of different colors thrown upon them through stained glass, and in every case those which were treated to the most brilliant green light withered and died in the shortest time. In those plants which were exposed to red light a peculiar phenomenon was observed; the tips or spikes of the leaves prolonged themselves and grew forward in a lean and hungry fashion horizontally with the branch from which they sprang; while in a blue light the contrary effect was produced, the spikes standing out abruptly and perpendicularly from their stem. On one of the plants being inclosed in a sort of lantern, having a red glass on one side and green on the other, instead of shrinking away from the poison on their right to the roseate antidote on their left, the leaves, as if by fatal fascination, turned with one consent the other way and literally looked death in the face.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Why We Cough.

An Italian investigator has been studying the causes of coughs, and has come to the conclusion that they are the result of the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air-passages. In severe cases the parasite multiplies and takes possession of the lung-cells. Quinine is said to possess the power of stopping the microscopic fungi, and, is therefore, recommended as a remedy. The Italian doctor has successfully used a composition of the chloral-hydrate of quinine, one part; bicarbonate of soda, one part; gum arabic, twenty parts. The soda is intended to dissolve mucus; the gum arabic to increase the adherence of the powder on the bronchial passages. The blowing in of the powder should take place during a deep inspiration of the patient, so that it may penetrate the windpipe, the chief seat of the microscopic fungus. The remedy, whatever may be the truth of the theory on which it is founded, has the merit of simplicity, and if its application did little good, it could not do much harm.

We will add to the above that a gentleman in this city who is subject to severe attacks of hay-fever cured himself the past summer by snuffing quinine.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A LUNATIC, whose mental disorder is not suspected by strangers, recently traveled through Kentucky, and bargained to buy hundreds of farms at ridiculously high prices. The elation of the farmers was speedily followed by a disappointment.

Fish Culture.

The people who constantly enjoy the luxury of broiled whitefish, and whose boast is that the whitefish of our lakes is the best fish that swims, cannot be aware how rapidly the waters of the great lakes are being depleted of this valuable and delicious fish. If so, they would call a mass meeting to urge upon the Legislature of the State to make an appropriation and pass the necessary laws for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners and the commencement of fish culture in the waters of our State.

The State of Michigan has been at work for three years, and makes an annual appropriation for this purpose. The Legislature of Wisconsin appropriated $10,000 last winter, and the result is that they have now in the hatching establishment at Milwaukee 10,000,000 whitefish and salmon-trout eggs hatching. Ninety-five per cent. of these eggs will hatch and the young fish be distributed in the waters of the State. The greater part will be deposited in Lake Michigan.

The returns for money invested in fish culture is enormous—500 per cent. is not a high estimate. The fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1875 yielded *one million* dollars' worth of fish *more* than in any one year before artificial hatching was begun. It is reasonably estimated that water with culture can be made to yield more per acre than land.—*Chicago* [illegible]

Business in Canada.

The Mercantile Agency of Dun, Wiman & Co., of Canada, has issued a circular reviewing the business results of 1876 in the Dominion of Canada. It is a new thing in the business world and is intended to be an annual affair. The agency reports that the year has been a hard one for the Dominion merchants, and there [illegible] a surprising number of failures. [illegible] following is the statement of failures for the last four years:

	Number.	*Amount.*
1873	994	$12,334,192
1874	966	7,696,765
1875	1,968	28,843,967
1876	1,728	25,517,991

The failures in Canada in the last two years, says the circular, number nearly 4,000, which, occurring among 50,000 traders, is a proportion indicative of something radically wrong in the trade of a rich country. At this rate, in ten years every second business man in Canada may succumb! The gross liabilities of failed estates during the two years are over $50,000,000, a sum barely equaled by the entire exports of grain in that period. Of this $50,000,000 at least $30,000,000 have been irrevocably lost, and when this amount is divided among the limited number of first hands which comprise the merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, the marvel is that they have stood these calamities with so few signs of distress.

Cold Feet.

It is just the season for cold feet, and many ills are attendant upon a lack of circulation in the extremities. People who are troubled with cold extremities are apt to have headaches, loose their appetite and feel bad continually, and these results can only be avoided by removing the cause, which seems a very little thing to do, but very few are willing to do it.

First of all, the shoes or boots must not be worn so tight as to prevent the circulation. No dictation of false pride should be allowed in this matter for there is too much at stake.

Second, for winter there is no covering so good to be next the feet as woolen. It serves a double purpose, of being a good non-conductor of heat and thus holds the heat of the body, and through a slight irritation of the surface keeps up a circulation in the capillaries next the skin, thus creating warmth. If the feet are once thoroughly chilled it is not the wisest plan to warm them by placing in water well heated, but far better to wash them thoroughly in water from which simply the chill has been taken, then with a crash towel rub the surface until it is red with blood, and the feet burning under the friction.

This method is a good one to preserve the warmth of the feet if used before the exposure.

A MAD cow owned by a Mr. Dugger, of Granby, Mo., attacked the log cabin in which the Dugger family resided, and tore down one side of it, one of the falling logs striking an infant 6 months old, and killing it.

Popularity.

The popularity of Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co.'s soaps, manufactured in Chicago, is shown by the unprecedented sale which their goods have reached during the year 1876. This by far is the largest soap manufacturing concern in the United States, producing and selling in all parts of this country, from the Red River of the North to New Orleans, and from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, 25,000,000 pounds annually. No so-called greases enter into these soaps. Only pure refined tallow and vegetable oils are used, containing no adulteration. Fair and square weights always reliable. This is why their soaps are so popular with all good and economical housekeepers.

YOU SAY CONSUMPTION cannot be cured. It can, by this new principle, new way, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. The healing gas generated when sucking them being inhaled, stops tubercular irritation and cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Consumption, or any diseases, Throat or Lung. Trial boxes, by mail, 25 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut St. Louis, Mo.

For Throat Diseases

And affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

HATCH'S UNIVERSAL COUGH SIRUP has been in use 15 years, and has always been warranted to cure, and is now sold by over 6,000 druggists, who say they seldom have a bottle returned. Many of the best physicians in the country prescribe it as the best remedy for coughs, colds and CROUP within their knowledge. Pleasant to take, sure to cure, and should be sold by all druggists. It should be in every family, especially those with croupy children. Try it and you will always keep it. Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00. Put up by D. W. Hatch & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

ON the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser, on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.

The Prodigal.

Inheritors of vast wealth are proverbially spendthrifts. The golden ore is dug from the mine, refined and coined by the labor of other hands and the sweat of other brows. Like children playing with an expensive toy, they can form no just estimate of its value. When the donor weighed the gold, into the balance so many days of unremitting and fatiguing toil, so many anxious and sleepless nights, so great self-denial, and so much care. But the heir [illegible] into his balance throws only—pleasure. The one values it by what it cost him, the other for what it will purchase. Like the prodigal in the Scripture parable, he thoughtlessly spends it to gratify the caprices and cravings of his nature. Then comes the last scene—the misery, the remorse, and the long and wearisome journey back to the home of frugal industry. But there are other prodigals. On her favorites our bounteous parent, Nature, has lavished her richest gift—health. But the prodigal values it lightly, for it cost him naught, and recklessly squanders it in riotous living. Present pleasure obscures future want. Soon the curtain rises on the last scene. We see him listless, impotent, abed—the sad inheritor of body and mind all lost—in misery and despair. Remorseful Conscience holds up to him the mirror of memory; he sees his own reckless folly has perverted the cause of his present pain. He resolves to return. The journey is long and tedious, but, if he perseveringly follows the right road, he will at length see the haven of his bliss in the distance, and Nature, seeing her invalid child afar off, will come out to meet him, and receive him back with love and blessing. To find the right road homeward, the suffering prodigal should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Therein it is completely mapped out, its landmarks all indicated and its milestones all numbered. Read it. Price $1 50 (postage prepaid). Address the author and publisher, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW YORK, has reduced prices to suit the times. The traveler can now stop at a first-class hotel for $2.50 to $3 per day. This is the largest hotel in the city, and Mr. Powers has taken the proper step to keep it full. We recommend the traveling public to give the Grand Central a trial.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

GOOD ADVICE.—If there is any of our readers who doubt the wonderful curative effects of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, let them write to any prominent person in Washington city, where it is manufactured, and they will learn that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Sold by all retail druggists, and at wholesale in all large cities. Price, $1.00.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD at this season should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, because it purifies and enriches the blood, gives vigor, strength and vitality to the whole body and system. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut St. Louis.

WE received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

CATARRH, unless checked in the early stages, leads to dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. Taken when the symptoms first appear, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is instantly effective.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

TO ADVERTISERS!
BEALS & FOSTER,
No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
The American Newspaper Union Lists of Co-operative Newspapers.

Advertisers desiring to use either of the Lists (not published in their own city) may communicate with Messrs. BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.
A. J. AIKENS, President American Newspaper Union.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 874 pages and 330 fine engravings.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans La.

KANSAS.
All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Postage paid, 3 months, for 50 cts. Address
J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.
Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*.... We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer*, Philadelphia.... Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal*.... We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times*, New York.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Chicago Weekly Post.
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.
One copy, postage paid, one year..........75c
In clubs of 5, " " " 70c
" 10, " " " 65c
" 20, " " " 60c
" 50, " " " 50c
Address THE POST, Chicago.

DO NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House
227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

HARRY HAZEL'S YANKEE BLADE! The matchless STORY and Sketch Paper. Full of entertaining, mirth-provoking and useful matter. $2.50 a year. 5 cents a copy at Newsdealers. Send 10 cts. for 3 sample copies. JONES & CO., 4 Liberty Sq., Boston, Mass.

Music Books for Schools,
ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.
THE [illegible] CHOIR ($1, or $9 per doz.) is already a "proved and prized" book in a multitude of schools, and has songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, by Emerson and Tilden.
Equally good are the older [illegible] ($1), by Emerson and Tilden; [illegible] ($1), for 3 Female Voices, by W. S. Tilden; and [illegible]
[illegible]
THE WHIPPOORWILL (50 cts.), by W. O. Perkins. [illegible] songs for Common Schools.
American School Music Readers, Book I. (35 cts.), Book II. (50 cts.), Book III. [illegible] well-made Graded note readers, [illegible]
As collections of cheerful sacred songs, such as now enter so gracefully into School Life, we commend [illegible]
Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
[illegible] & CO., [illegible]
[illegible] Successors to Lee & Walker,

MAGIC EGGS
—OR—

Fiery Serpents!
The great Parisian Miracle and Scientific Wonder. The great Egyptian Mystery renewed. There has never been any trick or illusion so eagerly sought for and giving such universal satisfaction as these Eggs of the Fiery Serpent. They create a world of fun and amusement, never failing to astonish all observers. For the Parlor, Exhibition, or Social Circle, it excels all others as a purely scientific wonder. Every egg is warranted to produce a perfect snake. They are no larger than a pea, yet by touching fire to them a hissing serpent over 300 times the size of the egg, or at least a yard in length, issues from the flame and smoke, and leisurely coils itself in such a natural attitude that it is almost impossible to realize that it is not a real snake. The reptile produced by these eggs can be preserved as great curiosities. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Buy one box and you will send for a dozen. Single boxes 25 cents, or 4 boxes for $1. ARMORY PUBLISHING CO., 59 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, to February 1st, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash, or installments, than ever before offered in New York. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORCHESTRION CHIME ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue

FRANK LESLIE'S
Popular Monthly.
The Cheapest and Most Entertaining Magazine in the World.
128 pages, 100 illustrations, 20 cents monthly. "England's Indian Empire," by A. H. Guernsey; "Up the Hill," by Leonard Scott; and "The Door Was Shut," a charming story; "The Ladies of Ancient Rome," etc. This Magazine is full of excellent Stories, Travels, and Curious and Interesting Matter. Send 20 cents to FRANK LESLIE, New York, and get a copy by return mail.

NOW FOR BUSINESS, with the New Book
Guarding the Mails, or Secret Service in the P. O. Departm't.
By P. H. Woodward, late Chief of P. O. Detective Corps. The most thrilling book published. How Postal Thieves are caught. Having an immense run. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

OUT-SELLING IMMENSELY—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.
The only complete, richly-illustrated, low-price work. 770 pages, only $2.50. Treats of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc. Indorsed by the officials and clergy. 1,500 agents appointed in 4 weeks. Report splendid success. 5,000 wanted. For full particulars write quickly to HUBBARD BROS., 35 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," etc.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT
The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever Invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $5. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

LAST WEEK every one read what the Swiss Commissioner, M. Favre-Perret, had to say about American Watches. This week every one should send for our Descriptive Price-List of Waltham Watches, which is sent free to all readers of this paper. HOWARD & CO., No. 222 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ILLUSTRATED GARDEN QUARTERLY!
How to make Hot-Beds, Sow Seeds, Set Plants, and a thousand other items, and only 15 cents a year, postpaid, to any address. Send your name and address on a postal card, and we will send you a SPECIMEN COPY FREE of charge. Address [illegible] Seed-Grower, Memphis, Mo.

Agents' Guide on trial 3 mos. [illegible]
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. [illegible] TONES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$66 [illegible] H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 A DAY [illegible] N. Y.
$250 [illegible]
REVOLVER [illegible] WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.
$75 Month. Stencil and Key-Check Outfits. The best Samples free. Stencil Die Works, Brattleboro, Vt.
$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromos & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
MONEY made taking orders for Picture Frames. Samples free. Ohio Chrome & Co., Chicago.
$15 PER WEEK and Expenses to good men. [illegible]
[illegible] CARD [illegible] S. A. [illegible]
ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. [illegible] T. POPHAM & CO. [illegible] Phila., Pa.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. H. N. & ARTHUR STAFFORD, 105 Fulton St., New York.
WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Atty., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.
OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 40 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.
$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.
$600 A Year and Expenses to good AGENTS, who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—1,000,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $2.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 46 Front St., San Francisco, California.
THE "CARD JOURNAL" (16 pages monthly), 1 year, 50 Tinted Visiting Cards, 10 Acquaintance Cards, 1 Album Chromo, 1 pack Ago Cards, 3 Photographs, 1 GOLD PEN, all for 15 cents. STAR CARD CO., Chicago, Ill.
TO BAKERS. For Sale a Kennedy Patent Rotary Oven VERY CHEAP. Hand or steam power. Address W. H. ALDRICH & Co., Halsted & Fulton Sts., Chicago.
IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a Chromo in Gilt Frame, and a 16-page, 64-column, illustrated paper free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents Wanted. KENDALL & Co., Boston, Mass.
PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U.S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D.C. Estab. in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circular of instructions, etc., sent free.
BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our prices before purchasing. BARNES, CRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.
THE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE! A 48-Column Paper, one of the best in the country, for $2.50 per year. Address L. H. BELL, Louisville, Ky.
MONEY made rapidly canvassing. $5 to $15 per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1833, appointed to Professor's chair 1840, have devoted 40 years exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, history of cases and Medical Advice free by mail. [illegible] 45 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. [illegible]
PAOLI'S CHAIN BELT. Electricity is Life. Paoli's Galvanic Belt. Cures Diseases when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.
A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on special and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c. SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible] Prof. MARTINEZ, [illegible] Boston, Mass. [illegible]
$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents; [illegible] 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
EMPLOYMENT. ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.
SECRET SERVICE IN THE P.O. DEP'T. AGENTS WANTED for the new book "Guarding the Mails," a most wonderful book on the Detection of Postal Thieves, by late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.
"The Glory of America is her Women." WANTED.—AGENTS to sell my new and very attractive book, "The Women of the Century." A fine chance for first-class canvassers; nothing like it; meeting with splendid success. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.
WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell to Dealers our UNBREAKABLE or Eureka Glass Lamp Chimneys, Monitor Safety Burners, Automatic Extinguishers, Lamp Goods, &c. $1,200 a year, hotel and traveling expenses paid to good men. No peddling. No risk. Best selling goods in the American market. B. H. ROBB & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c,	former price	18c,
3 lb " " 22c,	" "	25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c,	former price	20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c,	" "	25c.
2 lb Peas 15c,	" "	20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½	" "	20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c	" "	20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c	" "	35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c	" "	35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c	" "	35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45	"	75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1.00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all warranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HOLIDAY PRICES
AT THE
Fort Wayne Fruit House!

[illegible] per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c. Best 90 cents.
Best 80 cents. Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Imperial 40 and 80c Best 35c
Best 80c Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Gunpowder 60c Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	8c
Coffee A.	12	" "	8c
" C.	11c	Good brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	28 and
Second Best Rio.	20c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	32c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, sows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	50c and 90c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	25c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1.00	Best Refined	30c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	70c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	10c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Softshell Almonds per pound	25c
Best layer Raisons per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantes Curants per pound,	6c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD.
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Persciptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos, and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the ace,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.40 a.m.	7.05 pm
Waterloo	2.06 "	3.00 "	8.28
Sedan	2.15	3.07	8.32
Corunna	[illegible]	3.15	8.40

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.32 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6:35 "
Waterloo	2:26 "	11.34 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.30 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 50 pm	9 00 am	3 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 43
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 00 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 40	
Chicago	7 00	7 30	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 30	9 25	5 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	12 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 30pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 16pm			
Cincinnati	7 00pm			
Indianapolis	4 25am			7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "			3 55p
Auburn	11 24 "			33
Waterloo	11 40 "			6 00
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "		7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "		7 20	8 06
Jonesville	2 18 "		7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "		9 50	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "		5 45	3 3?a
Grand Rapids	6 47am		4 45	8 43
Lansing	9 15 "			
Saginaw				
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				3 55p
Saginaw	7 23 a m			7 25
Lansing	10 12 "			
Grand Rapids	"		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "			10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am		4 00p	6 4?a
Jonesville	12 47 pm		5 ??	7 55
Bankers	1 05 "		6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "		6 50	[illegible]
Ar Angola	2 10 "		6 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake	2 48 "			1 10
Waterloo	3 00 "			10 38
Auburn				
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "			12 10p
Indianapolis	[illegible]			9 40
Cincinnati	9 10 am			
Louisville	[illegible]			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. D. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac.& E.	Express.
lv New York	8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 45am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45pm	8 05am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 50
Barnesville	12 30am	2 56	12 44 pm
Cambridge	1 40	12 56	1 44
Zanesville	2 50	13 10pm	2 50
lv Columbus	1 10	14 40	12 40
New Ark	4 25	4 00	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 33	5 00	5 15
Mansfield	7 30	25	6 48
Shelby	8 05	56	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	30	7 55
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10 35
Defiance	12 38pm		11 28
Auburn			12 56 am
Auburn Junction	2 06		1 15
Garrett	2 35		28
Avilla	2 50		39
Milford Junction	4 10		51
Walkertown Junction	5 12		30
Chicago	8 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am		5 08 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 23pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 52		10 08
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 27		11 32
Auburn			1 00 am
Defiance	4 54		
Deshler	5 48		
Fostoria	6 47		
Tiffin	7 45		
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 00	35
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	8 00
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	5 36
Mt. Vernon	11 42	12 18pm	7 02
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	8 00
Lv Zanesville	3 20	3 13	9 25
Cambridge	4 17	4 25	10 35
Barnesville	5 16	5 34	11 44
Ar Bellaire	6 25	650	1 00 pm
Wheeling	7 35	825	2 25
Washington	9 10pm	12 00m	6 35 am
Baltimore	10 30	1 40pm	8 30
Philadelphia	3 10am	*5 50	1 15 pm
New York	6 25	10 15	5,05

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

De'troit, Eel River & Illinois R. R

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT N. 8
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	5 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	7 30	6 43	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 08	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 20
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 06	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 15	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 23	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 08	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 40	8 27	
Laketon	8 40	8 45	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 25
Liberty Mills	9 08	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 34	9 48	12 30pm
Taylor's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P F W & C Crs'g	9 47	10 28	1 20
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collins	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 50
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	3 25
Potter's	10 28	11 25	3 55
La Otto	10 38	11 40	4 15
Cedar Creek	10 46	11 55	4 50
Auburn Jun.	11 00	12 17	
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 21	12 35	5 10
Mooreville	11,35	12 56	5 35
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	8 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 43	1 38	5 00
Hoover's	6 31	1 11	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 10
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 13	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 34	1 23
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 23	11 18	1 13
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Co.lamar	5 08	10 36	12 20
South Whitley.	5 04	10 50	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Crs'g			
Columbia City	4 40	47	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	20	10 05
Churubusco	4 30	08	9 45
Potters	4 01	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 21	8 40
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 2?
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 40
Mooreville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv	2 55	6 56am	[illegible]

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	331 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (?10 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
FINE BOOTS & SHOES
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 8th, 1877. Number 6.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

TOM. C. MAYS.

One year,........$[illegible] | Six months,...... [illegible]

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column........	10 00	15 00	20 00	40 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Penfield & Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

J. W. RACKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good samp'e rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low figures.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

WEEKLY INDIANA

STATE JOURNAL

NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Is conceded to be one of the very best FAMILY NEWSPAPERS now published. Its

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Department is equal to any Agricultural Journal, and in

STATE NEWS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

With a view of placing it in the hands of every reading family in the State, we have had a new

Railroad Map of the U. S.

20 BY 40 INCHES,

ENGRAVED, MOUNTED & VARNISHED.

It is the most costly and valuable premium ever offered to a single subscriber of any newspaper in the Government. It retails readily at $2.50, and it will be given GRATIS to each subscriber of the

WEEKLY JOURNAL

ON THE FOLLOWING

TERMS:

The Weekly State Journal

With Map of the United States.

Single copies................	$1.75
Club of Ten..................	1.70
Club of Twenty-five..........	1.65
Club of Fifty................	1.60
Club of One Hundred and over...	1.50

WITHOUT MAP.

Single copies................	$1.50
Club of Ten..................	1.45
Club of Twenty-five..........	1.40
Club of Fifty................	1.35
Club of One Hundred and over...	1.25

The Indianapolis Daily Journal,

By mail, (payable in advance) per ann'm.				$12.00
"	"	"	for 6 months	6.00
"	"	"	for 3 months	3.00
"	"	"	for 1 month.	1.00
By the week, payable to the Agent or Carrier				25

SPECIMEN COPIES of the DAILY or WEEKLY JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to those who wish to examine the paper with reference to subscribing or raising clubs. Circulars and Posters furnished agents and getters up of clubs. Additions to clubs may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided only, that a full year's subscription is taken. Single subscribers invariably $1.50 in advance, without Map, and $1.75 with Map. The money must accompany all orders. The above prices are invariable.

The time at which the subscription expires is printed on each wrapper, and to avoid missing a number, renewals should reach this office before the time is out.

☞ Remit in Drafts or Post-office money orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, and the money in a REGISTERED LETTER. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters, when requested to do so and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Give full address, Post-office, County and State.

ADDRESS:

E. B. MARTINDALE, Pro'p

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Every reader and thinking man in the state who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for at least one of the editions of the Sentinel. Farmers, Merchants and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Weekly Sentinel will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than **Compare Favorably** with any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be **Newsy, Literary,** and full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

TERMS.

Invaribly cash in advance.

DAILY.	
1 Copy one year	$10 00
WEEKLY	
1 Copy one year	$ 1 50
Clubs of four one year	5 00
Clubs of ten one year	12 00
Clubs of twenty one year	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club, furnished free.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.
Indianapolis, Ind

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre is its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five Subscribers at $4 00 each in one remittance; or six, Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers of June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express or freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, post paid $3.00. Cloth cases for binding 58 cents, by mail post paid.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth $3.00; half calf $5.25. Sent postage paid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper Bros.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Chromos!

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints at our enlarged ART ROOMS, All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Cone on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding, Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty, Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x20 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assorment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers. Age is of Premium purpose, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit. Address J. LATHAM & CO.,

419 Washington St., Boston, Mass

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstory Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

ENGLISH INK for Printers, News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

[illegible] & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO

[illegible] Barclay street, New York.

Mark Twain's Hotel.

Having lately opened a hashery, I send you these, my rules and regulations:

This house will be considered strictly intemperate.

None but the brave deserve the fare.

Persons owing bills for board will be bored for the bill.

Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are expected to wait on colored cooks—for meals.

Sheets will be nightly changed once in six months, or more if necessary.

Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it, or two rooms with a bed in it, as they choose.

Boarder are requested to pull off their boots if they can conveniently do so.

Beds with or without board.

Dreams will be charged for by the dozen.

Night mares hired out at reasonable rates.

Stone vaults will be furnished to snoring boarders, and the proprietor will in no wise be responsible for the tin-panums of the other ears.

From Don Quixote.

Every one is the son of his own works.

Honey is not for the mouth of an ass.

No padlock, bolts or bars can secure a maiden so well as her own reserve.

Wit and humor belongs to genius alone.

The dead to the bier and the living to good cheer.

All women, let them be ever so homely, are pleased to hear themselves celebrated for their beauty.

We are all as God made us, and oftentimes a great deal worse.

Let the hen live, though it be with pip.

It is easy to undertake, but more difficult to finish a thing.

This term is equally applicable to all ranks—whoever is ignorant is vulgar.

By the streets of, "by-and-by" one arrives at the house of, "Never."

Between the Yes and No of a woman I would not undertake to thrust the point of a pin.

Patience, and shuffle the cards.

A soldier had better smell of gun powder than of musk.

Other men's wants are easily born.

A bad cloak often covers a good drinker.

Pray devoutly and hammer on stoutly.

When a thing is once begun it is almost half finished.

Lay a bridge of silver for a flying enemy.

The jest that gives pain is no jest.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Amusements.

We are authorized to say that our Dramatic Company will again appear in about one week in the splendid play of "Black Eyed Susan," one of the most charming dramas of the day. The laughable play of "Pocahontus" will conclude the entertainment. In these quiet inactive times, our citizens should take advantage of a little diversion of this kind, if only to break the monotony of dull times. The troup will endeavor to please and amuse, and are worthey of patronage.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

How it Appears from a Democratic Point of View to a smart Woman.

I never until this fall realized the debt we owe the press, and I never appreciated the advantage of living in a country that elects its own rulers. My husband is a democrat, and my father, who boards with us, is a republican. On the 7th of November I took down my last winters cloak, and I couldn't keep back the tears. That cloak cost $25, but it was short, and of course I couldn't wear it this season. It didn't seem as if I could wear my double Paisley shawl all winter, but I thought of the sufferings of the poor, our heavy church debt, and of the many obligations William had to meet the 1st of January, and I concluded I wouldn't say a word about it. I might be a dowdy, but I would go calmly forward—up the church aisle—supported by the smiles of an approving conscience.

When William came home that night he said New York had gone for Tilden, and there was a glow upon his brow and a light within his eye I hadn't seen there for years. The biscuits were light as a feather, and said I: "William, what do you think I had better do about a cloak this winter? You know they don't wear short cloaks. I suppose you don't feel as if you could afford a new one?"

"See about it" said William scraping the last drop of peach juice from his preserve plate. That's a dreadfully vulgar habit, and I've told William so over and over again, and I do wonder, that being a genuine, elegant democrat, he will presist in it.

The next morning, when I passed through the sitting-room, William sat shivering over a closed register in his stocking feet, his hair uncombed, but he cried out from the top of his paper, "Democratic victories everywhere!" "The coutry gone enmasse for Tilden!" "Intense excitement and rejoicing!" We had waffles and maple molasses for breakfast, and I made the coffee myself. William had made one earnest dab at his hair with the hair brush, but had evidently missed. Father called for toast, and said he had neuralgic pains streaking all down the left side of his face. William read aloud soothing morsels from the Democratic paper, such as "Indiana gives Tilden 10,000 majority!"

"What do you think this morning about my having a new cloak, William."

"Of course you can have a new cloak, if you need one. Full returns not yet received from Oregon, Nevada, Florida, and Louisiana, but they are undoubtedly ours!"

"Um!" said father.

I felt a good deal of anxiety about family prayers. William isn't a professor, Father leads devotions, and I was afraid he would be too supplicatory; but he prayed mostly for the heathen, Jews, and such like, but didn't refer to the democrats, and only once—just after the heathen—alluded to our suffering country.

When William came up to dinner he said returns of democratic majorities were pouring in from all quarters, and said I: "William, I've been thinking the matter over, and I do believe it would be the best economy to buy a fur cloak. everybodp is wearing fur. It might cost more at first, but it would be cheapest in the end, fur is so durable."

"How much will it cost?"

"Mrs. Col. Tucker's sealskin sacque was $200 last winter, but I don't feel as if, in our circumstances, we can afford that. Furs are cheaper than last fall, and I think I could get a good, desirable article, not so rich as some, but still good enough for people in our circumstances, for $150.

"Um!' said father.

William had taken out a blank check, and was reflecting, when in whisked the president of the democratic club and said Florida and South Carolina had gone for Tilden, and William was wanted down at the club room to see about the illumination. He filled out the check, and I immediately went down street and selected the cloak.

That evening a shade of anxiety—a scarcely preceptible tinge of melencholy—had settled on William's countenance, while father's neuralgia was better. William asked if I had done anything about my cloak, and, if I hadn't, he should suggest waiting awhile; furs might be cheaper. He said, when I asked him about it, the illumination had been postponed.

The next morning I heard the boys in the street screaming that Hayes was elected, and when I went down father was sitting on the front stairs coatless, and with his vest on one shoulder, while William balanced himself on the edge of the hat-stand. Both patriots were stocking-footed. They had just taken in the morning papers. Very little conversation was made at the breakfast table, but father was extremely polite to William, said he didn't know when he had eaten buck wheat cakes that tasted so much as they did when he was a boy.

At noon William didn't stay to desert, but father, having eaten his own pudding, drew William's untasted plate to himself.

The tears were welling to my eyes, and father kindly inquired why I wept.

"I've been thinking my old hat fixed over won't look at all suitable with my new cloak, but William is so blue I can't bear to ask him for more money."

"Mercy, on me!" said father, "don't cry over a bonnet. Go down and get what you want and bring the bill to me."

My hat was to be of seal-brown. "Two feathers or three?" ask the milliner. I thought of the hundreds out of employment of the destitution and want the winter would behold, of the vanity and pride of dress, but while I hesitated a newsboy, just out with the afternoon papers, yelled: "Florida and Louisiana both sure for Hayes!" I knew how father would feel, and said: Oh three certainly."

For two or three days there was a look, not so much of pure melancholy as of gloom, wrath, and vengeance commingled in William's countenance, and he spinkled pepper on his beefsteak fearfully. Father said that he awaited the action of the Louisiana returning board with confidence in their integrity, and sipped his tea with a spoon. I never knew father to sip his tea before with a spoon in all my life.

By and by it was reported that elecors' names had been omitted from republican voters in Louisiana, and father said there was a chill in these November days that struck to the very marrow, and William said he intended to arrange his business so that he could spend two or three weeks of winter in some southern clime, say in Georgia or Louisiana. That afternoon I went shopping, and at tea-time laid on the cloth four or five samples of seal-brown merino.

"William," said I, "which of those do you call the best piece of goods?"

His opinion coincided with mine. I held two bits off at a distance. "Every so many woman that I know have dresses off that piece," said I. I laid the bits down and sighed. Then I held them off again and said, "How dreadful it is to be poor!"

"If you want a dress so badly, get it, Mary Ann," said William.

"I really don't know as in our circumstances I ought, William."

"If there's anything I hate to see it is a shabbily dressed woman—get it." So in order to satisfy William I had to get the merino.

Since that time Hayes has been sometimes elected and sometimes Tilden. All disguises have fallen off in our family, and though my father and William treated each other with forced politeness, such words as "corruption," "nigger," "bull-dozed," have become familiar language in what I once hoped hoped would be a refined Christian household.

"William," said I, as I rang for more baked potatoes one morning, "I never allowed myself to read the Beecher scandal—much as I wanted to—and if it were worse than this I'm glad I didn't."

One day, when Louisiana went for Hayes, father promised me a new parlor carpet. If the question isn't settled soon I think I can easily get the house refurnished, and perhaps have a new china set and a silver desert service. I am so sorry the Centennial is closed, for I know I could just as well spend another fortnight in Philadelphia, and I do believed I could have that lovely pink coral set I wanted so badly.

I don't understand politics, but I am so glad I live under a republican form of government, and I do feel sure, if anyone makes good resolutions, and tries to be economical, and really means to be a good wife and daughter, a way will open out of difficulties.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A BLOCK of business houses in Hartford, Conn., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at $220,000....J. B. Ford & Co., the publishers of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, have gone into bankruptcy the second time. They offer their creditors 30 cents on the dollar. Among the assets is the contract with Henry Ward Beecher to write a life of Christ. It is indorsed "value uncertain."

THE Coroner's jury in the case of the Brooklyn Theater calamity has just rendered a verdict. They say that, of the 218 victims of the fire, two were burned to death, and the remainder were suffocated.

THE WEST.

THE Academy of Music, at Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at $100,000....A peddler called at the house of Mr. S. B. Chalfant, near Thornville, Ohio, the other evening, and obtained permission to lodge over night. During the night he chloroformed the entire family, and ransacked the house, carrying off $900 in money and $35,000 in drafts....By the explosion of a boiler in Goff's saw-mill, near Eaton, Ind., a few days ago, three men were killed and four dangerously injured.

MRS. MITCHELL, a Chicago woman, has distinguished herself by killing a burglar. The victim was Dave Baggio, one of the most dangerous desperadoes in the city. He attempted to rob her of a gold watch and chain, and received a pistol ball in his anatomy, which gave him his quietus.

THERE is stored in Chicago elevators 3,533,-530 bushels of wheat; 2,367,788 bushels of corn; 660,940 bushels of oats; 249,082 bushels of rye, and 1,049,631 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,860,971 bushels, against 4,645,300 bushels at this period last year.

NEWS has reached Red Cloud Agency that Crazy Horse's camp is located at the mouth of the Powder on the Yellowstone, and consists of 1,200 lodges. The 500 Cheyennes whipped by Gen. Mackenzie in the Big Horn mountains late in November had reached the village after a terrible march through storms across the country. They were destitute of food, ammunition, and shelter, and many wounded died en route. All are said to be very much discouraged, and seriously debating a surrender....A telegram from Kansas City, Mo., says "reports are coming in from all quarters that terrible havoc is being made among the cattle herds between Los Animas and Fort Dodge on account of the severity of the weather. Thousands of cattle are reported dead on the plains of Colorado and Wyoming."....A fiendish conspiracy has been discovered and broken up in Williamson county, Ill. Some twelve or fifteen villains had perfected a system of arson and robbery, involving murder whenever it should be necessary or desirable, and were all ready to carry out the fiendish programme when the existence of the organization was accidentally ascertained, and, after several arrests had been made, the parties turned State's evidence, and disclosed information which enabled the authorities to completely break up the organization.

THE SOUTH.

THE Supreme Court of South Carolina has rendered a decision in the quo warranto proceedings against the Hayes electors, dismissing the case on the grounds that the proceedings were illegally presented on the part of the State, instead of the United States....Robert Gibson, a Deputy United States Marshal, was murdered at Memphis, a few days ago, by Robert Drury, whose father, a noted counterfeiter, had been arrested by Gibson....W. C. D. Whipps, proprietor of the Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky., shot and killed his chief clerk, R. W. Stockton, during an altercation in the hotel office, a few days ago.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) dispatch says: "Judge Mackey has granted a preliminary injunction restraining State Treasurer Cardozo and Comptroller General Dunn, respectively, from drawing any warrants or paying out any funds from the State treasury under the Appropriation bill passed by the Mackey House at its late session, upon the ground that that body, which pretended to originate and pass it, was not the legal House of Representatives."

CIRCUIT JUDGE CARPENTER has rendered a decision at Columbia to the effect that Chamberlain's late inauguration as Governor of South Carolina was illegal; that Hampton has not been legally inaugurated, and that Chamberlain is therefore lawfully acting Governor until his successor shall be duly qualified....R. O. Holloway, a Republican trial Justice, was recently assassinated at Timmonsville, S. C. "The assassination," so the telegraph informs us, "fired the blacks, who immediately armed, and the whites organized a strong police force. The two parties came in collision on the outskirts of the town, and the result was that two special policemen were wounded, when the whole force returned to town."

IN a habeas corpus case coming up last week before Judge Mackey, at Columbia, S. C., he again decided that Wade Hampton was the legal Governor of the State. His decision was appealed from to the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

THE contest for the United States Senatorships from West Virginia, has been settled by the election of H. G. Davis for the long term, and Frank Hereford for the short term....The Georgia Legislature has chosen Benjamin H. Hill to succeed Mr. Norwood in the United States Senate from that State.

THE New York Senate, by a party vote, last week adopted resolutions declaring Hayes the legally-elected President, and that he ought to be inaugurated....The Florida Legislature has made an appropriation to pay the Democratic Presidential electors from that State.

COL. PLUMB, an editor and practical printer, has been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas.

THE testimony of John T. Pickett, a Washington lawyer, and formerly a General in the Confederate army, given before the House committee on the duties and powers of the House in counting the electoral vote, produced quite a sensation at the national capital. Pickett's testimony is to the effect that overtures were made to him, on behalf of J. Madison Wells, to negotiate the sale to the Democrats of the Louisiana Returning Board, the consideration being the trifling sum of $1,000,-000. According to Pickett's story, Joseph Harris Maddox visited Washington as Wells' agent, and made the proposition. Pickett thereupon visited New York, consulted John Morrissey, and laid the facts before him. Morrissey, to use Pickett's words, "would buy these fellows as easily as he would pigs," but, having faith in Tilden's election, he didn't think it necessary to open negotiations. He next called on Abram S. Hewitt, who said that "this was the third proposition of the kind that had been made to him on the part of the Louisiana Returning Board, but under no circumstances would he entertain any such proposition." Maddox was placed on the witness stand and partially corroborated Pickett's story. He said he went to Washington in the interest of Wells; that the latter told him (Maddox) that he (Wells) would like to serve his party in making a return in favor of Hayes, but would not take the risk unless paid for it; that the Democratic majority was too heavy to handle. The witness, upon visiting Washington, called first upon Secretary Cameron and told him Wells wanted money, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the matter. He says he then, in obedience to Wells' instructions, attempted to open negotiations with the Democrats, with the result as stated. Wells denies the story as a base fabrication manufactured out of whole cloth. He says it is an infamous conspiracy to injure the Returning Board and influence the electoral commission.

WASHINGTON.

JUDGE DAVIS, says a Washington dispatch, was on the Supreme bench when he received the telegram from Springfield, Ill., informing him of his election to the United States Senate. "After the adjournment of court he was called on by Illinois friends, who congratulated him on the result, and inquired as to his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he would accept it or not, but if he should conclude to do so he will not resign before the 4th of March, the Senatorial term not beginning until that time. He stated that he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate, and had not authorized it."....The President has appointed Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, United States District Judge for Florida, and Benjamin F. Flanders United States Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

THE commission appointed to report a plan for the reorganization of the army have informed the President that they have not been able to give due consideration to the subject, and are not prepared, therefore, to recommend any plan....In an interview, the other day, the President expressed a very confident belief that the country has reached a condition which renders an immediate resumption of specie payments practicable and desirable, and that the present Congress could render no more acceptable and valuable service to the country than to pass the laws necessary for the realization of this desirable result at once. He thinks it would be entirely feasible to resume on the 1st of March, and that the state of trade and high favor in which American securities are held abroad would insure the complete success of the effort, if the Executive is empowered to make it.

TO ALL the appeals of the Packard Government for recognition as the lawful State authority of Louisiana the President replies that he will do nothing whatever to forestall the decision of the Presidential question, which is so interwoven with that of the State election that the settlement of the one will carry with it the other. Unless some act of violence is attempted in New Orleans, the existing situation will be maintained; and, if an outbreak should occur, martial law will be proclaimed, and the State will remain under military administration until the whole matter can be adjusted by the arbitrating commission....The Supreme Court has adjourned till the 19th of February on account of the impending withdrawal of five of the Justices to form the judicial branch of the tripartite electoral Commission.

THE President has appointed A. T. Wikoff, Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio....The trial of Gen. Belknap, for receiving bribes while acting as Secretary of War, is set in the Criminal Court at Washington, beginning Feb. 21. Ex-Senator Matt H. Carpenter and Judge Fullerton, of New York, will conduct his defense.

GENERAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a number of officers of the late war, both Federal and Confederate, have determined to offer their services to President Iglesias, of Mexico. They say they can easily raise 10,000 or 15,000 men in Louisiana and Texas, who will be able to sweep Diaz's forces before them.

A SYSTEM of customs frauds, thought to be unparalleled in breadth and ingenuity, has just been unearthed at Washington. The direct means of defrauding the revenue has been through false invoices, and the only means of their detection lay in attaching guilt to United States Consuls in Europe. This has been done by means of a United States official traveling incognito among the crooked consulates, who has recently returned to Washington, having succeeded in securing clews that will lead to the conviction of some of the largest importing firms in the East. Suit is to be commenced by the District Attorneys against the offending merchants, and the developments promised are of a startling character.

PROF. S. C. BARTLETT, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been elected President of Dartmouth College.

PETER P. WINTERMUTE, who shot and killed Gen. McCook at Yankton, Dakota, two years ago, died last week of consumption at his father's home, in Chemung county, N. Y.

THE statement of the public debt made Feb. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$934,877,950	
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450	
Four and half per cent bonds	44,600,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,691,797,500
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000	
Matured debt	10,912,810	
Legal tenders	365,050,084	
Certificates of deposit	33,745,000	
Fractional currency	25,474,167	
Coin certificates	38,313,700	
Total without interest		477,583,501
Total debt		$2,194,342,611
Total interest		26,327,607
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$86,477,080	
Currency	9,496,266	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,745,000	
Total in Treasury		129,718,347
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,090,851,272
Decrease of debt during January		2,060,369
Decrease since June 30, 1876		8,587,775
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by the United States		34,018,923
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		7,004,553
Balance of interest paid by United States		27,014,370

FOREIGN.

SPAIN is again troubled by turbulence in the Basque provinces.

MR. GLADSTONE, while disclaiming any warlike intentions toward the Ministry of England, bluntly asserts that the policy of his country in the Eastern complication has been wrong and ruinous. In a speech at Taunton, the other day, the ex-Premier criticised severely the English attitude toward Turkey, claiming that the British Government is largely to blame for the Porte's treatment of the European powers. The Oriental savage has won renown for his disregard of treaties, and Mr. Gladstone showed that the Paris compact has never been respected by the fez and tassel....The Russian ambassador, Ignatieff, took his departure from Constantinople on Saturday, and the Sultan and his Ministers are left for the present to their own devices, for such preparation as it may be possible to make for the termination of the armistice, and the eventualities which are most likely to follow when the season permits a resumption of field operations by the Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents and their allies....A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte, in accordance with the friendly advice of France and Austria, has requested Servia and Montenegro to send delegates there to arrange for peace. It is thought the proposal will be accepted. The basis of the peace proposed by Turkey is said to be moderate and conciliatory.

A LONDON dispatch says the American "spiritualist," Slade, who was recently sentenced to three months' confinement at hard labor, has had his sentence quashed on appeal on a legal technicality....A heavy defalcation in the Banque de Paris has just been discovered. The culprit is one of the chief clerks of the bank. The amount of the embezzlement is 600,000 francs.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says the peace party in the Russian Cabinet is prevailing....The British Council has issued further stringent orders against the importation into Great Britain from Germany and Belgium of cattle, hay, hides, horns, fat, hoofs and fresh meat....The Emperor of Japan has reduced farmers' taxes from 3½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. per annum. The revenues of the empire are thus impaired to the extent of $15,000,000, but the Japanese ruler, in the decree lessening the people's burdens, enjoins such economy in public expenditures as will comport with this reform in the fiscal affairs of the Government.

THE Countess Howe, wife of the late Earl Howe, committed suicide in London, the other day, by jumping out of the window of her mother's house, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity....A dispatch from Rome announces that an officer has visited the Roman Archbishop Ledochowski with a copy of an indictment and a summons to appear before the Posen tribunal to answer for breaches of the German law.

ADVICES from the City of Mexico to Feb. 1, furnish the following news: Armed resistance against Gen. Diaz is considered at an end for the present. Many adherents of Lerdo continue to leave the country, fearing outrages. The Church party tacitly countenances Diaz, but is really working to place the Conservatives in power. The general opinion prevails that the Diaz Government will be of short duration. Gen. Diaz has ordered the release of a number of foreigners who have been confined in prisons at Matamoras and Monterey.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.—*Senate*.—The session of the Senate was brief, and no business of importance was transacted. Mr. Jones, of Florida, called up the petition of the Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, recently presented by him, asking that their votes be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate at length in regard to the recent election in that State. He argued that the Tilden electors were legally elected, and had been deprived of their rights by the State Canvassing Board.

House.—The discussion of the Electoral bill was resumed, and Messrs. Hooker (Democrat, of Mississippi), Hartridge (Democrat, of Georgia), and Felton (Democrat, of Georgia) spoke in favor of the measure, and against the claim that the President of the Senate had the right to count the electoral vote. Mr. Mills (Democrat, of Texas) opposed the bill, yet said there were some good things in it. Mr. Baker (Republican, of Indiana) spoke against the bill, declared it unconstitutional, and criticised it for excluding from the commission the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrimination as an odious and unjust reflection upon a wise magistrate. Mr. Watterson (Democrat, of Kentucky), spoke in favor of the bill. He said if the two houses failed to agree upon some plan the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States, supported by the army and navy, prepared to seat him in office. Mr. Lamar (Democrat, of Mississippi) advocated the measure. He said it eliminated the sword from the controversy, and sent it to a tribunal whose character guaranteed justice, right and truth in its decisions. Mr. Hill (Democrat, of Georgia) gave the bill his hearty and warm approval. Mr. Singleton (Democrat, of Mississippi) and Mr. Lapham (Republican, of New York) opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. Mr. Bland (Democrat, of Missouri) sustained the bill because it provided a remedy for existing difficulties, but he expressed his belief that no constitution or law could be devised which would secure honest elections, or which thieves and robbers could not find some means of evading. Mr. Southard (Democrat, of Ohio) sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be so amended as to provide for submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State. Mr. Vance (Democrat, of North Carolina) opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and because Congress had no right to delegate its authority. Mr. Harrison (Democrat, of Illinois) gave the measure his hearty support. Mr. Foster (Republican, of Ohio) believed that Gov. Hayes was fairly elected, but he was in favor of the bill. Mr. Landers (Democrat, of Indiana) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Townsend (Republican, of New York) was convinced that Hayes was elected President, and he did not propose to put in jeopardy that election; hence he would oppose the measure. Mr. Lynch (Republican, of Mississippi) opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Mr. Knott (Democrat, of Kentucky) did not think that Congress had the right, under the constitution, to delegate the power of counting the electoral vote to a commission; he therefore opposed the bill. Mr. Carr (Democrat, of Indiana) opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Mr. Dunnell (Republican, of Minnesota) opposed the measure; he thought if it were passed it would become a precedent, and the same great farce would be played over again four years hence. Mr. Hardenbergh (Democrat, of New Jersey) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Pratt (Republican, of Iowa) opposed it as at variance with the whole course of constitutional precedents. Mr. O'Brien (Democrat, of Maryland) supported the bill. Messrs. Lawrence (Republican, of Ohio) and Blackburn (Democrat, of Kentucky) opposed it on constitutional grounds. Mr. Jones (Democrat, of Kentucky) opposed it, not so much on account of the unconstitutionality as the impolicy of the measure. Messrs. Field (Independent, of New York), Brown (Democrat, of Kentucky) and Randall (Democrat, of Louisiana) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Payne (Democrat, of Ohio) Chairman of the committee which reported the bill, closed the debate in a brief but earnest speech in favor of the measure, and the Speaker announced that the vote would be taken on the final passage of the bill. The Clerk proceeded to call the roll amid the most intense interest and excitement, with the following result:

YEAS.

Mr. Speaker, Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, Bagley, Geo. A., Bagley, John H., Banning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Ky., Buckner, Burchard, Wis., Burleigh, Cabell, Caldwell, Tenn., Campbell, Candler, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clark, Ky., Clark, Mo., Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Cutler, Darrall, Davis, Davy, Debolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Finley, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, Ind., Hamilton, N. J., Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris, Mass., Harris, Ga., Harris, Va., Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hathorn, Haymond, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt, N. Y., Hewitt, Ala., Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Humphreys, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Jones, N. H., Kehr, Kelley, Lamar, Landers, Ind., Landers, Conn., Lane, Leavenworth, LeMoyne, Levy, Lewis, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Morey, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, Payne, Phelps, Philips, Mo., Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Power, Rea, Reagan, Reilly, John, Reilly, J. B., Rice, Riddle, Robbins, N. C., Robbins, Pa., Roberts, Ross, N. J., Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Seelye, Sheakley, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Strait, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Townsend, Pa., Tucker, Turney, Vance, N. C., Waddell, Walker, N. Y., Walker, Va., Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watterson, Wells, Mo., Wells, Miss., Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wike, Willard, Williams, A. S., Mich., Williams, Del., Williams, W. B., Mich., Willis, Wilshire, Wilson, W. Va., Wilson, Iowa, Wood, N. Y., Yeates, Young—191.

NAYS.

Baker, Ind., Baker, N. Y., Ballou, Banks, Blackburn, Blair, Bradford, Brown, Kan., Burchard, Butts, Caldwell, Ala., Cannon, Carr, Caswell, Cate, Conger, Crounse, Danford, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durham, Evans, Eames, Flye, Forney, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Haralson, Hendee, Henderson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jones, Ky., Joyce, Kasson, Kimball, Knott, Lapham, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Nash, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Plaisted, Poppleton, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Robinson, Rusk, Singleton, Sinnickson, Slemons, Smalls, Smith, Pa., Smith, Ga., Stowell, Thornburgh, Townsend, N. Y., Tufts, Van Vorhees, Vance, O., Wait, Waldron, Wallace, S. C., Wallace, Pa., White, Whitney, Williams, N. Y., Williams, Wis., Williams, Ala., Wood, Pa., Woodburn, Woodworth—86.

Seven Democrats and seven Republicans were absent, namely: King, Collins, Egbert, Wigginton, Lord, Hayes, Bass, Stevens, Carson, Phillips of Kansas, Schumaker, Odell, Ross and Wheeler.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.—*Senate*.—Mr. Allison introduced a bill to construe section 13 of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and to determine the relation of the main line and branches. Referred. Mr. Wright called up the Senate bill to extend for two years from the 10th of March next the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Southern Claims. Passed....The bill to ratify the agreement with certain bands of Sioux nation Indians and with the Northern Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians passed.

House.—The House, by a party vote, and amid much general excitement, declared the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in contempt, for refusing to produce the returns and other documents relating to the Louisiana election. The members of the board submitted a written answer, in which they denied the right of the House to demand the papers, denouncing the attempt of the committee to compel their production as usurpation, etc., and claiming that the documents in question were beyond their reach, being in possession of the Louisiana Secretary of State. After the reading of the answer, the House passed resolutions ordering the prisoners to be held in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until they produce the papers....Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a report favoring the admission of Mr. Belford as the Representative from Colorado....The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

Republican Caucus.—A caucus of the Republican members of the House was held in the evening, at which Messrs. Garfield and Hoar were chosen as the representatives of the party on the House branch of the electoral tribunal.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.—*Senate*.—A special Message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Electoral Arbitration bill. The President says he believes the bill gives assurance that the result will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that the highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right. The Message also alludes to the imminent peril the country has escaped through the adoption of the bill. The President further declares that in no instance has the President of the Senate exercised the power of deciding disputed election returns. In such a case as this, where the result is involved in doubt, it is the duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a lawful mode of settling the difficulty. One of the two candidates must have been elected, and it would be a deplorable sight to witness any controversy as to which should receive or hold the office....Mr. Robertson called up Mr. Gordon's resolution acknowledging the Hampton Government in South Carolina as the legal Government, and made an address supporting the resolution. He denied there was any intimidation on the part of the whites toward the blacks. On the contrary, he had no doubt many blacks were deterred from voting the Democratic ticket by Republicans of their own color....Mr. Sargent submitted to the Senate the majority report of the special committee appointed to investigate the late election in Florida. The report finds that the electoral vote of that State was fairly cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and justifies the action of the Canvassing Board in throwing out certain returns on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

House.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Banning, fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress. It provides that the first session of every Congress shall begin on the 4th of March....By Mr. [illegible], declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted Michigan for railroad purposes, and providing for their sale to actual settlers; by Mr. Hubbell, chartering a freight railroad company from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.—*Senate*.—Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution authorizing and directing the President of the Senate to appoint two tellers on the part of the Senate to perform the duties required by the Electoral Count bill which recently passed. Agreed to....Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, delivered a speech in opposition to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts....A large number of petitions were presented, asking the adoption of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex....Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen (Republicans), and Bayard and Thurman (Democrats), were unanimously selected to represent the Senate in the commission authorized by the Electoral Count bill, they having previously been nominated in caucus.

House.—The House, by a vote of 150 to 76, passed the bill abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia over the President's veto....The bill appropriating $500,000 to be paid to James B. Eads for the construction of the Mississippi river jetties, etc., was passed....Mr. Payne offered a resolution that the House elect five members of the commission on the Presidential electoral count. Adopted. Mr. Lamar nominated Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar. The five were voted for together, and elected, Payne receiving 263 votes; Hunton, 259; Abbott, 262; Garfield, 258; Hoar, 261....The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President stating that the commission appointed to reorganize the army had reported that it was not at this time prepared to submit a plan for its reorganization....The House passed the bill reported last session from the Committee on Judiciary in relation to damages for the infringement of patents. It provides that damages can only be recovered for infringements which shall have occurred during the term of one year preceding the notice of infringement.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.—*Senate*.—The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication signed by Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field, of the United States Supreme Court, announcing that they had met, in pursuance of the Electoral Count bill, and selected Associate Justice J. P. Bradley as the fifth Associate Justice upon the commission....A concurrent resolution was adopted providing that no person shall be admitted to the south wing of the Capitol during the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, except upon tickets issued by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, such tickets to be distributed equally to each Senator and Representative by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives. [The House concurred in the resolution.]...Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate in support of the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the four Associate Justices designated members of the judicial branch of the commission, announcing that they had selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley as the fifth member....The Senate's resolution for the appointment of fifteen men to serve as special police at the Capitol during the counting of the electoral vote was agreed to....Mr. Garfield introduced a bill providing for more thorough investigation of accidents on railroads....The report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that Colorado is a State, was adopted, and Mr. Belford was sworn in as a Representative....The House Florida Investigation Committee submitted their report. They say that the face of the returns of the recent election in that State showed a clear majority for Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. Knott offered a resolution discharging C. W. Barnes from custody, he having delivered to the select committee, of which William R. Morrison is Chairman, all the telegrams in his possession. Adopted....The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Frank Hereford as Representative from the Third District of West Virginia.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—*Senate*.—Mr. Robertson, (of South Carolina,) presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Barnwell county, in that State, denying that there was intimidation on the part of whites toward blacks at the recent election, and asking Congress to recognize the Hampton Government. Referred. Mr. Saulsbury presented a petition from business men of New Orleans in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and asking for the recognition of Nicholls as the legal Governor of the State. The Chair appointed Sargent and Allison tellers on the part of the Senate to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Subsequently Mr. Sargent declined, and Mr. Ingalls was appointed....A communication was received from Nathan Clifford, President of the Electoral Tribunal, announcing that the commission was organized and ready to proceed to business. Mr. Mitchell, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was assigned the duty of inquiring into the eligibility to office under the constitution of any person alleged to have been ineligible as Presidential elector, submitted a report in regard to the laws in New Jersey, Missouri and Virginia. Mr. Kernan, the minority of the committee, dissented from the majority, and made a verbal report, in which he claimed that both the alleged ineligible electors in Missouri and New Jersey were clearly eligible under the constitution....The Senate proceeded to the hall of the House to take part in the count of the electoral vote.

House.—The Chair appointed as tellers on the part of the House, in counting the electoral votes, Messrs. Cook and Stone....The House, after a brief session, took a recess.

Joint Session.—At exactly 10 o'clock the Senate appeared at the bar of the House, and was formally announced. Following the Sergeant-at-Arms came four special policemen with the boxes containing the electoral returns, one of those brought by the messengers and the other those received by mail. Mr. Ferry took the chair; Speaker Randall sat on the right, and the tellers occupied the Clerk's desk, each having large sheets upon which to record the count. Mr. Ferry opened the packages, passed them to the tellers, and one set of papers was read through from each State, those holding the duplicates by mail overlooking to see if there was correspondence. Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Connecticut and Delaware passed without objection. Then Florida was reached, and Mr. Stone, the teller, proceeded to read the certificate. The reading of the first certificate showed four votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding officer handed to the tellers another certificate received from the same State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, showed four votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by the late Gov. Stearns, and the latter by Attorney General Cocke. Then the presiding officer handed down to the tellers still another certificate from Florida, received through a messenger on the 31st of January, and a corresponding one, received by mail on the 30th of January. This third is the authentication of the act of the electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and is made by the present Governor, Drew. Objection to the first certificate for Hayes and Wheeler was signed by Senators Jones of Florida, Cooper, McDonald of Indiana, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Jenks and Springer. The Clerk of the House read the paper. It asserts that those persons (Pierce, Humphreys, Holden and Young), assuming to act as Presidential electors, were not duly appointed by the State of Florida, or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons had been elected, and had an irrevocable title to office; that the certificate of election of the first four persons was falsely and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late Governor; that they were usurpers, and that their acts are illegal, null and void. Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read on behalf of himself and Senators Conover, Sherman and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Dunnell, Kasson and McCrary, three several sets of objections to the votes cast by Call, Hinton, Bullock and Yonge, Democratic electors, on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws. Senator Jones, of Florida, made an objection specially to Humphreys, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States. Mr. Kasson made the additional objection to the third set of certificate, because they were not authenticated by the person who held the office of Governor at the time that the functions of the electors were exercised. There being no further objections, the Florida certificates and papers accompanying them were sent to the Electoral College Commission for judgment and decision, and the Senate retired from the hall.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

[The Court, as organized, consists of the following officials:

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Justice Clifford, of Maine;
Justice Strong, of Pennsylvania;
Justice Miller, of Iowa;
Justice Field, of California;
Justice Bradley, of New Jersey.

SENATORS.	REPRESENTATIVES.
Edmunds, of Vermont;	Hoar, of Massachusetts;
Morton, of Indiana;	Garfield, of Ohio;
Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey;	Payne, of Ohio;
Bayard, of Delaware;	Hunton, of Virginia;
Thurman, of Ohio.	Abbott, of Massachusetts.

The following are the counsel employed: *Republican*—William M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, of New York; Stanley Matthews and Samuel S. Shellabarger, of Ohio. *Democratic*—Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Ashabel Green, of New York.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—The Tripartite Commission assembled at noon in the Supreme Court room and organized. The special oath of office was administered to Justice Clifford by Mr. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court, and Justice Clifford, who, by the Electoral act, is the presiding officer of the commission, then administered the oath to the other fourteen members. James H. McKenny was then appointed temporary Clerk to the commission. A series of rules for the government of the body, drawn up by Mr. Edmunds, were adopted. It was decided that the sessions of the board should be public; all discussions and consultations between the members of the commission, however, to be held in private. Speeches of counsel were limited to two hours on the main question, and fifteen minutes in interlocutory questions. The President of the commission was invested with authority to regulate all arrangements affecting the attendance of spectators.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—The commission met at 3 o'clock p. m. in the room of the Supreme Court, at the Capitol. A communication from the two houses of Congress was received and read, as follows:

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 1, 1877.—To the President of the Commission: More than one return or paper purporting to be a return or certificate of the electoral votes of the State of Florida having been received and this day opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, said returns, with all accompanying papers and also objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the commission, as provided by law.

T. W. FERRY, President of the Senate.

There was considerable discussion in regard to the propriety of printing the objections accompanying the returns from Florida, and the matter was finally postponed for the time being. The presiding Judge (Clifford) called for the names of the counsel who appear in the case on each side, and Mr. Field, for the Democrats, and Evarts, for the Republicans, announced the names of the attorneys for their respective sides. The presiding Judge then announced that counsel not exceeding two in number on each side, would be allowed to participate in the argument. The room was cleared, and the commission went into private consultation, and, after some time spent in deliberation, adjourned until Friday, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Cleopatra's Needle.

There seems at last a reasonable probability that Cleopatra's Needle, which was given by Mehemet Ali to the British Government, and which has remained so long on the shore at Alexandria, will, before many months are over, be set up in London. An engineer, who has devoted much attention to the subject, says that by carefully swathing the monolith in a kind of sacking, and covering it with wood in a rounded shape, it could be rolled into a barge and then towed to the Thames. Once there, however, the still further and greater difficulty of erecting it has to be encountered. The erection of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, cost £80,000; and it is the enormous expense involved in dealing with this larger and more interesting monolith which has hitherto deterred the British Government from attempting the enterprise. The engineer, whose plan is now to be tried, maintains, however, that the work can be done, and the obelisk put up safely in the place to be provided for it at the end of Northumberland avenue, at a cost of about £7,000.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

Last week a remarkable feat of surgery was performed upon Gen. David Barrett, of Whitehall, N. Y., aged 79 years. Ten years ago he was injured by falling upon a pile of boards, and a splinter of wood was extracted from his side. At periods since he has suffered severe pains in his kidney, which was ascribed to overwork. Recently he was taken with more violent pains in the organ named, and an investigation showed the presence of a foreign substance. An incision disclosed the head of a tenpenny nail, and further use of the scalpel showed the surgeon that the nail was imbedded in the old man's kidney, and that mortification had set in. The only chance of saving the patient's life was the excision of the organ, which was successfully done, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, Gen. Barrett has made rapid and sure progress toward recovery.

A LABORER, aged 19, has been tried at Norwich, Eng., for a dangerous assault upon his wife's mother. Penal servitude for seven years.

A DUEL OF LONG AGO.

The May-Cochrane Meeting in Virginia in 1844.

The May-Bennett difficulty and reported duel have revived the recollection of a fatal meeting thirty-two years ago between Julian May, an uncle of the former, and Joseph Cochrane. I have obtained a history of the affair from an eye-witness. There were three brothers living here named Cochrane, remarkably handsome, fine-looking men. The youngest, Joe, who was 19 years of age, upbraided Julian May, aged 22, for ill treating his eldest brother. The language used by young Cochrane produced a challenge, and the parties met in Virginia, near the Crane bridge, on the morning of Feb. 16, 1844. Our informant was present at the request of the eldest Mr. Cochrane, and rode a fine horse of the latter to the meeting. He reached the spot about sunrise. The parties, their seconds, and surgeons were on the ground. The managers seemed to have had no experience in such matters, so this gentleman had the cause of meeting reduced to writing; he then got the challenge suspended in order to open the way for an apology. May's second was a Mr. Pooler, a nephew by marriage of Judge Wayne, late of the Supreme court; Cochrane's was a Mr. Ash. Mr. Pooler, my informant says, would not listen to any proposition, nor does it appear that Mr. Ash was authorised to offer any. The toss was won by Pooler, who of course placed his principal with his back toward the rising sun. My informant noticed a tall "rag-weed" a few yards in front of and in a line with Cochrane, and called to Ash to cut it down. Ash replied that he could not. This gentleman said that he would. Ash replied that Pooler would have a right to shoot him. The seconds consulted, and decided that the principals had taken position with the weed standing, and it must remain, though it did afford May an aid in making a line-shot. My informant then drew his knife and Pooler drew his pistol. He cut it down, without the latter, however, shooting. He then asked Ash if he was going to let Cochrane fight with his hat on. Ash replied he thought it was best, as it shaded his eyes from the sun. The word was given, and Cochrane fell with a bullet in his brain.

Just then the cry of constables was was raised. Julian May mounted a horse and fled, never returning to the country again. Cochrane was borne to a farm-house, where he died in a few hours, and my informant, galloping furiously, carried the sad news to his two brothers, who were anxiously waiting the issue of the meeting. The horse he rode died when he had reached his master's door. The youth of the parties, the tragic end of a handsome, promising young man, the folly of the meeting, and the stupidity of the seconds in permitting it, occasioned much animadversion. The grand jury investigated the case; nothing came of it by way of prosecution, but there came near being a challenge sent from the foreman of the grand jury to one of the panel for words growing out of the discussion of a presentment of all concerned.

Quick Time.

An Erie railway train that stopped at Binghamton on Jan. 13, had a figurehead standing in front under the headlight, and covered up to the ears with snow. The figurehead stepped down, and, walking back to the fourth car, remarked to the conductor, "Didn't I tell you I'd get here ahead of you?" The young man had been put off the cars at Waverly for not paying his fare, and had surreptitiously climbed to his post on the engine. The conductor was beaten by four cars' lengths.

Large Fish Hatchery.

The largest establishment in the world for hatching salmon eggs is that of the United States Government on the MacCloud river, Shasta county, Cal. It is under the superintendence of Livingston Stone, who distributes an average of seven million young salmon each year to the Fish Commissioners of the various States having rivers suitable for their increase.

GIORDANO BRUNO, who was burned in Rome for his pantheism, in 1600, is to have a monument if money enough can be raised. Six hundred dollars have been subscribed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 25	@11 75
HOGS	6 50	@ 7 00
COTTON	13	@ 13¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 70	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 44	@ 1 44
CORN—Western Mixed	59	@ 60
OATS—Western Mixed	41	@ 47
RYE—Western	84	@ 86
PORK—New Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD—Steam	11	@ 11¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	5 90	@ 6 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 28	@ 1 28½
No. 3 Spring	1 13½	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	41½	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 36
RYE—No. 2	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 61
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	25	@ 26
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10½	@ 11

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 2	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	80½	@ 81

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 45½	@ 1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	38	@ 38½
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	68	@ 70
PORK—Mess	16 50	@17 00
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 10
CATTLE	2 75	@ 5 50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 40	@ 1 45
CORN	41	@ 43
OATS	35	@ 40
RYE	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess	17 10	@17 75
LARD	10½	@ 12

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 48	@ 1 50
Amber	1 47	@ 1 48
CORN	44½	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 38	@ 1 45
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	42	@ 43
RYE	70	@ 75
PORK—Mess	17 00	@17 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	6 85	@ 7 00
Philadelphias	7 25	@ 7 40
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 6 00
Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Sulphur for Sheep.—Flower of sulphur alone is not generally given to sheep. As an alterative it is given in combination with Epsom salts. Dose, one to two ounces. Flower of sulphur is also sometimes used as an external application for scab in the form of an ointment, with lard.

Nasal Gleet.—The following medicines may be used once or twice daily: Powdered sulphate of copper, 1 dram; powdered gentian root, 2 drams; powdered ginger, 1 dram; mix. The horse should not be exposed to the influence of wet and stormy weather, and the stable should be comfortable.

Worms in Horses.—Take powdered sulphate of iron, 2 drams; arsenic, 12 grains; and powdered cantharides, 5 grains; mix, and give such a dose daily for six days, and the seventh day administer 6 drams of aloes. After a week's intermission this course of treatment may be repeated if necessary.

Rheumatism in Horses.—Rheumatism in animals, as well as in man, is difficult to get rid of. As a general thing, in spite of all treatment, it will return sooner or later again. Work will not make it worse, but the animal should be blanketed and kept comfortable, and not be used in wet and stormy weather.

Producing Sex at Will.—The question of producing sex at will, in animals, seems to be pretty well settled. It appears that science has at last, with analytical research and scrutinizing care, unlocked the door to these mysteries, and laid bare the simple means by which these ends may be accomplished. Prof. Thury, of Geneva, has shown how males and females may be produced in accordance with our wishes. He says: "If you wish to produce females give the male at the first signs of heat; if you wish males, give him at the end of the heat." The truth of this law has been sustained in practice.

Sheep Raising.—The St. Louis *Republican*, in an article on sheep-keeping, gives the following elementary suggestion to beginners, and in the hope that some good may come of it we reproduce it: 1. If you do not know how to tell the age of sheep, employ some one who does. The age is only to be judged of by the teeth, just as the age of a colt is. A 1-year-old sheep will have lost its two front "milk teeth," and they will be replaced by those of the second or permanent growth. But to make everything certain the new beginner should employ the assistance of a competent judge. 2. Pick the largest and heaviest-bodied ewes. See that they are well wooled on the bellies, legs and heads. 3. Examine their feet carefully for evidences of foot-rot. Squeeze the hoof in the hand with a gradually tightening pressure to see if any soreness exists. 4. Examine the pelt carefully for evidences of *scab*, rejecting all sheep that have any appearance of scrofula or rash in the skin. 5. In order to insure lambs to come at the right time, the bucks should be kept away from the ewes until December, and then applied with system and care. 6. When lambing-time arrives the ewes should be watched and helped through any trouble likely to occur. For cure of scab in sheep a solution of arsenic is recommended as infallible.

About the House.

To Renew Old Black Alpaca.—Strain black coffee until it is entirely free from grounds. Sponge the goods well, and press on the wrong side. Have a piece of black cambric to press it on. Vinegar or beer are very good but coffee is the best.

To Cure Stiff Neck.—Apply over the place affected a piece of black oilcloth with the right side to the skin, then tie up the neck with a thick handkerchief. In a short time the part will grow moist, and, by leaving it thus twelve hours, the pain will be removed.

Virtues of Pepper.—A tablespoonful of black pepper will prevent gray or buff linen from spotting if stirred into the first water in which they are washed. It will also prevent the colors from running, when washing black or colored cambrics or muslins; and the water is not injured by it, but is just as soft as before the pepper was put in.

Smearkase Pie.—A German lady gives a receipt for making this pie: For one pie, one pint of cottage cheese; sugar to sweeten; a little cinnamon; two eggs; one-half cup cream, sweet or sour; one tablespoon of flour; the rind of lemon, if desired; mix all together; pie crust of raised dough, without covering the pie.

Scarlet Fever.—An eminent physician of Boston robs scarlet fever of many of its terrors, by prescribing for the patient warm lemonade, with a little mucilage, as often as desired, and the application of warmth to the stomach. He directs that a sheet should be wrung out of hot water and laid on the stomach, renewing it as often as it cools. Nothing but lemonade is to be given.

To Test Kerosene Oil.—Take a shallow basin that will hold half a pint, and into it pour the oil to be tested deep enough to cover the bulb of a thermometer; set the whole into a pan of water, with the thermometer fastened so as to indicate the temperature of the oil; place the pan in the stove. When the thermometer indicates 110 degrees move a lighted match over the oil. If the oil is unsafe a gas will be generated that will inflame at that degree. The temperature of the oil may be raised to the degree when the gas is generated, and that will be the degree of fire test. Oil should stand a test of at least 110 degrees, and it is far better if it will stand a test of from 125 to 140 degrees.

A Smart Wife.

Concord, N. H., boasts of a clergyman's wife who is exceedingly smart, as attested by her record for the year, as follows: Gentlemen entertained, 53; guests at tea, 69; at breakfast, 38; at dinner, 47; lodged, 39; number of calls made, 484; received, 463; letters received, 494; written, 610, covering 1,287 pages. She has also read 90 books and written 116 newspaper articles. This is in addition to doing her own sewing, attending to her marketing and parish matters, keeping only one servant.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

Mining Statistics of Other Countries—The United States Ahead.

According to Humboldt, the value of the silver produced in Mexico and Peru from 1492 to 1803 was $4,152,650,000; that of the product of Europe during the same period being about $200,000,000. Total, $4,352,650,000.

Another authority gives $1,244,380,794 as the value of the production of Mexico and South America from 1803 to 1848, and $325,000,000 as that of Europe; a total for both continents of $1,569,380,794.

For the period between 1848 and 1868, Prof. Blake estimates the production of silver as follows: Mexico, $380,000,000; South America, $200,000,000; Europe, $160,380,000; United States, $73,000,000; Australia, $20,000,000. Total product $813,400,000.

Hitherto Mexico has held the first place as the great producer of silver; but henceforward she must be content with the second, the United States, in consequence of the discovery and successful working of the rich Nevada mines, having reached the head of the list.

From 1868 to 1875 the value of the product of the various countries was: United States, $168,000,000; Mexico, $140,000,000; South America, $56,000,000; and the rest of the world, excluding of course, Japan, China and India, $63,000,000, a total of $422,000,000.

Here is a brief synoptical view of the value of the products of the silver mines of the world from the period of the discovery of America to the present time:

	Value.
1492-1803	$4,352,650,000
1803-1848	1,569,380,794
1848-1868	813,400,000
1868-1875	422,000,000
Grand total since discovery of America	$7,157,430,794

The principal object of the report of Wells, Fargo & Co. is to demonstrate the vast importance of the mining interests of the trans-Missourian region. To impress this the more deeply, they furnish a tabular statement of the value of the metallic produce of the States and Territories on the Pacific seaboard for the six years ending with 1876:

	Value of Silver.
1871	$20,366,000
1872	20,527,650
1873	28,252,100
1874	30,486,000
1875	34,043,910
1876	41,505,679

Thus, in the short space of six years, the value of the silver produced in the region west of the Missouri reached the enormous sum of $175,214,182, or nearly fifteen millions more than Europe produced in the twenty years between 1848 and 1868.

The relative values of silver and gold at the English mint from 1844 to 1863, according to Prof. Henry C. Baird of Philadelphia, were as follows:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1844	1	12.479
1509	1	11.400
1600	1	11.100
1717	1	15.200
1816	1	15.508
1863	1	15.066

And the disparity tends to increase.

The Panic One Man Caused in a Colored Church.

Mr. Dolde, the giant powder man, has the reputation of being a practical joker, but his last performance may be regarded as going to extremes too great to place it within the pale, even, of allowable waggery. Mr. Dolde is interested in a powder manufactory at Delassus, in St. Francois county, and on last Sunday, while in that place, a bet was made that Dolde dare not enter a church near Farmington, occupied by a colored congregation, dressed in his Boyton suit, used in swimming, of which he is the owner.

Dolde accepted the challenge. He put on his Boyton suit, inflated it with air as if ready to plunge into the river, and, placing a fuse in his mouth, he entered the church. He walked up the aisle spouting forth fire from his mouth, and at the same time exploding his powder tester. The congregation were struck with consternation and imagined that the devil had come upon them this time sure. The pastor caught the infection, and, after breathing forth a short ejaculatory prayer, he turned around, kicked out the window in the rear of the pulpit with his foot and jumped outside. The members of the congregation tumbled over each other in their efforts to reach the door, and soon the church was evacuated. The result was that the perpetrator of the wicked joke was arrested by the sheriff of St. Francois county and kept in jail over night, when, on the interposition of friends, he was released.—*St. Louis Republican.*

How a Prisoner Convicted Himself.

The French bar has just lost in M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange one of its greatest masters. His greatest triumph, perhaps, and one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved at any bar, was achieved in the case of a man called Benoit, whom he was prosecuting for parricide. Benoit had all along persisted in declaring he was innocent, and there was nothing but circumstantial evidence against him. M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange resolved to employ one of the most startling and dramatic figures of rhetoric ever used in a court of law. Turning to the prisoner, he placed the scene of the murder in vivid and striking language before him. "There," he cried, "sat your father, quietly reading the newspaper, near the window. He could not see who came into the room. You stole in on tip-toe and crept close behind him. You paused one moment, and then raised the hatchet"——"Yes, yes!" cried Benoit, "that's it; that's how I did it!" What the repeated interrogatories of the examining magistrates had failed to elicit from the murderer was forced from him by the eloquence of the barrister.—*Manchester Guardian.*

When a New York bank promptly hands over $60,000 on a forged check it is time to wonder whether the last twenty years has improved the smartness of bank cashiers.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Business Failures During the Last Year, and the Liabilities.

Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, of New York, have just published their annual circular of statistics, showing the number of failures that have occurred throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada during the last year, together with the amount of liabilities. The number reported in business in 1876 in the United States is given at 630,009 and 54,292 in the Dominion of Canada. The number of failures during the year in the United States was 9,092, the amount of liabilities being $191,117,786. The number of failures in Canada was 1,728, the liabilities being $25,517,991.

These figures indicate an increase in failures during 1876 of 1,350 in number as compared with 1875, which, in its turn, showed an increase of nearly 2,008 over those of 1874. The liabilities of 1876, notwithstanding the increase in the number of failures, show a diminution, and the average amount of indebtedness last year in each failure is much lower than for many years previous. The average liabilities in 1876 in the United States was $21,020. Of the 9,092 failures in the United States, 887 were in New York city, the average liabilities being $37,479. The total number of failures in the United States during the four previous years was as follows: In 1875, total failures, 7,740; average liabilities, $25,960; in New York city, 951 failures; average liabilities, $51,769. In 1874, total failures, 5,830; average liabilities, $26,627; in New York city, 645; average liabilities, $50,516. In 1873, total failures, 5,183; average liabilities, $44,085; in New York city, 644 failures; average liabilities, $143,843. In 1872, total failures, 4,069; average liabilities, $29,996; in New York city, 385 failures; average liabilities, $58,724. The circular then says: The marked reduction in the average liabilities of 1876 indicates that the wider the wave of trouble extends the greater the number of small traders it includes. It may be interesting to discover in what section of country the financial pressure has been the most severe, and with that view the following table is presented:

	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
	1876.	
New England States	1,314	$37,657,062
Middle States	2,909	72,244,681
Western States	3,130	52,870,541
Southern States	1,361	23,063,266
Pacific States	369	5,282,236
Canada	1,728	25,517,991
	1875.	
New England States	1,335	$40,015,164
Middle States	2,395	82,523,346
Western States	1,959	33,948,234
Southern States	1,383	38,277,777
Pacific States	377	2,828,610
Canada	1,968	28,843,967
	1874.	
New England States	799	$18,845,000
Middle States	2,025	52,061,000
Western States	1,744	33,073,000
Southern States	1,128	30,690,000
Pacific States	....	....
Canada	966	7,696,765
	1873.	
New England States	886	$29,550,000
Middle States	1,914	140,946,000
Western States	1,619	36,040,000
Southern States	917	19,686,000
Pacific States	....	....
Canada	944	12,334,192
	1872.	
New England States	630	$30,671,000
Middle States	1,699	40,748,000
Western States	1,148	27,991,000
Southern States	807	19,080,000
Pacific States		....
Canada		....

In 1876 the number in business, the percentage of failures and the average liabilities were as follows:

	No. in business.	Percentage of failures.	Average Liabilities.
New England States	77,369	1 in 59	$28,828
Middle States	165,164	1 in 57	24,900
Western States	226,309	1 in 72	16,843
Southern States	87,140	1 in 64	16,980
Pacific States	22,312	1 in 60	14,261
Canada	54,000	1 in 32	14,767

An examination of the above table confirms the impression, which has been very general, that trade in the Western and Southern States has been less disastrous than that of the Eastern and Middle States. It is a significant circumstance that the failures in the Middle States are 1 in every 57 names reported in business, while in the Western States the proportion is 1 in every 72; but the comparison between the East and the South is even more significant, for in New England, with all its wealth and solidity, 1 in every 59 has yielded to the pressure of the times, while in the South, with all its poverty, its political and other disabilities, the percentage of failures is only 1 in every 64. Even in Canada, where there is a gold basis, light taxation, freedom from political complications and all other favoring conditions, the above showing is indicative of much greater pressure than in the United States, the failures in the Dominion being 1 in every 32. In England no very accurate figures are obtainable, and none of course as yet for the past year, but for 1875 a return was made of 1,700 failures among 60,000 firms prominent in trade, indicating 1 failure for every 36 firms reported in business, with an average liability of $87,870. The figures for the United States, showing a failure of 1 in every 63, with an average liability of $21,000, indicate that the pressure of the times has been either not so great in this country as elsewhere, or that it has been borne with less disastrous results.

Fearful Ravages of Hog Cholera in Illinois.

The State Board of Agriculture will present to the Legislature, when it reassembles this week, a petition, urging upon that body the importance of prompt and efficient legislation to secure a thorough scientific investigation into the disease known as hog cholera. The statistics gathered by the board last year showed that the disease is constantly on the increase, and the annual reports to the Auditor show a decrease in the number of hogs. Reports recently received by the board indicate a prevalence of the disease to some extent in eighty-eight counties of the State. It is estimated that the loss to farmers of this State during the past year from hog cholera will amount to nearly $8,000,000.—*Springfield (Ill.) Cor. Chicago Journal.*

Alligator Leather.

Between 17,000 and 20,000 alligator skins are tanned yearly, which are consumed by boot and shoe manufacturers in every portion of the United States, as well as exported to London and Hamburg. The alligators formerly came almost entirely from Louisiana, and New Orleans was the great center of business. The Florida swamps and morasses are now the harvest fields, and Jacksonville, in that State, the great depot. The alligators often attain a length of eighteen to twenty feet, and frequently live to a very old age. The hides are stripped off, and the belly and sides, the only portions fit for use, are packed in barrels, in strong brine, and shipped to the Northern tanner, who keeps them under treatment for from six to eight months, when they are ready to be cut up. So far, the leather has been mainly used in the manufacture of boots and shoes; but handsome slippers are also made of it.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Jan. 26.—Senate.—A petition came from Parke county, asking the State to help the State Board of Agriculture out of debt by the loan of 6 per cent. bonds for $100,000.... The bill passed making school lands subject to taxation after sale and before deed is received.... There was considerable excitement over what seemed to be an effort on the part of the Republican Senators to break a quorum. The Democrats voted to postpone the joint convention for the election of officers until the 21st of February, and the Republicans, fearing that meant mischief by delaying it so late in the session, began filibustering on the vote, and, when a call of the Senate was made, no quorum was present. Upon reassembling in the afternoon Senator Dykeman introduced a resolution reciting that Baxter, Larue, and Johnston, of Parke, had absented themselves to defeat a vote, contrary to the act of 1867, which provides $1,000 penalty for bolting, and calling upon the Grand Jury of this county to examine the facts. Mr. Baxter's name was stricken out, he satisfactorily explaining his absence. The other Senators said they could do the same, but would not while such a resolution was pending. Finally, after a heated debate, the whole matter was laid on the table.

House.—In the House two or three minor bills were introduced, and a number of Senate bills were read the first time.... The Senate joint resolution relating to reducing expenses of the Legislature was passed; also the House bill preventing hogs from running at large without rings in their noses. .... A bill to allow the exemption of $500 of personal property and tools and implements of mechanics from execution was defeated after a very warm discussion. The debate occupied about the entire session.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—Senate.—The Senate was not in session.

House.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Auditor of State to report in full by counties losses to the school fund; also directing investigation of charges made for clothing against Daviess and other counties for the use of the insane, by the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.... New bills were introduced empowering cities and towns to lay out and grade streets; authorizing County Commissioners to transfer liquor licenses from one place to another; allowing husband and wife to testify against each other.

Monday, Jan. 29.—Senate.—The Senate refused to second a demand for the previous question on the passage of the resolution approving the bill for counting the electoral vote, and it went to the Committee on Federal Relations.... The Educational Committee was ordered to look after the $180,000 reported due the school fund from the State..... A resolution by Dice, electing Sheriffs and Treasurers for four years, and making them ineligible for re-election, was referred.... Bills were introduced establishing Superior Courts in Vanderburg and Allen counties; creating a State Board of Engineers; assessing church property for taxation purposes, and declaring a conveyance to a husband and wife to be tenancies in common.

House.—A great portion of the session in the House was spent in discussing a bill to regulate the hanging of doors in public buildings. It was recommitted, with instructions to exempt churches and school buildings from its provisions.... The State House bill was introduced providing for a commission of four persons with the Governor to issue bonds for a new building not to cost over $3,000,000. .. Bills were introduced empowering Trustees of townships to establish a new school district; authorizing the State Treasurer to close the 3 per cent. fund; repealing the law compelling labor on public highways; regulating the manner to recover overcharges for transportation by railways; exempting $500 from execution; authorizing Trustees to levy not to exceed twenty-five cents on the $100 for school purposes, and compelling railroads to redeem coupons and tickets; abolishing the office of State Librarian, reducing the expenses $3,000 per year, and devolving the duties upon the State School Superintendent.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Senate.—The Governor's Message on recommending a new apportionment was submitted and referred.... A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint two railroad Commissioners, to confer with similar Commissioners of other States, to agree upon uniform regulations for railroads running through different States.... The whole afternoon was absorbed in discussing some way to compel a uniform rate of interest.

House.—The Governor's apportionment Message was read and referred to the Committee on Elections.... A concurrent resolution passed instructing the joint committee thereon to inquire into the matter of building a new cell house for the prison north.... Bills were offered to abolish the Vanderburg Criminal Court and establish a Superior, and providing for the destruction of the Canada thistle.... Johnson's resolution indorsing the Presidential plan was killed by reference.... George W. Deitz, of New Albany, the old man who hoofed it to the Centennial, petitioned for assistance to enable him to publish a history of Indiana. .... A resolution making the school apportionment upon the basis of the number of pupils admitted into the schools, instead of upon the present yearly enumeration plan, was offered in bill form.... Carlton, of Vigo, offered a bill amending the Apportionment law as recommended by the Governor.... Adams, of Marion, offered a State House bill differing from former bills by providing that the House shall elect two State House Commissioners and the Senate two, with the Governor to act as the fifth. The cost is not to exceed $2,500,000, and to begin the work $50,000 is apportioned for 1877, and $100,000 for 1878. The bill also provides for the levy of a small tax to defray the building expense.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Senate.—The trustees and managers of benevolent and reformatory institutions were ordered to report a list of their employes and their compensation.... Bills were passed giving the State's consent to the requisition of certain lands of the United States, to be used for Ohio river improvements; amending the civil code so as to compel a change of venue on affidavit of a defendant that there is undue influence or prejudice against him, and that he has a good cause for action; providing for the continuance of causes in cases where a member of the Legislature, including the Lieutenant Governor, is party to the suit.

House.—Bills were passed legalizing restored county records; amending the act concerning real property and the alienation thereof, so that conveyances to husband and wife shall constitute a tenancy in common, unless otherwise expressed; regulating decedents and apportionments of estates; amending the Fee and Salary bill so as to allow witness fees before Justices of the Peace; amending the Felony act by making thefts under $15 petit larceny; limiting the original jurisdiction of Circuit Courts to $100; providing for the renewal of rail and plank fencing carried away by water; giving Peace Justices exclusive and final jurisdiction in State prosecutions, when the fine cannot exceed $20; making township trustees ineligible to a third term; enabling cities and towns to use surplus school fund in discharging indebtedness contracted in the building of school-houses.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—Senate.—A committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged overcharges for clothing by the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.... The bill limiting the indebtedness of cities was read a second and third time and passed.... A concurrent resolution was passed pledging the Legislature to vote against any bill for the erection of a new State House that does not state the maximum when completed.... Bills were introduced declaring bonds executed by executors, administrators, or guardians liens on their real estate; authorizing county boards to borrow money to discharge existing obligations; limiting the power of County Commissioners to make appropriations, and for the removal of the Southern prison from Jeffersonville to Bedford, and appointing commissioners to affect such change.

House.—The bill authorizing County Commissioners to construct gravel roads upon the petition of a majority of the adjacent land-owners, authorizing them to issue the bonds of the county for that purpose, and providing for the taxing of the land adjacent to the road for the payment of such bonds, was read a third time and defeated.... Bills were passed authorizing towns to change their boundaries so as to exclude territory not laid out in lots; requiring gravel-road companies to make an annual statement of their financial condition; protecting wild game during their mating season.... Bills were offered to prevent the spread of hog cholera, and to legalize assessments for the construction of gravel roads.... Bills from No. 375 to 379 were read a second time and referred. There was a bitter fight in the House over the free gravel-road bill. After a stubborn contest it was finally voted down.

The effeminate Duke of Edinburgh wears bracelets.

$1,000,000.

That is the Sum Asked by Wells for Delivering the Louisiana Returning Board to Tilden—Testimony of the Agent of the Thieves Who Attempted to Negotiate the Trade.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Select Committee on Privileges of the House had before it to-day two witnesses who gave testimony of a highly important character, affecting the integrity of the Louisiana Returning Board. The following is the report of the most important of the testimony:

John T. Pickett, sworn and examined, said: I am an attorney-at-law, resident of Washington, D. C.

Q. Have you in your possession a letter from Mr. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board?

A. I have.

Q. Will you produce it?

A. (Handing the letter to Mr. Field.) It is what purports to be his handwriting. I am not familiar with it.

Field read the letter as follows:

New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1876.—(Name cut out.)—My Dear Sir: You fully understand the situation. Can you not advise me relative thereto? Yours, very truly, J. Madison Wells.

Q. State the circumstances of your receiving this letter, and what was done in relation to it.

Witness. On Thursday preceding the last Sunday of November, the 23d, a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted for more than a quarter of a century came to my office, having just arrived from Louisiana, where I had known him intimately a quarter of a century ago, and gave me the full history of the state of affairs there arising out of the late Presidential election. He said he had been spending a week or ten days in New Orleans. This gentleman delivered to me that letter. He stated that he had been some days in New Orleans. I knew that, for I had notified my Democratic friends down there of the fact of his having gone thither, and that he was an exceedingly dangerous man to our people (meaning the Democratic party), inasmuch as he had been a resident of New Orleans in former years, and had held a high position there socially and otherwise, and they might not have known that he was now a member of the Republican party and an emissary, as I believe, from the Government here touching how the vote of Louisiana should be counted, and stating that from my personal friendship for him of long standing I hoped that if there should be a disturbance there, as had occurred on previous occasions, no harm should befall him. By some means he obtained information of my having written such a letter, and when he came back to Washington he repaired to my office, and stated to me fully the condition of affairs in Louisiana. He said that he believed, and that others believed, that Louisiana was Democratic by from 8,000 to 12,000 majority, but that money would decide how the electoral vote would be thrown; that his sympathies were with the South, and with what was right, and that he had in his possession, which he exhibited to me, a sealed letter purporting to be from Mr. Wells to Senator West. My informant said: "I have not read this letter. It is sealed. I cannot open it, of course, nor would I have you do it if you would, but it informs Senator West that the Democrats have put up a million of money, and that we (meaning the Republicans) would need a million down there to settle this thing to counteract that." He said he did not feel disposed to deliver that letter; that it was not obligatory on him, and that, if he followed the wishes of his heart and dictates of his judgment, he would endeavor to have these gentlemen supplied with what they needed, so as to determine the result, and he asked me whether I had any objection to co-operate with him. I said, "Professionally I cannot, but in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake, I have no hesitation to do all that is in my little power." The result was that after one or two long conversations, extending over a portion of the next day, and after some preliminary reduction of points to writing, I repaired to New York and there had interviews with several gentlemen eminent in the Democratic party, to whom I fully related all those antecedent facts. I had but one letter, that which I have already produced to the committee, and, in order to conceal the name of the party to whom it was addressed, I cut it out; but I have it with me properly identified. I arranged with him certain preliminaries.

Q. Did you see the letter to Senator West?

A. I saw a sealed letter. I did not see its contents, but this gentleman voluntarily stated to me its contents, the chief portion of which was that the Democrats had to pay $1,000,000, and that the Republicans want $1,000,000 to counteract that.

Q. The gentleman with whom you had this conversation is, you say, within this building now?

A. He was here this morning. I came up to the Capitol with him.

By Mr. Lawrence—Who is this gentleman?

A. His full name is Joseph Harris Maddox.

Q. Did he give you any other paper than this letter purporting to be from Wells?

A. Nothing in the shape of a letter or credentials. We made some notes as to the basis on which he proposed I should endeavor to negotiate the affair.

Q. What were you to negotiate?

A. I was to negotiate, if possible, money enough to pay Gov. Wells and his fellow-members of the Returning Board to do what I considered right and proper; that is to say, to determine the State for Tilden. He informed me that they would give it for Hayes unless they were paid to give it for Tilden, under which circumstances I felt perfectly justified in doing all in my power, lest I might regret it ever hereafter, to attain that great end. This gentleman with whom I endeavored to make the negotiation, I am happy to say, informed me that had our positions been reversed, if he had been in my place and I in his, he would have done precisely what I did.

Q. The thing which he proposed to you was that you should make the necessary negotiations to get Wells and the Returning Board to give the State to Tilden? Is that it?

A. He informed me that the State of Louisiana was certainly Democratic by 8,000 to 10,000 votes, but that it would be counted for Hayes by that Returning Board. He knew its complexion. He had been acquainted with Wells twenty-eight years, he said, and with Anderson nearly as long. To get them to do what was right I consented to see these parties, at his instance, and to endeavor to see if the negotiations could be made.

Q. Whom did you see in New York?

A. I endeavored first to see Mr. Hewitt. He was out of town that day (Sunday), but a note was sent in the evening that he had returned, and I did see him. Previously I saw Mr. John Morrissey, with whom I had some slight acquaintance. I stated these facts to him. He said that while he had no particular compunction in paying a man to do what was right he did not feel that he was in that necessity. He said that he would buy these fellows as readily as he would buy pigs, or words to that effect (in which I coincided with him), in the interest of forty millions of people, but he said that we all know that Tilden was elected, and that he had just received, or the public had just received, information from Oregon which made it unnecessary to resort to any such means. That was about the purport of my conversation with Mr. Morrissey.

Q. Did you receive any money from him?

A. Not any.

Q. Did you see Mr. Hewitt?

A. In the evening I saw Mr. Hewitt and went over the whole story to him, to which he listened very patiently and kindly. He said that this was the third proposition of the kind that had been made to him on the part of the Returning Board in Louisiana, but that mine appeared the most plausible and authentic, and that under no circumstances would they entertain any such proposition; that if we bought them now we would have to buy them ever hereafter; that if the country was getting into a civil war we might as well let it come, and be done with it; but that he had no apprehension of any such result, and that the country knew that Gov. Tilden was elected. That was about the purport of our conversation.

Q. Was anything said between you and Maddox as to how much of the money he should have?

A. There was nothing said as to how much he should have, that was his affair. He said that if I could succeed in making the negotiation he should see that I should be very handsomely compensated; that I should have a certain percentage. I said that I would take the money, for I would regard it as "spoiling the Egyptians," and would distribute it among the widows and orphans in the South.

Joseph H. Maddox, special agent in the revenue service, was examined. Several papers were shown the witness, which he recognized as genuine, including the correspondence on h a past.

The following memorandum was read:

"For $1,000,000 the vote of Louisiana can be secured to Tilden and Hendricks; the manipulation must be done by me, and, as far as possible, to protect members of the Returning Board who may favor such a result, it may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to reach what we want, details to be agreed upon; money to be paid in instalments—say one-fourth when the fifth member is elected, one-fourth when one member resigns and another is elected in his place, and one-fourth when another resigns with another elected in his place, the remaining one-fourth to be paid when certificates are given."

Question by Field. What was the proposition that Gov. Wells wanted you to carry out?

A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Field showed a telegram signed by J. T. Pickett and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Maddox, as follows: "Telegraphed as desired. Damn my interest; think of the interest of 40,000,000 of people."

Q. Is that the answer which came to you?

A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh. Had you an interview with the Secretary of War.

A. I decline to answer.

The witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions propounded, replied that he would not.

Mr. Sparks. Do you know the consequences of not answering?

A. I do.

Letters and telegrams were shown witness, which he said passed between Pickett and himself, but he refused to explain their meaning.

Mr. Field, to witness. We have got so far on the story that I now ask if you are not willing to tell us the whole truth?

The witness. I am not, and I do not feel really able to go into it if I was willing.

Mr. Marsh suggested that the witness have one hour to consider whether he would answer the question. The witness said it was useless to waste time.

Testimony of J. H. Maddox.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote to-day recalled Maddox, who had read an explanation of his refusal to respond to questions yesterday. The refusal was because of a disinclination to commit a breach of faith. He asked for delay that Gov. Wells might make a full statement, but as the Governor did not, the witness was now ready to answer, and said that before Gov. Wells wrote the letter to him he had a conversation with the Governor with regard to the political situation and the difficulties with the Returning Board. The Governor proposed that the witness should go to Washington and explain the situation. He concluded he would write a general letter to witness as confidential, and he also wrote another letter to a friend in Washington. When the witness arrived at Wells' office next morning, one letter was finished and he was writing the other. The witness brought away the letter to him, and the other was sealed and addressed to Senator West, but had never been delivered. Gov. Wells said his life was in danger, as he had a very difficult job on hand, and did not see how he could get through with it. Wells stated he would like to serve his party in making a return in favor of Hayes, but would not take the risk unless paid for it. The majority was very heavy—too much for him to handle, and he did not know where to commence to throw out. He said in all probability he would have to throw out the vote of New Orleans on the ground (witness thought he meant) of necessity. Wells asked him to go to Washington, see influential men, and obtain protection for him, and also to see whether he could not get the required money to satisfy him. Wells said he ought to have $1,000,000. Witness showed to the President and Secretary Cameron the two letters addressed to him by Gov. Wells. He told the Secretary that Gov. Wells wanted money, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the matter. The money Gov. Wells required was to protect him. The programme was that the vacancy on the Returning Board should be filled, and Gov. Wells should resign in anger on that account. Witness did not know there was any special arrangement between him and Gov. Wells about details, but witness was required to submit a plan which could be acceptable. Witness, having been interrogated relative to a telegram sent Gov. Wells under the assumed name of C. M. Calvert, said it was understood between him and Gov. Wells that if the representatives at Washington failed to bring the money, then witness was to use his own judgment in the negotiation, and to give the returns as they were made in New Orleans, and that he should commence second negotiations. The word "hold" in the telegram to Gov. Wells signified he was to hold the returns in such a situation as to make them available at will. The first negotiation failed. Gov. Wells stated to witness he wanted for himself and Gen. Anderson at least $200,000 apiece, and a smaller sum for the darkies or negroes of the Returning Board. When witness returned to New Orleans he had a conversation with Gov. Wells about the failure of the negotiation. Witness received a dispatch from Col. Pickett, saying the negotiation had failed, when Gov. Wells suggested that witness endeavor to make some arrangement with Democrats. Witness made an effort in that direction, but didn't succeed. The idea of witness was, from what Gov. Wells said, that he would throw out votes to the best advantage, in order to produce a certain result, which would depend on circumstances.

Something for Inventors to Ponder.

A Georgia planter thinks there is a colossal fortune awaiting the inventor of a cotton-picker which shall do for the staple of the South what the reapers do for the wheat crop of the Northwest. It is not necessary, he says, that the cotton picker shall do its work cleanly; if it can but gather two-thirds or three-fourths of the crop, manual labor will take care of the remainder. The customary price for picking cotton by hand is 75 cents per 100 pounds of cotton, the average yield of which, in marketable lint, is thirty-three pounds. The cost of hand-picking, therefore, is 2¼ cents per pound, a very large item, which ought to be reduced by appropriate machinery by more than one-half. A successful inventor, who should exact as his royalty only one-eighth of one cent per pound upon the crop of the United States might fairly figure his annual income at more than $3,000,000, a sum worth striving for by any mechanic who has the gift of invention.

According to recently published statistics the area of land under cultivation in Austria is 69,609,300 acres, of which 25,082,300 are arable, 519,600 vineyards, 943,550 meadow and gardens, 11,008,850 pasture and 28,566,900 woods and forests. The live stock comprises 1,367,023 horses, 42,976 asses and mules, 7,425,212 horned cattle, 5,026,398 sheep, 979,104 goats, and 2,551 473 swine.

Over 3,000 men deserted from the English army last year and about 6,000 from the navy.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 8, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, February 5th, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—You have doubtless by this time received the news of the infamy of the Louisiana Returning Board, and the manner in which it counted the state for Hayes. The excitement here on its development was intense. I stepped over to the committee room the day that Maddux was examined, who, it had been given out, intended to make a full disclosure of everything he knew concerning the proposition of the returning board to sell out the vote of the state of Louisiana. The witness was called to the chair soon after the committee came to order, and signified his intention to tell all he knew, especially as Governor Wells had not been forthcoming with a statement, as he (Maddux) had expected him to do. His testimony throughout was a clear, concise and creditable statement of all that occurred at the various interviews between him and Wells. Before the examination commenced the republicans wanted the returning board present, and the committee granted their request. A deputy was dispatched to the room in the Capitol in which they are now confined, and in a few moments they came in, Wells looking haggard and troubled and taking a seat by his counsel, who sat near the elbow of Mr. Lawrence, the chief cross-examiner. The nervousness of the counsel, as well as client, was especially noticeable. The great purpose of the cross-examiner was to show up a conspiracy between Col. Pickett and Maddux to make money out of the returning board, and they claim that they are able to produce testimoney that will prove this to be the case. One incident occurred to indicate a purpose on their part to prevent the production of corroborative testimony before the committee. It was stated by Maddux that before leaving new Orleans for Washing, after the first conversation with Wells, in which the proposition to sell out the state was made, he was given two letters by Wells, one under seal for Senator West, and another containing his credentials. The letter to West was never delivered, the witness stating as a reason that he well knew the character of Senator West, and as the letter contained important matter he did not think it wise to deliver the letter to him. Maddux intimated strongly the nature of the contents of the letter, which related to the offer of the returning board and promised to produce it to the committee. The letter had been placed by him in the hands of a third person for safe keeping. Mr. Lawrence demanded that he should give the name of this person, but he stoutly refused to do so. The relevancy of the demand or the bearing of it upon the subject matter under the investigation were questioned by the committee, and they sustained the witness in refusing to answer. The reason given for this action was that the name of the party in possession of the letter becoming known, a legal process could be served upon him by the person to whom the letter was addressed for its delivery, and once in his possession it could be destroyed, and thus the efforts of the committee to subserve the public interests in trying to obtain all the evidence possible in this important investigation would be unavailing. The cross-examiner, prompted by the counsel for Wells, tried for more than an hour to obtain a clue to the whereabouts of the letter, but without success, and the name of its custodian is still a mystery to the defenders of Wells and company. The contents of the letter in question are in substance that an offer to sell out the state to the democrats for a million dollars was being negotiated, and that if the republicans could not do anything in the same direction the state would be lost to them.

I give the substance of the testimony of Maddux, and as you already have that of Littlefield, you can put the two together and draw your own conclusions.

The witness said that the night before Gov. Wells wrote the letter to him he had a conversation with Gov. Wells with regard to the political situation and the difficulties with the returning board. Gov. Wells proposed that the witness should go to Washington and explain the situation. He concluded that he would write a general letter to the witness as confidential, and he also wrote another letter to a friend of his in Washington. When the witness arrived at Gov. Wells' office the next morning one of the letters was finished and he was writing the other. The witness brought away the letter to him open; the other was sealed. The latter was addressed to Senator West, but had never been delivered. Gov. Wells said his life was in danger, as he had a very difficult job on hand, and that he did not see how he could get through with it. Mr. Wells stated that he would like to serve his party in making a return in favor of Hayes, but he would not take the risk unless he was paid for it. Mr. Wells said the majority was very heavy and too much for him to handle, and that he did not know where to commence to throw out. He said the probability was that he would have to throw out the vote of New Orleans on the ground, as witness thought he meant, of necessity; Wells asked him to go to Washington, see influential men and obtain protection for him, and also to see whether he could not get the required money to satisfy him; Mr. Wells said he ought to have $1,000,000; the witness showed to the President and Secretary Cameron the two letters addressed to him by Gov. Wells; he told the Secretary that Gov. Wells wanted money, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the matter; the money Gov. Wells required was to protect him; the programme was the vacancy on the returning board should be filled, and that Gov. Wells should resign in anger on that account. The witness did not know there was any special arrangement between him and Gov. Wells about the details, but the witness was required to submit a plan which would be acceptable. The witness having been interrogated relative to the telegram sent by him to C. M. Calvert, said it was understood between him and Gov Wells that, if the representatives at Washington failed to bring the money, then the witness was to use his own judgment in a negotiation to give the returns as they were made in New Orleans; and that he should commence to arrange a second negotiation. The word "hold" in the telegram to Gov. Wells signified that he was to hold the returns in such a situation as to make them available at will. The first negotiation failed, Gov. Wells stating to witness that he wanted for himself and Gen. Anderson at least two hundred thousand dollars apiece, and a smaller sum for the darkies or negroes of the returning board. When the witness returned to New Orleans he had a conversation with Gov. Wells about the failure of the negotiation. The witness received a dispatch from Colonel Pickett saying the negotiation had failed, when Gov. Wells suggested that the witness endeavored to make some arrangement with the democrats. The witness made an effort in that direction, but did not succeed. The idea of witness from what Gov. Wells said was that he would throw out votes to the best advantage, in order to produce certain results, which would depend on circumstances.

As the Electoral Bill provided, the two Houses convened Thursday to commence the count of the electoral vote. This had absorbed public attention for so long a time, and the mode of procedure had been the subject of so much agitation, that there was the greatest possible public curiosity in regard to the event. In anticipation of the deluge extraordinary precautions had been taken. Fifty special policemen, out of 1,500 applications, had been engaged to preserve order in the house wing, and without the proper ticket no one could obtain admission to the wing, after which there were a number of officials who had to be passed before the gallaries could be reached. The crowd was immense. People came who had little or no expectation of getting in, and who formed a large assemblage outside of the building. As early as 9 o'clock the crowd began to pour in, although the two houses did not meet in joint convention until 1 o'clock. A large proportion of the throng were ladies, and much sweet persuasion was wasted upon obdurate doorkeepers by those who were unprovided with tickets and they were numerous. Long before 1 o'clock the gallaries were filled, and presented an unwonted display of bright colors and fair faces. There was a large throng upon the floor of the House also, and the business of the House prior to the joint convention was transacted amid rather more than the usual bustle.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the speaker's gavel sharply rapped the House to order to receive the Senate. A number of seats to the right of the speaker's chair and upon the democratic side of the House were cleared for the use of the senators, and a number of easy chairs had been placed in the half circle fronting the desks for the use of visitors upon the floor of the House. At 1 o'clock the Senate entered proceeded by its officers, the House rising to receive the senators. President Ferry was in the van—a little man, insignificant in person, save for his long, red beard—and he took the speaker's chair, the speaker occupying a seat to his left. The senators came in two by two and took seats in the space allotted to them, as suited their convenience. Last of all, and after the other were all in, Morton came hobbling down the aisle alone. He dropped into a seat alongside the aisle next to Hamilton, of Texas, and close by West, of Louisiana. Conkling, Howe, Wright and Blaine were in a row together. Conkling was, as usual, elegant, while Blaine threw himself about in slouching, careless attitudes. Boutwell and Daws were sandwiched with the carpet-baggers, Spencer, of Alabama, and Clayton, of Arkansas. There was a time during the Johnson impeachment trial, when they used to call Boutwell "a black-haired energy," and make an ado over him. But at present he is in a state of collapse, like a pair of bellows blown out. He is small and insignificant in appearance, and his physignomy indicates perfectly the narrowness of mind which makes him such an intense Bourbon in politics. Daws is a commonplace, mediocre man, who came to the front in a time of drought. Logan, whose political demise has been announced by the Illinois Legislature, occupied a front seat between "Bonanza" Jones, of Nevada and Sargent, of California, who leads with Morton the extreme radical wing of the republican party in the Senate. Senator Edmunds to whose efforts is largely due the passage of the electoral bill, occupied a seat pretty far in the rear, alongside his colleague, Senator Morrill. Just behind Senator John Batterson, of South Carolina, sat David Dudly Field, who has been so unmercifully flaying the members of the Louisiana returning board. His face wears a pleasant smile, as though he liked the job. He has a high forhead, enlarged in appearance by his baldness and white hair moustache and side whiskers. Like most of these keen cross-examiners who can turn a witness inside out, he is very suave in appearance.

There was quite a number of distinguished visitors upon the floor. Off among the republicans, to the left of the main aisle, sat a distinguished looking man, whose aristocratic bearing and luxuriant silver hair at once attracted the attention. That was Mr. Stoughton of New York, the lawyer who has been so prompt an apologist for the outrages committed upon the peace and dignity of Louisiana. Upon one side was the stout and rosy Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and upon the other Eugene Hale, of Maine, son-in-law of Zach Chandler. Chandler himself occupied an easy chair to the right of the speakers desk and with him was Secretary Don Cameron. Neither had a particular pleased expression. Near them occupying a chair in front of the desks, occupied by the Senate, was the lean and active figure of William M. Evarts, who was bright, cheery and chatty. Old Simon Cameron sat alongside him to his left, while to his right Judge Jerry Black was seated, his large head, with his bushy white eyebrows and weighty frame presenting a marked contrast to Evarts' slight and wiry figure. Justices Miller and Field occupied seats to the left of speaker's desk in front of the republican desks. Among those on the floor of the House were ex-Senator Fenton, of New York, ex-Governor McCormic, of Arizona, General Sherman, Judge Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, who occupied a member's seat in the rear of hall; Kellogg, looking decidedly as if under a cloud, George Bancroft, the historian; Charles O'Conor, of New York, and Postmaster General Tyner. The front seat of the member's gallery had been reserved for the members of President Grant's family, but Colonel Fred Grant and his wife were the only ones present. Sir Edward Thornton and his daughter occupied seats in the diplomantic gallery, where also Mrs. Secretary Fish appeared.

The scene presented during the counting of the votes was entirely devoid of dramatic interest, and indeed the proceedings were tedious. The certificates from the States were opened in alphabetical order by President Ferry, and as each was opened it was read by the tellers. Morton watched the proceedings closely. His face had the expression of a bulldog whose hold had slipped. The reading of the formal certificates was a very tedious business, and Senator Conkling earned general gratitude by moving to omit the reading of the duplicate returns, sent by mail. No objection to the vote of any state was made until Florida was called. There was a great pile of papers opened by the presiding officer and delivered to the tellers, and the reading thereof would have occupied an hour or more, had not Conkling again interfered with a motion to omit the reading of the largest documents. When President Ferry asked for objections, Mr. David Dudly Field quietly arose and handed in written objections to the republican return from Florida. Then Senator Sargent did the same thing for the democratic return, and finally Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, presented objections to the return made under the recanvass of the vote ordered by the Florida Legislature. The papers in the Florida case then went to the electoral commission, the Senate withdrew, and the House resumed its regular legislative business.

TOM.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff and James L. Stewart, Margret Stewart John J. Stewart. Wm. M. Stewart Hiram Stewart are defendents, requiring me to make the sums of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided sixth part of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty one (31) in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.
J. W. RICKEL Att'y, for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Jan. 22, 1877. n4 Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ebenezer E. Williams is plaintiff and the Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of ninety nine [99] dollars and thirty four [34] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 10, day of Feb. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Block number one (1) in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
RICKEL & TERRY, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Jan. 16, 1877. Pr. fee $6.25.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CARPETS,

FOR 1877

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

1877. 1877.

HAIL TO THE NEW YEAR!

It promises to be a more prosperous one than the last. We enter upon it with a firm determination to do the largest business we have ever done

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st

LONSDALE MUSLIN

10c cents per yard

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Ten Percent Extry Discount on all

CARPETS!

Purcha[illegible] of us for the next 30 days.

Special bargains on every description of goods until Feb 1st. for the purpose of reducing our stock prior to inventory.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles. Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

IT IS DECIDED.

Our great semi-annual sale of READY-MADE CLOTHING, to close out the balance of our Winter Stock, for the purpose of making room for Spring Goods, commence Jan. 5, 1877, and will continue during the month, as we are bound to reduce our stock.

To our customers and the public in general we would say, that if you are in need of an Ulster, Overcoat, Suit, or Pants, for yourself or boys, now is the time to purchase.

And to parents and guardians, if you think of getting any Clothing for the little ones, give us a call, for we have good Ulsters for $5.00, and Suits at $3.50.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 24c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Let loose your watch dogs.

The days are getting longer

Considerable sickness in town.

Remember the play Saturday night.

No show for a week, but lots of mud.

Sugar making season will soon be here.

Thieves on the rampage for smoked meat.

Several cases of dyptheria reported in Auburn.

Dave Snyder returned home last Saturday.

Sleep with your shot guns "under your pillows."

How many eggs have you got layed aside for Easter.

"Blackeyed Susan" at Easleys Hall Saturday night.

Lung fever is prevalent among the little ones of Angola.

Base ball clubs are being organized throughout the country.

Mrs Theodore Swihart has been sick several days, with dyptheria.

The city presented a buisness like appearance last Saturday.

Quite a number of cases of small-pox at Fort Wayne and vicinity.

Miss Kittie Elwell is visiting friends and relations at Evenston, Ill.

The Encampment of Odd Fellows, of this place, talk of uniforming.

According to the Republican, they have some savage dogs up at Angola.

Mr. Ground Hog has gone back for six weeks, so say our weather prophets.

The electoral votes will be counted next Wednesday, and then—ah, then.

Earnest, the little son of E. A. Benedict, has been lying very low with congestion of the brain for the past few days.

A Goshen butcher recently killed a mammoth beef which weighed 2.300 pounds.

It is feared that Indiana is to be afflicted with the grass-hopper pest next summer.

Mike Long is to occupy a place in Housers Book Store for his musical instruments.

John Getrost, of the firm of Miller & Getrost, of this place spent last Sabbath in Hicksville Ohio.

There were about twenty persons from this place attended the funeral at Fremont last Sunday.

In these hard times remember the poor, for sometime you may be placed in needy circumstances.

Some one sliped away with a lot of hams belonging to A. J. Ralston, one night last week.

We would like to see some building done here next summer. At present the prospects are very flattering.

Two new scenes painted expressly for the play of "Po-ca-hon-tas," which will be given Saturday night.

The fire company, of this place, met in special session last Monday night, for the election of new officers.

Read the programme for the Sunday School Teachers Institute, to be held at Waterloo the 17th of this month.

The ground once more presents its natural color, and soon the "green grass will grow all 'round-round-round."

Black Eyed Susan and Pocahontas in two acts each, next Saturday night by the Auburn Dramatic company.

C. Sheets has sold his blooded bull to parties in Buffalo. He was a monster, weighing over two thousand pounds.

We learn that the daughter of our townsman, Enos Kuhlman, is suffering from a severe attack of scarlet fever.

We have been placed under obligations to Mr. C. Sheets for a fine lot of eating apples. "Who'll be the next."

We have received the Millersburg Independent, a neat little paper, published at Millersburg, Ind., by Joel P. Heatwole.

Steuben Circuit Court commenced at Angola on the 5th, with only 125 cases on the civil docket. The lawyers wont get very rich off of that "take."

A pleasant time was had at the M. E. social and mite, on last Wendesday evening, given by Mrs. Pattee and Mrs. Benedict at the residence of the former.

One-third interest of the La Port Herald is offered for sale. Mr. Majors desiring to retire on account of ill health.

Reserved seat tickets for the play of "Black-eyed Susan" at Kahn's Clothing Store. Procure one and avoid being crowded.

Conundrum—"What's marsh hay worth?" Answer—When dried beef and crackers are worth a dinner, marsh hay is likewise.

Last week's Kendallville Standard gave the Auburn Republican credit for an article from Garrett which appeared in the Courier.

There were 22 persons more taken into the Presbyterian church as members on Saturday last, making sixty-six within three weeks.

Bear in mind that "Black-Eyed Susan" will be rendered at Easley's Hall Saturday evening, under the auspices of our dramatic company.

"A little to the larboard messmate," at Easley's Hall Saturday night, in the drama of "Black-eyed Susan." It is thrilling and you should see it.

James Draggoo, was lying very low last week Thursday and Friday, his life being dispaired of at one time, but we are glad to learn he is fast improving.

Mr. Enos Kuhlman, of this place, was baptized on last Thursday night at 10, o'clock, by the baptist denomination. Well the jailer was baptized at night.

In an item last week we stated that forty persons were taken into full membership at the Presbyterian church. It should have said the number was forty-four.

The Ladies social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained to-morrow (Friday) afternoon and evening by Mrs. R. Elson. All are invited.

Young men have you ever thought how contemptably mean you look, as you reel along the streets Saturday night disgracing yourself, your friends and society.

Dr. Collar reports several cases of scarlet fever among the little ones around and about Auburn. Great care should be taken not to let this horrid disease spread more than is possible.

Steuben County is to have a new jail, Messrs. Litzenberger & Zollars, of Fort Wayne, are the contractors, their bid being $16,243.80, that of Kesperter & Shearer, of this place, was $21,250.78.

Garrett is proud of its school. We have 180 children attending who can not be excelled for good looks and intelligence.—Garrett News.

If the good looking ones are boys and are over 18 years of age, expell them.

Females who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency recuperate with great rapidity under the invigorating influence of Dr. Harters Iron Tonic. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

In numberless instances constitutions greatly impaired by a long residence in a billous climate have been entirely restored by the continued and efficient use of Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry. For sale by F. E Davenport.

Under the heading of a notice to the Stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago Railroad, the Garrett News of last week says "sleighing is played out." Does that come under the head of legal advertising, Parker?

"Not a bit jealous," was exhibited on our streets last Saturday, in which one party positively denied being the least bit jealous, while John stuck to it that he was, or he would not object to the the girls playing 'Mavourneen' for him.

Miller & Getrost locked their safe last Friday night with the combination inside. They called in David Kahn, who procured the old combination and after some manouvaring, succeded in opening the door of the safe.

Our Druggists all say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc. It has no equal. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The following was picked up on the streets of Fremont last Sabbath:

Fremont, Ind., Feb. 4, 1877.

"When far away and friends are few, remember me you little Jew."

Yours. Ta-ta,
Little One.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is without doubt the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Brouchitis, Asthama, etc. It never fails to cure in a short time. Call on your druggist, and try abottle of it the price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Zimmerman Bros. have made contrcts with parties for several hundred dollars worth of work, which will be turned out by them. Look out for their advertisment in the Courier in a short time. They manufacture anything in the wood line that is wanted.

Rev. W. Laugdon Sanders is feeling a little under the weather, which has been caused by his unceasing labor during the revival meetings at the Baptist church, having preached every night for the past nine weeks.

See the change in Elsworth, Andrews & Co's, advertisement. They are offering carpets for 1877 at lower prices than was ever before known. Wall paper the same.

J. B. Shaffer, of Metz, Steuben county, called at the Courier office and renewed his subscription on Monday. Mr. Shaffer is a staunch Republcan, but takes the Courier because he says he gets all the county news.

The drug store at Garrett, under the supervision of S. D. Littlefield, has been brought to this place and consolidated with that of F. E. Davenport. Mr. Davenport has now as large and fine a stock of pure drugs as can be found in the county.

The young folks are requested to attend the Presbyterian mite at R. Elson's to-morrow night, something extraordinary is to take place. It was whispered to us or we would tell you what it is, but just go yourself and see the ceremonies performed.

"Kathleen Movourneen," will be put upon the stage by John Picker at Kuhlman's School House, some night next week, Johnny is well up in the dramatic line and with the company assisting him, will give the people of that vicinity an interesting entertainment.

It is stated that when the alarm of fire was give yesterday morning, one of our firemen got to the engine house, when he discovered that he had forgotten to put on his "red shirt" and immediately whirled around and went home after it.

About the meanest specimen of humanity that the Almighty, in his infinite goodness permits to polute the earth with his rascally presence, is the man who will take a newspaper for a year or two and then sneakingly, like any other thief, leave for parts unknown without paying for the same.

We want it distinctly understood that the Courier office will not be the headquarters for loafers. When we have a few apples given us to eat, we would at least like to have one apple or see the rhine of one before they are all eaten up by loafers.

We heard a fellow, who was reading the advertisement of our dramatic company ask a friend at his side, who "Black eyed Susan" was. We would advise him to go to Easley's Hall Saturday night, where he will get a life-sized view of her. He lives at Garrett, and that accounts for his not knowing "Susan."

A. P. Hattle's smoke house was entered one night last week by sneak thieves, and a large amount of smoked meat stolen. It would be well to have a loaded shot gun handy and give the rascals a warm reception if you can find out when they are coming "next-time."

Fremont, Ind, supports a printing office which issues a four column newspaper, called the Fremont News. It acknowledges it is rather small, but says it wishes to begin at the bottom rund of the ladder of fame, and climb up. Better start that way than at the top and climb down.

Harrison Schriber, living four miles east of Auburn, died last Wednesday, and was buried at this place on Friday. Mr. Schriber was a man of about 30 years of age, in the prime of manhood, and was not sick only a month. He was followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

The 14th of February, this year, is devoted to love, religion and politics. It is Ash Wednesday, and St. Valentine's day, on which the blind god makes such havoc with the hearts of the young while it also is the day fixed, upon which the electoral vote is to be counted. Don't forget St. Valentine's day this year.

Just as we expected, the Toledo Blade has run the Ground Hog question into politics, and wants to go behind the returning board, and have a compromise plan agreed upon between the different animals of that kingdom. The Blade don't believe in letting one hog have all the say as regards the weather.

Holloway's Pills—The most powerful existing medicine for the cure of female complaints. Fifty years experience, incontestably prove these remedies unrivalled for the disorders incidental to the softer sex. No family should be without them. They may be taken by young and old, as they will restore health when every other means prove unsuccessful. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Beware of mortgaging your farm to the agents who represent eastern loan companies. The time offered is a procrastinator which will evidently steal your farm.

The above item which appeared in the Courier last week, was taken from an exchange and the proper credit given with a few comments, but in making up our forms all but the above item was left out unknowingly. In the comments we stated that 'we could not see, if a man must have money, why it was not as well to borrow of agents representing eastern firms as to procure the money of home agents. Money is money, no matter where or who we get it of."

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

At about three o'clock this morning again the blood-curdling cry of fire was heard on our streets, this time it proved to be Zacher's grocery store. The building was burned to the ground, only a part of the goods being saved. As our forms are on the press we can make but brief mention this week, but will give particulars in our next issue.

We were pained to hear that Capt. Jack Croxton died at Goshen, Ind., on the 25th of last month. Mr. C. will be remembered by the traveling community as the accommodating landlord of the [illegible] House, of the above place, and will be greatly missed by those in a habit of stopping with him. The Captain has been a sufferer for a number of years from wounds received at the Seven Days Fight, while in the army.

We think they said his name was Jack of "Spades," and that after the fire was nearly over, was found sitting on the steps of the engine house waiting for the company, who, by the way, were at the fire, to come and help him draw the trucks to the scene of the conflagration, and when aroused from the slumbers he had fallen into, he shouted, "fire! fire!" at the top of his voice. "Betty and I killed the bear."

We have a few boys in Auburn who attend church in the evening and are perfectly quiet and well behaved during the services, but as soon as church services are over, they take up their line of march for up town, and it seems a delight to them to make the night hideous with their howls, like a pack of half starved wolves fighting over some dead animal. For shame, boys, don't give us cause to call attention to this fact again, or it may be more severe.

Mr. L. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson & Bew, of Angola, and a brother of our fellow townsman, James Anderson, Esq., made up his mind that he could endure single blessedness no longer and accordingly last week took unto himself one of the fairest of Steuben's fair, Miss Kittie Johnson. Although we were not present at the ceremony, yet having been acquainted with the bride for the last six years, we will vouch there were none among the assemblage more handsome than the fair Kittie, and Lem, you have gained a prize of which you may well be proud. That your lives may be as a bright summer's day, is our wishes.

FIRE.

At half past five o'clock yesterday morning, the alarm of fire was sounded on our steets, which proved to be the saw mill on Seventh street owned by T. A. Clark. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered, that by the time the crowd had gathered the building was completely enveloped and to save anything in the mill was impossible. We have been unable to ascertain how the fire originated or whether there was any insurance or not. This is the second mill that has burned for Mr. Clark, within three years, and this loss will be greatly felt by him.

Sunday School Institute.

Union township will hold a Sunday School Institute, on Saturday, February 17th, 1877, at the M. E. Church, of Waterloo, Ind. The following subjects will be discussed :First, "Teachers Experience, their success and failures," by E. D. Hartman, of Auburn. Second, "Why am I a S. S. teacher, what are my motives and what aim have I," by F. M. Beidler, of Waterloo. Third, "What are the forces within us for doing good, holding fast to the truth and leading a correct life from youth to old age," by Rev. B. Baldwin, of Waterloo. Fourth, "Blackboard and map exercise, by Cosper Altenburg, of Auburn. Institute commences at 9 o'clock a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Committee.

Death of Geo. A Milnes.

Geo. A. Milnes, Grand Hight Priest, of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of Indiana, died at his home, in Fremont, Steuben county, on Tuesday Jan. 30th aged 63 years, and was buried at Jamestown, on Sunday Feb. 4th under the auspices of the order to which he belonged. A special train was run on the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. from Fort Wayne to accommodate those wishing to attend the funeral, which was filled with odd fellows and friends from Fort Wayne, Auburn, Waterloo, Summit, Pleasant Lake, and Angola. Upon reaching Fremont, the procession headed by B. F. Foster, Grand Scribe, who conducted the burial and the Angola Silver Cornet Band, marched to the place where the services were to be held. Not one fourth of the people in attendance were able to get into the house, and but about one third of the people were able to find conveyances to take them to the grave. The procession being nearly one mile in length, notwithstanding the large number left behind. It was one of the largest and most imposing funerals ever held in Steuben county. Mr. Milnes has been a resident of Fremont for a number of years and was known throughout the county. By his death he leaves a large family and a host of sympathizing friends.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The receipts of grain have somewhat fallen off for the past week, mainly attributable, we presume, to the "break-up" though prices remain buoyant. The stock trade continues brisk and our shippers are making arrangements for consignments east on Saturday next, The market closed on Wednesday as follows: Wheat, best $1.38 @ $1.28; Oats, 38c; Corn, 50c; Clover seed, $8,00; Potatoes, $1,00; Butter, 16c; Eggs, 25c; Hogs, live weight, 5¼@5½; dressed 6@6½ Hides, green, 6c; Poultry, 5@7c.

The patent-right man is making his [illegible] rounds again, and some of our farmers have been victimized to the tune of one hundred and two hundred dollars each. A short time ago, a man put up at the Imus House, registering from South Bend, Indiana, and claiming to act as traveling agent for the Birdsell Patent Double Cylinder Clover Huller, manufacured at the latter place. It seems that the business of the agent was to hunt up men who were using the Birdsell attachments bought from a Michigan manufacturer twelve years ago. The South Bend firm have issued and injunction upon the former frm, claiming an infringement upon their patent, and having closed in upon their works, are picking up parties throughout the country who are using the Birdsell attachments from the Michigan manufactory. It would be well for our farmer friends to look up this matter before "shelling out" to this agent. It looks like a nice little game.

Mrs. A Rockwell, a daughter of M. J. Stickley, living about two miles south of Corunna, died of consumption on last Thursday.

An indication that our tradesmen are making arrangements for lively trade next seaso. the town has been one run by the irrepressible commercial travelers during the past week.

Dyptheria and scarlet fever prevails to considerable extent in this part of the county. The disease is chiefly confined to children, but we learn of but few fatal cases. Dr. Snyder has been compelled to discharge a number of calls owing to the daily increase of his ride.

Geo. Colwell, a former Corunna business man, hung up his hat with Rev. J. Lipset last Sabbath.

We understand that Messrs Brown & Gringlesparker, of Kendallville, are negotiating for the lease of the Union Hotel.

The wood-chuck is a great humbug.

Loveland.

AUBURN JUNCTION.

Tramps are on the move.

Messrs. Mathews & Link have placed a pin-pool table in their saloon.

Mrs. N. King, of Syracuse, and Mrs. J. Conners, from Albion, are visiting friends and relatives at this place.

From the liesure time our Saloonists are having, business in their line must be very dull.

We saw the smiling face of J. H. Lower, of Hicksville, the other day. He was pounding brass for Osgood, (alias Alphonso,) who took a flying trip to Michigan.

Our friend Jones has left. His coming and going was like a shadow; he left under cover of darkness, and we are expecting to hear of some unpaid bill he has left behind. I guess no one is more glad over his departure than Whittington. You know how 'tis yourself, Hey?

A short time since two ladies, mother and daughter, were waiting in the passenger depot for the eastward bound train when we overheard the following dialogue:

Daughter—"Well, ma, I never did believe in the Darwinian theory before."

Mother—"Darling theory! What's that?"

Daughter—"Not any darling this time if you please, but Darwin, sure. You know Mr. Jones said that the only strong point against the arrangement that the human race are descendents of monkeys, is, that we don't see the change going on now, but eureka, just see that ape write."

Mother—"Why Jennie, that is the fellow who gave us our message, and I heard them call him Alphonso."

Daughter—'Alphonso? That is what Aunt Sally calls her bob-tailed purp; but then, there is nothing in a name; you know what the prophet said, 'he may wear a long frock and sport many beards, yea, though he bear the title of a prince, yet he shall have the form and appendages of a sleary-eyed baboon.

Don Pedro.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

All items intended for publication in the Courier must be handed in by Tuesday noon, as we will have our forms on the press by Wednesday noon. Cnotributors will please bear this in mind.

CONSUMPTION
Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box $1, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the township of Butler, Wilmington township, De Kalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of [illegible] County, [illegible] at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House, commencing on Monday, the [illegible] day of March, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permiting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell are located on the South East corner of Lot Number one Hundred and Twenty One (121) in the Original Plot to the Town of Butler Wilmington Township DeKalb County Indiana.

William McMorgan.
William Squires.

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, postpaid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D.
Address, ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Augustus Treutman Maria C. Treutman are plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge and Salinda Eldridge are defendants, requireing me to make the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3 day of March. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north one third of lot number sixty-three (63) in the original plat to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree' interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gloss Dep.t.

Auburn, Indiana, February 9, 1877.
Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Pr. fee $8.75.

Mark These Facts.
THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.
Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

'I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day.

"My nausea of a morning is now cured"

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

***Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1. each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

SELLING OUT!

J. ROLFF, OF GARRETT,

Will offer for sale his extensive stock of

Hardware,
Tinware,
Stoves, &c.

Below cost. The goods

MUST BE SOLD!

Come in and secure good bargains. I will continue in shop until stock is sold.

JULIUS ROLFF.

January 25, '77. 2w.

CAWS AND EFFECT.

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Nine metaphysicians, perched aloft
  On the top of a dry pine-tree,
Have talked all day in a marvelous way
  Of deep philosophy.

No wild Coleridgean ramblers they
  All over the realm of laws—
They stick to their text, however perplexed,
  The doctrine (and practice) of caws.

The biggest crow, on the nearest limb,
  Gave first, with never a pause,
A clear, profound, deliberate, sound
  Discourse of proximate caws.

A theologue in a cassock clad,
  With a choker under his jaws
And a cold in his head, either sung or said
  A treatise of second caws.

A fish-hawk lit on the top-most limb
  [illegible]
[illegible]
  [illegible] efficient caws.

And when, at the close, the congress rose,
  I saw the old crows pause,
And what they said, as they flew o'erhead,
  Had the sound of final caws.

No longer in me, oh Philosophy,
  Thy devotee expect;
In spite of thy laws, here's a chain of caws,
  And not one single effect.
—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

WHO MADE THE PROPOSAL?

Dr. Gibson, having made an unprofessional visit to Mrs. Kellicott, walked down to the gate with her daughter Matty.

Matty was 20 years old, and the doctor was 30. Her eyes were brown, and his were gray. She "had on" a pink calico dress and a white muslin apron; he wore clean, cool-looking linen clothes and a wide Panama hat.

The gentleman admired the lady's flowers very much, especially the white roses—one of which, by the way, she had tucked under her ear. She inquired with considerable show of interest about the Ruggles children, who had the measles. He told her gravely all about Tommy and Ben, Alice and Kit; and, when he had finished, a silence fell upon them.

Matty was leaning on the gate, looking down the village street. She thought how funny it was for Mr. Scott to paint his new house pea-green with lavender trimmings, and was about to say so to Dr. Gibson, when he stopped her.

He said the very last thing she would have expected to hear. He said:

"Matty, I love you, and want you to marry me!"

The very look in the bright, brown eyes would have told him, without a single spoken word, how thoroughly unlooked-for such a proposal had been. She had never, in all the years she had known Dr. Gibson, thought for a moment of the possibility of his loving her. She was very sorry, she told him, but she didn't love him one bit, at least in that way. But the tears came into her her eyes as she saw the quiet face grow a trifle pale.

"I hardly believed you did care for me," he went on, after a pause. "But I hoped you might yet learn to do it."

"But—but—" said Matty, with embarrassment, "I thought every one knew I was engaged to my cousin Tom."

"Your cousin Tom!" echoed the doctor. It was impossible to mistake the impression which passed over his face. It was not merely personal regret at the fact she announced, but an impartial disapproval of the match.

He made no comment, however, but directly said:

"Matty, I shall never get over this—I mean that I shall always love you, and, if you need a friend or protector, or—or any one, you'll come to me, won't you?"

She promised and held out her hand to him. He shook it warmly, said "God bless you!" and left her hurriedly.

Matty, still leaning on the wooden gate, watched the retiring figure out of sight. She was very quiet all day, and in the evening propounded this absurd question:

"Tom, what would you do if I should jilt you?"

Tom stroked his downy upper lip, and looked pensive.

"Couldn't say," he replied, after some moments of reflection. "You might try and see."

"Perhaps I will," she replied more soberly than the occasion seemed to warrant. Tom stared very hard at her, but immediately forgot the incident.

Nearly a year passed. One day Mrs. Kellicot's "help" rushed frantically into Dr. Gibson's house, and breathlessly announced to that gentleman that "Mr. Tom would be deader'n a door nail long before he got there, if he didn't jump." For two seconds, thinking of him as his rival in Matty's affections, the doctor had half a mind to consign him to the tender mercies of good, stupid old Dr. Wells; but his better nature prevailed, and he started for Mrs. Kellicott's at the very heels of the servant-girl.

When he arrived he found Tom in high fever, and delirious. He pronounced it a severe case of typhoid fever, and privately added a doubt that he would recover. He sent to his own house for changes of clothing, prepared to devote himself to the sick man. Matty too, was unwearied in her work, and, being necessarily much in Tom's room, consequently saw the doctor constantly. He and his patient presented a marked contrast to each other. The latter was captious and peevish to an unheard-of degree, and talked almost incessantly of some unknown being named Kate. On the other hand, Dr. Gibson was so patient and gentle, so strong and helpful, doing so much for Tom, and yet not forgetting one of his accustomed duties, that Matty opened her eyes in admiring astonishment.

One morning, as the doctor prepared a sleeping draught for somebody, and dictated to Matty a prescription for somebody else, she said with real solicitude:

"Dr. Gibson, you will certainly kill yourself if you keep on at this rate; and 'tis my belief that you are overworked, and you ought to take a rest."

"Do I appear to be at death's door?" he inquired, straightening up, and squaring his shoulders, as if proud of his proportions. "No, Matty, he continued solemnly, though with a merry twinkle in the honest eyes, "work, as Mrs. Bowers frequently remarks, is a panacky." Matty understood him and colored crimson.

At last Tom was pronounced out of danger, and now the doctor felt that he must remove himself and his belongings from Mrs. Kellicott's house to his own. Matty, hidden by the honey-suckle-vines over the piazza, watched him go and cried a little.

The morning after, Tom and Matty sat on the piazza; he reading, or pretending to read, while she sewed diligently. Neither uttered a word for more than half an hour.

Presently Matty shook out the muslin cap she was making, and laid it on her work-box, put her little silver thimble aside, and dropped her hands, one over the other, into her lap. Then she looked up.

Tom was staring straight at her. She colored violently, and so, for that matter, did he.

"Tom," she began, "don't be angry. Oh, do forgive me!" She paused, trying to think how she could tell him softly; but she went on bluntly, "I want to end our engagement."

"So do I," rejoined he, with difficulty suppressing a whistle. Then both burst into a hearty laugh.

"You see, Mat," said Tom, when he could speak, "I love some one else."

Matty appeared to be taken quite by surprise at this declaration.

"But I couldn't help it, indeed I couldn't. She is—"

"She is a young lady whose name is Kate, and her eyes are the blackest, and her cheeks the reddest, and she sings 'Under the Stars' with guitar-accompaniment," rattled Matty all in a breath.

It was Tom's turn to stare. "Where did you find all this out?" he asked.

"My dear little bird, etc. I think I'll go and write to my future cousin;" and off she ran, glad to escape the questions which she feared he might propound.

"But you haven't told me—" he called after her.

"And never shall," she returned, whisking into her own room.

In less than an hour she had reconciled her mother to Fate's decree, and written to Miss Kate Spencer, and persuaded Tom to write also, and had done much toward informing the whole village of her altered prospects.

In due time Tom was married, Matty officiating as first bridesmaid.

Matty, after the excitement of Tom's wedding, bethought herself what she should do. There were her summer dresses to be made up, her music scholars to attend to, [illegible] and the flowers; but these occupied neither all her time nor thoughts. There ought to have been Dr. Gibson, too, she could not help thinking; but that gentleman, instead of falling at her feet as soon as he heard she was free, paid her no more attention than before. She waited for him, in growing wonder and worry, an eternity—two weeks—and then took measures to bring him to him to his senses.

She employed only recognized and ladylike means, however. She began by flirting a little with different gentlemen.

There was Will Ellis. This young gentleman had offered himself to our heroine, on an average, four times a year, ever since she was 15. She had invariably refused him, decidedly and emphatically; but they were the best of friends in the world. She now told him in so many words, that she could accept all the attention he would offer her during the next week, taking care to remember that this singular declaration proceeded not from any special regard for him, but was made in pursuance of some occult design on her part. Forthwith the pair embarked upon what seemed to be the stormiest flirtation Skinnersville ever saw. In the long morning they drove or rode together; they dined at Mrs. Killicott's, and immediately after sallied forth on some other excursion. Both were excellent equestrians, and Matty gloried in galloping over hill and dale, on one of Will's handsome horses. (Will, by-the-by, was the son of a rich man.) Then they drank an early tea on the veranda and spent the evening at the piano or in reading. At the hour of 9, Matty always sent Will home, without a particle of ceremony or regret at his departure. In short, what appeared to Skinnersville as a serious courtship was, in reality, a pure business matter, and so understood between the two parties to it.

This state of affairs continued for a week or so, during which time the doctor ignored Matty's existence, except as she was the daughter of his dear friend, Mrs. Killicott. And all the time the girl was raging inwardly at her quandam suitor.

"Why don't he ask me at once again?" she queried, mentally; "I am sure he loves, and any one might see that I love him; but I can't, and I suppose I shall be an old maid."

But the doctor was not to blame. A man of the world would have seen through Matty's stratagem, but he did not; he imagined that she was either trying to drown her disappointment at losing Tom, or had really decided to marry the enamored Will.

The truth occurred to Matty at last. She could hardly believe such stupidity existed in the mind of man; but she determined to try what modest and retiring behavior would effect. So she dismissed Will, and became, to all outward resemblances, a little nun. Still no advance on the doctor's part. He came and went constantly to the house, however. Matty gave up all hope, finally, of ever coming to a better understanding with him, when something happened.

Dr. Gibson "dropped in" one morning, when Mrs. Killicott sat sewing on the pleasant veranda in the cool, refreshing breeze.

"You musn't come here," she called, as he tied his horse to the hitching-post. "My work requires my undivided attention; besides, you'll step on the ruffles. You may go and help Matty, if you like."

That young woman was making pies in the kitchen. She saw the doctor coming round the corner of the house, gave a hurried glance at the bright bottom of a tin pan she was holding, found herself presentable, and greeted him composedly. She was very glad to see him, she said. Wouldn't he come in.

No, he wouldn't come in, the day was so beautiful. He would just stand on the little brick pavement under the window, and lean over the sill.

So there he stood under the grape-vine trellis, with a little golden sunshine falling over his hair and shoulders. Matty observed that he looked thoroughly unloverlike, and concluded that he didn't intend to propose. She also noticed a rip in his coat, and wondered who would mend it for him.

Someway the talk veered round from the weather to woman's rights.

Matty, on this, spoke up.

She didn't at all believe in the second-hand influence which reached the ballot-box through the agency of husbands and brothers. "When I vote," she said, "I want to march to the polls and put in my own vote my own self."

"What a pretty spectacle you'd make, Matty, with that rolling-pin in your hand, and—"

"I'm not at all sure that I want to vote," she interrupted. "But I just would like to make some laws, that's all."

"Well, you might petition the Legislature," suggested the doctor, gravely.

"Oh, they're not legal laws; only social customs and usages. I'll tell you just what I mean." She laid the rolling-pin aside with an emphatic bang, placed her floury arms akimbo, looked very earnest and determined, and quite regardless of the fact that she and Dr. Gibson were in love with each other. "Now, at a party, when a lady sits alone in a stuff chair all the evening, not dancing, simply because she hasn't any partner, and can't ask any one, oh, you know, Dr. Gibson, you know—"

"How it is myself?" interpolated he.

"How it was at Mrs. Campbell's the other night. If I had been Anna Radcliffe, or Dora Collard, I'd have asked some of you men to dance with me."

"Then you think women should have the privilege of asking for whatever they wish?" he retorted, with half a smile.

She answered that she thought just that.

"Well, Matty, I quite agree with you. I not only think they should have this right in such a case you mention, but also in more serious affairs. For instance, women might, with perfect propriety, make proposals of marriage."

Now, such an idea had never entered Matty's foolish little head, and she siezed the sugar-box with great embarrassment. The doctor went on, with much gravity

"I am aware that it would be a very unconventional proceeding, and I am afraid that no woman will ever be wise enough to take the initiative; and yet I am persuaded that in many instances it would be the most natural and beautiful thing she could do."

He was looking unconsciously up at the blue sky shining through the filagree work of vine-leaves above him. It was evident he was thinking in the abstract only, but a faltering little "Dr. Gibson" recalled him to the concrete. And there stood Matty smiling, blushing, dimpling, ready to extinguish herself in her brown gingham apron.

"Dr. Gibson, I like you ever so much!" she faltered, bravely, but breathlessly.

The doctor jumped through an open window, and made his proposal over again.—*Portland Sunday Times.*

Rapid Transit in London.

London is served by three rapid-transit roads—the North London railway, which traverses the northern suburbs above the houses, and is twelve miles long; the Metropolitan District railway, seven miles long underground; and the Metropolitan railway (the first built), which is thirteen miles underground. There are a few branch lines in addition to these, and the main lines are connected with the principal lines of railway running into London at the several large termini. The Metropolitan cost $3,000,000 a mile, or $39,000,000 in all. The Metropolitan District cost $3,700,000 per mile, or $25,000,000 for the whole road; and the North London the smaller sum of $1,560,000 per mile, or $18,720,000 in all. Thus the three roads, running thirty-two miles, cost $83,620,000. The bulk of the passengers on all these lines are third-class—that is, artisans, laborers, and the poorer classes going to and returning from their work. In the aggregate the percentage of passengers is one-tenth first-class, one-fifth second-class, and seven-tenths third-class. The working expenses of each line vary—the highest, an underground line, being 55 per cent. of the receipts, and the lowest, also an underground, being 39 per cent. This latter is the first railway of the kind built, and pays about 4 per cent. on its capital. The highest pays 4½ per cent., the lowest about 2 per cent.

Not Ready to be Buried.

A few days ago a resident of Buckingham county, named Bejamin Winter, who has an unusual propensity for taking medicines of various kinds for real or imaginary diseases, swallowed a dose of opium, mixed with some other drugs, and when found by his wife was believed to be dead.

Accordingly, the usual preparations were made for the burial, but owing to the weather the supposed corpse was kept unburied longer than is customary. Finally, however, the coffin was followed to the grave by a procession of friends and neighbors; and, in obedience to an expressed wish of some person present, who desired once more to behold the face of the departed, the lid of the coffin was removed.

A wonderfully unexpected scene was the result, for as soon as the cold air touched the body the eyes opened, and the supposed corpse was found to be alive. It is further stated that Mr. Winter actually walked back home!—*Lynchburg (Va.) News.*

The Traversing Thread.

The one sole thread which traverses all the windings of the labyrinthine imbroglio properly called the Eastern question—which affords a clue to it, renders it intelligible, and gives it a presently interrogative shape—is a Russian thread. Thus, without the ambition of Russia, there would be no Eastern question, any more than there was a Roman question during the decline of the Byzantine Empire, or a Spanish question when the power of the Moors was fading out of Spain.—*Levant Herald.*

WHISKY, it has just been discovered, if given in sufficient quantities, is an infallible cure for lock-jaw. The fact must be borne in mind, though, that it acts only as an antidote, not as a preventive. You must have your lock-jaw before you take your whisky.

SIOUX AGAINST SIOUX.

Gen. Crook's Plan for Closing the Indian War—What is Likely to Happen.

(Cheyenne Cor. New York Sun.)

Since the return of the last expedition against the Sioux, and principally the hostiles under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, the headquarters of the Department of the Platte in the field have temporarily been established at this point. To-night they were somewhat startled by the intelligence that the Indians had run off over twenty-five head of stock, mostly horses, from the ranches of Maxwell and Phillips, on the Chug, and between Cheyenne and Laramie. Neither the Black Hills stage line nor the Government transportation have been molested, but fears are entertained that these marauders will not rest satisfied with mere theft. A few days ago Sergt. Berry and two privates from the garrison of Fort Laramie were attacked by Indians, badly wounded, and their horses killed. Truly, the Sioux do not appear to be so nearly subjugated as has been reported, but, on the contrary, seem spoiling for a fight.

Present appearances indicate that the operations of last summer—God grant without the horror of another Custer massacre!—are to be repeated. Fruitless, or at least indecisive chases, worn-out and starving troops, and exhausted horseflesh—these are the expensive hardships of Indian campaigns. They will not vary for at least two or more decades. As soon as his services as witness before this court martial can be dispensed with, Gen. Crook will proceed via Fort Laramie to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to organize another expedition against Crazy Horse. It is said that Maj. Mason, Third Cavalry, will command, and that his force will be composed largely of volunteer Sioux—Ogallallas, Kiocies, Brules, etc. Indeed, Spotted Tail has proposed and asked to go out with his entire individual band. The President, it will be remembered, conferred upon him the title of Grand Sachem of the Sioux Nation, but his are a troublesome people, and unfortunately there are some who fear neither him nor the Great Father. Frank Gruerd, the noted scout of Gen. Crook, will again accompany him. It seems to be the policy of the latter to fight Indian with Indian, or, in other words, to inflame the various bands against each other. This plan he pursued in his campaigns against the Apaches in Arizona, and it was eminently successful.

The Sioux difficulty is likely to be yet settled by those who caused it. The early spring will see an influx of miners into the Black Hills that nothing can stay. Even now they are assembling and outfitting at this and other contiguous points. There will not be sufficient gold to supply the demand, and thousands of unsuccessful men will either return or devote their attention to agriculture and stock. Towns will spring up with better ingredients of stability and success than mere mining settlements possess, and the Sioux will be forced to retire from their hunting grounds. The Northern Pacific railroad may be built; and, whether it be or not, the country immediately north of the Black Hills and about the Big Horn mountains will become great and populous regions because of their intrinsic value.

Vanderbilt's Whist.

The great passion of which he was possessed was card-playing. In former years the games were always played at either the Union or Manhattan Clubs, and consisted only of whist, of which he was very fond. Those who have played many games with him state that he was a very adroit and clever player. He had a most remarkable and wonderful memory of the cards after they had been played. He always received a poor play with a frown, and praised a good one. He once had for a partner William Cooke, a railroad man of Bridgeport. He declared that Mr. Cooke made the best play he had ever seen during his long experience in the game. Hearts was trumps, and the Commodore's long suit was spades, the whole of which he held, with the exception of the king and a card of smaller denomination, which were held by Mr. Cooke, without the Commodore's knowledge. It was the Commodore's lead, the trumps having been exhausted, and he was debating in his mind how to capture or get rid of the king, so as to run out his suit. He at length led the ace, on which his partner played the king, thus giving the Commodore the control of the suit. If the small card had been played, his partner would have had the leading card in the suit, and would have been unable to return the suit afterward. The Commodore often referred to this play, and declared it was the finest he had ever seen. —*New York Tribune.*

Second-Hand Air.

There are some things, says the New York *Tribune*, that are almost as good at second-hand as when bought new. Furniture, for instance, that has been carefully kept, is more prized by many people than that which is fresh from the shop. Diamonds do not lose their luster or their value by being handed down through generations of fair women. Fine laces are treasured as among the most precious of heir-looms. Even food served up the second time might be quite as savory and nutritious as when first brought on the table, and a nice garment made over new is not despised; but second-hand air—is it to be for a moment tolerated? What is second-hand air? It is air that has passed through one, two, or more pairs of lungs, to which it has largely given up its most precious element, and from which it has received a load of effete animal matter in the shape of carbonic acid gas, one of the most poisonous of gases. It has also received the exhalations of the body, and has become to a greater or less extent loaded with excrementitious matter, and more fitted to fertilize barren land than to sustain life.

A New England Oath.

"I swanny" does such universal duty as an oath throughout New England that the expression merits some attention as a philological curiosity. No one can sojourn among rural New Englanders for any length of time without being driven to speculate as to the origin of the phrase. Could it have come down through ages of gradual elimination from some highly respectable pagan formula, such as "I will swear by any of the gods," for instance? This seems a not wholly incredible supposition, and lifts the seeming vulgarism at once to the level of a "condensed classic."—*Scribner.*

Captive of the Sioux for Nine Years.

(From the Pittsburg Chronicle.)

Yesterday afternoon a young girl, aged about 17, arrived at the Union depot, by Chicago express, on her way to relatives at Lockport. Her name is Lizzie Smith, and she has been captive to a tribe of the Sioux who live north of the Black Hills, for nearly nine years. Her father resided in Philadelphia, and was engaged in a dry goods store. She and other members of the family were visiting in Western Iowa, when the Sioux raided the place, capturing her and others, and killing her little brother. She was taken to their hunting grounds, and was, she says, treated well generally, but maltreated at times, because of her inability to learn their language. Another girl, a year or two her senior, was captured with her, and the two, by conversing together, succeeded in retaining their knowledge of the English tongue. Her companion was a Miss Stewart, who was rescued at the same time and sent to her friends at Omaha.

Miss Smith states that a party of five trappers discovered them some weeks since and persuaded them to make an escape. This they consented to do, and the party stealing Indian ponies, left for the white man's country. They were pursued four days by the Sioux, but got off, and in time to reach Rock City, on the Union Pacific. There they were supplied with clothing by their rescuers, Messrs. Welsh, Schwartz, Wolf, Botmeyer and one other whose name Miss Smith cannot recall. The railway company passed her via Chicago, boarding her in transit and treating her with the greatest kindness. The agent of the Pennsylvania railway did similarly here, and the young woman was sent to her uncle at Lockport, on the 4:30 train yesterday afternoon. Miss Smith has been so long with the Indians that she has acquired a few of their peculiarities, and to the reporter seemed to have some of the prominent features of the savages. She is intelligent, considering her disadvantages, and quite prepossessing in appearance, notwithstanding her bronzed complexion.

George Eliot.

Somebody who has been in London recently, intent on learning the prices which authors get for their work, claims to have discovered that George Eliot has not been paid so handsomely as has been generally supposed. He appears to have been very busy gratifying his curiosity. He declares as by authority that, up to a late date, the lady had received for "Scenes of Clerical Life," $5,000; for "Silas Marner," $7,500; for "Adam Bede," $17,500; for "Mill on the Floss," $20,000; for "Romola," $15,000; for "Felix Holt," $22,500; for "The Spanish Gypsy" (poem), $2,200; for "Middlemarch," $40,000; for "Legend of Jubal" (poem), $2,000, and for "Daniel Deronda," $30,000, making in all $162,000. As it is eighteen years since she produced her first original work, she has earned only about $9,000 a year, and those who know her declare that she toils terribly over her MSS., or rather over her, characters, and incidents of her stories before she begins to write. This is certainly no extraordinary compensation for a woman believed to be the most gifted of her sex, and the greatest of living novelists. Hack writers in London often earn more; so that genius does not appear to be such a coiner of gold even when it has been universally recognised. George Eliot, by the by, is said to have been sorely disappointed at the general opinion that "Deronda" is neither so able nor so interesting as "Middlemarch," because she considers it by all odds her masterpiece. She has, we hear, already begun to outline another novel, which she is determined shall exceed anything she has yet done. Although in her 57th year, she does not believe she has reached the summit of her powers, and she expects to prove it by her next performance.—*New York Tribune.*

Brain-Workers.

There is as much danger of hurting the brain by idleness as by overwork, according to Dr. Farquharson's theory, as he gives it in the *Popular Science Monthly.* He argues that intellectual power is lessened by the listlessness in which the well-to-do classes generally spend their lives. Under such conditions the brain gradually loses its health, and, although equal to the demands of a routine existence, is unable to withstand the strain of sudden emergency. So, when a load of work is unexpectedly thrown on it in its unprepared state, the worst consequences of what may be called overwork show themselves. Similarly, a man accustomed to sedentary pursuits is liable to be physically injured by taking suddenly to violent exercise. As to the amount of mental work that may safely be done, Dr. Farquharson says "So long as a brain-worker is able to sleep well, to eat well, and to take a fair proportion of out-door exercise, it may safely be said that it is not necessary to impose any special limits on the actual number of hours which he devotes to his labors. But when what is generally known as worry steps in to complicate matters, when cares connected with family arrangements, or with those numerous personal details which we can seldom escape, intervene; or when the daily occupation of life is in itself a fertile source of anxiety, then we find one or other of these three safeguards broken down."

Appalling Darkness.

Referring to the extraordinary storms that prevailed lately in Spain and Portugal, the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"For nine days a pall of black cloud hung over Madrid, and the darkness by day was like the darkness of night, and the rain poured in torrents night and day long. On the coast and in the interior the storm raged with a violence almost without parallel. From Lisbon accounts of the same tenor have been received."

POOR Jim Nye used to say: "My people liked me better than they do Jones; but Lord! I can't run against a silver mine."

THE PALÆOCRYSTIC SEA.

Oh, Captain Nares was a sailor bold
  Of England's grand Navee,
And he sailed to the land of perpetual cold
  That borders the Arctic Sea.
"Hi'll heasily beat them fellers," he said,
  "That [illegible]
And show the way to the Arctic Pole
  To all that come after me."

So he sailed away to the frozen North,
  And by Smith Sound went he;
Till at last he came to the end of his rope
  In latitude eighty-three.
"Hit's awful cold hup 'ere in the hice,"
  Said this Captain bold, said he—
"But I shouldn't go back since that feller 'Ayes
  Came nearly as far as me.

"Hi'll mark his latitude twenty back
  And say a mistake made he,
And call his blasted Hopen Pole
  My Palæocrystic Sea.
There's more in a name than Shakespeare thought,
  Though a poet grand was he,
And the R. G. S. will a medal [illegible]
  For my Palæocrystic Sea."

So he hauled his sheet and bore away
  And quickly home came he,
With many a story dark and dread
  Of his Palæocrystic Sea.
And now it is left for some Hall or Hayes,
  Whoever he may be,
To sail with some little American ship
  Through the Palæocrystic Sea.
—*Graphic.*

Pith and Point.

IT is the want of motive, says George Eliot, that makes life dull and makes men feel old.

Now is the time to subscribe 50 cents to the poor fund, and $5 to the base-ball club which is to scoop the world next spring.

LONGFELLOW'S noble head is still thatched with a mass of curly white hair. He never carried an altercation with a female to any great length.

WHEN a Long Island husband is missing, his wife has a regular programme to follow. She first makes sure that the servant girl is at home or also missing.

IF you don't feel any itching of the spot on the left arm within two or three days, you can charge your doctor with having scraped his virus from an old wart.

DON'T trust to appearances. A New York policeman looked into a wagon, expecting to find a lost dog, but found instead $4,000 worth of stolen kid gloves.

THE late Treasurer of Egypt had an income of $2,000,000 per year, and his great anxiety was to spend every dollar of it. He once burned up $8,000 to balance his account.

MR. BEVAN'S boldness in reproving a person for coughing in a New York church is not without precedent. The Duke of Gloster stopped King Henry's coffin on the way to church.

A PENNILESS Chicago girl has opened a barber shop as a last razor't—*Boston Post.* A new way for a girl to hone up that she is financially "stropped."—*Morristown Herald.* Och hone!—*St. Louis Republican.*

TENNYSON'S new drama is absorbing the attention of the literary circles of New England, and the Boston husband before returning home stops at a grocery to purchase some crackers and cheese or goes to bed without a meal.

"TRIPLETS," said the Doctor sententiously. The husband of a year rushed out on the back porch, thought upon his slender income, glared upon the snow clad yard and exclaimed with a wild, mocking laugh: "Son-struck in January."

HIS LAST words to her in the morning were: "Wrap up warmly, darling, if you go shopping to-day; the weather is very cold." She said she would, and before she went out she had all her bustles weighed and put on the heaviest one. What will not a woman do for the man she loves!

THE goldsmith of the New York *Herald* hammers out of the finest metal this beautiful and eminently sound reflection: "Mr. Moody sensibly says that pretty girls should not permit men to kiss them at church fairs for 25 cents. That is right. They may be just as easily kissed after they leave the fair and for 100 per cent. less in the price.

THE FIRST KISS.

For twenty years the elder had the sister
Courted, and yet he'd never kissed her;
Till, growing bold with long delay,
He thus proposed to her one day:
"I think, my dear, we'd better kneel and pray
That Heaven above will judge it not amiss
If we partake of, ere we part—a kiss."
And so with due solemnity the pair
Did for the osculation thus prepare,
And then—a rousing smack disturbed the air.
"'Tis good," said she, as they the nectar drank,
"'Tis good," the elder said, "let's kneel and thank."

HE was only an inquisitive boy and he said: "Ma, will all the heathens turn up when it comes resurrection times?" "Yes, my son." "And them missionaries; those will turn up!" "Certainly, my son." "Well, when them cannibal heathen what's been feedin' on missionaries gets resurrected, and them missionaries what's been eat comes around and wants to resurrected, things is going to be mixed up, hey, ma?" "It is time you were in bed, my son."

THE merry jingle of the sleigh-bells, the sparkle of the crystal snow in the lambent light of the moon, and the confiding creature that nestles closely to him beneath the buffalo robes, tenderly clasping his left hand in hers while his right holds the reins, constitute the winter night's poem that is floating through the doting lover's soul and leaving him in doubt whether to let go long enough to get his handkerchief out or draw his coat sleeve across his nose.

Emigration.

The number of passengers landed at New York during 1875 was 75,085. Of these 60,306 were aliens, 2,357 were born in the United States, and 12,376 had previously landed at New York or other port in the United States. Of the whole number of aliens who arrived, 21,035 were from Germany, 13,814 from Ireland, 8,447 from England, 2,249 from Scotland, 5,636 Russia, 2,618 Italy, 3,693 Sweden, 2,114 Norway, 1,218 Denmark, 2,168 France, 1,210 Austria, 2,721 Bohemia, 496 Hungary, 1,292 Switzerland, 588 Holland, 292 Belgium, 451 Wales, 83 Luxemburg, 465 West Indies, 260 Spain, 186 South America, 106 Central America, 154 Canada, 29 Australia, 31 Africa, 192 China, 33 East Indies, 21 Greece, 43 Mexico, 67 Nova Scotia, 32 Portugal, 24 Turkey, and 86 from various other countries.

SOME one says: "Put 2,000 men together on an open prairie, and if they are panic-stricken they will trample one another to death. They will rush like a herd of frightened buffaloes, and you might as well think of reading the ten commandments to stop them as to control their flight."

BRUTAL BUTCHERY.

Statement by the Survivor of the Late Indian Massacre.

Brief mention has been made by telegraph of an Indian butchery which occurred on the road to the Black Hills, about 100 miles from Fort Laramie. A recent arrival from the Black Hills has kindly furnished the following details of the affair. They will be read with some degree of interest by the many in this section of country now preparing to make a trip to the hills. The scene of the massacre was the edge of a fringe of scrubby cottonwood and box elder, which fringe the banks of a shallow and very crooked creek, about forty miles northwest of Red Cloud Agency. It appears that a small party of Black Hillers, with one or two wagons loaded with provisions, were encamped upon the banks of this creek, which goes by the name of Indian creek. About 9 o'clock at night, just as the men were settling down to pass the night, the Indians stole into the camp. They fired their first volley into a wagon in which a lighted lantern was hanging from the wagon bows. A man named B. C. Stewart, of Salt Lake, who was seated beneath the wagon cover, received twenty-nine bullets in his body, and fell dead. Two Colorado men were standing by a camp-fire, and offered a fine target for the Indian bullets, but, strange as it may appear, the shower of bullets all missed them. One of these men, a man named Frederick Bartel, of Boulder county, Col., ran to his wagon, and was shot dead instantly. The other man ran away into the darkness and laid down upon his face. Two other men followed him. One of these men, Walker by name, kept on running, and although undressed and in his bare feet, made his way over the plain through eight miles of prickly pear and reached a camp on Hat creek in a pitiable condition, his feet filled with the sharp needles of the cactus, and his person almost frozen. The men killed were not scalped. One of them was found next morning with an ax sunk into his head and frozen there. The stores in the wagons were plundered, and the corn and flour were scattered over the ground. A lot of poultry in barrels was left untouched. Two guns were broken and left on the ground. If this is the way Spotted Tail's relations are keeping the peace in Wyoming, it would not do to trust them too far after they have been transferred to the proposed settlements southwest of this city.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

Interesting Statistics.

Maine owes $5,129,157.

New Orleans has 191,418 inhabitants.

The city debt of St. Louis is $16,367,000.

The valuation of Texas is $200,000,000, and the State owes $25,210,000.

Rhode Island received last year $259,396.55, spent $671,853.29, and owes $2,182,754.10.

Indiana received last year $4,570,948.71, and spent $3,983,777.97. She owes $5,000,000.

Virginia received last year $3,816,237.78, and spent $3,778,501.69. She owes $25,904,343.53.

The American Colonization Society has sent 48 emigrants to Liberia the past year, at a cost of $17,671.

The Irish people of Connecticut number 150,000, but there are only two Irishmen in the State Legislature.

Maryland received last year $2,040,133.62, and spent $2,676,810.66. She owes $10,730,525.46, a reduction of $677,088.86 during the year.

Richmond has a population of 75,000—white, 48,230; colored, 32,170. The valuation of the city is $41,931,118, and the city owes $4,492,195.

Manchester is the wealthiest city in New Hampshire, having property assessed at $19,642,420. The total valuation of the State in 1876 was $1,981,660,353.

Massachusetts savings banks have $243,340,732 on deposit. The valuation of the State is $1,769,433,514, and its debt $33,550,464, which has been reduced during the year $336,000.

The submarine and land telegraph lines now in operation measure a distance of more than 400,000 miles, and employ 1,000,000 miles of wire. At present there are 31,000 telegraph stations, sending in the aggregate 80,000,000 messages per annum.

The pig-iron production in 1876 was 2,050,000 tons, against 2,266,000 in 1875, and 2,868,000 in 1873, the highest ever reached. New England only produced 18,000 tons, or one-half the product of the previous year, and New York fell off one-third. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some of the Southern States increased their yield, and Pennsylvania has a larger stock on hand now than a year ago. The total stocks in the country are 100,000 tons less. Pennsylvania produced 989,000, or nearly one-half, and Ohio ranks next with 383,000 tons.

Was Farragut Lashed to the Rigging?

A writer in *Scribner* for February, who was an eye-witness of the battle in Mobile Bay, takes the negative of the above question as follows:

When the fleet had crossed the bar and was inside of Sand Island, and had approached to within about one mile and a quarter of Fort Morgan, Admiral Farragut coolly and deliberately ascended the starboard main rigging and halted just beneath the top. Passing his arm up through the "lubber's hole," he seized the foot of the pilot, Martin Freeman by name, who was standing in the maintop, giving orders to the helmsman. The Signal Quartermaster, in obedience to the orders of Capt. Dayton, took up a hammock-lashing to secure the Admiral to the shrouds, so that in case he should be killed his body would not fall overboard or on the deck, but by Freeman's advice the Admiral would not allow it to be passed around him. The Quartermaster returned with his lashing to the deck; and Farragut, the brave, passed the long line of torpedoes and the Confederate forts and fleet unscathed—while still clinging to the foot of his trusty old pilot, Martin Freeman. This is the truth which the historian should receive and record, if he chooses to make note of what was but an incident in that terrible action. Many survivors of that day will vouch for the above account. As for Martin Freeman, he still lives in the immediate vicinity of the bay where the battle was fought—being the principal keeper of Horn Island lighthouse in Mississippi sound. Should any one chance to question this writer's assertion in regard to the above matter, he is respectfully referred to Mr. Freeman, who was probably better acquainted at the time with the movements of Admiral Farragut than any other individual in the fleet—Capt. Percival Drayton, perhaps, excepted—and he is known as the heroic and loyal son of South Carolina, and Fleet-Captain of the West Gulf Squadron. The philosophy of Admiral Farragut's chosen position is easily explained. During the noise of the battle, he naturally desired to be so stationed that when no human voice could be heard aloft, should it be necessary for him to communicate with the pilot, by tightly grasping the foot of that person the signal would be noticed; and, as a fact, Mr. Freeman did respond, and, by bending down, lent his ear to the "lubbers' hole" for such orders as the Admiral wished to give him.

A Paper Menagerie.

The exchanges have restocked their menageries, the band has begun to play, and the printer's devil about the monkey's cage had better keep away. A large petrified rattlesnake, with a perfect set of rattles, has been found by a temperance man near Red Bluff, in the far West. An absent-minded gentleman, who recently emigrated from Fayetteville to Williamton, N. C., has received by express two large and superannuated cats of his own sex, which his considerate neighbors had boxed up and sent to his address. A panther eight feet long has been shot near Gloversville, N. Y. An epicure in Sedalia, Mo., has restricted himself to thirty quail in thirty days. From fifteen to twenty 'coons are killed near Marble Hill, Mo., every day. German scientists have sent an order to a Buffalo agent for fifty specimens of the Monopoma Alleganiensis, or "hell-bender," and the mud banks of Olean county, N. Y., are now being ransacked for these curious little half-alligators. Bears everywhere; also dogs. A lass of 18 was sitting with her lover in the kitchen of her home at Osceola, Mo., one evening, when she noticed that the fire was low. Rising to replenish the fuel her foot struck what she supposed was a piece of rope, and stooping to pick it up she received the venomous fangs of a large rattlesnake in her thumb. The girl simply turned the light up, asked the young man to kill the reptile, and seizing a large case-knife severed the thumb from the hand, thus preventing the poison from getting into her system. The snake measured four feet and two inches in length. All of which is a remarkable instance of presence of mind and of—snake. The circuit of the exchange menagerie is complete—beginning and ending with snakes.

Startling Revelations.

"Some startling revelations," says a recent writer, "have been made in reference to what is known as vulcanized india-rubber. This substance is ordinarily composed of india-rubber mixed with from 10 to 20 per centum of sulphur at a temperature of about 300 degrees Fahrenheit. It is customary, however, to add a certain proportion of lead or zinc oxide, by which means the vulcanite acquires additional weight and solidity. Now, these oxides act most injuriously on the human system when absorbed, and it was in consequence of the complaints which were everywhere made some time ago that caoutchouc suckers containing zinc have been almost universally discontinued in the manufacture of sucking bottles for infants. A case, however, has recently come to light in Berlin which shows that a similar danger attends the use of any sort of toy made of caoutchouc. A child had received a rubber doll, and, from holding it a great deal to his mouth, was taken ill. The doll, when placed in vinegar, became coated with incrustations which proved to be acetate of zinc. On close examination it was discovered that 60 per centum of the substance of which the doll was composed consisted of zinc oxide! Another doll, which came from Brunswick, and was said to be quite 'harmless,' yielded as much as 57½ per centum of ashes, consisting of zinc oxide, with small traces of impurities, such as lead, iron and lime."

A Thousand to One.

A New York paper publishes an account of a rather remarkable pair of bets made by the eccentric and opulent Earl of Dudley. The bets in question were made on board a steamer in the Thames after an animated discussion over the prospects of Imperialism in France. The Earl offered to bet £1 to £1,000 that the Prince Imperial would never in his (Lord Dudley's) lifetime be recalled to the French throne. Such odds could not be resisted by mortal man, and Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana, who was one of the company, at once took the bet, paid his sovereign and "booked" it. The Prince of Wales followed suit, and there is no saying how many takers might have been had if the Earl had not promptly closed the business.

A New Breed of Domestic Cattle.

It is stated in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that the farmers in Nebraska have commenced the domestication of the buffalo. The wild animals, while young, are introduced among herds of the tame stock; of course, only one or two at a time. Half and quarter breeds are found to be very hardy, and in the yield of milk the cows of mixed stock give even more than the average yield of rich milk. The experiment promises well, as the endurance of the wild animals is imparted to the domestic stock. In this way the extermination of the species will take a new form, and when buffaloes become legendary creatures, the progeny of the race will still exist in modified, though probably more useful forms.

A young Baltimore man told his wife that he had embezzled several hundred dollars of his employers' money, and she said that by close economy they could save enough to refund the amount, and thus save his credit. When they had, by hard pinching, accumulated the required sum, the husband added that to the stolen money, and eloped with a girl, as he had intended to do from the first.

A new "diamond" mine has been discovered in Yuba county, Cal.

PARDON OF A LIFE CONVICT.

The Most Famous Struggle Ever Exerted for Executive Clemency.

A few days before the expiration of his term of office as Chief Magistrate of Indiana, Gov. Hendricks pardoned Leander B. McKinney, a once noted desperado, who was sent to the State Prison South twenty years ago from Bartholomew county for murder. "Never in the history of the Southern Prison," says the Jefferson *News*, "has there been a convict who had so many and such influential friends to intercede in his behalf. The efforts to obtain the benefit of executive clemency for 'Buck'—so called familiarly—go back to the beginning of the late war. The first move was made by Gen. Rousseau, now deceased. Buck had served with the General in the Mexican war, and when Gen. Rousseau was assigned to his command in Camp Joe Holt he met his old comrade in arms. He knew he was a good man, with one exception, and he commenced a move for McKinney's pardon. Since that time the friends of McKinney have been untiring in their efforts to relieve him from his long and weary confinement. Buck was a general favorite, and has been called upon at the prison by Governors, Senators, Congressmen, and other public men, who deemed it no degradation to take him warmly by the hand. Gov. Willard, previous to his visit to Wisconsin, where he died, had signified his intention of pardoning McKinney, but never had a chance of redeeming his promise. Lieut. Gov. Hammond, who succeeded Willard, made a similar promise, but we presume he yielded to the strong pressure which always came up from Columbus, protesting against the pardon. Gen. Rousseau's move would have succeeded but for a Columbus man accidentally hearing of it at the depot in this city. He hastened to that place, and upon giving the information the fire-bells were rung, calling a public meeting, which sent up strong resolutions denouncing the project to free McKinney. Gov. Morton was considering the pardon in a very reasonable light, but the public indignation put an end to it, and sealed McKinney's fate for a term of years longer. His case was laid before Gov. Baker, but, despite all McKinney's influential friends, the protest of Bartholomew county again defeated it. Ever since Gov. Hendricks' inauguration McKinney's friends have renewed their exertions, but they have had the same obstacles to contend with all along until this fall. They seemed to feel the necessity of success this year, and felt it was now or never. They were fortunate in securing the withdrawal of the opposition of all but two persons, but still Gov. Hendricks hesitated, and on Tuesday week laid away the papers, determined to refuse the pardon. Time ran on until the last day of Hendricks' term, during which McKinney was in the most intense suspense, neither resting by day nor sleeping at night. McKinney abandoned all hope Saturday night. On Monday morning Col. Keigwin went to Gov. Hendricks' office and said to him, 'Governor, I think about the last official act you do ought to be to pardon Buck McKinney.' The Governor looked up, without a twinkle in his eye, and said, 'That can never be.' 'That is mighty hard,' said Col. Keigwin. 'Buck McKinney can never be pardoned out of that Penitentiary.' 'I am mighty sorry,' said the disappointed Colonel. At this Gov. Hendricks thought he had tortured Keigwin sufficiently, and he added: 'It can't be done, because it's already done, and there is the document. I have just signed it.' Thus ended perhaps the most famous struggle ever exerted for executive clemency. It extended through the terms of four different Governors, and included in its adherents a larger list of friends than any convict ever previously had interested in his behalf."

Imports of Steel and Cutlery.

A suggestive commentary on our growing independence of European manufactures is found in the fact that not a single pound of railroad bar steel was imported at New York during the past year, while during 1875 there was entered at the Custom House 13,164,002 pounds, valued at $419,537. Either all this material is now made in this country or there was no use for the article by the railroad companies. The importation of cutlery for 1876 foots up $771,945, against $1,047,159 for 1875. The importation of silk goods during the past year amounted to $21,234,300, against $23,161,312—a falling off of $2,927,012.

California Produces.

The following are some of the approximate facts touching the leading productions of this State for the past year:

	Value.
Wheat, 22,000,000 centals	$40,000,000
Wool, 56,000,000 pounds	9,000,000
Wine, 11,000,000 gallons	3,000,000
Hay, 1,000,000 tons	8,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Agricultural products	$70,000,000
Gold	20,000,000
Total	$90,000,000

Under the head of miscellaneous products we include barley, oats, beans, potatoes and honey.

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1875.—Messrs. Helphenstine & Bentley—*Gents:* For the past seven years my wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism. Her doctors failing to give her relief, she used three bottles of Durang's Remedy, and a permanent cure was the result. Wm. H. Crook, executive clerk for President Grant.

FARMERS and stock-raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.

THAT TICKLING IN THE NOSE, stop it, before it becomes Catarrh, by Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff; it soothes and allays irritation, it cures sores in the nose or skin and removes Pimples off the face. Trial boxes, 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

WE have often wondered whether there is a person in the country who does not know and appreciate the value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as a family medicine? It is adapted to most all purposes, and is the best pain destroyer that can be used.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

Cloud Banners of the Alps.

Among the most exquisite scenes which delight the eye of the European traveler are those wonderful rose-colored cloud-banners, floating from the Alpine cliffs. But it is only in the sunlight that Nature hangs out these beautiful tokens. So it is only in the glow of health—the sunlight of our inner being—that Nature reveals these physical cloud-banners, the "rosy cheek" and "cherry lip," to praise which every poet of the earth has invoked the Muse to aid him. But they are as rare as the cynical Hood conceived Christian charity to be. Woman, eager to retain this charm, resorts to French art and rouge. The effect is similar to that which would be produced by substituting auctioneers' flags for the delicate glowing cloud-banners of the Alps. If woman would aid Nature instead of adopting art, would seek health instead of vainly trying to mask disease, she would not only win the greatest charm of womanhood—health—but she would avert much misery both from herself and others. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received the highest praise from thousands of pale, [illegible], suffering women. One bottle often affords more relief than months of treatment by caustics and other medicines. It is harmless in any condition of the system, and its use often renders the modest invalid exempt from that most trying of ordeals—a personal consultation with a physician. It is the duty of every woman to become familiar with the causes and symptoms of the many diseases to which her peculiar organization renders her liable, and also to learn the proper means of preventing these maladies. The People's Medical Adviser contains an extensive treatise upon "Woman and her Diseases." The author also advises courses of domestic treatment, which will often render the services of a physician unnecessary. Every woman should read it. A copy of the Adviser can be obtained by addressing the author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y. Price $1.50 (postage prepaid). Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

IT IS WONDERFUL to realize the new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As the Globule comes in contact with the Juices in the Mouth, a gas generates, which soothes and heals any Soreness in the Throat or Lungs, stops Coughing and Consumption. Trial boxes, 25c, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA
Weekly Times.

THE LARGEST AND SPRIGHTLIEST Weekly in the Eastern Cities.

Fifty-six Columns filled with the CHOICEST READING.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES, an immense quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, will be issued on Saturday, March 3, 1877, and every Saturday thereafter, containing a most complete digest of the current news of the week—political, social, literary, financial, commercial and general; fearless editorials on the public issues and actors of the day; special correspondence from all centers of interest throughout the country; the golden gleanings from the leading public journals of all parties; and the latest news by telegraph from all quarters of the globe, down to the hour of printing.

A special feature of THE WEEKLY TIMES will be original contributions from the most eminent statesmen, soldiers and scholars of the country, among which will be a series of articles running through the entire year, in every number, giving chapters of the unwritten history of our civil war, from leading actors on both sides, in the thrilling civil and military struggles of that sanguinary strife. It will be in every respect as complete a newspaper for the family, the business and professional reader, and for all classes who desire a thorough, sparkling, independent journal as can be published anywhere on the continent.

TERMS PER ANNUM:

Single copies, postage prepaid	$ 2.00
Five copies, " "	8.00
Ten copies, " "	15.00
Twenty copies, " "	25.00

And at the same rate ($1.25 per copy per annum) for any additional number over twenty. Subscribers at different postoffices can join in a club.

An extra copy sent free to any person sending a club of ten.

THE TIMES.

A FIRST-CLASS INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER.

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted), and delivered by carriers at 12 cents per week. Mail subscribers (postage free), $6.00 per annum, or 50 cents per month. THE TIMES Newspaper Printing Establishment is the most complete in the United States, and has the finest machinery that the world can furnish, capable of printing one thousand copies of the daily edition per minute, and in the very best style of the art, and its facilities for news are unsurpassed by any journal in the Union.

THE CIRCULATION of THE TIMES far exceeds that of All the other Philadelphia Morning Papers COMBINED, except one.

Remittances should be made by draft or post-office order.

Address THE TIMES,
Times Building, Philadelphia.

TO ADVERTISERS!

BEALS & FOSTER,
No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
The American Newspaper Union Lists of Co-operative Newspapers.

Advertisers desiring to use either of the Lists (not published in their own city) may communicate with Messrs. BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.
A. J. AIKENS, President
American Newspaper Union.

Music Books FOR Schools,
ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR ($1, or $9 per doz.) is already a "proved and prized" book in a multitude of schools, and has songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, by EMERSON and TILDEN.

Equally good are the older Hour of Singing ($1), by EMERSON and TILDEN; Choice Trios ($1), for 3 Female Voices, by W. S. TILDEN; and Deems's Solfeggi (75 cts.), which has exercises in Italian style.

THE ENCORE (75 cts., or $7.50 per doz.), so successful as a Singing School book, is also a practically good class-book for High Schools.

THE WHIPPOORWILL (50 cts.), by W. O. PERKINS (author of "Golden Robin"), is filled with genial, pleasing songs for Common Schools.

American School Music Readers, Book I. (35 cts.), Book II. (50 cts.), Book III. (50 cts.) are well-made Graded note readers, by EMERSON and TILDEN.

As collections of cheerful sacred songs, such as now enter so gracefully into School Life, we commend three books of uncommon beauty, our Sabbath School Song Books, River of Life (35 cts.), Shining River (35 cts.), Good News (35 cts.)

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

SANFORD'S
RADICAL CURE
For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable."
HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering."
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00 per package. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS'
VOLTAIC
PLASTERS.

AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. Instant relief afforded in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater, far greater, curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz. 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

ORGAN
THE "ESTEY" LEADS THE WORLD

[Established 1846.]

J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue

A GREAT OFFER
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, to February 1st, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash, or installments, than ever before offered in New York. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORCHESTRION CHIME ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Chicago Weekly Post.
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

One copy, postage paid, one year		75c
In clubs of	5, " " " "	70c
"	10, " " " "	65c
"	20, " " " "	60c
"	50, " " " "	50c

Address THE POST, Chicago.

KANSAS.

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Postage paid, 3 months, for 50 cts. Address J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*.... We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer, Philadelphia*.... Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal*.... We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times, New York.*

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY OF
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 874 pages and 330 fine engravings.

HOMES IN KANSAS.

The State of Kansas, healthful climate, and water, offers great advantages to all who wish a change of health or profit. For homes, we have a few good grain, stock, and fruit Farms at just a little more than raw prairie is selling for. Upon application we will give you a full description of the country and farms and satisfactory reasons why we can sell them at such reduced rates.

GO WEST

with her fertile soil, abundance of pure water, great advantages to those who wish a change of location, either for those wishing cheap homes, at very low prices, at just a little more than raw prairie is selling for.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

DO NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House
227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially that of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourselves in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
113 East Monroe st., Chicago.

$250 REWARD for an incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in [illegible]. Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. [illegible]

Agents' Guide [illegible]

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N.Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$75 a week. Stencil and Key-Check Outfits. The best. Samples free. Stencil Die Works, Brattleboro, Vt.

$15 PER WEEK and Expenses to good men. PHOENIX MFG. CO., [illegible]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVER [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Agents wanted. [illegible]

$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to [illegible], 111 Nassau Street, New York.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. B. MASSEY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

4,000 TRACTS Rich, Dry Prairie, near to railroad. [illegible]

PENSIONS.—Soldiers, however slightly disabled by wounds, injuries or rupture should apply before it is too late. *Circular free.* O. E. ARNOLD, Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. H. N. & ARTHUR STAFFORD, 105 Fulton St., New York.

ADJUSTABLE BARREL COVER. Agents wanted to sell directly to MERCHANTS. Address STATESMAN Advertising Dep't, Marshall, Mich.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] and Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

TREE SEED. Seedlings, Evergreens & Larch, Nursery Grown, one of the largest & best stocks in the U. S. Tree, Garden, Flower & Herb Seeds. Send for 2 Price Lists. Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured, fuel saved, and heat increased by applying the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular (with testimonials) to Henry Colford, 726 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—600,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 208 Front St., San Francisco, California.

$600 A Year and Expenses to good AGENTS, who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY made rapidly canvassing. $8 to $10 per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE "CARD JOURNAL" (16 pages monthly), 1 year, 20 Tinted Visiting Cards, 10 Acquaintance Cards, 1 Album Chromo, 1 pack Age Cards, 2 Photographs, 1 GOLD PEN, all for 10 cents. STAR CARD CO., Chicago, Ill.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a Chromo in Gilt Frame, and a 16-page, 64-column, Illustrated paper free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. *Agents Wanted.* KENDAL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 133 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

HATCH'S UNIVERSAL COUGH SYRUP has become one of the leading cough remedies in our trade. We have known cases where it has given relief, where our best medicines have failed. We warrant it in every case, and are satisfied that it is one of the best medicines of its kind. SHARON, SWIFT & CO., Sterlingville, N. Y.

Sold by H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

CHOKE-BORE GUNS
And How to Load for All Kinds of Game.
By W. W. GREENER.
Author of "Modern Breech Loaders, Sporting and Military." Crown 8vo, cloth, lettered, $2.50.
CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.
Send for Circular. 596 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS find that the full History of the Wonderful career of
MOODY & SANKEY
in Great Britain and America is a success everywhere. All want it—rich or poor. From 5 to 20 books a day's work. It is the only complete work published containing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Prayer-meeting Talks in Chicago, Mr. Sankey's addresses, and everything of interest. Has 543 pages, steel portraits, and 12 engravings. Price, $2.00. Address, S. A. PARKER & Co., 186 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—*This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made.* Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

OUT-SELLING IMMENSELY—THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.
The only complete, richly-illustrated, low-price work, 770 pages, only $2.50. Treats of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc. Indorsed by the officials and clergy. 1,500 agents appointed in 4 weeks. Report splendid success. 5,000 wanted. For full particulars write quickly to HUBBARD BROS., 38 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," etc.

AGENTS should write for Agency for new book by
Ann Eliza
BRIGHAM'S WIFE No. 19.
Young
Selling at the rate of 1,000 a week. Full expose of the horrible system of Polygamy. Illustrated Circulars, with complete information free to all. Address nearest office of Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG
LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on the increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the war We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 7?c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11¼	" "	
" C.	11c	Good yellow	9c

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We have a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java,	30c	Choice Rio	27c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	18c
Best Green Rio	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 30c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c	Blackberries	15c
Hominy per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	30c
Georgia Pealed Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	68
Silver Drip	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.
PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 65c. This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 85c for at other places. Good Smoking 30c. Uncle Ned Killik'nick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c. best 7? and 90c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	30c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30
Headlight	35c	Best Golden Oil	70
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye $1 25 and $1 40, best	$1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50		
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

The $2 50 whisky you cant get a better article of even if you pay $4 00 per gallon.

These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than ot er Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.

You can save at least 25 per cent on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD.
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the ce,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1875, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1 4? p.m.	2.10 a m.	5.1? pm
Waterloo	2.0?	[illegible]	5.28
Sedan	2.??	3.07	5.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	5.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	12.06 a m	?5 a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6.32 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.30 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.?0 "	6.10 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 30	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	2 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 ?? a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	5 56	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	12 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 ??pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 ?? pm			
Cincinnati	7 00 pm			
Indianapolis	4 25am			7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "			3 55p
Auburn	11 21 "			33
Waterloo	11 4? "			6 00
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 40	7 00
Readings	1 45 "		7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "		7 30	8 00
Jonesville	2 18 "		7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "		9 10	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "		[illegible]	3 ??a
Grand Rapids	6 40pm		4 ?5	6 45
Lansing	9 15 "			
Saginaw				
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 21 a m			3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	"		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "			10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am		4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12.47 pm		5 ?5	7 55
Bankers	1 0?		6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "		6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "		8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 48 "			1 10
Auburn	3 10 "			10 38
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "			12 10p
Indianapolis	? 25 "			
Cincinnati	9 40 am			3 40
Louisville	8 30 am			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. H. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 30am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 20	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 2?pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 25	7 30	11 05
Shelby	4 56	8 05	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 16	10 16	8 56
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	6 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	6 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 20	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 ?6
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 12pm	7 38
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 18	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	2 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 43	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	6 50pm	
New York	6 25	10 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

De'roit, Eel River & Ill [illegible] R

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FR [illegible] 8
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 12	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 00	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 06	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 14	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 30	8 27	
Laketon	8 40	8 40	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 12	11 37
[illegible]	9 ?0	9 30	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 40	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 01	12 55
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 ??	1 30
Coffen's	10 06	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 28	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 35	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 4?	4 15
Auburn Junc.	11 00	12 17	4 35
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	4 40
Mooreville	11,25	12 56	5 56
Butler	11 44am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 0 pm	6 30am
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 50
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 46
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 25	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 10	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 40	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 32	1 35
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 23	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Collamar	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 0?	10 50	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	47	11 10
Collin's	4?	20	10 05
Churubusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 00	8 10	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 35	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 3?
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Mooreville	3 06	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv.	2 55	6 55am	6 ??am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	469 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	381 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk
PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atchison (510 miles), also between Toledo and Kansas City (?? miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equipped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE.

FINE BOOTS & SHOES
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attenedd to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fi Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1877. Number 7.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$1.[illegible] | Six Months,........$1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Penfield & Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

J. W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. [illegible]

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's, corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Times quiet in the Black Hills.

The poor ye have always with you.

Rather a heavy dish—a pig of iron.

Small griefs are loquacious—great are dumb.

The best of quarters—twenty-five cent pieces.

Few people believe they are cut out to be poor.

How to treat a wife—Treat her to a new dress.

Always whisper in company—Forest leaves.

Never tel. what a success you are. Let some one else do it.

The ventilation of an idea never gives any body a cold.

Nearly every shoemaker is the sole agent of some blacking.

A Boston horse-car conductor has just received a legacy of $10,000.

What is the nearest thing to a cat looking out of a window? The window.

Let us rather seek to be judges of ourselves than the executioners of another.

There are 1,622 newspapers and periodical publications in the German empire.

A rich merchant in San Francisco whipped his son unmercifully, and the son has begun a lawsuit to recover damages.

Have you any tungstate of molybdenum about you? If not, you are combustible.

There are times when buzz saws are not in motion, but the only safe way is to hire some one else to touch one for you

Venison is only eighteen cents a pound in Maine, but it is deer even at that price.

A book that is full of plates is recommended as being of the rich kind for the table.

A Choice ostrich costs only three hundred and fifty dollars, which is cheaper than new bonnets at twenty-five dollars apiece.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

An old sailor said boastingly, "I began the world with nothing, and I have held my own ever since."

Why should it be easy to break into an old man's house? Because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

The best temperance lecture is a good salt mackerel. If the man that eats one don't take water then he is a hopeless case.

Give heed to the suffering poor. Releave the pressing wants of one family this winter and you will have set a brave example.

"Pa, I came near selling my boots yesterday." 'You did, sir! Well, it's lucky you didn't sell 'em. How did you come near doing it?' "I had 'em half-soled."

Look out for the new patent peach basket which is coming into use next year. They look as if they would hold a peck, but it is hard work to get a quart into it.

A Boston plumber could not refuse a call made by a citizen on a recent Sunday to remove an immediate difficulty. As a matter of conscience he did the job, and for the same reason refused pay for it.

Creditor: "How often must I climb three pair of stairs before I get the amount of this little account?" Debtor: "Do you think I am a going to take a place on the first floor to accommodate my creditors?"

As the trial of breach of promise suit was about to begin in San Francisco, a juror arose and asked to be excused, because he was engaged to be married, and consequently his mind was not free from bias. He was excused

X. confides a secret to his friend, who hastens to repeat it. Meeting him, X. says to him pointedly: "What would you think of the man who divulged a secret intrusted to him?" "Think? Why, I should think that he had only imitated the other man."

A Georgia colored debating society was lately discussing: "Which is the best for the laboring man, to work for wages or part of the crop?" An old 'uncle' spoke the sense of the meeting when he throught 'bofe was de best, if dey could only be brought togedder somehow.'

A compound made in conformity with the following directions, is said to be the best known specific for chicken cholera. Mix two ounces, each of rep peper, rosin, sulpher and alum, together. Put, on an average, a tablespoonful of this mixture in three pints scalded meal, and feed to the chickens once or twice a week.

[illegible]

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

◆

Most persons who have any acquaintance with the literature of chess have heard of the games said to have been played in the middle Ages with living chessmen. Lord Lytton revived this amusement in India. During his visit to Mooltan, last month, his lordship, after receiving and replying to an address from the municipality of the city, engaged, we are told in a novel game of chess with Col. Millett. The board, if such a term may be allowed to be a carpet of red and white calico with checkers a yard square, having been spread in front of the hall, chessmen, men and boys, dressed in opposing red and white uniforms appropriated to the various pieces, were marched in and took their places. Then by word of command each piece moved to the square indicated, and a very lively game ensued, ending in an easy victory for the Viceroy. An Emperor of Morocco who once indulged in similar amusement is said to have added a terrible realism to the game by causing all the pieces taken during its progress to be beheaded.

A Fast Nag.

Uncle Pete, who flourishes in the mountains of Vermont as a horse-dealer, was called upon the other day by an amateur of "equine" who was in search of something fast. The result is told as follows:

'There,' said Uncle Pete, pointing to an animal in the meadow below the house, 'there, sir, is a mare who would trot her mile in two minutes and seventeen seconds were it not for one thing.'

'Indeed!' cried his companion.

'Yes,' continued Uncle Pete, 'she is four years old this spring; is in good condition; looks well; is a first rate mare, and she could go a mile in two-seventeen were it not for one thing.'

'Well, what's that?'

'That mare,' responded the jockey, 'is in every way a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, a switch tail, trots fair, and yet there is one thing only why she can't go a mile in two-seventeen.'

'What in the old Harry is it then?' cried the amateur, impatiently.

'The distance is to great for the time,' was the old wag's reply.

Nothing High Toned About Him.

'Keep good tobacco here?'

He was a stranger with faded eyes and straw in his hair, and a general smell of sleeping in hay stacks about his clothes. 'Keep good tobacco here?' he said, smilingly, to Milt.

'Best in the city,' replied that slothful skeleton, unblushingly. 'Plug or fine cut?'

'Young man,' retorted the faded traveller after a moment spent in indignant silence. 'Look me in the eye. Do I look like a man as wears spring bottom pants?'

'N-no.'

'Or a shirt as opens down the back?'

'I think not.'

'Or swets the coler out of seven dollar silk stockings? Or is haughty to the poor? Or wears underclothes? Or refuses plain whiskey because he is used to champaigne Or sets up a box of cigars every time there is a new baby at the house?'

'Hardly,' replied the cigarist, pushing back his straight dark hair from his forehead in an embarrassed way.

'Well, then, don't talk about fine cut to me. Gimme five cents worth of your strongest plug and slate it.'

◆

Some inhuman wretch endeavored to perpetrate a wholesale murder recently at Albany, Oregon. One of the gentlemen connected with the Court-house discovered a bag of arsenic fitted to the pump in such a manner that when drawing the water it would percolate the sack and poison the liquid, and be the cause of wholesale slaughter, as the central school is supplied with water from the well. What induced the unknown wretch to commit so great a crime can not be imagined.

HOTEL CARS.

Another Grand Improvement to be made by the "Pioneer" Line

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUPERB CARS NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

For some time we have heard hints of a line of hotel cars for the Omaha and California line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. When asked about their cars, the officers have uniformly evaded a direct reply. Our "reportorial instincts" taught us to investigate for ourselves. We have done so, and are now enabled to state positively that such a line will be started in the early spring, and that the cars are now being built. The fact will no longer be a secret after this day's paper gets before the public.

Four of the most magnificent hotel cars have been built anywhere are now being constructed by the Pullman Palace Car Company expressly for this line. These cars will be sixty-six feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet high, with twelve sections, one drawing-room (with table room for six persons), and one state room besides the kitchen, china closet, dressing room, etc. The interior will be finished with black and white walnut, mahogany, French ash, and curled maple, the place of the usual head-lining being filled in with forign polished woods; the panels between the windows will be of California laurel and other California woods; the lamp fixtueres, window fastenings, door hardware, etc., will be of triple plated silver. The upholstery of the seats is to be of rich but plain reps, corresponding and harmonizing with the wood finish of the sides and roof of the cars. Between each set of seats is space for a table that will accommodate four persons comfortably, but as a rule are not expected to seat more than two persons. The glass and chinaware for the tables are now being made at Dresden, Germany, from patterns selected from the Royal Dresden exhibit that was at the Centennial Exposition and so greatly admired. Each piece of silver-ware and china-ware will have the monogram of the Chicago & North-Western road marked thereon. The kitchen will be so arranged that no fumes from the cooking viands can reach the occupants of the berths. On each car will be a steward, two cooks, three waiters, and a chambermaid to wait upon lady patrons. It is the intention of the company to furnish the best meals that money can buy, and choice wines and cigars will be attainable by those desiring those luxuries.

These hotel cars will leave chicago on the "California Express," and run through to the Missouri river. On the west-bound train, dinner, supper and breakfast will be served. The east-bound hotel cars will leave Omaha on the "Atlantic Express" each day, in the afternoon. On this train supper, breakfast and dinner will be served. Thus passengers bound in either direction will be enabled to have all their meals en route and yet not leave their palatial traveling parlor.

The only objection that has ever been raised against the use of hotel cars has been connected with oders of the kichen. As we said before, this, in these cars, will be entirely obviated; no person, no mater how particular he or she may be, will have no cause to make any objections on this score. In the dining car you merely get your meals, and as soon as you are through eating you are shoved and started for the coach or sleeper, so as to make room for some other traveler who desires to take your place. While in these hotel cars your berth will be secured though, you will own it absolutely for the length of your trip, and it will be your own for lounging, sitting, sleeping, and eating purposes, as much your own seat in your own house. As it is not generally known, dining cars are never run over the entire length of any route; they are taken on and set off of the train at stated meal times, while the hotel will be made a part of the train and run through in the same way as the regular sleeping car.

On the admirable steel rail that is now being laid on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, these elegant, sixteen-wheeled hotel cars will ride as easy and with as little noise or oscillation as a balloon that floats serenely through the air; and we believe it will be found to be a result that thousands will flock to this "Pioneer Line," who have hitherto gone by some other route.

With these and other improvements the people are very largely interested and we believe will join with us in congratulating the progressive management of this great line in this its most advanced step; and unite with us in saying, the Chicago & North-Western Railway has become the foremost road in all the west.

These hotel cars will placed in service about March the 1st, 1877.

Who are the Blessed.

Blessed is the man who minds his own buisness.

Blessed is the woman who never says to her husband, "I told you so."

Blessed is the man who can sew on his buttons when the baby is crying.

Blessed is the woman who won't marry a widower—providing he's your father.

Blessed is the mother-in-law who never reminds you that you married above your station.

Blessed is the rich relations who never looks down on you—when you are in the gutter.

Blessed is the poor relation who never looks up to you—for money.

Blessed is the old maid that don't hate old people and children.

Blessed is the old bachlor that don't hate cats and pincushions.

Blessed are the married people that don't wish they were single.

Blessed are the single people that are contented to remain so.

Blessed is the husband who never says his mother's pies were better than his wife's are.

Blessed is the wife (formerly a widow) who never calls up the virtues of the "dear departed" for No. 2 to emulate.

Blessed is the man who gives his wife ten cents without asking what she is going to do with it.

Blessed is the woman that don't scold when the stove pipe falls down on the dinner table and—blessed is the man that can fix it up without swearing.

Blessed is the friend who never requires the loan of your umbrella.

Blessed is the neighbor who is so busy about his own affairs that he has no time to pry into yours.

Where are the "blessed?"

Echo answers, "Where?"

How She Loved Him.

The other evening as a patient policeman was pacing his beat on Howard Street a young man passed him and ran up a flight of stone steps and rang the bell. The officer heard the door open, a young lady's voice sing out, and he said to himself:

'Tis love's young dream.'

He was just moving on when another young man approached, looked up at the house, and in a sheepish way asked the officer if he had seen any one go in. He was informed of what had occurred a moment before, and he gasped.

'It was that sneaking chap from Cass Avenue.'

He walked on, and the officer walked; but ten minutes later the young man climbed the steps with a pail of water in his hand and emptied its contents over every stone. He was sitting on the horse-block opposite as the officer came back, meaning to stay there until his plan unfolded or until he froze to death. He didn't freeze. In about ten minutes the door opposite opened, two voices were heard for a moment, and the young man from Cass Avenue came down the steps on his ear, his elbow, his shoulder-blade, his heel, or on most any part of the human make-up. He struck the side-walk, shot across it to the gutter, and came to a stand still with his head in the snow. There was a peal of laughter from the house as the door shut, and the watcher on the horse-block chuckled and remarked:

'That heartless laugh was not uttered by a woman who loves—I'm hunkey!' Five minutes later he crawled up the icy steps, and the good policeman heard him cordially greeted, and mused:

'Well, if there ain't mor'n seventeen different ways of finding out if a girl loves you!'

Two Wife-Beaters.

"Olive Haggarty, you have whipped your wife."

'She is mine.'

'But you have no right to whip her.'

'I'm the only man that can.'

'That's no excuse.'

'I want no excuse. I do as I please.'

'No man can do as he pleases in this country when by doing so he violates a law.'

'She violated me.'

'How so?'

'I told her to clear off the snow, saw the wood, mind the kids, and then have things pleasant when I came home. She didn't do it. I licked her, and that's all there is to it.'

'Two dollars and the costs, and if you ever come here again on a charge like this you will think the last day of the year had come.'

Patrick Eagen was another wife-beater. His honor said that the frequency with which men were induging in such pastimes on the west side led him to think that there was a conspiracy against the frail sex and hoped this would not become universal.

'Where did he hit you, Mrs. Eagen.'

'Below the bosom.'

'You mean below the belt.'

No I don't mean anything of the kind. I don't wear any belt only when I get lean.'

'What did he strike you for?'

'I don't want to tell.'

'You should tell.'

All right, your honor. If you can't guess what it was about, and don't want to do anything with him turn him out. I'll see whether I can't keep him quiet the next time. But don't blame me if he comes back here without ears and nothin' but gums in his. If you can't fix him, I'll try.'

His honor thought it advisable to put a guard about Pat for three months.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Chromos!

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints at our enlarged ART ROOMS. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Cene on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding, Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty. Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purpose, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post-paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box $3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS,
36 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, Engl'd)
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

APPLICATION has been made to Judge Hare, of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, for an injunction to restrain the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church from ringing the church bells. The church is in one of the most fashionable neighborhoods in the city, and the wealthy property-holders object to the ringing of the bells, claiming that it is a serious annoyance, and consequently injurious to the value of property.

NEW YORK papers chronicle the death of John O'Mahoney, the well-known Fenian leader.

THE WEST.

THE Minnesota Legislature has voted $500 each to the two citizens of Northfield who killed the two members of the Younger gang, last summer....John Pierson, a prisoner confined in the Bloomington (Ill.) jail, has made a confession that he murdered Gen. Murray McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill., in February, 1869. He says that on the night previous to the murder he stopped at the Ayers House, Jacksonville, registering as John Wilson. In the morning, being penniless, he went to McConnell's house and asked for money, when McConnell refused it, saying, "Get out, you ——," and other abusive words. In a fit of anger Pierson seized a poker and struck McConnell several times, knocking him down, bleeding. Pierson then fled, stopping the first night with a farmer near Jacksonville, and not resting in the journey until he reached Sedalia, Mo.

ONE span of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad bridge, 150 feet in length, crossing the Wabash at Logansport, Ind., was entirely carried away one day last week, by the heavy floating ice. The bridge was being rebuilt of iron. A portion of the iron for the new bridge was also swept away.

BEFORE the Burlington (Iowa) Board of Trade, the other day, a bottle was exhibited containing twenty-five or thirty young grasshoppers. They were hatched in one nest in the neighborhood of Prescott, Adams county, in the western part of the State, and the gentleman who sent them in writes that in every square foot of ground there are between 100 and 200 nests. The recent warm weather has hatched them out by the million, but the cold weather, it is thought, will kill them between this and spring.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has appointed Channing Richards United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio....J. H. Maddox, the Treasury Agent, who testified in the Louisiana case, has been removed by the President.

By the suspension of Congressional work at the office of the Public Printer about 600 persons are thrown out of employment. The Public Printer has no money other than unexpended balances of appropriations to the departments and Congressional Library, and for printing proceedings and debates of Congress.

THE SOUTH.

A SHIP drawing nineteen feet of water has passed through Capt. Eads' jetty channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river. There is now a good straight channel through the shoal at the head of South Pass, with a minimum depth of twenty-two feet.

THE following dispatch has been received at the Internal Revenue Office, at Washington, from Revenue Agent Wagner, dated Greensboro, N. C.: "Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, just reports two men killed and several wounded by illicit distillers raided on by him without troops. Am hurrying to provide Maj. Stewart with horses, so we can stop this resistance."

POLITICAL.

J. MADISON WELLS, President of the Louisiana Returning Board, appeared before the House prerogative committee on the 5th inst., for the purpose of testifying in his defense regarding the charges of Pickett, Littlefield and Maddox. He denied ever having given Maddox or any one else authority to negotiate for the payment of any money to himself or any other member of the board, and characterized the whole story as false from beginning to end. When questioned regarding the destruction of the returns from certain polls in Vernon parish he became excited, and said, "The man who swore so was an unmitigated liar." He said the ordinary papers did not accompany the returns from Vernon parish, and denied all knowledge of the transfer of votes in the case of that parish. Wells was examined by Mr. David Dudley Field touching certain passages in a letter to Senator West, written in November.

Question by Mr. Field—"Our duties as returning officers have augmented to the magnitude of controlling the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation?" What did you mean by that? Answer—I meant by that that the Presidential election hinged upon the result of the election in Louisiana.

Mr. Field—Have you stated that you did not know what parties had carried the State at the last election until you actually made the returns?

Witness—I have said so. I will explain that the results throughout the States had been known so far as those States were concerned where there was no trouble or difficulty, no murdering of people because they had attempted to vote, but the result in the three Southern States was in doubt.

Mr. Field—Do you mean that the result of the Presidential election hinged on the result in the three Southern States? A.—I mean Louisiana, together with two other Southern States.

Mr. Field—Oh, yes.

Witness (interrupting)—Mr. Chairman, I am not a lawyer, and I don't wish a gentleman to say for me what I did not want to say myself. I am no sharp practitioner, and I want no sharp practice upon me in this committee. I ask to be protected and (excitedly) if the committee does not protect me I will protect myself.

Q.—You also say here, "as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant." What duty had you, as returning officer, to Gen. Grant? A.—Gen. Grant had sent or requested gentlemen to go down there to witness the count, and I felt it my duty to make a fair, legal investigation and count of the entire vote of the State of Louisiana in the presence of those gentlemen, to satisfy them that the board was correct in regard to its actions—if it should not happen to be pleasant to them, let the decision fall as it may.

Q.—I read further from this letter: "And not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered cowards of the North." What had that to do with your duties as an honest member of the Returning Board? A.—It had a good deal to do with it.

Q.—Explain it. A.—The condition of our country is very different from that here. The people are forced with the bullet, the ballot is swapped for the bullet, and I determined wherever that was done it should not be tolerated where I had a voice in the matter. I said there "his paroled prisoners." By that I meant that the Confederate soldiers, together with their associates, should not control the destiny of the oppressed people by violence and intimidation. That is my answer.

Q.—But what had that to do with your duties as a member of the Returning Board? A.—Well, this was merely writing a letter, and these ideas going in as a matter of course transmitted to paper.

Q.—What had that to do with your making an honest count of the votes? A.—It had nothing to do with an honest count.

Q.—Then why are the two things brought into connection in this way? Why did you speak of your consent to this letter? A.—That I would not approve anything that I conceived to be illegal or improper.

Q.—Had any such thing been proposed? A.—I anticipated it, sir.

Q.—Never mind anticipating. Had any such thing been proposed? A.—By the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, a very wealthy gentleman in the State of Louisiana.

Q.—What did he propose? A.—He proposed to give me $200,000 to change the vote for Mr. Tilden. He made the proposition in his own office, on Sunday, the 19th of November, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Was that the reason why you said you would not consent to deliver over Louisiana to the paroled prisoners? A.—My reason, sir?

Mr. Field—Can't you answer me?

The witness (emphatically)—No, I won't do it.

Mr. Field—You won't do it?

The witness—I won't do it. I will answer it in my own way. You will have it my own way or you won't have it at all.

Mr. Field—Well, give it your own way.

The witness—Very well. My meaning, as I stated awhile ago, was that if the election was fairly conducted, and there was no bribery, no intimidation, and no frauds, then I had no objection to either party controlling it.

GOV. WELLS was again before the House Committee on the 6th inst., and, in answer to a question by David Dudley Field as to whether, in canvassing the Louisiana returns, he had altered any figures or destroyed any returns, stated that he declined to answer any question touching the action of the board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know "whether he was the peer of any member of the committee, or a mere vassal." A number of questions were put to the witness concerning his action as a member of the Returning Board, to all of which he declined to answer until relieved of the sentence imposed by the House, which holds him in duress. Charles S. Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, was also examined. He said he dined with the board on Sunday, Dec. 3, at which time Littlefield told him he had destroyed the Vernon parish papers. No one ordered him to destroy them. Witness said he certified to 178 votes for the Republicans from that parish, having full confidence in the clerks; knew nothing about the transposition of votes. Judge Davis, Chief Clerk of the board, gave testimony similar to that of Abell, so far as it affected Littlefield. Duncan F. Kenner, of New Orleans, denies that he offered J. Madison Wells $200,000 to give the vote of Louisiana to Tilden. He says Wells asked for $200,000 to count the vote of the State as actually cast in the ballot-boxes, and has asked to be summoned to Washington.

LOUIS M. KENNER, a member, and T. W. Eaton and York A. Woodward, clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified before the Congressional committee on the 7th inst. Kenner said he had no knowledge of any alterations having been made in the Vernon parish return, or of any papers having been burned or destroyed, nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote; the Returning Board, he said, did not feel safe—felt intimidated—hence the necessity for troops to protect them. Eaton testified that he did not see Littlefield or any one else make erasures in the original returns; Littlefield never asked him to assist in making any alterations. Woodward, in his testimony, said he worked with Littlefield on the returns the night of Dec. 3, when the alteration is alleged to have been made, but did not see him making any erasures; first heard of the Vernon parish transfer when he came to Washington.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY affects great moderation in her demands upon Servia. She does not ask "material guarantees," such as the garrisoning of Servian fortresses, but will be content if Russia and the other great powers will enter into bonds that the turbulent Servians shall keep the peace. The main difficulty will be about getting signatures to this bail-bond. Russia does not want peace kept, and will not have it if she can prevent; and while fighting continues to be as natural as eating to the Serbs, the other powers will not care to give bond for their good behavior.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Sheffield (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, the President said the Sheffield manufacturers and workmen had only themselves to blame for the loss of trade with America and the successful American competition with foreign countries. Sheffield workmen had not come up to the make and style required by customers. Mr. Mandella, member of Parliament for Sheffield, said American competition was successful because the Americans excelled in the rapidity of their adoption of labor-saving machinery. Mandella referred to the importation of American beef as a great benefit to England, and a striking instance of what enterprise and invention could do.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch announces that Midhat Pasha has been dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier. Edhem Pasha, Turkish Plenipotentiary to the conference, and noted for his violent opposition to the proposals of the European powers, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha is attributed to his schemes of constitutional reform, which are regarded by the Sultan as encroaching on his imperial prerogative; also to the discovery of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan and replace him by ex-Sultan Murad....The ravages of small-pox are again increasing in London....There is much suffering among the silk workers of Lyons, France, 50,000 operatives having been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the factories.

THE peace proposition submitted by the Porte to Servia embodies liberal conditions which the latter Government can easily accept, and the successful conclusion of the negotiations is regarded as extremely probable. Waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees, the Porte requires of Servia the right of diplomatic representation at Belgrade; the protection of Jews and Christians equally with native Servians; the prohibition of armed organizations and of secret societies; Turkish territory to be guarded from Servian violation; forts on the Servian frontier to be kept in good repair, and the Turkish flag to float above them along with the Servian emblem.

GENERAL.

PETER P. WINTERMUTE, who shot and killed Gen. McCook at Yankton, Dakota, two years ago, died last week of consumption at his father's home, in Chemung county, N. Y.

JOHN F. CHAMBERLAIN, the sporting man, whose gambling-house is one of the most frequented places in Long Branch, has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are $215,000.

A NEW YORK dispatch says hope is well nigh abandoned of the safety of the steamship Colombo, now forty-six days overdue at this port from Hull, Eng.; of the George Cromwell and George Washington, from Halifax for St. John's, N. F., each long overdue. Forty-seven persons are, or were, on board the Colombo, thirty on the George Cromwell, and thirty-one on the George Washington.

The Iron Product.

The pig-iron production in 1876 was 2,050,000 tons, against 2,266,000 in 1875 and 2,868,000 in 1873, the highest ever reached. New England only produced 18,000 tons, or one-half the product of the previous year, and New York fell off one-third. Pennsylvania, Ohio and some of the Southern States increased their yield, and Pennsylvania has a larger stock on hand now than a year ago. The total stocks in the country are 100,000 tons less. Pennsylvania produced 989,000, or nearly one-half, and Ohio ranks next with 383,000 tons.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed relating to public accounts. It debars all claims against the Government, unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued....Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States....Several bills of minor importance were passed.

House.—The House devoted a considerable portion of the session to the Legislative Appropriation bill. An amendment reducing the salaries of members from $5,000 to $4,500 was defeated....Mr. Wood introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—*Senate.*—The credentials of Messrs. Davis, from West Virginia, and Saunders, from Nebraska, were presented and filed....The joint resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature, in favor of a law giving a bounty for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs, was referred....A resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill making an appropriation for the support of the Government printing office was defeated....Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to pay the rent of premises occupied by Postmasters of the third class; he also submitted an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill appropriating $100,000 for steamship mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China for one year, and authorizing a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transporting a monthly mail between the ports designated; he also submitted an amendment appropriating $250,000 from the revenues of the postoffice to obtain proper facilities from the great trunk lines for railway postoffice service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the financial question, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means....The day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. The action of the committee in cutting down the salaries of the President and Congressmen to $25,000 and $4,500, respectively, was non-concurred in, and after restoring the old figures—$50,000 and $5,000—the House passed the bill.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Howe submitted a resolution instructing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant to arrest, and bring to the bar of the Senate the body of J. F. Littlefield, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in refusing to obey a summons to appear as a witness before the Senate Committee on Elections. Agreed to....Several bills of a private nature were passed.

House.—The session was exceedingly brief, and little or no business was transacted.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cameron reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations to promote telegraphic communication between this country and Europe....The bill for the relief of settlers upon public lands under the Preemption laws was passed....Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported adversely on the House bill to pay Capt. Eads $500,000 on his jetty contract....The Senate refused to pass the bill abolishing the Washington Board of Police Commissioners over the President's veto. The vote stood 33 to 21—not two-thirds.

House.—The House devoted the most of the day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill....A resolution was adopted ordering the printing of the testimony taken before the House committee on Louisiana affairs.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—*Senate.*—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered....Mr. Ingalls reported with an amendment the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens....Messrs. Hamlin, Dorsey and Davis were appointed the new conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill involving the restoration of the fast mail trains and the franking privilege.... The Senate discussed, without action, the bills to pay Capt. Eads $500,000 for his jetties, and to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Union Pacific....The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 yeas to 38 nays, to concur in the House amendment to the Deficiency bill ordering a reduction of the price of composition in the Government Printing Office.

House.—The House considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the Congressional Printer from paying more for composition than the average paid in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $12,494,753.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—*Senate.*—The credentials of Senator-elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed....The bill to pay Capt. Eads for his Mississippi jetties was indefinitely postponed....The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed.

House.—Mr. Hale read a letter addressed to him by the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, stating that they were confined in a dark, damp dungeon of the cellar of the Capitol, and offered a resolution directing that they be removed to better quarters, where their health may not be endangered. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was referred....The Deficiency Appropriation bill was under discussion when the House adjourned.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—The Florida case was opened before the commission by four hours of argument from the objectors to the conflicting sets of returns. The Democrats had the floor first, Mr. Field speaking an hour and a quarter, and Mr. Tucker filling up the rest of the two hours allowed. They argued that there was gross and inexcusable fraud in the counting of the Florida returns, particularly in Baker county, and that the commission should examine into the facts. They claimed that the vote of Florida was legitimately cast for Tilden and Hendricks, and that it was the right and duty of the commission to go behind the Governor's certificates and so decide. Messrs. Kasson and McCrary followed on behalf of the Republicans, who argued against the power of the commission to constitute itself a national returning board, go behind the returns, and overturn the electoral vote of a State, when cast in accordance with the constitution and laws of that State. At the close of the arguments Justice Clifford inquired whether the counsel proposed to offer evidence before proceeding to the final argument of the case. It was replied on behalf of the Democrats that they expected to offer evidence. Mr. Evarts, for the Republicans, said they had none to offer unless it shall be decided that evidence shall be admitted. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—The day was devoted to hearing arguments of counsel upon the power of the court to go behind the returns from Florida, the Tilden lawyers taking the affirmative, of course. Mr. Merrick opened the argument, maintaining that the commission had the power to go behind the returns and take evidence as to frauds in the election. He was followed by Judge Matthews, of counsel for Hayes. He said that the election of President is not a popular election, according to the constitution, and that it is a mistake to suppose that electoral bodies are delegates representing the State, or the people of the State, as agents to accomplish their will. When the electors completed their work by casting their votes, then the transaction passed beyond the limits of State control, and it became a Federal act, one of those things which passed to the jurisdiction of Federal power. The body of electors which has an apparent right and title, and which is in exercise and possession of the functions and franchise of an office and actually exercise the powers of the office, is, for the purposes of this tribunal, the lawful body to cast the vote, and their vote must be counted. Judge Black followed in behalf of the Democrats. He said there had been much talk there about going behind the action of a State. He believed firmly in the sovereign power of a State to appoint any person an elector, provided it was done in the manner prescribed by her Legislature, and he believed after the appointment was made in that manner no man had the right to go behind it and say it was not an appointment fit to be made. Anybody, whether an officer of the State or an officer of the General Government, who undertook to set aside such an appointment as that would be guilty of usurpation of authority, and his act would be utterly void. Therefore, if the Governor of Florida in this case, after the appointment of these electors was made by the people, undertook to certify that they were not elected, and to put somebody else in their place, that act was utterly void, false, and fraudulent. They were not going behind the act of the State in the case. They were only going behind the fraudulent act of an officer of the State, whose act had no validity whatever in it. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of counsel for the Republicans, argued that the court had no power to go behind the returns, after which the commission adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—The entire public session of the court was occupied in hearing speeches by Messrs. Evarts and O'Conor, which closed the arguments of counsel upon the question of the power of the commission to go behind the returns. At the conclusion of Mr. O'Conor's address the court went into secret session for the purpose of consultation.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—The Commission was in secret session the whole day, debating the question of the admissibility of evidence in the Florida case.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—On motion of Justice Miller, ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate with different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. The vote is as follows: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Abbott, resolved that in the case of Florida this commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, or of persons named in certificate No. 1 as elector. *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—8. *Nays*—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—7. The Secretary of the commission was ordered to inform counsel that it will be prepared to-morrow to hear argument touching the eligibility of Humphreys.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—The commission heard testimony upon the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Florida Republican electors. Humphreys testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner on the 5th of October, and produced a letter from Judge Woods, of that date, written at Newark, O., accepting the resignation. Argument upon the case was then opened, Judge Hoadley, of Democratic counsel, leading off. He was followed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Evarts on the other side, Mr. Merrick closing the argument on behalf of the Democrats.

THE RESUMPTION PROBLEM.

The President Thinks it Can be Solved Forthwith—His Message to Congress Suggesting Legislation to Bring About Specie Payments.

The President last week sent to Congress a message upon the subject of the resumption of specie payments. The following is the full text of the document:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By the act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1875, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the 1st of January, 1879, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the Government to redeem its outstanding legal-tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country, to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day, if currency and coin should retain equal values, it might become advisable to authorize or direct resumption. I believe the time has come when by the simple act of the legislative branch of the Government this most desirable result can be attained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by $120,213,102, but our exports include $40,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of imports of the same commodities. For six months of the present fiscal year, from July 1, 1876 to Jan. 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $17,544,869, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports of precious metals by $6,192,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over imports for the six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to $13,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000, in addition to the national product of these metals for the same period, a total increase of gold and silver for six months not far short of $60,000,000. It is very evident that unless this great increase of precious metals can be utilized at home in such way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders it must seek a foreign market as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufacture. Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about a practical resumption and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy inflation of sound currency, to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest.

The act to provide for resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par in gold. With the present value of 4½ per cent. bonds in the markets of the world they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption, and to keep the excess of coin over the demand pending its permanent use a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal-tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this, I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 4 per cent. bonds, with forty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal-tender notes whenever presented in sums of $50, or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed $150,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds, I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of law relating to the national banks.

I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent. of coin interest received by them from bonds deposited with the treasury to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the subsidiary coin and fractional currency to $50,000,000.

I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested, they will give relief to the country instant in its effect, and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 8, 1877.

Astonishing Feat at Beer-Drinking.

On Christmas day an aspiring German won for himself fame as an industrious beer-drinker. Some time since a question having arisen as to the capacity of this individual, he set all doubts forever at rest by drinking the contents of a lager-beer keg within the prescribed time of three hours. Prior to undertaking this feat he ate a half pound of newly-made butter, and while engaged in the act of drinking was reclining in a bath-tub filled with lukewarm water. After drinking the last glass he was to appearance as sober as when he commenced the task. There are 100 glasses of lager in a keg.—*Hartford Post.*

ONE of the latest Parisian toys is called the "Eastern Question." It is a steel crescent, around which hang a certain number of rings strung together. The problem is to bring order out of confusion, but the more one tries to arrange them the greater is the confusion. In the end the toy-seller divides the crescent into several pieces, and the rings arrange themselves in the simplest way imaginable.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—SENATE.—The Senate, in committee of the whole, discussed the interest question, and reported without recommendation.... The rest of the day was consumed by the reading of bills a second time and listening to committee reports thereon.

HOUSE.—The bill giving husband and wife the right to testify for or against each other, private communications excepted, was reported back by the Judiciary Committee and recommitted to the Committee on Rights and Privileges.... The bill providing for the redemption of lands sold for taxes by paying a penalty of 25 per cent. and 8 per cent. interest was passed.... A bill providing for a new election law was offered. The principal change it makes in the present law is that it requires judges and inspectors to be resident householders and freeholders one year previous to the election, and allows two representatives of each party to witness the count, and requires voters to remain within the boundaries of their precincts, where there are more than one in any township.... A bill was passed providing that the question of the propriety of calling a constitutional convention be submitted to the people at the general election in 1878.... A number of joint resolutions were passed, among them the following: To amend the constitution by striking out the whole of article 13, requiring a residence of sixty days in the precinct in order to vote; for holding general elections on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and requiring a receipt showing poll-tax to have been paid before voting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—SENATE.—Reports were received from committees recommending that the bill providing for the creation of a State Board of Health and a State Board of Engineers lie on the table, and recommending the passage of the bills relating to the powers of cities over harbors, and exempting the benefits of widows and children in benevolent associations from execution.... Bills were offered amending the Landlord and Tenant law; for the stay of execution for one year; for the concentration of records of land in the Auditor of State's office; dividing the counties into Commissioners' districts; reimbursing certain counties for taxes illegally collected.... A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the steps heretofore taken in reference to building a State House, and the liability incurred by the State.

HOUSE.—After hearing several reports from committees on bills of minor importance, the balance of the session was taken up by listening to addresses by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Gov. Wallace, and Mrs. Thomas, of Richmond, Ind., on the woman's rights question. At the conclusion of the addresses Representative Swasee, of Grant, acknowledged himself a convert to woman's rights. A vote was taken on the resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution confer the right of suffrage upon all citizens alike, regardless of sex, and it was overwhelmingly defeated, the vote standing—ayes, 23; noes, 61.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced providing for the erection of a new State House, and levying a tax for that purpose. It provides for four Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor. He to be the fifth. The building is to be commenced in 1877, and finished by 1882. It takes the votes of four members to decide upon a plan and let a contract.... A joint resolution was offered to so amend the constitution as to issue $2,000,000 State-House bonds.... New bills were offered relating to elections; authorizing special taxes; making only owners of taxable property voters; allowing husband and wife to testify for or against each other in cases of agency in matters within the scope of their agency.

HOUSE.—The vote on the Gravel Road bill, defeated last week, was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Roads, with instructions to amend.... The bill repealing the section of the Assessment law exempting from taxation bona fide indebtedness was laid on the table.... A bill for the reapportionment of the State was introduced by Mr. Givan. It provides that the following counties shall each elect one Representative: Posey, Gibson, Warwick, Pike, Spencer, Perry, Sullivan, Knox, Daviess, Green, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Washington, Jackson, Lawrence, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Ripley, Rush, Decatur, Owen, Clay, Morgan, Johnson, Putnam, Hendricks, Polk, Vermillion, Warren, Fountain, Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Kosciusko, Fulton, Whitley, Elkhart, Noble, LaGrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Grant, Miami, Howard, Cass, Carroll, Hamilton, Tipton, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery, Madison, Delaware, Jay, Randolph, Henry, Hancock, Shelby, Dearborn, Franklin, Marshall. The following counties shall elect one joint Representative: Martin and Dubois, Crawford and Orange, Clark and Scott, Monroe and Brown, Switzerland and Ohio, Putnam and Hendricks, Benton and Newton, Jasper and White, Marshall and St. Joseph, Pulaski and Stark, Allen and Adams, Huntington and Wabash, Grant and Blackford, Cass and Carroll, Henry and Madison, Fayette and Union, Marion and Shelby, Noble and Elkhart, Howard and Miami. The following counties shall singly elect two Representatives: Vanderburgh, Vigo, Allen, Wayne, Tippecanoe. Marion county shall elect four Representatives.... A similar bill has been introduced in the House by Judge Carlton, of Vigo.... Mr. Reeve introduced a bill providing that in all elections held to test the sense of the people in regard to voting money for any purpose that will require a special tax-levy, all persons who own taxable property may vote including women. Guardians may cast a vote for minors, and trustees for the benefit of the trust.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—New bills were offered prohibiting candidates from giving valuable considerations in electioneering for themselves; limiting grand larceny to sums of $25 and upward, and amending the act for locating, opening and vacating roads.... The remainder of the session was consumed in discussing the bill concerning the rights, powers, obligations, duties and separate property of married women.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Auditor of State in relation to the losses sustained by the school fund.... The substitute for Henderson's bill in regard to the redemption of property sold for taxes was passed. It provides that property redeemed within six months shall be subject to a penalty of 15 per cent.; one year, 25 per cent.; two years, 40 per cent.... The Senate bill which declares Congressional school lands taxable after they have been sold and before deed is made, and legalizing all assessments, levy and collection of taxes heretofore made, and prohibiting the refunding of taxes, was passed.... The remainder of the session was consumed by hearing committee reports.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—A communication was received from the Governor announcing the appointment of Barnabas C. Hobbs as Trustee of the State Normal School at Terre Haute.... Bills were passed providing for the enumeration of colored male inhabitants, and abolishing the Floyd Criminal Court.... Bills to change the time of electing Directors of the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad; exempting benefits and claims of widows and children of members of Masonic or other societies, and policies of life insurance from claims of creditors; and to provide for the election and appointment of Supervisors of Roads, were read a second time.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to fix the fees of County Auditors and Treasurers in managing the school fund; amending the act authorizing the formation of counties; authorizing each Judge of the Supreme Court to hire a Clerk; providing for the election of County Superintendents; for the building of a new State Prison at Seymour, and abolishing the prison at Jeffersonville; relating to the powers and duties of life, health and accident insurance companies; making contracts made in this State with agents of insurance companies valid; creating the work of civil engineers, contractors, sub-contractors and laborers liens on railroads; and providing for uniform rules for the making and collection of promissory notes and bills of exchange.... Commissioners reported favorably on the bill allowing Boards of Underwriters to establish fire patrols, and regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in this State.... A bill was also introduced for the establishment of an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

Pork Packing.

The number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to Jan 25, at the six principal cities, with comparisons, is shown in the following:

	To Jan. 25, 1877.	*Same date,* 1876.
Cincinnati	475,000	495,000
Chicago	1,330,000	1,196,000
St. Louis	336,000	280,000
Louisville	209,000	273,000
Milwaukee	215,000	180,000
Indianapolis	267,000	270,000
At six cities	2,872,000	2,613,000

THE sales of real estate in San Francisco in 1876 aggregated $24,000,000.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

A Record of Train Accidents for the Past Four Years.

The *Railroad Gazette* has compiled and published records of railway accidents for four complete calendar years. The number of accidents and of persons killed and injured in them for each of these years have been:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Accidents	1,283	980	1,201	982
Killed	276	204	234	328
Injured	1,172	776	1,107	1,097

The number of accidents thus appears to have been nearly the same last year as in 1874, but fatal injuries were more than for any preceding year reported. This is due largely to the catastrophe at Ashtabula, by which eighty persons lost their lives—nearly one-fourth of the victims of all the train accidents of the entire year. Without this, however, the accidents were more than usually fatal, one of the causes of which, doubtless, is the unusual amount of passenger traffic last fall, there having been more accidents to passenger trains than usual. The average number of killed and injured per accident for the four years has been:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Killed	0.215	0.209	0.195	0.334
Injured	0.914	0.800	0.923	1.117
Killed and injured	1.129	1.009	1.118	1.451

Thus 1876 enjoys the distinction of having had the deadliest accidents. If we were to omit the Ashtabula disaster, there would still be 0.253 killed and 1.128 injured per accident; so that this disaster was not needed to give it this distinction.

The accidents for a series of years compare in number as follows:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Collisions	279	278	260	392
Derailments	665	840	654	815
Other accidents	48	83	66	76
Totals	982	1,201	980	1,283
Average number per day	2.69	3.29	2.68	3.51

The record of 1876 is more like that of 1874 than any other. Both years had a mild winter, and the accidents resulting from broken rails were comparatively few. The very large number of accidents from misplaced switches this year is noticeable, and suggests that railroads may have been employing too cheap labor. The number of accidents for which no causes are assigned is smaller than heretofore.

Of the derailments for which causes are assigned, the percentage due to each of the chief causes was as follows in the several years:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Broken rail	10.6	17.8	9.9	22.2
Misplaced switch	12.9	13.1	15.4	14.4
Cattle on track	9.7	8.2	10.3	10.8
Wash-out	8.5	7.1	9.5	6.0
Loose or spread rails	9.3	6.5	9.7	2.6
Broken axle	8.1	6.3	4.6	4.3
Accidental obstruction	7.7	6.0	11.7	8.8
Broken wheel	4.7	6.3	4.6	5.9

As indicating the effect of severe weather on track (not necessarily on iron, however), we give below the breakages of rails reported for the first and third quarters, respectively, of each of the four years:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total.
First quarter	65	20	90	36	211
Third quarter	5	5	3	3	16

This indicates that there were *eleven times as many* accidents by broken rails in the cold as in the hot quarters of the year, and the effect of the severe weather is further shown by a comparison of the breakages in the cold winters of 1873 and 1875, with those in the milder winters of 1874 and 1876.

A more general classification of the causes of derailments gives the following:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Defects or failures in permanent way	200	146	261	165
Defects or failures in rolling stock	73	63	101	76
Negligence, carelessness or malice	96	107	114	119
Unforeseen obstructions not malicious	111	109	142	107

The great calamity at Ashtabula will doubtless cause renewed attention to one class of accidents, at least. We have chronicled during the past four years ninety-eight cases of the failure of a bridge or trestle, nearly every one under a train. None of them had results anything like as serious; but that most of them were comparatively harmless was much more "accidental" than the failure of the structures themselves. The one lesson of the accident record of 1876 likely to be longest remembered is, how terrible may be the results of an error in the construction of a bridge, or of negligence in its inspection.

MOUNTAIN lions destroy stock in the Black Hills.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 75	@	11 75
HOGS	6 40	@	6 75
COTTON	12½	@	13
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 30	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 41	@	1 42
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@	60
OATS—Western Mixed	39	@	46
RYE—Western	83	@	85
PORK—New Mess	16 75	@	17 00
LARD—Steam	11¼	@	11½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@	5 75
Choice Natives	4 80	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	@	4 20
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 60
HOGS—Live	5 90	@	6 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	8 00
Good to Choice Spring ex.	5 00	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 29	@	1 30
No. 3 Spring	1 17	@	1 18
CORN—No. 2	42	@	42½
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE—No. 2	69	@	70
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@	60
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@	36
EGGS—Fresh	23	@	24
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 25
LARD	11	@	11½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 40	@	1 41
No. 2	1 33	@	1 34
CORN—No. 2	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE	70	@	72
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@	81

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 48	@	1 49
CORN—Western Mixed	38½	@	39
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE	67	@	68
PORK—Mess	16 50	@	16 75
LARD	10½	@	10¾
HOGS	5 25	@	6 10
CATTLE	3 25	@	4 87½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 40	@	1 50
CORN	41	@	42
OATS	35	@	40
RYE	80	@	81
PORK—Mess	16 75	@	17 00
LARD	10½	@	11¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 61	@	1 62
Amber	1 47	@	1 48
CORN	44½	@	45
OATS—No. 2	39	@	41

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	6 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—White	1 38	@	1 52
CORN—No. 2	47	@	48
OATS—Mixed	39	@	40
RYE	70	@	75
PORK—Mess	16 50	@	16 75

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	6 00	@	6 25
Philadelphias	7 00	@	7 30
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@	6 00
Medium	4 50	@	4 90
SHEEP	3 50	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

To Destroy Lice.—There are various specifics; among the simplest and most effective are these: Put two ounces of powdered lobelia seed into a quart of boiling water; let the decoction stand a few hours, and, with a sponge, wash the skin night and morning. Here is another: Take linseed oil, one ounce; Pyroligneous acid, four ounces; spirits of turpentine, one ounce. Apply two or three times a day. When the vermin have disappeared, the skin should be washed thoroughly with soap and water. The animals should be liberally fed with nutritious food.

Dividends.—Many farmers look upon other men who get immensely rich out of business as in very much more fortunate circumstances than themselves, and still there are very few kinds of business that pay regularly better dividends on investments in improvements than in farming. Take, for instance, tile draining. It is the universal testimony of those who have made investments in it that the money is refunded in three or four years. A railroad investment that would pay 20 or 30 per cent. on the investment would be a remarkable corporation. Still this is what money put into tile-drainage returns.

To Prevent Mice from Girdling Fruit-Trees.—A correspondent of the *Western Rural*, giving his experience with this pest of the orchard, tells how he cleared his orchard, as follows: "Find where the mice burrow around in the orchard and dig a hole there twenty inches deep as you would for a fence-post; make the sides smooth; throw in an apple. The mice will go in and they cannot get out. I catch from one to five per day in each hole until they are all gone. I have had abundant experience in this method; and know it to be successful. Soon as the cat finds it out, you need have no further trouble about taking them out. She will attend to that matter."

Lazy Farmers.—Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to put on the first rail that gets knocked off the fence, and through this lazy neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged. Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs a carpenter's bill for extensive repairs. Laziness allows a gate to be off the hinges, to lie in the mud, or stand propped by rails—or a stable or a barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars' worth of provender. Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name for nine-tenths of the excuses given for bad farming. But far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance.

Waterproof Blacking.—If ever one needs a good, water-proof blacking for boots and shoes, it is at this time of sleet and snow. The following recipe for making a water-proof blacking comes to us highly recommended: Dissolve an ounce of borax in water and in this dissolve gum shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add lampblack to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather. The shellac makes the boots or shoes almost entirely water-proof. Camphor dissolved in alcohol, added to the blacking, makes the leather more pliable and keeps it from cracking. This is sold at 50 cents for a small bottle. By making it yourself, $1 will buy materials for a gallon.

Seasonable Hints.—Be sure to have the ground where you put onions next spring rich, and, to make it so, cover it over with manure *now*, run it over in the spring, and rake off all the coarse parts. Throw your coal ashes around your fruit trees and under the currants and gooseberries. Don't throw away or sell wood ashes, but use them around your peach and other fruit trees. Carefully examine with a sharp instrument, the peach trees wherever gum is escaping, and kill the grubs. If not done before, trim currants, grapes and gooseberries; cut up the cuttings six to ten inches long, and bury below frost for spring setting. There is nothing better for hot-beds than leaves mixed with barn-yard manure, as they produce heat for so long a time. We advise hauling now from the woods and throwing them under the horses and cattle. To grow good roots from cuttings of quinces, currants, gooseberries, flowering shrubs, etc., it is well to take off the cuttings first open, spell and bury in earth, so they will callous over before planting out in the spring. Cut scions of apples, pears and cherries now, and bury in sand for grafting.

About the House.

A certain way to keep ants from sugar barrels, lard cans and preserve jars, says one who has tried it, is to tie a string wet with kerosene around the barrel, can or jar. Repeat the wetting of the string with the kerosene oil every few days.

Baked Tapioca.—Soak eight table-spoonfuls of tapioca in a quart of warm water or milk, till soft; then add two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, five eggs well beaten, spice, sugar, and wine to taste. Bake in buttered dish, and without lining.

To Whiten the Complexion.—Squeeze a little lemon juice on a soft, wet rag, and pass the rag over the face a number of times before retiring at night. Repeat the operation as often during the following day as you find it convenient, allowing the juice of the lemon to dry on the face. In a week or so you will experience great benefit.

Flannel Cakes.—Mix three table-spoonfuls of flour with one pint of cream; add two eggs, and beat the whole well till quite smooth; then add slowly half a pint of new milk, into which has been put a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat all well together, and fry with lard, a little of which should be made hot for each cake. Eat with powdered sugar, mixed with cinnamon or grated nutmeg.

Brown Soup for Invalids.—Take one table-spoonful of flour and brown it; put it in a bowl and mix with it one ounce of butter, stir them together to a smooth paste; then add half a pint of boiling water, with a slice of toasted bread cut in small pieces and just enough salt to taste; if approved, a little black pepper may be added. When animal food is forbidden, this may be used as a substitute for a richer soup.

The Mumps.—In mild cases very little treatment is required. Keeping the face and neck warm, avoiding exposure to cold and damp, drinking warm infusions of balm, spearmint or sage, and taking occasionally, if there be some severity of symptoms, four to six grains of Dover's powder, or the compound powder of jalap, if there be costiveness, is about all that is required. The diet should be very light and simple.

Indian Meal Doughnuts.—A teacupful and a half of boiling milk poured over two teacupfuls Indian meal; when it cools add two cupfuls wheat flour, one of butter, one and a half of sugar, three eggs and a tablespoonful nutmeg or cinnamon; if not stiff enough, add equal portions of wheat and meal; let it rise till very light; roll it about half an inch thick; cut it into small diamond-shaped cakes, and boil them in hot lard.

A Desperado Slain by a Woman.

Dave Raggio, a notorious Chicago thief and desperado, was recently shot by a woman whose premises he had invaded. Mrs. Mitchell, the name of the woman who gave the villain his quietus, related to a reporter the circumstances of the affair: She said it was about 8 o'clock, or a little past, on Saturday night, that she came off Wabash avenue, along Harrison street, to her apartments. When on the latter thoroughfare she happened to glance up at the window of her sitting-room, which fronted on the street, and noticed that the gas, which she had left burning there, was turned out, or down very low. She did not take much notice of it, thinking that her servant was there and had attended to it. She went around on State street, and proceeding up stairs walked straight into her bedroom, and facing the looking-glass proceeded to take off her fur cloak. The sitting-room was on her right hand as she stood in this position, and the front of the bed on her left, while the door she entered by was directly behind her. Before she had time to get her cloak off a slight sound caused her to glance towards the darkened sitting-room, and she then noticed a man close to her and another back in the shadow. The near one immediately struck her on the arm or shoulder, and she, simultaneously retreating to save herself, fell on the side of the bed on her left side. With her left hand she drew the revolver from her pocket, and quickly changing it to the other hand fired it at the man nearest her. This is the shot she thinks that told, if any did, for the man threw up his arms and then contracted them, saying, "O, God!" and the two of them started out. She regained her feet, having first fired in a kneeling attitude, as she had been pushed, or had fallen, and fired again, this time pursuing them, and fired a third shot down the stairs at them, which broke the glass in the stairway door.

Making War by Contract.

An ingenious pamphlet has been written by a German on improvements in war. Believing that war is but a natural outbreak of the pent-up forces of humanity, which must from time to time occur, he proceeds to show that its horrors are in a great measure due to the injuries inflicted on peaceful civilians by a wanton destruction of life and property. War, he maintains, if properly conducted, should in no way affect non-combatants, except in so far as they must suffer by reason of bereavements; and, moreover, much may be done to make it less disagreeable to actual combatants. With this view, he suggests that some neutral territory be set aside by the European powers, and devoted entirely to bloodshed. No fighting is, under any pretense whatever, to take place out of this territory, which is to be fitted up for war in the most elaborate fashion. There is to be a training-school for nurses, a college for surgeons and large hospitals. Prisoners of war will be confined in suitable buildings specially prepared for their accommodation. There are also to be vast cemeteries and depots for artificial limbs, etc. These conveniences will be open to all nations wishing to fight at fixed and reasonable charges. Weapons of every description—and, in fact, all the appliances of war—may be bought or hired; but no credit is given, and the charges for battle-fields are to be paid for before the first gun is fired. And the profits, after payment of expenses, will be devoted to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the fallen.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Maniac's Vision and a Watcher's Nerve.

A gentleman in Connellsville had lost his reason, and, pending his committal to Dixmont, Mr. R. M. Sibbett was sitting up with him one night to prevent him from doing himself bodily injury. Near midnight, when the only occupants of the room were Mr. Sibbett and his crazy patient, the latter, who was in bed, reached under the pillow, and, drawing from beneath it a revolver, cocked the weapon and pointed it at Mr. Sibbett, accompanying the act with a statement that he had a vision, and than an angel from heaven had commanded him to shoot the watcher at his bedside. Mr. Sibbett looked at the man an instant and then coolly said: "Why, that pistol isn't loaded." This had the effect of diverting the patient's mind from his purpose, and also aroused his curiosity as to whether the revolver was really loaded. He got out of bed to examine it, and in an unguarded moment Mr. Sibbett snatched it from him. He found that four of its six chambers were loaded. He then, as a precautionary measure, closely examined the room and bed, and under the pillow from which the revolver was taken he also found a hatchet.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Homeopathy appears to be making headway in France. From statistics just published by the Academy of Science we learn that there are seventy homeopathic doctors in regular practice in Paris and over 300 in the provinces. Since 1869 three homeopathic hospitals have been founded—two in Paris and one in Lyons.

THE ORIENTAL CONFLICT.

The Approaching European Campaign—An Invasion of Turkey No Holiday Job.

(From the New York Times.)

Russia has evidently gained all from the conference she could have expected. She has now united Europe on her side so far as moral influence is concerned. She has gained several invaluable months for needful preparations. The mobilization of her armies has evidently been a grand fiasco. The Russian journals are not permitted to report the movements of troops, but enough leaks out to show that large bodies of men were kept for days at little stations waiting for transportation; that provisions and water failed, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Many regiments proved, too, mere skeletons, so that Russia seemed in some such condition as France [illegible]. This, however, by the lapse of the necessary time, has been remedied, and the empire is every day girding itself for the struggle. A certain change has, it is true, come over the popular spirit; but this is probably no more than the [illegible] which always precedes a great war, and the discontent which official stupidity and maladministration produce in all countries.

We observe that certain military writers in Europe predict an easy "promenade" of the Russian armies from the Pruth to Constantinople. This is altogether improbable. Any one who reads Moltke's account of the campaign between Russia and Turkey in 1828-9, in which he served personally, or any other good history of the various wars between these two powers, will see that an advance from the Danube to Adrianople by the Muscovites is likely to be anything but an easy task. The physical peculiarities of the Danube are all in favor of the Turks. The high banks are on the Turkish side, while such islands as might form good supports for bridges are near the other bank, leaving the broad and difficult stream between. The left shores are low, wet and marshy, the roads upon them often quagmires, and the whole country so malarious that the Russians have usually lost more in former campaigns from disease than in battle. The river can be crossed on the ice, or at least partly so, during such a winter as this; but the Russians evidently have no liking for a winter campaign in such a difficult country, and in a month from now the ice will begin to break up and the roads to be impassable.

At every suitable crossing the Turks have heavy works, besides several strongly fortified places. In former years the Russians have crossed on the many narrow channels near the mouth of the Danube, but now the Turks command the Black sea, and their gunboats ought to control all the lower stream. The Russians, if they succeed in crossing, must do it quite far up, by marching through Servia. By this advance they might, to a certain degree, turn the posts on the Danube and some in the Balkans. But the danger would be that they would leave the Austrian corps of observation directly in their rear in the Carpathians. Provided a full understanding were had with Austria, there would be no danger in this. Otherwise, it would be fatal to such an approach to Constantinople. It is doubtful if any Russian army would venture a march on Adrianople with Shumla unmasked. This place is a sort of fortified post at the foot of the Balkans, toward the river, capable of holding 150,000 men. Its siege and capture would be a very difficult matter. Varna, which lies near the sea, would be impregnable with the superiority of the Turkish fleet. And, indeed, this fact alone would compel the advance of the Russians to be by interior lines to Adrianople.

When it is remembered how tenaciously the Turks defend fortified places, how much better equipped they are than was the case in 1828-9, and even in some respects better provided than in the Crimean war, it will be seen what a task the Russians have taken on themselves in "driving the Turk from Europe." In former campaigns, disease and sanitary neglect have terribly thinned the Russian ranks, while the blunders of their commanders have cost them many defeats. In the last war the Turks, under British officers, were so obstinate in defense that the forces of the Czar scarcely crossed the river. In that, as in this, the Ottomans controlled the sea. Everything points to the march to Constantinople being, far from a "promenade," in fact, a long and bloody struggle. The Turk has counted on this in his obstinacy at the conference. He could not lose more than he might by a campaign—the chances of war offer many escapes and opportunities. It is natural, too, that Russia desires all the time possible for such a severe contest.

The Surplus Geneva Award.

The Americans are puzzled to know what to do with the money paid under the Geneva award. They have paid up all claims, and the Alabama Commission ceased to exist at the end of the year, but there is a surplus of £1,800,000 remaining undistributed. Part of this has accrued from interest, but the whole sum now lies at the disposal of Congress and the President. It is said that there is a strong feeling in the United States in favor of returning the balance to Great Britain, and we can only hope that it may be influential enough to affect the action of Congress. Such an act of political honesty would do more to make future abitrations possible, and to restore the confidence of Great Britain in the American people, than a dozen treaties, and we are not without hope that it may be performed. There is sometimes deficiency of justice over there, especially about boundary claims, but there is never a deficiency of generosity. This country does not want the money, but it does want evidence that the Americans, in pressing the Alabama claims so sharply, sought only justice.—*London Spectator.*

One More About Gen. Nye.

It is related that he was trying a case in the Southern tier, the presiding Judge being peevish and irritable, as well as rather dull. Gen. Nye had not only cross-examined a witness at great length, but had frequently put the same questions, which the Judge had frequently ruled against as improper. At last the patience of the Judge was exhausted, and he rebuked Gen. Nye, and petulantly asked him, "Gen. Nye, what do you think I am sitting here for?" Nye looked up at the Bench, and, with a grave countenance, but a twinkle in his eye, answered coolly and composedly, "You have got me this time, your Honor!"—*Utica Observer.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Organization and Number of the Denomination in the United States.

(From the New York Sun.)

From the latest statistics, it appears that out of the 40,000,000 inhabitants in the United States there are 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics. Opening "Sadlier's Catholic Directory and Almanac" for this year—a work approved by ecclesiastical authority and in common use among the Catholic clergy and laity—I find that the whole territory of this country is divided into seven provinces, containing eleven archdioceses, forty-six dioceses, and eight vicariates apostolic. The provinces are Baltimore, with eight dioceses and one vicariate apostolic; Boston, with six dioceses, all in New England; Cincinnati, eight dioceses, embraced in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky; Milwaukee, five dioceses and one vicariate, included in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Dakota Territory; New Orleans, seven dioceses and one vicariate, and embracing five Southern States; New York, including the States of New York and New Jersey with their seven dioceses; Oregon, three dioceses and one vicariate; Philadelphia, five dioceses; St. Louis, seven dioceses and two vicariates; San Francisco, three dioceses; and the province of Santa Fe, with its one diocese and two vicariates. These dioceses, archdioceses and vicariates are under the ecclesiastical rule of as many archbishops, bishops and bishop coadjutors, and at the head of these and the hierarchy is now the first appointed American Cardinal or Prince of the Church, His Eminence Cardinal John McCloskey, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York. In addition to these higher clergy are five mitered Abbots, whose rank is almost equal to the Bishops. Under these prelates there are about 5,000 priests, including both seculars and those living in monasteries or religious houses. These last belong to that vast army of celebates in the Roman Catholic Church who are formed into orders or communities, living under a rule. These orders are composed of both men and women, known as monks, friars, or brothers, and nuns and sisters, such as the Sisters of Charity, who are religious vestals, but not nuns or cloistered religious. Again, the large corps of workers known as the Christian Brothers, the Franciscan Brothers, and others are celebates, but not priests. They devote themselves mainly to the work of education; they do not preach, or celebrate mass, or perform any of those offices relating to the sacraments, which pertain strictly to the priesthood. The "Catholic Directory" gives us also a list of the names of about 5,000 Roman Catholic clergymen in the United States, and from Thomas O'Kane Murray's "History of the Catholic Church in the United States" we gather these figures: Total number of monks or men living in religious houses, under the rule of twenty-seven different religious orders in the United States, 2,954; religious houses for men (termed variously monasteries, retreats, abbeys, priories, and convents), 228; colleges and seminaries presided over and instructed by these celebates and some secular priests, 75; number of students attending the same, 13,943. These colleges and seminaries are authorized to confer degrees, and are generously and amply provided with libraries, apparatus and all the appliances and aids necessary to enable them to bestow a liberal education. Besides this part of the work of education, these religious and priests do a part of the work of teaching in various pay schools and academies, and also in the 1,700 free Catholic common schools of this republic, with their attendance of over half a million of children. In these common schools are engaged also large numbers of the Sisters of Charity and other women belonging to other religious orders. There are forty-four regular orders for women in this country, with a membership of about 10,000 professed nuns or sisters, besides novices and postulants or candidates for membership. These ladies own and live in 600 convents or religious houses, conduct over 400 academies, about 250 pay schools, 111 asylums, and manage and nurse the patients in 66 hospitals. This is believed, however, to be a very small estimate. They form, moreover, by far the largest number of teachers in the free parochial or Catholic common schools mentioned above. These, it will be remembered, draw no part of the common school fund in any of the States, but are supported by the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholics themselves.

A Startling Scene in Church.

Last Sunday week, after the first hymn had been sung in the Congregational Church at Genesco, N. Y., a wealthy and respected resident of the town rose in his pew, took out his watch, and, addressing the clergyman, exclaimed: "There is a devil in this church, and I give her just five minutes to live." At the same instant he drew a revolver and pointed it at a lady seated in a pew in front of him. The lady was discreet. She rose quietly and left the church. The preacher gave out his text, but his sermon fell on dull ears, and there was gossip without end after the benediction. The gentleman had been summoned home from Albany to look after his daughter, but when he arrived he had learned that she had run away with this lady's son and been married at Mount Morris a few days before. He was convinced that the elopement had been planned by the mother-in-law, and was unable to repress his indignation in church.

An Eagle Carries Off a Pig.

On Monday afternoon last the scholars attending the Fegely school, in Pottsgrove township, this county, saw a very large bird alight on a tree about 300 yards from the school-house, on the Gue property, carrying in its talons a small sucking pig, which it began to devour. The children scampered off in the direction of the tree, when the bird went sailing away, leaving behind it the two hind legs of the young porker. From the description given of the bird by the children, it was no doubt an eagle.—*Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger.*

MANIAC MURDERERS.

Horrible Butchery of a Woman in Louisville by Her Son.

A shocking case of matricide occurred in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, Tim McCarthy, a boy aged 19 years, splitting open the head of his mother, aged 65, with a hatchet. When the affair became known, and a man went to the house, young McCarthy was found sitting on a chair by the side of his mother's body, crying bitterly. He tapped him on the arm and said: "Tim, go back with me." He started up and drew back, saying: "Joe, leave me here until I see my mother die." He was allowed to sit by her side until she died, and a policeman came to take him away. The poor old woman was doubtless sitting in a chair when the boy found the fatal hatchet with which the killing was done, and standing over and in front of her, dealt the cruel blows upon her. If there had been a struggle, the evidence of it had been removed. All that told of the awful tragedy was the shrunken form of the dead woman, that frightful hole in her head, and the crimson spots upon the floor. In his cell in jail a reporter asked him why he killed his mother. He was silent for some moments, but when the reporter turned to leave he said: "Yes, I struck her in the head with a hatchet. Well, they surrounded the house and were going to burn it. I did not want to see my mother burned to death, so I killed her." Here he burst into tears and slowly walked away. The murderer has for some time been afflicted with a mild type of insanity, caused by an enlargement of the brain.

A Staten Island Lunatic Kills His Mother and Mutilates His Sister.

A terrible tragedy was recently enacted at Egbertville, Staten island, N. Y. Patrick Dolan, a young Irishman, has for some time been of unsound mind. His aged mother and a sister, not willing to place him in an asylum, took him to Egbertville, hoping the quiet of that village would aid to restore his reason. Dolan seemed harmless, and the prospects of his recovery promising. But, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the tragedy, he rose while his sister was sleeping, went to the woodshed and got a club. Thus armed, he stole back to the house and mounted to the room in which his mother, an old lady of 70 years, was sleeping, and began to assault her. The first blow injured the old lady severely, but she managed to get out of bed and elude her crazy son for some time. An opportunity finally offered, and he felled her with a blow, mutilated her body in the most horrible manner, and then sought another victim. His sister Ann, who had been aroused, escaped him with cuts on the head and limbs, which will probably not prove fatal. The neighbors were startled by the cries of her mother and herself, and, before Dolan could be secured, he had hurt Lawrence Curry severely, and would have killed him but for the arrival of his son, Sylvester, who had a fearful struggle with the madman before a rope could be procured, and the latter bound. He was arrested and placed in the Richmond jail. Heretofore he has borne a good reputation, and was not a drinking man. No cause for his insanity is known.

A Prison-Keeper Brained by a Crazy Convict.

While A. J. Casler, one of the keepers of the Auburn (N. Y.) prison, had a gang of eight convicts shoveling snow in the prison yard, a few days ago, Wm. Barr, one of the prisoners, struck Casler over the head with an iron shovel, causing death almost instantly. Barr was under a ten years' sentence for robbery, which would have expired in July of this year. This crime will probably insure the execution in March of Thomas, the negro convict, who killed another keeper, and for whom an effort for reprieve is making.

How a Forger Paid William M. Evarts.

The most clever forgeries which had been ever known, up to the time of their occurrence, were those of Monroe Edwards. This man really possessed commercial genius, and had he devoted himself to legitimate business he would have become a merchant prince. He preferred fraud, however, and bore the consequences. It is thirty-four years since Monroe Edwards was convicted. William M. Evarts was then a young lawyer, and was retained in the defense. It is said he got his pay in a forged check. Edwards had great personal elegance and grace of manners. He went to England with forged letters from Daniel Webster, traveling as John P. Caldwell. The aristocracy welcomed him to their festal halls, and he actually borrowed £1,000 to return with. In this city he forged $25,000 on Brown Brothers & Co., and by three clever forgeries in Philadelphia he raised $66,000 more. His trial in this city was the occasion of James Watson Webb's duel with Tom Marshall. The latter was one of the counsel for the defense, and made severe reflections on Webb, who challenged him and got a bullet in his leg. Edwards was sentenced to Sing Sing for five years, and died before the expiration of the sentence.—*Utica Herald.*

Another Pacific Railroad.

There is a very modest Pacific railroad project before Congress. It only asks for $10,000 or $15,000 to enable a survey to be made, under the direction of the War Department, of a line from Austin, Texas, crossing Mexico, and terminating at a harbor on the Gulf of California called Topolovampo bay. The length of the proposed line is only 800 miles. A bill making the appropriation is now on the Senate calendar, backed by a report of the Committee on Railroads. The route indicated is the shortest available line for a road connecting the road system of the East and South with a good harbor on the waters of the Pacific ocean.—*Washington Cor. New York Tribune.*

A Plan to Divide California.

Pacific coast politicians say that a project will soon be agitated for dividing California and making a new State out of the southern portion, together with the western part of the Territory of Arizona. The boundary line between the old and the new State would run directly eastward from Point Conception, and the capital of the latter would probably be Los Angeles. It is urged in support of this project that the interests of Southern California are separate and diverse from those which center at San Francisco and Sacramento, and that, as the southern section develops in population and wealth, as it will rapidly do as soon as it has railroad communication with the East, it will demand a distinct political existence.—*Washington Cor. New York Tribune.*

All Sorts.

Eureka, Nev., has a population of 6,000.

The Moody and Sankey Boston choir numbers 2,500 voices.

The severe weather has ruined the prospects of the oyster.

Keokuk's new directory gives that city a population of [illegible].

The [illegible] product of California in 1876 was 10,000,000 gallons.

Six members of the Georgia Legislature are under 26 years of age.

The banking capital of the State of California is stated at $200,000,000.

Mr. John Myers, of Hubblersburg, Pa., is the father of thirty children.

Domesticating partridges is a new and profitable branch of industry in North Carolina.

A firm in New York advertised for a bookkeeper recently, and had a trifle over 4,000 answers.

Thad H. Dunn, of Cresco, Iowa, recently skated two miles in three and a half minutes for a prize.

A dancing club helps to relieve the monotony of life on the frontier, at Custer City, in the Black Hills.

The electric battery used by Benjamin Franklin is still in daily use in the class-room at Dartmouth College.

The colored people of Georgia own 457,635 acres of land, and property in the aggregate valued at $5,488,867.

An Italian recently drank twenty schooners, or about two gallons, of lager, in three minutes and a half, for $5.

Seventeen hundred women have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to confer upon them and their sisters the right of suffrage.

The Sheriff of Atlanta has six elephants for sale. He seized a whole circus, but his rampophibigrampus escaped through carelessness.

The present legal rate of interest in Tennessee is 10 per cent. A proposition is before the State Legislature reducing it to 8 per cent.

A young man, a victim of intemperance, has had himself imprisoned in the jail of Douglas county, Kan., until he can control his inordinate appetite.

Sioux City has a cribbage club composed of a party of four, which has been in existence three years, and which since the middle of October last has played 252 games, of which each side took 126.

The State debt of North Carolina aggregates $37,708,066. The State absolutely repudiates all but $21,403,296, which is a heavy enough burden still for a State whose entire taxable valuation does not exceed $130,000,000.

A few years ago Australia imported a cargo of rabbits for the purpose of freeing the pastures from noxious weeds and frightening mischievous animals from the grain fields. It is now importing weasels for the destruction of the rabbits.

A party of young men dined sumptuously at a restaurant in Atlanta, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter, it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first one he caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

The postal officials believe that the Government is swindled in the aggregate to a large amount by the washing and second use of stamps. To check the practice a new 3-cent stamp, so made as to show any attempt to efface the canceling mark, is soon to be issued.

A new amusement is in vogue among Mexicans in San Francisco. They wind handkerchiefs tightly around the blades of their knives, leaving a quarter of an inch bare. Then they fight with these weapons, and, although the wounds cannot be deep, they are often numerous and painful.

Gold-mining is having a marked effect on the physical features of California. The river bottoms are being gradually raised by the earth carried down in suspension, and it is estimated that, at the present rate of "shoaling," the Sacramento will be unnavigable in ten years.

The receipts of the Patent Office for the year 1876 were $757,987: the expenditures for the same year, $652,542; amount paid into the United States treasury in that year was $105,445. The receipts for 1875 were $743,453; the expenditures were $721,658, and the amount paid into the treasury $21,795.

A set of false teeth was found on the floor of the Board of Trade room in Chicago, but the owner would not expose himself by claiming his property, and it was therefore sold by auction for the benefit of a charity. It is suspected, however, that he bid it in through a confidential friend. His pride cost him $30.

Vermont is going to spare no pains to make her celebration of the battle of Bennington, next August, worthy to rank with our other centennial anniversaries. It is likely to be a State holiday, a week long, and William M. Evarts is asked to deliver the oration and Oliver Wendell Holmes the poem.

It is proposed in the New Jersey Legislature to furnish every schoolmaster in the State with a rawhide or rattan for purposes of juvenile castigation, with directions for using them to accompany each instrument. The object is to prevent the use of rods and other more cruel weapons of pedagogical warfare.

A correspondent of the Jackson county (Ore.) *Times* says: "While at work on the old Deakin rancho, opposite Rock point, the writer found a rare and curious fossil. It is a biscuit turned to stone, and yet so perfect in every particular as to plainly show the finger-prints of the cook. Some who have seen it say it was made by a gentleman now living in Oakland, Cal., in early times, and when he was leading the happy life of a bachelor on the rancho."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 15, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, February 12th, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—The city is overflowing with an influx of strangers, and all the hotel lobbies are filled to the brim. Excitement has run riot here ever since the joint commission made its first decision by a partisan vote for the Republicans. They feel much encouraged at the outset, and are now depending entirely upon its political complexion to carry them through. Hundreds of them here feel that they have no chance if the the facts are laid bare, and the decision of the commission not to go behind the Returning Boards, is almost an assurance to them of victory. When arbitration was first suggested, and even during the consideration of the bill creating the commission, it was understood that every fact should be brought out and a fair count made. The sole object was to see who was fairly and honestly elected, and no technicalities were to be employed to secure this end. Now what is the effect of the very first decision of this high tribunal? By a strict party vote they declare that no matter how much fraud may have been used to carry a State, they have no right to go behind the returns as certified to by the Governor. It it had been necessary for the Returning Board in Florida to throw out ten thousand Democratic votes to carry that State for Hayes, yet this high commission starts out with the decision, that it will not do to investigate how a State was carried so the Governor certified to the same and transmitted that result to the President of the Senate. Supposing a Returning Board had existed in Indiana, and it had met according to law, and thrown out enough precincts and counties to count in Blue Jeans by fifty thousand, yet according to their ruling of this commission it would not go behind the returns because the Governor had certified to the report of the Returning Board. This is certainly not the spirit of the law which made this commission, and many friends of Mr. Tilden would regret to see him counted in by such ruling, if he were dependent on these contested States for his election.

It is evident that Judge Bradly will make the next President. It was at first thought that the fine judges would vote in harmony with each other. It was desirable, as a means of satisfying the public mind, that the decisions reached by the commission should not rest on divisions by a party line. But the first important vote showed that this was a delusion. It then became evident that the fourteen members first appointed would act throughout as thick-and-thin partisans, seven persistently standing by the claim of Hayes, the other seven by the claim of Tilden, and that the fifteenth member holds in his single hand the power to determine who shall be the next President. From the moment that it became evident that the ten Senators and Representatives and the first four judges would vote as staunch partisians on every question, standing uniformly seven against seven from that moment it was apparent that Justice Bradley is invested with an amount of political power to which there has never been a parallel in the history of the United States nor of any other republic. Judge Bradley will turn the scale in every vote of the long series by which the final result is to be reached. Thus far he has voted with the republicans in every essential and with the democrats in every non-essential question. The fact that he is a republican himself creates presumption that he will pursue a similar course throughout. That he will pursue this course to the end there is no good reason to doubt. It is still in his power to make Mr. Tilden President by voting with the democrats on the Louisiana case or on the Oregon case. He can, but will he? The Louisiana case has, some peculiar features which distinguish it from that of Florida; but those features are not the ones on which the democrats have heretofore rested their hopes. Their case, as they had gotten it up, consisted of a great mass of evidence which went behind the action of the Returning Board. Not a particle of that evidence will be received by the commission, and the order which rules it out spikes all the guns of the democratic battery. Nothing is left for them but to dispute legality of the Returning Board and the elegibility of two of the Hayes electors. There is little chance of their convincing Judge Bradley on either of these points, and nobody doubts that the other seven republicans will steadily vote against them. The two electors who had held federal offices resigned previous to the 6th of December, the day on which they were appointed by the Electoral College to fill vacancies. with these grounds to stand upon it is certain that the other seven republicans, and probably that Judge Bradley also, will vote to give all the electoral votes of Louisiana to Hayes. Had Judge Davis instead of Judge Bradley been selected as the fifth member from the Supreme Court the result might be different; but Judge Bradley has thus far given the democrats no reason for hoping that he will make Mr. Tilden President. While the democrats have been disapointed over the result so far, they have not relaxed a single effort to secure a fair count. The House will vote to day, and enter its protest against the counting of Florida for Hayes, but as the States have alredy voted to sustain the decision of the commission, as the two Houses must agree there is no possible chance of changing the result. The next State with two sets of certificates is Louisiana. Trumbull and Carpenter will present the case on the democratic side, and every effort will be made to show whether the Returning Board was legally constituted, which expressly command that its members shall be five in number and selected from all parties, while it had but four, Republicans.

The struggle is by no means ended. There are a number of other questions to decide, and several that will effect the result directly. If Bradly can vote in each case for party, then Hayes' chances are good, but should he change and vote for the right instead of party then I believe Tilden will have a show for the position to which our four millions of votes have called him.

The Republicans felt very jolly over their first victory, some of them gentlemanly, some of them arrogant and insolent. A clerk in the department said he wanted to enjoy all he could now, as the thing might be reversed in the end. Another said he didn't care a darn for the constitution, so they counted in Hayes The scene on the streets when the decision was first announced, about 5 p. m., was quite animated, a thousand newsboys seemed to spring up from the pavements yelling their "extras" and reaping a harvest from the crowd, which was about the only good I see accomplished in the whole thing, as these gamins look terrible destitute. Little knots of men could be seen everywhere, talking over the ground, while the hotels were literally swarmed with a bustling seething mass of humanity. What an excellent opportunity it gives one to judge of human nature by the effect those political results have on individual character. There stands a florid faced jolly fellow who looks as though he would like to laugh a full hour, as he asks, "What do you think of it?" Nothing but the actual inauguration of Hayes will ever relieve him of a lingering doubt. Here's another fellow, who slaps his friend on the shoulder and says, "Well, Bob, our time now, and yours next. Lets take a drink." He is generous hearted. But listen to the laught of that long, lean cadaverous looking cuss. Its more of a sneer, as he looks contemptuously upon all those not on the winning side." He is always on hand when some one else treat or deals out the cigars. Another looks straight into your eye and asks your opinion, when he knows it better than you do yourself. This is a wonderful world and humanity is its greatest feature.

You have doubtless heard about the breach-of-premise case against Senator Cameron. It is a curious affair, some giving it credence, while others look upon it as a joke. The lady is a Mrs. Oliver, who secured a place in the Treasury department through the Senator. She is rather good looking, and dresses very neatly. Some of the boys in the department, however, are of the opinion that she is lacking in mental caliber, which has been noticable for a year past. The senator stoutly denies the allegation, and it may be after all only a black-mailing affair.

I want to give a description of some of the celebrated ladies here just by way of diversion, and in the interest of your lady readers, as soon as I can find a chance amid the great multiplicity of political affairs now claiming so much attention.

TOM

◆

The following from the Garrett News is well written, the language, in itself, good; but the sentiment put forth is vily slanderous upon the citizens of Auburn, base in its meaning. Were such an article to appear from any point worthy of notice, it might go far toward injuring the unimpaired reputation of Auburn, but being the essence of a few squatters in a mud-puddle, it is like chaff before the wind. Spring is drawing near and the little frogs begin to croak, mark their peepings in the following;

MR. EDITOR.

In sparcely settled sections of country there is a oneness of feeling and sentiment conductive to the whole that disappears as population and wealth increases, and individuality is sharply defined and so on from rural communities to that of the populous metropolis until it becomes absolutely necessary for a people to protect themselves from the avarice of the outside barbarians. In the course of events new lines of communication between distant points opened, centers of trade spring up along its line taking from older ones some of theirs, or diverting from it the future accumulations incident to the new inspiration given. It often happens that a business point suppose they have a patent to all the business of a certain section, as irrevocable as the patent of a King in feudal times. Less than two years ago the town of Garrett was laid out for a manufacturing town, and the Railroad Company commenced the erection of shops, on an extensive scale which served to arouse the ire of our Auburn neighbors which has been nursed from that time until the present. It has become self evident to even the casual observer that Auburn business men are determined to fight to the bitter end, all interest in Garrett—have refused to have their dirt swept by Garrett made brooms after admitting they were suited with the quality, but wishing it to be understood distinctly that they did not want to have anything to do with Garrett or anything manufactured in the place. Is it possible the 15 or 20 thousand dollars paid each month by the R. R. company has anything to do with it. Garrett has been promised benefits in the erection and equipmet of its school building. Now what are the facts; no teacher residing in Garrett is employed. Let Garrett protect itself instead of playing into the hands of her open enemies. The prospects never were better for the future of Garrett than at present. The time is not far distant when the Canada Southern Railroad will make Garrett its terminus increasing largely the working force in the shops and yard, to accomodate the immense traffic of the Erie Railway alone, making the C. S. & B. & O. Railroads their Chicago terminus. Then the Eel River will come here sure and in its wake as sure as fate, comes the Saganaw Road, and in time the court house of DeKalb County leaving the old mossbacks setting on their haunches, wondering why, all this has happened. These things are just as sure to take place as the morrows Sun is to rise in the East, and the present proud city of Auburn may become the quiet out-of-town residence of the wide awake enterprising business man of Garrett, with its fifteen thousand inhabitants.

RICHELEAU.

Richeleau, do you suppose your mudhole, [illegible] vagabonds, as is state by the News, in its remarks of the drunken brawl that occurred there recently, which says: "These vagabonds in human form attack anyone they come across upon occasions of this kind, and no one who happens out at such a time is safe," can have any attractions to arouse the ire or jealousy of the people of Auburn?

God forbid that they should have desire to appropriate the immortalityof that country mudhole. We acknowledge that Garrett contains some as fine famillies as grace any city on God's footstool, but they are compelled to live in a perfect h—l while they remain there. Tis true, Garrett, what there is of it has been built in a short space of time, but what has it amounted to, nothing more than business for the sheriff, if items which have appeared in the different papers throughout the county be true, and further the article states that the "business men of Auburn have refused to their dirt swept by brooms made at Garrett." We have taken particular pains to inquire into this statement, which has proven to be false, a lie black as night.

See stupidity of the backwoods author when he says Garrett is sure of the terminus of the C. S. Railroad, with the Saganaw road following in its wake.

From the gramatical part of [illegible] *compostions*, one would naturally suppose he did have some sense, but this last statement knocks the bottom clear out of that supposition as no sane man would think of such a thing; and again "the court house will be moved there." They need a small army or something there to keep the peace, for according to another statement of the riot there, the News says in regard to the roiters, that, "maddened by whisky, such scenes are pleasant to them and they are only satisfied when they are pounding away at some poor wretch who happens to come within their reach."

If it should be the DeKalb county courts that are needed, which they will have "sure as the sun rises," they will need half a dozen railroads to run in stone enough to build a foundation for such a building. Pooh, croak you little frogs, for soon another cold snap will drive you back to your holes.

◆

An amusing incident occurred at the south part of town last week. A man whose name we withold, had been in the habit of whipping his better-half, and took it upon himself to give her a chastising the other day, which he did. The following evening the wife went to church and came home to find the doors locked against her, and all her entreaties to be admitted, proved useless. The next morning in company with her mother, the wife hired a man to remove her portion of the furniture to the residence of her parents, and when loaded and ready to start, the wife-whipping husband made his appearance, and begged of his wife not to leave him all forlorn, but the driver was ordered to go ahead, which he did, the abused wife following behind, with the husband holding to her apron-string, loth to let her go, all the while imploring her to return to his bed and board. Thus he followed her to the home of the mother; but here is where the laugh comes in. The goods were not unloaded at the mothers, but were hauled back and replaced in their former position in the house of her liege lord and master.

◆

All interested in singing are requested to meet at Hollister & Benedict's Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb 20th, for the purpose of forming a class in the rudiments, also to organize a permanent musical (singing) society.

F. E. LITTLEFIELD.

◆

Gus. Leas. of Waterloo, is making the livery business a success, and he runs the crack bus line of the city. And why not, inasmuch as he keeps a driver that can manipulate the ribbons to a forty "hoss" team.

◆

Hollister & Benedict will give a ball on the 22d. Arrangements are being made that will insure this to be the grandest party of the season. The well known reputation of the Messers. H. & B. is a sufficient guarantee that all who attend will enjoy themselves.

◆

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Joseph H. Ford, Francis D. Ryan and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-two (52) cents, with interest and cost on said judgment, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one (1) two (2) and sixteen (16) in Ralston's Addition to the town of Auburn, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, of so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 14, 1877.
ENSLEY, Att'y for Plaintiff. P. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an exection to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Barney and Joseph Trentman are plaintiff's, and Joseph H. Ford and Francis D. Ryan are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 10 day of March 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The middle one-third of lot number sixty-eight (68) in the original plat to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana bounded by a line commencing at a point twenty-two feet south of the north east corner of said lot, running thence west to the west line of said lot, thence south twenty-two feet, thence east to the east line of said lot, thence north twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, Feb. 14, A. D. 1877.
J. ROSS Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $10.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to [illegible] DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff and James L. Stewart, Margret Stewart John J. Stewart, Wm. M. Stewart Hiram Stewart are defendants, requiring me to make the soms of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17, day of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided sixth part of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty one [31] in township thirty-three, [33], north of range fourteen [14], east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.
J. W. RICKEL Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 2, 1877. Pr. fee $6.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Augustus Trentman Maria C. Trentman are plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge and Salinda Eldridge are defendants, requireing me to make the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3 day of March, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north one third of lot number sixty-three (63) in the original plat to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dept.
Auburn, Indiana, February 6, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Francis D. Ryan, Joseph H. Ford and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Satuaday the 10, day of March 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the west half of section thirty two [32] township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east commencing three links north of the west end of St. Mary's street, in the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, at a stone. Thence south seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone, thence west along the north line of lands formerly owned Lewis Bowers, four and four one-hundredths [4 4-100] chains to a stone, thence north along the east line of lands owned by John McCune seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone in the centre of the road, thence east three and ninety nine one-hundredths [3 99-100] chains to the place of beginning, containing three (3) acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS; Dept.
H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Feb. 14, 1877. Pr. fee $11,75

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler. Wilmington township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell are located on the South East corner of Lot Number one Hundred and Twenty One (121) and on the south-west corner of lot number one hundred and twenty-three (123) in the Original Plot to the Town of Butler Wilmington Township DeKalb County Indiana.

WILLIAM MCMORRAN.
WILLIAM SQUIRES.

1877. 1877.

HAIL TO THE NEW YEAR!

It promises to be a more prosperous one than the last. We enter upon it with a firm determination to do the largest business we have ever done

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st

LONSDALE MUSLIN

10c cents per yard

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Ten Percent Extry Discount on all

CARPETS!

Purchased of us for the next 30 days.

Special bargains on every description of goods until Feb 1st. for the purpose of reducIng our stock prior to inventory.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checkers, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles. Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and Reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALLAND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne'

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 24c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

For cards,
For bill-heads,
For letter heads,
For sale and hand bills,
For all kinds of printing,
Give the COURIER office a call.

Town Board met Tuesday night.

Saturday last was as mild as a June day.

Mr. James Anderson is happy. It is a girl.

Reward cards for children at Houser's.

Look to your chimneys. March is coming.

The band serenaded on the streets last Saturday.

Our warm weather caught a cold Saturday night.

They have tramps by the hundreds at Fort Wayne.

Mell Bowers and Amos Miller spent last Sabbath in Albion.

Insurance agents have been kept busy since the fires of last week.

Sabbath School singing at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Universalist services were held at Ensley's Hall Friday evening last.

The law firm of Penfield & Moody has dissolved. See notice elsewhere.

C. Beugnot & Co. will pay cash for stove bolts after March 1st, 1877. 3t.

Prize pictures of every description for school children at Houser's Book Store.

E. D. Bryant, of Garrett, informs us that he has sold his grocery at that place.

Alzina Glasier has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Mosly C. Glasier.

John Knoder can't be beat in the role of the dutchman. John is good in any character.

Mrs. Roberson has been quite sick for several days past, but is improving at present.

Mrs. A. Lewis, wife of our lumber merchant, is visiting friends at Greenville Michigan.

Mr. Miller and wife, of Hicksville, O., parents of Bruce Miller, spent the Sabbath in this city.

Messrs. Wilson and Zook were taken in as members at the Presbyterian church last week.

Auburn can boast of as many "loud nightengales" as any other place of its size in Indiana.

Another saloon to be opened in Auburn, which don't speak very well for the morals of this place.

We shall soon expect to receive numerous compositions written upon the subject of "Spring."

Spring amusements opened up last Saturday—boys jumping and playing ball in the court yard.

W. B. McConnell, editor of the Angola Herald, was in town last Saturday on his way to Chicago.

Prof. Edgerly's Band, of Waterloo, will furnish music for the dance at Edgerton on the 22d.

Mr. Geo. Patterson, wife and son spent Saturday and Sunday in Auburn with the parents of Mrs. P.

Willian Swander settled with the heirs of the estate of David Swander, deceased, on Tuesday last.

Fernando Palmer has resigned his position as boss tinner in the hardware establishment of J. L. Davis.

Rev. Wm. Long, a former resident of this place, spent a few days visiting friends in this place last week.

Speak a good word for the COURIER. We are giving a large amount of reading matter for a county journal.

Miss Lin Anderson, of Pontiac, Mich., has been visiting her brother, Mr. J. Anderson, of this city for several days past.

Hank Brandon repaired Hollister & Benedicts roof which was damaged by the fire. Hank is boss on that kind of work.

Any one having a good house to rent within a short walk of the post office will find a tenant by calling at this office.

It was rumored that the butcher shop at the lower end of town, owned by Mr. Goetschius, took fire on Tuesday of last week.

L. E. Gregg, Esq., will soon open a cigar manufactory in this place. Such an institution will be a paying one in Auburn.

The irrepressible Joe Loveland was in town Tuesday, bringing with him the news that Florida has been counted for Hayes.

Billy Edgerton's barber sign was used by stumpers last Sunday. Take some other day boys and speak United States.

Mr. John Steffer, who has been employed at Sammy Pomeri's, has taken a walk. His whereabouts are unknown.

We received a short but pleasant call from Miss Anderson, of Pontiac Michigan and Miss Born, of this city, on Saturday last.

J. O. Twitchell, Gen. Ag't. for W. W. Kimbal's Music House, Chicago, spent Sabbath in Auburn. Mr. T. is a fine musician.

"Valentine's Best," "The Famous Circassia," and the "Imported Havanah;" the best brands of cigars in town, at Rickel's.

"The times are so hard," says an old Irishman, "that he has parted with all his elegant wardrobe except the armholes of his waist-coat."

Enos Casebeer, who has been in a feeble condition for several months has almost entirely regained his health and begins to look quite robust.

The adjusting agents of the fire insurance company in which Mr. Zacher's goods were insured, have been busy this week paying their losses.

J. E. Beugnot has two new How Sewing Machines which he will sell way down below cost, and give the purchaser any reasonable length of time.

A. O. Miller will assist the Waterloo band in a dramatic entertainment which will be given in a short time for the benefit of the band of that place.

"A man! a man! a he man!" Oh, Tom, Tom, Tommy, you are a brick and what a fine looking "lady" you make. Your dancing was so graceful and superb.

Mrs. U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, Ohio, and Miss Jennie Collar, of Garrett, sister of Dr. A. H. Collar, of this place, were in attendance at the mite on last Friday evening.

The ceremony did come off at the mite last Friday evening, but a large number of those present could not see it. For their information we will tell them. It was "Inadvancing."

Rev. Geo. D. Hartsuck, of this city, has received the appointment of Moral Instructor at the States Prison at Michigan City. We congratulate Bro. Hartsuck, on his good luck.—Kendallville Standard.

Spring goods arriving every day, at prices to suit the times at Sam, Pete & Max, Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind. See change in their advertisement in another column.

An old man from Kansas, who claimed to have lived on grasshoppers two years, was on our streets last Saturday, making fun for the boys. He was "how come you so."

Mr. Zacher is moving his stock of groceries in the old bank building next to the St Nicholas Saloon. He will soon be open again to supply his numerous customers.

DR. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS have proved of the greatest benefit in relieving and curing obstinate and dangerous diseases, where other remedies have failed. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The disease which has been so fatal to the swine in this section of the country during the fore part of the winter, has almost wholy abated, so we are informed.

Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, daughter of Henry Ford, of this place, who was visiting her parents and friends in Auburn last week, returned to Ohio Monday morning.

The members of the Catholic church of Auburn, have purchased for their church the "Fourteen Stations," painted in oil and neatly framed, costing one hundred and ten dollars.

During the season of Lent, which begins on Ash Wednesday and closing on Easter Sunday exclusive, there will be services in the Catholic church on Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Teachers, whose schools will soon close, and desire to make presents to their pupils, will do well to examine the reward cards at Houser's Book Store. He has every variety and style which are calculated to make the heart of the pupil glad.

John Leasure wants us to give him a puff on the manner in which he washed and cleaned one of the front windows of the Excelsior Hardware Store. All right, John, we will. We think the frosting yet remaining on the glass looks excellent.

On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22nd, a business meeting of the society will be held at the Presbyterian church, at 3 o'clock sharp. MRS. R. ELSON, Sec.

The social connected with the Presbyterian church, will be entertained next Wednesday afternoon and evening, February 21st, by Mrs. S. W. Ralston. A cordial invitation to all.

Simon Snyder will sell agricultural implements for his brother D. D. Snyder. Those of our readers wishing farm machinery will do well to call and see Mr. S., or reserve your orders till Simon calls on you.

There is talk of a neck-tie party to be given in a short time by the ladies of the Presbyterian church. Hurry it along, as our neck-tie is getting rather thread-bare, and we shall soon have to comply with the wishes of our "devil."

We have been informed that there was no insurance on the mill of Theron Clark, which was burned on Wednesday morning of last week, and the total loss of everything is badly felt by Mr. Clark.

Will Baldock, of the Fort Wayne News, got a good "take" recently in the shape of a young lady by the name of Miss May J. Moffitt, a grand-daughter of Enoch Zollars, of Fort Wayne. He can now advertise for cabbage, potatoes, wood, coal, &c.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthama, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs and Chest are readily cured by Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, a remedy which never fails to give satisfaction. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Printing is a science, and, like all sciences is the fruit of knowledge which comes only by study. Like all sciences it came in the fullness of time, when the world had been prepared for it, but it came only to him who had qualified himself with its handiworks from beginning to end (Gutenburg).—De Vinne.

We heard a young lady remark at the entertainment on Tuesday night, that she would like to pinch that dutchman's cheek, and another remarked that the clothes of the school mistress didn't fit her (him) very well, and that the waist couldn't have been cut after the latest pattern.

A petition has been signed by the citizens of Hicksville to present to the Ohio Legislature, for the relief of J. D. Phillips, treasurer of Hicksville special school district who was robbed of over four hundred dollars some time ago at Auburn Junction while on his way to Bryan to pay a debt or bond held against Hicksville special school district.

It was feared last Thursday night that an attempt would be made to fire the store buildings of S. W. Ralston and F. E. Davenport, and accordingly the streets were patrolled all night by watchers. Should any one be caught at such an act the halters would be too good for them, and shooting too merciful.

We are to have another boot and shoe store in Auburn, W. J. Austin & Co., of Indianapolis, being the firm, and have located in the Odd Fellows Building, directly under this office. The firm will open as fine a stock of boots and shoes as can be found in DeKalb county. Keep a sharp lookout for their advertisement in the COURIER in a short time.

Our Dramatic Company tendered their services to Mr. T. A. Clark, on last Saturday evening, and played for his benefit. Tickets were sold for one dollar each, by which they realized a snug little sum for Mr. C. The play was as advertised, "Black-eyed Susan" and "Po-ca-hon-tas," which was well rendered, Po-ca-hon-tas creating a great deal of mirth.

The Kendallville Standard says, Hank J. Long returned from Washington Saturday evening, on a ten days furlough. He is a typo on the Congressional Record, and the long speeches of the members of Congress on the Presidential question makes it busy work for the printers to keep up with them. Come around this way Hank. We will be glad to shake hands with you.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Scorfula was considered incurable until the great discovery of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" flashed upon the world. Diseases which baffled the skill of the medical school, readily yield to these peerless remedies. Scurvey, Erysipelas, Saltrheum, Itch, and and cutaneous Eruptions are curable by them. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

DR. HARTER'S ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY being entirely free from mineral, and depending on vegetable matter for its tonic properties, can be taken with impunity by the most delicate lady, as by the sedenary student whose system has suffered by over-taxation of the brain. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Mr. Peterson of the COURIER seems to be troubling himself a good deal about our "school marms." We doubt if it is reciprocated, and if it is, we think it is bad taste.—Garrett News.

"Reciprocated!" "Bad taste!" Mr. News; how that sounds. Are you getting discouraged? Well, well, they have became aware of your being a married man, so there is no straw left for you to grasp at. Don't undertake to "soft soap" them in such a manner as to make them think your a "foine young fellah and pwart youa hawah in the middle.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The almost impassable condition of the highways since last we sent in our "budget" has materially lessened the receipts of produce, though on Thursday and Saturday last, quite a number of teams came in "light" from the north with wheat. Monday and Tuesday we noticed but few arrivals. Yesterday there was a slight increase and the market closed with the following quotations: Wheat, No. 1, amber, $1.40, No. 2, $1.30; Oats, 33c; Corn, 50c; Clover seed, $8.75; Potatoes, $1.00; Butter, 16c; Eggs, 15c; Hogs, live weight, 5¼@5½; dressed 6@6½ Hides, green, 5c; Poultry, 5@7c.

A two-penny daily picked up somewhere by one of our republican brethren the other day, containing a bogus dispatch announcing the election of Hayes, came nigh unto playing the very devil with the hilarious rads in town. Keep cool, don't count the Hayes chickens until they are hatched. The "gray" wins, and that's the Tilden bird.

The branch store of S. J. M. Loomis, of Kendallville, under the management of P. Draggoo, for the past year, was closed last week and the stock removed to Kendallville.

M. Boland and family, of Auburn, spent last Sabbath in town.

The spring-like weather that we have been enjoying of late is a forcible reminder that the wood-chuck lied on the 2d ult. Still it would be well for poor robin red-breast not to emigrate north too soon.

It will be seen from the proceedings in the Florida case, that the sucking-in business has been inaugurated by the Hayesites, and that the buldoze or bust plan will be adopted throughout the entire count. The radical yell goes up—"all's well—Louisiana and Oregon sure for Hayes." Probably ere the COURIER goes to press, Louisiana will have been passed, and if the right triumphs the State will be awarded to the Democratic electors. Watch and pray.

John Beaver, foreman of this section on the Lake Shore road, bought of John McKee his house and lot last week, purchase money, $250. Mr. McKee will undertake to follow the plow the approaching summer, having leased a farm of Geo. Slayman.

On last Thursday evening an enjoyable social party, consisting of a number of our young people, as the invited guests of Miss Hattie Helmer, assembled at the residence of our townsman, Mr. J. H. Helmer. All those present join in the highest praise of the necktie party of Thursday evening, and pronounce it a most happy affair.

A bill now before the Indiana Legislature to change the present Road Law of the State, a copy of which was sent in for consideration by Senator Mercer, and passed upon in a public meeting at Adams Hall on last Wednesday, was returned, having received the almost unanimous protest of that meeting.

It is rumored that the present School Director will receive the appointment of Post Master at Corunna.

We regret to learn that Billy W—— was stung by bees on the night of the —— at Fairfield Center.

Theo. comes home earlier than former days.

Charley Aichele, the present efficient treasurer of the city of Kendallville, will probably be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Aichele is a sterling democrat and emphatically a reformer. He has brought the city out of debt and placed it upon a sound financial footing.

Dr James D. and Lyman Bacon, brothers of F. B. Bacon, Druggist at Kendallville, left for California on last Monday.

LOVELAND.

JUNCTION.

ow about the Canada Southern Railroad.

Dame Pence has returned.

Quite a crowd from Auburn and Garrett visited the Junction on last Sabbath.

Mr. Spangler is clearing up some of his low land preparatory to opening up the avenue.

Are Esquire's coming down? Ask Mr. Hines who got off the train at this place last week.

Does "Occasional" know which side of his bread is buttered? If so why does he go back on his employers by suggesting that the merchants of Auburn withdraw their patronage from the B. & O. railway.

Our singing school closed last Friday evening. It was pronounced success, by those interested. Financially speaking most of the class did their duty promptly, and a little time we think will make matters all right with the rest. Cannot we have another term?

Look out for wood thieves, and be careful to keep a stick on top of your pile and wait for events.

What is more annoying than to have the night trains awake you from your peaceful slumbers calling for a lazy flagman.

We overheard a traveling man remark that the Junction afforded the best connections of any place in Northern Indiana.

Alphonso squirmed over our remarks of last week, and threatens to lay us low if there are large words enough in Webster's Dictionary to do it this week. We warn him that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. By the way, where is Dell? We have not heard of his vamoosing the place yet, and would be glad to hear from him once again.

The Doctor who was famous as landlord at the Stamets house last winter, stopped off one day last week and opened his trunk, took out several yards of new muslin and measured it, after which he placed it back. We wonder what he was at.

The D. E. R. & I. railway are drawing the boss coach of any of the three roads that pass through here.

As a reporter of passing events it becomes our duty, however painful that duty may be, to chronicle important events transpiring about us. The last is, Alphonso has turned to a squirt gun.

DON PEDRO.

GARRETT.

The weather is very lovely.

Business is picking up slowly.

The Rev. Mr. Welch still continues his series of meetings in this place.

We think Garrett needs a little reformation.

Dr. Sturgeon has moved into his new house on Peters street. School marms and all have gone hither.

August had another racket with the boys last Sunday night in his saloon. Gust let up.

The boys, and even some of the men, amuse themselves by fastening tin cans to dog's tails to see them run. One of these poor dumb victims went up into Dr. Larbois office last Saturday night to have an operation performed to relieve him of the cause, but the doctor would not perform the operation without counsel. The dog not feeling just right about his treatment jumped upon the table, switched the cans into the doctor's medicine cases, knocking down two or three rows of bottles and then wagging his tail to the doctor he went out.

Some of our citizens are getting so hightoned that they retire to the country Sunday mornings for breakfast.

B. D. says the gentlemen that were at his house last Sunday morning were very big eaters.

Mr. Litman has returned from Texas, where he has been for some time for the benefit of his health. He is much improved in health.

We are annoyed a great deal of nights by some fellows shooting on the streets. Nearly all the fellows carry pistols in their hip pockets and the result will be, some of those pistols will "go off" and blow some of their brains out.

Litman undertook to ride Joe Hyman's horse last Sunday, and got ditched. He says you might as vell dry to ride a dixan ox as dad tam horse.

Our friend Billy McKee, an engineer on the B. & O. railroad met with a sad accident a few days ago at Chicago Junction; while oiling his engine he had his arm through one of the iron drive wheels, when another train was backed up against his and broke his arm, but he is recovering quite rapidly.

DE MONTA.

Last Saturday evening after church as two young men were escorting their ladies home, one of them suddenly left the side of his partner and jumped over a ditch into the middle of the road and shouted, fire! fire! at the top of his voice, and turning to his lady, while a deadly pallor overspread his face, he says: "Why, my God! it is your house." The cause of the alarm was a lamp in a window shining on the roof of a wing of the house.

A certain young fellow threw out some slanderous remarks about another young man's sister Tuesday night, and the consequence was that young man No. 1 went home holding his jaw in his hand. Served him right, and he ought to have had more of it, but we think this will learn him to keep his mouth shut, at least till the swelling gets out of his face. Slandering the name of young ladies has become too popular among such puppies.

We are informed that Weamer & Weamer, publishers of the Auburn Republican, [illegible] by Mr. Parker, of The Garrett News, for libel, Mr. Parker claiming that he was injured to the amount of $5,000. Go ahead, boys, and Benlize all you want, we won't enter suit against you, because it helps to advertise us and let people know we are an establishment worth noticing. We are the best natured when some one is driving at us.

It was conceded by all present at the entertainment given by our dramatic company on Tuesday night, that it was the best effort ever made by them. In the play of "Black-eyed Susan," the characters were sustained in such a manner as reflects credit upon the company. We have not space to personate each character, but this we will say, that Miss Ula Yandes, as Po-ca-hon-tas, rendered her part above the average, which, together with her make up, made her look charming, as also Miss Stella Yandes. John Knoder, as the inimitable dutchman, was far ahead of himself, and could not be bettered. J. H. Barbrett is an easy, graceful performer, and carried his part in an excellent manner. D. Kalm, as William, rendered his part exceedingly well, but as king Tuscaroras, was simply immense. But Tom, the graceful Tom Leasure, would "put it down," and when he came to act the role of the school mistress, he "would bring it up," much to the amusement of the audience, who could not withhold themselves longer, but burst forth with peal after peal of laughter. We would like to mention all the characters, but space will not permit, suffice it to say that it was the best entertainment ever given by our amatuers. To be appreciated it should be seen. Our amatuers need take no back seat for any company.

With increasing cold weather, comes those dreadful Coughs and Colds, which are so easily and effectually cured with Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is always warranted to give satisfaction. Price only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

*** Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administratrix of the estate of Mosley C. Glasier deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALZINA GLASIER, Admix.

Feb. 12, 1877.

Dissolution Notice.

The law partnership heretofore existing between W. L. Penfield and D. D. Moody, is by mutual consent dissolved. D. D. Moody retains the office formerly occupied by the firm. W. L. Penfield will be found in the Hebel's Block. Each will continue the practice of law in Auburn. The books and accounts of the late firm will be left with W. L. Penfield for collection. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

W. L. PENFIELD.
D. D. MOODY.

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HOLD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices!

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE DUEL.

BY THOS HOOD.

In Bedford town, of old renown,
There lived a Mister Bray,
Who fell in love with Lucy Bell,
And so did Mr. Clay.

To see her ride from Hammersmith
By all it was allowed,
Such fair outsides are seldom seen,
Such angels on a cloud.

Said Mr. Bray to Mr. Clay;
You choose to rival me,
And court Miss Bell, but there your court
No thoroughfare shall be.

Unless you now give up your suit,
You may repent your love:
I who have shot a pigeon match,
Can shoot a turtle dove.

So pray before you woo her more,
Consider what you do:
If you pay court to Lucy Bell,
I'll pay it into you.

Said Mr. Clay to Mr. Bray,
Your threats I quite explode;
One who has been a volunteer
Knows how to prime and load.

And so I say to you unless
Your passion quiet keeps,
I, who have shot and hit bull's-eyes,
May chance to hit a sheep's.

Now gold is oft for silver changed,
And that for copper red;
But these two went away to give
Each other change for lead.

But first they sought a friend apiece,
This pleasant thought to give—
When they were dead they thus should have
Two seconds still to live.

To measure out the ground not long
The seconds then forbore,
And having taken one rash step,
They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol pan
Against the deadly strife,
By putting in the prime of death
Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the foes;
But when they took their stands
Fear made them tremble, so they found,
They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr. C. to Mr. B.:
Here one of us may fall,
And like St. Paul's cathedral now
Be doomed to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach
Misconduct to your name,
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your ramrod do the same?

Said Mr. B.: I do agree,
But think of Honor's Courts!
If we go off without a shot
There will be *strange reports.*

But look, the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it begun;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had called out the sun?

So up into the harmless air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That upshot in the end!

THE FACE IN THE GLASS.

The morning express from New York arrived at Chicago at 8 o'clock, and brought its usual medley of passengers, among them one very strange one. A dead woman was found in one of the sleeping-cars—a young and exceedingly lovely girl, with hair like silk and features exquisitely perfect and fair.

She lay in the lower berth of a section as if asleep; only, when they turned her and looked in her face, the large, black eyes were staring with a look of agony and horror in them that even death had not been able to remove.

The upper berth, did not seem to have been occupied, and there was nothing about her to indicate that she had died by violence except that look in her fixed eyes and a slight distortion of the lovely features.

Upon one of the long, silky curls which lay across her throat, was a small piece of soft, slightly adhesive wax, which, finding it impossible to remove otherwise, the curl containing it being severed, was laid aside for future examination.

It was learned upon inquiry that she had come upon the train at Detroit, in the night, and alone.

The section had been engaged for her beforehand, by a woman of middle age seemingly, though none of the officials at the ticket-office could give more than a general description of her, she having worn a veil, and only partially lifted it at any time. Nothing was discovered to really excite suspicion of unfairness, though an uncomfortable air of mystery hung about the affair.

The exceeding beauty of the dead girl, the richness of her clothing, the costly jewels in her ears and upon her hands, the absence of any baggage, even a traveling bag, the fact that an elegant portemonnaie containing notes to a considerable amount was found in the pocket of her dress, but no papers or address of any sort, no name—these circumstances were discussed and commented upon, until curiosity grew weary.

At the inquest the jury gave in their verdict in accordance with the report of the doctors—"Died of congestion of the lungs." Many came to look upon the beautiful, dead face, drawn by the noise the papers made about the affair; and she was at last recognized by friends from Detroit, whom she had lately been visiting, as a Miss Tracy, from California. But they could give no explanation of the mysterious circumstances attending and preceding her death. She had left them without telling them where she was going—had gone out that afternoon ostensibly to call upon an acquaintance, and had not returned. That was all they could tell.

The body was sent to her father in San Francisco, and the matter dropped. But there was a general feeling that a mystery remained back of all; it might be a dark and terrible one.

I was a young girl of 17 at this time, and chanced to be on the train, and the very car, with the dead girl, though I did not know it till long afterward.

It happened in this way:

I had been visiting a school friend, and was summoned home suddenly by telegraph to attend the wedding of a sister, whose betrothed, being called abroad unexpectedly, wished to take his bride with him. Hence the sudden marriage. I got aboard the train at a town about six hours' ride from Chicago, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and, not feeling inclined to sleep, took a seat in the small compartment of a palace-car, called the drawing-room. I sat with my back to the main portion of the car, and so close to the door on the side by which passengers entered that no one would be likely to know I was there, except by actually looking inside.

The lights were turned low, but sufficient remained to enable me to see in the mirrors about me most of the interior of the car outside my own retreat. There was not much to see, the berths being mostly all closed. But for that very reason, perhaps, I noticed a hand which was holding slightly apart the draperies of a section half way down the car. The hand glittered with several evidently costly stones upon the small fingers, and that was enough of itself to attract my attention.

When a face, the most beautiful I had ever seen in my life, presently followed the hand, looking cautiously out, and quickly retreating, my interest increased: the face was so white—the large eyes so anxious.

Her anxiety, though seen but for a moment, affected me. I could not help wondering what she was looking for, and I watched her berth constantly (in the mirror) to see if she would look out again. She did repeatedly.

At last I saw her face brighten into an ecstasy of joy, and at the same moment the figure of a man slipped swiftly along the aisle, and stopped beside her an instant. I could not see his face. He climbed instantly to the upper berth, without even removing the cap, which he wore instead of a hat, close down over his forehead.

I could not see his face then, but, after a time, when the cars stopped at a small place about twenty miles from Chicago, I saw the same man, with his cap still on, coming back along the aisle.

I had one glimpse of his face in the mirror—a brief one—but in that instant he lifted his eyes, and in the glass our eyes met. He stood staring a moment, and then, with a glance around him of savage bewilderment, dashed by and disappeared.

I cannot describe the creeping, icy thrill which that one look, encountered only in a glass, sent through me.

The face, too, haunted me, more by its expression than its features—a handsome, wicked, sneering face, that fascinated and repelled at the same moment—a face whose ghostly, livid whiteness it sickened me to remember, whose terrible eyes in that one flash of meeting had seemed to look abject fear and savage threatening at once.

I cowered down in my seat, and covered my face with my shawl, afraid to look lest I should meet that awful glance again, and finally fell asleep, not waking till we were entering Chicago.

I had no baggage—I had left my trunk to be sent in the next train—and I got off at Twenty-second street.

As I left the car, I remembered noticing that one section in the middle of the car remained undisturbed and closely curtained still. The conductor had addressed the occupant several times, but when she did not answer supposed her to be still sleeping, and did not discover that it was the sleep of death until after the arrival of the train at the depot.

In consequence perhaps of my having left the car at Twenty-second street, I was not remembered, or called as a witness at the inquest, and as my sister was married at 12 o'clock that day, and I went away with her to New York and remained there some weeks after she had sailed with her husband, I did not happen to hear of the finding of that dead girl in a sleeping-car, in a long time.

A year passed. My sister was still abroad. I was having a good time in society, of which I was extremely fond.

I had lately formed the acquaintance of a gentleman who brought a letter of introduction from my sister. He was an Englishman, but had lived much in Paris, and had met my sister there, and had been able to extend her and her husband some courtesies, which she in her letter asked me to return as far as lay in my power.

I was obliged, therefore, to be polite to the gentleman, though I had taken a violent dislike to him. I could not account to myself for my aversion, but it was insurmountable.

He was very handsome and distinguished-looking, but I never met him suddenly without a start, and a chilly shrinking as if I had met him somewhere before, under terrifying circumstances. He seemed very rich, and I am ashamed to say that, in spite of my dislike, when he asked me to marry him I hesitated about refusing him, because I did not like to lose the eclat of being attended by him—an attendance which I knew the girls generally envied me. I did not give him a decided answer.

About this time, Ralph Winston came home from California. Ralph and I had been children together, and very easily grew the best of friends now. The Englishman chanced to be in New York when Ralph first came. The two met at our house and in my presence, and it was evident at sight that this was not the first time they had met; and that they entertained a mutual dislike for each other, though both acknowledged the introduction like strangers.

"Have you ever met Mr. Byers before?" I asked Ralph, at the first opportunity.

"Yes."

"And you don't like him?"

Ralph shook his head emphatically.

"Why not?"

"Do you know how he got his money?"

"No."

"Well, I'll tell you, one of the prettiest girls in San Francisco fell in love with his handsome face. She was a rich heiress, and as good and true a girl as she knew how to be. Her father hated Byers, and would never consent to her marrying him. She would not marry him without her father's consent. But just as soon as she came of legal age to do so, she made her will, and gave all her money to Byers, at her death. She was visiting in Detroit afterwards, and went away without telling her friends there where she was going, or even without taking a trunk with her. The next they heard of her she was found dead in a sleeping-car at Chicago."

Here Ralph repeated to me those particulars of the tragedy which I recounted at the beginning of this recital.

"Byers, of course, got all her money," Ralph went on, "and took it so greedily and unscrupulously that everybody who knew the circumstances was disgusted. He was in Europe at the time of her death, and came posting to California after the money as soon as he heard of it; and when he had got it, went posting back again. Everybody in San Francisco despised him."

Ralph's story affected me very strangely.

"Was Byers suspected of knowing anything about her death?" I asked.

"There was some mystery about it. But the inquest had decided that she died a natural death, and Byers was abroad at the time, so they could not connect him with it. But I have always suspected, and so have many, that he knew more than he was willing to tell."

Ralph and I were sitting at one extremity of the two parlors. A large mirror was near us, and exactly opposite this mirror in the other parlor was another.

As Ralph said these words, I looked round the rooms involuntarily in search of Mr. Byers.

He was nowhere to be seen, but glancing accidentally in the glass near me, as I turned to address Ralph again, my words froze on my lips. For there, staring at me from the mirror, was the very face whose reflection had scared me so in the drawing-room of the sleeping-car a year before. The very same—handsome, wicked, sneering—in the eyes the same expression of mingled fear and threatening, on the face the same livid and horrible whiteness, and as our eyes met in the mirror he knew me again, as I knew him.

I could not look away. I thought I beheld a vision. It was only by a supreme effort that I kept my senses, so strongly did the old horror and terror of that face, which had held me once, hold me again now.

"Ralph," I said in a low voice, "look where I am looking, and tell me if you see anything."

Ralph obeyed.

"I see Cecil Byers glowering at us like a demon," he said. "He hates me for loving you, I suppose; and let him, only don't you marry him, Lou. I could bear to lose you myself better than to see you the wife of that devil."

Cecil Byers! Odd as it may seem, I had not recognized that awful face in the glass as his, till Ralph named him. I put my hand in Ralph's arm.

"Take me away out of this room, quick," I said. "I never want to meet Cecil Byers again. I am sure I shall scream or faint, or do something dreadful if I do."

Ralph got me out of the room by the nearest door, one which led out upon the terrace, and then I quietly fainted away, a thing which I never did before or since. At the moment I recognised the face in the glass as the face of Cecil Byers, that moment the whole circumstances of the strange story Ralph had just told me seemed to rise before me like monsters. I was back in the drawing-room of the sleeping-car again. I was watching in the mirror opposite me that section half way down the car from which I had beheld the palest and loveliest of faces look with anxious eyes. I was recalling the figure of the man I had seen go gliding toward her, and I remembered now, though it had scarcely occurred to me at the time, and never been recalled since, that as I left the car at Twenty-second street, that very section remained shut in by its draping curtains, just as it had all night. Suddenly the awful conviction burst in upon me that Cecil Byers was a murderer, and that I had almost seen him do the deed.

Was it any wonder I fainted? The next day I went with my father before a magistrate and told my story. I *had* to do it. The angel face of that poor murdered girl haunted me till I did, and would have haunted me till I died, if I had not, for I believe she had been murdered. My story seemed very little when it was told, but when it was proved that I was on the car that very night, or rather morning, on which the dead girl was found, and when I swore positively that it was Cecil Byers I saw go to her berth and come away from it, the matter began to look worthy of investigation.

It was found that Byers had been seen both in Chicago and Detroit before and after that poor girl's death.

He must have scented danger, for he had left Chicago, they found, when they went to arrest him for the murder. They followed him, however, and captured him in New York. He was very bold and defiant at first, but ultimately confessed the cruel deed.

He had met the unfortunate girl out walking, and had persuaded her at last to consent to a secret marriage. She had always been firm enough in her refusal before, but now she had not seen him in a long time, and he was very eloquent, and she did love him, and she was of age. Besides, he promised never to claim her as long as her father lived, unless by his consent; so she yielded. They went on the cars separately, he joining her afterward.

He watched from the upper berth till she fell asleep, and then creeping down, smothered her by holding a plaster of thick wax over her mouth and nostrils. No wonder her eyes wore such a look of agony and horror even in death. When Byers was asked why he killed her, he answered almost coolly:

"I needed the money, and I knew it might be a long time before I got the handling of it if she lived."

"But when she was your wife you could have claimed it."

"Ah, that was just it. She could not be my wife, because I was already married. It was my wife who engaged the section in the sleeping-car for her."

"Where is your wife now?"

"Dead," was the sullen answer, "as she deserved to be."

He deserved to be hung, but he was not. He sickened with some kind of fever in the prison, and died there, without ever having shown much signs of repentance. Such natures as his are incapable of true repentance, I believe.

Too Hasty.

Having been lately quite often cheated by those who advertised with us, we became rather too hasty in being suspicious of the *Chicago Ledger* Company. Upon inquiry we find that the company is not only wealthy, but that the *Ledger* has a tremendous circulation, and better still, the company are very gentlemanly. The *Ledger* is a large-size 48 column literary family paper, and is full of good things every week. The terms of this paper being only one dollar per year, and 15 cents for postage, make it the cheapest weekly paper in the world. Three copies for 10 cents.—*Akron (O.) Commercial.*

VIRGINIA has a national banking capital of $3,580,913, and pays an internal revenue of $7,343,789. The six New England States have a national banking capital of $160,517,266, and pay only $5,575,554 revenue.

PRE-HISTORIC RELICS.

Interesting Archæological Treasures Unearthed in Iowa.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

Cook's point, on the river bank just west of the city, bids fair to become renowned as the depository of the most remarkable archæological treasures ever discovered in the Mississippi Valley; and the Davenport Academy of Sciences will soon have extensive fame in connection therewith. It is only some two years ago that that earnest academician, Rev. J. E. Gass, pastor of the First German Lutheran Church, made the grand discovery of copper axes and hatchets—some of them cloth-bound—with pottery and human remains, in one of the mounds on the Cook property; and now the same gentleman has another streak of pre-historic luck, in a "find" that will create a sensation among scientists who are delving after knowledge of the pre-historic man—that is if the articles prove to be of no later origin than the ones lately found of that mysterious yet numerous individual.

As Mr. Gass and Mr. L. H. Wilrodt were exploring a mound, they came upon some small slabs of dark shale, the surfaces of which were covered with yellow clay. These were found near some human bones. On removing the clay, what was their astonishment to find that they had secured pictured rocks of great value. The largest was 12x9 inches, and 1½ inches thick. In rubbing the clay, this slab split in two—and one face of each of the plates of shale were covered with etchings—or rather deep scratches with some metal instrument. One picture represents a scene of sacrifice, evidently. A fire blazing, in the center is a ring; on one side of the blaze is a prostrate human figure, and on the other side are two more beings, all bound, and around the fire and bodies fourteen persons are dancing. In an upper corner is the sun, with long and short rays, opposite is the moon. We are sorry to state that, since this slab has been exposed to the public gaze, persons have tested the shale by scratching it, and thus what was a well-formed face in the moon has been most wholly obscured by scratches. The other represents animals of various kinds—some creeping, some walking, and all much as a little child might draw on a slate. One of the animals is a three-legged monstrosity with a body shaped like a mushroom—it couldn't have been intended for a turtle, as its legs are too long for that. Then there are various circles, with peculiar marks inside. There is a picture of a hunter with bow in hand, he having just shot a deer which lies near him. So it seems the pre-historic man killed deer with bow and arrow, as do the Indians of our era. Another slab, six inches square, shows a series of circles, with twelve figures between each circle—while outside of the outer circle are twelve peculiar figures that are neither human nor animal. The distances between the figures is exactly the same in the margin as is that between the rings. In the center is a small ring from which are marks pointing to the outer signs. This is supposed to be a sort of zodiacal record. Members of the academy who have examined these treasures have no doubt as to their antiquity—in fact the best posted feel convinced that they are of the same age as the copper implements found in mounds which surrounded this one, from which these stone tablets were taken. And we ought to have said before that some of the bones found in the mound are copper-stained, and near them small pieces of copper were found.

It is believed that these tablets will be deposited in their proper receptacle, the cabinet of pre-historic relics in the Academy of Science. Another thing, they ought to be immediately placed where they may be viewed and not handled, for the shale "chips off" easily. Mayhap some skilled person in deciphering hieroglyphics will come along and translate these strange pictures. But they ought not to be taken away from here for that service.

That Monster Sea Serpent.

The London papers have the following concerning the wonderful snake, whose appearance off the coast of Brazil has been recorded.

Yesterday Capt. Drevar, of the ship Pauline, and a number of the crew of that vessel attended before Mr. Raffles, the stipendary magistrate at Liverpool, and made the following declaration:

We, the undersigned officers and crew of the bark Pauline (of London), of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on July 8, 1875, in latitude 5 deg. 13 min. south, longitude 35 deg. west, we observed three large sperm whales, and one of them was gripped around the body with two turns of what appeared to be a huge serpent. The head and tail appeared to have a length beyond the coils of about thirty feet, and its girth eight or nine feet. The serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale to the bottom, head first.

Again, on July 13, a similar serpent was seen about 200 yards off, shooting itself along the surface, head and neck being out of the water several feet. This was seen only by the Captain and one ordinary seaman.

A few moments after it was seen elevated some sixty feet perpendicularly in the air by the chief officer and the following seamen; Horatio Thompson, Owen Baker, William Lewarn. And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Severally declared and subscribed at Liverpool aforesaid, this 10th day of January, 1877.

Before T. S. Raffles, J. P. for Liverpool.

Signed: Geo. Drevar, Master; Horatio Thompson, John Henderson Landells, Owen Baker, William Lewarn.

A FRENCH railway company at Ivry is building a novel car, to be used on the little railroad between Bayonne and Biarritz. It is of iron, paneled with wood, and will seat ninety-two passengers. It has a baggage-room and a smoking-room, separate compartments for three classes of passengers, and an interior stairway leads to a covered upper story, from which a fine view of the scenery of the route is afforded.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Its Vast Wealth and Resources—Some Big Figures.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, in its review of the past year, gives some interesting items of information. The population of California received during the year an increase by immigration, etc., of 55,000, making the population of the State 900,000, the population of its principal city, San Francisco, being 280,000. The import trade of the State amounted to $80,000,000, the export trade to $50,000,000, and the manufactures to $61,000,000. The tonnage of vessels coming into San Francisco alone amounted to 726,309 tons, and the outward-bound tonnage to 760,770. The yield of gold and silver on the whole Pacific coast has been $100,000,000 *for the year*, making since the memorable year of 1848 the enormous amount of $1,760,000,000. The wheat crop for the year 1876 is spoken of as worth between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, the principal wheat lands being in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The wool crop is estimated at 56,000,000 pounds, worth $9,000,000, and the wine crop at 11,600,000 gallons. These several crops are from the State of California, which is only a portion of the great fertile lands to the west of the mountains. The exact returns from other States and Territories are not given, but their capabilities are shown, and rough estimates made of their productions when properly cultivated. These computations are something too enormous to find ready belief from those who have learned to consider the Pacific slope as mainly a field for mining enterprise. For instance, it is calculated that the area of wine-growing lands on the Pacific coast is 30,000,000 acres, which would produce, at a low estimate of value, $6,000,000,000 worth of wine, or twenty times the amount of the whole of the wine crop of France. This, however, is all in the possible future. The estimate of lumber on that coast, from Southern California to Alaska—which, by the way, would include a large strip of British territory—is reckoned at 4,000,000,000,000 feet. The present production of gold is put at $55,000,000, of which California produces $20,000,000; the production of silver being between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. The Pacific coast at present imports from 250,000 to 350,000 tons of coal per annum, although there are coal veins in the neighborhood. In California the yield of quicksilver is between 60,000 and 70,000 flasks this year, and the Pacific coast has supplied the rest of the United States with from 7,000 to 8,000 tons of lead. There are large quantities of copper on the coast, but, surrounded by more alluring wealth, the veins appear to be left untouched by the inhabitants. While these enormous fields of wealth are inviting population, it appears that immigration during 1876 was 30,000 short of what it was in 1875, and that of the 85,000 people who arrived in the State during the year only 35,000 remained.

Experiments in Gas Suffocation.

An interesting experiment has been tried with the stove in the room in which Mr. Shattuck, of Providence, R. I., was suffocated recently by coal gas. The stove is a retort gas stove. Three pigeons were used in the trial, which began one hour after the gas had been lighted in the stove. The thermometer registered 60 degrees. One of the birds was placed in an open cage suspended from the ceiling so as to hang at about the height of an ordinary-sized man's face, and the others were disposed, one on the bed that had been occupied by Mr. Shattuck, and its mate on the floor. Eight minutes after being incarcerated the pigeon in the cage at the ceiling retired to the corner of its cage, and made but slight movements. When thirty minutes had elapsed this bird was dead, while the birds on the bed and on the floor evinced some uneasiness. At the expiration of forty minutes the bird on the bed became motionless. The bird on the floor lived five hours. It was then placed in the cage, and expired in half an hour.—*Boston Herald.*

Destitution in St. Louis.

The following pitiful story is told by the St. Louis *Republican*: "A couple of days since, a female teacher in one of our district schools in the northwestern portion of the city sent word to the parents of a boy, complaining of his restlessness and inattention during school hours. The mother of the boy called at the school-room and stated that her boy had not eaten a mouthful of victuals on the morning of the day on which the complaint was made, nor a mouthful of supper the previous night. Furthermore, the woman made the rather remarkable and painful statement that two-thirds of the children in the school had scarcely anything to eat on account of the poverty of their parents, and were sent to the school for the purpose of keeping warm, as in many cases the parents were not only destitute of food, but failed to keep up a fire. It is stated that, on these instances of destitution coming to light, a meeting was held and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the destitute parents of the children."

The Fearful Ride of a Tramp.

He boarded a train at Omaha, and, after having been ejected from several trains, he reached Green river, in Wyoming. Here the train men became more vigilant, and the dead-head saw that he must find a secure hiding place. Accordingly, while the train men were busy, he crawled into the fire-box of a stationary engine that was standing on a flat car, and which was going through to San Francisco. Soon after the train started some one shut the engine door, and the man was a prisoner. He could not sit down, and could barely turn around, and in this way he rode for four days and nights, without a mouthful of food or drink, excepting a few crackers he had in his pockets. When the train arrived at Verdi, Nevada, a distance of nearly 900 miles from Green river, he attracted the attention of the conductor by scratching on the inside of the engine with his finger nails. He was liberated almost dead with cold and hunger.—*Truckee Republican.*

MAKING EYES.

So many things a girl can make
I cannot fathom why
So few can turn us out a cake,
Or make an apple pie.
Because they can make, galore,
Fair bouquets, wreaths, and ties;
But they delight in something more,
And that is "making eyes."

A girl can make a man a fool—
See history for that—
Can make a dress by fashion's rule,
Or trim a dainty hat,
But oft—from gaping crowds apart—
I've pondered with surprise
On this; her rarest, dearest art,
You know, is "making eyes."

A woman makes the moments fly,
She makes the cash fly, too;
For husbands say she makes them buy
Whatever comes in view.
But this I know, O modern belle—
It is no vain surmise—
The art in which you most excel
Is that of "making eyes."

Pith and Point.

THIS country is affected with the poll-evil.

PASSIONS evaporate by words; grief by tears.

DICE which none of us care to "throw"—Paradise.

WITHOUT the rich heart wealth is an ugly beggar.

A NECESSARY wing of Eastern universities—rowing.

JONES finds that drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

HE that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must certainly pass.

IN place of the base-ball batter of last summer, we now have the buckwheat batter.

WHEN can you be said to swallow glass-ware? When you buy a tumbler and goblet.

TO MAKE the most of the good and the least of the evil of life is the best philosophy.

THE new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she's too young to show much reflection.

THE best way to capture a burglar is to bore a hole through him with a bullet, or tie him down with a club.

THE name of the man in Chicago who fed his geese on iron filings, and gathered steel pens from their wings, is Sharp.

THE smallest and slightest impediments are the most annoying; and, as little letters most tire the eyes, so do little affairs most disturb us.

Nose cardinal red,
A carnation head,
Red mustache and sonofagoit;
Red fringes, red sashes,
Red eyes and eyelashes
Take the darlings of dainty Detroit.

ON A pretty girl's saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad, you see," he replied, "Oh, no; you belong to the other Jewish sect. You are very fair, I see."

A SCOTCHMAN asked an Irishman, "why were half-farthings coined in England?" Pat's answer was, "To give Scotchmen an opportunity of subscribing to charitable institutions."

A LITTLE boy was much exercised for fear he would not know his father when he got to heaven, but his mother eased his mind by saying, "All you will have to do is to look for an angel with a red nose."

A GOOD many faces are pressed against the window panes these days, while sweet voices murmuringly complain: "Such nice sleighing—so many people gliding around, and no one comes for me. Or, in other words, I'm left."

Two French ladies were looking at the pictures in the Paris Salon. "So I hear," said one, "a celebrated painter has finished a picture for you!" "Yes, he has graciously consented to paint the portrait of my husband for my drawing room." "Indeed!" said the first speaker. "Well, for a room like that, I think I should have chosen a gayer subject."

BOSTON advertisements of 1808: "Much wanted—a neat, well behaved female, to do kitchen work in a small family at Charlestown, near Boston. She may pray and sing hymns, but not over the fish-kettle; may go to meeting, but not to believe in the divinity of Elias Smith; nor belong to the whining congregation of midnight worshipers. Enquire at the Repertory office, near Boston."

THEY all happened to meet one another at the corner. In silence, and with a gravity savoring of sadness, they simultaneously touched their hats and extended their hands. A move was made on a neighboring bar-room and, looking into one another's eyes, they drained without a word, the last of the rosy. When it was asked who they were, the only response that came was, "We were not nominated."

JUST LIKE HIMSELF.—"Why doesn't this fire keep up?" asked a husband pettishly, as he pranced around half dressed, and furtively poked the stove-grate, late one bitter morning. "It's so much like you!" piped out his wife, from her warm bed. "Like me!" exclaimed he, stopping in his work. "How so?" "Because," said she, roguishly, "it *will* go out nights!" He only mumbled something to himself, and returned to his work.

The Printing Business.

Rowell's Newspaper Reporter and Printers' Gazette confirms other evidence in reporting the newspaper and printing business in New York city at its very lowest ebb. Never a year, it says, in the memory of the oldest printer has the business been more unprofitable; the circulation and advertising patronage of the newspapers have fallen off alarmingly; not one of the large book and job offices has even a fair supply of work; competition was never so active, and prices are absurdly low. There are now in the city 500 printers out of work, and, though the nominal prices for piece-work range from 40 to 45 cents a thousand, many offices pay but 30 cents, and weekly wages range from $15 and $16 to $18 and $19, and first-class Adams pressmen are down to $20. The country printing offices, as a rule, we think, are in better condition than this; certainly the year 1876 was an average good one with them for hard times; but we fear 1877 is to borrow its quality from the present condition of things in the cities.—*Springfield Republican.*

CANCELING POSTAGE STAMPS.

Some Devices Which the Postoffice Department Has Tried.

[Washington Cor. New York World.]

Every year in something over 30,000 offices the Postoffice Department cancels a thousand million postal stamps of one sort and another. It was really a little more than this last year—1,049,797,507—but a few thousand more or less make small difference. The thousand million give work enough. One third the stamped envelopes and the postal cards cancel themselves, in a sense. No one can use them twice. The stamps nobody has been able to cancel fairly and completely, and within the past month the department closed two years of experiment no wiser than it began. No one has got past the pad, the stamp and the printer's ink with which the department began thirty years ago and which it uses still. Down in one corner of the Postoffice building there is a room full of some 400 or 500 fruitless inventions. A new ink is generally the stronghold of canceling genius, and to the fat inks—printer's—and metallic inks—writing fluid—the three principal acids, caustic potash and a drug-shop of other chemicals have been added by genius at work on a letter-stamp. There is sulphuric acid ink there which came from Cincinnati, warranted to cancel a stamp, and which eats a hole through the envelope into the bargain. There is one of caustic potash, backed by a distinguished chemist, which blisters a man's fingers at touch and has its effects on the glass bottle which holds it. Nitric acid is at the bottom of another ink, and fills the air as it is used with the fumes familiar to laboratories. All these inks do too much. Most of them do too little. Your average inventor never tests his invention. A shelf full of inks—warranted to stand acids—have been washed clean and dry from canceled stamps with ordinary soap at the wash-stand in the corner. One such ink a man brought a precious bottle of from St. Louis. Was doubtful about trusting the bottle out of sight, for fear of losing his "secret." Saw some stamps canceled with it in his sight by Mr. Hasen, in charge, and the stamps washed clean ten minutes after with soap and water. Of the whole bottled array of inks not one has stood the acids and the alkalis of the Patent Office chemist. Last on the list is his ink; a Smithsonian chemist settled him, and the department still uses printers' ink of the best quality. No one improves on that.

There are other ways to cancel stamps by genuine *cancellæ*. They have all been invented—a good many separate times. People in small offices have invented hooks to harrow the surface of the stamp. That takes too much time. In a large office a single motion from pad to letter must dispose of stamp and postmark. Men with a vague idea of this have put together an elastic stamp, which jabs a stamp full of holes. A little steam and a flat-iron smoothes that. And there is one ingenious contrivance which brings a disc down with a half-turn at the stamping—a slanting slot does the work—and rips half the features off G. W. or Franklin. Somewhere along the ten-thousandth letter this dulls and takes a blow like a sledge-hammer to do its work. The New York office cancels 200,000,000 stamps a year, and the New York clerk takes more kindly to the firm, light tap of a wooden stamp. No invention has displaced that any more than the ink.

Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius IX.

Preparations on a grand and extensive scale are being made by the Catholics all over the world, to celebrate, by a great and imposing religious demonstration, the approaching golden jubilee of Pope Pius IX. Two columns of pilgrims will start from America—one from the United States, under the charge of the Xavier Union of New York city, and the other of Irish Catholics from Montreal. The latter will visit the celebrated grotto of Lourdes on the way. Fifty years ago, some next 21st of May, the present Pope was called to the Archbishopric of Spoleto, and this anniversary of his preconization is to be celebrated with all the pomp and pageantry of the Romish Church. The Pope will hold audience in the Vatican, and the Roman aristocracy, the Catholic youth of Italy and foreign deputations will take part in the ceremonies. Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, has called upon the faithful of his jurisdiction to contribute to a testimonial which will worthily show "their affection and homage for the Holy Father." This testimonial, and other presents and donations, will be exposed in a hall of the papal palace on the occasion of the celebration. On June 3d next, the anniversary of the Pope's consecration, another grand religious festival will take place, this time in the basilica of St. Peter in Chains, that being the church where he was consecrated. The Pope is now 85 years old, and very feeble. He may not live to the day of his golden jubilee, but if he does it is safe to say that no event in the later history of the church will be celebrated with more extravagant rejoicings and solemn services than this anniversary of the Holy Father, who has now occupied the Pontifical chair longer than any of his predecessors.

A Strange Story.

The New York *Herald* publishes a most remarkable story, of which the following are the main facts: Elizabeth Mary Sanxay was born in Mulberry street, in 1827, and was married in 1841 to her cousin, Louis Gordon Keith, a naval Captain in the United States service. On the death of her husband she remained in Baltimore under the care of her cousin, Archbishop Eggleston, who placed her in supervision of St. Vincent's Asylum for Orphans on First street in that city. A year later Mrs. Keith and her infant daughter were kidnapped and conducted by one Lovegrow to the Mount Hope Lunatic Asylum, where the mother was forcibly detained for seven years, being mourned as dead by her relatives. She finally regained her liberty through the interference of Archbishop Hendricks, and returned to her father in this city. In search of health she went to Williamsburg, Va., where she was again kidnapped and confined in a lunatic asylum for eighteen years. She was finally liberated by a military commission, appointed by Maj. Gen. Hancock, by which she was pronounced sane. Even then she was detained on various pretexts for some months, but was finally restored to her brother, R. Ealby Sanxay, who had been informed of her existence.

A GLITTERING TITLE.

The Citizens of the Black Hills Ask for a New Territory.

The white inhabitants of the Black Hills now number some ten thousand. Living in a chaotic state, with no laws to protect them and their capital save the prompt law of brute force, they are begining to manifest a desire to come to some understanding with the Federal authorities concerning a government such as the people of other Territories enjoy. At the present time their situation is peculiar, inasmuch as under Territorial laws and Indian treaties they are virtually without representation either in National or Territorial affairs. In fact, by the Sioux treaty of 1868 they are interlopers, to whom the Government at Washington is not bound to afford the slightest protection. The miners, however, claim that they are not trespassers, as the later treaty of 1872, by which the Black Hills country was set apart as an Indian reservation, was never ratified by Congress. Failing in an attempt to come under the Government and laws of Dakota, they have now held an election and appointed Dr. C. W. Meyer, one of the editors of the *Black Hills Pioneer*, to first represent them at Yankton, the capital of Dakota, and then proceed to Washington and lay their wants and wishes before Congress. They will ask to have the country extending from the 101½ to the 107th degree of longitude, and from the 43d to the 47th degree of latitude, embracing about 80,000 square miles, erected into a new Territory, to be known as Eldorado. The Black Hills proper only contain about 40,000 square miles, but the new settlers have an eye to agricultural as well as mining pursuits. To the northwest of the Black Hills country is a district as finely timbered as any in the world. Red and white ash, pine, spruce, cedar and oak are very plentiful. It is a rich agricultural land and capable of raising all kinds of vegetables. The Belle Fourche, Spearfish and other streams abound with fish of several species, while beyond the foot-hills no man considered a lunatic who cannot kill three or four deer and elk in a day.

It seems to be now well understood that every gulch in the hills is rich in gold to a greater or less degree, and nothing but the protection of a stable government and the introduction of hydraulic machinery is needed to make the new Territory worthy of its chosen name—Eldorado. Dr. Meyer says: "The quartz formations have puzzled the oldest miners in the West as well as some of the foremost scientific men in the country. All the theories of the past have been that clearly-defined walls are necessary to protect the precious metal by nature's supreme law. All our quartz is conglomerate in character, and instead of going in veins is built up in mountains, and seems to have been located in the present shape when in a soft, lava-like state. It all contains free gold in greater or less quantities. I have picked specimens that would pay $1.50 an ounce. From eight ounces I have extracted $5, $4.10 from seven ounces, and $2.40 from ten ounces of this conglomerate rock. We have the quartzite that contains free gold, but in minute, floury particles. The gold districts of the Black Hills are Deadwood, Whitewood, Custer, Bear and Sand gulches, which form the boundary lines of a large area where gold abounds on every hand."

The silver districts are Custer, Bear Buttes and False Bottom. The supply is considered inexhaustible, and the doctor declares that he has known the galena ore to assay $830 per ton. The ore contains a small quantity of arsenic, but not sufficient to render its working detrimental, and is easily reducible, even by the most crude method.

Should Congress refuse to organize the Territory of Eldorado, then the people will ask to become a part of Wyoming, as their interests are more nearly identified with those of the citizens of that Territory than with these of Dakota.

A New View of Hard Times.

A singular reason is now given for the hard times which are pressing so heavily upon all the civilized countries of the world. It is alleged that they are largely caused by labor-saving machinery, the Pacific railroad, the Suez canal, ocean steam navigation, and the electric telegraph.

The London *Economist*—a high authority—recently stated, in support of this nove theory, that the tonnage of the sailing crafts thrown out of employment by the opening of the Suez canal reaches the enormous figure of 2,000,000. That would be 2,000 vessels averaging 1,000 tons each. It is stated that the time and expense of transacting East India business in Europe has been reduced four fifths by the Suez canal, steam navigation and the telegraph. Corresponding reductions have been made in the time and expense of transacting the commercial business of the globe, the Pacific railroad having done for the new world what the Suez canal has done for the old.

The merchant in London, New York or Paris can now order goods by telegraph, as he wants them from any part of the commercial world, and the regularity of steam communication enables him to depend upon their arrival within a certain time. This renders unnecessary the vast accumulations of goods in the chief commercial cities, with their warehouses and trains of employes, which have hitherto entailed such an enormous expense upon commerce.

Owing to all these changes, and to the productiveness of labor-saving machinery, hundreds of thousands of people have been thrown out of employment, and a general dislocation of business affairs has occurred. But a re-adjustment of all these matters is now rapidly going on, and when everthing shall be once more got into good running order the benefits of all these changes will be felt in every channel of trade.

A WESTERN clergyman's wife received thirty-six sugar spoons from different persons as Christmas presents. They hadn't a pound of sugar in the house as she counted up the spoons.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Wonderful Restoration of a Paralytic Through its Influence.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives an account of a lady, Mrs. Janette M. Robinson, living in that city, who had for years been in a paralyzed condition from the effects of a fall, being restored to full health and strength through the medium of prayer. The lady was visited by a representative of the *Tribune*, and the following is given as her story:

The extent of the paralysis was such that when they stuck needles in my flesh it had no effect on me whatever, and I wouldn't have known they were doing it if I hadn't seen them. Well, it was getting on towards the end of the seventh year of my paralysis, when one day, the 24th of July, 1874—how well I remember it!—I was feeling quite badly, I knew I wasn't getting any better, and I began to think that I was just entering upon the eighth year, and I was just as I was before. I was reading, I remember, in the twenty-first chapter of Matthew, and I stopped at this verse: "All things whatsoever ye ask and pray, believing, ye shall receive." That is just as it reads. I stopped right there. It struck me so forcibly—that passage did—that I couldn't read any more. I thought God just said these words, and I laid hold on them. I thought God could help me. After I read that passage and studied on it, I then thought I should pray to God for help, because He says He will give it; and I thought I would wrestle till morning in prayer, in imitation of Jacob, to see what the Lord would do for me. I prayed mentally that He might restore my health, and I made up my mind that I would pray all night, as Jacob did, and maybe I would get the blessing before morning. After I had decided on that point, as I was sitting in the chair, I felt such a strong impression to kneel and pray. I was still praying in my mind, for I could not talk, but I did'nt obey the first call. The impression, however, became so strong the second time—much stronger than the first—to kneel and pray, that I thought it was a call from God, just as Samuel was called. I felt that God called me. I never felt such an impression before. I went to the foreside of the bed, took my crutch, and pulled the pillows on the floor, and kneeled down on them. I said just as Samuel said, "Lord, here am I. What wilt thou have me do?" Then I prayed that the Lord might remove my affliction and restore me to health. All this time I prayed in my mind, but all at once the blessing came. My jaws gave such a snap, and my tongue gave a leap. My jaws snapped as though they had been broken, and so loud that you could hear it in the next room. The strange thrill went all through me, right down to my toes. The first thing I heard was the sound of a voice in the room. I knew there was no one in it but myself, but still I heard a voice. I opened my eyes to see who was in the room, and I found I was all alone. I still heard the voice, and I put my hand up and put it right in between my teeth, and I found that it was indeed my own voice, and that it was repeating the Lord's prayer. When I felt that my prayer was answered, I remembered that I was asking for the blessing, and it had come. I felt that all the contracted muscles and the jaws and tongue gave way, so that I could talk and praise God for his goodness to me. Every nerve and muscle seemed to feel touched with the divine power that imparted strength and activity to every organ in my whole system. It continued so, and found I could talk as well as ever. When I felt that the Lord had heard me, that my message had reached His heavenly mind, and had brought down the blessing, I laid my head on the bed and wept for joy as I thought of what He had done for me. Then I arose from my knees and went across the room, almost to the door of the next room, before I felt that I had no crutch or cane to support me.

Finding that I was alone, I stopped, and saw that my hand, which had before this been turned in by the paralysis, as well as my limb, was straight, and I could open my hand freely, and I walked right along into the other room to see the woman that used to come in and see me. She had been in a little while before, but I had felt so badly that I couldn't talk to her. I now walked in and called her by name, and as soon as she saw me she couldn't walk a step; she was so perfectly overcome with wonder that she couldn't move or speak. She said to me, "What has happened to you?" and I told her to come and see what the Lord had done for me. She came in, and I showed her my limb, my arm, my teeth, my tongue, and I could talk just as well as she could. I frightened the woman so much that she was just as still as a ghost. I then walked across the street to my neighbors and told them what had happened, repeating to them the Lord's prayer. They were as much overcome at hearing me speak as the woman had been. And they all wept, just as I did, for joy.

Savage Warfare in South America.

A letter to the Panama *Star and Herald*, dated Palmira, Jan. 3, says: "On Dec. 18 it was reported that the Conservatives intended to rise in the cities of Cali, Palmira and other places. On the 20th they attacked the city of Cali, overpowered a small guard at Cuartel, freed the political prisoners, and succeeded in organizing a force of about 300 men, badly armed, and began to prepare for resistance. Before many days, however, the Liberals surrounded Cali with a force of about 2,000 to 3,000, and on the 24th attacked the Conservatives, who tried to defend themselves for a time, but soon succumbed. The Liberals were exasperated, believing the Conservatives had abused the confidence which had been placed in them. Therefore Gen. Pena, the leader of the Liberal force at Cali, gave orders that no prisoners should be taken alive, and that the town should be delivered over to the troops. The consequence of it was that every Conservative that was caught, with or without arms, was cut down. The houses were sacked, all the furniture destroyed, and all other kinds of outrages committed. All the storerooms and warehouses of merchandise disappeared. Foreigners shared the same fate as the natives. It is reported that the number of killed reached 300, including women and children. Dr. Vincenti Borzero, aged 70, one of Colombia's earliest Presidents, was shot down. The town of Palmira was threatened, but escaped by paying a heavy ransom. President Parra issued a proclamation declaring that peace negotiations in Antioquia have failed, and war, as the only means of reducing the rebellion, is an unavoidable necessity."

Bad Times in England.

I never recollect the time when the domestic trade of England was in so depressed and wretched a state as it is now. Go where you will, and ask whom you will, and you will hear the same thing. "There is nothing doing; we think ourselves lucky if we can pay our expenses." As for the demand from the United States for English goods, it seems to be almost a thing of the past. The great steamers go out from Liverpool and London in ballast, week after week.—*London Cor. New York World.*

Cut This Out.

The Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, New York, is in every respect a first-class hotel. It has few equals, no superiors. Every line of stages pass the door. It is easy walking distance to principal stores and places of amusement. The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished; the table and attendance all the most fastidious could desire, and last, but not least, the prices have been reduced to $2.50 and $3 per day.

An Extended Popularity.

Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere.*

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug stores.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY has taken rank as the largest, most liberally illustrated, and cheapest family magazine of general reading. Its pages are large, typography beautiful and clear, engravings first-class, and its price is within the reach of all classes. We have in the February number acceptable articles from the pens of the ablest writers, including the following subjects, all fully illustrated: "English Interest in the Eastern Question;" "Up the Nile;" "A Visit to Rotterdam;" "The Ladies of Ancient Rome;" "How Glass is Made." Its 128 beautiful pages, 100 illustrations and able contributions furnished for twenty cents, give it the largest circulation of any monthly published in America. Those of our readers who reside at a distance from book stores and news-dealers will do well to send $2.50, the subscription price, or twenty cents for single copy, to FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl street, New York.

CAPT. CHARLES SAGER, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses, in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

IS THERE ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN must be healthy, and to continue healthy and beautiful you must take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts tone and finish to the skin, strength, vigor and pure blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

MANY people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plasters are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Probably no investment of 25 cents in medicine will be found to yield such grateful relief from pain and suffering as these plasters.

WHY SUFFER from Cold in the head? Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff soothes and cures. Infallible for Catarrh and any Sores in the Nose. Trial boxes 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, St. Louis.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.—Four-ton Scales, $60. All other sizes low. Send to Chicago Scale Company for reduced price list.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

MEXICAN, FLORIDA and BLACKHAWK War. Soldiers and Widows write Col. L. BINGHAM & Co., Att'ys for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

DO NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House
227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Chicago Business Directory.

AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 203 to 205 South Water
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD.
J. MANZ, 88 LaSalle, cor. Washington.
ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER, STENCILS AND STOCK.
J. ROCHE, 171 E. Randolph.
ENGRAVER, SEALS, PRESSES, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS, STENCIL TOOLS AND STOCK.
C. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark.
HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
S. D. KIMBARK, 80 to 84 Michigan-av.

TO ADVERTISERS!
BEALS & FOSTER,
No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
The American Newspaper Union Lists of Co-operative Newspapers.

Advertisers desiring to use either of the Lists (not published in their own city) may communicate with Messrs. BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.
A. J. AIKENS, President
American Newspaper Union.

MUSIC BOOKS

Each book may be safely received as among the very best.

THE SALUTATION. ($1.38; $12 per dozen.) By L. O. Emerson.
First-Class Church Music Book.
THE ENCORE (75 cts.; $7.50 per dozen.) By L. O. Emerson.
First-Class Singing School Book.
WORLD OF SONG. ($2.50 Boards; $3 Cloth; $4 Gilt.)
Unrivaled Collection of Songs.
GEMS OF THE DANCE. ($2.50 Bds.; $3 Cl.; $4 Gilt.)
The Most Brilliant Piano Music.
PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK. ($1.50; $13.50 per doz.)
An easy Anthem for each Sunday in the Year.
PERKINS' GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.
Superb Collection. ($1.25; $12 per doz.)
MALE VOICE GLEE BK. ($1.) Perkins.
Brief, New, Spirited Glees in abundance.
EMERSON'S CHORUS BK. ($1.25; $12.00 per doz.)
The Best Sacred and Secular Choruses.
Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

FRANK LESLIE to BOOK AGENTS.
The People Will Not Be Deceived.
Every family requires an Authentic History of the
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION!
and wants the one that was planned before the opening of the Fair and required the labor of my large corps of Artists, Photographers, Engravers and Draughtsmen for ten months to execute the illustrations, every one of which was made expressly for this work. This is the *only History yet written*, and in it are only authentic illustrations giving a complete panorama of the Exposition from its inception to its close—pictures of active life within the *Centennial Grounds*—Art Exhibits surrounded by visitors, giving at once a correct idea of dimensions by comparison—State Days and their attendant pageantry—Character sketches true to life—in fact, such a vivid portraiture as gives the reader a perfect knowledge of all branches of the Exhibition.
Every one on seeing specimen pages and prospectus of
Frank Leslie's Historical Register
OF THE
Centennial Exposition!
involuntarily expresses a desire to possess it—the secret of the extraordinary success of our Agents, who universally pronounce it the easiest book to sell they ever handled. 20, 30 and 50 subscribers a day are reported from scores of Agents. The book contains 338 mammoth pages, equal to 1,842 octavo pages, and would make three such books as are announced as Centennial Histories, etc., 600 pp. Our 1,188 exquisite Engravings cover a surface equal to 1,284 full octavo pages. In fact, our work is equal in size to three 8vo. books of 600 pp., with 451 full-page illustrations in each, and printed on paper three times the weight and cost used in ordinary octavo books.
Address, for price, terms and territory,
AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
537 Pearl Street, New York.

REPUBLICANS! DEMOCRATS! GREENBACKERS!
All who wish an able, newsy and fair-minded paper, representing the best phases of Southern Republicanism, should read the
LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL,
the leading and representative Republican journal of the South.
Daily Commercial, $10 per year; 85 cents per month. Try it one month.
Weekly Commercial, neatly arranged, clearly printed, carefully edited—a capital family newspaper; $2 per year, $1 for six months. In Clubs of five, $1.50 each per year; Clubs of ten or more, $1.50 each.
One copy of either edition sent free, postpaid, to any address.
An Agent wanted in every neighborhood, to whom we pay 25 per cent. cash commission, or a handsome and valuable premium. Send for special circular to Agents.
BEST ADVERTISING Medium in the South, rates and quantity and quality of circulation considered. Rate-card and copies of paper free.
Address A. H. SIEGFRIED,
Manager COMMERCIAL, Louisville, Ky.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It contains 330 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 874 pages and 330 fine engravings.

NOW FOR BUSINESS, with the New Book
Guarding the Mails, or Secret Service in the P. O. Departm't.
By P. H. Woodward, late Chief of P. O. Detective Corps. The most thrilling book published. How Postal Thieves are caught. Having an immense run. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

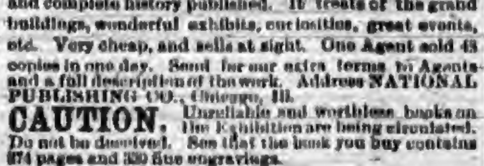

IF YOU DON'T CATCH HIM IN TEN DAYS COME BACK TO
25 ENVELOPES printed as above, with blank lines for address, for 15c; with name & address PRINTED, 25c. Postpaid. Four other comic designs, same price.
G. C. Hubbard & Son, 28 Garden st., Cleveland, O.

5 CENTS. BLADE Story Supplement
Complete Novel by best Authors in newspaper form for 5 Cents. Address BLADE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Agents' Guide ... New Jersey ... Chicago.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. ... L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.
REVOLVERS 7 shot $3.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
MONEY made, taking orders for Picture Frames. Samples free. Chas. Clucas & Co., Chicago.
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 108 5th St., Phila., Pa.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
SALMAGUNDI Send 3 c. stamp for sample to W. H. WALTT & CO., ... Mass.
$10 MADE FAST AND EASY. ... WHITNEY SMITH, Box 203, Troy, N. Y.
WE GIVE THE SOCIAL VISITOR, Largest and Best Story Paper in the country, 3 Months on trial, and 2 Pair Elegant Gold-Plated Sleeve Buttons, 1 Set Studs and Collar Button, for 30 cents. Address VISITOR CO., Box 3133, Boston, Mass.
SMASHED YOUR THUMB, hey? Then send 25 cts. for Common Sense Carpet Tacker. Agents wanted. STATESMAN Adv. Dep't., Marshall, Mich.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Andrew A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. S. M. & ARTHUR STAFFORD, 105 Fulton St., New York.
WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $95 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$600 A Year and Expenses to good Agents, who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 75c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price ... by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.
OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
TREE SEED. Seedlings, Evergreens & Larch, Nursery Grown, one of the largest & best stocks in the U. S. Tree, Garden, Flower & Herb Seeds, Send for 2 Price Lists. Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 126 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a Chromo in Gilt Frame, and a 16-page, 64-column, illustrated paper free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents Wanted. KENDAL & CO., Boston, Mass.
$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.
A FORTUNE Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. R. GLADDING, Hoboken, N. J.
AGENTS with exclusive right of territory. Ultimatum Coal Oil Burner—lighted, extinguished, trimmed without moving chimney; unbreakable glass chimneys; wick 32 yards, and other lamp specialties. Illust'd Circulars. Child & Pratt, Clev'd, O.
ADDRESS CHAS. M. EVANS ARTIFICIAL LEG MANUF'R. BEST & CHEAPEST IN THE U.S. SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES. CINCINNATI, O. OR LOUISVILLE, KY.
ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE. ROSES Tells you how to grow Roses, ... Mailing Plants a Specialty. Send for ... [illegible]
EASTERN OREGON LANDS—800,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $2.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 408 Front St., San Francisco, California.
PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Estab. in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circular of instructions, etc., sent free.
MONEY made rapidly canvassing. $5 to $10 per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our prices before purchasing. BARNES, CRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.
$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, or three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
EMPLOYMENT. ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.
$250 REWARD for an incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1833, ... [illegible] ... FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY ... MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.
A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. SAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 106 Chambers Street, New York.

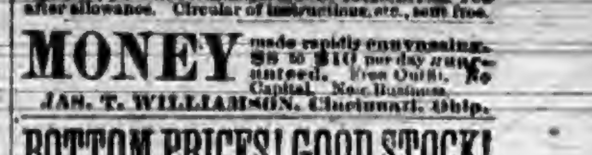

ADDRESS FOR CIRCULAR R. H. ALLEN & CO., ALBANY, N.Y. GRAND CENTENNIAL PREMIUM

D. W. HATCH & CO.: I have sold your Universal Cough Syrup nearly three years. It gives good satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as equal, if not superior, to other remedies of its class. Yours truly, A. W. BULLOCK, M. D.
P. S.—I have sold more Universal Cough Syrup than any other cough remedy. A. W. B.
Sold by J. BLOCKI & CO., Chicago, Ill.
HARRY HAZEL'S YANKEE BLADE! The matchless STORY and Sketch Paper. Full of entertaining, mirth-provoking and useful matter, $2.50 a year. 5 cents a copy of Newsdealers. Send 10 cts. for 3 sample copies. JONES & CO., 4 Liberty Sq., Boston, Mass.
HOMES IN KANSAS. GO WEST! The State of Kansas, with her fertile soil, healthful climate, and abundance of pure water, offers great advantages to those who wish a change of location, either for health or profit. For those wishing cheap homes, we have a few good grain, stock and fruit Farms at very low prices, as just a little more than raw prairie is selling for. Upon application we will give you a full description of the country and farms and satisfactory reasons why we can sell them at such reduced rates. J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.
A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago. 827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.
C. N. U. No. 6
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTI N

Read the Following list of Discounts

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach	16c,	former price 18c.
3 lb " "	22c.	" " 25c.
2 lb Whortleberries	18c,	former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries	20c,	" " 25c.
2 lb Peas	15c,	" " 20c.
2 lb String Beans	12½	" " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries	15c	" " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches	30c,	" " 35c.
2 lb French Peas	25c	" " 35c.
3 lb Quinces	25c	" " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives	45	" " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1 00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all warranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on the increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent, (even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the war We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 65 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 60c tea sold else where. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best 85 c. It never sell under. $1.25 at other places,

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11½	" "	
" C.	11c	Good yellow	9c

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java,	30c	Choice Rio	22c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	18c
Best Green Rio	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 80c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Wild Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries per lb	40c
Georgia Pealed Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equel to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	60c	Best New Orleans Molasses	64
Silver Drip	75c		

TOBACCOS. TOBACCOS.
PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Swan Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 60c. This 60c Tobacco is the goods you pay 85c for at other places. Good Smoking 20c Uncle Ned Killikinick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 75 and 90c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	20c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30
Headlight	30c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye	$1.25 and $1 40, best $1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than or or Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.	
The $2 50 whisky you cant get a better article of even if you pay $4 00 per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD.
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the city. Remember the

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	8.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	8.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.05 pm	11.00 a.m.	[illegible] a.m.
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.38 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.20 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 53	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 05	3 11
Crestline ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 58	
Lima	10 40	8 30	1 00 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10 am	3 35	
Plymouth	3 45	3 21	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m.	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 35	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestline ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 01	6 50
Orrville	2 33	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains No. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 00 pm		
Cincinnati	7 00 pm		
Indianapolis	4 20 am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 05 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 24 "		[illegible]
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 35 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 34
Bankers	2 10 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 30	9 35
Detroit	6 05 "	5 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45 am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		[illegible]
Grand Rapids	"	11 45a	[illegible]
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 0 p	6 4 a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 25	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	[illegible]		
Cincinnati	9 40 am		9 40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 35am	
Philadelphia	12 05pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	9 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 15am	11 20	6 25
Barnesville	9 55	12 11am	7 38
Cambridge	10 50	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	3 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 01	5 31	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	11 00
Shelby	4 54	8 03	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 05	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 53	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	8 55
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 35pm	3 05
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 01
Milford Junction	1 23	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 01	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 25pm	12 23am	11 19am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 20	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 28	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 28
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 50	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 18
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 18pm	7 38
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 20	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 33	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00m'n
Washington	6 20pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 20	11 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	6 50pm	
New York	6 25	10 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday, at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:40 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R.R

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 14	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 21	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 33	[illegible]	10 10
Ebbie's Crossing	[illegible]	8 31	
Laketon	[illegible]	8 43	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 15	[illegible]
Collamer	9 20	[illegible]	12 10
S. Whitley	9 28	9 42	12 20pm
Taylor's	[illegible]	10 01	[illegible]
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 28	1 30
Collins's	[illegible]	10 53	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 35
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Mooreville	11 25	[illegible]	5 50
Butler	11 40am	1 20	[illegible] pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	[illegible] pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 00
Hoover's	6 31	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 32	2 20
Chili	6 03	[illegible]	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 33	1 33
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	[illegible]	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	[illegible]	12 55
Collamar	[illegible]	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 50	[illegible]
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Crs'g			
Columbia City	4 40	[illegible]	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 05
Churubusco	4 10	[illegible]	9 40
Potters	4 04	[illegible]	9 10
La Otto	[illegible]	8 21	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	3 31	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	[illegible]	7 45	7 45
Mooreville	3 08	7.15	7 00
Butler, lv	[illegible]	[illegible] am	[illegible] am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	363 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	474 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	289 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	231 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA.

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (— miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (750 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE.

FINE BOOTS & SHOES
Store

Is the popular place for all kink of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attenedd to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

W.HAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1877. Number 8.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year: ....$2. | Six Months....... $1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	16 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Penfield & Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery,

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good samp'e rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has settled with the widow of one of the victims of the Ashtabula bridge horror by the payment of $5,175, and other claims will now, doubtless pour in on them.

The protracted meeting at this place has closed. Ten additions to the Methodist church were made during their progress.—Garrett News.

Rev. J. W. Welch, of Auburn, conducted the meeting above spoken of, and deserves much credit.

Skilling is a literary "cuss." Why don't he write a book and publish it in the Auburn Courier. | Garrett News.

We have the facilities for doing that kind of work Bro. Parker, and will knock off one third on the price to Mr. Skilling sould he desire a book published.

A vicious cow made dash at a small boy in the court yard on Friday, but luckily the boy succeded in getting out of her way. We do not know whose cow it was, but this movement showed that she is too dangerous to run at large on the streets. The owner should attend to keeping her out of the streets.—New Era.

He was a pious insurance agent—one of those fellows who always has the tender side of their soul on the tips of their fingers. He wanted to insure the life of a widow lady in one of the best companies in the world. He called the name of the company. Suddenly the lady remembered she had read of the company's bankruptcy and surprised told the agent. Piety at once vanished and he struck out with a d—n.

We understand there is a man in this town whose business is, selling countefeit money and dealing in many other spurious operations. He furnibes bogus money for 20 cents on the dollar. The country is full of thieves, burglars, counterfeiters and bad men. People should look out and always be on their guard for such fellows.—Garrett News.

It would be well for the people of this and other places to be on their guard, and if occasion permits, make short work of such persons.

As we passed a grocery the other day, we heard the following remark from a lady:

"Mr. ——, I cannot make any use of that sugar I bought here the other day for this reason. There wasn't enough sugar for table use and not enough sand for plastering purposes, therefore I cannot make any use of it."

The clerk gave back the ten cents she paid for it and she went off rejoicing.

The Goshen Democrat: We have recently been told of a strange noise that was heard while the last burial ceremonies of a prominent citizen were taking place at the cemetry early in the fall. While the casket was being lowered into the grave, or immediately after, it is said that a rumbling, muffled noise was heard to seemingly issue from the grave. Some say it was a kind of a growling noise like is heard from wild animals in a menagerie. Whether it is all the imagination or not, it has excited the curiosity of quite a number of our citizens.

State School Commissioner Smart has issued a call for the meeting of the National Teachers' Association at Washington, March 1, 2, and 3. The following subjects have been arranged for consideration: "Organization of an educational museum and the provision of plans and means for its operation," further consideration of "Plans for publications connected with and growing out of the centennial." "The proportion of popular education in the south," "the proposed reduction of salaries," and "The relation of secondary instruction of high schools to the public schools."

We are informed that Miss Cowan of Columbus, Ohio, the accomplished daughter of Hon W. Cowan, of that city and sister to W. W. Cowan, the attorney of the Balimore & Ohio R. R., has in contemplation a visit to Angola in compliance with the earnest desire of a number of our best citizens to hear her upon the rostrum. Miss Cowan has gained no little celebrity as one of the most accomplished readers in the west, and her rendition of some of her selections has drawn the praise and commendation of many of the best cities of the country. We certainly shall be pleased to have the privilege of hearing Miss Cowan and to have the citizens of Angola enjoy the advantages of a visit from her. It is to be hoped that prompt steps may be taken to have Miss Cowan come as soon as protracted meetings now being held in our church shall close, and a proper opportunity can be afforded by the public for such a visit.—Steuben Republican.

The people of Angola would be well repaid for their trouble should they succeed in securing the accomplished Miss Cowan, we have attended one of her readings, therefore do not speak from heresay, but of what we know.

RENARKABLE FECNUDITY.

William Gochenour, who resides near Bourbon, was married nearly ten years ago—but not quite. During this time his wife has presented him with ten children, all alive and doing well; or, at least, they were a few days ago. The first six were twins, and came into the world a pair at a time. The other four came trooping along after, one at a time; but the idea of being parents of ten children in less than ten years, shows a fecundity on the part of the good woman that is, to say the least, remarkable.—Indianian.

Pshaw, Reub, thats nothing, we know of a couple in Port Huron, who have been married nine years, and have twelve children, tripplets twice. Pass it around, the first man ain't no where in this country.

News-paper advertising offers such facilities for addressing all clases from which customers would be likely to be attracted, that it is now recognized by business men having faith in their own wares as the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary—who goes after buisness early and late—who accosts the merchant in his store, the mechanic in his workshop, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the cultivated woman at the family fireside—and who can be in a thousand places at once, speak to a million people each day, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

The above is clipped from the Plymouth Republican. We recommend it as a sure cure for hard times.

When anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, whips her man—or his wife—breaks his leg, or gets the stuffin' kicked out of him by a mule, or does anything that is in any way remarkable, and you believe that you know as much about the occurence as anybody else, don't wait for some other man to report it, or trust us to find it out by instinct, but write and send us an account of it, or come and tell us about it the first time you come to town. This is the way news is supplied, and it takes a good supply of that necessary article to make a good paper.—See if you can't improve this year, and let us know all the news of your neighborhood.

Bridegroms will take notice of the following which we clip from an exchange: "The length, vigor and mental labor that accompanies a marriage notice is regulated by the amount the groom sends to the printer. For instance a dollar bill will get a few well chosen lines commorative of the event, two dollars will secure a better notice, but we let ourselves out when the happy groom, in the exuberance of his feelings, sends us a $5 note. Some of the finest writing that we have ever cone has been brought out under this last stimulus. Besides it's fashionable price every where!" We, too, are susceptible of inspiration under a like stimulus.

The above taken from the New Era hit us like a hot "slap-jack" on a frosty morning. Who couldn't, write better with his eye resting on that V lying before hime. W could spin out a yarn longer than the Atlantic Cable. You young chaps in a matrimonial state of mind, give us a trial on that five dollar business.

Hymn-Singing —Commodore Vanderbilt was a sharp, clear, hard, business man, who made a great railroad convenient, comfortable, safe, and sure for the public, which ought to be grateful for what he did. He sang hymns at the last, and doubtless with sincere emotion. But probably there was not much singing of hymns during the characterisitic transactions of his life. "I am glad he liked the hymns," said Mr. Beecher: "But if he had sung them thirty years ago, it would have made a great difference. He did not sing hymns as long as he could get about." The preacher drew a comparison between the deaths of the Commodore and Mr. Bliss, the hymn-writer and preacher, who perished in the terrible Ashtabula catastrophe. He said, indeed, that it was not fair to compare the obscure sweet singer of Israel with the famous railway king. But as a Christian moralist he felt that he ought to say how much greater a work in the world the singer seemed to him to have done.

He did not sing hymns as long as he could get about. It is true of very many more of us than the Commodore. But it is pleasant to think of those who do, of the men and women who, having no ear for music, are yet singing hymns all the time; of lives that, poor and obscure and lonley, are as sweet and inspiring as the loftiest hymns. "Be a good man, my dear," said Walter Scott to his son, as he died. He did not say, be famous, be successful, be conspicuous, be rich. To sing hymns, too, is well; but there is something better; for the one thing of which in this life we may be sure is that a good life is perpetual Te Deum.—Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Politics and Collection Plates.

Recently a radical, who is also a Preacher, tackled 'old Uncle Remus on the subject of politcs.

'I understand, old man,' said he, 'that you are a Democrat.'

'I dunno' bout dat boss.'

'Well it comes pretty straight.'

'I know dey got two sides, one what dey call Demmycrat an' de udder what dey call Radikel, but I don't bodder wid 'em w'en de wedder git as stiff as dis.'

'But I hear you vote the Democratic ticket every time.'

'I wote wid my young master what I nussed w'en he want no bigger dan a buck rabbit.'

'Now, dont you know that this is going back on your color.'

But hit aint gwine back on my belly, an' of I don't tend ter dat de fus' cole rain dat come 'long mout wash de right outen me. I ain't takin' no chances in dis bizness, boss. I'm a gettin' ole, an' de ol'er I gets de hungrier I gets—Iiduz for a fac'.'

'Look at me. I vote the Republican ticket, and I'm not losing any of my flesh.'

You sorter preaches 'round like, don't you, boss?'

'Sometimes. Yes. Why?'

'Caze date whar de fun comes in. I don't get no chance for ter feed outen no beaver hat, an' I don't eat offen no plates what dey [illegible] up church kleckshuns in. I'm a mighty lonesome ole nigger, an' I has ter scuffle 'long de bes' I kin, widout enny congregashun at my back.'

The preacher looked at his watch, and said that he would talk some more another day, while Uncle Remus, with a serene smile upon his face, went down the street singing:

Oh! whar shill we go w'en de great day comes
Wid de blowin' uv de trumpets an de bangin' uv de horns?
How manny poor sinners will be cotched out late
An' fine no latch on the golden gate?

He Proved It.

A lengthy, round-shouldered man named Abraham Dix came out with a prompt "not guilty" on the end of his tougue.

"Not guilty of what?" asked his Honor.

"Of anything, sir. I'll defy any human being to pint out a mean act in my life I came to Michigan when it was a howling wilderness, and I've tended right to business ever since. I've growed up here, and every body knows I'm XXX and as good as the wheat."

"At eleven o'clock last night," mildly remarked his Honor, "you halted on Monroe Avenue, pulled off your coat and flung it down, slapped your vest on the walk, rolled up your sleeves, and you were about to attack a pedestrian when the officer interfered. It's a very plain story the officer tells.'

'Judge, were you ever vacinated?' asked Dix, while a grin spread all over his face.

'I have been.'

'And do you remember how the blamed thing itched and burned and buzzed till you almost yelled out?'

The court nodded in a distant manner.

'That's just what ailed me,' continued the prisoner. This arm got to itching and taking on till I got my back up and was bound to get my nails on that spot, if I had to stand in my stocking-feet.'

'Can you prove that you have a vaccination sore on your arm?'

'Can I prove it! just hold on!'

His coat came off in hurry and up went his shirt-sleeve, till a great red spot as big as a California pear stood out to view.

'Put on your coat and go,' said the court, and Abraham Dix made a chuckling noise in his throat as he backed out.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address,
T. J. Anderson,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

Chased by a Ghost.

[By Theophilus Jones.]

Holy Writ prophesied that there was a time coming when old men should dream dreams, and young men see visions; and are happy to say the time is at hand. Our friend John L——g, saw a vision or something else, and furthermore was chased by "it." "We will to you the tale unfold," a tale that will make every hair on your head stand on end. But listen to me tale of horror. It was but a few nights ago that it came to pass, as the servant man of John, whose sir name is Long, had passed from within the house, he saw, as it were, a light, not natural to this common earth. Straightway he betook himself into his masters house and told John what he had seen, who forthwith with all his household hastened to the door to behold the supernatural phenonenon. Some thought it was a devise of the evil one, but John, wise beyond his time, saw that in it was not evil to him and his house, but good. He straightway lifted up his voice and told his servants to pass into the house They were all gathered togather and numbered, and both old and young men, and such as were men of valor and renown, and men, such as fine workers in railroad wood. He had two souls to seek to gladden his soul. He caused himself to be made captain of this goodly army and told them how one time as he was returning from Cedar [illegible] in the woods, hard by Stonestreet, and that it was revealed unto him that there was much riches hidden there, but for fear of the wrath to come, prevented him from approaching the mystic spot. He tried to prevailed on one Amons, to go with him to the enchanted spot, but he being an officer of state, did not deem it consistant with his official position to meddle with spiritual things, and as John ceased speaking he commanded his servants to be brave and fearless, and not to doubt but that he would bring them back to their own country again, but George, a fine worker in rails, laid hold on a weapon and secreted it about his garments. John told his servants to move forward. They went on until they approached quite near the spirit haunted woods. John not feeling well, placed himself in the rear of his servants, and commanded them to approach very silent, it being about the third hour of the night the spirits were not fully awake yet, and they might secure the treasure without fear or molestation. Then with fear and trembling past up to the place to ascertain if there were sekels secreted there. But as they came near the monster appeared to them. John beheld the sight with fear and horror, and his soul almost died within him, as he thus gazed, the phantom seemed to draw to him, and with a shriek turned and fled, the phantom in hot persuit. As he thus ran he drew near the highway, called Eel River, and fled. He approached a bridge over which he thought to pass quickly, but not so. As he passed over the phantom gained on him wonderfully and as he ran he looked behind him and saw that the phantom was drawing near him. He turned off of the highway that leads to Logansport and sought a nearer route to his house, and as he came to the creek, called Cedar, saw that the water was very deep, for as he ran into the brook he disappeared With much splattering reached the other shore and hastened on that the evil spirit might not lay hands on him and that he might escape with his life. He at last reached the house and a great joy filled his soul to think he was again permitted to cross the threshold of his house alive. As he stood by the fire he began to ask himself many foolish question, as "how in the world he got wet," and "if he really saw a ghost, etc." He remembered that he had not seen his servants since they had fled, and a great fear took hold on John to think that his servants was no more, and he had escaped with his life. As he thus thought, behold his servants entered, and there was great rejoicing in that house. John asked the boys how they stood the racket, and they said they escaped by the skin of their teeth." George winked at the fine carver of rialroad wood, while John stood shivering at the fire, nearly used up, and as he stood warming the rear extremity of his coat, the thing that had pursued him drew near the house and looked into the window. The light from the house fell upon the countenance of one of his nearest neighbors. Being filled with mischief he secured a sheet and a lamp, which he hanged into a tree and the sheet he wound around himself, then hid himself in the brush. John did not go very near his wicked neighbor, and smite him under his coat-tail until it was a burden for the unrighteous one to assume a sitting position.

The rest of the acts of John are not written in the books of "Fox's Martyrs" and every mans hand is raised against the neighbor. By day, he is hid like a fox, in his hole, and by night, like a troubled spirit, he wondereth from place to place. Let the unrighteous profit by reading this mans fate.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. Penfield, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Chromos!

—The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints at our enlarged Art Rooms, All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Cene on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding, Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty. Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purpose, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit. Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CARPETS,

FOR 1877

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
154 & 156 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES."

My little niece and I—I read
  My Plato in my easy chair;
And she was building on the floor
  A pack of cards with wondrous care.

We worked in silence, but alas!
  Among the cards a mighty spill,
And then the little one exclaimed,
  "Well! Such is life! Look, Uncle Will!"

I gave a start and dropped my book—
  It was "Phædo" I had read—
A sympathetic current thrilled
  Like lightning through my heart and head.

I eyed with curious awe the child,
  The unconscious sibyl, where she sat,
Whose thoughtless tongue could babble forth
  Strange parables of life and fate.

Yes, such is life! a Babel house,
  A common doom hath tumbled all,
King, Queen and Knave, and plain, and trump,
  A motley crew in motley fall!

We rear our houses as Pharaoh's tomb,
  Nor brass could build so sure a name;
Yet, soon or late, a sad collapse,
  And great the ruin of the same.

Ah, such is life! Oh, sad and strange
  That Love and Wisdom so ordain!
Some ere the Builder's hand have yet
  One card against another lain;

Some when the house is tiny still;
  Some when you've built a little more;
And some when patience hath achieved
  A second, third, or higher floor.

Or should you win the topmost stage,
  Yet is the strength but toil and pain—
And here the tiny voice rejoined,
  "But I can build it up again."

My height of awe was reached. Can babes
  Behold what reason scans in vain?
Ah, childhood is divine, I thought—
  Yes, Lizzie, build it up again!

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE IRISH LEAR.

BY CHARLES READE.

There is a legend almost as old as Lear, of a father whom his children treated as Goneril and Regan treated Lear; but he suffered and survived, and his heart turned bitter instead of breaking. Of this prose Lear the story is all over Europe, and, like most old stories, told vilely. To that, however, there happens to be one exception, and the readers of this collection shall have the benefit of it.

In a certain part of Ireland, a long time ago, lived a wealthy old farmer whose name was Brian Taafe. His three sons, Guillaum, Shamus, and Garrett worked [illegible]. The old man had a great [illegible] them all, and, finding himself growing unfit for work, he resolved to hand his farm over to them, and sit quiet by the fireside. But, as that was not a thing to be done lightly, he thought he would just put them to the trial. He would take the measure of their affection. Proceeding in this order he gave them each £100, and quietly watched to see what they did with it.

Well, Guillaum and Shamus put their £100 out at interest, every penny; but when the old man questioned Garrett as to where his £100 was, the young man said: "I spent it, father."

"Spent it?" said the old man, aghast. "Is it the whole £100?"

"Sure I thought you told us we might lay it out as we plaised."

"Is that a rason ye'd waste the whole of it in a year, ye prodigal?" cried the old man; and he trembled at the idea of his substance falling into such hands.

Some months after this he applied the second test. He convened his sons, and addressed them solemnly: "I am an old man, my children; my hair is white on my head, and it's time I was giving over trade and making my sowl aisy." The two elder overflowed with sympathy. He then gave the dairy-farm and the hill to Shamus, and the meadows to Guillaum. Thereupon the two vied with each other in expressions of love and gratitude. But Garrett said never a word; and this, coupled with his behavior about the £100, so maddened the old man that he gave Garrett's portion, namely, the home and the home farm, to his elder brothers to hold in common. Garrett he disinherited on the spot, and in due form. That is to say, he did not overlook him nor pass him by, but even as spiteful testators used to leave the disinherited one a shilling, that he might not be able to say he had been inadvertently omitted, and it was a mistake, old Brian Taafe solemnly presented young Garrett Taafe with a hazel staff and a small bag. Poor Garrett knew very well what that meant. He shouldered the bag, and went forth into the wide world with a sad heart, but a silent tongue. His dog, Lurcher, was for following him, but he drove him back with a stone.

On the strength of the new arrangement, Guillaum and Shamus married directly, and brought their wives home, for it was a large house, and room for all. But the old farmer was not contented to be quite a cipher, and he kept finding fault with this and that. The young men became more and more impatient of his interference, and their wives fanned the flame with female pertinacity. So that the house was divided, and a very home of discord. This went on getting worse and worse, till at last, one winter afternoon, Shamus defied his father openly before all the rest, and said: "I'd like to know what would plaise ye. Maybe ye'd like to turn us all out as ye did Garrett."

The old farmer replied, with sudden dignity, "If I did, I'd take no more than I gave."

"What good was you giving it?" said Guillaum; "we get no comfort of it while you are in the house."

"Do you talk that way to me?" said the father, deeply grieved. "If it was poor Garrett I had, he wouldn't use me so."

"Much thanks the poor boy ever got from you," said one of the women, with venomous tongue; then the other woman, finding she could count on male support, suggested to her father-in-law to take his stick and pack and follow his beloved Garrett. "Sure he'd find him begging about the counthry."

At the women's tongues the wounded parent turned to bay.

"I don't wonder at anything I hear ye say. Ye never yet heard of anything good that a woman could have a hand in—only mischief always. If ye ask who made such a road or built a bridge, or wrote a great history, or did a great detion, you'll never hear it's a woman done it; but if there is a jewel with swords and guns, or two boys cracking each other's crowns with shillalahs, or a didly secret let out, or a character ruined, or a man brought to the gallows, or mischief made between a father and his own flesh and blood, then I'll engage you'll hear a woman had some call to it. We needn't have recoorse to histhory to know your doin's; 'tis undher our eyes; for 'twas the likes o' ye two burned Throy, and made the King o' Leinsther rebel against Brian Born."

These shafts of eloquence struck home; the women set up a screaming, and pulled their caps off their heads, which in that part was equivalent to gentle-folks drawing their swords.

"Oh, murther! murther, was it for this I married you, Gullaum Taafe?"

"Och, Shamus, will ye sit an' hear me compared to the likes? Would I rebel against Brian Born, Shamus, a'ra gal?"

"Don't heed him, avourneen," said Shamus; "he is an ould man."

But she would not be pacified. "Oh vo! vo! if ever I thought the like 'ud be [illegible] rebel against Brian Born!"

As for the other, she prepared to leave the house.

"Guillaum," said she, "I'd never stay a day undher your roof with them as would say I'd burn Throy. Does he forget he ever had a mother himself? Ah! 'tis a bad apple, that's what it is, that despises the tree it sprung from."

All this heated Shamus, so that he told the woman sternly to sit down, for the offender should go; and upon that, to show they were of one mind, Guillaum deliberately opened the door. Lurcher ran out, and the wind and the rain rushed in. It was a stormy night.

Then the old man took fright, and humbled himself:

"Ah! Shamus, Guillaum, achree, let ye have it as ye will; I'm sorry for what I said, a'ra gal. Don't turn me out on the high-road in my old days, Guillaum, and I'll engage I'll never open my mouth against one o' ye the longest day I live. Ah! Shamus, it isn't long I have to stay wid ye, any way. Yer own hair will be as white as mine yet, plaise God! and ye'll be thanking him ye showed respect to mine, this night."

But they were all young and of one mind, and they turned him out and barred the door. He crept away, shivering in the wind and rain, till he got on the lee side of a stone wall, and there he stopped and asked himself whether he could live through the night. Presently something cold and smooth poked against his hand; it was a large dog that had followed unobserved till he stopped. By a white mark on his breast he saw it was Lurcher, Garrett's dog.

"Ah!" said the poor wanderer, "you are not so wise a dog as I thought, to follow me." When he spoke to the dog, the dog fondled him. Then he burst out sobbing and crying; "Ah, Lurcher! Garrett was not wise either; but he would niver have turned me to the door, this bitter night, nor even thee." And so he moaned and lamented. But Lurcher pulled his coat, and by his movement conveyed to him that he should not stay there all night; so then he crept on and knocked at more than one door, but did not obtain admittance, it was so tempestuous. At last he lay down exhausted on some straw in the corner of an outhouse; but Lurcher lay close to him, and it is probable the warmth of the dog saved his life that night.

Next day the wind and rain abated; but this aged man had other ills to fight against besides winter and rough weather. The sense of his son's ingratitude and his own folly drove him almost mad. Sometimes he would curse and thirst for vengeance, sometimes he would shed tears that seemed to scald his withered cheeks. He got into another county and begged from door to door. As for Lurcher, he did not beg; he used to disappear, often for an hour at a time, but always returned, and often with a rabbit or even a hare in his mouth. Sometimes the friends exchanged them for a gallon of meal, sometimes they roasted them in the woods; Lurcher was a civilized dog, and did not like them raw.

Wandering hither and thither, Brian Taafe came at last within a few miles of his own house; but he soon had cause to wish himself farther off it; for here he met his first downright rebuff, and, cruel to say, he owed it to his hard-hearted sons. One recognized him as the father of that rogue Guillaum Taafe, who had cheated him in the sale of a horse, and another as the father of that thief Shamus, who had sold him a diseased cow that had died the week after. So, for the first time since he was driven out of his home, he passed the night supperless, for houses did not lie close together in that part. Cold, hungry, houseless, and distracted with grief at what he had been and now was, nature gave way at last, and, unable to outlast the weary, bitter night, he lost his senses just before dawn, and lay motionless on the hard road.

The chances were he must die; but just at death's door his luck turned.

Lurcher put his feet over him and his chin upon his breast to guard him, as he had often guarded Garrett's coat, and that kept a little warmth in his heart; and at the very dawn of day the door of a farmhouse opened, and the master came out upon his business and saw something unusual lying in the road a good way off. So he went toward it and found Brian Taafe in that condition. This farmer was very well-to-do, but he had known trouble, and it had made him charitable. He soon halloed to his men and had the old man taken in; he called his wife, too, and bade her observe that it was a reverend face, though he was all in tatters. They laid him between hot blankets, and, when he came to a bit, gave him warm drink, and at last a good meal. He recovered his spirits, and thanked them with a certain dignity.

When he was quite comfortable, and not before, they asked his name.

"Ah! don't ask me that," said he, piteously. "It's a bad name I have, and it used to be a good one, too. Don't ask me, or maybe you'll put me out, as the others did, for the fault of my two sons. It is hard to be turned from my own door, let alone from other honest men's doors, through the vilyins," said he.

So the farmer was kindly, and said, "Never mind your name, till your belly."

But by and by the man went out into the yard, and then the wife couldn't restrain her curiosity. "Why, good man," said she, "sure you are too decent a man to be ashamed of your name."

"I'm too decent not to be ashamed of it," said Brian, "but you are right; an honest man should tell his name though they druv him out of heaven for it. I am Brian Taafe—that was."

"Not Brian Taafe, the strong farmer at Corrans?"

"Ay, madam; I'm all that's left of him."

"Have you a son called Garrett?"

"I had, then."

The woman spoke no more to him, but ran screaming to the door: "Here, Tom! Tom! come here!" cried she; "Tom! Tom!" As Lurcher, a very sympathetic dog, flew to the door and yelled and barked fiercely in support of this invocation, the hullabaloo soon brought the farmer running in.

"Oh Tom, asthore," cried she, "it's Mr. Taafe, the father of Garrett Taafe himself."

"Oh Lord!" cried the farmer, in equal agitation, and stared at him. "My blessing on the day you ever set foot within these doors!" Then he ran to the door and halloed: "Hy, Murphy! Ellen! come here, ye [illegible]."

Lurcher supported the call with great energy. In ran a fine little boy and girl. "Look at this man with all the eyes in your body!" said he. "This is Misther Taafe, father of Garrett Taafe, that saved us all from ruin and destruction entirely." He then turned to Mr. Taafe and told him, a little more calmly, "that years ago, every haporth they had was going to be carted for the rent; but Garrett Taafe came by, put his hand in his pocket, took out thirty pounds, and cleared them in a moment. It was a way he had; we were not the only ones he saved that way, so long as he had it to give."

The old man did not hear these last words; his eyes were opened, the iron entered his soul, and he overflowed with grief and penitence.

"Och, murther! murther!" he cried. "My poor boy! what had I to do at all to go and turn you adrift, as I had done, for no raison in life?" Then with a piteous, apologetic wail: "I tuck the wrong for the right; that's the way the world is blinded. Och, Garrett, Garrett, what will I do with the thought of it? An' those two vilyins that I gave it all to and they turned me out in my ould days, as I done you. No mather?" and he fell into a sobbing and a trembling that nearly killed him for the second time.

But the true friends of his son Garrett nursed him through that, and comforted him, so he recovered. But, as he did live, he outlived those tender feelings whose mortal wounds had so nearly killed him. When he recovered this last blow he brooded and brooded, but never shed another tear.

One day, seeing him pretty well restored, as he thought, the good farmer came to him with a fat bag of gold. "Sir," said he, "soon after your son helped us, luck set in our way. Mary, she had a legacy; we had a wonderful crop of flax, and with that plant 'tis kill or cure; and then I found lead in the hill, and they pay me a dale o' money for leave to mine there. I'm almost ashamed to take it. I tell you all this to show you I can afford to pay you back that £30, and if you please I'll count it out."

"No!" said Mr. Taafe, "I'll not take Garrett's money; but if you will do me a favor, lend me the whole bag for a week, for at the sight of it I see a way to—whisper."

Then, with bated breath and in strict confidence, he hinted to the farmer a scheme of vengeance. The farmer was not even to tell it to his wife. "For," said old Brian, "the very birds will carry these things about; and sure it is knowing devils I have to deal with, especially the women."

Next day the farmer lent him a good suit and drove him to a quiet corner scarce a hundred yards from his old abode. The old farmer got down and left him. Lurcher walked at his master's heels. It was noon and the sun shining bright.

The wife of Shamus Taafe came out to hang up her man's shirt to dry, when, lo! scarce thirty yards from her, she saw an old man seated counting out gold on a broad stone at his feet. At first she thought it must be one of the good people—or fairies—or else she must be dreaming; but, no! cocking her head on one side, she saw for certain the profile of Brian Taafe, and he was counting a mass of gold. She ran in and screamed her news rather than spoke it.

"Nonsense, woman!" said Shamus, roughly; "it's not in nature."

"Then go and see for yourself, man!" said she.

Shamus was not the only one to take this advice. They all stole out on tiptoe, and made a sort of semi-circle of curiosity. It was no dream; there were piles and piles of gold glowing in the sun, and old Brian with a horse-pistol across his knees; and even Lurcher seemed to have his eyes steadily fixed on the glittering booty. When they had thoroughly drunk in this most unexpected scene, they began to talk in agitated whispers; but even in talking they never looked at each other; their eyes were glued on the gold.

Said Guillaum: "Ye did very wrong, Shamus, to turn out the old father as you done; see now what we all lost by it. That's a part of the money he laid by, and we'll never see a penny of it."

The wives whispered that it was a foolish thing to say. "Leave it to us," said they, "and we'll have it all, one day."

This being agreed to, the women stole toward the old man, one on each side. Lurcher rose and snarled, and old Brian hurried his gold into his ample pockets, and stood on the defensive.

"Oh, father! and is it you come back? Oh, the Lord be praised! Oh, the weary day since you left us, and all our good luck wid ye!"

Brian received this and similar speeches with fury and reproaches. Then they humbled themselves and wept, cursed their ill-governed tongues, and bewailed the men's folly in listening to them. They flattered him and cajoled him, and ordered their husbands to come forward and ask the old man's pardon, and not let him ever leave them again. The supple sons were all penitence and affection directly. Brian at last consented to stay, but stipulated for a certain chamber with a key to it. "For," said he, "I have got my strong-box to take care of, as well as myself."

They pricked up their ears directly at mention of the strong-box, and asked where it was.

"Oh! it is not far, but I can't carry it. Give me two boys to fetch it."

"Oh! Guillaum and Shamus would carry it or anything to oblige a long-lost father."

So they went with him to the farmer's cart, and brought in the box, which was pretty large, and above all very full and heavy.

He was once more king of his own house, and flattered and petted as he never had been since he gave away his estate. To be sure he fed this by mysterious hints that he had other lands besides those in that part of the country, and that, indeed, the full extent of his possessions would never be known until his will was read; which will was safely locked away in his strong-box—with other things.

And so he passed a pleasant time, embittered only by regrets, and very poignant they were, that he could hear nothing of his son Garrett. Lurcher also was taken great care of, and became old and lazy.

But shocks that do not kill undermine. [illegible] Brian Taafe's night-work and troubles told upon him, and he neared his end. He was quite conscious of it, and announced his own departure, but not in a regretful way. He had become quite a philosopher; and indeed there was a sort of chuckle about the old fellow in speaking of his own death, which his daughter-in-law secretly denounced as unchristian, and, what was worse, unchancy.

Whenever he did mention the expected event, he was sure to say, "And mind, boys, my will is in that chest."

"Don't speak of it, father," was the reply.

When he was dying, he called for his sons, and said, in a feeble voice: "I was a strong farmer, and come of honest folk. Ye'll give me a good wakin', boys, an' a gran' funeral."

They promised this very heartily.

"And after the funeral ye'll all come here together, and open the will, the children an' all. All but Garrett. I've left him nothing, poor boy, for sure he's not in this world. I'll maybe see him where I'm goin'."

So there was a grand wake, and the virtues of the deceased and his professional importance were duly howled by an old lady who excelled in this lugubrious art. Then the funeral was hurried on, because they were in a hurry to open the chest.

The funeral was joined in the churchyard by a stranger, who muffled his face, and shed the only tears that fell upon that grave. After the funeral he stayed behind all the rest and mourned, but he joined the family at the feast which followed; and, behold, it was Garrett, come a day too late. He was welcomed with exuberant affection, not being down in the will; but they did not ask him to sleep there. They wanted to be alone, and read the will. He begged for some reminiscence of his father, and they gave him Lurcher. So he put Lurcher into his gig, and drove away to that good farmer, sure of his welcome, and praying God he might find him alive. Perhaps his brothers would not have let him go so easily had they known he had made a large fortune in America, and was going to buy quite a slice of the county.

On the way he kept talking to Lurcher, and reminding him of certain sports they had enjoyed together, and feats of poaching they had performed. Poor old Lurcher had been pricking his ears all the time, and cudgeling his memory as to the tones of the voice that was addressing him. Garrett reached the farm, and was received first with stares, then with cries of joy, and was dragged into the house, so to speak. After the first ardor of welcome, he told them he had arrived only just in time to bury his father. "And this old dog," said he, "is all that's left me of him. He was mine first, and, when I left, he took to father. He was always a wise dog."

"We know him," said the wife, "he has been here before." And she was going to blurt it all out, but her man said, "Another time," and gave her a look as black as thunder, which wasn't his way at all, but he explained to her afterward. "They are friends, those three, over the old man's grave. We should think twice before we stir ill blood betune 'em." So, when he stopped her, she turned it off cleverly enough, and said the dear old dog must have his supper. Supper they gave him, and a new sheep-skin to lie on by the great fire. So there he lay and seemed to doze.

The best bed in the house was laid for Garrett, and when he got up to go to it didn't that wise old dog get up, too, with an effort, and move stiffly toward Garrett, and lick his hand; and then he lay down again all of a piece, as who should say: "I'm very tired of it all." "He knows me now at last," said Garrett, joyfully. "That is his way of saying good-night, I suppose. He was always a wonderful wise dog."

In the morning they found Lurcher dead and stiff on the sheep-skin. It was a long good-night he had bid so quietly to the friend of his youth.

Garrett shed tears over him and said: "If I had only known what he meant, I'd have sat up with him. But I never could see far. He was a deal wiser for a dog than I shall ever be for a man."

Meantime the family party assembled in the bedroom of the deceased. Every trace of feigned regret had left their faces, and all their eyes sparkled with joy and curiosity. They went to open the chest. It was locked. They hunted for the key; first quietly, then fussily. The women found it at last, sewed up in the bed; they cut it out and opened the chest.

The first thing they found was a lot of stones. They glared at them, and the color left their faces. What deviltry was this?

Presently they found writing on one stone: "Look below." Then there was a reaction, and a loud laugh. "The old fox was afraid the money and parchments would fly away, so he kept them down."

They plunged their hands in, and soon cleared out a barrowful of stones; till they came to a kind of paving-stone. They lifted this carefully out, and discovered a good new rope with a running noose, and—the will.

It was headed in large letters finely engrossed:

"The last will and testament of Brian Taafe."

But the body of the instrument was in the scrawl of the testator:

"I bequeath all the stones in this box to the hearts that could turn their father and benefactor out on the highway that stormy night.

"I bequeath this rope for any father to hang himself with who is fool enough to give his property to his children before he dies."

This is a prosaic story compared with the Lear of Shakespeare, but it is well told by Gerald Griffin, who was a man of genius. Of course I claim little merit, but that of setting the jewels. Were I to tell you that is an art, I suppose you would not believe it.—*Harper's Weekly*

SEARCHING FOR THE POLE.

Admiral Porter Indorses the Plan of Capt. Howgate for Arctic Explorations.

Admiral Porter has just written a letter to Capt. Howgate regarding the latter's proposed expedition. In it he says: "In my opinion there is an open sea for 200 miles toward the pole; that there are mountains, from which are precipitated the icebergs which lately blocked up Robeson's channel, and that, had Markham's furthest point been exceeded by sixty miles, the pack would have been passed and open water reached again. Every few years we must expect just such a pack as Capt. Nares encountered, which will probably last for a year or two, and will then break up. If, at the moment of breaking up, men and boats are in readiness to take advantage of the opportunity, a great advance could be made toward the pole. There are no greater hardships to be encountered as high as 83 degrees than have heretofore been surmounted by the intrepid explorers of the Arctic regions, and when one reflects that a party from the Polaris drifted 1,800 miles on a cake of ice, and that an infant and its mother were all that time exposed to the inclemencies of the Arctic regions, we ought to have no doubt about a company of strong, active men, well provided with everything necessary to make life endurable in that desolate region."

The letter continues in substance that the greatest difficulty will be found in keeping up the spirits of the men. To do this the Admiral suggests that each member of the crew selected shall have a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade, and that he be kept occupied at this when in winter quarters. "In the event of such an expedition as you propose," the letter continues, "I see a fine opportunity for utilizing the electric telegraph. Wires could be laid along the ground or ice without much danger of their being carried off by the bears or foxes." In conclusion, the Admiral states that he can see no objection to the proposed expedition, and hopes it may succeed.

Gen. Grant and Charles O'Conor.

The Washington correspondent of a Western journal says: "The President to-day, in conversation, alluded more in detail to the interview between him and Charles O'Conor on Sunday last. O'Conor called on the President with Secretary Fish. The President had been previously notified of the fact that O'Connor desired an interview for the purpose of paying his respects, and to offer an apology for the expressions made in a letter written to a friend many years ago, which, in the heat of the campaign, was exhumed and for the first time published. The language used was that "Grant was a drunken Democrat, picked out of the gutters of Galena by the Republican party for the purpose of ruling the nation." O'Conor told the President that he could remember no such letter, and would not deny that he had written it if he did. He begged to say that the charge was without foundation; that he never, of his own knowledge, or from hearsay, had any information upon which such an accusation could be based. The President said that he had never seen the letter, and only knew of its existence from newspaper comments, adding that he had too much experience in having been personally abused himself as a public officer to seek to aggravate this unpleasant phase of public life by searching for matters of this sort published against him. The President says to-day that he deemed the explanation ample, and was entirely satisfied."

A Woman's Freak.

A handsome boy boarded for a year in a Nashville hotel and conducted a sewing-machine agency. He was active and successful in business, and a pet of the women, with whom he was fond of associating. His youthfulness insured him more freedom with them than would have been accorded an older beau; but one day he hugged and kissed a chambermaid, and was complained of to the landlord. At this point in the story the pronoun "he" must be changed to "she," for the offender confessed to being a woman in boy's clothes. She said that, being compelled to earn her own living, she learned by experience that her sex was a detriment. So she took to trousers, and in that guise she not only did better in business, but was able to bamboozle the women.

The Supreme Bench.

Thus far twenty-nine men have reached the exalted position of the Supreme bench. Of this number nine are now in office, ten have resigned, and ten died in office. Judge Jay, the first Chief Justice, resigned to accept a foreign mission; Judges Ellsworth, Blair, Moore, Grier and Nelson resigned because they became too infirm to discharge the duties; Judge Story resigned to become Professor in the Harvard Law School; Judge Curtis went back to his law practice, and Messrs. Wayne and Campbell "went with their States" in 1861. Judge Davis is the first of this illustrious list to go from the bench to the forum.

An Egg-Shooting Match.

An "egg-shooting match" came off at the Waterside last Friday between John Kelso and F. K. Grain. The distance was twenty-one yards, and the eggs were sprung from a trap in the same manner as "gyro" pigeons. Kelso shot two out of twelve, and Grain ten—the latter, of course, winning the match by "a large majority." This sport is a great improvement on the slaughter of live pigeons, and it tries the marksmanship equally well. It is easy to tell when the egg is hit, especially when it happens to be a bad one.—*Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.*

THE points in a Saratoga county love story are that Frank was discarded by Lisa in obedience to the dying injunction of her mother; that they parted at the gate of the cemetery; that she gradually pined until at the point of death; that she sent for Frank, but he was on his death-bed with fever; and their bodies were simultaneously carried through the cemetery gate where they had parted.

O ROSEBUD GARLAND OF GIRLS.

BY MRS. JULIA R. C. DORR.

O rosebud garland of girls!
  If the whole glad year were May;
If winds sang low in the clustering leaves,
  And roses bloomed alway;
If youth were all that there is of life;
If the years brought nothing of care and strife,
Not even a cloud to the ether blue—
It were easy to sing a song for you.

Yet, O my garland of girls!
  Is there nothing better than May—
The golden glow of harvest-time,
  The rest of the autumn day?
This thought I give you all to keep:
Who soweth good seed shall surely reap;
The year grows rich as it groweth old,
And life's latest sands are its sands of gold.

PITH AND POINT.

THE pensive mule is not usually regarded as susceptible to pathetic emotions. And he occasionally drops a muleteer.

DR. AYER invented a pill and some sirups, advertised it, and is worth $8,000,000. Ayer you advertising anything?

IN order to become a successful exhibitor at a poultry show, there is no denying that a man requires considerable Cochin.

SHOE-DEALER: "I find we have no No. 12 shoes; but here is a pair of large 9s." Customer: "Nines! Do you take me for Cinderiller?"

THIS blue-glass business is nothing new after all. We suppose the glass-blowers blew glass long before Gen. Pleasonton was born.

"SAY, mister," said a newsboy to a man with a high shirt collar, yesterday, "how do you manage to spit over that collar? Do you use a ladder?"

"WHICHEVER way I turn," said an unfortunate hand-organ man, "I find nothing but grinding poverty." Yet he always carries a barrel of notes. And he always feels cranky.

IF you are sick and broken down, paste a little blue tissue paper over your room windows, and in a little while you will have changed for the better so much that you will hardly know tissue.

A WESTERN paper, in describing an accident recently, says, with much candor: "Dr. Jones was called, and under his prompt and skillful treatment the young man died on Wednesday night."

"I MAKE it a point, madam, to study my own mind," said a gentleman to a lady who had exhibited some surprise at an opinion he had expressed. "I didn't suppose you understood the use of a microscope."

A LITTLE boy was asked the other day if he knew where the wicked finally went to. He answered, "They practice law a spell here and then go to the Legislature!" It was a painful operation for the boy to sit down for a few days.

A LADY recently asked her servant how the mustard-pot had become cracked. The reply, made with all gravity, was that she did not know, but supposed that it must have been that the mustard was so strong that it caused the fracture.

"PAPA," said a little boy to his parent, "are sailors very small men?" "No, my dear; what leads you to suppose that they are so small?" answered the father. "Because I read, the other day, of a sailor going to sleep on his watch," replied the young idea, smartly.

"I HAD nine children to support, and it kept me busy," said Smith to Jones as they met, "but one of the girls got married. Now I have—" "Eight!" interrupted Jones. "No, ten—counting the son-in-law!" said Smith, with a sigh which might have been heard afar off.

TALMAGE talked severely to the physicians last Sunday. His text in itself was a crusher, as follows: "And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

"SAY Pat! suppose Satan was to come along now, and see both of us here, which do you suppose he would take—you or me?" "Oh, faith, yer honor! he'd take me." "How so?" "Well, sir," said Paddy, "he'd take me now, because he wouldn't be sure of me when he came again; but he'd be sure of you at any time, and could afford to wait."

A GENTLEMAN surnamed the American Flagg, who is stopping at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, was the other day the victim of a fearful outrage. It seems this gentleman, who is tall, commonly wears the highest collars ever seen in Frisco. He received a note from a firm of bill-stickers, asking if he did not wish to let out the backs of those articles for advertising.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

In the River and Harbor bill the following items appear for the improvement of rivers: Mouth of the Mississippi, $100,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, $65,000; Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, $70,000; Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, $95,000; Upper Mississippi, $30,000; Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, $10,000; Missouri river, about the mouth of the Yellowstone, $10,000; Tennessee river, $200,000; Ohio river, $30,000; St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls canal, $100,000; Saginaw river, $30,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $5,000; Great Kanawha river, W. Va., $100,000; Little Kanawha river, W. Va., $5,000.

For harbor improvements: Galveston, Tex., $100,000; Savannah, Ga., $95,000; Baltimore, $60,000; Oswego, N. Y., $50,000; Boston, $25,000; Erie, Pa., $25,000; break-water, Cleveland, Ohio, $40,000; harbor at Toledo, Ohio, $30,000; Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Michigan City, Ind., $35,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, Mich., $75,000; Grand Haven, Mich., $20,000; Cheboygan, Mich., $15,000; Milwaukee harbor, $20,000; miscellaneous dredging, Superior bay, $37,000; ship-channel in Galveston bay, $28,000; examination, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, $15,000; examination and surveys at the South Pass of the Mississippi river, $15,000.

THE shadow-face of a man haunts a gas-burner in one of the gambling houses of Topeka, Kan., and may be always seen on the globe surrounding the light. The gambling fraternity are somewhat troubled about the strange apparition, which they think is not according to Hoyle.

BLUE GLASS.

Some Valuable Information from Gen. Pleasonton's Book—The Effects of the Chemical Rays on Animal and Vegetable Life.

Maj. Gen. Pleasonton has just published in book-form a number of addresses, memoirs, etc., written and delivered by him at various times, on the influence of the blue rays of the sunlight and the blue color of the sky in developing animal and vegetable life, arresting disease, and restoring life in acute and chronic disorders to human and domestic animals. During the summer of 1871, says Gen. Pleasonton, a professional gardener in Massachusetts (near Boston), who had been trying for some time to protect his young plants from minute insects which fed upon them, after numerous experiments, all of which failed, succeeded with the blue ray. He made a small triangular frame, covered it with blue gauze, prepared the ground and sowed the seed, covering a portion of the ground with the frame and gauze, leaving the other part exposed to the attacks of the insects. The plants outside the frame were all eaten as soon as they germinated; those under it escaped entirely.

Gen. Pleasonton's explanation of the phenomenon is that the sunlight, negatively electrified in passing through the meshes of the blue gauze, which is positively electrified, excites an electro-magnetic current sufficiently strong to destroy the feeble vitality of the eggs or of the insects themselves, which are in the soil with the seed, leaving the seed to germinate rapidly under its influence.

A lady residing in Philadelphia also informed the General that, having some choice plants in pots in her sitting-room which were drooping, she threw over them a common blue gauze veil, such as ladies wear, and exposed them to the sunlight, and in a short time they were fully restored to health and vigor.

The General also says on the insect question that, having introduced blue glass into the windows of one of the servants' sleeping-rooms, it was noticed that large numbers of flies which had previously infested them were soon found dead on the inside sills of the windows.

A gentleman in West Philadelphia had a large lemon-tree, which he prized highly. He placed it in his hall nea the vestibule door, the side-lights o which were of glass of different colors blue and violet predominating. The sunlight passing through these side lights fell upon a portion of the branches of the lemon-tree, and great vigor was imparted to the vitality of these branches, which were filled with fine fruit, while other branches which did not receive the light from the blue and violet panes were small and without fruit.

The early vegetables used in the General's family are for the most part started in pots under blue and plain glass, then transplanted into proper soil, and are ready for use several weeks in advance of the market. Thus he has used corn as early as July 12, which does not ordinarily mature until Aug. 10.

During the latter part of 1871, Commodore Goldsborough learned of Gen. Pleasonton's experiments and proceeded to imitate them at Mound City, Ill., where he was then stationed.

The first trial was made by the surgeon, who had every alternate pane of uncolored glass removed from each of two windows in his parlor, and substituted for them corresponding panes of blue glass. A number of plants and vines of many varieties, potted, were properly placed in the room, and in a short time began to manifest the effects of the remarkable influence to which they had been subjected. Their growth was rapid, and they increased in the length of their branches from one inch and a half to three inches, according to their species, every twenty-four hours.

The second experiment was made on the development of the newly-hatched chickens of two broods of the same variety hatched on the same day. One of the coops was partly covered with blue and plain glass; the other coop was a common one. The chickens were fed at the same time, with equal quantities of the same feed. Those under the blue glass soon began to display the effects of the stimulating influence of the blue and sun light by their daily almost visible growth and increase of activity, far exceeding the development of the chickens of the other brood.

Early in 1872 the wife of one of the gentlemen on the station gave birth prematurely to a child weighing only three and a half pounds. It was very feeble, possessing but little vitality. The windows of the room in which it was born and reared were draped with blue curtains, through which and the plain glass windows the sunlight entered the room. The lacteal system of the mother was greatly excited and secreted an excessive quantity of milk, while at the same time the child's appetite was increased to such an extent that the mother sometimes found it difficult to satisfy its hunger. The child grew rapidly, and four months after its birth weighed twenty-two pounds, being at the rate of four and five-eighths pounds per month.

Gen. Pleasonton proceeds to relate the following extraordinary circumstances: At the close of the late civil war he bought a couple of mules which had been in the military service. One of them was completely deaf, his hearing having been destroyed by the noise of heavy firing. Two or three years after the General got him the animal was seized with so violent acute rheumatism that he could not walk. He got a great deal better of it, but his deafness continued until the spring of 1874, when he recovered entirely from both deafness and rheumatism. Over each of the doors of the stable to which he had been moved was a transom with panes of blue and colorless glass. The stall of this mule was before a door with such a transom over it, and the rising sun cast his light through the transom on to the neck and back of the head of this mule. In the afternoon he threw his light again upon the head and neck of this mule through the transom of a side door. The effect of the light upon the animal was the cure of his rheumatism and the removal of his deafness; and he is now as healthy and hearty a mule as can be seen anywhere. The removal of the deafness was produced by an electro-magnetic current evolved by the two lights upon his auditory nerves and exciting them to healthy action.

THERE are only about fifty Chinamen at Beaver Falls, Pa., now. These are all engaged in the cutlery works. The others who were there completed their labor contracts, and have gone elsewhere in search of employment.

Singular Instances of Moral Sense in a Horse.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

I have a horse who is now not less than 41 years old, and it is possible that he is a year or two older; for thirty-eight years ago he was broken to use. He is at present on the retired list, only occasionally being called upon to lend a helping shoulder to his younger colleague; but his intellect is as fresh and as full of expedients as ever. No horse ever knew better how to save himself, to spare effort and prolong his powers; no one was ever so cunning to slip his halter, open the feed-box and supply the phosphates, the necessity of which to him he knew as well as any "scientist." I have seen him, through a crack in a board shanty, used while the stable was building, lift and lay aside with his teeth six boxes which were piled atop of one another, until he found the oats at the bottom. Then, when my head appeared at the window, he instantly gave up his leisurely, luxurious munching of the grain, opened his jaws to their fullest extent, thrust his muzzle deep into the box, and gravely walked back to his stall with at least a quart of oats in his mouth. This horse had a playful habit of snapping at my arm when he was harnessed for a drive. (I always talk to a horse before starting, as a matter of common politeness.) Of course I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather reckless spirits, and snapped a little too vigorously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such unmistakable signs of regret and distress that I simply said, "Never do that again!" And he never did! From that moment he gave up the habit of years; he laid back his ears or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far beyond the temporary sorrow for an unintentional injury which may be referred to an animal's affection. What else is conscience than knowledge of wrong made permanent by a memory which forbids the repetition of the wrong? The same horse once revealed to me the latter quality in a surprising way. On telling the story privately, I find that it is sometimes incredulously received; yet I am sure that no one who cherishes the proper respect for animals will refuse it credence. In the company of a friend I was driving along a country road in a light, open buggy. I paid no attention to the horse, for he could turn, back, or execute any other maneuver in harness as well without as with a driver. Halting at a house where my friend wished to call, I waited for him outside. Presently the horse looked back at me, twisting his body between the thills in a singular fashion. I perceived that he had some communication to make, and said, "What is the matter now, Ben?" Thereupon, by twisting a little more, he managed to hold up his right hind foot, and I saw that the shoe had been lost. "That's right," said I; "you shall have a new shoe as soon as we get to the village." He set down his foot, and for a moment seemed satisfied. Then the same turning of the head and twisting of the body were repeated. "What, Ben! is anything else the matter?" I asked. He now lifted up the left hind foot, which was still shod. I was quite at a loss to understand him, and remained silent. He looked back at me out of the corner of his eye, and evidently saw that I was puzzled, whereupon he sat down his foot and seemed to think. Almost immediately he lifted it up and shook it vigorously. The loose shoe rattled. There was a positive process of reasoning in this act, and it is too simple and clear to be interpreted in any other way.

The Boy and the Panther.

The Colusa (Cal.) *Sun* tells the following story: "Last Saturday Master John Williams, aged 13, was out hunting near home, on Elk creek, when he ran across a panther and gave him the benefit of the contents of his rifle. The panther made off, and the young man loaded up again and gave him chase, getting in another shot on him. This time, however, the panther got out of his sight, but he could see from the blood that he had been hit. He went home and dreamed all night, of course, of fighting panthers with a grizzly or two thrown in to make it interesting. Next morning, bright and early, he gathered his gun, determined on finding that panther. He got on the blood, which he traced into a hollow log. He fired into the log, and then got an ax and cut the panther out, finding him still alive, but he finished him up and dragged his trophy in triumph home. An inspection showed that both balls of the previous evening had gone through the panther's lungs. He was an immense fellow, measuring seven feet from tip to tip."

Doctors Disagree.

Chicago is suffering severely from scarlet fever and diphtheria. At a meeting of physicians to consider the epidemic and its proper treatment a resolution was offered, the purport of which was that no medicines which could be administered would prevent diphtheria, and that the continued administration of them for any great length of time would be injurious. Dr. Beebee declares that this was aimed at his recommendation of sulpho-carbolate of soda, which, he holds, will destroy the germs of diphtheria, the blood and tissues being disinfected. He thinks that the remedy has fulfilled all expectations; and some of his brethren, it appears, think otherwise. Who shall decide when even Chicago doctors disagree?

The Plague of Mothers-in-Law.

The Coroner of Chicago, in an annual report, says that of fifty-five suicides in that city within a year only four were victims of love. He alludes to one of these as a man who "blew out what little brains he had on account of the tortures to which he was subjected by his mother-in-law." The Coroner also says: "Mothers-in-law have always been a great power of mischief to the world, and, alas, the plague is so universal and enduring that we must despair of ever seeing it overcome. The miseries caused by mothers-in-law are eternal, even as mothers-in-law themselves are immortal."

RUSSIA INVADED.

Not by the Turks, but Peaceably by American Manufacturers.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It will be a long time yet before the Americans know all that is to be known about the curious eyes which studied them and their institutions and arts during the months of the Philadelphia Exhibition, or before they realize in full how much impressed foreigners were by what they saw. Whatever were the thoughts which Europeans took home with them in regard to the taste and skill of the Americans in the elegant arts, there is already plenty of proof that they went off with genuine respect for our mechanical abilities, which in some cases amounted to admiration, and which has given our countrymen a better standing in the markets of the world and is creating an unexpected demand for American productions. New instances come to light every day. The latest comes from Russia, and is a very pleasing one.

It seems that the agricultural provinces of Russia, those lying in the south and west of the empire, have begun to suffer from competition with the United States in the sale of grain. Not only is the exportation of Russian cereals to Europe restricted by the shipment from the American States of enormous quantities of the same class of products, but the Russian commercial houses and landholders have been compelled to accept cheaper prices for what they do export. The competition with the United States is growing more severe every year, and the intelligent men of the south and west of Russia have come to feel about as the British manufacturers do in the field of industry, that something must be done or they will be able no longer to stand up against the new world in the business in which their capital is principally invested. They have accordingly made a study of the American system of agriculture within the past two years, through two agents, for the purpose of discovering the secret of American success and making use of it in Russia.

The gentlemen who have been acting for them are Mr. Benedict Kolyszko, a prominent and wide-awake land-holder of South Russia, and Mr. T. F. Krajewski of this city, a young engineer of education, who, during five years' residence in this country, part of the time having been spent in the employ of Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., has become favorably known for good judgment and ability. Commissioned by the boards of agriculture to act for them, these gentlemen spent several months the past summer at the Philadelphia Exhibition and in studying the methods of agriculture in the Western States. The cause of American success in grain-raising is no trade secret, and the Russian agents discovered it immediately. It consists, not in the fertility of the soil, but in intelligent work and an abundance of excellent implements and labor-saving machinery. Mr. Kolyszko and Mr. Krajewski were not long in coming to the conclusion that, in order to maintain a competition with the United States in agriculture, the Russians must put into the hands of their laborers the superior farming implements and labor-saving machinery of the Americans.

Mr. Kolyszko has returned to Russia, and three trials have been made in the presence of interested crowds of spectators. One was at Odessa, where a competition took place between English and American plows and implements, and where the latter won a signal success. Another was on the lands of Count Malachowski, a large landholder. This was a private trial. It was attended by several hundred landholders, and resulted in deepening the good opinion beginning to be felt toward American implements. The third was an official trial, under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture, at Cherson. It was on this occasion that certain things were decided as to the size and form of certain implements best adapted to Russian use. As a result of these trials, the Boards of Agriculture of South and West Russia have decided to recommend the general use of American implements, and they have so done, and Mr. Kolyszko has been designated as their agent for importing them. Mr. Krajewski, at No. 73 Broadway, is the engineer, inspector and agent in this country.

In pursuance of the plan which has been detailed, orders were given for tools and implements, one of them being to a firm in Louisville, Ky., for 10,000 plows. A mowing machine adapted to Russian soil has been picked out, and experiments are in progress in New England to ascertain the best kind of portable engine for Russian employment. For the purchase of specimens of this latter class of heavy machinery, for trial and exhibition in various parts of Russia, $5,000 has been appropriated to the Board of Agriculture. The orders which have been given, and the experiments which are making, are only the beginning of what Mr. Krajewski believes, and what may possibly prove to be, a considerable trade in implements with Russia.

Sale of a Menagerie.

The great London menagerie was recently disposed of at auction, at Atlanta, Ga. The following are some of the prices paid for wild beasts: Four royal Bengal tigers, $4,000; five elephants, $15,000; six hyenas, $1,000; an eland and two peccaries, with the cage, $1,000; a large African lion, $400; a lioness and three cubs, $400; five panthers, $900; a sacred cow, $300; a camel, $300; a zebra, $500; eight small ponies and their Cinderella carriage, $1,100; four Shetland ponies were sold at the very low figure of $35 each. The total amount realized by the sale was $52,680.50.

IT is now generally admitted by honest physicians that, when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about 50 per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or, what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

IS THERE ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

BUFFALO has 21,808 pupils in its schools registered; average attendance, 14,525; teachers, 358.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, "the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "whys" and "wherefores" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes *torpid liver* and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "know thyself," procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1,000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

AT HOME OR ABROAD, get Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, recognized all over the World as the best tonic, invigorator and purifier of the blood. For puny and weak children, or delicate females, an absolute necessity. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

THAT NASAL TWANG, if in Catarrh; cure it at once, before it shows on your face, by Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It soothes irritation, cures Sores in the nose, face or skin. Trial boxes 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

CUT this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use *Parsons' Purgative Pills* and fail of relief and satisfaction.

SEE adv't headed "Down with high prices."

TO ADVERTISERS!

BEALS & FOSTER,
No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
The American Newspaper Union Lists
of Co-operative Newspapers.

Advertisers desiring to use either of the Lists (not published in their own city) may communicate with Messrs. BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.
A. J. AIKENS, President
American Newspaper Union.

MUSIC BOOKS

"Each book may be safely received as among the very best."

THE SALUTATION. ($1.38; $12 per dozen.) By L. O. Emerson.
First-Class Church Music Book.
THE ENCORE (75 cts.; $7.50 per dozen.) By L. O. Emerson.
First-Class Singing School Book.
WORLD OF SONG. ($2.50 Boards; $3 Cloth; $4 Gilt.)
Unrivaled Collection of Songs.
GEMS OF THE DANCE. ($2.50 Bds.; $3 Cl.; $4 Gilt.)
The Most Brilliant Piano Music.
PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK. ($1.50; $13.50 per doz.)
An easy Anthem for each Sunday in the Year.
PERKINS' GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.
Superb Collection. ($1.25; $12 per doz.)
MALE VOICE GLEE BK. ($1.) Perkins.
Brief, New, Spirited Glees in abundance.
EMERSON'S CHORUS BK. ($1.25; $12.00 per doz.)
The Best Sacred and Secular Choruses.
Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

3 New Books for Fowl-Raisers and Fanciers, by G. P. Burnham. (1877.) 1. "Diseases of Poultry, how to cure them." 2. "Secrets of Fowl Breeding"—same style. 3. "The Game Fowl—for the Pit or the Spit." (With elegant full-page frontispiece in colors.) Illustrated Circulars of the Books, and of my choice Brahmas and Cochins (LARGEST and BEST Fowls in the world), mailed for 3-cent stamp. Either Book sent, postpaid, for 50 cents, by GEO. P. BURNHAM, Melrose, Mass.

WHY
WILL
YOU
PAY $3.00

For a Literary Paper from an Eastern city when you can get THE CHICAGO LEDGER—a paper as large and as valuable—for

ONLY $1.00.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS, WITH TEN CENTS, AND GET THREE SPECIMEN COPIES.
Address
THE LEDGER,
114 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SWORN STATEMENT
OF A
BOSTON DRUGGIST.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat, caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head, had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began [illegible] SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. [illegible] bottle I began to improve rapidly. [illegible] not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head [illegible] pletely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

Since curing myself with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, I have recommended it in over one hundred cases without a single case of failure, and have in numerous instances received wholesale orders from parties to whom I have sold one bottle. This is the only patent medicine I have ever recommended, never having believed in them before, although constantly engaged in their sale. Very gratefully yours,
BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1876. GEORGE F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1876.
Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,
SETH J. THOMAS,
Justice of the Peace.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Cures Pains and Aches.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It subdues Inflammatory Action.
It cures Ruptures and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaint.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It Relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable in Paralysis.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pains.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is indorsed by Electricians.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted perfect, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

DOWN
WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

REPUBLICANS!
DEMOCRATS!
GREENBACKERS!

All who wish an able, newsy and fair-minded paper, representing the best phases of Southern Republicanism, should read the

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL,

the leading and representative Republican journal of the South.

Daily Commercial, $10 per year; 85 cents per month. Try it one month.

Weekly Commercial, neatly arranged, clearly printed, carefully edited—a capital family newspaper; $2 per year, $1 for six months. In Clubs of five, $1.60 each per year; Clubs of ten or more, $1.50 each.

One copy of either edition sent free, postpaid, to any address.

An Agent wanted in every neighborhood, to whom we pay 20 per cent. cash commission, or a handsome and valuable premium. Send for Special Circular to Agents.

BEST ADVERTISING Medium in the South, rates and quantity and quality of circulation considered. Rate-card and copies of paper free.
Address A. H. SIEGFRIED,
Manager COMMERCIAL, Louisville, Ky.

ORGAN
THE "ESTEY"
LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains over 800 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings.

HOMES IN KANSAS.

The State of Kansas, healthful climate, and water, offers great advantages to those wishing a change of health or profit. For homes, we have a and fruit Farms at just a little more than for. Upon application full description of the and satisfactory reasons why at such reduced rates.
GO WEST
with her fertile soil, abundance of pure vantages to those who location, either for those wishing cheap low grand grain, stock, very low prices at raw prairie is selling we will give you a country and farms we can sell them
J. S. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Agents' Guide [illegible]
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. [illegible] CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible]
REVOLVER 7 shot $2.50, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to J. MASON, 111 Nassau Street, New York.
AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. [illegible] Address J. B. [illegible] & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial [illegible]
50 [illegible] Bookmans, [illegible] Sorrell, Rochester, N. Y.
BROOM and all kinds of MACHINERY. F. W. KRAUSE, 73 W. Washington St., Chicago.
BILLIARD TABLES H. W. Collender, Successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Standard American Billiard Tables. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Atty., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. S. M. & ARTHUR STAFFORD, 105 Fulton St., New York.
WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell GOODS to DEALERS. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid by firm. Address H. G. BODKER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods. permanent employment: good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.
SEND 25 cts. for Farmers' and Merchants' Hand Book of Interest Table and Rules. Agents wanted. Address Statesman Adv. Dept., Marshall, Mich.
SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured, fuel saved, and heat increased by applying the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular (with testimonials) to Henry Colford, 726 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
$600 A Year and Expenses to good Agents, who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
TREE SEED. Seedlings, Evergreens & Larch, Nursery Grown, one of the largest & best stocks in the U. S. Tree, Garden, Flower & Herb Seeds. Send for Price Lists. Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.
IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a Chromo in Gilt Frame, and a 16-page, 64-column, illustrated paper free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents Wanted. KENDAL & Co., Boston, Mass.

A FORTUNE
Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. R. GLADDING, Hoboken, N. J.

AGENTS with exclusive right of territory. Ultimatum Coal Oil Burner—lighted, extinguished, trimmed without moving chimney; unbreakable glass chimneys; wick 25 yards, and other lamp specialties. Illust'd Circulars. Child & Pratt, Cin'ti, O.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE
ROSES Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, etc. Mailing Plants a specialty. Send for it. A. K. WILLIAMS, Successor to E. Y. TEAS & CO. Richmond, Ind.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS—800,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 408 Front St., San Francisco, California.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG. AGENTS WANTED for the new Book by Brigham Young's Wife No. 19. 25,000 already sold. Illustrated circulars, sent free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ills., Cincinnati, Ohio, Richmond, Va.

AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

MONEY made rapidly canvassing. $5 to $10 per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

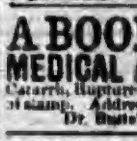

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 30 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address,
Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

I HAVE sold more dozens of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for the past year than I have ever sold of a similar medicine during the same length of time. I have on my shelves thirteen different cough remedies, comprising most of those considered staple in this section.
WESLEY RULISON,
Evans Mills, Jeff. Co., N. Y.
Sold by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill.

TO TAILORS! The American Fashion Review, the Leading Report of Gents' Fashions published, now ready for Spring and Summer, comprising handsome Chromo Plate (11 Figures) and supplementary Vest Plate (16 Figures), Patterns of Leading Garments and "Standard Coat System," never before published. Yearly Subscription to Quarterly Report, $5.00. Single Copies Semi-annual Report, $2.00. Address JNO. J. MITCHELL, Publisher, P. O. Box 3905, or 756 Broadway, New York.

'IT SELLS AT SIGHT.'
Frank Leslie's Historical Register
—OF THE—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 24 by 36 inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially those of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourselves in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
213 East Monroe st., Chicago.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 22, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, February 19th, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—The air is balmy, beautiful, the young tender grass forms almost a carpet of green on the parks and the shrill chipping of the English sparrow fills the air, and what other evidence does one want of the approach of mild ethereal spring. But there is an element at war with all this harmony in nature, and that is our political status to-day. What I most dreaded, and referred to as a possible result in my last, has really transpired, and the great American citizens can now look upon the sickening picture of the highest judicial body known to the land, prostituting itself to base partisan ends. There was a hope that the fine supreme judges on the commission would swing together, no matter which way the decision was given, yet the voting on each important question distinctly shows party predilection with every one of them. This condition of things with what we have heretofore considered a pure and upright body, is only attributable to the terrible political status which has been consuming the vitality of our government in the last decade, and has almost made self-government a sham and a mockery. I believe the people would have been eminently satisfied had this commission went to the bottom in these elections and then voted solidly for Hayes. But as it is, how are the people to construe it other than a purely partisan decision. It is the triumph of party, rather than of right and justice. The people came to the supreme court, distressed and perplexed, and asked it, or a controlling part of it, to save them from a terrible conspiracy, and the grossest frauds. They saw their faithless agents for years robbing the Treasury of their hard-earned taxes; they saw their highest officials indicted for the meanest crimes; they saw carpet-baggers sustained by bayonets manipulating the polls, that ignorance and rascality might tyranize over the south; they saw rings organized in the lobby control their Congress; they saw huge monopolies created by their government, eating out their substance; they saw themselves reduced to want, trade paralyzed and labor without employ, and they made a desperate effort to right their wrongs through the ballot.

With a subsidized press against them, with an army of hungry office-holders, that, counting those of the General Government with those of the States, make a horde of treasury eaters greater than any standing army in Europe; with all the accumulated capital in the hands of monopolies arrayed on the side of their oppressors—they made one despairing effort, and came up from the polls with a majority of over half million in their behalf. And of what avail?

Through a dishonest returning board, made up of criminals who have escaped conviction and punishment under the protecting arm of a corrupt Government, enough votes are thrown out to render all their efforts vain and saddle upon them the old corruption and old horde for another term of years.

From this an appeal was taken to five justices of the Supreme Court—for that, no more and no less, was the commission created. It was believed that by such process the question at issue, being a charge of conspiracy against certain corrupt men, could be lifted from the political arena to a tribunal of high-toned, impartial judges, who would decide in accordance with law and justice.

To the amazement and disgust of all thoughtful minds, these justices divided, as the partisans had, on a political line, and joined with the enemies of the people in fixing corruption upon us, and destroying all confidence in the very foundation of our political structure, the ballot. They decide that fraud does not vitiate, and beyond this, that they have nothing to decide, and so send the question to the people.

There is but little chance left now for a fair solution of who should be our next president. When the commission was agreed to, it was understood that Judge Davis was to be the fifth judge, because he was believed to be the only political independent man in that body. As soon as it was known that he would be selected Logan was sacrificed and by the aid of Republicans, Davis was made Senator, and then he was declared by the Republican press to be ineligible. The whole was a deep laid plan to count in Hayes. As to the admission of evidence before the commission, it was concluded in the discussion on the bill that every fact should be brought out, and the true result ascertained. One Senator offered an amendment in the Senate that a full investigation should be made, but withdrew it at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, who said it was conceded on all sides that such was the intention of the commission. No sooner did Grant sign the bill, than he began to change in his movements of troops here, as he had been let into the secret, that certain judges would vote all right, and Hayes would be the man. Of course these things are all done in secret, and an outsider can only take this and that and put it together to see the whole drift of things, like a muskrat in the water, you can see the ripple above, but little of the rat.

The Democrats held a caucus Saturday afternoon, and after a strong debate voted to continue the count under this partisan commission. Some of the western Democrats were strong against it, but an apparent weakness in the south, to stand for a fair count, carried the day against them. The Democrats are terribly indignant over the result, although little else was expected. They argue that when the bill was passed, they believed in good faith that it provided for them a board of arbitrators who would honestly go into the merits of the disputed points, and decide upon the facts as shown, whatever they might be. Such was the intention of the bill as expressed by the Republicans who engineered it, especially Senator Edmunds. He was known to have assured various prominent Democrats before the bill became a law, it was meant [illegible] investigation of all matters in dispute, so that the country could be satisfied with the judgment. The Democrats, after their repeated partisan rulings and exclusion of evidence on the very questions which the tribunal was supposed to decide, are disposed to repudiate the whole affair from the beginning to the end. They argue there has been no inquiry whatever into the questions which were perplexing the country, for that reason the commission has not met the anticipations of the public. The commission voted eight times, and every time 8 to 7 was announced. Mr. Morrison said he stuck to his original proposition that the seven spot never could take the eight.

Senator Bayard said the decision of the commission was a very sad one; sad on account of its far-reaching effects. Under the decision just made all protection of the states was gone. The precedent established by this tribunal made it possible for the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, senators, federal officials of any sort or character, officers in the army, even, to be made members of the electoral college, and that there would be no power to reach them. He also said that under this same decision there was no bar against an alien, a man convicted of treason, or even Jefferson Davis, from becoming President, provided they had been voted for in the different states and regularly certified to by so-called state governments. The opinion of the Commission was one that had no basis in law or fact—it was a decision made solely to fit the case. Mr. Bayard, however, reaffirmed his belief in the original bill, and said if it had been followed according to the spirit of those who had prepared it he believes the Democrats would not only have had a reasonable show, but would have been morally certain of victory. Notwithstanding, his opinion, he says that he does not know of a single Democratic member of the Commission who intends to resign. They intend to stand to the bill to the very last. Whatever the the result may be, they will rigidly perform their part of the original bargain.

The Republicans claim a sure thing now for Hayes, but I notice they do not seem to enjoy their victory with as much zest as it ought to bring. To count Hayes in by a majority of one, and that one a party vote, to exclude all evidence and investigation where fraud is known to exist, to face a popular majority of over a quarter of a million of votes, hardly brings to his inauguration that prestige that a great man would look upon as far more to be desired than position. In fact I should hate to see Tilden go in under similar circumstances.

TOM.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administratrix of the estate of Mosley C. Glasier deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALZINA GLASIER, Admin.

Feb. 12, 1877.

Disolution Notice.

The law partnership heretofore existing between W. L. Penfield and D. D. Moody, is by mutual consent dissolved. D. D. Moody retains the office formerly occupied by the firm. W. L. Penfield has moved his office into Hebel's Block. Each will continue the practice of law in Auburn. The books and accounts of the late firm are left with W. L. Penfield for collection. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

W. L. PENFIELD.
D. D. MOODY.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, postpaid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Joseph H. Ford, Francis D. Ryan and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-two (52) cents, with interest and cost on said judgment, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one (1) two (2) and sixteen (16) in Ralston's Addition to the town of Auburn, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Auburn Ind., Feb. 14, 1877.
ENSLEY, Att'y for Plaintiff. F. fee 8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Barney and Joseph Trentman are plaintiffs, and Joseph H. Ford and Francis D. Ryan are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Sa urdaythe 17 day of March 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The middle one-third of lot number sixty-eight (68) in the original plot to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, bounded by a line commencing at a point twenty-two feet south of the north-east corner of said lot, running thence West to the west line of said lot, thence south twenty-two feet, thence east to the east line of said lot, thence north twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.

Auburn, Indiana, Feb. 14, A. D. 1877.
J. ROSE Att'y, for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $10.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Augustus Trentman Maria Trentman are plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge and Salinda Eldridge are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand and four hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3 day of March. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north one third of lot number sixty-three [63] in the original plat to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep't.

Auburn, Indiana, February 8, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $5.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed form the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is plaintiff and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas H. Sprott are defendents, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number seventy-two [72] in the original plot to the town of Auburn, DeDalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number seventy-two [72] thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet, thence south forty-four [44] thence east eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet parallel with the north line of said lot thence north forty-four [44] feet to the place of beginnidg.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

H. C. PETERSON Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Feb. 21, 1877. ns Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Francis D. Ryan, Joseph H. Ford and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Satuaday the 17, day of Ma ch 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the west half of section thirty-two [32] township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east commencing three links north of the west end of St. Mary's street, in the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, at a stone. Thence south seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone, thence west along the north line of lands formerly owned Lewis Bowers, four and four one-hundredths [4 4-100] chains to a stone, thence north along the east line of lands owned by John Mc unie seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone in the centre of the road, thence east three and ninety nine one-hundredths [3 99-100] chains to the place of beginning, containing three (3) acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Feb. 14, 1877. Pr. fee $11.75

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permiting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell are located on the South East corner of Lot Number one Hundred and Twenty One (121) and on the south-west corner of lot number one hundred and twenty-three (123) in the Original Plot to the Town of Butler Wilmington Township DeKalb County Indiana.

WILLIAM McMORGAN.
WILLIAM SQUIRES.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALLAND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the lineof

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anyt Imesand Reasnable prices.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larnest and finer stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock

Bargains, Bargaius.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Emily Fuller, deceased, will on Saturday the 17th day of March, 1877, offer for sale at public auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Jackson Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of cows, hogs, poultry, bed and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over; all under three dollars cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 8 per cent, until due, and ten per cent, thereafter until paid, with approved security.

HENRY HINES, Administrator

Feb. 19th, 1877.

1877. 1877.

HAIL TO THE NEW YEAR!

It promises to be a more prosperous one than the last. We enter upon it with a firm determination to do the largest business we have ever done

WE SHALL OFFER UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st

LONSDALE MUSLIN
10c cents per yard

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF

Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Ten Percent Extry Discount on all

CARPETS!

Purchased of us for the next 30 days.

Special bargains on every description of goods until Feb 1st. for the purpose of reducing our stock prior to inventory.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles. Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of Agricultural Implenents in DeKalb County.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 24c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

G. R. don't like the puppy.

Musicians on the streets Friday last.

The Fort Wayne News has a new dress.

Al Dawson is happy this time. It is a boy.

The prospects for the wheat crop is good.

Sherman Hollister left for Ohio last Monday

Fort Wayne is to have a scandle. Out with it.

S. J. Otis, of Waterloo, was in town Friday last.

Auburn has a night watch. Tramps please take notice.

There are now 116 schools in session in DeKalb county.

Remember the dance at Hollister & Benedicts to night.

Miss Minnie Spache is visiting friends in Reading Mich.

T. D. Gross, Deputy Sheriff, has his hands full these days.

Henry Brandon has been on the sick list a few days past.

Miss Cowan, at the Presbyterian church to-morrow night.

Bogus silver quarters and half dollars are in circulation.

Rev. Langdon Sanders preached in Chicago last Sabbath.

Four prisoners now confined in our county jail awaiting trial.

Eggs are fifteen cents a dozen boys, so be careful how you use them.

Miss Lin Anderson returned home to Pontiac, Micigan last Thursday.

Miss Emma Bodine, of this place spent last Sabbath in Waterloo.

Mr. L. Zern, of Kendallville, was in the city last week visiting friends.

Three persons were baptized last Sabbath by the baptist denomination.

Scribners for March is at hand, filled to overflowing rich, rare and racy.

The regular term of the DeKalb Circuit Court commences next Monday.

The Kendallville Standard and the Albion New Era have crossed swords.

C. Beugnot & Co. wi.l pay cash for stove bolts after March 1st, 1877. 3t.

Rev. Sanders returned home from Chicago Monday looking much refreshed.

Don't fail to hear Miss Cowan at the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

Go to the Presbyterian church and hear some of Miss Cowans best selections.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon the 27th of this month. Visible here.

Tobacco is the best thing to smoke, boys, and then it is cheaper than powder.

Miss Dellie Gregg, of Angola, is visiting her sister in this place, Mrs. R. H. Weamer.

Our Dramatic Company entertained the citizens of Waterloo last Wednesday evening.

A new brick will be built where Zachers Grocery store stood, during the coming summer.

Spring is near at hand and our merchants should begin to hand in their advertisements.

The moot society, of Waterloo, is quite an affair. Can't we have such an organization in Auburn.

Two engines and fifteen cars were wrecked on the B. & O., near Zanesville, O., a few days ago.

The Republican has changed its publication day to that of Tuesday. How long will it continue so.

Butler wants our dramatic company to pay them a visit. Build a hall large enough and they will come.

A social party met at the residence of Miss Annie Rainier last Friday night and passed a pleasant evening.

Read the story on the first page "Chased by a Ghost," written for the Courier. John had a terrible time.

Willis Seward, a former typo in the Republican office of this place, is manipulating metal for the Butler Record.

Mrs. J. W. Welch who has been visiting in Ligonier, returned home last week.

Nick Ensley is filling up his ware rooms with agricultural implements of all descriptions.

Rev. W. Sanders having returned from Chicago last Monday will preach in the Baptist church next Sabbath.

The Garrett News and the Auburn papers are boasting of the weight of the "school marms."—Press.
Let us hear from Waterloo.

Long & Casebeer are making preparations for the sale of a large number of organs and pianos the coming summer.

Cook Ford, of Fayette, Ohio, is in the city visiting his parents. Cook is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia in his face.

It is rumored that fifteen thousand dollars worth of boots and shoes were blown out of Little & Woolf's shop by the late wind storm.

The Republican, of this place, has engage a special artist to delinate characters. The first specimen appeared in its issue of last week.

M. Hopkins and wife returned last week from a somewhat lengthy visit among friends in Michigan, looking not much worse from a "lay-off."

Dr. Hartier's Iron Tonic is adapted to all circumstances and situations, requiers no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold

Quite a number of citizens of this place attended the entertainment given by our Dramatic company at Waterloo last night. The company always draws a crowd.

Frank Andrews, son of Rev. E. Andrews, of Angola, has received the appointment as Cadet, to the Millitary Academy at West Point, from this congressional district.

We don't want any of our subscribers who are to pay for the Courier with wood, to bring it till they receive further notice as we have on hand more than enough to last us the winter out.

We have again been placed under obligations for some fine eating apples, and this time it is Joseph Wingard. They were fine apples and well suited to our palates. Next.

We are now enabled to execute as fine job work as any office in the county having just received some as fine rollers as was ever run on a press, made especially for us by E. M. Lowe, of Fort Wayne

Another hook and ladder company has been organized at this place of all boys ranging from twelve to fifteen years old. The boys are doing first-rate for the start, and ought to be encouraged by all

Children Cry for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is the most pleasant preperation for Coughs, and Colds known, and perfectly harmless. Price 25 cents a bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Nothing like Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It cures the worst cases of Coughs or Colds promptly and effectually. Try it Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A bachelor returnin from a ball in a drowded coach, declared with a groan, that he had not the sligthest objections to "rings on his fingers," but had a most unequivocal aversion to "belles on his toes."

There is a bill before the Legislature authorizing women to sue and to be sued alone. Should it be passed, it will be a good thing for the young men also.

Miss Alice Widney, teacher of the Garrett schools, and her sister Miss Syrelia Widney, called at this office last Saturday. We expected a lecture, but only met with a gentle reprimand.

Numerous were the valentines sent last Wednesday, the comic style taking the lead. Some having occasion to show their regards for persons, sends them a valentine. We are somewhat disappointed that we didn't get more.

We received an invitation from the Hook and Lodder Company, of Angola, to attend their third annual celebration at Concert Hall, on the 22nd of February, which will be a fine affair. Sorry we couldn't attend.

How many dollars will be spent for dancing this evening, the 22nd of February, throughout the United States? Not less than enough to keep from starving one month all the poor of New York.

Morman preachers are holding meetings at Ligonier and making many converts, mostly marriagable females. DeKalb county don't need any such revivals, its girls are all handsome, and can make their market at any time they choose.

C. P. Ehrman, M. D. Homœopathist, has come to our city to locate. The Doctor is a nephew of Drs. Benjamin and Frederick Ehrman' pioneer Homœopathist of Cincinnati, and is stopping at the Sturgis House.—Fort Wayn Gazette.

Mr Ehrman was a room mate of Dr. Tritch, of this place, while attending college.

There are some young ladies in this place who have requested us to state that they are not "offended," and we can't see why they should be, as we know of nothing that has occured to offend them. All right girls, we have said it.

Mike Long has got a "north and South horse." His "south" horse has been kicked by his "north" horse in such a manner as will lay Mr. "South" horse up for some time. Another evidence that the north is stronger than the south.

As a Remedy for indigestion, Liver Disturbance, Neavous Debility, Constiption, Languor, Headache, and all irregularities of the bowels, Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry stands without a rival in the world. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Fort Wayne is quarreling about the handsome men. One man says he is prettier than another, and the other denies. We don't think there is any occasion to quarrel about such a small matter, for they are all handsome as "sunflowers."

A bill has passed the House allowing the commissioners of each county in the state to send two students to Purdue University. This school wants an appropriation of nearly $100 000 and must have an annual appropriation to keep it up.

The Butler Record has at last made its appearance, looking neat and tasty, filled with local and sarcasm. It gives the Republican of this place, a pretty sharp stab, which, being in its infancy rather surprises us. Never mind, Bro. Bacon, if you can keep the Record afloat long enough, you too may get a gold-headed cane.

A letter from the gorgeous Thoman, dated Columbus, Ohio, requests us to say he did not leave the Courier office in a questionable manner.—Waterloo Press.

We don't know as anyone questioned Mr. Thoman's manner of leaving, it was his manner of staying that was questioned. Nevertheless, Mr. Frank Moody would like to question him about a few things.

Miss. Littlefield has withdrawn from the Presbyterian choir and will visit in Michigan. Miss. Sadie Hare will fill the vacancy.—Republican.

Some mistake about that Bro. Weamer, as Miss. Littlefield informs us that she knows nothing of "hervisit to Michigan," and to our certain knowledge she has not withdrawn from the choir, but will be found in her place every Sabbath.

There will be a grand spelling match at Ensley's Hall on the 9th of next month, the winner to receive a ten dollar gold piece, or a Websters Unabridged Dictionary whichever he chooses. This will be a grand affair, and a good opportunity to analise your wits with the best spellers of the county. Any one living in the county can compete for the prize. Who goes down first and who goes down last is the question.

We are informed that the B. & O. Company, are about to assume controle of the Eel River and Canada Southern Roads, and will move all the shops now at Garrett, to the Junction. It will be a good thing for the Junction, as also for Auburn. We do not pretend to say this is an established fact, but time will speak for itself, in thunder tones, which will shake Garrett from center to circumference.

The alarm of fire was again sounded last Saturday morning at about nine o'clock. By means of a defected chimney, fire caught in the roof of the house belonging to John Ehlers, occupied by Mr. Robinson, but by the timley alarm it was subdued before much damage was done, other than terribly exciting Mrs. Robinson, who was and is lying very low with fever.

A social party consisting of Dr. A. R. Collar and Miss May Lewis, F. Zimmerman and his sister Allie Zimmerman, Geo. Robinson, of Reading, Mich., and Miss Abby Potter and Frankie Ryan, A. A. Hare and Frankie Stahl, and Miss Frank Ford, met on Monday night at the residence of Mr. R. H. Weamer, in honor of Miss Dellie Gregg, sister to Mrs. W., and past a very pleasant evening. Mr. Robinson entertained the company with some very fine music.

Geo. Robinson, of Reading, Michigan, has been stopping with us this week. Geo. is contemplating an engagement with Long & Casebeer, of this place, which if successful will keep him here the coming summer. There are not many finer musicians in the country than Mr. Robinson, and his renditions with the cornet and violin last Monday evening was admired by many. Geo. made many acquaintances, and gained a host of friends while in the city.

A young man by the name of Ulems, living near St. Joe station committed Suicide Monday. All we can learn is as follows. Young Ulems, was apparantly feeling as well as usual, and after dinner asked his brother for a rope. The brother inquired what he wished to do with it to which he made no reply, but secured the article and started for the barn. His brother having an occasion to go to the stable about ten minutes after, found him suspended by the rope which was attached to a beam overhead, and immediately took out his knife and cut him down, but life was extinct. No cause is assigned.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

AUBURN JUNCTION.

Mr. Ensley is clearing up the avenue.

Dave Krider talks of putting a house on his lot next summer.

The Junction presents a liveley appearance about three thirty each day.

Joe. Whetsel from New Erie spent last Sabbath with Mr Ditmar of this place.

Those who whish can procure the Chicago daily papers at 3. 27 p. m. every Sunday.

It takes Gibson and the hired girl from eight until two o'clock at night to get a few apples.

We are glad to see our old friend L. H. Smith back once again, and hope he will conclude to make the Juction his home in the future.

Mr. R. Bayles has taken H. Greelys advise and gone west. Mr. Bayles goes to Mendota Ill. where he has secured work fore the coming season.

Mr. W. Link has rented the Commercial house at Cherubusco, and will hereafter assume the title of Landlord. Mr. Link is a good man for this business and has our best wishes.

The pedagogues of Jackson held their last institute for the season at the Center on last Saturday, Mr. Barnes being present, every thing went off lively, and some of the important educational qustions of the day were most effectually exploded

Twelve Tramps boarded an east bound freight train on the B & O R. R. at New Baltimore, Ohio on last Friday, and refused to get off. The conductor had them arrested upon his arrival at Tiffin where they were placed on the Chain gang. Served them right.

Don Pedro.

LaOtto.

A Zern has been quite ill for several weeks with an attack of pleurisy.

Taylor bought Col. Upton's interest in the great Dry goods establishment of LaOtto.

Black Creek was surveyed last week for the purpose of having it ditched; thereby reclaming may acres of good fertile land from a state of utter accesability. Why not dich Garrett.

The irrepressible Brown—no relation of old John Brown—wants to know who in thunder is elected to turn the Governmental crank for the next four years. McKinnon thinks its that "old devil Missteith O. Crackerty, och have" Brown is in the stove business; but if the Presidential contest is'nt soon decided he will be a broke man sure.

Steve Parish made his exit through a window in Millers saw mill, a little more expiditious than elegant. the result was that he came down in a sitting posture. The saw going through a hollow log came in contact with a piece of decayed wood that broke loose from the inside making a frightful noise. Stephen thinking flight the better part of valor 'lit' with the result above named. Latest rports we have of the affair is that no one was hurt but the heroic Stephen.

Theopilies Jones.

SPENCEUVILLE.

The Rev. Mann has been holding protected meetings at the M. E. Church the past ten days. Success attend his efforts

One day last week a man by the name of Albert Livingston, whose ostensible business is selling a certain powder to render coal oil non-explosive, called at the residence of Benjamin Hoyt, in what is called the Coburn settlement. Mr. Hoyt and all of his family, except his young daughter, aged about sixteen years, was absent from home. The young lady informed the scamp the family was not at home and declined to purchase his powder offering as a reason that she had no money, when he with impudence that characterizes that class of men, began to search the house for money, and succeed in capturing a dime in some obscure corner, and then informed the young lady that if she would find five cents more she could have a box of the powder. The young lady being much frightened finely succeeded in finding the requisite amount and handed it to him, and requested him to leave the house at once. He then insisted upon having a kiss, which the young lady indignantly declined; the villian then siezed the young lady and forcibly imprinted a kiss upon her lips; she shriek for help and the villian fled. A warrant was issued and the gentleman was arrested and taken before Justice Williman who very properly fined the rascal fifteen dollars, only it ought to have been more.

The young daughter of our townsman J. R. Nichols, aged six months, died on the 16th. The funeral services were held in the Lutheran church on the afternoon of the 17th.

Quite a young stanger put in an appearance at the residence of O. W. Rummell one day last week. I believe it is of the male persuasion.

Last Friday evening after the close of the meeting at the M. E. church, Miss Addie Shaffer, Miss Lena Olds, Miss Ada Coder and several other young ladies tarried at the church to practice some pieces of music, when by some means one of the lamps on the organ was displacec and fell to the floor, breaking it into fragments, saturaing the carpet around the alter with oil, which was instantly in flames. The young ladies, though much frightened, managed to haul the matting out the aisles and succeed in smothering the flames before any great amount of damage was done.

The son of Geo. Shutt, aged about sixteen years, died last Sunday evening.

CORUNNA.

As the grain season is gradually closing in, receipts are necessarily growing lighter day by day. A greater portion of the grain received at this station during the past week came from the extreme northern part of Steuben county. Since our last report wheat has advanced steadily, and on yesterday hadan advance of 7 cents on our last week's quotations. To-day our buyers are paying the following:
Wheat, No. 1, amber, $1.48, No. 2, $1.45; Oats, 38c; Corn, 50c; Clover seed, $8,75; Potatoes, $1,00; Butter, 15c; Eggs, 15c; Hogs, live weight, 4½@5½; dressed 6@6½; Hides, green, 5c; Poultry, 6@7c.

We are "constrained" to believe that there will be another "Arkansaw breakdown" soon, as we saw Charley Knapp preparing tickets of invitation with a lead pencil the other day.

Our damocratic friend, Mr. F. F. Jordon, has been on the sick list for a fortnight past, but we are pleased to mention that he is on his "taps" again.

Uncle Edward Wright, of Sedan, was seriously injurned while attempting to get off the accommodation train at that place on the evening of the 13th

The renowned Gregg Brothers gave one of their versatile entertainments at Adams' hall on Tuesday evening last.

Toll the bell! Toll the bell! Bribery and corruption, fraud and imbecility has awarded another state to the usurper. And the end is not yet.

Johnny McMulling started for Texas last Monday.

Packard would like to make the public believe that his precious carpet-bag life is in danger.

The First National Bank of this place has determined to withdraw the $30,000 U. S. ten forty Bond, they have on deposit as security for their circulation, with the treasury of the United States, and deposit in their place $50,000 new four and one-half per cent. bond. This will give the bank $45,000 in circulation instead of $27,000, the amount outstanding. We give herewith the organization of the bank:

The stockholders are Joseph H. Ford, Guy Plum, James McClellan, T. C. Mays, Wm. McIntyre, Isaac Hague, Mrs Mary Malt, Mrs. Cathrine Shugars, John Shugars, C. Beugnot & Co., J. R. Lanning, Dohlman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Geo. Hazzard, Mrs. M. E. Hazzard and James V. Hazzard.

The directors are Dr. J. H. Ford, William McIntyre, Geo. Hazzard, James McClellan and J. R. Lanning.

The officers are Dr. J. H. Ford, President; Geo. Hazzard. Vice President; James V. Hazzard, Chashir; Thomas Newby, Book Keeper.

The examining committee consists of J. R. Lanning, William McIntyre, Geo. Hazzard. Under the by-laws of the bank, it is the duty of this committee at such times and in such manner as they deem most proper, and effective to examine the bank, count its cash; compare its notes and bills, inspect its books and see that the business is properly done, and that the bank is kept in a sound and healthy condition. The deposits in the bank are steadily increasing, and the business is proving more and more satisfactory to all owners and the public.

Auction! Auction!

Having purchased the Patterson Bros. & Co.'s stock of goods, and wishing to dispose of them as quickly as possible I have concluded to sell them at cost, on 9 month's credit, the purchaser giving his note with six per cent. interest and security. The goods are all first-class, and this is an excellent chance for farmers to bridge over the hard times and failure of crops. I will sell every day at auction, commencing on Wednesday at 10 o'clock p. m., and continue until the goods are all sold.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

Once more there has been a change at the lower grist mill. Mr. T. B. McCord a miller of 30 years experience, has taken charge of Whetstone's mill, and now we can expect light bread and biscuit, for Mr. McCord has overhauled this mill, set in new burrs, and repaired it in general, and has added a new flour bolt. Mr. McCord comes to us with a first-class recommend, and all he asks is for our farmer friends to give him a trial.

Communication.

Editor Courier:—One article in the first number of the Butler Record attracted public attention, from the fact that it was characterized by such a pharasical intolerance, such a spirit of vindictiveness, and contained so little christian charity, that were it written in better style, it might have been accredited to one of those religious bigots to whom Christ remarked in olden times, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.

I refer to the article entitled, "The Climax of Shame," in which the author attempted to manufacture public opinion against Hankins, the man who has been examined before a justice court in this town on the charge of having attempted to commit a rape on his own daughter.

If the author had confined himself to a simple statemen of the facts, with no attempt to pervert them, he would not have laid himself so completely open to criticism, but when he made so fierce and bitter an attack upon a fellow-man, who is bereft of money, honor and friends, and then in order to still blacken the poison that flowed from his pen, he deliberately misstates the facts, neither his position nor his clercial robes should shield him from the censure he so justly merits.

He builds the whole of this ungramatical phillippic upon the assumption that the whole charge was established beyond the possible chance of a refutation.

But such is not the case. Hankins was tried before an examinary court, where it only requires a balance of evidence to warrant the court in recognizing the prisoner to appear at the Circuit Court.

All the evidence against him was furnished by his dauuhter, who, it is evident, is under the control of her mother.

For three months the wife of Hankins has been endeavoring to obtain his arrest on one pretext and another, and to my certain knowledge she has made three different affidavits charging him with three different crimes, before she made one upon which he was tried. At the trial there was one witness for, and one against the prisoner, and it then depended upon their creditability.

It is therefore evident that his guilt has not been established beyond a reasonable doubt, and for the reason we believe the writer of the article in question was either actuated by a desire to manufacture public opinion or else he was moved by a silly wish to exercise a poor faculty of stringing invectives together to form a tirade of abuse.

The article possesses all the religious bigotry, bitterness, and intolerance, with none of the elegant language of the course of ex-communication of the church of Rome.

The language at times exhibits such a labored attempt at soaring in the nebulous clouds of rhetoric, that it would appear laughable were it not that the effort to be bitterly abusive is manifest in every line. That he does not succeed in this, is owing, not to a lack of energy in the work, but to the fact that his language is as poverty stricten as his charity, and his ideas are as hide-bound as his professed christianity.

The citizens of this community will agree with me in saying that the article to which I have referred is in bad taste, uncalled for and out of place, that it is making a cowardly attack upon a man who is unable to defend himself, and has no friends to speak for him. For these reasons I ask a place for this in your columns

Cassius.

Butler, Feb, 20, 1877.

Miss. Irena Cowan of Columbus Ohio will give another Select Reading at the Presbyterian church Friday evening of this week under the auspices of the Ladies Society of the church. Those who heard Miss Cowan when here a few week ago join in giving her the highest commendations. It is seldom our citizens have the honor of listening to such an accomplished reader as Miss. Cowan. Every one should bear this in mind and fill the house to overflowing. The admission fee will be 25 cents. Tickets can be had at Housers book store, and Abrights Jewelry establishment

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HOLD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices!

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A FIRE at Scranton, Vt., last week, destroyed $100,000 worth of business property.... It is reported from Philadelphia that a movement is on foot looking to the formation of a gigantic coal combination by owners of mines and heavy stock-holders in what are known as the coal roads. It is said the operators in the Lehigh region have already signed an agreement limiting the production of their mines.

JOHN C. TRACY, President, and J. L. Chapman, cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank of Hartford, Ct., have been arrested—the former for misdemeanor in falsifying accounts, and the latter for the embezzlement of $75,000. They gave bonds to appear before the United States Court. The total loss by the bank from overdrafts and loans on poor security is thought to be about $360,000.

WILLIAM GREEN was hanged at Pittsburgh last week for the murder of his half-brother.

CHARLES OSCHWALD was hanged at Newark, N. J., last week, for the murder of Policeman Stanley Brock. Thomas Ryan, an accomplice in the murder, and who was to have been hanged at the same time as Oschwald, committed suicide, by taking poison, on the morning of the day set for his execution.

THE WEST.

GEN. MILES has forwarded to military headquarters at Chicago a report of his engagement with the hostile tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Crazy Horse, fought on the 8th of January. The fight lasted five hours. The Indian camp of 600 lodges extended three miles along the valley of the Tongue river below Hanging Womans' creek. They were driven through the canons of Wolf or Panther mountains in the direction of the Big Horn mountains. The Indian loss is known to be severe. Gen. Miles lost four killed and eight wounded. The hostiles were well armed, but otherwise appeared to be in a destitute condition. A number of prisoners were captured with frozen limbs, and were living on horse meat.... Advices from Arizona state the Apache Indians are killing and plundering the settlers in the southeastern part of the Territory. The Governor has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature asking for an appropriation of money to raise and equip a force of whites and friendly Indians to carry on a rigorous campaign against the hostiles. He expresses the fear that under the present condition of affairs, Southeastern Arizona must be abandoned by white settlers.

AT Toledo, Ohio, the other day, a lad named Charles Kruck, 16 years of age, was sent by his mother to a grocery store to make some purchases for her. The store had a gin-mill attachment, in which three brutes were carousing. They made the lad drunk, and then induced him to wander off with them. In their walks they came to a high bridge over a creek. The boy looked down on the ice below, said, "I guess I'll take a dive," and, imitating such an action, sprang over the railing and struck upon his head upon the ice below, crushing his skull and killing himself instantly.

THE exceptions taken to the rulings and sentence of John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, have been overruled by the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, and the District Court has been ordered to fix another day for the execution. Lee's only hope now lies in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.... Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux Indians, accompanied by 200 warriors, has left Spotted Tail agency for Tongue river, for the purpose of counseling Crazy Horse and his band of hostiles to accept the terms offered by the Government, viz., to surrender their arms and ponies.

TWO SIOUX Indians, Charging Horse and Makes-Them-Stand-Up, lately arrived at Spotted Tail Agency, direct from the hostile camp. They report that Crazy Horse, with all the hostiles except the Uncapapas, were encamped on Tongue river, near the mouth of Prairie Dog creek; that Sitting Bull, with his contingent, is on this side of the Yellowstone, marching to join them; that all desire to make peace on the best terms obtainable; and that they themselves are official couriers to notify Gen. Crook that such are the facts.... The principal business portion of the town of Urbana, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000.... Mrs. M. Schurz, the mother of Hon. Carl Schurz, died at the latter's residence, in St. Louis, a few days ago.

THE SOUTH.

A BRILLIANT ball was given at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., last week, in honor of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

MARTIN HENRY and William Henry Simpson, both colored, were hung at Port Tobacco, Md., on the 9th of February, for the murder of John W. Everett.

A DISPATCH from Cartersville, Ga., says that Lieut. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Frog mountains by illicit distillers in ambush, attacks upon the Government forces having been made by distillers, thirty in number, under cover of night.... Ex-Congressman James S. Johnson, of Owensboro, Ky., recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle.

A FIRE at Dardanelle, Ark., last week, destroyed $75,000 worth of property.... The Mardi Gras festivities this year in New Orleans, Memphis, Galveston, and other cities, were unusually brilliant.

NEW ORLEANS was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, the other day, by an attempted assassination of Gov. Packard. A young man, representing himself to be an attache of the Philadelphia *Press* and a former army officer, called on Packard and was admitted to his private office, where several gentlemen were seated. He sat down for a few minutes, and then asked the Governor how long it would be before he could speak with him. The latter looked up and replied, "In a moment." The assassin, who, in the meantime had arisen from his seat and approached Packard, drew a pistol and presented it at his intended victim's head. Quick as a flash the latter brought his hand down just as the weapon was discharged, and the ball, instead of entering the head, struck the Governor's knee-pan, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Gov. Packard then caught the fellow by the throat and threw him violently against the wall before he had an opportunity to fire again, and struck him. During the excitement that followed the assassin was shot in the arm, and would have been killed had not the Governor interfered.

POLITICAL.

EX-GOV. STEARNS, of Florida, was before the House Privileges Committee, on the 9th inst. He testified that he never received or sent any telegram saying that we (meaning the Republicans) must have Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, by fair means or foul. Never received a telegram from anybody outside the State requesting him to send couriers for returns which must be made to show a majority for Hayes. He said, the dispatch from W. E. Chandler, "Bismarck ought to come here at once," was sent to C. D. Willard, of Washington, and had reference to railroad matters. Nothing was said about money in any telegram which passed between himself and persons in the North, and he also said he had no knowledge of any money having been received from the North either before or after the election.... A. B. Levisee, one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana, was examined by the Senate committee. He testified that on the 4th of December last, in New Orleans, one S. M. Asher, claiming to act as the agent of Democrats, approached him with an offer of $30,000 to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Tilden. Levisee rejected the offer, when, as he claims, the bribe was raised to $100,000. Levisee held out for $200,000, and the negotiation fell through. Levisee's story is that he set the figure higher than he thought could be paid, and claims that his purpose in the affair was only to see how far the Democrats would go.... C. Irving Ditty, of Maryland, one of the "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans during the count, was called before the House committee, and testified to the bad reputation of Maddox as to truth and veracity, and said he would not believe him on oath. Witness admitted, in answer to a question, that he was at Littlefield's quadroon ball in New Orleans. A number of other gentlemen of both visiting committees were there, including Lyman Trumbull. An excited war of words occurred at this point between members of the committee and witness, Mr. Sparks having said he believed Judge Trumbull would designate witness' story as stuff. Capt. Ditty replied angrily that if the Chairman meant to insinuate that his (witness') statement was untrue, he (the Chairman) assumed something which he had no right to assume. Witness continued—All parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity. One of the features of the ball was a woman with pink eyes.

JOHN T. MENCHAM, one of the clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House prerogative committee on the 10th. He testified that some affidavits were made by clerks of the board in the compiling-room. Don't know whether they were used. Most any name was signed to affidavits. Dec. 2 witness saw with Littlefield and Maj. Eaton a slip of paper containing the total of the electoral vote. The majority of these of the Democrats was about 4,000. Saw afterward that a change had been made in the figures. Heard Gov. Wells in conversation with Littlefield in Abell's office, Dec. 2. Could not hear what they said. Dec. 6 saw them again in conversation in a very low tone in a clerk's room. Saw Littlefield take from a desk a paper and make some erasures about a quarter of an hour after conversing with Gov. Wells. The committee examined Postmaster General Tyner relative to the resignation of Watts, the alleged ineligible Oregon elector, and elicited the fact that the latter resigned his postmastership, by telegraph, on Nov. 13, 1876. The written resignation was not received at the department until Dec. 2. Watts' successor as Postmaster was appointed Nov. 28.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: At San Francisco, Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States navy; at Milwaukee, D. H. Richards, the pioneer editor and printer of Wisconsin; at Cincinnati, Mrs. Susan Bowler, a sister of Hon. George H. Pendleton, and Mrs. Sarah Peter, the mother of Hon. Rufus King; at Washington, Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the United States navy.

EX-PRESIDENT LERDO, Gen. Escobedo, and several other distinguished exiles, arrived at New York last week, by steamer from Aspinwall.... The foundations of the incompleted Washington monument, at the national capital, are pronounced insecure by engineers, and its demolition and reconstruction recommended.

THE amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canadas is given as follows: Wheat, 11,892,076 bushels; corn, 12,818,368 bushels; oats, 3,222,241 bushels; rye, 1,045,468 bushels; barley, 4,229,010 bushels, making a total of 33,207,149 bushels, against 27,700,918 bushels at this time last year.

THE bill authorizing Baltimore to establish a cable line between the United States and Europe has passed both houses of Congress. It requires that one cable shall be in operating condition within three years; that the rate of transmission shall be one shilling, British currency, per word, and that there shall be no amalgamation with or sale of the line to any other cable company.

THE politicians who have been prospecting for bonanzas in the shape of Federal offices in the Black Hills are doomed to disappointment for the present. The Senate Committee on Territories has resolved not to report the bill organizing a Territorial government for the Hills, and that region will probably have to take its laws ready made from the Territories within whose boundaries it lies.

WASHINGTON.

THE case of ex-Secretary Belknap was finally disposed of, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, last week. The District-Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, saying that he did so by direction of the Attorney General. The Attorney General's report, which was filed in the case, contained an indorsement by the President approving this course, giving as reasons the improbability of a conviction, "the long suffering of the ex-Secretary, and the great expense to which he has been subjected."... Suit has been commenced in one of the Washington courts against Senator Simon Cameron by a female department clerk, for breach of promise. The lady—a Pennsylvania widow, fair and forty—claims $50,000 damages. Senator Cameron says that the suit is stimulated by blackmailers, who will be exposed. The Senator, some time ago, procured a situation for the plaintiff in the Treasury department, but she was dismissed, and he declined to have her restored.

THE Treasury Department prohibits the importation of meat, cattle, and hides of meat cattle from Germany until further orders, consequent upon the cinderpest there.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued the thirty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 12th of May next, interest to cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—$500, Nos. 31,501 to 35,800, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 70,551 to 79,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds—$50, Nos. 401 to 450, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 5,301 to 5,960; $500, Nos. 3,601 to 3,800; $1,000, Nos. 13,351 to 14,300; $5,000, Nos. 5,101, to 5,350; $10,000, Nos. 9,301 to 9,750.

FOREIGN.

THE British Parliament met on the 8th inst., the Queen, for the first time in many years, opening the session in person. In her speech she severely denounced the Turks for their bloody crimes in Bulgaria.... It is now definitely announced that the veteran Russian diplomat, Prince Gortschakoff, has retired from the Imperial Cabinet at St. Petersburg, and is succeeded by Count Adlerberg. Ill health and long service are the reasons given by Gortschakoff for resigning his portfolio.... Dispatches from Constantinople say that the Sultan favors the employment of foreigners, and especially Englishmen, in the administration of the reforms ordained in the new constitution, and that the removal of the late Prime Minister will secure the fulfillment of these designs, and a vigorous policy and rapid progress in the liberalization of the institutions of the empire.... Austria is concentrating a large force on the Bosnian frontier, and the occupation of Northern Turkey is believed to be intended.

ROUMANIA has disbanded her reserves and sent them home, being apparently convinced that the danger of war is over.

EARL RUSSELL has given notice to the English House of Lords that he will move that England shall cease all diplomatic intercourse with Turkey, on the ground that that nation is still barbarous and unworthy of rank among the enlightened people of Europe.... It is reported that the English mine-owners have resolved to import cheap labor from China.... A dispatch from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion occurred at Adhamabad, by which 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded.... At a grand parliamentary dinner in Berlin, the other day, Bismarck expressed himself freely upon the subject of the Eastern complication. His opinion is that war is strongly probable, and that it will be begun in the form of a direct attack by Russia upon Turkey.

IN Japan, great public interest has been excited, but no dangerous feeling, by the extraordinary measures of reduction of taxation. The amount of relief to land owners is $16,000,000 per year. To meet this reduction expenditures are cut down in every department, and a great number of minor officials dismissed.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL CAMPOS, of Cuba, has informed the Madrid Government that the Cuban insurrection will be suppressed by May.

RUDOLF MEYER, of Berlin, editor of the *Socialist* newspaper, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for publishing a libel on Prince Bismarck, charging him with stock-jobbing.... The Turkish army is reported to be in a dreadful state on account of the insufficiency of hospital accommodations, the lack of medical supplies, etc. Dysentery and typhoid fever are spreading rapidly.... Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, has just paid a visit to the Pope.... Statistical returns of the product of the vines in France for the year 1876 show that the vintage has fallen off exactly one-half from that of 1875. The reduction was caused by the ravages of the phylloxera. ....A terrible explosion lately occurred in the coal mine at [illegible], France, killing fifty-five miners.

GEN. CHANGARNIER, who at one time during the Franco-Prussian war commanded the main French army, is dead.... Germany has irrevocably determined to take no part in the Paris exhibition.... The news from Europe grows more and more warlike, the Russians having concentrated about 200,000 men and 428 guns at Kisheneff, a short distance from Odessa, and only a few miles from the historic Pruth, which separates them from the Roumanians, with whom a treaty has recently been made that will allow the Russian passage across Moldavia and Wallachia to the Danube. Austria will offer no objection to her crossing the Danube on the Servian frontier, which can be easily done, and will so place her that she can turn the Balkans and invade Turkey without being compelled to overcome the tremendous natural obstacles of the Danube and the Balkan passes.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced appropriating $7,000 to defray the expenses of the Electoral Commission, and to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, according to the plans suggested by Capt. Howgate.... The bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe was passed. It incorporates a company to construct a new Atlantic cable, with the American end at Baltimore.... The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts was debated.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the bill to provide for the distribution of the Mexican claims awards.... Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the special committee on Louisiana affairs, submitted the report of that committee, which concludes with a resolution declaring that the Democratic electors received a majority of votes in the State of Louisiana; that the pretended canvass and compilation of votes for electors by the Board of Returning officers was without authority of law, fraudulent, and void, and that the vote of that State cannot be counted for Hayes and Wheeler without the confirmation and approval of illegal and fraudulent action by said Returning Board......Mr. Townsend submitted a minority report recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring that the Republican electors have been elected in Louisiana, and that the election was examined into, determined, declared and promulgated by the proper authorities of said State, under all the forms of law, and in compliance with the constitution of the United States. Both reports were ordered printed and recommitted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—JOINT SESSION.—Precisely at 1 o'clock the Senators took their seats in joint session with the House members, and President Ferry took the chair. The decision of the Electoral Commission having been read, written objections were made to it by Representative Field on the part of five Senators and twelve Representatives, and then the two houses separated.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, informing the Senate that it has decided upon the matters submitted concerning the electoral votes from Florida. The objections to the decisions of the commission submitted by Mr. Field were read. A long debate took place as to the form of the questions sustaining or overruling the objections filed by Field, and an order submitted by Mr. Whyte that the Senate do not concur in the decision made by the commission created under the act approved Jan. 29, 1877, but that the votes cast by Wilkinson, Col. Robert Bullock, J. B. Yonge and R. B. Hinton as the electors of Florida are the true and lawful votes for President and Vice President of that State, and should be counted as the electoral vote of the State, was defeated by a strict party vote—all the Democratic Senators present voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, was then adopted by a strict party vote—44 to 25: "*Resolved*, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding." The Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate had reached a determination in regard to the Electoral Commission, and was ready to meet the House for the purpose of proceeding with the count.

HOUSE.—After the Senate had retired from the hall of the House a motion was made by a Democratic member to take a recess. Hale made the point of order that a recess could not now be taken. A long discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. McCrary, Kasson, Wilson and Banks, Republicans, and Warren, Jones and Sayler, Democrats—the former opposing and the latter advocating a recess. Speaker Randall maintained that, according to the spirit of the Electoral Commission act, it was competent for the House to take a recess, and overruled the point of order. Mr. Hale appealed from the decision. Mr. Cox moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried—156 to 78. The motion to take a recess till Monday was then carried—163 to 106.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—No business was transacted in the Senate. At 2:30 p. m., in response to a notification from the House, it proceeded to the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of resuming the count of the electoral votes.

HOUSE.—Mr. Knott offered a resolution to recommit the Florida case back to the Electoral Commission. Messrs. Hale and Wilson raised points of order that the resolution was out of order, and that the House had no power to refer anything to the commission. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and said that only the joint convention of the two houses could refer the matter to the tribunal. The debate on sustaining the decision was then begun, and was carried on with much warmth and earnestness. The Speaker was sustained in his decision, the vote standing 167 to 97. The resolution declaring the Tilden electors in Florida elected was agreed to by a vote of 168 to 103. A resolution was then passed informing the Senate that the House was ready to proceed with the count.

JOINT SESSION.—The Senate entered, and the joint convention was called to order. The resolutions of the Senate and House in reference to the vote of Florida were read, and Mr. Ferry said that, as the two houses did not agree, the decision would stand. The tellers then recorded four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The convention then proceeded to count, the State of Georgia being first after Florida. No objection being interposed to the vote of Georgia, the eleven votes were counted for Tilden and Hendricks. Next followed in succession the State of Illinois, with twenty-one for Hayes and Wheeler; Indiana, with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Iowa, with eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kansas, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kentucky, with twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Then came a certificate from Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes, authenticated by Kellogg as Governor; this was followed by the opening of another certificate showing eight votes for Tilden, authenticated by McEnery as Governor. Still a third certificate was read, purporting to be authenticated by Desionda, Secretary of State, with votes for Hayes. The presiding officer opened and presented another certificate received by mail, no corresponding one having been received by messenger. It was obvious from the first sentence it was a mere burlesque. It commenced by certifying that John Smith had been chosen elector from the First District; John Smith No. 2 from the Second; John Smith No. 3 from the Third; John Smith No. 4 from the Fourth; John Smith No. 5 from the Fifth; John Smith No. 6 from the Sixth; and John Smith and John Smith to be electors at large. It followed the usual formalities, and certified that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana had been cast for Cooper and Cary. The paper purported to be signed by "John Smith, Company 2, Bulldozers, Governor of Louisiana," and wound up with the motto, "Such is life in Louisiana." Subsequently the presiding officer directed the paper to be omitted from the proceedings of the joint convention. Senator McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that the Hayes electors had been duly elected; that their election had not been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes, since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since these four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board, which four members had refused to fill; because four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that the true compilation of votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because said board had offered for money to sell the State of Louisiana, and because A. B. Levisee and O. H. Brewster, of the Republican electors, held offices of trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as electors. The objection is signed by McDonald, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Bogy, Senators; Jenks, Wilson, Tucker, Levy, Ellis and Morrison, Representatives. Messrs. Gibson and Wood, of New York, submitted further objections, in behalf of the Democrats, to the Hayes electors. Mr. Howe submitted objections to the Tilden certificates, on the ground that there was no evidence that those electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed; while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was during the year 1876 and for several years prior thereto Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by the departments of the Government of the United States. All of the certificates from Louisiana, with the papers accompanying them, were then sent to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision, and the Senate withdrew to its chamber.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—The credentials of D. T. Corbin, as Senator from South Carolina, signed by Gov. Chamberlain, were read and filed.... A number of petitions and resolutions of minor interest were presented and referred.... The Senate, after considerable discussion, ordered the arrest of Conrad N. Jourdan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, who had failed to appear and testify as to the bank accounts of Samuel J. Tilden, William T. Pelton and Abram S. Hewitt.

HOUSE.—The bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe was passed.... The report of the committee on election in Florida, declaring the Tilden electors chosen in that State, was taken up and debated. Mr. Purman, the Republican member from Florida, ventilated his views upon Florida politics, denounced the State Canvassing Board as dishonest and corrupt, and claimed that Tilden carried the State. A number of other speeches were delivered, but without reaching a vote on the report the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia.... The bill appropriating $7,000 to pay the expenses of the Electoral Commission was passed.... Mr. Sargent, from the conference committee on the bill appropriating $260,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It provides that from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional Printer shall not pay a price exceeding fifty cents per 1,000 ems for composition and forty cents an hour for time-work in binding, etc.

HOUSE.—The resolutions reported by the special committee charged with the investigation of the recent election in Florida were taken up, and the majority resolution, declaring the Tilden electors chosen, was adopted by a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. Purman, of Florida, who voted in the affirmative.... The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted most of the day to the consideration of the bill in relation to the Pacific railroad sinking fund and the bill for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia.

HOUSE.—The House voted against the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. The subject came up in connection with the bill to ratify the treaty made with the Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and to provide for their removal from the Black Hills. The bill was passed, with an amendment proposed by Mills, of Texas, which prohibits the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. ....The bill for the regulation of the rates of toll over the Omaha bridge was discussed, but no vote was taken.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—The commission was occupied, in secret session, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., in debate upon the Florida case, in which every one of the fifteen members by turns participated. Two or three of the Judges and several of the Senatorial members read elaborately prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been, from its commencement to its close, of extraordinary power and ability. At the close of the debate Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring, in substance, that the four Republican electors in Florida were elected. Representative Hunton offered a substitute declaring the Tilden electors elected. This substitute was rejected by the following vote: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Senator Edmunds then withdrew his resolution, and Representative Garfield offered the following: "*Resolved*, That four persons, to wit: Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States." This was adopted by the following vote: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Garfield, Messrs. Edmunds, Bradley and Miller were appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision of the commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses as required by the Electoral act.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—The commission reassembled in the afternoon, and, after the reading of the journal, adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—The commission assembled in the afternoon, and received the certificates and accompanying papers in the case of Louisiana from the presiding officer of the joint convention of Congress. An adjournment till Tuesday was then voted.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—The commission entered upon the consideration of the Louisiana case, and listened to the arguments of counsel assigned to the duty of appearing for the objectors. Senator McDonald led on behalf of the Democrats. He said in the election of 1872 the vote of Louisiana had been rejected because the Returning Board had not complied with the law, and they now proposed to show the law had not been complied with in the present case. A popular majority had been returned in one way, and that majority had been reversed by this board, through actual fraud. They had thrown aside the returns sent them by the proper officers, and had taken the reports of the Supervisors of Registration in their place, but even this they did not follow at all times. The people of sixty-nine polls had been disfranchised. Mr. McDonald maintained that the commission had the right, and it was their duty, to consider the information in possession of the two houses. Their duties were judicial, not merely clerical, and he conjured them to carefully weigh the evidence in the possession of the two houses for which they were acting. Mr. Jenks followed on the same side, and proceeded to review the election in the several parishes, taking as a basis of facts the testimony before the House Louisiana investigating committee, with the incidental claim that this testimony was proper evidence to be considered by the commission. In conclusion, he asked that the moral light of the universe might be allowed to shine upon this transaction, and the nation be free from the vile act of this Returning Board. Mr. Hurlbut, for the Republicans, argued that Kellogg was the legal Governor of Louisiana at the recent election, and that McEnery had no shadow of claim to the office. Hence the Hayes electors were the only ones that were properly and legally elected and certified to. He also argued at length against the admission of evidence and going behind the returns, declaring that the Returning Board was a legal body, and its decision final. Mr. Howe next addressed the commission on behalf of the Republican objectors. His argument was directed mainly to showing the legality of the Kellogg certificates, and the irregularity of those made up by a man who had no valid claim to the office. Senator Carpenter followed on behalf of the Democratic objecters. He said he did not appear for Samuel J. Tilden, a gentleman whom he did not know, and with whom he had no sympathy, but he "appeared for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana who had been disfranchised by four villains whose official title is the 'Returning Board of Louisiana.'" Mr. Carpenter held that the powers of the commission were not judicial; that it was nothing more than a committee of investigation, inasmuch as Congress, according to the terms of the law creating it, had the power to approve or reverse its decision, as it saw fit. He then went into an analysis of the statute law of Louisiana relating to elections, returning boards, etc., and claimed that the Election law of the State for appointing electors is in violation of the constitution of the State and of the United States. The commission adjourned before Mr. Carpenter concluded his argument.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—On the reassembling of the commission ex-Senator Carpenter resumed his argument, contending that the constitution of the United States forbade conferring judicial power upon the Returning Board of the United States, and that the law of the State which attempted to confer such power was void. The Returning Board, had it possessed judicial powers, had gone outside its privilege. The statute required duplicate returns to be made within twenty-four hours, and such returns were not made within fifteen days. He denounced in bitter terms the members of the Returning Board, and said a careful and thorough examination of the case by the commission would do more to restore peace in Louisiana than a regiment of soldiers. At the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's argument, propositions were introduced to discuss the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case, and to debate the whole case. The former prevailed, the latter being rejected. After a short recess, Lyman Trumbull took the floor and proceeded with his argument, saying that they were brought face to face with the question whether a President of the United States is to be made through fraud and villainy on the part of officials whose duty it was to issue the certificates. There was no other tribunal to which application could be made except this tribunal. He spoke of the tribunal as the tribunal of the two houses of Congress. Could it be, he asked, that the constitution had made no provision against the inauguration of a President by forgery and fraud, and by a conspiracy between the men who certify to his election? He felt humiliated that as a citizen of this republic he was called upon to argue this question before a national tribunal. Mr. Trumbull argued that it was not only the right but the duty of the commission to go to the very bottom of the case, and ascertain who were the legally-elected electors in Louisiana. He went into a general review of Louisiana affairs, and made what is claimed to be the ablest argument in behalf of Tilden yet delivered before the commission. He was followed by E. W. Stoughton on the Republican side, who argued that the Returning Board was a legal body, and had power to apportion the vote and finally certify it. It seemed to him that the decision of the commission in the Florida case determined the entire question here raised as to the right of the commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board, and he could not perceive that any question (much less the main question) was now open for argument. In conclusion he said: "Talk to me about outrage, frauds and disfranchisement of voters. There are two sides of the question, and if you sit here to go back and canvass votes, you sit here to administer the laws of Louisiana, and you must administer them by learning who have been disfranchised, and what was the lawful vote of that State in harmony with her laws, and not in harmony with the will of a party." Mr. Shellabarger next addressed the commission on the same side. He argued that Kellogg was the rightful Governor of Louisiana, that the Returning Board was a legal body, that the electors objected to were not ineligible, and that it is not competent for the commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board for the purpose of finding out what happened in its exercise of jurisdiction bestowed by the statute.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—Argument on the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case was resumed. William M. Evarts, of Republican counsel, spoke against the admission of evidence, and Judge John A. Campbell closed on the Democratic side in favor of receiving testimony. At the conclusion of the speeches the court went into secret session, and, after an hour's debate, adjourned.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, a heavy New York wholesale grocer, has failed. His liabilities are $884,000.

A SERIOUS strike is threatened by some of the English colliers, who are unwilling to accept a reduction of wages.

THE business of London, as measured by the clearings of the banks, decreased 11 1-10 per cent. in the last four months of 1876 compared with the corresponding period of 1875.

A CONGRESSIONAL committee has under consideration the propriety of recommending that a Government contract be given to some line of American steamers between this country and Brazil. It appears that the South is a vigorous bidder for this contract, and that New Orleans, backed by St. Louis, is making argument before the committee to secure it.

GOLD is fast pouring into France, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Economist*. The supplies of that metal which are now being driven out of Russia by its paper currency are taken by France. There are also large importations from England. In one week the amount sent from London to Paris was $3,000,000, and the movement was continuing.

BUCK & HUNTING, a large banking firm at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., has collapsed. Their liabilities are $500,000. For a great number of years the firm has done business in Sag Harbor, and had the confidence of the people of the island. They handled the savings of all the industrious of the place, and the sufferers by the failure are to be found in almost every station of life. It will occasion much want and suffering.

THE January transactions at the clearing-houses of the principal cities do not indicate any material improvement in business thus far, all of them showing a marked falling off as compared with the same period last year. The loss at Philadelphia is surprisingly large. St. Louis also shows a considerable decline in transactions, and the decline at New Orleans is greater than the average. At Baltimore precisely the average decline appears, and at all the other cities the loss is less than 8 per cent.

THE English are going wild over American beef and mutton. Of late years these items of the Briton's bill of fare have been too expensive for the majority of people; and the efforts to import rabbit meat and beef from Australia, and cattle and beef from Brazil, have failed either to bring prices down or give satisfaction in any form. American beef and mutton exactly meet the need of the hour in every way. They reach England in splendid condition, and sell from 4d a pound for bits to 9d a pound for choice pieces, which is 2d or 3d less than the price of the home article. Connoisseurs declare that American beef and mutton bear evidences of being better fed. The press is in rhapsodies, and cannot mention the subject without quotations from Virgil and Dickens. The trade is growing very large, 700 tons sometimes arriving at Liverpool in one day. It sells immediately, and is now marketed in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, and many other towns.

THE City Council of Wichita, Kan., has been petitioned to appropriate $2,600 to the establishment of a public library and reading-room.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Grounds Upon Which the Electoral Commission Render Their Decision.

The Electoral Commission state the grounds of their decision in the case of Florida as follows: That it is not competent under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of the act constituting the commission, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of Florida, according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors; or by counter proof to show they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the Executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Humphreys, the commission is of the opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the ineligible elector, the evidence does not show he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed. The commission also decided that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral voters of Florida are the certificates of votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such.

The Democratic Objections.

The objections to the decision interposed in the House recite:

First—That the decision determined that the vote cast by Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors of President and Vice President of the United States on behalf of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of the State.

Second—That the commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove the first-named set were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State, but were designated as electors by the Returning Board of the State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with intent to defeat the will of the people.

Third—That the decision was founded upon the resolution and order of the commission previously made.

Fourth—That the decision excludes all evidence taken by the two houses of Congress, by the committees of each house, concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by persons whose certificates are taken as proof of due appointment of the electors.

Fifth—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove the certificate of Stearns (Governor), as also of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy.

Sixth—That the commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or Board of State Canvassers rendered through fraud without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in a case lawfully brought before the court which had jurisdiction.

Seventh—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all certificates of Stearns (Governor) as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Eighth—That to count the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long as electors for President and Vice President would be in violation of the constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones (Fla.), Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald; Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson (Mass.), Jenks, Finley, Sayler, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt (N. Y.) and Springer.

Invincible in Peace; Invisible in War.

The authorship of this aphoristic witticism has generally been attributed to the Hon. Ben Hill, of Georgia, who recently applied it, on the floor of Congress, to the present day. The merit of it belongs to the late Capt. George H. Derby, better known by the *nom de plume* of "John Phœnix." When stationed at San Francisco he was invited to a public dinner given by a company of State militia. Being called upon for a toast, though a guest, he could not repress his love for satire, and accordingly gave: "The California militia—invincible in peace; invisible in war."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 75	@11 75
HOGS	6 40	6 75
COTTON	12½	13
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 40	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 43	1 45
CORN—Western Mixed	55	57
OATS—Western Mixed	39	48
RYE—Western	80	84
PORK—New Mess	16 25	16 50
LARD—Steam	10¾	11

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@5 75
Choice Natives	4 80	6 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	4 20
Medium to Fair	4 25	4 60
HOGS—Live	5 50	6 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 30½	1 31
No. 3 Spring	1 19	1 20
CORN—No. 2	41	41½
OATS—No. 2	35	35½
RYE—No. 2	69½	70
BARLEY—No. 2	59	60
BUTTER—Creamery	33	36
EGGS—Fresh	16	17
PORK—Mess	15 00	15 25
LARD	10½	10¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 43	@1 44
No. 2	1 35	1 36
CORN—No. 2	44	46
OATS—No. 2	34	34½
RYE	72	72½
BARLEY—No. 2	73	74

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 49	@1 50
CORN—Western Mixed	38½	39
OATS—No. 2	35	35½
RYE	67	67½
PORK—Mess	16 00	16 25
LARD	10¼	10½
HOGS	5 25	6 10
CATTLE	3 25	5 60

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 45	@1 55
CORN	40	43
OATS	38	42
RYE	78	79
PORK—Mess	16 25	16 50
LARD	10½	10¾

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 58	@1 59
Amber	1 52	1 52
CORN	44½	45
OATS—No. 2	39	40

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	6 00	@6 50
WHEAT—White	1 50	1 58½
CORN—No. 2	47	47½
OATS—Mixed	40	42
RYE	70	75
PORK—Mess	16 25	16 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	6 25	@6 60
Philadelphias	7 00	7 15
CATTLE—Best	5 25	5 75
Medium	4 25	5 00
SHEEP	3 50	5 75

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Keep up Repairs.—When anything about the farm gets out of repair, see to it at once and don't let it remain until it is all gone to pieces. A large expense can be saved to every farmer annually by attention to this.

Value of Manure.—As showing the value of manure in England, a company at Brighton advertises that they will furnish boxes of horse stable manure, each containing fifty-six pounds, at the [illegible] of 60 cents including box and delivery, to [illegible] the article for composts.

Testing Seeds.—One of Mr. Vick's correspondents gives the following as his way of testing seeds: A sod cut from an old pasture is placed, grass up, in a pan or on a board, and boiling water poured on; on this is laid a piece of straw paper, and the seed is sprinkled on this and covered with another paper, then another sod, grass down, well wet with warm water. Keep wet and warm, and in a few days the seed, if good, will sprout.

Spring Care of Strawberry Beds.—Do not be in too much of a hurry to uncover your strawberry beds in the spring. Leave them until the ground is entirely done freezing at night, and until the plants are about ready to begin their season's growth. It is possible that this will make the fruit two or three days later in ripening, but on the other hand the fruit will escape all harm from the late spring frosts. When the covering is removed the ground between the plants should be hoed and a coat of fine manure or ashes applied.

Cure for Stringhalt.—*Coleman's Rural World*, in discussing the diseases of horses, is responsible for the following which has never before been made public: It is almost universally believed there is no cure for stringhalt. Every veterinary surgeon will say it cannot be cured. But we saw a gentleman in Greene county, Mo., last summer who says he can cure every case. His method is, to go into a stable having a dirt floor in the stall, where the horse stands, and dig a pit about four feet deep under the hind legs of the horse, the fore feet standing as high as formerly. This throws all the weight of the horse on the hind legs. The horse is compelled to stand in this position about half a day, and suffers a great deal of pain, his legs frequently swelling badly. But when taken out of the pit he is cured, and is never known to have stringhalt again.

Roup in Poultry.—The New York *Times*, in answer to a question for a remedy for roup, gives the following: Take all the sick fowls and put them in a warm, dry, clean place, the floor of which is sprinkled with lime and then with water, in which one ounce of carbolic acid to the gallon of water has been dissolved. Wash the head of each fowl with warm vinegar, and then touch the eyes, throat and nostrils with a feather dipped in a solution of ten grains of carbolic acid in one wineglassful of rain or snow water. Take two ounces of castile soap, half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce of ground ginger, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, and grind the whole together with enough warm water to work it up into a stiff paste. Mix thoroughly together, and divide into pills the size of peas. Give each sick fowl three of these pills twice a day.

Watch the Pigs.—Do not neglect the pigs and leave them to "root hog or die" during the winter. The less rooting they have to do now the better off they will be in the spring. Help them to grow through the winter months, and they will be able to help themselves through the balance of the year. Do not allow them to occupy the same straw for bedding longer than a week at a time; burn up the old leaves and replace them with fresh bedding; this will prevent them from becoming lousy. A bed in an open lot away from a shed of any kind, and where the rays of the sun can reach it, is preferable except in severe weather. It will secure them from the dust that is sure to accumulate in a bed under shelter. Keep them clean and well provided with fresh water and plenty of food, and you will have no occasion to look for a receipt for hog cholera.

About the House.

For Walnut Stains.—The juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stain of walnuts from the hands without injury to the skin.

To Kill Ants.—A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

Catarrh Recipe.—Take one-third pulverized saltpeter and two-thirds pulverized sugar, mix well, and snuff two or three times a day, and it will prove a sure cure.

Chilblain Lotion.—Dissolve one ounce of muriate of ammonia in half a pint of cider vinegar, and apply frequently. One-half pint of alcohol may be added to this lotion with good effect.

Collodion for Freckles.—The following preparation is recommended as being effectual and harmless: One gramme of sulphocarbolate of zinc is reduced to a very fine powder, and then incorporated by trituration with one gramme of essence of lemon (or other flavor); 5 grammes of alcohol and 45 grains of collodion.

Tar-Water as a Dye.—Tar-water may be employed for dyeing silk or wool ashen gray. The stuff is first mordanted with weak perhloride of iron, by soaking in the solution some hours. It is then drained and passed through the bath of tar-water. The oxygenate of iron, which is thus precipitated on the fabric, gives a very solid color.

Remedy for Deafness.—Drop three or four drops of glycerine in the ear before retiring at night; in the morning syringe the ear with warm water, and continue this practice faithfully for some time. The deafness and singing often result from a collection of wax on the tympanum, or drum of the ear, and the glycerine has the effect to loosen it, while the water removes it.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 8.—Senate.—The special order, the bill making the Trustees of each township Superintendents of Roads and Highways in their townships, and fixing a commutation road tax in lieu of road labor, was discussed at length. The bill was indefinitely postponed.....A number of bills of minor importance were introduced.

House.—Bills were offered providing for the payment of half the city taxes in March and the other half in September; amending the act for the government of prisons; providing for the purchase of the State fair-grounds from the State Board of Agriculture; prescribing the mode of buying supplies for State prisons; fixing the salaries of members of the General Assembly at $6 per diem for every day they are in actual attendance, and allowing $5 for every twenty-five miles actually traveled; appropriating $40,000 for the use of Purdue University in completing buildings, and enabling farmers to form mutual insurance associations......The bill limiting the indebtedness of cities was passed.

Friday, Feb. 9.—Senate.—The bill which provides for the giving of right of way for a railroad on the old line of the Indiana and Illinois Central railroad, between [illegible] was read a second time, and the favorable report of the committee concurred in.....The remainder of the session was consumed in hearing committee reports.

House.—New bills were introduced to provide for the funding of moneys due Purdue university; making Township Trustees Superintendents of Roads in their townships, and establishing a commutation road tax in lieu of road labor; amending the act for government of State prisons, and providing for the removal of the Southern prison from Jeffersonville to Bedford.....Bills were passed to regulate the work of coal mines, and declaring a lien upon the works and machinery for work and labor in mining coal, and for the royalty on coal; for the speedy settlement of the estates of persons who make voluntary assignments for the benefit of their creditors.....The Senate concurrent resolution pledging the members of the General Assembly to vote against any plan for the building of a new State House that does not state the maximum cost of the same was adopted.....A bill was passed amending the law in regard to voluntary assignments, so as to allow the court to order the assignee to sell not only for cash, but for well-secured notes, that the same may be turned over to creditors.

Saturday, Feb. 10.—Senate.—Bills were introduced to regulate the working of coal mines and establishing the office of State Mine Inspector; making exemption from execution $600; providing for the control by County Auditors of the Congressional school fund; authorizing cities of over 15,000 inhabitants to issue bonds for the construction of water-works; to abolish the death penalty; regulating the indebtedness of cities, and authorizing the funding of their debts; authorizing County Commissioners to issue bonds for the construction of gravel and macadamized roads; legalizing all taxes assessed in this State prior to Dec. 1, 1872; to prevent extortionate charges by railroads for carrying freight, and to amend the Sunday law so as to allow barber-shops connected with hotels to keep open on Sunday.....A number of bills of minor importance were read a second time, and the committee reports on them heard.

House.—The House held a short session, and passed the following bills: Creating the Forty-first Judicial Circuit; compelling Constables to return executions within ninety days; allowing depositions to be taken in time; requiring Clerks of the Circuit Court to issue commissions to persons elected to any office where the Governor is not compelled to issue commissions; and amending the act to enable executors and administrators to force partition.....House bills from No. 375 to 478, inclusive, were read a second time and appropriately referred.

Monday, Feb. 12.—Senate.—Petitions were received asking for the abolition of the death penalty.....Several bills were read a second time, and ordered engrossed.....A number of bills were laid on the table upon recommendation of committees.....Bills were introduced for the purchase of the State Fair Grounds by the State for $80,000; authorizing township trustees to issue bonds for the erection of new school-houses; fixing the fees and salaries of officers; amending the act defining who shall be competent witnesses, and authorizing agricultural societies to borrow money by mortgaging their real estate.....A joint resolution was passed asking for an appropriation for the improvement of White river.

House.—Several Senate bills were read a second time.....Mr. Warman submitted a minority report from the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending that the bill fixing the rate of interest at 8 per cent. pass. The majority report recommends that the bill be laid on the table. The minority report was rejected, the majority report was laid on the table, and the bill ordered engrossed.....The bill exempting $600 from execution was ordered engrossed.....The remainder of the session was consumed in hearing reports on bills of minor importance.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Senate.—A petition was received asking for the removal of the Southern prison to Bedford, Lawrence county.....Mr. Skinner offered a concurrent resolution asking the Government to correspond with the Governor of Illinois in regard to the drainage of the Kankakee country.....Mr. Reese introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Probate Commissioners to supervise the whole matter of settlement of estates.....Mr. Shirk offered a bill to establish an asylum for feeble-minded children in connection with the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....The majority of the Temperance Committee reported unfavorably on Mr. Baxter's Temperance bill establishing local option, and the minority report recommended its passage.....The remainder of the session was consumed by the second reading of bills.

House.—A number of bills were laid on the table.....A minority report, giving the consent of the State to the annexation of the grounds of the Northern prison to Michigan City, was adopted.....The Prison Committee reported a bill abolishing the "cat" in prisons, and allowing prisoners to have lights and papers in their cells at night.....The bill allowing husbands and wives to testify for or against each other was indefinitely postponed.....The bill prohibiting counties and townships from voting aid to railroads was ordered engrossed.....The hearing of committee reports consumed the remainder of the session.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—Senate.—The Senate joint resolutions were passed favoring the equalization of pensions and opposing land grants to railroads by Congress.....The bill amending the act declaring abandoned certain unfinished railroads was passed. This is the bill which has reference to the right of way granted the Illinois and Indiana Central Railroad.....Senate bills were passed to prevent the obstruction of highways by freight trains; establishing Superior Courts in Cass and Allen counties; allowing the taking of depositions in term time; exempting benefits, claims, and interests of wives and children of members of Masonic and other societies from claims of creditors; requiring surviving partners to file inventories; providing for the concentration of land records in the office of the Auditor of State, and creating the Forty-second Judicial Circuit.

House.—The bill for the uniform assessment of property was laid on the table.....The bills transferring the assessment of the property of corporations from the State Board of Equalization to the county boards, and authorizing agricultural societies to borrow money by mortgaging their real estate to one-half of its value, were ordered engrossed.....The bills to prevent the spread of hog cholera, and to discourage the keeping of sheep-killing dogs, were laid on the table.....The committee reported favorably on the bills authorizing cities to issue bonds to take up their indebtedness, and authorizing cities to build work-houses, and they were ordered engrossed.....The Committee on Canals presented an exhaustive report of the condition of the Wabash and Erie canal, and resolutions were adopted directing the Canal Trustees to make a report, and also directing the Attorney General to see if the rights of the State are affected by the suits pending in the United States courts in regard to the canals.

Thursday, Feb. 15.—Senate.—A petition was presented asking for the removal by the State of the remains of Gov. Bigger from the old to the new cemetery in Fort Wayne, and that the State erect a suitable monument.....Mr. Fowler introduced a bill changing the whole law in regard to the government of prisons.....A State House bill was introduced by Mr. Major.....Mr. Streight's bill providing for the regulation of charges for the transportation of freight by the various railroad corporations and their lessees, transportation companies, and associations of persons owning, operating, using, or leasing them for the transportation of freight being the special order, its consideration consumed the remainder of the session.

House.—Mr. Henderson introduced a bill establishing Probate Courts throughout the State, and giving Judges of such courts full power in probate matters.....The select committee on the State Library reported that the accounts of the library were all right, and they introduced a bill regulating the manner of keeping and fixing the number and salaries of employes.....The bill recommending that the 8 per cent. fund be closed was ordered engrossed.....The Prison Committee made a detailed report of their examinations of the northern prisons.....The claim of Benton county for the prosecution of one McCullough for murder, in the year 1868, was not granted.....The bills legalizing the dissection of human bodies; authorizing County Commissioners to organize turnpike companies on petition of a majority of the property-holders, and concerning the assignment of mortgages, were ordered engrossed.....The Committee on Public Buildings introduced a State House bill. It provides for the raising of money by a direct tax, and provides that the building shall not cost more than $2,500,000. It appropriates $50,000 for this year, and provides for two Commissioners, to be appointed by each House, the Governor to be the fifth. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.....Bills were passed making it a misdemeanor to conceal the existence of chattel mortgages; compelling the doors of public buildings to be hung so as to open outward, and providing for the appointment of students to Purdue University.

DYING A DOG'S DEATH.

An Exaggerated but Popular Idea of a Case of Hydrophobia.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Charles P. Wetmore, a young, industrious mechanic, of the firm of Wetmore & Hornbrook, builders, at Hartwell, this county, lies now at No. 67 Hopkins street, the victim of an attack of hydrophobia that seems to have assumed the most positive and terrible shape. Wetmore is an unmarried man, 26 years of age, of large, strong frame and good constitution. His home is at Hartwell, where he boards with Mrs. Alden. On Thursday last he felt very badly, and took a notion that if he could get up a strong perspiration he could better himself. He went skating for that purpose, but the violent exercise and the perspiration resulting did him no good, and he went to bed that night feeling worse. On Friday morning he went down stairs, and, feeling quite thirsty, started to take a drink of water. [illegible] not only could not take the water in his mouth, but that he could not force his hand up to his mouth with the cup. The effort to do this was met by a terrible nervous irritation that he could not overcome. Whether he then suspected what was coming upon him cannot now be told. It is supposed that he did not, for he came into the city to attend to some business. During Friday he frequently felt the pangs of thirst, but could not take water. It was a physical impossibility with him. He had the will power to drink water, he thought, but not the power to get it to his mouth. Feeling very ill, he went to the home of his friend, A. G. Wilson, the young son of Mrs. Wilson, at No. 67 Hopkins street. He had applied to a doctor, who, not comprehending the symptoms, had merely given him a prescription and sent him to bed.

At 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, young Wilson, finding his poor friend in a frenzied and dangerous condition of nervousness, aroused Dr. C. L. Armstrong, of Clark street, just back of them. Dr. Armstrong went round and took charge of the case. Finding it so remarkable a case, he consulted other physicians, who agreed with him that it was a case of hydrophobia in a most positive shape.

Ten or twelve years ago, in his native place, Wetmore was bitten by a dog. Last summer he was again unfortunate in that respect, being bitten four times, three times by one dog and once by another. Mrs. Alden's dog was one of them, and it ran away and never was seen again. The other dog belonged to Mr. Cary, of the firm of Hornbrook & Cary.

It was Dr. Armstrong's opinion that this case must follow the fate of all cases of the kind. Death would be the result of it, and all that medicine could do was to relieve somewhat the horrible sufferings of the victim and the work of those upon whom was imposed the sad and arduous task of watching and holding him. Since the attack of Friday morning Wetmore had been able, once or twice, to speak of having been bitten by a dog. But he appeared to have in his mind only the old bite of ten or twelve years ago, and showed a disposition to conceal the facts about the bites of last summer, although they were well known to his friends. At times when, in his flights, he could command himself enough to collect a few words, he would ask, with an awful horror in his voice and eyes, "You don't think it's that, do you?" and "It can't be that, can it?" And the answer would be, "Oh, no; it can't be that." But the verdict is that it is that, and that there does not seem to be any hope for the life of poor Charles Wetmore. Since Thursday he has tasted no water, and for the last twenty-four hours he has been a tossing, foaming, barking madman.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

No Love Lost—The German Conqueror Still Threatening France.

[Paris Telegram to the New York Herald.]

Having dismissed the Oriental question for the present with a diplomatic shrug, France exhibits rather a puzzled demeanor just now over the attitude of Germany. There is no love lost between the empire of Wilhelm and the republic of MacMahon at the best of times, but, the *revanche* fever having almost completely subsided in France, the prospectus for an international exhibition at Paris next year having been issued, and the ablest French statesmen having offered the most solid reasons why France should keep out of all present European quarrels, one would imagine that Germany could rest easy. The fact is, however, that Germany does not reason on these lines. Prince Bismarck was not alarmed at the frantic shrieks of the burning French patriots; for all animals that you are not prepared to kill outright must be allowed to squeal when they are hurt. The cry of the French was the rage of a humbled, defeated and disorganized nation. It did not disturb his ears in Berlin or discompose him over his philosophic pipe and comforting beer in his home at Varzin. He is quick, however, to see that France is rapidly becoming stronger materially than she has been since 1812; that her Government is consolidating and tiding over the most dangerous crisis; that she is rising by her own buoyancy to the surface of European politics.

Bismarck's uneasiness has been manifest in some slightly acid communications with the French Government; but the German press, having no diplomatic reserve to keep, has been pouring forth vitriolic articles upon French presumptions in the tone that a policeman might adopt to a convict out on a ticket-of-leave. Hence the differences between the two Governments continue; for, although France continually pleads "no offense intended," Germany is still finding fresh cause of complaint.

The present fear in Berlin appears to be an alliance between France and Russia. Bismarck wishes to continue holding the Czar in the hollow of his hand and such an alliance with France would look like an attempt on the part of St. Petersburg to choose friends for itself. There is possibly nothing in the story beyond the fact that at the conference the French support of Russian views was very cordial. It suggests that the wily Gortschakoff has taken advantage of the growing importance of France to play for a firmer support from Germany by coquetting with the French republic.

Bismarck consequently proceeds to show France that she is not yet able to run about without his leave, and seeks a quarrel. The extravagant attentions paid to the humbug Gen. Tchernayeff during his stay in Paris exasperate the Germans, and, although it will look a small matter in America to be angry about, it would surprise you to find what trouble it makes here.

TURKEY.

Her Diplomatic Victory Over the "Great Powers."

[From the Chicago Journal.]

That Turkey in her late contest has outwitted and outgeneraled, diplomatically all of her formidable antagonists, intelligent and observant readers of late foreign dispatches cannot doubt. A few months ago Turkey was in open conflict with two of her principal provinces—Servia and Montenegro—who were actively supported by Russian influence and military skill, and, at the same time, resisting, as best she could, the combined advisory attack of all the great powers in Europe. The conflict for a time was of a doubtful character; the odds were fearfully against the success of the crescent. One Sultan after another went down before the storm, and was laid, first upon the political shelf, and then quietly into the grave. But still the crescent waned not. Her arms were victorious, her power survived. Later, a prolonged armistice gave all parties time to gather up their somewhat scattered thoughts, and to gravely consider the situation. Then began the diplomatic battle. The representatives of the "great powers" drew near the Turkish court and capital with heads and mouths full of talk. The talking continued for a month. Proposition was met by counter-proposition, or by refusal. Finally came the ultimatum; and this, after due deliberation, was—flatly rejected. The dignified but vanquished Ambassadors made haste to take their leave of the Sultan, and then submissively withdrew from the bootless encounter.

And what is the general outcome of it all? Turkey remains intact and unhurt, and stands collected and defiant, the real master of the situation, while England has subsided into silence, and Russia, apparently, is not quite ready. Verily, the so-called "sick man" of Europe is not quite so sick after all. His "feebleness" wears very much the semblance of strength. He is either a very willful and reckless invalid, or else he must be "getting better" very rapidly. His answer to the ultimatum, "Death before dishonor," and "No reforms from outside dictation," sound wonderfully like the utterances of a man who knew where he stood and what he was about. In fact, the sick man has achieved a signal diplomatic victory, has shown remarkable pluck and bravery, and acts as though he could do a good deal of damage yet, if necessity compelled him. The European patient must now fairly be pronounced convalescent.

To what is this great change in the aspect of European politics owing? First, as already intimated, the extent of Turkish resources and power, and the strength of Turkish character, have both been underestimated by the "rest of mankind." The Turk is still an ugly and formidable factor in the Eastern problem, and is likely to be for some time to come. He does not, and apparently will not, easily bow down at other men's bidding. Constantinople is a solid quantity on the European map. The Golden Horn is neither brittle nor pointless. Turkey's mongrel, yet united, population is leavened through and through with Mohammedanism, and the probability is that the day will never dawn over the world when Mohammedanism, as a sternly-resisting power in all social and civil life, will not have to be recognised as an existing and an indissoluble reality. All history shows what wonderful tenacity and vitality it possesses.

On the part of Russia, there is the wholesome dread of war. The time has come when monarchs and kingdoms, empires and emperors, and nations, hesitate long before plunging headlong into a seething sea of carnage. Formerly, if national debts accumulated, they could as easily be repudiated; but it is not so now. The national credit is a thing that must not be sacrificed for light or trivial or purely personal and ambitious reasons.

Again, wars are deadly as well as most expensive; and human life has become too precious and valuable to be recklessly thrown away.

And then, underlying all other causes, is the silent potentiality of an ever-growing, ever-extending Christian and humane civilization, which frowns upon an appeal to arms, except as a *dernier resort.*

UNHAPPY MEXICO.

Interesting News from the Land of Revolutions.

We have news from the City of Mexico, via Havana, to the 6th of February. Diaz had been urged to hasten his return to the capital, as the Government was in danger of falling to pieces, owing to dissensions in the Cabinet.

Business was in a worse condition than ever, and failures were numerous. Some of the foreigners who favored the Diaz revolution had failed, and the new revolution against Diaz was encouraged by the capitalists, who make money by loans to the revolutionists at excessive interest. Escalante loaned Diaz $200,000 toward the payment of $300,000 to the United States with incoming duties as security, receiving $25,000 interest for sixty days.

Bands of robbers were appearing everywhere.

Protestant worship had been suspended at Coahuixtla and Morelos by order of the authorities. The Church party were triumphant in the elections in the capital. The most important positions in Michoacy, Puebla, and Queretaro were held by the Church party. A petition was circulating praying the Government to permit the return of the Sisters of Charity expelled from the country two years ago.

Cortina refuses to obey the order to abandon the Texas frontier. He now opposes Diaz.

Advices from Sonora are that Pesquiera attacked Mariscal's command at Urest. The latter was soon reinforced, and Pesquiera was defeated, with a loss of about thirty killed, many wounded, and fifty prisoners. At last advices a large body of cavalry was pursuing Pesquiera's flying and demoralized forces. It was generally believed that this revolution was thoroughly squelched.

The Indian reservations in Kansas cover 3,467,040 acres.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Their Migration and Destruction of Agricultural Products.

The *American Naturalist*, in an article detailing the routes of migration and other matters relating to locusts, says:

From the observations already collected, naturalists have adopted the theory that the immediate cause of the migration of the locust from its original breeding place is the unusual abundance of the species during certain years. The locust, like most other insects, increases excessively in dry and warm seasons, and when, for two or more years in succession, such seasons occur, the conditions most favorable for its development are secured. The secondary cause of its migrations is the necessity for food, which, by reason of a superabundance of the species in the places of its origin, is quickly exhausted. After once taking to the wing, the insect is at the mercy of the winds, and is borne in whatever direction they are blowing. The general course of the winds in the Western States and Territories is from the west and northwest during July and August, and accords with the eastward course of the swarms of locusts in those months.

As to the question whether meteorologists can predict the occurrence of seasons of undue heat and drought, and consequently of the increased numbers and migrations of the locust, it is believed that, in the lapse of years, this will be possible. As the result of continued observations, it is also thought that the destination and the time of arrival of the migratory hordes of locusts may be foretold, and the direction of their return flight in the ensuing year. The supposition is now ventured that the June migrations from the eastern limits of the locust-area will be toward the northwest, and the July, August, and early September migrations from the Rocky mountain plateau will be in a general easterly and southerly direction.

In summing up the losses sustained in the United States from the ravages of insects, it is said that "The annual agricultural products of this country, by the last census, amounted in value to $2,500,000,000. Of this amount we in all probability *annually* lose over $200,000,000 from attacks of injurious insects alone. Dr. Riley avers that their losses during 1874 in Missouri from locusts—and it will be remembered only the western third was invaded—exceeding $15,000,000. This would make the losses in other parts of the West at least twice as much more, or $45,000,000 in all. The estimated money loss occasioned by the chinch-bug in Illinois in 1864 was over $73,000,000; in Missouri in 1874, it is estimated by Dr. Riley to have been $19,000,000. The annual losses from the chinch-bug are greater, Mr. Riley says, than from any other insect. The average annual loss to the cotton crop from the attacks of the cotton army worm alone is estimated at $50,000,000. Adding to these the losses sustained by the attacks of about 1,000 other species of insects which affect our cereals, forage and field crops, fruit trees and shrubs, garden vegetables, shade and ornamental trees, as well as our hard and pine forests, and stored fruits, and it will not be thought an exaggeration to put our annual losses at $200,000,000. If the people of this country would only look at this annual depletion, this absolute waste, which drags her backward in the race with the countries of the Old World, they might see the necessity of taking effectual measures in restraining the ravages of insects. With care and forethought, based on the observance of facts by scientific men, we believe that from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, or from one-quarter to one-half of this annual waste, could be saved to the country. And the practical, most efficient way is for the States to co-operate with the General Government in the employment of salaried entomologists, who should combine the results of the State officials, and issue weekly, or, if necessary, daily bulletins, perhaps in combination with the Weather-Signal Bureau, as to what enemies should be guarded against, and what preventive and remedial measures should be used."

MIDHAT PASHA'S FALL.

Why the Turkish Prime Minister was Deposed, and Banished from the Country.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs as follows: "The cause of Midhat Pasha's fall dates from some time back. The imperious character of Midhat Pasha clashed with the firmness of the Sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of Midhat's. The constitution disappointed the Sultan by the multiplicity of its reserves and qualifications, and many warm discussions occurred between the sovereign and Minister. The Sultan desired to introduce largely a foreign element into the Turkish administration, and especially to employ Englishmen in leading positions in all departments. His Majesty expressed this desire to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted upon it. Midhat Pasha replied curtly, and wrote subsequently to the Sultan in undeferential terms. On Friday last the Sultan sent for Midhat Pasha, but the summons was not obeyed. On Saturday Midhat Pasha remained home on the plea of indisposition. On Sunday the third summons was disobeyed, but Midhat Pasha attended the council in the afternoon. Meantwhile the police discovered a secret correspondence which showed that Midhat Pasha was plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan and his own nomination as Dictator. On Monday a peremptory summons brought Midhat Pasha to the palace, suspecting nothing. On entering he was arrested and his letters laid before him. There was no gainsaying the evidence against him, and he asked for mercy. A council of Ministers was called, and Midhat Pasha was offered the choice of leaving the country, or being arraigned before a tribunal on the charge of high treason. He elected to leave the country.

"The letters found disclosed that 3,000 Ulemas were to have gone on Monday night to the palace to demand the abdication of the Sultan. The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the Sultan being determined to carry out the constitution in its fullest spirit."

Here is another version, given by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*: "Midhat Pasha's fall was occasioned by his refusal to conclude peace with Servia unless Turkey received guarantees. [illegible] was probable in consequence of this resistance, [illegible] the Sultan [illegible] Midhat. Unless the Sultan changes his mind, [illegible] Pasha's administration [illegible] the way for a Cabinet with a decidedly pacific-concession programme."

ALL SORTS.

Mormon elders are fishing for converts at W[illegible], Wis., their hooks baited with polygamy.

Twenty-five thousand acres of land in Woodson county, Kan., has been purchased for a Mennonite community.

Work is progressing rapidly on the building for the Paris Exposition of 1878, and April 1 of that year is announced as opening day.

Women have often successfully hid valuables in their hair, and a young French lady lately found a thousand-franc note in her deceased mother's chignon.

The skeleton of a whale, on exhibition in San Jose, Cal., weighs 6,500 pounds; he weighed, when killed, seventy-five tons. Believed to have been a centenarian.

A correspondent in Montgomery, Va., desires to know the correct pronunciation of the name of Knabe, the piano manufacturer. It is pronounced Ken-ah-by.

Mr. Moody's Chicago harvest has been reckoned up, and it appears that about 2,500 persons have been converted, 8,000 seriously impressed, and hundreds of drunkards been induced to sign the pledge.

All railway employes on the Midland line in England submit to an examination to ascertain whether they are color-blind. A fatal accident recently occurred from a train-man's mistaking the color of a switch-light.

The new breakwater in Buffalo harbor is now 2,715 feet long, and has cost the Government $794,402. Col. Blunt, the engineer in charge, estimates that at least $200,000 could be expended to advantage on this work the coming year.

THE EARLY BIRD AND THE WORM.

Poor foolish worm! if he had lain
Snug in his earthly bed,
That early fowl had never made
A breakfast of his head.
At noon, no doubt, the bird had sought
Some distant forest bough;
And if the worm had slept till then,
He might have lived till now.
Take warning, early risers, all,
And heed the lesson taught;
A worm that lies in bed is safe—
The early worm is caught.

A brutal anti-Chinese bill before the Nevada Legislature proposes to fine a Chinaman $500 for petty larceny, or imprison him for six months, and "in addition to the above punishment the court may, in its discretion, cause the hair of the person or persons so convicted to be clipped within an inch of the scalp, and may direct the Sheriff or constable in attendance on the court to carry the order into effect."

The Chief Queen of Burmah is dead, but she is not buried, nor likely soon to be. Clad in her magnificent robes, with jewels sparkling on every limb, she lies in state in one of the chief rooms of the palace. There she will remain until time completes the slow process of decay, or until a new King ascends the throne, when she will be unceremoniously cast into the garret. The King is in duty bound to await the [illegible].

The Gloucester fishing fleet met with unprecedented losses last year, the aggregate being 27 vessels, valued at $150,000, and 213 men. In 1873, 31 vessels, worth $118,000, and 174 lives were lost. Of the fishermen whose names are on the death list of 1876, 167 went down with their vessels, 21 fell overboard, and 24 were lost in dories; 54 left widows; 112 children were left fatherless. Ten shipwrecks during the December gales closed the horrors of the year.

The *Osborne County* (*Kan.*) *Farmer* says: "We have taken wood, potatoes, corn, eggs, butter, onions, cabbages, chickens, stone, lumber, labor, sand, calico, sourkraut, second-hand clothing, coon-skins and bug-juice on subscriptions, in our time, and now a man writes us to know if we would send the paper six months for an owl. There are few things an editor would refuse on subscription, and if we come across any fellow who is out of owl, and is in need of one, we'll do it."

Among the loungers at the door, says the London *World*, at a theatrical performance in London the other evening, was the eldest scion of a noble family, who was chatting with some other men well known about town. At this moment Mr. X. appeared, escorting an old lady to her carriage, when suddenly, and out of wantonness, the scion of nobility deliberately threw his gloves in the old lady's face. X. put the lady into her carriage, and then, returning to the doorway, quietly took off the young nobleman's hat and kicked it into the gutter, and asked the owner what he had to say for himself. The young noble laughed off the matter, and admitted he was in the wrong.

It is not only the extremely holy who accompany the religious pilgrimages of France. Among the visitors to the shrine of Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, were two youths, who have been taken into custody by the police for practices which do not imply fanatical asceticism. They had been observed during the time of the devotions actively engaged in the occupation of relieving the pockets of the faithful of their purchases and handkerchiefs. The young pilgrims confessed that their objects were to secure as much booty as they could in this manner, then to remain in the church after the others had left and break open the collection box into which they had seen a number of valuable coins dropped.

The following is an illustration of the development of English spelling in the Punjaub. It is a verbatim copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster in the north from a householder in his locality: "Cur, ass, you are man of no legs, and I wish to inter my sun in your skull." The obscurity and seeming offensiveness of this address disappear on translation. What was intended to be written was: "Sir, as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son at your school."

The average indebtedness of the counties of Kansas is $7,120,094.61.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTI N

Read the Following list of Di scounts

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c,	former price	18c,
3 lb " " 22c,	" "	25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c,	former price	20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c,	" "	25c.
2 lb Peas 15c,	" "	20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½	" "	20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c	" "	20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c	" "	35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c	" "	35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c	" "	35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45	"	75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber, Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on the increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle-men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced, our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 35 and 40c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 40c	Imperial Best 90c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under. $1.25 at other places.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11½	" " Good yellow	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java,	30c	Choice Rio	22c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	16c
Best Green Rio	12c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 50c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	30c
Georgia Pealed Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	85
Silver Drip	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.
PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 65c. This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 80c for at other places. Good Smoking 30c Uncle Ned Killikinick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 75 and 90c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	20c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30
Headlight	35c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye $1 25 and $1 40, best	$1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.	
The $2 00 whisky you cant get a better article of ours if you pay $4 00 per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD.
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our s will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Local
Butler	[illegible]	2.40 a m	[illegible] pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	8.28
Sedan	2.15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	2.20	3.15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	[illegible] pm	12.00 a m	[illegible] a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6:38 "
Waterloo	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
Butler	2.20	11.30 "	6.18 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 18	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 5 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 3	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 4	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 1	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 4	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 4	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 35	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 00 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 36	9 38	6 54	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		5 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		33
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 00 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 5[illegible]	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 15
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	8 45
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	"	11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 43a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 56	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	[illegible] "		
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. H. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 25	7 30	11 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	0 55
Fostoria	8 18	10 45	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 08	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 28am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 00	[illegible]
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 13pm	7 38
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	2 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 53	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	8 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	6 50pm	
New York	25	10 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	Mail. No. 2.	Accom. No. 6.	Local Ft
v. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 08	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 15	7 50	9 30
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 48	8 48	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 02	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 08	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 21	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 42	12 30pm
Taylor's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Collen's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 14	11 08	[illegible]
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 25
LaOtto	10 33	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 26	5 10
Mooresville	11 25	12 50	5 30
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	8 55pm	2 00pm	[illegible]
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	[illegible]
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 30
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossinu	5 40	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 33	1 38
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 22	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 50
Co.lamar	5 08	10 35	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 50
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Crs'g			
Columbia City	4 40	[illegible]	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 05
Churubusco	4 10	[illegible]	9 40
Potters	4 01	[illegible]	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 3
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 37	7 45	7 48
Mooreville	3 08	7 19	7 00
Butler. lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	466 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	281 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE.

FINE BOOTS & SHOES Store

Is the popular place for all kink of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attenedd to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 1st, 1877. Number 9.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months.... $1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets. Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, near Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store; residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger, House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that I will open up a choice stock of

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

—

Hiram Parent, Pro.

—

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

He prepared to send out rigs at any time and Reasonable prices.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF COMPROMISE, ACCORDING TO ST. EDMUN

CHAPTER I.

Now in the last days of Ulysses the tanner there was great tumult in the land of Kohlumbya and in all the coasts thereof.

For all the nations and toungues and people had met together throughout all the land to choose unto them a chief ruler in the stead of Ulysses, and there was a great uproar after the manner of the people of Kohlumbya.

And the Demmicrats—these were they who hated Ulysses and all of his kind—chose Samuel whose surname was Investigator; and the 'Publicans and Cinnahs, who were of the tribe of Krehdit-Mobilyer, chose a man of the tribe of Ohigho, a chief man among his people; and he was called Heighs.

For when any one asked of him concerning anything he would answer only "Hey?" which being interpreted, signifieth "nothing."

Now Samuel was an old man and a just, and he had greatly helped the people of Gotham when they warred against Bihltweed and his army of Robbahs, and had seized Bihltweed and cast him into prison and destroyed his army.

And furthermore Samuel had girded up his loines and gone forth to fight with the giant Kanawlring, which was the greatest of the giants in the country of the Knickabocces, and he had come upon him in a place called Awibahny and had smitten him hip and thigh with great slaughter, whereat the people of Gotham rejoiced and Samuel gat unto himself much glory.

So Samuel prevailed over the giant Kanawlring with a sling and with a stone; and the name of the stone was "Investigashun," wherefor was he called "Investigator."

Now when the people saw what Samuel had done, and when they gazed abroad, even unto Wawshintun, their chief city, and saw how the rulers ruled and how the name of Wawshintun stank in the nostrils of the nations, they said:

Go to! let us choose Samuel for chief ruler, and he will cast out the money changers and those who sell soiled doves from the temple, and he will make us once more a nation and a people before the Lord.

And it was so—that, on the seventh day of the eleventh month, the people came together in all the cities, towns and villages of their possessions over the whole length and bredth of the land and did choose Samuel to be their chif ruler.

So also the 'Publicans and Cinnahs and the Kahpat-Baggahs (which were a race of thieves) and the Skahlewaggs (which were worse than the Kahpat-Baggahs,) did meet together and did choose "Heighs" to be chief ruler.

For they said, "He is a safe man; he saith only 'Hey?' and he will protect us and our robberies."

But when the people were numbered it was found that Samuel and his people were more than Heighs and his people.

Wherefor great fear fell upon the Publicans and Cinnahs, for they had got great gain under Ulysses, and they trembled greatly lest Samuel would cast them forth into outer darkness, where should be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

CHAPTER II.

Now about this time it came to pass that certain of the Cinnahs and Skahlewaggs met togather in the city of Philadelphia, at the house which is called "Gihrahd" and at the house which is called "Kohnteen-ental," and they communed togather in an upper-room.

And certain of them, men of Belial who feared not God, neither regarded man, did compass about how they should smite Samuel and his people and get unto themselves the spoils of the land.

And one who was great among them answered and said: Lo! here is Zachariah, who is surnamed Baibee-Cmauscher, he will help us. Go to, then, let us agree togather and let us send couriers to the country of the Kohnfedrits, and let us devise a sign—even the bloody undergarment—whereby they may be known unto our people, and let us say unto our friends, the Skahlewaggs and the Niggahs and the Kahpat-Baggahs, that they assemble togather in Karoligna, which lieth to the southward, and in Phlawerda, and in Loocesahnah and that they take counsel togather how we may defeat Samuel and all his hosts, for verily we are but as dead men if he cometh into power.

And another aswered and said: The words are good, for what shall it profit us when Samuel cometh in and bringeth to light our inmost and secret doing? Verily the people will stone us, or put us unto the torture of the Tah-an-fethah! And we shall loose our gains which we have made.

And these sayings seemed good unto the Cinnahs, and they wrote letters unto Zachariah, surnamed Biabee-Cmauscher, and sent messengers unto the Niggahs and the Skahlewaggs and the Kahpat-Baggahs and the conspiracy was strong.

And Zachariah girded up his loins and went forth as a roaring lion, and he called unto him William the Little, who was of the lawyers; and they sent letters unto the captains of the Robbahs in Karoligna, which lieth to the southward, and in Phlawreda and in Looceseahnah, saying: "Now when this letter cometh unto you go ye forth into the cities and assemble together the Robbahs, and take counsel together what ye shall do, for it is not meet that Samuel and his friends should rejoice over us. Have ye not with you the monster called Rehturnin Bawd? him that hath many heads and taketh daily many horns? Go to, then, commune ye with him, and Ulysses will save you from the people with armed men, as many as ye wish, that draw sword."

Now there were in those countries—even in Karoligna that lieth to the southward, and in Phlawreda and Looceseshnah—monsters called Rehturnin Bawds which had many heads and took daily many hornes, and they sorely vexed the people ten years. And these were they whom the Robbahs and the Niggahs and the Kahpat-Baggahs called unto their aid.

And in Looceseahnah this monster had four heads, two white and two black, and the fifth head had been cut off and had not grown out again.

And the name of the first head was Mahde-sun-wels, which is, being interpreted, "change of votes," and the next unto it was called Andashsun, and Kennah and Kassanknave were Niggahs.

And these four met together in Guuawrleens, the chief city of Looceseahnah and received and heard the voices of the people, and behold they were for Samuel.

But Mahde-sun-wels went with his disciples into an inner chamber, and did count, and lo! when they came forth and spake again of the voices of the people they were for Heighs

For of a verity, Mahde-sun-wels was not called "changer of votes" without reason.

Likewise did the Rehturnin Bawds do in Karoligna, which lieth to the southward, and in Phlawreda, and they declared that the people of the land of Kolumbya had chosen Heighs for their chief ruler.

Then were Zachariah and the rest of the Cinnahs glad, and they sent messengers from Main even unto Tecksass, saying unto their servants and those that bore rule under Ulysses that they should cry aloud for Heighs and spare not money.

And this was a sign unto them—the under-raiment of a man dipped in the blood of goats which should be continually waved before the people.

And the servants of Zachariah did so, and all of the 'Publicans and Cinnahs were glad, and rejoiced thereat exceedingly.

Howbeit there were some of the 'Publicans which were not Cinnahs, and these were grieved in their hearts. But they feared the Kaw-Kuss which was the puishment of those who opposed the Cinnahs in those days.

CHAPTER III.

Now these are they who consorted together to anoint Heighs instead of Samuel. Zachariah, called Baibee Cmauscher, he was the chief, and he had a familiar spirit called Dehmmeigeon.

And next unto him was Oliver, whose surname was Bluddeeshurt. He it was who continually stirred up the Cinnahs, (for he was chief among them.) Likewise he was called by the Demmicrats "Devilontusticks," which is, being interpreted, "Man-afraid-of-his-Legs."

And John, the brother of Teh-kum-see, was next unto him. (Now Teh-kum-see was captain of the hosts of Kohlumbya, but he was not like unto John.)

He was a son of Belial, and did many evil things, and he consorted with Zachariah and with Oliver and with Ulysses and their fellows, and many years he sorely vexed the people.

He also was of the tribe of Ohigho, and he was exceeding high, though he attained not the hight of Mahde-sun-wels.

And the rest of the conspirators James the priest was chief. His surname was Garfield, and he was a mighty man of valor, and had slain many with his chief weapon, which was called "Tung" And he had also another weapon called "cheak," with which he defeated his enemies.

And John, whose surname was Caisson, he also was a mighty man and a valiant waver of the bloody garment. He was great among his people, yet he attained not unto the first three.

And Ujean was next unto him. He is chief among the Smawlfri which were many among the 'Publicans. Likewise there were many Niggahs among the Smawlfri.

These all met togather and took counsel how they should anoint Heighs instead of Samuel to be chief ruler; and their plans prospered. Likewise also they asked counsel of the familiar spirit of Zachariah, even of Dehmmeigeon, and he helped them.

CHAPTER IV.

Now there was a man in the city of Washintun who was called Donpyhat, but Zachariah called him "Die-on pot," which signifieth "Hammer-and-tongs;" and he was of the race of the Scribes.

Now Donpyhat saw, and behold, the 'Publicans and Cinnahs did conspire against Samuel, and the conspiracy was strong.

Therefore he sent and called unto his brethren of the Scribes, which were Bewhel and What-a-son and Chawles, whose surname was Deighnan, and many others. And when they were come together he said to them:

Lift up now your eyes and look, and behold the Cinnahs and the Rabbahs and the Kahpat Baggahs and the Skhlewags do conspire against Samuel. Therefore let us grid our lions and go forth and fight against them, that the people be not deceived.

And the thing that Donpyhat said pleased the brethren; and they sent forth messengers throughout the land warning the people of the evil doings of Zachariah and Oliver and their brethren.

And the messengers were called noospapahs, and they went everywhere over the whole breadth of the land, even from the lakes of Maine unto the river Grandee, which lieth upon the southwest border of Tecksass, as thou goest up toward Mejico. There was no tongue nor people nor nation where their voice was not heard.

And the people were stirred up, and girded on every man his armor, and said lo! we will go forth to battle against Zachariah and against Kahpat-Baggahs and the Skhalewaggs, and we will smite them, from Washintun, the chief city, even unto Karoligna, which lieth to the southward, and unto Looceseahnah; and we will anoint Samuel, whom we did choose to be chief ruler, and not Heighs, whom we did not choose.

And What-a-son, he called togather many of the princes and the people in the chief city, which is Wawshintun, and spake unto them, saying:

Speak unto your brethern in the North and in the East and in the West, that they send off their chief men five score thousand unto this city, even Washintun, that they may strengthen the hands of the princes of our people when they come together in the third month to number the people of Samuel and the people of Heighs.

And these sayings were told unto Uysses, and he sent unto his captains of hundreds and captains of fifties and tens, and did bring armed men of the host into the city, even the chief city Washintun, that they might strengthen the hands of Zachariah and of William the Little, and of Oliver and of all the Cinnahs.

But the people were angry and did ponder these things in their hearts.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Alive in an Air-Tight Coffin.

From the Omaha Herald.

The body of a man who went to California to regain health, was recently shipped in a metallic coffin for his former home in the East. When the Central Pacific train arrived at Ogden Junction the corpse was consigned to the Union Pacific Company and placed under charge of express manager Frank Burgess. While the train was in the western part of Nebraska, Mr Burgess heard sounds from the coffin that led him to believe that the dead man had came to life. It was in the night, and he heard the sounds as he lay dozing and half asleep. Again the noise was heard and the attention of the messenger was rivited to the coffin, and the horrible possibility that the dead might be alive thrust itself upon the messenger so farcibly that he called the attention of other employees to it, but after listening a moment, they merely laughed at him. The convictions of the express manager, however, were so strong that he heard moans from the coffin, that he had the case opened when the train made its next halt. The weather was very cold, and upon the inside of the glass plate of the coffien there had accumulated a thin film of frost, such as might have been deposited by the breath of a person confined in such narrow quarters. The face was almost drawn up against the class plate, and other disturbances indicated life. While Burgess had no doubt that the man, though dead then, had been alive in the coffin, the other employees explained the accumulation of frost on the glass as the natural exhalations of the dead body, and the disturbance of the corpse as due to the movements in the shipping.

A private dispatch, received from Chicago, says that when the coffin arrived at its destination and was opened, unmistakable proofs of the terrible truth were discovered. The hands were clinched, the lips bitten, the mouth filled with bloody froth The man had been alive, and it was his moaning that had been heard, but not recognized.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

Chromos!

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints at our enlarged ART ROOMS. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Cene on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding, Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty. Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assorment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Age ts or Premium purpose, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO. MANUFACTURERS,

(Formerly of London, England),

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 12 Barclay Street, New York.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM STEEBE & Co., lace importers, of New York, have been victimized by robbers to the tune of $60,000. Their store was entered at night, and fine French laces to that value carted away. It is one of the heaviest burglaries ever perpetrated in that city.... Another cargo of war material for Turkey has just been shipped from New Haven, Conn. It consisted of 10,000,000 Snider cartridges, 400,000 Winchester cartridges, 5,000,000 [illegible] shells, 5,000,000 bullets, 25,000 Martini guns, and 25,000 Martini scabbards, all contained in 18,317 cases, the total value being $1,048,600.... The banking house of King & Son, in William street, New York, was robbed, a few days ago, of $180,000 worth of United States bonds, mortgages, securities, etc.... The Brooklyn *Argus* and *Union* have been consolidated, under the name of the *Union-Argus*.... Sag Harbor, Long Island, has been visited by a destructive conflagration, involving the loss of $150,000 worth of property.

THE WEST.

THE good city of Minneapolis, Minn., has been the scene of a tragedy combining all the essentials of a first-class sensation. Wm. H. Sidle, assistant cashier of a bank of which his father is President, and a young man occupying a prominent position in business and social circles, was quietly walking along the street, when he was shot down by a woman named Kate Noonan. It appears that Sidle had been criminally intimate with the woman, and had discarded and refused to recognize her. This so angered her that she sought revenge in the manner mentioned.

ABOUT 1,000 feet of the eastern approach of the St. Louis railroad bridge has been destroyed by fire, causing a temporary suspension of travel over the structure. The loss is estimated at about $150,000.... Col. Fred Meyer, Internal Revenue Supervisor, and Nathaniel C. Dryden, a prominent Missouri lawyer, recently engaged in a little pistol-practice at Warrenton, Mo., Meyer being shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded. The altercation was the outgrowth of a lawsuit about some crooked stills seized by Meyer. At last accounts Col. Meyer was lying at the point of death.

IT is reported that silver has been discovered a few miles south of Rushford, Minn. Every one in that neighborhood is in a highly-excited state. Specimens have been sent to Philadelphia for assay.... D. Kreigh & Co., of Chicago, heavy dealers in grain and provisions, have failed. Their liabilities will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

THE Ohio State Grange has just held its annual session at Cincinnati. Two hundred delegates were present, representing every county in the State. The report of the State Business Agent shows an aggregate business of over $3,000,000, making a showing of $800,000 to Patrons. The sales of hogs during the past season amounted to $1,000,000, saving commission to owners and giving them the advantage of a good market.

THE boiler of the Clifton Nail-Keg Factory, at Middleport, Ohio, exploded with a terrible effect a few days ago. The large building was completely wrecked, and four of the workmen killed and about a dozen wounded.... The wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania held a meeting at Cincinnati last week, and decided to erect a capacious storehouse at Steubenville, O., for the purpose of storing their product and assorting it before placing it upon the market. They will dispose of their stock directly to manufacturers.

THE SOUTH.

THE Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad is now completed. The completion of this road opens up a large portion of the finest territory in Western Texas, which has heretofore been without railroad communication.

POLITICAL.

DUNCAN F. KENNER, of New Orleans, the man whom J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified offered him (Wells) $200,000 to declare the result of the election in that State for Tilden, was before the House prerogative committee last week. His testimony was to the effect that Wells and he had several secret interviews, at which the sale of the vote of Louisiana was the subject of deliberation; that Wells was anxious to enter into negotiations, but wanted a "big pile" for the job, intimating that about a million dollars would be the proper figure, as Anderson himself wanted half a million. The witness said this was perfectly ridiculous, and, if the demand was insisted upon, they might as well drop matters. After the promulgation of the vote they met, and witness expressed his astonishment and regret at Wells' course. Wells said, "What could I do? You had no money." Witness said he hoped Wells had made himself safe, and Wells replied, "You bet," or words to that effect. The money, the witness said, was to be raised by subscription, he himself proposing to give $5,000.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia by 3,000 majority. In Pittsburgh and Lancaster the Democrats elect the Mayor and other municipal officers.

THE following letter from Gov. Tilden explains itself:

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

To Hon. Francis Kernan, Washington:

A telegram to the Associated Press, published this morning, states that a harmonious agreement has been brought about between the Senate committee, of which you are a member, and the committee of the House, by which it has been decided not to go into an examination of my bank account on the one hand, or accounts of the Chairman of the Republican committee on the other hand. I repudiate any such agreement, and disclaim any such immunity, protection, or benefit from it. I reject utterly the false imputation that my private bank account contains anything whatever that needs to be concealed. Under the pretense of looking for a payment in December, demand was made for all payments after May and all deposits during nine months. The bank was repeatedly menaced with removal of its officers and books to Washington. A transcript of entries of private business, trusts, charities, containing everything but what the committee was commissioned to investigate, but nothing which it was commissioned to investigate, because nothing of that sort existed, has been taken, with my knowledge, to Washington. Of course, there is no item in it relating to anything in Oregon, for I never made, authorized, or knew of any expenditure in relation to the election in that State, or the resulting controversies, or any promise or obligation or negotiation on the subject. Mr. Ellis, acting President of the bank, himself a Republican, some time ago told the Chairman of the committee and several of its members that there is nothing in the account capable of furthering any just object of investigation. I am also informed that a resolution was passed to summon me as a witness, but have received no subpœna. I had written before this telegram appeared requesting you to say to the committee that it would be more agreeable to me not to visit Washington if the committee would send a sub-committee or hold a session here, but that otherwise I should attend under the subpœna. As to this arrangement now reported, I have only to say that I can accept the decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent for a mantle of secrecy to anybody else.

S. J. TILDEN.

THE State Prohibition Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. A. Thompson; Lieutenant Governor, George R. Jenkins; State Treasurer, Arza Alderman; Attorney General, D. W. Gage; Supreme Judge, D. C. Montgomery; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Dodd; Member of the Board of Public Works, Amos Miller.

THE Cabinet-makers are busily at work constructing a council of ministers for the incoming President. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs as follows: "There is substantial unanimity that the Cabinet, as a New England Senator says, 'will not be a Cabinet of scrubs and noboddies.' It is believed that no member of the present Cabinet will remain permanently, but it is expected that Gov. Hayes will request them to stay until the 14th of March. One Cabinet position at least will be given to a Southern moderate man of Whig antecedents who has not been identified with the Republican party, in order to try the experiment of breaking up the color-line and dividing the white vote South. Evarts is accorded the State Department on all hands, notwithstanding the inevitable opposition of Conkling. The Postoffice Department and Interior speculation gives to the South. John Sherman, it is said, may be made Secretary of the Treasury. The War Department, it is calculated, will go to a Northern man of good war record. Gen. Logan's friends will urge him. Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, are mentioned to reconcile the Cameron element to the inevitable failure of Don Cameron to retain a position in the Cabinet. It is suggested that Wayne McVeigh may be made Attorney General. He is a son-in-law of Senator Cameron."

GENERAL.

AN interesting test has just been made on the stage of McVicker's Theater, Chicago, of a newly-invented fire-proof preparation for stage scenery and properties. The test, which was made in the presence of a number of city officials, was every way satisfactory. The canvas, as it came from the store, blazed instantly when ignited and burned freely; but, after being coated with the preparation, the canvas would only char under a three-quarter inch blow-pipe of gas, would not even ignite at the ordinary application of fire, and would not blaze under any circumstances. Pieces of wood of the thickness of the frame-work used for scenes and scene-shifting, which had also been coated with fire-paint, were but slightly charred under a blaze of gas for as much as five minutes. This valuable preparation is destined to be utilized not alone by theater people, but will be found of incalculable benefit to the public at large, and farmers in particular. By applying it to barns and other outbuildings, these structures can be rendered almost absolutely fire-proof, and a safeguard will thus be afforded against the occurrence of accidental and incendiary fires, to which our agricultural friends are so constantly subject. The preparation consists of a combination of silicate, tungstate of soda and whiting. Full particulars as to how to make and apply this cheap, invaluable precaution against fire will be furnished cheerfully, and free of charge, on application to Mr. L. L. Sharpe, the business manager of McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

RECENT deaths: Judge H. W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Judge Robert Flint, the oldest member of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) bar.

A HORRIBLE story of suffering, starvation and cannibalism at sea is related in a letter received at Boston from Capt. Kane, of the schooner F. E. McDonald, dated on the west coast of Africa. Capt. Kane relates that on his outward voyage from Boston he fell in with the wreck of the British bark Marie, having on board two survivors of the crew of fourteen men, the others having perished from exposure and famine. The two men were taken on board the schooner, but one died within four hours. From the sole survivor it was ascertained that the bark was bound from Doboy, Ga., to Belfast, Ireland; that she sprung aleak in a gale and filled with water so it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. They soon began to die of starvation, and as soon as one died the rest subsisted upon the dead body, and so on, until only two were left. The survivor, James McLaughlin, belongs to Belfast, Ireland, and says that only small portions of the bodies could be eaten. No one was killed, but the moment one died the survivors cut the throat of deceased and drank the blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was thirty-two days from the time of the disaster until the wreck was sighted, and during all this time the crew had not a drop of water or other food than the bodies of their dead shipmates.

WASHINGTON.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions under which any depository bank located in any city in which there is no independent treasury office, by transmitting to the Treasurer of the United States a certificate stating that the sum of $1,000 has been placed to his credit in the general account, will receive direct from some mint of the United States, free of expense, a like amount of subsidiary silver coin.... Winslow, indicted for the larceny of the $12,000 package from the Treasury Department, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.... It is understood that the Army Board, of which Gen. Schofield is President, has reported new regulations for the army, the result of which is to make the heads of bureaus of the War Department in Washington staff-officers to the General of the Army.... The President last week approved the act of Congress providing for a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding. The bill contains a provision that compositors in the Government Printing Office shall hereafter receive only 50 cents per 1,000 ems for setting type. This provision has caused considerable excitement among those employed in the Government Printing Office, and several delegations waited upon the President urging him to veto the bill.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "President Grant, in speaking of the political status of South Carolina and Louisiana, said that the cases were extremely dissimilar, and could hardly be treated under one general line of action. In South Carolina the contest had assumed such a phase that the whole army of the United States would be inadequate to enforce the authority of Gov. Chamberlain; that the people of the State had resolved to resort to violence, but adopted a mode of resistance much more effective than armed demonstration. They had refused to pay their State taxes, and it would be useless to sell their property, as no one would buy it. Unless Chamberlain could compel the collection of taxes, it would be utterly useless for him to expect to maintain his authority for any length of time. This state of affairs must inevitably result in the abandonment of all efforts by Chamberlain to maintain himself in the exercise of the gubernatorial functions of South Carolina. In regard to Louisiana the President will not undertake to decide as between Messrs. Packard and Nicholls."

THE Washington *Capital* of Sunday, Feb. 18, contained a fiery article upon the decision of the Electoral Tribunal, in which the following passage occurred: "If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hard-earned, blood-stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp-posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that bondholders and monopolies may fatten securely. That a shrinkage of values is now in order. If there is law for fraud, there is reason for violence, and to that we make our last appeal." The appearance of this article was the subject of a Cabinet meeting the following day, at which it was determined to prosecute Don Piatt, the editor of the *Capital*, for sedition, and libel upon the President.

TWO REAR ADMIRALS in the United States Navy—Goldsborough and Davis—died at Washington last week.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided that until Congress amends the Pacific Railroad laws, or enacts further legislation, he has no option but to apply the whole amount of the earnings for mail transportation of the several Pacific railroads and their branches to the liquidation of the interest account of these roads, notwithstanding the Supreme Court has decided that these roads are entitled to one-half of such earnings.... In obedience to a call from the Election Committee of the Senate, the Secretary of the State of Louisiana has delivered to that committee the returns from the twenty-two challenged parishes of Louisiana.

FOREIGN.

A LONDON dispatch of Feb. 19, says: "The man-of-war Valorous returned to Yarmouth Sunday, after a week's search for the missing fishermen, which was unsuccessful. Twenty-five vessels and 150 hands were given up as lost." ....The announcement comes from Rome that it has been resolved that any Cardinal may be elected Pope on the death of Pius IX., irrespective of nationality. This leaves the door open to the American Cardinal McCloskey.... A cable dispatch reports that Capt. Whitehill, an engineer in the Khedive's service, and fifty soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, have been massacred by the natives.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says: Russia has 600,000 men, or two-fifths of the army, organized. About half are on the frontiers, ready to begin operations.... A Constantinople dispatch says twenty more Bulgarians, charged with complicity in the May insurrection, have been sentenced each to twenty years' penal servitude. The same dispatch also announces that Chevket Pasha, the author of the Bulgarian atrocities, has been appointed to the command of a corps in the Turkish army.... The peace negotiations between Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro are progressing favorably.

A VIENNA dispatch says the Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of a war. The inducement offered is the possession of disputed frontier territory. The Shah does not appear altogether averse to the plan.... A cable dispatch states that thirty vessels, many of them with their entire crews, were lost in the gale on the English coast during the night of Feb. 19.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, in opening the German Parliament, the other day, expressed the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken in consequence of the Eastern complications, basing that opinion upon the belief that the united demands of the powers upon Turkey for guarantees of reform will be complied with by the Porte, and war thus averted. His Majesty, however, took occasion to add the significant remark that his Government will continue to exercise its influence in behalf of the Christians in Turkey, and of the preservation of the peace of Europe, but, "above all things, strengthening its own good relations with the Governments allied or otherwise friendly to it." .... Turkey has ordered a large number of revolvers from the United States.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

House Debate on the Question of Sustaining the Electoral Commission's Decision in the Louisiana Case.

Mr. Gibson offered an order that the Hayes electoral votes for Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. Hurlbut moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

The discussion was opened by Mr. New, who said that he had voted for the Electoral Commission bill without hesitation or misgiving, and he was not ashamed of the support which he had given to that measure. He accepted, without qualification his humble share of responsibility. He would vote to sustain the objections to the decision of the commission. He was in favor of proceeding without unnecessary delay to the completion of the count.

Mr. Seelye said that in the case of the Louisiana election, the corruption on one side seemed as heinous as the cruelty on the other side was horrible. He found it quite impossible to say which of the two sets of electors from Louisiana voiced the true will of the people of that State. It would have been hard to find wiser and more candid men than those who had pronounced the decision of the Electoral Commission. He appreciated the strength of their position. Congress could not be too jealous of the constitutional right of the State to choose its electors.

Mr. Joyce declared that the whole scheme of the election to the Presidency of the grand fraud of Gramercy park had been a superb Democratic cheat from beginning to end.

Mr. Rice protested against the wrong and violence embodied in the decision, and argued that the whole subject should be referred back to the commission.

Mr. Watterson rose to speak, and immediately the floor and galleries were hushed into stillness. He said if the acceptance of the inevitable with resolution and dignity be the highest, as it is the rarest form of courage known among men, it is made harder in this present instance by the consciousness of double-dealing and foul play. Two courses are open to the majority on this floor—on the one hand, passionate outcry, at once impotent and childish; on the other hand, without offering needless obstruction to the progress of events, an earnest, manly, but temperate protest against what we believe to be great and grievous wrong. In my judgment the latter is our clear and bounden duty. We owe it to the necessities of the case; we owe it to the country; we owe it to ourselves. Because we were duped by false pretenses into the snare furnished, it is no reason why we should forget the obligations that press upon honorable men. In the very act of passing the Electoral Commission bill we provided for the contingency that has come upon us. I voted for that measure in perfect good faith. The result is against me, and, detestable as I must think the means that brought it about, I accept it as a finality. I shall go to my constituents and shall tell them all, for, as now advised, they know only a part, and, when they have taken time for reflection, they will, I am very sure, illustrate the wisdom and grace of moderation, doing nothing that does not become good citizens. Life will still go forward, in spite of all this. There are many things to live for yet in this rough world, and, among the rest, that day of reckoning—"*Dies iræ dies illa*"—when the dark shall be light, and the wrong be made right.

Mr. Danford, of Ohio, defended the decision as one which, outside of party feeling, would meet the approval of the whole American people. Although there had been investigating committees into the elections in Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, which had found much crookedness, yet in all words spoken, letters written, telegrams sent, there had not been traced to the President-elect, or to any member of his household, one word that would bring the blush of shame to the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, said: Louisiana, by the voice of 10,000 majority of her people, voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President, but I find to-day by the voice of this commission her electoral vote cast for one Hayes. In arriving at that decision, in overthrowing the will of the people of Louisiana, that commission decided in the first place that they would not examine into the unconstitutionality of the law creating this Returning Board. In the second place, it refused to go into the question of fraud, and in the third place, having sworn to decide according to the constitution of the United States, they, the chosen ministers and high priests of that constitution, sat and closed their ears against the expressed voice and will of that constitution, against any proof as to the ineligibility of two of these electors, well known, undisputed and undoubted. The Returning Board violated the Election law, and no lawyer has ever doubted it. No lawyer will ever dispute it. It is a principle of law familiar to every neophyte in the profession that whatever is done in opposition to the declared will of the people through their constitution is an absolute nullity. But again, sir, they refused to hear any proof of fraud. Fraud—it obliterates, it vitiates everything. It unclasps the clutches of the most skillfully drawn mortgage act around real estate. It vitiates even the sanctity of the marriage tie, and yet this great Government, which was able to summon 3,000,000 in its defense, which was able to shake the world by the earthquake of its agony and struggle for self-preservation, must fall hopelessly paralyzed before the fraud conveyed to it by four men whose acts are black with crime, whose souls are seared with perjury—aye, blacker than Judas Iscariot, and whom it were base flattery to call men. As to the eligibility of these electors under the constitution, these Commissioners who had sworn to decide according to the constitution, as I said before, sat there, these high priests, these chosen ministers, with the sword which is held by this House and by the Senate placed in their hands to guard the constitution, and to guard this Government against the illegal vote of this Electoral College, yet they sat there and refused to hear the most positive and convincing testimony of the ineligibility of two of those electors. Sir, the deed is done. The crime is accomplished. For four years from the 4th of March next the Republican party will hold the shadow of executive power. I say the shadow, because the substance of usurped power is over and can never be realized. The immortal pencil of Gustave Dore has illustrated the legend of the wandering Jew. You have all seen it. In all that dreary march of years he found no rest, no resting-place from his crime and its memories. Whether amid the busy haunts of men or in the dim aisles of the forest, whether upon the mountain top or amid the roar and spray of the ocean storm, there was ever the memory of the crime of the Jew, the pale, suffering face of the Redeemer, and the accusing voice forever in his ear. So it must be with the Republican party and the unjust [illegible] of this consummation. The spoils of office will not [illegible]. The splendors of the Presidential receptions and levees cannot banish its presence. The silence and gravity of the Cabinet meetings will not banish or hush its accusing voice, and in four years more this great American people, this wronged, outraged people, will rise in their majesty and will hurl these dishonest guests of the feast from power everywhere, and brand with the indelible brand of infamy those men who have aided, countenanced, abetted, and defended this monstrous crime.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, who represents the district in which Gov. Hayes resides, spoke of the duty of both parties to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission, and said this is not a time for mere party exultation. The exultation of the patriot over the nation's escape from the dangers that threatened its peace, prosperity, and happiness is fitting and proper. In the triumph of peace over disorder and possible civil war, both parties can unite in exultation. While I do not rejoice simply in a party sense, I do rejoice that one of the purest and most patriotic of our fellow-citizens is to guide the affairs of this Government for the four years to come. Representing as I do the district in which Gov. Hayes resides, and being a lifelong acquaintance of his, I but speak the opinion of all persons who know him when I say that his administration will be wise, patriotic and just, notwithstanding whatever may be said to the contrary here or elsewhere. The people of the country may confidently expect from him not only a fair, but a generous, consideration. His letter of acceptance is the expression of a man of the broadest and loftiest patriotism. I feel certain that I shall be sustained by his acts when I say that his highest ambition will be to administer the Government so patriotically and wisely as to wipe away every necessity or excuse for the formation of parties on a sectional basis, and all traces of party color lines; that thereafter and forever we shall hear no more of a solid South or a united North. The flag shall float over States, not provinces; over freemen, not subjects. When Gov. Hayes appealed to the people of the South in his letter of acceptance, he addressed them as "My countrymen," and why not his countrymen? Are not the Southern States the equal of those of the North, East or West, and is not the South an integral part of the nation? It has been said sneeringly, and for the purpose of stirring the wild passions of the human heart to bad actions, that the South, under President Hayes, must submit to an unconditional surrender to the Republican party. No, sir; no such demand will be made. All that will be expected is patriotic co-operation of the Southern patriots in the great work of restoration through the Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. In this great work the representative men of the South have already distinguished themselves for patriotism and statesmanship during the pendency of this present crisis in our history.

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, in reply to Mr. Foster, said that he doubted the patriotism of any man who took an office thrust upon him by fraud, and which he knew he got through fraud. He imagined "the little gentleman from Grammercy Park" paying a visit to Hayes at the White House, and saying, as he took up his hat to leave, "Sir, a quarter of a million of people voted for me more than voted for you, and a clearly-defined majority of the electoral vote of the country was for me, but through your rascally, scoundrelly, fraudulent Returning Boards you have stolen the office from me."

Regular Proceedings.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, after which the Senate devoted the day to consideration of the bill for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were exceedingly dull and uninteresting, and hardly worth chronicling.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Kelly made a personal explanation touching his action in the Oregon electoral muddle. He said he did sign the cipher dispatch for Mr. Patrick, who represented that it was a telegram to W. T. Pelton for $10,000 to pay lawyers' fees in Oregon, and if not used would be returned. He denied he ever attempted to buy a Republican elector, or that he ever authorized any one to make such an offer for him. Mr. Kelly also read a telegram from Gov. Grover, of Oregon, denying the authorship of the cipher telegram to Gov. Tilden, signed "Gobble," and saying that he never sent a cipher dispatch in his life. Mr. Sargent said he thought the Senator from Oregon did right to endeavor to free his name from the nefarious transactions in Oregon. The country had lived through the centennial without any Presidential elector betraying the party which elected him, but it had not lived through the centennial without seeing an attempt to buy an elector sanctioned by the chief of a great political party. Mr. Bogy said he condemned fraud in Oregon or anywhere else, and he was not willing to sit in his place and permit a stigma of the kind charged by the Senator from California (Sargent) to rest upon the Democratic party as the only party guilty of fraud. The country knew there were frauds in Florida and Louisiana, perpetrated by the Republican party, and it knew how these frauds resulted. These frauds were like whited sepulchres, fair without, but foul as hell within. Mr. Bogy severely criticised the course of Justice Bradley for taking one position in the case of Florida, and then, as he charged, reversing it in the Louisiana case, declaring that his name "will go down to after ages disgraced. His name will be associated with Marlborough and Jeffreys, and will never be pronounced without a hiss from all good men in this country." Mr. Morton said he had heard with regret the remarks made by the Senator from Missouri in regard to Justice Bradley. If that Senator could have heard the discussions of the Electoral Commission as he (Morton) heard them, he would not have made such remarks. The time would come when the opinions of members of the commission would be published, and he was sure the Senator would then see he had done an act of injustice to an able and conscientious Judge.... The discussion was further continued till adjournment, by Messrs. Sargent, Cooper, and Jones, of Florida.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, informing the House that the commission had arrived at a decision in the Louisiana case, and had transmitted its decision to the President of the Senate, to be opened and read in the presence of the two houses.... A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body was ready to meet the House in joint convention, and proceed with the counting of the electoral votes.... A resolution was introduced, by Mr. Lamar, directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate it would be ready to receive that body at 11 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 19, for the purpose of proceeding with the counting of the electoral votes. Adopted—152 to 111.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—At 10:50 a. m. the Senate repaired to the House, headed by its officers. Upon returning, the President pro tem. said that objection having been made to the decision on the vote of Louisiana, the two houses separated to deliberate in regard to that decision, and, unless some Senator asked it, he would not direct the decision and objections thereto read again. The objections were then read. Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission stand as the judgment of the Senate. Mr. Kernan offered a substitute, to the effect that the votes purporting to be the Hayes electoral votes from Louisiana be not counted. After a long debate the substitute of Mr. Kernan was rejected, and the resolution of Mr. Sherman was then adopted by a strict party vote—41 to 28.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The Senate appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock a. m., and the joint convention was called to order by Acting Vice President Ferry. The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Louisiana was then submitted and read at length. When the reading was concluded Mr. Ferry asked if there were any objections to counting the vote as received from the commission. Mr. Gibson said he desired to enter a written objection in behalf of certain Senators and members of the House, which was sent to the Clerk's desk and read. The objection proceeded to recite the entire proceedings of the commission in secret session on the 16th, and then protested that the said decision was wrong and contrary to law, in that the evidence was excluded. In connection with the protest, the pamphlet containing a statement of what the Democrats would prove if the evidence was admitted by the commission was read. The protest was signed by every Democratic Representative, and nearly all the Democratic Senators. When the reading of the document was concluded, Mr. Ferry asked if there were any more objections, whereupon Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, submitted an objection, first, that the decision was made in violation of the Electoral law; secondly, because the act contemplated that the commission would receive evidence regarding the election in the disputed States; third, because the decision disregards truth, honesty, etc. The objection was signed by several Senators and Representatives. Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, also submitted an objection, signed by Senators and members, showing, first, that it was not denied before the commission that the Tilden electors received the largest number of votes; second, that it was not denied that Wells and the Returning Board were guilty of grave frauds; third, that the decision is in violation of the spirit of the bill, and of the constitution. There being no further objections, the Senate, at 12:55, withdrew.

HOUSE.—The Senate having withdrawn, the House, on motion of [illegible], voted to adjourn for the day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, but no business was done, the Senators only awaiting a notification that the House was ready to continue the count of the electoral votes. This notification was made at [illegible], and the Senate repaired to the chamber of the House of Representatives. Upon returning, at 2:30 p. m., the case of Crossman, the alleged ineligible elector from Michigan, was taken up, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Allison, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 17: "*Resolved*, That said vote be counted with the other votes of the electors of said State, notwithstanding the objections made thereto." The following, also by Mr. Allison, was unanimously agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors of Michigan, is not good in law, and is not sustained by any lawful evidence."... The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House for the purpose of resuming the count, but shortly returned to consider the objections to the vote of R. M. Daggett, one of the Nevada electors. The matter was speedily disposed of by the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, that the vote of Daggett be counted, notwithstanding the objections thereto.

HOUSE.—As soon as the House was called to order the regular business of the day was introduced by Mr. Gibson, who offered a resolution that the Hayes electoral votes of Louisiana be not counted. The discussion was carried on without any special excitement on either side, the Republicans speaking in support of the decision of the commission, and the Democrats in opposition. The only exception was in the case of Representative Seelye, who made a brief speech, advocating the throwing of the vote of the State (Louisiana) out altogether. He said that he believed the Democratic charges of fraud against the Republicans, and the Republican charges of intimidation against the Democrats, and for that reason he thought the vote of the State ought not to be counted. The debate lasted two and a half hours, and at its close the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Gibson's resolution that the vote of Louisiana, as declared by the Electoral Commission, shall not be counted, the vote standing 172 yeas to 99 nays. Two Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the resolution—Messrs. Seelye and Pierce, of Massachusetts. A message was sent to the Senate that the House was ready to meet that body in joint convention. The House subsequently met again, to consider the objections offered to the counting of the vote of D. L. Crossman, one of the Michigan electors. Mr. Tucker offered a resolution that the vote of Crossman be not counted. Mr. Jenks offered a substitute to the effect that, as it was not proven at the time of his appointment that Crossman was an officer of the United States, therefore, that the vote objected to be counted. This was agreed to without a division. The two houses then met in joint session. At a later hour, after the joint session had adjourned to consider the objections to counting the vote of Elector Daggett, of Nevada, the House voted to adjourn, without taking up the case of Nevada.

JOINT CONVENTION.—At 1:35 the Senate and House met in joint convention. The presiding officer stated that the two houses acting separately had considered and decided objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana, and that the action of each House would now be read. This having been done, the presiding officer stated that the two houses not having decided otherwise, the decision of the commission would stand in force, and he directed the tellers to declare the vote of Louisiana. Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that Louisiana had given eight votes for Hayes for President, and eight votes for Wheeler for Vice President. There was no manifestation of any kind at the announcement, and the opening and counting of the certificates proceeded, the State of Maine giving seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Maryland eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Massachusetts thirteen votes for Hayes and Wheeler. When the certificate from the State of Michigan was read, giving eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors, declaring that one Benton Hanchett having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan, and having held and is still holding the office of United States Commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of the electors on the 6th of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors. The two houses then separated to consider and act upon the objections. At 5:20 p. m. the Senators again entered the Hall of the House, and the joint convention was resumed. After the announcement of the concurrent action of each house in overruling the objection in the case of one of the Michigan electors, the eleven votes of that State were announced as being cast for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed the State of Minnesota, with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, with 8 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Missouri, with 15 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; and Nevada, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Springer objected to the count of one of the votes of Nevada, on the ground that Elector R. M. Daggett was a United States Commissioner at the time of his appointment. The objection having been read, the Senators withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a long report in the case of the Oregon electors, and asked that it be printed in the *Record*. Objection was made by Davis and Kernan, who claimed the report should be printed as other reports. Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion and the report was ordered printed in the usual manner.... Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to aid in the resumption of specie payments.... The Legislative, Judicial and Executive and the Postoffice Appropriation bills were discussed, amended and finally passed.

HOUSE.—Testimony to sustain the objection against the electoral vote of R. M. Daggett, of Nevada, was read, whereupon Mr. Springer, who made the objection, offered a resolution that the vote be counted, and explained that an error had been made in describing the office held by Daggett as that of United States Commissioner, while the testimony showed that he held the office of Clerk of the United States Court. The resolution was agreed to without division. The Senate was then notified that the House was ready to continue the count, and the two bodies met in joint session.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The Senate and House met in joint session for the purpose of counting the electoral votes. The presiding officer having called the meeting to order and directed the reading of the resolutions of each house in favor of counting the votes of Nevada, a teller then announced that Nevada had cast 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed, in succession, the States of New Hampshire, with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey, 9 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; New York, 35 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; North Carolina, 10 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Ohio, 22 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The presiding officer now opened and handed to the tellers the first certificate received from Oregon. It was read by Mr Stone, and proved to be the sworn certificate of the three Hayes electors, Cartwright, Odell and Watts, executed before a notary public. The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three electors, the resignation of Watts as Postmaster, his subsequent choice by the other two electors, the original ballots cast by the three electors, etc. They were read in full. The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificate of the three rival electors—Cronin, Miller and Parker, authenticated by the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gives two votes to Hayes and Wheeler, and one vote to Tilden and Hendricks. Senator Mitchell presented objections to the certificate of Cronin, Miller and Parker, on the grounds: First, because neither of the persons named in said certificate were appointed electors, as provided by the laws of Oregon. Second, that Watts, Odell and Cartwright were elected by the people of Oregon, in the manner prescribed by the laws of Oregon. Third, because it does not appear that the persons named in the Cronin certificate received the highest number of votes at the election for electors. Fourth, because it appears from the certificate of the Secretary of State that Odell, Cartwright and Watts were only elected. Fifth, because it appears by said certificate that Odell and Cartwright constituted a majority of the Electoral College, and controlled the Electoral College on the 6th day of December. The objections were signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent and by Representatives Lawrence, Burchard (Ill.), and McDill. Senator Kelly presented objections to the certificate of Cartwright, Odell and Watts: First, that such certificate has not the certificate of the Governor of Oregon annexed, as required by law. Second, that the Secretary of State has no power to give a certificate, except in connection with the Governor. Third, that said Watts was ineligible because of holding a Federal office. Fourth, that Cartwright and Odell had no right of authority in law to appoint Watts to be an elector on Dec. 6, 1876, as there was no vacancy. Fifth, that it was the right and duty of the Governor of Oregon to give Cronin a certificate of election. Sixth, that Odell and Cartwright had no right to appoint Watts, as there was no vacancy, Cronin having been elected. Seventh, that Odell and Cartwright had no right to appoint Watts because they did not have the power to fill vacancies.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Kernan introduced a bill to authorize the New York Land and Ocean Telegraph Company, a corporation under the law of New York, to lay, land and maintain lines of telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast, to communicate with Europe. Referred.... A bill appropriating $250,000, to erect a fire-proof building adjoining the Smithsonian Institution for a national museum, was passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to accept the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," when presented by the French republic, and to designate a suitable site for the statue on either Governor's or Bedloe's island.... A large portion of the day was consumed in committee of the whole, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Grounds for the Decision of the Electoral Tribunal.

The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Louisiana is in language about the same as in that of Florida. It reads as follows:

The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the constitution and law named in said act of Congress (Electoral law) is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United States and the law; and the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it is not competent, under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State, on and according to the determination of their appointment by the returning officers for elections in said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or, by counter-proof, to show that they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact—the commission, by a majority of votes, being of the opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the vote for President and Vice President, to enter upon the trial of such question.

The commission, by a majority of votes, is also of the opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons, so appointed electors as aforesaid, held office of trust or profit under the United States at the time they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved *aliunde* by said certificates and papers.

The commission is also of the opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning officers of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisiana were a lawfully-constituted body by virtue of constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, and report as the consequence of the foregoing, and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purporting to be that certificate of the electoral vote of said State of Louisiana, objected to by T. O. Howe and others, marked N. C. No. 2 by the commission, and herewith returned, is not a certificate of votes provided by the constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Signed Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley, George F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, James A. Garfield, George F. Hoar.

The Dangerous and Terrible Quail.

[From a speech by Senator Harris in the Senate of Indiana.]

Each pair of quails produce an average of ten chicks per year—many, in favorable seasons, hatch out sixteen in a brood, and then hatch a second brood. If we estimate only the small number of 500,000 quails in Indiana to start with (though there are probably ten times that number), and take ten per year as the produce of each pair, the figures will simply be stupendous, and we present them to the Indiana Legislature for consideration:

First year, total	3,000,000
Second year, total	18,000,000
Third year, total	108,000,000
Fourth year, total	648,000,000
Fifth year, total	3,888,000,000

We would have to station an army along the Ohio river to prevent an invasion of Kentucky after these birds had eaten everything visible in Indiana. There wouldn't be a bug left in that State, and the birds would require grain to live upon. Estimating a gill of grain per day for each bird, it would require about 15,000,000 bushels per day to feed them. We enter our protest in advance, and shall demand, if Indiana does not pass the law, that the State shall raise the grain to feed the birds, and shall put up a bird-net 300 feet high along the Ohio, to keep their inhabitants from invading Kentucky.

The bill was defeated.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8 75	@11 75
Hogs	6 40	6 75
Cotton	12½	13
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50	5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 38	1 41
Corn—Western Mixed	56	58½
Oats—Western Mixed	40	52
Rye—Western	80	84
Pork—New Mess	16 00	16 25
Lard—Steam	10¼	10½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	4 90	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	4 20
Medium to Fair	4 25	4 60
Hogs—Live	5 25	6 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 26	1 27
No. 3 Spring	1 18	1 19
Corn—No. 2	40½	41
Oats—No. 2	33	34
Rye—No. 2	66	67
Barley—No. 2	49	51
Butter—Creamery	31	32
Eggs—Fresh	13	14
Pork—Mess	14 25	14 30
Lard	9¾	10

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 43	@ 1 44
No. 2	1 33	1 34
Corn—No. 2	43	44
Oats—No. 2	32	33
Rye	72	73
Barley—No. 2	67	69

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 46	@ 1 47
Corn—Western Mixed	38	39
Oats—No. 2	35	36
Rye	65	66
Pork—Mess	15 00	15 25
Lard	9¾	10
Hogs	5 25	6 10
Cattle	3 25	5 60

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 50	@ 1 57
Corn	42	45
Oats	38	43
Rye	79	80
Pork—Mess	15 50	15 75
Lard	9¾	11

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 58	@ 1 59
Amber	1 49	1 50
Corn	44	45
Oats—No. 2	35	36

DETROIT.

Flour—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
Wheat—White	1 46	1 62½
Corn—No. 2	47	47½
Oats—Mixed	41	42
Rye	70	75
Pork—Mess	16 00	16 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	5 50	@ 5 70
Philadelphias	6 25	6 60
Cattle—Best	5 50	5 75
Medium	5 00	5 25
Sheep	4 00	6 25

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

R. B. BOISE, of Willington, O., boasts the possession of a sow which, in three successive litters, produced an aggregate of sixty pigs, the largest number at one time being twenty-seven.

A COLT is the most confiding, sociable and inquiring animal on the farm, and, when rightly treated, delights to be guided or commanded by man. And he is the best boy, and makes the most useful man, who loves and delights in tenderly caring for his colt or horse.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Garden* says: "Weeds in garden walks can be killed and prevented from growing in garden paths by watering the ground with a weak solution of carbolic acid, one part pure crystallized acid to two thousand parts water. Sprinkle from a watering pot."

KICKING MARE.—Nymphomania in mares sometimes is a fruitful cause of kicking. Spaying is sometimes the only effectual remedy. The operation, skillfully performed, is generally successful, though fatal cases oftener occur in mares than in other species of domestic female animals from the removal of the ovaries, be it never so skillfully done.

THE successful farmer is he who is always careful in selecting his seeds, uses good judgment in breeding stock, keeps his farm clean from weeds, always has his fences in order, and takes good care of his tools; keeps out of debt and has a contented mind; sends his children to school, and takes one or more good papers, devoted to farm and stock interests.

A CITIZEN of Yolo county, Cal., bought eighty-four hogs the past season and turned them into his vineyard, where they remained four weeks. He then sold them at the same rate per pound that he paid for them, and netted $150. It would seem from this that grapes are valuable food for hogs, and that farmers who are destroying their vineyards on account of the low price of grapes in the market might make a profit by keeping their vines and feeding the fruit to hogs.

DIVERSIFY more. Let us have more sheep. They are even a safe investment in grasshopper regions. There is no meat so wholesome as good mutton, and it is always in demand. And then wool commands fair prices, though a good deal of it should be worked up and used at home. In these hard times much money could be saved, if we had more home-made woolens and stockings, giving us something durable and substantial in place of the shoddy which comes in from abroad.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Country Gentleman* says: "Some years ago, hearing complaint of weevil in wheat about the close of harvest, when I was ricking my wheat, I got fresh slacked lime and threw over the rick in building it—laying two courses of sheaves, then lime sufficient to whiten the stack. There was no weevil in my wheat. A neighbor who threshed his wheat from the shock came to me a few days after and said he should lose his wheat, for it was alive with weevil. I told him to throw lime over it, and shovel it through his wheat, which he did. Two days afterward there was not a weevil to be seen in it."

THE *Western Farm Journal* says: "A smoke-house built so as to prevent the admission of light and at the same time insure ventilation, and a degree of coolness so that the meat will not mold, may be had by placing it under the shade of a spreading tree. It should be built of brick, with an ample flue on top, protected with blinds at the sides, and a wire gauze at the bottom to prevent the admission of insects, the gauze to be removed when smoking the meat. Another flue at the bottom protected with gauze allows the admission of air. Thus the house may be kept cool and well ventilated, and by throwing it entirely open occasionally at night, when dry, meat may be kept perfectly for a long time. This smoke-house may be used for a variety of purposes, as for the keeping of ashes in districts where wood is used for fuel."

About the House.

LAMPS EXPLODING.—A small quantity of salt dropped into the lamp will render the oil non-explosive, and hence perfectly safe.

TO TAKE OFF PAINT.—One pound of pearlash; three pounds of lime slacked in water, and mix to the consistency of paint; lay on with an old brush, and let it remain on twelve or fourteen hours, when the paint can be easily scraped off.

MUFFINS.—To one quart of milk add two eggs well beaten, a lump of butter half the size of an egg, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; stir in half a pint of yeast; let it stand till perfectly light, and bake on a griddle in tin rings made for the purpose.

COFFEE WITHOUT USING FILTERS.—Have the coffee ground rather coarse, and mix it thoroughly with the white of an egg. Pour the water on when boiling hard and let it simmer fifteen minutes; pour off from the grounds at once and send to table.

CORN-BREAD.—Three teacupfuls yellow corn-meal, one teacupful wheat flour, one cupful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder; mix together dry, wet with tepid water to a thick batter; bake in sheet or patty pans in quick oven.

CARE OF BUFFALO ROBES.—The robes should be thoroughly cleaned by whipping them with a light rod, and then packed away in paper to keep from the air. A cedar chest will add to the protection. Fine tobacco or camphor sprinkled over them will be good.

RICE MERINGUE.—One cupful rice; boil in one pint water; add one pint milk, yelks of three eggs, juice and grated rind of one lemon; sugar to taste; after baking beat whites of the eggs to stiff froth; add one cupful sugar; spread over the pudding, and brown in the oven.

CHEAP RASPBERRY JELLY.—Boil one-fourth pound of dried raspberries in a pint of water for about ten minutes, then strain; bring the juice to a boil, sweeten to taste, and stir into it about two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch; after taking it off the fire stir a minute or two; when cold it is ready for use.

IVY ON WALLS.—There is popular belief that ivy growing upon a building renders it damp and unhealthy, which is quite unreasonable; in fact, if a wall, particularly a north wall, be damp, the best treatment is to plant English ivies at its base; for not only does the dense foliage of the plant keep out rain, but its aerial roots absorb the moisture already in the wall.

TO COOK RICE.—Wash in cold water several times, removing imperfect grains. To one pint of rice put three quarts of boiling water, let it boil seventeen minutes from the time it fairly begins. Turn off the water, remove the pot-lid, and put on the back of range, thus securing the grains being white, separate and dry. For griddle cakes, rice should be [illegible] boiled in cool milk in similar proportions, sweetened and flavored, and turned into wet molds to turn out when cold.

PATENT FIGURES.

The Number of Patents Issued During the Year—The Proportion of Patents to Population.

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, we learn that the number of applications for patents during the year was 21,425, numbers of caveats filed, 2,697; patents issued, 17,026; cash received, $757,987.65; cash expended, $652,542.60; surplus, $105,445.05. A statement of the balance in the treasury on account of the patent fund shows:

Amount to the credit of the patent fund Jan. 1, 1876	$ 886,909.62
Amount of receipts during the year 1876	757,987.65
Total	$1,644,897.27
From which deduct expenditures for the year 1876	652,542.60
Balance Jan. 1, 1877	$ 992,354.67

Following is a statement of the business of the office for the year 1876:

Number of applications for patents during the year 1876	21,425
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	15,595
Number of applications for extension of patents	3
Number of patents extended	3
Number of caveats filed during the year	2,697
Number of patents expired during the year	814
Number of patents allowed but not issued for want of final fee	3,383
Number of applications for registering of trade-marks	1,081
Number of trade-marks registered	959
Number of applications for registering of labels	630
Number of labels registered	402

Of the patents granted there were to—

Citizens of the United States	16,239
Subjects of Great Britain	511
Subjects of France	104
Subjects of other foreign Governments	172
Total	17,026

The following table shows the number of patents issued dy the United States Patent Office to residents of the different States and Territories, from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1871. The proportion of patents to population is shown in the last column:

States, etc.	*No. of Patents.*	*One to Every*
Alabama	46	21,673
Arizona Territory	2	20,855
Arkansas	23	21,064
California	423	1,376
Colorado	21	2,346
Connecticut	736	730
Dakota Territory	10	4,050
Delaware	35	3,572
District of Columbia	197	668
Florida	23	5,556
Georgia	63	18,795
Idaho Territory	5	4,116
Illinois	1,298	1,957
Indiana	425	3,954
Iowa	426	2,810
Kansas	83	4,498
Kentucky	163	8,104
Louisiana	107	8,793
Maine	178	3,522
Maryland	273	2,860
Massachusetts	1,587	918
Michigan	426	2,787
Minnesota	164	2,720
Mississippi	42	19,712
Missouri	423	4,069
Montana Territory	3	13,298
Nebraska	40	3,233
Nevada	21	2,796
New Hampshire	106	3,008
New Jersey	685	1,329
New Mexico Territory	1	111,303
New York	3,914	1,121
North Carolina	51	21,007
Ohio	1,193	2,230
Oregon	24	4,245
Pennsylvania	1,895	1,859
Rhode Island	231	941
South Carolina	31	22,671
Tennessee	107	11,762
Texas	109	7,582
Utah Territory	14	7,113
Vermont	111	2,978
Virginia	145	8,449
Washington Territory	3	7,486
West Virginia	54	8,185
Wisconsin	303	3,515
Wyoming Territory	10	1,181
United States army	7	......
United States navy	1	......
United States in general	16,239	2,398

Cleopatra's Needle.

The London papers announce that the monolith popularly known as Cleopatra's Needle is to be erected by the Board of Works on the Thames embankment, if it can be transported from Egypt to the Thames. It is a single block of stone, about as high as an ordinary house in London, seven feet in diameter, and weighing, according to computations over 280 tons. Concerning its carriage by water, various opinions have been expressed by engineers; but it lies imbedded in the sand, within a comparatively few feet of the sea, and the latest proposal is to float it over between two gigantic rafts or pontoons. The Viceroy, Mehemet Ali, gave it to the British Government forty years ago.

FIFTEEN years ago a party of young French journalists arrived too soon at their restaurant to sup, after being at the fancy ball; they proposed, and carried out their idea, taking the place of ordinary waiters, and served a large party that had also retained a special table. The guests were so annoyed at the over-attention of the waiters that they gave them no gratuities, and only learned next day the joke. Two of these waiters were then bosom friends—Rochefort, of the *Lanterne*, and Paul de Cassagnac, the bully of the Bonapartists.

THE French Government is about to sell at auction the last four balloons which were constructed during the siege for escaping from Paris. These balloons are considered unfit for service, and the balloon committee will replace them with new ones, an appropriation of $40,000 having been made in the budget of 1877 ofr military ballooning.

KERRVILLE, Tex., boasts of a lady, long past the meridian of life, yet still hale and healthy, who depends not on masculine labor when anything has to be done. She plows her field, with three horses abreast, as well as the best man of them all; she puts up stone fence like an expert, and hauls wood for all her household.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—The Senate joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives to favor the repeal of the Bankrupt law was passed.... Bills were passed providing that when property levied upon fails to sell when offered twice it may be returned and other property levied on; forbidding appeals from Justices when the amount involved does not exceed $20; permitting men 18 years old and women of 16 to marry, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins; requiring widows of persons dying intestate to elect in one year; making it unlawful to get on or off moving trains; and amending the act to authorize and limit the allowances by court and county boards.... Mr. Reeves offered a bill to suppress vagrancy.... Mr. Reagan introduced a bill providing for the compilation, printing and sale of books used in the public schools in the State.... The consideration of the various proposed amendments to the constitution consumed the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—House bills were passed making demands against railroad companies for labor performed a lien; giving employes a lien on the property of corporations; giving agricultural or mechanical societies a lien upon the property exhibited at fairs, and authorizing them to appoint a police force to guard goods; providing for the construction of fish-ladders over the dams in the St. Joseph river; authorizing boards of underwriters to establish fire patrols; requiring [illegible] to give bond in the settlement of the estate of [illegible]; making it [illegible] for the purpose of robbery; compelling foreign insurance companies to get a certificate from the Auditor of State and file a statement of the condition of the company; for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature; authorizing County Commissioners to construct gravel roads upon petition of a majority of the adjacent land-owners, and issue bonds of the county for that purpose, and provide for the payment of the bonds by taxing the land adjacent to the road; fixing the time for the election of officers by the General Assembly, and concerning the release of sureties in retail liquor-dealers' bonds.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Parke, introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of voluntary associations, and prescribing their powers and duties.... The Senate then went into committee of the whole, and considered the various proposed amendments to the constitution, and adopted resolutions allowing the Fee and Salary laws to be made to grade the compensation of officers in the several counties in proportion to the population and necessary service required; vesting the judicial power of the State in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish; making the Supreme Court consist of not less than five nor more than seven Judges, who shall hold office for six years, and so classifying them that the terms of one-third, as nearly as they can be divided, of them shall expire every two years; forbidding any city, county, town, or township from subscribing stock or becoming stockholder in, donating any money to or extending its credit in any manner to, any corporation, company, association, or person, and also forbidding the State from assuming the debt of any county, city, town, township, corporation, association, person, or company; prohibiting any municipal corporation from becoming indebted in any manner to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 2 per cent. on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, and declaring all obligations in excess of such amount void.... Mr. Reeves' resolution, extending the time of regular sessions of the Legislature to 120 days, and special sessions to sixty days, was defeated.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed requiring a petition of 60 per cent. of the voting population of a county to re-locate county seats; authorizing the appointment of short-hand reporters in certain cases; requesting the Treasurer of State to transfer $5,000 from the unclaimed State fund to the school fund; providing that where there is no sufficient prison accommodation in a county, prisoners may be confined in another county; to enable gravel-road corporations to collect their first claim in cases where roads have been built, the same as if the law authorizing their incorporation had not been repealed; authorizing Sheriffs to serve State warrants in any county in the State; defining libel and fixing penalties; exempting benefits, claims, and interests of widows and children of members of Masonic and other societies from claims of creditors, and authorizing allowances in aid of agricultural societies.... Mr. Morgan's bill, providing that County Commissioners shall provide means of testing and correcting cattle and platform scales, failed to pass.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—The greater portion of the day was taken up by committee reports.... The Compulsory Education bill was ordered engrossed.... The Railroad Committee reported back the bill regulating the charges for carrying freight by railroads, recommending that it pass.... The bill giving the Marion Superior Court another Judge was passed.... The joint resolution favoring a national interest law was laid on the table, as was also the bill prohibiting the collection of toll on gravel roads.... The bill legalizing defective organizations was ordered engrossed.... The bill legalizing the dissection of human bodies was recommitted with instructions.

HOUSE.—The whole session was consumed in passing bills, including the following: Enabling the farmers to form voluntary insurance companies; authorizing cities to issue bonds to fund their indebtedness; creating Boards of Aldermen in cities having a voting population of 15,000; making pregnancy at time of marriage a cause for divorce; allowing courts to divide property instead of granting a money judgment as alimony; entitling Trustees of adjacent townships to form new school districts and build schoolhouses; legalizing the dissection of human bodies; allowing felonies not punishable by death to be prosecuted by information.... Mr. Zimmerman's bill, fixing the time of holding township elections on the first Monday in April, biennially, failed for want of a constitutional majority. Mr. Koontz's bill, limiting township taxes to 5 cents on the $100, was passed, and afterward the vote by which it was passed was reconsidered.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—A number of committee reports were received.... Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, reported a bill providing for the expenses for the Woman's Reformatory for the current year.... Mr. Baxter announced the death of Senator Branham, and Messrs. Bell, Harris, and Kent were appointed a committee to take suitable action in regard to his death. The Senate then took a recess until 2 p. m., as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator.... The afternoon session was spent in filibustering on the Prison bill. Senators Bell, Dykeman, Stockslager, and Reed led the opposition, and offered numerous amendments and motions to delay action. The first two sections of the bill were adopted, when the Senate agreed to hear the committee report in regard to Senator Branham's death, after which a motion to adjourn was carried.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed allowing married women to insure their husband's lives for their own benefit; making stockholders liable for double the amount of their stock; prescribing the qualifications of physicians; fixing the maximum rate of legal interest at 8 per cent.; authorizing gravel road companies to merge their stock.... Mr. Lanham announced the death of Senator Branham, and Messrs. Lanham, Yaryan, and Foster, of Monroe, were appointed to take suitable action in regard to his death, and the House adjourned until 2 p. m. as a mark of respect.... In the afternoon the committee appointed to take action in regard to the death of Senator Branham reported a resolution requesting the House to accompany the remains to the depot, and the following committee was appointed to escort them to his late home in Jefferson county: Messrs. Lanham, Leeper, Collins, and Austin.... Mr. Craft introduced a bill defining vagrancy and prescribing penalties therefor.... Bills were passed to close the 3 per cent. fund; making it the duty of County Boards of Equalization to assess railroad property; allowing the Mayors of cities to hold prisoners twenty-four hours before trial, and to provide for a more specific mode of canceling mortgages made on loans.... The Senate bill to prevent the frequent change of text-books in the common schools was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Bills were passed providing for the election of township officers in the spring; legalizing defective corporations; to change the name of the Evansville and Chicago Railroad Company.... The Compulsory Education bill failed.... The House joint resolution, favoring the restoration of the silver dollar of the coinage of 1792, was passed.... A session was held in the evening for reading and referring House bills.

HOUSE.—Senate bills were passed legalizing certain judgments and decrees where service of process was waived; legalizing and making binding transcripts of judgment of Superior Courts, when filed in the Circuit Courts of other counties, and providing for the assignment of mortgages.... The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the State House bill. Mr. Hall moved to submit the whole question to the people. The motion was not agreed to. Mr. Overmeyer moved to strike out the enacting clause. Not agreed to. The House then considered the bill by sections, and sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 were amended and adopted, as follows: Section 1 authorizes the appointment of four Commissioners, two from each of the prominent political parties, the Senate to appoint two and the House two. The cost of the building is limited to $2,000,000. Section 2 makes the Governor President of the Board, and provides that he shall sign all warrants. He may remove any member for cause, and may fill the vacancy by a pro tempore appointment, to be made from the same party as the one removed, and report to the Legislature. Section 3 provides for the qualification of the members, and compels them to report semi-annually to the Governor; fixes their pay at $5 per day when actually employed, and mileage. Section 4 directs them to make all necessary rules and regulations. Section 5 fixes the present site as the place on which to build, and authorizes the Commissioners to contract with the city for the vacation of any street or alley that may run through the grounds.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—Bills were passed enabling a wife deserted by her husband to hold her title in real estate when he has attempted to convey it and destroy her rights; giving cities certain powers over harbors, water-courses, etc.; amending the Gravel Road law.... The House bill regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in this State was read a second time.... Bills were passed in relation to the forfeiture of fees by officers for overcharges, and to provide for the punishment of persons having in their possession stolen property, having stolen the same without the State.... A few bills of a local nature were introduced.... The Prison bill was laid on the table.... A resolution was introduced to refer the copies of the contracts for labor in the Northern Prison to the Attorney General, with instructions to take such action as he may deem necessary to protect the interest of the State.

HOUSE.—The Belt Railroad bill was passed, after a spirited discussion.... The consideration of the State House bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15 were adopted, which are, in substance, as follows: Section 5 prescribes the method by which a plan shall be adopted, and gives preference to the plans recommended by the committee appointed in 1873. Section 6 authorizes the board to contract for material and labor, requires the usual bonds, and prescribes a mode in which contracts shall be made. Section 7 provides that the building shall be fireproof; that the best of material and most skillful laborers shall be employed, and that Indiana materials shall be used as far as practicable. Section 8 provides for the appointment of a Secretary of the Board, prescribes [illegible]. Section 9 gives the board the authority to employ a superintendent. Section 10 makes it unlawful for any person connected with the building to receive a bribe. Section 11 requires the architect to give bond in the sum of $100,000 to discharge his duties, and an additional bond in the same sum that the building shall not cost more than $2,000,000. Section 13, levying a tax of 2 cents on the $100, was adopted. Section 14, appropriating [illegible] for this year, was stricken out. The emergency clause was adopted. The bill as a whole was then adopted. The committee then arose, reported progress, and was discharged. The report of the committee was not concurred in. The bill was then laid upon the table by a vote of 66 to 31.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

HENRY REYNOLDS, of Petrieville, Mich., lost the lower part of his right arm while fooling with a buzz-saw.

MRS. DOW, of Pekin, Ill., met her death by falling through the trestle-work of a railway upon which she was walking. She fell a distance of thirty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

AT Bay City, Mich., a little boy of 12 years, named John Adams, while playing with a clothes-line in his father's yard, made a noose and put it over his head. His feet slipped while swinging, and, letting his weight on the line, choked him to death in a few moments.

A YOUNG man named Charles Moore, of Wayne county, Mich., met his death in a singular manner. He was holding his gun before him, when his dog jumped on the trigger, discharging the weapon, the whole charge entering Moore's throat, killing him instantly.

JOHN H. SMITH, of Jerseyville, Ill., aged 13 years, while at work in an elevator was caught on a line shaft, his arm torn off, and left hanging in the machinery. The other arm was broken off in three places, and afterward amputated. He was otherwise injured, and entirely stripped of clothing. It is thought his injuries will be fatal.

CHARLES GILBERT, employed in a saw-mill near Fort Wayne, Ind., met his death in a shocking manner. He was engaged in adjusting the machinery, when he was caught in the gearing, and, with frightful velocity, whirled up the belting. His arms were caught in an adjoining belt and literally torn from their sockets. His legs were broken in several places, one leg being nearly torn apart at the knee. His skull was crushed and his whole body mangled beyond recognition. Death was almost instantaneous.

MRS. CAROLINE LAMBERT, aged 101 years, was recently burned to death at Omaha. She had long been afflicted with pain in the wrist, and was in the habit of bathing it in kerosene oil. While thus engaged, she spilled some oil on her clothes. She then filled her pipe to take a smoke, and, while lighting the same, set fire to the saturated clothing by a spark, and was instantly enveloped in the flames. The unfortunate centenarian was burned to a crisp, and died in a few hours.

New Discovery in Tanning.

According to the recent process of Klemm of Stuttgard, the time required for tanning a calfskin has been reduced to sixteen hours, and that for an oxhide to two and a half days; but a more recent method, patented by Montoison, of Manchester, promises to accomplish the same in from a few hours to one day. At a trial made of it before experts, a sheep was slaughtered and skinned and the wool was removed from the hide in half an hour, by spreading it with a chemical reagent, without the aid of a scraper; and the hide, after having been placed in lime-water to neutralize the chemical agent, was passed through several chemically-prepared baths, which required but a few minutes, and was then washed and dressed in the usual way, and converted into marketable leather, only four hours having been consumed in all, while the old process would have required two to three weeks, and that of Klemm sixteen hours. Economy of time is not, however, its only recommendation. The wool is said to retain its softness and luster, so that it is not inferior to sheared wool. The leather is said to be in no respect inferior to ordinary leather.

Fish Culture.

The American Fish Culturists' Association has just held its sixth annual meeting in New York. President Roosevelt read a paper on the result of the artificial culture of fish in New York State by the commission. The shad fisheries of the Hudson had been so changed, he said, that there are now ten fishermen employed where there was one eight years ago. Prof. Milner read a paper advocating the protection of fish by legislation. Mr. Balteman said that in Holland there was a regular fishery police, and recommended a similar system for this country. Mr. Wilmot, of Canada, reported as to fish-culture there. Some 6,000,000 salmon and 9,000,000 white fish are nearly ready to be placed in the streams. There was a general discussion of fish legislation and interests, and a fish supper to close with in the evening.

A Needle's Travels.

Eleven years ago a Syracuse lady swallowed a needle. The accident caused some alarm for the time being, but was soon forgotten, as it did not disturb her health. Last week she complained of a severe pain in the hip in the region of the sciatic nerve. Medical aid was summoned, and two physicians succeeded, after a careful operation, in removing the identical needle swallowed eleven years since. It measured one inch and a half in length, and was not rusted, but perfectly black and polished in appearance.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—The following is a brief minute of the secret deliberations of the commission upon the question of admitting evidence in the Louisiana case: Mr. Hoar moved that the evidence be not received. Mr. Abbott moved, as a substitute, that evidence be received to show that the act of Louisiana establishing a Returning Board for that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of said Returning Board were void. This was rejected by the following vote: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. A number of other propositions for the admission of evidence were presented and voted down, the vote in each instance standing 7 to 8, as recorded above. The vote on Mr. Hoar's original motion, that evidence be not received, was then adopted by the following vote: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. The following resolution was then offered by Senator Morton, and adopted by the same vote: *Resolved*, That the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1 were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and that their votes are the votes provided by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President. Justices Miller and Bradley and Representative Hoar were then appointed a committee to draft the report of the decision, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor. A recess of about one hour was then taken to afford time for drafting the report, which, upon the reassembling of the commission, was presented, and after being read was signed by Messrs. Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield and Hoar. The report is to the following effect:

The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of the State of Louisiana, and certain papers accompanying the same and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of William Pitt Kellogg, J. H. Brewster, A. B. Levisee, Oscar Jaffrain, Peter Joseph, J. H. Birch, L. A. Sheldon and Morris Marks, named in the certificate of William P. Kellogg, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by certificates submitted to the commission, as aforesaid, and marked No. 1 by said commission and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the same ought lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President.

The commission also decides and reports that the eight persons first before-named were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana.

The ground of this decision, stated briefly, is substantially as follows:

That it is not competent to go into the evidence *aliunde* as to the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified by the Governor of the State of Louisiana in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment: in other words, to go behind the certificate of the Governor, so far as it is founded upon the action of the Returning Board.

The report also states that the commission could not receive any evidence to show that any elector was ineligible on the 7th of November, the day of the election, on the ground that it was not essential to show that an elector was eligible on that day so long as he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible electors, Brewster and Levisee, were chosen to fill vacancies caused by their own absence from the college, and there was no allegation of the ineligibility at the time they cast their votes.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—The Electoral Commission met at 1 p. m., all the members being present. The papers received from the two houses of Congress relating to the votes of Oregon were read and ordered printed. Senator Kelly, of Oregon, then proceeded to submit his objections to certificate No. 1. He said he presumed that there would not be any dispute of the third objection, viz.: That Watts was a Postmaster, and they were prepared with proof to sustain the allegation. If this was an office of profit or trust, the constitutional inhibition was as clear as language could make it. Mr. Kelly argued that if Watts was not qualified on the 7th of November, when the election took place, he could not be elected at any subsequent election. He contended that by the constitution and laws of Oregon the person receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to be declared elector, and that the Governor had a right to inquire into and decide the question of the eligibility of electors. Representative Jenks next addressed the commission on the Democratic side. Senator Mitchell then presented the objections in behalf of the Republicans. In his argument he said there was no law in Oregon authorizing the Governor to certify a minority candidate elected. The Legislature of Oregon might have provided that electors should be appointed by the Governor, the Supreme Court, or Secretary of State, but it did not; but it did direct that the people, the qualified electors, shall by a plurality of votes, to be cast in the different precincts, choose electors. Behind this ultimate determination of the Canvassing Board, neither the Governor of the State nor the tribunal whose final duty it is to count the votes for President and Vice President, whether it be the President of the Senate, the two houses of Congress, or the Electoral Tribunal, can rightfully go. Judge Hoadley then addressed the commission on behalf of the Democratic objectors. He contended that the action of Gov. Grover in withholding a certificate from Watts, who was clearly ineligible, and giving it to Cronin, the next highest candidate, was legal throughout, and that there is nothing in the law of Oregon which authorizes any such certificate or exemplification as is presented by the supporters of certificate No. 1. He said: "My proposition is that the State of Oregon, through her State officers, has spoken, and the result of that speech is here in the certificates given to Cronin, Odell and Cartwright. These are the only legitimate, lawful evidences of the act of Oregon in this matter. I submit that the certificate or list signed by the Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon and delivered to the College of Electors is final and conclusive evidence. Why were the Governor and Secretary required to sign these lists? It is because the chief executive of the State and the canvassing officer should unite in declaring who is elected, and when thus signed their signatures give it the conclusive and final evidence which is required." At the conclusion of Mr. Hoadley's argument the commission adjourned for the day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—Judge Stanley Matthews addressed the commission in opposition to the Cronin certificate (No. 2). He contended that the Governor's certificate fell to the ground when it was shown that it was not a warrant to the electors for the performance of their duties. The law of Oregon required that the votes for electors should be given, received, returned and canvassed the same as for members of Congress, and in the case of members of Congress it was made the duty of the Secretary of State to canvass the votes, and there the statutory directions end. The statute in relation to electors further provided that the Secretary of State should certify two lists, showing who had received the highest number of votes, and there the canvass ended. The constitution and the law stamped that record the legal and constitutional result of the election. Mr. Matthews combated the proposition that the ineligibility of Watts made a non-election, or that the votes cast for an ineligible candidate were void. For the Governor to take upon himself executive, judicial and legislative powers, was to bring about a complication that would make the confusion of the Government inextricable. At the conclusion of Mr. Matthews' argument, Judge Strong said that the counsel had now consumed two hours each, and still the question of the admissibility of evidence was before the commission. He thought it should be resolved now, subject to the judgment of the commission as to its effect. The proposition was adopted. Mr. Merrick then offered as evidence a certified copy of the commission of John W. Watts as Postmaster, dated Feb. 13, 1873, and the commission of Henry M. Hill as his successor, dated Jan. 3, 1877, in which it was recited that he (Hill) was appointed Nov. 8, 1876. Postmaster General Tyner was called by Mr. Evarts. A telegram from Watts resigning his Postmastership was received Nov. 14, and the answer accepting the resignation was sent on the same day. John W. Watts was called, and testified to the same facts relative to his resignation.

After listening to arguments by Messrs. Evarts (for the Republicans) and Merrick (for the Democrats) the commission went into secret session.

ALL SORTS.

WOLVES infest the country about Lawrence, Kan.

THE pay of New York Aldermen is $4,000 a year.

A COLONY from New England is to settle near Wytheville, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO sent seventy-five minors to the Industrial School for misdemeanors during January.

CAPITALISTS from Pennsylvania have leased several petroleum wells in Overton county, Tenn.

THE expense of the New York canal-ring prosecutions was $50,000, which Albany county, where the cases were tried, asks the State to assume.

WINSLOW PARKER, a shoemaker of Gilson, Ohio, tired of life and craving distinction among suicides, ate three cigars and drank three pints of X-roads gin, and died.

THE Oregon penitentiary was recently entered by some thieves while the guards on duty were asleep, and much valuable property carried off, including the loaded guns of the slumbering guards.

SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED pounds of watermelon seed were shipped from Sacramento the other day by a Chinese firm to another Chinese firm in San Francisco. The Chinese use the seed for food.

THE standard of Aldermanic propriety appears to be rather nicer in Canada than it is in the States. A member of the Council of Belleville, Ont., has resigned his seat owing to the insolvency of the firm of which he is a member.

SCIENTIFIC experiment is doing much to dissipate the dark clouds of popular ignorance; and it's being pretty well demonstrated that the only difficulty in the thirty-quails-in-thirty-days problem is the procurement of the quails.

A HUNTER, who lives near the mouth of Petaluma creek, Cal., says that in one month he has killed and shipped to San Francisco between $450 and $500 worth of ducks and geese. Since the season commenced he has averaged $350 per month.

RUSSIA, in Europe, has a population of 71,730,980, while European Turkey has a population of 8,500,000. The population of the whole Turkish empire is 47,660,000; of the Russian empire, 86,586,000. Russia has 12,148 miles of railroad, and Turkey 955 miles.

THE North pole scheme for which Congress is asked to give $50,000 is to land a party of seasoned men at 81 degrees North, and leave them there with abundant supplies to work their way to the pole as they can. At the expiration of three years they will be called for.

IT is hoped that the persons who are trying the blue glass will observe Gen. Pleasonton's request, and send the result of their experiments to him. By collating reports from all quarters of the country, he may be able to give new and valuable information on the subject.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE proposes to get rid of the tramps by preconcerted and simultaneous action, taken without notice, in every town in the commonwealth, for the arrest of vagrants. He thinks that some morning 1,500 men might thus be arrested, and a long period of relief secured.

THE cost of re-elevating and repairing the column of the Place Vendome in Paris, which was thrown down by the Communists during the late revolution, is reported at $61,718. The painter, Courbet, who was mainly instrumental in causing the overthrow, is made responsible for the money as far as his property, which is considerable, will allow.

ABOUT four miles from San Buenaventura, Cal., on the river of that name, is a grape-vine of the Missouri variety, the stem of which measures forty inches in circumference. It covers an area of about eighty feet in diameter. This vine yields about 1,000 pounds of grapes annually. The clusters of fruit will measure from twelve to sixteen inches in length, and average three and a half pounds. It is on the rancho of Don Jose Moraga, and was planted by that gentleman seventeen years ago.

IT is under contemplation to break up a very historical vessel at Sheerness that did good service for King James II., in helping him to escape to France. This vessel has been used as a Government lighter, and occasionally as a landing stage for the Great Eastern steamship. It is named the Royal Escape, and on the dock-yard books appears as Lighter No. 4. The vessel in which Charles II. sailed from Holland to resume the throne of England was two years ago employed as a landing stage at Newhaven on the Sussex coast, and probably does duty there to-day.

Cat Fur.

No longer are cats to be doomed to drag out a useless existence and waste their midnight melodies upon unappreciative ears, for a haven of rest is about being prepared for them on Mansfield island, Lake Erie. A purchase of that island has been made by a man who intends to stock it with black cats, take excellent care of them, and kill their progeny for their fur. He will feed them at first on fish caught off the shore by men who will live on the island; but after the enterprise is well started, by a rare system of economy, he will utilize the meat of the slaughtered cats as food for the living cats.

THE sum total of railway lines through the principal countries of the world now reaches a distance nearly fourteen times the circumference of the globe, or one and a half times a journey to the moon. Of this total the United States' lines extend 75,585 miles; Great Britain's, at home and through her foreign domain, 66,101; Russia's, in Europe and Asia, 34,914; those of France, 30,779; and of the German empire, 18,899.

A SINGULAR legal decision has been rendered at Los Angeles, Cal., where damages were assessed against the defendant, who had agreed to loan a certain amount of money to the plaintiff at a stipulated time, but who, when the time arrived, refused to comply with his contract, whereat the plaintiff suffered great inconvenience and expense.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB 28. 1877

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MONDAY, February 26th, 1877.

DEAR COURIER—Six days yet remain of the 44th Congress. There is a great deal of work to do yet, especially on the appropriation bills. The House has now under consideration the last one, the Sundry civil, which will doubtless go to the Senate to-morrow. The counting of the electoral vote is interfearing with the regular legislation, and many important bills have to go over until next session. The Senate is away behind in the consideration of the appropriation bills, but as yet there is little talk of an extra session.

The excitement [illegible] over the count, and it is impossible to conjecture what the six last days of the session will develope. From the west, hundreds of telegrams are being received by Democratic members to do all in their power to resist the iniquitous decision of the commission. The only way now left to defeat the game of the Republicans, is by fillibustering, and the decision in the Oregon case has made many advocates in favor of that line of policy. By protracting the proceedings until after the fourth of March there will have to be a new election. At first the fillibustering element on the Democratic side was greatly in the minority, but in the last three days it has increased in strength until now it is quite formidable. I shall not stop now to discuss the question whether this would be a proper course to pursue under the circumstances. There is great provocation to ignore the disreputable job set up by Morton and Garfield, to defeat the will of the people. To refuse to go behind the Governor's certificate in these states, and then reversing the rule in the fourth, to gain their ends, is a stultification of principle, so gross and flagrant, as to make almost anything justifiable to defeat the object for which it was done. On the other hand, a new election, unless brought about immediately by new legislation, will prolong the present suspense and prevent the relief so much needed by the country to-day. Some Democrats argue that having entered into an agreement for a settlement of the Presidential question, it is our duty, though the Republicans have proven outrageously false, in preventing investigation into frauds, yet it is our duty to proceed and finish the count, and show the people that there is an earnest desire upon the part of the Democracy to act fairly and honestly, in contra-distinction to the Republicans. But others say, shall we sit idly by and see the constitution and the law trampled upon, witness fraud in its worst form established as a precedent, see the people wronged out of their rights, their expressions at the ballot box ignored, and a farce made of the elective franchise, or shall we interpose the only means we have to prevent the consumation of a set of usurpers, who would not stop at wrecking our free institutions to secure their ends?

Friday evening we had the decision in the Oregon case, and if you could have seen how it fell, like a knell, even upon the Republican ears, you would have clearly seen there was little heart in the matter. Had it been in favor of Tilden there would have been a shout all over this broad land, that would have made the welkin ring. The Radicals are not greatly elated or proud of their success, while the Democrats are disappointed, but not cast down. The latter have held several caucuses, which have been quite animated, and a few southern members are looked upon with suspicion, because of their indifference in the face of the perpetration of this great fraud. In fact it is now apparent that the Republicans are not only playing their hands for the Presidency, but want to shape things so that the old whig party of the south, now allied with the Democracy, will come to their support. Ben Hill and a few more, who were so lightly complimented during the late campaign, as "rebels, ex-confederates, murders, &c.," would be taken into the Radical camp with great gusto, and our Republican friends in DeKalb would swallow the dose at one gulp, and toss their ready caps in the air for the new converts. The administration paper here says a more generous policy must be persued towards the south. But what would Morton do with no south to vilify and misrepresent. It is said as an argument to proceed with the count that the bankers and business men want the thing settled, but I saw a dispatch from the west, signed by farmers which read, "We say, d—n the bankers and their bonds; we want our rights—propose to have them, and expect you to insist on them in Congress."

Hewitt's speech last Saturday would indicate that Tilden is in favor of a completion of the count as that member has been charged as being the mouth-piece of the Governor. Hewitt is an honerable conscientious man, and I believe he expressed his own sentiments without regard to Tilden when he declared himself in favor of proceeding. There are a great many here who believe that we are on the eve of an entire revolution in both parties There is one thing certain—if Hayes is not inaugurated, the Republican party will be swept entirely out of existence, while, if Tilden does not win, the Democratic party, nationally considered, will require some concave power to bring it up as strong in four years as it was last fall, unless Hayes steers clear of the shoals and quick sands of corruption and fraud which the party has failed to do for four years past.

Hayes cabinet is already being made up for him, in which Evarts and Stanley Mathews, who worked so hard for him before the Commission, figure prominently. On that principal J. Madison Wells should not be overlooked. Mad worked hard for him on the returning board, and perspired a good deal before the committee, and his travail must not go unrecompensed. If Hayes must be forced upon us as our next President, if he will accept a position so tainted with fraud in the attainment, I wish him no bad luck. I have always heard him spoken of personally as a good man, and he seemed to me to be a [illegible] inure to the benefit of the people, and not for personal aggrandizement. Hayes is well off, and need not steal to live, though the fact that Tilden's wealth was used against him in the campaign. I believe that wealth is a good qualification, when not the only one. If the Governor will come here and clean out the augean stables in which more than three thousand stall fed cattle have contributed their filth for years, if he will kick out rogues and thieves and put in honest men, and if he can bring that power with him that should accompany one elevated to the highest office in the world, and with that power direct public affairs so that the people will be relieved of their terrible distress into which they have been plunged by his own party,—direct them so that the unemployed thousands will find employment,—so that the hum of machinery may be heard again in the land, and the factories resume their wonted activity, so that business will revive and prosperity gladden the hearts of the people, then will Mr. Hayes, meet the expectation of the country. This much would we expect of Mr. Tilden, and Hayes must come to the scratch with the same promptitude.

There was some little excitement here the other day over the farcial arrest of Col. Don. Piatt, editor of the "Capital." Don said something which the administration, through the micro scopic vision of father Taft, construed as seditious, and hence this commotion. The rads now claim that the Colonel was in favor of assassinating Mr. Hayes, though I read the item and never dreamed of such an inference. Had he stolen the rations of soldiers, made himself rich through post-traders, and swindled the government in contracts, he might expect some clemency, even a letter perhaps, as in the case of Belknaps asking the District attorney to "nolle pros," the case, but no, he has simply denounced a corrupt administration and a pretext is made to satisfy a party spite. Some of the Metropolitan journals, who have bush whackers here, dont like the Colonel, because he can get away with all of them, and they truckle to a mean low spirit. I like the Colonel for his true inwardness, and I believe the press generally will resist this attempt at the abridgement of its rights and prerogatives, especially those free, untrammeled journalists, not dependent on the favor of a stock concern for bread and butter.

By the way, the gallant Gen. Lee is here who proclaimed so eloquently at Waterloo and Auburn last fall upon the faults of Tilden, and became so amorously attached to the chambermaid at the Swinford House. Well, this same General, gallant fellow is here, Macawber like, waiting for something to turn up. There is a roseate sweetness about the fellow that is perfectly charming, especially among the dimi-mond, and the admiration seems to be mutual. I had the pleasure of meeting in the Reporters Gallery the other day, Miss Grace Greenwood, Miss Grundy, Mrs. Geo. Gates, Bessie Beach, and through them got a chance to see many of the noted ladies of the city and I want to tell you all about them next week if I can find the time.

TOM.

* * *

It seems that there has been some sharp rivalry between Auburn and Garrett, but we feel confident that there should be no ill feeling, as our interests are in a measure identical with those of Garrett from a railroad standpoint. As a case in point, a few days since we had a short conversation with one of the B. & O. officials, and gleaned the following facts. In the course of the interview the gentleman said: "A majority of 'the citizens of Garrett feel an interest 'in the growth and prosperity of our 'close neighbor, Auburn, and believe 'the feeling is fully reciprocated, and 'that only a friendly rivalry should exist between the two places. As regards the railroad company, they have 'no feeling against either town, expecting the patronage alike of all the towns 'on this Division. Some people in Garrett feel a little sore because Dr. Spooner has been selected advisory surgeon for the Chicago Division. The 'selection was made on merits only, 'and speaks well for the wisdom of the 'officers in making this selection, both 'as regards the man and location."

We notice that the National Sunday School Association of the Northwest, in Convention at Waterloo, Iowa, recently, have decided upon a grand excursion over the various railroad lines from the eastern cities, to Clear Lake, Iowa commencing on the 15th of August next and closing on the 31st. The point chosen for the excursionists to assemble is said to possess rare advantages for such an occasion.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is plaintiff and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas H. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana; the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of lot number seventy two [72] in the original plat to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number seventy-two [72] thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet, thence south forty-four [44] thence east eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet parallel with the north line of said lot thence north forty-four [44] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place [illegible] said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. D. Gross, Dep't.

B. C. PETERSON Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Feb 21, 1877. [illegible] Pr. fee $10.7[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Augustus Trueman Maria C. Trueman are plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge and Salinda Eldridge are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3 day of March, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north one third of lot number sixty-three [63] in the original plat to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep't.

Auburn Indiana, February [illegible] 1877.
[illegible] Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein [illegible] are plaintiffs and Joseph H. [illegible] are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of [illegible] dollars and thirty [illegible] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 17 day of March 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The middle one third of lot number sixty-eight [68] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana bounded by a line commencing at a point twenty-two feet south of the north east corner of said lot, running thence west to the west line of said lot, thence south twenty-two feet, thence east to the east line of said lot, thence north twenty two feet to the place of beginning.

If said rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Dep't.

Auburn, Indiana, Feb. [illegible]
J. ROSS Att'y, for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $10.00

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Braggard is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Francis D. Ryan, Joseph H. Ford and John L. [illegible] are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 17th day of March 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

A part of the west half of section thirty two [32] township thirty four [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east commencing three links north of the west end of St. Mary's street, in the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, at a stone. Thence south seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone; thence west along the north line of lands formerly owned Lewis Sowers, four and four one-hundredths [4 4-100] chains to a stone, thence north along the east line of lands owned by John [illegible] seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone in the centre of the road, thence east three and ninety nine one-hundredths [illegible] chains to the place of beginning containing three [illegible] acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Feb. 14, 1877. Pr. fee $11.75

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administratrix of the estate of Mosley L. Glasier deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALZINA GLASIER, Admin.

Feb. 12, 1877.

Disolution Notice.

The law partnership heretofore existing between W. L. Penfield and D. D. Moody, is by mutual consent dissolved. D. D. Moody retains the office formerly occupied by the firm. W. L. Penfield has moved his office into Hebel's Block. Each will continue the practice of law in Auburn. The books and accounts of the late firm are left with W. L. Penfield for collection. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

W. L. PENFIELD.
D. D. MOODY.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Emily Fuller, deceased, will on Saturday the [illegible] day of March 1877, offer for sale at public auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all the personal property [illegible] household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over; all under three dollars cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 6 per cent, until due, and ten per cent. thereafter, until paid, with approved security.

HENRY HISES
Administrator.

Feb. 19th, 1877.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington township DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session, to be held, at the Court House, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell are located on the South East corner of Lot Number one Hundred and Twenty One (121) and on the south west corner of lot number one hundred and twenty three (123) in the Original Plat to the Town of Butler Wilmington Township DeKalb County Indiana.

WILLIAM MCMORGAN.
WILLIAM SQUIRES.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole deceased, late of said county said estate is supposed to be solvent.

[illegible], Adm'r.

February 26th 1877.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR FOR

Ladies to buy Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, Percales, Spring Prints, and house keeping goods, as they have time to make them up.

Messrs

ROOT & COMPANY,

Are now offering all the popular and well known brands of

Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Casings

At but a small advance over the very low prices which have prevailed the past year. As they bought largely in December last, before the great advance in prices.

PERCALE AND CAMBRIC!

In neat stripes and figures for shirting purposes. Table Linens, Damasks, Turkey Red Tabling Napkins Toilet Quilts, Towlings, Curtain Goods etc.

Our bargains in (Cashmere finish)

BLACK SILKS,

Is being appreciated and are selling rapidly. Our prices on this lot, are $2.00, $2.25, $2.30, $2.65.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, the largest and choicest line in the city and at the lowest prices.

NEW CARPETS!

—AT—

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st. Fort Wayne, Ind.

STOP! STOP!

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store and see what we are doing!

SHOUT THE TIDINGS.

We are

Way Down Below

Any House in Auburn in prices and

FAR ABOVE IN STYLE AND QUALITY.

Desiring to retire from business I offer my entire stock of

BOOTS And SHOES

At less than manufacturers cost. Having made satisfactory settlement with my creditors, I am able to offer the goods at the remarkable bargains stated.

Womens best kid button boot	$3 25	Childrens shoes	20c to $1 00
" kid side lace	2 85	Mens calf boots	$3 00 to 4 50
" kid polish	$1 75 to 2 25	" kip boots	2 00 to 3 50
" peb goat button	1 75 to 3 00	Boys kip boots	1 00 to 2 25
" grain polish	1 25 to 1 50	Womens beaver polish	50 to 1 00
" imitation sandles	50	" serge	1 00 to 1 75
Carpet slips	40	" serge, for polish	1 40

The above goods were purchased for the Auburn trade, and are no refused stock, but circumstances over which we have no control, make it necessary for us to sell at the sacrifice offered. Remember we have no shoddy goods in our house. Now is the time to buy cheap. These are the best goods the market can produce. They are not the kind that will give away the second or third day after wearing them. Come one, come all. Remember the place.

FORT WAYNE SHOE STORE Next to Cool & Ralston's

PHILLIP LORDIER.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils,

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

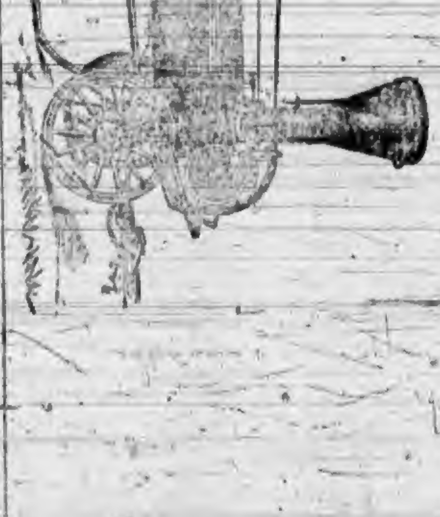

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of Agricultural Implements in DeKalb County.

CLOTHING AT COST!

NO HUMBUG. WE MEAN BUSINESS.

We will offer our intire stock at ACTUAL COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

This is no advertising scheme. We mean just what we say. We will positively remove what remains of our stock from Auburn on April 1st, 1877.
Now is the time to SECURE BARGAINS. Call and see our prices.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 24c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $[illegible] 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Monday was a beautiful day

Lordier is selling out at cost.

Read the neighborhood news.

Send in the marriage notices.

Inauguration day next Monday.

Query—who edits the Republican.

It will soon be time to hunt wild ducks.

Look out for snows and blows this month.

Court convened on Monday at this place.

New styles of calling cards at this office.

Considerable sickness in town at present.

Snow Friday night, but not enough for sleighing.

We have not as yet received one effusion on spring.

Lutheran Sabbath School next Sunday at half past two.

Go and see the new goods at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

There is some strife in the boot and shoe trade just now.

The fire companies were out drilling last Monday night.

House cleaning time has arrived, and white washers are happy.

Albion, according to the New Era, is infested with amateur burglars.

Still another baptised and taken in at the Baptist church last Sabbath.

The Adelphians play "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," at Albion this week.

Teachers examination, by county superintendent Burns, next Saturday.

Easter Sunday and All Fools day both come on the first day of April.

L. Bowers has sold his grist mill to J. Silvers, who will carry on the business.

Cod fish, or any such food is said to be good, as a preventation of diphtheria.

Parties for the Black Hills are talked of being organized throughout the county.

Auburn is becoming noted as a good point for commercial men to stop over Sunday.

We have some as fine cuts for horse bills as can be found anywhere in the county.

Schaab Beugnot & Co. have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by C. Klotz

Read the "New Gospel of Compromise, according to St. Edmun," on the first page.

Several changes in business firms in Auburn lately.

Schaab Beugnot & Co. have put in a full line of groceries and dry goods and will sell them cheap.

The post office at Albion was again burglarized last week, but no money found by the thieves.

Red Ribbon Clubs are being organized throughout the county. Why can't we have one in Auburn.

Eli Coder's school, at Green's Corners closes on the 9th of March, with an exibition in the evening.

Dr. Tritch has moved his office over Miller & Getrots dry good store in the rooms owned by J. W. Case.

See the change in the advertisement of Root & Co. of Fort Wayne. They are doing an immense business.

W. D. Rickel has moved his restaurant into the rooms owned by Ira Eaton two doors north of his old room.

A number of carriages were sold at auction on our streets last Saturday. Some sold as low as ninety dollars.

The Steuben Republican says that dress goods for mule teams are not so flush since Bill Britton emigrated.

Who has seen the comet? Look a little to the north-east at about one o'clock in the morning and you will see it.

Dr. Tritch had a visitor last Wednesday, come to stay, and when he gets old enough he will practice midicine. It's a boy and weighs over eight pounds.

Our exchanges are cautioning their readers to look out for bogus qurters and half dollars. One of a more practical turn of mind advises them to look out for the good ones.

There is and has been talk of organizing a musical society in this place. Why don't they do it, and not talk so much about it.

The way eggs are thrown by some of the boys here in town make us believe that they are not bringing a very fair price in the market.

Our tooth for new maple sugar did not decay from last year's gormandizing of that article, but then we don't expect any this year, you know.

Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, is the authorized agent for the Chicago Standard, the leading northwestern organ for the Baptist denomination.

A small house greeted the appearance of the Auburn Dramatic troupe last night, but those present seemed to appreciate the excellent playing of the company.—Press.

Joe. Loveland assists in getting out the COURIER last week.—Republican.

And Hank Little is editor of the Republican. Crow eat Crow.

"Ladies choose partners," rang out the cry at the dance the other evening. "That suits me," said a gallant, and he sat in one corner and watched the quadrille through.

A man by the name of West stole a pair of oxen belonging to B. D. Thomas of Garrett, and the News devotes two-thirds of its paper to the affair.

W. Martin has sold his stock of dry goods to a Mr. Bittinger, of Fort Wayne who will continue the business. Mr. Martin contemplates emigrating west.

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills are the mildest, yet the most searching of Cathartics, the most potent of alteratives, the most genial of stomachics.—For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The New Era published a list of its patrons last week. We have not got room enough to publish the COURIER's patrons as they are so numerous, comprising the whole of DeKalb county.

Court commenced on Monday. The first three days was spent in taking up defaults, hearing motions and empaneling the Grand Jury. There are 17 State cases and 285 civil cases for this term.

There were nineteen more additions to the membership of the Presbyterian church last Sabbath. There has been nearly one hundred new members added to to that church during this winters revival.

THE SCHOOLS.—The winter term of the Auburn Public Schools will close on Friday, March 2nd. The spring term will open on Monday, March 12th, and will continue four months.

M. SMITH, Supt.

Dispatches from Washington say that Don Piatt is arrested. Who will furnish Tom Mays with his Washington letters now?—Republican.

Don't worry, Hank, there is nothing to be stolen from the Republican that would be "news."

The dance given by Hollister & Benedict last Thursday was a fine affair. It was not patronized as well as it should have been, but those who attended speak very highly of the manner in which they were entertained.

Go to your druggist and inquire about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syup. It is the best remedy known for breaking up severe Coughs and Colds of long standing. The price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Who has money to loan to the State of Michigan to build a capacious asylum for the embicile editor of the Detroit Evening News.—Butler Record

The editor of the Record will no doubt have a suffic ient sum to spare for that purpose in six month from now.

Our readers will undoubtedly see by the adverisement of our friend D. Kahn that he contemplates leaving Auburn. We regret this very much, for Mr. Kahn is one of those jovial, well met fellows that makes things look cheerful, about him.

I have sold my stock of goods to Schaab Beugnot & Co. and feel safe in saying they are gentlemen of the first order and would recommend my old friends and patrons to continue trading at the old stand.

CHAS. KLOTZ.

One would think while walking along our streets that Auburn was already a city. The improvements made within the last few years, and at a time when every one is crying hard times, is certainly marvelous. The latest improvement is one made by Hollister & Benedict, in the way of as fine a sign as grace any city.

DeKalb county papers have been so used to "pecking away" at us that they have an idea it will always hold out. We would advise them to stop it, or they will surely get left—things have changed.—Republican.

We see things have somewhat changed since Henry Little, Esq., has became editor of the Republican, notwithstanding the name of the firm is at the top of its columns.

There is two young ladies who are the torment of our typo, they pass and repass the "Record" office from fourteen to thirteen times a day. Look a 'leetle' out for our typo is married.—Butler Record.

Yes girls, Willis is married and got a boy that will soon be big enough for you to cast sheep's eyes at. We can't blame the girls for Willis is pretty good looking any how.

Dr Marshall's Lung Syrup takes the lead of all medicines for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and Pulmonary complaints generally. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Dr Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive powers, restoring the appetite; as an aperient peculiarly suitable and gentle in its effects; purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principles of disease. For sale by F. E. Davenprt.

See the advertisement in this weeks COURIER of D. D. Snyder. We do not wish to be misunderstood when we say that Mr S. has the largest and most complete stock of agricultural implements in DeKalb county. Yes we mean it and can prove it.

How many men does it require to solicit job work for the Republican? There is one certain man in this place who seems to interest himself a great deal in that direction. Perhaps he knows our business better than we do, our prices, material, &c. Whoever the "shoe fits" let him put it on.

Our juvenile hook and ladder company is not to be sneezed at. If they are boys and their machine inferior to that of the senior company, their by-laws are more strictly adherd to, and we doubt if the older company can place their ladders and run them up so spryghtly than the juniors. Encourage them they may be of use some time.

The reading given by Miss Cowan, at the Presbyterian church last Friday evening was a success in every thing. Miss Cowan is too well known, and has received too many enconiums by the press in general, giving her a reputation as one of the best readers of the country, that it would be useless for us to attempt to raise her fame to a higher standpoint, sufice to say that all who attended feel amply repaid.

The following are the marriage licenses granted by the Clerk for the month of February, which show that the matrimonial market is somewhat decreasing:

Joseph Husch to Lydia Ann Fred; Thomas C. Rakestraw to Sarah C. Treesh; William Warner to Marian L. Robbins; John Carrell to Susan Wotsett; John Parish to Lucretia Johnson; James W. Squires to Annie Buchanan; Joseph Krans to Flora Chambers; George Barnhart to Thisba McDowell; Edward D. Metcalf to Eda C. Furnish.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

AUBURN JUNCTION.

Dave Carruth of the B. & O. spent last Sabbath with his friends in Auburn.

The season has arrived when the speculative grocer boils down the settings of his molasses barrel, and floods the country with small cakes of new maple sugar.

Ducks are beginning to arrive and the boys are fixing up their little shot guns.

Ensleys Avenue is to be put through soon.

The balmy, spring like weather still continues much to the satisfaction of the loafers hereabouts.

The Auburnits were down in "shoals" last Sabbath, and it wasn't much of a day for "suckers" either.

Why cant the Junction have a base ball club of its own!

Monsieur Thomas Knapp, the soft voiced patent right agent, who did Mr. Smith, (who is in the beverage line,) out of an overcoat and six weeks board has been heard from at Jackson, Mich., where he is on the lay for another sucker. Thomas is a rum critter.

Prudent chickens roost high in this neighborhood. But there is a shot gun laid up in the corner for the thief who is generally known and whose short commings are numerous.

The many friends of Mrs. James Wherrett, who has been seriously indisposed for a week or more, will be glad to learn that she is on the mend and will soon be herself again.

Master Chas. Smith, the pigeon-holist, shoots a wicked gun. Charles is a precocious youth, anyhow.

Don Pedro has a fine tooth for maple sugar. Don says there is nothing too rich for his blood.

N. B. The thief who stole the chickens last Saturday night was watched

The wood thief has departed.

The pay car on the B. & O. gladdened the hearts of the Junctionites on the 24th inst.

A California newspaper has an article entitled "The Women Men Like." It starts out by saying "The first class of women men like, are those who are honestly and by nature fools." Yea, verily.

The firm of Don Pedro & Co., has dissolved partnership. Take heed thereto, oh bright-eyed Alphonso, and let us shake hands across the bloody chasm.

The saloonatic's of this burg constitute a large majority.

X.

LAOTTO.

Protracted meeting at Cedar Creek.

Smith & Dickover is the name of the new firm of "Contractors and Builders."

Laboring men of good steady habits can find employment here. No tramps need apply.

Some of the b'hoys of this burg transferred their corporeal beings to the village of Cherubusco last Saturday evening to canvass the [illegible] of "Nigger Hill." The "boys" returned all right, but—hic!—somewhat confused—hic!

A large amount of wood and ties has been destroyed along the Eel River road by fire. Sparks from the engine dropped into the dry grass, was the cause, and the loss of over three hundred ties and many cords of wood. We presume that accidents of this kind are unavoidable to a certain extent; but might not a little more watchfulness on the part of [illegible] engineers partially prevent the wholesale destruction of property belonging, generally, to persons that can ill afford to have the result of months of hard work. We understand that railroad company's will not pay for wood or ties thus lost, if not estimated.

THEOPHILUS.

CORUNNA.

Wheat took a tumble on Monday, nevertheless the receipts have not fallen off, if anything show an increase. On yesterday buyers were offering $1.44 for No. 2 amber, and $1.28 for No. 1, do. There were no transactions in stock since our last quotations, the eastern market having collapsed; dealers offer [illegible] for stock hogs and 6@6½ for dressed. Clover seed, $3.75; Corn, 50c; Potatoes, $1.60; Hides, green, 5c. The Egg and Butter trade is improving, and our shippers and dealers report an increase over last week. We quote eggs at 10c and butter at 15c.

Not long since we were agreeably surprised to meet a former acquaintance of Sandusky, Ohio, in the person of Mr. J. Lansdown. In more halcyon days, Mr. L. was acting in the capacity of Train Master of the C. S. & C. R. R. Co., at Sandusky but at present is a citizen of Garrett and holds a position as engineer on the B. & O. railroad. We notice that in the whirligig of time, the genial and happy Joe "holds his own" with the general average.

They have a ghost in Fairfield, and the superstitious denizens of that hamlet are wild with stories of his ghostship's exploits. In one of the swamps adjacent to the Center, where the lightning bug with his fire-fly lamp holds its nightly revelry, and the owlit hoots o'er the dead man's grave in a cemetery hard by, a ghost is reported to be seen trooping forth at the midnight hour.

We learn that J. A. Marvin, manager of the Amateur Dramatic Company of Garrett, is making arrangements to place upon the stage at that place an Irish drama, with a full set of scenery and static effects, and that the Company contemplate visiting Corunna.

Pete Draggoo is now anchored in the Post Office building, having taken a new departure from a jolly clerk in a dry goods store to a proprietorship. In brief, the stock of groceries formerly owned by Mr. [illegible] having passed into the hands of the said Peter.

A new paper entitled the Butler Record, published at Butler, Ind., and edited by our former townsman, the Rev. Bacon, has made its appearance. The initial number pitches into our friend Weamer with a vengeance.

A protracted meeting by the U. B. Church Society is now in operation. The meeting commenced on Monday evening last, presiding Elder Brown, formerly pastor of this church officiating.

Uncle Ben Chaffee, P. M., is making some "internal improvements" in the way of a new side-walk on the south side of his store building.

There was a cotillion party on Washington's birthday eve at DePew's Hall. And all went as merry as the gambols of the cricket on the hearth.

Our friend of 'auld lang syne, Prof. H. Freygang, leader of the Angola Brass Band, was in town last week.

Dave Snyder, of Auburn, was in town Monday loaded with agricultural implements, southward bound.

LOVELAND.

Corunna, Feb 28th, 1877.

PERSONAL.

D. D. Moody is renovating and fixing up his law office.

Mrs. M. Griswold, of Logansport, was in the city last week.

Mrs W. H. McQuistion, of this place, is visiting friends at Warsaw, Ind.

Miss May Bell, of this place, was on the sick list a few days last week.

Miss Kilpatric, of Coesse, Ind., is visiting Miss Alice Fair, of this city.

Dr. Spooner is now Surgeon for the Chicago division of the B. & O. Road.

Tom Scott remains with the new firm and will be glad to meet his old friends.

Mike Long, Jr., of this place, spent three days of last week in Defiance, Ohio.

Mrs. J. M. Stonebraker, of Corunna, spent last Sabbath with M. F. Long and family.

Mrs. Chaney Mock, of New York, is visiting in Auburn, the guest of Mrs. J. Smith.

W. C. Finke and wife, of Clayton, Mich., are visiting with their parents in this city.

Mr. Enos [illegible] was again prostrated last Sunday night with bleeding at the lungs.

Judge James I. Best, of Waterloo, attended the reading of Miss Cowan, last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Bachelor, of Orland, Ind., was in the city last week visiting with Miss Frank Stahl.

Mr. B. W. Ward, of Kendallville, spent last Sabbath in this city with his parents Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward.

Mrs. J. Albright received a telegram last Thursday that her sister in Ohio was dying, whither she repaired by the first train.

Mrs. G. W. Gordon has been lying quite low with lung fever the past two weeks. We are glad to learn she is improving rapidly.

Miss Alice Fair, who has been stopping in Coesse, Ind., returned home last week to make a short visit with her mother and sisters.

Miss Alice Widney, Miss Jennie Collar and Miss Ella Jackman, of Garrett, attended the reading of Miss Cowan last Friday evening.

Mr. T. Borr, of Topeka, Kans., a classmate of W. L. Penfield and an old acquaintance of Miss Jennie VanFleet, was in Auburn Saturday.

Mrs. T. C. Mays and master Hardy, wife and son of the editor, returned home last Friday from Ohio, and will remain in Auburn during the coming summer.

We were pleased to learn that our young and highly esteemed friend, Charles V. Lewis, has had a promotion. He is now acting as cashier in the First National Bank of Mason, Ill.

That Spelling Match.

Preparations for the grand spelling contest to take place here on Friday evening, March 9th, are progressing finely, and the indications are that it will be the event of the season. Notices have been sent to every post office and school district in the county, besides many to private individuals. It is probable that after the first tournament is over a challenge will be given by a select set of nine spellers of Auburn to an equal number from Waterloo, or Butler, or any other part of the county, to spell on the following evening for another ten dollar prize. Auburn believes that she can take the lead in spelling as well as in other respects.

The latest swindle upon the farmers, is as follows: "A man, claiming to be an agent for a reaper and mower machine, calls at a farmer's house, and if possible, sells him a machine, at a heavy discount from the regular rates. The farmer signs what purports to be an order for the reaper and mower, but what is in reality a note. The agent sells the note, the farmer gets no machine, and is obliged to pay the note at maturity. This swindle has been practiced very successfully in the neighboring counties. Look out for these fellows, and if one of them comes to your house, set the dog on him.—Press.

That dog business may pay in some localities, but would it not be well to inquire of the agent what firm he represents. For instance D. D. Snyder, of this place, is dealing rather extensively in agricultural implements, and is well known to most of DeKalb's citizens. He will require no order before the machine is delivered. Would it not be well to give the agent or Mr. Snyder himself a hearing before the dog is brought into requisition?

Matt Menamra, proprietor of the Dewdrop at Garrett, is solid on the presidential question. He can neither be bulldozed or intimidated. As a verification of this statement, call and see him at his little house just around the corner.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, postpaid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D.

Address, ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Joseph H. Ford, Francis D. Ryan and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and fifty two (52) cents, with interest and cost on said judgment, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of [illegible] o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one (1) two (2) and sixteen (16) in Ralston's Addition to the town of Auburn, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. [illegible], Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., Feb. 14, 1877.
ENSLEY, Att'y for Plaintiff. P. fee $.

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HLOD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

UNCLE NED'S DEFENSE.

My bredren an' sistahs, I rises foh to 'splain
De mattah dat you's talkin' 'bout—I hope to make it plain.
I's berry sorry dat de t'ing hab come befo' de chu'ch,
But when I 'splains it you will see 'jist it am nuffin much.

My frien's, your humble speakah, while trablin' here below,
Hab nebber cared to heard up gold an' silver foh to show;
We's only stoppin' here a spell—an' all hab got to die,
An' so I always tries to lay my treasuhs up on high.

Dar's just one t'ing dat pesters me, an' dat am dis, you see,
De ravens fed old 'Lijah, but de critters won't feed me.
Dey's got above dar business, an' just goes swoopin' roun',
An' nebber 'tems to look at me a-waitin' on de groun'.

[illegible] my faith was pow'ful strong;
[illegible] would shurely be along;
But oh, my frien'ly hearahs, my faith it cotched a fall,
De aggravatin' fowls went by, an' nebber stopped at all.

De meal an' flour was almos' gone, de pork bar'l gettin' low,
An' so one day I 'cluded dat I had bettah go
To brudder Johnson's 'tater-patch an' borry just a few,
'Twas evenin' 'fore I got to start, I had so much to do.

It happened dat de night was dark, but dat I didn't min',
I knowed de way to dat ar patch, 'twas easy 'nuff to fin',
An' den I didn't car' to meet dat Johnson, foh I knowed
Dat he would sass me 'bout de mess ob 'taters that I owed.

I got de baskit full at las', and tuk 'em on my back,
An' den was gwine to tote 'em home, when somethin' went ker-whack.
I t'ought it was a cannon, but it jest turned out to be
Dat Johnson's ole hoss-pistol a-pointin' straight at me.

I tried to argufy wid him; I 'pologized a heap,
But he said dat stealin' 'taters was mean as stealin' sheep.
Ob course I couldn't take dat ar'; it had an ugly soun',
The only t'ing foh me to do was jist to knock him down.

My bredren an' sistahs, de story am all told
(Ob course I pounded Johnson till he yelled foh me to hold),
An' now I hopes you 'grees wid me dat dis yere case, an' such,
Am berry triflin' mattahs to fotch befo' de chu'ch.

SAVED BY A COFFIN.

Riding hard and fast, almost as for dear life, along the wilds of the vast and lone Western prairie, I found myself, to my intense astonishment, entering upon a straggling settlement, and pulled up to reconnoitre and consider. That I had missed my way was all too plain; for, on the course that I ought to have come, there was not a cabin or a single settler. Somewhere or other I had got out of the right track and into the wrong one.

Almost any traveler in the border sections would have been rejoiced to thus stumble unexpectedly upon a place where food and shelter might be obtained. At another time I should have been so myself. Not now. In the breast-pocket of my closely-buttoned coat I carried five thousand four hundred and ninety odd dollars in greenbacks. It was during our time of war. This money had been given into my charge to carry it without stopping, and by the most unfrequented route, to Fort L——, and place it in the hands of Col. Southard, who was waiting for it.

"Get through at your best speed," said the Major General to me when I was on the point of starting. "The money has been long due, and Col. Southard is showing some irascible temper over it. Should you scent danger en route ride in a careless manner, as though you had nothing about you. Be very cautious."

"Is it known that this money is going to him?" I asked.

"It is not generally known. Some few, of course, inevitably know it—the mail agent and a clerk or two. Still, I don't see that we need fear treachery from them; I think you will be all safe."

But here I was, having lost my route, and not knowing whether I was safe or not—at least, whether the money would be. And, now that I had blundered on to the verge of this scanty settlement, what must be my course? Should I halt for refreshment, as any ordinary traveler would, or should I ride straight through without stopping?

The latter course might of itself excite suspicion. So, pushing on to the house of entertainment with the most careless air I could assume, I got off my horse. If treachery had been at work I was, no doubt, being watched for on this route as on others, and should need all my cunning to escape—if escape were indeed possible. There were only two men in the bar-room when I entered, the landlord and the hostler. I ordered supper and sat down.

Two travelers next rode up and ordered drink. One of them went with the hostler, the other threw himself down on a bench outside and began filling a huge pipe. Strolling carelessly about the room, I managed to glance from the window. My heart leaped into my throat, for in the man seated there I recognized Bill Wolf, one of the most desperate characters that ever figured in the annals of border ruffianism. Yes, it was certainly he, and no other. There was the huge red mustache, the thick, hairy throat, and the shoulders hunched up around his head, suggesting the shape of a mammoth clam—and there was the voice with a deep-down intonation, like the plop, plop, plop of water hurriedly leaving a jug.

I sat down again and went through the form of eating my supper; but whatever appetite I might have felt, on my entrance into the inn, had vanished now. The discovery that this dangerous man, Bill Wolf, was at my elbow, filled me with suspicion and dire apprehension. His being there might be all chance; but —I did not believe it to be.

Presently the men came in together, and ordered supper. Mine was finished, and now was my chance to leave.

Paying my score, and saying a general good evening, I crossed the dim, smoky barroom. They took no notice of me whatever, not even returning my good night, only the landlord looked furtively after me. My spirits rose; I hoped my fears had misled me and that I should get safely away.

It looked quite duskish outside, but the hostler was flitting about the stable with his lantern, which emitted but a little more effulgent light than a white beam would have done; he brought out my steed, and I trotted away. The moon—a little past the full—would soon rise; and I pushed along at a smart trot, so as to get well out upon the plains and into the right trail before that time. I was feeling infinitely relieved at my providential escape from contact with the desperate characters which I had left at the settlement, when my acute, trained, ever-alert ears detected the sound of swift riding. In what direction? From behind me? Yes, for the mildly-floating breeze blew from that quarter. The face of the prairie in this section was a little rolling, but not so as to afford any shelter, and not a shrub or bush dotted the expanse for miles.

I drew up my horse one moment to listen. On they came. No chance travelers ever rode like that. It meant pursuit.

I gave my steed a lash and he broke into a convulsive gait, hove his body up with one or two plunges, stumbled, going down upon his knees to his nose, and pitched me literally heels over head. For an instant I was paralyzed with astonishment, wondering what could have taken my trusty and good horse; the next, I seized the bit to fetch up the fallen animal, for there was no time to lose.

But what was the matter with the horse? He had a white spot on his face, and this white seemed to come off on my hand as I touched him. A wet, slimy, sticky substance, bearing a remarkable resemblance to whitewash. With my heart in my mouth, I stooped to feel his white legs and feet. Yes, they were whitewashed, too. The trappings had been taken off my own horse at the inn, and transferred to this worthless animal, which had been whitewashed over to imitate mine.

This discovery brought an appalling interpretation of the oncoming horsemen. I gave the horse the whip as soon as his unstable legs were well under him, and sent him scouring on ahead; while I ran off on foot to the right, making for a little hollow that I saw in the distance. This proved to be a shallow, dry ravine; and here, to my profound astonishment, I discovered a low cabin, or hut, about the dimensions of an ordinary country log-cabin. Dashing up to this, for it was out my only hope of shelter. I gave a rapid succession of knocks. A shrinking, pale and cowering woman opened the door.

"What is it?" was her first question, noticing my breathless haste.

Had I taken a moment's reflection, I might not have given the true explanation as I pushed in by her. In all probability this secret hut belonged to my enemies. The moon was coming up dry and red in the east.

"Is there any chance to hide here? My horse has thrown me, and I believe a party of desperadoes are close up with me."

She mechanically closed the door behind me before I had finished my explanation. "No, no; there is no place," she gasped, her ear catching the sound of the coming horsemen. "This is all there is; this one room."

My eyes had been seeking for a piece of furniture, or else that I might lie concealed in—all in vain. Suddenly they rested on a dark object in the far corner.

"But this?—what's this?" I exclaimed, making a rush for it.

"It's a coffin," was her quick response. "But there's no other chance—they are turning up to the door. Get in."

I had barely time to place myself in this receptacle for the dead, when a hoarse voice that I had now too good cause to know, that of Bill Wolf, was heard outside. His heavy whip struck the door.

"Here, you Dick!—Is Dick here?"

The woman threw her apron over her head and opened the door.

"Where's Dick?"

"He has not come back!" returned the woman.

"Oh, not yet! Jenny, have ye heard a horse go by yonder?"

"Yes, just but now. I looked out, thinking one of ye might be coming. Seemed to have a small man on it."

"Driving on like the devil—eh?"

"Going fast," she answered. "You might, perhaps, hear its track still," she added, passing out and pulling the door to. "Listen!"

But Bill Wolf must have been of a suspicious nature. I heard him leap from his horse. For the life of me I could not help pushing up the coffin lid by a hair's breadth, and looking through the chink. A fire was burning on the stone hearth. Bill Wolf had a hand on each door-post. His brutal head was thrust inside the room, peering about.

"What's that?" he questioned. And my heart stood still, for I knew he spoke of my retreat.

"It is Staffer's coffin," she answered "Blue Rex left it here for Dick to take over to-night."

"Stuff!" ejaculated Wolf, contemptuously. "A coffin for the likes of him! As Staffer made his own bed, so let him lie on it."

"The boys wish it," said she, "and Dick promised."

"Dick be shot! He ought to be here. Are you sure he is not in? You've not got him in hiding anywhere?"

Wolf, all suspicion, went up to the rain barrel, and I heard him shake it. I suppose he thought "Dick" might have taken refuge in the water; then he came to the door and looked in again. Satisfied, he turned away, and mounted his horse.

"Are you in pursuit of the man gone by?" asked the woman in a timid, careless tone.

"Ay. But what's it to you if we are? He can't have gone far either, on that animal."

Riding away in search of me and of what I carried. Wolf clattered off. The woman watched him join two comrades, who had waited at a little distance; then she came in, and barred the door. I was out of the coffin in a trice.

"What shall I do? what shall I do?" gasped the woman. "They will be back in twenty minutes; for I believe that your horse is yet in sight; and my husband is also liable to come at any moment."

"Your husband might perhaps shelter me. He—"

"Him!" she emphasized it in despairing tones. "He is Bill Wolf's brother. I suppose you have managed to affront some of them. And they give no quarter."

I looked around in despair. To go out was to meet this Dick; to stay in meant discovery, probably death. The coffin was no longer available, for Dick was coming for it.

"It is death for you, any way," she moaned. "I hear the rattle of Dick's axle-wheels already."

"Stay, there's the rain barrel outside," said I, in desperation. "They've tried that once, they may not look in it again."

And before you would be able to speak a sentence, the water was dashed out of the cask, stealing down into the arid soil, and I was in the barrel, and the woman dropping a tub half filled with water in at the top as a cover.

She had barely time to re-enter the house, the door of which fortunately opened on the side away from the moon, when a rattling vehicle drew up at the door, and I heard a voice raving and swearing at the woman for something done, or undone; and then from the bunghole, the plug having been dislodged in the upsetting of the cask, I saw the furious return of the three other renegades. Hearing Dick's wheels they must have turned back. As to the steed they supposed I was on, they knew they could catch that up at any time, whatever the delay.

There ensued a good deal of loud talking, explanations, and oaths. A jorum of hot nectar was prepared, and they all went in to partake of it. Dick refused to join in the hunt after me, on account of having to take the coffin to its destination.

"Any way, we are bound on the same track," cried Wolf, "so you may have the pleasure of seeing us wing the turkey. Five or six thousand dollars. It's a prize we don't get a chance of every day."

"Won't old Southard swear when he finds the money don't reach him, and he doesn't know why!"

A shouting laugh. Dick's voice was heard as it died away.

"Is there water enough out there, Jenny, to drink my horse."

"I'll see," she returned, moving slowly over the sill. And then, leaping to the cask, she lifted out the tub and tipped my barrel over a little so that I could spring out.

"Hide where best you can," she whispered.

The best place, the only place seemed to be the dark corner between the cabin wall and the barrel. Dick came out, and led his horse up to the tub to drink. Then, turning the wagon endways, he went indoors, brought out the coffin with the help of one of the others, and slid it into the vehicle. Bill Wolf came out next.

"I've made another jug of nectar," called out the woman. And at the tempting words they all went back to the cabin. I believe the woman did it to give me time.

At that moment a wild and desperate plan entered my brain; but, feeling for my knife, I found that it was missing, along with the belt to which it was attached. In the sudden jostle which the steed had given me, the girdle had been snapped and lost without my knowledge. The horses of the three renegades—my own, which had been retained by the hostler at the inn, among them—were hitched on the farther side of the door, where the moonlight, striking by the end of the cabin, rested fully upon them. It was suicide to attempt seizing one of them—my own, as I had hoped so do—and riding off; so I embraced the only alternative. Creeping into the wagon, I lifted the coffin-lid, and again lay down in the long, narrow prison.

There was no choice. The flood of moonlight had swept so far toward my hiding-place that only a part of my body was concealed by the barrel, and I knew that discovery was inevitable, for the man's horse stood in such a position that, in order to recover the reins, he must have trodden upon me; and there was no earthly thing, as far as the eye could reach over the plain, behind which a man could hide. Ah, but what if he should re-adjust his freight? Can you think how my heart beat away at the thought? You wonder what my plan could be? I had none; other than the hope of having only one man to deal with, if Dick parted with the rest and went alone. He had said he would go with them as far as the "Forks;" after which, as I comprehended, his way would lie one road and theirs another.

The three others mounted, and all were about to start, when the woman ran out with some sort of a blanket, and muttered something about covering the coffin. Dick yelled out to her to mind her own business and let the thing alone.

But she succeeded in accomplishing her purpose. Disposing the blanket across the coffin, as he was beginning to drive away, she contrived to lift its lid and drop inside a bowie-knife. You may be sure I seized it heartily, and gave her a blessing, too, poor thing; and the first use I made of it was to lodge the lid up just a fraction. So that my breathing was easy, though my position was cramped.

"We'll beat up the game speedily now," said the horsemen one to another, the quantity of whisky they had imbibed, in the shape of "nectar," somewhat impeding their utterance. "He can't by any miracle have got yet into the wooded belt by Burford Springs."

"Horse couldn't take him there."

"Dick," they called back, as they were riding on, "a cool twelve hundred apiece! Throw out your old shell and join the hunt."

The driver mumbled some foreign answer, as if the nectar were clouding his understanding, and whipped up his horse. If he did attempt to move the coffin, I was lost.

They kept within hailing distance for the length of three or more miles, Dick smashing the heavy wagon along at a steaming pace; and I expected that the coffin would be jostled out.

By-and-by, there was a sudden shout; a loud "tally-ho," as if the huntsman had sighted his quarry. It came from the right. Nothing but an unwarrantable amount of liquor could have influenced them to conduct themselves as they did and to make this noise. The probability was that not a soul (save the one they fancied they were pursuing) was within miles and miles, but men bound on these raids are cautious. No sooner was the noise heard than my driver came to a halt. Listening for a moment, he threw the reins across the horse, leaped down, and started off towards his friends. Perhaps the temptation of the money (that they might then be dividing) was too much for him.

For one instant my heart stopped beating at thought of the hazard which I was about to run. The next moment I sprang from the coffin to the ground. A few lightning-like strokes, and I had severed the traces and the rude bands of the harness.

The whole scene is vividly pictured in my mind now. The moon-lighted prairie, the sloping ravine towards which the renegades had been dashing, and the wagon standing in the trail. I mounted one of the horses and urged him onward. All might have been well, had not the quick ears of the men caught the echo of his footsteps. Looking round, they saw me making off—and I think must have known me, for I was lighted up by the bright moonlight. With a wild shout, they came on in pursuit. There was the sharp report of two rifles. I felt a sting in my foot, another in my shoulder; but the horse was unharmed, and the race for life began.

There was one disheartening disadvantage for me; I had no saddle; but I was riding for my life, and I held my steed between my knees and took the broad trail with the fury of a tornado. The issue would rest chiefly with the horses. I knew nothing of the one which I rode; I knew nothing of those that were pursuing me, excepting my own white-faced horse. He could run like an antelope, and outwind a hurricane.

On, and on, and on, my steed, desperately spurred with the point of the knife, bore ahead, actually causing me to gasp for breath; and not 200 yards in the rear rode those would-be assassins.

On the rolling prairie now; and my animal took the declivities with a plunge, and the elevation with a sure, fierce stride. Across the brawling ford now—but crack came another rifle echo, and again a stream of fire seemed to strike my shoulder. They were closing in—closing up. I could now make out only two horsemen following. One of these had discharged his rifle at me; the other I supposed was keeping his in reserve until he should be a few yards nearer. I knew not where I was, how far I had come, or how far I had to go; but I did think and hope I must be nearing civilization and Col. Southard's camp.

Could I keep up this pace? Would the horse fail me? Away and away went we; I in front, they behind.

A momentary dizziness threw me forward on my horse's neck. Whether I should have yielded to the faintness, I know not; but a distant sound struck on my ear, and brought me up. Oh, it was good, that sound!—but I was not sure yet, I broke into the wild, long, fierce yell of the border rangers, and sped on again; but my horse had that peculiar twist now and then in his gait that told me he was faltering.

Again that echo reached me, swelling out on the rising wind, and my heart leaped up. It was the shrill music of the fife, and the rumble of the drums of the infantry; who were probably returning to camp from some expedition to Fort L——. Again I sent out that long, wild, border cry, and I knew by the quicker breathing of the fife and the rapid pulsing of the drum, that the soldiers had heard, and were coming to my rescue.

A parting shot fired at random, and my two pursuers turned; they could not face the soldiers. But one of them, at least, was not done with. I called my horse with a peculiar whistle that he knew. I repeated and repeated it; and then I heard him come crashing again in pursuit, while his rider shouted and lashed him, and tried to pull him round the other way. For a brief space of time, Wolf, for he it was, wrestled with the animal, lashed, goaded, roared at him; but my incessant, jerky whistle-call kept his mind and head toward me. Wolf only gave up the fruitless struggle and leaped from his back, when a squad of infantry dashed over a billowy swell of the prairie.

"It is Wolf," I panted, as they bore down. "Go in pursuit of him; I am all right now."

No need to urge them. A price was set on Wolf's head, as they knew, for he was the most dangerous and desperate outlaw of the time. I just saw some of them fly off—while the plain seemed to be rising and falling about me, and then quietly fainted; partly with fatigue and excitement, chiefly with loss of blood.

And when my eyes opened again, they fell on Mr. Wolf—a prisoner. Our men had brought him in to receive his deserts. As for myself, I was saved, and the money also.

"It was a near touch, Captain," observed one of the men to me, "and I should not have liked the coffin at all."

But it was the coffin that saved my life.

Rules for Winter.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

In going into a colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pluerisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease.

Never sleep with the head in the draft of an open door or window.

Let more cover be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street-corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half-minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never put on a new boot or shoe in beginning a journey.

Never wear India-rubber in cold, dry weather.

If compelled to face a bitter cold wind, throw a silk handkerchief over the face; its agency is wonderful in modifying the cold.

Those who are easily chilled on going out of doors should have some cotton-batting attached to the vest or other garment, so as to protect the space between the shoulder-blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at that point; a little there is worth five times the amount over the chest in front.

Never sit for more than five minutes at a time with the back against the fire or stove.

Avoid sitting against cushions in the backs of pews in churches; if the uncovered board feels cold, sit erect without touching it.

Never begin a journey until breakfast has been eaten.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SIXTEEN blast-furnaces are in operation at the Vermont copper mines.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

A Duel by Moonlight—Eleven Shots Fired.

(From the Cheyenne (Wyo. T.) Leader.)

George W. Via has for some time past been in charge of a band of horses belonging to E. W. Whitcomb, Via's headquarters being at a ranch some twenty-five miles south of this city, on Box Elder creek, in Weld county, Col. A. H. Swan had a number of horses in this band also. A short time ago Mr. Swan discharged a herder named Granville Peak, but, not liking to turn the fellow away entirely, he told Peak to join Via, and thus earn his "grub" until he found work. Via came to Cheyenne last Friday, returning Saturday, and that night Peak inquired if he had brought any money for him. Via said he had not. Peak then asked Via to loan him a revolver, saying he wished to go out and kill a rabbit by moonlight. Via handed him a five-shooter, and Peak started out, but soon returned, saying it was too dark and that he did not feel well. He stuck the weapon into his boot-leg, and the men then took one or two drinks of whisky, when Peak proposed that they ride to Calloway's sheep ranch, six miles distant. Via consented, and they saddled up and started.

When about a mile from their cabin Via asked Peak how he was feeling. "Pretty well," he replied, "only I'm awful dry." Via passed a bottle of whisky to him and Peak took a large drink. Via noticed a strange glitter in his eyes as he returned the bottle, but thought nothing of it. A moment later Peak drew his revolver, threw his arm across the saddle and shot Via in the leg, inflicting a painful wound in the right calf. He then whirled his horse, spurred him forward, yelling like a demon, and again firing at Via. The latter drew his revolver and opened a lively fusillade, one shot striking Peak in the hip near the spinal column, passing through his body and lodging just under the skin of the abdomen; another taking effect in the back of the neck and coming out through the jaw, while a third mortally wounded Peak's horse, and a fourth passed through his hat. Peak of course emptied his revolver at Via, three of the five shots inflicting serious wounds, the first being, as stated, in the calf of the leg. The second struck him in the groin and ranged upward, where it may have struck a vital place, while the third ball struck him in the left wrist, shattering the bone, and making an intensely painful wound. When they reached the cabin Peak's pony fell dead. After lying there a short time Peak arose, saddled another horse, and rode to Calloway's sheep ranch, six miles distant, where he was cared for. Via was brought to this city, a surgeon summoned to attend him, and is as comfortable as good nursing can make him. Peak is said by Mr. Whitcomb to be subject to periodical attacks of lunacy, and when in such condition will arm himself, rush about excitedly, shouting that somebody is "after him," but never attacking his comrades. It is probable that he was out of his mind when Via reached home, and that the whisky he drank caused murder to enter his crazed thoughts, with the terrible result above stated.

A. T. Stewart.

Judge W. W. Campbell, writing from Cherry Valley, tells the story of the invitation given to Mr. A. T. Stewart to become Secretary of the Treasury. He says: "I dined with Mr. Stewart in company with Gen. Grant on the day when the invitation to become Secretary of the Treasury was given personally to him. As we passed from the parlor to the dining-room he pressed my hand, saying only, 'It has come.' After Gen. Grant left, Mr. Stewart opened the subject, saying that, though the invitation had been kindly and earnestly given, he could not possibly accept; that his business was so extensive he could not well leave it; and besides, he had no political experience, and, while he might be able to manage the financial department, he would not be able to meet the political wishes of the Republican party. After hours of earnest discussion it was finally agreed that if Bancroft Davis, who had expressed a wish to be Assistant Secretary of State (which office he obtained and ably filled), could be induced to take the place of his assistant in the treasury he would accept." After it was discovered that an old statute forbade his holding the office, Mr. Stewart said to the Judge that in his judgment the course he offered to take with his mercantile business would have been a substantial compliance with the law; that he had carefully matured a system in his mind for carrying on the department, and added, "I would have taken the oath of office."—*New York Tribune.*

A New Wrinkle in Sweeping Carpets.

In all our experiments we have found nothing so safe and serviceable as moistened bran. Instead of stopping to clean the broom every few minutes, sweeping the carpets with bran not only cleans the carpet, frees them almost entirely from dust, but keeps the broom clean at the same time. It must be moistened only enough to hold the particles together. If too wet, there are the same objections as to each of the various ways above mentioned. It will leave the carpet so damp that the dust will settle over it, and will deface the carpet more than it will clean it. Besides, it makes the work much harder, because the bran becomes heavy with much moisture. Distribute the bran evenly over the floor, and then sweep as usual. The bran scours and cleans the whole fabric. Very little dust is made when sweeping with it, and scarcely any settles after the work is accomplished, because every thread, bit of paper, lint or dust, is gathered into the mass of bran that is moved over the floor, and is so thoroughly incorporated with it that it cannot be easily separated. Carpets swept in this manner gather very little dust, as will be plainly seen when they are taken up for shaking.—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher.*

The Fop's Coat.

While a young lady at a recent evening party was talking about the "psychological significance of dress," and maintaining that a person's character could to a considerable extent be inferred from his attire, a foppish young Englishman, wearing a blue coat and brass buttons, inquired, with a supercilious air, what that kind of coat indicated, to which the young lady instantly responded, "The blue is indicative of the wearer's feelings; the brass, of his manners."

MY LITTLE MILLIONAIRE.

"And so you have married an heiress—
You, Tom, who at college avowed
That, of all things on earth, you detested
Fine ladies, self-conscious and proud.
Ah, well! I don't blame you, good fellow,
The next one—who knows?—may be me,
For 'tempora' still ends 'mutantur,'
And then 'nos mutamur,' you see!"

Now, what could I do but make answer
To such an assertion as this,
When looking askance from his glasses—
An odd, quizzing way of his—
My chum, for the sake of old friendship,
Demanded the how, when and where
And then a description, verbatim,
Of her I had called "*millionaire.*"

To speak the plain truth, I'll acknowledge
The word may have dropped from my pen
When writing in haste to my classmate
The news of our marriage—but then
I'd never a thought he'd construe it
In this way—the mischievous boy!—
"An heiress, self-conscious, proud, haughty—
Ah, little one, timid and coy.

What thought had "we two" of base [illegible],
Of bank stock, or wealth of the mine,
When, standing beneath God's blue heaven,
Eye to eye, lip to lip whispered "thine"?
Yet, dearest, if riches are counted
By measurement simple and true,
Gold locks, ruby lips, heart's rare treasure,
Ah, how can I give you your due?

And though, when we talk about money,
Good fellow, I'm lost in the mist,
Since all that I know of "bonanzas"
Lies just in my brain and my wrist;
Still, when you come down to the matter
Of rare, sterling wealth, I declare
You were right, after all—I *have* married
An heiress—a true millionaire!

PITH AND POINT.

ISN'T this the era of good feeling?—*Graphic.* Feel of a buzz saw and see.

ONE of the most important rules in the science of manners is an absolute silence in regard to yourselves.

A DOWN-EAST paper says there is a fog bell that is no more use than a boiled carrot hung in a boot-leg.

MR. SIMMS says if it wasn't for the hole in the hoop you couldn't put it on the barrel, and the barrel would burst.

A MAN who had been at a crowded ball said he was fond of rings on his fingers, but he didn't admire belles on his toes.

THE longest day in Spitzenberg is three and a half months, and yet a fellow can borrow money by agreeing to pay it back to-morrow.

LADY (to waiter)—"Don't put that ice into the goblet with your fingers." Waiter—"Lor, ma'am, I don't mind; my hands are very warm."

AN insectologer has discovered that the best time to examine the wonderful architecture of the hornet's nest is after the hornets have moved out.

A JUDGE, sentencing a man to death, observed: "Prisoner at the bar, you will soon have to appear before another and perhaps a better Judge."

WHILE a man was singing the other day, "There's a Good Time Coming," another man arose and said, "Would you kindly fix the exact date?"

"PHAT a blessing it is," says a hard-working Emeralder, "that night niver comes on till late in the day, when a man is tired and can't work any more, at all, at all."

A GERMAN Baroness, at Lake George, was very much surprised when a lady knocked at her door, and asked for a pattern of her black silk overskirt! She didn't get it.

THE man who boxes up the water-pipes in his house so that they cannot freeze and burst is just the man who will be followed to his grave by the sad-eyed ghosts of forty starved plumbers.

AN English church sexton hung himself to the tongue of the big bell in the steeple, and now the said bell gives forth nothing but solemn, muffled notes. Sextons shouldn't spoil bells that way.

A WISCONSIN lumberman offers $30 in cash for "a rattling good wife—one who is not too high-nosed to grow fat on bean soup." All females reaching this point can go through without change of cars.

AT a certain supper of sheeps' heads a guest was so charmed with his fare that he threw down his knife and fork, exclaiming: "Well, say I, sheeps' heads forever." "There's egotism," said Jerrold.

MISS ROSE—"Goodness! the fire is out. I thought it was very cold." Beau—"Shall I get my overcoat and put it on you?" Miss Rose—"Oh, no; but (glancing at the clock) hadn't you better put it on yourself?"

IN the present state of alarm regarding the safety of theaters, the ballet would seem to be an entertainment most likely to inspire confidence among the spectators, judging from the large amount of hose displayed on the stage.

"WHICH is the largest gland?" asked a Chicago medical professor of the newest arrival in his class the other day. The student buried himself in deep and attentive thought for a moment, and then, brightening up suddenly, exclaimed: "The largest gland, sir, is En-gland!" Then the professor kindly led the youth aside, and pathetically advised him to think no more of medicine, but to join a minstrel show, or enter an army.

Intimidated Chinese.

The people of Los Angeles took a very unique method of preventing a threatened influx of Chinese laborers. A party of 600 arrived there a few days ago and camped near the new depot. The citizens immediately started the report that the peculiarities of the climate causes the nose to grow to a formidable length, and that the Indians invariably seize Chinamen by their elongated appendage and wring their heads off. A few minutes before the time for the departure of the train for Indian Wells the Chinese seized their baggage, dashed it from the cars, and stampeded over the hills out of sight.

Married at a Circus.

That two circus performers should consent to be married in the ring, and thus be used as an attraction to the show, is not remarkable; but that a clergyman could be found to take part in the exhibition is astonishing. Such a thing took place in Philadelphia, the persons being Miss Ella Stokes, a rider; Rudolph Mettie, an athlete; and the Rev. S. S. Huff, an Episcopal pastor. The bride and the groom appeared as usual in the regular entertainment; and then the marriage ceremony was performed, to the great diversion of the assembly.

MINNIE WEISS, a servant in a family at Omaha, has received intelligence that she has inherited $240,000 by the death of a relative in Germany.

LIVELY DEADWOOD.

Men, Manners and Things in the Black Hills.

The Virginia City *Chronicle* gives a report of an interview with a gentleman just returned from Deadwood, as follows:

"Tell us all about Deadwood, Mr. Williams?"

"Deadwood may be considered a pretty lively town; that is, lively for a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Of course, it's the central camp, where all the gambling, fighting and business is done. Everything goes on a grand rush night and day. There is no regularity about anything. A man opens a place of business and makes lots of money, then he gets the prospecting fever, starts for the gulches, and shuts up his shebang. When a place is closed up it means that the owner is out digging, has been killed in a fight, or is off on a spree. We have no municipal government at all. Every man thinks he's Mayor of the town. Every once in a while the boys call a mass meeting, draw up resolutions, etc., and decide to incorporate the town, and have a Board of Aldermen; but at the end of the week nobody knows what has become of the resolutions or the Aldermen. We start a new city government every two weeks and bust one every week—if there is any."

"How about the theater?"

"Yes, we've got a little theater there, not nearly as well fitted up as your cockpit. The orchestra chairs are made of stakes driven into the ground, with a round piece of board about the size of your hand nailed on top. Admission $2.50; reserved seats $5. They run a sort of variety show, and sling in the jokes and stage business as broad as possible. The can-can was danced for some time until the boys got tired of it, and they said: 'Give us some singin', or we'll clean out the place. We want something elevatin',' and the manager had to import a female sentimental vocalist, at big expense, to appease the patrons. She sung 'Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer,' 'Consider the Lilies,' 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth,' and other high-toned music, and I thought that the boys would go crazy with delight. But they got tired of it in about a week. Fanny Garritson was the singer. I believe she used to be here."

"Many saloons there?"

"Saloons all over the place, and whisky four bits a drink. They put two barrels up on end, nail a board across for a bar, and deal it out. A miner who wants to treat pours some gold dust on the barrel-head and says, 'Set 'em up.' They never weigh the dust. Sometimes a man won't put down enough dust, but they never say a word; and if he's a little tight and pours out ten or fifteen dollars' worth, they never mention it. They have three faro banks running all the while. They don't use checks for the boys; when they won a pile of checks they threw 'em all over the place, and some were too drunk to handle 'em. So the checks got played out. Now a man puts a little gold dust in a dollar greenback and it goes for two dollars. Ten dollars' worth of dust in a ten dollar greenback goes for $20, and so on. They never weigh dust at all, but guess the amount."

"Have you a daily paper?"

"Yes, sometimes it's daily, and then when the compositors get drunk it don't come out for several days. If a man wants gun wadding he goes and pays four bits for a paper. Whenever they start a new city government they print a lot of ordinances; then there's a grand rush for the paper. Sometimes it come out twice a week and sometimes twice a day."

"Much shooting?"

"Oh, yes; the boys are all on the shoot. Every man carries about fourteen pounds of firearms hitched to his belt, and they never pass any words. The fellow that gets his gun out first is the best man, and they lug off the other fellow's body. Our graveyard is a big institution, and a growing one. Sometimes, however, the place is right quiet. I've known times when a man wasn't killed for twenty-four hours. Then perhaps they'd lay out five or six a day. When a man gets too handy with his shootin' irons and kills five or six, they think he isn't safe, and pop him over to rid the place of him. They dont kill him for what he has done, but for what he's liable to do. I suppose that the average deaths amount to about 100 a month; but the Indians kill some."

Terrible Double Murder.

A fearful crime was recently enacted on a farm belonging to Mrs. Turner, in Crawford county, Pa. A farmer by the name of Milton Anderson lived on the place as tenant. His daughter Maria, aged 16, became, recently, a subject of no little attention at the hands of Harrison Turner, a weak-minded son of Mrs. Turner. He expressed a determination to make the girl his wife, in spite of her openly-expressed dislike of his attentions and the refusal of her father to permit him to intrude his presence at the house. It became necessary within the past few weeks several times to eject the young man by force from the premises. Mr. Anderson and a hired man were walking across a field on the farm toward a piece of woods, when they were met by Harrison Turner, who was armed with an army musket. When the men were within a few paces of him he aimed toward them with his gun, and ordered them to halt. Anderson and his companion stopped, but had no idea that Turner intended them any harm. When they halted Turner said: "Milt, you are cut out for a ——, and I'm going to send you to where you belong." With these words he fired at Anderson, sending a whole charge of buckshot through him, killing him instantly. The hired man ran away in alarm, fearful that Turner would kill him. He carried the news of the murder to the farm-house, and all of Anderson's family hurried to the scene. The farmer lay on the ground where he had fallen. Near by lay the dead body of the murderer. He had reloaded the musket, placed the muzzle under his chin and fired, blowing his head and face entirely away.

But Where's the Cat?

The skeleton of a cat walked into Ryan's store at Hohokus. Ryan, seeing her, bawled out, "Mickey, didn't I tell ye a month ago to fade that cat a pound of mate a day until ye had her fat?" "Ye did, and I'm just afther fading her a pound." "Has that cat ate a pound this morning?" "Yes, sir." "Shure, I think it's a lie ye're telling. Bring me that scales. Now bring me that cat." The cat turned the scales at exactly one pound. "There, didn't I tell ye she had eaten a pound of mate this mornin'?" "All right, my boy, there's yer pound of mate, but where the devil's the cat?"—*New York Mail.*

Tupper on America.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper is in Charleston, S. C. The *News* of that city prints a letter which he has written to a friend in England, in which he praises this country without limit, and says:

"I note everywhere, as an unbiased traveler, a vast advance and improvement, not alone materially, but also mentally, morally and socially; and of all these parallel lines of human progress the marvelous Centennial Exhibition is the culmination and the flower. Contrasted with others I have seen, it is a Victoria Regia to a common water-lily. For mentals, there is not a better educated people on the face of the earth. Schools and teachers, churches and chapels, books and newspapers, are only almost too abundant; except among the newest emigrants from Europe, it is difficult to find an ignorant person, and there seems to be no home where the children are not habitually sent to school. For morals, which include socials, there is so vast a stride toward absolute temperance that Americans may now be called a water-drinking people. I have not yet seen a single case of intoxication, and habits of dram-drinking seem to be quite on the decline. No case of cruelty to animals, or even over-driving (perhaps the 2:40 trotting matches of racing men may be excepted), has met my glance. I have seen no street quarrel, no one handcuffed, nor heard one foul word or execration. Several cases of curious honesty have occurred to myself, while the general good nature and courtesy, and even self-forgetfulness, of the bulk of those one meets are traits abundantly noticeable. You may say, dear sir, that I take an optimist view of things, but I simply speak of what I see—that great cities cannot be without sin, nor human nature generally from folly, nor (as is hinted to me) political life purified from corruption, are manifest truths, but at all events the good is on the surface and not the evil, and no one has a right to condemn what he cannot perceive.

The Talmud.

Tryon Edwards, in *Scribner's Monthly*, says: The Jews, Protestants and Romanists all agree in receiving as canonical the books of our Old Testament. But as the Romanists would add to these the apocryphal books, so the Jews insist on adding their oral law. They say that when the written law was given to Moses, inscribed on two tables of stone, God also gave another and verbal law explanatory of the first, which he was commanded not to commit to writing, but to deliver down by oral tradition. When Moses came down from the Mount, they tell us that he first repeated this oral law to Aaron and his sons, and then to the seventy, and finally to all the people, each of whom was obliged to repeat it in his hearing, to insure its correct remembrance. Just before his death, they say, he spent a month and six days in repeating it to them again; and then, they assert, he committed it in a special manner to Joshua, through whom it was imparted to Phineas, and so on through the long line of prophets, and afterward of teachers, down to the time of Judah the Holy, who lived in the second century, by whom it was committed to writing lest it should be lost. This work, consisting of six books, is the famous Mishna of the Jews, which, with its Gemara, or commentaries, constitutes their celebrated Talmud, in which is comprehended all their learning and much of their religion as a people. The whole work is held by them in far higher esteem than the Bible, so much so, that they say the Bible is water but the Talmud is wine; and they even declare that he who studies the Bible when he might read the Talmud does but waste his time; and that to sin against the latter is far worse than to sin against the former. So implicit is their confidence in this oral law that it is almost useless to reason with a Jew out of the Old Testament; for he is ever ready with an answer from the Talmud, with the authority of which he is fully satisfied.

President Grant's Cabinet Changes.

Alluding to the announcement that the President would give a farewell dinner to the members of the Cabinet, a Washington correspondent says: "If he could assemble around his table all the gentlemen who have held Cabinet positions under his administration since he went into office eight years ago he would have a large company. No President ever had such an army of advisers. He has had two Secretaries of State—Washburne and Fish; four Secretaries of the Treasury—Boutwell, Richardson, Bristow, and Morrill; three Postmaster Generals—Creswell, Jewell, and Tyner; five Attorney Generals—Hoar, Akerman, Williams, Pierrepont, and Taft; four Secretaries of War—Rawlins, Belknap, Taft, and Cameron; two Secretaries of the Navy—Borie and Robeson; and three Secretaries of the Interior—Cox, Delano, and Chandler. In all twenty-three. Of these only one died in office, Gen. Rawlins; two were promoted to foreign missions, Washburne and Pierrepont; one went to the Senate, Boutwell; one, Richardson, was retired to the bench of the Court of Claims; three resigned. Only one, Fish, has held office through very nearly the whole period of Grant's two terms."

The Champion Liar.

A Detroiter declared in the presence of a dozen passengers on a Woodward avenue car that he had seen forty-seven feet of snow at one time in Omaha, burying up a town, that the snow was dug out, and under the crust the trees blossomed and boys went in swimming, the same as in July. One man ventured to ask, "What became of the crust?" "It's hanging up there yet!" replied the noble liar; "and the man who doubts my word wants to step off the car for half a minute!" No one accepted the challenge, and he commenced telling that he had seen hailstones that weighed six pounds each.

The City Council of Wichita, Kan., has been petitioned to appropriate $2,600 to the establishment of a public library and reading-room.

A BRITISH PAGEANT.

The Programme for the Opening of Parliament by the Queen.

The *Whitehall Review* publishes the arrangements for the opening of Parliament on Thursday, the 8th of February. The Queen will leave Buckingham palace shortly after 1 o'clock in the royal state carriage, drawn by eight cream-colored horses which are used only for these occasions. With the exception of one carriage (that one immediately preceding the royal equipage), which will be drawn by six black horses, all the other carriages will be drawn by the bays. The sovereign will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty, who, until the death of the Prince Consort, used to pass through the grand entrance of the House of Lords, will alight from the [illegible] where the Queen will be received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Aveland), and the great officers of state. As in previous years there have invariably been many complaints by Peers and Peeresses of the extreme crowding around the door by which those personages enter the House of Lords, both on their arrival and departure, it has been deemed advisable to augment the number of police stationed in front of the upper house. In all there will be upward of 3,000 constables between Buckingham palace and the House of Lords. Those who have experienced the difficulties and discomforts of getting away from the House of Lords after the royal ceremony will doubtless remember why, on the next 8th of February, some arrangement could not be made which would render the task of getting away from the Peers' Chamber an easier one than has hitherto been. Under existing circumstances, a practical suggestion on this point may not be considered out of place. Just beyond Victoria tower there is a large open space, altogether unused at present, and likely to be so for some time to come. This vacant area might easily be made available as an immense waiting-place for carriages on the day of the opening of Parliament, with results which would be eminently satisfactory to all who have assisted at the ceremony.

A Fortune Gained.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "At the breaking out of the war in 1861 a citizen of Mobile, Ala., by the name of Nichols, espoused the Union cause, while all his family and relatives went over to the Confederates. He left the South, and, taking what he could, he started for the North to seek his fortune. For some time he has been filling the position of station-master at the Lincoln depot on the Fitchburg railroad. A few days since he sent in his resignation, as an uncle, recently deceased in Alabama, has left him heir to a fortune of over $1,000,000."

Why Advertise?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalid's Hotel at Buffalo, which costs over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price ($1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

Popularity.

The popularity of Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co.'s soaps, manufactured in Chicago, is shown by the unprecedented sale which their goods have reached during the year 1876. This by far is the largest soap manufacturing concern in the United States, producing and selling in all parts of this country, from the Red River of the North to New Orleans, and from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, 25,000,000 pounds annually. No so-called greases enter into these soaps. Only pure refined tallow and vegetable oils are used, containing no adulteration. Fair and square weights always reliable. This is why their soaps are so popular with all good and economical housekeepers.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of weather are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

A NEW METHOD that cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As they dissolve in your mouth, a healing gas is generated and inhaled, permeates and comes in direct contact; will cure Throat and Lung diseases. Trial boxes, by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

IF Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

IS THERE ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth.

LADIES! If you want the gentlemen to admire you, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will give you health, strength, vitality, and pure, rich blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

SANFORD'S Radical Cure for Catarrh is a local and constitutional remedy, and is prepared by distillation. Not a particle of woody fiber or caustic chemicals enters into its composition. It thus differs from other remedies.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

Conundrum for St. Valentine's day:
WAS ST. VALENTINE
A VARNISH MAKER?

PAINTERS and Inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

TO ADVERTISERS!
BEALS & FOSTER,
No. 41 Park Row, NEW YORK,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
The American Newspaper Union Lists of Co-operative Newspapers.
[illegible] BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.
A. J. AIKENS, President American Newspaper Union.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS'
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

Dr. O. W. Sneden's CONSUMPTIVE CURE
For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The above cure is unrivaled for its great curative properties for the above diseases. Price, $1 and $2 a box.
Dr. O. W. Sneden's PULMONIC SYRUP.
We recommend the Pulmonic Syrup to be used in connection with the Consumptive Cure. Price, $1 a bottle. Remit to A. H. BENDER, 256 Bowery, New York.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED
Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete low-price work (770 pages, only $2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody wants it. One new agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy and press, sample pages, full description and extra terms. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, O.
CAUTION Beware of falsely-claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains over 900 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."
Frank Leslie's Historical Register
OF THE
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

CARD STOCK!
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
We have just received from the Eastern market a large supply of Cards and Cardboard, comprising all the new and latest designs, which we offer to dealers and consumers at very low figures. Send 20 cents for sample packages and prices before purchasing. We have several new styles never before offered in the West. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

X A VALUABLE LITTLE PUBLICATION—beautifully bound; sent post-paid FOR ONLY 10c. Every letterwriter needs one. Address P. M. Linton P.O., Jefferson Co., Ohio. 10

HOME GROWN SEEDS
All who wish for first-class Seeds should send for our new Illustrated Guide and Catalogue of the best Seeds for Farmers, Market Gardeners, Amateurs and Florists, which will be sent free to all applicants.
HOVEY & CO., Boston, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40-page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Are You Going to Paint?
Then buy the
N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT.
AND SAVE ONE-THIRD THE COST OF PAINTING, and get a paint that is MUCH HANDSOMER, and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared, ready for use, in white or any color desired. Is on many thousand of the finest buildings in the country, many of which [illegible]
N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers St., N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water St., Cleveland, O.

MUSIC BOOKS For Reed Organs.
CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS ($2.50) is universally known as one of rare merit, both in the instructive course and the well-chosen airs for practice.
GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN. ($2.50.) The sale of more than 80,000 copies is the best proof of its great popularity.
EMERSON'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS ($2.50) is the work of two distinguished musicians, and is equal to the best.
ROOT'S SCHOOL FOR THE CABINET ORGAN ($2.50) is one of the oldest and best methods. Widely known and used.
CLARKE'S $1 INSTRUCTOR FOR REED ORGANS is an abbreviated but very good method for beginners.
WINNER'S NEW SCHOOL FOR CABINET ORGAN (75 cts.) is the cheapest, and an excellent easy instruction book.
ORGAN AT HOME ($2.50 Bds.; $3 Cls.; $4 Gilt) has 200 well-known Reed Organ pieces.
Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

REPUBLICANS!
DEMOCRATS!
GREENBACKERS!
All who wish an able, newsy, fair-minded paper, representing the best phases of Southern Republicanism, should read the
LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL,
the leading and representative Republican journal of the South.
Daily Commercial, $10 per year; 85 cents per month. Try it one month.
Weekly Commercial, neatly arranged, clearly printed, carefully edited—a capital family newspaper; $2 per year, $1 for six months. In Clubs of five, $1.60 each per year; Clubs of ten or more, $1.50 each.
One copy of either edition sent free, postpaid, to any address.
An Agent wanted in every neighborhood, to whom we pay 20 per cent. cash commission, or a handsome and valuable premium. Send for Special Circular to Agents.
BEST ADVERTISING Medium in the South, rates and quantity and quality of circulation considered. Rate-card and copies of paper free.
Address A. H. SIEGFRIED, Manager COMMERCIAL, Louisville, Ky.

HOMES IN KANSAS.
The State of Kansas, healthful climate, and water, offers great advantages to those wishing a change of health or profit. For homes, we have a and fruit Farms at just a little more than for. Upon application full description of the and satisfactory reasons why at such reduced rates.
GO WEST
with her fertile soil, abundance of pure vantages to those who location, either for those wishing cheap few good grain, stock, very low prices, at raw prairie is selling we will give you a country and farms we can sell them
J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.
The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

HARRY HAZEL'S
YANKEE BLADE! The matchless STORY and Sketch Paper. Full of entertaining, mirth-provoking and useful matter. $2.50 a year. 5 cents a copy of Newsdealers. Send 10 cts. for 3 sample copies. JONES & CO., 4 Liberty Sq., Boston, Mass.

WHY WILL YOU PAY $3.00
For a Literary Paper from an Eastern city when you can get THE CHICAGO LEDGER—a paper as large and as valuable—for
ONLY $1.00.
SEND YOUR ADDRESS, WITH TEN CENTS, AND GET THREE SPECIMEN COPIES.
Address
THE LEDGER,
114 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents' [illegible]
ASTHMA [illegible]
MONEY made, taking orders for [illegible] Samples free. [illegible] & Co., Chicago.
$66 [illegible] H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 A DAY [illegible]
$20 A Day [illegible]
$12 A DAY [illegible]
REVOLVER [illegible]
$40 A WEEK. [illegible] FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. [illegible] Free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
WANTED [illegible]
EPILEPSY [illegible] ROSS BROS., Richmond, Ind.
PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. [illegible]
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. [illegible] Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month—Agents wanted. [illegible] articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. [illegible] 105 Fulton St., New York.
OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.
COINS Old Copper and Silver American and Foreign Coins Wanted. Send dates and description to COIN COLLECTOR, Box 290, Chicago, Ill.
ANY SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS mailed, postpaid, upon receipt of half published price. A. S. CLARK, [illegible] Nassau St., New York.
PATENT EXTRICATOR! to aid animals in giving birth. Send for circular free to WM. DULIN, AVOCA, IOWA.
AGENTS LADIES or GENTLEMEN—to wholesale and retail an entirely new and meritorious article. No competition. H. A. Whitney Mfg. Co., 286 Vine St., Cincinnati.
PIGEONS WANTED. 10,000 LIVE PIGEONS, tame or wild. Give lowest cash price by dozen or 100. SANBORN & KEATOR, P. O. Drawer 540, Chicago, Ill.
PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D.C. Estab. in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circular of instructions, etc., sent free.
YOU can secure a exclusive for your [illegible] GOOD paying business, county, as a small and small capital and [illegible] by Address [illegible] Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
$55 a week net to Agents. The New Work indispensable to F. A. M. Send for Descriptive [illegible] & CO., PUBLISHERS Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.
SYNDICATE "Combination of Capital." New mode of operating in stocks. Loss impossible. Profits sure. Explanatory circular sent Free. MOREAN & Co., Brokers, 30 Broad-st., P.O. Box 2[illegible], N.Y.
DR. G. E. BERUFF'S Universal Cure for FITS or EPILEPSY Has never been known to fail when the directions have been strictly followed. Price, $1.25 and $2.25 a box. Remit by P. O. order or registered letter to A. H. BENDER, 256 Bowery, New York.
A FORTUNE Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. R. GLADDING, Hoboken, N. J.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.
WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell GOODS to DEALERS. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid by firm. Address H. S. HOOKER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
TREE SEED. Seedlings, Evergreens & Larch. Nursery Grown; one of the largest & best stocks in the U. S. Tree, Garden, Flower & Herb Seeds. Send for 2 Price Lists. Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.
$600 A Year and Expenses to good AGENTS, who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
EASTERN OREGON LANDS. 600,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.00 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 408 Front St., San Francisco, California.
ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, etc. ROSES Mailing Plants a Specialty. Send for it. A. K. WILLIAMS, Successor to E. Y. TEAS & CO., Richmond, Ind.
AGENTS with exclusive right of territory. Ultimatum Coal Oil Burner—lighted, extinguished, trimmed without moving chimney; unbreakable glass chimneys; wick 32 yards, and other lamp specialties. Illust'd Circulars. Child & Pratt, Cin'ti, O.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our prices before purchasing. BARNES, CRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.
EMPLOYMENT. ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.
$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.
VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. SAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 105 Chambers Street, New York.
CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 145 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., will send THE SMOKER'S PET, the best-selling novelty out, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Every smoker should have one. Illustrated catalogue free.
CHEAPEST Rotary Hand CORNSHELLER IN THE UNITED STATES. Guaranteed to be the simplest, cheapest, most durable, effective and the best. Buy it. Try it and be convinced. Samples $1.50. Large profits to agents. Address Harrisburgh, Pa., Family Cornsheller Co. Look Box 9.
SCALES
POMONA NURSERY! MILLIONS of Trees and Plants. Captain Jack and Great American, the best Strawberries. Ten acres of BRANDYWINE (Susqueco) Raspberries yielded last summer $4,339. Send for Catalogue. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.
FLORIDA. The Florida Agriculturist, Weekly, $2 a year. Send 10c. for specimen. Proceedings Florida Fruit-Growers' Association—meeting of 1876—50c. Climatology and Resources of Florida, 25c. Gallesio's Treatise on the Citrus Family (translated from the French), $1. Guide Map of Florida, 50c. Address WALTON & CO., Jacksonville, Fla. Say where you saw this.
SECRET SERVICE IN THE P.O. DEP'T AGENTS WANTED for the new book, Guarding the Mails, a book wonderful book on Detection of Postal Thieves, by late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.
I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years. By using it in my own family I became satisfied of its merit. It has become the leading article of its kind, having by far the best sale of any. Sample bottles were freely given away, and this led to its rapid introduction. JAMES JOHNSON, [illegible] Ex-Member of New York Legislature.
Sold by H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c,	former price	18c,		
3 lb " " 22c,	"	"	25c,	
2 lb Whortleberries 18c,	former price	20,		
2 lb Strawberries 20c,	"	"	25c.	
2 lb Peas 15c,	"	"	20c.	
2 lb String Beans 12½	"	"	20c.	
2 lb Blackberries 15c	"	"	20c.	
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c	"	"	35c.	
2 lb French Peas 25c	"	"	35c.	
3 lb Quinces 25c	"	"	35c.	
1 qt Queen Olives 45		"	75c.	

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber. Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on the increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent. ; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit. and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced. our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible] We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under. $1.30 at other places.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
		" "	
Coffee A.	11½	Good yellow	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java	30c	Choice Rio	22c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee	18c
Best Green Rio	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 50c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20 c	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are. or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	40c
Georgia Pealed Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	64
Silver Drip	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.
PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 65c. This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 85c for at other places. Good Smoking 20c Uncle Ned Killikinick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 7 and 80c. Snorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	20c	Good Virginia Machine oil	50c
Headlight	25c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky [illegible]	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye [illegible] $1 25 and $1 40, best	$1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic.	$1 50
Old Bourbon for medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.	
The $2 50 whisky [illegible] cant get a better article of even if you pay $4 00 per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD.
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.
East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patterns Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.40 a m.	6.08 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	6.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	6.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	6.45

GOING EAST

Corunna	[illegible] pm	[illegible] a m	[illegible] a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6.32 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.36 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.28 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	9 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	2 05	12 5 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 2	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 4	9 55	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 1	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 4	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 4	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 35	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 [illegible] a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 30	9 25	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 25	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 20	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accm.	Mail
Louisville	7 10 pm		
Cincinnati	7 [illegible] pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		8 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		8[illegible]
Waterloo	11 40 "		9 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	6 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 32
Bankers	2 10 "	7 20	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 5	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 20	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 3 a
Grand Rapids	6 42 am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accm.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 17a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 [illegible]	7 35
Bankers	1 03 "	6 55	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	8 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	[illegible] "		
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Mail A
lv New York	6 55am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 05pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 15pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 15
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 [illegible]
Cambridge	10 50	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Ark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	3 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 2 pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 30
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	11 00
Shelby	4 55	8 05	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	9 55
Fostoria	8 18	10 45	1[illegible] 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 3 pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 38	6 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 21
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 35	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	6 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Mail A
Chicago	8 50am	8 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 25pm	12 25am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14.	9 19
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 38	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 39	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 08
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 13pm	7 38
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 [illegible]am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	2 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 35	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York	25	10 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m. and arrives at Columbus at 9;50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FR
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 35	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 45	7 08	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 20
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 06	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 18	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 24	8 00	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Eby's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 18	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 26	9 42	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 01	12 55
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 28	1 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	10 18	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 20	11 25	3 20
La Otto	10 28	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junc'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 06	12 25	5 10
Mooresville	11,25	12 56	5 55
Butler	11 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 05pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 25	5 00
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 45
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 10
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 33	1 33
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 22	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 56
Co.lamar	5 08	10 38	12 28
South Whitley.	5 04	10 30	11 30
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	47	11 10
Collin's	41	30	10 05
Churubusco	4 40	00	9 45
Potters	4 03	9 10	9 17
La Otto.	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 2
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 30	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 48
Mooreville	3 08	7 15	7.00
Butler, lv.	2 55	6 55am	6 30am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	455 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	429 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	281 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk
PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (-10 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES Store

Is the popular place for all kinds of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attenedd to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 10 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 8th, 1877. Number 10.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,...... ...$2. | Six Months,...... $1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	19 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office [illegible] Court House. Special attention paid to [illegible] all class of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. [illegible] Made on all First-class [illegible] in all kinds for collection.

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
2nd Monday in December	2nd Monday in Dec.

[illegible] McBRIDE. [illegible] MORLAN. [illegible] LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over [illegible] Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Morton streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Special attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in [illegible]
3rd Monday in May	1st Monday in April
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
3rd Monday in Decem'r	[illegible] Monday in Nov'r

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central [illegible].

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Goundie.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to surgery and chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. —, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICKARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, (Late of City Hotel,) Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner William and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low figures.

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Chromos!

The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, [illegible] at one hundred Art Rooms, all the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28, romantic and grand; Cone on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 19x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding; Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty, Also Virgin Vests, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 14x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Mottoes, Black ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purposes, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our attached and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
— No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne.
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. [illegible]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
—AT—
J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A spendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
He prepared to send out rigs at any t ime and Resonable prices.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed form the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is plaintiff and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas D. [illegible] the sum of four hundred fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number seventy-two [72] in the original plot to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number seventy two [72] thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty four and one-half [84½] feet, thence south forty-four [44] thence east eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet parallel with the north line of said lot, thence north forty-four (44) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. Gross, Dept.
H. C. PETERSON Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Feb. 21, 1877. 8w Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and Samuel Wellcott, Francis D. Ryan, Joseph H. Ford and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 17, day of March 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit;

A part of the east half of section thirty two [32] town thirty four [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east commencing three links north of the west end of St. Mary's street, in the town of Auburn in DeKalb county, Indiana, at a stone [illegible] thence north along the north line of lands formerly owned [illegible] to a stone, thence north along the east line of lands owned by John Mc[illegible] [illegible] chains, to a stone in the center of the road, thence east three and ninety-nine one-hundredths [illegible] chains to the place of beginning containing three acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Feb. [illegible] Pr. fee $11.75

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rebecca Barney and Joseph Trentman are plaintiffs, and Joseph H. Ford and Samuel [illegible] are defendants requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 17 day of March 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The middle one-third of lot number sixty-eight (68) in the original plot to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana bounded by a line commencing at a point twenty two feet south of the north-east corner of said lot, running thence west to the west line of said lot, thence south twenty-two feet, thence east to the east line of said lot, thence north twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, Feb. 14, A. D. 1877.
J. Rose Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Pr fee $10.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit court in a cause wherein Augustus Trentman Maria C. Trentman are plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge and Salinda Eldridge are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 3 day of March, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to wit:

The north one-third of lot number sixty-three (63) in the original plat to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple, of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep't.
Auburn, Indiana, February 6, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $8.75,

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Emily Fuller, deceased, will on Saturday, the 17th day of March 1877, offer for sale at public auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of cows, hogs, poultry, bed and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over; all under three dollars cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 8 per cent, until due, and ten per cent. thereafter until paid, with approved security.

HENRY HINES, Administrator.
Feb. 19th, 1877.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administratrix of the estate of Morley [illegible] Glasier deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALZINA GLASIER, Admin.
Feb. 12, 1877.

A fellow steped into one of our restaurants the other day and asked for a chew of the best tobacco there was in the house. The clerk hesitated a little [illegible] I'm going to buy some in a few minutes." "You better buy some now," said the clerk, Oh I buy my tobacco at the Auburn Fruit House." "Well I think you had better go over to the Fruit House and see if they won't give you a chew, we keep ours for sale," said the clerk. The fellow started out and as he got to the door he turned around and said, "you are confounded stingy here seems to me." Not much cheek, no, no.

A report somehow got in circulation that a gang of thieves were arrested at Garrett last Friday and that Theo. Sargeant, of the Sargeant House, was one of the number, of which there is no truth whatever. Were there a dozen gangs of thieves at Garrett, we can assure the many friends of Theo. Sargeant that they will not have occasion to blush for any crime he may commit; he isn't that kind of a fellow. We know Theo. to be one of the most jolly of good fellows, and he is far beyond staining his hands with crime.—[Republican.

Whoever coined and set afloat the silly lie exposed in the foregoing paragraph is either a knave or a fool, and were it not that a falsehood travels faster and farther than truth itself, this malicious slander upon a worthy citizen would not merit a refutation.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One dose of 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist P. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

The Fiends-Twins's Diary.

January—Am born. Didn't want to be. Object immediately, as loud as I can. Younger brother born seven minutes later. Looks like a fool, but may improve as he mellows with age.

February—Catch a cold. Give it to younger brother. He is sicker than I am. Very nearly settles him.

March—Catch a nice rash. Pass it on to the other cove. Pretty well winds up his clock.

April—They've christened us. I'm Angus, and he's Alexander. Don't he look a ass of a Alexander! I'll kick him when he sleeps.

May—Got the nettle rash. Hooray! So's he!—Only worse.

June—They don't think they'll be able to rear him. He's to have codliver oil. Can't help laughing.

July—He's been squalling awful. Nurse says it's his nasty temper I know it's a pin,but I'm not going to say.

August—We've got a new nurse who talks to tall soldier and leaves perambulator basking in the sun. Alexander's got a blister on his nose. They don't know what it is, and they're going to give him a powder.

September—I've given him the scarlatina. He seems resigned. I've nailed his feeding bottle.

October—I've got a new game now—poking Noah's wife into his ear when the nurse aint looking.

November—We're begining to walk. He's weaker on his pins than I am, so I can shove him over easy.

December—I'm beginning to cut my first tooth. As soon as it's through I've made up my mind to bite Alexander.

Pat Among the Lawyers.

While a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset recently, a fellow who was from the [illegible] appeared and called for dinner. The landlady told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done.

'Let him crowd in among us,' whispered a limb of the law, 'and we will have some fun with him.'

The Irishmen took his seat at the table.

'You were born in this country were you, my friend?'

'No, sir; I was born in Ireland.'

'Is your father living?'

'No, sir; he is dead?'

'What is your occupation?'

'A horse-jocky, sir.'

'What was your father's occupation?'

'Trading horse, sir.'

'Did your father ever cheat any person while he was here?'

'I suppose he did cheat many, sir.'

'Where do you suppose he went to?'

'To heaven, sir.'

'What do you suppose he is doing in heaven?'

'Trading horses, sir.'

'Has he cheated any one there?'

He cheated one, I believe, sir.'

'Why did they not prosecute him?'

'Because they searched the whole kingdom of heaven and couldn't find a lawyer!'

Resolutions of condolence on the death of Bro. Jno. G. Davis—Died Jan. 2nd, 1877,—by the Brothern of DeKalb Lodge No. 214 F. & A. M.

WHEREAS, the Grand Architect of the Universe in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from his labor on this earth to his reward in the Grand Lodge above, our worthy and beloved brother, John G. Davis in whom we recognize the attributes of a man and Mason. Therefore be it.

RESOLVED, that in the death of Bro. Davis the Craft has lost a cherished and beloved Brother, and our community a good and useful member, whose blameless character and honest integrity have left a bright record, and whose example is worthy of imitation

RESOLVED, that while we humbly submit to the will of Him who doeth all things well in His own inscrutable manner, we do most deeply sympathize with this afflicted family and friends of our brother in this their sad bereavement, and may He who bindeth up the broken heart, "who tempereth the winds to the shorn lamb" and He whose watchful eye never sleeps, watch over and protect them, and be their future strength and solace.

RESOLVED, further that our Lodge room be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother. That a copy of these resolutions under the seal of the Lodge, be presented to the family of the deceased by the Master of our Lodge, and also be published in the Auburn papers.

GEO. M. REED,
JAMES McCLELLAN, Committee.
W. H. McQUISTON.

Accepted by the Lodge Feb. 27th 1877.
A. L. 5877.

W. H. McQUISTON, Sec'y.

How a Stranger Came.

"Here again, are you," exclaimed the court, as Mrs. Walker wheeled around in front of him.

'And it was the funniest thing you ever heard tell of,' she smilingly replied.

'What did I tell you when you were here six months ago?'

'Oh, well, this is a different thing, your Honor, and I'll tell you how it was. You see, my husband went down got his hair cut, his whiskers shaved, and his face washed, put on a paper collar and a red necktie, and when he came home I didn't know him. I was frying pancakes in the kitchen, and when he opened the door I thought it was a tramp, and says: Now you clear out, you lazy man. Then my husband says in a very mild voice, unnatural: 'Susie, you are the finest lady in Detroit.' With that I got mad your Honor, for I couldn't have a stranger talk that way to me, and I threw the spider at him and chased him half a block. Wasn't it strange, Judge, that I didn't know my own darling, precious husband?'

'Very strange, indeed,' was his chilling answer, and he called up Mr. Walker.

'You see,' began the husband, 'I was sittin' by the stove to warm my toes, when this woman, says she: Come, you great beast, go out after some wood! When I wouldn't go she came softly behind me and hit me with an old stove leg, and then she got a knife and chased me into the street.'

'Ah! my angelic Henry—my precious husband!' sighed the wife, winking to him to hold on.—Detroit Free Press.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,
News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
134 & 136 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

Spencerville Items.

A case of assault and battery was tried before Justice Sanders one day last week, in which Wm. Wyatt and Charlotte Wyatt, his wife, and Geo. N. Wade were defendants, and Nancy Jane Boyle the complainant witness. It appeared by the evidence that the parties above named, together with several others met at the house of Geo. N. Wade on Sunday, February 18th, when Nancy Jane accused William with having put in circulation certain stories detrimental to her character. Words multiplied and the dispute waxed hot, and the gray mare seemed to be the better horse in the wordy encounter, when Charlotte, the spouse of William, rushed to the rescue of her liege lord. Chin music flowed freely until the passion of the two females reached a culminating point, when they collied and Nancy Jane was sent to grass, Charlotte follow-up her advantage, and hair pulling become the order of the day. The belligerents were finely separated by the lookers on, and kept apart until their passions cooled somewhat.

It appearing that Mr. Geo. N. Wade only acted in the capacity of peace maker, he was honorable acquitted Mr. Wm. Wyatt, and wife was fined in the sum of two dollars each. E. J. Boyle appeared as attorney for the State, Messrs Draggoo & Simonton appeared for the defendants.

I am informed the attorney's displayed great tact in managing their respective sides of the case, and that their arguments was profound and exhaustive.

The funeral services of Perry Ulm, the young man that committed suicide one day last week near St. Joe. Station, was held in the M. E. church in this place on the 20th inst, at 1 o'clock p. m. The church was filled to overflowing and a very solemn impressing discourse was delivered by the Rev. Man, to an attentive and appreciating audience. This young man had been laboring under a disease of the kidneys for some time past from which he at times suffered greatly. It is supposed while laboring under the great anguish incidental to his disease, his reason was over thrown and hence he committed the rash act.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. church is still in progress. The excitement and interest has been great the past week, about thirty has been forward at the alter as seekers of religon, large proportions of which has found peace in the Saviour. And the end is not yet.

Our barber thinks of advancing the price for shaving democrats while the Republicans are clamoring for a reduction in the price. So it goes.

Colds and sore throats are the order of the day.

Rev. Lancaster is holding a protracted meeting at Bear Creek church.

Rev. E. W. Errick is holding a protracted meeting at Springfield church.

A Deaf Man Explains Things.

'Augustus Peralto,' said his honor at the Fifty-seventh street police court yesterday, 'you are charged with being intoxicated; what have you to say?'

Augustus put his hand over his ear and said 'What?' in a loud tone.

'You were drunk,' shouted the court abruptly.

'Certainly, certainly,' said Augustus with great politeness, 'here's my card.'

'I don't want your card. How did you happen to get drunk?'

'Bologna,' said Augustus Peralto, smiling.

'Bologna!' said his honor, 'that's a new intoxicant. How old are you, Augustus?'

'Eighteen hundred and seventy-two,' said he.

'Where did you get your liquor?'

'In Italy, your honor.

'You were taken to the station house in a cart, were you not?'

'Yes, sir, we had a stormy voyage; it took us four weeks.'

'Well,' said the court with a smile, 'how long do you think I ought to give you on the island for this offense?'

'Thirty-two years, sir.'

'Sergeant,' said his honor, 'send this man down stairs and get some one to inform him that he is fined $10.'

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D.
Address, ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A ROSARY OF SONNETS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

I.—NATURE.

As a fond mother when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

II.—IN THE CHURCHYARD AT TARRYTOWN.

Here lies the gentle humorist, who died
In the bright Indian summer of his fame!
A simple stone, with but a date and name,
Marks his secluded resting-place beside
The river that he loved and glorified.
Here in the autumn of his days he came,
But the dry leaves of life were all aflame
With tints that brightened and were multiplied.
How sweet a life was his; how sweet a death!
Living, to wing with mirth the weary hours,
Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer;
Dying, to leave a memory like the breath
Of summers full of sunshine and of showers,
A grief and gladness in the atmosphere.

III.—ELIOT'S OAK.

Thou ancient oak! whose myriad leaves are loud
With sounds of unintelligible speech,
Sounds as of surges on a shingly beach,
Or multitudinous murmurs of a crowd;
With some mysterious gift of tongues endowed,
Thou speakest a different dialect to each;
To me a language that no man can teach,
Of a lost race, long vanished like a cloud.
For underneath thy shade, in days remote,
Seated like Abraham at eventide
Beneath the oaks of Mamre, the unknown
Apostle of the Indians, Eliot, wrote
His Bible in a language that hath died
And is forgotten, save by thee alone.

IV.—THE DESCENT OF THE MUSES.

Nine sisters, beautiful in form and face,
Came from their convent on the shining heights
Of Pierus, the mountain of delights,
To dwell among the people at its base.
Then seemed the world to change. All time and space,
Splendor of cloudless days and starry nights,
And men and manners, and all sounds and sights,
Had a new meaning, a diviner grace.
Proud were these sisters, but were not too proud
To teach in schools of little country towns
Science and song, and all the arts that please;
So that while housewives span, and farmers plowed,
Their comely daughters, clad in homespun gowns,
Learned the sweet songs of the Pierides.

V.—VENICE.

White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest
So wonderfully built among the reeds
Of the lagoon, that fences thee and feeds,
As sayeth thy old historian and thy guest!
White water-lily, cradled and caressed
By ocean streams, and from the silt and weeds
Lifting thy golden pistils with their seeds,
Thy sun-illumined spires, thy crown and crest!
White phantom city, whose untrodden streets
Are rivers, and whose pavements are the shifting
Shadows of palaces and strips of sky;
I wait to see thee vanish like the fleets
Seen in mirage, or towers of cloud uplifting
In air their unsubstantial masonry.

—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

WHY KITTY DID NOT KILL HERSELF.

Miss Kitty Gibson, aged 19, eyes blue, complexion peachy, health perfect, had made up her mind to die.

This decision had been reached after much deep reflection, some sharp twinges of regret, and a fierce conflict with conscience; nevertheless, it had been reached with unalterable firmness. Perhaps a physiognomist would have declared that firmness was not a quality of mind possessed by Miss Kitty Gibson, and by so declaring he would have proved simply the absurdity of his own science. What though her chin was not square and angular, after the manner of Joan of Arc's—did that indicate a lack of courage, self-reliance, or determination? May not blue eyes sometimes look out from as fathomless depths as black? And may not a fixed resolution form itself in the breast of a pretty, peachy-cheeked girl of 19 as well as in the maturer bosoms of aquiline-nosed maidens? Thus would Kitty Gibson have reasoned with any physiognomist who might have intruded his obnoxious arguments upon her, as she sat, on a certain winter's day, gazing out of the kitchen window.

The question of a speedy death had been settled beyond all quibble or doubt, and it remained now only for this young lady of suicidal proclivities to determine what means she should employ to consummate her design. A pistol would be quick and effective, but there wasn't a pistol in the house. Poison, particularly strychnine, presented itself to her mind as a Mecca for all death-coveting maidens; but there was the difficulty of procuring the drug—of reaching the Mecca. What would Hiram Griswold think if she were to go to the village store and ask him for an ounce of strychnine? And would one ounce be enough? She might hang herself in the barn, but that was more properly a masculine method of self-destruction. She might cut her throat with Uncle Randolph's razor, but for a lingering recollection of the difficulty she had experienced in sharpening lead-pencils with that venerable instrument. Besides, such a plan would disfigure her dreadfully, and she desired, above all things, to be a neat and comely-looking corpse. There was yet another way open to her, and that was the river. This impressed her more favorably than either pistol or poison, rope or razor. Even such sensible heroines as those who figure in George Eliot's novels were given to watery graves, and drowning seemed at once the simplest, the most agreeable, and the most romantic method of putting an end to her burdensome existence. The river it should be—the broad, swift Connecticut, which flowed within half a mile of Uncle Randolph's house, and which seemed at the precise moment, to Uncle Randolph's pretty niece, designed by Providence to afford her a moist and peaceful exit from this dry and warring world. She would drown herself just as soon as the ice melted. And, this weighty question having been decided, Miss Kitty Gibson rose up from her seat, filled the tea-kettle with water, and replenished the fire with a stick of wood.

Except they be insane, girls of 19, with comfortable homes and good digestions, do not make up their minds to drown themselves without cause. I will not say without sufficient cause, since that might plunge me into a defense of suicide under possible conditions—a line of argument which no Christian story-teller would care to follow. Kitty Gibson was not insane, but she believed that circumstances rendered excusable the step she was about to take, that is, a step into the Connecticut river. Called upon to analyze and explain these circumstances, she would have brought forth as the result of her self-searching, first, love unreciprocated; next, pride deeply wounded; and last, a heart which she believed to be broken so hopelessly that not even the magic of time's cement could mend it. A month before, Kitty Gibson was the happiest, as well as the prettiest, girl in the State of Connecticut; at least that is what everybody who knew her said, and no doubt that is what Kitty herself thought, although she did not, of course, acknowledge the fact to others. A month before, and she was counting the days until spring, until the dawn of that blossomy May, when she was to be married. What was it that had turned the thoughts of this young lady from bridal veils to poisons, pistols, and other horrible subjects? What could it be, except a quarrel with Jack? Obviously, nothing. Obviously, Kitty and Jack had quarreled.

Now there are Jacks and Jacks in this world, but, with the single exception of Jack Burroughs, Kitty Gibson cared nothing for the whole pack of Jacks. He was her right bower, with which she fully intended to play life's game, and make all the points desirable. That, at least, had been her intention a month before. But now—now, alas! she had turned him down. The mustard seed from which had sprung this many-branched tree of misery had taken root at Helen Clapp's party. Indeed, Helen herself might be termed the seed. With Helen Jack had danced the opening reel, which everybody knew was a shocking breach of etiquette. He ought to have danced it with Kitty, with his affianced bride. Like the spirited young woman she was, Kitty Gibson punished her lover by accepting an invitation to supper from Cyrus Phelps. Jack was dumfounded at this behavior, while Kitty enjoyed her triumph, and ate her ice-cream demurely. It is to be confessed that Cyrus Phelps was not the most agreeable of companions; that his range of conversation was limited to the weather and to the condition of the roads; and that, whenever he attempted to strike out into broader fields, he lost himself completely in the marshes of grammar and the pitfalls of language. Kitty did not care for this, however. She was watching out of the corners of her bright eyes, and, with a gleam of wicked satisfaction, the forlorn face of Jack Burroughs; and she accepted Cyrus, with his plural subjects and singular verbs, as a necessary adjunct to the infliction of her righteous punishment. When the hour for going home arrived, Kitty, bundled in shawls and furs, took her seat by Jack's side in the cutter, but said never a word.

"Perhaps you would have preferred Cyrus Phelps' company to mine," remarked the young man, when they had ridden a mile without speaking.

"And no doubt you would be very much happier if Helen Clapp was sitting at your side," rejoined Kitty.

"G'lang!" said Jack, touching the flanks of his horse with the whip.

This was the first instance on record where Jack Burroughs had sought to get over ground rapidly with Kitty Gibson in the cutter at his side, and the stars twinkling overhead.

When the sleigh drew up in front of Uncle Randolph's gate, Jack, holding the reins in one hand, helped Kitty to alight. His face was very stern and grave.

"Good-night," said he. And with that, for the first time since their engagement, Jack drove off without kissing the red lips which he had a right to kiss.

If the red lips pouted, or possibly quivered, there was no one present to see. And if the owner of those red lips, so cruelly neglected, cried herself to sleep that night, Jack Burroughs was profoundly ignorant of the fact.

This, then, was the little seed which had grown into a tree of misery mustard-like in proportions.

On the very next day Kitty had written a note to Jack, beginning "Mr. Burroughs," requesting the immediate return of her letters and picture, and signed, "Respectfully yours, Kate Gibson." When lovers fall into such strait-laced formalities of expression as these, what is to be expected? Jack sent back the letters and picture; and from the moment of their receipt Kitty began to meditate upon the simplest and most agreeable method of suicide. Her cogitation culminated, as we have seen, in a final resolve to throw herself into the Connecticut river—just as soon as the ice melted.

Had Uncle Randolph been a man quick to detect the exterior evidences of a broken heart, or even of a broken engagement, he must surely have seen that something was wrong with Kitty. As it was, however, Uncle Randolph was not quick to detect anything, except, perhaps, opinions differing from his own. A man of political, religious, social, or moral beliefs antagonistic in any way to the political, religious, social, or moral beliefs of Uncle Randolph was held by the latter to be a rascal. Nor would the minor virtues of honesty, integrity, and industry in any manner mitigate the ultimate conclusion, or compensate for the fatal differences. Uncle Randolph held it to be a truth as self-evident as any of those set forth in the Declaration of Independence that a man who supported Thisism and not Thatism was a knave. And yet Uncle Randolph was a very good man at heart, as was abundantly shown by his acts. He talked like a terrible bigot, yet he did all things in a spirit of broad catholicity. He had denounced the unfortunate father of Kitty Gibson as a worthless scamp (chiefly because he was a Thisist), and yet when this worthless scamp came to die he took Kitty to his own home, and cared for her as tenderly as though she had been his child. Besides himself and his pretty niece, Uncle Randolph's household included his maiden sister Martha, his aunt, whose memory stretched back through the mists of eighty years, and Tom Turner, a distant twig of the family trunk, who never troubled himself to find out why it was that he came to be numbered among the family. Uncle Randolph devoted himself chiefly to protracted and heated discussions in Hiram Griswold's store; old Aunt Charity spent all her time in knitting; Miss Martha kept her mind fixed upon the household duties; while Tom Turner's mind, such as it was, drew nourishment principally from the writings of Sylvanus Cobb, Jun. Thus severally occupied, none of the members of the family had found time to discover that Kitty's heart was broken. It was known, in a vague sort of way, that the young lady had quarreled with her lover, and that Jack Burroughs had not visited the house for a month; but then young ladies were always quarreling with their lovers, and no doubt Jack would turn up again in good time. Taking this sensible view of the matter, Uncle Randolph continued his discussions, Miss Martha her scrubbing, Aunt Charity her knitting, and Tom Turner his regular doses of peppery literature. And it is to be added that even Kitty herself, influenced, no doubt, by the course of those about her, followed very closely in the accustomed grooves of life, and ate her three meals a day with tolerable relish. Yet she had fully made up her mind to die.

Like all well-conducted heroines who drown themselves, Kitty determined to leave behind her a touching little letter, wherein forgiveness should be extended to all her enemies, and an appeal made to her friends not to mourn her loss.

"I will write that letter now," thought she to herself, pouring the water into the tea-kettle.

And thereupon, as a proper preliminary to all epistolary effort, Kitty brought out the dictionary, a sheet of paper, and a lead-pencil, and sat down to bid the world a final farewell. The date was left blank, to be inserted when the sun should thaw the ice in the river. The early winter twilight was deepening into darkness, and the kettle was singing on the stove, when Kitty finished her letter. One or two of the hard words in which her heart-rooted grief found utterance were searched out in the dictionary; for this suicidal young lady would have deemed it shocking indeed to have left behind her so momentous a document with any slips of orthography. Thus Webster reassured her doubting mind as to "melancholy," and determined the order of vowels in "relief." And it was while Kitty was yet picturing to herself the effect which this pathetic letter would produce upon those who loved her—in which category Mr. Jack Burroughs was not included—that the sound of Uncle Randolph's voice broke in upon her reveries. With a blush and a start, Kitty thrust the sheet of paper into the dictionary and closed the volume.

"He is a scoundrel and a thief," she heard her uncle say, as he drew near the door. "You can't tell me anything about the Marshalls; I've known the whole race of 'em for twenty years. Old Silas Marshall went from Windsor to Hartford, and sold soap and candles, and, during the Jackson campaign——"

Precisely what the late Silas Marshall did during the Jackson campaign was not told at that moment, for the door opening cut short the thread of the conversation. Uncle Randolph walked into the kitchen, while behind him, self-confident and smiling, walked Mr. Jack Burroughs. Trembling all over, Kitty rose up from her seat and thanked the twilight which hid her face.

"Where's your aunt Martha?" inquired Uncle Randolph. "Jack has come over to eat supper with us. Why don't you light up?"

"Here's a match," said Jack, and he held out his hand.

"Aunt Martha is up stairs," answered Kitty, addressing herself to her uncle, and paying no heed to Mr. Burroughs' proffered match. "I'll go and call her." And with this the young lady beat a hasty retreat.

"That Josiah Marshall is a scoundrel and a thief," resumed Uncle Randolph, as he took down the kerosene lamp from the mantel-piece. "I'd like to kick him, and the whole tribe of Marshalls along with him!"

"It's a pretty numerous tribe," observed Jack, good-humoredly. "Let me help you to put on that chimney."

While Jack was adjusting the lamp, Miss Martha, who never found time to dress up, as she expressed it, until late in the afternoon, entered the room. Miss Martha was a capital housekeeper. Moreover, she was what the New Englander calls "smart" and the Englishman "clever." And she was what all the world, in divers tongues and dialects, calls "eccentric." Perhaps one of her most noticeable eccentricities was that of mixing the names of the members of her own household. Tom Turner was called "Randolph" quite as often as he was "Tom," and Kitty answered promptly, when addressed as "Nancy," albeit the only Nancy in the family had married a dozen years before, and was living now in Oregon. Jack Burroughs had long before grown familiar with this peculiarity, so that when Miss Martha, upon entering the kitchen, said, "Is that you, William?" Jack responded, cheerily, "It is."

"Well, I'm proper glad to see you," exclaimed Miss Martha. "It seems an age since you've been inside the house. Take off your great-coat, and come into the sitting-room and get warm. How's Lydia and the folks?"

Jack gave a satisfactory account of the health of the Burroughs family, and Miss Martha then withdrew to look after the supper.

Meantime Kitty, who had rushed to her own room, with face flushed, hands trembling, and bosom heaving, had donned her best black alpaca, and combed out the braids of nut-brown hair, which was hers by growth and not by purchase. Not that she did this in honor of Jack Burroughs. By no means. She would have done it for anybody—anybody who was going to stay to supper. And she tried hard to convince herself that it was not because of Jack that her face flushed and her hands trembled. What was Jack to her now? Had he not sent back her letters and picture, and kept away from her a whole month? And was she not a heart-broken maiden, resolved to die as soon as the ice in the Connecticut river melted? These thoughts whirled through her brain as she fastened a bit of white lace at her throat—lace which Aunt Charity had once worn, when knitting was not her sole aim in life—and took a final peep at her pretty self in the double-sectioned mirror. At all events, it made her conscious of her beauty, and caused her to forget the terrible letter lying between the pages of the dictionary down stairs.

When Kitty went into the sitting-room to announce that "supper was ready," she saluted Jack with chilling politeness, and addressed him as "Mr. Burroughs." This ought to have stabbed the young man to the heart, but it didn't. He looked very grave, to be sure, and called her "Miss Gibson," but there was the old roguish twinkle in his gray eyes, and Kitty detected at once that, under his assumed gravity, there was a desire, restrained only by continued exertion, to burst out laughing. Naturally this vexed the young lady to a degree where tears would have been a sweet relief. It was not enough, then, that this wicked, deceitful, cruel Jack should make a plaything of her heart, but he must needs exult over his atrocious conduct. Kitty could have cried with a relish, but she remembered her letter and her resolution to die, and so, in lieu of tears, she drew solace from that grim thought.

At the supper-table Jack was unusually talkative. He complimented Miss Martha upon the excellence of her flaky biscuits, and emphasized his appreciation by eating half a dozen of them; he expressed his cordial sympathy with Uncle Randolph's desire to kick the tribe of Marshalls, and evinced a deep interest in the plot of the story which Tom Turner had just devoured; he shouted the praises of Aunt Charity's knitting in tones so lusty that the old lady was made to hear, albeit she was wont to declare herself "so proper deef she couldn't hear anything;" and as for Kitty, this wicked Jack bombarded her with such a volley of interrogatories that she was forced into an unwilling conversation. When the meal was at an end, Kitty persisted in helping Miss Martha wash the dishes.

"You'll only hinder me," expostulated the elder maiden, "and besides you've got on your best dress. Go into the sitting-room and entertain Jack."

But the younger maiden was fixed in her purpose. So she went to her room to don an apron, and left Jack to entertain himself.

Thereupon, the heir of the house of Burroughs picked up a bulky volume and sat down by the open fire in the sitting-room. The bulky volume proved to be Webster's Dictionary, which careless Kitty had thrown on the table on her first hasty retreat from the kitchen. Jack turned over the leaves listlessly until he came to a sheet of paper written upon in a chirography pleasantly familiar. Of course it was highly improper for him to read that paper, yet as a chronicler of simple facts I am forced to record that he did read it. And this is what it contained:

To dear Uncle Randolph, and all who love me:

I have determined to drown myself, because I am tired of life. My heart is broken, and I can see no relief except in death. Forgive me for what I am about to do, and I shall pray to God to forgive me also. I do not want to live and suffer as I have suffered——

Here the words "since Jack" were scratched out, and in their stead was written, "during the past——" (a blank to be filled in when the ice should thaw).

I forgive everybody. I hope you will not mourn for me, nor remember my melancholy end, because I do not deserve it. With love to you and to dear Aunt Charity and Tom, I remain, Yours, KATE.

How many times Jack read and re-read this singular document will never be known, but when Kitty entered the room, a quarter of an hour later, he was still sitting with the dictionary upon his knees and the paper in his hand.

"I thought Uncle Randolph was here," said Kitty, hesitating whether to remain or not, and failing to observe what it was that so absorbed Jack's attention. He turned with a start, as though first conscious of her presence, and thrust the sheet of paper back into the volume. Then he said, very gravely:

"Your uncle is not here, Kitty. Won't you be seated? I want to talk with you."

Kitty sat down upon the high-backed sofa, and fell to studying the figures in the carpet. Jack went over and took a seat by her side. She did not notice that he held the dictionary under his right arm.

"Kitty," said Jack, with becoming solemnity, "I do not believe that you have been very happy during the past month, have you?"

Kitty's lip began to tremble, but she answered, desperately, "Why shouldn't I have been happy?"

"Because," replied the candid Jack, "you have not had me to torment you."

"You mean to say that I can not be happy without you, Mr. Burroughs?" Kitty was still gazing intently at the carpet, so that she did not see the smile that played about Jack's mouth as he answered:

"Yes, I have reason to believe that without me you would be very miserable."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Kitty. "I should like to know what right you have to believe that?"

"Well, Kitty, I judge you by myself. I have been wretched ever since the night of that unfortunate party. I made up my mind yesterday to swallow my pride and come here and ask you to forget and forgive. We were both to blame, although the fault, no doubt, was mine to begin with."

"If you have been wretched, as you say," rejoined Kitty, her eyes fixed on the floor, "why didn't you go to Helen Clapp? You would surely have found comfort there."

"Nonsense, Kitty! I care nothing for Helen Clapp—no more than you do for Cyrus Phelps. I haven't seen her, nor have I wanted to see her, since the night of the party."

"You take it for granted, I presume, that I will overlook all that has happened without a word."

"I did not take it for granted, Kitty, until—"

"Until what?" Here the young lady turned her eyes suddenly upon Jack, and discovered for the first time the volume under his arm. "What is that book?" she demanded, blushing scarlet.

"That," returned Jack, with tantalizing composure—"that is Webster's Dictionary. While you were engaged in washing the dishes I was improving the time by a study—"

"Give it to me this instant!" demanded Kitty, springing to her feet.

Jack handed her the volume without a word. She snatched it impetuously, and turned over the leaves until she came to the letter.

"You have read it!" she exclaimed, crumpling the sheet of paper in her hand.

"If you mean your farewell epistle," rejoined Jack, gravely, "I have."

"Why, Jack!" And, thereupon Kitty threw herself upon the sofa, and, with her face buried in the cushion, began to sob convulsively.

And what did Jack do? Perhaps he drew her to his side and told her what a very, very wicked girl she was to think of drowning her pretty self. Perhaps he repeated to her, for the thousandth time at least, the story of his love, which had grown and deepened during a month of self-inflicted torture, and which was dearer to him than all else in life—dearer than fame or fortune, or even the Phi Beta Kappa key which he had won at Yale. Perhaps he soothed her with soft words, and rested her head upon his breast, and convinced her that, after all, she had much to live for in this world, and that her heart was not so seriously shattered as she had fancied. Perhaps, even, he kissed her; but that is no affair of ours.

Whatever Jack may have done, this much I know to be a fact: when the ice in the river thawed, Kitty did not throw herself into the waters of the Connecticut. And when the blossomy May came round, she blushed prettily because people called her "Mrs. Burroughs."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Two Good Bear Stories.

No. 1.—By "Texas Jack:" "I was once out with a party in Texas, and we came across a big cinnamon bear. A fellow proposed to capture him with his lasso. He made a good throw, and got the loop around the bear's neck. When old Cinnamon felt it get tight, what do you think he did? He just sat up on his haunches, felt of the rope with one paw, and then began pulling it in hand over hand. There was a horse and a man fast to the other end of the rope, and they had to come, both of them. As for the hunter, he jumped off and got away, but the bear drew the pony right up to him, and killed him.

No. 2.—By the Glencoe (Minn.) *Register:* "On Thursday last a son of Christian Hanson, about 9 years of age, went to a straw-stack near the stable to get some straw for horse-bedding. He says while pulling out the straw a huge black bear held him in such a way that he could make no resistance, but, after running a considerable distance, nearly half a mile, and leaping a high fence, the monster seemed to get out of wind, and let him drop on the ground, while he stood over him with his great red tongue hanging out of his mouth panting for breath. The boy says he seized hold of the bear's tongue with both hands, and held on until he raised upon his hind feet and scratched him in the face with his fore paws so hard that he let go and ran. The bear did not follow, and the little fellow made the best time possible toward the house. Mr. Hanson was away from home at the time. The next day he and his neighbors followed the bear's track for some distance and the citizens of Helen will make it warm for Bruin if he does not return to his hole."

Railway Tickets.

About forty years ago, railway tickets were originated by a station master at Clapham, England. From that time the printing of these tickets has remained in the hands of the same family, who have pursued it with an amount of perseverance and ingenuity perfectly marvelous; and it is a curious fact to know that in one long, low building in a suburban street of a provincial town the tickets of the whole world, except North America, are made.

Improving Upon Gen. Pleasonton's Discovery.

John B. Last, of Green Bay, Wis., has invented a new kind of stove-pipe hat. It is intended for the benefit of bald-headed married men of that city. The invention consists of the inserting of "blue glass" in the crown of the hat in order to propagate the growth of the hair.

History of a Picture.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half-voluptuous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately-blended tints. On his canvas, the homeliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jealous of his fame and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and eyes, efface the bloom from cheek and lip, and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and freer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the emaciated form and haggard countenance the glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to a lack of genuineness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revengeful artist marred by a few rapid strokes of his skillful brush was only restored by years of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists—Health, who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet" no less than the human form divine—Disease, the dreaded artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits. And is it not the beauty of woman, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease oftenest seeks to mar? The slightest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Health—beyond reparation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanimous in their praise of its excellence. If you would be transformed from the pallid, nervous invalid into a happy, vigorous woman, try it.

IS THERE ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth.

WE understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our Doctor, however, says a little ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

THERE are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens street.

SWORN STATEMENT
OF A
BOSTON DRUGGIST.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temples, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat, caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head, had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of hearing and of seeing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

Since curing myself with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, I have recommended it in over one hundred cases without a single case of failure, and have in numerous instances received wholesale orders from parties to whom I have sold one bottle. This is the only patent medicine I have ever recommended, never having believed in them before, although constantly engaged in their sale. Very gratefully yours,

BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1876. GEORGE F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1876.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

SETH J. THOMAS,
Justice of the Peace.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Cures Pains and Aches.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It subdues Inflammatory Action.
It cures Ruptures and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaint.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It Relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable in Paralysis.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pains.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted perfect, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. *Printed directions for cultivation on every package.* All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of *all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain.*

New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

REPUBLICANS!
DEMOCRATS!
GREENBACKERS!

All who wish an able, newsy and fair-minded paper, representing the best phases of Southern Republicanism, should read the

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL,

the leading and representative Republican journal of the South.

Daily Commercial, $10 per year; 85 cents per month. Try it one month.

Weekly Commercial, neatly arranged, clearly printed, carefully edited—a capital family newspaper; $1.50 per year, $1 for six months. In Clubs of five, $1.00 each per year; Clubs of ten or more, $1.50 each.

One copy of either edition sent free, postpaid, to any address.

An Agent wanted in every neighborhood, to whom we pay 20 per cent. cash commission, or a handsome and valuable premium. Send for Special Circular to Agents.

BEST ADVERTISING Medium in the South, rates and quantity and quality of circulation considered. Rate-card and copies of paper free.

Address A. H. SIEGFRIED,
Manager COMMERCIAL, Louisville, Ky.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Lands for Sale

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially that of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourself in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
113 West Monroe st., Chicago.

AGENTS with exclusive right of territory. Ultimatum Coal Oil Burner—lighted, extinguished, trimmed without moving chimney; unbreakable glass chimneys; wick 30 yards, and other lamp specialties. *Illust'd Circulars,* Child & Pratt, Cin'ti, O.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

AMERICAN MAMMOTH RYE, for Spring Sowing, a new variety entirely distinct from any other grain ever introduced. Making bread superior to the best wheat, producing 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel. Price, 1 lb., 50 cents, 10 lbs., $3.50, 100 lbs., $15.00. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 3c stamp. For sale by C. B. ROGERS, 133 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever.

THREE BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS TO EVERY PATRON OF THIS PAPER.

The London Publishing Co. have just issued a large, magnificent, and superb series of color chromatic works of art, embracing three handsome and exquisite mottoes entitled God Bless Our Home, The Lord is my Shepherd, and Praise the Lord. These mottoes are in old English type, beautifully embellished with vines and roses running through the entire work; in the center of the first letter "G" is a mother teaching her two children to repeat a prayer, while to her right are two larger children, with beautiful flowing robes, singing "Praise to God." The background of the entire motto is a beautiful Landscape Scene, representing Home. These three beautiful premiums, size 10x25 inches, sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cts. each. Address London Publishing Co., 135 and 136 W. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.

CITY LIFE.

Prof. Swing on the Folly of Young Men and Women Leaving Their Homes in the Country for Life in the City.

Prof. Swing, of Chicago, has begun, in his paper, the *Alliance*, the consideration of the fatal attractions of city life for the young men and young women of the country. The vice of city life is what ministers and moralists are accustomed to dwell upon, but lectures and sermons on this phase of the matter are not so apt to discourage the natural tendency of mankind to aggregate in large communities as the dismal outlook of failure, which is the only perspective city life presents to the majority of those who seek it without experience or preparation. Prof. Swing has been wise in recognizing this fact, and by continually pressing it upon his hearers and readers he may make it more effective than whole volumes of abstract moralization. The key to his position may be found in the following paragraph:

> That young men and women are ruined by vice is well known, but a great number are drawn away from some good life pursuit because they would rather drive a stage or feed a horse in a city than do a good year's work on a new farm 100 miles away. There are thousands of young men who are anxious to live where they can wear clean cuffs and nice black boots every day. And then one wants to go to a concert now and then, and to hear the great singers, and actors, and orators who travel along. This is the universal argument. It is often a poor, childish blunder. If the country offers one good labor and pay all these other things can come along rapidly enough. Once a year to the city will give the rural youth all the art, and opera, and drama he will need. A week a year will do, and there then remain fifty-one weeks for country work and country education. Mental luxuries go out to the country man in these days. As men do not need to go to Jerusalem to worship, so neither need they go to a city to find all good. Books go out to the people. Music loves the country too. The society of many country towns is as good as any metropolitan group one can enter.

The longing for city life, says the Chicago *Tribune* in commenting on the subject, that swells the bosom of nine out of every ten young men and women reared in the country grows out of a misapprehension. It is like the desire of a stage-struck amateur, who sees only the brilliancy of the footlights and the glitter of the tinsel, who hears only the applause of the audience in front, who knows only of the momentary excitement of public life, and has no conception of the bitter trials and the hard work so rarely rewarded with anything but disappointment and discomfiture. The great mass of poverty-stricken clerks and day-laborers, of starving seamstresses and shop-girls, and of the idle and unemployed of both sexes in large cities are those whose youthful training contemplated nothing but plowing the field or milking the cows. They might have been contented—and this is the highest and most lasting happiness—had they not abandoned a peaceful, quiet, rural life for a struggle in a crowded community, where they are brought into competition with skilled hands and superior training. To enter upon the struggle of life in a large city without trade or calling can only be likened to embarking upon a stormy sea in a boat without a rudder. As a rule, death is the only relief in either case. It is not vice alone but failure that threatens, and, though not so immoral, it kills as surely, and drags along a wretched existence without the glamour that vice sometimes provides as a sort of compensation. Happiness, like all other things, is only relative to the condition, and the tastes, inclinations, and temptations that city life develops for those who can never hope to indulge in them only add to the stock of wretchedness instead of the stock of bliss.

But it is not the inexperienced youths alone who suffer from unnatural contact with city life; the city suffers as well. The unemployed classes, the pauper classes, the vicious classes, the bummer classes, are swollen by the aimless and frivolous that are furnished by the rural districts. With millions of rich acres in this broad land, and resources that are as yet limitless and open to strong hands and ready hearts, young men and young women flock to crowded cities to live in squalor, to starve, to steal, to plunder. The mass of foreigners who come to America have been reared to agricultural pursuits, and know nothing else. With land so cheap and fertile as they find it here they could enlarge the patches to which they have been accustomed in their native lands to great, rich farms, and dairies, and plantations, and stock-yards. But they are lured by the *ignis fatuus* of city life, and relapse into narrow alleys, and dirty hovels, and crowded tenements, and a general condition of squalor and disease. They infest the politics of the day, and acquire all the vices without any of the virtues of self-government. They prostitute themselves to the uses of the demagogue, and degenerate into a sort of political machinery, manipulated for the benefit of public plunderers. They are largely responsible for the abuses of city government, but get small share of the individual benefits that accrue therefrom. The only hope in recurring to the subject is that, by making these and all other people without the education or preparation for combatting with city life on equal terms understand that the suffering more than outweighs the gratification, and that failure is limitless, while success is microscopic, some of them may be deterred in time from rushing into a whirlpool of trials from which not one in a thousand escapes.

A Woman Still.

The Cleveland *Leader* tells the following pathetic story of mother's love:

A young woman, with draggled dress and a flushed face, with her hair loose over her shoulder, and a hard look in her eyes, followed a burly officer into the Central station just as the clock was on the stroke of midnight.

"What's the matter here?" queried the Lieutenant, looking up as the ill-mated couple came trooping in.

"Same old charge," said the officer; "she's been raising Cain around the hay market."

"You bet your boots I have," said the girl, with a hoarse laugh that showed there was whisky behind it. "I give 'em as good as they sent."

They were leading her into the recording room, when she stopped at the door opening into the Captain's office.

"Whose kid is that?" she asked.

"That? Oh, one that was picked up on the street—lost by somebody."

"Lost, is he? Well, I've found him. Let me alone, will you?"

She pulled away from the officer, and in a moment was on the lounge with the child in her arms, her painted cheeks pressed close to the tear-stains left on the little fellow's face when he had cried himself to sleep. Her hair hung in a veil before them, and hid the guilty and innocent alike from sight.

"I had one like you once," she murmured, after the hush of a moment, "but he died. That was so long ago that I thought I had forgotten it—there has been so much happening since—so much I wish to God had never happened!"

A moment longer and she looked up—as sober as a mother by the hearth-stone. "May I take him in the cell with me?" she asked, in a low and gentle voice.

They said she might, and the poor, forsaken woman sat down on the stone bench with the sleeping child held close to her bosom. The tears that fell from her eyes were as balm to her bruised heart, and the little one lifted her soul to purer heights than it had known for many, many weary days in the past.

"God Pity the Opium-Eater."

One Wdnesday morning, at 6 o'clock, a man was found weltering in gore in one of the closets of the St. James Hotel. He was borne to the hospital, but, ere many squares had been traveled, he breathed his last. The following letter, written only a short time previous to his being found in the agonies of death, told the story:

> My own true name is M. M. Wishard,
> Late Superintendent
> Orphans' Home,
> Knightstown,
> Ind.
>
> I am paying dear for my sin. *Opium* is the cause of it all. Write Dr. Hannaman some one, please, when I am gone.
>
> God only knows how I have fought this terrible habit, but whenever it gets hold of the system it is too late. I am expecting every moment to be arrested and taken to jail, where I shall never come out alive. God pity the opium-eater. Am almost past going now.
>
> Feb. 14, 1877.

In the inside of the sheet, evidently written while nerving himself to commit suicide, were the following:

> Oh! that I had been wise in the day of this visitation. I have a faint hope of forgiveness. I then began to fight it with the desperation that almost crazed me, and, when nearly well, would become discouraged and go back again. My dear family is my regret. Oh! that I had been wise in time. No man ever had a dearer family than I had. A better wife and children no man ever saw. How cruel I have been. If through Jesus' blood. Although I have been a great sinner, I was so much intoxicated by opium that I thought I was a Christian, but, alas, alas, when too late, I fear I find I was not. The opium habit was contracted more than ten years ago, though not confirmed until about eight years since. I live, of which I have little hope, I would cheerfully serve them. I fear my wife and little ones are dead or insane. God knows I cannot recall my life.

The hotel employes say that at 6 o'clock, with erect bearing and deliberate movements, he entered the hotel and straightway sought the closet. A knife and a pair of surgical scissors convey the rest of the chapter. He first cut his throat with a penknife, and then, inserting the scissors into the wound, tried to sever the main artery, but, before he accomplished his purpose, he fell exhausted to the floor.—*New Orleans Times.*

A Rich Man's Heirs.

More work for the lawyers, over the will of Isaac M. Singer. Some of the heirs are not satisfied with their allowance out of the estate. Singer left altogether about $4,000,000 to be divided among his several families (he was married five or six times), and among the many heirs, it appears, there are some who think they were born to purple and fine linen. One branch, named Mathews, consists of mother, two daughters and one son, the children all grown up. Their shares of the great estate were $200,000 each. But the bequests are so tied up that only an allowance out of them can be had. This does not suit their ideas at all, so the mother is trying to have the allowance increased. She thinks each ought to get $500 a month. They cannot possibly live up to their position and expectations with less. They must really have $500 a month each, at least, or there will be hardship and, possibly, loss of caste. Another heir, a young married woman named Foster, who has been receiving $500 a month out of the estate, now wants $1,000. She also wants $2,500 for a suitable turnout. A beggarly $500 a month can't begin to support her in the way she ought to live. Singer himself lived in magnificent style in England and France for some years before his death, and why should not his heirs, who never helped him to earn a dollar of the great fortune he left behind, live just as luxuriously as he did? One of Mrs. Mathews' reasons for demanding $500 a month for her son is that he wants to travel. Singer traveled a good deal in his early days on much less than that. He and his wife made the rounds of the country with cheap shows and third-class theatrical companies, and did not see $500 in a year. But things are a good deal changed since that time, and rich men's heirs have mighty big notions nowadays.

A Boy of Mettle.

On Wednesday afternoon, in Capp street, a lady and child had just taken their seats in a buggy, to which two horses were harnessed, when the animals took fright and went down the street at full speed. The lines had fallen over the dashboard, and the lady had no means of controlling the team, but she had presence of mind enough to retain her seat and tightly grasp the child. Several attempts were made by persons on the street to stop the runaways, but they only served to increase the speed of the frightened horses. At length a boy on horseback appeared on the scene and galloped after the fugitives. He headed them at the corner of Fourteenth and Capp streets, after they had cleared two or three blocks, and, by dexterous handling of his own horse, managed to seize the lines of the runaway team and bring them to a standstill. As may be imagined, the lady was greatly agitated by the adventure, but was not too overcome to speak her gratitude to her deliverer. The name of the little hero is John Flynn. He is about 12 or 13 years of age, and is said to have stopped other runaways in much the same way.—*San Francisco Call.*

A Californian has projected the longest railroad in the world—to run from San Francisco to the edge of civilization in the South American continent.

THE TELEPURP.

Brand-New Invention—How a Yaller Dog was Sent Over the Wires.

[From the Operator.]

A good story comes from Norwalk, Ct. One day last week a gaunt, slab-sided chap, with particles of hay-seed on his coat and in his tow-colored hair, stepped up to the telegraph office at the railroad depot and asked if the boss was in. The operator assured him that he was, and his rural friend went on to relate that he lived up in Danbury, had come down from there that morning, and intended bringing his brother's dog, which a man in Norwich wanted to buy, but had forgotten it, and wanted to know if the dog could be sent down from there by telegraph. The man of lightning, seeing a good chance for a little fun, at once answered:

"Certainly, sir; that is a matter of daily occurrence. All that is necessary for you to do is to give me a description of the dog, so that no mistake can be made; call again in about half an hour, and the dog will be here."

"It is a yellow dog, with small ears, and is about so high," said the Granger, placing his hand eighteen inches from the floor. He then took his departure with the remark that he would call again soon. The operator then sent his messenger boy to look for a dog as near the description as possible, which he soon succeeded in finding. It was at once brought to the office, and secured to the operator's desk by means of a piece of telegraph wire. After a little coaxing the dog was made to lie quietly down, and everything was in readiness for our rural friend. Punctual to the time appointed he made his appearance, and asked if the dog had come.

"I will see," said the operator, and stepping up to the instrument he tapped a few times on the key, at the same time, inserting his leg under the desk, he managed to step on the dog's toes, which caused the canine to yelp. "Ah! he's coming," said the operator, and then, tapping more furiously on the key, he at the same time kicked the dog clean from under the table, who, not relishing this kind of treatment, barked furiously, and ran around the office with the wire attached to his neck. "Fifty cents, sir," said the operator, turning around to the countryman. "Uncommon nice dog, must be worth $50; but he is the hardest dog I ever received over the wires; he is so muscular, you see, that he broke the wire, in fact a piece of it is now attached to his neck, which he broke off."

During the whole of this operation the countryman gazed on the operator with eyes wide open and full of surprise; but when the dog came from under the table and was seen by the countryman, that was the culminating point, and he was struck with amazement. After looking at the dog a moment or so, he said, "Say, mister, he ain't so big as he was, and he is darker, how is that?"

"Oh! that is easily explained," said the operator; "you see the chemicals employed in making electricity of course darken his original color, and the velocity with which he passed over the wire caused him to contract in size; but after you expose him to the air for a short time he will soon assume his original size and color."

"Du tell," said the countryman, and, after placing 50 cents on the counter, he picked up the dog, and walked out of the office, remarking that "the man who invented them telegraphs must be a very knowledgable man."

The Slave-Trade.

It will be astounding news to many American Christians that the slave-trade is still carried on to such an extent as to involve the loss, annually, of at least 500,000 lives. Such, we are assured by the *Missionary News*, is the fact. From the same source we learn that while this large number die or are massacred in this inhuman traffic, only 70,000 Africans reach the coast and become slaves. The *News* states that there are five routes by which slaves are taken from Central Africa: "1. Through the Sahara desert to Tunis and Morocco. 2. Down the Nile, via Khartoum, into Egypt. 3. Down the Nile, turning off before reaching Khartoum, for the seaports on the Red sea. 4. Direct to the Zanzibar coast, for Zanzibar, Pemba, etc. 5. Two routes from Lake N'yassa to the Mozambique coast, for Madagascar and the North." And it add "The treaties with Zanzibar do no really prevent the traffic, as the Seyid has no power to enforce these treaties. The English cruisers capture only a fraction of the dhows engaged by the Arabs in the slave-trade. It has now become necessary to seek directly, by all justifiable means, to abolish slavery in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Tunis, Morocco, Cuba and Brazil."

Qualities of Fire Wood.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shell-bark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows:

Shellbark hickory	100	Yellow oak	60
Pignut hickory	95	Hard maple	59
White oak	84	White elm	58
White ash	77	Red cedar	56
Dogwood	75	Wild cherry	55
Scrub oak	73	Yellow pine	54
White hazel	72	Chestnut	52
Apple tree	70	Yellow poplar	51
Red oak	69	Butternut	43
White beech	65	White birch	43
Black walnut	65	White pine	30
Black birch	62		

It is worth bearing in mind that in woods of the same species there is a great difference, according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poorer soil. To the ordinary purchaser, oak is oak, and pine is pine, but for home use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from others is worth a great deal more.—*Our Home Journal.*

Prof. Fritz, of Zurich, has recently shown, from a comparison of annual meteorological statistics, that the years distinguished by a maximum of solar spots coincide very closely with those years marked by exceptionally severe hail-storms, and an unusual average height of large rivers. The special periods occur at intervals of eleven years, and the law is in accordance with observations made during the past century in all latitudes.

"I am Showing them how we do this in the Artillery, Sir," said Nolan. Sample illustration from No. 69 of "The Lakeside Library."

$13.75 of Choice New Books for One Dollar!

The following 8 Volumes of the choicest New Novels of the day, by the Greatest Living Authors, cost $13.75 in ordinary Book form in the stores, but are sold for only ONE DOLLAR in the popular Unabridged and Illustrated "LAKESIDE LIBRARY" Editions.

The Man Without a Country. By E. E. Hale. No. 69. Containing Seven complete stories, and illustrated with over 50 fine engravings. Price, 10 cents; by mail 12 cents. (Ordinary price, $2.50!)

Daniel Deronda. By George Eliot. No. 61-62, 63-64. "The literary event of the 19th century." Complete in TWO large volumes, unabridged and unaltered, each volume being a DOUBLE SIZE number of "The Library." Price 30 cents each volume, or 40 cents for the complete work; by mail 50 cents. (Ordinary price, in usual book form, $1.50 each volume, or $3.00 for both!)

From the Earth to the Moon. By Jules Verne. No. 66. With 28 fine illus. Price 10 cts.; by mail, 12 cts. (Ordinary price, $2.00!)

Trip Around the Moon. By Jules Verne. No. 67. With 28 fine illustrations. Price 10 cts.; by mail 12 cts. (Ordinary price, $2.00!)

The Two Destinies. By Wilkie Collins. No. 60. His last new book. Price 10 cents; by mail, 12 cents. (Ordinary price, $1.50!)

The Laurel Bush. By Miss Mulock. No. 65. By the author of "John Halifax," etc. Just ready. 9 illus. Price 10c.; by mail, 12 cents. (Ordinary price, $1.50!)

Rose Turquand. By Ellice Hopkins. No. 68. Just ready. Price, 10 cents; by mail, 12 cents. (Ordinary price, $1.25.) "A tale of rare excellence."—Journal.

SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. If not convenient to a News Depot, cut out this advertisement, and send to the publishers with ONE DOLLAR, and the entire set will be sent to you by return mail, postpaid.

☞ Secure for yourself and family enough of the very best and newest Books, to afford entertainment and pleasure in the long winter evenings for months to come, remembering that this entire set of 8 volumes costs less than any single one of them would cost in ordinary book form, at the stores! Interest your neighbor, also, and persuade him to buy the set at right hand of this advertisement, while you buy the books named above. Then when each has read his own set, you can exchange with each other, and so really have the benefit of two sets at the price of one! ☞ Where two sets are ordered together, we send one copy of "HAROLD," (see below) FREE of charge! Any single book will be sent at prices named above, as a sample, but by ordering the ☞ whole set at one time you save the postage, 22 cents, which we then pay ourselves. This is the cheapest and best reading ever offered. Address,

DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO., Publishers, Cor. Clark and Adams Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ Ready this day, No. 73, "HAROLD," the famous new poem by Alfred Tennyson. Price, 10 cents; by mail, 12 cents. You can mark out any one of the above books, and substitute this, if you prefer it.

Important Notice. If you have already read any one or more Books in above list, you can select others in their stead from the following leading New Books. And in this case draw your pencil through the books not wanted, leaving only the books you do want. Cut out this Advertisement and return to us with $1.00. ☞ Each book, as published, is numbered, for convenience in ordering, as 65, 40, etc., and for one dollar we will send any ten numbers postpaid! For example, the list in large type contains 10 numbers, viz: 69, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 60, 65, 68, and the list below, in small type, also contains 10 numbers, viz: 36, 40, 42, 44, 51, 52, 54, 70, 74, 75. Either set will be sent entire, postpaid, for one dollar, or a selection of ten numbers can be made from both sets, at same price.

Any ONE Book in the following List, 10 cts.; by mail, 12 cts.; except No. 74-75, a DOUBLE number, price 20c.; by mail, 25c.

36. THE NEW MAGDALEN, by Wilkie Collins. (Ordinary price, $1.25.)
40. DROPPED FROM THE CLOUDS, by Jules Verne. 8 illus. (Ord. price, $2.)
42. ABANDONED, by Jules Verne. (Ordinary price, $2.00.) 8 fine illustrations.
44. THE SECRET OF THE ISLAND, Jules Verne. 8 illus. (Ord. price, $2.00.)
51. A TALE OF TWO CITIES, by Chas. Dickens. (Ordinary price, $1.00.)
52. MISS HITCHCOCK'S WEDDING DRESS. (Ordinary price, $1.25.)
54. A NEW GODIVA, by Stanley Hope. "A rare good story." (Ord. price, $1.50.)
70. THE LOST SIR MASSINGBERD, by James Payn. (Ordinary price, $1.75.)
74-75. JOSHUA HAGGARD'S DAUGHTER, by Miss M. E. Braddon. Extra large Double Number, with 12 fine illustrations. ☞ Her last new work. (Ordinary price, $1.75.) "It is one of Miss Braddon's best novels, and is literally fascinating."

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report
OF THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE—921 Chestnut Street.

Assets January 1, 1876 ... [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Premium receipts ... $1,194,280.44
Interest received ... 315,163.16
Deferred payments ... [illegible]
Increase in value of stocks, etc. ... [illegible]
Accrued interest ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and endowments paid ... [illegible]
Dividends to policy-holders ... [illegible]
Surrendered policies ... [illegible]
Reinsurance, etc. ... [illegible]
Commissions, Salaries, etc. ... [illegible]
Taxes, advertising, etc. ... [illegible]

Assets ... [illegible]

ASSETS.

United States 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, Philadelphia, and city loans, 7 per cent. mortgage, railroad bonds, bank and other stocks ... $1,909,744.40
Mortgages, all first liens on property valued at $6,000,000 ... [illegible]
Premium notes, secured by policies ... [illegible]
Loans on collaterals, etc. ... [illegible]
Agents' balances secured by bonds ... [illegible]
Premiums on policies not reported, net ... [illegible]
Deferred payments due in 1877, net ... [illegible]
Interest due and accrued on loans ... [illegible]
Cash on hand and in trust companies ... [illegible]
Real Estate owned by the company ... [illegible]
Furniture at home offices and agencies ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Death losses, etc., not yet due ... $161,796.00
Reinsurance reserve, 4½ per cent. Actuary's table, etc. ... [illegible]

*Surplus for policy-holders 4½ per cent. basis ... [illegible]
Number of policies in force ... [illegible]
Amount of risk ... [illegible]

*The Penn has the largest ratio of surplus to liabilities of any Mutual Life Company in the country.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
H. S. STEVENS, 2d Vice President.
JAS. WEIR MASON, Actuary.
HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.
HENRY C. BROWN, Ass't Secretary.
J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Gen. Agt., 22 West 3d St., Cincinnati.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains over 800 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans La.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N.Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
Then Buy the N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT,
AND SAVE ONE-THIRD THE COST OF PAINTING, and get a paint that is MUCH HANDSOMER, and will last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. Is prepared, ready for use, in WHITE or ANY COLOR desired. Is on many thousand of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS SENT FREE. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers St., New York, or MILLER BROS., 109 Water St., Cleveland, Ohio.

MUSIC BOOKS
For Reed Organs.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS ($2.50) is universally known as one of rare merit, both in the instructive course and the well-chosen airs for practice.

BETZE'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN ($2.50.) The sale of more than 30,000 copies is the best proof of its great popularity.

EMERSON'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS ($2.50) is the work of two distinguished musicians, and is equal to the best.

ROOT'S SCHOOL FOR THE CABINET ORGAN ($2.50) is one of the oldest and best methods. Widely known and used.

CLARKE'S $1 INSTRUCTOR FOR REED ORGANS is an abbreviated but very good method for beginners.

WINNER'S NEW SCHOOL FOR CABINET ORGAN (75 cts.) is the cheapest, and an excellent easy instruction book.

ORGAN AT HOME ($2.50 Bds.; $3 Clo.; $4 Gilt) has 200 well-known Reed Organ pieces.

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

Dr. O. W. Sneden's CONSUMPTIVE CURE For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The above cure is unrivaled for its great curative properties for the above diseases. Price, $1 and $2 a box.
Dr. O. W. Sneden's PULMONIC SYRUP. We recommend the Pulmonic Syrup to be used in connection with the Consumptive Cure. Price, $1 a bottle. Remit to A. H. BENDER, 276 Bowery, New York.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete low-price work (770 pages, only $2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody wants it. One new agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy and press, sample pages, full description and extra terms. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, O.
CAUTION Beware of falsely-claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."
Frank Leslie's Historical Register OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

POMONA NURSERY! MILLIONS of Trees and Plants. Captain Jack and Great American, the best Strawberries. Ten acres of BRANDYWINE (Raspberries) yielded last summer $4,338. Send for Catalogue. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

FLORIDA. The Florida Agriculturist, Weekly, $3 a year. Send 10c. for specimen. Proceedings Florida Fruit-Growers' Association—meeting of 1876—25c. Climatology and Resources of Florida, 15c. Gallesio's Treatise on the Citrus Family (translated from the French), $1. Guide Map of Florida, 50c. Address WALTON & CO., Jacksonville, Fla. ☞ Say where you saw this.

ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE
ROSES Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, etc. ☞ Mailing Plants a Specialty. Send for it. A. K. WILLIAMS, Successor to [illegible] Richmond, Ind.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods. Permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

$600 A Year and Expenses to good Agents, who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. S. M. & ARTHUR SPENCER, 105 Fulton St., New York.

Agents' Guide on trial 3 mos. 10cts. James P. Scott, Chicago.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N.Y.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
REVOLVER [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to F. MASON, 111 Nassau Street, New York.
ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
25 NEW NOVELTIES sent for 10c. postpaid, by HUSTED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.
FELT CARPETINGS 35 to 45 cents per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of plaster. Send for circular and samples. C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.
MOODY'S Anecdotes, 180 pages; paper covers 50c., cloth $1; sent postpaid on receipt of price. Rhodes & McClure, publ'rs, 94 Washington st., Chicago.
EPILEPSY or FITS cured by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Address, ROSS BROS., RICHMOND, IND.
PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
YOU can secure a GOOD paying business exclusive for your county, at a small seat. No experience and small capital required. Pleasant and honorable, by addressing Jas. T. Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SMOKY CHIMNEYS cured, fuel saved, and best increased by applying the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular (with testimonials) to Henry Colford, 720 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
$50 to $100 a month rec'd by our graduates. Students wanted. Salary paid while practicing. Situations furnished. Ad'ss N. W. Telegraph Institute, Janesville, Wis.
WE have a larger sale for Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup than for any other medicine of the kind. We have for sale all the old standard remedies. None are in such demand. FLINT & DAYTON, Friendship, N. Y. Sold by J. BLISS & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$55 a week net to Agents. The New Work indispensable to F. A. M. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. REDDING & CO., PUBLISHERS Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.
SYNDICATE "Combination of Capital." New mode of operating in stocks. Loss impossible. Profits large. Explanatory circular sent Free. MORGAN & Co., Brokers, 38 Broad-st., P.O. Box 3238, N.Y.
DR. G. E. BERUIT'S Universal Cure for FITS or EPILEPSY Has never been known to fail when the directions have been strictly followed. Price, $1.44 and $4.45 a box. Remit by P. O. order or registered letter to A. H. BENDER, 276 Bowery, New York.
A FORTUNE Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. E. GLADDING, Hoboken, N.J.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—300,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $5.00 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to R. MARTIN & CO., 66 Front St., San Francisco, California.
A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium [illegible] &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
ANN ELIZA YOUNG. AGENTS WANTED for the new Book by Brigham Young's Wife No. 19. $5.00 [illegible] Illustrated circular, sent free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Richmond, Va.
AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.
O. N. U. No. 8
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 8, 1877

OBITUARY.

LIBERTY IS DEAD.

The Funeral took place at Washington on Monday.

Weep Freemen, and let all free citizens of a great nation mourn, raise the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of the deceased Libery to half-mast, for the death knell of the once glorious Republic has been sounded. Let us mourn for her murdered corpse as for a sister, a mother; and when the flowers bloom, strew her grave with roses. Let a nation mourn, for liberty has been foully murdered by red-handed ruffians and thieves while the chief of the gang holds the golden septer in brazen defiance of the American Nation.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

AUBURN JUNCTION.

School closed last Monday for a months vacation.

Tramps are becoming numerous, and troublesome.

Loveland J. C. flew through the Junction a p. d. q. trip to Garrett.

It is evident that our supply of gin mills is in excess of the demand.

Mr. Samuel Link is lying dagerously ill at his residence just west of town.

Where, Oh, where are the little birds who sang so sweetly a few weeks since?

We are to have a lumber yard at this point during the coming building season.

Smiths beer garden will soon be in full blast with brass band accompainments.

Mrs. Wherrett has recovered her usal health much to the gratification of her many friends.

The boys have paid up their little election bets and will try to get even on "pedro" or seven up.

The route agents on the different lines running through here are in high glee over the result of the election.

The Sheriff or his deputies are around quite frequently of late, on the look-out for thieves &c. Wonder if we hadn't better start him after our chicken theif.

Judge Picker is still on deck. The Judge says it was p. d. c. last Sunday.

It is rumored that Davis Castle is about to resume as a hotel and boarding house. Should such be the case, look out for falling weather, (stones.)

Quite number of our citizens were regular attendants at court last week because of an alleged riot said to have occurred at one of the grog shops at Auburn some time time since. They were all acquitted.

Mr. Wash Link and family have removed to Cherubusco, where they have united with John Link, in engineering the principal hash factory of that village. The union of these "Links" both big and little, form quite a "chain."

Some sacrilligious cuss had the audacity to rob the priest at Auburn, of some of his worldly possessions on last Sabbath, consequently every one who came toward the Junction on that day was track by some members of the good Fathers' flock for the robber. Many ludicrous and embarrassing explanations was caused thereby. X.

SPENCERVILLE.

The revival meetings still continue at the M. E. Church.

Professor Allen and wife spent Sabbath with friends in town.

Rev. Errick closed his meetings at Spencerville church last week.

Sol Barney has a new boarder quite dimenative in size; it is a gal this time

Rev. Lancaster is still protracting his meetings at Bear Creek church. Many have been converted and still they come.

Mrs. David Butler, an aged lady, living half a mile south of Spencerville, died at ten o'clock Sunday evening. Daniel Butler and wife were among the first settlers on the St. Joe River. Mr. Butler is also in feeble health.

LA OTTO.

She is gone, and Stephen refuses to be comforted.

Preaching at Lee Chapel next Sunday morning and evening.

Z. A. Young is about to erect a large furniture room on corner of Main and Sycamore streets.

Charley Bruce, Jr., was seen in La Otto the other day, the same loquacous Charley as in days gone by. "Shake old man."

Dr. Shepard, formerly of this place, has gone where the woodbine twineth, at "Dutch Rige" to locate. The doctor is a good medicine man, and we recommend him as a No. 1 physician.

The erratic Brown, the "novus homo" of La Otto has left us, gone like a dream, no more to gladden our hearts; oh, Brownie, how could you, you naughty man.

We droped in at Dr. Bowkers office and viewed his large and varied collection of stuffed birds and animals. The doctor proves himself quite a taxidermist. Persons bringing birds or animals of any species not contained in his collection, to his office will be liberally compensated for their trouble.

Taylor has discovered that "Theophilus" and William are the same person, ha, ha, ha. Go for William, Doctor, he is the "sinner;" don't let up but hang on with the tenacity of a [illegible] bull pup. Oh, my goodness, Doctor, sound the news to the sufferers of La Otto and vicinity; let every town and hamlet know who the wretch is that "gives them away," spare him not, but let him know and feel the immensity of his crime. Be ye not "bull-dozed," neither "intimidated" by "Theophilus," that lump of iniquity. dear Doctor, and the blessings of the long suffering and much tried people of this "burg" will be yours. Oh, my Saviour, Doctor, unfold your tale that "Theophilus," like the wicked, he shall flee when no man pursueth.

CEDAR CREEK.

Our justice John H——y thinks he can do business on the square now. Two dollars cost is all it has cost him yet.

Our friend J. L——g, says that Henry A. Miller is not ghost enough to keep him from securing his prize. He says he will try it again the night of the twelfth of April. Look out for a circulation of silver.

The meeting at this place has been very successful. It has been said by some that the minister holding the Cedar Creek meeting is not authorized to preach the gospel by an ecclesiasticle appointment. We here give his own answer; he says, "my commission is from God: I also hold a printed license which all can read." The servants of the devil do falsly attack the ministry.

A. J. W.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole, deceased, late of said county said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOMAS L. STROLE, Adm'r.

February 24th 1877.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the February term 1877 of the Circuit court of DeKalb county Indiana the estate of Samuel T Wearley deceased was declared probably insolvant. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be setled accordingly.

GEORGE BARNEY,
Administrator.

Dated March 1st 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Nicholas Ensley is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Joseph H. Ford, Francis D. Ryan and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-two (52) cents, with interest and cost on said judgment, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one (1) two (2) and sixteen (16) in Ralston's Addition to the town of Auburn, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 14, 1877.
ENSLEY Att'y for Plaintiff; P, fee $.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John C. Blanchard is plaintiff and Conrad Benner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west line of the west fractional half of the south west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace within the lines herein specified one fifth (1-5) of an acre of land, thence north to the said south boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half [½] of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty [20] feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said line of said righ of way, far enough to embrace within the lines of the track hereby conveyed one-tenth [1-10] of an acre, thence south to within twenty [20] feet of the south line of said of said fractional one-half [½] of said quarter section, thence east to to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgemnt interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep.t.

Auburn, Indiana, March 7, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Pr. fee $14.50.

THIS SPACE IS SET APART FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

NEW YORK STORE!

WHICH WILL APPEAR IN THESE COLUMNS NEXT WEEK. LOOK OUT FOR THE SAME.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Watch your horses.

Look out for horse thieves.

Commissioners court this week.

Angola has a female cornet band.

"Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow."

Congress is holding an extra session.

If you catch a horse thief, string him up.

Give us a chance on your job printing.

Sugar snows are frequent these days.

Fort Wayne is to have a superior court.

Fort Wayne is pestered with female tramps.

Again we advise our readers to look out for thieves.

Mrs. C. A. O. McClellan, was in Auburn Friday last.

Ligonier girls go to church and from there to dances.

A. Chapin, of Kendallville is in Auburn attending court.

Chromos of horses printed at this office. Horsmen take notice.

Jake Smith is selling agricultural implements for Ensley & Co.

John Picker is a boss whitewasher Give him a chance to prove it.

A manufactoring establishment at Rome City was recently burned.

Navigation on the Wabash & Erie Canal is talked of being resumed.

Auburn schools closed last Friday and will open again next Monday.

Miss Hattie Fry, of Fort Wayne, is in Auburn visiting among friends.

Navy blue is to be the fashionable color for ladies stockings this year.

Mrs. Lafe Miller and daughter, of Corunna, are both sick with fever.

Rev. Johnson closed his meetings at the Sugar school house, last Friday.

The COURIER gives more county news than any other paper in the county.

An exchange advertises a large quantity of "county hams," for sale.

Rev. J. Welch attended the M. E. conference, at Columbia city last week.

Geo. Weamer, of the Republican, returned home from Chicago last Saturday.

John Geirost, of this place, spent last Sabbath with his parents in Hicksville, Ohio.

It has been declared unlawful to get on or off railroad trains while in motion.

March came in rather sheepishly and the lions, as is always the case, soon follow.

Mrs. B. S. Foust, of Bryan O., is visiting her daughter Mrs. Dr. Tritch of this place.

Visitors are not allowed to inspect the inside of the Ligoier school house on Sunday.

Miss Ada Coder and Miss Lina Olds, of Spencerville, were in the city over Sunday.

Miss Aletha Born, is in Colan, Mich., visiting her parents during the vacation of school.

Mrs. R. H. Weamer and Miss Dellie Gregg, gave the COURIER office a call last Friday.

The Butler Record has also employed a special artist, for the benefit of the Republican.

Mrs. Christ. Schlatter, formerly Miss Adie Zimmerman, was in Auburn last week visiting her people.

It takes two years in the penitentiary to pay for a stolen axe, and five years for stealing five beef hides.

Mrs. J. Abright returned home from Ohio last week. While there she buried the only sister she had.

Miss Mollie Kline gave a birthday party last week Wednesday, she becoming of age on that day.

George Grund, of Fort Wayne, has resumed his old position with Sammy Pommert in the barber line.

The blue birds, that recently put in an appearance, they have put their heads under their wings again.

Why didn't they take that "benzine man" in out of the wet, to avoid annoyance on the streets last Saturdy.

John Picker can eat more boiled eggs, providing some one will pay for them, than any man in DeKalb county.

Willis Seward, of the Butler Record, gave us a call on Monday. Willis reports the Record as flourishing.

Upwards of forty cases of small pox are reported at Elkhart, originating in one of the paper mills of that city.

We have been asked what the penalty is for swearing to a falsehood, ask some one who attended the Holmicht trial.

The corporations lines of Waterloo has been established and legalized by the House of Representatives at Indianapolis

There has been up to this time 104 members added to the membership of the Presbyterian church since its completion.

Young man return that young lady's watch, or you will have a Toledo policeman after you. She is Swift and means business.

One of our prominent men handed us some copy last week with the date fixed for the transactions of its bearings as "Feb. 30th."

Judge F. A. Woodhull of Angola, was in town Tuesday, attending to some important cases in the courts now in session.

The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by the use of Dr. Hartler's Iron Tonic.

That little snow storm on Saturday last, led some of our citizens to conclude that winter was about to resume, but it didn't last long.

Mr. Upton Andress, of Hayesville, O., is in the city visiting, the guest of C. C. Shaffer. Mr. Andress contemplates remaining a few weeks.

The prisoners confined in the Elkhart county jail, made an attempt to escape but was prevented by the prompt action of David Miller, the jailor.

It is a shame, boys, after the girls went to the trouble of getting up a good supper, for you to make yourselves scarce at the appointed time.

It should be remembered by parties visitang Auburn, that we have but one bank, that being the First National. Give the young men a rest.

We have had obituary notices in shape for the last three months, for a lot of boys who are in the habit of jumping on and off from trains. It is only a matter of time.

A bill has passed one branch of the Legislature authorizing boys over 18, and girls over 16, years of age to marry without the consent of parents or guardians.

There has been since the rivival meetings commenced at the Baptist church 35 addition to the membership of that church, and still the good work goes on.

Garrett has one of the celebrated snitz dogs that is said to breed Hydrophobia in this country.—Garrett News.

Don't be afraid, it wont live long if it stays in Garrett.

From what we are able to learn there will be considerable improvement in this place next summer. Merchants and laboring men will look forward with renewed hope.

Fort Wayne News is trying to find out who the oldest old bachelor is. We would like to know who is the oldest old maid in Auburn. Don't all speak at once.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Schoub, Beugnot & Co. These gentlemen have just embarked in business in Auburn, and are gentlemen of the first class.

The Fort Wayne News of last Saturday says; The robber who "went through" the Postoffice in Steuben county, a short time ago, was captured by the Sheriff of DeKalb county yesterday this side of Auburn.

Geo. Lanning says he is to be the next one to be hung by the "matrumonial noose" and also informs us that the bride-elect has red hair. Be careful George, for red hair is vicious.

A fellow named Felt is feeling his way through the the rural districts, bringing grief upon village landlords and livery men who chance to share his patronage.—EX.

Elmer Knapp a son of Lislie Knapp living north of Corunna was dangerously injured on the 20th ult. He was engaged in repairing the roof of a building, lost his footing, and fell a distance of 40 feet. His life is dispaired of.

William Silberg of Lansing Mich. was in the city last Thursday. Mr. Silberg was on his way to visit his parents in Spencerville, and stopped off a train to see his old friend Frank Zimmerman.

One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for curing Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Try it by all means. Price only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It is the most pleasant, soothing and effective Cough remedy known. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it; it only costs 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Bryan, (O.,) Press says of the Butler Record, that "it is an independent, hightoned, non-partisan poetical bud of promise, with decided democratic leanings." As far as leaning is concerned the Record, with democratic principles is all right, but its poetical leaning is "non-est."

CLOTHING AT COST!

NO HUMBUG. WE MEAN BUSINESS.

We will offer our intire stock at ACTUAL COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

This is no advertising scheme. We mean just what we say. We will positively remove what remains of our stock from Auburn on April 1st, 1877. Now is the time to SECURE BARGAINS. Call and see our prices.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

The schools closed with satisfaction to both teachers and patrons, and the youthful prisoners are no more compelled to while away the tedious hours by pondering over difficult lessons, but rejoice to be freed from the active duties of the school room.

Every package of Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific is sold under a full guarantee. If the propritors of this celebrated remedy had not sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other ague preparations, they would not sell it in this way. They run no risk, for it never fails to cure.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to J. E. Beugnot must call at Steve Gerardot's and settle within 20 days or their names will be published in this paper under the heading of "Dead Beats."

J. E. BEUGNOT.

Mr. J. J. Stewart one of the Lecturers employed by the Indiana State Grange, will speak at Auburn March 16th, Butler Mar. 17th and Summit Mar. 19th at 1 p. m. Should you consider it of interest to your many readers in the country, we should be pleased to have you notice in your local columns.

Very respectfully, C. C. POST.
State Grange Sec'y Indianopolis.

The sad news come that the inaugural ball was dispensed with this season. The reason, perhaps, is that the ceremonies attending the fraudulent president's inauguration would resemble the gloomy surroundings of a funeral rather than the festive attendants of a great victory. Pensylvania avenue should be draped in mourning, and the bells of Washington city might toll forth the gloomy echoes of a death knell.

In an eloquent argument before the court, W. L. Penfield, Esq., used the following language: "That the joint commission had decided that fraud would not set aside a decree, but that decision could not be sustained by law, precedent or practice. That no court or government could stand which recognized such principles. That fraud vitiates all transactions." Does not this sentiment live and burn in the bones of every patriot in this broad land or should it not?

Perhaps it is not known to many in Auburn that we have a young ladies debating society, but such is the case. At their meeting Saturday night the following questions were debated: Resolved, that "tilters are more beneficial than stripped stockings." If we were to decide the above questions, we would be compelled to decide in the negative, for in examining Webster we find that a tilter is one who "tilts" which we think is as injurious to the health as jumping the rope.

It was Saturday night when it was "done," and the joke was, that none were aware of anything of the kind till all was over, as the only persons present present were the groom and bride, T. H. Leasure and Miss Nettie Shaw, Rev. Henry Johnson, who officiated L. H. Jackman and wife, Jas. V. Hazzard and wife and Frank Zimmerman, and Tommy got his "Pshaw" and Nettie took her "Leasure." We didn't get any of the cake, but that cigar smoked well. It is our wish that they may live long and have lots of Leasure's time to spare for genial bliss.

G. H. Forkner & Co. from Hagrestown Wayne county, Indiana, have bought the stock of goods owned by J. R. Lanning, and the invoice of the same is now being made. The store under the new management, will be opened next week. The parties have bought this store with the intention of making Auburn their permanent business point. They will make a grand clearance sale for thirty days, preparetory to bringing on from New York city, the largest and best assorted stock of goods ever brought to DeKalb county. We desire in this connection to call attention to the fact that in order to make Auburn a first class point for business, that we must support one another in business, and patronize home institutions. Our merchants keep as good goods as can be bought in Fort Wayne, and sell them as cheap. Then why not buy at home, and save railroad fare and sustain our own business institutions. The new establishment will be known as the New York Store.

One of the boldest burglaries ever known in Auburn, was prepetrated last Sunday The circumstances are about as follows: Last Sabbath, while Father Young was celebrating mass, some rascal entered his house and stole his overcoat, pants, vest, new boots, watch guard and six dollars in money, all amounting to about $115. Nothing could be learned as the whereabouts of the thief, but it is rumored that a man answering his discription, was seen at the Junction about 3 p. m. the same day, and again between Auburn and Avilla Monday morning. It seems strange he should in broad day be able to make way with these goods and not be apprehended.

We hear of a little dissatisfaction in the singing of the Presbyterian choir. It is said that their congregational hymns are all new and difficult selections, making it almost impossible for the audience to participate in singing, and that their voluntaries are not executed in the best manner. There are a large number who attend church that love to sing and take their book with them for that purpose and it is no doubt a little discouraging to have the choir select pieces to suit their own taste, and the congregation with their books under their arms, listen to the music of the singers. There is nothing so grand and melodious in the exercises on the Sabbath day, as to hear the whole congregation send forth their voices in the good old songs. "Jesus sought me when a stranger," "Nearer my God to thee," etc.—Republican.

As regards to the above slur on the choir, there is no doubt but the "editors tea was too strong," and his brain whirled while writing it, so he must not be held responsible by the good citizens of Auburn for what he says. Hank, if you are bound to throw out these little "spite slurs" on us, simply because we have assumed the place which you might have held as long as you wished, why spit them out, but don't abuse the whole choir in order to cut one. If you would attend church, say once in a month, you might perhaps be able to speak the truth a little better. We do not hesitate to say that the choir have passed a resolution of indignation, feeling themselves insulted in the above, and unanimously condemn the article and the author. Sober up Hank, and get your ideas together, that you may be able to have some truth in your "spite slurs."

Horse Thieves.

Last Thursday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a stranger went to H. Parents livery barn and hired a rig to go to Waterloo, as he said, to see his brother, stating he would be back about six or eight o'clock that evening. Mr. Parent thinking nothing wrong, let him have one of his best single horses and best top buggy. At about 7 o'clock it began to rain pretty hard, nothing was thought about the man not returning at the stated time, until 4 o'clock the next morning, when a couple of men arrived from Antwerp, looking for a double team that had been stolen from the livery there in the same manner, and the discription of the man led Mr. Parent to believe he had hired his rig to the same person and immediately started in pursuit. The team belonging to the Antwerp party were found at daylight next morning hitched to a tree on the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets having stood out in the rain all night.

Mr. Parent proceeded to Waterloo, got some help, and started north on the trail of the thief. It seems there is a gang somewhere north of here, for on the same night a horse and carriage was stolen from the livery at Lagrange, and a double team from the livery at Fremont, Ind., for the next morning the thieves met above Waterloo and changed horses, in order to break the description. While in the attempt of changing, when the horses were unhitched, the wind which was blowing rather strong, blew a forked branch off of a tree where they stood, one fork striking the hind end of the Lagrange buggy and badly demoralized it, the other fork striking immediately in front of Mr. Parents horse, frightening him in such a manner as to cause him to break loose and run away, and did not hold up till he was stopped at Waterloo and delivered to Mr. Parent. The thieves then hitched the Lagrange horse to Mr. Parent's buggy and off they went and have so far eluded those in search of them. If they are caught, they ought to be made an example of.

Hayes took the oath of office secretly Sunday night.

We were mistaken in stating that Miss Littlefield had withdrawn from the Presbyterian choir. We received our information from W. E. Peterson, Esq., at the birth-day dinner in honor of our six foot brother, and we thought Walt was responsible.—Republican.

We have never attended a birth-day dinner given in honor of any brother of Mr. Weamer, but did attend one in honor of the six foot brother of Hank Little. The above is conclusive evidence that Hank is editor of the Republican. Why don't Weamer take his name off of the head of the editoral column. Further, with "big" brother for proof, we positively deny ever making any statement, or even did not mention the name of Miss Littlefield while at the dinner; anything to get out, Hank, be the way ever so small, you can squeeze through.

Meetings at the M. E. church, at this place, closed last Saturday evening. Next week we will publish the number of converts taken in at that church since the meetings commenced.

C. P. Houser is making improvements in his store.

There has been but three important cases tried as yet during this term of court. That of Geo. Hobnich, for stealing five beef hides, who was sentenced to Michigan City States Prison for a term of five years, and ——— ——— of Waterloo, who was sentenced for a term of two years for stealing an axe.

On Christmas day an aspiring German won for himself fame as an industrious beer drinker. Some time since a question having arisen as to the capacity of this individual, he set all doubts forever at rest by drinking the contents of a large beer keg within the prescribed time of three hours. Prior to undertaking this feat he ate a half-pound of newly made butter, and while engaged in the act of drinking was reclining in a bath tub filled with luke-warm water. After drinking the last glass he was, to all appearance, as sober as when he commenced the task. There are 100 glasses of lager in a keg.—[Hartford Post.

We have a young man in Auburn, who on last Saturday ate 25 boiled eggs in just twelve minutes by the watch, eating the first 14 in two minutes.

Forty persons took dinner at Hollister & Benedict's yesterday.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of Agricultural Implenents in DeKalb County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.
Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Douglas Walker, of New York city, has been sentenced to sixty days in the penitentiary for swindling Thomas T. Clark.

A **heavy** robbery occurred in Boston a few days ago. A tin box containing stocks and bonds of the value of $[illegible] was stolen from the residence of Mr. J. C. Brigham. The property belonged to the estate of J. H. Dexter, of which Mr. Brigham was administrator.... The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was offered for probate before the Surrogate's Court, New York, the other day. Protests were entered by counsel for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and other disappointed relatives of the deceased millionaire. The counsel of the contestants consists of Hon. Jere S. Black, David Dudley Field, Scott Lord and Ethan Allen. The main ground of objection urged is undue influence, but it is said that some additional allegations of a startling nature will be presented. The amount of property involved covers that in the will, together with that deeded to W. H. Vanderbilt before the Commodore's death, and aggregates very nearly $100,000,000 in value. This fight over the dead Commodore's money-bags promises to be the biggest kind of a big bonanza to the lawyers.

THE WEST.

The miners in the Black Hills are becoming alarmed at the threatening attitude of the hostile Indians. A band of savages recently made a night attack on Spearfish City, a small mining town near Deadwood. About a hundred shots were exchanged, but no miners were injured, owing to the darkness. Parties of Indians had been seen in other sections of the Hills.

Chicago's last sensation is the defalcation of Gen. McArthur, for several years Postmaster at that city. His "irregularities" amount to about $50,000. McArthur has gone into bankruptcy, and made the Government a preferred creditor, which will probably secure it against loss.

Fox's American Theater, in Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. It had a seating capacity of 3,000.

Jack McCall, who, some months ago, at Deadwood, killed John B. Hickok, better known as "Wild Bill," was executed at Yankton, Dakota, on the 1st of March.... The Harding Paper Mills, at Franklin, Ohio, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

THE SOUTH.

President Grant having prohibited a military parade in Columbia, S. C., on Washington's birthday anniversary, the day in that city exhibited all the quietness of the Sabbath. Business was wholly suspended, and the flags on the public buildings were placed at half-mast.

In the Nicholls Legislature, at New Orleans, a resolution has been adopted declaring that under no circumstances will the people of Louisiana pay tribute to any other than the Nicholls Government, and that "any attempt to gather taxes by other authority will not only prove abortive, but lead to lamentable civil strife." Gov. Nicholls has appointed tax collectors in nearly all the parishes of the State.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the trade of Memphis during 1876 was as follows: Value of cotton receipts, $27,225,000; value of general merchandise receipts, $42,472,124; product of home manufactures, $5,300,869; total yearly business, $74,997,993.

Ex-Gov. Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, died last week in the 92d year of his age.... Gov. Nicholls has issued a proclamation convening an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature, required in view of the condition of public affairs, and for purposes of indispensable legislation, specifying education, appropriation, revenue, levees, election, registration, city and parochial affairs, and the election of United States Senator.... Fears are entertained by Gov. Packard of an attempt on the part of the Nicholls Government to seize the State House, and he has made a request on President Grant for arms. The President replied, there was no law under which he could comply with the request, but that the troops would remain to preserve peace.

There is trouble growing out of the dual governments in South Carolina. "A store," says a Charleston telegram, "was robbed at Waterboro, Colleton county. A Hampton Trial Justice, failing to secure one of the alleged thieves, called upon the Sheriff's posse, which was also resisted, and the Sheriff, after consultation with Gov. Hampton, summoned 100 men to arrest the thief and his friends. The rioters were found in force, but, when charged by the posse, fled without firing a shot. About twenty of them were captured with muskets in their hands, and were sent to jail."

POLITICAL.

Frank W. Palmer, recently editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, has been appointed to succeed Gen. McArthur as Postmaster at Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated James A. Williamson, of Iowa, Commissioner of the District of Columbia in place of James H. Ketchum, resigned.

A Washington dispatch says: "The Postmaster General has received during the past week a number of newspaper protests against the construction of the Postal law of 1874, so far as it relates to the postage on back numbers of newspapers and periodicals mailed to subscribers. The department has ruled that subscribers can receive all the back numbers of the volume for which they subscribed at the subscription rates of postage, but that numbers back of that volume must pay book rates.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the fortieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 28th of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, $500, No. 35,801 to 37,800, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 79,000 to 80,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, $50, No. 451 to 480, both inclusive; $100, No. 5,251 to 6,250, both inclusive; $500, No. 3,801 to 3,950, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 14,301 to 14,800, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 5,351 to 5,831, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 9,751 to 10,083, both inclusive.

GENERAL.

The whole Government machinery of Nova Scotia has been wiped out of existence by the discovery that the great seal of the province in use was the one rendered worthless by the Queen's command nine years ago. It has been therefore decided that all legislation, money grants, marriage licenses, and in fact everything done by Government authority, since 1868, was null and void. Imperial legislation is necessary to set the matter right, and the Halifax people are naturally full of excitement.... Gen. Andrew Denison, Postmaster at Baltimore for eight years, was found dead in his bed a few mornings since.... The notorious Gen. Cortinas has been arrested at Matimoras, Mexico, and placed in the military prison. It is believed that he will be court-martialed and shot for not obeying the order of President Diaz to present himself at the City of Mexico to answer for his conduct on the frontier for the past ten months. .... The Presidential election in Mexico has resulted in the success of Diaz.

Hon. R. B. Hayes left Columbus, Ohio, for Washington on the afternoon of Thursday, March 1, by way of Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and arrived at the national capital the following day. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies from different points in Ohio.

An important decision, sustaining the so-called Granger law of Illinois, fixing the maximum of railroad charges, has just been rendered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. The case was that of Munn & Scott *vs.* The People of the State of Illinois. The court decided that the law was constitutional, and that there was no error in the judgment.

RECEPTION TO GOV. HAYES.

The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, without distinction of party, tendered a farewell reception to Hon. R. B. Hayes, on the eve of his departure for Washington, at which there was much hand-shaking and speech-making. Gov. Hayes spoke as follows: "Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I shall make no attempt to describe what I have felt during the progress of this reception, nor what I feel now that it is drawing to a close. I wish in the simplest way, and with the fewest words, to thank the citizens of Columbus and the members of the General Assembly, the State officers, and the people of Ohio who have taken part in it, for their very great kindness to me and my family on this and many other occasions. The city of Columbus and its people have very many and great claims to our affection and gratitude. It is more than forty years since I became acquainted in boyhood with Columbus, and from that day to this many of my most intimate friends have been among its citizens. Many are gone. I look in vain among those we have met this evening for some who were once numbered with my most familiar acquaintances. A few are here whose acquaintance I made during that first well-remembered year of the cholera, the year 1833. Among these are the Chairman of your Executive Committee, Mr. William Deshler, and I then saw for the first time his older brothers, but very many of my early friends of Columbus are gone. Among those I knew, and remember well for their friendliness to me as a boy, and who are no longer living, are such well-known citizens of earlier days in this city as Joseph Ridgeway, Sr., Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., Samuel Medary, Alfred Kelly, Gustavus Swan, Dr. J. G. Jones, John Noble, M. J. Gilbert, and many who were nearer my own age, such as Thomas Sparrow Fitch, James Matthews, Albert B. Buttles, and Dr. Douglass Case, with whom I was on terms of intimate friendship. We are reminded by the absence of those friends of the changes we must expect in the years that are before us. As for myself and my family, we go, perhaps to return in a few days to occupy our accustomed place in this community. Possibly we go to other scenes and duties not to meet you again as fellow-citizens of Columbus. In that event I wish to say, as Mr. Lincoln said on parting with his friends at Springfield sixteen years ago, that I trust you will pray that I may have that divine assistance and guidance without which I cannot succeed, and with which I cannot fail.

THE OREGON DECISION.

The following is an abstract of the report of the majority of the Electoral Tribunal in the case of Oregon: "The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of the State of Oregon, and certain papers accompanying the same, and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named in the certificate of the Secretary of State of Oregon as the persons receiving the highest number of votes for Presidential electors, are the votes provided for by the constitution, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as testified to in the certificate of said electors, namely, three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler for Vice President. The report further sets forth that the election of Watts by the other two members of the Electoral College was in accordance with the constitution and laws of Oregon. The grounds for this decision, so far as they concern the eligibility of Watts, are substantially that it is competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as the same is not founded upon the action of the canvassing or returning authority provided for by the laws of the State, which authority in the case of Oregon is held to be the Secretary of State. The report also takes the ground that it is not essential to show that an elector was eligible on the 7th of November, provided it be shown that he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible elector, Watts, was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by his own absence from the Electoral College, and that he was not ineligible at the time he cast his vote. The report is signed by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DECISION.

The report of the Electoral Commission to the two houses of Congress, giving the grounds on which it reached its decision, in the South Carolina case, is signed by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong. It reads as follows:

The Electoral Commission having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral vote from the State of South Carolina, and the objections thereto, reports that it has duly considered the same, and has by a majority of votes decided and does hereby decide that the votes of C. C. Bowen, John Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, William Cook and William F. Meyers, named in the certificate of Gov. Chamberlain, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by certificates submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Seven votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and seven votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President. The commission, by a majority of votes, decides and reports that the seven persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and for said State of South Carolina. The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the constitution and law creating this commission is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of South Carolina, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United States and the law, and the commission has by a majority of votes decided that it is not competent under the constitution and law to go into the evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State on and according to the determination of the appointment by the returning officers for elections in said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact, the commission by majority of votes being of opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President to enter upon the trial of such question.

FOREIGN.

Election disturbances have broken out in various districts in Servia, owing, it is said, to intrigues against Prince Milan. Troops have been sent to the scenes of trouble.... Roumania will disband her reserves at once, as no danger is apprehended from Russia, that power, even in the event of war, desiring only the privilege of passing its forces through the former state.

Three ships, with all hands, are reported lost at Sultana, Spain.... The Persian Minister has communicated to the Sultan a dispatch from the Shah explaining that the assemblages of troops on the Turkish frontiers are solely meant to prevent the depredations of a nomadic tribe. These assemblages have been ordered to cease.... It is stated in well-informed circles that the Czar will certainly await the powers' reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular before attacking Turkey.

News comes from India that rain has fallen in all the famine-stricken districts of Madras, and the number of people employed on the relief works has largely decreased. In Bombay the situation shows no change.

An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to assassinate the Archbishop of Mexico.... Col. Valentine Baker, the disgraced English officer, has been employed by the Sultan of Turkey to organize a military police force 60,000 strong. Foreign officers will be employed in this service. .... The whaling steamer Spitsbergen is reported lost near Bergen, with all hands—twenty-two persons.

A London dispatch says Lord Derby's suggestion that a year's time be granted the Porte to prove the sincerity of its promises of reform, meets with increasing favor. The general aspect of affairs is decidedly peaceable.... A dispatch from Pesth says Austria will concentrate an army corps on the Servian frontier, which will effectually guarantee the neutrality of Servia.... A special from St. Petersburg says the general opinion there is that Russia will not declare war against Turkey.... From Mexico comes the intelligence that the city of Acapulco has been captured by the forces of Diaz.

The Marquis of Caux and his wife, Adelina Patti, appeared the other day before the President of the Civil Tribunal in Paris, in order that the usual attempt at reconciliation might be made. The attempt failed. Judicial proceedings for a separation will accordingly begin, and are likely to last some time. Patti has gone to Vienna to fulfill a professional engagement.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

Friday, Feb. 23.—The Electoral Commission was in secret consultation on the Oregon case from 10:30 to 3 o'clock, at which hour the arbitrators repaired to Senator Thurman's residence, that gentleman being confined to his bed, where he remained during the proceedings of the commission. A vote was then taken on the following propositions, which had been informally submitted and discussed, but not voted upon, during the day's session. By Senator Edmunds: "*Resolved*, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller, and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled." Justice Field offered the following as a substitute: "Whereas, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice President, on the day of the election, viz.: the 7th day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States; therefore, *Resolved*, That said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the express terms of the constitution." Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as follows: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Justice Field then submitted a resolution to the effect that Odell and Cartwright were the only persons chosen electors in Oregon. This was rejected by the same vote—7 to 8. Justice Field offered still another resolution, "that the attempted re-election of a third elector by the two persons chosen was inoperative and void." Rejected—7 to 8, as above. Mr. Bayard offered a proposition to the effect "that the votes of Odell and Cartwright were the only votes provided for by the constitution, there having been a failure to appoint a third elector in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States and laws of the State of Oregon, and that these two votes should be counted, and none others from the State of Oregon." Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as before. A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmunds' original proposition, and it was adopted—yeas, 15; nays, none. Mr. Morton then offered the following: "*Resolved*, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States." Mr. Hunton moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts. Disagreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 8. Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7, as follows: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. The decision of the commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Morton, the injunction of secrecy upon the acts and proceedings of the commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed, and the commission adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 26.—The Electoral Commission reassembled at half-past 6, immediately after the two houses separated, all the members present, Mr. Kernan, successor to Senator Thurman, taking his seat for the first time. The papers referred to the commission by the two houses in joint session were read by the Secretary. In response to inquiry as to who appeared as the objectors, Mr. Hurd announced that Mr. Cochrane and himself would appear as objectors to certificate No. 1. Mr. Lawrence said Senator Christiancy and himself would appear for objectors to certificate No. 2. Senator Christiancy said he appeared for the objectors, but they did not propose to occupy the whole time allowed them. In response to another inquiry as to who would appear as counsel, Mr. Hurd said he was not prepared to state at this time, but would announce counsel to the commission to-morrow morning. Mr. Matthews stated that Mr. Shellabarger and himself would appear in favor of certificate No. 1.... Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.—The commission met at 10 o'clock a. m., and the South Carolina case was at once taken up. Mr. Hurd stated that no counsel would appear for the objectors to certificate No. 1 (the Republican certificate), and then submitted his reasons why the commission should reject that certificate. When Mr. Hurd had finished, Mr. Cochrane stated that Judge Black and Mr. Blair would appear as counsel for the objectors to certificate No. 1. They had been uncertain whether they could attend, but were now present. Mr. Cochrane then submitted certain proffers of proof, which he proposed to make good. Mr. Lawrence followed in an argument for the Hayes objectors. Senator Christiancy waived his right to be heard as an objector, and Mr. Blair, for the Democrats, addressed the court. He said they would offer to prove that, owing to violence and intimidation and the presence of United States troops on the day of election, there was no full and fair election by the people; that there was no registration of voters in the State, which was a palpable violation of the constitution; and that the use of the military in the State was alone sufficient ground for throwing aside the vote of South Carolina. Judge Black closed the argument on behalf of the Democrats, and the commission went into secret session. Mr. Morton submitted the following:

That it is not competent for the two houses assembled for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President to inquire by evidence whether a State regularly represented in the two houses of Congress, and recognized as a State of the United States by the other departments of the Government, has a government republican in form.

Resolved, That while the existence of public disturbance and anarchy in any State, to such an extent as to make it impossible for the State to exercise its right to appoint electors of President and Vice President, and to express its will in that behalf, is sufficient cause for rejecting any electoral votes purporting to be the votes of electors appointed thereby, yet that when a State is regularly represented as a State in the Congress of the United States, and is recognized as a State by the other departments of the Government, and has a government republican in form, and does appoint electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof, evidence cannot be received by the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President as aforesaid to show that disturbances existed at the time of the election which may have interfered to a greater or less extent with the freedom of election at the polls in said State.

Resolved, That it is not competent for the two houses of Congress, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, to take evidence to inquire into the regularity of the action of the President of the United States in sending a military force into any State for the preservation of order or suppression of insurrection and domestic violence, in order by such proof to lay a ground for rejecting the electoral vote of such State.

Resolved, That, in view of the propositions contained in the three foregoing resolutions, the evidence offered to show that the State of South Carolina at the late election did not have a republican form of government, and the evidence offered on the subject of disorder and violence, and the presence of troops in said State during said election is not competent, but that notwithstanding the offer of such evidence the electoral votes of the State of South Carolina ought to be received and counted, if not objectionable on other grounds.

Resolved, That the other objections to certificate No. 1 show no valid cause for rejecting the same.

Mr. Field offered a substitute to the effect that evidence is admissible to show that the military and Deputy United States Marshals were stationed at the various polling places in South Carolina, thereby interfering with the free and full exercise of the right of suffrage. This was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas, 7; nays, 8. Mr. Morton's resolutions were then adopted—8 to 7. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen that the Tilden electors are not the lawful electors of South Carolina. Unanimously adopted. Mr. Morton offered a resolution that the persons named in certificate No. 1 (Hayes electors) are the lawful electors of South Carolina, and that they be counted as such. Adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7.

A resolution returning thanks to Justice Clifford for the ability, impartiality and urbanity with which he has presided over the deliberations of the commission was offered by Mr. Morton and unanimously adopted.... Adjourned till Friday, March 2.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Regular Proceedings.

Friday, Feb. 23.—**Senate**.—The Senate devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

House.—The entire session was consumed, in committee of the whole, upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Saturday, Feb. 24.—**Senate**.—The President pro tem. presented a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, conveying the decision of the commission regarding the electoral votes from Oregon, and the House was notified that the Senate was ready to resume the counting of the votes of the States. Shortly afterward the Senators marched to the Hall of the House.... Upon the return of the Senate, Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of Oregon stand as the judgment of the Senate. The resolution was adopted, and the Senate again proceeded to the Hall of the House to continue the count.

House.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee and ordered printed. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight; artillery to four, and infantry to sixteen, and contains a proviso prohibiting any of the money appropriated by the bill from being applied for the pay, transportation or subsistence of troops to be employed in support of the claims of either Nicholls or Packard as Governor of Louisiana, or in support of the rival Legislatures in said State, and prohibits the employment of any portion of the army in support of the claims of any State Government or any officers of any State until duly recognized by Congress.... The Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered.... The House received the Senate at noon for the purpose of proceeding with the electoral count.... After the withdrawal of the Senate, a motion to adjourn was voted down. After considerable filibustering and much confusion, the House was brought to business by the presentation of the following, by Mr. Hale: "Ordered, That the count of the electoral vote of the State of Oregon shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission." Mr. Lane offered the following as a substitute: "Ordered, That the vote purporting to be the electoral vote for President and Vice President, and which was given by one John W. Watts, claiming to be an elector from the State of Oregon, be not counted." In the discussion, which did not differ in substance from that which took place in the cases of Florida and Louisiana, Messrs. Lawrence, Phillips, LeMoyne, Stevenson, Neal, Woodworth, Sampson, Caldwell, Brown, Clymer, and Burchard (Ill.) made addresses. Mr. Hewitt arraigned Mr. Hoar for bad faith in deciding in the commission contrary to his expressed views in the House and in the committee by which the Electoral bill was framed. Mr. Hoar, replying, described Hewitt as a man rickety, shaky, crazy, and out of joint. The House finally voted to disagree with the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Oregon, and the Senate was notified.

Joint Convention.—The two houses met in joint convention at noon, and the decision of the Electoral Tribunal touching the votes from Oregon was read. In response to an inquiry from the presiding officer whether there were any objections to the decision, Senator Kelly presented objections on behalf of the Democrats, based upon the following grounds: First, that Watts was not elected; second, that he was not appointed; third, that he was disqualified to receive any appointment as a Presidential elector, or to sit as such, as he held an office of trust and profit under the United States; fourth, that Cronin was elected a Presidential elector for Oregon, and in accordance with law cast the legal vote as such elector for Tilden, and that such vote should be counted. The Senate thereupon withdrew to its chamber. Subsequently the two houses again met in joint session, the vote of Oregon was counted for Hayes, and the electoral certificates of Pennsylvania were read. Objections being called for, objection was offered to the vote of Elector Morrill, and the Senate retired without discussing the question.

Monday, Feb. 26.—**Senate**.—A communication from Justice Clifford was read, announcing that Senator Thurman, on account of illness, had resigned as a member of the Electoral Commission. On motion of Mr. McDonald, Mr. Kernan was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy.... At 3:10 the Senate was officially notified of the action of the House in the Pennsylvania case, and the two houses thereupon met in joint session. Upon returning at 3:30, the President pro tem. announced that the Senate retired from the joint meeting upon objection made to the certificate of Rhode Island. The Secretary read the objection to the vote of William S. Slater, appointed elector by the Legislature in place of George H. Corliss. Mr. Burnside submitted a resolution that the vote of William S. Slater be counted with the other votes of the electors of Rhode Island, notwithstanding the objections made thereto. After a brief debate, the question being on the resolution of Mr. Burnside, it was unanimously agreed to—yeas, 57; nays, none. At 5:55 the Senate again met the House. Upon returning at 6:30, the President pro tempore announced that the Senate having retired from the joint meeting of the two houses upon an objection submitted to the certificate from South Carolina, and the papers having been submitted to the Electoral Commission, the Senate would now resume legislative business.... Conference committees were appointed on the Deficiency, Naval and Legislative Appropriation bills.

House.—After considerable filibustering the House decided, by a vote of 128 to 116, to listen to the reading of the testimony taken before the House Committee on Privileges in the case of Elector Boggs, of Pennsylvania, appointed instead of Daniel J. Morrill, Centennial Commissioner. Mr. Kelley then offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger offered a substitute that it should not be. A long and exciting debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hewitt again arraigned Mr. Hoar for bad faith, but appealed to the Democrats to yield to the decision, and trust to the ballot-box for the remedy. The members gathered around him in excited circles, and, as he closed with an invocation for peace, he was asked by Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, why, if the decision was infamous, he advised yielding to it? Hewitt's reply was: "It is better to yield than to precipitate anarchy and revolution." Then the sentiment was characterized by Cate as cowardly. Mr. Yeates, of North Carolina, forced his way through the circle, and with a flushed face and excited manner exclaimed, addressing himself to Mr. Cate and the Democrats who were opposing acquiescence, "Those who denounce us now as cowards when the pinch came fifteen years ago turned against us." Mr. Stenger's substitute was adopted—yeas, 135; nays, 119. The two houses then met in joint session, but shortly after separated for the purpose of considering the objection to the counting of the vote of Elector Slater, of Rhode Island. A motion to adjourn for the day was voted down. The House then decided that the vote of Slater should be counted, and the two houses again met in joint convention. After separating, the House adjourned for the day.

Joint Convention.—The two houses met in joint session, and, the action of each house having been read, the presiding officer announced that, the two houses not having concurred otherwise, the votes of Pennsylvania would be counted. Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given twenty-nine votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The certificate from Rhode Island was then read, and objection was offered to the counting of the vote of Elector Slater, whereupon the two houses separated for the purpose of considering the objection. The joint session was resumed at 6 p. m., and the four votes of Rhode Island were announced as cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The next certificate opened was that from South Carolina, authenticated by Gov. Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It was followed by another certificate showing seven votes for Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by the electors explaining the absence of the Governor's authentication. Objection was offered to the Republican certificate on the ground that there was no legal election in South Carolina for Presidential electors; (2) that there did not exist, at the time of the election, a republican form of government in that State; (3) that the full exercise of the right of suffrage was prevented by military interference; (4) that United States Marshals were stationed at the polls, thereby interfering with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Objections were presented to the Democratic certificate (1) because the electors were not duly appointed; (2) because the votes are not certified by the Governor of the State; (3) because the papers have not annexed to them the names of the electors, as required by the laws of South Carolina; (4) because the Hayes electors were duly chosen in accordance with the laws of South Carolina and certified by the Governor. The objections having been read, they were submitted to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision, and the Senate retired to its own chamber.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.—**Senate**.—The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 26, postponed the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill until the next session of Congress.... Mr. McDonald called up the House resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr, and eulogies were delivered by Messrs. McDonald, Wallace, Wright, Bayard, Booth and Morton, after which the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.... The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was passed. It authorizes homestead and pre-emption settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers in 1876 to leave and be absent from their lands until 1878.... House bill to provide for the sale of desert lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota was passed.

House.—Mr. Field, from the Committee on Privileges, reported the bill providing that, in case of a failure to elect a President and Vice President, the President of the Senate, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, then the Speaker of the House, or in case of a failure to elect a Speaker, then the Secretary of State, shall assume the office of President until the President has been elected. The bill was immediately ordered to its second reading, debate ordered to a third reading and passed.... Mr. Schleicher moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution recognizing the Hampton and Nicholls Governments as the lawful Governments of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. Rejected—156 to 93—not two-thirds in the affirmative.... The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.—**Senate**.—A communication was read from Justice Clifford, conveying the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina. Immediately the House was informed that the Senate was ready to continue the count of the electoral vote, and at 12:10 the Senate marched to the Hall of the House. The Senate returned at 12:35, and Mr. Robertson submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Bogy moved that the testimony in the South Carolina case be read. Rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 41. The two hours' discussion then commenced, and was participated in by Messrs. McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Bayard, Patterson, Logan, Saulsbury, Eaton, Sherman, Wadleigh, Merrimon, Blaine, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, and Kernan. The debate having closed, the resolution of Mr. Robertson that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 22—a strict party vote. The Senate then met the House for the purpose of continuing the count. Before returning to its chamber, at 7:15, the objections to the certificate from Vermont were read, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the vote of Mr. Sollace as elector for Vermont be counted with the other electoral votes of the State, the objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, informing the House that the Electoral Commission had decided the matter touching the electoral vote of South Carolina, and had transmitted the decision to the President of the Senate. The two houses thereupon met in joint session.... After the Senate had withdrawn from the Hall of the House, Mr. Springer made a motion to adjourn for the day. This was defeated—yeas, 92; nays, 170. A demand was then made for the reading of the testimony taken in the South Carolina case, a large, printed volume of some 1,200 pages. This was also defeated—yeas, 87; nays, 177. After some further attempts at delay, Mr. Cochrane offered a resolution that the decision of the Electoral Commission on the votes of South Carolina be not sustained by the House, and that the votes be not counted. A long and heated debate followed, at the conclusion of which the resolution was adopted, and the two houses met in joint convention.

Joint Convention.—At 12:10 p. m. the two houses met in joint convention, and the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina was read. Two sets of objections to the counting of the vote were presented—one by Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, and the other by Mr. Southard, of Ohio. The objections were based upon the same grounds taken by the objectors before the commission. After they had been read the Senate withdrew, that the two houses might act separately, and decide upon them.... The two houses came together again, at 6:20 p. m., and, the action of each body on the South Carolina decision having been read, the presiding officer announced that, the two houses not concurring otherwise, the electoral votes of South Carolina would be counted, and they were thereupon declared as 7 for Hayes and Wheeler. The votes of Tennessee (12) and Texas (8) were then announced and counted for Tilden and Hendricks without objection. Then came Vermont, with four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Poppleton asked the presiding officer whether any other certificate from Vermont had been received by him, and he replied in the negative. Mr. Hewitt stated that he held in his hand a package purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont, which package had been delivered to him by express about the middle of December, and that with it came a letter stating that a similar package had been forwarded to the President of the Senate by mail. On learning to-day that no corresponding package had been received by the presiding officer, he had tendered to him this package (holding it up), the seals of which were still unbroken, and the presiding officer declined to receive it. He now tendered the package to the presiding officer as purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont. The Presiding Officer—"The Chair has stated that he has received but one certificate from Vermont. The Chair also states that the law prohibits him from receiving any certificates after the first Thursday in February. His duty is to receive, open, and have read all that have been received on that day." The presiding officer then asked if there were any objections to the vote of Vermont, whereupon the following, signed by Senator Merrimon and Representatives Springer and Hamilton, of Indiana, was presented: "The undersigned Senators and members object to the counting of the votes of the State of Vermont for the reason that two returns or papers purporting to be the returns of the electoral vote of said State were forwarded to the President of the Senate, and that only one of said returns has been laid before the two houses. The President of the Senate having stated that but one return has been received by him from said State, a duplicate copy of one of the said returns is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Senate and House of Representatives." Mr. Poppleton then presented two sets of objections to the vote of Henry N. Sollace, one of the electors, on the ground that he was Postmaster when elected, and that the law of Vermont did not authorize an appointment by the College of electors to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of an elector. Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the duplicate return sent up with his objection, but the presiding officer persisted in his refusal to have it read.... The two houses then adjourned.

Thursday, March 1.—**Senate**.—Nothing was done in the Senate beyond voting to count the electoral votes of Wisconsin for Hayes.

House.—The day's proceedings in the House were of an exciting, and at times disorderly, character. Those in favor of preventing a conclusion of the electoral count, led by Mr. Springer and Mr. Walling, resorted to all sorts of filibustering tactics, and the morning hour passed before anything was done. Mr. Caulfield succeeded in getting a resolution read reciting, in the form of a preamble, that a sealed package was addressed to the President of the Senate by Mr. Hewitt; that it appears by a telegram from the Clerk of the United States District Court of Vermont that a duplicate of such return was deposited in that office on the 13th of December, 1876; that such package had been made part of the objection to the certificate of Vermont, and still remained unopened, and that the objection cannot be considered until such package is opened according to law; that such package is retained by the President or Secretary of the Senate, and therefore resolving that the refusal of the President of the Senate to open such package in presence of the two houses was a violation of law and of the privileges of the House, and, until such package shall be opened, the counting of the vote cannot proceed further, according to the constitution and law, and that the Senate be requested to meet the House in joint session so that such package may be opened and proceeding had thereon according to law. Speaker Randall ruled the resolution out of order. A scene of excitement and confusion then ensued, nearly half the members being on their feet at once. A good deal of colloquy ensued as to what had become of the paper, and, while the discussion was in progress, a messenger from the Senate entered the hall and tendered the package to Mr. Hewitt, who refused to receive it. Mr. Garfield read a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, saying that he had put the package purporting to be the second certificate in his pocket, as the package looked like a private communication, but, being admonished that his reception of it might be construed as a reception of it by President Ferry, he took it from his pocket and placed it on his desk, and since that time he had not seen the package. Mr. Stone, who was one of the tellers, stated that he saw the Secretary of the Senate throw the package under the desk and among the rubbish; that he (Stone) immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hewitt, and that Mr. Hewitt and he had a conversation, during which he saw the Secretary take the package from under the desk and put it in his pocket. Mr. Field offered an amendment to Mr. Caulfield's resolution, to the effect that the second certificate from Vermont be opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress and sent to the Electoral Commission. A vote was then taken amid the most intense excitement, and it was defeated—yeas, 116; nays, 142. A number of dilatory motions were made, and it was not until 9:30 p. m. that a vote was taken on the resolution that the vote of Elector Sollace be not counted. It was carried—yeas, 205; nays, 26—most of the Republicans voting with the majority, for the purpose of sooner bringing the question to a close. The two houses then assembled in joint session. As soon as the Senate had withdrawn, Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution to the effect that, as there had been a failure to elect a President of the United States, "the House will proceed immediately in obedience to the constitution to choose a President from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President." Mr. Wood, of New York, moved an adjournment, but there were objections, and a scene of uproar and confusion ensued, lasting for several minutes, in the course of which Blackburn exclaimed that Friday, hangman's day, had been ushered in—a fit day to witness the consummation of the villainy and scandal of this proceeding. At 3:40 a. m. the debate closed, and the House decided, by a rising vote, not to count the vote of Downs. Mr. Mills then withdrew his resolution to go into an election for President. The joint session was then resumed.

Joint Convention.—The two houses met in joint session at 11 p. m. The action of each house on the objections having been read, the presiding officer announced that (the two houses not concurring otherwise) the electoral votes of Vermont would be counted, and they were therefore declared as 5 for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the certificate of Virginia was read, and the vote of that State was announced as 11 for Tilden and Hendricks. The vote of West Virginia was next announced as 5 for Tilden and Hendricks. Then came the last State, the State of Wisconsin, with 10 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The certificates of Wisconsin having been read, Mr. Lynde presented objections to the counting of the vote of Elector Downs, on the ground that he held the office of Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office at the time he acted as elector, and was therefore not qualified. The two houses then separated to consider and determine the objections. At 4:04 a. m. the joint convention was resumed. The decisions of the Senate and House in the case of Wisconsin were read, and Mr. Ferry directed the tellers to count Wisconsin. He then announced that the counting of the electoral votes of the thirty-eight States of the Union was completed, and directed the tellers to ascertain the result. Mr. Allison, one of the tellers, announced: "R. B. Hayes, 185; Samuel J. Tilden, 184." Mr. Ferry then announced that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler had been declared elected President and Vice President of the United States, and the joint convention dissolved.

A Mule Story.

At the Jacksonville (Ill.) Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children one of the young lady teachers sought deeply to interest her class by telling the story of Absalom. Dwelling, with all a woman's tact and persuasive eloquence, upon the dreadful end of a wayward, willful life, and giving special emphasis to the most important moral lessons suggested by the fact that the young man Absalom, resisting all the better influences which surrounded him, rebelled against a kind father, she had in simple, earnest language wrought up the story with chief reference to its moral impressions upon those half-demented children. Curious to know what had been the degree of her success, she requested them to ask questions about anything in the story that most interested them. Not over-flattering to her was the result when one of the little fellows, looking up with the utmost simplicity, eagerly asked: "Did they git the mule?"

Death of the Big-Headed Boy.

Matthew Dorn, the monster-headed boy, is dead. He was 15 years of age, and was certainly a curiosity, if not a monstrosity, so far as his cranium was concerned. It is said that his head was nearly four feet in circumference, and weighed quite eighty pounds. He was of Irish parentage. When six weeks old his head began growing much more rapidly than his body, and continued to grow up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred recently. He was never able to sit up, but could move his head from right to left while lying on a pillow. During the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, he was taken there by speculative persons, but the undertaking did not prove successful there or in Albany, where he was subsequently exhibited for a few days. His body at the time of his death weighed about one-half as much as his head.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Selling Tramps.

A Hartford paper tells how a lady of that city "plays it" on tramps, through the agency of the bogus money known as "advertising greenbacks," and which to the casual observer appear genuine. The lady with studied carelessness puts a bill of this kind under the mat at the back door, and waits the approach of the innocents. Up to the door comes trampy, and his greedy eyes at once alight on the money. In a dash it is transferred to his pocket, and without stopping to knock and beg, as he intended to do, he hurries out of sight, radiant with the joy of one who unexpectedly strikes good luck. When at a safe distance he looks at the bill, and as the extent of the terrible deception dawns upon him he clutches his hair and with a wild, despairing cry of "Sold, by Jerusalem!" crawls into a convenient rat-hole and dies.

An eccentric Englishman some time ago left his daughters by will their weight in £1 notes. The oldest received $256,000, and the youngest $285,720.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 00	@12 00
Hogs	6 75	6 28
Cotton	12¼	12½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 38	1 39
Corn—Western Mixed	56	57½
Oats—Western Mixed	40	48
Rye—Western	80	84
Pork—New Mess	15 75	16 00
Lard—Steam	10	10½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 15	4 45
Hogs—Live	5 30	5 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21¼	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 14½	1 16
Corn—No. 2	39½	40
Oats—No. 2	32	33
Rye—No. 2	60	62
Barley—No. 2	47	48
Butter—Creamery	31	33
Eggs—Fresh	12	13
Pork—Mess	14 20	14 30
Lard	9½	9⅝
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2	1 28	1 29
Corn—No. 2	38	40
Oats—No. 2	31	32
Rye	66	67
Barley—No. 2	63	64
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 41	@ 1 42
Corn—Western Mixed	36	37
Oats—No. 2	33	34
Rye	65	66
Pork—Mess	14 75	15 00
Lard	9½	9¾
Hogs	4 90	5 60
Cattle	3 25	5 85
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 40	@ 1 45
Corn	40	47
Oats	36	41
Rye	70	77
Pork—Mess	15 25	15 50
Lard	9¾	11
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 54	@ 1 55
Amber	1 46	1 48
Corn	43	45
Oats—No. 2	34	36
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
Wheat—White	1 48	1 50
Corn—No. 2	45	46
Oats—Mixed	40	41
Rye	75	80
Pork—Mess	15 50	15 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 40	@ 5 60
Philadelphias	6 20	6 35
Cattle—Best	5 90	6 00
Medium	5 25	5 50
Sheep	4 00	5 50

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

PROCURE seeds early from the seed stores. The assortments are always the best early.

DO NOT buy fruit trees from the extravagantly colored pictures shown by traveling agents.

THE wingless female of the canker worm begins to crawl up the trees as soon as the ground thaws.

PRUNING must be done before or wait till after the sap flows. Use wax or paint to cover large wounds.

A YOUNG farmer friend asks us what he will do to make money. Buy a sow and pigs and take care of them.

IF young lambs are coming along about those times those having care of them must recollect Mark xiii, 37.

COWS should be dried off from four to six weeks before calving. Give them generous food of moist hay, but little grain.

HORSES that have been kept on hay and corn fodder can now be grained more thoroughly preparatory for the spring work.

IF you are going to set fruit trees in the spring, it is time orders were made and sent to some reliable nurseryman, as near home as possible.

SEE that plows, harrows, corn-markers, corn-planters, seeders, singletrees, harness, and everything needed in putting in crops, are in perfect repair.

MANURE, rich and well rotted, is the one thing needful for gardens, East, West, North or South. Have it ready in time before all hands drive afield.

LET the boys, when home from school on Saturdays, build neat houses for martins, blue-birds and wrens, and put them up about houses, barns and fruit yards.

HOT beds can be made early next month for tomatoes, cabbages, peppers, egg-plants, etc. They are simple and easy of construction, and any one can have them.

ALLOW young calves to have the milk of the cow for four or five days. The first milk is medicinal, and it is necessary the young animals should have it to make them healthy.

INSECTS are to be fought at any time. Remove the eggs of the tent caterpiller before they hatch. They will be found near the end of the twigs, wound around like a neat band.

FRUIT trees can be profitably washed with strong soap-suds or lye. It can be done any time now until the busy season commences. It kills dormant insects, removes mosses and linchens, and improves the trees generally.

THE peddlers of apple trees grafted on Canada stock are humbuggers of the worst kind. But the people need not be humbugged unless they want to be. It is a free country, and none of their natural rights should be taken.

BREEDING sows should have potatoes or succulent food before farrowing. Put poles around the pen eight inches from the floor and the same distance from the sides, to keep the sows from over-laying their pigs. Give them clean, well-littered beds, but not enough to endanger the young.

WHY in the olden times did men live to such immense ages? It was not permitted that meat should be eaten until after the flood. So, if you want to live long in the land it is time to begin preparations for the early garden, for there is where many of God's blessings come from.

IF fruit trees have been gnawed by mice and rabbits during the deep snows, if it does not amount to entire riddling, smooth off the torn and rough edges and paint thoroughly with grafting wax, or make a plaster of dry and fresh cow dung and cover thickly, and bind on with a cloth.

APPLES FOR COWS.—Those who have fed apples freely to their cows and other stock this fall have found them very useful in increasing the quantity of milk, and many think they have improved the quality also. At the meeting of the board at Worcester there was a general expression of opinion in favor of the practice and its economy. Many thought the apples were worth 12½ cents a bushel for this purpose, and no one put them less than 10 cents, and from that to 15. We think they are worth at least 10 cents a bushel to feed out, and that is far better than to let them rot on the ground. But they ought to be fed out when mature, when they are ripe enough to eat, when their sugar is elaborated. It does not follow that they should be mellow enough to suit us, but they should at least be ripe.

About the House.

CUP CAKE.—Four eggs, two cups of sugar, one of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, three of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of yeast powder.

FISH SAUCE.—Boil two onions and three anchovies in a pint and a half of water till quite soft; then thicken with flour and butter and add two glasses of wine, claret or port.

MUSH.—Stir corn meal, mixed to a paste with cold water and salted, into a pot of boiling water; add more meal if not thick enough; boil an hour, stirring frequently to prevent lumpiness; serve hot and eat with cold milk.

TO TAKE WRINKLES OUT OF SILK.—If silk scarfs or handkerchiefs have become wrinkled, moisten, not wet them, evenly with a sponge dipped in a weak solution of glue; then pin the article, smoothly and tightly stretched, upon a screen or a mattress.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—Two cups of powdered sugar, one cup of butter, the whites of six eggs, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, three-fourths of a cup of corn-starch, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed in the flour, flavor to suit the taste.

RICE AND APPLES.—The following is a very nice thing, especially for children: Core as many nice apples as will fill the dish; boil them in light molasses; prepare a quarter of a pound of rice in milk, with sugar and salt; put some of the rice into the dish, then put in the apples and fill up the intervals with rice, and bake it in the oven until it is a fine color.

GERMAN POTATO CHEESE.—Roll sound white potatoes, peel and mash them perfectly smooth; to five pounds of the mashed potatoes, when cold, add a little more than a pint of sour milk; season it with salt and knead it well; cover it and let it remain, according to the season, from two to four days; then knead it afresh and make it into small cheeses; hang them up in a basket in the shade to dry; when they are sufficiently dry put them up in layers in large pots or kegs, and keep them closely covered. It will be fit for use in three or four weeks, but become finer the longer it is kept. It must be kept in a dry place well-covered.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Blue-Glass Theory.

The blue-glass notion is naturally one of the most delightful objects of the daily satirist; we are pleased to see the lively pen of the paragrapher busy in its illustration. At the same time it is very useful for the paragrapher himself to know something, and not dub poor Gen. Pleasonton's catholicon "a melancholy burlesque of science," until he is quite sure he is right. The fundamental idea that light coming through blue glass has a peculiar stimulative effect is not a fancy. The use of blue glass in graperies or peacheries did not begin with Pleasonton; nor was he the first to experiment with it on animal life; for there are not a few poultry raisers who have proved the virtue of blue-tinted glass in the superior warmth of the fowls' houses, and the subsequent, if not consequent, increase in the production of eggs. Scientific authority has long ago demonstrated the great increase in the production of heat by the use of blue-stained glass. The philosophy is precisely what is urged in favor of this new notion of Pleasonton's; that the light striking with a velocity of 186,000 miles an hour—a force not the less real because we are unconscious of it—is decomposed in its impact with the blue glass, and electricity generated, the results being augmentation of caloric, and vital stimulation. In this connection we have a note from an electrician, suggesting that the effect of the blue ray may be the production of the as yet uncomprehended element known as ozone. Of course, there is nothing absolutely fixed by the experimentation with blue glass excepting this. The alleged cures of nervous disease, bruises, debility, etc., by its means, may many of them be merely instances of the power of imagination on sensitive temperaments. They are rather more credible, however, than the miracles of the Lourdes grotto, or those recorded in Dr. W. W. Patton's book of answer to prayer, or the story of Dorothea Trudel. They at least have a basis of fact, and the trial of the blue-glass cure is both harmless and comparatively inexpensive.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Crime in the East Indies.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Madras, says: "The great jail delivery which took place in India on New Year's day gives one a strange notion of the vastness of our Eastern empire. On that day 10 per cent. of the criminal population were turned loose upon the land, to the number of 15,988. It is true that a few of these were political offenders, and that a considerable proportion were prisoners who had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and had worked out one-half of their term. Others were imprisoned debtors who had been thrown into jail for sums not exceeding 100 rupees, and whose debts were then discharged. But after making these allowances, we shall not be far wrong in estimating the actual criminal population of the Indian jails on the last day of 1876 at fully 140,000 persons. This is the force of the standing army of Indian crime that has to be maintained at no trifling cost to the State, and with only a negative advantage. While in prison they are powerless to do evil, but the frequency of recommittals proves the inefficacy of the systems of penal discipline enforced in the majority of Indian prisons."

Curious Ways of the Buffalo.

The ways of the buffalo, as described by travelers in the far West, are as strange as those of the Heathen Chinee. If a herd of these animals gets on the north side of the track, it will stand stupidly gazing, though the locomotive passes within 100 yards of it. But, if two miles from the track on the south side, the whole herd is thrown into the wildest commotion. Regardless of consequences, it will make for the track, and, if the train is in its way, each individual buffalo will go at it with the desperation of despair, plunging against or between the locomotive and the car. There was a notable instance of this in the severe winter of 1871–72, when the ponds and small rivers were frozen solid, and the buffalo was forced to the larger rivers for water. The conductors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, after having trains ditched twice in one week, learned to have a very decided respect for the idiosyncrasies of the buffalo, and when there was a possibility of striking a herd on the rampage for the north side of the track, stopped the train until it passed.

The Tichborne Claimant.

Dr. Kenealy recently wrote to the Earl of Derby calling his attention to the alleged new evidence in the Tichborne case, and asking whether in the event of his going to Spain to inquire into the matter his Lordship would "give him any facilities for the elucidation of the truth." His Lordship responded ambiguously. Meanwhile, Mr. Cobbett has made another effort to obtain the claimant's release. The Court of Appeals, however, amid much laughter, refused to entertain the application. Mr. Cobbett claims that "Sir Roger" was illegally convicted under an act which had been repealed five years previous to his trial, and that, even if the conviction was good, his sentence could not legally exceed seven years, instead of fourteen years.

THE Detroit Board of Trade has officially expressed its approval of the proposal to appropriate $50,000 to give the Howgate plan of polar explorations a practical test.

TOOTHSOME DISHES FOR INVALIDS

With Hints for Their Preparation.

When forced to lie upon beds of pain, a tempting dish is often more agreeable to us than anything else but the cheering visit of the doctor, or the sweet sympathy of friends and their kindly offerings of flowers. And, indeed, it is often more desirable than even these pleasing attentions, for life frequently depends entirely upon the nutrition of the body. Yet one will turn with loathing from a cup of badly prepared beef tea, and the leathery toast and the thick, disgusting bowl of porridge, which so often compose the bill of fare of the sick-room, are not attractive to the palate. A school for teaching nurses how to cook would seem to be quite as desirable as the lectures given to them at Bellevue Hospital, for hardly one in ten can ever give a patient a cup of tea redolent with its true aroma. "Not a cup of tea!" you exclaim! "No;" we repeat it, "not even a cup of tea." Just try this method of making tea, and taste it with dainty sips, and see for yourself how different is its flavor from that drawn in the common way:

HOW TO MAKE A DELICIOUS CUP OF TEA.

Scald out the teapot, turning out all the water, and put in as many heaping teaspoonfuls as you desire to make cupfuls. Place the teapot upon the stove, and count fifty seconds. Then pour in a teacupful of boiling water to every two teaspoonfuls of tea, and if it is Oolong or Hyson tea do not let it boil at all, but place it upon the back part of the stove or upon the elevated boiler for five minutes to become well infused in the water, and then weaken it to the taste. If the patient likes milk or cream in it, a large proportion of that will make the draught more nutritious than if weakened with water. But if the tea is English breakfast or black tea (either of which is far more wholesome than the other kinds), it should be steeped from eight to ten minutes, according to its strength, and then prepared by turning into the cup the cream and then the tea. By slightly roasting the leaves of tea in the pot before the water is added to them, a very pleasant flavor is produced.

HOW TO PREPARE EGG TOAST.

And, while the tea is being drawn, a thinly-cut slice of toast can be well browned but not burned—and an egg or two can be dropped into boiling water in which one teaspoonful of vinegar has been poured, and a little salt added to it. Pour one table-spoonful of boiling water over a bit of butter as large as a walnut, turn it over the toast, and if it is very dry dip the whole of it into the melted butter and water, soaking the crusts completely. Skim out the eggs as soon as the whites are firmly set, and put them upon the toast. Edge the plate with a few sprigs of fresh, green parsley, or some sweet geranium leaves, and serve upon a salver covered with a white napkin, and an invalid will usually eat of it with great relish.

HOW TO PREPARE BARLEY OR GROATS FOR GRUEL.

Take a table-spoonful of groats, and mix it smoothly with a little cold water. Turn over it one pint of boiling water, stirring it slowly until it is a smooth mass. Boil it for twenty or thirty minutes, stirring it often. Season with a little salt and sugar and nutmeg, if the last two condiments are agreeable to the patient. But the flavor of rum or whisky is usually the most liked by all.

BARLEY WATER.

For feverish patients barley water is excellent, as it gives nourishment while it quenches thirst. Wash two ounces of pearl barley, turn over it a pint of boiling water, and let it stand ten minutes. Turn this off, and add two quarts of boiling water, and boil slowly until it has evaporated one-half. Strain off the liquid and flavor it with the juice of one lemon, and one or two slices of the rind. Add a very little sugar. Stir it up with a spoon whenever the patient desires a glass of it, as it is watery on the top and milky at the bottom of the pitcher.

TRIPE ON TOAST.

Tripe is now considered as good food for invalids as can be prepared, and if it is well cooked it is decidedly appetizing, but it must be served smoking-hot on a very thin slice of toasted bread. Select a tender piece of the honey-comb, and rub a bit of butter over the heated bars of the gridiron, then brown the tripe on both sides, dipping it into a little butter and water to baste it well as it cooks. Have a hot plate close at hand, and as soon as it is cooked well cut it up into the finest strips. Season with pepper and salt, and serve on the toast. Keep it covered tightly with a hot plate while carrying it to the sick-room.

CHICKEN TEA.

There is not nearly as much nourishment in chicken tea as in that prepared from beef, yet it is more relished by patients with a delicate appetite. The whole fowl need not be boiled, as it is the jelly that is required, rather than the meat, and the white parts are most deficient in that matter. So cut out the breast, and save it for a grill or broiled dish on toast. Take the skin off, and tear away all fatty portions, then boil the remainder very slowly for three hours—not letting it "gallop" at all—and season with salt and a little pepper. For this purpose an old fowl is better than a tender chicken, as it possesses more gelatinous matter. Chicken jelly can be prepared in the same way by adding half as much sherry as chicken tea. If it does not jelly in twenty-four hours, boil it down again.

A Truly Wonderful Country.

The American *Engineer* thus lumps the wonders of our country: "The greatest cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the mammoth cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes. The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 400 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions on the globe. The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over 2,700 acres. The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The longest railroad at present is the Pacific railroad, over 3,000 miles in length. The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain, of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for Orphans, Philadelphia. The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct, New York. Its length is forty and one-half miles, and its cost $12,500,000. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

A Decision by Instinct.

[From the New York Herald.]

"This is, indeed, a difficult task to decide," said Judge Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, twirling his mustache reflectively, and gazing at a huge Newfoundland dog which pantingly struggled to free itself from the chain held by the court policeman. "You, John Koler," he added, "claim the dog as your property, and you, Paul Kanitz, say the animal is yours. Now, it stands to reason that one of you is making a false statement, and, under the circumstances, I am at a loss what disposition to make of the animal."

"Give 'um to me," cried an irreverent Baxter street youth of 8 years, dodging under the arm of an officer to avoid a well-directed cuff. The Judge looked up scowlingly, and the slight titter occasioned by the urchin's temerity instantly subsided. The subject of dispute ceased his struggling as if in sympathy with the gravity of the court, and, giving a final wag to his tail, sat down quietly to await the judicial decision.

"It is clear to my mind," resumed Judge Duffy, fingering a law book and fixing his eyes on the dog, "that Kanitz is the prima-facie owner, because the animal was in his possession at the time of arrest; yet if Koler's statement is correct the apparent owner is in reality but a trustee, and the dog the property in trust."

At this the animal again grew restless, but an admonitory twitch of the chain by the officer caused him to renew his attention to the exposition of the law.

"In the absence of evidence further than that already adduced," Judge Duffy continued, "I can decide this case only on the intelligence of the property itself, and, as the animal is capable only of indicating its former proprietor by instinct, by instinct shall I decide the case." The words were evidently well weighed, and the Judge closed the law book indicative of his determination.

"The claimants will take up positions at the further wings of the court-room, opposite each other," ordered the Judge. The rival owners, looking mystified, placed themselves in the positions required and scowled at each other.

"Now," said the Judge, "when I give the signal each of you will whistle simultaneously and the officer will release the dog, and the animal, thus free to choose for himself, will, as a matter of course, go direct to his lawful owner."

"Officer, are you ready?"

"Yes, your Honor."

The audience rose to witness the denouement, and the simple drunk by a stupendous effort checked his hiccoughing. The Court looked around to see that there was no foul play and then took up a cross-legged position on the magisterial chair, the better to see the result. Every eye was riveted on the animal.

All being in readiness, the Judge shouted:

"One, two, three—time."

Koler set up a whistle, long and loud, that sounded like a locomotive trying to emulate the Centennial fog-horn. It filled the court-room, tingling the ears of the Judge. Kanitz puffed, panted and whistled short and shrill by jerks. Never was such music heard in temple of justice before. The standing audience strained forward with intense interest, and even the Court arose spasmodically from its cross-legged position and leaned half over the bench.

The dog, released from his chain, lifted his head and stepped briskly in front of the railing. He looked first at Koler, then at Kanitz, wagged his tail at the Judge and darted through the open front door, down the stone steps, and up Center street with the speed of the wind.

Suicide Statistics.

A curious and suggestive table of statistics has recently appeared in France, which will doubtless prove of much value in the hands of students of psychology and nervous mental ailments. It relates to suicides; and the conditions, etc., of the people who made away with themselves in 1874 in France are taken as the basis of the figures. In that year, 5,617 suicides occurred, the largest number ever known in any one year in the country. Of these, 4,435, or 79 per cent., were committed by men, 1,182, or 21 per cent., by women. In spite of the careful investigations of the police, the ages of 105 people could not be determined. The 5,512 others are divided as follows: 16 years, 29; between 16 and 21 years, 193; between 21 and 40 years, 1,477; between 40 and 60 years, 2,214; exceeding the last-mentioned age, 1,599. About 36 per cent. of these unfortunates were unmarried; 48 per cent. married, and 16 per cent. widowers. Of those which constituted the last two classes, nearly two-thirds had children. More than seven-tenths of the suicides were effected by strangulation or drowning. The crime was most frequently committed during spring, when 31 per cent. of the whole number destroyed themselves; during other seasons the percentages were: in summer, 27; in winter, 23; in autumn, 19.

Included in the tables are the results of the judicial inquests, showing the professions and calling of the deceased. About 33 per cent. were farmers, 30 per cent. mechanics, 4 per cent. merchants or business men, 16 per cent. members of the liberal professions, 4 per cent. servants, and 13 per cent. were destitute of any calling. The table even analyzes, in all but 481 people, the motives which caused the fatal act. Thus we are told that 652 killed themselves because of reverses in fortune, 701 through family troubles, 572 through drunkenness, 243 through love, debauchery, etc.; 798 died to avoid physical suffering, 59 to avoid the penalties of capital crimes, 489 for unclassified troubles, and 1,622 were clearly shown to have been afflicted with some mental disease.

MARRIED IN THE DARK.

A Michigan Matrimonial Mystery—Four Claimants for a Bride.

[Jackson (Mich.) Cor. New York Herald.]

About twenty years ago there lived in Central Michigan a curious old Benedick named Dodsworth. At the age of 50 he married a girl of 20, and when the burden of 60 years bore him down his wife was only half his age. Dodsworth was noted for his peculiarities, but the climax came when he found himself on his dying bed. He was worth about $80,000, and he hadn't a blood relative living, so far as he knew. He wanted to leave his property to his wife, as the pair had lived very happily, but yet he could not leave it without displaying some of his peculiarities in the provisions of the will. Some old men display a mean spirit when making their wills, and draft in a provision cutting the wife off with a shilling if she marries again. This old man wasn't of that stamp. His young wife was good looking, vivacious, fond of society, and it was folly to suppose she would mourn for her "late departed" any great length of time. Therefore Mr. Dodsworth turned heel on the usual custom and said in his will:

In case my wife Celia does not take unto herself another husband within thirteen months from date of my burial, all bequests otherwise made in this will are to the State of Michigan, to be used for building and furnishing a home for old women.

Whether Celia was pleased or displeased at this provision deponent saith not, but the old man had not been under the sod more than six months when the widow was said to be looking out for another man. If it was singular for the dying Dodsworth to urge his wife to marry again, it was still more singular that he should desire the ceremony to be performed under the following circumstances, viz:

And it is made incumbent on said Celia Dodsworth that in taking a new husband the marriage ceremony shall be performed in the big barn on my farm on the H—— road. It shall take place at 10 o'clock in the evening, on the main floor, without lights of any description, with all doors shut, and a free invitation shall be extended to all. The clergyman shall stand in the stables and the bride and groom on the main floor, and the principal parties to the ceremony shall be dressed in black throughout.

The widow announced her intention to faithfully obey in spirit and letter, the will was probated, and the twelfth month had scarcely passed before she issued an invitation for the public to attend a wedding at the big barn. Just who the groom was to be no one could positively assert, as the widow had been keeping company with a widower, a bachelor and two young men, and, as far as any outsider could judge, she loved one as well as the other. Being good-looking and talented, and having a fortune behind her, it was not strange that she should have a number of suitors. She seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair with great zest, as also did the minister; and, to further mystify the people in attendance, the bride entered the barn alone at one door, the groom alone at another, and no one knew that the minister had arrived until his voice was heard in the stables.

There were at least 200 people present, and each one understood that even the striking of a match would break the will. Many jokes were passed, and considerable confusion existed, but at length the minister announced that all was ready. The ceremony was gone through with, and, at its conclusion, the affair having been a "profound success," a rush was made for the bride; she was kissed by 100 men, and was then carried home, a distance of a mile and a half, in a big arm-chair.

Now comes the mystery. When the lady was down at her own door the widower, the bachelor, and the two young men each claimed to be her true and lawful husband. None of the crowd could say who was the lucky man, the minister was at sea, and the bride herself seemed to have doubts. The widower was the man of her choice, but in the confusion he could have been hustled aside, and he did affirm that an attempt had been made to choke him and get him out of the barn. The bachelor vowed that she had promised to marry him, as also did both young men, and each one was sure that he held the widow's plump hand and was legally married to her. The four men had a fight, but that didn't mend matters. The crowd ducked two of them in a creek, but that didn't decide the question.

Just how it would have terminated had not the widower been a man of nerve, no one can tell, as the other three had already appealed to the law, when the widower stepped in and took his place as husband, and settled with the others for $2,000 each.

One of the young men, now over 40 years old, and having all the wife he wants (she weighs 230 pounds), is living in this city, and, during an interview had with him to-day, he solemnly and earnestly assured your correspondent that he was legally married to the Widow Dodsworth that night in the big barn. Another of the parties lives in Clinton county, and he has time and again asserted that he is the woman's true and lawful husband, so help him God. The bachelor is dead, but, were he alive and kicking he would renew his oft-repeated protestations—

"I married her, by gum! and, by gum, I ought to have her!"

Mixing Colors.

The following recipes will enable the amateur painter to mix many shades or tints that he may require: Cream color—This is a mixture of chrome yellow, the best Venetian red and white lead. Pearl gray—White lead, with equal portions of Prussian blue and lamp-black. The blue must be used very cautiously, as it is a powerful color. Fawn color—Burned sienna, ground fine and mixed with white lead. Buff—This is a mixture of pale chrome yellow and white lead tinged with a little Venetian red. Straw—A mixture of pale chrome yellow and white lead. Drab—Raw or burnt umber and white lead, with a little Venetian red.

Carrying Weight.

A series of experiments made in France shows approximately that the heaviest load a man of strength can carry for a short distance is 319 pounds. All a man can carry habitually, as, for example, a soldier his knapsack, walking on a level ground, is 132 pounds—an extreme load, it would seem—or he can carry an aggregate of 1,518 pounds over 8,200 feet as a day's work, under like circumstances. If he ascend ladders or stairs, as do hod-carriers, then he can carry but 121 pounds continuously, and his day's work cannot exceed 1,282 pounds raised 8,200 feet high.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—The Senate met the House in joint convention, and on return to its chamber listened to a large number of committee reports.... The select committee on fair grounds reported the grounds in good condition, and that they were probably worth $100,000. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

HOUSE.—The bill abolishing the use of the cat in prisons was defeated.... The bill allowing appeals from county boards was brought up on a committee report, and Mr. Marsh made a speech charging iniquities in the removal of the Clark county seat. The bill has has a retroactive clause, which has reference to the case of Clark county. It was ordered engrossed.

JOINT SESSION.—The House and Senate met in joint convention to elect officers within the legislative gift. The following were elected: [illegible] Madison county; Trustee of the Blind Asylum, [illegible] Deaf and Dumb Asylum, James H. Kenner, of Huntington county; Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Elisha "Tilliss", of Henry county; President of the Board of Trustees of Benevolent Institutions, P. H. Jameson, Indianapolis; State Librarian, Michael A. Connor, of Marion county; Directors of the Northern Prison, John W. Baker, of Whitley county; Chas. R. Luther, of Porter county; Robert Dykes, of Noble county; Director of the Southern Prison, John W. Linck, of Jefferson county. The above are all Republicans. The vote on all the ballots, except for Librarian and President of the Board of Trustees of Benevolent Institutions, stood: Republicans, 77; Democrats, 68; Independents, 2.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill repealing the act allowing compensation to Clerks and Sheriffs for extra services.... The bill to discourage the keeping of sheep-killing dogs was laid on the table, and a substitute offered...... A number of bills were ordered engrossed.... The bill amending the school law so as to admit colored children into Schools, when there are not separate schools provided, was read a second time, and elicited much discussion. It was finally ordered engrossed.... Mr. Bell introduced a joint resolution declaring it the sense of both houses that the General Assembly should take some steps toward the erection of a new State House, and that a joint committee be instructed to prepare a bill on the subject. The resolution was made the special order for Tuesday.

HOUSE.—A number of Senate bills were read a first time.... The bill compelling the enumeration of colored male inhabitants of each township was ordered engrossed, as was the bill requiring railroads to appoint agents in every county in which their roads run, on whom process may be served.... The bill limiting allowances to attorneys for defending poor persons to $10 for each day actually engaged in the trial was ordered engrossed.... Mr. Vieke introduced a bill to fix the boundary line between Indiana and Kentucky along the line of the Green River Island.... Mr. Swayzie introduced a bill instructing the Treasurer of State to invest all unemployed funds in non-negotiable bonds for the benefit of the school fund.... Mr. Langdon introduced a joint resolution instructing the Auditor of State to furnish the next General Assembly with a list of all the employes of the State.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—A number of bills were read a second time.... The bill extending the time for the completion of railroads, where township aid has been granted, was ordered engrossed.... A number of committee reports were received, and several bills were read a second time.... The Committee on Elections reported in the contested election case of Firestone vs. Olds, in favor of Mr. Olds, the sitting member. A minority report in favor of Mr. Firestone was offered by Mr. Reeve, the Chairman of the committee. The majority report was concurred in.

HOUSE.—A number of Senate and House bills were read a second time and appropriately referred....

A large number of bills were laid on the table.... The Prison Committee made a detailed report of its examination of the Southern Prison.... The bills providing for the removal of the Southern Prison were laid on the table.... The bill allowing married women having children to vote for the election of School Directors in each school district was ordered engrossed.... The Committee on Claims reported in favor of allowing Messrs. Harrison and Claypool $1,000 each, in prosecuting the claims of the State against former State Printers.... The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported several bills amending different sections of the Fee and Salary law.... The bill to provide subjects for dissection was engrossed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—The State Board of Health bill was ordered engrossed, and the bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent. was laid on the table.... The bill providing that possession of property sold for taxes shall not be given until a deed is made out was passed.... The following joint resolutions were passed, proposing amendments to the constitution: Senate joint resolution 1, amending section 2, article 2 by fixing the qualifications of votes; Senate joint resolution 3, changing the time of holding all general elections from October to November, and providing for a Registry law; Senate joint resolution 4, striking the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 5; Senate joint resolution 5, amending the constitution so as to admit of special legislation on fees and salaries; Senate joint resolution 6, amending section 1 of article 7; Senate joint resolution 7, amending section 2 of article 7; Senate joint resolution 8, amending section 6 of article 10; Senate joint resolution 9, striking out section 13, and inserting a provision to limit the contracting of indebtedness by municipalities or counties; Senate joint resolution 10, amending section 29 of article 4, so as to allow regular sessions to sit 120 days and special sessions to sit 60 days.... The resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that steps should be taken for the construction of a new State House was passed by 23 to 22.... Senate bills extending for five years the time for the completion of railroads to which aid has been rendered; to render taxation for school purposes uniform, and to enable married women to sell real estate when their husbands have been declared insane, were passed.

HOUSE.—Bills were ordered engrossed as follows:

To prevent extortionate charges by railroads for carrying freight; prohibiting the granting of aid by counties, townships and cities to railroads.... Senate bills to prevent the obstruction of highways by freight trains; to change the name of the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad; amending the act for the incorporation of the Wabash and Erie railroad, and making it unlawful to get on or off moving trains, were passed to a third reading.... The Senate concurrent resolution for the appointment of Railroad Commissioners for this and adjoining States, to fix rates for conveying freight, was laid on the table.... The bill amending the act regulating the manner of granting aid to corporations, upon petition of freeholders, was ordered engrossed...... The bill creating an insurance department was engrossed.... The bill allowing school boards to make temporary loans was passed.... The Committee on Reformatory Institutions made a report of the condition of the Women's Reformatory and House of Refuge.... The whole evening session of the House was consumed in the discussion of the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, in favor of a new State House. The bill was finally ordered engrossed.... Several bills were introduced, and a number of committee reports received.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Providing for the organization of camp meetings; fixing the time of holding court in Floyd and Clark counties, and amending the code.... The Belt Railroad bill was taken up, and, after a lengthy discussion, was passed, by 38 to 10.... The resolution making it the sense of the Senate and House that steps should be taken to build a new State House was indefinitely postponed.... Considerable excitement was created in the Senate, during the afternoon, by the sudden cracking of the ceiling in one corner of the chamber. The lobbies were crowded, and a stampede was made for the doors. Men tumbled over each other in their eagerness to get out. The panic lasted only a few minutes, and fortunately nobody was hurt.

HOUSE.—The House passed a few bills of minor importance, after which came the General Appropriation bill and the Revenue bill, which fixes the tax levy at 13 cents on the $100. The House went into committee of the whole and considered the bill by sections, and adopted section 1 and 9, and clauses of section 3. The committee struck out the item for incidental expenses allowed for each office, amounting to $4,040, and the appropriation to the State Horticultural Society, amounting to $3,000.

THURSDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—A number of House bills were read a first time and appropriately referred.... The House joint resolution concerning the annexation of the grounds of the Northern prison to Michigan City was recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.... House bills in relation to tax certificates, amending section 8 of the act for the incorporation of cities, authorizing cities to issue bonds to fund their indebtedness, and to establish a Superior Court in Vanderburg county, were passed..... The Senate bill in relation to the accounts of the Congressional school funds was passed.

HOUSE.—The State House bill was brought up and defeated for want of a constitutional majority. The vote resulted—yeas, 47; nays, 45.... The most of the day was spent in the committee of the whole discussing the Appropriation and Revenue bills. The clause appropriating $25,000 for State House repairs was stricken out. The committee then arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.... This afternoon an attempt was made to pass the State House bill, but it failed, the vote on it resulting, yeas, 45; nays, 44—not a constitutional majority.... The House held an evening session, for the purpose of considering the Revenue bill, which was finally passed.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at **OUR NEW ROOMS!**

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c,	former price	18c,
3 lb " " 22c.	" "	25c.
2 lb Whortleberries 18c,	former price	20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c,	" "	25c.
2 lb Peas 15c,	" "	20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½	" "	20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c	" "	20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 35c	" "	35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c	" "	35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c	" "	35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45	"	75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber. Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00. Japan from 45c to $1 00. Oolong 85c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which ands 15 to 20 per cent, even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent, on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced, our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible] We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan Tea, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under. $1.25 at other places,

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11½	Good yellow	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java	30c	Choice Rio	22c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee	15c
Best Green Rio	[illegible]		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 50c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price [illegible] per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 15c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already peeled and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	6c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c, yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	30c
Georgia Peeled Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	65
Silver Dri	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS,

PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Weigh 65c This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 85c for at other places. Good Smoking 30c. Uncle Sam Killikinick, 40c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 75 and 90c. Snuffs the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	30c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30c
Headlight	35c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye	$1 25 and $1 40, best $1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.	
The $1 50 whisky you cant get a better article of even if you pay $1 00 per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD.
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARESTOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aaticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

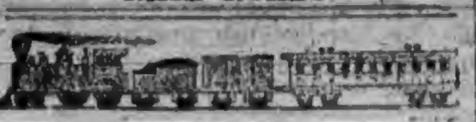

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1875, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:48 p.m.	x 2.40 a.m.	5.05 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	5.35
Sedan	2.13	3.07	5.37
Corunna	2.26	3.15	5.45

GOING EAST

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.16 a.m	[illegible] a.m
Sedan	2.04	11.47 "	5.38 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.30	11.50 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic't Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 5 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 3	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 4	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 1	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 4	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 4	11 53	
Lima	10 45	9 23	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 46	
Chicago	7 09	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 20	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 39	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 28	12 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	[illegible]	Mail
Louisville	7 00pm		
Cincinnati	7 40pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 20a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		5 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		23
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45pm	1 40	5 05
Reading	1 40 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	2 10 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible] "	[illegible]	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	6 1[illegible] "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	4 45	[illegible]
Lansing	6 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 25 a m		3 55
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	"	11 15a	8 50
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson	11 45 am	4 05p	[illegible]
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 05 "	5 35	8 18
Reading	1 15 "	6 30	[illegible]
Ar Angola	2 10 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 43 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	[illegible] "		
Cincinnati	9 10 am		40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. O. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Mail A.
lv New York	8 35am	8 [illegible]am	
Philadelphia	12 45pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 56	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 35	10 05
ar New Ark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 45	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 40	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 04	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	11 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 30	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	9 56
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	1[illegible] 10
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 [illegible] pm
Defiance	10 23	12 [illegible] pm	3 3[illegible]
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 33
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 28	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 22pm	12 2 am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 [illegible] pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 35
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 19	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 25	7 42
Defiance	4 44	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 54
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 16
Mt Vernon	11 40	12 13pm	7 28
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	[illegible]	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 2[illegible]	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 43	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 50am	
Baltimore	10 30	20	
Philadelphia	11 [illegible]	[illegible]0pm	
New York	6	10 5	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic'k. Ag't.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL F'T
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	[illegible]
Adamsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 03	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7.20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 30
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 03	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 16	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 33	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 48	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 39	10 01	12 55
P F W & C Cro's'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 26	1 00
Coesse	10 [illegible]	10 40	2 [illegible]
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 22	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 36	11 40	3 46
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 16
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 54
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 06	12 [illegible]	6 15
Mooreville	11 26	12 46	2 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 25	5 00
Hoover's	6 25	1 17	4 18
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 42
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 36	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 40
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 40	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 32	1 33
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 22	11 15	1 13
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 56
Collamar	5 09	10 36	12 28
South Whitley.	5 04	10 30	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	47	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	20	10 05
Churubusco	[illegible]	00	9 40
Potters	4 01	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 25
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 46	7 46
Mooreville	3 18	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv.	2 55	6 55am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	453 Miles
[illegible]	47[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	409 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA.

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atchison (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (7[illegible]0 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's lately Improved Air Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility

---

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES
Store

Is the popular place for all kink of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repaing promptly attenedd to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Pe Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 15th, 1877. Number 11.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,.......$2. | Six Months,......$1

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	13 00	18 00	26 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	28 00	40 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

WM. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.
will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low figures.

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.
Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.
He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR FOR
Ladies to buy Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, Percales, Spring Pr[illegible] housekeeping goods, as they have time to make them up.

Messrs
ROOT & COMPANY
Are now offering all the popular and well known brands of
Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Casings
At but a small advance over the very low prices which have prevailed the past year. As they bought largely in December last, before the great advance in prices.

PERCALE AND CAMBRI
In neat stripes and figures for shirting purposes. Table Linens, Damasks, Turkey Red Tabling Napkins Toilet Quilts, Towlings, Curtain Goods etc.

Our bargains in (Cashmere finish)
BLACK SILKS,
being appreciated and are selling rapidly. Our prices on this lot a[illegible] 00, $2. 25, $2.30, $2.65.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, the largest and choicest line in the city and at the lowest prices.

NEW CARPETS!
—AT—
Root & Co.
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind

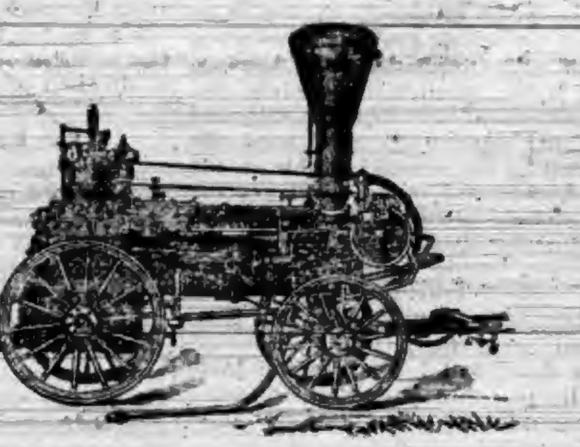

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of AgriculturalImplenents in DeKalb County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,
Are now opening bargains in
Dry Goods and Groceries,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, ETC.,
SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.
Auburn, Ind.
In Klots' old stand.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
—AT—
J ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c
He is prepared to send out rigs at any time and [illegible] prices.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is plaintiff and [illegible] and Thomas H. [illegible] are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of lot number seventy two [72] in the original plat to the town of [illegible], DeKalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number seventy two [72] thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet, thence south forty-four [44] thence east eighty-four and one-half [84½] feet parallel with the north line of said lot thence north forty-four [44] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. Gross, Dept.
H. C. PETERSON Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Feb. 21, 1877. Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Francis D. Ryan, Joseph H. Ford and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Satuaday the 17, da of Ma ch 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the west half of section thirty two [32] township thirty four [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east commencing three links north of the west end of St. Mary's street, in the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, at a stone. Thence south seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone, thence west along the north line of lands formerly owned Lewis Bowers, four and four one-hundredths [4 4-100] chains to a stone, thence north along the east line of lands owned by John Mc[illegible] seven and forty-seven one-hundredths [7 47-100] chains, to a stone in the centre of the road, thence east three and ninety nine one-hundredths [3 99-100] chains to the place of beginning containing three [3] acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
H. C PETERSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Feb. 14, 1877. Pr. fee $17.75

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Emily Fuller, deceased, will on Saturday the 17th day of March 1877, offer for sale at public auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of cows, hogs, poultry, bed and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—A credit of ten months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over; all under three dollars cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at 6 per cent, until due, and ten per cent, thereafter until paid, with approved security.

HENRY HINES
Administrator.
Feb. 19th, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John C. Blanchard is plaintiff and Conrad Bonner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-one cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west line of the west fractional half of the south west quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section thence east far enough to embrace within the lines herein specified one fifth (1-5) of an acre of land, thence north to the said south boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half (½) of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty (20) feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said line of said right of way, far enough to embrace within the lines of the track hereby conveyed nineteenth (1-19) of an acre, thence south to within twenty (20) feet of the south line of said of said fractional one-half (½) of said quarter section, thence east to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep't.
Auburn, Indiana, March 7, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $15.50.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Barney and Joseph Treutman are plaintiffs, and Joseph H. Ford and Francis D. Ryan are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Sa urday the 17 d y of M rch 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to wit:

The middle one-third of lot number sixty-eight (68), in the original plat to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, bounded by a line commencing at a point twenty-two feet south of the north-east corner of said lot, running thence west to the west line of said lot, thence south twenty two feet, thence east to the east line of said lot, thence north twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, Feb. 14, A. D. 1877.
J. Rose Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $10.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Nicholas Easley is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott, Joseph H Ford, Francis D. Ryan and John L. Davis are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-two (52) cents, with interest and cost on said judgment I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lots number one (1) two (2) and sixteen (16), in Kelsten's Addition to the town of Auburn, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind. Feb. 14, 1877.
EASLEY, Att'y for Plaintiff, Pr. fee $[illegible]

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole deceased, late of said county said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOMAS L. STROLE, Adm'r,
February 24th 1877.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the February term 1877 of the Circuit court of DeKalb county Indiana the estate of Samuel P. Weatley deceased was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.

GEORGE HARNEY
Administrator.
Dated March 1st, 1877.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

Forcing a Proposal.

'Cordolia, how is this going to last?' asked a Philadelphia mother the other night immediately after her daughter's [illegible].

'What thing, ma?'

'Why, this courting business of yours.'

'Oh! ma.'

'Yes, I think you may as well say, Oh! ma, for hasn't there been fire in the parlor stove three nights this week already, and only half a ton of coal in the cellar? I declare it does run up expenses at a fearfull rate just now, when your father is out of work. Besides, there's the gas.'

'But, ma, we don't use but the least speck of gas,' pleaded Cordolia.

'Don't use but the least speck of gas!' echoed the mother. 'Let me catch you sitting in that room with only the least speck of gas. It isn't proper unless you are engaged, and I'll not allow it. When do you think he will pop the question?'

'Oh! ma.'

'Yes, I think it is owe me, and if you keep on at this rate your ma will owe everybody else. There is entirely too much nonsense among young people about their courting.'

'But ma, I don't know that he wants me to marry him.'

Well, why don't you find out? Is'nt this leap year? Where is your tongue.'

'But, ma, I can't ask him. It is'nt proper.'

'Is'nt proper, indeed! Well, then, I'll ask him myself the next night he comes here. This courting a girl for five or six years is'nt proper, either, and I'm not agoing to let you throw away all your chances in life on a fellow that hasn't the courage to speak out. Has he said anything yet that sounded like business?'

'No,' faintly answered Cordolia.

'No! Well, then, I'll find out the next time he comes.'

'Oh! ma, don't. Wait a little longer. Maybe he'll speak out. He said something to-night.'

'He did! What was it?'

'Why, he said that every man ought to marry, and that he—' Then the trembling girl suddenly paused and commenced blushing.

'Come, come, now! No nonsense,' sharply uttered her mother. 'What next?'

'Why, then he sneezed,' murmured the girl.

'Sneezed, did he? What did he say after he sneezed? speak out now.'

'Why, I believe he said he had an awful cold in his head.

'Bah!' contemptuously repled the disappointed mother, and then in a husky voice she exclaimed:

'Go to bed, Cordolia; go to bed immediately, but remember this, if your courting business is not settled before that coal is all gone, I'll take a hand it. Mind that, now.'

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

One of our country exchanges tells of a lady teacher not far from here who kisses the first boy that gets to school in the morning, and the small boys are crowded out by children of larger growth, who roost on the fence all night so as to be up early.' That's just what might be expected from such a demoralizing practice. Next they'll be kissing the last one there at night, and there is no telling where it will end.

A HOME.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

What is a home? A guarded space
  Wherein a few, unfairly blest,
Shall sit together, face to face,
  And bask and purr and be at rest?

Where cushioned walls rise up between
  Its inmates and the common air,
The common pain, and pad and screen
  From blows of fate or winds of care?

Where Art may blossom strong and free,
  And pleasure furl her silken wing,
And every laden moment be
  A precious and peculiar thing?

And past and future, softly veiled,
  In hiding mists shall float and lie,
Forgotten half, and unassailed
  By either Hope or Memory,

While the insistent [illegible]
  [illegible], untrue,
Forbidden her [illegible]
  All for the pleasure of a few?

Can it be this—the longed-for thing
  Which wanders on the restless foam,
Unsheltered beggars, birds on wing,
  Aspire to, dream of, christen "Home!"

No. Art may bloom, and peace and bliss;
  Grief may refrain and Death forget;
But if there be no more than this,
  The soul of home is wanting yet.

Dim image from far glory caught,
  Fair type of fairer things to be,
The true home rises in our thought,
  A beacon for all men to see.

Its lamps burn brightly in the night;
  Its fire-glows unchidden shed
Their cheering and abounding light
  On homeless folk uncomforted.

Each sweet and secret thing within
  Gives out a fragrance on the air—
A thankful breath, sent forth to win
  A little smile from others' care.

The few, they bask in closer heat;
  The many catch the farther ray,
Life higher seems, the world more sweet,
  And hope and heaven less far away.

So the old miracle anew
  Is wrought on earth and proven good,
And crumbs apportioned for a few,
  God-blessed, suffice a multitude.

MY GREAT AUNT'S WILL.

I am a clerk in a country store, and sometimes I wish I'd been a martyr in those days when they stretched people on beds of spikes or roasted them on a gridiron. Then I think I could have taken a little comfort in life.

This is the way of it: I am behind the counter on the side where we keep prints, and there trots up to the opposite side, where we keep flannels, a customer neither young nor beautiful; I hurry around and across, and she asks for calicoes; then I turn her about and make my way back, and I pull down half a dozen pieces, but she just gazes at the shelves, says she'd like to look at the under piece on the top shelf; I climb up, at the risk of breaking my neck, and get the under piece out, and she concludes 'tisn't what she thought it was. Then she says she'd like to look "at that stripe;" I blunder on to every other stripe before I get her particular stripe. Then she says she wants a little figure, and I get all the little figures out for her. She wants to know how much 'tis a yard; I say 'tis 6 cents, and she says she can get better in Springfield for 5 cents, and she looks at me suspiciously, as if I was a cheating youth. She wants to know if it'll wash; and I say I presume so; most calico does wash, and she looks at me indignantly, as if I was a saucy youth. Then she asks me if we take eggs, and I say we do, and we pay 28 cents, and she says they're paying 30 cents at the other store; and off she goes, and I put up the prints, and am down at the farther end of the room turning fragments out of a cracker barrel, when back she comes and wants samples.

We keep the postoffice, and, by the time I get back to my cracker barrel, in comes a man who wants to know if he hasn't a letter. He never had a letter in his life, and he knows it, and I know it; but it is one of those facts that both parties ignore, and I go and look, and give him the consoling assurance that he hasn't any, and he departs in peace of mind.

Then there is a lady who wants to match a confounded bit of silk braid, drab bordering on the lilac. It takes me five minutes to find one box of silk braid, and five more to find we haven't drab bordering on the lilac. Then she wants sewing-silk the same shade, and I hunt through all the sewing-silks, and there's drab bordering on everything else under the sun except lilac; but I know by the way her flounces sweep out that a mercantile house not keeping drab bordering on the lilac stands very low.

I get down to the farther end of the store again, and there comes a man to the front door, and yells out loud enough for every customer to hear that he's brought back that barrel of flour; says the bread was black and all dough in the middle. Now that man understood when he had that flour that it was inferior quality, not recommended, and he had it cheap, and took it because it was cheap. I help him roll the flour in, and I can see that he thinks he has circumvented a villain.

That's the way it goes day after day, week after week, and I hate tea, detest saleratus, abhor codfish, and wish calico, cotton cloth, drilling, hooks and eyes, and all the rest of the wretched necessities of an artificial civilization were at the bottom of the Indian ocean. I long to be a savage more than I do to be an angel, and I shall be, one of these days, though I do wear cloth suits, and have a shaving-mug at the barber's marked in gilt letters, S. O. Haynes. I wonder that all self-respect and sentiment of humanity hasn't long ago perished from out my bosom.

Such were my reflections one fine morning just after train time, while I was weighing out half a pound of black tea, when my fellow-sufferer in the dry-goods and grocery infliction called out:

"Here's a lady inquiring for you, Sam."

In distant outline before the door stood a little woman, her skirts spread out by a triangular hoop like the skirts of the female figures we used to draw on our slates at school. I came up to make my bow, and saw she had deposited a brown willow basket on the show-case and dropped a black glazed bag at her side. She wore a stringy kind of shawl, with fearfully long fringe, and seemed to be afflicted with numb palsy.

"Are you my nephew Sam'wel?" asked she.

"My name is Samuel Haynes, ma'am."

"I'm your father's aunt, Loueezer Haynes."

"I'm glad to see you, Aunt Louisa."

She looked at me sharply, as if I was making fun of her. I suppose it is because the corners of my mouth turn up people are always suspecting me of making fun of them. I wish those corners would sink, and wonder they don't.

"I'm your only living female relative on the father's side," said she.

My business experience with females had been so embittering, I was glad to learn she was the only one on the father's side.

"As you've no mother, I feel it my duty to help make a home for you."

Instantly I remembered that Aunt Louisa was worth seventy-five thousand. I think I learned that fact in early years at the paternal knee, along with who made me, and what State I lived in. I know it always stood to my infantile consciousness in the relation of a primary truth. My father, all his life, courted poverty through the medium of dry goods and groceries, and went through bankruptcy as often as the law would allow. During the periodic seasons, before calling the creditors and making an assignment, he used to clasp his hands to his head and ejaculate, "Louisa might help me if she only would!"

But Louisa wouldn't, or at least didn't, and, whatever may be thought of her filial affection, mature observations on the oscillations in the molasses and ginger market have convinced me of the soundness of her judgment.

"I'm delighted to see you, Aunt Louisa. I'll go right down to my boarding place with you."

Hence, with a brown willow basket in one hand and a shiny leather bag in the other, and my great-aunt trotting behind—why under heavens she didn't walk by my side I couldn't see!—we meandered down the street.

We met Evelina Angelina Plimpton. I was engaged to Evelina Angelina. I had enjoyed that honor ever since one July evening when there came up a sudden thunder-shower, and she clasped my arm and ejaculated she was "so *tim*-id." An engagement was an annual episode with Evelina. When I solemnly asked Pa Plimpton's consent he didn't remove his pipe from his mouth, but just nodded and pursued his previous train of thought. Evelina smiled patronizingly upon me. Deference to the aged I knew she considered beautiful.

My aunt didn't like my boarding place, and wasn't pleased with my boarding-mistress. She thought we'd better keep house, and I spent the next fortnight house-hunting with her. The great desideratum seemed to be the right kind of a "buttery;" one would have supposed butter was to be the staff of life with us. We at last found a "buttery" on the northwest corner, opening into both kitchen and dining-room, having the requisite number of cupboards, having shelves that admitted of being taken out in house-cleaning time, painted a bewitching cream-color; and we engaged that buttery, regardless of cost or of the character of the neighbors.

The next momentous step was to get my aunt's "things" removed. Were I writing a scientific essay on psychological distinctions of sex, I should make one strong point the tenacious attachment of the feminine mind to "things." Ten thousand dollars in stocks and bonds at stake in an unsettled estate have been known to excite less interest and create less jealousy than the disposition of an odd tablecloth.

My aunt was for some days in a harrowing state of indecision as to whether she had better have her things invoiced as freight or hire a car. By virtue of the handsome figures I learned to make at commercial college, I proved to her it would be cheapest to hire the car. I ahd to go to her former place of abode to see about getting the things en route, and I had to "meet them with a carriage" at our depot. I felt like a collector of antiquities just getting an assortment over from Egypt. I shall ever feel grateful to the small boys of our village for their self-restraint on this tempting occasion. I don't recollect a single opprobrious epithet. They treated my loads with a respect to which nothing but hoary hairs could entitle them.

There was a cheese-press, and I don't know but a cider-mill; there was something, with four tremendously heavy legs, I always believed to be something in disguise of a bedstead. There were seven bandboxes (four large and three small), five feather-beds, seventeen comfortables, and a great deal of crockery which evidently came over in the Mayflower, but had much better have put back to land in the Speedwell.

I need not say that our residence when furnished was neat but not gaudy. I slept under a "rising-sun" bed-quilt, and had a round broideerd mat to put my feet on when I got out in the morning. I sighed for my former cosy quarters, but I remembered my aunt's valuation, and reasoned that, if she was my only living female relative on the father's side, I must of necessity be her only living male relative on the mother's side.

Soon after we were domesticated, I found that my aunt was subject to mysterious attacks, which attacks invariably seized her in the night-time, and made it imperative that I should run for the doctor. Liability to these attacks precluded the possibility of my being away from home evenings, excepting Sunday and Thursday evenings, when I was expected to see my aunt to prayer-meetings and attend her home, though Evelina went off in an opposite direction with another fellow. I didn't know but justice both to myself and Evelina demanded that I should have a conversation with my aunt, and set before her, in language which even a child might understand, my views of the duties and privileges of an engaged man; but I felt extremely doubtful of her sympathy, and $75,000 was a good deal to risk.

We had one servant, whose wages my aunt thought it right I should pay, because, as she said, if there was no one but herself, she shouldn't keep a girl. Our *cuisine* was managed with strict regard to economy. We lived largely upon soup, which consisted principally of broth. My aunt highly esteemed marrow-bones. I wonder if it is generally known among physiologists how long a healthy person can subsist on a persistently boiled marrow-bone?

For two or three years I had been in the habit of smoking a single cigar at the close of the day's labors. One evening I was sitting on the piazza indulging in this luxury, when out came my aunt.

"*Sam'wel!*" cried she, "*are you smoking?*"

"Yes'm," very meekly.

"Well," said she, calmly but firmly, "none of my money shall ever go up in cigar smoke." Then again, "How much do you pay for cigars?"

"Ten cents."

"Now, Sam'wel, I want you to take your pencil and calculate how much 10 cents a day will amount to in a year, then how much in fifty years; then I want you to put this sum at compound interest, and see how much it will amount to by the time you are 75 years of age."

It struck me that I had somehow, during my lifetime, met with similar problems, but I conscientiously made the calculation.

"Aunt," cried I, "I'm perfectly appalled. Never did I dream of this. Of what mad extravagance have I been guilty!" and wildly I hurled my cigar into the camomile bed.

It became generally known throughout our village that my aunt was wealthy and I was heir-expectant, and I soon perceived that, whether or not I ever obtained the gold, I was going to have the glory. At a town meeting, legally called, and with the Moderator in the chair, I was elected one of the nine prudential committee-men; duty—"to see about getting the wood." Our Sabbath-school appointed me delegate to a conference at Cummingford; privileges—lose my time, pay my own fare, change cars twice, stage it five miles over a country road and through a November landscape; prospects—address by Deacon Thomas Jones; music, that rare and intricate composition, "Shall we gather at the river?"

I secured the position of watchman at our store every other Sunday night. Aunt asked me if I expected extra pay for this service, and I said I did. Evelina had talked of green reps for our parlor, but I found that calculations had now ascended to some kind of rose-colored something, value about treble that of the reps.

Aunt was at length seized with an "attack" of more than ordinary violence. I called three physicians, for I shrank from exposing myself to the irresponsible village gossip which might accuse me of not employing every effort for the prolongation of her life. With three doctors in attendance, she not unreasonably felt that this attack would prove final, and sent for a lawyer. I was in a state of great nervous trepidation.

"Is there anything I can do for you, aunt?"

"Nothing now."

"Has your nurse arranged your pillows quite comfortable?"

"Perfectly comfortably."

Solemn scenes have no place in this narrative, and I pass on to the time when we were assembled for the reading of the will—the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, and myself. The instrument ran as follows:

> After paying my just dues and my funeral expenses, and providing a suitable monument, I give and bequeath to my beloved nephew, Samuel O. Haynes, his heirs and assigns, for their use and behoof forever, all my wearing apparel and personal ornaments, with the exception of my gold beads, which I bequeath to my namesake, Louisa Haynes, of St. Joseph, Missouri; all my beds and bedding, household utensils, and furniture, with the exception of my great arm-chair, which, as it came in on the Jones side, I wish to go to some deserving member of that family. I also give my nephew Samuel $5, with which to buy a reference Bible in my remembrance, and also the sealed paper of instructions accompanying this instrument, which I wish him to read a year hence in the presence of the witnesses now assembled for the reading of this my will.
>
> The remainder of my property, both real and personal, with the exception of the legacies hereinbefore named, I bequeath to the American Missionary Society, neither legacies nor bequests to be paid until a year and a day hence.

When the lawyer was through reading, I had no clear idea to whom these legacies were devised, but I remarked that the American Missionary Society was a most worthy organization.

The nature of the will was soon made public. Popular sentiment was that of resignation, not to say of satisfaction, on my account. My companions, who had never seen why deserving merit in my case should meet such disproportionate reward, while their own plodded along on a weekly stipend with no great-aunt's estate in prospective, naturally experienced a revival of confidence in the equitable government of the universe. Elderly friends in church and Sabbath-school felt that I had cause for rejoicing in being spared the snares and temptations which accompany wealth. My employer privately expressed the opinion that I had been getting above my business, and he was glad to see me taken down a peg. Evalina said, "Never mind; we don't care for money." But, not many days after, Evelina told me she had begun to realize what a solemn ordinance was matrimony; she and I were both young, and had our way to make, and she thought perhaps, for the present, it would be better for us to consider ourselves only friends.

I said, "Very well," and felt that I was a lonely bark tossed on a wild and watery waste.

I had read of instances similar to mine where the sealed packet or the old Bible proved to contain bank-notes; but, finger the paper left me as I would, I could make nothing of it but paper.

For a year I went calmly and hopelessly forward in the dry-goods and grocery way, and we then assembled for the opening of my sealed orders—the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, and myself. The first words that met my eyes as I unfolded the paper were, "And all former wills by me made I do hereby revoke," etc. With palpitating heart I passed the document to the lawyer. After provisions and legacies similar to those in the first instrument, this latter document proceeded as follows:

> To the American Missionary Society I give and bequeath the sum of $25,000.
>
> To my beloved nephew, Samuel O. Haynes, who I hope may have learned, during the year that has elapsed, lessons of wisdom more valuable than money, I bequeath the sum of $25,000, which I direct my executor to pay over to said Haynes as soon as may be convenient. I further direct my executor to annually pay to said Haynes the income from the remainder of my property, both real and personal, and to pay from the principal to said Haynes on his thirtieth birthday, if he be living, or to his heirs or assigns, if deceased, the sum of $25,000, and to pay to said Haynes on his thirty-fifth birthday the remainder of my property, be it more or less.

I went down to the store just as usual the next morning, for I wished to show people that I had too good sense to have my head turned. When I filled our best customer's molasses jug with kerosene, I knew I had demonstrated my coolness.

The Chairman of the Board of Selectmen wanted to know what I should advise in regard to building the Piper stone bridge; the doctor asked what my candid opinion was concerning the comparative merits of muriate of ammonia and iodide of potassium in a case of pleuritis where egophony denotes slight effusion, but with strong indications of adhesion of the mediastinum; and the minister said there was an article on "Semi-Pelagianism in the Fourteenth Century," in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," he thought I would enjoy perusing. As I stood on the hall doorstep after singing-school that evening, Evelina came out back of me, and, said she, with a little shiver,

"Oh, how *dark* it is!"

It flashed across me, as I offered my arm for escort home, that to the feminine imagination matrimony on the income of $75,000 is naturally a less "solemn ordinance" than on a precarious salary of $8 a week, and nothing found but peppermint-drops.

Recently Evelina [illegible], "Aren't you very *lonely* since your aunt died?"—tender emphasis on the lonely. My aunt had been dead a year, and Evelina "engaged" at least once in the meantime.

"Not at all; my time and attention are likely to be entirely absorbed in business."

"No one can rejoice more sincerely in your good fortune than I do, Samuel."

"I don't doubt it, Evelina; I shall always feel confident of your friendship."

I leave Evelina at her cottage-gate, and I feel that,

> "Of all the glad words of tongue or of pen,
> The gladdest are these, 'It wasn't to have been.'"

The next afternoon my employer invited me to be seated behind the railing that fenced in our office, and, said he, laying his hand on my shoulder with a confidential, a parental, a sacrificial air:

"Samuel, I have been reflecting upon my duty to you. You are a young man just starting in life, and starting in some respects under favorable circumstances, but everything depends upon your starting *right*. You have always been faithful to my interests, and I have determined to show my appreciation of that faithfulness. I have decided to *sell out to you!*"

A glance at the door showed me that the way of escape was not cut off.

"With all the varied interests of the business you are already familiar; we are yearly drawing in more of the trade from surrounding towns; we have the confidence of our customers; we can buy to the best advantage. To all these privileges you will succeed. Rarely is there such an opening for a young man. Consult our books, consider our profits, reflect upon the income from the post-office—"

"Sir," interrupted I, in thunderous tones; "by the blessing of Providence and the benevolence of my aunt, who is to have a monument that will bring a glow to the bosom of the President of our Cemetery Association, I am now the recipient of a modest competence, and shall I squander more years of precious life on vulgar, soul-wearying dry goods and groceries, subject ever to the fluctuations of Amoskeags and Pepperells, or shall I retire on my income and avail myself of the humanizing influences of leisure and culture? Conscience and the voice of reason within my soul cry, 'Live on your income!' Never more will I lift my aching eyeballs to scan yon top shelf for cotton-batting and Agawam mixed; never shall my trembling fingers seek to fit on warped pasteboard box covers; never shall my wearied ears be greeted by the ceaseless tinkle of the money-drawer bell, or my sated nostrils by the odors of the grinding coffee! No more shall the brown-paper bag and the white-cotton string mingle in all my dreams! Sir, I hate tea, detest saleratus, abhor codfish, and *loathe* that post-office and 3-cent stamps!"

I was done, and I knew by the hush that fell upon that store that, whatever else I might be, I was an—orator.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Evening Newspapers.

There seems to be no better investment for money in cities of the second class than a cheap evening newspaper affords. The most profitable newspaper in Washington is the *Star*, a twilight organ which sells for 2 cents. In Indianapolis the *News*, a similar publication, has the vogue, and in Detroit another *News* of the same kind is at the top of the heap. The success of the last-named paper is, indeed, a marvel of journalism. It is now only a little over three years old, yet it claims, and we have no doubt can substantiate, an average circulation of 17,000. The circulation of each day is conspicuously printed in the editorial columns, and any person is at liberty to inspect the books of the office for verification. All these papers are admirable news-condensers. They put everything in a small compass, and find room, after disposing of the news of the day, to print pithy editorials and pungent paragraphs, besides laying hold of all the gossip that is going. This makes an evening newspaper that any man may enjoy and be brief about it, which, it seems, is the kind of journal that most people would prefer to have after work.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Question of Privilege.

A singular discovery was made by a young lady, at Watertown, N. Y., the other evening. A young gentleman called on her and spent two very agreeable hours. About 10 o'clock, the old folks having retired, he concluded it time also to leave his charmer. The young lady accompanied him to the door, bade him good-night, and then passed up-stairs to her chamber. Some minutes later she had occasion to visit the dining-room, when, on entering, horror of horrors! she was utterly confounded to see the young gentleman she had so recently bidden good-night sitting in one corner with the servant girl on his lap. She gets less pay at the other place, but she has more privileges.

A Turkish Joke.

The Turks have a strange idea of humor. On Christmas day a Turkish gendarme, enraged with the Christian Mayor of the village of Brankortsi, Bulgaria, gave him a severe beating, saddled and bridled him, and compelled the poor wretch to carry him up and down the street. He finally drove him to the village inn, and throwing the reins to the hostler ordered him to walk the horse up and down. The landlord ventured to interfere, but was knocked down for his pains. The soldier then ordered hay to be fed to his steed, and the municipal Nebuchadnezzar had to swallow it. The Turkish officers considered this a most excellent joke.

EDUCATION.

Interesting Statistics from the Report of Commissioner Eaton.

Gen. Eaton, the Federal Commissioner of Education, has issued his report for 1876. It shows a total school population in thirty-six States and eight Territories, excluding Delaware, the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Wyoming as not reported, of 14,007,522. The total enrollment of pupils in the public schools of all the States is 8,756,659. The total number of teachers reported is 249,262. In Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada and Texas the same salaries are paid for the same work to men and women teachers. The total income for public schools in all the States and Territories, except North Carolina, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming, is $88,646,960. The total expenditures for public schools in the Union, excluding Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, Idaho and the Indian Territory, not reported, is $81,982,954. The value of school property reported from twenty-nine States and six Territories is $173,888,545. Statistics are given of 137 normal schools, with 1,031 instructors and 29,105 students. Fourteen normal schools, including the one in Michigan, each receive an annual appropriation exceeding $17,000. Reports exhibit from 131 commercial and business colleges 594 instructors, 26,109 pupils, and 19,009 volumes in their libraries. There are 95 kindergarten schools of which information is given. These have 215 teachers and 2,809 pupils. There is an increase over the number reported last year of 40 schools, 91 teachers and 1,173 pupils. Forty-one schools for the deaf and dumb are reported. These have 293 instructors, 36 of whom are semi-mutes, 5,087 pupils. There are 29,640 volumes in libraries; value of grounds, buildings and apparatus, $6,136,815; amount of State appropriations during the year, $1,049,524; amount received from tuition fees, $94,520. Twenty-nine schools for the blind, with 498 instructors and other employes, and 2,054 pupils, report. The value of grounds, buildings and apparatus is $3,393,467; appropriations during the year, $551,786. A statistical table affords information of 278 other institutions, classed as follows: Orphan asylums, 154; soldiers' orphans' homes, 17; infant asylums, 12; miscellaneous charities, 71; industrial schools, 24. The number of inmates reported in these institutions is 54,204, under the supervision of 1,789 teachers and officers. The income reported for last year was $2,794,264; the expenditures, $3,633,687. Eighteen States and the District of Columbia report 47 reform schools. Reports were received from 9 schools for the feeble-minded. The whole number of inmates is 1,372, under the supervision of 317 instructors and other employes. The Commissioner remarks that the effect of the financial depression throughout the country is seen in the reduction of the amount of benefactions for educational purposes during the year now closing, the total being $4,126,562. In 1874 it was $6,053,304, and in 1872, $11,226,977. In educational benefactions Pennsylvania stands far before the other States for the past year, showing the amount of $810,672. The nearest to this is New Hampshire, with $475,760.

The Rage for Blue Glass.

The "blue-glass" mania still rages. Somebody must be benefited—or fancy so—for violet-colored windows are on the increase, and the trade in blue glass is uncommonly brisk. Strange cures are reported, and the science journals are telling us the profound folly of the whole thing. There must be two sides to make a discussion. We trust we shall not infringe any copyright by culling for our readers some poetical views of the "blue-glass cure" which are floating through the press:

"Everybody now is 'blue glass' wild,
From oldest woman to youngest child;
It cures all diseases, dyspepsia and gout,
And puts physicians completely to rout."

"Like hydropathy
And planchette weird,
The blue-glass ray
Will have its day,
And pass away."

"Little Boy Blue, come blow your glass,
The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the grass.
If you take panes, the doctors can keep
Locked in the drug store fast asleep."

"Spread the glad tidings throughout the land,
And let there be music by the band;
Blue glass, blue glass, 'tis all the rage,
And the greatest discovery of the age!"

Fractional Currency Lost.

The examination of the fractional currency redeemed since the issue of silver makes it probable that not less than $10,000,000 of the first, second and third issues have been lost or destroyed, as well as $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 of the fourth and fifth issues. The issue of silver began in April. Since that time to Feb. 1, of every $1,000 of the fractional currency of the fifth issue $606.08 has been redeemed; of every $1,000 of the fourth, $365.01; of the third, $10.73; of the second, $0.81, and of the first, $0.83. If the calculations made above of the loss or destruction of $15,000,000 of fractional currency be correct, there were left in circulation only $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 on Feb. 1.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD," which would yield to a mild remedy, but, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief.

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

WE notice that the agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Exchange.* Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.

LAME and painful backs, and weakness across the kidneys, are relieved by Collins' Voltaic Plasters, which are worth a regiment of doctors and acres of plants and herbs in the treatment of such cases.

MILLIONS of bottles of BURNETT'S COCOAINE have been sold during the last twenty years, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the best hair-dressing in the world.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take for example the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with those most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be to-morrow in Florida or New York, as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these the scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossils sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the [illegible] from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a chart of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five million miles from his laboratory. The sun sends certain *signs* over the "infinitude of space," and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense to associate with himself, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill—graduates from some of the most famous Medical Colleges and Universities of both Europe and America. By aid of Dr. Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient they claim to possess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well-established principles of modern science to the practice of medicine. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world-wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomina, which, being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The amplest resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. The peculiarities of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the Appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a book of over nine hundred large pages, which is so popular as to have reached a sale of almost one hundred thousand copies within a few months of its first publication. It is sent (post-paid) by the Author to any address, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN claims collected by G. H. E. Heath, English lawyer, 39 Ashland block, Chicago.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

A
Perfect
Hair Dressing.
A Promoter
of the
Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation
Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.

For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized
Cocoa-nut Oil,
prepared expressly for this purpose.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
IN THE WORLD.
DIRECTIONS.
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove *Dandruff, Scurf,* &c., wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.
Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year [illegible], by Joseph Burnett & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

CARD STOCK!
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
We have just received from the Eastern market a large supply of Cards and Cardboard, comprising all the new and latest designs, which we offer to dealers and consumers at very low figures. Send 25 cents for sample packages and prices before purchasing. We have several new styles never before offered in the West. Address
THE NEWSPAPER UNION,
114 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on the 3d of March, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted.

[illegible], Chairman.
[illegible]
[illegible]

At a meeting of the members of the National Democratic Committee, held on the 3d day of March, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted. A. S. HEWITT, Chairman.
F. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

To the American People:

We submit to the country the following review of the events which have resulted in the [illegible] elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass two facts stood out prominently: First, the Republican party, true to its sectional nature, sought to unify the North against the "solid South," and while engaged [illegible] probable [illegible] in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by the unconstitutional use of the army in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana; second, the troops were sent to those States when there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them. With Legislatures easily to be convened the only demand for their presence was made by the State Executive. The elections in these States, therefore, were held in the shadow of military power. The bayonets glistened at the polls. In depositing their ballots the citizens enjoyed only such liberty as the army permitted. In other States the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately afterward the result showed that 196 Tilden electors had been chosen, and of the whole popular vote they received a majority of more than a quarter of a million, and of that of the Caucasian race, which controls every other Christian and civilized Government of the world, they received a majority of more than 1,000,000. On the day succeeding election it was announced by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that 184 Tilden and 185 Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election excepting the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of Tilden electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, therefore, could only have been made in pursuance of an arrangement to change the vote shown to have been given by the people. We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to reverse the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of this conspiracy was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act with the original conspirators were the Governors and members of the Returning Boards of those States. The field was well chosen. The State officers selected were suitable persons for the work to be done. For more than ten years these States had been subjected to Governments not of their choice. Taxation and maladministration had robbed them of their substance and well-nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The army of the United States had been freely used to maintain those Governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation. It was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers depended upon are Marcellus L. Stearns, Samuel B. McLinn and Clayton A. Cowgill, of Florida; William Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thos. B. Anderson, E. Casanave and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men were not strangers to the American people. They had before usurped authority. The Returning Boards of those States had made themselves bywords in the land. The Governors were known to be pretenders. If there were two names dishonored in general estimation, they were the names of Wm. Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity. Advised and encouraged by leading "visiting" Republican statesmen of the North, they took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana William Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed exclusive control of the execution of the Registry law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to the lists who had no right to vote. On the day of election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the Governor. These were, in nearly every instance, members of the Republican party. United States Marshals swarmed at every precinct when thought necessary, under a pretense of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate voters. Ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Republican candidates. The poll-books were falsified in some instances and then returned to the Canvassing Board, while in other cases the returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the canvassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board they remained in its exclusive possession, and while there they were opened with its consent and the original papers abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened, the board, with an appearance of fairness, permitted persons representing both parties to be present, but when the decision was made as to what should be counted secret sessions were held from which every Democrat was excluded, although the law constituting the board required that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties. In counting the votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statute, and in a most flagrant disregard of truth and justice the members of the board changed the poll-books so that the Republican officers appeared to be chosen when their opponents had in fact been elected. They forged the names of officers to the certificates of election. They threw out votes of precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently returned. Indeed, they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made hundreds of miles from the place at which they purported to have been taken, in order that the decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make. They arbitrarily threw out votes where there was no preliminary statement from the Commissioners of Election to give them jurisdiction. They corruptly, in order to elect favorites, and to correct the mistakes of certain Republicans in voting for electors, added to the lists votes which had never been cast.

While considering the case the members of the board endeavored to enter into negotiations with both the Republican and Democratic National Committees to sell their decision. A half million of dollars was the price asked. Not obtaining it, they tried to bargain with the leading Democrats of Louisiana to elect the State ticket of their party. J. Madison Wells, with the approval of Thomas C. Anderson, offered to elect the Nicholls State ticket for two hundred thousand dollars cash in hand. The money was not paid. Negotiations were then renewed, if ever broken off, with the leaders of the Republican party. The result was declared in its favor. The chief conspirator, J. Madison Wells, admitted that he had been paid by that organization for his decision. In Florida the same frauds characterized the returns and the action of the Returning Board. Votes were thrown out with the same disregard of justice. Besides, in that State it refused to regard the orders of courts of competent jurisdiction and proceeded in the most defiant contempt of judicial authority. In this manner more than one thousand Tilden votes were thrown out in Florida, and more than ten thousand in Louisiana. The votes of those States, in consequence of the conspiracy, which in fact were cast for Tilden, were given to Hayes. The only excuse for this outrageous reversal of the judgment of the people is, that intimidation had been practiced by whites against blacks where the votes were thrown out. Whether this intimidation compelled some persons to vote against their will or prevented some from attending the polls, it afforded in either case no justification for the deliberate rejection of the ballots by the Returning Boards. The statute of Louisiana only authorized proof of intimidation in cases where charges of violence were made in writing by the Commissioners of Elections on the day when the election was held. These charges were to be inclosed to the board in envelopes containing the returns. In a few cases only were the charges made as required. In the rest evidence was received without proper foundation having been laid. The evidence received consisted in the main of affidavits written out by clerks and employes of the Returning Board, without ever having been seen by the persons purporting to certify to them. There was, therefore, no adequate proof of intimidation. It may be remarked [illegible] that the temptation to Kellogg and his Returning Board was very great to manufacture cases of intimidation, for it was only in them that the Democratic majority could be overthrown and the conspiracy be successful. We should not fail to call the attention of the people to the dangerous effect of the doctrine of intimidation in politics. It disqualifies from voting not only parties to the act of intimidation, but all those who have voted at the same precinct with them. Two persons may conclude to make a case of intimidation, and thereby [illegible] rejected. It makes elections a farce. It takes the power from the people to rest in Returning Boards. It enables the latter to impose the severest political penalty, disfranchisement, without giving to the persons punished an opportunity of hearing or trial. A republic deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such outrages [illegible]. By this disregard of law, disobedience of courts, and contempt of the rights of voters; by their frauds and corruptions and usurpations; by their briberies and perjuries and forgeries, did the conspirators obtain certificates of election for the Republican candidates in the Southern States named. From the day that certificates were issued to the Hayes electors in Louisiana and Florida the country has been filled with an unprecedented excitement. The people have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of the Returning Boards. In this condition of affairs business has been generally suspended, failures have been frequent and prostration has seized upon nearly every interest in the land. When the excitement was at its height Congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the electoral votes of the States, including Florida and Louisiana. With a view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of its duty by Congress, a bill was passed creating an Electoral Commission. By that law the commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In this labor it was to exercise as to the hearing of evidence and the examination of papers such power as Congress or either house of Congress possessed. In the belief that evidence would be heard, and that the settlement of the disputed question of facts would be fairly reached, Congress and the people accepted the commission. How that confidence has been disappointed, how a decision has been made based upon a refusal to consider the unfortunate question of dispute, is well known to the country. When the certificates from Florida and Louisiana were opened and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to those presented by the Hayes electors. Among other grounds of objection, it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the Returning Boards and Executives of these States, and as a result of a conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen; that such certificates had been issued in violation of the laws of the respective States, and that some of the electors named therein were ineligible by the express provision of the constitution of the United States. When these objections were made before the commission proof was offered to the commission to sustain them, but the commission by a vote of 8 to 7 refused to receive the testimony offered except as to the ineligibility of a single member in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the commission would not have evidence to show that the Returning Board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law requires at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral votes; that the charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false, and that the Returning Board knew that a fact; that the certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued and as a result of the conspiracy, and that the vote of the State has never been compiled or canvassed. The same rulings substantially were made as in the case of Florida. The commission also refused to hear proof that at the time of the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying a republican form of government in that State, and that troops were retained there in violation of the constitution to interfere with the free choice by the electors, so that the lawful vote of the State could not be known. Against these decisions we protest most earnestly in the name of free and republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional power of the two houses to count the electoral vote. This power has been exercised by both houses without dispute from the foundation of the Government. That evidence should be received in cases of contested returns seems clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen the country has produced. It was a practice confirmed to principle, notably in case of Louisiana itself in 1869 and 1873. Such evidently was the view of both houses at the present session. The investigating committees were sent to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to take testimony and report as to the elections in these States. It is not difficult to see upon what principle this view can be based. The duty of Congress is to count the vote. This makes the enactment of the vote to be counted. This again makes a determination of what is the true vote and the distinguishing of the false from the true. This requires evidence. Forms of law expressing the fact cannot be made unless evidence be admitted, for if fraud possesses the count how can the success of falsehood be prevented if either jury be denied? The action of the commission disables Congress from performing a certain constitutional duty. In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the constitution. In section 1, article 4, it is provided, "but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." If States choose electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State by its action has refused to enforce it. Manifestly it can then only be enforced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned.

Congress, then, in counting the vote, must determine who are and who are not eligible electors, facts which can only be ascertained by evidence *aliunde*. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction and in effect substitutes the following: "Senators, Representatives, and all persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed electors." In the the third place, the doctrine ignores all precedents and rules of morals, in excluding evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud. It vitiates everything. It annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract, and reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized, is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction as a nullity, however it may come before it, whether directly in an independent proceeding or collaterally. The decision of the highest tribunal, if procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer, "It matters not whether the judgment impugned has been pronounced by an inferior or by the highest court of the land, but in all cases alike, it is competent for every court, whether inferior or superior, to treat as a nullity any judgment that can be clearly shown to have been obtained by manifest fraud." It remained for the commission to declare that there were certain tribunals which could perpetrate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hands upon fraud when brought before it for review. Those exceptional tribunals were the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana. That exceptional court is the Electoral Commission. Fraud has found an intrenchment from which it cannot be driven in a contest on making choice of the highest officer of the greatest of republics. A doctrine more corrupting in its consequences, more destructive of the purity of elections, and more threatening to the perpetuity of free government, could not easily be suggested. It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to State sovereignty. The argument is that, as the States choose their electors in their sovereign capacity, their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition pushes to its furthest limit the doctrine of States rights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of the school was only that the States were sovereign as to the reserved powers. Over those which were delegated it was conceded that the constitution was supreme. The power to choose electors would not have existed except for the constitution. It was, therefore, a delegated power. The Legislature of a State chooses electors by virtue of the constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It cannot perform it before admission, nor after the Union is disrupted. Can it be possible that there is no power in the Union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with the constitutional provision? To assert this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the States, to deny the supremacy of the constitution, and to leave the United States powerless against fraud or violence of the States, which may force a President upon the people. The power to review the action of the Electoral Colleges seems necessarily to be derived from the nature of a confederate Government. If one party to the compact possesses a power as to its subject matter superior to the power created by agreement, the compact [illegible] confederacy to exist unless the jurisdiction of its individual members as to powers committed to the confederation is subordinated to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. If, for example, as in this case, one State can exercise its functions as to electing a President in violation of the constitution, without any power in the Union to reverse its action, then a constitution was unnecessary for the delegation of powers, and the nation may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it. But whatever the power of Congress as to authority over the vote of electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated. It cannot receive protection nor be granted recognition. If there be a tribunal to which the certificates are submitted, it is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. It was its duty to to hear the facts to prevent the success of fraud, even though the certificates came from a sovereignty a hundred fold greater than Louisiana or Florida. By these methods, under the forms prescribed by the law constituting the Electoral Commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceable, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the exciting days just past the forbearance of the people has maintained peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated on the 4th of March will be quietly acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be necessary, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted at every election in Mr. Hayes and his administration. Both must be controlled by conspirators, who have elected the one and will organize the other; and whatever of good may come from either will always be darkened by the stain upon the title. Let the Democratic party at once organize for new contests to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the republic, and has installed in its highest office a usurper.

FRANK H. HURD, Ohio,
RANDALL L. GIBSON, La.,
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, Mass.,
OTHO R. SINGLETON, Miss.,
WM. P. LYNDE, Wis.

A Hawk Among Hens.

Gilbert White tells a most dramatic story of a neighbor who had lost most of his chickens by a sparrow-hawk that came gliding down between a faggot pile and the end of his house, to the place where his coops stood. The owner, vexed to see his flock diminishing, hung a net between the pile and the house, into which the bird dashed and was entangled. The gentleman's resentment suggested a fit retaliation; he, therefore, clipped the hawk's wings, cut off his talons, and, fixing a cork on his bill, threw him down among the brood-hens. "Imagination," says Mr. White, "cannot paint the scene that ensued; the expressions that fear, rage and revenge inspired were new, or at least such as had been unnoticed before; the exasperated matrons upbraided, they execrated, they insulted, they triumphed. In a word, they never desisted from buffeting their adversary till they had torn him in a hundred pieces."—*Scribner for February.*

Death at the Age of 104 Years.

Lady Smith, who, had she lived about three months longer, would have completed her 104th year, died in Lowestoft, Eng., on Feb. 3. At the age of 23 she was married to Sir James Edward Smith, who was then a young physician of limited means, but had the courage to purchase, on his own responsibility, the collections of Linnæus, and thus became the founder and first President of the Linnæus Society. He died in 1828, so that Lady Smith, after thirty-two years of wedlock, lived in widowhood for nearly half a century. She had a remarkable constitution. She hardly knew what illness was until within the last three years. She had preserved nearly all her teeth, and her eyesight was good enough to enable her to read the newspapers. At the age of 100 she preserved many traits of her former beauty, and her undimmed eyes and fresh color called forth the admiration of all who saw her.

How to Get New Tools.

The *Journal of Progress* makes the following rather sarcastic suggestions, which we fear are more generally followed than opposite ones would be: "And now, dear farmers, such of you as are tired of the old tools, let us give you a bit of advice. If you don't take it any better than advice we have given you on former occasions, all right—it will be no great loss to us; so here it is: Do not rub linseed oil on your fork and shovel and rake handles; do not paint your plows and mowers; do not use any rust preventive on the iron and steel parts, and, above all, leave everything out of doors. You have really no idea how quickly you will possess a new set of tools, provided you have a balance in the bank."

A Parisian Night Scene.

Workmen who are tearing down buildings in Paris to make way for the new Avenue de l'Opera labor all through the night. Huge bonfires are lighted on the vacant places whence demolished houses have been removed, and the work of destruction goes on in the glaring blaze. Electric lights are also used to assist the laborers upon the roofs. The clouds of dust constantly arising, the smoke of the bonfires, the glare of the lime lights, and the weird figures of the workmen combine to make a fantastic scene, and nightly crowds gather to gaze at the spectacle.

Chicago Business Directory.

AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] South Water [illegible]
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD.
J. MANZ, [illegible] LaSalle, cor. Washington.
ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER, STENCILS AND STOCK.
L. BOURS, [illegible]
ENGRAVER, SEALS, [illegible], STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS, [illegible] TOOLS AND STOCK.
C. H. HANSON, [illegible] South Clark.
HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
S. D. KIMBARK, [illegible] Michigan-av.

1,150 NEWSPAPERS

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers.

Send for a Catalogue.

CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES.

No extra charge for cuts, trade-marks, unusual display or advertisements inserted across two or more columns; only twenty-seven cuts [illegible] are required for the whole number of newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.

PROMPT INSERTIONS.

Advertisements are, in all cases, sent to all of these papers on the day they are received, and appear in the following issues without any delay.

CHARACTER OF THE PAPERS.

The newspapers are of the better class; the quality of paper furnished them is of a higher price than that used by other concerns; they are better edited by higher-priced men, having greater experience. Their aggregate and average circulation is larger.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

To send an advertising order to 1,150 newspapers would require an investment of $34.50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much; the labor of addressing 1,150 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,150 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five-line advertisement in the whole 1,150 papers, one week, is $31.50, or $3.00 less than the postage.

NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS.

To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter and inserted in the news columns of newspapers is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspapers or list of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices, they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.

CIRCULATIONS.

The circulations given are from the American Newspaper Directory for 1876, and in hundreds of cases are too small. For instance, the Chicago Ledger, which appears at 4,000 circulation, actually issues 13,000 weekly. This is the only list of Co-operative Newspapers which has ever exhibited to the advertiser the circulation of the separate papers, and on this list the actual character of each paper, whether the best or the only paper in a place, is plainly indicated in every case. Send for Catalogue.

FILES

of the papers can be found in the offices of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at [illegible] Worth Street, New York; 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; 365 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 11 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul, Minn.; 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.; 237 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

For Catalogue, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

FASHIONS THIS SPRING
SMITH'S
Instruction Book and Catalogue
COMBINED.

Finest Fashion Expositor and Compendium of Useful Information ever seen in this country. Send your address and TWO Stamps, and you will get it by return mail.

TEST OUR PATTERNS.

We will send the PATTERN with CLOTH MODEL, complete, of this New and popular "Princess" Polonaise FREE to any lady who will send her address and TEN CENTS (or 3 Stamps) to pay mailing expenses.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, Editor,
P. O. Box 5055. 14 East 14th St., New-York City.

SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL
WEAR WELL
AND
KEEP GOOD TIME

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

Dr. O. W. Sneden's CONSUMPTIVE CURE
For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The above cure is unrivaled for its great curative properties for the above diseases. Price, $1 and $2 a box.

Dr. O. W. Sneden's PULMONIC SYRUP.
We recommend the Pulmonic Syrup to be used in connection with the Consumptive Cure. Price, $1 a bottle. Remit to A. H. BENDER, 376 Bowery, New York.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED

Sold in 60 days. It being the *only complete low-price* work (770 pages, only $2.50), treating of the *entire* history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody wants it. One new agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy and press, sample pages, full description and extra terms. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, O.

CAUTION Beware of falsely-claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."
Frank Leslie's Historical Register
OF THE
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, the cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

HARRY HAZEL'S
YANKEE BLADE!
The matchless STORY and Sketch Paper. Full of entertaining, mirth-provoking and useful matter. $1.50 a year. 6 cents a copy at Newsdealers. Send 10 cts for 4 sample copies. JONES & Co., 6 Liberty Sq., Boston, Mass.

"VEGETINE,"

says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Cures the worst case of Canker.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Side.
VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.
VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.
VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, GREAT
CENTENNIAL
EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.
Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing $20,000. The only book fairly showing the fine costly exhibits of the Art Gallery, Machinery and Main Buildings. Wide-awake Agents are quitting all the interior books for this. *Get the BEST.* Send for circular, terms and sample engravings. P.W. Ziegler & Co., 180 E. Adams-st., Chicago.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about three years. I keep all cough remedies that are considered standard in this section. None sell as well as the "Universal." My customers speak uniformly in its favor. I can refer any, who may inquire, to those who have been cured of the most severe chronic coughs. It is said, also, to be unfailing in all cases of croup.
S. F. MASON, Webster, N. Y.
Sold by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

SECRET SERVICE IN THE P.O. DEP'T. AGENTS WANTED for the new book, Guarding the Mails, a most wonderful book on the Detection of Postal Thieves, by late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

EMPLOYMENT.
ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

Agents' Guide [illegible]

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 A DAY [illegible]

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVERS [illegible]

$40 A WEEK. [illegible] FULTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Best in the World. [illegible]

MONEY made, taking orders for Picture Frames. Samples free. [illegible] & Co., Chicago.

SEND Stamp for Agent's Catalogue of best selling novelties in the world. Acme Novelty Co., [illegible]

For Sale. [illegible]

OSAGE ORANGE [illegible] Burlington, Iowa. N. J. BURT & CO.

EPILEPSY or FITS cured by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Address ROSS BROS., [illegible]

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. [illegible] paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. [illegible] 105 Fulton St., New York.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Success. Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increase now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Att'y, 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

YOU can secure exclusively for your own [illegible] GOOD paying business in your county, at a small and small capital and honorable, by addressing Jas. T. Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$600 A Year and Expenses to good Agents who are wanted everywhere, in a strictly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$50 TO $100 a month rec'd by our graduates. Students wanted. Salary paid while practicing. Situations furnished. Ad'ress N.W. Telegraph Institute, Janesville, Wis.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our [illegible] permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell GOODS to DEALERS. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid by firm. Address [illegible] & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 35 cts. by mail. ASTHMA. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$55 a week net to Agents. The New Work indispensable to F. A. M. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. REDDING & CO., PUBLISHERS Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.

SYNDICATE "Combination of Capital." New mode of operating in stocks. Loss impossible. Profits sure. Explanatory circular sent Free. MORGAN & Co., Brokers, 28 Broad-st., P.O. Box [illegible], N.Y.

DR. G. E. BERUIT'S Universal Cure for FITS or EPILEPSY Has never been known to fail when the directions have been strictly followed. Price, $1.25 and $4.35 a box. Remit by P. O. order or registered letter to A. H. BENDER, 376 Bowery, New York.

AGENTS with exclusive rights of territory. Ultimatum Coal Oil Burner—lighted, extinguished, trimmed without moving chimney; unbreakable glass chimneys; wick 32 yards, and other lamp specialties. *Illust'd Circulars.* Child & Pratt, Cin'ti, O.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody. Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE
ROSES Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, etc. Mailing Plants a Specialty. Send for it. A. K. WILLIAMS, Successor to [illegible] & CO., Richmond, Ind.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D.C. Estab. in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circular of instructions, etc., sent free.

BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK!
Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our prices before purchasing. BARNES, GRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.

$100. REWARD. $100.
This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 25c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. HAENGEL, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 100 Chambers Street, New York.

SMITH'S EAGLE CLAW.
The most ingenious device ever invented for catching all kinds of fish or game. Easy to set, suited to any bait, and can be used everywhere. Nothing can escape until released; and this is done without soiling the hands. Universally recommended by sportsmen. Sample, by mail, 35 cents. Send stamp for illustrated circular. Agents wanted. EAGLE CLAW CO., 713 Sansom St., Phila.

HOME GROWN SEEDS
All who wish for first-class Seeds should send for our new Illustrated Guide and Catalogue of the best Seeds for Farmers, Market Gardeners, Amateurs and Florists, which will be sent free to all applicants.
HOVEY & CO., Boston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 10

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
Then Buy the N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT,

AND SAVE ONE-THIRD THE COST OF PAINTING, and get a paint that is MUCH HANDSOMER, and will last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. Is prepared, ready for use, in WHITE or ANY COLOR desired. Is on many thousand of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS SENT FREE. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers St., New York, or MILLER BROS., 109 Water St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Three Beautiful Premiums Free to Every Subscriber of this Paper.

The London Publishing Company have just issued three beautiful color Chromatic Works of Art, in the shape of MOTTOES, which, for beauty and worth, are without equal.

The first, GOD BLESS OUR HOME, is in old English type, beautifully embellished with vines and moss running through the entire work. In the center of the first letter "G" is a mother teaching her two children to repeat a prayer, while to her right are two larger children with beautiful flowing robes, singing praise to God. The background of the entire motto is a beautiful Landscape Scene, representing Home.

The second, THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD, is also in old English type, beautifully embellished with vines, ferns and flowers. The central figure is here represented by the Lord as a Shepherd. In His arm He carries the Shepherd's crook and the lost lamb. The effect is most beautiful.

The third, PRAISE THE LORD, is similarly embellished. The central figure in this motto is three beautiful half-grown children, representing angels, singing Praise the Lord.

Size of mottoes, 10x26 inches. Remember we make no charge for the above mottoes, as our arrangement makes them a free premium, the subscriber only being required to pay the actual expense of postage, wrapping and tubing on the premium selected, which amounts to 25 cents each.

Address LONDON PUBLISHING CO., 133 and 135 West Second Street, Cincinnati, O.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.
THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Ask for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers St., New York.

CLOTHING AT COST. WILL POSITIVELY REMOVE OUR STOCK TUESDAY MAR.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 15, 1877

The Inauguration.

Despite the determined struggle of the so-called filibusters, to prevent a fraudulent President from taking the chair, the day at last arrived on which he was to be inaugurated. A cold chilly wind came down from the north, and the sun made sundry efforts to be present, finally succeeding at the close of the ceremonies, but his cheerless rays added but little to the [illegible]. We looked in vain for that pageant that has heretofore always greeted the coming of a new chief magistrate. The decorations along Pennsylvania avenue were few and scanty, and the banners snapped in the brisk gale in an ominous manner. Inauguration day has always been regarded by the average Washingtonian as the acme of occasions in the capital The city puts on its holiday attire, robes itself in its most gorgeous costume and heralds the coming of the chosen leader, by acclamations of joy. No party is recognized, but all vie with each other as one common citizenship, with gladness in their hearts to give the newly elect a magnificent reception. The regular old fashioned inauguration day would remind you of some great general of old, returning from his conquests to make his triumphal entre amid the plaudits of his subjects, down through the architectural splendor of some of the great cities of the past. But we are obliged to say from reliable information, that the late inauguration was a handsome failure. But two or three military companies from abroad were in attendance and this part of the procession was very limited. In fact the military is about all the procession there was on this day The crowd generally gathered at the portico east of the capitol to witness the ceremonies. About eleven o'clock Hayes came up in a four-in-hand with Grant and was taken to the Senate chamber, where a large audience awaited him. Here the best part of the show was to be seen. The diplomatic corps were in full dress and their bright uniforms of scarlet and gold, made them especially attractive. The galleries were packed with handsomely dressed ladies, Mrs. Hayes being among them. After the usual ceremony of swearing in the Vice President an adjournment was had to the east portico where a large platform had been erected, and around which in the open air, stood thousands, we were going to millions, of negroes, and a few white people. Here Mr. Hayes took the oath and delivered his inaugural address. A few colored men would swing their greasy hats now and then in response to something in the address they did not understand, and with that exception there was no demonstration of any kind And this ended the inauguration of a President, who it will always be said was fradulently placed in that chair. He first stole the office and has since gobbled up Tildens platform, and now we hope he will stand by it, and give those people in the south, whom his party abused and villified all through the campaign last fall, an equal chance with others under the benign institutions of our once great but terribly prostrate country.

There is one thing certain. The Republicans know they must count in a President, or see their party wiped from the face of the earth. But the grand old Democratic party can live without it. With all their thieving and dishonorable actions against it, it came within one of defeating the corrupt party, and now fired with their indignation at these outrages, it will come up four years from now with a certainty of victory. It may be too soon to expect a reaction against the thieves who have stolen the Presidency, but it will surely come, and Democrats should stand faithfully to their posts.

Hayes must recognize either Packard or Nicholls. A new election will be a clear back down from his southern peace policy. If the election in Louisiana was legal enough to elect him to the Presidency it is sufficient to elect a Governor. We had hopes that Hayes had backbone, but there are indications that he wants a new election. A new election for governor, then a new election for President. Perhaps he had better have a commission with Joe. Bradley as the fifth man. Eight to seven always wins.

Commissioners Proceedings.

The County Commissioners met in regular session March 5th, 1877, with a full Board present and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS

By J. E. Thompson and others, for a ditch in Smithfield-tp. Ditch established according to viewers.

By J. A. Hartman and others, for a ditch in Richland-tp. Ditch established.

By D. J. Yattoll and others, for a ditch in Wilmington-tp. Continued.

By Owen Heusinger and others, for a ditch in Union-tp. Continued.

By F. Kroll, for a ditch in Fairfield tp. Continued.

By Emily Fuller and others, for a ditch in Jackson-tp. Continued.

By C. H. Thurston and others, for a ditch in Franklin tp. Continued.

By Wilson Dancer and other, for a dich in Jackson-tp. Report of viewers, approved.

By P. D. Gender and others for a ditch in Wilimington-tp. Dismissed.

By Joseph [illegible] and others, for a ditch in Wilmington-tp. Continued.

By Sam'l Haversock and others, for a ditch in Fairfield-tp. Continued.

By J. H. [illegible] others, for a ditch in Wilmington-tp. Continued.

By Andrew Jameson and others, for a ditch in Richland-tp. Viewers appointed John Buchanan, J. W. Clark and J. J. Van Auken.

By [illegible] others, for a ditch in Stafford-tp. Viewers appointed P. R. Simmons, G. W. Swartz and J. Van Auken.

By S. J. Tarney and others, for a ditch in Jackson-tp. Viewers appointed James Henderson, Geo. Boots and J. J. Van Auken.

By J. E. Miller and others, for a highway in Wilmington-tp. No report from viewers. Same reappointed.

Jane Packer and others, for a highway in Wilmington-tp. Viewers report favorably and road opened when damages are paid.

Simon [illegible] and others, for a highway in Franklin-tp. Road ordered opened and old one vacated.

Hiram Ensor and others, for a highway in Franklin-tp. Viewers to assess damages May 3rd.

Joseph Brown and others, for vacation of highway in Stafford-tp. Viewers report against vacation.

John Downend and others, for highway in Keyser-tp. Viewers report favorable.

Wm. Countryman and others, for highway in Newville-tp. Viewers appointed Geo. Barney, Thomas Murray and O. P. Coleman.

Fred Hines and others, for appropriation to grade road in Smithfield-tp. Granted and Commissioner Duncan to superintend work.

John Barber and others, for appropriation for bridge in Smithfield-tp. Granted and Commissioner Duncan to superintend work.

E. E. Williams and others, for bridge across Cedar Creek, on Ninth street, Auburn. Granted.

Levi Pifer and others, for highway in Willmington-tp. Viewers appointed A W. Allen, O. H. Widney, C. L. Thomas.

Wm. Strole and others, to vacate and change highway in Union-tp. Viewers appointed John Coy, Lyman Chidsey and C. Sheets.

Same, for road in Union-tp. Same viewers appointed.

John Grube, to restore deed Granted.

J. N. Clark and others, for ditch in Franklin-tp. Continued.

B. Snyder, for a fill in Franklin-tp. Dismissed.

F. C. Waterman, for appropriation to repair road in Smithfield tp. Dismissed.

License to sell intoxicating liquors were granted Wm. McMorgan, of Butler J. A. Robinson and Fred Shoemaker, of Auburn.

Daniel McClellan was appointed constable to fill the vacancy in Troy-tp.

The Superintendent of the Poor Asylum reports thirty-seven inmates in that institution, seventeen of whom are able to do a little work. Of this number 26 are males and 11 females.

Criminal Court.

The criminal cases in the Circuit Court, Judge Tousley presiding, seem to have received particular attention this term. We give below a synopsis of the cases disposed of:

Wm. Hackathorn, for burglary, was found guilty, and sent to penitentiary for two years.

The charge of riot against the Culvers and Brittons was dismissed.

Eugene Bradley and Aloes Fisher were found guilty of larceny and fined five dollars.

Jimmy Decker paid $3 for assault and battery.

George Hopnix, our festive George, leaves us for a limited existence at Michigan City. George used to be a good boy, but it was years ago, when his childish prattle made home happy. George has been within reach of the law's claw several times, but a singular fate preserved him, and instead of taking it in small installments he gets it all at once. He has been elected to a term of five years, one year longer than Hayes, but there is a wide difference in the relative positions of the two men. Hayes can be approached and bulldozed by mean office-seekers, but George will be inaccessible to their demoralizing influence. His sentence is a severe one, and we pity him, that a young life should be spent in so limited a sphere. It was proven that he stole several hides, and now he is to hide away to reflect over the folly.

Henry Soloman, charged with stealing an axe, was sent up for one year. Had he axed for the tool he might of passed the time much more pleasantly, solitary and alone in the groves of his native heath.

Charles Lockwood and Wm. Casey, for grand larceny. Lockwood was discharged, but Casey was ordered north for two years.

The cases differ somewhat, the latter did and the former didn't, and this is the reason why they are seperated.

David Sharley for forging a note of two hundred dollars, was given four years to contemplate the unique regularity of a ginuine signature, at the same time singing "Champagne Charley is my name" having a chilling suspecion that champagne enters not into, nor contributes to his coporeal enjoyments.

Subscribe for the COURIER $2.00 per year.

THE NEW YORK STORE

The Greatest BARGAINS ever offered in the

TOWN OF AUBURN.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Proposes to sell for the next thirty days their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c

Without regard to cost preparatory to bringing to Auburn one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS and CAPS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c., ever brought in this market

SEE THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST.

WE OFFER

5000	yards best Prints worth	8 1-3,	at 7 1-4
4000	" " Bra. Muslin worth	10	" 9
100	" Tycoon Reps	25	" 10
500	" Manchester Delains	25	" 18
500	" Single width Alpaccas	30	" 22
3	pcs. black double width Alpa's	35	" 25
3	" " " " "	50	" 35
4	" " " " "	75	" 50
5	doz. Undershirts and Drawers	40	" 25
5	" " "	50	" 35
5	" " "	75	" 50
10	" Nubias at less than first cost.		

LADIES AND GENTS KNIT SACQUES

At unprecedented low prices, and all other goods in proportion. Don't forget the place,

THE NEW YORK STORE

J. R. LANNING'S Old stand.

We come to Auburn with the view to making it our permanent home, and desire to make it a first-class point to buy goods, and we shall endeavor upon our part to make it such. In proof of this we ask a careful investigation of our stock and prices, before supplying your wants in our line, in order that you may be fully satisfied in your own minds that your purchases are upon as satisfactory terms as may be desired. We shall take pleasure in showing you through our stock, even though you may not buy of us at the time. We will consider it as no trouble, but will rather take a delight in showing you goods. Our motto will be, "One Price to All." Give us a call.

NEW YORK STORE,

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Proprietors.

Auburn, March 13th, 1877.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wall paper at Davenports.

Bargains in Wall paper at Davenports.

Wall and window paper at Davenports.

Boots and Shoes at fifteen per cent. below cost at The Boot Upside Down.

Davenport the druggist has a fine lot of Wall-paper which he is selling very low.

Don't fail to give the Boot Upside Down a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The front of Ralston's store has been improved by the tearing away of an unattractive awning.

Is there any one who wants to growl about the music sang by the Presbyterian choir last Sunday night.

Wm. A. Watson, of Defiance, Ohio, and Miss Emma M. Warner, of Butler, were married at the Swineford House last Thursday, by Rev. J. W. Welch.

Myran Richardson and father, of Salem, Steuben County, were in Auburn over Sunday, stopping with M. F. Long, Jr. Myran drives the "boss" span of colts.

M. L. Roth, of this place, left for Iowa, on Monday last, to recruit up his health being very poorly for some time past.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, the prize spelling match, which was to have taken place last Friday night was postponed to the 23d of this month.

FOR SALE.—A resident lot in western addition to Auburn, east front, cor. lot, two squares from Court House. Terms easy. Address, M. H. CAZIER,
3w. Albion, Ind.

It is wonderful to note the ease and facility with which the snow comes down. We are not used to it this winter but we are adapting ourself mighty fast.

The Boot Upside Down has bought J. E. Woodford's stock of Boots and Shoes Look out for bargains in good goods. Fifteen per cent. below first cost. The Boot Upside Down always under sells.

Mr. Charles R. Reed, of Waterloo will organize a class in rudimental music on Wednesday evening, March 21st. The first meeting will be held in the M. E. church. Tuition, 10 cents per lesson, or 10 lessons for $1.00

The spelling match was postponed for two weeks, and will come off March 23d. The weather was so very stormy that it was thought best to wait two weeks. There should be a large turn out to secure that $10 prize.

We regret that a rush of advertising compels us to exclude a few items. The public knowing that the COURIER has the largest circulation, are taking advantage of it as a medium to let the people know how they sell goods.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. Isaac Roth will sell at auction, on Saturday, March 24, a lot of farming implements, household furniture and other articles, at his new brick residence on Main street. Terms made known on day of sale.

Through the mutations of time and accident, Hollister & Benedict occupy the corner of Seventh and Main with their fine new brick. We hope to see another like it go up on the corner this summer.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to J. E. Beugnot must call at Steve Gerardot's and settle within 30 days or their names will be published in this paper under the heading of "Dead Beats."

J. E. BEUGNOT.

If railroad accidents are to happen in the county, we hope they will occur in the vicinity of Corunna. Our correspondent there has written an excellent report of the accident last Friday, which appears in another column, and which we can commend as being reliable.

The Commissioner have at last decided to erect a bridge across Cedar Creek on Seventh street this spring. This will be a much needed improvement, and will make this an important street. It will be continued through Sommers' addition and will make this locality still more attractive for residences.

"Templars Parade Grand March," by Will Thompson, author of "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore, &c." This beautiful march is arranged for piano or organ, and is becoming very popular wherever it is introduced. Teachers will find in one of the best cabinet-organ teaching pieces now published. For sale by all music dealers. Price 40 cents.

The immediate effect of Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry is to stengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and regulate the bowels, and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I will not pay note given August 28th 1874 to Sophronia J. Heist. Neither will I pay any debts contracted against me by any person, and will not be held responsible for them.

HENRY HEIST.

School commenced again last Monday with [illegible] than [illegible], under the same corps of teachers, with the exception of Miss Murphy, the assistant in the High School, who resigned at the close of the last term, on account of ill health. Her place has been filled by Miss L. A. Powers, a graduate of the State Normal, at Bloomington, Ind.

The following named pupils of the C and D grade of the intermediate department of our school, were neither tardy or absent during the term just closed:

Willie Hoffman, Frederic Merrill, Clinton Potter, Philip Sibert, Frank Fluke, Henry Tess, Flora Hoffman, Bell Lanning, Ada Spake, Pinkie Steele, Amanda Wallborn.

M. K. ZIEGLER, Teacher.

We regret the appearance of an item in last weeks paper, relative to a former employee of this office, now with Weamer. Hank is a good workman and an excellent obliging gentleman, and we have nought to say against him. Sly dabs now then provoked the item, yet would not have appeared by our consent. Every man has the right to regulate his own private matters to suit himself.

On our late arrival here nothing impressed us so much as the architectural beauty of the new Ensley block, east of the court yard. It is certainly the most substantial and best furnished building in the county. The handsome front with its large plate glass windows, is very stylish, and the beautiful cornice makes it very attractive. Such buildings add tone and character to our place and we hope to see more of them in our midst.

David Lower, living near Wawaka, Noble county, being absent one day last week, burglars entered the house and found but an old lady present. With revolvers they made her disclose where $700 were kept. They took it and were gone in twinkling, but the old lady gave prompt alarm, and the neighbors responded, and now those naughty fellows lie in the cold, cold, jail. Mr. Lower is a relation of our townsman Mr. John King.

We learn through a private source that one of our enterprising citizens, no other than Wm. McIntyre, Esq. will enter the grain trade at this place in a short time, and pay the highest market price for wheat, oats, corn etc. Though we have had several already engaged in that line, yet there is no doubt that more dealers of this kind will enhance and enlarge the business of Auburn and make the grain trade lively. This should be the center of the grain trade in DeKalb county and we believe such movements as these will make it so.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemmorrhages and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottle 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, F. E. Davenport

"Let Justice be Done."

All parties who feel interested in seeing that justice is done to Dr. J. H. Ford, John L. Davis, F. D. Ryan and S. W. Sprott, upon whose endorsement the D. E. R. & I. R. W. was extended from this place to Butler, and whose property is now being executed for about $3,300, the unpaid balance of the debt, which they assumed, in obedience to the request of a public meeting of the citizens of Auburn, held at that time, are requested to meet at H. C. Peterson's Law Office on this Thursday evening, March 15th, 1877, at 7½ p. m. at which time an organized effort will be made to relieve those parties from an unjust burden.

W. MCINTYRE, JAMES MCCLELLAN, GEO. ENSLEY, A. L. HOLLOPETER, J. C. SOMERS, and many others.

A CARD.

From the Garrett News.

EDITOR NEWS—During my recent acquaintance with the inhabitants of Garrett, I have learned to regard them as among the most intelligent and cultivated people I have found in the associations of life thus far, and am now strengthened in that conviction, and also that they are noble and enterprising in disposition. What they undertake they do on a most liberal scale. It affords me sweet pleasure to acknowledge through the columns of your paper a present from the people of your city, amounting to Eighty-five dollars in cash, and I wish to assure all the friends who participated in this, that the favor is fully appreciated by myself and family, and they shall ever have our warmest sympathies.

J. W. WELCH.

Why suffer with such a dreadful Cough and Cold. For 25 cents you can puchase of your druggist a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and cure is certain. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first-class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

We have returned again to our editoral duties, and expect to remain permanently unless sooner discharged. We stepped out of office with Grant on the fourth of this month at 12 o'clock m, and we feel as though a heavy burden has been lifted from both of our shoulders. Its not so fine to be President as Hayes will find out and Tilden wont. Grant felt splendid over his release from office, and as he bade us good by at the depot, though a tear trickled down his soldierly cheek, we could see underneath that he was glad he had not to decide who was governor of Louisiana "Tom," he says, "never try to be President, unless you have plenty of relations, and can keep your mouth shut." The last condition forever disqualifies us and we felt that the last hope had fled when he said that. And as the the train swept out of the great city, the tears fell faster, and a yellow bandana waved us a last adieu.

Weamer says the COURIER boys are jealous because he is leaving them in job work. Well how does this look in comparison to your last weeks show up.

S. T. Galloway,	1000 reciepts.
T. Kessler,	500 labels.
Prof. Seiler,	400 cards.
Isaac Roth,	Sale bills.
DeKalb Co.,	100 blanks.
T. H. Strole,	Sale bills.
I. A. Brown,	1000 blank notes.
F. E. Davenport,	200 circulars.
Wm. Flether,	300 patent deeds.

All of the above in the three last days instead of a week.

As to facilities for job work we would be willing to leave that question to the foreman now in Mr. Weamers employ to say if the COURIER office can be beat in the county. And now about circulation. Weamer should say how much circulation he has got, as between 600 and 700 is too indefinite. We say we have 1000, and are ready to prove it. Certainly we send the COURIER outside of the county, to such places as Hamilton where we have about twenty subscribers to Edgerton, ten more, LaOtto, five more, Leo five more, Kandallville 10 more, Pleasant Lak 6 more, Turkey Creek 5 more, many of which live inside the county. The "COURIER" does not stop for county lines and people will have it if they do live outside. Weamer got 65 lbs. of paper last week we got 105. Say 100 papers weighs 10 lbs. then Weamer has 650 and we have 1050, so you see we are four hundred ahead of you in spite of your bragging.

It will be remembered that when the Eel River road finally came to be completed, every means was exhausted by which our citizens could raise sufficient money to bring about this generally wished for consummation. Brave, true men stood by the interests of our town, and worked zealously for the final completion of this road. Four of our citizens, liberal-hearted, enterprising and confident of the integrity of the people they represented, stepped forward, and by making themseves individually and collectively responsible, guaranteed its payment for the town. The work was completed and we reaped the advantage of another line of railroad. Our town sprang up in a few months from an obscure county seat to a thriving little city, and those who had real estate were largely benefited. But the hard times came on and those who had subscribed failed to pay, and thus four guarantors were compelled to carry this debt, and have done so up to the present. Now they ask the people to relieve them of their trust, and they have a right to make the demand. They have acted nobly, unselfishly, and no man who loves truth and honor, no citizen who claims to be a follower of the great master, no individual with a spark of manhood, but will do his utmost, by coming up and helping to relieve these gentlemen of the burden they have borne for the good of the people here. Let a generous impulse be manifested by all, let simple justice be done; put yourself in their place and act speedily and promptly. All have been benefitted, let all help to pay this indebtedness. We hope no one will stand back and see their neighbor do more than he should. A subscription has been started already and we hope to learn that the full amount has been subscribed to meet the case of the guarantors.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic purifies, enriches, gives color and tone to the blood increases the quantity as well as the quality, giving vigor, vitality, energy, and life itself. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

Antics of the Rail--Collision on the Air Line--Cremation of Mail Matter, Baggage, etc.,--No Lives Lost, but Passengers and Crew Experience a Sensation--Minor Matters in General.

As a slight variation in the day's doings at this sprightly village of commercial transactions, we herewith send you a "railroad accident," the most important item of "thrilling interest." On last Friday afternoon, the eastern bound passenger, train No. 4, collided with the western bound freight near Moody's Crossing, about three-fourths of a mile east of town. It appears that No. 71 was bulletined to make Sedan and there side-track for No. 4; but the engineer forgot his order and pulled through that station for Corunna, with four cars attached (the conductor having applied the brakes at Sedan, causing the train to part asunder) where he met No. 4, as above stated. It will be remembered that the day was well chosen for an accident of the kind, as the wind blew a perfect gale at intervals, sending the snow in every direction and making travel difficult, if not almost impossible. Thus the the two locomotives approached with lightning speed within a few feet of each other before the engineers discovered their impending peril. The air-brakes having been instantly applied, the force of the collision was considerably checked, but as it was the tender of No. 4 was driven into the front of the postal car midway. The engineers had barely time to clear the cabs before the two leviathans came together with a crash, reared and plunged and then toppled over side by side, like two dying gladiators. In the postal car were Senator Howard, postal agent, with his assistant, Mr. Cameron; also Messrs. John Sargeant, U. S. express messenger, and Geo. H. Hubbard, baggage master, prompt attention to the air-brake caused the passenger train to "slack up", and thus the baggage car telescoped the mail car from the rear and crushed in the roof, leaving a cavity from which the occupants were permitted to make their escape. Without this fortunate occurrence they never could have escaped, as the car took fire almost instantly. In conversation with Mr. Howard during the day, while nursing the somewhat damaged portion of his individuality, he expressed a decided belief in divine providence, after mature reflection over the accident. The flames of the mail car soon communicated to the baggage and express cars, consuming all three with the contents entire, within thirty minutes of the collision. The value of the contents of the postal car is not positively known, though we are creditably informed that it will not fall short of $100,000 in government funds, en route from San Francisco to Philadelphia. Of this sum there was about $85 000 in gold coin, in denominations of $20, and the balance consisted of National bank notes, secured in the mail pouches. As the government keeps a record of the number of every note, there will be no material loss in this respect, while of the coin a greater portion has been recovered from the debris of the wreck, though in a damaged condition. Your correspondent, as in duty bound, got "in at the death," having discovered the flames from the railroad bride, soon after the train passed the station at 2.30, and therefore witnessed the cremating process. From three o'clock until twilight on the day of the accident, and all day Saturday, the express messenger, with a detailed force, were engaged in gathering in the "shiners," some of them almost as bright as first when they emerged from the mint, others sadly dimmed by their contact with the fire fiend, and more of them in the condition when first discovered by old Capt. Sutter—slightly boiled down. The mail matter will be an entire loss, and no doubt must be quite heavy, as on Friday a large number of registered letters pass over this line. We noticed a sad incident in this connection, viz: a family from the west were on their way to some part of the state of New York in charge of the body of their daughter, whither they were removing it for interment. The corpse having been disinterred after burial of several months, it was fastened to the platform between the baggage and express cars, as decomposition had taken place. Of course it was almost consumed, and while the grief stricken father collected together the charred and blackened remnants, he was not by any means choice in his maledictions upon the careless engineer. The only injuries to persons in the accident to speak of, were sustained by the fireman on the passenger train, who received some pretty severe scalp wounds in jumping from the engine at the time of the collision. Those in the postal car escaped with slight bruises in the general shaking up. It is a noticeable fact that the Lake Shore company possess a happy faculty of setting things in order on short notice, for passengers were delayed but a few hours, the wreck having been removed and the track made clear by 6 00 P. M., when all trains passed over as smooth as skating on virgin ice to silver music. At the present writing there is nothing left to tell the tale of the late unpleasantness. Conductor O. B. Clark, in charge of No. 4, said that some evil genius seemed to shadow him in this vicinity. Nearly ten years ago he struck a broken rail one mile west of town, by which three coaches were ditched and many passengers hurt, but as in the latter case no lives were lost.

On last Tuesday morning our townspeople awoke from their slumbers to find a black flag floating at half-mast from the democratic pole. If, in the height of their glee over a stolen President, some of the radical enthusiastic idiots, not a thousand miles from Corunna, imagine that by the 'job' of Monday night the democrats have been 'scooped,' they should reflect that their thievery done it. It has got so now, that [illegible] to. Such acts as these will only serve to unite the democracy more firmly together against the party of thievery and oppression.

B. C. Chaffee, "Uncle Ben," is fitting up the south room in his building preparatory to moving the post office therein. In the event that matters at Washington continue to run 'cross-grained,' who the duce will assume the responsible position of P. M.? That's what mystifies no less than twenty of our anxious republican brethren. Seriously, we would advise His Fraudulency to retain 'Uncle Ben,' as he has made a faithful and efficient officer.

Wheat has taken an upward bounce, but the receipts have been light since our last report owing to the condition of the roads. On Tuesday and Wednesday the prices offered averaged as follows: Amber No. one, $1.40; No. two, do. $1.30. Oats and corn are dull at 38c for the former, and 50c for the latter. Clover seed, $8.90; eggs, 10c; butter, 15c; hogs, live weight, 4c@5c; dressed, 6c@6½c; hides, green, 5c.

Rev. C. Holmes, of Mudsock, Ohio, will succeed the Rev. Baldwin, pastor of the U. B. Church, Mr. B. having resigned in consequence of ill health. Mr. Holmes preached his opening discourse on last Sabbath morning.

Truly, the telegraph is a great institution. In a short time after the railroad accident, the Company had improvised an office at the point of the wreck, and were putting the wires in requisition, with Track Master Keniff at the instrument.

The Lipsett Brothers, produce dealers, have dissolved partnership. John will remain in the house as sole proprietor of the business, while Tommy will follow the road on his own responsibility.

A brace of Special Agents of the P. O. Department were in town Monday looking after the interests of Uncle Sam.

There is an opening for a third dry goods store in Corunna.

LOVELAND.

CORUNNA, March 14, 1877.

AUBURN JUNCTION.

—Fiddle foot is on a strike.

So is bold Jack Don-ohu.

The snow delayed trains a little last Monday.

The boys at the depot have formed a biographial society.

The lamp wick fiend pestered the citizens of this village the other day, he stuck like a leach but it was N. G.

The Britton Bro's. came down in a nifty tufnout last Monday and took a good load back with him, comprising almost the entire population of U. N.

The coupon of the "warm meal house" otherwise known as "The Wart" would like to know who David Castle is. He wouldnt tumble if a brick house should fall on him.

Mr. Samuel Link whose illness was mentioned last week died on last Friday morning. The old gentlemen has been quite feeble for a long time and his demise was no unexpected. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

If the marshal of Auburn wants to put a feather in his cap let him come down here once in a while and gather in a few "Monte Sharps" and "Bank steerers." The harvest is ripe most any time.

It was the WORK who stole the chickens. The WORK is well known to the citizens of this community though not by that name. He has no visible means of support and it is a wonder that the citizens have not dropped on him before this. We are of the opinion that he like the purloiner of fuel had better betake himself to fresh fields and pastures new.

The amature detectives were all tore up about a supposed murderer who was loafing around the depot for a day or two last week, Alphonso gave him the "collar" and the rest of the gang stood guard over him with drawn "weapons" for several hours. They finally jugged the poor devil and sent for the sheriff of Marshall county who arrived on time only to be disappointed for it was not his man. The intentions of the "amatures" was good however and we wish them better luck next time.

LATER.—Since writing the above the sheriff of Miami county has put in an appearance and claimed the victory his' own—all's well that ends well.

There is always something turns up to releive the monotony of the daily routine of life at the junction. This time it was a rusty looking old "bum" in a summer overcoat and blue overalls. He claimed to be a rail road engineer, had been in every battle in the late unpleasantness, was the first engineer on the U. P. R. R. Was intimately acquainted with all the noted personages of the time's, and he longed to an aristocratic family in New Yawk himself. The boys filled him up with "Tosil oil" and took it all in till he got to California when he said his uncle owned a dairy and milks 20,000 cows. At this they began to drop out one by one saying that they thought the house would fall down on that man and they didn't want to be around when it happened. The boys have got a spite at Garrett city so they took up a collection and shipped him down there to talk some of the inhabitants to death.

X.

The boys have selected a site for the B. & O. shops.

Mr. Hollopeter has consumated his trade with Mr. Clark, from Michigan, and will move his mill to Cedarville, Allen county, in a short time.

That fellow who boasts that the Junction saloons do a better business on Sunday than any other day, should not talk too loud about his neighbors.

Now as our public school has closed, can we not have a Sunday School organized? This is certainly a hopeful point for the labors of some influential sabbath school worker.

The literary society, at McClellan's school house came to a focus last Saturday evening. We are sorry, as their meetings were always interesting, and we enjoyed ourself when there.

On last Friday evening a topsy specimen of degraded humanity was seen in the western suburbs of our village, whither he had been directed to find a hotel. Wonder if squirt-gun No. 2 obtained his last chew of tobacco for that information.

We never thought a donkey was much of a kicker until by some unlucky step we came in reach of his heels a short time ago, when he took us a kerspat, and for the first time in our life we must confess we have been kicked by a J—A—(alias Alphonso.) But we consider.

"In our time we've endured many a bore,
And expect to many more."

Miss Hornberger has been selected to teach the spring term of our school. She comes well recommended and there need be nothing in the way of her complete success, unless it be placed there by unscrupulous designers. There is a certain class of persons who consider it a matter of course, that teachers and pupils are natural borne enemies, instead of mutual friends, and they suppose the only compromise to be brute force. Persons holding such views, by diffusing their peculiar influence about those interested, aid very materially in producing annoyance. There are others who delight to boast of the bad qualities of a school, while they let the commendable points rest. But we are happy to say that those classes are sadly in the minority among us; consisting chiefly of a few ignoramuses and designing scape graces, who have no interest in the community outside of their own narrow-minded plottings.

It is quite evident, from his last voluminous discharge in the "Republican" a few weeks ago, that Alphonso had resorted to the prescription recommended to him; still there is a peculiar strain plainly manifested which betokens such great labor, that we would advise him to increase the dose, then we may have great hopes of the patients recovery.

He says he will make us think he is a steam engine, etc. Laws, you! That is just the impression we got the first time we saw your camel-back, but we have been convinced since, that the power is only sufficient to run a very small gun. He says further, that Don Pedro No. 1 and 2 have not the "scents" pertaining to skunks. We are sorry for the sake of his associates that we can not pay him the same compliment. But leaving all jokes aside, if there is another person in DeKalb county who can beat Osgood for silly softness, he should be contrabanded immediately before he spoils

C.

SPENCERVILLE.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. church closed last week; there were forty converted in all.

Rev. Lancaster closed his protracted meeting at Bear Creek church last week. There was twenty-five conversions.

Prof. Noteman is posted to commence a series of lectures on Tuesday, March 13. Subject, the Digestive Organs, Throat, Lungs, Hearts, etc.

The term of winter school closed on Thursday last. An exhibition and concert was held in the school room Thursday evening, which was well attended.

Our colored barber took french leave of the citizens of this place on the afternoon of Sunday the 4th, and has failed to put in an appearance up to this time. His prolonged absence causes some of his friends here to entertain grave fears he had been bull-dozed by some bloody minded Democrat. The few small claims he left unpaid have been referred to the tribunal where the woodbine twineth. That's a bad darkey.

CEDAR CREEK.

J. B. Rose, merchant of this place is doing a fine business. He is prompt and accomodating.

The yard at Jones saw mill is full of logs, business will be lively for some time to come. Thomas Hall is superintendent of the mill, and his large experience as a good sawyer, will give confidence to the patrons of the yard.

Our young constable J. W. Ammons, who holds several offices in this tp. being a school director he attended school the other day, and gave valuable instruction to the juveniles how to draw photographs, and the children were highly elated.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole, deceased, will on Saturday, the 7th day of April 1877, offer for sale at public Auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Stafford Township, DeKalb County Indiana, the personal property not taken by the Widow, consisting of Cows, Hogs, Corn, Hay, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plow, 1 Two-Horse Wagon. Wheat in the ground and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $3; all sums under $3, cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 8 per cent, until due, and ten per cent thereafter until paid, with approved security.

THOMAS L. STROLE, Adm'r.

March 8th, 1877.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at Karns City, Butler county, Pa., a few nights ago. The Bateman Hotel caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that the escape of many of the inmates was prevented. Mrs. Bateman, wife of the proprietor, her three daughters, and one guest were burned to death. Many boarders were injured by jumping from the windows.

JOE COBURN, the noted New York bruiser and bully, has been sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing prison for shooting a couple of policemen.... The structure known as the Waltham Manufacturing Company's building, in Bond street, New York, was destroyed by fire last week. The building was a five-story edifice, filled with safes full of watches, jewelry and silver plate. The loss is estimated at over $500,000.

JOHN Q. HOYT, a heavy Wall street (New York) operator has failed for a heavy amount. ....The well-known actress, Matilda Herron, died in New York on the 7th inst.

A FATAL panic occurred on the evening of March 8, in the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, New York. Father Langcake was preaching a sermon, and had been speaking about ten minutes when a woman went into a hysteric fit in the gallery. This created quite a stir, and the commotion increased in the endeavor of the crowd to find out what was the matter. At this juncture the cry of fire was heard, and a rush was made for the exit from the gallery. The doorway was blocked for a moment by a very large woman, and this check caused the panic to increase tenfold. The crowd hurled the woman down the steps. In the rush that followed seven persons were crushed to death and many others injured and had their clothing torn from them.

THE WEST.

A HEAVY conflagration occurred at St. Louis, Mo., last week, upwards of half a million dollars' worth of property being destroyed.

THERE is stored in Chicago elevators 3,463,260 bushels of wheat; 3,189,980 bushels of corn; 756,563 bushels of oats; 244,761 bushels of rye, and 925,369 bushels of barley—making a grand total of 8,518,853 bushels, against 6,471,239 bushels at this date last year. ....The number of hogs packed at Cincinnati the past season is 523,576, a decrease of 39,789 as compared with the previous season.

IN the Second District Court at Beaver, Utah, on the 7th inst., Judge Boreman passed sentence of death on John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, he to be executed Friday, the 23d of March. Lee seemed unmoved, but was quite feeble and weak.... A Winnipeg (Manitoba) special to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says information has been received there of the arrival of Sitting Bull at Wood mountains, British Possessions. He had 1,000 horses and mules, captured from the United States forces. A force of mounted police had been sent out to interview him.

IN the United States Circuit Court, at Davenport, Iowa, before Judge Dillon, a decree of foreclosure was entered against the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad. The railroad is the one extending from Duluth to St. Paul. The case was brought for the purpose of settling the relative rights and priorities at issue between this company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who own an undivided one-half of the Lake Superior and Minnesota track between Thompson and Duluth, and part of the great docks at the latter city. ....They had a $60,000 fire at Evansville, Ind., one day last week.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. PACKARD, of Louisiana, on the 2d inst., telegraphed President Grant as follows:

> The validity of my title as Governor having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws, and being now confirmed by the National Electoral Tribunal, I deem it my duty to maintain the Government by all the means at my command. I therefore most respectfully, but earnestly, request to be informed whether any changes are contemplated by you in the orders heretofore given to the General commanding the United States troops in this State, in order that I may be able to take such measures as the circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require, and I again most respectfully request at your hands the recognition of the legal State Government of Louisiana.
>
> S. B. PACKARD.

To which the following reply was telegraphed:

> To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La.:
>
> In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail, but, under the remaining days of his official life, they will not be used to establish or to pull down either of the claimants for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.
>
> C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Gov. Nicholls, on learning of the correspondence, issued a congratulatory proclamation, adjuring the people to maintain the public peace and refrain from all violence....Weldon, the man who attempted to assassinate Gov. Packard, has been discharged on $5,000 bail.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: "Packard will not give up the Governorship without a contest. Car-loads of lumber have been taken to the State House, and carpenters have been busy strengthening the barricades. All small dealers in the basement have been ordered to vacate. The guards at the entrances have been doubled. The forces within the building number 180 men, well armed, and with one Gatling gun."

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSES, of South Carolina, died at Columbia, in that State, last week.

AN extensive conflagration occurred at Newberry Court House, S. C., on the 8th inst., consuming the principal business blocks. Loss, $150,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE statement of the public debt issued March 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$934,877,050
Five per cent. bonds	712,820,450
Four and half per cent. bonds	50,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,697,697,500
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	18,629,860
Legal tenders	364,304,851
Certificates of deposit	34,445,000
Fractional currency	24,434,420
Coin certificates	52,146,700
Total without interest	$475,330,971
Total debt	$2,195,656,332
Total interest	26,954,456
Cash in treasury—coin	90,263,771
Cash in treasury—currency	9,122,874
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,445,000
Total in treasury	$133,831,645
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,089,781,143
Decrease of debt during February	2,070,429
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	10,638,301
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	34,018,903
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	7,004,533
Balance of interest paid by the United States	27,014,370

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived at Washington at 9 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 2. Mr. Hayes was received at the depot by ex-Gov. Dennison, Gen. Sherman and Senator Sherman, and escorted to the residence of the latter, where a large party of gentlemen and ladies had assembled to receive them. After partaking of breakfast, President Hayes, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Gov. Dennison, called at the Executive Mansion to present his respects to President Grant. The distinguished party were immediately ushered into the council chamber, where the Cabinet was in session, and all the proceedings stopped, so that courtesies and formalities of introduction might proceed. The President-elect was cordially greeted and congratulated by President Grant and members of the Cabinet, all of whom, with the exception of Secretary Morrill, who was kept away by sickness, were present, and mutual expressions of happiness were exchanged at the termination of the questions that have agitated Congress and the country. From the Executive Mansion the party drove to the Capitol, proceeding at once, by invitation of the President of the Senate, to the Vice President's room, where an informal reception was held. All the Republican and many Democratic Senators and Representatives called [illegible] President Grant, on the 3d inst., issued his proclamation convening in extra session the Senate of the United States, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

THE last official meeting of President Grant and his Cabinet was held on the 3d of March. The session on that day was closed by a few remarks from the President and the Cabinet officers. The President said in substance: "This is the last official meeting of the Cabinet, and I desire to express my grateful thanks for the faithful and efficient manner with which you have discharged the duties pertaining to your respective departments, and for the able assistance which you have rendered my administration both by advice and cordial co-operation. I hope that the friendly relations now existing between us may ever continue, and I wish you all the greatest happiness and prosperity in the future."

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was sworn in as President of the United States at half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, March 3. The oath was administered in the "red parlor" of the Executive Mansion by Chief Justice Waite. The only persons present were President Grant, Secretary Fish, Gov. Hayes and Judge Waite. The affair was conducted so quietly and secretly that very few persons knew the fact until the next day. The ceremony was performed by the uplifted hand, no Bible being used, and at its conclusion the new President and the Chief Justice both signed the engrossed oath.

THE Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has issued the forty-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 3d of June next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, five hundred dollars, No. 37,301 to 38,850, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 88,001 to 98,650, both inclusive. Registered bonds, fifty dollars, No. 481 to 496, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 6,251 to 6,530, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 3,951 to 3,960, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 14,801 to 15,050, both inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 5,832 to 6,767, both inclusive.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLIFFORD says he was too busy to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and denies that his political feelings had anything to do with his absence....Judge David Davis addressed a letter to President Hayes, on the 3d inst., resigning his position on the United States supreme bench.

A CHICAGO *Tribune* dispatch, dated March 7, says: "President Hayes informed members of Congress who called upon him to-day that he had not fully made up his mind whether an extra session of Congress would be necessary or not. He will give attention to this matter early, and, if an extra session is called, will issue a proclamation convening it in time to give the members ample opportunity to prepare for it. He said that his present impression was that if a session was held at all it would begin about the 1st of June."

GENERAL.

THE Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has made another sweeping reduction. To all points east of the Missouri river it establishes but three rates, viz.: 25, 35, and 50 cents. It increases the limit from each office from 100 to 500 miles, air-line distance, and makes the rate 25 cents. The general reduction averages 35 to 50 per cent.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad, held at Boston, March 7, the following Board of Directors was chosen: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Benjamin E. Bates, Boston; William L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Cornelius K. Garrison, David Dows, James Richardson, New York; Horace H. Porter, Chicago; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; Ezra H. Barker, Boston; John Sharp, Salt Lake City; Greenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

JOE GOSS, a principal in the Allen-Goss prize-fight, and a well-known English pugilist, was arrested a few days since in New York, and held to await the arrival of Kentucky officers.... One day last week, in a fight between two brothers, named Ray, at Barnston, Province of Quebec, one shot the other with fatal effect.

POLITICAL.

THE following is the count for Presidential electors, as decided by the Arbitration Tribunal:

For Hayes.		For Tilden.	
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Florida	4	Connecticut	6
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Georgia	11
Kansas	5	Indiana	15
Louisiana	8	Kentucky	12
Maine	7	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	13	Mississippi	8
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	5	New Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	New York	35
Nevada	3	North Carolina	10
New Hampshire	5	Tennessee	12
Ohio	22	Texas	8
Oregon	3	Virginia	11
Pennsylvania	29	West Virginia	5
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7	Total for Tilden	184
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total for Hayes	185		

Majority for Hayes and Wheeler—1.

PRESIDENT HAYES resigned the office of Governor of Ohio on the 2d inst., and Lieut. Gov. Thomas L. Young on that day was formally sworn in as his successor.

AT a caucus of the Democratic members of the House, at Washington, on the 3d inst., a violent scene was enacted, wherein Beverly Douglass, of Virginia, and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, were the participants. Douglas made an attack upon Lamar, who was Chairman of the caucus, abusing him without stint, and charging him with treachery to his party. He said Lamar had sold out to the Republicans to secure his admission to the Senate, and denounced him in opprobrious and offensive terms. This was several times repeated, Lamar each time requesting the friends of Douglas to remove him, as the old man was scarcely responsible for what he said, but, after being removed, Douglas each time returned, threatening attack, and finally Lamar, stung to anger by these extraordinary provocations, drew a small pocket-pistol in the caucus and told Douglas' friends if he (Douglas) was not removed he certainly would be killed. Thereupon Douglas' friends were quick to to take Douglas forcibly away.... Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, has been elected Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, vice Abram S. Hewitt, resigned.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, in resigning the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, writes a letter of considerable length, in which he defends his action upon the Electoral bill. Regarding his assent to the completion of the count, he says that as an honorable man no other course was open to him, but, if honor had permitted otherwise, his judgment was that it was the wisest course for the country, as well as for the Democratic party, to proceed in accordance with the law to an orderly completion of the count, although they knew it would result in the installation of Hayes. He recites as his opinion that disastrous consequences would have resulted in the defeat of the count, resulting eventually in civil war, and to him appeared on one side anarchy and civil war, and on the other peace and order. ...Representative Douglas publishes a card in the Washington papers admitting he did injustice to Representative Lamar, to the Democratic caucus, in rudely addressing him, and expressing his high appreciation of the character of that gentleman..... The Finance Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, after a lengthy and searching investigation into the alleged frauds at the November election in that city, report that a total of at least 8,160 fraudulent votes were cast. They claim that the Registration law, instead of a check, is an absolute assistance to fraud in elections.

HENRY M. MATHEWS, the successor of Mr. Jacobs as Governor of West Virginia, was inducted into office last week.

DURING the debate in the United States Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. Blaine read the following telegram:

> COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1877.
>
> To Hon. D. T. Corbin:
>
> I have just had a long interview with Haskell, who brings letters to me from Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evarts. The purport of Matthews' letter is that I ought to yield my rights for the good of the country. This is embarrassing beyond endurance. If such action is desired I want to know it authoritatively. I am not acting for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire and telegraph me to-night.
>
> (Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

A Chicago *Tribune* special of the 8th says in reference to this telegram: "President Hayes says that Stanley Matthews had no authority to give the letter to Haskell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in South Carolina, to which Chamberlain referred in the dispatch which Blaine received to-day. Gov. Hayes had no knowledge of the letter, and did not authorize it."

IN the Senate, on the 8th inst., Mr. Blaine sent to the Clerk's desk the following letter in reference to the telegram read by him on the 6th, and had it read:

> WASHINGTON, March 8.
>
> To the Hon. J. G. Blaine:
>
> DEAR SIR: The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts begs me to say to you that he did not indorse the letter of Stanley Matthews to Gov. Chamberlain to the extent implied by the telegram of Gov. Chamberlain to me; that the letter was presented to him by Haskell, of South Carolina, and he wrote upon it substantially as follows: That he had read the foregoing letter; that he desired to see the troubles in South Carolina composed; he desired to hear from Gov. Chamberlain upon the subject. Very respectfully,
>
> D. T. CORBIN.

Also the following telegram, received by him to-day:

> NEW ORLEANS, March 7.
>
> To the Hon. J. G. Blaine:
>
> Senator Bayard is mistaken. In every parish outside of the city, except the five bulldozed parishes, in one of which our Tax Collector has just been murdered, my Government is recognized by all save a few pretended Nicholls officials.
>
> S. B. PACKARD.

THE Rhode Island Democratic State Convention recently nominated J. B. Barnaby for Governor, and W. B. H. Hallett for Secretary of State.

THE CABINET.

The following are the nominations for Cabinet positions sent by President Hayes to the Senate for confirmation: Secretary of State—William M. Evarts, of New York. Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio. Secretary of War—George W. McCrary, of Iowa. Secretary of the Navy—Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana. Attorney General—Charles Devens, of Massachusetts. Postmaster General—David M. Key, of Tennessee. Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

FOREIGN.

THE Hon. Mrs. Norton, the well-known English poetess and novelist, has just been married to Sir William Sterling Maxwell, Bart., member of Parliament for Perthshire. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence. The bride's age is 70, and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. The groom is 59 years old.... A London dispatch says the Queen has commanded Josiah Henson, the original of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom, to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace.

ALL accounts received from Constantinople represent the condition of the Turkish empire as very desperate. Already a scarcity of provisions in several Armenian villages near the Ismir has assumed the proportions of a veritable famine. The inhabitants of twelve villages, numbering 15,000, are enduring the greatest privations, and a few have died from starvation. The wasting dissipations and debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his fits of brooding, melancholy, and vague terrors, know no limits and no intermission. His Ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him.... Advices from the City of Mexico announce that the installation of Diaz as President of the republic has induced Iglesias to give up the contest for the Presidency. The latter will return to Mexico and give in his adhesion to the Diaz administration.... A dispatch from Florence, Italy, announces the death of Joel T. Hart, the American sculptor.... The funeral of John O'Mahoney, the Fenian, took place at Dublin on the 4th inst. The procession was an imposing one, and was witnessed by over 100,000 people.

THE Bosnians are vigorously preparing to resist a Russian invasion. All males between 16 and 70 have been called out to serve under the "holy banner."....The London *Times* says United States bonds are almost the only legitimate objects of investment in the foreign market.

THE inaugural address of President Hayes was telegraphed in full to the London papers, and appeared in their editions of the next morning.... A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says: "The military court before which Gen. Cortinas was tried have found him guilty of kidnapping, the penalty attached to which in Mexico is death. The finding of the court has been sent to Gen. Canales, military commander of Northern Mexico, for his action. It is believed that the finding of the military court will be approved, and that Cortinas will be executed in a few days."....The long-contemplated works for the improvement of the river Tiber have been commenced at Rome.

IT is stated in foreign military circles that the measures announced for the formation of a new Russian corps will, if carried out, be equivalent to the mobilization of the whole country except Finland.... From Panama, in the United States of Colombia, news is received of a battle between the national troops and the guerrillas, in which 1,000 men were killed and many wounded.... A dispatch from Athens, Greece, says that the Ministry has resigned in consequence of a vote of censure passed upon it by the Chamber for granting an illegal pension. The King summoned M. E. Deligebis to form a new Cabinet.... The names of Monsignor Francesco di Paola Benavides, Patriarch of the East Indies, and Monsignor Edward Howard, Archbishop of Neo Cesarea *in partibus*, and Suffragan of the Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, are added to the list of Cardinals created at the consistory recently. ....An explosion took place last week in the Worcester Colliery, near Swans, England. All the miners were at work at the time. The number lost is not yet known. Sixteen bodies have been taken out. It is thought that six more are in the pit.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

FRIDAY, March 2.—The Electoral Commission met pursuant to adjournment. Commissioners Clifford, Miller, Strong, Field, Bradley, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Kernan, Payne and Abbott present. After fixing the amount of compensation to be paid officers and other employes, and extending until March 31 the time heretofore allowed for filing opinions by members, the commission adjourned.

THE town of Harrison, Me., contains, among many other natural curiosities, a mineral spring in which the temperature of the water never varies. Upon the hottest day of summer, or the coldest day of winter, a thermometer lowered into its waters will indicate exactly 46 deg. above zero.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, March 2.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the incoming President, and Messrs. Merrimon, Howe and McCreery were appointed on the committee.....A petition was received from Gen. Abe Buford, the well-known Kentucky turfman, for the removal of his political disabilities.... The credentials of T. F. Grover, Senator-elect from Oregon, were presented and referred....Mr. Howe, from the sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, which made an investigation in regard to the Louisiana election, submitted a portion of the report of the committee, now finished, and moved that it be printed. So ordered. Mr. Saulsbury was granted permission to file and have printed the views of the minority of the committee....Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from the special committee appointed in August last to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, etc., commonly known as the Silver Commission, submitted the report of the commission. Mr. Boutwell, a member of the commission, sub[illegible] Prof. Bowen, one of the experts appointed by the commission. Both reports were ordered printed....House bill granting to the State of Missouri all the lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands was passed....The concurrent resolution of the House to print 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1876 was agreed to....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hurd offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that it had been decided that a President of the United States may be inaugurated on the fraudulent action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and that the men who have so contributed to the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Union ought no longer to be in confinement, and directing that the members of the Louisiana Returning Board be discharged from custody. The resolution was rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 97......Mr. Field, from the select committee on privileges, reported a bill to provide an effectual remedy for wrongful intrusion into the office of President and Vice President. It provides that when any person intrudes into, or without due election holds or exercises the office of President or Vice President of the United States, his title to the office, and the title of any claimant thereto, may be tried by an action in the nature of quo warranto. The court shall inquire whether the electoral votes were cast by the persons duly appointed in the manner directed by the State Legislatures, and shall receive evidence tending to show forgery, falsehood, or the invalidity of any certificates of any Governor, canvasser, or other officer. The court is to reject the votes of all persons ineligible at the time of their alleged appointment, or incapacitated at the time of casting their votes, and the court must investigate any other fact necessary to a judgment of the rights of the parties, the judgment to be rendered within ten days after the verdict of the jury. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office, he shall be excluded from it, and if the claimant be adjudged entitled to it he shall immediately enter on the duties of the office. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. After debate Mr. Field called for the previous question on the passage of the bill, and it was defeated—yeas, 86; nays, 99....Mr. Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities imposed and remaining on any person under the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Agreed to—148 to 37....The Army Appropriation bill was passed.

SATURDAY, March 3.—Work on the appropriation bills was pushed along with great rapidity in both houses, and all the bills were completed and passed before midnight. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill cutting down the President's salary to $25,000 a year, and the bill as passed fixes the salary at $50,000. There was such a serious hitch on the Army and River and Harbor bills that neither of them go through. Five conferences were had on the Army bill during the day's session. The House insisted that the army should be reduced to 20,000, and that the section of the bill prohibiting the use of troops in sustaining State Governments should remain. The Senate as strenuously opposed the two items. Both were unyielding, and thus the measure failed. The appropriation of last year leaves sufficient to support the army until the end of the present fiscal year, so that no extra session is likely to be immediately called. The River and Harbor bill was reported from the Committee of Commerce, but was not considered. There is, however, a large surplus of money from last year's appropriation, and therefore no improvement actually needed will suffer by the non-passage of the bill. The customary resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers were passed in the Senate and House, the customary responses made, and at 12 o'clock m. of Sunday, March 4, both houses of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned sine die. The proceedings in the two houses, exclusive of the work on the Appropriation bills, is summarized below:

SENATE.—the notable feature of the Senate proceedings was the defeat of the Equalization Bounty bill. Mr. Logan earnestly advocated it, calling upon the Senate to be just to the soldiers, and said the cost of the bill would not exceed $3,000,000. Mr. Sargent, in opposition, claimed that it would require $100,000,000. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 31 to 23.... The bill recently reported by the Finance Committee, in accordance with the recommendations of President Grant, to aid in the resumption of specie payments, was postponed until the first Wednesday in December next, by a vote of 27 to 22.... The bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was passed.

HOUSE.—In the House the famous Choctaw scheme was killed, the bill authorizing the nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims failing to get the necessary two-thirds.....The bill to extend the Southern Claims Commission for two years passed the House, and thus became a law....A resolution was adopted ordering the discharge from custody of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board... A resolution was reported from the select committee on privileges, declaring that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received 196 votes of the electors legally and constitutionally appointed, and were thereby duly elected President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. White, of Kentucky, denounced the resolution as "revolutionary, treasonable and damnable." It was passed by a strict party vote—137 to 88....Mr. Field, from the select committee on privileges, reported a resolution declaring (after a long preamble) that in counting the electoral vote of any State it is the right and duty of Congress and of the House to inquire whether any votes purporting to come from a State have been cast by persons duly appointed by that State, and for that purpose to receive evidence of forgery, falsehood, or invalidity of any certificate of any Governor or canvasser. Adopted without the yeas and nays....Mr. Sayler's amendment to the rules giving the Clerk of the House (pending the election of Speaker) authority to require the Sergeant-at-Arms to aid in enforcing order was discussed and passed. The measure was resisted by the Republicans.

Extra Session of the Senate.

MONDAY, March 5.—The Senate was called to order by Secretary Gorham, and Dr. Sunderland then offered prayer....After prayer, the proclamation of the President calling the Senate into executive session was read....Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution which he said was customarily offered on such an occasion. The resolution provided that Senator Howe should administer the oath of office to Mr. Ferry, who is hereby elected President pro tem. of the Senate. Adopted unanimously. The oath was then administered to Mr. Ferry by Senator Howe. Mr. Ferry then took the chair and returned his sincere thanks to the Senat for the honor conferred upon him, and directed the Secretary to call the roll of newly-elected Senators, who, as soon as their names were called, took the oath. Four were sworn at a time, the first four being Messrs. Anthony, Blaine, Beck and Hoar. The second four called were Messrs. Kirkwood, Grover of Oregon, Davis of West Virginia, and Davis of Illinois. All responded but Grover, and McPherson, New Jersey, was called in his place. The third list called embraced Messrs. Plumb of Kansas, Rollins of New Hampshire, Saulsbury, Saunders of Nebraska, Teller of Colorado, and Windom. The fourth list embraced Messrs. Coke, Garland, Hill of Georgia, Johnson and Ransom. All these took the modified oath. Senator Kellogg was then called and was about to take the oath when Mr. Bogy objected....A resolution was adopted that all contested credentials be temporarily laid upon the table....Mr. Ferry announced two sets of credentials from South Carolina....Mr. Spencer objected to the credentials of the Senators-elect from Mississippi and Alabama, and they were laid on the table.....The oath of office was administered to Vice President Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler made a brief address, in which he said he was about to enter upon the duties of his office, and that as President of the Senate he would endeavor to lift himself above partisanship and to so preside as to facilitate and expedite the deliberations of the Senate.

TUESDAY, March 6.—Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator-elect from Mississippi, be taken from the table and he be sworn. Mr. Morton and Mr. Spencer opposed the seating of Mr. Lamar, on the ground that the Legislature that elected him was a fraud. Mr. Blaine said that Lamar's credentials were entirely regular, and he was just as much entitled to be sworn in as he (Blaine) or any other Senator. After further discussion, the resolution of Mr. Wallace was agreed to—yeas, 41; nays, 1.... Mr. Blaine then moved that the oath of office be administered to William Pitt Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, and spoke at length in favor of his motion. Before reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.—SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Wallace moved that the Senator-elect from Oregon, Lafayette Grover, be sworn. Mr. Hamlin objected, and his case was laid over....The case of William Pitt Kellogg then came up on the substitute of Mr. Bayard to Mr. Blaine's resolution that he be sworn. The substitute provides that his case lie on the table until the appointment of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and its reference to that committee. After a long discussion, participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Blaine, Morton and others, Mr. Bayard's substitute was adopted, by a vote of 36 to 28—Messrs. Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Morrill and some others voting with the Democrats.... Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution that the credentials of David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, each claiming the seat as Senator from South Carolina, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to....The Senate then went into executive session, during which the President sent in his Cabinet appointments, which were laid over until the appointment of the standing committees. ....The doors were then opened, and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 8.—SENATE.—On the meeting of the Senate, the credentials of John T. Morgan as Senator from Alabama, were taken from the table, and he was sworn....After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Thurman, McMillan and Saulsbury took part, Mr. Sargent's substitute to the resolution seating Lafayette Grover as Senator from Oregon was adopted, and he was sworn....Mr. Thurman said at a former session of the Senate the credentials of J. Eustis, claiming to be a Senator from Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee reported against the right of Eustis to a seat, on the ground that the vacancy had been filled by the election of Pinchback. Subsequently the Senate decided that Pinchback was not elected. He therefore submitted a resolution that the credentials of Eustis be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Laid over....The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

FINIS.

Closing Scene of the Electoral Count.

The final proceedings in the electoral count at Washington are given below:

The Senate and House, being in joint convention, at 4:08 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 2, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read, and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer said: "This concludes the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer."

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, having delivered the statement, the presiding officer expressed the hope that on the announcement nothing would mar the dignity of the proceedings so reputable to the American people and so worthy of the respect of the world.

He then said: "The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. The state of vote for President, as delivered by tellers and as determined under act of Congress of Jan. 29, 1877, on this subject, is: For Rutherford B. Hayes, 185 votes; for Samuel J. Tilden, 184 votes. The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered by tellers and as determined under act of Congress approved Jan. 29, 1877, on this subject, is: For William A. Wheeler, 185 votes; for Thomas A. Hendricks, 184 votes. Wherefore, I do announce that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877. That Wm. A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877.

"This announcement, together with the list of votes, will be entered on the journals of both houses.

"The count of the electoral votes being completed, and the result determined, the joint meeting of the two houses is dissolved. The Senate will now retire to its chamber."

Their Ages.

Samuel J. Tilden is in his 64th year.

William A. Wheeler is in his 57th year.

Simon Cameron will be 78 March 8, 1877.

Hamilton Fish will be 69 August 3, 1877.

Ulysses S. Grant will be 55 April 27, 1877.

Oliver Perry Morton will be 54 August 4, 1877.

George F. Edmunds was 49 February 14, 1877.

Thomas F. Bayard will be 49 next October.

Allen G. Thurman will be 64 November 13, 1877.

William Maxwell Evarts was 59 in February, 1877.

Rutherford B. Hayes will be 55 years old October 5, 1877.

Thomas A. Hendricks will be 58 September 17, 1877.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen will be 60 August 4, 1877.

Thomas W. Ferry, President pro tempore of the American Senate, will be 50 June 1, 1877.

Suicides in New York.

There have been an unusual number of suicides here this winter, and some of the victims were very young. The hard times have had a terribly depressing effect on many people, domestic difficulties have excited more, and dissipation has demoralized not a few. It seems that over 400 people commit suicide here by drowning every year. Very few of their names appear in the papers. A man is missed; inquiries are made among his friends; a notice is published; the morgue is visited; the excitement subsides; when a portion of his body is possibly found, nobody identifies it. Last fall, a young man who was out of business and completely discouraged went away. His family expected to hear from him at Chicago or Baltimore. No word came. Last week, a piece of a coat, with a pocket-piece that sister and mother recognized instantly as his, was picked up and accidentally shown them. He had passed through the deep, deep water to another sea. Life here, with all its excitements and fascinations, has a very broad, black border.—*New York Letter.*

Hill and Yancey.

The bitter Senatorial contest in Georgia has resulted in a revival of the story of the encounter between Hill and Yancey, the fire-eater, in a secret session of the Confederate Senate. During a heated debate Hill called Yancey a liar, whereupon the latter sprang forward to strike Hill, who caught him and threw him violently over a desk. In the fall his spine was injured, and he lay unconscious on the floor, with the blood oozing from his lips. He was taken away, and the members tried to keep the matter secret, and did prevent it from being known for six months. Yancey never recovered; he drooped from day to day, became hopeless, listless and vacant, and finally died.

This is the way Watterson announced it a week ago last Saturday morning: "The first of my 10,000 Kentuckians has already arrived at the capital. He is in arms, too—and he weighs eleven pounds."

INDUCEMENTS are offered by the Land Department of Florida for 50,000 wealthy Mennonites to emigrate to the orange groves.

ALL SORTS.

DON'T take your blue glass pulverized.

OYSTERS are only 12 cents a bushel at Annapolis, Md.

IN selecting a husband at 17 a woman desires good looks; at 25, good habits; and at 30, the man.

THE State tax in Maine is only a third of a cent on a dollar of assessed valuation, or about a sixth of 1 per cent. on real value.

UTENSILS made of glass toughened by the recently invented process are coming extensively into use in this country and in England.

THE frigate Delaware lies imbedded in about ten feet of mud at the Brooklyn navy yard. No attempt has been made to raise her.

POUND parties for the benefit of the poor are now in order. Fifteen of the ounces go to the party and the other ounce to the poor.

FORTY years ago the average daily number of pins made in England for home use and export was 20,000,000. Now it is 50,000,000.

THE Hell Gate improvement has not yet been of any benefit to New York shipping, on account of lack of funds to complete the work.

GAMBLERS in Virginia City have presented a petition to the Legislature to prevent a man's wages from being attached for a saloon bill of over $5.

THE wealthy citizens of Boston are to be massacred, and their property divided among the people, unless a society of radical reformers have resolved in vain.

THE English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals obtained during the year 1876 2,468 convictions. This does not include convictions obtained by the police.

THE French Government asks for an appropriation of $10,400,000 for public instruction in 1878. For 1877 there was appropriated $9,800,000, and for 1876, $7,800,000.

THERE have been received from 460 banks and bankers all over the country $12,602.06 for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Heywood, the cashier of the bank at Northfield, Minn., who was killed by the Younger brothers in September last. To this sum the Northfield bank added $5,000.

A SINGULAR suicide recently occurred in Drowans, Australia. A Greek who had become insane by reason of poverty and misfortune poured a quantity of molten lead down his throat. He died in agonies, and, after death a lump of lead nearly half a pound in weight was taken from his stomach.

A STEAM ice-boat, constructed by Mr. Mower, of Arcola, Minn., has been doing a good business on the St. Croix river this winter. The boat has a fine cabin for passengers who prefer such warm quarters to an open cutter. The boat has an iron wheel filled with spurs, is moved on runners of steel, and propelled by steam.

RUTLAND, Vt., expects to become an important mining center. One man there thinks he had found coal; another knows where there is iron, and a third has a gold mine on the Bald mountain, which he stealthily visits at night, carefully concealing his tracks. Specimens of the gold ore sent to Boston for assay are said to be very rich.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

As all the trees fill out with bloom,
With leaf as green and blossom sweet,
As they destroy dark winter's gloom;
With beauty for our spirits meet,
So dawns the time when spring shall rise
To man, in selfish winter cast,
When woman's love, with glad surprise,
Shall grow like these before his eyes,
And all repining then be past,
And summer crown our lives at last.

—*William Brunton.*

Uncle Tom.

"Uncle Tom," of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is still alive and hearty. At least the Rev. Joseph Henson, who claims to be the original of the famous character in Mrs. Stowe's novel, has been for some time in England, where he has received much attention. He puts his age at 88 years. A farewell meeting in his honor was lately held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, at which Lord Shaftesbury presided. The English people have given "Uncle Tom" the sum of £1,300.

NEW YORK city employs 8,708 salaried officials, who draw annually $10,355,466 from the treasury.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 75	@11 75
HOGS	5 75	6 25
COTTON	12¼	12½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 40	5 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 56	1 59
CORN—Western Mixed	56	57½
OATS—Western Mixed	40	48
RYE—Western	80	84
PORK—New Mess	15 75	16 00
LARD—Steam	10¾	10¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 60	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 15	4 45
HOGS—Live	5 90	6 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	6 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 23½	1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 13	1 15
CORN—No. 2	40½	41
OATS—No. 2	33½	34
RYE—No. 2	62	63
BARLEY—No. 2	50	52
BUTTER—Creamery	31	38
EGGS—Fresh	12½	13
PORK—Mess	14 25	14 50
LARD	9¼	9½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2	1 29	1 30
CORN—No. 2	40	41
OATS—No. 2	31	32
RYE	63	64
BARLEY—No. 2	63	64
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	37	38½
OATS—No. 2	32	33½
RYE	64½	65
PORK—Mess	15 00	15 25
LARD	9¾	10
HOGS	4 80	5 60
CATTLE	3 25	5 65
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 40	@ 1 50
CORN	40	42
OATS	38	40
RYE	75	76
PORK—Mess	16 00	16 25
LARD	9¾	11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 54	@ 1 55
Amber	1 45	1 48
CORN	43	45
OATS—No. 2	34	36
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 45	1 59
CORN—No. 2	45	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	40	41
RYE	75	80
PORK—Mess	15 50	15 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 40	@ 5 60
Philadelphias	6 20	6 35
CATTLE—Best	5 50	6 00
Medium	5 25	5 50
SHEEP	4 00	5 50

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Inaugural Ceremonies—The Address of the President in Full.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

A very brilliant audience assembled in the Senate Chamber as early as 10 o'clock to witness the inaugural ceremonies, the majority being ladies. The diplomatic gallery was entirely filled with members of the diplomatic corps and [illegible].

At 5 minutes before 12 o'clock the foreign Ministers, dressed in full court dress, entered the chamber, creating something like a sensation. They took seats on the right side of the chamber. Following the diplomatic corps came the members of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, who were assigned seats on the right in front of the foreign ministers. Judge Davis was among them, but Justices Clifford and Field were absent. Judge Davis did not wear the customary robe of black. Precisely at 12 o'clock the President entered the chamber. He walked up the main aisle by the side of ex-President Grant, and took a seat in the space immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The members of the Cabinet, preceded by Secretary Fish, followed, and were assigned seats on the left of the President.

The appearance of President Hayes was the signal for loud clapping of hands by the occupants of the galleries.

The space on the eastern front of the Capitol, where President Hayes delivered his inaugural address, was completely packed with people, who were loud in their cheers during the time the President was speaking. A great many thousand people were present—exactly how many cannot be easily estimated. A space of ground of about 1,000 feet by 800 wide was completely packed with people.

At 1:10 the ceremonies were concluded, and the procession started on its return to escort President Hayes to the White House.

The following is the inaugural address of President Hayes in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term in the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles, on the subjects that now chiefly engage public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting my nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country, upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States; but it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government.

With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States; it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and laws—the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, that superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance.

The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government, or no government—of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of 4,000,000 people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people whom it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed on or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and, while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government, as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of the restoration of the South. It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end a liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State Governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from the national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally—and put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but a change of the system of appointment itself—a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete—a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties was satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor, and regard as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution, prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change and prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly converted into coin.

I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests, as well as the public sentiment, of the country imperatively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed.

The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor—Gen. Grant—of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers points to a new and incomparably best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations.

If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time, during the period of my administration, arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result.

For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them, of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving questions in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow.

It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the constraints of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people—so that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundation, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

A VIRGINIA hunter says he saw about 700,000 ducks settle on a pond. They were wedged closely together. He fired both barrels of his gun into them. They flew away, leaving no dead ones in the water; but, as soon as the flock spread out a little, dead ducks loosened and fell until he picked up enough to fill twenty-nine barrels.

LIVELY TIMES.

Boisterous Debate in the House of Representatives on the Vermont Case.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Poppleton that the House would refuse to proceed further with the electoral count unless the Senate produced the Aldrich certificate from Vermont, alleged to be in the hands of Vice President Ferry.

Mr. Wood maintained that the resolution was out of order. Mr. Caulfield agreed that nothing was in order but to proceed to the consideration of the objections, unless there was an impediment in the way of such consideration. Such an impediment had arisen. The gentleman from Illinois (Springer) had yesterday offered an objection which had been accompanied by a certificate, and the presiding officer had refused to open this certificate. A resolution which had been offered to-day asked that the Senate be notified that the House would be ready to receive that body in joint session for the purpose of opening that certificate.

Mr. Hendee, of Vermont, called attention to the fact that the Clerk of the Court, to whom the second certificate was delivered, was a Democrat.

Mr. Hooker argued against the point of order, stating that the real question was whether the certificates from Vermont were single or dual in their character; if they were dual, the point of order did not apply, and it was the duty of the President of the Senate to open and submit the package presented to him yesterday.

Mr. Reagan supported the point of order, and argued against the resolution, as proposing a new question which had not been presented to the joint meeting of the two houses. He expressed his great regret that where his side of the House had good, and valid, and substantial objections to the electoral count, any other objections which could not command the respect of the party or of the country had been made.

After some further discussion, the Speaker said: "With my best respect for all parties concerned, the Chair considers that a great mistake and wrong was committed yesterday in the joint session of the two houses, in this, that the presiding officer refused to receive, even for opening, reading and information, a package which had all the surroundings of an authentic paper in respect to an electoral vote of the State of Vermont. The Chair does not think that in any aspect of this case he would be called upon to rule that the action of the presiding officer of the joint convention yesterday was wrong. He does not think he possesses the power, nor does he believe, in a technical sense, that the action of the joint convention can be reviewed in this House in the manner proposed, and yet there is, above all, a fact on which this matter rests. The fact is, whether this House should have possession of this paper. To that extent, and to that extent only, the Chair thinks that the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois (Caulfield) is in order.

While the Speaker was delivering this opinion, there was a subsidence of the uproar, which had been increasing little by little during the day, but as soon as he had got through the noise and confusion began to prevail again, and in a short time the storm had increased to a gale. The central point of it was the question whether before the two hours' discussion commenced the President of the Senate should be called upon to send back to the House the packages produced yesterday by Mr. Hewitt and submitted with Mr. Springer's objections to the count. The Speaker did all that was in his power to get the House into the regular channel of business, and he refused to entertain an appeal from his ruling. His resoluteness lashed the opposing elements into a fury. Springer, O'Brien, Caulfield, Sparks, and Poppleton, were all addressing the Speaker at once, and worrying him and the House with all sorts of questions and objections. They were suddenly joined by Beebe, of New York, who, in the most excited manner, protested against the action of the Speaker, and who, in order to make himself still more conspicuous, jumped up on his desk, and from there gesticulated wildly, shouting at the top of his voice expressions which, in the uproar and excitement, were entirely unintelligible at the reporter's desk. At this time every member on the Democratic side, and nearly every one on the Republican side, was on his feet. The storm, however, was entirely confined to the Democratic side of the chamber, the Republicans merely participating as spectators. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, and so were the spaces at the back of the outer row of seats; and from these, as well as from desks of members, came murmurs and loud hisses as this wild scene was enacted. The Sergeant-at-Arms, with his mace of office, appeared in the most disorderly parts of the assemblage, and Mr. Beebe stepped down from his elevated position and addressed the Speaker in a more moderate tone from his own place. Then the spaces behind the outer row of desks were cleared. By degrees the storm lulled, and, although there were some lesser renewals of it, the Speaker managed at about 2 o'clock to launch the House fairly into the two-hours' discussion on the Vermont objections. The debate was opened by Mr. Poppleton, who soon yielded to enable Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to relate how he came into possession of the package produced by him yesterday, and how he had last seen it in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate, who stated that it was the private property of Mr. Ferry, and that he proposed as a friend of Mr. Ferry to retain it.

After a good deal of colloquy in regard to what had become of the paper, a messenger from the Senate came into the hall and tendered the package to Hewitt, who refused to receive it, and thereupon announced the fact to the House. No immediate action was taken in the matter. The young lad who carried the package retained it in his possession, and took a seat awaiting the action of the House, and the discussion proceeded, Mr. Hendee explaining that the case of Vermont was only a minor form of the case in Oregon, the exception being that in Oregon Cronin had the certificate of the Governor, while Aldrich, the person claiming to be an elector in the Vermont case, had not, but acted entirely on his own motion.

The members who participated in the discussion were Messrs. Joyce, Hendee, Denison, Poppleton, Monroe, Hooker, Money, Wilson (W. Va.), Marsh, Haymond and Levy.

Mr. Garfield read a letter from Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, saying that he had put the package purporting to be the second certificate in his pocket, as the package looked like a private communication, but, being admonished that his reception of it might be construed as the reception of it by President Ferry, he took it from his pocket and placed it on the desk, and since that time he had not seen the package.

Mr. Hewitt remarked that the package had been brought to him by a messenger from the Senate, who would not tell from whom he received it.

The Speaker asked Mr. Garfield to suspend his remarks till order was restored.

Mr. Garfield—I will wait till Ajax and the other chiefs have quieted their troubles. [After a pause.] There is no pretense or claim that under any law the President of the Senate ought to receive a paper under such circumstances. There is no signature on the back of the paper authenticating it. For aught that we know it is another mock certificate. If anybody has been deceived by the pretense that we ought to have a paper opened in this House coming in such a roundabout, unauthorized way, let all such pretenses be cleared away, and let them vote with the knowledge of the fact that a vote for the resolution is simply a vote to prevent a count, and to bring us into anarchy.

Mr. Stone, who was one of the tellers, stated that he saw the Secretary of the Senate throw the package under the desk, and among the rubbish; that he (Stone) immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hewitt, and that Hewitt and he had a conversation during which he saw the Secretary take the package from under the desk and put it in his pocket.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Field, who expressed his deep regret that the day had been consumed in an attempt to rectify the mistake of the President of the Senate, an egregious mistake which the dignity and self-respect of the House compelled it to rectify if possible. He would not go into any question about the vote of Vermont, whether it was good or bad, or whether the paper was of any value. All that we knew was that a question had arisen respecting it, which the President of the Senate had assumed to decide for himself. He denied that the President of the Senate had any power to do anything except to keep order, and to do what had been committed to him under the Electoral law, and all knew that this was the very question that lay at the foundation of all debates on the subject. From the beginning of the session it had been maintained by the Republicans that the President of the Senate could count the votes, and on that they had stirred up the country and subsidized the press, had procured legal opinions, and what had they come to at last? The Senate itself had in solemn debate repudiated the doctrine as not worth one moment's consideration, and the President of the United States, in a solemn message to Congress, declared that never in the history of the Government had the President of the Senate assumed to decide any question. That official did now assume to decide this question whether or not that was a return to be opened by him. If the members of the House consented to that, let them look to the future. Their principle was the rule of [illegible] and the rule of law. The Commons of England had gained the liberties of the English people, which had made the Anglo-Saxon race the glory of the earth, by standing on the smallest question that concerned their liberties. So the House of Representatives should not give up one jot or tittle of its rights. It was the duty of the President of the Senate when that paper was before him to submit the question (if he had any doubt about it) to the two houses, and the only remedy now was to invite him back to open the paper in the presence of both houses. If there were two returns from Vermont they should go to the Electoral Commission. He appealed to the members to deal with the question not as Democrats or Republicans, but as guardians of the rights of the House in the electoral count.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cate, he said that there was no time fixed by law in which a certificate must be filed.

Mr. Hoar—Is there not a source fixed by law through which these returns shall come?

Mr. Field—It is not fixed by law. You men, you Judges, have decided that the law cannot contravene the constitution, nor can Congress make a law that binds the States. Congress could not do it, and has not done it. It passed the law of 1792 that certificates should be sent in by the first Wednesday in February, and, if not, the Secretary of State should send for them. He could send for them any time before the two houses met. That is the law if it was not repealed by this Electoral Commission law, which declares that all certificates and papers purporting to be certificates which shall have been received shall be opened. I have answered the objection that this certificate has not been received, because it ought to have been received. In point of fact, it was received in your presence. It was delivered by the member from New York (Hewitt) to the President of the Senate. Was it for him to reject it? Are the representatives of the people to submit to that? Are the Republicans to submit to it? If you do, look for 1881. Let this House put down its heel at once and forever on the doctrine that the President of the Senate is anything more than the presiding officer; the guardian of those credentials until they are opened, and that it is his duty to open them and submit to the two Houses every question that shall arise.

The debate being closed, and the question being on the resolution offered by Mr. Poppleton, Mr. Knott moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That this House requires that the package tendered by the member from New York (Hewitt) to the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses yesterday, and purporting to be a certificate of the electoral votes for President and Vice President from the State of Vermont, shall be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, and, if found to be such a certificate, the same shall be submitted together with the certificate read in the presence of the two houses to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision, and that the Senate be requested to make a like order requiring the President of the Senate to open such package in the presence of the two houses, and that until such order be made the House will not be ready to meet the Senate and proceed with the count of electoral votes.

As the vote progressed on this resolution, and as there was an apparent prospect of its having a majority in its favor, the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the hall. Finally the vote was announced as yeas, 116; nays, 148.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered the following:

WHEREAS, On the 7th of November, 1876, an election was held in the several States for electors for President and Vice President, at which the election of a majority of said electors favorable to the election of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President, were duly and constitutionally elected; and

WHEREAS, The returns of said election in the States of Louisiana and Florida were duly made to officers in said States whose duty it was under the law to aggregate the votes and certify the names of electors; and

WHEREAS, Said Returning Officers willfully, corruptly, and fraudulently suppressed the votes of those electors who were duly and legally elected, and falsely and fraudulently certified the election of persons who were defeated at the ballot-box; and

WHEREAS, The Governors of said States falsely and fraudulently gave certificates of election to said persons who were defeated, and refused them to those persons who were elected; and

WHEREAS, Said false and fraudulent certificates were referred to a commission to investigate and report to Congress the true and constitutional electoral votes of said States; and

WHEREAS, Said commission refused to investigate the question as to who were the true constitutional electors chosen by the qualified voters of said States; and

WHEREAS, It appears in the count of the electoral votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives that on account of said frauds in suppressing the true votes and certifying false votes, Samuel J. Tilden, although having received a majority of the electoral votes cast at the ballot-boxes in the several States, has not a majority in said joint count of all the electors appointed in accordance with the terms of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Rutherford B. Hayes has not received a majority of the constitutional electors duly and legally appointed, and the contingency provided for by the constitution having happened when it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to proceed immediately to the election of President of the United States for the ensuing four years; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, That said House proceed immediately, in obedience to the constitution, to choose a President from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President.

Mr. Mills made a speech in favor of his resolution, in which he characterized the representatives of the American people as cowering in the dust. The people, he said, dare maintain their rights, but the people's representatives dare not do so. Their fathers, if they could look down upon them from heaven, would be ashamed to see them cowering before a despot who only commanded an army of about 18,000 men, one-half of whom sympathized with the Democratic party.

Mr. Blackburn said: To-day is Friday. On that day the Savior of the world suffered crucifixion between two thieves. On this Friday constitutional government, judicial honesty, fair dealing and decency suffer crucifixion among a number of thieves. It was on that day that this Presidential fraud received his nomination at the hands of a party convention. It was on that day, as it recurred, that every determination reached by the blistered, perjured miscreants who constitute a majority of this commission has been promulgated. It is on that day that you propose to consummate your iniquity, but the people will at length rise to punish even, perhaps in blood, the perpetrators of all the scoundrelism and villainy of this proceeding.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, replied to Blackburn, saying that there was no day more fitting than hangman's day, and no hour more fitting than that at which graveyards yawn, for the gibbeting to death of the bastard party of political reform which had vexed the eyes of good men for the last twelve months.

How a Blind Woman Threads a Needle.

Among the patients who sought treatment at Dr. Chisolm's free eye and ear dispensary yesterday were two sisters, one 84 and the other 80 years of age, who lived together for mutual support. The younger is totally blind, and yet she does the family sewing. She retains such delicacy of touch that she can thread an ordinary-sized needle with ease, and even a fine one after a few efforts. Having cut off square the end of the thread, she holds it fixed between her fingers and brings the eye of the needle up to it, and often at the first trial passes the end of the thread through the eye.—*Baltimore Sun.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 2.—SENATE.—The following House bills were passed: Raising the limit of grand larceny from $5 to $15; defining libel, and prescribing penalties; authorizing County Boards to construct gravel roads upon petitions; creating a Board of Aldermen in Indianapolis; requiring the issuing of certificates of election on the returns in cases where the election is contested.... Mr. Johnson, of Floyd, introduced a concurrent resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the House of Refuge to purchase 160 acres of ground adjoining that institution.... The House bill regulating the rate of interest was passed to a third reading.... The House bill permitting allowances to be made to agricultural societies was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Yaryan introduced the Specific Appropriation bill, and the House then went into the committee of the whole to consider the bill. The following is a table of the amounts appropriated to each of the several departments by the bill as amended by the House. The seven months is for the remainder of the fiscal year. The same amount [illegible] for 1879.

	1877.	1878.
Governor's office	$12,160	$10,700
Secretary's office	4,150	6,400
Auditor's office	7,161	12,000
Treasurer's office	5,336	6,700
Attorney General's office	2,725	3,500
Superintendent Public Instruction	[illegible]	[illegible]
State library	3,120	5,650
Supreme Court	15,986	28,690
State judiciary	91,416	156,000
State boards	7,466	8,200
Benevolent institutions	144,880	247,000
Penal institutions	129,000	222,500
Educational institutions	16,500	27,000
Printing	20,000	15,000
Interest	300,000	300,000
State House repairs	......	5,000
Total	$763,118	$1,062,670

SATURDAY, March 3.—SENATE.—The Revenue and Appropriation bills were reported from the House. The Senate immediately took up the Revenue bill and passed it without a dissenting vote.... The Senate then went into committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill. After making a number of amendments the bill was passed.... A message was read from the House stating that the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill, and asking the Senate to recede from its action. The Senate then passed a resolution refusing to recede, and asking for a committee of conference. The Secretary announced that the House had adjourned, and for that reason he was unable to inform the House of the Senate's action.

HOUSE.—The Specific Appropriation bill was read a third time and defeated, by a vote of 32 to 60. The bill, as amended, appropriated $615,850.16, or about $200,000 more than the Ways and Means Committee estimated would remain in the treasury after the allowances made by the General Appropriation bill had been paid....Senate bills were passed as follows: To change the name of the Evansville and Cincinnati railroad; declaring it unlawful to get on or off moving trains; changing the time of electing directors of the Wabash railroad; prohibiting obstructions of highways by freight trains; amending the act for the establishment of the woman's reformatory; legalizing defective organizations in certain cases; defining the power of cities over harbors; creating the Forty-second Judicial Circuit; providing for the concentration of land records in the office of the Auditor of State; changing the time of holding township elections from October to April; concerning the construction of highways; authorizing township trustees to issue bonds for the purpose of building school-houses; to provide for taking depositions in term time; to provide for the enumeration of colored male children; concerning the assignment of mortgages; for the settlement of decedents' estates by dispensing with special pleadings; enabling married women owning real estate in their own name to convey the same when their husbands are insane, and requiring surviving partners to file inventories....The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

MONDAY, March 5.—SENATE.—A resolution of thanks was tendered the Lieutenant Governor....A resolution was adopted requiring the superintendents of the benevolent institutions to make quarterly statements of their expenditures, to be filed with the Auditor of State....Votes of thanks were tendered the Secretary and assistants....The President reported the amount of warrants drawn on the legislative appropriation to pay expenses of the General Assembly to be $30,700....The conference committee on the Appropriation bill reported back the bill as it was originally introduced, with additional sections, appropriating $20,000 to the Southern prison, $225,000 to the Insane Asylum, and $60,000 to the prison north....At the evening session the Senate took up the report of the conference committee and adopted it. The Secretary was instructed to inform the House of the Senate's action....The proclamation of the Governor convening a special session was read....The Senate then adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The Senate joint resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution were passed....A vote of thanks was tendered the Speaker and the members of the press....The Clerk and Assistant Clerk were allowed $300 each for superintending the printing of the journal....The Senate joint resolution favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law was adopted....Votes of thanks were tendered to doorkeepers, clerks and all other employes....A Senate joint resolution was passed instructing Senators and Representatives to vote against any bill proposing to loan the credit of the Government to railroads....The House concurred in the report of the conference committee on the Appropriation bill....The proclamation of the Governor calling a special session was read. The Speaker, after delivering a short address, announced the House adjourned without day.

TUESDAY, March 6.—SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m. Auditor of State Henderson called the roll, and forty members answered to their names. The old officers were re-elected. The old rules were readopted, with the exception of an additional one giving the appropriation bills precedence over all other business, and requiring a two-thirds vote to take up any other business....A concurrent resolution was adopted for a sine die adjournment on Monday, March 12....The Finance Committee was instructed to prepare the appropriation bills at once....The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House to hear the Governor's message....The Finance Committee introduced the General Appropriation bill, which is similar to that introduced in the House by the Ways and Means Committee several days ago....The Senate held an evening session to consider the General Appropriation bill, and, after making several amendments thereto, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Secretary of State Neff called the House to order, and read the Governor's message concerning a special session. The old officers were re-elected, and the rules of the last session were re-adopted....A resolution was adopted that after the business pending and the appropriation bills were disposed of, the House would adjourn sine die....The Ways and Means Committee was instructed to report the Appropriation bills as soon as possible....House bills were passed creating the office of School Director in each school district, and allowing unmarried women having children under their charge to vote for such Directors; requiring certain officers of foreign express companies to file a statement with County Recorders of the counties in which they do business; limiting the number of Justices of the Peace, and legalizing contracts made by agents of foreign insurance companies when such have not complied with the law in filing their authority with County Auditors.....Both houses then went into joint convention to hear the Governor's message....At the conclusion of the message, bills were passed requiring County Commissioners to give additional bonds; defining the powers of cities over streets and alleys; abolishing the cat in prisons; increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and amending the Fee and Salary law in relation to County Treasurers.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the General Appropriation bill. It appropriates $788,633.31 for the remaining seven months of the present fiscal year, $1,121,200 for the year 1878, and a like amount for 1879....The House Specific Appropriation bill was then taken up, and was under consideration upon the adjournment. No changes were made except allowing $1,000 to the prisons for the purchase of books....Senators Risley, Moore, and Grove were appointed a committee to take suitable action in regard to the death of Representative Morrison.

HOUSE.—The Specific Appropriation bill was introduced, and under suspension of the rules passed. It appropriates $521,514.44, and is substantially the same as that reported a few days ago....A General Appropriation bill was also introduced and passed. It appropriates $813,812.66 to the several departments for the remaining seven months of the present fiscal year, $1,099,940 for the year 1878, and $1,094,100 for 1879....Mr. Campton introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of the special session of the General Assembly. The rules were suspended and the bill passed....The death of Representative Morrison was announced, and Messrs. Adams, Lanham, Freeman, Davis and Filmer were appointed a committee to take suitable action.

List of the Bills Passed by Both Houses of the Legislature.

The following is a complete list of the bills which passed both houses of the Legislature up to the hour of final adjournment. A great number of these were rushed through in the closing hours. The number of House bills which reached a passage was 47; of Senate bills, 52. Thus it will be seen that out of 982 bills introduced in both houses only 99 passed:

SENATE BILLS.

Appropriating $125,000 to defray expenses of Fiftieth General Assembly.

To legalize the acts of the Board of Commissioners of Martin county in removing the records of the county.

To legalize the election of the township officers of Gosport, Owen county, for the year 1874.

To legalize the acts of the Board of Commissioners of Grant county in relation to ordering elections in certain townships, to vote aid for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroad.

To legalize certain payments without the formal service of process and sales.

To amend the 529th section of the code.

To amend the eighth section of the School law.

To legalize the official acts of the Trustees of the town of Marion, Grant county.

To amend the act for incorporation of towns, relating to the election of officers thereof.

To amend section 150 of the code.

To amend sections 6 and 7 of the Swamp Lands act.

To amend section 7 of an act concerning mortgages.

To consent to the improvement by the United States of the Wabash and Ohio rivers.

Declaring school lands taxable after they have been sold and before deed has been made.

Regulating the indebtedness of cities having a voting population of over 16,000.

Legalizing the acts of the Board of Trustees of the town of Shoals, Martin county.

A bill supplemental to the act to enumerate the white voting inhabitants of the State.

Providing for the protection of wild game.

To legalize the acts of the Trustees of Loogootee, Martin county.

To amend section 2 and repeal section 39 of the Women's Prison and Reformatory bill.

To establish a Superior Court in Cass county.

To amend section 250 of the code.

To legalize the incorporation of Bloomington.

To prevent railroad trains from obstructing public highways.

To establish a Superior Court in Allen county.

To amend sections 1 and 2 of the act to declare abandoned certain unfinished railroads.

To create the Forty-second Judicial Circuit.

To concentrate court records in the Auditor's office.

To amend the first section of the code.

Amending section 10 of the Bastardy act.

To amend section 315 of the code.

To provide for the more speedy trial of causes.

Declaring it unlawful to get on or off railway trains in motion.

To provide for township elections.

To legalize defective organizations of corporations.

To amend the act to incorporate the Wabash Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the Evansville and Illinois railroad.

To amend the first and thirteenth sections of the act establishing Superior Courts.

To legalize certain acts of the Trustees of the Fort Wayne Concordia College.

Providing for the election of Supervisors of Highways.

Defining the powers of cities over harbors.

Amending section 48 of the Fee and Salary act.

Legalizing the issue made by the School Trustees of Logansport.

Authorizing Township Trustees to issue bonds in certain cases.

For the relief of the surety on the bond of the defaulting Trustee of Ross township, Clinton county.

To amend section 3 of the act to render taxation for school purposes uniform.

To extend the time for the completion of railroads in certain cases.

For the organization of camp-meetings.

To prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays, holidays and elections.

To fix the time for the holding of courts in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit.

To amend section 3 of the act for the settlement of decedents' estates.

To legalize the incorporation of the town of Waterloo.

HOUSE BILLS.

Legalizing the subscription of the city of Vincennes to the Vincennes Draw-bridge Company.

Amending the Exemption law.

Amending the act for the organization of courts.

Defining felonies and prescribing punishments therefor.

Fixing the fees, salaries, duties and compensation of certain officers and persons named.

For the incorporation and continuance of building, loan, fund and savings associations.

Authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to construct gravel, macadamized or paved roads upon petition of majority of resident land owners.

Amending act for the repeal of all general laws for the incorporation of cities.

Amending 132 and 374 of the code.

Fixing the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the Thirteenth district.

Providing for the restoration and preservation of the records of the various counties and courts.

Providing for the construction of partition fences along the railroads.

Regulating the sale of mineral and other substances for illuminating purposes.

Authorizing cities and incorporated towns to change and reform their boundaries.

Enabling cities and incorporated towns to use the special school fund for indebtedness created in the erection of school buildings.

Amending the act of March 11, 1875.

Abolishing the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit and criminal Circuit Courts.

Legalizing certain acts of the Commissioners of Morgan county.

Providing for the continuance of causes.

Legalizing the acts of the Common Council of Greencastle.

Exempting all creditors from the benefits claimed by minor children and dependents of members of Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other charitable societies.

Confirming and legalizing the corporation and organization of the Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Fixing the time of holding court in the Forty-first Judicial Circuit.

Amending the act for the incorporation of cities.

Amending the act authorizing County Commissioners to organize turnpike road companies.

Amending the act regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in this State.

Amending the act regulating general elections and prescribing duties of officers.

Regulating the hanging of doors to the entrances of theaters, opera houses, public halls, museums, churches, colleges, seminaries and school buildings.

Amending the act providing for the uniform assessment of property.

Fixing the time of holding Circuit Courts in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.

Legalizing the election of officers of the town of Kentland.

Authorizing cities to issue bonds for the purpose of funding their indebtedness.

Fixing time of holding terms of Superior Court of Tippecanoe county.

Establishing a Superior Court in Vanderburg county.

Amending the act authorizing plank, macadamized and gravel road companies to consolidate.

Amending act approved Feb. 2, 1875.

Authorizing allowances made in favor of agricultural associations.

Fixing time of holding court in the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit Court and length of terms thereof.

Legalizing the acts of the incorporation of the town of Noblesville.

Amending act for improvement of harbors.

Legalizing certain ordinances of the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis.

Fixing the time of holding courts in the Tenth Judicial Circuit and prescribing length of terms.

To amend the law in relation to the removal of county seats.

Supplemental to an act providing for a general system of common schools in all cities of 30,000 inhabitants, and election of Board of School Commissioners.

A bill to levy an annual tax for the purpose of raising revenue.

Increasing the time of holding court in the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit.

To amend sections 60 and 200 of the Assessment act.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arraves in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced, our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods Sugars Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the r We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It's pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.20 at other places.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11¼	Good yellow	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java	30c	Choice Rio	22c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	18c
Best Green Rio	2c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 60c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c.	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c.

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	30c
Georgia Pealed Peaches	20 best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	64
Silver Dri	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.
PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 65c. This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 80c for at other places. Good Smoking 30c. Uncle Ned Killik'nick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 7 and 90c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	35c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30c
Headlight	35c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye $1 25 and $1 40, best	$1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.	
The $1 50 whisky you cant get a better article of even if you pay $3 00 per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATERN

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Misellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscpes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p. m.	x 2,40 a. m.	8.05 pm
Waterloo	2.08 "	3.00 "	8.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	8.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	1.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	.53 a m
Sedan	2.??	11.45 "	6.28
Waterloo	2.28 "	11.26 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.?9 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	2 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 53	
Lima	10 45	9 3?	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 ?? a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 36	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 23	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R.

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 55 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 24 "		31
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 32
Bankers	2 00 "	7 30	8 06
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 3?a
Grand Rapids	6 4?am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 20 am		3 50p
Lansing	10 12 ..		7 35
Grand Rapids	"	11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 46 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 05	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 18 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 13	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 43 "		1 10
Auburn	2 59 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	" 25 "		
Cincinnati	9 40 am		40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	um'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 20	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	6 05
Bellaire	8 ?am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Ark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 20	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	11 00
Shelby	4 56	8 15	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	0 55
Fostoria	8 18	10 45	1? 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 33
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 23	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 06pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 51	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 18pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 34
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 20	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 12pm	7 38
r Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 2	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 53	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 05am	
Baltimore	10 30	20	
Philadelphia	10am	30pm	
New York	2	10 45	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 16th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT
v. Logansport	7 10am	6 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 08	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 08	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 40	8 27	
Laketon	8 48	8 42	10 40
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 18
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 18	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 40	12 20pm
Taylor's	9 36	10 01	12 50
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 28	1 30
Colem's	10 08	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 18	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 20	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 33	11 40	3 45
Cedar Creek	10 ??	11 ??	4 15
Auburn Junc.	11 ??	[illegible]	[illegible]
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Mooreville	11 25	12 56	5 50
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 50pm	3 00pm	5 ??pm
Adamsboro	6 46	1 35	5 30
Hoover's	6 27	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 45
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 13	12 ??	3 10
Chili	6 06	12 28	2 40
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 35	1 35
C. W. & M Cros			
Northmanchest	5 28	11 15	1 15
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 45
Co.lamar	5 08	10 36	12 22
South Whitley.	5 04	10 30	11 50
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	47	11 10
Collin's	4	30	10 ??
Churubusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 48	8 11	8 30
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 44	7 45
Mooreville	3 06	7 15	7 00
Butler, lv	2 53	6 55am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larnest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promly attended to. Jo and see his large stock

---

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES Store

Is the popular place for all kink of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repaiing promptly attenedd to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fo Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ver brought to Auburn. Those wanting this ne of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent heaper than they were ever sold before in the ounty by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

[illegible] Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA: MARCH 22nd, 1877. Number 12.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,..... $1

Advertising Rates.

Space	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square..	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column...........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House, special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, I[illegible] W[illegible] practice in the Courts of DeKalb [illegible] counties. *Liberal Advances Made on Claims left in our hands for collectio[n]* [illegible] class

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURT[S IN DEKAL]B CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd M[onday in] Feb.
4th Monday in April.	2nd [Monday] in May
1st Monday in September	3rd [Monday] in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd M[onda]y in Dec

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kuhn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, (Late of City Hotel,) Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of Agricultural Implem'nts in DeKalb County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John C. Blanchard is plaintiff and Conrad Benner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the west line of the west fractional half of the south west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace within the lines herein specified one fifth (1-5) of an acre of land, thence north to the said south boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half (½) of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty (20) feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line, of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said line of said right of way, far enough to embrace within the lines of the track hereby conveyed one-tenth [1-10] of an acre, thence south to within twenty [20] feet of the south line of said of said fractional one-half ½] of said quarter section, thence east to to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep't.

Auburn, Indiana, March 7, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Pr. fee $15.60.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole, deceased, will on Saturday, the [illegible] day of April 1877, offer for sale at public Auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Stafford Township DeKalb County Indiana, the personal property not taken by the Widow, consisting of Cows, Hogs, Corn, Hay, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plow, 1 Two-Horse Wagon. Wheat in the ground and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $3, all sums under $3, cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 6 per cent, until due, and ten per cent thereafter until paid, with approved security.

THOMAS L. STROLE, Adm'r.

March 8th, 187.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the February term 1877 of the Circuit court of DeKalb county Indiana the estate of Samuel T Weesley deceased was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be setied accordingly.

GEORGE BARNEY, Administrator

Dated March 1st, 1877.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturia that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

We have received some fine specimens of flower and garden seeds from James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead Mass. All those wishing flower seeds will do well to send to the above firm.

A Mistake of Hayes.

A little error crept into the president's inaugural. He inadvertently said "called to the duties of this great trust." He was never called. A majority of 260,000 in the popular vote and a majority of 19 in the electoral vote decided that Tilden should be president of the United States. Fraud, forgery and perjury wrested this well earned victory of the people from their hands, and gave Hayes a majority of one in the electoral vote. Hayes was not called; the office was deliberately stolen for him. It was seized by a conspiracy of force and fraud.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are men in the country who cry out against popular suffrage. They attribute to it the evils from which the nation now suffers. But they are all wrong. Popular suffrage has stood the test well, and at the last election it gloriously vindicated itself. Against the millions raised by the party in power from its hundred thousand officeholders and its numerous rings, against artful appeals to selfish business and corporate interests, and against the vote of the blacks, driven to the polls by carpet bag leaders, the people won a great and complete victory. Even in the States where the Republicans had always been strongest, their majorities were largely reduced' and some of them only saved by the skin of their teeth. But now the people are to be cheated out of the fruit of that victory so gallantly won. —New York Sun.

Come in Little Blue Jeans

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazettee tells the following pleasant little story: At the Occidental Hotel, where Governor Williams has his headquarters, Mrs. Dessar, a very handsome lady boards, who has a little wide awake four or five year old daughter. This little daughter, the other day, captured a little grand daughter of Governor Williams in the hall, insisted that she should come to her mother's room. Her manner of introduction was funny. While her little new found friend hung bashfully against the door-post with her finger in her mouth, she stepped in and said: "Mamma this is little Blue Jeans, and don't be a fraid its my mamma." Her mother some what mortified, reprimanded her, but little Jessie couldn't see why, if her friends grandpa was Blue Jeans, and little Blue Jeans she bids fair to called by all in the house.

A Balky Cow Surrenders to Steam.

Last evening a ranch band arrived by the San Rafael ferry in charge of a milch cow and its young calf, which he was to deliver to a family residing in the Western Addition. He tied the legs of the calf, dispatched it to its destination on a truck, and followed up Clay street, leading the cow by a stout halter with a long, flat, strong leather shank. He had little trouble till he got between Kearney and Dupont streets, when the cow planted its fore legs at a resolute angle of forty-five degrees with the street railroad track. The driver exhausted every variety of cowdosing known to the profession. He went ahead and tried to pull her along; he went behind and argued with her, twisting her tail into a short and cranking spiral; he tried various devices kindly suggested by the crowd that had gathered around, and finally fell back on the eloquent profanity fashionable on a thoroughly conductive dairy ranch.

But the cow was stubborn and wouldn't move, and the desperate vaquero had just come to the conclusion that he could only wait helplessly and witness the terrible telescopic tragedy with the dummy of the next up train, when an ingeuious and airily-dressed young Barbary coaster took the job off his hands. He slipped the end of the halter shank flatwise through the slot in the street railroad track, and dropped it on one side of the moving wire beneath; then he reversed his attenuated cane and slipped it through and passed the wire on the other side; then he twisted the hooked top of his cane around, caught the end of the shank, drew it up through the slot, tied it with the slipping knot around the standing part of the shank, then he drew the knot through the slot and tight around the wire. The halter shank stretched out, but it was the toughest and best tanned leather; the cow's horns cracked, but declined to come out of her head; the vertebræ of her neck elongated, but stuck to the remainder of her body; there was an instant abnormal strain on the engines over the hill, and a clatter of the great wheel in the Kearney street well for taking up the slack, then the cow reluctantly raised on foot and set it down again quick, then another and set it down quicker, and then she surrendered to the superior powers of steam and wire cable and trotted rapidly off. With head down and tail up, like an eager and well-trained setter beating a stubble field for birds, she went over the hills and far away. Dexter couldnt have made as good time up the grades. John Gilpin's ride never attracted so many astonished eyes. As she went over the divide and let out a link or two on the down grade the train men at the terminus were thrown into a temporary panic at the new and inexplicable dummy bearing down on them, but one of them had the presence of mind to cut her loose before she was in and cut into steaks on the friction wheels. She was a little out of breath and a trifle astonished at her own outcome of speed, but she was cured of balking, and continued without further trouble on to her new residence.

THE TRIUMPH OF ART IN RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Year by year we note the footsteps of progress in many directions. In no direction is progress more palpable than in the facilities offered the railroad traveler of the present day.—Looking back but a few years, we can see the snail-like advance made day by day by the emigrant's wagon, as it was slowly but surely drawn toward sundown by the patient ox, or the slowly moving farm horse; then came the old fashioned stage coach; following closely, we had the canal packet; then the steamer on the lakes and rivers; then the locomotive engine and the stage like cars. Now! the palatial coach, and more than palatial drawing room and sleeping car. Yet, not satisfied with these, that marvel of mammoth western corporation, the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as we stated some weeks ago, has developed hotel cars that will, for elegance, usefulness and real comfort, eclipse everything of the kind that has been hitherto placed in service on any road. Some of our readers seem to have some doubts about the merits of hotel cars, or their superority over the so-called dinning cars, that is run for a few miles on some roads. "I am not so sure about that," said one of our friends, as he had finished reading our first article about these hotel coaches that are to be run on the Omaha and California line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. "I am not so sure I would care to take my dinner in any car, no matter how much like a palace, while it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour." It is a saying, "that the faster you run the safer." Why, last June it will be remembered, that this road hauled from Chicago to Council Bluffs, in less than ten hours, the now celebrated "Jarrett and Palmer Train," on that train was a hotel car, not as large, with less wheels under it, poorer springs, and in no way as strong and easy for riding in as these new cars are to be, and yet, Mr. Jarrett said "while on the Chicago & North-Western line, running at an average rate of fifty miles an hour, we took our breakfast as comfortly as we would at Delmonico's, in New York."

It is well known that the Chicago & North Western Railway is built over the most favorable line as to grades that could be found between Chicago and the Missouri River, with but few curves its track is mostly of heavy steel rail, gravel ballasted, with wide roadway, giving it permanence and solidity—it is as smooth as a floor; all its cars streng, with plenty of wheels under them, and with springs so adjusted that the usual "bouncing" and oscillation is reduced to the minimum. We observed last week that in an ordinary car the side motion and raising and falling of the car was less than half an inch, and sometimes scarcely preceptable. We believe it will be found that a person will sit in these hotel cars and eat or write as comfortably as he could at his desk or table at home; this we choose to call the triumph of art in railway travel.

We learn that this new line of hotel cars is being pushed to completion as fast as the full force of workmen in the Pullman shops can do it. We shall be certain to see them in a few weeks.

HO! REPUBLICANS! PATRIOTS!

Grand Life Size plate Portraits of our National rulers sent free.

These splendid Portraits of Hayes and Wheeler, have been selling at Picture dealers for $10.00 each: but we have several thousand left which we failed to sell on account of the indecision in Presidental matters, and general stagnation in business, which we now propose to send to every reader of this advertisement for 25 cents each or both 50 cents. This insignificant sum will barely pay postage and packing, size, 22x30 inches, SPECIAL OFFER. We will send both portaits already framed in heavy Black Walnut and Gilt for $2.25 or either one for $1.25 DON'T MISS THE CHANCE. This advertisement will not appear again, and the offer here in holds good for 30 days only.

Address,
U. N. FINE ART CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, postpaid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all the money expended. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box $3, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D.

Address, ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OLD CANOE.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide,
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storms had lopped,
And crossed on the railing one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
[illegible]
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding its moldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still,
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime;
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe;

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that sped,
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray
shed,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew
O'er the moldering stern of the old canoe.

READY MONEY.

"So you are going to be married, Kate? Well, I hope you have made a wise choice."

"O yes, uncle," I replied lightly; "I know I have. Henry is to make me perfectly happy."

"[illegible]" was the next pleasant observation that fell from Uncle Jocelyn's lips.

"Got? uncle! I don't know what you mean," I answered, growing rosy red at the unexpected inquiry.

"What are his means? What does he intend to settle upon you?"

"He has his business," promptly interrupted my mother.

"And he is so clever, he is sure to get on," I added, in my eagerness to assure Uncle Jocelyn it was all right as regarded my future.

"That will depend a great deal upon you, Kate," he replied gravely. "The wife has more to do in making or marring her husband than is generally suspected. A careless, extravagant, bad wife is the greatest curse a man can have; a good one is the greatest blessing."

"Yes, uncle; O yes," I assented, glancing toward my mother, who was smiling somewhat scornfully, I fancied, at his opinion.

"Take care of his pence, and his pounds will take care of themselves," continued uncle; "and beware of ever getting into debt, Kate; it's the easiest thing to get into, and the hardest thing to get out of. Take my advice; live well within your means and always pay ready money."

"Yes, uncle; O yes," I responded. "I am sure you are right; and Henry is so prudent, he is certain to have the best ideas."

"Well, keep them before your own mind. Don't despise an old man's counsel; buy nothing that you can't afford, and always pay ready money."

I remember that conversation so well with Uncle Jocelyn, some few weeks before my marriage; at the time it did not strike me so forcibly as afterward, for my mind was too much filled with other and to me more interesting matters.

Uncle Jocelyn was an old man, and the amount of his fortune had always been wrapped in some obscurity; but he lived comfortably, and possessed a small property in Berkshire, upon which he had built a pretty and substantial house, where I had often spent many happy days. He had always shown a special affection for me, no doubt owing to the fact of my being the daughter of his only brother, who had died when I was quite an infant, leaving me to the sole guardianship of my mother. Unfortunately for me, there had never been any love lost between the latter and Uncle Jocelyn; the coolness had rather increased than diminished as years went by; and when invitations were sent for us to visit Conington, which was the name of my uncle's place, my mother invariably refused for herself, and only with great persuasion permitted me to go.

How I enjoyed these visits! How sweet were the hay-fields and clover-scented meadows! How cool and fresh the marble-slabbed dairy, with its rows of brimming basins of frothy golden cream! How fragrant was the old-fashioned garden, with its long, grassy walks and great big dewy roses, and the old cedar tree so shady, under which Uncle Jocelyn would sit of an afternoon smoking, listening apparently quite satisfied with my childish conversation! The sun always seemed to be shining in those days. I can recall no gloom then, and things all wore a charm, which I did not know lay chiefly in the fact of my own youth and utter ignorance of life and its cares.

However, not to digress, I had not seen so much of Uncle Jocelyn since I had grown up, partly on account of my mother's unabated dislike to him, partly because of the existence of a new interest in life. I had met Henry Arden. He was six-and-twenty, five years my senior. His position in life was a fairly good one, he having a small interest in a first-rate city business which gave him over £300 a year; his character was irreproachable; and when I say that he was a general favorite wherever he went it may be surmised that in my opinion he was, if not quite perfect, very akin to it. For myself, I was passable—perhaps a little more than that—but I was penniless until my mother died; so it was a very astonishing thing to me how so desirable a *parti* had fallen to my lot. He was certain to get on—the senior partners had been known to say so themselves. Consequently our start in life promised to be a fair one. And to be brief, we were married. Our honeymoon was of comparatively short duration, but it was long enough to cost Henry, as I afterwards learned, something like £40, which was a considerable out of £300 a year; for it had not occurred to him to lay by any spare cash for those unavoidable expenses. I had felt rather uneasy at the expenditure, but it was too early days to venture on any remonstrance had I been so inclined; we were sure to live very quietly when we once settled down, and could easily then make up for any little extravagance of which at the outset we had been guilty. We were to live in London, and we were fully agreed on one point; lodgings were not to be thought of; we must have a house of our own. The prospect of possessing one jointly with Henry was very pleasant to me. I pictured an endless fund of amusement and occupation, too, in furnishing and adorning it; but the mansion had still to be selected; so our first business was to find one to suit us, the next to get into it as soon as possible.

We must have spent a small fortune in cab-hire before we found just what we wanted; even then, though the situation was good and the domicile desirable, the rent rather frightened us; it was 80 guineas a year, unfurnished, but we should be so comfortable in it. The smallness of its size—and it was extremely small—was rather an advantage than otherwise, as it would require so little furniture; and two maids would be amply sufficient for our establishment, which in such a place would be a most creditable *menage*.

We were delighted with the house, the balcony to the drawing-room being, as we enthusiastically agreed, almost worth the rent itself; and we made no resistance when the house agent, who must have had some amusement over our innocence and inexperience, fixed us for a seven-years' lease, representing to us that our advantages were almost unequaled, having no premium to pay. We consented—in consideration of all he enumerated in favor of our bargain—to make any repairs that were necessary; and in fact were in such delight with the whole affair that the agreement, as might have been expected, was very easily arrived at.

We knew nothing about furnishing; never dreamed of the dangers of green wood or the inevitable results of cheap investment; thinking ourselves very acute to get hold of two furnishing lists to compare prices; besides which we sat down with paper and pencil to calculate exactly how much we must spend; and and I, remembering Uncle Josceelyn's advice, ventured to say that we should resolve not to go beyond it. We came to the conclusion that actual necessaries might be bought, taking the prices from the books, for £150; so Henry decided on borrowing £200, with which we felt sure the house could be really nicely done, and this sum he was to pay interest for until the principal was paid off.

Nothing could have surpassed our prudence—before we set out. When we got into the shop we had selected as the one to patronize, we found that the things we had thought of were very inferior to our imaginings; a trifle more here and a trifle there could make no difference in the sum total, and be everything in the niceness and prettiness of our house; besides which our estimates of necessaries proved a very inadequate one when innumerable etceteras were declared absolutely indispensable by the attendant shopkeeper. We made apparently endless purchases, which we could hardly remember until they were deposited in Amberley villas, where, with my newly engaged domestics, I awaited them with immense delight.

But vast as the importation appeared, I had yet to learn of the legion of wants undreamed of by us. Scarcely a day passed without some new demand being made, which apparently it was perfectly impossible to do without. But at last I was thoroughly satisfied with our possessions, and the servants seemed to have come to the end of their requirements; so the only thing that we had to think of was the bill, which had not yet been sent in to us. I was frightened to think about it; but Henry was quite prepared for its being considerably over the £200. Judge of our dismay when we did receive it to find it more than twice that sum—£456 odd! There were frightful entries for "Time," which in themselves represented a serious item, and upon which we had never calculated; and our small sundries, which we had hardly at all taken into account, came to something quite appalling.

But the first shock over, the offending document was thrust aside—it would be paid all in good time; and for the present we both resolved to dismiss it from our minds. Friends were rapidly gathering around us; we must receive and pay visits; so it was not very difficult to banish disagreeables, and to enter with the greatest enjoyment into the new life which lay before us. I had fancied our house was very complete and perfect until I saw some of the elegant drawing-rooms of some of our new acquaintances; after that many deficiencies were plainly visible; and in order to supply them we went to different shops, making various purchases, which, as usual, were put down to our account. Then came our first entertainment with its attendant expenses, which it was absolutely impossible to avoid; for in Henry's position it was, as we thought, most necessary for us to maintain a good appearance; and, as his wife, it was incumbent upon me to dress as well and as fashionably as I could.

So things went on; and before we had been married two years I need hardly say we were hopelessly and horribly in debt. To retrench seemed utterly impossible. I hardly knew where our extravagance lay; but the fact remained, we were living far beyond our income; our bills were never-ending, and every day we were sinking deeper and deeper into the mire. To add to our difficulties, a nursery had been established, and, though one might imagine so small an addition was not a serious one, it cost us no trifling sum. I could not have endured to see my baby badly dressed. How could I have seen it go out except in the sweetest and freshest of garments? So it was duly adorned in the whitest and prettiest things, which insured a satisfactory amount of patronage for our laundress, and most appalling bills for me. However, we managed to keep afloat in some wonderful manner; but Henry was beginning to have a strangely careworn look, to which I could not blind myself. He was worried and harassed. His business was all right; but there were bills to be met, difficulties to be disposed of which he could not quite see the end of.

To outward appearance, however, we seemed a very prosperous pair. Our house was now as elegant as our neighbors'. I had a thousand costly little trifles lying about the drawing-room, got from time to time, and, as usual, not paid for, some of which the storekeepers themselves had pressed me into purchasing. Sometimes a sharp pang shot through me when I thought over our position, and I wished when we had first set up that I had had sufficient sense to persuade Henry to do so more in accordance with our income than we had done; but it was too late now; we must trust to some good fortune turning up. Henry had hopes that his partners meant to promote him, and if they were realized we should be much better off. This idea was buoying us both up, and we were feeling particularly sanguine when Mr. Trevor, the senior partner, a peculiar man, who never almost left his own house in Bedford square, except for the office, announced his intention of coming to Amberly Villas to dine, if we would have him. In our anxiety to impress him favorably we launched out into further expenses. He must be handsomely entertained, so much might depend upon his visit. Accordingly, I arranged a most *recherche* little dinner, and had the table laid out *a la Russe* to my entire satisfaction; when everything was completed, surveying the preparation with the utmost confidence in Mr. Trevor's verdict. But alas! for Henry's hopes and my dinner. Mr. Trevor came, partook very sparingly and silently of our hospitality, and departed without having dropped one syllable on the subject which we were so hoping he would discuss.

Some ten days afterward the advance in the business was bestowed upon one of Henry's juniors who had never dreamt of getting it. We were terribly disappointed, having counted so surely upon an addition to our means; and, when our wrathful feelings were at their height, who should suddenly walk in but Uncle Jocelyn! He had never been in our house since we were married. It was, in fact, a great event for him to leave Conington, but the freak had seized him, He wanted to see his old favorite and his new grandniece, so he had come. He only meant to stay for the day; in the evening he intended to return home. In my inmost heart I was as fond of him as ever, but his visit was ill-timed. I could not rally from my disappointment for Henry, and our cares were now assuming too serious an aspect to be easily set aside.

"You have a beautiful little house, Kate," he said. "I had no notion Henry was such a rich man."

"Hadn't you, uncle?" I said, trying to laugh unconstrainedly.

"I am truly pleased to see you so comfortable," continued Uncle Jocelyn, kindly. "This room must have cost you a pretty penny, Kate; and I daresay you have a nest-egg somewhere as well."

"Oh, it isn't very much," I answered, really referring to the room, but, as he thought, to the nest-egg; and imagining I meant that the latter, though of small proportions, did exist, he responded most cordially:

"Doesn't matter how small, Kate; there's plenty of time to make it larger."

It was no use undeceiving him, though at that very moment an ominous envelope was delivered to me with the announcement that the person who brought it was waiting for an answer; to which I returned the usual formula, that Mr. Arden was out, but would call in a day or two. I tried to look as indifferent as possible, but I felt Uncle Jocelyn's eyes were upon me, and my face colored painfully, nor did my confusion escape the kind scrutiny. I felt thoroughly convinced he had drawn his own conclusions. Soon afterward lunch was announced, and we descended to the drawing-room, where Sophy, my parlor-maid, had, to my horror, arranged some of our best china on the table, with the best intentions I knew, meaning to impress my visitor with our grandeur, but little imagining the real effect such superfluities would have upon my uncle. He noticed it directly, and admired it very much.

"Where did you get that figure?" he asked, indicating a lovely china center-piece.

"I am not quite certain," I replied, carelessly; "we have had it for some time."

"Was it very expensive?" pursued Uncle Jocelyn.

"O no, not very; at least I didn't think so," I answered, recollecting with a painful throb that it certainly had not cost us much as yet, considering that we had not paid for it.

I need not give all the details of Uncle Jocelyn's visit. Suffice it to say that it was one of martyrdom that afternoon to me; and it was a positive relief when his kind old face vanished and I found myself alone once more. He had gone away no doubt thinking our lines were in very pleasant places, feeling assured not only of our prosperity, but our happiness. Poor deceived Uncle Jocelyn! He little knew that I was just longing to throw myself into his arms and make a clean breast of all our extravagance and consequent troubles. How I envied him going back to quiet, peaceful Conington! How I wished Henry and I were just one-half as happy as he was.

However, our struggle then was just beginning, for we sank deeper and deeper. It was like a quicksand—the more we struggled the deeper we got. We dare not openly retrench—we lacked the moral courage; and our private attempts were the merest drops in the ocean of that mighty sea into which we had drifted, simply and solely because we had at the outset ignored the golden rule, so impressed upon me by Uncle Jocelyn, to live within our means and to pay ready money. And what had all our extravagance done for us? We had a large visiting list, and I periodically paid a host of visits, always hoping to find my friends from home. We had a pretty house, and were able to entertain as elegantly as our neighbors. I had heaps of fashionable dresses and useless finery; and Henry was as perfect as ever in my eyes; but we were both miserable; debt stared us in the face whichever way we turned; and how long we could keep our creditors at bay was beginning to be a source of considerable anxiety to us.

Henry's position in his business depended solely upon the pleasure of the senior partners. There were curious conditions in their agreement with him; and if they heard of his embarrassment no doubt it would injure him greatly, and might make them consider themselves justified in perhaps something far more serious than a remonstrance. O that we had acted differently! that the past could be lived over again with our present experience.

Once or twice I thought of confiding our woes to my mother; but I dared not; intuitively I knew that, although in his prosperity Henry was a great favorite with her, she would regard him very differently if misfortunes came; and I felt I could bear anything rather than hear him blamed, especially as in my most inmost heart I knew I was equally if not actually more to blame than he was; for now I saw clearly how true it was what Uncle Jocelyn said, that a wife can make or mar her husband. If I had quietly set to work at the outset, and advised him aright, all would have been well; but now every day brought some hateful dun or threatening letter. A ring at the bell would cause me to start, and the sound of a man's voice in the hall parleying with Sophy was enough to make me tremble all over.

"The crash could not be staved off for long; a crisis must shortly come." So said Henry one lovely June evening, when we were sitting disconsolately discussing all manner of wild, impossible schemes. It was an exquisite night; the heat of the day was over; not a breath of wind stirred the delicate blossoms of the plants which adorned our balcony, and the moon was rising in all her liquid loveliness, casting a clear, cool light over the scene. Everything looked calm and quiet and peaceful; the pulses of the great city were hushed; there was nothing to break the silence except poor Henry's hopeless tones repeating, "A crisis can't be far off, Kate. What we are to do I know not!"

We fancied the amazement of our friends—the nine days' wonder our misfortunes would cause, little dreaming that our ending had long been confidently predicted by them, and that our hospitality had been roundly censured and condemned by the very partakers of it. Still less did we imagine that Mr. Trevor, so far from being favorably impressed with our surroundings, had gone away—fully aware as he was with the exact amount of Henry's income—shocked and sorry to see that Henry Arden had married a wife with so little sense and judgment; and no second glance from his keen eyes was wanting to prove to him how terribly beyond it we were living. His observations had satisfied him that serious embarrassments must ensue; consequently he and his partners had bestowed the desired post and increased emoluments upon one who, if he needed it less than we did, certainly understood its value better.

So not one except my mother and Uncle Jocelyn would be surprised, though we imagined so differently, as we sat on and on in our pretty drawing-room talking over the weary subject and pondering what we could possibly do. We should have to sell off everything, to leave Amberley Villas, and to begin life over again. Henry's prospects, of course, would be seriously damaged, and we could never hope to thoroughly regain the position our own folly had deprived us of. It was not pleasant to think of; but there could be no shuffling out of the question now; it must be met and answered immediately; what were we to do? Nothing very definite could be arrived at; but one thing was quite clear—the change could not be far off.

I can never describe the anxiety of the days that followed, nor tell the agony it cost me to write and tell my mother that we were hopelessly, desperately involved, and that our difficulties were so great it was impossible for us ever to surmount them. What would she say? What would everybody say? Worst of all, what would Uncle Jocelyn say? For the worst had come to the worst—our house was our own no longer; a man—strange and to me most terrible—was comfortably making himself at home in our kitchen—in other words, he had taken possession! How could Henry show his face at the office! How could I ever venture out again!

I shall never forget the two days that followed after I wrote and told my mother; on the third, when I was almost stupefied with the magnitude of our misfortunes, and during Henry's (poor Henry certainly had the hardest part to bear, for he could not stay quietly at home) absence had shut myself up in my room, some one knocked at the door, and, in answer to my very subdued "Come in," it was gently opened, and not Sophy, as I had anticipated, appeared, but the familiar, friendly face of Uncle Jocelyn.

"My poor child!" he exclaimed—"my little Kate!"—and he folded me in his arms with all the tenderness of a father. "I only heard of it this morning," he said, "and I started off immediately. Cheer up, Kate; don't grieve your old uncle by tears. Things can't be past mending; and I wouldn't be here if I hadn't come to help you."

And how he helped us! Without a word of anger or reproach he listened to Henry's and my story; we told it faithfully, not sparing or attempting to justify ourselves for our culpable conduct; and when all was confessed he simply wrote a check for the full amount of our liabilities. The total was a serious one, but we were saved not only from the disgrace but from Henry's dismissal from a partnership which afterward was the means of our possessing a fortune far beyond what we had ever in our rosiest imaginings dreamed of.

By Uncle Jocelyn's advice we sublet Amberley Villas and retired to a more roomy house in a less expensive and less fashionable locality; we sold all our superfluities, which had become actually hateful to me, and we started once more with a small but certain income.

How much happier we were, and how grateful to Uncle Jocelyn, it would require a far more eloquent pen than mine to describe. He often came to see us, and never had cause to regret the generous help he had so readily extended to us in our need, for he saw how thoroughly repentant we were. My mother joined in the general rejoicing over our regained happiness; and out of gratitude her old prejudice against Uncle Jocelyn faded away.

She often goes to Conington now, where we all meet, a merry party, of which the generous old man is the well-beloved center. He was giving me some gentle hints as to the training of my sons the other day. "For it's a mother's influence that tells upon the man, Kate; it's the lesson she teaches in childhood that he remembers best."

"Yes, Uncle Jocelyn," I answered; "I know you are right. I hope amongst the many things I desire to teach them, one especially mayn't be forgotten—you know what that is?"

"To fear God," replied Uncle Jocelyn, reverently.

"That first of all," I answered; "but I meant something else."

"What?" queried Uncle Jocelyn.

"Never to buy what they can't afford, and always to pay ready money."—*Chambers' Journal.*

"That Leetle Tim."

The boy with the basket of apples was half an hour late yesterday at the Central Station for the first time in six months, and when he came in he was without his basket, and his eyes were red and swollen. He's been such a straight, square boy that he has many friends on this corner, and he was at once asked if the boot-blacks had been cobbing him.

"No, not that," he said, "but don't you remember that 'Leetle Tim,' who came here once in a while with me?"

"Little Tim! Yes—he is your brother."

"That's what he was, and I was breaking him in to sell apples and make change. Well, little Tim is dead!"

"No?"

"Yes. When I woke up at daylight this morning he was cuddled up to my back, cold and dead! The Lord took him in the night, sir, and wasn't it awful, sir, that I wasn't awake to put my arms over him and hug his little head up under my chin!"

"It's too bad—too bad."

"It's awful on us all, sir. Father's sitting in a corner, crying like a child; mother's weeping and wailing, and the children are smoothing little Tim's curls and calling on him to wake up! That's why I haven't brought the apples, sir, and that's why I won't be here for two or three days. We've got to bury leetle Tim, we have, and I don't see how we can ever gather around the stove again of an evening and be lying in the graveyard! I'm big, sir, but I can't help crying, and father can't help but cry, and I wish—I——!"

And may the Lord seat little Tim at His right hand and give him a crown of glory.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Thinks He is a Horse.

The other day a man about 45 years old, named Trenton, and living near the Washington Union School, went home and informed his wife that he had turned into a horse. The news didn't surprise her a bit. She has had to support him for the last ten years, and long ago hoped for almost any change. Trenton at once pulled off his boots, coat and vest, strapped a blanket around him, and a corner of the kitchen has been his stall ever since. He paws and neighs like a horse, and many citizens have called to see him. Yesterday morning while a crowd was around the "stall" and the wife was telling them that her husband was always half-fool or lunatic, he let both hind feet fly and hit her on the chin.

"Horse—man—fool or what, I'll have revenge for that," she exclaimed, and she seized him by the hair and kicked his ribs until he called out:

"Wait till this crowd is gone and I'll show you who runs this stall."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Famine in India.

The existing famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in India will cost at least $32,000,000. Already in Bombay an area of 54,000 square miles is affected, and in Madras the total area affected is 84,800 square miles. In the two Presidencies 27,000,000 of human beings are suffering. The Indian Government, while anxious to do all in its power, considers it absolutely necessary, in order to avoid national bankruptcy, to exercise the severest economy. The people are to be employed on relief works, but are to be paid only enough to give them a bare subsistence. Private trade in grain will not be interfered with, and the Madras Government has been censured for purchasing 30,000 tons of grain at the beginning of the scarcity. Sir Richard Temple says the Bombay officials have the famine well in hand, but that matters are less satisfactory in Madras, where he found a disposition to expend excessive sums, and to admit to the relief works without exacting the proper tests.

Widely Distributed Animals.

The family of rats is found in nearly every quarter, and bats in every quarter, of the globe. None of the larger land animals are so widely distributed. Among birds, the most extensively found are swallows, kingfishers, pigeons, falcons, owls, rails, snipes, plovers, herons, ducks, petrels, pelicans, and grebes. All of these are found in each of Mr. Wallace's regions, and also in each of their subdivisions. Crows and swifts are universals except in New Zealand, and cuckoos except in the North of North America. Among reptiles, snakes may be mentioned as nearly cosmopolites, being found everywhere except in New Zealand and the tropical islands of the Pacific; while geckoes, or wall-lizards, are absent only from the North of North America. Toads are dispersed over the whole world except Madagascar, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands; and frogs have the same area with the addition of Madagascar.—*Chambers' Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIUMPH OF MIND.—Consumptives may now rejoice! Dr. J. H. McLean, whose medicines are world-renowned, has a truly scientific remedy for Consumption, Lung and Throat Diseases (put up in sugar Globules), Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. 314 Chestnut, St. Louis. Trial boxes by mail 25 cents.

CAPT. R. H. YOUNG, United States Army, says: "*Sharp's rifles are the best in the world*;" and so say hundreds of thousands of others who have used the "OLD RELIABLE" during the past twenty-seven years. Send to Sharp Rifle Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for illustrated price list, free.

IT is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

The Important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, *is there any cure for Catarrh?* there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which He has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy. His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the Great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is intended to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists.

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE inventors of BURNETT'S COCOAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science toward vegetable oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth and preserve the beauty of the hair. The *oleum cocos*, or COCOANUT OIL, presented itself most strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose; but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available, for popular use, in cooler climates. By a scientific selection of other ingredients, those which will chemically combine with the oil have been discovered, and they together have produced a compound, which is unqualifiedly pronounced to be the best that has yet appeared.

In the form presented, this oil is permanently deodorized, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet; BURNETT'S COCOAINE is unrivaled in delicacy and agreeableness—cooling in its nature—and possesses such a penetrating affinity for the secretions of the skin, that it is rapidly absorbed.

Its greatest efficacy is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp, under which circumstances this oil *allays irritation, removes* all tendency to *dandruff*, and *invigorates* the *action* of the capillaries in the highest degree. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed; and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it only requires to be known to supersede all other preparations. We are confident that no one who will make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, manufacturers and proprietors.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE!—We believe that Consumption can be stopped. This new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, cure Coughs, Colds or any Throat or Lung disease. Trial boxes 25 cts., sent by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

Job Printers!

Before purchasing your Card and Fine Paper Stock get our prices. Our line of Flat and Print Papers is now complete, and our stock of Fancy Cardboard THE LARGEST held by any house in the West, comprising over 150 different styles and varieties. We guarantee that our prices and goods will give satisfaction in all cases. Call on or address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."

Frank Leslie's Historical Register

—OF THE—

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14½ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

GREAT GALES.

The Two Most Destructive Storms Recorded in History.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

The most terrible storm which has, perhaps, ever occurred is that which has been called the Great Storm. It occurred, or rather its worst effects were experienced, on Oct. 10, 1780. Generated, probably, in mid-Atlantic, not far from the equator, it was first felt in Barbadoes, where trees and houses were blown down. Capt. Maury, in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," gives a rather exaggerated account of the effects produced by this storm in Barbadoes, apparently from memory—some of the details being like, but not quite the same as those actually recorded. He says "the bark was blown from the trees, and the fruit of the earth destroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea were uprooted—forts and castles were washed away, and their great guns carried in the air like chaff." The bark of trees was removed, but it is believed rather through the effects of electric action than by the power of the wind. Cannon, also, were driven along the batteries, and flung over into the fosse, but not "carried in the air like chaff." At Martinique the storm overtook a French transport fleet, and entirely destroyed it. There were forty vessels, conveying 4,000 soldiers, and the Governor of Martinique reported their fate to the French Government in three words—"The vessels disappeared." Nine thousand persons perished at Martinique, and 1,000 at St. Pierre, where not a house was left standing. St. Domingo, St. Vincent, St. Eustache, and Porto Rico were next visited and devastated, while scarcely a single vessel near this part of the cyclone's track was afloat on Oct. 11. At Port Royal the Cathedral, seven churches, and 1,400 houses were blown down, and 1,600 sick and wounded persons were buried beneath the ruins of the hospital. At the Bermudas fifty British ships were driven ashore, two line-of-battle ships went down at sea, and 22,000 persons perished. Perhaps the most remarkable effects of the storm in this portion of its course were experienced in the Leeward Isles. The hurricane drove a 12-pounder cannon a distance of 400 feet. Those who lived in the Government Building took refuge in the central part, where circular walls, nearly a yard thick, seemed to afford promise of safety. But at 11:30 o'clock the wind had broken down parts of these walls, and lifted off the roof. Terrified, they sought refuge in the cellarage, but before long the water had risen there to the height of more than a yard, and they were driven into the battery, where they placed themselves behind the heavier cannons, some of which were driven from their places by the force of the wind. When day broke the country looked as if it had been blasted by fire; not a leaf, scarce even a branch, remained upon the trees.

The Great Storm of 1780 must not be confounded with the storm remembered for many years in Great Britain as the Great Storm. The latter occurred on Nov. 26, 1703, and its worst effects were experienced not as usual in the tropics, but in Western Europe. No other tempest was ever in this country the occasion of a Parliamentary address or of a public fast. Whole fleets had been cast away. Large mansions had been blown down. One prelate had been buried beneath the ruins of his palace. London and Bristol had presented the appearance of cities just sacked. Hundreds of families were still in mourning. The prostrate trunks of large trees, and the ruins of houses, still attested, in all the southern counties, the fury of the blast. One of the most striking events connected with this terrible storm was the destruction of the Eddystone lighthouse. Winstanley, the architect of the first Eddystone lighthouse, was confident that it could resist the fiercest storm which ever blew, and expressed a hope that he might be in it when such a storm raged. On Nov. 26 he arrived with a party of men who were engaged to repair the building. The Great Storm soon after began to blow, and raged throughout the night. On the morning of the 27th no trace of the lighthouse was to be seen.

A Sister's Vengeance.

Some twenty years ago the family of a Mr. Kent, a Government inspector of English factories, awoke one morning to find that a beautiful little boy, Mr. Kent's son by a second wife, was missing, and a search presently revealed the dreadful fact that he had been murdered. For many months the murder remained a mystery. The police, however, at once suspected Mr. Kent's daughter by his first marriage, Constance, and in the end she confessed to the crime. A case very similar occupied last month in a French law court. Marie, aged 20, and Julie, aged 11, were daughters of the Widow Calvet. Julie revealed that Marie, who was regarded as a very unamiable character, had committed a petty theft, and Marie vowed vengeance. One Sunday, finding herself alone in the meadow with her little sister, Marie threw her down, and, raising her hand, said, "A little more and my knife shall enter your neck." But a fortnight later there was quite a change. Marie was all caresses and tenderness, and on a certain evening this fondness became intense. That same night little Julie disappeared, only to be found, dead and horribly mutilated, in a mill stream. Further search led to the discovery of a bloody apron of Marie's. Taxed with the crime, she confessed it, but had the meanness to attempt to inculpate a young man, who, she averred, had instigated the act, and assisted in it, from rage at the watch which the little girl kept over their movements. He was, however, luckily able to prove a perfectly satisfactory alibi. One would have supposed that if women ever merited the guillotine Marie did, but French juries have a marvelous ingenuity in discovering mitigating circumstances, and the one in this case found that the crime, notwithstanding the threats recorded, was not premeditated. So Marie only gets twenty years' hard labor.

Railways and Fox Hunting.

A few days since the Duke of Beaufort's hounds were in full-cry pursuit in the neighborhood of Mangotsfield, near Bath, when the fox crossed the line just as a train running on the Midland line, between Bath and Bristol, was approaching. The pack was close behind the fox, and they would probably have been run into, but the engine-driver stopped the train. The noble owner of the hounds, becoming aware of the fact, forwarded £3 to Mr. Martin, the Midland station master at Bath, with instructions to give the driver, William Otis, £2, and the fireman, George Orford, £1. The rewards have been handed over to the men.—*London Times.*

VOUDOOISM IN DETROIT.

Queer Scenes Around the Bed of a Colored Invalid.

The Detroit *Free Press* says there lives in Detroit a negro named Allen Tayon, whose wife has been for a long time an invalid. With him lives his mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who tell the following story:

During all of Mrs. Tayon's illness her husband failed to secure the assistance of a physician, but instead of medical treatment performed mysterious incantations at her bedside, and gave her compounds, the nature of which are known only to himself. At times, too, distorting his face and features into horrible shapes, he beat her cruelly, dragging her from her bed and throwing her upon the floor, mumbling all sorts of gibberish. Miss Stone says that whenever she and her mother attempted to interfere Tayon would assault them.

Mrs. Tayon very naturally grew worse under the treatment received, and about a week ago, when at the point of death, the services of Mrs. Drew, an old colored woman who "cures by tricks," were secured. Her appearance was bad for Tayon, because she claims to have discovered various charms in the sick room, placed there, according to her theory, by the husband to kill his wife. Among other charms were four large acorns filled with a deadly poison and placed in the four corners of the room; a large, bright needle and three pins were found in an orange which was purchased by the husband for his wife; wicked looking packages were found secreted in the bed clothing. After these revelations Mrs. Drew began her treatment, which consisted of laying on of hands, the mumbling of unintelligible prayers, and a distribution of charm satchets to the members of the family. Under Mrs. Drew's treatment the sick woman revived, and, as the neighbors say: "Wus gettin' 'long famous, and showin' right smart to git well," when Tayon discharged Mrs. Drew and turned her out of the house. Yesterday he renewed his ignorant, barbarous treatment; his wife had a relapse, and to save the woman's life the neighbors consulted, and upon their advice Miss Stone made the complaint which resulted in Tayon's arrest.

The interior of Tayon's house presented a queer picture, filled as it was with all manner of evidences of superstition, such as bunches of hair, dishes filled with ashes, bleached bones of cattle and fowls, the inevitable horseshoe, etc.

The Richest Copper Mines in the World.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The Calumet and Hecla Consolidated mine, seven miles northeast of Portage Lake, is now acknowledged to be the greatest copper bonanza of the world. It was discovered about ten years since by a learned pig. About a quarter of a century ago it was ascertained that the ancient mound-builders had worked copper on Lake Superior fifteen or twenty centuries since. These old mines are visible along the top range of Point Keweenaw, nearly 100 miles. A miner who had a cabin in the woods put a litter of pigs into one of the ancient pits, where he fed them until they became pork. While making himself familiar with his stock in their nest, he perceived that they had been exploring with their snouts, and had turned out a nugget of copper. The land was owned by the St. Mary's Canal Company, and was regarded as good only for timber. It was purchased as such by good financiering, after which the old works were cleared out, revealing a rich and heavy lode. Two companies were organized and two mines opened, one called the Calumet and the other the Hecla. They were not long since consolidated, and thus put under one management.

Until last year this company has not made public reports of their gains or losses, but experts saw well enough they were making a pile of money, even at the present low price of copper. According to the Ontonagon *Miner*, this mine has produced within the year, ending with the close of navigation, over 13,000 tons of ingot copper, being more than 1,000 tons a month. This is nearly equal to the total product of the United States at the outbreak of the rebellion. Hitherto the great Burra-Burra mine in Australia has been the banner mine of this planet. Now it is far behind the Calumet-Hecla.

In dividends or profits the latter makes the following showing: Assessments representing paid-up capital, $1,200,000; dividends, over $11,000,000; surplus, $4,000,000, besides personal and real property. Around where the pigs made their explorations in the forest is now a town of 600 families, with churches, a bank, a hotel, and a high school. There are eight shafts on the vein, occupying three-fourths of a mile, with engines for raising the mineral and the water. The deepest level is 1,000 feet, and the breadth of the vein is, on an average, twelve feet. Its course is northwest and southeast, with a plunge to the northwest of about 40 degrees.

A semi-annual dividend of $5 per share is made with the regularity of a bank. The number of shares is 40,000, the market price of which is about $170.

This mine has now reached a condition where it can regulate the price of copper in the United States, and possibly at Swansea, the metropolis of the copper-smelting world.

Another Ship Canal.

Another international ship-canal scheme is proposed. It is to connect the English Channel with the river Rhone at Lyons, so that vessels between India and England, instead of passing around the Spanish peninsula by Gibraltar, may go through this canal into the Mediterranean and thence to India via the Suez canal. The proposition is that the English and French Governments share the expense between them. France, however, could well afford to build it alone, and then impose a tonnage tax on all vessels equally.

A COLONY for settlement in Texas has been organized in Columbia, Ind.

COURT-ROOM "SASS."

Lawyers Occasionally Find Foemen Worthy of Their Steel in the Witness-Box.

A quick and ready wit is an almost indispensable endowment in a good cross-examining counsel, but the quickest and readiest sometimes finds his match. "Oh, you say this gentleman was about 55," said Canning to a pert young woman in the witness-box, "and I suppose now you consider yourself a pretty good judge of ages, eh? Ah! just so. Well, now, how old should you take me to be?"

"Judging by your appearance, sir," replied the witness, "I should take you to be about 69. By your question I should suppose you were about 16."

Whether counsel had any more questions for the lady is not recorded.

"Now," began another learned gentleman, rising slowly from among his professional brethren, and looking very profound, "now, are you prepared to swear that this mare was 8 years old?"

"Swear?" returned the stableman in the box, "yes, I'll swear she was."

"And pray, sir, upon what authority are you prepared to swear it?"

"What authority?" echoed the witness.

"Yes, sir, upon what authority? You are to give me an answer, and not repeat my question."

"I don't see as a man can be expected to answer a question before he has had time to turn it over."

"Nothing can be simpler than the question put to you. Upon what authority, I repeat, do you swear to this animal's age?"

"On very good authority."

"Then, why this evasion? Why not state it at once?"

"Well, if you must have it"—

"Must have it?" interrupted the man of law, "I will have it."

"Well, then, if you must and will have it," said the ostler, with deliberate gravity, "I had it from the mare's own mouth."

A particularly witty reply was once made by a well-known English architect, who had been giving an important opinion, and whose professional status Mr. Sergeant Garrow, the opposing counsel, was anxious to depreciate.

"You are a builder, I believe," began the Sergeant.

"No, sir, I am not a builder; I am an architect."

"Ah, well, builder or architect, architect or builder, they are pretty much the same, I suppose."

"I beg your pardon, sir; I can't admit that; I consider them to be totally different."

"Oh, indeed; perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists?"

"An architect, sir, conceives the design, prepares the plan, draws out the specifications—in short, supplies the mind. The builder is merely the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together and sets it going."

"Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do; a very ingenious distinction without a difference. Do you happen to know who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?"

"There was no architect, sir," replied the witness, "hence the confusion there."

A Duel in the Air.

Dueling in balloons has already been tried by two Frenchmen, and with results that should commend it to duelists. MM. De Courcy and Remonin fought a duel in this wise near Paris, a few days ago, with satisfaction to both principals and seconds. The quarrel was about the famous danseuse Henriette, and, as there was some difficulty during the preliminary negotiations about selecting a spot for the encounter; somebody suggested that the fight should come off—in air! A piquant suggestion of this kind was sure to take with Frenchmen, and it was at once adopted. Nadir furnished two balloons of about 30,000 cubic feet each—that is, of a capacity of carrying three persons. When all was ready the aerostats were conveyed to a secluded spot near the capital, where they were expeditiously inflated by a secret chemical process. M. De Courcy, with his second and a physician, entered one car; M. Remonin, Gen. Nebel and a surgeon occupied the other; and preparations were made for the start. The circumstances were altogether favorable for the singular experiment. It was a delightful morning in the middle of September; the sky was cloudless; scarcely a breath of wind stirred the foliage; the affair had been so carefully concealed that nobody was present but the friends of the parties and the aeronautical assistants employed to superintend the arrangements. A brief code of signals had been devised by the seconds for the management of the aerial combat. When all was in readiness, the word to let go was given, and instantly the two aerostats shot into the air. M. De Courcy's balloon was made of blue and white spindles of silk; that of M. Remonin was white silk painted with diagonal stripes of purple and green. At the height of 1,000 feet, by barometer, while the balloons were yet very near together, the seconds exchanged rapid signals, and agreed that the conditions were favorable for the contest. "Ready!"—a pause—"Fire!"—nobody hit. "Reload and repeat—quick!" Bang! When the smoke cleared away, M. Remonin looked over the side of the car and saw his opponent's balloon rushing down with frightful rapidity. His shot had pierced the gas-bag, and the violent out-rush of gas had torn open the whole side of the fabric, and a general smash of the occupants of the car seemed inevitable. However, the bag, in suddenly loosening itself below, gathered upward in the netting like a parachute, the terrific descent of the machine was arrested, and M. De Courcy and his friends reached the earth with no further damage than a sousing in a small brook. They landed within a kilometer of the place of ascension. M. Remonin and his friends, however, were wafted in the direction of Tours, and a freshening of the wind made their *atterrage* somewhat more difficult and perilous. However, they managed at length to anchor, and got out of the car with nothing worse than a few bruises. The affair was the talk of Paris for a week afterward. Both principals and seconds declared themselves satisfied, and there was no renewal of hostilities. Aeronautical duels have the advantage of removing the affair from everybody's jurisdiction to a region, in fact, where writs are inoperative, and Sheriffs harmless.

THE NATIONAL DISEASE.

IS IT CURABLE?

THOSE who have suffered from the various and complicated forms of disease assumed by Catarrh, and have tried many physicians and remedies without relief or cure, await the answer to this question with considerable anxiety. And well they may; for no disease that can be mentioned is so universally prevalent and so destructive to health as Catarrh. Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and serious and frequently fatal affections of the lungs follow, in many cases a case of simple but neglected Catarrh. Other sympathetic affections, such as deafness, impaired eye-sight and loss of sense of smell, may be referred to as minor but nevertheless serious results of neglected Catarrh, bad enough in themselves, but as nothing compared with the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs likely to follow.

IT CAN BE CURED.

IT can be cured. There is no doubt about it. The immediate relief afforded by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is but a slight evidence of what may follow a persistent use of this remedy. The hard, incrusted matter that has lodged in the nasal passages is removed with a few applications; the ulceration and inflammation subdued and healed; the entire membranous linings of the head are cleansed and purified. Constitutionally its action is that of a powerful purifying agent, destroying in its course through the system the acid poison, the destructive agent in catarrhal disease.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

IS THE BEST. ASK FOR

Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

NEVER FAILS TO QUICKLY

Relieve Affections of the Chest.
Relieve Affections of the Lungs.
Relieve Affections of the Heart.
Relieve Affections of the Liver.
Relieve Affections of the Spleen.
Relieve Affections of the Kidneys.
Relieve Affections of the Spine.
Relieve Affections of the Nerves.
Relieve Affections of the Muscles.
Relieve Affections of the Joints.
Relieve Affections of the Bones.
Relieve Affections of the Sinews.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR-PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. O. W. Sneden's CONSUMPTIVE CURE
For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The above cure is unrivaled for its great curative properties for the above diseases. Price, $1 and $4 a box.
Dr. O. W. Sneden's PULMONIC SYRUP.
We recommend the Pulmonic Syrup to be used in connection with the Consumptive Cure. Price, $1 a bottle. Remit to A. H. BENDER, 376 Bowery, New York.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED
Sold in 60 days. It being the *only complete low-price work* (770 pages, only $2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; illustrated, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody *wants it.* One new agent cleared $350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send *quickly for proof* of above, opinions of officials, clergy and press, sample pages, full description and *extra terms.* HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Chicago Ill. and Cincinnati, O.
CAUTION Beware of falsely-claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

ORGAN
THE "ESTEY" LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue

An Advertisement occupying space of
ONE INCH
will be inserted One Month in
1,150 Newspapers
For One Hundred and Sixty-eight Dollars, or One Week for Sixty-three Dollars.
Send stamp for Catalogue of Newspapers (which gives location, name, circulation and character) to
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

Burnett's
Standard Flavoring Extracts,
For Flavoring Ice Creams, Custards, Pies, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, etc.

We have been expressly permitted to use the names of a few of the best Grocers and Hotels in the country. We give a few below.

BOSTON.
Parker House. | S. S. Pierce.
Revere House. | McDowell & Adams.
NEW YORK.
Fifth Avenue Hotel. | Acker, Merrall & Condit.
Westminster Hotel. | Park & Tilford.
PHILADELPHIA.
Continental Hotel. | Thompson, Black & Son.
WASHINGTON.
Willard's Hotel. | Hall & Hine.
BALTIMORE.
Eutaw House. | G. H. Rice & Bro.
CINCINNATI.
Burnet House. | Joseph R. Peebles.
ST. LOUIS.
Southern Hotel. | David Nicholson.
CHICAGO.
Sherman House. | Stanton & Co.
DETROIT.
Russell House. | G. & R. McMillan.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Occidental Hotel. | Cutter & Co.
MONTREAL.
Ottawa House. | [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS.
Smith Bros. & Co. | Clark & Hearne.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavors now in the market.

MUSIC BOOKS

VOCAL.
World of Song. * Gems of English Song.
Wreath of Gems. * Gems of Scottish Song.
Shower of Pearls. * Gems of German Song.
Operatic Pearls. * Gems of Sacred Song.
Silver Wreath. * Moore's Irish Melodies.
Quite unequaled books of Bound Music, each with 200 to 250 pages, Sheet Music size. Best collections of Songs, Duets; Piano or Organ accompaniment.
INSTRUMENTAL.
Gems of Strauss. * Gems of the Dance.
Pianist's Album. * Pianoforte Gems.
Home Circle, Vol. 1. * Home Circle, Vol. 2.
Organ at Home. * Piano at Home.
(REED ORGAN MUSIC.) (PIANO DUETS.)
Quite unequaled bound volumes of Sheet Music for Piano (or Organ), with 200 to 250 pages, filled with exceptionally good pieces.
Price of the above Books, each $2.50, in boards; $3 in cloth; $4 gilt.
SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS. S. S. SONG BOOKS.
High School Choir ($1.) * The Reward (35 cts.)
Whippoorwill (50 cts.) * Shining River (35 cts.)
Cheerful Voices (50 cts.) * Good News (35 cts.)
Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York. J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

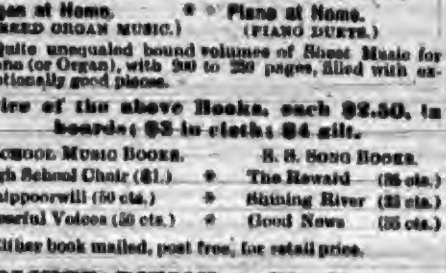

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which was grown on my six seed farms. *Printed directions for cultivation on every package.* All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of *all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain.* New Vegetables a Specialty.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."
—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."
—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."
—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
PROPRIETORS.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Agents' Guide [illegible]
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. [illegible] COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
REVOLVERS [illegible] WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.
$5 OUTFIT FREE. [illegible] 111 Nassau Street, New York.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible]
CATALOGUE and package choice Garden or Flower Seeds free for stamp. F. FRENCH, Clyde, New York.
10 COMIC PHOTOS., 10c, or 10 Beautiful Actresses, 10c., by HUSTED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.
SMOKE, SOOT and COAL GAS from defective drafts prevented; no more worry with fires for cooking or heating. Send stamp for circulars. HENRY COLFORD, [illegible]
OSAGE ORANGE [illegible]
$2500 a Year to Agents. Outfit and a [illegible]
$3 WATCHES. [illegible] A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Address THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.
$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
MONEY Easily made with [illegible] H. N. & [illegible] 162 Fulton St., New York.
PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Increases now paid. Advice and circular free. T. McMICHAEL, Atty., 707 Sansom St., Phila., Pa.
$10 2 $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
EPILEPSY or FITS cured by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Address, ROSS BROS., RICHMOND, Ind.
$80 CIGARS A Week and Expenses. Salesmen Wanted to sell to Dealers. Samples free. Send stamp. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.
MONEY made rapidly canvassing. $5 to $10 per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries' Floral Calendar, Journal, and 5 Sample Plants, [illegible] *Lists Free.* J. GREIVES, Sec., Box 877, Paterson, N. J.
$35 a week sure to Agents. The New Work indispensable to F. A. M. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. REDDING & CO., Publishers of Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York.
SYNDICATE "Combination of Capital." New mode of operating in stocks. Loss Impossible. Profits sure. Explanatory circular sent Free. MORGAN & Co., Brokers, 25 Broad-st., P. O. Box [illegible], N. Y.
DR. G. E. BERUIT'S
Universal Cure for FITS or EPILEPSY
Has never been known to fail when the directions have been strictly followed. Price, $1.45 and $3.25 a box. Remit by P. O. order or registered letter to A. H. BENDER, 376 Bowery, New York.
$50 2 $100 a month rec'd by our graduates. Students wanted. Salary paid while practicing. Situations furnished. Ad'ress N. W. Telegraph Institute, Janesville, Wis.
SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to G. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
AGENTS Ullmantou Burners, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 82 yards; OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c., &c. Particulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.
SCALES
ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE
ROSES Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, &c. Mailing Plants a specialty. Send for [illegible] A. N. WILLIAMS, Successor to E. Y. TEAS & CO., Richmond, Ind.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
AGENTS, Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40-page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address,
Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

WE have, by actual count, over forty different preparations for cough, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising, this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.
CARPENTER & BARRELL, Albion, N. Y.
Sold by H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially that of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourselves in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
113 East Monroe st., Chicago.

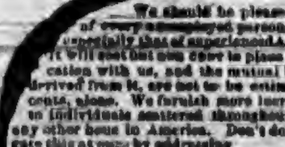

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Prices, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS
For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton, and his certificate accompanying each purchase. GLASS CUT TO EXACT SIZE, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
Also, at $1 each per mail, General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT. BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, FRENCH PLATE GLASS DEPOT, 205 to 211 N. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

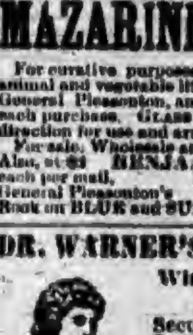

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all Physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order sizes two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N. Y.

C. N. U. No. 23

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

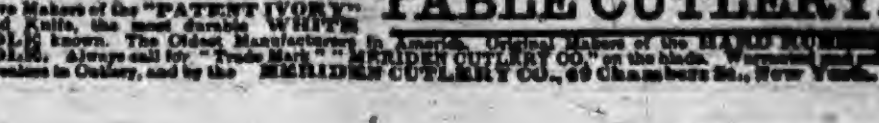

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.
Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers St., New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 22, 1877

The Ligonier Banner's ticket for 1880 is: The men who were elected but counted out in 1876—Tilden and Hendricks. We are inclined to a change in the above order of the names.

Don Cameron was elected U. S. Senator in place of his father, this week and Stanley Mathews was elected to take the place of John Sherman. An abler and a better man.

Schurz compliments Zach Chandler on taking his office, and then turns round and issues an order that there shall be no assessments for political purposes. Courtesy is a great thing in this country.

Hayes evidently wants to give the Republicans the go-by and start a new party, by defering to an element in the the south. This is rather rough on the party that stole for him the very office he now holds. How sharper than a serpents tooth is an ungrateful child.

Sherman is a fine specimen of Silver service Reform. When he explains that contract business with the army of the Cumberland, during the war, by which he became a millionaire, then the people will have a basis upon which to estimate how far they can trust him with the Treasury of the Country.

The COURIER announced the death of Liberty a few weeks ago. But American Liberty shall rise again. "The eternal years of God are hers." Christ was crucified, but rose again. Liberty met the same fate in the inauguration of Hayes, and there will be another resurection.

We are happy. Hayes Civil Service Reform is complete. Gen. Lee, the silver toned General, the amorous General, the high toned General, who spoke so well, has been appointed a U. S. District Attorney. He did all he could for Hayes by lying and misrepresentation in the campaign by prostituting himself, and now Hayes rewards him. This is Silver Service Reform.

Morton wanted the glory of the appointment of Dick Thompson to a cabinet position. But when Dick called on Hayes after he was appointed, the President told him he made him Secretary of the Navy without a suggestion from any one. Morton was present, and his countenance fell in short order. The Grandson Harrison has been left out in the cold.

Garfield is the greatest hypocrit and sychophant on record. When Hayes told him that Stanley Mathews must be made Senator in place of Sherman for the great speech he made before the commission, Garfield, thereupon declines because he can be more useful in the House. He did not have a ghost of a show for Senator, and yet what a sacrifice for poor dear Garfield.

The most objectionable man in Hayes' Cabinet is John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. His course in aiding the Louisiana Returning Board in its infamous proceedings at annuling the voice of the people has made him an object of contempt among honest men of all parties. Besides this, those who know him best seriously question his personal honesty and integrity. Upon entering public life he was comparatively a poor man; now he is a millionaire. He was shown to have been connected with several ugly jobs some years ago.

The bill passed by the Legislature for a new State House fixes the limits of cost at two millions. We are opposed to spending two millions for an edifice that can be constructed in a substantial manner, and with sufficent capacity for half that sum. Are we to indulge in extravagance in order to outrival some other extravagant State, which was impelled by the same motive? This is the people's money and does not belong to Marion county. If Indianapolis wants a fancy showy house let her contribute the additional expense to make it such. We hope the well known economic traits of character, of our Governor so providentially exercised in the late House of Representatives, will come to the rescue and prevent a wastless use of the people's hard earnings.

Of all the able, zealous, thoroughly earnest men who have been connected with the National House of Representatives for several terms past, none stood higher or more respected in the work of honest, economical government than Judge Holman. He has done more valiant service in his opposition to the passage of jobs, than a dozen other members, and he has watched the National Treasury a thousand times more close than his predecessor will ever think of doing. Mr. Holman knows more about the detailed expenditures of the government than any one else, because he has made that a study for years. His objections have saved thousands of dollars so conceded by the most partisan Republican. In the last hours of a session he has stood almost alone protesting to measures, which are generaly attempted to be passed through the hurry and confusion which attend the closing the session. Perhaps a little extreme at times in his notions of economy, yet he has been earnest and never varied from the one straight course of serving his constituents faithfully and well.

Important Legislative Acts.

As the new acts of the recent Legislature of this State will not be published for some time, we select a few of the most important which passed that have a local significance.

An act to exempt benefits, claims and interest of the wives, children and dependents of members of Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other charitable societies, and exempting certain policies of life insurance from the claims of creditors, and designating the places where such corporations shall be sued, and providing for changing the names of payees or beneficiaries as may be agreed upon by the members of such societies or incorporations and the societies or incorporations of which they are members. Approved March 2, 1877.

An act declaring in unlawful for any person, other than a passenger or an employe, to get on or off the cars while in motion, or while switching. Approved March 3, 1877.

An act autuorizing boards of county commissioners to construct gravel, macadamized or paved roads upon petition of a majority of resident land owners along and adjacent to the line of any road, authorizing them to issue bonds of the county to raise money required for that purpose, and provide for the payment of such bonds by taxing lands adjacent to the road, repealing all laws inconsistent herewith and declaring an emergency. Approved March 3, 1877.

An act to enable married women whose husbands are insane or of unsound mind to sell and convey real estate belonging to said women. Approved March 5, 1877.

An act to prevent conductors of freight trains on railroads in this State from obstructing the public highways, declaring such obstruction a misdemeanor and prescribing penalties therefor. Approved March 5, 1877.

An act to legalize the incorporation of the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the several additions thereto and the official acts of the several boards of trustees of said corporation, under an act for the incorporation of towns, defining their powers, providing for the election of the officers thereof, an declaring an emergency, approved June 11, [illegible] rules, regulations, and proceedings adopted in pursuance thereto. Approved March 6, 1877.

An act to autherize townships trustees to issue and sell bonds in certain cases for the purpose of providing funds to build school-houses in incorporated towns and townships, and providing under what condition said trustee may issue and sell such bonds, and decliring an emergancy. Approved March 7, 1877.

An act to regulate the hanging of doors to the entrances to theaters, opera-houses, public hall, museums, churches, colleges, seminaries and school buildings. Approved March 13, 1877.

Already a two million steal has been discovered in the Treasury department but Sherman is trying to hush it up. Ass't. Sec'y Conant has had something to do with the steal. We never did like the looks of that fellow, and we told him so on one occassion. We were sent down to see Mr. Bristow relative to any investigation of the Engraving and Printing Bureau. Mr. Bristow was busy and the Messenges showed us Mr. Conant's room. We told him we must see the Secretary. He replied in a very pompous manner that he thought he would do as well. We replied that when the House wanted to communicate with an assistant, it would undoubtedly seleict one whose physiognomy was not against him. "Oh your from the House, are you—the Secretary will see you, certainly," and obsequiously showed us into that officer's room. When a man can come down from imagining himself a Cabinet officer, to acting as usher, you want to give him a wide berth, because its very suspicious. And now, after many days our suspicions are confirmed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants; manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

Lost, between section 16 school house and Corunna, a plaid shawl. The finder will please leave the same at Lipsett Bros., Produce store, Corunna.

Commissioners Allowances, March Term, 1877.

EXPENSE OF POOR.

Matilda Herine keeping Esselburn pau	$ 36 00
Sarah Campbell wood furnished poor	6 00
Geo Barney & Son goods " "	20 65
Steinle & Ochs " "	30 50
Brond & Duncan " "	23 52
Jacob Kahn " "	22 20
J & J A Shull " "	25 68
H W Coburn " "	40 19
E E Williams " "	17 00
A H Philips & Co " "	16 84
N H Mathews wheat flour " "	3 75
G W Swartz " "	3 75
David Wallace med. prov's, for Ann Hile	5 00
B W Bowman med. attention to poor	10 00
F W Fanning " "	25 00
S Simpson " "	6 00
A D Darby " "	11 25
J B Coacher " "	55 00
Jared Spooner co. physician	62 00
Same cash advanced to aid	5 00
August Kinsey coffin burial of poor person	22 22
G H Duncan one day at poor farm	4 00
Same beef furnished county asylum	20 00
Same apples " "	3 00
J B Lanning goods " "	40 88
J H Ellers " "	22 29
Cool & Halston " "	10 55
J L Davis goods " "	16 35
Philip Lordier " "	17 15
D D Snyder	9 65
H A Shull onions and hanging door asy'm	1 25
Sarah Fales work done at county "	31 00
Ella Hathway " "	4 00
L Bowers flour furnished "	4 84
J Decker taking pauper to	3 00
P N Calkins tiling for poor farm	164 98
J W Shaffer wheelborrow "	7 00
J Rassley repairing for "	2 40
D Culver spade for "	1 25
Geo Waggoner blacksmith'g "	5 25
T L Baker work for	44 00
B F Blair service "	8 00
J Runnel sup't of "	150 00
A D Goetschius services at "	4 00
Emma Smith cow furnish'd "	26 00
Richard Freed beef	17 00
Zimmerman Bros guming 2 saws	2 00
Jacob Mitchell sawing lumber	84 95
H L Parent livery hire looking after poor	6 00
A C Brown goods and care of poor "	11 36
C C Shaffer coffins furnished "	40 00
J S Bowers " burial of poor	44 00
E P Metcalf keep'g W Barclay a pauper	19 25
B D Thomas cash advanced to poor	1 50
Henry Bresler interment of H Case	3 00
R N Crooks cash advanced to aid poor	12 75
H W Fales & Son coffin, burial of poor	15 00

Expense of Roads Ditches and Bridges.

H Griswold bal bridge Stafford-tp	$ 30 00
Same material for levee at Spencerville	90 00
Griswold & Culver grading and bridging Butler-tp	253 67
D Culver on bridge contract	90 00
W Richmond bal. supt. bridge Spencerville	47 50
A D Goetschius " "	8 00
G H Duncan " "	16 00
B F Blair "	6 00
J P McTague lumber for "	11 08
R M Lockhart bridge Franklin-tp	488 80
Silas Bartlett repair'g bridge at Dills' in Concord-tp	30 00
J C St Clair serving notices road viewers	29 00
H Parent livery hire to oversee bridges	8 00
John wagner awarded damage highway	50 00

Viewers on Roads and Ditches

D H Murray	$1 50	Thomas Nelson	$1 50
William Seely	1 50	D B Olinger	1 50
Washington Testers	1 50	Daniel Swihart	1 50
Amos Britton	1 75	John Buchanan	1 50
J M Brumback	1 50	J P Widney	3 00
Wm McIntyre	3 00	Rob't Culbertson	3 00
I S Goldsmith	3 00	J E Shilling	3 00
M Waterman	1 50	J D Beard	1 50
Freeman Kelley	1 50	Wash. Testers	1 50
Amos Britton	1 00	J J Van Aaken	16 00
C Sheets	6 00	A P Hartell	6 00

Expense of Fees and Salaries.

Daniel Gonser salary as co treasurer	$250 00
J A Barns 61½ days ser. co supt schools	246 00
Isaac Hague salary as co. auditor and per-cent money on school fund	561 77
G H Duncan as co. com. March term.	36 00
A D Goetschius " "	36 00
B F Blair " "	36 00

Expense of Public Buildings.

R Bumpus repairing Clerks office	$ 78 50
Same table bookcase for G J room	11 50
G H K Moss case, drawers etc Clerks office	40 37
J L Davis goods furnished for repairs	122 78
C C Shaffer chairs for court house	12 25
A L Hollopeter repairing Treasurers office	12 50
Crane, Duncan & Co looking after repairs on jail	1 50

Expense Books, Stationery and Printing.

Willis & Co blank books and pencils	$ 8 55
C K Baxter printing done for county	29 72
T C Mays " " "	4 63
W B Burford blank books & stationery	406 89
C P Houser mucilage and colors for Recorder and Surveyor	1 00

Expense of Court.

J C St Clair summoning jurors	$ 18 90
Same attending Com. court.	18 00

Expense of Inquest.

J E Decker notifying Coroner	$ 2 00

Expense of Criminals.

Robt Zacher goods furnished prisoners	$ 1 56
Cool & Halston " " "	2 25
C Klotz clothing	2 25
J C St Clair commit, board'g discharg'g	87 50
Same boarding men repairing cells	3 00
D D Snyder goods furnished use of prisoner	4 50
J S Randall digging sewer pipe from jail	1 20
J G St Clair " " " "	1 20
F M Kosht " " "	1 20

Miscellaneous Expense.

T C Eison wood furnished county	$119 01
G H K Moss making reports of fines &c	13 50
I Hague cash advanced for P S for office	2 15
G H Duncan attending co business	22 60
E Berry coal furnished county	56 58
B F Blair attending to co. business	20 10
A D Goetschius " " "	14 20
T Runnel taking the numeration Troy-tp	13 50
J L Davis lamps &c furnished county	9 00

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Auditor's office, March 19, 1877.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The time for paying the first installment of of taxes will expire on the

THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL

If not paid by that time all will become delinquent. As yet more than two-thirds of the first installment remains unpaid.

I wish to say that if all wait until the last few days to pay their tax, it will be impossible for me, even with additional clerks, to make out receipts in time. If you wish to avoid a crowd and much inconvenience, call without further delay.

DANIEL GONSER, Treas. DeKalb Co.

Work of Rev. J. W. Welch.

A REVIEW OF THE AUBURN CHARGE NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Rev. J. W. Welch took charge of the M. E. Church at Auburn Ind the beginning of the conference year 1874. At that time the church edifice stood on one of the principal business streets in the city, poorly ventilated, and in a dilapidated condition. The audiences were small and generally noisy and inattentive. The spiritual condition of the membership was at a low ebb—almost gone—petty jealousies and contentions had almost ruined the orginization. Under these discouraging conditions Bro. Welch commenced his ministry. His first steps were to work up a spirit of sociability, church interest and progress. He went from house to house and by prayers and words of advice and encouragement he succeeded in healing the wounds and laying the foundation for the exalted spiritual condition the church now enjoys. By his suggestion and advice, the Ladies Aid Society purchased two lots in a retired part of the city for $1,000, paying $100 down and $200 annually. He then circulated a subscription to raise money to move the church building to the lots purchased. In this he met with bitter opposition, but he persevered and after long and arduous labor the church was moved, re-seated, painted, properly ventilated, and re-modled generally. Bro. Welch himself often assisting the workmen, and by his untireing zeal the building was finished and pronounced as good as new. He then planned an excursion from Auburn to Jackson, Mich., by which the church realized $860, which with the amount raised by subscription cleared it of debt, and the Ladies are making their payments on the lots punctually. About this time a fine Pipe Organ was purchased for the use of the choir.

During the last year he planned and superintended the erection of a Lecture Room—a commodious addition to the church which is completed and nearly free of debt. During his ministry there has been a net increase in the membership of 55 per cent, the congregations are large, orderly, and attentive, the spiritual condition of the church which was in the valley, is now on the mountain tops. The interest is not alone confined to the church but is noticeable on the streets and in the places of business. The Lord has blessed the efforts of Bro. Welch and wherever he may go he will carry with him the love and esteem of the people of Auburn. He has proved himself a wise and safe counsellor, a true friend, posessing unswerving christian integrety, firm in purpose, pure in heart, trusting in God. The church will ever hold him in grateful remembrance as being its faithful leader during the most important events in its history. Though he leaves us for other fields of labor, yet his works remain, his example survives. Our prayer is that the Lord will bless him in his new fields of labor as abundantly as he has in Auburn.

By order of the Official Board.
R McDOUGALL SEC'Y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator "de bonis non" of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

March 16, 1877

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association, that there will be a meeting of said stockholders held at the store of C. C. Shaffer in Auburn Ind., on Saturday April 7th 1877 at 7½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine (9) directors for said Association to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Attest, ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.
March 21st 1877.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st, Auburn, Ind.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR FOR

Ladies to buy Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, Percales, Spring Prints housekeeping goods, as they have time to make them up.

Messrs

ROOT & COMPANY

Are now offering all the popular and will known brands of

Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Casings

At but a small advance over the very low prices which have prevailed the past year. As they bought largely in December last, before the great advance in prices.

PERCALE AND CAMBRIC!

In neat stripes and figures for shirting purposes. Table Linens, Damasks, Turkey Red Tabling Napkins, Toilet Quilts, Towlings, Curtain Goods etc.

Our bargains in (Cashmere finish)

BLACK SILKS,

being appreciated and are selling rapidly. Our prices on this lo is 00, $2.25, $2.30, $2.65.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, the largest and choicest line the city and at the lowest prices.

NEW CARPETS!

—AT—

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind

Look Here!

Flour per sack $ 150

10 Pounds Sugar $1,00.

Three lbs of Mackeral for 25 cts.

Tea for 50c per Pound,

Rice per pound 7 cts.
Sugar Cured Hams for 13½ cts.
Shoulders can be had for 10½ cts.
Breakfast Bacon at 12 1-4 cts.

COAL OIL 25 cts per gal.

DRY GOODS.

Wrapper Delaines 9 cts per yard.
Dress Plaids 11 and 15c per yard.
Single width Alpacas, 17c.
Double Poplin and Alpacca, 22c per yard.
Best Wrapper goods, 22c per yard.
Ginghams, 7 and 8c per yard.
Prints, 5, 6, 7 and 8c per yard.
Figured and plain Japanese Silk—Full Dress Patern $7.
Ladies Lisle Thread Gloves, 12½ to 30c per pair.

Kid Gloves 50 & 75c a pair.

Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c to $1.50 each.
All kinds of Dres Trimmings almost for nothing.
Shawls, 40 and upwards.

Store opposite the Auburn House.

G. L. BITTINGER, Proprietor.

G. E. BITTINGER, }
T. H. LEASURE, } Salesmen.

March, 22d. 1877.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 40c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 31c.
—Butter 20c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Corunna thinks some of organizing a Board of trade, and a gold room.

Number one retouched photographs a specialty at Gordon's gallery.

There was nothing new or startling at Butler last week, according to the Record.

Davenport has a fine assortment of wall paper and window curtains. Don't forget it.

Now is your chance to buy bargains at the New York Store J. R. Lannings old stand.

Do not fail to call at Garden's gallery and get a supply of photographs of your dear self.

Rev. Mr. Sanders is sole agent for Moody's sermons in book form, in this county.

75 patterns for 50 cents per year. For further information inquire of Miss Orpha Bodine

Remember that J. R. Lanning has removed his Millinery and fancy store to Ensley's block.

Remember the meeting of the Stockholders of the Building and Loan Association. See notice.

Schaab [illegible] & Co. [illegible] a fine lot of spring clothing which will be sold at bottom prices.

A fine line of gents dress goods for spring wear just received by Yesbera next door to Abright's.

When you want Millinery goods, or anything in the fancy line, call at Lanning's, in Ensley's block.

Don't forget the spelling match to morrow evening if the weather is good. A prize of ten dollars is offered.

Our citizens will find the attorney's office of Mr. Moody in Odd Fellows building next door to Courier office.

Tuesday afternoon thunder and lightning were the sieging features of the weather, with a fall of sleet, hail and snow.

You will make a mistake if you do not attend the great clarence sale at the New York Store J. R. Lannings old stand.

Those who like style and neatness in a suit of clothes, should not fail to visit Yesbera's store, next to Abright's, on Main street.

When Davenport went to the centennial he bought a delightful brussels carpet on his way back at Fort Wayne or New Era, we forget which.

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills are as innocent as bread, yet all powerful as the remover of sickness. They are a superior Family Pill. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

They are making arrangements already for a Soldier's Reunion at Warsaw, on the 6th of next June. The Indianian says the committee are actively at work meeting with flattering success.

These sudden changes of the weather seldom fail to bring a Cough or Cold, and we can recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup as a certain cure for all diseases of the Lung and Chest. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Our druggists all say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc. It has no equel. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The agricultural society at Ft. Wayne is in debt only $16,000; and they owe us $15. Why should we toss our ready cap in the air, and sing peans to our neighbors? Ah, here is the beauty of the Sunday school work "Love thy neighbor as thy self," and we tolerate.

Dept. Sheriff Gross, took five prisoners to their new home at Michigan City last Monday. Those five just made 650 now in that popular institution. Hathaway and Casey were quite penitent, but Geo. Hobnix, the incorrigible, seemed to enjoy the trip.

We forgot to state last week that Mrs. Milt Clark, daughter of Daniel Swihart, Esq., was taken suddenly ill the Sabbath before in the Presbyterian church with something approximating appoplexy. She recovered in a short time sufficient to be able to be taken to her fathers where she is now improving.

The Garrett News says the meetings held by Elders G. Abbott and D. W. Fowler, resulted in the organization of a Christian Church in that place, numbering 25 members with prospect of quite a number more. It is proposed by this denomination to have preaching and organize a Sabbath school.

The new Picture.

Material for making the Convex Oil Photo Miniature, for sale at Gorden's gallery. Regular customers desiring to learn how to make these beautiful pictures, can get the process (free of charge) by calling at the gallery.

We were startled the other day at the mammoth proportions of the Defiance Democrat. There is not another such a paper in the Buckeye State for rare, spicy reading, and live wideawake enterprise. The citizens stand by them in their attempts to get out a good paper and we would like to see other counties like Defiance.

Hank, your "apology" [illegible] week's Republican, is accepted with the best of grace, and might, perhaps, take your advice and "till the soil," but we must have help, and Hank, if you can and will give us positive proof that you are capable of the position of "cow-boy" your application will stand first on the list.

PETERSON.

We are glad to announce that through the prompt, energetic and attentive manner in which our genial friend Joseph Rainier, Esq., has managed the Post office here, it has been advanced from the fourth to the third class. Auburn now has the ranking Post office in the county, and comes next to Fort Wayne. We congratulate the postmaster and our citizens on this result.

Bones of a Mastodon.

Last week while John Knapp Esq., and others were taking out gravel from the State pit down the Maumee, they came upon a portion of a skeleton of what was supposed to have been a mastodon. A number of pieces of bones were secured, one of which measured one foot in diameter. The bones are a curiosity and are valuable.—Defiance Democrat.

Remember the New York Store is the only exclusive dry goods store in Auburn, and that they are selling off at cost, preparatory to bringing one of the largest stock of goods ever brought to this market. If you want to buy any thing in their line be sure and give them a call. This is no advertising dodge but a positive sale they mean just what they say.

Those who have never rested their gaze upon a festive alligator, can now be accommodated by calling at Austin's, the boot and shoe man, under the COURIER office. He has a real live genuine specimen of this tropical fruit at his store, which he captured himself in the Gulf of Mexico. We can't say that he smells of magnolia and orange blosoms, but he has evidently been in the climate where they bloom.

Now that Kahn is gone, you will want a desirable stylish suit of clothes, not made for somebody else, but for yourself. A suit of clothes made by our enterprising merchant tailor, G. H. Yesbera, will meet those conditions, and give entire satisfaction. He employs excellent workmen, and has a fine line of new spring goods just received, to select from. If you want a neat handsome suit don't fail to give him a call.

When the Courier calls upon "Freemen" to weep, many of its readers, especially in the rural districts, will think the organ is poking fun at the late Congressional candidate in this district.—Press.

That's what Baxter says of our country readers. When our readers become as ignorant of orthography as C. K., then he may imagine such a result, but until then, O, rejoice, Freemen, rejoice.

Mr. Lanning has removed his stock to Ensley's block, in the room lately occupied by Kahn & Co., clothiers. He will open out an extensive stock of Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods. The attention he has given to the millinery trade for some time past enables him to supply the large demand in a satisfactory manner, and at the lowest price. His stock of notions, ladies furnishing and fancy goods will be largely increased and adapted to the trade.

David Kahn, Esq., the clever, genial, polite, pleasant and accomplished Israelite, who has so long and so creditably conducted a clothing establishment in this place, after passing through the hard times, and just when success was within reach, suddenly concluded to abandon the field and has shiped his goods to New Castle. Dave is enthusiastic in everything. He paid a large price for a dog, just to call him "Beefsteak." But the dog got too much of the name and died, and now Kahn leaves the town in disgust.

An exchange suggests the propriety of enacting a law to compel township trustees to publish an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures every time they settle with the county commissioners. We see no valid objection to the plan, as the expense attached thereto would be but a trifle and the people could then know what these custodians were doing with the public funds.—Banner.

Just such a law was drawn up and passed to a third reading in the Legislature, but through the inactivity of a very smart member one McMichael, who claimed to be a newspaper man, the bill failed to get a constitutional majority. This McMichael was a fraud. He came from St. Joseph and claimed to be the only editor in the House.

Blaine wanted a little credit for Morrill's appointment, but Frye says he shant have it. When politicians fall out we get an idea of the demagoguery they have used for years.

The New Store.

The large new store opposite the Auburn House, on Main street, under the energetic management of G. L. Bittinger, is shaking trade up quite lively, and is attracting a large custom by the very low prices, a great inducement these hard times. He is selling good groceries so cheap that it reminds one of anti-war prices, with sugar at 10c, coffee 24c and tea 50c; no wonder the trade is increasing. The bargains he offers in Dry Goods are correspondingly low prices, with calico at 5c, Ginghams 8c and everything else down to the lowest notch. He claims to sell cheaper than any other store in the county, and asks the people to call and have this verified. His pleasant, courteous salesmen, G. E. Bittinger and Tommy Leasure will meet you with a smile, and be glad to give you the popular prices of their extensive stock.

Railroad News.

Jay Gould has now obtained control of the Northwest and Rock Island Railroads in the interest of his Union Pacific line, and as this movement threatens a serious opposition to the Chicago Burlington and Quincy road, there has been quite a commotion in these stocks. It is also rumored that he is about to obtain control of the Erie and Canada Southern roads. At the present time trains are run to Chicago via those lines and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. But the Canada Southern has its charter and right of way to Chicago, and only 225 miles of road have to be built to complete it. It would be a comparatively easy task to complete this gap, and then Gould could carry into effect the great object on which he is determined, namely, the control of a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is thought that the Canada Southern will now be built to Butler to get a temporary line to Chicago, but it is destined to keep up this connection and by the Eel River line make a St. Louis connection. This will make Auburn Junction a Division, large shops will be erected, and little doubt but that Garrett will succumb to this rival influence, and remove to the same point.

Notice to Manufacturers.

For the benefit of such men who will come here and establish manufactories, I will offer, as an inducement, ground free of cost on which to locate the buildings for said establishment, which lies immediately between the Eel River and the B. & O. Railroads, on J. Stamets addition to the town of Auburn. The following are a few manufactories, which at this time we have not got. First, no Iron Foundry, no Carriage Factory. We have no factory for the manufacture of Farming Implements, no Marble Works, no Brewery, no Paper or Oil Mills, no Cheese Factory, no Seminary or Normal School. The above institutions are badly wanted in Auburn, and to any person or persons who will establish any one of them, they will receive a deed of the ground free, but they must be responsible parties. We have an abundance of wood of all descriptions as material to work upon, and doubt if the propensities for water can be equaled in the State. We have also three railroads over which they can ship their ware. For information, address THE COURIER, or J. Stamets, Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind. J. STAMETS.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

With all the caution that should be habitually used about the railroad and especially, by its employees, yet now and then even they become victims through carlessness. Another bright young man has been horribly mangled by taking a chance, which nine times out of ten might be done safely, but this was the tenth chance and he lost. John Bell, conductor of the local freight of the Saginaw road, was coupling cars at the Junction last Tuesday morning. He gave the signal to the engineer to back up, and then attempted to pass between and get on the other side. He depended on considerable slack in the train, but there was none, and when the engine started it moved the coupling car at the same time. Just as they came together he was caught between the bumpers, the connecting pin struck him just below the small of the back and passing through to the lower part of the abdoman, crushing him terribly. As the coupling was not completed, the cars seperated again and he fell to the ground between the cars, but had presence of mind to crawl on the outside of the track, ere he was crushed by the wheels. When assistance arrived he asked for a doctor, and Dr. Spooner was sent for, who arrived shortly after, only to tell him that he must die. Under his terrible sufferings, death had no fears, and at half past eleven o'clock that night he breathed his last. His wife and child arrived on the afternoon train and when she approached his bed side he received her with open arms, and the scene was indescribably affecting. Strong men wept, and the grief of the young wife was inconsolable. He had left her in the full tide of life and health a short time before, little thinking that a short day was to bring an earthly separation. And yet even with this sad warning, others will pass on unheedingly to a similar fate. We understand he had $1,000 insurance on his life, but this will do but little to assuage the grief of the young widow, with heart bowed down with her irrepairable loss. The deceased was taken to Bankers yesterday for burial.

Better Times Coming.

We can hear a note now and then of coming prosperity. It appears a little wondering and uncertain at first, but it is growing stronger and more confident. First, the winter crops have so far escaped the danger of heavy frosts, and promises a good harvest. Next the cities are beginning to find work for the unemployed thousands, who have lived, God knows how, through the rigors of a severe winter. And now that the Presidential question is settled, though a usurper is in the chair, that incubus has been removed, and the prostration incident to the late campaign is virtually ended. An administration can do something to bring prosperity to our [illegible], but public confidence will do much more. For awhile our free institutions were in danger, but by the magnanimity of the Democratic party, that was averted. Having reach the turning point of the hard times brought on by Radical extravagance and corruption, and the people having demanded a change in the manner of things, we may now reasonably hope that by the industry and energy of the farmer and mechanic and good promises for the capitalist, better times are coming. From various sections of the country, we hear that iron mills, woolen mills, cotton and print mill, implement factories, etc., are all resuming business again, or preparing to do so. This shows that all the industrial classes have confidence in the future.

Another note is the large increase of exportations over importations. When we sell more as a nation than we buy abroad, it is very plain that we are getting better off. This very fact is contributing largely to a restoration of confidence. For a year or over we have constantly gained on our balance of trade. The exports of provisions from the principal ports of this country from November 1st, 1876, to February 10th, 1877, show an aggregate increase of about 100,000,000 pounds, compared with the corresponding period of last season.

The plain duty of all is to do our part toward prosperity. Confidence is superinduced by earnest work. This is the line for successfull efforts at prosperity, and if all classes follow it, the country will be on the high road to better terms by next September.

PERSONAL.

Mrs Richard Burniston is lying very sick with fever.

Mrs. E. D. Hartman is visiting her sister at Bryan, Ohio.

John Lawrence is very sick with lung fever and pneumonia.

Cook Ford is at his father's severely ill with a lung difficulty.

Mrs. Keeran at New Era died on last Tuesday with lung fever aged 61.

Amos Miller is spending a week visiting his parents at Hicksville, Ohio.

Rev. Henry Johnson preached in Bryan last Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Master Frank McDowell spelled down the school at Rakestraws' Corners Monday night.

Miss Kittie Elwell returned home last week from an extended visit among friends in Iowa.

Miss Aletha Born returned to Auburn last Saturday from a visit to her parents at Colon, Mich.

Miss Ella Chamberlain, of Waterloo, was in Auburn over Sunday, the guest of Miss Frank Stahl.

Mr. J. W. Douglas has moved to Auburn and engaged with Zimmerman Bros. as engineer at their factory.

A. S. Wells, formerly of this place, but now residing at Warsaw, is in the city, looking hale and hearty.

Miss Frank Stahl will teach the young ideas at the Hartle school house during the coming spring term of school.

Sherman Hollister returned from Ohio last week, where he spent several weeks looking after business matters.

Mrs. M. Bodine, who has been spending the winter season with her daughter at Reading, Mich., returned home last Satuday.

Mrs. Esther Laraway, of Reading, Mich., spent Sabbath last in Auburn, the guest of Miss Emma Bodine, and while in the city gave the COURIER a pleasant call.

Dr. T. J. Dills, who for the last year was one of the chemical assistants of the N. Y. Ophthalmic and Aural Institute has returned to Fort Wayne and was in our city last week.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemmorrhages and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottle 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, F. E. Davenport

Dr. Hater's Fever and Ague Specific is still in the ascendancy, and will be always so, as long as the proprietors are so careful in its preparation, using nothing but the purest medicines in its manufacture. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

Here on the heights we are "snowed under," snow having fallen to the depth of two feet on the level during the storm of Friday and Saturday last. Trains on the Air Line were necessarily delayed for a period of twenty-four hours, but on Monday afternoon were running on time.

We learn of another "smash up" down the road, without the loss of life or injury to persons. At the bridge spanning Bear Creek, near Stryker, Ohio, on last Friday morning a through freight train run into an eastern bound stock Express train. Two hours behind time, the Express had taken water at the tank just across the bridge, and was moving at the rate of seven miles an hour, when she was telescoped by No. 84, striking her caboose while about half way across the the bridge. The collision set fire to the caboose, the bridge also took fire, and the locomotive of No. 84 was badly wrecked. Three car loads of stock cattle were distroyed. Bear Creek Bridge was of wooden structure, and 175 feet span. This happened on last Friday, a few hours less than one week from the accident at this place. A double Black Friday for the Lake Shore.

In speaking of the late accident on the Air Line near Corunna, the Garrett News says: "The cause of the accident was that the conductor of the freight train thought he could make Sedan before the Express came along.

"Go abroad to get the news." The cause of the accident was no such thing. The conductor had orders to make Sedan and there side track for the passenger, and gave such order to his engineer, but the engineer disobeyed and pulled out for Corunna where the collision occurred. In justice to one of the oldest most competent conductors on the road, will the News correct the eroneous statement?

The grain market opened out Saturday with the following quotations: Wheat, amber No. 1 $1.40; No. 2 do., $1.25; No. 1 white, $1.45; No. 2, do, $1.30. On Monday and Tuesday advanced one cent and the receipts had increased over Saturday. Oats and Corn were dull, the former averaging 35c, and the latter 45c., white oats worth 38c. Clover seed dull at $8.00 Potatoes $1.10. Butter 15c. Eggs, 10c, Stock Hogs, live weight, 3½@4c., dressed, 5@5½c. Hides green, 5c.

Levi Brown, Jr., and Mr. Spangler will emigrate to Arkansas on the 2nd of next month, having already purchased land for a homestead in the south-western part of the State. The following named gentlemen citizens of Corunna propose locating there next fall. Messers, E. and A. Johnson Levi Brown, Sen., Hank Calkin, Verne Rowdell, John Powlus, and H. DeVore.

J. C. Bowman and family of New Bedford, Ohio enroute for the west, spent last Sabbath with their friends, Mr. R. H. Sherlock and family, north of town.

Mrs. Sherlock, of Holmes county, Ohio, mother of R. H. and E. W. Sherlock, is visiting with her sons near Corunna.

Mrs. Delong, relict of the late James Delong, is lying very low with paralysis at the residence of her son east of town.

J. T. Adams of Findley Ohio, brother of W. B., was in town last Thursday.

LOVELAND.

CEDAR CREEK.

I desire to reply to an item of March 8th, of A. J. W. I could not at first imagine who A. J. W. was, but finally I thought of a very old man, who, according to his own history, must be between one and two hundred years old, and therefore somewhat childish. He has followed every occupation, from livery boy up to preaching, if he tells the truth, and I give him that credit. I don't know whether he had license when we heard him preach, but if not he will get them under the new eldership. If he so desires I will give his history as far back as I remember. I understand the minister helped to write the item, charging that the "servants of the devil falsly attack the ministry." Come let us reason together. Who attacked Mr. McCaully and others and made bitter remarks? Do you believe in the old saying love your neighbors and hate your enemies? But the Great Master says love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you. Look at Jesus, see him as he stood upon the Mount before the great city of Jerusalem, with all the magnificence and grandeur spread out before him. There his bitter enemies were congregated. There he had been persecuted and maltreated. There were the hands that soon would sieze him and bear him away to ignominious death. How did he feel toward them. Did he say they were servents of the devil, or did he say the door of mercy was closed against them; did he hurl back bolts of vengence at them with wrath and bitterness? Nay, he pleaded for mercy. Again look at him on the cross: he is nailed to the tree and the blood streams from his feet, an angry mob wag their heads and mock him. But his was a spirit of kindness, which could not be overcome with evil, and when they gave him vinegar and gall for drink, even in the agonies of death he lifted his voice and prayed for his murderers. Oh, ye who throw your wrath at one another, look here and learn mercy and see the spirit of the Gospel of Christ. Now let not your angry passions rise, but let your light so shine before men that they may see your good.

W. M.

The committee appointed by the garantors for the stock in the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R., Auburn division, DeKalb County, Indiana, would beg leave to submit the following report:

	DR.	CR.
Total am't of subscription	$20,122 50	
" " interest collected	18 40	
Am't of subscription col.		$17,835 21
" capital stock unpaid		998 73
" notes		1,020 72
" judgments on hand		286 24
	$20,140 90	$20,140 90
Am't col. brought down	17,835 21	
Receipts from J. L. Davis		15,798 96
Paid to Jas. Dragoo (R & H)		250 00
" F. D. Ryan "		175 00
" F. Dittmar "		86 40
" J. L. Davis "		118 28
" Geo. Ensley on note		300 00
" J. P. Widney, note T. C. Elson		800 00
" J. Cormer for right of way		200 00
" Foster for right of way		100 00
Am't on hand (R & H)		376 57
	$17,835 21	$17,835 21
Amount accounted for as follows:		
Am't paid D E R & I R R	$19,000 00	
" " said Co for right of way	1,300 00	
" interest paid on borrowed money	110 21	
" Right of way paid by committee		300 00
" Right of way paid by committee		1000 00
" D E R & I R R Co. paid by J L Davis		15,009 16
" D E R & I R R Co. paid by committee		1051 40
" D E R & I R R Co by committee advanced		2,904 05
" D E R & I R R Co by J L Davis		116 43
	$20,410 34	$20,410 34
Am't due and remaining unpaid	prin.	in. & cost
James Dragoo	$ 364 05	$ 220 77
Nicholas Ensley	1,450 00	485 65
F Ditmar	250 00	70 18
I Cool	600 00	188 62
J R Lanning	240 00	65 00
J L Davis	118 43	30 56
Total amount of principal	$3,020 46	$1,025 76
" " " interest	1,060 78	
" " " prin and intst	4,056 26	
Am't in hands Rose & Hartman		$376 57
" of judgments in hands Rose & Hartman		286 23
" in hands of F E Davenport		20 00
" " " J L Davis		3 75
To be accounted for	4,056 26	686 57
Less am't on hand in judgment	686 57	
Still leaving am't to be accounted for	3,369 69	
Lawyers fees	132 70	
	3,502 39	

J. P. WIDNEY,
A. L. HOLLOPETER, } Committee.
W. MCINTYRE.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas H. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty two cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of a part of lot number seventy two, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number seventy-two, thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and a half feet, thence south forty-four feet, thence east eighty-four and a half feet parallel with the north line of said lot, thence north forty-four feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. Gross, Dept.

H. C. PETERSON Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, March 22, 1877. Pr. fee $10.75

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HOLD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The United States District Court Grand Jury has found three indictments against John C. Tracy, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Vt., for misapplying $50,000 of the funds of the bank, and five indictments against J. L. Chapman, cashier, for assisting the President, and for embezzlement and perjury.... One night last week the five-story brick building, 339 to 347 Washington street, New York, occupied by Henry Welsh, wholesale grocer, fell. Loss, $60,000.... Oliver Ames, of Boston, brother of the late Oakes Ames, and Director of the Union Pacific railroad, died recently.

The Exchange Bank of Canandaigua, N. Y., has failed. Liabilities, $140,000 to $200,000; assets, not over $70,000 to $100,000.... By the burning of a tenement house in New York city, a few evenings ago, four children lost their lives—two by burning and two by suffocation.

The contest over the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt has been ended by all the contestants withdrawing their objections to the probate of the will. The trial was to have commenced last week, but the whole matter was arranged between William H. Vanderbilt and the contestants. Among the counsel were Secretary of State Evarts, Judge Matthews, Jeremiah S. Black and David Dudley Field—all of counsel in the late Presidential contest.... The German Banking Company of Pottsville, Pa., has collapsed.

A bill before the New York Legislature provides that fares on palace and sleeping-cars shall not be over 35 cents for 100 miles.

The Medical College of Pennsylvania has just conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on fifteen women.... The store of Fielder Magruder, at Benning's Station near Washington city, was burned the other day, and Ebenezer Large and his son John, who slept in the building, were burned. There is but little doubt that both of the men were murdered, the store robbed, and then set on fire.

THE WEST.

The second trial of Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, for the killing of Francis Hanford, last July, terminated in a verdict of acquittal. It will be remembered that on the first trial the jury disagreed.... Caleb Ives, of New York, interested in lumber and pork packing operations, failed one day last week for about $250,000. He estimates his assets at about the same sum.... The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Mattoon, Ill., was recently put into bankruptcy by its creditors, chiefly depositors.

Advices from Western Kansas give an account of a fight between Dr. Tichenor and a band of Indians, some days ago, at a point called "The Cave," in Ness county, Kan. The Indians attacked the cabin in which the Doctor was sleeping, but before they could enter he securely fastened the door, and from a loop-hole killed the chief of the band and three others. The Indians then withdrew, and Tichenor, thinking they had gone, started for the settlements, but was fired upon from ambush and severely wounded. He escaped, however, and after sixteen hours' hard travel reached the settlement.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society has decided to hold the State Fair of 1877 in Janesville.

A horrible tragedy was recently enacted near Huntington, Ind. Michael Merriman, who has been in an insane asylum and was sent home about a year ago thought to have been permanently cured, shot one of his sons, aged 18, through the head, fatally wounding him, and another, aged 16, through the shoulder, probably fatally wounding him. He then shot and killed himself instantly.... The snow in the mountains of Utah is unusually deep, and several people have lately been killed by snow-slides.

The work of the Wisconsin State Legislature, during its recent eight weeks' session, is found in 716 bills introduced in both houses, of which 301 failed to become laws. The number of bills passed is 113 less than those that matured last year. About one-third of those that passed at this session were amendments to existing statutes. For the various State institutions, and for other purposes, appropriations were made amounting to $371,500.

A compulsory educational law passed the Ohio Legislature and received the signature of the Governor.... The Colorado Legislature has abolished the grand-jury system in that State, providing in lieu thereof that the Judge of the County Court and two Justices of the Peace of the county shall sit as a court of indictment to hear testimony on both sides of any case brought before them. In indictments under the grand-jury system, the testimony of the prosecution only is received.... Six Chinamen, employed in clearing land near Chico, Butte county, Cal., were attacked in their cabin by a band of whites. Three were shot dead, and a fourth died soon after, the fifth being beyond hope of recovery. The sixth, who was slightly wounded, escaped by feigning death.... Stephen S. Jones, editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, the organ of the Spiritualists in Chicago, was recently shot and killed by Prof. William C. Pike, a phrenologist of that city. A woman (Pike's wife) was at the bottom of the trouble.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Hayes, the other day, received a beautiful bouquet of rosebuds and violets, accompanied with a card bearing the words, "From a Mississippi Republican who stands by the statesman who has said that he who best serves his country serves his party best.".... Col. Ward H. Lamon, Mr. Lincoln's old law partner, is an applicant for the Mexican mission.... Alexander H. Stephens has addressed a letter to the President urging the appointment of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, to the vacancy on the Supreme bench created by the resignation of Judge Davis.

All the new members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Thompson, who had not arrived, proceeded to the White House on the 12th inst. and took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme Court. The oath was administered to all in a body, with the exception of Postmaster General Key, who could not take the iron-clad oath, but took the modified oath. After the members had interchanged congratulations, they left the White House and took charge of their respective departments.... A Washington dispatch says "there is the best reason for believing that Hon. Carl Schurz will not remain in the Cabinet many months, but will resign to accept a foreign mission as soon as he has enjoyed for a short time the honors of a Cabinet position."

Appointments by the President: Frederick W. Seward, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Lot M. Morrill, Collector of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; Wm. Stone, United States Attorney for South Carolina; Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, James B. Howell, of Iowa, Orange Ferris, of New York, Southern Claims Commissioners. Postmasters—Wm. R. Holloway, at Indianapolis; Nicholas Filbeck, at Terre Haute; George Pfleger, at South Bend.

Hon. John J. Knox has been re-appointed Comptroller of the Currency.... Ex-Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, is an applicant for the mission to Chili.... Rumor has Gen. Logan booked for the Brazil Mission.... Miss Ada Sweet will be retained as Pension Agent at Chicago.... Hon. J. M. Tyner, late Postmaster General, has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General under Mr. Key.... Fred Douglass has been appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia; Reuben H. Stephenson, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati; and Archibald M. Hughes United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Mr. Pinchback, in an interview with the President, is quoted by a Washington correspondent as having said that justice to whites and mercy to blacks alike protested against the recognition of the Packard Government. The President is said to have replied that he would soon open a clear way to peace in Louisiana and contentment to the people of that State.... The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the forty-third call for $10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed or funded in the 4½ per cents. The frequency of these calls and the rapidity with which the funding process goes forward is a gratifying evidence of the popularity of United States Government securities as a channel for the investment of European capital.... Secretary of the Interior Schurz has notified all heads of bureaus of the Interior Department that during his administration of its affairs there will be no removals of clerks or other employes, except "for cause," and no promotions, except "for merit." It will, therefore, be useless for [illegible] to file papers soliciting clerical appointments or promotions on merely personal or political grounds.... Secretary of State Evarts, in an informal conversation the other day with Lorenz Brentano, of Chicago, made a declaration which will be received with great satisfaction by the entire German-American population. He stated that it would not be the policy of the State Department hereafter to refuse to appoint naturalized German citizens, or foreign-born citizens of any kind as diplomatic and consular officers to the country of their birth. Such a policy was adopted by Secretary Fish in 1873, and has given immeasurable dissatisfaction to naturalized citizens. Mr. Evarts says he will not follow Mr. Fish's policy, but will treat all American citizens alike, irrespective of the place of their birth.... Secretary of the Navy Thompson has notified all the bureau officers that no contracts are to be signed hereafter without his approval; and that meetings of bureau officials will be held regularly two or three times a week, at which all matters pertaining to the service are to be presented for decision.

THE SOUTH.

A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch announces the appointment of a commission, under sanction of the Legislature, to report a plan for the settlement of the State debt acceptable to the bondholders and not too burdensome, to be agreed to by the people of the State.... A terrible fight occurred, a few days ago, in Madison county, Tenn. Deputy Sheriff Fussell, and William and John Anderson, his nephews, went to the house of one Potete for the purpose of arresting three of his sons, who had been indicted for carrying concealed weapons. The father of the Potetes resisted, and killed Fussell, and slightly wounded William Anderson, who mortally wounded John Potete, who died soon after the fight. Andy Potete was arrested and committed to jail, but his other sons escaped, after robbing the body of Fussell and taking his horse.... The Nicholls Legislature at New Orleans has adopted resolutions warmly approving the Southern policy of President Hayes' administration, and pledging earnest co-operation with the effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the people, and to secure protection to life and liberty in Louisiana.

The question of the conflicting claims of Hampton and Chamberlain to the Governorship of South Carolina came up in the Circuit Court at Charleston, on the 13th inst., as involving the invalidity of a commitment by a Trial Justice appointed by Hampton. Judge Reed decided that the authority of the Trial Justice must be respected as that of a de facto and de jure officer of State. This decision establishes the legality of the Hampton Government as to the Charleston Circuit. The other Circuit Judges throughout the State have already made similar decisions.

H. J. Bell, Democratic nominee, has been elected to Congress from the Ninth Georgia District, to succeed Benj. H. Hill.... Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, so well known to people of the two hemispheres, died last week, near Augusta, Ga., her native State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

President Hayes has made the following Federal appointments:

Hon. George S. Boutwell, to be a Commissioner to prepare a new edition of the Revised Statutes.

John H. McFarland, Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Mich.

Jesse H. Moore, Pension Agent at Springfield, Ill.

John C. Lee, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

John S. Owens, Register of the Land Office at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Charles B. Tyler, Register of Lands at New Ulm, Minn.

POLITICAL.

The following telegram was received by Senator Bayard, on the 9th:

SHREVEPORT, La., March 9.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Packard's dispatch yesterday to Senator Blaine, that in every parish outside of New Orleans, except what he terms the five bulldozed parishes, his Government is recognized by all except a few Nicholls officials, is untrue. The people of this parish and the surrounding parishes spurn Packard's pretensions and render hearty allegiance to Gov. Nicholls. The Republican police jury of this parish has, by a formal resolution, recognized the Nicholls Government.

Signed by Nathan Gregg, President Shreveport Cotton Exchange; Samuel C. Head, President police jury, Caddo parish; N. C. Blanchard, President Democratic Committee, Caddo parish; D. M. Johnson, banker.

The following letters are made public by Gov. Chamberlain, at the special request of Stanley Matthews, and are the letters alluded to by Mr. Blaine, in the Senate on the 7th inst.:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1877.

The Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.:

My Dear Sir: I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, but have learned to respect you from the knowledge of your reputation. I take the liberty of addressing you now with great distrust of the propriety of doing so, prefacing it by saying that I speak without authority from any one, and represent only my own views. The situation of public affairs in South Carolina is too complicated to be discussed at length in a note, and yet impresses me as one that ought to be changed by the policy of Republican statesmen in such a way as not only to remove all controversies that disturb that State, but to remove all embarrassments arising from it to the party in other parts of the country. It has occurred to me to suggest whether by your own concurrence and co-operation an accommodation could not be arrived at which would obviate the necessity for the use of Federal arms to support either Government, and leave that to stand which was the best able to stand of itself. Such a course would relieve the administration from the necessity, so far as executive action is concerned, of making any decision between the conflicting Governments, and would place you in the position of making the sacrifice of what you deemed your abstract rights for the sake of the peace of the community, which would entitle you to the gratitude not only of your own party, but the respect and esteem of the entire country. I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken, as my motive is to promote not only the public but your own personal good. With great respect, STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Appended to the foregoing are the following lines by Evarts:

Dear Governor: I have read this letter and conversed with Col. Haskell and Senator Gordon on this subject, so interesting to us all. I should be very glad to aid in the solution of the difficulties of the situation, and especially to hear from you speedily. With my compliments to Mrs. Chamberlain, yours very truly, WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Washington political *on dits*: Gen. A. E. Merritt, of New York, a prominent Liberal, and former Naval Officer of that port, is to be appointed Surveyor of New York.—Ex-Senator Fenton is spoken of for a foreign mission, as are Gens. Logan and Hawley. The name of Gen. Logan is suggested for the mission of Madrid or St. Petersburg. Gen. Sickles is also an aspirant again for a foreign mission. If Pierrepont does not remain in England, Frelinghuysen will be strongly urged for the position.—Ex-Congressman Wilshire, of Arkansas, a Union soldier and Democrat, a native of Illinois, will be recommended for the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.—The friends of Judge Wood, United States Judge of the Southern Circuit, will urge him for appointment to the vacancy upon the Supreme bench caused by the resignation Justice Davis. If the appointment should be made from the Southern Circuit, Justice Bradley, who has done circuit duty in the South, will probably be assigned to the circuit vacated by Justice Davis.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

Ex-Secretary of War J. Donald Cameron was, on the 13th inst., unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature to the United States Senatorship, vacated by his father, Simon Cameron.

It appears that Hon. Stanley Matthews addressed a letter to Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, similar to the one sent to Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, urging him to abdicate his claims to the Governorship in favor of Nicholls. Packard has just replied to Matthews. In the course of his letter he says: "I received a majority of the legal votes cast at the last election, have been declared Governor by the Legislature in joint session with an undisputed quorum in both houses, and having been lawfully vested with authority as Governor I cannot with due regard to my oath of office and duty to the [illegible] voters who have elected me to the Chief Magistracy, though I should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way, abandon those faithful men to the merciless vengeance of the White-League Democracy.".... A large delegation of colored men, representing a number of States, called on the President the other day, and urged him to appoint Prof. John M. Langston, of Washington, Commissioner of Agriculture. The President informed them that it was his intention to appoint Prof. Langston and Fred Douglass to important and responsible positions at an early day, but he had not yet decided as to the place that would be given the former.... Postmaster General Key, finding himself overwhelmed nearly with applications for office, has caused the following circular to be prepared for transmission to every applicant as the only answer that can possibly be given at present to any of the constantly accumulating letters:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, ——.

Sir: Your letter of the —— has been received and placed upon the files of the department for consideration under the rules of the civil service when vacancies occur. At present none exist.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster General.

A delegation of Illinois Republicans called on the President the other day, to request the removal of the Postmaster at Springfield, in order to give place to Mr. Phillips, the defeated Republican candidate for Congress, and editor of the *Illinois State Journal*. The President asked if they had any charges to prefer against the present Postmaster. The reply was "No, but he is a sort of a half-way Democrat, and Mr. Phillips, having been defeated for Congress, is entitled to consideration at the hands of the party." The President declined to take the action requested, saying that he would not remove, except for cause, whereupon the delegation retired very much disgusted.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature met in caucus on the 15th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. The first ballot resulted: Stanley Matthews, 29; W. P. Howland, 30; Alphonso Taft, 7; Samuel Shellabarger, 7; William Lawrence, 3. On the third ballot Mr. Matthews received 43 votes, three more than necessary, and was declared the nominee.

GENERAL.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that hereafter there shall be no rate higher than $1 for ten words between any of its offices in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin; St. Louis, in Missouri; Louisville and Covington, in Kentucky; Alexandria, in Virginia, and all points in Michigan excepting those north of the Straits of Mackinac. This order will work very material reduction in the rates for long distances between a vast number of points.

The amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canadas is as follows: Wheat, 10,779,145 bushels; corn, 12,208,880 bushels; oats, 2,902,142 bushels; barley, 3,478,162 bushels.

James Kingan, the crooked New York produce speculator, who recently fled from the city after swindling everybody with whom he had dealings, was found dead the other day, on the track of the Inter-Colonial railway, in New Brunswick. One theory is that he was murdered for the money which he carried; another, that he was laboring under mental aberration and committed suicide. Eight thousand dollars was found in the pistol-pocket of the dead man.... A plan for the adjustment of the Southern State debts has been matured by the committee appointed for that purpose some time ago by the capitalists of New York. The plan recommended has reference to the Tennessee debt—the New York committee having had a conference with the committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature—and contemplates the issue of new bonds at the rate of 60 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the principal and unpaid interest up to July, 1877, the new bonds to be payable in thirty years, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. payable semi-annually in New York—the interest-coupons to be receivable for all taxes due to the State of Tennessee.... An express robbery was committed at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other evening, which for ingenuity and audacity has rarely been surpassed in the annals of criminal exploits. In this case the telegraph took the place of the revolver, and electricity served instead of bloodshed. The telegraph wire was tapped outside the city, and, by the aid of a pocket instrument, two bogus messages were sent, by which the express messenger turned over his car to the thief under what he had every reason to suppose were genuine instructions to that effect from the General Superintendent at Pittsburgh. The clever rascals who managed the job realized about $4,000 for their pains, and the Express Company are wondering what new and unsuspected plan of robbery will next be attempted.

FOREIGN.

An Egyptian man-of-war, which was cruising in the gulf of Suez to break up the slave traffic, took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. There were 420 men on board, of whom 400 were saved—the Europeans.... A Calcutta dispatch says: "Full reports from local officials on the recent cyclone show that the total loss of life was really less than half of Sir Richard Temple's first hurried estimate of 205,000.".... It is said that a motion, in the lower house of the French Congress, to amplify the fortifications of Paris, was incontinently smothered upon peremptory information from the German Government that such action, if carried out, would be construed into cause for another war between the two nations.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Under former Sultans there were instances of tyrannical, improvident, and rapacious government, but under Sultan Abdu Hamid we are in full anarchy—the palace issuing orders without consulting the Porte, and the Porte transacting business without guidance from or communication with the palace. Such a combination of tyranny with anarchy, of absolutism with impotence, the world has never witnessed."

The winter in Northern Russia is declared to have been the coldest for many years.... A London dispatch says the rinderpest has appeared near Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and the foot and mouth disease in Cheshire, Somersetshire, and Flintshire.... Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet, in which he shows that the real conduct of the Porte toward the authors of the Bulgarian outrages is a distinct encouragement to a repetition of the horrors. The guilt of the Turkish Government is fully proved. United Europe should at least impose such restraints upon the Turkish Administration as all Europe has declared indispensable. The proposal to grant to Turkey a year of grace simply means another year of debasement and misery for Turkish subjects. Gladstone concludes: "I ask England to redeem the pledges given by the Crimean war to the subjects of Turkey.".... A Vienna correspondent of the London *News* reports that a body of Persians have devastated part of the province of Bagdad, and carried off 40,000 sheep.... Stanley, writing to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Ujiji Aug. 12, 1876, announces that he has completely surveyed Lake Tanganyika.

The Colorado potato-beetle has been discovered alive at Bremen, on goods brought from New York.... Peace has been concluded between the Transvaal Republic and Secocoeni.

Preparations are making in Edinburgh, Scotland, for the approaching meeting in July of the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Delegates will be in attendance from America and from the British colonies, and it is expected that the session will prove an important one in its results.... The commission appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to investigate in regard to the phylloxera (insect) report that twenty-five departments have been ravaged, and in many districts poverty, privation and misery have replaced affluence. In consequence of the destruction of the vine-culture the traffic on railways and canals has diminished, and the public taxes do not yield enough to pay for collection.

The news from the Mexican capital is to the effect that "the Senate has been ignored by [illegible] Government, who have declared that the law creating the Senate was forced by Lerdo appointing his friends. Diaz, however, promises to observe the constitution when not too inconvenient. United States Minister Foster recognizes Diaz as President de facto, but will not formally recognize him as President de jure until after the meeting of Congress and his inauguration.".... A Constantinople dispatch of the 16th inst. says: "Great agitation prevails. The recall of Midhat Pasha and war with Russia seem dominant among the confused demands of the populace. Grave complications are apprehended.".... A Berlin dispatch announces that the Sultan has proclaimed a general amnesty in Bulgaria.... The English answer to Russia's proposals is expected to occasion further negotiations of a friendly and pacificatory character.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

Friday, March 9.—Senate.—After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution that the Senate appoint the standing and other committees. It was agreed to. He also submitted a resolution to suspend rule 46, requiring the appointment of committees to be made by ballot, and it was agreed to. The committees were then announced, the following being a list of the Chairmen: Privileges and Elections, Morton; Foreign Relations, Cameron; Finance, Morrill; Appropriations, Windom; Commerce, Conkling; Manufactures, Booth; Agriculture, Paddock; Military Affairs, Spencer; Naval Affairs, Sargent; Judiciary, Edmunds; Postoffices and Post Roads, Hamlin; Public Lands, Oglesby; Private Land Claims, Thurman; Indian Affairs, Allison; Pensions, Ingalls; Revolutionary Claims, Johnston; Claims, McMillan; District of Columbia, Dorsey; Patents, Wadleigh; Public Buildings and Grounds, Dawes; Territories, Patterson; Railroads, Mitchell; Mines and Mining, Sharon; Revision of Laws, Christiancy; Education and Labor, Burnside; Civil Service and Retrenchment, Blaine; To Audit and Control the Contingent Expense of the Senate, Jones, of Nevada; Printing, Anthony; Library, Howe; Rules, Ferry; Engrossed Bills, Bayard; Enrolled Bills, Conover; Levees of the Mississippi River, Bruce; To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, Chaffee; Transportation Rates to the Seaboard, Cameron, of Wisconsin.... Mr. Thurman called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, to refer the credentials of J. B. Eustis, claiming a seat from Louisiana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to without a division.... Mr. Grover submitted a resolution for the submission of the petitions from 369 of the people of Oregon in regard to his admission as a Senator to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers. The petitions recite that it was currently reported and generally believed that the election of L. F. Grover as Senator of the United States was procured by bribery, corruption and other unlawful means in the Legislature of the State of Oregon; and that said L. F. Grover did corruptly and fraudulently issue a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin as Presidential elector on Dec. 6, 1876; and that said L. F. Grover did bear false witness before the committee on or about Jan. 6, 1877. Agreed to.... The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until to-morrow.

Executive Session.—The executive session of the Senate lasted about twenty minutes. The Cabinet nominations were referred to committees as follows: That of Schurz to the Committee on Finance; Devens to the Judiciary Committee; McCrary to the Committee on Military Affairs; Thompson to the Naval Affairs Committee, and Key to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. A brief discussion took place upon adjourning until Monday, which was negatived.

Saturday, March 10.—The Cabinet nominations of President Hayes were all confirmed in executive session. There were aye and no votes taken upon Messrs. Schurz and Evarts. Upon these two some Republicans did not vote at all. Mr. Schurz received the highest number of votes, some 48. All of the Democrats except Messrs. Thurman and Eaton voted for Mr. Schurz. They voted in the negative from the principle of opposing all of Hayes' appointments. Mr. Blaine did not vote. Upon an aye and no vote, Mr. Key received 45 votes, with Messrs. Thurman and Eaton in the negative. Mr. Evarts received about 50 votes. Messrs. McCrary, Devens and Thompson were confirmed without a recorded vote being taken, so near as could be ascertained, unanimously.

Tuesday, March 13.—Senate.—Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution that the volume containing the proceedings of the Electoral Commission and of the two houses of Congress in regard to counting the electoral vote be prepared for publication under the direction of the Committee on Printing, and that 200 copies be furnished to the Justices of the Supreme Court who were members of the Electoral Commission. Referred.... Mr. Morton submitted an order that the telegraphic dispatches referred to in the letter of William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, read on Saturday last, be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, to be by him delivered to Mr. Orton upon his giving a receipt for the same. Laid over.... The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Wednesday, March 14.—A committee, consisting of Messrs. Anthony and Whyte, was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn unless he had some further communications to make. The committee performed the duty assigned to it, and was informed by the President that he would desire to communicate with the Senate further before the final adjournment took place.... The telegraphic dispatches examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections during the investigation as to the Oregon electors were ordered to be restored to the Western Union Telegraph Company.... A resolution was laid over, authorizing the sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during vacation and investigate the charges preferred against Senator Grover.... The Senate then went into executive session.

Thursday, March 15.—Provision was made for printing the volume containing the proceedings of the Electoral Commission and the two houses of Congress relating thereto, and the matter of investigating the charges against Senator Grover was laid over till to-morrow, after which the Senate went into executive session.... In executive session the Senate confirmed George S. Boutwell Commissioner for the purpose of preparing and publishing a new edition of the first volume of Revised Statutes; Registers of Land Offices, John S. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn., and Charles B. Tyler, New Ulm; Surveyor of Customs, Reuben H. Stephenson, Cincinnati.

The Big Horn Country.

The war of Crook, Terry and Sitting Bull is not wholly without compensation. War is an explorer, and often brings to the notice of the world areas of which it before knew nothing. Many of the movements of the late Indian campaign were in the vicinity of the Big Horn mountains, of a portion of which a correspondent of the *Pacific Engineer* thus writes:

An immense belt of mountains completes a circle around one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys, or chains of valleys, to be found in all the grand, wild West. Taking the tier of water-courses tributary to the Big Horn river, above where that stream disembogues itself from the canyon of the Big Horn mountains, and within the scope of the mind's vision, we behold a territory as large as all of the settled portion of Colorado; with a greater part of its surface resting at a lower altitude than the upper parts of the Arkansas and Platte valleys; possessing wondrous alluvial valleys of marked fertility; clothed to the very summits of the inner terrace of mountains with that peculiar bunch grass known nowhere else outside of the neighboring borders of Montana, and within the bosom of the other four terraces of mountains are imbedded the native wealth on which the industry of the human creation is based.

This region is as yet but little known. That it possesses auriferous deposits is beyond a doubt, but in how great quantities is not known. It is entirely within the limits of possibility that it contains more gold than once was contained in all California. That it has other mineral wealth is pretty well established, only, as in the case of gold, the extent of its mineral deposits is wholly unknown. It almost takes one's breath away as he reflects upon the magnitude and value of the areas belonging to this country which are yet comparatively unknown, not at all settled, and which must be, in time, opened up and become an inhabited portion of the Union. In the Big Horn country there is room for the location and support of a half dozen nations such as now have an independent existence in the old world.—*Chicago Times.*

THE ASHTABULA ACCIDENT.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury who Have Been Investigating the Causes of the Horrible Occurrence.

Below will be found the verdict of the Coroner's jury as to the cause and responsibility for the accident:

That the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designing, constructing and erecting it; that a great defect, and one which appears in many parts of the structure, was the dependence of every member for its efficient action upon the probability that all or nearly all the others would retain their position and do the duty for which they were designed, instead of giving to each member a positive connection with the rest, which nothing but a direct rupture could sever. The members of each truss were, instead of being fastened together, rested one upon the other, as illustrated by the following particulars: The deficient cross-section of portions of the "T" chords and some of the main braces, and the insufficient strength and bad arrangement of both the horizontal and vertical transverse bracing in the construction of the angle blocks, as finally modified, without sufficient lugs or flanges to keep the ends of the main and counter braces from slipping out of place; in the construction of the packing and yokes used in binding together the main and counter braces at the points where they crossed each other; in the shimming of the top chords to compensate the deficient length of some of their members; in the placing during the process of erection of thick beams where the plan required thin ones and thin ones where it required thick ones. That the railway company used and continued to use this bridge for about eleven years, during all of which time a careful inspection by a competent bridge engineer could not have failed to discover all the defects. For the neglect of such careful inspection the railway company is alone responsible; that the responsibility of this fearful disaster and its consequent loss of life rests upon the railway company, which, by its chief executive officer, planned and erected this bridge; that the cars in which the deceased passengers were carried into the chasm were not heated by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire in them will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track and overturned; that their failure to comply with the plain requirements of the law places the responsibility of the origin of the fire upon the railroad company (see act of May 14, 1869); that the responsibility for not putting out the fire at the time it first made its appearance in the wreck rests upon those who were the first to arrive at the scene of the disaster, and who seemed to have been so overwhelmed by the fearful calamity that they lost all presence of mind, and failed to use the means at hand, consisting of the steam pump in the pumping house and the fire engine "Lake Shore," and its hose, which might have been attached to the steam pump in time to save life. The steamer belonging to the Fire Department, and also the "Protection" fire engine, were hauled more than a mile through a blinding snow-storm and over roads rendered almost impassable by drifted snow, and arrived on the ground too late to save human life; but nothing should have prevented the chief engineer from making all possible efforts to extinguish what fire there remained. For his failure to do this he is responsible. That the persons deceased whose bodies were identified, and those whose bodies and parts of bodies were unidentified, came to their deaths by the precipitation of the aforesaid cars in which they were riding into the chasm in the valley of Ashtabula creek, left by the falling of the bridge as aforesaid, and the crushing and burning of the cars aforesaid, for all of which the railway company is responsible.

The Jackson-Dickinson Duel.

Gen. W. G. Harding, of Tennessee, says that on one occasion, visiting Gen. Jackson, he asked the gruff old soldier in the course of conversation if brave men were ever frightened, adding: "The world, and especially those who know you most, accord you as much courage as belongs to man." Gen. Jackson replied: "If that be so, sir, I would say that I have been as badly frightened as any man ought ever be. It was, sir, when I fought the duel with Mr. Dickinson. In the first place, sir, I had no unkind feeling against Mr. Dickinson, and no disposition to injure a hair of his head. I had gone as far as an honorable man could go to avoid the difficulty with Dickinson; he had not injured me, and, therefore, I had no ground of complaint against him; my quarrel had been with his father-in-law, Col. Erwin. I knew Dickinson to be a brave, honorable gentleman, and the best shot with a pistol I ever saw—far better than myself, for I was never an expert with that weapon. I knew that he could shoot quicker and truer than I could. I therefore went upon the ground expecting to be killed, and I owe the preservation of my life on that occasion to the fashions of the day, for I wore a coat with rolling collar and very full-breasted; but, fortunately for me, sir, I was organized with a very narrow chest. Dickinson's ball struck very near the center of my coat, and, while it scraped the breast-bone, it did not enter the cavity of the chest. In an instant, under the impression that I was perhaps mortally wounded, and upon the impulse of the moment, I fired and my antagonist fell—and no event of my life, sir, have I regretted so much. My determination before and after taking position was to discharge my pistol in the air, but because I felt the effect of his shot I fired at him. Just here, sir, let me add that the world has done me great injustice, for I am charged with having brought on the difficulty, and with having fixed the terms so as to reserve my fire and advance; and it charges me with having advanced upon Dickinson and shot him when I was within a few feet of him—all of which is false, sir. I fired instantly after receiving his shot, and from my position; and Dickinson stood in his position and received fire like a brave man as he was."

A cloak of partridge feathers is being made by an industrious young lady in England. Ten thousand feathers of different sizes will be required, the tail feathers being used for the lower part, the breast plumage coming above, and the variegated neck feathers being intended to encircle the throat.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Which is the Technical Name for Artificial Butter—The Produce Dealers and Dairymen Up in Arms Against It.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The produce dealers all over the Northwest, especially those in Chicago, which is the largest market in this part of the country, are about to commence a war on oleomargarine, with a view, if possible, of protecting themselves and preventing further imposition upon the public. The manufacture and sale of this "grease" as a substitute for butter, without telling the purchaser what it is, has made terrible inroads into the legitimate trade in the East, and lessened the demand for "Western" for exportation to such an extent that the price has fallen 4 or 5 cents a pound within the last three weeks. Last month, according to the circulars, 3,000,000 pounds of this stuff was sent abroad, mainly to Liverpool, for use in England and Scotland.

What the dealers in the West complain of is the selling of oleomargarine for butter—representing it to be what it is not, and, by offering it for several cents below the price of "Western," inducing shippers to buy it, thus making them partners in the fraud. As at present prepared, it will deceive ninety-nine in a hundred customers. A little genuine butter and usually milk is churned in with the oils, and annotto, to give it a rich color, and salt are added, and it is branded "choice dairy," or "Rockford," or some other well-known name. Any one who has handled much butter can tell oleomargarine in a moment, but the purchaser for use pays without question nearly the price of a good article for an injurious, bogus compound, and never knows the difference. The test of dealers are looks and taste. The "grease" hasn't the grain of butter; it is greasy in appearance, and on the tryer, instead of globules of cream, like beads, there are seen globules of oil. The first taste is pleasant, somewhat like cream butter, but when a piece has been swallowed the "twang" is disagreeable and reminds one of tallow.

The principal factories are in Cincinnati and New York, and an enormous quantity is sold all over the East. Many of the hotels, good, bad and indifferent, use it on their tables, knowingly, because it is cheaper than butter; and thousands of families "butter" their bread with it and never suspect its true character.

There is a difference of opinion about its adaptability to cooking. Some say it is not healthy, because the suet is stale, and others that no harm will result from its use.

A new industry has lately sprung up in connection with the business—the combining the oils with milk and making "cream cheese." Thousands of boxes were put on the market before this cheat was discovered, and a Cincinnati manufacturer was so much ashamed of himself that he buried 2,000 of the bogus cheeses. Others in this city practiced the same deception, expecting to realize much money by the speculation, but detection resulted in considerable loss, and the biters were bitten.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Produce Exchange, the matter of securing legislative protection came up, and while many were in favor of petitioning for relief, others were opposed to it. No action was taken.

The Produce Exchange of New York have ruled out the "grease" unless it is sold as such.

Within the past week, the Secretary of the National Egg and Butter Association has sent printed petitions to dealers in various parts of the country requesting them to get signatures. The document alludes to the growing traffic in oleomargarine, says the stuff is injurious, and asks the Legislature to pass a law requiring it to be branded with its proper name. Thus far only a few have signed the petitions, as those having charge of them have not had time to circulate them. The association will meet in this city on the 7th of next month, and something will doubtless be then done toward securing the protection which the dealers generally demand.

The establishment of the experiment station at Middletown, Conn., to examine and report upon the merits of fertilizers is said to save the farmers from $50,000 to $100,000 yearly.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 25	@11 75
Hogs	5 75	6 25
Cotton	11¾	12
Flour—Superfine Western	5 35	5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 40	1 47
Corn—Western Mixed	54	55½
Oats—Western Mixed	36	45
Rye—Western	80	84
Pork—New Mess	14 75	15 00
Lard—Steam	9¾	9⅞
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 80
Choice Natives	4 75	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 90	3 90
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 30	4 65
Hogs—Live	4 50	5 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22	1 23½
No. 3 Spring	1 14	1 15
Corn—No. 2	39	40
Oats—No. 2	32	33
Rye—No. 2	62	63
Barley—No 2	51	52
Butter—Creamery	31	33
Eggs—Fresh	12½	13
Pork—Mess	13 00	13 25
Lard	9	9¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2	1 30	1 31
Corn—No. 2	38	40
Oats—No. 2	30	31
Rye	65	66
Barley—No. 2	67	68
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 46	@ 1 46½
Corn—Western Mixed	36	37½
Oats—No. 2	34	34½
Rye	64	64½
Pork—Mess	14 00	14 25
Lard	9	9¼
Hogs	4 25	5 75
Cattle	3 50	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 45	@ 1 55
Corn	41	43
Oats	35	39
Rye	72	74
Pork—Mess	14 25	14 50
Lard	9	9¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 57	@ 1 58
Amber	1 50	1 53
Corn	43	46
Oats—No. 2	34	37
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
Wheat—White	1 50	1 58¾
Corn—No. 2	45	46
Oats—Mixed	39	41
Rye	75	80
Pork—Mess	15 25	15 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 25	@ 5 85
Philadelphias	5 00	6 25
Cattle—Best	5 60	6 00
Medium	5 25	5 50
Sheep	5 00	25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

If anything is needed by the family and you have not the money to pay for it, see if you have not some commodity which you can exchange for it. Every farmer should have many products for sale. If you cannot get it in this way see if it cannot be done without. Under no circumstances create a debt unless it be a positive necessity. You can endure privations better than you can the duns of a creditor or the visits of an officer.

To Mix Paints.—In mixing paints, observe that, for out-door work, you must use principally, or wholly, boiled oil, unless it is for the decorative parts of houses, etc., then mix as for in-door work. For in-door work use linseed oil, turpentine, and a little dryers, observing that the less oil the less will be the gloss, and that for flatted white, etc., the color being ground in oil, will scarcely require any further addition of that article, as the object is to have it dull.

An excellent liniment to apply to sores on horses' backs, legs or elsewhere can be made as follows: Take inner bark of the ordinary white oak boiled down in an iron kettle until it is as black as ink; while boiling, drop in a piece of alum about the size of a hen's egg. Never use a brass kettle to boil it in. This liniment is to be applied with a sponge, and, indeed, it is good for any sore or bruise. It is a safe thing to keep in any one's barn ready to use when occasion requires.

Rules for Milking.—The following rules are issued from a New York cheese factory for the use of its patrons, and are worthy of a wider dissemination: 1. Milch cows should have free access at all times to good running water. 2. They should never be heated, by being run, stoned or dogged. 3. The utmost cleanliness should be observed in milking, and by no means wet the hands in the milk while milking. 4. No can of milk should stand where it will absorb the barnyard or stable odor, or any other scent. 5. The milk should be strained and well aired immediately after having been drawn from the cows. 6. Some arrangement for effectually cooling is at all times very desirable, and, when the milk is kept at home over night, is indispensable. 7. Scalding all vessels used about milk at least once a day with boiling water, and rinsing with cold water at night, is essential.

Plant Early Potatoes Only.—Prof. McAfee, of the Iowa Agricultural College, advises the planting of early varieties of potatoes only, in order to cut off the supply of food for the potato beetles late in summer. This, we think, is an excellent suggestion, and for other reasons than those named by Prof. McAfee. There are, at least, two broods of this insect in a season throughout the greater part of the Northern and Middle States, and in some favorable localities three. Now, if none but the earliest varieties of potatoes are planted, the tops will be ripe by the time the first brood of beetles have come to maturity. The second brood not finding its favorite food in abundance, a large portion must perish, for, say from the 1st of August until the following spring is rather too long a time for the mature insect to live, especially if short of food. It is generally the second or last brood of the season which hibernates, passing through the winter in safety; but by cutting off the supply of food we may at least lessen the number which are to pass over to the following season. It is worth trying; in fact, anything which is likely to lessen the number of this great pest should receive due attention at this time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

About the House.

A small dish of charcoal placed in your meat larder will keep the article sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. Occasionally for cleaning the teeth it will sweeten the breath when nothing else will do so.

Rheumatic Cure.—A lady sends the following to an afflicted correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph.* One drachm of hydriodate of potash, four ounces of the tincture of gentian; take one table-spoonful in the same quantity of water, four times a day, at 7, 11, 3 and 7 o'clock.

Sausages.—Try it with good strong herbs and pepper: One hundred pounds of meat cut fine, four ounces of sage put through a fine sieve, two pounds of salt, half ounce of cayenne, two ounces of black pepper and one-half ounce of summer savory passed through a fine sieve. Mix thoroughly.

Orange Fritters.—One pound flour, one pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of salt in it, and a quarter pound of melted butter, and three eggs beaten very light. Prepare four oranges by removing the yellow rind and every particle of white pith, divided into small pieces without breaking the skin. In each spoonful of butter put a piece of orange, and fry a golden brown; sift powdered sugar over as soon as taken from the pan.

Breakfast Poached Eggs.—Place a frying-pan of salted boiling water on the fire, filled with as many small muffin-rings as it will hold; break the eggs singly in a cup and pour into the rings; boil them two and a half or three minutes; remove the rings, and take up the eggs singly in a strainer; serve on half slices of nicely browned and buttered toast of baker's bread; put a small piece of butter on each egg; pepper slightly, and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Serve hot.

To Destroy Warts.—A medical exchange states that a drachm of nitrate of silver dissolved in an ounce of nitro-muriatic acid makes a solution which, applied to warts with a fine brush, will permanently cure them in four days. We may add that we know of nothing better to remove warts than the leaves of the common bean. Crush the leaves between the fingers, and squeeze out the juice upon the warts two or three times a day, until they dry up and disappear. The cure will generally be complete in less than a week.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

To Clean Kid Gloves.—Lay them on a clean board, and first rub the surface gently with a clean sponge dampened with camphene or a mixture of camphene and alcohol. Then dip each glove into a cup containing the camphene, lift it out, squeeze it in the hand, and again rub gently with the sponge, to remove all the wrinkles. After this gather up the cuff in the hand and blow it to puff out the fingers, when it may be hung up by a thread to dry. This operation should not be conducted near a fire, owing to the inflammable nature of the camphene vapor.

WARRIORS OF THE SEA.

Death of Six Admirals Since the Beginning of the Year.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The death of six Admirals of the United States navy since the opening of 1877 is quite remarkable, although these worthies of the sea go down in such fullness of honors and of years as to make the coincidence happy rather than ominous. Their average age was 72, and their careers exemplify all the glories of our navy and none of its disgraces. All of these men were active during our last war, when they were already old men. While the fighting and the honors on the land fell into the hands of young men, on the sea the old salts were the main reliance and stood up to the work well. Farragut was 63 when he hung in the rigging of the Hartford during the battle of Mobile bay.

Alden was a native of Portland, a comrade of Wilkes in the South sea, and constantly in active service during the rebellion, being the youngest of the six, only 67. Bailey was born at Plattsburg, and was a boy of 11 years when Commodore Macdonough won his spunky fight with the British cruisers on Lake Champlain in 1814. He captured 150 blockade runners, it is said, during the last war. Davis was of Boston, a writer of naval mathematics, and the captor of Memphis in 1862. Louis Goldsborough (his middle name, Malesherbes, smacks of events contemporary with his birth) was in the service probably the longest of any, entering as a middy in 1812, when only 7 years of age, perhaps by favor of his father, who was Governor of Maryland. He was in a fight with Greek pirates fifty years ago, and was with Burnside at Roanoke. He married a daughter of Wirt, and one of the asides of his life was an attempt to colonize Florida with German emigrants. Smith was Kentucky born, and was at the barrier forts in China in 1856, and on the Congress when she was sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton roads. He was McClellan's coadjutor in the melancholy peninsula of Yorktown—who forgets it? Wilkes was, in some respects, the most celebrated of them all. He was born in New York, and was a nephew of John Wilkes, the English radical of the last century. He had a name before the war of the rebellion broke out, his antarctic explorations in 1839–42, and his contributions to literature having given him a world-wide fame. His taking of Mason and Slidell from the British mail steamer Trent in 1861 was a splendid feat, which won the applause of the country, and, necessarily, the formal disavowal of the Government. It broke the force of Mason and Slidell's mission, however, for England could not participate in an intrigue against us in view of our honorable conduct in that case.

The most egregious fame to which seamen reach is narrow compared with that enjoyed under similar achievements on land. Their lives, when not on this element, are usually lives of privacy and retirement, and an Admiral a hundred miles from the coast is as rare as a three-decker in the same locality. They seem to graduate from the ocean directly into that other life,

When the fiery fight is heard no more
And the storm has ceased to blow.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Heroic Efforts of a Four-Year-Old to Save from Drowning Her Two-Year-Old Brother.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates the following: "On Wednesday last two of Mr. Shefferly's children, one a boy 2 years old and the other a girl 4 years of age, while playing back of their father's house stepped upon the ice on a pond to have a slide. The little boy toddled forward and made a move as though to slide, but missed his footing and went down with such force as to break through into the water. The sister, who had slid across the pond in safety, heard the ice crack and the cries of her brother, and, turning, saw his perilous situation. With presence of mind almost as wonderful as her heroism, she ran over the ice and caught her brother by the hair. Just as she did so the treacherous ice gave way beneath her, and, with screams of terror, both children began floundering in the water. The girl seemed not to think of herself, as with both arms she tried to lift the boy out, forcing her own head under water at every attempt. At last she succeeded in finding a portion of the ice which was solid enough to support her, and, with one hand to support herself above the water, she tugged with the other at her brother, who had become insensible. The screams of the children were heard by a man named Jacob Kraft, and as he ran across the vacant lots to their assistance he saw the whole of the struggle as related above. When within a few rods of them he saw that the girl had succeeded in getting her brother out of the water, but when she attempted to get out herself the ice again broke, and for the third time both fell back into the pond. Kraft reached the pond, and, jumping in, soon had both children upon terra firma. The girl, scarcely able to move, lay upon the ground looking anxiously at Kraft as he worked to restore the little boy to consciousness, which he at length succeeded in doing. By that time Mrs. Shefferly arrived and the children were taken in the house, both very weak, the boy's condition being so serious that for several hours it was doubtful whether his life could be saved."

The Whipping Post.

The number of intelligent persons who advocate the re-establishment of that venerable institution seems to be unusually large. They assert that the professional criminal fears the lash more than he does any other form of punishment, except hanging, and argue that it is wisdom to give criminals the punishment of which they stand most in dread.

Two young women cowhided a man in the street in Lexington, Ind., and he, lapsing from politeness, nearly killed one of his assailants with a club.

THE NEW CABINET.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the Gentlemen Composing It.

The following is a short historical review of the public lives of the members of the Cabinet of President Hayes:

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS,

Secretary of State, was born at Boston Feb. 6, 1818. He was educated at Yale College, and was a member of the class of 1837. After a course of study in the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar of New York in 1841, where by his superior power and force of intellect, he soon rose to a degree of prominence which he has since maintained. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1857, from Union College, in 1865 from Yale, and in 1870 from Harvard. In 1868 he was the leading counsel of Andrew [illegible] impeachment, [illegible] from the end of that trial till the close of Johnson's administration he was Attorney General. He was the counsel for the [illegible] the Alabama [illegible] in 18[illegible]. The position of Attorney General under Johnson, is the only public office he ever held. His residence is, at present, New York city.

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of the Treasury, comes from a distinguished Connecticut family, founded by a refugee Roundhead from Essex, England. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, a lawyer, removed to Ohio in 1810, and became a Judge of the Supreme Court. He married young, and had a family of eleven children. Of the sons, William Tecumseh Sherman is the General of the army. John Sherman was the eighth child. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, and received his early education at Mount Vernon, Ohio. At 14 he was sent to the Muskingum Improvement to earn his own living and to learn civil engineering. After two years political changes deprived him of his position, and he began the study of law at Mansfield, Ohio, with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, afterward United States District Judge. He studied Latin and read largely of English standard authors. He was licensed to practice law the day after he became of age. For eleven years he was a partner with his older brother. "John rode the circuits," it is stated, "Charles managed the business and counseled in the office."

John Sherman, as a politician, was a member of the National Whig Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential elector. In 1854 he ran for Congress in the Thirteenth District of Ohio, and was elected. The law firm was then dissolved. He was again elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the latter, and, after an unprecedented contest, wanted only one or two votes to secure his election. During that Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but in 1861, on the resignation of Senator Chase, he was elected by the Ohio Legislature to the United States Senate and placed upon its most important committee, that of Finance.

CARL SCHURZ,

Secretary of the Interior, who has been so prominent in public affairs, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn, which he entered at the age of 17. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he conducted a Liberal newspaper, but, being concerned in an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection at Bonn, he fled to the Palatinate and took part in the defense of Rastadt. On the surrender of that fortress he escaped to Switzerland. In 1850 he returned secretly to Germany and effected the escape of his compatriot, Gottfried Kinkle. Mr. Schurz came to this country in 1852, and, soon after, took an active part in the anti-slavery movement in the Northwest. He was an influential member of the Republican Convention of 1860, and spoke, both in German and English, during the canvass which followed. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Schurz Minister to Spain, but he returned therefrom in December, 1861, in order to enter the army. He took part in the battles of the second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and retired at the close of the war with the rank of Major General. In 1865-6 Gen. Schurz was Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and in 1867 he became editor of the *Westliche Post*, a German newspaper, published in St. Louis. In 1869 he was chosen United States Senator in Missouri for the term ending in 1875. He opposed leading measures of Gen. Grant's administration, and took a prominent part in the organization of the Liberal party, presiding over the convention in Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He visited Europe in 1873, and again in 1875, being received with much consideration in his native country.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Navy, is a native of Virginia. He was born at Culpepper, in 1800. In 1819 he went to Kentucky, and up to 1831 he was a clerk in a store at Louisville. In that year he went to Terre Haute, taught school and read law, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar and elected to the Legislature, and for several years was a member of that body. In 1837 he acted as Lieutenant Governor under Gov. Noble. He was a Harrison Presidential elector in 1840. The same year he was sent to Congress for two years. He remained in private life until 1847, when he was returned to Congress, and again in 1849. President Taylor appointed him Minister to Austria, and afterward Recorder of the Land Office at Washington, but he declined both positions. He was a prominent Whig, supported Bell and Everett in 1860, and was author of the platform of that party. Lincoln tendered him a position as Judge of the Court of Claims during his first term, but he declined to accept. Since 1861 he has been an active Republican. He was a Presidential elector again in 1864. This was the last public office he held. During the war he raised and drilled four regiments of Indiana troops, and was in command of the camp at Terre Haute. In the Cincinnati Convention last June he was the mouth-piece of his delegation, and made the speech nominating Senator Morton for the Presidency.

CHARLES DEVENS,

Secretary of the Navy, was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820, is a graduate of Harvard, and for many years a lawyer. He was United States Marshal in Massachusetts from 1849 to 1853, under Fillmore, and entered the military service in 1861 as Major of a battalion of rifles, closing his army record as a brevet Major General. He was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court in 1869, and subsequently of the Supreme Court. He was nominated for Governor in 1862 by the Democrats against John A. Andrew, but, being at that time in the field commanding a brigade in the Sixth corps, did not come home. He was promoted to the command of a division soon after, and severely wounded at Chancellorsville, where he lost a leg. Since the war he has taken no active part in politics, and has been known as a conservative and independent. He has been on the bench since 1865, and at the time of his appointment was a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

DAVID M. KEY,

Postmaster General, is a native of Green county, Tenn., the county seat of which is Greenville, the home of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Key is 54 years old, and a lawyer by profession. He ranks in East Tennessee among the ablest. From 1870, and up to his appointment in 1875 by Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson, Mr. Key presided as Chancellor of the Chattanooga Circuit. During the war he commanded a Confederate regiment raised in East Tennessee.

GEORGE W. M'CRARY,

Secretary of War, was born in Evansville, Ind., in August, 1835, and went with his parents to Keokuk, Iowa, the next year. At the age of 20 he was admitted to the bar; in 1857 he was sent to the Legislature; and from 1863 he was a member of the State Senate for four years. In 1868 he was elected to Congress, and was twice re-elected. He was originally selected for Attorney General, but, after consultation, changed to the war office.

Blondin's stay in Santiago, Chili, has been an uninterrupted success. The papers vie with each other in relating instances of his prowess, and one assures us that in St. Petersburg on one occasion he went through his performance on a rope covered with ice. It may not be out of place to mention a still more remarkable exploit of Blondin's at Vienna. Not only was the rope covered with ice, but the performer traversed it on two stilts twelve feet long, the ends of which had been sharpened and thrust into soda-water bottles; and not only this, but he actually danced the "Liverpool hornpipe" thus accoutred, carrying his secretary on his shoulders, and letting off fireworks at the same time!

JAPAN.

Interesting News From Our Antipodal Neighbors.

By the arrival of the last steamer at San Francisco we get the following interesting grist of news from Yokohama, Japan:

The beneficial effect of the reduction in the land tax is universally admitted. There is great rejoicing in consequence throughout the country. The Government relinquishes several millions of annual revenue, and reduces public expenditure in proportion.

The principal event of the month was the imperial visit to Kioto, the ancient capital, for the purpose of combining ceremonies equally representing ancient and modern Japan. The first object was to pay homage at the shrine of the Emperor's father, in accordance to the custom of all ages. In performance of this duty he was accompanied by the Empress and Empress dowager. The second object of his visit was the opening of a railway between Osaka and Kioto. This ceremony was performed Feb. 5, in presence of a large assemblage of Japanese dignitaries and most of the foreign diplomatists, which latter traveled from Tokio to Kioto by special invitation as guests of the Government. The Emperor remains in the neighborhood of the old capital to complete the round of ceremonial visitations.

The Foreign Office at Tokio, a building of great architectural beauty and many historic associations, has been destroyed by fire.

The financial estimates for the current year have been published by the Minister of the Treasury. Notwithstanding great reductions in the revenue consequent on the diminution of the land tax, the budget shows a prospective surplus of $1,800.

The steamship Nevada, formerly of the Pacific Mail Company, is now transferred to the Japanese flag. This is the last of the transfers of the former American line to Japanese control.

Vries island, at the mouth of Yeddo bay, continues in volcanic eruption.

A larger loan has been offered to China from Japan, partly in gold, silver, and copper coin, and partly in rice, coal, lumber, and seaweed. China pays 8 per cent., and Japan gains 5 per cent. additional on exchange.

A remarkable counterfeit of the notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank by photographing has been detected. Eight notes of $500 each were forged by four persons, an American, an Englishman, a Dane, and a Swede. All are held for trial.

During the past year there have been frequent reports of dangerous disturbances in the provinces of Satsuma, generally without foundation. Now, however, the Government is seriously disturbed by the disordered condition of affairs.

Chicago Elevator Rates.

The elevator and warehouse men of Chicago recently held a meeting to take such action as they might deem necessary in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of the present State law. It was decided to ask the Illinois Legislature to amend the Warehouse law—or one clause of it—so that instead of the maximum rate of two cents per bushel for thirty days, for storage, the charge may hereafter be one and one-fourth cents per bushel for the first ten days, and one-half cent for every ten days thereafter, both the time and the rate being shortened. As the majority of the grain goes out inside of twenty days, and the above are the proposed maximum rates, the charges for handling will be materially lessened. The proposed amendment will be a reduction of 40 per cent, on first rates. The elevator and warehouse men claim that they had practically decided to make this reduction before the action of the Supreme Court. Several prominent shippers and receivers have signified their willingness to sign a petition to the Legislature asking that the proposed change in the law be made. It was also decided at the meeting:

1. That grain in store that has already accumulated winter charges, or four cents storage, will be carried through without additional charges to April 15, although the legal rates are six cents.

2. That grain running on first or second storage on March 1 will be placed under the advertised or legal rates, as the holders of the receipts may elect, until April 15.

3. That all grain received since the announcement of the Supreme Court decision sustaining the law will be charged legal rates, and all grain in store at the expiration of winter storage, April 15, will be placed on the same footing under the law.

Big Spiders.

The sands of the steppes of Central Asia are the abiding-place of many species of loathsome and poisonous "creeping things." Mr. Schuyler speaks of a phalange (*Solpuga araneoides*), one of the long-legged spiders known popularly as the Harvestman, or the Grandfather-Gray-beard, which has long hair, "and, when walking, seems as large as one's two fists." This formidable beast is given to biting when irritated, and with its jaws makes four little holes in the flesh. The bite is poisonous, though not deadly. Its victim feels at first no more discomfort than from the sting of a gnat, but, after a time, the pain spreads over the whole body, and is accompanied with fever and great exhaustion. A Chinese officer states, in his travels in Turkistan, that the body of the largest *Solpugas* is the size of a butternut; and that of the smaller ones, of a walnut. Spiders of such dimensions, with their big, hairy bodies lifted up on long, stout legs, must be as frightful an adversary as one would be likely to encounter in any experience amid the haunts of wild animals.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says the roaring sound of a large well recently struck in the oil region can be heard a distance of nine miles. This may be a lie, but we once knew a man struck in his lumbar region with his prospective father-in-law's boot, and the roaring sound of him was heard over in the next townships.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 9.—Senate.—The Senate took up the General Appropriation bill, and passed it, after making several amendments. The bill appropriates $702,802.82 for the remaining seven months of the present fiscal year, $1,132,000 for the year 1878, and a like amount for the year 1879....Mr. Reeves' bill to establish Probate Commissioners was indefinitely postponed....The House bill appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of the special session of the General Assembly was passed....Mr. Baxter introduced a bill establishing a Superior Court in Wayne county, and under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed....House bills were passed declaring the effect of the repeal of statutes; authorizing the appointments of students to Purdue University, and limiting eligibility to the office of township Trustee to two terms....The Senate passed the House concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment on next Monday.

House.—Senate bills were passed prohibiting illegal voting, and requiring a residence of sixty days in a precinct before voting; requiring affidavits to accompany petitions for [illegible] six to twelve....The House took up the General and Special Appropriation bills, and concurred in the Senate's amendments thereto....Mr. Feats introduced a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment next Monday, which was passed....The House joint resolution appointing S. G. Newcomb, A. C. Downey, and J. M. Finch Commissioners to audit the claims of the State against F. B. Ainsworth, late Superintendent of the House of Refuge, was passed....The State House bill was brought up again and passed by a vote of 58 to 42. The bill is substantially the same as the one laid on the table a few weeks ago, the only changes being that it gives the Governor power to appoint the commission, four in number, two from each political party. The bill also provides for 1 cent levy this year and 2 cents next. The plans submitted are to be examined first, and if they are not suitable then the courts are to advertise for others. The cost of the building is limited to $2,000,000....The new Fee and Salary bill relating to the Circuit, Superior, Criminal and Justice Courts, provides that a witness attending the three courts first named, in his own county, shall be allowed $1.25; from another county 5 cents mileage additional for each mile traveled in going and returning from court; witness fees before a Justice of the Peace are 12 per day and 5 cents mileage each way....One of the important provisions of the Election bill passed by the House to-day is that allowing each political party to be represented where the counting is done, by two witnesses, who may remonstrate against any fraud or irregularity that may occur.

Saturday, March 10.—Senate.—Bills were passed extending the time for holding court in Greene county, and amending the act in relation to building associations....Mr. Dykeman introduced a bill authorizing the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of State to make a temporary loan, not to exceed $200,000. This bill was laid on the table....Two reports were received from the Judiciary Committee on the State House bill, the majority recommending the passage of the bill and the minority opposed to it. The whole afternoon was spent in considering the reports without coming to any conclusion....At the evening session, the Senate resumed consideration of the State House business. Mr. Taylor moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage. Mr. Samighausen moved to lay the motion on the table. Not agreed to. After considerable debate, the motion of Mr. Taylor was lost for want of the two-thirds vote which the constitution requires in order to suspend the rules.

House.—A large number of committee reports were received and placed on file without reading....Senate bills were passed as follows: Requiring County Auditors to furnish certificates to the purchasers of tax titles; authorizing towns to enforce labor for violation of ordinances when trial is had before Justices of the Peace; to legalize the contract between the Commissioners of Porter county and Henry B. Brown; to establish a Superior Court in Wayne county; authorizing building, loan and savings associations to loan their funds to stockholders on personal security, and exempting unplatted lands inside of cities from taxation for city purposes......House bills were passed as follows: Defining vagrancy, and prescribing penalties therefor; authorizing cities and towns to build workhouses; making it a felony to attempt to commit a felony; providing for the payment of one-half of the city taxes in March and one-half in September; making it unlawful to open roads around toll gates; and authorizing the appointment of receivers in vacation....A joint resolution passed suspending the operation of the bill requiring a different style of books to record delinquent-tax duplicates....The bill drafted by the Mayors at their late convention, which provides a new law for the incorporation of cities, was read a third time. The reading of the bill was interrupted several times by motions to adjourn, in order to prevent the Senate from reconsidering its vote and notifying the House of the same.

Monday, March 12.—Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the State House bill, and made the following amendments to the following sections: Section 1 was amended by leaving the date of the appointment of the Commissioners discretionary with the Governor. Section 2 was amended by requiring the Commissioners to swear to the correctness of their claims for services. Section 3 was amended by inserting a proposition accepting the offer of the Marion County Commissioners, tendering rooms for the use of the General Assembly. Section 4 was amended by inserting Louisville in the list of cities in which to advertise for plans. Section 5 was amended so as to allow the Commissioners to annul improper contracts. Section 6 was so amended as to require the architect to guarantee the sufficiency and completeness of each part of the work, under bond of $200,000. Section 7 was amended so as to provide that no contract of over $500 shall be let except at the sessions of the Commissioners, and requiring the filing of all contracts and papers. Sections 8 and 9 were adopted without amendment. Section 10 was amended so as to allow the architect no greater compensation than 3 per cent. for plans, specifications, and superintendence. Section 11 was amended by adding: "And the proceeds of the tax so raised shall be appropriated to the use of the commission as herein provided." The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 30 to 17....The House bill authorizing farmers to form voluntary insurance companies was passed.

House.—The bill drafted by the Mayors was laid on the table....House bills were passed as follows: Authorizing corporations to fix capital stock at $100 per share; allowing restraining orders to be issued during recess; for the election of Road Supervisors; to legalize the records of Courts of Common Pleas; requiring persons contracting for county work to give bond for the payment of employes; authorizing the capture and return of fugitives from the House of Refuge, and compelling notice to be given of pending suits. ....A joint resolution asking Congress to raise the Commissioner of Agriculture to the dignity of a Cabinet officer, and to create a Bureau of Agriculture, failed for want of a constitutional majority.

Tuesday, March 13.—Senate.—The following House bills were passed: Defining vagrancy, and prescribing penalties; providing for the removal of fences from overflowing lands; authorizing the establishment of fire patrols; amending the Election law; authorizing County Commissioners to purchase books of record for Justices of the Peace; for the equitable disposition of the surplus dog-tax fund....A bill fixing the time of electing Road Supervisors was introduced and passed....At the evening session of the Senate the Loan bill was reported from the House, and the Senate immediately took it up. The bill was amended by making provision for a loan of $100,000 in 1878, after which it passed.

House.—A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the State House bill with certain amendments. The House took up the bill and concurred in the amendments....The bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to confer with Commissioners of other States for the adjustment and partition of lands was passed....The Senate joint resolution for a sine die adjournment was taken up and passed. ....The Senate amendments to the Suspected Felon act were concurred in.... Mr. Yaryan, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor of State to borrow money to pay the temporary loan debts. The bill was read a third time and passed....The new State House bill has finally passed both houses of the General Assembly. It provides for the appointment of four persons, equally divided politically, who, with the Governor, shall constitute the State House Board. The building is to be located on the site of the present State House, and cost not exceeding $2,000,000.

Wednesday, March 14.—Senate.—A concurrent resolution was adopted referring the claim of Clark county for taxes illegally collected, and of W. H. Drapier to a commission consisting of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State for adjustment....The concurrent resolution directing the State to publish the acts of the regular and special sessions and the journals of the Senate and House in single volumes was passed....W. H. Drapier was allowed $500 for brevier reports for 1875....The employes of the special session were allowed the same compensation as those of the regular session. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary were allowed $25 each, and the Reading Clerk $100 for extra services.

House.—A resolution was passed authorizing the State Librarian to sell the statutes which have been used by the members of the House at $3 per set, the State having paid $12 for them....The vote on the resolution in reference to the removal of the Southern prison, which calls for a committee of five to report the expediency of such removal, was called, and, no quorum voting, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 15.—Senate.—Nothing of importance was done in the Senate, except to pass a resolution returning thanks to Lieut. Gov. Gray for the impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate. Gov. Gray delivered appropriate remarks. At 11:40 Mr. Underwood moved to adjourn sine die. Before putting the motion the Chair rose and congratulated the Senate on the successful termination of its labors, after which the Senate adjourned sine die.

House.—The House did nothing but pass resolutions of thanks, and provide for the payment of employes. At 11:50, pending the motion to adjourn, the Speaker delivered his closing address. After prayer by Representative Lanham the House adjourned sine die.

Gambler Devol's Escape.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes from Milan, Tenn.: Detained at this place, I made the acquaintance of Geo. H. Devol, the gambler. He is a gentlemanly-looking person of 47, dark sandy hair, light sandy whiskers, beginning to show the silver, a quick, piercing gray eye, ruddy complexion, is of good address, and a smart talker. He was born in Ohio, but for thirty years has been a gambler. While operating on the Shortline Road, near Lagrange, he won about $1,[illegible] and five gold watches, and ended the game just as the train was leaving Lagrange on its way to Cincinnati. The victims squealed terribly, and proposed to have their treasure or blood. They marshaled their forces and drew their revolvers. Devol skipped into the rear coach, locking the door as he went. He then went to the rear platform, and, although the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, selected a clear spot and jumped. He rolled over at a lively rate, but picked himself up unhurt, though his late friends fired a volley at him from their revolvers. He cut across the country and struck the railroad at Lexington junction and went back to Louisville.

"The closest place I was ever in in my life," said Devol, "was in '50. I was coming up the river from New Orleans in the steamer Fairchild, and had won a great deal of money. The boat landed at Napoleon, and about twenty-five of those killers there, who in those days did not think any more of killing a man than they did a rat, got aboard. I opened out and won a good deal of money and four or five watches. Everything went along smoothly enough until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they began to get drunk. One of them said: 'Where is that damned gambler; I am going to kill him.' 'I'm with you,' said another. 'I, too,' said another. And the whole party rushed to their state-rooms and got their pistols. I slipped up and got between the pilot house and the roof. They searched the boat from stem to stern, but did not think of looking under the pilot house. I whispered to the pilot when he came to a bluff bank to throw her stern in and give me the word and I would run and jump off. At about 6 o'clock he gave me the word, and I ran and jumped. I was weighted down with the watches and gold I had won, and the distance was more than I thought, and I missed the bank and stuck tight, waist deep, in soft mud at the water's edge. The killers saw me, and as the boat swung out they opened fire. I could not move, and the bullets whistled past my ear and spattered mud and water all over my face. I had given the pilot $100 in gold, and he threw the boat out, so that I was out of sight very quick."

Historical Doubts as to Joan of Arc.

It was in a saloon, and they had both of them looked on the beer when it was amber, and, by some process of unnatural selection, had chosen the Maid of Orleans as a subject of discussion. The elder was convinced of her existence; the younger one—a Positivist, as it were—believed that she was a Mrs.—or Miss—Harris; that there never was no such woman. And thus the argument proceeded:

First speaker—"Why don't you believe that such a woman never existed?"

Second speaker—"Because I never saw her—I never knew anything about her." (Doggedly.)

"Did you ever see your great-grandfather?"

"Yes." (With temporary triumph.)

"Did you ever see your great-great-grandfather?"

"No."

"Then how do you know you ever had one?" (Sensation.)

"O, that isn't the same thing."

"Why isn't it?"

Here the second speaker is compelled to shift his position and says: "But Macaulay says she was a myth."

"A what?"

"A myth."

"O, and did you ever see Macaulay?"

"No, of course not."

"Then how do you know he wasn't a myth himself?"

It was some time before the second speaker was able to rally, so to speak, but, having partially done so, he advanced another argument:

"There never was any Joan of Arc, because it was a moral impossibility for any woman to do the wonderful works she did." (This in a dogmatic tone which indicated that he wasn't quite sure as to what those same wonderful works were.)

First speaker (tally)—"Did you e[illegible] h[illegible] of Q[illegible] the [illegible] Jews?"

"I did that."

"And, how when King Holofernes wanted to decoy her and make a deceived woman of her, she slew him with a hammer and a nail, as it might be me and you, and brought victory to the Jews?"

Long silence, broken at last by a friend of the worsted arguer:

"O, *she* war a regular ould Methusaleh, and that's no criterion to go by." (*Bibent omnes.*)

A New York Lodging-House.

During the winter sometimes as many as three or four hundred men destitute of a lodging-place have found temporary rest for the night in the old church at Prince and Marion streets. The pews are used for beds, and in the basement of the building are arrangements for bathing, and for washing and drying the scanty clothing of the men, and for two cents lodgers are furnished with a plentiful but rigidly simple meal. The church has been leased by a wealthy gentleman for the special purpose of affording a lodging-house for the destitute.

Two sable philosophers took shelter under the same tree during a heavy shower. After some time one of them complained that he felt the rain. "Nebber mind," replied the other, "dere's plenty of trees. When dis un is wet through we'll go to de oder."

THE NEW YORK STORE

The Greatest BARGAINS ever offered in the

TOWN OF AUBURN.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Proposes to sell for the next thirty days their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c

Without regard to cost preparatory to bringing to Auburn one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS and CAPS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c., ever brought in this market

SEE THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST.

WE OFFER

5000 yards best Prints worth	8 1-3,	at 7 1-4
4000 " " Bra. Muslin worth	10	" 9
100 " Tycoon Reps	25	" 10
500 " Manchester Delains	25	" 18
500 " Single width Alpaccas	30	" 22
3 pcs. black double width Alpa's	35	" 25
3 " " " " "	50	" 35
4 " " " " "	75	" 50
5 doz. Undershirts and Drawers	40	" 25
5 " " "	50	" 35
5 " " "	75	" 50

10 " Nubias at less than first cost.

LADIES AND GENTS KNIT SACQUES

At unprecedented low prices, and all other goods in proportion. Don't forget the place,

THE NEW YORK STORE

J. R. LANNING'S Old stand.

We come to Auburn wiith the view to making it our permanent home, and desire to make it a first-class point to buy goods, and we shall endeavor upon our part to make it such. In proof of this we ask a careful investigation of our stock and prices, before supplying your wants in our line, in order that you may be fully satisfied in your own minds that your purchases are upon as satisfactory terms as may be desired. We shall take pleasure in showing you through our stock, even though you may not buy of us at the time. We will consider it as no trouble, but will rather take a delight in showing you goods. Our motto will be, "One Price to All." Give us a call.

NEW YORK STORE,

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Proprietors.

Auburn, March 13th, 1877.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR

Air Line Division

On and after April 10th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2,40 a m.	5.05 pm
Waterloo	2.00 "	3.00 "	5.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	5.37
Corunna	2.30	3.15	5.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 p m	x 12.06 a.m.	.53 a m
Sedan	2.09	11.46 "	6.38 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.26 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.40	11.20 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 15	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 20	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 45	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 30	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20a.m	5 35pm	
Plymouth	2 40am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 56	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 12	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm			
Cincinnati	7 00pm			
Indianapolis	4 25am			7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "			3 55p
Auburn	11 23 "			21
Waterloo	11 40 "			6 00
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "		7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "		7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "		7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 35 "		9 00	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "		6 45	3 25a
Grand Rapids	8 40am		4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 12 "			
Saginaw				
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 23 am			3 55p
Lansing	10 13 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	"		11 16a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "			10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am		4 00p	6 40a
Jonesville	12 47 pm		5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "		6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "		6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "		8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 48 "			1 10
Auburn	3 00 "			10 38
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "			12 10p
Indianapolis	7 55 "			
Cincinnati	9 10 am			40
Louisville	8 20 am			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 18, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	am'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 [illegible]am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Ark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 20	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	11 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	12 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 40	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	9 55
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 33
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 06pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 25am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 43
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 06	2 12
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 18pm	7 38
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	4 30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 33	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	8 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		9 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see his largest stock

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anyt imeand Reasonable prices.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 29nd, 1877. Number 13.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, $......$2. | Six Months,......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column......	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.......	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate claims promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on a nel first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February.	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRETCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kahn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacco and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

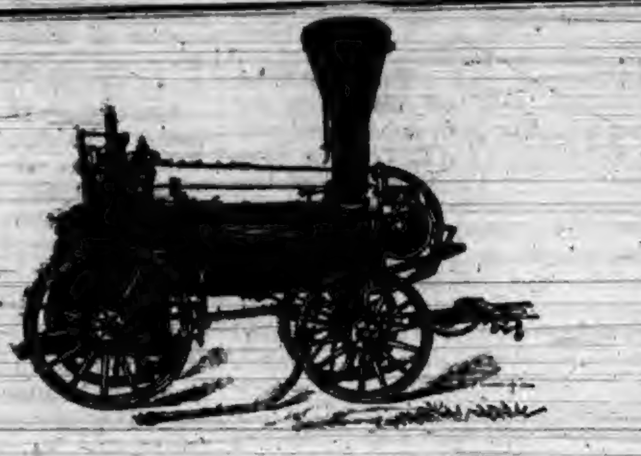

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of Agricultural Implem'nts in DeKalb County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.
Auburn, Ind.

In Klotz' old stand.

Geo. De Wald & Co
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John C. Blanchard is plaintiff and Conrad Renner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of [illegible] hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west line of the west fractional half of the south west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the southwest corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace within the lines herein specified one-fifth (1-5) of an acre of land, thence north to the said south boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half [½] of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty [20] feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said line of said righ of way, far enough to embrace within the lines of the track hereby conveyed one-tenth [1-10] of an acre, thence south to within twenty [20] feet of the south line of said of said fractional one-half [½] of said quarter section, thence east to to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgemnt interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep't.
Auburn, Indiana, March 7, 1877.
GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $15.50.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole, deceased, will on Saturday, the 7th day of April 1877, offer for sale at public Auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Stafford Township DeKalb County Indiana, the personal property not taken by the Widow, consisting of Cows, Hogs, Corn, Hay, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plow, 1 Two-Horse Wagon. Wheat in the ground and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $3, all sums under $3, cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 6 per cent, until due, and ten per cent thereafter until paid, with approved security.

THOMAS L. STROLE, Adm'r.
March 8th, 1877.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator "de bonis non" of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JESSE M. BRUBAKER, Adm'r.
March 16, 1877.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

The Iron Rail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan guide, maps and time table of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colordo, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

Address, T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Topeka, Kan

We have received some fine specimens of flower and garden seeds from James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead Mass. All those wishing flower seeds will do well to send to the above firm.

A Statesman's Opinion.

Daniel Webster.

Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill the sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is from home, should supply him with a newspaper. I remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had no access to newspapers. Other things being equal the first was always superior to the last in debate composition and general intelligence.

* * *

The alarming prevalence of hog cholera in this country, during the past few years, has given rise to various theories as to the cause of the distressing malady. It has been suggested by scientific men that if hogs were allowed to roam in the woods, and eat roots and suck substances from the earth, as they were found in their nativity, there would be no cholera. We were favorably impressed with this theory. When the muscle in the hog's snoot is destroyed, his diet and, to a great extent, his habits are necessarily changed. And it is a fact worthy of our notice that when he was allowed to roam in the forest and run and root at his own sweet will, disease was almost unknown to him. We suggest this to farmers, as worthy of their attention. Try the experiment; let the hog alone with his snoot.

P. T. BARNUM.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, whose renown as a showman is world-wide, a short time since sent agents to Europe to purchase novelties for his American Hippodrome, also to make arrangements for traveling through Europe with a vast collection of wild animals and curiosities of every nature. Purchases have been made for him from Herr Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, and from the Zoological Gardens of London, Berlin, and Amsterdam, an enumeration of which would take up too much space, but the importance of which cannot be too much dwelt upon. In fact, the transportation of his animals will require more room than could be given upon two steamers between deck. From Mr. James Myers, the proprietor of the Great American circus in this city, Mr. Barnum's agents have purchased six of the magnificent Trakene stallions, which Mr. Myers at enormous cost obtained from the stud of the Crown Prince of Germany. These animals are singularly well trained, and unequalled for beauty of frame and action, and will attract great interest in the United States, where such a performance as never been witnessed. They march, trot, galop at the word of command; they wheel left or right with the precision of trained soldiers. A word suffices for these intelligent four footed actors, who go without a blunder through the most complicated figures with a dash and grace charming to witness. In addition to the above attractions, Mr. Barnum's agents have purchased trained horses and ponies from the Messrs. Sanger, of London, and will thus have rendered the Barnum Hippodrome the most complete and attractive of places of amusement. To Mr. Mayers alone, Mr. Barnum's agents paid over 400,000fr.

A Hunt with Texas Jack.

Texas Jack has returned from a hunt in the Sweetwater country with a party of Englishmen, and has had a talk about it with a writer for the Spirit of the Times There were seven men in the company. The game consisted chiefly of elk black tailed deer, antelope, and mountain sheep. No hostile Indians were encountered. The only dangerous brute in the West to hunt Jack says, is the bear. He is cunning, swift, and always ready for a fight. He thinks that the best place to hunt bears is where there are not many to be found, and of the grizzley he says: "He will stand in the middle of the road, growling and getting his mad up, when there isn't a live creature within forty miles of him. If you meet one, and turn out for him, he will probably leave you alone, but if you say a word look out for him. Many a time I have made some such word as, 'Where are you going, Tommy?' when in an instant his arms would be up, and ready to tear me to pieces. No, sir, we dont go bear hunting very much. You see, they can run as fast as a horse, and you have to put a bullet into just such a place to kill them, and until they are dead they are dangerous." Jack, in conclusion tells this story: "I was out once with a party in Texas, and we came across a big cinnamon bear. A fellow proposed to capture him with his lasso. He made a good throw, and got the loop around the bear's neck. When old cinnamon felt it get tight, what do you think he did? He just sat on his haunches, felt of the rope with one paw, and then began pulling it in hand over hand. There was a horse and a man at the other end of the rope, but they had to come, both of them. As for the hunter, he jumped off and got away, but the bear drew the pony right up to him and killed him.

Artemas Ward on Woman's Rights.

One of the most amusing things ever penned by the lamented humorist, "Artemas Ward," was the following on "woman's rights:"

I pitched my tent in a small town in Injiana one day last season, and while I was standing at the dore takin in money a deppytation of ladies came up and said the was members of the Bunkumville Female Reformin & Wimmen's Rites Association, and they axed me if they cood go in without payin.

"Not exactly," sez I, "but you can pay without goin in."

"Dew you know who we are?" said one of the wimmen— a tall and ferroshus lookin critter—"dew you know who we air, sir?"

"My impression is," said I, from a kersory view, that you are shemales."

"We air, sir," said the feroshus woman; "we belong to a society which believes wimmen has rights—which believes she is endowed with as much intellect as man is—which believes she is trampled on and abused—& who will resist hence 4th and forever the encroachments of proud and domineering men."

During her discourse the eccentric female grabbed me by the coat coller & was swinging her umbreller wildly over my head.

"I hope marm," sez I, startin back, "that your intention is honorable? I am a lone man in a strange place. Besides, I've got a wife to hum."

"Yes," cried the female, "and she's a slave! Doth she never dream of freedom—doth she never dream of throwing off the yoke of tyranny and thinkin and voten for herself? Doth she never think of these things?"

"Not being a natural born fool," sez I by this time a little riled, "I ken safely say she doth'unt."

"O, whot—whot!" screamed the female, swingin her umbreller in the air. "O, whot is the price that woman pays for her experience!"

"I don't know," sez I, "the price to my show is 15 cents per individooal."

"& can't our society go in free?" asked she.

"Not if I know it," sais I.

"Crooil man!" she cried and burst in tears.

"Won't you let my darter in?" said another of the eccetric wimmen, takin me affekshuntely by the hand. "O' please let my darter in! She's a sweet gushing child of nature."

"Let her gush," roared I, as mad as I could stick at their tarnel nonsense. "Let her gush." Whereupon they all sprung back with the simultaneous observation that I was a beeste.

"My female friends," said I, "bef you leeve, I've a few remarks to remark; way them well. The female woman is one of the greatest institutions of which this land can boast. It is impossible to get along without her. Had there been no female wimmen in the world I should scarsley be here with my unparalleld show on this very occoshun. She is good in sickness—good in wellness—good at all times. O, woman, woman!" I cried, my feelings worked up to a hippolitic pitch, "you are an angel when you behave yourself, but when you take off your proper apparel and (mettyforically speeking) get into pantaloons—when you desert your firesides, and, with head full of wimmen's rites noshuns, go round like lions seeking whom you may devour somebody—in short, when you undertake to play man you play the devil and are an emphatic noosance. My female friends," I continued as they were indignantly departin, "way well what A. Ward has sed."

* * *

In reading a trial list of court proceedings, the Selinsgrove (Pa.) Times says, there occur Latin abbreviations some persons may not understand. For example: John Doe vs. Richard Roe. The "vs" is short for "versus," which is the Latin word corresponding to the English "against." Again, Dan Jones et al. vs. Mickel Bones et ux. "Et" is the Latin word for "and" in English; "al." stand for "alius," another, in the singular number, masculine gender, or for "alii," others, in the plural. "Ux" is the Latin for "wife." Hence, Don Janes et al. vs. Mickel Bones et ux., should read in English, "Dan Jones and other (or others) against Mickel Bones and wife." It don't follow, though, since you understand this much of "law," that you must now become a lawyer!

* * *

A simple contrivance, of inestimable value to every household, is the labor saving Bosom Board. With it a child can iron a shirt bosom equal to the best laundress. It costs only one dollar and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted in every town, county and state. For descriptive circulars, terms, &c., address with stamp for return postage,

JAMES C. MERRITT.
Highland Falls, Orange Co. N. Y.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered in the village, Tom,
I've sat beneath the tree
Upon the school-house play-ground,
Which sheltered you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know
That played with us upon the green,
Some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom—
Barefooted boys at play
Were sporting, just as we did then,
With spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill,
Which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding-place,
Just twenty years ago.

The old school-house is altered now,
The benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same
Our pen-knife had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the walls,
The bell swings to and fro,
Its music just the same, dear Tom,
As twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill,
Close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high,
That we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To see how much that I had changed,
Since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm,
You know I cut your name—
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,
And you did mine the same.
Some heartless wretch hath peeled the bark,
'Twas dying, sure, but slow,
Just as the one whose name we cut,
Died twenty years ago.

My eyelids had been dry, Tom,
But tears came in my eyes;
I thought of her I loved so well,
Those early, broken ties—
I visited the old churchyard,
And took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved,
Some twenty years ago.

Some are in the churchyard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea—
But few are left of our old class
Excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played,
Just twenty years ago.

THE LOST BANK NOTE.

"James," said Mrs. Garret, while sitting at breakfast one morning, "I don't like that new girl. I have my suspicions about her."

"About Ann!" returned Mr. Garret, in surprise. "Why, it's only a few days ago that I heard you boasting to Mrs. Breumer you had the best cook in New York."

"So she is a good cook. I don't expect to get such another for twice the wages. It is not about the work—she does all that well—but I've no trust in her."

"What has she done?"

"What has she done?" echoed the lady, somewhat sharply. "Nothing, of course, or I'd send her packing! But she's sly and secret, and won't tell me anything about herself; and has ridiculous airs about sleeping alone, and won't even allow Amanda inside her bedroom door. There's something wrong, depend upon it. If there wasn't a screw loose somewhere she would not be here for such low wages."

"If that's a fault against her you can raise them," suggested Mr. Garret.

"There, James, you may as well go to your office, if that's all you have to say," cried the lady of the house. "But mark my words before you go, I'll find Ann Walker out before long."

Mr. Garret sighed as he rose to depart. He well knew that remonstrance would avail nothing, for Mrs. Garret's prejudices were as the laws of the Medes and Persians that changeth not, so he took himself off without another word.

"Amanda!" cried the lady, when left alone, "bring Horace up."

In response to this summons a large, slatternly girl of 11 or 12 made her appearance from the basement, with a little boy in her arms, who made a snatch at an egg-stand and knocked it on the floor in passing the table.

"You awkward, careless gypsy!" cried Mrs. Garret, with great spirit; "that's the second thing you've broken this morning. Who do you think is going to pay for all you destroy? Come here, Horace, love, and have a nice piece of toast. What is Ann doing, Amanda?"

"She's dressing the turkey, mum."

"Did she scour the front steps this morning?"

"Yes, mum; she got up at 5 o'clock to do it."

"Go and tell her I expect her to wash the drawing-room windows before dinner."

"Upon my word," muttered Mrs. Garret, resentfully, as Amanda retired to carry her message, "I'll pull her pride down for her a bit. Must wash the steps at 5 in the morning, forsooth, lest folks see her at it. I'll take that out of her!"

In a few minutes Ann came up to clear the dishes off. She was tall and well-proportioned, about 20 years of age, her face pale, refined in features, not handsome, but singularly intelligent and earnest in its expression.

She looked a little anxious and troubled as she noiselessly arranged the room, and when she was ready to go she said, in a very soft voice:

"May I ask a favor, ma'am, that the cleaning of the front windows be put off till early in the morning?"

"No," answered the mistress, curtly, "I want them done now."

"I don't wish to be seen by passers-by," she urged, almost pleadingly. "It is of importance for me not to be seen by—by some one who might know me."

"You will obey my orders, girl, or leave the house!" returned Mrs. Garret, beginning to quiver with temper.

The servant curtesied and withdrew.

In a few minutes she was at the windows, but in a close sunbonnet, to Mrs. Garret's unspeakable disgust.

"I think I can see through my lady," was her inward comment. "She's some jailbird the detectives are after. I'll lay a trap for her, and if she's not caught in it my penetration isn't much."

Rising from her sewing machine, which she had been busily plying in Master Horace's behalf, while her brain busily revolved, she unlocked her desk, took from it a $20 note, carefully marked the number, and dropped it, as if by accident, under the edge of the table. Then she cut and basted some more work, making rubbish enough about the floor to insure the servant having to use her dust-pan before dinner. By the time this was accomplished she discovered little Horace and the machine in such danger of coming to grief together that, first driving that innocent to the other side of the room, and then picking up the scattered shuttles and reels, she called Ann up stairs to put the parlor to rights, and left the room, taking Horace with her.

When Mr. Garret came home to dinner he saw by his wife's portentous face that something dreadful had occurred.

"James," said she, solemnly, "I have found that girl out in a theft."

"Who? Amanda?"

"Pshaw! no. Your superior girl, Ann. She has helped herself to $20 of mine."

"Good gracious!" cried Mr. Garret, pausing in the act of carving the turkey.

"Yes; it was a $20 note which—ahem—happened to fall out of my desk on the floor this forenoon. I was busy with Horace and so—ahem—forgot to pick it up before I left the room. When I came down to dinner I instantly missed it, and the abandoned creature actually said she might have swept it into the dustpan and burnt it. Fortunately I have the number of it, and after dinner you must go immediately and fetch a policeman."

Bewildered, though far from convinced by the proof of Ann's guilt which his spouse cited, Mr. Garret suffered himself to be sent off on his errand of justice, and soon returned with a detective, armed with a warrant, and Ann was imperatively rung up, while Amanda was ordered to remain, that she might take a warning from the event to take place.

"Ann," said her master, feeling very small, "Mrs. Garret misses some money, and this man has come to——"

"Find it, my dear," rejoined the officer, who had been regarding her with undisguised interest. "So if you'll hand over the keys of your kit we'll proceed to business instanter."

"And," said Mrs. Garret, sternly, "if the stolen property is found in your possession, you will go to prison, miss—that you shall."

Ann's white face slowly kindled with a scorching red; her large dark eyes dilated with a deep horror; her lips turned pale; her breath seemed to leave her in a gasp.

"You accuse—me of theft?" she faltered.

Mr. Garret silently put her into a chair. She looked as if the shock would strike her dead.

"Do you deny," demanded Mrs. Garret, none the less spitefully for this attention, "that you picked up that $20 bill that was dropped on the carpet, just on this spot, this afternoon? Haven't you got it in your pocket, or trunk, or hidden about your bedroom at this moment? Go on with the search, Mr. Officer; she's determined not to confess. It was a national bank bill for $20, numbered 109,933."

"Seems to me I've seen your face before this, my gal," muttered the officer, confidentially. "You'll please fork over the key of your kit, young woman."

With trembling hands Ann waved him off, and untied a ribbon from about her neck, on which a small key was suspended.

As she gave it to him a sort of sob shook her, and large tears rushed in a torrent down her cheeks.

"I'll show the way," said the mistress of the house, sure by these signs of sorrow that the note was about to be discovered. "James, keep your eye on the unprincipled wretch, for there's no knowing what she may do."

Arriving at Ann's miserable bedroom the officer coolly rifled the pockets of all the dresses to be found hanging up, and not finding what he sought dragged the single trunk out under the skylight, and unlocked it.

Very neatly arranged were poor Ann Walker's simple belongings. Some daintily frilled underclothing, smelling of lavender, her modest Sunday apparel folded by itself in silver paper, a box of plain linen collars and cuffs, one or two books of such unexpected titles as "Longfellow's Hyperion," "The Holy Grail," by Tennyson, and some of Madame Michelet's in the original French and a beautiful mother-of-pearl desk in the very bottom, with the silver initials "A. W. A." in a silver monogram on the top.

"Now I'm blest if this ain't a pretty kit for a servant girl," remarked the detective, trying to pry it open with a penknife.

"A wholesale robber," groaned Mrs. Garret, clasping her hands; "and to think that I have harbored—"

"Hullo," cried the detective, opening the lid, and taking out a silver photograph case, richly chased, and garnished with an elaborate monogram, "Who's this."

Then the pair had a fine surprise.

Opening the case, they saw two *cartes*—one of a majestic-looking military man, apparently about 60, and the other of a young girl clad in silk and richest lace, whose face bore the exact similitude of Ann Walker's vignette.

"By the hooky!" ejaculated the officer, a light breaking all over his face, and astonishment preventing further articulation.

Taking a greasy pocket-book out of his pocket he opened it, and drew forth a photograph, which was Ann Walker's vignette.

"Them two's the same gal?" asked he, eagerly.

"Yes," answered the lady with a glance.

"I thought I had spotted that gal the moment I set eyes on her," cried the man, exultingly; "and to think of me finding her after all, and three of us a-huntin' for her these six months. I'm a made man. Won't the Gineral plank down the thousand pounds reward! Hoorar!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Garret. She began to believe she had been sheltering a very great criminal indeed.

"What do I mean?" grinned the detective. "Why, that you have made the orkardest mistake, missis, you ever made in your life. You've heard of Gen. Arnim as lives in the marble palace up the Hudson?"

"Of course I have—indeed have some acquaintance with him." "Or would give the universe to scrape one," she might with truth have added.

"That's unlucky for you," observed the officer, with an obvious lack of sympathy; "for you see, this here cook as you have accused of stealing, is his only daughter and heiress"—

"What?"

Mrs. Garret sat down on a broken-backed chair, with a face as pale as a ghost.

To think that her penetration should have served her so ill as to suffer her to insult this lady—this daughter of one of the grandest magnates of society.

"How in heaven's name can I apologize for my mistake?" she gasped. "I'll die of shame outright!"

"Meanwhile, we haven't found the bank note," observed the officer with malace prepense. "Shall I go on with the search?"

"No, no! gracious sake, leave me! Let me think!" groaned our friend in real anguish of mind.

So the officer went down stairs with a very different manner from that in which he had ascended.

Meanwhile the following interview had taken place between the master of the house and the accused:

"Sir," said the latter, as soon as they were alone. "I think you have the feelings of a gentleman. Further concealment is useless, and before I leave this house I owe you an explanation."

Mr. Garret thought this was the beginning of a confession of guilt, and said:

"Yes, Ann," very sadly, but kindly.

"I am not what I seem," pursued Miss Arnim, in an agitated manner.

"You may have heard of, six months ago, Gen. Arnim's daughter, who disappeared."

"Heavens," muttered Mr. Garret, who feared poor Ann was insane.

"My father," slowly continued Miss Arnim, "wished me to marry a gentleman who was in every way repugnant to me, I having already given my heart to another whose want of fortune was his only fault. I would not disobey my father by following the dictates of my heart, yet how could I go through the daily sorrow of thwarting his express wishes! I resolved to escape from both temptations at a time, and I could think of no way in which I could more securely hide myself than by going into service for awhile. I confided my story to the good manageress of the 'Domestic Training Institution,' who was a friend of mine, and through her influence I came here with the determination of doing my duty as conscientiously as it was possible. You have seen the result, Mr. Garret."

She burst into tears, though her eyes flashed through them with proud indignation.

By this time the earnestness of her manner and the calm refinement of her language had carried the conviction of truth to her listener's heart. He gazed at her in amazement and distress, while a flood of shame dyed his brow.

The detective now entered, and, with a deeply respectful obeisance to the woman he had treated so insolently ten minutes ago, said:

"Please accept my humble service, Miss Arnim, and to pardon my mistake. What can I do for you, miss?"

"Bring a cab, if you please," said Miss Arnim. Then turning to her former master, she said, pleadingly:

"Let me ask as a particular favor, sir, that I may be permitted to go without meeting Mrs. Garret again. I can imagine now," she added, with a trembling voice, "what innocent and friendless girls feel when they are suspected wrongfully."

Little more remains to be said. The young lady had her wish, and returned to her father's house without another encounter with the amiable mistress; and so overjoyed was the General to receive back her whom he had bitterly mourned as lost by his own cruelty that her engagement to Mr. Merville, a rising young lawyer, was immediately afterward arranged with much rejoicing.

Little Master Horace proved, some weeks afterward, to be the real cause of that bank note's disappearance. It was found stuffed into the cavity under the shuttle of his mamma's sewing machine.

A Screw in the Lungs.

We came into possession a few days since of some facts illustrating a most wonderful and remarkable case, and one that has few if any parallels in this region of the State, and which we give to our readers, vouching for its correctness. In the Smith's Grove region there lives the family of Mr. W. J. Dickerson, a gentleman well and favorably known in the county. In the family there is a bright little boy 9 years old, named James. Last August he and his mother were paring apples for drying purposes with an ordinary machine used for that purpose. A three-eighths inch screw dropped from the machine, and James, child-like, put the screw in his mouth and accidentally sucked it down his windpipe. Violent coughing followed without ejecting the screw. On Sept. 1 the little boy was taken to his bed, first with chills and fever. This was followed by intermittent fever, which in turn was succeeded by pneumonia, and constant coughing, with expectoration from the right lung. The sufferer continued to grow worse, until in spite of the best medical treatment and appliances he wasted away to almost a skeleton from what he had been. Death seemed inevitable and near at hand. Suddenly there ensued a violent jerking cough, and the iron screw was ejected from the right lung, where it had been since he swallowed it, over five months ago. Proper restoratives were given, and the little fellow has been steadily improving and growing rapidly. He is now well, and fat as a pig, and keeps the screw as a memento, while his father and mother are the happiest two people about. The circumstance is certainly a very singular one, and is substantially as we have related it.—*Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph.*

Bismarck's Troubles.

Bismarck is having an unhappy experience as Chancellor of the German empire, and he complains that his health is suffering under the worry and trouble that he is subjected to by his political adversaries, and also in consequence of the lukewarm support he receives from some of the Cabinet Ministers. In a recent speech in the Reichstag he cited the case of Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of Admiralty, who forced upon the Premier a vast amount of labor in preparing the correspondence to show the necessity of the reduction in the Admiralty estimates which Bismarck advocated, and then, when the matter came up for discussion in the Reichstag, Von Stosch at once consented to the desired reduction upon the demand being made by the Liberals. What he would not do for the Chancellor he would do for the enemies of the latter, and when Bismarck narrated the circumstances in his speech Von Stosch at once tendered his resignation. The Emperor, however, declined to accept it, and the unfriendly Minister remains to harass his chief.

THE new Church Property Tax law of Maine exempts from taxation church property worth not more than $5,000.

SOMNAMBULISTIC CAPERS.

Remarkable Acrobatic Performance of a Detroit Young Lady in Her Sleep.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of somnambulism ever given in this city took place about 1 o'clock Saturday morning near the corner of High and Sixth streets. The principal actor in the serio-comic drama was an 18-year-old miss, named Annie Barton, and she was first discovered by C. W. Hedges. He was on his way home when his attention was attracted by a queer-looking object seated upon the top of a grapevine arbor just over the fence. Stopping, Mr. Hedges looked at the figure until he saw it move, when he spoke to it, but received no answer. At this juncture, Capt. C. C. Starkweather, of the Trumbull Avenue Police Station, came along Sixth street on his way home. He was stopped by Mr. Hedges, who pointed out the queer figure, and they were not long in doubt as to the nature of the apparition. "It's a woman," said Capt. Starkweather, and "she must be asleep!" continued Mr. Hedges. Arriving at that conclusion, the men opened the gate, and, walking to the arbor, called to the sleeping girl, but received no reply. Capt. Starkweather then began climbing up the arbor, at which the girl started on a lively run, and, going the whole length of the arbor roof, made a jump, clearing a space of about eight feet, alighting on the roof of a woodshed.

This maneuver astonished the men, who awakened Mr. Thompson and his family and told them that there was a sleep-walker upon their woodshed. Soon Mr. Thompson, his wife and son joined Mr. Hedges and the Captain in the chase. What was their surprise to find Miss Barton had clambered from the shed to the wing, and thence to the apex of the roof of the main building, where she stood quietly leaning against the chimney. Finally a ladder was procured and young Thompson climbed to the side of the roof, but, getting there, found it so covered with snow and ice that it was impossible for him to reach the girl. So down he came, and the ladder was carried to the front of the house, where it was put in position, with one end against the roof peak. This time Capt. Starkweather took off his boots and climbed up. The girl stood quietly until he was within a few feet of her, when she ran toward the wing, and sliding went from one roof to the other; thence she jumped back to the grape arbor, and, before any of the men could get to her, jumped to the ground, and, dashing through a back gate, ran up High street. The chase was continued to the Crawford Street Park, where she was captured. Then it was found that she was completely dressed, with the exception of a hat and shawl, and that during all of her hazardous midnight ramble she had not received the slightest injury. She was taken to the Trumbull Street Police Station until her relatives, being notified, put in an appearance and took her in charge. This is the second escapade, her friends assert, of the kind in which Miss Barton has taken part.

Heavy Jewel Robberies in England.

Another heavy robbery of jewelry is reported from England. A number of valuable jewels belonging to the Duchess of Cleveland, the mother of the Earl of Rosebery, were stolen from Battle Abbey, one of the Duke of Cleveland's seats. The value of the jewels is estimated at from £5,000 to £10,000. The articles stolen were chiefly presents, one of them, a necklace of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, being the gift of the Queen to the Duchess, who was a bridesmaid at Her Majesty's wedding. No trace has been discovered of the thieves, and a reward of £200 has been offered for their discovery. The latest previous parallel to this brilliant bit of roguery was the stealing of the Countess of Dudley's dressing-bag, containing about £5,000 worth of jewels, while her maid stood near it at a railway station. Recently two American ladies have been victimized in London—one, Mrs. Stevens, of New York, by a French maid, and the other, Mrs. Ives, now Lady Harcourt, a daughter of Mr. Motley, by a bold rogue who climbed up into the window of Mr. Motley's house in Arlington street, while the Minister and family were at dinner below. The jewels had been laid out on a dressing-table, as the ladies were going to a ball the same evening. In the case of the Duchess of Cleveland, the financial loss, even at the highest figure assigned to it, will hardly be so much felt as the sentimental loss, for the Duke is one of the wealthiest men in England and has no direct heirs. His dukedom dies with him, and his estates will go with the barony of Bernard to a distant kinsman, Morgan Vane, of Huntingdonshire. The Earl of Rosebery is a son of the Duchess of Cleveland by her first marriage with Lord Dalmeny.

From the Slave Pen to the Council of State.

When Edham Pacha, the present Grand Vizier, was a boy he was sold as a slave to the Turkish statesman Khosrev, who, upon discovering his extraordinary abilities, gave him his liberty and sent him to Paris to be educated. He was born in 1823 at Chio, his parents being Circassian. After remaining at Paris three years his patron induced him to study mining engineering, and for four years he followed this pursuit in France, Germany, and Switzerland. Returning to Constantinople in 1869, he was appointed a Captain on the general staff, and ten years later was made an aid-de-camp to the Sultan, subsequently attaining the ranks of General, Chamberlain of the Palace, and member of the Council of State. He has also been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Turkish Ambassador to various European courts. His political affiliation is with the Young Turkish party.

The Grasshopper of Missouri.

Prof. C. V. Riley says of the grasshopper prospect for Missouri, that the counties of Platte, Clay, Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson, Bates, Henry, Pettis and Benton will be practically free from the plague; but that in certain districts there is every reason to fear a return of the hoppers. These localities are mapped out by the Professor as follows: First, Atchison and Holt and the western part of Nodaway and Andrew, in the extreme northwestern corner. Second, McDonald, Barry, Jasper, Lawrence, Barton, Dade, Cedar, Vernon—more particularly in the southwest half; Polk in the northwest third, Hickory in the southwest third, and St. Clair in scattering places.

FOREST TREES.

Notes on Their Growth.

Milo Barnard, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives the following as the measurement of certain trees recently cut down by him. It will be interesting to parties planting trees to note the growth of each variety in a given number of years:

Lombardy Poplar—14 years old; 54 feet in height; 22½ inches in diameter at the base.

Cottonwood—17 years old; 50 feet in height; 18 inches in diameter.

[illegible] Willow—13 years old; 41 feet 8 inches in height; 16½ inches in diameter.

White Willow—13 years old; 46 feet in height; 11½ inches in diameter.

Silver Poplar—15 years old; 42 feet in height; 22 inches in diameter.

Soft Maple—13 years old; 31 feet in height; 9 inches in diameter.

Balm of Gilead—17 years old; 31 feet in height; 10 inches in diameter; tree unhealthy; utterly worthless for the prairie.

Aspen—18 years old; 31 feet high; 7 inches in diameter.

Ashleaved Maple—9 years old; 28 feet in height; 6½ inches in diameter.

Sycamore—13 years old; 34 feet in height; 11 inches in diameter.

Butternut—13 years old; 31 feet high; 7½ inches in diameter. A rapid growing, healthy, and ornamental tree, valuable for timber and nuts. Should be in every collection.

Black Walnut—17 years old; 41 feet 8 inches in height; 7½ inches in diameter. A healthy, long-lived tree of fair growth.

White Ash—15 years old; 27 feet 6 inches in height; 10 inches in diameter. Last season's top growth, 2 feet 7 inches. A healthy, clean, beautiful tree; excellent for door-yard or lawn; and, for a hard-wood tree, a rapid grower, easy to transplant.

Red Oak—12 years old from the acorn; 25 feet 7 inches in height; 6½ inches in diameter. Healthy, hardy trees, and indispensable on account of the great value of the timber.

Red Cedar—18 years old; 20 feet 5 inches in height; 9 inches in diameter. Valuable as an ornamental tree, for hedges, screens, and wind-breaks. The most lasting post timber we have.

Scotch Pine—16 years old; 28 feet in height; 12½ inches in diameter. A robust, hardy tree of foreign birth, but naturalized to our climate. Considered indispensable in every collection.

White Pine—14 years old; 30 feet 6 inches in height; 11½ inches in diameter. This most valuable tree furnishes nine-tenths of all the timber used in North America, and millions of feet annually for the eastern continent. There is no other soft-wood tree that bears any comparison with it, and, like the walnut, its rapidity of growth seems to increase with age.

The above are trees that were cut down. The following are the measurements of trees that were not cut, and are given in order to make the list more complete:

Norway Spruce—20 years old; 28 feet in height; 14½ inches in diameter.

Balsam Fir—20 years old; 32 feet 6 inches in height; 14 inches in diameter.

American Larch—18 years old; 34 feet in height; 10 inches in diameter.

Hard Maple—13 years planted; 34 feet in height; 10 inches in diameter.

Red Elm—13 years planted; 33 feet in height; 13 inches in diameter.

Mail Contracts.

On the evening of March 9 the business of letting the spring mail contracts throughout the United States was closed at the Postoffice Department. Some idea of this work may be formed as follows: Maine has 221 routes, and 2,800 bids; New Hampshire, 111 routes and 1,400 bids; Vermont, 120 routes and 1,700 bids; Massachusetts, 104 routes and 1,250 bids; Rhode Island, 23 routes and 300 bids; Connecticut, 63 routes and 1,000 bids; New York, 483 routes and 6,500 bids; New Jersey, 1,000 routes and 1,200 bids; Delaware, 22 routes and 300 bids; Pennsylvania, 648 routes and 9,000 bids; Maryland, 133 routes and 2,000 bids; Virginia, 383 routes and 6,000 bids; West Virginia, 205 routes and 3,700 bids. The total number of routes is 2,692, and of bids over 37,000, being nearly 7,000 bids over the number last year.

Foreigners in the Cabinet.

So far as we know only three citizens of foreign birth have ever held Cabinet positions, and these three have justified their appointment by their ability and fidelity. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, and the father of American finance, was born in the West Indies of a Scotch father and a French mother, and was educated in England and France, and his mind fully formed before he came to America. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison, and holding the office from 1802 to 1814, was born in Geneva, Switzerland. William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, who appointed him in 1833 and removed him the same year, because he refused to change the deposits from the United States Bank, was born an Irishman, but came to this country while yet a child.—*Exchange.*

Young Statesmen.

The members of the State Government of Illinois are all comparatively young men. Their nativity and ages are as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, Governor, born in Wayne county, Ky., in 1829, is 48 years old. Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant Governor, born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1830, is 47. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State, born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, is 47. Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, born in Baden, Germany, in 1828, is 49. Thomas B. Needles, Auditor, born in Monroe county, Ill., in 1835, is 42; J. K. Edsall, Attorney General, born in Windham, Green county, N. Y., in 1831, is 46.

How much may be accomplished by untiring industry is shown by the example of a young man of San Francisco. He went to Virginia City, represented that he was a clergyman, made the acquaintance of thirty persons, borrowed money from each to the aggregate of $1,700, and ran away, all within a week.

MARCH.

Death to King Winter, the cold-blooded tyrant
That held us so long in his iron-bound rule!
We crowned him at Christmas, feasted him New Year,
And drank to his health round the great log of Yule;
But now we have done with our slavish obeisance;
A maiden has risen who conquers his might,
She is coming, our darling, all rosy with sweetness,
To smile at the tyrant and put him to flight.

But see how he blusters in impotent fury,
While earth, though [illegible], still yields to his claim!
Like an insolent bully he swaggers and rages
Against the fair maiden. Old Graybeard, for shame!
Loud are your trumpets and sharp are your weapons;
What do you know of a fair woman's wiles,
The might of her cunning, the strength of her weakness,
Or the summer that lurks in her soft little smiles?

Hearken, O Winter! No prophet is needed—
She'll conquer you first, then she'll weep o'er your bier;
Her tear-drops in falling will bring forth the roses,
And the world will forget that you ever were here.
Ay! riot and rage, for your downfall is coming;
A word in your ear, O my blustering friend—
Your beard [illegible] but [illegible] Spring is a woman,
And the world knows full well how such conflicts all end.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

PITH AND POINT.

A CONNECTICUT man will break a clove in two to make weight.

A LITTLE boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.

A PARROT is said to live 200 years. Barbers do not live to be that age, but they talk more.

THE Chicago baby-show was not an utter failure. It succeeded in making 700 mothers mad at all mankind.

NOBODY knows to this day what a time Noah had of it in the ark with the antediluvian ancestor of the present Kentucky mule.

WE can generally tell what a man's going to do next when he puts the lighted end of a cigar into his mouth by mistake.

CALIFORNIA panthers now crawl into hollow logs to escape the pursuit of California girls. Where can California men go?

LITTLE JOHNNIE is quite sure the picture of a Spitz dog he drew on the parlor wall was good, because it made his father mad.

"You call that a trunk, do you?" growled a dejected hotel porter. "It only needs a lightning-conductor to make it look like a boarding-house."

AN exchange says it is thought that the time will yet come when members of the choir will be expected to behave during divine service just as well as other folks.

IT is with gloomy views of the future that the young Boston man, after laying out 75 cents in caramels for his sweetheart, learns from her own lips that kissing is aliunde.

A PAIR of deaf mutes were married in Monroe, Ga., a few weeks ago, and now it is more fun than a circus to see them quarrel and make faces at each other with their fingers.

AN Oshkosh lady, who was reading to some friends, encountered the words, "Nibelungelied tetalogy," and cautiously removed her teeth before attempting to pronounce them.

HERE, fix up the constitution so that a man will have the privilege of shooting the fellow who asks for a light from his 25-cent Havana, and hands back the stub of a penny-grab.

THE Leavenworth *Times* sums up a late breach-of-promise suit in two headlines, thus: "An injured woman sues her deceiver for $50,000, and she runs 49,950 behind the ticket."

FOR once in the world a New York policeman was on hand the other day when a robbery was committed, but, says the *Telegram*, he was the robber's victim, and had to be there.

A NEW YORK policeman shot at a mad dog and hit a man in the neck. When you see a policeman pointing his pistol at you, stand still and smile. If you duck or dodge the result is uncertain.

THE coffee roasters of Indianapolis charge each other with using peas, beans, corn, rye, oats, gum-arabic, leather scraps, and other things in getting up their "strictly pure" brands.

A GENTLEMAN, who rather suspected some one was peeping through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper sauce, and went home to find his wife had been cutting wood, and a chip had hit her in the eye.

WAYS AND WILLS!

Two worshipful cronies, both William by name,
Each courted, in union, an o'erwilling dame;
But her husband, arriving one day unannounced,
With a right lusty kick both the Don Juans "bounced,"
And I heard him exclaim, "Something wrong, it is clear!"
Then he turned to Madame with, "Now, hark you, my dear;
Though I cannot approve of your ways, and your Wills,
I shall never be slow, mind, in *footing* your Bills."

A War Incident.

How it happens that President Hayes is now in possession of two arms is thus related in an Ohio journal: "Gen. Hayes was wounded in the arm at South Mountain. The surgeons said it must come off, and made all necessary preparations for amputation. The General was at Middletown, Md., at the residence of a gentleman well known here, and this gentleman begged him to allow his family physician—Dr. Bare, of Middletown, also well known here—to take charge of him. He consented; and, although the army surgeons were displeased, the doctor assumed the care of the General, and managed the case so skillfully that amputation was rendered unnecessary."

A Reading People.

Mr. Bailey, editor of the Danbury *News*, has been traveling in the West, and writes home that the inhabitants of this Western country impress him as being here on a visit; they come from somewhere else, and he rarely found a man who was born out here. He was struck with the absence of factories, and the amazing abundance of newspapers, and says the people of the West are more liberal, and read more, than those of the East; nearly every passenger on a Western railway train buys a daily paper, "and in the hotels, at breakfast, the array and rustle of newspapers is simply wonderful."

THE Italian lottery system brings in not less than $12,000,000 a year to the national exchequer.

CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON.

How and Where it is Made—The Clark Thread Company—Largest Works in the New World—Acres of Splendid Buildings—Forests of Wonderful Machinery.

The Process of Manufacture.

Down in the Cotton Fields—The Employes' Societies—The Clark Hose Company—A Grand Relief Society—Employees' Centennial Excursion—The Renowned Eureka Club and Thistle Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

(From the Essex County Press, Newark, N. J.)

At the foot of Clark street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Newark, on the banks of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground, upon which are buildings the flooring of which measures nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employes among different classes and corporations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who, in various ways, are connected with this vast establishment. Although having the largest pay-roll of any employers in New Jersey, and contributing more to the welfare and prosperity of the city than all its financial institutions combined, we hear less in the newspapers of this world of wealth-makers than of some second-class money-lending shop on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their source all the varied industries which have entered into the production of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, which is [illegible] in dry goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., in the United States, and contains two hundred yards of that indispensable article, strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made up of

NEARLY FORTY-TWO MILLION DOUBLINGS,

and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a few inches from the naked eye. The immense capital invested in The Clark Thread Company's Works, and the vast volume of business, amounting to several millions per annum, extending to every part of the United States, is one of the principal sources of Newark's prosperity. What it is and the blessings which flow from it are not realized by one in a thousand of the people who dwell within the sound of their tower bell. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which the establishment was to pour into the hands of every merchant and trader in the city, as events have shown, the first thing which the City Fathers did when these works were being erected was to tax the bricks and material not yet shaped into buildings. It was on a par with the intelligence and appreciation of the

REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH,

usually exhibited by the average politician. Had it been some trust company or curbstone broker that asked exemption, it would probably have been granted. Some idea of the value of these works to the community may be had by an illustration of a thing which might really happen at any time. The Clark Thread Company employ, as stated, about fifteen hundred persons, paying out to them sixteen to twenty thousand dollars every two weeks. These hundreds of hands pay out that money to the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, the dry-goods merchant, and all who have anything to sell get a part of it in some way, either directly or indirectly. From their hands it goes to pay debts, meet obligations and fill the channels of trade with the circulating medium called money, and which is to business what blood is to the human system, giving it life, animation and power. Suppose to-night those works were

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

They are fully insured. The Clark Thread Company receive their insurance in cash from their underwriters. They say to themselves: "Business is dull, sales are uncertain, profits are small, the future is unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The vast business requires close attention and persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt the plan pursued by most moneyed men, viz: go to Washington, buy Government bonds, bring them home, put them in a tin box, pay no taxes, and sit down to take our ease, eat, drink and be merry, with no thought of care, supported in luxury without risk by the interest on our bonds, paid by taxation of the producing classes." Can any man calculate the wide-spread ruin which would follow such a calamity and course of action by The Clark Thread Company? It would be incalculable. All those people who earned money to purchase what they wanted to buy would be added to the list of paupers who to-day clamor for work or bread. Misery, want,

STARVATION AND CRIME

would be the fruit of such a course. But this is exactly what has been done throughout the country, and explains why one in twelve in Newark are to-day supported by the city. The productive capital of the country, which employed our now idle millions, has been put into Government bonds, and appalling destitution and want are on every hand, and increasing at a fearful rate. Labor is the source of all wealth and prosperity, and there is no loss equal to that which follows enforced idleness of the producing classes. There is no music so full of joy and peace and good will to men as the song of labor and the music of machinery. Better far that all other songs be hushed and every note be stilled, rather than those, and to them we now introduce the reader.

ON THE DOCK

of The Clark Thread Company, which is five hundred feet long, is a mountain of two or three thousand tons of coal, drawn out of boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, and the bales of cotton find their way from the same wharf to the brick house for the storage of that precious material, one pound of which will make one hundred miles of thread, containing about forty-two million doublings. The mind cannot grasp the numerical feat. But four grades of cotton are ordinarily used in the manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, and known as "Sea Island Cotton." This comes principally from South Carolina, and is grown on the small islands along the coast. Considerable is raised on the peninsulas and around the bays and inlets, but it is not equal to that of the sea islands, which is the finest in the world. The first bag of this sea island cotton of the crop of 1876 was purchased by the Clark Thread Company at fifty cents per pound. The inland cotton is not used in the manufacture of thread, being too short in the fiber. On these sea islands were the richest planters of the South in

THE OLD SLAVE DAYS,

many of them having as high as six hundred slaves and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in luxury, hospitality and elegance. But to-day all is changed. Those vast estates are cut up into small plantations, many of them owned by the negroes, who now call no man master. They bring in their season's product, sometimes on a mule and again in large quantities. Brokers on the ground or at the landings buy and pay the negroes for their cotton, often dividing the money according to the labor performed in raising the crop. Some lease the land of the former owners, but the old state of things is "dun clar' gone." This trade and traffic, it may be fairly expected, will in a few years largely increase the wealth and intelligence of the race in these localities.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON

brings treble the price of inland, and ranges from thirty to ninety cents per pound, according to grade. An acre will produce in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton, which when ginned weighs about seventy-five pounds, or one to five. The negroes, without doubt, will eventually grow all the cotton, as not one in five of the Northern men have thus far succeeded in their attempts. Let the reader remember that we have not looked at a single piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth these works employ and produce, before we reach the factory. The sail, the mine, commerce and manufactures, all find employment to supply The Clark Thread Company's works, and when they stop the cotton may bloom and fall unplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, the sails on the rivers be spread to the breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred [illegible]. The manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." cotton embraces the island of the sea and penetrates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the treasures of wealth on every hand, enriching and blessing mankind at every step, from the womb of ages to the looms of Newark. We will now examine into the immediate sources of the power which drives the endless machinery of this vast hive of industry, with its sixty miles of belting and about seventy miles of steam pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE,

itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of human brain and brawn. In the presence of this monster, with its majestic tread, one feels his own insignificance and frailty. This vast piece of machinery, moving silently, save the sharp click of the improved steam cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined draught of six hundred horses, and is two engines in one, usually termed a double engine. The fly-wheel, traveling at the rate of forty-eight revolutions per minute and carrying three huge belts on its surface, each two feet wide, is seventy-eight feet in circumference, twenty-five feet in diameter, and weighs thirty tons, or sixty thousand pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in thickness, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, and a stroke of five feet. They were built by Corliss, in 1874. One of the three belts on the fly-wheel is one hundred and fifty feet in length. But even this double monster could not run the works. It has a big twin brother, and together they travel every day for ten hours on their endless journey, and never get tired. They are wonders of power and elegant workmanship, worthy of a visit from any one who wants to see the

BIGGEST PAIR OF TWINS

in New Jersey. They are supplied with steam from nine immense tubular boilers and four large upright boilers, Corliss' plan. They consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, which will give some idea of the amount of steam necessary to drive the immense establishment. Besides these there are three ordinary-sized engines, made by Watts, Campbell & Co., of Newark, in different parts of the works, making seven in all, a grand total of nearly fourteen hundred horse-power. The young mountain of coal, which looks enough to last the whole city a year, is rebuilt by two hundred and fifty ton boat loads, at brief intervals.

MANUFACTURING THE THREAD.

The cotton is brought in bales to the mixing rooms, when it is examined and placed in bins, according to the different grades, ready for the scutching machines, which open and beat the material, cleaning it from the dirt and sand it contains in the bale. After going through the scutching machine, it comes out in the shape of a roll, like wall paper, comparatively soft, white and clean. It is, however, really in a very rough state compared with the fineness and perfection that is to be reached. Several of these scutching machines are running continually, and their sound is like the roar of a lightning express train as it whirls past the platform where you stand. The first scutcher is fed with the bale cotton from a hopper which lets it through into knives set in large rollers, which revolve with tremendous force, and lightning speed, picking the cotton into small pieces, and passing it by suction of air on to other rollers, between which it goes and comes out in the shape of a web or "lap" in large rolls. Four of these rolls are then placed upon a machine like the first and run together through the same process of

PICKING AND BEATING AND CLEANING,

when it comes out again in the same shape as before, rolled to exactly the thickness which it is desired to make the "sliver" from which the thread yarn is to be spun. What a "sliver" is will be learned further on. The machine is so delicately set that it regulates the thickness of the web or lap to within half an ounce, in a web of five feet, weighing only twelve to eighteen ounces. After being put through three scutching machines in this way and coming out with eight thicknesses of web or lap similar to that produced by the first process, it is ready for the carding machines. This department is filled with Carding Machines, Drawing Frames, Lappers, and Combing Machines, a perfect labyrinth of belting, pulleys and machinery, the noise of which is like the roar of many waters mingled with the clatter of a thousand wheels. One of the large rolls of web or lap that came from the last scutching machine is placed on a carding machine, which takes and runs it

BETWEEN THE TEETH

of a large and small cylinder for the purpose of drawing out the entangled fibers and laying them parallel or in same line of direction and also to remove the small particles or motes which may have escaped the action of the scutching machine. After being treated in this way, a comber or doffer takes the web from the small cylinder, which is now a delicate gauze; and it is gathered up and passed through a small hole, say half an inch in size, after which it is coiled in a revolving can. The whole process is one of wonderful delicacy, the material being so finely worked that a breath of air would break it. This card contains ninety thousand square teeth to a foot, or a total of four million one hundred and eighty-six thousand. On the carding machine is a little joker that works like some old man, raising the wire-covered flats from the teeth of the carder, which it cleans, and throws off the particles of dirt and coarse cotton left on them. Six of the

TIN CANS, CALLED CARD SLIVERS,

in which the roll is wound are now taken to another machine called a Drawing Frame and run together into one "sliver." These six are so light that when they are passed together through a hole and made one, they fall into another sliver and are then no larger than one of the six from which it was made, although they have not yet been twisted at all. Fourteen of these cans full of slivers are placed at the "Lapper" and run between two rollers, making a new web nine inches wide and half an inch thick, which comes out like the original roll from the scutching machine that takes the cotton from the bales, only that now it is soft and delicate as is possible to conceive, weighing only one hundred and forty-five grains to the yard, nine inches wide. It now goes in rolls to a wonderful little machine, a French invention, first introduced in this country by The Clark Thread Company. It is a refined carding machine, the product of which is as much superior in fineness to the large carders just described as the most elegant silk goods are to

THE COARSEST COTTON CLOTH.

It is called the French combing machine, and is only used by the best thread-makers, as it is very expensive and, while it makes the thread superior in quality, it adds twenty per cent. to the cost of manufacture. Six of the rolls of webbing are now passed together through the combing machine between two rollers, and combed by innumerable steel teeth to the fineness of gossamer and the thinness of a spider's web. It passes on, is gathered into one soft round "sliver" again, goes through rollers once more, when it is coiled into cans as before, with a loss of twenty per cent. on the material which composed the web when it was put on the French machine. It is a texture so fine and soft that one cannot but wonder how it bears its own weight. After the last process, six of the slivers are again put through the drawing frame making one sliver no larger than any of the six from which it is drawn. Then six of these last are put through the same process reducing them in size six times, and adding that to the length. This is repeated three times, and each time they are coiled into cans. The last sliver is the same size and weight as when the process began, although doubled four hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six times. The last cans are now taken to

THE FIRST SLUBBING FRAME,

from which cans they are passed through rollers, then twisted to about the size of a lead pencil, and wound on bobbins, all by the same machine. From this they go to the second slubbing frame, where one hundred and two spindles on each machine are winding yarn from two hundred and four bobbins, which came from the first slubber, two threads being wound upon one spool. The next, or intermediate, slubbing machine winds upon one hundred and seventy-six spools, from three hundred and fifty-two bobbins, which came from the second slubber. The next and last is called the roving machine, and fills two hundred and forty spools, which came from four hundred and eighty bobbins, from the intermediate slubbing machine. By this repetition of doubling and twisting the yarn is fast becoming strong and hard. We now follow the yarn called "roving" to the self-acting "mule," which makes eight hundred and forty threads of yarn from sixteen hundred and eighty bobbins. This wonderful machine, two of which are operated by one man, draws out the yarn and twists it from sixteen hundred and eighty spools, when it comes away, and on its return winds it on eight hundred cops (spools) making the last number of thread yarn. We now come to

THE THREAD MILL,

which is a distinct and independent department. The cotton yarn comes here, and first goes to the cop of winding machines, where it is run from the cops, through delicate balances, over soft felt ground, upon bobbins, two threads together upon one. From the cop winding department the bobbins go to the slinging department, where the two threads that were run together on the spool, in the cop winding department, are twisted or spun in one thread. The thread, as it is unwound, runs through water, and rapidly over glass guides, and the bobbin which receives it revolves five thousand times per minute, twisting hundreds of threads on each machine. After being twisted two threads together, making one hard thread, three of the latter are again run together on a bobbin, the same as in the first cop winding department. Three of these are now twisted together, making six strands, and

THE PROCESS OF TWISTING THEM

is exactly the same as the one last described. It is known as the finishing twisting department. When the thread comes from the finishing twisting department, it is inspected with the greatest care by skillful persons, and put through several tests before passing the reeling department, to be wound in skeins for the bleach-house. The machines in this department are very curious, and daily turn out vast quantities of thread, which is packed, and given a through ticket to the bleach and dye houses. They measure off the thread into skeins of an exact length and size, and when they have reeled off just the right amount of yarn, always stop, and, unlike some kind of yarners, they never forget to tell the same story without variations. Again, after coming from the reels,

THE THREAD IS CAREFULLY INSPECTED,

the work employing several girls, who cut all the rough and imperfect thread from the hanks. After this second inspection, we find it next at the bleach house. The bleach and dye houses are among the most interesting departments of this vast establishment, although not the most agreeable. The progress in washing machinery, that is here exhibited, would make our grandmothers think that the millenium had come. The baby washer, as we call it, of this concern, is rather of a large child, whose place and uses will appear later. After the thread is sent from the inspection department to the bleach and dye houses, it is unpacked, counted and put into large tanks, immense loads at a time, and boiled by steam for several hours, which takes out the dirt and

CLEANS IT PERFECTLY.

It is then put through washings oft, and preparations wonderful and curious. The water used, we judge, would have increased the flood just about enough to have lifted Noah's ark from the snag on Mount Ararat. Some of the wash tubs are of stone, and all are on a scale equal in magnitude to any of Col. Sellers' schemes for making millions. The loads of thread are put in and taken out of boilers, rinsers, washers, dryers and half a dozen other processes by machinery. Then after all this it goes right back to those huge steam boilers, and the same thing is done over again. The dry room is heated by seven thousand five hundred feet of steam pipe, and can be regulated to any desired temperature. After leaving the reeling department, the thread that is to be colored goes to the dye house, and that which is to remain white to the bleach house. In the dye house is the patent dyeing machine, used only to dye black. It does the work far better than by hand, and is equal to the labor of more than a dozen men.

ALL COLORS OF THREAD

are made, and the quantities of soaps, dye-stuffs, and other material of the kind used, are immense. Eighty thousand gallons of water are consumed daily in the bleach house alone, and one of the Artesian wells of The Clark Thread Company has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day. This is a remarkable well, sixteen feet deep and eight feet in diameter, of which Professor Maynard, the New York chemist, said it produced the purest water he ever saw. It makes a man thirsty to look at it, and is absolutely free from any particle of matter, by chemical test. The thread is blued on a big scale, which gives that handsome tint so greatly admired by the ladies. Then it is committed to the tender mercies of the baby washer, which are cruel, and goes through it ten times. The baby is built like an ordinary washing machine, but each of the rollers weighs a thousand pounds, and as the thread passes through the water into the washer

[illegible]

and pound with antics queer, but it does the business thoroughly. This was formerly done by the old-fashioned pounder and barrel which our grandmothers used to set us at when we were boys, before going to school in the morning. Then it is drawn through the rinser, which is a simple and novel machine, continually supplied with pure artesian well water. The thread passes over a roller into the water, comes up again over another roller, then down into the water, and up and down, and out and in, and out and up over the reels into great boxes on wheels, from which it is put into a large water extractor, a perforated hollow cylinder, revolving several thousand times per minute, and then it is transported to the drying room. In this way five hundred heads can be rinsed in four minutes, which used to take an hour and a half. After the thread has come out of the drying room,

COLORED OR UNCOLORED,

it goes to the warerooms, where it is counted and put in packages to be given out preparatory to being wound upon spools for the market. The thread having reached this stage of perfection, has become very valuable and is looked after with the greatest care. Tickets direct it to its different departments and denote its size, quality, etc. The inspection and testing of thread is one of the most important features in its production, and it would surprise the lady who sews day after day with Clark's "O. N. T." spool cotton to know by what patient and constant care the perfect smoothness and regularity of the thread was secured. It is now taken to the hank winding department and wound upon large bobbins, when it is ready for its last wind upon the spools, from which it is taken by the consumers for its thousand uses of necessity and utility, from tying the rag on the boy's whittled and bloody finger, to the delicate embroidery of the wedding garment.

THE SPOOLING DEPARTMENT.

The spooling room is a busy place, where spools of thread of all sizes and colors by tens of thousands are wound every day, two hundred yards on a spool. The self-acting spooling machine is a marvelous piece of mechanism. The spools are placed in an iron gutter by the operator, when the machine picks them up, puts them on a shaft eight at a time, winds the thread upon them at the rate of three thousand revolutions per minute, cuts a little slot in the edge of the spool, catches the thread in it, nips it off, drops the spools full of thread into boxes below, picks up eight more empty spools, places, winds and drops them as before, and never makes a mistake. The machine, which is used in this country only by The Clark Thread Company, was exhibited by them at the Centennial, and, with their magnificent case of goods, was one of the great attractions among the many wonders of the exhibition. From the spooling department, the spooled thread is taken to

THE WAREROOM,

where the beautiful little label containing the name, number, etc., of the thread, is put on by girls. The quickest of them will put labels on the ends of nine or ten thousand in a day, all of which have to be moistened by the tongue, placed on the spool, and then struck with the hand to paste it. Some of these girls work about as quick as lightning. After ticketing, the spools of thread are put into boxes of one dozen each. They are then ready for packing. About twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per month is cut at the mills, in Michigan, to the various lengths required, and all that is done here is to put the boxes together. A private wire runs from the works in Newark to the New York office, and the line is kept busy in sending orders and transmitting messages of the company. In the short time we were there several large orders came in from different parts of the country, and among them were some from Maine, Texas, California, Wisconsin, Oregon, etc. The Clark Thread Company sends out annually vast quantities of show cards, calendars, etc., some of which are magnificent specimens of the lithographic and printer's art.

IS THIS A FAIR COUNT?

The number of feet of draught which one pound of cotton undergoes is one trillion, seven hundred and seventy-two billion, three hundred and twenty million, six hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred feet, or, stated in figures, 1,772,320,635,600, a distance of 335,477,582¾ miles. The following demonstrates the apparently incredible statement: The web of cotton from which this immense length of thread is drawn is forty inches wide. It goes to the carder, where it is drawn to 4x120, equal to 480 feet. Then the drawing frame increases it to 480x6, equal to 2,880; the lapper 2,880x2¼, equal to 6,480; the comber draws it out to 6,480x26, equal to 168,480; then it goes to the first head drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to 1,010,880.

THE SECOND DRAWING FRAME

multiplies the last length by six again, making 1,010,880x6 equal to 6,065,280, which repeated on the third drawing frame makes a length of 6,065,280x6 equal to 36,391,680 feet. Now comes the first slubbing frame, where 36,391,680x5 is equal to 181,958,400; the second slubber 181,958,400x4½ equal to 818,812,800; the intermediate slubber 181,958,400x6 equal to 4,612,876,800; the finishing thread winding machine makes the total length of the thread 4,912,876,800x6 equal to 29,477,260,800. Now it goes on bobbins to the "mill," where 29,477,260,800x9¼ gives us 272,664,662,400 feet. We then multiply the last number of feet, which states the total length of one pound of cotton drawn into thread, by the length of the original web, which is six and a half feet, and have the total as stated before, 272,664,662,400x6½ feet, making a grand total of 1,772,320,635,600 feet. The cotton, when finished as yarn, has been doubled six million, nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety-six times(6,967,296), in passing through the different processes. When the yarn is made into six cord finished thread, the above number of doublings have been multiplied by six, making a total of 41,803,762 doublings. Now divide the total draught, 1,772,327,632,600, by the total doublings, and, if the work is correct, we shall have the total number of feet of yarn in a pound of cotton, which is 254,337 feet. But there has been 20 per cent. loss in the manufacture, which must be added, making a total of 305,254 feet of yarn for a pound of cotton, or 120 hanks of 840 yards each, enough to reach from New York to Trenton, a distance of sixty miles.

MACHINE AND CABINET SHOPS, BOX FACTORY AND PRINTING HOUSE.

The Clark Thread Company do all their printing and lithographing at the works here. Four printing presses are kept running all the time, and in the lithograph department one steam press and six or eight hand lithograph presses are continually employed. In both departments the practice of the "art preservative" is in the highest style. Orders for the paper box department in the one item of straw board are given as high as eighty to one hundred tons at a time. In the machine shop a large number of men are employed in making new machinery and keeping in repair the vast quantity in use in the various departments of the works. The cabinet factory turns out about two hundred cabinets per day. The bobbins, etc., used in the mill are made here. In fact about all the Clark Thread Company go outside for is the raw material. They manufacture all they use, except a few of the more intricate or patented machines.

THE CLARK HOSE COMPANY.

One of the best organized and equipped fire companies in the city of Newark is the "Clark Hose Company," organized May 15th, 1869. There are twenty members, employes of the factory, brave, active men, trained by frequent practice to their duty, and proud of their company and outfit. Their equipment is as follows: Two hose carriages with wrenches, bars and axes, carrying seven hundred and fifty feet of hose on reels and two pipes with extra nozzles. They also command nine hundred feet of hose with pipes and nozzles in twenty-one different stations, in and around the factory, one Cameron fire pump, one Worthington, one Watts & Campbell, and one Blake pump, one hundred and seventy-eight filled buckets in their proper places throughout the works, sixteen hand pumps, sprinklers in all the rooms of the cotton mill, the packing house, the machine and carpenter shop and the drying rooms. There are also sprinklers in the two top floors of the thread mill and in the warehouse, and there are thirty-five fire plugs or hydrants on the premises. Regular meetings are held on the second Monday in each month, and practice is had every two weeks. Examination of all valves, hydrants, pumps and other equipments takes place on the first of each month and a minute report of the exact condition, position and effectiveness of the fire service is made to The Clark Thread Company.

THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

One of the best and most beneficial organizations which constitutes a part of the system and care of the Clark Thread Company for their employes, is the Relief Society. It was organized January 22d, 1870, for the purpose of providing a fund for the relief of those who might, by accident or sickness, be incapacitated from sustaining themselves. All the employes of the company must be members of the society, and each recieves assistance when needed, from the fund according to the amount paid in, which must be at least one cent per week, but no one is permitted to pay in an amount which would draw, in case of sickness, more than half their average weekly wages. Every cent paid in draws seventy-five cents per week. The Clark Thread Company contributes five dollars per week to the fund without cessation, but all others cease their contributions when the unexpended balance in the treasury reaches fifteen hundred dollars. When the fund is reduced to seven hundred dollars, payments are renewed. The payments into the treasury average about nine months in the year. We hope that this humane and systematic organization may find many imitators among the manufacturers of Newark and throughout the country, who read this article. The company pays interest at seven per cent. on the money in the treasury, besides their five dollars per week into the fund. Since its organization one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven members have been relieved, and twenty-four deaths have occurred in the society. The reason that the receipts for 1874 and 1876 are less than usual is because the fund had reached the maximum of $1,500, and payments were stopped. The following very interesting table shows the amount received and paid out from 1870 to 1876 inclusive:

Years.	Receipts.	Payments.
1870	$1,743.84	$1,804.29
1871	2,247.98	2,010.82
1872	2,114.42	1,704.88
1873	2,891.57	1,742.21
1874	856.60	1,895.59
1875	1,841.01	1,624.75
"	77.04	......
1876	959.91	1,751.94
Total	$12,923.34	$11,[illegible]

Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1877, $986.82.

HOW CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON ORIGINATED.

Until within a few years, the great difficulty to be overcome in the introduction of sewing machines was the objections made by manufacturers and operators to the then popular threads. Those complaints were so loud and well founded that the sale of sewing machines was greatly impeded on account of the impossibility of obtaining a thread adapted to their use. Mr. George A. Clark, appreciating the difficulty, introduced into the American market the now famous Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, all numbers being six cord, from 8 to 100, which met the demand, did away with all complaints, and long since established its reputation as the best thread in use for sewing-machines or hand sewing. To Mr. George A. Clark belongs the credit of being the first to supply those fine qualities of Six-Cord Spool Cotton with which his name is associated. The thread is used and recommended by agents of the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Domestic, Howe, Florence, Weed, Wilson, Blees, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The superior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon secured for it an immense sale, but with the great popularity of the goods came also counterfeits which made it necessary for the manufacturers to adopt a trade mark for their own and the public's protection, and now upon every genuine spool of their thread is the following:

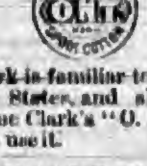

The trademark is familiar to every merchant in the United States, and all who have ever tried the genuine Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton continue to use it.

EMPLOYES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A noticeable feature of The Clark Thread Company has always been their thoughtful and considerate attention to the welfare and pleasure of their employes. The Centennial Exhibition afforded an opportunity for its practical illustration which should not pass unnoticed in this article. Desiring to give all their operatives an opportunity to witness the great Exhibition at Philadelphia of what the nation had accomplished during the first hundred years of its existence in industry and art, the company planned and carried to complete success a monster excursion to Philadelphia, which embraced their fifteen hundred employes, with invited guests, members of the press, and the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark. Some idea of its extent may be gained when it is known that forty-five railroad coaches were employed for their accommodation, and the cost for transportation, admission, entertainment, etc., exceeded six thousand dollars. But this large sum is small compared with the unalloyed pleasure which was afforded the grand army of industrious people who find employment at the Clark Thread Company Works in Newark. The Common Council passed and caused to be beautifully engrossed and presented to the Company a series of resolutions, from which, for lack of space, we copy only the following extract:

"*Resolved*, That we witnessed with great satisfaction the kindness and attention shown by the officers of this Company to their fifteen hundred working people and the evident good feeling that exists between them; recognizing that, when labor and capital thus harmonize, prosperity must ensue.

"*Resolved*, That the location of the CLARK THREAD COMPANY in our city, with their immense works and their army of operatives, has proved a vast benefit, and that Newark is and should be, justly proud of her manufactures on which her growth and prosperity must ever depend, and that this municipality should foster and encourage by every proper means their establishment and success.

"Resolutions of thanks to the company were also passed by the employes."

THE EUREKA BOAT CLUB AND THISTLE BAND.

The now famous crew, which came so near winning the prize against the world at the Centennial International Regatta last August, is from The Clark Thread Company's Works principally. It has a list of thirty-five active and about forty honorary members. It is the champion crew of the Passaic, and has beaten the celebrated Atlantic crew of New York. They won the first heat on Monday, August 28th, 1876, at Philadelphia, beating the Dublin and Argonauta crews. On the second day they were beaten by the celebrated Beaverwycks, of Albany, by only six seconds, the Beaverwycks winning the championship of the world on the last day, the Newark boys of The Clark Thread Company coming very close to the championship of the world.

The Thistle Band, one of the best in the State, is organized from the employes of the company and plays for all the many excursions and festivals of the employes, besides answering outside calls when made. They accompanied the Eurekas to Philadelphia, and also the grand excursion of the employes to the Centennial last year, and always play at all the regattas in which the Eurekas take part.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

At No. 400 Broadway, corner of Walker street, New York, is the splendid marble building of George A. Clark & Brother, the selling agents of The Clark Thread Company. The entire five stories of their magnificent place are fitted up with every facility possible for the prompt transaction of their immense business.

About Foreigners.

A correspondent writes to know something about the distribution of the foreign population in this country, more especially the Irish and Germans.

There has been no census since 1870, so that the present exact condition of the various nationalities, as to numbers, is unknown. Such information as was obtained then is all that is available at the present time. In 1870, the States having a population of foreign birth [illegible] were as follows:

California	209,831
Illinois	515,198
New York	1,138,353
Iowa	204,692
Massachusetts	353,319
Michigan	268,010
Missouri	[illegible]
Ohio	372,493
Pennsylvania	545,309
Wisconsin	[illegible]

In all, these States have over 3,000,000. As to Germans and Irish, there are several States having over 100,000 of one or the other or both of these nationalities, as follows:

State.	*Irish.*	*German.*
Illinois	120,162	203,758
Massachusetts	216,120	13,072
Missouri	54,983	113,618
New York	528,806	316,902
Ohio	82,674	182,897
Pennsylvania	235,798	160,146
Wisconsin	48,479	162,314

From this statement it will be seen that the Irish predominate in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; and the Germans in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio. In Illinois there are, or were in 1870, nearly twice as many Germans as Irish, while in Wisconsin the former outnumber the latter nearly four to one. Since the census was taken in 1870, the ratio of the two nationalities has not greatly changed. Among both immigration has fallen off largely, and, if there be any difference, it is in favor of the Germans. Not only has immigration fallen off from Germany, but there has been a very respectable emigration thither from the United States.—*Chicago Times.*

"Go in and Holler, Then."

At a recent meeting of the Detroit Temperance Reform Club, one of the speakers explained the cause of his presence by relating the following incident: When Phil. Sheridan was riding down the Shenandoah valley to check the progress of Early and his men he met a soldier on the retreat and asked him why he was going to the rear. The private answered that his musket would not go off. "Go in and holler, then," said the General. At this juncture some one in the rear of the hall near the door did "holler" "Fire!" In an instant the vast audience were upon their feet and a rush for the door was instituted. Several gentlemen upon the stage tried to quiet the fears of the people, but without avail, and for a few seconds it seemed as though a terrible stampede would ensue. At this critical period President Duffield leaped from the private box in which he was seated to the stage, and, with a nod to the choir and organist, asked them to lead the audience in singing "Hold the Fort." Without prelude and hardly waiting for the key note the choir began, and the audience joined in loud voices singing the glorious hymn. The first strain had not been finished before the frightened persons paused, and soon all evidence of alarm had subsided in an apparent general desire to join, heart and soul, in the singing. In this way was quiet restored and the exercises proceeded.

Didn't See Any.

A stranger yesterday called upon the Chief of Police to tell a little story. When told to go ahead, he pointed to his buttonless coat and said:

"If a fellow falls asleep in a saloon, and some one cuts the buttons off his coat, is that a joke?"

The Chief didn't see any joke in that, and the man pointed to his boots and continued:

"If a feller falls asleep in a saloon, and some one paints one of his boots red and the other blue, is that a joke?"

The Chief looked down at the novel "shine" and remarked that the boots should have been tipped with white to make a patriotic job of it.

"If a feller falls asleep in a saloon," continued the man, "and some one cuts off half of his goatee, pours varnish into his overcoat-pockets, and cuts a hole in the top of his plug-hat, is that any joke?"

The Chief said he didn't see any joke in that; but the stranger's countenance suddenly melted, and he chuckled as if greatly pleased as he remarked:

"The joke is on the saloon! The fools thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. I was awake all the time—ha! ha! ha! Don't you see the joke now?"

The Chief didn't see it, but the stranger laughed all the way out of the City Hall and down to the gate.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Wonders of Blue Glass.

In Detroit the gamins discuss the blue-glass cure with all the philosophy of veteran college professors. According to the *Free Press* of that city where "Bijah" dwells, "Harky," the apple boy who feeds the lawyers, may be heard at the head of a flight of stairs chanting away on:

> These Northern Spies delight the eyes,
> But blue glass does the biz;
> We've got a winder full at home
> To cure our rheumatiz.

Jack Shepard looks as wicked as ever, but his voice is gentle as he warbles:

> The old woman, her bones did ache,
> For many and many a year,
> But blue glass came, with all its fame,
> And now she's tough as a bear.

Little Stonewall Jackson sings as he puts the shine on a boot, and he sings as follows:

> She sat beside a blue-glass pane
> To cure her pal-pi-tation;
> The sun came in and burned her ear,
> And now she's all vex-a-tion.

While Thomas Henry Jackson is not entirely skeptical as to the cure, he may be heard any afternoon singing, as he parades Griswold street:

> Oh, the bluest thing that I do know
> Is a big blue bag of indigo;
> Around my neck I'll hang one, sure,
> And beat you folks on a blue-glass cure.

THE best grades of Durham and Alderney cows are selling in Kentucky for only $60.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 29, 1877.

Civil Service Reform—Schurz appointing the wife of Avery, the whisky thief, to a $1,200 clerkship in the Interior Department.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback has been expelled from the Republican Central Committee of the State of Louisiana because he declared, that Tilden had honestly and squarely carried the State. The Ex-Governor regards his expulsion with the [illegible]

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that—

"Lugubrious folks, who are sure the world is growing worse all the while, had better read the speech in which Democratic Senator Morgan, of Alabama, indorsed the appointment of Fred Douglass."

And meanwhile they should remember that the opposition to the confirmation of the appointment of Fred Douglass was chiefly Repulican.

Supposing Tilden had been inaugurated, what would our Radical friends have said had he appointed an ex-confederate general to a cabinet position? We see no harm in it, but would they have been satisfied? Hays' Postmaster General is an ex-confederate general, and you should have heard Bob Ingersol, last fall, picture out the killing of union soldiers, by such men as Key, but now that he is appointed by Hayes its all right. This only shows how insincere they are when they come before the people.

In New Hampshire the constitution adopted in 1784 and amended in 1792, is still the fundemental law. According to this instument only Protestents can vote for or hold the offices of the Governor or legislator, and Catholics are are not allowed to hold any position in public schools. In the late election, it was proposed to abolish this law. But, no, New Hampshire is joined to her idols, and a free man, if a Catholic, cannot vote. And yet there are Catholics favoring this disfranchisment indirectly by supporting the party that favors it.

The Rochester Sentinel, in speaking of Richard M. Thompson, the new Secretary of the Navy, says he thoroughly understands the meaning of "ge," "haw," and "whoa," but the new terms of "port" and "starboard," compel him to "haul down" his "mainstay" and take a "trip" through Webster's unabridged "stand by," that he may pass the "Keys" in safety. His ideas of naval affairs is supposed to equal that of a canal cook. When Dick first boarded a man-of-war at the Gosport Navy yard, he paused before the hatchway, gave a startled glance downward and exclaimed: "Great Ceasar's ghost! if the d—d thing isn't hollow!"

How the counting in of Hayes by a patent and shameless fraud is viewed by European Republicans is strikingly set forth in a private letter which the New York World says was received in that city on Saturday from a most intelligent French citizen, long a resident of New York and now living in close personal relations with many of the leaders of the Republican party in France:

"You can not realize," says this gentleman, writing to an American friend, "the effect throughout Europe of the decision in the matter of the Louisiana election! The enemies of democratic institutions are jubilant, while honest Republicans are stricken with consternation. So far as I am concerned I avoid them for I find nothing whatever to say in reply to their, alas! too cogent questions. How on earth could the Democrats be so innocent as to imagine that there were in the Republican eight men who could ever give a decision contrary to the interest of their party? And how could the managers of the Democratic party vote for a bill which did not impose the necessity of going back of the returns? If, on the other hand, it was implied that such would be the case, it was clearly the duty of the seven Democratic umpires to withdraw from the Commission the moment the majority decided that no investigation would be instituted. For all men of sense and honesty must unquestionably have believed that the Commission had been created especially for that purpose and for nothing else."

The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis was robbed last week of $27,000. A curly headed fellow entered the front door of the bank with a box in his hands. The customers were all out. The president Mr. Tousey, and the paying teller, Mr. James Nichol, were in the back room. George Tousey, Jr., was standing at the back door, ready to step out. Mr. Taylor, the cashier, was sitting down besides the stove warming his feet. Ed. Mason the messenger, was sitting near reading a paper, and J. J. Blythe, the book-keeper, had stepped to another desk and was busily engaged upon the books just at the time. The stranger laid his package upon the floor very carefuly as if it contained nitro-glcerine, and suddenly stepping upon it he deliberately reached over the railing and scooped up in his arms several rolls of bills amounting to over $25,000. The moment his head was over the railing, and while in the act of taking the money, Mason saw him, but before he could reach him he had stepped down from his stool and was making for the door. Mason vaulted the counter and sprang after him. He was not ten feet behind him, with every show of catching him, when the fugitive slamed the door in his face and escaped.

Hayes Backing Down.

We did hope Hayes was man enough to stand by his guns, and carry out his policy as declared in his inaugural, and foreshadowed by Foster, of Ohio. He assumed the responsibility of President under the most corrupt circumstances, and now he lacks the backbone to discharge his duties. Somebody was elected Governor in Louisiana, just as sure as there were electors elected. The election was good enough to count in Hayes, but now he wants to avoid the responsibility of his office, by sending a commission to Louisiana to make a bargain with the two contending factions. If Hayes was elected, so was Packard for the latter had a thousand more majority than Hayes. But the President was very patriotic on the outstart, and wanted to conciliate the South, and knowing that the great mass of the people stood by Nicholls, he was inclined to favor him. Packard couldn't see it and threatened war, and the President had to come down, and now proposes a commission to do the work he should do himself. For four weeks Hayes has been president and what has he done outside of promises? Our republican friends can begin to have an idea of what kind of a man they have elected president. Blaine was down a few days ago but his side appears to be coming up.

Explorers Wanted in Politics.

On the Fourth day of March instant a man name Hayes became de facto President of the United States. The manner of his coming into office was unprecedented, and was so clearly illegal that two of the most highly esteemed members of Congress in his own party, Messrs. Seelye and Pierce of Massachusetts, entered their solemn protest against it, and a majority of the House condemned it by resolution. But the promises of the man were so fair that many easily persuaded and unreflecting persons thought they served in some degree to lighten the cloud that rested on his title. A new policy was to be introduced. Peace and plenty were to fill the land. The common mind accepted the idea of the new policy as something devoutly to be desired. Merchants held meetings and adopted approving resolutions. Political clubs did the same. The newspaper press very generally commended in. We ourselves could not deny that grass had grown greener since the Fourth of March; that the geese had begun to fly northward, showing increase confidence in the weather, and we are prepared to hear from the south side of Long Island that eeling was better.

But now the question arises, What is this new policy? Mr Hayes evidently does not know. The members of his Cabinet do not know. Nobody knows. Some enterprising political explorers ought to be appointed to see if they can find out.[Sun.]

The Latest Out.

The Ladies' Friend, a new carpet sweeper, patented Feb. 1877, the easiest and most perfect made. We have tried one and would not part with it. Go to Forkner & Co.'s, New York Store, see sample and order one. J. C. Gonter, of Ontario, Lagrange Co. is the agent for DeKalb Co. n13 3w.

An old superstition says that "a ring made from the hoof of an ass's right fore foot is a good amulet to shield the wearer from impending danger." The ring made by a mule's right hind foot depends upon whether it is imprinted as to whether it is dangerous or not.

A faint whisper came to us the other day of a story about a young lady of this county, who had two lovers, a farmer and a certain runner from the east. The farmer met his rival on the highway one dark night and attacked him with a knife, but the lady rushed between them and prevented bloodshed. Rusticus sulked on his farm for a day or two, and then challenged his rival to meet him and fight it out. It was done a week ago Wednesday in a ten acre lot. Not with pistols nor shot-guns, but with fists, a mutual friend sitting on a fence near by, and by means of a revolver enforcing fair play. After a rough-and-tumble fight, lasting three-quarters of an hour, the country lover cried "enough!" The mutual friend made out a certificate of the result, behind which the young lady, as there was no double returned, refused to go, and the salesman was duly awarded the prize. There was no cloud on his title.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes, bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

Something new in curtain fixtures at Davenports, cheap, good, simple.

A fine selection of new piece goods, for spring suits at Yesbera's.

A half interest in the Goshen Democrat is for sale.

As cardinal is now the raging color with the ladies, the following will explain the persistent effort of some men to keep in fashion:

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealty and wise.
But early to Ryes, and tardy to bed,
Makes a man's nose turn a cardinal red.

With increasing cold weather come those dreadful Coughs and Colds, which are so easily and effectually cured with Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is always warrented to give satisfaction. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry is a most delicious Aromatic Cordial. It neutralizes the malaria and impurities in the blood, cleansing the liver, and renovating the system.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The time for paying the first installment of of taxes will expire on the

THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL

If not paid by that time all will become delinquent. As yet more than two-thirds of the first installment remains unpaid.

I wish to say that if all wait until the last few days to pay their tax, it will be impossible for me, even with additional clerks, to make out receipts in time. If you wish to avoid a crowd and much inconvenience, call without further delay.

DANIEL GONSER, Treas. DeKalb Co.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or mis-mastic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contageous diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin diseases; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

T. E. BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas H. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty two cents. with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of a part of lot number seventy two, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the north east corner of lot number seventy-two, thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and a half feet, thence south forty-four feet, thence east eighty-four and a half feet parallel with the north line of said lot, thence north forty-four feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.
H. C. PETERSON Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, March 24, 1877. Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Wallace and James Metcalf are Plaintiffs and John Moser and William Moser are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred twenty-six [326] dollars and eighty-two, [82] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five, [25] Town thirty-four, [34] north of Range thirteen, [13] east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
PENFIELD & MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, March 29, 1877. Pr. fee $8.75

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association, that there will be a meeting of said stockholders held at the store of C. C. Shaffer in Auburn Ind., on Saturday April 7th 1877 at 7½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine (9) directors for said Association to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Attest. ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.
March 21st 1877.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH. ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WHOA! WHOA!

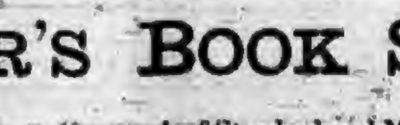

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR FOR

Ladies to buy Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, Percales, Spring Prints housekeeping goods, as they have time to make them up.

Messrs

ROOT & COMPANY

Are now offering all the popular and well known brands of

Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Casings

At but a small advance over the very low prices which have prevailed the past year. As they bought largely in December last, before the great advance in prices.

PERCALE AND CAMBRIC!

In neat stripes and figures for shirting purposes. Table Linens, Damasks, Turkey Red Tabling Napkins, Toilet Quilts, Towlings, Curtain Goods etc.

Our bargains in (Cashmere finish)

BLACK SILKS,

being appreciated and are selling rapidly. Our prices on this lo iar 00, $2.25, $2.30, $2.65.

HAMBUG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, the largest and choicest line the city and at the lowest prices.

NEW CARPETS!

AT

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent. ; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the whosale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

[illegible] action of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible] We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under, $1.25 at other places.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11¾	" "	
" C.	11c	Good yellow	9c

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java.	30c	Choice Rio	2[illegible]c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	18c
Best Green Rio	2[illegible]c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 50c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 15c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c	Blackberries	15c
Hominey per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	40c
Georgia Pealed Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1 00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	84
Silver Dri	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Brigh. 60c This 60c Tobacco is the goods you pay 85c for at other places. Good Smoking 30c, Uncle Ned Killik'nick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 75 and 90c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	30c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30c
Headlight	35c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye	$1 25 and $1 40, best $1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50	These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.	
The $2 50 whisky you cant get a better article of even if you pay $4 00 per gallon.			
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 10c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The [illegible]

Flour per sack at Bittingers, $1.88.

Remember Davenport has Wall Paper.

Wall Paper the latest styles at Houser's.

Bittingers has teas for 50 cents per pound.

Go to Bittingers for oil at 25 cents per gallon.

Wall Paper and Window Curtains at Davenport's.

Sugar 10 pounds for $1.00 at Bittingers.

Wall Paper, Curtains and Fixtures at Davenport's.

Houser's is the place to buy your Wall Paper.

Coffee as good as there is in Auburn for 22 cents per pound.

Don't forget to see Houser's stock of Wall Paper, before you buy.

The County Commissioners well hold an extra session next Monday.

Three pounds of Mackeral at Bittingers for 25 cents.

Use the Morning Glory Basing Powder, warranted fresh and genuine, at Davenport's.

Davenport's Morning Glory Baking Powder, full weight, pure, fresh, genuine

The best five cent cigar in town is Davenports Reliable.

An effort is being made to have a series of lectures delivered here in the spring.

Just think of it. A U. S. Senator writes the date of the year like thus: 1800707.

The New York Store is now offering a fine line of Japanese Poplins at less than cost.

A tight barrel stave factory will be erected at the Junction by a solid Canada firm.

A load or two of dry wood 20 inches long, is wanted at this office. None but dry wanted.

Yesbera is offering extra inducements to those who want fine suits for spring and summer wear.

Sugar cured Hams for 13¼ cents per pound, and shoulders for 10¼ cents per pound at Bittinger's.

„First pure, then peaceable." To be pure use Terry's Schcylic Soap, perfect peace is sure to follow.

Go and hear the clicking of the new clocks just received of Abright's. Also a fine lot of new watches, at reduced prices.

You can buy a Japanese Poplin at the New York Store at 25, 30 and 40 cent worth 35, 50 and 60 cents. Great Bargains.

You should drop in at Abright's and see his new goods in the jewelry line. The ladies would be pleased at the fine display.

A lady teacher at Garrett changed boarding houses last Monday; and the change has been made for the better. Doctors will differ.

A fine line of Black Silks just imported from France and manufactured expressly for this trade just received, at the New York Store.

Tumble, tumble, tumble, go the prices, and Austin keeps dishing out the boots and shoes at a wonderful rate. Call and see him.

Some one says the author of the new story called Helen's Babies, is a man after all. Well what of it. Isn't that usually the case.

A riddle.—A blind beggar had a brother. This brother died. What relation are they to one another? We offer a large prize for its solution.

If it hadn't been for the pull-back style of dress a man in Garrett would have married a woman with a wart on one of her knees. He saw it in time.

P. S. Underhill, of Fort Wayne, died very suddenly of appoplexy last Tuesday. His was an exchequered life, as Squire Dolan, of that eminent city would say.

A good fitting, well made suit of clothes, is more dressy and durable than those ready made. Yesbera has a good cutter and excelent workmen, and there is the place to get a good bargain.

In a short visit at Butler yesterday we met Representative Madden, looking first-rate, made a short call at the "Record" office and found the boys busy, found the town suffering from the same complaint as other towns, dull times, and finaly turned towards "oceline regions" as Os. Packer has it.

House and Lot for Sale.

A fine new brick house with, ten rooms with kitchen and wood house adjoining, good well, cistern, barn and other buildings, good side walk, shade trees, fine location, &c. For sale cheap, apply to
GEO. PICKER.

Wrapper Delains 8 cts per yard. Dress Plaids 11 and 15c per yard. Single white Alpacas, 17c. Double Poplin and Alpacca, 22c per yard. Best Wrapper goods, 22c per yard, at Bittenger's

A bill has passed the Legislature authorising County Commissioners to construct gravel, macadamized and paved [illegible] land holders shall petion for the same

The following was posted upon the wall in the post-office at Mudsock: "Straid or stolen: A large Red Kow and yaller spot on her side is bout 8 or 9 years old and it belongs to a widow with a short tail.

This is about the time of year for the country papers to start the old lie about a cow being lost some time last fall and having just been discovered inside of a haystack where she had been keeping house all winter.

"Hallo, boot upside down. What does that mean?" "It means, fellow traveler, that there has been a fall in prices. Call in where you see that inverted boot, and you'll tumble at once to the great bargains offered in boots and shoes."

The Exchange says that in Boston, traveling-flasks are made long and round so that they can be carried in a music roll. Round hear they are flat, so that they can't roll. But there's just as much music in them as in the Boston kind.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is, without doubt, the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc It never fails to cure in a short time. Call on your druggist, and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Gen. Pleasanton can't come in now as the originator of the blue glass theory Did not Paul refer to it when he said, "as through a glass darkly," and besides that nature has had recourse to the use of this tinted transmitter of superinduced sunlight, for don't we have blue Mondays.

The latest thing is a "mum sociable." It is characterized as a social gathering at which all present are prohibited, under penalty of a stipulated fine, from speaking or whispering until a certain time during the evening. The fines paid by the ladies generally amount to a considerable sum.—Ft. Wayne News.

Mr. L. G. Green of Butler wants to exchange his hotel at Butler, for sufficient capital, or other property in Auburn, with which to start a chair factory. Mr. G. is an old manufacturer in this line, and we hope some of our citizens will interest themselves in this matter.

Ginghams 7 and 8c per yard. Prints, 5, 6, 7 and 8c per yard. Figured and plain Japanese Silk—Full Dress Pattern, $7. Ladies Lisle Thread Gloves 12½ to 20c per yard. Best Coffee 22c per pound, Kid gloves from 50 to 75c per pair; Silk Handkerchiefs from 50c to $1,50 each; Shawls 40c and upwards, at
BITTINGER'S.

All that glitters is not gold. The permanent, reliable boot and shoe establishment of Auburn, is not dead by any means. Bankrupt stocks may come in and sell cheap, but reliable, durable goods are the cheapest. F. D. Ryan is offering a fine assortment of these goods and all can rely on just what he says, as he is well known in this community.

Grand Jurors, for 1877. The following Grand Jurors were drawn for the first six months. 1st District, John Buchanan, Geo. W. Downs. 2d District Geo. Barney, Joseph Wilson. 3d District Wm Cornell, B. D. Thomas The following were drawn for the last six months, 1st District James W. Clark, Henry McKlish. 2d District, Geo. Welmot, John Gill. 3d District Wm. Whetsel, Wm. Nelson.

We are in some doubt as to wether we should remind a few of our readers that they are behind on their subscription to the COURIER, because some of our subscribers, who are always prompt paying, get an idea we mean them when we do not. Now that you are coming to town to pay taxes, don't forget that we will gladly receipt for what is due. We intend this only as a gentle hint.

Somebody has played a naughty trick on Miss F., of Jackson township. The Clerk has been notified that should license to marry be asked of him in which the name of this young lady might appear, he must demand proof of age. And this is what's called a free country. Out upon such partiality. When a young girl wants to get married, its a great shame for the remorseless law to step in and say wait a little longer.

A. J. Little, Jr., of the COURIER, while drinking some water, one day this week swallowed a huge spider. All attempts to extricate said spider proved useless, untill an idea struck the Devil. After some trouble said Devil secured a green bottle-fly and held it to the mouth of his patient, whereupon Mr. Spider thinking of the good chance to secure a feast, started after the fly and was instantly caught in the massive jaws of the sufferer. All is well that ends well.

REMOVED.

Mr. Lanning has removed his Millinery and Fancy Goods Store to Ensley Block, second door west of the post office. He is now receiving his spring Millinery styles and ladies should not fail to call and see his fine display, Also new Fancy Goods to suit the trade at lowest figures

Postmasters should not give out newspapers to [illegible] to whom they are addressed, unless they have orders from the subscriber to do so. We have been sending a paper to a gentleman at New Era and he told us to-day he never received it. Persons taking our papers from the postoffice are responsible for the pay, whether addressed to them or not, and, subscribers are responsible for the pay, if they do not take them out, until all arrearages are paid up.

Marriage licenses were issued by Clerk Moss to the following parties to be marriable:

Benj. F. Nelson and Francine Fuller, T. H. Leasure and Nettie Shaw, Wm. A. Watson and Anna M. Warner, John Hornberger and Laura Weeks, Francis E. Thompson and Laura A. Farrington, John E. Cecil and Estelle C Wolf, Wm. Miser and Alice Wallace, Edward Keplinger and Elvena Waters, John King and Lucretia J. Beck, Aaron Ballieit and Nora E. Moody, Simon Burkhart and Mary M. Pontius.

Great heavens! ladies, see what this Hayes administration is about to inflict. Demorests monthly says, word comes to us of a recent contrivance of the "modistes," by which the long trains and collant dresses are to be retained in position. A strong elastic is attached to a garter, just above the knee, carried over and fasten to the other; thus the length of the steps taken by wearer is regulated, and the classical folds of the dress remain undisturbed. We have seen horses and mules kept in pastures by hobbling them, and now it is adopted to bar the gait of women. The next we will hear on the streets will be "go slow, don't push."

MONTICELLO, KY., March 22, 1877.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, ESQ., Cashier,
Sir:—The man representing himself as W. J. Kindrick, Pres. of the Nat. Bank, of Monticello Ky., is a base fraud. W. J. Kindrick is 72 years old, stands six feet two inches and weigh two hundred pounds. We have had many checks sent here for payment by this mysterious individual from various persons and places from Iowa, Ill., Mo., Ohio, Ind. We suppose he is the same rascal, If so his real name is Spraggins, you ought to catch him and have him put where he belongs. Yours Respectfully,
W. J. KINDRICK, Cashier

Dr. Mercer, our State Senator, claims some credit for voting against the bill for a new State House. Well, perhaps there were some good men in that body opposed to it, but how a fair, intelligent person, passing through a session in the old dilapidated rat trap, now in existance, does not appear. There isn't a representative tax-payer in the county, knowing its terrible condition, but what would favor a new one. Its a disgrace to the State, and rooms have to be rented outside to facilitate state business. If we are a penurious, stingy people in this county, then the Doctor has represented us correctly.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you please inform me what the popular vote for Tilden and Hayes was. MUST KNOW.

Hayes 4,043,295; Tilden 4,284,265.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you suggest some cure for the hog cholera? RURAL.

Hayes, 4,033,295; Tilden, 4,284,265.

MR. EDITOR.—Does snow fertilize land? FARMER.

Hayes, 4,033,295; Tilden, 4,284,265.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you tell me when Weamer intends holding his lottery, for that Reaper and Horse Rake. I have a ticket and would like know.
REPUBLICAN.

Hayes, 4,033,295; Tilden, 4,284,265.

MR. EDITOR.—Can you tell me why Weamer don't send me an exchange?
CHARLEY BAXTER.

Hayes, 4,033,295; Tilden, 4,284,265.

We are glad our friends ask questions of us. It affords us pleasure to answer them.

Obituary.

Mrs. Precious Keeran, was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, December 26th, 1815: removed to the State of Ohio in 1823: united with the Baptist church at Greenville Licking county Ohio, in 1835; was married to John Keeran, December, 25th, 1840; emigrated to Indiana in May, 1848, and settled in Butler township this county, where she remained until her death. Her church not being represented, she united with the Episcopal Methodist shortly after her removal to this State where she lived an exemplary member. She was a devoted wife and kind mother; She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are now living and surrounded her death bed at her death, which occurred March 20th, 1877, aged 61 years, 2 months, and 24 days. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. P. Jones at Ceder Creek Chapel, March 22d

Farewell Donation.

We feel assured our citizens generally will recognize the many virtues of one who has labored zealously in the many interests of our city, show their appreciation by their generous patronage of the maple sugar festival to be given at M. E. Church next Monday evening, for the benefit of the retiring pastor. Three years uninterupted labor, an indefatigable effort to bring about a better condition of things, and an unceasing interest in everything pertaining to our general welfare, has endeared him to all. Almost ubiquitous, at the right [illegible] right time, through sunshine and storm, he has never wearied, but with stout heart and willing hand, he has led the work with a master spirit. He leaves us in a few days. Is it not meet to gather on this festive occasion, and tender him a generous, a substantial farewell. The ladies will make it interesting for all in the way of refreshments and it will be the occasion of a happy commingling of a grateful people. In view of his early departure from this field of labor, the committee is desirous of making this occasion a social and enjoyable one, in which all are cordially invited to participate, and bring with them such articles as they desire to contribute, consisting of dry goods, groceries, provisions, money, &c all of which will be thankfully received. The young ladies will have on hand a full supply of maple sugar, to be served in different styles as desired, also sweet meats, social converse, music, &c., will be the order of the evening. Come one, come all and spend the evening with us.
By order of the COMMITTEE.

While our spellers are busy getting off hard words, supposing they learn to pronounce as they go. Below we give a paragraph and you will percieve that it is composed of comman ordinary words. Now, we'll bet our hat there is not one in the county who can pronounce every word correctly, according to Webster without looking at the dictionary. Here it is:

A representative of the COURIER an Italian with italics, began an address or recitative as to the mischievous national finances. His dolorous progress was demonstrated by a demonstration, and the preface to his sacerdotal profile gave his opponents an irreparable and lamentable wound. He was deaf and isolated, and the envelope on the furniture at the depot was a covert for leisure and reticence from the first gasp of the dancing legislature of France. The situation of the chasm or trough made the servile satyr and virile optimist vehemently panegyrize the lenient God. He was an aspirant after the vagaries of the exorcists, and an inexorable coadjutor of the irrefragable yet exquisite farrago, on the subsidence of the despicable finale and the recognition of the recognizance.

That Spellin' Skule.

Quite a large number were present at the spelling last Friday night at Ensley's Hall, though the number entering the class for the prize was somewhat limited. After some little delay at the start a class was formed and the work commenced, though it was not a spirited contest, by any means. We don't like to see prizes carried off without some effort, whether in a horse race, climbing the greased pole, or spelling twisty words. There was not a dozen difficult words spelled, and the victory was as easy as falling off a log. Frank went down on "Freedom;" Mrs. Zeigler had a severe attack of "typhus," and it was fun to see Al Robbins "rarefy." A wonderful "heresy" siezed Mike Long, and Shaub made an "acknowledgment" that was startling, while Hank Shull at the "schism," quit like a steer. Nelson Shatton, of Fairfield township, took the ten dollar gold piece, instead of the book. If he had been a good Sunday School boy, he would have taken the book. A friend hands us the following ing which will be found apropos:

Stand up, ye spellers, now and spell—
Since spelling-matches are the rage—
Spell Phenakistoscope and Knell,
Diphthera, Syzygy, and Gauge.
Or take some simple word, as Chilly,
Or Willie, or the garden Lily.
To spell such words as syllogism,
And Lachrymose and Synchronism,
And Pentateuch and Saccharine,
Apocrypha and Celandine,
Lactiferous and Cecity
Jejune and Homeopathy,
Paralysis and Chloroform,
Rhinoceros and Pachyderm,
Metempsychois, Gherkins, Basque,
Is certainly no easy task.
Kaleidoscope and Tennessee,
Kamtschatka and Dispensary,
Would make some spellers colicky.
Diphthong and Erysipelas,
And Etiquette and Sassafras,
Infallible and Ptyalism,
Allopathy and Rheumatism,
And Cataclysm and Beleaguer,
Twelfth, Rendezvous, Intiguer.
And hosts of other words are found,
On English and on classic ground,
Thus Behring's Straits and Michealmas,
Thermopylæ, Cordilleras,
Fuite, Jalap, Hemorrhage, and Havana,
Cinquefoil and Ipecacuanha,
And Rappahannock, Shenandoah,
And Schuylkill, and a thousand more.
Are woods some prime good spellers miss,
In dictionary lands like this.
Nor need one think himself a Scroyle
If some of these his efforts foil,
Nor think himself undone forever,
To miss the name of either river,
The Dneiper, Seine, or Guadalquiver.

Administrators have the exclusive control of all advertising in connection with their estates, under the law. Our Democratic friends will oblige us by remembering this.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The grain market opened on Monday with more than usual activity. By four p. m., twenty teams had unloaded at the station. L. O. Fried paid out over $800 to one party from the north. On Tuesday the market continued lively with prices ranging as follows: Amber N. one $1.45; No. two, do. $1.32; white No. one $1.40; No. two, do. $1.35. Oats dull at 34c. white oats 38c. Corn in demand at 45c Our shippers of butter and eggs are resting on their oars, waiting for Easter to pass over, when it is expected that [illegible] market will brighten up. Eggs in demand at 10c, and butter at 14c. Clover seed at $8,00; patatoes $1,00; hogs, live weight 4 @ 5c, dressed 5 @ 6c. hides green 5c.

James Finch, the wagon-maker, will put up a residence this summer on the lot adjoined to his wagon works.

As spring approaches with the promise of a good wheat crop, our merchants are making preparation for an increased trade over last year

One of your oldest subscribers, Dan Zonker, the iron clad democrat, will erect a fine brick residence on his farm 2½ miles north of town some time during the coming summer.

All persons interested in the Cemetry grounds of sec. 16, will take notice that they are requested to meet at the brick school house, on Saturday, the 7th day of April, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking measures to erect a fence around said grave-yard
MANY CITIZENS.

We made an addition to the business circle of Corunna—J. Lipsett, grocery store, and O. Rosenberry & Bro., butcher shop.
LOVELAND.

JUNCTION.

Spinner is angry.

So is Mr. Donohue.

Everybody is snow blind.

Chunks seem to be schree.

Thanks, Alphonso. It's a go.

Tadpoles are beginning to arrive.

Hul Sheets, the genial, is again on the turf.

That's pretty good; wonder what he'll do next.

And the win-some gambol-iers have come to stay.

Dr. Fox prescribes for some of old patients occasionally.

After mature reflection, Mr. pimple thinks he will vamoose.

Mr. Geo. Mitchell, night operator for the B. & O. is on the sick list.

The Eel River pay car scattered the rag baby along that line last Friday.

The tramps rendezvous seems to be at the Auburn Station on the B. & O.

Prosecutor McConnell winged his way to Albion last Monday on official business.

The monkey-faced gentleman from sweet Tipperary has become exceedingly polite. Ta, ta, baby.

Freight business is getting lively on account of the snow blockades on the F. W. S. & S. railroad.

The amateurs are to be re-organized with the assistance of the vigilance committee will make short work of the two robbers.

Chris. Baker is again the happy daddy of a bouncing baby boy. The event occurred on the 7th inst, which the same was "St. Patricks day in the evening."

A gentleman from Grand Rapids did some fine ground and lofty tumbling in attempting to board an outward bound train the other day. He afterwards fell into the hands of the Philistines who fleeced him on a little game called top and bottom. Misfortunes never comes singly.

LAOTTO.

Rev. John Turner is the father of a new boy.

John Weaver finds himself the father a bouncing baby boy.

David Simons' children are lying quite low with an attack of lung fever.

Levi Plank met with accident whereby he will possibly lose an eye.

The little folks had a party at the residence of Jacob Turner, last Friday evening.

Temperance lecture at Lee Chapel next Saturday evening. Rev. Worth will be present to offer a few remarks.

John Harvy, of Butler township, and J. Ross, of Cedar Creek, were in this burg last Saturday.

Business is getting better in LaOtto and Taylor is doing a big trade. Sowers & Bender are likewise bracing up.
JOHN.

Almost a Tragedy.

A fellow by the name of Kennedy, lives with two sisters, on Main street, opposite the residence of Mr. Little. One of these sisters is in the employ of Henry Ford, Esq. Tuesday night about 12 o'clock the other sister came to Ford's and asked her sister to come home as her brother was sick. She got up and went with her, but soon returned telling Mr. Ford to come over as her brother had a fit. He got up and went over to the house, and saw bedding and other articles lying outside by the door. He called Mr. Anderson, and they waited [illegible] Kennedy flourishing an axe. The girls ran to Ford's house and the men followed, Kennedy still pursuing. Anderson and the girls got on the inside and bolted the door, and when Mr. Ford came up he could not get in. The fellow was close upon him, and dodging under the up-lifted axe, he made for the stable to get a fork, as he could obtain no club, everything being frozen up. While he was trying to get into the stable, he heard the fellow demolishing the doors, and when he got back, Ken. was on the landing of the stairs, up which the ladies had escaped, determined to kill them. Hank saw he must do something quick, or he would carry out his intention. So he bantered him to come down as he could thrash him, even with his axe, and the fellow responded, came down and followed him, out on Main street, and by clever maneuvering, Hank saw a chance to get back to the house to which Knenedy had began to retrace his steps. Mr. Ford reached the house first, opened a window and got his gun, and shot Kennedy in the foot, and finally made him drop the axe when he was taken to jail.

There is some mystery about the affair, as Kennedy has been known heretofore as a quiet man. He broke in several doors in the scrimmage, and his manner was terrifying in the extreme. When asked afterwards what he intended to do when he went up stairs, he said, he wanted to kill the women. Though he drinks sometimes, he is not generally dissipated. His sister heard him make a strange noise that night, and went to his bed and asked him what was the matter, when he jumped up and swore he would kill her. The Prosecutor was sent for, and a trial will be had perhaps to-day.

LATER.—Since the above was in type, the cause of Kennedy's murderous acts has been established. He ate his supper last night apparently as well as any time during the day, when at 10 o'clock he was taken with a fit, coming out of that and immediately going into another and continuing so until 6 o'clock this morning when he died having had thirty-five fits during the night.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jesse Collar, of Garrett, was in Auburn over Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. V. Hazzard left for York State yesterday for a short visit.

J. A. Myrtle, of Angola, has ketan a "sit" on Republican of this place.

A pleasant party was held at residence of Henry Ford last evening.

Mell Bowers will start to-morrow for Iowa, where he will spend the summer.

Miss Abbie Potter, will teach school four miles south of Auburn this summer.

Mr. A. Lewis left for New York State to-day in the interest of the lumber business.

John Snyder, of Angola, spent last Sabbath in Auburn with his brothers D. D. and Simon Snyder,

Wm. B. McConnell, of the Herald, Angola, called on the COURIER Monday while on his way to Albion.

Miss Mollie McCutcheon and sister Mis Hattie McCutcheon, of Bryan, O., is visiting friends in Auburn.

Mr. Cass. Wright, of Greenville, Mich., has been visiting in Auburn the past week, the guest of A. Lewis.

S. Delmar Conger, who has been attending the State Normal at Bloomimington, returned to Auburn Monday.

Mr. J. A. Barns, R. Wes McBride, W. Leas and Mr. Sommers, of Waterloo, were in attendance at the spelling last Friday night.

Mr. Stephen Masters, of Corunna, passed through Auburn last Tuesday en route for north-western Arkansas on a prospecting tour.

John Knoder, of this place is to assist Garrett Dramatics in drama of Kathleen Mavourneen, to-night. Mr. Knoder assumes the role of "Terence O'Moore."

As next Sabbath is the last regular Sabbath of Rev. Welch's work in Auburn, he desire to meet all the members of his charge at their place of worship at 2½ o'clock, p. m., on that day.

Mrs. W. A. McQuiston in company her little sister, returned home last Saturday, after spending some week's visiting friends in Chicago, Warsaw and Fort Wayne, very much improved in health

Mrs. J. W. Welch has been seriously afflicted with neuralgia in the head, the attack being so severe that at one time it was thought her eye sight would be entirely destroyed. We are glad to learn she is rapidly convalescing.

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HOLD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT HAYES has made the following Federal appointments:

Philip H. Emerson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Henry Fisk, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Thomas L. James, Postmaster at New York. [illegible] Receiver of Public Moneys at Marquette, Mich.

Jesse Hildrup, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Orlando H. Merwin, Postmaster at Evanston, Ill.

Thomas Jernegan, Surveyor of Customs at Michigan City, Ind.

M. J. Waldron, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

George F. Dick, Postmaster at Bloomington, Ill.

G. H. Evans, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Michael Piggott, Postmaster at Quincy, Ill.

Edward Russell, Postmaster at Davenport, Iowa.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

SECRETARY McCRARY has issued the following circular in regard to removals, promotions, etc. in the War Department: "The civil employes now in the service of the United States under the War Department are hereby informed that hereafter removals will be made in this department for cause only, and promotions will be ordered upon the sole ground of merit. Every official must understand that retention and advancement in the service will depend upon a record of good behavior and efficiency and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond an earnest support of the constitution and its amendments; and a proper respect for the rights of citizens guaranteed thereby, industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character, and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness, or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of vacancy, report thereof will be made, accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division, or bureau, from which list the vacancy shall be filled."

THE EAST.

PETER B. SWEENEY, whose name was associated with Boss Tweed in the great ring swindles, and who has been an exile for the past five years, has returned to New York city. He has not been taken into custody, because it was arranged with the Attorney General that if he would return and be present at the trial against him, all proceedings, civil and criminal, so far as arresting him, should be suspended during the trial and for thirty days afterward.... Thomas W. Thompson, of Westfield, N. Y., has been arrested and held for trial on a charge of using the mails to fraudulently obtain money from relatives of deceased parties of the late Ashtabula disaster, his modus operandi being to write to relatives of deceased friends stating he had in his possession certain articles belonging to deceased, and upon receipt of stipulated sums would forward the articles named, signing his name "Victor Bennett." The prisoner offered no defense, pleading guilty to the charge.

EX-GOV. EMORY WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, is dead.... The Red Star Line steamer Rusland, from Antwerp for New York, went ashore on the New Jersey coast, at Long Branch, one night last week. By the heroic exertions of the life-saving crew stationed there, all the passengers and crew were rescued.... A fire at Pittsburgh, last week, destroyed the boiler works of D. W. C. Carroll & Co. Loss, $175,000.

A FORGER of railroad bonds, named James Kirkpatrick, has been arrested in New York with $100,000 worth of spurious Missouri Pacific bonds. They are said to be an almost perfect imitation of the genuine bonds.... A. Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, and for many years one of the most noted men in the metropolis, has mysteriously disappeared. His friends believe that he has either been murdered or has committed suicide, as it is said his mental faculties have lately shown symptoms of failing. Another theory is that Mr. Hall has sailed for Europe to escape testifying against his old friend Peter B. Sweeney, for whom he has a warm regard.

THE WEST.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES H. MORGAN, of the Sixth District of Missouri, was married a few days ago, at Oshkosh, Wis., to Miss Clara Washburne, a daughter of Judge Washburn, of that city.... Harrison B. Nichols, of Denver, Col. a railroad man well-known in connection with Western mining interests, was run over and killed by a runaway team, in the streets of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a few days ago. Deceased leaves property valued at $200,000.... The boiler in Hunter Brothers, saw-mill, at Washington, Ind., exploded the other day, instantly killing two of the Hunter brothers, two brothers named Bender, and one, name unknown. Several others were dangerously wounded.

THE recent massacre of a party of inoffensive Chinese at Chico, Cal., brief mention of which was made in these columns, has been productive of a vast deal of excitement thereabouts. The citizens of the town have received threatening letters from anonymous sources ordering them to discharge their Chinese help or suffer the consequences, and officers have been warned that death will be their portion if they attempt to discover who killed the Chinamen. Rewards aggregating $3,500 have been offered for the arrest of the assassins. Altogether it is a very ugly affair, and has created a general sensation all over the Pacific coast country.

DAILY mails will soon be sent to the Black Hills. Postmasters have been regularly commissioned at Deadwood and Custer, and as soon as the roads are passable the service will begin. ....William Hayes, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, entered the room of the managing editor of the *Alta California*, Gen. John McComb, and demanded a retraction of an article published in the *Alta*, threatening in case of a refusal to shoot him. McComb knocked him down, chastised him severely, took away his pistol, and took him to the station-house, where a charge of assault with a deadly weapon was entered against him. ....Arrangements have been made for the immediate survey of a railroad route connecting the Union Pacific with the heart of the Black Hills gold region.

HON. ALBERT HAINES, a member of the Ohio Senate from Preble county, met his death accidentally by falling down a stairway at his boarding-house in Columbus, Ohio, last week.

A BOLD robbery was perpetrated at Indianapolis, one day last week. A thief entered the Indiana National Bank at midday, when most of the employes were absent, placed a small dry-goods box on the floor, stood upon it, and, deliberately reaching over the counter to the money table, grabbed several piles of bills, amounting to $26,700. Six officers and employes of the bank were in the room at the time, but they were in the rear, and, although seeing the man, appeared to be dazed by the boldness of his operations. The porter jumped over the counter and pursued the thief, but in the confusion he darted up a rear stairway and disappeared in an alley, and up to last accounts had not been arrested.

THE Ponca Indians object to the proposed removal of their tribe to the Indian Territory. They say they will fight before they will leave. ....Advices from the West state that Gen. Miles is getting ready for an active campaign against the hostile Indians.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON dispatches inform us that serious charges of frauds upon the treasury have been brought against certain officials in that department. Their plan of proceeding seems to have been this: The Treasury Department would purchase a quantity of registered bonds on the market and place them in the Treasury Department. They then belonged to the Government. Assistant Treasurer Charles F. Conant, Daniel Baker, and Mr. Bigelow, clerks, were cognizant of these transactions, and formed a ring to profit by them. They took the number of the bonds and the names in which they were registered, and furnished these to a New York speculator named William Howe, who prepared bogus powers of attorney and collected the accrued interest from the department, after sharing it with Conant, Bigelow [illegible] named Springer, the sixth insane person who has gone to Washington to be inaugurated President, has just been committed to the lunatic asylum.

IT is given out in Washington that an extra session of Congress will be convened about the middle of May.... Chief Justice Cartter has kicked the mule case against Gen. Bristow out of his court.... Clerk Adams says that, conceding Republicans all they really claim, there will be a Democratic majority on the roll of the next House of three.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The Republicans claim with great confidence that they will be able to organize the next House and make Foster, of Ohio, Speaker. This, they say, is part of the agreement made with the Southern members, who are willing to sacrifice everything to secure their State Governments. ... J. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters in Washington.

THE President has completed the commission for the purpose of investigating the ravages of grasshoppers in the Western States. It consists of Prof. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, and Prof. A. S. Packard, of Salem, Mass. The commission is spoken of by those interested in its work as an exceedingly able body.

SEVERAL Cabinet meetings were held last week, the greater portion of the time of each being devoted to the consideration of the Louisiana question. After discussing the question in all its bearings, and considering all the information that has been furnished the President by the agents of the Governors relative thereto, it was finally concluded to send a commission to New Orleans, and to await its report before disturbing the present status of affairs there. It is reported that there was some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of immediately ordering the United States troops away from the vicinity of the State House in New Orleans, although there was none as to the general details of the President's policy, and, after a full consultation and a vote, in which Messrs Evarts, Schurz, and Key favored the immediate withdrawal of troops, it was the unanimous opinion that the commission plan was the best.... Justice Clifford says he has no intention of resigning his position on the bench of the Supreme Court.

THE Army Board of Engineers, consisting of Gens. Duane, Wright and Gillman, who were ordered to examine the Washington monument and the foundation upon which it is built, after a careful examination of the work done, and the strata beneath the foundation, have ordered the work to cease. All the members agreed that the monument could not be completed according to the regular design, because the formation of the ground below the foundation will not admit of more weight being put upon the monument. The foundation was originally placed 8 feet below the surface, and has now settled 8½ inches. The settling began while the monument was in process of building, and as in settling the shaft leaned north, the builders still built according to the plumb-line, and the whole pile is crooked.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, telegraphs to President Hayes: "In view of the telegraphic reports, I consider it proper to state that the proposition for a new election here is wholly new to me. So far as I know, no one here has ever proposed or considered such a plan.".... The steamer Gov. Garland was recently burned on the Arkansas river. One cabin and three deck passengers and all the books and cargo lost.

THE Republican State Central Committee of New Orleans has expelled P. B. S. Pinchback from the organization.... Ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has submitted to the President a plan for settling the internal troubles of that unhappy State. He suggests that the members of the Legislature whose seats are not contested meet and pass upon the contested ones, irrespective of all Returning Board figures. Then, after the result shall have been made known, let the completed Legislature in joint convention canvass the returns for State officers. Whoever shall be counted in by this procedure let him be proclaimed the lawful occupant of the office for which he was a candidate.

ADAM JOHNSON, Nelson Brown, Lucius Thomas and John Henry Dennis, all colored, were recently executed for murder at Aiken, S. C. Steve Anderson was to have been hung at the same time, but was respited for thirty days.

A POINT of some importance in the legal contest for the Governorship of South Carolina has been gained by Hampton in a decision of the Charleston Circuit Court, releasing a prisoner held on the warrant of one of Chamberlain's magistrates. The court held that Hampton was lawfully elected Governor in November, and that Chamberlain has no legal claim to the office. The decision places the most important judicial district in the State, with all its official machinery, in the hands of the Hamptonites.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram says "the Brookses, of Boston, owners of several millions of property in New Orleans, have paid their taxes to the Nicholls Collectors. Many large property-owners have paid their taxes to the Nicholls Government, including Burnside, the largest property-owner in Louisiana."

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Senator Morton, after mature consideration, has reconsidered his first determination, and now decides not to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but to retain the Chairmanship of the Elections Committee. This is the second time that Morton has declined the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which has generally been considered the most distinguished position in the Senate. The previous time was when Sumner was removed.".... The entire Republican State ticket is elected in New Hampshire by an average majority of 3,000. The Congressional delegation stands two Republicans and one Democrat.

JUDGE M. W. GIBBS, of Arkansas, a prominent colored politician, in a conversation with the President, the other day, remarked that the nomination of Mr. Key as Postmaster General had excited some alarm among the colored people, but it was offset by the nomination of Mr. Douglass, and he assured the President that the colored people intended to support him in his measures of reconciliation. Judge Gibbs says the President remarked in reply that he was sincere in his policy, and would adhere to it unless it should prove impracticable. For eight years the policy of force and musket had been tried in the South, but had failed, and public sentiment now demanded a change.

IN a letter to Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, Postmaster General Key says that, in making his appointments to offices within his gift in the Postoffice Department, he shall always give Republicans the preference, if suitable men are recommended whose selection will be satisfactory to the people most concerned, but otherwise he shall appoint Democrats.... Wade Hampton has given a guarantee to the President that if the United States troops are withdrawn from South Carolina he will proceed against Chamberlain by process of law, and that no violence whatever will take place.

THE Ohio Legislature, on the 20th of March, elected Hon. Stanley Matthews United States Senator. The Democratic members made no nomination, and generally voted blank.... Mr. Washburne expects to retain the French mission. He will return to Paris in April.... J. Don Cameron has been elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, in place of his father, Simon Cameron, resigned.

IT is stated in a dispatch from Washington that "while, as a general principle, the President's plan of civil-service reform does not contemplate the removal of those whose commissions [illegible] this is only adopted as a general rule, affording solid ground to stand on at the start. But it can be accepted as beyond question as equally a part of the President's plan to see to it that if office has been obtained by improper means, or if improper persons are found in office, the mere fact of their holding commissions will afford them no protection. All cases of this kind brought to the attention of the President will be fully considered as rapidly as they can be reached.".... Gov. Robinson, of New York, nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for State Superintendent of Public Works, and the Senate rejected him by a vote of 13 to 9.

GENERAL.

COMMERCIAL failures: Garth W. James, bridge-builder, Milwaukee, liabilities, $75,000; Haskell & Brown, produce, Montreal, $175,000; J. H. Hoffmeier, groceries, Cornwall, Ont., $40,000; Oliver Bourke, liquors, Detroit; H. J. Tiffin, general dealer in staple articles, Montreal, $150,000; the First National Bank, Allentown, Pa.; Capt. Eber Ward, a large vessel owner, Detroit, liabilities heavy.... Fires: At Athens, Ohio; loss $30,000; Parkersburg, Iowa, $10,000; Boston, Mass., $30,000; Lebanon, Tenn., $30,000.... The American schooner Montana was recently detained by a customs officer at the Mexican port of Mazatlan, and the Secretary of the United States Navy now sends a ship-of-war to the offending quarter to ascertain the facts.

AN English steamer, with arms from New Haven for Constantinople, has been lost at sea. ....Hon. E. B. Washburne, the United States Minister at Paris, was called upon at Washington, the other day, by a committee of Germans and presented with resolutions thanking him for services to their countrymen during the Franco-German war.... Gen. Grant, it is said, will start in a few days on his two years' European tour. The ex-President left Washington for St. Louis last week.

FOREIGN.

THE French Government has finally obtained permission from the House of Deputies to prosecute Paul Cassagnac, the editorial bully and professional duelist. Cassagnac, himself a member, took part in the debate on the subject. —A LONDON dispatch says Russian negotiations with England have been virtually settled. Lord Derby's alterations of the protocol have been approved by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and the Russian Government has assented to the revised protocol.... A formidable insurrection has broken out in Japan. It is headed by Saigo, a Marshal of the imperial army.... The Dominion House of Commons has voted down a proposition to afford more protection to Canadian products by means of tariff duties.

A CABLE dispatch announces a six hours' battle between Turks and Bosnians near Bonaventure, in which both sides suffered severely. ....Advices from India report a large decrease in the number of natives employed on the public works in Bombay and Madras—an indication that the pressure of famine is abating.... The speech of the Sultan at the opening of the Turkish Parliament is largely devoted to a weak apology for the present deplorable condition of the Ottoman empire, coupled with the customary promises to do better in the future.

SEVERAL highly distinguished European officers, who have long been investigating the strength of the Turkish army, state that the official estimates are vastly exaggerated. The Turks only have on the Danube frontier and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 159,000 men, with, what seems hardly credible, 225 cannon. This force they are preparing to strengthen with a reserve of 25,000 men. They have, on the Asiatic frontier, about 75,000 men and 120 cannon. Altogether their army numbers 250,000.

THE state of the Pope's health is a matter of anxious solicitude to the European Governments, and foreign Ministers to the Vatican have been notified to report fully and frequently concerning the physical condition of Pius IX. The venerable pontiff will be 85 years old on the 13th of May next.... The news from Montenegro is of a warlike character. Prince Nicholas refuses to surrender the territory gained from him by conquest, and has appealed to the European powers to sustain him.... Serious labor riots are reported in Berlin ... The London *News'* Berlin correspondent, commenting upon the fact that the German Parliament, by the decisive majority of 71, had favored Leipsic as the seat of the imperial law court, says this is the severest blow yet dealt at Prussia, and the work of centralization and consolidation.

AN Amsterdam banker recently offered Russia a loan of 25,000,000 roubles at 8 per cent., but the negotiation fell through in consequence of the banker insisting on disarmament and an engagement to raise no other loan for five years as the conditions for the one he offered.... There were great festivities in Berlin on the 22d of March, in celebration of the 80th birthday of Emperor William.... Destitution and distress prevail among the working people in large districts of Germany, and portions of Silesia are threatened with actual famine. The plan of giving employment to the idle and hungry on public works to be undertaken for the purpose is proposed in some of the cities, and relief committees are forming in the capital.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

FRIDAY, March 16.—The Senate received a message from the President, saying he had no further communication to make at this session. Accompanying the message were about 100 nominations, mostly for minor offices. Without transacting any business the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 17.—After a long discussion, by a vote of yeas 30, nays 8, the resolution was agreed to authorizing a sub-committee of three of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to visit Oregon during the recess, if they deem it expedient, and examine the charges against Senator Grover, of that State.... It was agreed to print 10,000 extra copies of the Monetary Commission report.... The Committees on Printing and to control the contingent expenses of the Senate were authorized to sit during the recess.... The thanks of the Senate were voted to Vice President Wheeler, who responded briefly, at the close of which he declared the Senate adjourned without day.... In executive session Frederick Douglass was confirmed as Marshal of the District of Columbia by a vote of 30 to 12.... Before the final adjournment, Mr. Morton formally declined the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Hamlin was assigned to the position. Mr. Ferry was made Chairman of the Posta Committee.

Madness of Crowds.

Put 2,000 men together on an open prairie, and, if they are panic-stricken, they will trample one another to death. They will rush like a herd of frightened buffaloes, and you might as well think of reading the ten commandments to stop them as to control their flight.

THE Austrian army is gradually to exchange its well-known white uniform for blue. Half of the infantry will receive blue tunics this year, and the rest of the troops will receive them in 1878.

FASHIONS.

SPRING BONNETS.

The new bonnets are quite small of themselves, but are given ample size by their abundant trimmings. The capote, with soft drooping crown, and the Normandy, with high pointed crown, are most often seen. More distinguished-looking than these are the broad square crowns with close drooping fronts; pointed Mother Goose crowns have disappeared. Tuscan braids of deepest straw tints, lace straws, Milans, and Leghorns are the choicest novelties; fine French chips are also largely imported, and are liked because they are light, soft and pliable; but the love for the novel and scarce will make the yellow Italian braids most fashionable. Chip bonnets plain on the frame, or else gathered and shirred as capotes and Normandys, are also among the choice selections. White bonnets, trimmed with very light colors, are the rule for straws; the exceptions are black chips trimmed with the new light shades of yellow, green or red. Black lace bonnets of plain or of figured net laid plainly on the frame are among the most elegant of the importations.

NEW KID GLOVES.

Kid gloves for the spring retain their long-wristed shapes, and are entirely without fanciful stitching or ornament, being merely bound at the top with white kid, while the stitching on the back is simply that made necessary by overstitching the three seams, which is done in silk of the same shade as the kid. Gloves long enough to require three or four buttons at the wrist are most used for the street; evening and full-dress gloves are much longer, requiring from six to twelve buttons. Gray is the leading color for street-gloves, and is shown in great variety, beginning with pale French gray, going through blue-grays and steel-gray down to the dark iron-gray and ink shades. Fine drab and putty shades are chosen by ladies of taste, because they are of unobtrusive hues, and the various wood colors are popular for the same reason. Cream color is more used than ever, and deeper yellow shades are now imported, such as straw, maize, and even butter-cup color, to match the bonnet trimmings. Ink shades are sold all through the summer for morning wear and for traveling. Pinkish lavender and marine are offered again after being dropped for a time. Undressed kid gloves are almost superseding dressed kid for street wear. They are brought out in medium and in dark shades of gray and brown for general use, while for more dressy costumes are the stylish light-drab shades, buff and pale French gray. For evening white undressed kid gloves, and for deep mourning soft dull-black gloves of undressed kid are preferred to all others.

For the summer the novelty will be long white lace mitts that reach up to the elbow. These are very much worn in Paris at present, and ladies who have been abroad are introducing them here.

WHITE MUSLIN WRAPPERS.

The newest white muslin wrappers are made of nansook, trimmed with bands of Hamburg insertion and plain or frilled edging. They are in princesse shape, perfectly plain down the front and sides, quite narrow in the skirt, and are finished down the middle of the back by a princesse pleating set in below the Marguerite waist low on the tournure, and forming a fan train. The insertion is placed straight up each front, crosses over the shoulders, and is in each of the three seams that shape the back. In others it has the outline of a sacque that is longer in front than behind.

NEW PERCALE DRESSES.

Imported percale dresses for ladies are made with fitted basques and demi-trained skirts, on which the upper skirt is draped, so as to form two aprons in front and a square drapery behind. These are made of dark-blue striped percale, brown or green, and are edged with white Hamburg-work. They cost $14 or $15.

PARASOLS.

Parasols are coming into use again for the intermediate seasons, for street and for carriage wear, while the larger sun umbrellas are to be reserved for midsummer. These parasols are chosen, according to the Parisian fashion, to match the dress with which they are worn, and may be made to order of the dress material. They are richly trimmed with ruffles, pleats, frills, fringe, and also with embroidery. This embroidery is sometimes self-colored, and in other cases is of gay contrasting colors; it appears not only on the parasol, but on the ruffle which edges it. Others have ruffles raveled out on each edge to form fringe, and some have Tom Thumb fringe set on.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Pay of Lecturers.

Mr. B. Redpath, of Boston, makes all Henry Ward Beecher's engagements, and it is stated that he has him down this season for eighty lectures, at $500 each, or $40,000 in all. Theodore Tilton lectured eight months last year and cleared about $9,000. His terms, when he makes special engagements, average $150 per night. Dr. E. H. Chapin commands from $125 to $150 in the lecture room, and delivers about forty lectures during the season. George W. Curtis is out of the field for the present. Wendell Phillips will not go more than a days' journey from his home. His price is $200, but he frequently takes less, even when that sum is agreed upon, if the audience is not large enough to pay. Gough takes better than any other man on the lecture list except Beecher, and can get from $200 to $250 each for all the lectures he is able to deliver. Frederick Douglass averages about forty nights in the season, and his price is $100. Prof. Doremus, the chemist, commands from $150 upward, according to the elaborateness of his illustrations. Du Chaillu is expected back from Europe in time for the season. He does not demand more than $115, and will not take less. Dr. Hempworth, Dr. Gallaher, and Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, command each $100. The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, is a favorite, and easily gets $125. Frank Beard, the artist, gets $100. John G. Saxe is at present on the invalid list, but when able to lecture his price is likewise $100.

Ladies who succeed on the platform command almost as high figures as men. Grace Greenwood can get fifty engagements at $100 each. Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson asks the same amount. Mrs. Waller is good for $125 to $150 every night. Anna Dickinson tops them all. The price that successful lecturers now ask and get is exorbitant in comparison with the figures before the war. Up to 1860, the most popular lecturer in the country could not command more than $60, and very few could get that sum. Beecher often lectured for $40 or $50, and considered himself well paid.

Simon Cameron.

Senator Cameron is the oldest member of the Senate, having just completed his 78th year. His service in the body long antedates that of any other Senator, but has not been continuous. He was first elected in 1845 to serve out the unexpired term of James Buchanan, who resigned to go into President Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was not until sixteen years after that the Senators next longest in service—Messrs. Howe and Hamlin—entered the chamber. Mr. Cameron was a Democrat during his first term, but had decided tendencies against slavery. After four years in the Senate he returned to his business, not having been re-elected. He was one of the fathers of the Republican party, attending its first national convention and running as one of the Fremont electors in 1856. In 1857 he was again elected to the Senate, capturing three Democratic votes, and defeating John W. Forney, who was President Buchanan's candidate. At the Chicago Convention of 1860 he was one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, and might perhaps have been nominated if it had not been for the active though secret hostility of Gov. Curtin. Mr. Cameron never forgave Gov. Curtin for what he called an act of treachery. He resigned the Senatorship in 1861 to go into President Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of War, from which position he soon resigned to take the Russian mission. He remained only a short time abroad, and on returning resumed the control of his party in Pennsylvania, and was a third time elected to the Senate, taking his seat in 1867. In 1872 he was re-elected. Old as he is, the retiring Senator is still vigorous, physically and intellectually, and it would not be surprising if he should again appear in public life. He has lost nothing of his wonderful skill in politics, and his control of the Republican party in Pennsylvania seems to be as absolute as ever.—*New York Tribune.*

Butter, Eggs and Cheese Product.

The following statistics of the export of butter from this country were read at the Butter and Egg Convention in Chicago: Packages of butter received in New York up to Dec. 31, 1876, 1,295,571, against 1,188,287 in 1875; boxes of cheese so received, 2,152,007, against 2,322,015 in 1875; barrels of eggs likewise received, 510,000, against 635,000 the previous year. Butter exported from New York, 10,791,700 pounds, against 4,335,800 in 1875; cheese, 93,025,806, against 91,992,200 in 1875; eggs, none. Exports from all ports, for the year ending June 30, 1876—butter, 4,644,894 pounds, valued at $1,109,496; cheese, 97,676,264 pounds, worth $12,270,083; eggs, 29,633 dozen, worth $8,300; total value, $13,387,879—reduction of $1,787,463 from 1874–75. Value of condensed milk exported in 1875-76, $118,549, against $123,565 in 1874–75. Total exports from all countries, except the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1876: Butter, pounds, 4,644,894—value, $1,109,496; cheese, 97,676,264—value, $12,270,683.

St. Louis Oratory.

A medal was presented to Mr. John McCullough, the tragedian, a few days ago, on the stage of a St. Louis theater, after his acting of King Lear. Col. Normile, a lawyer, was the spokesman, and his speech was a marvel. We make an extract: "A few lovers of the mighty priest that sleeps by the waters of the Avon are gathered here to commune with that awful shade you have evoked as by the weird power of the magician. Tossed in the tempest of impetuous grief, we have seen the dethroned and wandering spirit of Lear torn from its moorings and set adrift on the stormy ocean of emotional madness. It is the grandest, yet saddest, character ever told in human story. High above the Œdipus of the Greeks, it soars in poetic splendor until, proudly seated on Parnassian heights, it remains the highest prize of the histrionic profession."

Population of the Black Hills.

A correspondent of the Sidney *Telegraph* estimates the population of the different towns in the Black Hills as follows: Deadwood, 2,500; Gayville, 1,000; South Bend, 500; Washington City, 250; Lead City, 250; Golden Gate, 300; False Bottom, 200; Montana City, 200; Crook City, 400; Spearfish, 200; Custer City, 500; El Dorado, 100; Rapid City, 150; total, 6,550.

From trustworthy sources it is estimated than an emigration of at least 30,000 persons will take place the coming season, so that at the end of 1877 the Black Hills will have a population of from 20,000 to 3,0000 inhabitants. With this population it is expected that a large amount of capital will be brought in, and an increased and highly productive business insured—*San Francisco Call.*

A Returning Board.

Pettengill says that the first "returning board" of which he has any recollection was a shingle in the hands of his father. The three—father, son and shingle—used to hold frequent committee meetings in the back shed, but the returns came in so swiftly that a fair count was impracticable.

MRS. HAWKINSON, an Indianapolis negress, was a member of a Methodist church and of a society called the Ladies' Temple. She died, and both organizations claimed the right of conducting her funeral. The Temple party accompanied the remains to the church, and were there met by the pastor and his supporters. A fight for possession of the body soon followed. The pastor's side triumphed, and he preached the funeral sermon with exultant fervor.

RETURNS made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that during the month of January, 1877, the total exports of beef from the port of New York amounted to 4,567,633 pounds, valued at $411,619. Of the total exports, 1,976,000 pounds, valued at $185,550, consisted of fresh beef (in refrigerators), which was shipped to Great Britain.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A FIRM in Newburgh, N. Y., is shipping lawn-mowers to England and Germany. The orders are large.

AUSTRALIA imported rabbits to keep down the weeds. She is now importing weasels to keep down the rabbits.

THE French say that their commerce sprang up from 5,800,000,000 francs to 7,700,000,000 in consequence of the Exposition of 1867.

A PITTSFIELD manufacturer is sending carriage rugs and baskets to South America, Norway and Sweden, and is enlarging his mill, as a result of the Exhibition.

NO PORT so small now as not to be able to trade with Brazil direct. Richmond, Va., has just dispatched two brigs to Brazil loaded with flour, petroleum, and clothing.

THE London *Times* says that "the supply of provisions from America can be poured unceasingly into this country without danger of exceeding the ever-growing demand."

GERMANY'S resolution is unshaken not to go into the Exposition of 1878. As the Director General will not recognize private exhibitors, and Germany refuses to appoint the Commissioner through whom the exhibitors must apply, the non-participation of the Germans seems a fixed fact.

THE smaller cotton ports did better this year than New Orleans. The total receipts since Sept. 1 were 3,407,924 bales, against 3,295,251 last year; but New Orleans received 961,169 bales, as compared with 1,059,892 last year. Norfolk, Mobile, and Galveston show a handsome increase. Charleston and Savannah exported less.

A VESSEL has just sailed from Philadelphia for Italian ports laden with samples of American goods of all descriptions. A special agent will distribute them throughout the kingdom with the view of obtaining orders in competition with European manufacturers. Philadelphia is manifesting a great deal of the commercial spirit which insures the prosperity of a seaboard community.

THE Department of Agriculture reports that the corn crop of this year will reach about 1,295,000,000 bushels. Illinois heads the list of States with 250,000,000 bushels. Next in rank are Iowa (155,000,000), Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. The price of corn is highest in Massachusetts (95 cents) and lowest in Kansas (23 cents). The wheat crop of this year will reach nearly 250,000,000 bushels.

THE wonderful stories that were told early last year as to how cheaply a valuable quality of pig iron could be manufactured in the State of Ohio have been realized by the work of the season. The metal is produced at a cost of only $12 or $13 a ton. They have the iron, limestone, and coal sometimes on the same land, and always near together. Ordinarily the same grade of metal has cost from $17 to $23 to produce. Cheap iron is assured to the United States.

THE report of the Auditor of Cincinnati for the year ending Jan. 1, 1877, states the total bonded debt of that city at $21,901,327.45. Of this $15,604,000 are railroad debts, $14,542,000 of it for the Cincinnati Southern railway. The taxable valuation of the city Jan. 1, 1876, was $184,498,565. The income of the city for the year ending Jan. 1, 1876, was $785,000, and of this $311,000 was procured by the sale of city bonds. It is said that since the Auditor's report came out the issue of bonds for the Cincinnati Southern has been increased to $17,342,000.

A Curious Memento of the War.

A gentleman of this city, a day or two ago, while walking over the battle-ground of the Crater, picked up a curious and interesting relic of that famous and hotly-contested field. It was two Minie balls flattened and imbedded in each other. One of them was a Federal and the other a Confederate ball, and, on being fired from opposite directions, they had struck squarely against each other, and became imbedded one in the other, forming as it were a ring of lead, with the balls projecting on either side, and retaining sufficient traces to distinguish the side to which they belonged. —*Petersburg Index.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@12 00
HOGS	5 75	6 25
COTTON	11½	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 60	5 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 40	1 41
CORN—Western Mixed	55½	56½
OATS—Western Mixed	38	45
RYE—Western	60	82
PORK—New Mess	14 75	15 00
LARD—Steam	9¾	10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 75	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 90	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 30	4 65
HOGS—Live	5 25	5 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 24½	1 25½
No. 3 Spring	1 14	1 15
CORN—No. 2	39	40½
OATS—No. 2	33	34
RYE—No. 2	65	65½
BARLEY—No. 2	53	55
BUTTER—Creamery	31	33
EGGS—Fresh	14	15
PORK—Mess	14 00	14 25
LARD	9¼	9½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 40	@ 1 41
No. 2	1 31	1 32
CORN—No. 2	39½	40
OATS—No. 2	30	31
RYE	65	66
BARLEY—No. 2	72	74
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 51	@ 1 52½
CORN—Western Mixed	36	37
OATS—No. 2	32	33
RYE	63	64
PORK—Mess	14 50	14 75
LARD	9½	9¾
HOGS	4 25	5 25
CATTLE	5 60	6 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 55	@ 1 63
CORN	41	43
OATS	35	39
RYE	73	74
PORK—Mess	14 75	15 00
LARD	9½	10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 55	@ 1 57½
Amber	1 50	1 51½
CORN	43	45
OATS—No. 2	34	37
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 50	1 67
CORN—No. 2	45	46
OATS—Mixed	39	41
RYE	75	80
PORK—Mess	15 00	15 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 20	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	5 80	6 00
CATTLE—Best	5 75	6 15
Medium	4 50	5 00
SHEEP	5 50	6 50

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAHN, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A SEED.

A wonderful thing is a seed;
The one thing deathless forever—
Forever old and forever new,
Utterly faithful, utterly true—
Fickle and faithless never.
Plant lilies and lilies will bloom;
Plant roses and roses will grow;
Plant hate and hate to life will spring;
Plant love and love to you will bring
The fruit of the seed you sow.

Here is a seasonable hint: Always use China eggs for nest-eggs, and never put eggs under a hen until she has set one night on a China egg, and is found upon her nest the second night; then at evening put the eggs under her—eleven to a large hen, and nine to a small one.

The Eastern dairymen have been singularly unfortunate this season. The elements have seemed to combine against them, and the prices obtained by them have ruled, on an average, 2 cents lower than last year. On the other hand, the cost of production and the management of a dairy have been as great as last year. The factory reports show a corresponding decrease per cow.

The wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, at a meeting at Circleville, decided to erect a capacious storehouse at Steubenville, Ohio, for the purpose of storing their product and assorting it before placing it upon the market. This is a Patrons' movement, and the stock will be disposed of directly to manufacturers.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* advocates rye bran for calves. He says: "I have never known a calf to die with black-leg that was fed rye bran and salt, together with hay, during the first winter. Rye or rye bran is loosening, and that with a few small potatoes will do wonders for your calves."

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.—To comprehend the part that ashes play as fertilizers it is necessary to understand of what they are composed. The composition of the different woods is as follows:

	Oak.	*Elm.*	*Beech.*	*Pine.*
Potash	8.43	21.93	15.83	....
Soda	6.63	13.72	2.88	0.07
Lime	75.45	47.80	63.33	46.15
Magnesia	4.49	7.71	11.29	18.46
Oxide of Iron	.57	.39	.79	3.26
Phosphoric acid	3.46	3.02	3.07	4.49
Sulphuric acid	1.16	1.29	1.35	3.03
Chlorine	.05	....	.14	.71
Silica	.73	3.07	1.32	8.38

It will be seen by a glance at the above that wood ashes contain all the inorganic constituents of plant food, and it is no wonder that they are appreciated when their merits are known. Besides furnishing direct food for plants, ashes operate indirectly by aiding in the decomposition of the vegetable and inorganic matter found in the soil, and setting their latent powers free. Sprinkle the orchard, therefore, liberally with ashes, if you wish for good fruit and plenty of it.

Hop Statistics.—The increased consumption of malt liquors of late years has so stimulated the demand for hops that the cultivation has become highly remunerative. The acreage of the world is now estimated at 250,000 acres. Of this amount the United States produces 25,000 acres, or 10 per cent. of the world's crops. Germany cultivates about 40 per cent., England 30 per cent., Austria 7 per cent., Belgium 6 per cent., France 4 per cent., the balance being produced in small quantities in various countries on the globe. German hops are superior to any other grown, and Bavarian hops bear the highest reputation of any in Germany. A good continental crop is estimated at 85,000,000 pounds, and the annual consumption at 60,000,000 pounds. The crop of 1876 is rated at 35,000,000; hence the foreign demand for American hops to assist in making up the deficiency. According to the last census report, the hop production of 1870 was nearly 17,500,000 pounds. The principal hop-producing States of the West are Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. It is not probable that the production is greater now than then, since the ravages of the hop aphis some years since acted severely on this industry. Under the stimulus of high prices, however, considerable activity is again manifested in this direction, and when the soil is suitable, and capital enough can be commanded to properly care for the product, it will be remunerative. Nevertheless it is an uncertain crop at best, and requiring exact knowledge in cultivation and unremitting care.

About the House.

A New York lecturer on health ridicules the Grahamite system. He recommends less starch and more mastication, less tea and more milk. He said bran bread had killed nearly all of his family, and rendered twenty-five years of his own life miserable before he discarded it.

Quick Wedding Cake.—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, three-quarters cupful milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls rum, one-half nutmeg, one-half pound raisins, one-quarter pound currants, one-quarter teaspoonful soda.

A small quantity of carbolic acid is recommended to be used in whitewash and in paste for laying paper-hangings. It will repel cockroaches and other insects, and also neutralize the disagreeable odor consequent upon the decomposition of the paste.

Old newspapers will put the finishing touch to newly-cleansed silver knives and forks, and tinware, better than anything. Rub them well, and make perfectly dry. They are also excellent to polish stoves that have not been blackened for some length of time.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

Parents should be very careful and not let the rays of the sun shine directly upon the faces of sleeping children. Strong light is very injurious to the eyes, especially if they are inclined to weakness.

Two teaspoonfuls of finely-powdered charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will often give relief to the sick headache when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid in the stomach.

Waterproof Boots.—The best material we have ever tried to make boots or harness pliable and waterproof is linseed oil, applied hot; and, if the leather be entirely free from water, the oil may be boiling hot without the least injury to the leather. One oiling of a pair of boots with linseed oil will do more service than three or four with tallow or neat's-foot oil.

To Take Off Starch or Rust from Flat-Irons.—Tie a piece of yellow beeswax in a rag, and, when the iron is nearly hot enough to use, rub it quickly with the wax, and then with a coarse cloth. If irons become rough, rub them with fine salt and they will be smooth.

To Remove Smoke and Dust from Wall Paper.—Tie a large piece of clean white cloth over a broom and brush the wall down well. Then take a stale loaf of bread, cut it open, and rub the soft side all over the paper. It will clean it "as nice as new." It will also remove spots of lime or whitewash.

A Nice Relish for Breakfast.—Take half a pound of fresh cheese, cut in thin slices and put in a frying-pan; turn over this two cups of sweet milk. Add a pinch of dry mustard, also of salt and pepper, and one spoonful of butter. Stir this mixture constantly. Roll six Boston crackers very fine, and stir in very gradually, then turn at once into a hot dish and serve immediately.

Hugged by a Grizzly.

Last week, a man named Walpole, who resides in Lassen county, had a fearful combat with a grizzly. It appears that Mr. Walpole started out early in the morning of the day on which the adventure occurred, for the purpose of visiting a deer-lick. He had his rifle, bowie-knife, and a large deer-hound with him, and was crossing a deep canyon, when he espied a huge grizzly about fifty or seventy-five yards off. The opportunity was too good a one to let pass, so he pulled up and blazed away; but his aim was not very accurate, and he only succeeded in wounding the animal, and before he had time to reload his rifle the bear was close upon him, and there was no alternative but to stand his ground and trust in Providence and in his weapons. The bear came right after him, and Walpole, who was on the alert, succeeded in hitting him one on the head with the butt of his rifle, but ere he could repeat the blow his bearship returned the compliment and dealt him one on the shoulder that paralyzed him for a second. Being now fully alive to his situation, he drew his bowie-knife and made a lunge at bruin and succeeded in planting his knife deep in the beast's breast. This only enraged the animal still more, and, seizing his destroyer in his powerful arms, he gave him an embrace that he will not be apt to forget for some time, and which rendered him totally unconscious. He lay where the bear had dropped him until late in the afternoon, when a neighbor who was passing was attracted to the spot, and his astonishment may be imagined when, upon going a short distance from the wounded man, he found the bear dead as a door-nail. The animal measured eleven feet in length and weighed in the neighborhood of 1,400 pounds. Mr. Walpole, although badly bruised, is not seriously injured, and he says he is "a wiser if not a better man."—*Downieville (Cal.) Messenger.*

A Boy's Composition.

Girls are the most unaccountable things in the world—except women. Like the wicked flea, when you have them they ain't there. I can cipher clean over to improper fractions, and the teacher says I can do it first-rate, but I can't cipher out a girl, proper or improper, and you can't either. The only rule in arithmetic that hits their case is the double rule of two. They are as full of old Nick as their skin can hold, and they would die if they couldn't torment somebody. When they try to be mean they are as mean as parsley, though they ain't as mean as they let on, except sometimes, and then they are a good deal meaner. The only way to get along with a girl when she gets at you with her nonsense is to give her tit for tat, and that will flummux her; and when you get a girl flummuxed she is as nice as a new pin. A girl can sow more wild oats in a day than a boy can sow in a year, but girls get their wild oats sowed after a while, which boys never do, and then they settle down as calm and placid as a mud puddle. But I like girls first-rate, and I guess the boys all do. I don't care how many tricks they play on me, and they don't care either. The hoity-toitiest girls in the world can't always boil over like a glass of soda. By-and-by they will get into the traces with somebody they like, and pull as steady as an old stage horse. That is the beauty of them. So let them wave, I say; they will pay for it some day, sewing on buttons and trying to make a decent man of the feller they have spliced on to, and ten chances to one if they don't get the worst of it.

A Queer Phase of Gold and Silver Work.

On the closing up of the Smith & Rogers silver-plating concern in New Haven, a few days ago, preparatory to its removal to Meriden, the floor of the plating-room was taken up, burned, and the ashes analyzed, with the result of procuring pure silver to the amount of $981. This result is not so strange as appears at first sight. The precious metals are capable of extreme volatilization under heat, becoming mere vapors, which may be condensed, resulting in the production of the metal in a pure form. But, even without heat, the particles of gold and silver are made so exceedingly fine, in the processes of the manufacture of gold and silver goods, whether solid or plated, that no devices for saving the material abraded or thrown off in the various manipulations are entirely effectual. Even in the Government assay offices the soot deposited in the chimneys from the melting of the crude metal is valuable; and in most manufactories of articles of gold and silver the proprietors do not allow the workmen to retain their work-clothes when worn out, but pay for them a price generally sufficient to procure new garments—an old tattered vest belonging to a bench workman sometimes being valued by his employers, even when worn to rags, at $20.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Policy of the Administration Outlined.

The civil-service programme of the new administration, says a Washington correspondent, involves the temporary revival, so far as it is possible to enforce them, of the rules and the machinery of examination which were established by President Grant's civil-service commission, authorized by the act of March 3, 1871, and terminated in the summer of 1874. It is the aim of Secretary Schurz ultimately to introduce rules and examinations similar to those in the English civil service, but for the present the system introduced by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Joseph Medill, and Dorman B. Eaton will be made use of. They divided the civil service into four divisions, as follows: First, officers elected; second, employes below the grade of regular clerks; third, those higher officers who represent the policy of the dominant party, such as sustain relations of personal confidence, judicial officers, etc.; fourth, the residue of the civil service, being the great body of subordinate officers and clerks by which the Federal administration is carried on, in number perhaps 25,000, not including Postmasters. The rules of examination adopted by the old Commissioners applied only to the latter class. This class was divided into four grades, and appointments were only made to the lowest grade and vacancies in the several higher grades were filled by promotions from the next lower grade. In addition to a certain degree of knowledge of penmanship, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and the Government of the United States, the rules required written proof that the applicant was a citizen of the United States, had a good moral character and temperate habits, was of suitable age and health, occupation past and present, place of residence, etc. Three persons appointed to represent each department were to have charge of examinations in that department. The appointments were to be made from among those who stood highest on the examination lists. The several States and Territories were grouped into five districts, and examinations were directed to be held in the cities of Boston, New York, Washington, Savannah, Memphis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Detroit. Political assessments in the departments were prohibited. Congress at its next session will be asked to make an appropriation to enable the system above described to be put fully in operation. Until this is done it will be possible only to hold examinations in Washington, and perhaps New York, but the rules in regard to examinations and promotions can be fully enforced here without an appropriation.

The New Petroleum Fever.

The excitement of the early days of the petroleum discovery in Philadelphia is exceeded now through the recent finding of oil about Bradford, in spite of the stubbornly held opinion of geologists and experts that oil did not exist so far north. The first believer that oil could be found in the valley was Job Moses, who had made a fortune in patent medicines at Rochester, N. Y. He bought large tracts of land about Limestone fourteen years ago, and bored diligently, but he found only indications. He spent all his money in his venture and when it was gone tried to induce speculators to invest, and was so enthusiastic that people called him crazy. The oil was found two years ago, and since then not less than $10,000,000 has been invested within a circuit of twenty miles. Land that two years ago would have been dear at any price now sells at $1,000 an acre. Within a distance of four miles three flourishing towns have sprung into existence, and the town of Bradford, formerly consisting of a lumberman's tavern and a few scattered farm-houses, now has 3,500 inhabitants, and the furore has extended north into New York State. The oil belt is about two miles wide, and has now nearly 400 producing wells. One peculiarity is that the oil is found at a great depth, the average being 1,100 feet, and some wells are 1,400 feet deep, and the daily product is about 2,000 barrels. There are three pipe lines connecting the wells with the Erie road, thirteen miles away, and one is to be built sixty miles long. A branch of the Erie road that runs through the district and whose business, a few months ago, was but $3,500 a month, now does $85,000 a month. Much of the land is bought outright, but in most cases it is leased and the owner paid a bonus and royalty, one-fourth being now claimed. Capital is now pouring into the valley, and owners are all dreaming of wealth, the very dooryards being invaded by the derrick and drill. "Crazy" Job Moses is making $500 a day on royalties, but the most noticeable case of sudden wealth is Mike McCarthy, a drunken Irish switch-tender of the Erie railroad. His father left him sixty acres of land that Mike couldn't pay the taxes on and would have sold at any price. But he had a shrewd wife who wouldn't let it go, and Mike is now selling at $1,000 an acre and is making $500 a week on royalties. Mike still wears his greasy switchman's clothes, but he is having "a high old time," throwing his money around loose among the boys, and is the modified Johnny Steele of this new dispensation.

A Remarkable Story.

Mr. William Whitehead, who resided near Claysville, Ky., died in June, 1870. Early in that year he made a will, and bequeathed the sum of $2,800 for the purpose of moving the bodies of the deceased members of his family, and to improve the grounds, to a burying-ground near the mouth of Beaver creek. The executor, Mr. N. R. Whitehead, proceeded to discharge his duties by employing Mr. John B. Hamilton to remove them, improve the grounds, and erect head and foot stones at their graves.

Among those to be removed was a child of Dr. Will Curran, of Claysville. Mr. H. disinterred the child, which was buried in a metallic case on the 6th day of July, 1855, in the Whitehead burying-ground in Claysville, and being unable to remove the screws in the face-plate of the case was compelled to saw it off. Upon removing the face-plate a sight was revealed that struck them dumb with astonishment. Instead of finding, as they expected, a few bones as the remains of their household pet, they beheld, as it were, a sleeping infant. The child looked as natural as life, and was in a perfect state of preservation, with the exception of the nose, which was gone. The doctor, being present, immediately carried it to his home.

This was, indeed, a great curiosity, and many of the citizens of Claysville and vicinity came to the doctor's office to see the body. But the strangest part is not told. The child, which was 2 years old when it died, was very fond of flowers, and more especially of the damask rose, and when taken by its grandmother, with whom it was a great pet, it would go to this rose bush. When the child was dying its grandmother pulled two damask rosebuds, not yet bursted, gave them to the child, and it died with them in its hand. After preparing the body for burial the rosebuds were placed upon its breast and buried with it. When the face-plate was removed from the case the roses were not only in a perfect state, but the leaves were as green as ever, and, instead of being buds, as they were when placed upon the child's breast, had become full-blown roses.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Webster on Farming.

Washington, March 13, 1822.

John Taylor: I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are all well, and that your teams and tools are ready for spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read books on farming, and I remember that a sensible old author advises farmers "to plow naked and to sow naked." By this he means that there is no use in beginning spring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmer may throw aside his winter's clothes and roll up his sleeves. Yet he says we ought to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on the subject, which, as far as I remember, ran thus:

While yet the spring is young, while earth unbinds
The frozen bosom to the western winds;
While mountain snows dissolve against the sun,
And streams, yet new, from precipices run—
E'en in this early dawning of the year,
Produce the plow and yoke the sturdy steer,
And goad him till he smoke beneath his toil,
And the bright share is buried in the soil.

John Taylor, when you read these lines, do you not see the snow melting and the little streams beginning to run down the southern slopes of your Punch-brook pasture, and the new grass starting and growing in the trickling water, all green, bright and beautiful? And do you not see your Durham oxen smoking from heat and perspiration as they draw along your great break-up plow, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is Virgil, and he gives farmers much other advice, some of which you have been following all this winter without even knowing that he had given it:

But when cold weather, heavy snows and rain
The laboring farmer in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair;
Then let him mark the sheep, and whet the shining share,
Or hollow trees for boats, or number o'er
His sacks, or measure his increasing store;
Or sharpen stakes, and mend each rake and fork,
So to be ready, in good time, to work;
Visit his crowded barns at early morn;
Look to his granary, and shell his corn;
Give a good breakfast to his numerous kine,
His shivering poultry and his fat'ning swine.

And Mr. Virgil says some other things which you understand up at Franklin as well as ever he did:

In chilling winter swains enjoy their store,
Forget their hardships, and recruit for more;
The farmer to full feasts invites his friends,
And what he got with pains, with pleasure spends;
Draws chairs around the fire, and tells once more
Stories which often have been told before;
Spreads a clean table with things good to eat,
And adds some moistening to his fruit and meat.
They praise his hospitality, and feel
They shall sleep better after such a meal.

John Taylor, by the time you have got through this you will have read enough. The sum of all is, be ready for your spring's work as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, and then put your hand to the plow and look not back.

Daniel Webster.

Plunging Over Niagara.

About noon last Monday a man passed through the upper gate of Prospect Park, Niagara falls, and walked along the bank to a point just below the "tail-race" that empties into the river. One of the guides, who followed him to tell him where he could get the best views, was astonished to see him wading out into the rapids. "Come back, you fool; you will go over the falls!" The stranger paid no heed to the warning, but throwing himself forward on his face struck out for the brink of the cataract. Just below where he entered there was a small cascade, over which he was carried. When he emerged his hat was off, and a moment later he obtained a foothold in the rapids, and stood waist-deep in the foaming water. The guide was by this time at Prospect point, whither he had hastened, in the hope of being able to reach the man. The stranger, standing in the rapids, instantly struck out again, swimming lustily out further from the shore, and successfully placing himself beyond the aid of the man on the bank. He clasped his hands over his head and went down to his death. This suicide is as extraordinary as that of the Canadian chemist, near Detroit, who two days before had ended his life in order to test the efficacy of a resurrection powder.—*New York Tribune.*

Eight Children Poisoned.

Among the mining population of a little village called Stockton are three families named Bevans, Davis and Jones. On Monday Mrs. Bevans went away to obtain work or assistance of some kind for her family, who were suffering with hunger. She left her three children, aged 2, 4 and 6 years, respectively, alone. While she was gone the children went out, as one of them has since explained, to find something to eat. They went out to a swamp some distance from the house, where they dug up a white root—probably wild parsnip—that they discovered there and ate of it. They were joined by three of Mr. Davis' children, and two of Mr. Jones' in the meantime, and they all partook of the root. In a short time they were seized with violent convulsions, and were found by a boy named Johns, who came along and heard fearful cries coming from the swamp. Millie Bevans, aged 2; Gussie Jones, aged 6; and Mary Davis, aged 2, were dead. The others were rolling in agony on the ground. The boy procured aid, and the children were conveyed to their homes. A doctor was summoned and the sick children were treated with antidotes. Hopes are entertained of their recovery.—*Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Cor. New York World.*

Promotion in the English civil service is so blocked by the number of aged members in it that it is proposed to resort to compulsory retirement.

Opium Smoking.

The San Francisco *Daily Bulletin* thus describes one of the opium dens in that city, and the method of smoking the drug:

"A first-class opium den is fitted with a table about eight feet long and five feet wide, and two and a half feet high. This is covered with matting, and fine mats are placed on this. In the center of the table is a tray containing opium, opium pipes and a peculiarly shaped lamp, which has a small flame. The opium pipe is made of a piece of mahogany or ebony wood. The stem is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and about two feet in length. A hole about half an inch in diameter runs the whole length of the stem. About six inches from the end is the bowl of the pipe. It is made of a peculiar kind of sand and clay in China, and is very hard and fire-proof. The bowl is about two inches in diameter. The top of the bowl is entirely closed, except a small hole in the center, about the size of a large darning needle. In the bottom is a hole about half an inch in diameter, into which is inserted a brass coupling, connecting with the stem of the pipe. Opium is kept in a small box, made of horn. Every Chinaman carries one. When a person desires to smoke opium, he reclines upon the table upon one side. With a piece of steel about as long and the size of a large knitting needle, and sharpened, a little of the opium is taken from the box. It is held over the blaze of the lamp until it is cooked. The piece of steel is kept in motion all the time, and the opium, when cooked, is formed into the shape of a small pistol cartridge. The point of the steel needle is then inserted into the small hole in the center of the bowl of the pipe and gently drawn through the cartridge of opium. The smoker then turns the bowl of the pipe to the flame of the lamp, reposes upon a wooden pillow and smokes. He gently draws in his breath in long and rapid respirations. He must be careful, however, to slightly remove his lips from the stem of the pipe when taking breath. If he should breathe slightly into the stem it would stop the flow of the smoke of the opium. When the flow is stopped the sharp-pointed steel is used to open the small hole in the bowl of the pipe. It takes about three minutes to prepare the opium for the pipe, and about one to smoke it out, ten or twelve whiffs only being required. From six to twelve pipefuls are generally smoked before the smoker is satisfied. A little over a year ago a great many white people of both sexes patronized the opium dens. The Board of Supervisors deemed it best to put a check upon the growing evil, and a stringent law was passed, making it a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $50, for the keeper of any opium den to allow a white person to smoke in the place. It was also made a criminal act for any white person to be found in an opium den, the fine being fixed at not less than $50. Since the passage of the law the dens drive a less lucrative business. Their customers are all Chinese, two generally occupying one table and using one lamp. The Chinese resort to opium-smoking for any slight ailment, and it is regarded by many of them as a panacea for all their ills."

The National Capitol.

The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by Washington, on the 18th day of September, 1793. The building was opened for the meeting of Congress November 17, 1800. Enlargement and new dome completed in 1867. The edifice fronts the east, is 751 feet long, 348 feet wide, and covers 3½ acres; court yards 3½ acres; in all 7 acres. The predominant material of the exterior is white marble. The dome is of cast iron, 135½ feet in largest diameter, and 287½ feet high, surmounted by a statue of Liberty 19½ feet high. The interior of the dome forms a remarkable circular chamber, or rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, 180 feet high. One thousand gas-jets, flashed by electricity, illuminate the interior by night. The walls of the rotunda are adorned with historical paintings by eminent artists. The Senate chamber, House of Representatives, Supreme Court rooms, and other apartments, are splendidly decorated. The halls are lined with polished marbles from every State in the Union. Frescoes, paintings and sculptures abound. The front porticoes are supported by 100 Corinthian columns of white marble. The cost of the building was $13,000,000.

Col. Mulberry Sellers' Weakness.

Matching coin is the favorite diversion of John T. Raymond, according to the *Dramatic News*, which says that he will go out with a couple of hundred dollars in his pocket in the morning and return in the afternoon for more. Last fall, when in San Francisco, Raymond met Maurice Grau on the street, and they went together into the bar-room of the Palace Hotel. Raymond proposed matching. They matched two $10-pieces. Grau won. They doubled it. Grau won. From tens and twenties they went up to hundreds, a streak of luck accompanying Grau throughout. From hundreds they soon got to thousands. In less than half an hour Raymond had lost $32,000. So the story runs, at least. It was on honor, of course, as neither had that amount of money. Raymond was excited and nervous, and proposed matching the whole $32,000 on one cast. Grau consented, and put down head. Raymond matched him and won.

Conundrums.

What is harder than earning money? Collecting it.

When is a horse not worth a dollar? When it is worth less (worthless).

Who is that lady whose visits nobody wishes? Miss Fortune.

What word of five syllables is that, from which, if you take one syllable away no syllable remains? Monosyllable—no syllable.

Why is a room full of married folks like an empty room? Because there is not a single person in it.

Why is a palm tree like a chronologer? It furnishes dates.

There is a project on foot in Virginia City to utilize the hot water pumped from the Savage, Hale & Norcross, and other mines. It is proposed to erect bath houses, laundries, etc., and negotiations are pending for the control of the boiling fluid.

ALL SORTS.

European colleges are being gradually opened to women.

Last year 23,187 German emigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

Lowell is to have a new cotton mill, running 20,000 spindles.

The United States is exporting vast quantities of apples to England.

There were 552 suicides in the United States during the centennial year.

There are 1,100 hands employed in New Haven making cartridges for the Turks.

At Sacramento, Cal., the young ladies have organized "morning mushroom parties."

Over 20,000,000 young forest trees were planted in this country during the past year.

The sweepings of Paris are sold for $600,000. The old paper collars alone bring $20,000.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to pay for lobbying.

It was all in the family when a Utah Mormon married a mother and her four daughters the other day.

The New York *Graphic*, in the five years that it has been published, has published 15,662 illustrations. Of these 11,220 were original and 4,442 reproduced from foreign journals. Among the illustrations were 986 cartoons and 2,276 portraits.

A new dance has been introduced into Paris. It is called "The Boston." Though not described it is presumable that it is one step forward and hitch eye-glass, two steps back and repeat, nose up, toes in, all hands around and waltz down stairs to a lunch of cold beans.

Sixty Indian convicts are in the old fort in St. Augustine, Fla., and the guard is daily selected from their ranks. About once a week each shoulders a musket as one of the garrison, and does sentry duty over his comrades. They do not escape, because they prefer to stay and be fed.

Cardinal Ledochowski has been sentenced by the District Court in Inowraslaw to two and a half years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 marks for having violated the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and offered resistance to the authority of the state. The Cardinal is also found guilty of high treason.

The exorbitant rates at Harvard College excite considerable complaint. The best rooms cost $150 more than those equally good at Yale, while the best rooms at Williams command only $30. The cheap apartments are few, compared to the high-priced ones, so that only the wealthy class of students are able to room in the college at all.

Anderson M. Waddell, a sporting man well known at Cincinnati and Louisville, who killed Al. Kirkland and was recently acquitted, has deposited $5,000 to be invested for the benefit of Kirkland's widow and children. This is his own opinion of his guilt, regardless of the court's decision.

It is announced that Mlle. Albani, the opera singer, is to marry early next summer Mr. Gye, son of the London impresario. The lady has long been engaged to him, and their marriage has been repeatedly reported as having taken place privately.

Financial distress rapidly increases among the working classes of Germany, and the Government is loudly called upon for employment. New railroads and canal, are suggested, but, as these require long preparatory surveys, work cannot be immediately commenced upon them. All that can be employed will be placed upon the repair of roads.

James L. Winfrey, on returning to his home, in De Witt, Mo., after an absence of several years, found that his wife had replaced him with Mayo Hall. Winfrey did not care to recover his wife, but he did want his furniture, and went with a wagon to remove it. Hall argued that if he retained the woman he must also have the furniture, and he threatened to shoot whoever attempted to take it away. Thereupon Winfrey killed him, and was "exonerated" by a Justice of the Peace.

The line "Consistency's a jewel," originally appeared in Murtagh's collection of English and Scotch ballads. In the ballad of "Jolly Robyn Roughhead" are the following lines:

Tush! tush! my lassie! such thought resigne;
Comparisons are cruell.
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine,
Consistencye's a jewel.
For thee and me coarse clothes are best;
Rude folks in homelye raiment drest,
Wife Joan and Goodman Robyn.

THE WESTERN WINDS.

Yet on my cheek I feel the western wind,
And hear it telling to the orchard trees,
And to the faint and flower-forsaken bees,
Tales of fair meadows, green with constant streams,
And mountains rising blue and cool behind,
Where in moist dells the purple orchis gleams,
And starred with white the virgin's bower is twined.
So the o'er wearied pilgrim, as he fares
Along life's summer waste, at times is fanned,
Even at noontide, by the cool, sweet airs
Of a serener and a holier land,
Fresh as the morn, and as the dewfall bland,
Breath of the blessed heaven for which we pray;
Blow from the eternal hills!—make glad
Our earthly way!
—*John G. Whittier.*

The Earth's Age.

The age of the earth is estimated from the increment in the temperature as we penetrate its crust. The rate at which the earth cools can only be determined by making use of data confessedly imperfect, and from these Sir William Thomson finds that 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 years ago it first began to be crusted over by a solid film of rocks; that 10,000 years after its first crusting over the temperature of the crust increased two degrees Fahrenheit for every foot vertically descended below the zone of constant temperature. The present rate of increase is calculated at 1.51 of a degree.

A Poetical Preface.

Tennyson is a contributor to the new English review, the *Nineteenth Century*, and has written for the first number the following introduction:

Those that of late had fleeted far and fast
To touch all shores, now leaving to the skill
Of others their old craft, seaworthy still,
Have charter'd this; where, mindful of the past,
Our true co-mates regather round the mast,
Of diverse tongue, but with a common will,
Here, in this roaring moon of daffodil
And crocus, to put forth and brave the blast;
For some, descending from the sacred peak
Of hoar, high-templed Faith, have leagued again
Their lot with ours to rove the world about;
And some are wilder comrades, sworn to seek
If any golden harbor be for men
In seas of Death and sunless gulfs of Doubt.

THE NEW YORK STORE

The Greatest BARGAINS ever offered in the

TOWN OF AUBURN.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Proposes to sell for the next thirty days their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c

Without regard to cost preparatory to bringing to Auburn one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS and CAPS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c., ever brought in this market

SEE THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST.

WE OFFER

5000	yards best Prints worth	8 1-3,	at 7 1-4
4000	" " Bra. Muslin worth	10	" 9
100	" Tycoon Reps	25	" 10
500	" Manchester Delains	25	" 18
500	" Single width Alpaccas	30	" 22
3	pcs. black double width Alpa's	35	" 25
3	" " " " "	50	" 35
3	" " " " "	75	" 50
4	" " " " "	40	" 25
5	doz. Undershirts and Drawers	50	" 35
5	" " "	75	" 50
5	" " "		
10	" Nubias at less than first cost.		

LADIES AND GENTS KNIT SACQUES

At unprecedented low prices, and all other goods in proportion. Don't forget the place,

THE NEW YORK STORE

J. R. LANNING'S Old stand.

We come to Auburn with the view to making it our permanent home, and desire to make it a first-class point to buy goods, and we shall endeavor upon our part to make it such. In proof of this we ask a careful investigation of our stock and prices, before supplying your wants in our line, in order that you may be fully satisfied in your own minds that your purchases are upon as satisfactory terms as may be desired. We shall take pleasure in showing you through our stock, even though you may not buy of us at the time. We will consider it as no trouble, but will rather take a delight in showing you goods. Our motto will be, "One Price to All." Give us a call.

NEW YORK STORE,

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Proprietors.

Auburn, March 13th, 1877.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

Air Line Division

On and after November 26, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:00 p m	2.40 a m	8.05 pm
Waterloo	1.20 "	3.00	8.2[illegible]
Sedan			
Corunna			

GOING EAST.

[illegible]			8.15 "
Sedan			8.15 "
Waterloo	2.52 pm	x12.00 a m	8.33 a m
Butler	3.33	11.45 "	

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 45	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 30
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 35	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 00	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 30a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	3 00	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 38	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R.

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10 pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 23 "		33
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 32
Bankers	2 10 "	7 30	8 05
Jonesville	2 38 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 30	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	4 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City	7 23 a m		3 55p
Saginaw	10 12 "		7 25
Lansing	"	11 1[illegible]a	8 30
Grand Rapids			10 15
Detroit	7 00 "	4 00p	6 45a
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	5 75	7 55
Jonesville	12 47 pm	6 25	8 13
Bankers	1 03 "	6 50	8 27
Reading	1 15 "	8 16	9 24
Ar Angola	2 10 "		
Pleasant Lake			1 10
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 28
Auburn	3 00 "		
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	7 5 "		40
Cincinnati	2 40 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	um'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 15pm
Wheeling	8 16	10 45pm	5 15
Bellaire	9 45am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 36	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 15
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	6 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	3 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	1 00
Shelby	4 36	8 05	11 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	0 55
Fostoria	8 18	10 45	1 15
Deshler	9 21	11 45	1 25pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 50	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 18pm	7 38
lv Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 25	
Newark	15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 53	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	1 am	6 50pm	
New York		6 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2	ACCOM. No. 6	LOCAL F'T
lv. Logansport	7 10am	6 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	[illegible]	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 05	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 [illegible]	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 11	7 50	9 30
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 26	8 08	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 44	8 45	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 08	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 48	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 05	12 55
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 28	1 30
Coesse	[illegible]	10 50	2 00
Churubusco	10 15	11 05	2 30
Potter's	10 20	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 36	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junction	11 00	12 17	4 50
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 35	5 10
Moorsville	11 25	12 56	5 35
Butler	[illegible]	1 30	[illegible]pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 50pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	4 50
Hoover's	6 29	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 32	1 38
C & M Cross'g			
North Manchester	5 22	11 18	1 13
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 05	12 55
Collamar	5 08	10 56	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 50	11 50
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 46
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 16
Coesse	1	30	10 05
Churubusco	1 40	00	9 48
Potters	4 03	8 10	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 33
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Moorsville	3 16	7 15	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 45am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promty attended to. Go and see his large stock

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at any time and Reasonable prices.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 4th, 1877. Number 14.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,.......

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion five cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN Co.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r.	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office [illegible] Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office over Kuhn's clothing store, residence on Main street, north of the Auburn House, Auburn Ind. Jan. 25, 3m.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

R. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper. Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest tock of Agricultural Implem'nts in DeKalb County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Antiseptic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post-paid on receipt of 75 cents, Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,

Sole Agents for the Trade,

Chicago, Ills'

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Thomas Strole, deceased, will on Saturday, the 7th day of April 1877, offer for sale at public Auction, at the residence of the decedent, in Stafford Township DeKalb County Indiana, the personal property not taken by the Widow, consisting of Cows, Hogs, Corn, Hay, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plow, 1 Two-Horse Wagon, Wheat in the ground and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $5, all sums under $5, cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 6 per cent, until due, and ten per cent thereafter until paid, with approved security.

THOMAS L. STROLE, Adm'r.

March 8th, 187.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator "de bonis non" of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JESSE M. SAUNDERS, Adm'r.

March 16, 1877

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers, Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

HO! REPUBLICANS! PATRIOTS!

Grand Life Size plate Portraits of our National rulers sent free.

These splendid Portraits of Hayes and Wheeler, have been selling at Picture dealers for $10.00 each: but we have several thousand left which we failed to sell on account of the indecision in Presidental matters, and general stagnation in business, which we now propose to send to every reader of this advertisement for 35 cents each or both 50 cents, This insignificant sum will barely pay postage and packing, size, 22x30 inches, SPECIAL OFFER. We will send both portaits already framed in heavy Black Walnut and Gilt for $2.25 or either one for $1.25 DON'T MISS THE CHANCE. This advertisement will not appear again, and the offer here in holds good for 30 days only.

Address,
U. N. FINE ART CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MESMERISM.

"Say, Peewit, old boy, did you ever try to mesmerize any one?" asked his friend Boggs, as they walked down to the ferry one of those crisp cold mornings last week.

"Do what?" inquired our bald-headed little friend, winking his starboard eye at a pretty girl in a shop window.

"Mes-mer-ize any person?" I said.

"Me?" asked Peewit.

"Yes you."

"Nary a mes, s'elp me Andy Jackson. Why?" inquired Peewit.

"Oh, nothing; only it's my private opinion you possess the gift" replied Boggs, impressively.

"Can't possess it very bad, for I've been vaccinated twice," said Peewit, jocosely.

"Jesting aside, Tom, I truly and firmly belive you'r a natural-born mesmerist," said Boggs, convincingly.

"Well, 'f I am, I never guessed it, an' one thing's dead certain, I never to my knowledge mesmerized anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth," remarked Peewit, thoughtfully.

"Don't be so facetious about what you don't understand," said Boggs, irritably; "I s'pose it's the old story of the foolish man hiding his light under a bushel."

"Mine's been so long hid I'm 'fraid it's burnt out."

"Burnt out nothing. You've got a great power lying dormant within you, and I've often wondered that you didn't exercise it," said Boggs.

"Mebbe so; but I'd as soon thought I possessed a forty-acre farm in Turkey," replied Peewit, secretly resolving to study this mesmerism business up at once.

"I just wish you'd give it your attention."

"How's a fellow going to go about learning these clairvoyant ropes?" asked Peewit waving away a drove of bootblacks, who insisted upon polishing him up.

"Nothing easier in the world," replied Boggs. "Buy some of the works on mesmerism, study them up, and then quietly try your power on some one."

They parted at ferry, and that afternoon Peewit purchased an armful of books bearing on the subject, and put himself under a course of cramming for the balance of the week.

Last Monday evening he was riding home in one of the bob-tailed cars, a tall, lean, sharpe-chinned, bead-eyed woman on the seat opposite being the only other passenger.

"Here's a chance to test my new-born power," thought Peewit, and he hastened to avail of the opportunity. Fastening his eyes upon the woman's face, he laid aside the ham he was carrying home, and made a few passes in the air with his hands.

"Stop that," said the woman, so sharply that Peewit spoiled the charm by dropping his hands and eyes.

Two or three minutes later he tried it again, moving his arms around eccentrically.

"What're you tryin' to get through yourself anyhow?" asked the sharp-chinned female, watching him suspiciously.

"Aha, my lady, so you feel the mesmeric influence working," thought Peewit, and he pawed the air some more.

"F' you don't stop that foolishnese, Mr. Man, I'll make you holler like a loot," she threatened.

"She is evidently more and more under its influence thought Peewit, and he leand toward her and made a few motions with his fingers before her face.

She wasn't, however, sufficiently under its influence to prevent her getting up, kicking Peewit under the chin twice, and raking his bald head with her untrimmed finger nails.

"Hold on there, woman! Hang it, stop!" he shouted covering his face with his hands to prevent it being scratched.

"You will square off at me, will you?" she screa med, an she plucked his collar and neck-tie off and threw them out of the car window.

"I wasn't squaring off—I was only trying to mesmerize you. Darn it! lemme 'lone!" he exclaimed, trying to keep her off with his feet.

"I'll mesmerize you, you bald-headed old villain!" she shrieked, as she tore a handful of his shirt bosom out and tramped it in the straw at the bottom of the car.

"I'll have you 'restell, you hag! Ouch! Lordy!" he yelled, as she got him by the ear and tried to pull it off.

"You will tackle a poor, weak, tender, lone woman, you skunk?"

She was trying to get hold of his windpipe with her bony fingers, when the driver stopped the car and separated them, and Peewit bolted out of the door, leaving her one silk hat, one twelve-pound ham, and a handful of shirt bosom as the spoils of her victory.

"P-h-e-w! Great suffering catacombs! What and old female catamount! I don't believe anything short of a streak of forked lightning would mesmerize her," muttered Peewit, as he stopped under the first lamp-post to pin up some gaps she had made in his shirt raiment.

He did not test his mesmeric power again until last Sunday evening, when he chanced to find himself alone in the parlor with his spinster aunt, and concluded to practice on that sharp-tongued relative.

"Merciful heavens! What's got into the bald-headed old lunatic now?" asked his spinster aunt as she saw him making figures in the air with his hands.

Peewit sawed away at airy nothing, and made no reply.

"He's got the delirious tremens, the little ginpig!" she exclaimed, watching him over the top of her specs.

Peewit hitched his chair toward her, waving his hands around and trying to hold her spell-bound with his eye.

"Won't I tickle his feet when they put him in a straight jacket and clap ice on his head!" chuckled his spinster relative.

Peewit got very red in the face; but he bit his lips to keep him from saying naughty words, and hitched chair closer still, keeping his eye fastened upon her, and indulging in atmospheric passes.

"Don't you come an inch nearer me, Tom Peewit, or I'll shriek," she threatened.

'You couldn't get up out of that chair to save your life," said Peewit, moving his chair a foot closer.

He has since concluded that he was mistaken in that last idea, as his spinster aunt not only got up but rushed out on the front stoop, and alarmed the entire neighborhood and the fire department of the city by her cries of "Fire! police! murder! Lunatic scaped!"

Then two policemen came in, knocked Peewit down, and strapped him to a bed-post; a fire engine arrived, got up steam, and commenced to play on him, and his wife and the servant girl gathered a few things hastily together and fled into one of the neighbor's house.

It took several minutes before the matter was satisfactorily explained, the the engine stopped, Peewit refcused, and the neighborhood quieted down; and our bald-headed little friend has been since heard to remark: [illegible] sense in that mesmerism business as there is in trying to get the man in the moon mad by calling him names."—N. Y Dispatch.

Political Reform.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The new Secretary of the Navy having been informed there were buoys belonging to his department in New York harbor, immediately issued an order commanding them to report to their ships without delay. "Discipline is disciplin," says the old salt, "if I have to skin every boy in the navy."

The Latest Out.

The Ladies' Friend, a new carpet sweeper, patented Feb. 1877, the easiest and most perfect made. We have tried one and would not part with it. Go to Forkner & Co.'s, New York Store, see sample and order one. J. C. Gonter, of Ontario, Lagrange Co. is the agent for DeKalb Co. n13-3w.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The time for paying the first installment of of taxes will expire on the

THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL

If not paid by that time all will become delinquent. As yet more than two-thirds of the first installment remains unpaid.

I wish to say that if all wait until the last few days to pay their tax, it will be impossible for me, even with additional clerks, to make out receipts in time If you wish to avoid a crowd and much inconvenience, call without further delay.

DANIEL GONSER, Treas. DeKalb Co.

Davenport has a fine assortment of wall paper and window curtains. Don't forget it.

WEBSTER.

BY WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON.

Fixed, like the pole,
He stood, whatever moved,
Aelf, though sole,
The shock to take and break, [illegible]

The shock he broke;
The multitudinous main
Its waves awoke—
Woke all its waves, and stormed the rock in vain.

To join the waves,
The mustering winds went forth,
From all their caves,
Against him, west, and east, and south, and north.

[illegible]
Of whirlwind, [illegible]
In its cycloid,
[illegible], on that [illegible] strength its strength to try.

And the floods came—
Deep called to deep aloud,
Through the great frame
Of nature, 'twixt the billow and the cloud.

And deluge rolled,
From pole to pole one tide,
Waste, as of old,
And, wallowing, shouldered huge against his side.

The thunderbolt,
As when that Titan world
Rose in revolt,
Shot through the blinding air amain was hurled;

And, whence it slept,
Like a spirit sword unsheathed,
The lightning leapt,
And round him its fierce arms of flame enwreathed.

The rending throes
Of earthquake, to and fro,
From their repose
Rocked the perpetual hills, or laid them low.

And still he stood—
For the vexed planet still,
Created good,
Was whole, and held her course, and had her will.

Around him cloud,
Pale specter of spent storm,
Clung, like a shroud,
And veiled awhile the inviolable form.

But umpire Time,
Serenely wise and just,
With slow, sublime,
Unalterable decision, and august,

Cleansed this away,
And, lo! the glorious front,
In candid day,
Resumed, with solemn joy, its ancient wont.
—*Scribner for April.*

MY FRIEND, THE TRAMP.

BY BRET HARTE.

I had been sauntering over the clover downs of a certain noted New England seaport. It was a Sabbath morning, so singularly reposeful and gracious—so replete with the significance of the seventh day of rest that even the Sabbath bells ringing a mile away over the salt marshes had little that was monitory, mandatory, or even supplicatory in their drowsy voices. Rather they seemed to call from their cloudy towers, like some renegade Muezzin: "Sleep is better than prayer; sleep on, oh sons of the Puritans! Slumber still, oh deacons and vestrymen. Let, oh let those feet that are swift to wickedness curl up beneath thee; those palms that are itching for the shekels of the ungodly lie clasped beneath thy pillow. Sleep is better than prayer."

And, indeed, though it was high morning, sleep was still in the air. Wrought upon at last by the combined influences of sea, and sky, and atmosphere, I succumbed, and lay down on one of the boulders of a little stony slope that gave upon the sea. The great Atlantic lay before me, not yet quite awake, but slowly heaving with the rythmical expiration of slumber. There was no sail visible in the misty horizon. There was nothing to do but to lie and stare at the unwinking ether.

Suddenly I became aware of the strong fumes of tobacco. Turning my head I saw a pale [illegible] smoke curling up from behind an adjacent boulder. Rising and climbing over the intervening granite, I came upon a little hollow, in which, comfortably extended on the mosses and lichens, lay a powerfully-built man. He was very ragged; he was very dirty; there was a strong suggestion about him of his having too much hair, too much nail, too much perspiration; too much of those superfluous excrescences and exudations that society and civilization strive to keep under. But it was noticeable that he had not much of anything else. It was The Tramp.

With that swift severity with which we always visit rebuke upon the person who happens to present any one of our vices offensively before us, in his own person, I was deeply indignant at his laziness. Perhaps I showed it in my manner, for he rose to a half-sitting attitude, returned my stare apologetically, and made a movement toward knocking the fire from his pipe against the granite.

"Shure, sur, and if I'd balaved that I was trispassin on yer Honor's grounds it's meself that would hev laid down on the say shore and takin' the salt waves for me blankits. But's sivinteen miles I've walked this blessed noight, with nothin' to sustain me, and hevin a mortal wakeness to fight wid in me bowels, by reason of starvation, and only a bit o' baccy that the Widdy Maloney giv me at the cross roads, to kape me up intoirly. But it was the dark day I left me home in Milwaukee to walk to Boston, and if ye'll oblige a lone man who has left a wife and six children in Milwaukee, wid the loan of 25 cints, furninst the time he gits wurruk, God'll be good o ye."

It instantly flashed through my mind that the man before me had the previous night partaken of the kitchen hospitality of my little cottage two miles away. That he presented himself in the guise of a distressed fisherman, mulcted of his wages by an inhuman Captain; that he had a wife lying sick of consumption in the next village, and two children, one of them a cripple, wandering in the streets of Boston. I remember that this tremendous indictment against Fortune touched the family, and that the distressed fisherman was provided with clothes, food, and some small change. The food and small change had disappeared, but the garments for the consumptive wife, where were they? He had been using them for a pillow.

I instantly pointed out this fact, and charged him with the deception. To my surprise he took it quietly and even a little complacently. "Bedad, yer roight; ye see, sir (confidentially), ye see, sir, until I get to wor-ruk, and its wor-ruk I'm lukin for, I have to desave now and thin to shute the locality. Ah, God save us, but on the say coast thay'r that har-rud upon thim that don't belong to the say."

I ventured to suggest that a strong, healthy man like him might have found work somewhere between Milwaukee and Boston.

"Ah, but ye see I get free passage on a freight train, and didn't sthop. It was in the Aist that I expicted to find wor-ruk."

"Have you any trade?"

"Trade, is it? I'm a brickmaker. God knows, and many's the [illegible] I've had at makin' bricks in Milwaukee. Shure, I'm as aisy a hand at it as any man. Maybe yer Honor might know of a kiln hereabouts?"

Now, to my certain knowledge, there was not a brick kiln within fifty miles of that spot, and of all unlikely places to find one would have been this sandy peninsula, given up to the summer residences of a few wealthy people. Yet I could not help admiring the assumption of the scamp, who knew this fact as well as myself. But I said, "I can give you work for a day or two," and, bidding him gather up his sick wife's apparel, led the way across the downs to my cottage. At first I think the offer took him by surprise, and gave him some consternation, but he presently recovered his spirits, and almost instantly his speech. "Ah, wor-ruk, is it? God be praised: its meself that's ready and willin'. Though maybe me hand is spoilt wid brick-making."

I assured him that the work I would give him would require no delicate manipulation, and so we fared on over the sleepy downs. But I could not help noticing that, although an invalid, I was a much better pedestrian than my companion, frequently leaving him behind, and that, even as a "tramp," he was etymologically an impostor. He had a way of lingering beside the fences we had to climb over as if to continue more confidentially the history of his misfortunes and troubles, which he was delivering to me during our homeward walk, and I noticed that he could seldom resist the invitation of a mossy boulder or a tussock of salt grass. "Ye see, sir," he would say, suddenly sitting down; "it's along uv me misfortunes beginning in Milwaukee that——" and it was not until I was out of hearing that he would languidly gather his traps again and saunter after me. When I reached my own garden gate he leaned for a moment over it, with both of his powerful arms extended downward, and said, "Ah, but it's a blessin' that Sunday comes to give rest fur the wake and the weary, and thim as walks sivinteen miles to get it." Of course I took the hint. There was evidently no work to be had from my friend the tramp that day. Yet his countenance brightened as he saw the limited extent of my domain, and observed that the garden, so-called, was only a flower-bed about twenty-five by ten. As he had doubtless before this been utilized to the extent of his capacity in digging, he had probably expected that kind of work, and I dare say I discomfited him by pointing him to an almost leveled stone wall about twenty feet long, with the remark that his work would be the rebuilding of that stone wall with stone brought from the neighboring slopes. In a few moments he was comfortably provided for in the kitchen, where the cook, a woman of his own nativity, apparently "chaffed" him with a raillery that was to me quite unintelligible. Yet I noticed that when, at sunset, he accompanied Bridget to the spring for water, ostentatiously flourishing the empty bucket in his hand, and when they returned in the gloaming Bridget was carrying the water, and my friend, the Tramp, was some paces behind her cheerfully "colloguing," and picking blackberries.

At 7 the next morning he started in cheerfully to work. At 9 a. m. he had placed three large stones on the first course in position, an hour having been spent in looking for a pick and hammer, and in the incident "chaffing" with Bridget. At 10 o'clock I went to overlook his work; it was a rash action, as it caused him to respectfully doff his hat, discontinue his labors, and lean back against the fence in cheerful and easy conversation. "Are ye fond uv blackberries, Captain?" I told him that the children were in the habit of getting them from the meadow beyond—hoping to estop the suggestion I knew was coming. "Ah, but Captain, it's meself that with wandering and having nothin' to pass me lips but the berries I'd pick from the hedges—its meself knows where to find thim. Shure, it's yer chider, and feine boys they are, Captain, that are beseching me to go wid 'em to the place, knownst only to meself." It is unnecessary to say that he triumphed. After the manner of vagabonds of all degrees, he had enlisted the women and children on his side—and my friend the Tramp had his own way. He departed at 11 and returned at 4 p. m. with a tin dinner pail half filled. On interrogating the boys it appeared that they had "a bully time," but on cross-examination it came out that they had picked the berries. From 4 to 6 three more stones were laid, and the arduous labors of the day were over. As I stood looking at the first course of six stones my friend, the Tramp, stretched his strong arms out to their fullest extent and said: "Ay, but it's wor-ruk that's good for me: gin me wor-ruk, and it's all I'll be, sakin' fur."

I ventured to suggest that he had not yet accomplished much.

"Wait till to-morrow. Ah, but ye'll see thin. It's me hand that's yet onasy wid brick-making and sthrange to the shtones. Av ye'll wait till to-morror!"

Unfortunately I did not wait. An engagement took me away at an early hour, and, when I rode up to my cottage at noon, my eyes were greeted with the astonishing spectacle of my two boys hard at work laying the courses of the stone wall, assisted by Bridget and Norah, who were dragging stones from the hillsides, while comfortably stretched on the top of the wall lay my friend, the Tramp, quietly overseeing the operations with lazy and humorous comment. For an instant I was foolishly indignant, but he soon brought me to my senses. "Shure, sir, it's only larnin' the boys the habits uv industhry I was—and may they niver know, be the same token, what it is to wor-ruk for the bread betune their lips. Shure it's but makin' em think it was play I was. As for the colleens beyint in the kitchen, sure isn't it betther they was helpin your Honor here than colloguing with themselves inside?"

Nevertheless, I thought it expedient to forbid henceforth any interruption of servants or children with my friend's "wor-ruk." Perhaps it was the result of this embargo that the next morning early the Tramp wanted to see me.

"And it's sorry I am to say it to ye, surr," he began, "but it's the handlin' of this stun that's desthroyin' me touch at the brickmakin', and it's better I should lave ye and find wor-ruk at me own thrade. For it's wor-ruk I'm nadin'. It isn't myself, Captin, to ate the bread of oidleness. And so good-by to ye, and if it's 50 cints ye can be givin' me on it I'll find a [illegible]—it's God that'll repay ye."

He got the money. But he got also conditionally a note from me to my next neighbor, a wealthy retired physician, possessed of a large domain—a man eminently practical and business-like in his management of it. He employed many laborers on the sterile waste he called his "farm," and it occurred to me that if there really was any work in my friend the Tramp, which me own indolence and preoccupation had failed to bring out, he was the man to do it.

I met him a week after. It was with some embarrassment that I inquired after my friend, the Tramp. "O, yes," he said, reflectively, "let's see—he came Monday and left me Thursday. He was, I think, a stout, strong man, a well-meaning, good-humored fellow, but afflicted with a most singular variety of diseases. The first day I put him at work in the stables he developed chills and fever caught in the swamps of Louisiana—"

"Excuse me," I said hurriedly—"you mean in Milwaukee!"

"I know what I'm talking about," returned the Doctor, testily; "he told me his whole wretched story; his escape from the Confederate service; the attack upon him by armed negroes; his concealment in the bayous and swamps—"

"Go on, Doctor," I said, feebly; "you were speaking of his work."

"Yes—well, his system was full of malaria; the first day I had him wrapped up in blankets and dosed with quinine. The next day he was taken with all the symptoms of cholera morbus, and I had to keep him upon brandy and capsicum. Rheumatism set in on the following day and incapacitated him for work, and I concluded I had better give him a note to the director of the City Hospital than keep him here. As a pathological study he was good, but as I was looking for a man to keep about the stable I couldn't afford to keep him in both capacities."

As I never could really tell when the Doctor was in joke or in earnest I dropped the subject. And so my friend the Tramp gradually faded from my memory, not, however, without leaving behind him in the barn, where he had slept, a lingering flavor of whisky, onions, and fluffiness. But in two weeks this had gone, and the "Shebang" (as my friends irreverently termed my habitation) knew him no more. Yet it was pleasant to think of him as having returned to his family at Milwaukee, or making his Louisiana house once more happy with his presence, or again tempting the fish-producing main—this time with a noble and equitable Captain.

It was a lovely August morning when I rode across the sandy peninsula to visit a certain noted family, whereof all the sons were valiant and the daughters beautiful. The front of the house was deserted, but on the rear verandah I heard the rustle of gowns, and above it arose what seemed to be the voice of Ulysses, reciting his wanderings. There was no mistaking that voice—it was my friend the Tramp.

From what I could hastily gather from his speech, he had walked from St. John, N. B., to rejoin a distressed wife in New York, who was, however, living with opulent but objectionable relatives. "An' shure, Miss, I wouldn't be asking ye the loan of a cint if I could get wor-ruk at me trade of carpet-wavin'—and maybe ye know of some manufacthory where they wave carpets beyant here. Ah, Miss, and if ye don't give me a cint, it's enough for the loikes of me to know that me troubles has brought the tears in the most beautiful oiyes in the wur-ruld, and God bless ye for it, Miss!"

Now I knew that the most beautiful eyes in the world belonged to one of the most sympathetic and tenderest hearts in the world, and I felt that common justice demanded my interference between it and one of the biggest scamps in the world. So, without waiting to be announced by the servant, I opened the door and joined the group on the verandah.

If I expected to touch the conscience of my friend the Tramp by a dramatic entrance, I failed utterly! For no sooner did he see me than he instantly gave vent to a howl of delight, and, falling on his knees before me, grasped my hand and turned oratorically to the ladies.

"Oh, but it's Himself—Himself that has come as a witness to me charackther! Oh, but it's Himself that lifted me four wakes ago, when I was lyin' with a mortal wakeness on the say coast and tuk me to his house. Oh, but it's Himself that shupported me over the faldes, and whin the chills and faver came on me and I shivered wid the cold, it was Himself, God bless him, as sthripped the coat off his back, and giv it me, sayin', 'Tak it, Dinnis, its stharved with the cowld say air ye'll be entoirly.' Ah, but look at him—will ye, Miss! Look at his swate, modist face—a blushin' like your own, Miss. Ah! look at him, will ye? He'll be denyin' of it in a minit—may the blessin' uv God folly him. Look at him, Miss! Ah, but its a swate pair ye'd make! (the rascal knew I was a married man). Ah, Miss, if ye could see him wroightin' day and night with such an illigant hand of his own—(he had evidently believed from the gossip of my servants that I was a professor of chirography)—if ye could see him, Miss, as I have, ye'd be proud of him."

He stopped out of breath. I was so completely astounded I could say nothing; the tremendous indictment I had framed to utter as I opened the door vanished completely. And as the Most Beautiful Eyes on the Wur-ruld turned gratefully to mine—well——

I still retained enough principle to ask the ladies to withdraw, while I would take upon myself the duty of examining into the case of my friend, the Tramp, and giving him such relief as was required. (I did not know until afterward, however, that the rascal had already despoiled their scant purses of $3.50.) When the door was closed upon them I turned upon him.

"You infernal rascal!"

"Ah, Captain, and would ye be refusin' *me* a carrakther, and me givin' *ye* such a one as Oi did?! God save us! but if ye'd hav' seen the luk that the purty one give ye. Well, before the chills and faver bruk me spirits entirely, when I was a young man, and makin' me tin dollars a week brick makin', its meself that wud huv given——"

"I consider," I broke in, "that a dollar is a fair price for your story, and, as I shall have to take it all back and expose you before the next twenty-four hours pass, I think you had better hasten to Milwaukee, New York, or Louisiana."

I handed him the dollar. "Mind, I don't want to see your face again."

"Ye won't, Captain."

And I did not.

But it so chanced that later in the season, when the migratory inhabitants had flown to their hot-air registers in Boston and Providence, I breakfasted with one who had lingered. It was a certain Boston lawyer—replete with principle, honesty, self-discipline, statistics, æsthetics, and a perfect consciousness of possessing all these virtues, and a full recognition of their market values. I think he tolerated me as a kind of foreigner, gently but firmly waiving all argument on any topic, frequently distrusting my facts, generally my deductions, and always my ideas. In conversation he always appeared to descend only half way down a long moral and intellectual staircase, and always delivered his conclusions over the balusters.

I had been speaking of my friend, the Tramp. "There is but one way of treating that class of impostors; it is simply to recognise the fact that the law calls him a 'vagrant,' and makes his trade a misdemeanor. Any sentiment on the other side renders *you particeps criminis*. I don't know but an action would lie against you for encouraging tramps. Now, I have an efficacious way of dealing with these gentry." He rose and took a double-barreled fowling-piece from the chimney. "When a tramp appears on my property I warn him off. If he persists I fire on him—as I would on any criminal trespasser."

"Fire on him?" I echoed, in alarm.

"Yes—*but with powder only!* Of course *he* doesn't know that. But he doesn't come back."

It struck me for the first time that possibly many other of my friend's arguments might be only blank cartridges, and used to frighten off other trespassing intellects.

"Of course, if the Tramp still persisted I would be justified in using shot. Last evening I had a visit from one. He was coming over the wall. My shotgun was efficacious; you should have seen him run!"

It was useless to argue with so positive a mind, and I dropped the subject. After breakfast I strolled over the downs, my friend promising to join me as soon as he arranged some household business.

It was a lovely, peaceful morning, not unlike the day when I first met my friend the Tramp. The hush of a great benediction lay on land and sea. A few white sails twinkled afar, but sleepily—one or two large ships were creeping in lazily—like my friend the Tramp. A voice behind me startled me.

My host had rejoined me. His face, however, looked a little troubled.

"I just now learned something of importance," he began; "it appears that with all my precautions that Tramp has visited my kitchen and the servants have entertained him. Yesterday morning, it appears, while I was absent he had the audacity to borrow my gun to go duck shooting. At the end of two or three hours he returned with two ducks and—the gun."

"That was, at least, honest."

"Yes—but! That fool of a girl says that, as he handed back the gun, he told her it was all right, and that he had loaded it up again to save the master trouble."

"I think I showed my concern in my face," for he added, hastily, "It was only duck-shot—a few wouldn't hurt him!"

Nevertheless, we both walked on in silence for a moment.

"I thought the gun kicked a little, he said at last, musingly; "but the idea of—Hallo! what's this?"

He had stopped before the hollow where I had first seen my Tramp. It was deserted, but on the mosses there were spots of blood and fragments of an old gown, blood-stained, as if used for bandages. I looked at it closely; it was the gown intended for the consumptive wife of my friend, the Tramp.

But my host was already nervously tracking the blood-stains that on rock, moss and boulder were steadily leading toward the sea. When I overtook him at last on the shore, he was standing before a flat rock, on which lay a bundle I recognized, tied up in a handkerchief, and a crooked grapevine stick.

"He may have come here to wash his wounds—salt is a styptic," said my host, who had recovered his correct precision of statement.

I said nothing, but looked toward the sea. Whatever secret lay hid in its breast, it kept it fast. Whatever its calm eyes had seen that summer night, it gave no reflection now. It lay there passive, imperturbable and reticent. But my friend, the Tramp, was gone!—*New York Sun.*

Arctic Expedition.

At the extra session of Congress, says a Washington dispatch, a vigorous effort will be made to get an appropriation for Capt. Howgate's Arctic expedition. Capt. Howgate is offered a suitable vessel for the transportation of fifty men and their provisions, outfits and other necessary material for a three-years' stay to Lady Franklin bay for the sum of $18,000. The vessel offered is a propeller of 658 tons burden, copper fastened throughout, draws fourteen feet of water loaded, and under way makes from ten to twelve knots per hour. She can be made ready for the expedition in ten days from the receipt of notice. The sum asked is high, even when the unusual risks incurred in navigating the Arctic seas are taken into consideration. A three years' supply of provisions will cost, at current wholesale rates, $27,000, and the amount needed for the purchase of buildings for the colony, boats, sledges, instruments, dogs, and other essentials, is estimated at $10,000, making an aggregate of $55,000 for the expedition, exclusive of any compensation to be tendered the hardy adventurers who will consecrate themselves to the work of discovery.

"WHAT is the matter, Julia? you look as sorrowful as a sick lapdog!" "Oh, don't perplex me, that's a dear! my grief is too great for utterance. I've had such an awful vision! I actually dreamed that Rosa Smith had got a new silk dress!"

Important Civil Rights Decision.

An important decision affecting railway companies has just been rendered in the United States District Court at Baltimore by Judge Giles. Harriet Culley and seventeen other negroes sued the Baltimore and Ohio Company to recover $500 damages each, for compelling them to ride in a smoking car while returning on commutation tickets from a point on the Metropolitan branch. The suit was brought under the Supplemental Civil Rights bill, passed by Congress March 1, 1875. Among many witnesses examined was President Garrett, who said that after the Civil Rights bill was passed instructions were given to make no distinction on account of color with passengers on the road or its connections. While the defense in its testimony endeavored to show, but did not fully establish it, that no distinction had been made in the Culley case, yet counsel for defendant relied on the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress. Judge Giles gave an elaborate opinion, reviewing all similar cases known to the law, and instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, under the following ruling: The act of Congress of March 1, 1875, under which this action is brought, so far as it seeks to inflict penalties for the violation of any or all rights which belong to citizens of a State and not citizens of the United States, as such, was the exercise of a power not authorized by any provision of the constitution of the United States, as the privilege to use for local travel any public conveyance is not a right arising under the constitution of the United States. There can be no recovery of the penalty sued for in this case, and the jury will render their verdict for the defendant. A verdict in accordance with these instructions was rendered.

The President and the Colored People.

A delegation of prominent colored men, says a Washington correspondent, "called upon the President to tender their thanks for the appointment of Fred Douglass as Marshal of the District of Columbia. The Chairman, in a brief address, explained the object of the visit and said the appointment was gratifying to the colored people, because by it he not only recognized their claims but struck a blow at the prejudice of caste, and they wished him success in his policy of reconciliation. The President said in reply that in appointing Mr. Douglass his object was to show to the country that it was his purpose to fully carry out the declaration of his inaugural. The amendments to the constitution must be strictly adhered to and all citizens protected in their rights. He referred to the appointment of colored persons, and said that no discrimination must be made on account of color. Should any public officer having a position to be bestowed make any such discrimination he should consider it sufficient cause for his removal. In conclusion he referred to his policy of reconciliation and expressed his confidence in its success."

EVANGELIST BURNHAM was annoyed by a crying baby, while exhorting at Tylerville, Jefferson county, N. Y., recently, and told the mother to remove the child. The people near by told the woman to remain, and the gentle Burnham donned his hat, coat and overshoes, and left the congregation to the stubbornness of their hard hearts.

Farmers, Mechanics,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events, and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Book free. The Doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs, when finished, two hundred thousand dollars, will be opened early in June next for the reception of patients afflicted with chronic diseases and deformities. It will afford the most perfect facilities for the cure of such affections, and its Faculty of physicians and surgeons will embrace graduates from both American and European Medical Schools who have become distinguished for their skill. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a work of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to any address by the Author on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Almost one hundred thousand copies have already been sold.

S. A. CRAIG, Esq., druggist, of West Alexander, Pa., says: "I sell more of Dr. Pierce's preparations than all others combined. They give satisfaction in every case and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for billiousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

AT home or abroad get Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, recognized all over the world as the best tonic, invigorator and purifier of the blood. For puny and weak children, or delicate females, an absolute necessity. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

WE have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—To every reader of this paper, who is sick or has an invalid friend, will be furnished free, by mail, a book which will explain how Scrofula, Humors, Nervous and other Chronic diseases may be permanently cured. Address P. O. Box 1627, Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

WE hear of miraculous cures performed by this new principle remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. Coughs, Colds and Consumption yield to its influence. Trial Boxes 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

DIZZINESS, headache, pain across the eyes, inflammation of the eyes, copious watery discharges from the eyes and nose, are symptoms of Catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will at once cure these symptoms.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

SEE adv't headed "Down with high prices."

POND'S
EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

FREE GIFT

to every subscriber to this paper. We have just issued an elegant WHITE CROSS which is entwined in beautiful roses, the whole on dark background and executed in French Oil Colors. It is 11x14 in size, and is a perfect gem of art, an ornament to any household. We have made arrangements so that any subscriber of this paper can receive this beautiful cross free by sending us 20 cts to pay the cost of postage, tubing, directing, etc. We make this offer to introduce our art productions. Address F. W. MCCLEAVE & CO., Boston.

RICH *and*
BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention!

Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY.

FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD.

Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages.

P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Lands for Sale

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

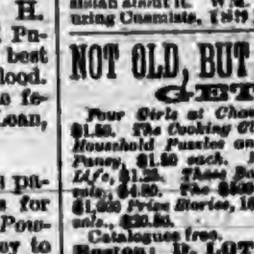

THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

IF YOU HAVE CONSUMPTION, a bad cold, cough, or any trouble with the throat or lungs, try

Pancreatic Emulsion Cod Liver Oil

WITH THE

Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

Recommended by the leading physicians throughout the country. As a spring medicine for purifying the blood, and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or Scrofula, it has no equal. Ask your druggist for it; ask your physician about it. WM. W. BARTLETT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 1879 High Street, Boston, Mass.

NOT OLD, BUT TESTED & APPROVED.
GET THEM.

Four Girls at Chautauqua, $1.50. *Mrs. Hurd's Niece*, $1.50. *The Cooking Club*, $1.50. *Tom and Mendel*, $1.00. *Household Puzzles and its Sequel*, *The Randolphs*, by Pansy, $1.50 each. *Noble Meredith*, $1.00. *One Quiet Life*, $1.25. *Three Boys*, $1.50. *Will Parsons's Library*, 6 vols., $4.50. *The $500 Prize Stories*, 21 vols., $28.75. *The $1,000 Prize Stories*, 15 vols., $24.50. *The Pansy Books*, 10 vols., $20.50.

Catalogues free.

Boston: D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers.

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS

For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton, and his certificate accompanying each purchase. GLASS CUT TO EXACT SIZE, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

Also, at $2 each per mail, General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT. BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, FRENCH PLATE GLASS DEPOT, 205 to 211 N. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA.

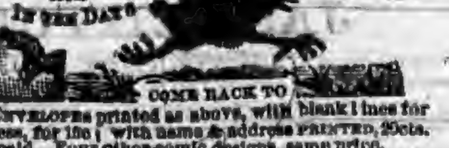

IF YOU DON'T CATCH
HIM
IN THE DAY
COME BACK TO

25 ENVELOPES printed as above, with blank lines for address, for 15c; with name & address PRINTED, 20cts. Postpaid. Four other comic designs, same price. G. C. Hubbard & Son, 88 Garden St., Hartford, C.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."

Frank Leslie's Historical Register

—OF THE—

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14¼ by 20¼ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—800,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.00 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to H. MARTIN & CO., 40 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Songs of Spring.

As one after another of the wild flowers come back to greet us, peeping out of the grass or reaching toward us from shrub or spray, we feel as we do when dear old friends return to us after long absence. The flowers are our friends truly; for everything that has life in it is related to us in some way, and bears some message of love to us from Him without whom neither flowers nor human beings would be alive.

All true poets of nature have felt this, and address the flowers as if they were companions, neighbors or teachers.

Scarcely a more beautiful out-of-door poem of this kind ever has been written than Horace Smith's "Hymn to the Flowers," from which these verses are taken:

Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers:
Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
From loneliest nook.

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.

The songs of spring are none the less enjoyable for being old—very old indeed.

In Palestine, thousands of years ago, they welcomed her coming just as we do now. A poet-king of that country wrote rejoicingly: "For lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Perhaps the violet has had more poems written about her than any flower except the rose. How can we help saying "her" of this lowly, sweet-breathed child of the meadow and road-side?

The air begins to be as sweet as if the breezes of another world were blown through ours when the violets unfold. This, too, was noticed long ago. Shakspeare speaks of

The sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor.

And Christina Rossetti writes to-day:

O wind, where have you been,
That you blow so sweet?
Among the violets
Which blossom at your feet.

The honeysuckle waits
For summer and for heat;
But violets in the chilly spring
Make the turf so sweet!

Do you know Willis' "April Violets?" Here is part of it. The delicate odor of the flowers seems to steal upon you as you read:

I have found violets. April hath come on,
And the cool winds feel softer, and the rain
Falls in the beaded drops of summer-time.
You may hear birds at morning, and at eve
The tame dove lingers till the twilight falls,
Cooing upon the eaves, and drawing in
His beautiful, bright neck; and, from the hills,
A murmur like the hoarseness of the sea
Tells the release of waters, and the earth
Sends up a pleasant smell, and the dry leaves
Are lifted by the grass; and so I know
That Nature, with her delicate ear, hath heard
The dropping of the velvet foot of spring.
Take of my violets! I found them where
The liquid south stole o'er them, on a bank
That lean'd to running water. There's to me
A daintiness about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. They blow
With such a simple loveliness among
The common herbs of pasture, and breathe out
Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts
Whose beatings are too gentle for the world.
I love to go in the capricious days
Of April and hunt violets, when the rain
Is in the blue cups trembling, and they nod
So gracefully to the kisses of the wind.

Barry Cornwall says this lovely thing about the violet:

She comes, the first, the fairest thing
That heaven upon the earth doth fling,
Ere winter's star has set;
She dwells behind her leafy screen,
And gives as angels give, unseen—
The violet.

Faster than the flowers come the birds. As early as the bluebird, honest Robin Redbreast and his wife are here, hopping up and down the garden-walk, turning their heads this way and that, as they consider their prospects for house-building. High in the leafless tree-top—out of a snow-cloud sometimes—you hear the song-sparrow's heavenly carol, so full of hope and gladness! The sweetest and one of the most social of our field minstrels, he has a song for all seasons, and everybody who listens to him is charmed. It is a comfort to know that he is going to stay with us through midsummer, long after most other birds are silent, or have flown away.

The songsters gather in throngs, with their gay or tender ballads, each so different from the rest—wren, swallow, linnet, thrush, oriole—and none of them dearer or merrier than the bobolink, the Robert Burns among bird-poets, whose warble follows the track of the plow, and ripples along the edges of the corn-field. —*St. Nicholas for April.*

Emperor William's Eightieth Birthday.

The 80th birthday (March 22) of William, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, was celebrated at Berlin with great festivities. All nations of Europe were represented by special envoys to convey their congratulations and pay their respects to the octogenarian monarch; and, what with the attendance of the numerous German Princes with their families, Berlin was fairly overrun with royalty and nobility. During the day the city was profusely decorated, and in the evening banquets and illuminations were in order. Emperor William, in spite of his full four-score years, seems to have been able to bear his part in the protracted festivities, receiving in person, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, the immense throng of Princes and dignitaries who paid their respects to the venerable and august ruler of the most powerful nation of Europe. He has occupied the throne for nearly twenty years, having in 1858 been appointed Regent upon the retiring of his brother, Frederick William IV., on account of mental aberration. By the death of the latter without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, William became King of Prussia, and on the 18th of January, 1871, he was proclaimed Emperor of United Germany, in the palace of the French Kings at Versailles.

Investigating the Grasshopper.

The President has appointed the following persons as members of the Grasshopper Commission: Prof. S. V. Riley, of St. Louis, known for his labors in economic entomology; Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Salem, Mass., editor of the *American Naturalist*, who is to be Secretary of the commission; and Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of Carbondale, Ill., State Entomologist. The commission will have its quarters at Washington, with a Western office in St. Louis. Prof. Riley proposes to take the area east of the mountains and south of the fortieth parallel with British America. Prof. Thomas will take the country north of the fortieth parallel to the British American line, excepting Montana. Prof. Packard's field will more particularly cover Montana Territory, Idaho and Utah. The two principal objects of the commission are, first, to ascertain what agency can be brought to bear in facilitating the destruction of the eggs of the insects; second, to discover where the locusts breed. It is known that Montana is one of the fields in which they breed largely, but in all probability the largest breeding ground is in British America. That country being difficult to explore, it is likely that the commission will try to secure the co-operation of the British Government.

How Do Birds Migrate?

Some birds fly only in the day-time; others, such as the fly-catchers, kingfishers, whip-poor-wills and night-hawks, do their traveling at night. Many journey alone or in pairs, although most unite into flocks and travel in company. The migrations of the wild goose are especially interesting. When the time for migration has come, the wild geese assemble and spend some time in a loud and animated discussion of the journey. Then they all rise into the air and arrange themselves in two long lines, meeting like the sides of the letter V. The leader takes up his position at the point where the lines meet, and the birds begin their flight, the point of the V going first, so that the leader is in advance of all the rest of the flock. He is always an old gander; only, as this position is very fatiguing, one leader does not occupy it very long, but, as soon as he becomes tired, falls back to the rear and allows another to take his place. Geese, while upon their migrations, fly very rapidly—according to some estimates, at the rate of 120 miles an hour, or two miles a minute. They generally rest by some pond or river a part of the night, but sometimes they fly all night as well as all day. In the day-time, when the weather is clear, they fly at a great height, often so far up that they are invisible to us, and their loud clamor is the only sign we have that they are passing. At night, or in foggy weather, they fly much nearer the earth, and when the air is very foggy they often become lost, and settle to wait for the mists to clear away.

The distances traveled by different birds vary very much. The robin, red-winged blackbird, and the like, go only far enough to find warmth and food, and one or two warm days in early spring are enough to call them back, after which they often go south again. The red-winged blackbird is found during the whole winter as far north as Virginia, particularly near the sea-coast and in the vicinity of large rice and corn-fields.

Other birds travel much farther in their annual journeys. In the summer the humming-bird is found as far north as Hudson's bay, but it spends its winters in those tropical, or almost tropical, regions where the flowers bloom the year through. As spring advances, this bird travels northward from Mexico by short journeys, keeping pace with the opening flowers, which afford it an unfailing supply of honey and insect food.

Many other birds also make their journey in short flights. This is the case with the robin and the blue-bird, although each is able to fly a great distance without rest, for they are said to visit Bermuda, about 300 miles from the nearest land.

Most birds make their migrations by flight, but a few do not; our coots and rails perform at least part of the journey on foot.

All the birds so far spoken of undertake their journey at certain definite seasons, and their line of march is north and south; but there are some birds which make migrations of a different character. Wild pigeons, for instance, move in whatever direction they are likely to find food, as often east or west as north or south, and these journeys take place at any time when there is a scarcity of food.—*St. Nicholas Magazine for April.*

Why Do Birds Migrate?

Inability to stand the cold of our winters is generally supposed to be the reason of this migration, and in many cases this is true. A humming-bird or a summer yellow-bird would die very soon if it should be exposed to a winter storm; but we often have very cold and stormy weather after our earlier spring birds have returned, yet they live through it without appearing to suffer very greatly. Birds are very well protected from the cold by their feathers and their warm blood, and the stray robins and blackbirds which occasionally winter with us do not have any difficulty in withstanding the cold. Hence we must look for some other reason for their migration. Most of our migratory land-birds feed upon insects, worms, and small fruit and seeds, and, as these cannot be obtained in the winter, the birds must either move southward when the home supply begins to fail or starve. Lack of food, not cold, is the reason of their migration. Water-birds seem to be able to endure any amount of cold; a duck will swim contentedly for hours, entirely surrounded by ice, and not seem to mind the cold at all. Many of our common water-birds are met with in summer far beyond the Arctic circle, so that inability to stand the climate cannot be the reason why they leave us in the fall for the South. Marsh-birds, like the snipe, the coot, and the plover, and many of our water-birds, such as the wood-duck, feed upon the small animals and plants which they find in shallow water, or in the mud; but as soon as the frost comes all the shallow water is changed to ice, so that this supply of food is cut off, and the birds must go to a warmer country.

We can see, then, that birds migrate from lack of food, and not on account of the cold weather, for those water-birds which, like the gull, are able to catch fish in deep water, stay with us through the whole winter.—*St. Nicholas for April.*

Railroad Statistics.

Last year only 2,442 miles of railroad were constructed in this country, of which California and Texas built one-third. The season was particularly favorable, both as to material and labor, but the shock of interest received in the panic of 1873 is still felt. There are now about 76,640 miles of railway in the country.

Paris received 138,034 foreign visitors during 1876, against 139,085 the year previous, and 123,798 in 1874.

ALL SORTS.

Brooklyn's horse disease is subsiding.

The population of Texas is 1,750,000.

A 298-pound sturgeon was caught at Oakland, Cal., recently.

There was 50 per cent. less drunkenness in Montreal in 1876 than in 1875.

Delaware peach-growers are buoyant over the prospects of an unusually large crop.

A live bat was found imbedded in the center of a solid tree at Hartwell, Ga., recently.

The plums grown in Martin county, Minn., will be converted into brandy this year.

Rolled steel axles for railroad cars are being experimentally tried on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

The woolen mills at Minneapolis, closed on account of hard times, are to begin operations shortly.

Ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is in Columbia, S. C., negotiating for the establishment there of large cotton factories.

The Ancient Order of Caucasians (anti-Chinese) is spreading in California. Hibernian names predominate in the lists of officers.

A movement is on foot in Sacramento to establish laundries to be run by American women. San Jose has several in a flourishing condition.

A bill is pending in the Nevada Legislature declaring it unlawful for the Chinese to transport the bones of their dead from the burying grounds.

In some portions of Louisiana the planters are still waiting for the settlement of the gubernatorial question before putting in their crops.

During the past winter, it is estimated, 1,000,000 bison have been killed in Western Texas for their hides alone, the carcasses being left to rot on the prairies.

Not one American vessel of any description cleared for ports in England, Ireland or Scotland, from the harbor of New York during the month of February.

Among the latest departures for the Black Hills have been 165 barrels of whisky from Frankfort, Ky. The particular point of their destination was Custer City.

Lorenzo Cox, who had during his life killed six men in private quarrels, died in Marion county, Miss., last week, of a pistol-wound received several months before.

Mr. Ning-Choy, formerly interpreter in Hong Kong, has been called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, London. He is the first Chinaman who ever attained that distinction.

Portland, Me., proposes to suppress Sunday papers. Such, at any rate, is the inference, from the fact that all the little newsboys there were arrested on Sunday week.

The Pennsylvania oil country seems to be overstocked with laborers. The Edenburg *Herald* says about one person in fifteen seeking employment at that point gets it.

A company has been organized to construct railway and telegraph lines from Trinidad to El Moro, Col., and work will be commenced as soon as the frost leaves the ground.

Twenty rounds were fought between two men employed in Roach's ship-yard at Chester, Pa., the other day, when the wives of the combatants put in an appearance and led their brutish husbands home.

A recent event in Nevada was the marriage of the Piute Princess, Sarah Winnemucca, to a buck known as Bob. She had previously been the bride of an officer of the United States army, Lieut. Bartlett.

The fish of Wallows lake, in California, are blood red in color and very fat. There are only four lakes known in which this fish is found—Payette, in Idaho, a lake in Maine, one in Scotland, and Wallows lake.

A party of Chinese fishermen caught sight of a sea serpent near the Coronada islands, in the Pacific, on Feb. 21. Length of body, 50 feet; length of head, 10 feet; length of tail, 100 feet; diameter, 3 feet; color, brown.

WHERE IS GOD?

"Oh, where is the sea?" the fishes cried,
As they swam the crystal clearness through,
"We've heard from of old of the ocean's tide,
And we long to look on the waters blue.
The wise ones speak of the infinite sea;
Oh, who can tell us if such there be?"
The lark flew up in the morning bright,
And sung and balanced on sunny wings;
And this was its song: "I see the light,
I look o'er a world of beautiful things;
But flying and singing everywhere,
In vain I have searched to find the air."
—*Scribner for April.*

They have had a singular electoral tribunal in a village of Awa, Japan. The neighborhood was harassed by a midnight robber, whom nobody could detect. The head of the hamlet summoned the entire male population under his charge, and directed every man to write the name of the person whom he suspected and deposit the ticket in a box. Fifteen ballots bore the name of Abe Tanihei, the rest being blanks. The man whom everybody distrusted was so overcome with astonishment that he made full confession and went to prison.

SPRING SONG.

From the cold stillness of the night,
Where icy caverns, fields of snow,
And shadowy visions, wan and white,
Make life a dull and ghostly glow;
A song that shames this song of mine,
More light than any bird that flies,
Flows gently past the leafless pine,
Then faintly flutters, weeps and dies.
But soon to flowering life new-born,
It thrills the snow-bound dreams of death;
And all the golden light of morn
Throbs with a mild, exultant breath.
Sweet, magic music of the spring,
Awakening of diviner day—
The sunlit souls of angels wing
To blooming earth their rosy way.
—*George Egan Montgomery.*

A Big Estate.

James Irvine is the fortunate owner of the San Joaquin and Lomas de Santiago ranches in Los Angeles county, containing 95,000 acres, and of 12,000 acres in the Santa Ana ranch adjoining. In other words, he owns 107,000 acres of as fertile soil as is to be found in Southern California, comprising mountains, valleys, coast-line, and mesa lands. To give a better idea of this estate, we may say that it is twenty-two miles long by nine miles wide. It is all within Los Angeles county, and, being the fairly-earned property of a pioneer settler, he is entitled to its full enjoyment.—*San Francisco Post.*

Pensions, Prizes, Bounty and Claims of all kinds promptly collected. Soldiers disabled in the service (though but slightly) can get pension; if dead, the widow or child can get it. Most pensions can be increased. If discharged for wounds, injuries (rupture), full bounty is paid. Apply at once if you will be too late. Have had five years' experience at the front as a soldier. 11 years as Pension Agent. Letters cheerfully answered and full information given free where stamp is inclosed. Send 10c. for Bounty and Pension Laws. Please give me a trial.
Address E. H. WEEDEN, Chicago, Ill.
No charges unless claim is allowed and paid.

NOTICE
TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By an arrangement with I. L. Cragin & Co., 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., they agree to send to each of our subscribers, free, a sample of the celebrated Dobbins' Electric Soap, provided they receive the address and fifteen cents, which exactly pays the postage on the soap. This soap was pronounced by the Centennial Judges to be the only pure family soap made in America. Our readers have all heard of this soap. We have made this arrangement that they may all have an opportunity of cheaply testing for themselves its merits. Send your address and fifteen cents for postage direct to
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
119 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DOWN
WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

ROSES

For $1 we will send free by mail and guarantee their safe arrival:
12 Roses, all different sorts,
or 12 Verbenas, all "
" 8 Verbenas and 4 Roses, different sorts,
" 12 Basket or Bedding Plants,
" 4 Bedding Plants and 4 Geraniums,
" 12 Geraniums, all different sorts,
" 12 Double Tuberose, blooming bulbs,
" 12 Gladiolus, fine blooming bulbs,
" 6 Tuberose and 6 Gladiolus.
Plant Catalogue of 80 pages free.
4 Sweet Chestnut Trees for $1.
or 5 Strawberry Plants, 4 sorts,
" 12 Concord Grape Vines,
" 12 Grape Vines, 5 sorts,
" 12 Currant Bushes, 4 sorts,
" 12 Raspberries, 4 sorts.
A list of mailable Trees and Vines and a 64-page Descriptive Catalogue free.
STORRS, HARRISON & Co., Painesville, Lake Co. O.

OUR CELEBRATED
UNION JACK REVOLVER.
$3.
7 shot.

Cylinder turns when hammer is raised. Uses regular 22 size, loads and ejects shell without removing cylinder. Finely [illegible] weight [illegible] nickel-plated, rosewood handle. Finest steel barrel and cylinder. The best workmanship and finish that science and mechanism can produce. They completely fill the long-felt want for a reliable revolver at a reasonable price, and will compare favorably with any $15 revolver in the market. We guarantee this revolver to be exactly as represented, or we will refund the money. Sent by mail, promptly, on receipt of $3. If you order [illegible] we will send 50 cartridges with it.
FRENCH MANUFACTURING CO., Brockton, Mass.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

A GREAT OFFER! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or Installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

OUR PETS.
TWO GREAT SENSATIONS For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y., and 179 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.
QUEENS OF THE Republic.

PILES!
Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price, $1.
Address DR. C. PHELPS BROWN,
21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

CARPET WARP.
TO THE CONSUMER.
Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR, AAA."
We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand.
Inquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

"VEGETINE,"
Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."
VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Side.
VEGETINE
Removes [illegible] Dizziness.
VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.
VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

PUT IT AMONG THE ARCHIVES,
The fact that the NATIONAL WEEKLY is the Best Cartoon, Story and Sketch Paper in the country. Beautifully illustrated, 16 and 20 pages. Agents are making a *barrel* of money, soliciting subscriptions for it. Subscription price $3.00 per year. We pay a larger Cash Commission to Agents than any other paper can afford. Send 10 cents for samples and outfit complete.
NATIONAL WEEKLY, Chicago, Ill.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.
The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—*This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made.* Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

$500 YEARLY PROFIT FROM 12 HENS,
By hatching Eggs and raising Poultry by means of Horse Manure alone. The Centennial and several Gold Medals and 12 Diplomas have been awarded to PROFESSOR A. CORBETT, No. 7 Warren Street, New York. Testimonials and Catalogue sent on receipt of 3-cent stamp.

SMITH'S EAGLE CLAW,
The most ingenious device ever invented for catching all kinds of fish or game. Easy to set, suited to any bait, and can be used everywhere. Nothing can escape until released, and this is done without soiling the hands. Universally recommended by sportsmen. Sample, by mail, 35 cents. Send stamp for illustrated circular. Agents wanted. EAGLE CLAW CO., 718 Sansom St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.
Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing $20,000. The only book fairly showing the fine costly exhibits of the Art Gallery, Machinery and Main Buildings. Wide-awake Agents are quitting all the inferior books for this. *Get the BEST.* Send for circular, terms and sample engravings. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 180 E. Adams-st., Chicago.

STRAWBERRY Parmelee's CRESCENT SEEDLING
has more sterling qualities than any other berry yet offered to the public, producing over fourteen thousand quarts per acre, in field culture, if directions are followed. Send for circular.
H. H. SMITH, West Haven, Conn.

For 50c. We will send you a handsome Casket, containing the following articles of Jewelry: 1 handsome set of Sleeve-Buttons, 1 Gent's Fine Watchchain, 1 set of Spiral Studs, 1 Coral Scarf-Pin, 1 Lady's Wedding Ring, and 1 improved Collar Button. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. TAYLOR & HAY, Jewelers, 60 Morton St., N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible] Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, [illegible] N. Y.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
REVOLVERS [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
MONEY made, taking orders for Picture Frames. Samples free. Chas. Chicago Agency, Chicago.
ASTHMA [illegible] Best in the World. [illegible] T. POPHAM & CO., [illegible] Phila., Pa.
USE our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. [illegible] Chicago.
FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—PATENT (just secured) on a most salable, useful article. Address Box 3153, Boston, Mass.
$617,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage, Houses, Farms, etc., West and South. Send for terms. J. H. LADD & CO., 20 Broadway, N. Y.
[illegible] Premium Stock, all ages, shipped to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. DURAND, Racine, Wis.
BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY. Only 16 pages to study. Worth its weight in gold. No storekeeper, clerk or mechanic can afford to do without it. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.
MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. S. M. & ARTHUR SPENCER, 109 Fulton St., New York.
$3 WATCHES. A great Sensation, sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. [illegible] best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
OSAGE ORANGE In lots of 5 bushels, at $4.50. Burlington, Iowa. N. J. BURT & CO.
$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Use Austin's Patent Ruler, Measure, Paper Cutter & Blotter Combined. Price by mail, 25 cents. AUSTIN MFG. CO., No. 30 W. 5th St., Phila.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $80 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell GOODS to DEALERS. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid by firm. Address H. G. BODKER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
WANTED—Men to collect orders for our [illegible] permanent employment: good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.
BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC. Full Catalogues free by mail. BOOSEY & CO., 32 East 14th Street, New York.
"MONCE'S PATENT ROLLING-STEEL GLASS-CUTTERS" are used by the largest glass-cutting houses both in this country and in Europe. Every family should have one. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address S. G. MONCE, Exclusive Manufacturer, Bristol, Conn.
A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.
AGENTS Ultimatum Burners, unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 37 yards; OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c., &c. Particulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.
TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught; situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.
$80 CIGARS A Month and Expenses. Salesmen Wanted to sell to Dealers. Samples free. Send stamp. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.
MONEY made rapidly canvassing. $5 to $10 per day guaranteed. Free Outfit. No Capital. New Business. JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS Co., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our prices before purchasing. BARNES, CRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.
TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.
$100. REWARD. $100. Your MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 25c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. SARNO [illegible], Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 105 Chambers Street, New York.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.
A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40-page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
THE MORNING HOUR. by Rev. A. R. Earle, D. D. *Now ready for agents.* The great family subscription book of the year. Meets a daily household want. The author is everywhere known. His other books have had a great sale, and are in constant demand. This is his crowning work. Exclusive territory. For full particulars, address J. H. EARLE, BOSTON, MASS.
I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for four years. I keep in stock all the cough remedies considered standard in this section. None sell so rapidly, or give such general satisfaction, as "The Universal." Hadn't you better try a remedy that is commended so highly by your neighbors?
EDWIN P. FAILING, Oswego, N. Y.
Sold by J. BLOCKI & CO., Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 13

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

25c. ROCK OF AGES. 25c.
Having purchased a large edition of the celebrated and superb chromo, "Rock of Ages," at an extraordinarily low price, we are enabled to offer this beautiful picture to the public at 25 cts. per copy, that being the COST IN FULL to our patrons. It will be sent by mail, in such a strong tube that we can guarantee each picture to reach its destination in perfect safety. This chaste chromo measures 19 by 24 inches, and requires Seven Different Chromatic Colors for its production. It is a beautiful and striking accomplishment of FAITH and its REWARD, and should be in every household throughout the land.
3 ILLUMINATED MOTTOES: 3
"God Bless our Home." "The Lord is my Shepherd." "Praise the Lord."
These Mottoes are printed in Old English type, with most exquisite coloring and design. They are far superior to anything of the kind ever issued. We introduce these gems of art as a supplement to "Rock of Ages," and they can be sent to any of our patrons at [illegible] each, or the complete series of three for 50c. Size, [illegible] inches. [illegible]
We now offer a beautiful and substantial Black Walnut and Gilt Frame, highly polished and varnished. This Frame is designed expressly for our chromo, "Rock of Ages," and we guarantee perfect satisfaction to those ordering it from us. We will ship it to any address on receipt of $1.[illegible]
Any of our patrons not satisfied with any of the above-named articles they may receive, if returned to us in good order, will have their money refunded by return mail.
CUT THESE OUT AND MAIL THEM:
COUPON. On receipt of this coupon and 25 cents, we will send to your address our chromo, "Rock of Ages."
COUPON. On receipt of this coupon and [illegible], we will send to your address either of the three mottoes, or all three for 50c.
COUPON. On receipt of this coupon and $1.[illegible], we will send to your address, by express, our frame made expressly for Rock of Ages.
G. C. CAMPBELL, Sec'y & Treas. W. DILWORTH RICHARDSON, Manager. Address, CONTINENTAL CHROMO COMPANY, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

WEBSTER.

BY WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON.

Fixed, like the pole,
He stood, whatever moved,
As if, though sole,
The shock to take and break,

The shock he braved;
The multitudinous main
Its waves awoke—
Woke all its waves, and stormed the rock in vain.

To join the waves,
The mustering winds went forth,
From all their caves,
Against him, west, and east, and south, and north.

[illegible]
Of whirlwind, [illegible]
In its cyclone
[illegible]

And the floods came—
[illegible]
Through the great frame
Of nature, broke the billow and the cloud.

And deluge rolled,
[illegible]
Winds, as of old,
And, [illegible] shouldered huge against his side.

The thunderbolt,
As when that Titan world
Rose in revolt,
Shot through the kindling air amain was hurled;

[illegible]
Like a spent round unexploded,
The lightning leapt,
And round him its fierce arms of flame enwreathed.

The rending throes
Of earthquake, to and fro,
From their repose,
Rocked the perpetual hills, or laid them low.

And still he stood—
For the round planet still,
Created good,
Was whole, and held her course, and had her will.

Around him cloud,
Pale specter of spent storm,
Clung, like a shroud,
And veiled awhile the inviolable form.

But umpire Time,
Serenely wise and just,
With slow, sublime,
Unalterable decision, and august,

Cleansed this away,
And, lo! the glorious front,
In candid day,
Resumed, with solemn joy, its ancient wont.
—*Scribner for April.*

MY FRIEND, THE TRAMP.

BY BRET HARTE.

I had been sauntering over the clover downs of a certain noted New England seaport. It was a Sabbath morning, so singularly reposeful and gracious—so replete with the significance of the seventh day of rest that even the Sabbath bells ringing a mile away over the salt marshes had little that was monitory, mandatory, or even supplicatory in their drowsy voices. Rather they seemed to call from their cloudy towers, like some renegade Muezzin: "Sleep is better than prayer; sleep on, oh sons of the Puritans! Slumber still, oh deacons and vestrymen. Let, oh let those feet that are swift to wickedness curl up beneath thee; those palms that are itching for the shekels of the ungodly lie clasped beneath thy pillow. Sleep is better than prayer."

And, indeed, though it was high morning, sleep was still in the air. Wrought upon at last by the combined influences of sea, and sky, and atmosphere, I succumbed, and lay down on one of the boulders of a little stony slope that gave upon the sea. The great Atlantic lay before me, not yet quite awake, but slowly heaving with the rythmical expiration of slumber. There was no sail visible in the misty horizon. There was nothing to do but to lie and stare at the unwinking ether.

Suddenly I became aware of the strong fumes of tobacco. Turning my head I saw a pale blue smoke curling up from behind an adjacent boulder. Rising and climbing over the intervening granite, I came upon a little hollow, in which, comfortably extended on the mosses and lichens, lay a powerfully-built man. He was very ragged; he was very dirty; there was a strong suggestion about him of his having too much hair, too much nail, too much perspiration; too much of those superfluous excrescences and exudations that society and civilization strive to keep under. But it was noticeable that he had not much of anything else. It was The Tramp.

With that swift severity with which we always visit rebuke upon the person who happens to present any one of our vices offensively before us, in his own person, I was deeply indignant at his laziness. Perhaps I showed it in my manner, for he rose to a half-sitting attitude, returned my stare apologetically, and made a movement toward knocking the fire from his pipe against the granite.

"Shure, sur, and if I'd beleaved that I was thrispassin on yer Honor's grounds it's meself that would hev laid down on the say shore and takin' the salt waves for me blankits. But's sivinteen miles I've walked this blessed noight, with nothin' to sustain me, and hevin a mortal wakeness to fight wid in me bowels, by reason of starvation, and only a bit o' baccy that the Widdy Maloney giv me at the cross roads, to kape me up intoirly. But it was the dark day I left me home in Milwaukee to walk to Boston, and if ye'll oblige a lone man who has left a wife and six children in Milwaukee, wid the loan of 25 cints, furninst the time he gits wurruk, God'll be good o ye."

It instantly flashed through my mind that the man before me had the previous night partaken of the kitchen hospitality of my little cottage two miles away. That he presented himself in the guise of a distressed fisherman, mulcted of his wages by an inhuman Captain; that he had a wife lying sick of consumption in the next village, and two children, one of them a cripple, wandering in the streets of Boston. I remember that this tremendous indictment against Fortune touched the family, and that the distressed fisherman was provided with clothes, food, and some small change. The food and small change had disappeared, but the garments for the consumptive wife, where were they? He had been using them for a pillow.

I instantly pointed out this fact, and charged him with the deception. To my surprise he took it quietly and even a little complacently. "Bedad, yer roight; ye see, sir (confidentially), ye see, sir, until I get to wor-ruk, and its wor-ruk I'm lukin for, I have to desave now and thin to shute the locality. Ah, God save us, but on the say coast they're that hay-rud upon thim that don't belong to the say."

I ventured to suggest that a strong, healthy man like him might have found work somewhere between Milwaukee and Boston.

"Ah, but ye see I get free passage on a freight train, and didn't sthop. It was in the Aist that I expicted to find wor-ruk."

"Have you any trade?"

"Trade, is it? I'm a brickmaker. God [illegible] many's the [illegible] I've [illegible] at makin' bricks in Milwaukee. Sure, I'm [illegible] hand at it [illegible] any man. Maybe yer Honor might know of a kill hereabouts?"

Now, to my certain knowledge, there was not a brick kiln within fifty miles of that spot, and of all unlikely places to find one would have been this sandy peninsula, given up to the summer residences of a few wealthy people. Yet I could not help admiring the assurance of the scamp, who knew this fact as well as myself. But I said, "I can give you work for a day or two," and, bidding him gather up his sick wife's apparel, led the way across the downs to my cottage. At first I think the offer took him by surprise, and gave him some consternation, but he presently recovered his spirits, and almost instantly his speech. "Ah, wur-ruk, is it? God be praised; its meself that's ready and willin'. Though maybe me hand is spoilt wid brick-making."

I assured him that the work I would give him would require no delicate manipulation, and so we fared on over the sleepy downs. But I could not help noticing that, although an invalid, I was a much better pedestrian than my companion, frequently leaving him behind, and that, even as a "tramp," he was etymologically an impostor. He had a way of lingering beside the fences we had to climb over as if to continue more confidentially the history of his misfortunes and troubles, which he was delivering to me during our homeward walk, and I noticed that he could seldom resist the invitation of a mossy boulder or a tussock of salt grass. "Ye see, sir," he would say, suddenly sitting down; "it's along uv me misfortunes beginning in Milwaukee that——" and it was not until I was out of hearing that he would languidly gather his traps again and saunter after me. When I reached my own garden gate he leaned for a moment over it, with both of his powerful arms extended downward, and said, "Ah, but it's a blessin' that Sunday comes to give rest for the wake and the weary, and thim as walks sivinteen miles to get it." Of course I took the hint. There was evidently no work to be had from my friend the tramp that day. Yet his countenance brightened as he saw the limited extent of my domain, and observed that the garden, so-called, was only a flower-bed about twenty-five by ten. As he had doubtless before this been utilized to the extent of his capacity in digging, he had probably expected that kind of work, and I dare say I discomfited him by pointing him to an almost leveled stone wall about twenty feet long, with the remark that his work would be the rebuilding of that stone wall with stone brought from the neighboring slopes. In a few moments he was comfortably provided for in the kitchen, where the cook, a woman of his own nativity, apparently "chaffed" him with a raillery that was to me quite unintelligible. Yet I noticed that when, at sunset, he accompanied Bridget to the spring for water, ostentatiously flourishing the empty bucket in his hand, and when they returned in the gloaming Bridget was carrying the water, and my friend, the Tramp, was some paces behind her cheerfully "colloguing," and picking blackberries.

At 7 the next morning he started in cheerfully to work. At 9 a. m. he had placed three large stones on the first course in position, an hour having been spent in looking for a pick and hammer, and in the incident "chaffing" with Bridget. At 10 o'clock I went to overlook his work; it was a rash action, as it caused him to respectfully doff his hat, discontinue his labors, and lean back against the fence in cheerful and easy conversation. "Are ye fond uv blackberries, Captain?" I told him that the children were in the habit of getting them from the meadow beyond—hoping to estop the suggestion I knew was coming. "Ah, but Captain, it's meself that with wandering and having nothin' to pass me lips but the berries I'd pick from the hedges—its meself knows where to find thim. Shure, it's yer chider, and foine boys they are, Captain, that are beseeching me to go wid 'em to the place, knownst only to meself." It is unnecessary to say that he triumphed. After the manner of vagabonds of all degrees, he had enlisted the women and children on his side—and my friend the Tramp had his own way. He departed at 11 and returned at 4 p. m. with a tin dinner pail half filled. On interrogating the boys it appeared that they had "a bully time," but on cross-examination it came out that they had picked the berries. From 4 to 6 three more stones were laid, and the arduous labors of the day were over. As I stood looking at the first course of six stones my friend, the Tramp, stretched his strong arms out to their fullest extent and said: "Ay, but it's wor-ruk that's good for me: gin me wor-ruk, and it's all I'll be askin' fur."

I ventured to suggest that he had not yet accomplished much.

"Wait till to-morrow. Ah, but ye'll see thin. It's me hand that's yet onasy wid brick-making and sthrange to the shtones. Av ye'll wait till to-morror!"

Unfortunately I did not wait. An engagement took me away at an early hour, and, when I rode up to my cottage at noon, my eyes were greeted with the astonishing spectacle of my two boys hard at work laying the courses of the stone wall, assisted by Bridget and Norah, who were dragging stones from the hillsides, while comfortably stretched on the top of the wall lay my friend, the Tramp, quietly overseeing the operations with lazy and humorous comment. For an instant I was foolishly indignant, but he soon brought me to my senses. "Shure, sir, it's only larnin' the boys the habits uv industhry I was—and may they niver know, be the same token, what it is to wor-ruk for the bread betune their lips. Shure it's but makin' em think it was play I was. As for the colleens beyant in the kitchen, sure isn't it betther they was helpin your Honor here than colloguing with themselves inside?"

Nevertheless, I thought it expedient to forbid henceforth any interruption of servants or children with my friend's "wor-ruk." Perhaps it was the result of this embargo that the next morning early the Tramp wanted to see me.

"And it's sorry I am to say it to ye, surr," he began, "but it's the handlin' of this stun that's desthroyin' me touch at the brickmakin', and it's better I should lave ye and find wor-ruk at me own thrade. For it's wor-ruk I'm nadin'. It isn't meself, Captin, to ate the bread of idleness. And so good-by t'ye, and if it's 50 [illegible] ye can be givin' me [illegible] find a [illegible]—it's God that'll repay ye."

He got the money. But he got also conditionally a note from me to my next neighbor, a wealthy retired physician, possessed of a large domain, a man eminently practical and business-like in his management of it. He employed many laborers on the sterile waste he called his "farm," and it occurred to me that if there really was any work in my friend the Tramp, which my own indolence and preoccupation had failed to bring out, he was the man to do it.

I met him a week after. It was with some [illegible] that I inquired after my friend the Tramp. "O, yes," he said, reflectively, "let's see—he came Monday and left me Thursday. He was, I think, a stout, strong man, a well-meaning, good-humored fellow, but afflicted with a most singular variety of diseases. The first day I put him at work in the stables he developed chills and fever caught in the swamps of Louisiana—"

"Excuse me," I said hurriedly—"you mean in Milwaukee!"

"I know what I'm talking about," returned the Doctor, testily; "he told me his whole wretched story; his escape from the Confederate service; the attack upon him by armed negroes; his concealment in the bayous and swamps—"

"Go on, Doctor," I said, feebly; "you were speaking of his work."

"Yes—well, his system was full of malaria; the first day I had him wrapped up in blankets and dosed with quinine. The next day he was taken with all the symptoms of cholera morbus, and I had to keep him upon brandy and capsicum. Rheumatism set in on the following day and incapacitated him for work, and I concluded I had better give him a note to the director of the City Hospital than keep him here. As a pathological study he was good, but as I was looking for a man to keep about the stable I couldn't afford to keep him in both capacities."

As I never could really tell when the Doctor was in joke or in earnest I dropped the subject. And so my friend the Tramp gradually faded from my memory, not, however, without leaving behind him in the barn, where he had slept, a lingering flavor of whisky, onions, and fluffiness. But in two weeks this had gone, and the "Shebang" (as my friends irreverently termed my habitation) knew him no more. Yet it was pleasant to think of him as having returned to his family at Milwaukee, or making his Louisiana house once more happy with his presence, or again tempting the fish-producing main—this time with a noble and equitable Captain.

It was a lovely August morning when I rode across the sandy peninsula to visit a certain noted family, whereof all the sons were valiant and the daughters beautiful. The front of the house was deserted, but on the rear verandah I heard the rustle of gowns, and above it arose what seemed to be the voice of Ulysses, reciting his wanderings. There was no mistaking that voice—it was my friend the Tramp.

From what I could hastily gather from his speech, he had walked from St. John, N. B., to rejoin a distressed wife in New York, who was, however, living with opulent but objectionable relatives. "An' shure, Miss, I wouldn't be asking ye the loan of a cint if I could get wor-ruk at me trade of carpet-wavin'—and maybe ye know of some manufacthory where they wave carpets beyant here. Ah, Miss, and if ye don't give me a cint, it's enough for the loikes of me to know that me troubles has brought the tears in the most beautiful oiyes in the wur-ruld, and God bless ye for it, Miss!"

Now I knew that the most beautiful eyes in the world belonged to one of the most sympathetic and tenderest hearts in the world, and I felt that common justice demanded my interference between it and one of the biggest scamps in the world. So, without waiting to be announced by the servant, I opened the door and joined the group on the verandah.

If I expected to touch the conscience of my friend the Tramp by a dramatic entrance, I failed utterly! For no sooner did he see me than he instantly gave vent to a howl of delight, and, falling on his knees before me, grasped my hand and turned oratorically to the ladies.

"Oh, but it's Himself—Himself that has come as a witness to me charackther! Oh, but it's Himself that lifted me four wakes ago, when I was lyin' with a mortal wakeness on the say coast and tuk me to his house. Oh, but it's Himself that shupported me over the faldes, and whin the chills and faver came on me and I shivered wid the cold, it was Himself, God bless him, as sthripped the coat off his back, and giv it me, sayin', 'Tak it, Dinnis, its stharved with the cowld say air ye'll be entoirly.' Ah, but look at him—will ye, Miss! Look at his swate, modist face—a blushin' like your own, Miss. Ah! look at him, will ye? He'll be denyin' of it in a minit—may the blessin' uv God folly him. Look at him, Miss! Ah, but its a swate pair ye'd make! (the rascal knew I was a married man). Ah, Miss, if ye could see him wroightin' day and night with such an illigant hand of his own—(he had evidently believed from the gossip of my servants that I was a professor of chirography)—if ye could see him, Miss, as I have, ye'd be proud of him."

He stopped out of breath. I was so completely astounded I could say nothing; the tremendous indictment I had framed to utter as I opened the door vanished completely. And as the Most Beautiful Eyes on the Wur-ruld turned gratefully to mine—well——

I still retained enough principle to ask the ladies to withdraw, while I would take upon myself the duty of examining into the case of my friend, the Tramp, and giving him such relief as was required. (I did not know until afterward, however, that the rascal had already despoiled their scant purses of $3.50.) When the door was closed upon them I turned upon him.

"You infernal rascal!"

"Ah, Captain, and would ye be refusin' *me* a carraikther, and me givin' *ye* such a one as Oi did?! God save us! but if ye'd hav' seen the luk that the party one give ye. Well, before the chills and faver bruk me spirits entirely, when I was a young man, and makin' me ten dollars a week brick makin', its meself that wud huv given ——"

"I consider," I broke in, "that a dollar [illegible] fair price for your story, and, as I shall have to take it back and expose you before the next twenty-four hours pass, I think you had better hasten to Milwaukee, New York or Louisiana."

I handed him the dollar. "Mind, I don't want to see your face again."

"Ye won't, Captain."

And I did not.

But it so chanced that later in the season, when the migratory inhabitants had flown to their hot-air registers in Boston and Providence, I breakfasted with one who had lingered. It was a certain Boston lawyer—replete with principle, honesty, self-discipline, statistics, dialectics, and a perfect consciousness of possessing all these virtues and a full recognition of their market values. I think he tolerated me as a kind of foreigner, gently but firmly waiving all argument on any topic, frequently disputing my facts, generally my deductions, and always my ideas. In conversation he always appeared to descend only half way down a long moral and intellectual staircase, and always delivered his conclusions over the balusters.

I had been speaking of my friend, the Tramp. "There is but one way of treating that class of impostors; it is simply to recognize the fact that the law calls him a 'vagrant,' and makes his trade a misdemeanor. Any sentiment on the other side renders *you particeps criminis.* I don't know but an action would lie against you for encouraging tramps. Now, I have an efficacious way of dealing with these gentry." He rose and took a double-barreled fowling-piece from the chimney. "When a tramp appears on my property I warn him off. If he persists I fire on him—as I would on any criminal trespasser."

"Fire on him?" I echoed, in alarm.

"Yes—*but with powder only!* Of course *he* doesn't know that. But he doesn't come back."

It struck me for the first time that possibly many other of my friend's arguments might be only blank cartridges, and used to frighten off other trespassing intellects.

"Of course, if the Tramp still persisted I would be justified in using shot. Last evening I had a visit from one. He was coming over the wall. My shotgun was efficacious; you should have seen him run!"

It was useless to argue with so positive a mind, and I dropped the subject. After breakfast I strolled over the downs, my friend promising to join me as soon as he arranged some household business.

It was a lovely, peaceful morning, not unlike the day when I first met my friend the Tramp. The hush of a great benediction lay on land and sea. A few white sails twinkled afar, but sleepily—one or two large ships were creeping in lazily—like my friend the Tramp. A voice behind me startled me.

My host had rejoined me. His face, however, looked a little troubled.

"I just now learned something of importance," he began; "it appears that with all my precautions that Tramp has visited my kitchen and the servants have entertained him. Yesterday morning, it appears, while I was absent he had the audacity to borrow my gun to go duck shooting. At the end of two or three hours he returned with two ducks and—the gun."

"That was, at least, honest."

"Yes—but! That fool of a girl says that, as he handed back the gun, he told her it was all right, and that he had loaded it up again to save the master trouble."

"I think I showed my concern in my face," for he added, hastily, "It was only duck-shot—a few wouldn't hurt him!"

Nevertheless, we both walked on in silence for a moment.

"I thought the gun kicked a little, he said at last, musingly; "but the idea of—Hallo! what's this?"

He had stopped before the hollow where I had first seen my Tramp. It was deserted, but on the mosses there were spots of blood and fragments of an old gown, blood-stained, as if used for bandages. I looked at it closely; it was the gown intended for the consumptive wife of my friend, the Tramp.

But my host was already nervously tracking the blood-stains that on rock, moss and boulder were steadily leading toward the sea. When I overtook him at last on the shore, he was standing before a flat rock, on which lay a bundle I recognized, tied up in a handkerchief, and a crooked grapevine stick.

"He may have come here to wash his wounds—salt is a styptic," said my host, who had recovered his correct precision of statement.

I said nothing, but looked toward the sea. Whatever secret lay hid in its breast, it kept it fast. Whatever its calm eyes had seen that summer night, it gave no reflection now. It lay there passive, imperturbable and reticent. But my friend, the Tramp, was gone!—*New York Sun.*

Arctic Expedition.

At the extra session of Congress, says a Washington dispatch, a vigorous effort will be made to get an appropriation for Capt. Howgate's Arctic expedition. Capt. Howgate is offered a suitable vessel for the transportation of fifty men and their provisions, outfits and other necessary material for a three-years' stay to Lady Franklin bay for the sum of $18,000. The vessel offered is a propeller of 658 tons burden, copper fastened throughout, draws fourteen feet of water loaded, and under way makes from ten to twelve knots per hour. She can be made ready for the expedition in ten days from the receipt of notice. The sum asked is high, even when the unusual risks incurred in navigating the Arctic seas are taken into consideration. A three years' supply of provisions will cost, at current wholesale rates, $27,000, and the amount needed for the purchase of buildings for the colony, boats, sledges, instruments, dogs, and other essentials, is estimated at $10,000, making an aggregate of $55,000 for the expedition, exclusive of any compensation to be tendered the hardy adventurers who will consecrate themselves to the work of discovery.

"What is the matter, Julia? you look as sorrowful as a sick lapdog!" "Oh, don't perplex me, that's a dear! my grief is too great for utterance. I've had such an awful vision! I actually dreamed that Rosa Smith had got a new silk dress!"

Important Civil Rights Decision.

An important decision affecting railway companies has just been rendered in the United States District Court at Baltimore by Judge Giles. Harriet Sullivan and seventeen other negroes sued the Baltimore and Ohio Company to recover $2000 damages each, for compelling them to ride in a smoking car while returning on commutation tickets from a point on the Metropolitan branch. The suit was brought under the Supplemental Civil Rights bill, passed by Congress March 1, 1875. Among many witnesses examined was President Garrett, who said that after the Civil Rights bill was passed instructions were given to make no distinction on account of color with passengers on the roads or connections. While the defense in its testimony [illegible] to show, but did not fully establish it, that no distinction had been made in the Galley case, yet counsel for defendant relied on the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress. Judge Giles gave an elaborate opinion, reviewing all similar cases known to the law, and instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, under the following ruling: The act of Congress of March 1, 1875, under which this action is brought, so far as it seeks to inflict penalties for the violation of any or all rights which belong to citizens of a State and not citizens of the United States, as such, was the exercise of a power not authorized by any provision of the constitution of the United States, as the privilege to use for local travel any public conveyance is not a right arising under the constitution of the United States. There can be no recovery of the penalty sued for in this case, and the jury will render their verdict for the defendant. A verdict in accordance with these instructions was rendered.

The President and the Colored People.

A delegation of prominent colored men, says a Washington correspondent, "called upon the President to tender their thanks for the appointment of Fred Douglass as Marshal of the District of Columbia. The Chairman, in a brief address, explained the object of the visit and said the appointment was gratifying to the colored people, because by it he not only recognized their claims but struck a blow at the prejudice of caste, and they wished him success in his policy of reconciliation. The President said in reply that in appointing Mr. Douglass his object was to show to the country that it was his purpose to fully carry out the declaration of his inaugural. The amendments to the constitution must be strictly adhered to and all citizens protected in their rights. He referred to the appointment of colored persons, and said that no discrimination must be made on account of color. Should any public officer having a position to be bestowed make any such discrimination he should consider it sufficient cause for his removal. In conclusion he referred to his policy of reconciliation and expressed his confidence in its success."

Evangelist Burnham was annoyed by a crying baby, while exhorting at Tylerville, Jefferson county, N. Y., recently, and told the mother to remove the child. The people near by told the woman to remain, and the gentle Burnham donned his hat, coat and overshoes, and left the congregation to the stubbornness of their hard hearts.

Farmers, Mechanics,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events, and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Book free. The Doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs, when finished, two hundred thousand dollars, will be opened early in June next for the reception of patients afflicted with chronic diseases and deformities. It will afford the most perfect facilities for the cure of such affections, and its Faculty of physicians and surgeons will embrace graduates from both American and European Medical Schools who have become distinguished for their skill. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a work of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to any address by the Author on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Almost one hundred thousand copies have already been sold.

S. A. Craig, Esq., druggist, of West Alexander, Pa., says: "I sell more of Dr. Pierce's preparations than all others combined. They give satisfaction in every case and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for billiousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

At home or abroad get Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, recognized all over the world as the best tonic, invigorator and purifier of the blood. For puny and weak children, or delicate females, an absolute necessity. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

A Valuable Gift.—To every reader of this paper, who is sick or has an invalid friend, will be furnished free, by mail, a book which will explain how Scrofula, Humors, Nervous and other Chronic diseases may be permanently cured. Address P. O. Box 1627, Boston, Mass.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We hear of miraculous cures performed by this new principle remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. Coughs, Colds and Consumption yield to its influence. Trial Boxes 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

Rheumatism cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Dizziness, headache, pain across the eyes, inflammation of the eyes, copious watery discharges from the eyes and nose, are symptoms of Catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will at once cure these symptoms.

A positive cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

See adv't headed "Down with high prices."

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the affected parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

FREE GIFT

to every subscriber to this paper. We have just issued an elegant WHITE CROSS, which is entwined in beautiful roses, the whole on dark background and executed in French Oil Colors. It is 11x14 in size, and is a perfect gem of art, an ornament to any household. We have made arrangements so that any subscriber of this paper can receive this beautiful cross free by sending us 20 cts to pay the cost of postage, tubing, directing, etc. We make this offer to introduce our art productions. Address F. W. McCLEAVE & CO., Boston.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention!

Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY.

FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD.

Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages.

P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St. New York

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Lands for Sale

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

IF YOU HAVE CONSUMPTION, a bad cold, cough, or any trouble with the throat or lungs, try Pancreatic Emulsion Cod Liver Oil WITH THE *Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.*

Recommended by the leading physicians throughout the country. As a spring medicine for purifying the blood, and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or Scrofula, it has no equal. Ask your druggist for it; ask your physician about it. WM. W. BARTLET & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 1819 High Street, Boston, Mass.

NOT OLD, BUT TESTED & APPROVED. GET THEM.

Four Girls at Chautauqua, $1.50. *Mrs. Hurd's Niece*, $1.50. *The Cooking Club*, $1.25. *Torn and Mended*, $1.50. *Household Puzzles and its Sequel, The Randolphs*, by Pansy, $1.50 each. *Robin Meredith*, $1.50. *One Quiet Life*, $1.25. *Three Boys*, $1.50. *Will Parsons's Library*, 8 vols., $4.50. *The $500 Prize Stories*, 21 vols., $28.75. *The $1,000 Prize Stories*, 16 vols., $24.50. *The Pansy Books*, 18 vols., $20.50. Catalogues free.

Boston: D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers.

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS

For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton, and his certificate accompanying each purchase. GLASS CUT TO EXACT SIZE, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, FRENCH PLATE GLASS DEPOT, 205 to 211 N. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA. Also, at $3 each per mail, General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT.

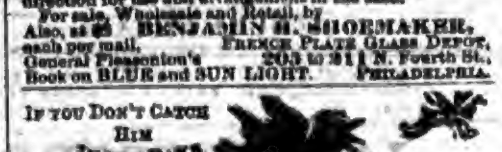

25 ENVELOPES printed as above, with blank lines for address, for 15c; with name & address PRINTED, 20cts. Postpaid. Four other comic designs, same price. G. C. Hubbard & Son, [illegible]

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."

Frank Leslie's Historical Register OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, [illegible] large engravings, [illegible]. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—600,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $2.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 408 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Songs of Spring.

As one after another of the wild flowers come back to greet us, peeping out of the grass or reaching toward us from shrub or spray, we feel as we do when dear old friends return to us after long absence. The flowers are our friends truly; for everything that has life in it is related to us in some way, and bears some message of love to us from Him without whom neither flowers nor human beings would be alive.

All true poets of nature have felt this, and address the flowers as if they were companions, neighbors or teachers.

Scarcely a more beautiful out-of-door poem of this kind ever has been written than Horace Smith's "Hymn to the Flowers," from which these verses are taken:

> Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers,
> Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book,
> Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
> From loneliest nook.
>
> 'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth
> And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
> Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
> A call to prayer.

The songs of spring are none the less enjoyable for being old—very old indeed.

In Palestine, thousands of years ago, they welcomed her coming just as we do now. A poet-king of that country wrote rejoicingly: "For lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Perhaps the violet has had more poems written about her than any flower except the rose. How can we help saying "her" of this lowly, sweet-breathed child of the meadow and road-side?

The air begins to be as sweet as if the breezes of another world were blown through ours when the violets unfold. This, too, was noticed long ago. Shakspeare speaks of

> The sweet south
> That breathes upon a bank of violets,
> Stealing and giving odor;

And Christina Rossetti writes to-day:

> O wind, where have you been,
> That you blow so sweet?
> Among the violets
> Which blossom at your feet.
>
> The honeysuckle waits
> For summer and for heat;
> But violets in the chilly spring
> Make the turf so sweet!

Do you know Willis' "April Violets?" Here is part of it. The delicate odor of the flowers seems to steal upon you as you read:

> I have found violets. April hath come on,
> And the cool winds feel softer, and the rain
> Falls in the beaded drops of summer-time.
> You may hear birds at morning, and at eve
> The tame dove lingers till the twilight falls,
> Cooing upon the eaves, and drawing in
> His beautiful, bright neck; and, from the hills,
> A murmur like the hoarseness of the sea
> Tells the release of waters, and the earth
> Sends up a pleasant smell, and the dry leaves
> Are lifted by the grass; and so I know
> That Nature, with her delicate ear, hath heard
> The dropping of the velvet foot of spring.
> Take of my violets! I found them where
> The liquid south stole o'er them, on a bank
> That lean'd to running water. There's to me
> A daintiness about these early flowers,
> That touches me like poetry. They blow
> With such a simple loveliness among
> The common herbs of pasture, and breathe out
> Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts
> Whose beatings are too gentle for the world.
> I love to go in the capricious days
> Of April and hunt violets, when the rain
> Is in the blue cups trembling, and they nod
> So gracefully to the kisses of the wind.

Barry Cornwall says this lovely thing about the violet:

> She comes, the first, the fairest thing
> That heaven upon the earth doth fling,
> Ere winter's star has set;
> She dwells behind her leafy screen,
> And gives as angels give, unseen—
> The violet.

Faster than the flowers come the birds. As early as the bluebird, honest Robin Redbreast and his wife are here, hopping up and down the garden-walk, turning their heads this way and that, as they consider their prospects for house-building. High in the leafless tree-top—out of a snow-cloud sometimes—you hear the song-sparrow's heavenly carol, so full of hope and gladness! The sweetest and one of the most social of our field minstrels, he has a song for all seasons, and everybody who listens to him is charmed. It is a comfort to know that he is going to stay with us through midsummer, long after most other birds are silent, or have flown away.

The songsters gather in throngs, with their gay or tender ballads, each so different from the rest—wren, swallow, linnet, thrush, oriole—and none of them dearer or merrier than the bobolink, the Robert Burns among bird-poets, whose warble follows the track of the plow, and ripples along the edges of the corn-field. —*St. Nicholas for April.*

Emperor William's Eightieth Birthday.

The 80th birthday (March 22) of William, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, was celebrated at Berlin with great festivities. All nations of Europe were represented by special envoys to convey their congratulations and pay their respects to the octogenarian monarch; and, what with the attendance of the numerous German Princes with their families, Berlin was fairly overrun with royalty and nobility. During the day the city was profusely decorated, and in the evening banquets and illuminations were in order. Emperor William, in spite of his full four-score years, seems to have been able to bear his part in the protracted festivities, receiving in person, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, the immense throng of Princes and dignitaries who paid their respects to the venerable and august ruler of the most powerful nation of Europe. He has occupied the throne for nearly twenty years, having in 1858 been appointed Regent upon the retiring of his brother, Frederick William IV., on account of mental aberration. By the death of the latter without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, William became King of Prussia, and on the 18th of January, 1871, he was proclaimed Emperor of United Germany in the palace of the French Kings at Versailles.

Investigating the Grasshopper.

The President has appointed the following persons as members of the Grasshopper Commission: Prof. S. V. Riley, of St. Louis, known for his labors in economic entomology; Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Salem, Mass., editor of the *American Naturalist*, who is to be Secretary of the commission; and Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of Carbondale, Ill., State Entomologist. The commission will have its quarters at Washington, with a Western office in St. Louis. Prof. Riley proposes to take the area east of the mountains and south of the fortieth parallel with British America. Prof. Thomas will take the country north of the fortieth parallel to the British American line, excepting Montana. Prof. Packard's field will more particularly cover Montana Territory, Idaho and Utah. The two principal objects of the commission are, first, to ascertain what agency can be brought to bear in facilitating the destruction of the eggs of the insects; second, to discover where the locusts breed. It is known that Montana is one of the fields in which they breed largely, but in all probability the largest breeding ground is in British America. That country being difficult to explore, it is likely that the commission will try to secure the co-operation of the British Government.

How Do Birds Migrate?

Some birds fly only in the day-time; others, such as the fly-catchers, kingfishers, whip-poor-wills and night-hawks, do their traveling at night. Many journey alone or in pairs, although most unite into flocks and travel in company. The migrations of the wild goose are especially interesting. When the time for migration has come, the wild geese assemble and spend some time in a loud and animated discussion of the journey. Then they all rise into the air and arrange themselves in two long lines, meeting like the sides of the letter V. The leader takes up his position at the point where the lines meet, and the birds begin their flight, the point of the V going first, so that the leader is in advance of all the rest of the flock. He is always an old gander; only, as this position is very fatiguing, one leader does not occupy it very long, but, as soon as he becomes tired, falls back to the rear and allows another to take his place. Geese, while upon their migrations, fly very rapidly—according to some estimates, at the rate of 120 miles an hour, or two miles a minute. They generally rest by some pond or river a part of the night, but sometimes they fly all night as well as all day. In the day-time, when the weather is clear, they fly at a great height, often so far up that they are invisible to us, and their loud clamor is the only sign we have that they are passing. At night, or in foggy weather, they fly much nearer the earth, and when the air is very foggy they often become lost, and settle to wait for the mists to clear away.

The distances traveled by different birds vary very much. The robin, red-winged blackbird, and the like, go only far enough to find warmth and food, and one or two warm days in early spring are enough to call them back, after which they often go south again. The red-winged blackbird is found during the whole winter as far north as Virginia, particularly near the sea-coast and in the vicinity of large rice and corn-fields.

Other birds travel much farther in their annual journeys. In the summer the humming-bird is found as far north as Hudson's bay, but it spends its winters in those tropical, or almost tropical, regions where the flowers bloom the year through. As spring advances, this bird travels northward from Mexico by short journeys, keeping pace with the opening flowers, which afford it an unfailing supply of honey and insect food.

Many other birds also make their journey in short flights. This is the case with the robin and the blue-bird, although each is able to fly a great distance without rest, for they are said to visit Bermuda, about 300 miles from the nearest land.

Most birds make their migrations by flight, but a few do not; our coots and rails perform at least part of the journey on foot.

All the birds so far spoken of undertake their journey at certain definite seasons, and their line of march is north and south; but there are some birds which make migrations of a different character. Wild pigeons, for instance, move in whatever direction they are likely to find food, as often east or west as north or south, and these journeys take place at any time when there is a scarcity of food.—*St. Nicholas Magazine for April.*

Why Do Birds Migrate?

Inability to stand the cold of our winters is generally supposed to be the reason of this migration, and in many cases this is true. A humming-bird or a summer yellow-bird would die very soon if it should be exposed to a winter storm; but we often have very cold and stormy weather after our earlier spring birds have returned, yet they live through it without appearing to suffer very greatly. Birds are very well protected from the cold by their feathers and their warm blood, and the stray robins and blackbirds which occasionally winter with us do not have any difficulty in withstanding the cold. Hence we must look for some other reason for their migration. Most of our migratory land-birds feed upon insects, worms, and small fruit and seeds, and, as these cannot be obtained in the winter, the birds must either move southward when the home supply begins to fail or starve. Lack of food, not cold, is the reason of their migration. Water-birds seem to be able to endure any amount of cold; a duck will swim contentedly for hours, entirely surrounded by ice, and not seem to mind the cold at all. Many of our common water-birds are met with in summer far beyond the Arctic circle, so that inability to stand the climate cannot be the reason why they leave us in the fall for the South. Marsh-birds, like the snipe, the coot, and the plover, and many of our water-birds, such as the wood-duck, feed upon the small animals and plants which they find in shallow water, or in the mud; but as soon as the frost comes all the shallow water is changed to ice, so that this supply of food is cut off, and the birds must go to a warmer country.

We can see, then, that birds migrate from lack of food, and not on account of the cold weather, for those water-birds which, like the gull, are able to catch fish in deep water, stay with us through the whole winter.—*St. Nicholas for April.*

Railroad Statistics.

Last year only 2,442 miles of railroad were constructed in this country, of which California and Texas built one-third. The season was particularly favorable, both as to material and labor, but the shock of interest received in the panic of 1873 is still felt. There are now about 76,640 miles of railway in the country.

PARIS received 138,084 foreign visitors during 1876, against 139,085 the year previous, and 123,798 in 1874.

ALL SORTS.

BROOKLYN'S horse disease is subsiding.

THE population of Texas is 1,750,000.

A 290-POUND sturgeon was caught at Oakland, Cal., recently.

THERE was 30 per cent. less drunkenness in Montreal in 1876 than in 1875.

DELAWARE peach-growers are buoyant over the prospects of an unusually large crop.

A LIVE bat was found imbedded in the center of a solid tree at Hartwell, Ga., recently.

THE plums grown in Martin county, Minn., will be converted into brandy this year.

ROLLED steel axles for railroad cars are being experimentally tried on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

THE woolen mills at Minneapolis, closed on account of hard times, are to begin operations shortly.

EX-GOV. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, is in Columbia, S. C., negotiating for the establishment there of large cotton factories.

THE Ancient Order of Caucasians (anti-Chinese) is spreading in California. Hibernian names predominate in the lists of officers.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Sacramento to establish laundries to be run by American women. San Jose has several in a flourishing condition.

A BILL is pending in the Nevada Legislature declaring it unlawful for the Chinese to transport the bones of their dead from the burying grounds.

IN some portions of Louisiana the planters are still waiting for the settlement of the gubernatorial question before putting in their crops.

DURING the past winter, it is estimated, 1,000,000 bison have been killed in Western Texas for their hides alone, the carcasses being left to rot on the prairies.

NOT one American vessel of any description cleared for ports in England, Ireland or Scotland, from the harbor of New York during the month of February.

AMONG the latest departures for the Black Hills have been 165 barrels of whisky from Frankfort, Ky. The particular point of their destination was Custer City.

LORENZO COX, who had during his life killed six men in private quarrels, died in Marion county, Miss., last week, of a pistol-wound received several months before.

MR. NING-CHOY, formerly interpreter in Hong Kong, has been called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, London. He is the first Chinaman who ever attained that distinction.

PORTLAND, Me., proposes to suppress Sunday papers. Such, at any rate, is the inference, from the fact that all the little newsboys there were arrested on Sunday week.

THE Pennsylvania oil country seems to be overstocked with laborers. The Edenburg *Herald* says about one person in fifteen seeking employment at that point gets it.

A COMPANY has been organized to construct railway and telegraph lines from Trinidad to El Moro, Col., and work will be commenced as soon as the frost leaves the ground.

TWENTY rounds were fought between two men employed in Roach's ship-yard at Chester, Pa., the other day, when the wives of the combatants put in an appearance and led their brutish husbands home.

A RECENT event in Nevada was the marriage of the Piute Princess, Sarah Winnemucca, to a buck known as Bob. She had previously been the bride of an officer of the United States army, Lieut. Bartlett.

THE fish of Wallows lake, in California, are blood red in color and very fat. There are only four lakes known in which this fish is found—Payette, in Idaho, a lake in Maine, one in Scotland, and Wallows lake.

A PARTY of Chinese fishermen caught sight of a sea serpent near the Coronada islands, in the Pacific, on Feb. 21. Length of body, 50 feet; length of head, 10 feet; length of tail, 100 feet; diameter, 3 feet; color, brown.

WHERE IS GOD?

> "Oh, where is the sea?" the fishes cried,
> As they swam the crystal clearness through,
> "We've heard from of old of the ocean's tide,
> And we long to look on the waters blue.
> The wise ones speak of the infinite sea;
> Oh, who can tell us if such there be?"
> The lark flew up in the morning bright,
> And sung and balanced on sunny wings;
> And this was its song: "I see the light,
> I look o'er a world of beautiful things;
> But flying and singing everywhere,
> In vain I have searched to find the air."

—*Scribner for April.*

THEY have had a singular electoral tribunal in a village of Awa, Japan. The neighborhood was harassed by a midnight robber, whom nobody could detect. The head of the hamlet summoned the entire male population under his charge, and directed every man to write the name of the person whom he suspected and deposit the ticket in a box. Fifteen ballots bore the name of Abe Tanihei, the rest being blanks. The man whom everybody distrusted was so overcome with astonishment that he made full confession and went to prison.

SPRING SONG.

> From the cold stillness of the night,
> Where icy caverns, fields of snow,
> And shadowy visions, wan and white,
> Make life a dull and ghostly glow;
> A song that shames this song of mine,
> More light than any bird that flies,
> Flows gently past the leafless pine,
> Then faintly flutters, weeps and dies.
> But soon to flowering life new-born,
> It thrills the snow-bound dreams of death;
> And all the golden light of morn
> Throbs with a mild, exultant breath.
> Sweet, magic music of the spring,
> Awakening of diviner day—
> The sunlit souls of angels wing
> To blooming earth their rosy way.

—*George Egan Montgomery.*

A Big Estate.

James Irvine is the fortunate owner of the San Joaquin and Lomas de Santiago ranches in Los Angeles county, containing 95,000 acres, and of 12,000 acres in the Santa Ana ranch adjoining. In other words, he owns 107,000 acres of as fertile soil as is to be found in Southern California, comprising mountains, valleys, coast-line, and mesa lands. To give a better idea of this estate, we may say that it is twenty-two miles long by nine miles wide. It is all within Los Angeles county, and, being the fairly-earned property of a pioneer settler, he is entitled to its full enjoyment.—*San Francisco Post.*

Pensions, Prizes, Bounty and Claims of all kinds promptly collected. Soldiers disabled in the service (though but slightly) can get pensions; if dead, the widow or child can get it. Most pensions can be increased. If discharged for wounds, injuries (ruptures), full bounty is paid. Apply at once or you will be too late. Have had five years' experience at the front as a soldier. If you're a Pension Agent. Letters cheerfully answered and full information given free where stamp is inclosed. Send 10c. for Bounty and Pension Laws. Please give me a trial.
Address N. W. WEEDEN, Chicago, Ill.
No charges unless claim is allowed and paid.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!
By an arrangement with I. L. Cragin & Co., 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., they agree to send to each of our subscribers, free, a sample of the celebrated Dobbins' Electric Soap, provided they remit the address and fifteen cents, which exactly pays the postage on the soap. This soap was pronounced by the Centennial Judges to be the only pure family soap made in America. Our readers have all heard of this soap. We have made this arrangement that they may all have an opportunity of cheaply testing for themselves its merits. Send your address and fifteen cents for postage direct to
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
119 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

ROSES
For $1 we will send free by mail and guarantee their safe arrival:
12 Roses, all different sorts,
or 12 Verbenas, all different sorts,
" 8 Verbenas and 4 Roses, different sorts,
" 12 Basket or Bedding Plants,
" 4 Bedding Plants and 5 Geraniums,
" 10 Geraniums, all different sorts,
" 12 Double Tuberose, blooming bulbs,
" 12 Gladiolus, fine blooming bulbs,
" 4 Tuberose and 6 Gladiolus.
Plant Catalogue of 80 pages free.
8 Sweet Chestnut Trees for $1.
or 5 Strawberry Plants, 4 sorts,
" 8 Concord Grape Vines,
" 10 Grape Vines, 5 sorts,
" 8 Currant Bushes, 4 sorts,
" 12 Raspberries, 4 sorts.
A list of mailable Trees and Vines and a 64-page Descriptive Catalogue free.
STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Lake Co. O.

OUR CELEBRATED UNION JACK REVOLVER.
$3. 7 shot.
Cylinder turns when hammer is raised. Uses regular 22 size, loads and ejects shells without removing cylinder. Finely rifled, heavily nickel-plated, rosewood handle. Finest steel barrel and cylinder. The best workmanship and finish that science and mechanism can produce. They completely fill the long-felt want for a reliable revolver at a reasonable price, and will compare favorably with any $8 revolver in the market. We guarantee this revolver to be exactly as represented, or we will refund the money. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3. If you order it sent by express, we will send 50 cartridges with it.
FRENCH MANUFACTURING CO., Brockton, Mass.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark in base of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

A GREAT OFFER! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y., and 175 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE Republic.

PILES!
Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price, $1. Address DR. C. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

CARPET WARP.
TO THE CONSUMER.
Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR AAA."
We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand.
Inquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

"VEGETINE,"
Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."
VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Side.
VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.
VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.
VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

PUT IT AMONG THE ARCHIVES,
The fact that the NATIONAL WEEKLY is the finest Cartoon, Story and Sketch Paper in the country. Beautifully illustrated, 16 and 20 pages. Agents are making a barrel of money, soliciting subscriptions for it. Subscription price $2.00 per year. We pay a larger Cash Commission to Agents than any other paper can afford. Send 10 cents for samples and outfit complete.
NATIONAL WEEKLY, Chicago, Ill.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.
The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but is guaranteed of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

$500 YEARLY PROFIT FROM 12 HENS,
By hatching Eggs and raising Poultry by means of Horse Manure alone. The Centennial and several Gold Medals and 12 Diplomas have been awarded to PROFESSOR A. CORBETT, No. 7 Warren Street, New York. Testimonials and Catalogue sent on receipt of 3-cent stamp.

SMITH'S EAGLE CLAW,
The most ingenious device ever invented for catching all kinds of fish or game. Easy to set, suited to any bait, and can be used everywhere. Nothing can escape until released; and this is done without soiling the hands. Universally recommended by sportsmen. Sample, by mail, 50 cents. Send stamp for illustrated circular. Agents wanted. EAGLE CLAW CO., 712 Sansom St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED.
Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing $20,000. The only book fairly showing the fine costly exhibits of the Art Gallery, Machinery and Main Buildings. Wide-awake Agents are quitting all the inferior books for this. Get the BEST. Send for circular, terms and sample engravings. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 180 E. Adams-st., Chicago.

STRAWBERRY Parmlee's CRESCENT SEEDLING
has more sterling qualities than any other berry yet offered to the public, producing over fourteen thousand quarts per acre, in field culture, if directions are followed. Send for circular.
H. H. SMITH, West Haven, Conn.

For 50c. We will send you a handsome Casket, containing the following articles of Jewelry: 1 handsome set of Sleeve-Buttons, 1 Gent's Fine Watchchain, 1 set of Spiral Studs, 1 Coral Scarf-Pin, 1 Lady's Wedding Ring, and 1 improved Collar Button. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. TAYLOR & HAY, Jewelers, 66 Marion St., N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 a day [illegible]
$20 a Day [illegible]
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
REVOLVERS [illegible] WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.
$40 A WEEK [illegible]
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
MONEY [illegible]
ASTHMA [illegible]
USE [illegible] RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. [illegible]
FOR SALE [illegible]
$617,000 TO LOAN [illegible] J. B. LADD & CO., 20 Broadway, N. Y.
JERSEY CATTLE & BERKSHIRE PIGS. [illegible] H. DURAND, Racine, Wis.
BOOKKEEPING MADE EASY. [illegible] H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.
MONEY [illegible] H. N. & ANDREWS [illegible] New York.
$3 WATCHES. [illegible] COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month—Agents wanted. [illegible] JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
OSAGE ORANGE [illegible] N. J. BURT & CO.
$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] AUSTIN MFG. CO. [illegible]
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
WANTED [illegible]
WANTED SALESMEN [illegible] DEALERS. [illegible] H. G. BODNER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
WANTED [illegible]
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 40 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.
BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC. [illegible] 32 East 14th Street, New York.
"MONCK'S PATENT ROLLING-STEEL GLASS-CUTTERS" [illegible] G. MONCK, Exclusive Manufacturer, Bristol, Conn.
A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.
AGENTS [illegible] CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.
TELEGRAPH [illegible] N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.
$80 CIGARS [illegible] Salesmen Wanted to sell to Dealers. [illegible] Cincinnati, O.
MONEY [illegible] JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers [illegible] MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK! Osage Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. [illegible] BARNES, GRISWOLD & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.
TEAS [illegible] ROBERT WELLS, [illegible] P. O. Box 1287.
$100 REWARD. $100. [illegible] L. L. SMITH & CO., Agts., Palatine, Ill.
VIOLIN STRINGS. [illegible] J. BARNDT, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 105 Chambers Street, New York.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound [illegible] E. W. JONES, [illegible]
A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
THE MORNING HOUR. By Rev. A. B. Earle, D. D. Now ready for agents. The great family subscription book of the year. Meets a daily household want. The author is everywhere known. His other books have had a great sale. There is constant demand. This is his crowning work. Exclusive territory. For full particulars, address J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.
I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for four years. I keep in stock all the cough remedies considered standard in this section. None sell so rapidly, or give such general satisfaction, as "The Universal." Hatch's you better try a remedy that is commended so highly by your neighbors?
EDWIN P. FAILING, Oswego, N. Y.
Sold by J. BLOCKI & CO., Chicago, Ill.
O. N. U. No. 13
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

25c. ROCK OF AGES. 25c.
Having purchased a large edition of the celebrated and superb chromo, "Rock of Ages," at an extraordinarily low price, we are enabled to offer this beautiful picture to our readers for 25 cents per copy, that being the COST IN FULL to our [illegible]
3 ILLUMINATED MOTTOES: 3 "God bless our Home" "The Lord is my Shepherd" "Praise the Lord."
[illegible]
CUT THESE OUT AND MAIL THEM.
COUPON. [illegible]
COUPON. [illegible]
COUPON. [illegible]
C. C. CAMPBELL, Sec'y & Treas. W. DILWORTH RICHARDSON, Manager. Address, CONTINENTAL [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 4, 1877

The Governor has not yet appointed the State House Commissioners. Beyond tearing down the rickety old shanty now standing in the square, nothing can be done for a year to come.—Col. City Post.

It is at last settled that the next House is Democratic by at least fifteen majority, and it may be made thirty by the clerk. Two years hence the Senate will be Democratic, and then his Fraudulency will be in a nice box.

The editor of the New York Sun is acting as the treasurer of the Bradley fund, the object of which is to present Jos. Bradley, the fifth Judge, who refused to investigate fraud, on the infamous Commission with thirty pieces of silver as a token of their esteem of a corrupt Judge who stole a president. The move is entirely proper.

The New York Sun very truthfully remarks that "if the American people had not been cheated out of the President they elected last November, the long-hoped-for revival of business would ere this have been in full activity. The counting in of a fraudulent President is the efficient cause of the intensified depression that now prevails in almost every branch of commercial affairs."

The two mulatto confederates on the Board, Casenace and Keaner, will doubtless be provided for in good time, as representatives of their race. Complaint is made that Hayes does not more quickly and at once take care of the faithful who counted him into the White House. But he can point with pride to Sherman, Evarts, Matthews, and McLin as examples of his fidelity. All he asks is time to "make everything right."

Frederick Douglass, who has been a chronic officeholder, begins his new career as Marshal of the District of Columbia by introducing nepotism at the outset. His place is estimated to be worth $8,000 or $10,000 a year, and yet one of his first acts is to "appoint his son Lewis H. Douglass, one of his deputies," at $3,000 a year, while another son is a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, and still another is in the public service somewhere else. Of course they are "representatives of their race."

Hayes is like a fish out of water. He has made all sorts of promises to the South and to his own Northern friends, and how to please them all puzzles His Fraudulency very much. He proposes to send a commission to settle the Louisiana difficulty and he has invited Chamberlain and Hampton to meet him in Washington to fix up things for South Carolina. With no positive fixed policy the man who occupies a stolen office finds his crown full of thorns to torture him, as it should. The party of theft is making poor headway.

An exchange says: It seems to us that our legislature done a very foolish thing in passing a law compelling all theaters, opera houses under a penality of one thousand dollars to hang the doors so as to swing outward. It is well enough to have such a law applicable to large public houses as theatres,, opera houses and churches which may be packed with thousands of persons, but when the law requires every little country school house and village church, which can be emptied in two or three minutes, to change their doors or pay a penalty of $1,000, the thing is bording upon the "ridiculous." There is a wrong impression about the new law. All public rooms on the first floor are exempt from any change in the doors, so that country school houses and churches remain the same.

A Bargain which Made Hayes President.

It is now established by unquestioned evidence that the final completion of the electoral count and the declaration by Congress of the result determined by the Electoral Commission, was accomplished through a bargain made between Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews of Ohio, as representatives of Mr. Hayes, and a number of Southern Democrats. The conditions of this bargain were an agreement on the part of the Democrats that there should be no filibustering in the House of Representatives, such as was then threatened, to prevent the conclusion of the electoral count; and that the declaration that Hayes was elected should not be interfered with. The matter was in the power of the Democrats of the House, and if these Southern men had been willing to allow such filibustering, Hayes could not have been declared elected, and could not have gained possession of the Government; and thus the whole Republican conspiracy would have come to naught, with all that had been done in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Washington. The managers of Hayes had no choice but to agree to the demands of those who had the power to keep him out of the White House; and what they agreed to on their part was simply that, as soon as Hayes was installed, the troops of the United States should be withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana, and that the Democratic Governments of those States should be allowed to establish themselves without further interference of Federal power.

Paying the Returning Boards.

The present Administration must not be charged with ingratitude.

Four votes were stolen from Tilden in Florida, and turned over to Hayes by the Returning Board of that State. We have already reported the fact that the chief of these rascals, Samuel B. McLin, has been appointed Associate Justice in New Mexico, as a recognition of his services. As this place is under the department of which Gen. Devens is the head, who was a Judge himself, of good repute, and ought to know the qualifications for such a trust, it becomes him to explain whether he recommended this appointment, or only obeyed the Fraudulent President's order in making it.

But however that may be, the Hon. Madison Wells of Louisiana will be cheered by such a Beautiful illustration of civil service reform. Thus far, he has not received his reward, owing to the unsettled condition of the State of his residence: but he still expresses the utmost confidence in Hayes, who entertained him handsomely at the White House, and spoke admiringly of his fortitude under difficulties. Tom Anderson, his patriotic colleague of the Returning Board, is an applicant for the Collectorship of New Orleans, and is backed for it by the Fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury, who was an eye witness of his achievements in transferring Louisiana from Tilden to Hayes.

It is again announced that proceedings in quo warranto will be promptly instituted to compel Mr. Hayes to show by what authority he is exercising the office of President. The papers for this purpose are in Washington, in the hand of Mr. Merrick, the brilliant Washington attorney, late of counsel for Mr. Tilden before the Electoral Commission. Mr. Tilden will have two Judges of the Court, and they are only nine. Mr. Tilden should therefore feel encouraged. He will be like the man who found a horse-shoe, and exultingly said that he only needed to find three more shoes and a horse, when he could ride.

Corunna Items.

From a glance over the freigt books of the Lake Shore R. R. we learn that the amount of grain receipts for the next monthly report, which will be closed and sent in to headquarters on the 15th of the present month, fell a little short of last month. From the 15th of March up to the 1st of April there had been receipted at Corunna station 266,490 lbs. of wheat and 50,000 lbs of oats. As the old crop of wheat is being rapidly moved, there will be a great deal of falling off in receipts until the new crop comes in. The following prices are being paid for grain and other produce the present week: Amber N. one $1.44; No. two, do. $1.30; white No. one $1.46; No. two, do. $1.33. Oats dull at 36c, white oats 38c. Corn in demand at 45c. Clover seed at $8,15; potatoes $1,00; hogs, liveweight 4 @ 5c, dressed 5 @ 6c hides green 5c.

The storm of last Sunday created considerable damage in this section. It assumed the form of a typhoon, or hurricane, passing about 2½ miles north of this place, and seemed to cover a space of at least three-fourths of a mile in width. In its course barns and other out-houses of an unsubstantial fixture were unroofed and forests were uprooted and laid waste in a miscellaneous manner.

"My policy" as laid down by. His fraudulency does not meet with a cordial approval by the heretofore ardent admirers of that distinguished fraud of the White House; here and hereabouts. That kind of rads. do not use profane language in relieving themselves of the slumbering volcano within, but then they ejaculate "by doing" with reference.

A desciple of the Red Ribbon pursuasion held forth at this place on Saturday night last on the subject of temperance.

He looked forlorn and weary, and was dressed after the fashion of the ancient mariner. Booked as a street lecturer, he came among us last week and made the grand sounds. Having realized the sum of $2.50 in currency of the realm, he quietly folded up his tent and took up his march toward the rising sun.

Something new and practical. The Almosphine Pressure Clothes Washer. Messrs Hensley & Conrad, of Elkhart, Indiana, has purchased of the patentee, H. D. Crooker, of Essex Junction, Vermont, the sole right of DeKalb county for the above named clothes washer, and a man canvassing for the sale of the same. This patent washer is the best one in use, and will perform all that is claimed for it, and sells for the low sum of $5, family right included. Mr. Hensley is now operating in this place and vicinity, and a sample of the machine may be seen at the Union Hall.

Gust J. Beck, the genial manager of the Waterloo City Bakery and Confectionery, was in town the other day. Gust is the same thing "all the year 'round," and our wish is that he may live long and prosper.

LOVELAND.

Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken by any one with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Maria Trentman and Augustus C. Trentman are Plaintiffs and Daniel W. Smith, Catherine Smith, and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the south west corner of Lot No. twenty-eight (28) thence running north seventy-two (72) feet thence east seventy-two and one-half (72½) feet, thence south seventy-two (72) feet thence west seventy-two and one-half (72½) feet to the place of beginning, being a part of Lot No. twenty eight (28) in the Original Plat to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dep'y.

Auburn, Indiana, April 4, A. D. 1877.
GUY PLUM att'y, for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $11.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Charles M. Brown and Emma A. Brown are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars, and five cents with interest and cost on said decree I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. one (1) in Gross & Dills Addition to the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Auburn, Ind., April 4, 1877.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff.
P. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Benner and Elizabeth Benner are plaintiffs and Conrad Benner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-five cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west fractional half of the south west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace one fifth (1-5) of an acre within the lines herein specified thence north to the said boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half [½] of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty [20] feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half of said quarter section, on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said boundary line far enough to embrace one-tenth [1-10] of an acre, of land within the lines herein specified, thence south to within twenty (20) feet of the south line of said said fractional one-half [½] of said quarter section, thence east to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sel for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs. I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgemut interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y.

Auburn, Indiana, April 4th, 1877.
ROSE & HARTMAN, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $17.50

Children cry for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup It is the most pleasant preparation for Coughs, and Colds known, and perfectly harmless. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Cedar Creek; has been on a rampage, for several days, reaching a point as high as ever known before. Could it always be as large, with a clear channel, it would add a delightful feature to our town.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry S. Robinson is Plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas H. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty two cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of a part of lot number seventy two, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number seventy-two, thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and a half feet, thence south forty-four feet, thence east eighty-four and a half feet, parallel with the north line of said lot, thence north forty-four feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

H. C. PETERSON Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, March 22, 1877. Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Wallace and James Metcalf are Plaintiffs and John Moser and William Moser are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred twenty-six [326] dollars and eighty-two, [82] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five, [25] Town thirty-four, [34] north of Range thirteen, [13] east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

PENFIELD & MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., March 20, 1877. Pr. fee $9.75

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association, that there will be a meeting of said stockholders held at the store of C. C. Shaffer in Auburn Ind., on Saturday April 7th 1877 at 7½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine (9) directors for said Association to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Attest. ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.
March 21st 1877.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

SILKS. SILKS.

Root & Company,

Will put on sale this week a large line of Black and Colored Silks, purchased at the three large auction sales of last week in New York, all of them decidedly the best Bargains we have ever offered, the prices being fully 30 per cent. less than last season's.

Heavy Gros Grain Silks $1, 1.15, 1.25
Cashmere Finish $1.50, 1.60, 1.75 1.90
Sublime [illegible] $2.75, 3.00 3.25
All shades of Colored Gros Grain Silks
$1.00, 1.25, 1 35, 1.50, 1.65.

We shall also open New and Elegant

BROCADED SILKS,

For Polonaises and Overdresses, in Browns, Blue, Black, Myrtle, Green Tillene, Drabs, $2.65 and 2.84 per yard. In our Suit Department we will offer an elegant line of

SILK SUITS,

$25.00, to $200.00 each.

DOLMAN MANTLES, $7.50, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 each.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS!

[illegible] tion of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible]

We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11½	Good yellow	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE OF ALL GRADES.

Has advanced in New York but no advance with us. We had a large stock on hand and will sell at at old prices as long as it lasts.

Old Government Java	30c	Choice Rio	22c
Golden Rio	25c	Roasted Coffee,	18c
Best Green Rio	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Just think of the Peaches and Strawberries at 12½c per can. Peaches have jumped up in Baltimore 80c per dozen. This was expected, owing to the short crop of last year. Anticipating the advance we laid in a heavy stock and are now selling at the old price 12½c per can. At the old price they are much more economical than Dried Peaches at 12c, as here you get 2 pounds for you 12½c already pealed and sweetened.

Tomatoes, per can	12c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Corn, per can	10 and 20c	Blackberries	15c
Hominy per can	5c	Strawberries	12½c

DRIED FRUITS.

Who ever heard of the best Dried Apples at 6c; yet here they are, or rasins at 10c

Choice Dried Apples per lb	6c	Dried Raspberries	35c
Tennessee Dried Peaches per lb	12c	Pitted Cherries, per lb	30c
Georgia Peeled Peaches	20c best 25c	Currants	9c

Cooking Rasins per lb 10c. They are equal to any 15c rasins sold at other places. Best Muscatel Rasins 12½c.

SYRUPS,

Syrup per gal	40c	Extra white Sugar Loaf Drip	$1.00
Golden	50c	Best New Orleans Molasses	64
Silver Dri	75c		

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

PLUG, FINE CUT SMOKING AND KILLIKINICK.

Good Black Sweet Tobacco 40c. Choice Virginia Yellow Bright 65c This 65c Tobacco is the goods you pay 80c for at other places. Good Smoking 30c Uncle Ned Killik'nick, 45c. Choice Fine Cut 50c, best 75 and 90c. Shorts the very best 35 c.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil per gal	30c	Good Virginia Machine oil	30c
Headlight	35c	Best Golden Oil	70c
Fish and Neatsfoot Oil	1 00	Best Lard Oil	$1 00

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whisky per gal	$1 00	Blackberry	$1 50
Choice Old Rye	$1 25 and $1 40, best $1 75	The California Muscatel and Angelic,	$1 50
Old Bourbon for Medical use	$2 50		
Sherry and Port Wine, the very best	$1 50		

The $2 50 whisky you cant get a better article of even if you pay $4 00 per gallon.

These Sweet Wines are calculated more the use of the sick than other Wines, and just the very same goods you will pay $3 per gallon for at other places.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARESTOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 10c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Flour per sack at Bittingers, $1.80.

Remember Davenport has Wall Paper.

Wall Paper the latest styles at Houser's.

The New York Store is doing a lively trade.

Bittingers has teas for 50 cents per pound.

Go to Bittingers for oil at 25 cents per gallon.

Temperance meeting to-night at Rainiers' hall.

A job lot of ladies hose at the New York Store.

Wall Paper, Curtains and Fixtures at Davenport's.

Houser's is the place to buy your Wall Paper.

Coffee as good as there is in Auburn for 23 cents per pound.

Ensley's Implement Store has the boss Chilled Plows.

The New York Store has the cheapest line of ladies hose in town.

Don't forget to see Houser's stock of Wall Paper before you buy.

N. & G. Ensley has the cheapest Shovels, Hose &c., in the market.

Ladies Hose, three pair for 25 cents at Lanning's new store.

Three pounds of Mackeral at Bittingers for 25 cents.

W. J. Buchanan, Esq., of Piqua, O., gave us short call yesterday.

The Commissioners took an inventory of the Poor Asylum Tuesday.

Only a few more dozen of the clearance sales at the New York Store.

Ladies new spring hats at Lanning's new store, north of Court House.

Dr. Bacon, of the Butler Record, gave our neighbor a parting salute.

A full line of Millenary and fancy goods at Lannings new store.

For home hand-made Wagons, cheaper than Factory Wagons, go to Ensley's.

A large assortment of embroideries and lace triming at Lannings new store.

Go to Ensley's and see our New Improved Table Rake Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

Use the Morning Glory Baking Powder, waranted fresh and genuine, at Davenport's.

"Cleanliness is akin to Godliness." It can be attained by the use of Terry's Salicylic Soap.

The post office has been removed to Main Street in the Little property, next to Hebels corner.

Conrad Thoman had a hand crushed at Ainsworth & Miller's stave factory at Hicksville last week.

Dr. Rhoads, the gentlemanly landlord of the Mayer House Fort Wayne, was in town on Monday.

Mr. D. D. Luke has assumed editoral charge of the Butler "Record" in the place of Rev. S. Bacon, resigned.

Married by Rev. Johnson, March 24th 1877, Mr. R. C. Provines and Miss Virginia Cornell, all of this county.

Now that Mr. Pommert has opened out a good barber saloon, no more shaving will be done on Sunday.

Our postmaster is showing commendable enterprise in fixing up his office in new quarters with increased facilities.

Come gentle spring, thereal mildness come, is the prayer of all. The weather is getting warmer and the mud is drying up.

Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific is indorsed by all physicians, and prescribed by them in their practice. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Stave factory opened out with great activity this week, and an animated scene is now presented throughout that institution.

The B. & O. railroad bridge across Cedar Creek, was damaged by the late flood, but not to such an extent as to prevent trains from crossing.

For all the best and latest improved machinery in the way of Plows, Wheeled Cultivators, Reapers, Threshers, &c., go to the Auburn Agriculture House.

House and Lot for Sale.

A fine new brick house with ten rooms with kitchen and wood house adjoining, good well, cistern, barn and other buildings, good side walk, shade trees, fine location, &c. For sale cheap, apply to

GEO. PICKER.

Root & Company of Fort Wayne has opened out a new lot of black and colored silks, and are offering special inducements to the trade. See their new ad.

A few weeks ago the Albion New Era said Garrett was going to be moved to the Junction, and now it says that Garrett is "the" town of the county. Has the editor been bull-dozed?

Mr. A. R. McCurdy, the active agent of the solid old dry goods house of Ft Wayne, DeWald & Co., was in town last week. He left us a circular, and reported business with the old house good.

Something is going to be done. A startling report has reached us that Hayes has finally concluded to think about action in the South Carolina case. So far this is all his Fraudulency has done.

Look out for a new price list next week of the Fort Wayne Fruit House. Great bargains in raisins, canned Peaches and meats. No dull times with Captain White.

We are glad to know that the Mayer House at Fort Wayne, has much improved under the management of Dr. Rhoads, that it has become the popular hotel in that city. It deserves the patronage it has so generally received.

Young Green, of Waterloo, tweaked George Chamber's nose in Voss' saloon last Saturday night. Blood flowed freely.—[Albion New Era.

Tweaked is a good word. As long as DeKalb county does the tweaking we don't care.

BASE BALL MEETING.—[illegible] in this sport are requested to meet at Thos., Sprotts' office next Wednesday evening April 11th when a Base Ball organization will be perfected. Come all and help the boys along.

The Defiance Democrat touches one fact when it says: "Rebels down south can get plenty of offices under Hayes and Key, but a one-armed soldier in Toledo cannot obtain an office he deserves. How are you bloody shirt!

Hon. R. W. Lockhart is deligated to state that his mother-in-law is very old. Ah, Bob, there will be many to envy you. An active middle aged mother-in-law may be a luxury, but there is an advantage in age.

We see that Johny Godown is a candidate for city clerk again, after holding two terms in Fort Wayne. We hope this is not to go down with the people again No third time. He will soon believe he has a life lease on the office.

We should have announced last week the death of the wife of our clever deputy Treasurer, S. M. Mottinger, Esq. The grim visitor came suddenly and without warning, leaving him with three children. The deceased was about thirty years of age.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs and Chest are readily cured by Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, a remedy which never fails to give satisfaction. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The donation party for the benefit of Mr. Welch, at the M. E. church last Monday evening was a pleasant affair, and quite a little fund was the result. Dr. Ford presented the young folks' donation in a neat little speech which was happily responded to by Mr. Welch

A fair lady correspondent asks us whether stripped stockings are now in fashion. As our fashion editor is out of town, it will be impossible for us to decide this question. It is a subject of some importance no doubt, and we will look it up and see.

Mr. A. P. Foltz, who removed to Toledo a few months ago from this place, was in town Monday, making arrangements to move back again. He thought of bettering his condition by going to some other point but finally comes back satisfied that Auburn is as good as any.

The Fort Wayne Gazette is annoying itself about Clerk Adams and the roll of the next House, fearful lest he should use his power for his party. Mr. Adams will do the right thing, and we are satisfied his ruling will give much more satisfaction than the decision of the electoral commission which was endorsed by the Gazette.

Under a new law the board of commissioners of each county are granted the privilege of appointing two students from the county to Purdue University, who are to be supported during the time they are at the institution. Vacancies that may occur are to be filled by the board.

Ginghams, 7 and 8c per yard: Prints, 5, 6, 7 and 8c per yard. Figured and plain Japanese Silk—Full Dress Pattern, $7. Ladies Lisle Thread Gloves 12½ to 30c per yard. Best Coffee 22c per pound, Kid gloves from 50 to 75c per pair; Silk Handkerchiefs from 90c to $1,50 each; Shawls 40c and upwards, at

BITTINGER'S.

Card of Thanks.

MR. EDITOR.—We beg leave to tender our grateful thanks to our friends for their generous donation last Monday evening in our behalf. We shall always remember this manifestation of their appreciation, as a bright spot in our lives, and most cordially wish that they may be the recipients of earth's choicest blessings.

MR. and MRS. J. W. WELCH.

The Medical Association of Northeastern Indiana, at its recent session passed the following resolution.

RESOLVED. That the members of this association learn with regret of the severe illness of Dr. Erickson, president of this society, and that we tender him and his family our sympathy in their affliction and best wishes for his speedy recovery.

A terrible accident happened at Cedarville, this county, on Saturday afternoon. A team of horses belonging to Timbrook & Grush was standing near the river, when they suddenly took fright, dashed down the embankment and plunged into the stream. They swam to a point near the mill, when, becoming exhausted, they sank and were seen no more until their dead bodies were taken out The team was valued at $300.—Fort Wayne News.

The Stuben Republican gave the following piece of acting last week: "I never can enjoy poetry when I'm cookin, said an old lady below Pleasant Lake the other day; "but when I step out to feed the hogs, and h'its myself on the fence and throw my soul into a few lines of 'Captain Jinks,' it does seem as if this airth was made to live on, after all."

We were in Garrett on Tuesday, and noticed many improvements going on. It has several nicely graded streets, and in this particular Auburn might imitate it to advantage. There will doubtless be more activity in the shops this year than last. We found Squire Bacon located in a handsome office, and very busy. We are obliged to Theo. [illegible] the popular Sargent House for favors.

We are glad to notice that our enterprising tonsorial artist, S. Pommert, has enlarged his sphere of usefulness by enlarging his facilities and has taken the room next door to the post office, where he has fitted up rooms in the very best style. He will run three chairs, our old friend Wm. Edgington, presiding over one of them. This is a good move as it gives us a first class barber shop.

The M. E. Conference of North Eastern Indian, is in session at Bluffton this week. The bishop will turn the crank of the machine, and out will pop a minister for this point as well as other ministers for other points, and its like a lottery, sometimes a blank is drawn. But we hope we'll get a rattler, one that can shake 'em up, and hold an audience in "breathless silence."

There is a new breed of ducks very higly spoken of and of great utility in this country. Mr. Wm. Wheisel can give you full particulars. They are said to be efficacious on lots covered with water as their consumption of aqua, soon fleaves the lot dry. Garrett will make a heavy demand for them and we would advise agents to make applications to Dr. Parker at once.

The Plymouth Republican says: "Five members of the Indiana legislature have died since the election. The state would have been better off if it had been fifty instead of five." It seems that these five were republicans, and how the Republican can bring itself down to as fair a statement as that, puzzles us. Most of these deaths were caused by the terrible condition of the present State House. And yet there are those who glory in having voted against a new one.

The fee and salary bill has been amended in the sections relating to circuit, superior, criminal and justices' courts. The new law provides that every witness attending the three courts first named, in his own county, shall be allowed $1.20 per day; from another county, $1,25 per day and five cents mileage for each mile traveled in going and returning from court. Witness fees before a justice of the peace shall be one dollar per day and five cents mileage each way, providing that the party subpœnaing more than three witnessses to testify in a civil case to the same fact, shall pay the costs of all over three.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of De-Kalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Lecture Association.

A few of our citizen met last Friday evening at Dr. Spooner's office, and orgaized the DeKalb county Lecture Association. Mr. James Rose was elected President, Prof. Seiler, Vice President, T. C. Mays Sec'y, J. J. Vanauken Treas., and Dr. Spooner, Al. Robbins and W. L. Penfield a board of managers The Secretary is in correspondence with Theodore Tilton, Col. Bob. Ingersol, Dr. Swing, Mark Twain and others, with a view to have them deliver a lecture before the Association in a short time.

Passing Ryan's store the other day we heard a noise as if some one was making a speech. In company with a friend we stepped in and found quite a number present, and the speaker well advanced in his argument. At first we thought it was Weamer, until we saw his cane and then we knew it wasn't our neighbor. It proved to be Prof. Hough, the great tramp lecturer, who delivers a series of lectures every ten minutes at five cents a head. He picked up enough nickels to improve his appearance quite materially.

The Press of last week says: "No one is likely to accuse us of any partiality to the Hon. Freeman Kelley, at least so far as the political aspirations of that gentleman are concerned; but a feeling of local pride compels us to protest against the assertion of the Garrett News, (in a second-handed way to be sure,) that Dr. Davenport, of Warsaw could have defeated Mr. Baker in 1874. He could not have come within 500 votes of Freeman's figure." The Press is correct, as anyone knowing the condition of things at the time will admit. None but the most visionary can come to any other conclusion.

Fort Wayne is having a skirmish preparatory to a fight as to who is to be the next mayor. It seems to us that it requires no special qualification to determine that question. We see, in connection with those who are mentioned as candidates, the name of one who would be a credit and an honor to the position and to the city, and that is our accomplished friend, E. L. Chittenden, Esq. His practical knowledge of the city's affairs for years, his excellent record while in official position in the past, and his great popularity as an agreeable, polite and affable gentleman, should commend him to all classes. We shall be disappointed as usual, in Fort Wayne, if he is not nominated.

The pleasant and agreeable gentemen Messrs Certia & Rankert, preprietors of the Bloomingdale brewery at Fort Wayne, desire us to state that they are now supplying the trade with a first class article of Bock and lager beer etc. and are largely increasing their trade by the splendid article they are producing. Though beer is not our beverage, yet we learn from judges that this brewery stands ahead of all others now in the foamy frothy beverage. If our people would drink less strong drinks and come down to beer, it would be an advance in the direction of temperance, and there would be less drunkenness in our midst. Try this brewery with an order, and test the merits of the manufacture.

Hon John H. Baker went three days and three nights without sleep or rest; so earnest was he to serve his constituent. We wonder if he took any stimulents.—[Garrett News.

It gives us pleasure to answer the above question. It is a personal one and we can do so with great propriety, as it will have no political bearing. Mr. Baker was a model in his social relations while in Washington. We had facilities of knowing as to his deportment, and can testify that it will bear the most rigid scrutiny. He never indulged in stimulents, attended church regularly and avoided evil associates. Had he been of our political persuasion we could not have more admiration for the exemplary course he pursued, and as a republican made an excellent member. We feel we are making no concessions in saying this of our Representative. We are honest and fair, and had that electoral commission been the same, Mr Hayes would not now be worried over his southern peace policy.

We are glad to know that the Courier looks for better times, "in spite of radical extravagance."—[Press.

Yes, we have been looking for better times, in spite of the great extravagance which has had its influence in prostrating the business of the country. Hayes starts out by a show of civil service reform. What need of any reform—why put Schurz, the great exponent of this reform, at the head of a department, prostituted by Zach Chandler, if there has been no extravagance, no stealing going on? The democratic party has charged this against the last administration and Hayes admits the charge as being correct, by making a show to bring about this reform. But business has as yet taken no leap forward as was fondly anticipated at the inauguration of Hayes. There has been no improvement felt here, and general depression still reigns supreme. We did feel as though the times should grow better immediately, but it has not come In the meantime Hayes is vacilating between two influences, and relief has been postponed. His inaugural is a promise guaranting local self-government, and yet four weeks have passed without any show of his intention to carry his pledge. Having been placed in position by a commission, he proposes to decide his policy by the same means.

The East Bridge again Destroyed.

For the second time in two years, the bridge over Cedar Creek, east of Auburn has again become impassible through the rise in that stream. The bridge has been built but a short time, and has never answered the purpose in any particular. There should be a substantial bridge erected with a long span, double width, and high enough to be above high water mark. This bridge point has been tampered with long enough, and we hope the commissioners will promptly comply with a great demand, to put in a good substantial bridge and avoid this rebuilding and repairing almost every season. Good bridges are built in other parts of the county, and very properly too, and now Auburn asks for one, which in the end will prove much cheaper than the miserable structure that now afflicts us.

It seems that under a loosely drawn act empowering county officers to copy all records, defaced or destroyed, they may copy everything of record in their offices from the time of the flood until the present day, and charge for it by the hundred words. The law reducing rates of taxation on unplatted ground within city or township limit, will, in the opinion of the state officers, reduce the taxation of the state $15,000.

Other beauties of hasty legislation are daily being revealed. Tame duck are not allowed to be killed at certain seasons of the year, and boys and girls eighteen and sixteen years of age respectively, are permitted to marry. We are glad to know that tame ducks are to have a rest. If there is anything more than another, that can bring tears to the eyes, it is the killing of tame ducks. And how kind of the legislature to let boys and girls commence their misery at 18 and 16. Our handsome lady friend in Jackson-tp., will not have to wait so long, now that the law has been changed.

The game law, as passed by the last session of the legislature, contains the following provisions:

Section 1. No deer to be trapped or killed between January 1st and October 1st of each year; fine $10.

Sec. 2. Quail shall not be netted or trapped at any time, and quails and pheasants not to be shot, trapped or destroyed from January 1st to November 1st of each year; fine $1 for each bird.

Sec. 3. Not to shoot or trap prairie chickens from the 1st of February to the 1st of October each year, nor to net them at any time; fine $2; and for shooting or hunting with dogs on enclosed lands without consent of owner or occupant; fine $50.

Sec. 4. Not to kill, injure or pursue with intent to injure, any turtle dove, meadow-lark, wren, sparrow, red bird, pewee, martin, thrush, swallow, oriole, yellow-hammer, cat bird or wantonly destroy or disturb their nests or eggs, or young birds thus protected; fine not less than $1 nor more than $10.

Sec. 5. Protects wood cock from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, and ducks from the 15th of April to the 1st of September each year.

Sec. 6. Imposes a fine of $2 each on the agent of any express company for carrying any of the foregoing contra band birds or game.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Tourist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Ladies silk, crape and lace ties, spring styles at Lanning's new store.

[illegible]

An enthusiast in this movement struck Auburn last Tuesday night and opened out in a lecture to a good audience. His pronunciation, his grammar and his style of delivery was poor, his gush and enthusiasm very great. His theory is that red ribbon is going to save drunkards when other things fail. We hope so, and we have two or three in our mind's eye, whom we hope he will gobble up before he leaves. He claims great efficacy for this red piece of fancy goods, and a dissipated man will not give way to his passions when wearing it. With the ribbon in your button-hole, people know where you stand. It is a silent monitor, like a beacon light, showing you the rocks of a drunkard's doom. Its a lowering of colors, from the nose to the button-hole. We agree with Bro. W. Griswold, that when we have to wear a ribbon to show where we stand in society, a separation, as it were, of the sheep and the goats, we will have lost our faith in human progress. For fifty years we have fought with unrelenting energy, off an on, this dreaded foe, signed every pledge, and joined every organization devised by the genius of man, and now they ask Bro. Griswold and us, to put on a red ribbon! Never! We protest that we have established our reputation; that we are known far and wide as pronounced temperance men, then why a badge? Bro Jim may wear a ribbon to advantage, he has not stood the storm so long, but as for us "let the galded jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

A little temperance will not hurt Auburn just now, even if but temporary. There are six saloons here and that is just twice as many as we ought to support. We understand there will be a red ribbon organization to-night, Those who are interested in this matter should stand by it. As for us, we are with Bro. Griswold, and we stand by him as long as he stands by us.

The Ladies social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. F. Picker on Friday afternoon and evening of this week. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance. Owing to heavy taxation on members entertaining the society, a vote was taken on reorganizing to alter bylaws requiring mite to be paid by members whether present or not, and substitute a fifteen cent mite for the afternoon, Children served with plate 10 cents. Evening social 10 cents. By order of society.

MRS. R. ELSON, Secy.

We visited our high school yesterday, and it being the first time we were ever in the building, we felt proud of the handsome edifice; which has been secured to us through the excellent management of our school board. The different grades are progressing finely under an efficient corps of teachers, and we are now enjoying first-class educational facilities. We have only time to say this much, but intend to give a more extended notice in the future.

Wrapper Delains 9 cts per yard. Dress Plaids 11 and 15c per yard. Single white Alpacas, 17c. Double Poplin and Alpacca, 22c per yard. Best Wrapper goods, 22c per yard, at Bittenger's

The social connected with the M. E. church will be entertained at the lecture room at the church next Wednesday afternoon. MRS. W. L. PENFIELD, Sec.

Wall Paper and Window Curtains at Davenport's.

An Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that sidewalks be built and maintained, said sidewalks located in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana,

SEC. 1st. Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said Incorporated Town of Auburn, that sidewalks be constructed and located as follows: on the east ends of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the west side of Van Buren Street, commencing at the northeast corner of lot number 107, and continuing on on the east end of lots 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118, all situated in the Western Addition to said Town of Auburn, in said county and State. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six (6) feet in width on a grade with the street, and to be made of good sound oak or pine timber. If made of oak timber, the plank is to be not less than one and one-fourth [1 1-4] inches in thickness, nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers, running lengthways of the walk of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimentions. If made of pine timber the the plank is to be not less than one and one-half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less than three [3], by five [5] in dimentions, of good sound pine timber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, An emergency exists, this Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

F. D. RYAN, Pres.
E. BERRY.
JOHN TREESH.

Attest J. L. ROTH, T. C.

March 27th, 1877.

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HOLD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

At the Cabinet session held on the 23d of March, to devise some mode for the adjustment of the political troubles in South Carolina, it was decided to invite the rival claimants to the Governorship to visit Washington and have a conference with the President. Accordingly the following letter was addressed to Messrs. Chamberlain and Hampton. It was signed by W. K. Rogers, Private Secretary to the President:

SIR: I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which, in the order of the constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State, as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It would give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person, if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington, and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him. He would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and the immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you, in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence, that will convey to him your views of the impediments to a peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end, as speedily as possible, to all appearance of the intervention of the military of the United States in the political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that a protracted disorder in the domestic Government of any State can, or should, ever fail to be a matter of the liveliest interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In the furtherance of a prompt and safe execution of this general purpose, he invites a full communication of your opinions on the whole subject, in such one of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful.

THE LOUISIANA ARBITRATORS.

The commission appointed by President Hayes to visit Louisiana for the purpose of bringing about a compromise between the rival State Governments is constituted as follows: Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Chairman; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania; and ex-Gov. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee. The first four are Republicans, while ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, is a Conservative Democrat. The commission will at once set about its work. It is said they will endeavor to induce both parties to agree to reorganize the Legislature by permitting members of both branches whose seats are uncontested, and whose election is conceded by both parties, to pass upon the contested cases, and that the Legislature thus constituted shall, under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, canvass the votes for Governor. If the two parties decline to so reorganize the Legislature the President is fully determined to thereupon immediately withdraw the troops from the support of the Packard Government, and to notify both factions that, having failed to accept the adjustment proposed by the administration, the Federal troops cannot be used to sustain any State government, and that the two pretended Governors must settle their own affairs in their own way.

THE FOSTER-MATTHEWS PLEDGES.

We print below the full text of the letter of Judge Matthews and Congressman Foster, of Ohio, to Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Congressman Brown, of Kentucky, touching which a good deal has been lately said. The letter was given to the public by Mr. Brown at the request of Messrs. Matthews and Foster:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Gov. Hayes' policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States and the laws, made in pursuance thereof, and to say further, that, from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Gov. Hayes and his views, we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of the administration.

Respectfully, STANLEY MATTHEWS,
CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. John B. Gordon and John Young Brown.

THE EAST.

ANOTHER New England mill dam has given way, destroying a vast amount of property and sweeping away everything of human construction for miles down a populous valley. The break occurred at the Staffordsville reservoir, near the northern border of Connecticut, where the headwaters of the Willimantic were gathered for the use of the mills below. Fortunately, the people along the water course below discovered their danger in time to escape, and only one life was lost. About $750,000 worth of property was destroyed.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago *Tribune* publishes a collection of brief communications from farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, giving information relative to the grasshopper outlook for 1877. All agree that the severe weather of March has not destroyed the eggs to any appreciable extent, and that with the advent of warmer weather the hatching process will go forward as in former years. In many localities organized action will be taken, and there seems to have been a general and uniform adoption of the policy of leaving the dried grass of the prairies to be burned over in the spring instead of the fall, and by this means destroy vast quantities of the insects before they have reached an able-bodied stage of growth.... The persons engaged in the late massacre of Chinese, at Chico, Cal., have been arrested.

AN attempt was recently made near Deadwood, Dakota, to rob the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage. Five masked men intercepted the coach, shot and killed the driver and seriously wounded one of the passengers. The horses ran away and did not stop till they reached Deadwood, thus depriving the highwaymen of their anticipated booty.... W. Maxwell and his son, aged 16, stock men, formerly of Stuart, Iowa, and located in Colfax county, New Mexico, were recently murdered by a negro, who has since been captured at Trinidad, Col. Robbery was the probable cause, as Maxwell was supposed to have money with him.

A SHOOTING affray recently occurred in Topeka, Kan., between J. Clark Swayze, editor of of the Topeka *Blade*, and John W. Wilson, formerly of the Topeka *Times*, in which Mr. Swayze was killed.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, to the New York *Herald* says the following is a correct copy of the original order given concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre. The order, with the three affidavits authenticating it, was found among the papers of the late Chief Justice John Titus, of Arizona, and formerly Chief Justice of Utah:

SPECIAL ORDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 19, 1858.

The officer in command of the escort is hereby ordered to see that every man is well prepared with ammunition and to have it ready at the time you are [illegible] 150 miles from the settlement. President Young advises that they should all be [illegible] to prevent them returning to Bridger to join our enemies. [illegible] precaution should be taken, and [illegible]. Secrecy is required. By order of Gen. Daniel H. Wells.

JAMES FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A NEW narrow-gauge railroad is proposed, running across Michigan from South Haven toward Toledo, Ohio.... The rush of emigration to the Black Hills is on the increase....

HERMAN McQUAIG recently shot and killed James H. Jackson, aged 60, and his son aged 21, at a ranche on Horse creek, thirty miles north of Cheyenne. The cause of the shooting was a quarrel about a woman, a cousin of McQuaig.

WASHINGTON.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued orders providing for the vigorous prosecution of the work of detecting and bringing to punishment depredators on public timber-lands, especially in Minnesota, where violations of the law are most numerous.... The Solicitor of the Treasury, after an investigation of the charges against Assistant Secretary Conant, exonerates that official.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $9,500,000 are coupon and $500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 27th day of June next, and interest will cease on that day. The following is a description of the bonds: Coupon bonds—$500, from No. 42,301 to No. 46,000, both inclusive; $1,000, from No. 121,021 to No. 130,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds—$500, from No. 7,494 to No. 7,500, both inclusive.

THE regulations allowing the United States Treasurer to furnish silver coin on certificates of deposit of the Assistant Treasurer and national bank depositories has been modified to permit the shipments of silver directly to the parties making the deposit. The expense of the transportation is paid by the department to points in the United States reached through established express lines by continuous railway or steamboat communication. The deposits are to be in sums of not less than $1,000 or its multiple, and not exceeding $10,000.... Wade Hampton and D. H. Chamberlain arrived at Washington last week, in response to the invitation of the President, for the purpose of having a conference with the administration in regard to the political complications in South Carolina.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, late delegate in Congress from Arizona, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Conant, who has been sent to Europe to assume charge of the Syndicate Bureau.... The following Indian Agents have been appointed: James Lawrence, of Dakota, for the Spotted Tail Agency, Nebraska; James J. Patten, of Wyoming, for the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming.

THE SOUTH.

A LADY named Armstrong and her son were burned to death at Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago. Coal oil.... Nicholls and Packard, the rival claimants to the Governorship of Louisiana, have again issued proclamations, each asserting that he is at the head of a fully-organized Government, and that his rival is a pretender, a fraud, etc.

INFORMATION from New Orleans is to the effect that "Packard continues to arm his militia, principally colored, but the adherents of Nicholls say that they have no apprehension of danger, as their armed friends are far more numerous and effective than Packard's, while an additional force from the adjoining States can be procured if necessary."

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says P. B. S. Pinchback, the well-known colored politician, has been appointed by Gov. Nicholls, and confirmed by the Senate, a member of the State Board of Education. A. H. Corbin (colored), formerly Secretary of the City School Board, was appointed by Gov. Nicholls Tax Collector of the Sixth District of New Orleans. Several other colored men have been appointed to lucrative offices by Gov. Nicholls.

POLITICAL.

THE following Associated Press dispatch from Washington was apparently inspired by the President, and explains itself: "Concerning the alleged assurance of the President to Southern gentlemen, involving the withdrawal of the troops from the capitals of Louisiana and South Carolina, there is authority for stating that the President has given no assurance of immediate action on the subject. In all cases he has said that the gravity of these questions required caution and deliberation, and hence his recent letters to Govs. Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them to Washington. It is further stated in official quarters that previous to the President's inauguration he meditated sending a commission to Louisiana. Several of the prominent Southern men, who had been referred to as parties to various alleged 'agreements' on this subject, say they are as well satisfied now as at any previous time that in the end no Southern State Government will be sustained by Federal troops. They consider that nothing has been done by the President since he indorsed the sentiments of Representative Foster's speech, or since he made them more emphatically his own in his inaugural address, which violates or indicates any intended violation of the policy thus announced, and, therefore, even if the assurances given by Matthews and Foster had been made by the President himself (which was not the case) there is no ground for asserting that they will not be fulfilled."

WADE HAMPTON, the dispatches from Washington report, has had a lengthy interview with the President in regard to South Carolina affairs. The conversation, we are told, was of a free and general character, and related primarily to the question as to the probable condition of the State in case the troops should be withdrawn, there being no discussion of Chamberlain's right or title to the Governorship. Hampton claimed that there was an imperative necessity for speedy action, as the planting interests of South Carolina are in absolute danger of destruction by reason of the present unsettled state of affairs, the labor system being now in process of disintegration. Business, he said, was paralyzed and credit almost entirely destroyed throughout the State in consequence of its present unsettled condition. Hampton pledged the President that in case the troops were called off there should be no mob violence, and that only legal processes would be resorted to to establish the supremacy of his Government. He said he possessed both the purpose and the power to protect all persons and classes alike in their legal and constitutional rights. The President, in reply, stated substantially that it was his purpose to carry out in good faith the promises of his inaugural address, as he was deeply anxious to bring peace and quiet to the distracted portions of the country, and he was satisfied this result would be attained in a very short time. A committee appointed by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, which had accompanied Hampton to Washington, also called upon the President, and read an address setting forth the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and pleading for the recognition of Hampton.

GENERAL.

MR. WASHBURNE has made a formal request of the President to be recalled from his post as Minister to the French republic, the recall to take effect at the pleasure of the President—immediately, or upon the appointment and arrival in Paris of his successor.... The competition between the theatrical managers of Chicago is unusually brisk just now, and, as a result, the amusement bills are more than ordinarily attractive. As usual, McVicker's is ahead, large audiences appearing nightly to witness the finished acting of Mr. Dion Boucicault, the celebrated Irish-English actor, as Conn, the Shaughraun, in the play of that name—said to be the most interesting and amusing Irish drama ever written.

IT is reported that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad is to pass under the management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, in virtue of a lease for ninety-nine years.

THE Currency Bureau in Washington reports that many national banks are loaded with worthless or depreciated paper, discounted in the flush times and held ever since because nothing could be realized on it. Actual suspensions are not expected to be numerous, but the examiners have never before been kept so busy, and there is no immediate appearance of the relief that was expected from the Presidential settlement.... The amount of grain stored in Chicago elevators is as follows: 3,284,589 bushels of wheat; 3,268,724 bushels of corn; 777,780 bushels of oats; 187,618 bushels of rye, and 807,396 bushels of barley—making a grand total of 8,316,357 bushels, against 6,662,548 bushels at this date last year.

FOREIGN.

THE thirty-fourth English university boat-race was rowed on the 24th of March, and the course was the usual one on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake; distance four miles and two furlongs. Of the Cambridge eight, six participated in last year's contest; while of the Oxford crew four were ancient mariners, but the coxswain was a novice of the Thames. At the conclusion of the race, which was a decidedly exciting one, the judges declared it a dead heat. It was pronounced the finest one ever rowed.

A BOMBAY dispatch says there is little or no change in the famine-inflicted districts of India. Thousands of natives are still employed on the relief works. There had been copious showers, which, it was thought, would do much good..... Advices from Congo, on the west coast of Africa, state that the British war steamer Avon had destroyed seven villages on the Congo river, and killed three natives, as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson, of New York.... A Rome dispatch states that owing to the feverish excitement and unremitting labor at the Vatican, relative to the consistory, the Pope has fallen ill again.

SOME of the Pope's advisers are urging him to excommunicate the King of Italy if the act of Parliament against clerical abuses is promulgated with the King's signature.... The visit of Ignatieff to London did not quite unravel the tangled skein of diplomacy in which the Eastern question is involved. It was stated in the English House of Commons, yesterday, that the negotiations about the protocol were still pending, but the Ministers hoped to make a more satisfactory statement after the Easter recess.... A telegram from from Alexandria reports that Col. Mitchell, an American officer of the Egyptian staff, is a prisoner in Abyssinia, chained to native soldiers, and suffering severely.

THE military situation in Austria is deemed every way satisfactory. The statement is made that at a fortnight's notice she can place 220,000 soldiers on the frontier, and follow them with a like number in another two weeks. This strong array adds greatly to her influence in the settlement of the pending questions.... The rinderpest is raging in the immediate vicinity of London.

IN pursuance of orders from Constantinople, the Turks will evacuate the islands in the Drina, and thus remove the last cause of misunderstanding with Servia. The trouble with Montenegro is not so easily disposed of. The Turkish commander in the adjacent territory of Herzegovina is preparing for a renewal of hostilities, and the Montenegrin Prince promises his aid and leadership in the insurrectionary movements planned for the coming summer.

Mr. Hayes' Reason for Making a Cabinet Appointment.

By the way, Judge Patterson, of Terre Haute, who has just returned from Washington, says that he said to the President: "How did you happen to select Dick Thompson? I know Morton was straining every nerve to keep Tyner in the Cabinet, and the friends of Ben Harrison were pushing him for the place. Why, under these circumstances, did you pick out Thompson?"

The President replied, "Nearly forty years ago I heard him make a speech in Columbus, Ohio. I stood a square away, but I heard distinctly every word of his silvery voice, and his wonderful eloquence impressed me so that I have never forgotten it." Mr. Thompson says it was in the campaign of 1840, when he spoke the last time in Columbus.

I was studying the Secretary's (Thompson's) face carefully, and asked him, "Was your appointment a surprise?"

"I should say so," he replied. "It came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. The first intimation I had was a telegram asking if I would accept a Cabinet position, and asking my choice between Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General. I did not know what to say or think. I consulted some of my friends, and finally in the matter of choice determined to take plenty of sea-room. No," added he, after a moment, "I had no more idea of ever again entering public life than I had of committing suicide."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Destruction of Birds by Telegraph Wires.

It is the opinion of Dr. Elliott Coues that in the United States many hundred thousands of birds are yearly killed by telegraph wires. To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he cites his own observation while journeying from Denver, Col., to Cheyenne, Wy., the road for a considerable part of the way coinciding with the line of the telegraph. The most abundant birds of that region at the time (October) were horned larks and Maccown's bunting. "Almost immediately upon riding by the telegraph wire," writes Dr. Coues in the *American Naturalist*, "I noticed a dead lark; and as I passed several more in quick succession my attention was aroused. The position of the dead birds enabled me to trace cause and effect before I actually witnessed a case of the killing. The bodies lay in every instance nearly or directly beneath the wire. A crippled bird was occasionally seen fluttering along the road. Becoming interested in the matter, I began to count, and desisted only after actually counting 100 in the course of one hour's leisurely riding—representing, perhaps, a distance of three miles." During the hour he saw three birds strike the wire; of these one had a wing broken, and another was dying in convulsions.—*Popular Science Monthly for April.*

Margarine.

In France a patent has been taken out for the manufacture of margarine, and it is to be sold on condition that it is not described as butter. It is made of the fat of beef, mixed with milk and cream, is said to keep longer than ordinary butter, and has the additional advantage of cheapness. It is used in France for cooking purposes, and is also purchased in large quantities by the poorer classes.

EX-JUDGE CARPENTER, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and F. P. Sawyer, ex-Assistant Secretary of the United States treasury, were among the victims of a raid by the police upon a gambling-house in Washington, recently.

THE authorities of Italy are making another attempt to suppress brigandage and the secret society of the Mafia. They have begun at the top by arresting people high in society and politics, including the Mayor of a municipality in the infested district.

A FORMER resident of Fond du Lac, Wis., now of Pittsburgh, has patented a process for converting iron into steel, the right to use it in Wisconsin and Michigan having sold for $80,000; the right for Pennsylvania being held for a round million.

RETRIBUTION.

An Atrocity of Twenty Years Ago Punished—Execution of John D. Lee at Cedar City, Utah—A Sketch of the Awful Crime and its Consequences.

CEDAR CITY, Utah, March 24.

John D. Lee was shot at Mountain Meadows yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The execution occurred within about 200 yards of the spot where, twenty years ago, he decoyed the emigrants out, and nearly the same distance from the monument. About 100 persons witnessed the execution. His manner was cool and collected, and he either failed to realize or was indifferent to the terrible fate so soon awaiting him. He said he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and was willing to meet his God and the emigrants. The only thing he dreaded was leaving his families and children, fifty in number. He believed he was being sacrificed, and expressed great bitterness against Brigham Young, whom he accused of leading the Mormons to destruction.

He took off his overcoat and as coolly seated himself on the head of his coffin as though he was taking a seat by a comfortable fire. The Marshal, in a clear, steady voice, read the death warrant, to which the condemned paid little attention, but asked to make a statement. He spoke of the solemnity of the occasion, his willingness to die, his innocence, as being the best friend the United States had, and of Brigham Young, whom he accused of going back on one who had served him, but he stood firm in the faith, spoke of his family, and was from the first affected to tears. All were kneeling, and the prisoner by his coffin. Rev. Mr. Stokes offered prayer. Lee again seated himself, and told the men at the wagons not to mangle his legs, but to aim for his heart; said he was not at all excited, and that he could give the word to fire himself. He had his photograph taken seated on his coffin, and requested that one be sent to each of his wives, Rachel, Caroline, and Sarah. The Marshal bandaged his eyes. He would not permit his hands to be tied, but had them clasped over his head. About the last thing, he told the boys to aim well up, and murmured something against Brigham Young. The Marshal gave the command: "Make ready! Take aim! Fire!" John D. Lee fell quietly back on his own coffin, his feet resting on the ground, and died without a struggle. Five balls passed through the region of his heart. He never moved. He displayed the most extraordinary courage, and met his fate either in the belief that he was a martyr or a hero, and in any event he died with a fortitude and resignation that made death easy.

CONFESSION OF LEE.

At the time of Lee's first trial, in September of last year, he wrote out and intrusted to his counsel, W. W. Bishop, a paper purporting to be his confession, with instructions not to give it to the public until after his execution. This confession is now published for the first time. Lee says he was born at Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Ill., on Sept. 6, 1812, and was christened in the Catholic faith; married Agatha Ami Woolsey in 1833, and removed to Fayette county, Ill., where he became wealthy; removed to Jackson county, Mo., in 1836, and joined the Mormon Church. When the Mormons were expelled from Missouri he followed them to Nauvoo, Ill., and subsequently to Salt Lake City, and was prominent in their councils. Lee says the Mountain Meadow massacre was the result of the teachings of Brigham Young, and was done by order of those high in authority in the Mormon community. The immediate orders for the deed were issued by Col. Dame, Lieut. Col. Haight, and the Council held at Cedar City, Utah. Fifty-eight Mormons and about 500 Indians participated in the butchery, which was accomplished only by the use of the basest treachery. The emigrants were induced to give up their arms by promises that they should not be molested, and would receive safe conduct out of the Territory. The work of killing the women and large children was assigned to the Indians, while the Mormons killed the men, including the sick and wounded. It is needless to say that the awful work was effectually and thoroughly performed. Lee says 17 small children were all that were spared. About 135 men, women and children were ruthlessly shot down like wild beasts. The orders were to spare no children that could talk and would be likely to remember and reveal to the world the circumstances of the horrid deed. The dead were stripped and mutilated, and the corpses left on the field. Lee went to Salt Lake City ten days after the massacre and made his report to Brigham Young. The latter approved the act, saying: "I have direct evidence from God that the act was a just one, and that it was in accord with God's will. I sustain you and all your brethren in all you did. All I fear is treachery on the part of the brethren concerned. Go home and tell them I sustain them. Keep all secret as the grave. I will make a report to the United States Government that it was an Indian massacre."

THE CRIME FOR WHICH LEE WAS EXECUTED—COLD-BLOODED SLAUGHTER OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY EMIGRANTS.

Enriched by the earlier discoveries in the gold mines of California, a party of Arkansas miners returned in 1856 to their late homes with light hearts and full pockets to take back to the land of gold their household gods, wives, children and friends. The story of their success inflamed the hearts of all their neighbors, and very soon a large party got ready and set out, liberally provided for the trip across the continent. The emigrant train must have numbered about 140 souls in all, and in property and money, horses, furniture and camp equipments was rich beyond all comparison with the emigrant trains then moving westward. The men were well armed for defense against roaming bands of Indians, and all cherished high hopes of a safe and comfortable journey and a prosperous future in their intended new home in the gold fields. Before they had proceeded very far into the Territory of Utah the Mormons became informed of their approach, and, deeming this an excellent opportunity for revenge and plunder, called a council, at which it was determined to order out the Mormon militia, "to follow and attack the accursed Gentiles, and let the arrows of the Almighty drink their blood." Meantime the Mormons assured their unsuspecting victims by pretended friendly advice. They told them it was too late to cross the Sierra Nevada mountains by the old emigrant route. This was in the spring of 1857, and the emigrants were told their better way would be to go through Southern Utah and Nevada to Los Angeles. They proceeded as advised and passed unmolested for some days through the settlements of the Latter Day Saints. About the fourth day after passing through Cedar City the emigrant band camped in a little valley well grassed and watered and sheltered by hills on either side. It was a beautiful spot for a camp, and they admired its natural advantages, looking upon that as an earthly paradise which was so soon to be to them a field of frightful slaughter. While in camp at this point their first intimation of danger came in the form of what they believed to be an Indian surprise at the rear. The attack was sudden, but was met with the promptness that characterized the frontiersmen of that time. With great rapidity they packed their wagons in lines of breastworks, behind which were gathered their women and children. They dug trenches and arranged matters so that water and some fuel could be procured without leaving the shelter thus provided. Then, with their old long rifles, they kept at bay the attacking party without loss beyond that sustained in the capture of their animals, which were run off at the first fire.

For five days the assault was kept up and the defense sustained without any definite result being arrived at. All this time the appearances indicated that the attacking party were savages. They were dressed and painted like Indians, and imitated their ways so well as to completely deceive the emigrants. But, while there were probably a few Indians among the lot, the majority of those who harassed the unfortunate travelers were members of the Utah militia, headed by Maj. John D. Lee. While the siege lasted some of these fiends amused themselves by pitching quoits and indulging in other pastimes when temporarily relieved from duty. At last, finding the work too slow, Lee sent word back that his fight had not been wholly successful. On receiving this information Lieut. Col. Isaac C. Haight, of the militia, ordered out reinforcements, with instructions to those going to Lee's assistance that "all but the little children of the party were to be killed." Haight at this time had just returned from "military headquarters" at Parowan, where a military council had been held, and he was but giving utterance to the decrees of the "church" devoting the company to destruction. When the reinforcements joined Lee he massed all the troops near a little spring, and made them a speech, telling them "his orders from headquarters were to kill all but the little children." Then at the head of his command he approached the emigrant camp, most of his mock Indians having meanwhile discarded paint and feathers. As he advanced he sent out a flag of truce, to the great joy of the emigrants, who dressed a pretty young girl of their party all in white, and placed her outside their defenses, to show that they, too, were disposed to be friendly. Then followed a parley, and Lee told the emigrants the hills were alive with Indians. He advised them to leave their arms as a measure of safety, as the Indians wanted plunder and not blood, and his men would protect them back to the Mormon settlements. The emigrants at first objected, but finally consented, and marched out of their fortifications without the least apprehension of danger from their professed friends. Not an Indian was in sight at this time. By Lee's order the men were separated from the women and children, the latter going to the front. Half a mile the devoted band had scarcely gone from their camp when, at the monster Lee's command, they were shot dead, every one except the seventeen little children of the party, whose lives the "council" had ordered should be spared. One hundred and twenty men, women and children were slain in cold blood. Before the women of the party had all been killed one young girl is reported to have rushed from the crowd toward Lee. She first threw herself on her face before him and begged him to let her live. She then rose up and, twining her arms about his neck, cried to him to spare her; that she was going to California to join her lover, who anxiously awaited her there, and to whom she was to be married on her arrival. He repaid her confidence by dragging her aside with vile intent, and because she resisted him and tried to defend herself with a knife she chanced to have in her possession he shot her through the head.

For years after the perpetration of this daring crime the property of the murdered emigrants was openly used by their murderers, and the fate of the missing ones for some time remained a mystery, their death being laid at the door of the savages. Some Indians did participate in the massacre, but they waited for the white savages to set them an example in human butchery, only rushing from their ambush to surround the emigrants when, by Lee's order, the first shots had been fired. After the massacre the bodies of the murdered emigrants were left on the open prairie to be devoured by the wolves. So closely was the secret of this terrible deed guarded that not even in the northern Mormon settlements was it known for a long time that any white men had participated in the slaughter. The first authentic tidings of the fate of the emigrants reached the outside world through Mr. William H. Rogers, a Government Agent, who heard something of it while crossing the plains in charge of a treasure-train in 1857. The next year he was appointed Indian Agent in Utah, and was ordered to rescue the children whom it was believed the Mormons had saved from the savages.

With the impudence of brigands the "Latter-Day Saints" demanded a ransom for their release. Mr. Rogers refused the demand, and gathered the children together. To his amazement one of the children, then about 8 years old, told him one day that it was not Indians, but white men, that killed their parents. With a company of cavalry he went to the Mountain Meadows, where a horrible sight met his gaze. The skeletons of 120 men, women and children were spread upon the field, the flesh torn from the bones by hungry wolves, and bullet-holes through the heads of most of the victims. A large quantity of hair from the heads of the women was gathered up from the sage bushes, and all the remains were given a Christian burial. A few days afterward two Mormons called on Mr. Rogers and, telling him "their hearts were pressed with grief," said they would give him a true history of the Mountain Meadow massacre if he would spare their own lives. He told them to proceed, and then they related to him the story told above, naming Lee as the leader. Some blooded stock, wagons, carriages and other property owned by the emigrants, they said, had been taken to the Mormon tithing establishment and sold at public auction for the benefit of the "church." Brigham Young, it is said, kept one of the carriages and a piano for his own use. In the Mormon versions of the story of the massacre it was made to appear that the emigrants provoked both the Mormon settlers and the Indians in their progress through Utah. The Mormons said their destruction was chargeable to the Indians altogether, and that they were attacked because they had poisoned a spring at which cattle drank and died, and that Indians ate the flesh of these animals and died also. But this has been pronounced absolutely untrue by those who have investigated the matter, and it was well established both before and at the time of Lee's trial that the murder of the unsuspecting emigrants was but the execution of a well-laid plan ordered by the Mormon Council, and that Lee not only executed but exceeded his sanguinary orders. With his own hand he killed wounded women and children lying helpless after the first volley. He shot a man down who held a child in his arms and who knew and recognized him through his disguise.

In November, 1874, Lee was arrested, and was soon after indicted for participation in this fearful crime. He had evaded pursuit for a long time, living with one of his eighteen wives, an English woman, among the Navajoe Indians, where his hut was like an arsenal. His first trial continued through part of July and August, 1875, and on the testimony then adduced the jury failed to agree. During his trial his cell was searched, and elaborate preparations for an intended escape were discovered. At this time one of his wives tried to see him, and, meeting with a refusal, she assaulted the jailer. In September, 1876, he was again tried, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Having, in that Territory, the right to choose whether he should be hanged, beheaded or shot, he chose the latter form of execution.

The Religious Test in New Hampshire.

The State of New Hampshire has again rejected the amendment to the State constitution striking out the word "Protestant" as a qualification for office. A provision of that kind has always been in the constitution of that State. The original constitution was adopted in 1784, was amended in 1792, and again in 1850. A State convention in 1876 was held to purpose amendments. The original constitution remains in force, but, except the repeal of the property-qualification of voters, has not been substantially changed. The constitution provides, as one of the qualifications for Governor, Senators, Representatives, and Counselors, and perhaps other officers, that they shall be professors of the "Protestant religion." The convention of 1850 and the convention of 1876 both submitted amendments striking out this religious test, and it now appears that the people in 1877 have rejected the amendments, as they did in 1850. These amendments were adopted in the convention by an unanimous vote; all the newspapers and all the candidates advocated the amendments. There was no public or avowed opposition before the election, and yet, according to the returns, the amendments have been rejected, and, of course, by a secret vote.

Beet-Root Crop in France.

The beet-root crop in France has fallen off disastrously in the last season. The roots have been for several years yielding a constantly-diminishing amount of sugar, and last summer only one-fourth the quantity obtained in the season of 1875 was realized. The average density of the beet-juice was this year 10 per cent. lower than last year, while the quantity of sugar obtained from each hectolitre of juice was about 3.60 kilogrammes, as compared with 3.88 in 1875. It is said that, whereas there were 438 factories at work in 1875, there are at present only 184 in operation.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 50	@11 50
HOGS	5 75	6 25
COTTON	11¼	11½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 70	6 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 45	1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	55	56
OATS—Western Mixed	39	46
RYE—Western	85	88
PORK—New Mess	14 50	14 75
LARD—Steam	9½	9¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 15	@ 5 40
Choice Natives	4 80	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	4 15
Medium to Fair	4 20	4 40
HOGS—Live	5 10	5 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 26¾	1 29
No. 3 Spring	1 17	1 18
CORN—No. 2	38½	41¾
OATS—No. 2	32½	39
RYE—No. 2	66	67
BARLEY—No. 2	54	55
BUTTER—Creamery	31	33
EGGS—Fresh	15	15½
PORK—Mess	13 60	13 75
LARD	9½	9¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 44	@ 1 48
No. 2	1 33	1 35
CORN—No. 2	39½	41
OATS—No. 2	30	31
RYE	69	70
BARLEY—No. 2	77	78
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 53	@ 1 54
CORN—Western Mixed	37	38½
OATS—No. 2	35½	36
RYE	67	68
PORK—Mess	14 25	14 50
LARD	9½	9¾
HOGS	4 25	5 25
CATTLE	3 25	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 50	@ 1 60
CORN	40	42½
OATS	35	40
RYE	74	75
PORK—Mess	13 95	14 50
LARD	9½	10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 67	@ 1 68½
Amber	1 63	1 64
CORN	44	46
OATS—No. 2	36	38
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 60	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 50	1 68¾
CORN—No. 2	45	46
OATS—Mixed	39	41
RYE	75	80
PORK—Mess	14 50	14 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 20	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	5 80	6 00
CATTLE—Best	5 75	6 20
Medium	4 85	5 25
SHEEP	5 00	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

Around the Farm.

GLANDERS.—Glanders is an incurable disease, highly contagious and infectious, and the sooner you have the animal destroyed the better for your own safety, as well as for those who are liable to be exposed to the contaminating influences of this dreadful disease.

PAINT FOR OUTBUILDINGS.—Take three gallons of water and one pint of flaxseed, boil half an hour, take off and add water enough to make four gallons; let it stand and settle; pour off the water in a pail, and put in enough Spanish white to make it thick as common whitewash; then add half a pint of linseed oil, stir well, and apply with a brush.

A GREAT many people have not yet learned that it pays to keep pigs sheltered and dry. When the hog cholera begins its rounds they will not wonder why their pigs go among the first, when the fact is that it is among just such pigs, kept dirty, wet and unsheltered, that disease originates, and the result is loss to their owners and to many others.

FEATHER-EATING HENS.—If hens have the detestable habit—for it is that, and nothing more—of feather-eating, you have only to catch them, and with a knife scrape the sharp edge of the inside of their bills, so as to leave them blunt, and you will enjoy the fun of seeing the fowls grab at a feather and have it slip out of their mouth without pulling it from the victim.—*Golden Rule.*

HOW TO MAKE A SCARECROW.—The best scarecrow is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him.

DISTEMPER IN COLTS.—As a general rule no treatment is necessary beyond ordinary good nursing. The tumor that forms under the jaws (in the maxillary space) is sometimes tardy in forming an abscess. Warm poultices made of flaxseed and bran may be frequently applied over the tumor, which will be found very effectual. When the tumor has a soft, fluctuating feel, no time should be lost in opening it freely with a sharp knife.

CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.—In this latitude March and April are the hardest months of the year for young stock. They are more subject to cold, wet storms, which are more injurious than severe cold but dry weather. Besides, having stood the winter, and in most cases lower in flesh, they have not as much vitality to resist bad weather. The range in stalk fields and bright straw stacks is not as good, and in many cases farmers from the prospects begin to economize in feed. But to be saving of hay or stronger food in March and April, is poor economy with stock raisers. One good steer or heifer is worth more than two poor ones, and, if food be scarce, sell a part to provide amply for the balance. Look at the sales of steers 3 years old, weighing 2,100 and 2,200 pounds each, and selling for seven cents per pound, or $154 per head at the farm. It is easier and cheaper to feed one liberally than to half feed four to produce the same sum of money at the end of three years. And now is the time to save flesh and make money.

HOW FAR HE TRAVELS.—Farmers who are about putting the plow into the ground for their spring work may be interested to know just how many miles they have to travel in turning over an acre with different-sized plows. The *Scientific Farmer* figures the matter out as follows:

Breadth of Furrow Slice.	*Space Traveled.*
7 inches	14¼ miles
8 inches	12⅜ miles
9 inches	11 miles
10 inches	9 9-10 miles
11 inches	9 miles
12 inches	8¼ miles
20 inches	4 9-10 miles
24 inches	4 miles

From this table can be seen the gain, in the labor account with a crop, which comes from the use of a broad furrow in plowing. If we call sixteen miles a day the day's work for the horse, we plow but one and one-fourth acres a day, by making a nine-inch furrow; nearly two acres by making a twelve-inch furrow, and, when a gang-plow is used, which plows a twenty-four-inch furrow, the acreage is increased to nearly four. The use of an improved plow, which turns a broad furrow and pulverizes, is therefore an economy on land suited to its use, and there is a great gain from the use of a gang-plow under circumstances where it is applicable.

About the House.

BAKED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—One quart sweet milk, boil and stir into it one teacup meal; let it cool, and add four eggs, one-half cup butter, one cup sugar; bake three-quarters of an hour; eat with sauce; very nice.

DELICIOUS BROWN PUDDING.—One cup Graham, one of meal, one of sugar, one of cream, one of raisins, one-half of sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoonful soda; stir all together and bake one hour; with sauce this is a delicious pudding.

ICING THAT WILL NOT BREAK.—The whites of three eggs beaten very stiff, add one pound white sugar, with one table-spoonful corn starch, flour the top of the cake as soon as taken from the oven, put on the icing with a steel knife wet with warm water.

MAKING VINEGAR.—Take water, three gallons; molasses, one quart; and yeast, one pint. Warm them to 100 degrees, and place in a clean vinegar or whisky barrel, in a warm place. Leave out the bung for the admission of air, and in about three weeks' time it will be changed to good vinegar.

HOME-MADE INK.—Take half an ounce of extract of logwood, ten grains of bichromate of potash, and dissolve them in a quart of rain-water, in a bottle kept uncorked. The bottle should be perfectly clean and free from any other ink. Running the logwood in solution through a fine strainer will remove all sediment.

TO CLEAN BLACK CLOTH.—Dissolve one ounce of bicarbonate of ammonia in one quart of warm water. With this liquid wet the cloth, using a piece of flannel or black cloth for the purpose. After the application of this solution clean the cloth well with clear water, dry and iron it, brushing the cloth from time to time in the direction of the fiber.

CURE FOR HOUSEHOLD PLANTS.—When choice pot-plants look sickly and begin to show yellow or brown leaves, they are probably infested by that very small but exceedingly troublesome insect, the red spider. They cannot bear moisture, and can be killed by the water syringe, or a free use of the water-pot, without wetting the earth too much about the roots.

TO CLEAN FEATHERS.—White ostrich feathers may be thoroughly cleansed by taking four ounces of white soap, cut small, and dissolved in four pints of rather hot water. Convert the solution into a lather and introduce the feathers. Rub with the hand for about five minutes. After this wash in clear water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.

FACTS ABOUT COLORS.—A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previous to washing. A teacupful of lye in a pail of water will improve the color of black goods. Nankin should be steeped in lye before being washed—it sets the color. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of those French linens so much worn in summer. Vinegar in the rinsing water, for pink or green calicos, will brighten them. Soda answers for the same and for purple or blue.

Good-Humored Russians.

Every crowd has a physiognomy and a character of its own, and after experience of an English or an Irish crowd one is rather pleased with a Russian one. Not that it is particularly clean or savory, but it is so extremely good-natured and well-behaved. There is very little pushing or elbowing. Every one is courteous to his neighbors, and you are sure not to see any acts of brutality or to incur any danger in mixing in it. Smiling, good-natured faces are everywhere, no matter what the rank or position, for good-humor is indeed the chief Russian virtue. And then such a curious mixture of people in such a crowd!—merchants with long dark-blue or black caftans, reaching to their heels, and their cravats tied tight around their throats, not showing a shirt collar if they indeed have one; stout old women with silk kerchiefs wound about their heads so as to conceal their hair; shoemakers' boys and apprentices in what seems a dirty muslin dressing-gown; artisans in their blue working-blouses; the ordinary town peasant in his red shirt and high boots, and the *mushik* fresh from the country with coat of undyed homespun, cloths wound round his legs in lieu of stockings and sandals made of plaited linden bark; here and there a student with dirty shirt and long hair and most foul finger-nails, evidently of the idea that neatness is incompatible with learning; there will probably be a priest or two, and a few soldiers.—*Scribner for April.*

The Collapse of Planets.

The whole planetary regions seem to be filled with collections of matter—star-dust and meteorites. They are all revolving about the sun in eccentric orbits, and are doubtless slowly circling towards it. The zodiacal light is supposed to be only an immense aggregation of this material. Thus the thickening stratum as these strange bodies draw near to the sun shows that they are all slowly gathering to that great center of attraction.

The evident effect of the fall of any of the planets into the sun would be the diffusion of highly-heated vapors far out into the spaces that surround it—probably far enough to reach the next outlying planet, and thereby to increase its retardation and hasten its fall into the mighty caldron. So one by one the planets dissolve and their elements fill the void of space. The expanding gases catch up the waves of radiant heat that have long been wandering from planets and suns; and the nebula is again seething and surging with its mighty contending forces. Sun-system reaches out to sun-system, and star-galaxy mingles with star-galaxy, till through all the abysmal depths matter is again "without form and void, and darkness is upon the face of the deep." Chaos has returned once more, again to be breathed upon by the Omnipotent Spirit that reforms and re-creates.—*Popular Science Monthly for April.*

Anecdote of Secretary Thompson.

The Washington *Star* relates the following anecdote about the new Secretary of the Navy, Thompson: "At a dinner-party given by Secretary Sherman on Saturday evening to the members of the Cabinet and a few friends, the table was graced by a beautiful three-masted ship composed of flowers. On the main-mast was a small United States flag which Secretary Sherman said his little daughter had placed there. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, said in his dry Yankee way to the Secretary of the Navy, who sat opposite to him, 'Well, Mr. Thompson, will you please tell us if that is the correct position for the American flag to occupy on a ship?' Everybody awaited the reply with interest, for it is well known that the new Secretary is no sailor, and they thought that he was cornered, but he took advantage of the Cabinet custom, and replied in a dignified manner, 'Ahem! I will refer you, sir, to the Attorney General.' The answer was greeted with peals of laughter."

The Turkish Army.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of Jan. 27, 1877, gives the most explicit statement of the situation of the Turkish army that has yet been made, and probably the most reliable. From it we learn that the army of the Danube comprises 200,000 men, commanded by Abdul-Kerim Pasha, Generalissimo of the Turkish army. The corps of Servia and Bosnia, 100,000 strong, is commanded by Ali-Saib Pasha; the corps of Albania, 50,000 strong, by Dervish Pasha; the corps of observation on the frontier of Greece, 25,000 strong, by Ahmed-Chukri Pasha; the corps of Batoum, 40,000, by Hussein-Tahrin Pasha; the corps Erzeroum, 120,000 strong, by Samih-Pasha, and the corps of Bagdad, 55,000 strong, by Hussein-Fevzi Pasha. This would make a total of 590,000 Turkish troops in the field.

PREVENTION OF IRON-RUST.

[illegible]

A very important paper has lately been read before the Society of Arts by Mr. Barff, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Academy, upon a method of preserving iron from rust by coating it with its own magnetic oxide. The facts which Prof. Barff has brought forward, and the specimens which he has exhibited, are such as to justify the belief that his discovery will prove to be one of enormous value, and that it will, indeed, render all all kinds of iron-work, however much exposed to weather or to corrosive vapors or liquids, practically indestructible and everlasting.

When an iron surface is exposed to the action of water, or of moist air, it speedily becomes covered by a film of protoxide, or ferrous oxide, which consists of 56 parts by weight of the metal to 16 parts of oxygen. The ferrous oxide continues to attract oxygen from the atmosphere, and is gradually converted into another compound, the sesquioxide, or ferric oxide, which is composed of twice 56 parts by weight of iron, and three times 16 parts by weight of oxygen. The ferric oxide, in its turn, gives up some of its oxygen to the as yet unoxidized iron beneath it, and the ferrous oxide thus formed is gradually converted into ferric oxide by the access of air through the spongy layer of superficial rust which covers it. In this way the first formed film of rust exposes to the atmosphere the surface which lies below it; and hence the rust becomes a carrier of oxygen to the deeper parts of the iron, until the latter is completely corroded and worn through. Many attempts have been made to protect iron surfaces by the application of some kind of paint or varnish; and these attempts have, of course, been to some partial extent successful. Such coatings, however, have no real adhesion to the metal on which they are placed, and are liable to scale off or to perish in a variety of ways. Even when the coating is generally sound, the smallest flaw in its continuity will give entrance to the enemy, for the rust from the exposed spot will spread laterally under the coating, and may be all the more dangerous and destructive from being partially concealed from view.

It is manifest that the evils incidental to rusting are entirely due to the unstable character of the two oxides already mentioned, which are formed spontaneously under ordinary climatic conditions. There is, however, a third oxide which possesses characteristics of a totally different kind, and which is uninfluenced, not only by moist air, but even by acids and other corrosive substances. This is the magnetic or black oxide, which consists of three times fifty-six parts by weight of iron, and four times sixteen parts by weight of oxygen. Prof. Barff has discovered that if any iron article is exposed, at a high temperature, to the action of superheated steam, it will become covered by a film of this black oxide, of a thickness which is determined by the degree of temperature and by the length of exposure. The oxide is harder than the original iron, and adheres to it even more firmly than the particles of iron adhere to each other, so that there is a gain not only in chemical, but also in mechanical resistance. If the operating chamber is heated only to 500 degrees Fahrenheit, and the exposure is continued for only five hours, a surface is obtained which will resist emery-paper for a considerable time, and which will not rust within doors, or after any moderate degree of exposure to moisture. If the oxidizing process is conducted at 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit, and continued for six or seven hours, the surface will resist a rasp and will bear any amount of exposure to weather. The oxidation does not affect the appearance of the surface in any other way than by turning it black. A rough forging retains its roughness, and a turned or polished surface its smoothness. If there should be any flaw in the coating, or if the black oxide is designedly removed from part of the surface, the common oxidation will occur where the iron is thus left unprotected. But such oxidation is strictly limited to the unprotected portion, and has not the smallest tendency either to spread laterally under the black oxide or to detach this from the subjacent parts.

Among the most valuable and important of the probable applications of the invention will be the protection of steam boilers and of the plates of iron ships; and Prof. Barff hopes that by certain arrangements it will be possible to operate upon very large manufactured articles without its being necessary to provide a heating-chamber large enough to contain them. The applications seem almost without number. The process will be conducted at very small cost, and it will probably be employed, at no distant time, for iron goods of every description. Not only so, but it will extend the applications of iron itself to several purposes for which its liability to rust hitherto rendered it unsuitable. Copper vessels will no longer possess any advantages for cooking, and iron saucepans will no longer need to be tinned. Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water will in all probability be entirely superseded; and there can be no doubt that new uses for incorrodible iron will every day suggest themselves.

Storing Green Hay.

The usual method of making hay is expensive and liable to risks, owing to the changeable weather at the haying season. To escape the danger of wetting and spoiling, experiments have been made with grass cut and stored in one day, and after only two hours' exposure to the sun. In these experiments the grass was cut as soon as free from dew, was then turned over once with the tedding-machine, and, after drying for two hours, was hastily gathered and removed to a tight barn. The barn was plastered on the inside, and had a tight floor and roof, and, as soon as the loads entered, the doors were closed and the hay immediately packed into the mows. The barn was then kept as nearly air-tight as possible, till the hay was consumed in the winter. By this method of quick gathering, and the perfect exclusion of rain, and the nearly-perfect exclusion of air, the hay was preserved sweet and in excellent condition, and was found to be more valuable as food for cattle than hay made in the ordinary way. The chief points of interest in this method of curing grass are the quick gathering and the use of tight buildings for the exclusion of moisture and air. The experiments made in this direction are reported to be very satisfactory, and the subject [illegible] to the attention of farmers in the variable climates of some of our States, both on the score of economy of time and labor and the improved quality of the hay.—*Scribner for April.*

ANTS.

Wonderful Things About These Little Insects.

[M. D. Conway's London Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The audience which, following Solomon's advice and Sir John Lubbock's reputation, went to the Royal on the 27th to consider the ways of the ant was vast, and they heard much that would, perhaps, have astonished Solomon, or the Persian sage Bhallish-herta, who told man not to be conceited about his social superiority, but to "observe the sovereignty of the bee and of the ant in their land." Sir John Lubbock has been known to be devoting his attention to ants for the last three years. He has clever assistants in his little daughter and her governess, who watch the proceedings in the ant-room during the day, and report progress if he has been absent. Living on a farm adjoining that of Charles Darwin, he has the benefit of consultations with that great man (against whose high name some forger recently aimed a blow in Carlyle's name, which Carlyle has denounced).

Sir John's story last night was most extraordinary. He declared that though the ape ranks next man in form, the ant ranks next him in intellect, and if the ants should ever be able to make up by numbers for their deficiency of size they might be able to cope with man on no unequal terms. There are 700 known species of ants, of which there are thirty in this country, and Sir John has based his researches on twenty species, which are now sharers of his hospitality. For a liberal and a moral man, Sir John does not seem to observe rigid principles with these tiny creatures; he sets some as slaves to others, and on one occasion gave an ant-company of thirty so much drink that they were reduced to hopeless intoxication. On this last occasion the sober ants pitched five of the inebriates into the water, and took twenty-five into the nest to recover. But of a similar party of "strangers" (namely, not belonging to their nest) the sober ants pitched twenty-five into the water, took five into the nest, but presently brought four of these out and pitched them into the water too.

The ants know their comrades after long separation. Sir John separated one from his nest for a year, then brought him back, and with him a "stranger" of the same species, marking them with paint for recognition. The ants treated the stranger nefariously, but welcomed their long-lost brother and wiped the paint off him. There is a little yellow ant in England which regularly raises poultry; it stores up through winter the eggs of aphides, which, being hatched in spring, give them a good supply of provisions. The differentiation of labor among them is remarkable, some being developed into soldiers, others of the same nest as laborers, and others as commissariat agents. Sir John found that two particular ants were invariably sent out to bring in food placed at the door, and when these were removed by him, two others were appointed who came just as invariably, and so on so often as the special officials were removed.

The ants keep a more various stock of animals for their provisions than Englishmen do; and there are two tiny creatures—an aphis and a beetle—always found in their nests, but never eaten or used, apparently their cat and dog. Slavery prevails, and there is no anti-slavery society. But Sir John remarked the evil effects of the system. The most determined slaveholder is called "Polyergus," a queer misnomer, since the bloated creature doesn't work at all. By employing slaves (which are very black) this big red ant has lost all cleverness, all strength, and even his mandibles; he is perhaps the only animal in nature that cannot even feed himself, but will die amid plenty unless Sir John sends in slaves every day to cram the food down his throat. It is the great middle class who hold no slaves who develop the marvelous intelligence and enterprise displayed by ants.

Ashtabula.

The special commission appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to investigate the late Ashtabula disaster has made its report. The commission, after going into details showing the imperfections in the bridge, report the following as their conclusions:

1. There were 80 to 100 lives lost by the failure of the bridge.

2. The bridge went down under an ordinary load by reason of defects in its original construction.

3. The defect in the original construction of the bridge could have been discovered at any time after its erection by a careful and analytical inspection, such as the importance of the structure demanded, and thus the sacrifice of life and property prevented. The truth is, the bridge was liable to go down any time during the last ten or eleven years under a load that might at any time be brought upon it in the ordinary course of the company's business, and it is most remarkable that the disaster did not sooner occur. It would be needless to say that an engineer would be derelict in his duty who did not provide in his construction of a bridge against wind, snow, ice, and the vibration of a rolling load. They are as much to be anticipated and provided against as the law of gravity.

This report is accompanied by a bill specifying how bridges of different spans shall be constructed.

Use Short Words.

Gov. Seymour finds enjoyment in confining himself, as far as possible, in his correspondence, to words of one or two syllables. He recommends this as a profitable and entertaining practice to young writers, saying that in searching for short words the students will learn many new things about common words and their meaning. He also says that he has learned a great deal from the simple forms of speech used by his Indian chief friends of the Oneida and Onondaga tribes, and commends their style as a model of simplicity and expressiveness.

Descent of a Comet on Our Sun.

Supposing there really is, I will not say danger, but a possibility, that our sun may one day, through the arrival of some very large comet traveling directly towards him, share the fate of the suns whose outbursts I have before described, we might be destroyed unawares, or we might be aware for several weeks of the approach of the destroying comet. Suppose, for example, the comet, which might arrive from any part of the heavens, came from out that part of the star-depths which is occupied by the constellation Taurus—then, if the arrival were so timed that the comet, which might reach the sun at any time, fell upon him in May or June, we should know nothing of that comet's approach, for it would approach in that part of the heavens which was occupied by the sun, and his splendor would hide as with a veil the destroying enemy. On the other hand, if the comet, arriving from the same region of the heavens, so approached as to fall upon the sun in November or December, we should see it for several weeks. For it would then approach from the part of the heavens high above the southern horizon at midnight. Astronomers would be able in a few days after it was discovered to determine its path and predict its downfall upon the sun, precisely as Newton calculated the path of his comet, and predicted its near approach to the sun. It would be known for weeks then that the event which Newton contemplated as likely to cause a tremendous outburst of solar heat, competent to destroy all life upon the surface of our earth, was about to take place; and, doubtless, the minds of many students of science would be exercised during that interval in determining whether Newton was right or wrong. For my own part, I have very little doubt that, though the change in the sun's condition in consequence of the direct downfall upon his surface of a very large comet would be but temporary, and in that sense slight—for what are a few weeks in the history of an orb which has already existed during thousands of millions of years?—yet the effect upon the inhabitants of the earth would be by no means slight. I do not think, however, that any students of science would remain, after the catastrophe, to estimate or record its effects.—*Richard Proctor, in Belgravia.*

Secretary Fish's Expenses.

Mr. Evarts will find it a very difficult task to maintain the social side of the State Department with more dignity than Hamilton Fish has done. It seems necessary that the Secretary of State should be both rich and a man of culture. The custom has grown up, and it certainly is a dignified and creditable one, that the Secretary of State must give frequent and elaborate entertainments to the diplomatic corps, and to any visiting strangers of distinction from foreign countries. The Secretary of State is not only expected to manage all difficult international problems, but to be as well the exponent of national courtliness and hospitality. He is supposed to be a genial, dignified, international good fellow, who pays all his bills. But it takes money to do it. Mr. Fish, in his private monetary matters, is said to be very close, but he has been lavishly generous in his management of the courtesies of the Government. He has spent every year his entire salary in house-rent. He has maintained a good establishment, and has dispensed the hospitalities of the nation in a style of which all of us may be proud. And he has not taxed the people for it, but has paid for it out of his own bank account. From the best sources I know that it has at times cost Mr. Fish $50,000 a year to live in this city and maintain the dignity of the State Department. His salary was $8,000.—*Washington Cor. Troy Times.*

The Imperturbable Passenger.

A train boy on the Illinois road found a rather tough customer in an old gentleman of composed mein, who received all shots as if he were bullet-proof. The boy bombarded him with papers, and pamphlets, and candies and bound books, and nuts, and fruits of one kind and another. But it was no good. Had the elderly party been lined inside with brass he could not have shown greater indifference. The boy fretted under his treatment, as was plain to be seen. He had passed the cigars some thirty times, and without success, when he said, in a tone of desperation:

"Try some of these cigars, and if they don't kill you within a month I'll give you the money back."

The man was somewhat amused by that, but he had the boy. He said:

"If I am dead how can you give me the money?"

"I'll give it to your family, then."

"But I ain't got no family."

"Well, I'll give it to the family next door," persisted the boy.

"But there ain't no family next door," said the man, with the smile lengthening his face.

"Oh, there'll be one move in when they hear you are dead," was the quick reply.

The elderly passenger shut up like a borrowed knife.—*Danbury News.*

The Beginning.

Remember that those who are drunkards did not intend to become so; they only thought of drinking just a little; but the little kept increasing, and the love of drink kept growing stronger, until the eyes grew red, and the face grew bloated, and the step grew unsteady; until the one who might have been a blessing to the world and a help to those around him has become a loathsome object and a terror to his friends. It is not safe to take even a little strong drink; because the love for it so soon becomes a strong and cruel master.

Three-Cent Pieces.

There is no provision of law for the redempton or exchange of silver three-cent pieces; and they are a legal tender for not more than thirty cents in any one payment. The coinage of these pieces was first authorized by the act of March 3, 1851, which required them to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper. The act of March 3, 1853, changed the fineness to 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.

THE crops in Los Angeles county, Cal., this year are divided as follows: 25,000 acres in barley, 20,000 in corn, and about 10,000 in wheat.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Solomon Schaff was [illegible]
Eager to [illegible]
[illegible]
If only the [illegible] gave.
Now the reason for this recital
Is merely to show that in saving his pelf
This [illegible] outwitted himself,
And met with a fit requital.

On his fortieth birthday Solomon Schaff
Began to dream of a "better half,"
And to tire of his bachelor living;
Of course, as *he* was abnormally thin,
He fancied a fair one with double chin.
"I'm lean and she's fat,
There's profit in that,"
Quoth he; "I get more than I'm giving."

"Courtship's a very extravagant thing,"
Said Solomon Schaff. "She'll look for a ring
For bonbons, bouquets, and all that;
But shall *I* waste my cash
On such profitless trash?
No, indeed, I'm too sharp for a flat!"

Howe'er, [illegible] wedding day [illegible],
Mr. Schaff [illegible] with a [illegible]
So he [illegible]
"I want a portrait, you [illegible] some [illegible],"
Briefly he said to young [illegible] Flash;
"A half-length will do,
[illegible] for you,
You'd [illegible]."

Well, Flash [illegible], as [illegible] was struck
"Ho! ho! [illegible]!"
And he scarce could smother a titter.
Flash worked away like a busy elf,
But he whistled [illegible] and laughed to himself,
As he [illegible].

A week had [illegible] to Schaff's delight,
Flash wrote [illegible] picture [illegible] finished quite
And [illegible] directions,
Most carefully packed, to Miss Caroline Reed
Please hand to the bearer the price as agreed,
And be sure, worthy friend,
Such a present must tend
To increase her respect and affection."

Quickly the check was written and sent,
And the evening brought Solomon, well content
To sit by the side of his charmer;
But, alas! what a cruel reversal is this!
She turns away from his proffered kiss,
And with looks of scorn
She bids him "begone!"
As if his mere presence could harm her

"What is it?" poor Solomon, wondering, cries.
The lady surveys him with wrathful surprise,
Then suddenly raising a curtain:
"Your present!" in angriest tones she exclaimed
And there stood a picture most showily framed,
But veiled in a shadow uncertain.

Nearer, still [illegible] Solomon drew,
But he started [illegible]—what is this meets his view?
A half-[illegible] the artist had [illegible];
But, dreadful [illegible], the *half* that Flash chose
Began at Sol's [illegible]-chin and stopped at his toes
'Twas too [illegible] joke!
Poor Schaff never spoke,
But [illegible] the carpet he [illegible].

My[illegible] is [illegible]—
Miss Reed, stern and cold,
Would listen to no explanation;
And Solomon's life
Was uncheered by a wife,
To his own great chagrin and vexation.
—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

PITH AND POINT.

A BOSTON boy—Hub-bub.

EARLY to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise;
But early to read and tardy to bed,
Makes a man's nose turn a cardinal red.

A MICHIGAN man now splits rails by a patent machine. His wife turns the crank while he sits on a log and bosses the job.

JOSH BILLINGS is going to purchase a rancho in Texas and remove to that State. He regards himself as spelled down in the East.

SAID the little pet of the household, on her birthday: "It's a lovely doll I dear grandpa and grandma. But—but—I'd been hoping it would be twins!"

THE spring styles of vests will be so short and the trousers will be cut so high in the neck that our best young men will be able to button their collars directly on the waistbands.

"PAPA," said a little Western boy, "why don't womens have whiskers?" "Because, my boy," was the reply, "their jaws are never still long enough for them to grow."

A CHINESE clothes cleaner in Chicago "absorbed" a suit belonging to a citizen and then declared that Satan had stolen them. They are not afraid of that personage in Chicago, and the Chinaman was arrested.

"OH, yes," said an old lady, "the modern cook-stove is a great invention, and when my boy James gets through his studies in practical engineering, so he can come home and run it, I'll buy one of 'em, but not afore."

"NO," said the smart boy-baby, when the pretty young woman wanted to kiss him. "But why not?" asked she. "Oh, I am too little to kiss you; papa will kiss you; papa kisses all the big girls." He was permitted to play with his toys.

In the spring a livelier eagle flutters on the burnished dimes;
In the spring the young man's envy turns to other fellows' rhymes.

"BARBER," said a farmer to his tonsor, "now corn's cheap, you ought to shave for half price." "Can't, Mr. Jones," said the man of razors. "I really ought to charge more, for when corn's down the farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

A MOTHER may never find words in which to express the emotions which surge through her heart on finding her babe, just dressed in its Sunday best, stirring the contents of a bottle of ink into the coal ashes with the hair-brush, but she will try to, and try with all her might.

ARTEMUS WARD thus describes his perils at sea: "Deth stared us into the face. But we had rather the advantage of Deth. While Deth stared us into the face, thar was about seventy of us starin' Deth into the face. The prospect wasn't pleasin' to us. Not much. I don't know how Deth liked it."

"You st[illegible]," said Mrs. Henpeck to her husband, "can't you remember on what day Mrs. Gen. Bumper called?" "I—I—think it was the day you hit me with the camp-stool." "Oh, then it was Tuesday." "No, my dear, Tuesday was the day you poked me in the ear with your parasol."

AT the restaurant—Guest, who misses his usual waiter—"What has become of Auguste?" Proprietor—"Do not mention the name of the wretch, my dear sir; he used to polish the plates with his handkerchief. There is another like him, I know—I've been on his trail for a month—just let me catch him at it, that's all."

IN Brooklyn the other day, a young man named Samuel C. Spooner attempted to shoot his sweetheart, Louisa Horne, for no other reason, it is said, than that she refused to marry him. Samuel was determined, it would seem, to "make a Spooner spoil a Horne."

AN old maid was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day: "I can bear adversity, I can encounter hardship, and withstand the changes of fickle fortune; but oh, to live, and droop, and die like a single pink—I can't endure it; and what's more, I won't."

THE NEW YORK STORE

The Greatest BARGAINS ever offered in the

TOWN OF AUBURN.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Proposes to sell for the next thirty days their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c

Without regard to cost preparatory to bringing to Auburn one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS and CAPS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c., ever brought in this market

SEE THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST.

WE OFFER

5000	yards best Prints worth	8 1-3,	at 7 1-4
4000	" " Bra. Muslin worth	10	" 9
100	" Tycoon Reps	25	" 10
500	" Manchester Delains	25	" 18
500	" Single width Alpaccas	30	" 22
3	pcs. black double width Alpa's	35	" 25
3	" " " "	50	" 35
4	"	75	" 50
5	doz. Undershirts and Drawers	40	" 25
5	" " "	50	" 35
5	" " "	75	" 50
10	" Nubias at less than first cost.		

LADIE SAND GENTS KNIT SACQUES

At unprecedented low prices, and all other goods in proportion. Don't forget the place,

THE NEW YORK STORE

J. R. LANNING'S Old stand.

We come to Auburn wiith the view to making it our permanent home, and desire to make it a first-class point to buy goods, and we shall endeavor upon our part to make it such. In proof of this we ask a careful investigation of our stock and prices, before supplying your wants in our line, in order that you may be fully satisfied in your own minds that your purchases are upon as satisfactory terms as may be desired. We shall take pleasure in showing you through our stock, even though you may not buy of us at the time. We will consider it as no trouble, but will rather take a delight in showing you goods. Our motto will be, "One Price to All." Give us a call.

NEW YORK STORE,

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Proprietors.

Auburn, March 13th, 1877.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 26, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex:	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 4· p
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 14 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 05 "	2 40 "	8 05 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 21 "
Sedan			8 43
Corunna			
Kendallville	1 47 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 20 "	4 03 "	
Goshen	2 55 "	4 34 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 43 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 10 "	6,00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 31 "
Butler	2 53 "	12 06 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 55 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 20 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 43
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 20	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 48	
Lima	10 43	9 31	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 [illegible]am	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 30	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 00pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "		8 55p
Auburn	11 25 "		35
Waterloo	11 40 "		8 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 30	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	9 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 25 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 18 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 55	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	7 55 "		
Cincinnati	9 40 am		40
Louisville	8 20 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Acc'd A
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 20
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	1 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	0 55
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 05	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 23	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 06pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 40	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 08
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 18pm	7 38
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawneo	6 50pm	10 45	
Newark	2 15	1 08	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 43	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00m'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		9 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT N
lv. Logansport	7 15am	4 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 48	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 08	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 18	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 27	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 08	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 44	8 40	10 46
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 15	11 37
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 38	10 01	12 55
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 23	1 30
Col en's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	2 35
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 05
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 50
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Mooreville	11,25	12 56	5 45
Butler	11 40am	1 20	[illegible] pm

Going West.

	No. [illegible]	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	8	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 36	5 00
Hoover's	6 31	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 29	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 33	1 36
C W & M Crossi'g			
North Manchester	5 23	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 13	11 00	12 35
Collamar	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 50	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 10
Collin's	1	20	10 05
Cherubusco	40	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 43	8 11	8 38
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crosiing			
Auburn	3 27	7 [illegible]	7 48
Mooreville	3 16	7 1[illegible]	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in allthe latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see hislargestock

---

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SE T

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He is prepared to send out rigs at anyt imeand Reasonable prices.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 12th, 1877. Number 15.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper. Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

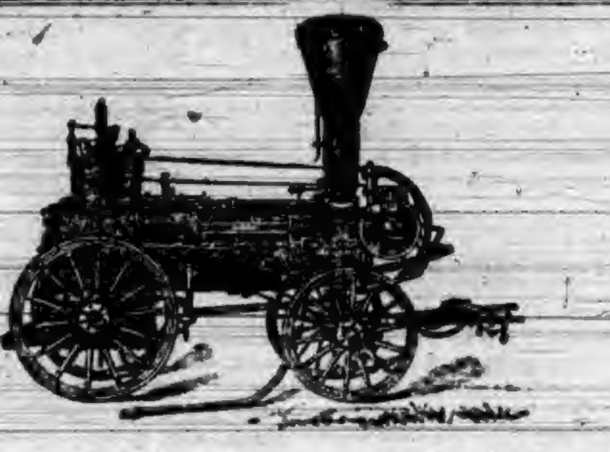

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest tock of Agricultural Implem'nts in DeKalb County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

—OF—

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease, a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

T. E. BEVERLY CO.,

Sole Agents for the Trade,

Chicago, Ills

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

The Latest Out.

The Ladies' Friend, a new carpet sweeper, patented Feb. 1877, the easiest and most perfect made. We have tried one and would not part with it. Go to Forkner & Co.'s, New York Store, see sample and order one. J. C. Gonter, of Ontario, Lagrange Co. is the agent for DeKalb Co. b13-3w.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Foremost among the quiet entertainments of the Lenten season so nearly at its close, have been the reunions at the Cushing House, on C Street, at which some of the most accomplished visitors to the capital have been seen.

One of the most conspicuous of these soirees was interesting to lovers of the elocutionary art, in the Introduction of a new professor, and lovely woman, in the person of Mrs. Ella Hoyt Rolph.

Some will remember how warmly New York set the seal of her approbation upon the debutante, earlier in the winter, at Steinway Hall and with what especial success she has appeared in this city in private, they have only to learn that she is fresh, young and as impressionable as she is impressive. In person, of medium height and slight proportions, yet well-rounded and supple, she shows flexibility of action, in good keeping with her fluent method, which betrays Murdock's teachings.

Possessed of an expressive face, dovelik eye and bonny brown hair, her voice is as low, gentle and silvery as the most pathetic passages require, while its compass attains masculine range in the climax of richness and fire in the tragic delineations.

She is a complete surprise to an audience. Stepping before them with unaffected grace and simplicity, she appears, at first glance, only a pretty woman; but ere three lines have been recited by her millifluous tongue, the clear, artistic enunciation a dramatic force stamp her a genius. Not only her friends, but the public are in sympathy with this developement, which under the careful training of Murdock and Neudenhoff, already evinces the greater success she is expected to make in the future with her peculiar gifts.

Mrs. Rolph was ably assisted by a voluntary corps amateurs. Major Atley of Philadelphia, interpreted Dutch humor with much vim and drollery. This gentleman is otherwise known as a versatile journalist. Interspersed between Mrs. Rolph's rendition of "The Creed of the Bells," which exhibits her voice in its greatest power, and a scene from Macbeth, in which her best study is manifested, were songs by Miss Runkle, daughter of General Runkle—Mrs. Runkle, a beautiful woman, was also present. Her daughter, who is a blonde of unusually abundant light tresses, Greek profile and soft contour of both face and figure, delighted the guests with her pure soprana voice, in the favorite "Waiting" and one or two opera songs.

At intervals the lancers alternated with the "glide." Other ladies participated in the activities of the evening. Miss Campbell, a dashing brunette of coal-black hair and eyes, and pale complexion, set off by cardinal tints well disposed about her dress, sang with Dr. Harvey several Mendelssohn duets, with much taste, Their voices blended nicely.

Among the strangers whose name is so recently on every lip, was General M C. Butler, the Senator elect, of South Carolina, of the Hampton Brigade, which is gaining adherents rapidly, and by many is considered a settled government. Another of the notable names in history was represented by an ex-U. S. A. officer, Captain John Quincy Adams—a descendant of the long line of Presidents and Ambassadors of New England—he hails from the Quaker City as an agreeable gentleman and society beaux among the fashionable belles of Centennial renown and aristocratic lineage.

To enumerate the ladies of a household, whose hospitalities during the past winter have been prominent outside of their own salon, is to mention woman of more than ordinary calibre—for the Cushing House has not of late acquired a reputation in this regard; those of other seasons have been noted as some of the "choicest" ladies in the city, where most bright people do congregated.

At present, there is a full coterie of accomplished and entertaining guests, representing the learned profession, the arts, etc.

To meet them on Friday evening has been the gala-time for reception and inspection, when the in-coming groups assembled by the salute of Mr. Morrow's baton to his violin, and the signal for gay and festive trippings.

This gentleman, by the way, is the genial master of ceremonies and Director of the amusement. He was the recipient a few nights since, of a service of silver-plate from the guests, for these pleasant amenities he has so generously bestowed. Some delicious verses were addressed to him in memory of his "distinguished unselfishness," and delivered with admirable emphasis by the Baltimore belle, Mrs. Ella Lee Hardenbrook, to whose sparkling pen and fine conception, other witty effusions have been attributed in magazines and journals of the day.

She made a decided "hit" on this occasion.

To have watched the eager faces of the surrounding crowd, as the "points told" in her facetious description, would have been a pose worthy of Brady's skill, and it is a pity he could not have photographed the medley groupe to hang besides his Electoral Commission.

Near the fair Portia stood the whole-souled Mrs. Snell, by her handsome husband, the Judge—acknowledged to be the best dancer in the house. Mrs. S. is an advocate of Right over Might, and Woman over all, which does eminent credit to her heart and head—the curly head which belongs to her (and the owner, the Judge). In her vicinity stood Mrs. Wheeler, of Buckingham and Houghton decent. She is a relation of Lord Moncton Miles, the Sir Henry Houghton, who was so late a visiter this to country, whom America honored in various ways. Mrs Wheeler is ethereal, and fair as a lily in her appearance, full of charm and talent. There were Mr. and Mrs. Dennison, of the ex-Governor's family; Mrs. D——'s Spanish features and complexion, mobile and strong, make her a central figure—one that in the days of the French Revolution would have marked her as a Mme Reland, in grand sentiments and masculine thought. Mrs. D—— is a lady of refinement and high tone. Then the silver curls of Mrs. Armstrong, of the Bourbon profile and argumentation temperment, with merry eyes, loomed up, Then there were Captain and Mrs. Snow, blond and brunette, and Mrs. Carr, with the silver curls and dark eyes, and Miss. Georgia Snow, whose ability has stamped her a woman of progress—a clerk in the Money Department—and front rank of brainy woman—a vivacious and brilliant conversationalist. Mrs. Major Atley, one of the old Army Regulars—a sister of General Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, and a lady of elegance and style. There were Mrs. Sanborn, and Mrs. John Sanborn, of Virginia; she has distinguished manners and grey hair. Her son is said to be a very fine musician and scholarly lawyer. There were Miss. Mary Cushing, of the lustrous black eyes and auburn hair, with pearly skin. Miss Cushing is a young lady of political tastes, who converse with Parliamentry zeal and knowledge on the men of the past, and their measures. Her brother, Wm. Henry Cushing, is gifted with a rich, baritone voice, and handsome features. He is a graceful dacer.

The reporters were not far off, and Miss Mary Gay Robinson with her wide-awake hazel eyes, which have a pensive shadow, occasionally sketched mental photographs; and her brother, Mr. Henry, sang with her those pathetic ballads that send the thougots inward to wander in dreams.

Then in the pause succeeding, the adieus were taken, and it was ove.

Public School.

Perhaps there is no institution which lies closer to the hearts of the American people than their public schools. These are the stepping stones from which the masses are enabled to reach dignity and honor and renown, and they are generally supported with a liberality not accorded to other departments of public affairs. We growl about the expense of other institutions, but it is seldom that we deny anything that is demanded to promote the usefulness of the schools in which our children are being trained in morals as well as mathematics. One would suppose that these vital agencies of general education, which have so important a bearing on the future lives of our little ones, would be so well provided that only the best men to be secured would be entrusted with the delicate work, and that no other pursuit in life could offer a superior financial attraction to those who are successful teachers. But the contrary is the case. As a general thing our teachers are the very worst paid class of professional man and women, and even the bar-room offers more profit than the school room. In 70 there were about the same number of schools as retail seller in the United States, yet our liquor bills amount to nearly eight times as much as our tuition bill. The total cost of schools and teachers in 1870 was only $95,402,726, while the direct cost of our liquors reached the enourmous sum of $595,575,000! What a contrast there is here. We pay the teachers nearly a hundred millions to train our children in morals and knowledge, and we pay the bar-keeper eight times as much to train them in drunkenness and profligacy.

Use the Morning Glory Baking Powder, waranted fresh and genuine, at Davenport's.

REVENGE OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

In that desolate land and lone,
Where the Big Horn and Yellowstone
Roar down their mountain path,
By their fires the Sioux chiefs
Muttered their woes and griefs,
And the menace of their wrath.

"Revenge!" cried Rain-in-the-Face,
"Revenge upon all the race
Of the White Chief with yellow hair!"
And the mountains, dark and high,
From their crags re-echoed the cry
Of his anger and despair.

In the meadow, spreading wide
By woodland and river side
The Indian village stood;
All was silent as a dream,
Save the rushing of the stream
And the blue-jay in the wood.

In his war-paint and his beads,
Like a bison among the reeds,
In ambush the Sitting Bull
Lay with three thousand braves
Crouched in the clefts and caves,
Savage, unmerciful!

Into the fatal snare
The White Chief with yellow hair
And his three hundred men
Dashed headlong, sword in hand;
But of that gallant band
Not one returned again.

The sudden darkness of death
Overwhelmed them, like the breath
And smoke of a furnace fire;
By the river's bank, and between
The rocks of the ravine,
They lay in their bloody attire.

But the foeman fled in the night,
And Rain-in-the-Face, in his flight,
Uplifted high in air
As a ghastly trophy bore
The brave heart, that beat no more,
Of the White Chief with yellow hair.

Whose was the right and the wrong?
Sing it, oh funeral song,
With a voice that is full of tears,
And say that our broken faith
Wrought all this ruin and scathe,
In the Year of a Hundred Years.

—*Youth's Companion.*

MARRIED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Danford went to the depot to meet her husband when he came back from the West. Three years ago the firm had taken him from his desk as bookkeeper and sent him out on collecting tours; he had been coming and going ever since, but his wife never could get used to it. Before that she never left the house except to go to church or market, but now she went to the depot whenever he was coming home, after even a day's absence, once going to Harrisburg, when the train was delayed there, in the middle of the night. Her children thought their mother had all the good sense and even temper there was in the world; but her husband knew that nobody was so excitable and weak as she. It was curious to see how she could single out the stooped, red-headed little man in his linen duster among the thousands pouring out of the depot, and how, though she was one of the timidest women alive, she would go straight to him, as though the men about her were so many dead trunks of trees.

He always explained to her how it was impossible for her to go with him now as she used to do on those little excursions when they were first married.

"We haven't the money, Lizzy, and, then, who would stay with the children?"

"Oh, yes, I know, Richard, that I can't go."

Of course she knew, and he knew that she knew. But he explained it to her every time. If he noticed that her laugh was not steady, or that her chin was quivering, he would go on making droll adventures out of every little happening of his journey, until she laughed in good earnest, and gradually the talk would slip back to those old jaunts of theirs—the time they went trout-fishing up to Nittany, or that week they spent in Baltimore when they were snow-bound at Havre de Grace. Elizabeth could remember every excuse the fat old conductor made. She had traveled very little.

"In about ten years Charley will be in business, and I shall have made my pile, and we will take Nelly and go to Europe."

That was a standing joke between them. But they seriously did hope that the time might come when they could afford to stay together. "The worst pull will be over when Charley has his schooling," Danford would say, "and then I can save up and go into some little business of my own. I'll never leave you then, Lizzy."

They rode home together this evening in the horse-cars, she carrying his overcoat while he took the valise. The ride was long and the car crowded, for it was raining. During the month that Danford had been gone, the family had taken possession of a little house which was to be their home. He had long ago joined one of those building societies by which, in Philadelphia, a man so easily secures his own house. Instead of building a new one, he had, to please her, bought one of those old stone cottages on the outskirts of Germantown; its hip-roof and orchard of old apple-trees gave it a picturesque dignity beside the staring blocks of its pretentious neighbors.

Mrs. Danford, in a half-whisper, was talking all the way, not giving her husband a chance to say a word.

"And the parlor carpet—you would be astonished to see how beautifully it fits; but I wrote to you about that. And I took the shelves out of the linen closet and made of it a work-room for Charley—his books and printing-press and rubbish, you know; and the room with two windows is going to be Nelly's——"

"Baby's?" Danford chuckled, knowing that his wife, although baby was 4 years old, never slept until the little hands were nestled in her bosom.

"She must have a room of her own soon. You will give her that one?—promise me Richard. I have papered it myself—pale blue—and her bed is all ready," she said, anxiously, touching his arm.

"You can arrange it as you choose," carelessly. "How long this ride out is!" glancing impatiently at the dropping rain outside.

"It is long. We might have taken the steam-cars for once," hesitating.

"No; we must save every penny now. There are the bills for moving to pay—What is the matter?"—for a sudden change had come over his wife's face as she looked over his shoulder. He turned sharply, and faced a tall man in an oil-skin coat, who was holding by a strap and watching Mrs. Danford with what appeared at the first glance to be a look of keen significance. It instantly deadened out of his face, and he turned to Danford a pair of heavy black eyes as unmeaning as the flabby, close-shaven cheeks below them.

"Why, I thought that fellow was going to speak to you," he said, as he helped her out of the car. He was used to seeing Lizzy attract notice. He always thought of her as his middle-aged wife—Charley's mother—unless when people turned to look after her as she came into a car, and when he saw how singular and delicate was the beauty that still hung about her, and how the smile in her pale face.

"Whew! how it pours!" he said. "Step up on this porch, Betty, until I hoist the umbrella."

Several other passengers had left the car, and stood huddled together, struggling with their umbrellas and the wind. Next to Mrs. Danford the man was in an oil-skin coat. His mouth was muffled in it, and the pelting rain drowned every other sound, but it seemed as though he spoke to her.

"To-morrow, at noon," she answered. "I shall be alone."

"Now, little woman!" Danford bustled up, lugging the valise and flapping umbrella. Usually she would have helped him with one of them, but now she hung heavily on his arm, lagging behind.

"Tired out, Betty?" Then, glancing down into her face, "You've been having one of those old headaches. Did you see Dr. Thayer, as I told you?"

"No, no. Dr. Thayer cannot help me. Besides, I have no headache. Come; there is Nelly at the window."

There were fires in every room of the little house, the square windows glowed through the tracery of vines, and the wet trunks of the trees reflected the lights through the rain.

"See how pretty it is!" she said, stopping at the gate. "I told Charley to make an illumination. We won't think of expense—just for this night."

"That was right." Danford pushed on hurriedly. He felt a choking at his throat. They had worked so long for this home, and here it was at last—*home*.

Afterward, when he tried to remember the occurrences of the evening, knowing that life or death depended on his accuracy, he could recall little that was peculiar in his wife's conduct. She and the children [illegible] the house in a fever of delight and triumph. There was not a closet or cranny left unexplored. Charley acted as showman, baby clung to her mother as usual, old black Sally went before with the candle, the proudest of all. His wife said little, as was her habit, except when alone with him. He remembered how some boys came to the door to make plans for to-morrow's holiday with Charley, and how anxiously she asked who and what they were. "Why, it was only the other day," she said, with a quaver in her voice, "that Charley was a baby in my arms, and now he has his friends—his plans. He is going from us out into the world. And I have no hold on him—I have no hold on him!"

"Nonsense, Lizzy," Mr. Danford replied. "Never was a woman with as much influence over her children as you. We'll not let him leave Philadelphia until he's a man. The boy's safe enough when he can come home at night to such a mother as you."

He remembered that she suddenly quailed at this, and was silent, in a way which seemed strange to him at the time. When the boy came back, Danford was sitting by the fire, his wife on a low stool beside him, her head on his knee. She had some childish, undignified ways, which somehow made the boy and his father look on her as a chum and a jolly good fellow.

"Father," said Charley, with the self-assertion of 13, "I think that after this *I* shall go to meet you at the depot. It is hardly proper for mother to be out alone after dark."

"No harm will come to me, my son," she said, smiling.

"I don't want her to act as if she were a poor woman, sir, with nobody to look after her," he cried, hotly. "Ladies in fine houses don't go about alone, and mother is——"

"Mother has her fine house, too, and we two stout fellows will take care of her," laughed Danford. But his wife's head lay still upon his knee, and she did not laugh nor look up.

When the children were asleep he remembered that she began a strange talk, which he tried to check once or twice, of how her brothers (who were Kentuckians) had both gambled their property away.

"It's in the blood," she said. "If Charley should show any sign of it, you'll watch him, Richard, and be patient with him. A father ought to be as patient as God with his child."

Now Danford was apt to be irritable with the lad, and his mother always had stood between them. Before he could answer, however, she went on. "I know you'll bear with Nelly's faults; you understand women so well, Richard. Nobody could have borne with my folly as you did when we were first married."

"Are you so wise now, then?"

She laughed suddenly, and, drawing down his head, kissed him swiftly on both eyes, so as to shut them. She had always odd, unexpected ways of caressing him, which used to make the overworked little man feel himself fresh and young again.

"What do you talk in this way for to-night, Betty? Let us be happy, coming home the first night. There's no need too look into the future to find misery."

"No, there is no need. Maybe the misery will never come. God has always been so good to us!" The little joke seemed to have brought her by sudden reaction into her happy self again.

When she had gone to her room with Nelly, Danford opened his desk to put away the papers in his valise. He found it in thorough order, all business documents belonging to household affairs sorted and ticketed.

"The milk bill paid, and Nott— Betty has worked hard while I was gone. Mrs. Danford had some way of adding to their income—leather-work or banner painting, we forget which. Beside these bills which she had paid there were two or three rolls of smaller notes, labeled, "For Charley's clothes for the winter," "For Nelly's."

Danford laughed. His wife was usually the most unsystematic woman alive. But he went to his room in high good humor. She was standing by the crib, opening the little white petticoats which Nelly had taken off, and hanging them up to air.

"You have provided for the children all winter," he cried, holding out the rolls of notes.

She turned quickly. "Oh, they will not need it. I shall be here to earn plenty more for them, and for you—I shall be here, Richard." She took up the sleeping child and walked about with it, straining it to her breast. Danford took it from her gently, and laid it down. "How white and fat her feet are!" he said, quietly. "Cover them up warm, mother. Now come and sit down. You've been working too hard, my poor girl."

Danford took Charley with him into town the next day. They were to come out together in the evening. Before noon Mrs. Danford sent Sally (an old black servant, who had been a slave and her nurse in Kentucky) out on an errand which would detain her for an hour or two. Nelly was asleep in her crib. As the clock was on the stroke of 12, the bell rang, and she admitted the man she had met the night before. They were closeted together for an hour; then they came into the little parlor. The man, whose habitual manner to women savored of familiarity, was grave and awkwardly respectful; Mrs. Danford's face was bloodless. He poured out a glass of water, and gave it to her.

"You have overtaxed your strength in keeping your secret, madam. In a man we would call such reticence heroic; but I find it not uncommon with women. I think they are prompted to it by—vanity," a disagreeable smile lurking on his mouth.

She bowed courteously, but he knew she had not heard a word. "Be seated. Wait one moment, doctor; I have a question to ask of you."

Dr. Prey sat down uncomfortably. Eminent specialist as he was, and used to dealing out life and death, "practicing among the wealthiest classes" (*vide* card), he could not feel at ease with this woman, whose clothes and house, he had decided, could scarcely be called genteel. "She does not consider E. M. Prey a gentleman!" he blustered inwardly, struggling to act as though he stood on the same level with her.

"A question, eh? Really, now, my dear madam, better ask no questions at all. The wise patient leaves all details to his physician. You are exhausting nervous power—"

"You have not given my disease a name to me."

"You assuredly must have guessed it," roughly.

"Mrs. Danford looked quickly to the door, into the fire, as though in search of something. She did not speak for a moment. "Cancer?"

He nodded.

"Incurable?"

He hesitated. The fire crackled, the ashes fell on the fender. A little stir in the next room was heard in the silence. "Mamma!" cried Nelly.

"It is unusual for a patient to insist upon such questions. Measurably you take the case in your own hands."

She raised her hand with a quick gesture.

"If you will have it, then, I see no probability of cure. The case has peculiar features which I have met with in no other. All that can be done is to put yourself in my hands. I can alleviate your sufferings. My large experience," etc., etc.

He talked on until he observed that she did not hear him. Her eyes were fixed on the closed door behind which was her baby. When she spoke she did not look at him. "How long will it be?"

"About four months, probably. Certainly not more than that." He began to draw on his gloves briskly. There was no demand for sympathy, the woman took it so coolly.

"One moment. I have something more to ask." She had risen, and stood with her hands clasped over her head.

The doctor's eye swept over her. "She's had remarkable beauty in her day; but her day is over," he thought.

"Patients with this disease often— I have heard that it was loathsome, horrible beyond words. Shall I"— she stopped, swallowing once or twice.

Even in the man's vulgar face shone a sudden gleam of pity. But he was ashamed of it. "It is usually the case with patients in this disorder. I see no reason to hope that you will escape, Mrs. Danford."

"I thought so—I thought so," sharply. "Well, there is nothing to be done about it. Will you write me a general prescription—to alleviate pain, you said?"

"You do not wish me to attend you regularly, then?"—with a surprised glance.

"I may be removed out of your reach," she said, evasively.

When he had written the prescription and torn the leaf from his book, she handed him his fee, waited until he had left the house, and then went in to her baby.

When old Sally came in presently, she heard Nelly laughing and talking for an hour or more, and wondered that her mother made no sound in reply. Late in the afternoon a telegram came from Danford: "Will be detained at office until 10 p. m. Shall keep Charley until I go out."

Lizzy read it and laid it down. "That is better," she said. "If I saw them again, I could not go." For she had quite made up her mind now what she would do. Her husband, her children, should not see her horrible end.

The house, the children's clothes, were in perfect order. But she went from place to place with Nelly in her arms. It was singular that it was only of their practical loss when she was gone that she thought. "Sally can cook; but who will keep the house, or make their clothes in the spring? Charley will have nobody to tell his stories about school to when he comes home. And Richard—" But she forced that back.

She sat down and rocked the child, looking by turns at its little feet, its hands, pushing back its hair. She thought of her at every age—a school-girl—grown up.

"She will have no mother—no mother.' She had been a devout, prayerful woman, but she could not pray now. It seemed to her as if God did not know what He was doing when He did this thing.

She made herself up a bundle of clothes, fastened it in a shawl-strap, and laid a letter she had written on her husband's pillow. The evening had fallen cold and drizzling. She gave Nelly her supper, undressed and rocked her to sleep; then she laid her in her crib. Only yesterday she had been busy making a cover for the crib and Charley's bed. It was all over now. She would never do anything for them again—never again.

It was time now. She put on her hat and cloak, took up her bundle. There was a blotted exercise which Charley had left half finished that morning; she took that with her, and the stocking which Nelly had just worn, still warm, the crease in it which the little foot had made. Then she went to her husband's old chair, where he had sat every evening for years, and knelt down by it. Sally, in the kitchen, thought she heard a call, "Richard! Richard!" but all was still.

As Lizzy knelt there she did not pray. She meant to bid good-by to her husband, but she could not. Would he ever forget her? Would he marry again? These were her thoughts. There had been a certain Annie Ward, years ago, of whom Danford had made a friend.

Elizabeth sprang to her feet and walked straight to the glass. "I hope he will be happy. He ought to marry, for the children's sake," she said, over and over. "But he will not remember me as loathsome. Annie Ward's face does not compare with mine now."

This new sharp pang gave her sudden strength. She stayed alone with her child for a few moments, and then passed hastily out, stopping at the kitchen door. The old black woman was busy over the fire, singing a Methodist hymn.

"Goin' to de depot, Miss Betty? Got on yoh wraps?"—coming to the door.

Elizabeth put her hand on the skinny fingers. "Take care of the children for me, Sally."

"Sartin. Yoh'r not goin' fur?"—with a vague alarm.

But Elizabeth made no answer, and disappeared in the darkness.

The letter which Danford found on his return contained these words:

"I have an incurable disease. I have but a little while to live, and I will not stay to become an object of disgust and loathing to you and the children. Do not try to find me. You never can do it. My measures are too well taken. You shall know when I am dead."

There was not a word of affection or of farewell. She could not trust herself to that.

In these practical days, whatever a man's agony he acts promptly and practically. In a day Danford's friends had set all the machinery of advertising, telegraphing, detective agencies to work; but to no effect. They searched distant places first—the scenes of those old excursions of which she had talked so much, the homes of her schoolmates, the county in Kentucky from which she came.

"She would not go out of sight of me and the children," poor Danford insisted; but nobody heeded him. Dr. Prey, for reasons of his own, never made himself known in the matter, and Elizabeth had had not hinted her disorder to the old family physician. "He would tell Richard," she said. Simply because she had taken no measures of precaution, she had left no clue whatever.

Month after month passed. Danford was at work again at his desk. When work was over, he walked the streets until late at night. It seemed to him that every moment he would meet her or hear that she was dead. The horrible cruelty of her conduct to himself never occurred to him; it was only of her, dying alone, perhaps in want, that he thought. The police reported to him, from time to time, their superhuman efforts. But we all know to what these efforts usually amount in cases of disappearance.

Mrs. Danford knew the city was her best hiding-place. Nowhere could a human being sink as securely out of sight as in the monotonous blocks of Philadelphia, with their million of inhabitants. There was little that was distinctive about Lizzie. A thin, oldish-looking woman, who wore a cap and spectacles, lodged in a room over a baker's shop in Kensington, and earned a dollar or two a week by slop-work. She brushed against policemen every day. Sometimes at night, wrapped in a cloak, she carried a basket filled with with shoe-laces and pins to the depot, and sat in a dark corner until the passengers to Germantown had gone out. She usually fell asleep, when her sun-bonnet covered her face. Richard and Charley came to that depot once or twice. Danford saw the wan, white hand which held the basket, stopped, and then went on. Another night Charley asked her the price of something, but she made no answer.

After that she was not able to leave the house for weeks, until one night, feeling that the end was near, she took her basket, covered herself in a large cloak, and found her way out to the depot. She sat down outside in the dark shadow made by a freight-car, and waited for the trains. Danford was in the last. Some people stopped him close beside her. She could have touched him by putting out her hand.

It was her husband whose clothes brushed hers—the man whose head had rested on her bosom. With feverish swiftness the old days when he was her lover came back to her—all the romance, the passion of her life; she was a girl, beautiful, beloved; she heard that soft music again which sounds but once in a life. Then she was conscious of the horrible death whose grip was on her, of even the miserable cloak in which she was wrapped. It seemed to her cruel that when she was an outcast, her body given up to slow decay, Danford should be coming home from his work quietly, as though nothing had happened. He was dressed carefully, as usual; his whiskers neatly trimmed. Out of the car, too, stepped the very Annie Ward of whom she had thought so often lately. She stopped and shook hands with Richard.

When he went up to his own house, his wife followed him. He opened the door with his latch-key, went in and shut it, she standing opposite. The wind blew fiercely the snow and sleet full in her face. The shades were not down in his room. She saw him turn up the light and stoop over the crib. Then he walked across the floor with a little white-gowned figure in his arms.

"Nelly! Nelly!" cried her mother. She ran across the street; she raised her hand to beat upon the door, and then she turned quickly and went back to the depot, and so to town. A stout, gray-haired man followed her, entered the same car, left it as she did, and, a moment after she reached her room over the bakery, was knocking at the door. She opened it.

"Dr. Thayer!"

"Yes, Lizzy. Any fire? I'm half frozen"—bustling forward to the stove, so as not to look at her.

"You—you had no right to follow me"—standing at bay, her eyes blazing. "Oh, my God! why didn't you come sooner?" crouching on the floor beside him, sobbing over his hand like a hurt child.

He said nothing for a while, and then gave a chuckle. "I said all along that the way to find you was to keep Nelly in sight. How often have you seen her?"

"Every day when I could walk."

"Lizzy," the doctor said, turning sharply on her, "who told you your disease was incurable?"

"Dr. Prey."

"Damned quack! Now listen to me. I'm not going to betray your secret. I don't want you to die at home, an object of disgust to your husband. I can understand that feeling fully. But I do mean to know if there is a necessity for your dying at all."

"It's too late," said Lizzy.

Of course it was not too late, or this history would never have been written. Nobody has a right to give unwary readers a true bill of disease and death under cover of a story. Lizzy's disorder took another name, and disappeared slowly under the old doctor's care. After the pink began to creep into her cheeks again, one spring morning he took her home, and placed her in her chair by the fire, with Nelly in her arms, and there her two boys found her when they came home at night.

Shadwell, one of the partners in the Quaker firm which employs Danford, heard the current report of the affair, and was much scandalized by it. "It is eccentric conduct in a woman. I do not like eccentric women. I'll drop in there to-night and take a look at her. Better have no doubtful people connected with the house."

The old Quaker dropped in to Danford's little parlor several evenings after that; he talked with Richard. Lizzy was busy helping Charley with his lessons.

In the spring Danford received notice that the firm had given him a junior partnership.

"*Thee has well deserved it* & —," said Shadwell, meeting him that day. "If I were in thy place, Richard," he added, presently, "I would give thy wife a journey. She is not rugged, and thee can well afford it now. Thee has a remarkable woman for a wife, Richard."

Miss Annie Ward was another person who thought Mrs. Danford a remarkable woman. "What a lovely face she has," she used to say, heartily. "Her husband is such a plodding, commonplace little man, too. I wonder what she saw in him. The earthen and porcelain pitchers again."

But Lizzy held Miss Ward at freezing distance. "I know very well she had designs on you when I was gone, Richard," she says.

"Such folly, Betty!" he cries, angrily.

But, after all, it is her folly that he loves in Elizabeth, not her housekeeping abilities or good sense.

They have started now on their journey into Kentucky. They are in no whit different outwardly from the other middle-aged, commonplace folk crowding the cars, equipped with the inevitable linen duster and shawl-straps and sachels. But at heart they are very much like two children who set out to find the fairy pot of gold beneath the rainbow. They meet all the world coming this way, agog to see the Exposition; but they two go leisurely along, with their secret between them. Every trifle is an event, every chance meeting an adventure. They have left office and housekeeping and middle age behind them. It looks to other people like an ordinary railroad on which they travel, but they know that they are on their way to the enchanted land. And, as they come nearer to the quiet hills behind the setting sun where they first knew each other, they are sure that they will find youth and its love and freshness there again, and will bring it all home with them.—*Harper's Monthly for April.*

The Feat of a Crazy Gymnast.

"Senor Mirande," gymnast, eclipsed all his previous flights while delirious from fever at New York, the other evening. He had been so violent that he was tied to his bed, but he broke the cords, and, with a shriek, turned a somersault through the third-story window and hung to the casement by his hands, his body swinging to and fro forty feet above the sidewalk, while he shouted to his friends: "Go away! I'll climb to the moon!" Then he swayed his body with increasing rapidity and let go, but he grasped the metal leader of the house, went up it hand over hand with the agility of a monkey, and suddenly plunged forward, landing upon the top of a shutter on the top floor. He swung on the fragile blind, which it was feared would be forced from its hinges by his weight, and, suddenly leaping in the air, grasped the gutter of the adjoining house. Away he went leaping from shutter to window-sill, until the top of the stoop was reached, when he slid down one of the posts to the street, escaping in the darkness. He was finally caught, but died next day.

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medican Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Money in Poultry.

Prof. A. Corbett, of No. 7 Warren St., N.Y., has received the Centennial and several gold medals, also 12 diplomas for his new process for hatching eggs and raising poultry by means of horse manure. This valuable discovery will give $500 yearly profit from 12 hens. Catalogues, circulars and testimonials sent on receipt of postage.

For a Good Breakfast or Tea,

You have often to make rolls, biscuit and such delicacies, in about ten minutes. It's easy and certain with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, the best of them all. Troubled housewife, here is one cause of your annoyances swept away. Full weight and the best material are the watchword of the manufacturers.

Prof. Tyndall's Warning.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London), Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain-workers of our century, said, "take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but by the very force of his stroke expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all workers. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even a careless exposure to disorganizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of the life-boat. The disease which began with a slight headache or undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress be checked, and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give an indication of the strength of the on-coming foe, and the victim hopes that his old ally, Nature, will exterminate the invader. But disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a stronghold in the system Nature ignominiously turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the wily politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and the only way to insure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterial highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attacks of the foe you can find no better ammunition than Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. (Full directions accompany each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion, together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt.

A Guinea is Scarce Yellower

Than the complexion of a person becomes who omits to regulate his liver when that important gland grows neglectful of its secretive function. Moreover, the stomach under such circumstances becomes disordered, the bowels are constricted, pains in the side and between the shoulder blades are felt, the head aches, and [illegible] to the general derangement. This concatenation of evils is, however, easily remediable with that matchless regulating tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the secretion and flow of healthy bile, acts gently but effectually upon the bowels, and removes every symptom of nervous or digestive trouble. The result is that renewed tone is given to the entire system; the sallow, haggard appearance of the face to which biliousness gives rise is superseded by the glow of health, and the frame gains in substance as well as vigor.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

WE HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years, and it has steadily gained in popularity from its first introduction. We keep all the cough remedies considered "standard" in this section. The sale of the Universal has become greater than any, perhaps greater than all others combined. We do not hesitate to recommend it.
NICHOLS & LITTLE, Westbury, Cayuga Co., N.Y.
Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

FOR ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also, fifty selected popular songs and other writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORE than 50 years have elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

NO MORE SENDING Consumptives South! This new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, cures all cases of Consumption, Asthma and Throat Diseases. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail.

WHY SUFFER from Cold in the Head? Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff soothes and cures. Infallible for Catarrh and any Sores in the Nose. Trial boxes 50 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, St. Louis.

PILLS which contain antimony, quinine and calomel should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest, and best pills are *Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.*

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

PAINTERS AND GRAINERS, send for new prices of metallic graining tools, for "wiping out." J. J. Callow, Cleveland, O.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of hair.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

In marked contrast with the unpleasant developments that have appeared recently, concerning certain companies, we are glad to note the results of an official examination of this Company. Although having a charter direct from Congress, it does not attempt to disavow its responsibility to State insurance laws.

By mutual agreement, on behalf of the State Departments of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan, the Hon. Samuel H. Rowe, of the latter State, commenced on January 8th a rigid examination of the books, assets and liabilities of this Company. Commissioner Rowe was assisted by Prof. Watson, the well-known Actuary, and V. H. Lott, Esq.

The detailed examination continued without interruption until the 10th of February. The results are highly gratifying to the friends of the Company and the public generally. On the 14th instant the Company received from Commissioner Rowe a renewal of its authority to do business in Michigan, together with his written assurance that he found the Company able to comply fully with the stringent laws of his State. The entire reserve is invested in United States bonds and first mortgages. On the 31st of December, 1876, it had a grand surplus above all liabilities of $1,416,[illegible]. Its receipts in 1876 exceeded its disbursements by over $[illegible], although it paid in death claims nearly a quarter of a million dollars. More perfect security could not be offered to insurers. It is almost unnecessary to say that this Company has nothing to do with the National Capital Life Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. Unlike the latter company, the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is not reinsuring other companies, and is not responsible in any way for the liabilities or policies of the Republic Life Insurance Company or any other corporation.

Agents wanted in this county.
Address J. M. BUTLER, Sec'y.
Branch Office—Chicago, Ill.

When He was a Boy.

In an article on "The Historic Buildings of America," in *Potter's American Monthly* for June, Dr. Lossing tells a delightful anecdote, introducing us to the early boyhood of Washington and his friend, Richard Henry Lee. The anecdote is told in connection with an account of Stratford House, the family seat of the Lee family, and is as follows:

It [Stratford House] is only a mile from the birth-place of Washington, and stood in the midst of a highly-cultivated country, dotted with the mansions of people who formed a very refined society. There Washington and Richard Henry Lee undoubtedly often played together, and [illegible] between the dwellings was the scene of the following correspondence when they were boys only 9 years old, there being only a few weeks difference between their ages. Little Lee wrote:

Pa brought me two pretty books full of pictures he got them in Alexandria they have pictures of dogs and cats and tigers and elefants and ever so many pretty things cousin bids me send you one of them it has a picture of an elefant and a little indian boy on his back like uncle jo's sam pa says if I learn my tasks good he will let uncle jo bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come to see me.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

To this note little Washington replied:

DEAR DICKEY—I thank you very much for the pretty picture book you gave me. Sam asked me to show him the pictures and I showed him all the pictures in it; and I read to him how the tame elephant took care of the master's little boy, and put him on his back and would not let anybody touch his master's son. I can read three or four pages sometimes without missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you and stay all day with you if it be not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture book you gave me, but I mustn't tell you who wrote the poetry:

G. W.'s compliments to R. H. L.
And likes his book full well,
Henceforth will count his friend,
And hopes many happy days he may spend.

Your good friend,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This poetry was written, it is said, by Mr. Howard, a gentleman who used to visit at the house of Mrs. Washington.

Our Reserve Army.

Statistics just published in regard to the militia force of the United States show the following interesting facts: There are attached to the militia 115 general officers, 895 regimental officers, and 4,356 company officers. Total number of commissioned officers, 6,541. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 88,826. The total number of men available for military service, but at present unorganized, is 2,875,460—apportioned as follows: Maine, 78,376; New Hampshire, 36,394; Vermont, 30,112; Massachusetts, 247,495; Rhode Island, 40,839; Connecticut, 61,302; New York, 483,183; New Jersey, 134,257; Pennsylvania, 356,398; Delaware, not reported; Maryland, 88,244; Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, not reported; South Carolina, 79,040; Georgia, Florida and Alabama, not reported; Mississippi, 135,178; Louisiana, 118,209; Texas, 76,458; Arkansas, 95,195; Kentucky, 217,044; Tennessee, not reported; Ohio, 229,725; Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, not reported; Iowa, 169,118; Nebraska, 46,000; Kansas 90,000; Nevada and Oregon, not reported; California, 101,937. A rough calculation of the military available in the omitted States, based on the proportion of availables to population in the other States, gives them nearly 1,500,000, so that the military strength of the nation on paper is in round numbers 4,375,460 men.

Death of a Promising Young Lady.

Chicago papers record the death of Miss Alta M. Hulett, the well-known female lawyer of that city. Her death occurred in San Diego, Cal., whither she fled in November from consumption, which attacked her early last fall; but her enemy followed her. Miss Hulett was in her 23d year at the time of her death. She was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in June, 1873. She had the sincere respect and esteem of all with whom she came in contact. Her business grew rapidly, and her prospects were very bright. Her ability was unquestioned, and in addition to her law practice she was in the habit of lecturing on various subjects. She had considerable practice in the courts, and had the respect of the bench and bar without exception. She had many excellences of character, and was personally beloved by all who knew her. In the death of Miss Hulett the legal profession loses a member whose promise was remarkable, and the question of woman's success in arduous professional careers becomes more serious. Over-work, sanguine but honorable ambition, and a recklessness of health have closed an outlook as encouraging for the sex as it was brilliant for the individual.

A Manufactory of Cripples.

A manufactory of cripples for begging has been unearthed in Hungary. It seems that, twenty years ago, a man named Trouilleson, his mistress and her brother came to Radna and started this establishment, amassing a large fortune out of the horrid trade. Children were kidnapped from all the surrounding cities, brought to Radna and placed in the hands of the mutilators, and thus were procured the horribly disfigured beggars for which the city has been noted. A medical professor of Prague discovered the place and notified the police, and the result was the arrest of the proprietors and disclosures which have horrified all Austria. In a filthy hall, as the officers entered, were huddled 100 wretches, legless, armless, blind, distorted; in hospital were three children, just recovering from amputations of hands or feet, while in a pit beneath the torture-chamber were putrefying human limbs. That the existence of this den was not unknown to the authorities is shown by the fact that the Mayor and two other officials have been arrested for accepting bribes to keep the matter secret; while the infuriated people can hardly be restrained from anticipating on the criminals the tardy justice of the guillotine.

The Profit of Cotton-Raising.

The *Financial Chronicle* has an article on the cost of cotton production. It believes the turning-point has come to that interest, and that the results of the year prove that cotton can be raised profitably in the Southern States at present prices. It cites the experience of a planter in Southwestern Georgia who ran his plantation by an overseer—of course the most expensive way. He raised 32,175 pounds, which netted him $7,828.50. The total cost of the crop was $5,413, leaving him a profit of $2,515.50. Had the crop been sold later it would have realized about $1,000 more. If he had lived with his family on the plantation, and done his own overseeing, the profit could easily have been doubled.

ALL SORTS.

MODERN marriages, says a contemporary, begin with a court and end with a court.

ACTRESSES have their pictures taken when they are young, and when they are old their lithographs do not depart from [illegible]

MURIATIC ACID, poured on the wound made by the bite of a dog, may prevent hydrophobia, but the best way is to shoot the dog before he bites.

THE republic of Mexico covers an area of 760,000 square miles, and is divided into twenty-three states, having a population of about 8,000,000.

BALD-HEADED men are so numerous in Chicago that an audience in that city is said to look, when viewed from above, like a cobble-stone pavement.

THE man who returned from the Centennial without a medal is confident that he could have taken one if they had not been so carefully guarded by policemen.

THE Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroad extends over 3,195 miles, and the whole system, when completed, will cover 4,426, a greater mileage than any American road can show.

THE skeleton of the United States ship California, built eight years ago at a cost of $1,000,000, lies out at Hunter's Point, South San Francisco. The wreckers are gradually tearing it to pieces.

JENNIE (looking in a milliner's window)—"Don't you think they are very pretty?" Lizzie (whose thoughts are on the other side of the street)—"Very, especially the one with the long, black side-whiskers."

THERE are 448 public schools in Philadelphia, with an aggregate membership of 99,291, of whom 49,602 are male and 49,689 female scholars. The amount expended last year in support of these schools was [illegible]

A[illegible] expedition to cut off the slave traffic started on its mission the rare and attractive harem in the Mofettish, consisting of 300 white slaves, besides the blacks, was brought to the hammer at Cairo.

A YOUNG woman from the rural districts entered a dry goods store the other day and asked for a pair of stockings. The clerk politely asked her what number she wore. "Why, two, you fool. Do you think I am a centipede, or that I have a wooden leg?"

MARCH.

The brown buds thicken on the trees,
Unbound, the free streams sing,
As March leads forth across the leas
The wild and windy spring.
Where in the fields the melted snow
Leaves hollows warm and wet,
Ere many days will sweetly blow
The first blue violet.

—*Elizabeth Akers Allen.*

PROF. A. GRAHAM BELL, the inventor of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, in Scotland. His father, Prof. A. M. Bell, who became noted as the inventor of a method for teaching deaf mutes to speak and of a universal system of phonography, is now living in Brandtford, Ontario.

A MAN went into a photographic gallery at Stockton, Cal., to sit for his likeness, and borrowed the proprietor's watch and chain to adorn his person while having his picture taken, and when the operator took the plate into the dark room walked off with the jewelry.

THE Scranton *Republican* says that an astonishing discovery has recently been made to the effect that all the marriage ceremonies performed in Pennsylvania have been illegal and consequently are not binding, so says an act passed in 1777, lately discovered among the archives at Harrisburg.

THE German coast is now bristling with guns and torpedoes from Memel to the Dutch frontier. The iron-clad fleet, specially destined for the protection of the coasts, is composed of five frigates and a corvette, without counting one frigate in course of construction. French money paid for all these works.

A FLORAL EXPERIMENT.—A lady of our acquaintance has tried experiments with charcoal on the roots of her plants with singular effect. Those bearing red and violet colored flowers were rendered extremely brilliant by a free use of powdered charcoal about the roots. Yellow flowers did not, however, show any perceptible effect.

A CORRESPONDENT relates in a paper at St. Helena, Cal., a story of a wonderful dog in Pope valley. The owner kept sheep, and the dog herded them. Finally the sheep were sold to a Berryessa man (an adjacent valley some ten miles away). The owner and the dog delivered the sheep and returned home. Soon after the man missed his dog, and searched for him in vain. He was a valuable dog, and his loss was duly mourned for a couple of days, when, behold, up he came from Berryessa with the whole band of sheep, which he had brought safely home again.

THEY have been experimenting in California in raising hogs upon grapes. Mr. Joseph P. Dow publishes in the *Russian River Flag* an account of his experience in feeding a single porker. He turned the animal into his vineyard with a weight of 160 pounds, and it remained there twenty-seven days, having nothing to eat during that time except the finest grapes, such as Flame, Tokay, Black Hamburg and Muscat. It was then slaughtered and weighed 163 pounds net, equal to 203 pounds gross, showing a gain of forty-three pounds, or one and a half pounds per day.

JOHN NATHAN, a negro, was killed in St. Louis by a man whom he was assailing with a knife. On Nathan's body was found eleven scars, nearly all from stabs received in street fights; and he had inflicted, it is said, many more wounds than he had received. Another noteworthy thing about him was his belief in the efficacy of charms. In his pockets were found two potatoes, to ward off disease; a rabbit's foot, which he held in his hand "for luck" in throwing dice; an herb, to enable him to choose winning numbers in policy playing, and a peculiar shell to drive away evil spirits.

An [illegible] Case.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* relates the following in its account of the recent burning of the steamer Gov. Garland in the Arkansas river: "Capt. Nowland's conduct was heroic. Finding it impossible to rescue his wife and two children, he was compelled to forsake either the former or the latter. He had no time to hesitate, for the flames were already scorching the passengers. Capt. Nowland kissed his little children farewell, and, seizing his wife, plunged into the water. He looked back, but the little children he could not see, for his eyes filled with tears, such as only a father or mother can know the meaning of. A deck-hand, named Billy Staples, whose home is in Memphis, witnessed the sad farewell. Seizing both of the children in his strong arms, the brave man leaped into the water and carried them safely to the shore."

Fac-Simile
of Label & Wrapper
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
COCOA-NUT OIL.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.

FASHIONS

Lady's "Armure" Overskirt.
The latest—most popular style. We will mail this Pattern and Cloth Model free, for 10 cts. (or 3 stamps), to pay mail expenses.
We will send the Pattern with Cloth Model of this New "Princess" Polonaise, free, for Ten Cents (or 3 stamps).
"Princess Polonaise." To pay mailing expenses.

Smith's Instruction-Book & Catalogue.
Hundreds of Large Illustrations of the New Styles, with ample Instructions in "Home Dressmaking," "Cutting Out," "Fitting," etc. Send Two Stamps and get it by return mail. Both Patterns and Book for 25 cts. (or 8 stamps).
SEE our STYLES and TEST OUR PATTERNS.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, Editor,
P. O. Box 5055. 10 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.
FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention!
Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY.
FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD.
Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages.
P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St. New York.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 916 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 763 Broadway, N.Y.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

10 PER CENT. NET for the money lender. Interest paid semi-annually first year in advance. Security 4 to 10 times the loan in land alone, exclusive of the buildings. (Present cash value by sworn appraisers.) No investment safer. No payments more promptly met. Best of references given. Send stamp for particulars. D. S. B. JOHNSTON, Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Mothers Who Have Daughters That Have Weak Lungs
Should arrest the disease when it is in the incipient stages. It is indicated by a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. If this be permitted to run on, tubercles will form, and Consumption will be the result. A most valuable remedy will be found in Allen's Lung Balsam to cure and check this disease in its first stage.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.
$20 Worth of Music During the Year.
Every number has 32 pages of Music and Musical Stories, Sketches, Editorials, Letters, Lessons, etc., etc. Choice of Four Elegant Premium Volumes, FREE to every subscriber at $1.50 a year. Send stamp for full particulars, or 10c. for sample with last song of P. P. Bliss. Address J. CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."
Frank Leslie's Historical Register
— OF THE —
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14⅞ by 20½ inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
537 Pearl Street, New York.

NATIONAL DISEASE.
IS IT CURABLE?
THOSE who have suffered from the various and complicated forms of [illegible] by Catarrh [illegible] relief or cure [illegible] for [illegible] considerable anxiety [illegible] Bronchitis [illegible] frequently [illegible] cases a case of [illegible] sympathetic [illegible] and [illegible] Catarrh, bad [illegible] compared with the [illegible] lungs likely to follow.

IT CAN BE CURED.
IT can be [illegible]. There is no doubt about it. The immediate relief afforded by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is but a slight evidence of what may follow a persistent use of this remedy. The hard, incrusted matter that has lodged in the nasal passages is removed with a few applications; the ulceration and inflammation subdued and healed; the entire membranous lining of the head are cleansed and purified. Constitutionally its action is that of a powerful purifying agent, destroying in its course through the system [illegible] catarrhal disease.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use [illegible] Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
IS THE BEST. ASK FOR
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.
Collins' Voltaic Plaster.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
NEVER FAILS TO QUICKLY
Relieve Affections of the Chest.
Relieve Affections of the Lungs.
Relieve Affections of the Heart.
Relieve Affections of the Liver.
Relieve Affections of the Spleen.
Relieve Affections of the Kidneys.
Relieve Affections of the Spine.
Relieve Affections of the Nerves.
Relieve Affections of the Muscles.
Relieve Affections of the Joints.
Relieve Affections of the Bones.
Relieve Affections of the Sinews.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD.
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue

THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED
— IS THE —
Toledo Blade!
(Nasby's Paper.)
Commencing April 6, the Toledo Weekly Blade will contain, each week, an article from one of the following distinguished gentlemen:
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State.
Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster General.
Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. Jas. N. Tyner, late Postmaster General.
Hon. O. P. Morton, Senator from Indiana.
Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Senator from Maine.
Hon. Charles Foster, Representative from Ohio,
and 45 other Statesmen and Public Men.
The Publishers make this announcement by permission. Specimen Copies of The Blade mailed free to any address. Send a Postal Card.
Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR & SEED DRILL MANUF'D BY

THE BEST. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Highest prize at Centennial for the Best Hand Cultivator.
GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
Recommend It Heartily.
SOUTH BOSTON.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens street.

BEST TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES.
Dealers, families and consumers in general of above articles should call at JOS. STINER & CO.'S wholesale warehouse, 178 and 180 Chambers street, cor. Washington, New York, where they will find the largest and choicest selected stock in the country at lowest possible wholesale prices, in lots to suit customers. Orders by mail will meet prompt attention. Send for circular. Address P. O. box 4337.
AGENTS WANTED.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS,
wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Improvements; New and Beautiful Solo Stops. Organists and Musicians everywhere indorse these Organs and recommend them as Strictly First-Class in Tone, Mechanism and Durability. Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., Quincy, Illinois.

CARPET WARP.
TO THE CONSUMER.
Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR, AAA."
We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand.
Inquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS
For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton and his certificate accompanying each purchase. GLASS CUT TO EXACT SIZE, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
Also, at $1 each per mail, General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT.
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
FRENCH PLATE GLASS DEPOT,
205 to 211 N. Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fac-Simile
of Label & Wrapper
REMEDY
FOR
ASTHMA,
ROSE COLD,
HAY FEVER.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
Boston.

POND'S EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
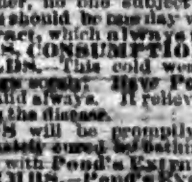
Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
Trade Mark to be on [illegible] of every machine.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
Cor. Bond St. 658 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE
FRUIT JARS.
ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED
LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY
LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE
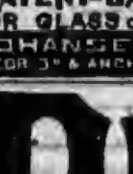

FIRST PREMIUMS
NEW-YORK
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
1875–1876
PHILADA
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
1874
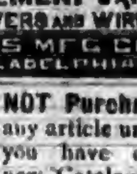

CENTENNIAL. 1876.
PATENT-BARREL-CEMENT JAR
FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES
COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO.
COR 3D & ARCH STS PHILADELPHIA.

DO NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House
227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially that of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourselves in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,
113 East Monroe st., Chicago.

MRS. FAY'S
BOSTON RECEIPTS.
A NEW COOK BOOK.
220 ECONOMICAL RECEIPTS.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
A. WILLIAMS & CO., Booksellers,
BOSTON, MASS.
Edited by a Housekeeper of 20 Years' Experience.

BUTTER COLOR.
The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow color like June grass butter, producing better sales and at higher price, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping. Is far superior to Annatto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only fluid-color that will not color buttermilk, if added in cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to re-color white butter. I will send, on receipt of money, free by express, to any office East of Mississippi River, 1 lb., $2.00; 2 lb., $3.75. Persons club together and try it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve.
MRS. S. SMITH, 227 14th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

AGENTS, we want you. New article. No competition. Send for particulars. H. A. WHITNEY MANUFACTURING CO., 290 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

30,000 Copies Sold in Two Months
MARK TWAIN'S
New Book, "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," is the book that outsells everything, and agents make money on. Don't fool away time on dull works, but get this live book. Send for circulars to AMERICAN PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
WILLIAM H. SEWARD
One Volume, 822 Pages, Price, $4.25.
Sold by Subscription Only.
For further particulars, address
D. APPLETON & CO., Pubs., 549 & 551 Broadway, N.Y.

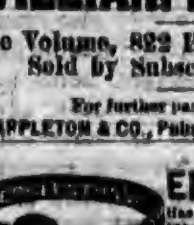

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

$[illegible] a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. [illegible] & CO., Portland, Maine.
$25 [illegible] Samples free. [illegible] 11 Dey St., N. Y.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
REVOLVERS [illegible] styles. Ill. Cat. free. [illegible] WORKS, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] and sample FREE. [illegible] St., New York.
$77 [illegible] $10 Outfit FREE. [illegible], Augusta, Maine.
$20 [illegible] Samples worth $5 [illegible] Co., Portland, Maine.
[illegible] Write at [illegible] Street, New York.
DEAFNESS RELIEVED. No Medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.
COLORADO [illegible] Mines, &c. [illegible] RICE, Pueblo, Col.
10 CTS. Sure Cure for Catarrh. Remedies in your house. C. BELL, Box 128, Springfield, Mass.
ANY SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOK mailed, postpaid, upon receipt of half publisher's price. A. [illegible] Nassau St., New York.
[illegible] A Register of every [illegible] with salaries; includes Postoffices, Custom Houses, Clerkships, etc. Great chance for Agents. Price, 50 cents. Address ROULE & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRE Insurance.
Nothing so Cheap and Nothing so Important.
I will forward a useful Circular to every person who owns real or personal property, Free of Cost.
W. H. WEEKS, 176 Broadway, New York.

15 Best Flirtation Cards you ever saw, by mail, for 10 cts. R. S. HAPP, 114 Centre Street, N.Y.
AGENTS—64-page Illustrated Catalogue, FREE. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

A FORTUNE
Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. R. GLADDING, Hoboken, N. J.

50,000 Sold Daily. The newest and best [illegible] at sight. "I cannot tell a lie, I carry my little Hatchet." Send 10 cts. for sample, 3 for 25 cts., to R. S. HAPP, 114 Centre St. [illegible] $10 a day. Try it.

CHEAPEST [illegible] offered to the public. On receipt of 10 cts. we will send by mail, postpaid, one Ladies' [illegible] ornamental Shawl Pin; also one of the newest style [illegible]. These goods are of the newest and latest designs; are worth ten times the money. [illegible] NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CO., 231 Church Street, N. Y.

Use Austin's Patent [illegible] Free by mail, 25 cents. [illegible] Measure, Paper Cutter [illegible] AUSTIN MFG. CO., [illegible] No. 10 W. 5th St., Phila.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING [illegible] Circulars free. Ad's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

EPILEPSY [illegible] by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Address ROSS BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC. Full Catalogues free by mail. BOOSEY & CO., 32 East 14th Street, New York.

"MONCE'S PATENT ROLLING-STEEL GLASS-CUTTER" [illegible] largest glass cutting houses both in this country and in Europe. Every [illegible] 25 cents. Address S. G. MONCE, Exclusive Manufacturer, Bristol, Conn.

FARMERS, buy FISHER'S PATENT SICKLE GRINDERS, HAY FORKS and FARM BELLS. Sold by Dealers [illegible] FISHER, Canton, O.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, [illegible] MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Best Patent [illegible] Double-Lined [illegible] Safety Lamp, Made for Burning Coal Oil. Write for particulars to [illegible] LAMP CO., CINCINNATI, O.

MONEY [illegible] made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. [illegible] 160 Fulton St., New York.

SOLID Rubber Type, Stamps and Rubber Goods. SEND FOR [illegible], or ask your Stationer. [illegible] 205 B'way, N.Y.

Universal Bowholder For Ladies and Gentlemen. Send for Free illustrated [illegible] P. O. Box 5660, N.Y.

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED—Men and Women out of work to [illegible] extraordinary inducements to Agents [illegible] with its four superb Premiums. [illegible] Hawley St., Boston.

AGENTS [illegible] "100,000 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE," is having an immense sale. [illegible] territory. For circulars, address SHAFER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$350 A Month—Agents wanted. [illegible] best selling articles in the world. One sample free. [illegible] BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 A Year to Agents. Outfit and a [illegible] Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods. Permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—600,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain; climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to [illegible] San Francisco, California.

AGENTS Ultimatum Burners, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 35 yards, Oil Stoves, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c. &c. Particulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries'
Floral Calendar, Journal, and 3 Sample Plants, 25 cts. List Free. J. GREIVES, Sec., Box 67, Paterson, N. J.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $6.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the [illegible] Send stamps for catalogue to W. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, [illegible] Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

[illegible] And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P.O. Box, 1287.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

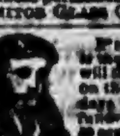
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address
Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT OFFER! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or Installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos [illegible] TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT ENGRAVINGS. For Agents. Send for Catalogue to [illegible] E. C. BRIDGMAN, [illegible] 175 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE Republic.

PILES!
Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price, $1. Address
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN,
21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

C. N. U. No. 16

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

SPECIAL PRICES!
AT THE
NEW FANCY GOODS STORE

IN LADIES SPRING HATS, EMBRIDERIE,
SILK TIES AND HANKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, THREAD GLOVES,
LADIES HOSE, MISSES HOSE,
CHILDRENS HOSE.

North of Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 12, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

AUBURN, JUNCTION.

Business on the decline.

The high water is abating.

Episode of the masculine persuasion at C. Clark's.

There was church services at the school house last Friday night. Mr. Moses, of Auburn, presiding.

We are sorry to chronicle the illness of Mrs. Geo. Clark.

We are making preparations to have a Sabbath school at the Junction, during the coming summer. All those interested in the Sabbath school cause should attend a meeting which will be held at the school house for this purpose next Friday evening.

We understand ground has been purchased from Mr. Fluke, just west of the Junction for the building of a brewery. There is no better location in Northern Indiana for a manufactory of this kind than at the Junction. It being a good shipping point, nothing can prevent it from being a success.

Mr. Shipley, commanding engineer of the B. & O. R. R., while cleaning out the [illegible] at the bridge across Cedar Creek, lost his pocket book in the water with twenty-seven dollars and some cents, and some very valuable papers in it. Mr. Shipley says the finder can have the money if they will return the papers to him. Any person finding the above pocket book will receive their reward by leaving the same with Mr. Pratt at the Junction.

GARRETT.

Beautiful spring has come at last.

Farmers are bringing in their maple syrup which is very good this spring.

Business is improving very rapidly. The merchants that were looking 'blue' all winter, are now going around with a glad smile on their faces, over the prospects of a good summer's trade.

Our school marms returned last Sunday looking very much refreshed after a short vacation. Mr. Will. Baker fills the vacancy made by Miss Collar in the intermediate department.

Chris. Knecht, former manager of the DeKalb House, has returned to Dayton, Ohio. We were sorry to see Chris. leave us as he was first-class citizen and highly respected by all who knew him. Tom Taggart is now manager of the hotel. Tom. is a genial, clever fellow, and an experienced hotel man.

Garrett is organizing a base ball club which we think will carry off the medal before the season ends.

W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, gained for himself quite a reputation in Garrett, through a couple of cases he tried here last week. We think Mr. P deserves credit for his legal ability, and we would be glad to have him locate here.

Mr. Murphy got up a masquerade ball here last week.

A loafer and dead beat, of this place, struck a new feature. He has got to dedicating dance houses to houses of illfame. Boot blacks get twenty-five cents for not squealing.

Several new buildings are now under construction with a fair prospect of a large number more during the coming summer, as the B. & O. company are going on with the balance of the buildings that were contemplated when the town was laid out, it encourages others to make improvements, and from this point we look for better times in Garrett this year than we have ever seen before. A large flouring mill, and an elevator will be erected here this summer; two things which are indispensable in a town like this. M. M.

CEDAR CREEK.

[Our genial and clever friend, J. B. Ness, Esq., sends us the following item from the above point. We should be pleased to hear often from J. B.]

The Auburn Courier gives the best statisfaction at this place. It has the largest circulation here of any paper in the country.

The Methodists, near our place, have had over twenty accessions to their church, as a result of a revival this last winter.

Our literary society has gone where the woodbine twineth. It died without a struggle. Payne said at his death, "I take a leap in the dark." So did the literary.

We had a large turn out at our school meeting to select a teacher. Satan came also, and we had a rousing time. No teacher chosen.

We want a minister to come and preach to us this summer. We want him to preach the loudest by example without using slang and telling yarns. We are good at that ourselves.

John Harvey, Esq., is doing a good work in the matrimonial business. He gave Dr. Shephard a Slice, and he is now a happy man. Who next.

BUTLER.

Farmers are energetically beginning their spring work.

The protracted meeting at the Disciple church commenced on last Sabbath evening. Rev. T. D. Sutton, the pastor is serving his congregation here for the fifth year. The Rev. Mr. Heuryx, of Remington, Ind., will assist him in the meeting after thirteenth inst.

The salary of Rev. Mr. Morris ought to be increased correspondingly with the increase of—It is a girl this time.

The red ribbonites are about to take the city for temperance.

The wife of Rev. S. Bacon still continues to grow weaker, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. She is liable to exchange worlds any moment.

Weamer, of the Republican, came to Butler last week without his cane, his face was as long as a clothes line. With trembling steps, he went from office to office, and store to store, his face all the time wearing the same solemn look, impressing one that he was in search of a mourner's bench; to all he presented the same heartrending wail of woe—Bacon and his cruel pen—To one he said, "Not for any consideration would I have had my character exposed in Auburn." Said he "throughout the entire town I am shamefully disgraced, and I shall suffer irreparable loss as the consequence." More anon.

S. BACON.

NEWVILLE.

Martin Engle is the owner of a female hog, whose fecundity is remarkable. Appreciating the great demand for hogs owing to the fatal spread of the disease last fall, she contributed a litter of eight spotted pigs, and four days after went one better, making a total of seventeen.

Wilson Countryman has purchased a half interest in the steam mill of Moody & Gunsenhouser.

A Steephen intends opening out a new drug store, and expects a fresh supply of drugs in a few days.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its *facilities* for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES W. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in acause wherein Maria Trentman and Augustus G. Trentman are Plaintiffs and Daniel W. Smith, Catherine Smith, and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot No. twenty-eight (28) thence running north seventy-two (72) feet thence east seventeen and one-half (17½) feet, thence south seventy-two (72) feet thence west seventeen and one-half (17½) feet to the place of beginning, being a part of Lot No. twenty eight (28) in the Original Plat to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, April 4, A. D. 1877.
GUY PLUM Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $11.05

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Charles N. Brown and Emma A. Brown are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars, and five cents with interest and costs on said decree I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. one (1) in Gross & Dills Addition to the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., April 4, 1877.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff.
P. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Benner and Elizabeth Benner are plaintiff and Conrad Benner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-five cents with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west fractional half of the south west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace one fifth (1-5) of an acre within the lines herein specified thence north to the said boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half [½] of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty [20] feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half of said quarter section, on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said boundary line far enough to embrace one-tenth [1-10] of an acre, of land within the lines herein specified, thence south to within twenty [20] feet of the south line of said said fractional one-half [½] of said quarter section, thence east to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sel for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs. I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgemnt interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'd
Auburn, Indiana, April 4th, 1877.
ROSE & HARTMAN, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $17 50

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., Dekalb County Indiana.

Sopharia C. Swineford }
vs.
Robert Zecher }

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons, having been issued and returned not found and a writ of Attachment also having been issued there on and property of the said defendent having been attached by virtue thereof and it also appears that the defendent is a nonresident of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said defendent and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before me the undersigned, at my office in Auburn, Union-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Henry F. Robinson is plaintiff, and Samuel W. Sprott and Thomas H. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty two cents with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of a part of lot number seventy two, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot number seventy-two, thence running west along the north line of said lot eighty-four and a half feet, thence south forty-four feet, thence east eighty-four and a half feet parallel with the north line of said lot, thence north forty-four feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.
H. C. PETERSON Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, March 24, 1877.
Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Wallace and James Metcalf are Plaintiffs and John Moser and William Moser are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred twenty-six [326] dollars and eighty-two [82] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five, [25] Town thirty-four, [34] north of Range thirteen, [13] west.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
PENFILD & MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, March 23, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.75

House and Lot for Sale.

A fine new brick house with, ten rooms with kitchen and wood house adjoining, good well, cistern, barn and other buildings, good side walk, shade trees, fine location, &c. For sale cheap, apply to

GEO. PICKER.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

[And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER
AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SILKS. SILKS.

Root & Company,

Will put on sale this week a large line of Black and Colored Silks, purchased at the three large auction sales of last week in New York, all of them decidedly the best bargains we have ever offered, the prices being fully 30 per cent, less than last season's.

Heavy Gros Grain Silks $1, 1.15, 1.25
Cashmere Finish $1.50, 1.60, 1.75 1.90
Sublime " " $2.75, 3.00 3.25
All shades of Colored Gros Grain Silks
$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65.

We shall also open New and Elegant

BROCADED SILKS,

For Polonaise and Overdresses, in Browns, Blue, Black, Myrtle, Green Tillens, Drabs, $2.65 and 2.84. per yard. In our Suit Department we w l offer an elegant line of

SILK SUITS,

$25.00, to $200.00 each.

DOLMAN MANTLES, $7.50, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 each.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arraves in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time is reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible]
We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c		Second quality 35 and 40 c.	
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c		Imperial Best 60c and 90c.	
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.		Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.	

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan Tea, and English Breakfast, the very best, 80 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 60	Valencia raisins per lb	6c
Half box "	75	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11	Good yellow	9c
" C.	10½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	8c		

Canned Peaches—Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $1 50, Fmily White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 2 White Fish $1 00
Family White Fish per keg $2 50, Family Mackerel, kits $1.00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 20c, Headlight oil 24c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.
TOY BOOKS.

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 30c.
—Oats 25c.
—Eggs 10c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 8c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 6c
—Wheat $1.25 @ 1.40
—The Courier $1.50 a year.

Eggs 11 cents a dozen at Bittingers.

Cook Ford is again able to be about.

Hams 12 cents a pound at Bittingers.

Side meat 12 cents a pound at Bittingers.

A splendid cigar for five cents at Davenports.

Have you seen those felt skirts at the New York store.

Shoulders 10 cents a pound at Bittingers.

Davenport keeps fine wall and window paper.

Mackeral 3 pounds for 25 cents at Bittingers.

Dont forget to go to Ensley's and see the Archer Hayrake.

The best stock of drugs in town at Devenperts.

Prices still getting lower, at Austin's boot and shoe store.

The only Oliver Chilled Plow in Auburn is sold by J. L. Davis.

If you want the worth of your money go to the New York Store.

Lemons 25 cents a dozen at Bittingers, opposite the Auburn House.

You will find the best stock of gents hats in the city at H. H. Stamates.

In fact all of Ensley's stock is new entirely, and sold at bottom prices.

China wedding to-night at Mr. David Walburn's. Supper at 7 o'clock.

Col. Long, whose residence is just west of Garrett, was in town yesterday.

The Pioneer Hardware store is headquarters for the Oliver Chilled Plows.

Our old friend, O. D. Hare, Esq., returned last week from his California trip.

Messrs D. H. Murray an J. C. Somers shipped a car load of cows to Buffalo last week.

Dont forget that you can buy cheap, and get good bargains at the "boot up side down."

Neworleans sugar 10 cents a pound at Bittingers, opposite the Auburn House.

Joe. Rainier has opened out a fine lot of cigars, and stationary in the post office buiding.

If you want a good suit of clothes or a fine hat at bottom prices go to Schaab Beugnot & Co.

Mr. Comstock, of Liberty Mills, will offer for sale a lot of blooded cattle on the 26th of this month.

The week opened up with good weather, and the probabilities are that spring has come.

Best prints down to 7 cents and plaid dress goods down to 11 and 15 cents at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

Orders for tin roofing and spouting should be left with B. Goodman, at his shop on Seventh street. tf.

The celebrated Western six shovel corn cultivators for sale at bottom prices at Ensley's.

The New Era tongueless cultivators, something new in that line, at Ensley's Come and see it.

The arrangement for baptizing at the M. E. church for next Sabbath, will be deferred one week.

Children cry for them, and the ladies are delighted, with the splendid stock of shoes at the boot up side down.

Ensley's have the newest and cleanest stock of Impliments in the county, no old trash to shove off on customers.

Lyme Jackman is a proselyte. He don't want to go behind the returns. He has been counted out. Its a boy.

Dr. Harters Liver Pills restore the secretions, remove obstructions, and change the diseased organtic action into a healthy one.

The invigorating and regulating properties of Dr. Harter's Elixir or Wild Cherry are superior to any other medicines in the world.

Daniel Ammon, an old and esteemed citizen of Fort Wayne, died suddenly last Monday. He was a pleasant, genial, clever gentleman.

Go in to Ensley's and see the improved South Bend Chilled Plows. They are the best in the country, far ahead of the Oliver Chilled.

100,000 pounds of wool wanted at the New York Store, for which the highest price will be paid.

Sam Pete & Max, the enterprising clothing merchants are still going down in their prices. See ad., next week.

Work has commenced on the bridge across Cedar, which was washed away, and teams are now passing through the stream.

Mr. Adolph Kahn, of Butler, gave us a call Monday. He will leave for Europe about the middle of May, by way of Baltimore & Ohio.

[illegible] body will buy their hats from H. H. Stamate's if they call and see his fresh stock of new hats.

Quin Altenburg wears a pink ribbon, and to account for the light color, he says it got wet. That may be the fate of some others.

Reub Williams, of the Indianian, says that all literary productions of merit go the rounds of the press once in seven years. How about the "Beautiful Snow."

The spring time has come, gentle Annie, the whipper-poor-will calls to its mate in the forest, and the turtle-dove coos by the roadside, yet we have not seen that maple molasses.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, the new preacher for this point, is said to be a splendid preacher, and our people might just as well make up their minds now to take their naps after dinner.

"Write me as one who loves his fellow man," said Abou Ben Adhem. The inventor of Terry's Salicylic Soap is destined to receive this tribute from countless thousands.

Nothing like Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup It cures the worst cases of coughs or colds promptly and effectually. Try it. Price only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. A. J. Ralston, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

The original South Bend Chilled plow is sold only at the Pioneer Hardware store. Farmers if you need a plow don't fail to try them, they are fully warranted.

The finest assortment of Millinery goods, ladies and childrens hats, flowers, ribbons and lace, new style in veiling everything new for the season you will always find at H. H. Stamates.

Just received at Ensley's the new Three Rivers Plow. For particulars as to the merits of the plow enquire of Henry Ford and Geo. H. Hoffman and come in and see it. It is the boss.

FOR SALE—A resident lot in western addition to Auburn, east front, cor. lot, two squares from Court House. Terms easy. Address, M. H. CAZIER, 3w. Albion, Ind.

Have we a poet in Auburn? If so let him come forth, there is work to do. When a Butler poet can tackel such words as "Iambic pantameter," Auburn must begin to show up.

The book fiend is around, intimidating our people. Look out for him; medium height, aged about 40, and would be described by sporting journals as a b. g., (bay gelding). Load your shot guns.

Soon the plow of the husbandman will turn the sod, the black bird will follow in his track and gather in the palatable grub, but will Hayes remove the troops at New Orleans?

Go to your Druggist and inquire about Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup. It is the best remedy known to break up severe coughs and colds of long standing. The price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

In compliance with a law, passed at the last session of the legislature, the board of commissioners will contract for a sufficient number of dockets to supply all the justices of the peace in the county.

Major Reno has been court martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the army on a charge of slandering the wife of Capt. Bell after insulting her in private in the absence of her husband.

We are requested by Mr. Welch to specially thank the noble young ladies of the M. E. congregation for the handsome sum, procured and contributed by them as a donation to their pastor. It is not to be considered as apart of his salary.

We are glad to see several new contributors of the local news this week, in the COURIER. We hope they will keep it up regularly, and others will join the corps. We furnish paper, printed envelopes already stamped, to those who will send us the news. Apply at this office.

At a big revival in Ohio this winter, a sinner, after being converted, went and paid up what he was owing the printer. Why can't we have one here. There is a large field in which the gospel could be retailed out to advantage, especially of so practical a kind as noted above.

Chronic Diseases Cured.

Dr. G. W. VanVleck, formerly of Bellevue Hospital, is at the Central House, where he can be consulted for two or three weeks, on all Chronic diseases. Diseases of women and children a specialty, consultation free.

Base Ball meeting postponed untill Saturday evening April 14th. All concerned are again requested to be on hand at Mr. Sprott's office, at 7.30 sharp. A scrub game will be called at 2 o'clock Saturday p. m. on the Eel River grounds.

Charley Baxter tried to make out that the Butler "Record" wanted to be a democratic paper, and Maj. Luke gave him a rap over the knuckles, and said he was very naughty to allow such a conception to enter his "fertile" mind. "There's a light in the window."

Isn't it an awful thing for Mr. Hayes and Evarts to hobnob with such a "rebel" as Wade Hampton? To have done such a thing six months ago would have been looked upon as treason by the Republican party. But that was before the election.

We hope our good people will plant more shade trees this spring. We could get along without their shade you know, but what will the cows do for something to rub against, not speaking of a place to tie horses. By all means set them out.

For Sale.

Beautiful city property, situated in the north-west part of town, can be had at a bargain; furnished if desired with good furniture throughout. Call on proprietor for further particulars.

MARY SEWARD.

April 9, 1877.

PETIT JURORS.—The following is a list of the Petit Jurors for the May term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, Henry Hood, Hiram Mason, Jacob Mortorff, D. T. Smith W. L. Bish, O. A. Kingsley, Joseph Walters, C. P. Coleman, Simon Nichols, John Jennings, S. W. Ralston.

NOTICE.—There will be held at Beard's corners, on April 28th, 1877, a Sunday School teachers institute. All are invited to attend who are interested in Sunday School work.

L. W. TREESH, Pres.
B. F. FEETS, Secy.

Prof. Morse, Principal of the Indiana Conservatory of Music at Fort Wayne, gave us a call last Monday. The Professor will come to Auburn one day in each week and give hour lessons at a much less rate than it will cost to go to Wayne, providing he can secure six or eight scholars.

We feel like returning thanks to our many farmer friends who have been so zealous in supplying our town cows with a good article of hay from their wagons during the past winter. The t. c. are looking splendid. Some improvement can be made by lowering the heighth of their wagon beds, so that these cheeky bovines can have easier access to their contents.

Mr. Welch, authorizes us to enter his protest against a number of citizens of this place, for unceremouniously and surreptitiously entering the parsonage, on last Saturday night, and there without form of law or license unmercifully "pounding" his lady. A much more exemplary show of conduct was expected considering those who were engaged in the affair. But such is life. It was another of those little spots of green that make life pleasant, and encourage us to the good work.

The following appointments were made for the M. E. Conference, at Bluffton, last week:

Huntertown, J. M. Lowry,
Auburn, J. C. Ervin,
Garrett, B. Sawyer,
Leo, J. M. Mann,
Butler, H. M. Lamport,
Waterloo, W. H. Daniel.

The citizens of this place will find interesting reading matter in another column, in the shape of an ordinance requiring hogs to be kept up. We hope to see it enforced, and our side walks and grass plots protected. While they are good scavangers, they do a great deal of injury. Then there is a fellow in the south part of town, who has made several fortunes by pasturing his hogs on the town. His first name is Tom, and we are keeping our eye on him.

The M. E. Sunday School.

This School was reorganized on last Sunday April 8th by the unanimous reelection of the officers of last year viz. W. L. Meese Supt. Mrs. A. E. Robbins assistant Supt. Miss Josie Rush, Secy. John Weaver Treas. Miss Abbie Potter and Bell Lanning, Librarians. M. F. Long, Choruster and Miss May Lewis, Organist. Misses Bell Stahl, Eliza Stahl and Rosa Shaffer were chosen assistants in the work of the School. George Zimmerman and Albert Case, were chosen as Artists to prepare the blackboard exercise. The School has been during the past year, in a highly prosperous and interesting condition and we hope will grow in interest and influence during the coming year.

SAD EVENT.

Mr. Calvin Fair, a son of David Fair, formerly of this county, came home from the west a few weeks ago, where he had resided for six years past. A few days ago he was noticed acting strange, and last Sunday evening he became unmanageable, under an aberration of mind, so that it required several of his relatives to keep him under control. He was finally placed in jail to prevent him from doing injury. He is a fine looking man, of splendid physique, only about twenty-eight years old. It is feared he is helplessly insane. It a sad fate for one so young and promising, and it is to be hoped that the infliction will prove only a temporary one.

Merton, we understand, had an invitation to go south and see things as they are, and not remain at home feeding himself on a morbid imagination—blood and hate. He wouldn't go. He don't want to see things as they are. When he does, and tells his party the truth regarding them, then, indeed, is his "occupation gone." There may be some more capital to be made out of the "bloody shirt," but we do not believe it.

We have at last been convinced of the truthfulness of the beautiful scriptural passage. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and in many days it will return to you." Forty years ago Dick Thompson, of this State, made a speech at Columbus, to which Mr. Hayes listened, and was pleased. When Hayes became President he made Dick Secy. of the Navy on the strength of that speech. Public speakers should make a note of this. They do not know but than a President in embryo may be listening.

There is some little distrust felt by those parties who bought cheap imported buggies at auction here a few months ago. It is always better and cheaper in the long run to patronize your neighbor, men whom you would ask a favor if you needed it. Patronize yourselves, properly speaking We know home-made buggies that have been run in this city for three years, that will yet our wear the greater number of the new ones brought here from distant manufacturers.

Life will be a blank now to Charley Foster, since the "Indianian" has taken to speak unkindly of him. In speaking of Ohio, it says that there is a sly notion that her Stanley Mathews and her Fosters have placed the party and Mr. Hayes in a very unpleasant attitude." Well we symphathize with Hayes, that he should be placed in an unpleasant attitude by such men as Charley Foster. Poor Hayes, he is not showing up that greatness of character, which the late campaign assigned him.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks is down in a gold mine in the Rocky Mountains. He wants to get out of sight. It will be remembered that he once run for Vice-President.—*Standard.*

Yes and it will be remembered that a quarter of a million of a majority of the voters of the whole country, voted him Vice President, and that he was afterwards cheated, defrauded and swindled out of the position to which he was legally elected, and that another man occupies his place through fraud. These things will be remembered, in connection with the fact of his candidacy.

If we can't have a first-class poet, we can brag on our theatrical talent. The Garrett News, of last week, speaking of the dramatic entertainment given there a few days ago, says: "John Knoder, of Auburn, played Terence O'More to the satisfaction of the entire audience. His was a very difficult part to perform and he sustained it well. His fight with the grave diggers and Benard Kavanagh was timely, and had good effect upon the house, while his bidding goodbye to Kathleen, Father O'Cassidy and the jailer, in the prison, was splendid. Mr. Knoder is a fine actor, and any play he takes part in will be a success."

Almost Fatally Drowned,

We drove down to the creek the other day with the world renowned speed horse, White Stocking, and seing several little ponds of nice blue water by the roadside, we thought we would wash the mud from the wagon by driving through them. After passing through two we entered the third with high hope and placid temper, when all at once the little horse disappeared, and all we could see was the lines coming out of the water. We thought at first that he had grown tired of life and wanted to be a meremaid, but suddenly he popped up again, and down we went waist deep. We are glad, however, that we can say we were perfectly cool under the circumstances, the water being at freezing point. Then Tom Cool came along and that made it more so. We were at last aroused from our reverie, by a yell of laughter, and we finally succeeded in saving ourself and the horse, but the wagon came very near being drowned. We had struck a wash out about ten feet deep. Moral, beware of appearances.

It is said our friend Grant is poor, owing to several speculations in water lots. We noticed he looked sad when he laid down a quarter for two dr— cigars, in the restaurant just before the train left. They are 15 cents apiece or two for a quarter, in that immoral atmosphere.

LIMERICK, ILL., April 6th, 1877.

DEAR BROTHER:—I presume you are anxious to know the results of my trip to Mississippi. We left home for the south on Monday, March 12th. The snow was falling rapidly as we passed Mendota, but when we reached Centralia it was all out of sight. At Cairo we found pleasant weather though it had been stormy. We left Cairo Wednesday morning at one o'clock, having been detained at Centralia, and this point about 20 hours. This made the trip longer than we expected, and was the result of taking the wrong train in the start. We reached our point of destination on Wednesday night at 11 P. M. The point was Hazelhurst, the county seat of Copiah county Miss., 35 miles south of Jackson, the State Capital, 180 miles north of New Orleans, 400 due south of Cairo and 44 miles north of McComb city, our point of visitation last spring. The next day after our arrival the carriage of a Mr. Redus drove up to the hotel for us, and we accompanied him to his residence some four miles distant. Mr. Redus is what you might call a southern yankee. Born in Alabama and raised in Mississippi, he has managed in spite of the ill fortunes of war to make himself independent, and to-day is one of the few native southerners who can make money and grow rich without slave labor. He owns about 1,000 acres of land and a first class Saw mill and planing mill, corn grinder attached. His lumber undressed brings $10.00 at the R. R., flooring $18.00. He clears $1.00 per cord on his wood, selling for $2.50, costing him $1.00 for cutting and 50c for hauling. He has quite a comfotable dwelling, 2,000 bearing peach trees with a variety of the fruits. He unfortunately is lame and his business crowds him too much so he offers his land, Saw mill and all for sale cheap. His mill, wagons etc., with 180 acres of good saw timber land can be bought for $5,000, one third cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. interest. His house, orchard and 700 acres, the greater part of which could be soon brought under cultivation he offers for $7,000—less than $10.00 per acre. The land is what would be called in Indiana good and, the soil is a loamy clay with enough sand to make it work easily. Fresh lands will produce about 300 lbs. lint cotton per acre, worth from 10 to 12 cents per pound, of corn it will produce from 20 to 40 bushels, worth from 75c to $1.00 per bushel, but it is the paradise of fruit; peaches, pears, apples, figs, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, plums, grapes, pomegranates and so on "ad infinitum." Two crops of Irish potatoes can be produced in a year and the very best of sweet potatoes, Louisiana and sorghum sugar cane, the former producing from 250 to 300 gallons molasses per acre, and the latter a far superior article to that produced in the north. On all this tract are numberless springs of pure, clear soft water, making it excellent for dairy purposes. I have secured a deed for 80 acres of land lying on both sides of the R. R. I have a series of gently sloping hills on the south part of my land on which I intend to try and secure a cluster of cottages of norther people where we can have post office, school, church and society. I propose to the first five persons of good moral character who may apply, a lot of one or two acres each on the condition that within two years thereon a residence worth $1,000. After that I will sell lots cheap. I intend to make this my future home. I have given the place the name of "Dell Springs." It is 240 miles north of New Orleans a little south of the 32nd paralell of latitude, 4 miles south of Hazelhurst the county seat and seven miles from Wesson, the site of the Mississippi Cotton mills which run 10,000 spindles and employ 800 operatives; there is also a celebrated watering place five miles west where hundreds of people spend their summers. The people are organizing to secure emigration, and the country is begining to attract attention. First, farms are being bought with every prospect of renumerative returns. The Illinois Central R. R., now controls the entire line from there to Chicago and offers encouragement in the reduction of rates. At Chrystal springs one station north and in the same county, fruit farms can scarcelly be bought at any price, as the owners have found out the value of their lands, and have no desire to sell. Several kinds of manufactures could with advantage be started here. There is the finest white oak, hickory, ash and other hard woods convienient. Sheep growing pays large profits. A citizen stated to me that his flock realized to him in profits 50 per cent. As to health it is far ahead of DeKalb county. Malarial diseases are rare. Rheumatism yields to the acquable temperature, and for lung and throat diseases there is healing in the air.

Yours affectionately,

A. H. WIDNEY.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN Ordinance forbidding the citizens of the town of Auburn to allow swine to run at large, and prescribing the duties of the Marshal relative thereto.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any citizen of said town to allow his or her swine to run at large, upon the streets alleys or uninclosed land within the said town.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, any swine shall be found running at large or pasturing upon any of the uninclosed lands, streets or alleys of said town, it shall be, and is hereby declared to be the duty of the Marshal of said town, to take up and impound said swine, in the public pound of said town.

SEC. 3. The Marshal upon taking up and impounding said swine, shall immediately give notice in writing to the owner of such animal, if known to him, if not, he shall give notice by posting up in three of the most public places in Union township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, a notice in writing, stating therein the time of the taking up, the age and marks and a full description of the animal taken up, that the owner thereof is unknown to him, and the place where said animal is impounded.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said marshal to carefully attend to, feed and provide for said swine thus taken up and if, after the expiration of ten days from the day of posting up said notices or notifying the said owner, as provided for in section three of this ordinance, no person shall appear and claim and prove the animal so taken up, to be his property, the Marshal shall immediately advertise said animal for sale at public auction, by posting up in three of the most public places in Union township, said county, written notices, stating thereon the time and place of sale, the description of the animal to be sold, that the same was taken up as an animal not entitled by law to run at large, or pasture upon the public commons, which notice shall be posted up at least ten days before the day of sale.

SEC. 5. If at any time before the expiration of ten days from the time of posting up the notices as provided for in section three of this ordinance, any person shall appear and claim the animal taken up as his property, and prove by his own affidavit, or the affidavit of any other person, that the animal taken up belongs to him and shall pay the Marshal for taking up said animal the sum of three dollars for his trouble and expense of keeping the same, he shall be entitled to the custody of the animal taken up and it shall be the duty of the Marshal to immediately deliver the animal so taken up, to the owner, provided, that in all cases where the owner shall be notified by the Marshal in writing by a notice delivered to said owner in person, if he shall immediately proceed to take into his custody the animal so taken up, he shall be liable to pay to said Marshal the sum of one dollar and fifty cents only.

SEC. 6. In all cases when any animal shall be taken up and impounded under the provisions of this ordinance, if the owner shall not appear and prove the animal so taken up to be his property, as in the fifth section of this ordinance provided, and pay the amount due the Marshal for taking up and impounding of the same, as provided in said section 5, previous to the day of sale specified in the notices of sale, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to proceed and sell at public auction the animal so taken up for the highest price bid for the same, and out of the sum bid for and received for the animal so sold he shall be entitled to retain the sum of three dollars for the services required in the taking up of said animal, and the forth sum of [illegible] cents per day for each day he shall have kept and fed the said animal, and the balance of the money received for said animal shall be paid over the Treasurer of DeKalb county, Indiana, by said Marshal to be by him disposed of as provided for by law.

SEC. 7. WHEREAS, an emergency exists this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the AUBURN COURIER, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

F. D. RYAN, Pres.
E. BERRY,
D. Z. HOFFMAN.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, Town Clerk.
April 10, 1877, 4[illegible]

An Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that sidewalks be built and maintained, said sidewalks located in the Incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana,

SECTION 1st. Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said Incorporated Town of Auburn, that sidewalks be constructed and located [illegible] ends of lots and parts of lots bordering [illegible] lying on the west side of Van Buren street, commencing at the north east corner of lot number 107, and continuing on [illegible] 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 [illegible] all situated in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, and State said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six (6) feet in width commencing with the street, and to be made of good sound oak or pine timber. If made of oak timber, the plank is to be not less than one and one-fourth [1-4] inches in thickness, nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimentions. If made of pine timber the the plank is to be not less than one and one half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less than three [3] by five [5] in dimentions, of good sound pine timber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, An emergency exists, this Ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the AUBURN COURIER, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

F. D. RYAN, Pres.
E. BERRY.
JOHN TEETER.

Attest J. L. ROTH, T. C.
March 27th, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel E. Wood is plaintiff, and Robert Zacher, Elizabeth Zacher, Alonzo Lockwood and William Long are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and [illegible] Dollars and Thirty Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 5th Day of May, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate (to-wit:) A part of lot number six (6) in Kuhlman's Second addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, commencing at the south east corner of said lot, number six (6), and running thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence west twenty (20) feet on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the south line of said lot, thence east on the said south line twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, being seventy (70) feet off the east end of said lot.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. [illegible], Sheriff DeKalb Co.
J. W. [illegible], Attorney for Plaintiff.
By Tom. D. [illegible], Deputy.
April 12, A. D. 1877. [illegible]

WE HOLD THE FORT.

Supported by the People in keeping down the prices

WE HOLD THE FORT

Oor first shot meant low prices!
Our second shot meant lower prices!
Our third shot meant lowest prices

SPRING STYLES ARRIVING DAILY!

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ORDER FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

The following letter has been made public by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877.

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by the order of my predecessor, in the State House at Columbia, S. C., a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that State is now such as to either require or justify the continued military occupation of the State House. In my opinion there does not now exist in that State such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the national Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. There are, it is true, grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State, but these are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceful methods as may be provided by the constitution and laws of the State. I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in any quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide.

Under these circumstances, and in this confidence, I now deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are, therefore, directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops from the State House to their previous place of encampment.

(Signed), R. B. HAYES.

To the Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

The following letter was sent to Gen. Sherman by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the State House at Columbia, S. C., be withdrawn and returned to their previous barracks or camping-ground. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause their withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 10th of April, at 12 meridian. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

HAMPTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

Wade Hampton, before the *above order* was issued, gave the President a written pledge that there should be no resort to violence to assert his claims to the Governorship, but that he would proceed against Chamberlain in a peaceful and legal manner, and that he would see to it that every citizen, white and black, would receive full and equal protection in the enjoyment of all his rights under the constitution of the United States.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOLLOWING is the public debt statement for the month of March:

Six per cent. bonds	$984,877,050
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and half per cent. bonds	50,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,688,143,700
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	6,082,390
Legal tenders	362,721,296
Certificates of deposit	58,155,000
Fractional currency	23,440,512
Coin certificates	48,279,400
Total without interest	$498,896,298
Total debt	$2,177,803,298
Total interest	27,028,977
Cash in treasury—coin	86,818,285
Cash in treasury—currency	8,184,863
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	58,155,000
Total in treasury	$153,158,148
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,058,761,143
Decrease of debt during March	14,107,616
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	24,765,218
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,044,094
Balance of interest paid by the United States	25,974,820

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor of Arizona. John H. Hammond, of Illinois, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency. Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, Consul General of the United States at Frankfort, Germany; and G. W. Town, Register of the Land Office at Evanston, Wyo. Postmasters: John R. Manville, Rantoul, Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Pekin, Ill.; Clarence L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Mich.; Horace M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Henry W. Wright, Racine Wis.; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John H. Hanzer, Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE EAST.

THE complete count of the vote cast at the recent election in New Hampshire shows that the amendment to the State constitution abolishing the religious test for office-holders has been adopted by a small majority, and hereafter Catholics will be eligible to office in that State.

DOUGHERTY BROS. & Co., bankers in Pittsburgh, Pa., have failed for $110,000.... Bertha Von Hillern, the female pedestrian, has succeeded, at Boston, in walking fifty miles in less than twelve hours.... Mrs. Peter Burns and her four children were recently burned to death at Rhinebeck, N. Y., by the burning of the family residence.

FIVE members of the New York Legislature are said to have received $250,000 for their help in passing the infamous Tweed charter, which placed the treasury of New York city entirely at the mercy of the Tammany thieves. The evidence of this bribery is understood to be in existence, but its custodians, the Harpers' of New York city, are suppressing it, with the purpose of negotiating for the return of the money to the State.

A MOST diabolical crime was perpetrated in New York city a few days ago. Orville D. Jewett, a junior member of the firm of Jewett & Co., white lead manufacturers, went to the office of the firm armed with a hand grenade, a pistol and a dirk, for the ostensible purpose of having a settlement preparatory to his withdrawal from the house. Some angry words passed between him and his uncle, George W. Jewett, the head of the firm, and he pulled the grenade from his pocket and threw it on the floor. An explosion followed. The uncle was killed, his own legs broken, and he received three terrible wounds in the abdomen. He then drew the pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but his aim was ineffective. Young Jewett died the same evening. It is said he was crazed by liquor. Two other persons were injured by the explosion.

THE WEST.

TWO LITTLE daughters of Max Limpsey, a farmer, living near Milwaukee, were left by the parents in the kitchen, and, wood catching fire, the children were smothered and dead when found a short time afterward.

MORE than one-half of the business portion of Monroeville, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The losses aggregate $75,000.

ADVICES from the West report that Spotted Tail is on his way back to the Indian agencies, accompanied by Crazy Horse and his entire force of 900 followers. These savages and their hitherto implacable leader have agreed to surrender and accept the Government's terms of peace. The only hostile band of any consequence remaining is that of Sitting Bull, consisting of not more than 300 or 400 Indians—a force which the troops already in the field will probably be able to take care of.

EIGHT Winnebago Indians were drowned in the Missouri river, near Dakota City, a few days ago. Four of them were on an island hunting, and high water floated off their boat, and four others who went to their assistance were swamped in the floating ice.... A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, last week, says: "Emigration to the Black Hills has commenced in earnest, and, instead of coming in small squads, as has been the case the past month, they are now arriving in train-loads."

WASHINGTON.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the "Poet of the Sierras," is an applicant for the London Consulship.... Gov. Beveridge wants to be appointed Collector at Chicago.... Rear Admiral Worden has been retired from the navy at his own request.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 2d inst. says: "The most important action of the Cabinet on Saturday was taken upon the South Carolina case. This was a virtual agreement that the troops shall be withdrawn from the State House, but left in their barracks in Columbia for the purpose of maintaining order in case of disturbance. The administration is doing nothing but what is absolutely forced upon it. Negotiations are constantly going on. Mr. Chamberlain has submitted a new proposition, which he thinks will suit every one. It is that a commission shall be selected by the two sides, to be composed of five members, each side to select two, and they to select a fifth."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 3d inst. says: "The Cabinet, by a formal vote yesterday decided to instruct the Secretary of War to prepare an order for the withdrawal of the United States troops now on duty in the State House at Columbia, S. C. The actual vote in the Cabinet has not been disclosed, but it is understood to have been substantially unanimous, if not entirely so. The troops will not be actually transferred to their barracks until after the return of Govs. Chamberlain and Hampton to South Carolina, the delay being allowed in accordance with the wishes of both these gentlemen. Chamberlain has addressed a long letter to the President, protesting against the recall of the troops. He says: 'It will lead to the quick consummation of a political outrage against which I have felt and now feel it to be my solemn duty to struggle and protest so long as the faintest hope of success can be seen.'.... The President, in conversation the other day, in speaking of the many invitations he had received to go to Long Branch, said that he should remain in Washington the greater part of the summer.

SECRETARY SCHURZ says he will be in no hurry to make appointments in his department, but will take his time, so that he may be sure of getting the best men for the various positions. .... The various departments are crowded with applicants for office.... Appointments by the President: Armsted M. Swope, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Seventh District of Kentucky; James H. Mills, of Montana, Secretary of the Territory of Montana; F. C. Humphreys, Collector of Customs at Pensacola, Fla.; Edwin A. Howard, of Michigan, Agent for the Ponca Indians in Dakota; J. A. Warder, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has promulgated an order providing for the investigation and determination of questions connected with appointments, removals and promotions in the various bureaus of his department, by means of a board of inquiry, comprising three members.

THE SOUTH.

REVENUE AGENT WAGNER telegraphs to Washington from Greensboro, N. C., that Collector Patterson, of that State, and Deputy Marshal Ray, with six men, raided illicit distillers in Watauga county, were fired upon, and two men of the posse killed, and Patterson wounded.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram states that two members of the Packard House of Representatives have seceded and joined their fortunes with the Nicholls Legislature. Another has resigned his seat. This proceeding, it is claimed, gives the Nicholls Legislature a quorum.... A Charleston (S. C.) telegram says: "The news of the determination of the Cabinet to withdraw troops from the State House in Columbia causes unbounded joy here. Telegrams from various points in the interior of the State say the news is received with impromptu meetings, salutes of cannon, and other demonstrations of popular rejoicing."

A FAMILY, supposed to be the notorious Benders, of Labette county, Kan., has been arrested in Arkansas by Kansas detectives.... The postoffice at Jacksonville, Fla., has been burned.... A paper mill at Augustine, Del., was burned last week. Loss, $100,000.

THE Louisiana Commission arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. On the same day Gov. Packard published an open letter to the President, complaining of the nature of the instructions issued to the Commissioners, in that they do not direct inquiry into the question as to who is the legal Governor of Louisiana. He says: "I am constrained to think that your Excellency is in doubt upon this point, as repeated requests for the recognition of my Government have not yet been responded to, and I confess that, having received several hundred more votes than some of the Republican Presidential electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question. I earnestly urge that the investigation by the commission be not confined to the narrow inquiry of how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government." The Packard Senate also adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the pledges of Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster for the withdrawal of troops as a corrupt and dishonorable bargain; say they are slow to believe President Hayes is a party to such bargain; calling on the President to furnish the assistance necessary to protect against domestic violence and put down the Nicholls insurrection, etc.

POLITICAL.

IN regard to appointments, the President stated to a friend, the other day, that after the Southern question was disposed of he would be in a position to pay the required attention to them. It was inferred from his conversation that no important announcements would be made until the special session of Congress, but before that time he should consider and decide upon whatever changes it is necessary to make.... The Louisiana Commission left Washington for the South on Wednesday, the 3d inst. It is said they carry with them no formal instructions, but will be governed in their action by the views of the President, with which they have become thoroughly conversant by frequent interviews at the White House.

MUNICIPAL elections were held in many of the Western cities last week. We give the result on Mayor in the more prominent ones: In Chicago, Monroe Heath, Republican, was re-elected by a large majority; in Madison, Wis., Harlow S. Orton, Democrat, was elected; La Crosse, Geo. Edwards, Republican; Beloit, Wis., O. C. Johnson, Temperance; Grand Rapids, Mich., G. W. Thayer, Democrat; St. Louis, Mo., Henry Overstolz, Independent; Dubuque, Iowa, —— Burch, Republican; Cincinnati, Ohio, —— Moore, Republican; Minneapolis, Minn., John DeLaittre, Independent; Cleveland, Ohio, G. W. Rose, Republican.... The President's instructions to the Louisiana Commissioners have been published. They are of a general nature, recommending the employment of argument and persuasion, and the sounding of public sentiment affected by the present political controversy rather than the taking of formal testimony, of which the recent contests in that State have already furnished cart-loads now piled away in the State Department at Washington.

THE Rhode Island election has resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 800 to 2,000.... A Washington dispatch says the "President has recently stated to several friends that the Bristow officials in various parts of the country, who were removed from office simply because they favored Bristow and reform, will, at the earliest convenient opportunity, be reinstated in their old places, or given other places equally good."

GENERAL.

RECENT fires: At Wheeling, W. Va., the Grant House was burned, loss $100,000; at Lincoln, Neb., several stores, $28,000; at Munsonville, N. H., a coffin factory, $50,000.... R. H. Macy, the heavy New York fancy dry-goods dealer, died recently in Paris.

ADVICES from Liverpool, received at New York March 31, state that ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, of New York, has arrived there in the steamer Victoria, from Boston.... The race at San Jose, Cal., between Rarus and Goldsmith Maid, March 31, was won by the Maid in three straight heats. Time 2:22¼, 2:16½, and 2:18½, in none of which did the Maid lead more than half a length.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: [illegible] vessels of the Long Island fishing fleet, which left for the banks last November, are now so long overdue that it is believed they were lost in the recent gales with all on board, numbering ninety-five men, most of whom leave wives and children. The vessels were valued at about $60,000, and are nearly covered by insurance.

THE Western Union telegraph has followed the lead of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and established a uniform rate of 25 cents for ten-word messages to all principal points North, East and West, covering the same general line of territory.

A GLIMMER of light has pierced the veil of mystery which has surrounded the recent movements of New York city's ex-Mayor. As almost invariably happens, there's a woman in the case. The woman is described as middle-aged, and not very fair to look upon. They are living together in a retired quarter of London.

ABE ROTHSCHILD, of Cincinnati, the reported murderer of Bessie Moore, at Jefferson, Texas, has been extradited to the Texas authorities, and taken to the scene of his crime for trial.

FOREIGN.

IT would appear now that the only serious difficulty to be overcome in establishing peace between Russia and Turkey is that of the demobilization of the respective forces of the two nations. Russia deems it a matter of national honor that the Porte should be the first to disarm, while the Ottoman Government considers it a rather risky business to place itself unarmed before such an implacable foe as its northern neighbor has always proven to be. Still, the matter may be settled, and it is certain that the prospects of peace are decidedly favorable.

THE Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William, has been betrothed to the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weiningen.... Count Henry Von Arnim has become blind through erysipelas, and is not likely to survive long.... Germany has concluded commercial treaties with Peru, Nicaragua and Guatemala.... Official announcement is made of the signing of the protocol by the powers.

BRITISH revenue returns for the financial year, which ended March 31, show the total revenue to be £78,565,036, which is £153,036 in excess of the budget estimate, and £1,433,343 in excess of the revenue the previous year.... The civil strife in Colombia, South America, is assuming the character of a religious war. The Congress has adopted a resolution to the effect that as soon as a prelate throws himself openly into the road of sedition, his effects shall be appropriated, the archepiscopal palace used as an office for the Secretary of War and of Marine, and the seditious prelate banished from the republic. A battle lasting seven hours was recently fought near Manigalas, resulting in a victory for the Government troops. .....Germany has concluded commercial treaties with Peru, Nicaragua and Guatemala.... Count Von Arnim has become blind from erysipelas. .....Dispatches from Berlin and Paris to the London papers represent the public feeling in those places as not increased in hopefulness by the signing of the protocol.

BISMARCK has asked for and been granted a year's leave of absence, to recuperate his health. .....The pacification of Mexico under Diaz was not of long duration. He has quarreled with one of his principal Generals, and revolutionary outbreaks have occurred in the various States. The friends of Lerdo, the banished ex-President, are particularly active, and there is a strong probability that he will be recalled to preside over the affairs of the unhappy Republic.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE in the Norwegian village of Ellongoe has been burned and sixteen children perished.... In spite of the signing of the protocol, military preparations are progressing vigorously in Russia, and in Constantinople the Porte is doing what it can to keep pace with the formidable operations of its enemy. The feeling of uneasiness still prevails throughout Europe, and the prospect of peace is regarded as anything but flattering.

THE text of the protocol, which was signed at London on the 31st of March, is transmitted by cable, together with the supplementary declarations made by Count Schouvaloff and Earl Derby at the time of affixing their signatures. These declarations are appended to the protocol, and would seem to be of greater significance than the instrument itself. On the part of Russia it is distinctly announced that any agreement for reciprocal disarmament must be preceded by the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, by the acceptance by the Porte of the advice of Europe to place the Turkish army on a peace footing, and by the demonstration of a readiness to undertake the reforms demanded. With these preliminaries settled, Russia will arrange with Turkey the subject of disarmament, but without them, and unless a repetition of the Bulgarian atrocities is prevented, Russia will veto all measures looking to the demobilization. Derby's declaration is equally significant of England's traditional distrust and hatred of Russia—being in effect a notice to the world that, in the event of a failure to secure peace between Russia and Turkey, England will regard the protocol as null and void, and hold herself at liberty to adopt a different policy.

How Dr. Mary Walker was Bounced.

Dr. Mary Walker is a standing office-seeker. For years her bloomers have hovered about ante-rooms of different Secretaries, until she has become such a bother that Secretary Sherman made an order to the doorkeeper that she be no longer admitted to any part of the Department. To-day she slipped by, and had reached the ante-chamber of the Secretary. Word was at once sent to the venerable gray-bearded man who guards the main door in Fifteenth street. He walked up to the second floor, and at once told Dr. Mary that she must go away. "You go to hell," answered Dr. Mary, vigorously; "I shall do nothing of the sort." At this the doorkeeper made a feeble pass at her, as he said, "Come now, you come out of that." At this suggestion of violence Dr. Mary jumped and clacked her heels together twice as she dropped her hand upon a hip pocket, saying, "You lay a hand on me and I will shoot you." The doorkeeper saw a chance for a flank movement. He seized Dr. Mary's right wrist, and then passed his venerable arm about her waist. He then began to propel her toward the street. Dr. Mary kicked his shins all the way and yelled murder, greatly to the amusement of persons in the hallways. After he had piloted her to the street he apologized for his forced rough treatment, and said that her importunity had brought it about. He asked her to pardon him, but Dr. Mary refused, bitterly saying that the country should yet ring with this outrage committed upon a free-born American citizen.—*Washington Cor. New York Sun.*

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN D. LEE.

What an Old Prospector and Frontiersman Knows of Him.

The San Francisco *Call* publishes an interesting interview with Capt. John Morse concerning the Mountain Meadow massacre. The gentleman referred to has figured during many years of an eventful life as a frontiersman, prospector, trapper and trader, and was in Utah prior to the Mormon settlement and for many years after. At the time of the massacre he was living with some bands of Indians, not more than thirty miles from Mountain Meadows, and two days after the tragedy he visited the scene and saw the mangled bodies of the slain lying on the ground as they had been left by the destroying horde of Mormon fanatics and their allies, the Indians. Capt. Morse was an intimate acquaintance of Lee, and this departed saint, in a conversation occurring years before the trial, admitted to Morse his complicity in the atrocities, but, as in his confession, threw the responsibility of the butchery upon the Mormon Church and directly implicated as an accessory before and after the fact Brigham Young. Morse disputes Lee's statement that there were 500 Indians present, claiming that there were not more than 300 in that whole section of the country. The butchery was planned by the Mormons and almost entirely effected by them, the Indians not killing over half a dozen. He says plunder was the chief incentive to the massacre. At that time the Mormons were excessively poor, having no money and scarcely anything else. They would trade their produce with the Indians even for old clothes. The train was a very rich one and excited their cupidity. Morse was with Lee a good deal during his residence in Southern Utah, and the latter unbosomed himself freely on the subject of the massacre, which seemed to so dwell on his mind that he constantly reverted to it. Concerning the implication of Brigham Young with the massacre, Morse relates an interview with Lee. "The last time I saw him was in Mahon county. I went to his ranch, and he received a letter—in fact, I brought it to him myself—from a place called Kanab, which stated that troops were on Lee's track hunting him up, and he had better move on a little further. He showed me the letter and I said: 'Lee, this is all an infernal lie; there are no troops on your track at all. This is all put up by those Mormons in St. George'—where Brigham Young was—'whom Brigham has influenced to get you out of the way. You take my advice, and go into the Gentile camp and give yourself up, and make a clean breast of the whole thing, and you will get along first-rate.' I asked him if Brigham Young was interested in the massacre. He at first said no. I said I knew better, and he said; 'Of course there is no use lying to you. As a matter of course, I was under orders. Brigham Young knew everything; he was with me from the time we left Salt Lake, but the intention was to let them pass on to Muddy and then catch them at Muddy. Do you suppose that any of those men—you know more of them—do you suppose they would have entered into this arrangement if they had not believed in the Mormon Church, and that this thing emanated from Brigham, their Mormon prophet?'" Capt. Morse says no attempt was made to procure his testimony further than that he was sent for to attend the first trial, but he did not appear, being down on the Colorado river, near Fort Yuma. Lee was confidential with him on account of their frequent solitary companionship on prospecting and other expeditions, and because he knew Morse had other sources of information from the Indians. Capt. Morse is now a resident of San Francisco.

Troops Withdrawn from Alaska.

One of the first acts of Secretary of War McCrary was to order the removal of the troops now stationed in Alaska. This is not only a measure of wise economy, but one of great humanity to the soldiers who have been kept there for the past few years. The force has consisted of two companies of infantry, and has numbered from eighty to 150 men. Owing to the severity of the climate and other causes, which will be understood by those familiar with the character of the people of Alaska, it has been found impracticable to keep the same troops in Sitka more than a year at a time. They are of no practical use, as there is no duty to perform, and, if it was necessary to use force to keep the natives in order, no provision for transporting troops to the different islands has ever been made. The extra expense of the military occupation of Alaska is about $50,000 a year. It costs about $10,000 to transport the troops there from a station on the Pacific coast, about $10,000 more to bring them back again at the end of the year, and from $20,000 to $30,000 a year has to be paid for the transportation of subsistence and other stores.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue orders to the revenue-marine officers stationed in Alaska to use their vessels and men for preserving order among the natives if it is necessary.—*Washington Telegram.*

Frightened to Death.

A sad case of a little boy being frightened to death occurred recently at Astoria, Morgan county, Ill., the particulars of which are as follows: About 9 o'clock in the evening a son of Mr. Rowland, some 10 years of age, was passing along the streets of that town alone, when another boy, son of Dr. Wm. Toler, who was dressed in a hideous costume, and playing in the front yard at home, seeing the little fellow passing, played the part of a ghost, and jumping suddenly out upon the little fellow, at the same time making a strange noise, so frightened him that he fell prostrate on the pavement. He jumped up quickly and ran a few rods, when he again fell, this time a lifeless corpse. The affair created great excitement in the community, and both families are in grief over the tragic occurrence.

A Mother of Vice.

In New York a certain bad woman is spoken of as "Margaret, the mother of criminals." Of her progeny, now amounting to some 1,200 persons, all have been criminals or paupers, or both, and the prisons of the country nearly all possess representatives of this family. The total cost of this crowd to the country, on account of crime and pauperism foots up the sum of $1,308,000. Of this line there have been outlaws of every class, from beggars to murderers. Still some people will argue that marked criminals should not be pulled up by the roots.

A Thrilling Scene.

Leaning on my husband's arm, I was walking on the Rue de la Paix, about one block from the Vendome column, and was looking up at the column itself, admiring the effect produced by the dark bronze of the shaft against the gold-finished line of the sunset sky, the hour being about 6 in the afternoon, suddenly down the face of the column fell a human form with white and black draperies fluttering in the air; it struck the wreath of immortelles that surrounds the column at its juncture with the pedestal, and rebounded with such force that it was thrown clear over the railing that surrounds the base, and fell into the center of the outside pavement. I could not realize for a moment that I had really beheld that awful spectacle—a human being self-hurled into eternity—but such was indeed the meaning of what I had seen. In a moment the prostrate figure was surrounded by a dense crowd. The emotion of the spectators was extreme, and one old lady burst out crying in her agitation. The victim was a young and neatly-dressed woman. She lay prone on the pavement as she had fallen, but no trace of blood or mutilation was visible, as one of the bystanders had drawn her water-proof cloak around her shattered head, that having been the point that first struck the pavement. Her shoes, a neat pair of black lasting boots, had been forced from her feet by the fall, showing clean white stockings of a quality never worn in France by the working classes. One of her garters, also jerked off by the fall, lay near her—a dainty blue silk affair, with a gilded clasp. She had, as I afterward learned, gone most deliberately to work to execute her purpose. She had concealed a camp-stool under her water-proof before making the ascent. Arrived at the top, she had profited by a moment when the guide was busied in pointing out certain objects of interest in the view to another party, had then gone around to the opposite side, had placed her camp-stool there, mounted upon it, and so contrived to clamber over the high railing. I passed by the spot an hour later. The body had long since been removed, and the crowd was gone; but a few bystanders lingered under the darkening sky, looking alternately up at the summit of the gigantic shaft that towered above them and down at two crimson stains upon the pavement, upon which gravel had been hastily strewn, but which still revealed a dusky and ominous red through the pebbles and sand that tried to hide it.—*Lucy H. Hooper's Letter from Paris in New York World.*

A Nightmare Cure.

A Chinese physician says that in a case of nightmare, instead of rudely awaking the sleeper by bringing in a light, you should "bite his toe." This is a very simple remedy—at least Mrs. Poppleton thought so, for she treasured the recipe up in one of the chambers of her memory, and the other night, when Poppleton was seized with a two-horse power nightmare, seventeen hands high, and in a muffled and ghostly voice muttered, "Owhowhwoh! Ughughughuhu!" as if a circus elephant was performing tricks on his stomach, she quickly slid to the foot of the bed, and was in the act of seizing his big toe in her teeth, when the dreamer gave a vigorous kick, and, Mrs. Poppleton was shot over the tail-board of the bed on to the floor, with four teeth half way down her throat. The noise awakened Poppleton, and hearing his wife screaming at the rate of forty knots an hour, he thought no less than 10,000 masked burglars were in the room, and, without striking a light, he seized a chair and wildly struck right and left all over the room, nearly braining Mrs. Poppleton before he discovered the true situation of affairs. It was a terrible mistake, and Mrs. Poppleton was laid up two weeks and five days, and the first thing she did when she recovered sufficient strength was to smash $175 worth of Chinese curiosities she had purchased at the Centennial, and she says if she were a man she would go to China and not return home until she had spit upon that physician from figure-head to rudder. Or words to that effect. Poppleton enjoys his nightmares as of yore, without wifely interference.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

Useful Information.

Mercury is made to adhere to any metal by putting a very little sodium with the mercury—the hundredth part by weight is ample. The sodium mercury may, if necessary, be washed off by fresh, pure mercury, which continues to adhere.

A certain way to keep ants from sugar barrels, lard cans and preserve jars, says one who has tried it, is to tie a string wet with kerosene around the barrel, can, or jar. Repeat the wetting of the string with the kerosene oil every few days.

An English inventor proposes to pump exhausted steam back into the boiler, in place of condensing it, and experiments are now being conducted with an engine for testing the invention. The inventor contends that "the pressure exerted by the steam on one side of the piston represents, by its elastic power, the same expression of power in pressure on the other side, so that the elastic charge is always ready to give back the exact power expended for its expression."

From the Hills.

Extract from a letter from Deadwood: "All the houses and cabins in Deadwood City and the outlying camps are occupied, and the large number of buildings now being hastily put up does not seem sufficient to accommodate those who come. A great many parties are housed in their tents, or use the old-fashioned prairie schooners for their temporary quarters. There are about 5,000 people here, and the arrivals are from fifty to 100 per day. They come from all directions, Fort Pierre, Sidney, North Platte and Cheyenne. The only points from which stages have been running regularly are Sidney and Cheyenne, and so the large numbers who seek passage in that way are obliged to start from one or the other of those places."

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

A Fearful Tragedy of Ten Years Ago.

[Standing Rock (Dakota) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Looking up the Missouri river to a point about eight miles above the fort, you see a small island, or sand-bar, which is known as Burnt-Boat island. Strange as it may appear, this insignificant sand-bar was the scene of one of the bloodiest tragedies that ever stained the pages of our frontier history. A recital of the details even now chills the marrow of my bones. It was in the year 1868 that a party of eighteen persons, embracing men, women, and children, left the Territory of Montana, well supplied with gold-dust, which they had been fortunate enough to collect in the mines during their sojourn of several years in that Territory. They had in the party about $150,000. Embarking in a Mackinaw boat at Fort Benton, they floated down the muddy torrent called the Missouri river to Fort Berthold, an Indian trading-post and agency. Here they landed, and remained several days for the purpose of refitting, and also because they had been advised that war with the Sioux was being waged by the Government, which rendered it dangerous to pass down the river. But they became impatient of the delay at Berthold, and also were suspicious of the motives of the traders who advised them not to proceed. It was intimated to them that the traders wished them to remain in order that they might make money out of them, their custom being valuable. They launched their boat again. Every man was armed, and a good marksman. A small brass cannon, called a swivel, was placed in the bow of the boat. The gold-dust was put away into little drawers and boxes, built in the boat under the seats and in the bow and stern. During the first night and day all went well, and no Indians were seen. The party camped on shore, and hauled up the boat on dry land. On the second day, in the afternoon, they had passed the mouth of the Square Buttes creek, twelve miles above Fort Lincoln. The current is very rapid here, as everywhere on the Missouri. A mile or two lower down a horseman was seen on a bluff on the east bank of the river, which circumstance aroused the party in the boat to attention. There seemed to be nothing for them to do, however, but to float on down the river and to keep their powder dry; and this they did. They had now arrived abreast of a strip of wood from which was poured a volley of rifle-bullets, and from which issued the the yells of a party of Indians. Some of these shots struck the boat, but nobody was killed or seriously hurt, in consequence of the distance of the boat from shore. It was not intended by the Indians that this volley should have any other effect than that of driving the boat over toward the sand-bar and western bank of the river, which, unhappily, was effected with the precision and thoroughness of all Indian stratagems. The boat was rowed rapidly over toward the sand-bar, on which not a living thing could be seen. It seemed to be but a few inches above the level of the river, and I am told that the Indians who lay there in ambush were almost entirely covered with sand, and, consequently, invisible. The boat had arrived within a few yards of the sand-bar, and the party probably had the intention of landing and repairing any damage to the boat that may have been inflicted by the volley from the eastern bank. When they had approached so near the bar that to recede or sheer off was impossible, the Sioux who were covered with sand raised their heads, aimed their rifles, and fired a fatal volley into the passengers on the little Mackinaw boat. Nearly all were killed or wounded at the first volley. The men in the boat succeeded in firing off the swivel once or twice, and those who were not too badly wounded kept at the fight as long as strength lasted, but they were finally killed to the last soul—not one remained to tell the story. The boat was dragged ashore by the Indians, and all that they considered valuable was taken from the bodies and the boat.

A Fresh Importation.

Mistress—"Come, Bridget, how much longer are you going to be about filling that pepper-box?" Bridget (a fresh importation from where they don't use pepper-casters)—"Shure, ma'am, and its meself can't say how long it'll be takin' me to git all this stuff in the thing through the little holes in the top."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@12 00
HOGS	5 75	6 25
COTTON	11¼	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 20	6 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 43	1 44
CORN—Western Mixed	53½	55
OATS—Western Mixed	38	52
RYE—Western	81	83
PORK—New Mess	15 00	15 25
LARD—Steam	9¾	10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 75	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	4 60
HOGS—Live	4 50	5 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 28½	1 30½
No. 3 Spring	1 19	1 21
CORN—No. 2	38½	41¼
OATS—No. 2	32	33½
RYE—No. 2	67	68
BARLEY—No. 2	65	65½
BUTTER—Creamery	31	33
EGGS—Fresh	14	15
PORK—Mess	14 25	14 50
LARD	9¼	9¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 47	@ 1 47½
No. 2	1 37	1 38
CORN—No. 2	40	41
OATS—No. 2	31	31½
RYE	69	70
BARLEY—No. 2	73	74
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 55	@ 1 57
CORN—Western Mixed	39	40
OATS—No. 2	35	35½
RYE	68	69
PORK—Mess	14 50	14 75
LARD	9¼	9¾
HOGS	4 40	5 25
CATTLE	3 25	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 50	@ 1 60
CORN	40	42½
OATS	36	40
RYE	74	75
PORK—Mess	14 75	15 00
LARD	9½	10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 58	@ 1 59
Amber	1 56	1 57
CORN	44	46
OATS—No. 2	32	35
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 50	1 56½
CORN—No. 2	44	45
OATS—Mixed	39	41
RYE	75	80
PORK—Mess	14 75	15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 20	@ 5 40
Philadelphias	5 50	6 00
CATTLE—Best	6 00	6 25
Medium	5 75	5 90
SHEEP	4 25	6 25

AUBURN COURIER

F. C. [illegible], Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Procure seeds early from the seed stores. The assortments are always the best early.

Do not buy fruit trees from the extravagantly colored pictures shown by traveling agents.

The wingless female of the canker worm begins to crawl up the trees as soon as the ground thaws.

Pruning must be done before or wait till after the sap flows. Use wax or paint to cover the large wounds.

A young farmer friend asks us what he will do to make money. Buy a sow and pigs and take care of them.

If young lambs are coming along about these times those having care of them must recollect Mark xiii. 37.

Cows should be dried off from four to six weeks before calving. Give them generous food of moist hay, but little grain.

Horses that have been kept on hay and corn fodder can now be grained more thoroughly preparatory for the spring work.

If you are going to set fruit trees in the spring it is time orders were made and sent to some reliable nurseryman, as near home as possible.

See that plows, harrows, corn-markers, corn-planters, seeders, singletrees, harness and everything needed in putting in crops, are in perfect repair.

Manure, rich and well-rotted, is the one thing needed for the gardens, East, West, North or South. Have it ready in time before all hands drive afield.

Let the boys, when home from school Saturdays, build neat houses for martins blue birds and wrens, and put them up about houses, barns and fruit yards.

Insects are to be fought at any time. Remove the eggs of the tent caterpillar before they hatch. They will be found near the end of the twigs, wound around like a neat band.

Allow young calves to have the milk of the cow for four or five days. The first milk is medicinal, and it is necessary the young animals should have it to make them healthy.

Fruit trees can be profitably washed with strong soap-suds or lye. It can be done any time now until the busy season commences. It kills dormant insects, removes mosses and lichens, and improves the trees generally.

The peddlers of apple trees grafted on Canada stock are humbuggers of the worst kind. But the people need not be humbugged unless they want to be. It is a free country, and none of their natural rights should be taken.

Breeding sows should have potatoes or succulent food before farrowing. Put poles around the pen eight inches from the floor and the same distance from the sides, to keep the sows from overlaying their pigs. Give them clean, well-littered beds, but not enough to endanger the young.

Why in the olden times did men live to such immense ages? It was not permitted that meat should be eaten until after the flood. So, if you want to live long in the land it is time to begin preparations for the early garden, for there is where many of God's blessings come from.

If fruit trees have been gnawed by mice and rabbits during the deep snows, if it does not amount to entire riddling, smooth off the torn and rough edges and paint thoroughly with grafting wax, or make a plaster of dry and fresh cow dung and cover thickly, and bind on with a cloth.

Construction of Hot-Beds.—Although fine plants of nearly all kinds of those vegetables that require to be raised in hot-beds may generally be found in city markets, it is better for every farmer to raise plants for his own garden in hot-beds of his own. March is the most suitable month for making hot-beds, for the rigors of winter have by that time passed away, and vegetation in the open ground has not commenced. Farmers have generally abundant material for a hot-bed, and glass is cheap—a few sashes, six feet by three, will not cost much; but, even without glass, celery, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., may be grown in hot-beds covered with oiled paper, cotton cloth or mats, and exposed to sunshine in mild, warm weather. Though a large number of plants may be raised in a small bed if they are transplanted from the bed before they have received damage from crowding, it is better to give the plants plenty of room by making the hot-bed large and sowing the seed thin.

About the House.

To Keep Moths, Beetles, etc., from the Clothes.—Put a piece of camphor in a linen bag, or some aromatic herbs in the drawers, among linen or woolen clothes, and neither moth nor worm will come near them.

To prevent ink damaging metallic pens, throw into either the inkstand or the bottle in which the ink is kept a few nails, broken bits of steel pens not varnished, or any piece of iron not rusted. The corrosive action of the acid contained in the ink will be expended in the iron introduced.

Remember that mirrors should never be hung where the sun shines directly upon them. They soon look misty, grow rough or granulated, and no longer give back a correct picture. The amalgam, or union of tinfoil with mercury, which is spread on glass to form a looking-glass, is easily ruined by the direct, continued exposure to the solar rays.

Liquid Blue.—Take half a pound of best double oil of vitriol, mix one ounce of Spanish indigo pounded very fine, and scrape in a little chalk; have an iron pot half full of sand; set this on the fire; when the sand is hot, put the bottle in, and let the vitriol, etc., boil gently for a quarter of an hour; take the whole off the fire and let it stand for twenty-four hours, and then bottle it for use.

Keeping Piano Keys White.—It is said that piano keys will not turn yellow if exposed in a light room. Never close an instrument with ivory keys. Throw a sheet over when sweeping and dusting. Wet a soft cloth in alcohol and rub off all dirt, then expose as much as possible to the sunshine. If they are very yellow it will take a few weeks to restore the original whiteness. To facilitate the process, re-wet with alcohol once or twice, though they will whiten without in time.

How to Clean Blankets.—Put two large table-spoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets and let them remain there over night. Next day rub them out and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them to dry. Do not wring them. This recipe will also apply to the washing of all kinds of flannels and woolen goods. It is equally useful in washing lace curtains and mosquito bars. Remember not to wring the article washed. Invariably use cold water.

SPIRIT-LAND.

News from the Other World—Messages from a Murdered Editor—He Still Wields the Pen.

Stephen S. Jones, the editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, who was lately killed in Chicago, has been heard from in the spirit land. Jones' name still stands at the head of the editorial column of the paper as editor and proprietor. His son-in-law, John C. Bundy, announces, over his own name as acting editor and business manager, that the course of the paper and its tone will be unchanged, and that Mr. Jones, being freed from the trammels of the flesh, will be able to do more for the paper than he has done heretofore. To unbelieving ears an editorial and proprietary interest in an earthly journal by one of the heavenly host sounds queer. If Spiritualism is what it is claimed to be this is certainly a rare chance to show its power. Mr. Jones is a thorough exponent of the doctrine, one who has given his life to its unfoldment, and, now that he has reached that land, sends back word that his teachings were all true and that he will be "able to do twice, if not thrice, as much" as when in the flesh. The following communications are given as coming from the great editor:

Dear Francis: This is kind of you to allow me a word, so soon after leaving my mortal body, you and I having been so long and so intimately acquainted. I need not tell you how wickedly the press has traduced and vilified my life doings, for you no doubt have read it. But, thank God, my friend, you know better than they do the object and aim of my life. While I was not immaculate, yet if I know my own heart, and I thought I did, it was to better my fellow-man, and no man living knew that fact better than you did. Your friend and brother,

S. S. Jones.

The following communication was then sent him, the object being to find out just how it seems to be transported to paradise:

My Dear Brother Jones: What were your sensations when first awakening in spirit life?

In response he said:

As to that, Francis, it was very like what I communicated this morning. When awakened to consciousness I looked about me and asked myself, "Where am I?" At that moment my son George was standing by me, probably to catch the first word spoken by me. I recognized my son, and he advanced and we embraced as no one but a loving father and son could. I said to George, "Where am I, and what does this mean?" He replied, "Father, you are a spirit!" "Yes," said I; "yes; I now realize it." I looked about me and said to George, "All that has been told me of the summer land is true." Your friend, S. S. Jones.

Then follows:

Dear Brother Jones: Have you found the statements you made in your articles, "Well, What of It?" realized in spirit life?

In response he said:

Every word and idea verified to a dot.

The following was sent:

Dear Brother Jones: What celebrities have visited you since your entrance to spirit life?

To which the editor replied:

My Dear Francis: As to that I have not been able to meet many besides my own dear ones yet. I have been called upon by Theodore Parker, John Pierpont, Joshua Giddings and Robert Owen, but above a passing salute nothing was said. I was too weak to talk with any one.

By the by, I recognized a spirit that I met in my early life. He lived in my native town in Vermont—Ira Day. S. S. Jones.

The following inquiry was forwarded:

Dear Brother: Can you do as much for the *Journal* and reform in spirit life as you could in this?

In response he said:

Yes, dear Francis, I shall be able to do twice, if not thrice, as much as when with you in the office, if I can have the proper medium through whom to advise. I do not want the paper changed in tone, size or price. S. S. Jones.

The Casualties of War.

The official statistics as to the number of killed and wounded in the German army during the war with France have just been published at Berlin. The number of officers killed and wounded was 3,319, and of soldiers, 60,978. The number of officers and of soldiers who were either killed or died of their wounds was 1,374 and 16,877 respectively. The proportion of the killed to the wounded was 1 in 3.44 for the officers, and 1 in 5 for the men. As a matter of course, the great majority of the killed and wounded belonged to the infantry, which lost 57,942, as compared to 2,236 in the cavalry and 4,266 in the artillery. Only 5,084 were killed or wounded by artillery fire, as against 55,862 by musketry fire; and, though artillery had never been so much employed as in the Franco-German war, 21 losses out of every 23 on the German side were due to infantry fire. These figures are interesting, for they seem to confirm the theory that the effect of artillery fire upon the battle-field is moral rather that material—that it frightens more soldiers than it kills. Some instructive statistics are also given as to the seat of the wounds inflicted. Thus, it appears that, out of 64,897 men of all ranks killed or wounded, 12,717 were hit either upon the head or the neck, and this shows that the French troops must have fired very high. In the Crimean war, upon the contrary, the highest percentage of wounds were in the lower part of the body—a fact which is all the more remarkable as a large number of the men killed or wounded were serving in the trenches.

Woman's Enterprise.—It is a singular fact that the first daily newspaper in the English language was founded by a woman—Elizabeth Mallet, of London. It was called the *Daily Courant*, and appeared March, 1702, during the reign of Queen Anne. It was not devoted to woman's rights or wrongs, but was as much for man's relief as any body's; for it was printed, as its frank and fair proprietor stated, "to spare the publick at least half the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain."

STORMING THE ALAMO.

One of Santa Anna's Soldiers Tells the Story of [illegible] Regarding the Dying Moments of the Famous Texan Leaders.

(San A[illegible]

The [illegible] railway by a Boston [illegible] 800 miles to San A[illegible] Texas, has invested with fresh interest the memories of this ancient capital coeval with Philadelphia. Everywhere, in every city and hamlet of the United States, the play entitled, "The Alamo; or Death of David Crockett," has appealed to the passions of the multitude. When this railway was finished last week, I went with a great throng to San Antonio and gathered the facts here detailed, which give the Mexican aspect of the old familiar story. The recital as given is a careful translation by Col. Ford, commonly known as "Old Rip," a frontier member of the Texas Senate. The old Mexican soldier, the *raconteur*, is named Francisco Buerra, born in Guanajuato, in 1810. He became a soldier in 1828, was of the army that stormed the Alamo in 1836, and was captured by the Texans at San Jacinto. He became a citizen of Texas, served in the war of 1846-47 against his native country, and in the Confederate army in the war between the States. He is now an honored and aged citizen of Brownsville, and his recital of facts as seen by a Mexican at the storming of the Alamo has peculiar value in the eyes of your Southwestern readers.

Santa Anna was joined at Laredo, where he crossed the Rio Grande, by Gen. Cos, who, in violation of the terms of his recent surrender at San Antonio, was forced to join Santa Anna and return into Texas. The movements of the Mexican army were greatly retarded by fires on the prairie, which rendered the horses of the whole force almost useless. Deaf Smith, a famous Texan scout, was the author of this mischief. Santa Anna halted a day or two at Medina, when he was met by Senor Novarro and a priest, who gave the General accurate information as to the strength—268 men in the Alamo—of the Americans in San Antonio. A sudden rain-storm and "norther" made the river impassable, and a forced march and immediate assault impossible. Next day he resumed the march, Gen. Mora in advance with orders to seize the mission of the Conception, a massive stone structure deemed by Santa Anna a more defensible stronghold than the Alamo. A cannon-shot was fired when the head of the advancing column reached the cemetery. The town was not defended, and Col. Mora was ordered to take a position north and east of the Alamo to prevent the escape of the garrison. This was late in February, 1836. Santa Anna led 4,000 men and waited the coming of Gen. Talza with 2,000 more. A battalion crossed the San Antonio river and took possession of houses below the Alamo to build a bridge across the river. Thirty men of two companies sent the next day to make a reconnoissance were killed. A light earthwork was thrown up above the Alamo. The firing from the fort, now invested on every side, was ceaseless. An earthwork nearer the fort was constructed at night. On the 3d day of March Gen. Talza arrived, and the plan of assault was defined and made known to the division commanders. On the 5th of March scaling ladders were distributed. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, ever memorable in Texan song and story, the the Battalion Matamoras was moved to a point near the river and above the Alamo.

They were supported by 2,000 men under Gen. Cos, this wing of the army being commanded by Gen. Castrillon, Gen. Talza leading that below the Alamo. Santa Anna spent the night in the earthworks near the Alamo. The whole force was to move silently upon the fortress at the bugle-sound, and not to fire till in the trenches of the Texans. The bugle was heard at 4 o'clock. Gen. Castrillon's division, after half an hour's desperate fighting, and after repeated repulses and unheard-of losses, succeeded in effecting an entrance in the upper part of the Alamo, in a sort of outwork, now a court-yard. The fighting had only begun. The doors and windows of the Alamo building were barricaded and guarded by bags of sand heaped up as high as a man's shoulders, and on the roof were rows of sand-bags, behind which the Texans fought as men never fought before—muzzle to muzzle, hand to hand. Each Texan rifle-shot exhausted its force and spent itself in successive bodies of Mexicans packed together like a wall of flesh. Muskets and rifles were clubbed, and bayonets and bowie-knives never wrought such fearful carnage.

The ceaseless crash of firearms, the shouts of the defiant, desperate, beleaguered Texans, the shrieks of the dying, made the din infernal and the scene indescribable in its sublime terrors. Each room in the building was the scene of a desperate struggle with fearless men driven to desperation, and conscious that escape was impossible. They fought even when stricken down, and when dying still struggled, not with death, but to slay Mexicans. In the long room used as a hospital the sick and wounded fired pistols and rifles from their pallets. A piece of artillery supposed to be that which Crockett had used during the siege, was shotted with grape and canister and turned upon the desperate occupants of this apartment.

After the explosion the Mexicans entered and found the emaciated bodies of fourteen men, torn and rent and blackened and bloody. Forty-two dead Mexicans lay at the doorway of this room. Bowie, whose name tells of his fearful knife and deeds, lay stark and stiff on a cot in this room. He was helpless and in bed when the place was invested ten days before.

Eleven Texans fired with terrible effect from the roof of the building, where they used three or four field-pieces, which they charged with nails and pieces of iron. Buerra, like all others, gives his peculiar version of the story that recounts the facts affecting the death of Travis and of Crockett. These two were found living, yet exhausted by death-dealing, and lying among the dead.

When Travis was discovered he gave a Mexican gold, and, while conversing with him, Gen. Cos, with whom Travis had dealt most generously when San Antonio was captured by the Americans, appeared. Cos embraced Travis, and induced other officers to join him in asking Santa Anna to spare Travis' life. The President-General sternly refused. Then Crockett, from among the corpses, stood up, utterly exhausted by weary, sleepless days and nights, and by five hours' constant fighting.

Santa Anna was enraged beyond measure that his orders were not executed. He directed the soldiers near him to fire on the two Texans. Travis was shot first in the back. He folded his arms across his breast, and stood stiffly erect till a bullet pierced his neck. He fell upon his face while Crockett's body was riddled with bullets. The corpses of 2,000 Mexicans were buried; those of the dead Americans were gathered and burned—a holocaust whose fires lighted the way to Texan freedom.

Victor Hugo.

Yesterday was the 75th birthday of Victor Hugo, and yesterday saw the publication of his new poem, the second part of "La Legende des Siecles." It is a little strange to reflect that France still possesses her greatest poet, and that in great age his lyric force is not abated. Yet it will probably be allowed by foreigners, if not by Frenchmen, that Victor Hugo is the greatest name in the roll of French literary worthies. Other countries must look back to some distant time to find the singer whose they chiefly delight to honor. England possessed in Shakspeare a poet whose place seems set above the reach of mortal ambition. Each generation has its favorites, whom new generations may accept or reject, but Shakspeare is always outside the risk of rivalry. In Germany a more recently developed literature finds her chief triumphs in the plays and poems of Goethe, and of his far-reaching tranquil knowledge of men and things. In Italy no fifth name has for centuries been added to those of the four chief poets, and among them Dante holds the chief place, unchallenged and unapproached. But France has waited until this century for her poet of widest range, of most precious value, of most musical tongue, a "mighty-voiced inventor of harmonies." The din of the controversy in which French poetry awakened to a brief life in the restoration has fallen silent, the dust has cleared away, and the renown of Victor Hugo is as solid as his partisans long ago were quarrelsome and noisy. We come, a later generation, and see and hear the poet as if with the eyes and ears of posterity. Foreigners are not tempted greatly to take one or other of the sides in which politics, religion, fashion had as much to say as pure appreciation of literature. And foreigners find in Victor Hugo—we are speaking of him as a poet—the qualities that they gladly recognize, and the other qualities whose absence they lament, in the earlier classes of France.—*London News.*

A Wasted Life.

Christian Hanson, arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of attempt at burglary, informed the Justice that he made the attempt that he might get into State prison. Being asked why he wanted to go to State prison, he answered: "Judge, I have only just come from Columbus, O., where I served ten years in State prison for burglary. I was pardoned out by Gov. Hayes, now President of the United States. My original sentence was for twenty years. My life is wasted and I am a wreck. God knows I intended, when I came out of prison, to live an honest life. I was pardoned out the 5th of last month. I went to Cincinnati and tried to get work, but failed. From there I went to Pittsburgh, and met with no better success. Then I tramped it all the way to New York, where I had friends, trying to get work from farmers on the way, sleeping where I got an opportunity, and eating whenever charitable persons gave me a crust. My friends here, who knew me before I was a criminal, refuse to recognize me. I can't get work. I have lived in the gutter and been kicked about. I dread to kill myself, and so, with the horrors of prison life still before me, I am obliged to go back. There is nothing else left for me." Hanson, later, said the crime for which he was convicted was robbery of the First National Bank of Cincinnati of $40,000 in bonds and $5,000 in greenbacks.—*New York Herald.*

Grasshopper Oil.

Prof. J. H. Fowler writes as follows to the Des Moines *State Register*: One barrel of grasshoppers contains from three to four gallons of a fine grade of machine oil. There is none better for sewing machines, printing-presses, reapers, etc. It will pay to propagate them for the oil that is in them. A rendering apparatus, the same as packing houses use, will be all that is needed, and the manufacturer can afford to pay 75 cents to $1 per barrel for hoppers, and there will be plenty of men and boys and girls that will contrive to secure the hopper. He says also that, if caught when young and put in good salt brine and left in for fifteen days, then taken out and smoked and boxed the same as herring, they could be shipped East and used for hopper soup, which has a fine flavor, and would sell as readily as shrimps or oysters. They feed on pure vegetable matter, and no impure thing passes into their composition, and, if you only think so, they are splendid for digestion. Also one spoonful of the oil before going to bed at night will cure the most cases of indigestion.

Punishing Rebels in Japan.

Eleven of the ringleaders of the late rebellion in Japan have been beheaded, while 241 persons have been sentenced to hard labor for life. Four men of high birth, wishing to escape the indignity of decapitation, made their way out of prison and committed the "happy dispatch," after passing a whole day in feasting, singing and dancing. There has since been another outbreak, but of a comparatively trivial character, and having nothing to do with the nobility. Two thousand farmers assassinated an obnoxious tax collector, and were about to besiege the Governor of the province in a Buddhist monastery, when troops arrived, and the rioters retired.

A London evening paper prints the following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept. 24, 1754: "Married—Robert Phillips, Esq., of Wittington, near Hereford, brother of the celebrated John Phillips, the poet, aged 80, to Miss Anna Bowdler, aged near 80, after a courtship of sixty years, the marriage having been postponed in courtesy to some relatives who disapproved."

FOR THE LADIES.

The World of Fashion.

Styles in Gloves.—Gloves long on the wrist remain fashionable; for street and visiting, from three to four buttons being most in favor, while for evening from four to twelve buttons are worn. As to coloring we observe no remarkable changes. Wood shades in much variety are shown, and by reason of their real beauty and delicacy of tint remain in vogue. Browns in every conceivable difference of shade are again shown; light grays, the palest running into a clear lavender; slates and drabs. Ivory shades, moreover, are again introduced, nor is this surprising when we remember how really handsome and refined they are.

Novelties in Millinery.—For early spring, rough-and-ready straws are presented in considerable variety as to color, and in shapes which for the most part fit closely to the head. Few are of one color throughout, the majority showing combinations of colored with white or black straw, the colorings sometimes running in diagonal lines across the bonnet, or sometimes in regular alternations of colored straw. For dress bonnets, chip is in much favor, white being generally preferred, and here the shapes are quite elegant, with close-fitting brims, rather high crowns, and the fronts rising only high enough to admit of a ruching below. Flowers in general are lavishly used, and for the most part are placed on bonnets in the same heavy *monture* style as during the winter. The "Mother Goose" chapeau has quite a piquant appearance. This style has a lace scarf fastened at the back, and the ends are brought forward, crossed beneath the chin; the effect is blooming, and hence attractive for evening wear.

Fashionable Dress Materials.—With the opening of spring, the dark shades become somewhat lightened in tone, but only to a slight degree; while to the pale hues, which have prevailed, others have been added which are decidedly brighter. Light woolen goods in very small checks, black and white, dark blue, or brown, etc., are shown, and to a certain extent will be patronized. Prices, medium width, 50 cents per yard. Percales are in dark colors, chiefly brown or blue, and are either solid, with lace borders, or covered with figures. These are sometimes small, broken designs, flowers, or often rather conspicuous stripes appear in white, gold, light blue, or crimson on a dark ground. Prices are about 35 cents per yard. Linens for summer wear are much darker than they have been for some time past, quite a noticeable change having taken place in this class of goods, which, whatever the novelties shown, seem always in demand. Prices vary from 28 to 50 cents per yard. Beautifully fine all-wool plaided goods for children are presented in entirely new combinations, which are hard to describe, and, which really to be appreciated should be seen. Soft interminglings of blue appear in plaids, something in Scotch style, while in broken bars upon them are showings of mode colors, fawn, pink, apricot, *ciel*, and *faust*—the new red. This class of fabrics is called cashmere *enfantin*. Thin lawns and organdies are covered with bright flowers, and some are provided in addition with bright borders in similar or contrasting styles, the latter being stamped in imitation of lace or fringe. Then again we find organdies showing stripes of gay color on dark grounds, something in the style of the [illegible] of which mention has been made, while a third variety displays twills of handsomely-contrasting colors. Gauzes for evening wear show stylish intermixtures of plush or velvet combined with figures in the new designs, and here in an especial manner, of course, the pale evening colors are represented. Rich gauze fabrics also show the bright Oriental combination of color in Persian patterns, and are, as may be supposed, extremely effective in appearance.

Shoes.—The long winter, with its snow, ice and slush, has been the means of inducing many ladies to adopt wide-soled, broad-heeled shoes as a permanent article of foot clothing. At the first sight of wide toes, broad soles, and low heels on a lady's foot, one is very much inclined to exclaim, "How ugly!" But, when the graceful carriage and firm tread of the wearer are observed, a second glance at the foot is the result, and if the shoe is seen to fit well and follow the natural outline of the foot, it is easy to reconcile the mind to so desirable a change. It is useless to argue that such shoes "are all very well for winter use;" they are equally desirable for tramps through shady dells, rambles over rocky hillsides, or long walks beside the sounding sea; and the foot that has once enjoyed the liberty of such a boot is certain to rebel, in the most emphatic manner, against being again incased in a narrow-toed, high-heeled prison. Indian goat of the best quality is the favorite material with both makers and wearers. If used with ordinary care boots and shoes made from this can be worn for three months without being polished; simply brushing the dust off with a dry brush will keep them in good order for that length of time. This eulogium applies only to the *best* quality of this goods, as there are several inferior grades, and some very poor imitations. French kid has been held in such high favor that the production of it is unequal to the demand. American kid has been substituted, but the secret of dressing and curing it like the French article has not yet been divulged; as a consequence it does not retain its polish so long, but aside from this objection it is a fair article only.

Alive Yet.

Dr. Louis, of New Orleans, who is something of a wag, called on a colored Baptist minister, and propounded a few puzzling questions. "Why is it," said he, "that you are not able to do the miracles that the apostles did? They were protected against all poisons and all kinds of peril. How is it that you are not protected in the same way?" The colored brother responded promptly, "Don't know about that, doctor, I 'spect I is. I've taken a mighty sight of strong medicine from you, doctor, and I's alive yet!"

A Kentucky widow had so much pity on a poor tramp that she married him and gave him a home. The routes to Kentucky are now almost blockaded.

TAKING THE END OF THE SEAT.

'Twas a morning clear, in the new-born year,
  When the frost was holding revel;
The church bells' call, from the belfries tall,
  Pealed forth o'er the town so level.

Then the people dressed in their extra best
  Went to church on this Sabbath morning
With thoughts [illegible] bent on [illegible] content,
  And the [illegible] adorning.

The church doors wide, for the coming tide,
  Said plainly as words could say,
"You're welcome all, who hear this call,
  Come worship in here to-day."

The coming throng, as they press along,
  Feel the joy of the sacred place,
Till down the aisle they walk erewhile
  And search with wistful face—

And search again 'mid the selfish train
  Who have taken the end of each seat;
"Just one in a pew, no room for you,
  [illegible]"

Will you leave the church, be left in the lurch,
  Or try the gantlet of thorns;
Tread over the feet to get in the seat
  And crush their numberless corns?

If you are slim, your sails in trim,
  Your success may be complete;
But, if you are large, 'tis a desperate charge,
  The attempt to get into the seat.

'Tis a terrible plight to be fastened tight,
  Your sleeves in some one's bonnet;
But one more lunge, one vaulting plunge,
  At last you've surely done it.

One good you got of this [illegible] feat—
  And you know revenge is sweet—
You've battered the [illegible] and crushed the [illegible]
  Of the one in the end of the seat.

But should there come some timid one
  Who shrinks such [illegible],
Or a stranger [illegible] defend
  From the one in the end of seat.

O what is the reason [illegible]
  These folks with [illegible]
Will compel such [illegible] seat in church
  While they sit in the end of the seat?

PITH AND POINT.

A schooner of beer carries many a man half-seas over.

A smart school-boy says it takes thirteen letters to spell cow, and proves it thus: "See O I double you."

You can tell a married man now every time by the agitation he displays at the sight of an empty coal scuttle.

Vessels were generally spoken of as in the female gender, and lately we have been missing them a great deal.

'Neath drowsy drone of pulpit tone some listeners close their peepers, but 'tis a very proper thing for laymen to be sleepers.

An old restaurant keeper says that the way to get up a reputation for tender beefsteak is to keep sharp knives for customers' use.

Wellington, it is said, was always fond of bestowing military names on various articles. He called his night-gown a knap-sack.

In carving a turkey in the presence of strangers it is a breach of etiquette to stop more than twice to spit on your hands and get a new hold.

"**The** water we drink" is denounced at some length in the Baltimore *Gazette*. In many cases it's the water we don't drink that hurts us the most.

An arithmetical peace-maker figuratively suggests to the politicians: "This is 0 a time 4 vi-2-per-8-ing. Let us be 1 country and 1 people at 1/2 rate.

A little boy came to his mother recently and said, "Mamma, I should think if I was made of dust I should get muddy inside when I drink coffee."

"**It's** all for the best," remarked Blinks, with a sigh, as he paid for the hat he had lost. "Nay," interposed the lucky man, "'tis all for the better."

On a church in Delaware, temperarily closed, appears the following notice: "No admittens in this church unless the pennilty of the law is enforceted. Keep away."

When three good little boys get together of an afternoon, the chances are that there will be either a fight, a window broken, or some stray dog will have a pan tied to his tail.

Medical adviser—"Now, first of all, you must not drink beer in the morning." Patient—"No more I should, old fellow, but it so happens there's not a drop of brandy in the house."

Stable-keeper—"By the way, shall I put in an extra buffalo?" English blood—"Couldn't you let me 'ave an 'orse, you know? E-er rather not drive a buffalo first time, you know."

An Italian fruit dealer in Pottsville, Pa., has this sign at his street-corner stand: "Fine good lady! Please non squeezee. Tek yes look, non squeezee, I love you non squeezee."

"**Man**," says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another." Not unless the larger dog happens to have the smaller bone.

When a Connecticut deacon nudged a somnolent worshiper with the contribution box, the sleepy individual awoke partially, smiled and murmured, "I don't smoke, thank you," and dropped off again.

A man may run a good and even stylish restaurant in this country, but he will find hard work to secure a man-waiter who will not clean out the tops of the catchup-bottles by running his little finger into the nozzle.

Here is a story of a barber-shop: One of the customers sees a dog of ungainly aspect sitting opposite intently watching him. "Why does that dog look at me so?" "Why, sir, occasionally my hand slips, and I am so unfortunate as to snip off a bit of ear."

He was sitting silently by her side one chilly evening last autumn, thinking of something to say. Finally he remarked: "How sad it is; the frost has come, and it will kill everything green." Thereupon the young lady extended her hand and said, in a sympathetic tone: "Good by."

During these cool breezy mornings, when the air seems fresher and the fields are bespangled with dew-diamonds, when all nature seems to invite man to a romp, how pleasant it is, just as the first streaks of daylight steal through the shutters, for the refreshed, reinvigorated sleeper to turn over in bed and take another nap!

I slept in an editor's bed last night,
  And others [illegible]
[illegible]
  [illegible] taking
[illegible] of my [illegible]
  I [illegible] suppress
But [illegible] as I rolled in the feathers [illegible]
  How easy editors lie.

In the spring the gentle Injin sharpens up his scalping knife,
And the Mormon aphrodisiacally takes another wife;
In the spring the paragrapher whittles up a number two,
And the [illegible] starts a sonnet with the everlasting "Beau—"

THE NEW YORK STORE

The Greatest BARGAINS ever offered in the

TOWN OF AUBURN.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Proposes for the next thirty days to sell their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c

Without regard to cost preparatory to bringing to Auburn, one of the best selected stocks of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS,

Ever brought in this market.

LADIES AND GETS KNIT SACQUES

At unprecedented low prices, and all other goods in proportion. Don't forget the place

THE NEW YORK STORE

J. R. LANNING'S Old stand.

We come to Auburn wiith the view to making it our permanent home, and desire to make it a first-class point to buy goods, and we will endeavor upon our part to make it such. In proof of this we ask a careful investigation of our stock and prices, before supplying our wants in our line, in order that you may be fully satisfied in your own minds that your purchases are upon as satisfactory terms as may be desired. We shall take pleasure in showing you through our stock, even though you may not buy of us at the time. We will consider it as no trouble, but will rather take a delight in showing you goods. Our motto will be, "One Price to All." Give us a call.

NEW YORK STORE,

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Proprietors.

Auburn, March 13th, 1877.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 26, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	10 35 a m	12 10 a m	4 40 p
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 15 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 00 "	2 40 "	8 05 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	"	8 23 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			
Kendallville	1 41 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 22 "	4 05 "	
Goshen	2 54 "	4 20 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 43 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 19 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 40 "	6 33 "
Butler	2 54 "	12 06 a m	6 58 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 25 "
Toledo	5 10 "	3 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 30	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 22	11 52	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 46	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 30	9 38	6 55	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10 pm		
Cincinnati	7 00 pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 55 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 24 "		23
Waterloo	11 40 "		5 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 48 "	7 10	7 32
Bankers	2 00 "	7 30	8 00
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 30	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 2'a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 14 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 20 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	"	11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 55	7 35
Bankers	1 03 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 28
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	7 25 "		
Cincinnati	9 10 am		40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	[illegible]
lv New York	8 35am	8 35am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 28
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 58	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	10 00
Shelby	4 51	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 53	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 18	9 55
Fostoria	8 18	10 45	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 33
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 05	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 31	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 06pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 12
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 27	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 05
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 15pm	7 38
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 21	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	30	4 15	8 21
Barnesville	5 43	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	5 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	6 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 20	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		9 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:30 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 13th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT
lv. Logansport	7 10am	6 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 03	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 40	
Paw-Paw	8 21	9 08	
Roann	8 30	9 15	10 10
Eby's Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Laketon	8 45	8 45	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 05	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 25	9 45	12 20pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 01	12 45
P F W & C Cro's'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Collen's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 14	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 20	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 35	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 52	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 05	12 25	5 10
Mooreville	11 30	12 50	5 45
Butler	11 45am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 00
Hoover's	6 27	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 45
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 35	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 25	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	2 05
Roann	5 51	12 00	
Eby's Crossing	5 45	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 33	1 32
C W & M Cross'g			
North Manchester	5 32	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Collamer	5 08	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 30
Taylors	4 56	10 10	11 45
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 10
Collin's		30	10 05
Cheribusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 53	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 20
Auburn Junction	3 20	7 40	8 00
B & O Crosing			
Auburn	3 27	7 46	7 45
Mooreville	3 16	7 16	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larbest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He preper to send out rigs at any time and Reasonable prices.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 19th, 1877. Number 16.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year.......$1. | Six Months......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	12 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	21 00	30 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

*Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

E. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. P. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
2nd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
H. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] C Ass. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartensleben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low figures.

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., DeKalb County Indiana.

Stephanie O. Swinehard }
vs. }
Robert Becker }

WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons, having been issued and returned not found and a writ of Attachment also having been issued there on and property of the said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof and it also appears that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before me the undersigned, at my office in Auburn, Union-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Wallace and James Metcalf are Plaintiffs and John Moser and William Moser are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred twenty-six [326] dollars and eighty-two, [82] cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five, [25] Town thirty-four, [34] north of Range thirteen, [13] east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
[illegible] Att'ys for Pl'ff.
Auburn, [illegible] Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Maria Trentman and Augustus C. Trentman are Plaintiffs and Daniel W. Smith, Catherine Smith, and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot No. twenty-eight (28) thence running north seventy-two (72) feet thence east seventeen and one-half (17½) feet, thence south seventy-two (72) feet thence west seventeen and one-half (17½) feet to the place of beginning, being a part of Lot No. twenty eight (28) in the Original Plat to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, April 4, A. D. 1877.
GUY PLUM Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $11.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Charles M. Brown and Emma A. Brown are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars, and five cents with interest and cost on said decree I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. one (1) in Gross & Dills Addition to the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., April 4, 1877.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff,
P. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY. virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Benner and Elizabeth Benner are plaintiff and Conrad Benner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-five cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west fractional half of the south west quarter of Section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace one fifth (1-5) of an acre within the lines herein specified thence north to the said boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half [½] of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty [20] feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half of said quarter section, on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said boundary line far enough to embrace one-tenth [1-10] of an acre, of land within the lines herein specified, thence south to within twenty [20] feet of the south line of said said fractional one-half [½] of said quarter section, thence east to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sel for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs. I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross De'p'd
Auburn, Indiana, April 4th, 1877.
Ross & Hartman, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $17.30

At last our prayer has been heard and we can give [illegible] a genuine effusion from the poet laureate of the country. He does not strike out on "spring," like a love-sick swain, but sticks to the tangible, the solid logical argument of fact.

HAYES' SPECIALTIES.

Come out you down—we'll sing a song—
Behold the colors that has flown above the Hayes Vocals ever long;
As Hayes was CHOSEN by fraud you know,
They flung out their stars and stripes above
The great eagle to rejoice and crow.
Now that liberty is dead, let us all weep.
Our country is in the grave of corruption and most asleep.

The thieves on office all hold tight,
Hayes and Wheeler gives them the mite,
Florida and other states for Hayes did go.
For a band of thieves called the Returning Board counted them so.
The bloody shirt—long may it wave,
Over the land and home of the white slave.
Ho, ye sinners, that voted for Hayes,
Reflect on the past and mend your ways,
Hundreds now threatened by appalling starvation,
Hayes broken promise and a ruined nation

Mr. Hayes's Cousin.

The President's private secretary opened the door leading to the inner room, and annouced in a loud and distinct voice:

"A gentleman who says that he is a relative of Mrs. Hayes!" equally loud and distinct, "show him in. I am always glad to see family connections. By the way, ask my shorthand writer to come in, too."

The relative of Mrs. Hayes approached the President and winked. Mr. Hayes approached the relative of Mrs. Hayes and winked in return. The shorthand reporter also winked and took out his notebook.

"I see you don't recognize me," said the relative of Mrs. Hayes. "My name is Pettengill, and I live in Oshkosh. My wife is a cousin of your excellent lady."

"Put that down," said Mr. Hayes to the shorthand writer. The shorthand writer winked and put it down.

"My dear Pettengill, I am delighted to see you. I regard Mrs. Hayes's cousins as my own cousins," said Mr. Hayes cordially. "You got that?" he added, turning to the reporter.

"I came east," continued the cousin of Mrs. Hayes, "to see about the Oshkosh Post Office. Some of the people there think I would make a good postmaster, and, of course, being a cousin"——

"Pardon me, dear Mr. Petengill," said Mr. Hayes, speaking slowly in order that the reporter might catch every word. "I have no doubt that you would make an admirable, faithful, and efficient postmaster, and it would give me great pleasure to sign your appointment. But, you see, there's one insurmountable obstacle in the way. The fact of your cousinship disqualifies you for any position in my gift. Good day, sir. I am sorry"——

"Hold on, Mr. President," whispered the cousin; "this won't do. That is the same form of rejection you used week before last, when I came from Main to apply for the collectorship of Kennebunk. Try something else—some new sarcasm."

The shorthand man consulted his notes and corroborated the statement of the cousin.

"Well, then," said Mr. Hayes, "cross out what you have written and begin again. My worth cousin, I am gratified to have met you. Mrs. Hayes often speaks of her great affection for your estimable wife, and of the delightful harmony which reigns in your domestic circle."

"That is good," interrupted the cousin, "and it's new."

"I cannot," continued Mr. Hayes, after thinking for a moment, "in view of the esteem in which I hold you and your charming family, thrust upon you the cares and anxieties of a post office. I cannot, I cannot Mr. Pettengill! Good morning."

The shorthand writer got up to go. "Manifold the dialogue," said Mr. Hayes, "and send it to all the papers."

"Am I to come again Mr. President?" asked Mrs. Hayes's cousin.

"You had better apply next week," said Mr. Hayes, "for a post office somewhere in the Middle States, or else a lighthouse on the Pacific coast. And couldn't you manage to put a little more chargin in your face as you go out? The ante-room is full of newspaper correspondents. Try and look as if you had been badly snubbed. Perhaps even a slight manifestation of temper would help along civil service reform."

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Coparpnership for the practice of Medicine and surgery, offer their profesional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shafer's Furniture Room.

GEO. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

The Real Truth.

"I don't think I ever saw you here before,' mused the court, as Samuel Grover walked out.

"No, I guess not, for I arrived here from Mexico only yesterday.'

"Ah, oh? Was Diaz well when you left?'

"He seemed to feel all right.'

"What part of Mexico are you from, Mr. Grover?'

'From—from—from—.'

"Don't be in a hurry, Mr. Grover. If you have forgotten the name of the town I'll wait till it occurs to you. It wasn't the town of Podunk, was it?'

"That's the town—that's the place" replied the prisoner, his anxious look giving way to a smile of relief.

"Reaching this city from the town of Podunk, Mexico, after leaving President Diaz in the best of health, you tried to put a man out of his own corner grocery, and were arrested while throwing brick at a hod carrier. That's about it, isn't it?'

The prisoner made no reply, and after a long silence, he suddenly asked:

"Judge wouldn't it be better to own up that I live on Twelfth street, and that I got drunk because my wife wanted a divorce?'

"I knew that all the time, Mr. Grover, but if you prefer to hail from Mexico I can't help myself.'

"Well, I'll tell the truth, your Honor. I'm having heaps of trouble with my wife, and I don't care a cent what becomes of me.'

"It's him that's made all the trouble!' screamed a female voice from near the door. 'Let me get through this crowd and tell the Judge what a vagabond, villain, liar and mean man that fellow is!'

"Say three months, Judge, whispered the prisoner, heading for the corrider.

"There it is!"

When the woman reached the bar her husband was seated on the back of a chair in the corrider, picking his teeth with a sliver, and as he caught his wife's eye, he said softly:

"Plenty to eat and the tenderest treatment for three long months to come!'

A Blighted Life.

A few mornings since, a Philadelphia matron called to see her young married daughter, and found her weeping bitterly.

"O, mother, take me home. My heart is broke,' sobbed the daughter, throwing herself into her mother's arms.

After her tears had somewhat subsided, the mother said.

"Hardly a year married, and here I find you in tears. What does this mean? Has Henry been unkind to you?'

"No,' sobbed the daughter, "but he doesn't love me any longer, and my heart is breaking.'

"Come, come, child, cheer up. Tell me why you think him untrue to you. Does he show it?'

"Yes,' was the heartbroken reply.

"O, the scoundrel! O, the viper!' gasped the mother. "My poor, dear child!' she fairly sobbed, "your mother won't desert you. She'll bring that villian to his knees. What insult has he offered you, my child? Speak, tell me the worst.'

"O, mother, I can't.'

"You must, my child. Tell me, though the heavens fall, what outrage has he committed?'

"He swore last night when I put my cold feet against his back,' sobbed the daughter.

"Is that all?' gasped the mother.

"Yes, but he never did so before.—All last winter he never said a word when I put my cold feet to his back, and now I know he doesn't love me;' and then the poor girl's tears broke out afresh.

Before the mother left, she managed to convince her daughter that all the world was hollow, and that the hollow of a man's back was not the place for his wife's cold feet.—Ex.

AT LAST.

The blessed information comes to us that at last the festive potato bug has found a common enemy that is destined to sweep it from the face of the earth. It comes in the shape of a parasite, which covers the bug so completely that the point of a needle could not be placed on any part of the beetle's body without touching one of the parasites There were 800 on one bug and it killed him. He was bull-dozed and counted out. Yet we can't part with this succulent fruit without a sigh at the many times we have seen him flip into a tin bucket, or climb the fence to lay out a summer campaign. Vale, potato bug.

Little by Little.

If you are gaining little by little, every day be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be little, you are yet constantly accumulating and growing richer every day? Be content; so far as concerns money, you are doing well.

Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little by little, the aggregate of the accumulations, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Solomon did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute. Little by little—never omitting to learn something, even for a single day—always reading, always studying a little between the time of rising up in the morning and lying down at night; this is the way to accumulate a full storehouse of knowledge.

Finally, are you daily improving in character? Be not discouraged because it is little by little. The best men fall far short of what they themselves would wish to be. It is something, it is much, if you keep good resolutions better to-day than you did yesterday, this week than you did last, better this year than you did last year. Strive to be perfect, but do not be downheartened so long as you are approaching nearer and nearer to the high standard at which you aim.

Little by little, fortunes are accumulated; little by little, knowledge is gained; little by little, character and reputation are achieved.

In a ruling, at Goshen, last week, Judge Woods held that if a man rents a farm for a share of the grain raised by a tenant, all of the straw belongs to the tenant, unless a different contract was made by the parties.—Lagrange Standard.

Most ordinary common sense people have heretofore thought that when a man rents land on shares the tenant has only a legal right to his share of the products of the land in consideration of raising and turning over to the owner of the land a certain share of the products the tenant raises for the use of the soil. But it appears from this ruling when a man rents land for one-third, one half or two thirds of the crop, it means that he shall have all he raises except a share of the grain! We believe that when a tenant cultivates ground on the shares, whatever share it my be, the owner of the soil is as much entitled to his full share of all the products of the soil as the tenant, unless otherwise stipulated in the the contract. But as long as we have such rulings in our courts it would be well for all parties to leave nothing to chance.—Goshen Democrat.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

To the surprise of every member of the electoral commission when Bradley, the presidents maker, arose to have his say in the Louisiana farce, he took from his pocket a written decision which had been prepared on the preceding night before he had heard a single argument pro or con on the case. Seeing that his remarkable course was a matter of amazement to the Democratic members at least, he tried to explain by saying that he was nervous and always put his opinions in writing and that in the present case he intended to make changes if convinced by the arguments of the counsel or members. It is needless to say he was not convinced. He had no intention of being convinced. The case was prejudged in Bradley's mind and all the law and logic in the universe could not have affected the result.—Wabash Courier.

Any of our readers going to Chicago, should not fail to stop at the Sands Hotel, within a short distance of the depot, and convenient to the business centre of the city. It is a two dollar a day house, but the accommodations are equal to those where twice that sum is asked. Col. Sands, the proprietor, is an energetic, enterprising gentleman, and his clerks are gentlemanly, able and even obliging, something unusual in that line.

Secretary Thompson has very novel notions about naval affairs. He is determined to retain nobody in the department except their services are specially provided for by law. This is a new idea in the naval service, and is additional proof that an Indiana old-school gentleman is emphatically the right man in the right place. The new Secretary may have a hard fight over his reforms, but they are bound to win in the long run. And Colonel Thompson is such a regular Holdfast of a man.

The New York Times, the great campaign paper, says: "This is not the solution of the South Carolina problem which we have desired." The troops were orded from South Carolina Tuesday, and now Hampton is Governor. Do the same in Louisiana and Nicholls will be the recognized Governor. But there was never much question about the rightful Governor of South Carolina. But who is Governor of Louisiana. That can never be known until they go behind the returns, and yet the commission must not inquire into that.

Hayes has sent his commission of four Republicans to one Democrat down to Louisiana to make a bargain. Mr. Evarts, in his letter of instructions to the four to one commission, says:

"It will be readily understood that the service desired of and intrusted to the commission does not involve any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election or of the canvass of the vote cast at that election."

No, they don't want to know anything about the facts of the election as it might disclose a state of things that would be unpleasant for Hayes.

Doctor Lockhart's Testimony.

From the Gainesville Southern.

In the trial of Marshal Hunter for the murder of John Evans, Gen. Mitchell put upon the stand a queer little disciple of Æsculapius, a Dr Lockhart of Polksville, who made the post mortem examination. About the third question asked the witness was, "Where did the pistol ball enter the deceased?" The doctor very promptly answered. "Just above the sterno-clavicular articulation." "Stop! Stop!" cried his Honor; "does anybody know this man?" Whereupon Dr. Green testified that he never knew Dr. Lockhart to drink; but Dr. Rogers said he thought that Dr. L. "might be drinking a little." Judge Rice thought he was "drunk a good deal," and ordered him to jail to get sober.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AP[illegible] 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

T. O. Shackelford, Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky.

George W. Howe, Collector of Customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio.

[illegible], Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling, W. Va.

[illegible], Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department.

[illegible], Indian Agent for the Southern Ute Agency.

Peter C. Shannon, Chief Justice of Dakota Territory.

Jacob J. Boreman, Associate Justice of Utah Territory.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the President to visit New Orleans and bring about a peaceful solution of the political troubles in Louisiana, commenced their labors on the 6th inst. Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois, was elected Chairman, and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, secretary. The commission first called upon Packard, at the State House, in New Orleans, and held an hour's interview. Packard made a statement of the organization of the Legislature with a Returning Board caucus in each house and the canvass by that body on the day named, in the way prescribed by the constitution, of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. He claimed that he was the legally elected Governor of Louisiana, and expressed himself satisfied that he could maintain himself in the position if recognized by the President, reinstated in possession of the court buildings, arsenals, etc., and accorded the moral support of the National Government. The commission subsequently called upon Nicholls, who claimed that his authority as Governor was undisputed everywhere in the State outside of the State House. In the evening the Commissioners, in an unofficial capacity, visited a large open-air mass meeting of the friends of Nicholls, at which speeches were delivered by prominent local white and colored orators, including the irrepressible Pinchback.

Joint committees of the Nicholls Legislature called upon the commission on the 8th, and made a detailed verbal statement of the status of affairs, giving the number of parishes and officials that had acknowledged allegiance to the Nicholls Government, etc. The members of the Packard Supreme Court next visited the commission, and laid before them an elaborate printed brief, showing their title to office under the constitution. Then there was a visit from a delegation of District Judges, who stated that the sentiment of their districts was in favor of Packard. These had no sooner withdrawn than the members of the Nicholls Supreme Court, by invitation, called upon the commission in a body and had an informal consultation.

The commission, on the 9th, received a delegation of New Orleans business men, headed by Mr. Black, President of the Cotton Exchange. The commission said to them that they had sought Louisiana but could not find it. They found two Governors, two Supreme Courts, and an alleged dual Government in all departments, but, in fact, by the acknowledgment of all parties, there was only one Legislature, though it met in two halls. The Commissioners suggested that if self-government was desired, and the withdrawal of the army, it could probably be secured in a day, should the public opinion of the State compel its Legislature to meet as one body. The delegation was not inclined to accept the suggestion, maintaining that Nicholls must be defended as Governor to the full extent. A delegation from the Union Club, a Republican association, was received and heard, and a committee from the Packard Legislature presented statistics, records and briefs.

The commission was kept busy on the 10th listening to the statements and arguments of the various committees that called upon them. First they received a delegation of colored men, who portrayed the hardships and struggles of their race, and the necessity for protection. A delegation next appeared headed by ex-Gov. Baker, who, with several others, presented statements and opinions. A similar volunteer committee followed, composed of old Union men of the State. Six gentlemen came next representing the judicial districts of the State, and gave their opinions concerning the allegiance in their several districts to the Packard Government, and the ability of Packard to maintain himself. The Mayor of the city and five members of the Council called and tendered the courtesies of the city. They also presented a statement of the financial condition of the city, the rates of taxation, etc. Other citizens called, singly and in groups, from different sections of the State, and gave information to the commission respecting the situation in their several localities, urging their opinions on the commission.

Wednesday, the 11th inst., was another busy day with the commission. The members of the State Board of Education called and explained the affairs of their department at length, after which the commission divided, and had interviews with Gov. Nicholls and Gov. Packard, spending considerable time with each. In the afternoon a delegation of thirteen colored men appeared with Mr. Pinchback at the head. Among them were three colored members of the Nicholls Legislature. They were all opposed to the Packard Government and in favor of the recognition of Nicholls, and presented their views of the case at some length.

A delegation of thirty planters, representing the Liberal-Conservative element of politics, called upon the commission on the 12th, and did what they could toward enlightening the members regarding the status of affairs in their respective sections. The commission afterward divided, some of them calling upon Packard, while the others conferred with Nicholls. The result of these conferences was not revealed to the public.

THE EAST.

Lynn, Mass., has been visited by a destructive conflagration, over $150,000 worth of property being swept away.

The Sixth National Bank, of New York, was entered by burglars last Sunday, and robbed of $2,500 in silver coin.... We learn from the New York papers that the settlement between the heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt has again been brought up on account of William H. and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. All the heirs, with the exception of Cornelius, had agreed to accept $1,000,000, and William H. had agreed to a settlement on this basis. Cornelius J., however, made a claim for $2,000,000, and his sister, Mrs. La Fitte, refused to make any settlement until Cornelius J. was satisfied. Meanwhile the will has been admitted to probate.... The operations of a mammoth silk ring in New York city are undergoing investigation with the result of establishing the existence of a combination of Custom House officials and importers who have been successful in dodging tariff duties on silk to the amount of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year. By some means not yet fully developed, this combination of conspirators have been able to import and sell silks at prices below the cost of manufacture with the duty added, so that a house like that of A. T. Stewart & Co., although operating its own factories in France, is unable to import the goods of its own manufacture and compete with the prevailing market rates, but actually buys these identical fabrics, which have been sold in Europe and smuggled into New York.

The liquor-dealers of New York State find themselves in a bad box very unexpectedly, and great dismay and excitement are the result. It seems that the Board of Excise has exceeded its powers in granting licenses to retail dealers other than the keepers of hotels and taverns, and, a decision to this effect having been rendered by the Court of Appeals, the temperance folk are about to commence a general movement against the retailers who have thus incurred the penalty of the law for selling liquor without a license.

The Hamilton mills, at Paterson, N. J., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

Reports from the West indicate that, though some grasshoppers are hatching, not so many [illegible] and farmers are not frightened. [illegible]

There is stored in Chicago elevators 2,100,000 bushels of wheat; 2,[illegible]387 bushels of corn; 745,902 bushels of oats; [illegible] bushels of rye, and 714,981 bushels of barley, making a total of 6,680,767 bushels, against 5,519,672 bushels at this period last year.

Twenty-five buildings in the business portion of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, were destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE SOUTH.

The President's order for the withdrawal of the troops which had been stationed in the State House at Columbia, S. C., since December last, was carried into effect on Tuesday, the 10th inst. On the same day Chamberlain issued a proclamation addressed "To the Republicans of South Carolina," withdrawing from all further contest for the Governorship, expressing himself "unwilling to prolong a contest which can only bring suffering to those who engage in it." Chamberlain also surrendered to Hampton all the books, records, etc., of the executive office, thus yielding up everything, after which he gracefully stepped down and out, and Hampton quietly took possession.

Very extensive revenue frauds in the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina have recently been discovered. Some thirty manufacturers in the county of Surrey, charged with participation in these fraudulent transactions, have been indicted. The frauds discovered are estimated by revenue agents to exceed one-third of the total amount of internal revenue taxes collected in that State.... Rather late in the day, the Grand Jury of Cecil county, Md., where the notorious Bennett-May duel was fought some months ago, have been instructed to indict all the parties, principal and otherwise, engaged in that affair.

The Keefer family, arrested at Fort Smith, Ark., on a charge of being the Kansas Benders, after examination before United States Judge Parker, at that place, were released. The parties from Kansas failed to identify them.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch says that since President Hayes came into office two clerks have been kept busy at the White House, briefing and indexing applications for and recommendations to office. Over 4,000 applications for office have been received by the President, exclusive of those received by members of the Cabinet.

The President, it is said, contemplates declining to hear office-seekers in person and to refer them to the several departments.

The Associated Press agent telegraphs from Washington: "It can be stated on authority that the President made no bargain whatever with, or promised anything to, Chamberlain as a condition of his retiring from the Governorship."

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the forty-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $9,500,000 are coupon and $500,000 registered, the principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 5th of July next, interest to cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—$500, No. 46,001 to 49,800, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 132,001 to 141,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds—$5,000, No. 7,601 to 7,764, both inclusive.... Secretary Sherman has just made an important decision relative to the course to be pursued by the Treasury Department in the suits against the persons whose names are on the bonds given for the honest and faithful discharge of their duties by the revenue officials convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds. It is announced that the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury will be that of no compromise with the bondsmen, whose principals have violated their trusts and subjected the revenue to enormous losses in consequence of their rascality, and that suits to recover the amount of these bonds will be vigorously prosecuted.

Clerk Adams says that thus far the roll-call of the new House indicates a Democratic majority of about twelve. Of the 293 certificates, 285 have been received.

Secretary Sherman intends to discontinue the office of Appraiser of Customs wherever he can do so without injuring the service. He has discontinued the offices at Memphis and Norfolk, and will very soon at Toledo, O.

President Hayes will occupy, during the heated term, the house at the Soldiers' Home, in which Mr. Lincoln lived in summer during his Presidency. This is something quite unusual in Washington society, and is a practice which has not been observed since the war days.

GENERAL.

The friends and relatives of Gen. Custer have prepared an amendment which they propose to have attached to the Army bill at the extra session of Congress. This appropriates $10,000 for the erection of a monument to Custer and his associates upon the battle-field where they fell. It is thought by them that this would be better than to have the bodies removed East.

New York papers chronicle the death of Dr. William A. Muhlenburg, the well known Episcopal clergyman and hymn-writer. He was the author of "I would not live alway," and many other popular hymns.

The Supreme Court of the United States has tapped the Centennial fund in the interest of the national treasury, its decision being that the Government is a preferred creditor, and must have the $1,500,000 which the people's representatives loaned to that enterprise before the stockholders and other interested parties can be allowed to dispose of the profits.

Over $500,000 worth of fresh beef was shipped from New York to England during the month of March.

FOREIGN.

We have this bulletin of news from the City of Mexico: "The disaffection is spreading. The oldest adherents of Diaz denounce him, and the spirit of revolt has spread throughout the army. President Diaz is sick in bed, and various rumors as to the character of his disease are current. The manifesto of Lerdo created a sensation. The constitutional party are rapidly organizing. The troops of the state of Morelos have pronounced for Lerdo. The troops in other parts of the country are greatly discontented, and a general outbreak may be expected any day."... Finzel & Sons, Bristol, Eng., who some time ago closed their sugar refinery, said to be the largest in the world, have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at $2,500,000.... A renewal of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria is threatened.

The latest advices from Mexico, via New Orleans, represent that the reaction against Diaz has set in in earnest, and that the whole country will soon be involved in another revolution.... News comes from St. Petersburg that the Czarowitz has declared categorically in favor of peace, and that Russia urges Montenegro to make concessions.... There is a contest of jurisdiction between Canales, commandant at Matamoras, and Porfirio Diaz, usurping President of Mexico, the object in dispute being the possession of Cortina, the veteran revolutionist and cattle-thief, now a prisoner under sentence of death in Canales' department. Diaz has sent a Government vessel to the Rio Grande, and demanded the surrender of Cortina, but Canales claims the right of possession because the bandit was condemned under state law.

Turkey objects to the protocol and its accompanying declarations, [illegible] stating to the sovereign officials that the Bulgarian massacres were the result of intrigues of foreign agitators, and that the promised reforms were being carried out.

Constantinople has been visited by another disastrous conflagration. Nearly 800 houses in the Greek quarter were burned.

THE SOUTH POLE.

Explorations and Expeditions in Search of an Antarctic Continent.

Not so much for the purpose of discovering new lands in the south as to obtain information concerning the South magnetic pole—a matter of much importance, the British Government fitted out the Erebus and Terror, and placed them under James Ross, with Crozier as his second in command. They left England in 1839, and did not see it again for four years.

Wonderful it was to see a raging volcano in such a region. A long stretch of land was seen to be marked by two magnificent mountains, one of which, an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, received the name of Mount Erebus; while the other, an extinct volcano of somewhat less height, was named after the companion ship Terror. An unmistakable volcano was Erebus. Such a magnificent combination of volcanic fire and endless ice probably never before met human eye, for Mount Hecla, in Iceland, must be far inferior to it.

Ross did not winter in that remote region; indeed, so far as is known, no human being ever passed a winter among the Antarctic ice. Ross spent three summers in his exploration, while he housed his ships for the intervening winters, either at Tasmania, or the Falkland islands. Among the early explorers of the mysterious Southern ocean were Juan Fernandez, Dirk Gerrits, Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, Capt. Cook, Weddell, Dumont d'Urville and Wilkes. We might, also, if their discoveries had borne rich fruit, notice more fully the expedition of Kerguelen, who discovered the island named after him a little more than a century ago; as also those of Smith, Powell, Palmer and Bellinghausen, fifty to sixty years ago, resulting in the discovery of South Shetland, South Orkney, Palmer's Land and Alexander Land. Those fitted out by Messrs. Enderby, the liberal and energetic promoters of whale and sea fishing in the Southern ocean, are worthy of brief record, for two vessels, placed by them under Capts. Biscoe and Balleny, sailed into regions which led to the discovery of Enderby Land, Balleny Land and Sabrina Land.

One object of Sir James Ross' expedition was, if possible, to reach the South magnetic pole—a different point from the South terrestrial pole. The great icy barrier prevented the realization of that hope. A few years ago Lieut. Moore, in the Pogoda, set off to make magnetic observations in the Antarctic circle that had not been visited; he did so, and rendered great service to science, but did not get within 1,400 miles of the tantalizing pole.

The reader will remember that two years ago the astronomers of the whole world were greatly interested in a transit of Venus, correct observations of which would, it was believed, afford data for calculating the true distance of the sun from Venus, from the earth, and from all other planets. It was desirable to make the observations at many different spots, widely separated both in latitude and in longitude; and one of the spots selected was Kerguelen's island, already mentioned, situated between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, but farther south than either. Astronomers from England, Germany and the United States landed on the island and did good work there, but the roughness of the climate was a great trial to them. Although farther from the South pole than any part of England is from the North pole, the weather was nearly always stormy, and the temperature verging on the freezing point, even in the summer of that hemisphere.

What we know of the South pole, then, is simply this: That no one has got within 700 or 800 miles of it; that icy barriers are met with quite eclipsing anything known in the North Frigid zone; that mountains have been seen (one shooting forth volcanic flames) loftier than any discovered by our northern explorers; that all the land is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond fifty-six degrees of latitude; that no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond fifty-eight degrees of latitude, and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond sixty-six degrees of latitude.

Davis in the Senate Chamber.

Senator Davis looks as if he enjoyed himself vastly more than in the Supreme Court room. All the Justices there look uncomfortable, whether they feel so or not, sitting in lonely state in a straight line on that lofty "bench" in their troublesome gowns. No wonder they all get so enormously fat and heavy jowled. Judge Davis' elephantine figure, folded in that long-tailed robe of satin, was a sight for commiseration. Now, in a morning coat, he looks considerably relieved. He swings his Senatorial chair about, and throws his mighty arms out over the other desks, spreads himself, and at last has room to spread. He has a strong and noble countenance. There is not another left in the Supreme Court room at once so benignant and trust-inspiring. It is emphatically "a good face," while it is a strongly intellectual one. What a pity he cannot subdue that "ponderosity" of his sufficiently to leave the action of that large brain unclogged. That he has so much, and uses it so well, in spite of all, proves him indeed a mighty man. The resolutions of the bar of the Supreme Court, in which they record "their high sense of the learning, ability, love of justice, and fearless independence which he brought to the discharge of his judicial duties," are a record of which the retired Judge may well be proud. But he will find in the Senate of the United States a larger and more congenial sphere—with a future!—*Mary Clemmer.*

What a Trade Dollar Is.

The "trade dollar" is a better coin than any other of the silver coins prescribed in the Revised Statutes. It was coined for foreign trade, and weighs 420 grains; whereas, two of the half dollars provided for in the same law weigh only about 385.80 [illegible] The foreigners would not [illegible] this debased coin, and the trade dollar is a necessity.

No More Stovepipe Hats.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales says so, and that will probably settle the matter. At least, he says he isn't going to take any there in his'n. He affirms that, early the present spring, he will appear on Rotten Row in a "low-crowned hat." There is no place in the wide world like Rotten Row in which to introduce a new fashion, while there is no one like an heir to a throne to bring a new fashion into vogue. For more than three centuries no English gentleman has dared to walk or ride on that famous street without having his head surmounted by a stove-pipe. In early times they were made of Spanish wool, were very hot in warm weather, and very heavy in all weathers. After the Hudson Bay Company was organized the fur of beaver was substituted for wool, and a lighter and much more elegant hat was made. The hat was called the "beaver," and its use was almost entirely limited to the nobility and gentry.

"Stovepipe" hats became fashionable among the masses about the year 1840, when an ingenious Frenchman invented and brought out a hat with a light body and a covering of silk plush. Though the style has been changed to some extent twice a year ever since that time, hats made of the material above named have generally been worn by gentlemen on dress parade till the present. When Kossuth visited this country he wore a low-crowned, soft, felt hat, and a similar hat, rejoicing in his name, soon became "all the rage." During the political canvass that resulted in the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency the "rough and ready" hat made its appearance. Fremont, it is said, was the originator of the hat known as the "wide-awake." It was very similar to the "ragged-edge," which was named for the pastor of Plymouth Church. The Mexican sombrero has long been the favorite hat in the Southwestern States and Territories, while the planter's hat has been much worn throughout the South. In Boston, however, and in all places that desire to be like Boston, the genuine, orthodox stovepipe has alone been regarded as just the thing for a gentleman to wear.

There are few bad qualities that cannot be set down against the stovepipe hat. It is at once ungraceful, awkward, and uncomfortable. It is the favorite target for boys armed with snowballs. It is the delight of the wind, while a new one is sure to bring up a shower, if the owner has no umbrella. It invites sunstroke, and is said to be the leading cause of baldness. It is very uncomfortable when on the head and very unhandy when it is off. A man looks as awkward when holding one in his lap as when holding a baby. If he puts it on a seat beside him, some one is sure to sit on it, while, if he places it on the floor, it is certain to be mistaken for a spittoon. It is not the thing for a sunny, a rainy, or a snowy day. It only looks well when it is new, and the shine will not remain on it much longer than it will on a pair of boots. An old-fashioned stovepipe only serves to remind people that the wearer of it has seen better days, while a "warmed-over" plug conveys the idea that the owner is trying every makeshift he can in order to bridge over present embarrassments.—*Chicago Times.*

Japanese Finances.

The Japanese Government finds itself financially straitened by the continued drafts of its new civilization and the assumption of the feudal tenures, and the budget just issued cuts down the expenditures from 68,000,000 yen (99 cents) to 62,000,000. Some of the normal and girls' high schools suffer by this retrenchment. The Emperor and his family have a personal revenue of only 827,000 yen. He has lately been on a journey with the Empress to Kioto, to visit the ancestral tombs and open a railroad. This public association with the people, in company with the Empress, the first instance of which was within a few months, is having a great popular influence. A small rebellion against the abolition of the feudal system has been suppressed. The new American organ, the Tokio *Times*, warmly advocates a customs revenue and protection to native industry, and is of course in hot controversy with the old British periodicals.

Simple Cure for Earache.

Many years ago two of my children, one aged 3, the other 1 year, had a terrible attack of earache all one day and night. I worked over the little sufferers, doing all I could think of, and trying remedies suggested by our neighbors. On the second morning of the attack, a lady came in and asked me if I had tried burnt sugar. I told her no, that I had not heard of that. She told me to put some live coals on a tin plate, sprinkle some brown sugar on them, set a funnel over it, and then hold the child so that the smoke could go into the ear. I did so, using the same remedy for both little ones. The result was marvelous; the pain stopped instantly, and soon both little sufferers were in a sound, refreshing sleep.—*Josephine C. Long, in the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.*

Old Sayings Modernized.

Original form—Fine words butter no parsnips.

Modern form—Fine words oleomargarine no parsnips.

Original form—The man who sold the lion's skin, while the beast lived, was killed while hunting him.

Modern form—The man who tried to dose the bull, while the bull dozed, was bulldozed while dosing him.—*New York World.*

A Parisian matrimonial advertisement says: "A grandmother, who is infirm, wishes to marry her granddaughter, 18 years of age, pretty, honorable, stylish, and with 12,000,000 francs, to a young man who is serious, and has a title and some fortune." Another advertisement runs: "A gentleman of mature age, and a literary man, will marry a lady of his own country and political party (anti-Bonapartist), if she be 40 years of age and have more than 40,000 francs in the funds. If not, no."

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Burning of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis—A Large Number of Guests Meet a Fiery Death.

One of the most appalling calamities that has ever befallen the city of St. Louis took place at an early hour on the morning of the 11th inst., involving the destruction by fire of the large and fine Southern Hotel, and the loss of a large number of human lives. The fire, according to the accounts before us, caught in the store-room in the basement of the hotel, and was first seen coming through the ground floor, just north of the office, and in ten minutes it had ascended the elevators and rotunda, and spread itself over the sixth floor, under the roof. This floor was occupied entirely by employes of the hotel, the largest part of whom were women. The fire spread rapidly, filling every room and hall with flames and smoke, and the scene was of the most terrible description. Frantic men, women and children ran through the halls, shrieking in the most heart-rending manner, in their wild and desperate efforts to escape. The smoke was so dense in some of the halls that the gas-jets were extinguished, rendering egress, even to those most familiar to the building, a matter of great difficulty. The fire department was on the spot promptly, and hundreds of people congregated at the scene, ready and willing to render any aid necessary. The density of the smoke in the halls drove many guests and boarders back into their rooms, and they rushed to the windows as a means of escape. Ladders were raised as soon as possible, and women and children, with nothing but their night-clothes on, were thus taken from the burning building. Some fainted from fright, and others sank exhausted to the ground from nervous prostration. The ladders generally were too short to reach to the fifth and sixth stories, but, by hoisting some of them on the one-story balcony, on the north side of the building, these floors were reached, and all those at the windows rescued. The Skinner fire-escape was also brought promptly into service, and was the means of saving many lives. While this work was going on, some frightful scenes occurred. One man, who had been occupying a window on the Walnut street front of the hotel, became desperate at the seeming delay in effecting his escape. With nervous hands he tore the sheets from his bed into strips, tied them together, and, fastening this improvised rope to the window-sill and disregarding the fact that it did not reach more than twenty feet, he let himself down hand over hand. The men below who saw his position turned away their heads to avoid witnessing the sickening event that was inevitable. Finally he reached the end of the sheet, and then, for the first time, he seemed to realize his position. He stopped, threw his head back, revealing a ghastly face, and swung slowly to and fro, swayed by the breeze which the roaring flames above created. His limbs swung around convulsively, as though to catch upon something, then he let go, and groans went up from hundreds as he whirled round and round and finally struck on the stone flagging with a sickening thud. He was carried to a saloon across the street, and died in a few moments. Two other men jumped from the fourth-story windows, one of whom seemed not to be dangerously hurt, while the other expired in a few moments. A woman in the fifth-story window on the Fifth-street front became panic-stricken and jumped out. She alighted on her feet and was carried to the St. James Hotel still alive. Her husband, who had been standing by her side, then tore up the bedding, and let the strip, so made, out of the window. To this firemen attached a rope which the man hauled up, making it fast to the window-sill, and safely descended by it.

A man named J. E. Wilson jumped from the fourth-story window and was killed. Andrew Ensmen and Mrs. Scott met their death in the same way. The mortality among the female help of the hotel is feared to be great. There were some 200 of them, all of whom were lodged in the upper story of the building. The panic among them was terrible, and a number of them jumped from the upper windows on the Elm street or rear side of the house.

At a quarter past 2, or about half an hour after the fire was discovered, the entire roof was ablaze, and the flames were rapidly descending to the lower stories. A half hour later the floors and interior walls began to fall. The roof fell in, and there is now nothing left of one of the finest hotels in the country, except the Walnut street front, and parts of the Fourth and Fifth street faces.

The loss on the building and contents is from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Graphic Description of the Fire, Together with Attending Scenes, Incidents and Escapes.

A letter from St. Louis gives the following additional details of the terrible calamity:

The particulars of the disaster exceed, in their intense and distressing features, those of any of like character, and are set forth in their grim and appalling ghastliness, with sickening and harrowing detail. The frantic efforts of hundreds of people to escape an awful death before the eyes of thousands of their fellow men, unable to render the slightest aid, forms a most agonizing picture. Timid and weak women driven to frenzy, leaped from dizzy heights to escape one horror, and met another on cruel, flinty pavements. Strong men swung themselves from perilous elevations and clung convulsively, desperately, to the frailest support, till the scorching flames or physical exhaustion compelled them to loosen their hold and fall with a deadening thud at the feet of the frightened crowd, who stood with outstretched hands, vainly essaying to break the force of the frightful descent. Wild, despairing faces—faces never to be looked upon and forgotten—faces blanched with that awful dread which impending death brings to the boldest, crowded to the half-open windows, gazing wildly on the mighty sea of upturned faces below, with the fire, cruel, certain, remorseless, behind them; before them a yawning gulf where death equally horrible and certain awaited them. As their cries for help broke on the midnight air, men wept like children at the sight, women fainted at the sound, all praying to heaven to succor the doomed wretches. The spectators wrung their helpless hands in mortal agony as one by one the distorted faces dropped back into the lurid flames, or leaped forth to certain death. Alternate cheers and shudders escaped the multitude on on the street below—cheers at the intrepid daring of some stout hand and heart rescuing an unfortunate victim—shudders as from the burning pile came a bundle, or what seemed a bundle, hurling itself through the sea of flame and smoke, and revealing a mass of quivering, mangled flesh at their feet. To read of such scenes chills the blood, but to witness such a spectacle is to have the scene [illegible] on the tablets of the memory.

The whole history of the progress of the conflagration is a repetition of heroic deeds, and harrowing incidents. Miss Kate Claxton, the actress, who it will be remembered was on the stage of the Brooklyn Theater at the time of the recent fire, playing the character of Louise in the "Two Orphans," and who had such a remarkable escape from that holocaust, was also a guest at the Southern. She occupied a room on the third floor, and was awakened from a sound sleep by a loud cry of "fire!" from the hall. Jumping out of bed, she groped her way to the door and opened it, to find that the place was dense with smoke, and that immediate action was necessary. Slipping into the scantiest of garments, she threw up one of the windows to ascertain the chance of escape by that route, and, finding that it was [illegible], she concluded that her only hope of escape lay through the hallway. People were screaming and hurrying past her door, and she determined on the instant to cast her lot with them. There were no lights, and what was done had to be done in the darkness. [illegible] the direction of the stairway, and before proceeding far was materially assisted by a gentleman, who seized hold of her arm and pushed her along with a proper appreciation of the need for haste. When she came to the stairway she fell down, and rolled for some distance. After getting to the bottom, not being badly hurt, she was able to get up expeditiously and make her escape. She lost every article of clothing she had in the hotel, save what she had on.

One of the saddest incidents of the conflagration was the death of the Hon. George Munster, M. P., of England, who recently married the daughter of a prominent physician of St. Louis. He was spending his honeymoon at the hotel. By wonderful presence of mind on the part of his wife both escaped out of the burning building, but their fright and the confusion and horror of the scene had overturned Mr. Munster's reason, and under an insane impulse he rushed back into the building, and, putting a pistol to his head, blew his brains out.

Mr. Edward P. [illegible], a commercial traveler of New York, certainly owes his escape to his remarkable coolness and presence of mind. He says he was awakened by hearing a noise as of somebody scuffling or quarreling in the hall. The smoke and flames of the fire very quickly told the whole story, and, instead of madly rushing into the hall and endeavoring to make his way out through the smoke and flames, he closed his room door, got up and shut the transom above it, and then coolly commenced to dress himself. He went to the beds, of which there were two in his room, and, taking the blankets from them, cut them into strips to make a rope with which he intended to lower himself to buildings immediately under the window. He had tied his blanket strips together; then, to be certain of having enough rope to reach the ground, he took the counterpanes off the beds and added them to the blanket strips. He then lowered his blanket rope, to which was attached, by those below, a stouter and larger rope, which he hauled up. This rope he managed to throw up to some women in the window on the floor above, who made it fast to the leg of the bed, and thus himself and those in the room above escaped, uninjured.

A woman in the fifth-story window on the Fifth street front became panic-stricken and jumped out. She alighted on her feet and was carried to the St. James Hotel still alive. Her husband who had been standing by her side, then tore up the bedding, and let the strip, so made, out of the window. To this firemen attached a rope which the man hauled up, making it fast to the window-sill, and safely descended by it.

A man appeared at one of the fourth-story windows. He was in his night dress, and his demeanor exhibited frantic excitement. He yelled to the crowd, "What shall I do?" Several in the crowd as frantic as himself cried "Jump." The man appeared to hesitate. "Jump," "Jump," came from a thousand hoarse throats. Standing on the window-sill, the man jumped. The figure wavered in its flight, struck the corner of the balcony, and, bounding off, fell on to the pavement, striking there with a heavy thud, on the head and shoulders. The man rebounded with a horrid cry and fell back.

Another man in the fifth story sat in the window with two sheets in his hands. These he finally tore in strips, hastily twisted them into a rope, fastening this improvised rope to the window-sill, and, though it did not reach more than twelve feet, he crawled out and let himself down hand over hand very slowly. Finally he reached the end of the sheet and then for the first time he seemed to realize his position. He stopped, threw his head back, revealing a ghastly face, and swung slowly to and fro, swayed by the breeze which the roaring flames above created. His limbs swung around convulsively as though to catch upon something, be it ever so slight; then he let go, and groans went up from hundreds of throats as he whirled round and round, and finally struck on the stone flagging, dead.

At a corner window a young lady appeared with a rope in her hands, which she securely fastened to the window and began her descent, coming first hand over hand and then sliding until she reached the ground in safety. The feat was one of the most thrilling, and the heroine, a Miss Handy, was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the crowd, and immediately sent away in a carriage.

Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll also had a narrow escape—from not being in the building. He had engaged rooms at the hotel, expecting to arrive on Tuesday night, but for some reason did not arrive until Wednesday morning.

One man in the fifth story made a rope of his bed-clothes, and tried to save himself by sliding down, but, unfortunately, he lost his hold just after leaving the window, and fell to the ground below. He was picked up and carried into a saloon, where he died shortly after.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 00	@12 00
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 25
Cotton	11¼	@ 11⅜
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50	@ 6 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 53	@ 1 59
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 58½
Oats—Western Mixed	42	@ 58
Rye—Western	85	@ 87
Pork—New Mess	15 00	@15 25
Lard—Steam	9⅞	@ 10
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 60
Hogs—Live	4 50	@ 5 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 50	@ 8 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 37½
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 37½	@ 1 39
No. 3 Spring	1 25	@ 1 27½
Corn—No. 2	41½	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	37	@ 37½
Rye—No. 2	70	@ 73
Barley—No. 2	56	@ 60
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	12½	@ 13
Pork—Mess	14 10	@14 30
Lard	9¾	@ 9⅞
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 56	@ 1 57½
No. 2	1 47	@ 1 48½
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
Rye	71	@ 72
Barley—No. 2	74	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 65	@ 1 66½
Corn—Western Mixed	41	@ 43
Oats—No. 1	36	@ 38
Rye	70	@ 72½
Pork—Mess	14 50	@14 75
Lard	8⅞	@ 9
Hogs	4 25	@ 5 25
Cattle	3 75	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 65	@ 1 70
Corn	45	@ 47
Oats	37	@ 42
Rye	76	@ 77
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 25
Lard	9¾	@ 10½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 73	@ 1 75
Amber	1 69	@ 1 70½
Corn	47	@ 49½
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 38
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
Wheat—White	1 61½	@ 1 66½
Corn—No. 2	46	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 41
Rye	70	@ 80
Pork—Mess	14 50	@14 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 10	@ 5 40
Philadelphias	5 70	@ 5 90
Cattle—Best	5 75	@ 6 00
Medium	5 25	@ 5 75
Sheep	5 00	@ 6 75

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible], Publisher.

THE HAND-WORKERS OF THE Mississippi Valley.

Their Power and Responsibility.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 23, 1877, BY [illegible].

In order to be practical we must both study and think. We must study the past, and think about the future, that we may make the best of our circumstances, and guide our steps in our daily walk.

We must know and use what comes to us from the past, and know and avoid the mistakes of those who have lived and labored before us.

The period between the sixth and sixteenth century—between ancient Rome and the time of the Reformation—is called the Dark Ages; yet, as Emerson says: "These 'Dark Ages' have given us 'the feet on which we walk, the eyes with which we see'—the mariners' compass, and the lens for our microscope and telescope." To this period we are also indebted for printing, glass, paper and many other things now deemed indispensable. From the Dark Ages we received the "Magna Charta," all the principles of which are by no means practically applied. Friar Roger Bacon, who was feared and hated by the populace, as one leagued with infernal associates, produced from his laboratory gun-powder, which enabled the Thrall to cope with the iron-clad Knight; and finally gunpowder abolished *the feudal system.*

SIX HUNDRED YEARS AGO,

Friar Bacon, penetrating the future even of Liverpool, New York and Chicago, predicted that the time would come when ships would be propelled by machinery faster than by many rowers, needing only a pilot to steer; and that carriages would also be driven upon the land, by the power of machinery, faster than any animal could run. He thus recognized the possibilities of the steamship and the railway. He was not a popular man in his day; he was feared and hated, as a magician and one leagued with Satan, by the ignorant masses, and was imprisoned and persecuted, as a subversionist and a dangerous character, by his superiors in office.

We are proud of

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

of its achievements, its progress. It is true that we have realized Bacon's prediction in the steamship and the railroad. We have improved the printing press, so that it can print and perfect newspapers at the rate of fourteen miles of papers in an hour. We have the electric telegraph, the sewing machine, and improved farming implements. We no longer thresh out wheat by beating it with two sticks tied together with a thong. We have the steam engine as our slave to do our painful labor—our toil.

We have machinery which, if placed under society, would raise it to a higher grade, as 5,000 jackscrews placed under a great hotel in Chicago raised it to a higher grade without producing any shock or disturbance of its guests, or interrupting its business. Much has been done in the nineteenth century; but for these mechanical inventions which are most conspicuous, and regarding which we feel the most pride, we are indebted to the poor and obscure hand-workers.

Great progress has been made in the invention of appliances for changing the raw material which Nature has supplied us with in inexhaustible abundance, into things useful to man; into

FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING,

furniture and means of instruction, and in the means for transporting these products through space; but corresponding progress has not been made in improving the means of interchange and proprietary distribution.

We have made little progress in the improvement of civil government, either as to efficiency or economy. We have yet to realize a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people." We have now a government of the people by a class and for a class. We do not all realize that we are governed by an oligarchy composed of professional office-holders and office-seekers; that our elections are usually merely contests between two sections of this class, and the result merely a decision as to which section of the oligarchy shall govern and enjoy the emoluments arising from the control of government.

Neither do we sufficiently realize that a government of the people by the real representatives of all classes is practicable, and that it has been proved to be practicable by many years' experience in another country.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

by the preferential vote is a system under which the majority rules, but under which the various interests, opinions and desires of all are proportionately represented; a system under which law-making bodies become society in miniature, and laws the accurate and orderly expression of public opinion.

I addressed the Illinois Farmers' Association one year ago on the subject of government and the possibilities of its improvement. I shall not, therefore, dwell upon that subject at this time, further than is necessary to illustrate the importance, in that connection, of improving the physical, intellectual and moral condition of the units which compose the State, in order to improve the State.

LORD MACAULAY,

in a letter to a gentleman who was writing the life of Thomas Jefferson, declared that he had no sympathy for Mr. Jefferson's views, and had never expressed any, even on the hustings; on the contrary, he declared that he believed a government, by the votes of a numerical majority, composed of the *poorest and most ignorant*, was utterly impracticable. John Adams, Gouverneur Morris, James Otis, Stephen Hopkins, Alexander Hamilton, and other noble and patriotic Americans of the Revolutionary times, doubted the ability of the people to govern themselves under a system as popular even as our existing national government. Mr. Hamilton thought the British Government, just as it was in his time, the best form that had ever been devised. Hamilton, up to the time of his death, had little faith in the permanency of our constitution; he considered it too weak, too popular. He urged, in the convention, a plan which required the President to serve for life; United States Senators to serve for life; Congress to have power to legislate on all subjects without any restraint but its own pleasure and judgment; Governors of States to be appointed by the Federal Government, to serve during good behavior, with power of absolute veto of all laws passed by State Legislatures.

Mr. Hamilton believed that the great majority of the people were poor and ignorant, and incapable of exercising the elective franchise with intelligence and freedom.

The argument

AGAINST POPULAR GOVERNMENT

has always been that the great mass of the people were poor and ignorant. Lord Macaulay, and the American statesmen to whom I have referred, were intelligent, well-informed men. We cannot say that they were wholly mistaken, both as regards the facts and the conclusions therefrom. It is, perhaps, true that in all countries the great majority of the people are poor, and extreme poverty is apt to be accompanied by ignorance. What, then, is our mission to this country? [illegible] recognize as a fact that the majority are poor and ignorant, and [illegible] conditions [illegible] render the mass of people [illegible] poor and ignorant, and ascertain how far this condition is caused by the mal-administration of those affairs that are managed by governments, and the feasibility of so modifying the Government as to reverse those conditions, and enable the majority of the people to be well provided with those things that are essential to their welfare, physical, intellectual, and moral. My theme to-night is

"THE HAND-WORKERS

of the Mississippi valley—their power and their responsibility." I claim that they have the power to understand this great social problem, and that they have the power to inaugurate movements which will ultimately solve it in a practical way, not only for ourselves, but for all peoples; and I may add that that movement has been commenced, and has made some progress already.

Let us keep

THE PROBLEM

in view. Admitting that poverty and ignorance is the common fate of a great majority of the people in all countries, and that by reason of their poverty and ignorance they are incapable of self-government, the problem is how to reverse these conditions so that the *great majority of the people shall no longer be poor and ignorant*, and may become capable of self-government.

But why appeal to the hand-workers of the Mississippi valley as having the power and responsibility to secure the solution of this great problem? My answer is, that for these purposes those who have [illegible] mechanical machinery are [illegible] any other class of society in understanding the relations of a part to the whole, and the necessity of perfect adjustment and reciprocal action of the parts with each other, to secure results by the combined and co-operative action of all the parts; that the invention, making and use of mechanical machinery affords a necessary preparation for the invention, making and management of another class of machinery—machinery by which wealth is most readily or economically produced, and interchanged between producers, and by which the rights and duties of individual members of society are marked by laws, and protected by governments.

YOU OCCUPY A VAST PLAIN,

extending from the Appalachian range and the Alleghanies on the East to the Rocky mountains of the West; from the genial climate of the Gulf of Mexico, the land of cotton, rice and sugar, spanning the great wheat belt, and extending to the snows of Dakota; with its mighty streams, navigable for many hundreds of miles, the Mississippi, Missouri, Red, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland and the Illinois rivers. With its thousands of miles of railroads, and washed by the waters of the great lakes, and connecting with the great water system of the St. Lawrence, with its many roads to the sea. You occupy also the great highway between Europe and Asia. The hand-workers have been the great power that gave persistent and efficient force to our Revolution, and have been the balance-wheel that has preserved democratic-republican institutions in this country, and prevented the absorption of power by the General Government, and its withdrawal from local governments and the people.

I claim for the hand-workers of the Mississippi valley that they are less incapacitated for this work by poverty and ignorance than any other people in the world, and have the power also, by their numerical majority, to dictate who shall make and administer the laws of eighteen out of the thirty-eight States of the Union, and have power, moral and political, to influence the making and administration of the laws of the nation.

Mr. Young, of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, divides the population of the country engaged in the different pursuits into about 6,000,000 of agriculturists, 3,000,000 of wage workers, upward of 1,500,000 engaged in the professions, and less than 1,500,000 engaged in trade and transportation, i. e., the commercial class. It is easy to see where the numerical majority resides.

The metropolitan press has, almost without exception, been controlled in the interest of

CENTRALIZATION,

which is always popular with the money power, and the mercantile classes. Notwithstanding that the masses have had few great newspapers, no periodicals, and few greatly lauded leaders to advocate their cause, they have, nevertheless, by their votes for the most part, controlled the Government of the United States throughout its history.

Great political convulsions, like the slavery agitation, disintegrate parties and make new divisions of their atoms; but the individuals must eventually subside into the two great parties—one contending for the welfare of the many, and the other for the aggrandizement of the few.

Your power can only be exercised when the possession of it is realized, and the necessary organization and concert of action is secured. Of your power, hand-workers of Illinois, under these circumstances of organization and concert of action, we have this day, and in this capital, beheld a crowning manifestation.

Two years ago you decided to organize and to bring your voting power to bear upon the political affairs of your State. Through the efforts of this and kindred associative organizations, a concert of action was secured between the farmers, miners and mechanics of the State. You nominated, voted for and elected, four members of the national House of Representatives, more than five members of the Illinois State Senate, and more than twenty members of the Illinois House of Representatives; also, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in your State, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, as well as numerous county and municipal officers. And to-day your representatives in the General Assembly have, on joint ballot, "broken the slates" of both the "Democratic" and "Republican" politicians and elected the man of your selection Senator of the United States.* All this, be it remembered, however, is the result of

ORGANIZATION

and effort of two years ago. Since which you have almost wholly abandoned your political organization, and have for the most part been driven into the ranks of one or other of the political parties by their "whippers-in." You, therefore, have an experimental knowledge of your power when organized, united and active, and of your weakness when unorganized, divided and inactive. You have power, and, if the spirit of this annual meeting of the Farmers' Association meets with sympathy and support, the farmers of Illinois will not permit the power which they evidently possess to remain latent and unused.

The mere use of power to secure office for ourselves or friends, for the mere sake of official emoluments, is not worth an effort. But persistent labor for the advancement of true civilization and the full development of the manhood of our people, by the removal of those obstacles that have been placed in the way by government, and can therefore be removed by the action of government, should command your whole energy and activity.

Without undervaluinf or overlooking the advantages of our present civilization and our form of government, no thoughtful person will deny that there are great societary evils existing among us to-day, for which governments are responsible and for which they are providing no remedy. In the old world these

EVILS AND DANGERS

are of the most appalling nature, and the evidence of the premature decay of our own young civilization is manifested by great numbers of tramps in the country, and paupers and those who are unwillingly idle in our cities, and other signs indicate that evils peculiar to old and decaying civilizations are growing upon us here.

In England, for example, we have the monstrous paradox of a nation of enormous and growing wealth, in which a large and increasing portion of its people are ground down under the hardest poverty, to physical, intellectual and moral deformity. We behold a nation which, during its continental wars, was ready to raise easily vast sums, annually, to support and subsidize armies and navies, the great majority of whose people have scarcely food to eat or clothes to wear; a nation where

PAUPERISM

is rising like a swelling flood, encroaching continually upon and ingulfing classes who thought themselves on safe ground, being skilled, industrious, and frugal; a nation whose labor-saving machinery does the muscular work of many millions of men, and yet whose children, scarcely out of the cradle, have to work day and night, kept awake by the whip, and crippled [illegible] poor children and laborers of the "farm gangs." A nation overflowing with wealth, doing the business of the world, whose merchants and traders all fail, at some time in their career, almost without exception; containing, also, many hundreds of thousands who would gladly toil all day for food and a night's shelter, who can get no work to do. It is a nation, to use Mr. Carlyle's striking illustration, in which a "horse is sure of [illegible] for the work he does, but a man who is willing to work may starve."

It is not strange that Lord Macaulay declared a government by a numerical majority of such a people as impracticable; and it is not strange that our own people are becoming each year more and more like the people of that country in the poverty and degradation of the majority, produced by similar causes, which must be removed if representative government is to succeed here. Our English professors of political [illegible] and our English law-makers declare that systems of law regarding [illegible], which have been principal instruments in bringing the majority of the people of Great Britain to this deplorable condition of poverty and degradation, are alone scientific and orderly, and hence desirable for this country and this people. You have entered your protest against the unphilosophical and

UNRELIABLE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

of Great Britain; you have denounced the resumption of a system by which all who incur debt promise that which is impossible, to pay in gold, when there is not gold coin enough in the commercial world to much more than pay the annual *interest* on the government debts of the world.

Mr. Fawcett estimates the amount of gold coin in Europe at $1,[illegible],000,000, and the annual interest on public debt $1,650,000,000. There is no hard-money system in any commercial country. The same authority shows that in Europe there is in use, as money, the following amounts:

Gold coin	$1,[illegible]
Silver and base metal	[illegible]
Paper	2,000,000,000
Total	$5,900,000,000

Per capita, $21.40, which he estimates at $1.40 per capita more than we have in the United States, including coin and paper at this time, while the cry from our "political economists" and statesmen of the English school is, contract the currency and resume that ruinous system—promises of coin that does not exist—resume a system of periodical suspensions of payment when payment is demanded in coin, and general financial and commercial collapse occurring at least once during each decade.

In the Dominion of Canada they have the English system of specie banking in its most perfect form—a system under which, in the year 1876, one man in every thirty-two doing business in Canada failed. These figures are from the commercial agency of Dunn, Winans & Co., of Montreal.

The hand-workers of the Mississippi valley have declared their

OPPOSITION TO A RESUMPTION

of the English financial system of promises to pay everything in coin, which does not exist in sufficient quantities and cannot be had. They desire to preserve the United States legal-tender notes, which did us such good service that sagacious Governments, like the German, are introducing like notes in their own finances. Western anti-resumptionists were pronounced by the people in the Eastern States as ignorant

FINANCIAL LUNATICS;

men who knew nothing of the true, scientific and well-tried systems of finance—and they refer to systems under which the mass of the people are impoverished to the verge of pauperism—while ninety-seven in a hundred merchants and traders die bankrupt. And while they were ridiculing the Western "inflationists," these very Eastern merchants and manufacturers were having their foundations undermined, and have been ever since passing into the abyss of bankruptcy and ruin.

You insisted that it was

NOT DESIRABLE TO RESUME

the system of forced promises to pay all debts in gold as the only legal tender. You insisted upon the preservation of the United States legal-tender notes. You claimed that as paper currency must exist in every country and must exist here, that a paper currency consisting of evidences of Government debt, and receivable for all public and private dues, and interchangeable with United States interest-bearing obligations, equivalent in value to coin, would be a better paper currency than promises of banks to pay coin on demand—a promise that cannot be, and never has been met when general demand was made.

YOU INSISTED

that the power to contract and expand the volume of the circulating medium involved the power to contract and expand the market price of all property, and that this power should not be delegated to any particular class of corporations or individuals, or even to Government officials; but that the power of every holder of Government debt-obligations, legal tender and not bearing interest, redeemable in interest-bearing obligations of the Government, and re-exchangeable at the pleasure of the holder, would automatically regulate the volume of the currency according to the needs of business, from time to time, as the supply of steam is automatically supplied or withheld from an engine by its governor.

You claimed that the Government of the United States would be unable to redeem its outstanding legal-tender notes on demand in gold coin, as the coin could not be had, and that at a recent date the Government did not have to exceed $13,000,000 of coin which was available for redemption, while its outstanding legal-tender notes exceeded $350,000,000. That the true policy was to make the legal-tender notes convertible into United States interest-bearing bonds or certificates, which should be interchangeable.

Time is gradually proving that

YOU WERE RIGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report, admits that the coin redemption of the United States legal-tender notes in circulation is impracticable—that *redemption* in bonds is practicable.

The National Convention of Bankers, recently held at Philadelphia, by resolution coincided in this view, and practical bankers in the East are beginning to agree with you that these bonds offered in redemption

MUST BE MADE INTERCHANGEABLE;

that a permanent and irrevocable funding of United States notes would produce a financial and commercial earthquake.

You saw the solution of this financial problem, because your class alone had passed to the third stage of industrial and practical education. Your knowledge of and use of machinery; your habit of instantly acting and correcting derangements and irregularities, had fitted you to detect the derangements and irregularities that have existed in financial systems for the last 200 years, and enabled you to suggest a mode of improvement.

You realize that, in order to enjoy popular government, our people must be rescued from want and ignorance; that one of the leading causes that keep the great majority of the people in poverty and ignorance is that the manipulation of the currency under the English system operates as

A PUMP,

which draws wealth away *from those who produce it*, and transfers it to a few who control *the pump*. You propose to do away with the pumping system, and have a financial currency system which will correspond to the water

CURRENCY SYSTEM OF NATURE;

that the demands of commerce shall evaporate from the bonded debt what is needed in the form of current money; that this current money shall seek, as the clouds seek, places where currency is wanted; that any excess of currency shall drain back, by conversion at the United States treasury, into the bonded national debt, as an excess of rain, after saturating the soil, flows back to the ocean through the water-courses that the Almighty has provided to dispose of the excess of rain. In more than one sense the proper study of mankind is man. A man can not be comfortable, however well his body be clad, if his feet are naked and plodding through freezing mud.

SOCIETY CANNOT BE COMFORTABLE

if a [illegible] to every cell and tissue. A pin prick will find blood everywhere. The excess passes through the capillaries to the veins, thence through the lungs, where it is combined with other ingredients received from the atmosphere, and again passes into the heart, from which it is forced into every part. [illegible]

HEART AND LUNGS OF SOCIETY.

The lungs—the manufacturing cities—send the blood in the form of [illegible] boots, shoes, hats and caps, furniture—things for the use and comfort, and education and recreation of man; these pass down the railroads and streams (the arteries), they branch off at every station and landing, and the stream subdivides on the country roads (the capillaries) and reaches every homestead, and every human being (every cell); then back through the veins, returning to the city (the heart), come wheat, and corn, and meat, through the veins into the [illegible] the manufacturers, [illegible] the operatives in order that they may prepare (as the lungs) new arterial blood for re-distribution; and the [illegible] blood represent money.

If the circulation of the blood should cease, the man would die. If the circulation is irregular or deficient, the man is sick.

The telegraphic wires correspond to

THE NERVES

of the human body—the conveyance of intelligence to sensation. If a man's foot is wounded, his head receives a dispatch instantly, conveying the intelligence, and the radiating nerves convey the sensation to every other part; and if one part suffers, all parts feel the pain, sympathise and put forth efforts to repair and heal. As it is thus with a healthy man, so must it be with a healthy society. All parts must be in intimate relation with every other part; all must co-operate for the common good. It must be realized that if one part of the people are in want and ignorance, all parts of the body politic must suffer. We must also remember that as every body has many parts, each adapted to its especial work and function, and happy in that work, so there must be various parts and organs to the body politic or social: feet, head, hands, heart, lungs, limbs, muscles, nerves, veins—all of which are especially fitted to perform special service for all, and for which all are performing reciprocal services. Such is not the present state of society in any country, but we are slowly approaching it. I said you had reached the *third stage* of

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EDUCATION.

The *first stage* of industry is that in which war alone is considered the proper vocation of a free man. Women and slaves must do the field work, and weave, spin, knit and sew for the soldiers.

Many small tribes or nations are, by conquest, finally consolidated and held within natural boundaries by the strongest; then the *second stage of industry is reached, life being* comparatively secure, wars less frequent, and only a portion of the men required for the army.

Men now engage in industry and trade, at first reluctantly, however; then comes division of labor, the second stage. The division of physical labor among uneducated men, people whose brains contain no pabulum, nothing to digest while at work, is stupefying and degrading. A man who is occupied all his life in making the thirteenth part of a pin, with nothing to think about, is evidently not living as he ought. Though Spinoza, while engaged in earning a scanty living by polishing spectacle glasses, worked out in his head his wonderful system of philosophy, he was educated before he went to polishing glasses.

The *third stage* of industry is that in which the hand-worker has received some education, so that while he works with his hands he builds in his head a machine to do what his hands are doing; he becomes an inventor, a machinist, and a manager of machinery. This is the stage in which you are to-day, for every farmer is now a machinist;

EVERY FARM HAS ITS WORKSHOP,

great or small. Many an intelligent farm lad can run the steam engine that drives his father's threshing machine, and all have at least a common-school education, the tools for acquiring all human knowledge.

You all use complicated machinery; you all know when it is out of order. If you hear some unusual rattle or squeaking, you stop your machine instantly, ascertain the cause, and apply the remedy.

You have found that the governing machinery of your country and its

FINANCIAL MACHINERY

is continually out of order; that it does not perform its work; that it is continually either breaking down or rattling and jingling, indicating derangement. You have been told that these great machines are too complicated for you to understand or handle. You say, if it is not more complicated than my threshing machine, or my harvester, I can understand it; you examine it, especially the English financial machine; you study its construction, and its history, and its work; you find it is a machine or system that promises to pay gold when it has no gold to pay, and cannot get it; it is a system under which, while the nation has become nominally rich, the people have become correspondingly poor and deformed in body and mind; that more and more of the children of each overworked generation become too weak to snatch a living in the midst of fierce competition, and drop off into

THE POOR HOUSE OR THE PRISON;

you find that under that system trading and professional callings are deemed more honorable than the labor of production; that producers are degraded, because of the small share they receive of what they produce; that undue competition between the members of an overcrowded commercial class has caused "business" to become a system of war or a game of chance; you find that the best merchants and the candid students and writers of England declare their financial system a failure, and the Bank of England an overloaded, overworked and inefficient machine. That the continual raising and lowering of the rate of interest in order to keep coin in England is continually changing the market value of all commodities, so that he who carries on a legitimate manufacturing business is subjected to all the uncertainties and risks of gambling. That of those who engage in trade and commerce, a large majority die after a career of labor and anxiety, leaving no provision for their families, and it is exceptional to find a merchant who has not failed at some time. As you investigate, you wonder that the mercantile classes have not discovered that the

PRIME CAUSE OF THESE EVILS

is in their financial system. You become doubtful of the correctness of your own conclusions as to the cause of these difficulties, social derangements, and suffering; you inquire of merchants whether they have examined the matter; most of them say no, that it is too complicated, that they cannot understand it; you accompany a merchant through his great establishment; you admire, understand, and are interested in the steam engine which is used to elevate or lift his goods; you are quite likely to find that he does not understand the parts or the workings of his own steam engine; he tells you, perhaps, that it is too complicated, that he cannot understand it, that he leaves that to his engineer, as he leaves the subject of

FINANCE TO THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The fact is, that merchants and business men are very acute, and very quick, and are intelligent in certain ways, but they make pack-horses of their brains in their every-day work, so at night when they put the tired pack-horse in its stable, they do not care to study the steam engine or any other machinery.

Professional men, in cities at least, are so engrossed with their special lines of thought and effort that few give much attention to the grand machinery of society; they do not realize, like Emerson, that "Our state of society is one in which the members have suffered amputation from the trunk, and strut about so many walking monsters—a good finger, a neck, a stomach, an elbow, but never a man. The priest becomes a form, the attorney a statute-book, the mechanic a machine, the sailor a rope of the ship."

YOU EXAMINE AND FIND

that there was a system of finance practiced in the Middle Ages—the "Dark Ages"—under which Government debt supplied the circulating medium; that the Government [illegible] coin; [illegible] you find [illegible] those notes and makes them worth less than coin, because it refuses to receive them [illegible] and you find, further, that the Government [illegible] they were issued, which provided that they should be receivable by the Government at par [illegible] obligations of the Government.

YOU DEMAND—

[illegible] same as gold.

[illegible] its old rank in the [illegible] that the products of our American silver mines shall be coined, as well as the products of the British gold mines.

[illegible] that if any [illegible] basis—United States notes not bearing interest—and [illegible] exchange them for Government [illegible] change should be made at the sub-treasuries, and that the holder of the interest-bearing obligation may re-exchange it for greenbacks at par and interest at his pleasure.

You demand that without suddenly disturbing existing conditions, the policy of this Government shall be to supply, in the form of evidences of its own debt, the paper currency of the country, instead of farming out the privilege to corporations to supply the paper currency, to consist of evidences of their debts.

While managing your plows, your drills, your harvesters and your threshing machines, farmers of the Mississippi valley! you have time and opportunity to *think*. Your education has been sufficient to give you control of all historical and scientific facts, and while tilling your farms, you may find the proper relation of these facts and build better machinery for the social use of mankind.

THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

are, in number, twenty-one of the forty-six millions of our population. In this great central basin of the continent we have one-third of the acreage of the United States. A steamer leaving the Gulf may pursue her uninterrupted course to the head-waters of the Missouri—more than 4,500 miles. We have within this grand region an abundance of iron, coal, lead, copper, zinc, silver and gold; and wood and timber, both hard and soft, in great abundance and variety; a soil of unsurpassed richness; a people in whose veins are mingled the blood of the Puritans, Cavaliers, Huguenots, the Dutch, the Celts, the Germans and the Scandinavians, who sought this continent during the last century, and of those of later immigration. If the mingling of the blood of the most energetic specimens of the best nations can produce a superior race, we have it here.

WITH A TERRITORY

extending through twenty degrees of latitude we have the best varieties of climate.

Emigration, which for 4,000 years has been flowing westward, here meets the current coming eastward. We have area enough to contain the principal countries of Europe; and we have in forest, mine and soil resources sufficient to shelter, feed and clothe all the inhabitants of those countries, in addition to our own.

With all these resources, with an intelligent and skilled people, the majority are poor, and nearly all are deforming body or mind, or both, in efforts to provide shelter, food, clothing and other necessaries of civilized life for themselves and their families.

We have sufficient raw material and men with skill to make and operate machinery enough to make all those things needed, to the extent of the reasonable desires of our whole population; yet men and women, able and willing to do this work, are idle and suffering; machinery stands unused or works sluggishly, and this is largely owing to the want of a proper system of exchanging products and commodities. The machinery of production and of interchange stands idle for want of *oil* to lubricate it. The Rothschilds of the world have a monopoly of the

FINANCIAL OIL.

A distinguished Englishman recently remarked that when on the Atlantic coast he felt quite as much at home as though he was in a British colony, but when he crossed the Alleghany mountains he felt that he was in America, and among a different people.

The Eastern people are accustomed to look eastward across the Atlantic for precedents, and to follow them closely and look for foreign applause for having done so. Let the people of the West think and act as Americans.

In this great central plain our steamboats and our railroad trains move like shuttles,

WEAVING THE FABRIC OF A NEW SOCIETY.

Here we have both the woof and the warp; our lines run north and south, as well as east and west; we are a moving people; we come into contact from every direction; we modify each other's habits, both in thought and action. We may be as

RICH AS WE DESIRE

in all that contributes to the physical and intellectual well-being of man; we have the raw material, and the men and machinery to change its form. We have position and power. Let us realize our responsibility, and fully and properly use our power, first, to improve our own social condition, and, by our influence and example and moral force, to improve the condition of mankind. Let our Government be made to

PROTECT OUR PEOPLE

from being impoverished by foreign legislation, and let us solve the transportation question by *bringing the factories to our farms.*

Let us change our raw material into houses, clothing, food, means of instruction and recreation, so that all shall be supplied. Let us secure a system of interchanging what is produced, so that all who produce may be supplied in exchange with what they need or desire. Let those who cannot work or will not work be placed in infirmaries.

We have received much from those who lived in past centuries; let us add our quota to the fund to be transmitted to future generations.

YOUNG MEN!

yeomanry of the Mississippi valley! Hold the fortress, the citadel of the civilization of the nineteenth century. Hold the best stronghold of representative government, and let not our civilization be plowed under like those that have preceded it.

ORGANIZE!

Make every school house a rallying point for enlistment and drill. Organize a company in every school district, a battalion in every township, a brigade in every county, a division in every Congressional district, a corps in every State. With your right resting on the Rio Grande, your left on the Pembina,

FORWARD!

to victories to be gained not with shot and shell, but with well-aimed ballots.

Six hundred years ago,

FRIAR BACON

ventured to predict the advent of the steamship and the railroad. May we not venture to predict that the time will come when civilized men will be as well off as the savage, who, with a day's hunting and fishing, which is but recreation for him, may supply himself and family not only with the necessaries of life, but also with all that they have learned to desire?

Hand-workers of the Mississippi valley, you have power to greatly improve your own social condition, and thereby to advance the condition of all peoples!

You are individually responsible for the full and proper use of your superior advantages! MAY YOU REALIZE YOUR POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

---

* The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in substance: "That the common law power of the State Governments to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, innkeepers, etc., applies to railroads and grain elevators, and that it has in no way been diminished and restricted by the construction of the United States, and that the State Legislatures have the right to decide by statute, if they please, what are "reasonable rates" of transportation." This is called the "Granger" decision, and confirms the Granger laws. Under it the farmers cease to be serfs.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

AMERICAN [illegible] shipped to [illegible]

NOT one [illegible] description [illegible] ports in [illegible] England or [illegible] from the [illegible] of New York [illegible] the month of February.

THERE were twenty-[illegible] failures in New York city during the month of March. The aggregate liabilities were $5,512,896, and the assets $984,882.

REPORTS from all parts of the West, says the New York *Tribune*, continue to indicate better times, livelier trade, and a general feeling of buoyancy among all ranks of business men.

AMERICAN horses are making their mark in England. Their admission to race courses has improved the native [illegible] demand for them which can only be met by exportation direct from America. Thirty-nine horses were shipped last October from Montreal, and now twenty-six more have been sent on from Philadelphia.

A LEADING industry in Berks county, Pa., is, and has been for years, the manufacture of wool hats. In 1840 from ten to twenty hands were employed, who produced 175 dozen hats per week. In 1867 410 men were engaged, and 489 dozen hats were manufactured daily. Last year 478 men found employment, and 648 dozen hats was the daily product.

PRESIDENT HAYES and Secretary Evarts are warmly in favor of having the United States well represented at the Paris Exhibition, both as a matter of courtesy toward the French republic and for the benefit of American manufactures and commerce. A message recommending an appropriation and the employment of Government ships to carry the goods to and from Havre will be probably sent to Congress early in the extra session in June.

THE rapid increase of steamers on the chain of the great Northern lakes is the feature of the lake trade during the last three years. The number employed in 1876 is reported to have been 885, their tonnage being 190,367. The number of sailing vessels has fallen off heavily, decreasing from 3,208 in 1872 to 1,382; the tonnage, however, not going down in quite the same proportion, but to such an extent that there were 200,000 tons less in the trade last year than in 1872.

A LAW has been enacted by the Legislature of North Carolina imposing a tax of $500 upon all non-resident dealers in the fertilizers so largely used in the exhausting agriculture of that State. There is only one local fertilizer factory in North Carolina, this being at Wilmington, while fifty houses outside of the State, mostly Baltimore concerns, are represented by agents there. The outside dealers intend to contest the law. They declare it to be unconstitutional, and they have met and voted the money to carry on a suit.

THE *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, warns us that this country is not going to monopolize the new business of shipping fresh meats to Europe. England is not the only country that produces an insufficient supply of meats for its own population. There is quite as great a deficiency in France, and perhaps in Belgium, in proportion to population, and with an adequate supply at moderate prices a great demand is likely to arise in those countries. Already a French company has been organized for the purpose of carrying fresh meats from the Argentine republic to France, and an experimental voyage has been made which is pronounced fairly satisfactory. The process of refrigerating is said to be a new one, adapted to the special use to be subserved. Already golden anticipations are indulged as to the future of the trade. It is estimated that as many as 100,000,000 head of cattle find pasturage on the vast pampas of the republic, of which 2,000,000 can be spared annually without exhausting the natural increase, and the pampas would easily sustain double the number. Hence it is anticipated that the South American republic may become the slaughter-house of Europe, and that the difficulty will not be so much that of delivering the meat in marketable condition as that of providing vessels enough to carry all that will be in demand.

How Scandal Pays.

Brother Beecher has returned home, weary, but triumphant, with $40,000 in his pocket. A car-load of his admirers met him in the suburbs and escorted the reverend traveler and his shekels to the safe vicinity of Plymouth Church. From the scandals of his famous suits he thus emerges with a golden halo about his massive brow. Nor is he the only victor in the field. Theodore Tilton is in Texas, literally coining solid money by his airy eloquence, and he may be expected to reach Brooklyn soon with overweighted pockets. But where is the third party in the scandal trio? What has become of the sad-eyed little woman whom both these men loved, and whom, at least, one of them dragged down to life-long shame? Is she still pricking back death with her needle, earning a scanty livelihood, as reported, in the unsympathising City of Churches? What a pity for her that she is only a woman! Were she but a man, it would seem that she could easily fill her purse with coin proportioned to the depth of her scandal.—*New York Paper.*

Accident Insurance.

Life and accident insurance has gone down to such a fine point that all the people ought to get insured. Looking over the list of last year's accident work, as presented by a prominent company, we find it paid losses of $100 or more for the following causes? Fell down stairs, $600; fell on icy board, $225; thrown by a cow, $260; fell from a chair, $330; hit by a base-ball, $210; stubbed his toe, $110.71; fell on a log, $200; fell through a hole in floor, $200; ran against a pump, $300; hit knee against chair, $100; fell rom a stool, $225; fell through a barn floor, $128.57; toe stepped on, $125; beaten by roughs, $112.86; bitten by insect, $195; fell over an ottoman, $300; jolt of wagon, $120.—*New York Travelers' Journal.*

OUT in Montgomery county, Oregon, there is a lady lawyer. She is, or was, married. And the other day a client went to her office and found the door locked, with the following notice pinned up on the outside: "Gone to my husband's funeral; back in thirty minutes."

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE

Thankful to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity for past patronage, the undersigned would respectfully inform his old patrons and the country generally that he has on hand at his

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE

The most complete stock of Fancy, Ladies Furnishing and Millinery Goods ever on sale in this place.

Special care will be given to add all new styles and patterns of recent manufacture.

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 19, 1877

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The approaching European war has given wheat and other grain an upward tendency, and since our last report such commodities have materially advanced in this market, though the receipts are light. On yesterday our dealers were offering for wheat, Amber No. one, $1.66c., White do No. one, $1.67c., Red do No. one, $1.65c., No. two do, $1.50c. Flour is unchanged, and quoted at $9.00 per bbl.; corn, 50c., oats, 42c. In butter and eggs there is no advance, if anything these articles have fallen; of eggs our shippers average about ten bbls. per day since the departure of the last snow. The prices paid for butter yesterday was 12½c. and for eggs 10c. Potatoes are worth $1.10c@$1.25c., and but a small quantity offered. Hogs, live wt., 4½c@5c.; dressed, 6c@7c; hides, green, 5c.; clover seed, $7.50.

Vegetation, and especially the wheat, is coming forward rapidly in this neighborhood and vicinity. And now the robin's song is as sweet as a fairy's feet, stepping on silver sand, and the little pig curls his tail with an evident grunt of satisfaction as he meanders, while the happy woodpecker may be heard drumming upon some dead sycamore. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high. Hail, gentle spring!

That essential class of our business men, the butcher fraternity, must be forming a corner on meat, bologna, etc., judging from the fact that we met the Messrs. Sim Tarney, John Treesh and Uncle Mike Long, all of Auburn, in town the other day in consultation with our town butchers. Sim, the festive cuss, seemed to be leader of the mob.

In the way of village improvements, we notice that Dr. Snyder is putting up an addition to his residence, and that the new Post Office room is now completed. The U. S. Mail is dished up to the public in the new quarters by Uncle Ben since last Monday.

The Wild Dutchman, who sails under the euphonious position of pathmaster for this school district, has issued an order to the effect that all persons owning saw-logs lying in the highway near Calkins' Mill, shall remove them "right away off, pretty quick, by dang." Bully for you, my boy.

The other day Wm Rosenberry, the butcher, propelled Ben Hamilton, the barber, one-fourth of a mile on a wheel barrow, with a 1000 pound porker, (Ben for a balance weight) en route from the slaughter house to the market.

Corunna rejoiceth in a new barber. His name is Benjamin Hamilton, hails from Garrett, and he is a good workman. He may be found in the basement of Adams' new building.

Seekers after the treasure left upon the scene of the late railroad accident, have abandoned the field, with a realization of the truth, that "all that glitters is not gold."

It is rumored that Ike Reed has taken unto himself a new wife. If such is the case, he has our congratulations.

LOVELAND.

NEWVILLE.

Stapleton & Bowman have bought the stock of drugs belonging to H. H. Ackley, and moved them in to theirs new room where they propose to keep a full line of drugs and medicines.

H. W. Coburn has sold his stock of dry goods to Cecil and Leon Rhoades, who will cary on the business at the old stand.

The honorable board of commissioners paid our town a visit last week. They report considerable damage done to the bridges of the county by the high waters. The board condemed the bridge over the river at Newville, and give notice that persons crossing said bridge, do so at their peril.

On Monday the 16th, Mr. Russel Coburn's barn was distroyed by lightening, with the contents cosisting of hay, grain, reaper and mower, threshing machine, wheat drill and other articles, amounting to about one thousand dollars, was entirely destroyed. The loss to Mr Coburn is heavy, and is severely felt by him.

Fifteen persons were baptised at the U. B. church, of this place last Sabbath.

Died at Newville on April the 18th, 1877. Amsi Seely. Mr. Seely was born in Stamford Connecticut, May 23d, 1805. Mr. Seely is an old citizen of this county, having resided here for about thirty six years, has served this county as commissioner a number of years, and was an efficient officer. He was a good citizen, generous to a fault, always ready to help the needy, and his family is entitled to the sympathy of all good citizens in their affliction.

JUNCTION.

Garden making has commenced in earnest.

Mrs. Geo. Clark is convalescing.

Mrs Geo Essig is lying very low with Typhoid fever.

Preaching at the school house next Friday evening.

Tramps are on the move in droves of four and five, and when they go to a house they always ask if the man of the house is at home—of course they want work—but when work is offered they always feign sick.

Mr. Ashley is remodeling his hotel in such a way as to make it front the depot, this will cause it to have a more respectfull appearance.

The citizens of the Junction met at the school house on last Sabbath, and orgaized a Sabbath school. Mr Isaac Rust, was chosen Suprintendent, Mr. P. Ditmar, Treasurer, and Mr. J. J. Martin Secretary, an able body of teachers was chosen as this is the first attempt of anything of the kind at this place. We hope the patrons will aid in keeping it up, and endeavor to make it a success.

M.

Packard is as terrible with his pen as an "army with banners" or as—Stanley Matthews. He has filled a brief of fifty-three printed pages to prove that his title is as good as that of Hayes. He could prove that to the satisfaction of the entire nation within much less space. Everybody believes it to be a fact that both Packard and Hayes were eight to ten thousand votes behind the democratic candidates in Louisiana. In old times that indicate defeat, but now it is simply an incentive for four radical rascals to arrange the returning board machinery for a swindle.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Good Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

FIFTY DIFFERDENT TYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

lways on hand at lowest prices

SILKS. SILKS.

Root & Company,

Will put on sale this week a large line of Black and Colored Silks, purchased at the three large auction sales of last week in New York, all of them decidedly the best bargains we have ever offered, the prices being fully 30 per cent. less than last season's.

Heavy Gros Grain Silks $1, 1.15, 1.25
Cashmere Finish $1.50, 1.60, 1.75 1.90
Sublime " " $2.75, 3.00 3.25
All shades of Colored Gros Grain Silks
$1.00, 1.25, 1 35, 1.50, 1.65.

We shall also open New and Elegant

BROCADED SILKS,

For Polonaise and Overdresses, in Browns, Blue, Black, Myrtle, Green Tillene, Drabs, $2.65 and 2.84. per yard. In our Suit Department we w l offer an elegant line of

SILK SUITS,

$25.00, to $200.00 each.

DOLMAN MANTLES, $7.50, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 each.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind

A TILT

"It may be so but I don't see it."

"It's because you don't use your eyes; you're prejudiced."

"Perhaps I am."

"I know you are. It would be foolish to talk against custom-made clothing. Those who prefer it, and can afford it, have a right to it, but I won't listen to your slurs against 'ready-made;' my experience is all against you. I have bought ready-made of SAM PETE & MAX, and found it to fit as nicely, last as long and look quite as well as custom work, and for much less money."

"You seem, interested in the Star Clothing House."

"I am, but not in the sense you mean. I think a house that has done so much to raise the tone of ready made clothing business, and at the same time reduce the prices for the people, deserves a good word."

"But you detract from the custom-trade."

"Not a bit of it! It is not that I love Cæsar less, but Rome more! The truth is, custom work has not become poorer, and gone down, but ready-made has become better and risen up! Now do you see it?"

"I wouldn't acknowledge it if I did."

"Of course you wouldn't. Those beaten in arguments seldom do. Good morning."

Its rules of business dealing with the people:

1.—ONE PRICE.
2.—CASH PAYMENT.
3.—A GUARANTEE.
3.—MONEY REFUNDED.

The largest Clothing House in Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arraves in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale groser, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the war. We have a good tea at 35 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 35 and 40c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 50	Valencia raisins per lb	8c
Half box " "	75	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11	Good yellow	9c
" C.	10½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar-Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	8c		

Canned Peaches—Terrible Sacrifice.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Mackerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 50c.
—Eggs 12c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 8c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.30 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Two nice April showers on Monday.

Eggs 11 cents a dozen at Bittingers.

Hams 13 cents a pound at Bittingers.

Stop at the little cigar store on the corner.

W. J. Johnson, of Butler, was in town Monday.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner.

The grass is beginning to make itself attractive.

Keep up your hogs or they will be "pounded."

James Draggoo is building a house east of Auburn.

Fine Havana's at the little cigar store on the corner.

Bridge builders are in demand since the high waters.

Mackerel, three pounds for 25 cents, at Bittingers.

Abright says that blue spectacles are death on drugs.

The latest thing out. The bucket at the New York store.

A No. 1 five cent cigar at the little cigar store on the corner.

Mrs. T. H. Leasure is visiting her parents in Bucyrus, Ohio.

Davenport says blue lamp chimneys, are death on blue spectacles.

D. Culver has the contract for repairing the bridge on Seventh street.

Davis Cairuth and wife, of Walkerton, has been visiting in the city.

For roofing and spouting go to B. Goodman. Work warranted.

A. P. Foltz and John F. Canon have formed a partnership as painters.

Calvin Fair was taken to the Insane asylum at Indianapolis last Monday.

Mr. Rush is making improvements on his residence by way of a front porch.

New Orleans sugar 10 cents a pound at Bittingers, opposite the Auburn House.

We are not connected with the Hub and Spoke factory, and do not expect to be.

The New York store is head quarters for paper collars, sizes from 12 in., to 16 in.

A fine lot of the new styles of hats just received this week at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

Mr. Roth has erected a new fence in front of his residence on north Main street.

The fragrant oder of burning trash, gives rise to the query, "what's burning?"

Rev. W. Langdon Sanders sold one hundred books of the meetings of Moody the revivalist

Horsemen are appreciating the fact that they can get the finest bills, on short notice, at this office.

During the storm on Monday last, the wind blew down the awning in front of H. H. Stamets' store.

We notice several sidewalks, at the lower end of town, somewhat out of repair. Fix them up.

Our streets presented a lively appearance last Saturday, which made our business men feel happy.

Orders for White washing and paper hanging will receive prompt attention if left with Canon & Foltz.

Hollister & Benedict are building a large brick oven in which they propose to do their own baking.

The brass covered bucket, the brass bound bucket that didn't hang in the well, at the New York store.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson, of Angola, broth[illegible]ames Anderson of this town, was in the city over Sunday.

"Sally am de gal for me." Not Sally Brown, but Salicylic Soap; it beats all the other Salls "by a large majority."

Improvements are being made all over the city by way of cleaning up yards, streets, etc. A Good idea.

Canon & Foltz. are prepared to do all kinds of house, sign and ornamental painting on short notice, and at reasonable rates.

Every one interested in the progress and prosperity of our town, should attend the meeting next Wednesday evening at Benedicts Hall.

From all parts of the county we hear that the present excellent condition of the wheat crop bids fair for a beautiful harvest.

Fishing is all the rage just now. The largest "sucker" was caught by the marshal and put in the "lock-up" for safe keeping.

Several of the boys were bathing in the creek last Sunday. Rather cold we should judge, but then we have nine physicians in town.

Curry-combs and brushes could be had for a mere song last Saturdays night You had better take in your signs when you close up after this, Hi.

Miss Ella Stone, of Butler, and Miss Nora McIntyre, of West Unity, Ohio, were in town Monday visiting, the guests of G. H. Yesbera and wife.

L. E. Gregg has fixed up Beards old stand on Hebel's corner, manufacturing cigars at the rate of fifteen "knots an hour." Lawry makes a boss cigar.

A large stock of ready made clothing just received by Schaab Beugnot & Co. These goods are new and of the latest styles, and will be sold at bottom prices.

Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific can be found at all the drug and general stores. No merchant can afford to be without it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

See the notice of election and in your mind's eye select the officers for the year, and then see how much you will be disappointed after the election is over.

Somebody played dog last Saturday night and attempted to stop one of our young men and go through him, but the sight of a cocked revolver put him to flight.

F. E. Davenport has put down a new sidewalk in front of his store. The old one was the cause for a great many "swear-words." Still there's more to follow.

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills are superior to any other cathartic, both in respect to strength and medicinal virtues of their purely vegetable ingredients. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Rev. J. C. Ervin, gave us a pleasant call last Tuesday. He will dispense gospel truths for the Methodist, the coming year, and he enters the field with flatering promises of success.

See change in Forkner & Co's. advertisement in another column. Another fresh arrival of Dry Goods, Notions, Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c. at wonderfully low prices.

Sam, Pete & Max, star clothiers of Fort Wayne, have got the clothing business down to a fine point. See change in their advertisement in another column.

For Sale—A resident lot in western addition to Auburn, east front, cor. lot, two squares from Court House. Terms easy. Address, M. H. Cazier,
3w. Albion, Ind.

We have just received a large invoice of new type, borders, rules, stationery, etc., for plain and ornamental printing. Job work executed on short notice and in the latest styles. Give us a call.

It is generally felt around here that a revission of the assessment laws is needed. As it is now, a man has to pay just as much tax on a two-cent paper collar as on a pair of linen cuffs with fifteen-cent buttons in them.

An Auburn milkman put a pane of blue glass on the top of his milk can, and when he went to deal out milk to the first customer, found pond lillies and a couple of three pound pickerel in the can. Next.

The lower mill is now turning out a most excellent quality of flour, and it gives good satisfaction. We have tried it and pronounce it first-class. Mr. Whetstone is determined to distance all competitors.

Mr. Calvin Fair, who was noticed in the Courier, of last week as being insane, was taken to the asylum at Indianapolis last Monday. His friends have great hopes of his recovery, as he was improving slowly before he left.

They have come. We knew they would. What new thing but what speedily finds its way to Auburn. Those who see imperfectly, should go at once to Abrights and get a pair of blue glass spectacles, just received.

Grant thinks Hayes was right in removing the troops from South Carolina. Why didn't he think their removal right when he was president? He would have been infinitely more respected to-day than he is if he would have done so.

Workmen have been busy the past week on the bridge on Seventh street, which is now nearly completed. The driving of the piles attracts the attention of a large number of our citizens who was all curiosity to see the machine work.

The Mayer House at Fort Wayne has changed hands, our genial friend Si. Tam Esq., and Mr. Scarbrough, formily of Garrett, being in charge. It will now be the popular resort of that city for all travelers, as the gentlemen know how to meet the demands of the traveling public.

Citizens of Auburn.

A meeting of the citizens of Auburn who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the town, will be had at Hollister & Benedicts Hall on next Wednesday evening, consult to getting up a meeting interesting to all. Let every citizen be present.

Committee.

One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of Dr. Marshrll's Lung Syrup for curing Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Try it by all means. Price only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

An article in Tuesdays Chicago Times says that a hardware store at Spencerville, DeKalb county, was broken into and some goods stolen. The thieves were arrested at Antwerp. They were some of the tramps, undoubtedly, which are roaming through the country stealing anything they could get their hands on. It would be well to be on the lookout for them.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no10.

Already a party of some six or eight couples have been formed in this place for an excursion and pic-nic to Pleasant Lake, some time in May. The fame of that place as a pleasure point is quite extensive, and V. E. Simmons the proprietor of the grounds, will spare not pains to make all parties enjoy themselves, and is offering great inducements to excursionists.

We are glad to state that H. E. Little, Esq., has purchased the Hicksville Independent, and will take control next week. Hank has all the elements of a successful journalist, and we know he can, if he will, make the Independent a live interesting paper. By the way, change the name Hank, come out square on one side or the other. Make it Democratic.

Burned to Death.

A little daugter of Andrew Wyatt, living two and a half miles east, was burned to death last week, while building a fire. There was no one with her at the time, her mother having gone to a neighbors. Her clothes caught from the fire she was kindling, and she was burned to such an extent that she died soon after.

The boot up side down, W. J. Austin & Co., having purchased the entire boot and shoe stock of F. D. Ryan, will remove their stock next week from the Odd Fellows building to the room occupied by Mr. Ryan, where they expect to sell goods at the same low prices as heretofore. They will keep both stores open for business until they move.

A man drove in town Saturday night and hitched in front of one of our saloons, tying the lines to the wheel of his wagon. Some time after the horse began to back up which wound the lines on the wheel, causing him to back more rapidly till he got tangled in the harness and fell, straining him so that he could not get up, but lay there till Monday morning, when he was knocked in the head and hauled off.

We regret to say good by to Mr. Welch. He has labored so earnestly and cheerfully, and has made his field of labor so broad and comprehensive that he is unto us as a brother. How often he has drawn us to one side and delicately advised us to be more than a brother-in-law to the church; and for all these lectures do you suppose he would ever take a cent? We never asked him, but we are a better judge of human nature than to make such a blunder. And now we are to part with him, for he goes to Pierceton next Monday. Well brother farewell, and if forever on earth, then let us hope to clasp hands across the bl—— shining streets, where parting will be no more forever and ever, amen.

FIRES.

The Butler "Record" of last week gives the following account of fires.

We learn that the residence of Henry Shoub, living three miles East of Butler, near the State line, was burned to the ground last Sabbath, with most of the household goods therein. No origin of the fire given, and no Insurance. The loss will probably approximate $1,000. This is one of many fires that have occurred in this township in the last few years. The loss will fall heavily on the family, as they are but ill prepared for its burden.

Wednesday morning April 11th, the house of Mr. Flickinger, three miles and a half East of Butler, was discovered on fire. The neighbors arrived at the place of the fire, noticed the old lady, Mrs. Flickinger alone, and upon asking her where Mr. Flickinger was she said "up stairs." A rush was made into the house, where the lifeless body of Mr. Flickinger was found. The house was wholly destroyed. No Insurance. This is the second dwelling that this family has lost by fire, within a few years.

We learn from coroner Latson, that the old man evidently died from heart disease, brought on by excitement caused by the fire.

Good for Spencerville.

We are glad to record a noble act upon the part of the enterprising citizens of Spencerville, in raising sixty dollars to help pay the indebtedness of the Eel River Railroad, guaranteed by four citizens of this town. The matter being brought to their attention by our excellent friend, Col. John S. Boots, the following gentleman nobly responded as follows.

S. S. Shutt	$15.00
John S. Boots	10.00
J. W. Dills	5.00
Wm. Shutt	5.00
G. A. Bishop	5.00
F. Bishop	5.00
Geo. Barney	5.00
Wm. Henderson	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

There always was a reciprocal feeling between the two places. This last act binds us more closely together, and now we are ready to go our last dime on the leading most of the St. Joe.

Old Settlers Society.

Steuben county has for a number of years a society called "The Old Settlers Society," where once every year all the old settlers meet and talk over their early pioneer life, produce relics, have a big dinner and a good time in general. Such an affair must be an enjoyable one to the "old boys," and DeKalb county should not be behind in such matters. Our old pioneers could enjoy a meeting as hugely as can those in Steuben county, and such being the case why can't they have the opportunity, all it wants is someone to work the matter up, have a meeting called and appoint a committee and let that committee consist of men who will go ahead with it. Such men as John P. Widney, Henry Faegler, of Auburn, David Butler, Concord township, Dwight Moody and Samuel Widney, of Newville-tp. James R. Cosper, of Union township, and a host of others could do much toward making such an enterprise a success, and while thinking of the matter bear this in mind, that it will not be an affair where much money will be needed Let us hear from some of our old settlers.

Auburn Manufacturing Organization.

Again we would call the attention of our citizens to the manufacturing interests of Auburn. It will be seen by a recent publication in the Courier that Mr Stamets, has come boldly to the front and offered land free of charge to any who will erect some manufacturing establishment thereon. So far, that is a start, but that is not all needed. Our citizens, to make the enterprise a success, must come together, talk the matter over, and devise means by which they may be able to reach out into the states and draw such parties as are substantial to Auburn, show them what facilities we possess, what a vast amount of timber of all descriptions are at our command, the advantage of our railroads, and if water is needed, how easily we can supply them. All these superior advantages will be points worthy of notice to such men, and if handed to them in the right shape, will certainly bring them here. It will also be the means of enhancing the value of property at least fifty per cent. Now let us reason together, push the matter with a vim and not let it die out, and give our neighboring towns a chance to crow over us. All who are interested in the enterprise are earnestly requested to meet next Wednesday evening, the 24th, at Hollister & Benedict's Hall, when an organization for the furtherance of the manufacturing interests of Auburn will be formed. Let every citizen consider himself a committee of one to invite his neighbor to be present, and not fail to be there himself.

Obituary.

Mr. Editor. It becomes our painful to inform the readers of the Courier of the death of "Quad." the Newville correspondent of the Republican. The poor fellow had been ailing several months previous to his decease, but no one had any idea that his time was so short. About three months ago his physicians recommended a change of climate, he seemed to revive for a while after changing, but soon relapsed. He next adopted a course of emetics, and threw up a great quantity of slang and abuse against the churches of Newville and some of our citizens (through the Republican) which seemed to relive him a great deal, but about two weeks ago he was taken with another relapse and although everything was done for him that his friends could think of, it was no avail. Traveling was recommended both by water and land, and accompanied by Dr. Cal. Chambers and Tape of Buttler he started east the 3d inst, but the climate or something else of Hicksville was too much for his weak constitution. On his return he was taken with a severe fit, pitching forward breaking the dash and nearly killing himself, after which he was entirely unconscious until about 3 a. m. of the 24th when he came too he was lying in a pile of shavings in the rear of Dr. Bowmans office. He expired about 9 45 of the 7th. W.

G. H. Forkner of the New York store is in the market this week buying goods. He will bring to Auburn one of the larges and best assorted stock of dry goods ever brought to this market You must not forget to call and see their stock. We be speak for them a good patronage.

FARMERS READ.

South Bend, April 16, 1877.

Mr. J. L. Davis, Dear Sir,—We reply to your favor of the 13th inst., that the reports to the effect that Mr. Oliver was ever sued for making his plows, and that he was beaten in such suit, is false and without any foundation whatever. Mr. Oliver is the sole inventor and patentee of all the process of chilling and forming the irons for his plows, and of the construction of his plows also. Let us know the name and address of any one who attempts to collect royalty for the use of Olivers chilled plows, and we will have him arrested at once, as he will be attempting to swindle. Those who [illegible] the bogus plows, made at this place, will regret it, unless they have a bond from the party they buy from, and which we recommend in our circular as follows:

Should parties offer to sell you the above infringing plow, with the verbal assurance that it is not an infringement, and that you will not be molested in its use, you should demand from them a bond, signed by some person of undoubted responsibility, guaranteeing you indemnity for damages that may be recovered from you for such purchase or use.

Do not accept any verbal promises to protect you in the premises. Your own interests demand that you have a good bond to that effect, and when attempts are made to pursuade you to the contrary, you may be sure that the parties dare not assume they endeavor to have you incur. Yours, &c.,

L. Pike,
Sec'y South Bend Plow Works.

I call the attention of the farming community to the above letter, which shows conclusively that no other person than Mr. Oliver has a right to make a plow of chilled iron, and all other plows than his are bogus. Get the only genuine which I now have on hand. J. L. Davis.

We ran down to Washington last Friday only to find the city wonderfully unusually, remarkably quiet, and the president as placid as an unruffled frog-pond. In a long and interesting conversation with him on Monday morning, he seemed to feel his oats, and spoke cheeringly of the effect his recognition of Nicholls as Governor of Louisana would have on his party. "Tom," he remarked confidingly, "there has been too many Mortons and Chandlers and Camerons running this Government in the past, and I propose to stop it. Of course, Chandler and J. Madison Wells and Joe, Bradley elected me, but I promised nothing in return and I think they will get it. In my inaugural I guaranteed a local self government to every state, which means that Hampton and Nicholls are the "de jure" Governors of their respective states. I know some of my political friends will howl about the fairness of my election in Louisiana if I go against Packard, but then I am "de facto" President, and in full possession of all its powers emoluments. Packard lacked shrewdness in not having a commission appointed. He might have been Governor to day as I am President." Just at this moment Schurz came to the door and wanted in, but Hayes dismissed him with the remark that he was very busy with affairs of state. The usher afterwards informed us that when the Secretary learned that we were having audience with the President, he was perfectly delighted, and joyfully murmured, "Now is my civil service reform a triumph."

The youthful Webb now entered and announced hash, and just then the gallant lady of the White House, Mrs. Hayes appeared at the door and sorely pressed us with an invitation to dine with them in the blue room, which we unhesitatingly accepted. "Mr. President," we said, as our hand lingered in his at departure, "if you will stand by Nicholls and the south, and let Key give the democrats a few more offices, the Courier will certainly stand by you and see you through." "Could I have the support of that journal," said he, visibly effected, "the great object of my life will have been accomplished, and who knows but I may in a contrite moment, give way by resigning an office I was forced to occupy against my own convictions, and let him who was legally and duly elected enter upon the duties thereof."

And we left him feeling that justice would be righted, that truth would rise again, and convinced that the President would do good if left alone. As a parting evidence of his appreciation he had the Marine band stationed on the front lawn. As we passed out they struck up, "I love thee, fondly," and through blinding tears we reached the depot just in time to get a westward bound freight train.

We feel now as through life were a blank, and our existance so far had been for nothing, because our learned astute, and highly comical friend, Senator and brother, Doctor Mercer, has withdrawn his patronage form the Courier. He seems to have taken our remarks about his voting against a new State House, sadly to heart, and suffering under the torture of a diseased conscience, at last resolved on vengeful destruction, and came in and paid up. What, a Senator and not a subscriber! There is a hog hole in our Corunna list now and by democratic assistance and divine providence, which always work in unison, we propose to close it. Oh, Doc., Doc., how often would we have gathered you, as a hen gathers her chickens, but ye would not. We hardly expect to publish a paper to suit the views of an average radical Senator, much less a narrow, illiterate, bigoted blatherskite of a much less standard.

F. E. Davenport keeps the best cigar in town.

A Colossal Fortune.

We have just been over to congratulate our genial, clever, affable, accomplished and erudite friend, Jas. Potter, Esq. The startling news reached him a few days ago, that he was about to be inflicted with a colossal fortune ranging anywhere from ten to forty millions. Old John Jenings, was an Englishman, and died leaving an immense fortune, which has accumulated to such an extent that it can scarcely be estimated. Mr. Jennings was the great grand father of our fellow townsman, and the heirs of this fortune are meeting with success in their claims. One of them residing at Shelby Ohio, will leave for England in June, to get possession of the estate. While Jim is confident, he is not bewildered at the dazzling prospects. We suggest, the building of an opera house, a street railroad and a hippodrome together with water works and a brewery, to which he will no doubt respond when he gets the money. As the estate is said to be worth four hundred millions of dollars, and there wont be over a hundred heirs, it will give Jim a chance to put down a new side walk, and put up a two story brick shoe shop. Forty millions is not to be sneezed at these hard times.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, will be held at the town building, May 7th A. D. 1877, for the purpose of electing the following officers. One trustee for the 1st ward, one trustee for the 2nd ward, one trustee for the 3d ward, one trustee for the 4th ward, one trustee for the 5th ward, one clerk, one treasurer and one assessor.

Attest. J. L. Roth, Town clerk,
Auburn, April 16th, 1877.

AN ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance forbidding the citizens of the town of Auburn to allow swine to run at large, and prescribing the duties of the Marshal relative thereto.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any citizen of said town to allow his or her swine to run at large, upon the streets alleys or uninclosed land within the said town.

Sec. 2. Whereas, any swine shall be found running at large or pasturing upon any of the uninclosed lands, streets or alleys of said town, it shall be, and is hereby declared to be the duty of the Marshal of said town, to take up and impound said swine, in the public pound of said town.

Sec. 3. The Marshal upon taking up and impounding said swine, shall immediately give notice in writing to the owner of such animal, if known to him, if not, he shall give notice by posting up in three of the most public places in Union township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, a notice in writing, stating therein the time of the taking up, the age and marks, and a full description of the animal taken up, that the owner thereof is unknown to him, and the place where said animal is impounded.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said marshal to carefully attend to, feed and provide for said swine thus taken up and if, after the expiration of ten days from the day of posting up said notices or notifying the said owner, as provided for in section three of this ordinance, no person shall appear and claim and prove the animal so taken up, to be his property, the Marshal shall immediately advertise said animal for sale at public auction, by posting up in three of the most public places in Union township, said county, written notices, stating thereon the time and place of sale, the description of the animal to be sold, that the same was taken up as an animal not entitled by law to run at large, or pasture upon the public commons, which notice shall be posted up at least ten days before the day of sale.

Sec. 5. If at any time before the expiration of ten days from the time of posting up the notices as provided for in section three of this ordinance, any person shall appear and claim the animal taken up as his property, and prove by his own affidavit, or the affidavit of any other person, that the animal taken up belongs to him and shall pay the Marshal for taking up said animal the sum of three dollars for his trouble and expense of keeping the same, he shall be entitled to the custody of the animal taken up and it shall be the duty of the Marshal to immediately deliver the animal so taken up, to the owner, provided, that in all cases where the owner shall be notified by the Marshal in writing by a notice delivered to said owner in person, if he shall immediately proceed to take into his custody the animal so taken up, he shall be liable to pay to said Marshal the sum of one dollar and fifty cents only.

Sec. 6. In all cases when any animal shall be taken up and impounded under the provisions of this ordinance, if the owner shall not appear and prove the animal so taken up to be his property, as in the 5th section of this ordinance provided, and pay the amount due the Marshal for the taking up and impounding of the same, as provided in said section 5, previous to the day of sale specified in the notices of sale, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to proceed and sell at public auction the animal so taken up for the highest price bid for the same, and out of the sum bid for and received for the animal so sold he shall be entitled to retain the sum of three dollars for his services rendered in the taking up of said animal, and the forth sum of ten cents per day for each day he shall have kept and fed the said animal; and the balance of the money received for said animal shall be paid over the Treasurer of DeKalb county, Indiana, by said Marshal to be by him disposed of as provided for by law.

Sec. 7. Whereas, an emergency exists this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn Courier, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

F. D. Ryan, Pres.
E. Henry,
D. Z. Hoffman.

Attes, J. L. Roth, Town Clerk.
April 10, 1877, no15.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel B. Wood is plaintiff, and Robert Zacher, Elizabeth Zacher, Alonzo Lockwood and William Long, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-Five Dollars and Thirty Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 5th Day of May, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number six (6) in Kahlmans Second addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, commencing at the south east corner of said lot, number six (6), and running thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence west seventy (70) feet, on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the south line of said lot, thence east on the said south line seventy (70) feet to the place of beginning, being seventy (70) feet off the East end of said lot.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St'CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

J. W. Rickel, Attorney for Plaintiff.
April 1[illegible], A. D. 1877. pf$11.50

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel-voice of spring,
That trills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies.
So may the soul that warmed it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, "What maiden lies below?"
Say only this: "A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow."

THE PAYMASTER'S ROBBERY.

A Reminiscence of the War of 1812.

Watertown is the county seat of Jefferson county, New York. It is situated on the south side of Black river, a large and rapid stream. This river rises, far up in the Adirondac mountains, and pursuing a westerly course for more than a hundred miles, empties into Lake Ontario at its eastern extremity, not far from the outlet of the St. Lawrence river. It is a valuable stream, not only watering a large proportion of the northern part of the State, but abounding with many rapids and falls, and thus furnishing a multitude of privileges for manufacturing purposes, which are being amply occupied. Watertown is located about ten miles up this stream from Sackett's Harbor. This latter place, during the last war with Great Britain, was the headquarters of our northwestern armies, and the randezvous of the American war-ships on Lake Ontario. Even at as early a date as that struggle (commencing in 1811) Watertown was a village of no inconsiderable magnitude and importance. And yet it has been comparatively unknown to the people of our country generally until of late years. But the building of the Rome, Watertown and Cape Vincent railroad, when the St. Lawrence river and its Thousand Isles became a fashionable summer residence and fishing resort, Watertown rose rapidly into importance and celebrity. Visitors to the beautiful regions of the St. Lawrence, when nearing them by railroad and crossing the Black river at Watertown, find themselves suddenly in the midst of a large and thriving town, filled with manufactories and rapidly advancing to the dimensions of a city to which point it has already attained. The settlement of this place commenced near the close of the last century, or about the year 1795. The people who originally located there were from the New England States, and were a much more than ordinarily intelligent, educated, industrious and enterprising class of citizens.

During the war of 1812 Watertown was a great thoroughfare for United States troops, militia, sailors and sutlers, and all the motley crowd which follow an army. Being in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbor, the headquarters of the northwestern armies, and in the vicinity of the Canada line, near which nearly all the hard battles of that war were fought, it was the scene of many bold deeds and daring adventures, and of exceptionally thrilling events.

Passing my early days in this vicinity of encounters, battles by land and water, soldiers, sailors, marchings, countermarching and encampments, my young mind became necessarily filled with the history of thousands of stories of slaughters, woundings and death, scalping and tortures by Indians, and the many wild scenes and transactions of which war is always the prolific source.

Among the many noted transactions which could be narrated, the most remarkable, in many particulars, was what came to be called "the Whittlesey robbery." Being a young and personal spectator of some of its most tragic events, I will narrate them as they were then deeply imprinted on my fresh recollection. In this effort my memory is strengthened and assisted by Dr. Hough's history of Jefferson county, and also by a pamphlet lately placed in my possession by a lady of Watertown (Mrs. Judge Strong, formerly Mrs. Norris M. Woodruff), an old friend of mine. This pamphlet is entitled "The Life and Character of Jason Fairbanks."

Samuel Whittlesey, Esq., a lawyer by profession, of fine abilities, settled in Watertown in 1807. He and his wife were members in good standing of the Congregationalist (now Presbyterian) church of that town. The office of first Judge of this county, and other appointments of distinction were conferred upon him, the duties whereof he discharged creditably and honorably.

At the close of the war of 1812, Gov. Tompkins conferred on Judge Whittlesey the appointment of Brigade Paymaster, for the purpose of paying off the militia belonging in that region of the State, who had served for longer or shorter periods during the then late war with Great Britain. As sureties for the faithful and prompt discharge of his duties, and as indorsers for whatever amount of moneys might come into his possession, Judge Whittlesey presented the names of Perley Keyes and Jason Fairbanks, both residents of Watertown. These were men of New England birth, and of strongly developed New England characteristics. Perley Keyes was an intelligent, shrewd, long-headed man, and Jason Fairbanks was possessed of more than ordinary courage, vim and energy, and both had the confidence of the community as men of integrity and honesty.

In due time Judge Whittlesey repaired to New York city, and drew from the Mechanics' Bank $35,000 of Government funds in bills varying from $1 to $10 each. Evidently he had an honorable and sincere intention to use these funds in a lawful manner for the payment of the militia. But unfortunately he allowed his wife to accompany him on his journey. Mrs. Whittlesey was quite an extraordinary woman. She was well educated, intelligent, thoroughly versed in politics, and a great lover of controversy on that subject; tyrannical, wilful, quick-witted, able to hold an argument with the distinguished men of that day, exceedingly proud and puffed up with family rank and distinction, but, as it proved at last, she was thoroughly destitute of moral principle! It was very generally believed that she was the prime and sole instigator of her well-meaning husband in those events which soon followed, and which filled that region with excitement, and finally resulted in a most fearful tragedy!

In the winter of 1815-16 Judge Whittlesey and wife made their journey to New York after the Government funds. They traveled by private conveyance, in their own sleigh, a very common method of journeying in those days. On their way back to Watertown Mrs. Whittlesey pretended to make the discovery while at Schenectady that their trunk containing the money had been broken open and robbed of $7,000. But in fact it afterward proved that she, herself, without the knowledge of her husband, had broken open the trunk and abstracted therefrom the missing money. And this was the commencement of an artful scheme to get possession of the whole amount drawn from the bank. Judge Whittlesey was confounded and overwhelmed at this robbery as he honestly supposed. What should be done in view of this loss? He feared, yea, clearly foresaw, it would be attributed by the world to his own unaccountable carelessness, even if suspicion went no farther. Then it was that his unprincipled wife commenced artfully to carry forward her plan to reason her husband into the keeping of the whole sum drawn from the bank. Her purpose is thus described in the pamphlet above named.

"By degrees she began to hint darkly that it mattered little what was done; that they were ruined without hope of escape; that it would be utterly impossible to satisfy a carping, uncharitable world they had not abstracted the money themselves; that it would seem so unreasonable and unlikely anybody would take that amount, and leave a large balance behind; that they would undoubtedly be charged with embezzling the money, and forthwith prosecuted for the amount, and that this would sweep away every dollar of their hard savings. In his distraction and perplexity this reasoning sounded so like logical deduction that Judge Whittlesey was obliged to assent to the terrible array of consequences, and thus she succeeded in getting him into her toils, and then fastening him to his destruction."

When the Whittleseys returned to Watertown, they forthwith declared they had been robbed in Trenton, a small village through which they passed on their journey. And, to confirm this story, they exhibited a pair of saddlebags in which they said they carried the bank bills, with several slits cut in the side, through which they affirmed their belief the robbers had extracted the money. At first their story was quite extensively believed. Their bail, Messrs. Fairbanks and Keyes, were amazed at the loss, and saw financial ruin staring them in the face—for at that period $35,000 was considered a large sum, the loss of which would swallow up the means of individuals in ordinary circumstances.

These men had many private consultations together in regard to the story of the robbery—listened often to the Whittleseys, and took into mature consideration all the alleged circumstances of the case. Their doubts grew apace, and they soon commenced a well-laid system of espionage. During dark nights they watched around the Whittlesey house and even, by turns, ascended the roof of the kitchen, where they could creep to the windows of the sleeping room, and listen to snatches of private conversation, when the guilty pair supposed no ear was open to their confidential talk.

In this manner both Fairbanks and Keyes became thoroughly satisfied, beyond the slightest doubt, of the guilt of the Whittleseys. They heard abundantly enough to convince them that Judge Whittlesey and wife had not been robbed at all, and that the money was in their possession, concealed somewhere about the premises. At the same time they pretended to believe with great sincerity the story of the robbery, and offered large rewards for the detection of the thieves.

Thus several months elapsed. Judge Whittlesey finally began to see that public sentiment was evidently turning against him and his wife—that the people were beginning to suspect that they might be guilty—that the family were annoyed by these doubts, and that to regain their peace of mind and retain their respectability it might soon be necessary for them to remove to some new locality in the Western States. Gradually this idea was developed by the Whittleseys and circulated, until it became familiarly talked of in the village, and the family began to make open preparations for removal. Indeed, the two daughters (innocent and estimable young ladies) were sent in advance to Sackett's Harbor, where they were to tarry a day or two until joined by the whole family, to embark on Lake Ontario for a new home in some Western State.

Fairbanks and Keyes had in vain endeavored to find the hiding place of the missing money. They saw clearly that a crisis had arrived, and that they must take some step immediately or the guilty ones would slip away and leave them to financial ruin. After much consultation, and many doubts as to the lawfulness of their proceedings, they formed a desperate plan to secure the stolen funds at all hazards, and proceeded to put it into execution at once.

The day of departure had arrived. Judge Whittlesey dressed himself in a new and costly suit of clothes for his journey—entirely unconscious of the net about to spring upon him. Mr. Fairbanks called in the early part of the morning, and invited him to walk over to the residence of Mr. Keyes, who lived on a farm on the then southern border of the village. He said he wanted to consult in regard to measures that could still be adopted to discover the robbers. Judge Whittlesey, who was a courteous gentleman, immediately consented to make the call. Of course he had not the slightest suspicion of the scene which was soon to transpire, and in which he was to bear so conspicuous a part.

On arriving at the residence of Mr. Keyes they learned that he was in a rear lot of his farm. This lot was on the borders of a small forest, and had in its inclosure a large and deep spring of water. On their meeting Mr. Keyes, a few moments were spent in talking the matter over. Judge Whittlesey was reminded of the liability of his bail for the missing money, and that unless it could be recovered they were ruined men. They asserted that they felt justified as bondsmen in taking any measures within their power however extreme to obtain the missing funds and save themselves from bankruptcy. Finally they said:

"Judge Whittlesey, we are entirely confident you were never robbed; that you have the money now in your possession, or on your premises, and unless you immediately produce it, or lead us forthwith to the place of its concealment, we have determined to drown you at once in this pool of water!"

In great perturbation Judge Whittlesey solemnly protested his innocence, and called God to witness the truth of his assertion. But the hour of retribution had come—as it always will come, sooner or later in this world or the future. In a moment they seized him, bound his arms behind him with a cord they had provided for the purpose, and plunged him at once into the deep, cold pool of water. After allowing him to struggle there a few moments, they drew him forth nearly exhausted by strangulation. They then questioned him anew, asserted their certainty that he had the money, and if he would restore it they would save his life.

With a positiveness most unaccountable, Judge Whittlesey again in the strongest terms asserted his entire innocence of the robbery. But Fairbanks and Keyes had become desperate, and once more assured him of their determined purpose to take his life on the spot unless he revealed the secret of the place of concealment of the funds. Again and immediately they ingulfed him in the dark and muddy pool; and, this time, they held him there so long that, to their great alarm, they thought him dead indeed! However, after long efforts, they succeeded in restoring him to life again. But when the power of speech was restored the Judge, to the astonishment of his adversaries, still marvelously re-asserted his innocence of the crime, and positively affirmed that neither he nor his family knew anything at all of the missing money.

His bondsmen were in an extremity, and knew not what to do. They really had no design to take the life of Judge Whittlesey, but purposed only to frighten him, and thus compel him to disgorge the stolen money. It is true they were in danger of drowning him, in which case their own lives would be jeopardized; and, indeed, they had in their harsh and violent measures already gone so far that unless they succeeded in causing him to acknowledge the robbery they were exposed to the extreme penalty of the law. And yet they felt entirely confident of his guilt; and, in their utter extremity, determined on another attempt to make him confess, even if his and their lives were lost in consequence of the effort.

Fairbanks was at that time a bachelor, and turning to Keyes, said, "Come, Keyes, help me put him in once more, then give me whatever money you have about your person and take care of yourself for your family's sake. I have no one dependent upon me and want no witness present to see the conclusion of this tragedy. *I shall drown him!* and then flee to Canada, and will address you from Kingston, and inform you where to write to me!" The two friends solemnly shook hands and took final leave of one another, and Keyes, turning, made a pretense of withdrawing from the scene of the apparent tragedy. Then facing Whittlesey again, who stood trembling with fear of immediate death, Fairbanks approached and exclaimed, "Now, Judge, this is your final hour, and death is at hand. If I put you in again and you still persist in denying the robbery, you will assuredly die."

He seized him abruptly again, and plunged him headlong into the deep pool before him. Judge Whittlesey finally becoming convinced, as he entered once more the cold waters of the spring, that these men were in right down earnest to take his life in their desperation, and that his last moments were gathering their darkness around him, struggled his mouth to the surface of the pool, and cried out vociferously: "I'll own it! I'll own it!" Whereupon Keyes returned and aided Fairbanks in dragging the Judge from what appeared to be his watery grave—fainting, struggling and exhausted. He owned up the whole robbery at once, and said the money was then undoubtedly in his wife's possession on her person, or under a tile of the hearth in a certain chamber.

After his confession it was agreed that Keyes should remain with the Judge near the spring, while Fairbanks should immediately repair to Mr. Whittlesey's mansion to obtain corroborative proof of the truth of Judge Whittlesey's acknowledgment. Rapidly, and without turning to the right or left, Fairbanks passed through the streets of the village with coat off, pantaloons rolled above his boots, covered with mud and dripping with wet, and his eyes wild with excitement, the people gazing and wondering on what errand he could thus be hurrying in such a strange plight. Rapidly entering the house, he inquired for Mrs. Whittlesey, and was informed she was in her chamber. He flew to the door and demanded admittance. Mrs. W. replied that she was dressing and he could not enter.

Without a moment's hesitation Fairbanks placed his heavy foot against the door, and it flew with rapidity from its hinges. Mrs. Whittlesey, on seeing him enter in that violent and unaccustomed manner, was instantly filled with alarm and threw herself violently on the bed. Without ceremony, Fairbanks dragged her to the floor, and, throwing the bedding apart, there discovered the long-lost and long-searched-for money. Mrs. Whittlesey, filled with alarm, cried out: "You've found it! You've got it! My God, have I come to this!" The bank bills had been deftly and slyly quilted in a pair of drawers, to be worn undoubtedly by Mrs. Whittlesey on their expected journey, for safety.

Fairbanks seized the drawers, rolled them up, and speedily returned to the spring where Keyes and the Judge were impatiently awaiting him. All three then in company started for the village and the Whittlesey residence. And truly a strange spectacle they presented to the citizens. Fairbanks and Keyes, dripping with wet and covered with mud and slime, and Whittlesey walking between them, his new black suit saturated and ruined with the dirty water of the spring, and his fine, glossy hat crumpled and wrinkled, and drawn down in shame over his face, the most mortified, miserable, ruined wretch in all the world.

On arriving at the stately residence, they were met by Mrs. Whittlesey, pale and wild with rage, who exclaimed, "Whittlesey! you coward, you idiot! Why did you disclose our secret and disgrace us before the world?" "I could only thus save my life," exclaimed the mortified Judge. "Save your life, you fool! I would have died a thousand deaths before I would acknowledge one iota of the deed!" And no doubt, from what immediately took place, she would have suffered drowning again and again rather than have revealed a word of her guilt.

In the meantime the tidings of the scene which took place at the pool of water, and the recovery of the stolen money flew like wildfire throughout the village, and the entire population—lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, laborers, men, women and children—poured like a flood into the streets and made their way hastily to the Whittlesey mansion—a large, fine, white house—at that time the most elegant in the town or vicinity. Exulting vociferations and loud huzzas filled the air. Rejoicing to the fullest extent was everywhere exhibited throughout the entire community. Cannon were rapidly drawn from the arsenal, near at hand, loaded to the muzzle and dragged to the street in front of the house, to be discharged as an indication of the general gladness that the villainy had been discovered and the money found and restored. The relatives and friends of the guilty family, which stood high among the most wealthy and fashionable people of the place, crowded the premises, and in and around the dwelling.

The residence stood on one of the main streets, about 200 rods from the Black river. To approach the river from that point, one would be compelled to cross the street—pass through the village burying ground—descend a bank or hill, about 100 feet, and then approach a perpendicular precipice of lime-stone rock, of about thirty feet, to reach the surface of the stream. At that place, the river ran deep, dark and rapid, it being about a quarter of a mile below two falls of some forty feet each in height. Pandemonium seemed to reign around the Whittlesey abode. The streets in front and rear of the house were filled with excited people, just ready to fire the cannon, and make all other manifestations in their power of exultation at the turn which affairs had taken. Within, the dwelling was pervaded with weeping, and agony and cries of distress from friends were heard in nearly every room.

Suddenly Mrs. Whittlesey disappeared! On every tongue the inquiry was, Where is she, and whither has she gone? In vain the house was searched throughout; nothing could be seen or found of her. In a few moments a woman living upon the opposite side of the street suddenly appeared in great alarm with the tidings that a moment before Mrs. W. crossed her door-step on a full run, her eyes wild with rage, and her face pale as death. With swiftness she flew through the burying-ground, down the first bank and disappeared. "To the river! to the river!" was the shout from the general multitude. "Mrs. Whittlesey has run to throw herself into the stream!"

I, a little boy then of some 10 years of age, was mingling in the crowd full of wonder at the marvelous event then being transacted. And when the vast multitude rushed through the burying-ground, down the steep bank, and to the abrupt precipice at the river's brink, I was borne along with the crowd. Then, at a place which has always since borne the name of "Whittlesey point," commenced a rapid and sharp search to discover the missing and distracted woman. Passing along the stream by the bank to a turn in the river by which the eye could look some distance down the current, a voice was heard calling aloud, "There she is! see her floating in the middle of the stream."

A boat put out, and with a hook her body was drawn to the shore, just above a bridge which then crossed the river into the village of Pamelia. And, indeed, it proved to be the body of Mrs. Whittlesey. Although she could not have been in the water fifteen minutes, yet when drawn to the shore and taken from the stream she appeared to be dead beyond the reach of recovery. Physicians were sent for and every effort made to resuscitate her, but all in vain. She was stone dead! A butcher named Israel Whitney was returning from the country with a load of lambs. Beholding a multitude on the bank of the stream, a few feet lower than the bridge, he called out, "What has happened? What are you all doing down there?" Some one replied, "Mrs. Whittlesey has drowned herself, and we are endeavoring to restore her to life." "Endeavoring to restore her!" replied Whitney. "Hold on, hold on, I say; in with her again; I am afraid she is not quite dead yet. Make sure work of it!" But she was gone beyond all recovery. And such was the earthly end of Mrs. Whittlesey and of her wicked attempt at robbery.

Moral.—Sixty-one years have passed away since the events transpired which are above narrated. In connection with many others of a similar nature in later years, it has led me to see still more clearly the truthfulness of the scripture declarations, which I long since embraced and proclaimed, that "God judgeth in the earth," as well as hereafter, and that "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished." However artfully they may devise evil, and form plans of escape from penalty, they cannot avoid divine retribution. Jehovah rules in all worlds, and in every state of being. Either in the earth, or the life to come, or in *some* state of existence, he will overtake them and inflict certain and just punishment upon them.—*J. M. Austin.*

"By their Works Ye Shall Know Them."

The Irishman who thought the druggist stingy because the emetic was so small is only surpassed in his parsimonious drollery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgustingly large and drastic pills, while Dr. Pierce's *Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correct all torpidity, thus permanently overcoming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on, fully by the people, and often used as a preventive of the various affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug-stores.

Smyrna, Aroostook Co., Maine, Nov. 6, 1876.
R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I have used your Pellets for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have also used your Favorite Prescription in my family with entire satisfaction. I have also seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and I think it is the best thing that I have ever seen. Yours truly, C. [illegible]

A Card for Rational Readers.

Irrational people always reject good advice, and in nothing is their folly more frequently conspicuous than in ignoring precautions necessary for the retention of health. Forecast, on the other hand, is a notable characteristic of the rational, and it is the exercise of this quality which we would suggest to them. Protect the system against diseases which fasten upon the debilitated, the nervous and the dyspeptic, by bracing the physique, regulating the stomach, bowels and liver, and banishing despondency, with the purest and most efficient of botanic invigorants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That these effects follow its use, and that it prevents as well as annihilates intermittent and remittent fevers, are facts established by indisputable evidence. To enjoy the twin blessings of "a sound mind and a sound body" in all their plenitude, try a course of this sterling medicine.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

Going Back to Specie Prices.

The Palmer House, Chicago, the largest and finest hotel in the world (and the only fire-proof house in America), has reduced the price to $3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor, except parlors and rooms with baths.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for billiousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefen-

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

For ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also, fifty selected popular songs and other writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Information worth thousands to those out of health. The new *Health Journal* that teaches all, sent *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

The public are hereby assured through the columns of this paper that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions, in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Medical success in which every poor, suffering man, woman and child throughout the land is deeply interested—Collins' Voltaic Plaster. They are without price, almost, since they cost but 25 cents, and always cure.

Asthma.—It is useless to describe the tortures of spasmodic asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know what it is. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy has never failed to afford immediate relief.

Rheumatism cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

A positive cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

See adv't headed "Down with high prices."

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."
—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
LMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."
—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."
—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
PROPRIETORS.

TRUE TIME. [illegible] TIME-KEEPER, [illegible]

FARMS in the best part of Maryland at panic prices. For catalogue, with map and price-list, address Manoha & Gibson, Centreville, Md.

Demorest Quarterly Journal of Fashions. Single copies, 5c.; yearly, 10c.; post free. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

Every Year You Lose

More than one costs—Ours always right—No pay till tested and suited—No risk, we pay freight—Be your own Agent and Save Commissions—Four-Ton Hay Scales, complete (none better), $60, delivered. Send for free Price-List all sizes Scales, and judge for yourself.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
THE AVERILL
Chemical Paint Co.
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH HOUSE,
No. 171
EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

The Market having been filled with imitations of our "Ready-Mixed Paint," and the "Averill Paint" having been largely counterfeited, we have opened our own House, and have no connection with any other parties in this city. Send for Sample Card and prices to

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
171 East Randolph Street,
P. O. Box 192. CHICAGO.
Highest Medal and Diploma at the Centennial.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP

The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

DOWN
WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

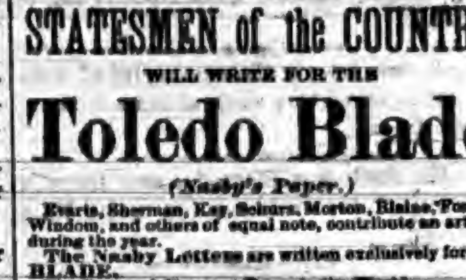

4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
Toledo Blade
(Nasby's Paper.)

Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom, and others of equal note, contribute an article during the year.
The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE.
The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World.
Specimen Copies sent Free to any address. Send Postal. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

DO NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House
227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

COLLINS & CO.'S
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO
COLLINS & CO.
212 WATER ST. NEW-YORK CITY

Mothers Who Have Daughters That Have Weak Lungs

Should arrest the disease when it is in the incipient stage. It is indicated by a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. If this be permitted to run on, tubercles will form, and Consumption will be the result. A most valuable remedy will be found in Allen's Lung Balsam to cure and check this disease in its first stage.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."
Frank Leslie's Historical Register
— OF THE —
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14x20 by 30 inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

10 PER CENT. NET for the money lender. Interest paid semi-annually first year in advance. Security 5 to 10 times the loan in land alone, exclusive of the buildings. (Present cash value by sworn appraisers.) No investment safer. No payments more promptly met. Best of references given. Send stamp for particulars. D. S. B. JOHNSTON, Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ANOTHER WHISKY WAR.

Secretary Sherman Orders a Renewal of Hostilities.

[Washington Cor. New York Tribune.]

Secretary Sherman has already taken hold of the whisky ring in a very emphatic manner. The pending applications for release from civil suits in several parts of the West having been called to his attention, he was promptly refused them, and has ordered the prosecutions to proceed at once in all cases. This not only disposes of the efforts of the ring to avoid the penalties for their frauds, but also finishes the efforts of a crowd of strikers now here, whose business it is to sell so-called influence, on the pretense of being able to obtain decisions from the department.

Some gentlemen interested in the distillation of whisky who have recently arrived here from Cincinnati report that the manufacture of illicit spirits in the West is very great. They say that frauds upon the revenue by illicit distillers are now committed with great recklessness, and with as much success as before Gen. Bristow began his war upon the ring. The lack of energy which has characterized most of the prosecutions since Gen. Bristow's resignation, and the ease with which pardons have been obtained, together with the general belief which seems to have prevailed among those interested in the frauds that the vigorous prosecutions instituted by Secretary Bristow were not fully approved by the administration, have given immunity, so these gentlemen say, to illicit distilling. Honest manufacturers of spirits in Cincinnati are accordingly thinking of closing their distilleries until the Government does something to protect them by making whisky frauds impossible. At the present time, these gentlemen say, an honest distiller cannot compete with the manufacturers of "crooked" whisky. They said that the amount of illicit spirits in the Cincinnati market is very great.

The present indications are that a change in the policy of the Treasury Department toward this class of lawbreakers will take place at once, and that, profiting by Mr. Bristow's experience and the discoveries he made as to the methods of fraud, the war upon the "crooked" whisky ring will at once be renewed by Secretary Sherman with great vigor.

New York and the Grain Trade.

As a grain market New York is steadily losing while Baltimore is as steadily gaining ground. The cause is not so much Baltimore's wisdom as New York's folly. Enjoying for generations the great advantage of the main American point of export for cereals, New York's merchants imagined that their hold on the shippers of the West could not be shaken, and, presuming on their ability to control the grain movement, they levied grievous tolls upon shipments. Terminal charges were multiplied upon slight pretext, complaints were disregarded, and it was not until her merchants saw her receipts decreasing year by year that New York woke up to a realization of the fact that other ports were seriously disputing and one of them overcoming her supremacy.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following exhibit of the total receipts of grain, flour not included, at each of the ports named, for three weeks ending March 17, in comparison with receipts for the same period last year:

	1876.	1877.
New York	2,325,412	1,299,480
Baltimore	2,160,560	2,296,750
Philadelphia	1,814,028	1,027,100
Boston	858,924	1,010,437

The great increase in Boston's receipts is explained as not due to the export trade, "for during those weeks only about 140,000 bushels of grain went abroad" from Boston. Apparently the increased demand was for consumption in the industrial towns drawing upon Boston for supplies. The table quoted above does not so fully demonstrate Baltimore's gain and New York's loss as the following for a longer period, namely the eleven weeks last passed, as compared with a like period in 1876:

	1876.	1877.
New York	7,417,982	5,714,531
Baltimore	6,880,360	6,728,094
Philadelphia	5,309,250	3,360,000
Boston	1,707,180	2,149,544

The figures are sufficiently significant of the fact that New York no longer enjoys the advantages once almost wholly her own. Her merchants have to blame their own greed and shortsightedness. While in fancied security they failed to keep abreast of the times, and piled up tolls, and neglected to supply proper facilities, Baltimore was wide awake, bidding for the grain business of the West. Quick to see the advantages she held out, Western shippers abandoned New York, pouring the bulk of their stores into other and nearer granaries.—*Chicago Times.*

Another Black Hills History.

In April, 1876, Mr. John Robinson, a carpenter living in Fulton county, was advised by his doctor to emigrate to a mountainous country. He took his family to the Black Hills, where he found work putting up sheds for miners. On Oct. 26 he and five others went five miles into the mountains to do some work. The party not coming back, search was made. The six men were found dead. They had been killed and scalped by the Indians. Mrs. Robinson, thus left a widow with two children, one of 14 years, the other of 7, was equal to the emergency. She sold her household goods for $100 to some miners, and started East with her children. The little money she had took her but a short distance on her journey. By working at whatever she could get to do, and walking hundreds of miles, she finally reached her mother's home near Ellenville, Ulster county, a few days since, having been nearly five months on the way. She advises everybody to stay away from the Black Hills.—*New York Sun.*

The Potato Beetle in Germany.

Disagreeable news for agriculturists and the public generally has been received by the British Commissioners of Customs. The Colorado potato beetle has been discovered in a living state at Bremen upon goods brought from New York, and specimens of the beetle have been seen at other places in Germany. The Commissioners have issued a circular to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports in the United Kingdom, directing that instructions already given for detecting the beetle be at once applied to potatoes imported from Bremen or any other place in the German empire.

A Fine Legal Point.

The growing cunning of crime is being matched by equally increasing astuteness on the bench, as is evidenced by the recent decision of Judge Brady, of the New York Supreme Court, in the case of Connors, the Northampton (Mass.) bank robber. The theory of the defense was that Connors had never been in Massachusetts, and, that therefore he could not be surrendered on a warrant from the authorities of that State. The United States constitution recites that a person "shall flee from justice," in order to be subject to requisition between States. Technically, Connors did not "flee" from Massachusetts justice, but he was the master spirit of the burglary, and received the "plunder." So Judge Brady applied a little common sense to the case, and took the ground that essentially and really the man in New York who commits a crime in Massachusetts flees from Massachusetts though his body has never left Manhattan island. The case will be appealed, if necessary, until it reaches the Supreme Court of the United States.

Daniel Deronda.

I have recently been told a curious fact in regard to George Eliot's last novel, "Daniel Deronda." It is this: The heroine, Gwendolen, is a lady living in London, who some years ago was possessed of nearly $1,000,000. She went to the continent and became "an infatuated gambler," losing nearly all her money, and parting with her necklace, as the book states. During her infatuation she was narrowly watched by George Eliot, and also by a wealthy gentleman living to-day in Manchester. So interested did he become in "Gwendolen," that, as the book stated, he offered to make good her losses if she would cease play, but was refused. As I have said, the lady now lives in London on an income of about $1,000 a year, all that is saved from the wreck. She is 25 years of age, unmarried, and said to be very handsome, and what adds interest to the tale is the fact that she is the granddaughter of one of England's greatest poets. —*Correspondence Cleveland Leader.*

Chinese Drugs.

If blue glass be not a panacea, there are many curious Chinese remedies that can be tried. For instance: Dried lizards, dung beetles' skins, and armadillo scales, for cutaneous diseases; caterpillars, used as a purgative for bronchial complaints; hedgehogs' skin, a decoction for pulmonary complaints; snake skins, for small-pox and skin diseases; petrified crabs, for boils and sores; dried cow's gall, as an expectorant; glue from tigers' bones and asses' skins, as a tonic; salted scorpions, for small-pox, rheumatism and ague; deer horn jelly, as a stimulant; rhinoceros' horn, a decoction for small-pox; dried toads, a tonic and sudorific; dried maggots, for fever and dysentery; tiger's skull, for typhoid fever and hydrophobia; pearls, used in affections of the heart and liver, and powdered for ulcers and opacities of the cornea. These remedies are selected from a list of Chinese drugs exhibited at the Centennial. It reads like an invoice of the witches' caldron.

Centenarians Gone.

Five centenarians have recently died in Western New York, their ages being set down respectively at 110, 109, 108, 106 and 104 years. The oldest of these was a moderate but steady drinker and smoker, while the next oldest was an equally steady horseback-rider, the man of the whisky and pipe outstripping the man of the open air by a year. One of the five was a woman. All, of whose mental condition any note is made, seem to have kept their faculties unimpaired until the last, and the figures as to their ages are stated with all the positiveness of belief. If they are to be accepted as correct, this series of deaths, or rather of lives, in the same region, may well be called remarkable.

The Four-and-a-Half Per Cents.

There is good authority for the statement that the Treasury Department has reason to believe that the entire amount of the 4½ per cent. loan will be taken before the meeting of Congress in December. One hundred and thirty millions of the amount have already been placed, about half of which is subscribed to in Europe, leaving $170,000,000 to be placed. Only $20,000,000 of the five-twenties of May and November are now outstanding. After these are called in the treasury will commence on January and July, 1865, 6 per cents. About $150,000,000 of these will have to be called in to complete the placing of the 4½ per cents.—*New York Tribune.*

A Rush to the Black Hills.

Reports received in Washington represent the Black Hills territory as settling up more rapidly than Government officers had any reason to expect. It is now said by those familiar with the present tide of emigration that 50,000 people will go there this summer, attracted by the late gold discoveries. A daily line of stages has already been established from Cheyenne, and a tri-weekly one for the Fort Kearney line from Sidney, and one or two others will soon be established from other points. The travel is already so great that passengers have to engage their seats at least a week in advance.

Serfs in Russia.

According to some statistics on serf emancipation which have been published in the *Golos*, there are still 2,000,000 of serfs in Russia, their emancipation not having been effected, either in consequence of the high price of land or their own unwillingness to accept the new state of things. In the eastern provinces of the empire the annual number of serfs emancipated is rapidly diminishing. From 1851 to 1865 it was over 500,000; from 1865 to 1870, 350,000, and in 1876 it was only 110,810.

The Christian missions employ 220 agents and spend $350,000 a year to convert Jews in Europe. The most successful work has been done in London, where there have been 1,395 baptisms, but the mission at Rome, which has been open several years, does not count a single convert. This country, Northern Africa and Russia, which have large and growing Jewish populations, are especially destitute of missions.

The whole population of British India is close on 239,000,000. The density of population varies from five to over 750 inhabitants per square mile.

FEMININE SCIENCE.

What She Said on the Way Home from the Lecture.

Yes, I think it was perfectly splendid!
I'm sure I feel awfully wise,
With my head full of glaciers and icebergs
Of such a ridiculous size;
And the masses of what-do-you-call-it?
The drift that is ever so old,
And came down on the ice to New Jersey—
It must have been horribly cold.

The views too, weren't they lovely?
[illegible]
Though the [illegible] frightful
The [illegible]
Well, maybe they didn't have scalps—
They frightened me all the same;
And that animal—wasn't he horrid?
The—what-did-he-say-was-his-name?

O I perfectly dote upon Science!
I think it's just jolly good fun,
And I wish I were [illegible]
[illegible]
Mamma says I'm growing strong-minded,
And should cut off my hair, and all that
Though eyeglasses would not become me,
And how could I keep on my hat?

Here's the end of our walk. Good-night.
You may call Wednesday evening, Bob,
And we'll talk of the Glacial Epoch,
And the wonderful thingumabob.

—*R. E. A. in the Princetonian.*

PITH AND POINT.

A dilatory cousin is now designated as the longest way home from dancing school.

Russia knows exactly how many horses she has, but has never yet included the women in its census?

"Tennyson's son, Hallam, is also a poet. In fact, in that family, writing verses is quite *Hallam-ode*." "Sigh languidly."

When a life insurance company can pay its President $30,000 per year it can afford [illegible] dividends to its customers. But it won't do it.

Gordon Cumming, the lion-killer, is soon to be married to an American. Pity that a good hunter should thus throw himself away in the prime of life.

It is now the right season for thrifty grocery-men to boil down the rinsings of old molasses barrels, and flood the market with little cakes of maple sugar.

At the station house at Waterbury, Conn., they have a "Welcome" motto over the entrance to the cells, thus making it pleasant and homelike for the occupants.

A poor young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is "to live within your income;" whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

A St. Louis girl, who claims to have proved it by experiment, says that by putting a lover in the light of a blue-glass window he can be made to propose at one sitting.

The new Secretary of the Navy is probably like Jeff. Thompson, who wrote of his men after his naval fight at Memphis, "I have got in my cavalry regiment as good sailors as ever feathered an oar on a quarter deck."

In a few short weeks the spoony youths and sentimental maidens will be enjoying the ecstatic bliss, known only to youth and innocents, of chewing different ends of the same piece of gum, across front yard gates.

"Father," said a rather fast youth to his paternal parent, "what is the meaning of the French word, *O-u-i?*" "It means yes, my son." "Ah, does it? If it had been I O U, I should have understood it." "Not the least doubt of it, sir!"

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

'Twere the first bird of spring:
He attempted to sing;
But ere she had uttered a note,
A dead bird was him;
He fell from the limb,
For the music had friz in her throat.

Ladies' dresses will fit more closely than ever this spring. Their dresses will be made so tight, indeed, that lovely woman will lose her last relic of superiority over man—she won't be able to put her clothes on over her head any more.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

An old bachelor never mourns his blessed singleness so much as when he is awakened at midnight by a masked burglar, and painfully realizes the fact as he "scrouges" over against the wall, that there is no loving heart lying on the outer edge of the bed to discuss the situation with the intruder.

He was the son of a Bishop, and had been carefully educated, but he had his wild oats to sow, nevertheless, and when the old man sharply asked him how long he thought the door of salvation would stand open, he said he couldn't tell, but he didn't want to be jerked over the threshold.

The imperishable affection of a child for its mother is equaled in no other phase of animal nature. A bright Nevada boy of 16 summers has the extracted teeth of his maternal ancestor manufactured into cribbage pegs, and now, when he holds a five and ten, it doubly reminds him of his deceased mother's maternal smile, and brings tears to his youthful eyes.

"Did you ever break a yoke of 4-year-old steers?" asked a farmer of a young chap who wished to marry his daughter. "No, I never did," was the meek reply, "but I have rode a mule in a circus, and had a good deal of other experience in the world." "No other experience," said the farmer, "could qualify you, young man, for trying to handle that girl," and the sad youth departed.

The Rinderpest.

The prevalence of rinderpest in Germany, and of that malady and the foot and mouth disease in England, has led the Treasury Department to issue a circular prohibiting the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from those countries and Belgium, Holland and Ireland into the United States. It is suggested by the department, furthermore, that horses, sheep and swine coming from any of the countries named be examined by experts, and, if necessary, quarantined for a reasonable time; to which it is apprehended importers, as a rule, will offer no special objection, as it is to the interest of all concerned to prevent the spread of this disease in the United States.

Brother Moody has converted a newspaper reporter in Boston, a man who describes himself as having led "a wild, rollicking, blasphemous life."

Good Measure is the Watchword of honest trade. When you buy Dooley's Yeast Powder, for sale by all grocers, you get perfectly full weight, just as marked on the cans, and beside that an article made of the very best and purest material, so that the strength can always be trusted.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Burnett's Cocoaine

Burnett's Cocoaine

[illegible]

Boston, [illegible]

I have used [illegible] the irritation [illegible] entirely [illegible]

A. A. FULLER.

BALDNESS.

Chicago, May [illegible]

[illegible] viously bald head has been covered by a luxuriant [illegible] ration [illegible] garded it [illegible] how valuable it was as a restorative.

J. C. LEWIS.

LOSS OF HAIR.

[illegible], March [illegible]

Your "Cocoaine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my family for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I am also under obligations to this same "Cocoaine" for saving my own hair, which was very fast coming out previous to using this valuable preparation.

J. C. MITCHELL.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

[illegible], Sept. 25.

[illegible] the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly irradicated the disease.

JOSEPH HILL, Jr.

HAIR-DRESSING.

New York, Sept. 22.

For some time past I have been using your Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair.

FRANK LESLIE.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.

FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention! Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY. FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD. Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for [illegible]

P. O. Box, No. 5712. **B. K. BLISS & SONS,** 34 Barclay St., New York.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE

FRUIT JARS.

ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED

LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY

LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE

FIRST PREMIUMS

NEW-YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 1875–1876

PHILADA FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874

CENTENNIAL, 1876

PATENT BARREL-CEMENT JAR FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES

COHANSEY GLASS MFG. CO.

COR. 3D & ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. R'y, Salina, Kansas.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark to be on [illegible] of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

Roses Seeds Plants

Eight beautiful ever-blooming Monthly Roses, pot-grown, sent safely by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

25 varieties choice Flower Seeds sent, post-paid, for $1.

Special Price List of Vegetable Seeds sent to market gardeners and dealers, on application;

Complete and Elegant Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds and Plants sent on receipt of 2 ct. stamp.

Address, B. A. ELLIOTT & CO. 114 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap, and sells at sight. One Agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 818 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings.

FRUIT AND JELLY PRESS.

One-third more juice than by the old process. A household necessity. Every family will buy one. Quart and gallon sizes. Liberal discount to the trade. For circular and terms, address, with stamp,

American Fruit and Jelly-Press Comp'y, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Agents Wanted in every Town and County.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.

$20 Worth of Music During the Year.

Every number has 32 pages of Music and Musical Stories, Sketches, Editorials, Letters, Lessons, etc., etc. Choice of Four Elegant Premium Volumes, FREE to every subscriber at $1.50 a year. Send stamp for full particulars, or 15c. for sample, with last song of P. P. Bliss. Address J. CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

One Volume, 822 Pages. Price, $4.25. Sold by Subscription Only.

For further particulars, address

D. APPLETON & CO., Pubs., 549 & 551 Broadway, N.Y.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With Invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine [illegible] and [illegible] the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine. I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

Mrs. L. GORE,

Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES Health, Strength, and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Charlestown, March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, No. 19 Russell Street.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the System.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. MUNROE PARKER, 86 Athens Street.

Vegetine Vegetine

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

BUTTER COLOR.

The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. Imparts to butter a golden color equal to the June grass product, producing better sales and [illegible] price, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping. Is far superior to annatto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only safe color that will not color buttermilk. If added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to re-color white butter. I will send, on receipt of money, free by express, to any office East of Mississippi River, 1 lb., $3.00; 2 lbs., $5.25. Farmers club together and try it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve.

Wm. E. SMITH, 521 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS, we want you. New article. No competition. Send for particulars. H. A. WHITNEY MANUFACTURING CO., 280 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

30,000 Copies Sold in Two Months

MARK TWAIN'S

New Book, "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," is the book that outsells everything, and agents make money on. Don't fool away time on dull works, but get this live book. Send for circulars to AMERICAN PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents, Male & Female—A No. 1 Household Article. [illegible] profits. Domestic Supply Co., 139 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

"10-TIMES-10" SERIES.

Butler's Literary Selections—Three Parts.

Fresh and Sparkling Selections in Prose and Verse, for use in Public and Private Schools, on the Platform, at the Teacher's Desk, and by the Family Fireside.

PART ONE—NOW READY.

Retail Price—Paper, 35 cts.; Cloth, satin, 75 cts. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

J. H. BUTLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPET WARP.

TO THE CONSUMER.

Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR, AAA."

We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand. Inquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

MAZARINE BLUE GLASS

For curative purposes and stimulating the growth of animal and vegetable life. Examined and approved by General Pleasonton, and his certificate accompanying each purchase. Glass cut to exact size, with full direction for use and arrangement in the sash.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, French Plate Glass Depot, 205 to 211 N. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA.

Also, at $2 each per mail, General Pleasonton's Book on BLUE and SUN LIGHT.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. [illegible]

$20 [illegible]

$12 A day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVERS [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

$40 [illegible] and sample FREE. [illegible] New York.

$55 [illegible] Outfit FREE. [illegible] Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to F. MASON, 111 Nassau Street, New York.

MONEY made, taking orders for Picture Frames. Samples free. [illegible], Chicago.

AGENTS [illegible] SPECIMEN [illegible]

Medical Advice [illegible] Send for a Treatise. Dr. [illegible], N.Y.

AGENTS [illegible]

A FORTUNE

Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. E. GLADDING, Hoboken, N. J.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars Free. S. M. SPENCER & ARTHUR STAFFORD, 106 Fulton St., New York.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. [illegible], Chicago.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

REVOLVERS, Rifles, Guns, Fish-Tackle, &c. Send stamp for 80-page illustrated Catalogue. [illegible], Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Use Austin's Patent Reel [illegible] Measure, Paper Cutter [illegible] AUSTIN MFG. CO., [illegible] No. 19 W. [illegible] St., Phila.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a [illegible] free. For terms address, [illegible] & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$10 to $25 [illegible] Company [illegible] sent postpaid for 85c. [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our [illegible] permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

Before Using VOICE BARS. After Using VOICE BARS.

Wanted Agents in every County to sell our New Household Articles. Send for circulars. [illegible] Brown & Co., 216 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Send for circulars of the BOOK that took the Centennial Gold Medal. Secure territory at once. Address [illegible] & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS [illegible] Burners, Unbreakable Lamps, [illegible] EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c. &c. [illegible] CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC. Full Catalogues free by mail. BOOSEY & CO., 32 East 14th Street, New York.

"MONCK'S PATENT ROLLING STEEL GLASS CUTTERS" are used by the largest glass-cutting houses both in this country and in Europe. Every family should have one. Sent by mail for [illegible]. Address E. G. MONCK, Exclusive Manufacturer, [illegible]

EASTERN OREGON LANDS. [illegible] Acres, [illegible] title perfect, crops [illegible], climate unsurpassed, for sale at from $1.50 [illegible] per acre. Terms [illegible] for Circular, Map, &c. [illegible] MARTIN & CO., [illegible] San Francisco, California.

TELEGRAPH [illegible] Small salary while learning. [illegible] N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

[illegible] Prof. Hall's Magic Compound [illegible] on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, [illegible] Send by mail on receipt of price. [illegible] J. SAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, [illegible], New York.

THE MORNING HOUR. By Rev. A. B. Earle, D. D. [illegible] The author is everywhere known. His other books have had [illegible] J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT. The best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

Lands for Sale

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices, Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. [illegible], Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

A GREAT OFFER! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS for Agents. Send for Catalogue to [illegible] 3 Barclay Street, N. Y., and 179 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE Republic.

PILES!

Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price, $1. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR & SEED DRILL MANUF'D BY

THE BEST.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

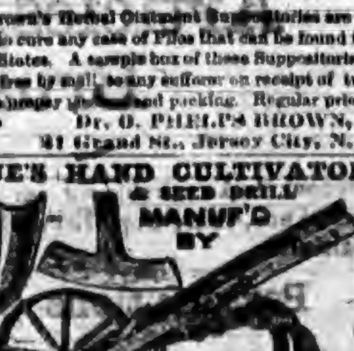

Highest prize at Centennial for the Best Hand Cultivator.

GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS,

The only exclusive

Dry Goods House

in Auburn, and the only place you will find a completed and well assorted stock of

Dry Goods

HOSERY, GLOVES,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Corsets, Neckties

Lace Edgings

Fringes

Embroirderies

NOTIONS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

CARPETS,

HATS and CAPS,

TRUNKS, VALICES, &c.

It will be the aim of the

New York Store

To confine themselves to only a few particular lines of goods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that if you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and save yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places beford finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contageous diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

The Latest Out.

The Ladies' Friend, a new carpet sweeper, patented Feb. 1877, the easiest and most perfect made. We have tried one and would not part with it. Go to Forkner & Co.'s, New York Store, see sample and order one. J. C. Gonter, of Ontario, Lagrange Co. is the agent for DeKalb Co. n13 3w.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 26, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p.
Wauseon	11 [illegible] "	1 [illegible] "	[illegible] "
Bryan	12 [illegible] "	2 [illegible] "	[illegible] "
Butler	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
Waterloo	1 20 "	"	8 21 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			8 55 "
Kendallville	1 47 "	2 37 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 [illegible] "	4 [illegible] "	
Goshen	2 [illegible] "	4 [illegible] "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 05 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 13 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 52 "
Butler	2 55 "	12 08 a m	6 58 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 41 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 08 "	1 32 "	8 37 "
Toledo	6 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec.4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 20	5 15	10 20	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 52	
Lima	10 45	9 24	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 26	9 38	6 56	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 25 "		33
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 32
Bankers	2 00 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 15 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 25a
Grand Rapids	6 40am	4 45	8 45
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 13 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 55	7 55
Bankers	1 05 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 18 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	8 25 "		
Cincinnati	9 00 am		40
Louisville	8 20 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	[illegible]
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 46am	11 30	6 20
Barnesville	9 56	12 41am	7 36
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	6 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	1 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 30	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	6 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	0 55
Fostoria	8 13	10 46	10 15
Deshler	9 21	11 48	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 35pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 35	4 01	10 36
Walkertown Junction	3 04	6 21	1 06pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 30am	8 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 25pm	12 28am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 56
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 20	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 13
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 13pm	7 38
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 25	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	50	4 28	8 21
Barnesville	5 55	5 31	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	6 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 30	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		9 00	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:30 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	No. 2 Mail	No. 6 Accom.	No. 8 Local Ft
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	5 00pm	7 [illegible]
Adamsboro	7 30	6 45	7 20
Hoover's	7 45	7 08	8 00
Mexico	7 53	7 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 27	9 00
Chili	8 15	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 [illegible]	
Paw-Paw	8 31	8 05	
Roann	8 [illegible]	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 [illegible]	8 27	
Lakton	8 40	8 45	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	9 [illegible]	9 15	11 [illegible]
Collamer	9 [illegible]	9 30	12 10
S. Whitley	9 [illegible]	9 45	12 [illegible]pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 0[illegible]	12 [illegible]
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 00
Colien's	10 15	10 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Churubusco	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Potter's	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Mooreville	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Butler	11 [illegible]am	1 [illegible]	6 [illegible]pm

Going West.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 7
Logansport ar	6 [illegible]pm	2 00pm	6 30pm
Adamsboro	6 45	1 35	5 50
Hoover's	6 31	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	4 [illegible]
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 36	[illegible]
Chili	6 05	12 23	3 [illegible]
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 [illegible]
Eby's Crossing	5 40	11 50	
Lakton	5 37	11 32	1 33
C W & M Cross'g			
North Manchester	5 22	11 12	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 05	12 [illegible]
Collamer	5 10	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 50
Taylors	4 55	10 10	11 05
P F W & C Cross'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 10
Collin's	5	20	10 05
Churubusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 [illegible]	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 32
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 46	7 45
Mooreville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 45am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larkest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promply attended to. do and see his largest tock.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelty,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the lineof

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepar to send out rigs at anyt imeand Reasonableprices.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest tock of Agricultural Implem'nts in DeKalb County.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 26th, 1877. Number 17.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.......	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.......	10 00	18 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House. Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all Accounts Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	1st Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

M. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Special attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at Davis' hard-ware store will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.
DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel B. Wood is plaintiff, and Robert Zacher, Elizabeth Zacher, Almira Lookwood and William Long, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and [illegible] Five Dollars and [illegible] will expose at Public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 5th Day of May, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit: A part of lot number six(6) in Kuhlmans Second addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana commencing at the south east corner of said lot, number six (6), and running thence north ninty (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence west seventy (70) feet, on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the south line of said lot, thence east on the said south line seventy (70) feet to the place of beginning, being seventy [70] feet off the East end of said lot.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST.CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
J. W. RICKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
April 12, A. D. 1877. pf$11.50

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Maria Treutman and Augustus C. Treutman are Plaintiffs and Daniel W. Smith, Catherine Smith, and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot No. twenty-eight (28) thence running north, seventy-two (72) feet thence east seventeen and one-half (17½) feet thence south seventy-two (72) feet thence west seventeen and one-half (17½) feet to the place of beginning, being a part of Lot No. twenty eight (28) in the Original Plat to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dep't.
Auburn, Indiana, April 4, A. D. 1877.
Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $11.25

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Charles M. Brown and Emma A. Brown are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars, and five cents with interest and cost on said decree I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. one (1) in Gross & Ellis Addition to the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., April 4, 1877.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff. P. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Benner and Elizabeth Benner are plaintiff and Conrad Benner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-five cents with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose a public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the west fractional half of the south west quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east intersected by the south boundary line of the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, thence south on said west line of said fractional half of said quarter section about one hundred and sixty-one feet (161) feet to a point on said line twenty (20) feet, north of the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence east far enough to embrace one fifth (1-5) of an acre within the lines herein specified thence north to the said boundary line of said right of way, thence along the line of said right of way to the place of beginning. Also that part of said fractional half (½) of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at a point twenty (20) feet north of the south east corner of said fractional half of said quarter section, on the line dividing said fractional half from the east half of said quarter section, thence north along said line about eight feet to the south boundary line of said right of way of said railroad, thence westerly along said boundary line far enough to embrace one-tenth (1-10) of an acre, of land within the lines herein specified, thence south to within twenty (20) feet of the south line of said said fractional one-half (½) of said quarter section, thence east to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sel for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs. I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Dep'd.
Auburn, Indiana, April 4th, 1877.
Rose & Hartman, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $17.50

Canon & Foltz, are prepared to do all kinds of house, sign and ornamental painting on short notice, and at reasonable rates.

Every indication goes to show that we will have better times after harvest. Wheat never looked better, and the prospect of war in the old countries has already began to tell the story of better times in this country. The news from the seat of war raised wheat to [illegible] and we shall soon see it up to $2.00 per bushel. Let them fight and we'll feed them.

Connecticut has taken a step in advance of all other states in its legislation for women. The acts of this year's legislation place the wife on an equality with the husband. She is secured the absolute control of her own property during life, and on the death of either party to the marriage contract the survivor inherits one-third of the real and personal estate of the deceased.

The attempt to maintain a State government by military force has been faithfully made and has miserably failed. It is time to try something else. The people are weary of such a state of affairs. They want peace and conciliation. They are willing to forgive and forget much. They recognize many brave and true men in the ranks of their late enemies. They are ready to accept the word of honor of their Southern brethern—especially those who advocated their cause on the field of battle—that they will be faithful to the Union as it was and the constitution as it is, and move forward with them in the effort to build up the waste places of our land.

When the renowned Mrs. Siddons was playing in Dublin, she, as "Lady Macbeth," came to that part where a drum sounds, and she exclaims, "A drum! a drum! Macbeth doth come!" There was some difficulty or neglect in obtaining the necessary instrument, and so, to her amazement, a trumpet sounded. She imediately saw how absurd it would be to say "drum," while the well known sound of the other met the ears of the vast audience, so she said, "A trumpet! a trumpet!" and stoped short amid breathless silence, not knowing how to rhyme it!" When a voice from the gallery called out, "Macbeth doth stump it!" at which the house broke into one peal of laughter and applause, and the tragedienne advanced to the foot-lights and bowed her acknowledgement for the relief.

"Personal Sacrifices, Sah!"

An applicant for the San Antonia Post office is absolutely certain that Hayes will give it to him. As there are about twenty in hot pursuit of the office, we had the curiosity to know what made him positive:

"Are you the widow of a deceased army officer, with a family to support?" we asked.

He replied that he had never tried to be anybody's widow.

"Did you stump for Hayes, or were you on the returning board, or did you serve the Union in the same regiment with Hayes, or did you go to singing school with Wheeler, or how is it, anyhow, that you know Hayes will appoint you?"

"Well, you see, I've made personal sacrifices for Hayes."

"How so?"

"It's confidential, remember."

"Certainly; honor bright."

"Well, I've lost 5 gallons of whisky and $50 worth of cigars, betting on Tilden. I have sent on the receipted bills with my application."

"Old Si."—No Faith in Blue Glass.

Old Si and one of his chums met at James' bank corner yesterday morning.

"Whar is you bin dis mornin', Peter?"

"I'se bin up dar at Marse Willium's house puttin' in some blue glass in de winders of de flow'r konservatif!"

"Blue glass? Whar for dey puttin' dat kine ob glass in dere, 'stid ob de or'nary glas?"

"I dunno, sho', but dere's some kine ob science in hit, fer I heah Marse Willium sayin' dat some man hez 'skivered dat blue glass kyores d'zense, fattens hogs, maks de crooked strate, an' de vegitibles an' flow'rs ter grow three times ez fas' an' fo' times as fine!"

"Aw, go 'way, nigger, wha' kine ob licker did Marse Willium gib you dis mornin' for de job?"

"Hit's de trufe, 'cordin' to Marse Willium. "He says dat blue glass is got mo' raisin' pow'r dan all de guwanner and souperflosgates in de country."

"Well, now, you'se stewart in de coutch, ain't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, now, you jes git er blue glass sa'sser next Sunday an' see de 'feckt ob it when yer go ter rise de collecshun—ef dat succeed I'se agwine ter b'leeb in de sience ob blue glass, but not befo'!"

The New Dog Law.

Plymouth Democrat: This law is tough on dog owners. Every person owning or harboring a dog must return it to the assessor for taxation. He must pay $2 for a male and $5 for a female. He must obtain from the assessor a brass or copper tag, and keep it on the dog. If he fails, he shall be fined $10 for each day he neglects. If a dog is found on any person's place without a tag, that person shall be held guilty of harboring that dog, and shall be fined $10. If the dog loses the tag, the owner shall procure another from the assessor, and be fined $10 for every day he leaves the dog without a tag. Any person knowing of another person who keeps an untagged dog must prosecute him; or he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars. Any person may kill an untagged dog, and it is the assessor's duty to do so. There is no provision preventing tramps from selling tags, but the tag bears the state arms.

The law is a scorcher, and will be enforced. The law was opposed on good grounds, but it passed.

K. K. K. Beware.

CINCINNATI, April 13, 1877.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Perhaps you know that times are very hard just now, and it seems as though they are not getting better. If something is not done for the poor and laboring classes soon there surely will be trouble in the land. There are a great many men on the brink of starvation, and it has been asserted that if times don't get better soon the business men of the city will find their houses burned to the ground some morning. It is positively asserted that they will burn Cincinnati to ashes, for they claim that this Government is run by the politicians and rich men of this country, and that they use the poor man at the ballot-box for their special advancement on the road to wealth. If things go on in this way, I earnestly hope that there will be a war between the rich and poor Rich men, look out, for when a man applies for work he is often hooted away.

PENN.

The above is from the Cincinnati Enquirer, written by a lunatic who ought to be led to a tree and stretched over a limb. How much better would it make the times to burn and destroy all the rich men's property. It is very plain to be seen that such an act would make the poor man a pauper.

English Enterprise.

Commercial enterprise in England takes many forms. A soap boiler sitting in his counting house a short time since, was waited upon by a drummer, and was asked what use he made of some particular refuse from his factory.

"Get rid of it," said the soap boiler, "in the easiest way I can. I generally pay to have it taken away, and am very glad to get rid of it on those terms."

"Well, then, I suppose," said the traveler, "you would have no objections to let me have it upon a cotract for three years at a small payment?"

"Certainly not," said the soap boiler, "if you will garantee to take it away at my time."

The two came to terms, and the contract was drawn up and signed in due form. Payment for the first quarter was made, and over a glass of sherry the soap boiler asked his visitor, out of mere curiosity what he did with the rubbish.

"Well, in confidence," said the traveler, "I don't mind telling you. We want it to make cheap butter."

To Consumptives

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries.

I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the profession—for the positive and speedy cure of that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants, viz; Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, &c., &c. Twenty-eight years experience, as a busy practioner, in the best Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New World, has taught me the value of this Medicine in the cure of all Throat and Lung Complaints.

Those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, by addressing me, giving symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this great boon, without charge, and shall have the benefit of my experience in thousands of cases successfully treated. Full directions for preparations and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing

DR. JOHN S. BURNETT,
167 Jefferson Street,
Louisville Ky.

New Orleans sugar 10 cents a pound at Bittingers, opposite the Auburn House.

The Blue Ribbon.

The telegraph announces the organization all over the north-west of "Red Ribbon Clubs." These are simply Total Abstinence Leagues.—The badge is a tie of red ribbon worn in the button-hole, which is a notification to the world that the wearer is a [illegible] that he does not drink liquor at all. More recently the Blue Ribbon Clubs are springing up—the movement, it is said, organizing at Jackson, Michigan. There is a dispute, it seems, as to the real aim and purpose of the same. Some charge that the blue knot is sported in defiance and burlesque of the red—really meaning that the wearer will take a nip whenever and wherever invited.—On the contrary, those who belong, aver that the blue ribbon clubs are anti-treat leagues; that the blue badge is a sign that the individual will neither treat himself or ask to be treated—though he does not pledge himself not to drink at all. If this is true, the blue is really an auxiliary of the Red; for the senseless, abominable custom of treating has done as much as anything else to fill our land with drunkards.

One of our Indiana exchanges expresses the opinion that "a good road law efficiently executed would in ten years benefit Indiana to the extent of many millions of dollars. It would increase the value of farms, the price of products, and in the saving of time, damage to teams and harness alone, prove of incalculable benefits to the farming interest. There are great sections of splendid farming country, whole ranges in townships, in Indiana, that for six months in the year are practically cut off from the world—this too, when railroad stations and cities are within twenty miles. But we suppose this must continue to be so until farmers learn to send to the legislature something else than nascent congressmen, anxious only to distinguish themselves by sophomoric speeches, or heavy-headed old pumpkins, without either the intelligence or the capacity to represent their constituency." No improvement need be looked for in this particular until the people at large, not farmers alone, determin to look more to qualification than to personal fancy and imaginary popularity.—Ligonier Banner.

What Will Surprise an Indian.

The Indian has actual and common experience of many articles of civilized manufacture, the simplest of which is as entirely beyond his comprehension as the most complicated. He would be a simple exclamation point did he show surprise at everything new to him, or which he does not understand. He goes to the other extreme, and rarely shows or feels surprised at anything. He visits the states, and looks unmoved at the steamboat and locomotive. People call it stoicism. They forget that to his ignorance the production of a glass bottle is as inscrutable as the thunder; a piece of gaudy calico is a marvel, a common mirror a miracle. He knows nothing of the compartive difficulties of invention and manufacture, and to him the machanism of a locomotive is not in any way more matter of surprise than that of a wheelbarrow. When things in their own daily experience are performed in what to them is a remarkable way, they do express the most profound astonishment. I have seen several hundreds of Indians, eager and excited, following from one telegraph pole to another a repairer whose legs were encased in climbing boots. When he walked easily, foot over foot, up the pole, their surprise and delight found vent in the most vociferous expressions of applause and admiration. A white lady mounted on a side-saddle, in what to the Indian woman would be almost an impossible position, would excite more surprise and admiration than would a Hoe printing press in full operation.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

Davenport says blue lamp chimneys are death on blue spectacles.

The Remains of Washington Petrified.

We visited Washington's tomb to-day, at Mount Vernon, Va., some twelve miles from this city, down the Potomac, and we had the unusual privelage of beholding the mortal remains of the immortal Washington. Visitors to the tomb will remember that the [illegible] wall of the same has for several years been in a falling condition and in great need of repair. A few days since part of it tumbled into the tomb, completely covering the sarcophagus of Washington, and also that of Martha Washington. In order to repair the damage in a competent manner, it was found necessary to remove them a few feet from their resting-place. The one containing the remains of Martha Washington was removed first, but attracted no attention. But the unusual weight of the one containing the remains of Washington aroused the curiosity of the official who was superintending the work of the removal, and it was decided to open the sarcophagus in order to ascertain the cause. This was done, and the remains found to be petrified, in fact, a solid stone resembling a statue, the features perfectly natural, with the exception of the eyes and ears, no trace of which can be seen. The body is of a dark leathery color, and may be said to be a soft sand stone, which would likely break should an attempt be made to remove it from the sarcophagus. Edward Baker, an aged colored man, who has resided upon the farm since he was a boy, and who assisted in removing the remains from the old tomb to the present one, inform us that it is thirty-eight years since their last re-*moval*. At that time they had rested in the old tomb thirty-eight years, and were exhumed in a state of preservation beyond all expectation, being a solid compact mass, with the skin drawn tightly to the bones, petrification, no doubt having commenced its work. The repairs to the tomb will be completed to-day, and the sarcophagus is not likely to be opened for a century to come, unless, indeed, in the case of an accident, as in the present instance, and petrification will complete its work, and the remains of the immortal Washington will then be as eduring as his memory is dear.

The Boss Rat Killer.

A tall man with a nose like a muffin, went into a Main street boarding-house one day last week and asked for a dinner.

'Owing to the general depression of business, and consequent scarsity of the rhino, said the proprietor, looking the tall man over, 'a dinner will cost you thirty-five cents in advance.'

'I have nothing with me but a check on a Boston bank,' observed the tall man.

'Checks on Boston banks ain't worth a copper,' remarked the landlord; 'I guess you'll have to dine more sumptuously elsewhere.'

'Can't I do nothing for my dinner?' asked the tall man, as a hungry pang griped him.

'You can pay,' said the proprietor, impressively.

'You give me my dinner,' said the tall man; 'I'll agree to clean your house of every rat in it. I have performed the feat in many hotels throughout the country, with most satisfactory results.'

The proprietor accepted the bargain as a most advantageous one to himself, and the tall man seated himself at the table, where he did fearful execution among the victuals. He finished his dinner in half an hour, picked his teeth with a fork, called for a cigar, and proceeded to enjoy it.

'Now then,' said the proprietor, when the tall man had finished his smoke, 'let's get to business. Go for the rats.'

'Ah, yes,' returned the tall man; 'with pleasure. Procure me a light iron bar, about four feet in length, and I will proceed to business.'

The bar of iron was procured, and the loafers gathered around to witness the interesting proceedings.

'Now begin,' said the proprietor. 'Where will you commence first?'

'Right here,' repled the tall man as he carefully rolled back his cuffs, spit on his hands, and grasped the iron bar firmly, while the proprietor stood by with great anxiety depicted on his countenance.

'Now,' said the tall man, impressively, as he slowly elevated the bar, 'are you all ready?'

'All ready,' returned the proprietor, excitedly.

'Then,' said the tall man, 'bring on your rats.'

For the space of five minutes the excitement of an entire Presidental election filled the room. When it subsided the tall man was nowhere to be seen, and the proprietor was standing before a glass tying an oyster over his left eye. The rats still revel in their native freedom.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

THE commission was in executive session most of the day on the 13th, but nothing as to the nature of their deliberations was allowed to leak out. They sent a long cipher dispatch to the President relating the result of their [illegible] up to date. They stated that they found the Nicholls party indisposed to make any concessions, while the Packardites were ready to enter into an arrangement for a joint Legislature to determine the pending questions; but, this being rejected by the Nicholls party, the Packard party desire the President to decide which is the legal Governor. The commission received a dispatch from the President, but declined to make known its contents.

NEW ORLEANS dispatches of the 16th state that the Nicholls Legislature adopted the proposition of the commission to unseat seven members seated on contest, and install an equal number of members from the Packard Legislature, thus giving to the former body a legal quorum, and a small Democratic majority in both branches. The Nicholls Legislature also adopted resolutions recognizing the obligation resting upon the State Government to carry out in good faith the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States; guaranteeing to the colored people complete protection and equality in rights and privileges of person and property, and the enforcement of the laws without discrimination on account of color; and proffering the olive branch to all political enemies.

ADVICES of the 18th from New Orleans, are to the effect that Packard had flatly refused to accede to the terms proffered by the Nicholls Legislature; ex-Gov. Warmoth had seceded from the Nicholls Legislature and again joined his fortunes to those of Packard, carrying with him a few colored members: and, upon the whole, the prospect of an amicable settlement of the disagreements was regarded as exceedingly slim.

THE Packard Legislature, on the 18th, formally defeated the proposition submitted from the Nicholls body through the commission, and the latter were officially notified of such action. The commission reported to the President the failure of all attempts so far at an adjustment, but added that they had not wholly abandoned hope of bringing about a peaceable settlement of the matters in dispute.

SEVERAL members of both branches of the Packard Legislature seceded on the 19th and joined the Nicholls body, thus giving the latter a legal quorum. A caucus of the former was held, at which resolutions were adopted bitterly denouncing the commission and the President for sending them to Louisiana. Packard addressed the caucus, expressing a determination to continue the contest to the end. The members of the commission expressed the opinion that the end was drawing nigh, and that in all probability a few days more would witness Nicholls in undisputed possession of the gubernatorial office, including the State House.

THE EAST.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury investigating the cause of the deaths of the two Jewetts, in the recent "bombshell" tragedy in New York, was to the effect that the elder Jewett lost his life by the explosion of the hand-grenade thrown by Orville D. Jewett, and that the latter died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by himself.

NO LITTLE excitement has been produced in New York city by the publication of the confession of William M. Tweed, revealing the operations of the notorious ring of which he was the head. Tweed says he has suffered much and suffered long in silence, and has borne the burden of what others should have shared. Afflicted with disease, feeble from age and confinement, and ill at ease in mind, he seeks for the rest and relief he so much and so sorely needs. He adds that the only basis upon which he has a right to apply for leniency and pardon is, that he will make a complete surrender of his property and full disclosure of his criminal companions. The proposition is a long and exhaustive document, and assumes the nature of a confession, which goes back as far as 1867, when the ring first began to assume form. It gives in detail the story of various conferences between the writer, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard Connolly, Henry Genet, A. Oakey Hall, and others, by which Tweed was elected to the State Senate, Connolly Comptroller in 1867, and Hall Mayor, Jan. 1, 1869. Tweed, according to the story, transferred to State Senator Winslow in person $200,000 to secure the charter of 1870, which gave to the ring the control of the city through the support of several influential Republican members of the Legislature. The confession gives the circumstances of the division of the spoils between himself, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly and Woodward. It implicates Garvey, Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson, and a majority of the Board of Supervisors. Mayor Hall's proportion was 10 per cent. He shared throughout in all the profits. He was in full collusion with the fraud in its various details, and was fully aware of the fraudulent nature of the contracts presented for his signature. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, is mentioned as having received a check for $20,000, and checks for smaller amounts at various times. Tweed says money was also paid to Judge Purser, of New York city.... A formidable band of counterfeiters has been broken up in Pennsylvania. Among those arrested is Hon. Thomas W. Marion, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He sold a quantity of counterfeit money to one of the agents of the service, and he represented he had frequently addressed the State House of Representatives when he had his pockets full of the bogus stuff.

A YOUNG man named Levi Thomas met with a frightful death at a coal mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day. He endeavored to step aboard the carriage of the elevator, which he evidently thought was in waiting to descend, when he was precipitated into the shaft, striking the bottom 900 feet below. His remains were so mangled as almost to preclude recognition.

THE President has selected Bedloe's island, in New York harbor, as the site for the location of the grand French statue entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World."

THE SOUTH.

HEAVY rains have seriously injured the growing crops in South Carolina.... Two young men, named Jones and Wakely, fought a duel at Little Rock, Ark., the other day. The seconds loaded the pistols with blank cartridges and nobody was hurt, though the two principals were badly scared. All the parties were arrested and fined.

THE office doors of all the State officials in the Capitol building at Columbia, S. C., have been sealed up, and will not be reopened until the Supreme Court decides the question as to who are the legal officers.

A TERRIBLY destructive tornado swept over the village of Lavergne, Tenn., a few days ago, sweeping everything before it. A little girl lying in bed with her brother had her brains dashed out, while he escaped with a few bruises. A negro man and a negro boy had their thighs broken. An old lady was carried forty yards amid timbers, deeply gashed in the back of her head, and had her arm twice broken, while a piece of some unknown substance went entirely through her wrist, making a ghastly wound. She died the next day. Others were rescued from underneath logs which laid heavily across their bodies. Sticks of timber were blown three-quarters of a mile. Rails from fences were blown four feet into the ground.... The suits of Myra Clark Gaines, for several millions of dollars' worth of property, situated in New Orleans, have ended after a struggle in the courts of the land for over forty years. From one court to another the case has been chased—prosecutrix, defendants, lawyers and Judges growing old in the contest—until a week ago, when a final decision was rendered by District Judge Billings, of New Orleans, in favor of the woman whose tenacity of purpose has pushed the matter to this termination.

THE WEST.

BY a cave-in at a mine Yuba county, Cal., a few days ago, seven men, B. F. Henderson, James H. Monk, Michael Sweeny, David Hotham, Michael McWilliams, Thomas McDonald, and Samuel Sleeman, were instantly killed. Six others were more or less injured.... A dispatch from Deadwood City says that 100 of Crazy Horse's band of Indians have taken the field again. The cause of this renegade movement is supposed to be the [illegible] only the arms taken by them in the Custer fight would be demanded of them upon their surrender at Red Cloud, when, in reality, the Government demands of them all arms and ponies.

ADVICES from Southeastern Kansas state that the grasshopper eggs have failed to germinate. Farmers are jubilant in consequence, and a big crop of everything except locusts is looked for in that region.... Advices from Camp Sheridan report the arrival there of a large number of the hostiles of Crazy Horse's band. They were fairly loaded down with arms, even the women and children carrying pistols, but had little ammunition, and were in that condition of physical emptiness in which the gentle savage most readily turns to thoughts of peace. They were supplied with provisions, and then entered the camp with great parade.

THOUSANDS of Indians are availing themselves of Gen. Crook's plan of amnesty and disarmament at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. .... The Chicago *Daily Courier*, after many ups and downs, has been laid away in the sepulcher of dead newspapers.

SEVERAL persons have been arrested in the Black Hills for manufacturing bogus coin. It is believed large quantities of counterfeit gold coin have been turned out there.... D. M. Richardson, match manufacturer, of Detroit, has failed. Liabilities, $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

IT is said ex-Congressman Kasson, of Iowa, will probably be appointed Minister to Spain. .... In view of the certainty of a European war, it is not unlikely that Horace Maynard may be retired from Constantinople, and a very much broader man put in his place.

MAJ. RENO, recently tried by court-martial on a charge of insulting the wife of a brother officer, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has forwarded to the War Department a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming he has additional evidence which will tend to a mitigation of the sentence. The request has been granted.... A delegation of Friends called on the President, a few days ago, and presented a petition from the Universal Peace Union, asking him to continue the Indian peace policy. The President said that he was in favor of peace everywhere, as fully expressed in his inaugural address, which indicated what his course would be for the next four years. He, however, was not so far advanced as the Quakers, and there might be occasion sometimes to resort to military operations.

IT has been determined at the Treasury Department to issue an order prohibiting the payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work on Government jobs hereafter. This determination is in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court that the Eight-Hour law constitutes merely a direction to Government officers, not a contract with Government laborers.... The President has appointed ex-Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Minister to Spain, vice Caleb Cushing, resigned.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Department officers do not agree in the popular belief that the extra session will be a short one. On the contrary, the indications are that a great deal of business aside from the Army bill will demand the attention of Congress.".... The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, with the Russian Minister and others of the royal party, called upon the President one day last week, and were hospitably received."

POLITICAL.

IT is given out from Washington that the President does not intend to recall Mr. Pierrepont, but that he will remain at the Court of St. James for some time to come.

THE official canvass of the vote cast at the recent New Hampshire election reveals the fact that the constitutional amendments were all adopted except those striking out the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights, and prohibiting removal from office for political causes. The amendment abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office had a narrow escape, receiving but thirteen votes over the requisite two-thirds.

GOV. WADE HAMPTON, in a speech to the negro militia at Columbia, S. C.: "I want you to remember one fact: that I recognize in your race the right to enjoy precisely the same rights enjoyed by every other citizen of the State. Negro equality is to be maintained. I recognize your equality, and I intend to uphold it. As soon as we can get in harness I will enroll you in the militia, and will take great pleasure in commissioning such officers as you may designate. When the Militia law is enforced, and when the military of the State is all enrolled, I want the only emulation between the companies to be as to who can obey the laws best, who can be the best soldiers, and who can best protect the public peace."

GENERAL.

JOHN F. TRACY has resigned the Presidency of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, on account of ill health.... Gen. G. W. Custis Lee has brought an action for the recovery of the celebrated Arlington estate, near Washington, formerly the property of Gen. Robert E. Lee. It was forfeited to the Government during the late war, by the non-payment of taxes, and turned into a national cemetery. .... Twelve persons are known to have lost their lives by the burning of the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, namely: The Rev. A. R. Adams, of England; George Frank Gonley; Henry Hazen; Mrs. W. S. Stewart; Charles Tiernan; Andrew Eisman; H. J. Clark and wife; Kate Reilly, Kate Dolan, and Mary Moran, servants; William Felix Munster, of England. The latter was a suicide, committed under derangement brought on by intense excitement. Mrs. Scott, mother-in-law of Andrew Eisman, and Frankie McClellan, the actress, who was dangerously injured, are slowly recovering. One, two, or three others had broken limbs or were otherwise more or less hurt, but the above list comprises all who are known to have been killed.

IT is said that the large fortune of John F. Tracy, late President of the Rock Island railroad, estimated as high as $4,000,000, has been swept away. He has been afflicted for some time with softening of the brain, and his unfortunate stock speculations are attributed to this cause.

THE amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is stated as follows: Wheat, 8,641,036 bushels; corn, 10,044,059 bushels; oats, 2,570,306 bushels; rye, 798,626 bushels; barley, 2,223,965 bushels.

HON. ASA B. FOSTER, the railway king of Canada, has suspended, with liabilities of $2,500,000.... R. A. Hill and R. W. Martin, New York gold brokers, have failed; liabilities, about $75,000 each.

BE careful and examine every piece of coin you receive, if you don't want to get sold. The Treasury Department at Washington reports that the counterfeiting of coin is rapidly increasing. A number of arrests for manufacturing and shoving the queer have lately been made in the West. Some of the new counterfeits are said to be exceedingly well executed. .... More than 3,000 tons of American fresh beef were shipped to the other side of the Atlantic in March, representing probably 11,000 or 12,000 head of average cattle. The foreign demand exhibits a steady increase from month to month, at a ratio that will probably take from the herds of Texas and the West at least 200,000 animals during the current year.

FOREIGN.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says that, at a grand council of war, the Russian Cabinet had decided to accept the Turkish circular as a complete rejection of the protocol. Roumania has called out her reserves. Turkey has declined to renew the armistice with Montenegro, and is pushing her forces toward the Danube. Russia has called in all her furloughed soldiers, and everything betokens war. .... Reports from Servian sources represent that the Turkish forces in Bosnia are threatened with starvation, and that there are apprehensions of a massacre of the Christians if the Moslem savages become desperate through privation.

[illegible] England has abandoned all [illegible] as well as any intention to interpose further diplomatic effort in behalf of pacification. Lord Derby recently addressed a note to the British representative at Constantinople, in which he stated that the divergence between the views of Russia and the Porte appeared so wide as to render further discussion useless, and that he could not see what further steps England could take to avert the war which appeared inevitable. The Paris *Moniteur* (semi-official) declares it is the inflexible resolve of France to remain neutral.

A PARIS telegram to the New York *World* says the defiant attitude of Turkey is explained in private letters from Constantinople. The Ottomans are rendered confident by assurances that Poland, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Persia, and even India will furnish moral and material aid against Russia in the course of the impending war.... A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The war feeling here is intense. There never was such a popular war as this one will be. We have no brag, no bluster, no excitement in the streets, no processions, no singing, no shouting, but a quiet resolution is depicted on every face, and is manifest in everybody's language."

THE friends of the Tichborne claimant made a formidable demonstration in London the other day. A procession numbering 60,000 marched to the office of the Home Secretary and presented a plea for the pardon of the great fraud.... The Czar of Russia has left for the front. He will, however, confine himself to inspecting the troops, and will take no active part in the campaign.... An order has been issued by the Berlin Government requiring the immediate return of all conscripts or recruits of the Prussian army now residing temporarily abroad. In obedience to the summons a number of young Germans have left England to join their regiments.... Tennyson, poet laureate of England, has for the second time declined the honor of knighthood.

NEWS comes from Italy of a growing discontent among the commercial population with the policy of the Government, and a movement is on foot against a too close intimacy with Russia, whose competition in the Mediterranean is feared.... The Cabinets of Vienna, London and Paris have notified Roumania that the privileges she enjoys by virtue of the treaty of Paris would be considered null and void should she actively co-operate with Russia.

IN debate on the budget, the other day, the Italian Finance Minister expressed the hope that the Eastern war would be localized, but intimated that, in the event of the Russians marching on Constantinople, complications might arise which would involve the active participation of Italy in the struggle.... The European powers are defining their position in regard to the Turco-Russian complications. France will observe the most rigorous neutrality. Italy declares that the situation can only be considered grave when the Russians march on Constantinople. Official Austrian papers say that the Government will only remain neutral so long as its interests in the East are not menaced. Germany's position is well known. It now remains for England to define herself.

The Sewing-Machine Monopoly.

A number of lobbyists representing an immense sewing-machine combination interest have made their appearance in Washington. Their object is to procure by some means not now apparent a renewal or extension of the patent upon the feed motion. The patent has already been extended and will expire on the 8th of May. It was the original intention of the great sewing-machine pool to go to Congress and purchase an act enabling the patent office to again extend their monopoly, but the excitement of the electoral count prevented them from putting this plan into operation. The enormous benefits to accrue to the public in the event the sewing-machine pool fail to get an extension will be seen when it is considered that the manufacturing cost of an ordinary $65 sewing machine is about $6.25, while an $85 machine from the Bridgeport shops costs in the frame ready for shipment something under $10. As thing are now, a $65 machine is put to the local agent at $25, and the agent gets $40 for his time and labor in selling and instructing. An $85 machine costs the agent $35, so on up to the fancy full cabinet pearl-inlaid article which costs the customer from $150 to $200. The same rate applies in about the same proportion to all machines in the combination. The breaking down of the monopoly which sustains these ruinous figures will enable any machine shop in the country with proper appliances to turn out sewing-machines with the lock stitch and wheel or ratchet feed. Competition will thus bring down the price of machines to a legitimate figure, about one-half the present rates.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

France's Debt.

The public debt of France is the largest of any country in the world, amounting to $4,634,500,000, while the sum necessary to be annually raised by taxation to meet the expenditures of the Government largely exceeds that in any other country. The sum asked for the current fiscal year is 2,785,616,713 francs, or about $557,123,342. This is about $200,000,000 more than the annual expenditure of Great Britain, and about double that of the United States. It speaks well for the resources of France and for the administration of its finances that, notwithstanding the enormous burdens necessarily imposed upon the people, the country is in a fairly prosperous state, and the paper currency of the republic is at par with gold, and the Bank of France will not exchange it for gold except at a premium.

AT the opera: "Is not the music," gently suggested Miss Dartle, who herself slings a mild mezzo-soprano in private life, "Is not the music rather high?" "Well, yes," rejoined Smoothchin, toward whom she had arched an inquiring eyebrow; "perhaps so, but then you know 'The Flying Dutchman' was almost always at C."

BISMARCK is 62 years old; so is Lord Granville. Prince Gortschakoff is 79. Lord Beaconsfield is 72, and Mr. Gladstone 68. President MacMahon is nearly 69. The Pope will soon be 85; the Archbishop of Canterbury is 66; Dr. Pusey 77, and Dean Stanley 61. Garibaldi is nearly 70, Lord Russell 75, and Jules Simon 63.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Text of the Former's Note in Reply to the Protocol—Turkey Will Stand Firmly by the Treaty of Paris, and Will Disarm when Russia Sets the Example.

The Turkish note in reply to the protocol of the European powers, the text of which is transmitted by cable, uses very strong language. The five points of Count Schouvaloff's declarations are answered seriatim, as follows:

In reply to the declaration of His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Sublime Porte, on its side, notifies to the signatory powers the following declaration:

1. Adopting toward Montenegro the same line of conduct which brought about the pacification of Servia, the Sublime Porte spontaneously informed the Prince, two months ago, that it would spare no effort to arrive at an understanding with him, even at the price of certain sacrifices. Considering Montenegro as an integral part of the Ottoman territory, the Porte purposed the rectification of the line of demarcation which secured advantages to Montenegro, and it henceforward depends entirely upon moderate counsels, which the Porte hopes will prevail at Cettinje, whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

2. The Imperial Government is prepared to apply all promised reforms, but these reforms, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of our constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the Imperial Government in its full and entire liberty will continue to apply its instructions.

3. The Imperial Government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing as soon as it shall see the Russian Government take measures to the same end. The armaments of Turkey have an exclusively defensive character, and the relations of friendship and esteem which unite the two empires inspire the hope that the St. Petersburg Cabinet will not, alone in Europe, persist in the idea that the Christian population in Turkey are exposed to such dangers from their own Government that it is necessary to accumulate against a neighboring and friendly state all means of invasion and destruction.

4. With regard to disturbances which might break out in Turkey and stop the demobilization of the Russian army, the Imperial Government, which repels the injurious terms in which this idea has been expressed, believes Europe is convinced that the disturbances which have troubled the peace of the provinces were due to foreign instigation; that the Imperial Government could not be held responsible for them, and that, consequently, the Russian Government would not be justified in making the demobilization of its armies dependent upon such contingencies.

5. Concerning the dispatch of the special envoy to St. Petersburg to treat on the question of disarmament, the Imperial Government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of *courtesy reciprocally required by diplomatic* usages, perceives no connection between this act of international courtesy and disarmament, which there was no plausible motive for delaying, and which might be carried into effect by a single telegraphic order.

The following is the concluding and most emphatic section:

Maintaining, with other friendly states, relations regulated by international law and treaties, Turkey cannot allow foreign agents or representatives, charged to protect the interests of their compatriots, to have any mission of official supervision. The Imperial Government, in fact, is not aware how it can have deserved so ill of justice and civilization as to see itself placed in a humiliating position without example in the world. The Treaty of Paris gave explicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This treaty, which binds together the powers which participated in it, as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a protocol in which Turkey has had no share; and if Turkey appeals to the stipulation of the treaty of Paris, it is not that that treaty has created in her favor any rights which she would not possess without it, but rather for the purpose of calling attention to grave reasons which, in the interests of the general peace of Europe, induced the powers, twenty years ago, to place the recognition of the inviolability of this empire's right to sovereignty under the guarantee of a collective promise.

With regard to the clause which, in the case of the non-execution of the promised reforms, would seek to confer upon the powers the right of recurring to ulterior measures, the Imperial Government perceives therein a fresh attack upon its dignity and its rights; a measure of intimidation calculated to deprive its acts of any merit of spontaneity, and a source of grave complications, both in the present and future.

No consideration, therefore, can arrest the Government in its determination to protest against the views enumerated in the protocol of the 31st of March, and to treat it, as far as Turkey is concerned, as destitute of all equity, and, consequently, also, of all obligatory character.

Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion, and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence. Strong in the justice of her cause, and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been decided without her and against her, resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her. In this regard she will not cease to encounter attacks directed against her with general principles of public right and the authority of the great European act which pledges the honor of the powers that signed the protocol of the 31st of March—a document which in her eyes has no legal claim to exact compliance. She appeals to the conscience of Cabinets which she has a right to consider animated toward her by the same sentiments of equity and friendship as in the past. Immediate and simultaneous disarmament would be the only efficacious means of avoiding the dangers by which the general peace is threatened. The reply which the Imperial Government has made to the declaration of the Ambassador of Russia furnished the powers with suitable elements for bringing about this result, which they most assuredly will not seek to obtain by persisting in imposing upon the Ottoman empire sacrifices of rights and honor to which it will not consent.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Defines His Policy and Intentions—A Free Talk with the Press Agent.

The President has submitted himself to a formal interview, and is reported as follows by the Associated Press agent at Washington:

The President said, in the course of the conversation, that he had no concealments regarding his Southern policy, which, however, had been foreshadowed in oral and written utterances, and in this connection he adverted to the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1875, which resulted in his election over Gov. Allen, the people of that State having a full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including, of course, those which related to the South. The opening speech of a gubernatorial candidate is generally considered to be the keynote of a campaign, and in such a speech, as early as the 31st of July of that year, at Marion the freely and distinctly expressed his opinions.

This speech was published at length in all the Republican and many other newspapers, and therefore, his views were generally known. In that speech, after congratulating his fellow-citizens on the complete triumph over those who sought to destroy the Union, and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of Northern and Southern men in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and, as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling, he, on that occasion, spoke of the kindly manner in which Vice President Wilson was received on his visit to the South.

In this era of good feeling and reconciliation, he further said there were still persons who talked of bayonets, and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided, and all its inhabitants having a fair start in the race for life. In this and in all his other speeches he earnestly condemned the reopening of old issues between the North and the South, assuming that the time had come for complete reconciliation. The President, in further conversation, referred to the fact that the National Republican Convention which nominated him for the Presidency passed a resolution sacredly pledging the Republican party to protect every citizen of the United States in all his civil and political rights, and declaring that permanent pacification of the South should be effected by removing all causes of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and more fully elaborated them in his inaugural address, consistently maintaining a policy of reconciliation and local self-government apart from military support; and, when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency, he intended that this policy should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration. He spoke with emphasis when he said: "My belief is that this course tends to give good government to the South; it tends to secure peace between sections and between races and parties at the South, and it tends to secure the rights, interests and safety of the colored people. Therefore, I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, because there are Northern and Southern men who, in various ways, may possibly thwart me; but of one thing I am confident, namely, I think it my duty to try to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

ALL SORTS.

THE receiver of the Erie railroad gets $50,000 a year.

TICHBORNE demonstrations have again broken out in England.

THE Texas cattle drive for the coming season is estimated at 250,000 head.

THERE are New York young men whose highest joy consists in being taken for English snobs.

GEORGE MACDONALD, who has eleven children, is the author of the "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."

PEOPLE keep putting their postal cards in the mail before writing the address. Genius has become too general.

THE number of church members among the Indians is estimated at 70,000, of whom about 35,000 are Protestants.

SUNSET COX has a way of smiling at an audience that makes everybody wonder if he doesn't have strawberries and cream the year round.

DURING the year 1874, 148,171 immigrants arrived in this country from Great Britain, in 1875 the number was 105,046, and in 1876, 75,533.

IN Quebec 6,000 children receive gratuitous instruction in the Catholic religious establishments, and 4,000 indigent sick are cared for during the year.

CHARLESTON has strawberries, New Orleans has new potatoes, Baltimore has green peas, and Burlington has a fair supply of last fall onions still on hand.

THE Dominion Government has issued an order forbidding the running of railroad trains in Canada on the Sabbath except by direct order of the Government.

IT doesn't make any difference, after all, which city packs the most pork. It's the number of Ulster overcoats worn in a town which tells the story of its progress.

GRASSHOPPERS, bugs, field-mice, cows, frost, cold rains, floods and droughts are predicted for the West this summer. Nevertheless, the West is a glorious old expanse.

MRS. EX-SENATOR HENDERSON has affectionately dedicated her cookery-book to her friend Mrs. Gen. Sherman, "a lady who studies the comforts of her household."

IN a recent divorce case in California the husband exhibited a broken arm, a torn ear, a lame leg and thirteen scars to prove that his wife hadn't tried to make home happy.

AT a festival held at one of the Dalton colored churches a cake was awarded to the most graceful lady walkist in the room. The waddling took place up and down the aisle.

A NORTH CAROLINA negro got up a colonization scheme, made $600 out of it, and then got up a tree to avoid the rush. When the Coroner found him he wasn't in good health.

A CHINA service which once belonged to Maria Antoinette is owned by a New England woman, but the ax with which the lamented Maria used to split kindling wood is owned in the West.

THE yellow-haired officer who astonished the Indians in the fight on Custer river was Capt. Thomas H. French, it is now believed, he being the only officer then wearing long, yellow hair.

AN English girl laughs at the idea that a woman cannot live comfortably with her mother-in-law, and advertises for some good-looking young fellow to give her a chance to try the experiment.

THE Senate of Connecticut has passed a bill giving married women the same property rights which they held before marriage, but prohibiting husband and wife from conveying property to each other.

T. B. ALDRICH, in speaking of Harriet Martineau's Autobiography, remarked: "It is refreshing to see anybody who can sit down and just scoop out the brains of the people she describes, as Miss Martineau does."

THAT directory man who makes it out that St. Louis has a population of 501,489 can get a fight in Chicago as quick as a wink. The Chicago *Times* has already called him a liar; but that don't count.

THE new reservation of the Sioux Indians will be located west of the Chickasaws and Seminoles, to whom the Sioux are unknown. On the west of them will be the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, their old friends.

CALIFORNIA newspapers allege that from unexplained causes that State, and San Francisco in particular, furnishes a greater number of cases of paralysis than any other similar region in the country, if not in the world.

AN intelligent foreigner writes to a Philadelphia paper to say that when a dog curls his tail to the left it is an evidence of low breed, and that dogs that curl their tails to the right are never afflicted with hydrophobia.

THE people who live in the Massachusetts valleys are getting so now that, when a man comes into the neighborhood and builds a dam, they sell out and move to the top of the hill, and nail cleats up along the trunks of the highest trees.

LIVE lobsters are the latest imported edible from the United States to Great Britain, one steamer having recently carried a tank containing 700. A constant flow of sea water was kept in the tank by means of a small engine.

THE SOLACING WEED.

Indications of Hard Times in the Consumption of Tobacco Cigars.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Next to abandoning the use of tobacco altogether is the adoption of some cheaper substitute for cigars. Every smoker is well aware that no decent weed can be had for much less than 10 or 15 cents; but, as 10 or 15 cents are not picked up so easily nowadays, your inveterate smoker must of necessity make some compromise, by way of economy. This of late has been effected by the use of cigarettes. Retail dealers state that their trade in this line has increased 200 per cent. during the past year. They believe that the habit of smoking tobacco in this form is resorted to as a matter of economy, as is also plainly shown by the fact that old customers who were wont to purchase cigars of a superior quality are now content with those of an inferior grade. Cigar manufacturers, on the contrary, deny that cigarettes are taking the place of cigars, and, while admitting the great increase in the sale of cigarettes, regard it as a fashion among smokers, and not as a matter of economy. They further declare that the greatest economy is shown by the trade in the purchase of inferior cigars. The high-priced cigars, once largely sold, are now manufactured in smaller quantities, owing to the hard times. This does not include the very finest quality of Havana cigars, which were heretofore obtained almost exclusively abroad. Their manufacture is now carried on in this country, and to a great extent has usurped the trade formerly confined to Havana and Key West, because here they can be made and sold much cheaper. The manufacturers at those places are said to have become greatly alarmed at the increasing trade in fine cigars in this country. Domestic manufacturers affirm, in relation to the prevailing custom of cigarette smoking, that it is injurious, because certain poisonous ingredients are used in preparing the paper of which the outer covering is made. Statistics at Washington show a very large decrease in the manufacture and importation of cigars this year in comparison with that of the previous year. According to the Bureau of Statistics, the total number of cigars and cheroots upon which the internal revenue tax was paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was 1,828,807,396. This is a decrease of nearly 98,000,000 cigars from the year previous. The amount of cigars, manufactured and imported in this country during the year 1875, reached nearly 2,000,000,000. The value of the imported cigars consumed in the United States during 1876 amounted to $2,289,712.89 and of snuff to $18,470.

Healthy Exercise.

Playing billyards iz better exercise, no doubt, than drinkin whisky, but old fashioned sawing wood iz better than either. Yu kan earn 25 cents sawing wood in the same time you are spending a dollar playing billyards. If yu haint got any wood to pracktiss on, yu can cum and pitch into mi pile. I will furnish the saw, and the cider, and i will play on the accordian while yu are butchering the wood.—*Josh Billings.*

A Graveyard Joke.

A man noted for his close-fisted propensities was showing an old coin to a neighbor, when the latter asked: "Where did you get it?" "I dug it out of my garden," was the reply. "It is a pity you didn't find it in the cemetery," said the neighbor. "Why so?" asked the coin owner. "Because, you could have saved the hole to be buried in," was the somewhat unexpected reply.

Telephonic Mysteries.

In a New Jersey house the other morning there was an echo like that of a hand gently nickel-plating a boy with pain, and another echo which spoke of a mouth stretched from ear to ear and two legs paddling the air. When the fond mother was asked why this was thus, she simply replied that she was teaching her darling the mysteries of the telephone.

The excess of receipts over expenditures for the nine months ended March 31, 1876, was $96,379,722, while the excess of receipts over expenditures for the last nine months is $87,053,040, showing the actual falling off in revenue for this year thus far over the same period last year to be $9,326,682.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9 25	@11 75
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 00
COTTON	11⅛	@ 11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 62	@ 1 65
CORN—Western Mixed	62	@ 64
OATS—Western Mixed	43	@ 54
RYE—Western	90	@ 1 00
PORK—New Mess	15 75	@16 00
LARD	10¼	@ 10½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 5 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	8 50	@ 9 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 42	@ 1 44
No. 3 Spring	1 36	@ 1 37½
CORN—No. 2	46½	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 2	75	@ 80
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@ 72
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 11
PORK—Mess	15 00	@15 25
LARD	9¾	@ 10

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 63	@ 1 64
No. 2	1 54	@ 1 55
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 37
RYE	78	@ 82
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@ 78

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 75	@ 1 77
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE	75	@ 77
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
LARD	10	@ 10¼
HOGS	4 50	@ 5 65
CATTLE	3 75	@ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 70	@ 1 80
CORN	46	@ 48
OATS	40	@ 45
RYE	80	@ 88
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
LARD	10	@ 11

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 75	@ 1 77
Amber	1 74	@ 1 75
CORN	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 41

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	7 00	@ 9 00
WHEAT—White	1 65	@ 1 74½
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 40
RYE	70	@ 80
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 30	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	5 70	@ 5 80
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 6 00
Medium	5 25	@ 5 75
SHEEP	4 25	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Man Who Presides Over the Card Basket—A Hard Row for Office Seekers.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

I went up to the White House to see how the executive machine is run under its new management. The old door-keepers and ushers employed by Grant are still there. The old proverb, "Like master like man," is exemplified in their cases, for they are now all smiles and politeness, whereas under the old regime they were rather surly and disobliging. In the ante-room, at the top of the stairs, where brother-in-law Dent presided over the card basket in Grant's first term, sits a tall, sandy-bearded Western man, with a big inkstand and a stack of blank cards before him.

Every morning this apartment fills up with a miscellaneous crowd, so large that it overflows into the adjoining halls. The scene is worthy the pencil of a great character painter. Nine-tenths of the people are evidently office seekers. These are easily recognized by their anxious look, restless, nervous manner, and the pallor of their countenances. They reminded me somewhat of the gamblers at Baden-Baden, who sit around the green tables and silently watch the turning of the cards, but they embrace a much wider range of social position. These eager applicants for places are of all ranks, from the ex-Senator in black broadcloth seeking to conceal the humiliation which he evidently feels under the haughty air with which he used to stalk about the Capitol, down to awkward countrymen, after village postoffices, dowdy widows in rusty black, and weak-faced young men longing for department clerkships—yes, even lower, for in the throng are fellows so shabby and forlorn that they would probably be glad to get a pair of the President's old boots.

The tall man with the sandy beard is little better than a snare for the unwary. Few of the cards which he so politely asks the hopeful callers to write ever reach the eyes of His Excellency. The truth is, this patient and considerate master of the ante-chamber is a breakwater to keep the crowd away from his chief, while they think he is put there to help them to the wished-for interviews. Across the hall, guarding a door, is a dapper little fellow of unmixed Ethiopian descent. In his keeping are entrusted such cards as come from persons who appear to have any business that the President might reasonably be called on to give ear to. He takes them in and delivers them to Mr. Rugers, the private secretary.

Mr. Rugers is the second breakwater. He told me that his orders were to keep all officeseekers away from the President, and that, if any slipped passed him, it was by strategy.

Occupying a desk at Mr. Rugers' elbow is usually to be seen Webb Hayes, the President's oldest son, a smooth-faced young man, with a large nose, who wears glasses and looks like a divinity student. A third desk in the room is used by a hard-working clerk, who attends to the correspondence under the private secretary's direction. On one side of this room is a smaller apartment, where other clerks are on duty. On the other side three or four steps lead from an open door down to the President's reception room, a large square room, with heavy green rep curtains, hung over lace, at the two windows, a bright carpet, two desks, numerous bookcases and an abundance of velvet-cushioned chairs. At a large desk in the middle of the room the President receives his visitors. Mr. Hayes has a chair placed facing his, to which he motions each caller by turn, rising to shake hands with him as he advances, and then resuming his own seat. Sometimes when the conversation is designed to be especially private he gets up and takes his visitor aside into a window-alcove, and sometimes, but very rarely, he goes out with him into his retiring room, adjoining.

The Foundry Church—Origin of the Name.

The "Foundry" Church, which the President sometimes attends in Washington, derives its name from one of its early benefactors, who made his large fortune in a foundry.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

This is a mistake, set afloat by Mrs. Mary Clemmer. The name is derived from "The Foundery," an old building in London in which "Methodism" was born, and of which we present an outline sketch:

John Wesley's friends had been worshiping with the Moravians in Fetter lane, London, but Wesley (disliking some of their fanatical teachings) determined to procure some other place of worship. Upon a corner, in a suitable locality, stood an old cannon foundry, where, through several English revolutions, cannon had been cast by the English monarchists. This building Wesley secured and fitted up as a "meeting-house," thus converting it into a spiritual armory. Here the Methodism took its rise. For thirty-seven years this was the scene of the labors of the Wesleys, and it is no wonder that the name "Foundry Church" is dear to the Methodist heart, and is adopted as a amily name, just as Plymouth, Pilgrim and Puritan have been taken by the Congregationalists. It is an humble-looking place of worship by the side of the Metropolitan in Washington.—*Oberlin (Ohio) News.*

The Public Finances.

The identity of the financial situation roughout the world appears in the de-cits in the balance sheets of all the ading nations. The fiscal year has ist closed in Great Britain with an un-tpected shortage in the receipts, and e same kind of a gap has arisen in the st nine months of the current fiscal ar between the receipts and expendi-res of the United States Government. e aggregate receipts of the three arters past have been $15,714,932 less an for the corresponding period of the ceding fiscal year. At the same time t expenditures have decreased from $1,000,000 in the first nine months of t fiscal year 1876 to $114,500,000 for t same period of the present fiscal ar—a saving of $6,500,000. These figures do not include the disbursements on account of interest on the public debt. The reduction made is in the ordinary expenditures for the administration of the Government.

The following recapitulation will show the gross receipts for the nine months ended March 31 last, as compared with the same nine months of the preceding fiscal year:

	1876.	1877.
Customs	$114,711,093	$ 98,406,979
Internal revenue	82,972,933	85,302,905
Miscellaneous	19,369,262	17,884,672
Total	$217,306,288	$201,591,556

Pedestrianism—O'Leary Defeats Weston.

O'Leary and Weston, the American pedestrians, have been giving our British cousins some fine exhibitions of pedestrianism during the past winter; but by far the finest bit of walking either of them had shown was displayed in the match between the two Americans, which was concluded on the 7th of April. It was a six days' contest, for £1,000 a side, and resulted in a brilliant victory for O'Leary, who eclipsed all previous achievements at long-distance walking. The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* chronicles the closing incidents of the contest: "Twenty thousand persons, comprising many noblemen and ladies, crowded Agricultural Hall, Islington, all day to witness the completion of the Weston-O'Leary walk. The excitement was such as has never been witnessed at an exhibition of the kind in London. O'Leary completed his 500 miles at 2:40 p. m. Tremendous excitement followed. Weston accomplished the same distance at 8:15, appearing much the fresher of the two at the completion of this distance. At 9 o'clock O'Leary had made 520 miles to Weston's 503. O'Leary retired amid great excitement and cheering. Weston continued until 11 o'clock, making 510 miles, and then retired. Weston was loudly cheered for his endurance, and, although beaten, left the track fresh and happy.

"O'Leary walked from 10 to 11 o'clock on the course for exercise, leaning on a friend's arm. He was evidently determined that his vanquished rival should not alone receive the applause of the multitude. He remained in the field although he had had enough. He was evidently deeply fatigued, but may have found some compensation in the tremendous applause which he received. O'Leary's walking has been much admired, and he has astonished even his backers in thus performing a task which only a few years ago would have been regarded as incredible. The *Standard* says that "although Weston was defeated, the British people respect his pluck and sympathize with him in what is probably the bitterest disappointment of his life, namely, being vanquished at the moment when he had surpassed all his previous performances.' The difference in the style of the two men is much noted. O'Leary walked in good, upright form, with his body thrown back, holding in each hand a piece of wood. Weston, on the contrary, walked with a riding whip in his hand, jesting with his friends and trying to keep pace with the music."

Laying for Him.

It having come to the ears of the United States officials at this point that Big English, the boot-black, had a handful of lead nickels in his possession, the boy was yesterday interviewed on the subject.

"Yes; I've got nineteen bad nickels in my trousers pocket," was his prompt reply.

"And what are you doing with them?"

"Holding right to 'em. You needn't think you've got a case again me, for you haven't."

"How did you get those bad pieces?"

"Rich man, who shall be nameless—black his boots every morning—hands me out a lead nickel—thinks he's got a soft thing on me, but I'm layin' for him!"

"How?"

"Why, he's got a daughter 'bout my age. I'll be thinking of marrying in two or three years more, and I'll shoulder a bag of his nickels, walk into the parlor, and gently say, 'Mister man, I love thy fair daughter, and I demand her hand in marriage. Behold the proofs of your vile perfidy, and come up to the rack or go to the jug!' You just keep still and let him shower out his bogus coins. I ain't handsome, but I'm a terror to plan!"

Melancholy Episode of the St. Louis Fire.

Our readers will remember the particulars published in all the daily papers of an aristocratic wedding, the parties being Lord Munster, of England, and the daughter of Dr. Henry C. Lynch, which took place three months ago. The happy couple traveled until within the past two weeks, when they returned to the city, and have been stopping at the Southern, and were occupying rooms there when the alarm of fire had been given. In the din and confusion of the fire Lord Munster and his wife became separated, the husband escaping, leaving his wife in the burning building. A report soon after reached his ears that his wife had perished in the flames, and the poor fellow at once lost his reason. He procured a pistol and went up into Mr. Conroy's sleeping-room, which is on the fourth floor of the building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Olive streets, and, placing the muzzle of the pistol against his right temple, fired the shot which sent him into eternity without a struggle.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Burden of City Indebtedness.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* figures up more than $540,000,000 of municipal debts owed by forty-one cities in the United States, aggregating about one-fourth of our immense national debt. On every $100 worth of property in these cities the annual tax, respectively, is thus presented:

Albany	$2.49	Boston	$1.37
Baltimore	1.97½	Brooklyn	3.24
Bangor	2.50	Buffalo	3.55½
Chicago	1.80	Charleston	2.00
Cincinnati (1875)	2.86	Cleveland	1.81
Detroit	3.92	Elizabeth	2.69
Indianapolis	1.35	Jersey City	2.68
Louisville	2.33	Memphis	2.00
Milwaukee	2.56	Mobile	1.80
Nashville	2.00	Newark	1.90
New Orleans	3.96	New York	2.65
Norfolk	2.00	Philadelphia	2.35
Portland	2.50	Providence	1.45
Rochester	1.08	San Francisco	2.12½
St. Louis	3.42	Toledo	4.44

The Cherokee and Creek Indians are setting out thousands of apple trees.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Southern planters who went to Brazil in such numbers just after the civil war are straggling back home again. The ruling idea is to educate their children in their own land.

The panic of 1873 has brought a priceless compensation to the people it has afflicted. It has taught economy at home and enormously enlarged the sale of their goods abroad.

The American Steamship line from Philadelphia to Liverpool made money during 1876. Its total receipts were $1,065,048. Its ordinary operating expenses were $791,516, and the clear profit of the year $144,914. Nothing blue in that picture.

The Sheffield steel trade is receiving another depressing blow. Most of the orders from Australia and other British colonies are now coupled with the requirement that the articles ordered shall be manufactured from *American iron.* This applies not only to the finer class of cutting tools but to all articles of general hardware. This is a severe blow to the iron interest in that country, and the organs of that interest are bemoaning the fact almost in sackcloth and ashes.

Contrary to general expectation, the number of failures in the United States for the first three months of the present year show a slight increase over those of the corresponding quarter of 1876, though the amount of liabilities is somewhat less. The quarterly circular of R. G. Dun & Co. furnishes the following comparisons:

	FIRST QUARTER.		
YEARS.	No. of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	Average liabilities.
1875	1,962	$43,176,362	$21,740
1876	2,806	64,644,156	23,038
1877	2,869	54,538,074	19,040

The increase in number for the quarter appears to be only sixty-three, and is only significant because any increase at all was unexpected. The falling off in the average of liabilities, however, is a good sign, and ought to atone for the small addition to the numbers.

The average prices for domestic fleece wool in the United States from 1824 to 1861 were: For fine, 53 3-10 cents; for medium, 42 4-10 cents, and for coarse 34 5-10 cents per pound. The average for the four years, from 1861 to 1866, during the war, were: For fine, 75 6-10 cents; for medium, 74 cents, and for coarse, 70 7-10 cents. In 1864 and 1865 fine and medium wool sold for $1.15 a pound, and even coarse wool sometimes sold for $1 a pound. The average prices for eleven years, from 1866 to 1876 inclusive, were: For fine, 55 cents; for medium, 53 cents, and for coarse, 48 cents. The prices in October, 1876, were: For fine, 45 cents; medium, 40 cents; coarse, 33 cents a pound, and the average for the year was: For fine, 44¼ cents; for medium, 44 cents, and for coarse 36¼ cents.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The shipment of American apples to Europe, which was only begun in 1867, is now developed into a large business. From the middle of October almost every steamer leaving New York for Liverpool or London has carried shipments varying from 500 to 3,000 barrels. The extent of the business can be judged from the fact that the sales of American apples at Liverpool alone reached 90,000 barrels in the month of December last. The English people have received the large quantities shipped this season very favorably, and from Liverpool the other cities of Manchester, Birmingham, Hull, Bristol, and, in fact, almost every town in England, have been supplied, and "American apples" have become literally as familiar there as "household words." The greater portion of the apples shipped from New York were raised in the western counties of that State. The Canadian apple crop of 1876 was also large, and the shipments from Montreal and Quebec last fall, and from Portland, Me., this winter, were quite heavy, and the quality of the fruit good. Boston was the outlet for the heavy crop of nearly all the New England States.

Mr. L. J. Jennings, the London correspondent of the New York *World,* writes about the great increase in the sale of American cottons in England, and says that the finer cottons we export cannot be matched on the other side at the same price. The growth of the trade is amazing, and no one yet sees where it may end. Mr. Jennings would not be surprised to see the shops of Lancashire towns advocating American goods, and the people there going about clad in the same. The following, taken from the trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom, tells the story very briefly.

	Feb. 1876.	*Feb.* 1877.
Imports of raw cotton, cwt.	1,704,183	1,309,399
Exports of cotton piece goods, yards	303,511,700	287,694,000

With this statement comes the report of the American Bureau of Statistics, showing our domestic export trade last year compared with 1875. From this it appears that our exports aggregated $637,452,168, as against $567,011,818 for the year before—an increase of $70,440-350, which is a pretty good showing for a country in our condition, and that a few years ago had the balance of trade against it.

A Costly Present to Mr. Washburne.

The German Government, through its Ambassador at Paris, has tendered to Minister Washburne the decoration of one of the high orders of German knighthood as a recognition of his distinguished services to the suffering Germans in Paris pending the siege during the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Washburne has informed the German Minister there that under the constitution of the United States he cannot accept this decoration, but the Minister retains it for him in case he should decide to retire from office. The decoration is said to have cost $50,000, and to contain costly diamonds and other precious stones. This information comes to Washington by a letter from a gentleman attached to one of the European legations in Paris.

An Unexpected Answer.

"Salt" was the subject of the speech of a solemn and spare-faced clergyman before a Sunday-school, on an anniversary occasion, the text being, "Ye are the salt of the earth." He explained to the youthful hearers the preservative qualities of salt, and especially its power to keep eatables from decaying. Then he told them how Christians, and especially ministers, were of advantage to the world as a purifying influence against the corruption of modern society. Then he asked a few questions. To "What are the ministers useful for in this world?" a lively youngster gave the ready answer, "To keep wittles from spiling."

No More Immigrants Needed.

The English press records, with ill-concealed satisfaction, the decline of immigration to the United States, which the official statistics of the Board of Trade reveal. During 1876 the number of emigrants from England to the United States was 54,554, and the number who returned 54,967. The surplus population of Ireland has been drained off, and the island is prospering, for since 1865 emigration has steadily decreased. During the same period emigration from Scotland has remained stationary. Emigration from Great Britain has been in the direction of Australia and New Zealand rather than to the United States. The English papers accept very cheerfully the logic of the statistics. "There is misery and destitution," they say, "in the land of the free." "There are other and more promising parts of the world." "A country where people either starve to death or are burned alive in theaters or railway carriages." "A good field for Chinamen." Well, this country doesn't need any more immigrants at present. It is no easy matter to find work for all who are now here, and it costs a good deal to educate the children of those who have come over. Let them stay where they are, and live and grow fat on—American beef.—*New York Tribune.*

A Vermont Tragedy.

Hiram Arbuckle, of East Montpelier, Vt., in a fit of passion or insanity, shot George Short, a lad of 16, twice. He then left him, went to the blacksmith shop of his brother-in-law, George Bancroft, aged 50 years, and shot him through the arm while he was shoeing a horse. Bancroft started to run, when he was shot again in the back, and, as he was going through the grist-mill door, he was shot in the ear, when he fell dead. Arbuckle then went to his house and waited till the officers came. He then said that he would not be taken alive, and shot himself through the heart, killing himself instantly. Arbuckle was 30 years old, and unmarried. Short is still alive, and may recover.

The Cost of War.

The wars of this century have been the most bloody and costly since the palmy days of Rome and Greece. For its ten great bloody periods, viz., the Napoleonic, Grecian, Crimean, Italian, Danish, Austrian (1866), Brazilian, American, Abyssinian and Franco-German wars—leaving out minor expeditions and skirmishes—the figures foot up $38,667,600,000 expended, and 11,708,-600 men destroyed from 1800 to 1871. Two-thirds of this aggregate outlay of men and money are to be charged on the ledger to Napoleon I. up to his closing battle fought at Waterloo.

Revenue Service Consolidations.

In consolidating internal revenue districts so as to reduce the number to 126, as required by law, the consolidations will be made in the South, Southwest and West. A careful investigation has shown that consolidation cannot be made in the Eastern States without injury to the public service. The law requiring the reduction does not take effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year. But the order for it will be promulgated in time to enable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prepare for the change in the districts affected.

The Modocs.

The Modoc Indians, now numbering fifty-four males and sixty-three females, are located on a very fertile tract containing 4,000 acres in the northwest corner of the Shawnee reserve, Indian Territory. They have engaged energetically in labor during the past year, and as a result have a large and valuable crop on their farm. The Government has expended $1,882 for their schooling for ten months, which is under the supervision of the Society of Friends.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Charles W. Perry, son of Hon. John D. Perry, late President of the Kansas Pacific railway, was recently kicked to death by a vicious stallion at his fine ranche near Larkspur, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grande railway. He died in intense agony. Mr. Perry, with his father, owned one of the most magnificent ranches in Colorado, stocked with the finest blooded cattle and horses, and was well known, hospitable and generous.

French Cities.

There are now eight towns in France, exclusive of Paris, which have a population of more than 100,000. These eight towns have not, however, collectively, a population equal to that of Paris, which slightly exceeds 2,000,000. The names of these towns and their populations are: Lyons, 342,800; Marseilles, 318,900; Bordeaux, 214,200; Lille, 162,-700; Toulouse, 131,600; St. Etienne, 126,000; Nantes, 122,300; and Rouen, 104,900.

Indian Rations.

Orders have been issued by the Indian Bureau to provide rations for the 1,500 hostile Indians recently brought in by Spotted Tail. These Indians come in on the same terms as other hostiles. Their arms and horses will be taken from them, but in other respects they will be treated the same as Indians who have remained at the agency.—*Washington Telegram.*

Homesteads and Grasshoppers.

A law was passed by Congress last winter, allowing pre-emption settlers on public land on Indian reservations to be absent from their farms until October, 1878, should the grasshoppers reappear in 1877; and should they reappear in 1878 the settlers may leave their lands till October, 1879, without impairing any of their pre-emption rights.

A facetious physician, an old bachelor, said the other day to a single lady: "How can you with a clear conscience answer St. Peter when you shall reach heaven's gate, for your heartlessness in refusing so many marriage offers?" The lady archly replied, "I shall tell the Apostle that Dr. ——— did not ask me."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

PUTTING DEAD MEN TO SOME USE.

The paint-makers are grinding up Egyptian mummies for the fine brown color which they make when powdered. The color is due to the asphaltum with which the cloths wrapped around the mummies was impregnated.

HAY AS FUEL.

The proprietors of a large steam flouring-mill in Minnesota are using hay as a cheap fuel. In that region hay can be put in the stack at each man's door at a cost of $2 per ton, and ten tons, it is said, will furnish fuel for one stove during a winter season. Hay-burning stoves and machines for twisting the hay into knots or sticks have already been patented. In sections where hay ranges from $15 to $20 per ton the new fuel will not be found so cheap as in Minnesota.

PROTECTING BRICK WALLS.

For the protection of soft-brick walls against moisture, it is recommended to make a paint by dissolving about 250 grams (½ lb.) of mottled soap in 4 liters (1 gallon) of boiling water, and to apply the solution while hot with a soft, flat brush. When this coat is dry, it may be covered in the same manner with a solution made by dissolving 100 grams (¼ lb.) of alum in 8 liters of water. The alum and soap are designed to decompose each other, and thus to form an insoluble varnish that will resist rain.

CONDITIONS OF INSANITY.

M. Meyer, of Hamburg, asserts that all mental diseases fall in two great classes. In one of these, the mental action exhibits a state of the intellect below the normal intelligence, and here there is evident weakness or confusion of mind; this diseased condition is idiopathic—comes from the brain—and if, in case of any patient of this class, there appears a state of excitement, this excitement indicates at once fever. In patients of the second class, Dr. Meyer says the mental strength is not below the normal standard, but the intellectual activity is wrong in direction; the insanity in a case of this class is sympathetic or reflected, that is, it does not arise from a diseased brain, but the cause is to be sought in some other organ and part of the body—the organs of generation, the digestive organs, etc.

WEIGHT AND HEALTH.

The weight of the body, as is well known, has often been assumed as an infallible proof of the maintenance of the condition of the body, or of a deposition of tissue, and the food which keeps up a man's weight has been regarded on that account as satisfactorily nutritious. Remarking upon this, in his recent address, at Munich, Prof. Voit says that the weight of the body is really no criterion of the value of the food taken, because, while the weight remains constant or even increases, water may increase in the tissues and albumen and fat diminish; or there may be an increase of weight and deposition of fat, while there is also at the same time a diminution of the albumen of the body—the fact being that badly-nourished people are usually not lighter than others, but their bodies contain more water and less albumen and fat than those who are well nourished. Prof. Voit also adds that the subjective feeling of satisfaction is equally deceptive; that the Irish peasant who consumes ten pounds of potatoes in the day feels quite satisfied, and yet is badly nourished, in point of fact, though not conscious of it.

BURIED CITIES IN ASIA.

An expedition to explore the buried cities of Central Asia is talked of in Bombay and elsewhere in India. That treasures like those at Mycenæ may be found in the sands of Mongolia is at least possible. If tradition be of any value—a tradition, too, which has persistently clung to one locality through the lapse of centuries—the tomb of Ghengiz Khan is yet, with its fabulously rich treasures, to be found (as Col. Prejevalsky was told by the Mongols) to the south of Lake Tabasun-Nor. Your readers may remember the quaint legend about the last resting-place of the great Khan. Within the tomb lies a man who seems asleep. Every evening a sheep or a horse is tied near to the spot, and lo! in the morning the animals have been eaten. In 300 years, says the Mongols, the sleeper will awake and lead countless hosts of his children to victory and dominion. The old story is said to be circulating more and more widely every year. Then the Mongols say that constantly the drifting sands disclose, here and there, gold and silver treasures which they have a superstitious dread of touching. The buried cities under the sands of the Gobi are affirmed to be mines of incalculable wealth, guarded by gnomes and fearful spells, while all the deserts around the hidden ruins are peopled by myriads of howling ghosts. Dr. Bellew established the fact some time since that we shall probably have several of these buried cities revealed shortly, in a similarly natural manner to that in which they were primarily concealed from the sight of man. The sands of the deserts of Central Asia regularly move and drift from east to west, and even now the eastern borders of the deserts are being denuded widely of all soil that can be torn away and borne westward by the violent winds that rage with incredible fury many months of the year in those regions. Will Russia be the first to avail herself practically of the knowledge of this?—*London Athenæum.*

The Speakership.

Gen. Banks appears to be gaining some strength as a compromise candidate for the Speakership. Gen. Williams, of Detroit, who is here, who is friendly to Banks, has intimated that if the troops are withdrawn from Louisiana, as they have been from South Carolina, and the same policy is to be consistently pursued by the administration, he (Williams) and a good many other Northern Democrats may, in certain contingencies, vote for Banks. Gen. Garfield, too, is understood to have several Southern Democratic votes pledged to him.—*Washington Telegram.*

A woman at Mystic, Conn., who cut her throat a few days ago, had her windpipe drawn together and still lives. Her only inconvenience is a slight leakage where the wound was drawn up, which makes a sound like a steam valve when she takes a heavy breath.

THE BLUEBIRD.

When ice is thawed and snow is gone,
  And racy sweetness floods the trees—
When snowbirds from the hedge have flown,
  And on the hive-porch swarm the bees—
Drifting down the first warm wind
  That thrills the earliest days of spring,
The bluebird seeks our maple groves,
  And charms them into tasseling.

He sits among the delicate sprays,
  While mists of splendor round him drawn,
And through the spring's prophetic veil
  Sees summer's rich fulfillment dawn,
He sings, and his is nature's voice—
  A gush of melody sincere
From that great fount of harmony
  That thaws and runs when spring is here.

Short is his song, but strangely sweet
  To ears aweary of the low,
Dull tramp of winter's sullen feet,
  Sandaled in ice and muffled in snow.
Short is his song, but through it runs
  A hint of dithyrambs yet to be—
A sweet suggestiveness that has
  The influence of a prophecy.

From childhood I have nursed a faith
  Of bluebird's song and winds of spring;
They tell me, "After frost and death
  There comes a time of blossoming."
And after snow and cutting sleet
  The cold, close-[illegible]
To tender warmth, when bare pink feet
  Of children press her greening fields.

Sing strong and clear, O bluebird dear!
  While all the land with splendor fills,
While maples gladden in the vales,
  And plum trees blossom on the hills;
Float down the wind on shining wings,
  And do thy will by grove and stream,
While thro' my life spring's freshness runs,
  Like music through a poet's dream.

PITH AND POINT.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson, among his "reforms," intends that United States vessels shall not lie too much.

John F. Chamberlain, the well-known turfite, goes into bankruptcy and pays one cent on the dollar. This is turf enough on creditors.

The Richmond *Enquirer* talks about "an immense quadroon ball." Probably a ball given by a quadroon weighing four hundred pounds.

Don't go to the Black Hills to get rich. It is far easier to organize a life insurance company and pay yourself a salary of $30,000 per year.

A man being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied, "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

Eight hundred lightning rods have been ordered for the Vatican, and the agent who took the order says, "I will do Vatican to give satisfaction."

The Turks have a superstition that the husband who beats his wife on Friday will have good luck. It's very handy to help maintain good domestic government.

Dr. Holland says that man with a good heart can be satisfied to live on crusts. The Doctor gets a salary of $20,000 per year, and probably refers to upper crusts.

Dr. Mary Walker was seen looking at a revolver in a Washington gun store the other day. She seemed to be hesitating whether to buy that or invest in a pitchfork.

They are preparing for high water in New England. Pig-pens are being braced up, the women are drawing their feet in, and the hand-organ men are coming West.

Four-year old to his mother holding the baby: "Say, mamma, say! That squawling 'ittle baby seems to sink 'ee's ze only chile you got! I'd give him back agin!"

There is a New Jersey butcher who tries to give away yellow pups to his customers. He gave away twenty-seven before his customers found that he was selling more meat than formerly.

A Paris doctor who tried to cure an actress of her obesity sent her to the grave, but he explained to the public that he had to sacrifice one person in order to get the hang of his treatment.

The omnibus driver believeth in specie payment. Every trip he droppeth a few dozen of the passengers' coins into the straw, and at night he raketh them out and crieth, "Behold! a bonanza!"

A powerful breath—"Does he drink?" asked one of the *News* compositors of another the other morning, referring to a fellow-craftsman. "Drink! he's got a breath that would pi a form."

Napoleon the First was perfectly satisfied if he had raw onions and crusts to eat, but a Second Lieutenant in the United States army in these days wants four kinds of soup and perpetual peace.

"It was pitched without," said the clergyman, and an old base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start and yelled "foul!" The first base came down from the choir and put him out.

Buckwheat cakes have been discontinued at Vassar for the season, and the slim, spirituelle student already passes through a recitation with less uneasiness and manifest disposition to have some other girl scratch her back.

"What is the best remedy," asked a preacher of a shrewd observer, "for an inattentive audience?" "Give them something to attend to," was the significant reply. "Hungry sheep will look up to the rack if there is hay in it."

There never was a time when the insurance business was so safe as it is now. All that a man wants to do after he gets insured is to die right quick, before the company does. But he doesn't want to be fooling around, living and having a good time.

It is difficult to explain the workings of the youthful mind. A boy who will listen indifferently to the sublimest truths of theology will be roused to the acutest interest by the progress of a caterpillar over the collar of the bald-headed man in the pew in front of him.

Substantial Relic.

A gentleman visiting the widow of a poet was exceedingly anxious to obtain some relic of the bard, to be kept as a memorial of the deceased. The lady replied to all his entreaties that she had already given away everything that was remarkable, or that she could think of parting with, so that she had no relic left. Still the visitor insisted, and still the lady declared her inability to satisfy him, till at last a happy thought struck her, and she exclaimed, "Unless you take myself, I really can think of no other relic [relict] of him that it is in my power to give or yours to receive."

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Pittsburgh a gentleman urged the chamber to "throw off its timidity and try the virtue of cheek and brass."

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE.

Thankful to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity for past patronage, the undersigned would respectfully inform his old patrons and the country generally that he has on hand at his

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE

The most complete stock of Fancy, Ladies Furnishing and Millinery Goods ever on sale in this place.

Special care will be given to add all new styles and patterns of recent manufacture.

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 26, 1877

THAT EXTRA SESSION.

Hayes is afraid of it. There are several potential reasons for his timidity. The need of an extra session of the Congress is imperative if all the Departments of the Government are to run smoothly on. The army must disband—no unendurable calamity—or wear the uniforms without pay, unless an appropriation is soon made for its maintenance. The naval appropriation has been exhausted, and there is need of a naval deficiency bill, owing to Robeson's deficiency. There are no elections for the Navy Deptrtment to carry just at present, but while the Navy Department could have been spared from our politics at almost any time within the last decade, and while its drafts upon the National exchequer could have been spared without any loss of National complacancy, it is barely possible, in view of a little commotion in Europe that is attracting some attention, that it might be convienient for the United States to have a Navy Department during the next few months.

Why Hayes should fear the early assemblage of Congress is obvious. In the first place, he is anxious to complete the execution of his Southern policy, without the interference of the House of Representatives. He has sought to build up a party for himself upon this policy, which consists simply in withdrawing troops from the Southern States, to be administered by their own people. If he withdraws the troops only at the command of the House of Representatizes his Southern policy is his no longer. If he should carry out a policy on compulsion it would profit him not. The Blaines and the Mortons and the Butlers of the Republican party are boiling with indignation as they contemplate this Southern policy, and the vials of their wrath would be unsparingly emptied if Congress were in session. The question could not be kept out of the Congressional debates, and these men could not be muzzled. The family quarrel would be exposed to the public gaze, and Hayes dreads this. He fears the discussion of his policy by his own party. Still further, Mr. Hayes is aware that the American people still wildly and angrily remember that he holds his high place by a title damnably false. He would much prefer that a little time be given to sooth the passions of the people, to calm the deepseated and righteous indignation before the Democratic members of Congress are permitted to pour their philippics into the ear of the nation. A people yet hot with wrath will listen eagerly to just attacks upon the claims of His Fraudulency, while half a year might lift other things into the public thought. It is not strange that Hayes should desire to delay the fire as long as possible, to move the batteries as far away as he may. But if the Congress were called together in extra session it would be necessary for the de facto President to announce the policy of the Administration touching the public question of the future—the financial issue, the tariff question, the question of internal improvements. The leading journals of the country, mirroring the popular sentiment, are demanding that the Administration do something at once, or at least immediately declare an intention to do something to relieve the suffering industries of the land. This clamor is imperious. An extra session would compel Mr. Hayes to definitely make known the purposes of the Administration in these respects, and this Hayes dares not do at once. He wishes to feel his way. His position is tentative. He has no positiveness and no force of character. He really has no policy of his own to impress upon the National affairs. The trimmers about him are not ready to advertise their policy, and herein lies another reason why an extra session would be dangerous to Hayes. Will he venture to call it?

For years past we have been fighting for a recognition of the rights of the Southern people, and during the the last four years we have dealt our hardest blows against the bloody shirt spirit that has animated our Radical friends since the war. But at last we have triumphed through the action of Mr. Hayes in his recognition of Hampton and Nichols.

Light has broken in Louisiana. Hayes has sent the command over his sigumanual to take away the soldiers. There were not many soldiers, but they were the emblems of government by force. They were not in the State-house, but they were barracked in an adjacent building, and passages were cut to communicate between their drill-room and the Legislative halls of Louisiana. The feudal days of the mailed hand and of clanking armor and subterranean galleries has passed in Louisiana. The squadrons are to march away from the quadroons with fifes piping "The girl I left behind me," and though they do not go so far that there need be tears of parting, yet it is enough Louisiana is not in the guard-house, and the soldiers among them as their soldiers will be welcome. It is strange that these should not be glad tidings to every body, but such is the fact. Packard and his depleted Legislature of camp-followers will weep more than the quadroons, and here in the North there is a class of politicians who bear the same relation to politics that contractors bore to the war, who will wring their hands to see jocund Peace stand tip-toe on the misty mountain tops. Among these are all the straight Republicans, with such organs as the New York Times and the Chicago Inter-Ocean. They are already gnashing their teeth. They feel their occupation gone marching away with the plumed troops, the neighing steed, the spirit-stirring drum. These made ambition virtue, and henceforward the only material they will have to manufacture the virtue they do not posess will be necessity. Just at present this class is engaged in throwing wads at Hayes while his back is turned and looking innocent when he turns around; and they would slip bent pins into the Presidental chair if they could get a chance. But they ought to get over all this nonsense and give him a cordial support, for, when Packard goes out to camp with the soldiers outside of New Orleans, Hayes will be the only Executive fraud in the United States. They will be bound to support him, or utterly cease to advocate the active Republican principle of usurpation.

* * *

The letter of Ben Wade is interesting reading. He is not a candidate for office, and he has long been recognized as a wheel-horse in the Republican party. He remembers with "indignation and bitterness of soul" that he labored to procure the nomination of Hayes in the Cincinnati Convention. The sturdy Wade says that he has been "deceived, betrayed and even humilated" by the course of Hayes. He is filled with indignation that he can not express. If Mr. Wade, who has long been honored by his party, stood alone in the party, his utterances would be of less significance, honored though he has been by that party. But the commanding men of the Republican party agree with Ben Wade. One-half of the Republicans in the country agree with Wade, and it is this that troubles Hayes.

* * *

It is something to say in favor of Daniel H. Chamberlain that he spurned—as he surely did—the bribe of a foreign mission offered him by the wonderful civil service reformer who now occupies the White House. It tends to dispose one to doubt the scandals against Chamberlain when we see him rise superior to the allurements of lofty official position set before him by Hayes.

Chamberlain, to day, enjoys deservedly much more of the respect of the country than falls to the lot of Hayes.—N. Y. Sun.

* * *

John A. Kasson, of Iowa, has accepted the position of Minister to Spain.

The lightening-rod fiend is abroad in the land, and is getting in his work at a rapid rate. The South Bend Register ventilates him in this way: We are requested by a number of citizens of the county to warn the public against the manner of proceeding of agents of Thos. West & Co., lightning-rod men, of Chicago, who have been canvassing the country and are now in the county. They have swindled quite a number of persons, and their manner of proceeding is like this: They go to a property owner, and after inducing him to invest in their rods, get him to sign a contract reading as follows: 'Please erect on my house and barn a system of circuit conductors, in accordance with the rules of your company, for which I agree to pay you sixty-seven and one-half cents per foot; three dollars each for points; three dollars each for vanes; two dollars each for balls; and the price of three feet of rod for each galvanized iron brace, either in cash or by note upon completion of work.' They first give the applicant to understand that it will only take a given number of feet to rod the building. The cost looks small and he goes in. But he has signed a contract, that does away with verbal understandings, to have the rods put on in 'accordance with the rules of the company,' and these rules enable these men to put on a three hundred dollar rod on a two hundred dollar building, if they want to, the bill of expense being regulated only by what the agents think they can get out of their customer. The whole manner of proceeding is a gouge, and people should be cautioned against them."

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

SILKS. SILKS.

Root & Company,

Will put on sale this week a large line of Black and Colored Silks, purchased at the three large auction sales of last week in New York, all of them decidedly the best bargains we have ever offered, the prices being fully 30 per cent. less than last season's.

Heavy Gros Grain Silks $1, 1.15, 1.25
Cashmere Finish $1 50, 1.60. 1.75 1.90
Sublime " " $2.75, 3.00 3.25
All shades of Colored Gros Grain Silks
$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65.

We shall also open New and Elegant

BROCADED SILKS,

For Polonaise and Overdresses, in Browns, Blue, Black, Myrtle, Green Tillene, Drabs, $2.65 and 2.84. per yard. In our Suit Department we will offer an elegant line of

SILK SUITS,

$25.00, to $200.00 each.

DOLMAN MANTLES, $7.50, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 each.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

A TILT

"It may be so but I don't see it."

"It's because you don't use your eyes; you're prejudiced."

"Perhaps I am."

"I know you are. It would be foolish to talk against custom-made clothing. Those who prefer it, and can afford it, have a right to it, but I won't listen to your slurs against 'ready-made;' my experience is all against you. I have bought ready-made of SAM PETE & MAX, and found it to fit as nicely, last as long and look quite as well as custom work, and for much less money."

"You seem, interested in the Star Clothing House."

"I am, but not in the sense you mean. I think a house that has done so much to raise the tone of ready made clothing business, and at the same time reduce the prices for the people, deserves a good word."

"But you detract from the custom trade."

"Not a bit of it! It is not that I love Cæsar less, but Rome more. The truth is, custom work has not become poorer, and gone down but ready-made has become better and risen up! Now do you see it?"

"I wouldn't acknowledge it if I did."

"Of course you wouldn't. Those beaten in arguments seldom do. Good morning."

Its rules of business dealing with the people:

1.—ONE PRICE.
2.—CASH PAYMENT,
3.—A GUARANTEE.
3.—MONEY REFUNDED.

The largest Clothing House in Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the w

We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1.50	Valencia raisins per lb	6c
Half box " "	75	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11	" "	
" C.	10½	Good yellow	9c

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	8c		

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifice.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $1 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 50, Family Makerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c; best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds, Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 30c.
—Oats 25c.
—Eggs 10c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7.50.
—Live Chickens 4c.
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40.
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

The Gibbs is the boss plow.

Seed potatoes are very scarce.

A few chip hats have already appeared.

Soda Water, the first in the field, at Rickel's.

Judge Tously gave us a call last Monday.

The Oliver chilled South Bend plow is the genuine.

Ice Cream, first of the season, at Rickel's.

Plows marked South Bend chilled are not the genuine.

We have a few choice Concord grape settings at this office.

The plow branded "South Bend chilled plow" is the boss.

The young wife of Mr Geo Waggoner Jr. was burried last Monday.

At Davis you will find the genuine Oliver chilled South Bend plows.

Gen. Milo S, Hascall is now running a hotel at Goshen. He voted for Hayes last fall.

The Masons burried one of their brothers, Mr. Joseph Lent, at Waterloo Tuesday.

J. D. Davis is the only authorized agent for the genuine' South Bend chilled plow" at Auburn.

A grand Masonic ball will be given at Garrett Tuesday evening, May 1st. Supper and dance $2.

Two thousand car loads of grain car to be taken east by the B & O road at the rate of fifty cars a dar

Remember that the man who runs the boot upside dowe will be found at Ryans old stand.

Yesbera has just retuned from the east, with a splendid lot of new goods. Go and see them.

Ladies spring Cashmere and Cloth Coats and Capes just received at Lansing's New Fancy Goods Store.

Jno L Davis is agent for the sale of Ashley's celebrated wagons and buggies the best made vehicles in the country.

Messrs Peterson and Littlefield are at Butler preparing for a presentation of Queen Esther, in that place.

We hope father Ralston will join Davenport with as good a side walk, and make that rugged path more even.

The greatest boot and shoe house in the county, at the Boot Upside Down, Ryan's old stand. An immense stock, and low prices.

"All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand," was the mournful plaint of Lady Macbeth. Terry's Salicylic Soap would have done it.

It took seven baths in the Jordan and a miracle to cleanse the Royal Leper Naaman. As a cleanser Terry's Salicylic Soap is next door to a miracle.

Walter Dunham was found guilty of murder at Fort Wayne, last Saturday, for pushing one O'Brien in the canal last November. He was sentenced for life.

J. Beck & Son, Bakers and Confectioners, Waterloo, are opening a fine stock of goods for the spring and summer trade. Persons visiting Waterloo will do well to give this house a call.

Austin's crocodile has gone where all good alligators go. The rats made a descent upon him last Friday night, and the next morning there wasn't a feather left of him.

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills have a direc and powerful action upon the Liver; they invigorate the stomaca, increase the power of digestion, and excite the absorbents to healthy action.

Dr. Harter's Elixir of wild Cherry acts as a Tonic, strengthening the digestive power, restoring the appetite, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principles of disease.

The wife of Geo. Essig was burried yesterday. Her death we learn was caused by erysipelas. She was the largest woman in the county, perhaps in Northern Indiana, weighing 360 pounds, though not so heavy at her death by twenty pounds.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syruy is particularly recommended for children. It is the most pleasant, soothing and effective Caugh remedy known. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it.
For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Oliver chilled South Bend plow has an even chill on all parts of the mould board and is not chilled in spots and are warranted to draw in all kind of soil.

Mr. Daniel Vollmer, an old and accomplished druggist, of Fort Wayne, was found in a dying condition in the basement of his store, last Wednesday evening. He died the next day. Fort Wayne is having a fatality among her old citizens.

What more sublime sight can be imagined than a very tall man who takes long steps, with an up-and-down, double-bars-action motion, walking with a little, short, insignificant looking fellow whose legs fly back and forth like the knife of a sausage-cutter?

To-day is the fifty-eighth anniversary of American Odd Fellowship. The order here will give a social entertainment this evening at their hall, and they cordally invite the public to attend, as it is free to all. Short addresses will be made, and good music will enliven the occasion.

Our jolly, rollicking, whole souled friend, J. J. Latson, has lived to see his thirty-fifth wedding day, which he and his amiable spouse and nine children celebrated in due style. Jim is good for thirty-five more, now that his chances of life are enhanced by being a granger.

Our greatly elongated friend, John Bunch, in describing the toughness of a certain tree that he had to make into rails, said the lightning struck all around it, but never once went for it, well knowing that it could not knock off the bark even. John is very practical is his allegorical allusions.

The old Presbyterian church is now owned and occupied by the English Evangilical Lutheran church congregation of which Rev. L. Rice is pastor. They have services every two weeks, next Sabbath being regular service day, at 3,30 p. m. Sunday school every Sabbath at 2,30 p. m.

When a certain high-toned gent at Corunna wants to communicate with us we hope he will not try to swindle the Government out of two cents, by writing on the margin of a news paper, which he ought to know is a criminal offense. We think some of presenting the facts to the Grand Jury. The initials of the aforesaid gentleman are Eli Meyers.

We have been making garden. What jolly work it is to bend your back to the yielding soil, until its about broke. We were disposed to rest a good deal at first, but there was our better-half, shoe brush in hand, peeping through a half open door, and we didn't feel like taking any chances. Some people don't know when they are well off until they try it.

Next monday week is an election day, and town officers are to be selected for the coming year. The present board have done very well, and we believe our citizens have been satisfied with the way they have managed things, especially as to the finances. The Marshal has collected all the taxes but about $250, now due for the past year which we believe s considered pretty close collecting.

Miss Margiana Rainier was immersed in Cedar Creek, last Sabbath, by Mr. Welsh. The attendance was very large. There were several others baptized in a milder way at the church, and it looked brave for this little lady to submit all by her lone self to a bath in the cold waters. In baptism, we are an out and out Baptist,—we believe in a regular plunge, in the pure rippling water.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

The following are some of the improvements and additions which we expect will be made to our town this season: One good grist mill, which will cost over $12,000; one National Bank with a capital of over $50,000; elevators for storing and loading grain; cattle yards for the loading of stock, and many other improvements, such as the building of a car shop, foundry, wheel house, etc. In addition to these there will be, or ought to be, the erection of many dwellings for families.—[Garrett News.

Warsaw is making an immense effort to have a grand soldiers' re-union there on the 6 and 7th of June. We have spoken of this before, but not of the extensive preparations which have been commenced, for one of the greatest occasions of this character ever held in the State. It is a good point for such demonstrations, and we know from the style and "get-up" of the people there, that it will not fail of success.

While Mrs. Quivey, of this city, was in one of the back rooms of her residence, yesterday, she heard the movements of some person in the front room, but supposing it to be one of the children, she paid no further attention to it at the time. After awhile, she went to the room where the noise had been, and discovered that her pocket-book was missing from its accustomed place. It contained one note of $150, about $5 in money, and some valuable papers. A tramp called at her house on the day previous, to whom she gave something to eat, and who worked awhile to pay for it. It is probable that he is the individual who took the pocket-book.—Plymoth Democrat.

MARRIED.—On Sabbath eve. April 22, 1877, by Rev. J. W. Welch, Mr. A. K. Grubb, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Mary F. Miller, of Auburn.

The marriage was a brilliant affair and the church was packed to its utmost, to witness the consummation of the happiness of our friends. Mr. G. has won a rare prize—a bride whose loveliness of person is only excelled by the sweetness of her disposition, and we are glad to know she has secured a true, kind and handsome husband. We join with a host of friends in wishing them prosperity and happiness, and with hat in hand we thank them for their kind remembrances of a most tangible character.

Some of our great scientists are reviving the story that this earth will not be an abiding place for man very long, as she's gwang ter bust up soon. It is said that the earthquakes are splitting open the crust of the earth, and that the waters of the ocean will soon get to pouring in upon the liquid fire in the center, and the steam there from will blow us all to Jerico. Don't you believe it. They just want you to get careless-like, and sorter give up so that they can make a large fortune, and then laugh to see you work hard in your old days. You just watch your corn and wheat, run your business same as ever, and shave all the notes you can. Old mamma earth is solid for us yet.

The play of K. Mavourneen by the Garrett Dramatic troupe was not largely patronized last Saturday evening, generally the usual result in Auburn, especially in the dramatic line. We cannot speak very flatteringly of the manner in which it was rendered, owing doubtless to the noisy demonstration of the audience. The ladies sustained their parts very well, as also did Knoder and Marvin. The comical farce of "A load of wood" written by Johnny Picker, with the author in the principle character, brought down the house, and came very near finishing Sam Puff. [illegible] you dare not repeat.

The Albion "New Era" says the dismissal of the case of Donn Piatt, for publishing an assassination article shows that our people are far in advance of other nations in respect to such things, as such sentiments, had they been uttered in any European capital against the ruler of the country, would have cost the incautious writer his head.

This case don't show anything of the kind, although such may be the fact. It was simply a case of blackmail, and the parties bringing suit saw they had not the ghost of a chance to convict Mr. Piatt, as he no more meant to encourage assassination than the editor of the "Era."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of De-Kalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

"No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud."—U. S. Grant.

And yet Tilden made a desperate effort to be placed in the presidential chair by fraud.—Kendallville Standard.

And yet the Standard had no word of complaint when Hayes succeeded by the grossest fraud in gaining the position, so much so that two of the best Representatives from Massachusetts, Seely and Pearce, protested against the count. But if anybody can be mean, politically, it is Myers. He is to some extent excusable, as he is working for his master.

FARMERS READ.

OFFICE OF ST. JOSEPH REAPER AND MACHINE COM'Y,
SOUTH BEND, IND., April 21st, 1867.
MESSRS. N. & GEO. ENSLEY, Auburn, Indiana, Gentlemen:—

We have your favor of the 19th inst., calling our attention to an article published in your county paper last week, from the South Bend Iron Works of this place, and we must express our surprise at Mr. L. Pine, representing that company, writing for publication that which he knows to be UTTERLY FALSE, as this company have the same right to manufacture the "South Bend Chilled Plow," that the South Bend Iron Works have to manufacture the "Oliver Chilled Plow," having been granted a patent for same by the United States Government, on the 9th day of March 1875, and we might with just as much propriety, advise purchasers of the Oliver plow, to demand a bond, guaranteeing them indemnity for damages as Oliver has to give such advice to purchasers of the "South Bend Chilled Plow." We therefore take this opportunity of notifying the farmers of DeKalb county that the "South Bend Chilled Plow" manufactured by the St. Joseph Reaper and Machine Co., of South Bend, Ind., is NOT an infringement on the Oliver or any other plow, and we publicly DARE and DEFY any man or company to prove the contrary, and our confidence in the intelligence and integrity of them is such, that we feel assured they cannot but condemn the course pursued by Jas. Oliver and his representatives towards us during the past year and a half, as it is unworthy of an honorable business man and a fellow citizen. We further GUARANTEE any purchaser or user of our plow against ANY and ALL damages that Mr. Oliver or any representative of his or the South Bend Iron Works may sustain against them, for purchasing or using the "South Bend Chilled Plow."

Very Respectfully,
ST JOSEPH REAPER AND MACHINE CO.

We call attention of the farming community, to read the above letter carefully, which shows conclusively that other parties besides Mr. James Oliver and John L. Davis, have the right to manufacture and sell Chilled Plows. We were surprised at Mr. John L. Davis writing an article for publication with his name attached, which we consider damaging to us and our trade, simply because we have introduced a Chilled Plow to the public, that will compete with his in every particular, both in COURT and in the FIELD. We have patronized him in "his business" for the last ten years, and have paid him up in cash, between TWO and THREE THOUSAND dollars, which he has realized a profit from 20 to 40 per cent. Now we say that no good business man can afford to attack any of his patrons in the newspapers, simply because they start in business to compete honorably with his, which is a public benefit to every one concerned, and stops the spirit of monopoly, and we hope never again to be called to the painful necessity of answering an article of any of our brother business men. All that we want is fair and honorable competition in business.

Now we say to the farmers, all those that are wanting a No. one Chilled Plow to call on us and you can be accommodated. Further, we have reduced the prices of our plows for the next 30 days in order to make room for a large stock of heavy farm machinery. Farmers please call and see us, and get a good plow at reduced rates.

NICHOLAS & GEO. ENSLEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Auburn and Vicinity.

I am aware the usual notices of selling at cost is stale, obsolete and even doubtful yet I frankly confess I will sell my entere stock at actual cost. I am truthful when I assert this. To convince yourself please call and examine goods and prices.

Ladies' gold chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; gent's golds vest chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; 18 karat solid plain rings $1.10 dwt; ladies' gold watches, formerly $65 at $45; gent's gold watches at factory prices; american silver watches at cost; silver plated castors 3, 4, 5, and $9; silver plated cake baskets 4, 5, 7 and $8; silver plated tea spoons $1.50 set; silver plated table spoons $3.50; silver plated steel table knives $6.50 dozen; solid silver table spoons—also do. forks, $17; solid silver tea spoons, twist, &c., $8@$9; solid silver timbles, 45c; all other goods sold in same proportionate reduction. Endless variety of clocks at actual cost. Vienna regulators, at $20 and $23. Superior quality of spectacles, at makers prices. Diamond rings, cameo, do., set rings and all others at wholesale prices. Also ladies' fine gold sets at manufacturers' prices.

I will give each purchaser of $5 worth of goods a chance ticket in the drawing for a clock valued at $200, first prize; also as a second prize, a beautiful $100 music box. Each ticket entitles the holder to a chance in both prizes.

Also, I wish to inform the public that I have made arrangements with the various manufactures of watches, jewelry, silver ware &c, to send any goods on selection, so that those who wish anything in this line, and not in stock, will have an opportunity to buy of me at the small commisson of 10 per cent, and in every instance goods warranted as I represent them, as the reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee to all.

Respectfully, GEO. J. E. MAYER,
19 E. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Why Suffer with such a dreadful Cough and cold. For 25 cents you can purchase of your druggist a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and your cure is certain.
For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The price of wheat is steadily increasing, having advanced 25c. Tuesday over our last quotations. The receipts at this station have been very light thus far for the present week,—farmers, evidently, are holding back for a still greater advance. Yesterday buyers were offering the following: For wheat, Amber No. one, $1.90c., No. two, do $1.70c.; White, do, No. one, $1.91c., No. two, do $1.70c. Oats, 44c.; corn, 50c.; potatoes, $1.25c.; butter, 11c.; eggs, 8c.; hogs, live weight, 5½c@5¾c., dressed, 6@6½c.; hides, green, 5c.

It was rumored in town Monday that [illegible] Banks, a well known freight conductor on the Air Line, died suddenly of heart disease while on his way to the hot springs of Arkansas for medical treatment. Mr. Banks had been in the employ of the Lake Shore Company for many years, and in that time had gained a large circle of friends on the line, by his gentlemanly deportment.

The lumber traffic is quite an item of commerce in this village. The mills of P. N. Calkin and Messrs. Kline & Osborn have been running on full time for the past month, and the lumber is readily picked up and shipped east by R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, and L. Hudson, of Ligionier. At the former mill there is one of the best head sawyers in the State, Mr. Lew. McDonald, and but a small portion of the lumber turned off by him is condemned.

The latest move on the matrimonial chess-board in this village is that of our townsman, Mr. O. Raber to Miss Josie Johnson. Now, Mr. Raber, inasmuch as you have settled down,—if you would be happy in the jog over the rough and rugged stones to eternity, subscribe for the COURIER. You can't keep house without it.

They came, two portly chaps, into the village on Tuesday—one of them representing himself to be a physician, and the other chap a lawyer, looking for a location. After taking a stroll [illegible] any morning, they left town on the 'plug' forgetting to embrace the landlord of the Union Hotel.

The champion egg packer lives in Corunna, and handles hen fruit for John Lipsett. His name is Bob Hays, and on last Thursday he put up five barrels of eggs in one hour and a quarter.

In our rounds to-day we notice a new sign hanging to a building on the north side of the railroad. It reads, "A. H. Arhend, Merchant Tailor," fresh from the classic precincts of Garrett.

The Corunna Brass Band are deserving of worthy mention. The band has been organized only eight months, and the members play as well as some bands of greater pretentions.

The semi-annual quarterly meeting of the United Brethren society, convened on last Monday, the Rev. Brown presiding.

Bill Adams, the democratic Iron-clad, appeared upon the streets Saturday last with a bang-up pair of blue-jeans and an abbreviated army coat to match.

LOVELAND.

CEDAR CREEK.

Ross says he dont like to attend school meetings for they bulldoze to much.

E. B. Ross, our merchant is still on the war path, buying grain of all kinds for which he pay the highest market price.

Mr. Jones our freight and ticket agent is always on hand, and he buys all kinds of timber for which he pays the highest market price. He is one of those good honorable men, who let his light so shine that men can see his good work.

We held one of the largest school meeting ever held in the part, there was a good deal of bulldosing a going on. We polled the largest vote that ever was polled in this district, it was equal to the presidental election, but no blood shed.

We noticed our old and well esteemed farmer David Stonestreet, driving a fine lot of fat cattle through town the other day which he sold. He is one of our best stock dealers, and takes a great pride in good stock. We notice he has bought a much larger drove.

Cedar Creek is the banner town yet. There was four lots sold last week in one day. This is one of the nicest localities for a town in this section. We have a good store and sawmill, shoe shop and blacksmith shop—Cedar Creek running within a quarter of a mile of town. Let others come and purchase. We have orginized a good Sabbath school here and have church every two weeks.

Father Hallman says that the people says he is getting too old to vote at school meetings, but he says he is of age and capable of voting and cant be disfranchised by legal process.

JOHN HARVEY.

GARRETT.

The weather begins to look a little hazy. Organ grinders were furnishing music for the boys last night.

Our custom house is up to the second story. Frank Clark will be collector for the part of Garrett, as we must have a non-resident of the place.

We see that smiling face of Chris. Kenecht again on our streets. Garrett must be the center of attraction for those who leave, can't stay away but a short time.

Sodding lots and setting out shade trees seems to be the order of the day here. That is right friends, it is such improvements that add to the beauty of our town.

Some of our citizens who were in favor of a big school house, begin to kick about high tax. But gentlemen you must not squeal, for you were in favor of taking this elephant on your hands, and now you must bear your part of the burden; and yet this is only a drop in the bucket of what is yet to come. We were not in favor of such an expensive building. If this was to reach some of the Garrett COURIER readers, they would look in astonishment and say who are they that were not in favor of such a school house. We will answer that question here. That term includes four-fifths of the tax-paying people of the town; it includes those who have been working for the best interests of the place and not trying to run it by high taxes. It includes those whose voices were raised to deaf ears, and not a small ring who had very little tax to pay and who went ahead regardless of the voice of the people, regardless of public sentiment, and imposed upon the people a debt which they never can pay. Look at it; here is a tax of one per cent. already, and not even the interest on any large debts to pay. Next year we will have the interest on those school bonds to pay in addition to other necessary expenses, and in three years the bonds begin to come due. Now we would like to know where this thing is going to end. In conclusion we would ask some good mathematition of Garrett to figure this up and give us an answer in the next issue of the News.

T. K.

JUNCTION.

Charles, the pugilist, has returned.

Sabbath School at ten a. m., each Sunday.

Episode of the feminine gender at Thos. Conner's.

Mr. Koontz moved in the house for[illegible] Joe Davis.

Fred Sammons has been on the sick list, but is able to be around again.

Mr. Gillispie has commenced the erection of his stave factory.

Charles Eldridge has purchased a lot of Mr. John Smith and is setting out fruit trees and fixing it up, preparatory to building a dwelling thereon.

Our old friend N. King, of Syracuse, gave the Junction a flying visit last Sunday, and brought some very nice fish with him. Come again, Noah, and don't forget the editor next time.

Mr. J. A. Wherrett, agent for the Ft. W. J. & S. R'y, at this place, has tendered his resignation, taking effect Apr. 30th. Mr. Wherrett is a hard-working clever fellow, and does all in his power to solicit freight for the company he is working for. Mr. Williams, of Jackson Mich., will succeed him.

M.

Beware of the men who are selling plows on the reputation of John L. Davis. Lookout for the bogus South Bend chilled plow.

Two large stocks in one at the Boot Upside Down. A large assortment at low prices.

For Sale

Lot No 129 old plot, better known as the property of Chris Baker. Must be sold. For further particulars enquire of undersigned.

For Sale.

Good house and lot in Kuhlmans addition. Fine new house, woodhouse and every thing convenient. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of.

T. H. SPRETT, Assignee.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., Dekalb County Indiana.

Stephanie C. Swineford
vs.
Robert Zacher

WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons, having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment also having been issued there on and property of the said defendant having been attached by virtue thereof and it also appears that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before me the undersigned, at my office in Auburn, Union-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL.]

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, will be held at the town building, May 7th A. D. 1877, for the purpose of electing the following officers. One trustee for the 1st ward, one trustee for the 2nd ward, one trustee for the 3d ward, one trustee for the 4th ward, one trustee for the 5th ward, one clerk, one treasurer and one assessor

Attest. J. L. ROTH. Town clerk.
Auburn, April 16th, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John B. Ketcham, Charles W. Bond, and John B. Ketcham, Jr. are Plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirty three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north half of lot number twenty-nine [29] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

T. F. Goodwin, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., April 5, 1877. Pr fee $9.70

A PETITION.

BY M. S. BROPHY.

Mr. Clerk of the Weather, greeting:
  Sir, we honor your office and you;
But we citizens have just held a meeting,
  Without any fuss or ado.
No reporter was admitted nor scribe;
  No, sir, we excluded the press;
That quill-driving, ink-bottle tribe
  Of our meeting dared not hazard a guess.

Well, sir, you must be aware
  That amendments are now all the style;
The constitution will soon make you swear,
  To say nothing of raising your bile.
The laws made a century ago
  (You remember you were in office then)
As applied to those times are "no go"—
  We are now rather different men.

But, sir, to come to the object point,
  Permit us to say, the weather, as we see,
The past season is quite out of joint,
  To which with you we do not quite agree.
This [illegible]
  Was so plentiful as to overrun our shores,
And place us in a position to scold and blow,
  Which, in the end, gives us the "blues."

You are silent—no word of dissent.
  'Tis well, sir, we know what that means.
For silence is, everywhere, consent,
  Now we know which side your mind leans.
No matter; the charge could not be refuted,
  For our minds are made up on that score,
So the citizens have me deputed
  To say, we need you no more.

No, sir, you've an uncertain temper;
  To put it mildly, and say but the least,
We might say, "*Tyrannus sic semper*;"
  But we choose not the part of a beast.
You sneer at my Latin? I changed it.
  Change is the order of the day—
Elections, laws, rapid transit
  Are bearing the old tides away.

So, sir, we respectfully beg you'll step down
  And out—plain English, I hope you'll perceive
We wish to pay no more heed to your frown,
  And beg you gracefully to leave.
You must be quite a respectable age—
  Pre-historic your birthday, I'm sure;
Rest will suit such a venerable sage—
  'Tis wonderful how long you endure.

This the citizens wished me to say,
  With "they wish a new man in your place,"
And "your weather would soon turn them gray,
  If kept up at this beastly pace."
So, Mr. Clerk of the Weather, 'twere well
  If you give this your speedy attention.
I have the honor, sir, to bid you farewell;
  I have no more just at present to mention.

BELLA AND BABY.

"Will you lift your head, Isabel, and listen to me? We must see what is to be done for you as quickly as possible."

The speaker, Caleb Arno, was a grave, careworn-looking man of 55. He had come to New York with his three sisters to attend the funeral of a younger brother, and "to inquire into the state of his affairs." Their rage and astonishment, when they learned that of the property they had counted on sharing with his widow, not so much remained as would furnish a shelter for herself and child, can hardly be described. Outraged as they felt with "Charles," all united in laying the principal blame of his ruin on her. Her extravagance in dress, her love of society and pleasure—all this was brought up against her, and her youth and inexperience (for she was scarcely 19) seemed no excuse in their eyes. Even Caleb, who had his feelings more under control, could not help an added shade of severity in his voice as he addressed her.

Bella raised her head quickly. Poor thing! She looked too young and tender to meet such trials. And yet the resolution with which she choked back her tears showed that the little creature had considerable spirit after all.

"It is best you should understand the state of affairs, Bella," Caleb went on. "Charles has left absolutely *nothing* behind him—not even the house belongs to you. Now what are you going to do? As you have lost your aunt—"

"And a nice one she was to bring up a girl!" broke in Mrs. Cotton. "I don't believe Bella can so much as hem a pocket-handkerchief! And me with my seven daughters slaving our lives out on that miserable farm! And the little money I expected in return for all I had done for Ch—"

"Gently, Sarah, gently," interposed Caleb, and his calmly authoritative voice acted as a sort of stop-cock on Mrs. Cotton's effervescing wrath, for with one indignant gulp of protest she was silent.

"Such talk does no good," he went on. "Bella understands our circumstances, and that sister Wright is the only one who hasn't a family on her hands——"

"No family!" put in "sister Wright," an acid-looking little woman. "And well for me I haven't—it's all Job an' I can do to live now. Many's the time I've gone to church in a calico dress, when those no better'n me were rolling about in their carriages, dressed up in silk and feathers. No thought of sister Wright *then!* But when trouble comes, and there's no one else to turn to——"

"I don't want to be a burden; you don't understand me if you think so," Bella broke in. "And I know I've been extravagant and foolish, though I didn't realize it before. But I'm willing to do anything if I can only earn a living for my poor baby." Tears welled up into her eyes at the thought of her child, but she brushed them hastily away.

"You needn't worry about the baby," said a voice that had been silent till now.

All eyes turned toward Mrs. Buell. She had had time for reflection during the last few minutes, and had concluded that matters might have been worse for her. Her husband was wealthy, able to supply her and her three daughters with every luxury. Absorbed in these reflections, she scarcely noticed the conversation going on around her, till the baby's name fell upon her ear. This recalled to her mind a talk with her husband, and she unfolded her "plan" with the air of one conferring an unexpected favor.

"You needn't worry about Archie, Bella; I have a beautiful plan for *him*. I think the best way I can help you will be to take the boy off your hands. Robert will be willing, I know. Of course it will be quite a care, but we sha'n't mind that if we can only be of service to you. He shall have every advantage; we won't make a bit of difference between him and our own children. Of course you could come to see him now and then"—for Bella looked petrified. "I would ask you to stay with us, but you and Robert never *did* get on well together, you know. And then it would be better for the child."

"Give up my baby!" cried Bella, springing from her chair. "Do you think I have a heart of stone? Oh, it's too much!" A gush of passionate tears choked her voice. "I may 'come to see him now and then.' Oh, how kind you are, Mrs. Buell! how well you understand a mother's yearning over her child!"

"Bella," said Caleb, gravely.

She turned and caught his hand, as if hopeful of his sympathy.

"Oh, Caleb, wasn't it wicked to ask me to give up my child? I've been a vain, foolish girl, but I always did love my baby so! That she should think of such a thing, it hurts me, Caleb."

She wept passionately, her head upon his shoulder. Caleb waited till she was quiet; then he said, in his grave, moderate tones:

"Bella, be reasonable. If you really love your child, you will put his happiness before your own."

"*You* want me to do it!" cried Bella. She would have pulled her hands away but he held them firmly in his.

"Be quiet, and let us talk it over sensibly."

"I was going to say, when Bella interrupted me," said Mrs. Buell, "that Robert and I would offer her a yearly sum—"

"Thank you; I wouldn't sell my own flesh and blood for all the money in the world."

"Let us bring this to an end, Bella," said Caleb, decidedly. "Harriet has made you a most reasonable offer, and, if you persist in declining it, we must conclude that you wish us to interfere no further in your affairs. We will give you half an hour to consider," dropping her hands.

"And I don't want five minutes," said Bella, firmly. She stood quite erect now, with scarlet cheeks and a defiant light in her large blue eyes. "I won't give up Archie, and you can do as you please."

"Think a moment before you turn your back on the only ones who can help you," said Caleb's warning voice, arresting her.

"*God* can help me," said Bella, a pathetic tremble in her voice. "He gave baby to me, not to any body else, and He will help me take care of him I'm sure."

She passed from the room without another word.

"No, ma'am, we cannot give you a cent more. The watch isn't worth it."

There was a touch of insolence in the jeweler's tone that called up a faint flush into the pale face regarding him. Bella—for it was she—stood hesitating a moment.

"Well, you may have it on your own terms, then, though I'm sure it's worth more," she said, with a sigh.

"You're in no danger of being taken advantage of in *this* store, ma'am," said Mr. Marble, sharply, as he counted eighty dollars into her hand.

Bella went out of the store, her heart heavy as lead. The day when she and Archie would be turned homeless into the street was put off, but only for a time.

"My wedding ring—that will have to go next," thought the poor child. "And *then!*"

A look of despairing anguish came into her eyes, and she clasped the little she held more firmly.

"It would kill me!" she murmured, in a husky voice.

"Do 'lone, mamma, do 'lone!" cried Archie. She released his hand, and he trotted on before her. Though scarcely eighteen months old, he was so large of his age he seemed like a child of two years. His bronze hair curled tightly over his head, he had his father's ample forehead and splendid black eyes. A princely boy! No wonder Robert Buell coveted him, and would have been proud to call him his son.

"Bull! Bull!" cried the little fellow, pausing before a shop window, wherein were displayed children's toys and a few jars of candy.

"No, dear, not to-day."

"Bull! Bull!" repeated Archie, imperiously, and his mother yielded, as usual.

Mr. Bull, a little round-faced Englishman, came in smiling from an adjoining kitchen. He was glad to see the pretty lady, who had come into his store like a beneficent fairy some months ago. Archie, too—his nurse had taken him there once, and from that time the child would never let her pass the door without going in. The old man learned to watch for him, and his round face would dimple with pleasure at the sight of the boy.

"A pleasant day, Mrs. Arno," a sympathetic gentleness softening his voice as he noticed her careworn looks. "You are quite a stranger. And how's curly-head?" laughing down at the child.

"Give him a chocolate mouse, Mr. Bull," said Bella, laying a penny on the counter. "And how is Aunt Nancy to-day?"

"Oh, much the same as usual. Wouldn't you like to go in and see her, ma'am?—it would do her good."

"And me too," thought Bella, who felt comforted somehow since she entered the little store. "Yes, indeed," she said, aloud, as she followed the old man. Archie trotted after, nibbling at his mouse.

In a chamber adjoining the kitchen lay the old woman propped up by pillows. She would never walk another step, but her hands were busy knitting stockings from morning till night, and the sale of these added considerable to their household store. Her sweet, pale face was framed in silvery hair; there was an air of refinement about her that her husband lacked. Her eyes brightened at the sight of Bella, for the latter's good nature and sociable ways had made her as great a favorite with the old couple as her little boy.

"Dear Mrs. Arno, how glad I am to see you! And the darling baby too!" pressing a warm kiss on the uplifted mouth, with its impromptu mustache of chocolate and cream. Erasing her salute in the manner peculiar to childhood, he followed his particular friend, "Uncle Joe," into the store.

"Are you well, Mrs. Arno? You don't look so," said the old woman, after they had talked a few moments.

The tender sympathy in her voice fairly overcame poor Bella. She struggled a moment; then, hiding her face on the bed, she broke into a passion of tears.

"Poor child! what is it?" asked the old woman, laying her hand on the bowed head.

That gentle, motherly touch made Bella's tears flow the faster. It was some minutes before she could look up.

"It's too bad of me to trouble you," she said; "but you spoke so kindly. Nobody has spoken to me so since——"

"Poor child!" repeated the old woman; "tell me your troubles. It'll ease your heart, perhaps."

Thus encouraged, Bella took heart and went through her story, not without many tears. The old woman cried with her.

"That they should want to take your baby from you—that darling baby! I don't wonder you felt heart-broken. And so you thought the Lord had forsaken you? Ah, you'll know Him better when you've lived as long as me, poor child!"

"Yes, aunty, I was wrong; but I felt so discouraged. I thought I had so many friends; but when the time of trouble came——"

Bella's voice faltered. The old woman lay silent, stroking the hand she held in hers.

"And you want me to advise you?" she said at last.

"Yes. I thought you might hear of something I could do. I don't sew nicely. I'm very sorry about that. But is there's anything else——"

"Poor dear lady! To think of your having to work for a living! Why, you look as if a breath would blow you over now."

"Oh, I'm stronger than you think. I can work," said Bella, earnestly.

The woman reflected.

"I've a plan in my mind," she said, looking up. "I wish I could think of something better for you; but— Would you mind asking my husband to step here a moment, Mrs. Arno, please?"

What the "plan" was will be shown hereafter.

"Yes, sir, I call it the firm of Bella and Baby, and I'd like to have it put on the sign. There's a blessin' follered us ever since they come into the house."

Mr. Bull, or "Uncle Joe," as he is generally called, leans forward in his chair, his eyes fixed affectionately on Bella. It is three years since we saw her last, but she looks little changed, except that the bloom has returned to her cheek.

"The blessing came because you and Aunt Nancy were so good to us, Uncle Joe," she says, looking up from her work.

Something glistens in her blue eyes and the young man watching her from an opposite corner feels more in love than ever. He is Frank Darrow, an old friend of Bella's, who has visited here so often he seems like one of the family.

"And so you were in Europe at the time of Bella's trouble?" said the old man, musingly. He is never weary of talking about Archie and his mother, and one of his hearers at least finds the repetition of the theme an unending delight. But Bella seems rather uneasy.

"Did you ever think she'd turn out such a little business woman, Mr. Darrow? Why, the store 'as prospered as it never did when I was running it alone. But I was always sorry about her watch, and she insisted so on our taking the money"—

"Of course I did," broke in Bella. "A pretty thing it would have been to come upon you with my baby, and never offer to lighten the burden a little! Oh dear, how warm it is!" she added, rather pettishly, pushing back a bronze ripple of hair. Frank saw she felt uncomfortable, and rose to go.

"Will you come into the store with me a moment, Bella?"

"Oh, I guess I'll say good-night here," said Bella. "I must finish my work."

"Just five minutes," pleaded Frank, and "Go, dear, go," added the old man. Bella hesitated a moment, then did as was told.

"Good-night, uncle," said Frank, clasping his hand. Then, in a whisper, "You know what I'm going to ask her, Uncle Joe?"

"Yes, yes. God bless you, my boy! She loves you, I know."

"He's worthy of her," he muttered, as Frank walked off. "I'm glad of it; but, Lord help us, how we shall miss her and the boy!" brushing away a tear.

Bella was waiting in the store, a troubled but resolute look on her face. Closing the door, Frank stood silent a moment.

"Bella," approaching her, "you know what I wanted to ask you?"

"I suppose so, Frank," said Bella, quietly, but looking rather pale. "I wish you wouldn't ask it, though."

"Oh, Bella, if you knew how I love you!" pleaded Frank. "Can't you love me a little, dear?"

"Listen to me, Frank," said Bella, forcing back the tears. "It's impossible for us to marry; it would make too many people unhappy. Think of your family. What would they say," a faint smile crossing her face, "to your making a poor shop-girl your wife? And on my side are dear Uncle Joe and his wife."

"Bella, you don't know my mother and sisters. Worldly as they seem, they have warm hearts, and they couldn't *help* loving you and your dear little boy. As for Uncle Joe and his wife, they shall suffer no loss. Our home shall be theirs, my darling; we will care for them together."

"Frank, Frank, that generous heart of yours is always getting the better of your head. If my conscience would let me bring such a burden on you, do you suppose Uncle Joe and Aunt Nancy would be willing to give up their little home and live dependent on another?"

"Then they needn't leave their home, Bella," persisted Frank. "I will find some one to take your place in the store, though that shan't hinder your being with them as much as you please. We will both help them in every way."

"Frank, I tell you it is *impossible*. If we are to be friends you must never mention the subject again. And now," in a softer tone, "I really cannot stay any longer. Good-night, Frank; I shall always wish you well."

There was a slight break in her voice, and, turning, she went quickly out of the room. Frank looked after her a moment, then, with a white, set face, he picked up his hat and walked off.

"Heartless little thing!" he muttered, as he strode fiercely homeward through the rain. "I'll never give her another thought. Ah, well! I can't *help* loving her; she's the only woman in the world to me. Poor Arno [illegible] it in him to love her as I do. Oh, my darling, how can you be so hard to me?"

Could he but have seen Bella half an hour later, as she sat crying in her own little room!

"I do love him—I do!" she sobbed out. "The dear, generous-hearted, noble fellow! Oh, I wish he hadn't gone away so angry with me!"

"There, darling, take this from mamma. So, now; she will sit by you and hold your hand."

Nearly two weeks have passed since Frank and Bella parted. She has not seen him since. It cost her many tears at first, but for the last three days she can think of nothing but her boy.

Archie has diphtheria and is very sick, the doctor says. He has gone away now for a while, and the child lies exhausted on his pillow. How livid and sunken he looks! You would scarcely know the blooming face that lay here a few nights ago.

Poor Uncle Joe! He could not keep still a moment, but hovered about the mother and child in a nervous flutter of fear.

Whose step is that at the door? The old man looked up, and a flash of joy passed over his face. Going hastily toward the new-comer, he seized both his hands.

"Thank God you've come, Frank! The child's been very sick, but I think he's a little better," following Frank to Bella's side.

She looked up, with her white face and the tearless anguish in her eyes. "Oh, Frank!" she said, faintly, putting out her hand.

Clasping it gently, he said, in a tone of mild reproach, "Why didn't you send me word, Bella?"

"It's diphtheria; you mustn't stay," whispered Bella, motioning him off as he bent over the crib.

"But I am going to stay, Bella," he replied, with such mild decision that she felt remonstrance was useless.

Wearily the time passed by. The doctor came and went, leaving little consolation behind him. The old man, worn out with grief and anxiety, slumbered heavily in his chair.

Bella felt she could hardly have gone through that night without Frank. She scarcely knew her ardent, impetuous lover in him who sat by her side, so strong, yet so gentle, quick to anticipate her slightest wish, and ministering to her and Archie with the tenderness of a woman.

"Can't you close your eyes a few moments?" he whispered once. "I know just what to do now, and you look so exhausted."

"No, oh no," said Bella, resolutely; and he urged her no farther.

Midnight was approaching, and a great hush fell upon them both, for the doctor had said there might be a change at that hour. Bella sat, her eyes fixed on the child, never stirring except to give him his medicine or the stimulants the physician had ordered. Frank, motionless as a statue, watched the little face with her.

At last Bella raised her eyes inquiringly to his. There was a gleam of hope in her look and in the one that answered her.

"His breathing seems a little easier," she whispered. Frank nodded silently, and there was another long pause.

A gentle moisture was breaking out over the child's face and body; his breathing seemed easier and his expression more natural. Frank and Bella hung above him, scarcely daring to indulge the sweet hope that had sprung up in their hearts.

About 3 o'clock the doctor came in. His tired, jaded face brightened the moment he saw the child.

"Yes, he seems better," said he; "but we mustn't venture to hope yet. Now let us look at the little throat again."

"His throat looks better," said he, as he rose to go.

Bella followed him to the door. "The symptoms are favorable," said he, in answer to her imploring glance. "I will call in again before noon."

Bella turned to go back to her seat. As she did so she met Frank's anxious, loving glance. It was almost more than she could bear.

"Oh, Frank," she said, "if God will only let him live!" and for the first time the tears fell over her cheeks. Frank put his arm gently around her, and she laid her head on his shoulder. They felt from that moment that nothing could ever part them more.

Once more let us enter the little chamber. The blinds are open now, and the sunset light is streaming in. Archie lies in his crib, looking like a little spirit, his mother thinks with half a sob, as she watches his pale, wasted face, with its halo of gleaming hair. But he is gaining strength daily, and will soon be running round, the doctor says.

Closing the blinds, his mother takes a chair beside him, and sings in a low, gentle voice. In a few minutes he is fast asleep, and she slips away for a while. She knows who is waiting for her below.

"Bella," said Frank, after they had talked a few moments, "I received a letter to-day. Guess from whom."

"I'm sure I don't know," said Bella. She was setting the supper table, and paused with a half-startled glance. "From your mother, Frank?"

"You little coward, how pale you've turned all of a sudden! But you've no reason. I was a true prophet, I tell you," shaking the letter playfully at her. "I have told her the whole story, and she is prepared to love you and receive you as a daughter. Is that table ready? Then sit down by me, and we'll read the letter together. You'll find out what a warm, loving heart my mother has, you little infidel, you!"

"And what shall we call the firm now?" asked Uncle Joe, as the happy little party sat down to the table. "It's admitted a new member, you know," he went on, roguishly. "Come, I'll give you a name; one it'll bear before long, and we'll drink to the health of the firm in this bottle of wine."

"Uncle!" said Bella, laughing and blushing, while his old wife beamed indulgently upon him from the arm-chair where Frank's strong arms had placed her.

"Bella, baby, and husband!" said Uncle Joe, rising with a beaming face, though something like a tear twinkled in his eye. "Long life and prosperity to the firm, and may God's blessing be on it for evermore!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

FACTS for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Information worth thousands to those out of health. The new *Health Journal* that teaches all, sent *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

MR. JOE JEFFERSON will remain in England for the remainder of the present year.

Thousands of Affidavits.

Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised, are thereby prejudiced against all medicines. Is this right? Would you condemn *all* physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and, after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does that prove it? Many suffering with Catarrh and pulmonary affections have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Catarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy? There are thousands of people in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many had lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities.

Irreconcilable Conditions.

Debility and health are irreconcilable conditions. Weakly people, that is to say, people who lack the vitality requisite for a vigorous discharge of each and all of the bodily functions, are invariably afflicted with some, though it may be a trifling, disorder of the system. Atony, or a want of nervous and muscular vigor, is accompanied by poverty of the blood and the [illegible]. A certain way to overcome it and prevent the aggravated maladies to which it must ultimately lead is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promote digestion and assimilation of the food, and thus are the means of furnishing the body with a supply of blood of a quality essential to its proper nourishment. Invigoration through the instrumentality of the matchless tonic protects the feeble from a host of bodily ills which lurk in ambush for the debilitated. The Bitters are an article which it is most desirable to keep constantly on hand.

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLGATE & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Soap has acquired a popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture. A reputation begun early in the century made it easy for this house to impress the public. The peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article are the novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume.

Trouble in the Household.

We would advise every one interested not to buy Yeast or Baking Powder, loose or in bulk. They are usually made by unskillful persons, and have frequently proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powder. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is always put up in cans, warranted full weight, and absolutely pure.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

Money in Poultry.

Prof. A. Corbett, of No. 7 Warren St., N.Y., has received the Centennial and several gold medals, also 12 diplomas for his new process for hatching eggs and raising poultry by means of horse manure. This valuable discovery will give $500 yearly profit from 12 hens. Catalogues, circulars and testimonials sent on receipt of postage.

WE have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years. Nothing that we have ever sold gives such universal satisfaction as a cough remedy. While we keep all the old standard medicines of this kind, the Universal has by far the leading sale. Our customers speak in its praise without exception. We can refer any one who has not used it to scores who will testify to its value.

B. J. & L. S. STROUGH, La Fargeville, N. Y.
Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

A FRIEND of ours, who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

VETERINARY Surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following trouble in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water cough and colds, swelling of the glands worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

NO MORE SWALLOWING medicine into the stomach to go up to cure the Lungs. As Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules dissolve in the mouth a gas is generated, is inhaled, and stops Coughing, Bronchitis and Consumption. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, St. Louis.

FOR ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selection from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also, fifty selected popular songs and other writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A NEW METHOD to stop Consumption, Coughs and Colds, by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. Trial boxes, 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

HOFMAN'S Hop Pills CURE the AGUE.

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
Toledo Blade
(*Nasby's Paper.*)

Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom, and others of equal note, contribute an article during the year.
The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE.
The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World.
Specimen Copies sent Free to any address. Send Postal. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

Chicago Business Directory.

AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] to [illegible] South Water.
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD.
J. MANZ, [illegible] LaSalle, cor. Washington.
ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER, STENCILS AND STOCK.
L. BOCHE, [illegible] E. Randolph.
ENGRAVER, SEALS, PRESSES, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS, STENCIL TOOLS AND STOCK.
O. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark.
HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
S. D. KIMBARK, 80 to 84 Michigan-av.

FASHIONS 66

Lady's "Armure" Overskirt.
The latest—most popular style. We will mail this Pattern and Cloth Model free, for 10 cts. (or 3 stamps), to pay mail expenses.
We will send the Pattern with Cloth Model of this New "Princess" Polonaise, free, for Ten Cents (or 3 stamps).
"Princess Polonaise." To pay mailing expenses.

Smith's Instruction-Book & Catalogue.
Hundreds of Large Illustrations of the New Styles, with ample instructions in "Home Dressmaking," "Cutting Out," "Fitting," etc. Send Two Stamps and get it by return mail. Both Patterns and Book for 25 cts. (or 8 stamps).
SEE our STYLES and TEST OUR PATTERNS.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, Editor,
P. O. Box 5055. 16 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

RICH and BEAUTIFUL.
FARMERS, FARMERS' WIVES, SONS and DAUGHTERS, attention!
Learn to beautify your HOMES and CULTIVATE the SOIL to the BEST ADVANTAGE and most ECONOMICALLY.
FINEST and best GUIDES and CATALOGUES in the WORLD.
Everyone having a FARM or GARDEN should send a Postal-Card at once for FREE descriptive CIRCULAR; or 10c. for Illustrated Catalogue, 136 pages.
P. O. Box, No. 5712. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St. New York.

ORGAN
THE "ESTEY" LEADS THE WORLD.
(Established 1846.)
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.*

SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL
WEAR WELL
AND
KEEP GOOD TIME

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

A GREAT OFFER! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

CARPET WARP.
TO THE CONSUMER.
Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PEERLESS" ticket, we shall hereafter adopt, for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR, AAA."
We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PEERLESS" brand.
Inquire for "WHITE STAR AAA" Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.
$20 Worth of Music During the Year.
Every number has 32 pages of Music and Musical Stories, Sketches, Editorials, Letters, Lessons, etc., etc. Choice of Four Elegant Premium Volumes, FREE to every subscriber at $1.50 a year. Send stamp *for full particulars*, or 15c. for sample, with *last song of P. P. Bliss*. Address J. CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Mothers Who Have Daughters That Have Weak Lungs
Should arrest the disease when it is in the incipient stages. It is indicated by a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. If this be permitted to run on, tubercles will form, and Consumption will be the result. A most valuable remedy will be found in Allen's Lung Balsam to cure and check this disease in its first stage.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Remove the covering over strawberry plants, especially if it be thick, as it may pack and smother the plants.

Potatoes which are to be planted had better be cut a few days before and placed so the cut part can be dried before planting.

In laying out the garden devote no more to flowers than you intend to take care of and to do it well and scientifically. And if you do not know what that means let the flowers alone and devote the space to potatoes and onions.

The editor of the Hamilton *Freeman* recommends the following list of apple trees as being valuable fruit, and reliably hardy, to-wit: Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenburg, Willow Twig, Fameuse, Talman Sweet, Ben Davis and Red Astrachan.

Harrowing Wheat.—It is a good plan, both for the wheat and the catch of clover seed, to harrow wheat in the spring. Select some day when the ground is dry enough to pulverize freely, and, if possible, just before a rain. Where wheat has been drilled in a common, heavy drag will only break down the ridges between the rows and cover exposed roots.

Top Dressing for Grass Lands.—A top dressing of clay on a light loamy soil will render it much more productive, and its beneficial effects will soon be observed. A top dressing of swamp mud, after it has been exposed to the atmosphere for a time, is equal to the best manure for grass crops. Sand spread over a clay soil, or on swamp muck, constitutes an excellent fertilizer, and its application to such land is a permanent benefit.

Bone Spavin Cure.—Muriatic acid, eight ounces, pulverized cantharides, one ounce. Fill a drachm vial about one-third full with the medicine, and, after greasing below the lump with lard or oil, apply it upon the lump, covering a space the size of a five-cent piece. Apply it once every day for four days, then keep the sore well greased with lard or oil until it heals up. If one course of this treatment fails to cure, apply the medicine as before; the second never fails.

Farm Labor and Profit.—Col. Scott, in the last *Producer*, wisely attempts to inform the public what a farmer sells when he disposes of a load of corn at a railroad station. He has marketed thirty bushels of corn, for which he gets $7.50. With it he has sold one day's labor of himself and team, hauling it to market, and another day with the same force gathering and cribbing it. Behind this is the preparation of the ground, the rent of an acre, the seed and planting, cultivation, interest, taxes, wear and tear of tools, risks and failures from floods, droughts, and careless culture. Besides all these, he is selling in that load of corn the cream of his land, which is probably already mortgaged to some other man; and, above all, he is selling his independence as a farmer. These are some of the things a man sells for the paltry sum of $7.50.

Jerseys and Alderneys.—There is constantly a difficulty in the minds of the mass of the people relative to the above-named breeds of cattle. The editor of the *Country Gentleman* defines the matter as follows, which is plain and easily understood: "The Jerseys are the cattle of the island of Jersey; are quite uniform in size and deer-like appearance, and are rather small. The Alderneys are from the island of that name, and are said to be a cross between the Jerseys and the coarser Guernseys. They are therefore uneven in size, coarser, and more broken in coloring, often having considerable white, red or brown, which colors are bred out of the Jerseys as far as possible. Both breeds are noted for rich milk, and golden butter—the Guernsey cross increasing this quality in the Alderney. In this country, however, the two names have been used indiscriminately for precisely the same animal, and the number of 'Alderney' cattle, strictly speaking, that have ever been imported is very small indeed!"

Sheep Washing.—Washing sheep previous to shearing, or leaving them unwashed, is a question that, like deep or shallow plowing and thick or thin seeding, has caused much difference of opinion among farmers. It is probable that the most profit will be found to result from carefully washing sheep and putting up the wool carefully without the slightest attempt at deception of any kind. By a little attention to the destruction of burdocks and similar weeds in sheep pastures the fleece will not be disfigured by burs. Sheep should be carefully tagged before being let out to grass in the spring. This is indispensable in the management of breeding ewes, and is necessary for all other sheep. Shearing time affords an excellent opportunity for "drafting" or "culling" sheep—removing all those that are in any way unprofitable, and filling up their places with better stock. Weakness of constitution, predisposition to disease, wildness, barrenness, the production of inferior wool, etc., are among the causes which render culling out of the flock necessary.

Around the House.

French Loaf Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of raisins, half a pound of butter, one cup of new milk, five eggs, and spice to suit.

To Pot Fish.—Cut up choice pieces of fish, season with pepper, salt and clover; put them into a dish; cover closely; bake one hour. When cold press them into the pot and cover well with butter, etc.

Cure for Chapped Hands.—One part of glycerine, four of Pond's Extract, or witch hazel, four of water; put in a bottle and shake well; it is ready for use immediately; it is well to shake thoroughly each time of using.

Graham Tea-Cake.—One cup sugar, two eggs, beaten together, one cup sour cream, two-thirds teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful salt, two slightly heaped cups Graham flour, one teaspoonful lemon extract or half a nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven.

Lamps become incrusted inside with settlings from the oil, and ordinary washing will not remove them. Take soap-suds and fill the lamp about one-third full; then put in a little sharp sand, and shake vigorously. A few minutes will remove every particle.

To Fry Eels.—Skin, empty and wash the eels as clean as possible; cut them into short pieces and dry them in a cloth; season with salt and pepper, flour them thickly and fry them a fine brown in boiling lard; drain the eels and send them to the table with melted butter and a lemon.

Fish Pudding.—Take cold boiled fish and mashed potatoes, an equal quantity; mix well together, breaking the fish very fine; add two ounces of melted butter; season with salt and pepper. Butter a pudding-dish, put the mixture in, and bake in a moderate oven until the top is nicely browned.

To Keep Green Vegetables.—Green vegetables must be kept on damp stones, covered over with a damp cloth. Beetroots, parsnips, carrots and potatoes are best kept in dry sand during the winter. Never wash them till they are wanted for use. Onions should be tied up in bunches, and hung up. Take and bury parsley in a jar during the winter, or dry it by hanging it up in a warm room.

To Cook Onions.—Put them into salted boiling water, with a little milk added, and boil them until tender. Then put them into a baking-pan with a little pepper, salt and butter thrown over them, and a little of the water in which they were boiled in the bottom of the pan. Brown them in the oven and serve hot.

Burns.—For this class of difficulties, white-lead paint seems to meet the indications of treatment as satisfactorily as any material which has been employed. This is interesting, from the fact that almost every plan of treatment which has ever been devised has been employed, and the leaning is toward the paint dressing. Mix as for painting, except considerably thicker, and apply with a brush.

Cleaning Walls.—Walls that have been whitewashed and need cleaning can be much improved in looks by passing a soft brush broom back and forth over the surface of the wall. To clean wall paper—tie a small bag of bran over the brush end of a broom and pass it up and down over the wall. Shake up the contents of the bag occasionally and remove the dust from the bag by brushing with a small brush broom.

Lovers of house plants will be sorry to learn that the oleander is a dangerous plant. But so it is. Children have been poisoned by eating the flower petals; cattle have been killed by browsing on the foliage; a single drop, it is said, of the milky, acrid juice that exudes when a twig or leaf is broken off is sufficient to produce the death of an infant. The odor exhaled from the blossoms is also deleterious to the health.

English Ambassadors frequently suffer for the necessities of life, through the contemptible salaries allowed them. Lord Lyons, as British Ambassador to France, has a salary of $50,000. The British Ambassadors to Germany and to Rome have each a salary of $35,000, and the latter receives an allowance for rent of $6,000. The Ambassador at Vienna gets $40,000, and the one at St. Petersburg $39,000. Sir Henry Elliott had, at Constantinople, $40,000, and Sir Edward Thornton entertains at Washington on a salary of $30,000.

A Fearful Death.

A special from Conyers, Ga., states that the jail at that place was burned today and three negro prisoners perished in the flames. The door to the jail was on the second floor, the first story being a solid dungeon which opened from the top by a trap door. Before the fire was discovered it had burned away the steps and cut off all communication with the prisoners. There was no engine in the town, and the fire had its own way. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to approach the building. At length an axe was forced through an aperture to the prisoners, and they commenced to cut through the heavy logs that made the dungeon walls. The flames, however, swept downward rapidly, and soon burned through the upper floor and sent a shower of embers and lurid blaze on the wretched men below. In this horrid illumination they could be plainly seen by the crowd outside. Crazed with pain and fear they capered about like mad men, dashing themselves against the walls and screaming in the most fearful manner. Their attempts to cut through the walls, while furious, had no intelligent direction. They hacked about wildly, frequently fighting like brutes for the possession of the ax. At length the whole upper floor gave way, and the three wretched men, clutching the outer logs, stretched their hands to the crowd outside and were lost in a blinding sheet of flame.

The prisoners talked with the crowd during the progress of the fire, and said they had heard a match struck up stairs an hour before the fire was visible and supposed it was the jailer. It was certainly incendiary, and is believed to have been done by friends of the prisoners. It commenced at the door on the second story. The prisoners were put in jail just a day and a half before the fire occurred, and were sentenced to a few years each in the penitentiary.—*Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch to New York Herald.*

Hoarded Wealth.

The Bank of France has had in its vaults during the past year the largest sum of gold and silver money, probably, that was ever collected in one place. It exceeded at times 2,200,000,000 francs, or $440,000,000.

This would be more than enough to redeem every greenback and every piece of fractional currency in this country, and leave a balance of $50,000,000 after our paper money debt had been wiped out. But perhaps the vastness of the sum will be better understood if we say that, if it were all gold coin, it would weigh more than 312,900 pounds, avoirdupois, or more than 156 tons.

As a matter of fact, about one-third of the money is silver. A French silver five-franc piece weighs fifteen and one-half times as much as a gold piece of the same value. So it follows that the weight of coin in the bank vaults has exceeded 1,825,000 pounds, or more than 900 tons.

A Sunday-school boy gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility:" "Boys has two buttons for their s'penders so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button."

Where the Benders Are.

The Bender family, found as often as Charlie Ross, and last found at Alma, Ark., proves to be the Keafer family of Wisconsin. It is rather curious that all of the discoveries should have created so lively an interest everywhere except among the folk whom we might think most concerned in the capture and bringing to justice of the murderers. It is just four years since the almost incredible crimes of Cherry Vale, Kan., were made public, and three since the authorities of Utah captured in the Wahsatch mountains a family fully identified as the Benders, whose head, indeed, confessed that he was John Bender, and gave a thrilling description of his deeds of blood, which subsequently proved to be wholly imaginary. The Benders lived, as we have just said, at Cherry Vale, in Labette county, Kan., and in May, 1873, were said to have fled to Texas or Mexico because of the disappearance of Mr. Yorke, brother of Colonel A. M. Yorke, whose dramatic exposure in the Kansas Legislature of Senator Pomeroy's attempt to bribe him with a $7,000 package of bills made such a sensation at the time, and ended in the return of Mr. Ingalls. Their house proved a literal shambles, as in it were found the corpses of five men and a child, all of whom had been destroyed in the same manner, being first knocked on the head with a hammer or mallet, and having their throats cut while insensible. How many strangers Bender and his wife and his daughter Kate had induced to partake of their hospitality and then done to death must ever remain a secret. About a week after the disclosures a confederate of the family, one Nicholas Marion, was captured in Indian Territory. He promised to make important disclosures affecting the gang, but committed suicide while he was being conducted homewards. Since then innumerable Benders have been discovered in the far West, but curiously enough the relatives of their victims have taken no interest in them. The most reasonable solution of this is to be found in the belief that is almost universally maintained in the vicinity of Cherry Vale that the father, mother and daughter were captured by the Vigilantes, brought back with all secrecy and drowned by night in the pond near their house which probably had received the corpses of many of their victims. We do not know that this theory has ever been made public, but are moved now to publish it as explaining what would otherwise appear unaccountable. If it is correct, one awful mystery will have been avenged by another mystery as awful.—*New York World.*

National Bankruptcy.

M. De Girardin has recently prepared an essay, entitled "The Question of Money," in which he takes the ground that all existing Governments, except those of England and America, are hurrying into bankruptcy, and he finds the principal cause in the immense amount of money spent upon their respective armies. The statistics which he furnishes are very interesting. The six powers of Europe spend $500,000,000 annually upon their armies. He calculates in detail that England's military expenditure per annum is $53,256,160, each soldier costing over $503. France spends $112,913,298, each soldier costing over $254. The total cost of the Russian army per annum is $137,034,935, or $238 per man. The cost of the German army is $92,764,603, or $225 per man. Italy pays less than $181 a head, the total cost being $37,176,686. The Austrian army is the cheapest of all. Each man costs $174.30, which, for an army of 273,800, gives a total of $47,705,914. Adding to these sums the annual amounts expended for naval armaments, which amount to $60,000,000 for England, $35,000,000 for France, $24,000,000 for Russia, $7,500,000 apiece for Germany and Italy, and $5,000,000 for Austria, and the sum total expended upon the military camp of Europe foots up $635,000,000!

The Growth of San Francisco.

The new San Francisco Directory, just published, contains 100,850 names, which, estimating that each name represents three in population, would give the population of the city at 302,550. Of this number 22,000 are Chinese, and the increase in population during the past year has been about 11 per cent. There were 1,600 new buildings erected during the past year, thirty-three of which cost $8,500,000. The aggregate amount expended for improvements during the year, including parks, streets, etc., was $10,000,000. There are now 27,000 buildings comprised within the city limits, of which 4,390 are brick. The postoffice delivered last year 455,846 letters, and received 5,452,838 letters, and 800,000 postal cards were collected, and 850,000 delivered. The average daily attendance on the public schools last year were 22,761, an increase over the previous year of 2,901, while 34,029 scholars are enrolled in all the schools. The total expense of maintaining these schools was $867,754, an increase of $160,309 over the previous year, and the estimate for the ensuing year is placed at $870,000. The total value of school property is $2,505,500.

Death in Life.

The most strange occurrence of the time is the death-in-life of Miss Annie Goodale, the actress. It has not yet been mentioned in any of the newspapers. She died three weeks ago. Up to yesterday she was not buried. The corpse is warm and limp, and the features as soft and mobile as when in life. Several doctors have examined her, and have ordered that the body shall be watched night and day. The poor lady is evidently in a trance, but whether she is destined to come to life it is impossible to say. Not long ago a General in France lay in a similar condition for three months, after which time decomposition set in, with every other indication of death, and without any token of life all the time save the warmth and flexibility of the body. It is an awful thing to contemplate the possibility that Miss Goodale is at this moment conscious of all that is passing around her, without the power to communicate with her sorrowing friends, for such consciousness is not uncommon in some conditions of catalepsy, which paralyzes the body and suspends volition, but leaves the senses untrammeled. Many an unfortunate person has been buried alive in this condition.—*London Letter.*

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the affected parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

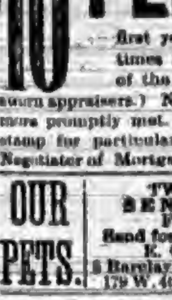

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N.Y.

THE BEST LAND THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES. Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road. Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R. BURLINGTON, IOWA. IN THE UNITED STATES

10 PER CENT. NET for the money lender. Interest paid semi-annually first year in advance. Security 4 to 10 times the loan in land alone, exclusive of the buildings. (Present cash value by sworn appraisers.) No investment safer. No payments more promptly met. Best of references given. Send stamp for particulars. D. S. B. JOHNSTON, Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

OUR PETS. TWO GREAT SENSATIONS For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N.Y., and 179 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. QUEENS OF THE Republic.

PILES! Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepay postage and packing. Regular price, $1. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD

One Volume, 822 Pages. Price, $4.25. Sold by Subscription Only.

For further particulars, address D. APPLETON & CO., Pubs., 549 & 551 Broadway, N.Y.

DO NOT Purchase any article until you have our new Catalogue. Great reduction in prices. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House 227 & 229 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

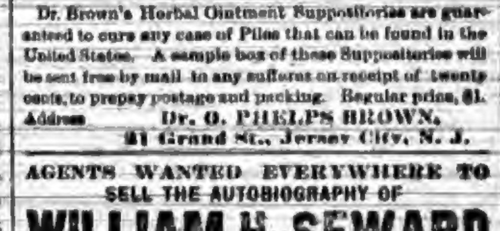
COLLINS & CO'S
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & CO.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS, wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With Invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price, in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

WOODWARD'S Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets. Four parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid. Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies. Heads, Figures, Animals, Landscapes. Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid. WOODWARD'S DESIGNS for the FRET SAW. Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid. Order free catalogue by postal card of Art, Architectural and Rural books. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Publisher, 136 Chambers St., New York.

FARMS in the best part of Maryland at panic prices. For catalogue, with map and price-list, address MANCHA & GIBSON, Centreville, Md.

Demorest Quarterly Journal of Fashions. Single copies, 5c.; yearly, 15c.; post free. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., N.Y.

Every Year You Lose More than one costs—Ours always right—No pay till tested and suited—No risk, we pay freight—Be your own Agent and Save Commissions—Four-Ton Hay Scales, complete (none better), $50, delivered. Send for free Price-List all size Scales, and judge for yourself. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

BEST HAY PRESS
P. K. DEDERICK & CO
ALBANY
CENTENNIAL PREMIUM

CHEAPEST articles ever offered to the public. On receipt of 15 cts. we will send by mail, postpaid, one Ladies' gold-plated ornamental Shawl Pin, also one of the newest style Hat ornaments. These goods are of the newest and latest designs; are worth ten times the money. Try us, you will send again. NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CO., 231 Church Street, N. Y.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P.O. Box, 1287.

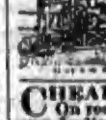

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America Hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

SINGERS and Speakers, you can only know the full power, musical qualities and highest tones of your voice by using VOICE BARS. Cure coughs, hoarseness, &c. Trial box 25c. Circulars FREE. "VOICE BARS" CO., 174 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Ad's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Our new book, "100,000 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE," is having an immense sale. Secure territory. For circulars, address SHAVER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EASTERN OREGON LANDS.—600,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre. Terms easy. For Circular, Map, &c., apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 58 Front St., San Francisco, California.

FARMERS, buy FISHER'S PATENT SICKLE GRINDERS, Hay Forks and Farm Bells. Sold by Dealers. Circulars Free. H. FISHER, Canton, O.

AWNINGS, TENTS, Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price List.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Best Patent Double-Tubed Metal Safety Lamp. Made for Burning Coal Oil. Write for particulars to CINCINNATI SAFETY LAMP CO., CINCINNATI, O.

WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods. permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men and Women out of work to write for the extraordinary inducements to Agents on our family paper with its four superb Premiums. JAS. H. EARLE, 20 Hawley St., Boston.

Wanted Agents in every County to sell our New Household Articles. Send for circulars. L. E. Brown & Co., 216 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

50,000 Sold Daily. The newest and best thing out. Everybody buys one. Sells at sight. "I cannot tell a lie, I carry my little Hatchet." Send 10 cts. for sample, 3 for 25 cts., to E. S. HAFF, 114 Centre St., N.Y. Agents make $10 a day. Try it.

AGENTS Ultimatum Burners, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 32 yards; OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c. &c. Particulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries'; Floral Calendar, Journal, and 8 Sample Plants, 25 cts. Lists Free. J. GREIVES, Sec., Box [illegible], Paterson, N. J.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Medical Advice Free Send for a Treatise. Dr. SHAW, Box 3020, N.Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms & $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 72 page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N.Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVER $7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

15 Best Flirtation Cards you ever saw, by mail for 10 cts. E. S. HAFF, 114 Centre Street, N.Y.

AGENTS 81-page illustrated Catalogue, FREE. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

A FORTUNE Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. R. GLADDING, Hoboken, N. J.

C. N. U. No. 16

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC. Full Catalogues free by mail. BOOSEY & CO., 32 East 14th Street, New York.

"MONCE'S PATENT ROLLING-STEEL GLASS CUTTERS" are used by the largest glass-cutting houses both in this country and in Europe. Every family should have one. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address E. G. MONCE, Exclusive Manufacturer, Bristol, Conn.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. 77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

REVOLVERS, Rifles, Guns, Fish-Tackle. Send stamp for 16-page Illustrated Catalogue. PRIBYL BROS., 58 State, Chicago.

SOLID Rubber Type, Stamps and Rubber Goods. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, or ask your Stationer. Something New. H. S. INGERSOLL, 205 B'way, N.Y.

EPILEPSY or FITS cured by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Address, ROSS BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

Write to Bayliss' GREAT Business College, Keokuk, Iowa.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

A KEY
THAT
WILL WIND
ANY WATCH

And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

No reader of this paper should lose the opportunity to subscribe for

50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Special offer during balance of year 1877.

THE DINING ROOM MAGAZINE

Is one of the most ably edited monthlies in the country, and with its list of popular contributors, presents in a "nutshell," at the lowest possible cost, the best thoughts on the subject of housekeeping and home matters. Every subscriber also receives a useful premium worth 20 cents.

The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, says of it:

"THE DINING ROOM MAGAZINE."—Under this title there is issued in this city, by the Union Publishing Co., 171 Duane St., a very neat, instructive, entertaining, and useful monthly magazine, conducted by Mrs. Laura E. Lyman, of the *N. Y. Tribune*. The most remarkable feature of this periodical is its price, 50 cents a year, which includes a premium worth 20 cents. By arrangement with the manufacturers, the Company will send by mail, free, to each subscriber in the United States, a can of the celebrated Royal Baking Powder. This offer is made by a thoroughly responsible company, and the standard article promised, is too well-known to every good housekeeper to need further commendation by us."—*Christian Union.*

THEREFORE SUBSCRIBE,

and secure the Magazine for one year and Premium, both postage paid, to your address, by remitting 50 cents to

THE UNION PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1037, New York.

10

COIN-SILVER —AND— Gold Premiums GIVEN AWAY To Every Subscriber of This Paper!!

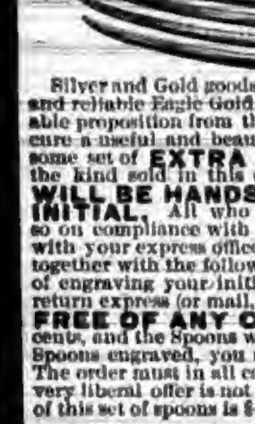

—CONSISTING OF—

Elegant extra-plated TABLE SILVERWARE, such as $7.00 Castors, Knives $6.00 per set, Forks $5.00, Spoons $4.50 per set, Napkin-Rings $2.50 a pair, Sugar-Bowls, gold-lined, all of latest style of pattern,

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER FREE.

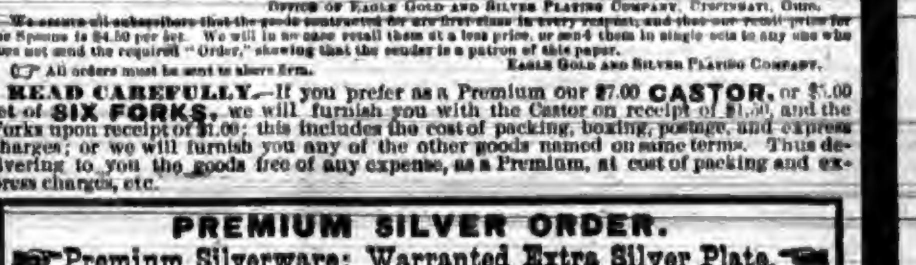

Silver and Gold goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of EXTRA PLATED SILVER SPOONS, equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for $4.50 per set. And, in addition, EACH SPOON WILL BE HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED WITH YOUR MONOGRAM INITIAL. All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions: Send your name and post-office address, with your express office, to the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Order, and inclose with your order 75 cents to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons FREE OF ANY CHARGE. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cents, and the Spoons will be delivered to you FREE. If you do not desire to have the Spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cents, to pay expressage and boxing. The order must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this Premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is $4.50, as the following letter will show:

Office of Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that our retail price for the Spoons is $4.50 per set. We will in no case retail them at a less price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Order," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company.

All orders must be sent to above firm.

READ CAREFULLY.—If you prefer as a Premium our $7.00 CASTOR, or $5.00 set of SIX FORKS, we will furnish you with the Castor on receipt of $1.50, and the Forks upon receipt of $1.00; this includes the cost of packing, boxing, postage, and express charges; or we will furnish you any of the other goods named on same terms. Thus delivering to you the goods free of any expense, as a Premium, at cost of packing and express charges, etc.

PREMIUM SILVER ORDER.

Premium Silverware: Warranted Extra Silver Plate.

To the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.: This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Order, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra-plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon, or other Silverware which I may order herewith. I inclose herewith 75 cents, to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

On receipt of this Order, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charges prepaid in full, a full set of six of our extra-plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon, or our $7.00 Castor on receipt of $1.50.

This Order will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. [Signed] Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.

At no time in the history of manufactures has Silver Plated Ware attained so high a perfection as at the present day. These goods, in appearance and for practical use, are as good as solid Silverware, and much preferred by many families. This offer can not long be held open. Those who desire them are urged to immediately send and secure to themselves the immense advantages offered by this company for securing the best Silver Plated Ware yet offered on such favorable terms. Address all orders to Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR NINETY DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ISSUE OF THIS PAPER

Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all who receive a copy of this week's paper, on compliance with the following conditions:

JAMES B. DREW & CO., No. 250 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Manufacturers of Pure Coin-Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one entitled to receive the same a SET OF DOUBLE EXTRA-PLATED SILVER SPOONS. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon, and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, as a guarantee that the order comes through this paper. You are also required to inclose with your order the nominal charge of 50 cents, to pay cost of packing, boxing and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in your hands *without further cost*. As the 50 cents barely covers carrying and boxing charges, the Spoons will cost you nothing. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and sold at retail at from $3.00 to $4.00 per set, as the following letter from James B. Drew & Co. will testify:

Office of James B. Drew & Co., 250 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

To Whom it May Concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known), and a double-extra plate of pure Coin Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. In no case will they be sold at retail by us, and cannot be secured from general dealers for less than $2.50 to $4.00 per set. Our lowest wholesale price is $60 per gross (twelve dozen). We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

(Signed) JAMES B. DREW & CO.

SILVERWARE COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon, together with 50c. to cover express or mailing and boxing charges, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our Pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated

SILVER SPOONS.

All charges are to be prepaid by the 50c. sent in, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void.

(Signed) JAMES B. DREW & CO., 250 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By the terms of this contract this liberal arrangement holds good for only ninety days from the date of this paper; therefore it is to the interest of all who are entitled to its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to JAMES B. DREW & CO., 250 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

Gor all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an't well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of goods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before fihding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent, post paid on receipt of 75 cents, Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

FIFTY DIFFERDENT TYLES

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARESTOVES

lways on hand at lowest prices

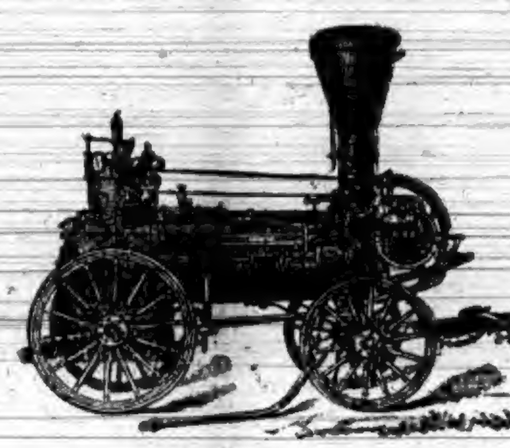

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largeste tock of Agricutural Implem'nts in DeKab County.

WHOA! WHOA!

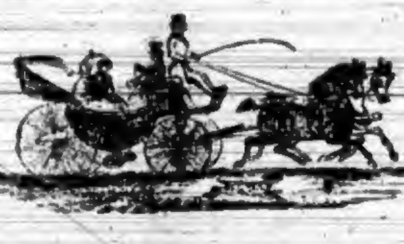

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS.

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 26, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 05 "	2 40 "	8 05 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 21 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			8 55 "
Kendallville	1 47 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 22 "	4 05 "	
Goshen	2 54 "	4 35 "	
Elkhart	3 12	[illegible]	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 45 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 19 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 23 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 31 "
Butler	2 53 "	12 08 a m	6 58 "
Bryan	3 25	12 44	[illegible]
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 00	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 34	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 00 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10 pm		
Cincinnati	7 00 p.m		
Indianapolis	4 55pm		7 20a
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 25 "		[illegible]
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 15 pm	[illegible]	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 10 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 15
Detroit	6 15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	8 45am	3 45	6 45
Lansing	5 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 25 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 20
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 4 a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	9 25 "		40
Cincinnati	9 40 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	um'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 35am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 36
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 16
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 53	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 40	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	1 01
Shelby	4 54	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 57	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	9 58
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	12 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 50pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 13	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 58	2 05	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	12 44	5 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 38	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 25am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 49	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 21	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 19pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 29
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 50	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 13
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 08
Mt. Vernon	11 40	12 13pm	7 38
ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	2 15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	3 21	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 53	5 31	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 43	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		9 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card, in effect Feb. 1s 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	3 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detroit		7 00 a m	
Toledo	12 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 25	
Saginaw		7 25	
Jackson		11 4[illegible]	
Fort Wayne	7 45 a m	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8 18	4 59	
Ossian	8 28	5 09	
Bluffton	8 53	5 37	
Worthington	9 12	5 56	
Hartford	9 32	6 41	
Muncie	10 35	7 28	5 30 p m
Newcastle	11 25		6 45
Cambridge City	12 00		8 05
Beesons	12 50		8 21
Connersville	1 05 p m		8 40
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	9 35 p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 43		11 10 p m
Louisville	11 25	8 40 a m	8 40 a m
Terre Haute	9 44	1 20	1 50 a m
St. Louis	8 40	8 20	8 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C & F M	4 M. Acc	Ind. Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		6 45 p m
Terre Haute	8 22 a m		1 36 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Beesons	4 35	10 43	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 16	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7 48
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 21		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 30
Sheldon	8 55		9 42
Fort Wayne	8 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			8 25 p m
Saginaw			9 15 p m
Frand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2	ACCOM. No. 6	LOCAL FT N
lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 29	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 15	[illegible]
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 42	12 30pm
Ta lor's	9 38	10 06	12 5[illegible]
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 28	1 30
Col en's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 26	5 10
Moorsville	11 26	12 56	5 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 38	5 00
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			3 20
Denver	6 12	12 32	2 50
Chili	6 05	12 25	
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	2 05
Roann	5 48	12 00	
Eby's Crossing	5 40	11 50	
Laketon	5 25	11 31	1 38
C W & M Cross'g			1 13
North Manchester	5 22	11 15	12 55
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 28
Collamar	5 05	10 36	11 29
South Whitley	5 00	10 50	11 45
Taylors	4 58	10 10	
P F W & C Cross'g			11 10
Columbia City	[illegible]	47	10 05
Collin's		28	9 40
Cherubusco	4 40	00	9 20
Potters	4 03	9 40	8 50
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 30
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 00
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 46	7 45
Moorsville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

---

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at any time and Reasonable prices.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 3d, 1877. Number 18.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at Davis' Hard ware store will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

Drs. D. A. Sebring, & D. J. Swarts, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low figures.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. Ford, President.
James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

To Consumptives

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries.

I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the profession—for the positive and speedy cure of that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants, viz; Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, &c., &c. Twenty-eight years experience, as a busy practioner, in the best Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New World, has taught me the value of this Medicine in the cure of all Throat and Lung Complaints.

Those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, by addressing me, giving symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this great boon, without charge, and shall have the benefit of my experience in thousands of cases successfully treated. Full directions for preparations and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing

Dr. John S. Burnett,
167 Jefferson Street,
Louisville Ky.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine " It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. Anderson, Topka K.

A New Game.

[Virginia Chronicle.]

A man came into a restaurant last night, and mounting a high stool leaned over the counter and ordered a porterhouse steak with eggs on the side, and some ale and oysters to begin on. In about half an hour he had finished his repast and was beginning to deliberate on what kind of desert he would wind up on, when a man walked in, and tapping him on the shoulder, remarked:

"Is your name Billy Hicks?"

"Yes, that's my name," said the man on the stool, as his hand stole down to his hip pocket, fumbling for the handle of a barker; "what do you want?"

"We had a little troube once before in White Pine, and now I guess I've got you dead to rights," continued the new comer, pulling out a large sized six-shooter.

"If you'll just step into the street and pace off your distance. I'm your man, said the feeder, who had just finished his pie, and whipping out a revolver, he sprang off his perch and rushed after the other into the street.

The frightened restaurant man got down behind the counter and bent his ear to listen to the shots and the rush of the mob; but he didn't hear anything unusual, and in about five minutes he recollected that there was $2.50 owing on the meal. Then he went out on the sidewalk to investigate.

"Was there a row out there a few minutes ago?" he inquired of a star-gazer on the sidewalk.

"Didn't see any, I've been here for the last half hour or so."

"See two fellows with ulsters and revolvers come out?"

"Yes, they was talkin' about swappin' guns, and there're over acros the way now, takin' a drink."

The restaurant man went back to clear up the dirty dishes.

OAKEY HALL'S MAGNANIMITY.

[From the Sun.]

In one of the last cases he tried he represented a widow whose husband had been killed by carelessness. The defendant was represented by a man eminent in his profession. The defence proved by an employe that all that could be done to insure safety was done. He was a fine-looking man, and his story had weight with the jury Oakey felt that the witness was hurting him, so he questioned him, and asked him if he had ever been convicted of a felony. He said "No." "Are you certain?" "Yes, sir." "Were you never arrested?" "Yes, I was arrested for hitting a man, but the Judge let me off. Meanwhile Oakey sent to the records and secured a transcript of the man's trial and conviction of a felonious assault, sentence being suspended. He showed it to the opposing lawyer, and that gentleman at once saw the force of it. They agreed that a verdict must be given for Hall in any event, and it was only a question of how much. Oakey paused for a moment, put the paper into his pocket, leaned on his hand awhile, and then turning to the other lawyer, said: "Brother——, I don't think this witness has done me so much harm that I can't win my case. With this, of course, I would win, but it would ruin him. He seems to be a well-meaning man; he has a family, and stands well with his employers. He probably thought he told the truth when he said the Judge let him off. I can't bear to use this. His employers would doubtless discharge him, and his companions would twit him. I'll put it in my pocket."

And he did.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

Hayes practically says that neither Chamberlain nor Packard were elected. We hope the President will turn his attention to Wheeler. Let all be ousted who were not elected.

How Far Will a Greenback Go.

Mr. Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner, Mr. Black, the baker, Mr. Jordan, a carpenter and Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant.

Mr. Brown took out of his pocket book a ten dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying:

"Here, my dear, are the ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my new bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note:

"That will pay you for your work on my counter.

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying:

"That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife, with the remark, that, that paid her twenty dollars he had promised. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black, to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returned it to Mr. Brown with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket-book, exclaiming that he "never thought a ten dollar bill would go so far.

Thus a ten dollar greenback was made to pay ninety dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. Who says greenbacks are worthless.

Danbury New: One of our Danbury lawyers was in his office Saturday reading the political news from Cincinnati, when a visitor entered. The new comer was a cadaverous person in dilapidated attire.

"Well, what do you want?" inquired the legal gent, in a testy tone.

"I would like to borrow a quarter from you to get something to eat," said the visitor, in a sepulchral voice

"I've got no money to throw away on tramps."

"Tramp!" exclaimed the stranger indignantly. „I ain't no tramp. Perhaps you do not know who I am?"

"No, I don't, and I don't care."

"You don't care, eh? Let me tell you sir, that the party you address is not the party you think you address"

"Ah!" said the lawyer, derisively.

"No, sir," said the stranger. "I am the man," he added, drawing himself up with impressive dignity, "who first nominated Mr. Hayes for the Presidency."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth when he became aware of being seized by the collar, turned around, and propelled out of the room by vigorous kicks, while an indignant voice was shouting in his ear:

"Oh, you are the scoundrel that did the infernal act, are you? Take that, and that, and THAT!"

Picking himself up at the foot of the stairs, the stranger was heard to gloomily soliloquize:

"Yes, they told me that old rooster was a red-hot Republican, the cussed liars."

The Delinquent Colored Witness.

[From the Virginia Chronicle.]

Yestefday an old negro who had been subpœnaed in the case of Rice, who was on trial for murder, did not put in an appearance at the appointed time, and an officer was sent after him. In about three hours the old fellow was brought into court, and his comical appearance caused a smile to spread over the audience. He looked for all the world like a Louisana Returning Board struck by lightning. He was brought up to the rail, and holding his hat in his hand, stood trembling from head to foot.

The Court—Can you give any explanation of your absence from this court-room?

Witness—'Fore God, Judge, I didn't git no su-pe-nys.

The Court—Did not the Sheriff serve the papes?

Witness—Well, ye see, Judge, whenebber I'se been su-pe-nyed deyallers gib me a paper. Dis time de Sheriff reads de paper, but didn't gib it up. Guess I knows de law on su-pe-nyas.

The Court—The law does not require the subpœna to be delivered.

Witness—'Fore de Lord, Judge, I s'posed it did. Nebber ment no disrespect for de court. Down in Louisiana de sheriff always handed me de su-pe-nya pussonally. 'Fore de Lord, Judge, I'm tellin' you de truff.

The Court—Wh atwere you doing all this time?

Witness—Judge, I wouldn't tell ye a lie for twenty dollars. I was playin' poker. I had four queens wid de ace high and sixteen dollars in de pot. I was jus' agoin' to quit when de Sheriff come in. 'Fore de Lord, Judge, I was jus' thinkin' about comin' up.

A general laugh went up, the Judge's face relaxed into a smile, and after giving the witness a sharp reprimand he let him off without the fine.

LUXURY ON THE RAIL.

The Difference.

We have been frequently asked; What is the difference between a railroad dining car and a Pulman Hotel car? That there is a vast difference is well known by those who have occasion to use either; But the untraveled public are not fully advised as to the points of difference. The old-fashioned railroad eating-house is, alas! too well known its peculiar, hastily-eaten meals have been partaken of by too many thousands to be forgotten. The dining car, then, is the well known eating-house placed on wheels, attached to the train at the usual meal hours, and hauled along for thirty, forty or sixty miles, until the meal has been served, when it is set off on a side-track, and is by the next train hauled back to its starting point, and so it runs a few miles for each meal. To get meals in this car the passenger has to work his way through the train while it is under full motion—pass from car to car, running the risk of falling between the platforms, and finally finding the car at the rear of the train Then comes the meal which must be hurried through with to give chance for other hungry passengers to take your place, and you must force your way back to your seat, and again run the risk of your platform passage while the train is at full speed. In such cars you pay seventy-five cents for each meal, even if you take or need only a cup of coffee and a cracker. Bear in mind, in no case do the dining cars accompany the train from starting point to destination. They are always "cut off" and taken on as we have described, With the Pullman Hotel car the case is different in every respect. These cars are sixty to sixty-six feet long, have sixteen wheels under each, are built strong, so as to insure steady, quiet running, without the usual unpleasant side motion Each Hotel car contains, in the order named the following compartments:

1st. A cosy, neat and clean little kitchen, fitted up with a range, an ice and meat box, rows of shelves covered with bright silver and brighter glass ware, and all the appliances needed for preparing a sumptuous meal.

2nd. A compact China and glass closet,, in which is kept the table ware and table linen, cutlery, etc.

3d A passage way, cutting off the kitchen and China closet from the rest of the car, and forming an air-chamber to prevent the smell of the cooking victuals from reaching the saloon portion of the car.

4th. The grand saloon. This is fitted up with twelve, fourteen or sixteen sections, with space for tables between each, and in these the meals are served. You while on this car, own the space you occupy as much as you do your own room at home, and no one can hurry you while at meals nor are you forced to give it up to allow any other person to occupy it. At night, as if by magic, this saloon is changed into a boudoir, and here your couch is prepared, and here you rest yourself isolated, and as separated from your fellow-travelers as you would be in your own bed-chamber.

5th. An elegant drawing-room, with room for six or eight persons. This is found alone in these magnificent cars. In it you and your family or party of friends may be as secluded as you please, or you can slide open the end and have the company of those in the grand saloon.

6th. Charmingly-arranged lavatories are partitioned off, and arranged in two distinct compartments for the separate use of of ladies and gentlemen. These lavatories are supplied with pure water, clean towls, combs, brushes, and, in fact, everything the most dainty may desire for the perfect performance of an elaborate toilet.

7th. Then follow conductor's and porters' rooms, linen closets, etc., etc.

It will thus be seen that this car is, as its name implies, a perfect modern hotel, with all of its appliances and comforts complete. This car is taken on at the commencement of the journey, and is part of the train to its destination. In it you get your sleeping compartments and your meal accommodations, while neither encroach upon the other. Envious dining-car employes, who are paid to decry this form of Hotel car, cannot, with anything like truth on their side, give any valid or conclusive reasons for preferring the dining to the Hotel car, and they only chatter in favor of their dining car because they are paid to do so. These Hotel cars have run from New York to San Francisco and back with the Emperor Dom Pedro—with Jarrett & Palmer's party, that traveled at almost lightning speed—with many a party of California bonanza kings; and all join in pledging their honor that the cars are incomparable.

Two lines of these celebrated cars run between New York and Chicago, and one line only between Chicago and Omaha. It may be needless to say that this last-named line runs over the steel track of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. That these cars are attracting a large share of the California travel, both ways, might easily be conjectured. Any road deserves to be patroized that is enterprising enough to give the traveling public such facilities as are freely tendered by the Chicago & North-Westest Railway on its California line.

We have neglected to say that, in these Hotel cars, the meals are a la carte—you pay for what you get and nothing more; and this at very reasonable rates.

Grumblers.

We always respect a good square grumbler, one of the generous kind who grumbles for himself and for his neighbors. One of them lives ten miles from this city in a locality where the COURIER has an extensive circulation. His name is Jack —— and his farm adjoins James —— who is a subscriber to the COURIER. Jack called on James, last Wednesday, for the paper.

"Where's the COURIER, Jim?'

"It didn't come to-day, Jack.'

"Didn't come? That makes twice it's missed. I'll give them printers a lecture when I go to town.'

"All right, Jack. Give them a good talking to. Tell them you can't stand it.'

"Bet your boots, Jim. I don't want to be annoyed in this way; it's too provoking.'

Jack is a lean, sallow looking fever and ague subject, six feet three inches in height, with sandy whiskers, long hair and an immense nose. He came into the office yesterday, and confronted us

"Hello stranger do you run this machine?'

"No sir; the boys runs the machine.

"Who sends out the papers after they're printed? He's the man I want to see.'

"He's gone to dinner, sir. I'll attend to your business.'

"All right. Now you just tell me why the paper don't come to our town every Wednesday.'

"Go and ask your venerable uncle. It's mailed every Tuesday evening.'

'My uncle has nothing to do with it. He lives in Kokomo.'

"Your Uncle Sam, I mean, sir. The paper is mailed regularly. If you don't get it, the trouble is with the Postoffice Department.

"It missed twice, and I dont like to be annoyed that way.'

I'm exceedingly sorry, sir. All I can do is to go over to the postoffice and blow the boys up.'

"That's the checker. Blow 'em up. If you want any help I'll go with you. I'm tolerable good at it myself.'

"You're very kind, sir, but I'll talk to them alone. Two at a time might wound their feelings. They're a little sensitive.'

"Their feelings ought to be hurt, sir. I can't stand the annoyance any longer.'

"Possibly your name has been dropped from the list by accident.'

"Dropped from the list?'

"Yes, sir.'

"What does that have to do with it?'

"If your name has been dropped, the paper wouldn't be sent to you.'

"My name was never on the list.'

"I thought you were complaining because your paper didn't reach you regularly?'

"No, sir; I don't take the paper. I borrow Jim ——'s copy, and I'm reading it every week, so I'm just as much interested as a subscriber would be.'

"Yes, I see. Jim is tired lending it to you before he reads it himself. He's too selfish to live in a civilized community. He's a fit subject for the Bogardus kicker. Go straight home and tell him you've got the dead-wood on him. Tell him he needn't try to shift the blame on the COURIER office or the postoffice. He alone is responsible for the outrage.'

"Thank you, stranger. I'll go and give him a piece of my mind that'll last him a while, or my name aint Jack

"That's right, Jack. Give him a good drubbing. A man that will insist on reading his paper before he lends it to a neighbor is destitute of all those qualities of head and heart that characterize a gentlemanly Democrat. He shouldn't be tolerated in respectable society. He ought to apply for a foreign appointment at once.'

"Your head is mighty level, stranger. I'll tell him all the hard things I can think of, and if he puts on any scollops I'll get some other neighbor to subscribe for your paper, and I'll quit patronizing Jim.'

The Oliver chilled South Bend plow has an even chill on all parts of the mould board and is not chilled in spots and are warranted to draw in all kind of soil.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

LOUISIANA.

IT having been finally determined, at a meeting of President Hayes' Cabinet, on the 20th of April, to withdraw the Federal troops from the vicinity of the building used as a State House in New Orleans, the President on that day sent the following letter to Secretary McCrary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1877.

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as the State House in New Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify the continued military intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the State. In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution as a ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the constitution and laws of the State. Having assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but, on the contrary, that the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceable methods under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops at an early date from their present position to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation.

R. B. HAYES.

To Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

In pursuance of the above, Secretary McCrary addressed a communication to Gen. Sherman charging him with the execution of the order, and naming Tuesday, April 24, at noon, as the time at which it should be carried into effect.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of the 23d says: "Saturday witnessed the complete disintegration of the Packard Legislature. A caucus was held in the morning, and, after discussing the matter, a resolution was adopted setting forth that it was impossible to further keep up the semblance of a Legislature. Shortly after, the members, in groups of three and four, took their way up to Odd-Fellows' Hall, and were sworn in, Warmoth being among the members. All but three Senators and about half a dozen Representatives who, under the resolution of the Nicholls Legislature, are entitled to take their seats, did so. Gov. Nicholls has offered to turn over the Governor's contingent fund, amounting to some $40,000, for the purpose of compensating the policemen and employes who have remained faithful to Packard. The President's Commission departed for home on Saturday. They expressed themselves highly pleased at the favorable termination of their labors.

IN pursuance of the President's order, the United States troops that had for several months been stationed in and around the Louisiana State House, at New Orleans, were withdrawn on Tuesday, April 24, precisely at 12 o'clock, noon. In the afternoon 100 guns were fired, and there was a liberal display of flags throughout the city in honor of the event....The Louisiana Legislature has elected Judge H. M. Spofford to the United States Senate. Spofford is a Northern man by birth, but has lived in New Orleans thirty years....The Louisiana Commission arrived at Washington, April 24. They at once proceeded to the White House and made their report to the President, in the presence of the Cabinet, of the result of their mission to New Orleans.

THE last acts in the final establishment of the Nicholls Government in Louisiana took place at New Orleans on the 25th of April, and consisted in the occupation of the capital by Gov. Nicholls and his officials, Packard having evacuated the building at midnight of the previous day. The members of the Legislature, headed by Gov. Nicholls and his State officers, marched in procession to the State House. There was no noise or demonstration whatever, and when the procession reached the Capitol the two branches of the Legislature met in their respective chambers, and the State officials quietly took possession of their offices. Gov. Nicholls received many telegrams from points in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, offering congratulations over the withdrawal of the troops, indicating great rejoicing among the people, the firing of salutes, the ringing of bells, displays of flags, etc. Packard, in retiring, issued a long farewell address to his adherents. He says he "waives none of his legal rights, but yields only to superior force." He counsels peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail.

THE EAST.

THE office of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, together with the files of the paper extending back to 1828, were destroyed by fire a few days ago.

THE New York Senate has passed a bill to prevent betting on elections and pool-selling at races....The Costa Rican Minister administered a caning to an extortionate hackman the other day.

THE WEST.

ANOTHER mail route by stage to the Black Hills has been let by the Postoffice Department. The route is from Bismarck to Deadwood, the distance being 250 miles.

ANOTHER of those horrible gallows scenes which have become a disgrace to the machinery of justice in this country was presented at the hanging of a murderer named Sterling, at Youngstown, Ohio, last week. The noose slipped under the culprit's chin, and failed to break his neck. After a few moments of silence, he began to clap his hands, kick his feet, and moan most pitifully. The sight was a horrid one, sickening in the extreme. For at least two minutes these motions and groans were kept up, and it was thirteen minutes before he was pronounced dead. While this scene of horror was transpiring on the scaffold his attorney was being carried into the jail, where he fell upon a bed and wept in a most piteous manner. It took three men to control him. Every few seconds he exclaimed: "He dead! he dead!"....Omaha, Neb., was visited last week by the most destructive conflagration that has occurred in the city for ten years. A number of stores were burned. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars....Two wood-choppers' cabins in the mountains near White Haven, Pa., were washed away a few nights ago by a sudden flood, and six laborers drowned.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* prints advices as to the crop prospects from 86 points in Ohio, as follows: Wheat, 8 report a fair crop; 49, good; 29, unusually good. As to peaches, 15 report a fair crop; 35, good; 5, unusually good, 31, a failure. From 71 points in Indiana, as to wheat, 6 report the prospect for a fair crop; 37, good; 28 unusually good. As to peaches, 11, fair crop; 19, good crop; 5, unusually good; 36, failure or partial failure. From 91 points in Illinois, mostly the middle and southern portions of the State, 7 report wheat a fair prospect; 55, good; 21, unusually good; 1, failure; 7, no wheat sown. Peaches, 19, fair; 27, good; 39, failure; 15, none raised.

SECRETARY THOMPSON, of the Michigan Agricultural Society, has received letters from forty different counties, all of which, with the exception of Kalamazoo, report the growing crop of wheat in splendid condition....From the capital of Nebraska comes a cheering crop report: "Grasshopper trouble is at an end. The spring rains have begun, and are destroying the product of small portions of the eggs hatched. The future prospects of the State were never so good. The large surplus corn from the crops of the two last years is being held for higher prices."....One of the Government mail contractors from the Black Hills country, now in Washington, represents to the department that the indications are that the Deadwood country will rapidly settle. He says the miners throughout Deadwood valley are taking from $15 to $25 a man in placer mining.

TRAINS on the Union Pacific railroad were delayed several hours by a heavy snow-storm on the 23d of April....A San Francisco dispatch says four of the Chico incendiaries have been sentenced to the penitentiary, as follows: H. T. Jones, twenty years; James Fay, ten years; Pleasant Slaughter, ten years; A. Holderbaum, five years. A motion for a new trial in the cases of Jones and Fay was made and denied. ....The last crop reports from the Pacific coast are not as promising as previous reports.

ARRANGEMENTS for the removal of the old agency Sioux as well as their lately-surrendered brethren to new quarters on the Missouri River are to be pushed forward rapidly. The bands to be removed number about ten thousand persons, and the Nebraska people are not very cheerful over the prospect of the establishment of such a colony of half-reformed hair-raisers on their borders. It is expected that the agency will be established somewhere near the southeastern corner of Dakota.

THE SOUTH.

THE Legislature of South Carolina has met in extra session and reorganized itself. The Democrats have a majority in the House, while the Senate is equally divided.

ALL the State offices in Louisiana are now in undisputed possession of the Nicholls adherents. The Legislature has adjourned sine die, and everything is reported unusually quiet in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has appointed George A. Schneider, of Chicago, Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Schneider is a wealthy German, and President of the National Bank of Illinois.

MRS. SUSAN DAVIS, who has shaken hands with every President, from Washington down, called at the White House last week....Dr. W. W. Patton, of Chicago, has been elected President of Howard University, the colored college located at Washington....The Hon. Charles H. Adams, late member of Congress from the Albany (N. Y.) district, was married at Washington, last week, to Miss Judith Crittenden Coleman, of Louisville, Ky., grand-daughter of John J. Crittenden....Ex-President Grant called upon President Hayes on Wednesday last, being his first visit since the inauguration.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving....A delegation of whites and blacks of the Labor League of the United States, headed by John Pope Hodnett, called upon the President one day last week, and read an address requesting him to embody in his Message to Congress a recommendation for the appropriation of money for internal improvements, to give employment to idle labor; also to recommend the restoration of suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the payment of 10,000 workingmen defrauded by contractors under the Board of Public Works. They were courteously received, and went away with the impression that the President would do the right thing....It is proposed to reward the distinguished Indian chief, Spotted Tail, for his valuable services to the Government, by making him a Major or Colonel in the regular army. Sherman and Sheridan both favor the suggestion.

POLITICAL.

THE President has decided hereafter not to permit the names of persons designated to be Postmasters to be made public until the day of issuing their commissions. According to the practice hitherto several days have intervened between the time the appointment was determined upon and the issuance of the commission. These days have been used by the opponents of the person appointed to defeat him, and have resulted in bringing unpleasant political pressure to bear. This is to be defeated by the new regulation.

BEN WADE has written a letter bitterly denouncing the President's policy toward the South....Gen. Terrel has been appointed Pension Agent at Indianapolis....Judge Talbot, of Maine, who has been Solicitor of the Treasury for about a year, was removed last week, and G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, appointed in his place....Gen. T. H. C. Smith, of Ohio, has been appointed Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department.

SENATOR BLAINE denies the story, started by a San Francisco paper, that he had prepared and intended to introduce resolutions in the next Congress expressing doubts of the election of Mr. Hayes, and proposing a new consideration of the subject.

MR. RANDALL is represented by a Washington correspondent as "very confident that he will be elected Speaker. His friends say that he has New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania solid for him, besides leading men of the New York delegation, such as Clarkson Potter, Hewitt, and Fernando Wood. The Randall people also count upon enough support from the South to make him sure of nomination in caucus upon first ballot."

THE Louisiana Commission returned to Washington last week, and made a written report to the President of the result of their mission to New Orleans. It opens with a description of the attitude of each party toward the commission. Upon its arrival at New Orleans both sides were inclined to resist all attempts at compromise. The citizens were soured and suspicious and in the main the press was quite unfriendly. The report then details the various interviews had with the representative men of both Governments, and of every class in society. The most important portion of the report is a carefully-prepared statement of the legal position taken by each side in regard to the question whether the determination of the electoral vote by the Returning Board must be accepted under the constitution and laws of the State as also a determination of the result of the vote for the State officers. The Nicholls presentation of this question is one that impressed the members of the commission as worthy of close attention. No opinion was expressed by the commission in regard to this or other points of controversy. The only aim was to present the facts of the situation, and to give an unprejudiced account of the various obstacles which were encountered, and the methods pursued to remove them.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says Mr. Randall is not so confident of his election to the Speakership as he was two or three weeks ago. Two things have discouraged him—the knowledge that Mr. Morrison's candidacy is an earnest one, and the conviction that the Southern Democratic members are generally opposed to him....Col. Keyes has been reappointed Postmaster at Madison, Wis.

GENERAL.

A TERRIBLE accident lately happened to a boating-party near Sherbrooke, Quebec. A young girl fell into the water in attempting to land, and, while trying to save her, the boat upset and two sisters named Farquehar and a young lady named McDonald were drowned. ....A large delegation of Canadian Roman Catholic pilgrims sailed from New York for Rome last week.

GEN. SHERMAN thinks the present European war will be destructive and prolonged....Caleb Cushing, late Minister to Spain, has returned to this country....A man, in digging a well near Gravenhurst, Canada, a few days ago, discovered liberal deposits of coarse gold. The owner has been offered $15,000 for two acres of the land. Before the discovery it was not worth $100.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE Emperor's address to the army and people of Russia, promulgated on the 24th of April, is as follows:

Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population of Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assure their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan peninsula. The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefits of peace. This solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria. Our object, before all, was to effect an amelioration in the position of Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations, and in concert with the great European powers, our allies and friends. For two years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria from any arbitrary measures of the local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe. Our efforts, supported by the diplomatic representations made in common with other governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other Cabinets to draw up a special protocol comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople conference, and to invite the Turkish Government to adhere to this international act, which stated the extreme limits of our peaceful demands, but our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol. Having exhausted pacific efforts, we are compelled, by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte, to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal, Turkey places us under necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment, foreseen when we pronounced the words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity, has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessings of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier. (Signed) ALEXANDER.

A COLUMN of 17,000 Russian troops crossed the Roumanian frontier at Bestinck on the 24th of April. Roumania, having received no preliminary notification, declared it yielded to force, and directed its troops to fall back to avoid a conflict.

THE Montenegrin forces are advancing toward the frontier of Albania....Austria will shortly occupy Bosnia with two army divisions. ....The Turks crossed the Danube on the 25th of April, at several points, and sent out flying corps to destroy railways before the advance of the Russians....A column of Russians has invaded Asiatic Turkey. Turkey has sent to the European powers a long circular, in reply to the Czar's manifesto. It protests against the declaration of war, pointing out the efforts of Turkey to improve the position of the Christians and satisfy the demand of the powers. In the absence, therefore, of any provocation on the part of Turkey, the circular declares the Porte is at a loss to understand Russia's attack, and consequently appeals to the treaty of Paris and mediation of the guaranteeing powers.

ROUMANIA has decided to cast her lot with Russia, and has issued a declaration of war against Turkey....Throughout the Russian empire the declaration of war was received with wild demonstrations of enthusiasm....The first engagement between the Russians and Turks took place at Batoum, in Asiatic Turkey. Turkish reports claim that the enemy was defeated with the loss of 800.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE London *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish army states that, notwithstanding the reported accord of Russia and Austria in Eastern affairs, the latter power reserves to itself absolute liberty of action....Finances are bad, very bad, in Russia, and a leading Panslavist journal advises the Government to raise a heavy foreign loan, even, if necessary, at a discount of 40 per cent., rather than to indefinitely multiply the paper currency, which is rapidly depreciating in value.... Italy is putting some of her reserves in the field....Cholera has reappeared in India.... The Russian Czar lately reviewed two army corps near Kischeneff. Addressing the officers, the Emperor said: "If you should encounter the enemy, show yourselves brave, and uphold the ancient glory of your regiments. I hope the young men among you who have not been under fire will not show themselves inferior to their veteran comrades. I trust you may soon return covered with glory."

A CALCUTTA dispatch says it is apparent that the famine in India is approaching its worst point, but there is good reason to hope that the maximum distress may be less severe than anticipated....The great German General, Von Moltke, in a speech delivered in the Prussian Parliament the other day, expressed his firm conviction that every European nation would be involved in war within a year....Mr. Sandford's American stable in England has scored two notable victories in the Newmarket races.

RUSSIA'S war manifesto is severely criticised by the London press on account of what the English journals are quite unanimous in characterizing as the spirit of arrogance and selfishness which marks the course of Russia toward Turkey. Great stress is also laid upon the fact that the manifesto is significantly silent on the subject of territorial aggrandizement ...The dreadful plague has reappeared at Bagdad.

A CABLE dispatch significantly mentions that there is unusual activity in the British navy-yards....A Constantinople dispatch says war with Persia is expected in Turkey.

British Newspaper Statistics.

From the Newspaper Press Directory for 1877 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,692 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 320; provinces, 991; total, 1,311. Wales, 56; Scotland, 164; Ireland, 141; isles, 20. Of these there are 103 daily papers published in England; 2 daily papers published in Wales; 18 daily papers published in Scotland; 20 daily papers published in Ireland; 2 daily papers published in the British isles." On reference to the edition of this useful directory for 1847 we find the following interesting facts, viz.: that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 557 journals; of these, 16 were issued daily, viz.: 13 in England, 1 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland; but in 1877 there are now established and circulated 1,692 papers, of which no less than 145 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has very greatly extended during the last thirty years, and especially so in the form of daily papers; the daily issues standing 145 against 16 in 1847. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 808, of which 275 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.—*London Times.*

CLAUS JANSEN and his wife and child were poisoned at Dixon, Cal., under the following circumstances: Mrs. Jansen was engaged in milking, and Mr. Jansen thought he would make himself useful, and set to work to prepare breakfast. He used strychnine instead of saleratus in making the bread, and the result was that the family narrowly escaped a horrible death. Mr. Jansen was seized with a fit of vomiting, which relieved him sufficiently to enable him to come to Dixon for assistance. When Dr. Pratt reached the scene, Mrs. Jansen's condition was very critical. Proper antidotes and emetics were administered, and the family speedily recovered.

EUROPE A VAST CAMP.

The Military Expenditures of the Great Nations—What it Costs to Keep Each Soldier.

A short essay, entitled "The Question of Money," has been prepared by M. de Girardin, in which it is made to appear that all existing governments, except those of America and England, are fast hastening in the direction of bankruptcy. Referring to one of the less great political systems which in recent years have alternately found favor with mankind, M. de Girardin says the result is, "Europe is one vast camp," the six powers alone spending close upon $500,000,000 annually upon soldiers. On this subject he makes a minute calculation, which is well worth reproducing. A soldier costs England, according to this calculation, $500.40, which, for an army of 106,000 men, makes her military expenditure $53,256,160 per annum. A soldier costs the French republic only slightly over $254, but then her army amounts to 480,000 men, and thus raises her military expenses to $112,928,298. The Czar pays a little over $238 a head for his soldiers, but he has 575,000 in the regular army to pay, and the total cost of the Russian army for a single year is estimated at the enormous sum of $137,034,925. The German Government pays a little over $225.14 for each of its soldiers, of whom it has not less than 412,000, costing the empire $92,764,606. Italy pays less than $181.58 a head for her soldiers, who number in all 205,600, and cost the kingdom $37,176,086. The Austrian army seems to be instrinsically the cheapest of those kept up by the great powers. Each man in it is supposed to cost the public $174.30, which, for an army of 273,800, gives a total of $47,705,914.

To these sums might have been added the annual amount expended by the great powers upon naval armaments, which may be roughly stated at $60,000,000 for England, $35,000,000 for France, $24,000,000 for Russia, $7,500,000 apiece for Germany and Italy, and $5,000,000 for Austria, making a total of $135,000,000. The danger of universal insolvency will never be removed till, in the words of Victor Hugo, rulers shall have ceased their search for the philosopher's stone of a definite and invincible armament; and leave off first spending millions on ships which no projectile can pierce, and then spending additional millions on the construction of projectiles to pierce the same ships.

Curiously enough, as M. de Girardin points out, the present situation of Europe can scarcely be better described than in the words of Montesquieu, who wrote in 1748:

"A new distemper has spread over Europe; it has seized our princes, and has made them keep up an inordinate number of troops. The disease has its paroxysms, and necessarily becomes contagious; for as soon as one state has increased the numbers of what it calls its troops, the others immediately do the same, so that none of them gain anything, except a share in the common ruin. Every monarch keeps on foot armies of such a size as might be raised if his people were in danger of actual extermination; and they call this state of struggle of all against all peace. True, it is this state of struggle which chiefly keeps up the European equilibrium, because it wears out equally all the great powers. And, as a matter of fact, Europe is so exhausted that private individuals who should find themselves in the condition in which are now placed the two wealthiest powers of this part of the world would not know how to subsist. We are poor with the riches and commerce of the whole world. The necessary consequence of such a situation is the perpetual augmentation of taxes, and—what cuts us off from all remedies in the future—states no longer count on their revenues, but make war with their capital. It is by no means an unheard-of thing for states to mortgage their property in time of peace; employ, to ruin themselves, means which they call extraordinary, and which, indeed, are so extraordinary that the most extravagant son and heir in the world would scarce imagine them."

The Great Guns of Turkey.

An English paper says: "The Castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, it seems, still boasts the biggest guns in the universe. Of greater caliber than our vaunted 80-ton cannon or 100-ton weapons of the Italians, the old bronze ordnance of the Turks still enjoys the reputation of being able to fire the largest cannon balls in the world. These guns have now guarded the portals to the Turkish empire for two or three centuries, and have on several occasions proved that they are useful as well as ornamental. Indeed, it would be difficult to point out weapons which have done more service in their time than these colossal monuments of bygone ages. The old bronze cannon, we are told, date as far back as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, many of them having been employed at the siege of Scutari, in Albania, by Mohammed II., in 1478. There was hard fighting in those days, if we may trust Von Hammer's history, for during two months that the siege continued no less than 2,534 shots were fired, some of them of a diameter of thirty-two inches. Estimating the weight of gunpowder at a fourth that of the ball, it must have taken a charge of well-nigh 400 pounds of powder to hurl some of these massive thunderbolts against the walls of Scutari. How the Turks in those days could produce sufficient gunpowder to supply their wants, or, what is more wonderful still, obtain so many stone cannon balls, which had to be cut from quarries, carefully fashioned into shape and conveyed to their batteries, are matters which must forever remain a mystery; but this much is very certain, that the work could never have been performed without unflagging energy and perseverance on the part of the Sultan and his officers. Von Moltke, the great Prussian strategist, inspected these guns on the Dardanelles in 1829, then a youthful artillery officer, and in his account of his travels he says: 'These gigantic guns are some of them twenty-eight inches in diameter, and a man may creep into them up to the breech.' But it is not only in bygone times that these weapons have been employed with effect, for in the present century one of our Admirals, Sir John Duckworth, who forced the passage of the Dardanelles in March, 1807, had six vessels struck, and 100 men killed and wounded by the unwieldy giants under whose muzzles he had to pass. In consequence of a 26-inch ball striking the Standard on that occasion no less than eight men were killed and forty wounded; while another cannon ball of stone twenty-eight inches in diameter made such a hole in the Active that the Captain, looking over to see what was the matter, saw two of his men thrusting their heads through it at the same moment. These cannon, however, cannot vie with our modern heavy guns. Being placed in a commanding position above the straits, they are necessarily formidable weapons, but they bowl out, rather than fire, the big stone cannon balls from their muzzles, the gunpowder employed for the purpose being of a slow-burning character to avoid all strain upon the guns."

Anna Dickinson and the Critics.

The unanimity with which the theatrical critics of the New York dailies attacked Miss Dickinson raises the presumption of concert of action. Their motive was, or seems to have been, to crush her out, because, possibly, they enjoyed the crushing process, especially since the attitude of the lady toward them had been one of defiance. After the performance of "The Crown of Thorns" on Monday night, she turned upon her persecutors, but not with her old vim and confidence. She pleaded, rather than scolded, and was pathetic, not vindictive. She carried with her the sympathy of the audience, for such passages as the following were irresistible in their pathos:

"On Wednesday evening when the curtain went up I had spent twenty-three hours rehearsing—I had spent, I cannot tell you what sleepless hours of agony. I came here in a very little better condition to play in this house than I was to make my first bow to a Boston audience. My play and acting were found fault with. Good friends, what could this one weak, sick, miserable, crushed, heart-broken woman do in opposition to the combined papers and the bitter prejudice they had stirred against me in this place? I did not fight them; God knows I did not want to fight them. I was almost crushed. I struggled on as I will struggle on, because, having taken up my work in life to do, I put it not down until I utterly fail. [Great applause.] I was hoarse from the same cause that I am hoarse to-night—because I have swallowed so many tears that have strangled me. I went heavily through my work because my heart dragged my hands and my feet until I could scarcely move them."

Only occasionally did she blaze forth in scorn, as when she spoke of "the brogue and bigotry" of the *Herald*. Miss Dickinson is probably far from being a great actor, but it is impossible that a woman of her brains and training should make a dead failure, as represented by the indiscriminating critics of the metropolitan papers, and continue for a year to draw audiences that almost always have been enthusiastic. It has been charged upon the New York critics that they are venal. This, perhaps, is not true; but it is reasonably certain that they are given to outrageous favoritism, and that their screeds have no real value.—*Chicago Times.*

Thirty-Three Years in a Dungeon.

A woman has lately been found in a secluded cave near Udino, in Italy, who had been imprisoned thirty-three years. In 1844 she became attached to an Austrian officer, but her father, a violent hater of the Austrians, who, at that time, were in possession of that part of Italy where he resided, refused his consent to a marriage. The girl stated that she would then marry without his permission. He dissimulated his anger, and, during a walk in which he accompanied her, he induced her to descend into the cave with him by means of a rope ladder, with a view of examining it. He was the first to ascend to the surface, and, withdrawing the ladder, left her. She was kept regularly supplied with food and clothing. At her father's death, her sister, whose hatred toward the Austrians was equally great, continued the imprisonment. The unfortunate woman, on her liberation, had a complexion of death-like pallor, caused by the darkness in which she had long lived, and her voice had departed, through constant cries during the early part of her sequestration for help. She could speak only in a hoarse whisper.

Equality of the Sexes.

There is an almost complete equality in the world's sexes. In France this balance is most nearly attained, where for every 1,000 men there are 1,007 women. In Sweden, to 1,000 men there are 1,064 women, while in Greece, to the same number of males there are but 993 Greek women. In Paraguay there are only 1,000 men to every 2,080 women, a state of things mainly due to the ravages of the Brazilian war.

The Gender of Sugar.

"What gender is sugar?" asked a teacher of the grammar class. "What kind of sugar?" asked the boy. "What kind?" repeated the teacher, "what has that to do with it?" "Why, if it's maple sugar, it's feminine gender," said the boy. "Why feminine gender?" asked the teacher, with a puzzled face. "Because you can't tell its age," promptly replied the boy.

A GENTLEMAN who recently traveled through Kern county, Cal., reports that the carcasses of cattle were lying in great numbers where they had died of starvation, and that many others were too feeble to get up and eat or drink. Bands of sheep were subsisting on greasebrush, apparently in the last stages of hunger. The owners of some herds have abandoned their flocks to their fate, not being able or willing to have them herded.

A Tramp Worth While.

A tramp stopped at the house of Philip Harris, in Coleraine, Pa., and was given something to eat. Noticing that John Harris, aged 18, was blind in one eye, he told him to cut a sour apple in two and rub the cut edges on the eye. The youth did as he was told, and regained his sight. He had not been able to see out of the eye for seven years.

THE practice of the doctrine of civil rights does not extend to Sherman, Tex., where all the whites who had bought tickets to a negro-minstrel show demanded that their money be refunded because reserved seats had been sold to colored men.

Black Hills Highwaymen.

The stage-coach entered the grandly picturesque Whitewood gulch, whose flanking mountains, fringed with pines, rise hundreds of feet on either side above the road. Upon the box sat the driver, Johnny Slaughter, as jolly a fellow as ever held the reins, and as harmless as a child. By his side sat Walter S. Iler, of the firm of Iler & McCaffrey, wholesale liquor dealers of Omaha and Deadwood, who was returning from a business visit to the East. The other passengers were inside the coach. As the weather was warm, every curtain was rolled up. Down the gentle incline the four steaming horses went at a good round pace, the passengers singing and joking. Suddenly five men were seen ahead, walking in single file in the road. Johnny said to Iler: "I wonder what game they are?" "Oh, I guess it's only a crowd on a lark," replied Iler.

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth, when the strangers turned, leveled their guns and pistols, and ordered the driver to stop. Johnny reached for the brake, but, before he could check his team, the outlaws fired. Fourteen buckshot, piercing the coat of Mr. Iler at the shoulder, passing across his back and out on the other side, struck the driver's left breast just above the heart. Poor Johnny fell from his seat a corpse. Another ball slightly wounded Mr. Iler's finger. That gentleman, believing death certain if he stayed on the box, leaped to the ground. In the meantime the desperadoes, separating to right and left, had fired through the windows of the coach. Henry Lake seized the barrels of two revolvers with a grip that the robbers could not break. They pulled him from his seat, threw him upon the ground, and ordered him to give over his weapons. He replied that he had none, and tossed his empty pistol-belt toward them. He was ordered to "git," and obeyed with alacrity, jumping up and running down the road in pursuit of the coach. The team, frightened by the fusilade, had started off, driverless. The chase continued for half a mile, when Messrs. Iler and Lake overtook and stopped the coach, and the former, mounting the box, drove into this city, a distance of two and a half miles. The only other passenger hurt was B. P. Smith, of Denver, whose face was badly burned with powder.—*Deadwood Cor. New York Sun.*

Cotton and Its Spindles.

An eminent cotton firm, in an annual report of the cotton trade during 1875-76, gives the following as the number of spindles in Europe and America, and the average annual consumption of cotton:

	No. of spindles.	Cotton per spindle, lbs.	Annual estimated consumption, lbs.
United States	9,800,000	63	600,000,000
Great Britain	39,000,000	33½	1,297,000,000
France	5,000,000	45	
Germany	4,650,000	54	
Russia and Poland	2,500,000	66	
Switzerland	1,850,000	40	
Spain	1,750,000	45	
Austria	1,560,000	67	
Belgium	800,000	60	
Italy	700,000	60	
Sweden and Norway	300,000	60	
Holland	230,000	65	
Total spindles	68,060,000		2,906,000,000

or upwards of 6,000,000 bales of the average weight of an American bale.

CURIOUS occurrence in a Newburg, N. Y., church a week ago Sunday night. The deacon explains it in this way: He sat in the corner of his pew, two little boys came next, and beyond them was a sharp-visaged woman. He leaned back, rested his arm on the back of the seat, touched somebody's hand, and, supposing it to be a child's fist, covered it with his own and pressed it. Suddenly the lady in the pew shrieked: "You had better look out; I'll slap your face;" and the bewildered deacon received a stinging blow across the mouth. The deacon sought refuge in the open air, and the congregation gossiped after the benediction.

MME. ANDRE, who was recently buried in Paris, died possessed of the modest sum of 10,000,000 francs. When her husband departed this vale of tears his fortune amounted to 2,000,000, half of which fell to his wife, the other half going to his son, M. Edouard Andre, who built the splendid hotel in the Boulevard Haussmann at a cost of 4,000,000 francs. He was looked upon as the certain heir of his mother, but she has only left him her jewels, valued at the trifling sum of 1,000,000 francs.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@11 75
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 00
COTTON	11	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—Western Mixed	62	@ 64
OATS—Western Mixed	45	@ 50
RYE—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—New Mess	16 50	@17 00
LARD	10	@ 10¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 90	@ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 50	@ 5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 50	@ 4 80
Good Second-class Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Live	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	8 50	@ 9 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 25	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS—Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD	10	@ 10¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	2 12	@ 2 17
CORN—Western Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]	[illegible]
CATTLE	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amber	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—White	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphias	[illegible]	[illegible]
CATTLE—Best	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Financial [illegible] for the First Quarter of the Year.

[illegible] circular of [illegible] Co., stating the number of failures and amount of [illegible] ter [illegible] statement. In number of failures there is a [illegible] quarter of 1876, [illegible] liabilities a decrease of $10,000,000. The circular observes that "two railroad operators who really stopped payment long ago formally suspended within the past two months," and that the liabilities of these amount to [illegible] lions. But it does not appear that during the first quarter of 1877 there were not failures of equal importance which really belong to an earlier period. These statistics have value only as records of the number and magnitude of failures finally ascertained within a certain period, and would be valueless if it were attempted to ascertain at what time the losses were sustained which brought them about.

The first quarter of 1877 yields 2,809 commercial wrecks, with liabilities of $54,538,074, or $19,[illegible] for each firm. The average of liabilities is very low, and in that respect the report indicates an improved condition. Whenever the average of mercantile liabilities is small, the average of liabilities to each failure is correspondingly small, and the return therefore indicates a reduction of indebtedness amounting to about $4,000 per firm since the first quarter of 1876. But the losses have not been equally distributed; in New York, for example, the average of liabilities is greater than it was during the first quarter of 1876. No doubt, in the second case, this is due to the formal failure of firms previously crippled, but in almost every quarter this is the case. As has been well remarked, the report of the failures is only a record of the wrecks which come ashore within a given time; it shows rather the point beyond which credit cannot be pushed to support certain firms, than the measure of the losses sustained. It is important to bear this fact in mind, because a large proportion of the failures now recorded, and a very large proportion of the liabilities, are due to losses sustained in previous years.

The excess of failures in comparison with the first quarter of 1876 is due mainly to California, where the increase is more than 100 per cent.; to Connecticut, where it is more than 50 per cent.; to Chicago, where it is nearly 40 per cent.; to St. Louis, where it is about 80 per cent., and to small States or Territories. In Boston there had been a decrease of over 60 per cent.; in Georgia of 50 per cent.; in North Carolina of nearly 60 per cent., and in Rhode Island of nearly 80 per cent. Comparisons of quarterly failures are not of much value, but the returns indicate a generally improved condition of business in Georgia, Maine, Boston, Michigan, New York city, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wisconsin, while in other localities the number of failures is generally nearly as large or larger than it was during the first quarter of last year.

It is not possible to draw any just conclusion of importance from these reports. They clearly do not show that the condition of general health has been reached. Nor do they indicate a general decline in commercial stability. They point rather to an adjustment of business to new conditions; to loss where business has been speculative and rash, and to gradual improvement where the gambling element has been duly eliminated. The losses are not over where honest exchange has given place to dice-throwing.

Anecdote of President Lincoln.

I called upon Mr. Lincoln soon after he was first installed in the White House. In the room where Mr. Lincoln granted interviews, etc., were several persons who were waiting their turn to speak with him. I listened to the requests of several men and women, and I saw that very few were granted what they solicited. I had a seat at or near one end of a long table. Mr. Lincoln sat at the other end. Soon after I was seated, in walked several officers of the Spanish navy to pay their compliments to Mr. Lincoln. By some means they were directed toward my end of the table, and I saw they took me for the President. Mr. Lincoln saw the same thing, and hastily signaled me to "go ahead," as he expressed it, and receive them. I rose, shook hands with each officer, and exchanged a few words with them, which would have been, I suppose, appropriate had I indeed been President. The moment their backs were turned I looked toward Mr. Lincoln. He was shaking with laughter. I thought now I had paved the way to win the position I had come to ask. I made up my mind to address the President in a new way, and thus add to the hold I already had upon him. So, when my time came, I stepped up to Mr. Lincoln and said:

"Sir, I have seen the annoyance to which you are subjected by so many and oft-repeated requests for innumerable positions, etc. Now, if you will permit me to shake hands, I will try and smother my desire for a certain position which I had come to ask from you."

Mr. L. jumped up, and, grasping my hand, said:

"Sir, you are one man in a thousand. I am doubly indebted to you. You have been the means of conveying to those Spanish officers that the President of the United States is a very handsome man, and then you do not ask an office. But," he added, "hurry home. You may repent."

It is sufficient to add that I hurried.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Rainfall in England.

There are 1,500 stations in the United Kingdom where measurements of rainfall are carefully made. Taking the country generally, July and October might be regarded as the [illegible] months, July, owing to the very large amounts often falling during thunderstorms; and October, from frequent steady rains; while the least fall happens in April and May. Every inch of rain gives 22,623 gallons of water per acre, or 14,500,000 gallons

[illegible] square [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]ly.

A gla[illegible] Germani[illegible] mo[illegible] Danube [illegible] tified town on its banks which the Russians will [illegible]. What will greatly contribute to that result is the certainty that the invaders will be welcomed by the [illegible] of Bulgaria and Servia, who do not share the want of sympathy with Russia which the Christians [illegible] Turkey [illegible] who hate the Turk with a traditional anger. [illegible] by the [illegible]. But [illegible] passed itself [illegible] over the Balkan passes. Gen. Diebitsch succeeded in making his way through the Shumla pass in 1829, which opened the road to Adrianople. Once south of the Balkans the reduction of Turkey to the condition of a Russian [illegible], the installation of a Russian Prince upon the golden throne of Selim the Invincible, would only be a question of time. Russian troops can be massed at Odessa and marched across the Dnieper, and down to Shumla, more rapidly than in the days when Suwaroff telegraphed Catharine, "Glory to God! Ismail is ours, and I am in it." Railroads are now in operation from St. Petersburg to Moscow, Warsaw, Cracow and Odessa, where the fleet would form conjunction. The pass from Shumla is the door to Adrianople, which is connected by rail with Constantinople, the distance being 210 miles, an easy ten hours' ride. The other famous roadway through the Balkans, Trajan's pass, is nearly 300 miles west of Shumla. The route would thence be southwest to Uskul, which is connected by rail with Salonica, 150 miles. There is a road also between Varna, on the Black sea, and Rustchuk, on the Danube. The Balkans are a continuation of the Dinaric Alps, their average elevation being about 4,000 feet, and they are chiefly granite. To get possession of the pass of Shumla will undoubtedly be the chief aim of the first part of the campaign, and it will not be obtained in a day or two.—*Chicago Times.*

Austria's Position.

There is undoubtedly much truth in the statement that Austria is profoundly agitated at the near approach of war between Russia and Turkey, and may meditate a movement into Herzegovina and Bosnia as an offset to the Russian invasion of Bulgaria. The Austrians are evidently afraid that, in case of war, there may be a change of territorial status, and fear that if the Russians get across the Danube and sweep down through Bulgaria, they may absorb everything down to the Balkan mountains, and perhaps something beyond them, in which case she would be compelled to take Herzegovina and Bosnia in self-defense, rather than have Russia swallow them. The movement to occupy these two provinces, however, must of necessity involve Austria in new complications at home. It would change the center of gravity and bring the Sclaves to the front, outnumbering the Magyars, and constituting the prominent element of the population and the controlling element in the Government. The two combined would of course almost completely overshadow Northern or German Austria, the issue of which, sooner or later, would be the secession of the German element to Germany, thus leaving Austria to be split again between the Sclave and the Magyar. The situation of Austria, therefore, as will be seen at a glance, is a very peculiar one. She would like to occupy the Sclavic provinces, and yet is afraid to do it. It is a strong temptation, and yet, if she yields to it, her dual form of government must involve her in new and critical complications. It is a necessity that she should occupy them, and yet, if she does, it may result in the rearrangement of the map of Austria.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Crop Prospects.

The Statistical Corps of the Department of Agriculture report upon the condition of wheat in 868 counties of the Western wheat region. In 218 the returns are comparatively unfavorable. In 650 a condition varying from average to superior thrift is indicated. In the Atlantic States, north of North Carolina, and in those of the Ohio valley, there has been far less injury from the frost than usual. Of 320 counties, only 45 report below the average, and six-sevenths of the reports from the Middle States are favorable. In Missouri unfavorable returns are from 15 of the 66 counties reported. In Kansas, from 17 of the 38 counties, grasshopper ravages are reported. In 22 counties of Eastern Kansas, from Nebraska to the Indian Territory, as far west as Saline county, the wheat-growing district is alive with grasshoppers, which threaten the destruction of crops in several counties. More than 20 counties report hatching of spring broods. There is an increase of area of wheat in Texas, and the prospects are favorable, with the exception of grasshopper ravages. In other cotton States the dry autumn and variable winter have depressed the condition of wheat below the average.

A Plucky Schoolmarm.

The drudgery of the school-room may drive the schoolmistresses of England and Wisconsin into insanity and suicide, but the Canadian teachers thrive and grow fat on it. One of the big schoolboys of the Dominion asked his teacher one night if he could escort her home from singing-school, but she politely declined the offer. He neglected his studies, ran away from school, and put pins into his schoolmates. She finally lost patience and gave him a flogging. The boy told his father that the fair one whom he had courted had turned and whipped him. The indignant parent sued the teacher and obtained a judgment for $3.50, which she paid. The next morning she remarked to her scholars: "I have whipped a booby soundly, which pleasure cost only three dollars and a half. Now, if any others of my scholars are inclined to imitate him, they will have the kindness to step forward, receive the money and the flogging, and then we will go on with our studies. I am here to instruct you, not to be courted." Nervousness will never kill off so plucky a schoolmistress.

Robert Bishop fired a pistol at James Baxter, in Baltimore, the other evening, the ball striking Baxter in the forehead and completely flattening itself.

WATCH THE DOGS.

[illegible]

[illegible] unsuspri[illegible] of hydrophobia [illegible] been [illegible] in the United States [illegible] have [illegible] ratio [illegible] to be [illegible]; and [illegible] on as almost an imaginary [illegible] count of the rarity of the instances and the disposition to [illegible] every report as either fiction or superstition, or an unusual [illegible] of nervous disorder, the medical profession no longer makes any pretense of denying its existence, its cause, in [illegible] of a remedy, and the inevitably fatal result following the most cruel and horrible suffering.

The latest case has occurred in Philadelphia. A bar-keeper named Michael Crosson went into a cellar on Christmas day to draw ale. He chanced to kick and anger a terrier which snarled at and bit him, inflicting what appeared to be an insignificant wound. Crosson paid no attention to the incident, and, in a week, no trace of the bite remained except a slight discoloration. A fortnight since, some three months having elapsed, he began to feel pain in the place of the wound, inflammation set in, and a reddish eruption appeared and disappeared at short intervals. At last Crosson was compelled to go to bed by the severity of the pain in his arm and shoulder, and the physician who was called, Dr. Carroll, being ignorant of the real cause, administered a powerful anodyne, which had no effect. In an hour the man's condition revealed the truth, the circumstances of the bite were recalled, and, before anything further could be done, the case was hopeless, as it probably would have proved to be even if treated from the beginning with the utmost resource which the medical profession is able to apply. Crosson's delirium was so violent that four men were required to hold him in bed, and he died from exhaustion; his mind having remained clear up to the precipitation of the paroxysms. He did not froth at the mouth, but the contraction of the muscles of the neck, peculiar to the disease, occurred whenever liquids were brought within his vision. His death occurred within eighty minutes of the beginning of the paroxysms, and in about ten hours after the pain in the wound became severe.

Two cases which occurred about three months ago in Chicago were clearly authenticated, one victim dying in Mercy Hospital, the other in the county hospital. The facts in the second instance were never obtained fully in detail, on account of the ignorance of the man's relatives. Instances are appearing constantly all over the country, and the natural desire of the afflicted family and friends keeps them out of print as the only means of evading the impudence of curious people.

The history of this terrible disease is nothing but a record of the vain but gallant struggle of human intelligence to discover its secret. It is as old, probably, as man; Aristotle speaks of its virulence among carnivorous animals, but was of opinion that it could not, or at least did not, attack the human species. It has always been a source of debate, among both physical scientists and medical practitioners, as to whether the origin of the disease is spontaneous among the lower breeds, or is distributed by inoculation. This much is universally admitted: That the poison is conveyable through the saliva of hydrophobic dogs, cats, horses, cows, sheep, rabbits, oxen, and man, and that, once in the blood, torture and death ensue. Experiment has demonstrated that even hens may become hydrophobic from inoculation with the saliva of stock animals suffering from rabies.

The chiefest danger lies in the deceptive delay which may ensue between the infliction of the bite and the development of the earliest symptoms. In the dog, this delay may be of a few days only, or it may extend to weeks, and even months. The symptoms attack the horse more uniformly within a few weeks; but no rule has yet been formulated concerning the period of incubation in the human species. The only hope of escaping the fatal consequence lies in the instant and thorough excision of the wounded part, and as this can rarely be done in time, or, if in time, is not done thoroughly enough, the virus steals into the blood, and defies science.

The popular notion that hydrophobia is more likely to appear among animals in the spring and during the hottest interval of summer is pronounced by scientists to be erroneous. The disease is capable of development at any time, and its undeniable increase seems to demand that prudent measures be constantly in operation to anticipate its deadly outbreak.

Hints on Transplanting.

The art of transplanting trees, shrubs, and vines is only learned by experience, close observation, and a strict adherence to the laws that govern vegetable growth. Any unskilled laborer can dig up and reset a tree or a vine; but this does not insure life, health and vigor. There is a well-adjusted balance between the roots and branches of every tree or vine. Trained practical gardeners recognize this fact, and the importance in transplanting of removing carefully all the roots possible, and especially the fine, fibrous ones, such as take up and furnish the nourishment. To save enough of these roots in transplanting large-sized trees, it is necessary to know the habits of growth of trees and vines. For instance, the Scotch or white pines with their long, fleshy roots, and comparatively few fibrous ones near the body of the trees, need more care in removing than the Norway spruce with its mass of fibrous roots clustered around the body. The best way in all cases is to dig a narrow trench around the body, some distance from the tree, deep enough to get below the lower tier of roots. In making this circle, the flat of the spade should not be faced toward the body of the tree. The top soil on the "ball" near the body, should be removed by a digging-fork or other implement that will not cut or injure the small roots. In case the trees or shrubs are to be moved only a short distance from where they are growing, as much soil as will adhere to the roots may be left on with advantage.

The second important point to be observed in transplanting is not to leave the roots exposed for a moment to the rays of the sun, or to a blowing, dry air, which is quite injurious to tender rootlets. If not set out at once, the roots [illegible] with a cloth [illegible] signs [illegible] fibers [illegible] will be [illegible] improved by dipping them into [illegible] and then [illegible] the roots carefully [illegible] leaving them until ready to plant out.—*P. T. Quinn, in Scribner for May.*

The Effects of a European War.

War in Europe does not mean unlimited prosperity in America. When the war-drums throb anywhere in the civilized world, some share of the suffering [illegible] sooner or later to every nation. Modern finance and modern commerce have bound all nations together with ties that cannot be seen but cannot be broken, and the true interest of each has become the best interest of all. Jay Cooke could not fail at New York without causing starvation in many an English town, and the Sublime Porte cannot send devout Mussulmans to be food for Russian cannon without bringing disaster, near or remote, to pious Christians in Maine or California.

It is very much the habit to take it for granted that war in Europe will be a great blessing to this country. War between civilized nations needs to sustain it grain and gold as well as blood and iron, and the immediate demand for the support of combatants, in food, clothing, and munitions of war, will not be inconsiderable. But the main and obvious fact is that ports from which about 42,000,000 bushels of grain are usually sent to supply European demands will be closed by a struggle between Russia and Turkey. The number of consumers will be unchanged; the number of producers will be greatly diminished. Grain, meat, clothing, weapons, munitions, and many manufactured articles will be purchased from this country in much larger quantity because of the war. Already cargoes are dispatched by telegraphic order; already factories open their doors, and the prices of our chief products for export advance. But the medal has two faces. We are certain to ship larger quantities of products at higher prices, and in the exchanges of nations these products are as good as gold, and yet the premium on gold in American markets rises swiftly.

Inasmuch as we owe nearly or quite $2,000,000,000 abroad, in the form of bonded debt, the credit of corporations and municipalities not known to be strong is likely to be severely tested. Not a few railways, which have struggled until now against bad management or adverse fate, will be forced to surrender at discretion long before the Turks lay down their arms. Stocks of all kinds, mining, railway and manufacturing, are also largely held abroad, and in many cases are likely to come back. It is unfortunate for us that this disturbance in Europe so closely follows events which have impaired confidence in the management of many American corporations and municipalities. But we must face facts as they are, and it seems probable that, for some time to come, a large share of our exported grain and produce will go to pay for bonds and stocks returned to this country.—*New York Tribune.*

Near-Sightedness in Schools.

The effects of school-life in producing near-sightedness in the pupils have for some time been the subject of systematic study by Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York. In a recent address before the Medico-Legal Society, he stated the results of an investigation made in various schools of Cincinnati, New York, and Brooklyn. The number of students examined was 1,479, of whom 630 were in Cincinnati, 549 in New York, and 300 in Brooklyn. Of the 630 Cincinnati pupils, 209 were from the district schools, and of these 83½ per cent. had natural, or *emmetropic* eyes, while 10 per cent. were near-sighted. In the intermediate schools, 210 scholars were examined, and of these 80 per cent. were natural, and 14 per cent. near-sighted. In the normal high-schools, the eyes of 210 students were examined, and of these 78 per cent. were *emmetropic*, and 16 per cent. near-sighted. All this goes to show that near-sightedness is a progressive disease in the schools. The results for the other two cities teach the same lesson.

The 549 students mentioned above as examined in New York belonged to the New York College. Here, in the introductory classes, 57½ per cent. were found *emmetropic*, and 29 per cent. near-sighted. In the Freshman class, 42½ per cent. had natural eyes, and 40 per cent. were near-sighted; in the Sophomore class no very material difference from what was observed in the preceding classes; but in the Junior class 37 per cent. had natural eyes, and 56 per cent. were near-sighted. In the Senior class 50 per cent. had normal eyes, and 37 per cent. were near-sighted. The Brooklyn students examined belonged to the Polytechnic Institute of that city. Here, in the academic department, 56 per cent. were *emmetropic*, and 10 per cent. near-sighted. In the collegiate department (a higher grade), 53 per cent. were *emmetropic*, and 28½ per cent. were near-sighted.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Customs Disregarded.

Mrs. Chew Goon Poe, the Maine school teacher, who married a Chinaman at San Francisco some time since, has taken a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* into her confidence, and convinced him that she did not marry for money, but for that which makes the world go round, to wit, love. There was a reception several weeks after the wedding, and all her husband's relatives were invited to come with wedding presents. In China the bride is not visible on such occasions, but a coolie servant, dressed fantastically, pours out the tea and distributes confections. The friends of Chew Goon Poe assembled in a restaurant, with gongs and fiddles, each bringing to the banquet a sum of money ranging from $3 to $40. When the company were ready for tea the Caucasian bride moved suddenly upon the Mongolian works by emerging from the obscurity of her chamber, taking the head of the table, pocketing the money and pouring out the tea. The guests protested against this innovation upon the customs of the Orient, but the bride did not seem to understand the Chinese language. She deposited the money in a bank the next day, and her husband is unable to convince her that her conduct is improper.

The Folly of Gambling.

Just how much chance an outsider—a "pigeon," in the gambler's vocabulary—has to win against professionals at cards or any of the "little games" is made apparent by the Utica *Herald* in the following description of a device gathered in with other spoils during a police raid on a faro bank in that city:

"In one of the drawers of the poker-table was found an ingenious and wicked device, attached to a vest, which may properly be called a thief. The vest is of fine cassimere and is well made. It is single-breasted, with a double fly on one side. The buttons which hold the vest together are on the inside, while another row on the outside are shams. The vest buttons nearly to the neck, and is harmless in itself; but in the middle of the fly is an opening large enough to allow a small frame to slip out close to the body. Following this frame, by tearing open the lining of the vest was found an ingenious piece of mechanism, composed of German silver and brass springs, and attached to this was a long spring of brass wire, through which was passed a small gut or cord. This was long enough to reach through the leg of the pantaloons of the wearer, the cord terminating in a loop which could be fastened around the heel. The gambler wearing this device could beat his master, the devil, at poker, providing Mr. Devil did not have another thief in his vest. In playing with a greenhorn or 'sucker,' as verdant victims are called, the wearer of the thief would take his chances at getting a large hand by hook or crook, and if he failed outside and above-board he would use the thief. Set in the frame that could be forced from the machine by extending the foot attached to the cord, he had one, two or three aces, kings or queens—cards high enough in rank to beat his opponent. After receiving his hand from the shuffler he would hold it close to his body to examine it, and if not pleased at its size down would go his foot, out would pop the frame, and then he could exchange his poor cards for better ones. Each time the deal came to him he could pick out a large hand and slip it into the thief's frame so as to be ready when needed. An experienced gambler, talking about this device last evening, said that a greenhorn playing against this machine would not have as much chance to win as he would to recover one cent in a handful of bills thrown into a fiery furnace."

May Days.

We read of the pleasant old custom of choosing a May queen, and dancing around the May-pole, out-of-doors, and sometimes we wish we lived in a climate where such things can be done. But May-day, as you children know, is often a day of disappointment—fog, and rain, and sometimes snow, instead of sunshine and flowers. We suspect that it is not always a pleasant day even in merry England; for Hood writes a poem about spring, beginning:

"Come, gentle Spring! ethereal mildness, come!"
O Thomson, void of rhyme as well as reason,
How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum?
There's no such season!

How it often is with us, we are reminded in the first couplet of Mrs. Osgood's "May in New England":

Can this be May? Can this be May?
We have not found a flower to-day!

But we cannot help believing in May, and every year we hope that she will behave better the next time she comes. For she does make us regret her departure sometimes. This is the way the regret has been written:

Spring is growing up;
Is not it a pity?
She was such a little thing,
And so very pretty!
Summer is extremely grand;
We must pay her duty—
(But it is to little Spring
That she owes her beauty).

Spring is growing up,
Leaving us so lonely!
In the place of little Spring
We have Summer only.
Summer, with her lofty airs
And her stately paces,
In the place of little Spring,
With her childish graces.

—*St. Nicholas for May.*

A Brave Girl.

Emily Bronte, author of "Wuthering Heights," and sister of the famous Charlotte, possessed extraordinary courage. Timid as a fawn in society, and afraid to hear herself speak, but in the face of appalling danger she was self-possessed, knowing no fear. She was passionately fond of dogs, and always took them for company in her walks. One day when she was giving water to a dog at the parsonage door—her father was a clergyman—he bit her hand severely, and showed evident symptoms of madness.

The brave girl uttered no cry of pain, nor called for help. Walking calmly to the kitchen, she found an iron heating on the fire, and applied it to her arm. She held it there without flinching till the wound was thoroughly cauterized, and a broad scar remained, which was visible to the day of her death. Neither of her sisters knew what had happened till many weeks afterwards, when, thinking all danger had passed, she informed them.

The Supreme Judgeship.

Here is a list of all the prominent candidates thus far spoken of for Judge Davis' place on the Supreme Court: Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin; Circuit Judge Woods, of the Gulf circuit; Judge Thomas Drummond, of Illinois; Col. Thomas B. Swann, of West Virginia; Gen. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Senator Isaac C. Christiancy, of Michigan; Samuel F. Rice, of Alabama; Judge Hawkins, and the Hon. H. G. Smith, of Tennessee; the Hon. Henry Caldwell, of Arkansas; Judge B. Hughes, of West Virginia; and Judge D. A. Walker, of Georgia. We think the choice will eventually be made between Judge Drummond, of this city, and Gen. Bristow, of Louisville, with the chances perhaps in favor of the latter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Walking Catalogue.

Wendell Phillips says of George, the brother of Charles Sumner: "An Englishman came to Rome and was anxious to know whether there was in the library of the Pope, the great library of the Vatican, a certain book. The library is vast and there is no catalogue. The gentleman went to the Italians. They referred him to the private secretary of one of the Cardinals, and the secretary answered: 'I don't know; but there is a young man in this city from Boston, and if the book is there he will know.' They went to George Sumner and asked him if there was such a volume in the library. 'Yes,' 'it is in the [illegible] alcove, the third shelf, the seventh book to the right as you enter.' They went and found it."

ALL SORTS.

The ball for the Old South, in Boston, netted $2,000.

Col. W. W. Hollister owns 75,000 acres of land in California.

In Arkansas taxes are paid on 91,796 dogs, and on 270,656 sheep.

Every family in Boston is to be visited by religious workers, under the direction of Moody.

Chattanooga is to have a supply of pure water, from a cave in Lookout mountain.

Three-fourths of the applications for postmasterships come from unsettled clergymen.

Boston has supplied 245,968 persons with soup during the winter, at an expense of $4,830.

Arkansas has more newspapers in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

Quite a number of farmers are moving from Bartholomew county, Ind., to Kansas and Arkansas.

There will be three international exhibitions this year—those of South Africa; Australia and Japan.

The members of the Boston police force have been requested not to smoke in the streets when off duty, even when in citizens' dress.

The decline in the value of twelve leading stocks in the New York market from the highest price of last year to the lowest of this year is $185,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for a tract of land in Decatur county, Ga., on which to settle a colony of French immigrants from Germanized Alsace.

One boy was killed and another badly stunned by lightning at a game of base-ball at Dallas, Tex., the other day, and yet neither of them were of the players.

An estimate of the damage to French property and to France through the late German invasion places the figure at 886,957,755 francs, or about $221,739,439.

A Pennsylvania exchange notes: "The first breaking out of [illegible] in this State this year occurred in Delaware county, at Media, where there is a school for feeble-minded people."

A bill which has passed the lower house of the Provincial Parliament at Ottawa, Ont., provides that insolvents shall not be entitled to their discharges unless the amount of their assets realizes not less than 50 cents on the dollar.

A Connecticut man, to excuse the non-appearance of his daughter, wrote: "She has run Down & her Strength exosted She was Six ins Somer fore money weaks & She has Aperents of a Similar Atact agane you will pleas excuse hur fore the present."

According to the *Transcript*, a common ground sparrow was recently seen to vanquish six English sparrows in a contest in the Boston Public Garden, and to end the fight by taking one of the invaders by the wing and shaking him, as a terrier would a rat.

Prominent European capitalists have been negotiating for some time, and at last successfully, with the Land Commissioners of Florida for $8,000,000 worth of orange lands. They intend to bring into the State 2,000 or 3,000 hardy farmers from England, Germany, France and Italy.

A special committee of the Common Council of Lexington, Ky., has warned the traveling community that the trestle now used by the Kentucky Central railroad in crossing the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad and the Frankfort pike at Lexington is unsafe, and likely to be the cause of disaster.

There are in Colorado over fifty peaks which rise more than 14,000 feet above the sea level. Bianca peak, in that State, the elevation of which was determined last year by Hayden's survey, is probably the highest point within the limits of the United States, being 14,464 feet above the level of the sea.

A portion of the great meteor which passed over Northern Vermont a few weeks ago is reported found near the town of Jay, imbedded about four feet in the earth. It is said to have the appearance of iron-ore lava and soapstone, and to weigh about two tons. Report says this is the largest aerolite ever discovered in this country.

Years ago, the King of Prussia jokingly complained that his physician, Dr. Lauer, kept him on short commons in the hope of making an octogenarian of him and so earning for himself the title of Excellency. The Doctor is now an Excellency, sure enough. On the Kaiser's birthday he was named Privy Councillor.

All the recent theatrical casualties have occurred while the "Two Orphans" was upon the stage. The latest was at Buffalo, N. Y., where the box of paper used to represent snow took fire, and the flames became visible to the audience. Prompt action extinguished the fire, while the efforts of the ushers prevented a panic in the auditorium.

The members of the Chinese embassy were charmed with Madame Tussaud's wax-works show in London. It is probable they would have displayed less enthusiasm had not ignorance of the language prevented their appreciation of a passing cabman's remark: "Look 'ere, Bill; here's all the images broke loose and a-coming out for a walk!"

Mr. John T. Raymond played Col. Sellers at Lynn the other night, and an ardent temperance man called on Col. Sellers after the play and urged him to sign the pledge. The cold-water advocate said the Colonel played the part to perfection until he got drunk, and then he made a confounded old fool of himself. The Colonel smiled, and, during the next hour he "smiled" several times.

Mrs. Hayes, it is noted, has large hands and feet, a large waist, a large mouth, large eyes, and a radiant smile, and has, it is said, what all these possessions indicate—a generous, sympathetic nature, and exceedingly good sense. "Her eyes are deeply set, and are of that peculiar gray which does not mean a twilight depth of blue. They are a decided gray, admitting of all the steel tints from that of cold metal to the gleam and glitter of polished ore."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 3d, 1877.

And now comes Ex-Senator Logan, with opposition to the President's policy.

Tweed's confession discloses the fact that a few high-toned Republicans were connected with the frauds of the ring.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, reports that the Southern policy of President Hayes does not suit a great majority of the Republicans of that State.

A mountain of rottenness has been discovered in the New York Custom House, and still there is mourning and gnashing of teeth in the Republican camp.

Schneider, a Chicago Banker, and a stockholder of the Inter-Ocean, has been appointed Minister to Switzerland. And yet the Inter-Ocean is not happy with the ways of the President.

N. P. Banks also says that Hampton was not made Governor by the votes of the people of South Carolina, but by the order of Mr. Hayes. Here is another prominent man in the Republican party arrayed against the policy of Hayes.

The report of the Louisiana Commission smooths it over a little, but Ben Wade and Blain and Morton and Cameron and J. Logan and Ben. Butler dont yet understand how the same votes can count one way for Hayes and another for Nicholls.

The New York Times boldly declares that Packard's title to the Governorship of Louisiana is as good, if not better, than Hayes' to the Presidency. Give Hayes a fair chance to restore fraternal feelings in the South, and don't perpetually remind him that he is an usurper.

The Steuben Republican reports that there are many grave misgivings in the party of that county in regard to the course of the President. Republican papers are generally on the fence, and are afraid to come out squarely and say yes or no.

Old Ben Wade and Hayes don't seem to belong to the same happy family, somehow or other. They don't dwell together in unity. They don't appear to love one another fervently. They don't frolic and gambol around each other like spring lambs on the hillside.

There is one fact that stands out as prominently as a wart on a woman's nose, and that is if Packard is not the lawful Governor of Louisiana Hayes is not the lawful President of the United States. Packard's title to the Governorship is the same as Hayes' title to the Electoral vote of that State; they are one and inseparable. The face of Packard stamps the "brand of fraud" upon the brow of Mr. Hayes.

The Warsaw Indianian can express an opinion in regard to Hayes' policy. "About all that Tilden could have done, had he been elected president, would have been to remove Chamberlain and Packard, only he wouldn't give as a reason therefore that he did it to build up the Republican party in the South." What do other papers say about the election, of Hayes' electors in Louisiana, and the defeat of Packard. Come out of your holes gentlemen, and speak. The old guard never surrenders.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

On last Thursday and Friday wheat took an upward bounce all the way from $1.91c to $2.10c in this market, being an advance of 19c. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the market collapsed and the price fell 17c. The lame ducks are said to have put in an appearance at Toledo over the sudden tumble, and if we are not mistaken there are one or two wounded jay birds in this market. The ruling price yesterday for wheat, —there being but one grade offered, was as follows; Amber, No. one, $1.93c., No. two, do $1.78c. Oats are dull at 45c two car loads having been moved last week from the station, that had been in storage for 30 days. Corn is in demand at 58c., and but small lots offered. There is a demand for potatoes, especially choice seed, at $1.25c@$1.40c. Our shippers have dropped on butter 1c., and on Monday opened at 10c per lb., and eggs remain steady at 8c. Hogs, unchanged: live weight, 5¼c@5½c., dressed, 6c@6½c.; hides, green, 6c.

The general officers of the New York Central and Lake Shore railroad, passed over the Air Line division last Thursday by special train. The party consisted of W. H. Vanderbilt, vice-president of the Central, the president of the Canada Southern, directors of the Central, Superintendent Paine, of the Lake Shore, and others. The train was drawn by the celebrated engine "Norman," that formerly carried the fast mail,—Mr. Hovey engineer, and some fast time was made. The train came via Canada Southern from Buffalo, and west of Charing Cross on the Canada side, a run of 60 miles was made in 59 minutes. The run from Toledo to Elkhart, via Air Line, a distance of 133 miles, was made in two hour and 46 minutes, with a stoppage of 15 minutes at Swanton, caused by an accident. Orders were given to have all the switches spiked on the line before starting out from Toledo. It is claimed that this is the fastest time that was ever made in America. The object of the trip was to enjoy an excursion and inspect the road. The party visited Chicago and returned to Cleveland, via Main Line, where an election of officers took place in the early part of the week.

The recent heavy rain storms have caused considerable damage in this vicinity to freshly sown oats and clover fields. Where the grain was deposited on hillsides and mellow soil it has been washed out, and in many instances the grain will have to be re-sown. Likewise gardens have sustained more or less damage, and transplanting will be necessary.

At Sedan last week a tramp was suspicioned of appropriating a watch belonging to a citizen, where the tramp had halted for refreshments. Two-thirds of the village gave chase, with a requisition of Corunna thief-catchers joining the party at the latter place. Overhauling the poor devil at nightfall, a careful search of the victim's person revealed simply nothing.

The Lipset Brothers, produce dealers, shipped over $30,000 of produce during the year 1876. This estimate does not include their transactions in hides, pelts and furs.

Unless some sanitary measures are taken in certain neighborhoods before the hot weather sets in, the doctors will be made happy and our little graveyard will enlarge its boundaries.

We understand that W. B. Adams contemplates erecting a new two-story fire-proof brick building on his front-st. block this summer.

We are pleased to learn that our tailor, Mr. W. Aerhend, is driving a brisk trade. Mr. A is a good workman and ought to be liberally patronized.

E. H. Clark will sojourn next winter at his old home in Tennessee. He finds the northern blasts uncongenial, and proposes to emigrate with the swallow.

Mike Gallagher, the ditcher, is the champion dog charmer of the nineteenth century.

A little child of John Beaver, Section Foreman, died last Monday morning of scarletina.

LOVELAND.

NEWVILLE

Dr Henry Hill, of Michigan is visiting friends here.

Samual Widney, aged 81 was married last Tuesday to, Mrs. Polly Woodcox, aged 61, all of Concord township. We wish the happy youths a golden wedding.

Dr. J. M. Lawrence, who removed to Ohio, two years ago, has retuned and taken up his residence here.

The grandest triumph in art has been achieved in the manufacture of musical instruments. From the rude and simple instruments of the ancients we have made rapid progress until now the tone of the human voice is almost perfectly reproduced by machinery. In olden times music received the homage of, and was patronized by all. At Athens the people considered music one of the great educations of youth; wise fathers carried their children regularly to places where they could listen to the finest music, impressed with idea that it not only ennobled the heart and purified the soul, but through them beautified the body. We love to contemplate the beauty of the Atheanian maid, the product of music, who stood in her naked loviliness before Praxiteles; and how the shapeless mass of Parian marble bursts into the Venus de Medici. See the manly beauty of the young hero who stood before Phidias, and how his image sprang from the soulless marble into the god like Apollo Belvedere. All this was due in a great measure to the sublime inspiration of music. And if all this was accomplished through primitive modes of its production, how much more should we realize with the advancement already attained in the musical art. It is but a short time since we could count all the pianos and organs in DeKalb county on our fingers, Now there are hundreds of all grades and varieties, and with the coming of better times many more will be added. It is important then to look around, and ascertain where your money can be invested to the best advantage. There are cheap inferior instruments in the market, and no one is scarcely sufficiently skilled as to escape being imposed upon. We have lately made a thorough examination of the Emerson Piano, and feel assured that for the money it is the best in tone and durability of any now offered in the market. The company producing these, have made greater improvements in the tone and quality of their instruments than their cotemporaries. The Emerson of to-day is far superior to the Emerson of ten years ago, while the Chickering and Steinway have remained about the same. When you are engaged in making one thing over and over again, it would be curious, having any ability in its manufacture at all, if you did not improve it, at the end of twenty years constant practice. Nothing is so perfect but what it is susceptible of improvement, and when this ceases it shows a want of ability and experience more than anything else. The mechanism of the Emerson is excellent, while the tone is all one could wish. We are now trying one, and so far it has received the highest prise, from all.

M. F. Long, is the clever enterprising agent, and will wait you during the summer ready to supply you with an organ or piano, at lowest rates, and guarantee satisfaction.

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE.

Thankful to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity for past patronage, the undersigned would respectfully inform his old patrons and the country generally that he has on hand at his

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE

The most complete stock of Fancy, Ladies Furnishing and Millinery Goods ever on sale in this place.

Special care will be given to add all new styles and patterns of recent manufacture.

J. R. LANNING.

Report of the Trustees of the Town of Auburn.

ALLOWANCES FROM MAY 5, 1877 TO DATE.	
C D Hare delinquent tax list &c.	$ 7 00
T D Gross services as assessor.	50 00
R H Weamer printing bonds &c.	24 65
T C Mays printing ordinances &c.	43 50
Isaac Hague making road duplicate	14 43
D D Snyder hardware	3 60
J L Davis hardware	4 56
Wm Snyder blacksmithing	2 15
John Knoder "	1 70
J W Shaffer "	6 80
J J VanAuken surveying ditch and sidewalk grade	10 00
Grant Griswold lifting lamp posts.	1 00
S W Moore sawing wood &c	2 25
Isaac Roth draying	2 50
C M Roth "	2 00
J W Britton "	4 00
Isaac Bard "	80
Samuel Hickman hauling	6 00
John Gross "	3 00
F E Davenport stationery &c	7 15
John Treesh services surveying of ditch	2 40
J W Rickel legal services.	20 00
Andrew Dailey setting hitching posts	1 50
Myers & Shoewalter repairing pump	13 50
T A Clark hitching posts	5 32
D C Laurence cleaning street	80
Wm Dugan "	1 25
Geo Lawrence labor on ditch	7 50
Wm Sherlock labor hitching posts, street	2 50
Expense of Public Pound.	
F N Wright & Co lumber	$28 06
J L Davis hardware	3 10
C G Smith labor	1 25
R B Showers	1 25
S T Galloway	3 00
Expense of Auburn H. & L. Co.	
S T Galloway services as sec'y & hose	$ 9 40
Same care of extinguishers	7 50
Same express charges	1 50
Same wood	2 00
J L Davis oil	.70
D D Snyder chain	2 75
J W Shaffer pole for hook	1 40
Babcock Mf'g Co charges	12 00
Expense of Vagrants.	
G A Porter lunch to vagrants	$ 1 00
B Koontz boarding "	2 10
M C Markle "	4 00
Samuel Hickman wood "	25
G C Lanham wood "	1 87
S T Galloway wood "	2 00
Same care of "	28 15
Expense of Police.	
John Gross	4 00
John Whitmer	3 00
Samuel Culver	2 80
Wm Miller	2 00
Perry Alling	2 00
S T Galloway	31 25
Expense of Building Sidewalks.	
Bumpus & Hollinger	77 54
H Cahull	105 81
Expense of Cleaning Ditches.	
Tim Malony	18 40
Conrad Beechler	20 24
Malony & Beechler	21 90
Expense of Street and Street Crossings.	
J L Davis lumber and nails	$ 80 02
D D Snyder hardware	6 13
W B Stone & Co lumber	20 67
F N Wright & Co lumber	57 51
T A Clark "	186 81
J W Weyer "	4 50
Samuel Evens "	15 00
J W Doty "	28 22
J C Faegler labor on crossing	3 71
Wm Cook "	2 38
Johnson & Sherlock "	16 50
Henry Kelling "	1 25
James Henry "	1 25
S B Dickerson "	34
Samuel Paffenberger "	1 75
C G Smith "	5 37
H Laurence "	1 25
Daniel Meyers "	4 50
E J Coder "	4 50
John Moore labor on street	13 73
Sam'l Buse " "	2 68
M Spake " "	62
John Lawrence	2 25
Expense of Officers.	
F D Ryan services as trustee	$ 31 00
D Z Hoffman " "	25 00
John Treesh " "	25 00
Ephriam Berry " "	25 00
John Otto " "	25 00
Mitchel Houston as treasurer	100 00
J L Roth as clerk.	110 47
S T Galloway as Marshal	255 06

J. L. ROTH, Town Clerk.

TREASURER'S REPORT

TRUSTEES OFFICE, April 25, A. D. 1877.

Exhibit of the settlement by the Trustees, with the Treasurer of the town of Auburn, on the 25th day of April, A. D, 1877:

Am't rec'd of former treas.	$ 448 19	
Delinq't from M. Houston	6 36	
" tax " Galloway	244 29	
" " for 1876 in cash	913 77	
" " " in orders	1287 00	
Licenses from M Galloway	132 40	
Road fund from co. treasurer	498 14	
School bonds sold $10,000 00 less discount $250 00	9750 00	
Total receipts		$18,298 13
Expenditures.		
Am't pd. school treas. Rickel	$9625 00	
Expense for selling bonds	125 00	
Redemp'n of orders & cupons	3021 24	
Total.		$12771 24
Balance on hand		$506 89
Outstanding orders 1874	$354 19	
" " 1875	310 40	
" " 1876	389 70	
" " 1860	212 30	
" " to date		$ 1286 19
Am't of tax on duplicate uncollected		472 40

MITCHELL HOUSTON, T. Treas.

Attest J. L. Roth, T. Clerk.

For Sale

Lot No 139 old plat, better known as the property of Chris Baker. Must be sold. For further particulars enquire of undersigned.

For Sale.

Good house and lot in Kuhlman's addition. Fine new house, woodhouse and every thing convenient. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of.

T. H. SPECHT, Assignee.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Unpaid Corporation Taxes.

By virtue of the Tax Duplicate for the year 1876, of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and a warrant duly signed by a majority of the town trustees of said town and attested by the clerk thereof, I have, this first day of May, 1877, levied on the following described real estate, situated within the limits of said town.

NAMES OF OWNERS	N L	DISCRIPTION	TAX
Babb U E	4	Mc F A w ½	$1 00
Same	5	do	1 25
Blair Lewis J	108	O P	2 10
Same	106	do	2 10
Same	127	do w ½	75
Same	128	do	4 00
Buss Christian Heirs of	73	W A	2 80
Same	74	do	1 75
Barnhart Peter	72	A 2nd A	1 80
Braga Scholl	8	K 2d A n w ½	80
Cook J P	200	O P	80
Carper Jasper	64	K 2d A	75
Garrison John	19	B & A A	1 82
Gragg Addie	31	K A	87
Hamm Jacob.	17	K A	88
Same	28	do	87
Krieble Joel D	251	O P	10
Same	253	do	5
Same	254	do	8
Same	279	do	8
Same	280	do	8
Same	299	do	8
Same	300	do	5
Same	257	do	8
Same	258	do	8
Same	279	O P	8
Same	301	do	5
Same	302	do	8
Same	256	do	5
Miller Henry	18	G A D A	75
Peters Albert	125	W A	1 23
McClellan John	8	K 2d A m pt	1 88
Nerkirk John.	26	K 2d A	75
Park W D	155	O P	8
Park W	282	do	8
Same	109	do	75
Raub Jacob	21	K A	1 90
Shaffer, Mary J	115	W H	1 00
Same	120	do	75
Vogent Heuler	7	A A	38
Same	8	do	26
Work Robert	14	Mc F A	1 60
Same	15	do	4 00
Warner Samuel	249	O P	8
Zollers E	1	B 2d A	4 75
Owner Unknown	290	O P	10
Owner Unknown	256	O P	5

I, S. T. Galloway, marshal of said town, do hereby give notice that the above lots and parts of lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes thereon, will be sold at the door of the court house of DeKalb county, in said town of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, 1877. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. T. GALLOWAY, Marshal.

May 1, 1877

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 4th day of June 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen [18] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot thence west twety-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning, in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp. Dekalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 4th, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No 1, in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot No. 1, in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 4th, A. D. 1877; for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot No. twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn.

FERDINAND HELMENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 4th, 1877: for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east of the south-west corner of lot No. 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet, thence east 17½ feet, thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel B. Wood is plaintiff, and Robert Zacher, Elizabeth Zacher, Alonzo Lockwood and William Long f are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-Five Dollars and Thirty Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 5th Day of May, A. D. 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit: A part of lot number six (6) in Kuhlman's Second addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana, commencing at the south east corner of said lot, number six (6), and running thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence west seventy (70) feet, on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the south line of said lot, thence east on the said south line seventy (70) feet to the place of beginning, being seventy (70) feet off the East end of said lot.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. McCLAIN, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

By Theo. B. Gross, Deputy.

J. W. RICKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff. pr$11.50

April 12, A. D. 1877.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the lamented Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change.

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.

Hannibal, Mo.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of Imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

SILKS. SILKS.

Root & Company,

Will put on sale this week a large line of Black and Colored Silks, purchased at the three large auction sales of last week in New York, all of them decidedly the best bargains we have ever offered, the prices being fully 30 per cent. less than last season's.

Heavy Gros Grain Silks $1, 1.15, 1.25
Cashmere Finish $1.50, 1.60, 1.75 1.90
Sublime " " $2.75, 3.00 3.25
All shades of Colored Gros Grain Silks
$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65.

We shall also open New and Elegant

BROCADED SILKS,

For Polonaise and Overdresses, in Browns, Blue, Black, Myrtle, Green Tillene, Drabs, $2.65 and 2.84. per yard. In our Suit Department we will offer an elegant line of

SILK SUITS,

$25.00, to $200.00 each.

DOLMAN MANTLES, $7.50, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 each.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 30c.
—Eggs 12c.
—Butter 16c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c.
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $1.50 a year.

Coffee at Bittenger's, green for 22c per lb. tf.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Mr. T. J. Saltsgaber of Albion is in town.

The Republicans hold their caucus to-night.

Go to the New York Store for your dry goods.

A whole suit of clothes at Bittenger's for 3.75, cut in the latest style. tf.

Fine Havana's at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Dave Bodine will join the excursion to Kansas next Monday.

Callico at Bittenger's for 5c per yard, opposite the Auburn house. tf.

Dry Goods at the New York Store cheaper than ever.

Our genial friend, Mr. Milt. Hora, was in town Tuesday.

4 bars soap for 25c at Bittenger's. Opposite the Auburn house. tf.

A splendid stock of ladies wear, at the boot upside down.

If you want bargains be sure to go to the New York Store.

Shirts all ready made up, of linen at Bittenger's for 50c each. tf.

Go to Wm. Little for your repairing, over Pomert's barber shop.

Extra tea at Bittenger's for 50c per lb. Opposite the Auburn house. tf.

Miss Allee McKay of Fort Wayne is visiting relatives and friends here.

The very best Percell dress good at Bittengers for 9c@12½c per yard. tf.

A No. 1 five cent cigar at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

The very best Lead Dress goods at Bittenger's for 12c per yard. tf.

May opened with a light fall of snow. Better now than on the Fourth of July.

Preparations will be made in this city for the observance of Decoration Day.

Don't forget to see the greate display at the New York Store on next Saturday.

See the card of our excellent "2th pullin" artest, of Waterloo, S. B. Johnson, Esq.

Will. M. McNamee, Esq., of the Fort Wayne Gazett, gave us a call the other day.

H. M. Hogue, at Garrett, will sell a number of articles at public sale next Saturday at that place.

Two large bears to each of which an Italian was attached, delighted our juveniles with a visit, Tuesday.

Go to the little shoe shop over Sammy Pomert's barber shop, when you want a neat job of repairing done.

Minnesota held a day of fasting last week, on account of the grasshoppers. All observed it except the grasshoppers.

See advertisement of Stutzenberger & Lomont the exclusive hat and cap merchants of Fort Wayne, on first page.

The New York Store invites speaceal attention to their display of chap goods on Saturday next greate bargans will be offered.

T. N. Shepherd, Esq, of Carey Ohio has been visiting his son-in-law Mr J. A. Smith, for sevral days past, returned home last Tuesday.

A slight breeze yesterday morning, but we do not think fruit buds were advanced far enough to have received any injury.

A fine new lot of hats just received by Stamets. Late nobbie styles at lowest price.

The handsomest lot of parasols yet in the market, have just been received by Stamets. The ladies should be sure to call and see them.

J. A. Barberett. of this place, who for several weeks past has been at Rochester, New York, on the stage, returned last Monday evening.

"Home, sweet home, there is no place like home." If you want your home really sweet, see that it is well supplied with Terry's Salicylic Soap.

You will never be disappointed in Dr Harter's Fever and Ague Specific. It always cures Chills and Fever. Every package warranted. Price only 75 cents.

Democratic Caucus.

A caucus will be held at Little's office, on to-morrow (Friday) night, for the nomination of a Democratic ticket for the town of Auburn. We hope to see a large attendance.

Mrs. A. S. Lane, of Waterloo, died yesterday. She was a most estimable lady, and all who knew her will mourn her loss.

It is reported around that this section has hopes of a fair crop of wheat. If nothing of a destructive character intervenes between now and harvest, we will have an enormous crop.

It is not true that the King of the Sandwich Islands has ordered 1,000 gross of Terry's Salicylic Soap for his colony of Lepers; but it is true that he ought to.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton has donated ground to Mr. Wm. Gibson, of DeKalb County, upon which the latter gentleman will erect a foundry. Tally one more for Hicksville. [Hicksville Independent.

The worst cases of Costiveness, Indigestion, Chronic Dyspepsia, Billious Colic, Nervous or Sick Headache, have been entirely cured by Dr. Harter's Liver Pills.

Wm. McIntyre, Esq., has been elected Vice President of the Bank in the place of Geo. Hazzard, resigned. Mr. M. will make a thorough, efficient and attentive officer.

The celebration of the anniversary of Odd Fellowship last Friday evening, might have been more largely attended, yet a fair number were in attendance, and the occasion passed pleasantly.

Justice Walborn has removed his office to the Court House, up-stairs, where he will attend to all business pertaining to his official position in his usually urbane and affable manner.

The following appeared on the slate of one of our doctors "doc, come up to the house. The old man's got snaix in his buts, agin, and is rasin cane."

The two immense stocks of boots and shoes now in one store makes it headquarters in that line in this section. Don't fail to call and see it, at the boot upside down.

When you come to town don't fail to notice the sign of the boot upside down. Then go in the store and learn the low prices at which they are selling. They will surprise you.

Davenport has just received a lot of Kalsomine, of various colors with which you can color your walls so as to make them very attractive. A trial will give satisfaction.

Why Suffer with such a dreadful Cough and Cold. For 25 cents you can purchase of your druggist a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and your cure is certain. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Wm. Little, of this place, an experienced workman in the boot and shoe business has started a shop over Sammy Pomert's barber shop. Anyone wishing boots or shoes made to order will do well by calling on him.

We notice an unusually fine display of gents dress goods at Yesbera's, and among them some of the nobbiest styles of the season. He gives excellent satisfaction in cutting and fitting, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It is the most pleasant, soothing and effective Cough remedy known. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it, it only costs 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Fisher Brothers, leading Merchant Tailors of Waterloo, are making extensive preparations for the summer campaign in the way of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, etc. It is needless to say that the Messrs. Fisher Bros. are always on deck.

To the Threshers of DeKalb County Go to N. & G. Ensley's and see J. I. Case & Co's., celebrated Threshing Machine. This machine was awarded the highest medal of honor at the Centennial Exhibition

Our millinery department is full and complete for the spring trade. We have varied styles and an excellent assortment, and those wishing anything in the millinery line should not fail to call.

H. H. Stamets.

A correspondent of the South Bend Tribune advises all married men to keep their property in their own name instead of deeding it to their wives. We admit that as a general rule the advice is correct, but it would be very inconvenient for some persons we know of, as in that case they might be compelled to pay their honest debts. [Standard.

The Social of the M. E. Church will be entertained on Wednesday May 9th, by Mrs. T. C. Mays. Mite in the evening. All are cordially invited. The ladies are requested to come early as new rules are to be adopted.

Mrs. W. L. Penfield, Sec'y.

Col. Oiler was in town Saturday, and with his usual grace and tenderness, folded us in his warm embrace, not forgetting the paroxysmal kiss. The Colonel was one of the most gallant soldiers of the war, and should have a pension.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.— With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

The lightning struck the school house at Fairfield Center last Saturday morning, and took away a good part of the north end without setting fire thereto

Mrs. Murkling's house was also struck and the children jammed up a little, but no serious damage done.

Yesbera has got the agency for the Esty organ, an instrument that has never been excelled. It has been the leaing organ for years, and still is at the head. If you want a well made, pure-toned instrument you should give him a call, at his store-room, next to Abrights.

Mr. Editor: Please answer the following: If Packard is not the rightful Governor of Louisiana, is Hayes the rightful President? Subscriber.

We respectfully refer this enigma to republican press for solution. We confess our inability to solve it, and favor Hayes. Perhaps Joe Bradley or J. Madison Wells would rise and explain.

We beg pardon of Eli Myers. It was a fellow, we learn, by the name of Bill Shook, or Snoot, (which would be a much better name, owing to a breaking out of the mouth,) who wrote a letter on the margin of a newspaper and sent it to us, in the name of Myers. Snooty had better live up to his religion a little better, or make less profession.

The celebrated Operetta of "Trial by Jury" will be given at Fort Wayne tomorrow night. This will be the first appearance of the great prima donna, Mrs A. J. Goodrich, who will be assited by the splendid musical talent of that city and other points. We notice that Miss Jennie McClellan, of Waterloo is down for a discriptive song. It will pay to attend.

Hi. Parent has sold out his Livery stable to Obe Cool, who will now combine the two in one. This is a good idea. One livery stable can be reasonably supported here, and more than that is too much. This thing of condensing business so that it will meet the demand is what is needed. There are other lines of trade that would be benefitted in a similar way.

In referring to Samuel J Tilden of N. Y., the Boston Post says: "No man has more to ruffle his spirit and try his patience. But amidst it all, and even in seeing the Presidential honors to which he was clearly entitled, borne off by another by means most extraordinary, not to use harsher language, he has maintained the dignity of a statesman and the equipoise of a saint.

An excusion train will leave the Junction at 9 o'clock Sunday morning for Avilla, returning at 2.30 in the afternoon, and all those desiring to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic church there, can do so at a cost of 40 cents for round trip. From Garrett and return, 25 cents. Bishop Dwenger of Ft. Wayne will officiate.

The citizens of Auburn hold a meeting to-night for the purpose of taking steps, as a town, to encourage the building of manufacturing establishments. A Mr. Stamets offers the ground free upon which to build. Columbia City is a better point, and yet the citizens look upon the matter with indifference.— [Col. City Post.

Railroads center at Auburn from six different directions, and Columbia City has but four. We don't mean to disparage the advantages our neighbors possess, but we can't endorse the last sentence in the above item.

Sometimes one can be too polite and urbane. We were asked by one of our patrons to puplish the notsce of the death of his friend with pleasure, we replied, and he was mad for a week. Now we will publish the announcement of a death in the usual forme, without charge, but we must have pay for all opituary notices, or poetry following the same. We will not publish there notices in the future unless they are paid at our usual rate 10 cents a line. No one should expect it.

ABSTRACTS.

The undersigned, having just completed a set of Abstracts of the title to all the farm lands, town and cemetery lots in DeKalb county, make the following reduction in fees, during the months of April, May, June and July, 1877, to-wit: For an examination and opinion of the title to one parcel of land, $1.00; written certificate of the same, $1.50. Where deeds or mortgages are made by us, we will make an examination free of charge. Complete abstracts made on short notice at low rates.

Altenburg & Lockwood.

Short-hand, 100 Words per Minute. —With our "Lighting Method of Short-Hand," any person can, in one month learn to write 100 words per minute. Short-hand reporters are always in demand, at good wages. Our Chart, containing full instructions, in 8 lessons, sent to any address for $1.00. We refer to Evening Herald or Sunday Press, of Philadelphia. Address,

C. H. Murray.
30 N 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Card.

Editor Courier—I regret that I have been compelled to resign the office of Justice of the Peace of Union township. When I assumed the duties of the office, I had hoped that it would not interfere with my professional business, but after discharging the duties thereof for one year, I find that it does prevent that prompt attention in legal matters, which I have always sought to render, I cannot retire, however, without returning my grateful thanks to those who did me the honor to place me in that position.

D. Y. Husselman.

The railroad employes of this place are as a general thing, a fine set of men and are an honor to the company they work for and town they live in. The bummers of Garrett are gone, and their places filled with men of worth and respectability, and we have the right to be proud to day of our people and the good character of our place.—[Garrett News.

Garrett has certainly improved very much since its inception, and it gives us pleasure to note the progress.

We received a short communication from Garrett. but it does not appear, because we think it might be misconstrued, and cause a rumpus in that place. It will not do to hurt the feelings of anyone unless you can do some good. While we are thankful for communications, we must decline this on account of its personal bearing. We have a case of reformation on hand at Corunna, and suggestions are now in order.

Mr. Editor.—

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Mr. Whetstone of the Lower Flouring Mill has one of the best millers in the country. He has for years applied himself to his business, and from a large and varied experience, he can produce a quality of flour unsurpassed in quality. His name is T. B. McCoy, of Rochester, New York, from the celebraid mills of that city, where a man must be a thorough mechanic to get employment. N.

If war continues in Europe, if England and the other powers become involved, if all the able bodied men are under arms, and manufactures and agricultural interests are thus crippled, and if this illuminated circus holds out long enough, we dont see why Uncle Sam cannot get away with three or four hundred millions of their filthy lucre. Farmers should put every acre into grain this spring. We want to engage in agriculture ourself, and want a small farm of 5 or 10 acres near town. We propose to keep up the supply.

The Boston "Traveler," a Blaine organ, thus admonishes Mr. Hayes of the cloud hanging over his own title: "President Hayes and Governor Packard were elected by the vote of Louisiana, and the flunkeys who discredit Governor Packard's right by that act invite President Hayes to step down and out. There may be ways of dodging that fact, but they are not honest ways.' That's very true, but isn't it a little bit naughty in the "Traveler" to whisper these harsh words into the presidential ear within everybody's hearing.

The Steuben Republican says: There is certainly a strong current setting in the South against the success of the Republican party through the policy of President Hayes. The Indianapolis Journal says:

James Redpath has written a letter to the colored people of the South, a copy of which has been sent to every newspaper south of the Ohio river advising them to join the Democratic party on the best terms they can obtain. He tells them that they can expect nothing from this administration; that their old masters have more influence with Hayes than they, and it is for their temporal welfare to buy protection with their votes from the Democratic party.

Hank Little starts out with a full declaration of principles in the Independent He says: "All notices of marriage, where no bride cake is sent, will be set up in small type and poked in an outlandish corner of the paper. Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, the notice will be put conspicuously in large letters; when gloves or other bride favors are added, a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When however, the editor attends at the ceremony in person, and kisses the bride, it will have special notice—very large type, and most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed, or stolen.

The Republican has not lost its taculty of insinuating. It says the town talk is that the board has spent large sums for the maintenance of tramps this winter. We have heard no one indulge in such talk, but on contrary find our liberal, honest, humane people, those who pay their honest debts, in favor of being half way human to the poor hungery, shelterless, miserable tramp. It also says that they demand a statement of just where the money goes. Weamer knows or ought to know that such a statement is published every year by the clerk. No demand has ever been made of the clerk, the proper officer, and that 'demand business' exists only in visionary brain of Weamer. He had no charge to make, no, he thought he would insinuate, and cast a suspicion upon officers who have done their duty. If we have anything to charge against a Republican officer, we will spit it out, and not try to hit him in the dark, as it were, by a cowardly insinuation.

At Ensley's Hall.

The Louisiana Colored Jubilee Singers will give one of their concerts at the above named hall, Friday eve., May 4. The Cleveland Herald thus speaks of them:

"These Colored Jubilee Singers are attracting crowds wherever they go. The tenors are good and the base tremendous. One of the singers has a voice like the roar of a lion. The concert consists of the strange plantation and camp-meeting song, with those peculiar shouts, comical to the Northerners, though perfectly natural and matter-of-course to them. They are strongly emotional and accompanied with expressive gestures, clapping of the hands, rolling of the head and swaying of the body, with a tapping of the foot on the floor. The heartiness with which the singers took their respective parts showed it to be natural, and from the frequent encores was highly appreciated by an immense audience. Admission 35c., children 20c.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk during the month of April: Fred Botle and Mary Cloy, Fred Blohm and Christina Denakie, Wm. A. Moody and Hattie Vaughan, Lafayette Miser and Hannah McEntaffer, Wm. H. Harmes and F. J. McNab, Wm. Wilson and Martha A Stoody John W. Beidler and Emma C. Pinchin, Chas. N. Wright and Effa M. Johnson, John W. Farrington and Catharine M. Metzger, Ol ver P. Raber and Josie R. Johnson, F. B. Kreaper and Mary Frank Geo. Hevel and Sidney Echelberger, Chas. Simons and Susan A. Dexter, A. K. Grubb and Mary F. Miller, Joseph Wyatt and Ann E. Nelson, David Campbell and Lyda Burns, Levi Meyers and Melinda Myers, Albert Monroe and Phebe E. Coburn, Samuel Widney and Mary Woodcox.

Weamer says large sums have been expended for tramps this winter. He could just as well have said the town had spent millions for vagrants, for it would have been just as true. The Marshal under whom those expenditures have been made gives us the following.

No of tramps,......................121.
Expense of same, ...$40,27.

When a town like this can get off with as small a sum as that, considering the terrible winter just passed, it is certainly cheap when the number of destitute is so great. Thirty three cents per head is certainly a modest sum, and yet a wretched human being was prevented from freezing or starving to death, perhaps, some of them honest, none of them so utterly depraved as to be beyond christain charity. Forty dollars—and Weamer says "large sums.' The Trustees give a full report in another column, as the result of their labor.

Now we've done it. Our dear old fraud, C. Kelly Baxter, is on his ear for what we said about the great Roman Senator of the north-west. Baxter infers that his quandom friend, is the first to stop the Courier, for he says: "The Courier ought to grant citizens of the county the privilege of taking it, or not taking it, without visiting them with abuse." Why Charlie, we didn't say a harmful word, we only drew a parallell, and if the aforesaid, g. r. s. suffered therefrom, it wasn't our fault. Our people can take the Courier or not, as they choose, and we have never so far abused them because they ceased to become patrons. But where we come in contact with ignorance, and bigotry, and selfishness, and penuriousness, and self conceit, and brass, and cheek, and meanness, and depravity, and deformity, we propose to fight it as we would a snake. Had Mr. Waterman discontinued the Press because of the abuse and misrepresentations that paper heaped upon him ever and anon, our pink of propriety, C. K. would have whined pitifully, but Mr. M. has been prompted to patronize that sheet just to see the mean things Baxter could manufacture against him. We are glad to know that a democratic officer can bear a criticism from an opponent, without stooping to a petty revenge. Our item on the action of the g. r. s. on the State House question was certainly not abusive, and a white man could possibly take no offense thereat.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, will be held at the town building, May 7th A. D. 1877, for the purpose of electing the following officers. One trustee for the 1st ward, one trustee for the 2nd ward, one trustee for the 3d ward, one trustee for the 4th ward, one trustee for the 5th ward, one clerk, one treasurer and on assessor

Attest. J. L. Roth. Town clerk.
Auburn, April 16th, 1877.

A Bulldozed Ghost.

A fearful monster has been seen on the farm of Joseph Walter, south of town. Our young friend Joseph, junior, has been sleeping in the barn, made necessary by the burning of their house last winter. Joe. slept sound and peaceful, until the night of the 29th, when his faithful dog aroused him by most persistent barking and growling. By the time he got one eye open, he saw that the barn doors were open and within them stood, as in a frame, a monster white specter, clearly outlined against the sky. Its great arms cleaved the air and made threatning gestures, while its eyes flashed fire as it cautiously approached the center of the barn. The dog kept up a ferocious barking, and Joe held his ground determined not to be bulldozed by nothing less than a Returning Board. The dog staid by him, and he staid with the dog by hissing him on. This was too much for his ghostship. It expected a different result, but had not time to leave it to a commission. Its retreat through the barn-doors was cut off and it made for the horse department, and down the aisle it hurried until it came to the stable door, the upper half open, the lower half securely fastened. Joe. and the dog were close upon him, and it sprang through the open half, and gracefully landed on its back in a very fine mixture of barn-yard filth, and it disappeared around the corner of the barn like an arrow, with its white robe somewhat changed in color, and was seen no more.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Auburn and Vicinity.

I am aware the usual notices of selling at cost is stale, obsolete and even doubtful yet I frankly confess I will sell my entere stock at actual cost. I am truthful when I assert this. To convince yourself please call and examine goods and prices.

Ladies' gold chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; gent's golds vest chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; 18 karat solid plain rings $1.10 dwt; ladies' gold watches, formerly $65 at $45; gent's gold watches at factory prices; american silver watches at cost; silver plated castors 3, 4, 5, and $9; silver plated cake baskets 4, 5, 7 and $8; silver plated tea spoons $1.50 set; silver plated table table spoons $3.50; silver plated steel table knives $4.50 dozen; solid silver table spoons—also do. forks, $17; solid silver tea spoons, twist, &c., $8@$9; solid silver timbles, 45c; all other goods sold in same proportionate reduction. Endless variety of clocks at actual cost. Vienna regulators, at $20 and $28. Superior quality of spectacles, at makers prices. Diamond rings, cameo, do., set rings and all others at wholesale prices. Also ladies' fine gold sets at manufacturers' prices.

I will give each purchaser of $5 worth of goods a chance ticket in the drawing for a clock valued at $200, first prize; also as a second prize, a beautiful $100 music box. Each ticket entitles the holder to a chance in both prizes.

Also, I wish to inform the public that I have made arrangements with the various manufactures of watches, jewelry, silver ware &c, to send any goods on selection, so that those who wish anything in this line, and not in stock, will have an opportunity to buy of me at the small commisson of 10 per cent, and in every instance goods warranted as I represent them, as the reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee to all.

Respectfully, Geo. J. E. Mayer,
19 E. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John R. Ketcham Charles W. Bond, and John R. Ketcham, 2d are Plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirty three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on.

Saturday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north half of lot number twenty-nine (29) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be, sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

L. R. Goodman, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, April 25, 1877. Pr. fee $8.75

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn Justice of the Peace of Union-tp., Dekalb County Indiana.

Sapharia C. Swinsford
vs.
Robert Zacher

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment and summons, having been issued and returned not found and a writ of Attachment also having been issued there on and property of the said defendent having been attached by virtue thereof and it also appears that the defendent is a nonresident of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said defendent and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before me the undersigned, at my office in Auburn, Union-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana.

Jacob Walborn, J. P. [seal.]

A TILT.

"It may be so, but I don't believe it."

"It's because you don't use your eyes; you're prejudiced."

"Perhaps I am."

"I know you are. It would be foolish to talk againit custom-made clothing. Those who prefer it and can afford it, have a right to it, but I won't listen to your slurs against 'ready-made;' my experience is all against you. I have bought ready-made of SAM, PETE & MAX, and found it to fit as nicely, last as long and look quite as well as custom work, and for much less money."

"You seem interested in the Star Clothing House."

"I am, but not in the sense you mean. I think that a house that has done so much to raise the tone of ready-made clothing business, and at the same time reduce the prices for the people deserves a good word."

"But you detract from the custom trade."

'Not a bit of it! It is not that I love Cæsar less, but Rome more! The truth is custom work has not become poorer, and gone down, but ready-made has become better and risen up! Now do you see it?,'

"I wouldn't acknowledge it if I did."

"Of course you wouldn't. Those beaten in argument seldom do. Good morning.

Its rules of business dealing with the people:

1.—ONE PRICE.
2.—CASH PAYMENT.
3.—A GUARANTEE.
3.—MONEY REFUNDED.

The largest Clothing House in Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Deacon Rogers, he came to me;
"Wife is a-goin' to die," said he.

"Doctors great, an' doctors small,
Haven't improved her any at all.

"Physic and blister, powders and pills,
And nothing sure but the doctors' bills!

"Twenty women, with remedies new,
Bother my wife the whole day through.

"Sweet as honey, or bitter as gall—
Poor old woman, she takes 'em all.

"Sour or sweet, whatever they choose;
Poor old woman, she daren't refuse.

"So she pleases whoe'er may call,
An' Death is suited the best of all.

"Physic and blister, poultice an' pill—
Bound to conquer, and sure to kill."

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head.

Blistered and bandaged from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.

Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;

Physics of high and low degree;
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea;

Every thing a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.

I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.

Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, sirups and squills;

Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.

"What are you doing?" my patient cried;
"Frightening Death!" I coolly replied.

"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at his head.

Deacon Rogers, he came to me:
"Wife is a-gettin' her health," said he.

"I really think she will worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.

"All the people have poohed an' slurred—
All the neighbors have had their word;

"'Twere better to perish," some of 'em say,
"Than be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And His remedies, light and water and air.

"All of the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said.

"God's be the glory, as you say!
God bless you, doctor, good-day! good-day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicine made by men.

PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.

The long summer day had crept slowly away, and it was nearly 5 o'clock. The hours at the railway station were marked as by some gigantic clock that told the laggard minutes by screaming whistle and clanging bell. The 4:30 accommodation had gone east, the western express due there at 4:55 had thundered through the village, gone on over the great viaduct and disappeared round the vast curve beyond.

So one counted the hours by the trains, Lydia by name, a girl of the best New England type, quiet and yet with an immense capacity for doing and daring should love and the occasion demand. The local freight would come next, and then—then she would see him again. She laid aside her work, put some split-zephyr vanity upon her head, and went out towards the railroad. As she approached the station she saw her brother, the station-master, opening the little freight house on the farther side of the track. By this she knew that the local freight would stop this time. Her heart beat the faster and she quickened her step.

On reaching the passenger station where the village street crossed the railway, she looked up and down the line and then crossed over and turned to the left and walked beside the track towards the freight house.

To understand all that took place on this occasion, and to fully appreciate her consummate skill in controlling the events so quickly to crowd upon her, we must study the construction of the road at this point. The main line for more than a mile to the right, or towards the east, was perfectly straight and comparatively level. To the left, or the west, it crossed a deep valley by a lofty stone viaduct, and beyond the valley it curved to the north and mounted the hill by a long grade. Just east of the passenger station a branch road entered the main line and there was, as might be supposed, a cross-over switch. Beyond the passenger station, on the west, was a short siding ending in a small freight house, and directly opposite was another siding with a freight shed and coal yard. At this point there was also another cross-over switch.

Lydia walked on past the freight house, and, crossing the side track, found a large flat rock beside the way, and there, under the shade of an ancient apple tree, she sat down to wait till her lover should come.

He comes! She heard the three long whistles sounding down the line, and a bright blush mounted to her face. The train would stop. This was the signal for the station-master. Her brother came out of the freight house, spoke pleasantly to her, and then walked on towards the switch at the head of the siding.

Suddenly the main line track before her began to sing in sharp metallic murmurs. The train had entered that section of the road and he was near. Then there came the sound of escaping steam. The engine was slowing down and the steam, no longer employed, was bursting with a loud roar from the safety valve as if impatient of delay.

With a jar that shook the ground the immense freight engine rolled past her, and the engineer, leaning out of his window, nodded to her as he slid past. Then the cars in long procession came into sight and moved past with slowly decreasing speed. Four brakemen busy at the brakes went past and still he came not. At last the rear car appeared, and a young man swung himself down from the iron ladder on the car and sprang to the ground at her feet.

A sooty man, clad in blue canvas now black with smoke and dust. Only a brakeman! Oh; a trifle better—the conductor of the freight train. A year ago he had been glad to take the place of a brakeman, and already he had been promoted. Love did it. He had met and loved Lydia in the days of his foolish idleness, and she had insisted that he do some manly work or she could not—yes, she could and did love him; but he must show himself worthy of her love. Already he had advanced, and she was well pleased with his progress, and they had become engaged.

A grimy, dusty man in unlovely garments; but, in her eyes, he was a man made for better things. As he stood beside her one could see in his clear eyes and sensible face, that he had good stuff in him and was worthy of her love.

It becomes us not to linger while they talk quietly together beside the track. The train moved slower and slower, till, finally, it stopped with the last car just beyond the switch. The iron horse was moved on, the station master signaled with his arms in a curious fashion, and each of the four brakemen repeated the motion in turn. White puffs of steam rose high in the air from the farther end of the train. A curious, rattling sound spread through the train, and the last car backed down, turned aside, and entered the siding. The station-master left the switch, and came hastily toward the lovers.

"Good day, Alfred. Light freight today; only one car—by the way, the brake-chain is broken, and you had better drop the car at the repair shops. The freight can be thrown out without leaving the car."

So saying, the station-master went on into the freight house, followed by the rattling and rumbling cars. They gradually lost their speed, and then came to a stop with the end of the train lost in the dark cavern of the freight-house. There was a shout from the building, and then one of the brakemen began to move his arms as a signal to go on. Again the white puffs of steam shot up in the distance, and, with a jar and quiver, the train started again.

Car after car rolled passed them. There were hurried whispers, a warm hand-shake and perhaps a kiss, and the young man swung forward, grasped the ladder on the last car, climbed quickly to the top and sat down. She stood gazing after him as he was drawn away from her, and smiled and waved farewell to him with her handkerchief.

"Here, Lydia, you must help me."

It was her brother who stood beside her with a bunch of keys in his hand.

"The passenger train follows this at once and I must go to the station. Will you please close the switch after them?"

She took the keys mechanically, and then turned again to gaze after her lover seated on the last car of the retreating train. It had passed out of the switch and was crossing the great viaduct and moving more and more swiftly away.

To close and lock the switch was neither difficult nor dangerous, and she quietly walked on toward the end of the siding till she came to the switch-post. Here she leaned against the wooden frame for a little space, shading her eyes from the sun with her hand and watching the train. It had run around the valley and was turning into the great curve that crept upward in a long grade over the hill beyond.

It was now a mile away, and she could no longer distinguish any one on the cars. She turned slowly away, seized the iron bar of the switch and easily threw it over into place so as to leave the main line open for the next train.

She looked back down the road and saw that the passenger train had entered the line from the branch and was just up at the station to discharge passengers. It may seem surprising that a passenger train should be allowed to follow a freight train so closely.

Bad engineering as this arrangement was, it was not so serious as it seemed, for this passenger train did not follow the freight except for three miles, when it reached the end of its trip and was turned off upon a siding.

She turned once more to look after the retreating freight train. It was in full view, climbing the grade on the great curve.

Suddenly she put up both hands to shade her eyes and leaned forward on the switch frame. What had happened? Two tiny puffs of steam rose from the engine. It was the signal to stop.

Ah! the train has parted! Faint and far away came the short, sharp danger whistle. A single car had broken loose from the train, and had been left behind. It was standing alone on the track.

No. It was moving backward. It was beginning to roll down the grade. It was moving faster and faster. There was a man upon it—her lover.

Involuntarily she spread out her arms and let them fall to her side three or four times in succession—the signal to put on the brakes.

"How foolish! He cannot see me, and—." She leaned against the switch frame, and shook with fear and agony.

The brake was broken.

Swift and swifter rolled the disabled car. It was coming down the track gaining speed at every rod.

She sprang to the middle of the track and tried to shout to the engineer of the train at the station. She made the motions to back down out of the danger. Her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth, and her cry became an inarticulate groan.

Onward came the car. She could see her lover upon it frantically waving his arms from right to left. What did it mean? Her brain seemed to be on fire. She could do nothing but gaze on the advancing car in dumb horror.

Ah! The passengers! Could she not save them?

With a violent wrench she opened the switch again and stood holding the bar in both hands. Better so—better one life lost than a dozen. Her feet seemed bolted to the ground. She must stay and see him killed, and by her own hand.

Ah! why had she not thought of it before?

The cross-over switch! Could she reach it in time she might save him. She snatched the key from the switch and ran with frantic speed up the line. She never knew how she opened that switch.

With moans and cries she threw herself across the line and began to run down the other side. Could she reach the switch before the car? Its roaring rang in her ears. Panting, with almost bursting bosom she reached the switch, opened it, and stood clinging to it as the car came thundering over the viaduct.

She looked up at her lover upon the car. He had seen and understood the change in the switches. His car, helpless though it was, would cross over to the down-track and roll harmlessly along the level line till its force was spent. He was saved, and by her ready wit and skill. The passengers in the train were also saved.

She had saved him. Love had been her inspiration.

Great heavens! what's that? The express! The down express was coming!

All was in vain. He was lost. She saw him throw up his arms in despair. The very plan she had devised to save him would be his destruction. Better far to have thrown him off the siding as she had intended. Now he would meet a more dreadful death, and the destruction would include scores of lives instead of a dozen.

All this flashed through her mind like as lightning. She felt her knees give way beneath her, and she clung to the switch in despair. She shut her eyes to hide the coming disaster.

Hark! The whistle on the express. They had seen the imminent collision and were doing their best to avert it.

She, too, must do something. With a bound she sprang to the next switch, tore it open, and stood panting and moaning beside it with the bar in her hand. She must save the train, even if she buried her lover under the splintered wreck of the car.

Onward came the car, thundering over the viaduct, and just ahead of the train. It turned quickly at the switch, crossed over and shot past her into the siding. He had one look at her upturned face. It was full of love and helpless misery. She was sending him to certain destruction—to save the express train.

The instant the car passed she closed the switch and sprang back again to the other switch, and closed it just in time to see the express train sweep past in safety.

In an instant the helpless car ran into the freight-house with an awful splintering crash. The express pulled up opposite the station, and in a moment a crowd of people ran shouting and frantic up the line. Some of them had seen the whole performance and knew what it meant, but for the majority of them it was a tragic mystery.

They found Lydia upon the ground by the switch, and with the keys still clutched in her hand. What had she done? What had happened to her.

She could not answer. Nature had mercifully taken away her senses. They took her up tenderly and carried her to the station and laid her upon a seat in the waiting-room. The passengers of the two trains crowded the room and offered every aid, for in some vague manner they began to understand that she was the creditor to the value of all their lives. She had paid for their safety with costly sacrifice.

The freight train backed down to the cross-over switch and the engineers of the three trains met and began to examine the positions of the switches. A number of men also came from the express train, and among them was one who seemed in authority. He, too, examined the line carefully, and the engineers explained the matter to him and listened to his remarks with becoming deference.

The little room in the station was packed with people, idlers and others, and they could with difficulty bring him in.

"No," said one of the ladies who were trying to restore the girl. "It may be too great a shock for her. She must not see him yet."

"Make way there, gentlemen. The Superintendent of the road is here."

The crowd moved slightly, and the Superintendent advanced into the room. He took off his hat and spoke quietly to the people near, and then he stooped over the unconscious girl and softly kissed her, like as a father.

"She saved all our lives, and I fear she thinks she paid dearly for them."

Suddenly she opened her eyes and sat up bewildered.

"Where is he? Is he much hurt? Oh! Perhaps he is"—

"Let me alone, I tell you," cried a big, bold voice in the crowd, "I must go to her."

He escaped from those who would detain him, and in a moment was beside her.

Some of the people laughed in foolish joy, others cried. The more delicate and sensible were silent, for the meeting was not for words or description.

After a slight pause the Superintendent said to the young man:

"I congratulate you, sir. You were on the car?"

"Yes, sir. I was on the car, and I saved myself at the last moment by jumping off. I landed on a pile of fine coal, and got a rough tumble—and that was all. The car is a heap of splinters."

Then the Superintendent called the young man nearer to him and spoke to him privately, and presently they both shook hands as if greatly pleased over something. The young man sat down beside the girl, and whispered in her ear.

"I've got the place, Lydia. We're all right now."

Then the bells rang, and the people began to disperse towards their trains. As they departed, a small creature—probably a stockholder—objected to the proceedings, and remarked to the Superintendent that "it was not best to give fat offices to brakemen for doing nothing."

"Precisely," said the Superintendent. "But the woman did something, and, if you wish to know the full measure of her splendid deed, go put yourself in her place."—*Golden Rule.*

A Phenomenal Animal.

The Jefferson (Ark.) *Republican* reports the shooting in Little River county, in that State, recently of a phenomenal animal, having the body of a well-formed red deer, with a head that resembled a baboon, and a suit of long, brown, shaggy beard. It was killed by Dr. Colling, who says that, when he was aiming at it, its large eyes seemed to melt with pity and compassion, as though it were aware of its dreadful danger. He had no sooner fired than the creature leaped high in the air and uttered a most heart-rending scream. The doctor says it must be a species of the Mexican centaur, as described in legends as existing in certain portions of Mexico.

A DISEASE has shown itself in India and Ceylon among the leaves of coffee plants. It does not actually destroy the plant, but weakens it and thus imperils the crop. It is causing great anxiety.

APRIL [illegible]

I heard two voices [illegible]
One April day,
And what they said my heart will [illegible]
[illegible]
"Oh, love is sweet through all the busy daytime,
Oh, love is true in winter and in May [illegible],
But [illegible] the hour for Folly's playtime,
'Twas April day.

And I, to keep in tune the merry birds,
That April day,
Sang with them through [illegible] English words—
'Twas April day;
"My love is fair, I could not help but choose him;
My love is wise, oh! what could I refuse him,
This April day?

"Yet should he hear me sing, let him beware,
'Tis April day,
And if I say, 'I love him,' have his care—
'Tis April day.
The token that he sends me [illegible]
And if he sends it not, I sorely miss it;
[illegible], song, or kiss, now prey what is it,
This April day?"

Singing and laughing through the woods I [illegible]
That April day;
Until a clear, strong voice sang back again:
"Oh, April day!
This girl of smiles and tears, this little rover,
With pleasant jesting does her heart discover,
[illegible] wisdom; I, her happy lover;
Thou, April—May."

He clasped my hand and through the wood we went
That April day,
Singing like robins in our glad content,
That April day.
Oh, golden sunshine, and oh, silver raining!
Oh, earnest jesting, and oh, sweet complaining!
Two happy hearts stood watching daylight's waning
That April day.

PITH AND POINT.

ENOUGH for one, two much for two, and nothing at all for three? A secret.

AND the good don't die young, for many lawyers and editors live to a good old age.

THE tradition of the first Chinaman, Fohi, reaches up 4,700 years. How is that, Fohi?

WHY is the letter "g" like wisdom? Because it is the beginning of greatness and goodness.

WHY is the wick of a candle like Athens? Because it is in the midst of grease (Greece).

WHAT is that which has neither flesh nor bone, and yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove.

A YOUNG woman we know just wants a chance to prove that she could live happily with a mother-in-law.

WHY is Old England, transposed, like California? Because, by putting the g first, you make it Golden land.

THE Cincinnati mother whose baby took the first prize is said to feel a little mad because the judges hesitated.

THAT awful lad again: "Ma, pa has got the best of you—you can't strike matches on your trousers like he can."

WHY is a tattler very unlike a mirror? Because the one speaks without reflecting, the other reflects without speaking.

MARRIED, at Brattleboro, March 28, by Rev. Wm. Brown, John Sard to Mary Dean. And now they are Sard-Deans—only two in a box.

"WHAT relation is that gentleman to you?" said one lady to another. She answered, "His mother was my mother's only child." Who was he? Her son.

A CONTEMPORARY asks, "Are American girls delicate?" It depends very much whether you offer them coconnut cake and ice cream, or a bar of soap and a washboard.

"MRS. PARP, of this village," says a Wisconsin exchange, "has had no less than seventy attacks of illness during her lifetime, and still lives." She must be one of the "Brave women of seventy-sicks."

ONE does not desire to be personal, but if the young man who sat in the chair where a lady had left a dish of maple sugar to cool at the festival the other evening will return the saucer he will save himself further trouble.

FAREWELL, Tupper, bard and brother,
We shall never see thee more,
Till our spirits greet each other,
Gathered on the shining shore;
But though he has thus bereft us,
Plunged us into deep distress,
Childs and Holland still are left us,
They shall make our sorrow less.

—*New York Sun.*

WHEN the head of the family comes home at a shockingly late hour, deposits his weary self on the top of the piano, and while gently tinkling the keys with his major toe murmurs something about the annoyance of a squeaking bed, it is entirely safe to draw conclusions.

A MAN who appeared to have 2,378,102 pounds of care on his mind called in at a drug store last week and called for a strengthening plaster to put on his back. "Rheumatism?" queried the clerk. "Wall, no," replied the Roman, "not exactly; but my wife, she's been hintin' about whippin' the parlor carpet and takin' down the sittin' room stove, and I know just what's comin'."

THEY had been wedded but two short years. "Do you very much like to have me kiss you, George?" she said, softly stooping over him and leaving the monogram of her lips on his marble brow. "I do, indeed, dear," he said. "I just shut my eyes and try to think I feel the touch of one who was dear to me in the days gone by, before you and I were married." He had hardly finished that remark before a copy of Worcester unabridged hit him suddenly three or four times on the spot where he had been kissed.

The Boy's Wish.

The other night, about 10 o'clock, a policeman passing along Larned street east came upon a boy who was walking up and down in front of a house, and, when the lad was asked if he lived there, and why he did not go in, he replied:

"Dad's waiting for me with a whip."

"Going to dust your jacket, is he?"

"That's the programme," sighed the boy, "unless I can think up something to unfasten his mind from the subject. If I could rush in and tell him that a big fire was raging down town, or that the Mayor was dead, or some such thing, he'd be taken by surprise and forget all about dressing me down."

"And you can't think of anything else?"

"Not a thing. I wish the old gent was in the habit of stealing his wood, getting into the House of Correction, or doing something that would give me a hold on him, but he's straighter than an Alderman's elbow."—*Detroit Free Press.*

OPPRESSION after eating, headaches, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.

[illegible]

Mr. Diogenes.

The celebrated [illegible] lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities of manners, and bad disposition. It was his daily [illegible] a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such specimens were exceedingly scarce. When Alexander, a distinguished military gentleman, paid him a visit and inquired what he could do for him, he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To complete the record of his oddities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub! He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife, first, because history does not mention her; second, because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress or manners, or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," it is true, but the woman who would live in a tub, and especially with such a companion, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spirit which possessed this man was doubtless due to disordered digestion and a biliousness, one of the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated, giving rise to a bad taste, the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy or uneasy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find scores of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magic influence, combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to "spruce up" in personal appearance, and at last have taken a wife to mend his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy sire of little Diogeneses who would have handed down to posterity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a *cheerful, healthy, happy, virtuous man!!*

Going Back to Specie Prices.

The Palmer House, Chicago, the largest and finest hotel in the world, containing over 700 rooms (and the only fire-proof house in America), has reduced the price to Three Dollars per day for all rooms above the parlor floor, except parlors and rooms with baths.

Sir Rose Lambert Price, Baronet, in his interesting book of travels, entitled "*Two Americas,*" speaks thus:

"We put up at the Palmer House Hotel, "Chicago, Ills., without any exception the "finest, best conducted, and most comfortable "one I ever saw in America. The reception-"rooms were almost regal; the bedrooms were "simply the perfection of comfort, each having "a handsome marble bath in a small chamber "attached to them; the cuisine was excellent "and liberal; attendance the best I have ever "seen; and the charges but a bit higher than "the tariff at any ordinary first-class house."

When the entire country has received a shock from the recent hotel horror, the public should be informed that there is at least one hotel in America which is *absolutely* and *unquestionably* fire-proof, stone, iron, marble and concrete being used in its construction, instead of wood, lath and plaster. This fire-proof palace cost the owner and proprietor, Mr. Potter Palmer, $750,000 more than a house built with the ordinary combustible materials.

Scotching Malaria.

It is a fact widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and bilious remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics most thoroughly, and, by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are likely to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important truth, and, by a timely use of the Bitters, avoid the ravages of maladies so disastrous to the physical constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial.

A New French Revolution.

According to Emmeline Raymond, the Paris fashion correspondent of *Harper's Bazar*, we are on the eve of a revolution; but it will, in all probability, be bloodless, and one that American ladies will hail with joy. We refer to the description of a new costume (see *Bazar*, of March 31), which renders crinoline indispensable. Not the discarded styles of former days, but sensible, small-sized, elegant skirts; flat in front and close at the sides, with a graceful train at the back; admirably adapted to sustain the new Princesse and Gabrielle robes. We learn from various sources that this new Paris fashion is superseding all others.—*Lady's Journal.*

Please Bear it in Mind

that, if your grocer does not have, and will not get, DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER for you, you can send 20 cents for quarter, 35 cents for half, or 60 cents for one pound can. Direct to DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York, and you will receive it by return of mail. Always use it for the delicious Vienna rolls.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

Smoke, Soot and Coal Gas,

And all worry with fires that will not burn, and where it is impossible to cook properly, can all be remedied and a saving in fuel obtained. Send stamp for circular. Henry Colford & Co., 726 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

FOR ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also, fifty selected popular songs and other writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAILED IN HIS SERMON, "Caught Cold," "too hoarse." This new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung-Healing Globules, cures Hoarseness, Cough or Cold rapidly. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

FACTS for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Information worth thousands to those out of health. The new *Health Journal* that teaches all, sent *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

A CROUP, COUGH or HOARSENESS can be easily cured by this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung-Healing Globules. It will cure Coughing, Cold, Consumption. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail.

JOHNSON'S *Anodyne Liniment* may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.

HOFMAN'S Hop Pills cure the AGUE.

[illegible] never fails to cure [illegible], Sold by all druggists.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THE AVERILL
Chemical Paint Co.
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH HOUSE,
No. 171
EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

The Market having been filled with Imitations of our "[illegible]" and the "Averill Paint" having been largely adulterated, we have opened our own House and have no connection with any other parties in this city. Send for Sample Card and prices to

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
171 East Randolph Street,
P. O. Box 193. CHICAGO.
Highest Medal and Diploma at the Centennial.

THE CONCORD HARNESS, made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unexcelled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price lists.

Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

CHICAGO
Enamel Paint Works.
White and All Colors and Shades,
Mixed Ready for the Brush.

This celebrated Paint is made from strictly Pure White Lead, Metal Zinc and Pure Linseed Oil, with a Chemical addition that adds greatly to its durability, beauty and strength. It will cover more surface to the gallon than the common mixture, and is much cheaper. This Paint is warranted to be more durable than an all lead and oil paint. It has been sold extensively all over the [illegible] and has given unequaled satisfaction. Sold by Dealers generally. For Sample Cards of Colors and Price-Lists, address

S. H. HOLDEN & CO.,
942 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

Every Family should have a Religious Newspaper.

Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not, then discharge that DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,

THE PRESBYTERIAN,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Price, $2.65 a Year, Postage Included.
NOTE.—In clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is $2.15 a Year each.

Every family should have
The WASHINGTON Centennial Memorial (Religion and Patriotism), an attractive and instructive Parlor Ornament. Price, postpaid, 60 cts. (in Colors, $1.00), or with The Presbyterian, one Year, only $3.20. Address, by money order or check,
THE PRESBYTERIAN,
1510 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PIANOS ORGANS MELODEONS 7-octave fine rosewood cases (not used over six months), only $130. Cost owner $650. Other great bargains. Nearly new; 13 stops, sub-bass octave coupler, beautiful solo stop, [illegible]. Cost owner $350, only $95. Five-octave organ, only $35. Rare opportunities. $10 and upward, used only short time. *The above second-hand instruments are in perfect order*, and fully warranted (but not our own make). Have recently been taken in exchange for our new celebrated BEATTY PIANOS and ORGANS, and, having no place for storage in our warerooms, our immense trade being daily on the increase, hence the above liberal offers. Best offer ever given by any manufacturer, now ready, on our new instruments. Agents' discounts given away in new localities, in order to have them introduced where I have no agents. Fully warranted for six years as strictly first-class, and sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Agents wanted. New organs to the trade, $65 and upwards. Illustrated catalogue with list of testimonials, some of whom you may know, sent free. Very liberal discounts to Teachers, Ministers and Churches to introduce them AT ONCE. Address
DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

10 PER CENT. NET for the money lender. Interest paid semi-annually from year to advance. Security 4 to 10 times the loan in land alone, exclusive of the buildings. (Present cash value by sworn appraisers.) No investment safer. No payments more promptly met. Best of references given. Send stamp for particulars. D. S. B. JOHNSTON, Negotiator of Mortgage Loans, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Southern Kansas.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE WEST. For full information about this country, its resources, climate, advantages, inducements to emigrants, and for reliable information concerning the Indian Territory, subscribe for
THE SOUTHERN KANSAS ADVANCE,
The LEADING WEEKLY of Southwestern Kansas. One year, $2.00; six months, $1.15. Specimen copy free. Address J. M. CAVANESS, Editor, Chetopa, Kansas.

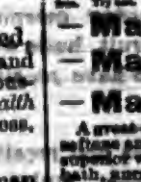
VERDANT GREEN. By CUTHBERT BEDE. Irresistibly funny from first to last. VERDANT'S mishaps and "adventures" and funnier ones, than ever before befel mortal man. "If Verdant Green pulls a nail from one's coffin," read this book and [illegible] Disease, Death and the Doctors. With 150 humorous engravings. Price only 20 cents; by mail, 25 cents [illegible]. Sold by All Newsdealers, or sent, postpaid, by Donnelley, Loyd & Co., Pubs., Chicago.

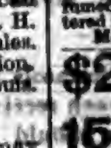
TRUE TIME. [illegible] TIME-KEEPER. [illegible]

[illegible]

— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 [illegible]. $1.00 for outfit, including copy. L. A. PARKER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

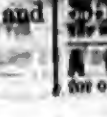
YOUTH IS MIGHTY!

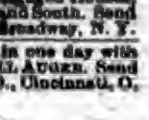

$527,000 TO LOAN on Mortgaged Houses, Farms, etc., West and South. Send for terms. [illegible] 206 Broadway, N. Y.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4-foot WELL AUGER. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

BARLEY and oats grown together, one bushel of the former to two of the latter per acre, make a good forage crop for cattle and horses.

BEGINNERS at sheep-raising should content themselves with a small flock at first. The increase is rapid and fully equal to the growth of knowledge of breeding, feeding and making profitable. This advice will apply to other business than raising sheep.

FARMERS need a breed of fast-walking horses, both for their own use and for sale. A slow-walking horse is a nuisance, whether plowing, harrowing, or harvesting on the farm, or for cart, truck, dray, saddle, or carriage use in the city. Careful attention to this feature would pay better in the long run than breeding for trotters.

AS a green food for cattle, corn sown broadcast is coming into general use. Clover has been a pretty sure stand-by for many years. Rye, which comes early when sown in the fall, is also recommended in some quarters, but it is quite inferior to either of the others. The corn can be ready for feeding in August, when pasturage is frequently dried up, or it can be cut for fodder and cured for winter.

THE Providence *Journal* says: "Every man should regard his orchard as entirely his own, and the gunner who trespasses upon it a poacher amenable to the law. It does not seem that there are half as many birds as there were fifty years ago, and the insects have increased in greater proportion. Birds soon find out where they are safe, as do the wild ducks who visit the cove, and if shot a desert the farms. Their office of destroying the insects is one of very great importance to the farmer and fruit grower."

CURE FOR FOOT-ROT.—Take strong new lime (if unslacked the better); put it in a box or trough with sides six or eight inches high; put in water to make it like very thin paste, so that it will be about two inches deep in the box; place the box so that you can drive the sheep through it, and drive them through it several times during the day of fixing the lime. Repeat this two or three times, at intervals of about two weeks each, and it will cure the foot-rot.

HEN MANURE.—A correspondent of *Colman's Rural World* says that he saw an onion bed remarkable for the size and luxuriance of the plants. On inquiring the cause he found that the soil had been enriched with hen manure. On the same farm he had seen results similarly beneficial when the manure had been applied to corn, by mixing it with the soil of the hill, and then planting the corn. For gardens this manure is excellent, especially when plaster or ashes is mixed with it.

HORSE COLLARS.—The *Valley Farmer* says collars are, or should be, so made as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue, as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. The collar should be purchased of the proper size. Just before putting it on the first time, immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on to work. The collar, by being wet, will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off, it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug-fitting collar and no wounds.

ASPARAGUS.—Nearly everybody enjoys this early vegetable, but how few have it in abundance. It is an easy thing to get and requires less care than any other garden esculent. A packet of seed costing 10 cents sown this spring will make plants enough for a large bed, and next season they should be planted in place. The ground for an asparagus bed should be made peculiarly deep and rich. Our plan is to put the plants in rows a foot apart and at a distance of eight inches in the row. Every fourth row skip one, leaving an alley in which to walk. A bed once made will last a decade and requires only a coating of rotted manure each year to keep it in excellent condition.

SHEEP RAISING.—This branch of business, like almost every other, has had its ups and downs, but it is a question whether any business has paid better for a series of years. The rapid increase of sheep is very favorable to farmers of small means who wish to engage in wool-growing. Sheep raising is too much neglected in the West. The animal that furnishes clothing, food and light, which eats what other animals reject, which crops hillsides too steep for other creatures to ascend, is entitled to vastly more credit than it receives.

About the House.

STRAWBERRY SALAD.—Pick, wash, drain and toss crisp, tender lettuce leaves, shred them up fine in the salad bowl, and pour over them some strawberry juice, and serve at once.

NUTRITIOUS COMPOSITION.—Take equal quantities of sago and cocoa, mix them, put a table-spoonful in a pint of boiling water, and boil the whole together for a few minutes with constant stirring.

REGULARITY.—It is not only necessary that our diet should be wholesome, but also that it should be taken at regular periods. Some persons imagine that long fasting will atone for excess, but it is not so; it generally makes matters worse.

TO MAKE EXCELLENT MINCE-MEAT.—Take a pound of lean beef and boil it one hour; then chop it as fine as possible; suet, raisins, currants and apples, one pound each; two ounces of candied citron; a quarter of a pound of almonds. Chop each separately until you cannot distinguish what they are; then mix the whole well and add one pound of sugar and a gill of brandy.

STRAWBERRY GEM TARTS.—Make large-sized gems in the usual manner from fine Graham flour, being careful not to bake them too hard. When done let them stand ten or fifteen minutes to steam, then split open and fill each half with strawberries with or without sugar, add a spoonful of strawberry juice sweetened, if it will hold so much, and serve at once.

SALERATUS.—There can be no doubt that the free use of saleratus, so much consumed in bread, is excessively injurious to the human system. It is particularly liable to induce muscular prostration or paralysis, and is sure to injure the digestive organs. Of course it is most fatal to children, whose delicate organization is more sensitive than that of grown persons.

HOW TO SHAPE ROLLS.—Roll out the dough when quite light, and cut with a good-sized cutter or tumbler. Dip a clean feather into melted butter and brush lightly over the dough that is cut out; then fold each circle into a crescent or half-moon shape; prick on the top, and place in the flat biscuit pan to rise. When very light bake full twenty minutes in an oven so hot that one could not hold the hand in it long enough to count more than twenty without great discomfort.

GAME of all kinds, birds, rabbits or deer, can be kept sweet a long time by finely pulverized charcoal in a thin muslin bag placed inside the game. Change the charcoal every day, and wash the meat clean before cooking. Pare a fresh lemon very carefully, without breaking the thin, white inside skin, put it inside a wild duck and keep it there for forty-eight hours, and all the fishy taste so disagreeable in wild fowls will be removed. The lemon should be removed and a fresh one put in its place as often as every twelve hours.—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

EXPULSION OF FLIES.—We copy the following from the London *Garden*: The Rev. George Mearee Drought, writing from Ireland to to the *Times*, says: "For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast-table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolarias, which stood in my window, the windows being open to full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz., window gardening."

National Banks Whose Notes Have Been Counterfeited.

It is ascertained at the National Bank Redemption Agency that the following embraces a full list of the counterfeits of national bank notes presented at the agency for redemption up to date:

Twos—National Union, Kinderhook, N. Y.; National Union, Linderpark, N. Y.; National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, R. I.; Ninth, New York city; Marine, New York city; Market, New York city; St. Nicholas, New York city; Westchester county, Peekskill, N. Y.

Fives—First, Aurora, Ill.; First, Canton, Ill.; First, Chicago, Ill.; Merchants', Chicago; Traders', Chicago; First, Galena, Ill.; People's, Jackson, Mich.; Jewett City, Jewett City, Conn.; Merchants', New Bedford, Mass.; First, Northampton, Mass; First, Paxton, Ill.; First, Peru, Ill.; Hampden, Westfield, Mass.

Tens—Albany City, Albany, N. Y.; Auburn City, Auburn, N. Y.; Lafayette, Lafayette, Ind.; First, Lockport, N. Y.; Highland, Newburg, N. Y.; American, New York city; Marine, New York city; Mechanics', New York city; Merchants', New York city; National Bank State New York, New York city; Union, New York city; First, Philadelphia; Third, Philadelphia; First Poughkeepsie City Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Farmers' and Manufacturers', Poughkeepsie; Richmond, Richmond, Ind.; Flour City, Rochester, N. Y.; Central, Rome, N. Y.; First, Redhook, N. Y.; Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mutual, Troy, N. Y.; Croton, New York city.

Twenties—First, Chicago, Ill.; Market, New York city; Merchants', New York city; National Bank of Commerce, New York city; National Shoe and Leather, N. Y.; Tradesmen's, New York city; Fourth, Philadelphia; First, Portland, Conn.; City, Utica, N. Y.; Oneida, Utica, N. Y.

One Hundreds—First, Boston, Mass.; Ohio, Cincinnati; Ohio Central, New York city.

The National Union, Linderpark; First, of Galena, and City, of Utica, N. Y., are not now in existence.

Poor Carlotta Again.

The Empress Carlotta of Mexico has not improved in mental health. Since the death of her favorite medical attendant, who had managed to secure her confidence, the unfortunate princess has appeared gloomy. The cessation of his visits caused her great irritation, and she has now become violent. The doctor at Gheel was the only person to whom she would speak. She evidently misses his visits without having a proper sense of the fact, for she never asks about him nor demands that he should be sent for, but the want is manifested by an increase of irritation. The visits of the Queen of the Belgians do not calm the nervous excitement of the Empress, and the King never shows himself when he visits the Chateau of Tervueren. From the apartments of the Empress he can, without being observed, see her, and lament without restraint her sad condition. Setting aside her mental malady, the widow of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian is physically well.

A Singular Crime.

One William Smith, of Brooklyn, becoming tired of married restraints, conceived the idea of putting an end to his wife by a process as fertile in ingenuity as it was diabolical in cruelty. He fastened her to the top of her cook-stove by ropes passing underneath and connecting her hands and feet. Then he built up a rousing fire of coal, and left her to her fate. The stove was one of those which are the pet aversion of house-wives in general, and Mrs. Smith in particular. She had often and again poured out upon it the vials of her wrath, because it would persist, despite all precautions to the contrary, in burning the bread on the bottom without baking it on the top. But it is to this much-abused peculiarity that Mrs. Smith owes her life. Doubtless the stove very soon became uncomfortably warm all over, but it grew red hot at the bottom, and, after severely burning one of her arms, burned in two the ropes, and permitted her to escape without any mortal injuries.

Tree Felling.

The latest chemical notion is to fell trees by electricity. The two ends of the copper wires of a galvanic battery are connected with a platinum wire, which, of course, instantly becomes red-hot, and while so is gently see-sawed across the trunk of the tree to be felled, until it burns its way through. It is calculated that a tree which would require two hours' hard chopping to bring down can be cut through by this process in fifteen minutes.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

A Man Hires Two Mercenaries and Attacks a Philadelphia Editor—Pusillanimity of the Attacking Party.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Philadelphia was thrown into a spasm of excitement this morning by an assault upon Col. Alex. McClure, editor of the *Times*, by Nat McKay, whom the *Times* has repeatedly denounced as a plundering naval contractor. The assault took place on Chestnut street in the middle of the day, when that thoroughfare was thronged with people. Col. McClure was walking along with ex-Gov. Curtin, entirely without apprehension of danger. Neither of them noticed the stalwart form of McKay until he had come square up alongside of Col. McClure. His face flushed and paled as he said, with some profanity: "I will settle with you now, myself." As he spoke he drew from his breast a small plaited leather whip, and drew it to strike Col. McClure, but his awkwardness and cowardice so unnerved him, even with two hired ruffians at his heels, that, before he could bring his whip down, Col. McClure sprang upon him, seized him firmly by the throat with both hands, and held him as if in a vise. McKay gagged and struggled to extricate himself, but in a few seconds it was manifest that he was entirely helpless, and that he must speedily fall at the mercy of the man he had assailed. All this was the work almost of an instant, and the two hired "pals" of McKay at once rushed in upon Col. McClure, and, in less time than it could be told, one who gives his name at the magistrate's as John Conlan struck McClure a strong blow on the back of the head and followed it with another on the left ear. A passing citizen seized the fellow called Conlan and held him from further blows. While Conlan was striking Col. McClure from behind another "pal" of McKay rushed upon Col. McClure in front and struck him over the left eye with some instrument, probably a blackjack, and was about to repeat the blow when he was thrown back by ex-Gov. Curtin, and in the crowd he made his escape without being identified by any one present. In the meantime Col. McClure held McKay by the throat until he was released by the interference of the crowd and the officers. McKay and the so-called Conlan were taken in custody by the police, who asked Col. McClure what he wanted done with them. He answered that the hired ruffians should be held, but that he could settle the matter with McKay. It is evident that McKay had worked his courage up to an attempt to horse-whip McClure, believing that, as he was much the more rugged of the two, he could master Col. McClure and degrade him by a public whipping, but, consulting his fears, he employed two ruffians to aid him in case he should fail, and thus save himself from getting flogged instead of flogging the hated editor. His one attendant, who gives his name as Conlan, is a New York rough, with his professional card covering his whole face. He was unnoticed in the affair until he sneaked up behind Col. McClure and struck two rapid blows on the back of the head and ear. It is evident, also, that thieving was one of the purposes of McKay's "pals," as ex-Gov. Curtin's watch-chain was torn from him and Col. McClure's was torn off also, and neither of them had been in a position to have their chains taken by accident, and the fact that neither of their chains were found proves that they were taken by the thieves. Both saved their watches by the neck-chains breaking a few links from the stem.

The Causes of Violent Death.

The violent deaths in Great Britain in 1874 were no less than 17,920, the highest number ever registered. There were 18 executions and 1,592 suicides, so that 16,310 may be classed as unexpected. Railways killed 1,249, horse conveyances 1,313, and it is noted that those modes of conveyance which are mostly peculiar to cities were not responsible for this great slaughter. Street, or so-called horse railroads, killed 62 persons, omnibuses 55, cabs 61, and carriages 82, and these numbers show how great is the skill and care, exercised in the crowded streets of cities. The source of the remaining 1,053 deaths by horses is not given in our authority (a Scotch paper), but it is probable that exercise in the saddle had much to do with them. There were 942 deaths in coal mines, and 118 in copper, tin, iron and other mines. Lightning killed 25, sunstroke 90, and cold 114. There were 461 persons poisoned, about one-third being suicides. The bite of a fox, of a rat, of a leech, the scratch of a cat, and the sting of a hornet each killed one person, and two were stung to death by wasps. Of other noteworthy causes of death, it is mentioned that a girl 14 years old died in childbed.—*Galaxy for May.*

Habits of Ants.

In a recent lecture (one of a series) on the habits of ants, the scientific English banker, Sir John Lubbock, said that even after a year's separation ants recognize each other, and old companions are amicably received, whereas strangers, even when introduced in the mixed company of old friends, have a bad time. Slavery in certain kinds is a positive institution, the Amazon breed having slaves to clean and feed them. Rather than be at the trouble to do so themselves they will die, though food be close by. They allow a curious, blind woodlouse house-room, but as a kind of scavenger, and not from hospitable motives.

Milk as Food.

Chemical analysis discloses the fact that among the many articles used for food there are only two, wheat and milk, which contain all the elements of the human body, and in the proper proportion. Other articles, such as butter, sugar, sirup, and fat of all kinds, are wholly carbonaceous, or heat-producing, so that, if a human being were to attempt to live on these articles alone, his brain and muscles would starve. By actual experiment it has been found that a man could not survive two months on such a diet.

THE new Jury law of Florida provides that when in any case, civil or criminal, a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is necessary to enable a juror to understand the evidence to be offered, he may be challenged if he does not possess such qualifications.

VEGETINE
Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.
Its Medical Properties are
ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES
Health, Strength, and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE
EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.
H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell Street.

RECOMMEND IT
HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the System.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens Street.

Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

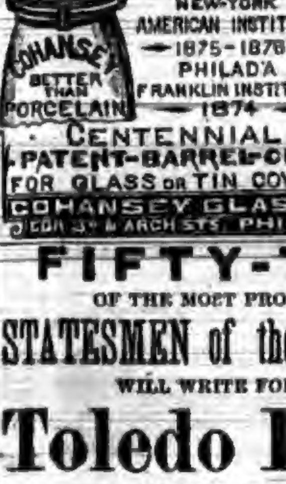

THE novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE
FRUIT JARS.
ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED
LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY
LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE
FIRST PREMIUMS
NEW-YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1875-1876
PHILADA FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874
CENTENNIAL, 1876
PATENT-BARREL-CEMENT JAR FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES
COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO.
COR. 3RD & ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA

COHANSEY
BETTER THAN PORCELAIN
PROTECTOR
SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
Toledo Blade
(Nasby's Paper.)
Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom, and others of equal note, contribute an article during the year.
The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE.
The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World.
Specimen Copies sent Free to any address. Send Postal. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

FARMS in the best part of Maryland at panic prices. For catalogue, with map and price-list, address MANCHA & GIBSON, Centreville, Md.

Demorest Quarterly Journal of Fashions. Single copies, 5c.; yearly, 10c.; post free. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

Every Year You Lose
More than one costs—Ours always right—No pay till tested and suited—No risk, we pay freight—Be your own Agent and Save Commissions—Four-Ton Hay Scales, complete (none better), $50, delivered. Send for free Price-List all size Scales, and judge for yourself.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure,
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts.
Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay.
Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from irritating matter.
The BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized
Cocoa-nut Oil,
prepared expressly for this purpose.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when harsh and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
IN THE WORLD.
DIRECTIONS.
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the Cocoaine as directed.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.
Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1869, by Joseph Burnett & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

POND'S EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

$ 6.30 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT
FOUR GREAT
WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS
Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875;
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
ONLY ORGANS ASSIGNED FIRST RANK AT CENTENNIAL.
Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for work of such excellence without unequaled facilities for manufacture.
EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES:
Five octave double reed Organ, with tremulant, $100
Five octave organ, nine stops, with voix celeste, $114
Sold also for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays. A superior organ may now be purchased by the easy payment of $7.50 per quarter for ten quarters. Catalogues free.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
154 Tremont St., BOSTON. 25 Union Sq., NEW YORK. 250 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.

COLLINS & CO'S
THE BEST
ARE THE CHEAPEST
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & Co.
212 WATER ST NEW-YORK CITY

HEADACHE.
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

LADIES!
BEWARE of
Imitations.

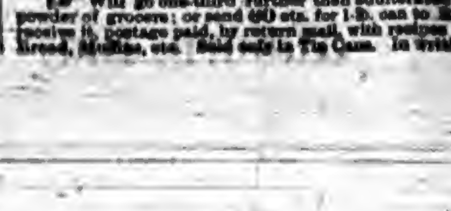

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Will go one-third further than adulterated or short-weight kinds. Consumers may obtain this unequaled powder of grocers; or send 60 cts. for 1-lb. can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Box 6712, and receive it, postage paid, by return mail, with recipes for making the celebrated Vienna Rolls, Biscuit, Cakes, Bread, Muffins, etc. Sold only in Tin Cans. In writing, state where you saw this notice.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
REVOLVER Seven shot $3.00, 70 styles. Ill. C'r free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
Medical Advice Free [illegible]
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. [illegible]
MONEY made taking orders for [illegible] Samples free. [illegible]
OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.
AGENTS [illegible] BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

A FORTUNE
Can be made by a few smart men who can keep their own counsel. Address J. B. GLADDING, [illegible]
[illegible] Rubber Stamps [illegible] Something New. H. B. INGERSOLL, 208 B'way, N.Y.
AGENTS WANTED to sell [illegible] Copy and Enlarge [illegible] address E. P. GERGULD & CO., [illegible] N. H.
G. W. H., 114 Monroe street, Chicago. No. 17

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.
$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
$350 a Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Ag't, Washington, D.C.
AGENTS Send for circulars of the BRONZE that took the Centennial Gold Medal. Secure territory at once. Address D. R. SHAPER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1,200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address [illegible] Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.
OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
Before Using VOICE BARS. After Using VOICE BARS.
ARTIFICIAL LEGS and transportation to U. S. soldiers from any part of the U. S. free, on Gov't order. Apply to U. M. EVANS, Gov't Manufact'y, Cincinnati, O., or Louisville, Ky.
$100. REWARD. $100.
The MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.
TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.
AGENTS Ultimatum Burners, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 33 Yards, OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c. &c. Circulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.
Wanted Agents in every County to sell our New Household Articles. Send for circulars. L. E. BROWN & Co., 216 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.
A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on special and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. SALINGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 100 Chambers Street, New York.
FIRE Insurance.
Nothing so Cheap and Nothing so Important.
I will forward a useful Circular to every person who owns real or personal property, Free of Cost.
W. H. WEEKS, 178 Broadway, New York.
THE BIG HORN GOLD REGION. The second expedition over the Government route to the "BIG HORN" leaves Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, from the 10th to the 24th day of May, 1877. Rawlins is on the Union Pacific Railroad, 120 miles from the Big Horn Mountains; good roads, plenty of fuel and water, and every facility for outfitting. Reduced railway fares. Every information furnished on application to EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Rawlins, Carbon Co., Wyoming. Inclose stamp for reply.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
WILLIAM H. SEWARD
One Volume, 822 Pages. Price, $4.25.
Sold by Subscription Only.
For further particulars, address
D. APPLETON & CO., Pubs., 549 & 551 Broadway, N.Y.
Mothers Who Have Daughters That Have Weak Lungs
Should arrest the disease when it is in the incipient stages. It is indicated by a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, or oppression of the lungs. If this be permitted to run on, tuberculæ will form, and Consumption will be the result. A most valuable remedy will be found in Allen's Lung Balsam to cure and check this disease in its first stage.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.
THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

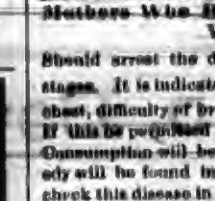

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES
WOODWARD'S
Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets.
Four parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.
Heads, Flowers, Animals, Landscapes, &c. Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
WOODWARD'S DESIGNS for the FRET SAW.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Order free catalogue by postal card of Art, Architectural and Rural books. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Publisher, 136 Chambers St., New York.
CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.
$20 Worth of Music During the Year.
Every number has 32 pages of Music and Musical Stories, Sketches, Editorials, Letters, Lessons, etc., etc. Choice of Four Elegant Premium Volumes, FREE to every subscriber at $1.50 a year. Send stamp for full particulars, or 15c. for sample, with last song of P. P. Bliss. Address J. CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O.

GO TO THE
NEW YORK STORE

Gor all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an't well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of oods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we dely all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant.

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents, Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.

Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills'

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largest stock of Agricutural Implem'nts in DeKab County.

WHOA! WHOA!

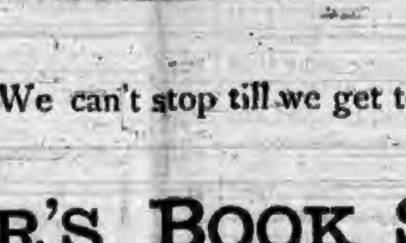

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscllaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful aticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R
AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 18, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 35 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 0[illegible] "	2 40 "	8 06 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 25 "
[illegible]			8 45 "
Corunna			8 55 "
Kendallville	1 47 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 22 "	4 03 "	
Goshen	2 50 "	4 38 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 19 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 28 "
Waterloo	2 38 "	11 45 "	6 52 "
Butler	2 54 "	12 08 a m	6 58 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 20 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	2 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 05	1 00 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 40	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 38	9 38	6 56	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm			
Cincinnati	7 00pm			
Indianapolis	4 25am			7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "			3 55p
Auburn	11 21 "			33
Waterloo	11 40 "			6 00
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "		7 10	7 32
Bankers	2 10 "		7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 19 "		7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "		9 30	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "		5 45	3 25a
Grand Rapids	6 45am		4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 13 "			
Saginaw				
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 23 a m			3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "			7 25
Grand Rapids			11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "			10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am		4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm		5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "		6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "		6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "		8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 48 "			1 10
Auburn	3 00 "			10 38
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "			12 10p
Indianapolis	9 25 "			
Cincinnati	9 40 am			40
Louisville	8 30 am			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Acc'm
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 20	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 20	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 30
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 58
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Ark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 33	7 38
Mansfield	4 25	7 30	1 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 40	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	9 55
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	10 18
Deshler	9 21	11 42	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 00	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8.24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	6 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 41	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 20	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 32	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 49	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 29
Republic	7 36	8 16	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 20	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 18
Mansfield	9 49	10 40	3 16
Mt. Vernon	1 40	12 18pm	7 38
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	15	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	25	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 29	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	6 45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	8 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	5 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		9 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card, in effect Feb. 1a 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1C. & M.	[illegible]	3C. Ac
Detoit		7 00am	
Toledo	11 40pm	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 35	
Saginaw		7 25	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 40am	4 25pm	
Sheldon	8 18	4 50	
Ossian	8 28	5 09	
Bluffton	8 55	5 37	
Worthington	9 12	5 56	
Hartford	9 52	6 44	
Muncie	10 35	7 31	5 30pm
Newcastle	11 25		[illegible]
Cambridge City	12 22		[illegible]
Beesons	12 40		[illegible]
[illegible]	1 05am		[illegible]
Indianapolis	12 25pm	6 35pm	7 25pm
Cincinnati	4 45		11 30pm
Louisville	11 23	8 40am	5 40am
Terre Haute	2 44	1 50	1 50am
St. Louis	8 45	8 30	8 30am

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	8 45pm		6 45pm
Terre Haute	8 27am		1 36am
Louisville	7 30am		7 00pm
Cincinnati	1 45pm	7 30am	
Indianapolis	4 00pm		4 25pm
Connersville	4 15pm	10 20am	
Beesons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 18	
New Castle	5 30	12 25pm	
Muncie	6 24	2 00	6 45am
Hartford	7 25		7 42
Worthington	8 05		8 33
Bluffton	8 24		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 30
Sheldon	8 55		9 42
Fort Wayne	9 25pm		10 20am
Jackson			8 25pm
Saginaw			9 15pm
Frand Rapids	10 05am		11 00pm
Toledo	2 30am		4 30pm
Detroit			6 15pm

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT N
lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 05	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 08	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 30	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 43
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 35
Liberty Mills	9 08	9 15	11 57
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 34	9 42	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 38	10 01	12 55
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Col'on's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 36	11 40	3 45
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 03	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 05	12 25	5 10
Moorsville	11 25	12 56	5 30
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 4.	[illegible]
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 48	1 35	5 00
Hoover's	6 29	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 46
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 15
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 03
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 31	1 38
C W & M Crossi'g			
North Manchester	5 22	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 11	11 00	12 45
Collamar	5 03	10 38	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 59
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	30	10 05
Cherubusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 32
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crosing			
Auburn	3 27	7 46	7 45
Moorsville	3 08	7 15	7 20
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

---

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He proper to send out rigs at anyt ime and Reasnable prices.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 10th, 1877. Number 19.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column......	6 00	12 00	16 00	20 00
½ Column......	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column......	15 00	30 00	40 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] C erk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooved every family to look carefully to their expenses. Spring is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of De-Kalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

SHORT-HAND, 100 WORDS PER MINUTE.—With our "Lighting Method of Short-Hand," any person can, in one month learn to write 100 words per minute. Short-hand reporters are always in demand, at good wages. Our Chart, containing full instructions, in 8 lessons, sent to any address for $1.00. We refer to Evening Herald or Sunday Press, of Philadelphia. Address,

C. H. MURRAY,
30 N. 5th Streec, Philadelphia, Pa.

ABSTRACTS.

The undersigned, having just completed a set of Abstracts of the title to all the farm lands, town and cemetery lots in DeKalb county, make the following reduction in fees, during the months of April, May, June and July, 1877, to wit: For an examination and opinion of the title to one parcel of land, $1.00; written certificate of the same, $1.50. Where deeds or mortgages are made by us, we will make an examination free of charge. Complete abstracts made on short notice at low rates.

ALTENBURG & LOCKWOOD.

Lambert's Luck.

Morriston (Tenn.) Gazette.

There is a strange story, but nevertheless true one, to be given you for your readers. In the early history of East Tennessee, about 1784, as near as can be determined, three men by the name of Patterson, all brothers, visited the New Market valley, with the intention of buying the rich and extensive lands near what is known as Panther Springs. They brought with them a large amount of money, supposed to be from $20.000 to $50.000 in Mexican coin. While looking over the lands they were murdered and their money and other articles of value taken from their person by a hunter, and their bones were burnt in a cave near what at that time was known as the "Buffalo Crossing," now known as the Grindstone Hollow, which place was also the rendezvous of the murderer whom it is supposed fearing that the Pattersons might be missed from the neighborhood, fled to the western part of Virginia. There he died, and on his death bed he gave a way bill that his hidden trearure might be found. Some forty years ago, say the old citizens, two men came with the way bill, giving a description of the place, and every effort was made to find the money, but to no purpose, and after several weeks of hard labor gave up the search. Now for the sequel:

During the heavy snow of the past winter a man by the name of John Lambert and a man from the vicinity of Panther Springs went hunting, and tracked a coon in a small hole by the rock, and remarked that he would get the gentleman yet, if he wasn't pretty sharp. He subsequently went back (it is supposed after the snow had melted) and found two rocks over the hole; he moved them and saw below a vast cavern. He returned home and procured a bed cord, tied the same to a walnut tree and descended into it for some 100 feet, and there found the treasure spread out upon a rock, with an old Mexican saddle blanket spread over it. The blanket had decayed until nothing but the "filling" remained. He also found one saddle and six Mexican stirrups.

Lambert made these statements to a friend of his and showed him a pocket full of money. He was a day laborer and did not know what it was to have any amount of money.

Your correspondent visited the section of country while the people were making excavations where Lambert had filled the cave and witnessed with his own eyes nearly one-half of a human skeleton taken out, and all other signs made a hundred years ago. Lambert and his family have departed to some unknown country with the money. These are facts as can be proven by any number of the best citizens of Panther Springs.

[From the Logansport Pharos.]

Notes and Items of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

We were living on pre-historic and sacred ground. There were remains of beaver dams all over the prairies. There is one at the east end of Beaver Lake over a mile long, and from four to seven feet high, which plainly tells that this was once the home of the beavers.

At one time Messrs. Hollenbeck, Dye and others were making a road through the prairies, crossing the Blue Grass, and in cutting and filling up through a swamp came upon the bone of a mighty mammoth, with tremendious teeth and tusks. The ribs looked like old crooked rafters or a canal boat ribs. The teeth weighed seven to eight pounds each, and the tusks were nine feet long, and ten inches in diameter at the base. They were so crooked that they formed about threequarters of a circle. Being so crooked, it was hard to tell what they could use them for. Some thought that they used them to pull down small trees to live on; which may be the case, as I found some fossilized limbs among the bones, which he had probably eaten before miring down. He would have weighed many tons and made the very earth and the leaves on the trees tremble with his heavy tread. He must have mired in the quicksand and gone down stern foremost as the tail and big bones were at the bottom; then the ribs and back bones as large as nail kegs, and the forepart, head, teeth and tusks on top. There are places of quicksand there which are dangerous yet. I have come very near miring down myself, and have thrown my hat out several times to let my friends know where I went down; but I always managed to get out. Mr. George W. Hendee, who now lives near Royal Center, bought the bones of the finders and paid them $350 and eighty acres of land. I drew up the contract for them. He has the bones and tusks at his house, and they can be seen at any time.

There is a droll little animal about the size of a ground squirrel, called a gopher, and you might live among them all your life and never see one. You cannot tell from whence they came or whither they are going. They come at night and are gone in the morning, leaving hundreds of piles of sand about as large as a half bushel, and not a hole footprint of any kind to let you know that they have been there. It has always been a great curiosity to me to know how they make those sand piles without making marks of some kind. The regular bittern is found in the prairies and make a noise like driving a stake hence they are called stake drivers or thunder pumpers. They are good ventriloquists, as one may be driving a stake within a hundred yards of you and it will sound as if it was a half a mile away.

I could mimic the wild animals so well that I could call up the night owls and wolves in day time and shoot them. I have often read of hoop snakes and joint or glass snakes and longed to see one. One day I was down on the prairie and came across a strange looking snake. It was about two feet long, was of a pale blue, milky color, and looked as if it had just been varnished. I tapped it on the back with a stick, when it broke or separated into several pieces. I cried "Eureka! Eureka!" and sure enough it was a glass or joint snake, the kind I had been looking for all my life. I had heard, too, that if not disturbed the pieces would come together again and "hitch on." I waited two or three hours, but they didn't "jine." A few days after, near the same place, I found half or three-quarters of the same kind of a snake, wrigling around," and I concluded that the snake was still looking for the other pieces.

Now for some ridiculous notions and ideas persons have in reference to cranes When we first came there were a few large cranes, about six feet high and as white as the driven snow, except their bills, legs, feet and the tips of their wings, which were perfectly black. They are the finest specimen of the bird kind I ever saw. They always go in pairs are very cautious and wild, and it is almost impossible to kill one. They are so rare now that a good specimen is worth $100. I have not seen one of them for years, although there are plenty of sand-hill cranes left. Now I will come to the point and tell it the short way. A sand-hill crane is about four and a half feet high, and of a dusky gray color, while the white crane is about six feet high, and some believe that when a sand-hill crane arrives at a certain age, say four or five years old, he turns into and becomes a white crane. Even my learned friend, Judge Biddle, has such an idea, and took me over to his place on the Island and read Audubon to me by the hour to prove that such was the case. I then and there told the Judge that any man who could or would believe that a sand-hill crane four and a half feet high, could jump into and become a white crane six feet high, was worse than the Indians, who believe that rattle-snakes turn into raccoons in the winter, and back again in the spring. I have thought it strange that some of our most learned men will persist in believing, everything they read. The funniest thing in the world is to see a big lot of sand-hill cranes have a grand dance on the prairie. They will dance, turn somersaults, stand on their heads, flop their wings, hop 'round "swing their partners," and "balance all" as natural as life. I have stood for hours looking at them, and laughed myself to death, revived and laughed again.

One day a squaw with two little Indians came to our cabin nearly starved to death. We did the best thing we could for them, and kept them all night. When my mother was feeding those poor little Indians, I thought of the beautiful words of our Saviour, "Feed my lambs, and as much as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

In 1846 I came in fresh from Indian Creek, enlisted and went to the Mexican war. I was only eighteen years old, but was as tall as I am now, and about as fat and crooked as a grape-vine. I looked as if I hadn't been caught more than a week, but I soon got straightened out, went through the war, and fought, bled and died for my country and came home alive. I suppose the happiest time of my life was when I was elected Fourth Corporal of the Cass County Volunteers, at the mouth of the Rio Grande River.

One winter, when the snow was on the ground, John McCauly, Muns, King and myself went out deer hunting. John wounded a deer early in the morning, and we ran it all day. It would run ahead and lie down, and then run again before we could get near enough to shoot it again. We were about to give it up, when we heard some dogs barking below us. We went on, and found that little George Kistler, who now lives near Royal Center, had caught our deer with his dogs. We offered him part of it, as he was entitled to half of the meat according to hunter's rules, but he declined it with christian fortitude and would not take any, saying he had plenty at home. I have often thought of George since, and although that was over twenty years ago, we have killed many a deer together since on the Kankakee. The only thing I have against George was that he would eat dog-fish, and smack his lips for more.

The first prairie-chicken I ever killed on the wing I was out hunting west of Royal Centre with Dr. James Thompson Geo. W. Hendee, Charley Foskett and Geo. Conn, (now dead), and a grouse flew up in front of me. I banged away, down it came, and I was happy.

In 1850 I run against my friend, D. D. Pratt, for the Legislature, and Robert Mehaffie, of Boone township, and H. P. Biddle were opposing candidates for Senatorial delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The district was then composed of the counties of Cass and Howard. Mr. Mehaffie and myself traveled through Cass and Howared on horse-back. At that time there were very few roads, and we often had to take a cow path through the woods. Once, in riding through a plum-thicket, a forked limb caught Robert under the chin and dragged him back off his horse before he could stop. Now Robert was a strong believer in foreordination and predestination. He got up in a bad frame of mind, and while I scraped the mud off of him with a piece of hickory bark I told him that he must not mind such trifles; that it had been foreordained from the foundation of the world that he should be pulled off his horse in that way. That rather comforted him, and we rode on. We arrived at Kokomo and found stumps standing in the public square where the court house now stands. We passed on out into the country and stayed all night at a house. When we went to bed we found it full of bedbugs. I told Robert how to get clear of them, but he would not harken unto me and remained in bed. I took a sheet and gave it a good shake, wrapped myself up tight in it from head to foot, and laid out on the porch on two chairs, and the bugs could not get at me. Some time in the night some of the young folks came home from a singing school, and were nearly frightened to death at seeing me lying there. They thought I was a ghost, and I did look like the remains of some one. In the morning Robert looked as if he had an attack of the chicken-pox or measles. Before we started I asked the man what church he leaned towards. He said that he did not belong to any, and was a Democrat. I remarked to Robert, "May the Lord have mercy on that man's soul." He said "amen," and we rode on. As the district at that time was Whig, we were both beaten, and that was my first experience in politics. Robert took it rather hard, but I consoled him by telling him to lay low and gather strength, and he said he would.

After I came to town to live my friend Dr. Jerolaman, took me out to his plantation, in Boone township, to hunt chickens, ducks, &c. As we had no dog, he scared them up and I killed them, he not being good "on the wing" and could not draw his breath true enough to hit them. We had hunted most of the day and got some birds, when in the afternoon we came to a pond that was full of wild ducks. The Doctor said that, as he had not killed anything yet, he thought he could kill some of those ducks, and he would like to have something to show when we went to town. He made such a pathetic appeal to me I told him to take the gun and try his luck. He had to crawl about a hundred yards through the grass to a bunch of bushes near the pond. The wind was blowing, and as he looked up out of the grass, his locks fluttering in the breeze he looked for all the world like a prairie wolf. At last he fired at the flock of ducks, (and here the supreme dominion of fortune was made manifest.(He did not get a feather. Let me say that the great law of providential interference or special providence guides and protects the poorest and lowest animal as well as the human family. Many a time have I fired into a flock of quails, pigeons or ducks, expecting to get a dozen or so and not get one. I have fired at a deer broadside and close to them and never touch a hair, and there is nothing truer than that there is not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Heavenly Father knowing it.

But here we are again. The space allotted to me is all taken up, and the printers say I must stop, and I have not got you to the Indians on the Tippecanoe or Devil's Lake yet. I cannot even finish up on the lost Indian as I promised you I would. I am sorry that I will have to continue this, my last article, until next week. I cannot do justice to that Indian short of a column and you will not loose anything by waiting till then. I will have him dead by that time sure, and then I will close by telling you how he starved and died, unburied, unhonored and unsung, how he could not help himself and no one to help him. My feelings would not permit me to close the story now and you must give me time to become tranquil.

We will close by singing.

Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God,
He to rescue me from danger,
Interposed his precious blood.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Audurn and Vicinity.

I am aware the usual notice of selling at cost is stale, obsolate and even doubtful yet I frankly confess I will sell my entire stock at actual cost. I am truthful when I assert this. To convince yourself please call and examine goods and prices.

Ladies' gold chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; gent's gold vest chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; 18 karat solid plain rings $1.10 dwt; ladies' gold watches, formerly $65 at $45; gent's gold watches at factory prices; american silver watches at cost; silver plated castors 3, 4, 5, and $6; silver plated cake baskets 4, 5, 7 and $8; silver plated tea spoons $1.50 set; silver plated table spoons $3.50; silver plated steel table knives $.50 dozen; solid silver table spoons—also do, forks, $16; solid silver tea spoons, twist, &c., $8@$9; solid silver thimbles, 45c. all other goods sold in same proportionate reduction. Endless variety of clocks at actual cost. Vienna regulators, at $30 and $28. Superior quality of spectacles, at makers prices. Diamond rings, cameo, do., set rings and all others at wholesale prices. Also ladies' fine gold sets at manufacturers' prices.

I will give each purchaser of $5 worth of goods a chance ticket in the drawing for a clock valued at $200, first prize: also as a second prize, a beatiful $100 music box. Each ticket entitles the holder to a chance in both prizes.

Also, I wish to inform the public that I have made arrangements with the various manufactures of watches, jewelry, silver ware &c., to send any goods or selection, so that those who wish anything in this line and not in stock, will have an opportunity to buy of me at the small commission of 10 per cent, and in every instance goods warranted as I represent them, as the reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee to all.

Respectfully, GEO. J. E. MAYER.
19 E. Main St., Fort Wayne Ind.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between M. F. Long and Enos Casebeer, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Long will continue the business, and settle the books of the firm.

M. F. LONG,
ENOS CASEBEER.

NEW POEM BY LONGFELLOW.

Castles in Spain.

How much of my young heart, O Spain,
Went out to thee in days of yore!
What dreams romantic filled my brain,
And summoned back to life again
The Paladins of Charlemagne,
The Cid Campeador!

And shapes more shadowy than these,
In the dim twilight half revealed;
Phoenician galleys on the seas,
The Roman camps like hives of bees,
The Goth uplifting from his knees
Pelayo on his shield.

It was these memories perchance,
From annals of remotest eld,
That lent the colors of romance
To every trivial circumstance,
And changed the form and countenance
Of all that I beheld.

Old towns, whose history lies hid
In monkish chronicle or rhyme—
Burgos, the birthplace of the Cid,
Zamora and Valladolid,
Toledo, built and walled amid
The wars of Wamba's time;

The long, straight line of the highway,
The distant town that seems so near,
The peasants in the fields, that stay
Their toil to cross themselves and pray,
When from the belfry at midday
The Angelus they hear;

The crosses in the mountain pass,
Mules gay with tassels, the loud din
Of muleteers, the tethered ass
That crops the dusty wayside grass,
And cavaliers with spurs of brass
Alighting at the inn;

White hamlets hidden in fields of wheat,
White cities slumbering by the sea,
White sunshine flooding square and street,
Dark mountain-ranges, at whose feet
The river-beds are dry with heat,
All was a dream to me.

Yet something sombre and severe
O'er the enchanted landscape reigned;
A terror in the atmosphere,
As if King Philip listened near,
Or Torquemada, the austere,
His ghostly sway maintained.

The softer Andalusian skies
Dispelled the sadness and the gloom;
There Cadiz by the seaside lies,
And Seville's orange-orchards rise,
Making the land a paradise
Of beauty and of bloom.

There Cordova is hidden among
The palm, the olive, and the vine;
Gem of the South, by poets sung,
And in whose mosque Almanzor hung
As lamps the bells that once had rung
At Compostella's shrine.

But over all the rest supreme,
The star of stars, the cynosure,
The artist's and the poet's theme,
The young man's vision, the old man's dream—
Granada by its winding stream,
The city of the Moor!

And there the Alhambra still recalls
Aladdin's palace of delight;
Allah il Allah! through its halls
Whispers the fountain as it falls;
The Darro darts beneath its walls,
The hills with snow are white.

Ah yes, the hills are white with snow,
And cold with blasts that bite and freeze;
But in the happy vale below
The orange and pomegranate grow,
And wafts of air toss to and fro
The blossoming almond-trees.

The Vega cleft by the Xenil,
The fascination and allure
Of the sweet landscape chain the will,
The traveler lingers on the hill,
His parted lips are breathing still
The last sigh of the Moor.

How like a ruin overgrown
With flowers that hide the rents of time
Stands now the past that I have known;
Castles in Spain, not built of stone,
But of white summer cloud, and blown
Into this little mist of rhyme!

—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

MISS MOUNTJOY'S LESSON;

Or, Pride Must Have a Fall.

CHAPTER I.

The long, slanting rays of a golden sunset were streaming in through the crimson stained glass windows of Clarice Mountjoy's elegant boudoir, and lighting up in subdued splendor the costly appliances and luxurious ornaments that filled the apartment.

Before the lofty mirror sat a haughty, imperial woman, upon whose raven black masses of hair, arched eyebrows of the same ebon hue, and flashing eyes of midnight darkness, the rose-tint from the window fell in becoming addition to her costly toilet.

A frown rose on her brow, and she tapped her delicately-booted foot in vexation and impatience.

"To think that, after all the pains I have taken to have the jewels collected, I am unable to wear them to the only evening party I care a straw for. Where is the use of having diamonds and pearls if we haven't a suitable toilet to appear in?"

She pulled the slight silken cord by her side, whose tinkling summons brought her maid.

"Felice, I must have my dove-colored moire for this evening, come what will. Put on your cloak and run down to Madame Rucho, and tell her I cannot think of going without it, if I must wait until 12 o'clock."

Obedient to her imperious mistress' commands, the lady's maid departed to execute her commission.

"I am determined to wear it, and my elegant diamonds with it! Sir Irvine Tressell shall see me in my splendor, and he will soon decide that English ladies can surpass the foreigners he has danced with."

She rose and looked searchingly in the mirror.

"People say I am beautiful. Well, I know I am; I have every desirable feature necessary to beauty, from my head to my feet; but all is naught to me if it does not win me his love—the love I have cherished for months—the love I must win, and win soon—to-night!"

Her beautiful lips were parted in a circle of grateful pride, as her eyes wandered over her feet, face and form.

"Ah, Sir Irvine Tressell, you little know Clarice Mountjoy would barter life, soul—honor, I had almost said—for your sake!"

A timid rap at the door dispelled her soliloquy, and she turned with a gesture of impatience to the intruder.

"Lilias, how often have I requested you not to annoy me when I am alone? You seem to have a singularly deep regard for this room. Do you want anything?"

The dark hazel eyes of the intruder—"Lilias" she was called—flashed a moment darkly; but the voice, low, sweet and modulated, replied: "I am very sorry if I disturbed you. I merely dropped in to see if I could be of any assistance to you in your preparations for Lady Armstrong's reception."

A selfish smile played over the carmine lips of Clarice Mountjoy.

"Oh, will you help me get my moire finished, if the dressmaker cannot? I will give you my old blue silk, if you will."

The lips of Lilias Bradley curled scornfully; but, as before, she curbed the rising anger.

"Thank you, Cousin Clarice, I do not need the old blue silk. I will assist Felice to finish your dress when she returns, if you think you must wear it without fail."

"Indeed I must, and shall, too! For Sir Irvine Tressell says a golden moire with diamonds is the most bewitching costume he ever saw. The Princess Louise wore one at a presentation, and he is constantly reminding me how much I resemble her."

Lilias made no reply, but gazed thoughtfully out of the window.

"I hope you are not envious of my good luck, Lilias Bradley, because I happen to be an heiress, and the future wife of the splendid Baronet, Sir Irvine Tressell?"

A smile, half-pitying, half-amused, lighted up Lilias' sweet, pale face.

"Oh, no, Clarice; I was only wondering if, with all your wealth, your aristocratic lovers, and dreams of future happiness, you were really as happy as I."

"As you, Lilias Bradley!"

Clarice almost shrieked the words, so ridiculous did she regard the comparison.

"Yes," returned Lilias, quietly. "I would not change places for all the world."

An angry frown contracted Clarice's white brow.

"Here comes Felice, thank goodness! Now, Lilias, you will have to exert every effort to finish it by midnight."

"I think we can complete it by nine or ten; that will give you sufficient time to dress. I, too, must leave it at that hour, to fulfill my engagement."

A blush overspread Lilian's face.

"That poor lover of yours again tonight? I should think you'd hate a man as poor as you say William Sherrard is. Why don't you marry a rich one, who can support you handsomely?"

There was a contemptuous imperiousness in Clarice's tones that brought the blood rushing to Lilias' cheeks.

"Because I never would marry for money; I will never give my hand to a man because he has a fortune at his disposal. Wealth is a great gift, but it does not purchase happiness."

"How do you know? You have never enjoyed wealth."

A quiet, strange smile—one that had annoyed Clarice many times since the orphan Lilias had come to their uncle's, six months before—lighted the sweet face, disclosing the pearly teeth.

"True, I am not in the enjoyment of wealth; yet, judging from yourself, dear Clarice, I should conclude it did not bring bliss."

"But it will, when I have once attained my object—the dream I have cherished for the half-year you have been here. When I am once the wife of Sir Irvine Tressell, the only man I ever loved or ever shall love, I defy anything to make me unhappy. His love is all I ask."

A bright smile, that made her really lovely, lighted her midnight eyes as she thought of him—her idol.

"You've never seen him, Lilias, I believe," she went on to say. "He is the most handsome man I ever saw!"

"I think not. You know you requested me never to come in the parlor when you had company."

"He is tall, and dark, and very graceful, and so polite!"

Clarice's voice was enthusiasm personified.

"Yes, so is my William," returned Lilias, thoughtfully.

"William!" ejaculated Clarice, indignantly, "Why, Lilias Bradley, they are not to be mentioned in the same breath!"

"Cousin Clarice, be thoughtful! Do not speak slightingly of my betrothed husband because he happens to be poor."

The gentle hazel eyes were dark as Lilias spoke; but she was answered by a harsh laugh.

"Nor of you, because you happen to be poor, and a dependent on my charity and your Uncle Peter's."

With a proud flushing of her cheeks, and a flashing of her eyes, Lilias tossed the expensive moire off her lap.

"Never has that been said of a Bradley before, Clarice Mountjoy; never shall it be repeated. Tell me with your lips if I do not earn my bread and clothes? Tell me if the assistance I render to you in every imaginable way does not merit more than any servant-woman would receive for her services?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so; but, after all, I can get on as well with only Felice. Are you not going to finish my dress? Do, Lilias, just this once, and I'll confess you are not only indispensable, but absolute mistress of the establishment. Please do, Lil, for you know I am dying to wear my newly-reset diamonds—the old family fire-diamonds, you know. I should expire from disappointment if I did not realize the expectations I have anticipated for this evening. Sir Irvine Tressell will not fail to be there, and in my moire and diamonds I shall be so irresistible he cannot avoid a proposal. It is on the *tapis*, I know, for he is all devotion."

"Your dress is done, Clarice. And now I must leave you to attend to Uncle Peter's supper."

CHAPTER II.

"And my darling is willing to intrust her happiness to me, poor and friendless though I may be?"

Lilias' lover drew her beautiful head to his breast, as he entwined his arms about her.

"You may be poor and friendless in one sense, William, but are you not wealthy in my love? Will not our home, if unblessed with all the luxuries of riches, be abundant in peace and contentment?"

"Spoken like the dear, true little woman you are! And now, dearest, I must impose my first command upon you. Will you obey?"

He smoothed her hair playfully off the clear, white forehead, and glanced mischievously in her deep, true eyes.

"On second thought, I think I'll tell you first what I desire you to do. Listen, dear Lilias, and blush as much as you please; but don't turn your face away."

And, in truth, the pink tints were already coming and going on cheek and brow.

"Lilias, darling," and his voice grew strange and earnest, "we must be married to-night. No, do not start; not for worlds, unless you wish it; but I have certain particular reasons for it, to gratify which would delight me beyond expression. I have got an Archbishop's special license, and I have made all the requisite arrangements."

For a moment, Lilias buried her face against his shoulder; then she lifted it, rosy and happy, to the dark, flushed one bending over her.

"A look can make no difference, William. I have tried you, and proved you; we love each other fondly. William, I will be your wife to-night."

His handsome face lighted up with a proud, triumphant smile, and he kissed her fondly, just as approaching footsteps warned them.

* * * * *

"Lilias, Lilias, where is the key of Uncle Peter's safe? I want the diamonds; it is high time I was off, and Sir Irvine Tressell never likes to see a lady later than ten."

Clarice came rapidly down the stairs to the apartment where, in the shade, Lilias and her lover stood. She could not see them at all plainly, for the gas was turned down to a twilight-darkness.

"On the ebony cabinet in my room, Clarice."

As Lilias replied, Clarice frowned in displeasure.

"It seems to me, Miss Bradley, you had better invite your followers into the breakfast parlor another time. The drawing-room is intended for the lady of the house, remember."

Lilias made a careless curtsey.

"Uncle Peter is master, not you, Clarice. I shall use the drawing-room just as long as he sees fit."

"You are a bold minx, and shall be turned out of this house, as sure as that my name will be Lady Tressel."

Clarice Mountjoy ascended the steps again, while Lilias deprecatingly explained and apologized to her lover.

"Never mind, dearest," replied William Sherrard. "In our new house she shall not annoy you, whether she be Lady Tressell or anybody else."

"Poor girl, she does not enjoy life much. She is in love, hopelessly in love, with this Sir Irvine Tressell you heard her mention."

"Who is he, do you know?"

"I have never seen him; I never have cared to see anybody since I knew you, Will."

He pressed her hand tenderly.

"And now, Lillie darling, I will wait here while you get ready for a quiet wedding at the church, where all things are waiting, for I knew you would consent. Send Uncle Peter down; I wish to talk to him."

He kissed her as she left him, so happy, and with the same peculiar smile playing on her lips.

"The noble fellow!" she murmured; "how impatient I am to tell him my secret!"

With rose-tinged cheeks, and a proud consciousness of beauty in her sapphire eyes, she hastily made her toilet; smiling the while, and anon trilling a little air that relieved her full heart.

It was a heavy, dead silk of rich, golden-white that she wore, and over it a filmy lace robe, that floated like a cloud about her slender form. Around her neck she clasped a necklace of rarest diamonds, and fastened a coronet about the veil that rested among her sun-bright curls.

"He will be so surprised," she repeated, joyfully, as over the magnificent bridal costume she put a plain, unpretending muslin robe, simple and sweet.

Down the stairs she went, and into the drawing-room, which, now that Clarice was gone, and Uncle Peter entered, was a blaze of light.

"Lillie, darling, you look a very angel! My bride, my little treasure!"

With extended hand, her lover met her near the door.

"And you, William—you are dressed fit for a Queen's levee! Why, Will, I am afraid you could not afford this expensive wedding-suit!"

She blushed, as if conscious of saying more than she should have done, but he caught her hands, and laughed gayly.

"We will economize after, to make up, pet. Come, Uncle Peter, you must give the bride away."

Together the two entered the carriage in waiting, and drove rapidly to the church, where, at the altar, the clergyman stood ready to unite them.

The ceremony was brief, and Lilias heard but little of it. She only understood that she was being married, and to her chosen one.

The congratulations were over, and the pair re-entered the carriage, Uncle Peter returning home.

"William, may I tell you a little secret, the only one I ever kept from you—the only one I ever will? See, my husband; see my wedding-garments."

She threw aside the disguising robe, and displayed her elegant costume. In amazement he gazed at her.

"Silk, laces, diamonds! My dear wife, I do not comprehend."

A delighted smile answered him; and then she spoke: "William, you did not take a penniless wife. You have married me for myself, not my money, for I am wealthy, dearest; the sole heiress to the great wealth of my deceased parents. Uncle Peter is my guardian whom I desired should appear to own the estate, while I personated the orphan niece, a dependent on his bounty. I feared my wealth would allure those who otherwise would not have cared for me, but now I have found you, my dearest husband, to be all I can desire. We are rich, William, independently rich."

"Lillie," he murmured, bending his head to her shoulder, "my Lillie, this is indeed a surprise. But what of your cousin, Miss Mountjoy?"

"She is an adopted child of a friend of mine, who, on her death-bed, gave her to my mother. Poor Clarice, also, will be penniless, unless she marries her rich lover, Sir Irvine Tressell."

William made no reply, for the carriage stopped at a splendid mansion, brilliantly lighted.

"We will alight here for a few moments, and then I shall bear you to your future home. Come, darling, let me tell you my secret now."

Her shawl being removed in the dressing-room, she was joined at the door by her husband.

"Lilias, do not be surprised at anything you may hear. Will you promise?"

"I will promise, but I am bewildered. Whose house is this—whose guests down stairs?"

"A friend of mine, dearest Lilias. Lady Armstrong, who holds a reception, is the hostess."

"And Cousin Clarice is here," said Lilias, "and I shall see her lover. I am ready, William."

She glanced into his face. His eyes were overflowing with merry mischief, and his cheeks were flushed with pleasurable excitement. Up the stairs they went, and to the door of the crowded reception-room.

He handed a card to the footman, who announced them with a loud, sonorous voice—"Sir William Irvine Tressell and Lady Tressell!"

Every eye turned on the pair. Lilias started and glanced timidly at her husband's face. She met an assuring look, and a whispered, "Don't be vexed, my darling."

He pressed her arm closely to his side, and she returned the silent caress. In that caress all was forever explained.

Radiant in her diamonds, Clarice Mountjoy had been anxiously waiting for her lover's arrival. She was in the music-room when he came, and his presence was unknown to her.

A half-hour afterward, some one tapped him on the shoulder with a fan.

"Sir Irvine Tressell, I am glad you are here at last. You remember the dance you are engaged to me for!"

She smiled brightly upon him, but he bowed very gravely.

"Miss Mountjoy will be good enough to excuse me. I am already engaged for the entire evening."

He spoke coldly, almost sternly, and she raised her eyes to his. They were regarding her intensely; and a vague fear that, after all, she might lose him, stole over her.

"Miss Mountjoy, will you take my arm a moment?"

The invitation was brief and cool; but how delightedly she accepted it.

"I have a friend I must introduce you to. You will find her a lovely woman, as beautiful in mind as in person."

He led her to a solitary figure, who leaned against a statue in the deserted music-room.

"Miss Mountjoy—my wife, Lady Tressell, late Miss Lilias Bradley."

With a shiver of helplessness, Clarice gazed upon her cousin's flushed, beautiful face, and, with a low cry of anguish, covered her face with her fan.

Sir Irvine gazed sternly upon her.

"You will regard my wife as a fit occupant of a breakfast parlor, together with her followers? You will turn her out of her own house, wherein you are the dependent charity-child, as sure as your name will be Lady Tressell? You have merited your reward, Clarice Mountjoy; and when I tell you what my wife, in the goodness of her heart, would never tell you, that the very diamonds you wear are hers, you will learn to be more kind, more human, toward those in a humbler station than yourself."

Clarice had heard him through, silent and motionless; and, when he had finished and given his arm to his beautiful bride, she bowed a haughty acknowledgment, swept proudly from the room, and entered her carriage. That carriage never carried her home. Whither she went, or what became of her, they never knew.

The War Likely to Become General.

It is now morally certain that the war cannot be localized as between Russia and Turkey. Already several smaller powers are involved, and it is only a question of time how soon some of the larger powers will be. Roumania is already dragged into it, and must speedily take sides. Servia also is drawn into a critical position. Although she has but just finished her campaign and concluded a treaty of peace with Turkey, the Porte has intimated to her that she must take up arms again, this time upon the side of Turkey.

Meanwhile, the Russian Pan-Slavist emissaries are already laboring with Prince Milan to secure his co-operation. Whether Servia will throw off her newly-restored allegiance to Turkey or will ally herself with Turkey against Russia remains to be seen, but, whatever course she may pursue, she is not likely to prove a very dangerous foe to any one. Montenegro has resumed her hostilities against the Turks, and these invincible mountaineers will prove a serious thorn in their side. Crete is rising in insurrection against Turkish authority. Egypt, of course, has furnished her contingent of troops, and Persia is reported to have a secret understanding with Russia. Of the great powers, Austria is the most likely to be involved. The slightest tendency to insurrection in Servia, or the first intimation of territorial acquisition on the part of Russia, will compel Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus array herself against the Turks. England can only be involved in the remote contingency that Russia manifests designs against Constantinople, and Germany in a still more remote contingency. The only powers that are certain not to be drawn into the war are Italy and France.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Photographing a Heart Beat.

One of the most remarkable applications of photography is that by which it is now made to register, and in the most accurate manner, the mechanical motion of the heart. The device by which this result is attained is, indeed, a triumph of inventive skill. It consists of a thin india-rubber bag, to which a short glass tube is attached; sufficient mercury is poured into the apparatus to fill the bag and a portion of the tube, and the instrument is then placed over the heart of the person to be examined. Arranged in this manner, every pulsation of the heart is indicated by a corresponding movement of the mercury in the tube, and, by suitable photographic apparatus, provided with a moving sensitive slip of paper, a perfect registration of the extent and rate of the pulsation is obtained. The interesting fact is made known by this process that the fall of the pulse sometimes takes place in successive horizontal lines, the column reascending two or three times before falling altogether.

War Against Tramps in New Jersey.

The Legislature of New Jersey has approved an amendment to the law "to define and suppress tramps," commanding that all tramps be arrested, and that the commanding magistrate shall receive 25 cents and the constable making the arrest 50 cents for their services. Constables or officers who refuse to arrest tramps are to be fined $10 for each offense, the money to go to the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

Knowledge is Power.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our Government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose, while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship, and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we counsel him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text-book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and is sent, postpaid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition, which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

Bismarck.

This month the reading public is to be delighted with the authentic biography of the foremost statesman in the world, disclosing curious researches into his ancestry and lively incidents of his youth and student life, coupled with a close analysis of his remarkable public career down to the present time—a translation from the German, with an introduction by Bayard Taylor. A spirited, absorbing and instructive narrative, replete with anecdote, wit and wisdom, its pages gather luster here and there from characteristic speeches and private letters of Bismarck himself. The story of his life is rendered doubly vivid by upward of one hundred illustrative home scenes, battles, portraits, etc.

It will be sold by canvassers, whose time for real *Bis*-marks the hour of its publication. Persons desiring to arrange for its sale can write to Weston Hulbert, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, and secure advance sheets.

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Wise Course in Rheumatism.

Rheumatic patients who have been induced to submit to depletion by blood-letting, or to take colchicum and other drugs of an equally pernicious character, will consult their wellbeing by abandoning such insane procedure, and using as a substitute Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will infallibly afford them the much-desired relief, and is absolutely safe. This benign vegetable depurent cools the blood by expelling from it the inflammatory elements which give rise to maladies of a rheumatic and gouty type, and rectifies disordered conditions of the stomach, nervous system and bowels which usually accompany them. As rheumatism has a tendency to attack the heart, the desirability of an early resort to the Bitters is obvious, since the danger is increased by every moment of delay.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE are satisfied that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is one of the most valuable cough remedies that we sell. If any one in need of such a remedy will call on us, we will refer them to those who have used and will fully corroborate all we can say about it. We have sold it some four years, and it has become the leading medicine of its kind.

J. T. & H. F. WOOD, Dexter, Jeff. Co., N. Y.
Sold by J. Blocki & Co., Chicago, Ill.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

IT will be found upon inquiry of representative storekeepers that ladies no longer depend on foreign makers for their Perfumery and Toilet Articles. To Messrs. Colgate & Co. the credit is largely due for this new departure. Their Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Violet Toilet Water are universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and *recherche* of perfumes.

"HORSEMEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a table-spoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

SURELY no one so foolish to suffer from Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sores in the Nose, when you can be cured by this new antiseptic Powder, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. Trial boxes, by mail 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

WE have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

STOP THAT COUGH by the new principle. Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules; they cure Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Light, Well-Raised Biscuits, Bread, Cakes, and pastry digest easily and conduce to good health. Good health makes labor of all kinds easier, and prolongs life. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER will always make all these productions light and wholesome. It is warranted to make better, lighter, sweeter, more toothsome, and nutritious biscuits, cake, bread, etc., than any other baking powder.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is prepared from the purest and best materials and is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

Holloway's Hop Pills cure the *Ague* at once.

See adv't headed "Down with high prices."

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED.
Write Col. L. BINGHAM & CO., Attorneys for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE
OIL STOVES!
(Sherburne's Pat., Aug. 6th, 1876.)
Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., Chicago.

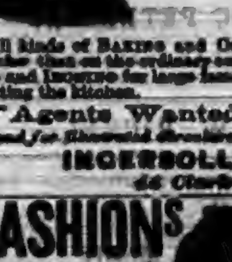

Greater Capacity
—FOR—
Cooking and Heating
THAN ANY OTHER
OIL STOVE IN THE WORLD!
Safe!
Economical!
Durable!
Odorless!

All kinds of BAKING and COOKING done better and quicker than on the ordinary coal or wood stove. WASHING and IRONING for large families can be done without heating the kitchen.

☞ Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms.
INGERSOLL BROS.,
46 Clark street, CHICAGO.

FASHIONS
88

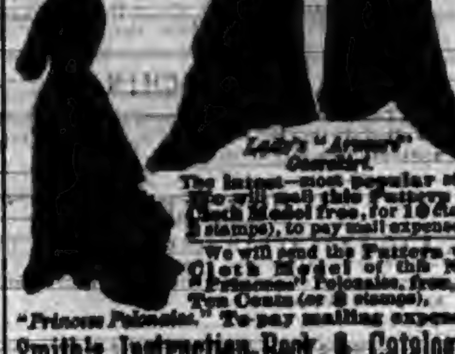

Lady's "Armure" Costume.
The latest—most popular style. We will mail this Pattern and Cloth Model free, for 10 cts. (or 5 stamps), to pay mail expenses.
We will send the Pattern with Cloth Model of this New "Princess" Polonaise, free, for Ten Cents (or 5 stamps),
"Princess Polonaise." To pay mailing expenses.

Smith's Instruction-Book & Catalogue.
Hundreds of Large Illustrations of the New Styles, with ample instructions in "Home Dressmaking," "Cutting Out," "Fitting," etc. Send Two Stamps and get it by return mail. Both Patterns and Book for 25 cts. (or 8 stamps).
SEE our STYLES and TEST OUR PATTERNS.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, Editor,
P. O. Box 5055. 14 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

DOWN
WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

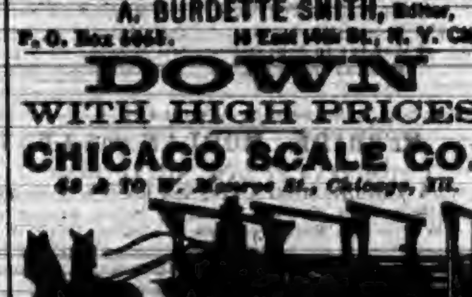

4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
Toledo Blade
(*Nasby's Paper.*)
Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom, and others of equal note, contribute an article during the year.
The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE.
The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World.
Specimen Copies sent Free to any address. Send Postal. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

Every Family should have a Religious Newspaper.
Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not, then discharge that DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,
THE PRESBYTERIAN,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Price, $2.65 a Year, Postage included.
NOTE.—In Clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is $2.15 a Year each.
Its seed-thoughts for Sunday schools, "News of Churches," and the "Work of our Church," at Home and Abroad; its Correspondence from all parts of the world; its able contributions from eminent men, and its editorials, make it one of the Cheapest and Most Valuable Family Newspapers in the Country.
It will contain (at frequent intervals) Sermons by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth and other eloquent divines, any one of which will amply pay for the subscription. Send the amount by Postoffice money order, check, or registered letter, to THE PRESBYTERIAN,
1512 Chestnut Street, Phila.
WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL, 50 cts. additional, plain; or $1.00 in colors.
Specimen Copies of The Presbyterian sent free.
NOTE.—For $4.50 we will give THE PRESBYTERIAN one year, and one copy of the BIBLE DICTIONARY bound in cloth, over 1000 pages, which retails for $4.50.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and *Trade-Mark*. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.
Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

KITCHOLINE, KITCHOLINE.
Soap "counted out." Ask your Grocer for *large, free* sample package. If you don't get it, ask again. Agents in the trade wanted.—HAMDEN MANUFACTURING CO., 414 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

AGENTS Ultimatum Burners, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 32 yards; OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c., &c. Particulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Ad's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

FARMS in the best part of Maryland at panic prices. For catalogue, with map and price-list, address MANCHA & GIBSON, Centreville, Md.

Demorest Quarterly Journal of Fashions. Single copies, 5c.; yearly 15c., post free. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

Every Year You Lose
More than one scale—One always right—No pay till tested and suited—No risk, we pay freight—Be your own Agent and Save Commissions—Four-Ton Hay Scales, complete (none better), $60, delivered. Send for free Price-List all size Scales, and judge for yourself.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

[illegible] up hill, [illegible] me not;
[illegible] down [illegible]
[illegible] ground [illegible]
Loose in stable, forget me not.
Of hay and corn, rob me not;
Of clean water want me not;
With sponge and water, neglect me not;
And soft, dry bed, deprive me not.
Tired or hot, wash me not;
If sick or cold, chill me not;
With bit or reins, oh! jerk me not;
[illegible]

CALIFORNIA farmers sow their wheat in drills and hoe it, thus doubling the product of the grain per acre.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE MELON BUG.—Set a tomato plant into each hill of cucumbers or melons, and you will have no trouble from the striped bugs that are so destructive to these plants. The plants can be tied to stakes, and if well pruned when large, both subjects can proceed with their fruiting without detriment to one another.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CHANGE THE SEED.—Experiments show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the frequent change of seeds will lead to the best results. An exchange of those grown on barren or gravel land for those gathered from a limestone soil will, it is claimed, have a good effect. It is well known [illegible] that the continuous sowing of the same kind of seed may be one cause of the deterioration of crops whenever experienced. Make a change of seeds, get good [illegible] and better results will be plainly [illegible].

HANDSOME ASPARAGUS.—A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Monthly* tells of a bed of asparagus, some twelve by twenty feet in size, planted on good level soil, which, when its growth became strong, was year by year covered with two or three inches of good rich mold. Through this shot the stalks and crept the roots. The method was followed up every season with the result of larger growth and product, till the bed became an oblong raised table two or three feet in height, and a perfect wonder as regards the quality and quantity of asparagus furnished for the table. That yearly blanket [illegible] The bed was never dug with a fork or spade.

TAKING timothy hay as a standard of comparison, it requires 100 pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment. It is estimated by careful experiment that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of food: Clover hay, 95 lbs; rye straw, 335 lbs; oat straw, 220 lbs; potatoes, 196 lbs; carrots, 280 lbs; beets, 345 lbs; ruta bagas, 302 lbs; wheat, 48 lbs; peas, 44 lbs; beans, 46 lbs; rye, 49 lbs; barley, 51 lbs; corn, 56 lbs; oats, 59 lbs; buckwheat, 64 lbs; and oil cake, 94 lbs.

THERE seems to be a prevalent idea that it is not profitable to milk a cow more than eight or nine months, and most dairymen dry off their cows early and let them go dry three or four months. This is not the best practice. A cow is kept for milk, and she should be bred to holding it out as long as she can, with due regard for health. It has been proved in the cases of thousands of cows that have lived to a good old age that they can be bred to give milk ten months in the year, bear a good, healthy and strong calf, and be ready for a good milking season the next year.

FIGURING THAT PAYS.—Farmers are not given to calculating how many grains of wheat placed in a row it would require to circle the earth, or problems of a similar nature, but a little arithmetic of this kind applied to more practical subjects is worth the while, as, for instance, the following: Let two machines, one cutting four feet wide and the other five, follow in grain for one day, each being drawn a distance of 24 miles, the former will have cut 12 acres, the latter 15 acres. To cut 100 acres of wheat the former must travel 200 miles, the latter only 160. A saving of 40 miles' travel with a heavy load at the end of so long a journey is a matter of no small importance. It is a saving, too, of 40 miles walking, or 10 miles for each of the four binders. It is a saving, also, to the farmer of two days' labor for himself and team, and the wages and board of the four binders for two days in cutting 100 acres of grain.—*Rural New Yorker.*

About the House.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

THE juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stains of walnuts from the hands.

SPICED CUCUMBER PICKEL—NICE.—Two dozen large cucumbers sliced and boiled in vinegar enough to cover them one hour; set them aside in hot vinegar.

BUTTER can be kept in warm weather by setting it under a dish contained in unglazed earthen-ware crock, inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the covering vessel and place the whole where there is a draught of air.

CLEANING ZINC.—Zinc that is used under stoves should never be dampened. If it becomes soiled or dim, rub with soft flannel and a little fresh lard. Cleaned in this way a zinc may always be kept as bright and clean as when first purchased.—*Exchange.*

TO COOK EGGS.—To boil eggs—do not boil them. Put them in water nearly at the boiling point, and let them remain from six to eight minutes, when they will be cooked through but not hard. To test them, lift one out of the water; if it dries off quick it is well done. You will know the reason why they should be cooked in this way when you eat them.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING FURS DURING SUMMER WEATHER.—1. Beat the furs lightly and well with a light cane or switch and shake afterward. 2. See that they are entirely free from dust or loose hairs. 3. Take a few pieces of camphor, rolled in thin paper, and place with each article in packing. 4. Always put in a dry, cool place and dark, and, if time be had, you may look at them every five or six weeks. However, if put away carefully as above, they will keep for any length of time free from moths or insects.

TO COOL A ROOM.—If the heat of a room occupied by an invalid is oppressive, it may be greatly lessened by hanging in the open window some towels or canvas well wetted [illegible] water, [illegible] absorbs caloric. That chemical process will lower in a few minutes the temperature of a room by five or six degrees, and the humidity supplied to the air makes the heat more supportable. By that system the patients find themselves even in the height of summer in an atmosphere refreshed equal to that which prevails after a storm.

CLEANSING A BRUSSELS CARPET.—First have the carpet well shaken, then tack it down in the room where it is to remain; sweep it as thoroughly as possible; take a pail of hot water, put in two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax; wash the carpet all over the surface, using a flannel cloth. For grease spots or very dirty places, use a scrubbing-brush freely, and a very little soap, taking care to wipe the soap off well after scrubbing; change the water quite often; rub the carpet well with a dry cloth after washing, and open doors and windows so as to dry the carpet as quickly as possible.

Hydrophobia.

DR. HAMMOND—A dog perfectly healthy, or at least free from rabies, may produce the disease by his bite through his saliva, as I have already stated. You remember the case of McCormick. In that case the dog was exhibited to the Neurological Society more than a month after he bit McCormick, and, as hydrophobia runs its course in seven or eight days, and as the dog invariably dies, he either could not have had it, or he could not have been the dog in question. Remember, it takes a wound to produce death. You might swallow the saliva and it would not kill you unless you had, perhaps, an abrasure on your lip. The saliva is only poisonous when communicated through a wound. You get lockjaw, or tetanus, from a simple wound, and hydrophobia seems to be tetanus plus a group of other symptoms.

Reporter—From all this it would appear that the science of medicine knows very little about hydrophobia.

DR. H.—We can recognize the origin and symptoms of hydrophobia as we can those of scarlet fever or measles. To this day no one has discovered the primal origin of scarlet fever. We know that we cannot cure hydrophobia. Remember that there never has been a cure on record. It is necessary not to confound the prevention with the cure. There are a great many people who claim to have invented cures for hydrophobia, but they mean cures after the bite and before the poison has been developed. This is an easy matter, but no cure has as yet been effected after the poison (which lies dormant in the system a few weeks, and sometimes even several months, and even several years) has been developed. In the early part of last fall a distinguished officer of the army came to me, who had been bitten by a dog manifestly hydrophobic. I cauterized the wound with a red-hot iron, and I regard him as perfectly safe.—*New York Herald's Interview with Surgeon General Hammond.*

A Sagacious Lobster.

A striking instance of sagacity in a lobster is recorded by Mr. Barker, of the Rothesay Aquarium, in a letter to one of the Scotch papers. It seems that three lobsters were placed in a tank previously occupied by flat fish, and in which, inadvertently, a flounder had been left buried in the shingle, where it died. One of the lobsters, "a veteran of unusual size," soon discovered the dead body of the flounder, and, dragging it from its resting place, retired with it to a corner of the tank. Shortly afterward it was noticed that the flounder was missing. It was impossible that the lobster could have eaten it in the time, and the handle of a net revealed the fact that upon the approach of the two lesser lobsters he had buried the flounder beneath a heap of shingle, on which he now mounted guard. Five times within two hours was the flounder unearthed, and as often did the wily lobster rebury it with his huge claws, each time ascending the pile and turning a bold front to his companions.

A Fool and His Money.

One day last week a Schenectady man cashed a draft for $700 at a bank, and received $300 in small bills, which he put in his pocket, thinking by its size that the package contained the full amount. He was leaving, when the cashier handed him out the balance, $400, in new, crisp five-dollar notes. The man took them, and, supposing they were advertising notes, distributed them among his friends. He was astonished at the eagerness of all to secure them, and was stunned when attempting jokingly to pass one in a store he was informed that the bills were good. He spent all that night and the greater part of the next day in rushing around collecting the bills he had given away.

Brigham Young Re-elected.

The semi-annual Mormon Conference has just been held at St. George, Utah, Brigham Young and most of the prominent Mormons being present. It was generally expected that, as Brigham has seen nearly 76 years of this world's cares, he would have asked a release from at least a portion of his official duties. The most pliant of his apostles were prepared to accept Brigham the Second for a ruler. A determined opposition to his election sprung up on the part of the President, apostles, and a few of that college with whom the leading men of the church are in secret sympathy. Accordingly, Brigham was re-elected "Prophet, Seer, and Revelator" for another term of six months.

Cattle in Australia.

In Australia cattle are far in excess of the demand, and will not sell for more than can be realized from their hides, tallow, horns etc., for exportation. The flesh is almost valueless. An immense establishment has been started there for boiling the meat into condensed soup or extract. The meat, cut into large chunks, is inclosed in an enormous tight cylinder capable of holding fifty bullocks at a time, and steamed for seven hours. The tallow is then skimmed off, and the meat, mere pulp, is further solidified and canned for exportation. A bullock makes about twenty pounds of extract, as to the nutritious quality of which there is a wide difference of opinion.

ALL SORTS.

DURING the month of March last 150 ships passed through the Suez canal. The receipts of the company amounted to 3,000,000 francs.

SEVENTY-FIVE trains an hour pass Clapham Junction, about four miles from London, during the busiest part of the day, while, taking the whole twenty-four hours, 912 pass.

RATS have devoured the whole wheat crop of Pitcairn's island. The British ship Garlloch recently supplied the inhabitants with a few necessaries, including seed wheat.

THE "Big Bonanza" yielded $20,108,958 gold and $25,700,682 silver from its discovery to Sept. 30, 1876. In this deposit the usual preponderance of gold over silver is reversed.

ACROSTIC.

Arrayed in dainty robe of palest green;
Pensive at times, and then with brow serene—
Radiant with smiles one moment she appears,
In the next instant sad, and bathed in tears.
Like a young maiden swayed by hopes and fears.
—*Sunday Magazine for May.*

CAPT. KIMBERLY, while riding a horse in Denver, was thrown. One of his feet caught in a stirrup, and he was dragged. In that terrible plight he saved himself by drawing his knife and stabbing the beast to death.

LAURA D. FAIR, the San Francisco man-slayer, was recently in court as defendant in a lawsuit, and a reporter asserts that every spectator dodged whenever she put her hand in her pocket to get her handkerchief. They thought she was reaching for a pistol.

MR. W. ARONSBERG, a Manchester optician and philanthropist, is supplying the aged inmates of British workhouses, hospitals, infirmaries, jails, asylums, etc., with spectacles free of cost. Some three years ago Mr. Aronsberg disposed of 20,000 spectacles in this manner.

MESSRS. ROBERT M. and Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., sons of the late Stephen A. Douglas, are now living in the western part of North Carolina. The young Stephen is studying law with Chief Justice Pearson of that State. He is said to be a young giant intellectually, and an eloquent orator.

THE DEAD STAR.

Yonder in empty dark
Wanders, somewhere, a wasted sun, whose light,
Erst breathed abroad with life-creating spark,
Made hanging gardens of the circling night.
Through Time's dark emptiness
Some soul, that genius lit, goes, withered, wan,
Its flame to blackness fallen, purposeless—
The dead star wanders with the fire-spent man!
—*John James Piatt in Galaxy for May.*

A BAND of counterfeiters confined in the jail at Knoxville, Tenn., have been successfully operating in their old business. Molds for nickels, 25 and 50 cent pieces, together with metal for molding, were found in several cells, and the men had been manufacturing the coins and sending them out by the wife of one of the gang.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON will soon return to Chiselhurst. He is the frequent recipient of monetary gifts. Thus, at Florence, recently, he received one morning through the post 150 English sovereigns from an anonymous donor. Many of the sums which come to him in this way, and which are regarded as restitution-money, the Prince distributes among the poor.

A SHORT time ago a lady residing at Clifton, England, having an income of £5,000 a year, was so struck by the devotion of a young crossing-sweeper to his mother that she proposed to him, placed him in the hands of a tutor for a couple of months, and, when he had been intellectually veneered and polished, married him at Well's Cathedral. The experiment was not a success, and the lady is now suing for a divorce.

THE town of Salisbury, N. C., is in much trouble. At the close of the Revolutionary war David Stewart was given 475 acres of land for services rendered in the army. He put the deed in his pocket and emigrated to Pennsylvania. Time passed, the town of Salisbury was built on the land, Stewart died, the deed remained locked up, and the town continued to improve until now the land is valued at $5,000,000. And now, too, the heirs of old Stewart have turned up, and claim immediate possession of the property.

THE STIRRUP-CUP.

Death, thou'rt a cordial old and rare;
Look how compounded, with what care!
Time got his wrinkles reaping thee
Sweet herbs from all antiquity.
David to thy distillage went,
Keats, and Gotama excellent,
Omar Khayyam, and Chaucer bright,
And Shakspere for a king-delight.
Then were to sweeten thee with song;
The blood of heroes made thee strong.
What heroes! Ah, for shame, for shame!
The worthiest died without a name.
Then, Time, let not a drop be spilt;
Hand me the cup whene'er thou wilt;
If death such dear distillment be,
I'll drink it down right smilingly.
—*Sidney Lanier, in Scribner for May.*

A PHILADELPHIA hotel is provided with an electric apparatus that, whenever the atmosphere in any room becomes hotter than 110, rings an alarm in the office. On the day after the fire in St. Louis some young and jocose guests held lighted matches under one of these contrivances, thus causing a false alarm, and the prompt employe turned a stop-cock that immediately caused the thorough wetting of the room. The jokers succeeded in affrighting all the people in the hotel, but the fun will cost them $350, that being the amount of damage done by the water.

TEXAS aspires to be one of the greatest wheat-growing and exporting sections of the country, and Galveston has pleasant anticipations of handling and shipping immense quantities of grain in the future, especially to Brazil and other South American countries. It is claimed that the wheat grown in Texas is peculiarly suited for exportation to hot climates, and that St. Louis manufacturers select it as the best from which to make flour for exportation to Brazil. Texans claim, too, that their wheat contains less water and more gluten than that grown in States further north.

RHODE ISLAND has 2,019 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of nearly $50,000,000, and employing 56,450 hands, to whom are paid in wages yearly the sum of $23,707,513, or an average of about $420 each. The raw material used is valued at $76,715,970, and the value of products yearly is $126,659,875. There has been a large increase during the past year in the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing, and in the results of their business. There are 135 cotton factories, with a capital of $24,084,209, employing 22,574 hands, and yielding goods worth $38,927,960.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
THE AVERILL
Chemical Paint Co.
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH HOUSE,
No. 171
EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

The Market having been filled with imitations of our "Ready-Mixed Paint," and the "Averill Paint" having been largely adulterated, we have opened our own House, and have no connection with any other parties in this city. Send for Sample Card and prices to

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
171 East Randolph Street.
P. O. Box 169. CHICAGO.
Highest Medal and Diploma at the Centennial.

$7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT
FOUR GREAT
WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS
Paris, Vienna, Santiago,
1867; 1873; 1875;
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
ONLY ORGANS ASSIGNED FIRST RANK AT CENTENNIAL.
Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for work of such excellence without unequaled facilities for manufacture.
EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES.
Five octave double reed organ, with tremulant, $100
Five octave organ, nine stops, with voix celeste, $114
Sold also for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays. A superior organ may now be purchased by the easy payment of $7.20 per quarter for ten quarters. Catalogues free.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
Tremont St., BOSTON. 25 Union Sq., NEW YORK. 250 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. Ry., Salina, Kansas.

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE
FRUIT JARS.
ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED
LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY
LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE

COHANSEY BETTER THAN PORCELAIN
PROTECTOR SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

FIRST PREMIUMS
NEW-YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
1875-1876
PHILADA FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
1874
CENTENNIAL 1876
PATENT-BARREL-CEMENT JAR
FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES
COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO.
COR 3D & ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Recommend It Heartily.
SOUTH BOSTON.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS,
wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Hand and Power
PAPER CUTTERS
—AND—
Bookbinders' Machinery,
Of the Most Improved Pattern
Parties intending to purchase will do well to address us as above, or GEO. H. SANBORN,
25 Beekman Street, New York.

GAS-LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY!
$1 Per 1,000 Feet!
Cheaper than Coal Gas—Safer than Kerosene—A more brilliant light than either.
Indorsed by leading Insurance Companies.—An Automatic Machine—Easily handled—Adapted to Dwellings, Factories, Churches, Stores, R. R. Depots and Offices—From a Single Burner upwards—Nothing like it in the Country—Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
THE SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 3,799. No. 4 Murray St., New York.

3 NEW BOOKS for Fowl Raisers and Fanciers, by
G. P. BURNHAM. (1877.)
1. "Diseases of Poultry, how to cure them."
2. "Secrets in Fowl Breeding," same style.
3. "The Game Fowl—for the Pit or the Spit."
(With elegant full-page frontispiece in colors.)
Illustrated Circulars of the Books, and of my choice Brahmas and Cochins (LARGEST AND BEST Fowls in the world), mailed for 3-cent stamp. Either Book sent, postpaid, for full price, by
GEO. P. BURNHAM,
Melrose, Mass.

INVALID RECLINING
ROLLING CHAIRS,
THE BEST MADE.
Send for Circular to

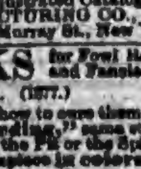

FOLDING CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

DON'T START
UNTIL YOU HAVE PROCURED
A POLICY of INSURANCE
AGAINST
ACCIDENTS!
A prudent man will ALWAYS carry
A Yearly General Accident Policy
IN THE
TRAVELERS
Life and Accident Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Whether Traveling or Not.
THE TRAVELERS has paid, for Death or Disabling Injury by Accident,
$2,600,000!
Eight of the victims of the
Ashtabula Disaster
SAVED $35,000 TO THEIR FAMILIES
By Insuring in THE TRAVELERS.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
The Agonies of a Bilious Colic, the indescribable pangs of Chronic Indigestion, the debility and mental stupor resulting from a costive habit, may be certainly avoided by regulating the system with that agreeable and refreshing Standard Preparation, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Procurable at all druggists.

WOODWARD'S
Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets.
Four parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.
Heads, Figures, Animals, Landscapes.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
WOODWARD'S DESIGNS for the FRET SAW.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Order free catalogue by postal card of Art, Architectural and Rural books. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Publisher, 136 Chambers St., New York.

PUT IT AMONG THE ARCHIVES,
The fact that the NATIONAL WEEKLY is the finest Cartoon, Story and Sketch Paper in the country. Beautifully illustrated, 16 and 20 pages. Agents are making a barrel of money, soliciting subscriptions for it. Subscription price $3.00 per year. We pay a larger Cash Commission to Agents than any other paper can afford. Send 10 cents for samples and outfit complete.
NATIONAL WEEKLY, Chicago, Ill.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure,
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the
WORK-DAYS OF GOD
By Prof. HERBERT W. MORRIS, A.M., D.D.
The Grand History of the *World before Adam*. Its dateless origin, thrilling and mysterious changes in becoming a fit abode for man. The beauties, wonders and realities of PLAN as shown by SCIENCE. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for Circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

BLACK HILLS. A BREECH-LOADING RIFLE FOR $35. Sharpe's pattern, uses Cartridges (50c. per box), or reloadable shells (50c. per box); long range, movable sights, finely rifled, STEEL barrel. "A REMARKABLE BARGAIN."—N.Y. Sun. Sent by express for $35. Circular for stamp. G. W. TURNER & ROSS, 16 CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Cut this out.

WELL AUGERS.—$30 PER DAY can be easily made boring wells with our New Well Auger. Just Out. Send for Catalogue to A. H. BOTSFORD, St. Louis, Mo.

No reader of this paper should lose the opportunity to subscribe for
50 CENTS PER YEAR.
Special offer during balance of year 1877.
THE DINING ROOM MAGAZINE
Is one of the most ably edited monthlies in the country, and with its list of popular contributors, presents in a "nutshell," at the lowest possible cost, the best thoughts on the subject of housekeeping and home matters. Every subscriber also receives a useful premium worth 20 cents.
The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, says of it:
"THE DINING ROOM MAGAZINE."—Under this title there is issued in this city, by the Union Publishing Co., 171 Duane St., a very neat, instructive, entertaining, and useful monthly magazine, conducted by Mrs. Laura E. Lyman, of the *N. Y. Tribune*. The most remarkable feature of this periodical is the price, 50 cents a year, which includes a premium worth 20 cents. By arrangement with the manufacturers, the Company will send by mail, free, to each subscriber in the United States a can of the celebrated Royal Baking Powder. This offer is made by a thoroughly responsible company, and the standard article promised is too well-known to every good housekeeper to need further commendation by us.—*Christian Union.*
THEREFORE SUBSCRIBE,
and secure the Magazine for one year and Premium, both postage paid, to your address, by remitting 50 cents to
THE UNION PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1037, New York.

Medical Advice Free Send for a Circular. Dr. [illegible] N.Y.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
REVOLVER [illegible]
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
15 Best Flirtation Cards you ever saw, by mail, for 10 cts. E. E. HAPP, 114 Centre Street, N.Y.
WALTHAM Watches at reduced prices. Price-list for stamp. H. C. HALL, Waltham, Mass.
Catarrh A splendid remedy. Sent by parcel post for 50 cts. by DR. C. GREGORY, Buffalo, N.Y.
A Great Chance to Make Money. Good Agents wanted. Write at once to BUSH MFG. CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
AGENTS WANTED to collect Small Pictures to [illegible] address E. F. SHROUDS & CO., [illegible]
SOLID Rubber Type. Samples and Sheet of Cards. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, or ask your Stationer. Something New. H. H. INGERSOLL, 206 B'way, N.Y.
C. N. U., 114 Monroe street, Chicago. No. 18
$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.
Wanted Agents in every County to sell our New Household Articles. Send for circulars, L. E. Brown & Co., 216 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
O Oh! Agents, Oh! everybody. The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O
$1 A YEAR. An eight-page STORY PAPER (chromo, [illegible] "Our Boys"), Six months ("Floral Cross" chromo), 50 cents. No free samples. ALBUM, Box 1526, Boston, Mass.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
[illegible] AND NOT WEAR OUT. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.
The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries
Floral Calendar, Journal, and 3 Sample Plants, 25 cts. Lists Free. J. GREIVES, Sec., Box 87, Paterson, N.J.
FARMERS, buy FISHER'S PATENT SICKLE GRINDERS, HAY FORKS and FARM BELLS. Sold by Dealers. Circulars Free. H. FISHER, Canton, O.
AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.
$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.
AGENTS Our new book, "100,000 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE," is having an immense sale. Secure territory. For circulars, address SHAFER & CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo.
SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $6.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 3 stamps for catalogue to W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
SINGERS and Speakers, you can only know the full power, musical qualities and highest tones of your voice by using VOICE BARS Cure coughs, hoarseness, &c. Trial box 25c. Circulars FREE. "VOICE BARS" CO., 174 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
50,000 Sold Daily. The newest and best thing out. Everybody buys one. Sells at sight. "I cannot tell a lie, I carry my little Hatchet." Send 15 cts. for sample, 2 for 25 cts., to E. S. HAPP, 114 Centre St., N.Y. Agents make $10 a day. Try it.
TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P.O. Box 1287.
AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 copies in three days. $1.00 for outfit, including copy. M. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

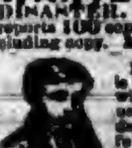

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.
CHEAPEST articles ever offered to the public. On receipt of 15 cts. we will send by mail, postpaid, one Ladies' gold-plated ornamental Shawl Pin, also one of the newest style Hat ornaments. These goods are of the newest and latest designs; are worth ten times the money. Try us, you will send again. NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CO., 231 Church Street, N. Y.
TEAS G. JEVNE, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 1 & 3 N. Clark St., Chicago. Send for PURE TEAS, at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit, and thus promptly secure the genuine article AT FIRST COST.
Japan......[illegible] Y. Hyson......[illegible] Oolong......[illegible] Gunpowder......[illegible]

COLLINS & CO'S
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO
COLLINS & CO.
212 WATER ST NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

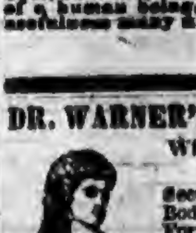

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1.75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW POEM BY LONGFELLOW.

Castles in Spain.

How much of my young heart, O Spain,
Went out to thee in days of yore!
What dreams romantic filled my brain,
And summoned back to life again
The Paladins of Charlemagne,
The Cid Campeador!

And shapes more shadowy than these,
In the dim twilight half revealed;
Phœnician galleys on the seas,
The Roman camps like hives of bees,
The Goth uplifting from his knees
Pelayo on his shield.

It was these memories perchance,
From annals of remotest eld,
That lent the colors of romance
To every trivial circumstance,
And changed the form and countenance
Of all that I beheld.

Old towns, whose history lies hid
In monkish chronicle or rhyme—
Burgos, the birthplace of the Cid,
Zamora and Valladolid,
Toledo, built and walled amid
The wars of Wamba's time;

The long, straight line of the highway,
The distant town that seems so near,
The peasants in the fields, that stay
Their toil to cross themselves and pray,
When from the belfry at midday
The Angelus they hear;

White crosses in the mountain pass,
Mules gay with tassels, the loud din
Of muleteers, the tethered ass
That crops the dusty wayside grass,
And cavaliers with spurs of brass
Alighting at the inn;

White hamlets hidden in fields of wheat,
White cities slumbering by the sea,
White sunshine flooding square and street,
Dark mountain-ranges, at whose feet
The river-beds are dry with heat,
All was a dream to me.

Yet something sombre and severe
O'er the enchanted landscape reigned;
A terror in the atmosphere,
As if King Philip listened near,
Or Torquemada, the austere,
His ghostly sway maintained.

The softer Andalusian skies
Dispelled the sadness and the gloom;
There Cadiz by the seaside lies,
And Seville's orange-orchards rise,
Making the land a paradise
Of beauty and of bloom.

There Cordova is hidden among
The palm, the olive, and the vine;
Gem of the South, by poets sung,
And in whose mosque Almanzor hung
As lamps the bells that once had rung
At Compostella's shrine.

But over all the rest supreme,
The star of stars, the cynosure,
The artist's and the poet's theme,
The young man's vision, the old man's dream—
Granada by its winding stream,
The city of the Moor!

And there the Alhambra still recalls
Aladdin's palace of delight;
Allah il Allah! through its halls
Whispers the fountain as it falls;
The Darro darts beneath its walls,
The hills with snow are white.

Ah yes, the hills are white with snow,
And cold with blasts that bite and freeze;
But in the happy vale below
The orange and pomegranate grow,
And wafts of air toss to and fro
The blossoming almond-trees.

The Vega cleft by the Xenil,
The fascination and allure
Of the sweet landscape chain the will,
The traveler lingers on the hill,
His parted lips are breathing still
The last sigh of the Moor.

How like a ruin overgrown
With flowers that hide the rents of time
Stands now the past that I have known;
Castles in Spain, not built of stone,
But of white summer cloud, and blown
Into this little mist of rhyme!

—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

MISS MOUNTJOY'S LESSON;

Or, Pride Must Have a Fall.

CHAPTER I.

The long, slanting rays of a golden sunset were streaming in through the crimson stained glass windows of Clarice Mountjoy's elegant boudoir, and lighting up in subdued splendor the costly appliances and luxurious ornaments that filled the apartment.

Before the lofty mirror sat a haughty, imperial woman, upon whose raven black masses of hair, arched eyebrows of the same ebon hue, and flashing eyes of midnight darkness, the rose-tint from the window fell in becoming addition to her costly toilet.

A frown rose on her brow, and she tapped her delicately-booted foot in vexation and impatience.

"To think that, after all the pains I have taken to have the jewels collected, I am unable to wear them to the only evening party I care a straw for. Where is the use of having diamonds and pearls if we haven't a suitable toilet to appear in?"

She pulled the slight silken cord by her side, whose tinkling summons brought her maid.

"Felice, I must have my dove-colored moire for this evening, come what will. Put on your cloak and run down to Madame Ruche, and tell her I cannot think of going without it, if I must wait until 12 o'clock."

Obedient to her imperious mistress' commands, the lady's maid departed to execute her commission.

"I am determined to wear it, and my elegant diamonds with it! Sir Irvine Tressell shall see me in my splendor, and he will soon decide that English ladies can surpass the foreigners he has danced with."

She rose and looked searchingly in the mirror.

"People say I am beautiful. Well, I know I am; I have every desirable feature necessary to beauty, from my head to my feet; but all is naught to me if it does not win me his love—the love I have cherished for months—the love I must win, and win soon—to-night!"

Her beautiful lips were parted in a circle of grateful pride, as her eyes wandered over her feet, face and form.

"Ah, Sir Irvine Tressell, you little know Clarice Mountjoy would barter life, soul—honor, I had almost said—for your sake!"

A timid rap at the door dispelled her soliloquy, and she turned with a gesture of impatience to the intruder.

"Lilias, how often have I requested you not to annoy me when I am alone? You seem to have a singularly deep regard for this room. Do you want anything?"

The dark hazel eyes of the intruder—"Lilias," she was called—flashed a moment darkly; but the voice, low, sweet and modulated, replied: "I am very sorry if I disturbed you. I merely dropped in to see if I could be of any assistance to you in your preparations for Lady Armstrong's reception."

A selfish smile played over the carmine lips of Clarice Mountjoy.

"Oh, will you help me get my moire finished, if the dressmaker cannot? I will give you my old blue silk, if you will."

The lips of Lilias Bradley curled scornfully; but, as before, she curbed the rising anger.

"Thank you, Cousin Clarice, I do not need the old blue silk. I will assist Felice to finish your dress when she returns, if you think you must wear it without fail."

"Indeed I must, and shall, too! For Sir Irvine Tressell says a golden moire with diamonds is the most bewitching costume he ever saw. The Princess Louise wore one at a presentation, and he is constantly reminding me how much I resemble her."

Lilias made no reply, but gazed thoughtfully out of the window.

"I hope you are not envious of my good luck, Lilias Bradley, because I happen to be an heiress, and the future wife of the splendid Baronet, Sir Irvine Tressel?"

A smile, half-pitying, half-amused, lighted up Lilias' sweet, pale face.

"Oh, no, Clarice. I was only wondering if, with all your wealth, your aristocratic lovers, and dreams of future happiness, you were really as happy as I."

"As you, Lilias Bradley!"

Clarice almost shrieked the words, so ridiculous did she regard the comparison.

"Yes," returned Lilias, quietly. "I would not change places for all the world."

An angry frown contracted Clarice's white brow.

"Here comes Felice, thank goodness! Now, Lilias, you will have to exert every effort to finish it by midnight."

"I think we can complete it by nine or ten; that will give you sufficient time to dress. I, too, must leave it at that hour, to fulfill my engagement."

A blush overspread Lilian's face.

"That poor lover of yours again to-night? I should think you'd hate a man as poor as you say William Sherrard is. Why don't you marry a rich one, who can support you handsomely?"

There was a contemptuous imperiousness in Clarice's tones that brought the blood rushing to Lilias' cheeks.

"Because I never would marry for money; I will never give my hand to a man because he has a fortune at his disposal. Wealth is a great gift, but it does not purchase happiness."

"How do you know? You have never enjoyed wealth."

A quiet, strange smile—one that had annoyed Clarice many times since the orphan Lilias had come to their uncle's, six months before—lighted the sweet face, disclosing the pearly teeth.

"True, I am not in the enjoyment of wealth; yet, judging from yourself, dear Clarice, I should conclude it did not bring bliss."

"But it will, when I have once attained my object—the dream I have cherished for the half-year you have been here. When I am once the wife of Sir Irvine Tressell, the only man I ever loved or ever shall love, I defy anything to make me unhappy. His love is all I ask."

A bright smile, that made her really lovely, lighted her midnight eyes as she thought of him—her idol.

"You've never seen him, Lilias, I believe," she went on to say. "He is the most handsome man I ever saw!"

"I think not. You know you requested me never to come in the parlor when you had company."

"He is tall, and dark, and very graceful, and so polite!"

Clarice's voice was enthusiasm personified.

"Yes, so is my William," returned Lilias, thoughtfully.

"William!" ejaculated Clarice, indignantly, "Why, Lilias Bradley, they are not to be mentioned in the same breath!"

"Cousin Clarice, be thoughtful! Do not speak slightingly of my betrothed husband because he happens to be poor."

The gentle hazel eyes were dark as Lilias spoke; but she was answered by a harsh laugh.

"Nor of you, because you happen to be poor, and a dependent on my charity and your Uncle Peter's."

With a proud flushing of her cheeks, and a flashing of her eyes, Lilias tossed the expensive moire off her lap.

"Never has that been said of a Bradley before, Clarice Mountjoy; never shall it be repeated. Tell me with your lips if I do not earn my bread and clothes? Tell me if the assistance I render to you in every imaginable way does not merit more than any servant-woman would receive for her services!"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so; but, after all, I can get on as well with only Felice. Are you not going to finish my dress? Do, Lilias, just this once, and I'll confess you are not only indispensable, but absolute mistress of the establishment. Please do, Lil, for you know I am dying to wear my newly-reset diamonds—the old family fire-diamonds, you know. I should expire from disappointment if I did not realize the expectations I have anticipated for this evening. Sir Irvine Tressell will not fail to be there, and in my moire and diamonds I shall be so irresistible he cannot avoid a proposal. It is on the *tapis*, I know, for he is all devotion."

"Your dress is done, Clarice. And now I must leave you to attend to Uncle Peter's supper."

CHAPTER II.

"And my darling is willing to intrust her happiness to me, poor and friendless though I may be?"

Lilias' lover drew her beautiful head to his breast, as he entwined his arms about her.

"You may be poor and friendless in one sense, William, but are you not wealthy in my love? Will not our home, if unblessed with all the luxuries of riches, be abundant in peace and contentment?"

"Spoken like the dear, true little woman you are! And now, dearest, I must impose my first command upon you. Will you obey?"

He smoothed her hair playfully off the clear, white forehead, and glanced mischievously in her deep, true eyes.

"On second thought, I think I'll tell you first what I desire you to do. Listen, dear Lilias, and blush as much as you please; but don't turn your face away."

And, in truth, the pink tints were already coming and going on cheek and brow.

"Lilias, darling," and his voice grew strange and earnest, "we must be married to-night. No, do not start; not for worlds, unless you wish it; but I have certain particular reasons for it, to gratify which would delight me beyond expression. I have got an Archbishop's special license, and I have made all the requisite arrangements."

For a moment, Lilias buried her face against his shoulder; then she lifted it, rosy and happy, to the dark, flushed one bending over her.

"A week can make no difference, William. I have tried you, and proved you; we love each other fondly. William, I will be your wife to-night."

His handsome face lighted up with a proud, triumphant smile, and he kissed her fondly, just as approaching footsteps warned them.

"Lilias, Lilias, where is the key of Uncle Peter's safe? I want the diamonds; it is high time I was off, and Sir Irvine Tressell never likes to see a lady later than ten."

Clarice came rapidly down the stairs to the apartment where, in the shade, Lilias and her lover stood. She could not see them at all plainly, for the gas was turned down to a twilight-darkness.

"On the ebony cabinet in my room, Clarice."

As Lilias replied, Clarice frowned in displeasure.

"It seems to me, Miss Bradley, you had better invite your followers into the breakfast parlor another time. The drawing-room is intended for the lady of the house, remember."

Lilias made a careless curtsey.

"Uncle Peter is master, not you, Clarice. I shall use the drawing-room just as long as he sees fit."

"You are a bold minx, and shall be turned out of this house, as sure as that my name will be Lady Tressel."

Clarice Mountjoy ascended the steps again, while Lilias deprecatingly explained and apologized to her lover.

"Never mind, dearest," replied William Sherrard. "In our new house she shall not annoy you, whether she be Lady Tressell or anybody else."

"Poor girl, she does not enjoy life much. She is in love, hopelessly in love, with this Sir Irvine Tressell you heard her mention."

"Who is he, do you know?"

"I have never seen him; I never have cared to see anybody since I knew you, Will."

He pressed her hand tenderly.

"And now, Lillie darling, I will wait here while you get ready for a quiet wedding at the church, where all things are waiting, *for I knew you would consent.* Send Uncle Peter down; I wish to talk to him."

He kissed her as she left him, so happy, and with the same peculiar smile playing on her lips.

"The noble fellow!" she murmured; "how impatient I am to tell him my secret!"

With rose-tinged cheeks, and a proud consciousness of beauty in her sapphire eyes, she hastily made her toilet; smiling the while, and anon trilling a little air that relieved her full heart.

It was a heavy, dead silk of rich, golden-white that she wore, and over it a filmy lace robe, that floated like a cloud about her slender form. Around her neck she clasped a necklace of rarest diamonds, and fastened a coronet about the veil that rested among her sun-bright curls.

"He will be so surprised," she repeated, joyfully, as over the magnificent bridal costume she put a plain, unpretending muslin robe, simple and sweet.

Down the stairs she went, and into the drawing-room, which, now that Clarice was gone, and Uncle Peter entered, was a blaze of light.

"Lillie, darling, you look a very angel! My bride, my little treasure!"

With extended hand, her lover met her near the door.

"And you, William—you are dressed fit for a Queen's levee! Why, Will, I am afraid you could not afford this expensive wedding-suit!"

She blushed, as if conscious of saying more than she should have done, but he caught her hands, and laughed gayly.

"We will economize after, to make up, pet. Come, Uncle Peter, you must give the bride away."

Together the two entered the carriage in waiting, and drove rapidly to the church, where, at the altar, the clergyman stood ready to unite them.

The ceremony was brief, and Lilias heard but little of it. She only understood that she was being married, and to her chosen one.

The congratulations were over, and the pair re-entered the carriage, Uncle Peter returning home.

"William, may I tell you a little secret, the only one I ever kept from you—the only one I ever will? See, my husband; see my wedding-garments."

She threw aside the disguising robe, and displayed her elegant costume. In amazement he gazed at her.

"Silk, laces, diamonds! My dear wife, I do not comprehend."

A delighted smile answered him; and then she spoke: "William, you did not take a penniless wife. You have married me for myself, not my money, for I am wealthy, dearest; the sole heiress to the great wealth of my deceased parents. Uncle Peter is my guardian whom I desired should appear to own the estate, while I personated the orphan niece, a dependent on his bounty. I feared my wealth would allure those who otherwise would not have cared for me, but now I have found you, my dearest husband, to be all I can desire. We are rich, William, independently rich."

"Lillie," he murmured, bending his head to her shoulder, "my Lillie, this is indeed a surprise. But what of your cousin, Miss Mountjoy?"

"She is an adopted child of a friend of mine, who, on her death-bed, gave her to my mother. Poor Clarice, also, will be penniless, unless she marries her rich lover, Sir Irvine Tressell."

William made no reply, for the carriage stopped at a splendid mansion, brilliantly lighted.

"We will alight here for a few moments, and then I shall bear you to your future home. Come, darling, let me tell you my secret now."

Her shawl being removed in the dressing-room, she was joined at the door by her husband.

"Lilias, do not be surprised at anything you may hear. Will you promise?"

"I will promise, but I am bewildered. Whose house is this—whose guests down stairs?"

"A friend of mine, dearest Lilias. Lady Armstrong, who holds a reception, is the hostess."

"And Cousin Clarice is here," said Lilias, "and I shall see her lover. I am ready, William."

She glanced into his face. His eyes were overflowing with merry mischief, and his cheeks were flushed with pleasurable excitement. Up the stairs they went, and to the door of the crowded reception-room.

He handed a card to the footman, who announced them with a loud, sonorous voice—"Sir William Irvine Tressell and Lady Tressell!"

Every eye turned on the pair. Lilias started and glanced timidly at her husband's face. She met an assuring look, and a whispered, "Don't be vexed, my darling."

He pressed her arm closely to his side, and she returned the silent caress. In that caress all was forever explained.

Radiant in her diamonds, Clarice Mountjoy had been anxiously looking for her lover's arrival. She was in the music-room when he came, and his presence was unknown to her.

A half-hour afterward, some one tapped him on the shoulder with a fan.

"Sir Irvine Tressell, I am glad you are here at last. You remember the dance you are engaged to me for?"

She smiled brightly upon him, but he bowed very gravely.

"Miss Mountjoy will be good enough to excuse me. I am already engaged for the entire evening."

He spoke coldly, almost sternly, and she raised her eyes to his. They were regarding her intensely; and a vague fear that, after all, she might lose him, stole over her.

"Miss Mountjoy, will you take my arm a moment?"

The invitation was brief and cool; but how delightedly she accepted it.

"I have a friend I must introduce you to. You will find her a lovely woman, as beautiful in mind as in person."

He led her to a solitary figure, who leaned against a statue in the deserted music-room.

"Miss Mountjoy—my wife, Lady Tressell, late Miss Lilias Bradley."

With a shiver of helplessness, Clarice gazed upon her cousin's flushed, beautiful face, and, with a low cry of anguish, covered her face with her fan.

Sir Irvine gazed sternly upon her.

"You will regard my wife as a fit occupant of a breakfast parlor, together with her followers? You will turn her out of her own house, wherein you are the dependent charity-child, as sure as your name will be Lady Tressell? You have merited your reward, Clarice Mountjoy; and when I tell you what my wife, in the goodness of her heart, would never tell you, that the very diamonds you wear are hers, you will learn to be more kind, more human, toward those in a humbler station than yourself."

Clarice had heard him through, silent and motionless; and, when he had finished and given his arm to his beautiful bride, she bowed a haughty acknowledgment, swept proudly from the room, and entered her carriage. That carriage never carried her home. Whither she went, or what became of her, they never knew.

The War Likely to Become General.

It is now morally certain that the war cannot be localized as between Russia and Turkey. Already several smaller powers are involved, and it is only a question of time how soon some of the larger powers will be. Roumania is already dragged into it, and must speedily take sides. Servia also is drawn into a critical position. Although she has but just finished her campaign and concluded a treaty of peace with Turkey, the Porte has intimated to her that she must take up arms again, this time upon the side of Turkey.

Meanwhile, the Russian Pan-Slavist emissaries are already laboring with Prince Milan to secure his co-operation. Whether Servia will throw off her newly-restored allegiance to Turkey or will ally herself with Turkey against Russia remains to be seen, but, whatever course she may pursue, she is not likely to prove a very dangerous foe to any one. Montenegro has resumed her hostilities against the Turks, and these invincible mountaineers will prove a serious thorn in their side. Crete is rising in insurrection against Turkish authority. Egypt, of course, has furnished her contingent of troops, and Persia is reported to have a secret understanding with Russia. Of the great powers, Austria is the most likely to be involved. The slightest tendency to insurrection in Servia, or the first intimation of territorial acquisition on the part of Russia, will compel Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus array herself against the Turks. England can only be involved in the remote contingency that Russia manifests designs against Constantinople, and Germany in a still more remote contingency. The only powers that are certain not to be drawn into the war are Italy and France.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Photographing a Heart Beat.

One of the most remarkable applications of photography is that by which it is now made to register, and in the most accurate manner, the mechanical motion of the heart. The device by which this result is attained is, indeed, a triumph of inventive skill. It consists of a thin india-rubber bag, to which a short glass tube is attached; sufficient mercury is poured into the apparatus to fill the bag and a portion of the tube, and the instrument is then placed over the heart of the person to be examined. Arranged in this manner, every pulsation of the heart is indicated by a corresponding movement of the mercury in the tube, and, by suitable photographic apparatus, provided with a moving sensitive slip of paper, a perfect registration of the extent and rate of the pulsation is obtained. The interesting fact is made known by this process that the fall of the pulse sometimes takes place in successive horizontal lines, the column reascending two or three times before falling altogether.

War Against Tramps in New Jersey.

The Legislature of New Jersey has approved an amendment to the law "to define and suppress tramps," commanding that all tramps be arrested, and that the commanding magistrate shall receive 25 cents and the constable making the arrest 50 cents for their services. Constables or officers who refuse to arrest tramps are to be fined $10 for each offense, the money to go to the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

Knowledge is Power.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our Government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship, and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every one to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text-book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more comprehensively discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and is sent, postpaid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition, which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

Bismarck.

This month the reading public is to be delighted with the authentic biography of the foremost statesman in the world, disclosing curious researches into his ancestry and lively incidents of his youth and student life, coupled with a close analysis of his remarkable public career down to the present time—a translation from the German, with an introduction by Bayard Taylor. A spirited, absorbing and instructive narrative, replete with anecdote, wit and wisdom, its pages gather luster here and there from characteristic speeches and private letters of Bismarck himself. The story of his life is rendered doubly vivid by upward of one hundred illustrative home scenes, battles, portraits, etc.

It will be sold by canvassers, whose time for real *Bis-marks* the hour of its publication. Persons desiring to arrange for its sale can write to Weston Hulbert, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, and secure advance sheets.

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Wise Course in Rheumatism.

Rheumatic patients who have been induced to submit to depletion by blood-letting, or to take colchicum and other drugs of an equally pernicious character, will consult their well-being by abandoning such insane procedure, and using as a substitute Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will infallibly afford them the much-desired relief, and is absolutely safe. This benign vegetable depurant cools the blood by expelling from it the inflammatory elements which give rise to maladies of a rheumatic and gouty type, and rectifies disordered conditions of the stomach, nervous system and bowels which usually accompany them. As rheumatism has a tendency to attack the heart, the desirability of an early resort to the Bitters is obvious, since the danger is increased by every moment of delay.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE are satisfied that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is one of the most valuable cough remedies that we sell. If any one in need of such a remedy will call on us, we will refer them to those who have used and will fully corroborate all we can say about it. We have sold it some four years, and it has become the leading medicine of its kind.
J. T. & H. F. WOOD, Dexter, Jeff. Co., N. Y.
Sold by J. Blocki & Co., Chicago, Ill.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

IT will be found upon inquiry of representative storekeepers that ladies no longer depend on foreign makers for their Perfumery and Toilet Articles. To Messrs. Colgate & Co. the credit is largely due for this new departure. Their Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Violet Toilet Water are universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and *recherche* of perfumes.

"HORSEMEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:* Give a horse a table-spoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

SURELY no one so foolish to suffer from Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sores in the Nose, when you can be cured by this new antiseptic Powder, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. Trial boxes, by mail 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

WE have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;* one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

STOP THAT COUGH by the new principle. Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules; they cure Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Light, Well-Raised Biscuits, Bread, Cakes, and pastry digest easily and conduce to good health. Good health makes labor of all kinds easier, and prolongs life. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER will always make all these productions light and wholesome. It is warranted to make better, lighter, sweeter, more toothsome, and nutritious biscuits, cake, bread, etc., than any other baking powder.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is prepared from the purest and best materials and is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

A POSITIVE CURE for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

[illegible] Pills cure the [illegible]

See adv't headed "Down with high prices."

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED.
Write Col. L. BINGHAM & Co., Attorneys for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE
OIL STOVES!
(Sherburne's Pat., Aug. [illegible], 187[illegible].)
Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., Chicago.

Greater Capacity
FOR
Cooking and Heating
THAN ANY OTHER
OIL STOVE IN THE WORLD!
Safe!
Economical!
Durable!
Odorless!

All kinds of BAKING and COOKING done better and quicker than on the ordinary coal or wood stove. WASHING and IRONING for large families can be done without heating the kitchen.

☞ Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms.
INGERSOLL BROS.,
44 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

FASHIONS
Ladies' "Armure" Overskirt.
"Princess Polonaise."

The latest—most popular style. We will mail this Pattern and Cloth Model free, for 10 cts. (or 3 stamps), to pay mail expenses.

We will send the Pattern with Cloth Model of the New "Princess" Polonaise, free, for Ten Cents (or 3 stamps). To pay mailing expenses.

Smith's Instruction-Book & Catalogue.
Hundreds of Large Illustrations of the New Styles, with ample instructions in "Home Dressmaking," "Cutting Out," "Fitting," etc. Send Two Stamps and get it by return mail. Both Patterns and Book for 25 cts. (or 8 stamps).
SEE our STYLES and TEST OUR PATTERNS.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, Editor,
P. O. Box 5055. 14 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

DOWN
WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
Toledo Blade
(Nasby's Paper.)
Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom; and others of equal note, contribute an article during the year.
The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE.
The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World.
Specimen Copies sent Free to any address. Send Postal. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

Every Family should have a Religious Newspaper.
Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not, then discharge that DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,
THE PRESBYTERIAN,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Price, $2.65 a Year, Postage included.
NOTE.—In Clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is $2.15 a Year each.
Its seed-thoughts for Sunday schools, "News of Churches," and the "Work of our Church," at Home and Abroad; its Correspondence from all parts of the world; its able contributions from eminent men, and its editorials, make it one of the Cheapest and Most Valuable Family Newspapers in the Country.
It will contain (at frequent intervals) Sermons by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth and other eloquent divines, any one of which will amply pay for the subscription. Send the amount by Postoffice money order, check, or registered letter, to THE PRESBYTERIAN,
1512 Chestnut Street, Phila.
WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL, 60 cts. additional, plain; or $1.00 in colors.
Specimen Copies of The Presbyterian sent free.
NOTE.—For $4.50 we will give THE PRESBYTERIAN one year, and one copy of the BIBLE DICTIONARY bound in cloth, over 1000 pages, which retails for $4.50.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.
Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

KITCHOLINE, KITCHOLINE.
Soap "counted out." Ask your Grocer for large, free sample package. If you don't get it, ask again. Agents in the trade wanted.—HAMDEN MANUFACTURING CO., 414 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

AGENTS Ultimatum Burners, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys, Wick 3[illegible] yards; OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c., &c. Particulars free. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO MAKE $30 to $40 per week SELLING TEA TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Ad's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

FARMS in the best part of Maryland at panic prices. For catalogue, with map and price-list, address MANCHA & GIBSON, Centreville, Md.

Demorest Quarterly Journal of Fashions. Single copies, 5c.; yearly, 10c.; post free. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

Every Year You Lose
More than [illegible]—[illegible]—We pay till tested and suited—No risk, we pay freight—Be your own Agent and Save Commissions—Four-Ton Hay Scales, complete (none better), $40, delivered. Send for free Price-List all size Scales, and judge for yourself.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

[illegible] up hill, [illegible] me not;
[illegible] down [illegible] hurry me not;
[illegible] ground [illegible] me not;
Loose in stable, forget me not.
Of hay and corn, rob me not;
Of clean water, [illegible] me not;
With sponge and water, neglect me not;
And soft, dry bed, deprive me not.
Tired or hot, wash me not;
If sick or cold, chill me not;
With bit or reins, oh! jerk me not;
[illegible] you are [illegible] me not.
[illegible]

CALIFORNIA farmers sow their wheat in drills and hoe it, thus doubling the product of the grain per acre.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE MELON BUG.—Set a tomato plant into each hill of cucumbers or melons, and you will have no trouble from the striped bugs that are so destructive to these plants. The plants can be tied to stakes, and if well pruned when large, both subjects can proceed with their fruiting without detriment to one another.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CHANGE THE SEED.—Experiments show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the frequent change of seeds will lead to the best results. An exchange of those grown on barren or gravel land for those gathered from a limestone soil will, it is claimed, have a good effect. It [illegible] that the continuous sowing of the same kind of seed may be one cause of the deterioration of crops whenever experienced. Make a change of seeds, get good [illegible] better results will [illegible] plainly wrought out.

RAISING ASPARAGUS.—A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Monthly* tells of a bed of asparagus, some twelve by twenty feet in size, planted on good level soil, which, when its growth became strong, was year by year covered with two or three inches of good rich mold. Through this shot the stalks and crept the roots. The method was followed up every season with the result of larger growth and product, till the bed became an oblong mound some two or three feet in height, and a perfect wonder as regards the quality and quantity of asparagus furnished for the table. The yearly blanket [illegible] the only [illegible]. The bed was never dug with a fork or spade.

TAKING timothy hay as a standard of comparison, it requires 100 pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment. It is estimated by careful experiment that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of food: Clover hay, 95 lbs; rye straw, 335 lbs; oat straw, 220 lbs; potatoes, 196 lbs; carrots, 280 lbs; beets, 345 lbs; ruta bagas, 262 lbs; wheat, 49 lbs; peas, 44 lbs; beans, 46 lbs; rye, 49 lbs; barley, 51 lbs; corn, 56 lbs; oats, 59 lbs; buckwheat, 64 lbs; and oil cake, 94 lbs.

THERE seems to be a prevalent idea that it is not profitable to milk a cow more than eight or nine months, and most dairymen dry off their cows early and let them go dry three or four months. This is not the best practice. A cow is kept for milk, and she should be bred to holding it out as long as she can, with due regard for health. It has been proved in the cases of thousands of cows that have lived to a good old age that they can be bred to give milk ten months in the year, bear a good, healthy and strong calf, and be ready for a good milking season the next year.

FIGURING THAT PAYS.—Farmers are not given to calculating how many grains of wheat placed in a row it would require to circle the earth, or problems of a similar nature, but a little arithmetic of this kind applied to more practical subjects is worth the while, as, for instance, the following: Let two machines, one cutting four feet wide and the other five, follow in grain for one day, each being drawn a distance of 24 miles, the former will have cut 12 acres, the latter 15 acres. To cut 100 acres of wheat the former must travel 200 miles, the latter only 160. A saving of 40 miles' travel with a heavy load at the end of so long a journey is a matter of no small importance. It is a saving, too, of 40 miles walking, or 10 miles for each of the four binders. It is a saving, also, to the farmer of two days' labor for himself and team, and the wages and board of the four binders for two days in cutting 100 acres of grain.—*Rural New Yorker.*

About the House.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

THE juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stains of walnuts from the hands.

SPICED CUCUMBER PICKEL—NICE.—Two dozen large cucumbers sliced and boiled in vinegar enough to cover them one hour; set them aside in hot vinegar.

BUTTER can be kept in warm weather by setting it under a dish contained in unglazed earthen-ware crock, inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the covering vessel and place the whole where there is a draught of air.

CLEANING ZINC.—Zinc that is used under stoves should never be dampened. If it becomes soiled or dim, rub with soft flannel and a little fresh lard. Cleaned in this way a zinc may always be kept as bright and clean as when first purchased.—*Exchange.*

TO COOK EGGS.—To boil eggs—do not boil them. Put them in water nearly at the boiling point, and let them remain from six to eight minutes, when they will be cooked through but not hard. To test them, lift one out of the water; if it dries off quick it is well done. You will know the reason why they should be cooked in this way when you eat them.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING FURS DURING SUMMER WEATHER.—1. Beat the furs lightly and well with a light cane or switch and shake afterward. 2. See that they are entirely free from dust or loose hairs. 3. Take a few pieces of camphor, rolled in thin paper, and place with each article in packing. 4. Always put in a dry, cool place and dark, and, if time be had, you may look at them every five or six weeks. However, if put away carefully as above, they will keep for any length of time free from moths or insects.

TO COOL A ROOM.—If the heat of a room occupied by an invalid is oppressive, it may be greatly lessened by hanging in the room [illegible] some towels or canvas well wetted [illegible] absorbs caloric. That chemical process will lower in a few minutes the temperature of a room by five or six degrees, and the humidity distributed in the air makes the heat more supportable. By that system the patients find themselves, even in the height of summer, in an atmosphere refreshed, analogous to that which prevails after a storm.

CLEANSING A BRUSSELS CARPET.—First have the carpet well shaken, then tack it down in the room where it is to remain; sweep it as thoroughly as possible; take a pail of hot water, put in two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax; wash the carpet all over the surface, using a flannel cloth. For grease spots or very dirty places, use a scrubbing-brush freely, and a very little soap, taking care to rinse the soap out well after scrubbing; change the water quite often; rub the carpet well with a dry cloth after washing, and open doors and windows so as to dry the carpet as quickly as possible.

Hydrophobia.

DR. HAMMOND—A dog perfectly healthy, or at least free from rabies, may produce the disease by his bite through his saliva, as I have already stated. You remember the case of McCormick. In that case the dog was exhibited to the Neurological Society more than a month after he bit McCormick, and, as hydrophobia runs its course in seven or eight days, and as the dog invariably dies, he either could not have had it, or he could not have been the dog in question. Remember, it takes a wound to produce death. You might swallow the saliva and it would not kill you unless you had, perhaps, an abrasure on your lip. The saliva is only poisonous when communicated through a wound. You get lockjaw, or tetanus, from a simple wound, and hydrophobia seems to be tetanus plus a group of other symptoms.

Reporter—From all this it would appear that the science of medicine knows very little about hydrophobia.

Dr. H.—We can recognize the origin and symptoms of hydrophobia as we can those of scarlet fever or measles. To this day no one has discovered the primal origin of scarlet fever. We know that we cannot cure hydrophobia. Remember that there never has been a cure on record. It is necessary not to confound the prevention with the cure. There are a great many people who claim to have invented cures for hydrophobia, but they mean cures after the bite and before the poison has been developed. This is an easy matter, but no cure has as yet been effected after the poison (which lies dormant in the system a few weeks, and sometimes even several months, and even several years) has been developed. In the early part of last fall a distinguished officer of the army came to me, who had been bitten by a dog manifestly hydrophobic. I cauterized the wound with a red-hot iron, and I regard him as perfectly safe.—*New York Herald's Interview with Surgeon General Hammond.*

A Sagacious Lobster.

A striking instance of sagacity in a lobster is recorded by Mr. Barker, of the Rothesay Aquarium, in a letter to one of the Scotch papers. It seems that three lobsters were placed in a tank previously occupied by flat fish, and in which, inadvertently, a flounder had been left buried in the shingle, where it died. One of the lobsters, "a veteran of unusual size," soon discovered the dead body of the flounder, and, dragging it from its resting place, retired with it to a corner of the tank. Shortly afterward it was noticed that the flounder was missing. It was impossible that the lobster could have eaten it in the time, and the handle of a net revealed the fact that upon the approach of the two lesser lobsters he had buried the flounder beneath a heap of shingle, on which he now mounted guard. Five times within two hours was the flounder unearthed, and as often did the wily lobster rebury it with his huge claws, each time ascending the pile and turning a bold front to his companions.

A Fool and His Money.

One day last week a Schenectady man cashed a draft for $700 at a bank, and received $300 in small bills, which he put in his pocket, thinking by its size that the package contained the full amount. He was leaving, when the cashier handed him out the balance, $400, in new, crisp five-dollar notes. The man took them, and, supposing they were advertising notes, distributed them among his friends. He was astonished at the eagerness of all to secure them, and was stunned when attempting jokingly to pass one in a store he was informed that the bills were good. He spent all that night and the greater part of the next day in rushing around collecting the bills he had given away.

Brigham Young Re-elected.

The semi-annual Mormon Conference has just been held at St. George, Utah, Brigham Young and most of the prominent Mormons being present. It was generally expected that, as Brigham has seen nearly 76 years of this world's cares, he would have asked a release from at least a portion of his official duties. The most pliant of his apostles were prepared to accept Brigham the Second for a ruler. A determined opposition to his election sprung up on the part of the President, apostles, and a few of that college with whom the leading men of the church are in secret sympathy. Accordingly, Brigham was re-elected "Prophet, Seer, and Revelator" for another term of six months.

Cattle in Australia.

In Australia cattle are far in excess of the demand, and will not sell for more than can be realized from their hides, tallow, horns etc., for exportation. The flesh is almost valueless. An immense establishment has been started there for boiling the meat into condensed soup or extract. The meat, cut into large chunks, is inclosed in an enormous tight cylinder capable of holding fifty bullocks at a time, and steamed for seven hours. The tallow is then skimmed off, and the meat, mere pulp, is further solidified and canned for exportation. A bullock makes about twenty pounds of extract, as to the nutritious quality of which there is a wide difference of opinion.

ALL SORTS.

DURING the month of March last 150 ships passed through the Suez canal. The receipts of the company amounted to 3,090,000 francs.

SEVENTY-FIVE trains an hour pass Clapham Junction, about four miles from London, during the busiest part of the day, while, taking the whole twenty-four hours, 912 pass.

RATS have devoured the whole wheat crop of Pitcairn's island. The British ship Garlloch recently supplied the inhabitants with a few necessaries, including seed [illegible].

THE "Big Bonanza" yielded $20,108,-958 gold and $25,700,682 silver from its [illegible]. In this deposit the usual preponderance of gold over silver is reversed.

ACROSTIC.

Arrayed in dainty robes of palest green;
Pensive at times, and then with brow serene—
Radiant with smiles one moment she appears,
In the next instant sad, and bathed in tears,
Like a young maiden swayed by hopes and fears.
—*Sunday Magazine for May.*

CAPT. KIMBERLY, while riding a horse in Denver, was thrown. One of his feet caught in a stirrup, and he was dragged. In that terrible plight he saved himself by drawing his knife and stabbing the beast to death.

LAURA D. FAIR, the San Francisco man-slayer, was recently in court as defendant in a lawsuit, and a reporter asserts that every spectator dodged whenever she put her hand in her pocket to get her handkerchief. They thought she was reaching for a pistol.

MR. W. ARONSBERG, a Manchester optician and philanthropist, is supplying the aged inmates of British workhouses, hospitals, infirmaries, jails, asylums, etc., with spectacles free of cost. Some three years ago Mr. Aronsberg disposed of 20,000 spectacles in this manner.

MESSRS. ROBERT M. and Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., sons of the late Stephen A. Douglas, are now living in the western part of North Carolina. The young Stephen is studying law with Chief Justice Pearson of that State. He is said to be a young giant intellectually, and an eloquent orator.

THE DEAD STAR.

Yonder in empty dark
Wanders, somewhere, a wasted sun, whose light,
Erst breathed abroad with life-creating spark,
Made hanging gardens of the circling night.
Through Time's dark emptiness
Some soul, that genius lit, goes, withered, wan,
Its flame to blackness fallen, purposeless—
The dead star wanders with the fire-spent man!
—*John James Piatt in Galaxy for May.*

A BAND of counterfeiters confined in the jail at Knoxville, Tenn., have been successfully operating in their old business. Molds for nickels, 25 and 50 cent pieces, together with metal for molding, were found in several cells, and the men had been manufacturing the coins and sending them out by the wife of one of the gang.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON will soon return to Chiselhurst. He is the frequent recipient of monetary gifts. Thus, at Florence, recently, he received one morning through the post 150 English sovereigns from an anonymous donor. Many of the sums which come to him in this way, and which are regarded as restitution money, the Prince distributes among the poor.

A SHORT time ago a lady residing at Clifton, England, having an income of £5,000 a year, was so struck by the devotion of a young crossing-sweeper to his mother that she proposed to him, placed him in the hands of a tutor for a couple of months, and, when he had been intellectually veneered and polished, married him at Well's Cathedral. The experiment was not a success, and the lady is now suing for a divorce.

THE town of Salisbury, N. C., is in much trouble. At the close of the Revolutionary war David Stewart was given 475 acres of land for services rendered in the army. He put the deed in his pocket and emigrated to Pennsylvania. Time passed, the town of Salisbury was built on the land, Stewart died, the deed remained locked up, and the town continued to improve until now the land is valued at $5,000,000. And now, too, the heirs of old Stewart have turned up, and claim immediate possession of the property.

THE STIRRUP-CUP.

Death, thou'rt a cordial old and rare;
Look how compounded, with what care!
Time got his wrinkles reaping thee
Sweet herbs from all antiquity.
David to thy distillage went,
Keats, and Gotama excellent,
Omar Khayyam, and Chaucer bright,
And Shakspeare for a king-delight.
These were to sweeten thee with song;
The blood of heroes made thee strong.
What heroes! Ah, for shame, for shame!
The worthiest died without a name.
Then, Time, let not a drop be spilt;
Hand me the cup whene'er thou wilt;
If death such dear distillment be,
I'll drink it down right smilingly.
—*Sidney Lanier, in Scribner for May.*

A PHILADELPHIA hotel is provided with an electric apparatus that, whenever the atmosphere in any room becomes hotter than 110, rings an alarm in the office. On the day after the fire in St. Louis some young and jocose guests held lighted matches under one of these contrivances, thus causing a false alarm, and the prompt employes turned a stop-cock that immediately caused the thorough wetting of the room. The jokers succeeded in affrighting all the people in the hotel, but the fun will cost them $350, that being the amount of damage done by the water.

TEXAS aspires to be one of the greatest wheat-growing and exporting sections of the country, and Galveston has pleasant anticipations of handling and shipping immense quantities of grain in the future, especially to Brazil and other South American countries. It is claimed that the wheat grown in Texas is peculiarly suited for exportation to hot climates, and that St. Louis manufacturers select it as the best from which to make flour for exportation to Brazil. Texans claim, too, that their wheat contains less water and more gluten than that grown in States further north.

RHODE ISLAND has 2,019 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of nearly $50,000,000, and employing 56,450 hands, to whom are paid in wages yearly the sum of $23,707,513, or an average of about $420 each. The raw material used is valued at $76,715,-970, and the value of products yearly is $126,659,875. There has been a large increase during the past year in the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing, and in the results of their business. There are 135 cotton factories, with a capital of $24,034,209, employing 22,574 hands, and yielding goods worth $38,927,960.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
THE AVERILL
Chemical Paint Co.
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH HOUSE,
No. 171
EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible] of our "READY-MIXED PAINT," and the "Averill Paint" having been largely adulterated, we have opened our own House, and have no connection with any other parties in this city. Send for Sample Card and prices to
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
171 East Randolph Street.
P. O. Box 193. CHICAGO.
Highest Medal and Diploma at the Centennial.

$7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT
FOUR GREAT
WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS
Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875;
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
Only Organs assigned First Rank at Centennial.
Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for work of such excellence without unequaled facilities for manufacture.
EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES:
Five octave double reed organ, with tremulant, $100
Five octave organ, nine stops, with voix celeste, $114
Sold also for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays. A superior organ may now be purchased by the easy payment of $7.20 per quarter for ten quarters. Catalogues free.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
[illegible] St., BOSTON. 25 Union Sq., NEW YORK. 250 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

KANSAS FARMS
AND
FREE HOMES.
Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.*

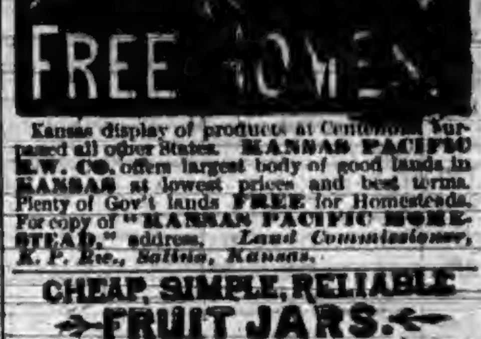

CHEAP, SIMPLE, RELIABLE
FRUIT JARS.
ALL GLASS BETTER THAN PORCELAIN LINED
LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE AVOIDED BY
LIDS AND CLAMPS IN ONE PIECE
FIRST PREMIUMS
NEW-YORK
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
1875-1876
PHILADA
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
1874
COHANSEY BETTER THAN PORCELAIN
PROTECTOR SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST
CENTENNIAL. 1876
PATENT-BARREL CEMENT JAR
FOR GLASS OR TIN COVERS AND WIRES
COHANSEY GLASS MFG. CO.
COR. 3RD & ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Recommend It Heartily.
SOUTH BOSTON.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
[illegible] Athens street.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS,
wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of Hand and Power
PAPER CUTTERS
—AND—
Bookbinders' Machinery,
Of the Most Improved Patterns.
Parties intending to purchase will do well to address as above, or GEO. H. SANBORN,
23 Beekman Street, New York.

GAS-LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY!
$1 Per 1,000 Feet!
Cheaper than Coal Gas—Safer than Kerosene—A more brilliant light than either.
Indorsed by leading Insurance Companies.—An Automatic Machine—Easily handled—Adapted to Dwellings, Factories, Churches, Stores, R. R. Depots and Offices—From a Single Burner upwards—Nothing like it in the Country—Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
THE SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 3,799. No. 4 Murray St., New York.

3 NEW BOOKS for Fowl Raisers and Fanciers, by
G. P. BURNHAM, (1877.)
1. "Diseases of Poultry, how to cure them."
2. "Secrets in Fowl Breeding," same style.
3. "The Game Fowl—for the Pit or the Spit."
(With elegant full-page frontispiece in colors.)
Illustrated Circulars of the Books, and of my choice Brahmas and Cochins (LARGEST and BEST Fowls in the world), mailed for 3-cent stamp. Either Book sent, postpaid, for 50 cents.
GEO. P. BURNHAM,
Melrose, Mass.

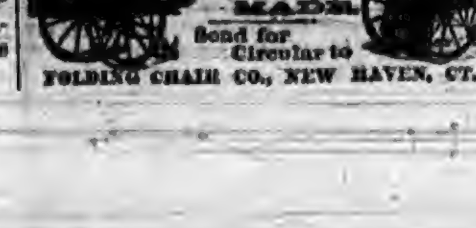

INVALID RECLINING
ROLLING CHAIRS.
THE
BEST
MADE.
Send for
Circular to
FOLDING CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

DON'T START
UNTIL YOU HAVE PROCURED
A POLICY of INSURANCE
AGAINST
ACCIDENTS!
A prudent man will ALWAYS carry
A Yearly General Accident Policy
IN THE
TRAVELERS
Life and Accident Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Whether Traveling or Not.
THE TRAVELERS has paid, for Death or Disabling Injury by Accident,
$2,600,000!
Eight of the victims of the
Ashtabula Disaster
SAVED $35,000 TO THEIR FAMILIES
By Insuring in THE TRAVELERS.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, PRESIDENT

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.
The Agonies of a Bilious Colic, the indescribable pangs of Chronic Indigestion, the debility and mental stupor resulting from a costive habit, may be certainly avoided by regulating the system with that agreeable and refreshing Standard Preparation, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Procurable at all druggists.

WOODWARD'S
Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets.
Four parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.
Heads, Figures, Animals, Landscapes.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
WOODWARD'S DESIGNS for the FRET SAW.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Order free catalogue by postal card of Art, Architectural and Rural books. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Publisher, 136 Chambers St., New York.

PUT IT AMONG THE ARCHIVES,
The fact that the NATIONAL WEEKLY is the finest Cartoon, Story and Sketch Paper in the country. Beautifully illustrated, 16 and 20 pages. Agents are making a barrel of money, soliciting subscriptions for it. Subscription price $2.00 per year. We pay a larger Cash Commission to Agents than any other paper can afford. Send 10 cents for samples and outfit complete.
NATIONAL WEEKLY, Chicago, Ill.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure.
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the
WORK-DAYS OF GOD
By Prof. HERBERT W. MORRIS, A.M., D.D.
The Grand History of the World before Adam. Its dateless origin, thrilling and mysterious changes in becoming a fit abode for man. The beauties, wonders and realities of PLAN as shown by SCIENCE. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for Circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

BLACK HILLS. A BREECH-LOADING RIFLE FOR $25. Sharpe's pattern, uses Cartridges [$5c. per box], or reloadable shells [50c per box] long range, moveable sights, finely fitted, STEEL barrel. A REMARKABLE BARGAIN, N.Y. Sun. Sent by express for $25. Circular for stamp. G. W. TURNER & ROSS, 16 CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Cut this out.

WELL AUGERS.—$30 PER DAY can be easily made boring wells with our New Well Auger. Just Out. Send for Catalogue to A. H. BOTSFORD, St. Louis, Mo.

Medical Advice Free. Send for a Treatise. Dr. [illegible], N.Y.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
REVOLVERS [illegible]
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
15 Best Flirtation Cards you ever saw, by mail, for 10 cts. E. B. HAPP, 114 Centre Street, N.Y.
WALTHAM Watches at reduced prices. Price-list for stamp. H. O. HALL, Waltham, Mass.
Catarrh A splendid remedy. Sent by parcel post for 50 cts. by DR. C. GREGORY, Buffalo, N.Y.
A Great Chance to Make Money. Good Agents wanted. Write at once to BUSH MFG. CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
AGENTS WANTED to collect Small Pictures to [illegible]
SOLID Rubber Type, Stamps and Rubber Goods. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, or sell your Stationery—nothing New. H. S. INGERSOLL, 306 B'way, N.Y.
C. N. U., 114 Monroe street, Chicago. No. 18
$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
$5997 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.
Wanted Agents in every County to sell our New Household Articles. Send for circulars. L. E. BROWN & Co., 216 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
O Oh! Agents, oh! everybody. The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O
$1 A YEAR. An eight-page STORY PAPER (chromo, "Our Boys!"). Six months ("Floral Group" chromo), 50 cents. No free samples. ALBUM, Box 1596, Boston, Mass.
WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A KEY THAT [illegible] And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.
The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries. Floral Calendar, Journal, and 8 Sample Plants, 25 cts. Lists Free. J. GREIVES, Sec., Box 837, Paterson, N.J.
FARMERS, buy FISHER'S PATENT SICKLE GRINDERS, HAY FORKS and FARM BELLS. Sold by Dealers. Circulars Free. H. FISHER, Canton, O.
AWNINGS, TENTS, Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.
$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.
AGENTS Our new book, "100,000 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE," is having an immense sale. Secure territory. For circulars, address SHAFER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

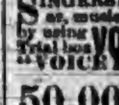

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
SINGERS and Speakers, you can only know the full power, musical qualities and highest tones of your voice by using VOICE BARS. Cure coughs, hoarseness, &c. Trial box 25c. Circulars FREE. "VOICE BARS" CO., 174 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
50,000 Sold Daily. The newest and best thing out. Everybody buys one. Sells at sight. "I cannot tell a lie, I carry my little Hatchet." Send 10 cts. for sample, 3 for 25 cts., to E. S. HAPP, 114 Centre St., N.Y. Agents make $10 a day. Try it.
TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P.O. Box 1287.
AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 copies in three days. $1.00 for outfit, including copy. M. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.
CHEAPEST articles ever offered to the public. On receipt of 15 cts. we will send by mail, postpaid, one Ladies' gold-plated ornamental Shawl Pin, also one of the newest style Hat ornaments. These goods are of the newest and latest designs; are worth ten times the money. Try us, you will send again. NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CO., 231 Church Street, N. Y.
TEAS C. JEVNE, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 1 & 3 N. Clark St., Chicago. Send for PURE TEAS, at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit, and thus promptly secure the genuine article AT FIRST COST.
Japan......[illegible] Oolong......[illegible]
Y. Hyson....[illegible] Gunpowder.....[illegible]

COLLINS & CO.'S THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO
COLLINS & Co.
212 WATER ST NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros, 351 Broadway, N.Y.

No reader of this paper should lose the opportunity to subscribe for
50 CENTS PER YEAR.
Special offer during balance of year 1877.
THE DINING ROOM MAGAZINE
Is one of the most ably edited monthlies in the country, and with its list of popular contributors, presents in a "nutshell," at the lowest possible cost, the best thoughts on the subject of housekeeping and home matters. Every subscriber also receives a useful premium worth 20 cents.
The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, says of it:
"THE DINING ROOM MAGAZINE."—"Under this title there is issued in this city, by the Union Publishing Co., 171 Duane St., a very neat, instructive, entertaining, and useful monthly magazine, conducted by Mrs. Laura E. Lyman, of the *N. Y. Tribune*. The most remarkable feature of this periodical is its price, 50 cents a year, which includes a premium worth 20 cents. By arrangement with the manufacturers, the Company will send by mail, free, to each subscriber in the United States, a can of the celebrated Royal Baking Powder. This offer is made by a thoroughly responsible company, and the standard article promised is too well known to every good housekeeper to need further commendation by us."—*Christian Union.*
THEREFORE SUBSCRIBE,
and secure the Magazine for one year and Premium, both postage paid, to your address, by remitting 50 cents to
THE UNION PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1037, New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 10, 1877.

Hayes was anxious to have the extra session of Congress postponed on account of the heat. It would have been "hot"—for Hayes—had the extra session been called in June.

Bob Ingersoll says: "The president cannot declare that Nicholls is Governor of Louisiana without adding—and Tilden is the rightful president of the United States."

The following item is going the rounds of our Republican exchanges:

"Blue Jeans Williams bitterly denounces the liberal school system of that state. He declares that five months of school in a township each year is sufficient."

As a mater of fact there isn't a word of truth in the statement.

According to an official statement the National debt has been reduced during the past eight years $455,104,648. That is a reasonably good financial record for the Republican party. [Indianapolis Journal.

According to official statement there has been paid into the Treasury by the people, 2,000,000,000, during the past eight years. That is a reasonably bad financial record for the Republican party.

The President has issued his proclamation for an extra session of Congress to convene on next October 15th. We said a few weeks ago he dared not meet the issue, was afraid to meet the criticisms of his own party. He has put off the event until a more convenient season, with many fond anticipations, that time will assuage the wide-spread dissatisfaction in his party. We knew Hayes was but an ordinary man in ability, but we did not know before he combined cowardice with mediocrity.

Mr. Hayes has provided for Packard, or is about to provide for him, it is said. He proposes to make him Sub-Treasurer. Mr. Hayes selects his position for peculiar reasons. He is determined not to give Packard any office in Louisiana to which any political power is attached, and, as Packard will not leave the State for an office, he must make him Sub-Treasurer. We learn something daily. The latest addition to our information is that when a man cannot be trusted in politics he should be put in chargeof some public money, and made aTreasurer.[Enquirer.

The Inter Ocean gnashes its teeth over the southern policy. With a frantic "last wail" of a calf with a broken leg it begs the president to pause and kicks furiously at Stanley Matthews for his advice to the Louisiana commission. With the renewal of the ties of good feeling between the north and south which must follow the restoration of self-government there will be no use for such radical howlers as the Inter-Ocean and the Times. The bloody shirt will be furled around the legs of the whole Morton wing of the republican party.—The rule of the bayonet will give way to the ballot and prosperity will follow peace. Let it come quickly.

Kars, which comes into prominence in the war, is the citadel of the Turkish military power in Asia. It stands upon the river Kurs, in the northeastern portion of Armenia, midway between Mount Ararat and the Black Sea, and upon the road between Tiflis and Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia and the centre of traffic between Turkey and Northern Psia. It is a very strong fortress, both naturally and artificially, and is mounted with hundred pound Krupp guns, and otherwise provided against attack. It is the scene of the memorable and successful defense of Sir Fenwick Williams, in the war 1854-6 Kars can hardly be taken except by siege, but its possession is necessary to the occupation of Armenia. The Russians may, however, confine their present operations to Trebizond, on the coast across the Antitaurus mountains. Of this district the capital, Trebizond, Risch and Batoum are the principal seaports, and it is for the possession of the easternmost of these, Batoum, that the first battle of the war appears to have been fought.

New York, May 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The Russians have taken Kars. The Russian army attacking, numbers 50,000 men. Seventeen thousand Turks were captured. Turkish ironclads are guarding the Black Sea befor Odessa.

A word to the wise. If you are suffering with a severe Cough or Cold, call on your druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and save large doctor bills. It relieves almost instantly. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Reader! if you have the ague go and buy a bottle of Dr Harter's Feve and Ague Specific (it will only cost you 75 cents). We assure you that it will cure you. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all diseases of lungs and chest, are readily cured with Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It never fails. Try it. Price only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

For dress linens and grass linens, go to Schabb Beugnot & Co.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The grain traffic continues steady with a slight advance in prices over last quotations. The heavy rains that have fallen during the past ten days have prevented farmers from hauling their products to town; though in truth, there is but a small quantity of surplus wheat in the county, and only small lots will be offered before the fall crops come in. On yesterday the following prices were offered for the best grades of wheat: Amber, No. one, $2.03c., No. two, $1.[illegible] Oats have taken a slight skip upwards, since our last report, and best quality of white oats being 47c., corn, 52.; Eggs, 8c.; butter, 12c.; potatoes, $1.00@$1.25c.; hogs, live weight 4½@5c.; dressed, 5½@6c.; hides, green, 7 cents.

There is one enthusiastic Hayesite left in this town, who still believes that his Fraudulency is entitled to the presidential chair. But then evidently that fellow does not read the papers.

Mr. Henry Krager, a former resident or this township, died at Kendallville on last Saturday. His disease was consumption, and he had been failing for the past two years. Another estimable citizen has "gone over to the majority."

Passenger train No. 5, which passes this station going east, at 8:00 a m., ran into a cow at Butler Sunday morning, ditched the entire train and smashing things generally. It seems that the animal had got into the station yard through the carelessness of some person in charge of the same, and when the train moved out of the station, at a slow rate of speed, was struck by the locomotive this side of the switch and near the coal bins. Had the train been running at a high rate of speed, the accident might have proved serious. No one aboard of the train was hurt. But that cow—well, it is safe to say that nothing was left but a handful of hair, and a thimbleful of blood.

We understand that Peter Dragoo has added an agricultural department to his business. In trade, Peter combines the elements of both the Yankee and Jew.

He is a married man, and receiving a letter the other day through the U. S. mail—he, poor fellow, all innocence, broke the seal in the presence of a few admirers, when lo! out popped a lock of hair,—only a simple golden curl, the property of some blonde,—this and nothing more. Well, if that party goes suddenly bald-headed we may know what happened him! Lafe, beware!

Our young friend, Cast Cissel, who has been clerking for F. G. Freid, for the past year, will go to Kendallville next week, where he has procured a situation as salesman.

"Uncle Ben" is fitting up a corner in the post office for stationery and literary papers,

There was a social dance at he town Hall last Friday evening, and the affair wound up with a grand "free and easy."

LOVELAND.

WATERLOO

At last the Red Ribbon Reform movement has reached Waterloo, and is attracting considerable antention. The series of meetings held at Agricultural Hall last week, culminated on Sunday afternoon in the organization of a Club, with the following corps of officers:

Oliver Smith, President; A. Y. Rosenbury, 1st Vice President; Philip Morell, 2nd Vice President; Isaac Williams, 3rd Vice President; Lem. R. Willard, Secretary; Emory Till, Financial Secretary; Mathias Zerwis, Steward; P. Montovan and W. Zimmerman, Marshals; J. H. Stough, Sergeant at arms; L. R. Willard, Ezra Patterson, J. G. Johnson, Committee on Constitution and By-Laws; R. Wm. McBride, Ezra Patterson, R. M. Lockhart, G. T. Abby, A. B. Darby, Executive Committee; S. Z. Dickinson, Charles Bassett, Marion Bemenderfer, Financial Committee.

According to the constitution it is proposed to adopt, it is no purpose of the Club to engage in litigation, or the prosecution of either seller or drinker of ardent spirits. It is solely intended as an organized effort to get men to quit drinking liquor, "by moral suasion." If this can be accomplished, there will be no liquor sellers, and consequently none to prosecute. It will be no doubt remarked by many, that most of those who have promised to reform will fail. With many, this will undoubtedly be the case; but the Club proposes to try them again, at least the "seventy and seven times," before giving them up as hopelessly lost. Every good citizen should make it a point, not only to encourage these men who are trying to reform, but as far as possible to keep temptation out of their way.

A largely attended general meeting of those interested in the cause, was held in the United Brethern Church, on Sunday evening, and other evening meetings have been held during the present week. The movement gives promise of taking permanent hold upon the community.

The women's Christian Temperance Union, and auxiliary movement, in connection with the Red Ribbon Reform Club, has organized in town with the following officers: Mrs. W. H. Fenneman, President; Mrs. H. O. Haines, Vice President; Miss Ida Blair, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Emma Mitchell, Secretary; Mrs. John Shull, Treasurer.

B.

JUNCTION.

Who saw Whit kick the boss,

Mr. Clark is building a picket fence in front of his lot.

Mr. Spangler, Mr. Florida and Mr. Sammons, are on the sick list.

Mr. W. A. Pratt and wife, are visiting friends and relations in West Virginia.

The excursion to Avilla on last Sabbath, was very poorly attended from this place.

Ned Kinney, from Garrett is assisting in the freight department during Mr. Pratt's absence.

Our old friend [illegible], has adjourned to Avilla, where he intends going into business.

The Mail train north, on Ft. W. J. & S. R'y. last Monday evening, was delayed about three hours, on account of being off the track at St. Johns.

Those who joined the excursion to Baxter springs Kan., on the 28th inst, from this place were Isaac Ruth and and wife, Dave Bodine and Lu. Bowers.

Goth Mathews has purchased the saloon and out buildings owned by James Smith, for two hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Smith will move to Lagrange in a few days where he will go in the saloon business again.

M.

SPENCERVILLE.

Spencerville lodge No. 422 I. O. O. F., observied the 58 aniversary of the Institution of the order, on the 26th day of April, assisted by a delegation from Maysville lodge, and a few of the brethren from Hicksville lodge. A procession was formed which marched through the principal streets, preceded by the Spencerville Cornet Band, after which they repaired to the M. E. church, observing the ceremony as provided by the grand lodge of the U. S., and listening to an instructive and interesting address, delivered by Rev. Bro. Shafer of Lagrange. At a regular meeting it was resolved that, we, as a lodge return our thanks to the good citizens of Spencerville for their liberality in in providing for the entertainment of the brethren from abroad, and to the members of the Band who furnished the music free of charge, to the ladies and gentlemen for the music at the church, and to the trustees of the M. E. church, for the use of said church. Also resolved that this resolution be sent to each of the county papers for publication.

O. W. RUMMELL,
SOL BARNEY,
J. R. NICHOLS. } Committee.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, Keyser tp., DeKalb county Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners at their next regular session to be held the 4th day of June 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold to-wit: Lot number twenty-four [24] block seventeen [17] Garrett DeKalb county, Indiana.

WILHELM SNYDER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their June session 1877, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permiting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, at the following place, to-wit; Lot No. nineteen [19] in Spangler's original plat of Auburn Junction, in said township and county.

GODFREY E. MATHEWS.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 4th, A. D. 1877; for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot No. twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn.

FERDINAND [illegible].

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 4th, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No. four, [4] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHMAN.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with he privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot No. 1, in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county

NICHOLAS F. GENSHAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 4th, 1877; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east to the south-west corner of lot No. 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet, thence east 17½ feet, thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SOMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen [18] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot thence west twety-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning, in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR

Corn Meal, Feed, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

Unpaid Corporation Taxes.

By virtue of the Tax Duplicate for the year 1876, of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and a warrant, duly signed by a majority of the town trustees of said town and attested by the Clerk thereof, I have, this first day of May, 1877, levied on the following described real estate, situated within the limits of said town.

NAMES OF OWNERS	N L	DESCRIPTION	TAX
Babb U B	6	Mc F A W ½	$ 1
Same	5	do	
Blair Lewis J	106	O P	3 10
Same	109	do	3 10
Same	127	do w ½	75
Same	128	do	60
Duss Christian Heirs of	73	W A	80
Same	74	do	75
Barnhart Peter	28	A 2nd A	50
Brugs Schott	6	K 2d A n w ½	50
Cook J P	203	O P	50
Carper Jasper	64	E 2d A	75
Garrison John	20	B & A A	1 67
Grogg Addie	31	K A	87
Hamm Jacob.	37	K A	84
Same	28	do	87
Krieble Joel D	251	O P	10
Same	253	do	5
Same	254	do	5
Same	279	do	5
Same	280	do	5
Same	299	do	5
Same	300	do	5
Same	257	do	5
Same	256	do	5
Same	273	O P	5
Same	282	do	5
Same	282	do	5
Same	284	do	5
Miller Henry	18	G & D A	75
Peters Albert	125	W A	1 25
McClellan John	6	K 2d A m pt	1 38
Nerkirk John.	26	K 2d A	75
Park W B	155	O P	8
Park W	262	do	5
Same	100	do	75
Raub Jacob	21	K A	1 90
Shaffer, Mary J	115	W H	1 00
Same	126	do	75
Vogont Heuler	7	A A	38
Same	8	do	25
Work Robert	14	Mc F A	1 60
Same	15	do	4 40
Warner Samuel	249	O P	8
Zollers E	1	E 2d A	4 75
Owner Junknown	290	O P	10
Owner Unknown	258	O P	5

I, S. T. Galloway, marshal of said town, do hereby give notice that the above lots and parts of lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes thereon, will be sold at the door of the court house of DeKalb county, in said town of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 23d day of May, 1877. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. T. GALLOWAY, Marshal.

May 1, 1877

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John B. Ketcham Charles W. Bond, and John B. Ketcham, sd are Plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirty three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on.

Saturday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north half of lot number twenty-nine [29] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

A. F. Goodman, Att'y for plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind, April 2?, 1877. Pr. fee $7.7

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND ECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on he no tice and in good style.

CARPETS!

Newest Designs, Choicest Colors and Lowest Prices.

Root & Company,

HOSIERY!

We are now displaying a very large and attractive stock of regular made English and German Hosiery for Ladies, gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Infants wear, comprising all the novelties Balbriggan Hosiery, Lisle Thread Hosiery, Solid Color Hosiery, Fancy Stripe Hosiery. Among them some decided bargains.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Superb stock of the season in lisle thread gloves, lisle thread gauntlets, taffeta silk gloves, castor beaver gloves, undressed kid gloves, gloves for driving, with full assortment of our popular brands of kid gloves. At 75c $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $175 and $2.00 per pair, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. The 'Prevost,' or new side cut "kid gloves," is a great success and selling well.

Spring Dress Goods!

We open this week large lines of novelties at a great reduction in prices.

ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS,

50 Cents Per Yard.

REAL VALUE 90 CENTS.

An inspection of our numerous departments will prove that we are offering larger assortments, more decide novelties, finer class of goods, and last, but not least, selling at lower prices than any establishment in the city.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arraves in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the who'esale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible] We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 35 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 80c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial, 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan Tea, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell und er $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price,

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 50	Valencia raisins per lb	8c
Half box " "	75	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11	Good yellow	9c
" C.	10½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	8c		

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Fmily White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Mackerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

J. L. DAVIS

Is the only place to get the genuine

SOUTH BEND CHILLED

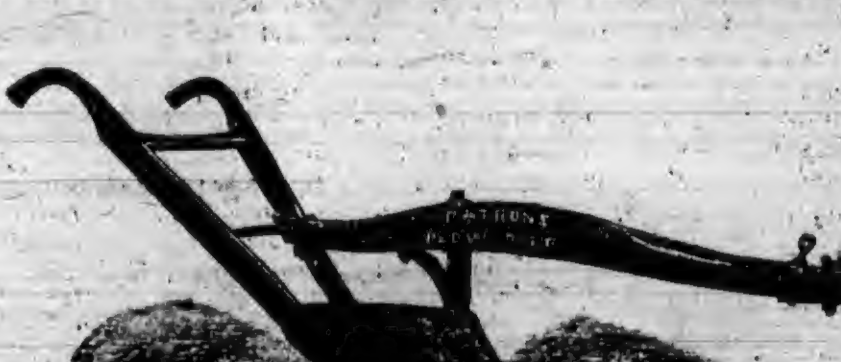

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 30c.
— ggs 8c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $1.50 a year.

Sheet music at Long & Co's.

Great bargains at the New York store.

Looking glasses cheap at Houser's. 2.

Coffee at Bittenger's, green for 22c per lb. tf.

A fine assortment of wall paper at Houser's. 3w.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

If you are in need of wall paper, call at Cal Houser's. 2w.

A whole suit of clothes at Bittenger's for 2.75, cut in the latest style. tf.

A fine new stock of note paper, late styles at Houser's. 3w.

A magnificent new stock arriving at the boot upside down.

Fine Havana's at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

New goods arriving daily a Schabb Beugnet & Co.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats for one dollar at Stamet's

Eight ball sets of Croquet for one dollar, at Houser's. 3w.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats for one dollar at Stamet's

Two hundred different patterns of wall paper just received at Houser's. 3.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats for one dollar at Stamet's

Callico at Bittenger's for 5c@6c per yard, opposite the Auburn house. tf.

More new spring and summer goods at Schabb Beugnet & Co.

Do not fail to go and see the new stock at the boot upside down.

4 bars soap for 25c at Bittenger's. Opposite the Auburn house. tf.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats for one dollar at Stamet's

Shirts all ready made up, of linen at Bittenger's for 60c each. tf.

Extra tea at Bittenger's for 50c per lb. Opposite the Auburn house. tf.

A new fine large and complete stock of millinery goods at Stamet's.

The very best Percell dress good at Bittengers for 9c@12½c per yard. tf.

Stamet's has a fine display of all the spring styles in millinery goods.

A No. 1 five cent cigar at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

The very best head dress goods at Bittenger's for 15c per yard. tf.

If you want to see some of the late styles of millinery goods, go to Stamet's.

If you want to buy good goods, and cheap goods go to the New York store.

The lion dog can be seen at Sim Tarney's. It is Ward's dog. Booh!

The ladies should inspect the new stock at Austin's. He has brought on a large assortment especially for them.

The Fort Wayne papers speak very flatteringly of the singing of Miss Jennie McClellan last Friday evening in that city.

Austin, our shoe merchant has just returned with a large stock of new goods. Lookout for them, at the boot upside down,

Thousands of cases that have been pronounced incurable have been cured by Dr Harter's Fever and Ague Specific. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

"A baby in a house is a well-spring of pleasure." If you you want the pleasure increased three-fold use in the nursery Terry's Salicylic Soap. It will do it.

The Davis Sewing Machine takes the lead in this market for producing the greatest variety of practical work. For sale at M. F. Long & Co., Houser's Book Store.

Mr. Walsworth our township assessor has about completed his labor, for this year. He thinks the assessment for 1877 will fall below that of '76.

See card of our enterprising miller, Captain Silvers. He is now owner of the celebrated Eagle mill, and if possible will improve on its already well established reputation.

The lower mill has made arrangements to deliver all orders left there in the way of flour, feed, &c. They are turning out a good brand and give satisfaction.

Decoration Day.

There will be a meeting of soldiers and citizens at Gordon's gallery Saturday evening, May 18th, for the purpose of making arrangements for decoration day, May 30th. Let there be a good attendance.

Committee.

The beautiful cantata of Queen Esther, will be given at Butler to-night, by a class in charge of Messrs Peterson and Littlefield. It will delight and please all, and none should fail to attend.

Father Ralston has constructed a splendid sidewalk in front of his store. We hope that a uniform pavement will continue the length of that block. The Martin Brothers should erect a similar one.

The Daily Gazette can be had here at 8 o'clock in the morning, and during these war times it is important to have the news early. Mr. Roth, the dray man, will order it for you and deliver every morning.

Half the fools in the United States think they can beat the doctors at curing the sick; two-thirds of them know they can beat the minister preaching the gospel, and all of them are positive they can beat the editors running the papers.

William Little met with a serious accident last Thursday evening. While going down stairs from his shop, and supposing he had reached the bottom, in the dark, he stepped forth and went down the length of two steps and broke his leg just above the ankle.

The name Bigler House, has been changed to Butt House, under the excellent management of Messrs. Butt & Richards. The house has lately been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and is now the popular house of Waterloo for the traveling public.

The commissioners met last Monday to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Justice Husselman. Capt. John Butt, of Waterloo, was selected for the position, and we believe it will give very general satisfaction. We would have to go a long way to find a better man for that office.

Altenburg & Lockwood having just completed a set of abstracts of titles to Real Estate in this county, will examine the titles of any parcel of land or town lots for $1.00 during the months of May, June or July, or give the same free of charge where they execute a deed or mortgage. tf.

M. F. Long & Co. sold Moses E. Ashelman a Smith American Organ last week. We are glad to know that our friend Moss made a good choice of instruments. When you buy of this firm you always get something that is first-class in all respects.

Mrs. L. C. Ecker, M. D., at the Auburn House. The great European business and Medical Clairvoyant. Consultation on all affairs of life. Special attention given to chronic diseases. Understands the Patanical system thoughly, the best blood purifier

Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 9 p. m. Will remain but a few days. Please call early.

Ah, these early spring Mornings! What is more delightful than to spring airily from bed at 5 o'clock in the morning and take a stroll, breathe the fragrance-laden air and listen to the chirping of the birds among the trees! What, indeed, unless it is to lie snugly abed and wonder what people mean by prancing about in the damp air at such an hour.

Now is the summer of our content made disglorious winter. Hank Little has gone down to Hicksville and is trying to rob Auburn of her greatest laurel. He distorts Goldsmith without a twinge of conscience, and says, "Hicksville, the lovliest village of the plain." But the euphony is destroyed. Nothing can ever detract from that famous line, "Sweet Auburn, lovliest village of the plain."

Now is the spring time of youth, when sweet flowers and blossoms laden the air with their fragrance. It recalls pleasant associations to the old, and creates them for the young. Poets have always regarded spring as a fruitful theme for their prolific pens. "When the spring times comes, gentle Annie," has lingered with us since we were a tow-headed boy.

The Louisiana Jubilee Singers, gave an excellent concert here last Friday night, and what is unusual, pleased everybody. There were some excellent voices among them, and there was a melody in their singing seldom heard in other troupes. "Old Black Joe" by the "Get on and off man" was splendid as was also Jackson's character songs. The alto singer had a wonderful voice, and the whole troupe was good.

Our splendid old friend, Major McFaden, of Logansport, well known to many of our readers, has written a series of letters to the Logansport Pharos, and we reproduce one on the first page of this paper. It will certainly pay to peruse it, as it is written in that happy humorous vein so characteristic of the Major. We have been out on the prairies with him after game, and by Godfrey's Cordial, we know he speaks the truth.

Normal Institute.

At the solicitation of many friends in this and other parts of the county, a Normal Institute will be organized at this place on July 16th, to continue six weeks. Further notice concerning the school—its object, nature of the work, &c., will shortly be given through a circular. M. Seiler.

The Poor Old Tramp.—Is the title of a new and beautiful song and chorus by Will L. Thompson. Author of the famous "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." Dealers are ordering it by the thousand. The whole country will soon be singing "The poor old tramp." Price, with handsome picture title, 40 cents.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Names of pupils in C & D Intermediate department who were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending May 4th:

Andrew Murphy, Jimmie Eldridge, Bertie Robbins, Clinton Potter, Albert Houghton, Frank Ashley, Flora Hoffman, Ada Spake, Amanda Walborn, Fannie Casebeer, Etta McClellan, Lillie Lobmiller, Mollie Murphy, Fannie Otto.

M. K. Ziegler, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Ella Griswold, James McClellan, J. P. Kandel, Josiah Shull.

Our jovial friend, Tom Cool, says there are great fears that the potato bugs will have a hard time this summer. They are now offering $2.00 a bushel for seed potatoes, so that farmers my plant and thus furnish them a field of labor. A high joint commission was held and by a vote of 8 to 7 it was decided to send out an investigating committee to examine the books of our merchants, and see who were likely to plant this year. It is thought many of them will migrate south, in order to get the benefit of Hayes' new policy.

We are in receipt of the "Southern States," a newspaper edited by our old and brilliant friend, Will H. Kernan. Formerly we were in the habit of reminding Will that his political sentiments would be more appreciable to those more radically extreme, and we believe he has now reached the field of his labor. He is a clever gentleman, a good newspaper man, a brilliant writer and has been guilty of executing some excellent poetry. As a southern editor he will meet with success, which we heartily wish him to the bulliest degree.

The Hon. John D. Defrees, of Indiana has received from President Hayes the appointment of Public Prenter, 'vice' Clapp, whose resignation takes effect June 1st. This is the second time Mr. Defrees has held the office, and from a personal acquaintence we believe he would rather starve than steal, which is hardly the case with his predecessor. The famous speech attributed to Ben. Hill last winter, at Fernando Wood's reception, and copied by republican papers as genuine, was written by Mr. Defrees, and Mr. Hill would not deny it, as he said, it was a better speech than he could make, and would credit therefor. It was an able burlesque.

Maurice H. Boren, living south-east about six miles, in Jackson township, met with a severe loss in the total destruction of his house and contents by fire last Saturday. It is thought the roof ignited from a spark. Mr. Boren was in the field working at the time, and when he became aware of the fire he hastened to quench it, but finding he could not do this, he next turned his attention to his sick wife, the mother of a child a week old. By the time she was cared for the fire had done its work and, but very little of the furniture was saved. Mr. Boren is a hardworking, honest farmer, and has a family of seven children. It would be but an act of christian charity to extend him needful assistance. His loss is about $1200. We hope all will contribute their mite.

Board of Education.

The County Board of Education, says the Waterloo Press, convened at the office of Superintendent Barns, in this place, on Tuesday. There was no business of general interest before the meeting, except receiving reports of the enumeration from the trustees, making out programme for township institutes, and completing arrangements for teachers to leave, at the close of eatch term, a report as to the condition of the schools, class, grade and degree, of advancement of each pupil in the schools, as well as the kind and condition of school furniture, apparatus, etc. Below will be found the enumeration of children of school age in the county, together with the figures for last year:

	1877	1876
Town of Waterloo	563	550
" Auburn	511	586
" Butler	316	233
" Garrett	340	186
Butler Township	242	421
Jackson "	466	487
Concord "	510	537
Newville "	271	395
Stafford "	197	202
Wilmington	586	551
Union "	406	410
Richland "	528	607
Fairfield "	553	516
Smithfield "	564	554
Franklin "	407	442
Troy "	218	217
Keyser "	318	...

"Didn't Old Pharoah Get Lost!"

A FAIR COUNT!

OUR TOWN ELECTION.

Increased Democratic Majority.

The town election last Monday was not an animated affair, neither party taking much interest in the result. It was a rainy day—just such weather as is generally regarded as favorable to ducks, but for some reason it did not pan out so.

The following is the vote for the different offices, the first named being Democrats:

TRUSTEE, 1ST WARD.	
J. Gerardot	188
C. Beugnot	141
TRUSTEE, 2ND WARD.	
C. C. Shaffer	198
J. L. Davis	124
TRUSTEE, 3RD WARD	
S. C. Swineford	191
M. L. Duck	120
TRUSTEE, 4TH WARD	
H. H. Stamets	179
J. W. Shaffer	141
TRUSTEE, 5TH WARD	
John Reesch	181
H. H. Weaver	138
CLERK.	
T. H. Sprott	176
R. McDougal	139
TREASURER.	
M. Houston	188
A. Robbins	132
ASSESSOR.	
J. E. Woodford	106
Thomas Jefferson Saxton	127

This gives an average majority of over fifty, a heavy increase over last year. A good many republicans voted with us, as their party had sprung a false issue as to the salary of the school Board. They could not forget that that Board had the ability to erect a school building which is worth $2,000 more than it cost, and none but grumblers and those who set by and do nothing, think they got too much.

Our gallant German candidate, in the fifth ward, Mr. John Reesch, did good work. Towards the close of the polls some one remembered a vote in that ward not in yet, "Vell, he votes against me, but go and get him for the rest. I haf enough in de pox." And so he had.

The annual election, in the incorporated villages of the county, occurred on Monday. Below we give the results, as fully as we could obtain them, up to the hour of going to press.

WATERLOO.

Two tickets were in the field, one nominated by the Greenback Club, and the other by citizens composed of all parties. The Greenbackers came to grief, although their vote was largely in excess of the strength of their party in town. Indeed, other questions than politics largely controlled the voters in their choice of candidates. The vote polled was very light, in addition to the general luke-warmness, the would-be "outsiders" abstaining from voting entirely.

Below is the result, the successful candidates being on the citizens ticket:

TRUSTEES:	Votes	Maj.
Jacob Brand	130	60
Wm. Ettinger	70	
Jacob Kahn	129	66
Wm. Wallace	63	
Jonathan Spencer	141	11
E. Y. Williamson	60	
J. D. Campbell	140	88
Michael Kiplinger	56	
J. R. Duncan	140	88
Harmon Lydecker	52	
TREASURER.		
John A. Shull	198	
CLERK.		
F. W. Willis	135	71
Solomon Beidler	64	
ASSESSOR.		
A. T. Smith	161	123
J. B. Taylor	38	

Scattering votes were cast for men who were not candidates, the highest number being ten, given to J. P. McCogue, for Trustee in the 2nd ward. The total vote cast was 203.

BUTLER.

Our correspondent at Butler favors us with the following report:

All of the old officers have been reelected except Marshal, John H. Baxter being elected to that position, vice W. W. Tomlinson, whose term has expired. Trustees—J. J. Rank, Jonathan Hazlett and Abner F. Pinchin. No opposition to any except Pinchin: Simon Steifel ran against him, but was defeated two to one. Clerk—Hambright Reese; Treasurer—Isaac Ochs; Assessor—Elihu Ocker; Marshal—John H. Baxter: a spirited fight was made against him by Wm. Aldrich and James Chambers.

GARRETT.

Last Monday was one of the most exciting days Garrett has witnessed since its early settlement. The morning sun rose in all her majesty and the little burg of Garrett was redeemed from lawless bull dosers and rowdyism. The citizens of Garrett declared that day that law and order should prevail, by giving their voice almost unanimously in favor of the citizens ticket. The following gentlemen being elected:

Trustee, 1st ward, H. S. Morse; trustee 2nd ward, J. W. Wagner; trustee, 3rd ward, W. Y. Johnston; Treasurer, N. B. Rowe; clerk, H. M. Bicknell; assessor, J. Spencer.

These are all gentlemen of ability and integrity, highly interested in the welfare and prosperity of our town, and will look to the best interest of the same. The bull dosers made an attempt to defeat the citizen's ticket, by introducing the following ticket:

Trustee, 1st ward, A. S. Parker; trustee, 2nd ward, E. Lile; trustee, 3rd ward, H. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Depoy Clerk, W. Hambleton; Assessor, Harrie Murphy.

The citizens are under many obligations to Messrs. Vaughn and Curtis, who learned in the early part of the day that the town would have to poll two hundred and fifty votes, or the election would not be valid. They immediately suspended business and canvassed the town thoroughly like two little men, and drumed every vote out. There never was as much interest manifested in any election here before and any one would naturally suppose, judging from the amount of wind spent that Parker was bladder blower at some putty factory. BONSONNER.

Washington wants to get up a fancy dress ball on the evening of the Fourth of July. This is none of your common balls, either. It is proposed to hold it out of doors with the five-dollars-a-yard pavement and sixteen blocks of Pennsylvania avenue for a ball room floor. Cannon are to be fired at every change of tune; twenty thousand people are to skip on the gravel; one hundred thousand dollars are to flow into the empty pockets of the managers, the world is to stand still one night, a general armistice being declared on the Turkish frontier out of respect for the occasion. This is the outline of the grand scheme which is proposed in honor of the finishing of the new pavement, and it is believed to fairly rival the pavement as a costly humbug.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

OUR BANK.

At the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank Geo. Hazzard was elected Vice President, and he then intended to move here and become one of the executive officers of the institution. He found that he would not be able to come to Auburn, when he resigned the position and Wm. McIntyre was chosen in his stead and made one of the executive officers. Mr. McIntyre's well known reputation of long standing in this county, as one of our first citizens, coupled with his business capacity and experience, will, we doubt not, add to the already well known reputation of the bank. We are permitted herewith to give a list of the stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each, viz:

George Hazzard	$26,100
William McIntyre	7,000
Isaac Hague	2,500
James V. Hazzard	2,500
Ephriam Berry	2,100
Joseph E. Shilling	1,200
Jacob Walborn	1,000
George H. K. Moss	1,000
James McClellan	1,000
J. R. Lanning	1,000
Guy Plum	1,000
Joseph H. Ford	1,000
Mrs. Mary Mott	1,000
John Sugars	500
Mrs. Catharine Sugars	500
Thomas C. Mays	100
Dohlman & Co	500
Total	$50,000

By the above it will be seen that the stock of the bank is being rapidly absorbed by our own citizens. When Mr. Hazzard first came to Auburn to organize the bank, it was with difficulty that enough parties could be found here to complete the organization, but as was then predicted the institution has proved to be of such a character that it is now sought after by our best and conservative citizens.

The Board of Directors has been increased from five to nine, and now consists of Joseph H. Ford, Wm. McIntyre, Joseph R. Lanning, James McClellan, George Hazzard, Guy Plum, Isaac Hague, Jacob Walborn and Joseph E. Shilling. The officers are Joseph H. Ford, President, Wm. McIntyre, Vice President, James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

A TILT.

"It may be so, but I don't believe it."

"It's because you don't use your eyes; you're prejudiced."

"Perhaps I am."

"I know you are. It would be foolish to talk against custom-made clothing. Those who prefer it and can afford it, have a right to it, but I won't listen to your slurs against 'ready-made;' my experience is all against you. I have bought ready-made of SAM, PETE & MAX, and found it to fit as nicely, last as long and look quite as well as custom work, and for much less money.

"You seem interested in the Star Clothing House."

"I am, but not in the sense you mean. I think that a house that has done so much to raise the tone of ready-made clothing business, and at the same time reduce the prices for the people deserves a good word."

"But you detract from the custom trade."

'Not a bit of it! It is not that I love Cæsar less, but Rome more! The truth is custom work has not become poorer, and gone down, but ready-made has become better and risen up! Now do you see it?'

"I wouldn't acknowledge it if I did."

"Of course you wouldn't. Those beaten in argument seldom do. Good morning.

Its rules of business dealing with the people:

1.—ONE PRICE.
2.—CASH PAYMENT.
3.—A GUARANTEE.
3.—MONEY REFUNDED.

The largest Clothing House in Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

"HURRAH! HURRAH! WE'LL SOUND THE JUBILEE."

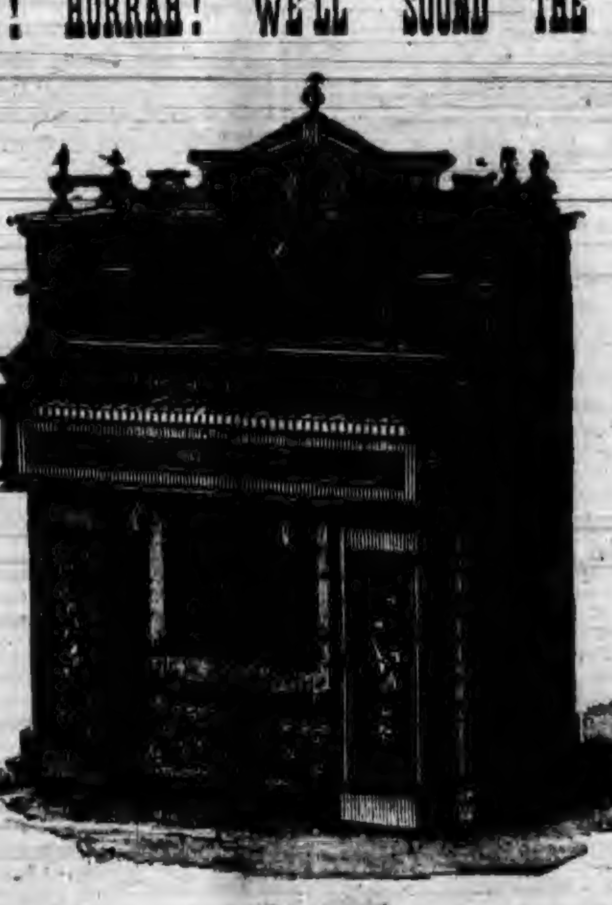

AT

M. F. LONG & CO.'s MUSIC STORE,

Where we will offer for the next thirty days

Three Kimball Organs each worth	$300	for	$150
One Hamilton Organ	"	150	"	95
One Smith American	"	130	"	80
Two good Melodeons	"	150	"	45
One Jubilee Organ	"	100	"	50

Come in early and make a choice, for we will only sell at these rates for the next thirty day, in order to make room for a new stock.

M. F. LONG & CO.

May 10th, 1877.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Following is the public debt statement for May 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 814,754,100
Five per cent. bonds	[illegible]
Four and a half per cent. bonds	[illegible]
Total coin bonds	[illegible]
Lawful money debt	$ [illegible]
Matured debt	14,421,580
Legal tenders	362,989,421
Certificates of deposit	40,465,000
Fractional currency	22,186,578
Coin certificates	49,712,700
Total without interest	$ 478,989,787
Total debt	$2,191,864,287
Total interest	32,032,616
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 108,429,748
Cash in treasury—currency	5,395,146
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,465,000
Total in treasury	$ 154,289,892
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,070,308,611
Decrease of debt during April	4,315,080
Decrease since June 30, 1876	29,080,687
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,472
Interest paid by United States	34,018,938
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,133,738
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,867,199

The coin balance includes $14,828,250 held for redemption of called bonds not presented for payment, and the currency balance includes $6,000,000 held as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

THE EAST.

Suit has been entered in the New York courts by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt against his brother William for $1,000,000, on alleged breach of contract, under which it is asserted he withdrew from the contest of the late Commodore V.'s will.

The suit of the English owners of the famous Emma Mine against Trenor W. Park and others, who sold it, to recover the $5,000,000 paid for it, alleging there was fraud, deceit and misrepresentation on the part of Park in regard to the resources of the mine, has terminated in New York, after a four months' trial, in a verdict for the defendants.

During the temporary absence of James Hurd, of North Weare, N. H., his insane wife killed their son, aged 10 years, and hanged herself....At Nashua, N. H., James F. Whitney, aged 6 years, in a quarrel with a playmate, Louis Shattuck, was fatally stabbed by the latter.

The New York Gold Exchange has passed out of existence....The Union Banking Company, of Philadelphia, has failed; liabilities about $600,000....Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrants of Andrew Lanahan, of Luzerne county; Edward Kelley, Michael J. Doyle, and John Donohoe, of Carbon county; and Thomas Munley, of Schuylkill county, all "Molly Maguires." The executions will take place June 21....A portion of the roof of the new Postoffice building in New York fell in, a few days ago, killing three workmen and seriously injuring three others.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the American Popular Life Insurance Company and the Centennial Life Insurance Company have been indicted by the New York Grand Jury for perjury in swearing to false statements of the financial condition of the companies....John P. Phair, who was curiously rescued from the gallows in Vermont, a short time ago, through a Boston merchant's having read his confession in a newspaper, has been further reprieved until April, 1879....Another prominent citizen of New York—John T. Daly, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel—has mysteriously disappeared.

A carriage containing five persons was struck by a railroad train near Pompton, N. J., the other day. Simon Demerest, Miss Taylor, of Paterson, and a young man, were killed, and the other two fatally injured.

THE WEST.

The people of Western Nebraska indulge the most sanguine hopes that the recent heavy snow-storm and cold snap in the western part of the State will have the effect to entirely destroy the grasshoppers....Judge Schaeffer, of Utah, has rendered a decision in the divorce case of Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young, to the effect that there was no marriage between the parties, and that Ann Eliza is not entitled to a decree of divorce.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the victims of the Southern Hotel fire, at St. Louis, censure the proprietors of the hotel for neglecting to provide for the extinguishing of fires; for keeping in the store-room and wine-cellar a large amount of inflammable material without adequate watching; for removing from their office the gong necessary to alarm the inmates of the hotel in case of fire; employing only one watchman, and he a very inefficient man, and supplementing his duties as such with other matters; for lack of rules and instructions to their employes as to their conduct and duties in case of fire; and for their making no efficient efforts on the night of the fire to awaken their guests and employes....The Chicago *Times* thinks the excitement in the grain market is about over, and says: "If anybody believes in another upward bound of prices he will be doomed to disappointment. Farmers and speculators who have grain, pork, or anything marketable to sell are advised to sell now instead of yielding to the tendency to wait for still higher prices."

A freight train on the Danville and Vincennes railroad jumped the track in the suburbs of Chicago, a few days ago, resulting in the killing of two men and the wounding of five others.

The Toledo *Blade* publishes a comprehensive crop report, gathered from observation in about 300 places in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The tenor of the reports is highly gratifying in all the wheat-growing districts. The prospect is unusually good, better than has been known for years. Many call it the best ever known. There was but little, if any, winter-killing. Preparations are making everywhere for the planting of an uncommonly large acreage of corn.

Advices from the grasshopper regions of the West represent that the recent cold weather has made serious inroads upon the crop of grasshoppers. In some sections the pests have been destroyed altogether. Numerous swarms of blackbirds have appeared in some localities, and are playing havoc with the infantile 'hoppers.

Terre Haute, Ind., is greatly excited over the foul murder of one of her prominent citizens, A. C. Mattox, who, as he was passing along an unfrequented street at night, was set upon by a highwayman, robbed and fatally shot. The assassin escaped....Sam Orr, a noted desperado and murderer, was executed last week at Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Mo....The court docket of Rockford, Ill., is burdened with $100,000 worth of libel suits.

THE SOUTH.

Ex-Senator William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, died recently at his home at Knoxville in that State, aged 72.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says: "An old feud culminated in a terrible tragedy, on the 29th ult. On the 26th John W. Gully, a prominent citizen, was waylaid and assassinated. Upon the affidavits of two negroes several alleged conspirators in the assassination were arrested. On the 29th a large party of men fired upon the prisoners, killing J. P. Gilmer, A. McClellan, John Chisholm and David Rosser, and mortally wounding William W. Chisholm."

The question of the title to the State offices in South Carolina was settled at Columbia, by the counsel for the Republican claimants, who went into the Supreme Court and moved to withdraw the answers from file, and consented that judgment be entered in favor of plaintiff. The Hampton State officers were advised of the entry of judgment, and Gov. Hampton issued instructions to remove the seals from the several offices. The Republican claimants gracefully yielded, and the Hampton officials are now in full possession of all the offices.

There is a hitch in the payment of the Packard police and legislative employes by the Nicholls Government, in New Orleans. It was agreed that they should be paid out of the contingent fund, but the Attorney General has [illegible] the constitutionality of such payment.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, it is said has been tendered and has accepted the position of Minister to France. It is also reported that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, may be tendered the mission to Vienna. Gov. Noyes will not sail for France until his nomination shall have been confirmed by the Senate at the approaching session....A Washington dispatch says: "There are to be no more pardons for whisky thieves. The President is understood to have said that the sole survivor of the whisky ring, Joyce, must expect to serve out his full term. Judge Devens is thoroughly in sympathy with the President in this matter."

The Attorney General has issued a circular setting forth his determination to reduce the expenses of the Department of Justice $40,000 annually. This will be done in a great measure by reducing the salaries of Assistant District Attorneys, and in many cases dispensing with them altogether....The President has appointed Judge John E. King Collector of the Port of New Orleans, in place of James F. Casey.

There are indications that the Treasury Department is contemplating another whisky-ring war. The laws as to gauging, it is said, are to be more strictly observed, and the subordinate revenue officers are to be moved about from station to station more than they have been since the last whisky raid....The revenue from internal taxation in the year ending May 1 exceeded by nearly $2,500,000 the amount collected in the preceding twelve months. The authorities confidently expect that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will come fully up to the estimate of $120,000,000....The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of United States bonds on deposit as security for the circulation of national banks on the 1st of May, $340,732,800, an increase of $2,000,000 since the publication of his report Nov. 1, 1876. The net increase of national-bank circulation for the month of April was $124,000. Amount of additional circulation issued, $1,452,260. The amount of national-bank circulation outstanding May 1, was $318,364,667....John D. Defrees has been appointed Public Printer in place of A. M. Clapp, resigned.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that there is not a barrel of illicit whisky in the market, and that none is being manufactured, except in remote mountainous sections of the South.

Secretary Schurz contemplates great reductions in the pension service. The districts will probably be consolidated and reduced one-half. ....Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, is an applicant for the post of Minister to Central America....Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, wants to fill the Austrian mission....Secretary Schurz has appointed the following Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company: John C. S. Harrison, of Indiana; Francis B. Brewer, of New York; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Joseph H. Willard, of Nebraska; and Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Packard, it is said, is an applicant for the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans. ....It is reported that John D. Defrees will succeed A. M. Clapp as Government Printer.

A Washington dispatch says: "Gen. Banks can hardly be considered a compromise candidate for the Speakership. He has intimated to his friends that it is by no means certain that he can support Hayes' Southern policy."

Senator Blaine has been chosen Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee for the eighteenth consecutive year....The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg on the 8th of August.

A Washington dispatch says: "The number of applicants for the position of Consuls from Ohio is on the increase. The President has intimated that he thinks the Buckeye State has its full quota of officers."....The entire Republican city ticket has been elected in Indianapolis by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,500.... Secretary Sherman has determined to rigidly enforce the letter and spirit of the law which requires that appointments in the treasury shall be equally distributed between the several States and Territories.

A political combination is being effected at Washington by the friends of Gen. Banks, looking to his elevation to the Speakership. So says a capital correspondent....The Republican State Convention of Iowa has been called to meet at Des Moines on the 27th of June.

GENERAL.

The eighth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners is made public. The report reviews what has been done under the peace system and deprecates the want of good faith of the Government in its treatment of the Indians. It concludes with the following recommendations: Immediate compliance on the part of the Government with the terms of existing treaties with all Indians; appropriation for consolidating agencies; generous appropriation for educational purposes; discontinuance of tribal relations; extension of the law for the protection of life and property; allotments of land; establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding schools; compelling the attendance of all between 7 and 18 years of age; issue of supplies to be made to heads of families; increase of salaries to Indian Agents.

The Quebec (Canada) City Council passed some measures obnoxious to certain citizens, whereat the City Hall was besieged by a mob while the Council was in session. The mob forced their way into the Council Chamber, breaking every piece of furniture in the room, destroyed papers, and made a general wreck. The police were powerless to preserve order, and the military were called out. Before dispersing the mob hurled a volley of stones at the City Hall, smashing every window in the building....The celebrated Stevens battery, which cost about $3,000,000 has been sold to an agent of the Russian Government for $1,000,000. The battery was begun before the war of the rebellion by the late Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., and was designed by him to be the most formidable ironclad afloat. It was intended by its builder as a present to the State of New Jersey.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at Montreal, Canada, a few mornings since. The dismantled walls of a large factory building which had taken fire a short time before, and upon which the firemen were working, suddenly tottered and fell outward with an awful crash, burying lower buildings adjoining in the ruins, and overwhelming a large number of people in the appalling shower of red-hot bricks. Nine men were killed outright, and ten were wounded in various degrees of severity.

Business failures: R. Stedman & Co., crockery and glassware, Boston, liabilities $100,000; Dime Savings Bank, Bethlehem, Pa., $285,000; Chester, Morgan & Arend, dry goods, Buffalo, $250,000; Thomas Kitchin, Sons & Co., hops, London, England, $2,000,000; R. A. Hopkins & Co., commission merchants, Toronto, $135,000; May & Co., metals and hardware, Boston, $600,000; Shryock & Rowland, commission merchants, St. Louis, liabilities not stated.

The President of the Lake Shore railroad, in his annual report, gives these particulars of the accident at Ashtabula bridge, in Ohio, last December: Number of persons on the train, 160, including [illegible] children; [illegible] killed [illegible] died subsequently of their injuries; besides these, sixty-three were injured in various degrees of severity, and, out of the entire 160, only eight escaped uninjured. The report declares the cause of the accident wrapped in mystery, and [illegible] any responsibility on the part of [illegible] for the terrible calamity.

[illegible] earthquake shock [illegible] day a heavy snow-storm [illegible]....A [illegible] dispatch from [illegible] of a [illegible] in the [illegible] built on the [illegible] was overwhelmed by a land-slide, [illegible] people crushed to death. [illegible] by the land-slide, [illegible] damage [illegible].

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Porte has issued [illegible] manifesto, [illegible] the Servian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinian insurrections and Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for independence....All Russian subjects have been ordered to quit Turkey immediately....A report comes by cable that Austria has called upon England to fulfill her engagements under the tripartite treaty of 1856 for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman empire....The fortified Russian towns of St. Nicholas and Poti, on the Black sea, have been bombarded and partially destroyed by the Turkish fleet.

The Khedive of Egypt has notified Turkey that he cannot furnish the contingent of soldiers asked for....The Russian commanders give notice to the population of the Turkish provinces that there will be no interference with non-combatants who remain at home. None of the Turks in Bulgaria will be molested on account of the massacres, except those whose murderous excesses made them conspicuous. If any of these are caught, they will be hanged. Guerrillas will not be tolerated, but Christians may join the Russian army and be enrolled in a special corps organized for the purpose. The Turks are warned that if any more massacres are attempted there will be swift retribution....The Greek Government, while actively arming, intends for the present to maintain an attitude of reserved neutrality....The Italian Government has issued a declaration of neutrality....The Turkish fleet has been ordered to blockade the Russian ports....Russia has 300,000 men on the Danube and 125,000 men in the Caucasus, while the opposing forces of the Turks are 160,000 along the Danube and 80,000 or less in Asia Minor.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Sultan has declared that he will not unfurl the standard of the Prophet to arouse the Ottoman feeling until all other means of defense have failed.... A column of Russians has invaded Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. The inhabitants are receiving them as friends, and surrendering their arms to them....The Roumanian Cabinet declare that the treaty of Paris has been destroyed by Europe, in allowing the entrance of Russian armies into Turkey.

Advices from the Roumanian capital account in part for the slow movement of the Russian left wing. The marshes of the Dobrudscha, the district of Eastern Bulgaria immediately along the Black sea coast, are represented to be in an unusually wet and unhealthy condition, and the Russians will have to wait several days for the roads to get into passable condition. In the meantime the center and right of the invading armies will be able to traverse the Roumanian principalities, and get in position for the actual work of the campaign against the Turkish armies and strongholds....All Mussulmans in Bosnia and Herzegovina between the ages of 16 and 60 have been summoned to join the army in those provinces.... Russia has promised to respect the neutrality of Servia....Germany has taken upon itself the protection of Russian subjects in Turkey, and has demanded that they be allowed to remain there....France proclaims her neutrality.

A cable dispatch says the Russian advance guard reached Buizan, on the railway between Bucharest and Galatz. The Russians continued their movements in a leisurely manner, being retarded by floods and insufficient transports. ....Reports from Russian sources state that the army in Asia Minor crossed the frontier at three different points, and that in the engagements so far had the Turks have been defeated. The fortress of Bayazid was captured by the Russians, the Turks evacuating the place, leaving a large amount of ammunition.... A message from Vienna gives the following account of the battle of Kars: "The center of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, under Melikoff, attacked Moukhtar, five miles from Kars. The Turks fought desperately. The Russians, supported by powerful artillery, succeeded in dislodging them from their positions. Moukhtar called out all his reserves, and attempted to recover the lost ground with 60,000 men, but was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. The Russian losses were considerable, and those of the Turks enormous."

It is said that the Russians will bridge the Danube a little below its junction with the Pruth, and also at Turna, nearly opposite Nikopolis....Large numbers of Bulgarians are coming into the Russian lines. As fast as they arrive they are formed into battalions officered by Russians....Several Russian merchantmen have been captured by the Turkish fleet.... Roumania has called out all her militia, and is making extraordinary military preparations.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain estimates her revenues and expenditures the coming fiscal year at 7,300,000,000 piasters....The British Parliament, by a vote of 211 to 111, has killed a Tariff bill imposing compensatory import duties on iron and iron goods.

A Paris dispatch says the rate of exchange on Russia is now nearly as low as the lowest point touched during the Crimean war....The Turkish budget shows a deficit of £12,000,000. ....A fire in Constantinople, last week, destroyed 600 buildings.

England will immediately send 50,000 troops to Egypt....The English Government has issued a proclamation of neutrality on the Eastern question, and declares that it intends for the present to stand back and let Russia and Turkey fight it out.

"The most absolute neutrality, guaranteed by the most scrupulous abstention, will remain the basis of our policy." So declared the Duke de Cazes, in the French Chamber of Deputies, the other day.

The steamer Loftus, from New Haven, Ct., having on board 70,000 rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges, with other war material, valued at £2,000,000 sterling, has been totally lost in the Black sea.

John S. Clarke, the celebrated American comedian, but for many years a resident of England, has gone into bankruptcy in London. He was reputed to be worth $750,000....The Town Council of Metz refused to appropriate money for the reception of Kaiser William, on the occasion of his recent visit there.

Cuban planters have decided to go into the importation of Chinese labor on an extensive scale. A company with $2,000,000 capital has been formed for this purpose in Havana.... The Hungarian and Austrian Governments have made practically identical replies to the interpellations introduced in their respective Parliaments on Eastern affairs. The replies will urge that Austro-Hungary will best fulfill her European mission, and consider her own interests, by doing all in her power to insure the localization of the war, and thereby bring about the possibility of sooner opening the way to mediation.

The Austin *Gazette* estimates the increase of Texas population since August last at 320,000. The Lone Star State will be a power soon. People hardly realize that in area Texas is larger than all the other Gulf States put together.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Text of Their Report to the President—A Brief Summary of Their Labors at New Orleans.

The following is the report of the Louisiana Commissioners to President Hayes:

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1877.

To the President of the United States:

Sir—In accordance with your request, the undersigned have visited this city and passed the last sixteen days in ascertaining the political situation in Louisiana and endeavoring to bring about a peaceful solution of its difficulties. In view of the declaration in the letter of the Secretary of State that we should direct our efforts to the end of securing the recognition of a single Legislature as the depository of the representative [illegible] leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the State the question of ultimate right, and in view of your determination to withdraw the troops of the United States [illegible] as soon as it could be done without endangering the peace, we addressed ourselves to the task of securing a common Legislature of undisputed authority competent to compose the existing political contentions and to preserve the peace without any aid from the national Government. To this end we endeavored to assuage the bitterness and animosity we found existing on both sides, so as to secure public opinion less unfavorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success in obtaining such Legislature and such general acquiescence in its authority as would insure social order. We have had full conferences with the two gentlemen who claim the gubernatorial office, and with many other members of their respective governments, in their executive, judicial and legislative departments. We have also conversed very freely with large delegations of men of business, with many of the District Judges, and with hundreds of prominent citizens of all parties and races, representing not only this city, but almost every parish in the State. We have also received many printed and written statements of fact and legal arguments, and every person with whom we came in contact has shown an earnest desire to give us all possible information bearing upon the unfortunate political divisions in this State. The actual condition of affairs on our arrival in this city may be briefly stated as follows: Gov. Packard (we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim) was at the State House with his Legislature and friends, and an armed police force. As there was no quorum in the Senate, even upon his own theory of law, his Legislature was necessarily inactive. The Supreme Court which recognized his authority had not attempted to transact any business since it was dispossessed of its court room and the custody of its records on the 9th day of January, 1877. He had no organized militia, alleging that his deficiency in that respect was owing to his obedience to the orders of President Grant to take no steps to change the relative position of himself and Gov. Nicholls. His main reliance was upon his alleged legal title, claiming that it was the constitutional duty of the President to recognize it, and to afford him such military assistance as might be necessary to enable him to assert his authority of Governor. Gov. Nicholls was occupying Odd Fellows' Hall as a State House. His Legislature met there, and was actively engaged in the business of legislation. All the departments of the city Government of the city of New Orleans recognized his authority. The Supreme Court nominated by him and confirmed by his Senate was holding daily sessions, and had heard about 200 cases. The time for the collection of taxes had not arrived, but a considerable sum of money in the form of taxes had been voluntarily paid into his treasury, out of which he was defraying the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The Nicholls Legislature had a quorum in the Senate upon either Nicholls' or Packard's theory. The Packard Legislature had a quorum in the House on its own theory of law, but, as already stated, not in the Senate, and was thus disabled from any legislation that would be valid even in the judgment of its own party. The commission found it to be very difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which the respective governments were acknowledged in the various parishes outside of New Orleans, but it is safe to say that the changes which had taken place in the parishes after the organization of the two governments on the 9th of January, 1877, were in favor of the Nicholls Government. The claim to the legality of the Supreme Court, composed of Chief Justice Manning and his associates, who were nominated by Gov. Nicholls and confirmed by his Senate, rests upon the same basis as the title of Gov. Nicholls and his Senate. The claim to the legality of the Supreme Court composed of Chief Justice Ludeling and his associates rests either upon their right to hold over in case Nicholls' court is illegal, or upon the legality of the Kellogg-Packard Senate, which confirmed the judges, upon the nomination of Gov. Packard, and while it had a Returning Board quorum. We have briefly sketched the actual position as we found it. We will now state the legal question upon which the right of these respective Governments depends. The constitution of the State of Louisiana requires that "the returns for all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State." It also provides that "the qualified electors shall vote for Governor and Lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representation. The returns of each election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second day of the General Assembly then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives and examine and count the votes." It will be observed that this provision of the constitution requires the returns of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, and the same provision is made in substance as to the members of the General Assembly. But in 1870 the Legislature passed an act, amended in 1872, which created a body called the Returning Board, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Senate, and to "be the returning officers for all elections in the State." The act provides that "the Commissioners of Election at each poll or voting-place shall count the votes," making a list of the names of all persons voted for and the offices for which the votes were given, the number of votes received by each, the number of ballots contained in the box, and the number rejected and the reasons therefor, and to make duplicates of such lists and send one to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish of Orleans, and one to the Secretary of State. The law further requires the Supervisors of Registration to consolidate the returns received from the different polling-places, and forward them with the originals to this Returning Board. The act further provides that if there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence, at any place within said parish at at or near any poll or voting-place or place of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery and corrupt influence shall prevent, or tend to prevent, a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote of all qualified electors, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to make a statement of such facts, and forward the same to the Supervisor of Registration with his returns of election, and the Supervisor of Registration shall forward the same to the Returning Board. The Returning Board is required to investigate the statements of intimidation, and to exclude from the returns which it makes to the Secretary of State the returns received by it from the polls or voting-places where a fair election has been prevented by the causes above named.

The same law further declares that it shall be the duty of the same Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of the Senate of the last General Assembly a list of the names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators-elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and of the Senate respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary respectively in accordance with the foregoing provisions and none other shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or the Senate. It is claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls Government that this act, so far as it interposes the Returning Board [illegible] powers of exclusion between the parish Supervisor of Registration with his consolidated returns and the Secretary of State, in when applied to the election of members of the General Assembly, of Governor, and of Lieutenant Governor, a plain violation of those provisions of the constitution of Louisiana which say the returns of all elections of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State, and in reference to Governor and Lieutenant Governor the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, it is insisted by the counsel for the Packard Government, that the Legislature has the power to create this Returning Board, and give it the authority with which [illegible] by them, that the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State, but the Nicholls party denied that the question was decided by the Supreme Court in a manner that could be considered authoritative. It should be further stated that it is claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls Government that the Legislature could not create a Returning Board and clothe it with these powers with regard to the appointment of Presidential electors, since the provisions of the State constitution, on which they rely, relate only to the election of members of the Legislature, of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. We quote the following from one of their printed arguments: "Indeed, as to Presidential electors, the mode of the appointment is by the constitution of the United States left to the discretion of the Legislature of the State. Therefore, the General Assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever and confide to it the appointment of electors for President and Vice President. Consequently, it may properly authorize such a tribunal in case of the election of Presidential electors by the people, to count the votes and decide and declare who were entitled to seats in the Electoral College." As matters stood on our arrival here, the legal title of the respective claimants to the office of Governor depended upon the question we have stated. There was no judicial tribunal, acknowledged to be authoritative by both parties, by which it could be solved, for the reasons already given. The only hope of a practical solution was by the union of so many members of the rival Legislatures as would make a Legislature with a constitutional quorum in both Senate and House of members whose title to their seats is valid under either view of the law. With a Legislature of undisputed authority, the settlement of the other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to our commission from the Secretary of State, be gradually worked out by the prevalent authority which the legislative power, when undisputed, is quite competent to exert in composing the conflicts in co-ordinate branches of the Government. Within the last three days this [illegible] State has been accomplished. In consequence of the withdrawal of members from the Packard to the Nicholls Legislature, the latter has eighty-seven Returning-Board members in the House and thirty-two Returning-Board members in the Senate. Sixty-one members constitute a constitutional quorum in the House, and nineteen in the Senate. It is proper that we should say, in conclusion, that it was in view of the foregoing facts, especially the consolidation of the Legislatures, and our knowledge of the condition of Louisiana, derived from personal contact with the people, that we were induced to suggest in our telegram of the 20th inst. that the immediate announcement of the time when the troops would be withdrawn to their barracks would be better for the peace of Louisiana than to postpone such announcement to some distant day. The Commissioners, holding various shades of political belief, cannot well concur in any sketch of the probable future of Louisiana. We have forborne in this report to express any opinion on the legal questions arising upon the foregoing statement of facts because our letter of instructions seemed to call for a statement of facts rather than an expression of opinion by the Commissioners. We all, however, indulge in confident hopes of better days for all races in Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of the Nicholls Legislature and the letter of Gov. Nicholls herewith submitted, and which have already been given to the public. With an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be of lasting benefit to that State, and will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

CHAS. B. LAWRENCE,
JOS. R. HAWLEY,
JOHN L. HARLAN,
JOHN C. BROWN,
WAYNE MCVEAGH.

Fire Insurance Statistics.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was in session in New York last week. The President, in an address, remarked that not one dollar had been lost to the public through the failure of any member of the organization, and this was owing to adherence to the rules and decisions. Capital employed for the year shows an increase from $55,383,020 to $56,629,440, upon which a dividend of 13.67 per cent. was paid. The aggregate of premiums received for the year 1876 was $45,178,275, against $49,808,256 for the previous year. The decline in premiums was $4,634,981. The losses were $23,118,183 for 1876, against $24,076,604 for 1875. The decline in losses is $958,421. The loss ratio has thus increased from 48.33 to 51.17 per cent. This indicates either that the average rate of premium is decreasing or the losses increasing. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received was, for New York State companies, 49.17 per cent.; companies of other States, 52.79 per cent., and foreign companies 47.18 per cent. The number of local boards at the present time is 1,217, with a membership of 9,508 agents. The increase in the number of boards is 106, and in members 506.

In regard to incendiarism and arson the President said that three years ago subscriptions were begun to a fund for the conviction and punishment of incendiaries, and, since that time, a large number of rewards for conviction have been paid. The number of rewards offered from April 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877, is 161, amounting to $59,990. Twenty-one convictions have been secured during the year.

Reno's War Record.

Considerable curiosity has been evinced as to the war record of Maj. Marcus A. Reno, whose recent court-martial has attracted attention throughout the country. He is a graduate of West Point, class of 1857, and is therefore past the period of youthful indiscretion, having been in continuous service twenty years. He was promoted at once into the First Dragoons, on duty in Oregon, where he remained on duty until the war of 1861. At this time the dragoons were changed to cavalry, and Lieut. Reno became a Captain in the First Regiment, which was formed of the First Dragoons. During the years 1861 and 1862 he took part in ten engagements in the campaigns against Richmond, for which he received his first brevet. In 1863-4 he participated in seven battles, and was breveted Lieutenant Colonel. He was on staff duty until the close of the war, having in 1862 commanded the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry and received a brevet as Brigadier of volunteers. In 1865 he was detailed to the important position of instructor of tactics at the Military Academy.

THE NANCY CLEM MYSTERY.

[illegible] Dramatic [illegible] Four Trials—Two Convictions, and Twenty Months of a Life Sentence in an Indiana Penitentiary.

[Indianapolis Cor. Chicago Times.]

The Cold Spring tragedy, or the Clem [illegible] this city eight years ago. The death of Jacob Young and his wife, shot down side by side at a lonely spot on the bank of White river; the arrest soon afterward of Mrs. Nancy Clem for the murder, with two male accomplices, one of them being her brother, Silas Hartman; the long series of hard-fought trials that followed, ending five years later in the release of the woman after four trials for murder, two convictions, and twenty months of a life sentence spent in the penitentiary; the strange but incomplete revelations of mysterious financial transactions on a large scale which came out in these trials, and the constantly heightening thrill of strange horror and mysterious interest that first convulsed the immediate neighborhood, and later spread in continually-widening circles over the whole country, as the singular revelations went on—all these are still too recent to have been forgotten.

Now the mystery is coming to light in several civil suits, in which Mrs. Clem will figure variously as witness and party. In one of these suits, to which she is not a party, the court two or three weeks since ordered the taking of her deposition. This was done privately and at great length, Gen. Ben Harrison, of the counsel in the suit, conducting it. For a whole week this extraordinary woman, who was never on the witness stand in the whole course of the judicial proceedings against her, was subjected to a close examination, by a skilled lawyer, and it has been made clear that Mrs. Clem, Young, the murdered man, Abrams, an accomplice in the murder, and others whose connection with these was more or less obscure, were engaged in a strange course of dealing in money, which placed them in relations of confidence and of large credit, without visible foundation, with some of the strongest banks and most conservative business men in the city. Mrs. Clem, or more frequently the others, who acted as her agents and go-betweens, were able to procure sums ranging up to $10,000 from such banks as Harrison's and Fletcher's, and from [illegible] Wright, then and now a prominent business man; R. S. Dorsey, and others. These loans were without visible security, and apparently made by the lenders without knowledge of the business in which they were to be used. It seemed to be enough for them that for a time the loans were promptly paid with gratifying usury. This did not last, however.

When the denouement came it brought with it not only murder, but bankruptcy and robbery. The balances were all on the wrong side. When Young was killed he owed the banks and others over $40,000, and his assets were not $6,000. Also, $7,000 on his person the day of the murder disappeared from the body. The theory of the prosecution was that himself and wife were killed to shut their mouths and cover up the spiriting away of this and other large sums by Mrs. Clem.

It also appears that Mrs. Clem used the money and credit of men and women whose confidence she was able to gain by some mysterious power—personal magnetism, perhaps—to furnish a gang of gamblers with means to carry on their business, while she shared in their gains. She was, she says, in intimate relation with the gamblers' business. At times, she cooked meals for them. At other times she stood guard while the play was progressing. She was paid for all these services. On one critical occasion she received $500 for watching at the door.

The Transit of Venus.

Progress is reported at the Greenwich Observatory in reducing the observations made on the last transit of Venus. Two of the most recent calculations required the use of 3,000,000 figures. The French attempts at obtaining new figures for the sun's distance by the study of the photographs taken during the transit have been reported as turning out badly. It is even doubted whether the photographs can be used at all for this calculation. Better results are hoped for at Washington from the photographs taken by the American expeditions, but the work proceeds very slowly, because the appropriations by Congress were much smaller than had been expected.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 00	@11 75
Hogs	6 75	@ 6 25
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine Western	7 50	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 75	@ 1 80
Corn—Western Mixed	65	@ 68
Oats—Western Mixed	58	@ 62
Rye—Western	1 15	@ 1 18
Pork—New Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard—Steam	10	@ 10¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 40
Choice Natives	4 70	@ 5 20
Cows and Heifers	3 26	@ 4 25
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	@ 4 26
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 00
Hogs—Live	4 50	@ 5 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	9 25	@10 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 25	@ 7 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 85	@ 1 86
No. 3 Spring	1 45	@ 1 46
Corn—No. 2	51	@ 51½
Oats—No. 2	41	@ 42
Rye—No. 2	85	@ 86
Barley—No. 2	80	@ 85
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 10½
Pork—Mess	14 75	@15 00
Lard	9½	@ 9¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 74	@ 1 75
No. 2	1 65	@ 1 66
Corn—No. 2	50	@ 52
Oats—No. 2	40	@ 41
Rye	93	@ 95
Barley—No. 2	82	@ 84
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	2 10	@ 2 11
Corn—Western Mixed	48	@ 49
Oats—No. 2	42	@ 46
Rye	90	@ 91
Pork—Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard	9½	@ 10
Hogs	4 90	@ 5 95
Cattle	3 50	@ 5 75
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 90	@ 2 05
Corn	55	@ 56
Oats	50	@ 55
Rye	98	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess	15 50	@15 75
Lard	10	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	2 10	@ 2 12
Amber	2 00	@ 2 02
Corn	53	@ 57
Oats—No. 2	44	@ 50
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	8 75	@ 9 75
Wheat—White	2 05	@ 2 14
Corn—No. 2	57	@ 58
Oats—Mixed	45	@ 50
Rye	90	@ 90
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 45	@ 5 65
Philadelphias	5 90	@ 6 00
Cattle—Best	6 75	@ 5 80
Medium	5 25	@ 5 80
Sheep	4 50	@ 6 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE.

Physical and Military Conditions Governing the Plan of the Invasion.

Entering the Dobrudscha—Cutting the Turkish Lines of Supply.

A Combined Movement.

The Russian invasion of Turkey, so long expected by those who put no faith in the efforts of diplomacy to delay an inevitable conflict, is an accomplished fact. The Czar's Rubicon, the Pruth, has been crossed, and his columns are marching southward and westward, developing the grand line of battle in which they will move forward for the conquest of the Ottoman empire in Europe. The possibilities of the campaign are therefore of absorbing interest, filled as they must be with the fate of one if not of many nations. The accompanying map is intended to show the exact positions of the opposing armies in European Turkey at the opening moves of the grim game of war, and, therefore, none of the unnecessary details of topography are presented in it that might tend to confuse the reader when studying the preliminary movements.

It will be observed that geographically Turkey bears the same relation to Russia as Spain does to France—that is, the territories of the two empires are united by a comparatively narrow neck of land, which is bounded on the one side by Austria and on the other by the Black sea. Instead of the mountain obstacles of the Pyrenees, which would present themselves to a French invading army moving into Spain, the Russians find almost equally difficult ones in the complicated river systems that intersect the country between Kischeneff and Rustchuk, the most formidable being of course the Danube, with its broad and rapid current. The Russians, aware of the delays that must necessarily attend transportation in a region like Roumania, which is poorly-provided with common roads and has only one line of single-track railroad running through its length, appear to have adopted the bold plan of crossing the Danube in force from Belgrade and Galatz into the region of the Dobrudscha, or that which lies between the Danube and the Black sea northward of Varna and Schumla. The effects, in a military sense, of crossing the river at the points named will be twofold. The obstacle of the Danube itself will be overcome without opposition at the outset of the campaign by a force large enough to take care of itself in the enemy's territory, and the river will at once cease to be under the exclusive control of the Turks as a line of defense. The Turkish gunboats now patrolling the Danube westward of Silistria cannot pass the torpedoes and earthworks that will be placed and constructed by the Russians at Galatz and Brahilo to prevent their escape and to close the river against any others that might attempt to pass up to their assistance. But then the Russian army will enter a very narrow territory, and, as the Turks control the river Danube as yet to where it trends northward near Sistova, the Russian communications will be endangered as soon as the army marches southward of Hirchova. The danger to the Russians in their advance through the Dobrudscha is further increased by the fact that they will be confronted by the united garrisons of Rustchuk, Schumla, Silistria and Varna, which troops can readily concentrate on the line of the Kustendji railroad and defend that important line of supply. If defeated and forced back, the Turks have another line of defense—namely, that of the Varna, Schumla and Rustchuk railroad, which, although longer and more difficult to hold, is nearer their base of supplies, and furnishes its own points of refuge in the fortresses named in case of disaster.

This movement by the Russian army, although facilitated somewhat by the railroad, will still be a slow one, owing to the length of the territory needing defense. Evidently from their movements they mean to cut the railroad lines between Kustendji and Varna, the supply ports of the Black sea and the Danube. If these lines are severed the Turkish troops in the field will be forced into the fortresses; the fortresses will then become isolated and cease to be mutually defensive. Schumla, like Metz, will be starved into surrender, and the Russian army will have no enemy between it and Adrianople. Such a result is worth attaining at the expense of the most daring enterprises, and among these may be classed the invasion of the Dobrudscha. If Rustchuk falls the railroad southeastward from that fortress becomes at once a line of supply for the Russian army, and one that cannot be seriously interrupted by any Turkish forces. The cutting of the line between Varna and Schumla would be more fatal to the Turks than a break between Schumla and Rustchuk, because it would deprive the most important fortress in Turkey of all means of supply. A determined effort will therefore be made by the Sultan's army to defend these railroad lines, and the heaviest fighting of the war is likely to take place along them.

France and Germany.

One of the most noteworthy and significant events of the present troublous times in Europe was the recent speech of Gen. Von Moltke, the great Prussian military leader, in the German Parliament. The debate was on the war estimates, which included a grant for 105 new Captaincies, which Von Moltke advocated as a measure of great necessity, in view of the complete and colossal work which was being inaugurated by France in the reorganization of her army. In his remarks, Von Moltke said that he wished for a long peace, but the times did not permit such a hope. On the contrary, the day was not far distant when every Government would be compelled to strain all its strength for securing its existence, the reason being the regretable distrust of Governments toward each other. He pointed warningly to France. The French military budget exceeded that of Germany 150,000,000 francs per year; French journals were extremely bitter in their tone; the French army was the pride of all political parties; and everything that was granted to the military received the approval of the people. He would not say if France was arming with a definite purpose, but he did not believe that peace would long be maintained. Von Moltke is prophetic. The victories of the French at Jena and Austerlitz were dimmed by the German triumphs of Gravelotte and Sedan, and the humiliating conditions imposed by the conquerors have neither been forgotten nor forgiven.

An Ungrateful Client.

Tom King was arrested in Paris, Texas. The charge against him is for stealing Gov. Throckmorton's horse. Gov. Throckmorton volunteered to defend him, believing from his actions that he was innocent, and did succeed in acquitting him. When King was called to be discharged by the court, he was missing, and it was soon discovered that the Governor's horse was also gone.—*McKinney (Texas) Advocate.*

MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR IN EUROPE.

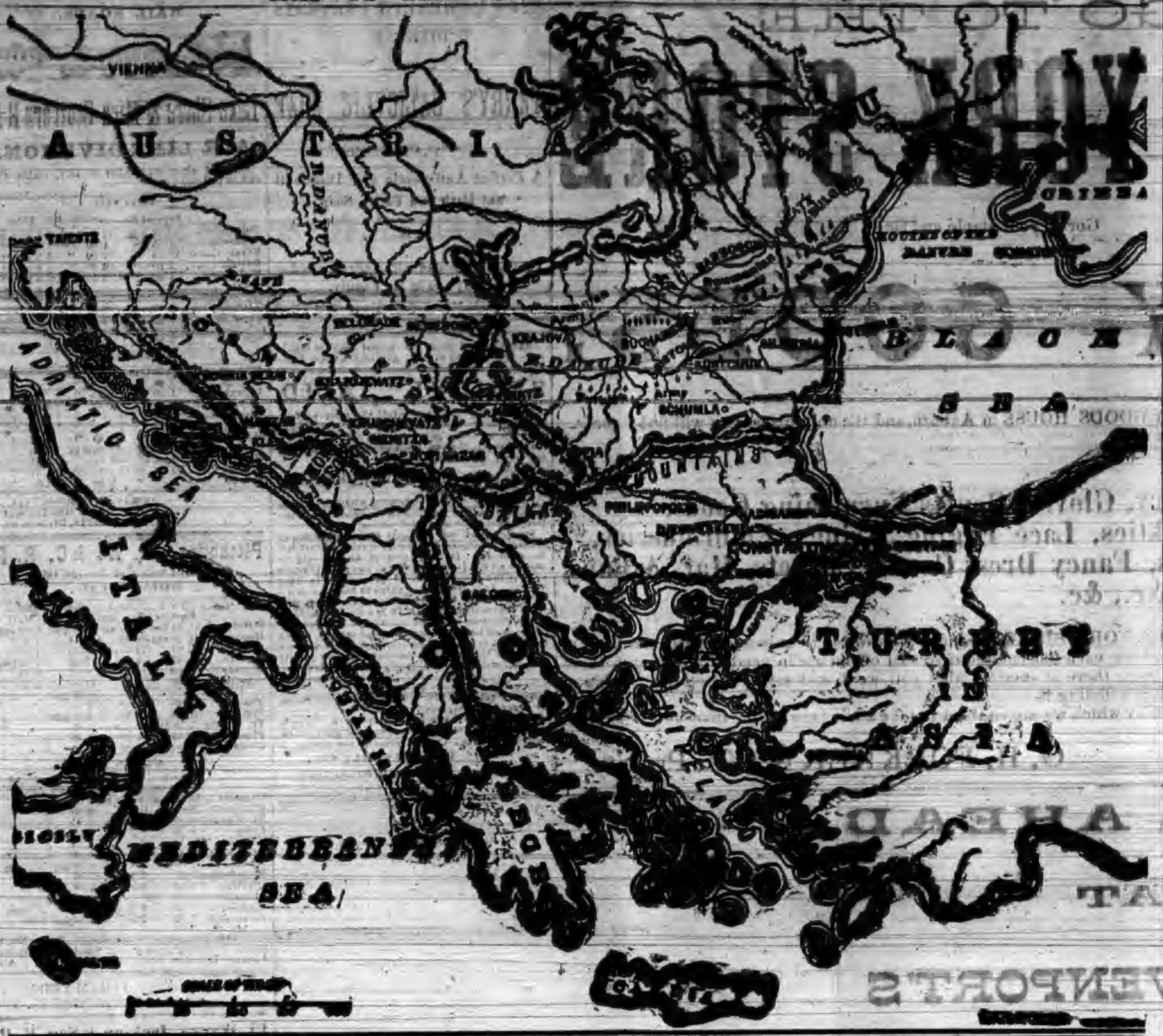

A FAMOUS LEGAL STRUGGLE.

Myra Clark Gaines' Forty Years' Litigation—The Marvelous Energy with Which the Little Woman Prosecuted Her Suit.

The romance of reality has seldom appeared so prominently as in the famous suit which has reached a final decision in New Orleans. The prosecutor, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, first brought her case into the courts more than forty years ago, and the time, the talk and the papers pertaining thereunto make Dickens' Jarndyce case rather a tame affair in comparison. Nearly every American lawyer of the past half century has sharpened or dulled his wits on this dispute, even when not stimulated by a retainer on either side, while hosts of able jurists have taken part in the struggle until a higher court summoned them into another sphere with their labors unfinished. The plaintiff herself has on occasion appeared in court as her own attorney, and by her wit and wisdom damaged the saying that he who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client. The prize which Mrs. Gaines contested for was a double one. An enormous fortune and the greater satisfaction of established legitimacy gave the stimulus which has sustained her through a struggle which few men would have dared to attempt.

The conclusion of this celebrated contest calls up a flood of romantic incidents such as even lawsuits seldom reveal. It portrays the life of a woman devoted first to the establishment of her legitimacy, then the reclamation of a vast fortune which had been by various devices withheld from her. For nearly half a century has she fought against the adversities and vicissitudes of a litigant. Sometimes suffering from bereavement, deserted by friends, misled by grasping attorneys, left even to plead her own cause in the presence of the ablest lawyers of Louisiana before a captious and prejudiced Judge, she has never ceased to contest for those rights of birth and estate to which she laid claim. The dust of years has accumulated upon the volumes of evidence to support her claim, and she has grown gray in protesting against the miscarriage of justice which placed others in possession of her property, but finally she has achieved a grand triumph, placing within her reach upward of $30,000,000 worth of property.

Few people will be ungenerous enough to begrudge her the completeness of her triumph, and thousands of women who are the victims of similar circumstances, over which they had no control, will bless her for the persistence through which she has established a precedent of which they can avail themselves. May she live long to enjoy the millions which, though long ago hers by right, she has so splendidly earned by her own efforts!

MRS. GAINES' FIRST APPEARANCE AS HER OWN ADVOCATE.

After her marriage to William Wallace Whitney, son of Gen. T. Whitney, of New York, Mrs. Gaines became aware of her origin and parentage, and in 1853-4 the suits were instituted and pressed with great vigor. And it is in connection with these early attempts, begun thirty-five years ago in the First District Court of New Orleans, that the principal interest rests. On one occasion, as recently set forth in the New Orleans *Democrat*, there was a scene in the court-room which will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. A lady, in the absence of her counsel, assumed the task of conducting and arguing her own case. The lady was then in the full bloom of matronly beauty. Petite of figure, but graceful and symmetrical, with a face of rare intelligence and vivacity, of fair and rich complexion, with eyes of gypsy brightness, but mellowed by feminine sensitiveness and emotional intensity, with an abundance of rich auburn hair, tastefully arranged, elegantly and fashionably attired, and speaking in tones of peculiar melodiousness, but with a thrilling earnestness and emphasis, her appearance in the character of an advocate and counsellor in a court, where females are rarely seen and from which ladies shrink with so much repugnance and horror, could but excite a profound interest in the usual attendants of court proceedings.

Sitting near enough to aid the speaker with suggestions and with papers, was a tall, aged military gentleman, clad in the full uniform of a General of the United States army, who appeared to be entirely absorbed in the argument, and to watch with intense interest every gesture, utterance and expression of the lady speaker, and ever and anon glancing around at the lawyers seated at the table, at the presiding Judge, and at the quiet, thoughtful faces of the jurors. Over six feet in height, with remarkably erect and somewhat stiff carriage, with a face indicative of great power of will, and eyes flashing with courage and defiance of all opposers, with iron-gray hair, brushed straight up from a broad brow—and standing erect in the fashion of Andrew Jackson—it needed but the yellow belt, gold trimmings and sword by his side to proclaim the position and identity of this veteran. He was no less a personage than Maj. Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, the senior General in our army; the hero of the defense of Fort Erie in 1812, one of the most gallant affairs of the war with England, and of many other victories; the bosom friend of Andrew Jackson, and the trusted agent of Thomas Jefferson to arrest the person and thwart the plan of conspiracy which Aaron Burr came to this State in 1806 to put in operation. After the death of Mr. Whitney, of yellow fever, Myra married the General. In forming this alliance the gallant veteran assumed, as one of the most sacred duties of his life, to devote all his energies and means to the maintenance of the claims of his wife and the vindication of the honor and character of her father, who had been his intimate friend.

It was in the discharge of this obligation Gen. Gaines now appeared in court to support his wife in the prosecution of her case. The lawyers retained for her had been involved in a quarrel with the Judge, and had retired from the court. Left alone without attorneys, with some of the most distinguished members of the bar opposed to her, Gen. Gaines asked that the court would allow the lady to conduct her own case. Some altercation ensued between the Judge and Gen. and Mrs. Gaines.

The Judge objected to the tone and style of the lady, and reminded Gen. Gaines that he would be held responsible for her acts and language.

Thereupon the veteran, rising to his full height, avowed his personal responsibility for everything the lady might utter, in any manner and form in which a gentleman could respond to such a demand. Then, gracefully touching his sword handle, he glanced at the lawyers on the opposite side, against whom Mrs. Gaines had launched some pretty fiery invective. To which His Honor responded with much temper that no distinctions of persons or sexes were allowed in that court, nor would any menace of authority in official rank have any influence or be regarded with any awe or deference there. Thereupon Gen. Gaines, bowing low to the Judge, begged to assure His Honor that in appearing before him in uniform and with his sword he did so in conformity to the regulations of the service out of respect for the court. No one would be more prompt to draw his sword in defense of the authority of the civil tribunals of his country, and, at the risk of his own life, to defend the person and execute the orders of the Judges of the Federal or State Governments.

After this little tilt Mrs. Gaines resumed her argument and pursued it to the close. The jury retired to consult on their verdict, which was quickly returned in favor of Mrs. Gaines.

Thenceforward the lady assumed personal charge of her case, and has pursued the same with the most marvelous tenacity, energy, and fertility of resources, through a litigation the most prolonged, complicated, extensive, and eventful which has ever been prosecuted in the Christian world.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russo-Turkish Conflict in History—Shifting Attitudes of the European Powers.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

It is as well to disabuse ourselves in the beginning of the idea that there is anything very new in the present situation of the Eastern question. On the contrary, it is a situation which has repeatedly arisen between Turkey and Russia and Turkey and her Christian subjects within the last 300 years, and from which Turkey has never escaped but once without loss of territory and of power. If the history of the past 300 years means anything, it means that the rule of a Turkish minority over Christian majorities is intolerable and is steadily being thrown off.

At the middle of the 16th century, the Turkish empire in Eastern Europe was at the summit of its power. It dominated Greece, Lower Hungary and Transylvania, the two provinces which now make Roumania, and was the menace of all Christendom. But with the death of Solyman II. on the one hand, and the accession of Peter the Great on the other, Russia began to rise and Turkey to fall. Turkey had been so humbled at the end of the second century of the struggle that in 1774 she conceded to Russia the free navigation of the Black sea and of the Dardanelles, admitted the independence of the Crimea and gave to Russia the protectorate of the Greek church in Turkey, and the guardianship of the principalities on the north of the Danube. It is this ancient treaty of Kainardji which Mr. Gladstone now claims was superseded at the treaty of Paris by pledges of similar protection at the hands of Europe, instead of Russia. Empress Catharine gained further acquisitions from Turkey long before Napoleon recast the map of Europe, and the Eastern question was the one sphinx whose riddle the great Frenchman could not solve. At the peace of Tilsit in 1807, Alexander proposed to him to divide Turkey, but Napoleon for once was overmatched in audacity and recoiled from the project, not out of love for the Turk, but from dread of Russia. In 1812 Turkey lost Bessarabia to Russia, the province through which the Russian army will now reach the frontier. In 1829, Turkey lost Greece, and for the next ten years had a disastrous struggle with Egypt, which the interposition of Europe alone reduced to subjection.

The discontents of the Christians along the Danube and in Asia brought on a new disturbance, and in 1853 Russia formally occupied the distressed Danubian principalities, whose semi-independence has since been conceded. This brought on the Crimean war, in which all Europe sided with Turkey against Russia—Prussia and Austria alone remaining neutral of the great powers. The treaty of Paris, by which this was terminated, and which was signed in March, 1856, recognized "the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire," forbade all foreign interference in its internal affairs, guaranteed the liberties of the Danubian principalities, but as vassals of the Porte, gave back to Turkey that part of Bessarabia through which the Danube empties, abolished the Russian protectorate over the Greek church in Turkey, and forbade either power to maintain arsenals on the Black sea and to any power the navigation of that water by ships of war, its commerce remaining open to all. The Porte promised reforms to the Christian subjects or rayahs. A fortnight later France, England, and Austria signed another treaty guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire, and agreeing to consider any infraction thereof a cause for war. In 1861 the Danubian provinces, Moldavia and Wallachia, declared their virtual independence and chose Charles of Hohenzollern their Prince, Turkey not daring to deny him recognition. Russia said nothing. The Cretan rebellion was subdued by the help of the English in 1868. In 1870 came the downfall of France, when Russia repudiated that portion of the treaty of Paris which excluded ships of war from the Black sea, and a conference at London was forced to accept this modification of the treaty.

Of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of European Turkey, not counting Servia and Roumania, about 60 per cent. are Christians. In this fact lies the vitality of the Eastern question. Whether the Turks can remain in Europe at all is a debatable question; whether they can remain there as a dominant race, holding in virtual subjection millions of men and women of a hated faith, is no longer open to argument. Mr. Gladstone has sensed the truth in coming to the conclusion that Turkish domination must go out bag and baggage.

Nothing is more curious in this recital than the changing attitudes of Europe. In the beginning, when there was no Russia, all Europe fought the Turk, whether in Palestine or before Vienna. Then Russia [illegible] single-handed when she [illegible] as yet [illegible] and had aroused no jealousies. A century ago Russia began to be feared more than the Turk, and Napoleon discerned the usefulness of Turkey in the balance of power. Half a century ago Turkish atrocities, Byron and generous classical sympathies united Europe in behalf of Greece. Europe was next united in helping the Sultan subdue his Egyptian vassal. In 1856 Europe went with Turkey against Russia. To-day Europe declines to take sides at all, and this conclusion seems to be literally the lately-comprehended lesson of the ages.

Beating a Tramp.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells of a tramp who recently called at a house near that city, and told a most pitiful story of his woes and sufferings, and asked for something to eat. At first the lady of the house was disposed to run the poor wretch away hungry, but her nature overcame her prejudice and she said: "Poor man, and you want something to eat?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You shall have it. Sit right down here."

He sat down, she gave him some coffee, a piece of meat and a biscuit. When he had finished eating he said:

"Madam, did you really believe my story?"

"No, sir," she answered.

"You thought I lied, did you?"

"I knew you did."

"But you gave me food."

"So I did. My boy found a dog yesterday and gave him more than he could eat. I simply gave you what was left to save filling up the slop-pail."

Of ten different countries which used the Suez canal last year, England engrossed nearly four-fifths of the traffic, 2,343,512 tons out of a total of 3,072,107.

For the very accurate and comprehensive map of the theater of war in Europe, printed in this issue, we are indebted to the New York *Herald*.

COUSIN WILL.

BY PHILIP MORSE.

I strolled last night in musing mood,
Reflecting on my lonely state;
Till, wearied out at last, I paused
[illegible]
I stood one blissful moment, while
A sweet voice soothed my ear; the next
It rose into a shriek, then sobbed:
"O sir, how could you keep so still!
When all the time I *know* you knew
I thought you were my cousin Will."

* * * * *

These stars are moons, or rather months
Just five have flitted since that night,
[illegible]
With [illegible] eyes, [illegible] such wealth
Of [illegible]

* * * * *

"So late!" I've just come from the club;
My wife sits silent, but a light,
Unseen before, lurks in her eye.
Once more I muse on that calm night,
When first she met me at the gate,
And wonder, while her eyes flame still,
If ever I, in days to come,
Shall wish it *had* been cousin Will.

—*Scribner for May.*

PITH AND POINT.

EVERY honeymoon has a man in it.

A PLACE for reflection—The mirror.

A MAN always feels put out when he is taken in.

[illegible] creditors—Those who don't dun.

THE warmest kind of a hat—One that's got stove in.

A HEARTY man will grow round on square meals.

THE favorite flower for wedding bonnets—Marry-gold.

"You're a cardinal-nosed thing!" is the latest womanism.

A GENTLEMAN with considerable face—The man in the moon.

THE longest periods in a boy's life—Those between meals.

ONE of woman's [illegible] writes—Putting a "P. S." to a letter.

WHY is a man in bed like a book unbound?—Because he is in sheets.

WHY is the letter "g" like matrimony?—Because it is the end of courting.

WHAT piece of coin is double its value by deducting its half?—Half-penny.

THE phrase "excuse haste and a bad pen" was the [illegible] of a runaway pig.

A DOG fight is not a notable spectacle, although it is undoubtedly a display of cur-rage.

AN Ohio man makes brick, but he is high-born, and calls himself "a sculptor in clay."

WHAT is that which lives in winter, dies in summer, and always grows with its root upward?—An icicle.

A [illegible] lady is so modest that she never looks at anything with a naked eye, and goes into convulsions over a bare statement of facts.

IF there was a bird on a peach, and you wanted the peach, how would you get it without disturbing the bird?—By waiting until the bird [illegible].

"DID you notice how splendidly I went through the [illegible] at the ball last night, Tom?" "Yes, and I also noticed that you kept it up all the way home."

"I AM afraid it is mixed goods," said the lady to the clerk. "O, no, madam, impossible," replied the polite gentleman; "all our camel's hair shawls are made of pure silk direct from the worm."

ON his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger-hunting. "It is very good sport if you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but, if hard pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hunt you, and then it has its drawbacks."

"MY boy," said a solemn-visaged evangelist to a lad who had just emerged from a hair-pulling match with another boy, "do you expect to rove hereafter in a land of pure delight?" "No," said the lad, "I've bursted another button off'n my trousers, and I expect to get licked for it."

AUNT EMILY—"Why, Nellie, don't you know it is unkind to catch hold of your sister and pull her hair?" Nellie (who doesn't see it)—"Well, auntie, I saw you holding Cousin Frank round the neck quite tightly, yesterday, when [illegible] hair, and he didn't say anything."

THE Japanese are advancing in civilization. They usually favor condemned felons with the choice of the mode of death. An interesting murderer having been recently asked how he would like to be executed, promptly replied, "By proxy."

THE Court (severely). "Prisoner, this is not the first time you have been here. You have been convicted six times of vagrancy, twice of theft, once of—" The prisoner. "Your Honor, let's omit all these irrelevant details, and come to business."

THERE are two periods in every man's life when he feels, deep down in his heart, that if the earth would open and swallow him up it would be a pleasure to him—one is when he steals up stairs with the old man's razor to take his first shave; and the other is the first Sunday in a high hat.

"MY wife tells the truth three times a day, [illegible] at the same time [illegible] mischievous glance [illegible] in the morning, she says, 'Oh, dear, I must get up, but I don't want to.' After breakfast she adds, 'Well, I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to.' And she goes to bed saying, 'There, I have been passing all day, and haven't done anything.'"

A Missouri Tragedy.

A terrible tragedy was recently enacted near Richland, Pulaski county, Mo. Harris Hubbard, a young man living with his father, was suspected of horse stealing. A warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of a constable, who proceeded with a posse of men to the Hubbard residence and demanded the surrender of Harris. The officers were resisted by the family, whereupon the constable and his aids returned the fire, killing the old man Hubbard dead and severely wounding two children. A young lady was also shot in the hand and shoulder.

GO TO THE
NEW YORK STORE

Gor all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Anburn, and the only place you will find a complete an l well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of goods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and save yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYL ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes farther and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.

Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacco and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

In Klots' old stand. Auburn, Ind.

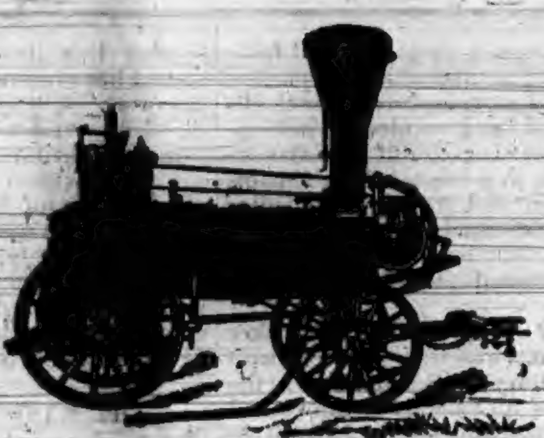

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largeste tock of Agricutural Implem'nts in DeKab County.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R
AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 26, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 28 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 03 "	2 40 "	8 05 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 25 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			9 15 "
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Goshen	2 56 "	4 58 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 [illegible] "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	6 50 p m	
Goshen	1 05 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 10 "	5 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 46 "	6 38 "
Butler	2 52 "	12 06 a m	6 58 "
Bryan	3 25 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 03 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 33	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 53	
Lima	10 40	9 38	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 40	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 35	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 48	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 28	9 38	6 56	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 45	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 00	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 20a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "		8 35p
Auburn	11 25 "		23
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	6 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 00 "	7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 50	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 21a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 40
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Goin South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 21 a m		3 50p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		1 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	9 35 "		
Cincinnati	9 40 am		40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	um'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 20
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Aark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 20	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 25	7 30	1 03
Shelby	4 54	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 40	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	9 55
Fostoria	8 18	10 45	12 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 02	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 23am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 49	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 13
Mansfield	9 40	10 40	3 06
Mt. Vernon	1 40	12 13pm	7 38
Ar Newark	1 00am	1 20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	
Shawnee	5 50pm	10 15	
Newark	1 5	1 05	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	2 5	3 20	7 15
Cambridge	30	4 25	8 21
Barnesville	5 43	5 34	9 32
Ar Bellaire	45	6 50	10 45
Wheeling	3 05	8 10	12 00n'n
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		[illegible]	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:50 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card, in effect Feb. 1s 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	3 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detoit		7 00am	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 25	
Saginaw		7 20	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 45 a m	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8 18	4 50	
Ossian	8 25	5 00	
Bluffton	8 50	5 37	
Worthington	9 12	5 56	
Hartford	9 32	6 44	
Muncie	10 25	7 32	5 30 p m
Newcastle	11 30		5 46
Cambridge City	12 00		6 05
Bessons	12 50		6 25
Connersville	1 08 p m		6 40
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]		12 10 p m
Louisville	11 [illegible]	9 40 a m	9 20 a m
Terre Haute	2 45	1 56	1 50 a m
St. Louis	6 45	6 [illegible]	6 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45p m		6 45 p m
Terre Haute	2 23 a m		1 36 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 20 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 15 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Bessons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 16	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 24	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7 43
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 21		8 56
Ossian	8 46		9 30
Sheldon	8 55		9 42
Fort Wayne	8 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			8 25 p m
Saginaw			9 15 p m
Frand Rapids	10 06 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

O TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL F'T 8
lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 30
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 05	
Roann	8 30	8 16	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 16	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 48	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 36	10 01	12 56
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 28	1 30
Col'en's	10 [illegible]	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 33	5 10
Moorsville	11 26	12 50	5 56
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 4.	No. 3.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 30	4 40
Hoover's	6 29	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 45
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 35	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 26	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 32	1 32
C W & M Crossi'g			
North Manchester	5 22	11 15	1 10
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 48
Collamer	5 08	10 36	12 20
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 10
Collin's	[illegible]	10	10 05
Cherubusco	4 42	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Moorsville	3 16	7 15	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS, AND CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

EAGLE MILLS.

FLUR, CNRN MEAL, FEED, &c.,

At the above Mill at the lowest market prices. Our Family Flour is first-class, and warrented. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

FLOUR DELIVERED

to any part of the city, free of charge. P, W. SILVER.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 17th, 1877. Number 20.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,..........$2.) Six Months,.........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square.......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	16 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. P. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House, Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN Co.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

H. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs FAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, Keyser tp., DeKalb county Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of Commissioners at their next regular session to be held the 4th day of June 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold to-wit: Lot number twenty-four [24] block seventeen [17] Garrett: DeKalb county, Indiana.

WILBER & SNYDER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their June session 1877, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, at the following place, to-wit: Lot No. nineteen [19] in Spangler's original plat of Auburn Junction, in said township and county.

GODFREY E. MATHEWS.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 4th, A. D. 1877; for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot No twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., Dekalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county commencing June 4th, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No. four. [4] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-third of lot No. 1, in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 4th, 1877; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east to the south-west corner of lot No. 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet, thence east 17½ feet, thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SOMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen [18] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot thence west twenty-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning, in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Audurn and Vicinity.

I am aware the usual notice of selling at cost is stale, obsolate and even doubtful yet I frankly confess I will sell my entire stock at actual cost. I am truthful when I assert this. To convince yourself please call and examine goods and prices.

Ladies' gold chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; gent's gold vest chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; 18 karat solid plain rings $1.10 dwt; ladies' gold watches, formerly $65 at $45; gent's gold watches at factory prices; american silver watches at cost; silver plated castors 3, 4, 5, and $9; silver plated cake baskets 4, 5, 7 and $8; silver plated tea spoons $1.50 set; silver plated table spoons $3.50; silver plated steel table knives $.50 dozen; solid silver table spoons—also do, forks, $16; solid silver tea spoons, twist, &c., $8@$9; solid silver thimbles, 45c. all other goods sold in same proportionate reduction. Endless variety of clocks at actual cost. Vienna regulators, at $20 and $28. Superior quality of spectacles, at makers prices. Diamond rings, cameo, do., set rings and all others at wholesale prices. Also ladies' fine gold sets at manufacturers' prices.

I will give each purchaser of $5 worth of goods a chance ticket in the drawing for a clock valued at $200, first prize: also as a second prize, a beatiful $100 music box. Each ticket entitles the holder to a chance in both prizes.

Also, I wish to inform the public that I have made arrangements with the various manufactures of watches, jewelry, silver ware &c., to send any goods on selection, so that those who wish anything in this, line and not in stock, will have an opportunity to buy of me at the small commission of 10 per cent, and in every instance goods warranted as I represent them, as the reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee to all.

Respectfully, GEO. J. E. MAYER.
19 E. Main St., Fort Wayne Ind.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Looking glasses cheap at Houser's. 3

[From the Logansport Pharos.]

Notes and Items Of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

It was a glorious sight to stand in the morning and see the great sun climb up out of the prairie and start on his daily round, to light up the world, looking as if he was coming up out of the mighty ocean, and as I stood and gazed with wonder and amazement, I thought of the immortal words of Pope:

"'Tis impious; God never made an independent man.
'Twould jar the concord of his general plan;
See every part of that stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is and God the soul."

The prairies in the summer time are beautiful and elegant, and are beyond description. I have often thought that the Garden of Eden had been located in one of these grand old prairies, somewhere on the head waters of the Kankakee or Tippecanoe.

"This is the Almighty's garden,
And the mountains. Stars and Sea,
Are naught compared in beauty
With God's garden prairie free."

Now I will finish the lost Indian.

During the coming summer, after the squaw had gone in the spring, father had left with the ox team and wagon to haul a load of wheat from Logansport to Michigan City and return with a load of salt for Mr. Isral Johnson (now dead). I was way up in the big woods, digging ginseng to sell (as there was a good market then for it,) to buy some fish-hooks, powder and led, and tea for mother. The dogs barked up a large tree, with the top broken off, and seemed to be hollow at the top. There stood against the tree an Indian ladder. It is made of a small tree or sapling, the limbs not trimmed very close, and leaned up against a tree to climb up on, to cut out honey, coon or any other game. An Indian never cuts down a big tree, but always manages to get up with his ladder, and cut out the game with his tomahawk. Every old settler remembers an Indian ladder, as some of them stood for years after we came here.

As the tree was very hollow I concluded to cut it down, and when it fell, there in the hollow was my poor lost Indian. He had climbed up the tree after a coon or something, and lost his hold at the top and fallen to the bottom on the inside. He could not get out and perhaps was injured so that he could not help himself. And, oh, my countrymen! what a death he had died! He was dried up and looked like an Egyptian mummy. He was very crooked and I had hard work to straighten him out. I laid him on a mossy log and covered him over with green boughs and wild flowers, and started for the Indian camp on the Tippecanoe, to let them know of his fate; but when I got there they were gone. I afterward ascertained that they were at Lake Manitou fishing. I returned home, and as it was some distance to the nearest neighbors and being a very busy time, I concluded to bury him alone. I took my shovel and started. When I came near, there sat a great Artic owl—white as the driven snow—on the log near by the Indian. As I approached he flew up on a limb, close by. I found that nothing had disturbed the Indian. I went to dig the grave, and did the best I could, and then laid him tenderly and carefully. The white owl watching me all time, and if I could believe that sandhill cranes turned into white cranes, I would then believe that that Indian's spirit was in that white owl, or it was his guardian angel, or the spirit of some departed friend, and I have never killed another owl since I placed some bark and leaves on the body, and covered him up as well as I could, wept over him, placed a large stone at his grave, carved his name on a beech tree close by, and left him to rest until the great day of judgment, when the sea shall give up its dead and they shall be gathered from the four corners of the earth, and then I expect to meet that Indian and tell him the story of what I did for him and his. And then if the good Lord wants to send me to the happy hunting grounds, 'tis well.

And now, my dear, kind friends, I am done and must close for the present, and you must let me rest for awhile and gather strength, and then I will tell you some wonderful and terrible stories about how the Indians came to that Indian's grave and buried him over again, and what became of the papoose; how I was nearly scalped by an eagle when I was climbing up to get some young eagles out of the nest, &c.

The great trouble is that I have to stick so close to the truth that some parts of my stories are not as interesting as they might be. At some future time I will relate some interesting incidents about fishing and hunting on the Wabash. Tippecanoe and Kankakee, and about the Morgan Raid and Feather Bed Brigade, and how our big Corporal stood guard, and of a trip years ago to the Fort Wayne Fair with several lady friends, and how we saw the gorrilla and stuffed snakes, &c.

I will bid you all an affectionate farewell until we meet again.

THE FIRST MAN.

Some repairs were needed to the engine when the train reached Reno, and while most of the passengers were taking a philosophical view of the depot, and making them selves as comfortable as possible in the depot, in walked a native. He wasn't a native Indian, nor a native grizzly, but a native Nevadian, and he was rigged out in imperial style. He wore a bear skin coat and cap, buckskin leggings and moccasins, and in his belt was a big knife and two revolvers. There was ligtning in his eye, destruction in his walk, and as he sauntered up to the red hot stove and scattered tobacco-juice over it, a dozen passengers loked pale with fear. Among the travelers was a car painter from Jersey City, and after surveying the native for a few moments he cooly inquired,

"Aren't you afraid you'll fall down and hurt yourself with those weapons?"

"Wh—what?' gasped the native in astonishment.

"I suppose they sell such outfits as you've got on at auction out here, don't they?' continued the painter.

"W——what d'ye mean—who ar' ye?' roared the native as he walked around the stove and put on a terrible look.

"My name is Logwood,' was the calm reply, "and I mean that if I were you, I'd crawl out of them old duds and put on some decent clothes!'

"Don't talk that way to me, or you won't live a minit!' exclaimed the native as he hopped around. Why, you homesick coyote, I'm Grizzy Dan, the heaviest Indian fighter in the world! I was the first white man to scout for Gen. Crook! I was the first white man in the Black Hill! I was the first white man among the Modocs!'

"I don't believe it!' flatly replied the painter. "You look more like the first white man down to the dinner table!'

The native drew his knife, put it back again, looked around, and then softly asked:

"Stranger, will you come over behind the ridge and shoot and slash till this thing is settled?'

"You bet I will!' replied the man from Jersey, as he rose up. "Just pace right out and I'll follow!'

Every man in the room jumped to his feet in wild excitement. The native started for the back door, but when he found the car painter at his heels with a six-barrelled Colt in his hand, he halted and said:

'Friend, come to think of it, I don't want to kill you and have your widow come on me for damages.'

"Go right ahead—I'm not a married man!' replied the painter.

"But you've got relatives, and I don't want no law suits to bother me just as spring is coming.'

"I'm an orphan, without a relative in the world!' shouted the Jerseyite.

"Well, the law will make me bury you, and it would be a week's work to dig a grave at this season of the year. I think I'll break a rib or two for you, smash your nose, gouge out your left eye, and let you go at that!'

"That suits me to a dot!' said the painter.

"Gentlmen, please stand back, and some of you shut the door to the ladies room.'

"I was the first man to attack a grizley bear with the bowie knife!' remarked the native as he looked around. "I was the first man to discover silver in Nevada. I made the first scout up the Powder River. I was the first to make hunting-shirts out of the skins of Pawnee Indians. I don't want to hurt this man, as he seems to be kinder sad and down hearted, but he must apoligize to me.'

"I won't do it!' exclaimedthe painter.

"Gentlemen, I never fight without taking off my coat, and I don't see any nail to hang it on,' said the native.

"I'll hold it—I'll hold it,' shouted a dozen voices in chorus.

"And another thing,' softly continued the native, "I never fight in a hot room. I used to do it years ago, but I found it was running me into consumption. I always do my fighting out doors now.'

"I'll go out with you, you old rabbit-killer!' exclaimed the painter, who had his coat off.

"That's another deadly insult, to be wiped in blood, and I see I must finish you. I never fight around a depot, though, I go out on the prairie, where there is a chance to throw myself.'

"Where's your prairie? Lead the way!' howled the crowd.

"It wouldn't do any good,' replied the native, as he leaned against the wall. "I always hold a ten dollar gold piece in my mouth when I fight, and I haven't got one to-day—in fact I'm dead broke.'

"Here's a gold piece,' called a tall man, holding up the metal.

"I'm a thousand times obleeged to you,' replied the native, shaking his head. "I never go into a fight without putting red paint on my left ear for luck, and I haven't any red paint by me, and there isn't a bit in Reno.'

"Are—you—going—to—fight?' demanded the car painter, reaching out for the [illegible] bab.

"I took a solemn oath when a boy never to fight without painting my left ear,' protested the Indian killer. 'You wouldn't want me to go back on my solemn oath, would you?'

"You're a cabbage, a squash, a pumpkin dressed up in leggings!' contemptously remarked the car painter, as he put on his coat.

"I'll give ten thousan dollars for ten drops of red paint!' shrieked the native. "Oh! why is it that I have no paint for my ear, when here is such a chance to go in and kill!'

A big blacksmith from Illinoise took him by the neck and run him out, and he was seen no more for an hour. Just before the train started, and after all the passengers had taken seats, the "first man" was seen on the platform. He had another bowie-knife and had also put another tomahawk in his belt There. was red paint on his left ear, his eyes rolled and in a terrible voice he called out:

"Where is that man Logwood? Let him come out here and meet his doom'

"Is that you? Count me in!' replied the car painter, as he opened a window. He rushed for the door, leaped down and was pulling off his coat again, when the native began to retreat, calling out:

"I'll get my hair cut and be back here in seventeen seconds. I never fight with long hair. I promised my dying mother not to.'

When the train rolled away he was seen flourishing his tomahawk around his head in the wildest manner.

TO OUR LADY READERS.

Let us tell you what reached our desk this week. A magazine which supplies information on every article a lady or child can wish to wear, from the sole of her feet to the top of her head. Each article is richly illustrated; underneath stands the description, with the number of yards it takes to make it; and then comes the price at which you can purchase it. All classes are provided for. The wealthiest and the least wealthy—all can find qualities suited to their means. Interleaved between the fashion descriptions we find page after page of original reading-matter; not such as over-loads so many publications, but bright, suggestive, instructive contributions by our best lady writers, on subjects in which every sensible woman takes pleasure and interest. "The Kitchen," "The Home," "The Cultivation of Beauty," "The Education of Children," "The Art of Dress-making," etc., etc.—all are standard articles on standard subjects.

Now, when we say, further, that this magazine, a monster volume of 116 pages, it is only the "Spring" number of a publication which costs but 50 cents for a whole year's subscription, our readers will understand why we consider it somewhat remarkable. It is published by Ehrich & Co., 187 and 189 Eighth Avenue, New York City, the enterprising merchants, who thus meet a great demand of ladies who live away from the great metropolis, and yet are eager to learn of the vagares of fashion and of the price for which these vagaries can be purchased. The accompanying directions, according to which goods should be ordeC, are so clear and simple that a child could thus order its wardrobe. You will not regret subscribing to "EHRICHS' FASHION QUARTERLY."

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The body of John T. Daly, the wealthy New Yorker who recently disappeared so mysteriously, was found the other day, hanging by a handkerchief to the door of a deserted house on Long Island. Financial embarrassments rendered him insane, and led to his committing suicide.

The Attorney General of New York is said to be disappointed with Tweed's confession, and opposed to granting his release in exchange therefor....A serious mining disaster occurred near Pottsville, Pa., a few days ago, resulting in the death of six miners and the serious injury of seven others. The accident was caused by an explosion of fire-damp.

The Philadelphia International Exhibition, for the season of 1877, was formally opened by President Hayes on the 10th inst. There was a respectable attendance, including a large number of distinguished people. The show bids fair to be a success.

THE WEST.

A Salt Lake dispatch states that the feeling aroused throughout the United States by the testimony at John D. Lee's trial, relative to the Mountain Meadow massacre, has led the Latter-Day Saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the church, accused of sanctioning the commission of that horrible crime. The Saints have determined to resist any movement against Brigham Young by the Federal authority, and to this end they are secretly arming and drilling....Advices from Camp Robinson, Neb., report the surrender of Crazy Horse and his band of hostiles.

At Fontanelle, Neb., a few days ago, a man named Taliaferro shot and killed Marguerita Belindi because she refused to marry him. The murderer then shot himself through the heart. They were both recently from Italy.

The Gentile residents of Salt Lake City are considerably alarmed by the war like attitude of the Mormons. Brigham Young, during services in the Tabernacle, on Sunday week, is credited with using very intemperate language. He said, if the Gentiles "wanted blood they could have it, and, indeed, they were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare." The Mormons are said to be drilling and organizing all over the Territory, and an outbreak is predicted at an early day.

A man named Winters has brought suit against eighty-one members of the Nebraska Legislature, for damages in $50,000 for false imprisonment. Subpœnas have been issued to each member, which will compel an extraordinary reassembling of the Legislature.....The Grasshopper Bounty law, passed at the last session of the Minnesota Legislature, has been negatived by every county directly interested, they having petitioned the Governor not to appoint receivers of grasshoppers, fearing that the amount of the proposed bounty, if paid, would be more destructive to the taxpayers than grasshoppers....A serious conflict between striking coopers and the police occurred in Cleveland, O., the other day. There were a good many bruised heads after the affair was over, but fortunately nobody was killed.

THE SOUTH.

Near Glasgow, Ky., a few days ago, four United States Marshals sought to arrest two illicit distillers named Reynolds. In resisting, both were shot, one being mortally wounded. The officers at first refused to be arrested, but subsequently surrendered, several hundred civilians having volunteered to assist the Sheriff in taking them if necessary. They refused to give up their arms for a while, but at last surrendered them in open court, when the Judge had cleared the room of spectators. There was considerable excitement over the affair.

WASHINGTON.

At the meeting of the Cabinet last week it was resolved that Congress shall not be convened until the 15th of October. An examination of existing laws and of the War Department's financial condition has satisfied the administration, it is said, that the army can be subsisted and clothed until the date named without further Congressional action, while only one pay-day will be skipped....The State Department has, from our Minister to Mexico, official information of the release of the American Consul at Acapulco, and Secretary Evarts has instructed our Minister to enter a formal protest, and demand from the Government of Mexico an apology, and full reparation for the outrage....President Hayes has declined the invitation of the Boston Board of Trade to visit that city during the present month, on the ground that, owing to the condition of public business, he cannot protract the time which will be spent by him in Philadelphia and New York.

A Washington correspondent, who has had a conversation with him, reports the President as "frank and outspoken as to his purpose to recommend a liberal system of public improvements."...President Hayes has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 15th day of October.... It is rumored that ex-Secretary Bristow will be nominated to succeed Judge Davis on the Supreme bench when Congress meets....An official statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that the decrease of the United States debt from March 1, 1869, to April 30, 1877, was $455,104,642.

The Attorney General has ordered rewards to be offered for the apprehension of the lawless distillers in the mountainous regions of Georgia, who have so far successfully eluded the pursuit of the authorities....Forty pension agencies have been abolished by order of the Secretary of the Interior, leaving eighteen offices for the disbursement of pensions....The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption $10,114,550 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The amount called in constitutes the residue of those issued under the act of March 3, 1875, dated Nov. 1, 1865. The call is for $8,581,000 coupons and $1,533,550 registered bonds. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury on and after Aug. 5, 1877.

The Mexican border troubles were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting the other day, and it was agreed that organized cattle-stealing, and other depredations upon property in Texas, of American citizens, must be effectually stopped without further delay or inattention on the part of the Mexican authorities....Ex-Senator Carpenter has permanently located in Washington for the practice of his profession....Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding adverse reports, is very hopeful as to the success of the negotiation of the 4½ per cent. loan.

The proposed consolidation of pension agencies will be completed by the end of June. Orders have been issued to the several Agents throughout the country to have their accounts ready for inspection by the 1st prox., with a view of closing up their business by the end of the fiscal year. ....An order has been issued by the Secretary of War for the discharge of 2,500 men from the United States army between now and the 1st of July. This reduction will restore the army to its numerical strength previous to the increase which was authorized by Congress in consequence of the necessities of the campaign against the hostile Sioux. The nominal strength of the army will be reduced to about 19,000.

GENERAL.

A Chicago journal thinks the drama has sadly degenerated in that city, or rather that the popular taste for the higher order of dramatic entertainments has declined; and, to substantiate the claim, cites the fact that at only one place of amusement—McVicker's Theater—is the legitimate drama being played. The truth is, the theater-going public has itself alone to blame for such a condition of things. If people would stay away from those places where trashy and sensational plays are presented, and patronize first-class and reputable theaters, where the higher elements of the drama find a home, we should soon have less of the former and more of the latter.

There will be great rejoicing at the downfall of the gigantic sewing-machine monopolies. All attempts of the sewing-machine patentees to secure continuations of their patents at Washington have failed, and a number of the most valuable of these patents come to an end this month. The sewing-machine corporations have worked faithfully for the pro[illegible] renewal of the patent of the last, and one of the most important inventions extant—the four-motion feed—has been denied.... The boilers of the Anchor steamer Sidonian exploded when three day from Queenstown, on her last trip from New York. The Captain, three engineers, two firemen and a trimmer were killed by the explosion, their bodies being terribly mangled and disfigured.

The United States treasury has been made richer by the payment of $1,000,000 of the $1,500,000 loaned to assist in the completion of the Centennial Exhibition buildings at Philadelphia. The remaining $500,000 will be paid shortly....The schooner Francis Berriman collided with a steam barge at East Tawas, on Lake Erie, and immediately went down, drowning two men. Loss on vessel and cargo, $130,000.

The President and Secretary of War have approved the verdict of the court-martial which recently tried Maj. Reno on a charge of slandering the wife of Capt. Bell. The sentence was that he be cashiered and dismissed the service; but, in consideration of his eminent services and brave conduct upon many battle-fields, the President mitigates the punishment to suspension from rank and pay for two years.

The steamship Dakota, of the Williams & Guion line, bound from Liverpool to New York, went ashore at Point Limas, forty miles from Liverpool. There were 200 passengers on board, all of whom, together with the crew, were safely landed. The vessel, which was valued at $750,000, will prove a total loss. It is the most serious marine disaster, from a monetary point of view, that has occurred for the past two years.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, a few nights ago, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Empire State's political birth as a free and independent sovereignty, Charles O'Conor, who was the orator for the occasion, delivered an address, in which he said he would abolish the system of legislative representation by districts, would reduce Legislatures to one House, and would take a new Governor by lot each month from the Legislature. The Presidential term of office he would modify on the same plan.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Russian army in Asiatic Turkey, Turkish reports to the contrary notwithstanding, has thus far made a successful advance into Armenia, and seems to have been victorious in every important encounter with the Turks.... All the Russian ports in the Black sea have been declared in a state of blockade by the Sublime Porte.

General distrust of England is spreading in Russia, and the Government is strengthening the fortified points and planting torpedoes in the harbors of the Baltic.....A cable dispatch states that Austria has determined to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. Whether this movement will be of advantage to Russia will be seen from the course of future events—an understanding possibly having been effected between Russia, Austria and Germany.... In Asia the Russian forces, numbering about 140,000, are advancing in a semi-circle towards Erzeroum, while the Turkish forces are concentrated in a triangle of Erzeroum, Olti, and Kars. ....A dispatch from the seat of war in Roumania says: "The bulk of the Turkish forces appear to be massing toward Silistria and Rustchuck, and this is the direction in which the Russians, by their movements, would appear to indicate a desire to pass the river, but the Turks seem still content to remain passively on the defensive."

A sharp engagement is reported between Turkish gunboats and the Russian batteries at Tamrova, below Galatz. The Russian camp was fired by a shell....The Russians commenced to bombard the Turkish town of Widdin from Kalafat, on the opposite bank of the Danube, on the 8th inst....A dispatch from Bucharest says the murder of a number of Roumanians by Bashi-Bazouks has greatly intensified the war feeling in Roumania....It is said Servia will observe strict neutrality.... Gen. Tchernayeff has been readmitted to the Russian army....The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg, where he was enthusiastically received....Turkey has granted general amnesty to the Bulgarians.

A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times* of May 7 says: "News of the unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to carry Kars by coup de main is confirmed by Russian bulletins, which speak even of two attempts to storm the citadel. The supposition that the Russians will not sit down before Kars, but will invest and proceed with the bulk of their forces toward Erzeroum, seems likewise to have already found confirmation, for both wings of the army appear to be moving to turn the positions of Sogahanle and Dagh, and thus force Moukhtar Pasha to withdraw and leave the passes open for the Russian main force."

Cable dispatches chronicle an engagement between the Russian troops and the army under Moukhtar Pasha, on the road from Kars to Erzeroum. The Turks are said to have been defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men....The upper part of the Dobrudscha is almost deserted. All the Mohammedans have gone south. The Christians have been taken off by passing steamers....A Vienna dispatch reports that the Turkish commander has resolved to make the first stand in defense of the Dobrudscha on a line from Kustenji to Chernavoda, and his next defense within precincts of the quadrangle formed by the fortresses of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla, and Silistria. Two monitors will be stationed so as to harass the Russians when they attempt to cross the Danube, which will most likely be near Nikopolis....If a London dispatch is to be believed, the banner of the Prophet is to be raised by the Sultan, and the faithful of all Asia, numbering countless millions, are to be summoned to the rescue of the Crescent in Europe.

The Prince of Roumania has assumed personal command of the Roumanian army, which, it is stated, will form the right wing of the Russian army operating on the Danube....Defense works are being constructed around Constantinople....A St. Petersburg correspondent says the approaching mobilization of the Russian Guards is a measure for the protection of the Baltic coast dictated by the increasing jealousy of England......Bashi-Bazouks crossed the Danube, at Kirnodki, and Roumanian peasants, armed with guns and axes, drove them back, killing two.... The tribes in the Caucasus are reported to be rising, and threaten serious trouble for the Russians....Servia has pledged Austria that she will not disturb the peace....The Sultan refused to allow the New York *Herald* correspondent to accompany the Turkish army in the field, for the reason that the *Herald* is hostile to the Turks.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has appealed to the Pope to use his influence with her undutiful son, King Alphonso, to dissuade him from contracting a marriage with a Princess not of the Catholic faith. It is said that the Pope is indisposed to interfere....The freedom of the press has been suspended in Constantinople, and the authorities are considering the necessity for putting the city under martial law....England is making preparations for war on an extensive scale.

It is announced that Russia has effected a loan of $20,000,000 through a syndicate of French, German and Dutch bankers....Thomas Carlyle, the well-known English essayist, has written a letter bitterly condemning the anti-Russian tendency of public opinion in England, especially in Government circles....The little republic of Transvaal, in South Africa, has been annexed by Great Britain.

The cable furnishes us with the text of Lord Derby's reply to the Russian circular. For a diplomatic note, written by one grave and formal Minister to another, it is couched in very plain, not to say sharp, language. Lord Derby writes: "In taking action against Turkey on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from European concert, and has at the same time departed from the rule to [illegible] to reserve the consequences of such an act."...Advices from Egypt state that the King of Abyssinia has again declared war against the Khedive, for violating the frontier. The Khedive, in consequence, has refused to further assist the Porte.... A cable dispatch conveys intelligence of the death of Henry Sawyer, for twenty-three years the Consul of the United States at the Paramaribo colony of Surinam, South America.... The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree pardoning all persons heretofore banished from the island for political offenses.

Lord Derby, in defending his reply to the Russian manifesto, in the House of Lords, the other day, bluntly said he did not wish to doubt the good faith of the Czar's peaceful promises to Lord Loftus, but he could not forget that at the same moment Russia was preparing for war, and that very different declarations had been made by the Czar himself at Mosco. He contended that England had a right two express an opinion on the merits of the quarrel, since such an expression had been invited by the presentation of copies of the manifestoes of both the belligerents.

A fleet of German iron-clads is to be sent to the Mediterranean sea. The intention is, of course, to put Germany in a position that will make her navy effective in any diversion she may choose to attempt in behalf of Russia, when the English fleet is dispatched to the Bosphorus....British officers have been dispatched to Egypt, under orders to select a site for an intrenched camp commanding the entrance to the Suez canal.

Four thousand French pilgrims visited the Pope the other day, and presented him with 79,000 francs....Trouble is brewing in Poland, and Russia threatens the restoration of martial law throughout the country.

A Chamber of Horrors.

A gentleman has just died in Paris who owed most of his celebrity to the quaint manner in which he managed to disembarrass himself of his creditors. No sooner did a dun present himself than he was ushered into a room hung round with a variety of mirrors, some convex, others concave, etc. In one the unfortunate creditor beheld himself with a head as flat as a flounder, in another his features were nearly as sharp as a knife, in a third he had several heads, and in a fourth he was upside down. Here he had the broad grin of a clown, there the long-drawn visage of an undertaker. On one side of the room he saw himself all head and no body; on the other side it seemed as if a dwarf had put on the boots of a giant. No applicant, however pressing, was known to resist this chamber of horrors for more than a quarter of an hour.

Co-Operation.

A new feature of co-operation has been developed in Massachusetts. The New England Shoe and Leather Association has inaugurated a bureau of debts and debters. Its object is to create a fund to employ counsel, to prevent business failures and compel better settlements. Every subscriber is to contribute annually according to the amount of business transacted, as follows: $100,000, or under, $25; between $100,000 and $250,000, $50; between $250,000 and $500,000, $75, and $500,000 and over, $100. Each subscriber is entitled to receive the benefit of the total fund during the current year of his subscription. Attempts will be made to have the special counsel take charge of the business of a man likely to fail, and, by a species of arbitration, determine a compromise that will protect both the debtor and creditors from the ravages of public legal controversy.

Died for Love.

Two human bodies, tightly fastened together by means of a strong cord, were recently taken from the river Seine at Rouen, in France. They were those of a young man of 20, named Henri Dominois, and a maiden of 18, named Eliza Dupre, his sweetheart. Henri was the son of M. Dominois, who occupies a good position in life, and Eliza was a simple work-girl, pretty and honest, with whom he fell desperately in love. A letter found in the pocket of the young man told in a few plain words their short but tragic story. "Our parents," said this little manuscript, "would not allow us to marry, and we resolved to perish together in order that we might not be separated in paradise." The bodies had remained in the river from March 6, when the two young people disappeared from their respective homes.

Wealth of the Bonapartes.

An official French document recently made public, which purports to give only the real estate held by, or in trust for, the ex-Empress Eugenie and her son, rates the Paris property at $1,065,000, on which there are mortgages to the extent of $240,000. Her other estates are valued at a like sum, on which an incumbrance of $200,000 exists. Other members of the Bonaparte family also hold a large amount of property in various countries. The personal property of the imperial exiles is variously estimated, varying from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Problem Solved.

In the secret language of the tramps, the letter "H." on the gate-post means that the residents will give the caller a handful of grub; "S." that he will get a seat at the table; "S. M." that he will get a square meal, and "G. B." that he will get the "grand bounce." Now that the secret is out, let every house-owner hie himself to his gate-post and dig in letters deep and that cannot be misunderstood, the mystic sign "G. B.!" Here, at last, is the complete solution of the tramp problem.

Of the Prince of Wales' sons, only Prince George is intended for the naval profession, although both the two elder are undergoing instruction on the Britannia training ship. It is said that there is a good deal of fagging on the ship, and the two young Princes will have to learn to be ordered about.

THE BELLIGERENTS.

Estimate of the Fighting Forces of Turkey and Russia.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In Turkey the army has been organized under regulations issued in 1871. Its ranks are entirely supplied from the Mohammedans, except in certain privileged districts, such as Albania and Bosnia, which furnish special corps of their own. In the rest of Turkey every able-bodied Mussulman of 20 years and upward is bound by law to serve in the standing army, but notwithstanding this law a young Turk of the wealthier classes can always obtain exemption from the service. The period of service is nominally twelve years; that is four in the Nizam, or standing army, two in the Redif or reserve, and six in the militia, but practically the soldier remains in time of peace only three years under the colors, and is then sent on unlimited furlough. The number of recruits levied yearly is from 30,000 to 40,000 men, about 20 per cent. of whom are supplied by European Turkey, and 80 per cent. by Asiatic Turkey. The total military forces of Turkey, exclusive of the "sedentary" army formed of those who have served twelve years, is as follows:

	Regiments.	War footing.	Peace footing.
Infantry	36	117,300	100,800
Cavalry	24	22,410	17,280
Field artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses	4	8,200	8,200
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600
Detached corps in Candia, Tripoli, and Tunis	8	16,000	16,000
Total	80	170,370	148,680
Reserve			148,680
Auxiliaries			75,000
Irregulars			87,000
Total of forces			459,360

TURKISH NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

The war fleet of Turkey consisted, at the end of the year 1875, of twenty ironclad ships and seventy other steamers. The greater number of the ironclads were built in Great Britain. The Turkish navy was manned, in 1875, by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops. The time of service in the navy is eight years. Divided into three classes, the Turkish ironclad fleet is as follows:

	Number.	Guns.	Av'ge Horse-power.
Frigates	7	114	971
Corvettes	8	35	862
Gunboats	10	10	150

THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

Great progress has been made in the strength and efficiency of the Russian navy. It consists of two great divisions, the Baltic and Black sea fleets. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are usually stationed in or near the Black sea. The Mediterranean section is now in American waters. In March, 1876, the strength of the Russian navy was returned as follows: 1. The Baltic fleet, 77 men-of-war. 2. The Black sea fleet, 9 men-of-war. 3. The Caspian sea fleet, 5 paddle-wheel steamers and 3 dispatch boats. 4. The Siberian fleet, 11 ships. The total comprises 108 men-of-war, 1,477 officers, and 7,217 seamen, exclusive of small squadrons in the White sea and Sea of Aral. The ironclad fleet (included in the foregoing statement) comprised in March, 1876, the following vessels:

Ironclads.	Number.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Tonnage.
Mastless turret-ship	1	4	1,300	9,662
Frigates	8	76	4,600	36,185
Corvettes	3	10	600	5,161
Turret monitors	14	20	1,600	18,500
Floating batteries	3	74	1,110	10,265
Total	29	184	9,210	74,793

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The organization of the Russian army is simple and efficient. Under the law which went into force five years ago, there is an annual conscription to which all men over 21 are subject. The period of service is fifteen years, six being spent with the regiment and nine in the reserve.

Last year the strength of the Russian army, on a peace footing, was as follows: Battalions, 852; squadrons, 281; guns, 1,422; officers, 33,043; rank and file, 732,829, making a total force of 765,872 men. Placed on a war footing, the strength of this army would be 1,213,259 men, including 39,380 officers. The strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to an official return, was as follows in 1874. The same relative proportions still probably exist between each arm of the service:

	Peace footing.	War footing.
I.—REGULAR ARMY.		
Infantry	364,423	693,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	47,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,872	808,670
II.—ARMY OF FIRST RESERVE.		
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison troops in regiments	80,455	23,740
Garrison troops in battalions	19,930	29,622
Total	180,840	127,923
III.—ARMY OF SECOND RESERVE.		
Troops of all arms	207,812	276,664
General total	846,424	1,213,257

In preparing for the present war the Russian Government called out or "mobilized" only part of the reserve. According to trustworthy reports, the army organized for the conflict consisted recently of 275,000 men, 20,000 cavalry, and 900 guns.

Effective Temperance Lecturer.

Seven years ago Francis Murphy kept a saloon, kicked a man down stairs, and was sent to jail for manslaughter. Last December he conducted a most remarkable temperance movement in Pittsburgh, where he obtained 20,000 signatures to the pledge. Subsequently he visited eighteen towns in Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York, and induced 35,000 persons to sign the pledge. In Buffalo a vigorous campaign was opened against intemperance, and about 2,300 converts put themselves on record. Mr. Murphy is now meeting with unequivocal success in Philadelphia, where his disciples already number 10,000. He preaches what he calls gospel temperance, and does not favor prohibitory legislation.—*New York Tribune.*

Toads and Bees.

The mooted question as to whether toads eat bees has been settled by M. Brunet, a writer in *La Nature*, who asserts that, going into his garden one day, just before a storm, he observed the bees crowding into their hives. Near one of the hives was a toad which every now and then rose on his forelegs and made a dart, with surprising quickness, toward blades of grass. He was found to be devouring bees which were resting on the grass blades awaiting their chance to enter the hive. M. Brunet waited until twelve victims had been devoured, expecting to see the toad's voracity punished with a sting, but no such result occurred. The toad was twice removed to quite a distance from the hives, but both times he returned to the spot in a few hours.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Hon. Caleb Cushing thinks our country, particularly the agricultural population, will be vastly benefited by the war in Europe.

The great Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., have been busy of late supplying Turkish and Russian orders for powder.

In California there are thirty savings banks, with deposits of $72,542,700, [illegible] the past year there has not been a failure among them. Rates for interest vary from 7½ to 9 per cent.

The trade of the United States with Russia and Turkey for the fiscal year 1875 was as follows: Russia, imports $1,399,759, exports, $11,481,758; Turkey, imports $579,706, exports $4,244,884.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* discusses the probable effects of the European war on the trade it represents, and comes to the conclusion that it will create an abnormal demand for all kinds of leather, and that prices will be largely enhanced.

The French Government has published the statistics of the value of imports and exports into France during the first quarter of this year. The total of exports and imports together is $335,800,000, less by $8,700,000 than for the same period last year. The only import which shows an increase is that of articles of food.

The existing troubles between Russia and Turkey, and the unsettled condition of other European powers, have already created a demand upon this country for timber suitable for ship-building, and the agents of several foreign powers are in the United States for the purpose of purchasing. Two cargoes were recently shipped to France, and it is said more have been purchased for Great Britain.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, late Minister to Spain, severely criticises the action of Congress in abolishing Consulates. He maintains that our Consuls do not cost the Government anything, and that they are simply treasury agents who develop American commerce, and who ought to to be in every corner of the globe where there is a prospect of trade. He believes that the commerce of England is largely due to its extensive Consular service.

The Canadian Government finds itself seriously embarrassed in its finances by the construction of the Pacific railroads. Between 1867 and 1876 the public debt has grown from $92,000,000 to $152,000,000. The Intercolonial has cost $21,000,000, and to keep it running takes $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year. Besides this, the Government is at work enlarging the canals; and in Quebec and Ontario large railway expenditures are being made by the provinces out of the subsidies supplied by the Dominion Government.

The silk industry of Lyons, France, is in a languishing if not desperate condition, and the French Government intends to appropriate $100,000 for the purchase by the State of silk fabrics in Lyons, "in order to give work and relief to the suffering operatives." The silk business in China is also considerably depressed; but in America, according to the report of the Silk Association, the industry was never in a more thriving condition. The products have developed from $2,000,000 to $25,000,000 within the last few years.

Two plans are on foot in Massachusetts to utilize the Hoosac tunnel for through railroads to the West. One proposes to charter a Boston and Chicago Railway Trust Company, with a capital of $100,000,000, $35,000,000 of it to be guaranteed by the Bay State. The other plan has in view the creation of a Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway Company to lease and build lines, making a through connection from Boston to the village of Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, the lake terminus of the Southern Central railroad. Both plans are in the hands of energetic men, and there is a busy time in the Massachusetts Legislature over them. Among the promoters of the latter of the two are Oliver Ames, Estes Howe, Elisha Atkins and George I. Post.

The following statement, by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the imports of wheat to the United Kingdom (Great Britain), during the fifteen months which ended March 31, 1877: "From the United States, 24,299,162 cwt.; from Russia, 10,112,444 cwt.; from British India, 3,986,200 cwt.; from Germany, 2,928,013 cwt.; from France, 571,867 cwt.; from Egypt, 2,452,070 cwt.; from Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia, 1,441,183 cwt.; from British North America, 2,482,059 cwt.; from Chili, 994,619 cwt.; other countries, 3,683,691 cwt. Total, 52,951,358 cwt., or nearly 100,000,000 bushels, of the value of £28,085,007. During the same period there was imported 7,469,051 cwt. of wheat flour, of which 2,749,579 cwt. was received from the United States.

Sawdust in Mortar.

One of the German scientists recommends the use of sawdust in morter as superior to hair in preventing cracking and peeling off under the action of storms and frost. His own house, exposed to prolonged storms on the seacoast, had patches of mortar to be renewed each spring, and, after trying without effect a number of substances to prevent it, he found sawdust perfectly satisfactory. It was first thoroughly dried and sifted through an ordinary grain sieve to remove the larger particles. The mortar was made by mixing one part of cement, two of lime, two of sawdust and five of sharp sand, the sawdust being first well mixed dry with the cement and sand.

A Yankee, having patented a device for making the tops of fences impassable by cats, advertises as follows: "Practical tests of the invention have shown that it is discouraging to cats in a high degree. Tom cats of exceptional intelligence, who have long treated with contempt such trivial obstacles as spikes and broken glass, have retreated baffled before the teaser."

The British army estimates provide this year for 131,720 men, a net increase of 836; 3,815 men deserted in the past year; 29,350 men joined the line, and 38,437 the militia.

A Grand Hunt.

Bradford is now one of the largest in area and most populous counties in Pennsylvania. The Bucks are a ruling family here. When the Bucks, the grandfathers of the present generation, came here, the place was literally a howling wilderness. Wolves in great droves hunted almost every other living thing.

"About seventy years ago," said old Mr. Buck, "we had a great hunt here—a circular hunt, taking in the country round for thirty miles. It is said that over 600 men were engaged in it, and that was a great many for those times. There was a Captain over every ten men, to see that they did not shoot each other in the excitement. The place of meeting, or rather the center of the circular hunt, was a round hill near Le Raysville, on the head-waters of the Wyalusing. The hunt lasted three days, the first to drive in the game, the next two to kill and divide it. On the morning of the second day the round mountain was covered with all kinds of game, and the growls of bears and howls of wolves, and the rushing of deer in every direction, made the men, many of whom had not hunted much before, nearly crazy. At daylight the firing began. The ring closed in until the men stood eight deep around the circle. The great elk and deer would make a rush from the center of this frightened group, and leap clear over the heads of men and get away. The panthers had to be chased from tree to tree; the wolves would sneak behind with grinning jaws. They were the strong, wiry, northern kind of wolves, and had claws as long as a man's fingers, and as sharp as needles. They could tear a dog to pieces in a twinkling, but their great offense had been the killing of sheep and calves.

The firing continued all day. Toward evening it was tremendous. As it grew dark the men gathered together, and at the word all fired together. The night was spent in dividing the game. The result was 600 deer, thirteen great wolves, ten bears, and three immense panthers. There were no more calves killed by the wolves in that part of the country.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

Revaccination.

There is no evidence, according to the London *Lancet*, to show that revaccination, once efficiently performed at or after puberty, need ever be repeated. On the other hand, the frequent repetition of vaccination, which has become common during alarms of small-pox, is distinctly to be deprecated. Such repetitions are as a rule futile, they are wasteful of vaccine lymph when lymph is most precious; they tend to unsettle the minds of people regarding some of the best-established facts as to the preservative power of vaccination, and they are unnecessary. The official memorandum of the Local Government Board on revaccination says: "Revaccination once properly and successfully performed does not appear ever to require repetition." The nurses and other servants of the London Small-Pox Hospital, when they enter the service are invariably submitted to vaccination, which, in their case, is generally revaccination, and is never repeated; and so perfect is the protection that, though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance of small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the resident surgeon of the hospital, during forty-one years of office, there has never known small-pox to affect any of these nurses or servants.

Short and Sharp.

Mr. Boker, United States Minister at St. Petersburg, returned to his home in Philadelphia, in a recent interview confirms a statement which has been made many times, that the Turkish army is in a demoralized condition and cannot exceed 300,000 men, while the Russian army is in perfect order, and can muster 1,000,000 men, well drilled and disciplined, plentifully supplied with arms and material of war; and that Russia, in six weeks after the war is commenced, can, if she is so disposed, be at the gates of Constantinople, and that, between the two great armies, the Turks will be utterly exterminated.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received an anonymous letter postmarked Washington, D. C., containing the sum of $300 as a contribution to the conscience fund.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 00	@11 25
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 25
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine Western	7 50	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 80	@ 1 86
Corn—Western Mixed	68	@ 70
Oats—Western Mixed	54	@ 58
Rye—Western	1 12	@ 1 15
Pork—New Mess	15 75	@16 00
Lard—Steam	9¾	@ 10
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 35	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 4 25
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 4 70
Hogs—Live	4 50	@ 5 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	10 50	@11 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 25	@ 7 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 64	@ 1 65½
No. 3 Spring	1 55	@ 1 57
Corn—No. 2	54	@ 55
Oats—No. 2	44	@ 45
Rye—No. 2	85	@ 88
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 80
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Pork—Mess	14 90	@15 10
Lard	9½	@ 9¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 83	@ 1 84
No. 2	1 75	@ 1 76
Corn—No. 2	54	@ 55
Oats—No. 2	43	@ 44
Rye	96	@ 97
Barley—No. 2	78	@ 80
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	2 17	@ 2 18
Corn—Western Mixed	52	@ 53
Oats—No. 2	44	@ 45
Rye	92	@ 93
Pork—Mess	15 25	@15 50
Lard	9¾	@ 10
Hogs	5 00	@ 5 40
Cattle	3 50	@ 5 75
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 90	@ 2 10
Corn	56	@ 58
Oats	50	@ 55
Rye	98	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess	15 50	@15 75
Lard	9¾	@ 10¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	2 10	@ 2 12
Amber	2 07	@ 2 09
Corn	57	@ 59
Oats—No. 2	48	@ 51
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	9 75	@ 9 75
Wheat—White	1 98	@ 2 13½
Corn—No. 2	55	@ 56
Oats—Mixed	50	@ 51
Rye	78	@ 80
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 10	@ 5 40
Philadelphias	5 65	@ 5 75
Cattle—Best	5 75	@ 5 80
Medium	5 25	@ 5 75
Sheep	2 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible] MAY [illegible]

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

The progress of the Russian columns in Armenia has been attended by singular good fortune up to the present. With an extended front they have swept forward from the coast of the Black sea to the Persian frontier, meeting scarcely any opposition from the Turks. In reflecting on this remarkable movement several important points present themselves, as indicating pretty clearly the relative strength and *morale* of the belligerents. Without a preponderating force the Russians could not undertake the invasion of Turkish territory from so many widely-separated points. A concentration of the Turks against any of the advancing Russian columns would place before the latter not less than 40,000 men, with all the advantages of a chosen battle ground and the difficulties of the country. It is, therefore, safe to presume that each Russian column numbers at least 30,000 men, with supporting bodies of cavalry operating in the intervals between the columns. The aggregate Russian strength in the field must therefore be over 100,000, with strong reserves to occupy captured positions and maintain the communications. The seizure of Bajazid by the Russians shows that they are operating from Eriwan, a strongly fortified town southward of Alexandropol. The Turks retired from the place on the approach of the enemy, being too weak in numbers and artillery to attempt a defense. Their withdrawal also indicates the weakness of their whole line, for the strategical value of Bajazid in view of a Persian advance cannot be questioned. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the concentration of the Turks is their best policy, but they must pay a dear price in important positions on the frontier for the safety of Erzeroum, if that city is to be saved by their efforts. The road from Bajazid toward Erzeroum skirts the base of Mount Ararat toward the fortified place or castle of Toprak Kaleh, which covers the pass in the mountain range that separates the valley of the Arras from that of the Mourad. The Turks of Bajazid will, therefore, retire on Toprak Kaleh or on Van, with the probabilities in favor of the first-named position. With Bajazid as their depot, the Russians will advance cautiously westward, timing their movements with those of the Kars column. If the latter is successful in isolating Kars, a concerted movement of the two will force the Turks to abandon the head of the Mourad valley altogether, and retire on Erzeroum. If, therefore, a battle is to be fought by the late Turkish garrison of Bajazid, it will be on the road to Toprak Kaleh.

It is probable that the Russian Army of the Danube will maintain its present position until the Army of the Caucasus has made further progress westward. The policy of forcing the Turks to develop their full fighting strength before attacking them on the European side is the safest for the Russian commanders just now. The passage of the Danube is an operation so full of peril that it will not be undertaken until at least 150,000 men are massed for the purpose. Then comes the selection of the point of crossing, which is one of the gravest problems of the campaign. By forcing the river at Silistria the Russians could avoid a long march in the Dobrudscha, at once threaten Shumla and isolate that fortress from Rustchuk and the west by a series of rapid marches on the railroad at Rasgrad, while an expedition operating from Tchernavoda would cut the Kostendge railroad and thus destroy one of the Turkish lines of supply. With Silistria in their hands the Russians would control the Danube from that point to its mouth and compel the Turks to retire to the Balkans on the west and to Shumla on the east of the Russian line of advance.

WAR TOPICS.

AN eye-witness gives a graphic picture of the Russian method of forwarding guns to Rustchuk. Ten yoke of bullocks to a gun, and never more than an average of four miles a day; while in rainy days no progress is made at all, bullocks and gun sticking fast in the mud.

THE Turks have remained in undisturbed possession of Constantinople for about 425 years. On the 29th of May, 1453—the city was then the capital of the Byzantine empire—it was stormed and captured by the Turks, Constantine the Third, the last of the Byzantine Emperors, losing his life in the defense.

A LETTER from a foreign officer of rank, at present in Constantinople, gives a good insight into the situation and prospects of Turkey. The war she will have to carry on will necessarily be two-fold. It will be an offensive war on the Black sea and in Asia Minor, and a strictly defensive one on the Danube. But no one who does not know the Turkish troops and their inveterate hatred of the "Muscovite dogs" can yet form an adequate idea of the fierceness with which the defense is likely to be conducted. They have also for them the incalculable advantage of fighting at home, combined with the other advantage of not having to care for the devastation of the soil they fight on; Bulgaria's suffering does not touch them. The Russians, on the other hand, will have to operate away from their frontier, to carry with them all their provisions and ammunition, and to keep a vigilant watch on doubtful allies in their rear.

THE last invasion of Turkey by the Russians occurred in 1829-30. On the 26th of July of the latter year the passage of the Balkan mountains was completed by the Russian army, and on the 20th of August the invading army, under the command of Gen. Diebitsch, entered Adrianople and dictated a peace that would have done credit to a veteran poker-player reverent of the powers of bluff. Turkey's fleet had just been destroyed at Navarino, her janissaries had been wiped out, Russia commanded both seas, and threw 100,000 men across the Danube. Braila held out forty-four days; Varna was only won by Youssouf Pasha's treason; Silistria fell after a long siege in the second campaign. By inconceivable negligence the Balkan passes were not fortified, and the Russian Gen. Diebitsch, springing upon these, reached Adrianople with 20,000 men.

GEN. GRANT DUFF has written an article in the *Nineteenth Century* upon the Eastern question, in which he arrives at the conclusion, from a political survey of Russia, that her real object is rather to gain advantages in Asia than in Europe. He goes on to show that both Austria and England can combine to prevent her taking Constantinople, securing control of the Danube, or permanently acquiring territory in Turkey in Europe, but that no power can stop her progress in Armenia. Austria, France, Italy and Germany have no interest there, and it is beyond the power of England to prevent it. It is his opinion that, whether the Russians establish a protectorate in European Turkey, annex it, or withdraw from it altogether, they will secure Asia Minor and keep it, and, before they conclude a peace with the Turks, will secure certain rights in the Holy Land. The strength of the army which the Government has thrown upon the borders of Armenia, the celerity which has characterized its movements, and the force of the blows which it has already struck, favor the theories advanced by the writer. The real danger to Constantinople may yet come from the Russian army of the Caucasus.

ONE of the most curious features of the war is that the Russians claim to be anxious only to protect their coreligionists in Turkey, while the Turks put forward their solicitude for the fate of "the Mussulmans of the Crimean and the Caucasian coasts, now groaning under the Russian yoke." Such, at least, was the language of the Sultan in his manifesto to the officers and men of of his fleet. Yet neither the Christians in Turkey nor the Mussulmans in Russia evince any desire to be "protected." The Christian members of the Turkish Parliament have publicly declared that their constituents were decidedly opposed to Russian intervention, and are perfectly ready to serve in the Turkish army, and to support such troops as may be sent out to their districts during the coming struggle. On the other hand, the Mussulman population of Russia shows its reluctance to be protected by the Turks in a still more eloquent manner. A division of advanced guards has just been formed at Kischeneff, consisting of three mounted regiments of Ural Cossacks, one infantry regiment of Terek highlanders, and a field battery of six guns, the whole force under the command of the well-known partisan warrior, Gen. Skobeleff. Nearly all the men composing this division are Tartars, consequently Mussulmans.

Our Trade With Russia and Turkey.

The direct trade of the United States with Russia and Turkey is not of sufficient magnitude to make its entire loss have an important bearing upon the general foreign trade of the country, though one or two articles of direct export may be affected somewhat. In the year ending June 30, 1874, the importations into the United States from Russia only aggregated $1,257,170 in value, or less than one-fourth of one per cent. of the total imports. The exports from the United States to Russia, the same year, amounted in value to $10,284,803, or about 1 3.5 per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1875, the imports from Russia to the United States were valued at $1,399,759, and the exports from the United States to Russia, $11,481,758, showing a slight increase in both imports and exports. The imports from Turkey in Europe, in 1874, were valued at $66,695, and the exports thereto at $1,697,320. In 1875 the imports were valued at $72,459, and the exports at $3,454,759. The imports from Turkey in Asia, in 1874, were $449,621, and the exports thereto, $519,752; in 1875 the imports amounted in value to $317,056, and the exports to $473,354. Turkey in Africa, in 1874, sent products to this country valued at $270,631, while the exports thither, from this country, were valued at $322,791. For 1875 the totals were, imports, $190,432; exports, $316,735. The total value of the trade, both export and import, of the United States with Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa was $23,449,621, and was less than 1½ per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States. Some portion of the direct trade may be cut off by reason of the war, but the exportation of arms, ammunition and war material to the belligerents will be greatly stimulated, while as an indirect result of the war the demand for American breadstuffs and provisions will be greatly increased.

BADGES that cost the city $60 each are worn by the Aldermen of Yonkers, N. Y.

THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

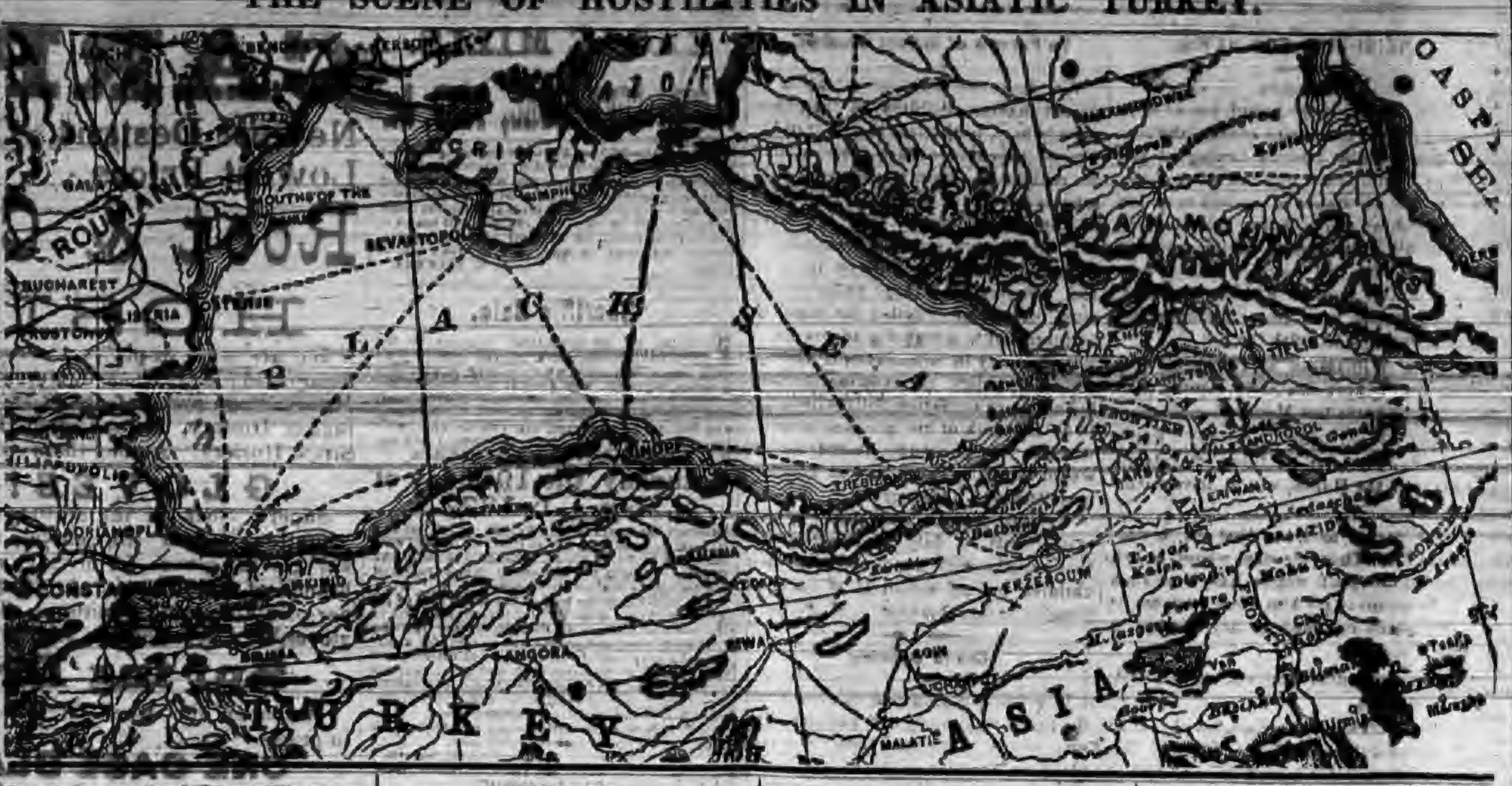

THE WAR.

The Causes, Direct and Indirect, That Have Led to It.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in answer to a correspondent's inquiry as to the cause of the war between Russia and Turkey, says: There are two causes—the direct and indirect. The direct may be stated in a very few words: The oppression and persecution of their Christian subjects by the Turks reached such a point of cruelty that the victims broke out in open revolt a year ago. In suppressing this revolt, the Turks were guilty of such inhuman tortures and massacres that Europe, with Russia at the head, protested, and, after meeting in conference, demanded that the Porte should give guarantees of reform. The Porte refused, and Russia, as the champion of the Christians, now takes the field to secure these reforms by the sword, and to ameliorate the condition of the Christians.

The indirect cause of this war is that the Turk is an alien in Europe, an enemy of Western civilization, a sanguinary fanatic by nature, a ruler whose Government is not a Government of law but of plunder, and that there is a general feeling in the civilized world that it is time for this Government to be overthrown or removed to its original Asiatic source. The element of law does not enter into the idea of Turkish Government. Its constitution is an utter dead letter. It has no machinery for enforcing laws. It has promised to make reforms over and over again, which promises remain unfulfilled because it cannot enforce them. The governing power of Turkey is in the hands of a caste that does not number one-sixth of the empire, which exists as an armed camp of Asiatics in the midst of Europe, not to lay down laws, enforce obedience, and administer justice, but to terrorise even to the extent of extermination, if necessary, and in any event to a degree that will make resistance impossible. This caste is not responsible to any authority but its own. If its agents commit outrages there is no redress. Not one of the fiends who perpetrated the Bulgarian horrors has ever been punished; on the other hand, the bloodiest butchers have been promoted to higher seats of honor. Mr. Maccoll, in his recent work on Turkey, speaks of the condition of the Bulgarians as follows:

"The Christians have in most provinces, and notably in Bulgaria, fallen into the temper of slaves; that resistance to the gendarmerie is considered impossible, the Government and its soldiery invariably supporting them, until the armed policemen can do absolutely what they please, and, in a country where chastity is considered of the highest importance and women are reverenced as in Ireland, the honor of families is absolutely at the mercy of any villain who may be admitted into the ranks of the defenders of order. The people, aware that the slightest complaint will be the signal for massacre or torture, have been degraded below the human point, till, when assailed in the way which makes even slaves resist, they only occasionally have the energy to join the brigands, though, strange to say, when they have joined them they fight to the death. It is enough to say that in all rural districts, wherever Turks are annoyed, or resisted, or even affected with a caprice of tyranny, the villages encounter the fate of cities taken by storm in the worst cycles of middle-age warfare. The men are murdered, and the women violated at will and with impunity. No redress is even hoped for; the authorities all side with the gendarmerie or soldiers, and the worst offenders are the Pashas sent to maintain order. The Christian who complains is tortured until he leaves off complaining, and the Pasha who tortures him is considered an energetic officer, and rapidly promoted."

The Turkish Government lives not only by cruelty but by plunder. It is predatory in character, not judicial. It eats the substance of its victims; if they object, it exterminates them. It takes with no idea of returning. It borrows with no idea of paying. It promises with no idea of fulfilling. It lives among civilized nations as the blackmailer, and thief, and swindler live in society. It would have no subject unless as a slave; if it cannot enslave him, it kills him, ravishes his wife, sells his children, and burns his home. As Mr. Maccoll says in another part of his work, speaking of the evil which this war is intended to remove:

"It is the existence of a so-called Government over at the very least 6,000,000 of Christians in Europe and 3,000,000 more in Asia, which, so far from securing even tolerable peace for domestic and social life, and rendering it probable that the human beings born in Christian communities should grow up with the ordinary confidence in industry, courage under wrong, self-respect in conduct, affections in their homes, and good-will toward their neighbors, of average men, actively prevents any such result, substitutes organized plunder for taxation, favoritism of the grossest kind for justice, cows all the manliness out of the men, and all the womanliness out of the women, replaces the noblest affections by the fiercest and the meanest passions, makes dread, chronic servility the only assurance against wholesale wrong, and apathy the one remedy against outrage."

To suppress such an evil as this Russia enters the field, and her legions are now scouring over Roumania and Asia Minor. No horrors of war can equal the horrors of Sclavic persecution. No loss of life can be so terrible as the evil that occasions it. Its removal at any cost of life, money, or misery will be a blessing to the world.

A Genealogical Baby.

According to the Des Moines (Ia.) *State Register*, there is in that city a baby with twelve living grand-parents. Five generations, all alive and well, form an ancestral tie that few little folks—or big folks, either—ever see. This phenomenon, however, this baby experiences. She has one great-great-grandmother, being 90 years of age, residing in Indiana; four great-grandmothers, ages respectingly 63 and 69, on the father's side, and 68 and 70 on the mother's side; three great-grandfathers living—only one on the father's side, age 71; on the mother's side, one aged 72, the other 71; two grandmothers living, ages, on the father's side 44, on the mother's side, 46; two grandfathers, aged, on the father's side 46, on the mother's side 48, and one father and mother. All the above are a hearty, robust, ambitious class of people, all being to date full of life; and only one who is any way helpless, she being the oldest in the account. The parents are aged respectively 22 and 24 years.

Hospitable Highwaymen.

A young man named Ragan, from San Felipe, Tex., tells the San Antonio *Express* that as he was riding along the road, a few miles beyond Castroville, two men rode up to him from the brush by the roadside and demanded his money. Both had their faces masked, but did not present their revolvers, which they carried in sight, simply saying, as they told him to hold, that they didn't think it necessary to draw on him, as he was so young. He had $19 in his pocket and a considerable sum in his boots. The last mentioned the robbers failed to find, but took the $19. They then invited the young man to step into the brush and lunch with them, which he, thinking it safest to humor them, did, although his appetite was none of the most ravenous. About 100 yards from the road the men had a good lunch spread, which they partook of heartily, keeping their faces masked, however. After lunch the robbers returned $7 to their victim, and told him he could go. He didn't wait for a second bidding.

A Lay of True Love.

As a young man was looking over a barrel of eggs received at a grocery on Newark avenue, Jersey City, about a month ago, he found the following inscription upon one of the eggs:

If this you see, young man,
Write just as soon as you can,
And let me hear from my favorite egg;
This great boon I humbly beg.
JULIA BRIERSON, Westfield, Ohio.

The youth immediately wrote to the address, inclosing his photograph, and received a reply and picture from the writer of the lines. The correspondence was continued to the satisfaction of both persons, who are to be married next month. It is said the young lady is the daughter of a wealthy farmer, and wrote the lines in jest, never expecting to hear from them.—*New York Tribune.*

Getting the Drop.

The patent bell-punch has been introduced recently on several street car lines in San Francisco. One company pays a royalty of 40 cents a day for every bell-punch, and as 40 cars are kept on the track the expense of this mechanical detective service is $16 a day, which represents the net dishonesty which the bell-punch must offset in order to be self-supporting. One of the conductors lately had a queer adventure. There was a picturesque miner in the car who had not paid his fare, and, as the conductor went forward and took the little instrument from his pocket, the stranger sprang to his feet, and, drawing a revolver, exclaimed, "I'll be blowed if you get the drop on me."

KIND consideration. Landlady (evidently not up to passing events, who has just let her apartments): "And coals, a shilling a scuttle!" Lodger: "Why, that little tea-scoop thing will want filling a dozen times a day!" Landlady: "O! don't mind giving trouble, sir! Just touch the bell and the servant will attend to it immediately."

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY!

Our Imports and Exports—Why the Balance of Trade Has Settled in Our Favor.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We have repeatedly published the figures showing the falling off in the import trade of the United States. This, added to the increase in the exports, exhibits a regularly-increasing margin of difference between our exports and imports, or what is called a large "balance of trade" in our favor. The statements of imports and exports for several years, and for the eight months of the present year ending Feb. 28, thus compare:

Years.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Excess of Exports.*
1874....	$595,861,248	$704,463,120	$108,601,872
1875....	553,906,153	643,094,767	89,188,614
1876....	476,677,871	644,956,406	168,278,535
Eight mo'ths of 1876...	300,557,531	487,273,786	186,716,255
Totals..	$1,927,002,803	$2,479,788,079	$552,785,276

Here we have the record that in the three years and eight months ending Feb. 28, 1877, we have exported and sold domestic products to the amount of $552,785,276 in excess of the value of the goods we have purchased. What has been done with the money? In the first eight months of the present fiscal year we have sold nearly $200,000,000 more goods than we have purchased. Where does the money go? What are we receiving for it? That question is not easily answered in detail; but generally we may assume that it is applied abroad to taking up the various forms of local indebtedness. During the war and following the war, and down to the very day in 1873 on which Jay Cooke closed his bank, the American people were actively and industriously engaged in the manufacture of debts. The Southern States succeeded in issuing nearly $300,000,000 of State bonds; the cities of the United States issued all the bonds for which they could find purchasers. Even little rural villages issued their 10 per cent. bonds, and sold them, or gave them away, or had them stolen and sold. The agricultural districts of this State sold over $15,000,000 of bonds, bearing an average interest of 8½ per cent. The municipal debts in Illinois alone exceed $40,000,000. It was the same everywhere. The railroads were industrious in the issue of bonds. Cash was discarded as a means of building railways; railways were built by construction companies. Stock was subscribed and paid for in bonds; the railroad companies paid the construction companies in bonds; the construction companies paid for grading, and bridges, and for iron, and for cars, and for coal, and locomotives, in bonds. Bonds were the universal investment. Every laborer or mechanic on a railway, every man who furnished teams for grading or ties, or stone, or lumber, had his bonds laid away. The bonds were inexhaustible so long as they could be printed and people would take them. These bonds were disposed of as rapidly as possible. Agents of foreign capitalists picked them up in the market and sent them abroad. We were piling up debt most recklessly and laboriously.

We are now buying that debt back, but, unfortunately, are not paying it. A very large portion of the debt that was held at home has been sponged out of existence. More of it is of dubious or very small value. The rest of it was held abroad. The foreign holders of these bonds have been sending them to this country to be sold. At the time of the panic there were probably not less than $1,500,000,000 of European money invested in this country in all the forms of American securities. These have been in the process of return to this country in exchange for our exports. That will account largely for the "balance of trade" which has set in in our favor. How far it is profitable to this country is a matter of speculation. In the meantime, these bonds pay no duty, and are consequently no source of revenue. The importation of $100,000,000 more of dutiable merchandise would yield an average of $35,000,000 of revenue to the Government.

It cannot be said that we are paying our debts by this process. The bonds are merely changing hands—passing from foreign to American holders. Persons anxious to know if the nation is not getting rich from its surplus exports may make their own estimate as to the profits of the exchange of cotton and breadstuffs for railroad, municipal and other bonds and securities.

AMONG the matrimonial announcements of Conjungo, the Paris marriage broker, in the *Petit Journal*, may be noticed: "Young lady; age 29; fortune 100,000 francs." "Orphan; age 23; fortune 60,000 francs." "Widow without children; age 26; fortune 100,000 francs." "Widow well preserved; age 39; does not look more than 28; no false hair; has preserved all her teeth; plays the piano sufficiently for dancing; temper quick, but heart good; slight mustache; fortune 180,000 francs and an uncle paralyzed on one side, whose doctor only gives him three months to live."

ALL SORTS.

VIRGINIA spends over $300,000 a year for the education of the negroes.

A MAN in Warren county, Ga., has been twice struck by lightning, and still lives. His latest misfortune was matrimony.

SALT is now imported in large quantities from Europe at low rates. Shipowners prefer it to ballast for western passage.

IT was computed in July, 1733, that within the past twelve months Great Britain had exported 800,000 quarters of wheat, valued at £1,000,000 sterling. Times have changed.

OLE C. RUE, of Norway township, Fillmore county, Minn., entered a den of wolves the other day and killed ten of them, and for their heads received $50 from the County Treasurer.

A FARMER'S wife near Dixon, Cal., while closing the gate of a corral into which she had driven some horses, was almost instantly killed by one of the animals running against the gate. It opened outward and fractured her skull.

DEWITT C. ELLIS, Bank of Superintendent of New York State, is charged before the Banking Committee of the State Senate with allowing fifteen insolvent banks to keep upen, thereby inflicting a loss of $6,000,000 to depositors.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN invented and constructed three clocks, and one of them is owned in the Old King's Arms Inn, in Lancaster, England. It has only three wheels and strikes the hour. It is to be sold at auction in May, with other curious historical objects.

A YOUNG lady at Holyoke, Mass., who tried to cure a sore throat recently by wrapping it in raw liver on going to bed, was awakened in the night by a huge rat that was lunching from the liver, and she concluded that of the two she preferred sore throat.

THE publishers of the *Christian Union*, Mr. Beecher's paper, recently ordered a new printing press from England, but when it arrived they had no money to pay for it. The manufacturers have begun a suit for breach of contract against the publishers.

THE French society for suppressing the abuse of tobacco, holding that smoking among boys is pernicious to their health, has prepared a petition to be presented to the Assembly, asking for a law to prohibit youths under 16 from using the weed in public places.

A SAFETY envelope to prevent tampering has been devised. On the flap the words "attempt to open" are printed with a double set of chemicals, the first impression containing nutgalls and the second green vitriol. If the flap be steamed or moistened in any way the magic printing will appear.

Robins in the tree-top,
Blossoms in the grass,
Green things a-growing
Everywhere you pass;
Sudden little breezes,
Showers of silver dew,
Black bough and bent twig
Budding out anew;
Pine-tree and willow-tree,
Fringed elm, and larch—
Don't you think that May-time's
Pleasanter than March?
—*St. Nicholas for May.*

THE Turkish naval force is now composed of 2 imperial yachts, 6 iron-clad frigates, 9 iron-clad corvettes, 2 iron-clad monitors, 4 frigates, 5 iron-clad gunboats, 4 ships-of-the-line, 7 corvettes, 15 coast-guard vessels, 5 schooners, 4 cannon sloops and 53 nondescript vessels—in all 116, with 759 guns and 16,038 men.

SUCH is the terror entertained by the Chinese for the Hatchet Society or Highbinders (a band of Celestial assassins) that Tong Wah Sow, shot by one of the gang and mortaly wounded at San Francisco, refused to divulge the name of his murderer, fearing that if he did the highbinders would wreak their vengeance on his family.

THE Chicago *Sun* publishes an interview with an old citizen of Kansas, named Dubois, who claims to have been one of a party who, when the Bender family emigrated so suddenly from the scene of their manifold murders in that State, followed their trail, and, having encountered them, had a short, sharp fight, which ended in the summary burial of the whole family.

IN San Mateo county, Cal., two tax-payers own more than four thousand acres; seven more than three thousand, out less than four thousand; ten more than two thousand, but less than three thousand; forty-eight more than one thousand, but less than two thousand; sixty-four more than five hundred, but less than one thousand; one hundred and forty-eight over two hundred, but less than five hundred.

THE Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill appropriating $575,000 for the erection of a new State lunatic hospital to relieve the other institutions for the insane, which are generally overcrowded. The hospital is for the accommodation of the insane of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Northampton, Delaware, and other counties. The payment of the appropriation will be made in quarterly installments of $50,000.

A CURIOUS scene was enacted at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London, on Good Friday. According to the provisions of an ancient will the rector proceeded to the churchyard and deposited twenty-one sixpences on the grave of the testatrix as a donation to twenty-one widows, the conditions being that they were absolutely needy and not too stiff in their joints to stoop and pick up the money.

A NEW work has appeared on flying, a subject which has an extraordinary fascination for some minds. It is by the late Charles Mansfield, an accomplished Englishman. The work, "teems with ideas and suggestions for combating nature," and is very curious. Not the least distinguished of aeronauts is Capt. Burnaby, author of the famous "Ride to Khiva," who made a balloon voyage from Cremorne Garden, London, some years ago.

SPRING SONG.

I.

The gentle zephyrs wakening blow,
And day and night they rustle low,
By sweet bowers softly ranging;
Refreshing scent! reviving sound!
That breathe to hearts still winter bound,
"Hope even ye, for all is changing."

II.

The earth grows fairer day by day,
As spring moves on from March to May,
Her wand of magic wielding;
'Tis waved! the sombrest valleys bloom,
And the sad soul smiles through its gloom,
To grief's divine exorcist yielding.
—*From the German.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 17, 1877.

Let us face the truth. Our Southern policy has not only been a curse to the whites, but it has been a curse to the freed people for whose benefit it was adopted.—[New York Tribune.

That is precisely what the Jeffersonian Democracy has been telling you for the past twelve years, and they are telling you several other truths that you will receive before you are many years older.

All the indications point to higher prices for breadstuffs. The exportations to Great Britain this year from this country are thirteen millions bushels less than they were at the same time in 1876, counting from the harvest of 1875. And the English supply is twelve millions of bushels short from other countries. This deficit must now be made up for the most part by our farmers.—Banner.

James Redpath, the once noted abolitionist and for years an influential Republican leader, is out in a long and bitter letter, addressed to a prominent negro politician of Mississippi, in which he advises the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, and says that Senator Bruce and Wendell Philips agree with him. In his long and bitter attack on Hayes he says; I should refuse to believe that God governs this world if the dastardly treachery of this administration to the blacks is not visited with the destruction of the party; if it submits to the leadership of Hayes, it will not be fit to live, because it will thereby abandon both its principles and its saviors.

Some of the Republican papers, are not afraid to speak out. Here is what one published at Sturgis, Mich., says:

> There is but one way of escape for Mr. Hayes and his apologists. That is to confess that Packard was not elected Governor of Louisiana nor Hayes President of the United States. Any other line of argument at once involves itself in inconsistency.—Hayes and Packard stand or fall together, and if one goes out the other ought to follow him. It will not do to say that Hayes was "constitutionally" elected. This is a mere quibble. The constitution has been misinterpreted if held to warrant the inauguration of a President not really elected. The time has come for plain speaking, and we trust that lots of it will be done at the extra session of Congress. Let that body institute inquiries as to who was really elected President last November, and if Mr. Hayes' title is defective, just "withdraw the troops," and let him and Uncle Sammy fight it.

Governor Williams has appointed the state house commissioners in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the last legislature. The names of the appointed are: I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne; W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; and Gen. T. A. Morris and Gen. John Love, of Indianapolis. Mr. Nelson has been prominently connected with business and agricultural affairs for many years; is a man of ability, and thoroughly reliable. Mr. McKeen is a banker, is a successful business man, president of a railroad, and stands high as a man of energy and skill. Gen. Love and Gen. Morris have been known to the people of Indiana for many years as gentlemen of wealth and enterprise, and men in every way worthy of the higest official position which it is possible for the people to confer upon them. Nelson and Love are Democrats, and Morris and McKeen are Republicans. The governor is president of the commission.

Governor Williams yesterday appointed the following named gentlemen to serve as the new state house commissioners: I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne; W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; General Thomas A. Morris, and General John Love, of this city. There has been a large number of aspirants for the positions, and the contest has been sharp and active. Since the passage of the new state house bill the governor has been visited by numerous delegations from all over the state, which have urged the claimes of the various candidates. All things considered, it is doubtful whether the appointments could be improved upon, and the selection is another manifestation of the wisdom and great good sense that have marked the official acts of his excellency. The appointees are well known throughout the state as gentlemen of high personal character, unquestionable integrity and of great ability and wide experience in the management of large business interests.

As a rule a sneeze is the warning nature gives that some part of the body is exposed to a cooler temperature than the other parts, and that the sneezer is "catching cold." Next to the warning, what is the use of the sneeze? It throws open the pores of the whole body and induces a gentle perspiration; in a word it throws off the cold. A child rarely sneezes more than twice—perspiration is readily induced in youth; an old man, on the contrary, sneezes half a dozen to a dozen times, with a loudly explosive "catchogue." It is harder to set him perspiring. When one is sitting by an open window and finds himself sneezing, nature tells him he is taking cold. He should get up instantly, walk about and take a full tumbler of cold water to keep up the prespiration that the sneeze set in motion. If he does this he will not be telling after that he has a "cold in his head," or chest, or lungs.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

Lafe Miller is the proud owner of a fast colt, in whose veins courses the royal blood of the famous Lexington and Gray Eagle. One day last week Lafe, with the assistance of no less than ten men and as many boys, undertook to train his colt—sheep—to the saddle in view of the fall races. Lafe is now able to be around without crutches, and a young man from Michigan has been engaged to finish the job.

Dave Williamson, of Defiance, Ohio, sojourning here for some months past, returned home last Monday.

John Ward, the facetious, sandy haired John, fresh from the classic banks of the Huron, was in town Saturday.

We regret to learn that our townsmans, Mr. Thos. Jordan, whose health during the past winter has been such as to incapacitate him from business, is at present confined to his room with consumption.

The serenaders were abroad last Saturday night.

Dr. Erickson, a prominent physician of Kendalville, and the advisory surgeon of the Air Line Railroad, died at that place last week after a lingering illness.

The excitement over the recent advance in wheat having somewat subsided, the price is gradually taking a downward move, and since our last we note a fall of 8c., for Amber No. one. Small lots continue to come in, and on yesterday the market opened with the following offers for all kinds of grain Wheat, amber, No. one, $1.95c.: No. two, $1.75c.; corn, 55c.; oats, 50c. There is no change in the price of butter and eggs, our shippers offering 12c. for per lb. for prime butter, and 8c. for eggs. Our stock buyers have passed into summer quarters and therefore we pass over the stock quotations. Hides remain at 6c. with indications of an advance of ½c.

LOVELAND.

NEWVILLE.

Mr. G. H. Munn is making improvements in the way of a sidewalk in front of his store. That is a move in the right direction.

The Rhodes Bros. have not bought out Mr. H. W. Coburn's stock of goods. Coburn squealed, but the boys with courage and pluck, nothing daunted as they could not have a store, bought a team and peddling wagon and a stock of goods and are now doing a fine business on the road.

Mr. A. W. Allen and J. M. Combs will ship their fine trotting horse to New York this week.

Farmers are busy planting corn. The most of them will finish this week, and the frisky implement dealer, will be after them to sell sulky corn plows. Load your shot gun and lay for them.

Married; Mr. Samuel Stafford to Miss Hatty Seeley, all of Newville, 'Squire Gunsenhouser officiating. May joy go with the youthful pair.

'Squire Gunsenhouser has rented his mill to his brother, who with the assistance of Mr. Countryman, will carry on the business.

The 'Squire has bought a farm where he proposes to raise potatoes and clover seed. The 'Squire has the energy to make thing move. Success to you.

Trade unions in this country make a great many mistakes in their time of striking for higher wages. Alluding to the strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Reading railroad, the Philadelphia Bulletin, in its local column, says: "The strike virtually ended some time ago, and some of the employes of the company who are now without situations in consequence of their enthusiasm on behalf of the Brotherhood, now complain bitterly that the promises held out to them have not been fulfilled. These men can never obtain employment again from the company. General Manager, Wootten, said last evening: 'I had on my office table in Philadelphia to-day between 1,500 and 1,600 application for positions on the road, of which 500 were from engineers. I do not fear any further trouble from our employees. The road is running smoothly, and we have not had a single accident caused by our new men.'"

Alluding editorally to the result of the strike the Bulletin says: "The general opinion here is that it is over now. The places of the discharged engineers have been filled, and filled by men who are to be retaind permanently. A more hopeless case for strikers probably was never presented."

A letter from D. Bodine, dated Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, May 10, says: Arrived at Baxter Springs last evening. Big excitement about the lead mines. Everybody is going there. It is said that some have made as high as $10,000 in two days. Times do not seem to be as close here. You see no tramps and everybody is busy. I have been looking for grasshoppers but have found none. Can see their trail, however, having gobbled up all the wheat on their way. Corn looks well what is up, and some are still planting. Corn 30c., wheat $1.25c., hay 1.50c.@2.00, stock cheap, land cheap. Peaches are almost as large as acorns. No work here. Met Samuel Miller this morning

Notices have been posted for the ball game to be played to-morrow. Don't fail to see it.

To Parents of School Children.

We desire to call the attention of parent having children in the public schools here, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance that their children be regular in their attendance at the schools during the remaining two weeks of the present term. The last week will be devoted almost exclusively to examinations on the work of the year, and the result of these examinations must determine whether the pupil can be promoted to a higher grade or not.

Irregularity in attendance is likely to result in failure on examination, and failure on examination obliges the pupil to do the work of his grade over again, whereas by punctual attendance he would probably pass, and so could be permitted to a higher grade.

We trust that the importance of this matter will be duly appreciated, and that parents will in no case keep their children out of school if it be at all possible to do otherwise. M. SILER.

Grand Opening.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the grand opening of that popular summer resort, Pleasant Lake will take place on the 25th of this month, under the auspices of that most excellent, clever and genial gentlemen, V. E. Simmons, Esq. The new steamboat "S. K. Hooper" will give all a free ride on that day. The Pleasant Lake Silver Cornet Band, assisted by the ladies Trombone band of Angola, and the H. C. & S. P. Band of Waterloo will furnish music for the occasion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A splendid cane will be given to the heaviest man in attendance.

STARTLING NOTICE.

A fine, bran new, glittering, magnificent silver cup will be given to the best looking editor. Now, by St Paul there's work to do. What,—shall little bantams, or long-legged shangais scoop us? Never. We would see the lake drained to its last drop, and Brown and Meyers playing pedro in the cenre thereof, ere Auburn shall be distanced. But give us a fair count, none of your 8 to 7 business. We want to name the fifteenth lady, as we have one down here who thinks Weamer awful handsome. He's got to win that prize. We are pinning our faith on him and if he dont win, lord, wont he catch it.

We are authoized to state that half fare rates will be given on the railroad. A small admission will be charged at the grounds. Let every body turn out.

Mrs. L. C. Ecker, M. D., at the Auburn House. The great European business and Medical Clairvoyant Consultation on all affairs of life. Special attention given to chronic diseases. Understands the Patanical system thourghly, the best blood purifier.

Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 9 p. m. Will remain but a few days. Please call early.

In the east the fruit crop promises remarkably well this season. Peaches especially are likely to be abundant. The report from the fruit growing regions of Delewars, Maryland and Virginia are full of encouragement. The largest crop ever gathered is anticipated.

Diseases of the lungs, chest and throat are so prevelent in our ever changing climate, that such a medicine as Dr. Marshall's lung syrup is invaluable to the whole community. It cures almost instantly. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific is in every sense of the word a "specific." Will cure the chills and fever, and prevents its return. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

For Sale.

Lot No 120 old plot, better known as the property of Chris Baker. Must be sold. For further particulars enquire of undersigned.

For Sale.

Good house and lot in Kuhlmans addition. Fine new house, woodhouse and every thing convenient. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of.

T. H. SPROTT, Assignee.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

F. W. SILVERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John R. Ketcham [illegible] Plaintiffs, and Edward Eldridge is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirty three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on.

Saturday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north half of lot number twenty-nine [29] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

A. E. Goodman, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, April 25, 1877. Pr. fee $8,7

Unpaid Corporation Taxes.

By virtue of the Tax Duplicate for the year 1876, of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and a warrant duly signed by a majority of the town trustees of said town and attested by the clerk thereof, I have, this first day of May, 1877, levied on the following described real estate, situated within the limits of said town.

NAMES OF OWNERS	NO. L.	DESCRIPTION	TAX
Babb U E	4	Mc F A w ½	$1
Same	5	do	
Blair Lewis J	105	O P	2 10
Same	106	do	[illegible]
Same	127	do w ½	[illegible]
Same	128	do	[illegible]
Buss Christian Heirs of	75	w A	[illegible]
Same	76	do	[illegible]
Bernhart Peter	72	A 2d A	[illegible]
Brage Schott	3	K 2d A s w ½	[illegible]
Cook J P	200	O P	[illegible]
Carper Jasper	61	E 2d A	75
Garrison John	29	B & A A	1 [illegible]
Gregg Addie	31	K A	[illegible]
Hamm Jacob	27	K A	[illegible]
Same	28	do	87
Krieble Joel D	251	O P	10
Same	253	do	5
Same	254	do	5
Same	278	do	5
Same	280	do	5
Same	[illegible]	do	5
Same	300	do	5
Same	257	do	5
Same	258	do	5
Same	279	O P	5
Same	361	do	5
Same	[illegible]	do	5
Same	[illegible]	do	5
Miller Henry	10	G & D A	75
Peters Albert	125	W A	1 25
McClellan John	6	K 2d A m pt	1 [illegible]
Nerkirk John	26	B 2d A	75
Park W B	156	O P	5
Park W	[illegible]	do	5
Same	[illegible]	do	75
Raub Jacob	21	K A	1 50
Shaffer, Mary J	115	W E	1 00
Same	126	do	75
Vogeut Hester	7	A A	25
Same	8	do	25
Work Robert	14	Mc F A	1 50
Same	15	do	4 00
Warner Samuel	249	O P	5
Zollars E	1	E 2d A	4 75
Owner Unknown	290	O P	10
Owner Unknown	204	O P	5

I, S. T. Galloway, marshal of said town, do hereby give notice that the above lots and parts of lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes thereon, will be sold at the door of the court house of DeKalb county, in said town of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1877. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. T. GALLOWAY, Marshal.

May 1, 1877

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, STAIR RODS, RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOOD.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

CARPETS!

Newest Designs, Choicest Colors and Lowest Prices.

Root & Company,

HOSIERY!

We are now displaying a very large and attractive stock of regular made English and German Hosiery for Ladies, gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Infants wear, comprising all the novelties Balbriggan Hosiery, Lisle Thread Hosiery, Solid Color Hosiery, Fancy Stripe Hosiery. Among them some decided bargains.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Superb stock of the season in lisle thread gloves, lisle thread gauntlets, taffeta silk gloves, castor beaver gloves, undressed kid gloves, gloves for driving, with full assortment of our popular brands of kid gloves. At 75c $1.00, $ 125, $1.50, $175 and $2.00 per pair, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. The 'Prevost,' or new side cut "kid gloves," is a great success and selling well.

Spring Dress Goods!

We open this week large lines of novelties at a great reduction in prices.

ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS,

20 Cents Per Yard.

REAL VALUE 30 CENTS.

An inspection of our numerous departments will prove that we are offering larger assortments, more decide novelties, finer class of goods, and last, but not least, selling at lower prices than any establishment in the city.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced, our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible]. We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 90 and 80 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best [illegible] and 80c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan Tea, and English Breakfast, the very best, 60 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 50	Valencia raisins per lb	8c
Half box " "	75	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	11	" " Good yellow	9c
" C.	10½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	8c		

Canned Peaches—Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00. Family White Fish per keg $4 00, Family Mackerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 20c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds. Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort. Wayne, Ind

J. L. DAVIS

Is the only place to get the genuine

SOUTH BEND CHILLED

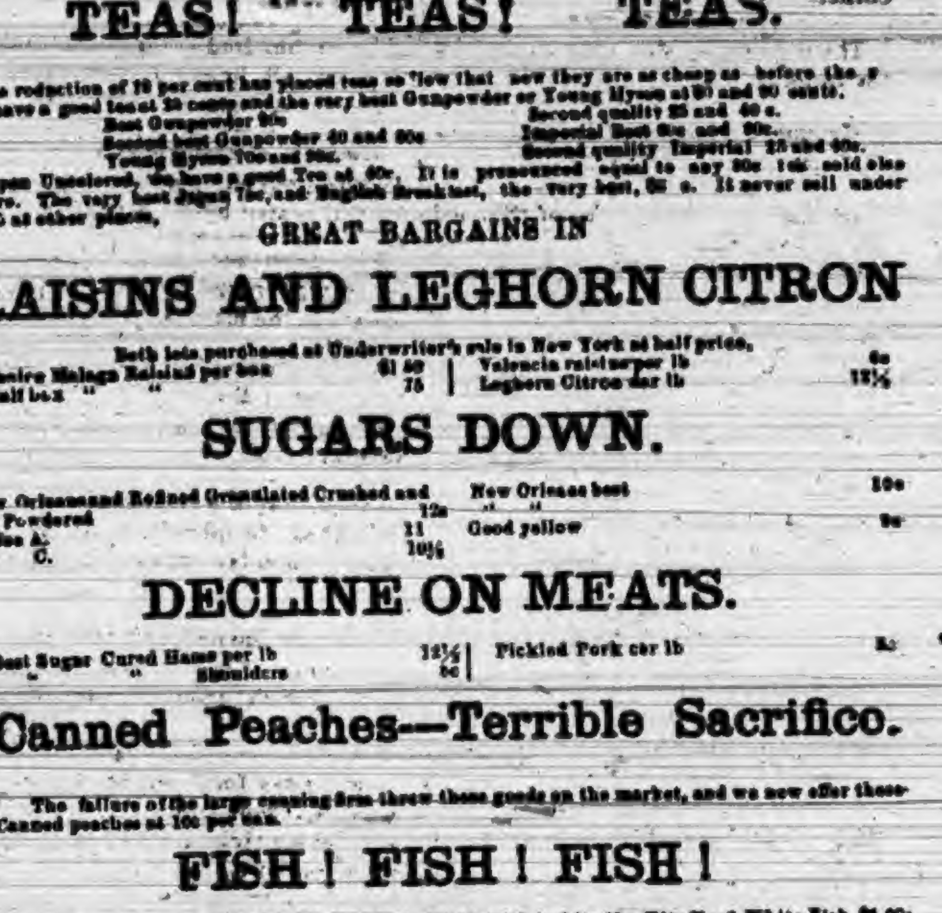

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, Auburn, Indiana.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.45c
" side lace shoes	1.95	2.50c
" goat buskins "	1.70	95c
" " "	1.50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	1.85c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	8.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	8.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Fun Monday night at Ensley's Hall.

Ginger Ale punches at Joe Beugnot's.

New York Store! New York Store!

Port Wine punch, at Joe Beugnot's.

New York Store! New York Store!

Coffee at Bittenger's, green for 25c per lb. tf.

A fine assortment of wall paper at Houser's. 3w.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

The weather is still encouraging for the farmers.

We notice Judge Best in attendance at Court.

Go and see the new line of trimmed hats at Lanning's.

Stone fence, and I cant be beat, at Joe Beugnot's.

Ladies and chidren's trimmed hats at Lanning's. Just received.

If you are in need of wall paper, call at Cal Houser's. 3w.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats at Lanning's. Just received.

Court in session this week with about 300 cases on the docket.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats at Lanning's. Just received.

A whole suit of clothes at Bittenger's for 3.75, cut in the latest style. tf.

A fine new stock of note paper, late styles at Houser's. 3w.

Ladies and children's trimmed hats at Lanning's. Just received.

Fine Havana's at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Eighs ball sets of Croquet for one dollar, at Houser's. 3w.

Miss Stella Yandes, of this place spent last Sabbath in Albion.

Two hundred different patterns of wall paper just received at Houser's. 3.

Callico at Bittenger's for 5c@6c per yard, opposite the Auburn house. tf.

4 bars soap for 25c at Bittenger's. Opposite the Auburn house. tf.

Peerless carpert warp 25c. per lb., at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Shirts all ready made up of linen at Bittenger's for 60c each. tf.

Extra tea at Bittenger's for 50c per lb. Opposite the Auburn house. tf.

The very best Percell dress good at Bittengers for 9c@12½c per yard. tf.

A No. 1 five cent cigar at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

The very best head dress goods at Bittenger's for 15c per yard. tf.

Railroads generally are making changes in the running of their trains.

The ladies should not fail to see the new stock of trimmed hats at Lanning's.

The County Commissioners will meet in special session next Monday.

"Dick Turpin & Tom King" and "Po-ca-hon-tas" Monday night, at Ensley's Hall.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you clothing cheaper than any other house in town.

Mr. Grubb has erected a hand some new sign in front of his cigar manufactory.

There will be communion services at the Presbyterial church next Sabbath morning.

We learn that Chas. Muerham, our German barber, has located some where in Michigam.

Our business men for the past week or so have been complaining of the dullness of times.

Be sure to see the great bargains at the New York store before you buy your dry goods.

Go to Joe Beugnot's for Lemonade and all kinds of summer drinks. The best in town.

Three hundred dollars worth of underwear, all linen, at Bittinger's, opposite the Auburn house, at cost.

There is a small quantity of peach blooms, indicating a light crop of that fruit, if spared by the May frosts.

The permanent exhibition at the Centennial Grounds in Philadelphia was opened in the main building last week.

A new crossing has been put down on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, also one on the corner of Cedar and Seventh.

"Dick Turpin & Tom King" and "Po-ca-hon-tas," to splendid plays, by home talent, Monday night at Ensley's Hall.

Patronize home manufacturies. A good motto, but why don't those who harp so much about it, practice what they preach.

Last Friday forenoon, as M. H. Linder the R. R. Agent at Angola, was coupling cars, had his right arm so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

Ed. Bodine and family are at Indianapolis this week, Ed. being the Representative of our lodge, to the grand lodge of I. O. O. F.

A great deal of corn has been planted the past week. Should the weather continue favorable, the crop will soon be in the ground.

Scarlet Fever is the Herod of the present age. Parents you can disarm the monster and save your little ones by using Terry's Salicylic Soap.

Mr. Miller, of Hicksville Ohio, a cousin to our townsmen Amos and Bruce Miller of this place, has secured a situation as baker for Hollister & Benedict.

The base ball season is commencing. Many a young man who is to weak to cut a stick of wood for his mother, will put in a good days work in about two hours.

Our Dramatic Company will present to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity two "rattling" plays, Dick Turpin & Tom King and Po-ca-hon-tas, Monday evening, at Ensley's Hall.

Just at this time of the year the average city boy is very much interested in the raising of chickens, an occupation that will be of much benefit to them by keeping them out of mischief.

Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific is the remedy for chills and fever. Safe at all times under all conditions, and never fails to cure. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Just Received.

Arrived yesterday, one of the finest assortments of ladies and children's trimmed hats. All the late styles at lowest prices, at Lanning's.

Two hundred dollars worth of trimmings for hats, the latest styles, at Bittinger's, at cost. They must be sold want room for groceries.

M. F. Long & Co., sold C. P. Houser one of those celebrated Davis sewing machines. Give these machines a fair trial and we are confident that you will go and do likewise.

There is to be a rowing match at Pleasant Lake on the 25th, between Von Baron of Terre Haute, and F. S. Roby. Half fare on railroad.

The State Sunday School convention will be held at Terre Haute, on June 26th 27th and 28th. We have a programme which can be perused by those who have such a desire.

Charles Stimely, west of the city, purchased one of those Kimball Organs that the COURIER advertised last week, at reduced prices. Ask M. F. Long whether it pays to advertise or not.

Miss Nettie Martin only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin died very suddenly yesterday forenoon. She was taken ill on Tuesday with something like cholera morbus.

The M. E. social will be entertained at the lecture room on Wednesday the 23rd. All are cordially invited to attend. A large turnout is desired.

MRS. W. L. PENFIELD, Sec.

If you are a property owner and wish to see your town prosper, don't try to crush, the mechanic and laborer by cutting him down to starvation figures. Live and let live is a good rule to follow.

Miss Gerty Worden, of Albion, the fine character actress will assist in the presentation of the plays Monday night next. This is to be a benefit for Mr. Barberet, and we hope to see a full house.

Miss Ola Yandes, of this place, who has been sojourning at Albion for several weeks past, returned home yesterday, to take parts in the plays to be given by our dramatic company to-morrow evening.

We are glad to learn that the Supreme Court of this State has reversed the decision of a lower court at Delphi, in the suit for damages brought by Mrs Lowry of this place, against that city for damages for the death of her husband several years ago. She will now secure damages.

A Match game of base ball will be played on the Eel River ground to-morrow afternoon at 3 p. m., between two picked nines of this place, for a ball and bat. Lovers of this kind of sport should not fail to be on the ground, as it will no doubt be an interesting game.

Sammy Pommert, our enterprising tonsorial artist, has put in connection with his barber shop a first-class bath room. This is something that has long been needed in this thriving little city, and now we can boast of one of the best and most complete barber shops in Northern Indiana.

There is a general invertedness of things with our boot and shoe man. His boot is upside down, his advertisement is in the same fix, his prices have always been that way, and we expect to see him run his store the same and do his business on the ceiling.

Wall paper of all styles, Wall paper of all grades. Wall paper of every hue. Wall paper at lowest prices at Davenport's.

There is an immense amount of repairing and fixing up of sidewalks going on all over town, but still some places on the most public streets are in a miserable condition. In fact some places within a few squares of the Court House are dangerous after dark, and should receive immediate attention.

We attended the performance of Queen Esther at Butler last Thursday night, and was pleased to hear some very good musical talent. Mrs. Gilbert's Esther was very good, and she looked the Queen to perfection. The choruses were all well rendered, and most of the solos were sang with good effect.

Circuit Court is in session, with Judge Tousley on the bench. The usual motions in the different cases are being made. There are few criminal cases to engage the attention of the court. There is something very complicated about an attorney, a never-ending alway contending-like spirit that animates them to action.

We are authorized to say without fear of successful contradiction, or any attempt at prevarication that Davenport has wall paper, As to styles, prices &c., call and see for yourself.

Board of Equalization.

AUBURN, DEKALB CO., IND. May 17, '77

The Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, will meet on the first Monday of June 1877, in the Auditor's office, in the town of Auburn, in said county, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessments.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

The house of John Barntt, on north Vanburen street, was considerably damaged by fire last Friday, about midnight The property was insured for double its value, and it is thought it was set on fire. The owner was absent at the time and had been for two days. Several things were stolen after they were taken from the house. The fire department was on hand and did good service.

A. R. Stone & Co, the extensive auction and commission merchant of Toledo, now occupy a large and commodious building on Summit street, and are doing the leading business in that line in that city. Our popular friend W. G. Alexander of that firm, kown to many here, has found a good field for his energy and enterprise and is on the high road to success.

The new Town Board met last Monday night and organized by electing S. C. Swineford President, S. T. Galloway was then re-appointed marshal for the current year, which we believe will give general satisfaction. Mr. G. has been prompt and attentive, and done unusually well in his collection of taxes The hog law is a success under his administration, the first time it has ever been effective in this place.

How many worthy men might be helped along in their struggles and endeavors to build themselves up, thereby directly contributing to the prosperity of the town, if they were properly encouraged and supported by men of captal? Think of this, ye who are in easy circumstances, and experiment a little in that direction. Don't wrap yourself in the cloak of selfishness, calculating upon undue gains and profits that may be wrung from your less happily situated neighbors.

N. & G. Ensley, have erected a large depot near the Eel River track for the storing of agricultural implements. The have also construsted a derrick to lift the machines to and from the car, it being placed directly over the side track. This point is to be headquarters for a large territory, and all machines for a vast extent of country will be consigned to this place. If we had a few more such men, we would have more enterprise.

As we suppose every body read the interesting account in last week's paper, of items of early times, written by Maj. McFaden, of Logansport, and as we suppose you will want to hear about the Lost Indian, the Major has kindly furnished us with a copy of his last letter, which will be found on first page. He promises to write several articles for the COURIER, and we can assure him in advance that they will be read with great interest.

We believe that we can truthfully remark that our streets and alleys are in a more cleanly condition than ever known before. There are a few of them still encumbered with garbage debris, and unsightly wood piles, but this is more from carlessness than intention. Our sidewalks are in a better condition than usual, and the number has been largely increased during the year. We hope an effort will be made to keep the weeds down this summer, so that nought but a green carpet of grass may be seen along our sidewalks.

We have often wished we knew as much as our friend Charley, of the Press. We have often been lost in admiration at his matchless wisdom, and for hours we have sat and gazed upon him in silent wonder. We don't know of another person in the county that is as well posted as Charley—in his own opinion. He now says we know nothing about him or the great Roman Senator of the north-west, nor of things seen or unseen—in fact that we are a mere pigmy in his sight. We feel sorry for this, but we are trying to improve by his example, and we are progressing, for we talked a fellow to death last week.

MARRIED.—On Sunday May 13th., at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Ervin, Mr. Henry Brandon and Miss Kittie Elwell, both of this city.

There is a neat little package on our table, and we have a suspicion that it contains bridal cake—a memento of the happy occasion. In this season of roses and blossoms when warm summer zephers fan the cheek, and sweet birds fill the air with their melody, little cupid sits aloft in his ethereal throne and hurls his dart with the utmost indifference. The little fiend is no respecter of persons, but sometimes he fails to make a center shot, and then there's a skeleton in the house. We knew a fellow at whom he once aimed, and hit him in the calf of the leg and made him a cripple for life, though it was a skillet that caused the wound. We believe our friends will reap a full measure of happiness, for all's well that ends well. We wish Hank and his charming bride many happy joyous occasions, and a smooth, easy prosperous life.

Swiss Bell Ringers Coming.

Robinson's Swiss Bell Ringers, with Field, the humorist, accompanied by their Silver Cornet Band and Orchestra, will give one grand entertainment at Ensley's Hall next Tuesday evening, the 22nd. inst. This troupe is to well known to need puffing, and we simply say that they have ten first-class artists Mr. James R. Field, the popular and well known comic "humorist," mimic and facial delineator, is with them. Prof. Busley, comic soloist, Mr. O. W. Artz, clarionette soloist, Mr. F. R. Artz flute soloists, Mr. C. W. Artz, violin soloist, Miss How, soprano vocalist and Miss Nessie Field, comic [illegible], are all with them. Admission 25c.; reserved seats 35c Seats may be secured at Houser's book store.

A red ribbon reform revolutionist, recently 'rived, received a reluctant reception, but resolutely remained to revive a reign of resistance to rum-drinking. Dr. Johnson is a young man, and posesses all the elements of a once successful bummer. He is a reformed rum-guzzler, as he says, and we have failed to hear anyone dispute it. His elegant phrases, such as "you bet," "brace up," "on it" &c., are hardly within the vocabulary of a refined lecturer, but then he claims to be no lecturer, and in this manner does away with the objection at one fell swoop. He is strictly an attorney, and a good one, too, because he says that generally the best of all professions, if at all dissipated, are victims to this growing evil. Had he failed at Waterloo success would have been assured here, but our enterprising neighbor must not lay the flattering unction to her soul, that she can put up a job on Auburn. We are mad because Mr. Johnsing did not come here first, and we wont take any red ribbon in ours. We stand with father Griswold, and need no ribbon to let the people know that we are for temperance. We two have stood like the rock of Gibralter for fifty years, while the waves of drunkenness and dissipation have lapped up their victims, and now they ask us to wear a red ribbon! Never, Mr Johnsing, never.

We can safely assert that D. Marshall's lung syrup is the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis all pulmonary complaints. Call and see your druggist and try a bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

Decoration Day at Auburn.

Agreeable to announcement some of our citizens met at Gorden's Art Gallery on Saturday evening last, to organize for the observance of Decoration Day in Auburn, when G. W. Gorden was made President, and R. H. Weamer, Secretary.

The object of this meeting being stated by the chair, the following committees were chosen and confirmed:

COMMITTEES.

Committee on speaker—Tom. C. Mays E. D. Hartman and R. H. Weamer.

Committee on Finance—Joseph Rainier, M. L. Duck and C. Beugnot.

Committee on Music—Joe. McKay, M. F. Long and T. C. Mays.

Committee on Decoration and Flowers—Mr. T. C. Elson, Delmer Conger, Mrs. T. D. Gross, Mrs. E. D. Hartman, Miss Abbie Potter, Miss Josie Rush, Miss Frankie Ford, Miss Frakie Ryan and Miss Annie Rainier.

Committee of Arrangements—Capt. E. D. Hartman, T. B. Totten, C. M. Brown, Frank Culbertson, G. H. Hoffman, Cyrus Ollinger, H. Palmer and George Steele.

OFFICERS.

President of the Day—Dr. J. H. Ford. Chaplain—Rev. J. E. Ervin. Marshal—T. C. Mays; assistant Marshals—H. E. Altenburg and G. W. Gorden. Reader—W. H. McIntosh.

The first named parties on committees will act as chairman. Committees have authority to add such names as may be deemed necessary.

The citizens of DeKalb and surrounding counties are invited to participate in the exercises.

The Secretary is instructed to furnish the newspapers of the county with the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

The committees will meet at the dental rooms of Dr. Elson on Friday evening to perfect arrangements.

Adjourned.

G. W. GORDEN, Pres.
R. H WEAMER, Sec'y.

Last Friday night when the fire bell began to ring an old man came running up street, and inquired of a boy who he overtook, if that bell was ringing for fire. The boy looked up into the old man's face and said: "Ain't you old enough to know that that bell is ringing for water, there is enough fire down there, you old sap h——" The boy stopped to pick himself out of the ditch and the old man went on to the scene of conflagration.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between M. F. Long and Enos Casebeer, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Long will continue the business, and settle the books of the firm.

M. F. LONG,
ENOS CASEBEER.

A TILT.

"It may be so, but I don't believe it."

"It's because you don't use your eyes; you're prejudiced."

"Perhaps I am."

"I know you are. It would be foolish to talk againit custom-made clothing. Those who prefer it and can afford it, have a right to it, but I won't listen to your slurs against 'ready-made;' my experience is all against you. I have bought ready-made of SAM, PETE & MAX, and found it to fit as nicely, last as long and look quite as well as custom work, and for much less money.

"You seem interested in the Star Clothing House."

"I am, but not in the sense you mean. I think that a house that has done so much to raise the tone of ready-made clothing business, and at the same time reduce the prices for the people deserves a good word."

"But you detract from the custom trade."

"Not a bit of it! It is not that I love Cæsar less, but Rome more! The truth is custom work has not become poorer, and gone down, but ready-made has become better and risen up! Now do you see it?,'

"I wouldn't acknowledge it if I did."

"Of course you wouldn't. Those beaten in argument seldom do. Good morning.

Its rules of business dealing with the people:

1.—ONE PRICE.
2.—CASH PAYMENT,
3.—A GUARANTEE.
3.—MONEY REFUNDED.

The largest Clothing House in Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

"HURRAH! HURRAH! WE'LL SOUND THE JUBILEE."

—AT—

M. F. LONG & CO.'s MUSIC STORE,

Where we will offer for the next thirty days

Three Kimball Organs each worth		$300	for	$150
One Hamilton Organ	"	150	"	95
One Smith American	"	130	"	80
Two good Melodoens	"	150	"	45
One Jubilee Organ	"	100	"	50

Come in early and make a choice, for we will only sell at these rates for the next thirty day, in order to make room for a new stock.

M. F. LONG & CO.

May 10th, 1877.

MAY-DAY.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

If I were asked the season,
I could not tell to-day;
Should say it still was winter—
The calendar says May.

If this, indeed, be May-day,
I must be growing old;
For nothing I was used to
Do I to-day behold.

On May-day in New England,
In that old town of ours,
We rose before the daybreak,
And went and gathered flowers.

If there are woods in Hingham
I have forgot; I know
That there were woods in Seekonk,
Some forty years ago.

And thither went the children,
For there the wild flowers grew;
They plucked them up by handfuls,
With fingers wet with dew;

And then in pretty baskets,
With little sprigs of green,
They placed them, and stole homeward,
And hoped they were not seen.

Along the roads and by-ways
The merry creatures crept,
And round their sweethearts' houses,
While still their sweethearts slept.

The baskets on their windows
They hung and stole away;
And no one knew who did it,
Or, knowing, none would say.

It spoiled her simple pleasure
If any maiden knew
Who sent her her May basket—
She had to guess out who.

Ah! those indeed were May-days!
But *this*—this dreary day—
The calendar's mistaken,
'Tis not the 1st of May!

Why, if it were, my lady,
I would have gone in time
And made you your May basket,
If only one of rhyme!

But I haven't done it, darling;
The words that I have sung
Are faded recollections
Of May when I was young.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE CASE OF THE DOW TWINS.

"My notions about soul's influence on soul," said Dr. Richards, of Saturday Cove, to me one day last September, "are a little peculiar. I don't make a practice of giving 'em away to the folks around here. The Cove people hold that when a doctor gets beyond jalap and rhubarb, he's trespassing on the parson's property. Now, it's a long road from jalap to soul, but I don't see why one man mightn't travel as well as another. Will you oblige me with a clam?"

I obliged him with a clam. We were sitting together on the rock, fishing for tomcod. Saturday Cove is a small watering place a few miles below Belfast, on the west shore of Penobscot bay. It apparently derives its name from a belief generally entertained by the Covers that this spot was the final and crowning achievement of the Creator before resting on the seventh day. The Cove village consists of a hotel, two churches, several stores, and a graveyard containing former generations of Saturdarians. It is a favorite gibe among outsiders, who envy the placid quiet of the place, that if the population of the graveyard should be dug up and distributed through the village, and the present inhabitants laid away beneath the sod, there would be no perceptible diminution in the liveliness of the settlement. The Cove proper abounds with tomcod, which may be caught with clams.

"Yes," continued Dr. Richards, as he forced the barb of his jig-hook into the tender organism of the clam, "my theory is that a strong soul may crowd a weak soul out of the body which belongs to the weak soul, and operate through that body, even though miles away and involuntarily. I believe, moreover, that a man may have two souls, one of his own by right and the other an intruder. In fact, I *know* that this is so, and, it being so, what becomes of your moral responsibility? What, I ask, becomes of your moral responsibility?"

I replied that I could not imagine.

"Your doctrine of moral responsibility," said the Doctor sternly, as if it were my doctrine and I were responsible for moral responsibility, "isn't worth this tomcod," and he took a small fish off his hook and contemptuously tossed it back into the cove. "Did you ever hear of the case of the Dow twins?"

I had never heard of the case of the Dow twins.

"Well," resumed the Doctor, "they were born into the family of Hiram Dow, thirty years or more ago, in the red farm-house just over the hill back of us. My predecessor, old Dr. Gookin, superintended their birth, and has often told me the circumstances. The Dow twins came into the world bound back to back by a fleshy ligature which extended half the length of the spinal processes. They would probably have traveled through life in intimate juxtaposition had the matter depended on your great city physicians—your surgeons who were afraid to disconnect Chang and Eng, and who discussed the operation till the poor fellows died without parting company. Old Dr. Gookin, however, who hadn't attempted anything for years in the surgical line, more than to pull a tooth or to cut out an occasional wen, calmly went to work and sharpened up his rusty old operating knife and slashed and gashed the twins apart before they had been three hours breathing. This promptitude of Gookin's saved the Dow twins a good deal of inconvenience."

"I should think so!"

"And yet," added the Doctor, reflectively, "perhaps it might have been better for 'em both if they hadn't been separated. Better for Jehiel, especially, since he wouldn't have been put in a false position. Then, on the other hand, my theory would have lacked the confirmation of an illustrative example. Do you want the story?"

"By all means."

"Well, Jacob and Jehiel grew up healthy, strapping boys, like as two peas physically, but otherwise very unlike. Jehiel was all Dow—slow, slow-witted, melancholy inclined, and disposed to respect the ten commandments. Jake, he had his mother's git-up-and-git—she was a Fox of Fox island—and was into mischief from the time he was tall enough to poke burdock burs down his grandmother's back. Dr. Gookin watched the development of the twins with great interest. He used to say there was an invisible nerve telegraph between Jake and Jehiel. At any rate Jehiel was accustomed to act very quietly whenever Jacob was up to any of his pranks. One night, for instance, when Jake was off robbing a hen-roost, Jehiel sat up in bed in his sleep and crowed like a frightened cock until the whole family was aroused.

"I came here and opened my office about ten years ago. At that time Jehiel had grown into a steady, tolerably industrious young man, prominent in the Congregational Church, and so sober and decorous that the village people had trusted him with the driving of the town hearse. When I first knew him he was courting a young woman by the name of Giles, who lived about seven miles back in the country. Jehiel was a tin knocker by trade, and a more pious, respectable, reliable tin knocker you never saw.

"Jake had turned out very differently. By the time of Sumter he had made Saturday Cove too hot to hold him, and everybody, including his twin Jehiel, was glad when he enlisted in a Maine regiment. I never saw Jake in my life, for I came here after he had departed, but I have a pretty good notion of what a reckless, loud-mouthed, harum-scarum reprobate he must have been. After the war he drifted into the Western country, and we heard of him occasionally, first, as a steamboat gunner at St. Louis, then in jail at Jefferson for swindling a blind Dutchman, then as a gambler and rough in Cheyenne, and finally as a dead beat in 'Frisco. You could tell pretty well when Jake was in deviltry by watching the actions of Jehiel. At such times Jehiel was restless, knocked tin with an uneasy impatience that wasn't habitual with him, was as mum and glum at prayer-meeting as the worst sinner in Saturday Cove, and evidently had to struggle hard to be good. It seemed as if Dr. Gookin's knife, which cut the physical twins apart, had been unable to dissever the physical twins, and that some part of Jake's soul lingered at times in Jehiel. Whether Jehiel's piety ever influenced Jacob, I am unable to say.

"The most singular thing of all was in regard to Jehiel's attentions to the young woman named Giles. She was a sober, demure, church-going person, whom Jacob had never been able to endure, but who, as everybody said, would make an excellent helpmate for Jehiel. He seemed to care a good deal for her in his steady, slow way, and made a point twice a week of driving over to bring her to prayer-meeting at the Cove. But when one of his odd spells was on him he forsook her altogether, and weeks would go by, to her great distress, without his appearing at the Giles gate. As Jake went from bad to worse these periods of indifference became more frequent and prolonged, and occasioned the young woman named Giles much misery and a good many tears.

"One fine afternoon, in the summer of 1871, Jacob Dow, as we afterwards learned, was shot through the heart by a Mexican in a drunken row at San Diego. He sprung high into the air and fell upon his face, and when they laid him away a good Catholic priest said mass for the repose of his soul.

"That same afternoon, as it happened, old Dr. Gookin was to have been buried in the graveyard yonder. He had died a day or two before at an extreme age, but in the full possession of his faculties, but one of the last remarks he made was to express regret that he would be unable to follow the career of the Dow twins any further.

"It became Jehiel's melancholy duty to harness up his hearse on account of old Dr. Gookin's funeral, and, as he dusted the plumes and polished the ebony panels of the vehicle, his thoughts naturally recurred to the great service which that excellent physician had rendered him in early youth. Then he thought of his twin brother Jacob, and wondered where he was and how he prospered. Then his eyes wandered over the hearse, and he felt a dull pride in its creditable appearance. It looked so bright and shiny in the sun that he resolved, as it still wanted a couple of hours of the time appointed for the funeral, to drive it over to the Giles farm and fetch his sweetheart to the village on the box with him. The young woman named Giles had frequently ridden with Jehiel on the hearse, her demure features and sober apparel detracting nothing from the respectable solemnity of the equipage.

"Jehiel drove up in state to the door of his betrothed, and she, not at all reluctant to enjoy the mild excitement of a funeral, mounted to the box and settled herself comfortably beside him. Then they started for Saturday Cove, and jogged along on the hearse, discoursing affectionately as they went.

"Miss Giles affirms that it was at the third apple tree next the stone wall of Hosea Getchell's orchard, just opposite the bars leading to Mr. Lord's private road, that a sudden and most extraordinary change came over Jehiel. He jumped, she says, high into the air and landed sprawling in the sandy road alongside the hearse, yelling so hideously that it was with difficulty that she held the frightened horses. Picking himself up and uttering a round oath (something that had never before passed the virtuous lips of Jehiel) he turned his attention to the horses, kicking and beating them until they stood quiet. He next proceeded to cut and trim a willow switch at the roadside, and, pulling his decent silk hat down over one eye, and darting from the other a surly glance at the astonished Miss Giles, he climbed to his seat on the hearse.

"'Jehiel Dow!' said she, 'what does this mean?'

"'It means!' he replied, giving the off horse a vicious cut with his switch, 'that I have been goin' slow these thirty year, and now I'm goin' to put a little ginger in my gait. Gelang!'

"The hearse horses jumped under the unaccustomed lash and broke into a gallop. Jehiel applied the switch again and again, and the dismal vehicle was soon bumping over the road at a tremendous pace, Jehiel shouting all the time like a circus-rider, and Miss Giles clinging to his side in an agony of terror. The people in the farm-houses along the way rushed to doors and windows and gazed in amazement at the unprecedented spectacle. Jehiel had a word for each—a shout of derision for one, a blast of blasphemy for another, and an invitation to ride for a third—but he reined in for nobody, and in a twinkling the five miles between Hosea Getchell's farm at Duck Trap and the village at Saturday Cove had been accomplished. I think I am safe in saying that never before did hearse rattle over five miles of hard road so rapidly.

"'O, Jehiel, Jehiel!' said Miss Giles, as the hearse entered the village 'are you took crazy of a sudden?'

"'No,' said Jehiel, curtly, 'but my eyes are open now. Gelang you beasts. You get out here. I'm going to Belfast.'

"'But Jehiel, dear,' she protested with many sobs, 'remember Dr. Gookin.'

"'Dang Gookin!' said Jehiel.

"'And for my sake,' she continued. 'Dear Jehiel, for my sake.'

"'Dang you, too,' said Jehiel.

"Drawing up his team in magnificent style before the village hotel, he compelled the weeping Miss Giles to alight, and then, with an admirable imitation of the war-whoop of a Sioux brave, started his melancholy vehicle for Belfast, and was gone in a flash, leaving the entire population of Saturday Cove in a state of bewilderment that approached coma.

"The remains of the worthy Dr. Gookin were borne to the grave-yard that afternoon upon the shoulders of half a dozen of the stoutest farmers in the neighborhood. Jehiel came home long after midnight, uproariously intoxicated. The revolution in his character had been as complete as it was sudden. From the moment of Jacob's death he was a dissipated, dishonest scoundrel, the scandal of Saturday Cove, and the terror of quiet, respectable folks for miles around. After that day he could never be persuaded to speak to or even recognize the young woman named Giles. She, to her credit, I think, still remains in spinsterhood, faithful to the memory of the lost Jehiel. His downward course was rapid. He gambled, drank, quarreled, and stole; and he is now in State prison at Thomaston, serving out a sentence for an attempt to rob the Northport Bank. Miss Giles goes down every year in the hopes that he will see her, but he always refuses. He is in for ten years."

"And he deserves all of it," I ventured to remark.

"See here," said Dr. Richards, turning suddenly and looking me square in the face. "Do you think of what you are saying? Now I hold that he is as innocent as you or I. I believe that the souls of the twins were bound by a bond which Dr. Gookin's knife could not dissect. When Jacob died, his soul, with all its depravity, returned to its twin soul in Jehiel's body. Being stronger than the Jehiel soul, it mastered and overwhelmed it. Poor Jehiel is not responsible; he is suffering the penalty of a crime that was purely Jake's."

My friend spoke with a good deal of earnestness and some heat, and, concluding that Jehiel's innocence was a hobby of his, I did not press the discussion. That evening, in conversation with the village clergyman, I remarked:

"That was a very singular case, that of the Dow twins."

"Ah!" said the parson, "you have heard the story. Which way did the Doctor end it?"

"Why, with Jehiel in jail, of course. What do you mean?"

"Nothing," replied the parson, with a faint smile. "Sometimes, when he feels well disposed toward humanity, he makes Jehiel's soul take possession of Jacob and transform him into a pious, respectable Christian. In his pessimistic moods the story runs as you heard it. So this is one of his Jacob days! He should take a little quinine."—*New York Sun.*

FASHION'S VAGARIES.

In linen collars the Byron is the most worn.

Satin and brocaded ribbons are the most fashionable.

White gloves of undressed kid are used for evening wear.

Organdy muslins in plain tints, covered with bright flowers, are very pretty.

Dark hair should be worn smoother than fair hair.

Small crinoline will be in favor during the summer.

Ribbons are worn everywhere, even tied on the ears.

Brocades are rather smaller than usual, and are in great demand for polonaises and over-dresses.

A few ladies of fashion, and of sense, are having their walking suits made with a single skirt, short enough to escape the ground, and with the Breton jacket.

Both box and side pleatings still retain favor, but they are now placed upon skirts in such a way that fringes and galloons may be intermixed with excellent effect.

All of the latest imported dresses come with a cravat attached, either of the same material or color as the material or some contrasting color. They are made of double-silk, often having a different colored facing.

Silk bonnets are being sought after as an intermediate between the felt and chip. There are also bonnets of satin, made over ample frames, over which the material is drawn so tightly as to be as smooth as kid.

A novel lace scarf-pin for a lady is of rolled gold. The back-ground is of dead gold, upon which is the first bar of the ballad "Ever of Thee," set to music. The bar and notes are of polished gold, and the effect is very pretty.

Tunic overdresses are said to be going out altogether, the long princesse taking the place of dresses cut in several pieces. The princesse is sometimes trimmed simply around the bottom and arranged to drape a little in the back under bows of ribbon; passementerie trimmings or scarfs are draped over it.

A beautiful shade of "grosseille" is among the fashionable shades; it mixes well with peach blossom. Old gold, a shade of yellow bordering on bronze, is generally mixed with light pink, light blue and shades of yellow. Maroon is a favorite shade, used with light green or soft pink; it is very effective in satin.

White is more used than colors for evening dresses; white satin with white chambery gauze, white silk and white crepe de chine; next to this black has become very fashionable. A recent ball dress of black satin covered with scarfs of lace embroidered in gold-floss flowers, and another in black with the overdress sparkling with fine cut jet, were both finished by the addition of the long undressed kid glove reaching almost to the elbow, and laced inside the arm to give it the close fit requisite.

Emperor William, of Germany, has eighty-eight decorations. He wears the insignia of very nearly all the orders in Europe.

A SONG OF THE SEASONS.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

When Spring comes laughing
By vale and hill,
By wind-flower walking
And daffodil—
Sing stars of morning,
Sing morning skies,
Sing blue of speedwell
And my Love's eyes.

When Summer cometh,
Full-leaved and strong,
And gay birds gossip
The orchard long—
Sing hid sweet honey
That no bee sips,
Sing red, red roses,
And my Love's lips.

When the Autumn scatters
The leaves again,
And piled sheaves bury
The wide-wheeled wain—
Sing flutes of harvest
Where men rejoice,
Sing rounds of reapers
And my Love's voice.

But when comes Winter
With hail and storm,
With red fire roaring
And ingle warm—
Sing first sad going
Of friends that part;
Then sing glad meeting
And my Love's heart.

PITH AND POINT.

The most fashionable spring suits for men are made of two-ply carpets.

Man smokes because a cigar makes him look wise when he hasn't anything to say.

What kin is that child to its own father who is not its father's own son? His daughter.

Which is the middle letter of the alphabet? P—The words "The alphabet" are meant.

What is that which you and every living person has seen, but can never see again? Yesterday.

Why should turtles be more pitied than any other animal? Because theirs is a very hard case.

Why is a congreve-box without the matches superior to any other box? Because it is matchless.

Why are ships frequently uncomfortable? Because they are often put about, and sometimes get into straits.

"Mamma, what are twins made for?" Precocious older brother, quickly, "So that cannibals may eat philopenas."

Turn your ear toward any two women conversing together just now, and you will find the subject to be the spring fashions.

Grapple ever with opportunity; and, as you don't know when opportunity will come along, keep your grappling-irons always ready.

What is the difference between a husbandman and a seamstress? The one gathers what he sows, and the other sews what she gathers.

What is the difference between a butcher and a fashionably attired young lady? The one kills to dress, and the other dresses to kill.

"How many daughters have you?" said one gentleman to another. He replied, "Six; and each daughter has a brother." How many children had he? Seven.

Victor Hugo thinks the balance of the world would return to heathenism if Paris should be destroyed. Yes, what would this world have known about striped stockings but for Paris?

There seems to be a general feeling that when there is no light in the entry a man ought to be excused for kissing his wife when she lets him in, provided he thinks it is the chambermaid.

An Eastern man, in writing to his friends of his marriage in California, thus tenderly describes his bride: "She has a head as red as a woodpecker's, and owns sheep until you can't rest."

Very nice ornaments can be made by cutting apples into quarters, running a string through them, and hanging the string at a front window. They are equal to a photograph hung to the sash.

In a few short weeks the spoony youths and sentimental maidens will be enjoying the ecstatic bliss, known only to youth and innocence, of chewing different ends of the same piece of gum across front-yard gates.

Russia binds herself not to fight for the acquisition of territory, and Turkey binds herself not to interfere with neighboring powers so long as they remain neutral, and we shall soon know whether Turkey or Russia binding is the most reliable.

It never pays to fret and growl
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will push ahead
And strike the heavier blow.
For luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way,
That better men have room.

Talk about civilization! The Detroit *Tribune* says: "They have a bank in Deadwood. The paying teller wears a red shirt and sits with his boots upon the counter, and the President, when he isn't cutting coupons with a bowie knife, amuses himself with draw poker with a director or two in the back room, using the bank's funds in the pool."

Lax Discipline.

During the war, a number of old pensioners (as in the present day) were enrolled for home service. One of them was on guard at Chatham, and, forgetting the discipline of his younger days, sat down on a stone when he was tired. A passer-by, scandalised by this breach of duty, accosted the free-and-easy soldier, saying, "Pray, friend, who or what may you be?" "I am *a kind of a sort of a sentry*," replied the pensioner; "and, since I have answered your question, pray who are you?" "I am a kind of a sort of a General," rejoined the gentleman. "Oh!" cried the veteran, springing to his feet, "then I suppose I must give you a kind of a sort of a salute." And he presented arms accordingly.

Death of an English Giant.

Benjamin Daniels, a farmer, recently died at Scratby, England. Daniels is said to be last of the East Anglia giants. His height was six feet six inches. He weighed twenty-four stone, and measured twenty inches from shoulder to shoulder across the back. He has been known to carry four bushels of wheat under each arm at one time, and, when in great haste to have his farm work done, horses being much engaged, to harness himself to a harrow and perform the work of an animal.

"The Age of Reason."

The boy that went to the mill on horseback, carrying the grist in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, when reproved by the miller and told to divide the grist, replied that his father and grandfather had carried it that way, and he, being no better than they, should continue to do as they did. Similar, or equally as absurd, reasons are accounted as sufficient by [illegible] demning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, even though there is overwhelming proof that they possess the merit claimed for them. For many years the Golden Medical Discovery has been recognized as the leading liver and blood medicine in the market. Each year has brought an increase in its sale, and it is now used throughout the civilized world. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials are on file in the Doctor's office, attesting its efficacy in overcoming aggravated coughs, colds, throat and lung affections, also scrofula, tumors, ulcers, and skin diseases. Are you suffering with some chronic malady? If so, [illegible] are scientifically prepared; that are refined and [illegible] the chemical processes employed in their manufacture; that are positive in their action, and specific to the various forms of disease for the cure of which they are recommended, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Book, kept for free distribution by all druggists.

The Best Invigorant.

Of failing energy, that to which the fagged-out man of business, the brain-fatigued author, the tired advocate or the weary artisan can resort with the greatest certainty that it will [illegible] his overwrought powers, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most genial tonic cordial, as well as a leading remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and urinary organs, and a means of eradicating and preventing intermittent and remittent fevers. It not only enriches the blood and creates a new fund of energy in the system, but it has the effect of expelling impurities from the life-current which beget disease. The injurious influences of abrupt changes of temperature, of an unwholesome climate and injurious diet, are counteracted by it, and it promotes digestion, appetite and sound repose. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Smoke, Soot and Coal Gas,

And all worry with fires that will not burn, and where it is impossible to cook properly, can all be remedied and a saving in fuel obtained. Send stamp for circular. Henry Colford & Co., 726 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy

Has been before the public three years, and has never failed in a single case of rheumatism, no matter how aggravated the case. Write to any person in Washington City, where it is manufactured, and you will learn that this is true in every respect. It is taken internally.

Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies free. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, etc. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the Ague at once.

CHICAGO
Enamel Paint Works.
White and All Colors and Shades,
Mixed Ready for the Brush.

This celebrated Paint is made from strictly Pure White Lead, Metal Zinc and Pure Linseed Oil, with a Chemical addition that adds greatly to its durability, beauty and strength. It will never rub off, will cover more surface to the gallon than the common mixture, and is much cheaper. This Paint is warranted to be more durable than any lead and oil paint. It has been sold extensively all over the West during the past eight years, and has given unequaled satisfaction. Sold by Dealers generally. For Sample Cards of Colors and Price List, address

A. H. HOLDEN & CO.,
242 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

Every Family should have a Religious Newspaper.

Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not, then discharge that DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,

THE PRESBYTERIAN,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Price, $2.65 a Year, Postage included.

Note.—In clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is $2.15 a Year each.

Every family should have The WASHINGTON Centennial Memorial (Religion and Patriotism), an attractive and instructive Parlor Ornament. Price, postpaid, 50 cts. (in Colors, $1.00); or with The Presbyterian, one Year, only $3.20. Address, by money order or check, THE PRESBYTERIAN, 1512 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & CO.
212 WATER ST. NEW-YORK CITY.

WOODWARD'S
Ornamental and Fancy Alphabets.
Four parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.
Heads, Figures, Animals, Landscapes.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid.
WOODWARD'S DESIGNS for the FRET SAW.
Two parts just published. Fifty cents each, postpaid. [illegible] Architectural and Rural books. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Publisher, 136 Chambers St., New York.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS,
wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

POP [illegible] by GEO. F. BURNHAM, [illegible]

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE
OIL STOVES!
(Stockholders' Pat. Aug. 6th, 1878.)
Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co.
Chicago.
Greater Capacity for Cooking and Heating
THAN ANY OTHER
OIL STOVE IN THE WORLD!
Safe! Economical! Durable! Odorless!
All kinds of Baking and Cooking [illegible]
Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms.
INGERSOLL BROS.,
64 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

$7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT
FOUR GREAT
WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS
Paris, 1867. Vienna, 1873. Santiago, 1875.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
Only Organs assigned First Rank at Centennial. [illegible]
EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES:
Five octave double reed organ, with tremulant, $100
Five octave organ, nine stops, with voix celeste, $114
[illegible]
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
154 Tremont St., BOSTON. 25 Union Sq., NEW YORK. 250 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS.
Centennial MEDAL AWARDED
TRUMP BROS.,
Wilmington, Del.,
Manufacturers of the
Dexter Saw
(New Patent).
Price, $6.00.
Fleetwood
(5,000 Sold),
$10 to $15.
DEXTER Rotary Grinder and Polisher, $6.
These Machines warranted in every respect.
[illegible] Illustrated List of Designs of Brackets, Frames and Fancy Articles.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.
The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't Lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. R. W., Salina, Kansas.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Constitutional Tendencies.—The way in which different individuals are affected by the same causes of disease depends upon the constitution and temperament. Some persons, for instance, are prone to fevers, some to bilious attacks, and others to nervous affections. In all cases where a peculiar susceptibility to any variety of disease exists, the toning, regulating and purifying operation of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient will be found the surest safeguard against an attack. Individuals of a bilious and constipated habit, or subject to dyspepsia, or whose nerves are easily excited, should frequently resort to this refreshing saline corrective, especially in warm weather. It is no less potent as a preventive than as a remedy.

FIFTY-TWO
OF THE MOST PROMINENT
STATESMEN of the COUNTRY
WILL WRITE FOR THE
Toledo Blade
(Nasby's Paper.)
Evarts, Sherman, Key, Schurz, Morton, Blaine, Foster, Windom, and others of equal note, contribute an article during the year. The Nasby Letters are written exclusively for the BLADE. The Best and Cheapest Paper in the World. Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send Postal. Address "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

FRUIT AND JELLY PRESS.
One-third more juice than by the old process. A household necessity. Every family will buy one. Quart and gallon sizes. Liberal discount to the trade. For circular and terms, address, with stamp,
American Fruit and Jelly-Press Comp'y,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Agents Wanted in every Town and County.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words "Jackson's Best" on it. Sold by Jobbers generally. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

RECOLLECT the mange! Wurtzels for the cows next winter.

ALL colts should be broken to the halter while following their mother.

HOE the cabbage while the dew is on, but never hoe beans while they are wet.

ALL soils, whether wet or dry, are made more productive by under-drains.

MOST seeds will germinate sooner by being stirred in scalding water for a minute or two. The smaller ones the least time.

INSECTS must now be fought. The tent-caterpillar, canker-worms, bark-lice, borers, etc., must be watched and destroyed.

THOSE who have evergreen trees upon their lawns must be careful to rake off the pine leaves from the grass or they will kill out all the grass, as such leaves appear to be poison even to blue grass.

NOW AT the commencement of the campaign recollect it is easier to kill twenty weeds when they first show themselves than one when it is six weeks old. Let the work be for extermination.

A MAN cannot produce milk profitably without feeding his cows liberally with good, sound, highly nutritious food. A cow poorly fed and cared for only gives watery milk, almost worthless for table or butter.

WATER that runs off the surface carries off much of the fertility of the soil. But water filtered through the soil to an under-drain takes none of the fertility, but leaves in the soil the rich gases which are in rain or snow water.

THE cotton crop of Georgia, the heaviest ever raised, was worth only $30,000,000, while the butter of New York (being only one of the many products of that State) is worth $60,000,000 per year. And the product of all the mines in California, gold, silver, lead, quicksilver, etc., etc., is worth only $40,000,000 per year. Can there be a more thorough illustration of the importance of the dairy?

A GOOD HOG.—Prof. Davis, of New York, gives his idea of what a hog should be, as follows: "In my opinion the most essential point in a hog, whatever the breed may be, is great width across the shoulders, back and hips; the next is depth, with legs wide apart, giving ample space for heart, lungs and stomach, thus giving healthy animals with good digestive powers. Add to these the well-developed ham included under the first part; short nose, small ear, fine limbs and a long, slim tail, and, I care not what the breed is, you will have a first-class hog. As to whether a large or small hog is the best, I should be inclined to prefer a medium-sized one. One that will dress from 350 to 450 pounds at 9 months of age, when well fed, I should consider the most profitable."

IN A NUTSHELL.—Some men have neither the time nor inclination to read long articles on husbandry. To accommodate such the Knoxville *Journal*, in the following short paragraph, embodies a whole volume in a nutshell: "Farmers, would you not do well, at least those of you who have only small farms, to sow less wheat and give more attention to some other things. Raise more grass, save your corn-fodder, keep more cows, more poultry. Plant an acre of onions, an acre of beans, two acres of potatoes. Have none but the best cows, hogs and sheep; and give them better shelter and care. Put your surplus acres in grass, and you will have more time to devote to your small crop and your stock. Thus vary your industries, and a failure of wheat crop, or any other crop, will not be so serious a matter."

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE.—In planting a hedge plow your hedge site so as to make the dead furrow where your hedge will be; three or four rounds will be sufficient. Run a subsoil or a bull-tongue plow in the furrow, so as to thoroughly loosen the ground to the depth of a foot or more; plow the land again, this time throwing a back furrow where the dead furrow was; then harrow and stretch your line, and plant with a dibble. A pointed stick that will make a hole ten or twelve inches deep, and big enough to take the plant, will do. Put the plants at least three inches deeper than they stood in the seed row; tramp the ground on each side of the hedge, and mulch if possible, or else cultivate sufficient to keep down the weeds. In planting, size the plants and cut off the rootlets—six inches of a root is as good as a greater length, and is much easier to get into the ground to a proper depth.

TRAINING FRUIT TREES.—Nurserymen seldom fail to give instruction as to the setting and transplanting of trees; but few of them, however, give instruction as to the training of them after they are growing. The season is now at hand for training fruit trees, and very many farmers with young orchards—say from three to eight years old—have many trees with all their branches growing together in a mass, yet not too many if they could be separated. It would be a troublesome task to separate them by driving stakes around the tree and tying the branches to them as directed for a leaning tree. Take some sound, unbroken or unmashed corn stocks, cut them to a V shape, of any desirable length, slightly notch the pith of the stalk, and place it between the branches you wish to separate. You may use them from six inches to two feet long, and convert an unsightly mass of a tree into a beautiful open top, admitting light and air. The pith of the corn stalk will prevent chafing. Let them remain, as they will not injure the tree. You may use as many as necessary to finish the job.—*Rural World.*

About the House.

CUT flowers may be kept for a week or more by placing them in camphor water.

TREATMENT for paint brushes, to keep them from getting hard and matted together: Soak in linseed oil, and wash off in soapy water.

PROCESS for silvering glass: A solution of nitrate of silver and Rochelle salts is applied to the glass, a film of metallic silver being deposited.

KITCHEN PEPPER.—Mix in the finest powder an ounce each of ginger, cinnamon, black pepper; of nutmeg and allspice, a half ounce each; ten cloves and six ounces salt. Keep in a bottle; it is an agreeable addition to brown sauces, soups or stews.

STUFFING FOR POULTRY OR FISH.—One cup of bread crumbs, one egg, one teacupful mashed potatoes, butter size of an egg, savory, sage, pepper and salt. The above, with the addition of a chopped onion, is excellent for goose, duck or wild meat of any kind.

PRESSED OR JELLIED MEAT.—Take the lean bits and a sparerib, cook with a chicken until tender, season and chop fine, pack and put a plate over it with weight to press. Molded in some fancy form, it makes a dish ornamental as well as useful for a grange feast.—*Farmer's Friend.*

WARTS.—Frequently apply muriatic acid to the wart only, it will soon disappear. In the absence of this, scrape enough soap from a common bar to make a poultice and wear at night, and the wart will eventually dissolve. The same is true of corns.

AMBROSIA is made by placing upon a glass stand, or other deep vessel, alternate layers of grated cocoanut, oranges peeled and sliced round, and a pineapple sliced thin. Begin with the oranges, and use cocoanut last, spreading between each layer sifted loaf sugar. Sweeten the cocoanut milk and pour over it.

CUCUMBERS in the early part of July are a luxury, and eaten in moderation are not unwholesome. They should always be picked early in the morning, when the dew is on them. Gathered later in the day, under a broiling sun, they are wholly unfit to eat. This is no doubt one reason why they are considered unwholesome by many persons.

A GOOD way to start slips of plants is to get an old glass fruit jar, sift nice mellow earth in it till it is two or three inches deep, or till it touches the end of the slip, then pour water over it till it is full. Set the jar where it will not be moved often. After the roots start sift more earth over, fill again with water, if needed, and so on till it is full and filled with roots, then carefully break the glass off and transplant to a pot, and you will have no trouble in starting it.

FLIES (TO DESTROY).—The only thing that keeps down the plague of flies is to shut up the room for an hour or two, when the flies will generally fly to the window; then, with a small bellows full of insect powder, carefully dust every accessible place. In a short time the flies *become torpid, and may be swept up* in a dust-pan and burnt. They should be killed at once, for they revive very quickly if the fresh air gets at them. If this is done about once a week it certainly reduces, though nothing will entirely get rid of, the nuisance.

LEG ACHE.—A "Relieved Mother" tells another mother how to relieve this really distressing pain: "When one of the small fry makes night hideous with the cries of "leg ache," let her rise, wring a common towel out of cool water, wrap it around the offending member its whole length, and instantly cover it with flannel. A flannel skirt is usually the most convenient article, and it should be thoroughly wrapped around and pinned or tied to its place. The mother can then return to her bed, and the patient—after one gasp—will howl no more."

Probable Effects of the War.

Though our commercial relations with the two belligerents are comparatively insignificant, the clash of arms in the East cannot but have an immediate and considerable bearing upon American commerce. Of late years Russia, and Turkey and her appanages, have furnished England and the Continent—principally England—with an average yearly supply of grain, amounting in the aggregate to about 45,000,000 bushels. This supply will not only be cut off, but the two belligerents, with probably together not less than 1,500,000 men in the field to feed, will be constantly in the market as buyers of grain and provisions.

Any grain deficiency in Europe, arising from war or other causes, must be substantially supplied from the United States. Owing to a perfected system of cheap rail and water transportation from the grain-growing districts of the West to the Atlantic seaboard, American grain has of late years steadily crowded Russian cereals from British markets. In the present instance no other grain-growing country can successfully compete with us in supplying an extraordinary demand for breadstuffs for military consumption. This enlarged export of grain and provisions promises more money to our agricultural classes, increased activity to railroad business, and a probable revival to some other branches of industry.

The sending abroad of dressed meat and live stock, which has grown so rapidly during the last eighteen months, will be increased by the Turkish-Russian war. As yet there is no demand for fresh beef upon the Continent, but it is understood that several speculators are now abroad with the intention of introducing it; and we have heard that the German steamers will soon be fitted up with refrigerators for the export of fresh beef, the same as the English steamers now are. The exportation of fresh meat from this country is likely soon to become a great feature of our international trade. —*New York Sun.*

Tweed Makes Another Statement.

William M. Tweed has supplemented his confession with additional revelations touching the operations of the ring of which he was the chief. The statement, which is in the hands of the Attorney General of New York, is a very lengthy one. It gives the exact narrative of how the ring was formed. The statements begin with the manner in which Tweed, John T. Hoffman, George W. McLean and Connolly, back in 1865 or 1866, were accustomed to meet daily at lunch in a little room attached to the kitchen of the old Court House to discuss political matters. This coterie finally dissolved, and then the corrupt ring was formed, consisting of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Hall and Woodward, with other minor allies, which also met daily in the same room, and later in Tweed's office in Duane street.

The statement also shows in detail the manner in which bills were doctored by the ring after coming from the Board of Supervisors, and afterward from the Board of Audit, already fraudulent in many of the items. New charges would be interlined between original items, and the totals changed to correspond, so that a bill of $100,000, as certified to by the clerk and the boards named, would be sent to Auditor Watson raised to $400,000 or $500,000, and this duly certified to by him.

Devens Described by Mary Clemmer.

On the whole, the most formidable-looking member of this official company is called the handsomest man in the Cabinet—the new Attorney General, Charles Devens, of Massachusetts. His hair has receded from the top of his head, leaving a superb dome of brow unrelieved. The barber has cut his side-locks in a perfectly straight line down his temples, and he sports a military mustache and beard as pugnacious and demonstrative as Kaiser William's. His nose is well cut, but its bridge is "prodigious"; so are his ears, though neither are too large for the man himself, who looks like an Emperor. His eyes are dark, full and powerful, with an expression in them that is half fastidiousness and half discontent. I fancy that there are very few things in this world that would or could come up to this gentleman's standard of perfection. I contemplate his countenance, and cease to wonder that he never married. He is over six feet high, of splendid proportions, and wears a tall, stiff, aggressive collar, which heightens the grandeur of his appearance. He has the grand manner—is stately, solemn, slow. Has he not been a Judge on the Supreme bench for twelve years? He is reported to have said to a visitor: "You see in me the biggest fool in Massachusetts. I left a place that suited me exactly for one that does not suit me at all." The magnificence of a Massachusetts gentleman's manner I have never seen equaled except by the manner of a Virginia gentleman who was sure he was descended from Pocahontas. The antipodes in everything else, these two States lead the Union in deportment. The Randolph and the Winthrop may hate each other; but they are twins in pride of birth and in a consciousness of their own importance.—*The Independent.*

Buried Alive.

At Leu Saint Bemy, in Belgium, an appalling sensation has lately occurred. A young man of 18 years, who was believed to be dead, was placed in a coffin and buried. A great number of mourners accompanies the funeral. One of them pronounced a eulogium upon the character of the deceased, the usual prayers were recited and the coffin was lowered into the grave. The grave-diggers had begun to fill it in with clay, when they heard several knocks given from within the coffin. Terrified, they ran to call the curate, and informed the Mayor, in the presence of both of which personages the coffin was opened. The unfortunate youth, who had been buried alive while in a state of lethargy, had made desperate efforts to break open the lid of the coffin, but uselessly, and had died of asphyxia.

An Infant Murderer.

Boston has still another sensation. What does the reader think of a deliberate murder committed by a boy four and a half years old? The story briefly is that a lad named Cox, aged six and a half years, was playing with Kimball, a little over four years, and there were several children about. Kimball, getting angry about something, went into the house, procured his father's revolver, came back, and, cocking the weapon, fired it directly at young Cox's head. The victim of this extraordinary proceeding died in about three hours. Both boys belong to perfectly respectable families. The moral of the matter is that parents should be careful how they leave loaded revolvers where children can convert them into playthings or into instruments for the gratification of childish passion.

Diamond Digging.

The South African diamond fields are seven days hard travel from the coast. Reaching them, you find a city of 40,000 people in a desert. The buildings are all one story in height, some of canvas, others of iron or wood, and a few of brick. Not a tree is to be seen. On the outskirts of the town are the huts of the Hottentots and wagons which serve as houses for the diggers. There are five churches, a Jewish synagogue, two theaters, and a skating rink. Pianos are in many of the houses; dress suits and other requirements of fashionable life are insisted on. Digging for diamonds is very expensive, yet two-thirds of the diggers have realized moderate fortunes.

The Difference.

Can any one tell why it is that the soul of a young and pretty woman is more dear to the average deacon than that of a squint-eyed woman with a wart on her nose? When we have seen a young and pretty woman go up to the altar, we have noticed half a dozen deacons knock their heads together in their eagerness to whisper consolation to her bruised spirit. But when the squint-eyed woman knelt down only one deacon went near her, and he merely touched her on the shoulder and said, "Pray fervently, sister, and all will be well."—*Evolution.*

Lucus a Non.

Col. Boudinot thinks that the Indian peace policy of the Government may possibly mean, as it has done before, war on the hostile and peace and preying on the friendly Indians. He says: "I was riding with Gov. Garland once, and noticed that he frequently addressed his mule as 'Blaze.' Not perceiving a white spot on the animal's forehead, I asked why he had given so inappropriate a name to his beast. He replied: 'Because he hasn't got any blaze.' Perhaps the peace policy is named such for a like good reason."

The Beauty of a Sister's Love.

A fellow never appreciates the tender beauty of a sister's love half so much as when he makes her get out of the big rocking chair, and let him have the morning paper, while she goes off and leans against the end of the bureau and feeds her starving intellect on the household recipes at the back of Jayne's family almanac. A brother's love is like pure gold. It's dreadfully hard to find, and, when you find it, it's apt to be pyrites.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE *gourmet* talks eloquently about truffled quails, *pate de foie gras* and other such delicacies. Pin him down though, and you'll find he admits the supreme importance of good bread, biscuit, rolls, etc. Here all agree on the basis of true gastronomy. To be sure of the most delicious things baked from flour use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

PREMATURE loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

UNEQUALLED OFFER.
Full Nickel Silver Plated
7 Shot Revolvers as
Premiums.
A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE
Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.

Specially adapted for the Pocket.
Loads without removing the Cylinder, 7 cartridges, in order to receive Cartridges of [illegible] shell.
Uses Regular Cartridges, kept by all dealers.
This is the Weapon for Police, Bankers, and Household use.
5,000 Testimonials.
With 100 Cartridges, only $3.
"Self-Defense is the First Law of Nature."

Our NEW Model LONG RANGE Revolver.
"TRAMPS' TERROR."
Price $3 Including 100 CARTRIDGES!
Every Revolver Warranted Full Nickel Silver Plated and Best English Steel, Rifled Barrel; deadly accuracy and long range combined; automatic action. Cylinder revolves when Hammer is RAISED. BEST Low-priced Revolver Science can produce.
Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND RETURN WITH THREE DOLLARS.
WESTERN GUN WORKS PREMIUM CERTIFICATE.
A BOX OF EXTRA FINE TARGET CARTRIDGES FREE!
THE WESTERN GUN WORKS hereby agrees, on receipt of this CERTIFICATE and THREE DOLLARS, to send one Elegantly Nickel Silver Plated [illegible] Long Range "TRAMPS' TERROR" REVOLVER, including box of 100 Cartridges, and also an EXTRA BOX of SUPERFINE TARGET CARTRIDGES [illegible] This offer only holds good for THIRTY DAYS from the date stamped hereon. Fill out address below in full and inclose it with $3.00 to WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, and you will receive promptly the Revolver, EXTRA [illegible] Remit by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Express, at our risk. This Certificate only entitles to the Extra Long Range Cartridges when accompanied by the Cash. Not good on C. O. D. Orders. [illegible]

WESTERN GUN WORKS, MAY 20, 1877. CHICAGO, ILL.

$3 Name........ P. O........ Co........ State........

Give Name of Nearest Ex. Office.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

TIP The Tip Top Package is the best selling Package in the World. READ AND SEE. 18 Sheets Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pen, Set of Elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, Gents Lake George Diamond Pin, Amethyst Stone Ring inlaid with gold, Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Gold-plated Wedding Ring, Set Rosebud Ear Drops, Ladies Flowered and Silvered Hat Pin, Ladies Fancy Set Pin and Drops, Gold-plated Collar Button, Gents Gold-plated Watch Chain and Set of Three Gold-plated Studs. *The entire Lot sent post-paid for* 50 *cents.* EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS. TOP
J. BRIDE & CO., Clinton Place, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the
WORK-DAYS OF GOD
By Prof. HERBERT W. MORRIS, A.M., D.D.
The Grand History of the *World before Adam.* Its dateless origin, thrilling and mysterious changes in becoming a fit abode for man. The beauties, wonders and realities of PLAN as shown by SCIENCE. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for Circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago.

LADIES! BEWARE of

Imitations.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
THE AVERILL
Chemical Paint Co.
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH HOUSE,
No. 171
EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.
The Market having been filled with imitations of our "READY-MIXED PAINT," and the "Averill Paint" having been largely *adulterated*, we have opened our *own House*, and have no connection with any other parties in this city. Send for Sample Card and prices to
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
171 East Randolph Street,
P. O. Box 193. CHICAGO.
Highest Medal and Diploma at the Centennial.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and *Trade-Mark.* A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.
Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure,
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts.
Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price
In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay.
Samples, with full directions for self-measurement,
Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

GET BURNHAM'S LAST NEW BOOK ON POULTRY—"How to Raise Fowls and Eggs for Market." Mailed for 25 cts. and 3 cent stamp by GEO. P. BURNHAM, P. O. Box 131, Melrose, Mass.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

REVOLVERS 7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., [illegible] Phila., Pa.

A Great Chance to Make Money. Good Agents wanted. Write at once to Bush Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

$150 A MONTH to Agents and Reasonable Expenses. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

$5 to $10 per day—work for all. Terms free. G. W. WASHBURN & CO., Middleboro, Mass.

PEAR TREES at greatly reduced prices. Pear and Cherry Seedlings, Snyder B.B. small Fruits, and general nursery. *Price List free.* McLEAN & Co. Nursery. W. A. WATSON, Norwich, Ct.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLID Rubber Type, Stamps and Rubber Goods. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, or ask your Stationer. Something New. H. S. INGERSOLL, 205 B'way, N.Y.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address GEM MAN'F'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.

O Oh! Agents. Oh! everybody. The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O

$1 A YEAR. An eight-page STORY PAPER (chromo, 16x22, "Our Boys!"). Six months ("Floral Cross," chromo), 50 cents. No free samples. ALBUM, Box 1528, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 copies in three days. $1.00 for outfit, including copy. M. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

KITCHOLINE, KITCHOLINE.
Soap "counted out." Ask your Grocer for large, free sample package. If you don't get it, ask again. Agents in the trade wanted.—HAMDEN MANUFACTURING CO., 444 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELL AUGERS.—$30 PER DAY can be easily made boring wells with our New Well Auger. Just Out. Send for Catalogue to A. H. BOTSFORD, St. Louis, Mo.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue.
J. SAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 106 Chambers Street, New York.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P.O. Box 1287.

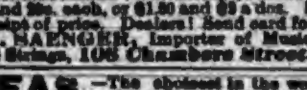

And Not Wear Out.
Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

TEAS C. JEVNE, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 1 & 3 N. Clark St., Chicago. Send for PURE TEAS, at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit, and thus promptly secure the genuine article AT FIRST COST.
Japan......35c, 40c, 50c, 75c. Oolong......40c, 50c, 60c, 75c.
Y. Hyson...35c, 50c, 60c, 80c. Gunpowder....50c, 60c, 80c.

GAS-LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY!
$1 Per 1,000 Feet!
Cheaper than Coal Gas—Safer than Kerosene—A more brilliant light than either.
Indorsed by leading Insurance Companies — An Automatic Machine — Easily handled — Adapted to Dwellings, Factories, Churches, Stores, R. R. Depots and Offices—From a Single Burner upwards—Nothing like it in the Country—Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
THE SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 3,799. No. 4 Murray St., New York.

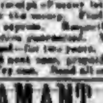

TRUE TIME. 100 SOLD WEEKLY. The GENUINE Pure Magnetic TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable Time-Keeper and also a superior Compass. [illegible]

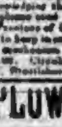

[illegible]

ADAMANT PLOWS.
Hard Metal
High Polish
Adjustable Beams
Wood & Iron
Run Steady
Light Draft
All Sizes.

Do the work of best steel plows, while much cheaper to repair.
Agents wanted.
NEW YORK PLOW CO., 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

THE WILSON
ADJUSTABLE
CHAIR.
30 changes of position.
The best Invalid Chair in the country. Also, Plain and Folding Iron Bedsteads. Send for Circular to the manf'r,
MATHIAS KLEIN,
239 Dearborn-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNION
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of MAINE.
HOME OFFICE, AUGUSTA, ME.
Directors' Office, No. 153 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
CHARTERED 1849.
Assets, - - - $8,129,925.68.
JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

All Policies issued after April 1st, 1877, which shall have been in force three full years, and which shall not contain provision for a surrender value at least equivalent to the value arising under the terms of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law, as below, will be entitled to all the benefits arising from the same.

Practical Results of the Maine Non-Forfeiture Law, Passed February, 1877,
Illustrated by a Whole Life-Policy, issued at Age 30,
And allowed to Lapse after the Payment of Three or more full Annual Premiums—Premiums having been Paid wholly in Cash:

Premiums Paid Before Lapse.			Additional Time Under the Law.		Amount Due if Death Occurs on Last Day of Extension.					Insurance over the Premiums
No.	Amount.	Age when Stopped.	Years.	Days.	Age at Death.	Amount of Policy.	Premiums & Interest to be Deducted. No.	Premiums & Interest to be Deducted. Amount.	Due Heirs.	
3	$681	33	3	312	36	$10,000	3	$759.87	$9,240.13	$8,559.13
4	908	34	3	170	37	10,000	4	1,041.18	8,958.82	8,050.82
5	1,135	35	4	121	39	10,000	5	1,329.18	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
6	1,362	36	5	99	41	10,000	6	1,655.05	8,344.95	[illegible]
7	1,589	37	6	67	[illegible]	10,000	7	1,980.06	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	1,816	38	7	26	[illegible]	10,000	8	2,340.74	7,659.26	[illegible]
9	2,043	39	7	327	47	10,000	8	2,477.05	7,522.95	5,479.95
10	2,270	40	8	255	[illegible]	10,000	9	2,843.94	7,156.06	[illegible]
11	2,497	41	9	116	50	10,000	10	3,205.65	6,794.35	4,297.13
12	2,724	42	9	327	[illegible]	10,000	10	3,395.75	6,604.25	[illegible]
13	2,951	43	10	147	[illegible]	10,000	11	3,685.28	6,314.72	[illegible]
14	3,178	44	10	316	[illegible]	10,000	11	3,795.35	6,204.65	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	45	11	72	[illegible]	10,000	12	4,117.02	[illegible]	2,477.98
16	[illegible]	46	11	161	[illegible]	10,000	12	4,205.58	5,794.42	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	47	11	270	[illegible]	10,000	12	4,273.86	5,726.14	1,867.14
18	4,086	48	11	300	[illegible]	10,000	12	4,327.55	5,672.45	[illegible]

Active Agents Wanted.
APPLY TO DIRECTORS' OFFICE OR TO ANY AGENCY OF THE COMPANY.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Will go one-third further than adulterated or short-weight kinds. Consumers may obtain this unequaled powder of grocers; or send 60 cts. for 1-lb. can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Box 2719, and receive it, postage paid, by return mail, with recipes for making the celebrated Vienna Rolls, Biscuit, Cakes, Corn Bread, Muffins, etc. Sold only in Tin Cans. In writing, state where you saw this notice.

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an'l well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of goods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before fihding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the fue medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contageous diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive fo that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 28, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 55 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 05 "	2 40 "	8 08 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 35 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			8 15 "
Kendallville	1 47 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 23 "	4 05 "	
Goshen	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	
Elkhart	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 10 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 41 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 10 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 30 "	11 [illegible] "	6 [illegible] "
Butler	2 52 "	12 05 a m	6 53 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 53	
Lima	10 45	9 35	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10am	3 25	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mall
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 30
Orrville	2 30	9 28	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm			
Cincinnati	7 00pm			
Indianapolis	4 25am			7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "			3 55p
Auburn	11 26 "			33
Waterloo	11 40 "			6 00
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "		7 10	7 53
Bankers	2 16 "		7 30	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "		7 55	8 30
Jackson	3 25 "		9 50	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "		5 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am		4 45	6 45
Lansing	8 13 "			
Saginaw				
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				3 55p
Saginaw	7 23 a m			7 25
Lansing	10 12 "			
Grand Rapids			11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "			10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am		4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm		5 55	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "		6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "		6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "		8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 48 "			1 10
Auburn	3 00 "			10 38
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "			12 10p
Indianapolis	9 35 "			40
Cincinnati	9 00 am			
Louisville	8 30 am			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	[illegible]m'l A
lv New York	8 35am	8 55am	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	5 30	7 00am	
Washington	7 15	8 40	4 35pm
Wheeling	8 15	10 45pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 45am	11 30	6 26
Barnesville	9 55	12 41am	7 38
Cambridge	10 56	1 45	8 55
Zanesville	12 10pm	2 55	10 05
ar New Ark	1 20	4 00	
Columbus	3 15	5 30	
Shawnee	5 30	9 55	
lv Columbus	12 40	1 10	
Newark	2 00	4 25	5 25pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5 32	7 38
Mansfield	4 28	7 30	1 00
Shelby	4 56	8 05	1 10am
Monroevill	6 15	9 46	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 30	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	9 20	6 20
Republic	6 47	9 56	8 18
Tiffin	7 15	10 15	0 55
Fostoria	8 13	10 45	[illegible] 15
Deshler	9 21	11 43	1 35pm
Defiance	10 23	12 38pm	3 35
Hicksville	11 12	1 24	5 43
Auburn Junction	11 53	2 06	7 20
Garrett	12 10am	2 35	8 00am
Avilla	12 23	2 50	8 24
Albion	11 44	3 11	9 04
Milford Junction	1 33	4 01	10 34
Walkertown Junction	3 04	5 21	1 00pm
Chicago	6 30	8 10	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	8 50pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 23pm	12 [illegible]am	1[illegible] 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	1 51	2 20pm
Albion	2 30	2 43	4 13
Avilla	2 50	3 05	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 30	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	3 38	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 23	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 14	9 18
Deshler	5 40	6 16	11 43
Fostoria	6 47	7 28	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36	8 18	4 24
Sandusky	6 30	7 47	10 40
Monroeville	7 30	8 30	12 05pm
Chicago Junction	8 30	9 30	1 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 08	2 12
Mansfield	9 49	10 [illegible]	3 06
Mt. Vernon	1 40	1 18pm	7 56
ar Newark	1 00am	20	9 00
lv Columbus	1 10	2 40	
Shawneo	5 50pm	10 15	6 00am
Newark		1 05	7 15
Lv Zanesville		3 20	8 21
Cambridge		4 25	9 32
Barnesville		5 34	10 45
Ar Bellaire	8 05	6 50	12 00n'n
Wheeling		8 10	
Washington	6 10pm	9 55am	
Baltimore	10 30	11 20	
Philadelphia	10am	6 50pm	
New York		6 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:30 a. m.

Passengers cannot ride on Mixed Passenger and freight trains without special permits.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1a 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	3 C. Ac
Detoit		7 00 a m	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 20	
Saginaw		7 [illegible]	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 a m	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8	4 59	
Ossian	8	5 09	
Bluffton	8	5 37	
Worthington	9 12	5 56	
Hartford	9 53	6 44	5 30 p m
Muncie	10 35	7 33	6 45
Newcastle	11 25		8 08
Cambridge City	12 00		8 25
Bessons	12 30		8 40
Connersville	1 05 pm		
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	9 [illegible] p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 45		11 10 p m
Louisville	11 25	8 40 a m	3 40 a m
Terre Haute	2 44	7 25	1 50 a m
St. Louis	5 45	9 20	3 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C. & I. M.	4 M. Acc	Ind. Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		6 45 p m
Terre Haute	[illegible]		1 30 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 30 a m	
Bessons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 18	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7.48
Worthington	8 05		8 25
Bluffton	8 24		8 45
Ossian	8 46		9 20
Sheldon	8 55		9 48
Fort Wayne	9 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			3 25 p m
Saginaw			9 15 p m
Frand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 10th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT 8
lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 43	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 08	8 07
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 08	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 36	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 43	12 20pm
Taylor's	9 39	10 01	12 50
P F W & C Crs'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 23	1 30
Col'en's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 08	2 50
Potter's	10 28	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 45
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 35
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Moorsville	11 25	12 50	5 35
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 4.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	3 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 00
Hoover's	6 30	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 42
I. P. & C, Cross'g			3 10
Denver	6 12	12 32	2 50
Chili	6 05	12 23	
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	2 05
Roann	5 51	12 00	
Ebb's Crossing	5 46	11 50	1 32
Laketon	5 37	11 33	
C W & M Crossi'g			1 12
North Manchester	5 22	11 15	12 55
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 28
Collamar	5 08	10 38	11 50
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 45
Taylors	4 54	10 10	
P F W & C Cros'g			11 10
Columbia City	40	57	10 05
Collin's	[illegible]	30	9 40
Cherubusco	4 40	00	9 10
Potters	4 03	8 40	8 50
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 32
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 00
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	
B & O Crosling			7 45
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 00
Mooreville	3 08	7 15	6 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largeste tock of Agricutural Implem'nts in DeKab County.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscllaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vase
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOT

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothin

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailorin

All work done in all the latest styles, p ly attended to. Go and see his large stock

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 24th, 1877. Number 21.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

R. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. S. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the state. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL.

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] C ara. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, Keyser tp., DeKalb county Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of Commissioners at their next regular session to be held the 4th day of June 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold to-wit: Lot number twenty-four [24] block seventeen [17] Garrett; DeKalb county, Indiana.

WILBER & SNYDER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their June session 1877, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permiting the same to be drank on the premises where sold, at the following place, to-wit: Lot No. nineteen [19] in Spangler's original plat of Auburn Junction, in said township and county.

GODFREY B. MATHEWS.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 4th, A. D. 1877; for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot No. twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington tp., Dekalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county commencing June 4th, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No. four, [4] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot No. 1, in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county

NICHOLAS F. GENONAOLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 4th, 1877; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east to the south-west corner of lot No. 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet, thence east 17½ feet, thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SOMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 4th day of June, 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen [18] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot thence west twety-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning, in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Audurn and Vicinity.

I am aware the usua notice of selling at cost is stale, obsolate and even doubtful yet I frankly confess I will sell entire stock at actual cost. I am truthful when I assert this. To convince yourself please call and examine goods and prices.

Ladies' gold chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; gent's gold vest chains, 14 karat solid, $1.10 dwt; 18 karat solid plain rings $1.10 dwt; ladies' gold watches, formerly $65 at $45; gent's gold watches at factory prices; american silver watches at cost; silver plated castors 3, 4, 5, and $9; silver plated cake baskets 4, 5, 7 and $9; silver plated tea spoons $1.50 set; silver plated table spoons $3.50; silver plated steel table knives $.50 dozen; solid silver table spoons—also do, forks, $16; solid silver tea spoons, twist, &c., $8@$9; solid silver thimbles, 45c. all other goods sold in same proportionate reduction. Endless variety of clocks at actual cost. Vienna regulators, at $20 and $28. Superior quality of spectacles, at makers prices. Diamond rings, cameo, do., set rings and all others at wholesale prices. Also ladies' fine gold sets at manufacturers' prices.

I will give each purchaser of $5 worth of goods a chance ticket in the drawing for a clock valued at $200, first prize: also as a second prize, a beatiful $100 music box. Each ticket entitles the holder to a chance in both prizes.

Also, I wish to inform the public that I have made arrangements with the various manufactures of watches, jewelry, silver ware &c., to send any goods on selection, so that those who wish anything in this, line and not in stock, will have an opportunity to buy of me at the small commission of 10 per cent, and in every instance goods warranted as I represent them, as the reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee to all.

Respectfully, GEO. J. E. MAYER.
19 E. Main St., Fort Wayne Ind.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Looking glasses cheap at Houser's. 3

Annual Sunday School Convention.

The Executive Committee of the County Sunday School Association has issued a programme for the annual convention, which assembles this year in the U. B. church, Corunna, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 12 and 13. Below is the programme.

All friends of Sabbath Schools in DeKalb county are cordially invited and are expected to attend, and suggest and adopt such measures as will give increased life, and add a higher tone to the Sabbath School cause.

All come prepared to work. All will be invited from time to time to take part in the exercises of the Convention.

Each Shool is expected to send delegates to the covention, with reports from their respective schools. Entertainment will be furnished free to all persons who attend the convention.

Each Sabbath School is requested to take up a collection to defray incidental expenses of the Convention, on the Sabbath previous to the next Convention.

The friends of Sabbath Schools generally advise to have the exercise of the Convention conducted in the form of an institute, and dispense with a mass meeting of the scholars.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

7:30 p. m., Union meeting in Corunna. Subject—The Success of the Convention, conducted by the Rev. Levi Harding.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

9:00 a. m. Praise Meeting.

9:30, Opening address by the President.

10:00 Singing.

10:15, Organization, including appointment of committees and miscellaneous business.

11:20 Address—Reviews, How Best Conducted, by Rev. Levi Rice, Sedan.

12:00, m. Adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30, Praise Meeting.

1:45, Question Drawer.

2:00, Address—Conditions of Successful Teaching, by Rev. H. M. Lampe, Butler.

2:20, Singing.

2:25, General Discussion.

3:00, Address—Home Co-operation with the Sunday School, by Rev. Aug. Guist, Waterloo.

3:20, Singing.

3:25, Discussion.

4:00, Address—County and Township Unions, Their Mission, by Eld. T. P. Sutton, Butler.

4:20, Singing.

4:25, Discussion.

5:00, Adjourn.

EVENING SESSION.

8:00, Chidren's Meeting—Revs. N. T. Peddycord, J. L. Sanders and others:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

8:30 a. m., Praise Meeting.

9:00, Address—What not to do in Sunday School Work, by Rev D. Holmes, Waterloo.

9:20, Singing.

9:25, Discussion.

10:00, Question Drawer.

10:30, Singing.

10:35, Bible Reading, by Rev. H. Johnson, Auburn.

10:55, Singing.

11:00, Discussion.

11:30, Singing.

11:35, Experience Meeting, for Superintendents and Teachers.

12;00 m., Adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30, Praise Meeting.

2:00, Address—Sunday School Music, by Eld. S. B. Ward, Auburn.

2:20 Singing.

2:25, Discussion.

3:00, Singing.

3:05, Reports of Committees. Locating next Convention. Election of Officers and Miscellaneous business.

4:00, Question Drawer.

4:30, Adjourn.

Officers of the Association:—President, E. D. Hartman, Auburn; Vice Presidents, C. B. Jones, Butler; Mrs. S. W. Widney, Jackson; Stephen Olmstead, Newville; R. G. Coburn, Concord; C. H. Wanemaker, Stafford; H. Brundridge, Wilmington; William L. Meese, Auburn; F. W. Willis, Waterloo; O. C. Clark, Keyser; Peter Graham, Richland; Albert Smith, Fairfield; J. E. Thompson, Smithfield; Samuel Haverstock, Franklin; John McCurdy, Troy; Secretary, M. F. Long, Auburn; Assistant Secretaries, C. Houser and George Barney; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Elhers, Auburn. Chorister, L. W. Treesh, Richland; Executive Committee, F. W. Willis, J. B. Fowler, L. Harding, E. W. Erick, T. P. Sutton.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

MR. SMITH'S BOY.

His Startling Statement Concerning His Family.

A family named Smith has recently moved to Germantown, and Mr. Brown's boy, on Saturday, leaned over the fence and gave to our reporter his impressions of Mr. Smith's boy a lad about 14 years old.

"Yes, me and him are right well acquainted now; he knows more'n I do, and he's had more experience. Bill says his father used to be a robber (Smith, by the way, is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and a very excellent lawyer), and that he has ten million dollars in gold buried in his cellar, along with a whole lot of human bones, people he's killed. And he says his father is a conjurer, and that he makes all the earthquakes that happen anywhere in the world; the old man'll come home at night, after there's been an earthquake, all covered with sweat, and so tired he kin hardly stand. Bill says it's such hard work.

"And Bill told me that once when a man came around there trying to sell lightning rods, his father got mad and et him right up, and he takes bites out of everybody he comes across. That's what Bill tells me; that's all I know about it. And he told me that once he used to have a dog, one of those little kind of dogs, and he was flying his kite, and, just for fun, he tied the kite-string onto his dog's tail And then the wind struck her, and his dog went a boomin' down street, with his hind legs in the air, for about a mile, when the kite of a sudden began to go up, and in about a minuet the dog was fifteen miles high, and commanding a view of California and Egypt, and Oshkosh, I think Bill said. He came down anyhow, I know, in Brazill, and Bill said he swum home all the way in the Atlantic ocean, and when he landed his legs were all nibled off by the sharks.

"I wish father'd buy me a dog, so's I could send him up that way, but I never have any luck. Bill said that where they used to live, he went out on the roof one day to fly his kite, and he got on top of the chimbly [illegible] plenty of room, and, while he was sitting there, thinkin' about 'nothin', the old man put a keg of powder down below of the fire-place, to clean the soot out of the chimbly; and when he touched her off, Bill was blowed over agin the Baptist church steeple, and he landed on the weather-cock, with his pants torn, and they couldn't get him down for three days; so he hung there, going round and round with the wind, and he lived by eating the crows that came and sat on him, because they thought he was sheet iron and put there on purpose.

"He's had more fun than enough. He was telling me the other day about a sausagestuffer his brother invented. It was a kind of a machine that works with a treaddle; and Bill said that the way they did in the fall was to fix it on a hog's back, and connect the treadle with a string, and then the hog'd work the treadle' and keep on running it up and down, until the machine cut the hog all up fine, and shoved the meat into the skins. Bill said his brother called it 'every hog its own stuffer,' and it worked splendid. But I do no; 'pears to me's if there could be no machine like that. But, anyway, Bill said so.

"And he told me about an uncle of his out in Australia, who was et by a big oyster once, and when he got inside he stayed there until he'd et the oyster. Then he split the shell open and took one for a boat and he sailed along 'til he met a sea-surpent, and he killed it, and drawed off its skin and when he got home he sold it to an engine company for hose, for forty thousand dollars, to put out fires with Bill said that it was actually so, because he could show me a man who used to belong to the engine company. I wish father'd let me go out to find a sea-surpent like that, but he don't let my have no chance to distinguish myself.

"Bill was saying only yesterday, that the Indians caught him once and drove eleven railroad spikes through his stomach and cut off his scalp, and never hurt him a bit. He said he got away by the daughter of a chief sneaking him out of the wigwam, and lending him a horse. Bill says she was in love with him, and when I asked him to let me see the holes where they drove in those spikes, he said he dasn't take off his clothes, or he'd bleed to death. He said his own father didn't know it, because Bill was afraid it might worry the old man

"And Bill told me they wasn't going to get him to go to Sunday school. He says his father has a brass idol that he keeps in the garrett, and Bill says he's made up his mind to be a pagan, and begin to go naked and carry a tomahawk, and a bow and arrow, as soon as warm weather comes. And to prove to me, he says his father has the town all underlaid with nitro-glycerine, and, as soon as he gets ready, he's going to blow the old thing out, and burst her up—let her rip, and demolish her. He said so down at the dam, and told me not to tell anybody, but I thought they'd be no harm in mentioning it to you.

"And now I believe I must be going. I hear Bill a whistling. Maybe he's got something else to tell me."

The Board of Education of Clinton, Illinoise, passed the following complimentary resolutions relative to our fellow citizen, Dr. Goodbrake:

WHEREAS, The ill health, and contemplated change of residence of Dr. Goodbrake has rendered the resignation of his membership on our Board of Education necessary, which has been formerly accepted.

RESOLVED, That we sincerely regret the necessity for such resignation, especially in that we are thereby deprived of his valuable services as presiding officer of the Board, in which capasity he has so faithfully and acceptably served us for the last five years.

RESOLVED, That it is but just and courteous that a vote of thanks be and that the same is hereby tendered him as an evidence of our appreciation of his wise counsels, impartial rulings, uniformly kind and courteous bearing toward each and all of the members of the board, as well as toward the theachers, pupils, and patrons of the school.

RESOLVED, That while serving the associations which have been so agreeable, pleasant and instructive to us, we hope he will find in his new home a field of usfulness, both professionally and socially adapted to his tastes and capasities, and which will yield as its reward and abundant harvest of contentment and happiness during the many years which we hope will yet be added to his useful life.

Signed by the Board.

ROCKY RANGE RAMBLES.

Few people there are who do not cherish delightful anticipations of some day gliding across the great plains of the far west to [illegible] upon life in the pure, bracing, exhilirating atmosphere of the majestic mountain ranges of Colorado. To all who have dreamed of days amid the matchless scenes, the towering peaks and deep mouthed gorges of the "Alps of America" the Rocky Mountain Tourist will come as an awakening to realization. It is a superb publication in every particular, the letter press the pefection of typographical excellence, the arrangement a model for book printers, while such distinguished artists as Moran, Bisbing, Laugridge, French and worrall furnished the drawings for the illustrations which so profusely adorn the pager. The views in the Mancos and McElmo Canons are subjects entirely new and of rare fascination,, while the single engraving of the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, is ten by fifteen inches in dimensions. The Tourist, aside from its rich typography and highly artistic engravings, is a work of rare interest, writen, as it is, in an easy and graphic vein throughout, Mr. J. G. Pangborn, the author, being an old newspaper man, and the treatment of the Tourist more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped book writer. When it is stated that the publisher, Major T. J. Anderson, Ex-Mayor of Topeka, Kansas sends a specimen copy of the Rocky Mountain Tourist, absolutely free, to all requesting, by letter or postal card, such favor, his exceeding liberality cannot meet with such undisguised appreciation on the part of the public at large as to require the services of quite a circle of equal generous friends to assist him in opening and responding to his mail. That all will receive who but ask there is, however, no question.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no10.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

DIALOGUE.

BY A. E. VERITY.

Youth:
Old Time, haste thy lagging steps;
Thou creep'st like snail upon the lea;
Bring to an end my youthful days,
And let me manhood's stature see.

Time:
Oh! foolish boy, the day will come
When thou of sin and grief shalt know,
And in repentant bitterness
Shalt wish that time had gone more slow.

Manhood:
Old Time, haste thy lagging steps,
For wealth and fame ahead I see,
And long to grasp them in my hand.
Why do you creep so slow for me?

Time:
Thou foolish man, when that day comes,
Of sin and folly thou shalt know,
And while they rankle in thy heart
Shalt wish that Time had gone more slow.

Old Age:
Oh, Father Time, retard thy steps;
Thou goest, indeed, too fast for me;
Let me prepare to meet my God
Before my soul from earth is free;

Oh, foolish man, thou'st had thy time;
Neglected it has passed thee by;
Thy tears and prayers are no avail,
Thy doom is sealed and thou must die.

ALIVE OR DEAD!

PART I.

It was a very hot day; hot to oppressiveness. The sky was one blaze of yellow sunshine; there was not a breath of air, not a rustle in a leaf, not a sound save the monotonous hum of the bees ransacking the blossoms. A dead stillness reigned without the manor of Brocklehurst, although within there were both noise and excitement, for the morrow was the wedding-day of Hester Kyrle, the sole child of John Kyrle, millionaire, and the heiress of Brocklehurst estates. But there were two rooms within the house that noise and excitement did not reach. They were apparently sacred from intrusion; and even the mother of the bride-elect did not venture to invade their precincts. One of them was the study of John Kyrle, and the other the chamber of his daughter. Mr. Kyrle sat in his study in a deep reverie. He was a tall, lean man, with hawk-like eyes, that rested with a curious intensity on the grate, while a huge pile of letters, pushed carefully into a heap, lay unheeded by his side.

He was exclusively that which is understood by the term a man of the world, thoroughly mundane to the backbone. He slept and he ate and drank under the connubial roof, and with a sterotyped icy smile paid the household bills without a question or a comment ever crossing his thin lips.

But, as far as any of the ordinary feeling or influence that the magical word "home" is supposed to exercise over man, he might have been a celibate. A very long time ago he had discovered that his marriage had been a fatal mistake. Both he and his wife were of the world; but with this one fact the bond of sympathy between them ceased entirely.

John Kyrle was cynical, clever and desperately ambitious. Mrs. Kyrle was foolish, frivolous and dreadfully underbred.

At the present time there was as little union of sentiment as usual between the ill-matched pair, for Mr. Kyrle's sharp-cut physiognomy bore upon it a marked contrast to the complacent round face of his better-half. In lieu of a beatific smile of content, such as she wore on the eve of her daughter's marriage with Mervyn Tyrrell—a man after her own heart—Mr. Kyrle's lips were tightly compressed, while an ominous shadow bestrided his light-gray eyes and his high brow.

There had been an appeal made to him on the preceding night, an appeal most passionate and most eloquent, with that powerful eloquence that truth and feeling can give even to the most trivial words, while the voice that uttered it was the one that was dearest to his ears.

He had faithfully pledged himself to consider the subject, forced on his attention by the plaintive, sobbing tones, and he had passed several hours shut up in his study to carry out the promise he had made. But for once his keen intellect seemed entirely at fault; the difficulty he desired to solve remained still unsolved, and he was sorely perplexed. A timid knock aroused him; he hesitated an instant before bidding the visitor enter, and he felt almost like a culprit and a craven when at last a light footfall crossed the floor and paused close to his side. Then he mustered courage and turned to look up with a sternness that was feigned in his glance, and a resolution that was a mock on his mouth.

The girl who stood beside him was slender, almost fragile, in appearance, wanting slightly in physique, perhaps, but yet willowy and graceful in figure, and with a face fair as the morning. Her clear cheeks reddened and paled alternately, and her soft lips quivered like a child's, while her eyes, meek blue eyes, were fixed eagerly on his own.

Before he could address her, she was down in a white heap on the floor, with her clasped hands resting on his knee.

"You will not make me marry him, father; you will have mercy upon me, and send him away!"

The wailing cry reached even the heart that had grown somewhat hard and insensible by contact with the world.

"Hester, listen to me;" and Mr. Kyrle leaned forward and took her trembling fingers in his own firm grasp.

"You are going to be cruel, father," she gasped, with her color all flown and her face showing up an ashy white.

"Do not excite yourself like this," he said, quietly, still holding her hands; but she dragged them away hastily, and began wringing them in her excessive agitation.

"Tell me, will you or will you not save me from worse than death?" she asked, with passion in her voice.

"I will tell you nothing, Hester, until you choose to be calm."

She drew herself together, as it were, with a visible shiver passing over her whole frame.

"I am calm now," she said, in accents that were comparatively steady.

"If you had told me a month—nay, even a week—ago that in pledging yourself to marry Mervyn Tyrrell you were acting under coercion, I could have and should have stopped the matter at once. To me it seems a most iniquitous marriage when a woman swears to love her husband and deliberately perjures herself. But I understood that you accepted him voluntarily, and that his attentions were agreeable to you."

"I was a miserable coward, father, as I told you last night. He and I were thrown so much together that it seemed impossible for me to refuse when he almost demanded me to marry him. And then my mother said that my refusal would break her heart."

"*Her heart!*" broke in John Kyrle, with an ill-suppressed cynicism in his voice.

"And I have tried, tried hard, to reconcile myself; but, the more I see of him, the more I dislike, nay, hate him. I shall go mad if I have to marry that man!"

"And what can be done to prevent it at the eleventh hour—on the very eve of the bridal? Hester, I have thought over it, as I promised you, and I find it must be. I can do nothing."

"*Nothing!*" she almost shrieked, rising from her knees, and her slight figure swaying.

Mr. Kyrle caught her in his arms and with one hand turned up her face toward him so that he might scrutinize it.

"Child, do you love some other man?" he questioned gravely, with a keen glance. But her eyes looked back at him with frankness in their limpid depths.

"I wish I did!" she replied earnestly; "for I would appeal to him to save me from this fate, since you refuse to do so. No; it is only that I hate—loathe—this Mervyn Tyrrell!"

"But why? He is not one I should have picked out for your husband; but he is well-looking, and I suppose true and honest in the love he professes for you."

"What matters if he be true and honest, or if he loves me or not, since I abhor him with my whole heart and soul? Father"—and she clasped his arm with both her hands, and gazed piteously at him—"do you really mean that there is no escape for me—that I must become his wife?"

"Hester, a child of mine must not be called a jilt and dishonorable by the world, and it would be dishonor on your part to draw back now." Mr. Kyrle answered pompously, in a hard voice.

"Then, God help me, since you won't! Oh, that I might die before to-morrow!" she murmured, with a heartfelt pathos.

"Hester!"

For once the "father" shone out of the steely gray eyes, and a misty look came over them. The sight touched her at once.

"Forgive me for worrying you," she pleaded. "I suppose you are right, and that everything should be sacrificed to honor. I will try and resign myself;" and she turned quietly to go away.

Mr. Kyrle stooped and pressed a kiss on her forehead. He was not a demonstrative man, and the caress was so rare that the girl looked up at him wistfully and in astonishment.

"My poor child!" he faltered.

"Are you sorry for me, father? It is at any rate a comfort to know that you pity me, if you cannot help me," she said, with a faint effort at a smile that ended in a sob.

When she was gone John Kyrle went back to his chair, and bent over an open book; but the muscles round his mouth twitched nervously, and he brushed away with a shaky hand a drop that glittered on the page before him.

PART II.

"Hester, you are late," Mrs. Kyrle remarked, in a petulant voice, as she swept into her daughter's room on the morning of the wedding.

"Hester" did not seem to be conscious if she was late. She leant listlessly against the casement in a loose wrapper; her long golden hair was unbound, and her face was very pale and wan. But it was her eyes that were strange; they wore a scared look, and deep luster shades underlined them.

"Am I?" was all she answered, without moving from her position; and the tone of her voice struck painfully on her mother's ear.

Mrs. Kyrle—foolish, frivolous and underbred Mrs. Kyrle—had plumed herself on having achieved a stroke of diplomacy; and the serious tone of her daughter's voice depressed her exultation to an unpleasant degree. She had maneuvered and managed with that wonderful skill that especially belongs to cunning and unscrupulous feminine nature to force Hester into a marriage to which her inclinations were violently opposed. And she had felicitated herself immensely on the success of her scheme. Yet there were sparks of maternal feeling lying at the bottom of her heart, although they were incrusted in a mass of worldliness and selfishness. The suffering that had been legibly written on Hester's face during the latter days had brought a few qualms to her conscience now and then, and not all the specious arguments that egotism finds to justify itself to its worshipers could quite smother the reproach of the still, small voice that would assert itself.

"I am acting for her good, and she will thank me for it hereafter," was the stereotyped phrase by which she sought to salve the whispers of conscience.

"Turn, Hester, and let me see if you are looking your best, as you are in duty bound to do to-day."

There was no answer. The girl did not heed or even appear to hear the words, but stood gazing vacantly up into the blue sky, where some feathery clouds were floating slowly by.

"It is time that you were dressing," Mrs. Kyrle went on, in accents that had grown sharper through Hester's silence.

"Yes," answered the voice; but the figure never stirred.

"Leave her to me, Mrs. Kyrle;" and a girl in bridesmaid's gear came forward from the other end of the room. "Trust to me that Hester shall be ready by the time the clock strikes eleven."

"Thank you, Maude. I will leave you to your task; and it seems to me that you will find it a difficult one;" and Mrs. Kyrle rustled angrily out of the room.

"Hester, you must dress!" and Maude Wymer threw her arm round the girl and tried to draw her round.

"Very well;" and this time the figure did move. Hester walked firmly across the room, and delivered herself into the maid's and Maude's hands; and in a little while she stood arrayed in her satin dress, with a coronet of orange flowers crowning her brow.

"You look lovely, Hester; just a shade too white, perhaps, beautiful as a dream. Does she not, Anne?" cried Maude, enthusiastically.

"Miss Kyrle looks lovely, but she is a great deal too white; she looks like a bride of death."

"Oh, hush, Anne! Hester, you had better sit here until it is time to go down."

"I should like to go to the window," was the quiet answer. "Please raise it, Maude; I feel stifled."

"It is a delicious day; the air is so full of fragrance, and the sun shines so bright. It is a happy bride that the sun shines on, you know," Maude said, pushing the sash up; then she drew forward an armchair, into which Hester sank.

"You are crushing your dress! And if you lean back like that you will spoil your flowers and veil!"

The bride-elect looked up at the remonstrance, and gave a little wistful smile.

"You can put me to rights to-morrow, Maude; I am so tired to-day!" and she wearily closed her eyes.

Maude Wymer gazed at her in dismay and surprise. Then she went and sat down a little way off. A thousand trifles, light as air at the time, seemed to her now as confirmation strong of doubts regarding this marriage that had occasionally arisen in her mind. She was an intelligent girl, and in a few minutes she had realized Hester's pitiable position. Hester was going mad at her fate, was the thought that flashed through her mind as she watched her sitting or sleeping so strangely then. Suddenly a throng of girls appeared at the door. They were Maude's sister-bridesmaids; and, after exchanging a word with her, they walked toward the window.

"Hester is asleep," whispered one of them in astonishment, and the others moved softly and spoke in hushed tones as they gathered round the chair.

"How dreadfully white she looks!"

"She will have more color when she wakes, perhaps."

Then a sort of curious awe, almost a dread, crept over them, and they were silent. Hester was so still. There was not the slightest flicker of a golden lash; white and rigid as a marble image, with her pale hands folded loosely and meekly together, Hester Kyrle sat before them.

At this moment the maid approached the panic-struck group. Surprised at the startled expression of the different faces, she pressed hurriedly forward; and, as if with an instinct of what was to come, she seized one hand; the touch of it was sufficient. The woman fell on her knees before the motionless figure that was clad in all the mockery of bridal array, and she gave a piercing shriek that resounded through the house, and fell on the ears of the marriage guests—a shriek which in the contagious panic of horror was taken up by each of the assembled bridesmaids.

The clock chimed eleven loud strokes, but Mervyn Tyrrell waited in vain for his bride to come to him. Then John Kyrle stood and gazed at his daughter, and he knew that the Heaven she had invoked to save her from Mervyn Tyrrell's arms had listened to her prayers, for Hester Kyrle was dead.

PART III.

All the sunshine had gone from the earth, and the sky was of somber gray, with gathering clouds, on the day that Hester Kyrle was to be carried to her last resting-place. Mrs. Kyrle's grief was so violent that her reason seemed likely to give way; remorse, added to sorrow, was making her burden too heavy to bear, and the cold, worldly woman gave way to bursts of passionate despair that evoked surprise in its hearers.

"But it is no wonder that Mrs. Kyrle suffers remorse," Maude Wymer said to her brother, as he took her to the house for a last look at the friend of her childhood, before the sweet face should be shut away from mortal eyes. "Mrs. Kyrle is as much a murderess as though she had cut Hester's throat with a knife."

Then she recounted to him all her ideas on the subject of the marriage, the prospect of which had killed Hester.

"O, Mark, if you had seen the angel's smile, so sad, so wistful, and so meek that she gave a few minutes before she died." She paused, her voice choked by tears.

"And she died of aneurism of the heart?" questioned Mark Wymer. He was a medical student, and so a sudden death excited his interest.

"Of course it was; the doctor said so. At first they tried restoratives, fancying it was a fit of some sort; but I knew better. I knew the instant I looked at her that Hester was dead; I knew that she had reached peace. She was just as cold and as rigid a few moments before she died as she is now. I should like you to see her, Mark; she was so beautiful in life."

"And she is beautiful in death," was Mark's first thought, as his eyes rested on the dead girl, who, to gratify the half-crazy mother's wish had habited herself in wedding-garb. Mark had been studying medicine in the London hospitals, and, like too many in his profession, he had come to regard the human body, practically and simply, as a curious piece of mechanism animated by a vital principle. But he could not somehow look at the form before him in the same cold, abstract manner. He could only gaze on it as a vision of beauty such as he had never looked on before. There was not the faintest shade of death's livid hue on the pure white face; there was neither sharpening or sinking of the classical features; there was none of that peculiar expression round the pretty lips, and in the fall of the eyelids upon the cheek, which is the signet that the conqueror Death sets upon his victims; and yet it did not look life-like either. In the face and hands there was a marble rigidness, and the tints were transparent like parian.

Hester Kyrle was borne to her grave, and Mark Wymar returned home; but, when the day had gone by and dusk was gathering in, he wended his way to a friend's house, and that friend was a surgeon of high standing in his profession.

"Barker, do you know a sane man when you see him?" he asked.

The surgeon opened his eyes in surprise.

"Just put your finger on my pulse, and look at me. Am I all right?"

"I should think you are gone mad."

"I have come on an errand which I fear you will think insane; and I want you to assure yourself that I am *compos mentis* before I speak it."

"Well, say that I am convinced of your sanity."

"There was a young girl buried to-day, and I believe she has been buried alive. I have come to beg of you to help me to discover the true case."

"What!"

Mark reiterated his words. Enough that persuasions prevailed.

The sexton was heavily bribed, and they then descended into the vault. When the coffin was unclosed, Hester lay in it with no change in her appearance. The surgeon touched the brow and the hands, then he held a small pocket-mirror before her mouth.

The glass was undimmed.

He shook his head; the case was hopeless.

"One moment," cried Mark. "Put your hand under the arm and see if there is the same chill there as on the brow."

With difficulty the direction was carried out. The same chilliness was *not* there; to decide the point the silken bodice was cut away in order to feel the heart.

There was no pulsation. "Try under the arm again," pleaded Mark earnestly.

The surgeon pushed his hand slowly along; then he paused, and visibly startled, exclaiming eagerly:

"There *is* warmth here! By Heavens, she is not dead!"

"Now, see here," said Mark. He lifted her right hand, straightening the elbow, and pointing the fingers in the opposite direction. After which he withdrew his hold of the arm, and it remained precisely in the same position.

"Hurrah, Mark! It's nothing, after all, but a cataleptic fit. Let us take her home at once."

Hester Kyrle recovered consciousness after a deal of suffering; but the utmost skill and devotion were requisite to cure her. When at last her cheek bloomed again with the roses of health, and strength came to her frame, she gave her life right willingly into the keeping of its preserver, and Mark Wymer won his bride from the very jaws of death.

The Mexican Banditti.

The administration has done well in giving the depredations along the Texas border the consideration that their extent demands, and the whole country will learn with gratification that it has been practically decided to adopt a more vigorous policy in the treatment of the banditti who have been invading the United States territory from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande river. These depredations have been going on for years; the inhabitants of Texas, New Mexico, and Lower California have been plundered incessantly, and the United States Government has expended millions of dollars in supporting troops along the border, who have ineffectually endeavored to check the invasions and punish the brigands. It has long been evident that double the number of troops employed will be of no avail in protecting the property of the Americans so long as they refrain from following the marauders across the river into Mexican territory. The Mexican bandits are experienced scoundrels, and know the country and the river so well that they are always able to escape to Mexican territory, where, under the policy that has prevailed heretofore, they are safe from pursuit. They thus escape with their stolen property and their lives, only to renew their raids as they can dispose of their spoils and exhaust the money in debauch.

The Rio Grande border extends nearly 1,000 miles, so that it is out of all question to suppose it can be effectively policed on the American side while the Mexican Government is either favorable to the bandits or too weak to lend any assistance to punish them. This is, has been, and will probable continue to be, the case. There is the strongest presumption that the Mexicans encourage this outlawry.

The policy which it is proposed to adopt is to notify the Mexican Government that these raids must be stopped, and, if they are not immediately suspended, to authorize the United States troops to follow the bandits across the river wherever they are encountered, attack them on Mexican territory, recover the property, and bring back such prisoners as they can take for military trial on the American side.

Singular Death.

A death by spontaneous combustion occurred in a San Francisco liquor saloon the other day. A man named Harley, who had been in the city for about a month, and frequently arrested for drunkenness, had just recovered from a second attack of delirium tremens, but started that morning on another drunken spree. He staggered into a saloon nearly insensible, and feebly asked for a drink. This was refused him, and he staggered toward the gas-jet to light the stump of a cigar he carried, while the barkeeper turned away to attend to his duties. A moment afterward he heard a low moan and noticed a flash of fire, and turning around he saw Harley falling to the floor, his head enveloped in black, thick smoke, while flames issued from his mouth and ears. A horrible smell of burned flesh filled the air. Not a moment was lost in attending to the sufferer, but he was beyond relief. His face was perfectly black, partly charred and partly covered with a moist soot. His eyes were open. His mouth was completely roasted on the inside, but, with the exception of his head and hands, no part of his body bore marks of his horrible death.

Emigration of Germans from Russia.

Two hundred thousand German colonists in Southern Russia have determined to emigrate to Brazil and other parts of America, to avoid being placed under Russian courts of law and drafted into the Russian army. Though they and their ancestors have been in Russia over 100 years, and will be impoverished by emigration, the abolition of their privileges, in consequence of the incessant demands of the National party, has sufficed to drive them away. The emigration has already begun.—*London Times.*

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Superstition.

A panacea, or "cure-all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood-cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But, while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

The Debris of the System

Must either pass through its natural channels of exit, the bowels, the kidneys and the pores, or, in default thereof, poison and disorder the fluids of the system. In order to effect the complete expulsion of this dangerous refuse, the organs through which it passes off must be active and unobstructed. Fortunately there is a certain means of rendering them so when they are not. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stimulate the action of the excretory organs, and, by diffusing a genial warmth through the circulation, encourage moderate perspiration. By this triple effect the exodus of the fecal and other waste matters are encouraged, and the system freed from peril it would otherwise incur. The action of the bowels which follows the use of this beneficent alterative is easy and unaccompanied by griping, and its stimulative effect upon the urinary organs very conducive to their local health.

What is Dooley's Yeast Powder

Do you ask, my friend? It is made from the purest and strongest elements. Among them, cream-tartar made from grape acid expressly for these manufacturers. The result is that the biscuit, rolls, waffles, cake, bread and pastry produced are beyond comparison.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. During that time I have sold more of it than of any other cough remedy. Many of our customers will have nothing else. All who use it speak in its praise, as a safe, effectual and pleasant medicine to take. It is claimed to be unfailing for croup.
P. DAVIS, Ontario, N. Y.

Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

THE name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers, however, need hardly to be warned against infringements; the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free.* Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

SEE adv't headed "Down with high prices."

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED.
Write COL. L. BINGHAM & CO., Attorneys for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS.
Prices are much reduced.
MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL.
Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations.
ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS.
The best goods made.
See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure,
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts.
Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay.
Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

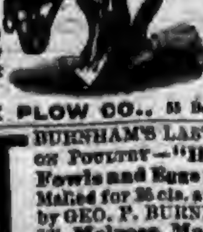

ADAMANT
Hard Metal
High Polish
Adjustable Beams
Wood & Iron
Run Steady
Light Draft
All Sizes.
PLOWS.
Do the work of best steel plows, while much cheaper to repair.
Agents wanted.
NEW YORK PLOW CO., 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

GET
BURNHAM'S LAST NEW BOOK ON POULTRY—"How to Raise Fowls and Eggs for Market." Mailed for 25 cts. and 3 cent stamp by GEO. P. BURNHAM, P. O. Box 13, Melrose, Mass.

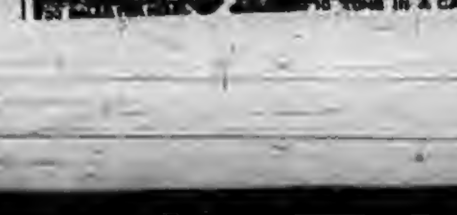

BEST HAY PRESS
P. K. DEDERICK & CO. ALBANY, N.Y.
GRAND CENTENNIAL PREMIUM
TONS IN A CAR.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS CUT [illegible]
Represents a Solid Black Walnut Chamber Set, marble-top, 3 feet 2 inches high, French veneered panels, elegantly finished with ebony and gilt, Drop-handles and Mirror [illegible]. Cut this out and send for an Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free of 500 pieces of Furniture. We sell to the consumer only, and at wholesale prices. Address COLBY & WIRTS, 217 & 219 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.
Ropp's Easy Calculator
is used by thousands of farmers, mechanics and business men, who speak in the highest terms of its practical utility and convenience. Its wonderful simplicity enables even the most illiterate to calculate with absolute accuracy and speed; while its original and rapid methods delight and benefit the most scholarly. Its entirely new system of tables shows, at a glance, the correct value of all kinds of grain, stock, hay, coal, lumber and merchandise, of any quantity and at any price; the interest on any sum, for any time, at any rate per cent.; measurement of lumber, logs, cisterns, granaries, wagon beds, corn cribs; wages for hours, days, weeks and months, etc. It is well and neatly gotten up, in pocket-book shape; is accompanied by a silicate slate, diary, and pocket for papers. It is unquestionably the most complete and practical Calculator ever published. Cloth, $1.00; Morocco, $1.50; Russia, gilded, $2.00. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by THE LEDGER Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE
OIL STOVES!
(Sherburne's Pat., Aug. 8th, 1876.)
Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co. Chicago.

Greater Capacity
—FOR—
Cooking and Heating
THAN ANY OTHER
OIL STOVE IN THE WORLD!
Safe! Economical! Durable! Odorless!
All kinds of BAKING and COOKING done better and quicker than on the ordinary coal or wood stove. WASHING and IRONING for large families can be done without heating the kitchen.
Agents Wanted Everywhere
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms.
INGERSOLL BROS., 64 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

DOWN
WITH HIGH PRICES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

4-ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
THE AVERILL Chemical Paint Co.
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH HOUSE,
No. 171
EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.
The Market having been filled with imitations of our "READY-MIXED PAINT," and the "Averill Paint" having been largely *adulterated*, we have opened our *own House*, and have no connection with any other parties in this city. Send for Sample Card and prices to
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.,
171 East Randolph Street,
P. O. Box 193. CHICAGO.
Highest Medal and Diploma at the Centennial.

THE WILSON ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.
30 changes of position.
The best Invalid Chair in the country. Also, Plain and Folding Iron Bedsteads. Send for Circular to the man'f'r,
MATHIAS KLEIN, 239 Dearborn-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW TO SELL Picture Frames & Chromos.
The largest manufacturing firm of Agents' Frames and Chromos in America desiring to introduce their new Illustrated Catalogue (in book form), containing expensive engravings of the most popular styles of Mouldings and Chromos now in use, giving wholesale prices and instructions how to sell, will send this catalogue, together with a box containing six choice samples of popular mouldings (to frame all pictures from size 10x14 to 24x30) to any address free (post-paid) on receipt of 75 cents to pay cost of postage, packing, etc. Address,
ALBERT DURKEE, 112 Monroe St., Chicago.

PUT IT AMONG THE ARCHIVES,
The fact that the NATIONAL WEEKLY is the finest Cartoon, Story and Sketch Paper in the country. Beautifully illustrated, 16 and 20 pages. Agents are making a *barrel* of money, soliciting subscriptions for it. Subscription price $3.00 per year. We pay a larger Cash Commission to Agents than any other paper can afford. Send 10 cents for samples and outfit complete.
NATIONAL WEEKLY, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for the WORK-DAYS OF GOD
By Prof. HERBERT W. MORRIS, A.M., D.D.
The Grand History of the *World before Adam.* Its dateless origin, thrilling and mysterious changes in becoming a fit abode for man. The beauties, wonders and realities of PLAN as shown by SCIENCE. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for Circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago.

TEAS
C. JEVNE, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 1 & 3 N. Clark St., Chicago. Send for PURE TEAS at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit, and thus promptly secure the genuine article AT FIRST COST.
Japan......50c, 60c, 60c, 75c. Oolong......40c, 50c, 60c, [illegible]
Y. Hyson....50c, 50c, 60c, 80c. Gunpowder....50c, 60c, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 copies in three days. $1.00 for outfit, including copy. H. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 50 cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, [illegible] the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, [illegible] Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THE spring pigs should be weaned as soon as possible, and this can be done when there is plenty of milk. Get them out of the way so the sows will have another litter before it is too late in the fall. Late fall pigs are the next thing to perfectly worthless.

PARCHED CORN FOR POULTRY.—An experienced farmer burns corn for his poultry. Says he learned that when carloads of burnt corn was sold here after the burning of an immense warehouse. His hens never laid so well before that winter of 1873.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE comb is the hen's pulse. If that be strong and bright, and of a good color and full of blood, shaking with every quick movement of the bird in the crested varieties, the bird is in normal health, and in a laying condition. When the rim of the comb and wattles have a purplish tinge, the bird is not well.

A KICKING HEIFER.—A year ago last January, we had a heifer drop her first calf. I used to let her into the pen and milk one side, while the calf sucked the other. When we weaned the calf, she kicked. I took a strap and buckled it round her belly just front of the udder. Buckle it tight, then, if she kicks, buckle it tighter. I did not have to do it but a few days. Cows that are gentle will sometimes kick if one commences milking a full stream, but would not if we began slow.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

ARTICHOKES FOR FOOD.—The value of artichokes as food for stock compares very favorably with other roots, according to tests made in both this country and in Europe. In the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865 the relative value of the roots named is as follows:

	Flesh Formers.	*Fat Formers.*
Potatoes	14	189
Carrots	8	68
Parsnips	12	70
Marigolds	4	102
Sugar beets	2	130
White turnips	1	40
Artichokes	10	188

It appears from the above table that the carbonaceous or heat-producing principle in the artichoke is surpassed only by the potato, and that by only a single point, while the potato and the parsnip, only, among the roots mentioned, exceed it as a flesh former.

A GOOD COW.—I have a cow now that gave in one week, commencing March 15, 239 pounds of milk, which made fourteen pounds and three ounces of good butter. This cow was fed six quarts daily of grain. Two quarts each of corn meal and oat meal, and two quarts of unground oats, were mixed well, and three quarts given in the morning and three quarts in the evening. She was fed all the clover hay she would eat up clean. The hay was very coarse, but had been cut and cured early. I bought this cow one year ago for $60. She is apparently a grade short-horn. She only went dry two or three weeks. I have thirteen cows, and this one gives the richest milk by far of any.—*H. F. H., in Country Gentleman.*

CORN FODDER.—A writer on growing corn to be fed green says: "One dairy farmer who has 100 dairy cows said that he wanted his corn grown so as to produce the greatest quantity of ears possible for the purpose of feeding his cows, and to increase their daily flow of milk; and, from numerous letters received from farmers in different sections of the country the past fall, there is no doubt that very many farmers will make the experiment the coming season with sweet corn, growing it in such manner as to produce ears as well as fodder, all to be used in the feeding of farm stock the coming summer and fall, and from such experiments much knowledge may be gained." The large free-growing varieties of sweet corn are best for this purpose.—*Exchange.*

About the House.

A TACK IN SEASON.—If the corner of a carpet gets loose, prevents the door opening, or trips every one that enters the room, nail it down at once. A dog's-eared carpet marks the sloven as well as the dog's-eared book.

HOW TO CLEAN OIL CLOTHS.—If you wish to have them look new and nice, wash them with soft flannel and lukewarm water, and wipe perfectly dry. If you want them to look extra nice, after they are wiped drop a few spoonfuls of milk over them, and rub them dry with a cloth.

MUFFINS.—Beat two eggs with one-half cup of sugar, one generous tablespoonful of butter, and a little salt; add one and a half cups of sweet milk, and three cups of flour in which is sifted three teaspoonfuls of good baking powder. Beat well and bake in buttered muffin-tins.

CORN BREAD.—Mix two cups of sifted corn-meal with two cups of sour milk; add one table-spoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one table-spoonful of melted butter or shortening, and one egg. Beat well, and lastly add one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of *boiling* water. Bake in a quick oven.

A LADY who is very successful in raising poultry says when the wings of her little turkeys begin to lop down, and they look sick and weak, she pulls out the longest feathers on each wing, and they are all right in a few hours. She very seldom loses any, and she has tried it for years. If it is so, it is worth knowing and practicing.

GERMAN "'WIND-BAGS."—To five ounces of butter add one-quarter pint of water, and boil; add gradually, while on the fire, six ounces of flour, three eggs, and one spoonful of sugar; stir very briskly for ten minutes, then take the paste and put by spoonfuls in buttered tins, sprinkle with powdered sugar, bake fifteen minutes and serve.

SOFT GINGERBREAD—Put one cup of dark molasses, one-half cup of brown sugar, and one-half cup of butter (or part butter and part lard) into a pan and set it where it will just come to a boil. Cool, and add one teaspoonful of ginger, one-half of salt, and one egg. Stir in one-half cup of sour milk and two and a half cups of flour; beat well, and last of all add two even teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one-third cupful of hot water. Bake in moderate oven until well done.

Suicide with a Cannon.

Alfred Rand, of Boston, a promising young man of 26 years, and a recent graduate of Harvard College, committed suicide in a singular manner the other day. He purchased a small cannon, took it to his room, loaded it, and, having applied a slow match to it, laid down upon the floor, placing his head at the mouth of the cannon. The result was that a portion of his head was blown off.

TRADE IN CEREALS.

The Total Production of Europe—The Crops and Imports of 1876—The Probable Demand for American Products.

[From the Boston Herald.]

According to very careful statistical exhibit recently made by the French Government, the total cereal production of Europe amounts at present to an average of 4,994,000,000 bushels per annum. Of this Russia alone furnishes 1,606,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-third of the whole; Germany, 742,500,000 bushels; France, 627,500,000 bushels; and Austria, 550,000,000 bushels. The production of this country is set down at 1,537,250,000 bushels, or 39¼ bushels to each inhabitant, while Europe, with a population of 297,000,000, produces only about 16¾ bushels per head. The following table gives the amount of cereals per inhabitant produced by the various States of Europe:

	Bushels.		*Bushels.*
Roumania	30.60	Ireland	12.65
Denmark	32.45	Turkey	12.65
Russia	22.27	Finland	12.10
Prussia	22.00	Great Britain	11.65
France	18.06	Saxony	10.40
Hungary	18.70	Servia	10.40
Bavaria	17.90	Holland	8.80
Sweden	15.11	Norway	8.61
German Duchies	14.00	Greece	8.51
Belgium	13.47	Italy	7.70
Spain	13.47	Portugal	7.70
Austria	12.91	Switzerland	6.76
Wurtemberg	12.91		

According to the most moderate estimate, the average quantity of cereal necessary for the consumption of each inhabitant is 14 9-10 bushels per annum, and, therefore, all the states that come after Sweden upon the list have to obtain grain supplies from other countries. In this country three-fifths of the cereal production consists of corn. In Europe oats predominate, and next in quantity come wheat, rye, barley, and corn. Russia, Prussia, and France produce large wheat crops, and the two first are our largest competitors in the English market. In Roumania and Servia corn takes the first rank. Prior to 1860 Russia and Prussia led the United States in the supply of wheat. From 1859 to 1861 the exports of wheat from this country to England sprung suddenly up from 340,504 cwt to 15,610,472 cwt, while in the same period Russia advanced only from 3,837,454 cwt to 4,567,483 cwt, and Prussia from 3,345,301 cwt to 4,462,573 cwt. The lead taken so suddenly by this country has ever since been maintained. Tables covering the years from 1860 to 1872 show that the United States supplied England during that period with 28.5 per cent. of her total imports of wheat, including flour, against 24.7 per cent. from Russia and 17.2 per cent. from Germany. In the same period England imported 43 per cent. of her total importations of corn from this country. In 1852 the exports of corn of this country to Great Britain only amounted to 1,341,304 bushels, against 1,795,632 bushels from Turkey and Roumania, and 1,870,528 bushels from Russia. At present Roumania and Southern Russia, to a lesser degree, are our principal competitors in the supply of corn. The year 1876 was a good harvest year in England; prices were low, and the total imports of wheat were only 44,394,152 cwt, against 51,886,393 cwt in 1875. The following table gives the source of supply:

	Cwt.	*Per cent. of all.*
United States and Canada	21,716,936	48.9
Russia	8,769,260	19.7
British India	3,279,887	7.4
Germany	2,324,148	5.2
Egypt	2,218,297	4.9
Turkey and Roumania	1,238,651	2.9
Chili	982,619	2.3
France	293,360	0.7
Denmark	262,580	0.6
Other countries	3,308,356	7.4
Total	44,374,152	100

The importations of corn were 3,958,226 cwt, of which upward of 50 per cent. came from this country. Canadian exports of grain are included in those of this country. It will be seen that Russia and Turkey have furnished 22.6 per cent. of the supplies to England. In India a dearth prevails this year. Egypt being subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, will be affected by the war, and whether the war is localized or whether it draws into it the other European powers it is evident that the demand for American breadstuffs will be increased in the neighborhood of 25 per cent. in case of the cutting off of the Russian and Turkish supplies from market by a prolonged war. Italy imports very largely from Odessa, on the Black sea, and war will also create an active demand for our breadstuffs in Mediterranean ports. In this country the visible supply of wheat is only about one-half what it was this time last year, and if the Russian supply is cut off from the English market the supply of wheat until the next harvest will be very scant, and prices necessarily high. This will tend to make a good market for corn, of which there is in this country more than twice the quantity in store than there was this time last year, although the exports to England have been larger than last year. While much depends upon the area of hostilities and the length of the war, it is the opinion of statisticians that the Eastern war cannot fail to create an extraordinary demand for our breadstuffs.

How to Win a Divorce Suit.

The following skeleton of an argument was found on a table in the Circuit Court room, supposed to have been left by a distinguished legal luminary engaged in a recent divorce case:

1. Importance of the case.
2. The parties; their great dignity.
3. The great questions of our modern civilization; the rights of husband and wife, their duties to each other.
4. The marriage vow; its sacredness.
5. Touch up the court on the solemn duty imposed upon it in tearing from the husband the property which God gave him title to, viz., the body, soul, and affections of his wife.
6. Excoriate the wife, picture the wrongs of the husband; move the court to tears (if possible); quote from Milton: "Till Hymen brought in love-delighted hour, there dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower," etc. (not sure about that being from Milton, may be from Pope or Walt Whitman; but no matter); cite authorities—Greenleaf, Bishop, and 21 Mo.

Peroration; overcome with emotion; glass of water to be handed; handkerchief to be perfumed; to have a swallow-tail coat; apostrophe to Justice.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CHEAPER SEWING MACHINES.

Expiration of the Batchelder Needle Patent—End of the Sewing-Machine Monopoly and a Tumble in the Price of Machines.

The last of a series of patents on the construction of sewing machines has just expired, by which a powerful combination was enabled to control the manufacture as a monopoly, and extort from the public prices which have been two or three times as much as would have yielded a fair profit on the cost of making the machines. There are still other patents, of course, applying to certain improvements, but it is believed that, with the expiration of the Batchelder needle patent, there are none left which cover the essentials of the sewing machine and enable the combination to levy exorbitant tribute upon the manufacture thereof. This combination consisted of the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and Grover & Baker companies, which had possessed themselves of all the essential patents, and have been exacting royalties on the various parts of every machine made. These royalties amounted to so much in the bulk that machines which did not cost more than $10 (we give an outside figure) have been sold for $60, and so on in proportion. The price charged for machines has ranged three times as high as they have been sold for in England, where no royalties could be exacted, after being manufactured in this country and sustaining all the expense of transportation, handling, insurance, and the profits of middle-men. A large part of this excessive profit went to the owners of the patents, but the existence of the patents and combination to keep up the prices also enabled the outside manufacturers and agents to charge up profits for themselves which were proportionately exorbitant. The hopefulness of the future is that, when the general principles of the sewing machines are free to all, competition will set in which will prevent the exaction of more than a reasonable profit. It will not be surprising, therefore, if within a few weeks machines can be bought for $20 which have heretofore sold for $60; indeed, it is announced that one of the leading companies has declared its intention of selling the $60 machines at once for $30 cash, and the rate will henceforth be downward.

This is good news for the thousands of seamstresses through the country, and good news for the thousands of poor families that never could hope to have a sewing machine in the house at the old rate. It will make bread and meat come easier, and there will be more of it for the same amount of labor. The sewing-woman can buy a machine on time for $20 with reasonable hope of paying for it, while heretofore women who have paid out that amount of money to start with have toiled day and night to make headway on the $40 or $50 unpaid, only to lose their machine and the money already paid in the end. Thus far the sewing machine has been mainly beneficial to those who were not especially in need of its beneficence. It has put money by the millions into the pockets of the men who manufactured it; it has enriched many of the agents and middle-men who have handled it; it has enlarged the business and profits of the clothing, boot and shoe, and other manufacturers using it. But it will first become a real blessing to the poor when it shall be relieved of its exclusive royalties and extortions, and can be obtained by women and families at a price yielding only a fair profit on the cost of manufacture. Thenceforward the poor woman or family that can obtain a sewing machine will be able to save its cost every year in time, labor, and money, and the cost will come within the possible means of almost every prudent and industrious person who can use such a machine to advantage.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

Railroad Taxation.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth of Virginia, and four other cases. Error to the Court of Appeals of Virginia. In these cases the court affirms the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the State, holding that a true construction of the laws in relation to the road does not warrant the conclusion that the property of the company is exempt from taxation, as claimed by it.

As to Express Companies.—Southern Express Company vs. Dickson. Error to the Circuit Court for Alabama. In this case the court holds that where goods are shipped by an express company for a destination they cannot be delivered at any other place without the consent of the consignor or owner, and it makes no difference that they are claimed by one of the consignees at the place of consignment.

What Constitutes Insurance.—Eames et al. vs. Home Insurance Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. It is here held that where an application for insurance had been made in due form, the property to be insured being fully described, the amount of insurance named, and the rate of premium agreed upon, and there being no question about any other point in the contract, nothing remaining to be done but to issue the policy, the contract of insurance was perfected, the risk taken, and in case of loss by fire the company is liable.

A Town's Responsibility.—Town of East Lincoln vs. Chas. Davenport. Appeal from Southern District of Illinois. The question in this case was as to the legality of certain bonds issued by the town of East Lincoln. It was shown that the plaintiff, who was the bona fide owner of coupons, sued upon the question of the former's irregularity. Misconduct upon the part of agents cannot be considered. The Supervisor who signed the bonds at midnight and absconded to avoid an injunction, was agent of the town, and it must bear his misconduct. He is the one in authority. The town levies a subscription to these bonds. The bonds recite that they were issued in accordance with a town election. A majority of the whole attended and voted in favor of the subscription of $60,000. The statute is construed as making this act a subscription.

Why are the proprietors of a perfume manufactory like the mint in Philadelphia? Because they make (s)cents there.

A BOSTON Methodist congregation closed their church rather than accept the new pastor that had been sent to them.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINES

CONSISTING OF

Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12-Horse-Powers to match.

Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers; our improved "Triple Gear" and improved "Four Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.

Complete Steam-Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam-Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full [illegible]; also, our [illegible] Steam Thresher Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam-Power, and to match to any and all other makes of Engines, also perfectly adapted to [illegible] any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48-inches width of Separating parts.

The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Thresher for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, no other machine can truthfully claim any comparison.

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers

ARE MADE ONLY BY

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

Burnett's Extracts

For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts

"Pre-eminently superior."
—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts

"The best in the world."
—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts

"Used exclusively for years."
—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,

PROPRIETORS.

$1.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT

FOUR GREAT

WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS

Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875;

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

ONLY ORGANS ASSIGNED FIRST RANK AT CENTENNIAL.

Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for work of such excellence without unequaled facilities for manufacture.

EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES:

Five octave double reed organ, with tremulant, $100

Five octave organ, nine stops, with voix celeste, $114

Sold also for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays. A superior organ may now be purchased by the easy payment of $1.20 per quarter for ten quarters. Catalogues free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

154 Tremont St. BOSTON. 25 Union Sq. NEW YORK. 250 Wabash Av. CHICAGO.

Every Family should have a Religious Newspaper.

Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not, then discharge that DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,

THE PRESBYTERIAN,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price, $2.65 a Year, Postage included.

NOTE.—In Clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is $2.15 a Year each.

Its read-thoughts for Sunday schools, "News of Churches," and the "Work of our Church," at Home and Abroad; its Correspondence from all parts of the world; its able contributions from eminent men, and its editorials, make it one of the Cheapest and Most Valuable Family Newspapers in the Country.

It will contain (at frequent intervals) Sermons by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth and other eloquent divines, any one of which will amply pay for the subscription. Send the amount by Postoffice money order, check, or registered letter, to THE PRESBYTERIAN,

1512 Chestnut Street, Phila.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL, 60 cts. additional, plain; or $1.00 in colors.

Specimen Copies of The Presbyterian sent free.

NOTE.—For $4.50 we will give THE PRESBYTERIAN one year, and one copy of the BIBLE DICTIONARY bound in cloth, over 1000 pages, which retails for $4.50.

FLORENCE,

The Only Safe, Odorless and Durable

OIL STOVE.

It received the Only Centennial Medal

Also the BEST SEWING MACHINE

MADE BY THE

Florence Machine Co.,

FLORENCE, MASS.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Agents Wanted.

The Cook, with Oven.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1.75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N.Y.

GAS-LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY!

$1 Per 1,000 Feet!

Cheaper than Coal Gas—Safer than Kerosene—A more brilliant light than either.

Indorsed by leading Insurance Companies.—An Automatic Machine—Easily handled—Adapted to Dwellings, Factories, Churches, Stores, R. R. Depots and Offices—From a Single Burner upwards—Nothing like it in the Country—Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE SHALER MANUFACTURING CO.,

P. O. Box 3,799. No. 4 Murray St., New York

HUNT'S REMEDY

KIDNEY MEDICINE.

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE; and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE, and, after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,

120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTENGILL,

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,

Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

261, 262, 263 Broadway.

ORGANIZED 1850

ASSETS, $4,827,176.52

SURPLUS, $820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES

AND

APPROVED CLAIMS

MATURING IN 1877

WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%

ON PRESENTATION.

JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

What are your Symptoms, Sufferer? Are they a furred tongue, dizziness, headache, an uneasy stomach, oppression after eating, pain between the shoulders, constipation? If so, you are *dyspeptic* and *bilious*, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. For sale by the entire drug trade.

$1.00 $1.00

Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.

The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

$1.00 $1.00

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Address THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVER $3 [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 & $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A Great Chance to Make Money. Good Agents wanted. Write at once to [illegible] Bros. Co., [illegible], N.Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$100 A MONTH to Agents and [illegible] Expenses. CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$2590 a year to Agents. Outfit and [illegible]. [illegible] & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLID Rubber Type, Stamps and Rubber Goods. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, or ask your Stationer for Something New. H. S. INGERSOLL, 208 B'way, N.Y.

O Oh! Agents. Oh! everybody. The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

FARMERS, buy FISHER'S PATENT SICKLE GRINDERS, HAY FORKS and FARM BELLS. Sold by Dealers. Circulars Free. H. FISHER, Oakland, O.

AWNINGS, TENTS,

Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

POUNDSTONE'S Swivel Pin Self Lock Safety Clevice. Agents Address At once [illegible]

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR GLASS Co., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELL AUGERS.—$30 PER DAY can be easily made boring wells with our New Well Auger. Just Out. Send for Catalogue to A. H. BOTSFORD, St. Louis, Mo.

KITCHOLINE, KITCHOLINE. Soap "counted out." Ask your Grocer for large, free sample package. If you don't get it, ask again. Agents in the trade wanted.—HAMDEN MANUFACTURING CO., 414 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

POP CHEAP PRICED POULTRY BOOKS! 25 cents each will buy Burnham's new "Diseases," "[illegible] Fowl Breeding," "Game Fowl," or "Raising Fowls and Eggs for Market." Mailed for price by "Poultry World," Hartford, Ct., (the leading paper for fowl-raisers), or by GEO. P. BURNHAM, Melrose, Mass.

COLLINS & CO.'S THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST CAST-CAST-STEEL PLOWS GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE. FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & Co. 212 WATER ST. NEW-YORK CITY.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.

Address J. R. HILL & CO.,

CONCORD, N. H.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. R'y, Salina, Kansas.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

C. N. U. No. [illegible]

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 24, 1877.

North Carolina has a population of 1,070,120 people, who pay $8,500,960 for intoxicating liquors, $1,000,000 for educational purposes and $260,680 for church enterprises, ministers' salaries, etc. The entire crop of cotton, averaging 200,000 bales of 400 pounds each, selling at 19 cents per pound, will not meet the liquor bill by $560,960. The wheat crop will pay but half the amount and all the [illegible] 8,454,644 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel, is only one-third more than is annually paid out by the people of this state for spirituous liquors.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., convened on Wednesday, at Indianapolis. The Grand Secretary's report shows the number of Lodges per last report, 509; instituted since, 7; suspended, 1; now effective, 515. Number of members, last report, 27,292; accessions, 1,086; abatements, 2,074; present number of contributing members, 26,404. Resources of Lodges, $1,169,348.44; receipts, $104,719.32; expenses, $50,429.54. Orphan Fund, $267,178.60; paid for relief of brothers, $28,026.60; relief of widowed families, $2,862.91; educating the orphans, $543.29; burying the dead, $7,307.79. charitable purposes, $1,285.68. The Rebecca Degree Lodges have a membership of 2,346.

The Indianian says: Because, in a recent lecture in Baltimore, Fred Douglas told some very unpalatable truths about the disloyalty and treason of the old citizens of Washington, that element among the people at the capital of the nation have become very indignant, and have started a petition numerously signed by the old slaveholders, slave-hunters, and the representatives of the class that incited Wilkes Booth to assassinate Lincoln, demandind his removal from the office of United States Marshal of the District of Columbia. We have read the speech of Fred Douglas, and every word in it is a forked tongue, red-eyed truth. That's what hurts, too. But will he be removed? That's the question.

The Washington Republican, the great radical organ of the co ntry, says: In the name of justice and decency we demand the removal of this slanderer from the position he holds' It is a position too intimately connected with the business people of this community to be held by such a one. The most abject apology could not condone the offense, and all men of respectability here, white and black, should brand him, as he deserves, as an infamous slanderer, by treating him with contempt. A man who would thus deliberately villify a whole people should be forced without the pale of respectable society. Certainly no gentleman here can recognize him in the future, for his shameless assault was leveled at the aggredated community, white, and colored and not at individuals.

The editor of the "Republican" has lived there for years, and the editor of the "Indianian" was there one season. Which are we to believe.

The following has just been received:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 18, 1878

"DEAR SIR: This Department is favored regularly with copies of many of the most influential newspapers of the country, and if you should desire to add yours to the number, we shall take great pleasure in placing it upon the files of the Executive Office.

Very truly yours,
W. K. ROGERS, Private Sec'y.
"To Proprietor of COURIER, Ind."

Grant, in going to the White House to see Hayes, a few weeks ago, passed by the post office and got his mail, among which was the COURIER. Seeing our description of the interviews we had with the President, he handed the paper to Hayes, who read it, and pronounced it the most truthful report he had seen of his views. The President then directed his Secretary to write as above. But we will have to adhere to our rule, not to send a paper out of the county, unless paid in advance or guaranteed by some responsible party. If we would take the word of Tom, Dick and Harry, we would have an immense circulation in America and possibly Europe. But we are trying a few in this county on that principle, and when that proves a success we may extend the limits.

WARSAW, IND., May, 1877.

EDITOR COURIER:—Dear Sir: Yourself and all comrades whom you see fit to invite, are requested to meet with us in a Grand Soldiers' Re-Union of the "Old Tenth Indiana District," on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th, 1877. It is intended that this gathering shall eclipse anything of the kind held in the west since the close of the late civil war. At this early day it is impossible to do more than merely outline the programme, but we can say now that the first day will be consumed in the reception of visitors, assignment to quarters, and a general good time in "shouldering the crutch and fighting our battles o'er," free from any restraints save good conduct. The second day will open with a national salute of thirty-eight guns, with reveille at sunrise, followed by a competitive drill between visiting military organizations for a prize of $100 in gold for first, and a beautiful banner worth $75 for second dremium. An oration from some distinguished soldier-orator, a grand review of visiting military companies, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and Fire Department of the city, and in the evening a banquet at the Opera House, with appropriate toasts and responses, closing with a military and civic ball. A large number of distinguished men, who won imperishable renown during the late war, will be with us, and it is intended this shall be what its name implies, A RE-UNION indeed, and in truth, of those who periled all in defense of their country.

GEN. REUB. WILLIAMS,
MAJ. N. N. BOYDSTON,
CAPT. C. W. BUCKET,
Committee of Invitation.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The price of wheat is steadily falling, though for the past week the receipts have been larger than the week previous. Yesterday the market closed as follows: Amber, No. one, $1.80c., No. two do. $1.65c. We quote oats at 48c., corn, 55c., butter, 12½c., eggs, 8c., potatoes, $1.00, hogs, live weight, 4½c@4¾c., dressed, 5½c@6c., hides, green, 6c.

We learn of a domestic tragedy at our neighboring town of Kendallville on last Friday morning that may eventually terminate in homicide. The following is a brief and perhaps somewhat imperfect account of the affair, as up to the present writing we are unable to get full particulars. Mr. J. Wesley Bixler, Prosecuting Attorney elect for this Judicial Circuit, and for the past five years a government clerk in one of the departments at Washington, returned home from that city early in the morning of that day, and upon his arrival proceeded at once to the office of the U. S. Express Co., and borrowed a revolver of the agent, for the purpose, as he claimed of shooting a cat. Thus armed he passed up town, and calling at the residence of Mr. Pike, a well known tradesman, invited that gentleman to accompany him home alledging as an excuse that his wife was sick and wished to see him. Arriving at his residence and entering the private apartment he locked the door and proceeded to business. Having charged the man Pike with illicit intercourse with his wife, which was indignantly denied by the accused, Bixler at once commenced to blaze at Mr. Pike, discharging the contents of his revolver into the most vulnerable parts of that gentleman's person. One shot took effect in the hand, a second in the back of the neck and a third entered the brain just above the left temple. Pike is in a critical condition and his recovery is considered extremely doubtful. Bixler had a preliminary examination on Saturday, but we did not learn the facts that were brought out at the trial, although we learn that he was held in bonds of $3,000 to await the issue of his victim's wounds. Should Pike go over the dam, and the chances are certainly against him, Bixler will probably find it necessary to abandon the gay and festive scenes at Washington, resign his position as Prosecutor, and enter upon a different occupation during the remainder of his life. Both parties to this unfortunate occurrence have heretofore stood high in the community. The woman involved in the case is the daughter of a former prominent citizen of Auburn, and for many years a leading merchant of the town.

The irrepressible Dan, whilom schoolmaster, correspondent and radical spy, has turned amateur detective. Not long ago a Garrett barber of African pursuasion was burglarized of a lot of tonsorial tools, and Daniel, while mooning around the Corunna barber-shops concluded that he had a clue to the missing articles. He forthwith posted the African, and thereupon that individual, in company with a Garrett constable, a Garrett lawyer and a bran new Garrett warrant, came over and bounced Jim Crummy, the village barber. An investigation of the premises at once proved that the articles were not in the possession of the aforesaid James or any other man in town. As the result of this maiden attempt of the s. d., the poor African is financially "short" $7.00 for livery hire and incidentals. And Daniel—well, that concentrated specimen brick of pure cussedness has quietly subsided into his native element of dazzling nothingness, and perhaps he will not be visible again until something new shall suggest itself to arouse that slumbering volcano of genius.

A sad-eyed man hailing from Kendallville got on a mild jamboree. He came down for a little fun, you know, and he did'nt care a continental for expenses, and in the course of events the boys joined in the dance, when suddenly he conceived the idea that somebody was poking fun at him. He did'nt propose to be "made fun of in a one-horse town"—not he: and squaring himself on a dead level, with the balmy breezes of heaven fanning his massive brow he cordially invited the "whole d—d town to climb him." The last seen of the tuneful chap he was "climbing" fast toward K., with a full cargo of Corunna rat soup aboard.

The past ten days has been favorable for corn planting, and in this section the work is about over. As a general rule farmers have put out more than an average crop of both corn and potatoes.

The dry goods firm of the Messrs. Helmer & Knaur are paying out between $600 and $800 per day for wheat. They report trade good, all things considered.

And now comes that wandering bohemian, the organ and monkey. And what "grown up" chap of the present day hath not retained some pleasant youthful memory of the organ grinder.

The fishing in our neighboring lakes is panning out well, and sportsmen are having "lots of fun."

The peach and cherry crops promise an abundant yield.

The Wild Dutchman is on the rampage again.

The Red Ribbon Reformer will soon make a raid upon Corunna. 'Tis well.

LOVELAND.

GARRETT.

The following occurred in the last issue of the News:

"If the gentleman who writes to the Auburn COURIER from this place wants a tilt with the editor of this place he can have it. But we would advise him to pay closer attention to his employer's business and let the affairs of Garrett be settled by its bona-fide citizens."

Now, if we wish to have a tilt with anybody, we want our choice, and don't wish to have an old ignoramus like Parker force himself upon us. I wish to inform him that the gentleman who wrote the article for the COURIER (which was a correct report of the election) owns perhaps five dollars worth of real estate to Parker's one, and furthermore, he has no employers business to attend to (as he is not employed by any one,) his own interests is all that is at stake here, and what he has is paid for. Now I don't wish to insinuate from this, that all Parker represents is not paid for, oh, no, but just wish to show the financial standing of the correspondent. Parker also thinks we are not a bona-fide citizen. Well we may not be in Parker's estimation, for we think he is not capable of understanding what constitutes a bona-fide citizen. However, we have been a resident of Garrett about as long as Parker has, and are a free-borne American citizen. So now, Parker, don't go to kicking out of the harness.

Parker says he don't see how the county Auditor and Clerk can get along without the News. Well, if they are troubled with vermin, we don't see how they can either, for the Garrett News is an excellent rat exterminator.

When Parker gets that five thousand dollars he sued Weamer for, he will emigratq to a more congenial climate.

CEDAR CREEK.

Wheat looks splendid.

Corn coming up nicely.

A fine rain last Sabbath evening.

Oats are starting forward after a long stand still.

There was a large attendance at the Hopewell Chapel last Sabbath. Nine persons were baptised in Cedar Creek after services.

We listened with great interest to the first sermon preached by our merchant, J. B. Ross, last Sabbath evening, one mile north of Garrett. Owing to the rain the attendance was not large, but all were pleased. In three weeks he preaches at the same place again. Let the good work go on.

H.

NEWVILLE.

Mr. William Gibson has sold his house and lot to Mr. Jinkins of Concord township for $650.

Mr John Nichols has bargained away fifty-six acres of his land for $2,000, to Mr Ficele of Ohio.

Mr. Lucius Stearnes of this place started for Michigan on last Monday, he proposes to work in a wagon shop.

Mr. Rhodes in endeavoring to turn his team hitched to his peddling wagon turned over. No damage but broken hounds. Be more careful Cecil.

Obituary.

Weltha B. Lawhead, wife of James Lawhead and daughter of William and Margaret Nelson, was born in Ashland county Ohio, February 28th, 1849, died at her residence in Jackson township, DeKalb county Ind., April 27th 1877. Aged 28 years, 1 month and 29 days.

Our sister, ah where is she now,
But with the pious dead,
No more on earth with us to live,
Nor in our courts to tread.

She oftimes said to those around,
Who twined about her heart,
Weep not for me, my dearest friends,
I've chose the better part.

I think I see her pleasant face
With its deathly smile so sweet,
Clasped hand in hand with sisters dear,
Whom she has gone to meet.

We'll try to meet her in that clime,
And of God's goodness tell,
In endless age of space and time,
So, sister fare you well.

The best burlesque ever witnessed in Auburn was given at Ensley's Opera House last Monday night. The principal play on the programme was Dick Turpin and Tom King. The magnificence with which it was presented, the the applause with which it was received was so great that the manager was compelled, in the midd'e of an act, to ring down the curtain and tell the audience he could not give any more of it that night, as his players were about exhausted. Lawrence as Turpin brought down the house several times. In Pocahontas, Kline played "Ingun," and towards the end supposed that he was through and dressed in his native garb. In a few moments he was called to go on again and he was not fixed up. This misunderstanding did not stop the play by any means. Miss Gertie Worden sung several songs. She has a good voice, but lacks cultivation. With more expression she will make a good vocalist. The ladies as usual, in strange contrast to the boys, played well.

Prevention is better than cure. Check a cough or a cold at once, which may lead to Consumption, by using Dr Marshall's Lung Syrup, an old, reliable remedy which never fails. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

At a special election held in Fairfield county, South Carolina, on Mondy last the democrats carried the county and elected two members of the Legislature by over 1,200 majority, the colored voters not going to the polls at all. Last fall the county elected two Republicans. No signs of a break up in the democratic party there.

LAND EXCURSIONS.

To South-Eastern Kansas and Texas, May 29 and June 12 over Wabash Railroad at 3 p. m.

The best and cheapest lands, are in South-Eastern Kansas on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad with 25 per cent discount for cash. Excursion tickets very low, and free ride to land buyers. Wait for these excursions giving parties the double advantage of going to Texas and Kansas at very low rates. Beautiful circular maps and full particulars can be had on application.

ISAAC d'ISAY.

No. 20 West Berry street, Ft Wayne, Ind. Land Agent Mo. Kansas & Texas R. R.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein F. N. Wright et. al is plaintiffs, and Joseph Ober et. al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy six cents, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 16th day Of June 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

A part of lot number ninty-eight (98) in the original plat in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana bounded by line commencing at the north west corner of said lot and running thence east eighty (80) feet thence south forty-four (44) feet, thence west eighty (80) feet, thence north forty-four (44) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sel for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THEO. D. GROSS Dep'y
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiff. Pr. fee $10.00

Auburn, Indiana, May 23rd 1877.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Scr.
DEKALB COUNTY. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1877.

Anna B. Kester, }
V. S. } Complaint
Peter Kester. }

The plaintiff by Best & McClellan, her attorneys, files an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and the court orders notices of the pendency of this suit to be given by publication in the Auburn COURIER.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1877, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to the complaint herein, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, the Clerk and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 19th day of May 1877.

GEO. H. K. MOSS,
no21 Clerk Dekalb Circuit Court.

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN
Will attend promptly to all orders for
DRAYING AND HAULING.
Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

MEEKS & WYER,
Our energetic
PLASTERS
Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 6w

EAGLE MILLS.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.
The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses, in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING.
Shearer & Wilson,
HAVING ERECTED A
STEAM PLANING MILL
Are now prepared to do all kinds of
Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.
DOORS AND SASH!
We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.
CONTRACTORS.
We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.
SHEARER & WILSON.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of
BRUSSELS & INGRAIN
CARPETS
In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to
CASH BUYERS.
A full line of
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS,
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.
And a splendid stock of
WALL PAPER
AND DECORATIONS.
We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CARPETS!
Newest Designs, Choicest Colors and Lowest Prices.
Root & Company,
HOSIERY!
We are now displaying a very large and attractive stock of regular made English and German Hosiery for Ladies, gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Infants wear, comprising all the novelties Balbriggan Hosiery, Lisle Thread Hosiery, Solid Color Hosiery, Fancy Stripe Hosiery. Among them some decided bargains.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
Superb stock of the season in lisle thread gloves, lisle thread gauntlets, taffeta silk gloves, castor beaver gloves, undressed kid gloves, gloves for driving, with full assortment of our popular brands of kid gloves. At 75c $1.00. $125. $1.50. $175 and $2.00 per pair, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. The 'Prevost,' or new tide cut "kid gloves," is a great success and selling well.
Spring Dress Goods!
We open this week large lines of novelties at a great reduction in prices.
ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS,
20 Cents Per Yard.
REAL VALUE 30 CENTS.
An inspection of our numerous departments will prove that we are offering larger assortments, more decide novelties, finer class of goods, and last, but not least, selling at lower prices than any establishment in the city.
Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES
No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers. Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.
The reduction of 30 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the r
We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.
Best Gunpowder 90c — Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c — Imperial Best 60 and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c. — Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.
Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 70c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. At never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN
RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON
Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.
Choice Malaga Raisins per box $1 50 | Valencia raisins per lb 6c
Half box " " 75 | Leghorn Citron per lb 12½

SUGARS DOWN.
New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered 12c | New Orleans best 10c
Coffee A. 12½ | " " Good yellow 9c
" C. 11½

DECLINE ON MEATS.
Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb 12½ | Pickled Pork per lb 8c
" " Shoulders 8c

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.
The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 18c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!
No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Mackerel, kits $1 00
Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 20c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.
You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Geo. De Wald & Co.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock
DRY GOOD.
They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 14 " " "		1.15c
" 16 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	1.35c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 9c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Ginger Ale punches at Joe Beugnot's.

New York Store! New York Store!

Port Wine punch, at Joe Beugnot's.

New York Store! New York Store!

Next Wednesday is Memorial Day.

Farmer Askew sheared his sheep this week.

A fine assortment of wall paper at Houser's. 3w.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

If you are in need of wall paper, call at Cal Houser's. 3w.

Life is real. Life is earnest, at the New York Store.

A fine new stock of note paper, late styles at Houser's. 3w.

Fine Havana's at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Eighs ball sets of Croquet for one dollar, at Houser's. 3w.

Wool is now coming in to the New York Store pretty lively.

So far 126 cases have been disposed of at this term of Court.

Two hundred different patterns of wall paper just received at Houser's. 3.

A No. 1 five cent cigar at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Warm and cold baths furnished in good style, at Pommert's barber shop.

Mrs. Henry Little, of Hicksville, Ohio is visiting her father at Corunna, this week.

The grocery store of E. E. Williams has been closed, we hope only temporarily,

Mrs. C. S. Hare and daughter Sadie, left Tuesday for a short visit to Richmond this State.

Davenport, the druggist, is visiting Indianapolis this week as a Masonic representative.

C. P. Houser is closing out his entire stock of wall paper at prices lower than ever offered before.

Miss Moody is teaching a very interesting school at the brick school house just west of T. C. Elson's.

If your butter tasts grassy and looks yellow, you can make up your mind that spring has come. You can't fool the cows.

Don't buy your wallpaper without getting prices at C. Houser's.

Edwards, the cigar maker, made us a good cigar the other day at the new factory, from clear Havana stock, and it was very enjoyable.

The ladies can have their hair and combings, made into neat curls or switches by calling at Pommert's barber shop. He has an experienced hand now engaged in the business.

Harry Chilcot, a brakeman on the Lake Shore road, was thrown from the top of a freight car at Bryan a few days ago and killed.

All forms of contagious and malarial diseases prevented and neutralized by the daily use of Terry's Salicylic Soap. "The best in the world."

The paymaster on the Baltimore road will pay employes on next Monday, from Chicago Junction to Garrett, and from there to Chicago on Tuesday.

Houser says he'll take all kinds of produce in exchange for wall paper.

Newville is going to lead off this year in an old-fashioned Fourth of July. That's right, neighbor, get up a good one and we'll all attend.

You will never be disappointed in Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific. It always cures fever and ague. Every package is warranted. Price only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Just Received.

Arrived yesterday, one of the finest assortments of ladies and children's trimmed hats. All the late styles at lowest prices, at Lannings's.

Our old friend, Free Kelly has been admitted to the bar as an attorney. We look for improvement in the moral tone of our professionals. The leaven is among you, gentlemen.

It is said that there's many an honest heart beats beneath a ragged coat. True, but there is devilish few ragged coats worn now-a-days. In fact one is more comfortable without them.

We are glad to know that Columbia City has after a severe struggle righted again politically. The citizen's dodge is played, and the Democrats and Liberals came out in this spring's election with flying colors.

Now, while we are erecting monuments and placing laurel wreaths on the brows of living heroes, don't let us forget to drop a tear on the grave of the man who invented the wheelbarrow.

A constable levied on the "undivided half" of a grey mule. He wasn't particular which end he took, and it was thirteen days before he opened his eyes and recognized his wife.

A few doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup cured my child of a most dreadful cough. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best cough medicine I have ever tried.

MRS. D. HILT, Fort Wayne Ind.

At the June term of county commissioners' court, there will be twenty-one applications made to retail intoxicating liquors in this county.—[Albion New Era.

That beats DeKalb about three to one.

The spiteful female correspondents at Washington, says that Mrs. Hayes' simplicity is all affected, and that she'd wear all that anybody does if her husband was liberal enough to buy.

There will be a large attendance of soldier element of this county at the Re-union at Warsaw next month, as everybody is talking of going there. You can put down DeKalb for a full battallion.

Joe Loveland now wears the red ribbon. Tally one for the COURIER office. He goes to Chicago in a few days to enter upon the reform movement. If that city knows her business she will capetulate.

Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific has stood the test of time, and has proved to be the most certain to cure ague of any medicine in the world. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Board of Equalization.

AUBURN, DEKALB Co., IND. May 17, '77

The Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, will meet on the first Monday of June 1877, in the Auditor's office, in the town of Auburn, in said county, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessments.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

INSTITUTE.—The Richland township S. S. Teachers' Institute will meet at Richland Center, on Saturday, June 2nd 1877, (extra session). All are respectfully invited to attend. A good time looked for. J. W. TREBBY, Pres.

Some one has sent us a communication from Garrett. We thought it was a map of the seat of war in Europe at first, until we came to the following at the close: "Plcese chorect the speIren." Write again old sweetness, and send photo.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., reduced their rates some time ago, and now the Western Union Co., not to be behind have done the same and Miss S. A. Weir, at the Eel River depot, can give you a message to Halifax at less rates than any other company.

It is hinted around that Reub. Williams is seeking another Federal appointment—that of Governor of Idaho Territory.—[Warsaw Republican.

We can't see how that can be. Reub. was bitterly opposed to a Governor Williams last fall, and how he can turn round now and endorse such a thing, passeth our understanding.

The old superstition that thirteen at dinner is an unlucky number may have been founded on the fact that only one man in fifty can scrape enough provisions together at once to feed even twelve hungry men. It would be very unlucky for us if that number of our poor relations should drop in on us now,

We regret that the Martin Bros. have not adopted our suggestion, and construct a uniform sidewalk in front of their handsome store. The present walk is not in keeping with their usual enterprise. We trust it will not be necessary to call the attention of the Marshal to this matter.

We learn that there is some hopes of the recovery of Pike, the man shot by Bixler. He steadily denies any criminal intimacy with Mrs. Bixler, and there is a good deal of feeling against Mr. B. When he drew his revolver, Pike threw the bed clothes over his head, and perhaps saved his life in that way.

J. M. Ray, our excellent boot maker, and Fred. Boeringer, merchant tailor, have joined together in their respective trades, and opened shop in back room up stairs, over Houser's book store, where they will be pleased to see all those wanting a good article of manufacture in their line. They promise good work and fair prices

So far we have failed to hear of any May parties this year. It is sad to note this decline in rural sports. The May Queen was always a worshipful being, and you could always designate her by her woolen shawls and rubber over shoes. By the way it is now proposed to hold these May parties in June hereafter.

Our jovial old friend Capt. Jenkins, of Concord, has of late became quite a real estate broker. Besides large landed interests in his township, and investments at Waterloo and Mooresville, he has recently purchased an hundred acres of land in Iowa and the residence of William Gibson in Newville, consisting of four beautiful lots. Long may he live and prosper.

At the meeting Sunday night some one said that we were throwing cold water on the temperance movement. It's false, it's a libel. We don't throw cold water. It's not near as effective as hot water. Besides we are consistently temperate—we don't drink tea or coffee nor eat great mouthsful of tobacco. Temperance in all things, rich with nothing.

Tuesday morning early an alarm of fire was given and the fire department hauled up in front of Jas. Griswold's residence, and speedily extinguished a fire that was making considerable progress on the roof. Jim is an insurance man and of course everybody thought he had a heavy insurance. But come to find out he only had a policy for $000.00. It hardly covered the damages sustained.

Will the Fort Wayne "News" give us a breathing spell. We have been reading some of its witticisms on the war in Europe, until our sides are sore. Here is the last one: "Erzeroum here for more kars," said the yardmaster at the P. F. W. & C. R. R., yesterday. That fellow ought to Bucharest with a brick." That convulsed us for four days, and we ask, in the name of humanity, that Conover give us a short rest.

The Robinson Bell Ringers did not put in an appearance last Tuesday as advertised. The reason, we learn, was that Jimmy Field and Prof. Barsby "jumped" the troupe at Angola, after getting ahead of the manager by borrowing money, and lit out for Chicago. There are a few professional men who have about as much honor as a dog, and it seems these fellows belong to that class. Mr. Robinson is a square man, always pays his debts, and there was no reason for these men treating him in this dirty manner.

Take Notice.

F. N. Wright & Co. will for the next 30 days sell building material for cash at lower figures than has ever been offered before in Auburn. Eighteen inch Star Shingles warranted at $3.00 per thousand, and every grade of lumber in proportion. Genoa White Lime $1.00 per bbl. This company has upwards of two millions of dry lumber in stock, and are bound to sell. Hard times have brought them to it.

Auburn, May 24th, 1877.

The following is from the Pierceton "Free Press," a spicy paper, just started, which indicates that Bro. Welch is not in immediate danger of starving to death:

On Thursday afternoon the members of the M. E. society gave a reception at the M. E. parsonage, for the late appointed pastor and lady who were taking charge of their new home. The affair was one of interest, the members all seemed to have one aim in view, to receive the pastor and lady into their society with a full and bountiful board spread.

Memorial day is to be observed in Auburn this year, and of course our citizens have been called upon to contribute their mite to the necessary expenses We regret to learn that Mr. Martin, the boss of the "Farmers" store, refused to give thereto. Farmers who trade with him will regret it, and at last he will regret it himself. It is a libel on our liberal-hearted farmers to call his establishment after them. It may have been all right in Ohio, where he came from, and where Hayes used to live, but our farmers are not of that penurious, stingy sort.

If it was possible for a man to be a little smaller and meaner than any who have been known to exist, it is he who will take a newspaper for a year or more, calmly and serenely peruse its pages week after week, then when his conscience (if he ever had one) dictates that it is time to pay for it, walks in the post-office and with complaisancy of a saint informs the postmaster that he need not put that paper in his box for he didn't propose to take it any longer. Not having the manhood of a midge, he adapts this method, instead of calling at the office (that he has passed fifty times during the year) and directing his subscription discontinued. —[Lagrange Register.

The latest dodge to swindle the farmers is as follows: A peddler with a pack on his back calls at a farm house and offers his goods so cheap that in spite of themselves the farmer and his family make purchases. The next day two men come along in a buggy in search of "stolen goods." They show a hand bill offering a large reward for the thief, and describe as a portion of the stolen property the very articles the farmer bought the day before. Honest like the farmer surrenders the goods and the men drive off in apparent hot pursuit of the thief. Of course the whole thing is a swindle, the peddler's part being to sell the goods and "get up the job." Look out for them.

Instrumental Music.

Prof. Morse, of the Conservatory of Music, of Fort Wayne, will visit Auburn, each Monday, commencing next week, for the purpose of giving lessons on the piano to those who desire instructions of that character. He would prefer scholars advanced in music, and will make very reasonable terms. Mr. M. has met with very good success in his management of the Conservatory and is regarded as a superior teacher in instrumental music. It will be a great advantage to have a teacher come here instead of going to Fort Wayne, at a great expense, not considering the time. Now is the time to take lessons.

There is a great need of an up town telegraph office here. As it is, you have to walk half a mile or more before you can send a telegram, and the business in this line would be more than doubled if there was any convenience. It would require but little expense to have a connecting line between the Saginaw and Eel River depots, via Court House, and our enterprising Recorder, an old operator, could attend to the business for the accommodation of the public. We hope our telegraph authorities will give this matter some attention. An attorney tells us he has had occasion to use this means of communication several times a day during court, but the facilities were such that he was forced to use the mail. Let us have an up town office.

Miss Adele Lenard, of Boston, long connected with the Kellogg Opera Troupe, was a guest of the Swineford House this week. A few of our friends gathered at our house Tuesday evening, and by request she appeared and sang to the delight of all present. What glorious music she can produce. It came rippling forth in great floods, and then died away in a soft bird-like tone that always captivates. She sang "The Last Rose of Summer," equal to Parepa and her "Comin' Tho' the Rye" was splendid. "The Butterfly," a most difficult piece, she executed with wonderful accuracy, and her trilling was simply perfect. "Under the Snow," a new piece was sang with a pathos and effect, that went right to the heart. It is seldom one hears such a voice, and such fine execution, and we regret there was not more present.

Memorial Day.

Every arrangement is being mode for the decoration ceremonies on Memorial Day. Col. R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, will deliver the address, and no doubt several bands will be present from different parts of the country. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

Reception of delegations by Auburn Band.

Formation of Procession at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Main street, in the following order:

Band,
Ex-Soldiers,
Fire Department,
Band,
Citizens,
Town and County Officials,
Speakers, etc.

Procession will march north to Fourth street, west to Jackson, south to Defiance, and return on Main street to the Court House.

Exercise at Cemetery.
Music by Cornet Band.
Call to order by the President.
Prayer by Chaplain.
Music by Choir.
Readings by Prof. McIntosh.
Music by Band.
Address by Col. R. S. Robertson.
Music by Choir.
Decoration of Graves.
Music by Band
Benediction.

Grand Summer Opening.

Remember that to-morrow, Friday, the opening of the pleasure resort at Pleasant Lake takes place, and extensive arrangements have been made for a good time. There is to be great blasts of music from silver bands, while magnificent gondoliers will dart across the beautifully blue sheet of water freighted with the fair and the lovely. Amid the deep green foilage of the park, the gay troubador will send forth his wild rich notes from his silver tongued instrument, and the click of the croquet-mallet will be drowned by merry peals of laughter. The heavy man of the Steuben Republican will make the earth tremble, while the handsome gentleman from Auburn (Weamer) will bow his acknowledgments like a Chinese Mandarin. It is to be a concentration of happy events, a conglomerate mass of joyful humanity. If you don't know what that is, go and be happy.

The railroad authorities inform us that a special train will leave Pleasant Lake at eleven o'clock at night, running south, stopping at all points, so that all going from this place can have a full enjoyment of the occasion. These arrangements have been made for the gratification of our people, and we hope they will show their appreciation by generally accepting them. Half fare rates on railroad.

The R. R. Movement.

There has been some interest awakened here in the red ribbon movement, yet but few of the old soaks have as yet been captured. This is Mr. Johnson's specialty—he wants the boys as he calls them, meaning the best element of society—those who get drunk, according to his logic. Several of these have capitulated. Father Griswold has surrendered. After fifty years of most terrible dissipation, rolling in gutters, abusing his family, and making the night hideous with his brawls, he has stepped forth and intends that the people hereafter shall know him as a temperance man by his red ribbon. For fifty years we have labored with that man to reclaim him, and now he surrenders to a stranger. Often have we taken him by the hand and led him home, through dark alleys, to shun the sight of men, while he joyfully sang, "we won't go home till morning," without even a note book. This result alone should compensate Mr. Johnson for his existence up to this date. It is an achievement greater than ever crowned the victorious warrior, a victory of mild faced peace. Then there is Bro. Johnson and Ervin, long have we prayed that they might not be lost to this black demon of intemperance. They have been gathered in, and now the cry from Macedonia comes for "Buffalo Bill." The military have been brought in to sustain the movement. Captain Morrow lectured Monday night and had a good attendance, but he thinks we are a little stiff-necked down here. Well we are neither very bad nor very good. We might be worse and we might be better. There are a few here who would be benefited if they would stop their dissipation, and if a red ribbon is basis enough for a cessation of the practice, adjure them to wear it. But we believe, that a pledge faithfully lived up to, demanding that no one so pledging, should treat or be treated by another, would eradicate the cause of intemperance more permanently, and more rapidly than any other. It is the social feature that cause young men to drink, and learns them to be drunkards, and not the love of liquor. But if the red ribbon will be [illegible] let it be general.

The Auburn COURIER and Waterloo Press were bulldozed last week in regard to our election. It would be safer, gentlemen, to get your information from the News, and then you will not be imposed upon. The bummer and bulldozer ticket of this place received 36 votes, and your correspondent is one of them.—[Garrett News.

We hope our correspondents will not take advantage of us because we are innocent and child-like. We want facts.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

NO FAVORS ASKED!

Union Suits,	$5.00 & $6.00	A Fine English Fancy Suit,	$15,00 $20
All wool Cassimere Suits,	$10.00	100 dozen Brown ½ Hose,	5cts. a pair
Lined working pants, $1, 1.25, 175 & $2		150 " Mixeed ½ Hose,	10cts. a pair
Jeans pants,	$1.50 & $1.75	100 " Brown (Baitish)	15 cts. a pair
Spring Overcoats,	$8.00 to $20.00	Toilet Cuffs,	25 cts. a box
Flannel Suits,	$8, $10 $13 & $13.50	Imported Wostered Pants,	$4, 6.75 $700

Imported Worsted Coats and Vests,	$10.00, $14.00 to $20.00
Cloth Lined Paper Colars,	10c, 20c best 25c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in the city	$1.00 & $1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boys and Childrens' Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the State. Our price is the same to one and all, the poor as well as the rich. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

"HURRAH! HURRAH! WE'LL SOUND THE JUBILEE."

—AT—

M. F. LONG & CO.'s MUSIC STORE,

Where we will offer for the next thirty days

Three Kimball Organs each worth		$300	for	$150
One Hamilton Organ	"	150	"	95
One Smith American	"	130	"	80
Two good Melodeons	"	150	"	45
One Jubilee Organ	"	100	"	50

Come in early and make a choice, for we will only sell at these rates for the next thirty day, in order to make room for a new stock.

M. F. LONG & CO.

May 10th, 1877.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE ROCKFORD CALAMITY.

The city of Rockford, Ill., has been the scene of a heartrending calamity, resulting in the killing of a dozen people, and the maiming of as many more. The dome of the Winnebago county Court House, which had for some months been in course of erection and was nearing completion, fell with a terrific crash, burying a large number of workmen beneath the ruins. A correspondent gives the following account of the terrible affair: Just as the key stone was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion, the brick-work between the iron and the stone gave way, and the entire dome and the interior walls of the structure came crumbling down with a terrible crash that was heard by persons living nearly a mile distant from the scene of the accident. At the time of the accident there were from twenty to twenty-five men at work. The whole massive stone top of the dome fell with a terrific crash. A man named Timothy Flanagan, who was just putting in the keystone of the final cornice, jumped for the guy-rope of the big derrick in front, but, missing his aim, fell the distance of 120 feet to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. The mass of human beings, with the exception of four or five who jumped from the windows, fell inside the tottering walls, and were buried in the debris. At this time the whole structure looked as though it would fall, and those assembled were appalled, and knew not what to do. To go near enough the structure to rescue those mangled and bleeding in the ruins was hazardous in the extreme, but brave men, regardless of danger, went fearlessly to work before the dust cleared away, and commenced to assist to extricate the dead and dying. Men lay terribly mutilated beneath these rocks, shrieking for assistance that was only rendered at the risk of the rescuers' lives. One unfortunate man named Wm. Gloss was extricated, but one of his legs was left beneath a ponderous stone. He was lifted out upon the green sward, in front of the old Court House, and expired in great agony. A negro jumped from a window sixty feet from the ground, and, though seriously injured, will probably recover. The sights in and about the ruins were terrible. The anguish of the living was also heartrending. It was near the noon hour, and the workmen's wives and mothers were soon upon the spot. Eleven of the unfortunate workmen are known to have been killed, and ten or a dozen more mangled in varying shades of ghastliness. The damage to the building is estimated at $60,000 to $65,000.

THE EAST.

THE great Pennsylvania coal monopolies are at war, and the consumers are or should be happy. An important reduction in prices has been announced by some of the belligerents.

A FIRE in Brooklyn, last Sunday, destroyed $400,000 worth of property, principally oil.

THE President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Schurz and Devens, Gen. Sherman, and several other distinguished officials, visited New York last week, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of attending the 109th annual banquet of that institution.

ALBERT STEINWAY, of the firm of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, died the other day in New York city.....The Laurel Manufacturing Company, with offices located in Baltimore, has collapsed. Liabilities $300,000....The coal companies of Pennsylvania have determined to suspend mining operations for two months....The Clinton steam lumber mills and village on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain railroad, in Clinton county, N. Y., were burned on Monday afternoon. Over fifty good dwelling-houses were burned, comprising the whole village, except two frame and three poor log structures. Barns, stables, stores, telegraph and railroad offices, schoolhouse and mills were all burned, with considerable live stock. Thirty thousand logs and a large stock of manufactured lumber were burned. Over thirty inhabited dwellings and five mills, eight miles below, were burned about the same time. Six hundred poor people are rendered homeless by these two fires. Loss $500,000.

A STATUE of Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, has been unveiled in Central Park, New York. ....Five children of Frank Dunnegal, a railroad employe at Little Hook, Cortland county, N. Y., were burned to death last week. The eldest was 9 years old. Dunnegal and his wife were a short distance from the house when they discovered the fire, and made every effort to rescue the children, but the flames had gained too much headway. The cries of the little ones calling for help could be distinctly heard by the parents....A new white whale has just arrived at New York, and taken up his quarters in the aquarium....The recent terrible forest fires in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property, and rendered hundreds of people homeless. An immense area of woodland was burned over, and the loss of timber alone is very great. It is believed that many persons have lost their lives while trying to save their homes.

THE SOUTH.

MISS CHISOLM, who was recently shot while defending her father, Judge Chisolm, against the attack of a mob in Kemper county, Miss., has since died of her wounds....The South Carolina Legislature has elected Associate Justice A. J. Willard Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

J. H. REVES, a Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Virginia, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Collector Joslyn and Deputy Marshal Austin and three others have been shot in Lee county, Va., while in the discharge of their duty. One was mortally wounded....W. C. D. Whips, the proprietor of the Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky., who some time ago shot and killed his chief clerk, has been tried and acquitted.

THE WEST.

PROF. RILEY, Chief of the National Entomological Commission, has just closed a three weeks' examination in Texas and Kansas of the grasshoppers, and says he finds the favorable reports as to there being no danger from the ravages this year in the main warranted.

THIRTY-ONE counties in Kansas report encouraging crop prospects. More land is under cultivation than last year, and cereals promise a heavy yield....New military posts are to be established at the mouths of the Big Horn and Tongue rivers, in the far West. The buildings will be constructed of hewn logs, matched and lined with paper-board.

THE Government has seized the premises of one of the largest distilleries in Chicago, that of the Illinois Distilling Company, for an alleged violation of the revenue law in the surreptitious filling of barrels which had been previously gauged when a little less than full....The Illinois Legislature has appropriated $50,000 to complete the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, the foundation of which was laid in Chicago some fifteen years ago.... Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,796,400 bushels of wheat; 3,869,444 bushels of corn; 158,658 bushels of oats; 166,831 bushels of rye; and 372,474 bushels of barley—making a total of 6,363,807 bushels, against 2,787,305 bushels at this period last year.

ADVICES from the Spotted Tail agency state that Lieut. Clark, one of Crook's staff, enlisted Crazy Horse and fifteen head men of his band. The enlistment was made for the better control of the Indians at the agencies. They swore with uplifted hands to be true and faithful to the Government and obey all orders. Three prominent chiefs have been enlisted as sergeants to Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and Crazy Horse....M. C. Page, United States District Attorney for Montana, was recently drowned while attempting to ford a swollen stream in that Territory....Ohio and Illinois, by legislative enactment, have made silver coin a legal tender for the payment of all debts....The Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has just held its semi-annual session at Indianapolis. Reports show 563 effective lodges in the State, with a membership of over 26,000. The amount paid for relief and charity for six months is $40,000. The resources of the lodges are over $1,500,000.

THE freight-house and elevator of the Green Bay and Minnesota railroad, at Winona, Minn., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000. ....Doe's saw-mill, warehouse and lumber-yard, at Oshkosh, Wis., have been burned. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

WASHINGTON.

ROBERT R. CRITTENDEN has been appointed United States Marshal for Kentucky....The President says it will be the policy of the administration to thoroughly revise the Consular system, and, whenever vacancies occur, to choose for the new appointees persons especially qualified to represent commercial interests.

THE national capital has been convulsed with indignation against United States Marshal Fred Douglass, on account of a lecture delivered by him in Baltimore on the social peculiarities of the people of Washington. The press and many of the citizens clamor for the removal of Douglass....In conversation with a Washington correspondent, the other day, Secretary Sherman expressed a confident expectation that the Government will be able to resume specie payment, according to law, on the 1st of January, 1879, if no unfavorable legislation on the part of Congress intervenes. The business of the country, in the Secretary's opinion, is already down to a specie basis, and it would certainly be, as he says, criminal to postpone the day of resumption and thus again unsettle values and disturb the current of trade. The Secretary intends to sell bonds for coin from time to time, as occasion offers, and thus strengthen the gold reserve of the treasury, or employ it in the purchasing of greenbacks.

THE indications are, so far, that the estimates of the Internal Revenue Bureau of $120,000,000 receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be fully realized....It is reported that Secretary Evarts has sent a peremptory note to the Mexicans that they must put a stop to the raids of their brigands upon the property of people in Texas. If this is not done, orders will be given to the commander of the forces on the Rio Grande to pursue and capture the thieves and their plunder wherever they may be found.

IT is stated that the reorganization of the Consular service will immediately begin. Efficient officers will not be removed. Three important principles have been agreed upon as the basis of this reformation: 1. Secretary Evarts will endeavor to fill all the important commercial Consulates with men of commercial experience. 2. In selecting Consuls for Oriental points, where judicial duties are to be performed, only educated lawyers will be appointed. 3. It will be considered an essential qualification that Consuls shall speak the language of the country in which they are stationed.

THE Pension Bureau has now on its files nearly 90,000 unadjudicated pension cases, besides some 60,000 so-called rejected cases, about 2,000 of which annually require to be reopened on the presentation of additional evidence. Congress will, at its next session, be asked for a sufficient clerical force to bring up the present applications and secure prompt attention to claims presented in future.

GENERAL.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ has been inaugurated President of Mexico. He declares he will occupy the office but one term....The story is revived of an organization of filibusters for the capture of Sonora, and that the capital necessary to fit out three expeditions is secured. The expeditions, so goes the story, start from Yuma, San Francisco and El Paso—the first by land, the second by water, to Guaymas; these to reinforce the third in Sonora.... The British Columbians are greatly disturbed by the prospect of war with Russia, knowing that a powerful Russian fleet is within four days' sail of their harbors....The reply of the State Department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of a state of war between that power and Russia is to the effect that the United States will occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply will be furnished Russia.

A TRAIN of nineteen freight cars, loaded with tea and silks valued at $500,000, recently made the run from San Francisco to New York, via Chicago, in less than ten days, beating by several hours the quick trip of ten days and nine hours made some time ago over the southern route....Silver coin may be obtained without the expense of transportation upon deposit of notes or fractional currency with any United States Assistant Treasurer or national bank depository, or national-bank notes may be sent to the United States Treasurer free of expense and silver will be returned from the mint therefor. Silver, however, can be sent only in multiples of $1,000, and remittances and deposits should be made in like sums.... The New York Canal Board have decided upon a material reduction of the tolls on the canals of that State. This is good news for the West.

THE American Tract Society has just held its fifty-second anniversary exercises in the city of New York. From the annual report we get the following summary of its labors during the past year: Receipts, $441,198; expenditures, $441,119; aggregate circulation of papers published by the society during the year, 6,003,000 copies. Two hundred and nine colporteurs were employed, who addressed 6,337 religious meetings, made 152,883 family visits, and prayed with 98,370 families. The work in foreign lands is represented as satisfactory.... Fires: At Stevens Point, Wis., loss $100,000; East Saginaw, Mich., $30,000; Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; in Gold street, New York city, $50,000....Disastrous forest fires have been raging in Northern New York and Southern Canada. Large areas of valuable timber and several villages have been burned.

THE town of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. One-half the business portion of the town was swept away. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars....At Port Stanley, Ontario, a few days ago, a tidal wave five feet high came rushing ashore on Lake Erie, accompanied by a loud, hissing noise. The wave lasted but a few minutes, and as quickly receded, followed at intervals for an hour by smaller waves a foot or more in height. There was very little wind at the time. The lake was almost perfectly calm.

THE town of Woodstock, N. B., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Over sixty buildings in the best part of the town were burned. The loss is estimated at $300,000. .. Mr. P. T. Barnum, the showman, proposes to undertake the recovery of little Charlie Ross, and with this object in view will offer a reward of $10,000. He has made arrangements also, it is understood, to exhibit the adventurous young fellow in case he is recovered, Mr. Christian Ross, the father, having consented to the scheme.... The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States is in session in Chicago. Rev. James Eells, of San Francisco, acts as Moderator. The attendance is quite large....Gen. Grant and family sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool, on the 17th of May, the departure of the ex-President being attended with elaborate demonstrations of respect on the part of the people of Philadelphia.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THERE is a lull in the Asiatic campaign, although it is a quiet which precedes the storm. The Russians are awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, having been unsuccessful in attempting to force the Soganlu pass....The Russians attempted to force a passage of the Danube at Reni, and threw a bridge across that stream. They were repulsed, according to Turkish advices, with the loss of a large number in killed, wounded and captured. The bridge was also destroyed....Formidable works for the defense of Constantinople are to be constructed by the inhabitants....In an engagement between a large Turkish iron-clad and a Russian battery at Ibrail, on the Danube, the iron-clad was struck with a shell, and immediately blew up and sunk, together with her commander, Hassan Bey, and crew of 300 men....A force resembling the German landwehr is to be called out in Russia for the defense of the shores of the Baltic and Black sea....The Russian Minister of Marine has declared the Turkish blockade of the Black sea insufficient, Russian vessels having been able to leave Nicolaieff.

ONE man only of the 300 on board escaped from the Turkish monitor sunk at Ibrail, on the Danube....It is reported that a very feverish and uneasy feeling pervades all classes at Constantinople. The Porte is said to be anxious about the safety of the large consignments of arms and ammunition still to be shipped from New York, or already on the way, and angry with the United States Government for permitting the Russian squadron to remain so long in American waters.... An official Constantinople dispatch says the Russians having attacked in great force the position occupied by the vanguard of the Turkish auxiliary troops in the vicinity of Batoum, an engagement ensued, lasting eight and one-half hours, resulting in the complete rout of the Russians, who lost 4,000 men. The Turkish loss is represented as inconsiderable....The Bey of Tunis, summoned by the Sultan to send a contingent, excused himself on the plea of financial inability, but his subjects may join the Turks as volunteers.

THE cable reports a heavy engagement at Batoum, on the southeastern shore of the Black sea, of which the following brief particulars are furnished: The Russians made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, occupied by Bashi-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were intrenched and opened a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make way against this fire, a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column, and effected great slaughter. The battle lasted eight hours. The Russians lost 4,000 in killed and wounded, and several pieces of artillery....Advices from the seat of war in Roumania to the 15th state that the Russians were moving down the Danube in three columns, with the intention of effecting a crossing at points west of Rustchuk, the evident intention being to isolate the large Turkish force about Widin, and to secure the roads leading through the western passes of the Balkans.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Turkish squadron bombarded the fortified port of Sukum Kaleh, on the Black sea, in Asia. A body of troops landed who set the Russians at defiance, and remained masters of the position, the population of the neighborhood joining.

IN Asia Minor the snow is still deep on the ground, retarding military operations....The insurrection in the Caucasus is rapidly gaining ground....It is again reported that Austria will certainly occupy Servia....A dispatch from Bucharest, in Roumania, after recording the visit of Grand Duke Nicholas to that city, says: "The campaign will now proceed according to the original programme, the Roumanian army remaining on the defensive within its own territory; the Russians crossing the Danube at eight points simultaneously, and pressing forward toward the Balkans with all possible rapidity, leaving behind in Bulgaria the civil officials charged with the reorganization of the institutions."

A COLUMN of Turkish troops will be sent against the Herzegovinian insurgents....Persia has declared her intention not to join Russia. ....The Russian army corps at Odessa has been ordered to the Crimea to prevent the spread of the Tartar insurrection....The Roumanian Government has published a note stating it can no longer doubt it is at war with Turkey by the fault of Turkey, and it must take measures accordingly....Reports from Turkish sources represent that the Circassians have captured one or two unimportant Russian towns in their country on the Black sea, and driven out the garrisons. Arms have been supplied to the insurgents by the Turkish commander. Insurrectionary bands are also threatening the rear of the Russians operating against Batoum....The renewal of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina has induced great numbers of the Christian people in those provinces to take refuge in the Austrian dominions, and thousands of them are reported to be in a starving condition in Dalmatia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Sultan has tendered his grateful thanks to the English Government for the stand taken by Lord Derby in his reply to the Russian circular....For his share in the destruction of the Vendome column, Courbet, the painter and Communist, agrees to pay the $60,000 fine imposed upon him in annual installments of $2,000, and the Paris court has agreed to accept the payment in that way.

M. PICARD, the well-known French statesman, is dead....Count Andrassy has addressed a circular to Austria's representatives abroad announcing that any declaration of independence by Roumania will be treated by Austria as null and void....The new French Minister has been received by the Emperor of Germany at Berlin with the usual formalities, and charged to convey to the Paris Government assurance of the Emperor's good will toward France.

MR. GLADSTONE'S resolutions have been defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 223. It was not expected that the resolutions would pass, but the Liberals have accomplished their purpose and secured a Parliamentary victory in changing the evidently settled policy of the Cabinet to precipitate a collision with Russia, and in bringing about a thorough discussion of England's interests and England's duties.

THE Greeks of Thessaly are in revolt, and an engagement has taken place at Armyros, on the Gulf of Volo....An insurrection against the Diaz Government has broken out in the state of Coahuila, Mexico.

A CABLE dispatch says the American officers in the service of the Khedive have refused to bear arms against Russia. They will remain in Egypt....A Ministerial crisis is reported in France. In consequence of a difference with President MacMahon, Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. A majority of the Cabinet took sides with M. Simon and followed him into retirement. There was considerable excitement at the French capital in consequence of the rupture....The Pope is again reported to be failing, and his early death is anticipated.

THE immediate cause of the Cabinet rupture in France was the non-participation by M. Simon in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the repeal of the Press law. President MacMahon had expected that M. Simon would present the reasons which, in the opinion of the Government, would have prevented the repeal of the law, and, having failed to do so, MacMahon sent him a sharp letter, intimating, among other things, that he did not have sufficient influence to assert his views successfully. Thereupon M. Simon and all the other members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the Minister of War tendered their resignations. A new Cabinet was immediately appointed, as follows: Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; De Fourton, Minister of the Interior; Eugene Caillaux, Minister of Finance; Auguste Paris, Minister of Public Works; Vicomte De Meux, Minister of Agriculture; Brunet, Minister of Public Instruction. This ministerial crisis has been productive of a good deal of excitement in Paris and throughout France, and by some the situation is regarded as extremely grave. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution, by a large majority, declaring that "the Chamber will only place confidence in a Cabinet free to be resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which alone can secure order and prosperity." It is feared, unless the President backs down and responds to the policy of the House, France will drift into revolution and civil war. MacMahon expresses a determination to maintain a pacific policy with all the powers, and to firmly repress any Ultramontane demonstrations.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE United States has been a heavy buyer of silver in Europe this spring. The large sales of the metal by Germany lowered the price so that it could be bought cheaper in Europe than in Nevada.

THE annual report by the Austrian Board of Trade of the commerce of that country for 1876 shows a decrease in imports amounting to about 6 per cent., and an increase in exports of a little more than 2 per cent.

THE overland movement of coffee from California ports has fallen off wonderfully within three years. In 1874, [illegible] pounds were sent East from San Francisco; in 1875, 1,281,000 pounds, and in 1876 only 106,000.

THE Bureau of Statistics has published a statement showing that the exports of oleomargarine or butterine from New York during the seven months ending March 31 amounted to 3,549,829 pounds, with a value of $481,747, of which 2,352,250 pounds was shipped to France and 991,329 to Great Britain.

THE Angora goats from Asia have been introduced into Texas very largely within the last few years. One man now has about 1,000 crossed with the Mexican goat. The hair, or wool, is long, and will sell for from 75 cents to $1 a pound; the skin or hide makes the morocco leather and the kid glove; the suet is the best in the world, and the meat of the young goat is tender and toothsome. On the whole the goat business in Texas and Mexico promises to be a great feature of their future.

FRANCE, during the last four years, has been accumulating a large stock of gold and silver preparatory to a resumption of specie payments by the Bank of France. The average gain in specie of that institution has been about $55,000,000 a year, one-third of which has been silver. The declared imports and exports of gold and silver of the republic for the first two months of the present fiscal year show a gain of $19,777,400 in gold and $3,594,570 in silver, about one-half of which went into the bank.

THE annual meeting of the Silk Association of America was held in New York, a few days ago. The annual report shows the total products last year were 1,284,860 pounds, valued at $26,563,103. Notwithstanding all the embarrassments under which the manufacturer has labored, the total consumption of raw silk in the United States for the calendar year 1876 was within 150,000 pounds—about 10 per cent.—of that of 1875, which was the year of the largest consumption of raw silk on record. In the city of Paterson alone the sum paid to operatives in silk factories was $2,000,000.

The Revival in Business.

The month of April was one of marked revival in business. The transactions reported were not only larger than those of April, 1876, by nearly 19 per cent., a very handsome gain, but even exceeded those of January, usually the month of larger transactions than any other in the year. Our returns are from sixteen clearing-houses, embracing 355 banks, and from Cincinnati, Kansas City, Columbus, and Worcester are for the exact months, and from the other cities are for the four weeks ending April 28 in each year. The returns, compared with those for the corresponding time in 1876, are as follows:

	1877.	1876.
New York	$1,771,792,990	$1,476,996,074
Boston	182,723,249	170,436,828
Philadelphia	154,345,716	181,873,431
Chicago	84,970,831	74,512,578
Cincinnati	50,369,712	51,102,139
Baltimore	43,150,082	40,925,879
St. Louis	41,996,810	41,601,932
New Orleans	33,684,561	31,314,162
San Francisco	29,620,000	50,437,270
Pittsburgh	19,347,427	19,121,760
Louisville	19,150,871	17,893,282
Milwaukee	18,891,681	16,493,568
Cleveland	5,519,311	....
Kansas City	5,276,327	4,605,802
Columbus	2,600,149	2,305,244
Worcester	1,869,227	2,047,154
Total	$2,465,246,931	
Thirteen cities	$2,459,727,620	$2,181,735,902

The aggregate average daily was about $102,000,000 in January, $101,000,000 in February, $93,000,000 in March, and $103,000,000 in April. Last year the average rapidly declined both in March and April. But for the remarkable decline at San Francisco, which reflects the great prostration of business and decline in values on the Pacific coast this season, and at Philadelphia, which is mainly due to the unusual activity connected with the Centennial last year, the record would be one of almost universal improvement. Eleven cities out of fifteen share in the gains; Cleveland kept no record last year, and the losses at Cincinnati and Worcester are small.—*The Public* (*New York*).

Decrease of the Public Debt Since 1869.

A statement of the reduction of the national debt, issued by the Treasury Department, shows that the debt of the United States, including accrued interest thereon, less cash in the treasury on the 1st of March, 1869, was $2,525,463,260.01. From March 1 to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1869, the decrease was $36,460,779.43, and for each successive year the decrease was as follows:

June 30, 1870	$ 102,043,880.84
June 30, 1871	94,327,784.84
June 30, 1872	100,544,491.28
June 30, 1873	43,657,639.05
June 30, 1874	4,730,472.41
June 30, 1875	14,399,514.84
June 30, 1876	29,249,381.33
April 30, 1877	29,060,727.79
Total reduction from March 1, 1869, to April 30, 1877	$ 455,104,642.81
Total debt on May 1, 1877	2,191,566,087.29

During the ninety-eight months from March 1, 1869, to May 1, 1877, the debt has increased ten times, as follows:

December, 1872	$1,694,907.80
January, 1873	406,243.18
October, 1873	3,089,578.49
November, 1873	9,026,576.94
December, 1873	8,453,272.71
December, 1874	3,659,967.98
January, 1875	1,397,870.27
December, 1875	1,915,062.70
November, 1876	457,662.64
December, 1876	3,866,142.89

The largest decrease during any one month was in June, 1870, the decrease then being $20,203,772.04.—*New York Tribune.*

The English Drift Towards War.

The tenor of the dispatches clearly indicates the steady drift of England into war with Russia, notwithstanding the very cautious and conservative declaration of the Home Secretary in the Gladstone debate, to the effect that the Government will maintain the strictest neutrality between the contending powers, while it maintains its own interests, and is conscious of its own earnest desire for peace. Assuming that England goes into this war, she will not care to go into it alone. It is not her custom. She fights with money, and subsidies, and alliances. She has never carried on war alone in modern times. She has never made a square stand-up fight like that between France and Germany. She will at once seek an ally, and that ally will be Austria, whom she will attempt to drag into the conflict.

The Home of Jefferson.

As the traveler approaches the home of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, he passes through a wooded country, near the summit of one of the Blue Ridge peaks, and within easy view is seen the old graveyard with its dilapidated brick wall. Nearly all the Jeffersons are buried there. A common stone, about five feet high, marks the grave of the author of the Declaration. "Born April 2, 1743, O. S.; died July 4, 1826," is all that can be seen. Time has worn away the inscription, "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia, and founder of the University of Virginia." A short distance away stands the old home, surrounded by a grove of ancient trees. The aristocratic coach that he rode in from New York to Philadelphia stands in the back porch, with its tires fallen off and a general appearance of long decay. The view from the doorway of the house is grand. At the foot of the peak flows the Rivanna river; Charlotteville and the university lie beyond; to the north stretches away the Blue Ridge, and cultivated fields and country homes are seen everywhere. Here Mr. Jefferson lived in retirement from 1809 until his death in 1826. The house is much decayed and sadly in need of repairs; nothing has been done to it since the war began. It was once owned and cared for by Capt. Levy, of the United States navy, and by his will left to the Government, with an endowment fund for an agricultural school. It was claimed, for some reason, that the will was void. The case got into the courts, and a writ of partition was granted to the heirs. The estate passed into the hands of commissioners, and is still undivided. Meanwhile the home of Jefferson is rotting away for want of care; in a few years more it will be unfit for man to dwell in, and snakes and birds, which live in the mountains, will find their way into its rooms.

Lively Scene in a Printing-Office.

At the Governor's Guards hop, Brice B. Smith, a printer in the *News* job office, made objections to the floor managers against a couple of ladies, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Morris, being allowed to dance, and Lieut. S. A. Shepperd, the Chairman of the floor managers, told the ladies they could not dance. After some parleying, the women left. Mrs. Thompson (who is separated from her husband) was told by some one that Smith had asserted positive personal knowledge of her character, and she determined to chastise him. She nursed her wrath to keep it warm till Saturday afternoon, when she gave it vent by purchasing two rawhides, and, accompanied by Miss Morris and a waiter named Henry Powers, they sought the job room of the *News*, and commenced to vindicate her character by laying on Smith vigorously with the rawhide. The assailed printer fired off a galley of leaded matter into her face, when Powers attempted to interfere, and got a head put on him with the galley. Mrs. Thompson renewed the assault, and Smith took her a chug under the chin and sent her to grass. About this time Mr. Byers, accompanied by the city editor and business manager, appeared on the scene, and the amazed printers rallied and separated the contestants. The only damage sustained by Smith, except what was done to his reputation, was a small welt or two across his face.—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

A Veteran Official.

The "old reliable" of the Department of State is Assistant Secretary William Hunter. He entered the Department of State as translator in 1829, was promoted to be chief clerk in 1852, and was promoted to be Assistant Secretary in 1866. In less than two years he will have performed fifty years of continuous service, under such statesmen as Webster, Clay, Livingston, McLane, Everett, Cass, Seward and Fish, and many of the state papers for which they have received praise were drafted by him. He is in fact a walking encyclopedia of our diplomatic and consular relations, and his personal recollections, if he would but publish them, would perfect that chapter of our national history. That he is able, useful, industrious, honest, and, above all, discreet, is proven by his having been retained in place through so many political "rotations."—*Washington Letter.*

Curious Clock.

A curious clock has recently been invented by M. Cabot, of Paris. It has two apparently free hands, placed in the center of a double pane, the two sheets of glass composing which are held in an ornamental frame. The clock is operated by concealed mechanism in the frame, which once a minute causes a slight and nearly invisible motion of one of the glasses. This causes the movement of the minute hand, and a minute gearing concealed in the pivot of the latter actuates the hour hand.

Swallowed Up by a River of Fire.

A man named Wm. Blackburn met with a terrible death on the works of the Airside Hematite Iron Company, Leeds. He had gone to sleep on some slag at the foot of a tip, and before he was noticed a mass of red-hot slag was shot down. He was observed to look up at the moment of tipping, but before he could effect his escape he was overwhelmed by an avalanche of incandescent metal, and burned to death. His skeleton, with a few fragments of roasted flesh still adhering to the bones, was dug out soon afterward.

Cut off With a Thousand a Year.

The late Rowland H. Macy, of New York, left property estimated to be worth $500,000. His only son is cut off with an allowance of $1,000 per annum, owing to bad habits and a passion for strong drink. The young man is 29 years of age, and has never contributed anything to his own support. The father directs that, if he contests the will, even the $1,000 per annum be withheld from him.

STUDENTS of Russian history state that for several hundred years no quarter of a century has passed without an annexation of more or less territory to Russian dominions.

A SEA-SERPENT CAPTURED.

A Mighty Monster of the Deep Appears at a Town in Scotland—He is Attacked and Driven Ashore by a Party of Volunteers.

Late foreign papers publish a circumstantial narrative by a resident at Oban, Scotland, from which it appears the sea-serpent has been actually captured at that place. The correspondent writes: "A most extraordinary event has occurred here—the stranding and capture of the veritable sea-serpent in front of the Caledonian Hotel, Oban. About 4 o'clock yesterday, an animal or fish of gigantic size was seen sporting in the bay near Heather island. It was of the serpent species, carrying its head fully twenty-five feet above the water. A number of boats were soon launched and proceeded to the bay, the crews armed with such weapons as could be got handy. They headed the monster, and some of the boats were within thirty yards of it, when it suddenly sprang half a length out of water and made for the open sea. A random fire from several volunteers with rifles seemed to have no effect on it. The boats ranged across the entrance of the bay, and, by screams and shouts turned the monster's course, and it headed directly for the breast-wall of the Great Western Hotel. One boat had a most narrow escape, the animal actually rubbing against it.

A little past 6 the monster took the ground on the beach in front of the Caledonian Hotel in George street, and his proportions were now fully visible. In his frantic exertions with his tail sweeping the beach no one dared approach. The stones were flying in all directions, one seriously injuring a man called Baldy Barrow, and another breaking the window of the Commercial Bank. A party of volunteers under Lieut. David Menzies now assembled and fired volley after volley into the neck, according to the directions of Dr. Campbell, who did not wish, for scientific reasons that the configuration of the head should be damaged. As there was a bright moon this continued till nearly 10 o'clock, when Mr. Stevens, of the Commercial Bank, waded in and fixed a strong rope to the animal's head, and by the exertions of some seventy folk it was dragged above high-water mark. Its exact appearance is as follows: Extreme length 101 feet; the thickest part about twenty-five feet from the head, which is eleven feet in circumference. At this part is fixed a pair of fins four feet long by nearly seven feet across. At the sides further back is a long dorsal fin extending for at least twelve or thirteen feet and five feet high in front, tapering to one foot. The tail is more of a flattened termination to the body proper than anything else. The eyes are very small in proportion and elongated, and gills of the length of two and a half feet behind. There are no external ears. Great excitement is created, and the country people are flocking in to view it.

National Bank Circulation.

From a statement by the Comptroller of the Currency it appears that the whole amount of additional circulation issued to national banks from June 20, 1874, to May 1, 1877, was $30,366,495. The amount of legal tenders deposited in the treasury during the same time to retire bank circulation was $69,993,547. This shows a net decrease of $39,627,052 in the bank circulation, accomplished, or in process of accomplishment. Of the additional issues Massachusetts banks received the largest amount, $7,371,915; New York banks next, $4,931,970, and Pennsylvania next, $4,063,480. These three States received more than one-half of the whole. Only six States received more than one million each, the three not already mentioned being Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. The banks of New York deposited $15,309,166 to retire circulation, being nearly three times as much as either Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, deposited. Illinois banks deposited $6,586,560, or more than either Massachusetts or Pensylvania, while they called for only $870,975 of additional circulation. The Western States generally surrendered more and took out less than the Eastern States in proportion to the amount previously held by them respectively.

ON the 7th of April a man was put up and sold at public auction to the highest bidder in St. Francois county, Mo. He was convicted of vagrancy, and the term for which he was sold was six months.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9 50	@12 00
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 00
COTTON	10¾	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine Western	7 00	@ 7 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 85	@ 1 87
CORN—Western Mixed	67	@ 71
OATS—Western Mixed	45	@ 52
RYE—Western	97	@ 1 00
PORK—New Mess	15 00	@15 25
LARD	9⅜	@ 9¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	5 10	@ 5 35
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 4 25
Good Second-class Steers	4 60	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
HOGS—Live	5 00	@ 5 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	10 50	@11 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 25	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 62	@ 1 63
No. 3 Spring	1 48	@ 1 50
CORN—No. 2	50	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	41	@ 42
RYE—No. 2	84	@ 86
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
PORK—Mess	14 00	@14 25
LARD	9	@ 9¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 78	@ 1 80
No. 2	1 72	@ 1 73
CORN—No. 2	52	@ 53
OATS—No. 2	39	@ 40
RYE	90	@ 92
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@ 85

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	2 05	@ 2 06
CORN—Western Mixed	51	@ 52
OATS—No. 2	44	@ 45
RYE	80	@ 82
PORK—Mess	14 50	@14 75
LARD	9	@ 9¼
HOGS	4 80	@ 5 00
CATTLE	4 50	@ 5 62½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 75	@ 1 90
CORN	49	@ 52
OATS	45	@ 50
RYE	90	@ 92
PORK—Mess	14 50	@14 75
LARD	9¼	@ 10

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	2 05	@ 2 06
Amber	2 00	@ 2 02
CORN	60	@ 62
OATS—No. 2	46	@ 51

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	8 75	@ 9 75
WHEAT—White	1 85	@ 2 11
CORN—No. 2	56	@ 58
OATS—Mixed	51	@ 52
RYE	1 10	@ 1 15
PORK—Mess	15 00	@15 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 20	@ 5 35
Philadelphias	5 65	@ 5 75
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Medium	5 75	@ 6 00
SHEEP	4 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE WAR.

Religious Character of the Russo-Turkish Struggle.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The London *Times*, commenting upon the opening of hostilities, says: "Once more we behold the strange phenomenon of a religious war, which is likely to be as fanatical and relentless as any recorded in history. It will also have the characteristic that the Mohammedan stands more on a level with his adversary than has ever been known in later ages." The statement of the *Times* is worthy of some consideration, the more especially as nearly every one has come to look at this war as a political one. It is, on the other hand, the only war that may be called religious since the last Russian war in Turkey. The war commenced as a religious one, but its character was changed when Turkey's allies entered upon the scene. Russia commenced the war for religious reasons; England and France fought Russia for political reasons. In all the controversies that have characterized the Russo-Turkish complication since the outbreak of the Herzegovina revolt a year ago, the religious question has been uppermost. Of course there has been mixed with it a motive of ambition, but the declaration of war disavows it. Nowhere in the manifesto does it appear; on the other hand, Russia clearly and succinctly declares the object of the war to be the amelioration of the condition of the Sclavic Christians. The conference of the powers at Constantinople hinged upon it. It characterized the protocol. The ultimatum of the powers to the Porte made no demand of the Turks that they should cede territory or give up political control. They only asked that the Christian subjects of the Porte should be protected in their religious rights and moral privileges; that they should not be robbed, plundered, overtaxed, tortured, murdered and treated with that infamy and cruelty that characterized the dark ages. It is to all intents and purposes a struggle of the fanaticism of the Greek Church with the fanaticism of the Mussulman.

A war of this kind must of necessity be a cruel and relentless one, characterized by extremes on each side. The religious motive is the most powerful of human emotions that can actuate a nation, and it is especially powerful in such a nation as Russia, where education is not general, and where there is no division of religious thought. In this country, for instance, there could not be such a war, owing to the spread of general intelligence and the multitude of other subjects to occupy attention. In Russia, however, the absorbing idea is not democracy, republicanism, speculative philosophy, or education, but religious dogmas. The priest furnishes the knowledge. The people, the press, and the Government are swayed by this powerful force. The Russian Emperor did not want to go into the war. He was willing to accept the smallest terms of religious guarantees; but when the Porte refused to allow of any outside interference in its internal affairs, then the religious sympathies of the Russian people with their oppressed brethren impelled the Government to declare war. The Turks themselves, also, are actuated by the religious idea, as they have been in every war they have waged since they entered and established their Asiatic camp in Europe. Every motive and action centers in the fanaticism of the Mohammedan theocracy. They brought with them into Europe a religious fanaticism characterized by savagery, brutal tyranny, and the lowest and most disgusting vices of life, and they have preserved these qualities in their horrible monstrosity to this day. When we speak, therefore, of a war between the cross and the crescent, it means a religious crusade, a collision of religious ideas; in which even political results will be fought for in the name of religion.

The Black Sea.

The Black sea, which is becoming the scene of stirring events in the Russo-Turkish war, is a remarkable body of water. It is about seven hundred miles long in its longest direction, and has an extreme width of about three hundred and eighty miles, being three-fourths longer than Lake Superior and more than twice as wide. Its depth is from four to forty-eight fathoms near shore, but in the middle no soundings have been found at one hundred and sixty fathoms. The greatest depth of Lake Superior is two hundred fathoms. The Black sea is not, like our lakes, a fresh-water sea, but on the other hand it contains one-seventh less salt than ocean water, and is held to receive one-third the running water of Europe. The puzzle is, what becomes of all this fresh water, and how the Black sea retains its saltness. The sea is tideless. There is no perceptible current toward the Mediterranean. It has the same level as the Sea of Marmora. The outlet by the Bosphorus, even were there a strong current, would be insufficient to discharge the immense volumes of water constantly pouring into the inland sea, and it scarcely seems credible that the evaporation is sufficient to carry off the surplus water. Like our own lakes, it is subject to frequent storms, but navigation is not perilous, and an extensive steam navigation is carried on. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but the sea is singularly free from rocks and shoals. The Sea of Azov, which is connected with the Black sea by the narrow strait of Yenikale, is much smaller, being only about one hundred and sixty-eight miles long and eighty broad. Its waters are fresh and abound with fish, but are very shallow, and fall off toward the west into huge marshes, which have been aptly named the Putrid sea. It is of comparatively little importance for purposes of navigation, though it has several ports and roadsteads.

Youthful Criminals.

Boy criminals are just now bringing themselves into public notice. In Fredericksburg, Va., James Flinch, aged 11, deliberately shot and killed a playfellow who reproved him for swearing. In New Orleans, Nathan Boyd, aged 8, purposely set fire to a house out of revenge for being whipped. In San Francisco, Arthur Bennett, aged 14, nearly killed his sister by stabbing her. In Buffalo, Robert Aikens, aged 10, mortally wounded another boy with an ax.

The Flag of the Prophet.

What is this flag of the Prophet, around which the turbaned, "the faithful," are called upon to rally? The best authorities state that it was the turban of the Koreish, captured by Mohammed. A black flag was, however, soon substituted in its place, consisting of the curtain that had hung before the door of Ayeshah, the favorite wife of the Prophet, whose affection for her was so strong that he was wont to say that she would be the first of his wives to whom the gates of Paradise would be open. The *Sanjak-Sherif* is regarded by the Mohammedans as their most sacred relic. It first came into the possession of the followers of Omar, the second Caliph of the Moslems, and generally regarded as founder of the Mohammedan power, as from a mere sect he raised it to the rank of a conquering nation, and left to his successor an empire greater than that which Alexander of Macedon had made and ruled in the olden time. It was this Omar who assumed the title of "Commander of the Faithful" (*Emir-al-mumenin*), by which, as the readers of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" will remember, the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, who was contemporary with Charlemagne, was always addressed. The flag of the Prophet passed from the followers of Omar at Damascus into the hands of the conquering Abbasides, in the middle of the eighth century; next into those of the Caliphs of Bagdad and Kahira. It was brought into Europe toward the close of the sixteenth century by Sultan Amurath III., with whom Queen Elizabeth made a treaty of commerce in 1579. It was deposited in Constantinople, where, covered with forty-two wrappings of silk, it was deposited in a chapel in the interior of the seraglio, where it is perpetually guarded by several emirs with constant prayers. It is known, however, that the banner unfolded by the Moslems at the beginning of a war, and likewise carefully preserved, is *not* the same as the identical flag which Mohammed had made out of the white turban of the Koreish. The Moslems believe that it *is*, and will fight bravely under it, thus verifying Mokanna's famous declaration, that

> Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
> To one dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

Save the Old Paper.

Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it, use it in the house. Some housekeepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furniture. For instance, a volume written by a lady, who prided herself on her experience and tact, says: "After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner and makes less noise when one walks over it."

The Turkish Navy.

The Turks never excelled in naval warfare. Their forte is on the land. But the late Sultan had a passion for ironclads. All the money he could spare from the seraglio was devoted to naval construction. The consequence is that he has a good navy, one of the most formidable in Europe. The Porte has thirty ironclad men-of-war, of which twenty-one are of the broadside type, two are turret vessels and seven are gunboats. There are four first-class broadside ships, with an aggregate nominal power of 2,500 horses and 2,784 men. The total effective strength of the steam fleet is 106 vessels, of 28,195 horse power, 641 guns, and 26,108 men. In addition, there are some twenty-four sailing vessels of various kinds, manned by 2,354 sailors. If obliged to contend with England's navy, these vessels would be driven from the water as far as steam could carry them. But Russia is not England.

Knew She Must Die.

Comfort Gibbs, of this town (Westfield, Mass.), had a cat which, from the fact we are about to state, must have foreknown that she had but a short time to live. The cat was feeble and sickly. She was the mother of two kittens, about half-grown. The cat was seldom, if ever, in the house, and the kittens had never been there. Mr. Gibbs' attention was called to the cat by her mewing. When he first saw her she was calling one of the kittens to her, and having called it as far as the steps of the L of the house she lifted and coaxed it up the steps, and then took it into the kitchen and laid it by the stove. She then called the other in the same manner and placed it by the side of the first, left them and went out. Two hours afterward she was found dead at the rear of the house.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

American Tract Society.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Tract Society has just been held in New York city. The annual report states that the society issued during the year 132 new publications, including books or tracts in German, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Danish. The receipts, including $109,726.41 in gifts and legacies, were $441,198.26, which, with the balance in the treasury on April 1, 1876, makes $449,269.69. The total expenditures were $441,119.74; balance, $8,148.95. During the year 209 colporteurs have labored in 32 States and in Canada. The Committee on Foreign and Pagan Lands have appropriated $3,780 in cash, $5,880.99 in electrotypes and $1,827.27 in home publications for distribution in foreign lands.

Six women of San Jose, Cal., having been refused the privilege of voting, have published a protest commencing with "How long, O Lord, how long?"

BLACK FRIDAY.

The Most Eventful Day in the History of Wall Street.

[From the New York Express.]

In all the history of Wall street, no day stands out more prominently, or recalls itself more vividly to memory than "Black Friday"—the 24th of September, 1869.

Sept. 23 was an exciting and eventful day, witnessing as it did a fierce struggle between the bulls and bears. Gold sold at 141⅜ at 9:30 (in those days it was lawful to sell before the board or after it), touched 142 at 11, 143¼ at 11:15, fell to 143 at 12, jumped to 144½ at 2:15, and finally at 5 p. m. closed at 143½. This contest demonstrated fully the power of the bulls, who had the market practically cornered, and the bears retired with dismal forebodings of the morrow. There were two remarkable things noticed on this day. One was the immense clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, and the other the refusal of the bears at certain times to sell to the bulls, although among themselves they made sales ¼ to ½ per cent. below the current quotations.

Early on Friday morning, the 24th, Wall street, Broad street, and New street were crowded by excited brokers, and the expectation that the bulls would push their advantage and force the premium up to 175, or to 160 at least, created intense excitement. Buying and selling began in the street at 9 o'clock, but it was 9:30 before the hot work commenced. An offer of $10,000 at 145 was snapped up in a minute; then there was a decline to 144⅛, then a jump, quick as thought, to 146, and then all was confusion. Men howled like demons, pushing and crowding each other in the narrow street as though they were demented; but, despite the desperate rallies of the bears, which now and then caused a break of 1 per cent. or so, in one short half-hour the premium was run up to 150, an advance of nearly 7 per cent. over the closing prices of the night before. Men looked at each other in amazement, dazzled at such rapid fluctuations.

The rush to the gold room at the opening hour was indescribable. In two seconds after the opening of the doors the room was crowded, and in the galleries, and on the stairs leading to them, were crowds of gazers, come to witness the stirring events that the day was expected to bring forth.

On the floor, gathered around the fountain in which played one sportive gold-fish, who had lost his life through the excitement of this tempestuous day, were the brokers, huddled together like sheep in a pen, or calves in a butcher's wagon, but still finding room enough to brandish their arms and gesticulate wildly, while their lungs were exercised with such recklessness that it was a wonder there was no blood-vessel burst. This is no overdrawn picture.

Nobody spoke or talked. Everything was at high pressure, and every bid or offer that was made came forth in a demoniac yell. Transactions of millions were recorded in a second with trembling hands, and then the half-crazed buyer and seller pushed back into the front of the circle again, and recommenced their yelling. The scene was at its wildest from 11 to 11:30 a. m., the fluctuations from 10 to 11 having been slight. But when the bulls made a burst they came on in overwhelming strength, and in less than twenty minutes the premium was run up to 162½. This was the bid of Albert Speyers, a florid-faced broker, whose voice could be heard all over the room and far out into Broadway. His eyes protruded from their sockets, his limbs trembled like leaves, and in his intense excitement the perspiration poured down his face like water. Others were there whose excitement was tremendous, but with this man it appeared to be a matter of life and death. He dealt with countless millions as though gold were the dross which the high-minded claim it to be, and still as he booked his purchases clamored for more. But it was noticeable that, even while Speyers was bidding 160 and 160½, the bears and others were trading among themselves at 135.

Then came Boutwell's order to Butterfield:

"Sell $4,000,000 gold, to-morrow, and buy $4,000,000 bonds."

This was a crusher. With a rush the brokers poured out into Broad street, or sent their messengers, and in a minute—yes, in a flash, one might say—it was known that the dispatch was true. Down went the premium to 140, the resistless bears carrying all before them. Again and again the bulls rallied, once sending the price up from 140 to 150 at one jump, but, fight as they would, the day went against them, and by nightfall one could buy all the gold he needed for 132 to 132½.

The rush to the sub-treasury, the crowds in Broad and Wall streets, and in New street, where betting on the old-fashioned indicator, which looks like the time record on the race track, was a favorite amusement, and the practical suspension of nearly all business outside of the gold room, were features of the day, but to treat of these as they deserve would require too great space.

It tooks weeks to recover from the confusion of Black Friday. The Gold Exchange Bank failed to make its clearances in time, some of the heavy firms of the streets failed, and for a time everything was unsettled.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

The Anchor Line steamship Sidonia, bound from Queenstown to New York, recently exploded her boilers, when 800 miles out of the latter port. The Captain of the vessel, three engineers, and three of the crew were killed by the accident. A survivor gives the following particulars of the disaster: There was a dull explosion heard in the waist of the ship, followed by a rush of escaping steam, which shook the vessel from stem to stern, and shattered the skylight above the engine into a thousand fragments.

As soon as the startled observers of this occurrence could collect their senses they made a rush for the engine room, the doors of which were found blown open, and, groping their way as well as they could because of the rushing, burning steam, they soon found that the only injury the vessel had sustained was to the iron bulkheads of the coal bunkers, which were forced out of place. The broken skylight and the open doors soon carried off the bulk of the steam, and then it was that the groans of the seven victims of the disaster could be answered by assistance.

All unite in saying that a more pitiful sight than the poor sufferers presented could not be imagined. They were all alive, but so badly scalded that they were speechless. Their agony was so intense, however, that groans of the most heart-rending description were wrung from the strongest, and, when kindly hands sought to lift them, the skin, and portions of the flesh pealed off at the touch of the rescuers. It was horrible to witness, and the hardy sailors who saw their mates thus tortured could not restrain their tears as they spoke. But death soon put the sufferers out of their misery, although one of them lingered until the following morning. From no one of them was any sign or indication received as to how the accident occurred, and the watery grave to which they were all consigned has locked in its bosom another mystery.

The Turkish Generals.

The Commander-in-Chief of the European Turkish army is Abdul Kerim Nadir Pasha, born at Tchirpan, in Bulgaria, near the scene of the recent massacres. He entered the service in 1828, and, after receiving his commission, studied in a military school at Vienna. After an absence of several years he returned to Turkey, and gradually rose to the highest rank in the service. He served in 1854 with great distinction under Omar Pasha, first upon the Danube and then in the Caucasus. His principal battle was at Djunis, a few months ago, when he routed the Servians and dislodged Tchernayeff from his fortifications. He is considered an honest, good-natured man, and, like Moltke, is habitually taciturn, though master of many languages. He is past 70. His Chief of Staff is Nedjib Pasha, who received his military education at Brussels, and is considered the most able General in the service. He rescued the Turkish troops in Herzegovina, and, after his march from Gatchko to Bileka, was made commander of the provincial forces. He was in the conspiracy against Abdul Aziz, and, after Murad's accession, was made Chief of Staff to Abdul Kerim. He is only 46, and is married to a Christian from Bosnia. Abdul Kerim's executive officer is Achmed Eyub Pasha, who was brought up at the Constantinople Military School, and made his first important success at the battle of Djunis, which was fought under Abdul Kerim's instructions. He is 48, and owes his position to the success with which he suppressed some of the Arabian rebels. Dervish Pasha is a Bulgarian, and celebrated in politics, butcheries, and war, and has been principally engaged in putting down rebellion, as it is called in Turkey, which means murder and massacre. One of the finest Turkish officers is Yaver Pasha, a Circassian by birth and a great infantry leader, who distinguished himself in Silistria in 1854, and was Minister of War in 1871. The three remaining officers of prominence are Hussein Pasha, commanding the Turkish forces in Asia; Mukhtar Pasha, who served in Herzegovina last summer and is now in Kars besieged by the Russians; Safvet Pasha, the butcher of the women and children of Bulgaria, who was promoted for his hideous cruelties, and whom the Russians will hang, if he falls into their hands.

A Madman in a Railway Car.

Among the passengers who left St. Louis for the East, one night recently, was a large, well-built gentleman, whose restlessness was annoying everybody in the sleeping-coach. He retired to his berth without taking off coat, collar, or boot, and fell into a doze. While the train was speeding toward Mount Vernon, Ill., at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the porter heard a loud noise in the car and discovered that the queer passenger was walking up and down between the berths and making a great racket. The porter went up to him and asked him to go back to his berth. The passenger was a raving maniac. He glared at the porter with bloodshot eyes, and, in a frenzy of rage, felled him to the floor, and, leaping upon him, attempted to stab him with a bowie-knife. A desperate encounter followed, during which the porter was terribly wounded. The conductor sprung to the rescue, but the lunatic struck him in the face with a heavy goblet and snapped a derringer at his head, the pistol missing fire. With a terrible curse, he struck the conductor with the butt of a pistol and then fled into the drawing-room car, locking the door behind him, smashing the mirrors on the walls, and leaping headlong from the platform.

The Late Gov. Brownlow.

The most unique political character of his generation has recently passed away in the death of Parson Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn. A native of Virginia, Wm. G. Brownlow was early left an orphan, learned the trade of a carpenter, and at the age of 21 turned Methodist minister, laboring as an itinerant preacher for the next ten years. But a natural bent for politics was too strong to be long repressed, and, even while he was traveling a circuit in South Carolina, he took the stump as an opponent of Calhoun and nullification. Finally in 1837, when he was 32 years old, he began a connection with the Knoxville *Whig*, which has lasted ever since, and made that paper a power in its section. Though he had publicly advocated in 1858 the perpetuation of slavery, he fought secession bitterly, and toward the close of 1861 was arrested on the charge of treason by the Confederates, and held prisoner for four months. With the success of the Union cause he came to the front in Tennessee politics, and was elected Governor in 1865, and Senator in 1869. He was stricken with paralysis years ago, and, during the latter part of his term in the Senate, took little share in business.

A Mother's Fight with an Eagle.

About four days ago a child was attacked on Grosse Tete by a large eagle. Upon hearing the screams of the child its mother ran into the yard, and when she discovered the eagle endeavoring to carry off her child she made a desperate attack upon the intruder. During the fight between the eagle and the mother the child crawled under the house, and finally the mother was forced to retire, as the eagle fought with unusual desperation. Several persons were attracted to the spot by the screams of both mother and child, and, after firing several shots at the eagle, he was finally killed. The eagle was very large.—*Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate.*

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

This celebrated journalist was born at New Mill Keith, in Scotland, about 1800. He was educated for the priesthood at a Roman Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, but did not follow out the intention of his parents. In April, 1819, during a period of great commercial depression, he left his native land for America, where he attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but with very indifferent success. In 1822 he obtained a situation on a Charleston newspaper, which he did not hold long, and repaired to New York, where he became an active member of the fourth estate. The first number of the New York *Herald*, of which he was the founder, appeared May 5, 1835. This speculation proved most successful, and Mr. Bennett amassed a large fortune. He conducted the *Herald* until his death, which occurred June 1, 1872, and at his decease confided the editorial supervision of the *Herald* to his son, James G. Bennett, Jr., who has shown himself worthy of the trust.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

Thomas H. Benton, an American author and statesman, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1783. He first engaged in the study of law, and in 1811 commenced practice in Nashville, Tenn. He afterward removed to Missouri, where, in 1820, he was elected one of her first United States Senators. For a period of thirty years he took a leading part in the discussion of the great questions which came before the Senate, and was especially prominent in the debates on the United States Bank and the sub-treasury, which latter cause he warmly supported. His timorous opinions on the slavery question, and his general political independence of thinking, lost him his election in 1851. In 1854 he was again defeated. In 1853 Mr. Benton published the first volume of his autobiographical work, "Thirty Years' View; or, a History of the American Government for Thirty Years." While the second volume was in progress Benton's house at Washington was destroyed by fire, by which calamity his library and manuscripts perished. In 1850 Mr. Benton was returned by Missouri to the House of Representatives. He there distinguished himself by his speeches in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as a violation of the Missouri compromise, and he was again thrown out in the next election of members for Congress. His vigorous canvass of the State as candidate for the Governorship, in 1856, will be long remembered. He was defeated, and in the same year supported Mr. Buchanan for President in opposition to Col. Fremont, his own son-in-law. His advocacy of the Pacific railroad and other undertakings connects his name with scientific progress. He died at Washington, April 10, 1858.

England and Turkey.

The British have more reasons for wishing to preserve the Turkish empire than the fear that its destruction may enable Russia to drive them out of India. The Turkish Government owes English capitalists more than $1,000,000,000. The first loan was made in 1854 to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, and was for $15,000,000. It was then the Turks got their first taste of British gold. The next year they borrowed $25,000,000 more, and almost every year since they have added to their debt, as the following table shows:

Year of Issue.	*Amount borrowed.*	*Interest, per cent.*
1854	$ 15,000,000	6
1855	25,000,000	4½
1858	25,000,000	6
1860	10,350,000	6
1862	40,000,000	6
1863	40,000,000	6
1865	161,816,813	6
1866	30,000,000	6
1867	12,500,000	6
1869	111,111,100	6
1871	28,500,000	6
1872	58,631,000	9
1873	140,000,000	6
1874	200,000,000	5
Total	$924,908,915	

When this enormous sum was received and squandered, the Turks failed to pay the interest on the bonds, and by a decree of the Porte, dated Oct. 6, 1875, the interest on the debt was reduced one-half the stipulated amount. The breaking out of the insurrection of Bosnia last year, and the war with Servia, afforded the Turkish Government an excuse for declining to pay any interest to the bondholders. In addition to the bonded debt, the Turks had managed to run up a floating debt of $150,000,000 a year ago, a considerable portion of which is due English bankers, ship-builders and manufacturers. Since then the Turkish Government has issued about $100,000,000 of legal-tender notes, which are now greatly depreciated, and coin has wholly disappeared from circulation. It is clear from this exhibit that, if the Russians are allowed to overthrow the Turkish Government, the vast sum borrowed from the English will be lost, principal and interest, to the last shilling. The Porte has nothing left to show for the money except a fleet of ironclads.

A Granger's Hard Luck.

An old farmer, down near Milwaukee, made up his mind that he'd have to dabble a little in wheat with the rest of the boys. So he sailed in, operating through a commission house. His judgment led him to "go long," and he bought for June. A few days afterward came the war news, and the market began to bulge. It jumped up so fast that it made the old man's head swim. He couldn't figure fast enough to keep up with the profits; but he trusted to his commission-house, and went in the other day to settle up. His astonishment was uncontrollable, and he could hardly believe his senses when he found that his profits amounted to $33,000. Of course he felt good. Said the commission-man, "It's the worst money you ever made." "What do you say that for?" asked the farmer, with some surprise. "Because it will end in your losing the $6,000 you started it with," was the significant reply. The old gentleman looked sad; but he put the $33,000 in his pocket just the same.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

Buttons.

George Washington set the fashion of coat buttons in a curious way. He never bought anything he had no use for, and, when a needy sailor wanted to sell him some conch shells one day, he wanted to know what he could do with them. The sailor, having an eye for the picturesque, suggested buttons. The General accepted the suggestion, bought the shells, had the buttons made, a little larger than a quarter of a dollar, with a silver drop in the center hiding the spot where the eye is fastened beneath. The President then astonished the republican court by appearing in a coat with pink conch-shell buttons sparkling on its dark velvet surface. And immediately they became the rage.

ALL SORTS.

Philadelphia has 8,000 unrented houses.

Cremation is securing a fashionable foothold in Indiana.

Virginia spends over $300,000 a year for the education of the negroes.

The Moscow *Gazette* says there are 40,000 workmen out of employment in Moscow.

Gold ear-rings in the shape of slender ladders with six steps are the latest novelty in jewelry.

Paris now owns more than 70,000 carriages. In 1658 there were but 300, and under Louis XV. 14,000.

The Troy *Whig* wants the power to elect the President to be bestowed upon the Governors of the several States.

One of the largest Sunday-schools in the world is at Aintab, in India. The number of pupils amounts to 1,800.

A brother of Thomas W. Piper, the Boston murderer, has had his name changed to Raymond, on account of the family disgrace.

The Piute Indians do not believe in burying their dead, but the tribe living near Austin, Nev., have been compelled by the authorities to change their practice.

The treasures of Mycenæ discovered by Dr. Schliemann are soon to be placed in the Polytechnicon at Athens, under the auspices of the Archæological Society of that city.

The engineer of the British war vessel Tournaline killed himself because he could not repair her machinery, which was disabled by a succession of accidents during a voyage.

In Germany a person injured on a railway must die within twenty-four hours, or the railway is not chargeable. This makes the companies solicitous to preserve the lives of their victims.

The President received the other day a letter containing an application for a Consulate, which was briefly and eloquently expressed. Said the writer: "I have a pardonable desire to live elsewhere."

Two church members in Atlanta, Ga., quarreled over the question of the control of money raised to convert the heathen, and came to blows in front of the church while the congregation was dispersing.

Last year the Paris omnibus companies transported 24,414,608 passengers, making an average of 342,629 per day. The average receipts of each vehicle were 88 francs. The receipts were 4,000,000 francs greater than those of 1875.

Insanity, once unknown among the negroes, has become a great and increasing affliction. To relieve it Virginia has established an insane asylum for negroes, said to be the only one in the world, where more than 300 of them are cared for.

Seven narrow-gauge railroads running from Cincinnati in various directions are commenced or projected. The hilly nature of that region gives such roads great economical advantages, the cost being $15,000 a mile, against $60,000 for the broad gauge.

The California newspapers are grumbling because Chin Mook Sow, the Chinese murderer, has been three times sentenced to be hung, and has been each time pardoned by the Governor; yet an attempt to create an anti-coolie society in San Francisco resulted, last week, in a membership of only twenty men.

Boston is to have a "nervine hospital" for debilitated and nervous persons who are not insane. This is to be the realization of a charity planned by Seth Adams, who bequeathed $500,000 to endow it. He was convinced that many patients became insane through companionship with confirmed maniacs in public hospitals.

The register of births at St. Maur les Fosses, a suburban village of Paris, reports the entry on his book of the thirty-sixth child of a Mr. Bouillet. At Niort the forty-sixth child of a Mr. Philip Viviers is reported. Whether either of these happy fathers had ever been the husband of more than one wife is not stated.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has long attempted to obtain indemnification from the French Government for the loss of personal property alleged to have been owned by her husband, and a portion of which is in possession of the state. Many of the pictures and other objects of art on the list were burned in the palace of the Tuileries during the riots of the Commune.

Gundogai, New South Wales, boasts of a cat which is said to have attained the extraordinary age of 100 years. It was brought from England in the ship Golden Grove, which cast anchor in Botany bay on Jan. 20, 1788. The cat is supposed to be the sole survivor of the quadrupeds taken to Australia by this vessel.

Few of the many well accidents are more interesting than the one that befell Henry Ahneman, in Rochester. He was at work at the bottom of a well, eighty-five feet under ground, when the curbing fell in, and earth followed, burying him underneath. The belief was that he had been instantly killed, yet it was decided to dig down to him without delay. He was reached after four hours of fast work, and was found alive, although unconscious. Several timbers had protected him from being crushed, besides leaving space for sufficient air to keep him from smothering to death.

STRIVE AND DARE.

Strive, brother, strive,
When kind hearts are cold,
And cold the reply of the once-loving eye,
Strive to be bold.
Dare, brother, dare,
When shame's on thy cheek,
And anger's red glow on the face of thy foe,
Dare to be meek.
Strive, brother, strive,
'Mid the glare of the new,
To the faith of the past, that has weathered the blast,
Strive to be true.
Dare, brother, dare,
When compromise only
Can win back the train of the false ones again,
Dare to be lonely.

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an I well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of goods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before fihding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest Known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contageous diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largeste tock of Agricutural Implem'nts in DeKab County.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful anticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

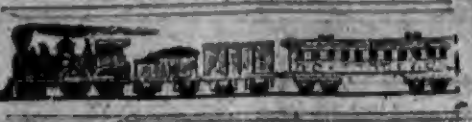

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 30, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 30 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 13 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	2 30 "	[illegible]
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 27 "
Sedan			8 35 "
Corunna			8 45 "
Kendallville	1 47 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 20 "	4 05 "	
Goshen	2 55 "	4 35 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 43 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 19 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 32 "
Butler	2 52 "	12 06 a m	6 53 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 48	
Lima	10 43	9 35	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 55	
Plymouth	3 45	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 am	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 39 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 13—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 30 "		4 0'p
Auburn	11 30 "		5 50
Waterloo	11 44 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 35	6 55
Reading	1 40 "	7 10	7 48
Bankers	1 52 "	7 30	8 02
Jonesville	2 17 "	7 55	8 17
Jackson	3 35 "	9 40	9 25
Detroit	5 20 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 20 "	3 05	6 55
Lansing	5 37 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 am		3 55p
Lansing	10 10 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 15a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 30
Jackson Dep	11 35 am	6 05p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 44 pm	8 17	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	8 44	8 12
Reading	1 13 "	9 10	8 26
Ar Angola	2 10 "	10 30	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 05
Auburn	3 18 "		10 30
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 50 "		11 55
Indianapolis	9 45 "		
Cincinnati	8 30 am		
Louisville	8 20 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT MAY 13, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	4 30pm
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	5 00
Bellaire	8 30am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	7 30
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	8 50
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	10 00
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 00am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	5 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 20	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a n	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	5 00	3 00	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 36	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1s 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detoit		7 00 a m	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 20	
Saginaw		7 23	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 a m	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8	4 50	
Ossian	8	5 09	
Bluffton	8	5 37	
Worthington	9 13	5 56	
Hartford	9 52	6 44	
Muncie	10 35	7 52	5 00 p m
Newcastle	11 25		6 45
Cambridge City	12 00		8 06
Beesons	12 30		[illegible]
Connersville	1 05 p m		8 43
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	9 35 p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 45		11 10 p m
Louisville	11 25	8 40 a m	8 40 a m
Terre Haute	2 44	1 30	1 30 a m
St. Louis	8 45	8 20	8 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		6 45 p m
Terre Haute	8 22 a m		1 36 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Beesons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 16	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7 43
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 24		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 30
Sheldon	8 55		9 41
Fort Wayne	8 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			3 25 p m
Saginaw			9 13 p m
Grand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT 8
lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 05pm	7 00am
Admsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 36	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 44	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 42	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 01	12 5
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Collen's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Moorsville	11 25	12 56	5 50
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 05pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 00
Hoover's	6 31	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 08	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw-Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 34	1 34
C W & M Crossi'g			
North Mancester	5 23	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Collamar	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 20	11 50
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 45
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	40	47	11 16
Collin's	[illegible]	20	10 05
Cherubusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 43	7 45
Moorsville	3 08	7 15	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 7th, 1877. Number 23.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year......[illegible] Six Months [illegible]

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square.......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
1st Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

E. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional sevices to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

Drs. D. A. Sebring, & D. J. Swarts, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

A young lady recently received the following note, and is heart-broken: "Yew needn't spect me up ter yewr house no more sunda nites a gurl wat leaves gum a stickin on the parlor chairs for a feller to set on aint the gurl for me. Jim."

No Smoking at the White House

Mrs. Hayes is a very particular lady about the house. Mr. Hayes has to go out on the well curb when he wants to smoke, as the flavor is disagreeable to her, besides making the lace curtains unpleasant. The secretary of the navy, Mr. Thompson, when he calls of an evening, leaves his cigar on the stoop, and when the wind is high it is quite frequently carried off the stoop into the grass, and the secretary is sometimes occupied ten or fifteen minutes in hunting it up. One very dark night last week he devoted a half hour to a fruitless search, and went away muttering. "Curse this style!"

The Last Ohioan.

In the dim, uncertain twilight of the soft May evening, a distracted figure was seen hastily flitting down the streets of an Ohio town in the direction of a railway station. It slapped a lank and hungry gripsack on the bracket of the window and demanded in husky tones: "Ticket!" Where too?" calmly asked the unruffled monopolist behind the window. "Any-where! Any-where!" was the frenzied response "Any-where! Clean through! Clean acrost! To Bulgary, Proosy, or the Danube' or Diffendorfer, or any place. Any-where out of an ungrateful country that coldly turns its back upon its deserving children. Any-where out of Amerika." And he bowed his head and wept. He was the only man in Ohio that didn't get an office.

Mrs. Belknap.

Washington Capital 22d.

Upon last Friday this beautiful woman left Washington—where, at the Arlington, she has resided since last summer—for her home in the West. Of all who once followed, flattered, sought and sued this graceful and winning woman of fashion, not one was near to say in leading tone, farewell. We were not among those who sought to bask in the sunshine of her smiles in her hour of prosperity, or partook of her graceful hospitality; and yet we never met her driving out with her baby in her arms, or saw her gliding quietly along the halls of the Arlington, that we did not have the heart-ache.

When the exposure came the manner in which she came to the front and attempted to shield her husband and dead sister by criminating herself was brave. She failed, but the effort was heroic, and made a noble woman of one who, but a little before, seemed only of many lovely woman dispensing graceful hospitality to a heartless world.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. Ford, President.
James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

Newspaper-Making

It isn't boy's play, reader, to make a newspaper. Everybody can't do it, although most people think they can. More excellent qualities of head and heart are required in an editor than in any other calling or profession in the world. He talks to more people than the pulpit does, and talks to people of all grades of life and of all shades of belief. If conscientious, and no man who is not has any business in the editorial chair, he feels the responsibility of his position as if it were a mountain on his soul. He knows that the welfare, moral growth and peace of the community depend largely upon his daily or weekly utterances. Many times does he draw his pen through lines which express his sentiments, but which he fears may be misunderstood, and do harm to some of those whom he desires to make better, and not worse. It is not an easy position—it is scarcely a desirable one; and yet, if he happens to express a sentiment which does not suit the reader, the latter is uncharitable enough to lose no time in censuring him. The editor does not always think as the reader does; he can't. If he did he never expressed a sentiment except such as the reader cherished, what would be the object of taking a paper? It is certainly foolish to pay for a journal which simply contains a rehash of what we have long before thought of ourselves. But reader, when you are induced to find fault with the editor because he says something that dosen't suit you, remember that you can't get a paper, under the sun, if it amounts to anything, that will not sometimes say things that you can't agree with.—Western Rural.

A Natural Mistake.

A citizen of San Antonio was fond of praising his dog. He said he was a splendid watch dog; that he would never even growl at a child, but at night he would tear anybody to pieces whom he found about the premises.

"Ain't you afraid,' he was asked, "that he will bite you some night when you come home late?'

"Not a bit of it; he is too intelligent. He knows my step as soon as I put my foot on the walk. Why, I wouldn't take $500 for that dog; he is the most reliable dog in San Antonio.'

About three days after the foregoing conversation took place, one morning early, a policeman was leading the identical dog out into the suburbs.

"What are you doing with Major Jones' dog? a passer inquired.

"He told me to takd him out and shoot him'

"What for,' was asked in amazement.

"Because he tackeled the Major last night, on his coming home, and bit him in thirteen places; he won't be down town for a week.'

"But I heard the dog was intelligent; that he knew his step, and wouldn't bite him no way he could fix it; that he would not take $500 for that dog.'

"The dog ain't to blame for it,' said the policeman, gazing sadly at poor Nero, "it was the Majors own fault.'

"How so,' inquired the man.

"Well,' responded the policeman slowly, "the dog did know his step and never even growled at him before; but last night for the first time since he has had the dog, the Mojor came home three hours earlier and perfectly sober, and somehow his step was very different from what the dog was used to; he didn't tangle his legs much as common and the dog was fooled by it, took him for a perfect stranger, and bounced him. The dog ain't to blame; he missed the smell of whisky; he didn't hear the Major whoop and cuss and fall into the cellar, as he always does when he comes home, so Nero kept on bitin' the Major in fresh places until the family interfered. Come on, Nero!" and the sad funeral cortege resumed the line of march for the bush.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m n16.

A Raffle for Freedom.

We translate from a German sketch of American travel the subjoined account of an incident alleged to have occurred on a Mississippi steamboat a short time before the war.

"I ascended the Mississippi," says the writer, "on a steamer on board of which were Judge J—— and Gen. K——, of Pennsylvania, with both of whom I was slightly acquainted.

"A hard set, these Natchez men,' said the Captain, who met us on the cabin-stairs. There's some of them down in the saloon playing a high game. How men can be such fools I could never see!"

"Let's go down and look on a while,' suggested the Judge.

"In the saloon we found four men seated at a table, around which a crowd of spectators was gathered. The four were the 'heavy players.'

"The game was 'poker,' and the money changed hands rapidly. We had not been looking on long, when one of the players, a middle-aged man, who I learned was a cotton-planter, bet his last dollar against the hand of one of his antagonists. The latter showed four kings, while he had only four queens. He was 'cleaned out,' and rose as though he was going to leave the table.

"Are you broke, Colonel?' ask one of the men.

"Dead!" was the laconic reply.

"Never mind; I'll lend you.'

"No; I can make a raise, I reckon. Here, Pomp!"

"Here, massa!" responded an old negro, as he emerged from one corner of the saloon.

"Bring that girl and her youngster here, that I bought in Natchez. Wait a few minutes, gentlemen. I'll raise some money.'

The old negro went on his errand and soon returned with the girl and her youngster. The 'girl' proved to be a stately mulatto woman about thirty-five years old. The 'youngster' was a fine, intelligent-looking boy, eleven or twelve years old, whose complexion showed him to be much more nearly allied to the white race than to the black.

'Here, gentlemen' said the planter, as they entered, 'you see this girl and her boy [illegible] yesterday in Natchez. Who will give me six hundred for them?'

'Will you sell them seperate,' asked some one.

'No, can't do it; I promised not to. The girl swears she'll take her life if she's separated from her boy, and her old master said that he was sure she'd keep her word. But don't you all see that the girl is worth more money than I ask for both of them? Come, who'll give me six hundred for both?"

The planter waited a moment for a reply, and then said:

"Well, I must have some money. Come, what say you to a raffle—thirty chances at twenty dollars a chance? Out with your cash, gentlemen. The first on the list has the first throw!"

This proposition created a decided stir among all present. The three players at the table led off by taking three chances each. Their example was followed by the spectators, and twenty chances were taken as rapidly as the planter could write down the names and take in the money. Then there was a slight pause. The planter himself now took two chances, and he was followed by his three fellow-players, who each took one chance more. Finally three more chances were taken by the spectators, when the planter cried out:

"Two chances still, gentlemen! Who will have them?'

'Gen. K—— whispered something in Judge J——'s ear, and then went to the table and laid two ten dollar gold pieces on it.

'Name sir, please.'

'Never mind the name. Put it down to the woman—'

'Eh—what, for the girl herself?'

'Yes, certainly; let's give a chance.'

'All right. One for Ninette. And now—'

'That's for the boy, said Judge J—— quietly, as he laid twenty dollars on the table.

'Good! bravo! bravo! cried the planter and several of the bystanders. One for Tommy, which makes the thirty. Now, gentleman, lets see whom luck favors.'

The dice were brought and the throwing began. Each chance entitled the holder to three throws.

Thirty-six was the highest thrown until the holder of the eleventh chance threw. He scored fourty-two. Then a new number was thrown, number twenty, he scored forty-nine.

The excitement now became intense forty-nine was hard to beat; the highest throw possible being nine sixes—fifty-four.

Again and again the dice rattled in the box, until it came to number twenty-nine.

"Come, Ninette—it's your turn now!"

As the poor woman came forward, her hands crossed and pressed convulsively against her breast. It was truly painful to witness her agitation.

"Won't the gentleman who took the chance for me please throw?' she asked, in a low, tremulous tone.

"No; let your boy throw,' replied the General; 'perhaps he would have more luck than I.'

"Come, Tom,' said the planter.

Tom came forward and picked up the box. The woman pressed her lips firmly together and clasp her hands as if in prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen leaf, but shook the dice and threw—three!

For a moment he stared at the dice as though he could not believe his eyes; then put down the box and stepped back, pale and dejected

"Come, Tommy, throw again,' urged the planter.

"It's no use, master; I couldn't throw forty-nine now.

"True, true. But you have your own chance; throw that.'

"Certainly,' said Judge J——; 'that one was your mother's. Now throw for yourself, on the chance I gave you. Have a brave heart, my boy, and may Heaven smile on you!'

Again the boy returned to the table and took up the box. He pressed his lips together and did his best to controle his trembling limbs. Not a sound was to be heard in the saloon but the rattling of the dice. For a moment every man seemed to hold his breath.

He threw.

"Two fives and a six—sixteen!" said the planter, putting down the number, while a murmur of satisfaction ran through the crowd.

One of the bystanders gathered up the dice and put them in the box, and the boy threw again.

"Two sixes and a five—seventeen!"

The excitement knew no bounds, and the 'bravos' resounded on every hand. The boy, as he took up the box now for the third and last time, was nearly colorless as was possible for him to be with his yellow skin.

[illegible] rolled the dice and up came [illegible] [illegible] planter. 'You are your own and your mother's master! Fill up the necessary papers, Captain, and I will sign them. These gentlemen will be the witnesses!"

I will not attemt to describe the scene that followed. In the general satisfaction, one of the roughest-looking man in the crowd proposed a subscription for the freed negroes. The proposition was received with such favor that in less than five minutes fifty dollars were collected.

A Man With the War Fever.

Mr. White, a Detroiter of middle age, visited this office yesterday to find a war map and to have a chat about the European situation, and it wasn't ten minutes before his enthusiasm was up to a boiling point.

"It will be worth thousands and millions and billlions of dollars to this country!" he shouted, as he broke through one of the office chairs.

"Yes it will,' somebody remarked.

"It will stiffen wages, bring out capital, make money plenty and just set us all to whooping!" he whooped as he scratched the leg wounded at Bull Run.

Somebody remarked that it probably would.

Taking five newspaper war-maps under one arm and a copy of the London Times under the other, Mr. White left the office and proceeded directly homeward, feeling more patriotic every moment.

"Oh! we're going to lay them right out, Nancy!' he said as he dropped his hat in the hall.

"Did you order that flour?' she asked in a careless tone.

"Flour! What do I care about flour! The Russians have got Kars and half the Turkish army!"

"Have, eh! Well, I hope that paper hanger will be here in the morning. You didn't think to see about—'

"Right here is Kars and right here is where the Turks got mauled!" he exclaimed, as he knelt on the floor and traced one of the maps.

"Did, eh? Say, John, can't you rake off the lawn this morning, and did you see about the whitewashing?"

"Will you talk about whitewashing when all Europe is convulsed with war?" he fiercely demanded as he shook the other four maps at her.

"I—I'd like those onion beds marked out some time to-day,' she replied, as she hunted through the work basket for a button with an eye in it.

"Onion beds marked out, when this very copy of the London Times editorially predicts that over one million armed men will be rushing at each others' throats in less than sixty days!"

She found the button and he unrolled the balance of his maps. There was a dead silence until his finger rested on the city of Erzeroum, when he shouted:

"Here she is! Right around here is where they are making the Turks howl for sugar!"

"By the way, John,' she softly remarked, as she looked up from her work, "don't you think that summer kitchen will have to be reshingled this spring?'

The girl who does general house-work says he tore the five war maps into five hundred piecies, and banged the London Times against the wall with an awful thump as he jumped out doors; but girls are sometime prejudiced. Mr. White was in the corner grocery at half-past eleven saying to the proprietor:

"Don't it make the blood in your veins jump as you read of the European situation?'

And the proprietor raked the cheese knife on the edge of the counter to clean it, and replied:

"Seems like I shall haf to kill doze poys who cut soap mit dis knife.'

How can you expect anybody but a warrior to feel as warriors do?—Detroit Free Press.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these [illegible] sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but naturla that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. Penfield, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Davenport, the druggist, returned from Indianapolis last week, and is now selling Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Drugs, &c., at his usual low rates.

GO TO THE
NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an l well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of loods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these ines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy all competition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contageous diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post-paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

In Klots' old stand. Auburn, Ind.

This space is reserved for D. D. Snyder, who is receiving the largeste tock ofAgricutural Implem'nts in DeKab County.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aaticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Sontl era R R
AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 20, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 05 "	2 40 "	8 05 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 21 "
Sedan			8 47 "
Corunna			8 15 "
Kendallville	1 42 "	3 37 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 22 "	4 05 "	
Goshen	2 50 "	4 38 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 43 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 10 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 32 "
Butler	2 52 "	12 00 a m	6 58 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 31 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 30pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 45
Alliance	3 05	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 47	2 32	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 50	4 40	9 55	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 30	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 35 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 53	
Lima	10 45	9 35	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	12 10 am	3 35	
Plymouth	3 45	3 30	5 40	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 50
Orrville	2 32	9 38	6 58	9 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	8 55	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 13—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis	4 22am		
Ft Wayne	10 30 "		4 05p
Auburn	11 20 "		5 30
Waterloo	11 44 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 35	6 58
Reading	1 40 "	7 10	7 48
Bankers	1 52 "	7 30	8 02
Jonesville	2 17 "	7 55	8 17
Jackson	3 25 "	9 40	9 25
Detroit	6 20 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	5 05	6 55
Lansing	5 57 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 10 ..		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 15a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 35 am	6 05p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 44 pm	8 17	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	8 44	8 12
Reading	1 13 "	9 10	8 26
Ar Angola	2 10 "	10 30	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 05
Auburn	3 18 "		10 30
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 50 "		11 55
Indianapolis	9 45 "		
Cincinnati	8 30 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT MAY 13, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	4 30pm
Wheeling	8 10am	10 05pm	5 05
Bellaire	8 30am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	7 30
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	8 50
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	10 00
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 40am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 51	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 36pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 30	6 40	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 11am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 00	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	5 00	3 00	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	6 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 36	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1s 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detroit		7 00 a m	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 30	
Saginaw		7 23	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 a m	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8	4 59	
Ossian	8	5 10	
Bluffton	8	5 37	
Worthington	9 12	6 06	
Hartford	9 52	6 41	
Muncie	10 35	7 32	5 30 p m
Newcastle	11 30		6 41
Cambridge City	12 00		8 08
Beesons	12 30		8 25
Connersville	1 05 p m		8 42
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	9 25 p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 45		11 10 p m
Louisville	11 23	6 45 a m	6 40 a m
Terre Haute	2 44	1 50	1 50 a m
St. Louis	6 45	8 30	8 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		6 45 p m
Terre Haute	8 22 a m		1 36 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Beesons	4 31	10 46	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 16	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 36	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 23		7 48
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 23		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 00
Sheldon	8 55		9 43
Fort Wayne	9 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			3 25 p m
Saginaw			9 13 p m
Frand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 30 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO. W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT 8
lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 00pm	7 00am
Adamsboro	7 30	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 02	8 00
Mexico	7 51	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 21	8 06	
Roann	8 30	8 15	10 10
Ebb's Crossing	8 40	8 27	
Lakton	8 46	8 42	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 16	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 35	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 48	12 30pm
Taylor's	9 35	10 01	12 50
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 22	1 30
Colen's	10 05	10 50	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 05	2 50
Potter's	10 29	11 25	3 21
La Otto	10 38	11 40	3 53
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 53
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 23	5 10
Moorsville	11,25	12 56	5 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 30pm

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	6 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 30
Hoover's	6 31	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
I. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 38	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 40	11 50	
Lakton	5 37	11 42	1 32
C W & M Crossi'g			
North Manchester	5 23	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Collamar	5 08	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 50
Taylors	4 54	10 10	11 44
P F W & C Cros'g			
Columbia City	46	47	11 16
Collin's	3	30	10 35
Cherubusco	4 40	00	9 40
Potters	4 03	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 25	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 45
Moorsville	3 16	7 15	7 00
Butler lv	2 55	6 55am	6 00

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on h o t tice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, prom t attended to. Go

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 7th, 1877. Number 23.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2, | Six Months..........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	[illegible]	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
2nd Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional sevices to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

A young lady recently received the following note, and is heart-broken: "Yew needn't spect me up ter yewr house no more sunda nites a gurl wat leaves gum a stickin on the parlor chairs for a feller to set on aint the gurl for me. Jim."

No Smoking at the White House

Mrs. Hayes is a very particular lady about the house. Mr. Hayes has to go out on the well curb when he wants to smoke, as the flavor is disagreeable to her, besides making the lace curtains unpleasant. The secretary of the navy, Mr. Thompson, when he calls of an evening, leaves his cigar on the stoop, and when the wind is high it is quite frequently carried off the stoop into the grass, and the secretary is sometimes occupied ten or fifteen minutes in hunting it up. One very dark night last week he devoted a half hour to a fruitless search, and went away muttering. "Curse this style!"

The Last Ohioan.

In the dim, uncertain twilight of the soft May evening, a distracted figure was seen hastily flitting down the streets of an Ohio town in the direction of a railway station. It slapped a lank and hungry gripsack on the bracket of the window and demanded in husky tones: "Ticket!" Where too?" calmly asked the unruffled monopolist behind the window. "Any-where! Any-where!" was the frenzied response "Any-where! Clean through! Clean acrost! To Bulgary, Proosy, or the Danube' or Diffendorter, or any place. Any-where out of an ungrateful country that coldly turns its back upon its deserving children. Any-where out of Amerika." And he bowed his head and wept. He was the only man in Ohio that didn't get an office.

Mrs. Belknap.

Washington Capital Ed.

Upon last Friday this beautiful woman left Washington—where, at the Arlington, she has resided since last summer—for her home in the West. Of all who once followed, flattered, sought and sued this graceful and winning woman of fashion, not one was near to say in leading tone, farewell. We were not among those who sought to bask in the sunshine of her smiles in her hour of prosperity, or partook of her graceful hospitality; and yet we never met her driving out with her baby in her arms, or saw her gliding quietly along the halls of the Arlington, that we did not have the heart-ache.

When the exposure came the manner in which she came to the front and attempted to shield her husband and dead sistet by criminating herself was brave. She failed, but the effort was heroic, and made a noble woman of one who, but a little before, seemed only of many lovely woman dispensing graceful hospitality to a heartless world.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President,
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Newspaper-Making

It isn't boy's play, reader, to make a newspaper! Everybody can't do it, although most people think they can. More excellent qualities of head and heart are required in an editor than in any other calling or profession in the world. He talks to more people than the pulpit does, and talks to people of all grades of life and of all shades of belief. If conscientious, and no man who is not has any business in the editorial chair, he feels the responsibility of his position as if it were a mountain on his soul. He knows that the welfare, moral growth and peace of the community depend largely upon his daily or weekly utterances. Many times does he draw his pen through lines which express his sentiments, but which he fears may be misunderstood, and do harm to some of those whom he desires to make better, and not worse. It is not an easy position—it is scarcely a desirable one; and yet, if he happens to express a sentiment which does not suit the reader, the latter is uncharitable enough to lose no time in censuring him. The editor does not always think as the reader does; he can't. If he did he never expressed a sentiment except such as the reader cherished, what would be the object of taking a paper? It is certainly foolish to pay for a journal which simply contains a rehash of what we have long before thought of ourselves. But reader, when you are induced to find fault with the editor because he says something that doesn't suit you, remember that you can't get a paper, under the sun, if it amounts to anything, that will not sometimes say things that you can't agree with.—Western Rural.

A Natural Mistake.

A citizen of San Antonio was fond of praising his dog. He said he was a splendid watch dog; that he would never even growl at a child, but at night he would tear anybody to pieces whom he found about the premises.

"Ain't you afraid,' he was asked, "that he will bite you some night when you come home late?'

"Not a bit of it; he is too intelligent. He knows my step as soon as I put my foot on the walk. Why, I wouldn't take $500 for that dog; he is the most reliable dog in San Antonio.'

About three days after the foregoing conversation took place, one morning early, a policeman was leading the identical dog out into the suburbs.

"What are you doing with Major Jones' dog?' a passer inquired.

"He told me to takd him out and shoot him'

"What for,' was asked in amazement.

"Because he tackeled the Major last night, on his coming home, and bit him in thirteen places; he won't be down town for a week.'

"But I heard the dog was intelligent; that he knew his step, and wouldn't bite him no way he could fix it; that he would not take $500 for that dog.'

"The dog ain't to blame for it,' said the policeman, gazing sadly at poor Nero, "it was the Majors own fault.'

"How so,' inquired the man.

"Well,' responded the policeman slowly, "the dog did know his step and never even growled at him before; but last night for the first time since he has had the dog, the Mojor came home three hours earlier and perfectly sober, and somehow his step was very different from what the dog was used to; he didn't tangle his legs much as common and the dog was fooled by it, took him for a perfect stranger, and bounced him. The dog ain't to blame; he missed the smell of whisky; he didn't hear the Major whoop and cuss and fall into the cellar, as he always does when he comes home, so Nero kept on bitin' the Major, in fresh places until the family interfered. Come on, Nero!' and the sad funeral cortege resumed the line of march for the bush.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

A Raffle for Freedom.

We translate from a German sketch of American travel the subjoined account of an incident alleged to have occurred on a Mississippi steamboat a short time before the war.

"I ascended the Mississippi," says the writer, "on a steamer on board of which were Judge J—— and Gen. K——, of Pennsylvania, with both of whom I was slightly acquainted.

"A hard set, these Natches men,' said the Captain, who met us on the cabin-stairs. There's some of them down in the saloon playing a high game. How men can be such fools I could never see!"

"Let's go down and look on a while,' suggested the Judge.

"In the saloon we found four men seated at a table, around which a crowd of spectators was gathered. The four were the 'heavy players.'

"The game was 'poker,' and the money changed hands rapidly. We had not been looking on long, when one of the players, a middle-aged man, who I learned was a cotton-planter, bet his last dollar against the hand of one of his antagonists. The latter showed four kings, while he had only four queens. He was 'cleaned out,' and rose as though he was going to leave the table.

"Are you broke, Colonel?' ask one of the men.

"Dead!' was the laconic reply.

"Never mind; I'll lend you.'

"No; I can make a raise, I reckon. Here, Pomp!'

"Here, massa!' responded an old negro, as he emerged from one corner of the saloon.

"Bring that girl and her youngster here, that I bought in Natchez. Wait a few minutes, gentlemen. I'll raise some money.'

The old negro went on his errand and soon returned with the girl and her youngster. The 'girl' proved to be a stately mulatto woman about thirty-five years old. The 'youngster' was a fine, intelligent-looking boy, eleven or twelve years old, whose complexion showed him to be much more nearly allied to the white race than to the black.

'Here, gentlemen' said the planter, as they entered, "you see this girl and her boy—two [illegible] as you can find anywhere. I paid eight hundred dollars for them yesterday in Natchez. Who will give me six hundred for them?'

"Will you sell them seperate,' asked some one.

"No, can't do it; I promised not to. The girl swears she'll take her life if she's separated from her boy, and her old master said that he was sure she'd keep her word. But don't you all see that the girl is worth more money than I ask for both of them? Come, who'll give me six hundred for both?'

The planter waited a moment for a reply, and then said:

"Well, I must have some money. Come, what say you to a raffle—thirty chances at twenty dollars a chance? Out with your cash, gentlemen. The first on the list has the first throw!'

This proposition created a decided stir among all present. The three players at the table led off by taking three chances each. Their example was followed by the spectators, and twenty chances were taken as rapidly as the planter could write down the names and take in the money. Then there was a slight pause. The planter himself now took two chances, and he was followed by his three fellow-players, who each took one chance more. Finally three more chances were taken by the spectators, when the planter cried out:

"Two chances still, gentlemen! Who will have them?'

"Gen. K—— whispered something in Judge J——'s ear, and then went to the table and laid two ten dollar gold pieces on it.

"Name sir, please.'

"Never mind the name. Put it down for the woman—'

"Eh—what, for the girl herself?'

"Yes, certainly; let's give a chance.'

"All right. One for Ninette. And now—'

"That's for the boy, said Judge J—— quietly, as he laid twenty dollars on the table.

"Good! bravo! bravo! cried the planter and several of the bystanders, 'One for Tommy, which makes the thirty. Now, gentleman, lets see whom luck favors.'

The dice were brought and the throwing began. Each chance entitled the holder to three throws.

Thirty-six was the highest thrown until the holder of the eleventh chance threw. He scored fourty-two. Then a less number was thrown, number twenty-one scored forty-nine.

The excitement now became intense Forty-nine was hard to beat; the highest throw possible being nine sixes—fifty-four.

Again and again the dice rattled in the box, until it came to number twenty-nine.

"Come, Ninette—it's your turn now!'

As the poor woman came forward, her hands crossed and pressed convulsively against her breast, it was truly painful to witness her agitation.

"Won't the gentleman who took the chance for me please throw?' she asked, in a low, tremulous tone.

"No, let your boy throw,' replied the General; 'perhaps he would have more luck than I.'

"Come, Tom,' said the planter.

Tom came forward and picked up the box. The woman pressed her lips firmly together and clasp her hands as if in prayer. The boy trembled like an aspen leaf, but shook the dice and threw—three!

For a moment he stared at the dice as though he could not believe his eyes; then put down the box and stepped back, pale and dejected

"Come, Tommy, throw again,' urged the planter.

"It's no use, master, I couldn't throw forty-nine now.

"True, true. But you have your own chance; throw that.'

"Certainly,' said Judge J——; 'that one was your mother's. Now throw for yourself, on the chance I gave you. Have a brave heart, my boy, and may Heaven smile on you!'

Again the boy returned to the table and took up the box. He pressed his lips together and did his best to controle his trembling limbs. Not a sound was to be heard in the saloon but the rattling of the dice. For a moment every man seemed to hold his breath.

He threw.

"Two fives and a six—sixteen!' said the planter. putting down the number, while a murmur of satisfaction ran through the crowd.

One of the bystanders gathered up the dice and put them in the box, and the boy threw again.

"Two sixes and a five—seventeen!'

The excitement knew no bounds, and the 'bravos' resounded on every hand. The boy, as he took up the box to throw for the third and last time, was nearly as colorless as was possible for him to be with his yellow skin.

[illegible] the dice, [illegible] same [illegible], which made [illegible] [illegible] the planter. 'You are your own and your mother's master! Fill up the necessary papers, Captain, and I will sign them. These gentlemen will be the witnesses!'

I will not attemt to describe the scene that followed. In the general satisfaction, one of the roughest-looking man in the crowd proposed a subscription for the freed negroes. The proposition was received with such favor that in less than five minutes fifty dollars were collected.

A Man With the War Fever.

Mr. White, a Detroiter of middle age, visited this office yesterday to find a war map and to have a chat about the European situation, and it wasn't ten minutes before his enthusiasm was up to a boiling point.

"It will be worth thousands and millions and billions of dollars to this country!" he shouted, as he broke through one of the office chairs.

"Yes it will,' somebody remarked.

"It will stiffen wages, bring out capital, make money plenty and just set us all to whooping!' he whooped as he scratched the leg wounded at Bull Run.

Somebody remarked that it probably would.

Taking five newspaper war-maps under one arm and a copy of the London Times under the other, Mr. White left the office and proceeded directly homeward, feeling more patriotic every moment.

"Oh! we're going to lay them right out, Nancy!' he said as he dropped his hat in the hall.

"Did you order that flour?' she asked in a careless tone.

"Flour! What do I care about flour! The Russians have got Kars and half the Turkish army!'

"Have, eh! Well, I hope that paper hanger will be here in the morning. You didn't think to see about——'

"Right here is Kars and right here is where the Turks got mauled!' he exclaimed, as he knelt on the floor and traced one of the maps.

"Did, eh? Say, John, can't you rake off the lawn this morning, and did you see about the whitewashing?'

"Will you talk about whitewashing when all Europe is convulsed with war?' he fiercely demanded as he shook the other four maps at her.

"I—I'd like those onion beds marked out some time to-day,' she replied, as she hunted through the work basket for a button with an eye in it.

"Onion beds marked out, when this very copy of the London Times editorially predicts that over one million armed men will be rushing at each others' throats in less than sixty days!'

She found the button and he unrolled the balance of his maps. There was a dead silence until his finger rested on the city of Erzeroum, when he shouted:

"Here she is! Right around here is where they are making the Turks howl for sugar!'

"By the way, John,' she softly remarked, as she looked up from her work, "don't you think that summer kitchen will have to be reshingled this spring?'

The girl who does general house-work says he tore the five war maps into five hundred pieces, and banged the London Times against the wall with an awful thump as he jumped out doors; but girls are sometime prejudiced. Mr. White was in the corner grocery at half-past eleven saying to the proprietor:

"Don't it make the blood in your veins jump as you read of the European situation?'

And the proprietor raked the cheese knife on the edge of the counter to clean it, and replied:

"Seems like I shall haf to kill doze poys who cut soap mit dis knife.'

How can you expect anybody but a warrior to feel as warriors do?—Detroit Free Press.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these distressing diseases by enabling sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down in the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

Davenport, the druggist, returned from Indianapolis last week, and is now selling Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Drugs, &c., at his usual low rates.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A CARRIAGE containing Hugh McDougal and Mrs. William Parks and daughter, of Paterson, N. J., was demolished at that place by an Erie train, and all seriously and probably fatally injured....The militia was invoked with good effect to suppress a riot among striking brickmakers at Haverstraw, N. Y., the other day. [illegible] the rioters saw the militia they threw down their clubs and became quiet.... In the United States District Court at Hartford, Ct., Judge Shipman sentenced to hard labor, at the State prison, for a number of years, the two self-confessed guilty officers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford—James L. Chapman, Cashier, and John C. Tracy, President. Their crimes were perjury and embezzlement, whereby the bank lost $500,000.

THE death of Fletcher Harper, of the famous publishing house of Harper & Brothers, occurred at his home in New York last week. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Harper was 72 years old....Capt. Thomas Crapo and his wife sailed from New Bedford for London last week in a vessel twenty feet long. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the boat, which is the smallest that has ever attempted the feat....Erastus Brooks, the veteran editor of the New York *Express*, has retired, and is succeeded by Charles F. Wingate.

THE annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange shows a marked falling off in the cotton trade of that city during the last two or three years....Ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, was married at Newark, N. J., last week, to Miss Sallie Durand, daughter of a well-known jeweler.

A MONSTER 52-ton gun has just been successfully cast in Boston. It is to be mounted in New York harbor....The billiard contest for the championship of America was played at New York last week between Joseph Dion and William Sexton. Score: Sexton, 600; Dion, 443.

THE WEST.

IT is stated in a dispatch from Omaha that the Black Hills branch of the Union Pacific railroad will be built immediately. Two routes have been surveyed by the Union Pacific engineers—one being from Cheyenne and the other from Sidney—and the people of North Platte have also surveyed a route from that point. Either Cheyenne or Sidney will be the starting-point.

THE assassins—five in number—of a party of inoffensive Chinamen at Chico, Cal., have been tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree....The Chicago *Tribune* prints a series of crop reports from Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, according to which the prospect is uniformly favorable for a growth and harvest of the very heaviest. Seeding and planting are well disposed of, and for winter and spring wheat, oats, corn, etc., the outlook has not been so flattering for years.

At North Vernon, Ind., one day last week, the dwelling of James Bess was destroyed by fire, and three small children, who were in the house, perished in the flames.

GEN. MILES has again punished a band of hostile Indians infesting the Tongue river country. The engagement was a sharp little affair, resulting in the death of four privates and the wounding of several officers and men. The Indians left fourteen dead on the field, and lost 450 ponies, with outfits, lodges, etc. The band belonged to the Minneconjous.

ADVICES from the West confirm the reports of a battle between a portion of Gen. Miles' command and a band of hostile Indians. The fight took place on Muddy creek, some eighty miles from the mouth of the Tongue river. The meager accounts we have of the affair state that "after an obstinate battle, the hostiles, under command of Lame Deer, were defeated and some fifty Indians killed and eighty wounded. This number of dead bodies was found on the field, and a large number are known to have been taken off by the warriors. The surprise was perfect. Gen. Miles, with companies H, L, C, and F, Second Cavalry, and twenty-five mounted soldiers of the Fifth Infantry charged upon the village, finding the Indians in their lodges, from which they instantly retreated and commenced a running fire on the troops while retreating. The pursuit lasted six hours, resulting in the capture of five hundred and thirty ponies, and a large quantity of Government supplies, a small portion being recognized by Gen. Miles as belonging to the fated Custer's command. The Government troops lost but four killed and ten wounded. The fight was gallant in the extreme, the hostiles and troops being many times mixed man to man. The Indians in this fight showed more bravery on square fighting ground than usual, which accounts for their repulse and heavy loss. Two of the soldiers were scalped and Gen. Miles came near being ambushed."

GOV. CULLOM has vetoed the bill passed at the recent session of the Illinois Legislature, making silver coin a legal tender for the payment of all debts....George Schneider, of Chicago, to whom the President recently tendered the position of Minister to Switzerland, has determined to decline the same on account of a pressure of private business....The two scoundrels—Mullins and Hughes—who attempted last fall to steal the remains of Abraham Lincoln from his tomb at Springfield, Ill., have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE session of the Illinois Legislature just closed was the most costly that ever met in the State. The following is a semi-official statement of its cost:

Pay of members	$144,040
Mileage of members	5,242
Postage, etc.	10,200
Pay of officers and employes	65,000
Incidental expenses	30,000
Total	$255,282

THE SOUTH.

A COLUMBUS (Ga.) dispatch announces the lynching of three negroes for the murder of Mrs. C. C. Chambliss, of Stewart county, Ga. They attempted to rob the house and were resisted by Mrs. Chambliss, when she was shot dead. The murderers were hanged with a trace-chain, negroes participating in the lynching.

WASHINGTON.

IT is stated in a dispatch from Washington that "the President, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, has determined to recall all the foreign Ministers. The theory is that those higher diplomatic officers sustain relations to the President similar to those of Cabinet Ministers; that the civil-service rules do not apply to them, and that they, in the very nature of the case, ought to change with the administration."....Simms, the fugitive slave who was captured by Attorney General Devens, when the latter was United States Marshal at Boston during Pierce's administration, and under the Fugitive Slave law turned over to the authorities at Savannah, Ga., has been appointed messenger in Gen. Devens' department.

IN the ten months of the current fiscal year the value of exports from the United States to foreign countries exceeded that of the imports $157,000,000, while the exports and imports of coin and bullion during the same period show only a difference of $282,415 against this country....Orders have been prepared for the closing of the national armories after the 30th of June, no appropriations having been made for the pay of workmen and other expenses.

THE commission appointed some time ago to investigate the workings of the New York Custom House have made a preliminary report to Secretary Sherman, in which they recommend a reduction of 20 per cent. in the working force of the office, and urge a discontinuance of the practice of levying political assessments and a general freeing of the customs service from the control of party. The President, to whom the report was submitted, addressed the following letter of indorsement to Secretary Sherman:

> I concur with the commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of revenues should be "free from partisan control, and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant." Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. No useless officer or employe should be retained. No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. Respectfully, [illegible]

PRESIDENT HAYES will visit Boston about June 17....No more officers are to be retained on duty at the White House....The Postoffice Department has let the contract for printing postal cards to the American Photo-Type Company, of New York....Postmaster General Key has reconsidered his determination to do the department advertising through the medium of advertising agents, and will deal directly with the publishers of newspapers....The administration has concluded to take vigorous steps toward putting an end to the Mexican raids across the Rio Grande into Texas. At a Cabinet meeting, the other day, it was determined that a letter should be addressed to the Mexican Government by the Secretary of State notifying that Government that it must take immediate steps to prevent any more raids into Texas, otherwise our military commander there will be instructed to follow marauders into Mexico and punish them upon that territory.

POLITICAL.

THE Brazilian mission was tendered to ex-Senator John A. Logan, and was by him declined for two reasons: first, because he did not desire to enter into enforced political retiracy, which would be the natural consequence of his acceptance; second, because the income ($12,000) was not such as would warrant him in a pecuniary sense in accepting.... The Associated Press agent at the national capital reports that, "according to previous arrangement, a secret meeting was held in Washington one night last week, for the purpose of organizing a national party," and furnishes the following brief report of the convocation: "About 150 persons were present. Those from the North expressed themselves strongly against the course of the President and the Cabinet, alleging that they retained in office men who are opposed to the principles of the Republican party, to the exclusion of its tried and true adherents. The representatives from the South declared that the President had discarded the States which elected him, and had given offices to the enemies of the party. Resolutions were adopted organizing the meeting into a national joint body. Permanent officers were elected, with power to institute branches throughout the country, with headquarters at Washington."

IT is rumored in Washington political circles that, as Attorney General Devens is not altogether contented with his position in the Cabinet, the vacant Justiceship on the Supreme bench of the United States will be placed at his disposal by President Hayes.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says Senator Conkling, "in his conversation, is quite bitter in his denunciation of the President's policy, particularly as regards Louisiana."

THE Ohio Democrats have called their State Convention to meet at Columbus on the 25th of July....Gen. Cady, of the Ohio *State Journal*, has been appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands.

GENERAL.

BURNED: The office of the National Printing Company, on Franklin street, Chicago, loss $65,000; the Youngstown rolling-mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, loss $100,000; J. & A. J. Murrer's molding and looking-glass factory, at Cincinnati, Ohio, loss $90,000; forty stores and dwellings in the town of Walkerton, Bruce county, Canada, loss $250,000....The checker-match between Yates, of Brooklyn, and Martins, the British crack player, for the championship of the world, has just been concluded at New York, after a contest of twenty-one days, the American coming off victorious. Forty-nine games were played, Yates winning three and Martin one, while forty-five were drawn. Yates is only 19 years old.

THE Statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington reports, as a result of the investigation of losses from the diseases of swine during the past twelve months, the destruction of 4,000,000 animals of all ages, and the money loss more than $20,000,000. One-fifth of the reported loss occurred in the State of Illinois. Next in prominence are Missouri, Iowa and Indiana, which together lose $10,000,000. The losses were very small in the country bordering on the great lakes and the Pacific coast. The apparent loss is equivalent to one-third of the sum of the exports of the pork products last year.

THE perils and uncertainties of ocean navigation are curiously shown in the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer San Francisco. This vessel, sailing over a course that hundreds before her had safely taken, struck an unseen and unsuspected rock in mid-ocean, and in one hour went to the bottom, ship and cargo proving a total loss. Fortunately all on board were safely landed in the boats on the Mexican coast....The vessel was valued at between $350,000 and $400,000....A fire at Montreal, Canada, last week, destroyed over sixty houses in the quarter known as Griffintown. Loss, $150,000.... The Israelites of America have just held their annual convention in New York. From the annual report of the Committee on Statistics we learn that there are about 250,000 Jews in the country. There are fourteen public institutions under the control of the Jews, and fifteen newspapers and magazines devoted to Judaism. The Jewish secret orders or societies were four in number, comprising the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, with a membership of 20,000; the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, with 8,604 members; the Order of Kesher Shem Barzel, 10,000 members, and the Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel, 2,632 members. The value of the Israelitish church property in America is placed at $5,897,400.

THE house of Alexander Snyder, of Portland, Ontario, was destroyed by fire one night last week, and two children perished in the flames. ....Later accounts of the Montreal fire place the loss at $500,000....From the Sandwich islands comes an explanation of the recent destructive submarine convulsion on the South American coast. The cause of this upheaval is now discovered to be the sudden eruption of the volcano Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, the same which caused the great earthquakes of 1837, 1840, and 1868....Burned: The tobacco factory of Spaulding & Merrick, River street, Chicago, loss $75,000, insurance $35,000; the wholesale drug-store of W. H. Brown & Co., Baltimore, loss $95,000, fully insured; a large quantity of lumber at Greenwood, Mich., loss $35,000, insurance $10,000; a coal-breaker at Wilkesbarre, Pa., loss $80,000, insurance $25,000; two dry-goods stores at Monckton, N. B., loss $55,000, insurance $40,000.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

ADVICES from Russian sources in Asia Minor claim that the Turks in Armenia are in a critical position. The Russian forces investing Kars and Erzeroum have secured advantageous positions commanding both places. Their surrender is claimed as certain. ....The turbulence of the Softas in Constantinople has induced the Government to proclaim martial law in the city and vicinity. Street assemblages are forbidden, and disturbers of the peace will be shot or banished.... Reports are current of a Bulgarian rising in the Balkans....The cable reports a brisk engagement on the Danube, near Nikopolis, between a Turkish ironclad and the Russian fortifications. The Turks destroyed the earthworks and the enemy retreated, leaving forty dead on the field....Roumania's reply to Count Andrassy's note respecting the free navigation of the Danube was unsatisfactory. The Austrian Government replied in energetic terms that it is not disposed to recognize Roumania as a belligerent.

THE Russians have succeeded in blowing up another Turkish monitor on the Danube. A small party of Russians approached the vessel under cover of darkness, carrying a chain of small torpedoes filled with dynamite. No lookout being kept aboard the monitor, they securely lodged the chain across her bows. On their return they discharged the whole series of torpedoes by means of an electric battery. The monitor was blown into the air, and all on board perished....The Czar has issued a proclamation forbidding the granting of letters of marque. His Majesty says he accepts the declaration of the treaty of Paris regarding free navigation to neutrals, and guarantees careful observance of this provision of the treaty....A Turkish force of 60,000 or 70,000 men is massed at Shumla, a fortified city in Bulgaria, standing in a gorge on the northern declivity of the Balkan range. This stronghold is considered one of the keys to the Turkish capital.

IT is again reported that Russia, Germany and Austria have come to an understanding by which the war is to be localized....The inhabitants of Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna and Shumla, the four fortresses comprising the Turkish quadrilateral, have been notified that unless they have six months' provisions on hand they must leave within twelve days....A dispatch from Bucharest says it is now certain that the Roumanian army will not cross the Danube with the invading forces, but will remain on the Roumanian side to guard the right flank. The departure of the Egyptian contingent from Alexandria was delayed by a refusal of twenty-seven English engineers of the fleet to sail without the payment of arrears of salary.

THERE are serious apprehensions of a popular uprising in Constantinople against the authorities. The populace are greatly incensed at the military reverses sustained in Asia....A number of prominent persons, including two editors, have been banished for participation in the recent softa demonstration in Constantinople....The Scherif of Mecca has placed the treasures of the holy shrine, the accumulated money-gifts from pilgrims, at the Sultan's disposal. The treasures aggregate 200,000,000 piasters.

A CABLEGRAM announces another attack upon Batoum, with disastrous results. It is stated that the Russians, with a large force, made a series of assaults on the Turkish positions, but after several hours' fighting withdrew. Their loss was heavy....Large numbers of disaffected Circassian troops in the Russian service have been disarmed and sent to the rear....If Constantinople rumors are to be believed, the Sultan's Government have determined, for the first time in the history of the empire, to enlist Christians in the army. The reports say that a levy has been made upon the Christian population for 200,000 men.

AND now comes the Russian version of the late action at Batoum, claiming a victory, where, according to Turkish reports, they were so badly worsted. "You pays your money and takes your choice."....Some Bashi-Bazouks lately crossed the Danube between Kalarack and Jalomitza. They captured fourteen Roumanian militiamen, and cut off the calves of their legs. The Turkish Government officially announces the recapture of Ardahan, in Asia....The New York *Herald's* correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that it is announced from Warsaw that the Czar is irritated at the slowness manifested in the conduct of the campaign and the bad nourishment supplied to the troops. He has ordered the mobilization of three more divisions for the Caucasus, where the Circassian insurrection is a source of some anxiety.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ADVICES from Egypt state that "peace with Abyssinia has not yet been concluded. Gordon Pasha had opened negotiations which seemed to be progressing most favorably, when King John discovered a conspiracy in his camp, which he attributed to Egyptian agency. He immediately arrested Gordon Pasha's envoys and two sons of the Egyptian Sheik of Zeila, and cut an arm and leg off the two latter."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and party arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of May, were warmly welcomed by the Mayor and other distinguished officials, and left the day after for London.

ADVICES from Shanghai state that the sufferings from the famine in the northern provinces of China are unabated. Thousands are dying of starvation.

THE wheat trade in England continues dull. Millers have been buying very sparingly at reduced prices. Agricultural prospects there and on the continent are promising. The growing crops, in France and Italy especially, give general satisfaction. Germany appears to possess a large surplus for export. Large shipments will be made from Revel, Russia. It is probable that the large quantities usually shipped from Odessa will be sent for shipment from Baltic ports.... The Cretans propose to avail themselves of the opportunity furnished by Turkey's extremity, and, if certain guarantees are not conceded, will make a bold stroke for freedom from the galling yoke of Turkish rule....The City of Brussels, the steamer in which the Canadian pilgrims to Rome took passage from New York, for whose safety there was for a time a feeling of painful anxiety, has arrived safely at Liverpool....In France, President MacMahon has removed the Republican prefects in nearly every department of the republic, and appointed in their places persons known to be strongly in favor of the return of the Bonapartists to power.

GEN. GRANT'S reception upon landing at Liverpool was an extremely flattering one. In honor of his arrival, the cable tells us, "all the shipping in Liverpool docks exhibited a profuse display of bunting, flags of all nations waving along seven miles of water-front, presenting a magnificent coup d'œil. As the Indiana neared the docks, Gen. Grant was seen standing on the bridge with the Captain, acknowledging the cheers of the immense crowds which lined the water-front and every pier and vessel along the river. As the General and his party, in a tug, ran alongside the wharf, a tremendous, deafening cheer went up from the immense throng of people that congregated to see the great Yankee General. Thousands of hats were raised as the Mayor slowly advanced to meet the ex-President, reading as he moved forward, according to the old English custom when greeting noted guests, an address of formal welcome. After the cheering had subsided, Gen. Grant quietly replied to the address of the Mayor in a few well-chosen words."....The report of another destructive earthquake on the South American coast, received some time ago by telegraph, is fully confirmed by mail advices, which furnish some details of the terrible disaster. A tidal wave, varying in height from thirty to sixty feet, swept shoreward with frightful velocity, along the coast of Peru and Bolivia, partially or wholly destroying the cities of Antofagasta, Iquique, Arica, Tambo de Maro, Pabellon de Pica and Ilo. Although severe shocks of earthquake were felt, they caused but little damage. The destruction of life and property was owing entirely to the frightful upheaval and ingress of the sea. The loss of life, it is calculated, will reach 700 or 800, while the destruction of property is counted by the millions....A London dispatch announces the death, in that city, of John Lothrop Motley, the well-known American historian. Mr. Motley was 63 years old....The long-threatened orders for the reinforcement of the garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine have at length been issued in Berlin.

A SETTLEMENT of the disturbance between Egypt and Abyssinia has been agreed on.... The Gladstone anti-Turkish meetings in England are being largely attended. At Birmingham, the other day, the ex-Premier addressed an enthusiastic audience of 30,000. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring that England ought to use her influence to exact from Turkey effectual guarantees against the oppression of Christians....The editor of a Marseilles journal has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 4,000 francs for writing disrespectfully of President MacMahon....The Catholic Church in Wieschen, Grand Duchy of Posen, was lately struck by lightning during service. Six persons were killed and about seventy seriously injured.

A BEAR STORY.

Perilous Adventure of Three Sailors in Greenland.

[From the Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser.]

Three of the crew of the steamship Intrepid, Captain Soutar, had a very exciting adventure at the Greenland seal fishery this season. During the time that their vessel was last beset among the ice, three of the crew—Thomas Royall, Wolverhampton; James Wistet, Peterhead; and William Mulligan, Dundee—set out one day to pay a visit to the ship Perseverance, of Peterhead, which lay apparently about four miles distant. After walking about a couple of miles it was seen that the distance between the two ships had been misjudged, and that in reality they were six miles apart, and the dangerous nature of the journey began to dawn upon the seamen when they realized how far they were from any vessel, and that their sealing clubs were the only weapons with which they were armed. When they came to realize the real distance they began to deliberate whether it would not be the best course to return to their ship. One of the trio insisted on making the journey, while the others were of opinion that they should give up the attempt. In the midst of the debate an unwelcome visitor came upon the scene in the shape of a she bear, with one of her cubs, and, as she was fast coming up between the men and their ship, the only chance was to run on in the hope of reaching the Perseverance, a distance of about four miles. When the men took to their heels the bear quickened her pace, and in a short time was close upon the sailors. To attempt to face the animal with their clubs was useless, and accordingly one by one of the men took off portions of his clothing and threw them on the ice. In this way the progress of the bear was retarded, as Bruin stopped to snuff and tear at each of the articles as she came up to them. By this means the men were enabled to keep a little ahead for a couple of miles, by which time, however, they had parted with most of their clothing, one of them having nothing but his pants, a cravat and a woolen shirt upon him. He had retained possession of his club, and, fastening his cravat to the end of the weapon, he waved it as a signal of distress, and, fortunately, the attention of the crew of the Perseverance was attracted to the perilous position of the three seamen. Several of the crew of the Perseverance immediately set out, armed with guns, and, after running about a mile they came up to the three men just in time to save them, as they had almost no clothing left, and were quite exhausted with the chase. The bear and her cub were so close behind that the rescuers had no difficulty in dispatching them with several bullets. The following morning the three sailors returned to the Intrepid. They were escorted part of the way by a number of the crew of the Perseverance, and, the male bear having been seen in the vicinity, apparently on the lookout for the she bear and her cub, he was likewise killed. The most of the men's clothes and their sea-boots were picked up, all more or less torn. The three men had been kindly treated on board the Perseverance and supplied with clothing, so that they suffered no bad effects from their exposure and exciting adventure.

Commercial Frauds.

Perhaps the most lamentable circumstance in connection with the frauds and failures that have happened during the last three years is the fact that it seems possible for a man to be guilty of almost any delinquency in regard to money, and yet retain his social position, if his dishonesty be only on a sufficiently large scale. To give an instance in point: A man came to a friend for a loan of $100,000, and the friend, with very great difficulty, managed to oblige him. Within a few weeks the borrower failed, having meantime settled largely on his wife, and his failure caused the ruin of the lender. Not long since the latter observed to a friend, with great emotion, "I have experienced to-day the greatest insult I ever had in my life. That fellow P., who ruined me, positively had the audacity to ask me to drive up town in his carriage, which, with its liveried servants, was at his office door." The P.'s are reported to "live delightfully," and their dinners and parties are greatly in request. The head of another firm, which failed at over $6,000,000 not long ago, and haven't paid one cent on the dollar, lives with similar elegance. As long as the doers of such deeds are exempt from social ostracism commercial morality will remain what it is.—*New York Sun.*

A Rival Yosemite.

A new grove of giant trees, recently discovered, 100 miles south of the famous giant trees of Yosemite, is just explored and described. It is on a line with the other grove, 6,000 feet in altitude. Instead of a small cluster of thirty or forty trees, there are 10,000 trees, covering six miles square. Besides several thousand of old fellows, whose age is estimated at from 1,200 to 4,000 years, there are thousands of young chaps from 100 to 1,000 years old, and full of vigor. The older trees, being decapitated by storms and by weight of winter snows on their bushy tops, are mostly overtopped by the juniors. Some of these fallen trees, 3,000 to 4,000 years old, have revealed underneath the buried bodies of ancestral sequoias of similar size, which grew there 8,000 years ago—say thirty feet in diameter. Large lakes and waterfalls are found along the route. The attractions are so much superior to the Yosemite that it is contemplated to extend the route of travel to embrace this interesting circuit.—*California Letter.*

Sheridan's Babies.

On Monday night the household of Gen. Phil Sheridan was thrown into a state of confusion. Certain swaddling garments were brought forth. An addition was expected in Phil's family ranks. There were just clothes enough for one. But a pair came, and two had to be garmented.

"General, I trust that you will pardon me for tampering with your family affairs," said a reporter this morning, "but it is understood that you are a father."

"Yes," said the little General, brightening up, "and a happy one, too. All that bothers me, however, is that I made a wrong calculation. I expected one, while two came. They are girls at that, and bouncing ones in the bargain."

The babes being both of the female persuasion, the General can't make army officers out of them, and he is seriously contemplating making them both goddesses of liberty.—*Chicago Post.*

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE failures of the last year in the United States have been far fewer and smaller in amount than in England or Canada.

THE *Railway Age* says that 395 American locomotives, worth $5,490,640, have been exported in seven years, and that "the reputation of American engines is steadily increasing."

NEW ORLEANS resolves to vote this spring on the subject of raising money to complete her Pacific railroad to Texas. A tax of 1 per cent. for four years is proposed, and, if it is carried, the road will be finished within twelve months, there remaining only 120 miles to be graded. New Orleans appears to be aware that no well-regulated city can afford in this age to be without railroad lines.

GOOD authorities estimated the last cotton crop in the United States at 4,100,000 bales. It turns out to be 4,500,000. The crop in Egypt and India was larger than expected, and there is enough of the raw product to last until the beginning of the new crop year. The war in Europe has caused a falling off in consumption and a decline of price. Neither a scarcity nor a rise is to be expected this spring.

THE people of the South anticipate no benefit, but rather serious injury, from the European war. They draw their food mainly from the Northwest, and the appreciation in the price of breadstuffs certainly does not help them. On the other hand, there is no hope of an increase in the price of cotton. Turkey is a large consumer of cheap cotton goods, and Russia also takes great quantities of English manufactured goods. The closing of these markets will of course reduce the demand for raw material in England, and suffering in the South will result. The only remedy is to plant corn, and this has been done to an unprecedented extent in the Southwest.

DURING the eight months ending with February, 1876, the coffee imported by the United States amounted in weight to 255,784,000 pounds, and in value to $43,140,800; the importations of tea for the same period amounted to 43,331,000 pounds, valued at $13,796,000. During the eight months ending with February, 1877, the importation of coffee had fallen to 190,574,000 pounds, valued at $29,344,000; while the quantity of tea brought into the country was only 38,565,000 pounds, valued at $11,175,000. In this country coffee is ranked among the necessaries of life, and the decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in the use of it may be taken to mean that the pinch of hard times is nearly 25 per cent. tighter this year than last.

An Extraordinary Tragedy.

Spalatzo, in the Austrian province of Dalmatia, was a few weeks ago the scene of a most extraordinary and terrible tragedy. Opposite the parish church lived a householder named Tomic, who, becoming suddenly a prey to mad rage, killed his wife and then his father, who had attempted to restrain him. When the police came they found that Tomic had everywhere effectually barred an entry, and taken up a commanding position with a musket and plenty of ammunition. They were, therefore, compelled to turn back, and meanwhile Tomic put a bullet through a young man who crossed the street, and severely wounded a woman. The police then drew a cordon around the house, but Tomic's musket commanded the space between his house, the church, and the top of the adjacent streets, and no one dared cross the street or approach the body of the young man. At length a clergyman who had great influence with Tomic bravely went forward and implored him to give up to his care his little child. The father's answer to this appeal was by throwing out her limbs one by one! Then he resumed his fusilade. The authorities would not allow the police to fire, inasmuch as they deemed the man bereft of reason. So the only course was to continue the blockade. All sorts of devices were suggested. Some were for firing on Tomic with stupefying cartridges, others for concentrating the fire engine force on the house, and all this time the unhappy sexton of the parish was sending up from the bell tower a wail for food, he having gone to ring the bell just before the tragedy began, and his only mode of egress being in front of the maniac's window. After the blockade had lasted two days, and Tomic showed no signs of giving in, it was resolved to keep up a perfect hailstorm of stones at all the windows of the house while the door was forced. The madman flew to the garret, where it was no easy matter to disarm without killing him. Altogether, he had killed four and wounded five persons.

The Late Ex-Gov. Kent.

Edward Kent, the venerable ex-Governor of Maine, who died at Bangor Saturday, at the age of 75 years, was graduated at Harvard in the same class with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Josiah Quincy. He was Whig candidate for Governor six times, but elected only twice. In 1837, he was elected by 198 majority, and in 1840 by a majority of only sixty-seven in the largest vote ever polled in the State. The last year was that of the ever-memorable Harrison campaign. George Evans proclaimed: "As Maine goes, so goes the Union," and the poets of the day said:

Oh, have you heard the news from Maine, Maine,
Maine,
Rolling, rolling the country through?
She went, hell-bent, for Gov'nor Kent,
And Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
And with them we will beat little Van,
Van, Van is a used-up man,
And with them we will beat little Van!

Arms for the Turks.

The Providence Tool Company are making 600 guns a day for the Turks, and have yet 180,000 to make before the contract is completed. There are a number of inspectors from the Turkish Government at their works, but they are wholly incompetent to do the work for which they are sent, and the only safe inspection is made by United States officers detailed by the request of the Turkish Government to pass on the arms. The Turkish inspectors speak neither English nor French, and know nothing about arms except what they have learned since their arrival here. Mr. Peabody, the inventor of the rifle manufactured, receives a royalty of $300 a day.—*New York Sun.*

BARNUM AND CHARLEY ROSS.

The Great Showman Sets Himself About Finding the Boy.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The negotiations between P. T. Barnum, the showman, and Christian K. Ross, the father of the kidnapped Charley, by which the former is to offer $10,000 for the return of the child, and the latter to agree not to attempt any prosecution of those bringing him back, were finished at a conference in this city, and the formal offer is now made. The idea first occurred to Mr. Barnum when he was in Philadelphia two years ago, but he decided not to countenance any condoning of the offense. Lately, however, the idea has been growing upon him that the persons who have had the child in custody since the death of the original abductors must find him a burden on their hands which they would be glad to get rid of for money if they could be sure they would escape exposure. These parties being only accessories after the deed, there would be little or no moral harm in giving them their safety for the return of the child. Mr. Barnum, being an eminent man and having no connection with the Ross family, could best negotiate with those holding the child, and thus relieve the parental anguish that has been so strained for the last three years, while helping to keep himself before the public. Accordingly he telegraphed his offer to Mr. Ross, and requested that gentleman to visit him at Bridgeport, and the two men met there. Mr. Barnum's proposition then was that he should offer the reward as proposed, and, if the boy was secured, some arrangement should be made for exhibiting him by which Mr. Ross should have a large share of the profits, and thus, perhaps, restore his estate of $60,000 which he has spent in the search. Mr. Ross made no answer at that time, but returned to Philadelphia to consult with his wife and her brothers, who are quite wealthy, and met Mr. Barnum at the Haynes House to accept the offer, with the condition that if the boy is found it shall be discretionary with the family to reimburse Mr. Barnum or arrange for the child's exhibition, but in no case is any other exhibitor to have the privilege, and these terms were readily accepted by Mr. Barnum.

Mr. Ross and his family dislike the publicity the affair has given them, but feel that their honor and affections are too deeply involved for them to drop the search.

Following is the formal announcement of Mr. Barnum's offer:

> I will pay $10,000 in cash for the delivery to me alive of the kidnapped child, Charley Ross, or for information that will lead to his recovery. I most solemnly and sacredly pledge my word of honor and my reputation as an upright business man not to attempt for myself to discover the identity of the persons negotiating with me in this matter, nor to convey to any other person any hints or clews by which any accusation or even suspicion shall be directed against them. The parents of the child unite with me in this pledge, and agree, if their darling child is by this means restored to them, to abandon all attempts to punish any person connected with his abduction or concealment; they agree never to appear against such parties, and, with myself, will use every endeavor to shield them from exposure. For the last three years these parents have suffered more than death, and now that Mosher and Douglass, the real abductors, are dead, it is hoped that the persons who have the child in custody will be willing to accept this reward and immunity. The reward shall be paid in current money as soon as the child is identified by its parents. As an additional security to the persons bringing him, a reasonable time shall elapse between his delivery and the public announcement of the fact, that the parties delivering him shall have every opportunity to avoid discovery.
>
> P. T. BARNUM, Bridgeport, Conn.
>
> I sanction the above arrangement for myself and wife. CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

Foxes Nursed by a Cat.

About the 1st of April, George Green, a son of W. R. Green, who lives in Ashmore township, captured two foxes only a few days old, took them home and gave them to a mother cat that had just lost her kittens. The cat has carefully cared for them from that day to this, and, although they have grown faster than kittens usually do, seems to think that they are her own young, and will not allow them to leave her for a moment. —*Charleston Plaindealer.*

THE Emperor Alexander has thanked the Holy Synod for finishing, after twenty years of incessant labor, the translation of the Bible into the Russian vernacular. This is the first translation into Russian approved by the Czar and the church. The British and Foreign Bible Society's translation is now prohibited in Russia.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	10 50	@	12 00
HOGS	5 60	@	6 00
COTTON	11	@	11⅛
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 65	@	1 68
CORN—Western Mixed	54	@	56
OATS—Western Mixed	42	@	61
RYE—Western	80	@	85
PORK—New Mess	14 50	@	14 75
LARD	9⅜	@	9½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@	5 75
Choice Natives	5 25	@	5 40
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	4 60
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@	4 60
Medium to Fair	4 90	@	5 20
HOGS—Live	4 75	@	5 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	10 00	@	10 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@	8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 46	@	1 46½
No. 3 Spring	1 30	@	1 31
CORN—No. 2	44½	@	45½
OATS—No. 2	37	@	39
RYE—No. 2	69	@	70
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@	62
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@	25
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	10
PORK—Mess	13 50	@	13 75
LARD	9⅜	@	9½
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 63	@	1 65
No. 2	1 58	@	1 59
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	33	@	37
RYE	70	@	72
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@	80
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 62	@	1 63
CORN—Western Mixed	42	@	44
OATS—No. 2	37	@	38
RYE	73	@	76
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	@	14 25
LARD	9	@	9½
HOGS	4 50	@	5 00
CATTLE	4 25	@	5 85
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 60	@	1 75
CORN	47	@	49
OATS	41	@	49
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	14 25	@	14 50
LARD	9⅜	@	10
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 75	@	1 76
Amber	1 65	@	1 66
CORN	51	@	52½
OATS—No. 2	43	@	47
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Medium	8 00	@	9 50
WHEAT—White	1 [illegible]	@	1 81
CORN—No. 2	49	@	51
OATS—Mixed	45	@	46
RYE	95	@	1 00
PORK—Mess	15 00	@	15 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	5 20	@	5 40
Philadelphias	5 40	@	5 60
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 75
Medium	4 75	@	5 00
SHEEP	3 25	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Imports, Exports and Trade Balance.

[Washington Cor. New York World.]

A statement has been prepared at the State Department at Washington showing the value of the imports, exports and total trade, and the trade balance between the United States and all other countries and possessions of North and South America and the West Indies, for the year ending June 30, 1876—that for the last fiscal year not having been completed—which shows a balance of trade against the United States of $93,767,379, excluding the British North American possessions. There is a balance in favor of the United States in British Guiana, Honduras and the West Indies, Chili, Peru, Santo Domingo and British North America, amounting to about $10,000,000. The largest balance against us is in the Spanish West Indies, and amounts to $49,227,880. Brazil is next, with $34,287,687.

The Chief of the Federal Bureau of Statistics furnishes a statement of our commercial transactions with foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, from which the following items of information are extracted. The exports of domestic products, re-exports of foreign commodities and imports of merchandise have been annexed:

Domestic exports	$655,463,969
Re-exports of foreign goods	21,270,035
Total	$676,734,004
Imports	476,677,871
Balance	$200,056,133

Owing to the fact that the domestic exports are presented in mixed values of coin and currency and the imports in gold the foregoing balance is an apparent one; the real balance, however, will be sufficiently large to show that we are living well within our means and making preparations for a better order of things at home. England and her possessions have been our best customers. Of the $655,463,969 of domestic products sent abroad they took $422,416,533, and $13,334,587 of the $21,270,035 of foreign commodities re-exported. Germany was our next-best customer, her purchases amounting to $51,107,147. France and her possessions received from us $48,327,066; Spain and her possessions, $26,169,791; the Netherlands and Dutch Indies, $13,692,513; Russia, $11,922,285, and the balance was distributed among the several nations of the old and new worlds, Greece receiving the smallest amount, $143,235.

Turkish Information.

Sultan—The sovereign of the Turkish empire—the recognized organ of all executive power in the state. His headquarters are at Constantinople.

Porte—The Government of the Turkish empire.

Sublime Porte—The official name of the Government, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace.

Grand Vizier—The chief Minister of the Turkish empire.

Divan—The Turkish Council of State—the "Cabinet."

Grand Mufti—Chief interpreter of the Mohammedan law and head of the "wise men"—jurists, theologians and *literati*—who assemble for consultation on his order. He is mostly styled the Chief of the Faithful. A writer says a fetwa or decree from him would summon around the standard of the Prophet all the fanatical hordes of Islam to fight to the death against the "infidels, in the firm belief that death on the battle field is a sure passport to Paradise."

Pashas—Governors, Viceroys, commanders, civil and military rulers of provinces.

Deys—About the same as Pashas.

Sheik—The name given the heads of Arabian tribes or clans. It means elder, or eldest in dignity and authority.

Osmandi—A Turkish official.

Islam—The religion of Mohammed.

Islams—Mohammedans themselves.

Musselman—A follower of Mohammed.

Ottoman empire—Another name for the Turkish empire, and derives its name from Osman, its founder.

Osmanlis—The Turks proper.

Not all followers of the Prophet are Turks. In European Turkey there are, in round numbers, 5,000,000 Mohammedans, less than half of whom are Osmanlis, the rest being of Slavonic descent, but none the less ardent worshipers of Islam.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

An Emperor in a Jersey Court.

It is rare that a real Emperor stalks into the courts of our republic to seek redress at the hands of American law. But, rare as this scene may be, New Jersey now looks upon such an one. Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has there entered suit in chancery against Dr. E. W. Buck, a physician of Hudson county. And this is why: Some years ago, when Dr. Buck was County Physician of Hudson county, a man who registered his name as Aloysius Molnar committed suicide at the Hotel Hansa, at Hoboken. On seacrhing his room, a large amount of money and other valuables were found. No friend appeared to claim the property, and the Surrogate appointed Dr. Buck administrator of the estate, and his assets have ever since been in the hands of that gentleman. It is claimed by the Austrian authorities that this man was really one John Kunner, employed in a railroad office under the Austrian Government, and that he stole a large quantity of bonds and fled with them to America, and that the money found in his room is the proceeds of the robbery. The Emperor asks the New Jersey Court of Chancery to listen to proofs of the asseverations, and order the funds to be returned to the Austrian treasury.

Colorado Altitudes.

Pueblo 4,600 feet above sea level; Canon City, 4,700; Denver, 5,196; Trinidad, 5,800; Colorado springs, 5,975; Ouray, 6,000; Manitou, 6,124; San Luis valley, 6,400; Pagosa springs, 6,800; Animas City, 6,850; Divide, 7,554; Saguache, 7,746; Del Norte, 7,900; Fort Garland, 8,365; Poncho pass, 8,600; San Cristoval lake, Antelope park and Eureka, each 9,000; Los Pinos agency, 9,280; Sangre de Cristo pass, 9,396; Silverton, 9,400; Carr's cabin, [illegible]600; Howardsville, 9,700; Fair Play, 9,[illegible]94; East pass, Mount Sultan, 10,460; Mineral Creek pass, 11,098; Animas forks, 11,200; Ute pass, the same; Mineral City, 11,500; West pass, Mount Sultan, 11,570; Cunningham pass, 12,500; Lake Fork pass, 12,540; Bear Creek pass, 12,600; Mount Engineer, 12,974; Mount Canby, 13,274; Mount Galena, 13,292; Mount Sultan, 13,366; Broad mountain, 13,897; Sanders' peak, 13,994; Long's peak, 14,050; Mount Lincoln, 14,183; Gray's peak, 14,251; Mount Sneffels, 14,258; Mount Wilson, 14,280; Pike's peak, 14,336; Mount Kendall, 14,380; Sierra Blanca peak, 14,400; Uncompahgre mountain, 14,540. Average elevation of foot-hills, 8,000 feet; summit of the range, 11,500; timber line, 11,800 to 12,000 feet. There are eighteen peaks rising to an altitude of 14,000 feet, the highest being the Uncomphagre.—*Rocky Mountain Tourist.*

The Cossacks.

The Cossacks are divided into several corps—the Cossacks of the Don, the Cossacks of the Ukraine, the Cossacks of the Caucasus, etc. Each of these divisions has a chief, who is called an Ataman, and holds the rank of General, and all the Cossacks of the empire are united under a single chief, who has the title of the "Attaman General." This latter title always devolves upon the hereditary Grand Duke. The Cossack clothes and equips himself, and his uniform and his horse belong to himself. He wears a large, round, low cap made of skin from Astrakhan, wide pantaloons stuffed into his boots and reaching just below his knees, the whole covered by a kind of overcoat buttoning on the back and having three long flaps reaching to the feet and fastened on the full length. On his breast, to the left and right, in vertical cases, he carries six cartridges at each side. In his belt he carries a pionard. A baldrick hangs from his left shoulder and passes to the left side, where it supports a long saber in a leather scabbard. On his back, hanging from a bandolier, and wrapped in a case made of goat's skin, he carries his rifle. The Cossack always carries in his hand a whip, with a short lash, which he calls kinjal. His horse is small and rather ugly, and, though he is made of good stuff, his form is somewhat angular. To form an idea of the Cossack saddle, imagine an ordinary saddle upon which would be fastened by a strap a square leather cushion about four inches high. This is the reason that at first sight one is so much surprised to see this curious-looking cavalier perched so high up on his saddle. He sticks on his horse's back by sticking his knees into the animal's sides with all his strength, which gives the legs the appearance of a pair of pincers. The stirrup is an equally curious thing. The bottom is round and thick enough, but from that up it resembles very much one of those tin boxes in which preserves are sold. It has been already said that the Cossack's horse is his personal property, and it may be added that he turns it to business account by hiring it out. Since the arrival of the troops at Kischeneff they have been the delight of the collegians, who, for a rouble an hour, have been enabled to make promenades on horseback in bands on these valiant little animals.—*Kischeneff Cor. New York Herald.*

Murder Without Motive.

The late murder and suicide at Brandon, Vt., is in some respects the strangest of the strange crimes for which peaceful Vermont has of late years been famous. Frank Brassor, Jr., aged 15, borrowed his employer's fine repeating rifle for a day's hunting Saturday morning. His father, who was working in a swamp, heard two quick shots near by, but thought nothing of it till a passer-by found the boy dead in a ditch, with a pistol-ball in his body, and the rifle missing. About 10 o'clock at night a section-hand on the Rutland railroad met a young man near Pittsford, who fired at him with a rifle, but was immediately knocked down, bereft of his rifle and let go, the railroad man keeping on to Brandon, where he heard of the murder and found the rifle to be the one taken from the dead boy. A hand-car was manned and started back, but when near the scene of the tussle a pistol-shot was heard, and the murderer, a young man of fine appearance and clothing, with small white hands, was found to have shot himself dead through the head. He is since found to have been an English lad of fine education and quiet manner, who worked for a while on a farm in a neighboring town, and has been loitering about Brandon. It has been thought without particular reason that he was crazy, but the facts indicate a deliberate murder from pure covetousness. His light curly hair had been dyed black, and a burglar's mask and other articles were found in his pocket, with burnt cork, with which he had partly blackened his face. He probably saw the Brassor boy with his handsome gun, and to get it coolly killed him, afterward fired on the railroad man, thinking him one of his pursuers, and finally, when he found he was really in danger, killed himself to escape hanging. —*Springfield Republican.*

The First English Printing.

About 400 years ago the art of printing was introduced into England by William Caxton. There is some dispute regarding the precise date, but Mr. William Blades, Caxton's biographer, inclines to the belief that Caxton arrived in England in 1476. At all events the first indisputable date is that of the "Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers, enprynted by me, William Caxton, at Westmestre, the yere of our Lord m.cccc.l.xxvij." The present year has therefore been adopted for the celebration of the four hundreth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into England, and next month there will be held at South Kensington an exhibition of antiquities and curiosities connected with the art in its early days. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be added to an existing fund for the erection of a monument to Caxton.

As an instance of the decline of Bonapartism in France, *La Nation*, which has had only a six months' existence, and which absorbed a short time ago another Bonapartist paper, *Le Petit Caporal*, is to be fused in its turn with *L'Ordre*. *Le Petit Caporal* is to be resuscitated for another trial in case a capital of $60,000 can be raised for it.

DRAGGED TO QUICK DEATH.

Particulars of the Calamity at the Launching of the Steamer Saratoga, at Chester, Pa.

[Gleaned from the Philadelphia papers.]

The launching was to take place at 9 o'clock. The beautiful weather had drawn an immense concourse of spectators to the ship-yard. On the vessel were Capt. [illegible], who is to command her, Capt. Curtis, who is to command her mate, the Niagara, which was launched a few weeks ago; an agent of the owners; Miss Fountain, who was to christen the vessel, and two citizens of Chester. Below were forty workmen, to whom was confided the labor necessary to affect the launch. At a little distance away, on an eminence from which he might command the whole scene, stood Mr. John Fountain, the superintendent of the yard. The ship is held upon the stocks by means of two stout oak planks securely fastened upon a cradle, or series of cradles, conforming to the shape of the hull. The cradles are held together by a long chain passing under the keel. At the prow there are two planks, intended to retard the launch after all other obstructions are removed. Two other boards, that show by their parting when the ship begins to move, are called the tell-tale; one of these is fast to the stocks and the other to the ship. The very warm weather melted the grease on the hull and cradles sooner than was expected. Mr. Fountain suddenly observed that the tell-tale boards were parting, and this meant that the ship was pulling. The superintendent knew that the momentum gained by the slightest movement would make it impossible to stop the launch; so orders were at once given in a loud voice to stand from under before he gave the order to cut loose the last stays. At the same time the men at the saws were ordered to cut the planks holding the cradles, as, if this was not done promptly, the movement of the ship would wrench the bolts from their sockets, and there would be danger of the vessel, frame and all, toppling over. The two planks were sawed, and the vessel glided into the water with the velocity of lightning. Miss Fountain raised the bottle of Saratoga water prepared for the christening, and was about to break it over the bow, when a scream arose, and, terrified beyond measure, she dropped it overboard.

The ways were now clear, and, as the screams that terrified Miss Fountain reached the ears of the spectators, their eyes were greeted by a sickening sight. The great chain holding the cradles was dragging along in the wake of the ship, carrying in its folds men, iron bars and wooden blocks. One man was cut in half; another was mashed beyond recognition; others were limbless; some were carried into the water with the vessel. A scene of great confusion followed. The bell of the yard was rung, and in the course of a few minutes the news spread all over the city and brought a crowd of women and children to the gates, clamoring for admission.

The workmen devoted themselves to the extrication of the killed and wounded from the debris of the stocks. Seven dead bodies were soon recovered and identified with more or less certainty.

John Nelson was completely doubled up. The back part of his head was torn off, and one ear was gone. The head was cut off and was hanging to the body by a slight ligament. The arms were cut off and were hanging on the clothing, and the lower part of the body was crushed. He was identified only by the brass tag which is given to each of the workmen when they enter the yard in the morning, and the number on which corresponds with a number opposite the names on the books of the firm. Nelson was a single man. The injuries of the men were principally below the breast, and the bodies and legs were badly torn, in some instances the limbs having been torn out from the sockets.

Several of the deceased have left large families. All the killed and wounded were workmen employed in the yard, having formed part of a gang of about fifty men who knocked the blocks from under the keel of the vessel preparatory to the cutting asunder of the fastenings at the bow, by which act the vessel was liberated, and sent sliding down her greasy way and into the river.

Salaries of Foreign Ministers.

The following is a list of the principal foreign missions of the United States, together with the salary attached to each:

Argentine Republic, Minister Resident	$7,500
Austria-Hungary, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Belgium, Minister Resident	7,500
Brazil, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Brazil, Secretary of Legation	1,800
Central American States (five), Ministers Resident	10,000
Chili, Envoy Extraordinary	10,000
China, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Denmark, Charge d'Affaires	5,000
France, Envoy Extraordinary	17,500
France, First Secretary of Legation	2,625
France, Second Secretary of Legation	2,000
Germany, Envoy Extraordinary	17,500
Germany, First Secretary of Legation	2,625
Germany, Second Secretary of Legation	2,000
Great Britain, Envoy Extraordinary	17,500
Great Britain, First Secretary of Legation	2,625
Great Britain, Second Secretary of Legation	2,000
Greece, Charge d'Affaires	5,000
Howaiian Islands, Minister Resident	7,500
Hayti, Minister Resident	7,500
Italy, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Italy, Secretary of Legation	1,800
Japan, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Japan, Secretary of Legation	2,500
Japan, Interpreter	2,500
Liberia, Minister Resident	4,000
Mexico, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Mexico, Secretary of Legation	1,800
Netherlands, Minister Resident	7,500
Paraguay and Uruguay, Charge d'Affaires	5,000
Peru, Envoy Extraordinary	10,000
Portugal, Charge d'Affaires	5,000
Russia, Envoy Extraordinary	17,500
Russia, Secretary of Legation	2,625
Spain, Envoy Extraordinary	12,000
Spain, Secretary of Legation	1,800
Sweden and Norway, Minister Resident	7,500
Switzerland, Charge d'Affaires	5,000
Turkey, Minister Resident	7,500
Turkey, Secretary of Legation	3,000
Turkey, Interpreter	3,000
Venezuela, Minister Resident	7,500

Russian Sleeping-Rooms.

The homes of the rich are furnished with every appliance for comfort and every embellishment for the gratification of the taste that modern refinement can suggest or modern art supply. The splendor of the Orient there meets the luxury of the Occident, producing sumptuous effects elsewhere unsurpassed. Yet in the appointments of the stateliest residences there linger traces of the Tartar origin of the race, and of the habits of an ancestry that dwelt in the romantic tent of the steppes. The sleeping-rooms of even royalty are meagerly furnished, and point back to a time when the Muscovite dropped carelessly upon a divan and enjoyed his slumber without disrobing. The narrow chamber of the Czar Nicholas contained only a hard camp bedstead and a few articles of cheap furniture, and that of Alexander I. was equipped in a similar style of simplicity. The Russian cares little for the seclusion of a private chamber, and is apt to take his night's rest by simply folding his pelisse about him and reposing on the broad leather-covered sofa which is an appendage of most apartments.

DISEASE IN WAR.

The Great Enemy of the Russians.

[From the New York Times.]

The Russians will encounter one enemy on the Lower Danube which the most daring courage and the best organization cannot completely conquer—that is disease. The flat banks on the Roumanian side of the great river are overflown in the spring. As the water retires, there is a broad stretch of quagmires and stagnant pools for miles in extent—a prolific source of malarial fevers. As the heat increases in the burning summer, these marshy hollows are filled with a high, rank grass, so that for miles the eye can see nothing but broad steppes of waving grass, without a tree or a house. These meadows, however, seem equally unhealthy with the more swampy plains of spring, and, owing to the putrescent vegetation and the scarcity of pure water, are a peculiar *nidus* for cholera and intestinal diseases. In the campaign of 1828, the Russians are believed to have lost 80,000 men between the Pruth and the Balkans, of whom much the larger proportion perished from "plague"—which appears to have been a malignant form of typhus, cholera, and typhoid or malarial fevers. In 1829, they lost 60,000 men, mainly from disease, and, out of the whole army of 100,000 men, the returns showed more than 200,000 cases in hospital, or an average of two hospital treatments for each soldier during the year. When the Russian General took Adrianople, he had a mere skeleton of an army, and, after the peace of Adrianople was made, he had but 10,000 to 12,000 men to lead back over the Danube, so reduced had his forces been by sickness. In fact, fever and cholera had already defeated him before the peace, and, had the Sultan but known the real condition of the army, the issue of the war would have been utterly different. The great deficiencies of the Muscovite service are the commissariat and the medical staff, and never were the results of these deficiencies so painfully shown as in the war of 1828-'9.

In 1854-'5, the Russians suffered, but, owing to their more limited operations on the Danube, not to the same extent as in the former campaign. It was in these years that the allies felt the terrible climate of the plains of the Danube and the Dobrudscha. The British and French camps near Varna became abodes of pestilence. In the French movement to the Dobrudscha in pursuit of the Russians, who had abandoned the siege of Silistria, the march became a track of death. Cholera destroyed a force before it reached the enemy; and the French had not made many marches before they found that it was all the living could do to take care of the dying and dead. The pursuit soon turned into a retreat before the ghastly enemies of pestilence and fever. The especial causes were said to be the bad water, the wells poisoned by carcasses thrown in by the Russians, the burning heat of the sun and cold nights, and the miasma from the lately submerged ground. In fact, if the genius of the allied leaders had not transferred the war to the comparatively healthy peninsula of the Crimea, the allied expedition to sustain the Ottoman empire would have ended in disaster and disgrace.

Taxation.

The New York *Bulletin* persistently invites public attention to certain figures which are not without interest to taxpayers outside of New York. From one comparison it appears that the debt of New York city, $160,000,000, is almost two and a half times as much as the debt of the United States was in 1860. The debt per head of the population in New York is $133. The debt of the United States is less than $50 per head. From another comparison it appears that the taxation of New York is $33,000,000, or only $20,000,000 less than the taxation of the United States in 1860. The taxation per head in New York is $27.50. In the United States it is only about $6.14. Following is a table showing the amount of taxation, and the amount per head of population, in ten foreign countries:

	Taxation.	Taxation per Head.
Canada	$21,200,000	$6.36
Ireland	21,000,000	3.82
Netherlands	41,000,000	11.16
Switzerland	6,000,000	2.36
Portugal	26,000,000	6.50
Bavaria	50,000,000	16.81
Saxony	20,000,000	7.30
Hamburg	5,000,000	14.71
Argentine Confederation	23,500,000	13.43
Chili	13,500,000	6.63

It should be remembered that the taxation in these countries is for the support of armies and navies, as well as for civil administration. It should also be remembered that the local taxation in those countries is comparatively trifling. In Chicago city taxes alone are about $10 per head, and other taxes, not national, perhaps $5 more. Adding national taxes, and we have about $21 as the taxation per head in Chicago, which is equal to two and a half times the average for the ten countries above named. Chicago is not so heavily taxed as New York, in proportion to population, but it pays enough. A like state of facts exists in most towns and cities of any size throughout the country. It cannot be doubted that we pay more taxes in proportion to numbers than any other people in the world, and but for our abundant natural resources and uncommon energy we should not be able to carry the load.—*Chicago Times.*

Nature's Baths.

Only think of it, kind old dame Nature herself superintending the heating arrangements, furnishing the water direct from her own tanks, and goodness knows how far they are in these huge mountains. Never experienced such a sensation, such exquisite play of faculties, as when up to my neck in the bath filled with mineral water. My lungs expanded until I felt as if my body was not a twentieth part large enough to compass their expansion.—*Rocky Mountain Tourist.*

Grasshoppers are becoming a scourge in New South Wales.

THE MUSCOVITES.

Social Life in the Russian Empire.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

It is asserted that there are no castes in Russia, and it is true that there are no impassable barriers intervening between the lowest and the highest social grades. The peasant may become an equal of the Prince, and be acknowledged as such without reserve, while the possessor of the oldest and noblest pedigree in Russian heraldry may rank with the humblest inhabitant of the empire. There is no special respect felt by the people for titles or ancestry. It is chiefly official position which elevates one above another in the public estimation. The Czar is the head of the nation and the source of power, and they who stand nearest him, bearing the largest share of the burdens and honors of his administration, occupy the first circles of the aristocracy. There may be those among them who trace their immediate origin to obscure progenitors; but talent, education and the favor of the Emperor make the accident of birth a matter of light account in the balance.

Peter the Great converted the Russian aristocracy into servants of the state, and they who showed themselves most efficient were advanced to the highest positions. It mattered nothing to him how nobly or obscurely born were the men who proved intelligent and skillful coadjutors. He was capable of descending to the level of an artisan or a navvy and working side by side with him at any essential though menial labor, and he wisely lifted up to the highest rank, from whatever plane they chanced to occupy, men who were fitted by nature and culture to associate with him in the labors of the Government. Servants of the state the aristocracy have continued to the present time, but with a greater degree of freedom in their service than the tyrannical Peter was content to allow them. The division of the officers of the civil and military service into fourteen distinct ranks or classes—a division which was instituted by Peter the Great—still obtains, and advancement from the lower to the higher grades is generally secured by regular progression. Any person possessing intellectual qualifications is eligible to a place in the public service, and his rise depends upon his own ability or the approval of the Emperor.

The law of primogeniture does not prevail in Russia. The titles of noble parents are borne by all the children from their infancy, and at their death the family possessions are equally divided among the sons and daughters. This practice produces continued mutations in the ranks of the nobility, multiplying titles indefinitely, and at the same time diminishing the means for sustaining them. Here is found one of the fruitful reasons why there is so little dignity attached to noble lineage.

The only genuine Russian title, according to Wallace, is that of Prince, which is borne by the descendants of certain ancient houses, and has been bestowed by the imperial power upon fourteen families in the course of a couple of centuries. Peter the Great introduced the titles of Count and Baron, since which time the former has been bestowed upon sixty-seven families, and the latter upon only ten.

The wealth of the nobles and landowners was seriously reduced by the emancipation of the serfs. Each proprietor lost by that act not only his slaves, but one-half his land, which passed to the serfs as their just share of the estate.

The wealth and the fashion of Russia congregate in St. Petersburg and Moscow. A few weeks in the summer may be spent by the landed proprietors on their country estates, but the remainder of the year finds them domiciled in the mansions and palaces of the great capitals, where the amusements of the pleasure-loving classes flourish in unrivaled splendor. The opera, the ballet, and the theater are munificently supported by Government and by private patronage, and their representations are of the highest order of excellence. In none of the metropolitan cities of Europe is there more culture, and refinement, and elegance to be met with in polite society than in the two chief towns of Russia. The upper classes dwell in an atmosphere of luxury, and sedulously cultivate the manners and the accomplishments common to a high-bred aristocracy. Particular attention is paid to music and the languages as attainments which give special advantages in the commerce of society. Children are placed at the earliest age in the care of French nurses and English governesses, in order that the speech of these chosen nationalities may become as familiar to them as their own.

Fruits are plentiful the year round. In the short, hot summer those of the warm temperate zone ripen readily on the steppes of Southern Russia, storing in their heart the sweet, spicy flavors distilled from the ardent sunbeams. The fruits of torrid countries are imported or are reared in hot-houses, and with flowers are profusely used in the desserts of lavish entertainments. Vegetables are also abundantly reared by artificial heat to supply the *cuisine* in winter. Cigars are a luxury which must be enjoyed within doors, as it is forbidden to smoke them on the streets in all Russian towns.

The Greek Church, with its imposing ritual, is the religion of the state, and edifices reared for the accommodation of its worship lift their myriad spires and pointed domes heavenward in every city and village in the empire. The imperial family and a large portion of the inhabitants profess its faith and attend with more or less regularity its ceremonials; but the spirit of unbelief that is rife in the age has spread wide among the reading classes. Religious as well as political "Nihilism" has hosts of followers, and to what extent they will go with it in its rejection of time-honored creeds and customs cannot now be predicted.

A Fish Story.

The Dubuque *Times* tells the following story about two young men of Dunleith, Ill.: "Two young gentleman who took a fishing excursion down the river, having fallen short of bait, commenced using the eyes of the dead fish already caught. One of the fish caught on this bait struggled so hard that the hook accidentally fastened in one of its eyes and tore it out. The pain occasioned by this accident made the fish struggle still more, and at last it slipped from the fisherman's hand and escaped to its native element. The disgusted fisherman retained the eye of the fugitive, applied it to his hook, and again launched the line into the water. Only a short time elapsed and he had a bite, and, jerking his line out of the water, he was surprised to find the identical fish which had eluded his grasp a few minutes before, and which perished by swallowing its own eye."

ALL SORTS.

The grain trade at New Orleans is increasing.

The pay-roll of the New York Custom House foots up $1,455,213 a year.

A Hartford German woman had five children at a birth the other day. All doing well.

Cattle in the southern counties of California can now be bought at $7 and $10 a head.

A dog on shipboard is thought a good omen. He can be used for a mastiff necessary.

Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, announces himself as a candidate for Speaker.

Thursday, June 14, will be the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as a national ensign.

Five candy-makers of Boston have been indicted for poisonous adulteration. Their bonds were fixed at $6,000 each.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual session this year in Nashville in August.

F. T. Ayer, Benjamin Dean and Jacob Rogers, of Lowell, Mass., have been appointed guardians for Dr. J. C. Ayer, who is now in an insane asylum.

A chicken-breeder in Los Angeles, Cal., has his hatching done without the aid of hens, by placing the eggs in manure heaps, eight hundred at a time.

The Roman Catholics have taken charge of a portion of the Winnebago Indians, who have left their reservation in Nebraska and have returned to Wisconsin.

Iquique, in Peru, reported destroyed by an earthquake, was the headquarters for the trade in nitrate of soda. The annual exports of nitrate of soda from Iquique reach nearly 4,000,000 cwt.

Careless and indiscriminate fishing is gradually reducing the supply of shell fish on the coast of England, which draws from Norway about 600,000 lobsters a year, and from France about 200,000.

Thus far this season the Boston Lyceum Bureau has paid Henry Ward Beecher $42,900 as his portion of the proceeds of this season's lectures. It is better to be a lecturer than President.

Electricity is used in the Consolidated Virginia mines at Virginia City, Nev., to explode blasts. The results are very satisfactory, as by the simultaneous discharge of several blasts greater force is obtained than when each is fired separately.

Miss Hannah de Rothschild, who, at her mother's death, became sole owner of her late father's (Baron Meyer de Rothschild) racing stud, will retain it, placing it under the management of two of her relatives.

Dr. Schaff writes from Jerusalem that the Jews in that city number 8,000, or one-third of the population. They are all orthodox, and are growing in influence every year. Much has been done for them by Baron Rothschild and Sir Moses Montefiore.

Clara Morris' husband gives us a reason for allowing his wife to play when not strong enough, that if she remains any time at home in quiet she sinks into such a state of utter depression, both physically and mentally, that she cries nearly constantly, and is worse off than when kept up by the excitement of the stage.

The *Democrat*, of Manch Chunk, Pa., gives a doleful account of business prostration in that region. It says that hundreds of idle boats are lying in the canal basins there with crews and teams on the point of starvation. Men in the coal regions are not able to earn enough to keep soul and body together, and no encouragement in the future.

A Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, whose name is not given, applied to President Waite, of the Vermont Valley railroad, for a free pass. Mr. Waite refused, and said that he had no need or desire to buy up the Supreme Court; and he added that nearly every prominent Vermont politician, editor, clergyman, Judge and State official seemed to expect to be deadheaded.

The Royal society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is attacking the royal stag hunt, and finds an ally in the *Lancet*, which is of opinion that wild animals, fleet of foot and cunning in nature, give lawful and manly "sport," but that the feat of riding after a tame stag, conveyed in a covered cart to the place where it is let loose to be hunted, is neither sport nor manly.

The aggregate of naval vessels belonging to the various countries of Europe was, in 1876, 2,089, of which 209 were iron-clad. They carried 280,000 men and 15,000 guns. In addition to these, 110 vessels were under construction. England possessed the greatest number of ships; then followed in order France, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Portugal.

"THE SUNRISE NEVER FAILED US YET."

Upon the sadness of the sea
The sunset broods regretfully;
From the far, lonely spaces, slow
Withdraws the wistful afterglow.
So out of life the splendor dies;
So darken all the happy skies;
So gathers twilight, cold and stern;
But overhead the planets burn.
And up the east another day
Shall chase the bitter dark away;
What though our eyes with tears be wet?
The sunrise never failed us yet.
The blush of dawn may yet restore
Our light and hope and joy once more.
Sad soul, take comfort, nor forget
That sunrise never failed us yet!

—*Scribner's Monthly for June.*

A Parisian and his wife quarreled. "I shall drown myself," she finally cried out, exasperated. "Go, if I am all that deters you," he answered. Still, he followed her, and, when she threw herself into the Seine, plunged in and brought her to land. As he was climbing up the bank, however, he slipped back into the river, and, being exhausted by his previous exertion, was unable to save himself. His wife, seeing his situation, plunged in after him, but, as she could not swim, that was of no avail, and both must have been drowned had it not been for the timely arrival of some policemen, who pulled them out. The pair went home like two turtle doves.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 7, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The great temperance reform movement is gaining ground day by day. Nothing in the past history of this country has taken such a firm hold upon public opinion tending toward the suppression of the evil of drunkenness. It is well for our common humanity that the good angel has run up the signal light as a beacon to those drifting on a lee shore, warning them of impending breakers and pointing the way out. No candid, impartial thinker, can conscientiously deny that the country was going by an air line route to the devil until arrested by the tidal wave of temperance reform now moving with irresistable force through the land. Claiming for ourselves as fair a record for sobriety as our neighbors, yet there is room for improvement, and we would commend Corunna to Mr. Johnson as a fruitful field inviting his attention.

A girl of the most abandoned character may be occasionally seen hanging around on the outskirts of the village, where she entices boys into her iniquitous den and introduces a young hell o' nights into the community by way of variety, We understand that this much soiled dove belongs to Waterloo. She is hereby notified that a second visit to this place will not be conducive to her spiritual welfare.

While on the wing last week we stopped over at Hicksville, Ohio, and while there dropped in upon our friend Hank Little of the Independent. We are rejoiced to learn that Hank has fallen into pleasant quarters. As the Independent looks well and reads well we doubt not but that the enterprising people of Hicksville will sustain his efforts with their patronage and encouragement.

The fact that your correspondent has donned the red ribbon seems to have called forth a left-handed compliment from the presiding genius of the Garrett News. So sparkling, so fresh, oh daisy! For this we are constrained to thank the guttersnipe of the News for nothing; and from all such afflictions, good Lord deliver us!

It is generally conceded that simply one mother-in-law is ample affliction to produce a bald-head and eventually drive a man to murder or suicide, and perhaps both. But what think you of the man that is the rightful claimant to no less than three mothers-in-law? We know of such a case and the party lives not a thousand miles from this village.

If this should meet the eye of our enemies, especially those who are hankering after gore, because we are so bold as to expose tricks that are vain and shed light into ways that are wicked and dark, we warn them to beware, for as certain as Ruth. B. Hayes is a fraud any attempt at hostilities will witness another scalp dangling to our belt.

The grain traffic is gradually falling off and prices are on the decline. For the past week buyers have paid on an average only $1.65c. for Amber No. one, and $1.50c. for No two do. Corn, 55c., white oats, 45c., eggs, 9c., butter, 10c., potatoes, $1.00, and green hides 6½c.

Nearly two weeks have passed over since rain has fallen in this section sufficient to lay the dust. Corn and all kinds of vegetation are beginning to show effects of the drouth.

The various sabbath schools of this county will meet in convention at Corunna on Monday next, June 11th, 1877, this being the annual meeting of the DeKalb County S. S. Association.

W. B. Adams was suddenly called to Ohio Saturday evening, having received a dispatch announcing the dangerous illness of his mother.

The Lake Shore Company are making a number of needful improvements at this depot. LOVELAND.

GARRETT.

During the past week our young city has had some little excitement. First, the arrival of the pay car of the B. & O. R. R., was hailed with delight by the employes of the company and their creditors. This has been followed by a series of Murphy Meetings and quite a number of our town people have signed the pledge and stated their resolve to fight old King Alcohol, who has held high court in our town for the past three years.

Rumor has it that the railroad company will shortly commence the erection of a large moulding shop, just east of the round house, which will add still further to the great future of Garrett. But we cannot help saying that unless the frieght traffic picks up a great deal we do not see how some of the men employed on the road will be able to make both ends meet; for on two days work a week it will be tough.

We must not forget to speak of the amateur Dramatic Club. They played Friday and Saturday nights last to very fair houses. The acting of Mr. Knoder as McClusky, being all that could be wished for. Our space will not permit a review of all the characters so we will not attempt it.

Our usually healthy town is just now under a cloud. About three out of every five you meet are suffering from ague. Scarlet fever has been prevalent for a short time back, but is gradually dying out.

Monday night our unusually quiet neighborhood was shocked by the sudden and unlooked for demise of Mrs. Henry Lindorfer, who died of heart disease. It appears she had been ailing for a few days back, but still being able to be about the house. On Monday evening a few minutes before eight o'clock, she had been nursing her child and the little thing cried so that a daughter of the deceased took it out of the room and on returning in five or ten minutes was horrified to find that her mother was dead. Dr. Pratt, who happened to be in an adjoining house, was called, but after making an examination of the body, [illegible] to the conclusion that there was no hope, and that the spirit of Mrs. L. had passed to Him who does all for the best. The whole neighborhood was plunged into grief, for she was loved and respected by all who knew her. She leaves a family of eight children, the youngest being but ten months old. Deceased was in her 41st year. The remains were taken to Butler for burial. D.

AUBURN JUNCTION

All quiet on the potomac.

The American Telegraph Office at this place have the boss sign.

James Smith, of Lagrange, spent last Sabbath with friends of this place.

Our old friend, Geo. C. Shiffer, gave the Junction a flying visit last Sunday.

Fred. Sammons is building an addition to his house.

There will be preaching at the school house on next Friday evening, by Rev. Meese.

The time for holding Sabbath School is changed from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Mr. Spangler has just completed a ditch which will carry off the surplus water that creates in the swamp at the west end of the avenue.

The question rises, "Does the law compel a railroad man to work the roads." In our estimation it does, and any man that would refuse to come out or send a man, should be fined to the extent of the law.

The Stave Factory is about completed and will soon be in running order. Mr. Gillipsie intends having his staves shipped in from points on the Ft. W. J. & S., D. E. R. & I., and B. & O. roads.

Now where is our brewery that was so much talked of last spring. Come forward, gentlemen, and let us hear from you. M.

* * *

Our former fellow citizen, Hank Little now of the Hicksvill Independent, has the following in last weeks issue. "Last week we were several days under the paternal roof and while there met many of our old friends. We would like to mention each business man separately but it would occupy too much space. The red ribbon movement has created quite an excitement, and we were never so surprised in our whole existence as we were on our arrival there. All the old "bums" in the city disply the red ribbon on the lapel of their coat, and the temperance people there have placed them in as officers to encourage them to go forward in the good work. Temperance meetings have been held for three weeks every evening and on last Sabbath afternoon about five hundred of the citizens gathered together in the court square and were ably addressed bp W. L. Penfield, and others. The meetings seem to have been rightly conducted as heretofore they have generally terminated in a failure owing to the fact that they were conducted by a certain clique who are altogether to cute for this century, and now with their excellent success in saving nearly every man, young and old, who have been addicted to strong dring, they are doing all in their power to stir up a bad feeling between the temperance people and our old friend, Tom. C. Mays, editor of the COURIER, because his paper contained an item not co-inciding with the views of the ring. The item was written in favor of the R. R. C. but these old foggies could not find fault in anything else and they were totally lost. They must have have their put in. If they knew Tom as well as we have, and there is no reason why they should not, they would all know that he has been in favor of temperance since his location in Auburn. * * * * * *

We hope that all the boys in Auburn will ever wear the red ribbon, and although its more "to be in the fashion" than anything else it reminds us all of the pledge we signed, speaks well for our standing in society to the stranger we meet and gives a life of joy and happiness where the "brine juice" drags us down to sorrow and degradation. There is no one on God's foot-stool who is more anxious to see these old friends stick better than the writer himself, and again we beg, boys, keep that red ribbon prominently displayed upon your every day and Sunday garments.

Quite an excitement prevails among the hack men, the competing parties being Bill Britton and Obe Cool. Several hacks are run to each train and the cry of "free 'bus up town, jump right in," fills the weary travelers heart with joy. But one of these fine mornings you will see a broad shouldered conductor knock three or four of them "clear through their self" if they dont keep off of the car steps. Its all nonsense, boys. Better have a little brotherly love and make the hack business pay enough to "buy the baby a dress" occasionally. Bill Britton has just built a nice new wagon, which is a daisy; Obe's wagons are all good and we are sorry to see the boys wear them out "just for fun." There's Theo. Swinart—Windy Theo.—with Bill Britton, who, if his lungs hold out, will catch them all. "No harm done, I-I-I-I 'spose.

We called on Bros. Mays and Weamer and found both in good spirits. The COURIER has been adding new material to the job rooms and is now one of the best offices in Northern Indiana."

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybi, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell [illegible] down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

GREAT SALE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

CANNED FRUIT, &c

At Auction, commencing

SATURDAY, JUNE 9th, 1877.

The entire stock known heretofore as the Auburn Fruit House, will be sold at Auction, commencing on the above date and continuing until all is sold. A rare chance for bargains.

Auburn Wool Market.

UNWASHED.	
Fine	18 to 20 c
Medium	20 " 23 "
Coarse	20 " 21 "
Combing	23 " 25 "
Common	18 " 20 "
FLEECED WASHED.	
Fine	28 " 30 "
Coarse	28 " 30 "
Medium	30 " 32 "
Common	28 " 30 "
Combing	33 " 35 "
TUB WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 33 "
Medium	33 " 35 "
Common	28 " 30 "

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press, a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Tourist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

THE GREAT WAR HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Its organizations, campaigns, and battles; written at the request of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, chiefly from his Private Military Journal and official and other documents furnished by him. By Thos. B. Van Horne, U. S. A. LIBRARY EDITION—2 vols., 8vo. with an Atlas of 22 campaign and battle maps. Price, cloth $8.00; sheep, $10.00; half morocco $12.00. POPULAR EDITION—With campaign map 2 vols 8vo cloth $5.00.

Every family in the land should have a copy of this most truthful, thorough and valuable contribution to the military history of the rebellion

"The subject matter is admirable, well arranged and well designed."—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

"The 'book of books' on the war of the rebellion."—Maj-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Robert Clark & Co.

Have just published a valuable book for

Business Men, Lawyers, and Magistrates,

JUDGE IGLEHART'S TREATISE. A comprehensive summary of the

LAW OF INDIANA.

As administered in all the courts, and apply to the business tractions of life; containing plain and simple statements of the principles and rules of law relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bankers' Drafts and Checks, Mortgage of Goods, Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, Negligence, Sales, Contracts, Partnerships Work and Labor, Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc One large octave volume. Price $6.00, net

Sold by all booksellers, or sent by us, free of charge, on receipt of price.

In press, and will be published in July, JUDGE ADKINSON'S

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OFFCER'S GUIDE, FOR IND.

1 vol, 12 mo. Price $2.00, net.

Send your orders now, and they will be filled on publication day.

Our list of Valuable Indiana Law Books

Davis' new Indiana Digest, 2 vols.	$12 00
Davis' Indiana Statutes, 2 vols.	11 00
Bicknell's Indiana Criminal Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Bicknell's Indiana Civil Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Hanover on the law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of horses and other live stock 8vo.	$1 00

Book Department.

Public and private libraries supplied on the most liberal terms, and correspondents invited with committees, teachers, professional men and book buyers generally.

Particular attention given to the importation of foriegn books, periodicals, etc. Orders dispatched weekly.

Catalogues of miscellaneous, juvenile, school medical, law, theological and scientific books, supplied gratis on application.

Write to us for any book you desire, and it will be sent, post prepaid, at the catalogue price.

ROBERT CLARK & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
W 34 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

LAND EXCURSIONS.

To South-Eastern Kansas and Texas, May 29 and June 18 over Wabash Railroad at 3 p. m.

The best and cheapest lands, are in South-Eastern Kansas on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad with 25 per cent discount for cash. Excursion tickets very low, and free ride to land buyers. Wait for these excursions giving parties the double advantage of going to Texas and Kansas at very low rates. Beautiful circular maps and full particulars can be had on application.

Isaac d'Isay.

No. 26 West Berry Street, Ft Wayne, Ind. Land Agent Mo. Kansas & Texas R. R.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein F. N. Wright et. al is plaintiffs, and Joseph Ober et. al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy six cents, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 16th day Of June 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

A part of lot number ninty-eight (98) in the origina. plat in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, bounded by line commencing at the north west corner of said lot and running thence east eighty (80) feet thence south forty-four (44) feet, thence west eighty (80) feet, thenc north forty-four (44) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sel. for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgemnt interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST, CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross De'ty

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Pr. fee $10.00

Auburn, Indiana, May 23rd 1877.

STATE OF INDIANA. } Scr.
DEKALB COUNTY. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1877.

Anna B. Kester, }
V. S. } Complaint
Peter Kester. }

The plaintiff by Best & McClellan, her attorneys, files an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and the court orders notices of the pendency of this suit to be given by publication in the Auburn COURIER.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1877, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to the complaint herein, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, the Clerk and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 19th day of May 1877.

GEO. H. K. MOSS
no 21 Clerk Dekalb Circuit Court.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 tw

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the pro rietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle. Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS,
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND ECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CARPETS!

Newest Designs, Choicest Colors and Lowest Prices.

Root & Company,

HOSIERY!

We are now displaying a very large and attractive stock of regular made English and German Hosiery for Ladies, gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Infants wear, comprising all the novelties Balbiggan Hosiery, Lisle Thread Hosiery, Solid Color Hosiery, Fancy Stripe Hosiery. Among them some decided bargains.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Superb stock of the season in lisle thread gloves, lisle thread gauntlets, taffeta silk gloves, castor beaver gloves, undressed kid gloves, gloves for driving, with full assortment of our popular brands of kid gloves. At 75c $1.00, $ 125, $1.50, $175 and $2.00 per pair, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. The 'Prevost,' or new side cut "kid gloves," is a great success andselling well.

Spring Dress Goods!

We open this week large lines of novelties at a great reduction in prices.

ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS,

20 Cents Per Yard.

REAL VALUE 30 CENTS.

An inspection of our numerous departments will prove that we are offering larger assortments, more decide novelties, finer class of goods, and last, but not least, selling at lower prices than any establishment in the city.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent. ; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time is reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible]

We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at [illegible] and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 80c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 80c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price,

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 50	Valencia raisins per lb	16c
Half box " "	85	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	12½	" " Good yellow	9c
" C.	½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	6c		

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $1 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Makerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 20c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 13 thread serge polish	$	90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	[illegible]	[illegible]
" serge " "	90	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	1.85c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 9c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c.
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Newt Wright, is able to be about.

Our public schools closed last Friday.

The wool trade is beginning to be lively.

A fine assortment of wall paper at Houser's. 3w.

The New York Store is headquarters for Lawns.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Lawns! Lawns! Lawns! Lawns! at the New York Store.

If you are in need of wall paper, call at Cal Houser's. 3w.

The wool trade has commenced, Forkner & Co. will buy all you have.

A fine new stock of note paper, late styles at Houser's. 3w.

Somebody get up an ice cream and strawberry festival.

Fine Havana's at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Strawberries the first of the season at Hollister & Benedict's.

Two hundred different patterns of wall paper just received at Houser's. 3.

Isn't it about time for some good circus to come around this way.

A No. 1 five cent cigar at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Quite a number of our citizens are attending the soldiers' re-union at Warsaw.

Pleasant Lake is making big arrangements for a Fourth of July Celebration.

The Marshal is now calling up all "able bodied" men to work on the streets.

Mr. Fluke is making repairs on his building on the corner of Main and Seventh street.

Fresh arrival of fans and other fancy goods at the New York Store, just from New York.

Mrs. Henry Lindorfer of Garrett, died suddenly last Tuesday, and was taken to Butler for burial.

An exchange remarks that if money was as plenty as potato bugs, most people wold be happy.

Wm. Little is again on the streets, after being confined to the house for several weeks by a broken leg.

"It is said cocoa will cure bashfulness." All these years gone and we never knew what we needed!

Mrs. James Anderson and sister, Miss Aletha Born, of this city, are visiting their paternal home at Colon, Mich.

A mass temperance meeting was held in the Court House yard last Sunday afternoon. A large crowd in attendance.

Billy Rickel has been making improvements in his restaurant by decorating the ceilings.

The carpenter's hammer ringeth, and many old establishments are receiving new top dressings.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will have an ice cream social in a short time. The precise date will be given next week.

The singing in the Court House yard last Sunday evening, at the mass temperance meeting was——, but, then, we shouldn't flatter.

Strawberries and ice-cream tubs full of picnic lemonade and moss rose buds are about taking the place of oysters and hot buckwh at cakes.

Dr Harter's fever and ague specific has cured cases which best physicians have failed to benefit For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Elkhart is sorely afflicted with the small pox. At last accounts their was 30 cases in the town, with a prospect of a large increase.—Col. City Post.

The Commissioners commenced their June session last Monday. They are now struggling with roads, ditches, bridges, etc., and will be kept busy for several days yet.

MARRIED, On Thursday evening, May 31st, 1877, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. James Fisher to Miss Eliza E. Chancy, both of Garrett city.

A sewing machine that but recently cost $65, can now be bought for $30. This is the effect of the expiration of the important patent in their manufacture.

Aunty Fox, of Fort Wayne, who, a short time ago fell heir to a sum of money amounting to $7,500 has kindly transfered the amount to the credit of a poor sister in Germany.

Oliver P. Morton has evidently lost his hold upon the Republican party in Indiana. He lectured Saturday night in Indianapolis to fewer than one hundred people.

Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific is perfectly harmless; can be taken by the youngest babes with safety. It never fails to cure. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives genrally about three columns of war news in its daily issue. We regard it as the best daily in the west. Its political complexion is not of a doubtful character, a la, Chicago Times.

Some of our young "bloods" amused themselves last Sunday afternoon by taking young robbins out of their nests and throwing them into the creek. Boys, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

The rain Monday night was thorough and quite general. It did not come too soon. The oats will be short in straw if not in yield. There is nothing so acceptable as the blessed rain after a dry spell.

You cannot plant cats any to early, nor is it possible to get too many of them in a hill. You may not raise anything where the cats are planted, but the cat will not raise anything either, and that is where the enormous profit comes in.

Ex-Governor and Vice President elect Hendricks and lady, will leave New York on the 13th of this month for Europe, to be gone about one year. It is said he will enter the practice of law on his return.

Young men who have had their name handed down in a direct line from the Mayflour, now affect low shoes with enormous buckles and delicately tinted stockings.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

Geo. Cooper Ralston cast his Argus eye over the horizon Tuesday M. after the shower, and with an exclamation of delight declared it would be worth a quarter of a million to commerce, and thereupon gave Borie a handsome order.

It is reported that a slight frost appeared in some places in this part of the country, on the mornings of Friday, Saturday of last week. We have not heard, however, of any damage to fruit or other crops on account thereof.

Normal School will commence in Auburn on July 16th, 1877. Prof. M. Seiler, principal, assisted by Miss Lida Powers, a teacher of large and successful experience. Those contemplating teaching will find it the best school in this section of the State.

Potato bugs by the million. The only sure way ridding the vines of the pests is to pick them off for several days, and while so doing, destroy the eggs deposited on the leaves. Paris Green is poisen and consequently dangerous.

Tenbreck recently accomplished the feat of running one mile in 1:49¼ minutes, which is said to be the fastest time on record by two minutes.—Albion New Era.

The turf man of the Era is sadly "off" this year. He employs minutes, where it should take but seconds.

"To be, or not to be; that is the question." To be supplied with Terry's Saticylic Soap is "a consumation devoutly to be wished;" It is easily obtained all the best druggists and grocers keep it.

In reply to the girl who asked why God waited till he had created everything else before he made a woman, Whitaker says it was because God didn't want her hanging 'round the shop bothering him with questions

Death is often caused by a severe cough or cold. Dr. Marshall's lung syrup should always be taken in time, for it never fails to cure the worst cases of coughs or colds almost instantly. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Now is the time for all business men to spend thier money freely in the use of printer's ink, and in doing this good times will come again. As times are a little slow printers, like every body else, will "put things down" to hard pan prices.

A fashion report says that gentlemen's hats are provided with a new kind of ventilator which will last much longer than the hole style. Anything that will outlast a hole must be a valuable addition to the resources of a people.

We wrote a few weeks ago that "all the fools in the country were positive they could beat the editors running a newspaper." That opinion has been fully confirmed by the dribble of the Argus in last week's Press.

Various modes of treatment have been adopted for the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and kindred diseases, but none has proved so effectual as "Lawson's Curative." It is readily applied, and the relief is certain. F. E. Davenport, Ag't.

Northern Indiana Fair will be held at Fort Wayne on the 10th., 11th., 12th., 13th and 14th days of September, 1877. His excellency, James D. Williams, the first farmer Governor of Indiana, will deliver the address on Wednesday or Thursday.

A young couple had been hanging on the gate until it was time to part for the night, and as the young man was about to leave in a very unceremonious manner, the young lady said: "Jack, if you were to kiss me, you might be afraid ma would hear it; but if I creak the gate she won't know the difference."

The great showman, P. T. Barnum, has offered $10,000 for the recovery of Charley Ross, with the privilege from his parents of showing him if found, the boy's father to have a certain percentage of receipts. An agonized world is waiting to chink half dollars into the ticket wagon.

At a meeting of the Township Trustees of this county, at the Court House last monday, J. A. Barns was again chosen as County Superintendent for the current year. An informal ballot was first had in which Mr. Barns received 6, W. H. McIntosh 3, and P. V. Hoffman 2. On the first regular ballot Barns received 6, McIntosh 4 and Hoffman 1.

"But I pass," said a minister, one Sunday, in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades!" yelled a man from the gallery who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre. It is needless to say that he went out on the next deal, being assisted by one of the deacons with a full hand of clubs.

Having used Dr Marshall's lung syrup in my practice for some time, I am prepared to say, that it is a superior remedy for all cases of Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

DR. F. WALTMAN, Springfield, Mich.
For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Fatal Accident.

We learn of a distressing accident at Angola, yesterday morning. As John McConnell of that place and another young man were out fishing on Fox Lake near Angola, the boat capsized and McConnell was drowned. He is a brother of our prosecutor, Will McConnell, and a son of Dr McConnell. He was about 16 years of age.

Some of the sentimental papers are going into raptures because the Russians have for some purpose procribed the polish language in Poland, so that where a man would have said "Qiachki willski givski youski a punchski in the sneatzki," the poor fellow is compelled to say, "Qiskvitch willvitch givivitch youavitch a punchvitch in the snootvitch."

A great deal of corn has been replanted, owing to poor seed. It is strange that farmers should be neglectful of so important a matter as the selection of their corn each fall, for the next years planting. In every case in which the farmer has to replant, we have no doubt the trouble and expense could have been saved if the farmer would have gone into his field and selected his seed, and then properly cared for it.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio met at Columbus, Thursday, and decided to hold the State convention in that city on the 25th of July. During the session of the committee the currency question came in for some discussion, and it was decided that the party should take no affirmative action for soft money in the next campaign, but should oppose the resumption act on the ground that longer time is required for preparation. But there will be no demand for more greenbacks.

It is a well established fact that, the richer one makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite. We have good appetites down at our house, per necessity. But such an appetite, as beneficial as it may be theoretically, does not inspire us with any great degree of thankfulness toward those of our delinquent subscribers who, by their disregard of our just claims on them, compel us to that state of hygienic happiness.

Argus calls us malignant. And this, too, just when we were priding ourself on a superabundance of the milk of human kindness, overflowing in fact with milk—and honey, especially the latter. But doubtless, there is no redemption for us, as we have printed "done" for "did," and in the egotism of Argus we are lost. But how are we to judge of this truly great person. Unlike Mr. Philips, in last week's COURIER, he assumes a name, and keeps himself hid. If he will come out and show himself to be such a wonderful man as he assumes to be, we will show him some attention. Until then, vale Argus

All around and about us, in different countries in this section of the State, farmers and business men are moving in earnest in the construction of gravel roads. The farmer fully appreciates their utility and the immense benefit good roads are to him in making his crops, and general convenience in passing to and from town. The business man also fully appreciates the difference in the amount of his sales when all the country can wend its way to market on good roads. Bad roads cost the consumer and producer thousands upon thousands of dollars yearly. The only remedy in this country is to grade and gravel them. Now who will prove himself a real benefactor by moving in the matter? Don't wait on somebody else but put your own shoulder to the wheel.

There has been a question whether that hundred eyed monster of old, called the Argus, was a reptile or an animal, but since the effusion of Argus in last weeks Press, we are inclined to the opinion that it belonged to the former class. He flops around in his endeavor to find something against us and finally settles upon an error in grammar, ignoring the fact that there are few, if any, papers in the country which do not contain similar mistakes. We have a suspicion that this Argus has been stealing or doing something equally as naughty and we have rapped him over the knuckles for it, and now he wants his revenge. Well, go ahead we have no objections. A coward will stab in the dark.

The Fourth at Newville.

The citizens of Newville are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the Fourth, at that place. Rev. W. B. Hendrix of this State will deliver the oration. The officers of the day are Isaac Gunsenhouser, President; Henry Wanemaker and Hugh Nelson Vice Presidents; D. H. Murray, Marshal; Zeba Hathaway, Chief of Police; Rev. E. W. Erick, Chaplain; B. F. Blair, Reader.

There will be a boat race of one-half mile, prize $5; Foot race, $5; Fire works and baloon ascension in the evening, and a bowery dance.

PROGRAMME.

National salute at sunrise, Procession at ten o'clock, Reading a declaration at 11:30, Oration at 11, Boat race at 12 m. Foot race at 3, p. m. Fire works at 6.

A running and trotting race will take place at 4:30 p. m.

W. C. McGonigal, J. N. Parker, G. H. Munn, Ralston Young, and H. W. Coburn, committee of arrangements.

Wooden Wedding.

The celebration of the fifth anniversary of wedded life by Dr Casebeer and his estimable lady, last Monday evening, was a joyous, happy occasion, notwithstanding inclement weather. An unusually large number of our citizens were in attendance, and the presents were elegant and appropriate. The parlor set, to which about all present contributed, was very much admired, while the wheel-barrow, the gift of Mr. Snyder, created considerable merriment They were presented and received in due form. A splended lunch was served, and at a late hour the guests withdrow wishing the Doctor and his lady much prosperity and happiness.

Ben Butler's characteristic letter to J. G. Pitkins, of New Orleans, in which some uncomplimentary illusions were made to Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, has brought fourth a severe and caustic letter from the latter. In response to the insinuation that money was used to induce the desertion of members of Packard's legislature, he says: "I had no money of my own to spare, and it is only a military commandant at New Orleans, in time of war, who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use." That they may properly be called a "center shot." It is rather sad to see that the row in the radical camp is still progressing and that the men who stole the presidency have fallen to fighting among themselves.

There are three comets now visible, by the aid of small telescopes, at the same time. One is situated in the constellation of Ouriga. It is moving away never to return making thus its first and last visit at the same time. It was discovered February 8, by Borelly, of France. The second was discovered April 6, in the constellation of Pegasus, but has past into the Lizard, where it can be seen by the naked eye, its tail being about half a degree in length. It will increase in length and brightness for some time to come. The third was discovered by Professor Swift, of Rocchestor, New York, April, 11, in the constellation of Cassiopeia. Borelly, of France, discovered also on the 14th. It has no tail, but can be seen all night long by the aid of a small telescope. It is growing brighter, and may become visible to the naked eye.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.

June 7, 1877. no 24-3m.

Eighs ball sets of Croquet for one dollar, at Houser's. 3w.

A few Things that We Know.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that DaCosta's Radical Cure will without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial, you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses." Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's pleasant worm syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physician required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit in a cause wherein Eliza Eichenberger is for the use of A. Lockwood, plaintiff, and John Eichenberger is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty Dollars and ninety [90] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred sixty [160] two hundred and twenty-five [225] and twenty-five [25] feet of the south side of lot number one hundred and fifty-nine [159] all in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

Lockwood Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, June 7, 1877. Pr. fee $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and James McDowell, Sarah McDowell and Michael Long and Caroline Long are defendants requiring me to make the sums of Four Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and thirty-five [35] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Out lot number seven [7] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, containnig one acre of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.

Auburn, Indiana, April 4, A. D. 1877.
Moody, Peterson & Plum, Atty's.
Pr. fee $9.25

Hollister & Benedict furnishes splendid ice cream.

NO FAVORS ASKED!

Union Suits,	$5,00 & $6.00	A Fine English Fancy Suit,	$15,00 $20
All wool Cassimere Suits,	$10.00	100 dozen Brown ½ Hose,	5cts. a pair
Lined working pants, $1, 1.25, 175 & $2		150 " Mixeed ½ Hose,	10cts. a pair
Jeans pants,	$1.50 & $1.75	100 " Brown (Baitish)	15 cts. a pair
Spring Overcoats,	$8.00 to $20.00	Toilet Cuffs,	25 cts. a box
Flannel Suits,	$8, $10 $13 & $13.50	Imported Wostered Pants,	$4, 6.75 $700

Imported Worsted Coats and Vests, $10.00, $14.00 to $20.00
Cloth Lined Paper Colars, 10c, 20c best 25c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in the city $1.00 & $1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boys and Childrens' Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the State. Our price is the same to one and all, the poor as well as the rich. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYN

"HURRAH! HURRAH! WE'LL SOUND THE JUBILEE."

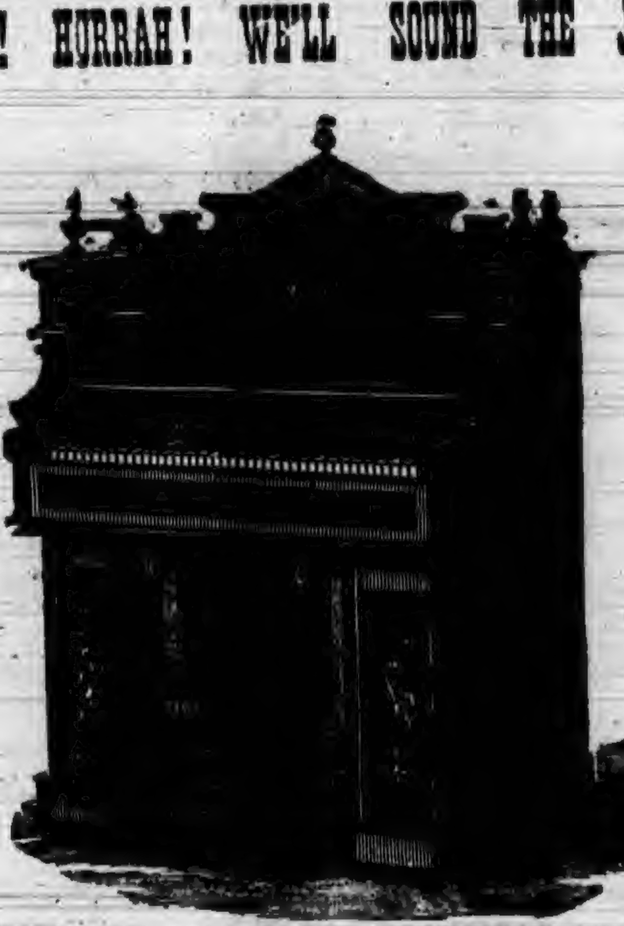

—AT—

M. F. LONG & CO.'s MUSIC STORE,

Where we will offer for the next thirty days

Three Kimball Organs each worth		$300	for	$150
One Hamilton Organ	"	150	"	95
One Smith American	"	130	"	80
Two good Melodoens	"	150	"	45
One Jubilee Organ	"	100	"	50

Come in early and make a choice, for we will only sell at these rates for the next thirty day, in order to make room for a new stock.

M. F. LONG & CO.

May 10th, 1877.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

You're surprised that I ever should say so?
Just wait till the reason I've given
Why I say I sha'n't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven;
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strange, nor so bold a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '40;
We had come from our far Eastern home
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand; and the clearing
And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
In under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away,
[illegible] to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see, we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just staid till the job was well done;
And as soon as his money was paid him,
Had shouldered his ax and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started.
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared,
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride,
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried,
As I thought of the long dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call

And when the night came with its terrors,
To hide ev'ry ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window,
And, almost dead with affright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarce daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should wake, and its crying
Should bring us a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound as of whistling I heard.
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call;
And then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man,
I thought, were he coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds, coming nearer and nearer,
Took the form of a tune, light and gay,
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if some one was heavily striking
An ax in the top of a stump;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fast'nings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on the cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright,
As he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
Come to tarry with you through the night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone,
And I said to the rest of our people,
'That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome,
And though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer
If only a boy were but near.'

"So, taking my ax on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so here I am, at your service;
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And, should'ring my ax, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at thought of his leaving me then,
And his eye gave a knowing bright twinkle
As he said, "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I ever had seen;
And then I lay down with the baby,
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I sha'n't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

MARGARET VENTNOR.

"Why, Maggie! Not dressed yet; Cousin Richard will be here in half an hour," cried Stella Liscombe, throwing back the folding doors and entering the back parlor where her half-sister, Margaret Ventnor, was reclining on a sofa, with an interesting book in her hand, and a handsome morning dress carelessly robing her slender figure.

"It is hardly necessary that *I* should be the first to welcome him," she said, curling her lip slightly, and making an impatient gesture, as though the subject was not a pleasant one. "You and mamma will be sufficient to entertain him, at least until dinner time."

"But, then," pleaded Stella, "you might please me just this once, and I have no doubt Richard is anxious to become acquainted with you."

"I don't suppose he is aware of my existence," Margaret said, carelessly turning the leaves of her book.

"Oh! just as you please," replied Stella, in a provoking tone. "You are determined to hate Richard Gleason, Margaret; and, indeed, it's a matter of perfect indifference to me whether you like him or not."

Stella had worked herself into quite a heat, and Margaret thought it best to withdraw to her own room for the sake of quiet.

Half an hour later, looking from her window, she saw the family carriage draw up before the door, and a handsome stranger alight in company with her father. Stella and her mamma came forward with cordial greeting—Stella gay and impulsive, without a trace of her recent ill-humor, and Mrs. Ventnor calm and cordial as usual.

After the group had disappeared within doors, and Margaret had seen the carriage drive away, she threw herself into an easy chair, and resumed her reading.

"Dear me!" she cried, when at length she threw aside her book. "I had no idea it was so late. I have scarcely time to dress for dinner."

She changed the morning costume she wore for another of rich material, and of a dark gray color, fastening a scarlet ribbon at her throat, and a bunch of dark red berries in her hair; then she took a survey of her figure in an opposite mirror.

"Very becoming, dear," said a merry voice at the door; and Stella came tripping into the room, bringing a stream of sunshine in her wake this time. "Really, Margaret," she said, "you must excuse the provoking things I said to you an hour ago; but I am always hasty, you know; and I want you to tie this ribbon for me, and then I'll go away and leave you."

Such a confession as this from Stella was nothing unusual; so Margaret accepted it with very good grace; and Stella, after giving a glowing account of Cousin Richard, hurried down to the garden, to gather some flowers for her hair before dinner. Margaret, left alone once more, gave a few finishing touches to her toilet, and then directed her steps to the drawing-room.

Mrs. Ventnor and her nephew, Richard Gleason, were enjoying a quiet talk on various topics; both heard the rustle of Margaret's garments on the landing.

"This is my step-daughter," was all Mrs. Ventnor could say before Margaret's step sounded in the hall.

She swept proudly into the room, acknowledging the introduction by a haughty bow, and a cool "Good evening" to Mrs. Ventnor.

After dinner the family adjourned again to the drawing-room, where the conversation became general.

"Tell us something of your travels, Richard," said Mrs. Ventnor at length, when other topics were exhausted.

"Perhaps it will not be agreeable to the others," he returned, fixing his dark eyes searchingly on Margaret's face.

Mrs. Ventnor noted her embarrassment, and came to her relief.

"I think it will," she said quietly; and Margaret soon became interested, in spite of her determination to dislike her step-mother's relative.

"How do you like him, Maggie?" Stella inquired, putting her head in at Margaret's door, after she had retired to her room.

"Oh! well enough," Margaret answered, lightly; and Stella withdrew to her own apartment, laughing gayly at her half-sister's indifference.

Rose Villa was the summer residence of the Ventnors. Mr. Ventnor had been married to his second wife about a year. She was a widow lady when he became acquainted with her, and Stella was her only child, now a school-girl of about 17. At present she was at home, spending her first vacation at Rose Villa. Margaret could not but like her, though she had rebelled against her father's second marriage. She had not entirely forgotten her old scruples; and Richard Gleason's coming among them aroused some of the old feeling of enmity toward her step-mother's family.

The days sped rapidly at Rose Villa. Mrs. Ventnor planned some new amusement each day for the young folks.

"Do you know, Maggie," Stella said, coming into her half-sister's room, one evening, after Mr. Gleason had been with them about a fortnight, "that Richard talks of going to town in less than a week? Mamma is using every endeavor to persuade him to remain the summer, and wishes you to assist her; so come down to the parlor at once."

Margaret, thus urged, followed Stella to the parlor, where she found Mrs. Ventnor endeavoring, as her daughter had said, to persuade Richard to give up all thought of leaving Rose Villa for the present.

"So you have come to my aid, Margaret?" she said, in a relieved tone. "See what you can do with Richard. He persists in saying that he cannot remain with us more than a few days at the furthest."

"I don't think I can succeed where you fail," Margaret returned, pleasantly. "Is your business so urgent, then, Mr. Gleason, that you cannot leave it any longer?" she inquired, hesitatingly.

"No, not exactly," he said, bestowing on her a glance which brought the color to her face.

A summons to dinner prevented any further discussion on the subject for the present. Mr. Gleason gave his arm to Margaret, and as they passed out into the hall he said to her, in a half whisper, "Shall I go or stay, Miss Ventnor? It must be as you desire."

"Stay," she replied; "though, of course," she added, "it is immaterial to me; yet, as mamma wishes it, I ask you to remain."

Richard Gleason bit his lip fiercely; but he was silent, for they had reached the dining-room, and Margaret, drawing her hand from his arm, took her place at the table, half wishing that she had not spoken as she did. After dinner she stole out into the garden, catching up a book as she passed through the library. She followed the winding path until she came to a small arbor, half hidden by the shrubbery, and, throwing herself in one of the rustic seats, she began to read in the semi-darkness of the evening. A quick footstep startled her; she glanced up hurriedly, and saw Mr. Gleason's figure in the doorway.

"I am intruding," he said, politely. "I merely came to ask you a question. Why is it that you dislike me so much, Miss Ventnor?" Then, seeing the flush rise to her face and neck, he added, "It is no more than right that I should ask. If I have said or done anything to offend you, I desire to apologize."

"It is I who should apologize," she said, "if I have not treated you cordially."

"It is not that," he returned. "You have been polite, but so distant! I desired your friendship."

"You shall be gratified," she said, playfully, offering him her hand.

He grasped it warmly.

"Now I will leave you," he said. "Pardon the intrusion."

He was gone, and Margaret soon arose, and followed him slowly into the house.

A few days afterward Mrs. Ventnor, Mr. Gleason and Margaret were quietly conversing in the parlor, when Stella came rushing into the room.

"What do you think?" she exclaimed, merrily. "We are invited to a picnic next week! It is to be held in Derby's grove. Don't you remember, Maggie, that lovely place where we went boating last season? Won't it be charming? Why, I don't believe one of you are at all glad."

"Oh, yes," Mrs. Ventnor returned pleasantly; "but how could you expect us to give our opinion until you had finished speaking?"

"Well, I think it will be delightful," Stella continued. "Cousin John Elliot is going to take me, and you will have to escort mamma and Margaret, Cousin Richard."

"That will be very agreeable," Richard replied, laughingly. "Do you enjoy attending picnics, Miss Margaret?"

"I don't care much for them," she returned. "I think it is very tiresome to spend a whole day in the woods, with no other occupation than that of lunching with a number of people, taking a walk in the afternoon and a sail by moonlight, etc.; that is the programme of our country picnics."

"That's just like you, Margaret," interrupted Stella. "I know we shall have a splendid time, and Richard will create quite a sensation, I can tell you. Now, cousin, you must promise to be very attentive to my young lady friends. I told Sophie Elliott all about you, and I've no doubt she'll be setting her cap for you yet."

"She might spare herself the trouble," Richard mentally ejaculated; but he merely bade the ladies good-night, and retired to his room, the hour being late.

At length the morning of the picnic arrived, and, in spite of Stella's fears to the contrary, the day was clear, and very favorable. Mr. Gleason, dressed to accompany the ladies, came down into the hall, where the two were assembled. Mrs. Ventnor and Stella were already equipped; but Margaret was leaning carelessly against a marble statuette, still in her morning dress.

"Why! are you not going, Miss Margaret?" he inquired, in a surprised tone. "I had no idea that you intended to remain at home."

"But I do, nevertheless," she said, quietly. "I have a slight headache this morning; and, besides, I don't care much for going."

"Well, I suppose we shall be obliged to leave you," Mrs. Ventnor said, drawing her lace mantle carefully over her shoulders, "for the carriage is waiting. Good-by, my dear. If your head is better, it will doubtless do you good to come over to the picnic place this afternoon."

"Well, perhaps I may," she returned.

She watched the trio descend the steps, and enter the carriage. After the vehicle was out of sight, she turned listlessly into the house.

"Perhaps I shall feel better," she thought, "if I dress myself and sit in the back parlor, where it is so cool and pleasant."

Accordingly she ascended to her room, where she donned a cool dress of white cambric, with cherry ribbons knotted in her hair. She came down and seated herself in the airy parlor, near one of the low French windows, where the balmy zephyr, redolent with the breath of dewy roses and clematis, was gently wafted over her face. Unconsciously she glanced in an opposite mirror, where her fair countenance was reflected, forming a rare and lovely picture; a low, broad, white forehead, starry eyes, classic features, and an abundance of black hair, brushed smoothly away at the temples, and gathered into great, shining coils at the back of the head; her soft white robes fell gracefully about her, and the daintily molded hands were busied with a trifle of embroidery, which fell unheeded at her feet, as she indulged in a pleasant day-dream.

She was startled by a light footfall; and, looking up, she beheld Richard Gleason at her side, with a world of love in his handsome eyes. She sprung quickly to her feet, and anxiously inquired if an accident had befallen the absent pleasure party.

"Oh, no, Margaret," he said taking her hand. "I came here, hoping to find you alone, as I have something I must say to you before my departure."

Margaret felt the warm color rise to her face, as he bent his gaze scrutinizingly upon her.

"Tell me," he cried, eagerly, "that you return the passion I feel for you—that you will be my wife—my pearl—my priceless treasure!"

"I will," was the simple reply; but the words came straight from the inmost depths of her heart.

Richard Gleason returned to the picnic place in the afternoon, and Margaret accompanied him, the betrothal ring glistening on her finger. As they drove along the quiet country road, Margaret said,

"I never meant to fall in love with you, Richard."

"Nor I with you," he returned; "but what fate has ordained we cannot change."

"Not even if we wished to," she answered softly.

A Maine Murder Case.

Those who believe in hanging will regret that Maine has abolished the death sentence in view of the conviction of Edward M. Smith of killing the Trim family at Bucksport, last fall. He seems to have thoroughly earned the rope if man ever did, and the convicting proof of his guilt gives New England another and one of its most terrible stains of crime. The Trim family consisted of old Mr. Trim, his widowed daughter, Mrs. Thayer, and her child. The old man had a little money hoarded in the house, and Edward M. Smith, a retired sea Captain and accounted respectable man, was a frequent visitor. One night Smith accompanied Mrs. Thayer from a neighbor's to the Trim home, and later the house and barn were burned with the family. Examination of the ruins disclosed that the occupants of the house had been horribly murdered and cut into pieces, and the buildings fired to conceal the greater crime. Of course, suspicion fell upon Smith, whose motive for the crime was no doubt the old man's little money. Traces of a struggle before the house were evident, and a gradually accumulating chain of circumstantial evidence has left no doubt that the ex-sea Captain committed the wholesale killing. His clothes worn upon the fatal night were covered with blood, for the presence of which he was not able to account, and his attempted defense of an alibi was effectually disproved.

Suspension Bridges.

The Brooklyn bridge is the longest yet projected. It is 3,475 feet between the anchorages, with a clear span of 1,595 feet, the bottom chord of which will be 135 feet above the water. The Niagara bridge has a span of 821 feet; the Cincinnati bridge is 2,220 feet long, with a span of 1,057 feet. The bridge at St. Louis is of steel, with four piers of granite and limestone sunk to the bed-rock of the Mississippi; there is one span of 520 feet and one of 515 feet over the waterway.

The Khedive of Egypt is credited with the evil eye, not to mention the money he secured from the Suez canal bonds.

LOVE AND REASON.

BY ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY.

Young Love went sailing without fear
Upon a lotus leaf,
Though Reason said, "Pray let me steer,
Or you will come to grief."
Then laughed the saucy god and cried,
"You look too grum and blue,
Go walk along the river's side;
I'll paddle my own canoe."

So Reason, plodding on the shore,
Watched Love's frail shallop floating,
And thought, "Though walking is a bore,
It's very risky boating.
Hallo! young imp, you will be wrecked;
Your bark is very frail."
But Love sang gayly, "I expect
To have a jolly sail!

"Keep off the rocks and cataracts,
They oft beguile a stranger."
Quoth Love, "A truce to stupid facts
I rather like the danger.
The stream is smooth, the sky is clear,
You need not come to measure
The crystal deeps through which I steer,
My pilot shall be Pleasure!"

On with the tide did Cupid drift,
His hand at Reason kissing,
To where those sun-lit waters swift—
Swift down the rocks went hissing;
A warning scorned, a danger spurned,
Of which he saw no token;
Love's lotus leaf was overturned,
His fairy rudder broken;

The gossamer sail was torn to strings!
He seized on Pleasure, crying,
"Come, let us rise! Though drenched my wings
They're light enough for flying.
From yonder bark—to ruin whirled—
We shall escape in season,
I'll fly with Pleasure through the world,
And leave my wrecks to Reason."

—*Scribner for June.*

PITH AND POINT.

A dwarf pear—Tom Thumb and wife.

There is one redeeming quality about croquet. It is within the reach of the feeblest intellects.

The new spring hats worn by ladies are so big that two or three of them in a theater make the place look crowded.

Dresses are to be so tight that if a husband kick his wife on the shins the bruises will be plain to the public eye.

St. Louis girls now explain it by saying that when they were young their mothers made them wear blue stockings.

Violet-colored ink is no longer used for love letters.—*Detroit Free Press.* Heavens! Why didn't you tell us that before? Here we've been and—but no matter, no matter.

A Virginia bridegroom over seven feet high is announced. The affair created considerable sensation, but it is believed she only married him to go chestnutting with.

A young man, whose sweetheart has pretty, pouting lips, says that a kiss of hers always reminds him of the *menu* of the best restaurant in town. It's such a delicious bill affair.

About this time the hen that has entered upon her second childhood is dished up at 75 cents a plate as spring chicken. You can tell her every time by the warts on her spurs.

Among fashion notes, the New York *Times* says: "All-silk dresses are no longer seen." True—a great many, in these hard times, are under the protecting wing of "my uncle."

A house-holder, in filling up his schedule of the last census, under the column "Where born," described one of his children as born "in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."

An exchange says: "It takes a mental effort to pay a gas bill with a genial look." Of course it does, but it doesn't equal the effort, physical, mental and otherwise, to pay it with greenbacks.

A New York State man grated some horse-radish for his wife, and then sneezed, broke a blood-vessel and died. Husbands will by-and-by learn to sit on the veranda and let domestic drudgery alone.

Scientific student—"Who is that you speak of?" "Huxley." "Oh, yes! Let's see, what did he lecture on, now?" "Evolution." "Why, of course, I had forgotten. He was—er—he was in favor of it, wasn't he?"

A Missouri woman writes to a St. Louis newspaper that politeness is an instinct with which the Eastern man was never blessed, and he has been more unsuccessful in its cultivation than anything he has ever undertaken.

"Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week," says a writer. It is also a good time to pull off your boots and try what bunion remedies you have accumulated during the preceding six days.

When you see a tomcat, with glaring eyeballs and back-hair erect, come scratching out like lightning from under a board fence, and a second afterward hear a brickbat strike the fence on the inside, the process of a posteriori reasoning is not a difficult one.

"Isn't he a darling little spring blossom?" asked Mrs. Kobobulus, dandling the crowing baby toward her husband. "Yes," grunted Mr. Kobobulus, standing before the glass, deep in the mystery of fastening a collar with three buttonholes on one button; "yes, he is a regular little crow cus." And it made Mrs. Kobobulus so mad that she threw the baby at him.

You can't always tell. We have known a sweet-faced young man, who spoke such beautifully-melodious words of moral benevolence at the boarding-house table as brought tears to the eyes of the tender-hearted landlady, suddenly depart with a month's board unsettled, and all the souvenir he left in his valise, a second-hand pocket-Testament and pair of faded paper collars.

"Did you never," asked a transcendental young lady just three weeks from Vassar, of the West Hill young man, "did you never feel a vague, unrestful yearning after the beyond? a wild, strange, impulsive longing and reaching out after the unattainable?" And the West Hill man said he often had, last summer, at such times as he was trying to scratch a square inch full of hives, right between his shoulder blades, and just out of reach of anything.

A living toad weighing three pounds was found imbedded in a solid sandstone, fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, at Ashland, Wis., the other day. He presented no abnormal appearance, says the Ashland *Press*, except that, where a small fissure in the rock occurred, just in front of his head, his starboard eye had grown into the cavity, and, when removed from his prison, his eye stuck out about two inches and a half. He seemed perfectly healthy, in every respect, and, on his release, he inflated the bladder beneath his throat and trilled a hymn of rejoicing.

Sanitary Skill in War.

One of the principal lessons taught by modern military science is that sanitary skill is as important for military success as strategical. Our war with the seceding States was finally won, not only by superior numbers and strategy, but by greater sanitary skill. It would be difficult to number the thousands of able-bodied men saved to the Union army by the operations alone of our sanitary authorities. The care taught by them in selecting camps, the medicine and nourishing food furnished, the prophylactics given, the efforts made to prevent the spread of gangrene or local pestilence, the intelligence employed in preventing disease and in treating wounds and fevers—it was all this which preserved so large a ratio of our soldiers, and constantly furnished renewed men to the main armies. Our troops were serving for years, in the Gulf States and in Virginia, in quite as pestilential and sickly regions as is the Dobrudscha, or the plain of Bulgaria. But science and intelligence saved our men. It is the want of these modern appliances and modern skill which has so often ruined the Russian army. The Lower Danube has too frequently been a pest-house for their armies. When the noonday heats become intense and the nights begin to be chilly, we shall hear again of the painful histories of plague and cholera among their ignorant and careless soldiery, and perhaps hear again of a Russian army crippled by these invisible enemies. The Turks seem to suffer less from these diseases. Not from their sanitary appliances, for they have none; but the race is accustomed to a warmer climate than their northern enemy, and their religion teaches rigidly one of the first means of preserving health—cleanliness—while their loose costume is more suited to the extremes of the climate near the mouths of the Danube. The great defect of Russian administration, so well illustrated in Wallace's book, its stupid routine, follows all military operations of the Czar's Government, and we shall see abundant illustrations of its influence in this campaign against the Turks.—*New York Times.*

Lieut. Col. Martin, late of the British cavalry, is about to set on foot an anti-torpedo association. He says: "When explosive bullets and chain-shot were invented, and actually used in war, nations unanimously agreed to discontinue their use and prohibit their manufacture; yet explosive bullets and chain shot, it must be admitted, are harmless as compared with torpedoes. Poisoning is prohibited in war. Why not prohibit torpedoes, which are actually more subtle and deadly than poison, there being no antidote to or escape from them?" He might have added that muskets, rifles, bombs and artillery are also apt to seriously damage suffering humanity.

There is now in Ottawa, Ont., a Bedouin named Jacob Abdallah, born in Palestine upward of 100 years ago, and who has served in the British navy many years. He wants to go to Europe, but has not the wherewithal to get there. The Canadian Government will assist him.

"Survival of the Fittest."

The ingenious doctrine propounded by Mr. Darwin, the tireless investigator of nature and her laws, is as applicable in determining the fate of medicines as in that of the animal species. Every year new remedies are brought before the public, and are soon completely discarded as their sale rapidly decreases. Only those medicines which are best suited to the people's wants survive the test. If they "are tried and found wanting" in the merits which they are claimed to possess, no amount of advertising will make them popular. Of all the remedies ever introduced to the public, none are so popular as Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Their sale has steadily increased each year, and wholesale druggists assert that the present demand for them is greater than ever before. If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is alterative, or blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

Cheerfulness the [illegible] of Health.

That equable state of the mind which is unruffled by trifling incidents, and looks on the sunny side of things in general, is the result of a healthful state of the brain and stomach. The dyspeptic and nervous invalid may—although this is rare indeed—feign cheerfulness, and may bear the harassing symptoms which persecute him with an assumption of heroic indifference, but in reality he is the victim of despondency. To experience genuine cheerfulness of mind the stomach must recover its lost tone, the thinking organ its normal quietude. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the best remedy for mental depression, since they overcome the nervous debility and indigestion which originate and foster it. Persons suffering from infirmities peculiarly incident to the decline of life, ladies in delicate health, and convalescents, derive solace and vigor from its use. Drive away the blues and revive the drooping energies with this grand stimulative tonic.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Is prepared on scientific principles, and from ingredients that are the most effective and wholesome. It has received the highest encomiums for these merits from eminent chemists, scores of our best physicians and thousands of intelligent cooks and housewives. The genuine can be had only in tin cans.

Wilhoft's Tonic!—A Safe, Sure, and Scientific Cure!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestibly that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

The essentials for wide popularity are fully met in Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Soap. It is universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and *recherche* of perfumes, and the name and trade-mark of Colgate & Co. on each package are a guarantee of superior and uniform quality. With such nice adaptation the success of this article is not surprising.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Kendal & Co., Boston, make a very generous offer. Our readers should respond.

The inventors of Burnett's Cocoaine—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science toward vegetable oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth and preserve the beauty of the hair. The *cocus cocos*, or Cocoanut Oil, presented itself most strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose; but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available for popular use in cooler climates. By a scientific selection of other ingredients, those which will chemically combine with the oil have been discovered, and they together have produced a compound which is unquestionably pronounced to be the best that has yet appeared.

In the form presented this oil is permanently deodorized, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet; Burnett's Cocoaine is unrivaled in delicacy and agreeableness—cooling in its nature—and possesses such a penetrating affinity for the secretions of the skin that it is rapidly absorbed.

Its greatest efficacy is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp, under which circumstances this oil *allays irritation*, *removes* all tendency to *dandruff*, and *invigorates* the *action* of the capillaries in the highest degree. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed; and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it only requires to be known to supersede all other preparations. We are confident that no one who will make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.

Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, manufacturers and proprietors.

We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about three years. No medicine of the kind sells as rapidly, or gives such uniform satisfaction. It has grown in favor from the first of its use in this section. It takes the lead of all those preparations that have been considered standard. Robinson & Merdell,
Fairhaven, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once*

PIANOS 7⅓-octave fine rosewood case (not used over six months), only $130. Cost owner $650. New Grand, Square and Upright Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains. **ORGANS** Nearly new, 4 sets reeds, 12 stops, sub-bass octave coupler, beautiful solo stop, etc. Cost owner $350; only $95. New 9 stop organs, $65, 13 stop $75. Rare opportunities. Best offer ever given by any manufacturer. New Beatty instruments ready. Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Agents Wanted. Liberal discounts to Teachers, Ministers, etc. Catalogues free. Address DAN'L F. BEATTY, Washington, N. Jersey.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no other.

POND'S EXTRACT is daily prescribed by Physicians of all Schools, and has acquired the title *"The People's Remedy"* for **Piles, Sprains, Lameness, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores, Wounds**, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT also cures **Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colic, Diarrhœa**, etc. It is the *great specific* for **Hemorrhages** from all organs, and promptly arrests *bleeding* from any source.

Send for pamphlet, address,
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Box containing Cream Jug, Covered Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, Covered Butter Dish, 12 Goblets, 2 eight-inch Oval Dishes, Water Pitcher, 2 seven-inch High Fruit Dishes, 12 Individual Sauce Dishes, 1 Cake Salver, all of good quality Glass, for the box......$3.00
Box containing 2 dozen half-pint Table and 4 dozen Tin Covered Jelly Tumblers......$2.50
Box containing 2 dozen Table and 4 dozen uncovered Jelly Tumblers......$2.00

Window Glass, Box 50 ft.	Best.	Second.	Third.
6 by 8 to 10 by 16	$2 75	$2 50	$2 25
11 by 14 to 16 by 24	3 25	3 00	2 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	4 00	3 75	3 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	4 50	4 00	3 75

	10d to 6d	8 & 9	6 & 7	4 & 5
Nails, Keg of 100 lbs.	$2.75	$3.00	$3.25	$3.50

We will furnish any of above articles at prices stated, delivered on board cars or steamboats here. The money must, in all cases, accompany the order. Send P. O. Order, Banker's Draft or Registered Letter. Reference, 6th National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address, HENRY H. VANCE, P. O. Box 2686, Pittsburgh.

A POPULAR NEWSPAPER.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

IF YOU WANT
A First-class Family and Political Newspaper
SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE INTER-OCEAN.

The price of the Daily Edition is $10 per year (postage paid), the Semi-Weekly Edition $3.30 per year (postage paid), and

The Weekly Edition $1.65 Per Year
(POSTAGE PAID).

As a Literary,
Family, or
Political Newspaper,

It is unexcelled by any in the country.

The "Queries and Answers" and the Agricultural department are worth more than the price of the paper. ☞ *Sample Copies SENT FREE on application.* Address

THE INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

INVALID RECLINING
ROLLING CHAIRS.
THE BEST MADE.
Send for Circular to
FOLDING CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for **Dropsy** and all diseases of the **Kidneys, Bladder** and **Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy** is purely vegetable and prepared **expressly** for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THINNING THE POTATO CROP.—I have found out one thing about potatoes that perhaps you don't know; that is, potatoes need thinning to insure a good, early, marketable crop. At the second hoeing pull out all the tops except from one to four, taking the small and weakly ones, and you will see the benefit of it.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

SPLITTING CABBAGES.—When the gardener is troubled in consequence of his nice drum-head or stone-mason cabbages splitting open, he will find it a good practice to pull them up partly, or give them a sufficient start to sever a portion of the roots. It will enable him to keep his cabbages a week or two longer in the ground.—*Exchange.*

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* describes his method of setting strawberry plants, by which he did not lose 300 out of 10,000 plants. After having selected hardy plants, he placed them in a pail and covered the roots with water. He planted them as soon as possible, taking them singly from the pail. His instrument was a planting trowel. He has also found this method successful in planting seedlings, evergreens and small plants.

THE WAR AGAINST WEEDS.—The labor required to kill 100 weeds, well grown and firmly rooted, will kill 10,000 when just sprouted. It is easier in every respect to go over your ground three times when weeds are in the earliest stages of their existence than once after they have become firmly established. Another point of much importance is a proper arrangement of the crop and the use of suitable implements. A prominent New England horticulturist plants everything, when that is practicable, in drills, as straight as a line can be drawn, thus greatly facilitating culture, either by hand or by horse power.

A TIMELY WARNING.—Cooling off suddenly when heated sends many of our farmers' youth to an early tomb. It is often a matter of surprise that so many farmers' boys and girls die of consumption. It is thought that abundant exercise in the open air is directly opposed to that disease. So it is; but judgment and knowledge of the laws of health are essential to the preservation of health under any circumstances. When overheated cool off slowly—never in a strong draught of air. Gentle fanning, especially if the face is wet with cold water, will soon produce a delightful coolness, which leaves no disagreeable results.—*Economist.*

COLLAR BRUISES AND HARNESS GALLS.—The following is recommended for collar bruises in horses: Camphor gum, 2 ounces; alcohol, 10 ounces; tincture of iodine, 3 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 3 ounces; mix. It is very necessary, particularly in warm weather, to keep the harness perfectly clean, as the dirt which accumulates from sweat and dust is a great source of irritation. The sore shoulders may be bathed occasionally with some of the following lotion: Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis, 4 ounces; alcohol, 6 ounces; tincture of camphor, 2 ounces; water, 6 ounces; mix. The following is an excellent liniment for general purposes: Alcohol, 12 ounces; gum camphor, 2 ounces; tincture of arnica, 4 ounces; tincture of aconite root, 1 ounce; mix.

LICE ON CATTLE.—In the *Country Gentleman* are several new recipes furnished by correspondents. One recommends sifting ground plaster along the back and neck: "Two or three applications did the work effectually. The plaster should be very fine and dry. Another method used with great satisfaction is carbolic acid. One ounce of carbolic crystals, one pound of common bar soap, melted together by the addition of a little water. Let an animal be washed in a strong suds made with this, and it is sure death to all parasites, and will cure all skin diseases. Both these remedies are simple, harmless, and effectual. Lice will live for a long time in the woodwork about the barn; it is a good plan to whitewash about the lean-to, and prevent their spreading in that way." Here is an internal remedy guaranteed to kill the lice without killing the cattle: "Give a teaspoonful or so of sulphur at intervals of a day or two, and apply lard with kerosene oil enough to thin it so as to rub it in easily cold, with a little sulphur in; the lice will die or leave in disgust. Usually the internal remedy will suffice. There are cattle, however, that seem to breed lice, as they will return again and again, after the most heroic treatment, and while the remainder of the herd are clean. A little sulphur in the meal will sicken hen lice also." A third correspondent says, "Twist lightly a few strands of yarn, and draw through mercurial ointment until thoroughly saturated; tie this around the animal's neck tolerably tight, and it will kill every louse on it in a short time." Again: "Put two quarts of air-slacked lime into a cotton-cloth bag, and shake it over the cattle, whipping them lightly with it under the belly and between the legs."

About the House.

TO KEEP MILK FROM TURNING.—Wet the dish with cold water before using.

A RELIEF FOR CHILBLAINS.—A lemon cut in half and rubbed on the feet will relieve chilblains and the tenderness following.

RELIEF FOR RHEUMATISM.—Four drops of fluid extract veratrum, taken once in three or four hours. There is nothing dangerous about it, it is its own antidote; if any one gets a little too much they will throw it up.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—Two table-spoonfuls each of beef's gall, laudanum, spirits of turpentine, hemlock oil, sassafras oil, and amber oil, half a pint alcohol; mix all together. Apply three or four times a day.

CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROAT, CATARRH, ETC.—These affections are not to be relieved by local applications only. Get the stomach and liver right and the troubles are apt to cease. Indigestion is the common cause of the sore throat of public speakers.

PNEUMONIA.—Crude petroleum (pure Pennsylvania) is good for pneumonia; outward application; rub well (taking care not to blister) once or twice a week; take five to ten drops of same in coffee; keep oil from lamp or fire, as it is very inflammable; refined oil will not do, as there is acid in it.

BOILED-CIDER PIE.—Take nine spoonfuls of boiled cider and six of water, if the cider is quite thick, sugar with regard to the sweetness of the cider, and a little flour. Line a deep dish with biscuit crust. Take fresh meat, cut into bits, cook and season as for a stew and fill the dish, put on a cover of paste, with an opening in the center for the steam to escape. This is a good way to use up bits left over from a previous meal. A crust made of sour cream and saleratus, with a little salt, is the best.

MOST medicines can be taken with safety at the regular meals and in our daily habits than people generally believe. An excellent lesson in this sort of remedies can be taken from the domestic animals constantly surrounding us. Where many human beings would take [illegible] out doors and eat grass, and where many others would take a concoction of nervines, the domestic cat will find a comfortable place and take quiet naps.

A REAL remedy for sea-sickness is said to have at last been discovered. The formula varies with the state of the water, the constitution of the individual, and the more or less liability to suffer from that distressing malady. The following is the recipe for very rough weather: Chloral, three grams; distilled water, fifty grams; currant sirup, sixty grams; French essence of mint, two drops. Half the mixture to be taken on embarking.

MILDEW ON PRESERVES.—Aunt Addie, in the New York *Times*, tells her friends that they will find that tissue-paper cut the exact size of their jars of preserves and laid on double will prevent mildew; or a muslin cloth, dipped in melted butter or sweet olive oil, will also answer the purpose, or equal parts of tallow and beeswax melted and a cloth dipped in it and put on warm. Also that they may take the white of an egg and wet slightly both sides of a piece of letter paper, sufficiently large to cover over the top of the preserves snugly; I have kept them free from mold and spoiling two years.

Sixteen Executions Ordered in Pennsylvania.

The Governor to-day issued warrants for the execution of eight Molly Maguire murderers, in addition to four issued a few weeks ago. Hugh McGehan, James Roarity, James Boyle and James Carroll, convicted of the murder of the Tamaqua policeman, and against whom the Supreme Court recently decided, will be hanged at Pottsville on the same day—the 21st of June—on which Thomas Munley, the murderer of Thomas Sanger and James Urnes, mining bosses, will be executed. Alexander Campbell, convicted of the murder of John P. Jones, mining boss, will be hanged at Mauch Chunck, June 21, with Michael Doyle, Edward Kelly and John Donahue. The 9th of August has been designated for the execution of Patrick Hester, Hugh Tully and Patrick McHugh, of Columbia county, convicted of the murder of Alexander W. Rea, Superintendent of a colliery, in the fall of 1868. The Governor also fixed the same day for the hanging of Thomas F. Curley, the murderer of Miss Whitby, of Montgomery county. The number of unexecuted death warrants issued by the Governor the past two months is sixteen, all of which will be carried into effect in June, July and August. On the 21st of June ten murderers will expiate their crimes on the gallows in this State. Nine of them are Molly Maguires.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Cor. New York World.*

Gen. Grant's Farewell Address, on Sailing for Europe.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I was not aware we would have so much speechmaking here, or that it would be necessary for me to say any more to you, but I feel that the compliments you have showered upon me were not altogether deserved. They should not all be paid to me, either as a soldier or as a civil officer. As a General, your praises do not belong to me; as the executive of the nation, they were not due to me. There is no man that can fill both or either of these positions without the help of good men. I selected my lieutenants when I was in both positions, and they were men, I believe, which could have filled my place often better than I did. I never flattered myself I was entitled to the place you gave me. My lieutenants could have acted perhaps better than I, had opportunity presented itself. Gen. Sherman could have taken my place as a soldier or in the civil office, and so could Sheridan and others I might name. I am sure if the country ever comes to this need again there will be men for the work—there will be men born for every emergency. Again I thank you, and again I bid you good-by, and once again I say that if I had failed Sherman or Sheridan or some of my other lieutenants would have succeeded.

Statistics of Immigration.

In connection with his last quarterly statistical report, the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Statistics furnishes a number of elaborate tables relating to immigration into the United States during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1876. According to these statements the whole number of immigrants which entered American ports during the year was 157,440. Of this number 102,960 were males, and 54,840 females. As to the ages of this influx of population, 26,618 were under fifteen years, 111,764 were over fifteen and less than forty, while 19,068 were forty years of age and upward. Europe, Asia, Africa, the countries of this continent and the isles of the sea are represented in this body of strangers placing themselves under the protection of the laws and flag of the United States. A few countries, however, contributed the great bulk of the immigration, and are as follows:

Great Britain	42,243
Germany	31,323
British North America	25,618
China	16,879
Russia	6,787
France	6,723
Norway	6,031
	135,604

THERE is a bottomless bog in an important highway which crosses a corner of a swamp in Litchfield county, Conn. Attempts have been made every season for the last twelve years to fill it up with gravel and stones, but without success. Rocks as large as a team of oxen could draw were dumped in last spring, and for a time the road-bed remained above water, but this spring the hole appears larger and deeper than ever, and the road board will be obliged to bridge it.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

History of Its Rise—The Earlier and Later Inventions—Difficulties Encountered by Inventors in Securing Patents.

[From the Scientific American.]

In 1755, Weisenthal patented in England a needle with the eye in the middle, which was operated by hand. Alsop also, in England, in 1770, patented an embroidery loom; and, in 1804, Duncan devised machine embroidery by a number of hooked needles. Saint's machine, dated July, 1790, is the nearest approach to the modern apparatus; but this was only adapted to leather sewing, as the notched needle which pushed the thread through could not have been used on fibrous material. In 1825, Thimonnier [illegible] ceived the idea of sewing apparatus, and for sixteen years labored to develop the same. He achieved substantial success; and, in 1841, 200 of his machines were at work, making army clothing. In 1848 the machines were made of metal, and could work at the rate of 300 stitches a minute. The political revolution in France during that year, however, ruined the inventor, and he died in great poverty in 1857.

The above brief statement covers what was first accomplished in Europe. As early as 1832, Walter Hunt, of New York, claimed to have made a lock-stitch sewing machine; but he did not seek a patent until 1854, and then his application was denied on the ground of his having abandoned the invention, and on account of Howe's patent obtained in 1846. In 1842, John J. Greenough contrived a machine having a double-pointed needle, with an eye in the middle, which was drawn through the cloth by pincers. This never got beyond the stage of a model. Benjamin W. Bean, in 1843, patented a machine for making a running or basting stitch, the needle passing through corrugations of the cloth; and George R. Corlies devised an apparatus similar to Greenough's shortly afterward. None of these machines were brought into practical use.

Isaac M. Singer's first patent was obtained in 1851 for a method of tightening stitch and other improvements in the single-thread or chain-stitch machine. Afterward he devised the peculiar feed motion known as the wheel or continuous feed. It proved a most valuable invention. J. E. A. Gibbs, of Millpoint, Va., invented the rotating hook which produces a twist in the loop stitch. The first rotating hook was patented by Wilson in 1851. Charles H. Willcox invented the automatic tension; and in the Grover & Baker machine (1851-2) was first introduced the double-loop stitch employing two threads, effected by a circular, horizontally moving needle. In some machines this stitch is made by the shuttle. It will suffice here to point out that the vibratory eye-pointed needle, the reciprocating shuttle, the rotating hook, and the four-motion feed are the essential foundation elements of the sewing-machine patents; and it follows as a matter of course that whoever controls not merely all but any one of these devices must exercise a potent influence over the entire industry. For some time the owners of these patents exercised sharp rivalry; but eventually they settled their differences, consolidated their several interests, and thus formed a combination which has enjoyed, during the lifetime of the several patents under its control, an impregnable monopoly. In due time, one by one of these patents expired; and probably in the whole history of legislation cannot be found instances where more persistent effort or more powerful influence was exerted to secure extension after extension. Finally all lapsed except the Bachelder and the Wilson feed motion. The latter ended after two extensions in 1871. Every Congress since then has been besought to grant still further extension; and our readers will remember how persistently we have opposed the attempts and explained their objects and bearing on the public interest. The last stronghold of the combination resided in the Bachelder patent, granted in 1848, and containing a claim sufficient to protect the feed motion. This patent the combination unearthed and purchased many years ago. It was twice extended, and its demise marks the expiration of all the fundamental sewing-machine patents.

In 1845 Elias Howe completed his first machine, and obtained a patent thereon in September, 1846. Mr. Howe, almost immediately after obtaining his patent, went to Europe, where he endeavored to obtain capital for the manufacture of his machine; but he was met by a skepticism even more obdurate and discouraging than he encountered from those to whom he applied for the necessary aid here; and he returned home after two years, in a sailing vessel, paying for his passage by manual labor, and arriving literally penniless. He remained extremely poor until after his many legal controversies against infringers terminated in his favor, in 1854. A year after that of Howe's patent, Morey and Johnson devised a single-thread chain-stitch machine. The feed-motion was something like Howe's; the price $135.

During the early part of 1849, there came into our office one day a quiet, spare-looking man, hailing from Pittsfield, Mass. After making a general survey of the premises, and convincing himself that he could trust us with his secret, he carefully untied a handkerchief and exhibited two models—one a rotary steam engine, the other a sewing machine. He could not afford, he said, to obtain patents for both, and he wanted to know which one was likely to prove most advantageous to him. We advised the sewing machine as the most promising of the two, although, if we remember correctly, we had but little faith in the latter at that time, and accordingly he authorized us to proceed. Our visitor was Mr. A. B. Wilson; and in the first crude model, which remained in our possession until a few years ago, was embodied the double-pointed shuttle, making a stitch at each backward and forward movement; and perhaps there was also the germ of the second great sewing-machine invention, namely, the feed motion.

THE youth who cannot wreath his monogram before him with cigarette fumes, entice the same back via his nose, and emit a volume of jaundiced smoke in the face of a companion—all with the air of one having learned it in his infancy—you may be sure hails not from that noble company known as "the boys."

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE; and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE, and, after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russel Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7
ON PRESENTATION.

JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

STOWELL PATENT
VENTILATING BOSOM PADS!

Being Hollow, Light and Open.

Promotes Development.

Imparting to the wearer an elegant form. Sample pairs sent by mail. Price, 50 cts.; extra quality, 75 cts.

STOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
434 Broadway, New York.

COLLINS & CO.'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.

GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.

FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & CO. 212 WATER ST. NEW-YORK CITY.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] And Not Wear Out.

Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES

CONSISTING OF

Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12-Horse-Powers to match.

Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers; our Improved "Triple Gear" and Improved "Spur-Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.

Complete Steam-Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators made expressly for Steam-Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full of "business;" also our matchless [illegible] Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam-Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48-inches width of Separating parts.

The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for *Flax, Timothy*, and like Seeds, *no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison.*

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers

ARE MADE ONLY BY

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

Burnett's
Standard Flavoring Extracts,

For Flavoring Ice Creams, Custards, Pies, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, etc.

We have been expressly permitted to use the names of a host of the best Grocers and Hotels in the country. We give a few below:

BOSTON.	
PARKER HOUSE.	S. S. PIERCE.
REVERE HOUSE.	MCDEWELL & ADAMS.
NEW YORK.	
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.	ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.	PARK & TILFORD.
PHILADELPHIA.	
CONTINENTAL HOTEL.	THOMPSON, CLARK & SON.
WASHINGTON.	
WILLARD'S HOTEL.	HALL & HUME.
BALTIMORE.	
EUTAW HOUSE.	G. H. REESE & BRO.
CINCINNATI.	
BURNET HOUSE.	JOSEPH S. PEEBLES.
ST. LOUIS.	
SOUTHERN HOTEL.	DAVID NICHOLSON.
CHICAGO.	
SHERMAN HOUSE.	STANTON & CO.
DETROIT.	
RUSSELL HOUSE.	G. & R. MCMILLAN.
SAN FRANCISCO.	
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.	CUTTING & CO.
MONTREAL.	
OTTAWA HOUSE.	DAVID CRAWFORD.
NEW ORLEANS.	
SMITH BROS. & CO.	CLARK & MEADER.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and *Trade-Mark.* A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.

Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

FLORENCE
The Only Safe, Odorless and Durable
OIL STOVE.
It received the
Only Centennial Medal
Also the
BEST SEWING MACHINE
MADE BY THE
Florence Machine Co.,
FLORENCE, MASS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Agents Wanted.

The Cook, with Oven.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N.Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Violent Purgation is Obsolete. To assist, not to attack nature, is the true medical philosophy, and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, by gently urging the torpid secretive and discharging organs to perform their functions, quietly and painlessly works the most extraordinary cures. Sold everywhere.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A Great Chance to Make Money. Good Agents wanted. Write at once to [illegible] Co., [illegible], N.Y.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER $7 shot $2.00, 70 styles. *Ill. Cat. free.* WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. 77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address *C. M. Linington, Chicago.*

$2500 a year to Agents. *Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.*

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Address THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

O Oh! Agents, this! everybody. The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDAL & Co., Boston, Mass.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, WESTERN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Englewood, Ill.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P.O. Box, 1287.

PILES! Hemorrhoidene! A SPECIFIC! Sufferers, give it a trial; it is sure to give relief. One box will cure ordinary case of Piles, two boxes will cure the worst cases of any kind. Price per box, $1. Send money in Registered Letter. Best of References given. DR. THOS. H. W. UPSHUR, McNutt, Leflore Co., Miss.

AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 copies in three days. $1.00 for outfit, including copy. M. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

$100.00 REWARD. This mustache and heavy beard produced on a smooth face by the use of DYKES BEARD ELIXIR without injury, [illegible]

AWNINGS, TENTS, Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

TEAS C. JEVNE, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 1 & 3 N. Clark st., Chicago. Send for PURE TEAS, at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit, and thus promptly secure the genuine article AT FIRST COST.
Japan......35c, 40c, 50c, 75c. Oolong......50c, 60c, 75c, 90c.
Y. Hyson......[illegible] Gunpowder......[illegible]

THE WILSON ADJUSTABLE CHAIR. *30 changes of position.* The best Invalid Chair in the country. Also, Plain and Folding Beds and Bedsteads. Send for Circular to the manuf'r, MATHIAS KLEIN, 239 Dearborn-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

FOR 10 CENTS, and 3 cent stamp for postage, we will send for one year, the handsome 8-page paper, MODEL PRINTER'S GUIDE and also our superbly illustrated 160 page Instruction and Specimen Book, entitled How to Print. Worth ten times the cost to every Business Man and Printer. Address, J. W. Daughaday & Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Publishers, and Manuf'rs of the Celebrated MODEL PRINTING PRESS. For Cards and Business, the best. Nine styles, from $6.00 up.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Responsible. Terms Easy.

— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —

A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Before purchasing Paints or Roofing, send for Samples, Illustrated Catalogue and REDUCED Price-List of

H. W. JOHNS' PATENT
ASBESTOS MATERIALS

ROOFING, with *White Fire-Proof Coating, for Steep or Flat Roofs.* The handsomest, coolest, most durable and only reliable portable Roofing made. Easily applied by any one. Costs only half as much as tin.

PAINTS—Twelve newest shades, and all standard colors, ready for use. *Guaranteed in every respect equal* to the best produced in this country for general purposes, and more durable than any others for outside work.

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, STEAM PACKING, ASBESTOS BOARD, ROOF PAINT, FIRE-PROOF PAINTS, FIRE, ACID AND WATER-PROOF CEMENTS, FELTS, ETC.

All these materials are prepared for use in neat and compact form, are suitable for all climates, and can be easily applied by any one.—Liberal Inducements to General Merchants, Dealers, and Large Consumers.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Also for sale by PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, 406 Arch St.; DOWNIE, TRAINER & CO., Boston; [illegible] & CO., Columbus, [illegible]; [illegible] KIRKWOOD, Chicago; M. M. BUCK & CO., St. Louis; H. D. COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans; THOMPSON & UPSON, San Francisco.

CAUTION.—*The public are cautioned against purchasing or using any materials for the above or similar purposes purporting to contain ASBESTOS, unless they bear our name and dates of patents.*

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an't well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of ods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these nes, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of isiting a number of places before finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy allcompetition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the tne medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents, Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court-House, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

In Klots' old stand. Auburn, Ind.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aaticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 30, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 35 "	1 00 "	6 15 "
Bryan	12 26 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
Butler	1 05 "	2 40 "	8 06 "
Waterloo	1 20 "	3 00 "	8 25 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			8 15 "
Kendallville	1 42 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 22 "	3 48 "	
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 43 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 19 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 32 "
Butler	2 51 "	12 05 a m	6 53 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 44 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 08 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May 20th, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 20	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	4 45 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	7 50	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	9 55	
Lima	8 55	4 05	11 25	
Forest	10 10	5 20	12 20 am	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	1 35	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	1 40	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	2 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 35	3 40	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	5 05	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	6 49	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	7 50	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 13—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 30 "		4 0'p
Auburn	11 30 "		5 30
Waterloo	11 44 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 35	6 55
Reading	1 40 "	7 10	7 48
Bankers	1 52 "	7 30	8 02
Jonesville	2 17 "	7 55	8 17
Jackson	3 35 "	9 40	9 25
Detroit	6 20 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	5 06	6 55
Lansing	5 57 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 00 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 15a	7 00
Detroit	7 40 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 35 am	6 05p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 44 pm	8 17	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	9 44	8 12
Reading	1 13 "	10	8 26
Ar Angola	2 10 "	7 30	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 05
Auburn	3 06 "		10 30
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 50 "		11 55
Indianapolis	9 45 "		
Cincinnati	8 30 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT MAY 13, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	4 30pm
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	5 00
Bellaire	8 30am	11 30	8 16
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	7 30
Cambridge	10 40	[illegible]00am	8 50
Zanesville	11 55		10 00
ar Newark	1 00pm		
Columbus	3 00	5	
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 00am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 25	6 15	10 05
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	5 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 06
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 30	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	5 00	3 00	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 36	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 45
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1a 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	10. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	3 C. Ac
Detroit		7 00 a m	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 35	
Saginaw		7 25	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 [illegible] m	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8	4 59	
Ossian	8	5 09	
Bluffton	8	5 37	
Worthington	9 13	5 24	
Hartford	9 56	6 41	
Muncie	10 35	7 34	8 30 p m
Newcastle	11 35		6 45
Cambridge City	12 00		8 05
Beesons	12 50		8 21
Connersville	1 05 p m		8 40
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	2 35 p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 35		11 10 p m
Louisville	[illegible]	2 45 a m	6 40 a m
Terre Haute	2 46	4 50	1 30 a m
St. Louis	6 45	8 37	6 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind. Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		6 43 p m
Terre Haute	8 23 a m		1 36 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 a m
Cincinnati	1 57 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Beesons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 18	
New Castle	5 20	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7 40
Worthington	8 06		8 36
Bluffton	8 21		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 20
Sheldon	8 51		9 41
Fort Wayne	8 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			3 25 p m
Saginaw			9 13 p m
Grand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 21 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 00	6 30
Mexico	7 42	8 07	8 20
Denver	7 58	8 25	8 50
Chili	8 08	8 39	9 10
Roann	8 20	9 06	9 35
Laketon	8 37	9 32	10 40
N. Manchester	8 48	9 50	11 06
Liberty Mills	8 58	10 08	11 32
Collamer	9 13	10 27	12 05pm
S. Whitley	9 16	10 32	12 26
Columbia City	9 43	11 15	1 30
Collen's	9 50	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 10	12 00 m	2 53
La Otto	10 30	12 21pm	3 35
Cedar Creek	10 37	12 44	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 07	4 55
Aupurn	10 54	1 13	5 10
Butler	11 30am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 50pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 0[illegible] n	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 46am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 :0	3 30
Roann	5 47	11 05	2 47
Laketon	5 32	10 40	2 10
North Manchester	5 25	10 25	1 40
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 11	1 12
Collamar	5 05	9 58	12 30am
South Whitley	5 03	9 47	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 13	11 20
Collin's	4 21	8 58	10 37
Cherubusco	4 14	8 37	10 10
La Otto	3 55	8 10	9 55
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Wa

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 14th, 1877. Number 24.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	5 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	18 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
2nd Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the state. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTE

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs. TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

Drs. D. A. Sebring, & D. J. Swarts, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. Ford, President.
James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine." It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. Anderson, Topka K.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St, Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. Penfield, G. P. & T A.
Hannibal, Mo.

A fine new stock of note paper, late styles at Houser's. 3w.

A Deaf Man Talks Politics.

One of the oldest and most disreputable citizens of San Antonio, Texas, forgot, as was his usual custom, to pay for "the smile" he had just taken.—The old gentleman is a little deaf, too. The barkeeper mildly intimated that if he had an extra quarter about him it would not be refused with scorn in part payment.

"Another extra out, is there?" he remarked, moving slowly toward the door.

"When are you going to pay that fifteen cents, hey?" said the barkeeper, in a raised voice, moving gently toward him.

The old genteman nodded and hallowed back, "Yes Hayes is in, Eight of the fifteen went for him."

The barkeeper sidled up towards him, to get a fair kick, observing rather excitedly, "You are acting damn badly."

"Damn Bradley, that's just what I say," and slid out just as the foot went up into the air, and was visible for a moment over the top of the swinging doors, while the aforesaid old customer continued on down the street, with a smile on his face as if the angels were whispering to him.

Not Afraid of Hops.

A big-bellied fellow used to frequent an "up-town" dram shop in Philadelphia, where a few wits and a quantity of mutton-headed individuals were wont to congregate. Old Rolff, for such was his name, was "death on a pale hoss" on beer; he could drink equal to a London tapster, or a Dutch Burgomaster, and had often drank his pint down at a gulp as easy as falling off a log. One day a few jokers being around, doubted the capasity of the old man to swallow a quart of beer at a draught.

"You choost pay for 'em," says Rolff, "You choost pay for 'em, an' by dunder you see if Old Jake Rolff can't swaller a quart beer so quick mitout winkin."

"We'll pay for it daddy," says one, "if you will down it with one long guzzle."

"Das ish goot, fetch on de peer."

The beer was brought in a large, deep, brown mug. Before pouring the beer in a defunct mouse had been quietly inured." The old man took the mug, foaming to the brim, raised it to the necessary elevation, and down it went.

"How'd it go, daddy?" was the cry as the old man, with bloated visage and distended eyes sat down the mug.

"How'd it go? Bah! goot! Der vas von tam big hop in de bottom, but tins I care a tam from dem tings?"

At the Union Depot a coffin lay on a baggage truck waiting to be put on Lake Shore train No. 8, when it should go out. It was directed to Mrs. —, Parma, Jackson county, Mich. It contained the remains of the son of a woman who, in one short year, had lost every near relative she posessed on earth—husband, daughter and two sons. This was her last son, who had died in Cincinnatti.

She had been summoned to his side when he was suddenly taken ill, and had arrived just one hour after he had breathed his last, calling vainly in the agonies of death for his mother. At times the realization of her terrible grief and lonliness would weigh down on her with such unbarable force that she would almost grow wild with anguish.

She paced the floor of the depot impatiently, and finally walked out and stood over the coffin, wringing her hands and moaning with grief. Another woman saw her and came to her side. They were utter strangers, but sorrow made them sisters.

"Do not give way to your grief so completely," said the strange lady to the poor wman.

"How can I help it?" said she almost fircely. "It is well enough for you to say so, but what do you know about suffering? This was all I had."

"Ah, my dear woman," said the stranger, taking her by the hand, "I know what sorrow is. Last week I buried all I had on earth.

Almost instantly the poor woman stopped her weeping, grasped her comforters hand eagerly, and walked away from the coffin with her in to the waiting-room.

"I will learn to bear it," said she; "but I did not believe that in this wide world there was one human being called to suffering like mine."

[From the Logansport Pharos.]

Notes and Items Of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

We had often heard of an eagle's nest away up north of us that had been there from time immemorial, as far back as the Indians could remember. I had a great curiosity to see it, but did not know the exact locality of it. One time in the summer after I had found the Indian in the tree, and Indian boy about fifteen or sixteen years old came over to see us from the Tippeacanoe, to find out something more about the lost Indian and to let us know that the Indians had returned from Lake Manitou. He knew where the eagle's nest was, and said he would show it to us. So one morning early, Tom Torrence, Sam Rader, myself and the Indian boy took our guns and started for it. After we had traveled five or six mile we came in sight of it two miles off, and the eagle came out to meet us, flying over us and screaming all the time, as they had young ones and are very jealous and watchful for their safety. The nest was in a very large and tall white oak tree that ran up like a poplar without any limbs except at the top where the nest was located. It was as large as a brush heap, and made out of limbs and sticks as big as your arm. The tree was standing on the edge of a large sand ridge, with a wet place or swamp close by. As we approached, the eagle became perfectly frantic. Under the tree we found fish, small animals and other game that had been brought to the young ones for food. We concluded that we would try and get them. We drew cuts as to who should climb the tree, as it was a very dangerous undertaking. It fell to the Indian boy, and as he did not like to undertake it, I thought it was wrong for him to do so, as we had promised to take care of him and that he should not be hurt. I took his place and prepared to climb. There was a grapevine that ran from the bottom to the top. It had been cut loose at the bottom, and looked like somebody else had tried to climb and failed. I undressed to the buff, said my prayers and started up. As I went up the old eagle came closer and struck me with their wings. I got frightened and said I wanted to "go home," but the boys spoke gently to me and said I must not crawfish, so I went ahead. As I got nearly to the top, and was almost given out, an old eagle took me by the top of my head with his claws and lifted me right out and I let all go hold, and said, "Farewell, vain world, I am going home," and fell forty feet into the top of a small tree full of grapevines and bounded off about fifteen feet, and lit right end up in a soft place in the swamp. If I had landed head down, I would have died before they could get me out. As it was, they had to hitch a grapevine around me and had hard work to pull me out. My head was badly hurt, and I bear the marks of it to this day. The boys wanted to shoot the eagles, but I told them that would not be right, that their nest was their castle, and that they were protecting and defending their young, and carrying out the first great law of nature, selfpreservation, and that they were too much for us, and that we would leave them in peace. That was the worst scare that I ever had, and you will notice that I am getting somewhat gray ever since. As we were returning home, we heard a rattlesnake rattling a short distance from us. We went up easily to see what was the matter, and there we beheld a large rattlesnak coiled up, head erect, and eyes flashing fire and a big black snake, about six feet long, circling around him. I went two to one on the rattlesnake. The Indian boy whom we called Othello, (as we could not pronounce his Indian name) said the black snake would whip. The black snake got nearer and nearer, and at last as quick as lightning he made a spring and grappled the rattlesnake by the back of the neck, and then of all the squirming and twisting you ever saw, it beat the world. The black snake never broke his hold, and coiled round the rattlesnake and squeezed him to death. Every once in a while the black snake would uncoil a little, to see what the condition of the rattler was. The rattler would squirm a little, and then the black snake would rewrap and choke him the harder. At last the rattlesnake threw up the sponge and gave up the ghost. We let the black snake go, as it is a rule among hunters case of wild animals fighting or trying to escape from each other, to let the victor go. If wolves are running a deer down, drive off the wolves, protect the deer and let it go. That is, we would never take advantage of a poor, helpless animal when in distress. Many a time have I heard a frog squealing and crying like a child, in the grass; went to it to find a snake had it by the hind legs trying to swallow it alive. I had no conscientious scruples about killing the snake and liberating the frog from a living tomb. Before we reached home we caught a beautiful fawn; took it home, and it became very tame and made a very pretty pet. It is fun to see deer kill snakes. Whenever they find one they go off fifteen or twenty yards and then come up on a full run, jump square up and come down with their sharp hoofs altogether upon the snake and jump away before it can bite them, and keep on until they have cut them all to pieces. We used to catch snakes and bring them home just to see our pet deer kill them in that way.

Othello, the Indian boy, left the next morning for Tippeacanoe, and I promised him that I would come over the next week and hunt and fish with them. He wanted me to go with him then, but I could not, as we had some work to do that must be done. When I found the lost Indian I found his gun close by in a dilapidated condition, and also his tomahawk and some other trinkets. When I got ready I gathered them all together and started for the Indian camp on the Tippecanoe. Before starting my mother made me promise faithfully that I would come back again, as she was afraid that I was going off to stay with the Indians for good. I promised her that I would come and I did, as I always kept my word with her. After I had started and got about half way to the Tippeacanoe, I saw some wild geese off to the left, and I thought perhaps they had a nest of young ones, and I wanted to get some of them to raise, as I heard that it could be done. In wandering around I lost the trail and got among a lot of quaking asp groves, whose leaves are never still, and huckleberry bushes, and at last crossed acraeberry marsh, and found that I was entirely lost. Night was coming on, and the wolves began to howl, and the hair commenced to stand on my head. I concluded that I could not find my way out. I tried to make a fire with the Indians gun by flashing powder in the pan, as it was an old flint lock. We had no percussion caps or matches in those days, and had to get fire with a steel, flint and punk, dry rotten wood, but as the leaves were damp I could not make a fire. It was then getting dark the wolves coming closer, and I concluded to climb a tree and put up for the night. I got up in a small bushy tree, the lowest limbs not more than eight or ten feet from the ground, and got into as good a place as I could in the forks of the tree. I had the old gun with me, but it would not go off. At last the wolves came howling right under me, and every time I would move they would crack their jaws together like fire crackers. One big fellow would rear up against the tree and jump up at me, and I poked the muzzle of the old gun down into his mouth and let him chew on that awhile for pastime. The fore part of the night was very dark, and I could only see them by their eyes, which glared like balls of fire. At last one came up rather close, and I threw the tomahawk at him, and from the way he howled I must have drawn blood, for the rest of them pitched in and tore him all to pieces before he knew it. If blood is drawn on a wolf the rest will turn on him and eat him up. You have read in Æsop's Fables, that the crowing of a cock will scare a lion, and I had heard that the hooting of an owl would scare wolves, so I began to hoot like an owl, and sure enough the wolves left me. When I first began to hoot, I heard a noise away off, like an owl, but louder and shriller than any I had ever heard before. It came closer and closer, and at last lit close by me, and lo and behold, it was my big white owl that had watched by the poor Indian. I was ever so glad to see him, as I had company then, and he stayed all night with me. My father was the greatest weather prophet I ever knew. When he was young he had belonged to the American Fur Company, and had hunted all through the Rocky Mountains with the Indians, and many was the story that he told me of the times he had with them. He could always tell when it was going to storm, rain or snow, or when it would be fair weather. He went altogether on the action of the birds and animals, and relied a great deal on the moon. That morning I had heard him say that the moon would rise at midnight, and that we would have fair weather. (It had been cloudy for some time back.) At midnight the moon came up in all its glorious fullness, and I thought of the words of Prentice:

> "'Tis midnight's holy hour,
> The time for meditation and prayer,"

and I meditated. The morning came beautiful, bright and clear. The white owl left me, "as other friends had left before," and flew in a northeast direction for about a mile, lit on a tree, and seemed to look back at me. I thought that was a good omen, and came down, took a tooth pick out of the bones of the wolf that had been torn to pieces, and started in the direction the owl had gone. After going about a mile I came in sight of the eagle's nest, and I then knew where I was, and took a bee line for the Tippecanoe. I arrived at the Indian's camp about noon, tired, weary and hungry. The Indians were all at home and very glad to see me, particularly Othello, the Indian boy. The poor little squaw cried over the old gun, tomahawk, and trinkets of her lost Indian, that I had brought her, which surprised me very much, as I had heard that Indians never cry. They gave me plenty to eat, of venison, honey and fish, and I had an appetite like a saw mill, as I had not eaten anything since the morning before. The Indian girl was still there, and I called her Parthenia, as she had a long name that was hard to remember. When I told them of how I got lost, and about the wolves and white owl, and how I had stayed in a tree all night, they said I was a "heap white man," and would make a "big Indian" and said the white owl was the good spirit, that it often came to them when they were sick or in distress, and they always considered it a good omen. Well, I staied a week with them, and had a glorious time, fishing and hunting, which I will tell you about in my next. We will close by singing—

> "From Greenland's icy mountains,
> To India's coral strands,
> Where Afric's sunny fountains
> Roll down their golden sands."

A Slight Mistake.

The brakeman opened the door and shouted out "Shoveltown," as the train drew up to a country station. The only passenger who stepped down and out was an elderly female, who, the moment she struck the platform, started off for up the road in a style which intimated that she reckoned she knew where she was anyhow. She hadn't got more than twenty steps off, however, before a young man, who occupied a seat directly behind the one she had just vacated, bounced to his feet, as if a bombshell had hit him, seized a rusty-looking black valice from the rack above his head, shot for the door like a rocket-stick, jumped down on the platform, and vociferously yelled, "Say, madam, you've left your bag." The elderly female turned around to look, but just then the train started, and the young man, dropping the valise like a a hot potato, jumped aboard again, and resumed his seat.

Presently there came in from the smoking car ahead a snuffy-looking old man in a homespun suit and spectacles.

"Now," said he, "I wonder what has become of my valise?"

The young man felt figity, and was suddenly attracted by the rare beauty of the landscape without.

"Anybody seen a valise that I left in this 'ere rack?" continued the man in the homespun, anxiously.

The youth saw that he'd gone and done it. There was no alternative but to own up. "Why," said he "was that your valise? I thought it belonged to the lady that got out at the last station. She went off and left it. I ran after her with it."

"The d—l you did," continued old Homespun, aghast. I'm the Rev. Hezekiah Holloway, all the way from Injianny, and that bag's got all my sermons into it."

For a minute or two, reader, there was a scene in that car, you may depend upon it. But, when they reached the next telegraph station, a dispatch came that the woman didn't own the bag, and "wouldn't own such a bag nohow," and the Rev. H. H. got his sermons in due season by next train.

Conklin and the Indiana Climate.

A rather amusing interview took place last summer between Cumback, of this State, and Senator Conklin, that has not been printed, and is too good to keep. Cumback was on his way to New York to attend a meeting of the National Republican Committee, and stopped over a day at Washington. He was in the Senate chamber talking to some friends, and Senator Conklin joined the circle and was introduced to Cumback. He said some pleasant and complimentary things to the Hoosier; "that he had heard of him," that he had a National reputation, etc., etc. Cumback, not to be outdone in compliments, said to the distinguished Senator that he was glad to see in the New York Times that morning that he was coming to Indiana to assist in the campaign; that he would receive a hearty welcome from the Hoosiers; that his reputation as a statesman and an orator was well known, and when it was known that he was really coming, the people of Indiana would be delighted, etc., etc.

The Senator elevated his nose and, in a disdainful and positive manner said: "I am not going to Indiana." "Why not?" said Cumback. "Oh," said Conklin, in a languishing way, "you have chills and fevers in your State. The malaria of your climate is very enervating. I shall not expose myself to the bad atmosphere of Indiana."

Cumback replied to him by saying: "I know, Senator, you have grown to your fine proportions in that health-giving atmosphere of New York, where the very breezes are no doubt loaded with savory and life-giving odors, but you can look at me; I am a native Hoosier, about your age; I weigh 215 pounds; have lived all my life in this malaria you speak of, and if you are anxious to know how it weakens and prostrates a man, if you will step out on the grass in front of the Capitol I can throw your heels so high and so quick that you may have a change of views in regard to our climate."

It is needless to say the Senator declined the test, and good humoredly decided to think more favorably of a visit to our State.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

THE following is the public debt statement for June 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,298,000
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	95,000,000
Total coin bonds	[illegible]
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	14,394,309
Legal tenders	360,477,648
Certificates of deposit	46,510,000
Fractional currency	21,206,280
Coin certificates	48,407,800
Total without interest	$ 415,962,072
Total debt	$2,195,461,028
Total interest	34,041,100
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 100,137,089
Cash in treasury—currency	4,515,516
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	7,709,971
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	46,510,000
Total in treasury	$ 156,924,866
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,063,377,342
Decrease of debt during May	6,981,274
Decrease since June 30, 1876	36,062,092
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,655,887
Interest paid by United States	34,016,922
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	8,455,525
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,563,397

The large reduction in the debt during May is partly explained by the fact that large sums are due to the navy and for the necessary expenses of other departments, but for which there is no appropriation. The ordinary decrease of the debt is $5,000,000. The estimated amount of decrease on account of deficiency in the appropriation, including the pay of the navy, is $1,981,274. The total decrease is $6,-981,274.

THE EAST.

A SERIOUS disaster occurred, a few days ago, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Laceyville, Pa., a passenger train being precipitated down a canal embankment a distance of fifteen feet. The coaches, four in number, were smashed in pieces, and many passengers were pinned down in most excruciating positions. Two of them were killed outright, four fatally wounded, and thirteen others seriously injured.

THE notorious Connecticut Borgia, Mrs. Lydia Sherman, who some five years ago was sentenced to a life term in the Connecticut State prison, has escaped from that institution. For some time she had feigned illness, and, having disarmed suspicion and prepared an exit by persuading a matron to leave open a prison door, she escaped easily. This remarkable woman poisoned successively her first husband, Edward Struck, a New York policeman, her children, Martha, Eliza, Edward and George, and subsequently her third husband, Horatio N. Sherman, of Birmingham, Ct., and his baby son, to all of which she confessed, and it has been supposed that she poisoned her second husband, John Hurlbut, of Huntington, Ct.

A LARGE five-story tenement building, occupied by about twenty-five people, was burned in Boston last week. There being no fire-escape and but one exit, the occupants escaped with great difficulty. Mrs. Eliza Carn jumped from a third-story window and received fatal injuries. Mr. Dissel jumped from the fourth story and was likewise fatally injured. Several were more or less burned in their efforts to escape.... A compromise has at last been effected in the Sweeney case, whereby the estate of James M. Sweeney, a deceased brother of the great ring robber of New York city, undertakes to pay the sum of $400,000 to make good in part the stealings of Tweed's chief partner.

THE WEST.

TWO UNSUCCESSFUL attempts have been made at Salt Lake to assassinate Jerome B. Stillson, a New York *Herald* correspondent, who has lately been writing some pretty hard things about the Mormons.... Arizona advices report the murder of mail-carriers and military telegraph repairers near Camp Bowie. Troops are in pursuit. Much alarm exists among the citizens.

GEN. MILES narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of two treacherous Indian chiefs just before his recent battle on the Rosebud. It appears that just before the fight commenced Gen. Miles told his interpreter to halloo out to the Indians in their language that if they surrendered and laid down their arms they would be saved. As soon as he had done so the two chiefs, Lame Deer and Iron Star, came toward Gen. Miles on foot. When they got within about fifteen paces of him they laid their guns on the ground, and, walking up to him, shook hands with him and his Adjutant, Lieut. Baird. While they were doing this, Gen. Miles ordered his aid to dismount and get their guns. Scarcely had the aid touched the ground when the Indians stepped back, took up their guns, and one of them fired at Gen. Miles. Fortunately, Gen. Miles just at that moment, seeing the intention of the Indian, partly wheeled his horse around so that the bullet, instead of hitting him, passed by, killing a man in his rear. The two chiefs were instantly shot down in their tracks.... A diabolical attempt was recently made to wreck and plunder a train on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, near Woodend Station, fifty miles west of St. Louis. Obstructions were placed on the track and two of the rails displaced, throwing the engine and baggage car down an embankment forty feet high. The engineer and fireman and Dr. E. L. Atkinson, the physician of the road, were killed. The intention was to throw the entire train from the track, evidently with the object of robbery. Several shots were fired, and the passengers say they saw five men standing near who were revealed by the flashes from their pistols, but nobody was hit.

MT. CARMEL, Wabash county, Ill., a thriving town of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes railway, was visited last week by a tornado of unusual violence, and with appalling results. From the meager accounts before us at this writing we learn that the tornado started at the foot of Fourth street, and swept every house or building on that street for half a mile; then changed its course, and went up the river, sweeping everything in its course. Over 20 people were killed and upward of 150 wounded by the falling buildings. Three churches, two school-houses, the Court House, twenty business houses and about 150 residences were wholly or partially destroyed, and the breaking out of a fire still further added to the disaster. The loss to property is estimated at not less than $500,000, probably much more. At the time of the storm whole roofs of houses could be seen flying two or three hundred feet in the air, and carried away. Imagination, says an eye-witness, could not picture such a sight. It would have to be seen to be believed.... We continue to hear encouraging crop reports from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Localities which by this time last year and two years ago had suffered terribly from grasshopper ravages have thus far either escaped altogether or else have received the visitation in a mild form. Everywhere the farmers, who generally take a very practical and matter-of-fact view of affairs, are highly encouraged at the excellent crop prospect, as well as at the prospect of realizing a better return upon their investment of toil and trouble than they have done for years.

GEN. CROOK, who is now in Salt Lake City, Utah, looking over the situation, has come to the conclusion, it is stated, that no more troops are needed in that Territory.... Avery Moore, hitherto a respected citizen of Chicago, and until quite recently a Town Supervisor, has pocketed about $9,000 of the county's funds and absconded to parts unknown.... Advices from the West represent that the Shoshone Indians, in Wyoming, are in an almost starving condition, and fears are entertained that they will be driven to commit depredations upon the settlers.

A DEPLORABLE case of insanity was developed in Chicago the other day. A widow lady, living in a lonely condition in the northwestern section of the city, lost her only child about three months ago. She brooded over the bereavement to such an extent that it unsettled her mind. On the day in question she was observed on the roof of her house, having in her possession a bundle, which was afterward discovered to be the remains of her child. How the poor creature succeeded in gaining an entrance to the cemetery, or how she succeeded in exhuming the body without being discovered, is not known, but it is supposed she visited the grave during the preceding night, and with [illegible] the remains of the dead babe.

SEVERAL of the parties who recently made the dastardly attempt to wreck and rob the St. Louis and San Francisco express train, fifty miles west of St. Louis, Mo., have been arrested, and one of their number, a youth of 20 years and an ex-convict, has made a full confession. The crime was concocted by eight men of the county, all farmers, whose intention it was to wreck the train by pitching it over the forty-foot embankment, and then pillage the express-car and rob the dead passengers.

OMAHA, Neb., was visited a few days ago by a tornado of unusual violence. Houses were wrecked, and chimneys, sheds, fences, trees, etc., were sent flying in every direction. The damage will amount to several thousands of dollars. Fortunately no lives were lost.... The roof of the seed-house occupied by C. F. Vick, near Fairmount, Neb., suddenly fell in a few days ago, burying the family in the ruins. Mr. Vick was only partly covered, and succeeded in rescuing his wife and two children uninjured, but a boy and a girl, 7 and 10 years old, were dead when taken from the ruins. The shock to the mother was so great that she became deranged.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE in Baltimore last week destroyed a coal-oil refinery and twenty-five other buildings. Loss, $75,000.

THE trial of the Ellenton (S. C.) rioters, before Judge Waite, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury, which was equally divided. The six whites on the jury, it is stated, were for a verdict of acquittal, and the six blacks against. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree on a verdict convicting two of the accused and acquitting all the rest, but to this the six whites would not consent.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURER WYMAN will transfer the United States Treasurer's office to Mr. Gilfillan on the 1st of July, and will then assume his old position of Assistant Treasurer. Ill-health is assigned as the motive for Mr. Wyman's retiring.

THE Cabinet, at a meeting last week, arrived at a very important decision in regard to the Texas border troubles. An order to Gen. Sherman was drawn up and adopted, of which the following is the most important part:

> The President desires that the utmost vigilance on the part of the military forces in Texas be exercised for the suppression of these raids. It is very desirable that the efforts to this end, in so far at least as they necessarily involve operations on both sides of the border, be made with the co-operation of the Mexican authorities, and you will instruct Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, to invite such co-operation on the part of local Mexican authorities, and inform them that, while the President is anxious to avoid giving offense to Mexico, he is nevertheless convinced that the invasion of our territory by armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers to prey upon our citizens should not longer be endured. Gen. Ord will at once notify the Mexican authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in efforts to suppress the long-continued lawlessness. At the same time he will inform those authorities that, if the Government of Mexico shall continue to neglect its duty of suppressing these outrages, that duty will devolve upon this Government, and will be performed even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will therefore direct Gen. Ord that, in case the lawless incursions continue, he will be at liberty to use his own discretion when in pursuit of a band of marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande, and to overtake and punish them, as well as retake the stolen property taken from our citizens, and found in their possession, on the Mexican side of the line. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
>
> GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.
>
> To Gen. W. T. Sherman.

TWO LOUISIANA Postmasters at Clinton, East Feliciana parish, and St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish, who were recently commissioned by President Hayes, represent to the authorities at Washington that they are prevented from taking possession of their offices, and the Postoffice Department has dispatched a special agent to Louisiana to investigate the matter.

THE President has signed the commission of ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, as United States Minister to Chili.... It is stated from Washington the pension consolidation order is to be modified in some particulars at least. The changes mentioned are: The Illinois agency will be moved from Springfield to Chicago; the Ohio consolidated agency to be removed from Columbus to Cincinnati.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has appointed a board of expert accountants to examine into the mode and methods in full in the finance and accounting divisions of the Indian Bureau, especially as to the analysis of money and property accounts of Indian Agents.... The President has appointed A. D. Hazel, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice E. W. Barber, of Michigan, resigned.

POLITICAL.

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, of Louisiana, who has been an applicant for a foreign mission, has accepted a position as Special Agent of the Postoffice Department.

GENERAL.

BUSINESS failures: Maschuetz, Mach & Co., wholesale liquors, Dey street, New York, liabilities, $200,000; George H. Wolff & Co., dry-goods jobbers, New York and Cincinnati, liabilities $450,000; Vosburg & Baker, ship-chandlers, Buffalo, liabilities $40,000.... Sunday, June 3, was the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopate of Pius IX., and the day was duly celebrated by the Catholics all over the country.

IF Gen. Grant crossed the sea with the intention of making a quiet visit he is destined to be disappointed. In England he is booked for a series of banquets with distinguished personages that will keep him busy for several weeks to come.

BARNUM'S reward of $10,000 for the return of Charley Ross has reawakened public interest in the case, and the Philadelphia *Times* reports a strong probability that it will result in his restoration by the 1st of July, the third anniversary of his disappearance. A person who has worked long on the case is sure that the boy is in hiding in Western Pennsylvania, and says that the only hitch now is the fear of those who have him in charge that Barnum's promise of immunity might not be observed by the authorities. If they can have assurance that the Governor will grant them freedom from punishment, they will give him up, and the matter will probably soon be arranged.

MILLIONS of caterpillars have made their appearance in the region of London, Can. They are so thick as to seriously delay the railroad trains.... The Canadian Government has received advices which lead to the belief that Sitting Bull is at Wood Mountain, in Canadian territory.

A DELEGATE convention of representatives of the various medical colleges of the United States assembled in Chicago, last week, for the purpose of organizing the American Medical College Association, the object of which is the advancement of medical education in the United States, and the establishment of a common policy in the more important matters of college management. Twenty-nine of the principal medical colleges of the country were represented. A constitution, by-laws and articles of confederation were adopted.

THE annual report of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, for 1876, just submitted to the stockholders, shows the receipts to have been $7,853,848, against $7,968,-664 in 1875; expenses, $4,597,161, against $4,602,092 in 1875; net earnings, $3,[illegible]687, against $3,261,572 in 1875.

OUT of reports of crops from 211 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, 179 indicate good crops of wheat; 31, fair crops; 1, light crop, if any; 47, good crops of fruit; 74, fair; 90, light crop, if any.... Burned: A lumber mill at Eau Claire, Wis., loss $60,000, insurance $25,000; eight buildings in Sauk City, Wis., loss $10,000, partly insured; several buildings at Indiantown, N. B., loss $30,000; a wool warehouse at Gallipolis, Ohio, loss $12,000; a large number of houses at Saxton's River village, Vt., loss heavy.... Business failures: Walter S. Babcock, lumber dealer, Chicago, liabilities $70,000; Bowen Brothers, large real-estate dealers, Chicago, liabilities heavy; James K. Doolittle, the leading dry-goods merchant of Denver, Col.; the Union Savings Bank of Bath, Pa.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A SPECIAL from Vienna to the London *Times* has the following: "One thing seems pretty certain, that for one reason or another, possibly for several, a delay has occurred in the Russian advance in Asia. Fortunately for Russia, the Turks seem scarcely in a position to take an advantage of this delay. All accounts from the spot agree that the condition of their forces is even worse than generally believed. They are considerably fewer than has been assumed, and, with the exception of arms, lack everything requisite for an army in the field. It is impossible to expect that all these shortcomings can be remedied before the Russians push forward to Erzeroum."... A Constantinople dispatch announces that plans for the proposed fortification of Constantinople are being prepared with all possible care and dispatch, as if the Turkish Government had made up their minds for the siege.... A Russian army on the Danube is to be increased to 400,000 men. Provision contracts have been made for this number.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Constantinople to the Chicago *Tribune* gives a discouraging picture of the state of lawlessness and corruption now reigning there. "The corruption and bribery which are everywhere rife," says the dispatch, "destroy all chances of Turkish success. There are no horses, no money, and no order in the management of affairs. All the carriage horses in the country have been seized by the Government for war purposes. The Sultan is a nonentity. With 300 women and 5,000 persons of all classes in the palace to feed daily, the strain on the treasury is intense. Contracts for army stores and equipments are awarded by means of bribery of the officials having the matter in charge. The advertisements in newspapers of contracts open to general competition are mere shows, and are connived at by the Minister of War. The constitution of the country is disregarded in every possible manner. The Parliamentary Deputies are returning to their homes in disgust, and the laws which have been passed will never be put in force."... A special dispatch from Erzeroum says: "Two nights ago 4,000 Circassian cavalry, commanded by Mousha Pasha, were ordered to proceed toward Kars, entirely unsupported by infantry or artillery. They rested for the night at Bekli-Ahmed. The Russians secretly organized a powerful force, and during the night surrounded and surprised the village in which the Circassians had halted. Only about 5 per cent. of the entire force of 4,000 Circassians escaped the carnage which followed. Mousha Pasha himself is among the missing. The Circassians fought desperately, and no quarter was given."

THAT story about the massacre of 4,000 Circassians by Russian "barbarians," heretofore mentioned in these columns, is shown by Russian accounts of the affair to have been a gross exaggeration. Instead of being massacred, the Circassians were simply put to flight, the modest number of eighty-three being killed.... Some severe fighting is reported between the Turks and Montenegrins. The brave mountaineers appear to be more than holding their own.... The temporary lull in the Russian operations in Asia Minor, occasioned in part by heavy rains and also by the necessity of attending to the insurrectionary Circassians in the rear, has given place to a general advance of the entire army, and the cable brings reports of a series of preliminary successes which are evidently the prelude to a great and crushing victory over the forces commanded by Mukhtar Pasha. A Constantinople dispatch says the latter has established his headquarters about thirty miles east of Erzeroum, for the purpose of barring the advance of the Russian left wing. Ismail Hakki, commandant at Erzeroum, has taken a position near Kizil-Kilissa to meet the Russian center and right advancing via Soghanli and Alti.

IT is cabled that Count Schouvaloff is the bearer of a note from Russia to the English Government, the purport of which declares that the Czar desires no increase of territory in Europe, but demands the cession of a portion of Armenia, "from Bayazid to the coast, but not including Erzeroum."... A severe battle is reported between Montenegrins and Turks near Maljat, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 500 men.... England has notified Russia and Turkey that any attempt on their part to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Suez canal would be regarded as a menace to India, and incompatible with the British attitude of passive neutrality.... The Czar has rejoined the army on the Danube. During the journey, in order to guard against any attempt on his life by wrecking the train, the imperial coaches were preceded and followed by safety trains. The numerous accidents which have recently occurred on the Roumanian railways are believed to be the work of conspiracies.... The London *Times'* war correspondent estimates the strength of the Turks, of all arms, between the Danube and the Balkans, at about 200,000 men.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople asserts that 1,000 Abkasians have been surprised and cut to pieces by Russians.... A Vienna dispatch says: "In military circles here the opinion gains ground that the Russians will not cross the Danube. They expect such decisive success in Asia that every condition of a durable peace may secured from their effects."

A SHARP battle is reported between Turks and Montenegrins at Kristoc, in which 600 of the latter and 1,200 Turks were killed.... A Vienna dispatch says the houses of 150 Jewish families have been pillaged by a mob, at Dowbani, in Roumania. Eleven were killed, twenty-four wounded, and 90,000 ducats stolen.... Out of the thirty-three districts into which Roumania is divided, twenty-eight have been virtually placed under martial law. This was done because capital punishment is not recognized by the civil law, and the frequent discovery of spies rendered the measure necessary.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

HEREAFTER all political gatherings numbering over twenty persons are to be interdicted by the French Government.... There was recently an *emeute* on board the British iron armor-plated ship Alexandra, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. It is stated that, in consequence of the stringency of discipline and the unusual severity of punishment, the whole of one watch refused to do duty, and threw the sights of the guns overboard.

IT is stated that Austria recently demanded and received from both Russia and Turkey written declarations that the obstruction to free navigation of the Danube shall be removed immediately upon the termination of the present war, and shall form no precedent for any future restriction whatsoever.... Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland, is dead, aged 59.

FOURTOU, MacMahon's new Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of France, instructing them to revise all licenses for hawking and selling newspapers, books and pamphlets, and only allow fit agents, offering proper guarantees to social order, to retain their licenses.... Hopes are entertained by the Government of British India that the crisis of the famine is nearly passed.

THE cable records a shocking disaster at Bath, England. During the celebration of the Bath and West of England Society's centenary, the Widcombe suspension bridge fell, and about 200 persons were precipitated thirty feet into the river Avon. About twenty perished, and many others were seriously injured.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says the Russian Ambassadors to Paris, London and Vienna have been charged to give the most ample assurances to the neutral Governments that Russia does not aim at a political transformation of the map of the East, nor desire or intend to do anything that would provoke fresh European complications.... The Pope realized from the jubilee contributions of the faithful 5,000,000 lire, or something less than $1,200,000 in gold, besides a large assortment of costly gifts.... Turkey's attempt to borrow money abroad has signally failed, and it is now proposed to levy an internal loan.

Torpedoes in the Civil War.

The two Russian engineers who fastened a torpedo under the bow of a Turkish monitor in the Danube, and, on their return to the northern bank, discharged it by means of an electric battery and destroyed the vessel have taken a hint from Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing's exploit in the Roanoke. He slipped up the river in a steam launch under a fierce fire from the Confederate ram Albemarle, which was lying in her dock behind a barricade of logs. He lowered a torpedo-boat, rowed it up to the Albemarle, and fired it. The ram went down like a stone. At the same instant one of the enemy's shots crashed through the torpedo-boat and utterly destroyed it, and the launch was also disabled; but, Cushing, calling upon his men to save themselves as best they could, dropped into the water, swam down stream half a mile, crawled out at daybreak to hide himself in a swamp, and finally found a skiff and escaped to the Federal fleet. The Russian engineers rowed ashore and called electricity to their aid; Cushing had no such luck. Torpedoes were not used to any extent during the American war. The iron Tecumseh was shattered to fragments in Mobile harbor by one of these deadly implements. At the siege of Charleston a monitor stood in so close to Fort Sumter that for twenty minutes she lay immediately above a large Confederate torpedo, connected by wires with a magnetic battery on shore. The electric fluid was shot along the wires until they were red-hot; but the torpedo failed to explode, and it was subsequently found that a cart had passed over the wires while they were exposed upon the sand fringing the seacoast, and that their power to convey electricity was thereby neutralized.—*New York Tribune.*

Venus of Milo.

The report that the arms of the Venus of Milo have been discovered is confirmed by a letter received at the State Department in Washington from Gen. Meredith Read, our Charge d'Affaires at Athens. He writes that they were found on the Island of Milo, at a distance of less than thirty feet from the place where the statue itself was found in 1820. He says: "The arms are exquisitely modeled. One holds a kind of disk or shield. The workmanship and the locality compel even the skeptical to acknowledge the authenticity of these wonderful relics."

—Simultaneously with this announcement comes news of the death of Col. Voutier, the discoverer of the Venus of Milo, which occurred a few days ago at Hyeres, a health resort in the South of France. In 1820, when a midshipman in the French navy, Col. Voutier landed on the island of Milo, the ancient Malos, in search of antiquities, and noticed a peasant digging for stones in the ruins of an old chapel, who had unearthed part of a statue in a bad state of preservation, and, as he had no use for it, was beginning to cover it up again. Voutier, however, at once saw the value of the discovery, and bribed the man to completely excavate the figure.

That Tidal Wave.

Concerning the disastrous tidal-wave which submerged the western coast of Peru, S. A., last month, with great destruction of life and property, some additional particulars are printed. The wave, ranging in height from four to thirty feet, washed the shores of the Sandwich islands, causing considerable damage by the submersion of piers, stores and houses, and five persons are said to have perished. One effect is said to have been that ships lying in water twenty-four feet deep were left high and dry at each subsidence of the wave, and roughly whirled about whenever it returned. The sudden eruption of the volcano Kilauea, in the island of Hawaii, is said to be the cause of this terrible upheaval. Similar eruptions of this mountain have several times caused severe disturbances of the earth's surface.

A Pious Hen.

A hen crawled into a Methodist church, in Jefferson City, Mo., the other Sunday, and laid an egg in the contribution-box. While the minister was making an earnest appeal to his congregation for foreign missions, the hen left her nest, and, presenting herself in the chancel, cackled most energetically. The deacons discovered the egg when they went forward to get the boxes. The pious hen's contribution was adapted to the domestic rather than the foreign field.

ABOUT sixty of the Nimrods of New Hanover county, N. C., started last week in pursuit of an animal supposed to be a lioness. The hunters were divided into cavalry and infantry, and armed with every variety of weapon, from rifles to pitchforks. After a two days' chase the beast was overtaken and shot. But the game, when killed, was not a dead lion at all; it was only the carcass of a big yellow dog. To talk about lion hunting there is now considered impolite.

THE New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have been experimenting for some time past to discover how long a locomotive can be run, with due regard to economy, without repairs. It is found that locomotive No. 90 has run 70,000 miles in eleven months without going to a repair shop.

THE City of Pittsburgh has fallen into a careless fashion of not paying the interest on its bonds when due, and legal proceedings, like a mandamus or some such thing, are now under consideration by the bondholders to make the city authorities punctual.

OBITUARY.

Fletcher Harper.

Fletcher Harper, whose death occurred recently in New York, was the last of the four brothers who together founded the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. He was the youngest of the brothers, having been born in 1805. James was born in 1795, John in 1797, and Joseph Wesley in 1801. The two younger brothers were at an early age apprenticed to their elders, who had in 1818 begun the work of publishing under the firm name of J. & J. Harper, in Dover street. In 1823 Joseph Wesley Harper was admitted to the firm, and two years later Fletcher was also made a member. In the year 1833 the firm name was changed to Harper & Brothers. The progress of this now historic establishment toward fame and fortune, the extent and variety of its enterprises, its liberality and thoroughness, the business principles to which it has rigidly adhered, have been too often rehearsed—and especially in connection with notices of the deaths of the other brothers—to need further exposition. Fletcher was the best educated of the brothers, but, singular to relate, his attention was directed exclusively to the management of the business department, while Wesley was the literary man. It is said that Fletcher, for a short time, was at the famous school in Roosevelt street, kept by Mr. A. T. Stewart; he may there have imbibed some of the business principles so successfully applied by him in after life. While he was learning the printer's trade, at the age of 19, he married, and he followed a pretty well-established custom of the Harpers in marrying so early. It is said that Fletcher was responsible for the establishment of each one of the periodicals, and that they owed their success to his fostering care more than to any other cause. "In fact," says one biographer, "he was the life of the firm." In religion Mr. Harper, like his brothers, was a devout Methodist. He had a pious fondness for fast horses and salt water, finding constant amusement during his declining years in ocean voyages. He leaves a wife and two sons—Fletcher Harper, Jr., and Joseph. The firm of Harper & Brothers is now composed of Fletcher Harper, Jr.; Philip J. A. Harper, a son of James; John Wesley and Joseph Abner Harper, sons of John; and Joseph Wesley Harper, a son of Wesley Harper.

John Lothrop Motley.

John Lothrop Motley was born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1814, and died at London, Eng., May 30, 1877. He graduated from Harvard College at the age of 17, and spent a year each at the Universities of Gottingen and Berlin, after which he traveled in the South of Europe, chiefly in Italy. He returned to America, and was admitted to the bar in 1836, but never attained any eminence in the profession, and practiced only a short time. His first literary work was in the department of fiction, and was inspired by his study of the colonial history of the United States. His first novel was published in 1830, and was entitled "Morton's Hope; or, the Memoirs of a Young Provincial." This was followed in 1841 by another called "Merrymount." In 1856 his history, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," was published in London. It was speedily translated into German, Dutch, Russian and French, the introduction for the last-named edition being furnished by Guizot. In 1860 Mr. Motley published the first two volumes of the second portion of his work, entitled "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609;" and in 1867 it was completed in two additional volumes. This was followed, in 1874, by "The Life and Death of John Borneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years War." At the time of his death Mr. Motley was said to be engaged in writing a "History of the Thirty Years' War." The diplomatic career of Mr. Motley began as far back as 1840, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the American embassy to Russia, and held the post for eight months. In November, 1861, he was appointed Minister to Austria, and resigned in 1867. On the accession of President Grant, in 1869, he was made Minister to England, succeeding Reverdy Johnson. He was recalled in November, 1870, in consequence of the disagreement between the President and Senator Sumner, the appointment in the first place having been secured, it is understood, by the latter.

Miraculous Escape from Death.

We have just heard the particulars of an escape from instant death which appears little short of the miraculous. About two miles below Albina, on the east side of the river, Mr. Carrico lives, whose occupation is that of a logger. His house is situated near the river bank, behind which stands a high, steep bluff. The logs are hauled to the top of the bluff, and shot down into the river through a chute. This chute is only a short distance from where the house stands. Last Saturday Mr. Carrico and several men were employed in sending down logs to the water. A large log was rolled into the mouth of the chute and started down. By some means the log did not get a straight start, and away it shot down the bluff like an arrow, on its "own hook." Mr. Carrico saw that the log would inevitably strike his house, and, fearing for the safety of his wife and children, all of whom were in the dwelling at the moment, he shouted at the top of his voice for them to run for their lives. They did not heed the warning, but even if they had it would have been next to an impossibility to escape, so rapidly did the log move. In a moment the huge piece of timber came down like a thunderbolt on the building. It struck one side of the house with terrific force, and crushed its way clear through. Mrs. Carrico was sitting in the house and a small child was lying in the cradle at the moment. The log missed the mother and, passing on, struck the cradle, knocking it into splinters and pitching the babe several yards to one side of the room. The child was holding a doll in its arms when the log struck, which was also crushed to pieces. Very strange as it may appear, the child escaped without a scratch or bruise, as did also the mother and other children. Mr. Carrico, as may naturally be supposed, was dreadfully frightened at the accident. He hastened with all speed to the foot of the bluff, expecting to find his wife and children crushed to jelly. Imagine his joyful surprise on ascertaining that they had all escaped without injury.—*Portland Oregonian.*

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE first week of the season on the Erie canal under a system of low tolls shws a great stimulus to business.

IT is said that the English colonies gained an increased trade by the displays they made at the Centennial Exhibition.

SINCE the first of the year New York has exported over 70,000,000 gallons of petroleum, against 25,000,000 by all other ports.

THE record of the last four months shows a steady decline in the imports of all woven stuffs from England except silk. In silk there is a slight increase.

WAR helps a great many trades. A paper concern in Ohio has an order for 250 tons of paper for cartridges for Turkey, and a Pennsylvania town is shipping about 600 tons of spelter to Europe as fast as it can be made, also for cartridges.

IT appears that the war in Europe is already aiding American shipmasters. The Liverpool *Freight Circular* says in long-voyage chartering merchants give a decided preference to American, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, and other flags, which are not likely to be imbroiled in the present war.

AT Leipsic they have blown a bugle from the ramparts to awaken all the world. They want a practical way of telling how to detect butter which is not pure butter, and offer a $75 prize to whoever will discover one. Germany has tried to tell some grades of American oleomargarine from butter and gives it up.

THE chief engineer of the Government railways in Australia recently reported that the locomotives made in Australia were not only poor ones but an injury to the roads. He recommends that hereafter all engines be bought in the United States. He is right. The American invention runs smoother, pulls stronger, lasts longer, and costs less to run than any in the world.

THE New York *Tribune* says Europe is now taking a surprising quantity of American fruit. The purchases have amounted to over $2,500,000 worth since last June, compared with $600,000 in the same period the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country has exported over 12,000,-000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with 522,000 the previous year.

CINCINNATI'S great elephant, the Southern railroad, which is destined to extend to Chattanooga when $2,260,000 more can be obtained to put into it, has passed under the control of a syndicate of well-known and wealthy citizens, of whom Rufus King and E. M. Shoemaker, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Dayton Short Line roads, and of the Consolidated Street-Car Company of Cincinnati, are the leaders. The city has already put $16,000,000 into the road, and some fear is expressed that this new move means that it will never see any return for this money.

FOR the nine months that ended March 31, the receipts of the Government were $201,282,115, and the expenditures $199,473,990. Up to May 23 the customs receipts of this fiscal year had been $117,610,622, against $134,771,093 for the same period in the preceding fiscal year; and in internal revenue the figures for the same periods were $105,496,735 and $103,949,881. It will be noticed that, while the customs have fallen away, the internal revenue has increased slightly. The expenditures, on the other hand, have decreased so much that it is possible to expect that at the end of the fiscal year the sinking fund will have been paid $33,705,806, and that besides that there will be a surplus of $3,000,-000 to $5,000,000. There was a deficit in the sinking fund last year of more than $3,000,000.

BIRDS killed on the Western prairies, packed closely with paper in barrels, and without any freezing or other artificial process of preservation, now go regularly to Leadenhall, and are sold and eaten in the dining-rooms of London and the West side by side with the much more expensive partridges and fowls which are reared in England.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	10 00	@12 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 00
COTTON	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 67	@ 1 68
CORN—Western Mixed	52	@ 58
OATS—Western Mixed	46	@ 64
RYE—Western	78	@ 80
PORK—New Mess	14 25	@14 50
LARD	9⅜	@ 9⅝
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 00
Choice Natives	5 40	@ 5 65
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 50
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 85
Medium to Fair	5 00	@ 5 25
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 4 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	9 50	@10 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 44½	@ 1 45½
No. 3 Spring	1 32	@ 1 33
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 2	68	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	58	@ 60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 11
PORK—Mess	13 00	@13 25
LARD	9	@ 9¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 62	@ 1 63
No. 2	1 52	@ 1 53
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 1	69	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	71	@ 73
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 69	@ 1 70
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE	65	@ 66
PORK—Mess	13 50	@14 00
LARD	8¾	@ 9
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 60
CATTLE	4 00	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 74	@ 1 76
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS—White	42	@ 43
RYE—No. 2	76	@ 77
PORK—Mess	14 00	@14 25
LARD	9	@ 9¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter	1 97	@ 1 98
No. 2 Red Winter	1 70	@ 1 71
CORN	47	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	40	@ 41
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	8 00	@ 8 50
WHEAT—White	1 70	@ 1 82
CORN—No. 2	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	44	@ 45
RYE	75	@ 80
PORK—Mess	14 75	@15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	4 75	@ 4 90
Philadelphias	5 00	@ 5 30
CATTLE—Best	5 50	@ 6 00
Medium	5 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. J. MAYS, Publisher.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

Some Facts and Figures About the Black Hills Mining Region.

[illegible]

The story of the Black Hills has as yet been written only piecemeal, and it can never attain to the significance which made the gold-hunt of California's early years worthy of special historic treatment; it is an episode, not an epoch. The treaty, the rumors of gold, the military prospecting tour, the irruption of adventurers, the Sioux war and the tragic retribution of Custer's death, with his brave men—are its incidents. The Black Hills have since copied the other El Dorados of these thirty years past, and furnished in abundance the delightful elements of Mr. Harte's stories for the benefit of his imitators.

A writer in the New York *Sun* gives the first really sober and probable account of the whole region that we have seen, and it is worth while to indicate briefly what he tells us, for there has been enough emigration thither from hereabouts to give local interest in the matter. The Black Hills are a mountain mass rising abruptly from the center of an immense prairie to from 3,000 to 8,000 feet from the sea-level, and pierced by a few cañons and gulches at wide intervals. They derive their name from the somber pines which clothe them; but within, as the fatal Custer expedition proved, exists a beautiful and fertile country. And it was likewise found then and made certain by the subsequent scientific exploration of Prof. Jenny in 1875, that the tales of gold there were true. It is said that the Jesuit missionaries knew it many years ago, and, having regard to better things than gold—namely, the welfare of human souls—they persuaded the Indians to keep the secret of the Hills to themselves. However that may be, they did keep the secret as long as they could.

The Black Hills embrace some 6,000 square miles, but not all this region is gold-bearing, and much of what may be called so is not rich enough to pay for working. The gold belt extends twenty-five miles wide for a distance of eighty miles along the Hills, from Bear range on the northwestern slope to French creek on the southeast; of this, the only really profitable district is that known as Deadwood, comprising the northern fourth of the belt, about 500 square miles, as rich as it can be with gold and silver—the "richest diggings in the world," according to old miners. Two streams, Whitewood and Deadwood, rise in the Hills fifteen miles southwest of Deadwood City, unite at that point, and flow northeast; the Deadwood is "the bonanza." On the gulch proper 200 claims are located, and on a half-dozen dry branch gulches (bearing such poetic names as Split-tail, Bob-tail, etc.) there are as many more, each claim being valued at from $15,000 to $30,000, and sometimes at still higher figures. For instance, the owners of a claim which yielded $1,300 in one ten-hour run not irrationally refuse $10,000 for a fifth interest in it; and adjoining this is the Wheeler claim, the crack one of the Hills, which yielded $97,000 last year, and now yields from $300 to $500 per shift. From bank statistics and the miners' statements the production of the whole mining region last year is estimated at $2,500,000, four-fifths of which were from Deadwood and its tributaries. This year's yield is calculated at $25,000,000, in support of which apparently wild estimate it is asserted that in the tunnel of one quartz lead is now visible ore worth $800,000 by mathematical demonstration. We may remark, for the benefit of those who may feel tempted thither by these glittering figures, that every foot on these gulches is taken.

In the Deadwood district, as extended by the *Sun* correspondent for his convenience, he includes Potato gulch, which is in Wyoming Territory, 20 miles west of Deadwood City, and covers some 25 square miles, full of streams, chief among which is the Redwater, 60 feet wide, 20 inches deep, and falling 100 feet to the mile. Here was found the biggest nugget of the Hills, weighing a little over seven ounces, and worth about $150. It was found by accident by two penniless colored miners who were sadly wandering back to civilization. They took shelter from a storm under the roots of an overturned tree, and by mere accident saw this lump in the clay. Of course they "located," and netted $20,000 by their season's work. Such stories as these are frequent, but to one such fortune there are hundreds of cases of ruin. One of the most deceptive statements made about mines is that ore is taken out which will assay at the rate of $20,000, $30,000 or $50,000 to the ton. Of course such ore is sometimes found, but the fact is that it is extraordinary ore that averages $30 or $40 to the ton.

The gold in the Black Hills is found in auriferous ores in well-defined leads on all the southern sides of the hills, which will only be developed when capital brings in machinery. In the rich portion of the belt, however, the gold occurs also in a quite peculiar deposit of reddish sand-stone, sometimes conglomerate, which covers certain hills, and does not possess a single recognized feature of a mineral lode.

The best authorities in the Hills agree that there is no chance there now for any poor men, though men with money can find there opportunity to invest it. All the territory that remains unexplored has no water, and without water there can be no mining. Discourage emigration, they all say; there are hundreds in Deadwood streets and gulches that are actually starving.

The False Balance.

Alas! what narrow creatures we are, after all! How distinctly we can see the "mote" in other eyes, so imperceptible in our own. How easily we can settle the question of duty for a tired, tempted, discouraged fellow-creature, and what a large margin we allow for our own weaknesses and follies! How seldom do we reflect that, placed in the same circumstance, we might be even more reprehensible than they whom we so uncharitably condemn! God help us—what if *He* so unsparingly and unrelentingly measure our motives and lives! Who if our unworthiness were the measure of His daily favors and recognition? May we then be more careful of our lips, the harsh judgment, and prefer the extended hand of welcome to the tempted and discouraged!

The Case of Dr. Ayer—A Lesson to Advertisers.

The insanity of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, affords a terrible warning to advertisers. Here was a man engaged in the manufacture of a pill, not differing much from a hundred other pills which may be obtained at any drug store. In an unguarded moment he made up his mind that he would advertise, not in the picayune style of the ordinary dealer, but in a comprehensive sort of way, by which he could reach every possible purchaser of pills. He started with the idea of devoting half of his profits each year to advertising.

The result might have been foreseen. He accumulated money so rapidly that he did not know what to do with it. When he had rolled together $15,000,000, and had vainly striven to find some outlet for his ever-increasing profits, his mind gave way under the absorbing cares of his vast business, and he is now a patient at an asylum for the insane. How easily this calamity might have been averted! If he had stuck to the conservative methods of many of our merchants and refrained from advertising, he might have been passing quietly through bankruptcy now, instead of being loaded down with his uncounted millions.

It is a dangerous experiment for a man who does not want to become rich to advertise; or, if he advertises at all, he must advertise grudgingly and at long intervals, lest his profits should grow out of all proportion to his requirements, and he should find himself burdened with wealth. Advertising, conducted on the principle of devoting half the profits of a business to it, is, we repeat, a dangerous experiment. It precipitates a fortune upon the advertiser so suddenly that the chances are even that he will not know what to do with his money. The multitudinous pleasures of bankruptcy, insolvency, and "shinning around" for the wherewithal to meet a note are permanently denied to the man who advertises.

There never was in Europe or America a great advertiser who did not accumulate a great fortune. Let those who desire to live unburdened by the cares of wealth take warning.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

Turkey Sinking to Extinction.

Whatever Turkey does, whether she be steeped in her ancient poverty or rich with fresh loans, whether left to herself or strong in European alliances, she is still sinking, depth below depth, and falling to pieces. Some, indeed, hold out a hope that, if left to herself, she might carry out reforms; but on one point all are silent, and that is, what all these reforms are to end in, and what is to be the reformed Turkish empire of the future? It is a castle in the air. The Turks are incapable of representative institutions and constitutional government. Their pretense of it, whether honest or not, is an illusion. They have it neither in their race nor in their creed, nor even in their circumstances. It is the common assumption of every speaker, on whatever side, that Turkey is in this evil case. Whether she be oppressor or oppressed, mistress of her actions or under evil possession, it all comes to the same thing; that the world is seeing the last of Turkey. Her visible and awful changes are not those of development, but of dissolution. Then comes the question, Are we to attempt to keep life in the body, to infuse young blood, to inflate the collapsing lungs, to warm the chill extremities, and flatter ourselves we can make her once more a living thing? Is it possible? Is it desirable? Is it even right?—*London Times.*

Josh Billings Insures His Life.

I kum to the conclusion lately that life was so onsartin that the only way for me tu stand a fair chance with other folks wuz tu git my life insured, and so I kalled on the agent of the "Garden Angel Life Insurance Company," and answered the following questions which wuz put to me over the top ov a pare of gold specks, by a slick little round gray head, and as pretty a little belley on him az enny man ever owned:

1st. Are you male or femail? If so pleze state how long you have been so.

2d. Are you subject to fits, and if so, du yu have more than one at a time.

3d. What is yure precise fiteing weight?

4th. Did you ever have enny ancestors, and if so, how meny, and of what sex?

5th. What is yure legal opinion of the constitutionality of the tenth commandment?

6th. Do yu ever have any nightmares?

7th. Are you married or single, or are you a bachelor?

8th. Do yu beleave in a future state? If yu du, state it.

9th. What are yure private sentiments about a rush of rats tu the head? Can it be did successfully?

10th. Have yu ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to effect yu?

Timber Pirates.

The Government is making war upon the timber-depredators on the public lands. Special agents will be detailed by the Interior Department to seize stolen timber and arrest the thieves. The agents are forbidden to compromise with the depredators. It is stated that seizures of timber have been made in Minnesota and Louisiana within two months the value of which aggregates more than the total amount recovered by the Government during the preceding twenty years. It is believed that this wholesale plundering can be stopped and millions of dollars saved to the Government by the increased vigilance of the proper authorities. In the mining districts on the Pacific coast, it is said, the cutting and removal of Government timber has been very great, large quantities having been used in propping mines and preparing charcoal for smelting ores.—*Chicago Journal.*

The colored people of Washington city are no inconsiderable element of its population, numbering, as they do, about 40,000, or nearly one-third of the inhabitants.

OCEAN'S PERILS.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship San Francisco, on the Mexican Coast.

(Gleaned from the San Francisco Papers.)

A peculiar, indescribable tremor was felt, the ship having struck against an unknown danger, cutting into the hull the length of sixty feet, and the water rushing in with fearful velocity. The ship was at once turned toward the shore, thirteen miles distant, gradually sinking. She had full steam on and grounded on a sand-bank. Fortunately three compartments were not burst. The Captain and his officers were cool, calm and clear-headed. As soon as the ship struck orders were given to get the boats ready and life-preservers on, as the danger of sinking was most imminent. A sounding between the reef and the sand-bank showed five and a half, seven and a half, eleven, and finally sixteen fathoms of water and no bottom. During the fearful interval while evidently sinking not a cry was heard from the passengers. There was little confusion, but silent, anxious waiting, although there were 187 passengers, twenty of them small children, and many young men never before at sea. The boats started for the shore three miles away. Not a passenger was allowed a pound of baggage of any kind, and when reaching the shore each boat was overturned and the passengers thrown in the surf. The scene was one never to be forgotten. A kind Providence preserved every life and all were safe on the Mexican shore. Fortunately a stream of fresh water was found between the mountains, where, with the stars for a covering and the roots and branches of the trees for mattresses, all slept. The Captain at once sent one of his officers to Acapulco, eighty miles distant, but fortunately the boat fell in with the gunboat Mexican, Capt. Lolor commanding, and, although under orders to get provisions for the besieged city, the inhabitants of which were starving for food, the Captain at once steamed off to the relief of the shipwrecked passengers. They were all taken off safely, crowding the deck of the gunboat, and next day transferred to the Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica. Capt. Waddell and his officers behaved splendidly, and were brave, humane and unselfish. Capt. Waddell says seven steam-pumps of 160 barrels of water per minute capacity were absolutely useless. The whole bottom was out of the steamer. He has run the steamer over the spot repeatedly. The only conjecture is that the late earthquake, which was made manifest on the coast by a tidal wave, may have upheaved a submarine rock. The Captain was on the bridge an hour before the steamer struck and timed everything by his watch. Twenty minutes after she struck the fires were out. In that twenty minutes she was running in shore under a full head of steam, and ran forty-two minutes, making a distance of nine or ten miles, and then grounded in thirty feet of water on a sand bottom. The next morning a foot of the stern was seen out of water. The whole body of the ship was submerged. The mizzen mast was gone. The baggage of the passengers, furniture, etc., was constantly floating ashore during the day. The money of the passengers in the purser's hands, the ship's money, and all the baggage was totally lost. It was a run for life. The perfect coolness of all the men, women and children was extraordinary, there being only one instance of panic. A young man from New York, fearing the ship would sink, leaped overboard, but was rescued and taken into the boat.

The Remains of J. Wilkes Booth.

To dispose of certain absurd stories that have lately appeared in the public prints, the Baltimore *Gazette* says that President Andrew Johnson ordered the remains of J. Wilkes Booth to be delivered to his family, and that they sent John H. Weaver, a Baltimore undertaker, to Washington to receive them. A box was taken up from the arsenal building and delivered to him. It was found to contain a skeleton wrapped in an army blanket. On the right foot was an army shoe, cut open at the top its entire length, as if to accommodate a swollen foot. On the other was a large cavalry boot. A reporter of the *Gazette* examined the bones in and above the shoe, and found that the leg was broken just above the ankle. Still, the identity of the remains was not satisfactorily established, especially as there was no portion of the spinal vertebræ missing, and no mark of any bullet upon them. A brother of Booth's was sent for, who said that Wilkes had his tooth plugged with gold in a peculiar manner. He described the location of the tooth, and drew with a pencil the shape of the plug, which was of unusual size. The teeth were taken out, and the tooth was found plugged as described. The remains were buried in Greenmount cemetery, in the same lot with his grandfather, father and children of the family.

Roumanian Discretion.

The Roumanian soldiers look so well when they are on dress parade at Bucharest that some of the war correspondents have been beguiled into the notion that they can fight. An incident which a correspondent of the London *News* relates shows they would not have offered much resistance to the Turks if an attempt had been made from Rustchuk or Widin to forestall the advance of the Russians. There was a corps of observation stationed at Giurgevo to watch the Turks, and it occurred to the Minister of War that it would be a good thing to exercise these troops and accustom them to the sounds of war. So one night he ordered the alarm to be sounded. He has been heard to say that he bitterly repented having taken so bold a measure, for it took him a week to get the detachment together again.

Russian Soldiers.

Russian soldiers upon marches sing to while away tedium, and the solos, always in a minor key, and monotonous, are varied by very lively bursts in the chorus. The solo singer often improvises, and is usually accompanied by a man with a fiddle, a triangle, a clarionet, or by one who whistles. The ordinary uniform of the infantry consists of a kepi, a tunic, and pantaloons of dark green cloth, the latter garment being inserted in the boots. The gray overcoat is carried in a roll at the back, from the right shoulder to the left hip. Two cartridge boxes are attached to the leather belt in front. A canvas haversack hangs at the right behind the bayonet, and the knapsack occupies the back.

A WATER-WONDER.

A Baltimorean's Astonishing Invention—Propelling Boats Without Wheel or Screw.

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

About three years ago an intelligent mechanic of Baltimore began to put into shape some ideas he had concerning water as a propelling power for vessels. He believed that by judicious manipulation a boat could be propelled without a wheel or screw. With an inventor's sublime faith in the correctness of his theory, he gave his spare moments to putting his ideas into practical form. He built a model and launched her in a trough. He "fired up" with kerosene and raised steam to work his pump. The experiment with the working model satisfied the inventor that he was on the right track. But between that model and the trim little Alpha, which ran down the bay on her trial yesterday, there was a wide gulf of hope, disappointment, hard work and expectation. The Alpha is a Baltimore-built boat, constructed on the tug-boat model, and as neat a thing of the kind as there is afloat. She is 43 feet in length, and has 10½ feet of beam. She is furnished with one 16-horse-power horizontal tubular boiler, and a No. 7 Knowles pump. From the pump to the stern are two lines of pipe, which strike the water about three feet beneath the surface. Two similar lines run to the bow. The pump drives through each pipe a 2½-inch stream, which enters the water through a ½-inch nozzle. With sixty pounds of steam the pump makes 180 strokes to the minute, each stroke driving a stream into the body of water. This is all there is about this wonderful device. And yet, under all the disadvantages of a trial trip, this was the device which yesterday enabled the Alpha to make ten knots an hour under sixty pounds' pressure. There was not a ripple astern, and no perceptible displacement of the water, except the little made by the cutting of the bow. She was backed and turned with perfect ease. To back the boat the stream is driven through the bow nozzles, and the craft obeys on the instant. If the boat were to spring aleak, the pump would simply draw its supply from the hold and go on with its work. It is claimed that a vessel provided with this appliance could not sink under ordinary leakage. For prudential reasons there were no experiments in this line yesterday. A remarkable feature of the Caldwell contrivance is that the power which propels will also steer. To accomplish this the nozzles are worked alternately from side to side, using the streams as levers, on the principle of the oar. There is yet another use to which this device can be applied. In case of fire on board or about the docks, a line of hose is attached to the pump, and in a second there is a floating steam engine which at least holds its own with anything on wheels. The inventor claims that his device can be profitably applied to any vessel, although it is mainly intended for canal service, where the demand is for a cheap propeller that will not wash the banks. Mr. Caldwell declares that both the first and after cost of his invention will be far less that that of anything now in use. The entire driving apparatus is below, and no part of it could be carried away by accident or design. The whole thing is so simple that there is not much to get out of order, and nothing that could not easily be repaired.

Our Civilized Indians.

The population of the Indian Territory is about 77,000. The wild Indians by blood, called "blanket" Indians, who do not cultivate the soil, are the Osages, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Pawnees, and number 20,000. Those mixed with the whites and partly civilized are the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws. A white man marrying a squaw becomes "a white Indian," and a white woman marrying an Indian becomes "a white squaw." There are also a lot of "black Indians," who are negroes. Altogether these number 55,000. Beside these there are 6,500 "negro citizens of the United States," formerly slaves of the Chickasaws. They do not rank as Indians, while a "black Indian" does.

A Russian Dinner.

As a prelude to the more substantial dinner, the Russians partake of a lunch of caviare, anchovies, herring, smoked beef, sausages, cheese, *kummel*, *cumin*, and kindred beverages. The cookery is French, still a few national dishes, such as black bread; *agourcis*, a preparation of salted cucumbers; *chtchi*, a stew of mutton, vegetables, barley, and prunes; and iced soup, retain their place on the table. The choicest wines of Europe, with porter, ale, and *kwas*, a native beer, are drunk at dinner. Tea is sipped from tumblers instead of cups, and the favorite sort is bought at the annual fair at Nigni-Novgorod for about $20 per pound. It is yellow as amber, and includes the first picking of the tender leaves.

Peruvian Bark.

A lady was traveling with a troublesome barking dog in her lap. A gentleman, a fellow-passenger, complained of the annoyance. "Dear me, sir," exclaimed the lady, with an air of astonishment, "I wonder you complain of my dog—everybody admires it; it is a real *Peruvian.*" "I *don't* complain of your Peruvian dog, ma'am," replied he, "but I wish he would give less of his Peruvian *bark.*"

The 8,221 married women in the city of Providence, between 15 and 45, born in the United States, had 2,532 children in 1874-5, while the 5,919 married women of the same ages born abroad had 2,912 children; that is, the latter class, numbering 2,302 less than the former, had 380 more children. If the American women had in those years had the same percentage as the foreign born, there would have been 4,044 children of American parentage instead of 2,532.

A French machinist has discovered that, by keeping his turning-tools constantly wetted with petroleum, he was able to cut metal and alloys with them, although when the tools were used without the oil their edges were turned and culled. The hardest steel can be turned easily if the tools be thus wetted with a mixture of two parts of petroleum with one part of turpentine.

SCHAMYL.

The Circassians and Their "Prophet-Warrior."

(From the New York Tribune.)

The people of the Caucasus have long been known as a warlike, adventurous and semi-barbarous race. This region is about 700 miles long, and varies in width from 60 to 120 miles. No other country on the globe contains so many different nations or tribes. In Strabo's time seventy dialects were spoken. At present there are more than 100—Persian, Turkish, Finish and Teutonic words being among those that are found. The prevailing religion is the Mohammedan, but Christians are numbered among them. For a century and a half they were split up into an infinite number of clans or petty tribes, when the aggression of Peter the Great incensed them into organization, and in 1785 the encroachments of the Russians had become so great that the war cry was sounded, and it has seldom been silenced since. The Russians have, on the other hand, been greatly incensed at the barbarities shown toward the Christians of Georgia. In 1791 the Circassian leader was made a prisoner and put to death. War followed more bitter and desperate than ever. One of their chieftains, thirty or forty years ago, after years of hard fighting against the Russians, fell at Himri, with all his friends except one dead around him. This young survivor was Schamyl. He was 37 years of age, and said to have been a silent and earnest man, learned beyond his people, and believing himself inspired from Allah. They afterward called him "The Prophet-Warrior of the Caucasus."

His survival of the great conflict at Himri had so much of mystery in it for his people that he was regarded by them with reverence, and not long afterward he was again the sole survivor of a battle, and eventually established himself in full and complete authority over the people. He made his headquarters at a place built upon almost inaccessible rocks in the mountains, and fortified it with trenches, earthen parapets, and covered ways. So great did his power become against the Russians that in 1839 the Czar Nicholas, irritated by his boldness and defiance, sent a powerful army against him, with orders to capture Schamyl alive or dead. A great battle was fought, in which the Russians suffered enormous losses and Schamyl's force was annihilated, but Schamyl himself escaped. But it was a Pyrrhic victory. Every tribe in the Caucasus was enraged and in arms against the Czar, and helped to strengthen the cause of Schamyl. He adopted the guerrilla system of warfare, and in that the mountains and ravines gave him further aid. The Russians could not cope with him. He continually encouraged them to cross the boundary line, and when they had entangled themselves among the mountains of the ravines the Circassians would shoot them from the overhanging rocks above. On one occasion the Russians made a formidable attack, but were repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men. The Czar was greatly mortified, and sent another army and a new General. It was nearly annihilated, and the General Prince came very near being made a prisoner.

Schamyl then assumed the offensive, and in 1848, 1850 and 1853 more irruptions into Russian territory, at one time driving them back eight leagues. After the Crimean war Russia renewed operations in the Caucasus, and continued them until 1859. Her army seized the Circassian stronghold and drove Schamyl to a mountain fort near the Caspian sea. Here he made a last desperate struggle, but was captured and taken to St. Petersburg a prisoner, where he received considerate treatment. The country was conquered—at least Russia considered that the Georgian Christians would no longer be persecuted—and peace has since prevailed. In 1864 about 200,000 Circassians removed to Turkey, and made their home on the western and northwestern shores of the Black sea. English eulogists of those people have called them the handsomest, bravest and noblest of mankind; others have pictured them as semi-barbarous bands of outlaws, living entirely by plunder, given to polygamy, and selling their daughters in Turkish markets to the number, sometimes, of 1,000 a year.

Schamyl did not remain long in St. Petersburg. Russia assigned him a residence in Kaluga, 100 miles from Moscow, with a pension of about $8,000. In January, 1870, he went to Mecca, Arabia, and soon afterward to Medina, where he soon died in March, 1871.

Byron's Club Foot.

At a recent dinner given by Lord Houghton, of London, L. J. Jennings met "Baron Heath, who was Lord Byron's school-fellow at Harrow, and who, being his junior, acted as his 'fag.' He told me that Lord Byron wore a boot at that time on his withered foot, in which a plate of tin was inserted, in the hope that it would remedy the deformity, but that the foot ceased to grow at an early period of his life, and simply shrunk up. It was not a 'club foot,' as is commonly supposed. The boot was laced up in the middle. 'I remember it very well,' said Baron Heath, with a smile, 'and for a very good reason—I have often had to clean those same boots.'"

A Big Gun.

Artillery experiments were lately resumed at Shoeburyness, near London, with the eighty-ton cannon. It was loaded with a charge of 425 pounds; the projectile, a Palliser ball, weighed 1,700 pounds, and quitted the mouth of the gun at the rate of 1,600 feet in a second. The target was at a distance of 120 yards, and was composed of a sheet of iron two feet thick, traversed by oaken beams of fifteen inches. It cost about $30,000. The projectile buried itself seventeen inches in the iron, which was not thought satisfactory, but, owing to the heavy expense of each shot, a second trial was not made.

A German View of the Crisis.

Dr. Wirth, of Vienna, one of the most celebrated of German statisticians, argues that the crisis which has been ravaging the civilized world the last three or four years was caused by the excessive conversion, or rather perversion, of private wealth for public purposes. He has compiled a tabular statement of the amount of public securities emitted between 1867 and 1876, and of the payments made on them. The total emissions of public securities were $6,000,000,000, and of payments made on them $5,000,000,000. Of these emission s, $3,880,000,000 were made in the yea r s 1871-'72-'73-'74, in which the Franco-Prussian war was the principal source of expenditure.

ALL SORTS.

Never apologize for a long letter; you only add to its length.

Statistics show that India is the third wheat-producing country in the world.

Many flour mills have been built in Alabama during the past twelve months, and the wheat crop this year promises to be very good.

The census of the "Old Catholics" in Germany reveals an aggregate membership in their churches of something less than fifty-four thousand.

The Michigan Salt Association, including nine-tenths of the manufacturers of the State, have shipped 267,627 barrels of salt this season to date.

The recent expositions of land-grabbing in California show that about 200 men own about one-third of the landed and other property of the State.

Two thousand sheep were lately sold in Adelaide, South Australia, at 25 cents a head. This is the effect of the drought. Droughts and flood are the curses of that country.

The most northerly telegraph station in the world is established at Gjesvar, a Norwegian fishing station, near the North Cape, in latitude 71 degrees and 12 minutes north.

A real Chinaman was introduced in a farce in a San Francisco theater. He was very successful in his portrayal of his own funny peculiarities, and his "pigeon English" especially made a hit.

According to the returns obtained by the royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin police, 37,587 persons emigrated from Ireland in 1876. Yet the population appears to have increased 10,352 in that year.

In the Rhode Island Supreme Court a verdict was rendered for $100,000 against the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company, for the loss of life resulting from the Richmond switch disaster.

Robert Sickles, of Shaftesbury, Vt., filled a bushel basket with 300 hailstones, one of which weighed 10½ ounces, that fell in a terrific hail-storm that passed over Shaftesbury and the northern part of Bennington recently.

A New Orleans genius has invented the "Infallible boy-bouncer and spanker." The naughty boy who is stealing a ride on the rear platform of the conductorless car is grasped by the "bouncer and spanker," spanked well, and then deposited in the street. The driver starts the contrivance.

The valuation of Boston is to be reduced this year $60,000,000, making a reduction of $100,000,000 within two years. It is claimed that the valuation for the purposes of taxation of real estate should be what it will bring at a forced sale, and that for some years past the land of Boston has been much above this.

The printers of Portsmouth, England, having under consideration a project to erect a monument to the late Charles Dickens in his native town, an application was made to the queen for her patronage. Her Majesty declined the request, stating that she has never assisted in the erection of a memorial to any person. The printers determined to abandon the scheme.

A Russian commissariat officer at Odessa was detected adulterating flour about to be sent to the army with lime and other substances. He was immediately tried, and shot within twenty-four hours after the discovery took place. The Russian Government trust that this summary execution will put a stop to these practices, which caused so much suffering to the Russian soldiers during the Crimean war.

M. T. Hatch, editor of the Newport (Vt.) *Palladium* published an article derogatory to one Miss Hadlock. A day or two afterward, as Hatch was passing along the street, Miss Hadlock threw a handful of red pepper in his eyes, completely blinding him, and then drew a large horsewhip and gave him a severe thrashing in the face and upon his head, and finally rotten-egged him. Both are respectably connected.

The negroes living with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were made free by the treaties of 1856, but the treaties did not stipulate that the negroes should become members of the tribe, so that they simply remain citizens of the United States, who are legally residents of the Indian Territory; that is, they cannot vote, cannot sue, cannot sit upon a jury, and have no interest in the schools and courts of the country in which they were born and bred.

SINGER AND POET.

"Make me a summer song, for music meet,
And ye shall hear it when you come again—
Let it be full of life
And sunshine and of flowers."
"It must be so," she laughing spoke, and then
Struck the white keys and played a joyful tune.
'Twas winter, but I thought
The birds began to sing.
I waited till the frozen buds should bloom;
For then, I said, my song were better tuned—
Catching a sound of mirth
From the awakening world.
O friend—dear friend! The winter has gone by
But still thy poet's song will not be glad,
While the bright flowers of June
Blossom above thy grave.

—*Scribner for June.*

Cancellation of Postage Stamps.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has for some months been constantly receiving letters from parties claiming to have discovered an indelible ink for canceling postage stamps. Impressed with the value of such an ink, which would effectually prevent the use of washed stamps, the Postoffice Department made arrangements for testing all inks presented, and agreed to adopt any proved satisfactory. A large number of inks were tested, but the result was so unsatisfactory that further tests have been discontinued.

A Vermont Nobleman.

Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, the extensive scale-maker of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who was knighted by the Emperor of Austria, has been invested with the order of Commander by the Bey of Tunis in consideration of his valuable invention. The order has no fixed cash value, but it was the best the Bey could do for Sir Thaddeus.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 14, 1877.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met in session Monday June 4th, and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By J. B. Niles and others, for a public ditch in Wilmington township. Ditch established.

By S. Haverstock and others, for a ditch in Franklin township. Continued.

By Rob't. Arford and others, for a public ditch in Stafford township. Ditch established.

By C. H. Thurston, for a ditch in Franklin township. Ditch established.

By J. N. Clark and others, for a ditch in Franklin township. Ditch established.

By Emily Fuller and others, for a ditch in Jackson township. Continued.

By O. Heusinger and others, for a dicth in Union township. Continued.

By Fred Krell, for a ditch in Fairfield township. Continued.

By S. J. Tarney and others, for a ditch in Jackson township. Continued

By R. M. Lochkart, for a ditch in Franklin township. Continued.

By A. Johnson, for a ditch in Richland township. Continued.

By Henry Zirkle and others, for a ditch in Jackson township. Continued.

By G. D. McGowan and others, for a ditch in Union and Wilmington townships. Viewers appointed J. P. Wicney D. Z. Hoffman ann F. D. Ryan.

By Wm. Boyd and others, for a ditch in Wilmington township. Same viewers appointed.

By Levi Pifer and others, for a highway in Wilmington township. Viewers report adversely which was confirmed.

By J. E. Miller and others, for a road in Wilmington township. Viewers report favorably and road ordered open.

By Wm. Stroh and others for change vacation and location of road in Union township. Viewers reported adversely and report confirmed.

By Wm. Countryman and others, for road in Newville township. Viewers report, remonstrance filed. Re-viewers appointed P B. Nimmons, W.H.Madden and John Shoub.

By Hiram Eazor, for road in Franklin township. Road established.

By G. D. Dennison and others, for change of road in Wilmington township Dismissed for insufficiency of notice.

By E. Bensinger and others, for a road in Wilmington township. Dismissed for insufficiency of notice.

By J. J. VanAuken and others, for a bridge in Auburn. Continued.

By Wm. Smith and others, for a bridge in Union township between sections 21 and 22. Granted, and Com. Goetschius authorized to superintend the work.

By W. H. Cornell, for an appropriation to extend the bridge, known as the Miller bridge, in Butler township. Granted.

By W. A. Goodrich and others, for a bridge in Fairfield township. Granted. and C. Duncan to superintend the work.

By David McNabb and others, for a bridge in Fairfield township. Granted Duncan to superintend.

By I. Gunsenhouser and others, for a road in Newville township. Reviewers appointed to assess damages.

By D. S. Ober, for improvements of road in Union township. Granted. Com. Goetchius to superintend

By S. B. Plotner and others, for a road in Wilinmgton township, viewres appointed, Jas. Goetschius, F. D. Ryan, and R. N. Crooks.

By D. McEntarfer and others, for vacation of road in Union township, viewer appointed. T. C. Elson, David Swihart, and Charles Stimely.

By H. B. Forney and others, for an appropr iation for bridge across swamp in Smithfield township. Granted and Com. Duncan to superintend.

By E. H. Palmer and others, for an appropiation to improve a road in Keyser township. Continued.

By Jacob Kahn and others, for a public ditch in Union township. Viewers appointed, J. J. Vanauken, J. W. Clark, and John Buchanan.

By John Henderson and others, for an appropiation to build a bridge in Jackson township. Granted. Com. Blair to superintend.

By Edward Scovill and others, for a road in Stafford township. Dismissed.

By S. M. Knott, an order to incur indebtedness by Butler township. Dismissed.

The Superintendent of County Asylum submitted report, showing that there are now 20 male and 5 female inmates in the institution. Two inmates, W. J. Duffy and Jacob Spitz, have died since last report.

The following persons were granted licenses to sell liquors:

Isaac Hirschler, N. F. Gengnagle, Thomas Sommers, F. Hulsenbeck, S. J. Locke, J. H. Clifford and J. E. Mathews

TOWNSHIP LEVY.

The following is a statement of the taxes levied by the several towns and townships for the year 1877, as corrected by the Commissioners:

	Tp. Tax	Road	Sp School	Poll
Butler	5	20	50	60
Jackson	6	18	15	25
Concord		15	25	50
Newville		15	30	150
Stafford		10	40	60
Wilmington		25	35	
Union		15	8	
Richland		30	30	100
Fairfield		15	15	40
Smithfield		10	15	40
Franklin		20	20	25
Troy		15	23	
Keyser		15	30	50
Auburn			25	50
Waterloo			50	100
Butler				

The county levy was placed at 45c for general purposes and 10c for jail bonds for this year.

AUBURN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report of the School Year Beginning Dec. 11, 1876, and Ending June 1, 1877.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—The public schools of Auburn having reached the close of the school years specified above, I now have the honor of submitting to you the following report:

(1) Length of school year in days, 120.
(2) Whole number of boys admitted during the year, 231.
(3) Whole number of girls admitted during the year, 181.
(4) Whole number of pupils admitted, 412.
(5) Average daily attendance, 300.
(6) Percent of attendance, 895.
(7) Number of schools, 7.
(8) Number of teachers, 7.
(9) Number of pupils suspended, 7.
(10) High School.
(A) Enrollment for the year, 60.
(B) Average attendance for the year 35
(C) Percent of attendance, 88.
(D) Number of foriegn pupils, 11.
(E) Amount of foreign tuition.

REMARKS.—GRADING.

The system of grading adopted at the beginning of the year, has been found to work admirably thus far; and although I am satisfied that mistakes have been made in the grading of individual pupils, the general result is altogether satisfactory.

The plans by which your schools are now graded is identical with that employed in Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, Evansville, and all the other leading cities of the state. By this plan all the pupils below those who are in the high school are divided into two general classes, Primaries and Intermediates. These two classes are then sub-divided, each class into four grades, called respective, A, B, C and D primary, and A, B, C and D intermediate. This system of grading will adapt itself perfectly to any possible increase in your school population; and all that now remains to be done, as the number of pupils increase, is to establish new schools, with grades parallel to those already existing. No more new grades need ever be established. The utmost vigilance will be necessary, however, in order to keep the work of each grade distinct and separate from that of all others.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the pupils who applied for admission to the high school last fall, so few were found complete to do the work, that it was necessary to admit to the high school room a large class of the older and more advanced pupils of the A intermediate grade. The greater part of those will be ready to begin high school work in the fall. It will probably be necessary to continue this arrangement unless an effort be made to secure the attention of foreign pupils.

INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY GRADES.

I had planned at the beginning of the year to place two grades of pupils under each of the intermediate and primary teachers; but finding that the C and D intermediate grades were too full for that, I was obliged to place three primary grades under one teacher, in one case, and one primary grade and half of the D intermediate under another. This arrangement was not satisfactory, but was the best we could make under the circumstances.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

1. Set of Encyclopedias, for high school.
2. Lippincott's Gazetter, for A and B intermediate.
3. Additional black-board in the ward building.
4. Repairs to black-board in high school room.
5. Matting on stairways of new building.

TEACHERS.

As to the professional merits of the corps of teachers with whom I was assisted during the year just ended, I need not speak here. I nevertheless take pleasure in calling your attention to the zeal with which they labored to accomplish the work assigned them; and I cannot speak to highly of their faithful co-operation with me in the arduous work of organizing the school.

Finally, I owe to you, gentlemen, an expression of my sincere appreciation of the courteous consideration and forbearance which you have accorded me throughout the year; and of the fact that no time during the year did anything occur to disturb the general harmony of our regulations.

M. SEILER, Sup't. Schools.

A few Things that We Know.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that DaCosta's Radical Cure will without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial, you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses." Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's pleasant worm syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physician required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

Dr. Marshall's lung syrup speaks for itself. It seem everybody recommends it as the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs and pulmonary complaints. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia,	Sciatica,
Neuralgia,	Toothache,
Pleurisy,	Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints,	Chilblains,
Headache,	Sprains,
Lame Back,	Burns,
Erysipelas,	Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Auburn Wool Market.

UNWASHED.	
Fine	20 to 22 c
Medium	21 " 23 "
Coarse	21 " 22 "
Combing	23 " 25 "
Common	18 " 20 "
FLEECED WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 33 "
Coarse	31 " 33 "
Medium	30 " 33 "
Common	30 " 31 "
Combing	35 " 37 "
TUB WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 33 "
Medium	33 " 35 "
Common	30 " 32 "

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 6w

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas, near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be so'd in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land. June 7, 1877. no 51-3m.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS,
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND ECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David H. Murry, et al. are plaintiffs, and Anthony Stepleton et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Thousand and Eighty Three Dollars and Ninety-One Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose, at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 7th day of July, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

In lot number forty-seven [47] in the town of Vienna, except fifteen [15] feet on north side next to alley, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
W. L. Penfield Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., June 13, 1877.
P. fee $9.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein F. N. Wright et. al is plaintiffs, and Joseph Ober et. al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy six cents, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 16th day Of June 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

A part of lot number ninety-eight (98) in the original plat in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, bounded by line commencing at the north west corner of said lot and running thence east eighty (80) feet thence south forty-four (44) feet, thence west eighty (80) feet, thence north forty-four (44) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sel for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr. fee $10.00
Auburn, Indiana, May 23rd 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit in a cause wherein Eliza Eichenberger is for the use of A. Lockwood, plaintiff, and John Eichenberger is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty Dollars and ninety [90] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred sixty [160] two hundred and twenty-five [225] and twenty-five [25] feet of the south side of lot number one hundred and fifty-nine [159] all in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.
Lockwood Atty. for Plaintiff,
Auburn, Ind, June 7, 1877. Pr. fee $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and James McDowell, Sarah McDowell and Michael Long and Caroline Long are defendants requiring me to make the some of Four Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and thirty-five [35] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Out lot number seven [7] in Kuhlmen's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, containnig one acre of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, June 7. A. D. 1877.
Moody, Peterson & Plum, Atty's.
Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff, and Samuel Tate et al. defendants, requireng me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty (230) dollars with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the bigest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and thirty five (135) and one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. The above turned out by C. S. Stoy and Daniel Stoy.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as m y be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. G oss, Dept.
Auburn, Indiana, June 12th A. D. 1877.
Pr. fee $6.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph F. Bennett et al. plaintiffs, and Chauncey Ringer et al. defendents, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and twenty five (725) dollars and seventy three (73) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

Bbetween the ho irs of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits fo a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the premises described therein as the north-east quarter of section number four (4) in township thirty five (35) north of range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
Best & McClellan, Attorney for plaintiffs.
Auburn June 12th A. D. 1877. Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Isaac O. Bachtel is plaintiff, and Michael Long et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Ninety Six Cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 7th day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-eighth [⅛] of the south west quarter of section six [6] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lot number six [6] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Guy Plum Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 13, A. D. 1877.
Ptr's. fee $1.75.

CARPETS!

Newest Designs, Choicest Colors and Lowest Prices.

Root & Company,

HOSIERY!

We are now displaying a very large and attractive stock of regular made English and German Hosiery for Ladies, gentlemen, Misses, Boys and infants wear, comprising all the novelties Balbriggan Hosiery, Lisle Thread Hosiery, Solid Color Hosiery, Fancy Stripe Hosiery. Among them some decided bargains.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Superb stock of the season in lisle thread gloves, lisle thread gauntlets, taffeta silk gloves, castor beaver gloves, undressed kid gloves, gloves for driving, with full assortment of our popular brands of kid gloves. At 75c $ 1.00 125. $1.50. $175 and $2.00 per pair, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. The 'Pevost,' or new side cut "kid gloves," is a great success andselling well.

Spring Dress Goods!

We open this week large lines of novelties at a great reduction in prices.

ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 20 Cents Per Yard.

REAL VALUE 30 CENTS.

An inspection of our numerous departments will prove that we are offering larger assortments, more decide novelties, finer class of goods, and last, but not least, selling at lower prices than any establishment in the city.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the w We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 90 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c — Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c — Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c. — Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box $1 50 | Valencia raisins per lb 8c
Half box " " 75 | Leghorn Citron per lb 12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered 12c | New Orleans best 10c
Coffee A. 12½ | " " Good yellow 8c
" C. ½

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb 12½ | Pickled Pork per lb 8c
" " Shoulders 8c

Canned Peaches---Terrible. Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half bg. $1 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Malkerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

BILL BRITTON THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonab e rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ .90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	.70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. F. Kline is learning to set type.

Fresh arrival at the New York store.

Toilet Soap; a full line at Davenports.

For fine fur hats, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

The east end of Seventh street is being elevated.

Mr. Carter, of Defiance, was in town this week.

Guy Plum is at the races at Kalamazoo this week.

For a good cigar, call on Davenport the druggist.

Bill. Britton's red wagon, has now a canopy attached.

Grass Cloth and white goods at the New York store.

Strawberry and Ice Cream festivals are now in style.

The old dilapidated building on Fluke's corner has been torn down.

Have you seen the new embroirderies at the New York store.

New goods arriving daily at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Window curtains, all the new styles and varieties at Davenport's.

Davenport, the druggist, is closing out a fine line of Wall Paper.

Mrs. Doctor Allen returned from a visit to Fort Wayne yesterday.

Miss Lucy Mays, a niece of the editor will spend the summer in Auburn.

Albion west and Defiance east are to have grand Fourth of July celebrations.

We are obliged to several young ladies for a handsome serenade the other evening.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have just received a large stock of the latest style clothing.

It will pay you to examine Davenports wall paper and curtain before you buy. He sells cheap.

Eli Kuhlman has sold out his interest in the drug store to Ed. Bodine, a former proprietor.

Rev. Sanders, the Baptist minister at Auburn, lectured on temperance in this place last week.—Butler Record.

Murphy, the great temperance lecturer, now wants to lecture for $300 a night. Wonder how modest Johnson will be when he graduates.

FOR RENT.—The best office rooms in town, in brick building, for rent by S. U. Tarney. Good ventilation and reasonable terms.

Wm. McIntyre, Esq., was chosen school Trustee for a second term, by the Town Board, last Tuesday night by a unamimous vote.

Hon. J. W. Dawson and lady of Fort Wayne, were guests at the Swineford House a few days ago, enroute to Chicago and the lakes.

The bills are out for a grand celebration on the Fourth at Newville. We have no doubt the affair will prove interesting to all who attend.

There will be a mass temperance meeting in the public square next Sabbath afternoon, commencing promptly at 3 o'clock. Address by Mr. A. J. Little.

Half fare tickets will be sold June 15 good to return 16th, for persons wishing to attend the races at Angola.

H. D. BENEDICT, Ticket Agt.

We would like to have a load or two of good dry summer wood, say twenty inches long. Those who want to pay subscription in this way, should take notice.

We are requested to state that the ladies of the Catholic church of this place are making arrangements for a strawberry festival some time next week. Due notice will be given.

We have not heard the voice of the old croaker this year. Its about time something was said about weevil, and the fly. Potato bugs even are enjoying a rest.

The regular meeting of the Reform Club will be held at A. J. Little's law office next Monday evening, at eight o'clock. A full attendance of members is absolutely required to transact important business. W. H. DILLS, Pres.

Davenport the druggist has a large stock of wall paper which he is selling very cheap. Also a full line of paper, linen, and oiled window shades, and shade fixtures—prices way down. Call and see.

To Editors.

We would like to have every editor in Northern Indiana present at the convention here next week. We are making arrangements for their special benefit and a full attendance is desired.

Through the courtesy of the President of the Saginaw road, Hon. P. B. Loomis, editors attending the convention here will be passed free over that road to and from the convention, and we hope the same courtesy will be extended by the Eel River road.

We notice a great improvement at the passenger depot of the Saganaw road. The paint brush is covering a multitude of blemishes. Our present enterprising agent, Mr. Benedict, proposes to have things neat and tasty, as they should be.

Ex-Governor Hendricks left for Europe yesterday. Before his departure from Indianapolis the citizens tendered him a farewell supper which was largely attended. The Manhattan Club of New York gave him a dinner last Tuesday, in which many of the great men of the country participated.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

Some of the Indiana newspapers of Republican proclivities are now charging that Morton sold out the race between Ben Harrison and Blue Jeans Williams last fall, in favor of Blue Jeans. If Morton hadn't started on his trip to Oregon they wouldn't dare to do this.

Mr. Johnson, the temperance lecturer, reformed "all the boys" at Auburn but Bill Britton. Bill is a "cuss on wheels" but, notwithstanding this, he accomplished more good for the temperance meetings there than all were aware of. When Bill and Alph. Carter puts on the red ribbon, Auburn will have the "headlight and the wind" to carry her lodge far in advance of all others. Come to it, boys.—[Hicksville Independent.

A six weeks' Normal Institute at Auburn, beginning on July 16th. The work is planned with exclusive reference to the wants of teachers, and those preparing to teach. Special attention to be given to "Methods." Send for circular to the undersigned, or to C. P. Houser. M. SEILER, Auburn, Ind,

Dr. Harter's Liver Pills have a direct and powerful action upon the liver, and will, with great certainty, relieve Torpidity, Congestion, or Inflamation of that important organ.

Races at Waterloo.

The Agricultural Association at Waterloo, will give two day's races on the 4th and 5th of next month. On the 4th a trotting and running race will take place, to close with a contest with velocipedes. On the second day a trotting race for three minute horses and one free for all. Premiums $60 and $80. The managers might add a pacing race on the second day.

A handsome girl appeared upon our streets the other evening. Some of the boys took a walk, and everything was lovely until it was discovered that said gal was one of our young men in female garb. Jimmie makes a gallus maiden.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will entertain an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival next Friday evening, in the Odd Fellows building in the room formerly occupied by the Boot upside down. Come one and come everybody and have a lively time. Admission 10 cents. MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

There is not a more potent agent for removing or counteracting pain from whatever cause than "Lawson's Curative." For renewing and invigorating the shattered nerves, for headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and inflammation, it is the best known remedy. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A staff correspondent of the New York Tribune finds no hope in the South 'for a speedy division of the Democratic party." "For the present," we are told, "political calculations may include plenty of Southern sympathy for the Presidents policy, but no votes for the President's party." This view of the situation has the merits of accuracy.

The offices in the Court House are undergoing repairs. The commissioners have decided to change the Auditor's office to the room now occupied by the Recorder. A door will be cut through the wall between the present Recorder's office, and the room in the south west corner, and the corner room will be used for the public sessions of the Board of Commissioners. This arrangement will certainly add much for the transaction of the public business.

Mrs. Getrost, living three miles east of town, met with a sudden death last Saturday. She had gone into the garden feeling apparently well and not returning for some time the family became alarmed and gave search for her. She way lying in the yard in an unconscious condition when found and expired in a few hours after she was taken into the house. The cause of her death was apoplexy.—[Hicksville Independent.

She was the mother of our fellow townsman, Mr. Getrost, of the firm of Miller & Getrost.

The fast train on the Air Line, does dot tarry long at stations in this county. Even Waterloo is given the go by, as it dashes by at lightning speed. Several passengers get off at Butler, where it stops a moment, declaring that it is too fast for fun. It runs at the rate of about a mile a minute. Old engineers dont care a cent about running the engine attached thereto, and younger but more ambitious ones are brought into service.

A Warning to Dead Beats.

Some professor of "Country Schools" wrote a column in the Waterloo Press trying in his child-like manner to injure Tom. C. Mays, editor of the COURIER. Whenever we see one of these "smart Alex's" write up an article against a man who has had editorial control of a paper for years we can put them down as "damphfools" every time. We'll wager our old hat that Mr. Argus has not paid his initiation fee to the club. —[Hicksville Independent.

Morton's famous letter on Hayes' southern policy don't just exactly please any portion of the radical leaders. In a nut shell it means that Morton is mad at the withdrawal of the troops in the south from the support of the carpet bag governments and their consequent overthrow, but if it secures protection to the negro and harmony to all classes, it means that Morton is greatly pleased with the Hayes programme. Morton may be considered as occupying an armed neutrality.—Goshen Democrat.

Commissioners court opend at Auburn last Monday. The principal business will be the granting of license to sell liquor.—Garrett News.

Look at our report of the commissioners' proceedings in to day's issue and see if their labors have been confined to that work above. It takes but a few moments to attend to petition for liquor license where the law has been complied with, while those for roads, bridges, ditches, &c., requires nearly their entire attention. To those who are trying to discharge their duties honestly, such a remark as the above is very unjust.

The county clerk issued the following marriage licenses during last month:

Benjamin F. Kline and Jennie Parks, James W. Grisier and Addie Wheelock, Samuel Stafford and Harriet Seeley, Curtis A. Washler and Christina S. Farver, George Griffith and Salina Kimball, Henry Brandon and Kitty Elwell, James H. Grogg and Ida E. Showers, Thomas L. Strole and Ann E. Christoffel O. K. F. Ingersol and Mary J. Hazen, Alber Gonser and Lottie Childs, George A. Firestone and Adaline J. Shull, Joshua Carr and Priscilla Teutsch, John W. Bell and Salina N. Freed, Brady Hevel and Emma Brand, Charles Shaffer and Elizabeth Shaffer, James W. Fisher and Eliza E. Chaney, Reuben C. Evans and Catharine U. Smith, William Squires and Ellen Zeigler, William H. Kimes and Helena E. Coburn.

The Re-Union at Warsaw.

There was an immense throng of people in attendance at the Soldiers Re-Union at Warsaw last Wednesday and Thursday. The weather could not have been more delightful, and the city looked beautiful, with its gay decoration of flags and banners. On our arrival Wednesday evening, we witnessed the display of fire works on the lake, and to say it was grand is to paint it but poorly. It was the most magnificent feature of the occasion, well concieved and most brilliantly executed. Out from the [illegible] spectators, a fleet of small boats passed to the center of the beautiful lake, and at given signal away went the hissing rockets, filling the air with streams of lurid light, while the ship on fire illuminated the entire surroundings. The boats were all decorated with chinese lanterns, hanging like wreaths over the heads of fair ladies and brave men. And the music from the bands stealing softly back to the shore where it fel upon the ear with a melody charmingly captivating. And the roar of artillery reveberating from shore to shore, adding its lightning flashes ever and anon to the grand picturesque scene. There was not a soul there that did not enjoy it, none who will ever forget its splendid success.

On Thursday the crowd was very large, estimated at fully 12,000. But we regret to say that this day, as a soldier's re-union, was not a success. Very few of the veterans participated at all, although there were quite a number present. One or two organized companies from abroad marched to the parade grounds to compete for the prize offered to the best drilled company, which resulted in a very thin affair, and that was all. We believe the managers did all they could to make it a success, but the hard times, the failure of parties abroad, and some little bickering at home, served to prevent an imposing display. We regret this, because we know that Warsaw is made up of good people, many who are liberal and enterprising, though it would surprise us to know that it did not contain a few like all other towns, who give nothing, and do nothing but discourage and resist all creditable attempts in every direction.

The banquet at the close was not patronized to the extent it should have been. The toasts and responses were in good taste, but the progamme was entirely too long. We would say in the interests of old soldiers, that a free dinner instead of a banquet would have been much more popular and satisfactory. A banquet is too expensive, especially these hard times. We have tried to state our impressions honestly, without wounding the feelings of anyone. We believe now had this re-union been held later, say September, by which time some relief from hard times is expected, it would have been a success.

We met our brother editors, Gen. Williams, Major Zimmerman and Corporal Hossler, and very pleasant gentlemen they are too. They have promised to be present at the meeting of editors here.

We met our old friend Capt. A. S. Wells, formerly of Auburn. Al. is one of those clever, genial spirits, whose face mirrors a good heart and a jolly nature. We met the "Boss Milwaukee" a capital fellow, whose name sounded awful funny to us at first, but you soon get to like it. Maj. Gilliaim is a pleasant gentleman, and the two may be distinguished as the right and left bower, with no joker in the field. Thanks gentleman, for all your kindness. We were very glad to meet our handsome friend, Col. Green, in possession of the Kirtley House. We don't know of a landlord that can get away with George in keeping a nice clean hotel. The house under his management has been thoroughly overhauled and it is now first-class.

The Wright House is still as popular as ever as is its gentlemanly proprietor, Father Wright. He is a handsome old gentleman, full of good humor and always obliging and attentive.

The Glee Club of Fort Wayne, filled a want greatly felt at the Re-Union. The march through Georgia was made under most favorable circumstances, and the guidance of Maj. "Corkings." Capt. Lewis, Lieut. Sullivan, Capt. Swan, Lieut. Stratton, Capt. Walter, Lieut. Fike and others composed this club, and delighted every body with excellent music. They are all good boys, true soldiers. The Club was reinforced by Gen. Devereaux, Col. Zollinger, D. Fisher, Sam. Thanhouser, and A. Purman, and then they did sing.

We are obliged to attorney Encell and so is the club, for courtesies, during our stay. He is an able, brilliant gentleman, a prince of good fellows.

TUITION FUND.—Auditor Hague has made the June apportionment of the Tuition Fund, to the several towns and townships. Below are the figures;

Butler Township		$430.14
Jackson	"	845.25
Concord	"	929.26
Newville	"	466.41
Stafford	"	355.04
Wilmington	"	1045.81
Union	"	731.71
Richland	"	953.89
Fairfield	"	958.80
Smithfield	"	1016.46
Franklin	"	733.51
Troy	"	392.86
Keyser	"	578.13
Waterloo, Town,		1014.66
Auburn,	"	920.95
Butler,	"	560.51
Garrett,	"	612.77

Editorial Convention.

The regular annual convention of the Editorial Association of Northern Indiana, will be held at Auburn, DeKalb county, on Thursday and Friday, June 21st and 22d, 1877. It is the request of the Editors of DeKalb county that all members be in attendance on Thursday afternoon, as they have made arrangements for a moonlight excursion on Thursday evening. DeKalb county has had a representative at every meeting of the association, and it is the desire of the members from that county that each [illegible].

By order of J. H. STOLL, President.

HERBERT S. FASSETT,
Sec. Editorial Association Northern Ind.
South Bend, Ind., June 5th, 1877.

Quin Hossler, of the Warsaw Republican, is very reckless in his compliments. He said last week: One of the principal features of the Re union was the Fort Wayne Glee Club, led by the Hon. Thos. C. Mays, editor of the Auburn COURIER, who as a solo singer has but few equals. We were serenaded by the boys and must say that they acquitted themselves handsomely. Anyone who will look at array of talent composing the club will be satisfied that we could not say too much in their praise. The following is a list of the members: Scott Swan, Amos Walter, Thomas Sullivan, C. Fike, Hon. Bob Stratton, Capt. Lewis, and Gen. Devereaux, with Major Calkins, of Rochester, as musical director. The club was reinforced by Dave Fisher and A. A. Purman on Thursday at 3:30 P. M. Their "Marching Through Georgia" was indescribable.

Tom. Brown, the man who is sliding around Washington in Holman's slippers and gown, is not in favor of "Buck" Terrell as pension Agent at Indianapolis. Morton thinks this is flat burglary on the part of Brown, who is working ten hours a day for the insertion of one Watts—not he of Oregon, nor the sweet singer of Zion—into the office. Terrell "gags" some of the Republican leaders, but Morton swears by all the gods in the Hindoo calendar that Terrell shall stay in if he has to sit astride his back to keep him in, and threatens if Buck is ousted to step over the line into Michigan, seize the State of Indiana by the upper edge, and "up end" it into the Ohio River and dam it (the river). He thinks he has the power to do it. These unhappy differences among the Republicans make us feel very, very sad. We are enveloped in gloom, and filled with despair. We could weep if the tear ducts were in a proper state of repair. As it is, a feeling of melancholy steals over us like a Wabash fog over the clipper-built form of the ancient mariner of Vigo.

Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific has cured when all other remedies have failed. You can always depend upon it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Editors' Convention.

It is not generally known yet that the editors of Northern Indiana will swoop down upon us next week, and remain in our city for a day or two. The regular meeting of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association will convene here on Thursday and Friday of next week. They are not a bad set of gentlemen, and more than ordinary police regulations will not be necessary. We would like to receive them cordially and in good taste. It is hoped that they will arrive here by Thursday noon so [illegible] es as per programme. It is contemplated to give an excursion to Pleasant Lake Thursday evening, going at six and returning a 11 o'clock. On their return it would be proper to have a lunch spread for their benefit. The Cornet band have promised their services, and Col. Simmons has tendered the use of his grounds at Pleasant Lake.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.—Below will be found the total amount of taxable property, in the several townships and towns of the county, as returned by the Assessors last week, together with the number of polls and dogs:

	Taxables.	Polls.	Dogs.
Butler,	$362,298	153	77
Jackson,	464,173	226	152
Concord,	495,792	278	123
Newville,	195,270	130	58
Stafford	101,280	96	50
Wilmington	414,730	237	108
Union	628,730	184	148
Richland	460'906	214	116
Fairfield	612,568	150	127
Smithfield	461,905	251	101
Franklin	514,726	215	104
Troy	192,195	104	56
Keyser	352,579	167	109
Waterloo	848,932	218	45
Auburn	436,337	215	70
Garrett	107,864	240	30
Butler	167,390	100	44

WATERLOO, IND., June 12, 1877.

EDITOR COURIER.—Will you please give notice in the next issue of the COURIER, that the Red Ribbon Club of Waterloo, will give an ice cream and strawberry festival at their reading room on Wednesday evening, June 20th. The thanks of the Club are tendered to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn who favored us with their presence on a former occasion. A cordial invitation is extended to any person in DeKalb county, who feel an interest in the cause of temperance, to meet with us at our next festival, the proceeds of which will be used for the purpose of furnishing our reading room. We will endeavor to make the occasion a pleasant one to all who meet with us.

Very Respectfully,

R. WES. MCBRIDE,
R. M. LOCKHART,
G. T. ABBY,
A. R. DARBY,
E. PATTERSON,
Ex Committee.

NO FAVORS ASKED!

Union Suits,	$5.00 & $6.00	A Fine English Fancy Suit,	$15.00 $20
All wool Cassimere Suits,	$10.00	100 dozen Brown ½ Hose,	5cts. a pair
Lined working pants, $1, 1.25, 175 & $2		150 " Mixed ½ Hose,	10cts. a pair
Jeans pants,	$1.50 & $1.75	100 " Brown (British)	15 cts. a pair
Spring Overcoats,	$8.00 to $20.00	Toilet Cuffs,	25 cts. a box
Flanne Suits,	$8, $10 $13 & $13.50	Imported Wostered Pants,	$4, 6.75 $700

Imported Worsted Coats and Vests, $10.00, $14.00 to $20.00
Cloth Lined Paper Colars, 10c, 20c best 25c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in the city $1.00 & $1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boys and Childrens' Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the State. Our price is the same to one and all, the poor as well as the rich. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYN

"HURRAH! HURRAH! WE'LL SOUND THE JUBILEE."

—AT—

M. F. LONG & CO.'s MUSIC STORE,

Where we will offer for the next thirty days

Three Kimball Organs each worth		$300	for	$150
One Hamilton Organ	"	150	"	95
One Smith American	"	130	"	80
Two good Melodeons	"	150	"	45
One Jubilee Organ	"	100	"	50

Come in early and make a choice, for we will only sell at these rates for the next thirty day, in order to make room for a new stock.

M. F. LONG & CO.

May 10th, 1877.

THE WAR CALDRON.

Double, double, toils and troubles!
Burns the fire, the caldron bubbles!
And the hell-broth boiling over,
We its elements discover,
From the bottom spring to light
Brain of wily Muscovite,
And his hand, its gauntlet hid
In the skin of peaceful kid,
And his tongue of treachery
Cancered with a chronic lie,
And a flintstone, shaped with art
To the semblance of a heart.
First stock, these, for broth of war
Cooked in kitchen of the Czar.
Double, double, toils and troubles!
Burns the fire, the caldron bubbles!
Hissed from out that seething pot,
Comes a whisper, "Trust him not!
Murd'rous is the Islamite!
Slav, ere smitten, rise and smite!"

After pause, the same voice, "Lo!
Islamite! the Christian foe
Plots thy death this very hour;
[illegible] crush the Giaour!"

Double, double, toils and troubles!
Burns the fire, the caldron bubbles!
Straightway from its lips of hate
Burst all sounds of mortal wail—
Shriek of woman, infant's cry,
Strong man's shout of agony.
[illegible], then, opes a flood
Mixed of lustful flame and blood,
Lo! the doomed, the dead, the dying;
Lo! the chaser and the flying;
Lo! the headsman's grisly knife;
Lo! the shreds of comely life;
Awful eyes in dying stare;
Hands lopped off in act of prayer;
Limbless trunk and trunkless head;
Beauty's flower dishonored—
All across the ghastly spate,
Whirled by murder, lust and hate,
Drunk with venom from the tongue
That o'er the land fear's poison flung.
Lo! the whisp'rer's handiwork,
Wrought on Christian and on Turk;
Lo! its ingredients, sleeping got,
By "Holy Russia" for the pot.

From its center casting up
Yankee cartridge, gun of Krupp;
Tons of Russian bounce and brag;
Half unfurled, the Prophet's flag;
Bulls and bears of every nation,
Goring, roaring, "Death! Damnation!"
Armies swarming 'cross the Pruth;
Not one little word of truth;
Then a lull, half hope, half fear,
And, with eyeballs red and blear,
Oozes forth sleek Ignatieff,
Whisp'ring, "War to us is grief;
But from oath there's no recoiling—
Czar has sworn—his blood is boiling—
His great name is compromised;
Then, our troops are mobilized;
We've borne the last that honor may,
In vain, my Lord. Oh, by the way,
Perhaps, if set in different key,
The beastly Turk might fail to see
The *moral* of *that* little song,
And take and sing it! Can't be wrong
To hoodwink him in such a cause;
Well, sing he must, or lose his claws;
For, as I said, we're compromised,
And, zounds! your Lordship, mobilized."
—*Blackwood.*

THE SEXTON'S GHOST.

Simon Grayberry, the old sexton of Bushport, was dying. Bushport was a respectable little fishing village perched on a saucy-looking bluff right over the ocean; at its foot was a snug little cove, running up in sandy beach to the very base of the rock, where the fishing craft lay cozily at anchor, when they were not scudding over the waves miles away, or rocking idly to the music of the fish-lines and the dancing of the porpoises.

Bushport had one church (Methodist) and one graveyard, where Simon Grayberry had, for years too many to remember, supervised the departure from earth of the sires and grandsires of the hardy young fishermen who were now growing up around him. Simon had grown gray in the service of the dead, among whom, ten years before, he had deposited the last remains of his faithful wife; and now the gathering shadows of the final summons told him that he, too, must prepare to join those silent ones in their last resting-place.

Three years before, Simon had parted with his only son, a hardy sailor, who had gone on a whaling voyage. Six months later news had come that the ship had sunk in the northern seas, and all on board had perished. All in the village mourned the stout-hearted Tom Grayberry, who had grown up, man and boy, among them; but chiefly had mourned a little fair-haired creature, just in her teens, to whom Tom had been more than to any other.

Alice Scott, so had grief matured her, had grown into womanhood in those thirty months, and she it was who, taking upon herself the duties of a daughter to him who had none, had devoted herself to him ever since; until the old man had learned to regard her as such, and to grieve for his lost son chiefly that his sad fate had prevented the possibility of her ever becoming so in very truth. She it was who now sat beside Simon's wasted form, held his hand, and watched the last spark of life as it flickered low before the final darkness.

Simon had been respected in his day and generation, and all the village waited sadly for news of his departure. A few of the older men, rough, hard-featured fishermen, stood at his bedside, while one or two of their wives, rough, too, but kindly disposed, ministered to his few remaining necessities. The doctor stood near him, and held his hand; the tallow candle on the table flickered, as a draught of wind burst in under the door and rattled the casement; storm gusts held high carnival outside; for it was in the last days of November, and the snow-clouds were sailing on heavily freighted. Suddenly the doctor raised his hand warningly. Alice rose and leaned over the bed, while the rest drew closer together, and then the head and shoulders raised painfully in the bed, the dull eyes lighted up, and, with one skinny forefinger pointing to the door, while his gray locks and matted beard trembled with a convulsive motion, the old sexton spoke:

"One, two, three, four, five! Five rings, one bracelet, two pins! Who shall have them? Tom shall have them! Who says it's robbery?"

The old man turned his head from one side to the other, and glanced at the startled and horrified faces gathered around him; and then he [illegible] in a whisper:

"I buried—them—under—the—"

The chin fell heavily on his breast and he sank down into the bed in a confused mass.

There was much talk the next day about the last words of old Simon, and though sundry wise heads were shaken, and some shrewd doubts were expressed, they were generally set down as the last, incoherent exclamations of a brain which had ceased to act lucidly, and were passed over.

The body was properly laid out; watchers came forward to sit up with it; and the next day following was appointed for the funeral services.

Old Simon's cottage was near the graveyard; his body lay on the bed where he had laid for forty years; and the little sitting-room next to it was occupied on the watch night by the two old crones who had volunteered for the purpose.

A bright fire blazed on the hearth; the table, with two lighted candles, stood beside it; the tea-kettle sang noisily on the hob; and these two, sitting comfortably in their Boston rockers, were inclined to take the night easily, and chatted over the merits and peculiarities of the dead, the strange occurrence of his last moments, and anything that turned up in the way of village gossip, as those will who accustom themselves to such duties. Meanwhile the snow-storm that had been promising a visit had all day been busy, and now was drifting into white masses through the street, and whirling in blinding clouds through the air, while not a single being in the whole village was out of doors, and in the houses warm fires and hot drinks did their best to make things cozy and comfortable. So the hours wore away, and, as the evening grew late, the two old crones, grown tired of gossip, had nodded their frowsy old heads at one another until both had gone off into a profound and noisy sleep.

Now, down the street, a short distance from Simon Grayberry's cottage, there was a tavern, and in the bar-room, where a huge wood fire was crackling and hissing up the wide-mouthed chimney, there were congregated, as usually congregated there in winter nights, a dozen or so of the inhabitants of the village, who met thus nightly to enjoy their punch and their pipes in social communion. This night, in particular, pipes and punch were in extraordinary demand. The season had been so open and free from storms that this was really the first occasion that had offered for such a gathering, and it had been taken advantage of by more than the usual quota of jolly, weatherbeaten tars, who sat and canvassed, sententiously, such subjects as came before them. Among them, naturally enough, the question of Sexton Grayberry's remarkable utterances at his off-going was brought prominently forward.

"Blarst my hyes!" said "English Bob," as he was called, a burly, good-natured-looking fellow, who leaned back against the mantel, and talked, in a husky voice, through a cloud of "the essence of old Virginia;" "I've a hidea the ole chap's been a priggin' summat as laid 'eavy on 'is conshuns."

"Nonsense!" answered the landlord, seeing no one else was likely to take it up; "old Simon was as honest as they make 'em; and, beside, where on earth could he find anything to 'prig' in this consumed poor place?"

This was unanswerable, and the vilifier of the dead was silenced for a moment.

Presently a long, lean, slab-sided, lantern-jawed Yankee peddler, who had come in belated and put up for the night, put in his word. He was dressed in a faded, seedy-looking suit of black, and presented anything but an inviting appearance. He had been silent thus far, had heard the story of the deathbed scene told and retold, and now, as he sat with his legs crossed and his chair tilted back, he drawled out:

"Waal, I'm a stranger here, and hain't got no call to meddle with things that don't consarn me, but if it was so as I hed any interest in these parts I should be kinder lookin' round after the family jewelry, and if the *live* people's plunder was all right, I should—well I should hev my suspicions!"

Everybody stared at that, and the landlord, who felt bound to support the credit of his deceased friend, had already opened his mouth to call the vituperative vender of small wares to order, when the door opened, and his wife called him, with such evident earnestness that he turned at once, abandoned his intention, and followed her out of the room.

Every effort was now made to bring the peddler to book, and induce him to explain his meaning; but nothing more could be got out of him than:

"Waal, I ain't a-goin' to consarn myself in what ain't none of my bus'ness, but I only say, if it was my case, I should be suspicious!"

Sundry growls and sour looks were beginning to show that his indefinite advice was not palatable, and might be resented; and matters, in fact, were beginning to assume a squally appearance, when the landlord re-entered.

"Boys," said he, "my wife and I ain't nowise satisfied about the Boston coach not coming in; she's more than three hours late, and, though it is a rough night, she ought to have been here before this; and, in my humble opinion, she's a darned sight more importance than that darned purveyor of pins and needles' *suspicions* about what he don't know nothing consarnin."

Here he jerked his thumb in the direction of the peddler, who shrugged his shoulders and said nothing.

Now the village of Bushport was situated just [illegible] miles north-and-by-east of the [illegible] city of Boston; from which place there came, three times a week, a coach bearing the mail, leaving Boston at [illegible] in the afternoon, and performing the journey in about four hours, if nothing interrupted of a nature calculated to prevent safe and moderately rapid driving.

This was the [illegible] day," and, punctually as [illegible], the vehicle, painted blue, and [illegible] named the "Bluebird," [illegible] started jauntily forth, out of the [illegible] narrow street in the suburbs [illegible], and, with three passengers [illegible] way-stations and one [illegible] for Bushport, took its [illegible] cross-roads, in a direction [illegible] leeward, through what was [illegible] respectable snow-storm, [illegible] the journey before the roads became so blocked up as to utterly preclude wheeling; for the snow-storm had come on suddenly, and the Bluebird's runners were at Bushport.

The first ten miles were made in two hours and a half, and there the last "inside" left the coach rejoicing.

Eleven miles to go, the snow drifting heavily, and a blinding wind driving in the faces of the driver and the one "outside," who said he was a sailor, and laughed to scorn the idea of "going below on account of a blasted little snow-squall."

Seven miles further on, the Bluebird stopped to change horses, and driver and "outside" went into the little tavern to get supper.

A fine, stalwart, sailor-looking fellow was the "outside;" tall and handsome, with chestnut curls all over his head and down on his white forehead; laughing blue eyes shining through the drops of wet that hung on his eyelashes; rosy cheeks, that glistened after the pelting they had received. Driver and "outside" were both urged to put up for the night; but the driver was plucky, and would not be bluffed off bringing his mail in, and the "outside" swore, with a very salt oath, that he would get to Bushport that night if he had to walk there.

So the supper was eaten, two hot toddies swallowed, and, with two lighted pipes in mouth, driver and "outside" mounted on the box, and the whip cracked, and away they went again into the driving wind, and through the drifting snow.

It was now past 9, and, though the coach [illegible], [illegible] but little headway, the smoking horses having desperate hard work to keep on at a fast walk.

Two of the four miles had been passed over when, as the coach made a sharp turn round a bend in the road, which the wind had blown dry, the off fore-wheel struck a tree, which an unlucky blast had blown across the road, and, with a jolt and a heave, over went the Bluebird, and away flew driver and "outside" into a drift, where they disappeared to crawl out again, shake themselves, and stare lugubriously at the downfallen vehicle. Fortunately, they were near a farm-house, and thither both betook themselves, and, obtaining assistance, the horses were soon housed in a comfortable barn. The driver then announced his intention of accepting the cordial invitation they both received to remain all night, but the "outside," game to the last, resisted every solicitation, and, after warming himself, outwardly by the fire, and inwardly with a glass of "summat hot," swung a bundle which he carried over his shoulder, and, with a stout stick in his hand, plunged resolutely into the snow again.

The farm-house door closed behind him, and, as he gained the road, marked only by the long white line between the fields and woods on either side, he almost felt inclined to give it up; but he was a courageous fellow, this sailor, and, stifling the momentary weakness, he trudged on. It was past 11 when the lights of the village appeared, and, with a sigh of relief, he stepped more lightly, thinking of the warm reception which was to repay him for this night's inconvenience, and many other nights' perils and adversity.

As he moved on, his thoughts took shape in two forms of expression:

"I wonder if the old man lives!" and "I wonder if she has forgotten me!"

The straggling houses of the village were passed; the old church loomed up in the darkness; a cottage near by was lighted up in one room, and he leaned for a moment on the railing of the graveyard, and hesitated.

Suddenly, as his eyes glanced over the well-remembered stones, he saw something move. A chill, more piercing than the cold blast he had been under for so many hours, almost froze his blood, for the sailor-mind is proverbially superstitious. But he stood still, gazed and waited.

It was a tall figure; white—of course everything was white—and it tottered weakly toward the gate near which he leaned. Presently it reached him, opened the gate, and, as he stood with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and his hair bristling with fear, he knew who it was—it was Simon Grayberry, the sexton of Bushport.

Springing forward, he caught the old man in his arms, shouting to him:

"Father! father! It is me! Don't you know me? It's Tom—your boy Tom!"

Then the old sexton stood erect, and, holding up his finger, whispered:

"Hush! don't speak so loud! I've got them, every one! I robbed *them!*" and he pointed to the graves. "But, Tom, I'm sorry! I'm sorry! And you won't tell any one!"

Tom put the little box which his father gave him carefully in his pocket; a dim idea of the truth possessed him, and, taking the emaciated form in his arms, he stepped with his burden to the door of the tavern, which was nearer than the cottage, and where he saw a light burning; and so, just as the landlord had made the remark concerning the lateness of the Boston coach, it happened that the tavern door opened, and a stout figure, in a sou'wester and covered with snow, staggered in, bearing in his arms the body of Sexton Grayberry.

"Bear a hand! Boys, it's me, Tom Grayberry, and this is my father. I found the old gentleman wandering in the graveyard in his night-clothes; he must have been out of his head."

Such a start as that crowd of fishermen got may be imagined. They retreated backward into a corner, and looked at Tom and the prostrate form at his feet as though *both* were ghosts. Finally the landlord clapped Tom on his shoulder, and said:

"You're Tom Grayberry, that I'll go bail; but the old man's dead, and we left two women a-watching of him up to the cottage; he died last night."

Tom had risen up, and stood looking at him for a moment; then he stooped down, tore open the long gown that wrapped the old man, and placed his hand over his heart. It had stopped beating.

"He is dead now," said Tom. "Come with me, some of you;" and, raising the body tenderly in his arms, he strode through the door, over the way, and straight on to the cottage.

The landlord ran ahead and opened the door, while the crowd followed at a respectful distance. As they entered the sitting-room, the two women rose, screaming, out of their sleep, frightened at their sudden inroad. But nothing recked Tom, as he carried the body straight past them into the bedroom, and laid it on the *empty bed!*

The whole matter was plain now; the window was open, and through it the old sexton, awaked from his swoon, had taken his fearful course. Tom said nothing about the box of jewelry, and two days after the old sexton was quietly buried in the little churchyard.

Tom stayed in Bushport many months; and when the spring opened he and sweet Alice Scott were married in the old church. And the good people of Bushport never knew anything more definite than the Yankee peddler's "suspicious" and their own imaginings about Simon Grayberry's deathbed speech, or the true story of "The Sexton's Ghost."

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Particulars of the Destruction of a Turkish Gunboat on the Danube—Desperate Bravery of the Turks.

The New York *Herald* correspondent with the Russian headquarters at Ploejesti, in Roumania, telegraphs the following interesting account of an attack on the Turkish iron-clad fleet in the Danube and the destruction of one of the large monitors by torpedo boats. The details of the action are taken from the official report made by the gallant leader of the attack, Lieut. Denbasoff, to the Russian headquarters:

At midnight on the 25th of May four Russian gunboats left Ibrail under the command of Lieut. Denbasoff with the object of attacking and, if possible, destroying the fleet of Turkish iron-clads which lay farther up the Danube in the direction of Matchin. This expedition was organized with great secrecy, and only the higher officers at headquarters knew of its destination, though it had been expected for some time that an effort would be made to render the stay of the Turkish monitors in the Danube as uncomfortable as possible. About two hours' steaming brought the Russian gunboats to Matchin, where three Turkish iron-clads lay anchored in the stream, and without delay the signal to attack was given.

Lieut. Denbasoff made an admirable disposition of his gunboats, and in the conduct of the action displayed great courage and sound judgment. Taking the lead in the advance, he ran his own gunboat, the Czarovitch, in between the Turkish iron-clads without paying any heed to the heavy fire which the monitors opened on the approaching gunboats. Selecting the largest of the monitors, Lieut. Denbasoff ran his boat alongside and succeeded in exploding a torpedo under her side, causing a bad leak but not damaging her sufficiently to disable her. This partial failure was, however, soon remedied by the gunboat Xenia, which had closely followed the Czarovitch, and, approaching the Turkish monitor, succeeded in exploding under her a second torpedo.

The effect of this second explosion was terrific; the monitor began rapidly to settle down, and before ten minutes had elapsed she sunk, the Turkish cannoneers on the doomed monitor continuing with heroic bravery to fire until their vessel disappeared beneath the waves of the river. Not a soul of those on board was saved. The remaining monitors opened a heavy but ill-directed fire on the attacking gunboats, which, having accomplished their object, withdrew out of range without suffering any damage.

This brilliant action did not occupy more than twenty minutes from the moment of giving the signal to attack to the withdrawal of the Russian gunboats. During the action the Turks kept up a constant fire on the assailants, but the aim of the artillerists was so bad that not a single Russian was struck. The effect of this torpedo attack is likely to prove very demoralizing to the Turkish fleet in the Danube. It definitely settles the question of the value of the Turkish fleet in preventing the passage of the Danube, and will probably induce the Turkish iron-clads to remove from the too dangerous neighborhood of the Russian gunboats. Torpedoes are evidently going to prove their superiority over armor plates and heavy guns in this war.

What the Parisians Eat.

The cost of the daily dinner of the Parisians has been calculated by one of the French papers as follows: Bread, about 275,000 francs; wine, 250,000 francs; beer and cider, 15,000 francs; water for cooking and drinking purposes, 6,500 francs; sausages, pigs feet, etc., 8,000 francs; pates and crabs, 5,000 francs; oysters, 4,500 francs; eggs, 17,500 francs; butter, 11,000 francs; beef, 230,000 francs; veal, 20,000 francs; mutton, 35,000 francs; pork, 33,000 francs; poultry, 24,000 francs; fresh water fish, 2,000 francs; sea fish, 16,000 francs; vegetables, 200,000 francs; entrements, fine and ordinary pastry, 50,000 francs; cheese, 4,000 francs; fruits and preserves, 12,000 francs; brandy, liquors, etc., 50,000 francs. This gives a total of 1,268,500 francs, or about $225,000, with the addition of 5,000 francs, estimated cost of tooth picks, making altogether an average of 25 cents per head as the daily cost of the nourishment imbibed by the Parisians.

Strength of the Russian Army.

The most careful and trustworthy estimate of the strength of the Russian army in Roumania which has yet been made appears in the war correspondence of the London *News*. The army of occupation, under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, comprises 4 corps, 144,000 men, 32,800 horses, and 432 guns. The army of Odessa, under the command of Gen. Temecko, comprises 2 corps, 72,000 men, 16,400 horses, and 248 guns. The effective strength of the six corps is 216,000 men, 49,200 horses, and 648 cannon. In addition to this great force, three more corps are fully mobilized, and are now concentrating north of the Pruth. These three corps number about 108,000 men, so that the Russian army which will be ultimately available for operations in Roumania reaches a total strength of 324,000 men.

"May it please the court," said a Yankee lawyer before a Dutch Judge, in New York State, "this is a case of the greatest importance; while the American eagle, whose sleepless eye watches the welfare of this mighty republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghanies to the Rocky chain of the West, rejoicing in his pride of place—" "Shtop dare! shtop I say. Vat has dis suit to do mit eagles. It has noting to do mit the wild bird; it ish von sheep!" "That is true your Honor, but my client has rights—" "Your gliont has no right to de eagle." "Of course not; but the laws of language—" "Vot care I for de laws of language, eh? I understand de laws of de State, and dat is enough for me. Talk to de case." "Well, then, my client, the defendant, is charged with stealing a sheep, and—" "Dat vill do! Your gliont is charged mit stealing a sheep. Dat is shust 9 shillins. Do court vill adjourn."

All of the New York city papers, with the exception of the *Herald*, are warmly advocating the removal of the State capital to that city, and some of the country papers are agitating for a division of the State.

THE HOME OF MY HEART.

Not here in the populous town,
In the play-house or mart;
Not here in the ways gray and brown,
But afar on the green-swelling down,
Is the home of my heart.

There the hillside slopes down to a dell
Whence a streamlet has start;
There are woods and sweet grass on the swell,
And the south winds and [illegible]
[illegible] the home of my heart.

There's a cottage o'ershadowed by leaves
Growing fairer than art,
Where under the low sloping eaves
No false hand the swallow bereaves;
'Tis the home of my heart.

And there as you gaze down the lea,
Where the trees stand apart,
Over grassland and woodland maybe
You will catch the faint gleam of the sea
From the home of my heart.

And there in the rapturous spring,
When the morning rays dart
O'er the plain, and the morning birds sing,
[illegible]
In the home of my heart.

For there at the casement above,
Where the rosebushes part,
Will blush the fair face of my love;
Ah, yes! it is this that will prove
'Tis the home of my heart.
—*F. W. Bourdillon, in the Galaxy for April.*

PITH AND POINT.

"The dearest object to me on earth is my wife," said Jones. "Well, I'm pretty close to you," said Smith, "for the dearest to me is my wife's wardrobe."

Some one [illegible] old maids [illegible] of wilted lilies" now. Probably because, years agone, when certain young men asked them "Wilt thou?" they wilted not.

[illegible] punch with [illegible],
[illegible] out for gin [illegible],
[illegible] for a whisky glass,
Ditto for brandy, if but one fingair,
The same for a glass of *vin ordinaire*;
Punch in the [illegible]
—*Harper's Weekly.*

The man who invents some way by which a fellow can take his liver out in the spring, hang it in the back yard, and beat it as they do carpets, will confer a boon on his fellows.

"Look here, Jim, there's a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me." "Why, not at all; there's the hole in it now; if it was knocked out, how could it be there?"

A Frenchman, writing a letter in English to a friend, and looking in the dictionary for the word "preserve," and finding it meant pickle, wrote as follows: "May you and your family be pickled to all eternity."

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the latter said, "It's of no use; I was cut out for a loafer." "Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out understood his business."

Interesting triangular struggles in the Western States—A Congressional Commission are gathering grasshopper data, the farmers are gathering grasshoppers, and the grasshoppers are gathering the crops. The odds are three to one on the grasshoppers.

A pretty young Americaness, whose Christian name is Anna, on receiving a cigar from a young gentleman who had not pluck enough to say he wished to marry her, twirled it playfully beneath his nose, and, looking archly at him, popped the question thus, "Have Anna?"

"Mary, I do not approve of your entertaining your sweetheart in the kitchen," said a lady to her servant. "Well, ma'am, it's very kind of you to mention it, but he's from the country, you see, ma'am, and I'm afraid he's too shy and orkard in his manners, ma'am, for you to like him to come up into the parlor," replied Mary.

They were husband and wife, and as they stood before a monument she asked, "What's the figure on the top?" "That is a goddess," he answered. "And what's a goddess?" "A woman who holds her tongue," he replied. She looked at him sideways, and began planning how to make a peach pie with the stones in it for the benefit of his sore tooth.

The telegraph informs us that the General Assembly of Virginia has laid a tax upon the sale of liquor by the glass, and proposes to facilitate its collection by obliging each bar to supply itself with a self-registering bell-punch, something like those used on the horse-cars. Every drink that is sold must be tallied by the punch. The tax to be collected is half a cent on beer and two and a half cents on alcoholic liquors. This will give the boys a chance.

Shall we learn Russian names by means of the war? An exchange attempts to give a lesson, thus:

But when the Czar at last,
Arming his youth,
Sent Petrovlarstiskravst
Over to Pruth;
When Ibrahimrustechukus
Met Itchobiskisfatt,
Sighed the newspaper man,
"Give us a rest."
No rest; for Khalifat-
Irtschuskcamos-
Datipetefosimos
Phirstchigolas
Met in the field where
Guiguerveosgorih-
Wallahnookwapchtinere-
Pretch, etc.

Here the teacher becomes discouraged

A Centenarian's Numerous Descendants.

Mrs. Milly Page, of Burksville, is 102 years old. Mrs. Page married at an early age, and moved to this county in the year 1806, and has resided here ever since. She had eleven children, and raised them all to man and womanhood. She has in this State forty-seven grandchildren, 110 great-grandchildren, and twenty-two great-great-grandchildren. As four of her children, with their descendants, live in other States, the total number of her descendants cannot be accurately ascertained. A number of her grandsons, ranging from 35 to 60 years, are residents of this county.—*Burksville (Ky.) Courier.*

A Point on Which the Doctors Agree.

Physicians who have tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters concur in representing it to be an *eminently safe stimulant*, far preferable to the ordinary liquors of commerce, not only because it is medicated, but because it is infinitely pure. Its alcoholic basis is the finest old rye, and this is tempered and rendered medicinal by the curative ingredients of botanic origin which it holds in solution. It has often been imitated, but never rivaled, and is to-day the leading tonic, diuretic and aperient of America. Malarial fevers are prevented and remedied by it, and it is a thoroughly reliable medicine in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism, gout, nervousness, urinary and uterine affections. It improves the appetite, increases the bodily stamina, checks premature decay, and as a sustaining and comforting cordial for the aged and infirm is unequaled.

Titans and Men.

"Blessed are the meek," proclaims the voice of inspiration, but can a man be meek with the consciousness that a dreadful malady is consuming him? We are not all of Titans. A Prometheus might stand chained to the torturing rock with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, and his face ever wear an expression of heroic and even meek endurance. But Prometheus has [illegible], [illegible] vultures (disease) consuming his liver, the modern man finds himself [illegible], [illegible] miserable. Fretful, gloomy, hypochondriacal, he sees the world and life all on the wrong side—the dark side—and whoever dares to assert that there is a sunny side he regards as an enemy, or at best a mocker of his imaginary woes. Unlike the mythical Titan, the victim of disease is not succorless. There is an arm to rescue—a balm to cleanse and heal. As remedies for this most depressing of all diseases—"Liver Complaints"—none are more efficient or popular than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Pellets effectually remove the effete and poisonous matter, while the Medical Discovery imparts strength and health to the entire system. They are sold by druggists.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Wilhoft's Tonic!—A Safe, Sure, and Scientific Cure!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestibly that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No malaria has been found [illegible] to [illegible] its [illegible] influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine Catholicon is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Send $1, and fifteen cents for postage, and get the Chicago *Ledger* for one year. The *Ledger* is the most successful, in fact the only successful, literary paper ever published in the West. The above price is merely nominal for such a valuable paper. Address The *Ledger*, Chicago, Ill.

It is said by those who know that Dooley & Brother, the manufacturers of the justly celebrated and well-known Yeast Powder which bears their name, have the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. The capacity of their mammoth factory is simply marvelous, reaching the immense quantity of five millions of pounds annually.

Asthma.—Thousands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

Pond's Extract.—*The Household Remedy* for Pain, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, etc. Always reliable. It never fails. Give it a trial.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague at once.*

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no other.

POND'S EXTRACT is daily prescribed by Physicians of all Schools, and has acquired the title "*The People's Remedy*" for Piles, Sprains, Lameness, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores, Wounds, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT also cures Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colic, Diarrhœa, etc. It is the *great specific* for Hemorrhages from all organs, and promptly arrests *bleeding* from any source.

Send for pamphlet, address,
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP.

[illegible] novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

CHICAGO
Enamel Paint Works.

White and All Colors and Shades,
Mixed Ready for the Brush.

This celebrated Paint is made from strictly Pure White Lead, Metal Zinc and Pure Linseed Oil, with a Chemical addition that adds greatly to its *durability*, beauty and *strength*. It will never rub off, will cover more surface to the gallon than the common mixtures, and is much cheaper. This Paint is warranted to be more durable than all lead and oil paint. It has been sold extensively all over the West during the past eight years, and has given unequaled satisfaction. Sold by Dealers generally. For Sample Cards of Colors and Price-Lists, address

A. H. HOLDEN & CO.,
242 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

VIOLIN STRINGS.
Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, [illegible] each, or $1.50 and [illegible] a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. [illegible], Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 108 Chambers Street, New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
[illegible]

O Oh! Agents, Oh! everybody. The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. H. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THE soot from the chimneys should be saved. A pint of soot to a pailful of water will make a liquid manure of great value for flower beds and plants of all kinds.

IF a hen be not sitting so that her nest and eggs absorb a little moisture from the earth, sprinkle her nest and eggs every few days with water when she is off to feed.

FOR a fall or winter cabbage none of the new discovered varieties are equal to the old flat Dutch. And it will do yet to sow the seeds for plants, for June transplanting.

DO NOT put flowers in straight rows anywhere. Do not crowd your flowers, and especially not crowd a large number in the front yard. A very few and very choice is the best taste.

A LEGAL bushel of oats must weigh 30 pounds in Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey; 34 pounds in Canada, 36 pounds in Oregon, 35 in Missouri, 33 in Iowa, and 32 pounds in Massachusetts, New York and most other States.

WORMS IN HORSES.—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives the following as a sure, safe, and reliable cure for worms in horses: Arsenic, 1 drachm; sulphate iron, 2 ounces: mix, and divide into sixteen papers—one powder to be given every night and morning *mixed in the food.*

AN English exchange says paraffine oil will destroy "crops of insects" when two ounces of oil are mixed with six gallons of water and poured—sprinkled—over them. It is effectual, too, when sprinkled over the seed before sown, and the subsequent growth is said to be wonderful.

IN grape culture it seems that the finer varieties, which grow weak and liable to disease, can be grafted on Concord and Clinton roots, and then grow as well and as strong as these popular varieties. The French have found this out, and are importing largely of these American kinds for grafting their own kinds for their vineyards.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under ...low's Hall north of Court House. ...Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public ... DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and ... business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public in the Court House. Special attention ... the collection of claims. Also agent for ... surance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, In... practice in the Courts of DeKalb & ... counties. *Liberal Advances Made on ... Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN D
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday
1st Monday in September	1st Monday
... Monday in November	2nd Monday

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN.

HOW TO RAISE EARLY POTATOES.—The process is called the Fellier plan, and comes to us from France, and consists in being able to have new potatoes in January and February, equal to those ordinarily produced in May and June. Having selected a light, friable soil at least twelve inches in depth, make a hole ten inches deep, place a little manure, then fill in the soil. The holes ought to be two feet apart. The seed potatoes should be preserved in charcoal dust till the 1st of August, the moment for planting, and be steeped for one hour beforehand in a solution of half a pound of salt and one quart of water, about the middle of September mold, and at the same period in October weed, and earth up irrespective of the faded stems; then cover with a little straw; the tubers will increase under ground, independent of all exterior vegetation, and may be gathered in the early part of January, although they will not be fully ripe till the close of the month of February.

About the House.

MOCK APPLE PIE.—Take one and one-half cups of bread crumbs, pour over them four cups of boiling water, add one cup of sugar, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of tartaric acid, and a small lump of butter; when cool add one egg well beaten.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, half a cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of warm water, three cups of flour, five eggs, one teaspoonful each of soda, nutmeg, cinnamon, clove, salt; one pound of chopped raisins, two-thirds of a cup of currants, and slices of citron.

TO MAKE ROPES DURABLE.—To prolong the duration of ropes and retard their decay, steep them in a solution of sulphate of copper, an ounce to a quart of water, and then either tar them or immerse them in soapsuds, four ounces of soap per quart of water. In the latter case there is no smell.

WASHING CAMBRICS.—A table-spoonful of black pepper will prevent gray or buff linen from spotting, if stirred into the first water in which they are washed. It will also prevent the colors running, when washing black or colored cambrics or muslins, and the water is not injured by it, but is just as soft as before the pepper was put in.

CRACKERS AND APPLE SAUCE.—Mix the best Graham flour with cool soft water, making the dough as soft as it can be molded. Roll out a half inch in thickness and cut into cakes with a cookie cutter; lay on a baking-pan and bake in a quick oven. Stew the dried apples slowly until tender, in a porcelain kettle, and sweeten with sugar when cooked.

CORN BREAD.—Take one pint of sifted corn meal and stir into it one teaspoonful dry saleratus and half teaspoonful salt, then add two well-beaten eggs, one pint sour milk, and three table-spoonfuls sour cream; beat about five minutes, and put it about half an inch deep in the pan to bake; if you have no cream use about a table-spoonful butter or lard; bake thirty-five minutes.

POTATO CAKES.—Prepare a sufficient quantity of thick mashed potatoes, lightly buttered, and passed through a colander; add the yelks of four eggs; mingle well, and cook three minutes longer; put the whole in a dish and let cool; when wanted, roll them down on a floured table, give them the size and shape of codfish balls, dip them in beaten eggs, then in yellow meal flour; fry them in hot lard; see that they are of a clear yellow cover, and serve them on a folded napkin.

TO OBTAIN GOOD DRINKING WATER.—A serviceable filter may be readily made as follows: Take a common earthenware flower-pot, about nine inches in diameter and ten inches in depth. The drainage hole is stopped loosely with a piece of clean sponge. A layer of about two inches of animal charcoal is first placed in the pot, then a layer of clean sand, upon which a layer of three inches of clean coarse gravel is placed. The pot can be set over an earthen jar, into which an abundance of pure water will filter for all drinking purposes.

An Excited Warrior.

Taking five newspaper war-maps under one arm and a copy of the London *Times* under the other, Mr. White left the office and proceeded directly homeward, feeling more patriotic every moment.

"Oh! we're going to lay 'em right out, Nancy!" he said, as he dropped his hat in the hall.

"Did you order the flour?" she asked in a careless tone.

"Flour! What do I care about flour? The Russians have got Kars and half of the Turkish army!"

"Have, eh? Well, I hope that paper-hanger will be here in the morning. You didn't think to see about—"

"Right here is Kars, and right here is where the Turks got mauled!" he exclaimed, as he knelt on the floor and traced one of the maps.

"Did, eh! Say, John, can't you rake off the lawn this morning, and do you see about the whitewashing?"

"Will you talk about whitewashing when all Europe is convulsed with war?" he fiercely demanded as he shook the other four maps at her.

"I—I'd like those onion-beds marked out to-day," she replied.

"Onion-beds marked out, when this very copy of the London *Times* editorially predicts that 1,000,000 armed men will be rushing at each other's throats in less than sixty days!" There was a dead silence until his finger rested on the city of Erzeroum, when he shouted:

"Here she is! Right around here is where they are making the Turks howl for sugar!"

"By the way, John," she softly remarked, as she looked up, "don't you think that summer-kitchen will have to be re-shingled this spring?"

The girl who does general housework says he tore the five war-maps into 500 pieces, and banged the London *Times* against the wall with an awful thump as he jumped out-doors; but girls are sometimes prejudiced. Mr. White was in the corner grocery at half-past 11, saying to the proprietor:

"Don't it make your blood jump as you read of the European situation?"

And the proprietor raked the cheese-knife on the edge of the counter to clean it, and replied:

"Seems like I shall haf to kill dose poys who cut soap mit dis knife."

How can you expect anybody but a warrior to feel as warriors do?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Slaying Rattlesnakes.

Arthur and William McCarty, of the Shohola Falls Hotel, near Lackawaxen station, Pa., went trouting in the Taylortown creek. A short distance below Taylortown they were stopped by the shrill whistle of a rattlesnake. Seizing clubs, they started in the direction of the sound, and, walking a few rods, mounted a small ledge of rocks. The noise of the rattlesnakes was heard in the brush beneath them. Arthur McCarthy leaned over the ledge and saw two monster snakes coiled upon stones, and their tails wriggling fiercely. Taking a roundabout way, the men approached them. As they neared them a fierce buzzing broke upon them, and, peering through the thicket upon a stony mound, their eyes beheld a terrible picture. The spot was like a black moving mass, so thick were the snakes. Though at first startled, the courage of the fishermen did not fail them. Walking cautiously toward the den the battle began. The encounter lasted several minutes, and seventy-two of the reptiles were killed. The remainder, estimated at 200, escaped. Those killed measured from three and a half to four and a half feet in length, and several had twenty-three rattles. The fishermen wore high leather fishing boots, and were several times struck by the reptiles. This den is about two miles from the celebrated Bald Hill den, at which two New York gentlemen, who were passing through the woods a few years ago, had a desperate encounter and killed nearly 300 snakes.—*Cor. New York Sun.*

Granite Railways.

A French engineer has proposed to establish tramways with granite tracks in lieu of rails in Finisterre. He is of opinion that this system is far preferable to the ordinary railroads. There already exists a vast network of what are in truth tramways with granite rails, worked by horse traction, in Northern Italy. In the streets of the principal towns and sometimes on the roads tracks of granite are laid in the highways. The surface of these tracks being flat and perfectly smooth, the wheels of the vehicle glide over them with the least possible friction. The conductor of each vehicle takes care so to guide it that the wheels always remain on the granite. The author of the project maintains that there is nothing to prevent the granite lines from being used by carriages driven by steam power in like manner as though drawn by horses.

WHILE bartenders are closing up their drinking saloons in the East, they are encouraging tipplers to further activity in the West. A Santa Barbara, Cal., saloon keeper offers to every one who takes a drink a numbered ticket. Every time a drink is taken a new number is given. At the end of the month the numbers are put in a lottery wheel, and the lucky number draws $25. Of course the toper who has the largest number of tickets is supposed to have the best chance for the $25.

DALLAS, TEX., rejoices in a human hyena in the form of an undertaker. He dug into the grave of a young man whom he had buried, and took away the rosewood coffin in which the corpse lay, because he had doubts as to whether he would get pay for it. There's depravity for you.

HOW TWO WOMEN DIED.

Confession of a Terrible Deed Committed in Arkansas.

[From the Little Rock Gazette.]

The town of Benton, Saline county, is in a state of high excitement in consequence of the confession of crime made by Tom Staner, confined in the Saline county jail on a charge of having killed his aunt, Mrs. Harriet Staner, and Mrs. Taylor, of that county, on the 24th of last January. Thomas Staner said: "Some time last July I had a dream that I had killed two or three people and secured a large sum of money. This dream followed me continually, and I could not get rid of it. I knew my Uncle Mack had considerable in his house, and, on the January following, when he was gone to Little Rock, I went to his house for the purpose of killing Aunt Harriet and getting the money; I was working at Mrs. Gentry's, not far from Uncle Mack's, and I went through the woods rather quickly; found Aunt Harriet at the wood-pile; Mrs. Taylor, a neighbor, who lived about 200 yards distant, was also in the yard, either boiling clothes or rendering out lard. My aunt told me to go in, which I did, and sat down by the fire; aunt came in, went to the table and commenced cleaning some pig's feet and hogs' heads to make souse (hog's-head cheese); Mrs. Taylor came in and sat down; she was knitting; the two women asked me if I was going to marry the Widow Gentry, where I was working, and asked me other questions pertaining to farm and neighborhood matters; Mrs. Taylor got up, went to the table and commenced to help Aunt Harriet; I thought I would murder them as they stood, and, picking up the poker for that purpose, walked toward them, holding the weapon behind me. My heart failed me, however, and I sat down again without their observing my actions or suspecting my intentions. Aunt Harriet then went out to the crib to get some shucks to pack the souse in. When she came back Mrs. Taylor observed a calf out down at her house, and went down to put it up. When she was gone I took the poker, and, without saying a word, walked up behind Aunt Harriet and struck her with all my power; she fell, and I repeated the blow; I thought she was dead or I would have struck again; she only made a gurgling noise; I took the keys from her pocket, secured the money and then stepped on the gallery to look for Mrs. Taylor, when just then she came in at the south door, and, seeing Aunt Harriet on the floor, walked up to her and said, 'La, me, Tom, what is the matter with Mrs. Staner?' I answered I did not know, and, walking up in front of her, struck her on the head with the poker, hitting her again after she fell. I felt very bad when I saw them both lying in their blood dead, and would have given anything in the world to have brought them to life; this was about 11 o'clock; I was at the house maybe half an hour; I hid the money where it was found; I took out $25 which I gave my lawyer, Major Latta; I had intended to destroy the jewelry and keep the money."

Mountain Majesty.

Of Colorado's majestic creations the wonderful granite foliation in Estes Park call forth exclamations betokening rare pleasure from those possessing in their heart of hearts a whit of the artistic and sublime. Bare, brown granite masses rise high above the timber line, with now and then a few batches of snow to break the monotony, or contrast with the desolate, somber hue of the granite debris. Deep furrows extend down the sides of the mountains, the channel for untold ages of ice, snow and water, the agents which have broken down these rocky masses, and sculptured the forms which now excite so much admiration. We see also the smoothly-worn sides of the mountain, covered with a sort of enamel-like crust, as a mark of the glacial power. On the sides of the peak, at different elevations, are numerous small green lakes, reservoirs of the melting snows, with sometimes a visible outlet, and frequently without. The pines are often dead from the autumnal fires that have run through, adding to the desolation of the scene; these falling down in every direction render traveling almost impossible. Sometimes no vegetation at all takes the place of the pines, after the fires have passed through them, but not infrequently the quaking-asp poplar, with its bright green leaves in summer, and yellow in autumn, grow very densely, contrasting most charmingly with the dusky green of the living pines, and the somber brown or gray of the dead.—*Rocky Mountain Tourist.*

A Proposition to Divide Up Utah.

The best solution of the Mormon problem yet proposed is that of dividing up Utah among the adjoining States and Territories. Two contiguous States, Nevada and Colorado, do not to-day contain a sufficient population to justify their admission. Nevada has not 60,000 people within its borders, and Colorado has less than 100,000. Territorially there is no reason why the eastern portion of Utah should not be annexed to Colorado, and the western to Nevada. In creating the original Territory of Nevada, a large slice was cut off from Utah, and another portion might now be added with advantage. Such an addition might prove advantageous in improving the politics of that State, by introducing therein another element. And there is no doubt that the people of Nevada would take due care to punish polygamy within their borders. Colorado would be benefited by the annexation of a portion of Eastern Utah, and the Territories of Idaho, Montana and Arizona could with advantage absorb the northern and southern portions.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Jews in Constantinople.

Gen. Tevjik, one of the Turkish officers stationed in Providence to watch over the manufacture of arms for the Turkish Government, has written a letter to the Providence *Journal* in regard to his countrymen. He says that the Jews are not restricted to any special quarter of Constantinople, as the term "Jewish quarter" would imply. The Jews choose to live by themselves, but their shops and stores are in all parts of the city, and they are subject to no disabilities of a social or industrial nature. The Jews of Constantinople are descendants of Jews driven by persecution from Spain, Portugal, and other European countries, and given an asylum by the Turks.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER. ... DIRECTIONS. ... JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. Boston.

Fac-simile of Label & Wrapper

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists. Address J. R. HILL & CO., CONCORD, N. H.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. FOR MAN AND BEAST. ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Murder in the First Degree is generally brought to light, but thousands of quiet murders, of which the world never hears, are committed by the administration of wrong medicines. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the fever-ridden, the rheumatic, are too often poisoned with deadly drugs, when the persistent use of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient with proper precautions as to diet and regimen, would inevitably have worked a speedy and thorough cure in kidney diseases, bowel complaints, fevers, nervous paroxysms, and all other ailments that reduce the strength and vital power of the system, sustain, refresh, purify, cleanse and regulate it with this invaluable saline remedy. Sold by all druggists.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or Installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7-Octave Pianos, $150. 7 1-3 do. $160, not used a year. "2" Stop Organs, $50. 4 Stops, $58. 7 Stops, $68. 8 Stops, $75. 10 Stops, $88. 12 Stops, $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers, 40 East 14th Street, N. Y.

"The Best Polish in the World." THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

WANTED, MEN TO TRAVEL and SELL to DEALERS our CELEBRATED KEY WEST CIGARS. Permanent situations to good Men. Salary Liberal. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. MEYER & BARTCHER, 212 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO! was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words "Jackson's Best" on it. Sold by Jobbers generally. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

A great discovery!—a New Soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers, McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES consisting of Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horse-Powers to match. Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers; our improved "Triple Gear" and improved "Spur Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses. Complete Steam-Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam-Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 42-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts ... proportionately capacious and full of "business," also, our matchless Steam Threshing Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator. Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam-Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Sizes range from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48-inches width of Separating parts. The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized. The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison. The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers ARE MADE ONLY BY NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH. They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

A Perfect Hair Dressing. A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair. A Preparation Free from Irritating Matter. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. ... Cocoa-nut Oil ... HAIR DRESSING in the World. DIRECTIONS. ... PREPARED ONLY BY JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. BOSTON.

Fac-Simile of Label & Wrapper

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. 261, 262, 263 Broadway. ORGANIZED 1850. ASSETS, $4,827,176.52 SURPLUS, $820,000 EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7% ON PRESENTATION. JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Box containing Cream Jug, Covered Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, Covered Butter Dish, 12 Goblets, Weight-inch Oval Dishes, Water Pitcher, 2 seven-inch High Fruit Dishes, 12 Individual Sauce Dishes, 1 Cake Salver, all of good quality Glass, for the box............$3.00
Box containing 2 dozen half-pint Table and 4 dozen Tin Covered Jelly Tumblers............$2.50
Box containing 2 dozen Table and 4 dozen uncovered Jelly Tumblers............$2.00

Window Glass, Box 50 ft.	Best.	Second.	Third.
8 by 8 to 10 by 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 by 14 to 16 by 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	10d to 6d	8 & 9	6 & 7	4 & 5
Nails, Keg of 100 lbs.	$2.75	$3.00	$3.25	$3.50

We will furnish any of above articles at prices stated, delivered on board cars or steamboats here. The money must, in all cases, accompany the order. Send P. O. Order, Banker's Draft or Registered Letter. Reference, City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address, HENRY H. VANCE, P. O. Box 368, Pittsburgh.

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS. The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel. SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT. GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION. FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

COLLINS & CO.'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS. THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST. GREATLY IMPROVED. REDUCED IN PRICE. FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & Co. 212 WATER ST. NEW-YORK CITY.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of prices in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturers and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

WANTED Men to travel and sell to Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO. Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE. THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE. MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY. Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Originators of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" MERIDEN CUTLERY CO. on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers St., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER $7 about $3.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Canvassing Outfit and Sample FREE. FELTON & CO., [illegible] Nassau St., New York.

A Great Chance to Make Money. [illegible] Agents wanted. Write at once to [illegible] Buffalo, N.Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS Bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper [illegible] Agents wanted. [illegible]

GREAT Inducements to Agents. Business Easy, genteel and profitable. Apply to L. F. GILLETTE, Chromo-Portrait and Photographic Copying Gallery, S. E. cor. Fifth and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, O.

WE WANT [illegible] to introduce [illegible] article. Can be sold with pleasure or sold with profit. Samples Free. Send address to WHITNEY, CAMP & CO., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

A KEY THAT [illegible] And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. ASHTABULA DISASTER. A book of thrilling interest. One agent reports 100 copies in three days. $1.00 for outfit; including copy. M. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

HEADACHE. DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

LADIES! BEWARE of Imitations.

FRUIT AND JELLY PRESS. One-third more juice than by the old process. A household necessity. Every family will buy one. Quart and gallon sizes. Liberal discount to the trade. For circular and terms, address, with stamp, American Fruit and Jelly-Press Comp'y, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Agents Wanted in every Town and County.

FOR 10 CENTS, and 3 cent stamp for postage, we will send for one year the handsome 8-page paper, MODEL PRINTER'S GUIDE, and also our superbly illustrated 100 page instruction and specimen book, entitled How to Print. Worth ten times the cost to every Business Man and Printer. Address, J. W. Daughaday & Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Publishers, and Manuf'rs of the Celebrated MODEL PRINTING PRESS. For Cards and Business, the best. Nine styles, from $6.00 up.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS, wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With Invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES. Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, Land Commissioner K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.

FLORENCE. The Only Safe, Odorless and Durable OIL STOVE. It received the Only Centennial Medal. Also the BEST SEWING MACHINE. MADE BY THE Florence Machine Co., FLORENCE, MASS. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Agents Wanted.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. RELIABLE EVIDENCE. 178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cure thereby has seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A POPULAR NEWSPAPER. THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. IF YOU WANT A First-class Family and Political Newspaper SUBSCRIBE FOR THE INTER-OCEAN. The price of the Daily Edition is $10 per year (postage paid), the Semi-Weekly Edition $3.30 per year (postage paid), and The Weekly Edition $1.65 Per Year (POSTAGE PAID). As a Literary, Family, or Political Newspaper, It is unexcelled by any in the country. The "Queries and Answers" and the Agricultural department are worth more than the price of the paper. Sample Copies SENT FREE on application. Address THE INTER-OCEAN, 119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 23

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRY GOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete an'l well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of ods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these nes, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of isiting a number of places before fihding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy allcompetition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co,

Are now opening bargains in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Auburn, Ind.

In Klots' old stand.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aaticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagous diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive to that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after November 2d, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	10 25 a m	12 10 a m	4 45 p m
Wauseon	11 33 "	1 00 "	6 16 "
Bryan	12 25 "	2 00 "	7 17 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	1 30 "	3 00 "	8 23 "
Sedan			8 45 "
Corunna			8 55 "
Kendallville	1 47 "	3 27 "	9 00 "
Ligonier	2 23 "	4 05 "	
Goshen	2 53 "	4 34 "	
Elkhart	3 15 "	5 00 "	

GOING EAST

Elkhart	12 50 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 08 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 40 "	10 43 "	
Kendallville	2 10 "	11 19 "	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15 "
Sedan			6 25 "
Waterloo	2 33 "	11 45 "	6 32 "
Butler	2 52 "	12 06 a m	6 53 "
Bryan	3 23 "	12 45 "	7 37 "
Wauseon	4 02 "	1 32 "	8 35 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May 20th 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 40 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 23	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm.	8 00 a.m	4 45 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 23	7 30	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	9 55	
Lima	8 55	4 05	11 25	
Forest	10 10	5 20	12 30 am	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	1 35	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	1 40	6 00am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	2 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	3 40	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	5 03	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	6 49	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	7 50	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No, 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South

Time card in effect May 13—run by Chicago time

Going Nort.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 30 "		4 0'p
Auburn	11 30 "		5 30
Waterloo	11 44 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 35	6 55
Reading	1 40 "	7 10	7 48
Bankers	1 52 "	7 30	8 02
Jonesville	2 17 "	7 55	8 17
Jackson	3 35 "	9 40	9 25
Detroit	6 20 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	5 05	6 55
Lansing	5 37 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 00 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 15a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 35 am	6 05p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 44 pm	1 17	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	44	8 12
Reading	1 13 "	10	8 26
Ar Angola	2 10 "	30	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 05
Auburn	3 08 "		10 30
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 50 "		11 55
Indianapolis	9 45 "		
Cincinnati	8 30 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT MAY 13, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	4 30pm
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	5 00
Bellaire	8 30am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	7 30
Cambridge	10 46	00am	8 50
Zanesville	11 55		10 00
ar Newark	1 00pm		
Columbus	3 00		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Mouroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 30	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 28pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Mouroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 4	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 [illegible]	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 08pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	5 00	3 00	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 30	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:10 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1a 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	3 C. Ac
Detroit		7 00 a m	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 25	
Saginaw		7 20	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 [illegible]	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8	4 50	
Ossian	8	5 09	
Bluffton	8	5 37	
Worthington	9 10	5 56	
Hartford	9 52	6 41	
Muncie	10 35	7 32	5 30 p m
Newcastle	11 35		6 45
Cambridge City	12 00		[illegible]
Beesons	12 20		6 25
Connersville	1 05 p m		6 40
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	9 25 p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 45		11 10 p m
Louisville	11 25	6 40 a m	8 40 a m
Terre Haute	9 44	1 50	1 50 a m
St. Louis	8 45	8 30	8 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		8 45 p m
Terre Haute	8 23 a m		1 36 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Beesons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 18	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7 48
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 25		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 30
Sheldon	8 55		9 42
Fort Wayne	9 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			3 25 p m
Saginaw			9 18 p m
Frand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 21 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 00	6 20
Mexico	7 12	8 07	8 20
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Chicago, Ill.

It is said by those who know that Dooley & Brother, the manufacturers of the justly celebrated and well-known Yeast Powder which bears their name, have the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. The capacity of their mammoth factory is simply marvelous, reaching the immense quantity of five millions of pounds annually.

Asthma.—Thousands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all, Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

Pond's Extract.—*The Household Remedy* for Pain, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, etc. Always reliable. It never fails. Give it a trial.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 21st, 1877. Number 25.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	[illegible]	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENT. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Special attention given to business in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
2nd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
2nd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTE

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] C erk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas, near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.

June 7, 1877. no 21-3m.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 6w

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beyhl, and a quarter section nearby which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS,
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND ECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired; buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

Figures are what is wanted

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri, now traversed by the Old Reliable Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourteenth of the entire wheat crop of the entire State, over one-twelfth of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breath those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is but natural that parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a great State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and thro' connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Quincy, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to furnish free, upon application in person or by letter addressed to

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
Hannibal, Mo.

A fine new stock of note paper, late styles at Houser's. 2w.

A TEST OF CHARACTER.

"Uncle Heenry,' said Julia Denham, "may I see you in the library a moment this morning?"

"Certainly, my dear. I am at your command now," and he led the way into the room. He handed his niece to an arm-chair, and took a seat opposite her.

"Uncle,' said Julia, with a little becoming confusion, "I have received an offer.'

"Whew!' exclaimed her uncle, "that is coming to the point with a vengeance.'

"And I wish to consult you about it.'

"A very sensible resolution. May I know from whom the offer been received?'

"Edward Fitzory.'

"You haven't known him very long?'

"Not—very,' said Julia, slowly.

"But you think you know all about him I dare say. Are you much in love with him?'

"Not desperately,' answered Julia, Smiling. "At the same time I confess that I am strongly prepossessed in his favor.'

"And this prepossession is likely to become a warm sentiment. Well, my little niece, as you have requested my advice, I will give it. I do not object to this lover of yours. Indeed I know nothing against him. But then I know too little of him at any rate to be able to form a deliberate opinion of his character. If I mistake not, this is also your case. Now, it is my theory that no woman ought to marry unless she is sufficiently well acquainted with her intended husband to have a pretty confident assurance of leading a happy life with him, I therefore counsel you to delay giving your answer for a month, and in that time I will contrive to become better acquainted with him.'

"Your advice is good,' said Julia, thoughtfully, "and I will follow it.'

"Thank you," said her uncle, kindly, for the confidence you have reposed in my judgment. I sincerely hope that the young man will prove to be all we can desire.'

Edward Fitzory was in business in the neighboring city. He had embarked a small property inherited from his father, in a dry goods establishment, and having a good business tact was driving a flourishing trade. His acquaintance with our heroine had commenced during a summer residence at the village which she made her home. It was not strange that he should have been attracted by Julia. Her gayety, vivacity and beauty made her genefally admired; and had anything else been requisit the reputation of being her uncle's heiress would have procured her suitors. But it is not necessary to dwell farther on this part of our story. We are interested to learn how Uncle Henry's plan succeeded.

He first made cutious inquiries relative to the young man's business standing, all of which were answered satisfactorily. But this did not satisfy him. He wished to see for himself. Accordingly he purchased a suit of clothings so different from that which he was accustomed to wear, that with a pair of green goggles superadded he felt convinced they would disguise him sufficiently for his purpose. Thus attired he lounged into the store, and inquired for some trifling article. He was purposely very slow in being suited. Meanwhile he watched with some attention the bearing of Fitzory, who was trading with a fashionably attired lady at a little distance. Nothing could be more polite or obsequious than the conduct of the young tradesman. With unwearied assiduity he took down from the shelves and displayed a large stock of mercandise, until the fastidious taste of the lady was at length suited.

"He is attentive to his customers,' thought Uncle Henery. "That is a good sign. But perhaps it may be simply because she is rich and fashionable. Here's a customer of a different kind' Let me see how he treats he.'

At this moment a woman very poorly dressed, with a worn and weary expression, as if she were better acquainted with the dark than the bright side of life, entered the street door and advanced to the counter. The affable smile which Fitzory had worn in his interview with the last customer disappeared, and in its place was seen the supercilious glance.

"I would like to look at some calicoes,' said the customer.

Here are some,' said Fitzory, surtly, pointiog to a pile which lay on the counter.

He did not stir from his position, but gazed at the woman with an air that seemed to indicate how utterly indifferent he was to her patronage.

"Wil you show me some of them?' asked the woman, mildly.

"There they are ma'am; you can see them for yourself.'

"What is the price of this?' she inquired, looking at the one which lay at the top.

"Ninepence a yard.'

"I don't altogether like the figure,' said she, after a pause.

"Don't you?' returned Fitzory, indifferently.

The customer began to examine some of the other prints. Of course in doing so she was obliged to disarrange them somewhat.

"Don't pull them all to pieces,' said Fitzory, rudely. "There isn't much difference in them. You'd better take the first that comes. How much do you want?'

"Ten yards.'

"Well, you had better let me cut it off quick, as I can't stand waiting on one customer all day.'

Thus importuned, the woman hastily indicated one of the prints, and the required quantity was measured off. Change was hastily made and the woman departed. Her place was taken by a wealthy lady like the first, the rustle of whose silk proved an immediate passport to the good graces of the young merchant.

"I don't like that, 'thought Uncle Henry, who had been observent of this little scene. "He has no right to treat one customer better than another. At all events all ought to be treated with common civility, what ever their attire may be, or however small may be their purchase. These gloves are a half a dollar, are they? (these words were addressed to the shopman, who was waiting upon him). Very well, I will take them.'

Meanwhile the woman who had just purchased the calico re-entered the store with a hurried step and a look of trouble. She waited until Fitzory was through with the lady upon whom he was attending, and then pressed to the counter.

"Well, what now?' asked the young man, supercilliously,

"I believe you made a mistake about the change you handed me.'

"A mistake?' he repeated. "It is quite impossible.'

"But,' said the woman anxiously, don't you remember that I gave you a two dollar bill, and you only gave me back two quarters?'

"Wasn't that right?'

"No; I bought ten yards at ninepence a yard, which made but a dollar and a quarter.'

"And you handed me a two dollar bill?'

"Yes.'

"Then I must have given you back three quarters.'

"But, sir. it cannot be. I have only two.'

"Oh, you'll find the other in your pocket' if you havent spent it,' said Fitzory, insolently.

The woman colored.

"Indeed, sir, I know I am right,' she said, troubled.

"It is for your interest to,' he said with a sneer.

"And you won't rectify the mistake, then?' said the poor woman faintly.

"You make a great fuss about a quarter of a dollard.'

"It is of some importance to me,' said the woman.

"I can't return it," said Fitzroy, shortly. "There is no end to the impositions that would be practised upon me, if I allowed evrybody to come back and claim that they had not received the right change.'

Here Uncle Henry, who had listened with indignation to this scene, interfered.

"You are mistaken,' said he, decidedly. "I saw you hand this lady her change and you passed her but two quarters."

Fitzroy glanced at the speaker. It has not been mentioned that Uncle Henry, the better to conceal his identity, was coarsly dressed, and accordingly Fitzroy set him down as a person of no consequence. He therefore answered haughtily,—

"I shall need more than your word, my good sir. How do I know but you are in league—"

"Good-morning, sir," said Uncle Henry, abruptly. "You may hereafter regret this gratuitous insult. Madam, will you allow me a word with you?'

The woman followed him out of the shop, while Fitzory in no very pleasant mood muttered about the "airs of these beggars.'

"Madam,' said Uncle Henry, when they were in the street, "will you accept from me this piece of gold which will in a measure atone for this man's rudeness and your loss? Nay, no thanks, ? What I have witnessed has been worth more to me than the small sum.'

At the end of a month Edward Fitzory came to receive Julia Denham's answer to his suit. He felt quite confident of success—a confidence which was somewhat diminished by the coldness with which she returned his greeting.

"I must decline the honor of your alliance,' said she, in answer to his urgent proposal.

"But what can have wrought this change in you?' he asked, his countenance changing.

"I must refer you to my uncle.'

Uncle Henry, who entered the room immediately, explained in a few words in what way they had gained an unfavorable impression of his character. He concluded by saying,—

"The man who is obsequious to the rich and impertinent to the poor, shall not, with my consent, marry one in whom I feel an interest.'

A year afterwards Julia formed an alliance with one more worthy of her, and never had cause to regret adopting her uncle's test.

River of Ink.

Among the many wonder of nature in Algeria there is a river of natural ink. It is formed by the junction of two streams, one flowing from a region of ferruginous soil, and the other draining a peat swamp. The waters of the first are, of course very strongly impregnated with iron; those of the latter with gallic acid. On meeting the acid of one stream is united with the other, and true ink is the result. The banks of the united streams would be, of all places in the world, the colony of authors. Fields of esparto grass, for paper-making, might be sown in the neighborhood, the paper mills might be turned by the inky flood, and geese be reared to supply quill pens, The members do nothing all day long but sit dangling their feet in the water, occasionally dipping their pens in—a peaceable crew, except, perhaps, when they would please each by reading extracts from their unpublished works

The Game of Life.

Man's life is a game of cards. First it is "crib-age." Next he tries to "go it alone," at a sort of "cut schuffle and deal" pace. Then he "raises" the "duce" when his mother "takes a hand in" and contrary to Hoyle "beats the little joker" with her "five." Then, with his "diamonds" he "wins" the "queen of hearts." Tired of "playing a lone hand" he expresses a desire to "assist" his fair partner," throws out his "cards," and the clergyman takes a ten dollar bill out of him "on a pair." She "orders him up" to build the fires. Like a "knave" he "joins" the "clubs," when he often gets "high," which is "low,' too. If he keeps "straight" he is oftentimes "flush." He grows old and "bluff," sees a "deal" of trouble, when at last he "shuffles" off this mortal coil, and "passes in his checks." As he is "raked in" by a "spade,' life's fitful "game" ended, and he waits the summons of Gabrial's "trump," which shall "order him up."—Lima Democrat.

Cases of Hog Cholera.

Doctor Fletcher has in the last number of the Indiana Farmer a very interesting paper on the results of his investigation into the disease known as hog cholera. He asserts that the disease is caused by animal parasites, which he names acanthracephala, or thornhead worms. The special family found in the hog is the echinorhyus gigs. Its head is crowned with a double row of hooklets, which are so small as to require a high magnifying power to see them. The head is very small and elastic, and is thrust into the soft intestinal wall, where it fastens itself by its hooks, growing larger and going deeper each day, and finally causing rupture, or inflammation of the intestine. The inside of the female worm is filled with eggs, which like tape worm eggs, do not hatch in the intestinal canal, of the host, but pass out and go through some alteration of generation, perhaps in water or upon vegetable matter before entering the hog again, (through its food,) to become once more a mature sexual worm. The doctor thinks there is no remedy when the parasite has once fastned itself, the only treatment being preventive by cleanliness and by thoroughly cooking all food for hogs, after being sure that the stock is free from worms.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire, attended with a shocking loss of human life, occurred in Bridgeport, Ct., last week. The flames broke out about midnight in the hat factory of Glover, Sandford & Son, a large brick building. The fire-engines responded promptly, but the water-supply proved insufficient, and the fire thereby obtained the mastery. While about a dozen volunteers were removing the goods from the office—a one-story structure—suddenly, and without warning, the back and front walls fell out, leaving the two highest walls unsupported. The wall adjoining the office leaned outward, and, as a shriek of horror went up from the spectators, fell upon the roof of the office, crushing through it to the basement, and burying those within. Eleven men were killed outright, their bodies being shockingly bruised and mangled. The money loss by the fire aggregates $250,000; insurance, $150,000....A New York dispatch states that Richard B. Connolly, of the Tammany ring, has opened negotiations looking to the restoration of a part of his plunder, now held in the name of his son-in-law. The terms under consideration primarily concede the peaceful return of Connolly from exile....Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the notorious Connecticut poisoner, whose escape from State prison at Wethersfield was announced in these columns, has been recaptured.

AN excursion train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad came in collision with a regular passenger train near Point of Rocks, Md., the other day, badly smashing the locomotives and several coaches. Four persons were instantly killed, two or three fatally injured, and eighteen wounded, all on the excursion train. The killed are Charles H. Keifer, editor of the Frederick (Md.) *Examiner*; Richard Dutrow, merchant; Dorsey Walker, merchant, and Howard E. Dickson—all of Frederick city. The collision was caused by the gross carelessness and negligence of the train men.

THE complaint in the suit against Samuel J. Tilden by the United States to recover taxes alleged to be due by the defendant on his income from 1861 to 1871 has been filed in the United States District Court of New York. The amounts alleged to be due aggregate, with costs and interest, $150,000....The prosecuting officers of the State of New York have rejected Tweed's offer to "squeal" on his ring confederates, and returned to his counsel the papers purporting to be the heads of the confession he is willing to make. The cause of this rupture of negotiations is supposed to be the insufficiency of the evidence offered to convict the accomplices named, and the belief that there are too many mental reservations in the statement of the boss thief.

A COVERED bridge over the Connecticut river at Northampton, Mass., was blown down by a gale last week. A number of people and several wagons and horses were on the structure at the time. A Mrs. Sullivan was killed, Sheriff Cook, of Hampshire county, fatally injured, and several others badly bruised.

THE WEST.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., which was recently devastated by a tornado, sends forth the following appeal for aid: "The calamity which has befallen this city has not been overrated by letter-writers to the papers of the metropolitan cities. Fourteen blocks of beautiful homes and business houses are in ruins, a hundred families houseless and helpless, a score dead, and over seventy badly hurt in a population of 2,500. A loss not less than $300,000 is too heavy a load for this heart-stricken people to carry alone, and help must come from the country at large. Any aid from cities or towns that may be sent to R. S. Gordon, Mayor, or Judge T. J. Shannon, of the banking-house of Shannon & Beal, Chairman of the Relief Committee, will be wisely and faithfully appropriated toward those who are worthy and needy."

KATE NOONAN, the young woman who some months ago shot and killed William H. Sidle, a prominent banker of Minneapolis, Minn., has just been tried for the crime. The jury failed to agree, eleven being for acquittal to one for conviction.

ALABAMA crop report: Rains have been very general in the State, and of great good to the crops. Oats are comparatively a failure; wheat is the best crop ever made; corn and cotton clean and doing well....Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has gone to Minnesota for the benefit of his health....One-half the cotton crop along the Arkansas river valley, in Arkansas, has been destroyed by floods.... A startling sensation has just been sprung in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. T. T. Hawkins, daughter of the late Col. Weir, of Lexington, and of Mrs. G. W. Merriwether, whose second husband was, before his death, a prominent banker of Louisville, has been implicated in heavy forgeries of the names of ex-United States Senator Stevenson, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and other prominent citizens. The forgeries amount to $40,000 or $50,000. The relatives of Mrs. Hawkins claim that she is insane.

THE grasshoppers are developing considerable strength in one or two counties of Iowa and a considerable section of Minnesota. With these exceptions, the crop reports from these States, as well as nearly the whole of the Northwest, are very encouraging....The Black Hills stage was again stopped by highwaymen, the other day, near Hat creek, and robbed of the treasure-box. None of the passengers were molested.

SOUTH.

THE city of Galveston, Tex., has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration. Three squares in the business part of the city, bounded by Market, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets and the bay, were destroyed. The Cotton Exchange, Grand Southern Hotel, First National Bank, Seligson's Bank, Odd Fellows' Hall and Washington Hotel were among the burned buildings. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000....Henry C. Dibble, late Attorney General of Louisiana, has been arrested in New Orleans on a charge of embezzling $12,000 of the State's funds, and held for trial in bonds of $7,500.

THE Supreme Court of Arkansas has decided that the act under which $16,000,000 of bonds were issued in 1869 in aid of railroads in that State was unconstitutional, and that the bonds are illegal....Memphis has been completely cut off from railway communication with the outer world, by the customary inundations consequent upon the spring rains. Some damage has been done to the railroads, but nothing serious as yet.

WASHINGTON.

SENOR MARISCAL, Mexican Minister at Washington, has submitted to Secretary Evarts a written protest against the recent action of the administration instructing Gen. Ord to pursue Mexican marauders across the Rio Grande.

AN important contract has just been concluded by Mr. Sherman with the syndicate of European and American bankers. It provides for the sale to the syndicate of twenty-five millions' worth of 4½ per cent. bonds, that sum making up a round total of two hundred millions of the issue. The contract further embraces an immediate sale of twenty-five millions' worth of the new and thus far untried 4 per cent. bonds. There is also provision made for placing bonds of this latter issue on the home market as a popular loan, in sums of $50 and multiples thereof, at par in gold; and further sales to the syndicate will be made as rapidly as the bonds can be placed in investors' hands.

THERE seems to be a misunderstanding about the supply of greenbacks of the denomination of $1 and $2. These notes are furnished to Assistant Treasurers, but applications from banks are refused. Limited supplies can be got from the Treasurers, it is said, for distribution through the banks.

PRESIDENT HAYES' views on certain financial points are defined—evidently by authority—by the Associated Press Agent at Washington: "The President, although in former years predisposed, like many other hard-money men, to adhere to the prevalent doctrine of finance-writers in favor of a single gold standard, has materially changed his views, during the progress of the general discussion regarding the wisdom and propriety of the act of 1873, which demonetized the old legal-tender silver dollar. He is now in favor of its remonetization, and of the readoption of a double standard of gold and silver, or, in other words, he favors the full return to the condition of things in relation to these subjects which existed previous to the legislation of 1873, being convinced that such return to the former system will materially promote the resumption of specie payments, an object that he regards as of the first importance.... The Attorney General has called upon the accounting officer of the Treasury for a copy of the accounts of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, filed in the Treasury some twenty years ago, when he was an Indian Agent. These accounts are called for at the request of Mr. Howard, United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah. It is intimated that they furnish important testimony against Young.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, will, it is understood, recommend in his forthcoming annual report the coinage of a $2 gold piece to take the place of the $2.50 gold coin. He thinks that when specie resumption is brought about there will be a demand for smaller gold coins, to be used in change instead of silver half-dollars, and that $1 and $2 gold coins will be very popular.

IT is announced from Washington that Secretary Sherman has perfected his arrangements for the disposal of the 4 per cent. Government bonds. It is stated that the opportunity of any and all persons who wish to make subscriptions, at par, to this loan will expire on the 16th of July, and the people are invited to invest in it up to that date; after which the syndicate, with which a contract for placing the loan has been made, will control the further sale of the bonds.

POLITICAL.

MR. PETER COOPER, late Greenback candidate for the Presidency, has addressed a long open letter to President Hayes, criticising the past financial policy of the sovereign Government, and also marking out the proper course, in his opinion, to be pursued in future. He advises that our national currency be made receivable for all purposes, and interconvertible into 3 per cent. Government bonds; that silver be withdrawn from circulation and used in the purchase of foreign bonds, and that the fractional paper currency be revived.

J. R. G. PITKIN has been removed from the Marshalship of Louisiana, and Col. Jack Wharton appointed in his place.

THE President has appointed James Lewis (colored) Naval Officer at New Orleans....Upon the arrival in Washington, last week, of ex-Congressman Kasson, of Iowa, the mission to Austria, which it is understood he would originally have preferred, had it been vacant when he was appointed Minister to Spain, was tendered him by the President, and he has accepted it, and James Russell Lowell has been tendered and accepted the mission to Spain.

A RECEPTION was given to ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, by the Manhattan Club, of New York, last week, on which occasion there was a large gathering of the leading Democrats of the city. Speeches were made by Govs. Tilden and Hendricks, David Dudley Field and others. Hendricks immediately afterward sailed for Europe....A dispatch from Denison, Texas, says: "R. M. Grubbs, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Denison by a plurality of 163, and a majority of 8 over both his Democratic competitors. The Assessor, Collector, Marshal, Treasurer, and all but one of the Councilmen elected are Northern men."

MINNESOTA has just had a special election on the proposed amendment to the State constitution, devoting the land grant of 500,000 acres, originally made for the benefit of internal improvements in that State, to the payment of outstanding railroad bonds. The proposition was rejected by a vote of nearly three to one.

AN election has just been held in Georgia to decide the question as to whether a convention should be held to remodel the State constitution. The matter was decided in the affirmative by over 10,000 majority....The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says "the man upon whom the Democrats of Indiana have united to lead them in the fight next year to oust Morton from the Senatorship is Voorhees, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

GENERAL.

THE American Medical Association has just held a five days' session in Chicago. It was the largest and most interesting meeting the association has ever held, about 600 delegates, embracing many of the most eminent physicians in the country, being in attendance. The association, among other things, adopted a vigorous memorial urging the repeal by Congress of the present onerous tax on quinine. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. T. G. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.; Vice Presidents, Drs. J. P. White, New York, Moses Gunn, Illinois, G. W. Russell, Connecticut, A. Dunlap, Ohio; Secretary, E. W. Brush; Treasurer, R. J. Dunglison, Pennsylvania; Librarian, W. Lee, District of Columbia.

A WASHINGTON dispatch credits Gen. Sherman with saying that "Russia is aiming mainly at acquisitions in Asia. She wants Trebizond and the Valley of the Tigris, to get to the sea by way of the Persian Gulf." ....Germany has formally recognized Diaz as President of Mexico....A flood is reported in the Missouri river, exceeding anything of the kind known since 1844, and causing vast destruction of property along the river valley.

THE Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads have begun the running of lightning trains between New York and Chicago. The distance between the two cities is now accomplished in the extraordinary time of twenty-five hours, and the officers of the roads promise to reduce the time to twenty-three hours.

FIVE persons were drowned in the harbor of Halifax, N. S., the other day, by the capsizing of a small boat....Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has sued Chas. A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, for libel, damages being laid at $100,000. The alleged libelous articles assert that Mr. Bell was discharged from the treasury for incompetency; that for a long time he kept his wife on the rolls of the patent office, drawing a salary without rendering any service, and that he lately appointed his brother-in-law to an $1,800 position in the Interior Department, all of which he strenuously denies.

A JUDGE in St. Louis has ruled that the insertion of an advertisement in a newspaper soliciting practice in procuring divorces, and promising to secure decrees of liberation *a vinculo matrimonii* without publicity, is a slander upon the true methods of procedure in courts of justice, tending to induce the public to believe that the advertiser possesses certain facilities and privileges enabling him to obtain judicial decrees with a degree of secrecy fatal to the good reputation of the judiciary intrusted with the sacred duty of according justice to those demanding it. Justice thus slandered, the St. Louis Judge holds, may purge herself of the stigma by such assessment of penalty as shall effectually extirpate the divorce shyster from the legal profession and annihilate him in the public regard. The recent General Assembly of Illinois passed a law forbidding the publication of advertisements of this character, but the view that common law has a remedy for the iniquity is believed to be somewhat novel and interesting.

BUSINESS failures: H. A. Blood, a prominent Massachusetts railroad manager, liabilities $1,526,000, assets small; Fitzsimmons, Clark & Co., dry goods, New York, liabilities $113,000, assets $95,000; McGregor Bros., bankers, Windsor, Canada, liabilities $150,000; Sallack & Co., clothing, Detroit, Mich., $[illegible]; J. Steinberger & Sons, millinery, New York, liabilities $150,000, nominal assets about the same; Hamburg, Hill & Co., millinery, New York, liabilities $100,000; S. W. Jacobs, a prominent cattle breeder of West Liberty, Iowa, liabilities $75,000; the Continental Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE Vienna correspondent of the New York *Herald* details the advance of the Russians upon Erzeroum. Three columns are now marching direct for that city, and its capture is certain. The right wing has sent forward a strong column from Olti. The army of investment at Kars, which numbers almost 100,000 men, has thrown a column forward down the valley of the Arras, which menaces Erzeroum in front, and severs all communication between the two cities. The extreme left has forced the mountain passes at Toprak-Kaleh, and is now about to form a junction with the center. The investment of Erzeroum will begin at once if the place cannot be taken by storm. This can be determined only after the character of the defenses has been investigated....The Turks are in great fear of a general uprising of the Bulgarians, who have not forgotten the horrors perpetrated upon their countrymen at Batak. Throughout many of the larger towns of Bulgaria the news of the fall of Ardahan was received with wild demonstrations of satisfaction, and cries of "Long live the Czar!"....Russia has ordered an additional levy of 218,000 men.

WAR notes and rumors: Hobart Pasha has left Varna with his fleet to bombard Odessa.—The Russians not only intend to occupy Bulgaria, but have made all arrangements for remaining three years.—Russian merchants in Baltic ports are reported to be clearing their wharves and warehouses by exporting all goods as fast as possible, apprehending a general prohibition of exportation.—Odessa was thrown into a great commotion, one day last week, by the appearance of a Turkish iron-clad fleet. The inhabitants of the city were seized with a panic, and thousands of them fled from their homes. Much to their relief, however, the fleet withdrew without firing a gun.—A strong peace party appears to be developing in Constantinople, and hostility to the existing Government, stimulated by the inefficiency of its conduct of the war, is assuming dangerous proportions.—A state of siege having been proclaimed in Roumania, telegrams concerning military movements henceforth will be stopped. One of the great causes of the state of siege was the unsatisfactory working of the Roumanian railways. All the railway officials are now subject to the military authorities.

ANOTHER flood in the Danube is reported. The rise was caused by melting snow on the Carpathian Alps. This will again delay the Russian operations....London dispatches say that the Russians will force the passage of the Danube at some point west of Rustchuk, in order to avoid the Turkish forces massed within the lines of the quadrilateral. Passing the river at Sistova or Nicopolis, the Russians will find almost unobstructed roads to the Balkan passes, while one or two corps may be left to engage the attention of Abdul Kerim and to operate at leisure against the fortresses. ....At length the Egyptian troops for the Sultan's army have sailed from Alexandria. They are under convoy of four Turkish ironclads.

A LONDON dispatch says: "There is almost an utter absence of news of interest either from Asia, the Danube, or Montenegro. The two armies on the Danube are watching one another, and cannonading is frequent, but the Russians have not yet disclosed their intentions. Advices from Asia seem to indicate that there is no longer that feeling of despondency which was so marked in the late accounts from Turkish sources, and that a battle will be risked in Araxes valley. The Russians have evacuated Olti and retreated to Penak."....A telegram from Constantinople says: "After fifty-five hours' fighting near Krstaz, carried on mostly at close quarters, the Montenegrins have withdrawn to Banjani. The losses on both sides amount to several thousands. The Prince of Montenegro has withdrawn his headquarters from near Niesic back to Ostrok. Mehemet Ali telegraphs that the Montenegrins have been routed in an engagement in the Kolaschin district."

A TORPEDO recently exploded in a Russian railway train with terrible effect. A train carrying army goods was on its way from Galatz to Ibrail, having on board a torpedo of English manufacture, technically called the Whitehead or Fish torpedo. When about half way, near where the road strikes the Danube, the torpedo accidentally exploded, blowing the entire train to atoms, killing the engineer, fireman, and brakeman, and tearing up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile....The Turks, aware of the inability of their Asiatic army to cope with the overwhelming numbers of the Russian invading forces in the field, have made a bold move to cut the enemy's long line of communications. The success of this movement would compel an instant retrograde movement of a considerable portion of the Russian army, since subsisting upon a country so impoverished would be impossible. The Turkish demonstration has already induced the Russians to withdraw their right wing, which had been far advanced on the road to Erzeroum, and the Turks have consequently been enabled to reoccupy Olti and some other important positions on the road leading west from Ardahan. Russian reports explain that the backward movement was voluntary on their part, and that they had determined to concentrate their forces for the reduction of Kars before pushing further into the enemy's country.

THE New York *Herald's* correspondent with the army in Asia telegraphs particulars of the recent battle or series of battles in front of Kars. The fighting began on Saturday, June 9, by a determined attack of the Russians. The conflict was renewed at daylight on Sunday. The Russians had effected a lodgment in one of the outer earthworks on the previous night. The struggle was sanguinary in the extreme. The Russians are reported to have held their ground during the whole of Monday and Monday night. On Tuesday the Turks began the fight, assuming the offensive by making the most desperate sorties. According to the *Herald's* correspondent from a Turkish source, this resulted on Tuesday in the dislodgment of the Russians, who had been inefficiently supported. The Turks succeeded in surprising the Russians by a flank movement, and the slaughter that followed was very great. The Russians asked no quarter, and the Turks offered none. The last action of the Russian gunners was to spike the few Turkish field-pieces which they had captured in the redoubt. This was after it became a hand-to-hand struggle, and the guns were of no further service....Typhus fever and other fatal ailments are playing havoc with the Turkish rank and file....A war correspondent with the army on the Danube telegraphs that "the immense mass of material which the Russians are moving toward the Danube can scarcely be lodged in the depots on the river before the 1st of July. It is, therefore, scarcely probable that any attempt will be made to cross before that time."....The New York *Herald* correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that Russia's reply to Earl Derby has apparently satisfied the powers. Trustworthy information regarding its contents indicates that it rejects the idea of interference with Egypt or the Suez canal. The reply denies all intention of taking possession of Constantinople, but leaves the question of the occupation of the Turkish capital untouched. There is one point on which the document is very clear and explicit. It demands an entire change in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, and indicates that on this point no compromise will be made.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

M. BONNET DUVERDIER, President of the Paris Municipal Council, who was recently arrested, charged with insulting President MacMahon, inciting civil war and assassination, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and to pay 2,000 francs fine.

THE famine continues in China, and suffering increases. There is no possible means of averting death by starvation of hundreds of thousands. There is famine also in Corea, and a pestilence supposed to be caused by the exposure of the multitude of dead bodies all over the country.

A PARIS dispatch says "the Government has resolved to prohibit the projected preliminary meeting of the groups of the Left before the reassembling of the Chambers."....Advices from Paraguay, South America, say that President Gill and his brother William were murdered in the most barbarous manner. The President was at home with his family, when he was surprised and killed by a band of assassins....A riot, the parties to which were a squad of men from a German man-of-war and some French sailors, occurred at Yokohama, Japan, a few days ago. The Frenchmen, being merchant seamen, got terribly worsted, nine of them being killed and two mortally wounded. A Berlin dispatch says the affair will be investigated, but intimates that the French were the aggressors....A new rebellion is threatened in Crete, the Sultan having rejected the demands of the Christian population of that island.

THE proposition to abolish capital punishment has been defeated in the British Parliament....The Greek army is to be reorganized. Thirty thousand men are to constitute the standing force....John Bull has not been able to buy his beefsteaks so cheap for a hundred years, as within the last few days. A large importation of hot weather and a large stock of American beef on the London market, and the price was run down to 3 pence a pound.

THE Servian Government continues its warlike preparations. A large party is being concentrated near the capital....Ludwig III., Grand Duke of Hesse, is dead....A telegram from Paris relative to the report that the Government means to prevent the preliminary meeting of sections of the Left before the reassembling of the Chambers states that M. Gambetta has relinquished the idea of calling such meeting, the Left being sufficiently agreed upon a line of action to dispense with a preliminary discussion. The Minister of Instruction has decided that any student participating in any political manifestation shall be immediately expelled from college....The Barbary states on the shores of the Mediterranean are experiencing a locust plague. The crops have been destroyed by the ravenous 'hoppers in large districts, and there is serious scarcity of provisions and apprehension of actual starvation among the people.

BUTLER-MACVEAGH.

Rich, Rare and Racy Correspondence Between Benj. F. Butler and Wayne MacVeagh.

MAC TO BEN.

SIR: I have just read your letter in the New York *Times*. Your informant happens to have told you the exact opposite of the truth in every statement respecting me. Col. Wharton did not aid me at New Orleans, but was one of the adherents of the Packard Government to the end. He did not manage or transact any kind of business for me. He did not receive any promise from me in respect to any office. I have not asked the President to appoint him Marshal. So much for that portion of your letter. Where I am known I do not need to deny the silly story about the use of money, or to declare it to be, as you know it to be, a base and cowardly falsehood. For those who do not know me perhaps I ought to add that, apart from any repugnance on my part to the crime, there were two practical difficulties in the way of my committing it. I had no money of my own to spare, and it is only a military commandant at New Orleans in time of war who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use. The fact is that the enemies of reconciliation in Louisiana waste their time in trying to discover or invent some kind of a bargain with which at once to account for its success and to discredit it. Strange as it may seem to some of them, political results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods, and the country will judge the result we secured by its fruit, in comparison with the fruits of the opposite party. Comparing the four years to come of honest and lawful government, with the eight years just ended of hatred, intimidation, outrage, corruption, anarchy and murder, therefore, from the bitterness of good men misguided and bad men disappointed, I appeal to the generous judgment of the American people, and I await their decision upon the subject of our labors in Louisiana, not with misgivings or excuses, but with confidence and pride. Yours truly, WAYNE MACVEAGH.

BEN TO MAC.

If you had addressed me even a printed letter couched in the ordinarily courteous language which passes between gentlemen, especially as the one who uses it, it is rumored, is expecting employment in the diplomatic service of his country, I should have very promptly, upon being set right, made reparation so far as in my power for any injury arising from a publication even for which I was not responsible. I never thought of charging you with using your own money, of which you declare you had none to spare, in paying the mileage of the deserting legislators of the Packard House. It never occurred to me that any money was paid—only promised—or that the legislators got this money for deserting, any more than Wharton has got his office for managing his business. On the contrary, I was told that, although the money was promised as a bribe for the desertion of the poor fellows, they did not get it, but were required further to vote for Mr. Stafford as Senator before they could get even what was due them. You say that, strange as it may seem to some of them, political results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods. True, it did seem strange to me, after more than thirty years' experience in the ways of Pennsylvania politics and methods, and politicians in both parties, if the transaction was either straightforward or honest. You made a good point on me there. I agree most fully that where you are known you do not need to deny any silly story about the use of money in paying anything. If I had ever asserted that you did use your own money for any good or even political purpose, I should have been guilty of, as you, in your own chaste language, say, a base and cowardly falsehood; therefore I say again, I have never known or heard of your paying anything to anybody; and, as at present advised, without more evidence than I have now, I never will assert such a thing possible. You need not make me excuses as you do for not having money of your own to spare. I have known many men without money, but I never knew one without an excuse for not having it. As you state in your excuse, it is only a military commander of New Orleans in time of war who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use. Do I understand you correctly, that it is the want of ability to do it safely that has prevented you from appropriating a considerable quantity of the property of others to your own use?—because, although you were young and able-bodied, I fail to recall the number of the regiment in which you served in the war for your country's safety. Every one has his own taste in choosing his own way to acquire money, but if I were obliged to choose one of two ways, either to appropriate it as a military commandant or to marry into a family where I was neither wanted, nor by which I should be respected, to get money to spare, I certainly should choose the former, strange as you may think it; because, at least, I should have the money after having committed a disreputable act to get it, and not be liable to be disappointed, as I might be after I had waited long for dead men's shoes by the other method. Let me advise you, my dear sir, not to lose your temper in discussing political matters. If you do, you will prove yourself unfit to be employed to manage diplomatic affairs, even near the smallest court in Europe, say of Monaco, where they have a standing army of sixty-three men only, so that you need not be afraid to go there because of any danger of war.

B. F. BUTLER.

MAC'S PARTING SHOT.

I fear you have overworked your invective faculties, for your long and labored letter of today shows signs of failing powers, and will go far to destroy that reputation for effective scurrility which you have so sedulously fostered. The issue between you and me was of your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. Thereupon I promptly put you on the national pillory, with a very legible statement of your offenses upon your forehead. As you have endured your punishment for an entire week, and now virtually confess that every statement made by you was false, I have no objection to your getting down; but you must not suppose that I placed you there in resentment only. My chief purpose was to exhibit you as a warning to younger men, by showing them that, in spite of great ability and energy, you had become the byword of our politics, by reason of the general conviction that you habitually disregard the Eighth and Ninth Commandments. That purpose has been fully answered by the comments of the country upon your character, and I have no further interest in the matter. I shall not even take the trouble to deny any new falsehoods you may think it to your advantage to invent about me; for those who know me will not believe anything you say against me, and those who know you of course will not believe anything you say against anybody.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

LOUISIANA will profit handsomely by the fact of a short sugar crop in many other countries this year.

THE Boston *Journal of Commerce* advocates giving five-year subsidies to American steam mail lines to be established for the foreign trade.

A LONDON cablegram to the New York *Herald* says: "It is a significant fact that Canadian beer is becoming an active article of importation to this country of malt liquors."

WOOLEN manufacturers in Rhode Island report more encouraging prospects than at any time in the last three years. Nearly all the mills are working on advance orders.

THE South is very properly agitating for cotton mills on its own soil, and raising money to pay good men in the North to come down and write them up, and trying to catch the eyes of capitalists on both sides of the broad ocean.

THE American leather dealers will doubtless be interested in the announcement that an International Exhibition of leather, oak trees, bark and the like will be held at Berlin in September, beginning on the 8th and lasting to the 29th.

FOUR steamers which left New York for Liverpool one day last week carried out 1,000,000 pounds of beef, and a large amount of grain. There were also shipped 30,000 boxes cheese, 2,500 bales cotton, and 450 tons of agricultural machinery.

THE export of cotton goods for the nine months ending March 31 was 17,828,000 yards of colored, and 53,262,000 of uncolored, against 6,404,000 and 41,178,000 respectively last year; total about 71,000,000 yards, against 47,500,000. This is an increase of about 50 per cent.

THE armory at Springfield, Mass., has been closed, and it is feared that work will not be resumed until next December. A number of the armorers will be in very straitened circumstances, some of them having large and dependent families, and others mortgaged real estate upon which payments are to be made.

A LONDON special to the New York *Herald* says: "The value of the meat trade between America and England is shown in the statement that during the past three months 123,650 tons of fresh meat were imported from the United States. Of fresh and salt meats the United States sent 363,685 tons during the same period."

PERHAPS it is not generally known what a lively place Pensacola, Fla., has become. A large number of vessels now seek its harbor for lumber and timber. Not long ago there were 150 ships in the harbor at one time, of nearly all nationalities. Weekly payments for labor in loading vessels have, in flush times, reached $60,000, and Pensacola, whose harbor is excellent, is now a thriving little city.

The Dutch Passion for Washing.

Every Saturday morning the Dutch women wash their houses on the outside, scrubbing them from the pavement to the chimney. Any point that is too high for broom or ladder they reach by a forcing pump. Out of nearly every window may be seen a woman, stretching herself half way out, perhaps, with a brush and cloth reaching after some fancied dirt-spot, or dashing a pail of water at it.

It is understood at this time that the town is given up to cleaning, and the passers-by on the pavement below have no right to complain if they get a shower of water and suds over their heads. The spiders have been driven entirely out of Holland, or left in disgust, and I do not think I ever saw a fly anywhere in the country. No swallows are allowed to dirty up their houses or stables, and, strange to say, one sees no birds about whatever, except the omnipresent storks, which are allowed, by special favor, to build their nests in the chimney tops, owing to a particular veneration which the Dutch have for this bird, likely because it is a water fowl, or rather a water and land fowl, or, like the Dutch themselves, an amphibious swamp animal.

As you go through a Dutch town the most common sight is the women washing in the canals. On both sides, from one end of the street to the other, they may be seen, at all times of the day, washing everything, from a baby's stocking to a table-cloth, and, when they have nothing else to wash, they wash out their brooms and brushes and tubs and themselves. Sometimes the whole canal has the appearance of flowing with soap suds.

The Dutch have learned the art of washing, and everything connected with it, so well that other countries often send their linen there to be washed and bleached, especially the large manufactories. The meadows outside of a Dutch town are fairly white with washed articles stretched over them.—*Ladies' Repository.*

A Spiritual Medium Prosecuted.

Wm. Matthews, a professed spiritualist medium, is on trial in San Francisco, on a charge of swindling by giving fraudulent seances. Several reputable witnesses testify that they attended one of Matthews' exhibitions. He entered a cabinet, closed the doors, and in a few minutes exposed himself firmly tied to a seat. Spirits had done it he said. Then the doors were shut again, and a variety of faces were shown at an aperture. Suddenly a spectator wrenched the cabinet open, another turned on the gas, and Matthews was seen with a mask over his face. False whiskers, and other things to disguise with, were on the floor. The jury convicted him, but he has not yet been sentenced.

THE LIVELY LOCUST.

New Jersey and Staten Island Literally Alive with Seventeen-Year Locusts.

[From the New York World.]

Staten Island and New Jersey are swarming with seventeen-year locusts. A few days ago the earth under the trees began to open with innumerable circular holes, and insects an inch in length and completely enveloped in a light-brown translucent shell came crawling forth. Sometimes there would only be from twelve to fifteen of these holes under a tree, and again the ground would be riddled like a sieve. As they crawled along the ground they burst their light exterior coverings of shells, and struggled forth, perfectly-formed winged insects, leaving their outgrown shells behind them, strewing the grass. They crawled up the tree trunks, clinging to the bark with their forked antennæ. When they have reached the limbs they crawl out along them to the branches and fasten themselves to the growing twigs. They never attach themselves to the branches except at a distance from the trunk, and commonly within eight inches of the farthest tips. Trees can now be seen on Staten island whose branches are weighed down at the ends and blackened with the swarms. Here the ground in many places is literally honeycombed under the trees, and the shrubs and flowers, as well as the trees, are covered with a clinging burden of insects. The flowers in many gardens will be injured from the mere weight of the locusts, but it is not believed that the shrubs and trees are likely to suffer. The female locust undoubtedly eats the leaves and tender pith of the twigs, but it is not voracious, and the great body of the tree will not be touched. The males keep up prolonged humming, and their incessant rub-a-dub-dub, from morning to night, is the only annoyance which is so far appreciable. The shells cover the ground, but the insects have crawled out of the way, and the more nervous residents have overcome their first dislike at crushing the crisp, hollow bodies at every step. Old farmers say that the seventeen-year locusts do more good than harm. Of course many of the twigs wither and fall off, but the trees do not suffer, nor is the fruit-crop damaged. It is a common tradition among the farmers that, after locust year, they have the following season an unusually large apple crop; for the locusts serve to prune the tree, and the fruit-trees are actually benefited by their visit.

The Torpedo.

Nearly every war makes some striking contribution to the science of death. Our own war impressed the shovel and the turreted iron-clad on the military and naval policies of the world. Prussia in 1866 demonstrated the power of the breech-loader, and the great war of 1870 contributed the mitrailleuse, the balloon, the carrier-pigeon, and other devices to the resources of combat. The present contest seems destined to give prominence to electricity and gun-cotton as combined in the naval torpedo. It has been assumed that the bottoms of vessels were safe, while armor has been lavished on their sides till triple steel and oak seemed to defy any possible projectile. But what is a projectile hurled by gunpowder from a cylinder a mile off compared with the destructive force of dynamite, reacting against a solid wall of water, in immediate contact with a vessel? Plainly, when the torpedo can be dispatched on its mission with the accuracy of a railway train, and can once be got to go off with the certainty of a revolver, ships of war will be completely at their mercy.

The Whitehead torpedo, with which the Russians are supplied, is a cigar-shaped projectile twelve feet long, shot from a cylinder under water and propelled by an interior machinery of compressed air. It is an Austrian-English invention, and an Austrian manufacture. It is apparently, however, in no way superior to some of the productions of the torpedo corps of the American navy. The British iron-clads are being supplied with net-works or skirts of lattice to prevent a torpedo from striking their hulls, but one of these projectiles, weighing several hundred weight, must have a strong impinging force, and will not be likely to be detained by any crinoline which a vessel could wear and preserve the capacity of locomotion.

TEXAS papers report grass thirty feet high on the San Marcos river.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 50	@14 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 50
COTTON	11¾	@ 11⅞
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 66	@ 1 67
CORN—Western Mixed	56	@ 60
OATS—Western Mixed	41	@ 62
RYE—Western	79	@ 90
PORK—Mess	13 50	@13 90
LARD	8¾	@ 9
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 60	@ 7 00
Choice Natives	6 10	@ 6 30
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 50
Good Second-class Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to Fair	5 75	@ 6 00
HOGS—Live	4 25	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	9 50	@10 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 9 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 53	@ 1 53½
No. 3 Spring	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE—No. 2	67	@ 68
BARLEY—No. 2	55	@ 56
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 11
PORK—Mess	12 60	@12 75
LARD	8⅜	@ 8½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 62	@ 1 63
No. 2	1 56	@ 1 57
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 1	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 71
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 80	@ 1 81
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	37½	@ 38½
RYE	69	@ 70
PORK—Mess	12 75	@12 87½
LARD	8	@ 8⅛
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 75
CATTLE	4 60	@ 7 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 90	@ 1 95
CORN	48	@ 50
OATS	39	@ 40
RYE	74	@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess	13 40	@13 60
LARD	8¾	@ 9
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 59½	@ 1 60½
Amber	1 94	@ 1 98
CORN	49	@ 52
OATS—No. 2	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	8 00	@ 8 50
WHEAT—White	1 89	@ 1 90
CORN—No. 2	50½	@ 51½
OATS—Mixed	44	@ 46
RYE	65	@ 68
PORK—Mess	14 00	@14 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	4 80	@ 4 90
Philadelphias	4 90	@ 5 00
CATTLE—Best	6 50	@ 6 75
Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
SHEEP	4 25	@ 5 50

[illegible] Publisher.

THE CHARLEY ROSS CASE.

The [illegible] Hopes of His Party [illegible]

The Philadelphia Times says that a letter was recently sent to Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, inquiring if any guarantee of immunity from punishment could be given by him if Charley Ross were returned. In reply his Secretary wrote: "Section 9 of article 4 of the constitution of 1874 provides that 'no pardon shall be granted nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session.' You will therefore see that, however the Governor may desire to assist in the restoration of the boy to his parents, he has no authority to guarantee a pardon or immunity to his abductors or those who now hold him in custody. Such a guarantee can be obtained, if it can be obtained at all, through the Board of Pardons, whose recommendations the Governor but rarely disregards."

The Times adds: "On Wednesday evening a gentleman who, since the abduction of Charley Ross, has interested himself in his recovery, and who is one of the three or four persons acquainted with the ins and outs of the latest clew, left this city for the locality near which the boy is supposed to be in hiding, and since that time nothing has been heard of his whereabouts."

The York (Penn.) Dispatch also has something to say on the subject. It says that James Logan, a private detective, arrived in that borough on Wednesday night, and is busily engaged in working up the case, and that he makes the following statement: "I have followed up this case for nearly three years, and have knowledge concerning it which no other man possesses. I have confounded all the other detectives, with their clews, and, now that Mr. Ross has given up this one, I take it up. I will not give the information which I hold at this time—it would defeat my ends. I have documents in my possession which, if true, as I fully believe them to be, puts the Ross mystery in an entirely new shape, and one which will startle the public as it has never before been startled. All my investigations are made to add to the stores of my information, and not alone to find the boy, but also to solve the mystery surrounding his disappearance and whereabouts. The boy is still alive, and I do not believe he was ever stolen for ransom—the plot is deeper still. The cause of his abduction, or rather the taking away of Charles B. Ross, is the end and aim of my investigation. I wrote to Mr. Ross under the date of March 27, 1875, stating that I never would give up my investigation until I found the person who was the primary cause of the abduction. I am occasionally alluded to in the papers, indirectly, as a monomaniac on the subject of the Ross case. I can only answer this with success in my undertaking. The future will justify my work, and there is method in my madness. The detectives of New York and Philadelphia are as smart and intelligent as any in the world, and had there not been a Judas in the camp they would have had the boy long ago. I am a private detective."

The Dispatch in this connection remarks: "Our interview with Mr. James Logan is full of startling interest, and he confided to us many things which it is not proper here to mention, but in a few weeks they may be spoken openly, and in the meantime the public may rest assured that the end is at hand, and the denouement will be a surprise and a 'sensation' to all."

Monster Guns.

The large Rodman gun which was recently cast in Boston is, with two exceptions, the largest piece of ordnance ever made in the United States. Ninety tons of metal were melted in the three furnaces in which the monster was cast. The tube which is to be placed within the bore is about 282 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. It will be received from England at an early day. The diameter at the widest part will be 55 inches, and the casing will be 20 inches for a depth of 232 inches; at the muzzle the external diameter will be 29 inches; the length of the gun will be 263 inches, or about 22 feet; it will carry a 700-pound conical ball; the ordinary charge of powder will be 100 pounds, and the weight of the ordnance will be about 45 tons. The special feature of this gun is a brass ring which, when the piece is discharged, expands against the bore of the gun and prevents any injury from the passage of gas. This gun, big as it is, is a toy in comparison with the wrought-iron and cast-steel ordnance which has recently been manufactured abroad. The 81-ton Fraser gun, with which the British engineers have been experimenting at Shoeburyness, takes a charge of 370 pounds of powder and a projectile of 1,700 pounds. The cast-steel breech-loader which Herr Krupp is now making will weigh 80 tons; the weight of the projectile will be 1,650 pounds, and the Armstrong gun manufactured for the Italian navy weighs 100 tons. The big Krupp gun which was shown at Philadelphia a year ago, and which has recently been purchased by the Russian Government, weighs 56 tons. —*New York Tribune*

Hydrophobia.

The average annual mortality from hydrophobia in England is one to about 500,000 inhabitants, or nearly the same as in New York city; in France and Germany it is somewhat higher; for the United States generally there are no satisfactory statistics, but the fatality is probably not greater than in New York. The disease is peculiarly one of the temperate zone, and is very rare in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, although it is said to occur in China and India. The potency of the contagion varies in different epidemics, in different dogs, and at different times in the same dog. It is estimated that from one-third to one-seventh of the dogs bitten by rabid animals contract the disease, when no treatment is adopted; while a susceptibility to madness is less, and the cure can always be effected when the wound is well cauterized early; [illegible] prevails among the highly-domesticated dogs, and is thought by many of the first authorities to affect both sexes about equally, although the statistics of France show that it occurs (absolutely, not per 1,000) from three to five times as often in males as in female dogs, and is readily recognized, even in its early stages, by those familiar with animals. To most observant persons some departure from a healthy condition would be noticed. Probably only a very small proportion of "mad dogs" killed ever had hydrophobia or any other dangerous disease.—*Boston Journal.*

Crossing the Danube.

Napoleon's passage of the river Danube in the face of the Austrians before the battle of Wagram is thus described by a military writer in the London *Telegraph:* "He had prepared on the island of Lobau a number of flat-bottomed craft and the materials for floating bridges, in canals which he had cut into the main stream, keeping the boats concealed by trees and brushwood from the enemy's view. Making a feint at another point, he sent, at 9 o'clock in the evening, two battalions of infantry across, who at once became engaged with the Austrian outposts, but held their ground till the floating bridges were constructed over the river, there 150 yards wide, when a whole corps passed over and seized the nearest village. By 11 o'clock several bridges were constructed, another corps was already crossing, and before daylight 70,000 men had effected their passage. The night was very dark, and there were torrents of rain."

The passage of the Danube in 1828 was a bold and brilliant undertaking. The Turks had divined the Russian intentions from the preparations being made, and had intrenched themselves opposite to Satunovo, the selected point of crossing. To reach the river bank here the Russians had to make a causeway no less than 7,000 paces in length, 3,000 of which had to be carried on wooden bridges, and the troops were under fire from the Turks while at work. The Russians had a flotilla on the Danube, and when the causeway was complete a detachment of light infantry and Cossacks were sent across the river in boats and landed below the Turkish intrenchments, concealed by a wood. The Turks did not discover their presence, and the Russians rushed upon the rear of the nearest intrenchment, taking it by storm. Then the Turks, more than 10,000 strong, were seized with panic and fled, and the position was abandoned.

Turnips Declared a Sure Cure for Hog-Cholera.

Maj. John Millon, a well-known citizen of Laplata, Macon county, has great faith in turnips as a sure cure for the disease known as hog-cholera. So great is his faith that he has filed a claim with the State Government for the $10,000 reward offered by the Legislature for a remedy for that disease. Maj. Millon says experiments made by him have demonstrated the fact that turnips are not only a cure, but a preventive of cholera. He has imparted the secret to many farmers in this State, all of whom found the remedy sure. One wealthy farmer in Howard county, Maj. Millon says, had thirty-eight hogs afflicted with cholera. He was advised of the turnip cure, but placed no faith in it. However, he concluded to give it a trial, and, selecting one of the hogs worst afflicted, he put it in a pen alone and fed it turnips. The result was, that hog recovered and all the rest died. Maj. Millon states that unless a hog is too far gone to eat, the turnips will cure him. The remedy is a cheap one and easily procured, and it can certainly do no harm for farmers to give it a trial.—*Hannibal (Mo.) Clipper.*

Wives of the Russian Officers.

The girl the Russian officer leaves behind him when he goes to the war is his wife. Early marriages are very common in Russia, and a very large proportion of the officers of the army—even those of the lowest grade—are married. In the German, French and British armies, an officer is not permitted to marry until he attains a certain rank or satisfies the military authorities that either he or his bride can afford to undertake the responsibilities of domestic life. In Russia, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* explains, there is no regulation of this kind; and, as the pay of the Russian officer is notoriously meager, it follows that most of those who are married are in a state of extreme poverty, and can with difficulty provide their families with even the necessaries of life. Moreover, very many of the subaltern officers of the Russian army are quartered for long periods with small detachments in out-of-the-way and miserable villages, where they must perforce live without any society whatsoever, save that of peasants and their own soldiers.

Coinage at New Orleans Advised.

An interesting report in favor of resuming the operations of coinage at the New Orleans mint has been made to the Treasury Department by James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, who was sent down last April as a special agent to examine the building and machinery, and to look into the probabilities of bullion supplies from Mexico. The mint was closed from 1861 until October, 1876, when it was reopened as an assay office. The building and machinery are still in good condition. Mr. Snowden favors the resumption of coinage operations, and thinks that the working of the mint will attract large quantities of silver bullion from Mexico, and of old Mexican dollars for recoinage. Most of the silver product that leaves that country now goes to England. Before the mint was closed much of it came to New Orleans.

Severe on the Band.

An application of the Peterboro band to be allowed to play in the park has been rejected, the reason given for the refusal being that the newly-planted trees would suffer from the carelessness of persons congregated. The end of the Warden's answer to the request is severely ironical. It reads thus: "I beg to suggest that the old burying-ground would be a suitable place for your performances, and the county has no objection to your using it."—*Toronto Globe.*

CRAPO'S BARK.

Description of the Smallest Craft Ever Started on the Transatlantic Trip.

[New Bedford (Mass.) Cor. New York Herald.]

Capt. Thomas Crapo, of New Bedford, is now on his way to Europe, he having sailed in the smallest boat which ever attempted to cross the Atlantic on such a foolhardy expedition. Mrs. Crapo, his plucky wife, accompanied him. A large crowd were at the wharf to see the pair start on their long and perilous journey, and the air was rent with cheers as the tiny craft glided out of the harbor. It was a sight seldom seen in this section of the country, and old tars looked on with amazement at the determination of Capt. Crapo to attempt such a hazardous undertaking. The previous day religious services were held near the boat, attended by a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Crapo. Fervent prayers were offered that He who holds the winds in the hollow of His hands would so guide the boat that Capt. Crapo and his wife would be permitted to return to their family in safety.

The dimensions of the boat as furnished by the Custom House officials is as follows: Length on deck, 19.55 feet; over all, 20 feet; breadth, 6.4; breadth over ribbons, 6.4 feet; greatest depth, 3.16 feet; average depth within the length of the keel, 2.6 feet; greatest inside breadth, 6 feet; tonnage admeasurement, 1.62, but the old Government measurement would make her tonnage nearly three tons. Capt. Crapo has provided himself with extra sails to be used in case of emergency, and he has also a squaresail and staysail which he proposes to bring into use when the wind is light. He also carries charts, compass and a quadrant, and he will keep his longitude by dead reckoning, verifying it by speaking any vessels he meets.

Capt. Crapo proposes to take the route used by ocean steamers, taking a direct course from Chatham light until clear of Newfoundland and then hauling northerly for latitude 45 deg., and longitude 30 deg., from which point he will make a course as direct as wind and weather will permit for the chops of the English channel, and expects to be reported at Falmouth in about forty days. Thence he proposes to proceed to London, and before the end of the season to Havre.

Mariners generally give the opinion that the boat is an able one and will in all probability make the voyage in safety, but they state that her owner must show good seamanship and be ever on the alert for the numerous changes of wind and weather which he will encounter. One of the drawbacks, which is a serious one, is that there is no means of lighting the cabin from without except through the hatchways, and consequently there are no means of ventilation save by the hatches, there being no windows. The intrepid Captain is of the opinion that in very rough weather the after part of the fore hatch can be raised a little while the boat is laid to, with her head kept to the wind by a drag, and that he can sit in the hatchway aft and steer his craft.

The boat draws thirteen inches of water, and should the sea break over her, there being no bulwarks to retain it, it will run off as quickly as it came. Capt. Crapo will have a canvas boot to fasten around his body when necessary. After taking leave of the numerous crafts which accompanied the boat out of the harbor, Mrs. Crapo, who is the mate and crew as well, donned a masculine suit in place of the usual female attire, the former being better adapted to her work.

No little apprehension is felt for the safety of the boat, notwithstanding the confidence expressed in her Captain, and her arrival in Europe will be awaited with almost painful interest, not only by his numerous friends in this city, but by many who have heard of his rashness in other parts of the country.

The Delights of Base-Ball.

The only son of a widowed mother in the vicinity of Douglas park is member of an amateur base-ball club. On Saturday he had his hair cut and oiled, and accoutred himself for the fray, and his fond mother tied one of her best lace-trimmed handkerchiefs around his throat, and put a clean handkerchief, with some cologne on it, in his belt, and kissed him, and he went. About a quarter past 7 he returned—that is, the most of him—and the following conversation ensued:

"My son, where is the lace handkerchief you had round your neck?"

"Here, ma, tied round this finger. I picked up a daisy cutter. I think the finger is only out of joint, not broken."

"My son, why do you not speak plainer. Surely, surely you have not been drinking?"

"No, ma, but in the latter half of the seventh inning our catcher's hands gave out, and I went behind, and I stopped a foul tip with my teeth, that is all."

"My son, your nice new uniform is all blooded in front. What ever can you have been doing?"

"Nothing, ma, only I was trying to scoop in a high one at third, and the sun got in my eyes, and I muffed it, and the ball came on my nose, but I put it over to first and got him out."

"My son, your white flannel pants are all green behind."

That, ma, was in the third inning when I tried to steal to second, and had to throw myself down and slide in. I got the base anyhow, and came in on a two-baser to left field."

"Alas, my son, I fear that you have had an unpleasant day. Let me send for a surgeon and a dentist, and get some arnica, ice water, lint, raw beefsteak, splints, sticking-plaster, vinegar and brown paper, Radway's Ready Relief, Perry Davis's Pain Killer, compresses, slings, leeches, clean clothes, opodeldoc, horse liniment, and in a few days you will not know yourself."

"Oh, ma, it was the bulliest game I ever was in—ten innings, and the score 7 to 6. If I die I give my bat to Billy Humphreys, and my spiked shoes to Charley Gross." (Exit, led out by his ma. Curtain falls.)—*Chicago Times.*

The Silver Question.

The minority report of the Silver Commission appointed at the late session of Congress has just been published. The report strongly condemns the use of silver as the principal medium of exchange, denouncing the so-called double standard as an illusion and impossibility. The recommendations of the minority include the making of silver dollars a legal tender for any sum not exceeding $20, and to any amount in the payment of dues to the Government except duties on imports, the coins to be issued only in exchange for one and two dollar notes, which are then to be destroyed; the coining of half eagles almost exactly the equivalent of the pound sterling, and cancellation of $3 000,000 of paper money each month. These are the principal features of this plan.

A Snake Attacks a Man in a Buggy.

Mr. Walters and his wife were returning to the city in a two-horse buggy from a trip into the country. About seven miles from town, on the Mansfield road, they passed a snake that was lying by the side of the road, the great size of which attracted their attention. After passing the reptile, Mr. Walters concluded that he would turn back and kill it. He turned the team around, drove back to a point opposite the snake, drew his pistol and fired at it, but without effect. The horses, not being used to the report of firearms, became restless and hard to control, which caused the attention of Mr. Walters to be diverted from the snake, which ran rapidly to the buggy, up the wheels, and on to the dashboard before the occupants were aware of it. The snake, when it was within a foot of the occupants of the carriage, coiled the lower part of its body, threw its neck into a graceful curve, drew back its head, and was just in the act of launching its deadly fangs into Mr. Walters, when he fired a second shot. This, though missing, had the effect of causing the snake to lower itself on to the tongue of the carriage. Mr. Walters then fired two more shots, one of which took effect, and caused the reptile to fall from the carriage to the ground, and Walters dispatched it with a large stone. The reptile was measured and found to be over six feet long, and was thicker than a man's wrist.—*Dallas (Texas) Commercial.*

The Woes of War Correspondents.

Both Russia and Turkey put difficulties in the way of correspondents joining the armies. In cases where they have granted permission, they subject to censorship all the reports about to be forwarded, and make it a condition that the correspondents shall not go to the advanced lines, but remain at the headquarters under the control of a special officer. Their passes consist of their own photograph portraits, with a stamp and permit on the back, and of a brassart with the word "correspondent" on it.

Another difficulty is of a linguistic nature. There are both in Roumania and Turkey but few telegraph offices from which a message worded in English can be sent. A London *Telegraph* correspondent writes from Rustchuk that the apparatus at the telegraph office of that fortress is arranged for the transmission of Turkish hieroglyphics only. And so it is all through these countries, with the exception of cities like Constantinople, Bucharest, and a few commercial ports. In this way the enterprising English or American reporter, who, for the sake of being promoted to the dignity of a "special correspondent," undertakes to face all the discomforts and risks of following a semi-barbarian army, has to learn the languages of the Turks, the Wallachians, and the Russians before he can expect to be able to understand what is going on, or to transmit anything by telegraph.

A Rebellious Leg.

A heavily-bearded, shock-headed man with a wooden leg stumped noisily up to the prisoners' bar in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. When he got to the bar he folded his arms upon it, stood at ease on his sound leg and thrust his wooden one through the bars of the railing.

"James Flynn," said Judge Wandell, "I hope you are comfortable."

"That I am, yer Honor."

"You were arrested last night in a state of intoxication. What have you to say?"

"It was on account ave the day, yer Honor. Yisterday, sor, was Mimorial day, an' havin' been a soldier meself, sor, I naturally took a drop——"

"Yes, down a cellar-way, where the officer found you with your wooden leg sticking straight up in the air, and when he put you in a cart to take you to the station-house you thrust your leg through the spokes of the wheel and stopped the procession."

"It may be thrue, sor, but it wor the fault av the leg, sor——"

"Well, I'll fine the leg $10, and hold you until the law is satisfied."

The leg walked sadly off with James to prison.—*New York World.*

Jealousy and Suicide.

A Bohemian tailor living in Baltimore married a widow who had many attractions, and several children, and one irregularity—she honored the memory of her first husband, and occasionally visited the cemetery to scatter flowers over his grave. The other morning she asked the tailor to go to the cemetery with her, but he appeared to be annoyed by her attentions to his predecessor and flatly refused. She went alone and placed a handful of flowers on the grave. When she returned to her home she found the door of her husband's room locked and bolted. The bolts were forced and the tailor was found hanging to the wardrobe, forlorn and dead. The poor devil was jealous of the gentleman in the coffin.

A Tin-Clad Catfish.

A boy while fishing in Lake Butte des Morte the other day felt a nibble, and, drawing his hook toward the shore, observed a half-gallon fruit can trailing on the bottom. Having secured the vessel, he was greatly surprised to find that a large catfish had taken up its abode therein and remained until his increased dimensions did not admit of egress. He had evidently flopped around in his tin parlor until a hole was made in the rust-eaten bottom through which his tail protruded. In this condition the catfish had power to navigate from one place to another, and must have been regarded by his aquarian neighbors as a kind of iron-clad monitor.—*Menasha (Wis.) Press.*

A Quorum.

The rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis crops out in various ways. The Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, says that the other day a St. Louis man heard some surprising intelligence, and exclaimed, in his astonishment, "Can I credit my ears?" "I think you ought to," observed the man of Chicago, "because they form a quorum of you."

A RUSSIAN COLOSSUS.

The Peter the Great—The Thunderer of the Imperial Russian Navy—A Floating Citadel.

(From the New York Herald.)

The most formidable vessel in the imperial Russian navy is the Peter the Great, a colossal ironclad, designed after the Devastation type, but since modified so as to more closely resemble the more recent Dreadnaught. The Peter the Great, like the circular ironclads which bear his name, was built after the designs of Vice Admiral Popoff, and was finished in 1875. Her sides, breastwork walls and turrets are very heavily armored, and she carries 4 12-inch 41-ton breechloading steel rifled Obouchoff guns. She is calculated to steam at the rate of 14 knots per hour, and her trial trips in the Gulf of Finland have in general been successful, though on her first trip several defects were found, which have since been remedied. Her total length over the armored deck is 339 feet, and between perpendiculars 321 feet 10 inches. Her extreme breadth is 63 feet 8 inches, and without armor and armor backing, 59 feet. She draws 22 feet 9 inches of water forward and 24 feet 9 inches aft, and has the immense total displacement of 9,665 tons.

With the exception of the stem and stern posts, which are of gun metal, the entire hull is of iron. The ship has a double bottom, the space between the skins being divided into water-tight cells, so that an injury to any part by means of a torpedo or otherwise would result in the filling of one, or possibly two or more of them, and therefore allow of a complete localisation of the injury. Above the second skin the hull is further divided for the same purpose into compartments by 9 water-tight bulkheads running transversely across the ship. In addition to these there are two bulkheads which traverse the hull longitudinally, being situated symmetrically, one on each side of the keel. These inclose the amidships space, in which are situated the coal bunkers, having a fuel capacity of from 12 to 15 days. The outside skin is worked in two thicknesses of 1 inch each. The ship's bottom is sheathed with wood and copper.

The armor belting, which is carried entirely around the ship, extends, except where it rises to form the breastwork, 3 feet above and 5 feet below the load water-line. It is bolted on in two belts formed of solid plates, the upper belt being 14 inches in thickness amidships and tapering off at the ends to 9 inches, and the lower one 12 inches in thickness amidships, running down to 8 inches at stem and stern. This armor is only intended to protect the vital part of the hull. Hollow girders form the armor backing, the spaces in and between being as usual filled with teak. These girders it is claimed are capable of producing an additional resistance equal to that of 2 inches of solid iron. For the upper belt the armor backing is 10 inches in thickness, and behind the lower it is 12 inches thick. Unlike the Dreadnaught, this vessel has no ramming spur. The armored belt for a length of 160 feet amidships rises to a height of 10 feet 3 inches above the load water-line, forming the sides of the breastwork which incloses the gun turrets. The end walls of this breastwork are semicircular in form, and have the same armor plating as the side walls, but worked on in two thicknesses, in order to more thoroughly protect the turret bases and machinery. The armor covering of the deck of the ship outside of the breastwork and that over the breastwork is formed of double steel plates 1½ and ¾-inches in thickness.

Inside of the citadel, at each end, are placed the revolving gun turrets, the height of the battery being 13 feet above the load line. The turrets are protected by armor plating having the same thickness and backing as that of the breastwork walls outside. Their outside diameter is 32 feet 6 inches, and they, as before stated, each inclose 2 12-inch 41-ton guns. The turret ports being very small the gun cartridges are arranged so as to allow of the heavy guns being raised and lowered within the limits of 18 inches into three different positions with respect to their carriages. This is effected by hydraulic power—two force pumps being used, a steam and a hand one.

The ship's engines are of 1,400 nominal horse power, working up to 10,000 indicated, and give rise to 2 large independent loose-bladed screws. These are each 18 feet 6 inches in diameter and have pitches varying from 19 to 24 feet. There are on board 2 steam windlasses and 2 steam crab winches.

There are 9 special steam pumps, with a total capacity of 6,269 gallons per minute. In addition to these there are 8 steam pumps attached to the main engines, which have a total capacity per minute of 11,924 gallons, and 8 small hand pumps, having a total capacity of 438 gallons per minute. This gives as the total quantity of water which can be pumped out of the main pipe per minute the immense volume of 18,631 gallons.

Flitting Shadows.

While half-a-dozen persons were rolling along in a Michigan avenue car, yesterday, a man leaned across the aisle and said to another:

"Excuse me, but didn't a big bug crawl down behind your collar?"

"Ooh! Ouch!" exclaimed the other, as he leaped up and hauled off his coat. He looked the garment all over, but there was no bug to be seen.

"Perhaps it crawled down under your vest," suggested the man.

Off came the vest, and it was closely inspected without making any discoveries. The attentive stranger then made the victim turn around two or three times, to see if the bug wasn't hidden under the suspenders, and, when a thorough search had been made, the stranger sat down and said:

"It was probably a shadow flitting across your collar, but I felt sure it was a bug. You can put on your coat and vest again."

The more the victim thought about it the madder he got, but before he put on his coat the other man had left the car and slid down Twelfth street as if he had grease on his heels.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hard Times in California.

Emigrants are constantly arriving from the parched lower counties seeking labor—some on horseback, but the majority on foot, carrying their blankets. As a consequence, wages are very low, and situations scarce. One case lately came under our observation of a man, his grown son, [illegible], who were working in Green Valley, Sonoma county, and altogether only earned $1 per day. Many are glad to get situations to work for their board.—*Napa (Cal.) Register.*

ALL SORTS.

The inhabitants of [illegible] move in high circles.

New York has female tramps who smoke and chew.

Ship-loads of Chinese laborers are expected in London.

A saloon-keeper at Marion has been convicted of "selling beer to minors," and fined $100.

Each granite window-cap of the St. Louis Postoffice weighs four tons, and is worth $1,700.

A female Justice of the Peace in Wyoming recently fined her husband heavily for flirting.

The money loss to Savannah, Ga., by last year's yellow-fever visitation is estimated at $7,000,000.

The 30,000 acres of rich public lands in Aroostook county, Me., are being fast taken up by emigrants.

Cincinnati, in proportion to her population, has fewer lawyers than any other city in the Union.

Alexander Corbet, of Peru, Vt., aged 82, has just read the Holy Scriptures from Genesis to Revelations for the 80th time.

Seals have appeared on the Newfoundland coast this year. One steamer recently carried away a cargo of 42,000, valued at $129,000.

Jeff. Davis is now residing at Beauvoir, on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, between Mobile and New Orleans, and preparing his memoirs.

The British Government has determined to make great changes in the rolling-stock of Indian railways, so as to adapt it to military purposes.

"Well, boys, here's for perdition!" said Alonzo Leister, and he coolly lay down on a bar-room floor in Yolo, Nev., and shot himself through the head.

Omaha will have to build a dyke to prevent the Missouri from making a short cut across a point of land which would leave the city out in the cold.

Sweet and fragrant are the amenities of Chicago journalism. The *Times* describes Mr. Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, as "one of the most canting of Pecksniffs and dirtiest of moral polecats."

One of the New York obituary writers says that the Harper periodicals bring in an annual profit of $500,000, while the whole manufacturing business amounts to $5,000,000 yearly, one-third of which is profit.

Six tons of homeopathic pills are laid to the account of a single pharmacy in Geneva, N. Y., last year. And yet that is called infinitesimal medicine; 12,000 pounds of pellets, and an indefinite number of establishments to be heard from!

The highest point yet attained by any railroad has just been reached on the summit of Laveta pass, in the Sangre de Christo mountains, by the Southwestern Extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway. The altitude of the summit is 9,340 feet.

Statistics taken in France show that the mortality of infants nursed by their own mothers never exceeds 10 per cent., seldom, indeed, rising above 5 per cent.; that of infants suckled by other wet nurses averages about 20 per cent.; while in "hand-fed" children the death-rate ranges from 50 to 60 per cent.

The Rev. Robert Collyer was invited by the President of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union to address the annual public meeting of that association. This is the answer Mr. Collyer sent: "Dear Baldwin: "Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes Yes. Yes. Yes—yes—yes—yes—yes.—yes. Robert Collyer."

The centennial anniversary of the establishment of the State Government of New York will be celebrated with all due "pomp and circumstance" at Rondout, in that State, on the 30th of July next. The President and his Cabinet, the Vice President and the Justices of the Supreme Court are to be invited to attend the celebration.

The Transvaal (South African) republic, recently "annexed" to the British empire, contains 114,000 square miles, just double the area of England and Wales. The white population, chiefly Boers, is believed to be about 30,000, the blacks, 250,000. It is a rich but undeveloped country. The republic was almost bankrupt.

When Gen. Grant, just before sailing for Europe, went to order his new uniform in Philadelphia, his tailor invited him to step on the scales and be weighed. "Oh," pleasantly replied the ex-President, "I know my weight exactly. It is 185 pounds. That is what I keep myself at." And, sure enough, the beam turned at just that figure.

Rome can boast, at the present time, one of the finest tenors ever known, in the person of a Franciscan monk, Father Giovanni. Impresarii have repeatedly besought him to leave the cloister for the stage, but he turns a deaf ear. When he sang at the Easter fetes the churches were crammed to suffocation. He is a fine, robust man of 35 years.

In Guatemala, South America, the destruction of the forests in the neighborhood of cities is being attended with disastrous effects. The harvests are less in quantity and less to be relied upon, new forms of sickness have sprung up, and the weather is more capricious. The want of wood for fuel and other purposes is already most seriously felt.

The Thunderer's Prediction.

So far as can be judged, the fortune of war will be adverse to the Turks. The operations may not have the rapidity of recent wars, but the Turks are overmatched, and must succumb in the end. This catastrophe Europe will accept. No nation will go to war again in support that which cannot be supported. No real statesman will cling to the dead element in a system instead of looking for its living forces. We know that we must seek for that which is to replace the parting power. To this end we cannot too soon direct our attention.—*London Times.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 21, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GARRETT.

Great rejoicing at Garrett—the Prodigal Son returned—the fatted calf killed. There seemed to be great excitement in our little town last Wednesday by the following announcement on the bulletin board:—"Temperance meeting to-night on Cowan Street. Speeches by Mr. Reinoehl and others." The glad tidings rapidly spread through the village that Mr. Reinoehl had signed the pledge that morning, and was going to deliver a temperance lecture in the evening at the Temperance Hall, on Cowan street, had the desired effect of bringing together a vast multitude of natives, all eager to hear the wonderful orator—and, true to his promise, as he always is, Abe was there. Mr. Reinoehl took up the subject of temperance and handled it with ability and credit to himself, and interested the audience.

The exercises were interrupted for a short time by the welcome and sweet sound of the Corunna Brass Cornet Band which had been engaged for this special occasion. Scarcely had the echo of last note expired when Mr. Gross, of Auburn, our worthy deputy Sheriff, was called on for a few remarks. Mr. Gross arose and addressed the audience in a few brief remarks on the evils of intemperance, which were done in a very gentlemanly manner and from all appearance were highly pleasing to the hearers. Everything had passed off in good will and harmony up to this period of the meeting when Mr. Gross made some assertion in the course of his address, which did not meet the approbation of Mr. Parker, who immediately filled up with enthusiasm to such an extent that he could not longer retain his seat. He sprang upon the floor as if he was prompted by the alarm of rattlesnakes in his boots, and bellowed out like an ass. The whole audience was thrown into profound silence by the bale remarks which fell from the classical lips of this eloquent orator. He fired a full broadside into the ranks of the moderate drinkers. He said, "It is not the drunkard in the gutter that we have to encounter, but the moderate drinker, who takes his two and three drinks per day. It is he, and he alone that brings disgrace and ruin upon the once happy household, that were in times gone by, the scene of joy and mirth, all happiness and no sorrow, but now all sorrow and no happiness. We have a right to stop the moderate drinker. We have a right given to us from heaven to stop them. We have a right to appeal to their sense of duty." Here Parker's imagination got so far ahead of his ability that he lost all control of his vocabulary of language. He then appealed to the young ladies in the following language: "Young ladies, you have a duty to perform. Beware of the man with a whisky breath, for I tell you that man is dangerous. Shun him as you would a snake. Here is something for you to take hold of. Take the matter as it stands. Handle it—it is your duty to handle it. There is work to be done and you are the ones to do it." Parker complained a few weeks ago of half a column in the COURIER being devoted to him, and advised Mr. COURIER to drop it and fill that space with a temperance lecture, and he thought it would do some good. The above is part of a temperance lecture as delivered by Parker, so please let us see how it will look in print, and I hope it will do some good. Parker signed the pledge—pledging his honor before God and man that he would abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks and that he had malice towards none and charity towards all—then jumps up in a public meeting (without being called on) and advised one portion of the human family to shun another portion as they would a snake. Such a man is a liar to his heart—if he ever had one. Such a man is more dangerous to society than the poor fallen inebriate. Can he be trusted on his word of honor? he can not be trusted where there is intoxicating drinks any more than a hungry cat can be trusted with a dish of sweet milk, and he is about as fit for an advocate of morality as a wheelborrow is for a steam boat. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, while Parker would be speaking, Mr. Gross remained silent and showed a gentlemanly culture. When Mr. Gross would have the floor, Parker would contradict almost every word he would say, so that it was almost impossible to hear what Mr. Gross was saying, with Parker's impertinent yelping. Mr. Gross was called to the floor by the unanimous voice of the audience. Parker took the floor, prompted by his own ignorance.

Parker says your correspondent at this place has a red nose, and that he has lots of money, and would like to borrow some to pay his debts with. If he has a red nose, it was not made red with democratic campaign money. I have been making a negotiation to accommodate him, and am now prepared to loan him any sum from ten cents up to the price of a cake of soap, but would like to know what security he can give. But when he collects that dollar of W. J. Fredericks that he made such a blow about a few weeks ago, I suppose all his wants will be gratified.

If the young ladies had been taught twenty years ago to shun young men who did not have common sense, the same as they would a snake, and such teachings had been strictly adopted, would Parker be a married man today?

I could fill two columns every week in the COURIER, but I don't wish to take advantage of his ignorance.

RED NOSE.

JUNCTION.

Business on the increase.

John Clark passed through this place last Saturday with a fine lot of fish which he had caught at Pleasant Lake.

The pony engine from Garrett, while switching in the yard, ran over and killed a very nice hog that belonged to Mr. Hollopeter.

The Eel River pay car passed through here on last Monday, leaving each of their employes a small envelope with their month's salary in it.

Mr. Hulsenbeck, of Auburn, is building a store room next to Smith's old stand, which when completed will be used for a grocery and provision store.

Hereafter all D. freight that formerly went via. J. P. & C. R'y., will go through this place via. Ft. W. J. & S. and D. E. & I. R'ys.

Mr. Harris, of Logansport, is placed here as car repairer for the Eel River Co. He occupies the house owned by Chas. Fox.

The dwelling houses here are all occupied and yet there is not enough.

Old Mrs Krider fell one day last week and broke two of her ribs. At last accounts was improving slowly.

Our stave and heading factory is in full blast, turning out a car load of heading every day when they have the timber. They have shipped one car cast already, and will have several more ready in a few days.

M.

LA OTTO.

Wheat in this part of the country will soon be ready to harvest.

John Miller, who injured his hand in the machinery of his factory, some weeks ago is slowly recovering.

Mr. Ervin, living a mile north of this place, received the sad tiding that his son Frank was dead. Only a few months ago Frank started for the west, and on reaching Nebraska he found employment at his trade, concluded to remain there for a while. The supposition is that he met with a violent death. His friends are unable to learn the cause of his sudden death.

The good people of La Otto are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July in this little village on a new and improved plan. The merchants have subscribed about $100, for fire-works, &c. The "boys" have secured Young's mammoth hall for dancing. A general good time is expected.

The Dunkard meeting north of Cedar Creek last Tuesday evening "panned out" well. We saw many familiar countenances there that once we knew so well. We noticed Howard Griswold and Sime Snyder; also had the pleasure of grasping the hand of Jacob Smith, of Auburn.

Henry Shaffer, of Jackson Center, was in our community last Sunday visiting his—oh, friend.

Z. A. Young has the frame work up for his furniture room, will soon be completed.

WIND.

The Death Roll.

Hon. D. D. Pratt, at Logansport, died last Saturday forenoon, of heart disease. The fatal stroke seized him while conversing with his daughter, and he fell from his chair dead. Mr. Pratt was born in October, 1813, in Maine, and in 1832 came to Rising Sun, Indiana, where he taught school. Afterwards he served as Deputy Treasurer of State and Private Secretary to Governor Noble, at the same time with the last mentioned studying law. Later he removed to Logansport, and in 1851-53 served in the State Legislature. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the old Tyner District, but did not take his seat, owing to his election as Senator by the Cumback split in 1869. After the close of his Senatorial career, which was honest but not brilliant, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a position which he resigned at the request of President Grant, about a year ago, owing to the Yaryan complication. Returning to his old home he renewed the practice of law, in which he was actively engaged at the time of his death. As a lawyer, he was able and successful, and, as a politician, honest. He was of a kindly nature, genial in disposition, with a host of warm-hearted friends in both parties. His immense weight (300 pounds) at least aggravated the disease from which he suffered, and while the death was sudden it was not altogether expected.

John Pettit, Ex-Supreme Judge of this State, died the same day at Lafayette, of paralysis. Judge Pettit was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1807, and emigrated to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1831. He served in the House of Representatives from 1843 to 1847, and in the Senate from 1853 to 1855. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was twice elected Circuit Judge. In 1857 was appointed by Buchanan Chief-Justice of the Kansas Federal Court. In 1864 he was a member of the Chicago Convention. Four years ago last fall he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and was renominated last year, but was afterwards removed from the ticket in Convention, with Buskirk, owing to the row raised over the extravagance of his Court. This roused the old war-horse against the Democracy and what infience remained to him he used against his old party. Mentally he was a sound lawyer and an excellent Judge. His death was from a stroke of paralysis of several days duration.

Commissioners' Allowances.

Expense of Assessing Revenue.

Otes Flood	$ 52 50
Robert Culbertson	105 00
James K Stafford	105 00
Elihu Ocher	100 00
Wm J Walsworth	200 00
James Catlin	80 00
John Stearns	82 50
Solomon Reinoehl	77 50
James Quince	77 00
J J Baxter	97 50
J M Mohrbaugh	97 50
G I Patterson	82 50
T C Kiser	125 00
Township Assessors, 1 day equalizing rates of assessment	20 00

Expense of Public Buildings.

J. Stafford plastering &c. court house	$ 6 00
D B Snyder goods for repairing jail	26 25
McNeal & Urban vault doors in office	200 00
J L Davis goods for court-house	[illegible]
Alonzo Faucett railing Clerks, Auditors Recorders and Treasurers offices	48 00

Expense of Books, Stationery and Printing.

C K Baxter printing done for county	$ 8 00
T C Moss " " "	2 00
H H Wesmer " " "	5 25
W B Burford blank books stationery	415 86
T E Davenport J P docket	2 75
Geo Wolf "	3 20

Expense of Inquest.

J J Hoopingarner post mortem examinat'n	$7 50
F W Janning " "	7 50

Expense of Court.

J C StClair summoning jurors	$22 40
Same services sheriff June term court	10 00

Expense of Criminals.

S W Dodge money and time spent making arrest of a foreigner	$20 00
C A O McClellan same	16 85
Jno Knoder repairing hand cuffs	3 40
G H K Moss recording indictment Feb'y term C Court	9 60
J C StClair boarding prisoners	79 80
Schaab, Bengnot & Co clothing for prisoners	1 50

Expense of Fee and Salaries.

Dan'l Gonser as co Treas for year ending May 31st	$240 00
J A Barns 44½ days as co superintent	178 00
I Hague co Auditor for year end'g May 31	462 50
Same percent allowed for managing trust fund	108 32
G H Duncan services as com. June term	34 10
A D Goetschius " "	32 00
B F Blair " "	32 00

Expense of Poor.

I Hague cash advanced to aid paupers	$24 50
R N Crooks	20 65
H W Coburn goods furnished poor	40 97
Geo Barney & Son	14 50
W J Austin & Co	2 75
Stiefel & Strauss	25 10
J M Otis & Son	17 00
G A Porter	10 85
F E Davenport	15 15
Cool & Ralston	23 18
Philips & Co	21 50
Stiefel & Ochs	64 74
Eli Kuhlman	1 50
F W Ralston	6 61
C C Shaffer	31 00
Miller & Getrost	2 63
D B Rother medical attendance on poor	22 85
Dr. F Snyder	82 00
B M Sherman	18 50
James & Sheldon	25 00
H W Boman	16 95
Jared Spooner	120 50
F W Fanning	3 00
J Brand plates furnished co Asylum	6 00
D D Snyder goods	2 80
Philips Lordier	1 05
J Kahn	129 14
J L Davis	28 68
Brand & Duncan	14 61
Schaab, Bengnot & Co	15 31
Alice Wyatt work done	11 00
Lydia Bowman	17 34
Sarah Fales	2 60
Alice Elson	2 00
G W Stahl needels furnished	1 00
P W Silvers flour	3 90
W B Stone & Co lime	1 80
T B Duncan cabbage plants	5 50
M Houston meat	2 10
J A Potter work done for poor farm	4 50
Geo Waggoner	5 20
J Rasely	4 20
T L Baker	34 00
John Gross	2 50
P Gregg wheat furnished	72 74
Treasurer N E Ind. bull for	35 00
J H Pile keeping W Barclay a pauper	6 00
I Hague cash advanced to aid J Davis and Franks paupers	23 52
W Nelson provisions and assistance poor	5 70
A S Lease livery hire assisting	2 00
Geo Kehrer medicine furnished	5 15
S G Flint provisions	17 90
John Ford milk	1 00
I N Cool livery hire assisting	4 50
G W Hanes aid and services rendered	12 60
Matilda Hurnie keeping J Esselburgen	15.00
N Tarney	5 30
J Rummell serv as co supt & money poor	104 92
E. F. Metcalf keeping W. Barcley pau.	14.35
John Kirby, keeping Davis while sick	18.00

Expense Roads, Bridges and Ditches.

H Griswold bridging Stafford-tp	$200 00
A A Waters remarking grade stakes ditch	5 00
D Culver material for extension bridge in Stafford tp	40 00
I N Cool livery hire looking after bridges	3 00
D & D Culver bridge in Union-tp auburn	387 00
Same " Jackson-tp	40 00
S H Bartlett " Newville-tp	51 00
J M Miller " Butler-tp	25 00
S Smith grading highway at Waterloo	67 75
David Culver bridge Jackson-tp	82 50
Geo Long grading highway Union-tp	50 00
Daniel Culver bridging Butler-tp	95 00
John Welch digging ditch in Jackson-tp	28 50
A S Lees livery hire looking after bridge	3 00
G H Duncan letting and superintending bridge and cash advanced co	27 00
B F Blair same	18 00
A D Goetschius superintending bridges	18 00
J. C. StClair notice on road viewers	250
Peter Bowman damages allowed on ditch	100 00
Rebecca Mitchell "	25 00
John Baxter "	50 00
A Porter "	25 00

Viewing Ditches

J J Vanaukon	$ 5 00	R N Crooks	$1 60
Same	20 00	J Plum	1 50
Same	10 00	J W Clark	2 00
Same	7 50	Philip Parsell	2 00
P B Nimmons	4 50	P B Nimmons	1 00

Viewing Roads.

J D Kelley	$4 50	Geo Barney	3 50
C Bowman	1 50	T F Murray	1 50
J R Walker	1 50	W L Blair	3 00
Jno Coy	1 50	J W Boyle	3 00
C Sheets	1 50	N Showalter	3 00
L Chidsey	1 50	John Coy	1 50
A W Allen	3 00	C Sheets	1 50
C S Thomas	1 50	L Chidsey	1 50
O H Widney	1 50	R N Crooks	1 50
J Plum	1 50	R S S Reed	1 50
W C McGonigal swearing viewers			50

Miscellaneous Expenses.

D Gonser book and postage for office	$ 4 00
I Hague express charges	1 00
Aaron Ash taking enumeration of voters of Franklin tp	17 50
R N Crooks same for Union tp	30 00
J W Clark same Smithfield tp	10 00
B F Moody same Keyser tp	30 00
G W Downs same Fairfield tp	20 00
S G Flint same Newville tp	13 00
F E Davenport goods for county	9 20
J L Davis	7 64
G H K Moss expenses paid	61
W McIntyre disbursing special school fund for years 1873 and 1874	42 16
S B Mottinger making collectors register	27 25
H Willis sheriff fees on writs in the Blair Bond case	22 80

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, June 19th 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Wm. McIntyre is plaintiff, and Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seventy Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of July 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Block number one [1] in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y

Auburn, Indiana, June 21st 1877.

Pr. fee $8.00

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies Both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year's time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Isaac G. Bechtel is plaintiff, and Michael Long et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Ninety Six Cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 7th day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-eighth (⅛) of the south west quarter of section six [6] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lot number six [6] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Guy Plum Attorney for Plaintiff.

June 13, A. D. 1877.

Pr's. fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit in a cause wherein Eliza Eichenberger is for the use of A. Lockwood, plaintiff, and John Eichenberger is defendant requiring me to make the sum of six Hundred and Twenty Dollars and ninety [90] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred sixty [160] two hundred and twenty-five [225] and twenty-five [25] feet of the south side of lot number one hundred and fifty-nine [159] all in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,

By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

Lockwood Atty. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind, June 7, 1877.

Pr. fee $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and James McDowell, Sarah McDowell and Michael Long and Caroline Long are defendants requiring me to make the some of Four Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and thirty-five [35] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Out lot number seven [7] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, containing one acre of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.

Auburn, Indiana, June 7, A. D. 1877.

Moody, Peterson & Plum, Atty's.

Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff, and Samuel Tate et al. defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty (230) dollars with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and thirty five (135) and one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. The above turned out by C. S. Stoy and Daniel Stoy.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,

Auburn, Indiana, June 12th A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $6 50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph F. Bennett et al. plaintiffs, and Chauncey Ringler et al. defendents, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and twenty five (725) dollars and seventy three (73) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the premises described therein as the north-east quarter of section number four (4) in township thirty five (35) north of range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

John Hickel, Attorney for plaintiff.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys for May Fee.

Auburn June 12th A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $9.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David H. Murray, et al. are plaintiffs, and Anthony Stepleton et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Thousand and Eighty Three Dollars and Ninety-One Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 7th day of July, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

In lot number forty-seven [47] in the town of Vienna, except fifteen [15] feet on north side next to alley, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. L. Penfield Att'y for Plaintiff,

Auburn, Ind., June 15, 1877.

P. fee $9.00

Davenport keeps the boss five cent cigars. Try them.

CARPETS!

Newest Designs, Choicest Colors and Lowest Prices.

Root & Company,

HOSIERY!

We are now displaying a very large and attractive stock of regular made English and German Hosiery for Ladies, gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Infants wear, comprising all the novelties Balbiggan Hosiery, Lisle Thread Hosiery, Solid Color Hosiery, Fancy Stripe Hosiery. Among them some decided bargains.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Superb stock of the season in lisle thread gloves, lisle thread gauntlets, taffeta silk gloves, castor beaver gloves, undressed kid gloves, gloves for driving, with full assortment of our popular brands of kid gloves. At 75c $1.00 125, $1.50, $175 and $2.00 per pair, 2, 3, 4 and 6 buttons. The 'Pevost' or new tide cut "kid gloves," is a great success andselling well.

Spring Dress Goods!

We open this week large lines of novelties at a great reduction in prices.

ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 20 Cents Per Yard.

REAL VALUE 30 CENTS.

An inspection of our numerous departments will prove that we are offering larger assortments, more decide novelties, finer class of goods, and last, but not least, selling at lower prices than any establishment in the city.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculater, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his profit, he must have his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of [illegible] per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible] We have a good tea at [illegible] cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c | Second quality 25 and 60c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 50c | Imperial Best 60 and 70c.
Young Hyson 75c and 90c. | Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 90c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box $1 50 | Valencia raisins per lb 9c
Half box " " 75 | Leghorn Citron per lb 18½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered 12c | New Orleans best 10c
Coffee A. 12¼ | " " Good fellow 8c
" C. 11½

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb 12½ | Pickled Pork per lb 8c
" " " Shoulders 8c

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifice.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Makerel, kits $1 00 Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for building and repairing side walks.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the owners of lots and parts of lots adjoining and fronting on the streets hereinafter named, be, and they are hereby required to construct along said lots and parts of lots, at the points where they front upon and adjoining said streets. Side walk of good pine or oak plank, not less than one and one-half inches thick, and not more than eight inches wide for oak and not more than twelve inches for pine plank, to be placed upon sleepers of sound oak timber not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and not more than three feet apart. Said walks to be six to nine feet wide, as the Marshal shall direct, and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings. Said walks to be built in front of and alongside of the following lots, adjoining the following streets;

Lots number 1, 2, 3 on Main street in Spangler's addition. Lots number 46, 50, 51, 52, 61, north ½ of lot number 64 and along lot number 99 on Main street, in original plat. Number 105, 33, 56, 9, on Twelfth street in original plat. Number 63, on Eight street, original plat. Number [illegible] on Seventh street, original plat. Number 95 and 214 North street, in original plat. Number 70, 21, 21, on First street, original plat.

SEC. 2. The owners of lots and parts of lots herein after described fronting on the streets hereinafter named are hereby required to repair and put in good condition the side walks in front of said lots along and adjoining said streets side walks to be made according to the same specification as to material, grade, width, plank and sleepers, as contained in the first section of this ordinance. Said lots and said streets along which said walks are to be repaired are described as follows.

Lots number 49, 43, 41, 62, 63, 64, 70, 75, 76, 88, 111, 112, on Main street, original plat. Number 110, 123, 188, 190, on Defiance street, original plat. Number 38, 40 on Jackson street, Western addition. Number 12, 26, 61, on Ninth street, original plat. Number 180, 67, 27, 14, 13, 28, 64, on Seventh street, original plat. Number 67, 94, 147, on Seventh street, in Western addition. Number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, on Seventh street, in McFarland's addition. Number 8 on Railroad street, McFarland's addition. Number 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, on Fifth street Gross & Dill's addition. Number 9, 72, on Fourth street, Western addition. Number 25 on Fourth street, original plat.

SEC. 3. The construction and repairs of the side walk above mentioned, shall be completed within thirty days from the time this ordinance goes into effect.

SEC. 4. WHEREAS an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, the same shall therefore be in force on and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper published in said town.

S. C. SWINEFORD, Pres.

H. H. STAMETS, }
J. GERARDOT, } Board of Trustees.
JOHN RHEACH. }

Attest, T. H. SPROTT, T. C.

An Ordinance.

An Ordinance for the preservation of public health and safety, declaring and defining various nuisances, providing for the prevention and abatement thereof, and providing penalties for the erection, creation, and maintainance of the same.

Whereas: In the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, measures should be taken for the preservation of the public health and safety, and to define various nuisances and to provide for the prevention and abatement thereof.

SEC. 1 Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, that any excavation made in any walk or street of said town, or any encroachment on, or any obstruction of, any street or walk for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or any accumulation of any structures, building, or buildings, timber, wood, lumber, stone, material, trash, weeds, offal, garbage or rubbish of any kind on any street or walk of said town, or the erection, maintainance or continuance of any slaughter house within the limits of said town, or the placing or leaving of the remains of slaughtered or dead animals within the limits of said town, or causing or permitting any pool of water or cesspool to gather and remain within the limits of said town and the same is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 2 It shall be unlawful for any citizen or resident of said town, to enact, erect, cause, maintain, continue any such nuisance, and any such citizen or resident who shall be found guilty by any court of competent jurisdiction, of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in any sum not less than two, nor exceeding ten dollars and cost, and such nuisance shall be abated and removed.

SEC 3 Any person causing, creating, erecting, maintaining or continuing such nuisance, shall upon being notified by the marshal of the town so to do, remove and abate the same within a reasonable time after receiving such notice, and upon failing so to do, it shall be the duty of the marshal forthwith to remove and abate the same.

SEC. 4 Any Justice of the peace within said town shall have jurisdiction to try all cases which may arise for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of the provisions of this ordinance, the same shall therefor be in force from and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspa per published in said town

S. C. SWINEFORD, Pres.

H. H. STAMETS, }
J. GERARDOT, } Board of Trustees.
JOHN RHEACH. }

Attest. THOS. H. SPROTT, T. C.

Try the COURIER a year only $2.00. It contains more general news than any other paper in the county.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 40c.
—Eggs 9c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 6c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Ho! for the New York Store.

Cheap goods at the New York store.

See the notice for the cure of Hog Cholera in another column.

Headquarters for Dry Goods at the New York Store.

Remember the festival to-morrow. Friday evening.

Good work is being done on some of our streets and side walks.

Austin, the shoe man, and lady passed several days this week at Wabash.

John S. C. Abbott; the historian died at Fair Haven last Sunday, aged 71.

The Butler Record says the citizens of that place will celebrate the fourth.

Some of our citizens will be interested in the ordinaces published this week.

Benj Watson and Peter Morr, both of Concord township were buried this week.

The Goshen Democrat is getting awful old. It passed it's fortieth year last week.

The editors will go to Pleasant Lake to-night at six o'clock and return about midnight.

Mr. James Anderson, of this city, spent last Sabbath with friends and relations at Colon, Michigan.

The little cigar store on the corner is undergoing repairs, and will be quite a neat establishment when finished.

The county commissioners will now receive proposals for the construction of several bridges in this county.

Two of Angola's handsome young ladies, Misses Lillie and Cora Morse, spent Sabbath with their friends here.

Ex-Senator D. D. Pratt, of Logansport, died suddenly last Saturday of heart disease. He was buried yesterday.

Main street is receiving the attention of the Marshal. With gravel it could be made one of the most beautiful in the country.

We are obliged to Mr. McCord for a basket of splendid strawberries. They were superior to any we have yet seen in the market.

The game, of ball between Garrett and Auburn, stood a tie in the 3d inning, and a storm prevented further playing. Try again.

Mr. Langsdale, of the Greencastle Banner is a delegate from the State Editorial association to the convention which meets here to-day.

The mass meeting in the Court House yard last Sunday, was not largely attended. We hope our reformers are not weakening in the great cause.

A hail storm in Steuben county last week did great damage to growing crops. Some damage was done by hail in the south part of this county recently.

Splendid races are to come off at Jackson next week. The best horses in the country are already entered, and $12,000 in premiums are offered.

The attorneys of this county were tendered a free ride to Logansport yesterday to attend the funeral of Hon. D. D. Pratt. They generally accepted.

The N. Y. Times says an Illinois business man writes that he is the only Hayes man in his city, which has 8,000 inhabitants and is very largely republican.

"There is a balm in Gilead." So there is in Terry,s Salicylic Soap,and it should be used in every nursery, bath room and toilet chamber. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church held a very successful festival last Friday evening, in the Odd Fellows building. The attendance was large, and the refreshments enjoyable.

John Somers, our liberal hearted fellow townsman, has given the boys a chance to play ball by allowing them the use of a piece of land near his new addition to the town. The favor is highly appreciated.

Col. Tom Mays, the blond editor of the Auburn COURIER, "led the singing" at the re-union at Warsaw last week, and they do say he did it splendidly!—Plymouth Democrat.

Thank you, Bro. Mack.

It is no secret why the sales of Dr. Harter,s Fever and Ague Specific have reached such an enormous amount. The reason is simply this: it is superior to any in the world. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Fatal Accident.

Edward F. Borns, a resident of Jackson township while out in the woods, during the storm of monday last, was struck by a falling limb of a tree, and killed.

In the school report of last week, our types, used the words "assisted" for "associated," and regulations for "relations." The ordinary reader would readily supply the right word.

Reader, if you have the Chills and Fever, go and buy a bottle of Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific, (it will only cost you 75 cents.) we assure you that it will cure you. For sale by F. E. Davenport

Our name has been used pretty freely in connection with base ball matters here lately. While we like the game, and would like to see a good club here, we cannot give it much of our personal attention.

Our friend, Dry Houghton, has met with a run of bad luck in the loss of two horses, within two weeks past. Dry does not deserve such treatment, at the hands of Dame Fortune. Let her try her hand on the wealthy.

We saw the base ball game at Garrett the other day, and can say that our neighbor has a good club, and when fully in practice, will give our boys a splendid contest, if they do not beat them.

The ladies of the Catholic church will give a Strawberry festival for the benefit of their church, on Friday evening, June 22nd, at Ensley's Hall. Admission ten cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Committee.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold their Social at Pleasant Lake today. You can go up at noon or to-night and come back on a special train at 11 to-night. Half fare and no charge at the grounds, through kindness of Col. Simmons.

Lew Bowers put down a handsome brick pavement on the side street north side of his residence. It is his judgment that brick is the best material to use in side walks, and will put down brick in front when a new walk is needed. The best is the cheapest.

Just receiving a large, splendid line of ladies Linen suits of all styles end prices, at Lanning's.

Permanent health is the greatest boon we can ask. This can be insured as far as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, Diphtheria and all nervous diseases are concerned, by freely using "LAWSON'S CURATIVE," the sooth properties of which will remove all pain. For Sale by F. E. Davenport.

Cholera Medicine.

I have a sure, positive cure for Hog Cholera, which I have tested for two years past and it has never failed. I will guarantee a cure.

DR. G. P. BARNUM,
No. 93 East Columbia St, Ft. Wayne.

We are under many obligations to the management of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw and Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railroads for the prompt and generous manner in which they responded on behalf of the editors who are to assemble here to-day. The whole fraternity will keep them in kind rememberance.

The Red Ribbon Reform Club have changed the time of holding their regular meetings from Monday to Friday evenings, meeting tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. at Mr. Little's Law office. All are invited to attend. By order of the President.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian church desire to return their cordial thanks to the Odd Fellows for the use of their Hall, and to Mr. Austin for use of room for holding festival, on Friday evening last, also to Mr. Mays for valuable services rendered.

Base Ball Meeting.

Those interested in base ball matters met at T. H. Sprott's office last Saturday evening and organized by selecting Mr. Sprott as chairman.

An organization for the season was effected by electing Wm. McIntyre President, T. C. Mays, Sec'y. and Manager and S. Hollister, Treasurer.

Weamer said the other week: "We have been in favor of the new State House from the first, and believe that our Legislature did at least one thing of which they may be proud when they voted to build the structure." What will the great Roman Senator do now for a constituency? He gloried in the fact that he voted against the measure, and boasted of it since his return.

We expect the editors here to-day. They are a jolly set when feeling just right. Many of them are quite handsome, Germ Brown, for instance, and they are generally married. No chance for a flirtation, though some of them have no objections when their wives do not accompany them, which we hope they will do on this occasion.

A Golden Chance.

Geo. J. E. Mayer, the extensive jeweler of Fort Wayne, now offers all a golden opportunity to secure great bargains, as he will commence this week to sell off his immense stock of gold watches, diamonds, silver ware, clocks, jewelry, &c., at auction holding three sales each day until all is sold. A bona-fied sale in all instances. Now is your chance. No. 19 East Main Street Fort Wayne.

The following named pupils belonging to the C. and D. intermediate department of our school, did not lose a minute during the school year, having been neither absent nor tardy. Flora Hoffman, Clinton Potter.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the last month of school. Katie Otto, Francis Otto, Mollie Murphy, Ettie Kline, Amanda Walborn, Flora Hoffman, George McKay, Bertie Robbins, Clinton Potter, Albert Houghton. M. K. ZIEGLER, Teacher.

The following is quoted from a remarkable Baltimore Sun Special:

"The President said last night to Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, that one of the principal reasons why he had given the Marshalship to Col. Wharton was because of the manly manner in which he had stood up for Packard."

Good for Hayes! Now let him turn himself out of office because of the unmanly manner in which he didn't stand up for Packard.

The managers of the Fair to be held next September at Fort Wayne, are determined to give a good entertainment this year. We believe they can do it, for we have confidence in the men at the helm. Something must be done to overcome the embarrassments of last year, and a good fair will do more than anything else to restore confidence. With an earnest effort upon the part of all, Allen county need not stand aside for any other in the State.

Proud of Tilden and Hendricks.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Governor Tilden has done more for the cause of administrative reform than any other man in the United States. and the life of Governor Hendricks has been unusually blameless for one who has been so actively engaged in political campaigning. The Democrats have a right to be proud that such men have led them to battle, and although their colors had trailed in defeat these standard-bearers might yet have been honored by the esteem of their followers.

The full tide of a golden harvest is nearly upon us, and the numerous fields of waving grain, all promising a rich abundance, will soon be ready for the reaper. A few days of warm dry weather will mature the crop, and there is no probability now that any calamity can befall, or turn aside the merited reward of the patient, industrious farmer. We rejoice with them in their success after so many failures, and though not directly benefited, we believe their prosperity is the prosperity of all A prosperous husbandry makes a prosperous community.

More dribble from Argus in last week's Press. Well, dribble away, old fellow, we can stand it as long as the Press can. When Argus comes out of the woods, and writes under his proper name, we will not only answer his questions, but ask a few, and at the same time give him a specimen of our grammar. Argus writes, "'was' you not a prominent member of that organization,' &c. Suppose he correct his own errors before he attempts to criticise others. The probability is that Argus is a fraud, and loves to make a pedantic exhibition of his own greatness. Perhaps he is a shyster, and his o'er weening egotism has prevented him from discovering the fact.

DeKalb Co. S. S. Convention.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of schools reported	50
" " scholars enrolled	3508
Average attendance	2410
Number of officers and teachers	643
Average	286
Number of Commissioners	171
" " papers distributed	54737
" " schools using lesson leaves	32
" " verses committed	17069
Amount of collections for the year	$870.04
Paid the association	$2785
Number of volumes in libraries	969

A few Things that We Know.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that DaCosta's Radical Cure will without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all of these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial, you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses." Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's pleasant worm syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physician required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

Dastardly Outrage.

Our town was thrown into some excitement last Tuesday evening, by the announcement of an attempted outrage upon a young lady. Miss Rebecca Shull, daughter of Henry Shull, residing about two miles north-west of Auburn, is teaching the school at Faegler's Corners. While going from the school house to her home, on Tuesday evening about four o'clock, and just as she passed by a piece of timber land adjoining the road, a depraved speciman of humanity made a rush for her, caught her by the wrist with one hand and endeavored to seize her with the other, but, although terrible frightened, she thrust a sun shade in the way of her antagonist and by a series of piercing screams at last succeeded in escaping from the villian. He saw a team coming along the road some distance off, when he struck for the woods and disappeared. The Wilz boys driving the team say they saw two persons running in the woods, but the girl says she saw only one. In a short time the woods, in which he escaped, were surrounded and a skirmish line advanced, but the party was not found. The fellow was blacked up for the occasion, even to his hands, as the girl's wrist where he had grasped her was quite soiled with something very much like shoe blacking. It is said a similar trick was played upon the daughter of the widow Hall, in that neighborhood, and we believe some one in that vicinity, attempted this last outrage on Miss Shull. We hope a thorough search will be made and the offender brought to justice.

Our attention has been called to some new and useful cooking utensils recently invented. One of which is known as the Centennial Cake and Baking Pan, made of Russia iron, and is so constructed that after your cake is baked, you can instantly remove it from the pan without injuring it; and having a raised bottom the cake can not possibly burn. It is also provided with a slide on the bottom, so that when you remove the tube, you can close the hole, making a pan with plain bottom for baking jelly or plain cakes, bread, etc. Another—the Kitchen Gem—is also a very useful and long-needed household necessity. It is a plated wire boiler or steamer to hang inside of an ordinary iron pot, for boiling or steaming vegetables, which, when done, can be easily removed perfectly dry without lifting the heavy, sooty iron pot off of the stove avoiding the danger of burning the hands with the steam in pouring off the hot water. And the vegetables can not possibly burn, if the water boils dry, as the steamer does not touch the bottom of the pot.

These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, giving universal satisfaction, and presents a splendid opening for some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency to a profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., Nos. 214 and 216 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Why would it no be a good idea for the Town Board of Trustees to fill up some one of the cross streets between Main and Jackson in the South part of town, with shade trees, to answer for a park for general purposes. We have no place to-day where an out-door meeting can be held with any convenience, and this appropriation of an unused street would meet a want long felt. The Court yard, promises nothing in the way of shade for the near future, while our forests near the town are gradually receding, until now it is quite a walk to reach them. There is a cross street just north of Mrs. Houghton, over which a team scarcely passes, that would make a most lovely little park at small cost. The shade of that magnificent elm at the west end, affords sufficient shade now in the afternoon to accommodate a large gathering, and we would suggest if our Reform Club contemplates another out-door meeting, it will find the shade of this tree more pleasant than that cast by the Court House over a wood pile. We intend erecting a stand around it at our own expense, and will want the band to hold open air concerts, like they do in Central Park New York, and the President's grounds in Washington. We hope the suggestion will meet with general approval, for it will be of general benefit. The question of parks is the most serious one that cities have to contend with, as they are regarded as an ansolute necessity. A little park like the street above mentioned would make, would not only beautify that part of the town, but afford a cool pleasant retreat for all in hot summer days, and would be of general utility as a place to hold pic-nics, festivals, grand dinners, political conventions, temperance and religious meetings, &c. Say fifty of our citizens would agree this fall to place therein one good sized tree each, after that it would require but little expense for the town to keep it up in good style for the benefit of the public. We hope for the good of Auburn it will be done.

One of our citizens stopped at the Commercial House at Butler a few days ago, and when he retired at night he placed his pocket book under his pillow. The next morning he left, and several days after he received a dispatch stating that said pocket book was in keeping of the landlord, and subject to his order. This speaks well for the house, and it would not be Gross injustice to say that the guest was a little careless. If he ever strikes our house, he—well, we have no telegraph lines.

THE GREAT WAR HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Its organizations, campaigns, and battles; written at the request of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, chiefly from his Private Military Journal and official and other documents furnished by him. By Thos. B. Van Horne, U. S. A. LIBRARY EDITION—2 vols. 8vo, with an Atlas of 22 campaign and battle maps. Price, cloth $8.00; sheep, $10.00; half morocco $12.00. POPULAR EDITION—With campaign map 2 vols 8vo cloth $5.00.

Every family in the land should have a copy of this most truthful, thorough and valuable contribution to the military history of the rebellion.

"The subject matter is admirable, well arranged and well designed."—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

"The 'book of books' on the war of the rebellion."—Maj-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Robert Clark & Co.

Have just published a valuable book for

Business Men, Lawyers, and Magistrates,

JUDGE IDLEHART'S TREATISE. A comprehensive summary of the

LAW OF INDIANA.

As administered in all the courts, and apply to the business transactions of life; containing plain and simple statements of the principles and rules of law relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bankers' Drafts and Checks, Mortgage of Goods, Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, Negligence, Sales, Contracts, Partnerships Work and Labor, Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc. One large octavo volume. Price $6.00, net

Sold by all booksellers, or sent by us, free of charge, on receipt of price.

In press, and will be published in July, JUDGE ADKINSON'S

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OFFICER'S GUIDE, FOR IND.

1 vol, 12 mo. Price $2.00, net

Send your orders now, and they will be filled on publication day.

Our list of Valuable Indiana Law Books

Davis' new Indiana Digest, 2 vols.	$12 00
Davis' Indiana Statutes, 2 vols.	12 00
Bicknell's Indiana Criminal Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Bicknell's Indiana Civil Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Hanover on the law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of horses and other live stock 8vo.	$4 00

Book Department.

Public and private libraries supplied on the most liberal terms, and correspondents invited with committees, teachers, prossional men and book buyers generally.

Particular attention given to the importation of foreign books, periodicals, etc. Orders dispatched weekly.

Catalogues of miscellaneous, juvenile, school medical, law, theological and scientific books, supplied gratis on application.

Write to us for any book you desire, and it will be sent, post prepaid, at the catlogue price,

ROBERT CLARK & CO.
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS.

In the best portion of Kansas and that part of it that has made the State so famous.

Go to Southeastern Kansas, 380,000 acres in the popular and wealthy counties of Lime, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee yet remain unsold and are now offered for sale by the Mo. River Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. company, at a low price, and on credit running through ten years at 7 per cent interest.

Excursion to Baxter Springs Cherokee Co., July 5th 1877. Fare round trip $25.60. Tickets good for 20 days, to return on any regular train. For further information call or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT, Land Agent, Auburn, Ind.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Auburn Wool Market.

UNWASHED.	
Fine	20 to 22 c
Medium	21 " 23 "
Course	21 " 22 "
Combing	23 " 25 "
Common	18 " 20 "
FLEECED WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 32 "
Course	31 " 33 "
Medium	30 " 32 "
Common	30 " 31 "
Combing	35 " 37 "
TUB WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 33 "
Medium	33 " 35 "
Common	30 " 33 "

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

NO FAVORS ASKED!

Union Suits,	$5,00 & $6.00	A Fine English Fancy Suit,	$15,00 $20
All wool Cassimere Suits,	$10.00	100 dozen Brown ½ Hose,	5cts. a pair
Lined working pants,	$1, 1.25, 175 & $2	150 " Mixeed ½ Hose,	10cts. a pair
Jeans pants,	$1.50 & $1.75	100 " Brown (British)	15 cts. a pair
Spring Overcoats,	$8.00 to $20.00	Toilet Cuffs,	25 cts. a box
Flanne Suits,	$8, $10 $13 & $13.50	Imported Wostered Pants,	$4, 6.75 $700

Imported Worsted Coats and Vests, $10.00, $14.00 to $20.00
Cloth Lined Paper Colars, 10c, 20c best 25c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in the city $1.00 & $1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boys and Childrens' Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the State. Our price is the same to one and all, the poor as well as the rich. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYN

"HURRAH! HURRAH! WE'LL SOUND THE JUBILEE."

—AT—

M. F. LONG & CO.'s MUSIC STORE,

Where we will offer for the next thirty days

Three Kimball Organs each worth	$300	for	$150
One Hamilton Organ	150	"	95
One Smith American	130	"	80
Two good Melodoens	150	"	45
One Jubilee Organ	100	"	50

Come in early and make a choice, for we will only sell at these rates for the next thirty day, in order to make room for a new stock.

M. F. LONG & CO.

May 21st, 1877.

[illegible]LIGHT.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] than I am now,
[illegible]
And I [illegible] if ever my truth should fail,
[illegible] the shining stars of heaven might pale,
And the [illegible] desert the skies.

And [illegible] vow was given to me
From [illegible] was fair to see,
As wild and as strange a vow;
And Lilly, you were "my angel" then,
And I was to you "above all men;"
How is it with you now?

What a moonless sky, what starless nights
Would darken o'er poor beclouded wights,
Should the moon and stars obey,
Whenever young lovers, one or both,
Forget a promise, or break an oath,
Or [illegible] duty stray!

And what sad changes a few years bring!
The peerless angel of whom I sing
Is an angel to me no more,
But a red-cheeked, healthy, ample dame,
In another home, with another name,
And the dreams of her youth are o'er.

And I—did I bear a bleeding heart,
Pierced and wounded by Love's keen dart,
As lovers in books all do?
Alas! for the earnestness of youth!
Alas! for man's constancy and truth!
My dream was forgotten, too.

And the moon shines on, as it used to shine
When I made those broken vows of mine,
And the starry sky above
Changes not; but to me time brought
Strength of purpose and earnest thought,
And a more enduring love;

A love that brightened my home and heart,
That seemed of my very life a part;
And when I was doomed to see
My heart's rose wither from day to day,
I knew that not even death could stay
The flow of her love for me.

And now I think, when the silvery light
Of stars shines out on the calm midnight,
Not of the vow I gave,
Not of the dreams of early years;
But I think how holy the light appears
As it falls upon *her* grave.

THE TWO JONESES.

I.

It was the 1st of March, in the year of grace 18—. In a merchant's office, not far from Cheapside, a little man sat at a high desk, trying hard, apparently, to keep one eye on the rows of figures before him and the other on the office clock. Failing in this, his glances traversed from the one to the other with pendulum-like regularity. At last the clock struck the wished-for hour of 6, and the little man shut the big ledger with a bang, and, after locking it up carefully in the office safe, dashed into a cupboard, and began a hasty but careful toilet, involving great splashing of water, and much violent exercise with a stumpy nail-brush. Evan Jones was nominally managing clerk, and really general factotum, to the firm of Borwick & Brown, hard-wood merchants. He was 50 years of age, short, fat, and good-natured, though a little peppery at times. He had a numerous family, whom he found it anything but easy to feed and bring up on his modest salary of 50 shillings a week. With strict economy, however, he managed just to make both ends meet. Not for him were the breezy sands of Ramsgate or the chestnut avenues of Hampton court. Not for him were the mild Havana or the fragrant cigarette. He had no vices and desired no luxuries. One indulgence alone in the course of the year did he permit himself. He was a Welshman to the backbone, and herein lay his one extravagance. Come what might, and however depressed the condition of the domestic money market, he was always present at the dinner of the "United Welshmen" on St. David's day. The necessary guinea was to Jones as much as a hundred to many of the other guests who assembled at the banquet in question—a sum to be scraped together by infinite sacrifice and self-denial. But,

Though back and sides go bare,
Though hands and feet go cold,

as the old song says, scraped together it must be, by hook or by crook. For nearly a week prior to the present occasion, Evan's dinner had consisted of a saveloy and a penny roll; and on the day of our story he had taken no food whatever since his frugal breakfast, intending to compensate himself handsomely for his abstinence at the expense of the "United Welshmen." He had, in truth, gone so long without food as to feel a little exhausted; but he consoled himself with the thought of the splendid appetite he should carry to the festive board, and, having at last completed his toilet, he shut up the office and started for the hostelry, where the dinner was to be held, feeling at least six feet high, and humming *Ar hyd y nos* with patriotic energy.

At almost the same moment when Evan Jones started on his journey, a tall, handsome man, in faultless evening attire, stepped out of a West End mansion, outside of which a brougham was waiting. A graceful little lady, with a bright, girlish face, accompanied him to the hall door.

"You won't be very late, Owen, will you?" she said, coaxingly.

"Not very early, I am afraid, pet. We Welshmen are rare fellows for keeping it up; and if I came away before all the national toasts had been duly honored I should never hear the last of it."

"Very well, dear; then I suppose I mustn't expect you till I see you. I hope you will have a pleasant evening. Don't take too much wine," she continued laughingly.

"Can't answer for myself on such an occasion," her husband responded. "The —— tavern," he said to the coachman, and, kissing his hand to his wife, in a few moments was whirled out of sight.

II.

The "United Welshmen" had finished their dinner, and had made considerable progress with their dessert. Each man wore attached to his button-hole a wonderful composition of green and white satin and silver filigree, which was supposed (by dint of making believe very much indeed) to represent the "leek," sacred to the occasion. A perfect hurricane of *n*'s and *m*'s and *p*'s and *l*'s and *w*'s flew about the room, only ceasing for a few moments when the Chairman rose to propose a toast, or the bards at the far end of the banquet hall tuned their harps for some Cambrian melody. Evan Jones was seated at the festive board, but, alas, no longer the pick-and-span Evan Jones who had but a couple of hours earlier left the office of Messrs. Borwick & Brown. His carefully brushed hair was now rough and disheveled, his face red, his shirt-front limp and crumpled, his necktie awry, and his general appearance that of a gentleman who has dined "not wisely, but too well." Poor Evan had been by no means immoderate in his potations, but he had so weakened himself by long fasting that the little he had taken had an exaggerated effect upon him, and he was rapidly becoming [illegible] pamous. It was an article of faith with him, even in his sober moments, that he was in some mysterious way connected with the last of the Welsh Kings, and in his present elevated condition this idea took possession of his mind with redoubled emphasis. He had more than once commenced a sentence beginning, "As a 'scendant of Llewellyn," but without getting any farther. At the second failure his left-hand neighbor, to whom the observation was addressed, replied profanely, "O, blow Llewellyn!" Evan Jones looked at him for a moment with an expression of immeasurable scorn and disgust, and then turned to his right-hand neighbor: "I's a 'scendant of Llewellyn, 'pears to me—as a 'scendant—of Llewellyn"—and then stopped again.

"Cwm nog lwyn bora dwmnath cwlyd llimach bah,"[*] replied his right-hand neighbor.

"Dwyllog lwmmo gwlloch ydim nos," remarked another of the party.

"Cwlla gwyn dwylleth dym da y cwi bala llewelly caerloc," responded Jones, whose tongue was loose enough in his native Welsh, and who would probably have continued in the same strain for some time, had not the Chairman requested attention for the "March of the Men of Harlech," which was about to be given by the choir. Jones sat still during the chorus, with head and hand keeping tipsy time to the measure; but his soul waxed hot within him under the influence of the inspiring strains, and no sooner had they ceased than he wildly got upon his legs, and said in a loud, thick voice:

"Mis'r Chairman, I shay! 'S a humble represent'tive—I mean ancestor—I mean 'scendant—of Llewellyn, I don't think this 'spicious occasion—I shay I don't think this 'spicious 'casion——"

Here there were loud cries of "Order!" "Chair!" "Sit down!" and Jones was pulled violently down by the coat-tails by one of his neighbors. The gentlemanly-looking man to whom we have alluded in our first chapter was Jones' *vis-a-vis* at the table. The scene was so ludicrous that he could not repress a smile, which was observed by Evan, whose choleric temper fired up instantly at the supposed affront.

"Wha' th' devil you grinning at, look you?"

"Did I smile? I really beg your pardon; but I am quite sure I was not 'grinning,' as you call it."

"You did, sir; you grinned like—like Cheshire cat, sir. I appeal to th' gen'lmen present. You've 'sulted me, sir—'sulted me grossly. Name's Jones; very good name; 'scendant of Llewellyn; and I 'mand 'sfaction of a gen'lman."

"My name is Jones, too, though I haven't the honor of being a descendant of Llewellyn. There is my card, sir; and if when you come to your own senses you desire to apologize for your unseemly behavior, I shall be happy to see you."

Evan's right-hand neighbor thrust the card, which bore the inscription:

MR. OWEN JONES,
99 *Winslow square,*
Belgravia, S. W.,

into Evan's waistcoat pocket, and the owner, by no means desirous of being involved in an after-dinner brawl, moved away to another part of the table. By dint of a little humoring those around managed to soothe the fiery Evan into comparative tranquillity, and, after a few more desultory observations, wherein his descent from Llewellyn still played a prominent part, he leant back in his chair, and was speedily fast asleep.

The toasts came to an end at last, the bards packed up their harps, and the last of the guests departed, leaving Evan Jones still sound asleep in his chair. A council of waiters was held over the slumbering hero, and endeavors were made to rouse him. They shook him, they punched him—but all in vain. They succeeded in getting out of him that his name was Jones; but to a further inquiry as to where he lived he only murmured "'scendant of Llewellyn," and relapsed again into still deeper slumbers.

"You'll have to give him a shakedown among the empty bottles, William," said one.

"Not if I know it," replied the head waiter. "He might wake up in the night and walk off with the spoons. No, we must find out where he lives, somehow. Some of you just look in his pockets, will you? Perhaps the gent has a card-case about him."

No sooner said than done.

"Here's a card," said one, diving into Evan's waistcoat pocket. "Mr. Owen Jones, 99 Winslow square."

"That's him, right enough; he said his name was Jones. He don't look much like a Winslow square sort, does he? But there's no accounting for these Welsh gents. Just as well he had his pasteboard about him, though, wasn't it? or he wouldn't have got home to-night."

* * * * * * *

It was a little after 11 o'clock when a four-wheel cab drove up to the door of No. 99 Winslow square.

"This is Mr. Jones', ain't it?" said the cabman to a smart parlor-maid who answered his knock at the door.

"Yes, this is Mr. Jones'," answered the maid.

"That's the name right enough. Here's the card they gave me: 'Mr. Owen Jones, No. 99.' Well, look here, Miss, I've brought your master from the Welsh dinner. He's been enjoying of his wine a goodish bit, I should say, and I can't wake him up nohow."

"You don't mean to say he's taken too much?"

"Well, Miss, that depends. I don't think myself, in a general way, a gen'leman can take too much; the more the merrier, I says. But he's pretty far gone, anyhow."

The maid rushed in to her mistress, who was sitting in the dining-room.

"O, ma'am, here's master come back in a cab from the Welsh dinner, and the cabman says he's fast asleep and quite tosticated."

"Nonsense, Mary!" said her mistress, angrily, and advancing into the hall; "there must be some mistake."

"No mistake, ma'am," said the cabman, touching his hat respectfully; "I've brought the gent from the Welsh dinner, and here's his card."

"Good heavens!" said Mrs. Jones, recognizing her husband's card, "it is too true. O, dear, how ever shall I survive this shocking disgrace? Mary, go down stairs; I know I can rely upon you not to say a word of this dreadful misfortune to the other servants."

Mary retired accordingly, and Mrs. Jones continued:

"Cabman, I must ask you to assist Mr. Jones up to his bed-room; it is the front room on the first floor; you will find the gas ready lighted. I can give you no help, for I think it would kill me to see him in such a condition."

"Lor', don't take on so, ma'am," said the cabman, good-naturedly; "it ain't nothing when you're used to it. Why, some o' them nobs does it every night. My old horse'll stand as steady as a church, and I'll have the gentleman up stairs in a jiffy."

Poor Mrs. Jones returned into the dining-room, holding her handkerchief to her eyes; after a moment's pause she was made aware, by a sort of scuffling in the passage, accompanied by exclamations of "Wo-ho," "hold up," and other ejaculations of a horsey nature, that the cabman was assisting Mr. Jones up stairs. After an interval of about ten minutes, which seemed an age, he reappeared at the dining-room door, and said, in a confidential manner:

"I've got the gent into bed quite comfortable mum. He was a little orkard to undress, but I done him at last, proper; and he's sleeping like a babby."

Mrs. Jones dismissed the man with a fee beyond his wildest expectations, and resumed her seat, feeling as if her peace of mind was forever lost. She felt that she never could have the same respect for her husband again. He, who had always been a model of all that was dignified and gentlemanly, a very pattern husband, to come home helplessly drunk from a tavern dinner! It was incredible; and yet the fact was beyond question. Surely there must be some mystery about the matter. Could he be ill? But no; he had never been in better health than when he left her a few hours previously, and to send for a doctor would only be to publish his disgrace. Could his wine have been drugged? But surely at a public dinner, at a first-rate place of entertainment, this was equally out of the question. There seemed no alternative but to suppose that, carried away by the excitement of the occasion, Mr. Jones had fallen into one of those sudden frailties to which poor human nature, even that of the noblest, is subject. At first, the weeping wife had felt as if the offense was beyond all pardon; but gradually a softer feeling came over her, and she felt that, though the wrong could never be forgotten, it might in time be possible to forgive it. And then she mentally rehearsed the painful scene which would take place between herself and her erring husband on his return to consciousness and self-respect; and she had just arranged a few little speeches, to be spoken more in sorrow than in anger, when suddenly a latch-key was heard in the door, and in walked Mr. Jones himself, calm and unruffled, without a hair out of place, or a crease on his snowy shirt-front. Mrs. Jones gazed at him a moment, scarcely believing her own eyes.

"Owen!—and sober!" she exclaimed; then flung herself into his arms, and went into a fit of decided hysterics.

"My darling wife, what on earth is the matter?"

"Oh, Owen, I am so thankful!" said the little wife, as soon as her sobs would let her speak. "I am so thankful! But, then, who is the man in our bed?"

"The man in our bed?" said Mr. Jones. "Whatever do you mean?"

"Oh, Owen, dear, you can't tell what I have gone through. A cab came half an hour ago, and brought you home from the dinner; at least the cabman said it was you, very tipsy and fast asleep, and he had your card; and so I told him to put you—I mean to say him—in our room, and there he is now."

"The devil he is!" said Mr. Jones. "I must have a look at this double of mine;" and, seizing a candle, he strode up-stairs. Presently he again entered the room.

"I think I see how the mistake happened," said he. "This fellow up-stairs was at the dinner to-night, and had had more than was good for him at an early period of the evening. He was rather rude to me; but it was no use to be angry with a man in such a condition; so I merely handed him my card, and told him when he returned to his senses he might come and apologize, though I can't say I had much expectation that he would. What became of him afterward I cannot say. I smoked a cigar with our friend Griffiths, and then walked leisurely home. Meanwhile, I suppose, this fellow was too drunk to answer for himself; and, finding my card about him, they assumed it was his own, and sent him here accordingly. The only thing that puzzles me is that you didn't find out the mistake."

"Well, dear, to tell you the truth, I was so shocked and horrified that you should be, as I supposed, in such a condition that I would not even see you, or let Mary do so either; so I sent her down stairs, and told the cabman to take the wretched man up to our room. But whatever shall we do now? The idea of a filthy, drunken wretch in our bed! It's too horrible."

"We mustn't be too hard upon him, dear. I could see at a glance that he was one of our poorer brethren; I dare say, a hard-working, sober man enough in a general way, but the temptation of a good dinner and unlimited liquor was too much for him. Besides, dear, we must consider the occasion. It is the immemorial privilege of every Welshman to get drunk, if he likes, on St. David's day. Some of us waive it, but that's not to the purpose. We must move into the spare room for to-night, that's all. You had better give Mary orders accordingly; and at the same time it will be as well to restore my blackened character by showing her that I am not quite so far gone as she imagines."

Mrs. Jones rang the bell.

"Oh, Owen," she said, kissing him fondly, and still wavering between smiles and tears, "it *is* such a relief, I can't tell you. I am so thankful it wasn't you."

Mary's face, when she opened the door, was a picture.

"Lor, ma'am! Lor, sir!" she said, looking from one to the other.

"It is all right, Mary," said her master. "You will be relieved to hear that the gentleman up-stairs is another Mr. Jones. There has been a little mistake, that's all; and your mistress and I are going to sleep in the spare room.

III.

Evan Jones woke on the morning following the eventful dinner hot and feverish, with a tremendous headache, and an agonizing feeling of thirst.

"O, my poor head!" he groaned. "Betsy, my gal," imagining his wife was beside him, "for mercy's sake get out, and give me a drink o' water, and there's a good soul."

There was no answer.

"I s'pose she's gone down stairs. O, lor, my head!" and he tried to settle himself to sleep again, but his parched throat was unbearable. "I must have a drink of water if I die for it," and he unwillingly opened his eyes and dragged himself into a sitting position. "Hallo!" he exclaimed, as his eyes fell on his unaccustomed surroundings. "Where the deuce have I got to, and how on earth did I come here? Why, it's like a fairy tale. I must be a nobleman in disguise, or one of them foundling hospital chaps come into a fortune. Jones, you old fool, you're dreaming. I ain't, though. Lor, what a soft bed! and lace curtains and marble table; and what a lot o' looking-glasses! 'Pon my word, I should like never to get up any more. I must have a glass of water, though. Ah! that's just heavenly. Now let me think a bit. How did I come here? Let's see, what was yesterday? Yes, it must have been yesterday that I went to the Welsh dinner. I remember going, but I don't remember going away; and, judging from my head this morning, I'm afraid I must have been uncommon screwed. And I haven't been home all night. My eyes, what'll Betsy say? I shall never hear the last of it to my dying day."

At this moment our hero's reflections were interrupted by a knock at the chamber door.

"Come in!" he shouted, incautiously; "at least, no; don't come in—I mean, what is it?"

The voice of Mary, the parlor-maid, replied:

"Master's compliments, and he says breakfast is ready for you, sir, whenever you can come down stairs."

"My respects to your master, and I'll be down directly, miss," answered Jones.

"Well, that's a comfort, anyhow," he soliloquized, "for 'pon my word, I didn't know whether I mightn't be given in custody for sleeping in other people's beds under false pretenses; or embezzling another gent's house, or something of that sort. How the deuce did I get here, that's what beats me!"

Still vainly trying to solve the enigma Evan made a hurried toilet, and finally, with his head still aching as if it would split, and looking a wreck of yesterday's greatness, he left the room and crept softly down stairs. The evidence of wealth and luxury on every side, so unlike his own humble belongings, quite awed him, and, having found his way down, he would not venture into any of the sitting-rooms, but modestly took his seat on a chair in the hall, and waited for the development of events. Here he was found after a few moments by Mr. Owen Jones, who wished him a friendly good-morning.

"I've seen you somewhere, I know, sir," said Evan; "but I can't for the life of me tell where."

"Can't you?" said his host, smiling. "We were both at the Welsh dinner last night, and one of us took a little too much."

A light suddenly flashed across Evan's mind.

"I remember now, sir. I'm afraid I was very rude to you."

"Well, you were a little plain-spoken, and I gave you my card, and told you if you wished to apologize you would know where to find me. I must say I didn't expect you would have come quite so soon, though. The fact is, you were brought here by the mistake of a cabman, who supposed my card was your own."

"I'm sure I humbly beg your pardon, sir," said poor Evan, completely crestfallen. "I can't think how I came so to disgrace myself; but to tell you the truth, sir, I'd had to pinch a bit to buy my ticket, and all day yesterday I hadn't tasted bit or sup since breakfast, and when it came to dinner-time I was that faint and weak that the very first glass seemed to set my head all swimming like. I'd let it go too long, sir; that's what it was. I humbly ask your pardon, I'm sure, for the trouble I've caused, and I thank you kindly for giving me a night's shelter. I feel I don't deserve your kindness, sir; but I'm grateful, I assure you."

And with tears in his eyes Evan moved humbly to the hall-door to depart.

"No, no," said Mr. Owen Jones; "you mustn't think of going without your breakfast. We are all Welsh here; and if a brother Welshman does take a glass too much on St. David's day, we know how to make allowances for him. Come, step in here. We have had breakfast an hour ago; but Mrs. Jones is waiting to give you yours."

Looking very shamefaced and repentant, Evan Jones followed his namesake into the breakfast parlor, where Mrs. Jones, who had heard his humble confession and apology, gave him a kindly greeting, and he was soon seated before a snowy table-cloth, and, as well as his headache would let him, enjoyed a plenteous repast. During the meal his entertainers quietly drew him out, and were speedily behind the scenes as to his daily life and his hard struggles to keep the wolf from the door; and when he finally took his leave a well-filled basket was waiting for him in the hall to take home as a present to the children. Nor was this by any means the last which found its way to the same quarter, sent by the same friendly hands; and I am sorry to say that of all days that held in the highest veneration by the little Joneses is "the day when papa got so dreadfully tipsy at the Welsh dinner."

* * * * * * *

I feel that there *must* be a moral to this story somewhere, but I can't quite see where it lies. You can't call it exactly a temperance story, because, you observe, Evan Jones got a good night's lodging and made a couple of kind friends by getting drunk—which is not poetical justice by any means. After much anxious consideration, the only safe moral I can see is that a married lady should never order any gentleman, however tipsy, to be put in her own bed without making *quite* sure, in the first place, that he is the gentleman who rightfully belongs to her.—*London Society.*

Agriculture in Roumania.

The war correspondents having exhausted the natural scenery, architectural and social features of Roumania, are now turning their attention to agriculture. One of them observes that the soil is obviously very fertile, and nearly every acre is under cultivation. The industry of the peasantry is intense; it is a pity that their plowing is not a little deeper. The villages are embowered in white blossoming fruit trees, and the folk make clean at least the outside of the platter by painting the exteriors of their houses a dazzling white or a pale, delicate blue. The fields, which are uninclosed, are of huge size, and one in a couple of dozen teams, oxen in the traces, ponies as leaders, may be seen plowing; in the next, a far-reaching line of sowers, moving forward abreast in open order. The more one sees of the Principalities the more clearly is it apparent that if their finances are in an unsatisfactory condition it is from no lack of natural wealth and fertility of production in the soil.

Beware of Benzine.

There has been a curious accident at Philadelphia. A Mr. Shoemaker, about to leave the city for the summer, got a watering-pot full of benzine with which to dampen the carpets and furniture and preserve them from moths. In less than an hour the gas generated by the benzine exploded with a fearful concussion and the room burst into flames. The servant-girl was fatally injured, her clothes being burned away and the body baked to a crisp, and Mrs. Shoemaker was very dangerously hurt. An examination of the parlor after the fire had been extinguished showed something of the force of the explosion and the intense heat of the flames. The window shutters were blown open, glass smashed into atoms, walls cracked and the register knocked to pieces. The heat was so great that a small bronze figure was actually melted by it.

Thirty-three Thousand Lawyers.

The following table, showing the number of lawyers in some of the States and cities of the Union, has been prepared, but we do not vouch for its accuracy:

State of New York	5,913	All the Territories	58
Missouri	3,452	New York city	1,283
Pennsylvania	3,233	Philadelphia	962
Illinois	3,662	New Orleans	310
Ohio	3,563	Newark	118
Indiana	1,684	Jersey City	115
Massachusetts	1,270	Cincinnati	294
Connecticut	391	Chicago	692
New Jersey	868	St. Louis	594
Virginia	1,075	San Francisco	493
California	1,115	Washington	370
Kentucky	1,563	Brooklyn	729
Rhode Island	163	Buffalo	176
Delaware	66	Boston	343
Vermont	72	Baltimore	362

—*Albany Law Journal.*

About Grammar.

A writer who takes thought about his "grammar," and is in an anxious frame of mind as to whether his sentences will parse, may as well throw down his pen if he writes for other readers than himself. A man whose writing, even for its style, to say nothing of its matter, is worth the paper on which it is printed has other things upon his mind than the construction of his sentences according to the "rules of grammar;" and it is one of the objects of these articles to show this to my readers. He who can write what is worth the reading *may make his own grammar.—Richard Grant White.*

Tennyson to Hugo.

Alfred Tennyson's ode to Victor Hugo in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* was sent to the New York *Herald* by cable. Here it is:

Victor in poesy! Victor in romance!
Cloud weaver of phantasmal hopes and fears!
French of the French and lord of human tears!
Child lover, bard, whose fame-lit laurels glance,
Darkening the wreaths of all that would advance
Beyond our strait their claim to be thy peers!
Wierd Titan, by thy wintry weight of years
As yet unbroken! Stormy voice of France,
Who does not love our England, so they say;
I know not! England, France, all men to be
Will make one people ere man's race be run;
And I, desiring that diviner day,
Yield thee full thanks for thy full courtesy
To younger England in the boy, my son.

Tichborne Redivivus.

The Tichborne claimant comes to the front again, and claims public attention through the attorneys representing his case. It is said that they are on the track of important proof to supply the missing link, being the log-book of the schooner Osprey, by which Orton claimed to have been picked up and rescued after his shipwreck. The Captain of the schooner is the object of much earnest inquiry in San Francisco, where he is understood to have been lately interviewed on the subject of the great English sensation.

President MacMahon.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, in one of his recent letters from Paris to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes: "A peaceful surrender by MacMahon is out of the question. He is known to be egotistical to the verge of insanity, and fanatical to the verge of imbecility, while the only thing he fears is liberty, and the object of his hatred is an honest democrat. 'Our difficulties are not understood in England,' said Louis Blanc to me; 'our President is an idiot.'"

RAILROADS have done wonders in India. The garrison of Peshawar, 1,500 miles from Calcutta, can be relieved and strengthened with greater certainty and speed than places only a tenth of that distance thirty-nine or forty years ago, and British rule is considered more secure with 50,000 European troops and the railroad than with double that number before it was made.

A SUBSTITUTE for gunpowder, invented in England, is called "powder paper." It is paper impregnated with a mixture of potassic chlorate, nitrate, prussiate and chromate, powdered wood charcoal, and a little starch. It leaves no greasy residue on the gun, produces less smoke and less recoil, and is less impaired by humidity, and it is 5-16ths stronger than gunpowder.

THE will of the late Peter Brigham, of Boston, beside giving large legacies to the relatives of the deceased, devotes nearly three-fourths of the whole estate to a hospital in Boston for the sick and poor of Suffolk county. Twenty-five years will elapse before the bequest will be applied, which, beside other contingent property, will be equal to $3,000,000.

THIRTY-THREE States have made laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The States that have not are Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

'Twas when the toddling baby year
Its greeting to the world was giving,
[illegible]
And vowed to change my mode of living.
"My wicked ways I'll mend," methought;
[illegible]
But all my [illegible] have come to naught,
I still remain as bad as ever.

Methought, "I waste my morns in bed
(I seldom rose till 12 o'clock)—
Which laziness it must be said
Full often agitates my [illegible]
"Anon at 5 a. m. I'll rise
At once from these late hours I'll sever;'
But (let it not excite surprise)
I still "turn out" as late as ever.

"Now, as to [illegible] affairs, I [illegible]
I'm past all remedy," I pondered.
"I grieve to think [illegible]
[illegible] squandered.
Oh Fortune! [illegible]
Oh hearts [illegible]
At once I'll try [illegible]
Alas! I'm just as poor as ever.

Ah me! with grief my mind's beset,
And duns continue still to storm me;
I'm just as hopelessly in debt,
And long for some one to reform me.
Though conscience knocks, 'tis all in vain,
I thought myself extremely clever,
My plans went wrong, and I remain
As big a reprobate as ever.
—*London Fun.*

PITH AND POINT.

A HEALING medium—A cobbler.

A HOME RULER—The kitchen poker.

COOL, but not always collected—An ice bill.

A HUMOROUS apothecary in Boston exposes a case of soap in his shop window, with the pertinent inscription, "Cheaper than dirt."

IF Noah had made a failure in his shipbuilding he would probably have gone to New Jersey, knowing there is a New-ark there.

THE crockery-dealers have had their annual dinner. Wishes were made that the hotels might do a "smashing" business this year.

HOW CAN a man with no wings be said to be "winged" in an "affair of honor?" Because, in going out to fight a duel, he makes a goose of himself.

"PA, do storms ever make malt liquors?" "No, child; why do you ask?" "Because I heard ma tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for a storm was brewing."

A LITTLE 5-year-old somewhat surprised his mother a few days since with the remark: "God is everywhere; he is all over me; and when you spank me you spank God!"

A MAN who jumped overboard recently to save his wife from drowning, has explained his action satisfactorily to his friends. He said she had a good deal of jewelry on her person, and gold was high.

IF the saying were true, how easily one could earn his living now by the "sweat of his brow?" He would only have to stand in the sun for a few minutes and he would be comparatively wealthy.

"SLEEP can be induced by laying a jug of hot water at your feet on retiring," says a contemporary. Yes, and profanity can be "induced" considerably quicker if the cork of the jug happens to come out.

"POSTAL-CARD proposals," read Miss Purtt indignantly, from the Washington news. "If a man has not got stamps enough for a letter he has not got stamps enough to get married. 'No cards' for me, if you please."

AN Indiana girl at Vassar College writes to her parents: "This is the most stylish hair-pin of a boarding-school I ever tumbled to. I can eat four times a day if I want to, and get a fair whack at the hash every time."

THERE was some philosophy in the hen-pecked husband who, being asked why he had placed himself so completely under the government of his wife, answered, "To avoid the worse slavery of being under my own."

To tramp, in common parlance, means
To travel over ground;
Yet we have tramps who will not tramp,
But idly loaf around.
By 'hopper one would think is meant
A creature that will hop;
Yet 'hoppers hop not worth a cent,
But eat and crop the crop.
—*Sioux City Commercial Gazette.*

IT is told for a fact that a little flaxen-haired boy of 5-years, who had passed the afternoon at an art museum, looking up in his mother's face, said: "If the mammas, when they die, turn into mummies, do all the papas turn into puppies?"

A SCOTTISH blacksmith being asked what was the meaning of metaphysics, replied, "When the party wha listens disna ken what the party wha speaks means, and when the party wha speaks disna ken what he means himsel—that's metaphesics."

"SMITH, seems to me you're sick pretty often nowadays. How is it?" Smith: "Cos I belong to a 5-cent-a-week medical dispensary. It's cheaper, and a man can afford to be sick. Couldn't when it cost $10 per visit. You bet I keep the hired doctor in our ward trotting."

"THE sentence of the Court is," said Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, "that you be confined in jail for the longest period the law allows; and I hope you will spend the time in cursing whisky." "Be jabers I will! and Porter, too."

THE son of a locomotive engineer shrieked to one of his playmates, a brakeman's boy, who was in imminent danger of getting smashed by his mother, who was coming after him: "Get on the main line and give her steam! Here comes the switch engine!" But before the juvenile could get in motion she had him by the ear, and he was laid up with a hot box.

A SERVANT girl, who had been admonished by her mistress to be very careful in "washin' up" the best tea-things, was overheard shortly afterward indulging in the following soliloquy while in the act of wiping the sugar basin: "If I was to drop this 'ere basin, and was to catch it, I suppose I shouldn't catch it; but if I was to drop it, and wasn't to catch it, I reckon I should just catch it."

A Gallant Soldier.

A British color-sergeant, shot down and overrun by the enemy, seized in his mouth a corner of the flag, and his teeth locked upon it in the rigidity of death. The enemy cut it away from him, leaving a bit of it between his fixed teeth. Subsequently the standard was retaken, and ever since the flag of that regiment is made with that little piece carefully cut out, in memory of the sergeant, who was buried with the fragments in his mouth.

---

[*] We cannot warrant the purity of the author's Welsh.—[ED.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Homestead.

It is not as it used to be,
When you and I were young,
When round each [illegible] and maple tree
The honeysuckles clung;
But still I love the cottage where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single face is there
That memory endears.

It is not as it used to be;
The moss is on the roof,
And from their nest beneath the eaves
The swallows keep aloof.
The robins—how they used to sing,
When you and I were young;
And flashed about the wild bee's wing
The opening flowers among!

It is not as it used to be;
The voices heard of yore,
And forms that we were wont to see,
We see and hear no more.
No more! Alas! we look in vain
For those to whom we clung,
And loved as we can love but once,
When you and I were young.

Around the Farm.

"A FARM," says the *Kentucky Live Stock Journal*, "is the best material possession in the world."

A WRITER in the *Massachusetts Ploughman* says: "I have given ten years' trial to the cultivation of the raspberry. My experience is that the only way to get one's expenses back is to sell plants at $1 per dozen."

A HORTICULTURIST furnishes the following recipe to preserve all kinds of grain from the ravages of cut-worms, birds, etc.: One pound sulphate of iron, one ounce aloes. Dissolve in water heated to ninety or ninety-five degrees, and pour over one bushel of grain.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A DAIRYMAN remarked that before sitting down to milk a kicking heifer he put a "snap" attached to the end of a rope into her nose, and tied the rope to a pin put into the scaffold girt over the manger, slightly elevating her nose, and she stood as quietly while she was milked as the most gentle cow in the stable.—*American Cultivator.*

MANY young fruit trees, especially pears, are burned to death during the hot season. Even when the ground is kept wet and their roots are moist enough, young and newly-set trees upon which the bark is thin and tender are cooked by the sun as by a fire, and the branches and trunks die while the roots remain alive. This may often be prevented by winding the trunks with cloths, which shuts out the sun.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

I FILLED a half-hogshead with rain-water, and put into it one-quarter pound ammonia and one-quarter pound common niter. When the strawberry plants were blossoming out I gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening twice a week until the fruit was nearly full size. The result was double the amount of fruit on those where the liquid was applied to what was obtained from those right alongside upon which none of the liquid was applied.—*Fruit Record.*

Rows of grape-vines should run north and south, so that every leaf may get the sunlight either in the forenoon or afternoon. This is more important in September than during the heat of summer. If the rows run east and west, the vines shade the entire ground and hence you lose a large part of the heat, and the moment the sun disappears there is no stored-up heat to carry the vines through the night. This in time of frost is of great importance.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

WE have learned to [illegible] gapes by making free use of camphor. We give the chickens [illegible] will be the size of a small garden pea. As soon as we see symptoms of gapes we give the birds water to drink which is strongly impregnated with camphor, thus giving to the chickens that which was a favorite medicine with our great-grandmothers, "camphor julep." The treatment seems to explain itself. The gapes or "gaping" is caused by the presence of small red worms in the windpipe. No medicine can reach them unless it does so by vapor. An hour after the chicken has swallowed the pill it smells of camphor. Camphor is a very strong vermifuge, and the worms die.—*London Cottage Gardener.*

J. M. HAYNES, of Lebanon, Ohio, finds a sweet-corn crop more profitable than a distillery. He raises over 500 acres of this crop annually. The drying-house employs over fifty persons. The fresh ears are steamed five minutes to "set the milk;" the grain is then cut off rapidly with cutters having concave faces; then spread on perforated zinc tables, and heat applied four or five hours from long furnaces, stirring constantly; then packed in barrels of three bushels each for shipment. Great care is required to have the corn just at the right age, and to have it dried just enough to keep well. Four bushels of fresh corn on the cob make one bushel dried—the wholesale price of which is $20 to $22 per barrel. At fifty bushels of corn per acre, 500 acres would yield 25,000 bushels, and give over 2,000 barrels of dried corn, which, at $20 per barrel, would be $40,000.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

About the House.

Lo, MONDAY is the "washing-day,"
As all good housewives know,
Remove all the dishes washed,
And clothes as white as snow;
And Tuesday is the "ironing-day,"
'Mid cold, or fog, or heat;
And Wednesday is the "sewing-day,"
To see the clothes are neat;
And Thursday is a leisure-day;
And Friday brooms begin
To sweep away the household dirt
'Fore Sunday's ushered in;
And Saturday is "baking-day,"
Pies, puddings, cakes and bread,
And then the weary week is done,
And we may go to bed.

WHEN boiling meat or poultry never put a fork in the lean part of the meat, as it allows the juices to escape.

A SURE CURE FOR CORNS.—Bathe in a strong solution of soda, pare off close and touch with carbolized iodine; repeat the application of iodine next day and a cure will speedily follow.

IT is stated that spirits of turpentine, sprinkled through the house once a week, is a sure preventive against scarlet fever and other diseases. It is also stated that it will keep moths out of carpets.

TO PURIFY cess-pools and sinks, dissolve a few pounds of copperas in a bucket of water, and pour into sinks or vaults of water-closets, and it will neutralize unpleasant odors and destroy deleterious exhalations.

TO KEEP AWAY MOTHS.—A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine, put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

A SMALL dish of charcoal placed in your meat larder will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. Charcoal is a great disinfectant. Occasionally used for cleansing the teeth, it will sweeten the breath when nothing else will do so.

CANARIES.—To exterminate lice from canary birds use hollow canes for perches; shake out well mornings into a cup of water, and you will catch them all. Two parts canary, one rape, and one part hemp seed is the best food. The canes used are pipe-stems, ordinarily called tobacco stems.

CRACKED HANDS CURED.—None but a laboring man, who has suffered misery while using an ax, or pounding with other tools, can rightly appreciate this article. For years, when young, I suffered at some seasons untold bitterness, caused by dry cracks on hands and fingers. I tried every so-called remedy I could hear of, but in vain; and, being obliged then to labor each successive day for an honest livelihood, I was bound, as with an iron chain, to such sufferings as almost made life a burden. At last a friend told me to put common copal varnish into the cracks, and it would cure them. Although my faith was very weak, I tried the prescription, and, to my great joy, sure enough, in forty-eight hours my hands were as well as ever. It does not save from fresh cracks, but it never fails to entirely cure the old ones within two days. I kept a small bottle of the varnish, with a sliver standing in it—cost ten cents—always handy, and with its help my hands are nearly well. For knowledge of this simple remedy I would not part for many dollars. I have given it to many others for many years, and have never known of its failure to effectually cure in all such cases. I don't know that the subject can be considered agricultural (perhaps it is only cuticultural), but there are probably farm readers of your paper who will be glad to get the information.

A Wash for Fruit Trees.

The following is recommended by a commission of fruit-growers, presided over by Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, and is part of a very full report, embodying advice as to the best means of fighting the insects that infest the orchards of the West.

Insects and mildews, injurious to the leaves of seedlings and root grafts, can be kept in subjection or destroyed by a free use of a combination of lime and sulphur. Take of quick or unslacked lime, four parts, and of common flour of sulphur, one part (four pounds of sulphur to one peck of lime); break up the lime in small bits, then mixing the sulphur with it in a tight vessel (iron is best), pour on them enough boiling water to slack the lime to a powder; cover in the vessel close as soon as the water is poured on; this makes also a most excellent whitewash for orchard trees, and is very useful as a preventive of blight on pear trees, to cover the wounds in the form of a paste when cutting diseased parts; also for coating the trees in April. It may be considered as the one specific for many noxious insects and mildew in the orchard and nursery; its materials should always be ready at hand; it should be used quite fresh, as it would in time become sulphate of lime and so lose its potency. Wherever dusting with lime is spoken of, this should be used. This preparation should be sprinkled over the young plant as soon as or before any trouble from aphides, thrips or mildew occurs, early in the morning while the dew is on the trees. This lime and sulphur combination is destructive to these pests in this way first, by giving off sulphuric acid gas, which is deadly poison to minute life, both animal and fungoid; and the lime destroys by contact the same things, besides its presence is noxious to them; neither is it injurious to common vegetable life, except in excess, unless the lime is applied to the foliage of evergreens.

A Tough Old Man.

People who attain extreme old age have usually a certain toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Capt. Lahrbush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, furnishes new and remarkable evidence on this point. For sixty-one years he had been an opium eater; at the age of 90 his daily dose of gum or crude opium was estimated at ninety grains (troy); but the physician who attended him shortly before his death represents the old man's daily allowance as only half that quantity. Capt. Lahrbush had a full allowance of the ills that flesh is heir to, but seems to have been strangely unconscious of them. He had no symptoms of renal disease, and yet his right kidney was gone entirely, its place being occupied (and considerably more than occupied) by a tumor the size of a child's head, with a smaller tumor of similar kind attached. This fact does not seem to have been suspected before the diagnosis made during his last illness. The left kidney was contracted. There was a cyst in his liver. The heart was fatty. The walls of the aorta were nearly penetrated by several ulcerations. His ribs were as soft as cartilage, so that they could be easily cut with scissors. But trifles like these did not at all affect his general health. He was at last brought down with a congestion of the lungs, contracted by exposure in a storm. From that complaint he was slowly recovering, when an abscess formed in his thigh. Three operations were performed for the relief of the abscess, and thirty-two ounces of fluid were withdrawn; this proved too much of a drain upon his system, and he died of asthenia—i. e., general debility. As he was a soldier of the First Napoleon, he might have quoted that General's famous remark about the Peninsular war: "That ulcer in my extremities ate out my life."—*New York Tribune.*

IT is stated that a Southern man who, in the old times, spent princely sums periodically at New Orleans, is now a laborer on his own plantation at $60 a month.

POND'S EXTRACT.—"*The Vegetable Pain Destroyer.*" There is no pain or ache it will not abate, no bruise or burn it will not extract the agony from.

BEFORE buying any Turbine Wheel, send for N. F. Burnham's New Pamphlet and Reduced Prices. Address P. O. Box 313, York, Pa.

"What Everybody Says Must be True."

The incontrovertible testimony offered by those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription induced the doctor to sell it under a positive guarantee. Many ladies have refrained from using it on account of a general feeling of prejudice against advertised medicines. Let me ask a question. Are you prejudiced against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised? or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention? Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions in losses, and yet had a capital of several millions? Do such advertisements shake your confidence, and create prejudices? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found the Favorite Prescription to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? Why submit to the use of harsh, and perhaps caustic treatment, thus aggravating your malady, when relief is guaranteed, and a positive, perfect, and permanent cure has been effected in thousands of cases?

WABASH STATION, Ill., Oct. 24, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Allow me to extend my most sincere thanks to you for the great benefit my wife has received from the use of your Favorite Prescription. She suffered almost intolerably before using your medicine, and I had tried the skill of several physicians, but to no purpose. Finally, I thought I would give the Favorite Prescription a trial, and she is now sound and well.

Very gratefully yours, D. A. HUNTER.

Disease is an Antagonist

That should be attacked the instant he shows himself. Don't wait. At him before his nails are grown, and wipe him out. The great alterative and invigorant of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will speedily infuse such healthful tone into your organism that it will be enabled to successfully resist future attacks. The Bitters prevent and remedy chills and fever and bilious remittents, and eradicate dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatic ailments, urinary and uterine difficulties. It is particularly beneficial when the system has been drained of its vitality, or is inherently deficient in strength. The nerves gather from it both vigor and tranquillity. But while it imparts strength and gives a wholesome stimulus to the animal economy, it does not unduly excite it like the cheap exhilarants sometimes resorted to under the erroneous impression that they can invigorate.

The History of Civilization

might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This with proper care insures the most delicious and digestible bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Enlarged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our rivers and streams, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COLGATE & CO.'S Cashmere Bouquet Soap has acquired a popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture. A reputation begun early in the century made it easy for this house to impress the public. The peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article are the novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume.

SEND $1, and fifteen cents for postage, and get the Chicago *Ledger* for one year. The *Ledger* is the most successful, in fact the only successful, literary paper ever published in the West. The above price is merely nominal for such a valuable paper. Address The *Ledger* Chicago, Ill.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

I SELL more of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup than of all other similar preparations. I have sold it for about six years, and my customers would certainly not continue to buy it if it were not a valuable remedy.
C. C. HIGGINS, Friendship, All. Co., N. Y.
Sold by J. Blocki & Co., Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized cocoanut oil, prepared for this purpose.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once.*

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R. W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.*

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

$20 a Day. *HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable.* COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850.
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52,
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."
—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts
LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."
—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."
—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
PROPRIETORS.

A POPULAR NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. IF YOU WANT A First-class Family and Political Newspaper SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE INTER-OCEAN.

The price of the Daily Edition is $10 per year (postage paid), the Semi-Weekly Edition $3.30 per year (postage paid), and

The Weekly Edition $1.65 Per Year
(POSTAGE PAID).
As a Literary,
Family, or
Political Newspaper,
It is unexcelled by any in the country.

The "Queries and Answers" and the Agricultural department are worth more than the price of the paper. Sample Copies SENT FREE on application. Address
THE INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

1,100
NEWSPAPERS.

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers. Send for a Catalogue.

MARVELOUS CHEAPNESS.
An advertisement occupying the space of One Inch will be inserted one week in 1,100 newspapers for $87.50—or less than *eight cents* per newspaper.

CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES.
No extra charge for cuts, trade-marks, unusual display, or advertisements inserted across two or more columns: *only twenty-six* cuts are required for the whole number of newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.
To send an advertising order to 1,100 newspapers would require an investment of $34.50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much; the labor of addressing 1,100 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,100 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five-line advertisement in the whole 1,100 papers, one week, is $43.75, or less than the cost of postage and stationery.

NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS.
To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers, is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspaper or lists of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices, they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which those papers are published.

FILES
of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 150 Worth street, New York; 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; 305 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw street, St. Paul, Minn.; 143 Race street, Cincinnati, O.; 237 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.
For Catalogue, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Is an invaluable remedy for

DANDRUFF.
[illegible]
I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition. J. A. FULLER.

BALDNESS.
CHICAGO, May 15, 1867.
Since the second use of your "Cocoaine," my previously bald head has been covered by a luxuriant growth of hair. I had always esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowing many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but never before knew how valuable it was as a restorative. J. H. LEWIS.

LOSS OF HAIR.
BANGOR, March 3, 1868.
Your "Cocoaine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my family for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I am also under obligations to this same "Cocoaine" for saving my own hair, which was very fast coming out previous to using this valuable preparation. J. C. MITCHELL.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.
WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 15.
I purchased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair dressing; but, to my surprise, it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly irradicated the disease. JOSEPH HILL, JR.

HAIR-DRESSING.
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.
For some time past I have been using your Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair. FRANK LESLIE.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINES
CONSISTING OF

Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12-Horse-Powers to match.

Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers; our improved "Triple Gear" and improved "Spur Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.

Complete Steam-Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam-Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full of "business;" also, our matchless Steam Thresher Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam-Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48-inches width of Separating parts.

The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, *no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison.*

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers
ARE MADE ONLY BY
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

All Persons in Delicate Health who need a laxative, corrective, anti-febrile or anti-bilious medicine are advised to use TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and for this reason: it removes all acid matter from the bowels, and regulates the secretions and exertions, without impairing the strength. Sold by druggists everywhere.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Box containing Cream Jug, Covered Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, Covered Butter Dish, 12 Goblets, 2 eight-inch Oval Dishes, Water Pitcher, 2 seven-inch High Fruit Dishes, 12 Individual Sauce Dishes, 1 Cake Salver, all of good quality Glass, for the box.......$3.00
Box containing 3 dozen half-pint Table and 4 dozen Tin Covered Jelly Tumblers.......$2.50
Box containing 2 dozen Table and 4 dozen uncovered Jelly Tumblers.......$2.00

Window Glass, Box 50 ft.	Best.	Second.	Third.
6 by 8 to 10 by 15	$2 75	$2 50	$2 25
11 by 14 to 16 by 24	3 25	3 00	2 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	4 00	3 75	3 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	4 50	4 00	3 75

	10d to 60d	8 & 9	6 & 7	4 & 5
Nails, Keg of 100 lbs.	$2.75	$3.00	$3.25	$3.50

We will furnish any of above articles at prices stated, delivered on board cars or steamboats here. The money must, in all cases, accompany the order. Send P. O. Order, Banker's Draft or Registered Letter. Reference, 6th National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address,
HENRY H. VANCE, P. O. Box 368, Pittsburgh.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harnesses as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.

Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

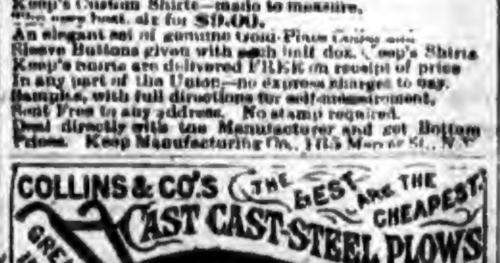

COLLINS & CO'S
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & CO.
212 WATER ST NEW-YORK CITY.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS,
wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVER [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$3 [illegible]

$5 [illegible] Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

Write to Bayliss' GREAT Business College, Keokuk, Iowa.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO MAKE $100 TO $40 per week, SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Ad's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

O [illegible] Agents, [illegible] everybody. [illegible] MOUSTACHE Protector. [illegible] Circulars free as air. [illegible] BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & Co., Boston, Mass.

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address immediately, WESTERN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Englewood, Ill.

POUNDSTONE'S Swivel Pin Self Lock Safety Clevice. Agents Address at once.

FARMERS, send to G. N. P., Box 62, Grand Ridge, Ill.

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

$100.00 REWARD [illegible] HEAVY BEARD [illegible] Free by mail, to make [illegible] A. L. SMITH & CO., Palatine, Ill., Sole Agents.

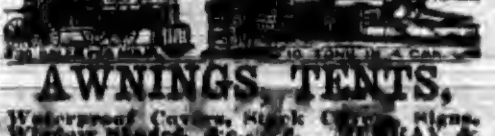

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago.
Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will, for 50 Cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, initials of real name, the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address PROF. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

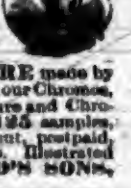

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —
— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —

A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

SHE RESTS WELL.
SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above:
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church,
Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN
BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET,
BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

U. N. U. No. 24

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GO TO THE
NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRYGOODS HOUSE in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complet e and well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STORE to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of ods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these nes, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of isiting a number of places before finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy allcompetition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

USED IN HEALTH PREVENTS DISEASE.

TERRY'S SALICYLIC SOAP

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

A Perfect Anti-Septic and Disinfectant Bath and Toilet Soap.

Takes the Place of all other Soaps for Daily use in the Family.

Manufactured from the purest vegetable Oils with the addition of that greatest known Anti-Septic and disinfectant

SALICYLIC ACID,

Making the most healthful, the most perfect, and the most economical Bath and Toilet Soap ever offered to the public.

Indorsed by the the medical profession and attested by thousands.

AS THE GREAT PREVENTIVE

In all cases of blood poisoning whether arising from malarial or miasmatic exhalations, defective sewerage, or any other causes.

Its constant use prevents the contracting of contagious diseases, typhoid, scarlet and all malarial fevers. It is invaluable, and should be used in all districts where fever and ague prevails as it is the greatest known preventive in that disease. It is of immense value in the cure of all skin disease; a trial proves it, and its use prevents contracting them. It is a special boon to school children who are constantly exposed. It is the most healthful bath soap for infants, worth its weight in gold in the nursery. It is no more expensive than other toilet soaps of good quality It goes further and its great superiority is bringing it into universal use. It has no disagreeable odor and is absolutely pure.

Extensively used in hospitals and sick rooms by order of physicians.

For sale by all druggists and grocers. Sample box containing three cakes sent post paid on receipt of 75 cents. Liberal terms to the trade.

THE BEVERLY CO.,
Sole Agents for the Trade,
Chicago, Ills.

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fin Albums. Strereoscpes, Stereoscpic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every persons who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS.

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R
AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	1 [illegible] "	1 [illegible] "	5 [illegible] "
Butler	1 36 "	2 24 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 [illegible] "	7 46 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 57 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 [illegible] "
Goshen	3 24 "	4 12 "	9 26 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 52 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 16 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 27 "	10 42 "	8 08 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 21 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 46 "	9 15 "
Butler	9 15 "	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	9 37 "	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	10 06 "	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	10 56 "	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May 20th, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 2 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 19	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	4 45 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	7 50	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	9 55	
Lima	8 55	4 05	11 25	
Forest	10 10	5 20	12 20 am	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	1 35	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	1 40	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	2 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	3 40	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	5 08	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	6 49	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	7 50	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 13—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm			
Cincinnati				
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 30 "			4 05p
Auburn	11 30 "			5 30
Waterloo	11 44 "			6 00
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		[illegible]	6 55
Reading	1 40 "		7 10	7 40
Bankers	1 52 "		7 30	8 02
Jonesville	2 17 "		7 58	8 17
Jackson	3 35 "		9 40	9 25
Detroit	6 20 "		12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "		5 05	6 55
Lansing	5 57 "			
Saginaw				
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			3 55p
Lansing	10 00 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 30 "		11 15a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			9 50
Jackson Dep	11 35 am		6 05p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 44 pm		1 17	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "		44	8 12
Reading	1 13 "		10	8 28
Ar Angola	2 10 "		30	9 21
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 48 "			10 05
Auburn	3 08 "			10 30
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 50 "			11 55
Indianapolis	9 45 "			
Cincinnati	8 30 am			
Louisville	8 30 am			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	4 30pm
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	5 00
Bellaire	8 30am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	7 30
Cambridge	10 46	00am	8 50
Zanesville	11 55		10 00
ar Newark	1 00pm		
Columbus	3 00		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 00am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 30	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 0	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 00pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	11 30	3 00	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 20	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1a 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detoit		7 00a m	
Toledo	11 40 p m	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 30	
Saginaw		7 20	
Jack-on		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 am	4 25 p m	
Sheldon	8	4 50	
Ossian	8	5 10	
Bluffton	8	5 37	
Worthington	9 17	6 00	
Hartford	9 50	6 44	
Muncie	10 35	7 25	5 30 p m
Newcastle	11 35		6 20
Cambridge City	12 00		6 05
Beesons	12 50		6 35
Connersville	1 16 p m		6 45
Indianapolis	12 25 p m	9 35 p m	1 25 p m
Cincinnati	4 45		11 10 p m
Louisville	11 25	6 40 a m	8 40 a m
Terre Haute	2 44	1 50	1 50 a m
St. Louis	8 45	6 30	8 30 a m

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	1 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45 p m		9 45 p m
Terre Haute	8 22 a m		1 30 a m
Louisville	7 30 a m		7 00 p m
Cincinnati	1 45 p m	7 30 a m	
Indianapolis	4 00 p m		4 25 p m
Connersville	4 15 p m	10 20 a m	
Beesons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 18	
New Castle	5 30	12 25 p m	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45 a m
Hartford	7 25		7 48
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 21		8 55
Ossian	8 40		9 20
Sheldon	8 55		9 42
Fort Wayne	9 25 p m		10 20 a m
Jackson			3 25 p m
Saginaw			9 12 p m
Frand Rapids	10 05 a m		11 00 p m
Toledo	2 30 a m		4 50 p m
Detroit			6 15 p m

All trains daily, except Sundays.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 21 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 00	6 30
Mexico	7 42	8 07	8 10
Denver	7 53	8 25	8 50
Chili	8 12	8 50	9 10
Roann	8 30	9 05	9 55
Laketon	8 37	9 22	10 40
N. Manchester	8 48	9 50	11 00
Liberty Mills	8 58	10 05	11 32
Collamer	9 12	10 27	12 0 pm
S. Whitley	9 16	10 38	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	9 43	11 15	1 30
Coben's	9 59	11 43	2 30
Churubusco	10 10	12 00	
La Otto	10 30	12 20pm	2 55
Cedar Creek	10 37	12 44	35
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 07	55
Aupurn	10 56	1 13	5 10
Butler	11 30am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 3,	
Logansport ar	6 50pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 46am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 30	3 30
Roann	5 47	11 08	3 47
Laketon	5 32	10 40	3 10
North Manchester	5 25	10 25	1 40
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 11	1 12
Collamer	5 05	9 50	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	9 47	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 18	11 20
Collin's	4 25	8 52	10 37
Cherubusco	4 14	8 37	10 10
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 35
Cedar Creek	3 48	8 00	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 48	6 35	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible]tice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south [illegible]

Recorder Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 28th, 1877. Number 26.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBL COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGEN Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner o Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, [illegible]

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTE

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANON & FOLTZ.

PLAIN and ornamental painting. Special attention given to House and sign painting. Also Paper hanging and White Washing promptly attended to. Orders left at the old Post office building will receive our attention.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional sevices to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no1 6w

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

THE GREAT WAR HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Its organizations, campaigns, and battles; written at the request of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, chiefly from his Private Military Journal and official and other documents furnished by him. By Thos. B. Van Horne, U. S. A.

LIBRARY EDITIONS—2 vols., 8vo. with an Atlas of 22 campaign and battle maps. Prices, cloth $8.00; sheep, $10.00; half morocco $12.00.

POPULAR EDITION —With campaign map 2 vols 8vo cloth $5.00.

Every family in the land should have a copy of this most truthful, thorough and valuable contribution to the military history of the rebellion.

"The subject matter is admirable, well arranged and well designed."—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

"The 'book of books' on the war of the rebellion."—Maj-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Robert Clark & Co.

Have just published a valuable book for

Business Men, Lawyers,
and Magistrates.

JUDGE IGLEHART'S TREATISE. A comprehensive summary of the

LAW OF INDIANA.

As administered in all the courts, and apply to the business tractions of life; containing plain and simple statements of the principles and rules of law relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bankers' Drafts and Checks, Mortgage of Goods, Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyonces, Negligence, Sales, Contracts, Partnerships Work and Labor, Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc One large octave volume. Price $6.00, net

Sold by all booksellers, or sent by us, free of charge, on receipt of price.

In press, and will be published in July, JUDGE ADKINSON'S

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN
OFFCER'S GUIDE, FOR IND.

1 vol, 12 mo. Price $2.00, net

Send your orders now, and they will be filled on publication day.

Our list of Valuable Indiana Law Books

Davis' now Indiana Digest, 2 vols.	$12 00
Davis' Indiana Statutes, 2 vols.	13 00
Bicknell's Indiana Criminal Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Bicknell's Indiana Civil Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Hanover on the law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of horses and other live stock 8vo.	$4 00

Book Department.

Public and private libraries supplied on the most liberal terms, and correspondents invited with committees, teachers, prossional men and book buyers generally.

Particular attention given to the importations of foriegn books, periodicals, etc. Orders dispatched weekly.

Catlogues of miscellaneous, juvenile, school medical, law, theological and scientific books, supplied gratis on application.

Write to us for any book you desire, and it will be sent, post prepaid, at the catlogue price.

ROBERT CLARK & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli nated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

At a reception given Gov. Hendricks in New York, June 12th, Mr. Tilden said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—

Everybody knows that after the recent election, men who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States were counted out, and men who were not elected were counted in and seated. I disclaim any thought of personal wrong in noting this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is in truth the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise, it is as great a wrong as it is to me, and no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequence extend. Evils in government grow by success and by impunity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited by external force. If men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at elections, such an example will be imitated. Dissatisfaction exists always. Device to give color of law and false pretenses on which to found fraudulent decisions will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into practice if once condoned. In the world's history, changes in succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot box.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

The question now is, whether our elective system, in its substance as well as its form, is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled, there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government.

The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must stripe the example of everything that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust authors or beneficiaries of wrong to devise remedies, but when those who condemn the worng shall have the power they must devise measures which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible. If my voice could reach throughout our country, and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say, be of good cheer. The Republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The soverighty of the poeple shall be rescued from this peril and re-established. Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago, a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the millions of people who live in the city of New York. It had conquored or bribed or flattered and won almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in penitentiaries or in exile. History abonds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not server its political from its moral life.

Mr. Tilden was shaken hands with by several persons after he conclued and by none with more devotion than his nephew Pelton. He took a place beside the platform, rather back in the crowd, and being small of stature was lost there except when by some gap in the front line his more pallid face and still pugnacious under-lip was revealed in attractive reflection.

The following was Mr. Hendricks' speech:

SPEECH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the honor you do me. I appreciate it in part as an expession of personal rspect and confidence, but more as a declaration and assurance of your support of the principles and policies which, in honorable associations with your distinguished citizen, I was made a represetative in the political contest of last year. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor you show me, more highly because of your devotion to the political principle which experience has shown to be essential to the preservation of good and pure government and the prosperity of the people. Very earnestly the Democrats of this great city and State of Indiana, as also of other States contended for and demanded the restoration of local self government in all the States where it had been denied. They insisted upon a reduction throughout the entire public service in expenditures, not by hundreds, nor yet by [illegible] millions [illegible]. Therein was involved also a great reduction of the vast army of office holders, and the substitution of an honest for a dishonest administration. Contending for results so [illegible] right and honorable, their cause was great and their victory glorious, and I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means whereby the will and judgement of the people were defeated. The result as declared in Florida and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for the obvious reason that it was not true. A great and sincere people will rest with their final judgement only upon truth, and never upon fraud, though successfully through technicality.

Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or a whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic barty has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year, even that cannot remove our quiet discontent. The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the de facto administration, but will sustain it in what is right because it is right and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or sharp practice. The first fraud triumphant in American history must be assigned its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure, no Democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way not by allurements of office nor even by a strong appeal in abandonment by the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies, and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will the rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule, in accordance with Constitutional provisions.

All the Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free Republican Governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and cruel burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that productions will increase and lands advace in price, but they know that in the language of Gov. Morton, "It had become inevitable." Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the alters of the country. For years Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free Republican States throughout the South, and finally it became inevitable, because the right and truth were too strong to be longer surpressed. In this Democrats find reason to stand more firmly with their party out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government which is inherent in the people. The Democratic party during the past ten years has restored one State after another, until now, the tread of the soldier is head in no legislative hall, but in every State the people are governed by the laws of their own enacting, and by officers of their own choosing. (Applause.)

My fellow citizens, my home is in the west, and my associations have been with the people of that section. Among you personally I am almost a stranger, but I am received by you with open arms and cordial greetings. I need not say to you that I am gratified because of this fact; it has more than a personal significance. (cheers). Does it not declare that we have no sectional political sentiments and that we will have no sectional policies. Some may say that we ought to have and must have an eastern policy, while others will say that we must have a western policy, but it seems to me that a New Yorker or Indianian should understand better than that, and that our legislative and administrative policy shall be as broad and comprehensive as the industries, the trade and the commerce they are to influence. (Cheers.) Does not the trade of the great cities of the Atlantic extend beyond the mountains? Does it not pass the Mississippi and go across the Missouri wherever a new home is built upon the receeding border, wherever a new farm is made far out even into the shadows of the Rocky mountains. Whenever an additional Sale of cotton is produced in Louisiana and in Texas it adds something to the wealth and greatness of the city. Is there a New Yorker, who, as he walks up and down this great Broadway, hears and feels only the throbbing of a local commerce. Let such a man break loose from the narrow habits of his life. Let him go out in the great cotton growing and grain growing regions of the country, nor let him stop until he shall hear the waves of the pacific dashing against the golden shores of California, and he will go back better prepared to judge of the magnitude, and involved interests that are to be affected by the policy, commercial and financial, of the country. Successful enterprise and development in remote parts of the country are as certainly and most as directly connected with the properity of this city as are the permanent and valuable improvements made upon your distant streets. I have said this under the influence of the sentiment that in respect to production and trade and commerce the East, West and South are one; and I recognize no man as a Democrat who believes that there is hostility of interests between any of the sections of our great country. (Cheers.) A wise and just policy will alike and almost equally promote the prosperity of each section. Your judgement, men of New York City, should be as broad and comprehensive as the influence of your commerce, and as far reaching as the distant lines of your trade.

THE LATE ELECTION FRAUD.

I have but one word more to say. The outrage lately committed upon the rights of the people, not upon me and Governor Tilden, except that we are citizens of the country, the outrage upon the people in the act that denies to the people their own selection of their public officers according to the laws and the Constitution. That wrong will work, as has been suggested, its own reform. I have no fear of the future, even if the administration that is now in power shall take Democratic principles and undertake to build prosperity upon them, it can never gain the confidence and heart of the American people. (Applause.) It will never do to say that when one man has taken land that belongs to another by a title that is not good and holds it, that it is sufficient to say that that man who holds the land wrongfully will cultivate it better than the true owner would have done. (Applause.) Before we reach that question we must settle the question who owns the land. (Applause.) It is not because Governor Tilden has been wronged, but because the voice of the American people has been denied when that voice was spoken according to the constitution of the United States, and I fear not the result.

As I have already said, a great and sincere people will base their judgement and final action upon the truth. Democratic principles will be carried out into the forced government by Democrats and by fair-minded Republicans as will not make themselves a party to the wrong that was done last winter. This will be corrected in 1880 by a majority in the different States that will suprise all parties. I think I may say for 1880 as I said in 1876 that Indiana will again do her duty.

The speech of Mr. Hendricks was followed by great applause and three cheers.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.

June 7, 1877. no 23-3m.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Heybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS.

In the best portion of Kansas and that part of it that has made the State so famous.

Go to Southeastern Kansas, 380,000 acres in the popular and wealthy counties of Lime, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee yet remain unsold and are now offered for sale by the Mo. River Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. company, at a low price, and on credit running through ten years at 7 per cent interest.

Excursion to Baxter Springs Cherokee Co., July 5th 1877. Fare round trip $25.60. Tickets good for 30 days, to return on any regular train. For further information call or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT, Land Agent, Auburn, Ind.

WHILE THE ROBIN SINGS.

BY ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

The red-breast warbles in the leafless branches,
The first shy sparrow tries his tender trills,
And May, her girdle full of pallid blossoms,
Trails slow her faint-green robes across the hills.

And we rejoice; not with light words and laughter;
We watch the soft relenting of the sky,
But with a touch of vague, unspoken heart-ache,
We say "the spring has come"—and smile—and sigh.

Yet we are glad. How is it that our gladness
Is thus sedate, and calm, and well controlled?
Is it that joy no longer craves expression,
Or can it be that we are growing old?

Have we so changed? Are sense and spirit duller
Than when our happy hearts made louder mirth?
Has it grown less, our fond and quick perception
Of all the lovely moods of sky and earth?

Once we exulted in the morning's crimson,
The evening's purple, and the sunset's gold;
And every gleam and cloud brought added rapture—
Ere we had thought or dreamed of growing old.

Yet still our grateful hearts leap up responsive
To the brave blue-bird, laughing at the cold;
Our eyes note every tint of sky and ocean—
It cannot be that we are growing old.

So—while our nearness to the great All-mother
Preserves us humble, pure and tender-souled,
She gives us of her deathless youth and freshness,
And those who love her never can grow old.

The years may check or still our lighter laughter,
And hush our hearts with chidings manifold,
And spring may come and go, and find and leave us
Sobered, perhaps, but surely not grown old!
—*Scribner for June.*

BIANCA.

"Well, Bianca, darling, I'm glad this cousin of yours is coming to Oakwold."

"Why, Anthony!"

"Because you need society, and that of Eastbury is rather too orthodox and primitive for your tastes. As for my own, my medical labors have become no longer a sinecure since old Doctor Parton's death, and you see very little of me during the daytime, just at present."

"Indeed, that is true, Anthony;" and beautiful Bianca Stanley clasped those graceful arms of hers very lovingly about her young husband's neck. "I miss you more than words can tell, sometimes. You remember what pleasant mornings we used to spend during May—the first month after our arrival at Oakwold? You read me those charming 'Idyls of the King,' and it was all so delicious; and now"—

"Now I am a man of leisure no longer," Anthony Stanley interrupted, "but one of the busiest doctors in all the county, perhaps. But, Bianca, I want to ask you a few questions about this cousin. Do you exactly relish the idea of her coming here to pay for her board? I confess, candidly, that I do *not*."

Bianca laughed merrily.

"Perhaps I ought to feel very much ashamed of our limited circumstances, Anthony; that's the way to express yourself elegantly, I believe, when you want to say that you are not well off; but, somehow, I would just as lief the whole world knew exactly how we are situated. Of course, Ellinor understands all about it. Not having seen me since her return from France, she is anxious to spend a few weeks here at Oakwold Cottage, and I am immensely anxious to have her. Accordingly, she proposes doing so, instead of accompanying her mother and sisters to Scarborough. She is not willing to make a third member of our family, you know, without"—

"Yes, yes, I understand. Well, Bianca, you may take her payments for pin-money, if you choose. And now tell me something about your cousin. What is she like?"

"Like a very lovely woman, Anthony."

"Handsome?"

"Very."

"Clever?"

"As a schoolmistress. You will be delighted with her conversation, I know. She has a faculty, people say, of making all other women appear stupid and trivial by contrast."

"Nonsense, Bianca. That simile of the schoolmistress was very poorly chosen, if you want to prepossess me with your cousin. I abhor schoolmistresses. Just hand me that bottle directly behind your elbow, that's a dear."

Mrs. Stanley turned toward the row of bottles placed upon a shelf in her husband's surgery, in front of the desk at which he was then seated.

"Which, Anthony? This one, containing white liquid?"

"Gracious, no! That's a horribly poisonous compound. Imagine poor Mrs. Marlowe's feelings if I took over to her sick baby a vial of that deadly stuff. The one to the right of it, if you please. Thanks, my dear. And now, one more question. When is Miss Ellinor Erskine going to make her appearance at the cottage?"

"To-morrow morning, she writes me. And we may expect her, for Ellinor is infallible about keeping promises."

The next morning Miss Erskine justified her cousin's remark by arriving at Oakwold. The greeting which she received from Bianca Stanley was warm and affectionate. The two ladies had been intimate friends for almost as long as each could remember, and the love which existed between them was, on Bianca's side, at least, of the sincerest nature. Physically, they formed a striking contrast, Mrs. Stanley's delicate pink-and-white complexion, pale-gold hair, and *petite* figure being widely different from her cousin's statuesque, stately beauty.

It was beauty of a superb type, most people were fain enthusiastically to admit on seeing Ellinor Erskine for the first time. Unusually tall, but of such perfect grace in her every posture and gesture that tallness was a charm, not a defect; possessing a skin of the purest whiteness, hair of that glossy blue-black hue which is so rarely seen, and eyes of a deep, lustrous hazel; showing, in her manner and conversation, all that the most cultivated and fastidious taste could desire, Miss Erskine was what we may term a fascinating woman in every respect.

The first evening following her arrival at Oakwold, she accompanied her host and hostess on a twilight walk along the exquisite wooded shore near which the cottage was situated—a line of rugged, picturesque land, where rocks, and bowlders, and fringy cedars made quite a battle for predominance, yet mingled their wild elements in one wilder sort of harmony beautiful beyond expression.

"We must show Ellinor the arm-chair, Anthony," Mrs. Stanley remarked, as the party stood on a low cliff overhanging the waters beneath, bathed just then in the soft purple of sunset. "It's only about a yard from where we now are."

"The arm-chair!" Miss Erskine said, in surprised tones. "What can you possibly mean, Bianca?"

"A perfect arm-chair," was the reply, "carved out of rock by that slow old sculptor yonder, the sea. Anthony and I discovered it about a month ago."

They reached the spot presently, and found the curiosity Bianca had mentioned—a mass of rock, so worn by the immemorial action of the waves below it as to bear an exact resemblance, legs omitted, to an exceedingly comfortable, commodious arm-chair.

"How delightful!" exclaimed Miss Erskine, seating herself in this piece of natural furniture. "I suppose you come here often, Bianca—you and that loving husband of yours?" with a glance of the young lady's hazel eyes in Doctor Stanley's direction. "There's ample room for two, by the way, isn't there?"

"Oh, yes," Bianca answered. "We do sit there now and then. Anthony read me Tennyson's 'Idyls' in this spot about a month ago."

Mrs. Stanley's remark served to turn the conversation, during their homeward walk, upon literary subjects; and, if her husband had not concluded that Miss Erskine's intellect was fully equal to her beauty, certain clever words which now fell from the lips of Bianca's cousin must have assured him that such was the fact.

"I like her immensely," he said to his wife later that evening, when their guest had retired. "She is certainly a very brilliant woman."

"I'm so glad you think so," was the pleased response. "Ellinor is going to make your summer, as well as mine, Anthony, very delightful, I am sure."

Before many days had passed, Bianca Stanley had cause to recollect her prophecy with regard to Ellinor Erskine. There seemed decided probability of her making Anthony's summer far more pleasant than his wife had anticipated. Liking her cousin, Bianca began to tell herself, with an occasional pang of something very similar to jealousy, was a different matter from appearing almost fascinated by that cousin's society.

"Of course, the young wife mentally confessed, "I am just the least bit jealous. Why should I not feel so? It's perfectly natural. Anthony and I have been leading such a mutually devoted sort of existence ever since our marriage that it annoys me to see him treat another woman politely. Beyond a doubt, he only means to be polite, nothing more. I am very foolish, but I suppose the folly is common to most newly-married wives."

At the end of another fortnight, however, Bianca's slight annoyance had assumed a far different form. It had grown to be a terror. She believed that he was in love with Ellinor Erskine.

Resolutely proud, she suffered her agony—for agony it was, of the keenest sort—to betray itself by no word or sign. If her treatment of Ellinor Erskine showed faint traces of coldness she could not refrain from exhibiting now and then, it was of so slight a nature as not to be observed by her husband.

Several weeks wore away. Bianca's life had become a torture now. She seldom joined in the conversation between Anthony and her cousin; she seldom intruded upon their frequent *tete-a-tetes*. Some women would have shown their anguish in bitter upbraidings and passionate accusations; Bianca held her peace, and was wofully miserable. She loved her husband with an intense depth of love, and was called upon daily to observe his reckless admiration of another woman. It was torment, and yet she spoke no word.

* * * * * * *

"Yes, I am forced to go," Dr. Stanley said. "I had hoped to spend this lovely afternoon in your society, but—a doctor proposes, a patient *disposes*, if you'll pardon my mutilation of an old proverb."

"I am very sorry," Ellinor Erskine murmured; and those bewitching hazel eyes—how utterly had they bewitched the man who now stood beside her—looked even more than the sorrow she professed to feel. "We were going to take a long walk together this afternoon, were we not?"

"Yes. Don't speak about it in that tone, please, or you'll make me do very desperate things in the way of professional neglect."

"Ah, I have no such power over you, I fear," accompanying the words with a long, soft sigh.

Dr. Stanley laughed an odd, harsh sort of laugh.

"I have told you what power you possess, Ellinor; I have told you of the absorbing love that——"

"Hush, Anthony, you are speaking too loudly. We might be overheard!"

And Ellinor Erskine glanced toward one of the windows opening out from the veranda in which they stood. There was a faint rustle of one of the curtains at that window just then, which Miss Erskine, if she noticed it, mistook for a motion caused by the light, September breeze.

Dr. Stanley's tones had changed decidedly when he again spoke: "Thomas is at the gate yonder with my carriage. Perhaps I shall be able to return sooner than I expect to do; but now I have no choice in the matter of remaining. We can take our walk at twilight, if I should return in time. That rocky arm-chair will be a very pleasant spot for such a lovely evening as we are promised. Good-by!"

"Good-by!" she answered, smiling; and then their hands met.

Just at this moment, in the little surgery at the rear of the cottage, there stood a white-faced, wild-eyed woman, searching for something among the array of bottles on a certain shelf. That which she came to seek was found presently, and she clutched it with a fierce, eager grasp, hurrying, a moment later, from the apartment.

* * * * * * *

"What a lovely evening! Your prophecy was a correct one, Doctor."

"Yes," Anthony Stanley responded, as he and Miss Erskine strolled shoreward with slow, lingering steps. "Just watch the waters. They are a perfect blaze of silver and crimson from here. Have you thought over all that I said, Ellinor, last evening? Are you prepared to give me an answer—about *our flight*, I mean?"

He was looking fixedly at her face; but she avoided the glance.

There are some women who love to stand upon the verge of moral precipices, enjoying the danger, but feeling secure enough, during its continuance, in their own powers of equipoise. Ellinor Erskine was such a woman. She had gone to the utmost limits of a precipice now, and had looked down upon the perilous depths beneath her, and had enjoyed the excitement of her dizzy position, and had maintained her coolheadedness throughout. It was time to draw back. To have taken the leap, as this man at her side had been urging her to take, would have been an act of folly altogether ridiculous.

"I must disenchant the infatuated creature," she murmured to herself, "before we return to Oakwold." Then aloud, "I will give you my answer when we reach the arm-chair, Doctor Stanley."

They reached it soon afterward. Its high back, carved from the living stone, rose up clear and distinct against the evening sky.

"Heaven help me, Ellinor, if that answer is not what I hope for!" he whispered. "Be the passion sinful or righteous, I have learned to love you. My God! Bianca!"

He stood frozen with horror now, gazing within the recess of the rocky chair. Her face wearing the unmistakable stamp of death, her golden tresses floating upon the soft breeze, one livid hand clenching a small vial-shaped bottle, the other pressed convulsively against her bosom, Bianca Stanley sat within the granite arm-chair, upright, ghastly, immovable.

She had told the secret of her agony at last, and had told it in a voice of such terrible power and meaning that they who looked upon the awful rebuke of her lifeless beauty must expiate their sin with lifelong repentance!

Catching a Bear with a Lariat.

Mr. John Wilson, who lives on the Colorado river, near Beasley's, San Saba county, killed last week a very large brown bear. He was cow-hunting, and had a revolver with three barrels loaded when he came in sight of bruin. He gave chase immediately, and with three balls wounded him slightly. Having no more ammunition, he had recourse to his lariat. Many times did the bear detach the rope from his neck before it tightened around it, when finally Wilson checked the horse the instant the noose was passing over the bear's head. A quick jerk with the hand, a hard pull from the saddle pommel, as the trained cow horse fell back on his haunches, and the fierce beast was secured. Then commenced a series of plunges, snarls, angry growls, and frantic efforts to sever the lasso; but with each struggle the rope became tighter about his throat. Finally the air passages were closed, and the bear was, as the horse breaker styles it, choked down. Wilson sprang from the horse and fastened the rope to a tree, then caught the bear by the hind feet and kept him stretched until he quit struggling. Then with a small but sharp-pointed pocket-knife he severed his jugular vein. The bear weighed 400 pounds when dressed.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

Russians With English Faces.

The Russian soldiers seem to be imitating something besides the tactics of the Teutonic army. They are well-behaved in camp and on the streets; they pay for what they get; they are not intemperate. "They walk along the streets," says a correspondent of the *Standard*, "do their business, and take their pleasure with a simple, frank unconsciousness that reminds one of no service in Europe saving the English." They not only act like British soldiers, but they even look like them. In figure, face, and expression, the correspondent adds, the Muscovite officer resembles his British contemporary more closely than he does the German. The affected stiffness of the latter is wanting, while that frivolity which used to be conspicuous has disappeared. They live merrily, as why should they not, whose business 'tis to die, but they are prudent and decorous withal. Such flowing of champagne was never beheld in Bucharest, but it flows with a pleasant ripple. The young fellows mind their own business, crack their jokes modestly among themselves, stare, not offensively, at ladies, and treat the civil population with a perfect courtesy. The physical resemblance to Englishmen can be traced even in the ranks.

Gen. Grant's European Tour.

In response to a letter of Elihu B. Washburne to ex-President Grant, inquiring whether he will visit Paris on leaving England, the latter replies that it will at present be impossible to do so, but that he may do so in September. His present intention is to make an extended European tour, embracing Sweden and Norway, and then, sailing down the Rhine, visit Switzerland, his programme of route possibly including the usual Italian cities visited by tourists.—*Cable Dispatch.*

A Mathematical Prodigy.

An Austrian boy, 13 years old, named Solomon Stone, attending school in New York, proves to be a mathematical prodigy. He solves the most difficult problems in mental arithmetic with an ease seldom, if ever, attained by old professional accountants. He adds six columns of figures at once, does fractions and calculates interest and square root with the same readiness—all mentally and much quicker than an expert mathematician with paper and pencil.

High Bluffs.

"They say the bluffs are mighty high on the south side of the Danube," remarked one of a party who were about to drink at a saloon counter this morning. A thirsty check-guerrilla seized the opportunity to ring in: "High bluffs, eh? Why, they ain't nothin' to what I see the other night. Why, I see Jim Orndorff plank up $250 on king high, and get away with the pot. Whatcha think o' that for a bluff?"—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

A VERY singular feature in the marine landscapes between Terre del Fuego and the contiguous mainland is the floating gardens of sea-weed. The plant frequently grows to a length of between 300 and 400 feet. It gives cover and pasturage to every species of crustacea, great and small, while the intertangled mass, swaying like a ponderous curtain in the water, effectually breaks the shock of the most tremendous rollers.

ALL SORTS.

IT is a fraud to borrow what we are not able to repay.

CANKER-WORMS are killing the famous elms of New Haven.

ADMIRE not what is most pleasant, but what is most useful.

RICHARD H. DANA has attained the great age of 90 years.

SOME 800 dozen frogs' limbs from Detroit reach New York daily.

FORTY journals are published in Germany devoted to Socialism.

MOST of the Southern papers take the side of the Turks in the war.

A BOUQUET of 850 flowers, each of a different kind, was exhibited at a Georgia fair.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND men, women and children are picking strawberries at Norfolk, Va.

THE London papers employ seventy-four Parliamentary reporters, the *Times* leading with fifteen.

ONE Boston gentleman has a cook who has been in the family fifty-four years and still thrives.

THE little town of Salem, N. C., with 2,000 inhabitants, has gathered and sent to market, during the past three years, more than 3,000,000 pounds of blackberries, for which the gatherers received nearly $500,000.

IN an election for school trustees in Denver, Col., votes were cast by 328 women. Only one was challenged, a miss of 18 years, who knew she was old enough to marry and thought she was old enough to vote.

TO-DAY Berlin is covered with the wrecks of speculative credulity. Many of the millionaires of a few years ago are in a state verging on absolute poverty. Over-production and over-speculation have caused the crisis.

THE equality in point of numbers of the sexes is most nearly attained in France. For every 1,000 men there are 1,007 women. The other extreme is found in Paraguay, where there are 2,089 women for 1,000 men.

A CHURCH in Berlin, made of paper, is octagonal without and circular within. The material is made waterproof by saturating it with vitriol, lime water, whey, and the white of eggs. The building has fine relief work on the outside, and papier-mache statues adorn the interior.

HOBART PASHA'S valor, rash and impetuous as it seems to the lazy Turks, has been in the way of his preferment. He goes among them by the name of "Veli-Pasha" (Mad Pasha), and they hold, or affect to hold, him of little or no account in council.

COOKED snails are said to possess the power of restoring tone to the coating of the stomach when badly injured by strong drink. The sale of snails is a source of much profit to the peasants of Tivoli, near Rome, Italy, and the flavor is said to be more delicious than that of oysters.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Hayes attended the decoration ceremonies at Arlington Heights, near Washington, and in person and with flowers brought by themselves strewed the graves of the dead soldiers. Especially they decorated with their own hands the "Monument to the Unknown."

A FARMER in Ohio was prevented six weeks ago from cutting his throat with a razor. He said he would starve himself. He has since been kept alive on such liquids as he could by pretext be persuaded to swallow. He has had his coffin made, and it stands in his house ready for use.

REAL estate in Washington is at a desperately low figure. The elegant mansion erected by Gen. Howard and subsequently purchased by Mrs. Schoolcraft, was lately disposed of for a mere trifle. The magnificent residence formerly owned by John Chamberlain went off last week for a trifle.

PUBLIC opinion in Germany is thus reflected in a conversation between two good burghers of Berlin, taken from a Berlin paper: First burgher—"So we are likely to have another war with France?" Second burgher—"Let us pray they may thrash us, so that they may be as poor as we are."

A GROVE of the great trees of the Yosemite has just been explored. It is of an altitude similar to that of the other groves, 6,000 feet. Instead, however, of being only a cluster of forty trees, it is a six-mile-square collection of 10,000. There are trees in it estimated to be from 100 to 4,000 years old.

A COMPARISON of the dairy interest with the cotton crop shows some peculiar results rather adverse to cotton's kingship. The 10,000,000 milch cows in this country are worth $450,000,000, and the amount realized from their production foots up to $275,142,585, while the last cotton crop was worth only $200,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA has completed her 58th year; only twelve other of the thirty-eight reigning sovereigns of Christendom have attained to this age. The oldest of all is the Pope, who is 85, Emperor William is 80, the Czar is 59, Victor Emanuel is 57, Emperor Francis Joseph is nearly 47. The youngest of the sovereigns is Alphonso of Spain.

HERE is a remark from the La Crosse *Sun* which will be appreciated by consumers of breadstuffs: "There is something peculiar about flour. When wheat goes up 10 cents a bushel, flour finds it out by telegraph, but when wheat goes down, flour gets the news from the east by canal, and a mighty slow canal at that. The city should appoint some one to notify flour when wheat goes down."

PETRIFIED sea turtles and cocoanuts have been found in earth mounds in Southern Colorado. These mounds form a vast range, and are fifteen miles from the foot of the Rocky mountains. One is four miles in circumference at the base, and has a thrifty growth of trees. Petrified and agatized wood is beneath the surface. The mounds are thought to have ages ago been islands of the sea.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S sealing voyage this year has been uncommonly prosperous. Vessels of the fleet have already returned with full cargoes, the cargo of one of them being 27,000 furs. Her voyage lasted only fifteen days. All of the vessels were propelled by steam, steamers having been found more profitable than sailing vessels. Only half as many men as were formerly employed are now needed on the fleet.

A Turkish Carriage.

A talega has wooden seats, with a wooden roof, open at the sides, and springs there are none. It is an instrument of torture, devised to shake out the teeth and batter in the skull, and, before we had jogged many miles along the road, there were so many bumps on the top of my head that a phrenologist would have sworn that I was a lunatic. And so I was, for trusting myself to such a horrible contrivance for making man uncomfortable and sore, when I had two strong legs able and willing to carry me. But forewarned, forearmed—never again has mortal man been able to lure me into a like agitating machine.—*Col. Baker.*

The King Comes!

We were crossing an alley on East Mansfield street when our attention was called by some boys drumming on a tight board fence. Suddenly a little fellow on the opposite side on tip-toes called out, "Stop your noise, boys." "Hello, Tommy, is that you?" said one of the boys. "Yes, and we've got a new baby; he's orful tired, walked all the way from heaven last night; don't want any row kicked up round here now."—*Crawford (O.) Forum.*

Alligators as a Regular Diet.

The shooting of alligators in the swamp in St. Charles parish, La., is of more frequent occurrence now than formerly, the colored people preferring the meat of these animals to that of any of the wild game in our woods. They assert that it is more sustaining than beef, and more tender and savory than chicken or fish.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

American Spendthrifts.

The New York *Times* says: "More credits have been granted by our leading banking houses so far this season than for two or three years back. As New York alone very probably issues $45,000,000 of credits, the total amount of money spent by our tourists in a season of four months abroad may be set down at something not less than $100,000,000."

SEND us, from every town and county in America, poems—sad, sweet, dreamy poems on "Summer." Write only on one side of the paper, please. We want the other side of the sheet to write editorials on.

"Canker in the Bud."

You watch its development with expectant solicitude—the choice, exquisitely-molded bud, which promises to unfold with the perfect flower. You perhaps think how it will adorn the drawing-room vase, and anticipate the pleasure of showing it to your flower-loving friends. But some morning you find its head drooping, its fragrance fled, and an ugly purple spot on one of the delicately-tinted petals. It is the poet's "canker in the bud." How often the loathsome canker blights the cherished "infant blossoms" in our household gardens—those human buds which give earnest of a brilliant future. The noisome canker, so long concealed—scrofula—at length reveals its dreaded presence and to our bright hopes succeeds the most agonizing fear, for we know the fatal sequel it portends—pulmonary consumption. It is estimated by eminent medical authorities that at least one-fifth of mankind are afflicted with this insidious malady. But its ravages are so secret that even its victims are unaware of its presence until it suddenly discloses itself in some of its myriad and ofttimes fatal forms. A slight cutaneous eruption is often the only indicator of its presence. The only means of exterminating this disease from the system is by a thorough course of constitutional treatment. This treatment must fulfil three indications, namely, promote nutrition, alter or purify the blood, and arrest disorganization of the tissues and the formation of tubercles. No more efficient alterative can be employed for these purposes than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. While imparting strength and tone to the digestive organs it cleanses the blood and heals the diseased tissues. Test its virtues ere the deadly canker has blighted the life you prize.

A Medicine of Many Uses.

A medicine which remedies dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, intermittent and remittent fevers, urinary and uterine troubles, depurates the blood, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and gout, and relieves nervousness, may be truly said to have many uses. Such an article is Hostetter's Bitters, one of the most reliable alteratives of a disorderly to a well-ordered state of the system ever prepared or sold. It has been over a quarter of a century before the public, is indorsed by many eminent professors of the healing art, and its merits have received repeated recognitions in the columns of leading American and foreign journals. It is highly esteemed in every part of this country, and is extensively used in South America, Mexico, the British possessions and the West Indies. If its increase in public favor in the past is to be regarded as a reliable criterion of its gain in popularity in coming years, it has indeed a splendid future before it.

Good Material is Always Requisite

to great results. You may have the best flour, eggs, milk, shortening, however, and still have poor bread, cake, pastry, etc. Why? You didn't use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. With this last magic element to give order, harmony and union to the rest, the result is a mathematical certainty. Try it, and be convinced.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

SEND $1, and fifteen cents for postage, and get the Chicago *Ledger* for one year. The *Ledger* is the most successful, in fact the only successful, literary paper ever published in the West. The above price is merely nominal for such a valuable paper. Address The *Ledger* Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

SEE advertisement of S. Taylor & Co. in another column of this paper.

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN.—You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE allays irritation, removes dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree.

SEND TO S. TAYLOR & Co., Chicago, for a price list. See advertisement in another column.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague at once.*

TURF GOODS
Largest and Best Stock in the West.
FINE HARNESS,
Whips, Boots, and All Kinds of Horse Clothing.
Horse Boots of all kinds manufactured to order, and sent on approval to parties ordering by mail. Give our prices before making your purchases. Ad'ress
S. TAYLOR & CO.,
161 East Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP

THE novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Box containing Cream Jug, Covered Sugar-Bowl, Spoon Holder, Covered Butter Dish, 12 Goblets, 8-eight-inch Oval Dishes, Water Pitcher, 2 seven-inch High Fruit Dishes, 12 Individual Sauce Dishes, 1 Cake Salver, all of good quality Glass, for the box............$3.00
Box containing 2 dozen half-pint Table and 4 dozen Tin Covered Jelly Tumblers............$2.50
Box containing 2 dozen Table and 6 dozen [illegible] Jelly Tumblers............$2.00

Window Glass, Box 50 ft.	Best.	Second.	Third.
6 by 8 to 10 by 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nails, Keg of 100 lbs. [illegible]
We will furnish any of above articles at prices stated, delivered on board cars or steamboats here. The money must, in all cases, accompany the order. Send P. O. Order, Bankers' Draft or Registered Letter. Reference, 5th National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address,
HENRY H. VANCE, P. O. Box [illegible], Pittsburgh.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
— OR —
FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.
Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

KANSAS FARMS
FREE HOMES.
Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.*

LADIES! BEWARE of

Imitations.

EGGLESTON'S
SENSIBLE
TRUSS

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers,
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

COLLINS & CO'S
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS
GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE.
FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO
COLLINS & Co.
212 WATER ST. NEW-YORK CITY.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words "Jackson's Best" on it. Sold by Jobbers generally. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U.S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circ'rs of instructions, etc., sent free.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

To a Northern farmer it is a great [illegible] land to buy [illegible] will maintain clover. With that only labor and skill are needed to insure profitable farming.—*[illegible] Gazette.*

Ashes.—Do not allow ashes of any kind to be wasted. It will pay to haul leached ashes several miles, when one has his own team and a laborer at fair wages. Coal ashes when spread around berry bushes of any sort, or around grape vines, will aid materially in producing large and fair fruit.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

A correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* says: "The only effectual remedy for wire-worm I know of is a thorough cultivation of the soil. Those that are troubled with them will find by examining their soil that it is cold, and by stirring it thoroughly it will get warmer. By so doing they will kill the wire-worm, as it cannot live in warm ground."

Reject the Scrubs.—In stock-breeding retire from service forthwith, every scrub male, whether of the cattle, horse, sheep, pig or poultry family, and use none but good stock animals, as it costs about as much to raise a scrub of any kind as it does a cross-bred or thoroughbred. Therefore if a farmer would utilize his feed so as to get the most money therefrom, he should breed none but good-blooded animals.—*Rural Home.*

Prevention of Swarming.—A correspondent of the *Bee Keepers Magazine*, in relation to the swarming of bees, says: "After I have had all the increase I desire, when a hive shows an inclination to swarm I move it to the place of some weaker hive. In that way I make all my colonies strong, and when I have accomplished that object but still have a hive that threatens to swarm I change places with another, that may also show signs of swarming. The change of workers destroys the propensity of swarming for the time being, and by giving them plenty of box room they will store honey, and if they are again inclined to swarm, you may move back again and it will have the effect."

Keeping Down the Weeds.—The London *Garden* remarks: "The only remedy for weeds is prompt destruction in a young state. Weeds are easily eradicated if never allowed to advance beyond the seed-leaf. Once let their roots run deep and wide, and their tops rise high, and then the weeds are masters in the garden. It provokes one to see the complacency with which some cultivators allow weeds to establish themselves in flower beds or borders, or on roads or walks, and their subsequent futile efforts to subjugate them. Prompt destruction will vanquish the very worst of them. Plantains, grass, thistles, and docks, are perhaps the most difficult to eradicate. But if by any neglect these have gained a strong footing in any garden, constant beheading alone will destroy them. No plant can live long if never allowed to form leaves or stems, and the shortest, surest, easiest way to eradicate the worst weeds is by incessant cutting off all their visible parts."

Scarecrows.—The best scarecrow is a suspended looking glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind, the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of a hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.—*Scientific American.*

About the House.

Tooth Powder.—Three ounces calc. carb. precp., one and a half ounces sapo Castile, one-half ounce pulv. camph.

Put one or two red peppers or a few pieces of charcoal into a pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with an offensive odor.

To Remove Mildew.—Take equal parts of lemon juice, salt, starch and soft soap; rub on thickly, lay on the grass in the hot sun. Renew the application two or three times a day.

Bread Pancakes.—Cut bread dough which is ready for baking into strips or fancy designs, and drop into hot lard. When they are a fine brown, drain them well, and send to the breakfast-table very hot. To be eaten with sirup.

Fried Bread in Batter.—One tablespoonful of sweet, light dough; make it into a thin batter by one cup of sweet milk; add three or four eggs, one and a half cups flour, teaspoonful of salt. Cut light bread into thin slices, dip into this batter, and fry in hot lard. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and garnish with jelly, if agreeable.

For Shampooing.—Dissolve one teaspoonful of borax in a cup of hot water; apply the liquid to the scalp until a good lather is produced; then rinse well with warm water, until the hair feels soft and natural; if desired, a cold water rinse may be taken at the last; wipe the hair dry, and let it hang loosely about the shoulders to get the air through.

Washing.—The following suggestions are recommended by a correspondent who has tested them: For ordinary washing, use a tablespoonful of borax to every five gallons of water, and two ounces of soap; soak the clothes in this over night; give them a thorough boiling without wringing. When the clothes are very much soiled, see that the water is made soft with borax. Clothes thus washed will not turn yellow. In washing flannels, use one tablespoonful of borax to five gallons of water, without soap. It will not shrink them. For starching linen, use one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling starch. For washing and bleaching laces, put one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling water; leave your articles to soak in the solution for twenty-four hours, then wash with a little soap. For cleansing black cashmeres, wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water—very blue, and iron on the wrong side while damp.

Death of Gen. Henningsen—A Remarkable Career.

One of the most noted characters of Washington, Gen. Charles Frederick Henningsen, died at his residence in that city a few days ago. He was the natural son of a British nobleman, and his varied career as an adventurer has not been surpassed among the many that have crowded Washington in the past century. During his last days this noted man was reduced to most abject poverty. He was a very remarkable-looking man. He was over six feet three inches in height. He always wore a black, close-fitting suit of clothes that had the appearance of a half-military dress. Even down to his last days, when suffering, he could never bring himself down to ask for charity. As he spoke all of the Continental languages with the greatest fluency, his friends attempted to secure him a place as translator in the State Department. Every attempt, however, failed. He died alone. He was of Scandinavian extraction, born in England in 1815. At the age of 19 he went to Spain to espouse the cause of Don Carlos, the grandfather of the present pretender to the Spanish throne. His first service was as a Captain in the body-guard of Zumalacarrequi. He was subsequently made Colonel, and in that capacity led a column against Madrid, capturing the outer fortifications of the city, and held them for several hours, until notified that Don Carlos could send him no reinforcements. He was once captured. After being liberated he fought against Russia in the Caucasus. Returning to England, he wrote "Revelations of Russia," three volumes, which was translated into French. He afterward took part on the national side in the Hungarian war of 1848-9. In 1855 he commanded a filibustering expedition to Nicaragua, where he joined Walker, who was afterward shot; Gen. Henningsen, however, managed to make his escape, after having served with great gallantry. During the late civil war in this country he served in the Confederate army as Colonel, and frequently commanded the defenses of Richmond. After the war he took up his residence in Washington and became interested in the cause of Cuba. His principal writings are "Twelve Months' Campaign with Zumalacarrequi," "The Past and Future of Hungary," "The White Slave" (a novel), "Eastern Europe," "Sixty Years Hence" (a novel of Russian life), and "Analogies and Contrasts."

Vesuvius Firing Up.

Vesuvius has every appearance of firing up for another eruption. Smoke is constantly issuing from the crater, and occasionally in immense volumes, that overspread the atmosphere like a sable pall. The other day a dense black cloud that had gathered about the crater was suddenly driven over Pompeii. Ashes and cinders fell in a thick shower, and for a time it looked as if the midday darkness that attended the eruption which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum was to be renewed, and the partially disentombed city was to be buried up again. I thought of the fate of Diomed's family, smothered to death in the wine cellar, where they sought refuge. When the cloud drifted over, the pavements of Pompeii were covered with a thin layer of hot volcanic ashes and minute scoriæ. I asked the director of excavations if Pompeii might not be covered up again. "That depends on the duration of an eruption of Vesuvius," he said, "and its character. Should it break forth on the eastern side of the mountain, eject masses of scoriæ, volcanic ashes, and showers of boiling water, the effect would be as disastrous as in the 79th year of the Christian era, when Herculaneum was covered up by a strata of volcanic matter sixty feet deep, and Pompeii and Stabia and other cities were entombed beneath heaps of mud and volcanic deposits." Vesuvius is the most uncertain of volcanoes. Prior to A. D. 79, it had slumbered for centuries. Since then it has been more or less active, with spasmodic intervals of tremendous fury and desolation. Pompeii is more than one-half excavated, but much remains to be done before this old Greek city will again be entirely laid open to view within its walled circuit.—*Naples Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

Rejected Manuscript.

A London court decided not long ago that the editor of a newspaper or magazine is bound to return a rejected article if it is demanded, when it is still extant, but is not bound to give compensation for its destruction, if he has destroyed it before it is demanded. A case of the kind has lately been decided at Paris. The director of a paper there received the manuscript of a story, and gave a receipt for it. After several months the author asked for the insertion of his work, its restitution, or compensation. The director asserted that he gave up the manuscript to a representative of the author who came to reclaim it, but does not seem to have produced proof of this, and added that the notice at the head of his paper, to the effect that manuscript would not be returned, was sufficient to relieve him from all responsibility. The Tribunal of Commerce of the Department of the Seine, looking to the fact that the receipt of the article had been acknowledged by the editor, gave the author damages to the amount of $240.

High Price of Potatoes.

Old potatoes are selling in Hartford for $1.50 a bushel—an unheard-of price—and the quality is not of the very best, either. Nor is this the worst of it. Owing to the ravages of the Colorado potato-bugs, who are not only here, but apparently come to stay, the chances seem to be that prices will be no better next winter and spring. It is said some of the farmers have plowed up their potato fields and put in corn. At the State prison, where we suppose they use 2,000 bushels a year, the Warden has cut down his purchases of that vegetable more than half since the price rose to $1.50. He is cultivating tomatoes for the prisoners as a substitute, and gives them rice in place of potatoes.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Montenegrin Against Turk—The Battles at Dugs Pass—Terrible Slaughter of Turkish Troops.

The cable furnishes the following details of the recent desperate attempt of the Turkish troops under Sulieman Pasha to force the famous Dugs pass, in Montenegro, and their disastrous repulse: After making his dispositions with great care, and seizing several important positions in front of Krystac and at the immediate entrance of the Dugs pass, Sulieman Pasha advanced with several battalions and mountain artillery to force the defile held by the Montenegrins. There being only one available road, and that leading directly through the Dugs Pass, the Turks sought, by dint of sheer fighting, to seize the bends of the road so as to place their guns in position to support the advance of the head of their column.

The ground was favorable for this plan of operations. For the first two days the Montenegrins slowly retired before the well-deployed Turkish line, until the narrowing of the ground and the increasing difficulties of the road forced the Turks to reduce their front. Then the concentrated fire of the Montenegrins, delivered from every rock and gully of the rugged mountain slopes, began to tell with frightful effect on the Turks. Amid a perfect hail-storm of bullets the brave Turkish infantry struggled onward, encumbering the road with their dead and wounded at every step. The guns posted before Golia shelled the defile in advance, but with little effect, as the Montenegrins were well covered and suffered only when the Turks desperately charged on them amid the rocks and brushwood.

The fighting on the third day was almost hand to hand, the combatants firing in each other's faces at a few yards' distance. But, although the Turks gained ground slowly, it was at a terrible cost in men. Their superior numbers enabled them to push up supports to take the places of the slain, and it seemed as if the head of the Turkish column of attack was melting away as before a furnace. Notwithstanding the stubborn bravery of Sulieman Pasha's troops, the fourth day's fighting found them no nearer the key of the pass, and they had already lost nearly 3,000 men. Still they endeavored to maintain possession of the ground they had gained at such a fearful cost. But the effort was hopeless. The hardy Montenegrins repulsed every attempt to advance, and it became now only a question of covering the retreat of the exhausted column. This was begun by a furious onslaught on the Montenegrins by the troops furthest in advance, but which was quickly repulsed by a murderous fire. The retreat now became general, and the victorious mountaineers speedily followed the retiring Turks, killing an immense number, and reoccupying their former positions.

In this prolonged and bloody combat, lasting over five days, the Turks have lost over 4,000 men and a quantity of arms left on the field. The victorious Montenegrins lost 700 men, and the disproportion in casualties is due wholly to the natural strength of their position and to the necessary exposure of the Turks during the attack and retreat.

Lotteries and the Mails.

A decision of Judge Blatchford in the District Court sustains the constitutionality of the act of Congress excluding from the United States mails letters or circulars concerning lotteries, gift concerts, and similar enterprises. One Jackson, who is an agent for the Havana, Kentucky, and other lotteries, was arrested for violation of this law. As he was held to answer, his counsel, Judge Dittenhoefer, took out a writ of habeas corpus and brought him before Judge Blatchford. The ground taken for his release was that constitutionally Congress had no right to exclude any sealed letter from the mails, whatever might be its contents. Judge Blatchford, however, in his decision, took an entirely opposite view of the question, holding that, as Congress had the power to establish postoffices and post-roads, it had also a right to determine what it will and what it will not carry. So the prisoner took nothing by his habeas corpus, and was remanded to custody.

We suppose that a similar decision might have been arrived at upon grounds of public policy. It is evident that, if the Postoffice Department is under obligation to carry anything and everything which may be tendered to it with a request for transportation in a sealed package, it may be made the agent of many undertakings avowedly criminal. Lotteries may or may not be adverse to good morals, but Congress has expressed the opinion that they are, and has done what it could to prohibit them. We do not see why the argument for the defendant in the case above referred to might not be employed to save one posting obscene literature from richly-merited punishment. The rule discriminating against lottery matter is made because lotteries are held to promote bad habits, and purchasing them tends to impoverish the purchasers.—*New York Tribune.*

Foreign Coins.

The following from an official circular for 1877, issued by the United States Treasury, gives the valuation of all foreign coins in the specie of the United States:

Austria	Florin		$0.453
Belgium	Franc		.193
Bolivia	Dollar		.965
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis		.545
British Possessions, N. A.	Dollar		.100
Bogota	Peso		.965
Central America	Dollar		.918
Chili	Peso		.912
Denmark	Crown		.268
Ecuador	Dollar		.918
Egypt	P'nds of 100 pi'st's	4	.974
France	Franc		.193
Great Britain	Pound sterling	4	.866½
Greece	Drachma		.193
German empire	Mark		.238
Japan	Yen		.997
India	Rupee of 16 annas		.436
Italy	Lira		.194
Liberia	Dollar	1	.000
Mexico	Dollar		.998
Netherlands	Florin		.385
Norway	Crown		.268
Peru	Dollar		.918
Portugal	Milreis of 1000 reis	1	.080
Russia	Rouble of 100 c'p's		.734
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	1	.000
Spain	Peseta of 100 cent		.193
Sweden	Crown		.268
Switzerland	Franc		.193
Tripoli	Mahub of 20 pi'st's		.829
Tunis	Pi'st'r of 16 car'bs		.118
Turkey	Piaster		.043
U. S. of Columbia	Peso		.918

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States gets $10,000 a year. The Judge of the Common Pleas, of New York, gets $15,000.

UNEQUALLED OFFER.
Full Nickel Silver Plated 7 Shot Revolvers as Premiums.
A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE
Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.

Specially adapted for the Pocket. Weight, 7 ounces. Loads without removing the Cylinder, either to receive Cartridge or eject shell.
This is the Weapon for Police, Bankers, and Household use.
3,000 Testimonials.
Uses Regular Cartridges, kept by all dealers.
Gold Dollar Lined, Nickeled Barrel.
With 100 Cartridges, only $3.

Our NEW Model LONG RANGE Revolver. "TRAMPS' TERROR," Including 100 CARTRIDGES! Price $3. Every Revolver Warranted Full Nickel Silver Plated and Best English Steel, Rifled Barrel; deadly accuracy and long range combined; automatic action. Cylinder revolves when Hammer is RAISED. BEST Low-priced Revolver Science can produce.
Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND RETURN WITH THREE DOLLARS.
WESTERN GUN WORKS PREMIUM CERTIFICATE.
A BOX OF EXTRA FINE TARGET CARTRIDGES FREE!
[illegible]
WESTERN GUN WORKS, JUNE 25, 1877, CHICAGO, ILL.
$3 Name.......... P. O.......... Co.......... State..........
Give Name of Nearest Ex. Office.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
Criminal Invalids.—Life and health are God's gifts, and it is a sin to imperil them by neglect. We can, if we choose, promptly relieve the disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and nerves, which lead to chronic dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhea, liver complaint and paralysis, by having recourse to
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It has been a proven fact for thirty years that this wholesome and agreeable alterative will always prevent [illegible] administered at the proper time. [illegible] the first symptoms with this inestimable remedy. [illegible] neglect in such cases is a crime. Sold by all druggists.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7-Octave Pianos, $150. 7 1-3 do. $160, not used a year. "2" Stop Organs, $50. 4 Stops, $58. 7 Stops, $68. 8 Stops, $75. 10 Stops, $88. 12 Stops, $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers, 40 East 14th Street, N. Y.

HEADACHE.
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made. New Styles. New Solo Stops. Warranted Five Years. Send for Price Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES
consisting of
Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 4, 6, 10 or 12 Horse-Powers to match.
Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers; our improved "Triple Gear" and improved "Spur Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 4, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.
Complete Steam-Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam-Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with [illegible] Engines, of unequaled [illegible], beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a [illegible] Steam Separator.
Our "Vibrator" Separators [illegible] made separately for Steam-Power and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also perfectly adapted to go with [illegible] ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48-inches width of Separating parts.
The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.
The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison.
The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers
ARE MADE ONLY BY
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7% ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

A POPULAR NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. IF YOU WANT A First-class Family and Political Newspaper SUBSCRIBE FOR THE INTER-OCEAN.
The price of the Daily Edition is $10 per year (postage paid), the Semi-Weekly Edition $3.30 per year (postage paid), and
The Weekly Edition $1.65 Per Year (POSTAGE PAID).
As a Literary, Family, or Political Newspaper,
It is unexcelled by any in the country.
The "Queries and Answers" and the Agricultural department are worth more than the price of the paper. Sample Copies SENT FREE on application. Address
THE INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

$2,500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing
150 DISTINCT BOOKS,
wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, the very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
REVOLVER $3 & $4.50, [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.
$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.
$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.
$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. [illegible]
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.
O The MOUSTACHE Protector, only 25 cts. Circulars free as air. C. W. BARROWS, Willimantic, Ct. O
A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH And Not Wear Out. Sold by Watchmakers. By mail, 30c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey Street, New York.
ANYBODY can now play Organ or Piano in ONE day. Book sent for 25 cents. A masterpiece on Melody, Harmony and Tuning. CORNELL, 665½ Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass.
PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.
VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 25c. each, or $1.50 and $2.50 doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. BAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 108 Chambers Street, New York.

Florida Homes
The most Elevated, Fertile and Healthy Locations; close to Railroad and Chicago Colony. 40 acres or more only $1.25 per acre. Every Settler is delighted. Send stamps for views, maps and information. BRAINERD T. SMITH & Co., 202 LaSalle St., Chicago.

FOR 10 CENTS, and 3 cent stamp for postage, we will send for one year, the handsome 8-page paper, MODEL PRINTER'S GUIDE and also our superbly illustrated 160 page Instruction and Specimen Book, entitled How to Print. Worth ten times the cost to every Business Man and Printer. Address, J. W. Daughaday & Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Publishers, and Manuf'rs of the Celebrated MODEL PRINTING PRESS. For Cards and Business, the best. Nine styles, from $6.00 up.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT — GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION — FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
Boston Home, 14 Tyler street,
Boston, April, 1876.
H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our Home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect, Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK. 1877.
The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the Daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.
The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.
The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.
Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.
Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

C. N. U. No. 25
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BURNETT'S STANDARD COLOGNE

We have been expressly permitted to use the names of a host of the best Grocers and Hotels in the country. We give a few below:
BOSTON. Parker House, Revere House. | S. S. Pierce, McDewell & Adams.
NEW YORK. Fifth Avenue Hotel, Westminster Hotel. | Acker, Merrall & Condit, Park & Tilford.
PHILADELPHIA. Continental Hotel. | Thompson, Black & Son.
WASHINGTON. Willard's Hotel. | Hall & Hume.
BALTIMORE. Eutaw House. | G. H. Reese & Bro.
CINCINNATI. Burnet House, G. Cavagna & Son. Jos. S. Peebles.
ST. LOUIS. Southern Hotel. | David Nicholson.
CHICAGO. Sherman House. | Stanton & Co.
DETROIT. Russell House. | G. & R. McMillan.
SAN FRANCISCO. Gd. Pacific & Occidental Hotels. | Cutting & Co.
MONTREAL. Ottawa House. | David Crawford.
NEW ORLEANS. Smith Bros. & Co. | Clark & Meader.
COLOGNE FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 28, 1877.

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Editorial Association of Northern Indiana met in its fourteenth annual convention, at Aubuan, Indiana, on Thursday, June 22, 1877, at 4 o'clock p. m., the president, J. B. Stoll, in the chair.

The following named persons became members of the association: A. S. Parker, of the Garrett News; Alfred Moore, of the Huntington Herald; D. E. Caldwell, of the Plymouth Republican; and W. B. McConnell, Angola Herald.

Mr. Mays introduced S. K. Hooper, Esq., the General Passenger Agent of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad, who tendered the use of the road to the association for an excursion to take place on that evening. The courtesy was accepted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock the following morning.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, the members and their ladies were taken by rail to Pleasant Lake, where all the pleasures of a picnic party were fully enjoyed.

At 7 o'clock, on the morning of Friday, the 23d, the convetion was again assembled, with the President in the chair. The following named members of the association were present: J. B. Stoll, National Banner, Ligonier; R. H. Weamer, Republican, Auburn; Q. A. Hossler, Republican, Warsaw; Germ Brown, J. U. Miller, Republican, Angola; Platt McDonald, Daniel McDonald, Democrat, Plymouth; J. H. Rerick, Standard, LeGrange; J. W. Baker, Commercial, Columbia City; Reub Williams, J. A. Hodge, Indianian, Warsaw; B. F. Thomas, Democrat, Winamac; N. V. Brower, Register, South Bend; J. T. Bryer, Journal, Logansport; J. Bitters, Democrat, Rochester; W. A. Beane, Democrat, Goshen; H. S. Fassett, Register, South Bend; C. K. Baxter, Press, Waterloo; C. O. Myers, Standard Kendallville; W. M. Kist, Record, Butler; T. C. Mays, Courier, Auburn.

The greater part of the forenoon session was employed in listening to reports of contracts from the different members of the association.

The President announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. Wadsworth, of the LaPorte Argus, recommending that arrangements be made with some house to furnish each paper of the association with stereotype plates containing the latest news of the week as it transpires.

Mr. Brown, in presenting the following resolutions, said his patrons did not object to the business of the town being well represented in his advertising columns:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that the size of newspapers should be regulated by the extent of their home advertising patronage.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That a neatly made up and well printed paper, containing a judicious selection of interesting matter, especially home news, is vastly preferable to a large sheet carelessly put together with comparatively little labor and having no particular reference to quality of matter. Crisp, condensed editorial paragraphs of general information and comment, one or two editorials on current topics in each issue, and a good local department, fully, truthfully and promptly conducted, are commended as a good rule for the observance of the publishing fraternity.

The resolutions were adopted, as was also the following, offered by J. W. Baker:

RESOLVED, That each publisher connected with this Association be requested to lay before us at our next annual meeting their prices for job work, such as half-sheets, quarter-sheets, letter heads, note-heads, bill-heads, envelopes, cards, etc.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that any attempt to establish uniform rates for miscellaneous advertising is impracticable, owing to the diversity of interests among both publisher and advertiser, but we recommend a rigid adherence to what is admitted to be fair and equitable rates; that no dealings be had with irresponsible advertisers or advertising agents, except at full rates and advance payment made or satisfactorily secured.

Reub Willams offered the following, and it was adopted:

RESOLVED, That we deprecate the purchase of stationery of any kind from dealers who solicit orders for job printing in the same county: and recommend that the members of this Association refuse to deal with them in the future.

W. A. Beane presented this:

RESOLVED, That this Association recommend the rejection of advertisements from foreign parties, except such as are of known financial responsibility; and that cash-paying advertising agencies deserve the preference and encouragement of the publishing fraternity.

The resolution was adopted.

Platt McDonald moved, and it was carried, that the convention proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Weamer, a committee consisting of Messers Weamer, Platt McDonald and Brown, were appointed to select names of candidates for officers.

Several members reported that they had been shown the forged signatures to contracts by parties desiring to secure extremely low rates for advertising.

On motion of Dr. Rerick, it was decided to hold a social picnic at Rome City at a time to be named by the president.

The following bills were presented and ordered paid:

H. S. Fassett, 2 sets postal cards	$3.00
T. C. Mays, badges and slips	5.00

On motion the secretary was directed to compile the minutes of the proceedings of the Association since its organization, and print in pamphlet form, together with list of members, constitution, etc.

The committee appointed to name officers reported the following:

For President—T. C. Mays.

For Vice Presidents—Dr. B. F. Thomas and D. E. Caldwell.

For Secretary—H. S. Fassett.

For Treasurer—J. U. Miller.

On motion the officers named were declared elected.

The secretary presented the following report:

Auburn, Ind. June 21st, 1877.

To to the President:

The amount of money received and paid into the treasury at the last meeting	$30.70
Paid out on orders of the Association	23.00
Amount of cash in treasury	$ 7.70

H. S. FASSETT, Sec'y.

On motion, Messrs, Q. A. Hossler, Daniel McDonald, and C. P. Hodge were appointed committee on resolutions, and reported the following:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Odd Fellows for the use of their elegant hall during the present session.

RESOLVED, That our thanks are also due in an especial manner to Tom C. Mays, of the Auburn COURIER, R. H. Weamer of the Auburn Republican, S. K. Hooper, General Ticket Agent of the Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, Commodore Simmons, of Pleasant Lake, the Detroit and Eel River Railroad Co., the Auburn Cornet Band, the Angola Ladies' Trombone Band, and the Auburn Buss Line, and the citizens of Auburn generally for especial courtesies extended during the present session of this Association.

QUINCY A. HOSSLER,
DAN. McDONALD, } Com.
C. P. HODGE.

The Secretary received from W. A. Beane, the retiring treasurer, $7.70 to be turned over to the new treasurer.

The following amounts were received: A. S. Parker, $1.00; Alfred Moore, $1.00; D. E. Caldwell, $1.00; W. B. McConnell, $1.00.

Platt McDonald offered the following, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the pay of the secretary of this Association be fixed at $10 per year, and such additional compensation as may be proper for extra services; and that the President and Secretary be authorized to issue an order for such amount annually, without further action of the Association.

The following from Mr. Caldwell was adopted as the sense of the Association:

RESOLVED, That each member of this association, when he discovers that an advertising agency, or advertiser, is unreliable, or irresponsible, he shall notify all the members of the association of such fact by inserting a notice of the same in his paper, or by sending postal cards.

On motion of Mr. Myers the rules were suspended and the usual annual assessment was set aside, as there was sufficient funds in the treasury for current expenses. Platt McDonald tendered this, and the association adopted it:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered to Hon. J. B. Stoll, President, and the other retiring officers, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at Rome City on the second Thursday in June, 1878.

J. B. STOLL Pres't.
HERBERT S. FASSETT, Sec'y.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

DIED, In Salem, Richardson Co., Nebraska, on the 14th of June at 12 o'clock, of congestion of the bowels, Frank Ervin, aged 22 years 3 months and 16 days son of James and Mary Ann Ervin, of DeKalb county Ind.

At a meeting of the citizens of Salem, Richardson Co., Nebraska, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, In the providence of Almighty God, He has seen fit to remove, by death, from our midst, Mr. Frank Ervin, who departed this life June 14th, 1877, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That in this sad death, we have lost one whose stay with us was short, but whose genteel appearance and manly conduct which adorned his daily life were fast winning the highest esteem and confidence from all who became acquainted with him.

RESOLVED, That in this providence we not only feel a loss, but feel admonished of the uncertainty of life and a preparation for death.

RESOLVED, That we hereby tender to his parents and friends of Indiana our most sincere sympathies and prayers that God may console them with his grace in this their affliction.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in our county papers, and copies of the same be sent to his parents with a request that they have them published in their county papers.

GEO. PAMPEL,
S. W. CRAUMER, } Com.
F. E. HOWE.

Press please copy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cooper Altenburg and Philo J. Lockwood are plaintiffs and Oaken S. Parker and Harriet Parker are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-five [265] Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 2d day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the west two-thirds [⅔] of the east half [½] of the north-west quarter of section eleven [11] township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen [14] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; being south of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad; containing ten [10] acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Altenburg & Lockwood, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. June 25th 1877.

Pr. fee $9.25

Annual Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending May 31st 1877.

	Receipts	Exp's.
Bal. in Treasury June 1, 1876	$ 8318.20	
Am't col on 2nd installment and delq't list of 1876	11554.00	
Am't col. on duplicate of 1876	14993.78	
Am't col. all other sources	1070.48	
June 1st 1877, on account as follows:		
By com. school interest reported in excess June settlement, 1876		$ 10.96
Exp'se roads, bridges, ditches		[illegible]
" books, station'y, printing		[illegible]0.17
" house of refuge, etc		[illegible].38
" illegal tax refunded		[illegible]0.78
" interest on county orders		[illegible]78.66
" miscellaneous orders		[illegible].14
" court		[illegible]
" poor		[illegible]0.41
" office salaries		[illegible]
" insane		[illegible]
" inquest		[illegible]
" election		[illegible]
" criminals		1069.84
" assessing revenue		[illegible].70
" public buildings		[illegible].01
Bal. in treasury June 1st 1877		1671.97
Total	$35936.46	$35936.46

Recapitulation of county and township revenue.

Bal in treasury June 1, 1876	$11978.81	
Am't com school int reported in excess June settle't 1876		$ 10.96
Spec'l school rev. rec'd to Jan 1st 1877	21873.76	21873.76
Am't road " "	10810.85	10810.85
" township " "	4957.34	4957.34
" dog tax " "	1262.69	1262.69
" com school " "	2990.29	2990.29
" add'l spc school "	2900.96	2900.96
" int on jail bonds "	3439.08	4621.23
" redemption of land "	586.31	607.31
" liquor licenses "	2400.00	2500.00
" agricultural fund "	25.00	128.00
" circuit c. docket fee "	655.69	655.69
" county revenue "	26678.20	34222.54
Bal in treasury June 1st 1877		3976.76
Total	89651.48	89651.48

Recapitulation of School Fund.

School rev rec'd to June 1, '77	19234.88	19234.88
Am't congl int in treasury to June 1, 1876	975.42	
Am't congl int collected to June 1, 1877	1244.93	1391.12
Am't congl fund principal in treasury June 1, 1876	513.88	
Am't congl fund collected to June 1, 1877	773.22	1200.00
Am't common school principal in treasury June 1, 1877	287.11	
Am't common school principal collected to June 1, 1877	1225.00	
Am't fines col to June 1, 1877	233.15	1631.21
Am't common school interest collected to June 1, 1877	1768.11	1716.89
Am't liquor licenses in treasury June 1, 1876	400.00	
Am't liquor licenses collected to June 1, 1877	2400.00	2500.00
Am't unclaimed witness fees to June 1, 1877	8.85	8.85
Bal. in Treasury June 1, 1877,		1491.61
Total	29104.56	29104.56

Grand Recapitulation.

Rev in treasury June 1, 1876	$11791.73	
Sp'c school tax col to June 1, '77	21875.76	21875.76
Am't road " "	10810.85	10810.85
" township " "	4957.34	4957.34
" dog " "	1262.69	1262.69
" com school " "	2990.29	2990.29
" adl spec school " "	2900.96	2900.96
" int on jail bonds " "	3439.08	4621.23
" liquor licenses recd "	2400.00	2500.00
" redemption of land "	586.31	607.31
" agricultural fund "	25.00	128.00
" county revenue "	26678.20	34222.54
" com school "	19234.88	19234.88
" com school int "	1768.11	1716.89
" schol prin includ'g fines "	1458.15	1631.21
" congl school principal received to June 1, 1877	773.22	1200.00
" interest "	1244.93	1391.12
Unclaimed witness fees rec'd to June 1, 1877	8.85	8.85
Circuit court docket to June 1, '77	655.69	655.69
Overdrawn common school int. in settlement of June 1, 1876		10.96
Bal. in treasury June 1, 1877,		4094.47
Total	115956.04	115956.04

Balance in Treasury.—Balance of the several funds in county Treasury June 1, 1877.

County revenue	$1671.96
Interest on jail bond tax	871.01
Redemption of land	131.89
Cong'l school fund interest	229.24
" " " principal	127.10
Common " "	114.05
" " " interest	51.32
Liquor licenses rev	300.00
County bonds outstanding	29000.00

A. D. GOETSCHIUS,
G. H. DUNCAN, } Com's.
B. F. BLAIR,
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor

Examined and approved June 4, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob N. Olinger is plaintiff and Jacob H. Raub and Lizza C. Raub are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety Eight Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one [21] in Kuhlman's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. June 27th 1877.

Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Burgett et al. are plaintiffs and Rebecca & J. Park Matheny, Martha B. Gordon, Edwin C. Sham and Silas Baldwin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Eleven feet [11] off the south part of lot number fourteen [14] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

W. L. Penfield, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., June 25th 1877,

Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Wm. McIntyre is plaintiff, and Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seventy Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of July 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Block number one [1] in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y

Auburn, Indiana, June 21st 1877.

Pr. fee $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Isaac G. Bachtel is plaintiff, and Michael Long et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars and Ninety Six Cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 7th day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-eighth [⅛] of the south west quarter of section six [6] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lot number six [6] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Guy Plum Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 13, A. D. 1877.

Ptr's. fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit in a cause wherein Eliza Eichenberger is for the use of A. Lockwood, plaintiff, and John Eichenberger is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty Dollars and ninety [90] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred sixty [160] two hundred and twenty-five [225] and twenty-five [25] feet of the south side of lot number one hundred and fifty-nine [159] all in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

Lockwood Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, June 7, 1877.

Pr. fee $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and James McDowell, Sarah McDowell and Michael Long and Caroline Long are defendants requiring me to make the some of Four Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and thirty-five [35] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 30, day of June, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Out lot number seven [7] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, containing one acre of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.

Auburn, Indiana, June 7, A. D. 1877.
Moody, Peterson & Plum, Atty's.

Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff, and Samuel Tate et al. defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty (230) dollars with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the higest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and thirty five (135) and one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. The above turned out by C. S. Stoy and Daniel Stoy.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,

Auburn, Indiana, June 12th A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $8 50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph F. Bennett et al. plaintiffs, and Chauncey Ringler et al. defendents, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and twenty five (725) dollars and seventy three (73) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

Bbetween the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the premises described therein as the north-east quarter of section number four (4) in township thirty five (35) north of range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

John Rickel, Attorney for plaintiff.
Best & McClellan, Attorneys for May Fee.
Auburn June 12th A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $9.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David H. Murty, et al. are plaintiffs, and Anthony Stepleton et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Thousand and Eighty Three Dollars and Ninety-One Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 7th day of July, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

In lot number forty-seven [47] in the town of Vienna, except fifteen [15] feet on north side next to alley, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. L. Penfield Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., June 18, 1877.

Pr. fee $9.00

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER,
GARRETT, - - INDIANA.

WHITE FRENCH CORSETS
FIFTY CENTS EACH
WORTH $1.50
Root & Company,

Will offer during this week a big drive in 75 dozen fine White French Corsets, all sizes 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 inches waist, at the absurdly low pric of 58 cents each. They cannot last long at the price, economical people should take advantage of an early selection.

LACE SAQUES AND SHAWLS

We also offer a small lot of Black Lama Lace Shawls and Sacques; bought on Friday last at an Importers auction sale, at one-half their real value—"viz"

24 Black Lama Lace Saques
$4.50 EACH, WORTH $18.00
Black Lama Lace Shawls

$5.00 each worth $10.00, 8.00 each worth 12.00, 10.00 each worth 15, 12.00 each worth 18.00, 15.00 each worth 23.00, 17.00 each worth 28.00, 19.00 each worth 30.00, 22.00 each worth 35.00, 25.00 each worth 40.00, 28.00 each worth 45.00, 32.50 each worth 50.00, 35.00 each worth 60.00, 42.50 each worth 80.00. Presenting the greatest oppertunity to secure really valuable and fashionable goods at extreme low prices, ever offered.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES
No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the who'esale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the [illegible]
We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at $1 and 90 cents.
Best Gunpowder 90c — Second quality 25 and 40 c
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c — Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 75c and 90c. — Second quality Imperial 35 and 40c.
Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 60c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN
RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON
Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.
Choice Malaga Raisins per box $1 50 — Valencia raisins per lb 8c
Half box " " 75 — Leghorn Citron per lb 12½

SUGARS DOWN.
New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered 12c — New Orleans best 10c
Coffee A. 12¼ — Good yellow 9c
" C. 11¾

DECLINE ON MEATS.
Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb 12½ — Pickled Pork per lb 8c
" " Shoulders 8c

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.
The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH! FISH! FISH!
No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Mackerel, kits $1.00
Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for building and repairing side walks.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the owners of lots and parts of lots adjoining and fronting on the streets hereinafter named, be, and they are hereby required to construct along said lots and parts of lots, at the points where they front upon and adjoining said streets. Side walk of good pine or oak plank, not less than one and one-half inches thick, and not more than eight inches wide for oak and not more than twelve inches for pine plank, to be placed upon sleepers of sound oak timber not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and not more than three feet apart. Said walks to be six to nine feet wide, as the Marshal shall direct, and built on a grade with the street and alley crossings. Said walks to be built in front of and alongside of the following lots, adjoining the following streets;

Lots number 1, 2, 3 on Main street in Spangler's addition. Lots number 46, 50, 51, 52, 61, north ½ of lot number 60 and along lot number 99 on Main street, in original plat. Number 105, 33, 36, 8, on Twelfth street in original plat. Number 65, on Eight street, original plat. Number 166 on Seventh street, original plat. Number 95 and 214 North street, in original plat. Number 79, 20, 21, on First street, original plat.

SEC. 2. The owners of lots and parts of lots hereinafter described fronting on the streets hereinafter named are hereby required to repair and put in good condition the side walks in front of said lots along and adjoining said streets. Side walks to be made according to the same specification as to material, grade, width, plank and sleepers, as contained in the first section of this ordinance. Said lots and said streets along which said walks are to be repaired are described as follows.

Lots number 41, 43, 44, 62, 63, 64, 70, 75, 76, 88, 111, 112, on Main street, original plat. Number 110, 123, 198, 199, on Defiance street, original plat. Number 38, 40 on Jackson street, Western addition. Number 12, 26, 63, on Ninth street, original plat. Number 159, 67, 27, 14, 13, 28, 65, on Seventh street, original plat. Number 67, 91, 147, on Seventh street, in Western addition. Number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, on Seventh street, in McFarland's addition. Number 8 on Railroad street, McFarland's addition. Number 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, on Fifth street Gross & Dills' addition. Number 9, 72, on Fourth street, Western addition. Number 25 on Fourth street, original plat.

SEC. 3. The construction and repairs of the side walk above mentioned, shall be completed within thirty days from the time this ordinance goes into effect.

SEC. 4. WHEREAS an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, the same shall therefore be in force on and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper published in said town.

S. C. SWINEFORD, Pres.
H. H. STAHETS,
J. GERARDOT, } Board of Trustees.
JOHN REBSCH,
Attest, T. M. SPROTT, T. C.

An Ordinance.

An Ordinance for the preservation of public health and safety, declaring and defining various nuisances, providing for the prevention and abatement thereof, and providing penalties for the erection, creation, and maintainance of the same.

Whereas: In the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, measures should be taken for the preservation of the public health and safety, and to define various nuisances and to provide for the prevention and abatement thereof.

SEC. 1 Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, that any excavation made in any walk or street of said town, or any encroachment on, or any obstruction of, any street or walk for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or any accumulation of any structures, building, or buildings, timber, wood, lumber, stone, material, trash, weeds, offal, garbage or rubbish of any kind on any street or walk of said town, or the erection, maintainance or continuance of any slaughter house within the limits of said town, or the placing or leaving of the remains of slaughtered or dead animals within the limits of said town, or causing or permitting any pool of water or cesspool to gather and remain within the limits of said town and the same is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 2 It shall be unlawful for any citizen or resident of said town, to erect, erect, cause, maintain, continue any such nuisance, and any such citizen or resident who shall be found guilty by any court of competent jurisdiction, of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in any sum not less than two, nor exceeding ten dollars and cost, and such nuisance shall be abated and removed.

SEC. 3 Any person causing, creating, erecting, maintaining or continuing such nuisance, shall upon being notified by the marshal of the town so to do, remove and abate the same within a reasonable time after receiving such notice, and upon failing so to do, it shall be the duty of the marshal forthwith to remove and abate the same.

SEC. 4 Any Justice of the peace within said town shall have jurisdiction to try all cases which may arise for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of the provisions of this ordinance, the same shall therefor be in force from and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper published in said town

S. C. SWINEFORD, Pres.
H. H. STAHETS,
J. GERARDOT, } Board of Trustees.
JOHN REBSCH,
Attest. THOS. M. SPROTT, T. C.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.
Moody and Hoffman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

G. H. Forkner the Dry goods man.

New goods at the New York store.

Parasols at cost at the New York store.

New and best style prints at the New York store.

Best suspenders for the least money at the New York store.

Musquito Nett 10c per yard at the New York Store.

Grass cloths and dress linens cheap at the New York. Store.

Fred Davis returned last week from a term at Bloomington college, this state.

The Waterloo Club were beaten in a game of base ball with our boys here last Friday.

Rev. Mr. Hartsook, of Kendallville filled the pulpit at the M. E. church here last Sabbath.

Go to the little shoe shop over Pommert's, conducted by Wm. Little, for a neat job of repairing.

There will be a temperance meeting in the grove south of Sedan, at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, July 8th. All friends of temperance are requested to attend.

Wm. Little, over Pommert's barber shop, is doing all kinds of hand-made work in the boot and shoe line. Repairing a specialty.

The utmost reliance can be placed on Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific, both as to its innocent nature and its curative properties. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

An article of such genuine merit as Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific soon makes itself known by the work it does. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Wm. Little is once more at the post of his duty, over Pommert's, barber shop. He respectfully invites the attention of the public generally to this fact.

Mr. Van Norman, recently from Chicago, has located at Garrett for the practice of law. He comes highly recommended as an able attorney and we believe he will find his new location a good one. See card.

We learn that Mr. Philips, of Waterloo, has entered formal proceedings against Mr. Baxter of the Press, for defamation of character. There has been no maximum price set as yet by juries, but we know that the minimum price is one cent.

Hereafter, all Excursion parties to Pleasant Lake, wishing to return on evening train, which leaves the the Lake at 10:01 p. m. can have a coach attached, to train by giving me notice by three o'clock p. m. of same day.

H. D. BENEDICT, Agent, Ft. W. J. & S. R. R.

Dr. Casebeer was passing through town last Monday as the storm approached, and his hat was taken from his head and carried away with the storm. It was a cork hat covered with lined, and any one finding it will please report to the doctor.

The strawberry festival of last Friday evening, given by the ladies of the Catholic church was a success and gave good satisfaction to all. Rev. Father Young renders his thanks to all who attended, especially for the presence of Rev. Mr. Johnson and the members of his church, which was much appreciated.

Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith, of Carey, Ohio, relations of our friend J. A. Smith, have been his guests for several days past.

Three young men of Noble county were captured last Thursday near Ligonier, while attempting the express car. Detectives were on the watch and laid for them. Their names we have not learned yet.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging specialty.

Long suffering prevented and a lasting cure vouchsafed to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame back or side, headache, sore throat, diphtheria, by using Lawson's Curative. It is healing and cooling to cuts, wounds, bruises and inflamation. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Ft. W. J. & S. R'y., will run a special train for the benefit of those wishing to attend the races at Jacson, Saturday, June 30th, leaving Ft. Wayne at 8 o'clock a. m., Auburn, 8:45, and Waterloo at 9 o'clock, going direct to Jackson, and return the same evening after the races are over. Tickets half fare.

The Fourth, which comes next Wednesday, will be observed at several points in this county. Newville promises an old fashioned celebration. Waterloo in addition to a civic display, will give several races on that and the day following. The Red Ribbon Reform Club will monopolize things here. Mr. Penfield will make an address at Pleasant Lake, where a good time is expected.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.—Mr. C. H. Brown was happily surprised by his many friends last Friday evening. After the unexpected guests had arrived, he was made the recipient of a very beautiful gold pen and holder, scaring him not a little. But I suppose he is like the lady who scared at the question popped by her lover, he will want them to "scare him again."

Professor Tice comes forward with another prophecy. He says that on the 5th of July a tornado will visit and destroy Kansas City, Mo. He expects to be present as a spectator and make note of the attendant meteriological phenomena. Prof. Tice stakes his reputation on this prophecy and if you have any confidence in his predictions don't move to Kansas City yet awhile.

The action of Judge Hilton, in ordering that no Jews should be admitted as guests in the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, is certainly an outrage upon civilization. Proscription is for kings and tyrants and not for a free enlightened people. There are some Jews whose company would not be particularly gratifying—likewise some Americans, just as mean. We believe Mr. Hilton will reap the reward he merits as the representative of the vast estate of A. T. Stewart.

Mr. H. E. Altenburg, a clerk on the Grafton & Chicago R. P. O., informs us that he saw near Garrett, Indiana, pile riven into the earth to the depth of 600 feet. Why not say 1,000 feet, Bro. A., while you are telling the story.

The above is from the Shelby Times. The reason why Hank did not say 1,000 feet was because he resembles George W in one respect—he cannot tell a lie. But we coroborate the statement which Hank made. We saw piles driven one on top of the other until their aggregated length was 615 feet. Hundreds have seen the same thing. Mr. A. is a fair representative of Auburn, and we wont permit an insinuation even from Bro. Hill to be made touching his veracity.

Fourth of July Committee take Notice.

All the committees are earnestly requested to attend the club meeting at Mr. Little's law office Friday evening, report progress and perfect arangements for celebrating the fourth Please be punctual. Com.

We learn of an accident to a little son of Mr. Hough one day last week. While he and his grandmother were in the barn yard one of the cows became infuriated and rushed upon them and got them both down. One of her horns must have caught the lower lip of the boy from the inside as it was badly torn down from the mouth. A man seeing the difficulty came to their rescue with a club and drove the cow away. Dr. Casebeer dressed the wound.

We are glad to announce that our information last week in regard to the death of Ed. F. Boren was entirely incorrect, at least he is slashing around on his farm as lively as ever. Whether our informant was borin' us, or actually believed Ed had shaken off this mortal coil, we can't say. He was really struck with a falling limb, and the process by which he was made out a dead corpus, reminds us somewhat of the three black crows. We congratulate Mr. B. on his escape from the limb and the death to which our item consigned him.

There is a dearth of *harvesters* at Richmond, this state. The harvest is ready but the laborers are few. In consequence of this, Messrs Dave Hampton and Daniel Littlefield left here last Monday to supply the demand. We can see them now amid the golden grain binding up the sheaves with lightning speed, and filling the air with their gladsome shouts—when a rest is called. But how will the boys look without a clean stiff shirt-collar. What a fall there will be, my countrymen.

Weamer was very sorry that our township Trustees did not resolve themselves into political parties, in the selection of a county Suprintendant. The Press of last week in answer thereto says. The Auburn Republican reads the Republican township trustees a lecture, because they failed to elect a Republican school suprintendent. Its claim that the eight Republican votes, is hardly borne out by the facts. At least three of these trustees could not have been elected without aid from outside of the party to which they belonged; but this had little to do with determining the matter. We would like to inquire what authority within the party, competent to bind the allegiance of its members, nominated these candidates? Were both gentlemen running against Mr. Barns "regular candidates?" If not, which one had the party endorsement, and how did he get it? The facts are the whole affair was a mere personal contest; and, for several reasons easily understood, Mr. Barns had the inside track and carried of the prize, much as Republicans may dislike it."

St. John, New Brunswick was almost totally destroyed by fire, last Wednesday, June 20th. The loss is estimated at $20,000,000, and 30,000 people are now homeless Fully one-half of the buildings of the city were burned, comprising every leading business house, the banks, the newspaper offices, part of the churches, all the first and second class hotels, and the markets. The city's facilities for extinguishing fire were poor, and the firemen soon became demoralized. The flames started in the heart of the town, and spread in every direction. The insurances are about five millions. Much suffering is already reported, so much, in fact, that several neighboring towns last night sent car loads of prepared food. In proportion to the city's size, it was a more disastrous conflagration than either that in Chicago or Boston. Appeals for aid have been made to the principal American cities. Almost the first city to respond was Chicago, her residents doubtless remembering that St. John's gift to the Chicago sufferers, in 1871, was ten thousand dollars.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to owners of horses or mules that an ordinance has been passed forbiding owners of horses or mules to allow them to run at large on the streets, alleys and uninclosed land within the town of Auburn, affixing penalties thereto and providing for the impounding sale and forfeiture of horses or mules found estray or at large within said town, and prescribing the dutes of the Marshal in relation thereto.

Whereas an emergancy exists this ordinace shall be in force from and after its passage, done at their regular session, June 26th, 1877.

Also an ordinance to license, regulate and restrain auction establisements, street auctions, traveling peddlers, tables, alleys, machines, devices, public exhibition, places for sports or games kept for hire or pay and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Whereas an emergancy exists this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, done at their regular session June 26th, 1877.

Attest, THOS H. SPROTT, T. C.

LOST.

The undersigned having lost eight head of cattle, one bright yellow cow with horns sawed off and seven head of one year old calves, described as follows: One snow white one white and red with white face, two brindle, one light and one dark, one dark brown face steer, one brindle heifer, one red heiffer. Any one finding the above mentioned stock will be liberally rewarded for taking care and sending me word.

PETER HARSHMAN, Wilmington-tp.

Concert To-Night.

Mrs. Christina Garver assisted by two hundred juveniles of Auburn, will give one of her splendid entertainments tonight, at Ensley's Hall Rev. A. V. Gorrell, of Hicksville, O., says of the performance:

The musical concert given by Mrs. Christina Garver, at Commercial Hall on last Saturday night, was a success. The music was of a high order. The little folks deserve great credit for the able way in which they rendered the choruses taught them by Mrs Garver, and is also evident that Mrs. G. has the ability to impart knowledge possessed by few. The chorus in which Miss Garver presided at the piano, is well calculated to inspire in the minds of girls of her age a love for music. A pyramid of living children is a grand sight, and their sweet voices in song under the guidance of an able instructor, charms and pleases the parent and community in which and to whom they belong. Please accept this note as coming from one who was well entertained with your musical concert.

A. V. GORRELL,
Pastor St. Paul Church, Hicksville, O.

Admission, adults 25cts. Children, 15cts.

The June report of the department of agriculture indicates a better prospect than usual for wheat. The report of June, 1876, made an average for the country of 13 per centum below the standard of the normal condition, and subsequent returns of the condition were still lower, forecasting the scarcity which has occurred. The average for winter and spring wheat together is this year 100, winter wheat being above that figure and spring wheat below, 377 counties reporting winter wheat in full normal condition, 194 above 100 and 183 below it, of the spring wheat counties, 92 report 100, 117 above and 137 below. The state averages are as follows: Main, 101; New Hampshire, 102; Vermont, 103; Massachusetts, 100; Rhode Island, 100; Connecticut, 103; New York, 108; New Jersey, 100; Pennsylvania, 98; Delaware, 97; Maryland, 108; Virginia, 109; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 108; Florida, 100; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 107; Louisiana, 103; Texas, 110; Arkansas, 106; Tennesee, 91; West Virginia, 107; Kentucky, 108; Ohio, 105; Michigan, 109; Indiania, 112; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 97; Minnesota, 95; Iowa, 102 Missouri, 110; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 103; California, 50 Oregon, 109. The returns from California indicate half of a full crop, from the deficiency of winter and fall.

Civil Service Reform.

Gail Hamilton in New York Tribune.

I affirm what is not, of course, susceptible of absolute proof, but is, I think, warranted by a vast mass of cumulative evidence, that, except the applause of the reform claquers, there is no sign of any more civil service reform under this administration than there was under the previous administration. Its guardians and spokesmen and sponsors burden the mail with their declarations of its unalterable devotion of reform. The heavens resound with their voluble vows that the president is indissolubly wedded to reform, and will never, no, never desert Mr. Micaber; but behind and beneath all the clamors and clappings of the clique is heard the low hum of the political machine, spinning on just as steadily and faithfully as in most halcyon days of Grant's administration, and turning out exactly the same quality of work. The sole difference is that the operative was then called an old war horse, and now he is called a civil service reformer. The only difference is that then the operative did his work and said nothing about it, and now he has his muezzim on the balconies bidding all the faithful fall upon their knees in adoration of the new reform.

The Editors' Convention.

The Editorial Convention held here last week was largely attended, and if a very favorable expression from all present is considered, it was a most interesting and successful one. We are glad to say that a large proportion of the best journalists of Northern Indiana were present, and contributed largely to this success. The work of the Convention itself was more extended and thorough this session than any other we ever attended. Questions of great moment to every publisher was taken up and earnestly canvassed and discussed, and the interchange of opinions thus brought out can not fail to be of great practical benefit. We are glad the meeting was enjoyed by our guests. The excursion to Pleasant Lake Thursday evening came in very nicely, and we believe all were pleased Commodore Simmons did all in his power to make his guests comfortable, his efforts were appreciated. Our genial, clever, light-hearted friend, S. K. Hooper, General Ticket Agent of the Saginaw road, who was in charge of the party, did wonders, and his entertainment to and from the Lake was simply a re-production of the famous Christy. Few of our people knew until then that this road possessed such a gem in the way of a fun-loving, rollicing, wholesouled gentleman. The band, considering several members were absent, did very well. For full particulars of the session see another column.

Editorial Convention Notes.

Everybody said, "fine looking men."

Herb Fassett, of South Bend, talks of going into the music business.

Dr. Rerick, of the Lagrange Standard excells in horsemanship. His exhibition on that score at Pleasant Lake brought down the house—or horse.

Brown, of the Steuben Republican, is the best looking editor of North-eastern Indiana only. We want this distinctly understood.

Plat. McDonald, of the Democrat, D. E. Caldwell, of the Republican, both at Plymouth, and J. T. Bryer, of the Logansport Journal, would make a lively circus where a silver cup was to be the prize for the best looking editor.

Alf. Moore, of the Huntington Herald was perhaps the easiest masticator in the crowd. He exhibited great research on the question of dried beef.

Meyers, of the Standard, came with a copy of the "Ulster county Gazette," and thereupon Gen. Williams moved he be suppressed.

Dr. Thomas, of the Winamac Democrat, was perhaps the finest sailor in the fleet. He eclipses Tom. Sawyer in nauty(cal) terms.

Baker, of the Columbia City Commercial, resembles our friend Parker, of the Garrett News, as to hair. Both on the porcupine order.

Kist, of the Butler News, was in attendance one day only. The secretary spelled his name with an r.

Quin. Hossler, of the Warsaw Republican, was the shortest one present, but, oh goodness, he's solid.

No one was drunk, yet Bitters was everywhere present. Not in liquid form, however, but in his own propria personae as editor of the Rochester Democrat.

Dan McDonald has ceased singing, "If I had but a thousand a year." He's been clerk of the county several years.

Billy Bean, of the Goshen Democrat, was the first man here, and the last man to leave. He spoke very highly of our hotel.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS,

GARRETT.

A very heavy squall of wind and rain passed our town Monday afternoon, doing a great deal of damage to outhouses, etc. Some very large trees were torn out by the roots and twisted off bodily. Among the casualities reported is that a house about one mile east of town was blown down, and completely demolishing it, seriously injuring a woman who was alone in the house at the time. About a mile south another house was blown down, killing a woman who was the only occupant at the time. We have heard of no other serious damages except to fences, most of which in this vicinity are lying flat on the ground.

Not long since, Bro. Parker gave a glowing and sanguinary article on the growth of our town, and advising all who could make it convenient to move here to do so, as the right material was at this point for a great city. We wonder what he will say now since the shop men have been cut down to half time, being divided into two gangs, working week on and week off.

Since the visit of the Auburn nine, our base ball club has taken an interest in their grounds, having changed the lay of and cut a new diamond, graded up the ground, put up a back-stop, scorers' stand and seats for the gentle sex, and in a general manner made good improvements.

Uncle Ed. Sargent has become a disciple of Franklin. We understand the only difference being that Franklin used a kite to capture his lightning, while Uncle Ed. uses a dog. We have not heard the result, the experiment not being terminated owing to the objections on the part of the animal. But he says that he will not let his electric experiments absorb his time enough to neglect his hotel duties, which, were we to judge from the large number of his boarders, are none of the lightest.

Our dramatic club are rehearsing "Paul Pry" and "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," but have not yet appointed a night to play.

The saloon keepers have issued a circular setting forth their ideas of the Murphy movement, and calling on the prime movers to desist from their work and claiming that they have no business to incite men to sign a pledge that not ten out of fifty will keep. The circular is a well written one and has created considerabe excitement and comment.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

The Storm.

About three o,clock last Monday afternoon, a black cloud was seen rising from out the horizon in the south-west, preceded by a great revolving cloud of a buff color, skirting the edge of the advancing storm cloud like a rain bow. It took a north east direction, the center seemingly passing over Auburn. In a few moments a tremendious gale swept through the town, and the rain fell in torrents. It raged with unabated fury for fifteen minutes, though the rain continued long after. Quite a number of shade and fruit trees were blown down through the town and roofs and signs torn away. A large maple shade tree fifteen inches through fell over on Eldridges kitchen doing little damage. A balsam tree did the same on the Pearce property. A handsome maple in front of Rickel's restaurant snapped asunder, about eight feet up. Two trees were destroyed in the Court yard, and Abright lost the same number in front of his residence. The roof of the Cool building, next to Snyders Hardware store, was partly torn away and the flag-staff thereon prostrated The large sign of the COURIER Office was thrown upon the awning of the Odd Fellows' building and Mr Lanning mourns a similar loss.

AT BUTLER.

The storm kept steadily towards Butler. It completely unroofed the fine livery barn of Mr. Haskins and let in the rain which did considerable damage. The roof on Haverstocks brick, over Masonic Lodge was torn away; the steeple to the M. E. Church was prostrated; the house in which Mr. Devilbus resides was lifted from its support and set upon the ground, and Mr. Boyles' barn literally demolished.

The train that carried the last of our editorial friends away on Friday evening brought the following letter, which we take the liberty of publishing for their benefit:

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 16, 1877.

TO THE PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN INDIANA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN:—At the recent session of the State Editorial Association, I was appointed as a delegate to attend your meeting, and invite your members, one and all, to co-operate with the State Association. Afterward W. S. Lingle of the Lafayette Courier, and E. B. Martindale, of the Indianapolis Journal were added to the committee. It is with deep regret that I notify you, through Mr. Lingle, that another appointment prevents me from being with you on the occasion named. I have assurance, however, that Messrs. Lingle and Martindale will be present, and they will doubtless inform you more fully of the disappointment shared by all present at the State Association, of your absence. The meeting was one of much pleasure and profit, and the hope was indulged in, that in the future each and every editor in the State will take greater interest in the affairs of the association. While we send greeting, and the expression of a more perfect union between the sections of our common country to other state associations let us cultivate a more fraternal spirit among the professon of our own state.

As president, and on behalf of the Southern Indiana Editorial Association I hereby respectfully tender you a cordial invitation severally and collectively, to attend our meeting, to be held at the beautiful city of Madison, on the 14th the of September 1877.

Hoping that your meeting may be one of great social interest and mutual profit, I am Respectfully Yours,

JOSIAH GWIN.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

NO FAVORS ASKED!

Union Suits,	$5,00 & $6.00
All wool Cassimere Suits,	$10.00
Lined working pants, $1, 1.25, 175 & $2	
Jeans pants,	$1.50 & $1.75
Spring Overcoats,	$8.00 to $20.00
Flanne Suits,	$8, $10 $13 & $13.50

A Fine English Fancy Suit,	$15,00 $20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose,	5cts. a pai
150 " Mixeed ½ Hose,	10cts. a pai
100 " Brown (Baitish)	15 cts. a pai
Toilet Cuffs,	25 cts. a box
Imported Wostered Pants,	$4, 6.75 $700

Imported Worsted Coats and Vests,	$10,00, $14.00 to $20.00
Cloth Lined Paper Colars,	10c, 20c best 25c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in the city	$1.00 & $1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boy Childrens' Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the State. Our price is to one and all, the poor as well as the rich. REMEMBER THE PL

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the historian, died last week at his residence at Fairhaven, Ct., at the ripe age of 71. His death was not unexpected, as he has been an invalid for a long time.

MR. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, the wealthy Hebrew banker of New York, and member of the syndicate to place the Government loan, visited Saratoga with his family the other day, and applied at the Grand Union Hotel for apartments. Somewhat to his surprise he was refused entertainment, on the ground that their presence injured the business of the hotel. The managers of the hotel claim that Christians do not like the company of Hebrews, and for that reason have heretofore shunned the hotel. There is much indignation among the Hebrews of New York at this bit of ostracism of their race....An entire Freshman class of Princeton College, numbering nearly 100, has been suspended and sent home for "bulldozing" the faculty....Several important discoveries of petroleum oil are reported in Pennsylvania, the new wells aggregating a production of over 32,000 barrels a day.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND, counsel for William M. Tweed, has written a long letter explaining the negotiations with Attorney General Fairchild for the release of his client, and accusing that official of deception and double-dealing. The letter is a very bitter one, and, from its tone, it is to be inferred that Townsend has given up all hope of effecting the release of Tweed....Four tramps were killed and one fatally injured by the giving way of the walls of a long-disused lime-kiln near Bridgeport, Pa. They were sleeping on the broken furnace....The exclusion of Joseph Seligman from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, on the ground of his being a Jew, continues to excite much public interest, and forms the topic of conversation among all classes of citizens in New York. The Hebrews are quite indignant, and are retaliating upon the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. (the owners of the hotel), by withdrawing their accounts from that house....Mr. Short, the inventor of carpet-looms, has just died by his own hand in New Brunswick, N. J.

SIX murderers, all members of the "Molly Maguire" organization, were executed at Pottsville, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st of June. Their names are Thomas Duffy, James Carroll, James Boarity, James Boyle, Hugh McGehan and Thomas Munley. The first five were hung for the murder of Policeman Yost, of Tamaqua. Munley was one of the murderers of Thomas Sanger and William Wren, at Raven Run. On the same day, and at about the same hour, four murderers, also "Molly Maguires," paid the penalty of their crimes at Mauch Chunk, Pa., namely: Michael Doyle, Edward Kelly, Alexander Campbell, and John Donohue. Doyle and Kelly were hung for the murder of John P. Jones, a mine boss at Lansford; Campbell and Donohue, for the murder of Morgan Powell another mine boss at Summit Hill. Anthony Lanahan, another "Molly Maguire," was executed at Wilkesbarre for the murder of John Reilly. The culprits were all singularly firm in their manner, and died "game." Nearly all of them protested their innocence to the last. One of them—Kelly—confessed his guilt to the wife of his victim, and begged her forgiveness. The woman was unforgiving, and for a reply requested the privilege of hanging him.

THE WEST.

A CATHOLIC priest has just returned to Bismarck, Dak., after spending several days at the camp of Sitting Bull, in the British Possessions. The savage chief is irreconcilable in his hatred of the Americans, and refused to entertain the idea of surrendering. A council was held, at which it seemed to be determined that the hostiles will remain on the British side of the line at present, being in no condition for successful offensive war. English officers were present, who promised that the savages should not be molested as long as they kept quiet....Four persons were drowned at Eagle lake, Racine county, Wis., one day last week, viz.: Mrs. Oliver Gilbert and Miss Gilbert, and Mrs. Coblat and child. They were attending a picnic, and were out in a row-boat when the sad accident occurred. The boat leaked badly, and swamped before it could get back to the shore.

THE citizens of the usually quiet little city of Mount Vernon, Ohio, have been thrown into a disagreeable state of agitation by the cold-blooded murder of a popular hotel-keeper and prominent citizen named McBride, by one Bergin, a worthless and dissolute fellow....Ex-Senator D. D. Pratt died suddenly at his home in Logansport, Ind., a few days ago, from heart disease. Mr. Pratt was born in Maine, and was 64 years of age. He served in the Indiana Legislature in 1851 and 1855, and was elected to the National House of Representatives in 1868, but never took his seat, being chosen United States Senator to succeed Mr. Hendricks in 1869. He was for a short time Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Grant....Hon. John Pettit died last week at his home in Lafayette, Ind., aged 70 years. Mr. Pettit has been quite conspicuous in public affairs, having held the position of Senator and member of Congress from Indiana, Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, and was United States Judge for Kansas Territory in 1854-5.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: "Reports from every Congressional district of Illinois represent the outlook for corn generally better than it has been for some years past at this season, and a large crop is anticipated. Returns from other corn-growing sections indicate a similar prospect, while other grains throughout the West and Northwest promise the best results."

CHICAGO elevators contain 672,953 bushels of wheat, 3,800,237 bushels of corn, 288,758 bushels of oats, 155,022 bushels of rye, and 125,446 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,042,416 bushels, against 3,415,477 bushels at this period last year. Milwaukee warehouses contain 718,197 bushels of wheat....The First National Bank of St. Louis, for a long time regarded as one of the soundest monetary institutions in that city, has suspended. The assets are said to be ample enough to pay depositors 50 per cent. to be paid within a few weeks, and 50 per cent. within a few months. The stockholders are hopeless losers.

NEWS comes by way of San Francisco of a formidable uprising of Indians in the region of Salmon river, Idaho Territory, the massacre of many white families, the gathering of the white settlers and friendly Indians for defense, followed by severe fighting, in which, according to the latest accounts, the latter were getting badly worsted. The dispatches state that there is a general uprising of the savages, and the whole country is wild with alarm. The Indians are massacring men, women and children in Camas Prairie, and settlers are fleeing in all directions for safety." The hostile savages belong to a tribe known as Nez Perces, and are said to number 2,000 effective warriors. Gen. McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has ordered troops from a number of posts in the department to go to the scene of trouble.

THE first reports of the Indian outbreak in Idaho Territory were not exaggerated. About thirty citizens were murdered on Camas prairie and that vicinity. The Indians, numbering from 1,000 to 1,500, are not of the lowest class of hostiles. The trouble with them is said to be the result of an attempt of the Government to put the Joseph band of Nez Perces on a reservation. To this they had consented, when one of their number was inexcusably shot by a white man, and all endeavors to secure the punishment of the murderer failed. On Salmon river every white man was killed, but the women and children were spared. There has been some fighting between the savages and the white soldiers sent against them, resulting, according to the advices before us at this writing, disastrously to the whites, about fifty of whom have been killed and wounded.

SOUTH.

THE wheat-harvest has begun in Kentucky, and the prospect for a heavy yield is good....Fred Douglass, the other day, visited Talbot county, Md., for the first time since he left, a fugitive, forty-one years ago, and made a speech to the colored people. Douglass also called upon his old master, Capt. Thomas Auld, by whom he was well received.

WASHINGTON.

JOHN A. HARLAN (colored), ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of that State, vice Powers. At a Cabinet meeting last week it was agreed that the vacancy to be created by the resignation of George F. Talbot, of the Solicitorship of the Treasury, shall be filled by the appointment of Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina. Raynor is an old-line Whig.

THE President has appointed editor R. A. Thompson, of the *Avalanche*, Postmaster at Memphis....A. U. Dockery, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul to Leeds....James Russell Lowell has accepted the Spanish mission, and will shortly leave for Spain....The question of the amount of silver coin which may be legally issued has engaged the attention of the Treasury Department and the Attorney General. The latter has decided, in a formal opinion, that the whole amount of "change," silver and paper, must not exceed fifty millions, and that silver may only be issued in exchange for paper fractional currency redeemed or known to be destroyed.

THE President is booked for a visit to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia in the latter part of July....The name of Gen. Julius White, of Chicago, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Turkish mission....The President has appointed M. W. Gibbs (colored) Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has written a letter for the purpose of removing any doubt in regard to his opinion as to the payment of the 4-per cent. bonds in gold. He believes that both principal and interest ought to be paid in gold coin....Nicholas Fish, son of the late Secretary of State, has been appointed Minister to Switzerland.

THE report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges of extravagance in the Printing Bureau of the United States Treasury at Washington shows a recklessness and waste of the public money greatly to be censured. The names of 958 persons were upon the pay-rolls of the bureau at the beginning of the investigation, about 60 per cent. of whom were not necessary for the prosecution of the business. The number has since been profitably reduced to 367 persons.

POLITICAL.

KENNETH RAYNOR, the newly-appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, is a man nearly 70 years of age. He was in Congress in 1839 as an old-line Whig. Of late years he has resided in Mississippi. He was a Union man, a friend of Grant, and a member of the Alabama Commission....Gail Hamilton, in one of her recent letters, charged that George Schneider, of Chicago, loaned Secretary Schurz money to start a newspaper, and, in consideration of that loan, Schneider had Schurz's influence to secure his appointment to the Swiss mission. The latter has been interviewed upon the subject, and pronounces the story an unmitigated falsehood and slander.

THE State Convention of the Greenback party of Maine was held last week at Skowhegan. Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the Resumption act of 1874, the withdrawal of the national-bank notes and the substitution of greenbacks, the remonetization of silver, and the reservation of the public domain for actual settlers. Rev. H. E. Munson was placed in nomination for Governor.

GENERAL.

THE steamer Montana, which sailed from New York last week, took out for missionary work in Europe eighteen elders of the Mormon church of Utah. It seems that Mormonism is greatly on the decline in all the British states. Great Britain at one time furnished 60,000 disciples to Brigham Young. Now the Mormons in all Europe do not number more than 11,000 souls....From Mexico comes news that the city of Acapulco has been captured by the followers of Lerdo....There were five executions in the country on Friday, the 15th inst., three at New Orleans, one at Newnan, Ga., and one at Dayton, Ohio. Three of the murderers killed women, two their wives, the other two selecting men for their victims....The official canvass of the area in cotton this year, as made under the auspices of the Agricultural Bureau, shows an increase of nearly 4 per cent. upon the acreage of 1876, giving a total in excess of 12,000,000 acres. The season has been too cool for cotton, too wet at the time of planting, and too dry since in all of the area except Texas. The plant is now generally small, but healthy, free from weeds, and in condition to improve rapidly with favorable weather.

SENATOR CONKLING sailed last week for Europe....The Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, informs the Secretary of the Treasury of the capitulation of El Paso, Mexico, to the partisans of Lerdo de Tejada....A detachment of Mexican Government troops recently crossed the Rio Grande near Fort Clark, Texas, to escape from a superior body of revolutionists by whom they were closely followed. The latter pursued and attacked them on Texas soil, killing and wounding a good many, and then returned to the Mexican side. The defeated Government troops, numbering some forty, were then arrested by the United States military authorities for violating the neutrality laws, and were released on parole. Recruiting is actively going on for the revolutionists on the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

ORDERS have been sent from Washington to Gen. Ord, commanding on the Rio Grande, directing the release of the Mexican soldiers who recently took refuge in Texas, if there is no danger that they will be again immediately attacked by the revolutionary forces....Reports from Havana say that the condition of Cuba is no better than it was last year; that Martinez Campos, with the 30,000 men he added to the garrisons of the island, has utterly failed to redeem his promise of pacification; that the treasury is exhausted, the production of the staples of the island interrupted, and all industrial and commercial enterprise paralyzed. The Spaniards and most of the people would be glad to have peace at almost any price. But the army contractors don't want it, and they will probably contrive to have their way.

THE case of Great Britain presented to the Fisheries Commission, appointed to adjust the differences between the United States and the provinces of the former country in North America, contains a voluminous history of the fishery difficulties. A total of $14,800,000 is claimed as damages from the United States.

THE city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, has been almost obliterated by fire. The flames broke out in the afternoon of June 20, in McLaughlin's boiler-manufactory in Portland, a suburb of St. Johns, and raged for twenty-four hours. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity toward the business portion of St. John, clearing in its career entire streets of buildings. The entire business portion of the city, including all the banks, hotels, newspaper offices, the Custom House, telegraph offices, a number of churches and public schools, besides hundreds of dwellings, were reduced to ashes in a few hours. Several schooners and larger vessels were burned. Crafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames and were consumed. The fierce wind drove the flames to the south and east and destroyed everything they reached to the water's edge. Five men and two infants are known to have lost their lives, and many are missing. The loss is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 and the insurance will not, it is thought, exceed $5,000,000. The area burned over is about 200 acres. Thousands of people are rendered homeless, among whom there is much suffering....The fast trains between the East and West have been withdrawn, and one of the shortest railroad wars on record is at an end....A report is received by way of Victoria and San Francisco of an uprising by the Blackfeet Indians of British Columbia. The Rocky Mountain camp of the Canadian Pacific railroad was attacked by the savages, and all the men killed save one, who escaped to tell the story.

THE Sunday-school Assembly to be held at Lake Bluff camp grounds, thirty miles north of Chicago, July 17 to 27, promises to be one of the most important and interesting gatherings of Sunday-school workers held for many a day. Railroads will give reduced fares, and ample provisions will be made to entertain, at small [illegible] may desire to attend.

DISPATCHES from St. John, N. B., furnish the following additional particulars of the terrible conflagration in that city: The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry-goods stores, the leading grocers, all the brokers, commission merchants, all the wholesale liquor dealers, flour, provisions, coal, salt, lumber, tea, West-India goods, are utterly wiped out. Forty-odd blocks or nearly 200 acres south of King street have not six buildings remaining. Every street, square, and alley is filled with furniture, and thousands of people are without either food or shelter. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats. Of the 310 acres in the city boundaries, 400 are burned over and 20,000 residents homeless. They have crowded in elsewhere or are under tents. The loss is still estimated at $20,000,000, and the insurance so far as known is about $6,000,000. It is said that all the offices will pay. The number of dead is reported to be on the increase, but the facts are not fully known. Mrs. Crane and the young ladies of her school had to go to sea in one of the International steamers to save themselves. There were many heartrending scenes. A great quantity of goods saved fell into the hands of thieves, who eagerly availed themselves of every opportunity that afforded to carry off what they could lay their hands on. The following newspaper offices, with their plant and stock, were completely swept away: The *Freeman*, *Evening Globe*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Watchman*, *Religious Intelligencer*. The *Globe*, *Telegraph*, *News*, *Intelligencer* and *Watchman* had job offices attached. The churches burned are Trinity, St. Andrew's, Germain Street Methodist, Germain Street Baptist, Christian, Duke Street; St. James' Church, Leinster Street Baptist, Centenary Methodist Church, St. Phillippi, Carmarthen Street Mission (Methodist), Pitt Street Mission, St. David's, Reformed Presbyterian, Sheffield Street Mission-House.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

IT is now announced that it is the intention of the Russian army to pass the Balkan mountains in Turkey. Then, if England prevails upon Turkey to negotiate a peace, Russia will be willing to treat for a settlement of the difficulties between the two nations. Failing in this, the Czar will dictate a peace from, it is to be inferred, the palace of the Sublime Porte, at Constantinople....It has been finally decided, as the result of close communion between the Czar and Prince Milan, that Servia shall remain absolutely neutral.

ACCORDING to a late Constantinople dispatch, the failure of the Turkish campaign in Asia is attributed to Russian gold and Turkish treachery....The cable sends accounts of another desperate battle between the Montenegrins, 3,000 strong, and a column of 10,000 Turks, in which the brave mountaineers defeated and put to flight their ancient foes, with frightful slaughter. The Turks repeatedly assaulted the Montenegrins, who were strongly posted, and were as often repulsed. The mountaineers, gaining courage by a momentary wavering of the foe, emerged from their coverts, and, pouring a murderous fire into the thick ranks of the Mussulmans, put them to flight. Then, with the most fiendish yells, they attacked the panic-stricken Turks with the bayonet. No quarter was asked or given, and but few prisoners were taken, nearly all the Turkish troops that were overtaken being put to death. Over 2,000 of them were killed, besides many wounded....By way of Constantinople we have news of a five hours' battle near Delibaba, in Asia Minor, resulting in the defeat of the Russians. Mehemet Pasha, the Turkish commander, was killed.

ALTHOUGH Servia will maintain an attitude of armed neutrality, she has concluded a treaty with Russia enabling that power to transport troops through Servian territory....A correspondent at Batoum telegraphs that the Turks fired on a French vessel which was trying to enter that port. The French Consul has demanded an explanation and apology for the insult to the flag.

LATE cable dispatches represent the situation of the Montenegrins as extremely critical....Trustworthy advices from St. Petersburg confirm the reported utter inefficiency of the commissariat in Armenia and on the Danube. The Czar is exasperated. The scanty provisioning of troops has caused apprehension....The Russians have again begun to advance in Asia Minor They have re-occupied Olti, and pushed their advance beyond, the Turks retiring on their approach without offering battle....The Turks have succeeded in relieving Niesics, in Montenegro, and have revictualed it for twelve months....It is stated that the Sheik-ul-Islam has sent a delegation of Doctors of Law to the Sherif of Mecca, the direct descendant of the Prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds from the Treasurer of Islam to be applied in defense of the Islam faith. This treasure is formed from the annual offerings of the pilgrims, which are accumulated in the Kasbah of Mecca, and is said to amount to 600,000,000 francs....From Russian sources we have accounts of horrible outrages upon Christian Turks in the province of Tultcha. "Villages and farms," it is stated, "are wantonly sacked and burned with a view of rendering the country a desert before the advance of the Russians. Ghastly heads are carried every day by blood-stained murderers into Tultcha, Matchin, Babadagh and Hirsova. The flames of some burning village are visible every night."

TURKISH advices report terrible outrages by the Russians upon the Circassian population of Armenia. Towns are sacked, women ravished, and men banished. A reign of terror prevails. The Russians are reported by the Turks to have burned the military hospital in Ardahan. Eight hundred inmates are said to have perished....The Turks have again been defeated by the Montenegrins in a five hours' engagement between Danilograd and Spuz.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch asserts that Layard, the British Ambassador, has counseled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the Ministers except Redif Pasha, Minister of War, favor peace....The Turkish Chamber of Deputies decided by a large majority that it is advisable to postpone for the present the question of the admission of Christians into the army, they continuing to pay the exemption tax....Details of the recent battle near Delibaba, in Asia Minor, represent the affair to have been very disastrous to the Turkish force. The Russians put them to flight, and then, pursuing with cavalry, converted the defeat into a rout....Relative to the late Turkish defeat near Spuz, a Cettinje dispatch says: "Later accounts show there never was a worse panic, or a more disastrous rout known in the annals of war between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction. The Turkish dead cannot be counted, because they lie along the plain nearly up to Spuz, and the artillery of the city prevent approach. Gen. Petrovics reports about 1,000 dead within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The ceremony of presenting Gen. Grant with the freedom of the city of London in a golden casket was performed at Guildhall, the other day, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Englishmen and Americans....Lady Sterling Maxwell, better known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton, is dead. This lady, a well-known poet and novelist, was married on the 1st of March last to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Baronet, member of the British Parliament for Perthshire. The bride at the time was 70 years of age, and confined to her chair with rheumatism. Sir William was 59.

PORTUGAL has proclaimed her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war. Germany will not issue a special proclamation of neutrality....President MacMahon, on the reassembling of the French Chamber of Deputies, June 16, presented a message demanding the dissolution of that body. An exciting debate followed, Mr. Gambetta replying to the Ministry on behalf of the Republicans. He advocated dissolution as the best policy to be pursued....A Constantinople dispatch says there has been a dangerous outbreak of from 15,000 to 20,000 mounted Arabs in the district between Damascus and Aleppo. The country is almost desolated.... The Governor of Syria has telegraphed for assistance.

THE Bashi-Bazouks are carrying things with a high hand in and around Constantinople. Among those who have recently suffered from their excesses is an English army officer and an American naval officer, who were beaten and maltreated in a shameful manner....The engineers who made the geological explorations and soundings for a submarine tunnel between France and England report that the tunnel is perfectly practicable, as there is a continuous bed of chalk between the two shores....Two Constantinople newspapers have been suppressed, and the publishers, editors and compositors exiled.

THE stay of ex-President Grant in England will be prolonged beyond the time at first set by him....Upward of $500,000 worth of securities and railway stocks were recently stolen from a mail between London and Paris.

THE Russians have purchased the monster Krupp gun which was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial....England has decided to send an army of 15,000 troops to Egypt to protect the Suez canal....A plot has been discovered in Egypt to blow up the banks of the Suez canal with nitro-glycerine.

An Editorial Brutus.

An editor out West indulges in the following talk to his subscribers and patrons. The famous speech of Brutus, on the death of Cæsar, rendered by Shakspeare, is made to do service in this amusing travesty:

"Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we have need, as you have long been trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you—one single patron—that don't owe us anything, then to him we say: Step aside, consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer: Not that we care about ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we went to jail and you go free, than that you pay your debts and keep us moving? As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished the paper to you; but as you don't pay we dun you. Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscription, promises for long credit, and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so green that he don't take a paper? If any, he need not speak, for we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide; he ain't the chap either. Who is there so mean that he don't pay the printers? If any, let him speak, for he is the man we're after."

Potatoes.

As an article of staple food, no vegetable compares with the potato. In Ireland potatoes and buttermilk are the principal diet, the average laborer consuming of the former ten pounds daily. In Holland, boiled in fat with other vegetables, they form the ordinary repast of the working classes, who seldom eat meat more than one day in the week. Science teaches that the best proportions of food for the common wants of the system are about 9 per cent. of fat, 22 per cent. of flesh-formers and 69 per cent. of starch and sugar; hence, with the addition of a little milk or butter, potatoes are capable of sustaining life and activity. To preserve a large percentage of the nourishing properties of potatoes, they should be cooked "with their jackets on." They need to be well cooked, with a considerable degree of heat; if boiled, they should be placed at once in boiling water; if roasted, the oven should be moderately hot at the start; peeled and soaked in cold water the nutritive, starchy matter is extracted and lost; with a slow oven the skin will be hardened and thickened. To secure the fullest benefits from this valuable vegetable much depends upon a proper knowledge of the best methods of cooking.

The Depravity of the Armenians.

An English war correspondent writes from Trebizond: "Were a European to exercise his fancy for imagining the quintessence of depravity, the frightful wickedness of the Armenians would still be out of his power to conceive. Those who are not bankers to some Pasha—that is, vampires living on the blood of Christians and Mohammedans—are certain to be panders, and that word in the East signifies something much worse than with us. In Hungary, Transylvania and the Bucowina, Magyars, Germans, Roumanians and Slavs would rather find themselves among the plague-stricken than fraternize with the Armenians. No doubt they are more wealthy than the other nationalities, but by what means have they attained to prosperity? Their every word is a lie, their every act a deception. In Trans-Caucasia, the Armenians are the dirtiest, the most immoral of all nations, in every respect far behind the Tartars. A European, therefore, is not likely to feel any desire for their acquaintance."

Dried Eggs.

A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw. The eggs are carefully "candled" by hand—that is, examined by light to ascertain whether good or not—and are then thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and, by a centrifugal operation, the white and yolk are separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left resembling sugar; it is then put in barrels, and is ready for transportation anywhere. This dried article has been taken twice across the equator in ships, and then made into omelet and compared with omelet made from fresh eggs in the same manner, and the best judges could not detect the difference between the two. Is not this an age of wonders? Milk made solid, cider made solid, apple butter made into bricks! What next?

SPEECH OF GOV. TILDEN.

Delivered at the Hendricks Reception in New York.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I accepted your [illegible] the idea that this was to be a merely social meeting, the special occasion of which was the presence in this city of Mr. Hendricks and of Gov. Robinson and Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer. One of your guests, Mr. Hendricks, embarks to-morrow on a foreign excursion for rest and recreation. He will carry with him our best wishes for a prosperous voyage, pleasant visit, and a safe return, and for the health and happiness of himself and family. I have been availing myself, for similar purposes, of a brief interval, and find myself now, with some reluctance, drawn away from those private pursuits. But the occasion, and the apparent general expectation, seem to require that I should say a word in respect to public affairs, and especially that I should allude to the transaction which, in my judgment, is the most portentous event in our political history.

Everybody knows that, after the recent election, the men who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States were "counted out," and men who were not elected were "counted in" and seated. I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not one of the 4,300,000 of American citizens who gave us their votes but what experiences a wrong as great and as deep as I; not one of that minority who did not give us their votes but what in the resulting consequences of this act will [illegible] the mischief if it [illegible] in government [illegible]. They do not restrain themselves voluntarily. They can never be limited except by external force. [illegible] had been our pride and our congratulation that in this country we had established a system of peaceful change in the governing power. In other countries in the Old World, changes in an administration—in a succession of governments—have generally been worked out by means of by force. We felicitated ourselves that here, through the skill and patriotism and philanthropy of our forefathers, we had established a system of peaceful change through the agency of the ballot-box. And this is the first time in American history that the right of the people has been impeached. It is the first time in American history that anybody has pretended that the Government of this great country was handed over to any set of men through fraud. It is an event novel, portentous. The example, if successful, will find imitators. The temptation is always present, and if a set of men being in possession of the Government can maintain that possession against the elective power of the people, and after they are condemned at the election, why should not such an event be imitated by their successors? Devices will always be found to give the color of law, and false pretenses on which to found a fraudulent judgment will not be wanting. The question for the American people now is whether or not the elective system of our forefathers, as it was established in this country and has been respected and venerated for seventy-five years, shall be maintained, or whether we shall adopt the bad practices of the worst governments in the worst ages. This is the question of questions. Until it shall be settled no inferior administrative questions will have any significance in the politics of this country. There will be no politics in this country but the question, "Shall the people regain their rights and rule in this republic?" If one instance of the successful assumption of the Government in this mode can be established, it will find plenty of imitators if it is condoned by the people—aye, if it is once condoned. If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say: "Be of good cheer. The republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established."

The question involves the elective system; it involves the whole structure of free government, and the rights of the people through it again will be vindicated, reasserted and forever established. The people must condemn the great and transcendent wrong that has been committed. They must condemn it with a voice and in a manner that shall prevent its imitation hereafter. They must strip from this example everything in it that attracts imitation. They must deny, they must refuse success and prosperous impunity to fraud. The people cannot trust those who are the authors or beneficiaries of this wrong to devise measures of redress. But when those who condemn this wrong shall attain the power, they, acting for the people, in their behalf, must devise measures of legislation, measures of constitutional change, if necessary, that shall make a recurrence of such an act as has stained our national history impossible.

Successful wrong is never so apparently triumphant as when it is on the eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty had established its ascendency over the millions of people who live in New York. It had obtained all the powers of government and of administration. It conquered or it bribed, or it persuaded, and won the almost universal acquiescence of our people. It even aspired to social recognition. It seemed to be invincible. And yet a year or two after the members of it were either in the penitentiary or in exile. History is full of such examples. We must trust the people; we must believe in the right; we must believe in the future of our country. A great and noble nation will never separate its political from its moral life.

Gov. Hendricks' Remarks.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you do me. I appreciate it in part as an expression of personal respect and confidence, but more as an expression and assurance of your approval of those political principles of which, in honorable association with your distinguished fellow-citizen, I was made a representative during the late political contest. And I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor you do me, and the more because of the fact of your devotion to the principles which experience has shown are essential to the preservation of good and pure government and the prosperity of the people. Very recently the Democrats of this great city and State of Indiana, as of the other States, contended for and demanded the restoration of local self-government in all the States where it had been denied. They contended for economy in all the expenditures of government. They contended for the reduction of the vast army of office-holders and for the substitution of honest for dishonest administration. With such a cause to fight for—a grand one—the victory was a glorious one. I will not disturb the pleasure of this occasion by undertaking to recount the means adopted whereby the will and the judgment of the people were defeated. The result, as declared in Louisiana, in Florida and at Washington, is not acquiesced in, it cannot be acquiesced in, for the palpable reason that it was not true. A great and a sincere people can found their ultimate decision only upon the truth, and never upon fraud successful through technicality. Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or all of the political policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for so many years, even that will not bring about an acquiescence will not quiet the public discontent; the Democrats will not consent that their most cherished principles shall be under the protecting care of a power which was acquired by fraudulent and corrupt means. The Democrats will make no factious opposition to the *de facto* administration at Washington. They will acquiesce in the fact that it is an administration, and will support it in that which is right because it is right and because it is for the public good, but not at all becaue of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow that the selection of their chief magistrate shall become a thing of chance or of sharp practice. The fraud first triumphant in American history must be assigned its proper place among the crimes against free and popular government, and be made so odious that no party in the future will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated ever hereafter. Until that is settled and made sure forever no Democrat can be persuaded or seduced from his devotion and allegiance to the party by the allurements of office, nor even by the [illegible] the abandonment by the Administration of [illegible] principles that we [illegible] and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. The Democrats will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule according to constitutional provisions.

All Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments have been allowed in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that will follow. We all know that peace and order will prevail. We know that prosperity will return to those States, and that they will continue to give prosperity to our country. We all know that the burdens of bad government, the burdens of public corruption, will be taken from the shoulders of labor, that capital will be made more secure, and labor safer and contented and happy. We all know, too, that production will increase, and that as a consequence there will be prosperity in those States which will be the prosperity of every part of the country. But Democrats know very well that this had become inevitable, as Gov. Morton said in his recent letter. Good government to the States was not a free-will offering upon the altar of our country. It had, I repeat, in the language of Gov. Morton, become inevitable. For many years the Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people in favor of the restoration of republican governments in all the States of the South. They had contended for that with such zeal and [illegible] that it could no longer be resisted, because truth and right were too strong to be controlled in favor of wrong any more. In this Democrats find a reason to stand the more firmly by their party. I have every [illegible] that the same Democratic [illegible] will [illegible] come [illegible]. Out of power, without patronage, and without money to distribute, the Democratic party during the last ten years have restored one State after another, until now the tread of soldiery is heard in no legislative hall, until now, in every State of our Union, the people are governed by laws of their own enacting and officers of their own choosing.

I have but one word more to say. The outrage done the rights of the people—not upon me and not upon Gov. Tilden, except that we are citizens of the country—the outrage upon the people in the act that denies to the people their own selection of the public officers according to the law and the constitution, that wrong will work its own reform. I have no fear of the future. Even if the administration that is now in power shall take Democratic principles and ideas and undertake to build prosperity upon them, it can never gain the confidence and the heart of the American people. And it will never do to say that when one man has taken the land that belongs to another by a title that is not good, and holds it, that it is sufficient to say that that man who holds the land wrongfully will cultivate it better than the true owner would have done. Before we reach that question we will settle the question, Who owns the land? It is not because Gov. Tilden has been wronged, but it is because the voice of the American people has been ignored when that voice was spoken according to the constitution of the United States. And I fear not the result, as I have already said. A great and a sincere people will base their judgment and final action upon the truth. Democratic principles will be carried out in the affairs of government by Democrats and by such fair-minded Republicans as will not make themselves a party to the wrong that was done last winter. This will be corrected in 1880 by a majority in the different States that will be surprising to all parties. I think I may say for 1880, as I said in 1876, that Indiana will again do her duty.

Child-Life in Calcutta.

The annual average death-rate of infants in the city and vicinity of Calcutta, including all classes of population, is very nearly 50 per cent. of those of one year old and under. Of the non-Asiatic children the average death-rate is less than 20 per cent., which increases that of the Hindoo and Mohammedan infants to a startling extent, and of these classes the latter suffer by far the greatest mortality. The vital statistics of Calcutta for 1875 show that, of every hundred Hindoo children born in that year, about sixty died, and, of every hundred of Mohammedan children born in the same year, seventy-three died. The chance of life to children born in Calcutta is therefore fearfully small. They might as well open their eyes in a plague-stricken place.

Worse Than Chicago.

The facility of divorce here (Roumania), unequaled in any land, savage or civilized, is a needful consequence of the national manners. I was shown the other day a lovely creature, of royal blood and great wealth, who had twice divorced herself and once been divorced by her husband. She is now about to marry for the fourth time, at 26 years old. Is not this a state of society to bewilder one—for there are many such cases, some worse, and thousands not quite so bad.—*Bucharest Cor. London Times.*

THE latest investigator gives Jerusalem 8,000 Christians, 13,000 Jews and 15,000 Mohammedans.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 50	@13 25
HOGS	5 25	@ 5 65
COTTON	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 58	@ 1 60
CORN—Western Mixed	55	@ 56
OATS—Western Mixed	40	@ 60
RYE—Western	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess	14 25	@14 40
LARD	9	@ 9¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 50	@ 6 75
Choice Natives	5 75	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 50
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 5 50
HOGS—Live	4 70	@ 5 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	9 50	@10 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 44	@ 1 46
No. 3 Spring	1 32	@ 1 33
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 36½
RYE—No. 2	58	@ 61
BARLEY—No. 2	55	@ 56
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 13
PORK—Mess	13 00	@13 15
LARD	8¾	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 55	@ 1 57
No. 2	1 46	@ 1 47
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 30
RYE—No. 1	66	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 70	@ 1 72
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 37
RYE	64	@ 66
PORK—Mess	13 15	@13 30
LARD	9¼	@ 9½
HOGS	4 30	@ 4 80
CATTLE	4 50	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 60	@ 1 80
CORN	47	@ 49
OATS	38	@ 45
RYE	70	@ 71
PORK—Mess	13 40	@13 60
LARD	8½	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 79	@ 1 81
Amber	1 92½	@ 1 93½
CORN	49	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	40	@ 41
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	8 00	@ 8 50
WHEAT—White	1 85	@ 1 92
CORN—No. 2	51	@ 52
OATS—Mixed	37	@ 38
RYE	55	@ 60
PORK—Mess	14 00	@14 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 00	@ 5 05
Philadelphias	5 15	@ 5 35
CATTLE—Best	5 40	@ 6 00
Medium	5 60	@ 5 80
SHEEP	4 25	@ 5 35

AUBURN COURIER.

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

A MIGHTY UPHEAVAL.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake on the Peruvian Coast—Half-a-Dozen Cities Almost Completely Wiped Out—Nearly One Thousand People Swept to Instant Destruction—The Property Loss Estimated at Over $20,000,000.

From the *Star and Herald*, of Panama, we glean the following details of the disasters and destruction caused on the South Pacific coast by the earthquake and tidal wave of May 9, brief mention of which has been heretofore made in these columns:

The towns of Arica, Iquique, Ponta de Lobos, Pabello de Pica, Chanavaya, Huamalies, Tocopilla, Cobija, Megillones de Bolivia, Antafagasta and Canaralal are nearly all destroyed. About 600 lives were lost. The destruction of property is estimated at $20,000,000, confined mostly to the coast of Tarapaca, twenty-three leagues inland, and the villages of Picamatilla and Canchones far in the interior, are more or less ruined. The shipping of guano from the southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended, as all facilities in the way of launches, shutes, wharves, water-condensers, and buildings of all kinds have been swept away. The destruction of and damage to shipping has been very great, and was attended by very serious loss of life.

At Mallendy the railway was torn up by the sea 300 feet, and at Ilo the railway was also injured. At Arica the people were preparing temporary fortifications to repel the threatened assault of the rebel ram Hauscar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach and a wave from ten to fifteen feet high rolled upon the shore, carrying all before it. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean, and four miles of the embankment of the railway melted away like sand. Locomotives, cars and rails were hurried about by the sea like so many playthings, and left in a tumbled mass of rubbish. The United States steamer Wateree, stranded in 1868, was lifted bodily and floated two miles north of her old position. The cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northwards. Merchandise from the Custom House and stores was carried five miles distant.

The damage done was greater than that of the calamity of 1868. The earthquake had leveled the Custom House, railway station, submarine cable office, hotel, British Consulate, the steamship agency, and many private dwellings. The people passed the night on the hills. Thieves began to rob, when the troops fired upon them, killing and wounding several.

Iquique, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first onset. The lamps were broken, and the burning oil spreading over the debris started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. To procure water, the two best fire engines were stationed on the beach. Just then the cry arose, "The sea, the sea!" and the waves rushed in. The engines were carried out by the reflux, and the fire continued unopposed. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment—fire, water, and the earthquake. The affrighted people left the city to its fate, flying to the neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest, and water covers the ruins which it took out in its reflux. The water-condensers along the shore are ruined. This is an irreparable loss for Iquique, as no potable water is found there. Nearly 400,000 quintals of nitrate at Iquique and the adjacent ports of Molle and Pisaqua were destroyed. A small loss of life took place, probably ten in all. Coasting craft and small boats in the harbor were broken to pieces. As in Arica, robbery of goods lying in the streets was attempted, but the guards of citizens took such severe measures that the robbers were speedily checked.

Away up on the pampas, eleven miles from Iquique, the splendid nitrate establishment, "La Neuva Carolina," was completely destroyed.

The sufferings of the people of Iquique were intense. The absence of water and the destruction of their principal stores added to their hardships. It is estimated that the damage done in Iquique will amount to nearly 4,000,000 soles.

Chanavaya, a little town at the guano-loading deposit known as Pabello de Pica, with 400 houses, has only two standing. Here the earthquake was followed by fire. There were no fire-engines in the town, and the sea came in and extinguished the flames, but as it retired it carried off all that remained of the place. In one of the guano cuttings thirty laborers were buried by the falling earth. Among the shipping the havoc was terrible.

The town of Tarapaca, two or three leagues inland, and the villages of Picamatilla and Canchones are more or less ruined. The loss of life is reported as not being great.

The earthquake was especially severe at Chanavaya. The earth opened fifteen meters in depth, and the whole surface of the ground changed. At least 200 people were killed. Bodies were floating in the bay, and a pestilence was feared. At Huamalies, a guano-loading station, the damage inflicted was fearful. All the houses were destroyed. The guano cuts have fallen in, and, as at Pabello, all the loading must be suspended for at least two months. The wave which succeeded the earthquake, and completed the work of destruction, was nearly sixty feet in height. Many vessels were lost here, together with several persons on board. In short, everything except a few huts in the back part of the town has been destroyed.

At Megillones the tidal wave was sixty-five feet in height. Two-thirds of the town are completely obliterated. The guano chutes, wharves, launches, boats, water distilleries, railway station, locomotives, cars, and furniture—all swallowed up. Six persons were drowned.

At Tocopilla little or nothing remains in the town.

The mine called "La Pena Blanca," four miles to the southward, sank in, smothering 200 workmen, of whom forty were Cornish miners.

Cobija, the principal town on the Bolivian coast, has lost three-fourths of its houses. The wave, thirty-five feet high, swept along the main business street, and left it level as a desert. Wharves and launches were all carried out to sea.

A Case of Conscience.

Some years ago in a Maine village a young lawyer hung out his shingle. For convenience we may call his name Webber. He was of a social turn, and his office speedily became a sort of headquarters for the good fellows of the neighborhood. About two miles up the river lived an old farmer who was commonly known as "Old Alfred," or "Uncle Alfred." He was a character with a well-developed taste for ardent spirits and a chronic indisposition to pay his bills. The young lawyer was popular, and the storekeepers of the village sent him the bills which they could not collect. Thus it happened that many little accounts against Old Alfred came into young Webber's hands for collection. The old man would never pay until he was sued, and then would make vociferous complaints. He accused the young lawyer of grinding the face of the poor, and railed vigorously against being compelled to pay. His visits were special occasions of delight to the wags who frequented the office, as a lively discussion always ensued over payment of bill and costs. One day Webber had three bills against the old man, one of which he had sued, about one he had written a letter, and the third had just come in. Uncle Alfred came to see about the one which had been sued, and, after a prolonged and animated debate, paid it. Then Webber suggested to him the propriety of paying the one about which the letter had been sent, and thus saving the expense of a writ. The old man demurred for a while, but finally settled that, and then, remarking in a conclusive tone, "I hope I've got through with you now," prepared to go. "Well, no," said Webber, "I've got another little bill here which perhaps you'd like to look at before you go." This was too much for the old man, and he broke into a torrent of objurgations. After he had become a little calm, Webber remarked in his blandest tone, "Uncle Alfred, I will make you a proposition. If you will for the next two hours go around the streets here, mingle in the groups of the people on the streets and in the stores and lead the conversation to such a point that you can remark to them that young Webber is a very clever fellow, I will discount to you $1.50 on this bill." Old Alfred almost lost his breath at this modest proposal. He wanted the $1.50 bad, but when he realized what he was expected to do for it his heart sank. He said impressively: "Squire Webber, I'm a very old man and have done many wicked things in my life, but with my views of eternity I can't lie like that for money."—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

How Farmers are Oppressed in Turkey.

In the course of a report on the trade and industry of the Turkish empire, prepared by Eugene Schuyler, Consul General at Constantinople, for embodiment in the forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of State on our commercial relations, the following graphic description is given of one of the Turkish systems of obtaining revenue:

"The taxes form the great obstacle to agricultural improvement in Turkey. Besides an impost of four per thousand on the value of real estate and 4 per cent. on its revenue, the tithes are very onerous. Nominally they are 10 per cent., except when an addional half or quarter is imposed; in reality they sometimes amount to 25 or 30 per cent., as they are usually collected by tithe farmers who greatly oppress the people. The peasant, after having reaped his crop, must leave it on the ground until the tithe farmer comes and takes the large sheaf out of every ten. These sheaves the peasants must bring to the common threshing floor at their own expense and must then thresh them. In this way the carts and oxen and the threshing floor of a village are sometimes occupied for all the good autumn weather, then the peasants will be lucky if they be not compelled themselves to carry the grain of the tax farmer to market. In many cases the grain rots on the field before the tax farmer arrives. By law the tithe farmers and their guards must pay their own expenses, but this is rarely done. The party live for weeks at the cost of the peasants, demanding a receipt that they have paid in full before they estimate the harvest. The peasant submits in order to avoid greater loss. Add to this the taxes on cattle, the bad roads and the difficulties thrown in the way of introducing machines, and it is easy to understand the standstill of agriculture here."

Caring for the Wounded.

In no respect can the difference in the scale of civilization between Russia and Turkey be perceived more clearly than in their respective arrangements for the care of the wounded. In the Turkish army—so states the *Journal de Geneve*—the medical staff does not exceed 1 per 1,000 strength, and the physicians are ill-trained. There is also a lack of medicines, bedding, litters, ambulances, and surgical and medical necessaries of all kinds. The wounded Russian will be far more tenderly cared for. Not only is there a large and excellent army medical staff, but there is also a vigorous voluntary organization similar in aims to the American Sanitary Commission which did such humane service during the civil war. Cities throughout the empire have contributed to the funds of this organization, which is known as the Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded in the Army. During the six months which expired May 13, says the Russian *Messager Officiel*, this society expended 4,034,600 roubles in the care of 16,000 sick and wounded soldiers. (The value of a rouble ranges from 75 to 86 cents, according to the coinage.) The Russian Red Cross Society works in combination with the Government, and accordingly receives from the latter a large sum to pay for part of its support.—*New York Tribune.*

Theodore Tilton's daughter Florence is with him in California.

FLORIDA SERPENTS.

The Deadly Rattler—His Habits and His Enemies.

[Florida Cor. New York Sun.]

The genuine rattlesnakes grow to a monstrous size, and their colors are more brilliant than those of the Northern species. They have been killed twelve feet long, and as large around as a stovepipe. Capt. Devall, of Palatka, avers that he saw one, twenty-odd years ago, with forty-seven attles. Incredible as this may seem, Col. Pratt, of the Palatka *Herald*, declares that he has seen one with fifty-two. These serpents frequent high, sandy ridges, and occasionally lurk in the gardens and in plowed fields. They have even been known to make their way into barns and houses. The larger rattlers are said to follow herds of cattle. Cow boys say that they smell the milk dropping from the udders of the cows, and take up the trail, with a view to milking them. This is done while the cows are lying on the ground chewing their cuds. When the serpent takes the teat in its mouth, the cow stops chewing, and becomes as still as death. Thus she remains until the scaly thief is satisfied. She seems to know that the least motion would be fatal. One snake has been known to milk two cows successively.

A remarkable story is that told concerning the wife of Judge Connor, of Live Oak Hill. She is deaf; and this intensifies a natural dread of rattlesnakes, as she cannot hear their notes of warning. Some time ago her husband and a neighbor were doctering a sick colt. She was standing in the path, holding some camphor and a bottle of liniment. She felt something cold and scaly coiling around her leg. Drawing aside her dress and looking down, she saw a rattlesnake gazing steadily in her face, slipping out its red tongue, and waving its head to and fro as high as her hand. The blood rolled away from her heart. She screamed, and jumped aside so spasmodically that the snake lost its hold and was left on the ground. It is possible that the serpent was trying to fascinate her; but her deafness barred out its low musical sound.

The enemies of the rattlesnake include the hog, the deer, and the eagle. The hog thrusts his fat chops into the snake's face, meekly receives its bite, seizes the reptile by the neck, places its hoofs on its body, and tears it asunder. No blood is drawn, the poison is harmless in the fat, and the porker gets a fair meal. A drove of hogs will clear the wildest country of rattlesnakes. When a buck sees a rattler, he springs upon it like lightning, bringing his feet together upon its head and body, thus cutting it to pieces; for the hoofs of a Floridian deer are as hard and sharp as a razor. An eagle kills the snake while it is sunning itself. The bird descends with the velocity of an arrow, striking the reptile with such force as to sever the vertebræ.

But the deadliest foe of the rattler is the common black snake. He grows very long, and, unlike his Northern compeer, never assails a human being. The rattler fears and shuns him; and well he may, for the black snake is as agile and quick as the mainspring of a watch, and as full of fight as a bulldog. Meeting his antagonist, he attacks without delay. After coiling and sounding an alarm, the rattler keenly watches its assailant. At first the black snake slowly glides around its spiral enemy, as though studying its weak points. He frequently hisses and increases his speed with each cycle, ever keeping an eye on the rattler. The latter twists its head with every revolution of its assailant. Swifter sweeps the black snake around the circle. At the full bent of his speed the rattler grows dizzy. In a twinkling it is caught by the throat, and the coils of the two snakes are intermingled. The contest is decided by main strength. As they writhe in the grass the superior prowess of the black snake is manifest. The rattler is slowly strangled. Sometimes its body is swallowed, but this does not always follow. The coach whip, a long, clean-cut snake, frequently assists the black snake, and instances are given in which a dozen coach whips and black snakes joined forces and killed a small regiment of rattlers.

Vultures and buzzards, with all their appetite for carrion, will never touch anything bitten by a rattlesnake; but when his snakeship himself is killed, they devour him with the greatest relish.

Fashion Notes.

Walking dress-skirts clear the ground in Paris.

Flounces gathered at wide intervals are very popular.

Scarf-pins of dead or oxidized silver are much sought for.

Linked sleeve-buttons are taking the place of other kinds.

Trained dresses are worn in the house only by Parisians.

Black silk and black cashmere Breton suits are coming in vogue.

The Shepherdess is the newest bonnet. It is intended for country wear.

Bonnets composed entirely of flowers are worn by a few daring ladies.

Wide collars and cuffs worn over, not inside, the sleeve, are coming in vogue.

Cuffs have round or square corners, to match the collars with which they are worn.

Turned down collars are not as deep as formerly, and have a wider space in front.

The contest between short and trained street-dresses is decided in favor of the former.

English shirt-collars have turned-over points, rolled very far back, leaving the throat bare.

Sleeveless sacks, slightly loose and straight in effect, are worn with polonaises for the street.

Ribbon lacings, fastening two parts of a garment, are among the novelties in dress-trimmings.

Necklaces of lace will replace for the summer the bands of velvet worn with stylish costumes in the winter.

Last season's silks are admirably freshened into new toilets by side-plaited flowers and ruffles of Swiss or tarlatan muslin.

Stylish suits are frequently made with the Louis XVI., or Continental, basque, with its long, square waistcoat and square postilions, square collar and cuffs a la mousquetaire.

The prettiest cheap jewelry in the market is of porcelain, made to resemble enamel, representing all the flowers of the field and garden. Sets can be had to match every toilet.

The newest style of evening dress is the "baby frock," made exactly as for an infant with all the fullness of the skirt thrown back, short waist, and wide sash belt closed with slashed loops and falling ends.

TORPEDOES.

The Torpedo Boat an American Invention—Its Use in the Late Civil War.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The torpedo boat is an American institution. Capt. David Bushnell, an engineer in the Revolutionary army, made the first practical application of a submarine mine to ordinary warfare. He constructed a submarine boat that would carry a torpedo charged with 150 pounds of powder. The mechanism was very clumsy; the torpedo was to be attached by a wooden screw to the bottom of an enemy's vessel, and fired by a clockwork fuse. The first trial of this invention was made in New York harbor in 1776, when the boat, under the guidance of Sergeant Ezra Lee, was set under the bottom of the Eagle, a British ship of war, carrying the flag of Lord Howe. The wooden screw would not work, and the sergeant had to cut the torpedo adrift. During the following year Capt. Bushnell directed a percussion torpedo against the frigate Cerberus, lying off New London, but it drifted out of its course, and, striking a schooner moored alongside, sent her to the bottom. Twenty years afterward Robert Fulton constructed an improved torpedo—he invented the name as well as the weapon—and undertook to introduce it abroad. In 1805 he made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the French fleet at Boulogne, but subsequently blew up a brig in Deal harbor by means of two drifting torpedoes. The British Government rejected his system, and he returned to America to make further experiments in New York harbor. Another American, Col. Samuel Colt, was the first to apply electricity to the ignition of torpedoes. After blowing up several vessels at anchor, he destroyed, in 1843, a brig under full sail on the Potomac, operating by electricity from a station five miles distant. During the Crimean war contact-mines and electrical apparatus were introduced on the Black sea, and explosions occurred under two vessels, but no serious damage was done. The French engineers, however, destroyed the docks at Sebastopol through the agency of submarine explosions.

During the civil war in America torpedoes were used in the defense of Southern ports. The Confederate Congress organized a torpedo service in October, 1862, and a bureau of engineers was established at Richmond. Two months afterward a Federal ironclad, the Cairo, was blown up on Yazoo river by a torpedo, and during the remainder of the war seven ironclads, eleven wooden vessels, and six transports were destroyed in a similar way. The Confederates lost the Albemarle, two steamers in Charleston harbor, and a flag-of-truce boat in the same way. The Russian engineers who recently fastened a torpedo under a Turkish ironclad did no more than Lieut. Cushing had done in the waters of the Roanoke. There were several officers in the Confederate service who lost their lives in attempting to do what Cushing accomplished. A submarine torpedo-boat, requiring a crew of nine men, was launched in Charleston harbor for use against the blockading fleet. Three crews went to the bottom in this boat before she was directed against the enemy. Fnally a fourth crew, led by Lieut. Dixon, volunteered to take her out, and attack the Housatonic. The Lieutenant steered his boat well; she struck the Housatonic fairly and blew her stern to atoms; the concussion sent Dixon and his men to the bottom, and the torpedo-boat and the corvette sank together.

Wellington's Strategy.

On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign in the Pyrenees, that "great Captain," being displeased with the dispositions Gen. Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who had menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person in the following manner: Doffing his cocked hat, and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if to order a charge. Thereupon rose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line.

As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself, "Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as anticipated. Soult naturally enough supposed those tremendous shouts to announce the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment, he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, conceived and executed in the same moment. The idea was born of the occasion, and carried out on the instant.

Hawks as Poultry Destroyers.

Colorado has, by legislative enactment, given a bounty of 25 cents for each and every hawk scalp. At Denver city, since the hawk season commenced, the money paid for scalps for that county alone averages from $30 to $40 per day. These hawks are mostly killed in the vicinity of chicken ranches, and the bounty does not offset their ravages on the poultry. They not only carry off the young and half-grown chicks, but actually attack the full-grown fowls, which are often killed by the furious onslaught of the rapacious hawks. Meadow larks have almost been exterminated by the common enemy.—*Nevada Territorial Enterprise.*

Genius and Rum.

A San Francisco editor gives a brief but interesting sketch showing what has become of some of the men who have been prominent in the political history of California. He names eighteen, and of these eight became confirmed drunkards. Among them was John McDougal, who was a United States Senator. All were brilliant men, the contemporaries of Broderick, who was killed in a duel, and of Baker, the Senator, who fell on the battle-field early in the war.

THE FUTURE OF THE FAR WEST.

The Population It Can Sustain—No Need for Many More New States There.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A gentleman who has spent many years in the Western Territories, has traveled extensively in all of them, and is thoroughly familiar with their topography and resources, gives the following estimate of the maximum population they are likely to attain and support:

Colorado	300,000	New Mexico	175,000
Wyoming	100,000	Washington	150,000
Dakota	175,000	Nevada	75,000
Montana	200,000		
Idaho	125,000	Total	1,400,000
Utah	200,000		

He adds Nevada and Colorado to the list because they are States only in form of government, and resemble the Territories in the poverty of soil and incapacity for much further development. This estimate, if correct—and it is sustained by the best information that comes from army officers and scientific travelers—has an important bearing upon many interesting public questions. The time is at hand when there will be no vast areas of fertile land tempting the emigrant to the West. Even now the limit of profitable agricultural settlement in Western Nebraska and Kansas has been reached. Beyond stretch vast plains available for grazing purposes only where water can be obtained. Further west comes the region of mountains and table lands, where no rain falls, and where agriculture is only practicable along the banks of rivers, or in a few localities where water can be obtained for irrigation from the streams formed by the melting snows on the mountains. These localities are rare, because the mountain peaks and chains are, for the most part, bare of snow in summer. West of the Rocky mountains and their lateral ranges the sage-brush desert, utterly worthless for culture, extends to the Sierras. Washington Territory has different characteristics from the elevated rainless interior region, but timber is its chief resource, and farming is confined to a few valleys.

The section of country described has an area greater than that of all the States east of the Mississippi river, but its population a century hence will probably not equal that of Massachusetts to-day. Each Territory, by making the most of its mining and farming resources, may acquire population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State, but not one is likely to ever have more than a single member of Congress. Except in the Senate the relative power of the East and the West will not therefore be much changed in the future. There will be few more new States erected in the present generation. Colorado was only admitted after a long fight. Nevada ought to be set back into a Territorial condition. Her population is less than 50,000, and it is not to be expected that she will ever have as many inhabitants as in the old States are requisite to form a Congress district.

The influence which the cessation of the movement of population West may have upon the social, industrial and political phases of our national life opens a wide field for thought and discussion. Looked at in one way it will be an evil day when there is no more virgin soil awaiting the plowshare of the farmer, no new towns springing up and inviting the enterprise of the young men of the East, no region for the restless and unfortunate to flee to with the hope of bettering their condition. But there is another view to take, and it will probably be the view taken by the social scientist. It is that high civilization is inconsistent with sparse settlement, and that culture, wealth and happiness will rather increase than diminish when the population of the whole country is much more dense than at present, and the vacant spaces are filled up that have been skipped in the rush to the West.

Remarkable Increase of Russian Territory.

At the beginning of the reign of Ivan III., the first autocratic ruler of Russia, in the year 1462, the territory he governed comprised about 11,000 square miles. At his death, in 1505, the whole extent of his dominions included about 43,000 square miles. Under the Czar Ivan IV. ("The Terrible") a considerable quantity of territory was annexed, so that at the time of his death, in 1584, the Russian empire may be computed to have contained 75,000 square miles. Theodore I., who succeeded Ivan, acquired territory from the Swedes, and also pushed his conquests beyond the Ural mountains; and at his death, in 1598, the Russian sway extended over 130,000 square miles. On the accession of Michael I., in 1613, the extent of the Russian empire may be taken at 156,000 square miles. Peter I., by his numerous conquests, materially increased its extent, and at his death, in 1725, it comprised 282,454 square miles. During the reigns of the Empresses Anna Ivanovyna, Elizabeth, and Catharine II., large annexations were made, so that on the death of the latter, in 1796, the Russian dominions extended over 352,472 square miles. The Emperor Paul I. added Georgia to his dominions. Alexander I. conquered Finland and annexed other territories, increasing the extent of the Russian empire before he died, in 1825, to 366,582 square miles; while Nicholas I., by the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, secured to Russia the khanates of Erivan and Nahitchevan, the district of Ordubab, and the pashalic of Achalzic, raising the total extent of the Russian empire to 367,112 square miles. Thus since the reorganization of the Russian sovereignty under Ivan III., some 400 years ago, the territorial dominions of Russia have increased to thirty-five times their original size.

New Way to Pay an Old Debt.

Two daughters of a farmer in St. Lawrence county, New York, desired to pay the debt on their homestead, but they preferred not to do it by hard work. They hit upon an idea that suited their purpose, and have made enough money to remove the debt. They had a large quantity of porous stone sawed into small pieces and thoroughly soaked in an odorous preparation, which imparted to them a durable scent. These they peddled throughout the State, at 25 cents each, representing that they were cut from the rock of a wonderful perfume cave in South America. The girls are so demure and pretty, and tell their lie with such an appearance of simplicity, that the sales are very large. They have just put a fresh lot of stone in soak, preparatory to an extended Western tour.

WOMEN AND WINE.

Pop! went the gay cork flying,
Sparkled the bright champagne!
By the light of a day that was dying,
He filled up the goblets again;
"Let the last, last toast be woman,
Woman, dear woman," said he;
"Empty your glass, my darling,
When you drink to your sex with me."

But she caught his strong brown fingers
And held them tight as in fear,
And through the gathering twilight
Her fond voice fell on his ear:
"Nay, [illegible], I implore you,
By all that you hold divine,
Pledge a woman in tea-drops,
Rather [illegible] the glass in wine.

"By the woes of the drunkard's mother,
By his children who beg for bread,
By the fate of her whose beloved one
Looks on the wine when 'tis red,
By the kisses changed to curses,
By the tears more bitter than brine,
By many a fond heart broken,
Pledge no woman in wine.

"What has wine brought to woman?
Nothing but [illegible] and pain.
It has torn from her arms her lover
[illegible]
And her household gods, all shattered,
Lie tangled up in the vine;
Oh! I prithee, pledge no woman
In the curse of so many, wine."

PITH AND POINT.

Cool, but not always collected—An ice bill.

A crying evil—Taking the baby to church.

Paying the piper—Settling the plumber's bill.

Trying times—Going to the dressmaker's.

The young man's first razor—His father's boots.

A fiery-tempered woman ought to marry a Persian. They just worship fire.

"The kurds" says an Asiatic dispatch, "are threatening the Khan." The milk-khan, probably.

The prize for obscure punning has been awarded to the man who addressed his letters, "Chicago, Sick."

A Nevada newspaper says of a man who has sued it for libel that "he petitions the courts to stitch a golden patch over his rent reputation."

It is said to be a sure sign that a farmer learned his farming from books when he tries to keep the rain off from a potato patch with an umbrella.

If Dr. Mary Walker continues to pant for fame why don't she go and join the Turks, and when the Russians storm the Turkish stronghold she can throw herself into the breeches.

It is an assurance of success to find a horseshoe just as you are about to begin an important undertaking; but if you find two it makes horseshoerance doubly sure.

Somebody remarks that young ladies look upon a boy as a nuisance until he is past the age of 16, when he generally doubles up in value each year until, like a colored meerschaum pipe, he is priceless.

A Newcastle man at a London restaurant had called for the bill, paid it, and was leaving, when the waiter suggested that the amount did not include the waiter. "Ah," said the man from the north, "but aa didn't eat the waiter."

Charles (playfully)—"How much, really, did that hat cost, Jennie?" Jennie (archly)—"If you really want to inspect the bills for my dry goods, Charles, there is a way to do it." And what else could Charles do but propose on the spot.

"I tell you, sir," said Dr. —— one morning to the village apothecary, "I tell you, sir, the *vox populi* should not—must not be disregarded." "What, doctor!" exclaimed the apothecary, rubbing his hands. "You don't say that's broken out in town, too, has it? Lord help us! what unhealthy times these are!"

"Well, doctor," said a man with a bouncing toothache, who had been standing in a dentist's office for an hour and a half for his turn to come—"Well, doctor, you keep your patients waiting a good while, don't you?" "Oh, yes," replied the doctor, significantly jingling his forceps, "but then the old adage says 'a patient waiting is no loss,' you know."

HOW SHE LOOKED.

Summer was shining in her eyes;
Her cheeks were bright with exercise,
Her lips like cherries.
The falling snow in crystals flecked
Her dress, and cloak and bonnet decked
With crimson berries.
Her hair, the hue of molten gold,
Around her head was simply rolled,
Hair soft and shiny.
I marked, too, as she lifted high
Her dress, to keep her flounces dry,
Her feet were tiny.

Old Ben Tappan, a once-noted Kentucky politician, replied to a man who was denouncing him: "Sir, I will pay no attention to anything you have said. No remark that you can make will draw any response from me, sir. I have known you now for forty years, sir, and you were a d——d dog when I first knew you, and you have been a failin' ever since."

Valuable Invention.

The discovery of a cheap and complete process for keeping all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and meats fresh and sweet, is said to have been made by a Texas physician named Davenport, whose patent is on the application of the ingredients of a pickle which will arrest the process of decomposition and extinguish the germ of decay of all animal and vegetable substances, without impairing their flavor, or imparting to them any injurious effect. It is simply a pickle of the most inexpensive sort, costing less than brine or vinegar, in which any meat or vegetable may be kept in open vessels, submerged for months, and when taken out will be found as pure and fresh as when the vegetables came from the garden or the meat from the butcher's stall. This pickle may be furnished and prepared at a cost of 4 cents per barrel.

An Astonished Burglar.

A burglar broke into a Kansas City house in which Mrs. Gay was alone, and told her if she made any noise, or attempted to get out of bed, he would kill her. She was frightened, and did not speak or stir while he packed her silverware and jewelry for removal. Then, by way of emphasizing a parting injunction not to raise an alarm, he boxed her ears. That made her so angry that she forgot her fear. She jumped out of bed, knocked the burglar down with a chair, stamped on him, and yelled at the top of her voice. A police officer heard the racket, and a badly-injured man was arrested.

GO TO THE

NEW YORK STORE

For all your staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

The only Exclusive DRYGOODS HOUS in Auburn, and the only place you will find a complete and well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hosery, Gloves, Gentts Furnishing Goods, Corsets, Neckties, Lace Edging, Frings, Embroideries, Notions, Fancy Dress Goods, Carpets, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Valices, &c., &c.

It will be the aim of the NEW YORK STOR to confine themselves to only a few particular lines of goods as named above, and to keep each line complete, so that of you are in need of anything in these lines, you can be assured in going there at once for what you want, and sove yourself the trouble of visiting a number of places before finding it.

We buy our goods for cash by which we are enabled to take advantage of the discounts, therefore we defy allcompetition.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STOR !

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fin Albums. Strereoscpes, Stereoscpic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE !

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 40 "	6 20 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 43 "	7 33 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 01 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 30 "
Goshen	3 20 "	4 10 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 50 p m	9 00 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 06 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 08 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 16 "
Butler	9 15 "	12 03 a m	9 25 "
Bryan	9 27 "	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	10 06 "	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	10 56 "	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May 20th, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	4 45 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	7 50	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	9 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	11 25	
Forest	10 10	5 20	12 30 am	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	1 35	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	1 40	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	2 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	[illegible]	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	5 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	6 49	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	7 50	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 13—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 30 "		4 00p
Auburn	11 30 "		5 30
Waterloo	11 44 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 35	6 55
Reading	1 40 "	7 10	7 40
Bankers	1 53 "	7 30	8 02
Jonesville	2 17 "	7 55	8 17
Jackson	3 35 "	9 40	9 25
Detroit	6 20 "	12 05	3 25a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	5 05	6 55
Lansing	5 37 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 00 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 15a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 30
Jackson Dep	11 35 am	6 05p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 44 pm	1 17	7 55
Bankers	1 00 "	44	8 12
Reading	1 13 "	10	8 28
Ar Angola	2 10 "	30	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 05
Auburn	3 08 "		10 30
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 50 "		11 55
Indianapolis	9 45 "		
Cincinnati	8 30 am		
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	4 30pm
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	5 00
Bellaire	8 30am	11 30	6 16
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	7 30
Cambridge	10 46	00am	8 50
Zanesville	11 55	1	10 00
ar Newark	1 00pm		
Columbus	3 00		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 20am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 13	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3.50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 30	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	1 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 6	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	11 30	3 40	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25		

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card in effect Feb. 1s 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	3 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detoit		7 00am	
Toledo	11 40pm	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 25	
Saginaw		7 25	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 [illegible] m	4 25pm	
Sheldon	8	4 50	
Ossian	8	5 08	
Bluffton	8	5 27	
Worthington	9 12	5 56	
Hartford	9 52	6 41	
Muncie	10 25	7 32	5 30pm
Newcastle	11 25		6 45
Cambridge City	12 00		8 05
Beesons	12 50		8 25
Connersville	1 05pm		9 40
Indianapolis	12 35pm	[illegible] pm	[illegible]
Cincinnati	6 45		11 10pm
Louisville	11 25	8 40am	8 40am
Terre Haute	2 44	1 50	1 50am
St. Louis	6 45	5 30	8 30am

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45pm		6 40pm
Terre Haute	8 29am		1 26am
Louisville	7 30am		7 00pm
Cincinnati	1 45pm	7 30am	4 25pm
Indianapolis	4 00pm		
Connersville	4 15pm	10 20am	
Beesons	4 31	10 45	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 16	
New Castle	5 30	12 25pm	6 45am
Muncie	6 34	2 00	7 42
Hartford	7 25		8 35
Worthington	8 05		8 56
Bluffton	8 24		9 30
Ossian	8 46		9 42
Sheldon	8 55		10 20am
Fort Wayne	8 25pm		8 25pm
Jackson			9 15pm
Saginaw			11 00pm
Frand Rapids	10 05am		4 50pm
Toledo	2 30am		6 15pm
Detroit			

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 21 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 00	6 20
Mexico	7 42	8 07	8 20
Denver	7 55	8 25	8 50
Chili	8 02	8 39	9 10
Roann	8 20	9 08	9 55
Laketon	8 37	9 32	10 40
N. Manchester	8 48	9 50	11 08
Liberty Mills	8 58	10 05	11 32
Collamer	9 12	10 27	12 05pm
S. Whitley	9 16	10 38	12 30
Columbia City	9 43	11 15	1 30
Col'en's	9 59	11 45	4 20
Churubusco	10 10	12 00	
La Otto	10 30	12 31pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 37	12 44	15
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 07	55
Aupurn	10 54	1 13	5 10
Butler	11 30am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	
Logansport ar	6 50pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 46am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 30	3 20
Roann	5 47	11 05	2 47
Laketon	5 32	10 40	2 10
North Manchester	5 25	10 25	1 40
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 11	1 12
Collamar	5 05	9 52	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	9 47	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 13	11 20
Collin's	4 21	8 52	10 37
Cherubusco	4 14	8 37	10 10
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 55
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 31
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 5th, 1877. Number 27.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, $2 | Six Months, [illegible]

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER
GARRETT, - - INDIANA.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn In. Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

W. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. We practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
2rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3d Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Coparpnership for the practice of Medicine and surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.
Drs. D. A. Sebring, & D. J. Swarts, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MEEKS & WYER,
Our energetic
PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no.1 tw

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.
P. W. SILVERS.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,
HAVING ERECTED A
STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.
SHEARER & WILSON.

THE GREAT WAR HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Its organizations, campaigns, and battles; written at the request of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, chiefly from his Private Military Journal and official and other documents furnished by him. By Thos. B. Van Horne, U. S. A. LIBRARY EDITION—2 vols., 8vo, with an Atlas of 22 campaign and battle maps. Prices, cloth $8.00; sheep, $10.00; half morocco $12.00. POPULAR EDITION—With campaign map 2 vols. 8vo cloth $5.00.

Every family in the land should have a copy of this most truthful, thorough and valuable contribution to the military history of the rebellion "The subject matter is admirable, well arranged and well designed."—Gen. W. T. Sherman. "The 'book of books' on the war of the rebellion."—Maj-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Robert Clark & Co.

Have just published a valuable book for

Business Men, Lawyers, and Magistrates,

JUDGE IGLEHART'S TREATIES. A comprehensive summary of the

LAW OF INDIANA.

As administered in all the courts, and apply to the business tractions of life; containing plain and simple statements of the principles and rules of law relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bankers' Drafts and Checks, Mortgage of Goods, Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, Negligence, Sales, Contracts, Partnerships Work and Labor, Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc One large octavo volume. Price $6.00, net Sold by all booksellers, or sent by us, free of charge, on receipt of price.

In press, and will be published in July, JUDGE ADKINSON'S

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OFFCER'S GUIDE, FOR IND.

1 vol, 12 mo. Price $2.00, net

Send your orders now, and they will be filled on publication day.

Our list of Valuable Indiana Law Books

Davis' new Indiana Digest., 2 vols.	$12 00
Davis' Indiana Statutes, 2 vols.	12 00
Bicknell's Indiana Criminal Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Bicknell's Indiana Civil Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	8 00
Hanover on the law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of horses and other live stock 8vo.	$4 00

Book Department.

Public and private libraries supplied on the most liberal terms, and correspondence invited with committees, teachers, professional men and book buyers generally.

Particular attention given to the importation of foreign books, periodicals, etc. Orders dispatched weekly.

Catalogues of miscellaneous, juvenile, school medical, law, theological and scientific books, supplied gratis on application.

Write to us for any book you desire, and it will be sent, post prepaid, at the catalogue price.
ROBERT CLARK & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.
June 7, 1877. no 2—3m.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybi, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,
H. BEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS.

In the best portion of Kansas and he par of it that has made the State so famous.

Go to Southeastern Kansas, 380,000 acres in the popular and wealthy counties of Lime, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee yet remain unsold and are now offered for sale by the Mo. River Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. company, at a low price, and on credit running through ten years at 7 per cent interest.

Excursion to Baxter Springs Cherokee Co., July 5th 1877. Fare round trip $25.60. Tickets good for 20 days, to return on any regular train. For further information call or address,
Thos. H. Sprott, Land Agent, Auburn, Ind.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.
J. H. Ford, President.
James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Touaist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. Anderson, Topka K.

What They Say of Us.

We reproduce the following from several of our exchanges, whose editors attended the convention here week before last.

From the Lagrange Standard.

We were agreeably surprised in seeing so large and such a well built town. The population was reported to us as actually 2,100. The plan of the town is about the same as Lagrange. The public square is in the center, with large brick business block on each side, though not wholly built up on the east side. In the public square, a little larger than ours, is a substantial brick court house, built some ten or twelve years ago, at an expense of some $30,000. also a new jail, recently finished, costing $28,000. Being interested in school-houses, Hon. J. B. Rose, upon ascertaining that fact, took us to their new school house, just finished. They have commenced their educational facilities upon the ward school plan, and it was not therefore, necessary for them to build their High School building on so large a plan as where the single school house plan is adopted. Their new house, though, seemed almost large enough for the whole town, having a capacity for nearly 400 students. It is built of brick, two stories high above basement, with three schoolrooms on each floor. The basement is supplied with furnaces, which we learned are working satisfactorily. The cost of the building, if we recllect rigtly, was $15,000, but built at a loss of over one thousand dollars to the contractor.

The editors all stopped at the Swineford House, where they fared sumptiously, and came away rejoicing at the reasonableness of their bills. We do not know whether there is another hotel in town, nor would we care if there are a dozen, we would stop at the Swineford every time.

Auburn is highly favored with rail roads, three forming a junction there, and is, we should judge, one of the pleasant localities of Northern Indiana, where it is good for intelligent and enterprising men to dwell.

From the Steuben Republican.

The editorial fraternity in this part of the State are under obligations to the gentlemenly officers of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company for one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable excursions—from Auto Pleasant Lake—last Thursday afternoon and evening, were participated in by the "Press." A nice coach for the special accommodation of the faber pushers and their families, was furnished, and every convenience for a nice ride and a general good time, was provided. Two bands—Auburn Cornet Band and Mr. S. K. Hooper—accompanied the excursionists. There was the pretty little pleasure steamer, the S. K. Hooper, in waiting, upon the arrival of the train at Pleasant Lake, to take the company over to Simmons' Park. And to keep all the appointments of the excursion in order and render them perfect for the completest entertainment of the editors and their friends, Mr. S. K. Hooper, the gentlemanly and lively General Ticket Agent of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R., was personally present, on hand, there, and in full attendance, himself. Mr. Simmons, at the Lake, threw open his pleasant grounds and hall, and gave the unrestrained use of his many boats, including the S. K. Hooper, for entertainment of the party. The Ladies' Trombone Band of Angola, with a fine company from this place, joined the excursionists at the Lake and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. The convivialities—applying that term in its most refined and restricted sense—were without restraint or jar, and at about 11 o'clock, under the guidiance and suprintendance of the General Ticket Agent, Mr. S. K. Hooper, the tired yet joyful company returned to Auburn, highly pleased with the evenings entertainment. This will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest excursions we ever participated in.

From the Winamac Democrat.

The two days we spent in Auburn the county seat of DeKalb county, and the visit we paid to Pleasant Lake and the city of Garrett, will long be remembered as among the most agreeable hours in Northern Indiana. The town of Auburn, we should judge in the absence of authentic information, contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and is a thriving and prosperous place. The public buildings will compare favorably with other county seats. The court house is a large two story brick edifice erected in the center of the public square. It has brick, mortar and material enough in it to have made it more modern and attractive, without any additional expense. The court room is large, well ventilated and comfortable. The public offices in the lower story for county offices, did not strike us very favorably—they looked too much cramped and gloomy. The court building must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 70x100 feet.

The jail and the house for the Sheriff upon the same lot is a more elegant and tasteful building. It was erected at a cost of $28.000 and we should judge from an examination of the building throughout, could not have made the contractor rich. It is of the finest as also one of the most secure prisons in the State. The cells in the lower and upper stories are out of solid rock and would seem to defy the ingenuity of the most expert jail braker to escape when once inside of the cell. To the credit of the gentlemanly Sheriff of DeKalb county be it said that the prison is kept neat and clean. There is but one person confined there at this time, and he was surrounded with so many comforts we doubted very much if he could have been induced to give up the huge pile of literature into which he was diving to accept of the boon of liberty.

We were glad to notice in addition to these public buildings, quite a number of substantial and tasty church edifices. The Baptist, Methodist, Catholic Presbytearian and German Reform all have accommodation for the worshippers at their altars. Besides the churches, we noticed the public school buildings were highly creditable to the place, indeed to any city in the State. There are also good buildings owned by the Masons and Odd Fellows. The Hall of the Odd Fellows was the comfortable meeting place of the Association during its two days session. We understand besides these two benevolent orders there are the Knights of Pythias and the Red Ribbon organizations—both doing well.

Although Auburn is not a manufacturing city, yet there are several large manufacturers in the town. There are two banks—the First National, and a bank of deposit. Some idea of the business of the place may be formed when we say there are eight dry goods stores carrying good stocks, three drug stores, three hotels, two printing offices, 7 or 8 millinery stores, besides the usual number of smaller establishments. The town has the benefit of three railroads, and we could see nothing in the way of making it one of the finest business points in the State. The county has about 25,000 inhabitants. The Swineford hotel is well kept and the table well supplied with all the markets afford. The sleeping appartments are everything that could be desired—beds clean, rooms airy and comfortable and everybody obliging and kind. The prescription Drug Store of J. E. Bodine, opposite the Swineford House is neat and tastefully arranged and has one of the most competent and obliging Clerks we have met for many days.

To the officers of the Ft. W. J. & S. Railroad Company we were indebted for a special train to an excursion to Pleasant Lake, where we spent several hours in boat riding &c. The Lake is about fifteen miles north of Auburn and is a great resort for excursion parties. The sheet of water is about one mile from east to west and three quarters in width. There is a little steamer and about twenty small boats which belong to the grounds. In the center of a fine park there is a large hall for speaking, but is sometimes used for ancing. A religious party were having a social at this resort when our party arrived; and we fear they led some of our staid and usualy sober fellows into the "Mayesy" dance. The Angola Trumbone band, consisting of seven female players met us here and discoursed sweet music from their horns. We will soon become reconciled to this innovation upon the rights of man. The srtonger sex will not do all the blowing from this out. They have "blowed their own horn" about long enough. This enjoyable departure from the business of the Association was a free blow all around. The members of the Association are under many obligations to Frank. S. Hecker, Esq., Gen'l. Supt. of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, and S. K. Hooper, Gen'l. Sept. of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saganaw Railroad for free transportation over their respective roads. We are very sure that each member will bear willing testimony to the fine condition of both of these roads, and also to the obliging gentlemen connected with them, and cheerfully recommend them to the traveling public for speed and comfort.

From the Butler Record.

The editorial convention held at Auburn last Thursday and Friday proved to be the most interesting and the most beneficial one to the fraternity that has been held yet. The business sessions, held Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, were very spirited and showed clearly that the members of the association met more for business than pleasure. The "dead beat" advertisers were fully exposed, and a resolution was passed not to take advertisements from irresponsible persons. Other important business was transacted by the association, and if lived up to by its members will prove beneficial. The social part was exceedingly pleasant, and much credit is due R. H. Weamer, of the Republican, and T. C. Mays, of the Courier, for making all the visitors feel as though they were at home. Through the kindness of the Ft. W. J. & S. railroad company in placing a special car at the disposal of the editors and publishers present to take a pleasure ride, and having S. K. Hooper, the general ticket agent of that road, as host, the members of the association, with the Auburn band, at 6 p. m, Thursday, boarded the train for Pleasant Lake, arriving there in due season. By an invitation from Commodore V. E. Simmons, proprietor of the pleasure ground at Pleasant Lake, the fraternity spent the evening in boat riding, dancing, playing foot ball, croquet, etc., until after 11 o'clock, when the party, feeling very much delighted with the courtesy shown them by the Commodore, returned to Auburn. Take the convention as a whole it was a success, and the kindly treatment received from the citizens of Auburn will be cherished by all preasant. We are sorry that our space will not allow us to give a more extended notice.

From the Ligonier Banner.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association held its regular annual meeting at Auburn on Thursday and Friday of last week. There was an unusually large attendance of editors and publishers, and more time was devoted to the consideration of practical business than at any previous session. Indeed we may say that it was the most profitable meeting we have ever had the pleasure of attending. Thursday evening the fraternity, accompanied by a large number of citizens of Auburn and Waterloo, made an excursion to Pleasant Lake, Steuben county, the Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Company kindly placing a special train at the disposel of the excursionists and the Auburn Band enlivening the occasion with excellent music. Superintendent S. K. Hooper accompanied the happy crowd, and left nothing undone to make the trip one of pleasure and enjoyment. He is the jolliest railroad man we have has the pleasure of meeting for a long time. Pleasant Lake is a delightful summer resort, a small steamer and an abundance of boats are supplied for the accommodation and enjoyment of excursionists. The pic-nic ground is simply grand. In addition to the music discoursed by the Auburn Band, a cornet band composed of handsome young ladies from Angola agreeably surprised us with their faultless renedition of several popular pieces. The party returned to Auburn at midnight, well pleased and greatly refreshed, though evidently yearning for repose and sleep. Friday afternoon was exclusively devoted to the legitimate business of the association. A number of important resolutions were adopted. Officers for the current term were chosen as follows: President, Thomas C. Mays, of the Auburn Courier; Vice-Presidents, Dr. B. F. Thomas, of the Winamac Democrat, and D. E. Caldwell, of the Plymouth Republican; Secretary H. S. Fassett, of the Southe Bend Register; Treasurer, J. U. Miller, of the Steuben Republican. The next regular meeting will be held at Rome City, and an excursion will also be made to that point July or August of this year—Auburn is a delightful little city; it has many handsome brick buildings, excellent hotel accommodations, clever citizens, and fine prospects for future growth and proserity. The thanks of the fraternity are due Messrs Mays and Weamer for their untiring efforts to render the convention a success and to make it pleasant and agreeable for all in attendance. We yearn for a repetition.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Isaac O. Bachtel is plaintiff, and Michael Long et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Ninety Six Cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 7th day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-eighth (⅛) of the south west quarter of section six [6] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lot number six [6] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Guy Plum Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 13, A. D. 1877.

Pr's. fee $6.75.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The law-abiding people of Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and Luzerne counties, in Pennsylvania, are considerably excited by rumors that the friends of the men lately executed at Pottsville and Mauch Chunk are preparing to avenge their death. Two murders have been committed within a few days that are charged to the Mollies, two witnesses in the recent trials have unaccountably disappeared, several law-abiding citizens have received coffin notices, and there is a general dread that the reign of lawlessness has not been permanently checked by the late wholesale execution—that the snake is only scotched, not killed.

PRESIDENT HAYES visited Boston last week and was enthusiastically received. The entire State militia was called out for the occasion. There was a grand review, followed by a splendid banquet in the evening....The college yacht race, at Springfield, Mass., between the Harvard and Columbia crews, was won easily by the former.

PRESIDENT HAYES attended the commencement exercises at Harvard College, received the degree of LL. D., and was banqueted in the evening....At last the little financial balance between the Centennial managers and the Government has been settled and paid up. The Secretary of the Treasury allowed the board $20,000 paid special customs officers during the opening days of the Exposition, and President Welch handed over $30,000, squaring the $1,500,000 which Congress voted as a loan when the Centennial managers were sadly in need of funds.

THE WEST.

ADVICES from the scene of the Indian outbreak in Northern Idaho report that thirty-three white soldiers were killed in the engagement of the 17th of June. A dispatch of the 22d from Boise City says: "At State creek the whites have fortified themselves in a stockade fort, into which has been received the wives and children of the murdered men, together with the families of the men who had escaped the massacre. These women are thus shut up in the midst of the hostile Indians without adequate means of defense and without aid, and will certainly be overpowered and murdered, as the Indians declare their determination to take the fort and murder the men. The situation far exceeds in gravity any Indian outbreak of our day, and it will tax the best resources of the Government and of the people immediately interested to subdue the Indians and restore peace to the country. The volunteer companies are being constantly organized in various settlements."....An amateur pedestrian named Lake has just accomplished, at Columbus, Ind., the feat of walking 500 miles in 500 consecutive hours....The managers of the Winnebago County (Ill.) Fair have secured Gov Wade Hampton and Col. Bob Ingersoll as the oratorical attractions next fair week....A party of vigilantes, numbering about 240, rode into the town of Mitchell, Ind., one night last week, erected in the middle of the town a scaffold, and hung thereon two stuffed effigies, with a poster pinned to their clothes warning certain lawless men to beware lest the hand of a terrible avenger will be laid upon them.

A FIRE in the town of Marblehead, Mass., last week, destroyed thirty buildings in the business part of town, and forty dwellings. Total loss, $530,000....The Mollie Maguire murderers recently executed in Pennsylvania were followed to their graves by immense crowds of friends. The funerals were conducted in an orderly manner.

THE storm of the 25th of June covered an immense area in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. It was the most violent and destructive summer gale experienced in the West for years. The damage inflicted is beyond computation....Forty-six business firms in Cincinnati, including some of the wealthiest Jewish houses in that city, have taken joint action in reference to the Hilton-Seligman affair, and, resenting the affront as one which is directed toward the entire Jewish race in America, have entered into a compact pledging themselves to hereafter hold no business relations with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has sustained the decision of one of the lower courts of the State, to the effect that Utah divorces are illegal and, consequently, void....Chicago elevators contain 4,095,000 bushels of grain, against 8,191,000 bushels at this period last year....Contracts have been signed, according to dispatches from the West, for the immediate construction of a railroad from Cheyenne to the Black Hills. The managers of the Union Pacific railroad have taken the enterprise in hand, it is said.

THE coach from Deadwood was stopped a few nights ago near Cheyenne river by five masked men, who robbed the passengers of about $2,000, blew open the iron treasure box, and carried off its contents. Several shots were exchanged, one of which took effect in the side of Hawley, the driver.

NEWS from Idaho seems to define the position of the Indians as similar to that of the Modocs when they got into the lava-beds. The Nez Perces, at last accounts, were strongly posted on the Salmon river, and from the nature of the country they can offer a long and bloody resistance to any number of troops brought against them. They seem to have abandoned their raids, and are patiently awaiting a fight.

A GERMAN shoemaker living in Shelbyville, Ind., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, killed his little 6-year-old daughter by plunging a pair of sharp-pointed scissors into her breast while sleeping. He then rushed to the river, plunged in and drowned himself....An entire family, consisting of four persons—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Crosby and their daughter and son, aged 9 and 15 years respectively—were drowned near Hannibal, Mo., a few days ago. They were driving across a swollen stream, when the bridge gave away and precipitated them into the water....The people of St. Louis are agitating the project of a narrow-gauge railroad from that city to some point in Colorado.

SOUTH.

REVENUE officers lately made a successful raid upon illicit distillers in Hancock county, East Tennessee. Eight crooked distillers were captured, and fourteen still-houses, 8,000 gallons of beer and seventy-five gallons of whisky destroyed....Maj. J. P. Flood, editor of the *Stewart County* (Tenn.) *Record*, Vice-President of the Tennessee Press Association, a prominent lawyer, Postmaster, and hitherto an honored citizen, has confessed to having stolen several thousand dollars from registered letters.

WASHINGTON.

THERE were 9,000 bids for the 650 mail contracts recently advertised by the Postmaster General. Three-fourths of the contracts were secured by professional bidders, who farm out the contracts....The new 4 per cent. Government loan, which is for thirty days open for private subscriptions before being placed with the syndicate, is not subscribed to with the avidity that the administration could desire.

A DESPERATE attempt was made to rob an express car on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, near Ligonier, Ind., a few nights ago. Four desperadoes boarded the train at Ligonier, and immediately after it had passed beyond the town limits the robbers entered the express car and assaulted the messenger. A detective and several assistants, who had been notified of the plot and had secreted themselves in the car, at once pounced upon the robbers, and, after a desperate struggle, subdued and handcuffed all four of them. They proved to be four desperate characters that had for a long time infested Ligonier. Their names are Latta, Billings, Mathews and Christy....On Lake Minnetonka, Minn., a few days ago, a pleasure excursion steamer carrying five persons blew up with frightful effect. Three of those on board were instantly killed, and the other two badly wounded. Fragments of the boat flew 150 feet in the air and then sunk in forty feet of water....Three little boys were drowned in the Chicago river, at Chicago, a few days ago, while bathing....The banking-house of S. Pulsifer & Co., of Peoria, one of the largest financial institutions in Central Illinois, has suspended....A horrible triple murder was perpetrated, a few days ago, in Hocking county, Ohio. John Weldon, his sister and daughter were murdered at their home, their heads being crushed with an ax. The murderers, William Ferrell and Joseph King, have been arrested, and have confessed to the crime, their object being robbery.

SECRETARY MCCRARY has sent a dispatch to the Governor of Utah, stating that, while the administration does not apprehend a Mormon uprising, additional troops will be sent to Utah....G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, is to be appointed Consul General of the United States to China....The President has commissioned Daniel T. Boynton as Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel Post, Pension Agent at Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Campion, Pension Agent at St. Louis.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family, accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, Devens and Schurz, paid a flying visit to New England last week....The commission recently appointed to investigate the affairs of the New Orleans Custom House report reforms that will effect a saving to the Government of some $55,000 per annum.

A NEW method of preventing the predatory raids of Mexicans and others upon the territory of Texas along the Rio Grande has been devised and approved by the President. It is to appoint a mixed commission, which shall have jurisdiction over all cases growing out of outrages committed within fifty miles of each bank of that river....Gen. G. W. Leduc of Minnesota, has been appointed by the President Commissioner of Agriculture.

POLITICAL.

THE President has addressed the following circular letter to all prominent Federal officers throughout the country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 22.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to elections:

"No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes of officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. Very respectfully,

R. B. HAYES.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, commanding that laborers shall be employed in the navy-yards, by the proper officers in charge, with reference to their skill and efficiency alone, and without regard to political or personal considerations. Workmen are not to be required to contribute money for political purposes, nor discharged on account of their political opinions.

IN the lower house of the New Hampshire Legislature, the other day, a Democratic member introduced a resolution approving the main features of President Hayes' policy. After a lively discussion the resolution was sent to a committee.

THE Iowa Republican Convention met at Des Moines on the 27th of June, and nominated John H. Gear for Governor and Frank L. Campbell for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions declare that "the permanent pacification of the southern sections of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged;" favors the "early attainment of a currency convertible into coin;" the "gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction;" the making of silver a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, and "a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue." The introduction of a resolution declaring that "the so-called 'Southern policy,' which has been inaugurated and pursued by the present national administration, is in accord with the principles of the Republican party," was received amid general tumult. The resolution was laid on the table by a large majority. A resolution was adopted in favor of the rigid enforcement of the present Iowa prohibitory liquor law.

GENERAL.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, who left suddenly for Europe some months ago to escape prosecution for fighting a duel, has returned to New York....The Montreal office of the cashier of the Grand Trunk railway was recently robbed of $30,000....A St. John, N. B., dispatch says: "Thirty bodies thus far have been recovered, and as many more persons are missing; but it is impossible, as yet, to tell accurately the loss of life."

SYMPATHY for the suffering people of St. John has assumed substantial shape, and liberal donations of money, provisions and clothing are pouring into the stricken city from all parts of the United States and Canada. Toronto has subscribed $70,000, Halifax $40,000, and other Canadian cities have contributed largely, while New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and all the large cities of the States have responded liberally to the cry of distress.... Labor troubles: There has been an extensive strike of the silk operatives of Paterson, N. J. ....The stove-molders of Louisville, Ky., have all struck, and every foundry in the city is closed in consequence....A large number of operatives employed in iron manufacturing establishments in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys, of Pennsylvania, are on a strike against a reduction in wages.

Two hundred Mormons arrived in New York from Europe the other day, and left immediately for Utah....Recent deaths: Robert Dale Owen, the well-known author and spiritualist; Commodore John R. Goldsborough, of the United States navy.

FATAL casualties: The house of Mr. Latreille, of Rochesterville, Ont., was burned the other day. His son, aged 11, perished in the flames, and Mrs. Latreille and her mother were fatally burned. Three men, named Colston, Seaman and Sims, were killed in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) sugar refinery by the fall of a large sugar-pan, which was being hoisted. Seven miners engaged in drawing a bucket filled with ore from a mine in Sussex, N. Y., caught the rope on a stone, and cut it in two. Five of the men were precipitated into the washed-out mine, and four—Baxter Jones, Wm. Garvey, Henry Peters and Richard Afgar—were killed. Four men, while fishing in the Susquehanna river, near Clark's ferry, Pa., were swept over a dam, and three of them drowned.

THE American Institute of Homeopathy has just held its annual meeting at Lake View, N. Y. There was a large attendance of members and delegates.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

ACCORDING to Turkish reports, the campaign in Montenegro is about ended, all the strategic positions being occupied by the Turkish troops....The crossing of the Danube was begun by the Russians at Ibrail on the 22d of June. Pontoon bridges had previously been erected unobserved by the Turks, and on the day named these were thrown across the river, and the Fourteenth Army Corps, 15,000 strong, marched into Bulgaria, taking up a position in a marsh, out of reach of the Turks....The Turks have reoccupied Bayazid, in Asia....The Emperor of Morocco refuses to furnish military assistance to Turkey.

THE cable furnishes copious details of the operations attending the crossing of the Danube by the Russians at Ibrail and Galatz. Early on the morning of Friday, the 22d of June, bands of cavalry crossed the river on barges at the points named, which are eighteen miles apart, and promptly formed a junction on the high slopes beyond the marshy river bank. Under the cover of this force, between the Turks at Matchin and the river, the Russians laid their pontoon bridges at both the above points, and two divisions rapidly crossed and effected a junction without opposition. Every movement of the Russians was characterized by the utmost skill and rapidity of action. By noon the forces were before the outworks of Matchin, which they carried by charging the defenders. The Turks were driven out and fled to Matchin, the Russians turning their own guns upon them, and that night they rested in the deserted Turkish camp, preparing for the battle of the morrow. On Saturday morning they advanced again with the intention of storming Matchin, but found no enemy to oppose them. The Turks had evacuated the place, and the Russians entered it, and held the key to the Dobrudscha.

IT is announced from London that the British Cabinet has, after due deliberation, disapproved of Gortschakoff's declaration as to Russia's policy in the Eastern war, and the English Government has resolved not to allow even the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians....The Russians attempted to cross the Danube, near Rustchuk, but were unsuccessful, and a severe battle followed, the Turkish gunboats taking an active part. The town of Giurgevo, in Roumania, opposite Rustchuk, was set on fire by Turkish shells....Turkish reports of the campaign in Asia Minor: That the Russians at Bayazid have capitulated; that the Russians have been defeated in a fourteen-hours' battle at Delibaba pass, losing twice as many men as the Turks; and that the Turks have worsted their foes in a sharp engagement at Batoum....A London dispatch says: "Simultaneously with the crossing into the Dobrudscha, news comes of a general movement of Russian troops between Slatina and Alexandria, down to the Danube, between Turnu-Magurelli and Simnitza. The Turks are reported preparing to concentrate their forces on the Lower Danube and the fortresses forming the quadrilateral—Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla and Varna—leaving the Widen force isolated."

DETAILED accounts of the terrible bombardment of Rustchuk by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo are furnished by cable: "The terribly effective character of the Russian fire can scarcely be described. The gunners seem to have directed every shot at Rustchuk without regard to the buildings liable to be injured. Shell after shell came crashing through the roofs of the houses, and burying themselves in the floors, where they exploded, demolishing the walls. The mosques seemed to be selected as particular targets at times, for two, three, and often more shells would fall on and around them, tearing pinnacle and dome with fearful effect. Not even the hospitals were spared by this awful rain of shells, and their inmates in many cases were killed in their beds. The unfortunate inhabitants of Rustchuk suffered terribly during the bombardment. Hid away in deep recesses or sheltered behind thick walls, the Russian shells found and destroyed them. As they darted through the streets toward places of greater security, their bodies were scattered in fragments by the explosion of these terrible missiles. Women flying from their burning and ruined homes were killed as they ran. Little children clasped in the arms of their terrified parents were struck dead by the fatal fragments. The scene was one of unqualified horror throughout."

TURKEY has determined to place 200,000 more men in the field, provided the money can be raised to equip them....A recent dispatch from Cettinje says "the Montenegrin army is concentrated in a very strong position opposite Spuz and Podgoritza. The morale seems to be good. The Prince is determined to fight for every foot of ground, should the Turks advance on Montenegrin territory." Another account represents that the position of the Montenegrins is quite desperate, and that their forces are entirely broken and dispersed.... The Porte has entered a complaint against Russia on account of the destruction of four Turkish merchant vessels by Russian torpedoes, claiming this to be contrary to the rules of international law....The Russian cavalry are spreading over the Dobrudscha; the infantry following slowly....Things are growing lively in Asia Minor. There seems to be no doubt that there has been some severe fighting, but, as both sides claim a victory in nearly every action, the reader is left to form his own opinion as to which is getting the best of it.

THE center of the Russian army effected the passage of the Danube at Sistova, under the eye of the Czar and under the immediate command of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Turks seem to have been taken by surprise, and offered but little resistance, the Russian loss from the enemy's fire not exceeding 200 in killed and wounded. The situation on the Danube is thus sketched by a correspondent: "The Russian left is in great force near Hirsova, and is being constantly strengthened. The right has secured a crossing at Simnitza with ease, so that the Danubian passage is secured. The center has the choice of concentrating upon the right or left wing, and crossing unopposed. Widin and Nicopolis are isolated from the Turkish quadrilateral, and present indications lead to the conclusion that this much-vaunted square of fortresses will itself soon be cut in halves, and the Turkish forces separated into three divisions without means of communication and with the whole Russian army occupying a central position between them and free to move with crushing force upon any one of them."....A bold exploit was recently executed by a Russian cruiser in the Black sea. The vessel boldly dashed into the harbor of Heraclea, and sent out launches with torpedoes, by means of which three Turkish merchant ships were destroyed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Russian Finance Minister has been authorized to issue a 5-per-cent. loan of 200,000,000 roubles (about $160,000,000)....A commercial congress representing nearly five hundred of the leading commercial firms of Germany was held at Frankfort the other day, and a resolution was passed asking the Government to suspend its free-trade policy and to institute an inquiry as to the state of trade and industry in Germany....The question of dissolution was put to a vote in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 22d of June, and carried by 150 to 130.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has pardoned 844 more French Communists....In replying to Lord Derby's propositions concerning the Suez canal, the Porte agrees that the navigation shall be unrestricted for neutral shipping, but claims the right to fight the enemy's ships if they appear in the canal....In the French Chamber of Deputies, the other day, M. Grevy, the President, read a decree formally dissolving the Chamber and intimating that the elections would be held after an interval of two months....Our old friend the Colorado beetle has turned up in France.

ADVICES from South America report a disastrous rain-storm in the province of Buenos Ayres. The rain-fall was continuous for three weeks, and the pampas were flooded, causing the destruction of millions of horses, cattle and sheep....Ex-President and Mrs. Grant visited Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, the other day. They were, we are informed by a cable dispatch, "conveyed in her Majesty's carriages to the castle, where they were received by the Queen at the bottom of the staircase at the Queen's instance, and conducted through the state corridor to the white drawing-room. After a short interview, Gen. Grant and wife were conducted to apartments over the Waterloo Gallery, overlooking the home park. In the evening a grand dinner was given in Gen. Grant's honor."

THE news from Mexico is that Acapulco has been captured by the partisans of Diaz, after a ten-days' bombardment by gunboats....The Consuls at Rustchuk have drawn up a protest against the Russians bombarding their residences as being against all principles of international law....The French elections have been postponed till the 14th of October....The merchants and business men of St. John are clearing away the remains of their burned houses and preparing for rebuilding.

THE yellow fever has appeared in a malignant form in the island of Cuba. Nearly 200 deaths occurred in two weeks at the military hospital, 100 miles from Havana....Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, arrested and tried in London for publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral, have been condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £200 each.

The Famine in India.

There is no change for the better in India. The famine has not abated, and affairs [illegible] The price of [illegible] the Burmese rice-crop has been secured for English consumption, and there is no rain. The condition of the people on the relief works is gradually deteriorating. In eight districts, where the annual death-rate of the winter season is not usually more than 20 per 1,000, it ranged from 37.3 to 118.3 in December and from 62.6 to 118.7 in January. Many of the deaths are due to starvation, or diseases engendered by starvation, but these are debited to "cholera." The best authorities estimate the total loss of life which will follow from famine at 1,000,000, and think that the Madras census of 1881, with its population of 30,000,000 souls, will show, if not a retrograde a stationary population. A fact is cited by the London *Times* correspondent which upsets the assertion that periodical famines are necessary to keep down the redundant population of Hindostan. The remarks on this head, the correspondent holds, would be pertinent to the subject if the famine had displayed itself in the most thickly-populated districts of the country, but, as a matter of fact, the most thickly-populated districts have been able not only to grow food enough for their own necessities, but to export to places where there was scarcity. There is no evidence of any value to show that the population of India is beyond the capacity of the land to support. Every pound of grain consumed in the famine tract of the South during the present scarcity has been supplied by India itself; and, while an enormous local failure of crops over an area inhabited by 20,000,000 of people has prevailed, India has still been able to add largely to her exports of wheat to Europe.—*New York World.*

A Noise-Extinguisher.

Everybody that travels has experienced the annoyance of having his ears deafened when on board a steamboat by the roar of escaping steam. Sometimes accidents have occurred during the racket of "blowing off" simply because the Captain cannot make his orders heard, and everything has to be done in dumb show while the disturbance lasts. Happily an invention called the spiral exhaust-nozzle is destined to choke off the noise. It operates by breaking the waves of sound, the escaping steam being surrounded with a wire helix, and obliged to pass between the wires. A report adopted by the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute says: "In view of the annoyance, fright, and danger arising from the roar of escaping steam, and of the completeness with which the nozzle destroys this roar, we are of the opinion that Mr. Shaw has done a great service to the community, and particularly to the transportation interests, in overcoming an obnoxious and dangerous feature in the use of steam; and we recommend the award to him of the Scott legacy premium and medal for his spiral exhaust-nozzle."—*New York Tribune.*

An Old Stove.

In the Virginia State Capitol, at Richmond, is the historic stove of the world. It unquestionably deserves this designation, although it is best known as the "Old Stove," having been manufactured in England by one Buzaglio, and sent over to Lord Botetourt, in 1770, as a present to the colony of Virginia. This old stove was used in warming the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg until 1779, when the capital was removed from that place to Richmond, and served the State altogether, in heating its legislative halls, for a period of sixty years; after which it was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, and warmed that portion of the building for about forty years more, when it was laid aside as one of the sacred relics of Virginia.—*Scribner for July.*

Railroad Statistics.

Advance sheets of *Poor's Railway Manual*, soon to be issued, show that the number of miles operated in this country last year were 73,508, against 71,750 in 1875. The gross earnings amounted to $497,200,000, against $503,100,000 in the previous year, while the net earnings were $186,400,000, against $185,500,000 in 1875. The increase in net earnings in the face of the large falling off in gross earnings is attributed to the spirit of economy which has characterized railroad management during the past year. The dividends paid in 1876 amounted to $68,000,000, against $74,300,000 in 1875, the falling off being due to the default of several corporations, notably the coal companies.

Riches and Reason.

The experience of the late Mr. John Daly, of this city, who got riches but lost his reason and committed suicide, points a moral for our time. The case of Dr. Ayer, the well-known millionaire, who is in an asylum for the insane, furnishes a commentary on the failure which some men are making by their appetite for money. There are scores of similar cases of insanity caused by a too intense application to business. Brains are of more account than bank notes, even in this world, truthfully says the *Christian at Work*, and it is never wise to risk one's head to accumulate a property for other people to quarrel over.—*Scientific American.*

FRANCIS D. MOULTON paid $325 in a check to Shearman as final settlement of the costs in the late trial. Shearman turned it over to Mrs. Tilton as a gift. She indorsed her name on it and had it cashed. When, in the course of events, it returned to Moulton, he was profane for a brief period.

COL. D. G. POTTS, a Democrat, has been appointed Postmaster of Petersburg, Va.

A TORPEDO TRIUMPH.

Detailed Description of the Destruction of a Turkish Monitor by Torpedoes on the Danube—Matchless Bravery and Skill of the Russian Sailors.

[Cor. of the London Daily News.]

The destruction of a Turkish monitor the other night by torpedoes seems to have been a most brilliant and daring exploit. Two steam launches, with a handful of men, steamed boldly into the midst of the Turkish flotilla, placed two torpedoes under one of the monitors, and succeeded in blowing it up and completely destroying it. This feat, accomplished with impunity, without the loss of a single man, is a very remarkable one, and if it can be shown that it can be repeated with ease, [illegible] and gunboats on inland rivers will be rendered completely useless, and even the modern monster ironclad, built at such expense, will likewise [illegible] of no [illegible] for any kind of service near an enemy's coast. An ironclad will not even be safe at sea, for any kind of ship, even a wooden one, can send out half a dozen steam launches in the night, surround an ironclad, and destroy it with impunity.

The little expedition which succeeded in blowing up the Turkish monitor was composed of four small steam launches, two of which were to make the attack and the two others to hold themselves in readiness to render assistance in case, as was possible, of an accident to either of the attacking ones. The two launches which were to make the attack were commanded by Lieuts. Dubasoff and Shestakoff, and manned, one by fourteen and the other by nine men. The crews were protected by an iron screen or awning, which covered the boat completely over from stem to stern, and which was sufficiently thick to stop a bullet. This screen, as well as the boat, was painted black, so as to be scarcely distinguishable at night, and the crew were thus protected against the fire of small arms, except the man at the wheel, who directed the movements of the boat, and who was necessarily exposed. The crews embarked in the boats a little after 12 o'clock on Friday night, at a distance of about seven miles from where the Turkish monitors were lying. The night was dark and rainy, and the clouds completely obscured the moon, which nevertheless prevented the night from being one of complete pitchy darkness. There was just enough light to enable them to distinguish the dark masses of the Turkish gunboats without themselves being easily seen. After an hour's steaming they came within the immediate neighborhood of the enemy's flotilla. The engines of the launches were so constructed as to make very little noise, and when they were slowed down all the sound they made was a low, dull kind of throbbing noise that was almost drowned by the continual croaking of the frogs, which are very large and very numerous along the marshes of the Danube. Nevertheless, the quick ear of a Turkish sentinel caught the unusual sound and cried out, "Who goes there?" in Turkish. The boats advanced without replying. The sentinel again called out and again remained without an answer. He called out the third time, and, as it was becoming evident that the ship would be alarmed, Lieut. Dubasoff replied in Turkish, "friends!" and continued to advance. The sentinel, however, was by no means satisfied, and, after calling out again two or three times, he finally fired. Then the Russians, who were by that time very near the doomed monitor, heard a noise in the ship. There was a scuffling of feet, the rushing about of sailors, cries and shouts, and the voice of an officer commanding them to prepare the guns for action. They heard the order given for the gun in the bow to be fired. They heard it given three times, and three times they heard the click of the hammer, showing that an attempt had been made to fire, and that the gun had refused to go off. Finally, the third time the order was given, a globe of flame leaped over the side of the gunboat, and a shell went whistling over their heads. They were evidently seen by the Turks. One of the boats, that of Shestakoff, now drew off, while that of Dubasoff continued to advance. Each boat was armed with two torpedoes, attached to the end of a long spar that projected from the bow. These spars were arranged to move on pivots, and could be swung round so as to describe a half-circle. The torpedoes were so placed that they could be detached from the spars at any moment, and, in addition to this, long, light chains were attached to them, by which they were to be tied on to any projection of the attacked ship, and they were connected with the boat by a fine, flexible wire about 100 yards long. The officer in command carried a small electric battery fastened round his chest. A lively fusilade had now been opened upon the boat by the Turks, but, in spite of this, the launch of Dubasoff shot under the bow of the monitor, the chain which was fastened to the torpedo was flung round a chain or rope that was hanging from the bow of the ship, the torpedo was dropped from the spar, and the current of the river carried it against the bottom of the ship. The launch then shot away again until the full length of the electric wire had been reached. The officer applied it to the battery round his chest, and at the same instant a huge volume of water rose up into the air, which half-filled and nearly swamped Dubasoff's launch, and a fearful explosion was heard, which completely drowned the shouts and cries and firing of the Turks. In the meantime the other monitors became alarmed, and, without knowing the cause, fired at random, and a fearful scene of terror and confusion ensued. They not only fired on the Russian launches, that still kept dodging about like mosquitoes, but in their panic and confusion fired into each other. The bullets rattled over the iron awnings of the launches, but did them no harm. They were not once struck, although the bow of one was pierced and sunk by a piece of shell that exploded near it. The two launches were now on opposite sides of the doomed ship. Dubasoff perceived that the monitor was sinking down before, but very slowly; while the Turks continued to fire away blindly, but incessantly, both with small arms and cannon. Dubasoff cried out to Shestakoff to try and place another torpedo in order to make sure of the ship, and the latter slipped in under the stern and put down another torpedo in the same manner as the previous one. He then shot off until he was at a safe distance, applied the electric battery in the same manner, and a still more terrible explosion followed. Parts of the ship were blown into the air, as they very soon perceived by a large plank which a few seconds later came down endways, driving its way through the iron screen into the boat between two of the sailors who were back to back, close to each other, without injuring either of them. Then the monitor sank rapidly, and after a few moments nothing but her masts was visible above water. The crew had all either been drowned or had escaped by swimming. Day now began to break, and the position of the two little launches within the near range of two other Turkish monitors became very critical. To add to the danger of the situation, the screw of one of them got fouled, and the boat became unmanageable. While they [illegible] a Turkish launch from one of the other monitors bearing down on them. They opened a fire of small arms on the Turkish launch, which veered off and showed no disposition to come any closer. One of the sailors got out into the water, and, after several minutes' exertion, succeeded in clearing the screw, and the two launches, having accomplished their mission of destruction, darted off, passed under the fire of the two other Turkish gunboats, escaped unharmed, and, rejoining their two consorts, returned in triumph to their places of starting. The Grand Duke received the news with joy two or three hours after, and the rejoicing among the Russians was very great. The two officers and the crews of the two boats have all received the cross of St. George.

Serfdom in Russia.

In 1861, after some years of cautious preparation, Alexander II. proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs, and with one blow the fetters were stricken from 40,000,000 of human beings. Of this number, a little over 20,000,000 were attached to the estates of private proprietors, 1,467,000 were domestic servants, and the remainder belonged to the state demesnes, which cover about one-half the area of Russia. The peasant serfs were immediately invested with the civil rights before enjoyed by the free rural classes, and the communes were allowed to retain the lands which they already occupied, paying for the use of them certain yearly dues, with the liberty of purchasing them within thirty-nine years. The domestic serfs were compelled to serve their masters for a term of two years after the emancipation, and were thereafter free, but had no share in the communal lands. The peasant serfs, comprising, as has been said, five-sixths of the whole population, are still governed by the communes; but how much longer these organizations are destined to survive it is impossible to predict.

The condition of the serfs has not materially improved since the emancipation. It could not be expected that their advancement would be rapid. They form a colossal body for the Government to provide for and bring up to a point where they will be able to make the most of their opportunities. A few of them—two or three perhaps—in a commune can read and write; the remainder are illiterate. They are no longer subject to the rule of a private master, they have no more fear of the knout, or of banishment to Siberia, or of enrollment in the army at the caprice of a brutal owner; but, on the other hand, they can no longer turn for help and protection to a proprietor who is responsible for their welfare and in a majority of cases shows himself humane in conduct toward them.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mark Twain.

And this is how Samuel L. Clemens obtained the name which he has made famous. The explanation is given in a letter to Mr. John A. McPherson, of San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: "Mark Twain" was the *nom de plume* of one Capt. Isaiah Sellers, who used to write river news over it for the New Orleans *Picayune*. He died in 1863, and, as he could no longer need that signature, I laid violent hands upon it without asking permission of the proprietor's remains. That is the history of the *nom de plume* I bear. Yours truly,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

IT is estimated that the school fund of the State of Texas will be $30,000,000 when the school lands are all sold, and the annual income will be $2,800,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$ 8 00	@12 75
Hogs	5 10	@ 5 75
Cotton	11⅞	@ 12
Flour—Superfine Western	[illegible]	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 60	@ 1 70
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 59½
Oats—Western Mixed	34	@ 57
Rye—Western	74	@ 75
Pork—Mess	14 25	@14 40
Lard	9	@ 9¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 50	@ 7 00
Choice Natives	5 75	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 5 50
Hogs—Live	4 70	@ 5 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter	9 00	@ 9 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 8 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 46	@ 1 47
No. 3 Spring	1 23	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2	46½	@ 47½
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 35½
Rye—No. 2	60	@ 62
Barley—No. 2	56	@ 58
Butter—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 15
Lard	8⅞	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 57	@ 1 59
No. 2	1 50	@ 1 51
Corn—No. 2	46½	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Rye—No. 1	67	@ 68
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 86	@ 1 87
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	44	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
Rye	62	@ 63
Pork—Mess	13 90	@14 00
Lard	9	@ 9
Hogs	4 40	@ 4 75
Cattle	4 75	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 75	@ 1 90
Corn	50	@ 53
Oats	38	@ 43
Rye	69	@ 71
Pork—Mess	13 50	@13 75
Lard	8½	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 98	@ 2 00
Amber	2 02	@ 2 04
Corn	50	@ 53
Oats—No. 2	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	8 00	@ 8 60
Wheat—White	1 96	@ 2 18
Corn—No. 2	50	@ 52
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 42
Rye	73	@ 78
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	4 50	@ 5 00
Philadelphias	5 00	@ 5 75
Cattle—Best	6 40	@ 6 90
Medium	5 00	@ 6 25
Sheep	4 25	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

ST. JOHN'S CALAMITY.

Detailed Account [illegible] of the New [illegible]

"Wednesday, the 20th of June, 1877, was [illegible] in the [illegible] N. Nothing," says a correspondent, "could have burst more suddenly on the [illegible] citizens than the fire which [illegible] so many valuable lives, wasted property by millions, laid an arresting hand on many and varied forms of industry, and [illegible] not only [illegible] consternation, all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspaper and telegraph offices, school-houses, almost everything of which the citizens of St. John felt proud, were all in a few hours laid in ruins." The account continues:

The loss of our hotels, churches, school-houses, [illegible] a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of life accompanying it.

The fire was discovered in a building owned by Mr. Fairweather on the south side of York's Point slip, next to McLaughlin's [illegible]. To the latter building the [illegible] before the firemen had reached the scene. The engines [illegible] to stop the flames, but all efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done. The flames [illegible] on Hare's wharf, which were also quickly consumed, and the fire broke out with a roar into Smith street, carrying everything before it. From there the flames spread into Drury lane and Mill street, following that into Dock street, taking both sides. Ere this, however, the rear of the London House and adjacent buildings had been attacked. When it was seen that the first fire would inevitably sweep along Dock or Mill streets, aid came from Portland in the shape of the town engine [illegible] boxes on fire, [illegible] by the wind, proved a combination too much for the gallant workers, and, almost in despair, they saw the flames advance upon them, not slowly, but with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts.

The Carleton engine came in on the ferryboat and lent its aid. One engine had been stationed at the corner of Mill and Union streets, while men with branches were down on Union street opposite Drury lane. The buildings were a mass of flames at the end of Smith street and Drury lane, and, while the workers were vainly endeavoring to have the fire end there, a momentary gale took the flames across Union street to the opposite houses, and then they receded, but their touch had been fatal, and in less than five minutes the buildings were doomed to destruction. Both sides of the street were soon in the grasp of the devouring element, and men were obliged to drop their branch-pipes and run up the street, after which they dragged the hose after them.

Another lot of men were working at the foot of Union street, and, by placing boards in front of their faces managed to battle with the flames until their clothing became singed.

Proceeding along Smith street in a southerly direction, the fire soon reached Nelson street, and then Robertson's place, then extended to Robertson's wharf, and then up North wharf. As it gained Nelson street on the south, it met the flames coming up that street, and the combination made a terrific heat that could not be borne. Allied with the strong wind from the northwest, it did not take long for the entire wharf to be in a blaze. Half a dozen wood-boats were at the head of Market slip, and at the end of the wharves about the same number of schooners.

Before the fire had assumed formidable shape on North wharf the men on the vessels began to pour pails of water on the decks. The water was low just then, and something like this was necessary to extinguish the sparks that were continually showering down upon them. Those at the head of the slip were, in a quarter of an hour, on fire in so many places that it was impossible for each outbreak to receive attention before the vessels had been well on fire. The flames passed above their masts, that soon offered a stepping-stone to the shops on South wharf. Not one of these west of Ward street was capable of withstanding the intense heat and sparks. All being of wood, they went down as if felled by a hurricane, the schooners in front having been hauled to a place of safety. Many of the occupants of stores were off helping their unfortunate brother merchants, and some arrived just in time to save their books. Others were just enabled to witness the destruction of their stock.

Some of the embers lodged in the steeple of Trinity Church, Germain street, and, with nothing to save it—for the fire was so high as to be almost beyond reach—the flames were left to pursue their own way.

As news spread that some wooden houses on Horsefield street, as well as others on Duke street, near the Victoria Hotel, were on fire, thousands were alarmed, as it was soon seen that this fire was spreading south and east to Germain, Charlotte, Duke and Horsefield streets. Not an engine was to be had, and everything was going down before the unrelenting fire. A building on Charlotte street had hardly become a prey to the flames when others on the other side followed. In half an hour all the Germain street side of the square was in ashes.

The buildings at the southern corner of Dock and Union streets and on the opposite corner caught almost simultaneously. To say that the fire raged fiercely here would but too faintly describe the terrible manner in which it kept on, unheeding streams of water directed upon it. The engine was obliged to shift its position from this quarter, the heat being most terrific. There was danger, too, of the hose being burned, and, of all things, the preservation of that was most essential. The engine was taken down Dock street, but the fire kept up its rapid pursuit. It also spread along the western part of Mill street, crossing over to the opposite side, and igniting Rankin & Sons' biscuit manufactory. Then, following onward toward North street from South wharf, the flames entered into Ward street and extended to Peters' wharf in a remarkably short space of time, carrying everything before them. Then they proceeded to Water street, and from thence soon made their way to the southern part of the Market square, making a jump up to Prince William street.

Then the flames advanced to Princess and King streets, and to Germain street.

The fire commenced at the York Point [illegible] south [illegible] street, where [illegible] the public buildings, hotels and the business portion of the [illegible] wharves. Great dread of starvation is felt, as not a grocery or provision store is left. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless. All the business portion of the town and fully one-half the residences are gone.

The following are among the list of public buildings burnt: Postoffice, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Custom House, Maritime Bank Building, in which are this bank, that of Montreal and Nova Scotia, office of the School Trustees, etc.; Bank of Nova Scotia, new buildings; Academy of Music, in which were the Knights of Pythias Hall; Victoria Hotel; Odd Fellows' Hall; No. 1 engine house; Orange Hall, King street; Temperance Hall, King street, East; Dramatic Lyceum; Victoria School House; Temple of Honor Hall; Barnes Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, the Acadia Hotel, the Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel; Wiggins' Orphan Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Editorial Bulls.

Editors of newspapers have a good deal of fun over queer expressions in copy that comes before them, for reporters are compelled to write so hurriedly that they frequently compose sentences that are extremely funny.

A reporter once gravely stated that an inquest had been held over a child which "was one of a *pair* of triplets"—a statement that was almost as confusing as the assertion regarding a dead man, "that the places that knew him so long have known him no more ever since."

A writer was once ordered to write an article on an approaching election, and he announced that the "polls would be only open between the hours of sundown and sunset," which was rather short notice for the voters.

Another, in describing a "shooting scrape," stated that the wounded man had been hit by a ball in the head "near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street." That was as puzzling a problem in phrenology as the anatomical one contained in the statement that Dennis O'Rafferty had been "wounded in the fore-arm near the left shoulder."

Quite recently an evening paper stated that President Hayes went to Senator Sherman's residence on his arrival in Washington, "where a substantial breakfast *and several of his intimate friends* had been prepared for him." A cannibal President is not a very cheerful prospect for the office-seekers. Another paper stated that the new President had privately taken the oath of office in the presence of Chief Justice Waite, President Grant and Mr. Fish, *who were absent.* Now who were absent or who were present on that occasion must remain a mystery forever.

A police reporter, in concluding his account of a dreadful murder, made the astonishing statement that "the victim expired *before* making an *ante-mortem* statement."

Another knight of the pencil, in writing on the ice question, declared that "as for the thousand and one carts that go about the city peddling ice under the *names* of the Crystal Ice Company, etc., they have no existence except on the sides of the wagons." Now what had no existence, the carts or the companies, it is of course impossible to decide.

But reporters are not alone in making funny sentences, for at a recent Spiritualists' meeting in this city a medium rose and said he "was prepared to nail every skeptic to the mast-head." Unless to say that no skeptic presented himself for the execution of the direful threat.

In writing about an assault, a reporter stated that the assailant was arrested for striking a man *who was driving a sleigh with a brick.*—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

Split Away.

"I should like 'n oyster," said William Driscoll, a rather well-dressed but intoxicated young man, last Wednesday evening, as he staggered up to the counter of an oyster-saloon in Seventh avenue.

"Stew?" asked Henry Smith, who stood behind the counter hammering the bivalves.

"I want mor'n two; you just split 'em open and I'll eat 'em."

Accordingly Henry Split and William ate until, with tired arm and perspiring brow, the splitter laid down his weapon at the [illegible] oyster and [illegible].

"[illegible] kill yourself!" said he; "take a rest."

"Certainly take the rest; that's what I'll do; split away, young feller!"

"But," said Henry, hesitating, "suppose you pay me $1 on account, you know?"

William then became angry; he threw oyster-shells at Henry and kicked up a tremendous row. A policeman was called, and the roystering oyster-destroyer was locked up in a cell. In an hour Henry was avenged—William howled for a doctor; his supper did not agree with him.—*New York World.*

A Barber's Trouble.

A deserter from the United States army went into business as a barber in Oakland, Cal., and prospered. A former comrade recognized him, and extorted blackmail by threatening to expose him to the authorities. The barber paid regularly $5 a week for silence. Then the blackmailer took into the plot a friend, who, by similar threats, got $3 a [illegible] and the barber, seeing [illegible] pay-roll [illegible] to increase beyond his resources, resolved to kill off the recipients of his money. He shot one of them, was caught in the act, and is now in jail, where, awaiting prosecution, he is at least free from persecution.

Some one says the Russians sleep in their clothes. We should think it would destroy the [illegible].

McPARLAN'S JOB.

The Work of a Fearless Detective Among the Molly Maguires—Bringing Murderers to Justice.

[Pottsville (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

* * * In the fall of 1873, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, whose President, Franklin B. Gowen—also the President of the Reading railroad—had formerly been District Attorney of Schuylkill county, became fully convinced that these frequently-recurring outrages were the work of a criminal organization with far-reaching arms and adequately equipped with every possible means of screening the instruments of its nefarious deeds. They determined that the reign of terror must cease. Mr. Gowen had seen its work even while prosecuting officer of the county, and he knew that it could only be done by secret detectives, and that the detective who operated for rewards who was only paid upon the conviction of the offender, was not the man they needed. He had had experience before, and he applied to the National Detective Agency. Allan Pinkerton, an intelligent and broad-minded Scotchman, replied: "I will secure an agent or an officer to ferret out the existence of this society. Whoever I get is to be paid so much a week, no matter if he finds out nothing. He is bound to me never, under any circumstances, to take a reward for his services from anybody, and if he spends five years and obtains nothing in the way of information he must have every month or every week exactly the same compensation as if every week he had traced a new murder, and every month had discovered a new conspiracy. He is never to gain pecuniarily by the success of his undertaking; but, as a man who goes into this organization as a detective takes his life in his own hands, I will send no man on this mission of yours, Mr. Gowen, unless it be agreed beforehand, and I can tell him so, that he never is to be known in connection with the enterprise." On these terms was James McParlan engaged.

For a better understanding of the work that this intrepid man undertook, with his life in his hand, I will anticipate a little, in order to explain the working of this order. The Mollies date back to 1842—more than a generation. French's "Realities of Irish Life" speaks of them when they were known as the Ribbonmen of Ireland. This order sprang up at a time when there was an organized resistance in Ireland to the payment of rents. The malcontents became known as Ribbonmen, and they generally made their attacks upon the agents of the non-resident land-owners, or upon the constables or bailiffs who attempted to collect the rents. Their object was to intimidate and hold in terror all those to whom they owed money, or who were employed in its collection. As a branch of this society, and growing out of it, sprang the men known as Mollie Maguires, and the name of their society simply arose from this circumstance, that in the perpetration of their offenses they dressed as women, and generally ducked or beat their victims, or inflicted some such punishment as infuriated women would be likely to administer. Hence originated the name of the Mollie Maguires.

One of the first executions of members of this order was brought about in the same way as the executions of to-day—by the "squealing" of some of the accomplices—and, as the law was then in Ireland, the punishment of death was inflicted just as much for a conspiracy to murder as for the actual perpetration of the offense.

The order was first known in the coal regions as the Buckshots, and in 1863 the courts of Carbon county became powerless to execute their processes in certain cases, and to punish criminals who belonged to the Buckshots. This was during the war, and the military had to be called in aid of the civil authorities, and a military court was organized, called a military commission, which tried some of the offenders known as Buckshots.

There is no way of ascertaining when the Mollies succeeded in getting control of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, but McParlan discovered that this organization in four counties had no other purpose than revenge and murder, and it was pretty well shown that the order never had any other object in the coal regions.

Arriving in the county in October, 1873, he first stopped at the lower end, at Port Clinton, and then went all over the county, stopping from a week to a day in a place. Returning to Philadelphia for a fortnight at the end of November, he came back to Pottsville in December, and remained around about there until February, when he settled in Shenandoah. All this time he was forwarding a daily report to Supt. Ben. Franklin at Philadelphia. He joined the order in Shenandoah on Tuesday, April 14, 1874. The members meant business, and they did not have the order for show. They did not bother themselves about regalia, and such articles in the constitution or such by-laws as they had no use for they paid no attention to whatever. They paid their dues to the State order regularly, but they never paraded, never attended church, and never paid a cent for the furtherance of the ostensible objects of the society.

McParlan was finally discovered, and so all motive for keeping him off the witness-stand disappeared. He first took the stand in the trial of the Yost murderers in May, 1876. President Gowen, in his opening address to the jury in that trial, thus graphically described the result of MacParlan's testimony:

> Then we knew we were free men. Then we cared no longer for the Mollie Maguires. Then we could go to Patsy Collins, the Commissioner of this county, and say to him: "Build well the walls of the new addition of the prison; dig the foundations deep, and make them strong; put in good masonry and iron bars, for, as the Lord liveth, the time will come when, side by side with William Love, the murderer of 'Squire Gwither, you will enter the walls that you are now building for others." Then we could say to Jack Kehoe, the high constable of a great borough in this county: "We have no fear of you." Then we could say to Ned Monaghan, chief of police, and murderer and assassin: "Behind you the scaffold is prepared for your reception." Then we could say to Pat Conry, Commissioner of this county: "The time has ceased when a Governor of this State dares to pardon a Mollie Maguire—you have had your last pardon." Then we could say to John Slattery, who was almost elected Judge of this court: "We know that of you that it were better you had not been born than that it should be known."

This is a summary of the result of Detective McParlan's fearless work: About seventy person have been arrested in the coal region. Of those, twelve have been, by a jury of their countrymen, found guilty of murder in the first degree, four of murder in the second degree, and four of being accessory to murder, sixteen of conspiracy to murder, six of perjury, one of assault with intent to kill, eight of aiding and abetting a murder, one of assault and battery, one for aiding in the escape of a murderer, and several others of lesser crimes. The sum total of the time of these sentences to imprisonment foots up to 124 years and eight months. Eleven have received sentence of death.

A Burglar's Terrible Fate.

At about half-past 12 o'clock last night, as Mr. Casper Kuhn was approaching the store of Miss Mary Kuhn, his sister, on North Summer street, near Monroe, he noticed that the gas lamps on each side of the building had been turned down. This aroused his suspicions. He had no sooner entered the yard than he saw a man trying to bore through one of the shutters. Mr. Kuhn at once opened fire, and the burglar dashed out of the gate and along North Summer street. The pistol-shot had not been heard by policemen Broderick and Tindall, who were near the corner of Monroe and North Summer streets. As the burglar came dashing along, Officer Broderick ordered him to halt, and, the command not being obeyed, followed it with a shot. The man was then about ten yards off, and, as he came up, was collared by the two policemen.

The officers had hardly lightened their grip upon the prisoner before, as if by magic, they were surrounded by thirty or forty excited men. How they got there so quickly, the policemen say, is a puzzle to them. One of them, who had a handkerchief tied over the upper part of his face, said, fiercely: "This man is our meat." "No," put in Broderick, "he is ours; you must not interfere with officers of the law." "Give him to us, or you are dead men," demanded the unknown, and, as he spoke, his pistol was poked into Broderick's face. The officers saw that resistance was useless; they were overpowered, and understood that the crowd meant business.

In half the time it takes to write this, a rope was thrown over the burglar's head, and he was dragged off along North Summer, then down Madison street to the river. Dr. Haggard followed the lynchers, but was warned off when he reached the bluff. He distinctly heard a loud shriek, a splash, and then all was quiet. The burglar had met his fate in the Cumberland.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

A Big Invention.

A patent has just been granted Loring Pickering, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call*, of San Francisco, for a method of rapid telegraphing of fac similes of stereotype plates. It is claimed that by the process an entire page of newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering the copy directly from the instrument in such form that it can be handed immediately to the printers. In other words the copy will be a substantial reproduction of the original except that it may be given in larger sized letters if so desired. The stereotype requires no preparation for the purpose of telegraphic transmission other than the filling of its depressions or spaces between the faces of the letter with a non-conducting substance, which may be quickly applied, the faces of the type being left clean by means of an equally simple process. The plate thus prepared is placed upon a cylinder, arranged to revolve rapidly, so as to present each successive letter to fingers attached to the traveling frame. As the cylinder bearing the plate revolves, the frame gradually advances by the operation of a screw, and thus each and every line is successively presented to the fingers or magnetic points mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open when the points are passing over the non-conducting surface, but as often as the metal type presents itself to said fingers the circuit is closed, and the corresponding magnetic points or pens at the receiving station make the record there on the same letter as the original, delineated in a series of fine lines, either upon chemically prepared or ordinary paper fixed on a corresponding cylinder at said receiving station.

Hobart Pasha.

I saw at the hotel last night Admiral Hobart Pasha, the real life and heart of the Ottoman navy. He called to pay his respects to Capt. Gambier, of the navy, now of the *Times* corps of correspondents, and a former chum. He is a man certainly 50 years of age. He is rather short in stature, but compactly built and lithe in his movements. He was dressed last night in a plain black suit, buttoned-up frock coat, and he wore the simple red fez which is the indispensable adjunct of the Turkish official. He carried in his hand a little stick, a sort of dog-whipper. His complexion is sallow, his whiskers are gray and stubbly, his hair, which grows well down his neck, is tinged with silver, and his tout ensemble is that of a well-conditioned Pasha. No one passing him in the street would suspect his English origin, the orange color of the face and the fez effectually hiding the traces of Anglo-Saxon blood and breeding. There was a depressed look about his gray eyes. His manner is short, abrupt and full of nervous energy. In conversation you have scarcely finished a sentence before he is ready with his reply. I should take him for a man of wonderful executive ability, but then his naval training and years of arbitrary will may give him that seeming decision of character which so promptly captivates all.—*Constantinople Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Dr. David Livingstone, a nephew and namesake of the explorer, is living in San Francisco. The only other near relatives of the traveler are a brother John, who lives at Listowell, Ontario; a son Oswald, a physician in Trinidad, West Indies; an unmarried daughter, Anna Mary, who is finishing her education in Germany; and a married daughter, Mrs. Bruce, who lives in England.

Queen Victoria has just begun using note paper and envelopes with the monogram V. R. I. (Victoria Regina et Imperatrix) stamped thereon.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

What May Possibly Follow the Declaration of Servian Independence.

The Chicago *Tribune*, discussing the situation in Europe, says: "It is not impossible that a new element will arise in the Eastern complication that may lead to a general war, growing out of the manifest determination of Servia to follow in the steps of Roumania, and sever her connection with Turkey. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff to keep Servia quiet and neutral, it now looks as if she would declare her independence, and prepare to maintain it by force, as soon as the Russians are over the Danube. It is no secret, also, that at the recent meeting of the Czar and Prince Milan at Ploesti an arrangement was concluded allowing the Russians passage across Servian territory, if they desire to approach Turkish soil from that direction. Any movement which tends to draw Servia into the conflict, which threatens to change her relations toward Turkey, and constitute her an independent Slavonic state, or which indicates the possibility even of an occupation by Russia, must of necessity involve Austria in the struggle and compel her to occupy Bosnia, Herzegovina and Servia as far as the valley of Morava, thus realizing the cherished dream of her millions of discontented Sclavos of uniting these principalities in one grand Sclavonic empire. The mobilization of the Austrian troops in Transylvania and on the Servian frontier, which has already been decided upon, is an unmistakable indication of Austria's policy and of the predominance of the Sclavic element in her councils.

"And what then? Will Austrian occupation localize the war in Bulgaria, or will it increase its area and drag in other powers? Will Russia consent to this occupation, and, if she objects, how far is she able to oppose it? The answers to these questions undoubtedly depend upon Germany, and what response the sphinx in the spiked helmet will make no one can foresee. Russia certainly will not care to encounter Austria and Turkey combined, while if Germany sides with Russia for the sake of securing the German provinces of Austria, most certainly England must side with Austria, or at least oppose Russia, for the sake of securing Egypt and the Suez canal, which, in turn, must antagonize the Mediterranean states, whose interests might be menaced by English monopoly of the canal. It is evident that it only needs the match to fire the material which has been heaped up for a general conflagration. The success of Russia does not depend altogether upon the issues of the battle-field. She not only has to cut her way through the Turkish forces and fortresses, but she must follow a very tortuous diplomatic path without treading upon the interests of other powers, which are as thickly strewn in it as torpedoes in the Russian harbors. If she can localize the war and confine it to Bulgaria on the one hand and Armenia on the other, there can be no doubt of the result. A very slight misstep, however, like the Servian complication to which we have alluded, may precipitate Austria, Germany, Italy, and even France, into a struggle whose duration and final catastrophe no one can foresee."

The Burned City of St. John.

Canada, during the past few weeks, seems to have been specially unfortunate in the losses of towns by fire, but the St. John conflagration is the most serious of all, as the destruction was complete. In the other localities something was left; in this, all the business and half the residence was lost. It must prove a very disastrous blow not only to the city itself, but also to the business interests of New Brunswick, as it is the most important commercial city in that part of the Canadian Dominion, and is the center of a large trade with Portland and Boston on the one hand by steamers, and with Halifax on the other by rail. Its chief export is of lumber, which finds its way to Great Britain, the West Indies, and the United States. It is also a ship-building center, and, as a manufacturing city, possesses considerable importance. Its business relations with Boston are very intimate—so much so, in fact, that many Americans have gone there and opened business, and are now among the heaviest losers. The harbor of St. John is one of the finest on the American continent. The city, including its suburbs, has a population of nearly, if not quite, 50,000. It is—or was until nearly obliterated by fire—a well-built city of brick and stone, with wide, clean streets, running at right angles, lighted with gas. St. John was originally founded by American loyalists, who left the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war. It was chartered in 1785.

About Kissing.

It is not considered *a la mode* for a lady to bestow a kiss upon one of the rougher sex, except in leap year, when, according to theory, if not to the uses of strict etiquette and propriety, we are told it is excusable. Our fair friends, however, with few exceptions are not by any means without partiality for this method of salutation, and we have heard young gentlemen loud in their complaints about the tantalizing practice of ladies kissing babies and one another in the presence of gentlemen, who long themselves to be so favored. It is Moore, we think, who sings thus:

"I never give a kiss," says Prue,
"To naughty man, for I abhor it."
She will not *give* a kiss, 'tis true—
She'll *take* one, though, and thank you for it!

The only animal that knows *how* to kiss is man. Dogs lick their masters and bears their ragged cubs, cats their kittens, while donkeys and the Esquimaux rub noses, cows and horses fondle each others' necks and heads, love-birds, pigeons, and other birds, nestle together, and have methods of their own of showing affection peculiar to each, but none of these creatures kiss. Even low-class savages do not kiss like civilized men; so that we may take this habit and function to be actual evidence of intellect and civilization, which is a pleasant idea at any rate.—*Appletons' Journal for July.*

A Fire-Defier.

A Frenchman named Buvert has invented what seems to be a highly-successful dress for defying fire. It is believed to be chiefly formed of sponge, which is soaked just before use. The portion which covers the head is sufficiently large to contain the air necessary for breathing while the operator is at work. M. Buvert rolled over red-hot coal without apparently experiencing any inconvenience, and it is believed that the dress might be of great value in enabling the wearers to save valuables at fires.

ALL SORTS.

Fletcher Harper was worth $350,000.

He who talks to an oyster will never grow wise.

The Venetians used to wear red for mourning.

Mexico has had twenty revolutions since 1821.

California reports a woman 140 years old.

San Francisco worries along with 626 lawyers.

Artificial eyes for horses are a recent invention.

There are twenty-eight strands in a spider's single thread.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

The dogs of New York city have paid $20,000 for licenses this year.

The Suez canal doesn't pay Egypt 1 per cent. interest on the investment.

Mr. J. G. Saxe, who is 61 years old, is still ill, and it is said that his recovery is doubtful.

At present prices, asparagus yields $200 to $300 per acre, and is moderately profitable to the producer.

New York city claims as a regular resident Mr. Horace White, formerly editor of the Chicago *Tribune.*

Mr. Beecher works for the *Christian Union* at $5,000 per year. He commenced with a salary of $10,000.

Texas, which had a population of only 818,000 in 1870, now claims 2,000,000. The immigration has certainly been immense.

Jefferson Davis, by a recent decision, has secured the title to a Mississippi plantation formerly owned by his brother.

Capt. Boyton was taken for a sea lately in the Rhone, and fired at by some peasants. He promptly hoisted his flag and escaped.

Farmers in the rural districts of New York make complaint that the tramps steal the hats and coats off the scarecrows they place in their fields.

A righteous Louisiana Judge, in a horse case, ruled out both plaintiff and defendant, and decided that the animal belonged to one of the witnesses.

A farm laborer near Seilhac, in France, while plowing somewhat deeper than usual, found his plow arrested by what he thought a stump. It proved to be an ox-hide filled with gold pieces of the reign of Francis I., worth $60,000 for their weight alone, without reckoning their special value as rare coins.

Voltaire died at Paris, in the house of Marquise de Villette, on Beaune street and Quay. In conformity with a clause in the will of the Marquise, the windows of the chamber have never been opened since the death of Voltaire. They are to remain closed until the hundredth anniversary of his death, which occurs next year. The injunctions of his will have been faithfully observed, even during the Revolution.

An Advent preacher in Missouri, named Harris, shaved his head so as to acquire the venerable aspect that baldness imparts. The trick was detected by members of his congregation, and he was expelled on a charge of deception. He urged that to shave the head was no more an offense than to cut the hair, to trim the beard, or in any other way to improve one's personal appearance; but there was a majority vote against him.

Continued experiments in California show that no matter how dry the season is a good crop of wheat can be grown there if the land lies fallow every other summer, and is plowed and sown during the off-summer, or a full year or more before harvest time. Land so treated will yield crops of from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre this year, though only about eight inches of rain have fallen upon it.

FIREFLIES.

I saw, one sultry night, above a swamp,
The darkness throbbing with their golden pomp!
And long my dazzled sight did they entrance
With the bright chaos of their dizzy dance.
Quicker than yellow leaves, when gales despoil,
Quivered the brilliance of their mute turmoil,
Within whose light was intricately blent
Perpetual rise, perpetual descent.
As though their scintillant flickerings had met
In the vague meshes of some airy net!
And now mysteriously I seemed to guess,
While watching their tumultuous loveliness,
What fervor of deep passion strangely thrives
In the warm richness of these tropic lives,
Whose wings can never tremble but they show
The hearts of living fire that beat below!

—*Edgar Fawcett, in Atlantic for July.*

The Johannisbrod, a black bread used so largely by the Russian army for food, is made with a quantity of some kind of grease, which forms a substitute for butter. It can be eaten dry; but the Russian soldier prefers, when he can get it, to break the bread into small pieces. These he puts into a bowl and pours hot water over them. The grease then develops into a gravy, and the whole forms a simple kind of soup.

LE ROI LE VEUT.

Hold up that flower that is thy face,
Fresh, fair and fragrant, unto mine,
And bless me with its tender grace,
Dearer than that immortal wine
Which Hebe, cup-bearer to Jove,
Held up with two rose-touched hands—
Sweet heralds of the sweeter love
That winged her feet at his commands!
But let these hands, so full of charms,
Hold up to me no other boon,
But just themselves; and let those arms
Wreathe round me soft and swift and soon!
Hold up that flower that is thy face,
Its sweetness consecrate to me.
What was Jove's throne and its high place
To this rare right I hold in thee,
Since I may call thy face my flower,
And know my mouth its honey-bee?

—*Howard Glyndon, in Appletons' for July.*

A Question of Cuticle.

"An old club fogy" reminds the London *Truth* that when Puckler Muskau was in England some forty years since, being one night at Almack's, he personally complimented Lady Jersey, who was pardonably vain of the clearness of her complexion, on "her beautiful leather."

The fair lady stared.

"Pardon," resumed Puckler Muskau, "I did mean your Ladyship's beautiful hide."

"Skin, your Highness, skin," whispered a friend to the Prince.

"I did not say shin," retorted the Prince in a most dignified manner. "Shentlemans do not look at ladies' shins."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 5, 1877.

What They Say of Us.

From the Warsaw Indianian.

Dr. Rerrick is conceded to be the champion trapeze performer of the editorial fraternity.

We met many of our editorial brethren whom we have not seen for several years, and were glad to take them by the hand again.

Tom Mays and Hooper furnished the music on the way over to Pleasant Lake, and in this respect far excelled the brass band.

The moonlight ride on Pleasant Lake was decidedly fine, and gotten up at an hour, too, that did not interfere with the business of the convention in the least.

The best of feeling prevailed amour the various publishers, and there seemed to be a general desire to do something to advance the interests of the profession.

The Swineford House at Auburn, is the best hotel for a town of its size that we have ever known. Everything is new, nice, comfortable, pleasant and agreeable. What more can be said.

The Angola Ladies' Trombone Band, is an institution of which that town may feel proud. It is composed of young ladies rangiug in age from fourteen to twenty, and they have arrived at a very fair state of musical perfection. The only difficulty we see is that its members may marry and thereby make vacancies too common.

From the Rochester Sentinel.

Auburn is situated on the Detroit and Eel River road, and near the junction of the Jackson & Srginaw and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. It is in the midst of a rich farming country and being devoid of any extensive manufacturing establishments is mainly supported by its agricultural interest. The town contains a population of about 2,000, chiefly acquired within the past five years. The prosperity of the place demonstrates the business qualities and enterprise of its citizens. It has a goodly number of substantial business houses and one of the best hotels—the Swineford—to be found in northern Indiana. The Court House was built about fifteen years ago, and although the architectural design is of the plain and ancient order, yet it is large and meets the demands of the county. The county jail is of more recent construction, and is a monument of beauty and practical utility. Its exterior is a marvel of cleanliness and modern architecture To be incarcerated within its walls would seem to be a pleasure, aside from the repulsive thought of restrained liberty.

In the matter of churches and school buildings, Auburn takes rank with more pretentious towns and cities of the State. It is also favored with two well conducted newspapers—the COURIER, by T. C. Mays, and the Repulican, by R. H. Weamer. Both are six Column quartos and are deserving of the liberal patrnage they receive. To those gentlemenly newspaper men the editorial brotherhood assembled there on the 6th and 7th are indebted for the many comforts and pleasures they enjoyed. By their management the courtesies of the Jackson & Saginaw railroad were extended by Mr. S. K Hooper, General Ticket Agent on that road, for an excursion to Pleasant Lake, in Steuben county. Leaving Auburn at 5 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, an hour's ride through a beautiful country brought us to the little town and the lake so appropriately named. The town is small, likewise the lake, but it afforded every advantage for the pleasure and comfort of the quill driving squad and the ladies accompanying them. By the kindness of Mr. V. E. Simmons, proprietor of the well arranged grounds adjoining the lake, the steamboat and numerous other lake-going crafts, the party was permitted to enjoy them at will. The Auburn Band accompanied the excursion, and added much to the pleasure of the trip by its excellent music. At Pleasant Lake was also a ladies' band, from Angola, who were present to do honor to the visitors with their delightful music. The Band comprised eight members, all ladies except the leader. Moonlight boat rides and games of all kinds were indulged in for several hours, when all repaired to the large summer house within the park, where to the soft floating strains of the violin upon moonlight air, tripped the light fantastic toe until low 12 at night, the hour for returning to Auburn. Friday was profitably spent in the business of the convention, and in the evening all departed for their homes better prepared for their usual duties and feeling that the time was well and pleasantly spent with the good and accommodating people of Auburn.

From the Plymouth Democrat.

The fourteenth annual session of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, met at Auburn, DeKalb county, on Thursday and Friday of last week, the proceeding of which are published elsewhere. Believing it to be the duty of publishers to aid and strengthen this association by all means in their power, we carefull inventoried our passes, and finding them satisfactory, resolved to attend. Through the courtesy of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railroad, all editors in the southern and western part of the district were passed both ways over the road. This line which reaches from Logansport to Butler, on the Michigan Southern railroad, passes through a finely timbered region, which will, before many years, be a rich agricultural country. The business of the road is rapidly increasing, under its present excellent management.

Auburn is blessed with three railroads—the Detroit & Eel River, the Ft. W. J. & S., and the Baltimore & Ohio. The town has greatly improved since it became a railroad center; but it is so completely environed with other towns near by—Garrett City being but three miles away, and Waterloo but five—that it cannot hope to be a large city. The court house is a plain, substantial brick structure. The jail is built on the modern plan, and is about all that could be desired for the purpose. The Swineford House, is a comfortable hotel where good fare is dispensed at reasonable rates.

Thursday evening, by invitation of the Saginaw railway managers, an excursion was taken to Pleasant Lake, fifteen miles north of Auburn, the company being taken care of in the best manner possible by Mr. S. K. Hooper, the gentlemanly passenger agent, who spared no effort to furnish amusement and entertainmnet for the company. Capt. Simmons, the proprietor of the grounds at Pleasant Lake, has fitted up the grounds in admirable order for the convenience of pic-nics and pleasure parties of all kinds. A steamer and a large number of row boats are let to visitors. A large dancing hall gives those who indulge in such sport, ample opportunity to gratify their wishes. The excursionists were accompanied by the Auburn Cornet Band, and were met at the lake by the Ladies' Trombone Band, of Angola, and many other citizens. Dancing and other means of enjoyment were indulged in until a late hour, when the party returned to Auburn, well pleased with their visit. The association met at an early hour Friday morning, and continued in session until the afternoon, when the members had to leave for home.

Tom Mays, of the COURIER, and Mr. Weamer, of the Republican, were successful in their efforts to make the stay of the editors pleasant and profitable. The next meeting of the association will be held at Rome City.

From the Warsaw Repulican.

The arrangements for the social part of the meeting were about perfect; and for this Bros. T. C. mays, of the COURIER, and R. H. Weamer, of the Republican, deserves special credit. On Thursday Mr. Mays introduced S. K. Hooper, Esq., general passenger agent of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Sarinaw railroad, who tendered the use of a special car to the Association for an excursion to Pleasant Lake that evening. The courtesy was accepted and at 6 o'clock p. m. the members left on a special train, in charge of Mr. Hooper, on one of the pleasantest pic-nic excursions we ever enjoyed. Mr Hooper was the right man in the right place. Good natured, accommodating, careful and just boiling over with fun, he made a special friend of every member of the Association by his gentlemanly conduct during the trip. We earnestly hope that we may meet him on many such occasions. Capt. Simmons, the proprietor of the club house and boats was also equal to the emergency and provided every facility for the enjoyment of the company in boat riding, dancing, croqet, etc., till 11 o'clock, when all returned to Auburn, delighted with the trip and all that had contributed to make it enjoyable. Pleasant Lake is becoming a very popular place of resort during the summer months. On Friday the convention adjourned, to meet at Rome City on the second Thursday in June, 1878. The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railroad, through their Superintendent, Mr. Frank J Hecker, of Logansport, extended favors to editors who had to travel over that road that would indicate that the managers are not of the grasping, selfish kind that expect everything from the press and concede nothing. Auburn is quite a lively place, containing 2,000 inhabitants, and boasts the finest jail in Northern Indiana, two good papers, good schools, court house band, churches and secret societies, a good cornet band, pleasant people and good hotel—the Swineford House. Taken all together the editoral convention of 1877 was a pleasant affair in a pleasant place.

From the Goshen Democrat.

The social part of the meeting deserves a separate reference, and Mr. T. C. Mays, of the Courier, and R. H. Weamer, of the Republican, spared no pains to make all of their visitors feel perfectly contented while there. On Thursday evening, the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad company placed a special car at the service of the convention to take an excursion to Pleasant Lake, up in Steuben county. They also sent the general ticket agent, Mr. S. K. Hooper, of Jackson, Michigan, to accompany the excursion there and back. And no better man could have been selected if they had ransacked all creation. He is one of the best natured and liveliest fellows, except Tom Mays, we ever met. He made a host of friends for himself and the road he represents, by his gentlemanly conduct and bearing on this occasion. We earnestly hope he will be present at the editorial excursion to Rome City this season. He will be made an honorary member if he will only come. The evening was spent at the Lake in boat riding, dancing, croquet, &c., till about 11 o'clock, when the company returned back to Auburn. Capt. Simmons, the proprietor of the club house and boats, extended a free invitation to the fraternity. It is one of the finest resorts in that part of the State, and parties from all parts of the country are flocking there almost daily through the summer months. The Detroit, Eel River and Illinois road, represented by Frank J. Hecker, General Superintendent at Logansport, extended favors, which were highly appreciated by the editors who had to come on that line of road. Auburn contains about 2,000 inhabitants, has a very fine jail, tolerable court house, bank, good schools, about all the secret societies, two good papers, and as good a hotel—the Swineford house—as there is in Northern Indiana.

From the Kendallville Standard.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Convention held at Auburn last Thursday and Friday, was a very pleasant and profitable meeting, and was largely attended by the editorial fraternity. The discussion of subjects connected with the publishing business, in a social gathering of this character, cannot help but be of service to any one, no matter how long they have been in the business, and the meeting last week was of more than usual interest, owing, doubtless, to the large attendance.

The members are under obligations to Messrs. Mays and Weamer, of Auburn, for their efforts to secure a full attendance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.

JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

The utmost reliance can be placed on Dr. Hartar's Fever and Ague Specific, both as to its innocent nature and its curative properties.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia,	Sciatica,
Neuralgia,	Toothache,
Pleurisy,	Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints,	Chilblains,
Headache,	Sprains,
Lame Back,	Burns,
Erysipelas,	Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. S. BAILEY'S APERIENT.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

This is the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE before the public. It is a delicious beverage, and as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. Far superior to nauseating pills. It is held in high repute by physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Colic, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Kidney Affections, etc., etc. For those who lead a sedentary or closely confined life, and because of a constipated habit, it acts like a charm. [illegible] is put up in large bottles, and sold by all Druggists, at fifty cents. No family, no mother, no one traveling, no clerk, student, no sewing girl, should fail to use it.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Wm. McIntyre is plaintiff, and Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seventy Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of July 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Block number one [1] in Ensley's second addition in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y.

Auburn, Indiana, June 21st 1877.

Pr. fee $6.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Bergott et al. are plaintiffs and Rebecca & J. Park Matheny, Martha B Gordon, Edwin C. Sham and Silas Baldwin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Eleven feet [11] off the south part of lot number fourteen [14] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. L. Penfield, Att'y for Plaintiffs.

Auburn, Ind., June 25th 1877,

Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob N. Olinger is plaintiff and Jacob H. Raub and Lizzie C. Raub are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety Eight Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one [21] in Kuhlman's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose in public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross Dept'y.

Ross & Hartman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind June 27th 1867.

Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Isaac O. Bechtel is plaintiff, and Michael Long et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Ninety Six Cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 7th day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-eighth [⅛] of the south west quarter of section six [6] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lot number six [6] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Guy Plum Attorney for Plaintiff.

June 15, A. D. 1877.

Ptf's. fee $9.75

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

WHITE FRENCH CORSETS

FIFTY CENTS EACH

WORTH $1.50

Root & Company,

Will offer during this week a big drive in 75 dozen fine White French Corsets, all sizes 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 inches waist, at the absurdly low price of 50 cents each. They cannot last long at the price, economical people should take advantage of an early selection.

LACE SAQUES AND SHAWLS

We also offer a small lot of Black Lama Lace Shawls and Sacques; bought on Friday last at an Importers auction sale, at one-half their real value—"viz"

24 Black Lama Lace Saques

$4.50 EACH, WORTH $18.00

Black Lama Lace Shawls

$5.00 each worth $10.00, 8.00 each worth 12.50, 10.00 each worth 15, 12.00 each worth 18.00, 15.00 each worth 23.00, 17.00 each worth 28.00, 19.00 each worth 30.00, 22.00 each worth 35.00, 25.00 each worth 40.00, 28.00 each worth 45.00, 32.50 each worth 50.00, 35.60 each worth 60.00, 42.50 each worth 80.00. Presenting the greatest oppertunity to secure really valuable and fashionable goods at extreme low prices, ever offered.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff, and Samuel Tate et al. defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty (230) dollars with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the higest bidder, on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and thirty five (135) and one hundred and thirty six (136) in Agnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. The above turned out by C. S. Stey and David Fay.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,

Auburn, Indiana, June 12th A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $6 50

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cooper Altenburg and Philo J. Lockwood are plaintiffs and Osker F. Packer and Harriet Packer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-five [265] Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the hightest bidder on,

SATURDAY the 28th day of JULY 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the west two-thirds [⅔] of the east half [½] of the north-west quarter of section eleven [11] township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen [14] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; being south of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad; containing ten [10] acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.

Altenburg & Lockwood Att'ys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind. June 28th 1877.

Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David H. Harry, et al. are plaintiffs, and Anthony Stapleton et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Thousand and Eighty Three Dollars and Ninety-One Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 7th day of July, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

In lot number forty-seven (47) in the town of Vienna, except fifteen (15) feet on north side next to alley, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

W. L. Penfield Att'y for Plaintiff,

Auburn, Ind., June 13, 1877.

P. fee $9.10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph F. Bennett et al. plaintiffs, and Chauncey Ringler et al. defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and twenty five (725) dollars and seventy three (73) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 7, day of July 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the premises described therein as the north-east quarter of section number four (4) in township thirty five (35) north of range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

John Rickel, Attorney for plaintiff.

Hunt & McClellan, Attorneys for May Fee.

Auburn June 12th A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $9.00

Cholera Medicine.

I have a sure, positive cure for Hog Cholera, which I have tested for two years past and it has never failed. I will guarantee a cure.

DR. G. P. BARNUM,

No. 93 East Columbia St, Ft. Wayne.

LOST.

The undersigned having lost eight head of cattle, one bright yellow cow with horns sawed off and seven head of one year old calves, described as follows: One steer, white and red with white face, two brindle, one light and one dark, one dark brown face steer, one brindle heifer, one red heifer. Any one finding the above mentioned stock will be liberally rewarded for taking care and notifying the owner.

PETER BARNHARD, Wilmington-tp.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well established fact which

KNOW

That there is no one consumer more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 14 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1 25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	1.85c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 30c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 9c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes $1
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.25 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Forkner the dry goods man.

New and desirable goods at the New York Store.

A most splendid line of ladies linen Suits at Lannings.

New York Store for fair and honest dealing.

We notice some very beautiful linen suits for ladies at Lannings.

We suppose everybody, nearly, celebrated or enjoyed the Fourth in some manner yesterday.

Mrs. Finley Gibson got the prize yesterday for the prettiest babsy. Oh, its nice to be a father.

There will be an adjourned session of the county Commissioners held on the 20th of this month, for the letting of bridges, &c.

Married, on Tuesday July 3rd 1877, at the parsonage, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr Thomas L. Baker and Miss Mary M. Fales.

Married, on Wednesday, July 4th 1877 at the parsonage, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. Reuben G. Bailey and Miss Sarah J. Fisher, all of DeKalb county.

Seventeen families removed from Garret to Ohio last week. They were out of work and went to the Buckeye State in search of employment.—Steuben Republican.

The First National Bank, of this place, on Monday last declared its fourth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., equal to $2,500, and carried $500 to the surplus fund after paying expenses and taxes.

The wheat is ready for the reaper, yet the wet weather has prevented its being garnered. We hope the clerk of the weather will favor us with about twenty of the best dry, warm days he can command.

There has been a change in the running of trains on all the railroads, and the time tables are all correct except the Eel River, which changed on Monday last The mail goes east at 11:48 and west at 3:22.

Fort Wayne talks some of organizing a base-ball nine, and for a uniform have them wear a gauze shirt and a smile. The smile would be the most noticeable.

Anthony Swineford reached Butler the day of the great storm, just in time to receive part of a roof on his buggy. It was an ill wind, but John Shaffer repairs vehicles regardless of the cause that wrecked them.

In the storm of last Monday the lightning struck a house belonging to Jack McKay, in the west end of town and tearing the plastering and weather boarding off of the kitchen addition, to a considerable extent. It did not take fire.

An article of such genuine merit as Dr Harter's Fever and Ague Specific soon makes itself known by the work it does.

No guile from Argus in the Press last week. These articles were always read with interest by the author.

There is a rumor that a man was killed in the sham battle at Maysville, another that some one shot themselves at LaOtto or Avilla; and another, a man broke his neck getting on a train at Waterloo.

We thought we saw a slight attempt at explanation on that libel suit in last week's Press. Charley this won't do. Stand by your guns, and don't swerve an inch from a free and untrameled expression of the faith that is within. The Press must be "windicated."

We give a good deal of our space this week to extracts from our exchanges, written by editors who were in attendance here at the Editorial Convention We feel gratified at the many flattering comments made in regard to our town and county, and believe it will be productive of good to all concerned.

We can speak in the highest praise of the Swineford House, in Auburn, as one of the best hotels in Northern Indiana. One only needs to drop in and partake of its cheer, pay a moderate bill and leave well pleased with the visit. No liquors connected with the house.—Steuben Republican.

Various modes of treatment have been adopted for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but the good common sense of the people and practical experience has proven that the only reliable remedy is "Lawson's Curative." It is a positive cure when proper attention is given to using it.

All the dealers in mowers, reapers, reaping machines, harvesters, rakes and other agricultural implements, are busy these days setting up their various machines for harvesting, and endeavoring to make them "show off" to good advantage and do the work according to the way they have been "cracked up" by agents and salesmen.

Suits for slander seem to be on the increase. We noticed last week one between Philips and Baxter, and now comes our old friend Sol Boyer, of Fairfield, with the same complaint, against our excellent fellow citizen, Adam Deetz. We have always regarded it as a huge joke when newspapers are parties to these suits, but when two of our best farmers lock horns in an affair of this kind it looses its humorous phase, and looks serious.

The match game of base pall which was to be played on Monday last, between the Attorneys and Physicians of this place, will be played on Monday, July 9th, on the Nineth street grounds, beginning at 2 o'clock p m.

Arrangement of the Medics. T. W. Tritch, c., A. R. Collar, p., R. Elson, 1st b., J. E. Bodine, 2d b., J. H. Ford, 3d b., J. S. Spooner, r. f., W. S. Allen, l. f., J. B. Casebeer, c. f., J. J. Littlefield, s. s.

Arrangment of the Atty's. Emanuel, p., H. C. Peterson, c., C. Altenburg, 1st b., P. J. Lockwood, 2d b., D. D. Moody 3d b., J. E. Rose, s. s., E. D. Hartman, r. f., J. W. Rickel, c. f., G. Plum, l. f.

Pullman Palatial Hotel Cars.

These celebrated hotel dining cars are now running regularly between Chicago and Omaha, on the California Express Trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. West bound, they leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, (and on every third Sunday) from the Wells street depot, at 10:30 a. m., and arrive at Omaha, next morning. East bound, they leave the Transfer depot, opposite Omaha, at 5:15 p. m., daily, except Saturday, (and every third Saturday) and reach Chicago the next afternoon.

No other road west of Chicago runs these celebrated Pullman Hotel Cars or any form of hotel cars.

Married.

On Thursday evening, June 28th, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. H. Weamer, by Rev. A. Cone, Mr. Frank T. Zimmerman and Miss Dillie M. Gregg, both of Auburn.

Frank and his lovely bride will please accept our thanks for their kind remembrance, our congratulations in the consumation of their happiness, and our best wishes for their future welfare and success.

Auburn Wool Market.

UNWASHED.	
Fine	20 to 22 c
Medium	21 " 23 "
Coarse	21 " 22 "
Combing	23 " 25 "
Common	18 " 20 "
FLEECED WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 32 "
Coarse	31 " 33 "
Medium	30 " 32 "
Common	30 " 31 "
Combing	35 " 37 "
TUB WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 33 "
Medium	33 " 35 "
Common	30 " 32 "

The Toledo "Bee" says: The express robbers arrested last Friday night, near Ligonier, were arraigned Tuesday morning at Albion, plead guilty, were put on the stand and confessed the conspiracy. They stated that they had been organized eighteen months for the purpose of committing depredations of like character. They had arranged to fire a hotel in Ligonier, and during the attending excitement rob the bank at that place. Owing to some untoward circumstances, they failed to do the job. They put a tie upon the track some six months ago with the intention of ditching the train near Elkhart and then robbing the express, but tne pilot of the engine having thrown the tie off they made a failure of that attempt. The next time they were arrested by the officials from Toledo

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by Clerk Moss during June:

Reuben C Evans and Catharine M. Smith, Wm. Squires and Ellen Zeigler, W. H. Kimes and Helen E. Coburn, Geo. M. Bowmen and Martha R. Depew, Hiram A. Hathaway and Mary Richmond, W. S. Osborn and A. N. Johnson, C. W. Putnam and Julia A Thomas, Daniel Moore and Sarah Farrell, John Collier and Ida Jane Moody, Oliver P. Meyers and Flora Porter, Thomas L. Baker and Sarah M. Fales, John M. Getrost and Sarah Miller, O. J. Jump and Agnes Coniue, John W. Brown and Maggie Platt, O. E. Chapman and Ida M. Cramer, F. T. Zimmerman and Mary D. Gregg, Oliver Rosenbury, Jr. and C. A. David.

"Old Jarvis," as he is familiarly called, is one of the celebrities of Whitley county. He has a passion for exhortation, and will travel miles at the dead hour of night in order to be present and hold forth to the assembled multitude. He is an "old liner" in his theology and believes in the good old Methodist doctrine of eternal burning for ever and ever. Not long since he was addressing an audience that did not respond to his sentiments with that alacrity he expected, and after appeal upon appeal, they were unmoved. Then in stentarian voice he broke forth as follows: "My dear hearers, you may think that Old Jarvis wants to come it, Old Jarvis don't want to come it. He is here as one of Christ's recruiting officers, and if you don't want to enlist under the blood-stained banner of King Immanuel, you can go to h—l, so far as Old Jarvis is concerned.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WATERLOO.

The Press says the Silver Cornet Band there has received new uniforms, which are of confederate hue.

One span of mules, under the superintendance of Geo. Long, hauled 4,700 pounds from Auburn to Waterloo a few days ago.

J. W. Beard has bought the stock of Jackman & Beard, at assignees sale.

Geo. Brown was slightly wounded in the thigh by the accidental discharge of a pistol last week.

The premium lists for the fair next October are now ready for distribution at the office of Secretary Barns. The fair is to be held on 2rd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of October.

Mr. Littlefield is preparing to present the cantata of Queen Esther at an early day.

GARRETT.

The Garrett News says: Mr. Van Norman was appointed city Prosecutor by the Town Council.

The Odd Fellows of this place will organize a lodge soon. They will occupy the room now used by the Masons who will move into their new room some time during the first of this month.

The storm on Monday moved Gettle's store room, at Altona, several feet off of the foundation.

Mr. Carser, and others, who are associated with him, will open a bank at this place about the first of July. They will occupy the east room of the Keyser Block, which is now being fixed up for that purpose. They have purchased a safe that weighs 8,000 pounds, it will be the best safe in the country, and money deposited in it will be safe.

The Fourth.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the second century of American Independence, passed very pleasantly yesterday. There was not a large crowd here, and this gave our juveniles a wide berth, and we must say, they did enjoy themselves to the greatest extent. We went over to Newville and listened to one of the finest orations we have heard for many a day. Rev. Mr. Hendrix, the orator, has about the greatest command of language, for a man of his size, we ever saw. His treatment of the subject of government was brilliant and exhaustive, and showed great research and perfect familiarty with the subject. His closing words on the perpetuity of our national existence were grandly eloquent. He speaks very rapidly, too much so, but we suppose this come from an effort to keep up with the rapidity of thought of an active mind. No short hand reporter could ever follow him and get every word. Half the number of words now used in a given time, would add much impressiveness to his polished manner. The celebration was a grand success, and the best of order prevailed. The game of ball between the Spencerville and Newville clubs was witnessed by a large number. A little more animation would have proved interesting. The former won by a score of about 20 to 40. Our excellent friend, Hathaway, of the hotel, was full to the eyes in business, and his facilities were well nigh exhausted in taking care of his guests. He keeps a good house, and is a pleasant, clever gentleman. At Butler, the attendance was not so large, but everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves. At Waterloo, the races were the great attraction, and proved quite interesting. There will be no races there to-day.

The Difference.

The family that don't take a newspaper, is always more ignorant than the family that does take a newspaper. You can in any crowd or company observe the difference, for the members of a family that does take a newspaper are always talking about something that the members of the family that don't take a newspaper know nothing about and are all the time asking questions and seeking some information which is familiar to newspaper readers. All newspaper readers are more or less posted about every thing of public importance that transpires at home or abroad. But nothing shows the relative value of newspapers, better than the relative intelligence among newspaper readers. When one reader is possessed of important intelligence that another reader is not, it shows that he has access to the best newspaper. Nothing so clearly demonstrates the competency of a journalist and his rare qualifications for his high calling than the amount of intelligence he daily or weekly or monthly scatters among his readers. Knowledge is the legitimate fruit of his profession, and there can be no such amount of knowledge gained for so small amount as the subscription price of a good newspaper. It is brain answering to brain on a sort of spiritual telegraphy along which thoughts and ideas run continually, raising the standard of human intelligence and fitting the human family for a yet higher destiny.

A writer, and one who is good authority too, says, never take "come and see me" as a phrase meant in earnest, unless it be accompanied with a date—such an invitation amounts to nothing at all. If a lady or gentleman desires your company he or she will appoint a time for your visit. "Call on me when you can make it convenient," "Drop in as you are passing," "make us a visit whenever you have an hour or two to spare," are social ambiguities by which men and women of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of society must always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face value or anything like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange, and heavy debts of gratitude that ought to be acquitted in better coin are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly, plain, blunt, honest men and women, sparingly or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on the strength of a mere "come and see me" will often find that the family circle he has dropped into by request is as ungenial as the Arctic circle, and he will probably leave it with a chilly feeling that will prevent him from venturing into the same high latitude again. But when a whole-souled man, or woman grasps you vigorously by the hand and says, "come and dine with me to-day, dinner on the table at five o'clock, be sure to come, we shall expect you," you can take it as certain that your presence is warmly desired. It is pleasant always to make or receive a visit from a friend, but a nod on the street is all sufficient from a fashionable acquaintance.

Wool is still coming into this market in fair quantities. We apprehend, however, that nearly all the wool is sold and that the market will be considered closed before long. With the good flush prices paid by our wool-buyers in Auburn, and the reasonably good quantity raised hereabouts, the people in this vicinity have been helped to a very appreciable extent in money matters.

TO TEACHERS.

A Normal School.

We repeat the announcement that on the 10th inst. we shall organize, in this place, a Normal School to continue six weeks.

No pains will be spared to make this school NORMAL in all that the name implies. The work has been planned with exclusive reference to the wants of teachers, and of those expecting to teach. By visiting, we have endeavored to acquaint ourselves as perfectly as possible with the wants of the common school teachers of DeKalb county, and to these wants special attention will be given in the work of the school.

In addition to classes in all the common school branches we shall also sustain one in "Primary Methods." This last will be, to some extent, a novelty, and will be of invaluable benefit to those teachers who will have more or less primary work to do. The methods presented will be those sanctioned by the ablest educators in the state, and used in the training schools of our State Normal School.

PECULIARITIES.

(1) Our classes will discuss "subjects" rather than "text-books."

(2) We shall approach each subject "from the standpoint of the teacher."

(3) The nature of our instruction shall be our best exponent of the theories that we hold.

(4) Should the attendance at the Normal be large enough to warrant the expense, we shall employ a professional primary teacher to carry on a "normal primary school" in connection with the Normal, so that those attending may have the opportunity to observe the practical working of the best methods of the time.

BOARDING.

Board can be obtained in private families at very reasonable rates; also rooms for self-boarding. Assistence in finding boarding places will cheerfully be given upon application.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Bring such as you have.

TUITION.

Five dollars in advance.

The school will be conducted in the new school building.

For further particlars send to C. P. Houser, Auburn, for circular.

M. SEILER, }
LIDA POWERS, } Instructors.

The Doctors and Lawyers appeared upon the diamond field in a game of base ball last Monday, and a large crowd gathered to witness the fun. And it was fun, to see the brilliant playing of both nines. Davenport was chosen shortstop and said he knew his position well. He was afterwards found in the center field where he did some most delightful muffing. Moody made a home run, passing two men on bases who remained where they were not having the wind that D. D. developed. A fly ball struck Doc. Casebeer square in the hands, nearly knocking him down. Doc. Allen was a beauty in the left field, and did some fine under throwing to the bases. Doc. Collar made every base at one run, and would have been put out but that the ball had to go about three times farther than he, as by superb throwing they missed every base. John Davis sent the ball in from right field every time about half way to second baseman. It is estimated that he can throw a ball twenty yards without straining, and we believe it. On second inning Lockwood took 2d base where he was left on former inning, and he squealed because they would not let him stay. Doc. Littlefield struck out four times and made five tallies, making two at one batting, by going around twice. Spooner made a splendid bat and started for third base, utterly ignoring the other two. Doc. Ford was the best general player in the crowd, but didn't know it. The game was checked by rain, and is to be began again next Monday.

Just why horses and mules shall not have the freedom of the town, when cows, which are a thousand times more filthy, are running at large, we cannot understand. While there is no objection to their running at large in fields and bottoms, they should be kept up at night.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging specialty.

Think for Yourself

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomach and liver, producing billiousness heartburn, crativeness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raisinf food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is DaCosta's Radical Cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport. A 10c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as you live. Will you do it or will you continue to suffer. Think for yourself. Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25c. Try it

OBITUARY NOTICE.

GROVE BETHEL, IND., July 1, 1877.

The following preamble and resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted by Grove Bethel Sabbath School:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our much loved and respected Sabbath School companion, Ada J. Essig, thereby casting a gloom over us which is deep and lasting; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret and mourn the decease of our beloved friend, a friend whose worth is known to all of her companions, and whose kindness and sympathy were alike blended with ours and knit to us by a tie which only death has severed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we collectively, each and every one as her Sabbath School companions, bow submissively to the will of God, who, in His all-seeing wisdom, has deemed it proper to remove from us by the hand of death, although her demise causes the genuine tear of friendship to flow unrestrained.

Resolved, That we sympathize most sincerely with the friends and relatives of our deceased companion, in their bereavement, and would inform them that their sorrow is in unison with ours, and as sincere, though it may not be so deep; and when in future years we look back and recall the pleasant and happy hours we had together before her demise from our midst, we can but cherish with fond recollections her memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the Auburn papers for publication, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

PETER SHAFFER,
J. J. WALTER,
A. H. PROVINES,
Committee.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rawson Stone is plaintiff and Jacob Ferrier is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-Nine Dollars and Fifty-Five Cents with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday 28th day of July, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of lot number sixty-one and sixty-three [61] [63] in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
J. H. Lanning, Ex-Clerk,
Auburn, Ind, July 2, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.25.

In the Sweet By-and-By.

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "Rocky Mountain Tourist" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Tourist is worthy of comparison with "Picturesque America or The Aldine" It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains, Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourists, agriculturists, capitalists, miner, and invalid. With the Tourists, the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topka K.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single: at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warrante. for two years. I will sell them on one yeard time. Please call at my blacksmith shop a examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

THE JIG'S UP.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

LISTEN:

Summer Coats 25 cents, Summert Pants 50 cents, Linen Pants 75 cents, Splendid Suits $4.00. The balance of the large stock in proportion.

MUST BE SOLD.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

THE TWO SERPENTS.

An Oriental Fable.

[illegible], the Sultan, put his son
With Saib, the wise; and, when the boy was done
With studious tasks, it was the teacher's way
To weave for him some moral tale each day.
One evening when the hour had come around,
This tale he told—in Persian annals found:

"Once a magician, skilled in every art,
Meeting King Lohak, breathed upon his heart;
When from that region, venomous and bright,
Two hideous serpents wriggled forth in sight.
The King, who saw them follow in his path,
[illegible] the magician with his fiercest wrath;
But he, undaunted, answered back again:
'These are the tokens of your glorious reign;
And, if you wish [illegible] good,
Fail not to feed them well with human blood;
Give them your sturdiest men in sacrifice
For their suppers—say this is just and wise.'
The King, at first, grew pale when this was said,
But by degrees to the result was led,
And scattered slaughter till tumultuous fear
Smote all his stricken subjects far and near.
At length his people, seeing so many slain,
Revolted at the King's bloodthirsty reign,
And locked him in a cavern far away.
[illegible]"

"O history horrible!" the young Prince said.
"What could have put such [illegible] in his head?
Now tell another tale more fair, I pray,
That I with shuddering may not end the day."
"[illegible]," said Saib, "and, when 'tis done,
You will confess it is a simple one:

"Once on a time a young Sultan was led
To heed all things an artful courtier said,
Who charmed him with delusions that were rife
With all the [illegible] of sinful life—
With dreams of glory and imagined joy,
And things that dazzle only to annoy.
Pride and [illegible] performed their part
Till they became joint rulers of his heart;
And, held by them, above his people's [illegible]
He walked, until they snatched him from the throne.
Still, though he lost his crown, Pleasure and Pride
Clung, like two adders perched upon his side,
Till, sinking down within their coiling snare,
He died, at length, of sorrow and despair."

Then said the Prince, when Saib paused for rest,
"Untrue or true, I like this tale the best."
"Alas!" said Saib, "why do you thus exclaim?
Better or not—both stories are the same!"
—*Joel Benton, in Appletons' Journal for July.*

THE LADY OF LAROSE.

Not many years ago the gay world of Paris was excited by a strange and romantic affair. Emilie Lamont, a young lady with a splendid fortune, and highly accomplished in mind and manners, announced to the world that she would bestow her hand and fortune upon any gentleman who pleased her, but that he must be willing, in consideration of her wealth and other attractions, to put up with a face of unparalleled ugliness. A certain time each day was appointed to receive the suitors at Larose, Mademoiselle's beautiful residence in the vicinity of Paris.

Among the first who responded to the singular announcement was Sir Charles Dashington, a young Englishman of noble family, who had squandered a princely fortune in the gaming-houses of the dissipated capital of France. He eagerly seized upon the opportunity to mend his broken fortunes, and to establish himself again in the world of pleasure. Dashington was possessed of that beauty of form and face which attracts the gaze of artists and wins the love of women. His self-conceit led him to suppose that no woman could resist him; and he thought it only necessary to present himself before the Lady of Larose in order to win her hand, and, what he valued more, her fortune. With this object in view he attired himself in a magnificent suit of clothes, hired a carriage, and proceeded in dashing style in search of wealth and a wife.

It was a delicious day in June, and the gardens and grounds of Larose presented a scene of ravishing beauty to the eyes of Sir Charles Dashington, who looked upon himself as soon to be "monarch of all he surveyed." After a drive of a quarter of an hour through winding roads, bordered with sweet and brilliant flowers, and through shady and cool groves, the superb villa of Larose burst upon his enraptured sight. As he drove up he was met by a servant in handsome livery, who conducted him through an elegant marble gallery into the spacious reception-room.

The matchless splendor of this apartment dazzled the eyes of Sir Charles Dashington. The floor was composed of exquisite mosaics, wrought into quaint and curious patterns; the walls were beautifully frescoed after the manner of Raphael; before the crimson-tinted windows hung purple silk curtains, which trembled in the vibration of low, melancholy music, whose origin could not be discovered; tables of pearl and agate were placed in different parts of the room, some of them loaded with richly-bound books, and others having on them gorgeous vases of flowers, whose odor pervaded the whole apartment. In one corner stood a massive cabinet containing curiosities, and surmounted with busts of celebrated authors, among whom the Englishman was pleased to see Shakspeare crowned with immortelles.

While he was admiring the splendid saloon, a door glided softly back, and Emilie was announced. Dashington rose and advanced to meet the person who entered. He was prepared to see a face ugly, indeed, but when his eyes fell upon the frightful features of the lady he shrank back with an exclamation of horror. Her lips were withered and bloodless; her eyes were sunk deep in their sockets; her large and misshapen nose was a revolting object; and her skin was as dry and yellow as an Egyptian mummy.

Without appearing to notice Dashington's embarrassment, Emilie welcomed him to Larose in a few sweetly-spoken words; and, to his surprise, she spoke in English, with a slight but charming accent; for among many accomplishments of this singular creature was a perfect knowledge of the modern languages. Sir Charles was somewhat reassured by her kind welcome and winning voice; and he succeeded in overcoming, or at least concealing, the disgust which the horrible ugliness of her face first occasioned. After a long preliminary conversation he ventured to approach the subject which had brought him to Larose.

"Mademoiselle," he said, with a bow, "if I did not know that the Garden of Eden was in Asia, I should think that I had found it to-day in your delicious retreat."

"Sir Charles Dashington is pleased to flatter my poor Larose."

"Mademoiselle, it is no flattery; the beauty and splendor of your grounds far surpass all my expectations. Oh, how dream-like my life would be, passed in this lovely spot! With a congenial companion to share its sweets, this place would be a paradise on earth."

"What do you mean by a congenial companion?" Emilie asked.

"One who possesses an appreciating love of nature; one who finds a greater delight in books than in balls; one who prefers meditation and study to the frivolities of modern society."

"You say nothing of beauty; is not that a requisite?" demanded Emilie, who saw the serpent lurking beneath his flowery language.

"Give me the lasting beauties of the mind, and I care not for the fading beauties of a pretty face," cried Dashington.

Soon after this interview terminated, and Sir Charles rose to depart. Emilie told him he should hear from her in a week.

"I shall expect your communication with impatience," said Dashington, bowing himself from the room.

As he crossed the long gallery to reach his carriage he muttered, in a sufficiently loud tone to be overheard by a servant who had kept close behind him:

"What a monster! But for the gold that gilds her hideous face, I never could have gone through the interview. But her manners are easy and elegant, and her voice—how can such sweet sounds proceed from such repulsive lips?"

Those remarks were duly reported to Emilie Lamont, and they were not likely to advance Sir Charles Dashington's suit. Inquiries were instituted about his habits and prospects, and nothing very favorable to that gentleman was elicited. The consequence was that one evening, as Dashington was preparing to go to one of his accustomed haunts of vice, the following note was placed in his hand:

"Mademoiselle Emilie Lamont begs leave to say to Sir Charles Dashington that he need not take the trouble to repeat his visit to Larose."

This unexpected termination of his suit destroyed all Dashington's hopes of retrieving his position, and to "avoid the wrath that was to come" from tailors, shoemakers and other creditors, he fled from Paris to Baden, where he soon afterward lost his life in a gambling quarrel with a Russian nobleman.

The novel announcement of Emilie Lamont continued to attract many persons to Larose. All admired the beautiful grounds and magnificent reception room, but, when Emilie appeared, her frightful face drove them away in disgust.

At last Victor St. Aubyn, a poor but accomplished youth, ventured to advance his claims. He was of an old, respectable family, which had become impoverished during the stormy days of the French Revolution. At 20 Victor went to Paris to begin the battle of life. Like Alexander the Great, when he set out to conquer the world, he took nothing but hope; the Grecian hero depended for success on his sword—Victor relied on his pen. He was a graceful and elegant writer; but, poor and friendless, his success was not equal to his genius; he was obliged to write for bread, not fame. Victor was not discouraged by his want of success. He was persuaded that the dark clouds which hovered over him would at last be dispelled, and that the world would acknowledge his merit. Young St. Aubyn's dreary existence was sometimes brightened by delightful dreams.

In these exquisite moments his disappointment was forgotten, and his cheerless chamber was changed as by magic. He saw before him galleries of light, airy beauty, filled with lovely women, who crowned him with amaranthine wreaths as he approached. One morning, while Victor was dreaming a gorgeous dream like this, the etherial fabric was suddenly demolished by a gentleman coming in and exclaiming, "Victor, would you like to change this poor room for a charming retreat near Paris, a beautiful villa in the midst of sunny groves and blooming gardens?"

"Certainly a most desirable exchange, my dear Eugene! But how is it to be done?"

"By marrying Emilie Lamont."

"And, pray, who is Emilie Lamont?"

"Who is Emilie Lamont? Why, all Paris is ringing with her name."

"The sound has not ascended so high as my room. Tell me about her."

"Emilie Lamont, better known as the Lady of Larose, has announced that she will accept the addresses of any gentleman who pleases her, and bestow on him her hand and fortune, if he can be satisfied with an inconceivably ugly face. Many have visited her, but only one gentleman as yet has mustered up sufficient courage to pop the question."

"Really, Eugene, this is a most singular and interesting affair. I am tempted to visit the Lady of Larose, merely out of curiosity."

"Do so, Victor; perhaps something may come of it. Good-by."

A few days after this conversation Victor put on the best suit of clothes that his wardrobe contained, and proceeded to visit the Lady of Larose. He did not go at once to the house, but wandered about the grounds delighted with the beauty of the scene. A new surprise met him at every turn. In one place he came to a little rivulet running through the grassy turf, which was gemmed with a thousand flowers. Here he came across a grotto, whose cool recesses wooed him to enter. In another place he saw a fountain of water sparkling in the sunlight. He reached the flowery eminence, which was adorned with a pavilion so delicately constructed that it might have been the work of fairy hands. Around and about the spot gorgeous pheasants and stately peacocks walked with pompous steps. At last his eyes rested upon the crowning glory of the scene—the superb villa of Larose.

Victor advanced with hesitating steps to the magnificent porch, where he was met by a servant, who politely invited him to walk into the house. Entering the saloon, the poor young man was amazed at the splendid display. He began to repent of his presumption in daring to offer himself as a suitor to be the possessor of so much wealth; he dreaded to meet the Lady of Larose, and a thousand times wished himself back in his poor chamber.

While occupied with the thought, the door opened, and Emilie Lamont entered. Victor arose and bowed as she came forward, without raising his eyes to her face. With a voice sweet as angels when welcoming souls to Elysian bliss she addressed him, and on the subject which is always interesting to every man—himself.

"May I ask whether you are Monsieur St. Aubyn, the poet?"

"I do not know, Mademoiselle, whether I deserve the name of poet, but I plead guilty to publishing a volume of verse a year ago, which brought me but little fame and less money."

"Your beautiful book should have secured you both."

"Am I to understand that Mademoiselle Lamont has read my little book?"

"I have read and admired it over and over again, and if all the world were like me your book would have made you famous."

"If all the world were like you this world would be a paradise," cried Victor, overjoyed to hear his neglected book praised.

"Look at me, Monsieur St. Aubyn; is paradise composed of such?"

Victor raised his eyes to her face. Those lips were indeed hideous, but from them came words of praise and encouragement to cheer him onward in his efforts to reach Fame's proud temple. Those cheeks were pale and yellow, but perhaps they had glowed with enthusiasm over his poetry.

"If you will excuse me, Mademoiselle, I will say that the hearts are not quite so plain——"

"Don't mince matters, Monsieur St. Aubyn—my glass tells the truth, and I want you to do the same."

"But, Mademoiselle, it is not customary for gentlemen to speak so plainly to ladies about their personal appearance."

"Monsieur Victor St. Aubyn, I want you to understand, once for all, that Emilie Lamont is not like other women. Therefore, do not hesitate to say what you think of me."

"Well, then, if you insist on it, I can only say you are bitter ugly."

"Bitter ugly! I like that; that is refreshing—bitter ugly—very good!" cried Emilie, with a laugh as sweet and musical as a silver bell.

"I am glad my plain language has not offended you. It is certainly venturing upon dangerous ground to tell a lady that she is ugly."

"You must remember that I am not like other women."

Emilie rang the bell and ordered the servant to have everything arranged in the blue room.

"You have a harp, Mademoiselle; do you play and sing?" asked Victor, drawing her attention to a superb instrument in one corner of the room.

"Sometimes to while away a weary hour."

"Will you favor me with some music?" he asked, handing her the harp.

"With pleasure," lightly touching the strings, and eliciting strains that might have come from the inspired fingers of St. Cecelia.

Victor was deeply affected, and, when the last sad notes had died away, he said: "Mademoiselle, I thank you on my knees for your sweet kindness in singing that and calling it your favorite."

As he spoke a door in the lower end of the room glided back, displaying an inner apartment arranged for a repast.

"Monsieur, will you partake of some fruit which is served in the next room?"

"Thank you," said Victor, rising and offering Emilie his arm to escort her to the the next apartment.

"Monsieur," said Mademoiselle Lamont, as they sat down to a tempting array of delicacies, "Monsieur, I wish you to see what I can produce. All the fruit of the table came from my garden."

"They are like everything else here—delightful," said Victor, tasting a luscious peach. "Indeed, I can hardly believe that all I have seen to-day is real and substantial. Walking through your splendid grounds I could have imagined myself in the garden of Hesperides. Seated in yon gorgeous saloon, I could hardly help fancying that I saw an enchanting vision which would soon dissolve, leaving me nothing but the dull realities of life."

"You poets are like that ethereal bird, the huma, which never touches the ground; you are always flying in the air, and dislike touching this poor earth of ours."

"Had I the wings of an angel I could not fly to a more delightful abode than I have found to-day, nor receive a more gratifying welcome than that which you have so kindly given me."

Victor returned to his books and studies from his visit to Larose with a feeling of satisfaction to which he had long been a stranger. His prospects looked brighter. He had secured a powerful friend in the Lady of Larose. Her kindness to him had touched his tender heart, and it seemed as natural for her to be agreeable as it is for the flowers to bloom and the birds to sing.

Emilie had invited Victor to visit Larose by moonlight. He did so one beautiful evening. They strolled about the lovely grounds. He told her of his struggles, of his golden aspirations, and of his disappointments. She consoled him with sweet and gentle words, and she pointed to the future and assured him that his hopes would be realized. Victor felt the influence of that delicious voice, and in that soft hour he knelt at her feet and told her that he loved her.

To shorten the story, the day appointed for the wedding arrived. Everything was ready. Victor, handsome and expectant, advanced to meet the bride, when a lovely girl of 19, with a face and form that might have served as a model for Apedes when he painted his exquisite picture of Venus, came forward and took the hand of the future husband.

This beautiful being was none other than the Lady of Larose, who had so long excited the curiosity of Paris, her ravishing beauty being concealed by a frightful and ingeniously-constructed mask.

Her object in veiling those charming features from the gaze of the world was to secure a partner who would not marry her for the accidental advantage of wealth and beauty alone, but for her own intrinsic worth. She obtained such a partner in Victor St. Aubyn.

THERE are 14,441 persons in England members of the Society of Friends. Last year they numbered 14,253, so that they have slightly increased of late. Of 95 members who were married last year, 49 were united to persons not belonging to their society, and these mixed marriages are not favorable to the perpetuation of Quakerdom. There is one fact worthy of note respecting Quakers, namely, that they are a long-lived race. The rate of mortality among them is remarkably low—only 18 per 1,000 for the past year.

WILD COLLEGIANS.

A Whole Princeton Class Suspended—Punished for Bulldozing the Faculty.

[Princeton (N. J.) Cor. New York World.]

There has been a custom at Princeton College for some years past, among the outgoing Freshman class, of anticipating the [illegible] rights of the Sophomore year, and of making it as uncomfortable as possible for the incoming class while they were undergoing their examinations for admission. These annoyances rarely consisted of anything more than a few amusements, such as "right-leting" the pseudo Freshman across the campus, for which process all that is needed are about a dozen loud-tongued "Sophs" and a timid Freshman. The "Sophs," when a new man is espied, will begin to chant their pæan, "Right, left, right, left," and so on, keeping time with his steps. If he gets what in college parlance is termed "a case of the grins," their fiendish object is accomplished; if not, they give it up and await another victim. In the catalogue it is announced that all candidates for admission are required to register their names with the President on the evening before the examination. This gives a good opportunity for the "Sophs" to insinuate that the new-comers are "Fresh;" to this end they assemble in full numbers in the neighborhood of Dr. McCosh's residence, and form a regular gantlet, through which the candidate for college honors has to pass, and, by the time he gets into the President's mansion, if he is not convinced of his verdancy it certainly is not owing to the fact that he has never been assured of it. In this custom the class of '80 were so demonstrative that they brought out the venerable Dr. McCosh from his study, who warned them to immediately disperse and let the incoming men alone, but neither this nor the presence of the grim-visaged proctor had the desired effect, and the thing continued.

On the next day the same thing was carried on as the '81 men were going into Examination Hall. In this "bulldosing," the faculty and the "'80" men were not of one mind, and consequently some thirty-two of the latter were ordered to leave town before Monday noon. On Friday night the "'80" men, having finished their examinations, serenaded their several tutors in a style more boisterous than musical, interspersing among other things large fire crackers, cheers, and certain songs uncomplimentary to the faculty. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. On Saturday night the whole class of '80, numbering almost a hundred men, were summoned, suspended from college, and required to leave town by noon Monday. If any of them were seen here after that time a longer suspension would be the result.

This is the first time a whole class has been suspended from this college, and as a consequence there is a great deal of excitement over the matter. A member of the faculty told the *World* correspondent that this extreme measure had to be adopted in order to check the growing evil, which was injuring the reputation of the college. It was having the effect of keeping men who were naturally timid away.

Homeric Warriors.

The Montenegrin army is described by a correspondent of the London *Times* as a mass of tatterdemalions. In the ranks a majority are more or less ragged, and the battalions in their ranks do not trouble themselves much with being in exact line or keeping any particular position, although no army drill could secure more absolute obedience to any order. Life at the headquarters of the Prince of Montenegro is an Homeric study. When in the morning the Prince appears, a line is formed instantly, and all uncover while he takes his walk up and down the terrace. As he walks along the line, now and then a man runs forward, catches the hand of his Prince, and kisses it, dropping back into his place and then another and another, the ruler accepting the homage with a manner which has a great fascination for the simple-minded folk—with a smile, a word of interest, in some cases a question as to their affairs; for he knows, it is said, every head of a family in his dominions personally and by name, and occasionally breaks his promenade to enter into conversation more seriously, or even to provoke a general discussion, when a circle rapidly forms around him to listen and take part. There is nothing servile in their manner even to him, but the most unbounded reverence and devotion. It is a favorite amusement of his to wake up the emulation of the men by talking to some one of them of some heroic deed he has done, and provoking comparisons, when a contest of pretensions to equal or greater merit begins, every man considering himself entitled to push his claims, which he does in no vainglorious way, but by recounting what he has done. As they are surrounded by witnesses of the deeds, no man dares to exaggerate his exploits, and the crowd confirms. These are the warriors who are now renewing in Western Turkey the battle which they have waged with the Turks for four centuries.

Why Farragut was "Lashed."

The press has frequently spoken of an incident in Admiral Farragut's life which in the popular mind adds to his well-earned reputation for gallantry. In a well-known painting the Admiral appears lashed to the mast of his ship in the midst of the Mobile bay fight. The question why the Admiral took that unusual position has often been asked, but as far as I know the true answer has not yet been given. I have now read attentively a charming letter from Mrs. Bartlett, to a Portsmouth (N. H.) journal. Mrs. Bartlett, who met the Admiral at a ball given in his honor, availed herself, during a pleasant conversation, of an interval to inquire why he lashed himself to the mast. His answer, as given by that lady, is incomplete. He was lashed to the mast, as she relates, to protect him from being precipitated to the deck by casualty. He had another reason for the lashing which she does not mention. He needed the free use of his hands, in one of which he held his speaking-trumpet. But the Admiral's object or reason for going aloft instead of remaining on the quarter-deck is still a mystery.

And yet that reason, as he gave it to me, very much in the spirit of his conversation with Mrs. Bartlett, was a very simple and yet a very satisfactory one. In his former battles below New Orleans and up the Mississippi river he had been seriously embarrassed, once by the condition of the atmosphere and again in the vicinity of bluffs, when the smoke of his guns, instead of rising and leaving his view unobstructed, formed and hung about the decks. The high bluffs in the bay of Mobile, with a heavy atmosphere as he was about to commence the engagement, induced an apprehension that his view might again be obstructed by the smoke of his own guns. He went aloft, therefore, to get above the smoke and to obtain a clear view of the enemy's batteries and of the position and movements of his own ships.—*Thurlow Weed, in the New York Tribune.*

[illegible] Sports.

At the athletic games at Cornwall on the Queen's birthday, Mr. R. R. McLennan, the champion hammer-thrower of the world, after repeated solicitations from those present to give an exhibition of his power and skill as a hammer-thrower, decided to accede to their requests. Several parties were sent out to warn the crowd to keep back, and, everything being announced in readiness, Mr. McLennan took up the hammer, a twelve-pounder, we are informed, and, after swinging around with it five or six times, sent it spinning through the air a distance of about 300 feet. As soon as the hammer left his hand all eyes were turned in the direction in which it was going, as it was evident it would fall in the crowd at the southwest corner of the field. The people at that end of the field were seen making effort to get out of the way, but alas! they were not all able to escape. A shriek of horror went up from the crowd when the hammer was seen alighting among them and striking a young girl. All rushed to the spot, fearing that it was a daughter, sister, or some friend that had been crushed beneath the hammer. It was soon made known that the victim was a daughter of Michael Kavanagh. The ball struck her on the back of the head, completely smashing it in. Those who were near by say the girl never moved a muscle after the hammer struck her. The blood poured out of her mouth, nose, eyes and ears. She was about [illegible] years of age. The tears poured down poor McLennan's cheeks when he was informed that the girl was killed. Of course no blame could possibly be attached to him. He had not been in the habit of throwing the hammer for some years, and had very little idea of the distance or direction it would go. Had it gone in the direction he intended, it might not have reached the crowd.—*Toronto Globe.*

What a Damsel!

She was young and fair, and a tear glistened in her eye as she laid her curly head upon his shoulder and exclaimed, "Oh, George, I think if I found you did not love me I should die." "My darling," he answered, passing his hand gently round her dimpled chin, "I will always love you. Do you think I would marry you if I did not feel sure of it. In a few days, at the altar I shall vow to love you all my life, and I will keep my vow." A lovely kind of beatific happiness played for a moment like sunshine on her lips, and then she whispered, "Oh, George, I like to hear you talk like that; you have been so good to me. You have given me a diamond locket, and a gold watch and chain, and rings that an angel might wear outside her gloves and not be ashamed, and if I thought that one day you'd be sorry you'd given me all these nice things and want them back again, I should break my heart." He held her gently against his manly breast, and answered with a quivering voice: "Oh, my own darling, there is nothing on earth that could happen that would make me repent giving you a few tokens of my love or make me want them back again." She sprang from his arms like a joyous deer, she shook back her sunny curls, and, with a whole poem in her hazel eyes, exclaimed: "Oh, George, you have taken a load from my heart. I've come to say I can't marry you after all, because I've seen somebody I like better, and I thought you'd want your presents back again."

London.

London is the greatest city the world ever saw. Babylon, Thebes, Rome were never so populous, while the largest city in India at the present time contains less than a million inhabitants. Within the borders of the metropolitan and police districts, a circle of fifteen miles, it is computed there are at the present time upward of four million persons. London is three times more populous than New York, four times more populous than St. Petersburg, twice as populous as Constantinople, with two-thirds more people in it than Paris, and one-fourth more than even the hiving multitudes of Pekin. All Scotland but equals it in the number of its people, and half as many Yorkshiremen again as are numbered in their own county could find accommodation within its circle. Every eight minutes of every day of every year a soul goes out of London, and in every five minutes of every day of every year a new immortal enters upon this scene of its probation. It is at once the court, the seat of Government, the center of fashion, the home of all the charities, and the general rendezvous of all the criminal and desperate characters of the United Kingdom.

John at the Auction.

The other morning, at an auction sale on C street, a lot of worn-out household furniture was under the hammer, when a Chinaman, who had been carefully watching operations for some time, put in a bid of "two bittee" for an old dilapidated washstand. "Two bits—do I hear the three?" shouted the auctioneer. There was a long pause, broken at last by the Chinaman bidding again, "Tree bitte." The crowd laughed at the Celestial for raising his own bid, and the auctioneer, taking in the situation, sang out: "Three bittee—do I hear four?" and looked over at John. There was another long pause, but at last "Fo' bittee," came from the Chinaman, and a roar of laughter went up, in which even a number of old women joined so heartily as to almost shake their false teeth out. Still the auctioneer held on to the washstand, and the Chinaman, determined to secure it, bid five, six, seven and eight "bittee" successively, and it was finally passed over to him for $1. He received it with a smile of awful dimensions, remarking: "Me ketchee washstand, you bettee — heap — cheapee."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

WHO SHALL JUDGE.

Who shall judge man from his manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less;
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore,
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar
Ever flowing out of stone,
There are purple [illegible]
[illegible]
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
[illegible]
But as pebbles in the sea.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] rulers, [illegible]
That your meanest hinds are men;
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thought, and men of fame,
Claiming rights to golden sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble, inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Borne with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs will never prosper
While there is a sunny right.
God, whose world-wide voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Heeds oppression with its titles
But as pebbles in the sea.

[illegible] AND POINT.

WHEN is a bed not a bed? When it is a little buggy.

CAN any one define the exact width of [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—The receipt which is given when [illegible] pays his respects.

HOW SHOULD a husband speak to a scolding wife? My dear, I love you still.

A LATE book is entitled "Half-Hours with Insects." What a lively half-hour one can have with a flea.

WE can't understand why it was so awful dark in Egypt when there were so many Israelites there.

"WHEN I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

A KENTUCKY editor remarks that ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong end.

"PA," said a little fellow the other day, "was Job an editor?" "Why, Sammy?" "Because the Bible says he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

LORD NELSON, when a boy, used to make little boats and sail them in his mother's buttermilk pans; but it was only after she caught him at it that he run off and resolved to be a pirate.

"IF you wish to have a shoe of durable material," exclaims the facetious Matthew Langsberg, "you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

A WESTERN paper, in describing an accident recently, says, with much candor: "Dr. Jones was called, and under his prompt and skillful treatment the young man died on Wednesday night."

A WITTY Frenchman says that "a French Major is a man who has three decorations. The third was given him because he had two, the second because he had one, and the first because he had none."

SYDNEY SMITH'S DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE.—"It resembles a pair of shears, so joined that they can not be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing anyone who comes between them."

"I MAKE it my point, madam, to study my own mind," said a gentleman to a lady who had exhibited some surprise at an opinion he expressed. "Indeed!" she replied, "I didn't suppose you understood the use of the microscope."

THE house of Mr. Dundas, late Lord President of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, having, after his death, become converted into a smith's shop, a gentleman wrote upon its door the following impromptu:

This house a *lawyer* once enjoyed,
A smith does now [illegible];
How naturally the *iron age*
Succeeds the *age of brass!*

THE other day a boy started to carry home a yellow-jacket's nest to tie to the dog's tail to have some fun. He didn't get the nest all the way home, as it became so heavy he couldn't carry it, but he succeeded in coaxing most of the yellow-jackets to accompany him the whole distance, and they supplied him with so much amusement that he hasn't once thought of fun or the dog since, and doesn't think he ever will.

NO KISS.

"Kiss me, Will," sang Marguerite
To a pretty little tune,
Holding up her dainty mouth,
Sweet as roses born in June.
Will was ten years old that day,
And he pulled her golden curls,
Teasingly, and answer made:
"I'm too old—I don't kiss girls."
Ten years pass, and Marguerite
Smiles, as Will kneels at her feet,
Gazing fondly in her eyes,
Praying, "Won't you kiss me, sweet?"
She is seventeen to-day;
With her birthday ring she toys
For a moment, then replies:
"I'm too old—I don't kiss boys!"

Cause of Headaches.

The cause of headaches has latterly received much investigation. Dr. George T. Stevens, of Albany, has been at pains to demonstrate the relation between disordered eyesight and many nervous diseases, including headache. By means of diagrams in the New York *Medical Journal* he shows how difficulties in the ordinary use of the eyes, arising from far-sightedness, short-sightedness, and other defects of the kind, must cause continual irritation to the nerves. Especially is this the case with far-sightedness, and numerous instances are cited where patients suffering frequently and severely from headaches have been entirely cured by wearing spectacles suited to their eyes. Other affections of the eyes result similarly, but the instances met with in practice are fewer. There seems to be abundant evidence that several more serious forms of nervous disease may be an outgrowth of such irritation.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Six quarts of soot to a hogshead of water makes a serviceable manure for watering forced plants—as well as for most bulbs, flowering plants and shrubs.—*American Garden.*

My experience in planting corn has been that more can be raised per acre where there is but one stalk in the hill than where there are six; better two than five; three than four; that is, three stalks per hill give the best yield.—*Prairie Farmer.*

About seven years ago Mr. Stratton began to plant eucalyptus trees near Haywards, Alameda county, Cal. He is now selling railroad ties, telegraph poles and firewood at handsome figures. One-fifth of the trees are left standing for future use.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

The First Food for Chickens.—Just before the chick breaks from its narrow cell, the last of the yolk is taken into the stomach, which gives it the strength to make its own grand effort for freedom. This food will certainly last twelve if not twenty-four hours after it is free. During that time no other food is needed; only rest is required for the little stranger after its exhausting labor.—*Poultry World.*

A Suggestion to Grape Pruners.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives as the results of his experiments with grapevines that it is of the greatest advantage to prune them so as to have the main arms as long as possible. He has trained some to a length of twenty-four feet, and purposes letting them grow longer. The advantages are that much less summer pruning is required when there is no time for it, they are more easily protected in winter, and they bear more and larger bunches than vines set closer together, covering the same extent of trellis.

In France a gentleman owned a grand country estate; surrounding his mansion were orchards containing fruit trees of all kinds that could be acclimated, about three acres in plums, which were healthy-looking trees, blooming each spring, but none of the fruit coming to maturity. He became disgusted and turned the plum orchard into a chicken yard, leaving the trees for shade. To his profound astonishment the next season the trees were fairly breaking down with ripe, full-matured fruit. The poultry had accomplished what man had utterly failed in—successfully battling the curculio.

Ventilation of a Smoke-House.—But little ventilation is needed for a smoke house; a smoldering fire that will make a dense, cool smoke is what is wanted. If there are any openings needed for the admitting of air, to sustain the necessarily slow combustion, they must be very small, and may be at the bottom instead of at the top, where smoke only is wanted. Flies must be kept out by all means, and, if any ventilating openings are made, cover them with fine wire gauze, and provide something to close them with when the fire is not used. To protect the meat the house must be quite close and dark.—*American Agriculturist*

One pound of corn is equal as food to about three and three-quarters pounds of potatoes, or eight and one-half pounds of cabbage, or to eleven and one-half pounds of white turnips. Analysis gives the nutritive value of corn to be, compared with that of oats, as 70 is to 60. An average of several tables takes the value of a given quantity of oats to represent 100, while the value of the same quantity of corn would be 95, weight being identical in each case. In practice, one bushel of corn is equal to two of oats for fattening, but oats are altogether better for the growing animals than corn.

Standing Water.—A very important work is to let off any water that accumulates upon the surface. This requires constant attention, and the use of a hoe or a shovel. Whether there is a crop in the ground or not, it is equally necessary to do this thoroughly, else the soil is soaked and dries very slowly. The amount lost through water remaining upon fields would each year buy for every farmer who permits it a good paper and more books than he could well study in a year. Barn-yards, especially, should be freed from water; the wash from the roof should be carried off before it has soaked through the manure and dissolved out all the valuable parts of it.—*Canada Journal.*

About the House.

Currant Pie.—Four table-spoonfuls of currants, five of water, four of sugar, and one of flour, will make one pie; bake in two crusts.

Lemon Cake.—Four cupfuls of flour, three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, five eggs; season with lemon.

To Clean Collars and Wristbands.—Grease the soiled parts before wetting with any kind of fat or dripping; let them remain a few hours, or over night; wash with soap in hot water. They will become wonderfully clean.

Cocoanut Cake.—One cupful of butter, two of sugar, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, in one cupful of milk; one grated cocoanut should be mixed with flour and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Flour enough should be used to make it as stiff as pound cake.

How to Paint Woodwork.—In painting woodwork, a priming coat followed by a dark coat, such as chocolate or purple brown, and finished off with a coat of common varnish, is cheaper than, and as durable as, four coats of common color; it looks better, is more readily executed, and bears washing well.—*Economist.*

How to Preserve Ice.—During illness ice is generally needed in the sick-room. The following method of preserving it is highly recommended, and is certainly worth trying: Cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours, all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice cups. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup, otherwise it holds the water, and facilitates the melting of the ice. Placed in a cup of this kind, two ounces of ice has been known to last for nine or ten hours.

Why Old People Remember Things.

The extraordinary persistence of early impressions, when the mind seems almost to have ceased to register new ones, is in remarkable accordance with the law of nutrition. It is a physiological fact that decline essentially consists in the diminution of the formative activity of the organism. Now it is when the brain is growing that a definite direction can be most strongly and persistently given to its structure. Thus the habits of thought come to be formed, and those nerve tracks laid down which (as the physiologist believes) constitute the mechanism of association, by the time the brain has reached its maturity; and the nutrition of the organ continues to keep up the same mechanism in accordance with the demands of its activity so long as it is being called into use. Further, during the entire period of vigorous manhood, the brain, like muscles, may be taking on some additional growth, either as a whole or in special parts, new tissue being developed and kept up by the nutritive process, in accordance with the modes of action to which the organ is trained. And in this manner a store of "impressions" or traces is accumulated which may be brought within the sphere of consciousness whenever the right suggesting strings are touched. But as the nutritive activity diminishes, the "waste" becomes more active than the renovation; and it would seem that while (to use a commercial analogy) the "old-established houses" keep their ground, these later firms whose basis is less secure are the first to crumble away—the nutritive activity, which yet suffices to maintain the original structure not being capable of keeping the subsequent additions to it in working order. This earlier degeneration of later formed structures is a general fact perfectly familiar to the physiologist.—*London Mirror.*

The Public Printing-Office.

John D. Defrees, Public Printer, has issued the following circular:

It is now more than sixteen years since the establishment of the Government Printing-Office. Since that time compositors, pressmen and bookbinders have come here from every part of the country for employment. Many of them obtained it, and have by hard work and economy secured homes for their families, which in many instances have not been entirely paid for; others, who do not own houses, rent them or board, and nearly all have families to support out of their daily earnings. There are now more sober, industrious and capable workmen of this character here than can at any time be employed. It would be unjust and cruel to discharge any of these workmen merely to put others from a distance in their place, and it will not be done. As letters have been received from a great number of persons asking employment it is deemed best to adopt this method of informing all concerned that it cannot be had, so that the expense of coming here may be avoided.

It must also be understood that this establishment cannot be made either a religious, political or charitable asylum. It is a great workshop—the most extensive publishing-house in the world—and must be managed with the same regard to economy as is observed by the managers of similar private workshops, or else it were better for the Government to abolish it.

John D. Defrees, Public Printer.

Perplexing in the Extreme.

A tramp sat on a doorstep back in Pine street yesterday afternoon, tenderly caressing his head and shoulders, when his "pard" came up.

"What's the matter with you, Jacob?"

"I'm in doubt, I'm in doubt."

"In doubt; what about?"

"Well, Henry, I went into that alley gate up there to get something to eat. I might a-knowed somethin' 'ud happen, for there was a dead book-agent layin' on the flower-bed, and a liniment man with the side of his head all caved in, leanin' up agin the peach tree."

"Well?"

"You see, I allers wuz ventursum, an' I axed a woman standing there would she give me a rhubarb pie and a piece of fresh shad."

"Well, what happened then?"

"Now, Henry, that's what I'm in doubt about. I don't seem to make out whether the back porch fell down on me, or I stepped on a keg of dynamite, and it busted under me. Why, Henry, I'd sooner work half an hour than go into that yard again."—*Easton Free Press.*

Tobacco and Fire-Crackers.

All the small boys in the country will be grateful to The New York *Tribune* for saying this: "Pipes have caused more fires than fireworks ever did. But the insurance men are silent on the subject of tobacco. It is the pipe of patriotism which they want to put out. Some doctor has said that a city hospital on the Fourth of July looks like the evening of a general engagement. The wounded in the hospitals come to grief by the firing of salutes. Why do not the National Board of Fire Underwriters prohibit cannon? The reason is obvious. The plan is to nip patriotism in the bud, to suppress it in the boy of the period. He is to be bereft of his feeble fireworks and crackers. The glorious Fourth is to be made to him like all other days. We have given up the Independence day parade, the annual feast, the civic pomp and show, and the Fourth of July oration. Let us hold on to the fireworks as the last refuge of popular liberty."

Senator Dawes, when he was Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was once listening to the arguments of a Yankee paint manufacturer who wanted a change in the tariff upon iron pyrites, saying that it would greatly benefit his trade. Mr. Dawes asked him if he wanted to use it for the same purpose that the English and French do. The eager painter answered, "Yes." Dawes then turned to a tariff dictionary and read: "This article is chiefly used by the English and French to practice most gross deception and frauds in the mixture of paint." The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*, who tells the story, adds that the Yankee did not further press his claim, and withdrew.

What a "Good Fellow" Is.

The word "good"—according to the Pittsburgh *Leader*—is one fitted to subjects of the widest difference and opposing nature, and is finely fitted to illustrate the fact that the object of words, instead of being the expression of ideas, is really to conceal them. A good fellow is far from being a fellow who is good. He never has his eyes more than half open, is good-natured, and as gentle and mild as a mouse. He takes "the world and all its hollow crew" pretty much as he finds it, and never contemplates any improvement in it, as tearing it to pieces to make it run better, as he does with watches. The typical good fellow will be sure to agree with you on all subjects, religion, politics, etc. He resembles a tame bear, being somewhat clumsy, but capable of being led elsewhere. He will tell you good stories and you will listen to him, and if not he will kindly listen to your bad ones. He will eat or drink at any time or place. He will never be the first to break up a party, but will sit by until midnight, entirely oblivious of his wife and children. A good fellow is quite in his glory when he is either half-drunk or asleep. He cares for nothing, but is at everybody's service; he bears no resentments, but is obliged to everybody but his own family, whose existence he seems to be scarcely aware of. His mind, like his body, seems to have acquired a chronic habit of quietly sitting down and calmly "waiting for the facts." He is a nose of wax, to be pulled or squeezed into any shape. He has no mental or moral character. He is not a good man, or a bad man, but is a good fellow; he has neither wit nor wisdom, but is a good fellow; he has done nothing that anybody can recollect, but is a good fellow; in short, a complete nonentity, a hideous failure, but nevertheless a good fellow.

During the fifty-eight years which have passed since American Odd Fellowship was established, over $60,000,000 have been collected, of which upward of $22,000,000 have been expended for the relief of those entitled to it. Some 720,000 brothers have been aided.

It is with love as with apparitions. Everyone talks of it, but few have ever seen it.

"The Conflict of Ages."

Men differ on nearly every issue. There have always been opposite parties in politics and religion, though the measures fought over one day may be universally adopted at another, and those sacrificed regarded as heroes and martyrs. Medicine has also been subject to revolutionary disturbances. When Drs. Harvey and Jenner announced their discoveries, they were held in contempt and ridicule by an incredulous and ignorant public, yet to-day they are received and honored by all as benefactors. When Dr. Pierce announced his *Discovery*, many seemed to doubt, and were skeptical concerning all medicines and doctors, but proof of merit has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases of the liver and blood, having almost entirely superseded the old-time sarsaparillas by reason of its superior merits.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1876.
R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

I was afflicted with a scrofulous affection on one of my legs. It was very troublesome for over two years, so much so that I could not wear a boot, and I had to keep my leg bandaged. It resulted in a raw sore. It got so bad that it became a general talk that I would have to undergo amputation of the limb. One physician told me he never saw such a sore cured. I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery together with your Pellets as directed on the bottles, and when I had consumed six bottles of Discovery, my leg was entirely well, and has remained so ever since—a period of over two years—and I would not swap it for fifty wooden legs. Yours truly, John Shattuck.

"Making Old Bones."

People who neglect their minor ailments rarely live to make old bones. The secret of hale and vigorous old age lies not only in taking care of one's health in early life, by the observance of sanitary rules, but also by judicious medication when the premonitory symptoms of bodily disorder manifest themselves. Indigestion, bowel and liver complaints, are fruitful causes of injury to the constitution. Those diseases should be, therefore, checked without delay. The best medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This standard preparation disciplines the digestive organs, gives renewed impetus to the bilious secretive function, and exerts a beneficial influence upon the organs of urination. It has no rival as a remedy for and preventive of chills and fever and bilious remittents, infuses vigor into the debilitated frame, and is an excellent appetizer and nervine.

There's Something in a Name.

Juliet to the contrary notwithstanding. The name of Dooley is now synonymous with delicious, light, healthy biscuits, rolls, griddle cakes, pastry, etc. The genuine Dooley Yeast Powder is sold only in tin cans, the fac-simile signature of the manufacturers is printed on each label.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word, and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

Messrs. D. W. Hatch & Co.: We have been selling your Universal Cough Syrup about eight years, and find it gives the best satisfaction of any preparation for coughs and colds that we have ever sold, and from the time of its first introduction in this market we have sold much larger quantities of it than any other similar preparation. Yours truly,

Sawyer & Lyon, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

It will be found upon inquiry of representative storekeepers that ladies no longer depend on foreign makers for their Perfumery and Toilet Articles. To Messrs. Colgate & Co. the credit is largely due for this new departure. Their Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Violet Toilet Water are universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and *recherche* of perfumes.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Send $1, and fifteen cents for postage, and get the Chicago *Ledger* for one year. The *Ledger* is the most successful, in fact the only successful, literary paper ever published in the West. The above price is merely nominal for such a valuable paper. Address The *Ledger*, Chicago, Ill.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies free. Address *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

See advertisement of S. Taylor & Co. in another column of this paper.

To Housekeepers.—The attention of heads of families is invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared and are less expensive.

Pond's Extract.—Its sale extends to every portion of the country. There is only one genuine *Pond's Extract* for Pains and Inflammations.

Send to S. Taylor & Co., Chicago, for a price list. See advertisement in another column.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague at once.*

TURF GOODS
Largest and Best Stock in the West
FINE HARNESS,
Whips, Robes, and All Kinds of Horse Clothing.
Horse Boots of all kinds manufactured to order, and sent on approval to parties ordering by mail. Get our prices on everything before making your purchases. Address
S. TAYLOR & CO.,
181 East Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, neatest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and *Trade-Mark*. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.

Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.
Or our agents, Messrs. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 370 and 372 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
Those Terrible Headaches Generated by obstructed secretions, and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved, and their recurrence prevented, by the use of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. Procurable at all drug stores.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Secures Health and Comfort of Body, with Grace and Beauty of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.
AGENTS WANTED.
Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N. Y.

COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS. THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST. GREATLY IMPROVED AND REDUCED IN PRICE. FOR PARTICULARS SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO COLLINS & Co. 212 WATER ST NEW-YORK CITY.

A 3-Cent Pocket-Book!
Any agent or canvasser, or any person who has ever canvassed or acted as salesman, or any idle person out of employment, or any person seeking a chance to earn an honorable living, can have sent to them a substantial, serviceable pocket-book by simply sending a three-cent postage stamp to the undersigned. The pocket-book contains two sides subdivided into repositories for bills, memos, silver, postage-stamps and cards. Send a 3-cent stamp and the pocket-book will be mailed immediately by return mail. Address GEO. F. MERCHANT & CO., 123 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

INVALID RECLINING ROLLING CHAIRS.
THE BEST MADE.
Send for Circular to
FOLDING CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts, made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers, McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

REVOLVERS 7-shot $2.00, [illegible] Address Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES
CONSISTING OF
Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 4, 6, 10 or 12 Horse-Powers to match.
Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers; our improved "Triple Gear" and improved "Spur Speed" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.
Complete Steam-Power Outfits, our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full of "business"; also, our matchless Steam Thresher Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.
Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam-Power, and to match to any and all other makes of Engines; also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 36 to 48-inches width of Separating parts.
The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.
The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, *no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison.*
The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers
ARE MADE ONLY BY
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

1,100 NEWSPAPERS.
The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers.
Send for a Catalogue.
MARVELOUS CHEAPNESS.
An advertisement occupying the space of One Inch will be inserted one week in 1,100 newspapers for $37.50—or less than eight cents per newspaper.
CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES.
No extra charge for cuts, trade-marks, unusual display, or advertisements inserted across two or more columns; only twenty-six cuts are required for the whole number of newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.
AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.
To send an advertising order to 1,100 newspapers would require an investment of $34.50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much; the labor of addressing 1,100 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,100 orders would be a great task; to print them would cost something. Our price for a five-line advertisement in the whole 1,100 papers, one week, is $43.75, or less than the cost of postage and stationery.
NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS.
To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers, is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspaper or lists of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices, they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.
FILES
of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 180 Worth street, New York; 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; 303 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw street, St. Paul, Minn.; 148 Race street, Cincinnati, O.; 237 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.
For Catalogue, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK. 1877.
The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the Daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.
The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.
The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.
Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.
Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
[illegible] Terms Easy.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. R'y, Salina, Kansas.*

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and samples FREE. [illegible]

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. [illegible] COE, YONGE & CO., [illegible]

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEA TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4-foot WELL AUGER. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$2500 a year to Agents. [illegible] Address J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WATER WHEELS! Latest patent. Run very evenly with one foot head; adapted to any height; with a saving of water over any other wheel. Address BARNETT & CO., Port Huron, Michigan.

$100.00 REWARD. This Moustache and HEAVY BEARD produced on a smooth face by the use of DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] A. L. SMITH & CO., Palatine, Ill., Sole Agents. We caution the public against imposters.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, WESTERN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Englewood, Ill.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDAL & Co., Boston, Mass.

TO THE LADIES—We will send by mail, on receipt of 50 cents, one No. 1, or, for 75 cents, one No. 2 of our Ready Dress Plaiter. You can make 12 yards Knife Plaiting in 60 minutes. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular. J. B. WYMAN, Western Agent, 288 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago.
☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible] PROF. MARTINEZ, [illegible]

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap, has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

SHE RESTS WELL.
South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above:
Mr. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS:
Providence, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
South Salem, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN
Boston Home, 14 Tyler Street, Boston, April, 1876.
H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. U. No. 30

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle man which adds 15 to 20 per cent. ; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced. our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so flow that now they are as cheap as before the war. We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 80 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.
Second quality 35 and 40 c.
Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box $1 50
Half box " " 75
Valencia raisins per lb 6c
Leghorn Citron der lb 12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered 12c
Coffee A. 12½
" C. 11½
New Orleans best 10c
" "
Good yellow 9c

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb 12½
" " Shoulders 8c
Pickled Pork per lb. 8c

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH ! FISH ! FISH !

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1.00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Maikerel, kits $1.00 Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 20c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fin Albums. Strereoscpes, Stereoscpic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardware line

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li.e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER
AND ECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our etizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shora & Mich Soutl era R R
AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 11a m	12 01 a m	4 10 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 26 "
Butler	1 33 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 41 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 17 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 24 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 58 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 06 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 21 "	10 42 "	8 05 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 06 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	9 15 "	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	9 37 "	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	10 06 "	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	10 56 "	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 40 am	4 45	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going Nort.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm		
St. Louis	6 4		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "	4 00	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 39	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7 05	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "	9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 30 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Goine South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 10 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 30 pm	7 18	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7 47	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8 15	7 47
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 08	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	7 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am		7 35
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	8 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 20am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 48	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 00am	4 30pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 28pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a.m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 20	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 25pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

"Muncie Route"—Condensed Time Card, in effect Feb. 1a 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1 C. & M.	2 Ind's. Ex	2 C. Ac
Detroit		7 00am	
Toledo	11 40pm	11 30	
Grand Rapids		7 20	
Saginaw		7 25	
Jackson		11 45	
Fort Wayne	7 [illegible] m	4 25pm	
Sheldon	8	4 50	
Ossian	8	5 00	
Bluffton	8	5 17	
Worthington	9 13	5 55	
Hartford	9 38	5 21	
Muncie	10 35	4 35	5 20pm
Newcastle	11 25		6 45
Cambridge City	12 00		6 05
Beesons	12 50		8 25
Connersville	1 05pm		8 40
Indianapolis	12 25 pm	9 35pm	1 35pm
Cincinnati	4 45		11 10pm
Louisville	11 25	8 40am	8 40am
Terre Haute	2 44	1 50	1 51am
St. Louis	8 45	8 30	8 30am

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	2 C & I M	4 M. Acc	Ind, Ex
St. Louis	6 45pm		6 45pm
Terre Haute	8 23am		1 25am
Louisville	7 30am		7 00pm
Cincinnati	1 45pm	7 30am	
Indianapolis	4 00pm		4 55pm
Connersville	4 15pm	10 20am	
Beesons	4 31	10 43	
Cambridge City	4 52	11 16	
New Castle	5 30	12 25pm	
Muncie	6 34	2 00	6 45am
Hartford	7 25		7 43
Worthington	8 05		8 35
Bluffton	8 21		8 55
Ossian	8 46		9 30
Sheldon	8 55		9 42
Fort Wayne	8 25pm		10 20am
Jackson			3 25pm
Saginaw			9 15pm
Frand Rapids	10 05am		11 00pm
Toledo	2 30am		4 30pm
Detroit			6 15pm

All trains daily, except Sundays,

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.
GEO W. MULLEN, Acting Gen'l T'kt Ag't

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 21 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 00	6 30
Mexico	7 42	8 07	8 10
Denver	7 53	8 28	8 50
Chili	8 12	8 39	9 10
Roann	8 20	9 10	9 55
Laketon	8 37	9 32	10 40
N. Manchester	8 48	9 50	11 08
Liberty Mills	8 58	10 05	11 32
Collamer	9 12	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	9 16	10 32	12 28
Columbia City	9 43	11 15	1 30
Col'en's	9 59	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 10	12 00	
La Otto	10 30	12 21pm	3 45
Cedar Creek	10 37	12 44	[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 07	[illegible]
Aupurn	10 54	1 18	5 10
Butler	11 30am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 3,	
Logansport ar	6 55pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 m.	4 10
Denver	6 07	11 45am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 30	3 30
Roann	5 47	11 05	2 47
Laketon	5 32	10 40	2 10
North Manchester	5 25	10 25	1 40
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 11	1 12
Collamer	5 05	9 52	12 30pm
South Whitley	5 02	9 47	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 13	11 20
Collin's	4 21	8 52	10 37
Cherubusco	4 14	8 37	10 10
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 55
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 35
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on notice and in good style.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all are furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

- Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 12th, 1877. Number 28.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER,
GARRETT, - - INDIANA.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

D D Moody

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn In . Practice in all Courts of the State.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WM. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. We practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional sevices to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.
June 7, 1877. no 24-3m.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybi, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,
H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

THE GREAT WAR HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Its organizations, campaigns, and battles; written at the request of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, chiefly from his Private Millitary Journal and official and other documents furnished by him. By Thos. B. Van Horne, U. S. A.

LIBRARY EDITIONS—2 vols. 8vo. with an Atlas of 22 campaign and battle maps. Prices, cloth $8.00; sheep, $10 00; half morocco $12.00.

POPULAR EDITION —With campaign map 2 vols 8vo cloth $5.00.

Every family in the land should have a copy of this most truthful, thorough and valuable contribution to the millitary history of the rebellion

"The subject matter is admirable, well arranged and will designed,"—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

"The 'book of books' on the war of the rebellion."—Maj-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

Robert Clark & Co.

Have just published a valuable book for

Business Men, Lawyers, and Magistrates.

JUDGE IGLEHART'S TREATIES. A comprehensive summary of the

LAW OF INDIANA.

As administered in all the courts, and apply to the business tractions of life; containing plain and simple statements of the principles and rules of law relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bankers' Drafts and Checks, Mortgage of Goods, Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyonces, Negligence, Sales, Contracts, Partnerships Work and Labor, Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc

One large octave volume. Price $6.00, net

Sold by all booksellers, or sent by us, free of charge, on receipt of price.

In press, and will be published in July, JUDGE ADKINSON'S

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OFFCER'S GUIDE, FOR IND.

1 vol, 12 mo. Price $2.00, net

Send your orders now, and they will be filled on publication day.

Our list of Valuable Indiana Law Books

Davis' new Indiana Digest, 2 vols.	$12 00
Davis' Indiana Statutes, 2 vols.	12 00
Bicknell's Indiana Criminal Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Bicknell's Indiana Civil Practice, second edition, revised and enlarged	6 00
Hanover on the law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of horses and other live stock 8vo.	$4 00

Book Department.

Public and private libraries supplied on the most liberal terms, and correspondents invited with committees, teachers, prossional men and book buyers generally.

Particular attention given to the importation of foriegn books, periodicals, etc. Orders dispatched weekly.

Catalogues of miscellaneous, juvenile, school medical, law, theological and scientific books, supplied gratis on application.

Write to us for any book you desire, and it will be sent, post prepaid, at the catalogue price.

ROBERT CLARK & CO.
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

[From the Logansport Pharos.]

Notes and Items Of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

My last left me with the Indians on the Tippecanoe, and before telling you of hunting and fishing with them for over a week on the Tippecanoe, and at Lake Manitou, I want to give you a little history of the Miamas, Pottawottamies and other Indian tribes who occupied this part of the country as far back in the dim past "That the memory of man (or Indian) runneth not to the contrary," as I learned from the Indians and other reliable sources. As far back as can be ascertained the Miami Indians occupied all south of the Wabash river to a large extent from above Ft. Wayne, and to below Lafayette, and the Pottawottamies occupied all the territory north of the Wabash river to Lake Michigan and west to a line running from the west end of the lake to the old Indian town below Lafayette. The territory now the State of Illinois was occupied by a tribe of Indians called the "Illini," which means men, or full grown man, as they were large and fine looking Indians. The Sacs and foxes occupied the territory north of Lake Michigan.

After many a hard fight between the Miamis and Pottawottamies it was agreed and settled that the Wabash river should be the dividing line between them, and was so held until and after this country was discovered and settled by white men.

I will now relate to you such historical facts as have come to my knowledge, trusting to my memory, relative to the legend of Starved Rock. In boyhood my father met the celebrated Indian chief, Shick-Shack, who gave to him the facts which I am about to impart to you. He said he had then seen 104 winters. His appearance and memory of facts that were already recorded in history, gave ample credibility to his history. He was fully six feet in height, and the perfection of physical form. He was an old Ottawa or Poet'n chief, both tribes merging into one. The Pottawottamies and Pontiacs, like Tecumseh, had formed an alliance of all the Indian tribes to subdue the whites, and secure possession of the Indian burial grounds, and on the death of this noted chieftain, the Ottawas and Pottawottamies united. It was in September, 1673, that Marquette, the French missionary, passed up through the Illinois river from its confluence with the Mississippi to the lake where Chicago now stands, and to Green Bay. It is not material to the legend whether he was upon Starved-Rock on the Illinois river, but if he passed this grand rock without stopping, he would have been derelict of his duty and his vows, for it is one of the most splendid monuments of the great I Am in all this region of country. The Illini or Pottawottamies, then occupied all this territory to the Wabash. To the east of the Wabash were the Miamis and Kickapoos, who, having exhausted their grounds, made occasional forays to the west of this dividing line until they had excited the enmity of the Illini, and the law of the tomahawk and scalping-knife was enforced against the marauders. These depredations became raids, and finally the two tribes to the east organized an expidition to conquer the Illini, and invaded their territory in the spring of 1768. In May of that year they crossed at the mouth of the Little Wabash, where they were met by the Illini, and a bloody battle ensued, in which the allies were victorious, owing not to their numbers—for the Miamis had the superior force—but to their muskets, a weapon which struck terror to their ignorant foe, who supposed the Great Spirit had turned his thunder against them. Another stand and battle was fought at Kankakee; another at Blue Island, and a final and most desperate encounter at Morris, all with disasterous results to the Illini, who were thence driven to Starved Rock. Two hundred years ago, at a point on the Illinois river three miles below Starved Rock, on the plateau between old and new Utica, stood the lagest Indian city on this continent, and Starved Rock was their strong footstep. The French [illegible], and now these same Indians were driven hither by their foe. The fences near by was used as a protection in summer for their garden and fields of maize. At Morris, Mocket, the warrior chief of the Illini or Pottawottomies, fell, and was buried in a mound over which is a red-cedar pole standing to this day. Shick-Shack became their chief then. This was in 1768, probably later in the fall, when this tribe was driven to this rock. After entering the forte and being surrounded by their victorious and insolent foe, small-pox broke out among them in all its terrors. The Indian remedy for their diseased cases is to place the patients in caves or holes in the ground, such as you will find on the summit of the rock. Soon after this dreadful malady they were cut off from all supplies of water, except such as they could draw up in a buffalo horn by means of a rawhide thong, and many a poor red man in this effort perished by becoming a mark to the musket of the foe. One dark night the besieged made a desperate last attempt to escape, and as my legend goes, only seven men of the hundred upon that rock succeeded in getting away from the terrible massacre which followed. All the remainder were butchered and scalped, the young squaws and papooses alone being allowed to live, and they weier divided among the conquerers.

In the spring of 1779 the victorious tribes met near Harding, LaSalle county, Illinois, to divide their conquered territory, in a grand feast of jubilation, but this became an open rupture, and a tremendous battle followed, resulting in a four years' war with varying results on both sides, until the great duel near Terre Haut, on the Wabash. History fails to record a more bloody scene than this. Three hundred warriors a side were picked out between the Miamis on the one side and the Kickapoos on the other. These tribes receded twenty miles away. At sunrise they met and fought till sunset, twelve hours without food or water, and in the evening there were found alive out of these six hundred stalwart warriors but twelve men, seven on one side and five on the other, the Kickapoos being victorious. Of these survivor, Shick-Shack was one, and Sugar, a noted chief, another. The latter was buried in a pen above ground about two miles from Starved Rock. He was a man, as proven by his skeleton, to have been between six and a half and seven feet tall.

I will now give you a few more items of Indians of a later day, from the first settlement of this country to the year 1837, when the Indians were moved west.

The Pottawottamies and Miami Indians were at that time very commonly seen in Logansport. Ewing's establishment was a means of attracting the Indians to this point.

It was headquarters, too, for the receiving of peltries, brought in quantities. There they were properly packed and shipped to the East. It was not unfrequently that some of the Indians came to Logansport to buy goods at Ewing's trading establishment, which stood diagonally to the Washington Hall, then kept by our friend, Captain C. Vigus.

The Miamis were frequent visitors to the vicinity of Logansport, for the purpose of paying a reverential tribute to the memory of the dead, as there was but a few rods distant from the south section of the bridge which immediately led to the "National Reservation," an extensive Indian burial ground, which was an attraction to the curious traveler, as he was passing through this new undeveloped country. No doubt but what this repository of the aboriginal dead was mostly confined to the Indians who died at the village of Ke-na-pa-cum-qua, which stood on the north bank of the Eel river, some six miles above the confluence with the Wabash. "Charley's Reserve" is known as being in the vicinity of the old village. Many of the elder citizens are familiar with the beautiful view that could be seen from Reed's old log cabin on the northern bank, near the Peru road. The scene that presented itself to the eye included the old site of the village of Ke-na-pa-cum-qua.

The Miami burial ground, near Logansport, contained the remains of the renowned chief and warrior, No-ka-me-nah, or as he was more familiarly called, Captain Flowers. The graves were generally coverd with bark. The chief's loomed up above all others of greater consequence. It was rudely constructed of logs, within which was placed a pine box, or cho-po-em-kak, protecting the remains. The chief's rifle, tin cup, powder horn, and other relics were deposited, so that the spirit might carry along with it in its flight, the chosen earthly objects, to the beautiful world of the future hunting ground There are no signs now to indicate the burial ground.

It was a painful fact, on which no doubt rested, that the grave of No-ka-me-nah did not rest long after burial in a peaceful repose. It was a good rifle that was consigned to the grave with the chief, but the enterprising Christian man had soon possession of it, and many a deer has fallen since at its sharp crack, and the venison sold at fifty cents a saddle, proving satisfactorily that the violation of a red man's grave was a pecuniary gain.

I will now mention Captain Brouillette in whom we are more particularly interested; He was a French half breed of elegant appearance, very straight and slim. His mind was clear and strong. He had great comprehension and scope of thought. Brouillette had a great reputation as an orator, possessing great volubility of language. He was a peaceable man, and a great friend to the white man, among whom he claimed many friendships. He was also a "medicine man," (though not a juggler) professing a knowledge of the healing art. Some time in the summer of 1843, when in Berthelot's trading establishment, at Peru, word was brought in that Pee-waw-pe-o had stabbed his squaw, in revenge for some family grievance, and that she had been taken up to the "Deafman's village," on the Mississnewa, where Brouillette resided with his mother-in-law, Frances Slocum known as the "Lost Sister." Under Brouillette's care the Indian woman recovered from her wound. Captain Brouillette, for he was proverbially known among the white men by that title, was the first Miami Indian that cultivated corn with the plow. Brouillette had often visited LaFayette. In the year 1851, he was on his way to the Wea Plains, a spot identified with his early childhood. The purport of his visit then was to obtain certain roots possessing medical properties. At that time the noble looking Indian, though still retaining his erect bearing, the unmistakable marks of increasing years were shown in the deepening lines of the face, and the former jet black hair impinged with time's frosty touch.

More recently, perhaps in 1863, Brouillette, with some other Miamis, were on a visit to Peter Longlois', in the vicinity of LaFayette. Among them was Jim Godfrey, son of the old war chief, Francis Godfry. Captain Brouillette and Jim gave a friendly recognition, and a little pow-wow followed.

Brouillette's birthplace was on the Wea Plains. The period of his birth was a time of fearful strife, and when "grim visaged war" disturbed the peace of this remote region. The famous Indian village of Ouiatenon was a stronghold of the Miami Indians, and to destroy this ancient village was regarded by the United States government of such importance that an expedition, in the year 1791, was sent out from Kentucky, three hundred strong, commanded by Brigadier General Scott. Dillon in his historical notes in reference to this village, states that "many of the inhabitants of Ouiatenon were French, and lived in a state of civilization. By the books, letters and other documents found there, it is evident that the place was in connection, and dependent on Detroit. A large quantity of corn, a variety of household goods, peltry, and other articles were burned with the village, which consisted of seventy houses. Many of these were well finished."

An Indian once very beautifully and touchingly expressed himself in reference to the strifes that grew out of the pale face's invasion of their country: "Know ye, that village of Ouiatenon is the sepulchre of all our ancestors."

Brouillette was a half breed; his father was a Frenchman, and was made a Captain when a youth. By a remarkable coincidence, Captain Brouillette's wife's mother was also a captive, whose discovery in her old age, after a captivity of sixty years, in the year 1837, on the Mississinewa river awakened an intense interest. Frances Slocum, the "Lost Sister," was captured from the village of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, in 1777, by some hostile Delaware Indians. She was five years old when made captive, and was adopted into the family of the Chief Tuck-hos, who was a man of great distinction. Frances, when she grew up to womanhood, was married to a Delaware, and subsequently to a Miami chief, called the "Deaf Man." The village on the Mississinewa, was called "Deafman's village," where the captive lived for twenty years previous to her discovery. This village was well known to the Indian traders, and the old settlers. There are but a few of his tribe remaining in the old forest homes, to hold him in remembrance, But while a Miami lives Brouillett will ever have place in his mind and heart.

Some Indians live to a great age. The old Indian chief, "White Loon," died at Roanoke, near Fort Wayne, at the advanced age of 107 years. "White Loon" was a relic—and about the last one of this part of the country—of the Miami tribe of Indians, which was formerly so powerful in this section. He was born at the place where Peru is situated, in 1760, when the famous chief Richardville, the Shawnee, was in command. "White Loon" retained his faculties in a wonderfull degree until within a few months of his death. His sight and hearing were somewhat impaired, but his memory was not at all affected, and he could distinctly remember events which occurred ninty-nine years ago. He recollected Tecumseh distinctly, and described the building of old Fort Wayne frequently. He understood no other tongue than the Miami, and never referred to Fort Wayne save as Kekionga.

The Indians I was with, as I told you before, were some of the great tribe of Pottowattamies, who inherited the country for hundreds of years before the cruel white man came, and still lingered around the camp fires and graves of their fathers. I am now through with the historical part, and I am glad of it, as I know you all are, and you would rather read snake and fish stories, and if I run out of material, I will dig up that Indian and bury him over again. You see I had to write some history or you might think that all I knew was fish and snake stories, and as I have got that out of the way, look out next week for wolves, buffalo fish, pike four feet long, love and almost murdor, rattlesnakes in the camp, pappoose sick, ets., Devil's Lake, "I want to go home," and how Kilkomic, a fat Miami Indian, weighing 400 pounds, and about five feet high, came over to camp to see us from the Mississinewa, ets. We will now close by singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

EDUCATION.

A Word About Normal Schools.

Probably the most important feature in the history of Indiana during the present decade, is the deep interest in the condition of the public schools which is everywhere manifested by her people. Never before was her public school system subjected to such examination, analysis, and criticism as at present, and as within the last five years. And the result of it all has been progress. A few years ago the name Hoosier, "in the minds of eastern people, was a synonym of ignorance and general depravity; now it is a fact established by statistics, that in Indiana the people who can neither read nor write constitute a smaller percent of the whole population than in Massachusetts. The "plan" of the public school system in Indiana is not surpassed in general completeness by that of any other state in the Union. Every grade of instruction, from that of the lowest primary up to that of the State University, is open to every child of the state "free of cost."

If there be at present any one particular in respect to which the schools of Indiana are behind those of any other state in the Union, it is that of the qualifications of teachers. Here is the crying want of the common schools of the state. The teachers lack professional fitness, both in respect to scholastic attainments and pedagogic skill; and so the net result of our common school work is far from satisfactory to the thinking observer. To meet this want of the schools, our state legislature a few years ago created our State Normal School, an institution whose design is to furnish professional teachers to the state. Hundreds of young men and young women have received professional training there, but the demand is still far in excess of the supply.

Teachers as a class are poor; and although they may be keenly sensible of their own deficiencies, their poverty renders it impossible for them to go far away from home to receive the training which they need. Within the last few years, however, this difficulty has been met in part, at least, by the establishment of normal institutes in nearly every county in the state .These institutes continue from five to ten weeks, and are attended by thousands of young men and young women, many of whom receive no other special training for their work in the school-room than these afford.

The aggregate of the influence exerted by these so-called "normals," upon the common school work of the state is immense. How important, therefore, that they be organized and conducted upon a correct basis—that they exemplify correct methods of instruction, and that they give due prominence to the "rationale" of the science and art of teaching.

It is a fact to be regretted, however, that many of these "normals" are not normal in any proper sense of the term, and could not readily be distinguished from other schools, except by the fact that they are attended largely by teachers. The time is devoted to the study of texts in a manner altogether similar to that of other schools. Of course this is mostly unavoidable, because of the scholastic deficiency of the persons who attend those schools; but then the idea should be abandoned that the legitimate object of a normal school can be reached by this kind of work. The work of a normal school, strictly speaking, should be confined, in great part, to the discussion of "methods of instruction." It should furnish good answers to the questions—what subjects should be taught in the schools, in what order should they be presented, in what manner, and "why?" It should create in the mind of every teacher an ideal school—an ideal pupil, the former correct in all of its appointments, the latter a model both of moral and intellectual developement. Moreover, such a school should lead the teacher to discover his conscience—his professional conscience, whereby he would be made to feel that by merely "going through the motions" of the schoolroom, he is by no means fulfilling his duty to the state.

ON A NAUGHTY LITTLE BOY, SLEEPING.

BY BRET HARTE.

Just now I missed from hall and stair
A joyful treble that had grown
As dear to me as that grave tone
That tells the world my older care.

And little footsteps on the floor
Were stayed. I laid aside my pen,
Forgot my theme, and listened—then
Stole softly to the library door.

No sight! no sound!—a moment's freak
Of fancy thrilled my pulses through:
"If—no"—and yet, that fancy drew
A father's blood from heart and cheek.

And then—I found him! There he lay,
Surprised by sleep, caught in the act,
The rosy Vandal who had sacked
His little town, and thought it play.

The shattered vase; the broken jar;
A match still smoldering on the floor;
The inkstand's purple pool of gore;
The [illegible] scattered [illegible].

Strewn leaves of albums lightly pressed
This wicked "Baby of the Woods;"
In face of half the household goods
This son and heir was seized—possessed.

Yet all in vain, for sleep had caught
The hand that reached, the feet that strayed
And fallen in that ambuscade
The victor was himself o'erwrought.

What though torn leaves and tattered book
Still testified his deep disgrace!
I stooped and kissed the inky face,
With its demure and calm outlook.

Then back I stole, and half beguiled
My guilt, in trust that when my sleep
Should come, there might be One who'd keep
An equal mercy for His child.

—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

MYRA'S MISTAKE.

Gilbert Gorham, at the age of 10, was left orphaned and destitute, and was taken into the tender care of his loving grandfather, and his Aunt Jane, a venerable spinster, whose severity was a most wholesome restraint upon his grandfather's extreme indulgence. Old Mr. Gorham being a man of enormous wealth, his grandson and heir was the most favored of boys and youths, every whim of his boyish and youthful fancy being gratified as soon as expressed.

And so, when Gilbert had attained the age of 21, and blushingly announced his undying love for Miss Myra Wilbur, the belle of many watering places and seasons, and some five years his senior, his grandfather only nodded and said:

"Suit yourself, my boy; suit yourself."

So a magnificent diamond was slipped on Myra's finger, and Gilbert entered into a fool's paradise, blind to the fact that he was the dupe of an accomplished coquette, whose whole hard nature was incapable of the tithe of the love laid at her feet.

For, being sensitive, poetical and over-indulged, the boy made unto himself an idol, and, calling it Myra, worshiped it.

And the actual Myra, being eminently practical, worldly and mercenary, erected a gold idol of unlimited indulgence, and, calling that Gilbert, worshiped it.

Mr. Gorham, although he was old and feeble, took a carriage and drove from Fern Nook, the family country seat, into Poolsville, the town honored by Miss Wilbur's presence, and made a formal call.

After he was gone, Miss Wilbur, turning to her mother, made a strange speech for a maiden just betrothed, for she said:

"After all, mamma, a rich widow is better than a rich wife, for she can spend the money then uncontrolled."

"Well, my dear?"

"I was only thinking that Gilbert told me once he was entirely dependent upon his grandfather, having nothing of his own while the old man lived."

"It would be well, then, to keep in the old gentleman's favor."

Evidently Myra was of that opinion. She worked a pair of soft quilted slippers for the aged feet, she sent flowers and little dainty dishes to Fern Nook for dear Mr. Gorham, and she made herself a hundred-fold dearer to her infatuated lover by her delicate attentions to his relative.

Business connected with the settlement of a claim of his grandfather's against the Government called Gilbert to Washington, early in the winter following his betrothal. There was the usual pathetic parting, and, with assurance of Myra's undying love, the young man left Fern Nook.

After two months' absence, when he was preparing to return home, a telegram reached him:

Wait in New York to see me. Will put up at the Grand Central. JANE GORHAM.

Of all strange experience this was the strangest. His Aunt Jane leaving her home to visit the metropolis! Gilbert vainly tried to remember if ever she had been absent from home before, and, thoroughly bewildered, hurried to meet her.

His first surprise was to find her gentle and kind, all the grim severity of her manner gone. Her kiss upon his lips was tender as Myra's own.

"My boy," she said, "I have news for you that will distress you, but before I tell that I want you to listen attentively to some business details that were never of any special interest to you before. You have always supposed Fern Nook and the wealth that sustains it to be your grandfather's."

"And are they not?"

"No, my dear, they are mine. Your grandfather holds a life lease only of the house and half the income. The property was all his wife's and left to me, with the lease, as I said, to my father during life. While we were all one family and you the heir, it was quite unnecessary to make any talk or any fuss about the matter; but now it is as well to understand my rights and yours."

"Now?"

"Your grandfather, my dear, being, I charitably believe, in his dotage, has married—Myra Wilbur!"

It was a crushing blow. Gilbert swayed to and fro in his chair, and then fell insensible.

His ideal poetic life was more real to him than the actual world about him, and he suffered acutely. But his aunt was the best of comforters, for, while she was full of tender sympathy, she was eminently practical, and with clear, forcible words she made him realize fully how unworthy was the idol he had worshiped.

With her own personal property she had also brought Gilbert's from their old home, and she took a house in New York, where both soon felt at home, returning no more to Fern Nook. Then, with true practical kindness, she persuaded Gilbert to allow her to buy him a partnership in a light business, and rouse him from his dreamy, sensitive moods, to active, natural life.

He might have become soured and hard but for the love of this old maid, who had never before let him read the tenderness of her heart. But while he suffered keenly his manhood developed, and he was a stronger, better man for his disappointment.

When Myra's name ceased to be a torture, Aunt Jane made herself known to old friends of her girlhood, and gathered about her a pleasant social circle, where Gilbert was soon a favorite. There was no hint of the spinster's hope when she said quietly, "Any attention you can pay to Ella Rayburn will be very pleasing to me, Gilbert. Her mother has been my warmest friend in past years, and we have renewed the old times most pleasantly. If Ella is like her mother she is a pure, sweet, unselfish woman."

And Ella was like her mother, and was soon taken into Aunt Jane's close intimacy.

Still smarting under the past pain, Gilbert was merely attentive to his aunt's young friend, and not yet realizing that a reality filling his old ideal was near him.

And while these old residents of Fern Nook were quietly gathering up broken threads of life, to weave a more perfect web of content, Myra Gorham was eating out her heart in bitterness. Instead of an old, indulgent husband, ready to humor every whim, to give her idolatrous devotion, she found herself tied to a querulous invalid, who had been accustomed to the unquestioning obedience and devotion of his daughter and grandson, and who exacted a similar care from his reluctant wife. In place of balls, concerts, and opera, the gay life of the metropolis, Mrs. Gorham found herself shut up in a country house, certainly sufficiently handsome and well appointed to meet the most fastidious taste, but lonely beyond endurance to the woman miles away from her own friends, and coldly ignored by the friends of the Gorhams, fully aware of her mercenary treachery.

Yet she endured as patiently as possible, till the old man, pining for Jane and Gilbert, sickened and failed visibly.

It was when all hope was gone that the young wife cautiously, but very plainly, urged the necessity of making a will. It seemed to her as if all the misery of life concentrated in the peevish reply:

"I have nothing to will. All he property belongs to Jane! I only hold a life lease in my late wife's estate."

"Jane!" gasped Myra, remembering the insulting terms in which she had intimated to that spinster that she preferred to reign alone at Fern Nook.

"Certainly! If Gilbert's father had lived he would have shared in the property, but it all reverts to Gilbert if Jane dies unmarried."

All Gilbert's? And might have been all hers.

Myra felt too stunned and miserable even to cry! To think that all her base scheming, her feigned devotion had led her only to this, the beggared widow of an old man.

But after the funeral was over Mrs. Gorham made a few discoveries. First, all the deep black of her dress, with the fine white line of her widow's cap, the somber crape and soft snowy tarletan were most becoming to her brilliant blonde beauty. She studied her dress to its minute detail, and when it was perfect formed her new plans. In her late husband's desk she found $5,000 which she appropriated, leaving Miss Jane and Gilbert, who came to the funeral, to defray all expenses. She accepted Miss Gorham's offer of the use of the house for a year, and when she was left in possession unscrupulously sold many small but valuable articles there.

When the year was over, and Miss Jane Gorham once more opened her house to her friends, she was mute with consternation when one day a carriage, heavily laden with baggage, drove up to her door, from which alighted her father's widow, who threw herself into her arms, sobbing.

"Do not send me away. I am dying in the gloomy seclusion of my dear husband's home. Let me stay with you!"

She stayed, of course. Miss Jane's old-fashioned notions of hospitality were too strong to permit her to turn a guest away, even if uninvited and unwelcome. But she smiled grimly to see how Gilbert's face fell at the announcement of the visitor.

"She is my father's widow," the spinster said gravely. "So we must endure her for a time."

She was a most fascinating widow when she appeared at the late dinner, in a thin, black dress, all jet and trimming, with some knots of black ribbon in her profusion of golden curls. Her color was softly tinted as ever, her blue eyes as babyish and winsome; yet when her first evening was over she knew she had gained nothing in her effort to recapture the heart she had thrown aside.

But she did not despair. She sang the old songs that Gilbert had once heard with rapture. She varied her dress with laces, ribbons and jewelry, till its pretense of mourning was a mere mockery. She put herself in Gilbert's way with every dainty device of feminine needle-work. She entreated permission to prepare his favorite dishes with her own white hands. And, as if to try his constancy, Miss Jane aided and abetted this scheme for her nephew's fortune, and spoke but little of Ellen, never inviting her now to the house, so that Gilbert was forced to seek her more and more in her own home, and found her ever more lovely and winsome from the contrast with the idol he had proved to be clay. It was six months after the arrival of Mrs. Gorham in her step-daughter's house, when Gilbert, returning from a drive with Ella, met his aunt in the hall, and, clasping her in a close embrace, whispered very softly:

"Ella is mine! Wish me joy!"

"From my heart," she whispered back.

Radiant with joy and hope, Gilbert, after changing his driving-dress, hurried to the sitting-room, to tell Aunt Jane "all about it." He had absolutely forgotten their guest, and it gave him an unpleasant shock, when he found her, seated in a low chair, busied about some wool work, that showed to great advantage her tiny white hands, glittering with jeweled rings.

She rose to greet him, and then, to his embarrassed surprise, she clasped her jeweled hands, and, bursting into tears, sobbed.

"Oh, Gilbert, do not look at me so coldly. I cannot bear it. I know I deserve nothing from you but contempt, but if you knew how sorely my mother urged me, how importunate your grandfather was, you would forgive me. I was insane with their persecutions, and I thought in my misery that I could still see you, and perhaps—some day—when I was free again—I—I——"

And here even her effrontery gave out, and she only sobbed convulsively. Taken by surprise, every gentlemanly instinct urged Gilbert to comfort this woman so recklessly offering him what it was once his fondest hope to possess. But his whole soul shrank from her, his manly, true heart was only outraged by her unwomanly advances.

Gravely he stood, looking down upon her as she shrank into the chair, sobbing and covering her face, and yet furtively watching him.

"Gilbert, speak one tender word to me," she implored; "say you do not utterly despise me."

But he did. He sought for words to convey his meaning kindly, and they would not come. Blushing like a boy, in his confusion and pain, he said, gently:

"I am very sorry, Mrs. Gorham"——

"It used to be Myra," she sobbed reproachfully.

"True, but those were days that can never be recalled."

"You are cruel."

"I do not wish to be so, but I must be frank with you. The past is dead! Never can we revive that love that was once so very trifling to you."

"No, no; you wrong me. Alas for me it is my misfortune that I cannot conquer my love."

"But mine died when it was insulted and slighted."

Here Gilbert drew a deep sigh of relief at the appearance of Aunt Jane, entering the room behind Myra's chair. Mrs. Gorham did not hear her light step, and sobbed:

"Your love cannot be dead, Gilbert. It will live again. Pity and forgive me."

"I both pity and forgive you," said Gilbert, very gently.

"But"—

"But," said Aunt Jane, in her hardest tone, and with her face set in rigid lines, "you forget, Mrs. Gorham, the law does not permit a man to marry his grandmother."

With a cry of rage, Mrs. Gorham sprung to her feet, but something in the cold, grave faces checked the torrent of wrath upon her lips, and she left the room.

The next day she terminated her visit, and loftily declined an invitation, sent three months later, to be present at the wedding of Gilbert Gorham and his gentle bride—Ella.

Many Bosoms With a Single Thought.

An amusing incident happened on a Kansas City paper the other day. Two brothers, named Hart, were arrested somewhere in the interior for obtaining goods under false pretenses. There was unusual commotion and mystery among the members of the editorial staff that evening, and each said unto the other, "I've got a bully thing for to-morrow's paper—just you wait and see;" and, being asked what the bully thing was, declined to go into further particulars just then. Next morning the mystery was solved. There was an editorial note in the first column as follows:

"The Hart Brothers were arrested yesterday, at ——, for defrauding their creditors. They were evidently, as the poet says, 'Two Harts that beat as one.'"

Half-way down the same page was another editorial paragraph, as follows:

"Two Harts that beat their creditors like one, or even more, were arrested yesterday, at ——. Let us hope that the righteous Judge will, in the words of Cicero, Soc et tuum."

Over on the second column there was a display heading, in big black type: "Two Harts That Beat Like One;" away down at the foot of the third column was a little item, surreptitiously inserted by the advertising clerk, about two hearts that beat as one, and half way down the fourth was a letter from "T. Y. Po," the acknowledged wit of the composing-room, addressed to the editor of the Kansas City *Whangdoodle*, and asking if that wasn't a case of two hearts (Harts) that beat as one. The different authors of this exquisite witticism spent the morning in paying visits of condolence to each other, and remarking with disparaging sniffs, that it would only be in accordance with fraternal feeling and newspaper etiquette to let another member of the staff know when one intended making a dum fool of himself in a specific direction.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Great Curiosity.

Yesterday a great curiosity was placed on our table—a deer's heart containing the flint barb of an arrow. Last Sunday, Mr. E. Sharp, of Arcata, was out on Boynton's prairie on a deer hunt. He saw a large five-point buck and brought it down with his rifle. Taking off the hide and securing the heart and other rare bits, he started home. On arriving there Mrs. Sharp boiled the heart and when the meal was ready placed it on the table. In attempting to cut the heart the knife struck against something hard. The lady split the heart open, and in the fleshy part the flint barb of an arrow was found. It must have been there a long time, as the flesh calloused all around it, and the scar, where the barb entered, is plain to be seen. This is quite a curiosity, as only a few such instances are known to be on record.—*Humboldt (Cal.) Times.*

The Fifty-Dollar Coin.

It appears that the new $50 gold coin, which is to be struck from a die now in course of preparation by the officers of the Mint, will not be the first coin of that value struck in the United States. In 1851 $50 gold coins were issued at the Assay Office in San Francisco. It is said that millions of dollars of this denomination were coined and went into use, but that they gradually disappeared, for the reason that they were intrinsically worth more than $50 in gold by reason of the silver they contained in excess of the standard. They came to be used for mechanical purposes, or they were sent to the Mint for recoinage. *Washington Cor. New York Tribune.*

THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS.

Causes of the Trouble in Idaho—The Indians and Their Home—A Charming Spot.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Nez Perces Indians occupy a reservation uncommonly rich in timber, hunting, tilling and grazing lands, even for an Indian reserve, which is generally a small paradise, the choicest region owned by the Government. It contains in the neighborhood of 746,651 acres, and is situated in Idaho, between and embracing the Clearwater and Salmon rivers. The reservation is surrounded by Indian tribes which cherish an ancient hatred of the Nez Perces, who a few years ago vanquished the encroaching Sioux, and effectually kept at a respectful distance the Flatheads, Snakes or Shoshones, and the formidable Blackfeet and Crows, not to mention other smaller tribes. [illegible] given by the Nez Perces occurred many years since. Those who have read Washington Irving's entertaining narrative, "Bonneville's Adventures," will remember the many narrow escapes the courageous Captain had from predatory bands of Indians in his famous passage of the Indian country from the Missouri frontier to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, forty years or more ago. The Nez Perces were very friendly to Capt. Bonneville's command, and paid them many graceful attentions. They fed them when they were at the point of starvation, and actually gave them horses and a guide when they resumed their march across mountain and plain, prairie and chasm. The neighboring tribes have never forgiven the Nez Perces for aiding and abetting the encroaching march of the white men, and hate them for it to this day, though the Nez Perces made themselves obnoxious in other ways. They were not wanting in barbarity, and could give lessons in roasting captives at the stake, the tear-'em-to-pieces trick, and other diversions. Of late years they have apparently recovered from their weakness for the pale face and have made trouble for the Government on various occasions; but, whatever diabolism they may commit within their reservation, they are securely caged within its boundaries and there is no fear of their escaping, for to do so would be braving the lion's jaws. They are surrounded by their enemies of yore. On the south are the Bannacks and Shoshones; on the east and north, Bannacks, Flatheads, and Blackfeet; while on the wooded prairies to the west, in Washington Territory, roam the Pigehous and Walla Wallas. The reservation contains from 3,000 to 3,500 Nez Perces and an equal number of whites. They are fine specimens of the American Indian. Their physiognomy is marked by the Roman nose—the infallible indicator of courage, resolution, and tribular intelligence—large eyes, an oval face (flat, stolid, faces, with pug noses, are rare among them), and high foreheads. In stature they are large and symmetrical, and are athletic and proficient in acrobatic sports. They are excellent equestrians, and are good warriors. Their dress in incongruous, consisting of the Caucasian hat, shirt and coat, and the Indian breechclout, leggings and moccasins. Their mode of living is hunting, fishing and raising vegetables, all the drudgery and menial labor being performed by the squaws, in conformity with the recognized ancient Indian custom. The Nez Perces tribe is divided and subdivided into many ramifications, of one family each. Every family—cousins, brothers, parents, grandparents, etc.—has a separate camp, governed by a small chief. The Nez Perces belonged to the Sahaptin family, and called themselves Numepo. No better evidence of the progress of the Nez Perces need be given than the fact that school-books and the New Testament have been printed in their language.

The reservation lies in Nez Perces and Shoshone counties, Idaho, Camas prairie, a very rich and desirable expanse of country, being the nucleus of the reservation. This well-known tract is situated on the Salmon river, about sixty miles south of Lewiston, and is about forty miles wide. In summer it is covered with vast herds of cattle, driven there to fatten on its luxuriant herbage. It is occupied by a few large ranches, with an occasional small farm. Its fertility of soil and excellence as a cattle range is attracting many settlers and it is rapidly becoming settled. This is one of the causes of the present outbreak, as the Indians resent this intrusion.

A Shrewd Young Tramp.

The tramp industry, like other industries, seems to flourish because it pays, as witness the two diaries of the systematic Master Frank Labelle, or Taylor, aged 17, originally of St. James parish, La., then of the wide, wide world, and now of the Albany Penitentiary, where he will remain for six months. He is slight and effeminate in appearance, and his lay was to work lawyers' offices, asking for $2.70 with which to get home to Maine. He wanted to get copying, and, as the lawyers usually had no copying, neither any $2.70, they would compromise by giving him a quarter or an order for a dinner, or something of the sort. He always asked for his benefactor's address, nominally to return him the sum, but really to enter it in his diary, with the day of the month and the amount of the donation. This diary showed that, between December 7 and May 9, five months, he had received $449.05, and during the last week of that term $35.05. His best day's work was at Galveston, March 15, when he took in $15.50. He says that Galveston and Houston are the best and most generous places he has met with. The names of his victims include railroad and steamboat officials, newspaper men, United States Senators, bankers, lawyers and the like.—*New York World.*

A Child Asleep in a Tall Tree Top.

A very remarkable escape occurred yesterday to a little nephew of Edward Powers, boot and shoe dealer. The child, who is 5 years old, was missing at 12 o'clock, when looked for at dinner time, but, after calling him, the family ate dinner, and, the child not appearing, became alarmed and instituted a search throughout the neighborhood. His hat was found in the yard under some large maple trees. Nothing could be heard of him until about 3 o'clock, when a girl discovered him up in one of the limbs of a maple tree, forty feet from the ground, asleep. The girl called him, but he did not awake, and, the situation being discovered, his aunt prevented any noise being made until two boys climbed the tree and awoke him, and he got down safely.—*Detroit Post.*

That Big Frog.

It was remembered afterward that he had a sneaking, low-down look, and the boys were sorry that they didn't arrest him as the Nathan murderer. He called at the Ninth Avenue Station and asked if they had an aquarium there, and if they didn't want a Lake St. Clair frog to put in it, and he added:

"Gentlemen, it is a frog which I caught myself, and he really ought to be on exhibition. I never saw a frog of his size before."

"How large is it?" inquired a Sergeant, instinctively glancing toward the [illegible].

"Gentlemen, I hate to give you the figures, because I'm a stranger," replied the man.

"There's some old whoppers up in the lake," put in one of the relief squad. "I've seen 'em as big as a stove-cover, and even bigger."

"Well, some one ought to have this frog who can feed him up well," said the stranger. "I ain't much on natural science, and I've seen about all there is to see, but this frog—great heavens! Some man ought to take him round the country!"

"How did you catch him?" asked the Captain.

"Run him down with a tug and threw a fish-net over him."

"And he's a monster, eh?"

"A monster. Well, I don't want to give you dimensions. Three reporters were at my house last night to get his length over all, breadth of beam, and carrying capacity, but I wouldn't let them in. I don't care for the glory of the capture, but simply desire the advancement of the general interests of the State."

"I've heard sailors tell of seeing frogs up there as large a nail-keg, but I thought they were lying," observed the Sergeant.

"Nail-keg! Why, d'ye suppose I'd come around here with a frog which you could put into a nail-keg?"

"I suppose he'd go into a barrel," tremblingly remarked the Sergeant.

"Gentlemen, you may have sailed across Lake St. Clair," coldly replied the stranger, "but it's plain to me you never shoved a boat through the marshes. Would I fool away my time on a frog no larger than a barrel? Would a tug-boat chase such a frog?"

"I shouldn't be a bit surprised if this frog was as large as a hogshead," said the Captain. "I've seen 'em up there even larger than that."

"A hogshead! Gentlemen, I see that you don't care for this frog; you are willing that I should ship it away to some other town. Good-by, gentlemen."

"Hold on!" called the Captain, holding out his last cigar. "We believe you, of course. If you said this frog was as large as a wagon-box I should believe you, for I've seen 'em up there fully as large as that. Please give us the dimensions of this frog."

The man lit his cigar, took a pill-box from his vest pocket, and, shaking out a frog not over three days transformed from a pollywog, he quietly observed:

"Gentlemen, get out your tape-lines!"

When they rose up he had vanished.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Religious Fanaticism.

The birthday of the Prophet, which coincides with the return of the pilgrims from Mecca, was celebrated this year at Cairo with the traditionary *doseh*, or passage of the mounted imaum over the bodies of the faithful. These, being for the most part of the very humblest classes—camel and donkey drivers, grooms, runners and fellahs—had been drugged with hasheesh and excited to religious frenzy by the attendant dervishes. These packed them closely, face downwards, to the number of some 300, in a long line on the roadway, and over this human pavement the imaum, mounted on a white horse, rode for a quarter of an hour, amid the frantic yelling of verses of the Koran by the attendant priests. There were the usual and natural casualties—arms broken, skulls fractured and ribs caved in, and some fifteen of the worshipers went or will go to paradise.

Recovered, After Losing Part of His Brain.

About a month ago a son of Mr. Geo. Franz, who lives about two miles inland from St. Helens, fell from a wagon, striking his head upon a sharp stump. The points of the stump penetrated the back part of his head to the brain, and part of the brain dropped out. The strangest part of the story is that the boy got up, took his horses to the stable and fed them before feeling more pain than from an ordinary fall. In about an hour after the accident he became faint and seemed to be dying. Dr. Stewart, a well-known physician, was sent for and came immediately. He examined the wound and found that a part of the brain was gone, and he himself removed a portion that protruded. He treated the boy a few days and succeeded in saving his life. At last accounts he was able to walk about, and experiences no trouble, either mentally or physically, from the loss.—*Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.*

The Electoral Commission Records.

In drafting the bill for the Electoral Commission no provisions was made for a depositor of the records of the commission. They consequently now remain in the custody of the Secretary of the commission, who is considerably embarrassed with their possession. The law makes him responsible to no one, and the official record of the Presidential title might be destroyed at any hour without responsibility. The Secretary is a very worthy gentleman and would be glad to be relieved of the custody of such important documents.—*Washington Correspondence.*

Another Astonisher.

Mrs. John Bohler of Jalapa, wife of the borough Supervisor, was breaking eggs into a crock, and when she opened one she found a small, perfect egg, almost as large as a robin's egg, and, with a speckled shell, imbedded in the yelk. This little egg contained a partially developed, perfectly formed snake.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Chronicle.*

MEASURES.

BY HELEN HUNT.

I have a dainty cup of glass;
It is not graven by a line;
Its beauty is its frailness;
A baby's hand might crush it fine.

I gave a man to drink from it,
One day, a draught of water cold.
He took it like a woman's hand,
In reverent, loving, lingering hold.

He held it up in keen delight,
Gazed on its texture rare and fine;
"Such glass as this," he rapturous said,
"Gives water all the grace of wine."

Another day, another man
Sat eating, drinking at my board
Into the dainty, peerless glass,
A peerless wine for him I poured.

He drank it at a swallow down;
With smothered wrath I [illegible],
Nor wine nor glass was aught to him,
So that he quenched his boorish thirst.

"Ah me!" I said, "to him that hath,
All [illegible] tribute bring;
From him that hath not, each takes back,
And leaves him beggared, though a king."

—*Scribner for July.*

PITH AND POINT.

THE silver question—"Can you lend me a quarter?"

YOUNG ladies who want red cheeks must get them out-doors as the roses do.

WHY is a fender like Westminster Abbey? Because it contains the ashes of the grate.

SIZE does not always tell. A watch ticking can be heard further than a bed ticking.

THE summer resort for babies—Rockaway. The best for bad boys—Long Branch.

A CHICAGO man, at the point of death, was asked if a clergyman should be sent for. "No," said he, "send for a brandy cocktail."

THE pedagogue is the only person that keeps school this weather. And in winter the bee-keeper is the only one who keeps swarm.

A BOY having been told "that a reptile was an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one, on examination day, promptly replied, "A baby."

Dare to do right.
Dare to be true—
Kick at your mother-in-law
If she kicks at you.

AN Eastern man, in writing to friends of his marriage in California, thus tersely describes his bride: "She has a head as red as a woodpecker's, and owns sheep until you can't rest."

AN ingenious farmer planted a few rows of potatoes zigzag, to bother the bugs. These rows were just about enough for the cross-eyed bugs, who partook with feelings of profound gratitude.

"I SHOULDN'T like to be an oarsman," said Jones. "Why not?" asked Green. "Because an oarsman has so many pull-backs," replied Jones; and then the two youths shook hands, and went out to buy something.

"MY son," said a mother to a little boy 4 years old, "who above all others will you wish to see when you pass into the spirit world?" "Goliah!" shouted the child, with a joyous anticipation; "unless," he quickly added, "there's a bigger feller there."

"I CAME out of the accident," said he, "and who do you think was the first person I met?" "Who?" "Who but that eternal prize-package peddler who had bored me 500 miles on the train, and he was the only one aboard who wasn't hurt some way."

A LITTLE miss, writing to her father on the first day of her entrance at boarding-school, says: "The first evening we had prayers, and then singing and a passing round of bread, which I did not take, because, not being confirmed, I had no right to take communion. Afterward I learned that I had lost my supper."

MAX ADELER says: "We observe in the paper an item to the effect that a mother in Maryland bit off her child's toe in her sleep. We have so often remonstrated with mothers against the practice of sleeping with their children's toes in their mouths that we have little sympathy for this woman. Sooner or later the catastrophe is sure to come."

A GERMAN enlisted in the regular army was in the course of a few days put on picket duty. His instructions were, when anyone approached, to say, "Who comes there?" three times, and then shoot. Before long he perceived a man approaching; he waited quietly till the man came very near, and then he suddenly brought his musket to his shoulder and shouted: "Who comes here dree dimes?" Bang!

A SOUTH CAROLINA resident came down one of the mountains one day, lately, and asked of the first man he met: "What's the news from the war?" "Oh, it's booming right along," said the stranger. "Richmond keeps holdin' her own, then?" quizzed the mountain man. "Richmond!" yelled the stranger; "there isn't any war in Richmond—it's on the Danube and around Batoum and Erzeroum, and pointing on toward Constantinople." "Oh, yaas," observed the mountain man hesitatingly, "it's drifted 'round to them 'ere places, has it? And as he passed on around a cliff, the amazed stranger heard that mountaineer uttering to himself: "I hain't read the papers much, lately, that's so, and I reckon I'm gittin' a little behind on the news."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

Russian Generals.

The enumeration of the Russian Generals in the following extract from Southey's humorous poem, "The March to Moscow," may again be read and provoke a smile. Many of the same names that figured in Bonaparte's disastrous campaign of 1812 are once more made familiar to us by the dispatches from the East:

There was Formazow and Jemalow,
And all the others that end in ow;
Milosdarovitch and Jaladovitch,
And Karatschowitch,
And all the others that end in itch;
Schamscheff, Souchosaneff,
And Schepaleff,
And all the others that end in eff;
Wasiltschikoff, Kostomaroff
And Tchoglokoff,
And all the others that end in off;
Rajeffsky and Novereffsky,
And Rieffsky,
And all the others that end in effsky;
And Platoff he play'd them off,
And Shouvaloff he shovel'd them off,
And Markoff he mark'd them off,
And Krosnoff he cross'd them off,
And Touchkoff he touch'd them off,
And Boroskoff he bored them off,
And Kutousoff he cut them off,
And Parenkoff he pared them off,
And Worrousoff he worried them off,
And Doctoroff he doctor'd them off,
And Rodionoff he flogg'd them off.

THE attendance at the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition is very meager.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Little Brown Seed in the Furrow.

A little brown seed [illegible] furrow
  Lay still in its [illegible] bed,
While violets blue, and lilies white
  Were whispering overhead.
They whispered of [illegible] and awe,
Of glittering dew and floating air,
Of beauty and rapture everywhere—
  And the seed heard all they said.

Poor little brown seed in the furrow!
  So close [illegible],
So far away from the great [illegible],
  Where life seemed [illegible],
In her heart she treasured every word,
And she longed for the blessing of which she heard,
For the light that shone, and the airs that stirred
  In that land, so [illegible].

The little brown seed in the furrow
  Was thrilled with a strange unrest;
A warm new hope beat tremblingly
  In the tiny, heaving breast;
With her two small hands clasped close in [illegible]
She lifted them up in the darkness there;
Up, up through the sod, toward sun and air,
  Her folded hands she pressed.

Oh little brown seed in the furrow,
  At last you have pierced the mold!
And, quivering with a life intense,
  Your beautiful leaves unfold,
Like wings outspread for upward flight;
And slowly, slowly, in dew and light,
A sweet bud opens—till, in God's sight,
  You wear a crown of gold!

—*Ida W. Benham, in St. Nicholas for July.*

Around the Farm.

Experience teaches us that the locust cannot stand long-continued wet, cold weather in spring.—*Kansas Advance.*

As early as the middle of June, sometimes before, we have practiced opening the hay harvest, and find when feeding that the earliest cut is preferred to the later by all the stock.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A horticulturist furnishes the following recipe to preserve all kinds of grain from the ravages of cut-worms, birds, etc.: One pound sulphate of iron, one ounce aloes; dissolve in water heated to 90 or 95 degrees, and pour over one bushel of grain.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The relative feeding value of mangolds and swedes depends entirely upon the soil and prevailing climate of a district. In the South of England, warm soils, mangolds are superior in feeding qualities; in the northern counties, and on cold soils, especially where a good deal of rain falls during autumn, swedes are decidedly inferior to mangolds.—*Prof. Voelcker's Letters.*

Tumors on Cows.—The usual cause of swellings on the knees and thighs of cows is lying upon an uneven hard substance. Jersey cows are more subject to it than others, probably from the fact that the skin is finer and more delicate than others. Remove the cause, and in most cases the tumors will disappear; bathing and friction will perhaps hasten the absorption.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The best time to cut wheat is when it is in the dough state. The straw at this stage is yellow at the ground, and all the remainder is still green, but is followed by a speedy change to yellow throughout the whole length as it approaches maturity. A large proportion of the wheat of the country is permitted to become too ripe before harvesting to secure the best results.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

A Scare-Crow.—A good way to keep crows from corn-fields is to string ten or fifteen kernels of corn on a long horse hair (from the tail), and a crow will swallow one of them, and the note of alarm will be sounded, and it will be impossible for him to dislodge the grain, and in a short time he will cut his own throat by scratching at the corn and hair; and, in consequence of the noise the crow makes, all of his companions will leave the field and not pull up any more corn that season.

White Holland Turkeys.—This variety of turkeys is becoming more popular as the public becomes better acquainted with their excellent table qualities and beauty; for certainly a large, clean, healthy white turkey is as beautiful a fowl as anyone could wish to see. They are pure white in plumage, with pink legs, and of good size, though not so large as the bronze, and yet large enough for market; and we are told are as hardy, and stand our severe changes of temperature in winter better than any other variety. The feathers are nearly equal to geese feathers for sale, and will bring almost as much if carefully selected, and the large feathers stripped.—*Poultry Journal and Record.*

Watering Gardens.—When the warm, sunny days come and our gardens look dry and parched, we are so strongly tempted to use the watering pot that we frequently yield, and so injure the plants that we are striving to benefit. If we attempt to water our flower-beds at all, we must do it thoroughly. Wait until after sunset, and then pour on water until it seems ready to run off. Let this soak into the ground and then water again. Finally, spread freshly-cut grass over the beds; this covering will tend to keep the ground soft and moist. The usual method of sprinkling the flower-beds slightly only tends to make the surface of the ground hard and dry, thus excluding air and moisture.—*Western Agriculturist.*

About the House.

Washing Carpets.—Housekeepers may be glad to know that a table-spoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will restore the color of carpets.

Lamp Smoke.—To prevent the smoking of a lamp, soak the wick in strong vinegar and dry it well before using it. It will then burn clear and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trouble of preparing it.

How to Wash Lace.—To wash lace and make it look as good as new, dissolve some salts of tartar in hot water, and allow the lace to lie in it for an hour or so, then take it out, squeeze it dry, and the cleaning is complete.

How to Use Lard.—Lard for pastry may be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife, and will make far better paste than if left stand to warm. It needs only to be cut through the flour—not rubbed.

To Take Wrinkles Out of Silk.—If silk scarfs or handkerchiefs have become wrinkled, moisten, not wet them, evenly with a sponge dipped in a weak solution of glue; then pin the article, smoothly and tightly stretched, upon a screen or a mattress.

Cold Meats.—Cut any sort of cold meat in thin slices, and place in a baking dish, seasoning with salt, pepper and summer savory or thyme; add a little of the meat gravy and tomatoes to more than cover; thickening with bread or cracker crumb; bake in the oven.

To Boil Potatoes.—Let the potatoes be of a size; do not put them in the pot until the water boils; when done, pour off the water and remove the cover until all the steam is gone; then scatter on half a teaspoonful of salt, and cover the pot with a towel. By adopting this plan watery potatoes will be mealy.

Boiling Beets.—With many housewives there is a great deal of bother about beet-root in case it should lose its color, and minute directions are generally given in [illegible] for handling the roots carefully, so as to avoid all abrasion of the skin. That beet-roots should be washed absolutely clean before being put into the pot is, of course, very necessary; but the most simple way to avoid spoiling the color is to drop the roots into boiling water.

Russian Villages.

The houses of the villages are in general dilapidated and without windows, and only a little trap-door to peep through, which is shut in cold weather. The peasants live as they lived for centuries before the time of Peter the Great. The dwellings, fronted by birch trees, stand along the post road. At the entrance of the village is a signboard, on which the number of men and cows in it is painted. The women and children are not thought worth the trouble of enumeration. The men wear loose red or blue shirts, gathered at the waist. A few have boots, but the rest only leggings bound with thongs, the shoes being of a kind of basket-work, made from strips of birch. The women have a coarse chemise, with full sleeves, over which is the national dress, the sarafane of blue or red cotton, without a bodice, and kept on the shoulder by a band. Those who are married have a hankerchief tied round the head. The girls wear their hair in one long plait down the back. The children, in summer, have only a short shirt with open sleeves. In front of every house is a bench upon which the tenants and their visitors sit in the summer to chat or perhaps to sing. The provincial towns are much alike throughout the empire.

Galveston.

The great fire which recently destroyed a portion of the business part of Galveston, Texas, turns attention to a city where enterprise has placed large commercial interests, notwithstanding it seems to have a most dangerous location. Galveston is on the eastern extremity of Galveston island—a low strip of land only a mile wide at the city. It is separated from the main-land by a navigable channel two miles wide. In ordinary weather this channel is safe for shipping; but when large tidal waves roll in, as they often do, almost certain destruction overtakes vessels that have not escaped into the bay. Great damage has been done during equinoctial storms, as was the case in 1867 and 1875. The city is partially built upon piles, as the island at that point is only seven feet above the sea-level. There are no wells, the city depending for its water supply upon cisterns erected on scaffolds. Yet Galveston is an important commercial city, exporting large quantities of cotton, wool, hides, etc. The coast trade is extensive; and the island, notwithstanding its exposed situation, produces excellent tropical fruits.

They Had Met Before.

A Confederate Colonel was introduced to Gen. Grant at a reception in London. This gentleman, having taken Gen. Grant's hand, remarked: "General, it is a long time since we met." "Have I met you before?" asked Grant, scrutinizing the Virginian's face. "Yes," was the reply, "and under very different circumstances from these. It will be fifteen years on the 3d of July next." Grant's eyes ranged round the room, then over the ceiling, then they came back illuminated by memory, and he exclaimed, "Vicksburg!" "That was the place, sir," said the Colonel; "on the heights I met you, and stood by Pemberton when we surrendered."

Barnum and Bob.

Mr. P. T. Barnum is a temperance reformer on a small scale. When he was in Detroit a valet, whom he had discharged years before for drunkenness, solicited a re-engagement. Said Mr. Barnum: "Bob, if you will join the Red Ribbon men, and at the expiration of three months give me proof that you have kept the pledge, I will take you back in my service, give your wife a good situation in my family, and enter into a written contract to employ you both as long as I live." The grateful fellow eagerly promised to sign the pledge, and started homeward to tell his wife the story of his happy turn of fortune.

Military Rewards in Italy.

One of the most serious incumbrances upon the industries of Italy, as it is in all other European countries, is its great standing army, which numbers about four hundred thousand men. The pay of the private soldier is something almost beyond belief in its littleness, that of the infantry being but two cents, while cavalry and artillery receive but three cents each per day for their service. The salaries of officers, both military and civil, are not moderate in their dimensions, that of the King, as heading the list, being 16,500,000 francs, or about $3,500,000 per annum.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Future Great Wheat Region.

Indian Commissioner Smith reports that he was surprised at the fertility of the country bordering on the Red River of the North and its tributaries, and at the heavy tide of immigration that is setting in on both sides of the boundary line between Minnesota and Manitoba. He thinks this section one of the finest wheat-growing countries in the world, and says that it will soon be occupied by a large and thriving population.—*New York Tribune.*

A Surprising Genius.

Reynolds, a little 5-year-old son of Dr. Best of Millersburg, has a wonderful gift for mathematics. He can add, subtract, multiply and divide with accuracy, and has never received instruction in either. If you put a question to him he will bow his head as if in deep thought, and then give you the answer. If incorrect, he will do the same thing over again until he gets the answer correct.—*Paris (Ky.) Citizen.*

Greasing Axles.

On the authority of the *Carriage Monthly*, more injury is done to carriages and wagons by greasing too much than the reverse. Tallow is the best lubricant for wood axles, and castor oil for iron. Lard and common grease are apt to penetrate the hub, and work their way out around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. For common wood axles, just enough grease should be applied to the spindle to give it a light coating. To oil an iron axle, first wipe clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is enough for the four wheels. Carriages are sometimes oiled so much that their appearance is spoiled by having the grease spattered upon their varnished surfaces. When they are washed in that condition, the grease is apt to be transferred to the chamois from the wheel, and from thence on to the panels.

Flora Temple in Her Old Age.

A letter writer who attended the recent sale of yearlings at Chestnut Hill farm, near Philadelphia, says there was one box stall in the stable that was passed carelessly by while the yearlings were being exhibited, until a gentleman casually remarked, "what have you got in there?" The groom opened the door and the visitors saw a poor-looking, decrepit old mare with every bone in her body standing out as if the flesh was gradually wearing away, and eyes sunken and bleared, all that was left of the once-famous Flora Temple, the queen of the trotting turf. Flora came to Mr. Welch's in October, 1864, and since that time has had three foals. The old mare is now 32 years of age and will soon pass away.

Texas Cattle.

The Texas cattle-breeders alone own 1,025,000 cattle, besides horses and mules, and have 682,000 acres of inclosed pasturage. In 1870 the statistics showed that the State contained 424,504 horses, 61,322 mules and asses, 428,048 milch cows, 132,409 oxen, 2,933,045 other cattle; or, for all the owners in the State, only 2,469,000 more than are now owned by ten men alone.

"The Sure Witness."

"The nineteenth century is the age of novels," remarks a literary historian—he might have added with equal truth, "and novel impositions." Studied politeness has been passed off on us for native refinement, the forms of devotion for its essence, and speculation for science, until we look askance at every new person or thing, and to an assertion of merit, invariably exclaim, "Prove it!" In brief, Satan has made himself so omnipresent, that we look for his cloven foot everywhere—even in a bottle of medicine. Imagine a lady, having a complexion so sallow that you would deny her claims to the Caucasian type if her features did not conform to it, purchasing her first bottle of the Golden Medical Discovery. The one dollar is paid in the very identical manner in which Mr. Taylor might be expected to purchase a lottery ticket after his experience with "No. 104,163," with this difference, his doubt would be the result of personal experience, while hers would be founded on what a certain practitioner (who has been a whole year trying to correct her refractory liver) has said concerning it. At home, she examines the bottle half suspiciously, tastes of its contents carefully, takes the prescribed dose more carefully, and then proceeds to watch the result with as much anxiety as a practitioner would count the pulse-beats of a dying man. She takes another dose, and another, and shows the bottle to her friends, telling them she "feels better." Her skin loses its bilious tint, her eyes regain their luster, her accustomed energy returns, and the fact that she purchases another bottle is a sure witness that she has found the Golden Medical Discovery to be a reliable remedy for the disease indicated. The lady wisely resolves that in future her estimate of any medicine will be based upon a *personal knowledge of its effects*, and not upon what some practitioner (who always makes long bills rhyme with pills) may say of it. Dr. Pierce is in receipt of letters from hundreds of the largest wholesale and retail druggists in the United States stating that at the present time there is a greater demand for the Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets than ever before. In affections of the liver and blood they are unsurpassed.

Revive the Drooping Energies.

When the physical energies droop, revive them with that safest and most active of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By a timely use of this salutary and agreeable medicine you will save yourself from positive disease; for, be assured that the languor and loss of strength and appetite which troubles you is in fact the precursor of some malady of, perhaps, a serious nature. Appetite, tranquillity of the nervous system, and pristine vigor, will assuredly be restored if the Bitters are used systematically, and the alimentary disturbance, which in nine cases out of ten gives rise to debility and nervousness, be entirely removed. Regularity of the bowels, active biliary secretion, the expulsion of impurities from the blood through the kidneys, are also among the beneficent effects of this admirable restorative.

For a Good Breakfast or Tea,

you have often to make rolls, biscuit and such delicacies, in about ten minutes. It's easy and certain with Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best of them all. Troubled housewife, here is one cause of your annoyances swept away. Full weight and the best material are the watchword of the manufacturers.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Send $1, and fifteen cents for postage, and get the Chicago *Ledger* for one year. The *Ledger* is the most successful, in fact the only successful, literary paper ever published in the West. The above price is merely nominal for such a valuable paper. Address The *Ledger*, Chicago, Ill.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

The Pond's Extract Co., 98 Maiden Lane, N. Y., publish a small book *free*, telling what the people use Pond's Extract for, besides being good for pain.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once.*

Florida Homes

The most Elevated, Fertile and Healthy Locations; close to Railroad and Chicago Colony. 40 acres or more only $1.25 per acre. *Every Settler to be lighted.* Send stamps for views, maps and information. BRAINERD T. SMITH & CO., 202 LaSalle St., Chicago.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

It is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials of its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, Despondency, Gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel Dull, Drowsy, Debilitated, have frequent Headache, Mouth Tastes badly, poor Appetite and Tongue Coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

The Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, it has no equal.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

THE novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

THE

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

261, 262, 263 Broadway.

ORGANIZED 1850

ASSETS, $4,827,176.52

SURPLUS, $820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%

ON PRESENTATION.

JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

THOMSON'S PATENT

GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT. GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION. FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

JACKSON'S BEST

SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

MATCHLESS

CIGAR LIGHTER.

A Light for a Cigar, Cigarette or Pipe can be obtained at any time. No Matches Required. For sale by GEO. E. MARSHALL & CO., 161 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

$1.00 $1.00

Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.

The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO,

BOSTON, MASS.

$1.00 $1.00

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

A 3-Cent Pocket-Book!

Any agent or canvasser, or any person who has ever canvassed or acted as salesman, or any idle person out of employment, or any person seeking a chance to earn an honorable living, can have sent to them a substantial, serviceable pocket-book by simply sending a three-cent postage stamp to the undersigned. The pocket-book contains two sides subdivided into repositories for bills, memos., silver, postage-stamps and cards. Send a 3-cent stamp and the pocket-book will be mailed immediately by return mail. Address, GEO. F. MERCHANT & CO., 112 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —

— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —

— Maize Flour Toilet Soap! —

A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers, McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES

CONSISTING OF

Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 30-inch, 32-inch and 36-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horse-Powers to match.

Two Styles of Mounted Horse-Powers, our improved "Triple Gear" and improved "Spur Speed" (Woodbury style), both made mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.

Complete Steam-Power Outfits, of our matchless "Vibrator" Separator, made expressly for Steam Power, with 32-inch Cylinder and 40-inch Separator, or 36-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separating and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacious and full of "business," also, our matchless Steam Thresher Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36-inch length of Cylinder, and 28 to 48-inches width of Separating parts.

The World-Wide Reputation of our matchless "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, *no other machines can truthfully claim any comparison.*

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers

ARE MADE ONLY BY

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

At Creation's Dawn the medicinal springs of earth sparkled and bubbled as they do now, but it required the light of Chemical Discovery to enable man to reproduce them from their elements, as the Seltzer water has been reproduced in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

the most effective combination of a pure tonic, a wholesome laxative, a refreshing febrifuge, and a powerful anti-bilious agent at present known. The immediate and permanent relief that it affords in cases of chronic constipation, biliousness, stomach complaints, nervous depression, fever, rheumatism, dropsy, piles, headache, heartburn and flatulency, has become a proverb in every civilized portion of the American Continent. Sold by all druggists.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

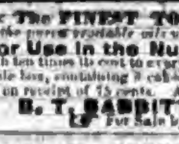

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will, during these Hard Times, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or Installments, or to let until paid for, than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (including their NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7-Octave Pianos, $150. 7 1-3 do. $160, not used a year. "2" Stop Organs, $50. 4 Stops, $58. 7 Stops, $68. 8 Stops, $75. 10 Stops, $88. 12 Stops, $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers, 40 East 14th Street, N.Y.

WILHOFT'S Anti-Periodic,

— OR —

FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.

A Warranted Cure!

G. R. FINLAY & CO.,

New Orleans, Prop's.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS.

The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made. New Styles. New Solo Stops. Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists. WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the Daily Sun is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.

Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.

Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new for Agents. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVER 7 shot $3.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$5937 [illegible]

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

WANTED [illegible] fully with one foot head; adapted to any height; with a saving of water over any other wheel. Address BARNETT & CO., Port Huron, Michigan.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDAL & Co., Boston, Mass.

CATHOLIC GOODS of all kinds. I will send post-paid a Scapular or a Rosary Beads for 15 cents; a Prayer Book, 25 cents; better class goods higher in proportion. Also, any Catholic Book. A large discount on orders for a dozen. State description of article wanted, and send price in currency or postoffice order, to W. F. SQUIRE, 433 W. 12th street, Chicago.

VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers' Send card for catalogue. J. SAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 106 Chambers Street, New York.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

LADIES! BEWARE of

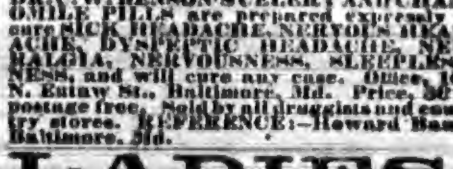

Imitations.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. R'y., Salina, Kansas.*

"**THE CONCORD HARNESS.**" Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work, are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade Mark. A liberal **REWARD** will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.

Address **J. R. HILL & CO.,**

CONCORD, N. H.

Or our Agents, Messrs. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 250 and 252 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

NATURE'S REMEDY. **VEGETINE** THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Boston Home, 14 Tyler street, Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our Home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect, Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

1,100 NEWSPAPERS.

The attention of Advertisers is called to our List of Weekly Newspapers. Send for a Catalogue.

MARVELOUS CHEAPNESS.

An advertisement occupying the space of One Inch will be inserted one week in 1,100 newspapers for $87.50—or less than *eight cents* per newspaper.

CUTS AND ELECTROTYPES.

No extra charge for cuts, trade-marks, unusual display, or advertisements inserted across two or more columns; *only twenty-six* cuts are required for the whole number of newspapers. Cuts should not be over two and one-eighth inches in width.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

To send an advertising order to 1,100 newspapers would require an investment of $34.50 for postage; stationery would cost nearly as much; the labor of addressing 1,100 envelopes is considerable; to write 1,100 orders would be a great task; to print these would cost something. Our price for a five-line advertisement in the whole 1,100 papers, one week, is $43.75, or less than the cost of postage and stationery.

NOTICES IN NEWS COLUMNS.

To have an advertisement set up in the form of reading matter, and inserted in the news columns of newspapers, is a very efficient mode of advertising. These lists of newspapers offer advantages in this respect which no other newspaper or lists of newspapers possess. Manufacturers and merchants desiring to publish a description of their wares or establishments will find this plan very serviceable. By publishing a series of brief notices, they can soon make the merits of their goods familiar to the people of the regions in which these papers are published.

FILES

of the papers can be found in the office of Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row, New York. A partial file, together with samples of all, may be found at 150 Worth street, New York; 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; 340 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis.; 17 Wabashaw street, St. Paul, Minn.; 141 Race street, Cincinnati, O.; 337 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

For Catalogue, address

BEALS & FOSTER,

41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 12, 1877.

[Correspondence of The Auburn Courier.]

JOTTINGS ON THE WING.

TOLEDO, O., July 5, 1877.

Having occasion to visit southern Ohio we left home on the morning of the 25th ult. via Baltimore & Ohio. As we pulled out of Auburn Junction the terrific storm of that day had fairly got under way, but there is no time to wait for the elements when connections are to be made by rail. Nothing of particular interest occurred down the road save visions of decapitated forests, swollen streams and scattered fences—having the appearance as if we had been suddenly transferred upon the coast of India, and one of the old-fashioned cyclones known to that latitude had passed over us. This side of St. Joe a fallen tree across the track caused a slight delay, and we arrived at Hicksville "hard against the stream" only 20 minutes behind time.

For a new road the B. & O. stands without a rival, and the traveling public can rely upon speed, safety and comfort, by taking passage over this line, as no accidents to speak of have occurred since it was completed, and its rolling stock is of the finest order and the time schedule as quick as by any other route. And these results may be attributable to the fact that the road is under good management. H. S. Morse, Esq., Assistant Master of Transportation, and J.D. Flynn, Esq. Superintendent of Telegraph, with head quarters at Garrett, are officers who possess superior executive ability, and they are gentlemen of sterling integrity.

A stop off at Hicksville to "shake" with our mutual friend Hank Little of the Independent, and we proceed on our journey by next train.

Tiffin at 7 a. m. Here we have a few hours to spare before the next south bound train over the C. S. & C. A stroll through the principal thoroughfare of this city would at once convince the stranger that this is a city in fact, and not in name only. Four years ago it had but one railroad, and now it can boast of three first-class roads, with other commercial acquisitions to balance the account. Calling at the office of the Hon. W. P. Noble, we found that gentlemen "at home," and in a brief conversation over the political situation learned that the skies were bright for the Democracy in the coming gubernatorial race in this State. Put Ohio down for 40,000 majority. We cannot take leave of Tiffin without acknowledging the hospitalities of the Whistler House, the leading hotel of the city. Journeying south via the Cincinnati road and returning north the following day, we pull up at Clyde, Ohio, Junction of the C. S. & C. and Lake Shore roads, as the evening of the last day of the rosy month of June are closing in. The travel over this line is immense at this season of the year—of those who leave the cares of the city behind, to dwell at the beautiful Islands of Lake Erie, where the fishing is good and the fun of tickling frogs with a straw, hath a joy unknown to the uninitiated!

Clyde, home of lovely women and free hearted men: where repose the remains of McPherson, and within bugle call of where General Croghan mauled the enemy in the war of '12. Land of song and story! We had the honor of establishing the pioneer journal at this place, then a small village, but now quite a pretentious city. Since we 'folded our tent' and moved to other scenes, now almost ten years agone, the place has more than doubled in population and commercial wealth. Among the noticable features is the splendid Union Passenger Depot, the finest between Toledo and Chicago Mine host Kauffman of the Nichols House is still on deck, and Charley Scholey, formerly with the Lake Shore road, is manager of the St. Vincent Hotel. The last we saw of the rival landlords they were having a test on a wager as to who had the longest hog. Charley won by a flank movement in clipping three inches off from Kauffman's—hog's tail during an adjournment for roast bees.

The crop prospects throughout this State are promising, and like our people at home, Ohioans are only waiting to market the same to relieve them of the existing hard times. The harvest is already over in this part of the State. In small fruits this country is the garden of the State. Strawberry and raspberry fields, and extensive peach and apple orchards line the road all the way from Springfield to Sandusky.

Waiving our hand in farewell to bonnie Clyde northward bound, we reached the city of the vine, (Sandusky) where we saw the light of our last newspaper venture go out in the political storm of '73, at 8 p. m. of the 2d inst. Here we could tarry but briefly, and as our business was especially with the General Ticket Agent of the C. S. & C. railroad, we repaired to the general office, and as usual found that gentleman at his post. In the late railroad war, changes have been made by the "ins" and "outs," ad libitum, in most every department, but it seems that H. M. Bronson, Esq., remains a fixture. We see no reason why it should not be thus, for he has managed his department of the road most successfully during his administration, extending over a period of some ten years.

A trip across the bay over the northern division of the Lake Shore is enjoyable at any time, but more especially in early morning, with Old Sol peeping from out beneath the limpid waters, shedding a halo of golden glory around and over you in a scenic splendor such as no artist of the manor born dare undertake to imitate. Passing from one car to another we found Simon Ochs, of Butler, Traveling Solicitor of this road, whom we talked to sleep in ten minutes over a description of the ponderous cat fish that we had seen caught in the bay to the right of us.

We mail this letter from the "future great city," where we arrived yesterday. No doubt ere this you have been made acquainted with the recent squabble over the Toledo Post Office. Mr. Reed received the appointment against the protest of two thirds of the leading business men of Toledo, and when the news of his appointment had been confirmed, the "by dangs" were as thick as June bugs on a sultry night around a Mississippi river wharf-boat. None of our funeral however; but then the move gives the next Congressman to the Democracy of this district. We happened to be in the Blade news-room when Mr. Reed waltzed up stairs with his commission. An old friend and Republican brother at our elbow remarked that it "would be just as well now for the republican party, as a party, to take a "through ticket to h—ll, as to go by "the round-about route."

The glorious Fourth passed over in this city in about the same manner as the sun generally goes down on such a day—in a blaze of pristine glory.

We shall be late for this issue, but trust that we can "lay over" without reproach, and that we still remain in unfeigned friendship, your—

LOVELAND.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

Harvest in this section is progressing rapidly.

Cherries are abundant and will be a drug in the market.

Jimmy Finch's new residence will soon be ready for a "house warming."

New potatoes are beginning to come into market, and find ready sale at $1.25 per bushel.

We now have a bakery in town. Mr. Joseph Meyers, of Garrett, is the proprietor.

The Red Ribbonites had a large and interesting meeting at Sedan on last Sunday. Many joined the band.

The Cornet Band played at Butler on the Fourth, and we learn was well received.

The boy that stood on the burning deck has taken unto himself a wife, but we failed to get a cigar.

Mr. Oliver Wambold, of Norristown, Pa., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. Crossly. Mrs. Crossly is now 84 years of age.

A nephew of Bill Adams has arrived from the east, and may be found at the Hardward store. He has already laid siege to the hearts of some of the Corunna belles.

JACKSON-TP.

North-East Jackson School, District No. 7. Having never seen any mention made through the columns of your paper, of North-East Jackson, I thought I would accept the invitation that you so frequently extended to all who wished to contribute. Having long been a resident of this neighborhood, I feel that a few words from School District No. 7 will not be out of place. In the first place there are many remarkable features connected with the past history of this neighborhood. It is noted for its morality, peace and harmony, prevailing among neighbors and friends This community can boast that since its earliest settlement there has never been a clasher, backbiter, brawler or a law suit in its borders, and no where can there be found a more industrious, enterprising band of farmers. It is in this part of DeKalb county where the best and choicest fruit is producted. The finest vineyards can be found in this locality which will excel in quantity and quality any in the county. It is from this school district that fine herds of blooded cattle are produced, which make themselves so conspicuous at the county fairs. Although not adapted to stock raising on account of no running waters, however, especial interest is taken by the farmers in breeding and rearing blooded cattle. We feel safe in asserting that a few herds can be produced in school district No. 7, that can not be excelled, if equaled in the State of Indiana. The present prospects for the coming crops have never been as promising as now, and a visit to this locality would convince the most skeptical that some of the finest farms, costliest dwellings, commodious barns in the county can be found in school district No. 7. As for churches we have none in the neighborhood, but bright hopes are entertained that before many years a Union church will be erected, which will add much to this peacable, quiet community. Perhaps more interest is manifested in school matters in this district than any other in the county. None other than experienced and well qualified teachers are employed, and the result is there never has been a poor school taught in this district. Much credit is due the enterprising John S. Boots, who contemplates erecting a fishery on the farm he recently purchased. With the facilities the farm affords and the pluck of Mr. Boots, success is bound to follow his efforts. It is designed for his many friends and neighbors. We would have no hesitancy in making the predictions that this park, at no distant day, will be a pleasure resort for the more wealthy and aristocratic of Northern Indiana.

SUBSCRIBER.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

Indeed and a Joy Forever, is the New and Superb Edition of the Rocky Mountain Tourist.

So remarkably large has been the demand for the now widely noted work the Rocky Mountain Tourist that an entirely new edition has been necessitated, and is just ready for issue. While the first edition was an elegant thing, the second edition is really superb, and the Rocky Mountain Tourist in its new form, royal octavo, [illegible] pages, printed on the finest super-sized, calender paper, handsomely bound with engraved cover is without the slightest question the richest and most attractive book of the description ever issued. All who contemplate a trip through the garden of the continent, southwestern Kansas, to Alps of America, the Rocky Mountains, will commit the gravest mistake by starting before securing the Tourist, San Juan Guide and accompaning maps Simply the mere request by postal card or letter addressed to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, will insure, by return mail, absolutely free, the receipt of these indispensible auxiliaries to travel in the Great West.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 22nd, 1877.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$[illegible],603.72
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	998.70
Due from other National Banks	113.75
Due from State banks and bankers	
Real estate furniture and fixtures	9,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,481.00
Premiums paid	5,000.00
Bills on other national banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency, including nickels,	296.94
Specie including gold Trea'y certificates,	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	5,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$140,164.11
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500.00
Other undivided profits	4,435.32
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	17,307.70
Demand certificates of deposit	15,921.09
Due to other National banks	
Bills Payable	6,000.00
Total	$140,164.11

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

I, Jas V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1877. Attest:

EZRA D. HARTMAN, N. P.

W. McIntyre,
Jacob Walborn } Directors.
Guy Plum,

Think for Yourself

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomand liver, producing biliousness heartburn, costiveness, weakness; irregular appetite, low spirits, raisinf food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is DaCosta's Radical Cure. Sold by F. E Davenport.

A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as you live. Will you do it or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself. Prof Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25c. Try it

Auburn Wool Market.

UNWASHED.	
Fine	20 to 22 c
Medium	21 " 23 "
Coarse	21 " 22 "
Combing	23 " 25 "
Common	18 " 20 "
FLEECED WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 32 "
Coarse	31 " 33 "
Medium	30 " 32 "
Common	30 " 31 "
Combing	35 " 37 "
TUB WASHED.	
Fine	30 " 33 "
Medium	33 " 35 "
Common	30 " 32 "

Cholera Medicine.

I have a sure, positive cure for Hog Cholera, which I have tested for two years past and it has never failed. I will guarantee a cure.

DR. G. P. BARNUM,
No. 93 East Columbia St, Ft. Wayne.

WANTED.

100,000 lbs of wool wanted at the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., for which the highest market price will be paid. We have in exchange all kinds of woolen goods, such as Jeans, flannels, blankets, &c. We will also pay cash if desired. 3m no16.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging specialty.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warrante for two years. I will sell them on one years time. Please call at my blacksmith shop a' examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

Ask your Druggist or dealer for a copy of Dr. Harter's Dutch English Almanac for 1877. It is free to all, is full of valuable and important information, and should be in the hands of every one.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds, mortgages, notes, bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

S. BAILEY'S SALINE APERIENT.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

This is the **CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE** Before the public. [illegible] mother, no one traveling, no close student, no sewing girl, should fail to use it.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

CHILDREN'S LINEN SUITS CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS.

Prices reduced to close them out—Good variety to select from in sizes that will fit Children from 4 to 15 years.

Root & Company,

Ladies Linen and Percale Suits.

Prices reduced 40 per cent. to close them out.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3 Stripe Silk Dresses, $16 50 each, reduced from 20.00. 3 Strip Silk Dresses $19.50 each, reduced from 25.00. 2 Elegant Silk Suits, $40.00, reduced from 60.00.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Llama Lace Shawls, closing out at a reduction of fully one-half the former prices. Silk Sacques, a few left at great bargains.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Black Grenad nes, 20c worth 30c, 25c worth 40c, 30c worth 50c. Finer qualities marked down same way. Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, some choice styles remaining at extra low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Mosquito Nets, all colors, palm leaf fans, White Mattingr, Fancy Mattings, Gauze Wire Window Screens, just the thing to keep out flies' at

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Dekalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. McIntyre is plaintiff, and Auburn Manufacturing Company is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seventy Dollars and Ninety-Nine Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 14th day of July 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Block number one [1] in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to dischage said judemgnt interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep'y
Auburn, Indiana, June 21st 1877.
Pr. fee $[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob N. Olinger is plaintiff and Jacob H. Raub and Lizza C. Raub are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety Eight Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

Lot number twenty-one [21] in Kuhlman's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Dept'y.
Rose & Hartman, Att'y's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. June 27th 1877.
Pr. fee $9.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Sr. is plaintiff, and Walter Dean and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, A. D, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

In lot number fifty-two (52) and fifty-seven (57) in the recorded plat of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dpt.
L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. f. $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Bargell et al. are plaintiffs and Rebecca & J. Park Matheny, Martha B Gordon, Edwin C. Shaw and Silas Baldwin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Eleven feet [11] off the south part of lot number fourteen [14] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. L. Penfield, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., June 25th 1877,
Pr. fee $8.25

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishdd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish	$	90c
" 13 " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1 25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	60	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Men's Buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.20c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes 50c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Forkner the dry goods man.

Try the nickel cigars at Davenport's.

Davenport keeps a splendid five cent cigar.

Great reduction in prices at the New York Store.

The stair-way to the court room is being improved.

Wall and Window paper at Davenport's.

T. H. Sprott has removed his office to McIntyre's block, up-stairs.

All summer goods at the New York Store at reduced prices.

For men's gauze under wear go to Schaab Beugnot & Co.

See change in Root & Company's advertisement in another column.

Go and see the cheap goods at the New York Store.

For a neat job of repairing, go to Wm Little's, over Pommert's barber shop.

Mr. L. E Pike, of Kendallville, the man shot by Bixler, is able to be about again.

For the latest ftyles and best bargains in clothing, be sure and go to Schaab Beugnot & Co.

There are one or two good store rooms in this place now raedy for enterprising business men.

When you want your boots or shoes fixed, go to Wm. Little's, over Pommert's. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Latest style of hats always on hand, and sold at bottom prices at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

The second quarterly meeting of the M. E. church will be held next Saturday and Sunday, Elder Stabler presiding.

There appeared upon the stand with Mr. Penfield, the orator of the day at Pleasant Lake on the fourth, a gentleman who was as old as the declaration of Independance, 101 years. Had it been a century later he would have seen two centennials.

The Junior base ball club of this place will play any like organization in the county.

In a game of base ball at Waterloo last Friday, the Auburn club got scooped, mainly through very bad playing.

Dr. Harter's fever and ague specific cures after everything else fails, is the testimony of the thousand that have used it.

An old gentleman named David Goff, died near Butler a few days ago, aged 93. He had seen his sixty-seventh wedding anniversary.

There is a glass pitcher in this office, brought from the hall above and left here for the owner, which he can have by calling for it.

Now is the time to play havoc with the weeds. It should be the pride of every citizen to cut down the weeds in and around his premises.

On account of the injuries received in the Corunna smash-up, W. I. Howard has been compelled to resign his position as a postal clerk.

These was something suspicious about the visit of a party of both sexes at the new school building last Sabbath. It is to be hoped the visit will not be repeated.

For Sale or Rent.—A fine large frame dwelling, lately occupied by E. E. Williams, on south Jackson street, will be sold or rented at reasonable rates. Enquire at this office

The Grand Hotel at Indianapolis has gone into the hands of a receiver, and the Hotel Bates is closed. The Occidental is keeping its guests for two dollars a day.

"My boy," said a clergyman, "don't you know it is wicked to catch fish on Sunday?" "Guess I hain't sinned much yet," said the boy, without taking his eye from the cork, "hain't had a bit."

Last Tuesday, July 3d., Mather Rhodes was instantly killed on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, three miles east of Hicksville. He fell off train No. 8, and was horribly mutilated.

With warning after warning occuring every day, yet people will not learn. The Ligonier Banner gives an account of the death of a little boy named Jakey Loeb, in that place, last week, from the accidental discharge of a pistol.

A young man from Auburn, who went to Texas last spring, has telegraphed home to his father: "Fatted calf for one."—[Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

And the old man says the calf left about the same time the son did.

There being a celebration at this place, of course some one would want to celebrate at Auburn.—Press.

Yes, some of the small boys would shoot off their fire crackers, in spite of all we could do. We promise better next time.

The late great storm was particularly severe in Noble county. The "New Era" says: "Orchards were demolished stock killed and houses unroofed. Andrew Martin, Joseph Tinchey, Mr. Smith, Samuel Swearinger, George Ott, Abraham Ott, Abram Butt and Sol Baker, lost all or nearly all of their timber while Dr. Gandy and Mr. Keister had their barns unroofed.

Somebody says that Tom Mays was awful jolly at Wabash the Fourth.—[Ft. Wayne Gazette.

We know of a number who would believe that, and had we not it in our power to prove an alibi, it would go hard with us. We were jolly on that day, as we usually are, but it was at Newville, and not at the distant town of Wabash, dear Wabash. Things can be raised at other places as well as on the Wabash.

We are now in the midst of a beautiful wheat harvest, and for several days past the weather has been all that could be desired. Where reapers cannot be used the cradle is brought into requisition, and the work goes bravely on.

To make a good war map, get a piece of red flannel, throw a geography through it, spill a quart of ink on it, and then get a Sioux Indian to interpet it in Italian. It's as good and just as intelligible as the average map.

The Valparaiso "Messenger" has been received again after a suspension of about a month, on account of four members of the editors family being attacked with scarlet fever. It has been a terrible affliction and we are glad to see Zimmerman in shape again.

The select school to be taught by Miss M. K. Ziegler, will begin next Monday, the 16th inst., in the new school building. Patrons will please send their children on the first day if possible. Terms $1.50 for six weeks.

M. K. Ziegler.

There is some trouble in Steuben county about lightning rod dealers There seems to be some swindling connected with the business. Our farmer friends will do well to be on their guard when these men make their appearance. Care should be taken about signing any thing presented by a stranger.

Our young ladies complain considerably about the present style of collars worn by the young gents. Should their gallant not have a good, large pair of ears they find it almost impossible to find his head. "There's too much collar and too little young man."

Small boy, on tiptoe, to his companions:—"Stop your noise, all of you." Companions—"Halloo! Tommy, what's the matter?" "We've got a new baby; it's very weak and tired; walked all the way from Heaven last night; mustn't be kicking up a row around here now."

We are glad to notice a healthier tone in the "Press" last week, on that libel suit. In fact there is a decided improvement from the fact that an attempt is made to dictate to the plaintiff as to the nature of his complaint. A little cheek in these matters sometimes carries the day.

We see that our accomplished friend Conover, lately of the Ft. Wayne News, has embarked in the newspaper business at Toledo, with every prospect of success. If there is a thorough, versatile journalist within our entire acquaintance, that one is Conover. We shall always be glad to learn of his prosperity.

The crowd at Pleasant Lake on the Fourth, was the largest ever congregated there. The oration by W. L. Penfield, Esq., was pronounced the best ever given in the county. Everything passed off pleasantly, and no accidents occurred, owing to the careful management of our friend Simmons.

To retain a vigorous nervous system prompt and energetic measures should be taken on feeling the first symptoms of Rheumatism or Neuralgia to cure these diseases (which can be done by "Lawsons curative"), otherwise the nerves become so shattered and weakened that they are beyond recovery.

The Press says: A circular dated the 27th ultimo, and signed by W. H. Vanderbilt, gives notice that, on and after July 1, 1877, all salaries of Lake Shore employes will be reduced 10 per cent; provided that no salary shall be reduced below 10 cents per hour, or one dollar per day. This order quite seriously affects a large number of persons in this county.

The Kendallville Standard says: "Stephen B. Helmer, proprietor of the Helmer House, in this city, died in the insane asylum at Indianapolis, last Friday evening, June 29th, where he had been during the past three months under treatment. His disease was softening of the brain, and but little hope had been entertained of his recovery.

Now who would have thought our unassuming friend, Sam. Weaver, would distance all competitors. Well, he has, and he did it squarely, too. He brought into the Eagle Mills last Monday the first grist of new wheat and had it ground, and is now enjoying splendid light biscuit, as the result of his industry. There is a little of the weasel in Sam.—you never catch him napping.

Look here, if this cylone and hurricane business is going to be carried on as a regular thing every week, somebody will begin to ask what advantage there is in living under a free Government. The simooms of the effete monarchies of the Old World couldn't do much more mischief to the houses and barns, the orchards and "craps." than these Westerd blows are doing here under the broad folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Bill Burlingame, in coming from the Junction with a carriage and team last Saturday, and while an attempt was being made by Britton's team to pass him, had his vehicle overturned as they rounded Sheet's corner, throwing out the occupants, a lady passenger and Frank Griswold with the driver, and doing considerable damage to the buggy. Bill was knocked senseless and the lady was slightly hurt. He is now around with a crippled shoulder.

An old sailor, who was discharged from the treasury a day or two ago because both he and his son were employed in the same department, said: "When we stepped up to be sworn in as soldiers in defence of the Union sixteen years ago, no objections was made to us because we belonged to the same family." No, they didn't. Neither did they say, "No Irish need apply." There is a great deal of nonsense running loose about the capital. Our sympathies are with the poor fellows whose bread and butter are dependent upon the smiles of those in whom a little "brief authority is vested.

The Garrett News says: Engine 201 had a beautiful race out of Chicago last Saturday morning with a Lake Shore train. The train on that road came up and passed the B. & O. without being observed by the 201 engineer. The passengers on the Lake Shore waved their hankerchiefs and cheered rather provokingly to the B. & O. engineer, who threw open the throttle valves of his engine, and then a splendid race occurred for seven miles, which resulted in a victory for our road to the great discomfort of the passengers an train men of the Lake Shore.

A friend has been telling us about a fracas out east a mile or two, in which two farmers were concerned in quarreling over a field of wheat. One put it out on the other's land and then they became enemies, and when the farmer attempted to reap the grain, which averages about two stocks to the square yard and is known all over the county as the poorest field of wheat within its limits, when the reaper began work a club was interposed, and the work stopped. Our friends should remember that there is another reaper whose name is death, and that life is to short tospend a minute's time in quarling. Be good, do good, and good will come, says the old copy book.

One of the most brilliant games of base ball ever played in Auburn, was that between the Doctors and Lawyers last Monday. When a score stands 530 to 800, it may be regarded as good, especially when the celebrated professional clubs of the country, often get but one or two tallies on a side during a whole game. All the players worked with an eye to a big score and the lawyers were particularly successful. It took but a little over four hours to play it, and the supply of amusement which the spectators took in will last them some time. We append the score by endings, as one of our friends innocently expresses it.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Physicians.	6	17	8	7	4	1	4	3	3—53
Lawyers.	12	8	10	5	7	0	7	24	7—80

Ben Harrison has been in consultation with Hayes. This means mischief to Morton, but the change of advisers will be for the benefit of the Republican brethren in Indiana. Harrison is representative of clean-shirted Republicanism in that State. He is undoubtedly honest, and if Hayes will filter his appointments through Benjamin's small hands it will result in a purer set of appointees. But Ben cannot pick up a yearling bull and shoulder it, and that is one reason why he can not cope with Morton as a leader. Morton can accomplish this feat—if he sits down to do it. Morton is big burly, and thick-skinned. Harrison is slender, slight and sensitive. Morton is loud and obtrusive. Harrison is quiet and modest. Morton is a conglomerate bowlder, hard rough and unyielding, as naturally found in a mud hole or any-where else. Harrison is a Parian vase, clean, chaste and graceful, an ornament of the boudoir or library. If Mr. Hayes wants clean-cut advice in the interest of genuine reform he will consult General Harrison, but if he wants some one who can "grab" the Republican party in Indiana, hold it up by the tail and sling it down at his feet notwithstanding its yelping and howling and its filthy condition, and say, "There Mr. Hays, is your dog," he will call on Oliver P. Morton.

We pinned our faith to Prof. Tice and got left. Kansas City was not destroyed as he predicted on the 5th inst. There was a terrible rain-storm through here on that day and if he had located this catastrophe some where about Butler, hundreds would have thought it had actually come, so unusual was the fall of rain. We give Tice one more chance, before we conclude to call him a guesser. This is his prediction of the weather.

13 to 15—Generally fair.
15 " 18—Heavy rains, severe storms.
18 " 21—Generally clear.
21 " 25—Heavy rains.
25 " 26—Clear.
26 " 29—Threatening rain and wind storms.
29 " 31—Clear.

AUGUST.

1 " 3—Heavy rain storms.
4 " 7—Fair.
7 " 10—Severe storms.
10 " 13—Clear
14 " 16—Threatening storms.
17 " 18—Clear.
18 " 24—Cloudy and liable to frosts north of 40th parallel.
25 " 28—Threatening weather, rains.
28 " 31—Cloudy and rainstorms.

The warmest days will be the 2nd, 9th, 15th, 20th, 26th, and 30th the coldest, the 4th, 11th, 16th, and 22nd.

Go to Wm. Little's, over Pommert's barber shop for all kinds of repairing.

EXCURSION.

An excursion train will run from Ft. Wayne to Pleasant Lake next Sunday, leaving here at 9:30 in the morning.

This excursion is for the benefit of those desiring a relief from the cares and duties of labor. Great pains will be taken to make this the most pleasant and desirable excursion of the season and all can be assured that nothing will occur to mar the pleasures of the day. The grove on the banks of Pleasant Lake has recently been fitted up for the use of pic-nic and excursion parties, and a more pleasant place to spend a day cannot be found. On the Lake is a spendid steamboat and several sail and row boats. Arrangements have been for music on that day. To all who can, we say go. The fare for the round trip from here will be 50 cents. Train on return will leave the Lake at 8:30 p. m.

Ind. Sentinel: When Gen. Sickles shot Philip Barton Key, at Washington, his daughter Laura was but a mere child; and the story of her mother's disgrace was carefully kept from her. Mrs. Sickles died in 1865, in New York city, in the house of her husband; but from the moment of the discovery of her shame she never occupied the relation of wife to General Sickles When he was appointed minister to Madrid, his daghter, who had been carefully educated, went with him and took charge of his house. After her father's marriage with a Spanish lady, Laura came to Paris, and there for the first time learned the fearful story of her mother's fall from honor and virture. The shame of that history, the sorarw over the now blackened memory of the dead mother, poisoned all the pleasure of life and society for the innocent daughter, and she entered a French convent in a few weeks, where she still remains.

An exchange under the head of "what to write to a local paper," says: The kind of crops being cultivated in your vicinity, their condition, and whether in greater or less quantities than usual; whether much or little grain or produce is on hand. Anything about your schools, church or Sunday school, or grange, names of officers, ministers, etc. Marriages, births and deaths. Revivals, number of conversions, festivals or entertainments, what for and amount of proceeds. New arrivals and departures; improvements wanted by the community, and public evil, or any curious circumstance. Accidents, crimes and fires. And then leave it to the editor's discretion to condense, omit, or modify anything that you have written and don't feel that he has not treated you with kind consideration if he should do so. The object of papers must necessarily be to get the greatest amount of information in the least possible space. Short words, short statements, short paragraphs. Brevity is the soul of wit, yet it matters not how long an article is, provided it is sufficiently important.

Terrible Accident.

[Defiance Democrat.]

The pleasures of our Fourth of July were marred, just as other celebrations have been by a terrible accident. Frank Merriman lost his life last evening. He was gunner No. 1 of the battery and was ramming home a charge when a premature explosion occurred. He received a portion of the charge and was knocked about ten feet away from the muzzle of the gun. He was terribly shattered, and it was apparent that nothing could save him. His left eye was blown out and a hole an inch in diameter forced through the socket into the brain. His nose was blown off, an ugly wound was made in the right breast, the whole chest was cut and torn, and the right arm was blown off above the elbow and the flesh was lacerated badly near the shoulder. He lived about thirty minutes after the accident. The cause of the accident was probably the anxiety of Mr. Merriman to shoot rapidly. The gun had been fired but once last evening before the accident. A portion of the cartridge of the first charge undoubtedly remained in the gun and held fire. It was Mr. Merriman's duty to swab and ram. His swabbing was not thorough, and when the second charge was forced down the explosion occurred.

Our street sprinkler we think does his work too well. All that is needed is sufficient moisturey to keep the dust down.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. H. Casebear, of Lagrange, was in town last week.

Com. Simmons, of Pleasant Lake, was in town yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Shaffer left for Kansas last Thursday on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Gibbs, of Toledo, architect of our school building, was in town Tuesday.

Rev. W. J. Essick, of Elkhart filled the pulpit at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath.

Rev. Preston McKinney, of Albion will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

Mr. Chas. Worth, agent for G. A. Renner, paper merchant at Ft. Wayne, was in town Tuesday.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Rev. Mr. Ervin, pastor of the M. E. church. The disease is of a malarial character.

Mr. Brooks, of Hicksville, late of the "Independent, gave us a call yesterday. He contemplates putting in a stock of boots and shoes here.

Lyme Jackman left yesterday for Waterloo where he has taken up his residence, having an engagement as clerk in the store of J. W. Beard. Success Lyme.

Mr. Henry McIntyre, elder son of W. H., returned last Tuesday, from a protracted stay in Milwaukee. He is much improved in appearance, and has made rapid progress in an educational course.

Mrs. Philip Fluke met with a serious accident a few days ago. While sitting on the back porch, one side of her chair slipped off the edge, and she fell to the ground breaking her right arm between the hand and elbow.

B. D. Harris, deputy clerk, has been down in Old Rhoady on a short visit. He participated in a clam bake with the President there last month, listened to several fine speeches and read an extract from the Courier, on the situation, which he informs us met with deafening applause.

Messrs Hampton and Littlefield who went south to Richmond a few days ago to be initiated in the granger business, returned last Monday, each with a beautiful brown skin much resembling the wrong side of sole-leather. When you ask them how they like it they say "Oh," and grin a little by way of breaking the monotony. Dave looks penitent, but Danny is as still as ever, and ties his choker so tight one would think he breathed through his ears. He has the nerve.

To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body—for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. We have seen a person seasick, in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. We have known people to die with cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer in the stomach or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man slightly pierced in the arm, has fainted and died from believing he was bleeding to death. Therefore persons should have their minds diverted as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith that men are saved, and it is by their faith that they die. As a man thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and, if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their minds as well as by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only receptacles of life—tenements for their minds, and the will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

The Indianapolis Journal gives this timely advice to the farmers, and they will be wise to heed it:

A word to the farmers: The wheat crop in Indiana is beginning to be harvested, and promises to be more than an average crop. When marketed it will net a very large sum, and the Journal would urge every farmer in the State to market his crop as soon as possible. The price of wheat is high at present, and more likely to fall than rise. The chances are ten to one that farmers who hold their wheat sixty days will lose money by it. Neither the foreign nor the home demand will be as great three months hence as to-day, and in all human probability the price will be less. Therefore we say to the farmers, market you wheat as soon as possible.

THE JIG'S UP.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

LISTEN:

Summer Coats 25 cents, Summert Pants 50 cents, Linen Pants 75 cents, Splendid Suits $4.00. The balance of the large stock in propdrtion.

MUST BE SOLD.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A committee of the Connecticut Legislature has made a report to the State Insurance Commissioner to the effect that there is an actual deficit in the assets of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of over $2,220,000, and also that there are questionable assets amounting to over $1,735,000.... The steamer Lady of the Lake exploded her boiler at Silver Lake, near Plymouth, Mass., the other day. Six persons were seriously, and perhaps fatally, scalded, and twelve less dangerously.... All the compositors in the New York *Tribune* office, eighty-two in number, struck in a body one night last week. The occasion of the trouble was the posting of a notice in the office demanding a reduction of seven cents in the price of composition, and announcing that no more "time copy" or double-price matter would be allowed, and that work must be done by the piece or time at the foreman's option. The compositors claim that they cannot earn a living under such conditions.

The Jews of New York city propose to build a large hotel on Staten Island.... Eight hundred Mennonites arrived at New York the other day from Russia, immigrating to escape the conscription. They immediately left for various points in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Western Pennsylvania.... The boat-race between the eight-oared crews of Yale and Harvard Colleges, rowed on the Connecticut river at Springfield, Mass., resulted in a victory for Harvard by a boat length and a half.

Oakley S. Barker, a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, has been arrested in New York on a charge of larceny.... Two men were carried over the Falls of Niagara last week. They were boating in the river, when their craft got into the rapids. They jumped out and endeavored to reach the shore by swimming, but the current being too strong they were swept over the falls.

THE WEST.

Two little sons of J. F. Williams, a prominent citizen of Minnesota, were drowned a few days ago in Lake Como, near St. Paul, by the upsetting of a small boat.... Eph Holland, a noted gambler of Cincinnati, who some time since pleaded guilty to procuring illegal Democratic votes at the last October election, has been sentenced to thirteen months in the penitentiary.

Advices from the West report great excitement in the Bitter Root valley, in Western Montana, caused by the attitude of the Nez Perces Indians, who have been creating trouble in Idaho. These gentle red men are threatening the settlers of the valley, and the latter have called on the Governor of the Territory for aid.... Johann Gartner, of Cincinnati, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife, was arrested, and hung himself in jail.

Advices from the scene of the Indian troubles in Idaho Territory state that Gen. Howard, with a detachment of troops, had made a reconnoissance to the scene of Col. Perry's late battle with the Indians, and found and buried twenty-seven of the dead soldiers, which leaves six bodies yet to be found. Those buried were in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to be unrecognizable. All arms and equipments were taken by the Indians. Most of the bodies were scalped. The murders thus far ascertained are one woman, two children and fifteen men, in addition to thirty-three soldiers of Col. Perry's command killed and missing in the late fight. The details of the murders are horrible in the extreme.

A terrible tornado passed over Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Rush, Henry and Wayne counties, Ind., on the night of the 1st inst., which was attended with immense loss of life and property. We glean the following particulars of the calamity from the Indianapolis *Journal*: "Near Brooklyn, Morgan county, the woods had every tree either torn up by the roots or blown down. Its track was half a mile wide and fifteen miles in length. The wife of J. S. Dressler was fatally injured, and three others, names unknown, killed. Loss, $50,000. The son of James Armstrong was killed by a falling tree. In Johnson county the house of Mr. Boummer, three miles west of Franklin, was blown down, and the whole family, five in number, instantly killed. Ten miles further west the house of George Tresler was blown down, and himself and wife and three children killed, and a remaining child fatally injured. A. M. Armstrong's residence was destroyed, three children killed, and several members of the family severely injured. A new church at Jolly was torn to pieces, twelve killed and fifteen wounded. In this county farmers lose heavily. An immense number of cattle were killed, fences and barns destroyed, and timber uprooted. Immense damage was done to crops and buildings. In Shelby county Michael Meherlich was instantly killed, and Mrs. Recker fatally injured. The storm passed over Rush and Henry counties to Wayne, where it left the State. Charles Brown, of Richmond, was instantly killed by a falling tree, and a companion, W. J. Hyatt, fatally injured." The tornado continued its course through central Ohio, doing great damage to houses, fences and growing crops, and in some instances causing serious loss. The town of O'Fallon, Ill., 17 miles west of St. Louis, was also visited on the 1st inst. by a hurricane, blowing down many houses and seriously damaging the fields of grain. A similar visitation was experienced the same day, and about the same hour, at Ercildown, Pa. Twenty families were made houseless in a few minutes, their dwellings being razed to the ground. The fine new seminary of Richard Darlington was also destroyed. A woman named Hopkins was instantly killed and five persons injured, two fatally. The vicinity of Minneapolis, Minn., was also visited by a tornado of extraordinary violence. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted, fences swept away, and cattle carried through the air like feathers. Several persons were killed.

A tornado passed over a portion of St. Joseph county, Ind., on the afternoon of the 2d inst., prostrating houses, trees and fences, and killing six or seven persons, besides injuring many more.... Chicago's new "City Directory," just issued, shows a total population of 521,941, being 137,616 in excess of the population of St. Louis, as indicated by her last "City Directory."

The Chicago *Journal* says: "The crop reports of the Illinois Central railroad state that in Iowa corn, now backward from rain and cold, will yield abundantly, should July and August be favorable; that the acreage is nearly half greater than last year, and that wheat will yield sufficiently to compensate for the reduced acreage, while in Illinois the wheat crop will be unparalleled."

A fight between the soldiers and one of the bands of hostile Indians in Idaho is reported by way of Portland, Ore. The savages were worsted in the engagement, losing four killed, while quite a number were wounded.

SOUTH.

A murderer named Covington was recently taken from the possession of the Sheriff by a mob at Osceola, Ark., dragged to the outskirts of the town, where ropes were tied around his neck and feet, and a mule hitched to each rope and driven in opposite directions, literary tearing the man to pieces.... A New Orleans dispatch states that "Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, have been indicted for larceny in having made away with certain returns and documents pertaining to the election of 1876, and belonging to the State, and for the further crime of having published false records with the intent to defraud. The penalty is imprisonment for fourteen years."... A mob recently entered the Mount Vernon (Ky.) jail, took therefrom four men confined on a charge of robbery, and hung them.

In the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, the other day, the Attorney General filed an information against J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kenner, and G. Casanave, members of the late Louisiana Returning Board. The information is very lengthy, and charges them with having, on the 4th of December, 1876, falsely and feloniously uttered and published as true the altered, forged and counterfeited election returns for Presidential Electors from the parish of Vernon at the election of November last by adding 158 votes to each of the Hayes Electors, and deducting 395 from each of the Tilden Electors. The parties were arrested and required to give bail in the sum of $5,000 each.... J. Henri Burch, a State Senator and prominent colored politician in Louisiana, has been arrested at Baton Rouge on a charge of embezzling school funds.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman, in response to an inquiry, has written a letter, saying that there is a limitation to the payments of the called bonds, and that, although the interest ceases, the face of the bonds will be paid upon presentation, whether in one year or ten.

Upon the return of the President to the capital from his New England trip, last week, he proceeded immediately to his summer residence, which is the largest cottage on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, and the same as was formerly occupied by President Lincoln. All the inmates of the Executive Mansion, with the servants, horses and necessary effects, have been removed to the cottage.... The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding on the 1st of July: Old demand notes, $63,962.50; legal-tender notes, $359,764,332; notes of 1863, $96,285; compound-interest notes, $300,260; fractional currency, $20,403,137.34; total, $380,627,976.34. The total amount of silver coin issued to the 1st inst. was $33,121,587, of which $11,981,526 was issued on account of currency obligations, and $21,140,061 in redemption of fractional currency.

Following is the public debt statement for July:

Six per cent. bonds	$854,621,850
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	140,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,697,888,500
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	16,648,860
Legal tenders	359,828,294
Certificates of deposit	54,960,000
Fractional currency	2,043,132
Coin certificates	41,572,600
Total without interest	$476,764,031
Total debt	$2,205,301,392
Total interest	40,882,791
Cash in treasury—coin	$118,122,473
Cash in treasury—currency	7,980,274
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	7,963,213
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	54,960,000
Total in treasury	$186,025,960
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,060,158,223
Decrease of debt during June	3,229,199
Decrease since June 30, 1876	39,781,121
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,520
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	34,018,923
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,514,489
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,504,443

The reduction of the interest charge on the public debt since July 1, 1876, is $1,943,625, which is the result of the funding operation.

The President, it is announced, will make an extended tour through the Southern States, starting about the last of August.

The suit begun by Zachariah Chandler, late Secretary of the Interior, against Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, for alleged embezzlement of Indian trust funds, has been dropped by the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that $10,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, and consols of 1865 will be paid at the Treasury of the United States on and after the 5th of October, 1877, and interest will close on that day.

POLITICAL.

Senator Blaine and ex-Gov. Chamberlain delivered orations at Woodstock, Ct., on the 4th of July. The former took occasion to denounce what he considers a project now in course of agitation for the acquirement of the northern section of Mexico, declaring himself opposed to the addition of any territory which is likely to augment the power of the South. Chamberlain bitterly assailed the Southern policy of the President. When he concluded, one of the audience arose and said that he believed that the sentiment expressed in the address did not represent the feeling of New England. He then called for all those who indorsed the policy of President Hayes to signify it, and three hearty cheers were given for the President. Somebody then called for three cheers for Gov. Chamberlain, and they were loudly given.

Pacific coast dispatches announce the beginning of the inquiry, ordered by the Senate, into the methods by which Mr. Grover, of Oregon, secured his election to the United States Senate.... Gov. Ludington notifies the Republicans of Wisconsin that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

GENERAL.

Bankruptcies: The Provincial Insurance Company, of Montreal, Canada, caused by losses in the St. John fire; Henry Dunning, shipbuilder, Quebec, Canada, liabilities $250,000; Ives & Porter, lessees of the Bates House, the leading hotel of Indianapolis; Taylor & Thomas, millinery, Chicago, liabilities $80,000; Heilbron Brothers, millinery, Chicago, liabilities $125,000; W. H. Chapman & Co., fruit importers, New York, liabilities $175,000; Judge Joseph Potter, of the Vermont Supreme Court, liabilities $150,000 above assets.... The investigation by the Agricultural Bureau into the losses of sheep during the past year shows that a total of nearly 3,000,000 sheep and lambs were destroyed by dogs and wolves and various diseases, and of the aggregate money value of nearly $8,000,000. The average percentage of loss was nearly 8. The proportion is the highest respectively in North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and ranges from 17 per cent. in the former State to 3 7-10 in Nebraska. The rate is highest in the South, and lowest in States having dog laws.

Gen. Mete is in Washington, seeking recognition as Minister of the Mexican Government. He represents the Diaz faction.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

War notes and rumors: A force of 1,500 Russian cavalry who endeavored to relieve Bayazid were beaten with severe loss. The Turks claim to have defeated the Russians, with a loss of 3,000 men, in a battle near Zewin, in Asia Minor. The losses in the fighting at Nikopolis and Sistova were appalling on both sides. The Russian commissariat has been telegraphed to hurry up supplies for the army, representing that the country on the other side of the river is entirely destitute, and saying there are fears of a famine in Bulgaria. At the bombardment of Giurgevo, the Turks chiefly aimed at the house of the German Consul, believing the Czar was there. The Grand Duke Nicholas has received the grand cross of St. George for the passage of the Danube; his son the military cross, and Gen. Nepokoitchitzky, Chief of Staff, the grand cross of St. George of the third class.

Rumors from the seat of war in Asia claim a decided victory for the Turks over the Russian besieging force at Batoum. From the country around Van there are reports of shocking excesses by the Turkish soldiery gathered for the defense of that region. The American missionaries at Van, fearing the frenzy of the excited Turks, have taken refuge on a boat on Lake Van, landing only at secluded places at night.... Telegrams from various points on the Danube give the particulars of frightful bombardments along that river. At Rustchuk, the German Consulate was destroyed by twenty-four shells, the French by three, and the Austrian Consulate was riddled. The military hospital in the Jews' quarter received seventy-two shells.... Turks are devastating a large portion of Bulgaria, for the purpose of preventing the Russians from provisioning their army. The harvest has been carried off, the fruit trees have been felled, and the torch has been applied to the large grass plains. Everything that could be of any use to an invading army has been removed or destroyed, and the people are left in utter destitution.... The Turks claim to have defeated the Russians in a heavy engagement near Sookgoom-Kaleh, killing 2,000 and wounding 4,000.... Russian accounts of the crossing of the Danube at Sistova place their loss at 200 killed.... Reports from Montenegro continue conflicting, but the best information leads to a belief that the success of Suleiman and Saib Pashas has been completed.

Dispatches from the Danube of the 3d inst. report the Russians steadily advancing into Bulgaria from Sistova. Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, has been occupied, from whence the Russians will direct the civil administration of the province. The dispatches state that the fighting has been of a terrible description, and attended with great carnage, both on the Danube and in Asia Minor. The Turkish forces have obtained such important victories in Asia that the Russian journals are accusing their Generals of having managed the campaign badly.... Roumanian troops have begun to cross the Danube, and will at once take an active part in the offensive operations against Turkey.... A cable dispatch says the Russians, at last openly declare that Constantinople is the objective point of the advance on the Danube, under a guarantee to the English Government that the occupation will be only temporary.... It is reported in Constantinople that Austria has warned the Porte that she will occupy Bosnia if the Turks now operating against Montenegro enter Cettinje. Austria is evidently determined that Montenegro shall not be crushed.... The panic and distress in Constantinople are becoming dangerous to the foreign residents.... A steamer filled with Roumanian soldiers was sunk by a Turkish monitor near Rahova.

A large Russian force appeared before Silistria on the 4th of July, and at once began preparations to besiege the works. The city stands at the foot of the hills of Ackbar, is semi-circular in form, and is defended by stoutly-constructed fortifications of solid masonry, strengthened by forts.... The Russians are organizing the Bulgarians into a force for their own protection.... London dispatches of the 5th say of the campaign in Asia: "Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian left wing is retreating in disorder in the direction of Bayazid. Faik Pasha, from Van, threatens their line of retreat north of Bayazid. Mukhtar and Moussa Pashas are within twelve miles of Kars. Three battalions of the Imperial Guard have reached Erzeroum from Trebizond. A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle on the 29th ult. the Russians retired after enormous losses. The Turks buried 1,000 Russians. The Turkish loss was below 500. Since the 16th of June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed that they had lost 10,000 men to June 30. Their wounded filled 800 wagons."... Of the eighteen Turkish gun-boats and monitors which were on the Danube at the commencement of the war, six are in a small bay near Sulina, two have been destroyed, three or four are water-bound near Matchin, two at Silistria, one at Turtukai, two at Rustchuk, and one at Nikopolis. All will fall into the hands of the Russians unless destroyed.... The advance of the Russians across the Danube seems to have aroused the official world at Constantinople. All available troops, including the Imperial Guard, have been ordered to the seat of war.

The general tenor of dispatches from the seat of war, notwithstanding they come mainly from Turkish sources, makes it apparent that, if the Russians have not met with a serious disaster in Asia that will compel them to fall back to Russian soil, they have at least been baffled in their onward march to Erzeroum, and their offensive campaign is over for the present. The Russian left and center is now retreating and thrown upon the defensive, the force before Batoum has been defeated and compelled to retire, and the garrison at Bajazid will probably be compelled to surrender. Meanwhile, the insurrections in the Caucasus have broken out again, and it is not improbable that the Russians may have to abandon the siege of Kars. The Russians continue their forward march in Bulgaria. The Dobrudscha is cleared of Turks as far as Trajan's wall. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops is said to be very great.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A solitary Colorado potato-bug was discovered the other day in a field near Cologne, Germany. The entire field was covered with a layer of tanbark, saturated with petroleum, and set on fire, the Government indemnifying the proprietor.... It is reported in Vienna that France has asked Germany to join her in opposing any endeavor on the part of England to obtain possession of the Suez Canal.

Late advices from Japan report that the insurgents have been dispersed and tranquillity nearly restored.

President MacMahon, in his order of the day to the troops, at the annual review in Paris, the other day, said: "I am satisfied with your bearing, and expect you to help me preserve order." MacMahon was repeatedly cheered by the soldiers. A cable dispatch says the order caused a tremendous sensation in Paris.... The Russian Government having ordered the purchase of 30,000 horses, Germany will issue a decree prohibiting the export of horses from the empire.... A Rome dispatch announces the serious illness of the Pope.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council, the most important religious body of the year, assembled at Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 3d inst. It is largely attended by delegates from all parts of the world.... Gen. Grant was waited upon the other day, in London, by a deputation representing 1,000,000 British workingmen, who presented him with an address congratulating him and the United States upon the prosperity of labor interests in this country.

A Berlin dispatch says German financiers are alarmed at the large Russian issues of paper currency. It is stated that since the outbreak of the war 16,000,000 roubles have been emitted.... A telegram from Constantinople announces that a decree has been promulgated authorizing the issue of one milliard piasters of paper money, redeemable in twenty years, at the rate of 50,000,000 annually.... General Grant has left England, and is now traveling on the continent.... Crops in France are unusually promising.... The Paris City Council has voted a petition for a law permitting cremation.... The Pope and Disraeli are both reported to be seriously ill.... There has been some improvement in the condition of the people, and the crop prospects in the famine-afflicted presidency of Bombay; but in Madras there has not been the slightest alleviation of the terrible situation. More than 1,000,000 persons are now employed on the relief works or gratuitously fed by the Anglo-Indian Government.

Philip P. Bliss, the author of "Hold the Fort," who was killed last December in the great Ohio railroad disaster, is to be honored by a London publisher. F. E. Longley is bringing out a memoir and portrait of Mr. Bliss, an unusual tribute from that quarter of the world.

There are in the New Hampshire Legislature 163 farmers, 36 merchants, 17 lawyers, 17 manufacturers, 6 blacksmiths, 9 lumber merchants, 7 machinists, 4 physicians, 5 butchers, 5 druggists, but only 2 journalists.

Architect (who has come down about the "Restoration" to the rector): "Good deal of dry-rot about here!" Garrulous pew-opener: "Oh, sir, it ain't nothink to what there is in the pulpit!"—*Punch.*

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The latest advices from the Sydney Exhibition show that the Australian market is overstocked, and goods are sacrificed, not bringing even first cost.

The first shipment of pig-iron to Europe has been made, according to a Baltimore paper. Five tons have been sent from Pittsburgh to Antwerp. Is this the beginning of a new revolution?

The trade of the United States with Russia during the calendar year of 1876 was so small as to be positively absurd. The exports to Russia were only $9,689,000, and $8,266,000 of that was raw cotton, and $650,000 more was petroleum. The imports were only $626,000.

The recent International Exhibition at Sydney, Australia, gave another opportunity, which of course was improved by Fairbanks & Co., who took a first prize as usual. Their exhibit of scales received the highest award possible, and the judges recommend, further, a special medal of merit for the excellence of the American weighing machines.

The shipment of American apples to Europe, which was only begun in 1867, is now developing into a large business. From the middle of October up to this time almost every steamer leaving New York for Liverpool or London has carried shipments varying from 500 to 3,000 barrels. The extent of the business can be judged from the fact that the sales of American apples at Liverpool alone reached over 90,000 barrels in the month of December last.

The total quantity of silk goods produced in the United States during the year 1876 is stated by the report to be 1,284,860 pounds, valued at $26,593,103. These include all kinds and varieties of silk manufacture, whether in dresses, ribbons, undergarments, neckties and scarfs, sewing and embroidery silks, handkerchiefs or trimmings. The industry is rapidly growing, and bids fair, eventually, to make American silks an article for export.

The gradual growth of the business of the country is shown by the rise in imports at the port of New York, which were $28,761,000 for May, against $33,671,000 for the same month last year; the exports, exclusive of specie, were $22,836,000, against $21,576,000 in May, 1876. The imports for eleven months, exclusive of specie, were $262,500,000 against $277,966,000 for the same eleven months, 1875-6; the exports of merchandise of eleven months $261,031,000, against $235,830,000.

Austria is about engaging in the business of exporting meat to England. One contract, covering 50,000 dead sheep and 4,000 dead oxen, has already been made. But there is room enough for a fair business for both countries. Four thousand boxes of American butter, in refrigerators, reached London in the early part of June. This shipment was an experiment by some enterprising American, and its success will be likely to open up a new era in the English market. Other American productions, it is thought, might also be profitably shipped to the mother country.

Value of Metals.

The following table of metals and their values in gold, by the pound avoirdupois, we find in a scientific journal:

Vanadium (cryst. fused)	$4,792.40
Rubidium (wire)	3,261.60
Calcium (electrolytic)	2,446.20
Tantalum (pure)	2,446.20
Cerium (fused globules)	2,446.20
Lithium (globules)	2,228.79
Lithium (wire)	2,036.44
Lubium (fused)	1,671.57
Didymium (fused)	1,620.08
Strontium (electrolytic)	1,576.44
Indium (pure)	1,522.08
Ruthenium	1,304.64
Columbium (fused)	1,280.28
Rhodium	1,032.84
Barium (electrolytic)	904.12
Tallium	739.59
Osmium	652.72
Palladium	496.30
Iridium	460.59
Uranium	494.88
Gold	299.72
Titanium (fused)	239.80
Tellurium (fused)	196.20
Chromium (fused)	196.20
Platinum (fused)	122.31
Manganese (fused)	108.72
Molybdenum	64.34
Magnesium (wire and tube)	45.30
Potassium (globules)	29.63
Silver	18.60
Aluminum (bar)	16.30
Cobalt (cubes)	12.68
Nickel	3.80
Cadmium	3.98
Sodium	3.26
Bismuth (crude)	1.95
Mercury	1.00
Antimony	.30
Tin	.25
Copper	.22
Arsenic	.15
Zinc	.10
Lead	.06
Iron	.1½

Three newly-discovered metals, of values not fixed, are not in this list—gallium, neptunium and lavesium—the two latter discovered in Middlesex county, Conn. Gallium is said to be more costly than gold.

Accumulation of Specie.

It is estimated by a competent treasury authority that the total amount of gold and silver in the United States at this time is $225,000,000. The increase during the fiscal year ending June 30 is supposed to have been not less than $45,000,000. The imports of gold and silver coin and bullion have about equaled the exports, and, as the balance of trade is becoming more and more pronounced in favor of the United States, it is believed that the accumulation of specie in this country will continue during the ensuing year at a more rapid rate than heretofore, so that when the time fixed for resumption comes around there will be an abundance of the precious metals available. Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, expects to spend some time in California and Nevada during the summer investigating the capacity of the principal gold and silver mines, in order to determine upon the supply of the precious metals which the Government can count upon for coinage purposes.—*New York Tribune.*

Death of a Wealthy Negro.

"Ben" Montgomery, a remarkable colored man, has just died in Mississippi. He was once the personal servant of Col. J. E. Davis, the brother of the Confederate President. Montgomery had extraordinary ability, and while a slave he was accustomed to attend to the greater portion of the large estate owned and managed by his master, and, after the war, purchased from Mr. Davis, at a cost of $350 in gold, the Hurricane Place and Brierfield, the former home of President Davis. He subsequently purchased from Mr. Wood, of Jefferson county, Miss., the Ursine plantation, which made him the monarch of Hurricane Island, excepting the Palmyra place, formerly owned by Gen. Quitman. He was a thorough business man, and had, too, it is said, the presence and address of a cultivated gentleman. He was fairly educated and was well read in current literature. His two sons, known as business men of undisputed integrity, inherit his possessions.

An Insane Mother's Deed.

Mrs. Mary V. Burrill, who shot herself, after killing her little daughter, at Sing Sing, on Saturday evening, was married in September, 1875, to her third husband, John Burrill. He is a wealthy real-estate dealer in Brooklyn. Since last fall, when her baby died, Mrs. Burrill had shown signs of insanity, and in September she was placed in the Flatbush Asylum. In four weeks she returned, but a nurse was employed to watch her. In May her physician recommended change of air, and she was taken to Sing Sing. Her young daughter, Alma Haskins, aged 7 (a child by a former husband), accompanied her to the house of Edward Marsland, about two miles north of that city.

The circumstances of the tragedy as given by those who were present are as follows: Mrs. Burrill was sitting on Saturday evening with the members of Mr. Marsland's family on the porch of the house. About 9 o'clock she called Alma to her and told her to go with her to bed. A few moments after they retired a sharp scream from the child was heard in the bedroom, but no further attention was paid to it than the remark that the child was being punished. In less than fifteen minutes Mrs. Burrill returned and engaged in animated conversation with those present. The party broke up before 11 o'clock. Soon afterward the report of a pistol was heard from Mrs. Burrill's room. Several of Mr. Marsland's family hurried in alarm to the room, and were met by a horrible spectacle. Upon the bed lay the mother and child—the latter dead and cold, the former barely alive. Before the physicians arrived Mrs. Burrill had expired. She had shot herself in the heart and her child through the head. The scream must have been uttered by Alma when she saw the revolver close at her forehead, and, coming at the same time, drowned the report of the pistol.—*New York Tribune.*

Horse Notes.

The thoroughbreds Nellie McDonald and Belle Chalpant were sold for $5,000 recently at Philadelphia.

The two celebrated racers, Bob Woolley and War Jig, have been sent to Lexington, Ky., to be turned out till fall.

Mr. Dan Walton has bought the splendid bay trotting mare Lady Gilmore, sired by Volunteer, for $8,000. She has trotted in private a mile in 2:20.

The Derby jockey, Fred. Archer, who rode Silvio to victory at the recent Derby meeting, was presented by Lord Falmouth with £1,000 for his success.

Col. McDaniel recently bought the yearling Fawn, by Harry Bassett, out of Sallie Watson, for $2,500. The Colonel last week was offered $10,000 for her. He says she is not for sale at any price.

Mr. Chas. Kerner, of the Clarendon Hotel, New York city, has purchased of Messrs. Sheldon and A. Robinson, of Rochester, for $10,000, the famous trotting horse Albemarle, who has a record of 2:20.

Mr. William Astor, of this city, last week lost by death his valuable and promising colt Lamplighter. The colt was two years old, and a full brother of Fellowcraft and Rutherford. Mr. Astor paid $3,000 for him at the sale of yearlings at Mr. Alexander's last summer.

The famous old trotting mare, Flora Temple, is failing. Visitors to Chestnut Hills, the home of her declining years, say that she is gaunt and decrepit, showing every sign of approaching death. She is now 32 years old, and it is eighteen years since she astonished the trotting world by recording the first heat under 2:20.—*New York Sun.*

Capital Punishment and Crime.

In a debate in the British House of Commons on the question of abolishing capital punishment, Mr. Pease, of Durham, stated that, during the last sixteen years, there had been sentenced to be hanged in England and Wales at least 388 criminals. Of these 210 were hanged and 178 reprieved. The statistics of capital crime show that the punishment of hanging does not act as a deterrent. The crimes of horse stealing and cattle stealing were not increased by the abolition of capital punishment for those offenses. In Tuscany there had been no hanging for fifty years, and yet Tuscany, with one-twelfth of the population of Italy, was chargeable with only one-twentieth of the crime. In Holland there had been a very decided decrease in homicidal crimes since the abolition of capital punishment. Belgium and Portugal told the same tale, and in Austria human life was as safe as it was before she adopted her present lenient policy; and if they went to America they would find that in the States which had abolished capital punishment murders and homicides had decreased.

Tilden and the Electoral Commission.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York, has addressed the following note to the New York *Sun*:

> A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has published some observations, which he attributes to me, but which are of little moment, except so far as they carry the implication that Mr. Tilden favored the measure by which the Electoral Commission was created.
>
> I will take this opportunity to say that it is within my own knowledge that Mr. Tilden was not in favor of that measure.
>
> Very truly, etc. Wm. Dorsheimer.

A Buckeye Shake.

President Hayes' speech at Providence, R. I.:

> Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: It is with great pleasure that I meet you here. For the past hour and a quarter I have been shaking hands, but we have found it impossible in this retail way to greet the people of this State. We have accordingly thought it best to undertake an exchange of greetings with you by the wholesale. [Laughter.] I therefore ask every lady and gentleman and boy and girl to consider that here and now I give you a hearty Buckeye shake.

The chimes in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, the ringing of which the neighbors stopped by means of an injunction, may now be rung for five minutes on every Sunday, under a modification of the injunction.

AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Gen. Grant's Visit to Great Britain's Queen.

[illegible] New York Herald.]

Upon the arrival of Gen. Grant and party at Windsor Castle, it was announced that her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were out driving in the Green Park. It was intimated that the party had arrived somewhat before the time, as it was understood at the court, and consequently the Queen was not there to receive them. Gen. Grant did not express any disappointment, and seemed desirous of utilizing the time he would have to wait by examining the grand pile of buildings, especially the first fortress of the group, which was built by William the Conqueror.

After waiting a few minutes the party entered the celebrated Lancaster tower and repaired to the apartments where they were to await the return of the Queen. While so awaiting they amused themselves with descriptions of the lovely views from the windows of the tower.

As the Castle bell struck 8 a commotion was observed among the guards below, and in a few seconds the royal equipage was seen to enter the court-yard, and the Queen alighted. Her Majesty looked sunburned and somewhat ill-humored. At half-past 8 o'clock the Queen, surrounded by the members of the household, received the Americans in the magnificent corridor at the door leading to her private apartments in the quadrangle. Dinner was served in the Oak room, according to custom, which reserves St. George's Hall for state banquets. The party was small, because etiquette requires that the Queen shall converse with every guest.

The introductions were made as follows: Minister Pierrepont, advancing, introduced Gen. Grant; then Lord Derby stepped forward with Mrs. Grant. The Queen shook hands with them, while the ladies-in-waiting simply bowed. This formality at an end, the gentlemen led the way to the Oak room. The Queen sat at the head of the table. On her right were, respectively, Prince Leopold, Princess Christian and Gen. Grant. On her left, Prince Christian, Princess Beatrice and Minister Pierrepont. Then came the Duchess of Wellington, Lord Elphinstone and Mrs. Pierrepont, Lord Derby and Mrs. Grant, the Duchess of Roxburgh and Lord Biddulph, the Countess of Derby and Jesse Grant.

The enjoyment of the party was unconstrained, the Queen taking a prominent part in the lively conversation, during which all kinds of topics were discussed—American and English, political and social.

After dinner the Queen's party proceeded to the corridor for the purpose of enabling the visitors to examine it more closely. Here they met another party from the Octagon, and a lively conversation ensued, during which her Majesty talked with every person present. At about 10 o'clock her Majesty shook hands with her lady guests, bowed to the gentlemen, and retired, followed by other members of the social family present. The guests then entered one of the magnificent drawing-rooms along the east front, where they were entertained by the Queen's private band.

Refreshments having been served, Gen. Grant and Minister Pierrepont played whist with the Duchesses of Wellington and Roxbury, during which, of course, the gentlemen were beaten. Mr. Pierrepont played badly; so did the ex-President.

A Cat Charms a Snake.

Mr. J. H. Mann, of Osseo, has a tom cat known by the name of Tim. He was observed by one of the neighbors capering and purring around something in the garden. The neighbor, to her surprise, saw in a coil a large snake of the blue racer variety—the cat seemingly having it under its control, and fascinated. The reptile, on seeing the lady, ran through the fence and out of sight, but was afterward seen by Mrs. Mann, who watched its maneuvers. The cat finally succeeded in bringing its prey to the door. The dog Shep took in the situation and soon dispatched the snake, while the cat capered and purred around the dog, giving unmistakable signs of its satisfaction over the result. The snake measured three feet two inches.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Coal mining is becoming quite an important interest in Alabama. From a yield of 4,000 tons in 1873, the product of her mines grew to 65,000 tons in 1876.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8 50	@13	00
Hogs	5 10	@ 5	75
Cotton	12⅝	@	12¾
Flour—Superfine Western	5 30	@ 6	00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 54	@ 1	60
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@	60
Oats—Western Mixed	40	@	53
Rye—Western	74	@	75
Pork—Mess	14 10	@14	25
Lard	9	@	9½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@ 6	75
Choice Natives	5 50	@ 6	00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4	00
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4	25
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 5	25
Hogs—Live	4 50	@ 5	00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	9 00	@ 9	50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 8	00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 44½	@ 1	45
No. 3 Spring	1 20	@ 1	23
Corn—No. 2	46½	@	47½
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye—No. 2	60	@	62
Barley—No. 2	60	@	65
Butter—Choice Creamery	18	@	20
Eggs—Fresh	11	@	12
Pork—Mess	12 85	@13	00
Lard	8½	@	8¾
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 50	@ 1	52
No. 2	1 47	@ 1	48
Corn—No. 2	46	@	47
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye—No. 2	67	@	68
Barley—No. 2	69	@	71
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 79	@ 1	81
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	44	@	45
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
Rye	56	@	57
Pork—Mess	13 10	@13	20
Lard	8	@	8¼
Hogs	4 40	@ 4	60
Cattle	4 00	@ 6	50
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 80	@ 1	95
Corn	51	@	52
Oats	40	@	44
Rye	68	@	69
Pork—Mess	13 40	@13	60
Lard	8¾	@	10
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 87	@ 1	89
Extra White Michigan	2 01	@ 2	03
Corn	49	@	52
Oats—No. 2	45	@	47
DETROIT.			
Flour—Medium	8 00	@ 8	50
Wheat—No. 1	1 89	@ 1	91
Corn—No. 1	51	@	52
Oats—Mixed	39	@	41
Rye	75	@	85
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14	25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	4 85	@ 4	95
Philadelphias	5 00	@ 5	10
Cattle—Best	6 25	@ 6	50
Medium	5 50	@ 6	00
Sheep	4 25	@ 5	00

AUBURN COURIER.

CROSSING THE DANUBE.

Graphic Account of the Passage of the River by the Russian Center—A Brilliant Exploit—Bravery and Admirable Discipline of the Troops.

[War Cor. of the New York Herald.]

On Wednesday the first move in the descent into Bulgaria was made at Kalarash. The bombardment of Widin, Nikopolis, Sistova, Rustchuk, Turtokai, and Silistria continued in a most furious manner. The scenes of destruction reported from Rustchuk repeated themselves in every Turkish town assailed. The crossing at Nikopolis from Tunu-Magurelli was witnessed by the Czar, who sat on horseback on the summit of Mount Gropovi. The Turks made a desperate resistance with every available man they could muster. Opposing the landing were ten Turkish battalions and eighteen field cannon. Savage fighting took place on the banks, and, in a little time, the corpses were thickly strewn there. Still the Russians came on. For every man killed ten were ready to take his place.

The Eighth Russian Corps, under command of Gen. Radetsky, embarked behind the island of Vardin, opposite the mouth of the Jantra, some distance below the town of Simnitza. The Fourteenth Division covered the embarkation with field artillery and sharpshooters. The Turkish forces opposing this movement was soon reinforced from the neighboring towns of Bjela, Batin, Nowgrad, and other points, but they did not arrive in time to crush the first parties of Russians that landed, and were met on the shore by an overwhelming force, which drove them back by a tremendous musketry fire. The attempts at crossing made by the Russians at Rustchuk and Turtokai were unsuccessful. These movements were evidently feints to occupy the attention of the Rustchuk, Turtokai and Silistria garrisons. The Russian Eighth Corps crossed at Sistova. Preparations for the crossing at that point began in the swampy meadows below Simnitza, where the troops were assembled on Tuesday evening at dusk. Silently and steadily battalion after battalion and battery after battery moved into its assigned position, the greatest possible care being taken to avoid attracting attention. The most perfect order and discipline prevailed, and every man acted as if the issue of the war depended on the manner in which he executed his individual duty. The point selected for the landing on the Bulgarian side was about two miles below Sistova, where it had been previously ascertained by efficient Russian spies that the circumstances were favorable. The men slept little that night, the ground being damp, and the morning was awaited with feverish anxiety. Not a sound was heard but the tramp of men as they moved into their places, or the dull noise made by wagon or artillery wheels.

The orders were given in subdued tones, and as few lights as possible were used. It was a night of deep suspense, and of eager hope for the soldiers who on the morrow were to be face to face with the hated Moslem. At dawn on Wednesday morning the order to move was given. Every man fell into his place, and the work of crossing the river in the face of the enemy was begun. A number of boats had been collected, and into these the first detachment stepped after a few encouraging words from their officers. The boats were pulled briskly out into the stream, and made straight for the Bulgarian shore, followed by the eager eyes of their comrades. The troops composing this advance were all picked men, and a finer or more soldierly set of fellows could not be seen. Their movement was observed from the Bulgarian side, and a heavy fire was opened on the boats from the Turkish artillery. The boats pushed gallantly on, however, and, as they neared the other shore, the Turkish infantry commenced a vigorous fusilade. Detachment after detachment followed from the Russian side in boats, and, as they ran in towards the enemy's position, they returned the musketry fire with good effect. The Russian batteries, meanwhile, kept up a terrific cannonade to cover the landing. As the boats dashed into the bank the men leaped ashore with a ringing cheer, and immediately formed a strong skirmish line to protect the landing. Boat after boat pushed in, and company after company disembarked, and soon a sufficient force was assembled to justify an attack on the nearest Turkish position. The Turkish infantry were vigorously charged, and, after a brief but desperate struggle, were driven from the landing-place at the point of the bayonet. By 7 o'clock a whole brigade was across, and the movement was kept up without a moment's interruption or delay. Everything had been provided for with wonderful foresight, and the orders of the commanders were executed with the greatest promptness and precision. At noon a whole division was over, and another division ready to start at a moment's notice on the Roumanian shore.

A body of Turkish infantry, 3,000 strong, was pushed forward and commenced an attack on the troops that had been landed. A short fight ensued, but the Turks were in a short time driven back. The Russians, following up their first victory, soon after took possession of the heights near Sistova and established themselves firmly there, so as to protect the landing of the troops which followed them.

So successful has the movement across the river been at this point that the Turkish resistance has been completely overcome, and the Russians occupied Sistova on Thursday. As soon as that operation was completed, a bridge was thrown across the Danube, and the whole Eighth Corps moved over to the Bulgarian side.

The Russians fought splendidly, and no one who had an opportunity of witnessing their magnificent work that day, when face to face with the Turks, could for a moment doubt their superiority. The loss was comparatively light.

A Very Sound Opinion.

Language from Mr. Sherman S. Jewett, President of the American Stove Makers' Association: "The newspaper is universally the best medium open to our trade. The most liberal and expert advertisers testify to its value, and in the employment of its columns we would find means of escape from wasteful, undignified, and ineffective methods to which so many now resort in their eager desire to secure attention and patronage."—*Cincinnati Times.*

A Remarkable Case.

One of the most singular cases in the annals of criminal law has just been decided by Judge Bingham, of the Common Pleas Court of Columbus, Ohio. Some years ago Mrs. Sarah M. Victor was convicted in the Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, of murder in the first degree, having poisoned her brother, and was sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. Since that time Mrs. Victor has been confined in the Ohio penitentiary. The prisoner grew tired of life under such circumstances, and spent the hours, many of them in solitary confinement, in constant weeping. In January, 1876, she made an application to the courts to have the original sentence carried out, on the ground that she had not consented to the commutation. The case was without parallel in history, and presented itself to the court in the shape of a very knotty problem. Judge Bingham, after having the matter under advisement for eighteen months, rendered an opinion, holding that Mrs. Victor is, in law, an escaped prisoner after conviction, and issued an order to the Sheriff for her delivery to the authorities of Cuyahoga county to await action by the court of said county.

Attorney General Little, a legal adviser of the Warden of the penitentiary, subsequently made an application to the Supreme Court for leave to file a petition in error, which was granted, and a stay of vacation of Judge Bingham's decision was ordered until the case can be finally heard. Mrs. Victor will accordingly remain in the penitentiary for the present. The opinion of high legal talent is to the effect that Judge Bingham's order will not be sustained by the Supreme Court. The case excites great interest in Ohio.

Treatment of a Horse.

Three weeks ago a gentleman of this city purchased a fine high-bred mare in Boston, and, as she was being led to the depot in that city, she became frightened and started at full speed, coming in contact first with a horse car and next with a doctor's chaise, and fell with great violence upon the pavement, receiving a severe bruise upon the top of the head, which would not heal. A Prussian physician, well known for his love of the equine race, was consulted. Upon making a careful examination of the wound he was satisfied that some foreign substance was keeping the wound open, and, in order to remove it, it was necessary to make a large incision. The foreign substance was found to be a part of the skull fractured and driven in upon the brain, the piece being about as large as the first joint of a man's thumb. This was removed by a strong pair of dental forceps, and it was found necessary to chip off with a small chisel and mallet other small points of injured bone, and also to remove, with a large file, the rough edges of the wound in order that it might readily heal. When the larger piece of the bone was removed a small part of the brain came out also. What appears the most remarkable in this case, the animal made not the slightest resistance, but kept perfectly quiet, except a slight nod of the head when the chisel was struck. It appeared as if she thoroughly comprehended what was being done for her relief. The animal is now recovering.—*Providence Journal,*

Obituary—Robert Dale Owen.

Robert Dale Owen, of New Harmony, Ind., whose death occurred a few days ago, has been known for many years as an American author, but was, in fact, born in Glasgow, Scotland, being the son of Robert Owen, an English Social Reformer, whose place of nativity was North Wales. Robert Dale came to America in 1823, accompanied by his father, and first became known as a writer while editing a weekly newspaper, the *Free Enquirer*, started in New York by him, in 1828, and which lived three years. Since that time his home has been in New Harmony, from which place he was sent to the Indiana Legislature as a Representative three terms, and twice to Congress, as a Democrat, serving from 1843 until 1847. After this he devoted himself to writing, and issued numerous works, mostly upon subjects of reform, national and social. Becoming a believer in the phenomena of Spiritualism, Mr. Owen devoted the closing years of his life to that subject up to two or three years since, when he became insane, and was sent to a private asylum. Recovering after several months of confinement, he again returned home, but abstained as much as possible from dwelling upon the subject which is supposed to have caused his mental malady. His health broken, death soon followed.

Terrible Hatred.

A horrible story of man's inhuman hatred for a fellow-creature comes from Maysville, Ky. Levi Ball had furnished the family of James C. Owens with supplies to the amount of $200, and, finding it impossible to collect, brought a suit. Recovering a verdict, he levied on Owens' property, which was released on a claimant's bond, and on that Ball also secured a judgment. These various proceedings aroused Owens to a pitch of madness, and he swore to kill Ball. Every insult he could devise he cast upon his prospective victim to win some provocation, and finally he solemnly asserted his intention of pouring the contents of his shotgun, which he had charged with forty slugs, into Ball's system. A few days ago he met Ball and commenced his abuse again, whereupon Ball fired four shots, mortally wounding his vindictive enemy. On his death-bed Owens went into convulsions at the suggestion that he must die before killing the object of his hatred, and when he recovered he exacted with his dying breath a solemn oath from his 17-year-old son that he would never rest until he had sent Ball to his grave. Upon the trial of Ball for the shooting, he was promptly acquitted.

A YOUNG lady had coquetted until the victim was completely exhausted. He rose to go away. She whispered, as she accompanied him to the door, "I shall be at home next Sunday evening." "So shall I," he replied.

TREASURE OF ISLAM.

A Chest Which Has Not Been Opened for Four Hundred and Fifty Years.

Mr. Delaplaine, [illegible] Chargé [illegible] of the United [illegible] at Vienna [illegible] to the Department of State the following interesting information concerning a remarkable war resource of Turkey—the so-called "Treasure of Islam."

"The Sheik-ul-Islam has recently sent a delegation of doctors of the law to the Sherif of Mecca, a direct descendant of the Prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds to be applied in defense of the Islam [illegible] solemn occasion [illegible] ble [illegible] College of the [illegible] charged with the guard of the Prophet's tomb, which will decide upon the appropriate sum to be furnished to the Sultan from the treasure of Islam in order to aid him in the war against Russia. This treasure is formed from those annual offerings of the pilgrims which are accumulated in the Kasbah of Mecca. These sepulchers, which serve as offertory chests, are placed within the court of the mosque. Each pilgrim daily casts into one of these a coin as an offering, which constitutes the alms prescribed by the Koran as one of the essential elements of the merit of the pilgrimage, which every Musselman should make, at least once in his lifetime, to the tomb of the Prophet. Accordingly every year about 100,000 pilgrims come to Mecca, who sojourn there a month; consequently a sum of at least 3,000,000 francs are annually received in the offertory chests. Every pilgrim deposits in fact an offering varying in amount according to his means, but which in the average may be estimated as equivalent to 5 francs at least for every day, considering that there are rich Musselmans whose offerings attain the amount of 100,000 francs during their pilgrimage. It results hereby that the chief of Mecca receives on the average the value of 15,000,000 francs in annual offerings. One of the offertory chests was opened during the period of the Russo-Turkish war in 1828. Several large sums were withdrawn, but it was afterward again closed. A second chest was again opened in 1854 during the Crimean war, but the third has not been opened since 1415, during a period of now 462 years. Inasmuch as the annual concourse of pilgrims has rarely fallen below 100,000, it is conjectured that with most liberal allowances the accumulation of money in the last-named offertory chest cannot be less than 250,000,000 francs, and it is fully believed that the total amount of the treasure of Islam will exceed 600,000,000 francs, and even attain a much higher sum."

An Extraordinary Death.

William Ogden Jones, a wealthy gentleman residing with his wife and two children at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-second street, died on Wednesday morning under extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Jones was 30 years of age, and was the nephew of William B. Ogden. He was engaged in no business, but had an income of $10,000 a year. Mr. Jones has for two years been addicted to an excessive use of liquors. Last Tuesday morning, while intoxicated, he went into the bath-room, locked the door, and turned on the hot water after lying down in the bath-tub. He had been in the room about ten minutes when his family heard cries for assistance. They broke open the door and found him submerged in the water, having been unable to get out of the tub or turn off the stream of boiling water. He was rescued from his perilous situation, and lingered in great agony until the next day, when he expired. His family were very anxious to be spared the annoyance which would ensue if the manner of his taking-off were made public. They, therefore, gave out that he died of congestion of the lungs. Some rumors of the real fact, however, reached the Coroner, and he insisted upon an investigation and elicited these facts. It has been rumored that the deceased, in a drunken freak, resolved to commit suicide in this manner, but the fact undoubtedly is that he was too overcome with the stupor of drink to help himself, and so boiled to death.—*New York World.*

One Man's Life.

Mr. Morgan, an Englishman of 107 years of age, celebrated his last birthday at the Star and Garter, Richmond, surrounded by sixty-seven of his posterity, which numbers 102 in all. Mr. Morgan was 5 years old when Burke delivered his speech on "Conciliation with America." He was 17 when Gibbon was penning the last page of "The Decline and Fall" at Lausanne. Four generations of statesmen have, during his life, successively come and disappeared. He was 8 years old when Chatham fell fainting at his post. He was a boy when "The Rivals" was hissed off the stage, and was 18 when Sheridan dashed off from a tavern to deliver his speech on the "Oude charge." He can remember the time when Napoleon was serving under Dugommier, and he was 24 when the bloody head of Danton rolled on the sawdust. During a mere episode in this long life Byron blazed out his brief career—Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Canning, Pitt, Fox, and others whose names will "fire men's ears like music till the round world's race be run," passed away.

Internal-Revenue Receipts.

The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, reach $119,000,000. Last year they were $117,000,000. The increase of $2,000,000 is largely owing to the breaking up of illicit distilling and to the more vigorous collection of the whisky tax. The estimate of receipts for the present year was $120,000,000. This sum, the Commissioner thinks, would have been exceeded by about $2,000,000 if it had not been for the uncertainty occasioned by the proposition in Congress to reduce the tax on spirits. The manufacturers curtailed their production and withdrew from bond only such quantities as were actually required by the demand. This policy, pursued for two or three months, resulted in serious loss to the revenue.—*Washington Cor. New York Tribune.*

Hard Times.

"Why, my dear Mrs. Smith, how can you afford to dress so extravagantly in these hard times?"

"Hard times! Why, your husband must have remained in business, didn't he?"

"Certainly; he has kept going as usual, and worked hard, as he says, to keep his head above tide; but, I am sorry to say, he has not made much money lately."

"I thought so. There is where he made a great mistake. Now, my husband, as soon as he saw the financial breakers ahead, went into bankruptcy and retired from business to wait for better times."

"Ah!" said Mrs. Jones.

Description of Christ.

This was found in an ancient manuscript, sent by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome:

"There lives at this time in Judea a man of [illegible] virtue whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the living God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every sort of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable and reverend. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling in graceful curls below the ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head-dress of the sect of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth, and his cheeks without a spot, save that of a lovely red. His nose and mouth are formed with an exquisite symmetry, his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parted in the middle like a fork. His eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with persuasive language; his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has ever seen him laugh, but the whole world has frequently beheld him weep, and, so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold theirs from joining with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may be in the end, he seems to present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfection, every way surpassing the children of men."

The Anti-Turkish Beach.

This is the image in Mr. Gladstone's speech at Birmingham which the London *Spectator* says is finer than any known in modern history. He is speaking of the Armenians, the Bulgarians the Servians, and the Greeks who resisted and broke the force of the Turkish inundation which centuries ago threatened to overflow Europe, and says: "They were like a shelving beach which restrained the ocean. That beach, it is true, is beaten by the waves; it is laid desolate; it produces nothing; it becomes, perhaps, nothing but a mass of shingle, of rock, of almost useless seaweed; but it is a fence behind which the cultivated earth can spread and escape the incoming tide; and such was, against the Turk, the resistance of Bulgarians, of Servians, of Greeks—a resistance in which one by one they succumbed, with the single exception of the ever-glorious mountaineers of Montenegro, who have never succumbed. It was that resistance which left Europe able to claim the enjoyment of her own liberty, and to develop her institutions and her laws."

An Aged Journalist.

"Old men live in the past. My past was connected with the press. My life from 1811 to 1868 was passed as an apprentice, journeyman, publisher, and editor in printing offices. These occupations were eminently congenial. Sixty-six years of constant labor were cheered by aspirations which were gradually but ultimately realized. Industry and fidelity were, under the guidance of a kind Providence, abundantly rewarded. And now in the evening of life, my chief employment consists in remembrances of the stirring events with which I have been connected, and of the army of patriots and devoted friends of whom I cherish agreeable recollections—recollections saddened only by the reflection that most of them have passed away. When I published my first newspaper at Norwich, Chenango county, there were about sixty journals in the State. Of their proprietors my friend Lewis H. Redfield, of Syracuse, is the only survivor."

So wrote Thurlow Weed to the New York Press Association Convention.

Nice Pets.

Two black eagles were recently caught in the mountains north of Santa Barbara, Cal. The sportsman waited until he saw the parent birds sailing down the valley, and then robbed the nest, which was thirty feet above ground, and was built of sticks as thick as a man's wrist. With some difficulty he secured the young birds, then about three weeks old, and of the size of large chickens. He got down before the old birds returned. When the captives were six weeks old they could dispose of a jack-rabbit at a meal without indigestion. A coyote visited the house and destroyed all the chickens. The eagles were then placed in the chicken-pen, and on the next morning the coyote returned to get some more chicken. One of the eagles engaged him in combat, and held him with its talons until the sportsman heard the outcries and shot the thief. The full-grown birds of this rare species measure eight feet from wing to wing, and are four feet high.

St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Between St. Petersburg and Moscow there exists an antagonism of long standing. Ever since its foundation St. Petersburg has striven to be a European city, and to adopt all the products of West European civilization. Moscow, on the contrary, strives to be distinctively Russian, and affects to look down on her younger rival as a half-caste parvenu.

Abandoned by the imperial family and the administration, she glories in her ancient monuments and her ancient spirit and boasts that she still holds the first place in the veneration and love of the Russian people. All Muscovites are more or less imbued with this Platonic hostility to the capital on the Neva, and love to reproach its inhabitants—the Ministers and other official dignitaries not excepted—with gross ignorance of Russia and the true Russian character; but when they come to discuss the present and future of their country, they are by no means unanimous.—*London Examiner.*

GRASSHOPPERS.

Billions of Them in the Yellowstone Country—An Old Vet's Story of What He Saw.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Arthur Templeton, an emaciated, debilitated, worn-out soldier, who has been tramping around after Indians for several years past, arrived in Chicago Saturday evening from Tongue river, with his discharge papers in his pocket. Templeton says he was reluctant to give up soldiering, which possessed a peculiar fascination for him; but he was so broken down in health that his services were no longer of any account to Uncle Sam, and his discharge followed as a matter of course. He was in the field all through the campaign of last year, but participated in no fighting of any account, though he was at the scene of the Custer massacre after its occurrence, and saw the fresh trenches in which the victims were laid by Reno's command.

Mr. Templeton tells a grasshopper story which smacks, at first blush, of the incredible, but which must nevertheless be true, since a man who had served his country well, and been honorably discharged, could hardly have acquired the habit of lying so soon after quitting the army. According to his account, the country south of the Yellowstone river is literally black with young 'hoppers. Off on the eastern slope of the Big Horn mountains is where they swarm the thickest. A detachment of cavalry belonging to Gen. Miles' command recently traveled for three days through the serried ranks of the infesting army of insects. The whole surface of the country looked like one huge grasshopper, so innumerable were the pests. They covered all the rocks; every tree, from the roots to the topmost branches, was black with them, clinging and hanging together in solid masses; rivulets were choked and dammed by the writhing, struggling, half-drowned millions, while the air as high up as the eye could discern was swarming with them. Once in a while a brisk gust of wind would set them in motion, and, rising from the ground *en masse*, they would dash into the faces of horses and riders, completely blinding them for the time being. These sudden uprisings frightened the animals, and frequently set them dashing and cavorting about in the wildest manner. Once the grasshoppers arose in such blinding and oppressive swarms that the horses plunged, kicked, laid down and rolled over, and several riders were unseated from their saddles and went groping about in the animated darkness, but fortunately escaped contact with the flying hoofs of the scared and bewildered Dobbins. At night the soldiers slept on soft, crawling, downy-like beds of grasshoppers, with a thick, warm covering of the same, in place of the vermin-infested army blankets. Strange to say, these grasshoppers had not devoured everything in the shape of vegetation, but had spared much of the grass and foliage. They seemed to be fasting, or waiting for the crops to mature in the States east of the Missouri. They were heading for the Missouri river, though their progress was slow, and they seemed rather to be maintaining a masterly inactivity, moving only when obliged to. It is the opinion of the officers in command of the detachment that, later in the season, this throng of insects will take to wing and devastate the maturing crops in the Northwestern States. They must have something to subsist on, and there is not enough vegetation in the Yellowstone region to afford them one good meal, if they should all get hungry at once.

How the Chinese and Philippine Islanders Exterminate the Pests—Stretching Nets, Burning Rubbish, Etc.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In March last a letter was dispatched from the *Tribune* office to a gentleman in Hong Kong asking him for information concerning the Chinese methods of destroying locusts. His answer, published below, gives an outline of the means employed, which may be operated efficaciously in the destruction of the grasshoppers with which the Western country has been for years afflicted. So far the only remedy devised has involved time and tedious labor, and it is doubtful if hauling a tarred iron drag over a field of 'hoppers will ever become general so as to rid the country of the pest. Mr. Souza has kindly forwarded some chilly seeds, which the *Tribune* holds in trust for farmers, who will be supplied on demand, as far as they will go:

HONG KONG, China, May 23, 1877.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th of March ultimo, requesting me to supply you with information regarding the method adopted by the Chinese for the extermination of locusts. I am glad to be able to inform you that the Chinese, from time immemorial, have always successfully destroyed these cursed vermin by means of nets thrown across their rice-fields. They also make large pyramids, at a distance of one *li* (a quarter of a mile) between each other, composed of all sorts of inflammable rubbish, with a quantity of dry chillies sulphur, and some tar. On the approach of a cloud of locusts the pyramids are all at once set on fire, and the dense smoke issuing therefrom soon makes the locusts alter their course, and very often, after a short pause in the air, turn backward and disappear, even against the current of the wind, if not too strong.

In the Philippines, where the plague is very prevalent, the natives have constantly a regular deposit of rubbish, dry leaves, etc., round their plantations, ready for the first alarm of the approaching danger. They also fire rockets at the cloud of locusts with good effect, and discharge fire-arms loaded with paddy. All locusts found in the fields are eagerly collected, cured and devoured by the natives, who consider them as one of the best delicacies. Under the name of *langosta* they are sold in all market towns in the Philippines.

The law forbidding the destruction of birds, and the periodical importation of large quantities of Chinese martins, which subsist entirely on young locusts, have contributed a great deal to the destruction of the insect in the Philippines.

Dry chilies may be obtained in any quantity from India at about 20 rupees a picul of 133⅓ pounds. I send you herewith some seeds, which, if planted in the beginning of summer, will bear fruit in three months. The smoke of the chilly will kill any insect.

As you will see in the accompanying number of the *China Mail*, I have ventilated the subject, and any further information obtained will be at once imparted to you. Thanking you for the opportunity granted to me to be useful to you, and with kind regards to our mutual friend, Mr. Lassen, I am, yours faithfully,

J. SOUZA.

An Honorable Senator.

The late ex-Senator Pratt was, while in Congress, the most punctilious of politicians. Two ladies whom he charitably assisted to posts in one of the departments combined to make and present to him a dressing-gown as an expression of their gratitude. When they came to him, bringing the completed garment, he took down from its shelf a volume containing a law forbidding a Congressman to receive gifts under such circumstances. The donors of the dressing-gown were abashed, but the Senator took the gown [illegible] and delicately intimated that, if they would allow him to pay for it, the matter could be adjusted, and he would be all the same very much obliged.

ALL SORTS.

TURNIPS cure hog cholera.

THE average length of life is 31 year

SACRAMENTO has established a chain-gang.

NEW HAVEN sells its 5 per cent. bonds at 105½.

HOUSE rents in Brooklyn never were so low as now.

WHEREVER American goods get a foothold they stick.

THE public library of Boston contains 314,265 volumes.

A BUST of Charles Francis Adams has been made by his son, John Adams.

ADVICE to too many people—How to make home happy—leave it.—*Punch.*

WALES, the heir to the throne, costs England $200,000 a year, and still he is in debt.

THE Bunker Hill Monument Association has elected Dom Pedro an honorary member.

THE King of Italy gets $2,850,000 a year, and, like Wales, he, too, is in debt and misery.

HARVARD gives warning that after this year her boat crew will row against no other college crew than Yale's.

BALTIMORE received a 435-pound turtle from North Carolina, and calls it the biggest one ever brought to that market.

THE lower lip of a baby starts in first and gets through with its part of the cry before the upper lip can get up its motion.

AN Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emeralder: "What is nothing?" he asked. "Shut your eyes and you'll see it."

COUNSEL.

Others will kiss you while your mouth is red.
  Beauty is brief. Of all the guests who come
While the lamp shines on flowers, and wine, and bread,
  In time of famine who will spare a crumb?
Therefore, oh, next to God, I pray you keep
  Yourself as your own friend, the tried, the true.
Sit your own watch—others will surely sleep.
  Weep your own tears. Ask none to die with you.
—*Appletons' for July.*

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's acceptance of the Spanish mission will not be permitted to sever his connection with Harvard University. The Trustees have refused to accept his resignation, preferring to fill the vacancy during his absence. It is understood that the mission was offered to Prof. Lowell in an autograph letter by President Hayes.

DURING the dividend periods of six months each, ending March 1 and Sept. 1, 1876, 806 national banks located in the States and principal cities of the Union charged off as losses the sum of $19,719,026.42, of which $6,879,759 occurred in New York city banks, $395,302 in Chicago banks, $1,398,873 in Boston banks, $876,207 in Baltimore banks, and $619,701 in New Orleans banks,

THE first submarine cable was that laid across the Strait of Dover, twenty-seven years ago. It parted next day, and the first working cable was laid, in 1851, on the same route. The network of cable has now extended so far that, when Asia is united to America by cabling the Pacific, the electric girdle around the world will be complete from east to west, as it now is between the north and south.

WHEN Frederick Douglass went to see his former master, Capt. Auld, the other day, Auld's son-in-law addressed the visitor as "Marshal Douglass." "No, no," expostulated the Marshal, "I am Marshal Douglass in Washington; here let me be Fred Douglass again." He said that he left Mr. Auld forty-one years ago, not because he loved Cæsar less, but because he loved Rome more.

THE value of bones imported annually into England to be used for fertilizing the land is computed to be $10,000,000. They are obtained from Russia, Germany, South America, and the United States. Throughout Great Britain bones are collected from every possible source of supply. So valuable are bones considered in Germany that a proverb there reads: "One ton of bone dust saves the importation of ten tons of German corn."

DEAD dogs are really an odd kind of merchandise; yet there is a firm in San Francisco which purchases at 50 cents each the dogs slaughtered at the city pound. The skins are removed and sold to the tanners, the hair is disposed of to the plasterers, and then the carcasses are thrown into a great boiler, and there kept until the bones are separated from the flesh, and these are sold to the sugar refiners. The grease that rises to the surface is made into cod-liver oil—at least so it is stated.

FISHERMEN in China are called fish catchers, and they make a living by drawing fish with their hands from the richly stocked lakes and rivers in the north of the kingdom. The fish catcher wades or swims in water only deep enough to enable him to touch his feet at will. He strikes the surface violently with his hands, scaring the fish to the bottom, then by keeping his feet moving he feels them in the mud, and dives and brings up his prey.

IRREVOCABLE.

Because it did not yield me shade enough,
  Because the time seemed long till fruit should be,
    I smote at root my flowering apple-tree;
It was the fairest tree in my scant grove,
And fell with little sound. I watched above
  And viewed it where it lay, content to see
    My fearful handiwork, and angrily
I shook its boughs, and plucked the leaves thereof;—
Poor leaves that never a deep shadow made,
  Yet were so fair! I dropped them, one by one;
    And then I wept, for what I cannot say,
  Unless my heart conjectured of some day
When I should stand alone, and no such shade
  Should interpose between me and the sun.
—*Philip Bourke Marston in Scribner for July.*

ENGLISH shippers and underwriters are becoming nervous over the frequent loss of vessels by spontaneous combustion of coal. Every year large numbers of coal-laden vessels are posted at Lloyds as missing, with all hands, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they have been burned in mid-ocean, and not a human being preserved to relate the causes. The figures show that 1,155 lives have been lost, and a tonnage of 80,000, representing 37,000 tons of coal, has been destroyed, through the spontaneous combustion of coal at sea.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent. ; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers. Take tea for instance : The advance on that article from the time it arraves in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced. our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccoes, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so flow that now they are as cheap as before the r We have a good tea at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 50	Valencia raisins per lb	6c
Half box " "	75	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
Coffee A.	12½	" " Good yellow	9c
" C.	11½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	8c		

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH ! FISH ! FISH !

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $1 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Mackerel, kits $1 00

Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound, Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fin Albums. Strereoscpes, Stereoscpic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Persoriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles prom ly attended to. Go and see his large stock

---

AS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs ; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND E CORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE !

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl ern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows :

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 10 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	1 25 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 41 "	2 41 "	[illegible]
Sedan	2 00 "	2 40 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 03 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 37 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 20 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 55 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 08 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 31 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kundallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 06 "
Waterloo	9 06 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	1 "	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	1 "	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nigt ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 46	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going Nort'.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm			
St. Louis	6 45			
Indianapolis	4.25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 00	5 13
Waterloo	11 56 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 58 pm		5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "		7 05	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "		7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "		7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "		9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 20 "		12 05	3 25a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "		4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "			
Saginaw	9 13			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			3 55p
Lansing	10 00 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 30 pm		7 18	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7 47	7 30
Reading	1 22 "		8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 48	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 31	9 38
Auburn Junction			1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "			10 35
Indianapolis	9 45 "			5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am			7 35
Louisville	8 30 am			10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 00pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 05
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 53	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 31
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 50	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 26	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	9 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 46	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 08	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 23	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 08	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 50
Columbia City	10 26	11 15	1 30
Colton's	10 43	11 42	2 20
Churubusco	10 58	12 00	2 55
La Otto	11 20	12 34pm	3 45
Cedar Creek	11 32	12 45	4 15
Auburn Junction	11 42	1 07	4 35
Auburn	11 48	1 15	4 50
Butler	12 25am	2 00	6 20

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	8 45pm	1 05pm	5 35pm
Mexico	8 18	12 49 m	4 47
Denver	8 07	11 40am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 35	3 50
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 28	10 35	1 30
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 24	1 06
Collamar	5 08	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 00	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 25
Collin's	4 24	8 57	9 40
Cherubusco	4 14	8 42	9 26
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 48
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 26
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 23	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 40	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible]tice and in good style.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli nated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov1 6w

---

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS.

In the best portion of Kansas and that part of it that has made the State so famous.

Go to Southeastern Kansas, 380,000 acres in the popular and wealthy counties of Lime, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee yet remain unsold and are now offered for sale by the Mo. River Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. company, at a low price, and on credit running through ten years at 7 per cent interest.

Excursion to Baxter Springs Cherokee Co., July 5th 1877. Fare round trip $25.00. Tickets good for 20 days, to return on any regular train. For further information call or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT, Land Agent, Auburn, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 19th, 1877. Number 29.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months,......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER,
GARRETT, - - INDIANA.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collections of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
4th Monday in Septamber	4th Monday in Sep.
1st Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample room on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs. TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel.] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

How a Chinaman Would Open Court.

There is a Joss House on the alley in the rear of the building on Kerney street, between Pine and California, in which is the room of the Nineteenth District Court. In order to prevent annoyance to the Court by noises in the Joss temple, an arrangement exists by which, on a certain sign with Chinese characters being hung out of a window at the alley, all gong business in the temple is suspended until the sign is hauled in. A chinaman, who speaks a modicum of English, and had heard the pompous declaration by which the Sheriff opens court to wit: "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! The Honorable, the District Court of the Nineteenth Judicial District is now to be open persuant to adjournment"—tried his talent at interpreting the sign above mentioned with the following result: "Hi-yah, hi-yah, hi-yah! Hm Dissick Court, nine, ten times, allee same open pretty soon in a jug."—Alta California.

◆

The Late D D. Pratt's Temptation

At the time of his death, ex-Senator D. D. Pratt was dictating an article for the Logansport Star, under the caption of "Personal Recollections." He had just described how, in 1833, he had carried on horsback, in a pair of saddle bags, $20,000 in gold from the old State Bank at Indianapolis to Lawrenceburg. He related how the voice of the tempter whispered in his ear just as he neared his destination. He said:

"There was a moment, a supreme and critical one, when the voice of the tempter penetrated my ear. It was the old tempter that sung in the ear of Eve.

"It was when I reached the crown of those imperial hill that overlook the Ohio River when approaching from the interior. This noble stream was the great artery of commerce at that day, before a railroad west of Massachusetts had been built. What a gay spectacle it presented, flashing in the bright sun light, covered with flatboats, rafts, and gaily painted steamers ascending and decending, and transporting their passengers in breif time to the Gulf of Mexico, the gate-way to all parts of the world. I had but to sell my horse and go aboard of these with my treasure, and I was absolutely beyond the reach of pursuit.

"There were no telegraphs then flashing intelligence by an agency more subtle than steam, and far out running it; no extradition treaties requiring foreign governments to return the felon.

"The world was before me, and at the age of twenty one, with feeble ties connecting me with those left behind, I was in possession of a fortune for those early days.

"I recall the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgment any longer. And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away over rivers and mountains, a thousand miles distant, in an humble farm-house, on a beach, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God."

"At this point,' says the Pharos, "his voice choked and his emotions overcame him. He said: 'We will finish this another time, Julia; read over what you have written.'

He put his head back on his chair and in a moment afterwards died without a struggle or a groan. The action of the heart, excited no doubt by the emotion, ceased, and instantaneous death followed.

Just as the church bells rang out their morning chimes that perfect June Sabbath his spirit went out to meet the spirit of his aged mother who, twenty-six years ago, went to dwell with the Savior she loved. The throb that caused his death was the swelling of his heart at the memory of her reading the Bible to him half a century before, and the recollection of which has for so many years, during youth and manhood, kept him from yielding to temptation.

What a blessed reward that mother has had in the life and death of her noble son, and what an incentive to all faithful mothers. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for after many days it shall return again to thee."

CABOOSE NUMBER FOUR.

Larry Hallan closed the windows of his caboose when the first drops of rain fell, and entered the depot for the purpose of getting a bite before going up. He was a young man of six and twenty, a thorough railroader, and a favorite with his superiors. It was rumored that he would soon leave the road to take unto himself a wife, and one who was high over had said when he heard the report:

"That's the way it has been going with us. When a man can't be spared, he gets married, and bids us farewell for a humdrum life. Wish we could break up Hallan's foolish match; we can't spare the boy!"

But Larry kept his own counsels concerning his future actions, and smiled when the words of the bachelor road master reached his ears.

"It's going to rain,' said the restaurateur to Larry, as he cracked the shells of two hard boiled eggs on the counter.

"Big drops are coming down now,' repled the caboose conductor. "We will have a lonely run of it. Mansfield is not going up to-night I guess.

Mansfield was a commercial drummer whom Larry often carried up the road to Pemberton.

"Haven't seen him about yet. Don't think he is in the place.'

Larry ate a moment in silence and then spoke again.

"Any news?'

"Nothing in particular, only that Dirck Waterman has been put in jail here. They talked so strongly about lynching him over in Xenia, that the authorities, fearing for his life, were obliged to remove him. They lodged him in jail here one day last week, and he is as docile as a kitten. I guess he'll get a long term, but, as for hanging—that's out of the question; a bad man seldom gets his just dues nowadays. No reflection on judge meeker, Larry.'

"Of course not, Charles,' replied Larry. "Justice seems to sleep. But she will awake before long; then look out. But our jail is not over strong, I understand.'

"That's so, but it will hold Dirck Waterman. He is afraid to trust himself at large in a country where his face and crimes are so well known, and I assure you, Larry, that he is content to remain in jail.'

Larry Hallan finished his late lunch, and took the cigar that the restaurateur handed over the counter with his compliments.

Then, with an enterchange of good nights, the men separated.

On the track just without the station stood the train destined for Pemberton, a town of importance thirty-six miles up the road. The "make up" comprised six freight cars, not heavily loaded, and was the lightest train that Larry had ever been called to run.

"We've got a feather train to-night,' the engineer said to him, with a smile. "We could run into Pemberton before the passenger run out, but I suppose we'll have to switch as usual at Peterson's.'

"Certainly,' returned Larry. "We have waited on that old switch in the rain before to-night. Mebbe it will clear off.'

"Not in twenty minutes,' grumbled Kyle, the engineer, and a moment later the great iron wheels began to revolve.

Larry sat down in the caboose and freshened the fire; then he folded his arms and leaned back against the side of the car.

The speed of the train was gradually increasing, and he could see the lights in many windows, when the door opened, and a man, dripping wet, and with a ferocious look walked in.

The young freight conductor started and a pallor crept over his face when he looked into the blood-shot eyes of the man who might prove one of the wickedest passengers a conductor ever carried. The wet garments worn by the man hightened his ill appearance, and his cleanly shaven face could not conceal the shadow of a once black beard.

Larry thought he might recognize his passenger if the beard had remained, and he began to conjecture whom he might be.

"Bad night,' the man said, throwing himself upon a cushion opposite Larry.

That voice startled the conductor and betrayed his visitor.

The former now knew that he sat face to face with Dirck Waterman, the man whose diabolical crime had shocked the State. Waterman, a short time prior to his arrest, had been discharged from the service of a well-known line of railway. Exasperated with his deserved treatment, he deliberately obstructed the track one mad October night, and hurled a train down a steep embankment into a rocky gorge. Many persons were killed outright by the catastrophe, other maimed for life, and the revenge of one man satiated.

He was apprehended by the sheriff and sent to jail, there to await his trial. The people of Xenia determined to take the law into their own hands. They attacked the jail, but the sheriff and his deputies baffled them by conveying the prisoner by a secret post to Piqua, a town in an adjoining county.

The voice of Larry Hallan's unexpected passenger told him that he was Dirck Waterman, who had without doubt lately escaped from the county jail.

"It is, indeed, a bad night,' Larry answered. "Where are you going?'

"To Pemberton. You run very slowly.'

"We are in no hurry; we switch at Peterson's for the down passenger.'

"Couldn't you get to Pemberton before she moved out?'

'Don't know; never tried it.'

"Well, we'll try it to-night,' said Waterman quickly, and the next instant Larry was in his grasp.

The young conductor struggled manfully, but without avail. The murderer's strength was to great for him, and he soon found himself helpless on the floor of the caboose, and bound with ropes which he had purchased for use in the car the day before.

"I'm going to take you through like lightning,' said Dirck Waterman, looking down upon his victim with triumph. "I've got friends in Pemberton, you see, and they'll be uncommon glad to look into my phiz again. I'm sure you can't move, and if I didn't know that you're going to marry Anne Clark some day, may I be accursed if I wouldn't treat you to a bullet. They gave me this in Piqua—my friends did,' and he thrust his shining revolver into Larry's face as he spoke. "Oh! you see a fellow must be uncommon bad to lose all his friends.'

The young conductor said nothing but looked up into the devilish face of the man who stood over him.

"I'm going forward to hurry Tom up, said Waterman, and with a mock bow of departure the villian left the caboose, closing the door after him.

The silence that seemed to fall about Larry was dreadful. He did not hear the rumble of the cars, nor the patter of the rain on the roof and against the windows. The silence of death seemed to hang over him, and he waited for the pistol shot that should slay Tom Kryle at his post. He knew that the villain was a thorough engineer, and believed that he would not hesitate to slay Tom and take his place on the engine.

Of course he could not see the cunning man creeping over the sticks of wood on the tender, nor catch the gleam of the revolver in his hand.

Tom Kyle was at his post, and his fireman dozed on his accostomed seat. The rain had slacked up a little, and the engineer of the train had opened the door.

Suddenly he heard a voice that seemed to come from the tender.

"Faster! don't switch at Peterson's!'

Tom Kyle turned in an instant, and saw the face that glanced at him from above the wood. And at the same time he saw the revolver that covered his heart.

"I want you to obey me,' said Dirck Waterman, "I am a dangerous man, and will do dangerous things. We must get to Pemberton before the passenger train starts out. You can do it, Tom Kyle. Now to work at once. I can see the gauge from here. If you don't obey me, I'll drop you in your tracks, and feed the boiler with your carcass. Now let us go faster.'

Tom Kyle was pale when he turned from the desperate man. He doubted his ability to run into Pemberton before the ten o'clock passenger departed. Already they had traversed a good part of the run, and the switch was not far off. But the engineer knew the man who was dealing with him, and he thought of his young wife far down the road. He thought, too, of Larry, and wondered if waterman hadn't slain him in caboose number four.

The speed of the train visibly increased until it seemed to fly like an arrow over the dark road.

"Faster!' yelled Dirck Waterman, and Tom Kyle clenched his teeth, and threw more power into the limbs of the iron monster. His fireman, appalled at the speed of the train, crouched in one corner of the little engine-room, powerless to feed the furnace, and weak as a child.

On, on, at the rate of a mile a minute, till the lights of Pemberton became visible! As the engine rounded a curve which had hidden the city from sight, a dark form dropped from a car lightly upon the tender.

Dirck Waterman did not see it, so intiently was he watching the engineer, still covered by his revolver. The man—for man the object was—crept forward, and the light of the stars fell upon an iron rod that glistened in his hands.

He stopped a few feet behind the rascal and raised his nevel weapon—the poker belonging to the caboose stove. The next instant it decended with crashing force upon Waterman's unprotected head, and he fell forward with a smothered groan and lay at Tom Kyle's feet.

"Slack! slack!' cried the victor, springing from the tender. Slack, for Heaven's sake. The passenger is moving out! Don't you hear her?'

The engineer did not need the command, for his hands were already on the lever, and when the train stood still, quivering like a leaf, twenty feet did not lie between her and the down train loaded with passengers.

Dirck waterman was found to be quite dead, and the people said he had met the fate he so richly merited. I am sure that none who knew his crimes mourned his loss.

Larry Hallan had managed to free his hands by serving the cords by means of a nail in the floor of the caboose, and his knife had completed his liberty. I am sure that the speed of the train at the moment of Waterman's death is the fastest on record, and Larry was wont to declare that the wheels did not seem to touch the rails.

Shortly after the adventure he left Caboose No. 4, wedded his sweetheart, and returned to the road promoted the conductorship of a magnificent passenger train. To this day he often tells his wife how near she came losing him on the wild night of Dirck Waterman's escape from jail.

◆

A Game at Dreaming.

When Sir William Johnson was Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Mohawk Valley, in 1755, one of his staunchest friends was the old Mohawk Sachem, Hendrick. Sir William had great confidence in the old chief's judgement, and seldom made a move against the hostile Indians and French without consulting him. 'If they are to fight they are too few; if they are to be killed they are too many, was his laconic response to Johnson's question touching the propriety of sending out a small body of men which he had organized against an expected invasion.

On a certain occasion Sir William was unpacking a large box of clothing which he had just received from England. Henderick chanced to be present and was particularly attracted by a richly embroidered old coat which he saw brought forth and shaken out in its glittering splendor of gold lace and gilded buttons and bright silk facing. The old Indian's eyes sparkled, and he could scarcely keep his hands off the coveted prize. But he held back and held his peace for a time.

On the following morning, however, the chief waited upon the governor for a purpose, as was evident from the intensity of his look.

'Sir William,' said he with wide open eyes and a general expression of wonder, 'me had a great dream last night. Me dream that you say to me 'Good Henderick, you have been my friend, and now I will reward you.'—And you gave me the new coat with the bright gold on it, that came in the box.'

The baronet reflected for a few moments, and then finally said:

'It is true, Hedrick, you have been my friend. The coat is yours.'

The chief went away fairly beside himself with delight.

A few days after that, said Sir William to his dusky friend:

'Hendrick, I had a dream last night.'

'Ah! And what did my white brother dream?'

'I dreamed that you took me by the hand and said to me 'Sir William Johnson, you have been my true friend, and I will give you proof of my great love for you,' and you gave me the tract of land on the Great River and Canada Creek,' describing a square territory embracing nearly one hundree thousand acres of choice land.

The old chieftain was for a little while utterly confounded. This was the fairest portion of his domain. But he was not to be out done in generosity.

'My pale face brother,' he at length said, 'the land is yours.'

And after a pause he added, with a significant nod:

'Sir William, we don't dream any more. You dream to big for me.'

The title of the land was confirmed to Sir William by the British Government and called 'Royal Grant.' The land was north of the Mohawk, and lay mostly in what is Herkimer county N. Y.

A Man who Says he Doesn,t Sleep.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The man who does not sleep, Saunders, now resides near this place. Some time in 1861 or 1863 enlisted in the Fourth West Virginia Volunteers. For several years he had not slept at all, so he says. but it becoming known directly in camp that he made such pretensions, it aroused the curiosity of many of the men and officers and they set a watch upon him. I am told by a Colonel that he and many others lost a great many nights' sleep in endeavoring to entrap Saunders, but during th e whole time that he remained a member of the Fourth he was never caught asleep. He stood guard night after night, and week after week, paid by sleepy-headed soldiers to take their turns but never was caught napping. He hauled coal several weeks in succession, only stoppeng long enough to eat and change hourses, and ploughed in the fields with five or six stalwart men until he wore them out completely, but never seemed to tire. During the year 1863, I think it was, he went to Philadelphia and was examined by the leading physicians of the country. They sat up with him in relays of five, night and day, and kept up an almost constant stream of conversation with him and at the termination of twenty-nine days discharged him with a certificate, but could give no explanation of this freak of nature. Many stories of the untiring energy and activity of this man are told, and all agree who know him that this antipode of Rip Van Winkle is the most sleepless man they ever met. Mr. Saunders is now about fifty-six years of age, and says that he has not known what sleep is for eighteen years. He himself cannot account for it, as he says the change in his physical organization occured within three days, and that he never was sick in his life, and took medicine but once, and that was when he had a catarrh, about three years ago. He is a hale, hearty man, and bids fair to live many years yet. He is conscientiously opposed to making a display of himself, or no doubt would long ago have been before the public as one of the human curiosites of the world.

The Silver Dollar.

Louisville Journal.

The truth of history will bear us out in the declaration that this Government has been run since the close of the war in the special interests of the bondholders. We need go back no further than the act of 1869, which pledged the public faith that 6-20 bonds shall be paid in coin. These bonds, by the law creating them, were to be paid in greenbacks. So said Thaddeus Stevens, the great Mongul of the Radical party in the House of Representatives, who reported the bill. So said John Sherman, the present Secretary of the Treasury. So said Oliver P. Morton, and so said a Republican committee in the Senate of the United States. But within thirty days after the inauguration of General Grant a Radical Congress, composed of two thirds majority, violated the contract between the bondholders and the people. How much money was paid to secure this iniquitous legislation is not likely to become an open secret. Certain it is that the people were swindled and the rich bondholders made much richer.

The act of 1873 demonetizing silver was crowded into some financial bill and passed through Congress without attracting the attention of those who were not parties to the fraud upon the great public. It must be evident to the mind of the reader that the authors of this rascally legislation were either bondholders themselves or their paid instruments. This act destroys the legal tender character of specie for debts exceeding the sum of five dollars, and it makes all the bonds of the United States payable exclusively in gold.

The Democratic House of Representatives passed a bill at their last session, restoring the specie dollar to the place it occupied for eighty years and making it a legal tender for all debts public and private, except the interest on our funded debt. The bill went to the Committee on Finance, of which John Sherman was chairman. This gentleman, said Judge Thurman the other day at Columbus, smothered in committee, and thereby prevented its passage by that body. It is now said in letters and dispatches from Washington that Sherman is in favor of restoring the silver dollar to the people, but is against paying anything to the bondholders but gold. Here we are half inclined to inquire how many bonds does the Hon. Secretary himself possess in his own right?

The act of 1875, fixing the first day of January, 1879, for the resumption of specie payments, was a political and not a financial bill. It was passed by the party leaders to prevent a rupture in their ranks and bridge over the Presidential canvass.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Keesville (N. Y.) National Bank was robbed a few night ago by eight masked burglars, who bound and gagged the watchman, and blew the vault and safe open. The bank loses $15,000 and depositors about $60,000.

The steamer J. H. Camden recently exploded one of her boilers between Parkersburg and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river. The pilot and three deck-hands were killed, and four others of the crew slightly injured.

An enormous copper lode has been discovered at Milan, N. H.... The office of T. B. Frothingham, of Boston, was recently robbed of a trunk containing $18,000 worth of bonds.

THE WEST.

Reports from the scene of the Indian war in Idaho state that Capt. Perry's command had been surprised by a party of savages. One officer, ten soldiers and two citizens were killed, and the entire command narrowly escaped total annihilation. Troops are being rapidly hurried forward, and it is believed the hostiles will be whipped into submission before many days.... The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions instructing the delegates of that body to the National Board of Trade to memorialize Congress in favor of postponing the date of resumption of specie payment.

A destructive fire recently visited the town of Del Norte, Col. Two blocks of business houses were burned, involving a loss of $200,000.

The town of Pensaukee, Wis., situated on Green Bay, was recently visited by a frightful tornado, which carried death and destruction in its track. Though lasting but a few moments, its effects were terrible in the extreme, leaving the village, which was but a moment before a flourishing lumbering town, a stricken and wrecked place. Six persons were killed outright, and some twenty wounded—some, it is thought, fatally.... The band of highwaymen who have infested the road between Cheyenne and Deadwood, robbing stage coaches, bids fair to be broken up. Three of them have been arrested, and soldiers are in pursuit of the others.

Chicago elevators contain 427,264 bushels of wheat; 1,877,839 bushels of corn; 303,059 bushels of oats; 58,203 bushels of rye and 97,951 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,764,315 bushels, against 3,368,018 bushels at this period last year.... The Directors of the German National Bank of St. Louis, finding that the business of the institution does not pay expenses, have concluded to close the bank and place its accounts in the hands of an assignee.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* prints telegrams from thirty points in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, which report grasshoppers in large numbers flying with the wind. In Minnesota the 'hoppers are flying north, only a few alighting at the points heard from. In the main the 'hoppers are doing no damage. Farmers are encouraged with the crop prospects.

THE SOUTH.

There has been a smart bit of war and some bloodshed down in Carter county, Ky. A band of outlaws and horse-thieves had been lording it over the people of that section for a long time, until one day the law-abiding citizens got mad and concluded to put a stop to their depredations. They got out warrants for the arrest of the ring leaders, four brothers named Underwood. The latter took refuge in a cabin, barricaded themselves and bid defiance to their would-be captors. After a siege of seventeen days, during which time an almost constant fusilade was kept up between besieged and besiegers, the outlaws were starved into submission. One of the Underwoods was killed and two others wounded during the siege. The militia are now up in arms, and propose to arrest or clean out the whole band of outlaws, numbering upward of 150.

A desperate fight recently occurred fifty-two miles from San Antonio, Texas, between a band of thirty-five highwaymen and twenty men who were escorting a specie train from Chihuahua to San Antonio. Several of the robbers were killed and wounded and the others put to flight. Two of the escort were killed and several others wounded.

WASHINGTON.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that the President is so well satisfied that there is no further need of troops in the South that he will shortly direct the issuing of orders to withdraw all troops from that section, except such as may be necessary for garrison duty. The troops so withdrawn will be either transferred to service in the West or sent to the Rio Grande.

Lieut. Bullis, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, lately struck the trail of a band of thieving Indians near the Rio Grande, in Texas, pursued them across the river into Mexico, attacked and drove them into the mountains. A large number of horses which the savages had stolen were recaptured and restored to the rightful owners. A full report of the affair has been made to the authorities at Washington, and the President and others in high official station express themselves gratified at the success of the affair.... The receipts from distilled spirits from all sources the last fiscal year were $57,700,000, against $56,462,000 for the year 1876.

It is announced at the Treasury Department that gold that has lost in value from natural abrasion in circulation will be received at the treasury by weight. This would involve a loss to depositors of not exceeding ten cents on eagles or double eagles.

A meeting of white and black citizens of the region in South Carolina known as the scene of the Ellenton riot last fall has been held with a view to restore peace and harmony. Resolutions were unanimously adopted looking to a cessation of race trouble and to a dropping of pending prosecutions in the State and Federal courts.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin State Greenback Convention met at Portage on the 4th of July. Gen. Sam. Cary and several other prominent greenbackers from abroad were present. E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor. The remaining offices were filled as follows: Lieutenant Governor, E. H. Benton, of Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, Joseph H. Osborn, of Winnebago county; State Treasurer, William Schwartz, of Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, President Steele, of Appleton University; Attorney General, Emory Hayden, of Wood county.... The Cabinet at Washington has been devoting its attention to the question whether the Federal officeholders of Wisconsin can call the State Convention without violating the President's civil-service order. It having been shown to their satisfaction that four-fifths of the State Committee are Federal officeholders, and that there is no provision for their resignation except to the convention when assembled, it was decided that under the circumstances the call could be made, but the expectation was expressed that the officeholders would resign their political positions on the meeting of the convention.... A Washington dispatch says: "The indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board is looked upon as an affair of a good deal of political importance. The friends of the administration are very indignant, and are evidently somewhat disturbed at the possible effect of this proceeding upon public sentiment in the North."

A New York reporter has interviewed ex-Gov. Tilden, and extracted from him the information that he (Tilden) is going to Europe with a view to raising enough to build the East Side elevated railroad; that he will not contest the Presidency, and that he has withdrawn from politics.

The Iowa State Greenback Convention met at Des Moines on the 11th inst. and nominated the following ticket by acclamation: For Governor, Daniel P. Stubbs, of Jefferson county; for Lieutenant Governor, J. H. McCreary, of Woodbury; for Supreme Judge, John Porter, of Hardin; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard, of Davis county. Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the specie resumption act and the abandonment of the policy of contraction; the abolition of national banks and the issue of legal-tender paper money by the Government, receivable for all dues; the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the Government, and for all other debts, public and private; the equitable taxation of all property without favor or privilege; the repeal of all class legislation; that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance; the reduction of officers and salaries to the end that there may be less taxes; opposing all subsidies by the State or general Government; indorsing the principle of railroad legislative control; and commending every honest effort for the furtherance of civil-service reform.

The convention called in Georgia to revise the State Convention met at Atlanta last week.... Ex-President Grant and Ben Wade are put down "by authority" as indorsing the President's policy.

The Mississippi Republican State Committee announce that, in their belief, it is inexpedient to hold a State convention and nominate a Republican State ticket this year.

GENERAL.

The danger of a collision between the American and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, which at one time seemed threatening, has disappeared, at least for the present. Gen. Ord and Gen. Travino, the Mexican commander, after consulting together, have arrived at a full understanding. Travino asks only that Texas filibusters be restrained from crossing into Mexico, and Ord promises such restraint, at the same time notifying Travino that the United States forces will follow the Indians anywhere.

One Col. Boulden has brought suit against the United States to obtain possession of Mare Island, in San Francisco harbor, now used by the Government as a navy yard. The plaintiff alleges the title of the United States to the island, which was originally a Mexican grant, is unsound, and that he holds the only valid title.

Fatal accidents: Mrs. Eliza O'Connell, wife of Charles O'Connell, with her child, and Mrs. Mary M. O'Connor, wife of Thomas B. O'Connor, and her two children, were drowned at Baton Rouge, La., while attempting to cross the river in a skiff.... A 16-year-old daughter of J. G. Brierly, of Osborne county, Kan., was missed by her parents. After several hours' hunt the girl was found wandering about in a crazy condition, and, on examination, it was discovered that she had been badly bitten in several places by a rattlesnake. She died in a short time in great agony.... Five persons—Ira Davis, Mrs. Jonah Davis, Mrs. Ira Wakefield, Mrs. Eugene Brown and Miss Nellie Lacy—were killed near Greenfield, Mass., by a locomotive, while attempting to drive across the track in a carriage.... Miss Kate Kelley, an estimable young lady of Decatur, Ill., was stung in the mouth by a bee, and so rapidly did the poison take effect that she was dead in eight minutes.... A heartrending catastrophe occurred in a coal mine near Wheatland, Pa., last week. The miners had been hauling the coal out by a locomotive using soft coal. On the day of the accident anthracite coal was ordered to be burned in the engine. The result was most disastrous. The mine was soon filled with the gas escaping from the hard coal, and six or eight men were smothered to death. Many others were rescued in a half-dead condition.

It is reported that the insurance money will rebuild the burned town of St. John, N. B., and that the sufferers have been amply provided for by the donations of other cities.

The city of Montreal, Canada, was the scene of a most disgraceful riot on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. A ruffian assaulted a woman wearing an orange lily, and a young man interfered to protect her. The latter was set upon by a crowd and roughly handled. He fled from his assailants, and while attempting to escape into a building was shot down, pierced by three or four bullets. During the melee upward of twenty shots were fired, and, in addition to the killing of the man noted, four other men and one woman were wounded. The wildest excitement prevailed in the city, and the wonder is that the riot did not assume more formidable proportions, for the police were utterly impotent, and did nothing toward suppressing the emeute. In the other cities and towns of Canada and throughout the United States the day was celebrated by the Orangemen without serious disturbance; there were also extensive celebrations throughout Ireland, unattended by violence or disorder.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Russian accounts confirm the reports of disasters to the Russian arms in Asia.... A correspondent at Rustchuk telegraphs that no important action is expected on the Danube until the Russians have established depots of supplies on the southern side of the river and prepared everything for an advance.... It is officially announced that the Russian losses in the crossing of the Danube at Sistova were 300 killed and 400 wounded.... Thirty thousand Turkish troops have been sent to reinforce the army in Armenia.... The 120,000 Russians who have crossed the Danube at Sistova embrace 20,000 cavalry and 250 cannon. These forces have been divided into three bodies, the principal of which is marching on Rustchuk, and the other two toward the Balkans and Nikopolis respectively.

The military situation on the Danube is thus sketched by a correspondent: The Turks have changed front and faced to the westward since the Russians' entrance into Bulgaria. The Russians are deploying, with their left flank resting on the Danube, to face the Turkish line from Rustchuk to Shumla. When this movement is completed a general battle may be expected, unless the Turks fall back to the Balkans, or the Russians mask the whole quadrilateral and turn it by passing the Balkans. The Russian forces coming through the Dobrudscha are approaching the rear of the Turkish Rustchuk and Shumla line.

The Sultan recently, at a private audience, declared to Mr. Layard, the British representative, that he would not guarantee protection to the Christians if the Russians continue to excite rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor.... The Roumanians are preparing to bridge the Danube for the purpose of crossing their army into Bulgaria.... The Turks are reputed to be committing atrocities in Bosnia which surpass in horror the butcheries in Bulgaria which occurred a year ago this spring. Unarmed and inoffensive peasants, men and women, have been slaughtered in their fields, in their huts, in the streets of villages, their bodies mutilated by the Turkish soldiery, and their heads cut off and carried away as trophies.... Advices from Asia report that a Russian column has been defeated in an attempt to enter Ardanutsch, and driven back on Ardahan, where a great concentration of Russian troops is proceeding.

The reported collapse of the Russian campaign in Asia is fully confirmed.... The Russians have retired from the neighborhood of Kars, and are marching toward Alexandropol, without fighting. Moukhtar Pasha has entered Kars. The Russian left wing has been driven across the Russian frontier, pursued by Ismail Pasha.... Austrian papers publish shocking accounts of atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks after the regulars had evacuated the Dobrudscha. A Constantinople dispatch confirms these reports, and states that "complete anarchy prevails beyond the lines of the contending armies. Bulgarian and Circassian Tartars are murdering each other indiscriminately.".... A Berlin dispatch says that at their last interview Lord Russell, the British Envoy, informed Prince Bismarck that England would under no condition whatever suffer the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck replied that he considered the occupation of Constantinople the best way to obtain the purposes for which the war was commenced.

The abandonment of the line of the Jantra by the Turks causes some surprise in European military circles. The war correspondent of the London *Times* says "it shows either utter helplessness or else a very deep-laid plan, that they should have neglected the brilliant opportunities afforded them of meeting the Russians to advantage.".... The Russian Twelfth and Thirteenth army corps have been constituted the army of Rustchuk, and are destined for the siege of that fortress, with the Czarowitch as Commander-in-Chief.

Ships filled with stones have been sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the Danube, to prevent the Turkish iron-clads from forcing a passage up the river.... An attempt was made by the Russians the other day to take Rustchuk by storm, under cover of a heavy bombardment, but, after two hours of hard fighting, the assaulting party was repulsed.... The Turkish commanders of Sistova, Tirnova and Osman-Bazar, who were successively surprised by the Russians, have been summoned to Constantinople, where they will be tried by court-martial and probably shot.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Mexican capital is greatly disturbed about the instructions given to Gen. Ord for the suppression of brigandage on the Rio Grande. It seems to be considered a direct blow at the dignity and independence of the country. The official newspapers assail the American Government, charging it viciously with violating treaties and of international law, and seeking pretexts for territorial aggrandizement.... In the House of Commons, the other day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said the object of sending the Mediterranean fleet to Besika bay was that it is, and would be, a convenient station. The position was central, enabling the commander to communicate easily with the Ambassador at Constantinople and the Government.

The Khedive of Egypt has placed his fleet at the disposal of Turkey.... Gen. Grant arrived in Brussels on the 7th inst., and on Sunday the 8th dined with the King of Belgium.

Constantinople is reported to be under a reign of terror. A cable dispatch says that "great crowds of desperate and lawless soldiery fill the public places. Bands of Circassians and Zebeks range at will about the city, robbing and murdering with impunity. The streets are given up to these outlaws after nightfall, and all the public resorts and respectable cafes are closed at sundown. The Italian Vice Consul has been forcibly robbed of a horse, and severely injured by Circassians. Two attempts have been made to force an entrance to the English Club."

The British Government has informed the Porte that the blockade of the Black sea is not binding, being ineffective.

The endeavors of Servia to obtain a loan in Paris have been unsuccessful, and the agent has gone to London. If he fails to procure a loan there, he will proceed to Amsterdam and Berlin.... The British fleet which is concentrating at Besika bay consists of 24 vessels, mostly heavy ironclads, with 150 of the enormous guns now largely used on British war ships, and 7,000 or 8,000 men.... The Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria will have a consultation on the 8th of August.... Much commotion has been produced in English aristocratic circles by the elopement of Lady Ernest Tempest with Mr. Hungerford.

The new United States 4-per-cents are selling in London at a price equivalent to par in gold in this country.

The Silver Report.

A Washington correspondent says that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Silver Commission, has practically compiled his report, and will be ready to submit it to Congress immediately upon its assembling in October. The report is an extremely long document. It attempts to cover the whole question of silver as a circulating medium from the earliest times. It is very forcibly in favor of the remonetization of silver. The report argues that silver has always been an important factor in the monetary transactions of all nations, and has always borne the same relative value as gold, and that the passage of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver was characterized by extraordinary lack of information as to the effect that such an act would produce. In connection with the consideration of the silver question the report discusses the obligations of the Government in the payment of United States bonds. The position assumed by the commission in their report is that the act of 1870 is a contract under which all subsequent loans have been issued. In order, however, that there should be no doubt as to the specific coin in which these bonds were to be paid, the act stipulates that they must be paid in coin of the United States of the standard value at that time; so that whatever legislation might subsequently be had which would depreciate the value of gold or silver, it would be the duty of the Government to pay in gold or silver coin at the standard value of 1870, even if obliged to strike coin of the standard value of that date in order to meet its obligations for the redemption of these bonds.

England's Attitude.

The Chicago *Times*, in announcing the fact that the English Mediterranean squadron had been dispatched to Besika bay, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, says: "There can be no misunderstanding the hostile feeling which dictates this movement, and it is not difficult to imagine the Premier's object in seizing the moment of the passage of the Danube for placing an English fleet within a few hours' voyage of Constantinople. Disgusted and disappointed at the sudden subsidence of the war feeling in England, and fearing that his opportunity for forcing the country into the struggle is rapidly passing away, he has sent the fleet to the Dardanelles for the purpose of extracting from Russia an indignant protest. This remonstrance, he reasons, may come in terms that will be offensive to English pride; and out of the irritation consequent upon it he hopes to re-establish some show of popularity for his policy, and perhaps to work the sluggish English blood into a passionate heat that will bring him the support he desires for an immediate declaration of war. He is likely to be disappointed. Until the Balkans are passed, the presence of the fleet at Besika bay will involve no practical consequences. The ships may as well lie there as at Corfu. But if they should pass the Dardanelles when the Russians force their way through the mountains, the act would be almost equivalent to a declaration of war. It is not likely that the prudent majority of the Cabinet will permit the Russia-hating Premier to go to that extreme."

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

It is interesting to note that the first contract for railroad iron to be delivered at Rio Janeiro, since the revival in Brazil, has been received by an American house.

An establishment in St. Louis cans from 2,000 to 7,000 beeves daily. Part of this is exported to Europe, and an agent has now gone to Russia to obtain an army contract.

Among the queer things of commerce is the fact that beef, copper and so many other commodities which are sent from the United States to England sell for lower prices in England than they do here. The facts in regard to copper are peculiar. The exportation now amounts to 16,000,000 pounds annually, and the product sells in London from 2½ to 5 cents a pound cheaper than here.

The war furore in Europe sent large quantities of wheat to England, and the accumulation has resulted in unsettling prices there. The *Mark Lane Express*, however, says that the demands of the country will absorb all the available wheat in sight before the next harvest. Considering that the grain crop this year will not be excessive, and that the war is certain to last until harvest time at least, the outlook is a promising one for the sale of the surplus of the United States this year by the farmers at better prices than they got in 1876-7.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States during the month of May, 1877, and for the six months ended the same compared with the corresponding period of 1876. The exports of cotton goods during the eleven months ended May 31, 1877, were 57,818,647 yards, valued at $4,989,618, as against 44,279,405 yards, valued at $3,729,316, in 1876. Other cotton goods, to the value of $647,952, were also exported during the six months ended May 31, 1877, as compared with $435,383 in 1876.

From the annual statistics of the trade and production of iron and steel some remarkable facts are apparent. The price of the metals has never before been so low in this country. The decline of value since January, 1873, has been 59 per cent. on the price of pig iron, 53 per cent. as to refined bars, 60 per cent. as to Bessemer steel rails, and 56 per cent. on best iron rails. The consumption of these metals by the industries of the country has not, however, declined in any similar proportion. The lowest point of depression in the business of building railroads was reached in the latter half of 1875.

From forty-nine of the larger cotton-manufacturing corporations of New England the Boston *Advertiser* has obtained some interesting figures. These corporations make nearly one-third (30 per cent.) of all the cotton goods made in the Northern States, their annual consumption averaging about 385,000 bales. In the first six months of 1876 they worked up 86,739,805 pounds of cotton. In the first six months of the present year they worked up 89,238,942 pounds. As the quality of the crop of 1876-7 was much better than that of the season before, the *Advertiser* thinks it safe to assume that these figures represent an increase (in pounds) of 5 per cent. in the quantity of goods turned out. These goods have found a market; there is no large accumulation on hand, and the demand is perceptibly improving. If prices can be kept down this summer, the *Advertiser* thinks autumn will find the New England mills unable to keep up with their orders.

The President's Mexican Policy.

The President was asked what he thought of Blaine's Woodstock speech, attacking the Mexican policy of the administration. He replied that he had not found time yet to read it. When told that the ex-Speaker intimated that the disavowal of annexation plans by the administration might be an evidence that such plans were secretly cherished, he replied that he had never been accustomed to that way of dealing with individuals or with public questions, and did not think he should begin now. There was nothing secret or underhanded in his Mexican policy. The administration found that Mexico was not able to keep back her thieves and bandits from crossing the Rio Grande and killing and robbing our citizens. At all events, Mexico had failed to do so. It was the duty of this Government to protect its citizens against these raids. He was confident that the conservative element of the country would justify the course determined upon. Nothing hostile to Mexico or detrimental to her interests was intended. As to annexing any part of the Mexican territory, there was no thought of it. We did not want any more territory in that direction if offered as a gift. His idea was that we had all the territory we could manage already. If he were disposed, however, to disregard the Scriptural injunction against coveting his neighbor's possessions, he should look northward rather than southward. Should the day come when the Canadians manifested a wish for annexation to the Union, then a desire of territorial extension in that direction might be a proper addition on the part of the American people. As to Mexico, he was disposed to agree with leading Mexicans who talked with him lately, that to annex any of her territory would not only be of no benefit to us, but would be a positive calamity. The Texan people, he seemed to think, ought to have a better comprehension of the question than others from their proximity to Mexico.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Joseph Seligman's Rise.

Mr. Joseph Seligman, the banker, is the lion of the hour, even that of the tribe of Judah. He is a man of great wealth, great liberality; entertains with marked hospitality; is a man of distinguished business talent, and of great probity. He is one of the Syndicate, director in many banks, Vice-President of the Union League, and in religion is a radical, being a leading member of Prof. Adler's congregation. His history, as told by those who know him well, is an interesting one. He came from Germany, and landed on our docks all unknown and penniless. His first job was to carry a valise up the wharf. He invested the coin earned in some papers; out of the profits of his papers he purchased a small stock of goods, which he carried around in a tray. He established a route, sold articles at a fair price, and those who traded with him once traded with him again. The spirit of thrift, industry and integrity, which marked his earlier tradings, has followed him through life. He has acquired a great fortune, and is one of the most honored men in New York.—*New York Correspondent.*

A Lover of Little Children.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives an interesting account of a noble woman's work among the poor of the English metropolis. She has chosen a special field for her labor, directed in her choice by a mother's grief and guided by motherly sympathy. Some years ago the Countess Ebersburg—the lady in question—lost her two children, and her morbid grief manifested itself in a longing to study the statistics of infant mortality throughout the kingdom. She found that 200,000 children under 5 years of age die annually in England, and that a per cent. of the victims might be saved with ordinary care. As her own home was desolate she determined to do something to save other homes threatened by ignorance and poverty. She established meetings at which mothers of the poorer classes might assemble and be taught how to preserve their own health and that of their infants, and she issued sanitary tracts giving directions in regard to household management. This machinery for desseminating good advice was supplemented by a plan for distributing material aid; and the Countess, partly out of her own means and partly through contributions from her friends, procured and gave away prepared food for ailing children, finally arranging the poorest parts of London into districts and distributing 9,000 pounds of baby food annually. In due time, too, she secured a sanitarium in the country, where those to whom pure air offered the only chance for life might find a temporary home, and a day nursery, where mothers who had to work for their living might leave their babies when going out in the morning.

Bank Circulation.

The Comptroller of the Currency has made his usual statement, showing the issue and retirement of national-bank notes and legal-tender notes under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to July 1, 1877. It is as follows:

Amount of legal-tender notes deposited for retiring national-bank notes, under the act of June 20, 1874:	
From Jan. 20, 1874, to June 30, 1875....	25,323,059
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	31,020,576
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	12,057,167
Total....	$ 68,690,802
Amount of national-bank notes retired:	
From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875....	$ 15,193,181
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	23,920,909
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	25,021,698
Total....	$ 64,035,788
Amount of additional national-bank circulation issued:	
From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875....	$ 7,919,835
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	9,411,290
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	12,463,500
Total....	$ 27,794,585
Upon the issue of this national-bank circulation 80 per cent. of the legal-tender notes have been retired as follows:	
From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875....	$ 6,298,420
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	5,399,296
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	10,707,952
Total....	$ 22,335,668
Total amount of national-bank circulation on June 30, 1877....	$ 315,620,247
Deducting from this the amount of greenbacks on deposit for the paper of retiring circulation....	13,938,802
Total....	$ 301,681,445
Amount of legal-tender notes outstanding....	$ 359,764,332

A Youthful Murderer.

Aimee Lacaton, a girl of 18, in Angouleme, France, was found running frantically through the streets besmeared with blood, and soon after dropped dead. Felix Fraiche, a youth of 15, with whose parents she was a servant, was found to be the murderer. He said that he was alone in the house with the girl, and that he seated himself in the dining-room to write a Latin exercise. The girl came to light the fire, when he became seized with an irresistible desire to murder her. He ascended to his father's room, took a dagger from the closet, and, on his return, plunged it into the girl's back, as she was on her knees at the fireplace. She rose with a scream and ran out, while he rushed to the window to throw himself out, but did not dare to jump. He then struck himself several times with a knife, and drank ether, but without succeeding in killing himself. The boy was of a forbidding aspect, and deformed, and had a heavy upper lip, which, being paralyzed, hung over the other. His eyes were sunken, and he squinted. He was condemned to imprisonment until his 20th year.

College Notes.

Girard College has educated 1,300 boys, and expended $2,500,000 on them.

Cornell University sold $70,000 worth of its Western lands during the past year.

"Etiquette a specialty of this college," say the managers of Dean College, Binghamton.

The average age of the Dartmouth Seniors is 22¼.

The most spent by any man in the course is $2,600, the smallest $975, and the average $1,730.

Madison University, Hamilton, has no debt, and has $408,000 invested.

The late Donald Ross of Montreal bequeathed to the Trafalgar Institute of that city nearly $500,000.

Dr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn, has given to the University of Virginia a full equipment for a gymnasium.

A large bowlder has been placed on the campus of Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., on which will be inscribed the motto of the class of '77.

The will of the late William Palm bequeaths $100,000 to Washington University, St. Louis.

Hand-Shaking.

The late Mr. David Urquhart, among other oddities, had a decided hostility towards the ancient and approved custom of shaking hands. He once formed an association which aimed at abolishing the "odious" custom. Between persons of unequal stations in life shaking hands was, according to Mr. Urquhart, a base condescension on one side and an impertinence on the other. The Turks did not shake hands, neither would he; for shaking hands led to familiarity, familiarity to false notions of equality, and false notions of equality to Communism. Mr. Urquhart gave expression to his views on this subject in a pamphlet entitled "On the Desolation of Christendom, through the Substitution of Familiarity for Politeness."

GOOD ADVICE.

Where to Find Work—"Go West, Young Man."

[From the New York Tribune.]

In all the cities and towns in these hard times there is much suffering. The number of the weary unemployed is very large. Strong and brave men wear out their hearts as they see wives and children in want, and after months of vain searching for employment too often are tempted to crime or maddened to suicide. Yet the land is broad enough for all, and millions of acres which will yield a sure subsistence to patient workers lie waiting for any man to till them. Our cities are overcrowded. The growth of rural population has been slow, while the towns have advanced with a rapidity far exceeding the demand for such services as can be rendered at the centers of population. In 1850, the rural population of the Northern free States—the newer States, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Pacific States not being included, of course—was 10,208,727, or 76½ per cent. of the entire population of those States. But the changes since that time, as shown by successive census reports, have been remarkable, and indeed alarming. The following shows the population living in cities and towns, and in the country, with the proportion of each class to the total population:

	Cities and Towns.	Per Cent.	Rural.	Per Cent.
1850......	3,131,675	23.5	10,208,727	76.5
1860......	5,061,086	28.0	13,287,002	72.0
1870......	7,841,960	34.0	15,215,024	66.0

The same services, in commerce, manufactures, and other tasks performed in cities and towns, which less than one-fourth of the whole population sufficed to perform in 1850, more than one-third of the entire population was struggling and crowding for opportunity to perform in 1870. At the ratio of 1850 the population sufficing for the cities and towns of these States should have been only 5,614,248 in 1870, and, though many changes in our industrial condition have justified some change in the proportion, it is indisputable that we have gathered by far too large a part of the population into towns and cities. There they crowd and crush each other, fighting desperately for the work which is not enough for all, and wasting no small share of the industrial force and productive power, which, rightly distributed, would add to the nation's prosperity. Beyond all doubt this overcrowding of civic employments, this disproportionate massing of the population in places where hundreds of thousands must struggle in vain for work, has been an important cause of recent prolonged disasters.

The remedy? Mr. Greeley taught it: "Go West, young man!" Look at the advertisements offering free of first cost millions of acres to actual settlers. A single company, the Union Pacific, is now offering in other columns 3,000,000 acres of rich land in Eastern Nebraska, in the great Platte valley—"free homesteads to actual settlers;" while the Central Pacific has been similarly advertising the varied attractions of California, the laborer's paradise; and yet the crowding and crushing millions in Eastern towns still struggle, suffer and die. Happily for them, thousands have found homes, permanent labor, and sure subsistence on these Western lands. There, too, they have found a degree of independence which few can find where all the paths are overcrowded, and "every door is barred with gold," or opened only as a favor. Why is it that a much greater number, warned by prolonged prostration in business, have not migrated from Eastern towns to the safety, independence and prosperity of the Western farms, who can tell?

Hoist by His Own Petard.

Albert Day, of Belleville, Mo., quarreled with his wife and his son, and became so incensed against them that he devised a novel method of revenge, which was to blow them up with gunpowder. One night Mrs. Day and her son sat in a second-story room, afraid to go to bed, because Day had made vague threats of killing them. A terrific explosion below shattered the house, and set it on fire, but they were not harmed. The explosion injured only the man who had caused it, for he used a short fuse, and the powder was ignited before he could get away. He was very seriusly burned.

The aggregate amount of the mortgages on church property in Chicago is about $1,411,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves....	9 00	@12 25
Hogs....	5 30	@ 5 65
Cotton....	10	@ 12⅛
Flour—Superfine Western....	5 90	@ 6 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago....	1 55	@ 1 62
Corn—Western Mixed....	58	@ 61½
Oats—Western Mixed....	38	@ 57
Rye—Western....	72	@ 73
Pork—Mess....	14 25	@14 40
Lard....	8½	@ 10
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers....	6 25	@ 6 75
Choice Natives....	5 50	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers....	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair....	4 60	@ 5 25
Hogs—Live....	4 65	@ 5 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter....	9 25	@ 9 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring....	1 44	@ 1 44½
No. 3 Spring....	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn—No. 2....	48	@ 48½
Oats—No. 2....	31	@ 32½
Rye—No. 2....	60	@ 62
Barley—No. 2	62	@ 65
Butter—Choice Creamery....	18	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh....	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess....	13 35	@13 50
Lard....	9	@ 9½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1....	1 53	@ 1 55
No. 2....	1 46	@ 1 47
Corn—No. 2....	48	@ 49
Oats—No. 2....	33	@ 34
Rye—No. 1....	65	@ 67
Barley—No. 2....	69	@ 71
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall....	1 44	@ 1 48
Corn—No. 2 Mixed....	47	@ 48
Oats—No. 2....	32	@ 33
Rye....	58	@ 59
Pork—Mess....	13 45	@13 47½
Lard....	8⅜	@ 8⅝
Hogs....	4 60	@ 5 00
Cattle....	4 00	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red....	1 40	@ 1 50
Corn....	50	@ 52
Oats....	35	@ 40
Rye....	67	@ 69
Pork—Mess....	13 95	@14 05
Lard....	8½	@ 10½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter....	1 24	@ 1 26
Extra White Michigan....	2 12	@ 2 13
Corn....	52	@ 54
Oats—No. 2....	34	@ 36
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium....	8 00	@ 8 50
Wheat—No. 1....	1 98	@ 2 00
Corn—No. 1....	52	@ 54
Oats—Mixed....	39	@ 44
Rye....	65	@ 75
Pork—Mess....	14 00	@14 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers....	5 20	@ 5 30
Philadelphias....	5 40	@ 5 50
Cattle—Best....	6 00	@ 6 50
Medium....	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep....	4 25	@ 5 15

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

A New and Stirring Review of the Work of the Commission, by Jere S. Black—The Horrible Condition of the South Under the Carpet-Baggers Graphically Depicted.

Judge Jere S. Black, in *The North American Review* for July-August, prints a lengthy history of the Electoral Tribunal which declared Mr. Hayes entitled to the Presidency. After noting in general terms the popular indignation which followed the declaration of the Electoral Commission's vote, Judge Black gives a graphic sketch of the condition of the South prior to the Presidential election of 1876, and draws in bold lines the portrait of the carpet-bagger. The extent of the spoliations of these adventurers from the North can hardly be calculated, but the testimony of the carpet-baggers themselves against one another, the reports of the committees sent by Congress to investigate the subject, and other information from sources entirely authentic, make it safe to say that a general conflagration, sweeping over all the State of Louisiana from one end to the other, and destroying every building and every article of personal property, would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison to the curse of such a government. This may seem at first blush like great exaggeration, because it is worse than anything this misrule ever did before. The greediest of Roman proconsuls left something to the provinces he wasted; the Norman did not strip the Saxon quite to the skin; the Puritans under Cromwell did not utterly desolate Ireland. Their rapacity was confined to the visible things which they could presently handle and use. They could not take what did not exist. But the American carpet-bagger has an invention unknown to those old-fashioned robbers, which increases his stealing power as much as the steam-engine adds to the mechanical force of mere natural muscles. He makes negotiable bonds of the State, signs and seals them "according to the forms of law," sells them, converts the proceeds to his own use, and then defies justice to "go behind the returns." By this device his felonious fingers are made long enough to reach into the pockets of posterity; he lays his lien on property yet uncreated; he anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; he coins the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children whose fathers are unborn. Projecting his cheat forward by this contrivance and operating laterally at the same time, he gathers an amount of plunder which no country in the world would have yielded to the Goth or the Vandal.

THE REIGN OF ANARCHY.

Security of life can never be counted on where property is not protected, and bloody reprisals followed. The carpet-baggers themselves testify to numerous other murders, wanton, unprovoked and atrocious, committed with impunity under the very eyes of the Government. Gen. Sheridan says he collected a list of 4,000 assassinations perpetrated within three years. Senator Sherman and his associates of the visiting committee swell this number greatly and add that "half the State was overrun with violence." No effort was made to repress these disorders or punish the criminals. Nobody was hung, nobody tried, nobody arrested. The murderers ran at large; the victims fell at the awful average of about four every day, and the public officers quietly assented to let "the rifle, the knife, the pistol and the rope do their horrid work" without interruption. Are such men fit to govern a free State? "Fit to govern! No, not fit to live."

GENESIS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

But this system could not live, and as early as 1870 it became evident that the carpet-baggers must prepare for flight or punishment, unless they could contrive a way of defeating the popular will whenever and however it should be expressed. Then the Returning Board was invented.

This was a machine entirely new, with powers never before given to any tribunal in any State. Its object was not to return, but to suppress, the votes of the qualified electors, or change them to suit the occasion. By the terms of the law it can exclude, suppress, annihilate all the votes of a parish for violence, intimidation, or fraud, which it finds to have been committed, and adjudges to have materially influenced the result of the poll. This is judicial authority so broad that no court would consent to exercise it—inflicting the fearful penalty of disfranchisement upon thousands at once, without a hearing and without legal evidence, not for any offense of their own, but for the supposed sin of others over whom they confessedly had no control. Of course it is in direct conflict with the State constitution, which declares that all judicial power shall be vested in certain ordained and established courts, and forbids it to be used even by them, except upon trial before a jury, and conviction on the testimony of credible witnesses confronted by the accused and cross-examined by counsel. It is, besides, a most insolent affront to the fundamental principles of all elective government, for it makes the poll of the people a mere mockery, which decides nothing except what the Returning Board is pleased to approve, and elects nobody whom the Returning Board does not graciously favor. Its power to veto a popular vote extends to all elections, for every class of officers, judicial, legislative, ministerial, and executive, including electors of President and Vice President.

HOW IT DID ITS WORK.

This suppressing board did its work thoroughly from the start. It was never known to falter. Since its first organization in 1870 the majority of the whole people has been decidedly against the carpet-baggers at every election. But the board always intercepted the returns, and so altered them as to make a majority the other way. Kellogg was a candidate for Governor; he was largely defeated, but the board certified him elected. The certificate was so glaringly false that carpet-baggers themselves would not help to install him, and Democrats determined to assert their rights. It was then that Gen. Grant, to the unspeakable shame of the nation, lifted him into office on the bayonets of the army. Afterward the outraged people rose in revolutionary wrath, drove him to shelter in the Custom House, and inaugurated the man they had lawfully elected. Again the President made war on the State and restored the usurper to the place which did not belong to him. The Democrats regularly elected a majority of the Legislature; as regularly the Returning Board certified a majority of their seats to carpet-baggers or scalawags or negroes not chosen, and when the true members met to organize for business the army was punctually on hand to tumble them out of their hall.

APPLIED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election came off on the proper day, supervised and controlled at every polling-place by officers of the carpet-bag interest. According to their own count, the result was a majority of 7,639 for the Tilden electors. But the opponents of Tilden and Hendricks determined that the record of the appointment made by the people should be mutilated and changed so as to make it appear as if electors for Hayes and Wheeler had been chosen. They pretended to believe that violence and intimidation had frightened the Hayes men from the polls, and that their cowardice ought to be visited, in the form of disfranchisement, on the heads of others who had intrepidity enough to perform their political duty. The allegation was utterly false. It was made, not only without evidence to sustain it, but in the face of overwhelming proof to the contrary.

EVIDENCE ALIUNDE.

The unvarying preference of the eight commissioners for the false over the true is very striking. When they got behind the Governor's papers, they found lying *aliunde* two other sets of documents, one of which was a record of the actual appointment made by the people; the other was a mere fabrication of the Returning Board without any semblance of truth; they embraced the latter with all the ardor of sincere affection, and rejected the former with all possible marks of their dislike.

To give the decrees of the Returning Boards the conclusive effect claimed for them, it was necessary to hold that they were legally invested with judicial powers, and that their jurisdiction, whether rightly or erroneously exercised, was absolute over the whole subject matter. In Florida the statute which created the board gave it nothing except ministerial powers, and the Supreme Court of the State solemnly pronounced its claim of judicial authority to be altogether unfounded. But the Electoral Commission would not be influenced by either the written or the unwritten law. The commission conceded to the Louisiana board all the judicial power it needed to sanctify its disfranchisement of the people in the face of the constitution, which expressly forbade it. This general jurisdiction was not all they bestowed on those boards; they declared in substance that it might be well exercised in particular cases where it was not invoked according to the law which gave them being, as, for instance, where a Louisiana parish sent up its return without a protest, statement or affidavit.

[illegible]

The eight commissioners did not stop there. They went much further. They practically justified and sustained all the infinite rascality of the Returning Boards. They not only refused to take voluntary notice of the atrocious frauds perpetrated by them, but they excluded the proofs of their corruption which the Democratic counsel held in their hands and offered to exhibit. These commissioners choked off the evidence, and smothered it as remorselessly as Wells and his associates suppressed Democratic returns. And this they put on the express ground that to them it was all one whether the action of those boards was fraudulent or not. They would suffer no proof of corruption to invalidate the right claimed by a Hayes man to put in the vote of a State for his candidate.

This monstrous and unendurable outrage was resisted to the utmost. All of the seven implored and protested against it. Judge Clifford, the President of the commission, laid it down as a maxim of the common law that fraud vitiates whatever it touches, and proved it undeniably. He might have proved more. It is not merely a maxim of the common law; it belongs to all countries and all ages; no code can claim it exclusively; it pervades all systems of jurisprudence; it has its home in every honest heart; it is the universal sentiment of all just men; it applies to all human dealings. Judge Field looked in the face of the majority and told them plainly that their disregard of this great principle was "as shocking in morals as it was unsound in law," and added: "It is elementary knowledge that fraud vitiates all proceedings, even the most solemn; that no form of words, no amount of ceremony, no solemnity of proceeding can shield it from exposure or protect its structure from assault and destruction." But the eight were as deaf as adders to the voice of reason and justice. They would not permit the fraud to be assaulted, much less to be destroyed. They stood over it to shield it, and save it, interposing the broad ægis of their authority to cover it against every attack.

The eight persistently denied their power, or that of Congress, to do what they were commanded by the law to do—that is, decide who were duly appointed. They would only decide that certain persons were named as electors by a Returning Board. They would not understand that the appointment by the people might be one thing, and the action of the Returning Board another, or that the latter, even as evidence of the former, was worthless if it was fraudulent.

THIMBLE-RIGGING FLORIDA OUT.

They insisted that the Returning-Board certificate must be received with all the honors; to question its verity would be usurpation upon State rights, which they (the eight) were most careful to preserve intact and unimpaired. "But," said they, "if a Returning Board behaves unfaithfully, the State herself, by her own authorities, must see to it and correct the wrong." Thereupon came Florida, and showed that she had, in fact, made the correction. All the departments of her Government—her Legislature, her courts, and her Executive—had at different times examined and revised the action of her Returning Board; pronounced it false, fraudulent and void; declared that the Tilden electors were duly appointed, and left the Hayes candidates without a shred of authority to vote for the State. There stood the State herself upright before the august commission, with all the evidence in her hand, protesting against the fraud and demanding that no vote should be received except the vote of her own electors duly appointed by her people. But the commission answered that under the circumstances of this she had no right to defend herself against the fraud of a Returning Board any more than she had to be defended by the Federal authorities. Whatever she might do, or decide, or resolve upon, the great fraud was her master, and she must submit. So it appeared, after all the fine speeches about State rights, that Florida had but one right—the right to be cheated out of her vote by the same knaves who had already robbed her of her property. The right was sacred and intangible, and the commission promptly put her in full possession of it.

A JUDICIAL DECISION DISREGARDED.

In the case of Florida there was one piece of evidence offered which not only commended itself strongly to the consideration of just men, but, being supported by certain artificial rules of pleading and practice, it was expected to find acceptance in the narrowest mind on the bench. This was the record of a judicial proceeding commenced in a Florida court by writ of quo warranto at the suit of the State upon the relation of the Tilden electors against the Hayes electors. The parties came into court and pleaded, and the issue made between them was whether one set or the other (the relators or the defendants) were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President of and for the State of Florida. Evidence was taken, the cause was debated by counsel on both sides, and the relators were duly appointed and the defendants not. This fact, thus determined by the court, was precisely the same fact afterward controverted by the same parties before the commission. When submitted to the latter tribunal, it was *res judicata;* not only true, but fixed and settled beyond the reach of contradiction. The judgment was not impeached for fraud, or reversed for error. It was in full force and virtue. It was not denied that the court which made the adjudication had complete jurisdiction both of the subject matter and of the parties. By all reason and all authority the commission was bound to respect this judgment as conclusive evidence. But to have done this would have made Tilden President and defeated the purpose of all the frauds in Louisiana and Florida both. They did not do it; they allowed the judgment to have no effect at all. They but looked to see what it was, and immediately swept it out of sight. They put it far from them, and then proceeded to pronounce a different judgment which suited the Hayes men better. How could they break all the bars of legal authority which fenced them about? What starting hole did they find to escape from the corner into which they were driven and penned up by the law of the land? We shall see.

STATE ACTION NULLIFIED.

They said the judgment of the court was too late; it was pronounced after the Hayes electors had met and made out their votes, and sent them to the President of the Senate. Here were two sets of electors, each claiming the exclusive right to vote for the State, and both of them actually sent up their ballots. One of them was duly appointed, and had the authority claimed; the other set was necessarily composed of mere pretenders, who were not duly appointed, and, having no authority, their vote was a mere nullity. Which party was right, and which was wrong? The conflict must be settled somehow. Where was the jurisdiction to determine it? Undoubtedly, and by universal admission, the power was in the courts of the State from which both claimants professed to derive their authority. The proper State court did determine it; but the commissioners said that, however competent the jurisdiction of the court, it was too late in making its decision, and then they proceeded, in the exercise of a jurisdiction exactly similar, to decide the same question of fact and law the other way. Now comes the query: If the court's decision was worthless because it was late, what was the value of the commission's judgment, which was later? The eight did actually, not in words, but in substance and effect, give vent to the bald absurdity that it was too late in January to decide the dispute in favor of Tilden, but not too late in February to decide it in favor of Hayes.

IN FAVOR OF FRAUD EVERY TIME.

Another thing they said: This judgment though it proved the fact that the Hayes claimants were not duly appointed, and had no title to the office of electors, did not invalidate the acts previously done by them while they were de facto in the exercise of the powers they usurped. There is a just and necessary rule of law which declares that the validity of acts regularly done by an officer shall not depend on the title by which he holds the office. You may remove a Sheriff by a quo warranto without destroying the titles of all who purchased land at his sales, or a Judge without vacating his decrees, or a Treasurer without saying that his payment of a public debt is not satisfaction; but where a person assumes a special authority to do a particular thing, the validity of the act does depend on the authority to do it. This latter rule applies here. These electors claimed a right to vote for the State under a special appointment given them to do that one act. When a competent court adjudicated as matter of fact that the Hayes electors had no appointment, it was a logical and legal necessity which declared the unauthorized votes to be null and void. If this were not the principle, then any impostor, or any number of impostors, might send up their ballots, and one would be as good as another.

But again, let it not be forgotten that the Tilden electors had also voted at the same time and in the same way. Why did not this fact make as much weight for them as for the others? It will excite the wonder of the world to learn that, in the opinion of the eight, a person who voted under an appointment given him by the people, according to law, could not be even a de facto elector, but another person who had nothing to claim by except the false, fraudulent and void declaration of a Returning Board was good de facto, if he was good for nothing else. This doctrine of the de facto sanctification, saving acts which have no other "relish of salvation in them," and making the votes of unauthorized men as good as if they came from persons duly appointed, cuts a great figure throughout the whole case. It is not applicable, but the eight apply it everywhere, and, strange to say, they never use it when it does not make in favor of some fraud or other. One who votes according to the public will of the State, legally expressed through the ballot-boxes, is de facto nothing. But if he was defeated or ineligible, he is de facto all he wants to be. One of the Hayes electors in Louisiana was a Federal officer; his election was forbidden by the constitution of the United States, and he was not elected but beaten at the polls; de facto strained its utmost power on him, and pulled him through in spite of constitution and people both. But his Democratic competitor, who had acted as an elector in the same way and to the same extent, was legally chosen by an overwhelming majority, and constitutionally eligible; therefore, de facto could do nothing for him.

FRAUD UNDER THE FORMS OF LAW.

In all the discussions of the subject the men disposed to favor the conspiracy professed a most profound veneration for the "forms of law." This was the keynote struck at New Orleans by the visiting committee, and it is heard in every subsequent argument of counsel and commissioner on that side. It seemed to be understood among them that a formal cheat was perfectly safe from exposure. If the sepulchre was whited on the outside, it made no difference that it was filled with "corruption, dead men's bones, and all uncleanness." No refuge of lies could be swept away, no hiding place of falsehood could ever be uncovered, if it was built in the prescribed form. Only give it the legal shape, and the overflowing scourge would be turned aside. But legal form, however valuable as a covering for fraud, was, in their judgment, no protection for truth or justice or public right. The will of Louisiana was pronounced at the election with all the solemnities required by the law of the State and of the United States. The appointment of the Tilden electors on the 7th of November was a perfectly legal piece of work; there was not a flaw in the record of it as it came from the hands of the appointing power. But it was looked on with perfect contempt. Neither the visiting committee, nor the Hayes counsel, nor the eight commissioners bestowed on it any of their love. Their affections were otherwise engaged; they gave the homage and devotion of their hearts to the beautiful regularity, the exquisite precision, with which the Returning Board compounded its false certificate.

Another paradox of the eight is curious enough to be noted. They declared repeatedly that they had no power to try a contested election case, and for that reason they would not look at the evidence which showed what persons were duly appointed electors by the people. Now mark! The case was this: Each of those votes came accompanied by what was asserted to be proof that it was cast by electors duly appointed. The conflict was to be determined by the verifying power which Congress unquestionably has, and which the commissioners expressly assumed when they swore that they would decide who were duly appointed. To decide it one way or the other required precisely the same jurisdiction, and called into exercise exactly the same faculties. Yet they held that if they decided according to the truth in favor of the electors actually appointed they would be trying a contested election; but if they decided in favor of the pretenders, who had nothing but a fraudulent certificate, they would not be trying a contested election; in other words, their jurisdiction was full and ample to decide it falsely, but wholly unequal to the duty of deciding it truly.

INELIGIBLE ELECTORS RECOGNIZED.

Perhaps nothing shows more plainly the animus of the eight commissioners than the determination they made upon the case of Brewster, the ineligible elector in Louisiana. Keep in mind that their defined duty was to decide who were duly appointed, and what votes were provided for by the constitution, and think how they performed it in this part of the case. Brewster was not only defeated at the polls like the rest; he was, beside, a Federal officeholder, and the constitution expressly declares that no such person shall be appointed an elector. But for

THEIR VIOLATIONS OF THE STATUTE!

The action of the returning officers in the whole business was unsupported by legal authority. The Legislature of the State did not, because it could not, give them power to disfranchise qualified electors. They lacked, therefore, the general jurisdiction which they assumed. But that is not all. They proceeded in the very teeth even of the void statute which they professed to follow. That statute pretends to give them no such authority as they exercised over any return to which a protest or statement or charge of intimidation is not attached when it is sent in by the Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, and the charge so attached to the return must be supported by the affidavits of three citizens of the proper parish.

Wanting this, the board was absolutely without the pretense of power to touch the return from any parish or polling-place, except for the purpose of compiling it and adding it as true to the others. By the election law of Louisiana the board has no more authority to examine or decide a question of intimidation which is not raised by the election officers than a private individual would have to steal it from the records and burn it. So stands the law. The fact is established by conclusive evidence that from every one of the Democratic parishes the returns came up without any charge, statement or protest. In all those cases they were therefore without color of jurisdiction.

When nothing else would serve the purpose, they did not scruple a resort to plain forgery. Of the return from Vernon parish every figure on the whole broad sheet was altered with elaborate pains under the special direction of Wells. Perjury and subornation of perjury entered largely into the business. There is hardly any species of the *crimen falsi* for which the law has a punishment that did not become an elementary part of the great fraud which was committed when the defeated electors and State officers of Louisiana were falsely certified as chosen by the people.

THE CREATION OF THE COMMISSION.

But how was the object of the conspiracy to be accomplished? The House of Representatives was Democratic, and without its consent, expressed or implied in some form or another, the Senate could not give effect to a false count. The first intention was to claim that the President of the Senate had power to determine absolutely and arbitrarily what electoral votes should be counted and what not. This was the great rallying point until Mr. Conkling took it up, and, in a speech of surpassing ability, utterly demolished and reduced it to invisible atoms. It became settled, therefore, that the two houses must count the votes, and this clearly implied the power to inquire and determine what were votes. It could not be denied that the voice of the House of Representatives was at least as potential as that of the Senators; and it was not supposed that the House would suffer a fraud so glaring as this to be thrust down the throat of the country "against the stomach of its sense." But if the two bodies would declare inconsistent results of the count, and proclaim the election of different Presidents, a state of things might come which would subject our institutions to a strain severe enough to endanger them greatly. It was in these difficult circumstances that a mixed commission of fifteen was proposed, consisting of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. The mode of appointing them made it certain that fourteen would be equally divided between the parties; and, as the fifth Judge would be named by the consent of his brethren on both sides, he might be expected to stand between them, like a daysman, with a hand as heavy on one hand as the other. The Democrats consented to this in the belief that seven Republicans could be taken from the court or from Congress who would scorn to decide the truth and then uphold a known fraud; if mistaken in that opinion of their adversaries' honesty, they felt sure, at all events, that the umpire would be a fair-minded man. They were bitterly disappointed; the commission went eight to seven for the great fraud and all its branches; for fraud in the detail and in the aggregate; for every item of fraud that was necessary to make the sum total big enough—eight to seven all the time.

IT REFUSES TO DO ITS DUTY.

We must look at the state of the case as it went before the commission. Tilden and Hendricks had 184 electoral votes clear and free of all dispute, one less than a majority of the whole number. They also had in Louisiana eight, and in Florida four, appointed by the people, but falsely certified to Hayes and Wheeler by the Governors. In Oregon they had one certified by the Governor, but against whom a popular majority had been cast for an ineligible candidate. To elect Hayes it was necessary that each and every one of these thirteen votes should be taken from Tilden and given to Hayes. As this required many distinct rulings based upon contradictory grounds, the path of the commission was not only steep but crooked.

HEDGING FOR OREGON.

The commission, following the lead of counsel for Mr. Hayes, insisted that the certificate of the proper State officer ought to be regarded as conclusive evidence of the appointment made by the people. It is undoubtedly true that the State has a right to speak on this subject through her own organs, and when she does speak her voice should be regarded as true. But what officer is her proper organ? The Governor being her political chief, and his certificate required by act of Congress, it would not have been unreasonable to hold that it was conclusive unless tainted with fraud. The Hayes electors had the Executive certificate in Louisiana and Florida, and this, in regard to those States, gave the eight a great legal advantage. But they threw it away, abandoned the attestation of the Governor as worthless, claimed no faith or credit for it, and pronounced it open to contradiction, no matter how honestly it may have been given. What was the meaning of this phenomenal ruling which apparently opened the door of investigation even wider than the Democrats asked? It was understood by everybody. The commission was hedging for Oregon. The eight were reaching across to the Pacific for the vote there, which was just as important as the twelve on the Gulf of Mexico. For the purpose of electing Mr. Hayes this vote was worth as much as all the others. To get that vote for their candidate they were required to go further than they went for any of the rest, and so they held: 1. That the certificate of the Returning Board was *proprio vigore* an appointment. 2. That it was a due appointment, though corrupt and dishonest. 3. That this was a vote provided for by the constitution, though the constitution in plain words provided against it.

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE OUTRAGE.

After all, there was but one question before the commission. Had the American people a right to elect their own Chief Magistrate? They had the right. Their ancestors struggled for it long, fought for it often, and won it fairly. Being imbedded in their constitution, it cannot be destroyed except by a force strong enough to overthrow the organic structure of the Government itself. Legislative enactments or judicial decisions are powerless either to strengthen or impair it. The legerdemain of lawcraft, the catches of special pleadings, the snapperadoes of practice, do not help us to decide a matter like this. A great nation must not be impaled upon a pin's point. Precedents which might bind a court of quarter sessions determining the settlement of a pauper cannot tie up the hands of the supreme Legislature defending a fundamental right of the whole people. When Grenville, in 1766, cited the authority of divers cases to show that America might be taxed without representation, Pitt answered: "I come not here armed at all points, with the statute book doubled down in dog's ears, to defend the cause of liberty. I can acknowledge no veneration for any procedure, law, or ordinance that is repugnant to reason and the first principles of our constitution. I rejoice that America has resisted." So spoke the defiant friend of our race in the presence of a hostile Parliament ten years before the Declaration of Independence. And now, after this long interval of time, we behold our greatest right—the right on which all other rights depend—successfully assailed in our own Congress with the same small weapons that Grenville used. If brute force had crushed it out, we might have borne the calamity with fortitude; but to see it circumvented by knavery and pettifogged to death, is too much to be endured with any show of patience.

If the majority of that commission could but have realized their responsibility to God and man, if they could only have understood that in a free country liberty and law are inseparable, they would have been enrolled among our greatest benefactors, for they would have added strength and grandeur to our institutions. But they could not come up to the height of the great subject. Party passion so benumbed their faculties that a fundamental right seemed nothing to them when it came in conflict with some argument supported by artificial reasoning, and drawn from the supposed analogies of technical procedure. The constitution was, in their judgment, outweighed by a void statute and the action of a corrupt Returning Board.

Let these things be remembered by our children's children; and, if the friends of free government shall ever again have such a contest, let them take care how they leave the decision of it to a tribunal like that which betrayed the nation by enthroning the great fraud of 1876.

The Greek Revolution.

The revolutionary feeling in Greece since the Russians crossed the Danube has grown so intense that the Sultan, on Monday last, called an Extraordinary Council to consider measures necessary to meet possible hostilities, and, as the result of the Council, Mehemet Ali Pasha was appointed to the command of the army on the Thessalian frontier. The rising of the Greeks does not grow out of any sympathy for the Sclaves, but from a disposition to profit by the misfortunes that have overtaken Turkey. The Greek Revolutionary Committee, who incited this uprising, was founded at Athens in 1867 for the purpose of aiding the Cretan insurgents. After the suppression of that rebellion, a society was established for the purpose of emancipating all the Greeks under Turkish rule from the Adriatic to Armenia. When the rebellion in Herzegovina broke out, the Committee promised Servia that as soon as she gained a victory over the Turks there should be a general Greek uprising all over the empire, but the victory never came. Servia was defeated, and the Greeks remained quiet until Russia was in the field, and, now that she is over the Danube, there is every prospect the signal will be given for a Greek uprising in Epirus, Thessaly, Southern Macedonia, and the islands in the Archipelago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Russian Strategy—Past and Present.

The Russian operations on the Danube are being conducted in accordance with the traditional policy of the Russian commanders. The experience of a century and a half has taught the Russians that they must make themselves masters of the Dobrudscha before they attack the lines of the Bulgarian quadrilateral, or attempt to scale the Balkans. In 1711 the Turks defeated Peter the Great by crossing the Danube near its mouth, advancing along the Pruth and cutting the Russian line of communication. In the campaigns of 1770 and 1806-12 the Turks fared well so long as they remained in the Dobrudscha, but were defeated when they were enticed into Wallachia. In the brilliant campaign of 1828-9 the Russians occupied the Dobrudscha before operating against the fortresses and crossing the mountains. The engagements at Turns, Giurgevo, Kalafat, Oltenitza and Kalarasch, in the campaign of 1853-4 were forced by the advance of the Turks. When the Russians assumed the offensive they crossed the Danube at Braila, Galatz and Tultscha and overran the Dobrudscha before concentrating in front of Silistria. In crossing the Danube, at Sistova, the Russians chose the southernmost point, and the most direct road to the Balkans. Owing to the northern sweep of the Danube, the Turks, so long as they occupied the Dobrudscha, outflanked the Russian center and endangered its base of supplies and communications. The Russian left wing is driving them out of this vantage-ground.

Gen. Diebitsch's maneuvers in 1828 have always been regarded in Russian military circles as masterly. After occupying the Dobrudscha and leaving before Shumla and other fortresses a sufficient force to mask them, he pressed on over the Balkan with a force so small as not to be incumbered with supplies. It was a hazardous movement, but his audacity triumphed. The Russians crossed the mountains at that time by one of the two roads leading from the village of Pravadi between Shumla and the Black sea. The road from Sistova, where the Russians now are, strikes the Balkan at Gabrova.—*New York Tribune.*

Curiosities of Dreams.

An article in the *Galaxy* on dreams, by Mr. Lewis, presents some novel theories. The results of a great number of experiments are held to sustain the following facts: Speaking in a low, monotonous tone close to the ears of a sleeper will almost invariably cause him to dream of horrible adventures on water, such as shipwreck and drowning. Singing or playing on musical instruments induces dreams of dead friends, funerals, and the like. Worrisome dreams are often caused by sleeping with the arms over the head. Mr. Lewis does not believe that somnambulism is caused by weight of trouble on the mind, and he combats the idea that any great proportion of dreams are the result of making trouble. He thus describes experiments showing that they are but flashes across the brain: "While one watched a sleeper and another the clock, a third loudly slammed the blind of a window about ten feet away. The effect was almost instantaneous. The man sprung up at the sound, looked around in alarm, and then exclaimed: 'Thank God that it was only a dream.' He had dreamed of being on a crowded street in front of a building which the crowd declared unsafe, but still lingered near it. The dreamer tried to elbow his way along, but the people jeered and laughed at him and held him there. He begged and entreated, coaxed and threatened, but they held him there, and the building toppled over on him, the shock breaking his dream. It seemed certain to us that he had dreamed the entire dream in a second, while the time seemed a long half hour to him; but to place the question beyond dispute we indulged in seven or eight different experiments. Sometimes we let a weight fall to the floor, or struck a chair with a stick, and again we slammed the blind. In every instance the sleeper dreamed of some startling adventure, and awoke with a start; and no dream lasted over a minute."

The Grasshopper Prospect.

In their report on the grasshoppers in Nebraska, to the Governor of the State, Profs. Thomas and Aughey say:

"We consider the danger from the young which have hatched out this season in Nebraska over; and that this part of the problem is solved. We also believe that the long series of visitations have come to a close. There may be, and doubtless will be a irregular periods, visitations by migrating swarms, but it is not at all likely that the present generation will witness another such a series as that which has just passed."

A correspondent at Atchison, Mo., writes to the *Prairie Farmer:*

"The battle with grasshoppers has been fought and, to all intents and purposes, won. At intervals they have swept down on this country like a besom of destruction, and many have anticipated that they might, in time, render the new West uninhabitable, or extend their ravages to the Atlantic. But necessity is the mother of invention. Saying nothing about their extirpation by parasites and natural causes, enough has been done already this season to demonstrate that in a cultivated and thickly-settled region this pest can be destroyed. They have multiplied indefinitely in the deserted West, and in this age are brought for the first time face to face with civilized man. As usual in such circumstances man comes off victorious."

A Tramp's Wonderful Vitality.

An accident, attended with the most extraordinary circumstances, occurred on the Northern Central railway, near Troy, Pa., a few nights ago. A tramp named James M. Bowers was walking on the track toward that place. Being tired and hungry, he sat down by the railroad and fell asleep. When he awoke he attempted to get up, but, as he said when discovered, found that he could not use his legs. He had thrown them across the rail in his sleep, and a train had run over them. One was nearly severed below the knee and the other was broken. No train was in sight, nor had he heard the noise of any train passing. He took his knife from his pocket, and cut the skin and flesh that still held his one leg, severing it entirely. He says he lay there unable to move, wholly conscious and suffering the most intense agony, for at least an hour. Finally he heard a train approaching. He had a match in his pocket and a newspaper. He lighted the paper when the train came in sight, and signaled by waving it. The engineer saw the light, and stopped the train. Bowers was taken on board and carried to Troy. He never lost consciousness, and, when a doctor was summoned, who pronounced another amputation of the severed leg necessary, Bowers refused to take any anesthetic, and coolly subjected himself to that operation and to the setting of the bones in his broken leg. He was removed to the County House, and it is thought he will recover.

ALL SORTS.

There is a Methodist preacher on the Atlanta (Ga.) police force.

Amherst College needs $200,000 to supply its pressing needs.

The cotton-manufacturing business in Great Britain is very dull.

This is the season when apples begin to lose their flavor. The same cannot be said of butter.

The plague which has broken out this year at Bagdad has been dormant for forty-two years.

Mr. Albert Rhodes has just become the editor of the *Daily Nation* of Washington. It is to be an independent journal.

A correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* states that the medical staff of the Turks does not exceed one per 1,000 strength.

Boys are engaged by farmers in the northern and western portions of New York to pick potato-bugs at five cents a hundred.

Nearly 250,000 passengers were conveyed on the London Underground railroad on Whitmonday, the largest number on record.

That merchant who doesn't advertise can give the best definition of "Nothing" when he stands all day in his store and looks in his till to find—nothing!

A sleep-walking young lady in Cottonwood county, Cal., while passing through her father's sleeping-chamber, was awakened by his hand upon her shoulder. She fell down dead.

Secretary Thompson is graphically described as a thin, nervous little man, with snowy white hair, a quick gray eye, and a wrinkled face without mustache or beard; he wears a rusty suit of black and a white necktie.

A Cincinnati clothing dealer, being unable to suit a countryman, threatened to have him arrested if he did not buy a coat. The simpleton thereupon paid $18 for a $5 garment; but the police compelled the clothier to return the money.

French publicists employ a regular staff of fighting men, who assume responsibility for articles reflecting on individuals, while imprisonment resulting from censure of Governmental affairs is borne by substitutes, who receive $1 a week.

One of the Southern newspapers tells of a man whose life was saved by a plug of tobacco carried in his pocket. A pistol bullet fired at him lodged in the tobacco, and the man was unharmed. Moral: If you will use tobacco, don't take is out of your pocket.

Of the 40 members of the graduating class at Williams College, 12 are to be ministers, 7 lawyers, 4 physicians, 3 business men, 3 teachers, 1 a journalist, and the rest undecided. Every man is a Free Trader, and there are 10 who class themselves as Independents in politics.

Major Bolden of the Sixty-eighth British Infantry in India, went tiger hunting near Manselghur, in the estate of Shahpour. He was upon an elephant, in the act of firing, when the beast suddenly started on a run and threw him. Matters were then reversed. The tiger hunted the Major, and before assistance arrived had killed him.

A well-known clergyman of the Church of England, in Liverpool, has resigned his charge and left the neighborhood in consequence of having become seriously involved in speculations on the Stock Exchange. He was incumbent of one of the most fashionably attended churches in the town. His losses are estimated at from £7,000 to £10,000.

Lowell's acceptance of the mission to Madrid incites Western newspapers to reproduce what, as Hosea Bigelow, he wrote thirty years ago:

I du believe it's wise an' good
  To sen' out furrin missions,
That is, on sartin understood
  An' orthydox conditions;
I mean nine thousan' dolls. per ann.,
  Nine thousan' more fer outfit,
An' me to recommend a man
  The place 'ould jest about fit.

A Virginian has just compiled a genealogy of the descendants of Pocahontas. During the course of his labors he incidentally gathered the pedigrees of nearly all the prominent families of Virginia, and his investigations reveal the singular fact that nearly every family in the State of any duration of residence may be interlinked lineally or collaterally.

The well-to-do pauper isn't a person to read about with much equanimity. In Dubuque, Iowa, one woman who owns several houses and lots, and another who has a good bank account, have been receiving money all along from the county. In St. Paul a woman purchasing a valuable lot of a real-estate dealer asked that nothing should be said about it in the newspapers, as she was "getting a little aid from the county."

At the Hammersmith Police Court in London, the other day, a laborer named Hemmings was arraigned for whipping his child Mary with the buckle end of a belt. The magistrate, in order to test the girl's knowledge of the nature of an oath before swearing her, questioned her as to her knowledge of the Bible, and she replied that she never heard of it. The magistrate, expressing surprise, adjourned the hearing a fortnight, and gave instructions for the child to be taken to a school and instructed as to the Bible and the nature of an oath.

SO IS THE STORY TOLD.

A fair head meekly bowed,
  A shy glance coming after,
Voices not overloud,
  And a low sweet laughter;
    So is the story told
    Up in the cottage old
  Under the smoky rafter.
A fair maid flushing red
  With an unknown feeling,
But shamed to bow her head
  For all her lover's kneeling;
    So is the story told
    Down 'mid the white and gold
  Under the painted ceiling.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 19, 1877.

It is a singular, as it is a peculiar, state of things, that the party which made Hayes President, even resorting to fraud to do so, now oppose him; while the party that opposed him in the election, and which has been cheated by his being made President, favors his policies.

* * *

Col. Bob Ingersoll and family are in the far west. They were exploring the famous Ophir mine in one portion of which the temperature is 1?? degrees, which is about the "gauge" of a Russian steam bath. When Bob came out puffing and blowing, he was heard to remark, "If there is any place hotter than this, I'm dammed if I don't join some church."

* * *

Secretary John Sherman is taking a summer sail, under the pretense of official inspection, up the coast, in the revenue cutter Grant, the most sumptuous of our Government pleasure boats, and at the Government's expense. If Sherman had waited until midwinter, when an inspection of this kind would have possibly resulted in some good, there would have been no objecting. But it looks very much like a junketing trip, and the sneaking way way in which it is done stamps Mr. Sherman with what he has often been charged, dishonesty.

* * *

The Indianian, in speaking of the election of Mr. Hayes, says "that the 'people are of the opinion that he was 'legally elected by the electorial col'lege." It is well to state it in that way. But was he elected by the legally elected electoral college? That am de question. If Packard was not elected in Louisiana, were the Hayes electors. Every body knows he was legally elected by the electoral college, notwithstanding all the fillibustering, but was the electoral college legally elected as reported to the two Houses. We think it entirely proper to address Mr. Hayes as "His Fraudulency."

* * *

Senator James G. Blane followed Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Woodstock, Conn., on the 4th, and confined himself to the Mexican policy of the Hayes Administration as recently developed, 1st. In the pursuit of border outlaws beyond the Rio Grande, and their capture; 2d. Under a thin veil to extend a moral support to good government in Mexico, and 3d. In a certain contingency to support that party or administration in Mexico which best promises to insure law and order.

His speech is a most artful assault upon the Administration, and at the same time aiming to revive old animosities between North and South by flaunting the bloody flag. He says: "I be'lieve that the men who in battle and in 'council saved the Union should gov'ern it. I believe that the men who for 'four years sought the life of the na'tion should not be entrusted with its 'supreme control." He then denounces State allegiance, and condemns the annexation of Mexican territory; preferring rather Canada. He was loudly applauded at the close.

* * *

We are glad that there is something in our navy after all. Some days ago that department demonstrated that we are a nation of no small importance, and that other nations must so recognize us. It seems that Mr. Sutter, United States consul at Acapulco, was standing in the street before his office one day when he was insolently accosted by a notorious ruffian, who had been driven from Mazatean for being too ferocious and lawless for even the rough population of that port to endure. The fellow was insolent beyond measure, and Sutter, who is an old man, quietly requested him to move on. The desperado replied with blasphemous oaths, and significantly exposed the hilt of a long and keen knife. Upon this menace the consul withdrew into his office and took a revolver from his desk. The bully outside, seeing the preparations for defense, hurled a brick at Sutter, who, perceiving that hostilities had really commenced, fired. He had intended merely to fire over the desperado's head, but he aimed low and the ball furrowed his scalp. The Mexican fell, not dead, but stunned. Sutter was immediately arrested. He was tried before a judge who was hostile to him, but who, with commendable justice, acquitted him. On the day following, the lower class in Acapulco, probably instigated by the Mexican or his associates, made a raid upon the extensive plantation of a German-American citizen named Kastan, one of the richest rancherors in the region. The mob sacked Kastan's dwelling, defoilated his orchards, ravaged his fields and dispersed his flocks. This indignant American reported the outrage and demanded consular interference. Sutter immediately laid the matter before President Diaz, claiming damages of $100,000 to $150,000. Diaz forthwith wrote an official account of the outrage to General Jiminez, his commandant at Acapulco, desiring him to make as speedy restitution as possible. Jiminez was at that time military governor of Acapulco. He received Diaz's instructions with jeers, and refused point blank to move in the matter. Sutter, perceiving the state of affairs, wrote a formal protest to Diaz and one to Foster, the American minister at the city of Mexico. He had hardly performed this necessary act when he was again arrested, at whose instigation he was unable to discover, and thrown into the town jail. This was in fact a noisome dungeon, and after the lapse of eight or ten days the unfortunate consul was seized with a malarial attack, and his situation became so dangerous that the military surgeon recommended his release from prison. Accordingly he was liberated on a kind of parole, in which he signed an instrument which bound him to appear for trial upon notification. Foster, hearing of this additional outrage, sent to Diaz a mandatory request for satisfaction. Diaz forthwith apprised Jiminez that the seizure was illegal and that Sutter's procedure was justified. The president also dispatched a senator as a commissioner to adjudicate the Kastan claim, in conjunction with another commissioner to be appointed by Sutter or Kastan. Jiminez positively refused to recognize the order. Affairs were in this critical condition when the Pensacola, which had been ordered to the spot from Panama by the navy department, arrived and dropped anchor in the harbor. Sutter reported the outange to Admiral Murray, of the flagship. The Admiral immediately turned his big guns on the town, ordered marines under arms, and landing had an audience with Jiminez. He stated in a few terse sentences what he desired, and wasted no time in unnecessary ceremonies. Sutter should receive instant unconditional liberation; Kastan's claims should be speedily adjudicated and reimbursement made; the American flag was to be raised and with the consul, was to be saluted by the Mexican guns; otherwise—and Jiminiz needed no extraordinary acuteness to perceive that the stern old admiral meant what he said—the Pensacola would immediately batter the town down about Jiminez's ears. Cannon instantly effected what protest had failed to achieve. Jiminez became very affable and tractable. He guaranteed the consul's immediate and unconditional release and the settlement of Kastan's claims. The stars and stripes were flung to the breeze and the Mexican guns roared a salute and another to the consul. The Pensacola courteously responded with a salute. It was agreed by the admiral's stipulation that Kastan should appoint a commissioner to act with the senator, and the affair was settled.

* * *

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The blackberry crop will be immense this season.

Lafe Miller and family left home last week on a visit to friends in the Buckeye State.

As an item of interest to the nimrod, we notice that the woodcock are getting "mighty bold" in this latitude.

Ben Hamilton's barber pole walked off the other night in a mysterious manner. Ben is mad and vows vengeance on the vandal—if he can catch him.

Rev. N. T. Peddycord lost a valuable cow the other day. Strayed or stolen. The finder will confer a favor by notifying Mr. P. at Corunna.

The late hurricanes seem to have given Corunna the "go-by,"—passing further north and south of us. No damage has yet been done to crops or property in this neighborhood.

The present week will wind up the wheat harvest in this part of the county. Thus far the weather has been favorable, and a few more such fine days will see the grain and hay gathered in good condition.

The tidal wave has reached Corunna, and we're surrounded. On last Friday the Red Ribbon Reform movement was inaugurated at this place, by a large and interesting meeting at the M. E. church, in which friends of the cause from Kendallville and Butler participated. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Capt. Franks and H. Planson of Butler, and Messrs. White and Williams of Kendallville. The R. R. Glee Club of the latter place was present and furnished excellent vocal music for the occasion. This meeting was followed by meetings on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. Altogether 150 have signed the pledge and donned the ribbon. On Sunday last the Corunna Red Ribbon Club was organized, with the following officers: President, J. C. Loveland; Vice Presidents, Geo Buchanan, David Nye, Carey McMillen; Secretary, Chas. Knapp; Marshals, Theo. Adams, Austin Imus; Sergeant-at-Arms, Warren McKnabb. It is the desire of the club, as soon as practicable, to fit up a reading room for the entertainment and culture of members of the club. In the meantime every body, irrespective of race, party or religions affiliations are most earnestly solicited to join the ribbon band.

GARRETT.

The farmers are reporting their wheat crops all cut, and are highly pleased over their good crop, which is the result of their hard labor. The business men of Garrett, are looking forward for a good fall and winter trade, for, as the farmers prosper, so must all classes.

Mr. Coville, is erecting quite a large mansion on Franklin St., which will add materialy to the property in that locality.

Quite an interesting hog case came off here last week, in which Messrs Moody & Hoffman, were attorny's for defendant.

Our gentlemanly attorney, Frank Van Norman Esq. late of Chicago, has been appointed depty prosecutor in and for DeCalb county.

We think the above a good appointment, as Van is a gentleman of intelligence and has had several years practice, and will do honor to the position he occupies.

Garrett is soon to have another paper, the first issue will be published July 26th, 1877. It will go under the name of the Grrrett Herald. Its columns will be devoted to the interest of the Republican party, in a town like this they had better call it an Independent, for there is lots of Democrats here.

* * *

In a railroad accident last week on the Muncie road, Jack Strain, the engineer was scalded to death, Supt. Worthington badly injured and the fireman severely hurt. We remember Jack as a genial, clever, big-hearted fellow, always at his post, and something unusual with an engineer, always pleasant. We sat at his elbow as he took the first train over the Muncie from Wayne to Bluffton, and though the engine was literally covered with humanity even to the roof of the cab, Jack had only a word of warning for them to be careful, when curses and mutterings would follow from others. The last act of his life was characteristic of the man. On one occasion, a large party came up in the night from a convention at Indianapolis and stopped for a few minutes at the depot in Blomingdale. Some of them got to quarreling and abouth half a dozen got a poor fellow cornered near the freight house, and being regular roughs, were about to knock him into smithereens when the lusty voice of Jack fell upon their ear. There was a cessation of hostilites soon after. As his engine went down the embankment he could have saved himself, but he held to his post, and amid the hissing of the white steam as it bured the flesh from his body, he died as he had lived a brave gallant officer.

* * *

Think for Yourself

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomand liver, producing biliousness heartburn, costiveness, weakness; irregular appetite, low spirits, raisinf food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is DaCosta's Radical Cure. Sold by F E Davenport.

A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a battle, and your relief is as certain as you live. Will you do it or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself. Prof Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25c. Try it.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between I. N. Cool and G. C. Ralston, under the firm name of Cool & Ralston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm will be settled by G. C. Ralston, who will continue in the business.

July 19, 1877. I. N. COOL.
G. C. RALSTON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Benj. Gaskell is plaintiff, and Acy W. Sanders et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-Two Dollars and Ninety One Cents with interest on said decree and cos s I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 11th day of Aug 1877

between the Hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-half [½] commencing at the south-east corner of Section one [1] in Township thirty-five [35] north of Range fourteen [14] east, in Dekalb county, Indiana, and thence running north to the centre or middle of the Bellfontaine road, from thence running in a westerly direction in the centre of said road to the west side of the east half [½] of the south-east quarter of said section one, [1] from thence running south to south line of said section one, [1] thence running east to place of beginning, containing eight acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
Gaskell in person.
July 19, A. D. 1877. Ptr's. fee $11.00.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,
HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of
Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.

June 7, 1877. no-24-3m.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of De-Kalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAGGARD, Cashier.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia,	Sciatica,
Neuralgia,	Toothache,
Pleurisy,	Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints,	Chilblains,
Headache,	Sprains,
Lame Back,	Burns;
Erysipelas,	Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY
Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

DR. J. NEWTON SMITH'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
POSITIVELY RESTORES HAIR TO BALD HEADS.

SMITH'S Is not a hair dye.	SMITH'S Makes whiskers grow.
SMITH'S Does not contain poison.	SMITH'S Takes out all dandruff.
SMITH'S Restores hair to the head.	SMITH'S Is 1st class hair dressing.
SMITH'S Checks hair from falling.	SMITH'S Is admired by all ladies.
SMITH'S Makes hair grow six feet.	SMITH'S Is death to all wigs.

This is the only Hair Restorative manufactured expressly to promote the growth of hair, and to arrest its falling out. Thousands of men who were bald-headed now have a full suit of hair, and one lady in Kentucky, who was once bald, now has flowing hair SIX FEET in length produced by the use of Dr. J. Newton Smith's Hair Restorative. Send for positive, unmistakable, and undeniable home proof in pamphlet form, free to all. It stops the hair from falling out at once cleanses the scalp from all dandruff, and is a highly perfumed and elegant hair dressing, much admired by the ladies. Price [illegible] for 3 bottles, expressed on receipt of price. Call on your druggist, or address, [illegible] & Co., Louisville, Ky.

CHILDREN'S LINEN SUITS CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS

Prices reduced to close them out—Good variety to select from in sizes that will fit Children from 2 to 15 years.

Root & Company,

Ladies Linen and Percale Suits.

Prices reduced 40 per cent. to close them out.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3 Stripe Silk Dresses, $16 50 each, reduced from 20.00. 3 Stripe Silk Dresses $19.50 each, reduced from 25.00. 2 Elegant Silk Suits, $40.00, reduced from 60.00.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Llama Lace Shawls, closing out at a reduction of fully one-half the former prices. Silk Sacques, a few left at great bargains.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Black Grenadines, 20c worth 30c, 25c worth 40c, 30c worth 50c. Finer qualities marked down same way. Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, some choice styles remaining at extra low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Mosquito Nets, all colors, palm leaf fans, White Mattingr, Fancy Mattings, Gauze Wire Window Screens, just the thing to keep out flies at

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Notice to Non-Resident.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
De Kalb County, }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1877.

Elizabeth V. Cooper, vs. William Cooper. } Divorce No. 155.

NOW come the Plaintiff by William H. Clark, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant William Cooper is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1877, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard or determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of July, 1877.

GEO. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk De Kalb Circuit Court.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
W. H. Clark, Attorney. july19w3.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Sr. is plaintiff, and Walter Dean and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, A. D, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

In lot number fifty-two (52) and fifty-seven (57) in the recorded plat of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dpt.
L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. f. $8.25

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wearley deceased, has filed a petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest:
GEO. H. K. MOSS.
Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
July 17th, 1877. (29w3)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob N. Olinger is plaintiff and Jacob H. Raub and Lizza C. Raub are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety Eight Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one (21) in Kuhlman's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Dept'y.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind June 27th 1877.
Pr. fee $8.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Bargett et al. are plaintiffs and Rebecca & J. Park Matheny, Martha B Gordon, Edwin C Sham and Silas Baldwin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty Dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit;

Eleven feet [11] off the south part of lot number fourteen [14] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.
W. L. Penfield, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., June 25th 1877,
Pr. fee $8.25

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.95	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 35c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 10c.
—Potatoes 50c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c.
—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Try the Veto, at Davenport's.

G. H. Forkner, the Dry Goods man. tf

Rev. Mr. Johnson preached at Albion last Sabbath.

Een Kuhleman, gave us a short call last Tuesday.

Great reductions at the New York Store.

The Commissoners will meet in ad journed session to-morrow.

The best five cent cigar at Davenport's. The Veto takes the lead.

The Dry Goods man of Auburn ; New York Store.

T. B. Totten has sold out, and will go west soon.

A number of our citizens went to Rome City yesterday.

The "Veto," the boss cigar. A large new lot just received by Davenport.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

County Clerk, G. H. K Moss, Esq., left for the west last Monday, for health and rest.

We challenge the world to produce a better plow than the Butler Nickel Steel Plow. 6t

Look out for counterfeit half and quarter dollars. The "queer" is circulating with unpleasant freedom.

The Garrett Athenians will present Paul Pry and several other plays at that place to-night and to-morrow night.

The temperance reform is gathering in a large number at Fort Wayne. It was a much needed reform in that city.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

By sale-bills recently issued from this office, it will be seen that Geo. H. Picker will offer a lot of household goods, etc., at public auction, on the 30th inst.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Ensley's and see them. 6t

Two live Chinamen have located in Fort Wayne. Chang thinks its not a glood placee—seven, eightee dlollar weekee—go flarming, makee mluch monee alle slame.

A third attempt upon the life of Mrs. Chaney at Plymouth Ind., was made last week and the only reason given is that some one wants her out of the way, a very natural conclusion.

The excursion to Rome City yesterday was delightful. About 45 tickets were sold and the party with the addition of Messrs. Morse, Thomas and Carr of Garrett, was all that could be desired. But we have not time to say more this week.

Married, July 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, Frederick Hoffman, Esq., by the Rev. T. P. Sutton, Mr. E. D Yeaman, of Gillman, Ill., to Miss Alla Hoffman, of Stafford, DeKalb co., Indiana.

The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. E. D. Hartman, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A good attendance is desired

Mrs. R. Elson, Sec'y.

The Ladies' Christian Temperance Union, and the Reform Club, will hold a union meeting at the Methodist Church on Friday evening, the 21st inst. Address by E. D. Hartman, Esq. The public are cordially invited to be present. Commencing at 8 o'clock, sharp.

We sympathize with Mrs Abright, in the loss of quite a number of jars of fruit which she had just canned and put away. The box on which they were placed in the cellar gave way and many of the glass jars were broken.

Joe Loveland writes from Corunna, for us not to "fale" to announce that an immense wheat crop has been garnered in that section. All right Joe, in all the hoary registers of time there is no such word as "fale" with us.

We have writen a letter to the Superintendent to know why, you know, the package of "COURIERS" sent to Corunna and Sedan is carried by those points and returned from the west the next day. We may be a little inquisitive but we have a desire to know.

Col. Gus. Carmady, a prominent citizen of New York City, is in town. Its the first time Gus. has been west of the Rocky-ganies, and he is almost persuaded to believe that the western people are a different race of beings. A handsome lady will some times attract a fellow out of his elements, until he is as uncomfortable as a fish out of water.

Married.—Monday evening July 16th, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's mother; Mr. I. N. Cool and Miss Alice Fair, all of Auburn.

This warm weather, none but the Cool deserve the Fair. The happy pair left for Kansas the same evening to spend the honeymoon. They take with them the congratulations of many friends.

What, then, is this problem of human destiny with which Science has impotently wrestled for so many centuries? But she told him all the same, that there was no base ball for him that afternoon; and if he didn't get the kindling split before his father came home, there'd be some wrestling that would make Science open her eyes when she struck that woodshed.

"Esther the beautiful Queen" by a class of 35 of Garrett's best singers under the supervision of W. E. Peterson, assisted by some of Auburn's singers will render this grand musical and dramatic enteinment some night next week. Every singer will appear in a custom of the Medes and Persains, also a gallows, will be built upon which the one singing the character of Haman, will be hanged, which will undoubtedly be witnessed by a large crowd of Garrettites.

The aged mother of John and Jacob Somers was struck with paralysis last Saturday about noon, and at this writing lies in an unconscious state. She had just sat down to dinner when she was stricken, and fell to the floor while the young girl went for assistance no one else being present. Her right side was paralyzed, and she has scarcely moved since. She is about eighty years of age.

The Ligonier Banner says: It affords us great pleasure to announce that, the new School Board has appointed Prof. D. D. Luke, of Goshen, superintendent of the public schools of this place. No better selection could possibly have been made, although many of our citizens would have been delighted with the re-appointment of Prof. Burrier.

Wonder if that will interfere with his editorials in the Butler Record. We hope not, as we have become so used to their length and perspicuity that life would be a blank without them.

The Press last week rather slured our citizens for visiting that place during the game of base ball there. It's only Charley, however, as the mass of the citizens there take little stock in his utterances. Our citizens have always largely patronized the fair, at that place, and the feeling between the two places has died out, except as it exists in the imagination of the lively Baxter. If every body knew him it would make no differance, but some how he puts on a smile that is so childlike and bland, that the uninitiated are misled, hence the tears.

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows. 6t

Whitney's Musical Guest for June is at hand replete with choice music and literature. We have received many excellent numbers of this "welcome Guest" in the past, but this number surpasses them all in merit. The vocal music consists of a sprightly song and chorus, new and decidedly pretty, also choice selections from "Silver Carols" and "Crown of Life," etc. The instrumental music is "Gen. Custar's Funeral March," and the "Hunter's Departure." Monthly, $1.10 a year. Specimen copy 10 cents. W. W. Whitney, publisher, Toledo, Ohio.

Monday seems of late to be a favorite day for storms. Last Monday, another hurricane came along, tearing down trees, and demolishing things generally. It took a swoop upon the corner of the building of N. & G. Ensley, east of the Court House, and tearing away the cornish, literally stripped the tin roof from a major part of the building, doing several hundred dollars' worth of damage thereto. We regret to see this handsome block despoiled in this manner. It was the pride of the town, the best finished and most elegant edifice in Auburn. Shade and fruit trees that stood the racket of the former storm careened to the gale this week.

Quite a number of impecunious cusses left Auburn last week in the night; among them we notice the names of Brown and Williams, two former business men of that place. Auburn, it seems, is a hard place for business men. —[Garrett News.

Just why Parker desires to misrepresent this place we don't know. There has been less failures in Auburn for its size than any other place in this part of the State, and none for large amounts. Williams broke down because he moved away from his trade point, and attempted to put up a building without capital; while as to Brown, there has been no such person in business here. A statement of facts will not disparage the business interests of Auburn.

ED. COURIER:—I noticed in the columns of the COURIER a statement with regard to the cutting of a field of wheat, wherein you have failed to set forth all the facts in the case.

The land is mine and I plowed more than one-third of the field, found the seed, drilled about one-half of the field with my team. Heusinger's boy and team helped to drill the rest of the field, the drill being my own property. I went last winter to his house peaceably to settle with him, but failed for the reason that he was determined to have pay for hauling the manure and half the wheat. I told him I did not wish to have any trouble with him and made him a proposition as follows: Offering to pay him for hauling the manure and all the work they had done in the field, and take my chances on the crop, which was covered with snow. But he refused, declaring he would have half the wheat and pay for hauling the manure. We failed to settle. I then sent him a written notice not to enter my farm with intent to plow, sow or reap, and gave the reason in the notice. I consider he has already received pay for all the work he caused to have been done in the field or elsewhere. If he makes a showing that I owe him anything, I am ready and willing to pay him at any time. WM. LESSIG.

T. C. Elson is on the sick list with billious fever.

LOOK HERE!

ANOTHER GREAT

Clearance Sale,

AT THE

New York Store!

The New York Store, desiring to close out all Spring and Summer Goods preparatory to bringing to this market a large and well selected stock of fall and winter goods, is now offering at cash, and

LESS than CASH,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Lawns, Jaconetts, Piques Marsales, Victoria Lawns Light Prints, Nainsooks, Percals, summer Dress Goods, Summer Shawls, Japanese Silks, Gross Cloths, Linens, Plaids and a host of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Now is the time to Get Bargains!

Be sure to see these Goods before buying. Don't forget the place.

THE NEW YORK STORE

G. H. Forkner & Co.
PROPRIETORS.

Several of our young men went into the harvest field this year. They thought they would try a day's harvesting for a change, but were very careful not to start out into the country until late in the day, so that they could strike their destination about dinner time. They got away with provender enough to run a boarding house a week and then started for the field. One of them claimed to be an expert at running a reaper and mounted the machine; but in a short time he met an obstacle and flew some 30 feet upwards performing somersaults and other aerial evolutions, that would have done credit to a circus performer before he struck ground. Fortunately the machine was not injured. Another put in a good afternoon's binding, but bound himself closer to a good supper, [illegible] in the evening. They think of trying it again—some time.

We learn that a printer, of large pretentions and capital, visited Avilla, not long since, and proposed to start a newspaper at that place, if he could receive the proper "encouragement" on the part of the citizens. Satisfactory arrangements were at lenth concluded, and the publisher started after his material to print his paper. He got as far as the depot, where he was overhauled by the proprietor of the hotel, and requested to deposit for his bill. Being a little short, just at that time, Saltzgaber took his hat, and the would-be-editor and publisher of the Avilla paper was compelled to pursue his journey, after his office bare headed. He has not yet returned.—[Kendallville Standard.

We don't see how Avilla has managed to exist so long without a local paper. There are not enough papers in Noble or DeKalb counties, as there are two or three townships in each not yet supplied. Garrett is to have another paper, and what will Parker do then, poor thing. Oh, do you not know, he will have to go, to a place much warmer than ours, poor thing.

We don't know Elder Starks but, we find the following description of that worthy gentleman: Elder Starks and his worthy wife, were the happy parents of nine children—girls and boys—and a ripruarous set they were. Day and night they made things lively around the old hearthstone, for even the darkness failed entirely to quell their turbulent spirits, for by the time the elder ones had quieted down to sleep the younger scions would begin to stir. But at the table, when the blesing was being asked, absolute quiet and attention was strenuously insisted upon.

Happening to dinner one day (for the elder's hospitality was as large as his family was numerous), I watched with interest the marshaling of these fractious elements about the table. One after another was cuffed, chided, or rebuked by the worthy dame, while the elder sat with hands meekly folded, watching eagerly for the first sign of a calm. At length, when a momentary lull settled down upon the expectant circle, the mother gave the table a smart rap with her knuckles, and shouted, "Quick, quick, pa! now is your time;" and grace was said.

The man who runs the Auburn COURIER sent out a challenge some time ago in regard to base ball, which was copied by the papers of the county, and Garret in complience formed a club and went down to Auburn and beat them, but no report of it is made in this man's paper Tommy, you want to put such things in your paper for we think it would have been mighty interesting reading to many of your subscribers.—Garrette News.

When Auburn went over to Garrett, and played that club, winning the game we did not come home and make a great hurrah in the COURIER, as Parker did. But then we forgave him as an item of this kind must be a God-send to him. Whenever we want any suggestion as to how we shall run a paper, we will call on one of experience and good common sense. We will say this to the Garrett club, we unintentionally overlooked noticing that they beat our club, and it would not have given us the least pain to have made the statement, as these games are social affairs, should be full of fun and amusement, and if Garrett has the best club no point in the county will accord her that honor more readily than Auburn. The boys all around get along pleasantly together, with the exception of that game here when a member of the Garrett club abused the Umpire, which was considered not quite professional. There are some very excellent gentlemen concerned with the Garrett club, whom we know personally, and as long as they are concerned with the organization it will give it tone and character whoever else may be members thereof.

Justice B. F. Dawson hit upon a happy plan, one day last week, to "beat" a crowd of curious individuals who were "bent on" witnessing the nuptial ceremony of an Angola couple. About the time the office was crowded, his honor carefully glanced over that indispensable document, the marriage license, when he suddenly discovered that instrument was not gotten up within the meaning of the law. So, giving the groom a sly wink, he said to him that they would be obliged to step out and "have that little matter adjusted." The bride and groom accordingly stepped out, and accompanied him to his residence, where quietly, and away from the gaze of the curious crowd who were in the Justice's office, the happy couple were made man and wife, and went on their way rejoicing. The shrewd Justice returned shortly to his office and [illegible] blandly [illegible] audience. They took the hint and left with a smile on the wrong corner of their mouths.—[Steu[illegible] Republican.

We had a little episode in that line here a few weeks ago. A young man from the country came to town with his intended to get spliced, and as luck would have it, he was referred to the editor of this paper as the proper one to perform the marriage ceremony. He wanted a quiet affair, as he did not want the folks at home to know that they were married. He met us on the street and very innocently asked if we would perform the ceremony. With our usual desire to accommodate, we replied in the affirmative, looking upon it as a joke being perpetrated by some of the boys. In order to insure secrecy, we invited the pair to the sanctum of the COURIER office, where, surrounded by a pure and chaste atmosphere, they could consumate their happiness with great "e'clat," if you know what that is. They came and assuming the position which those "whose hearts beat as one" love to assume, we stood before them in the glory of our manhood, when we happened to catch a full view of the devil in bas relief through the open door of the adjoining room. We at once closed and barricaded said door, and peace was with us once again. Just as we were about to go through the beautiful service, we concluded to look at our license, and found it had expired a few days before. How vexing, but Esquire Walborn being present, and having full power, made the twain one, and the last word the groom said was, "keep mum." And we've kept our promise.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and Jno. A. Schofield, Elizabeth Schofield and Perry Sewell, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Eight [98] Dollars and sixty [60] Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 11th day of Aug. 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section ten, [10], Township thirty-five [35] north of Range fourteen [14] east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Worlan & Leas, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., July 19, 1877.

P. fee $6.80

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rawson Stone, Jacob Farrier surety for costs plaintiffs, and John A. Moore defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and twent-nine (329) dollars and fifty-five (55) cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Parts of Lots numbered sixty-one (61) and sixty-three [63] in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded by a line commencing at the North-East corner of said Lot No. sixty-one, [61] running thence South forty-four [44] feet, thence West to the West boundary of said Lot No. sixty-three, [63] thence North forty-four [44] feet thence East to place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. R. Lanning, Ex-Clerk.
Auburn, Ind, July 19, 1877.

Pr. fee $9.50.

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT

A volume of thrilling interest by the eminent historian L. P. Brockett; describing the Russians and Turks; social, political, and religious history and condition; their home-life, varied customs, and peculiarities, the causes of the war, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohammedan—the mighty interests of other nations involved; Biographies of the Rulers, Statesmen and Generals; All Richly Illustrated. The book millions need now. Wanted instantly, 3,000 agents on very liberal terms. Address HUBBARD BROS. Publishers, 819 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O. July19.

THE JIG'S UP.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

LISTEN:

Summer Coats 25 cents, Summert Pants 50 cents, Linen Pants 75 cents, Splendid Suits $4.00. The balance of the large stock in proportion.

MUST BE SOLD.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

THAT HEBREW JEW.

A Subtle Distinction Known Only to Few.

BY BRET HARTE.

There once was a tradesman renowned as a screw,
Who sold pins and needles and calicoes too,
Till he built up a fortune—the which as it grew
Just ruined small traders the whole city through—
Yet one thing he knew,
Between me and you,
There was a distinction
'Twixt Christian and Jew.

Till he died in his mansion—a great millionaire—
The owner of thousands—but nothing to spare
For the needy and poor who from hunger might drop,
And only a pittance to clerks in his shop,
But left it all to
A lawyer, who knew
A subtle distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

This man was no trader, but simply a friend
Of this Jew who kept shop and who, nearing his end,
Handed over a million—'twas only his due,
Who discovered this contrast 'twixt Ebrew and Jew,
For he said, "If you view
This case as I do,
There is a distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

"For the Jew is a man who will make money through
His skill, his finesse, and his capital too,
And an Ebrew's a man that we Gentiles can 'do,'
So you see there's a contrast 'twixt Ebrew and Jew.
Ebrew and Jew,
Jew and Ebrew,
There's a subtle distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew."

So he kept up his business of needles and pins,
But always one day he atoned for his sins,
But never the same day (for that wouldn't do)
That the Jew faced his God with the awful Ebrew.
For this man he knew,
Between me and you,
There was a distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

So he sold soda water, and shut up the fount
Of a druggist whose creed was the Speech on the Mount,
And he trafficked in gaiters and ruined the trade
Of a German whose creed was by great Luther made,
But always he knew,
Between me and you,
A subtle distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

Then he kept a hotel—here his trouble began—
In a fashion unknown to his primitive plan;
For the rule of this house to his manager ran,
"Don't give entertainment to Israelite man."
Yet the manager knew,
Between me and you,
No other distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

"You may give to John Morrissey supper and wine,
And Madame N. N. to your care I'll resign;
You'll see that those Jenkins from Missouri Flat
Are properly cared for; but recollect that
Never a Jew
Who's not an Ebrew
Shall take up his lodgings
Here at the Grand U.

"You'll allow Miss McFlimsey her diamonds to wear;
You'll permit the Van Dams at the waiters to swear;
You'll allow Miss Decollete to flirt on the stair;
But as to an Israelite—pray have a care,
For, between me and you,
Though the doctrine is new,
There's a business distinction
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew."

Now, how shall we know? Prophet, tell us, pray do,
Where the line of the Hebrew fades into the Jew.
Shall we keep out Disraeli and take Rothschild in?
Or snub Meyerbeer and think Verdi a sin?
What shall we do?
O, give us a few
Points to distinguish
'Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

There was One—Heaven help us!—who died in man's place,
With thorns on his forehead, but Love in his face,
And when "foxes had holes" and the birds of the air
Had their nests in the trees, there was no spot to spare
For this "King of the Jews."
Did the Romans refuse
This right to the Ebrews,
Or only to Jews?

THE MAID OF CULTA-MORE.

On the northern coast of Ireland the traveler's attention may be attracted by numerous islands lying adjacent to the mainland. On one of those lovely spots, named Culta-More, there lived a widow about 50 years old, her husband having met his untimely death during a violent storm off the coast.

The widow, Mrs. MacDermot, was blessed with one child, a daughter of sweet 16, who, for beauty, could not be excelled by any of the *coleens* on the three adjoining islands. As might be expected her home was the favorite resort of all the youngsters about the place, each one of them in hopes of gaining Miss MacDermot's affections.

Mary, such was her name, received them all cordially, but paid no more attention to one than another. On an adjoining island there lived a farmer named Jim O'Donnell, who had three sons, Thomas, Martin and James. Thomas being the eldest, he thought he should be thinking of getting married. He was a stout young man, about 25 years of age, of dark complexion, but well-built and tall. Thomas, thinking the widow's daughter a good chance, as she was the heiress of a large farm, paid numerous visits to her house, while his younger brother, James, a boy of eighteen, handsome and intelligent, visited there often, and, as it proved, with more success than his brother. Thomas, finding this out, grew jealous of his brother; he consulted his father and advised him to send James to college, to prepare him for teaching school in the parish they lived in. The old man consented to send James to a college in Glasgow, where he had some acquaintances. When James became aware of this arrangement, he did not care to leave without making a visit to Miss MacDermot. About three in the afternoon he rowed his boat across the channel to the opposite shore and went immediately to the widow's. He was received with *caide-mealie-failthe*. He told Miss Mary that the principal object of his visit was that he was going to Glasgow to study, and, as that was to be his last visit for some time, he informed her how deeply he was in love with her, and if she only loved him in return he would be the happiest man on earth.

She gave him her hand silently, the tears rolling down her bright cheeks, until she broke the silence by telling him to go and inform her mother of his departure. Both went immediately to the old woman, and James informed her that he was going away for three years, and he had come to bid her and Mary good-by. Giving him a hearty shake of the hand, and a *'tharahassa* (God preserve you), the lovers parted, leaving the tears standing in Mary's eyes. Two days afterwards he started for Glasgow, and arriving safe he sent two letters, one to his father and the other to the widow's daughter, to inform them of his safe arrival.

For a year after the letter-carrier might be seen twice a month crossing the wild moor toward the Widow MacDermot's, and dropping a letter for her daughter.

After James O'Donnell's departure, his brother Thomas made frequent visits to the island. One evening in the month of October, 18—, he started from home, determined to know his fate before his return. When he got to Mrs. MacDermot's, there was no one in but that lady.

"Good evening, Mrs. Mac."

"Good evening to you kindly; take a seat and sit down," was the widow's reply.

"I came on particular business this evening. I came to know if you would be wishful to receive me as your son-in-law. You want a good, strong man to work your farm, and to make you as comfortable as I possibly can."

The widow said: "Thomas, I have no objection to your being my son-in-law, but I did not think Mary had her thoughts on marriage at present. However, Mary is coming in; ask her, and if she is willing I am content."

The words were scarcely spoken when Mary entered with a pail of milk in her hand.

"Good evening, Mr. O'Donnell," she said; "you are quite welcome."

"Thank you, Mary," he answered, reaching her his hand; "I hope you will not be angry with me for what I am going to say. I love you dearly. If you will consent to be my wife, I will do all in my power to make you and your mother as comfortable as I possibly can."

Mary stepped back from him and answered:

"Mr. O'Donnell, I have not made up my mind to marry for a couple of years; besides, I would not marry you anyway."

A dark cloud of anger overspread his features, and, muttering to himself, "I knew it; but she will rue the day she will ever marry any other," he departed from the widow's as angry as he could be, and returned home.

Time rolled on, and James O'Donnell's three years were drawing to a close. Mary was expecting a letter from him every day, to inform her of his arrival home. One pleasant evening, as she was sitting on the door-step, pondering over the last visit he had made her, "Perhaps he had seen some Scotch girl in Glasgow to admire more than me," she thought. At that moment she heard the echoes of a horn, and, raising her head, she saw the letter-carrier crossing the wild moor, with his leather bag on his back. She ran to meet him, for he never took that road except he had a letter for her or her mother. He gave her a package; on opening it she found a nice book and a note from the object of her thoughts. The note informed her that he would go home after another month. A smile of joy spread over her countenance as she read the note. "Perhaps he may love me yet," she inwardly said. She hastened to tell her mother the news. Her fond parent was overjoyed to hear of his return home. Four weeks afterward Mary received another visit from the mail-carrier, with a note to inform her that James was about to start for home on the next day. He had made all preparations to leave on the day appointed. The ship was to sail at 8 a. m.

After four-and-twenty hours of tedious sailing she cast anchor in view of the city of Londonderry, and James O'Donnell arrived safe at home. After a hearty welcome from all his friends, he thought it was time he was on his road towards the widow's. He started, therefore, for her home, and as he got to the channel, who did he see on the opposite shore, sitting in the boat, but Mary McDermot, waiting for him. As soon as she espied him she rowed the boat to meet him. But what a different man from the boy of eighteen that left her three years ago; a full-grown man, handsome-featured, broad shoulders, elegantly-built and well dressed. He grasped her in his arms and pressed her to his heart.

"Oh, Mary," he exclaimed, "is it you?"

"Yes, James, it is me; I was waiting for you; come over to the house; how glad my mother will be to see you."

They got into the boat and pulled across to the opposite shore, and started for the widow's house. Mary's mother was waiting on the threshold to meet them. The new arrival chatted with the mother and daughter for a few hours, when the old woman retired and left the young people to have a quiet talk. James then drew his seat towards Mary, and, taking her hand, asked her if she remembered the promise he made her three years before, and if she was willing to renew it then and to become his wife.

"Oh, how good of you, James, to ask me. I could never marry any one but you," she answered. Taking her hand in his, he imprinted a kiss on her blushing cheeks.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," he said. "Appoint the wedding day."

The wedding day was appointed and arrived at last, and all the neighbors in the adjoining islands were invited to the wedding. The marriage service was performed by the parish priest in the village church, and on their return home old Micky Brennan, the piper, took the lead with his bagpipes, playing "Haste to the Wedding," "All the way to Galway," "The White Cockade," the "Humors of Glinn," and "Patrick's Day," and other Irish airs, on the way home. When they arrived at Mr. O'Donnell's, there was a good dinner ready for them. The weddingers ate heartily, and, as there was plenty of potcen, everyone helped himself plentifully. Everything was going on well, when it was proposed for the bride to give a toast. She took a bumper in her hand and gave them a few brief words, most worthy of the occasion. Old Paddy Gallagher, who was sitting in the corner, next to Micky Brennan, the piper, jumped from his seat and asked why she did not speak in the Gaelic (for the old man could not understand any English, and he considered it an insult to speak English in his presence), and a violent altercation ensued, but it was soon quieted. Micky Brennan squeezed the bagpipes, and played the "Irish Washwoman," and set them all a-dancing. The groom and the bride were as happy as could be. The bride says to her husband, "James, I have something to say to you."

"What is it?" he said.

"You remember when I told you of Thomas' proposing to marry me. I am afraid to meet him or speak to him; I see anger in his eyes. Everyone seems to be happy but him."

"I will tell you what I intend doing, Mary," he added.

"James, what is it?" she said.

"We will go over to your mother's to-night, and a few others, and we will have a pleasant time. You will go over with Thomas and try to make friends, as you are my wife now. He will not be angry with you. I will speak to him myself."

He went to Thomas and told him that a few of the company were going over to my mother-in-law's, and I want you for to take Mary over along with you, and I will take over the rest of the company." Thomas and the bride started first, and as they reached the shore they went into the boat.

"Mary," he said, "I hope you are contented with your choice. I suppose you remember the evening I offered to marry you and you refused."

"Yes," she answered, "I do. But could you blame me, as I was already engaged to your brother?"

By this time they were midway in the channel. Instantly he dropped the oars in the sea and exclaimed, "The plug is out of the boat and the water is gushing in. Save yourself the best you can." Jumping out into the sea, leaving her to her fate, he swam to shore and returned home to his father's. When he got within a quarter of a mile of his father's, he met James and his friends going to Mrs. MacDermot's.

"What is the matter, Thomas?" said James, "and where is my wife?"

Thomas hung down his head and spoke slowly. "As we were crossing the channel the plug (a wooden stopper used in a hole to let the water out) must be taken out by someone. The boat commenced leaking rapidly, and I had enough to do to save myself."

"Is my wife drowned?" James asked, running to the shore. When there he ran along the strand calling "Mary, Mary!" but all to no avail; the echoes of his voice died away amid the sounds of the dashing waves. As he was running about in wild despair, he heard a voice saying, "James, James! help, help!" He stood and listened, but could not hear any more. He returned home like a man in a dream. He could not rest all that night, but walked about not knowing where he was. Early in the morning he went to the sea-shore, and stopped there all day long, watching the waves ebbing to and fro. Often the words of the poet crossed his memory:

> The waters wild went o'er his child,
> And he was left lamenting.

Time rolled on, and six weary months passed by, and during that time he never spoke to Thomas nor Thomas to him. They always shunned each other. One day James met his father. "Father," says he, "if I do not leave this country, my brother Thomas will kill himself. I know by the way he acts. I have my mind on going to America." A few days after James started for Glasgow to take his passage to America.

* * * * * * *

When Thomas jumped out of the boat and left Mary to her fate, a thought came to her to try to stop the hole to prevent the leakage, in which she succeeded by stuffing it with her shawl. "Now if I had the oars I would get to shore, but they are floating away with the tide." She was drifted northward with a lively breeze. She was giving herself up for lost, when she heard the cries of her husband. Then she answered with all her strength, "James, James! help, help!" and she fell insensible in the boat.

Next day she awoke from her insensibility and found herself in the midst of the ocean; she became aware of her danger and stood up in the boat holding her handkerchief in her hand, hoping it might attract the attention of some passing ship. She waited about for a night and a day, and no sign of relief. The sun was sinking down on the waves of the Atlantic, when she espied, coming towards her, a full-rigged ship. "Thank Heaven, relief at last!" she says. She was taken on board the ship, and wrapped in warm clothing, and the Captain's wife took charge of her and nursed her tenderly. When she recovered herself properly, the Captain's wife took her on deck. But to her dismay, in all her grief, sorrow and trouble, she had no one to speak a word to her, for it was a Danish ship, bound for Iceland. There was only one sailor on board that could speak a little English. They all endeavored to make her as comfortable as possible.

The voyage was made to Iceland, and on her return back she was informed that the ship would call in at Glasgow, and she could get off there and take shipping there for Ireland. When they arrived in Glasgow the Captain sent her on shore, with money enough to take her home to Ireland, and directed her to a hotel. When she got to the hotel she entered the office. She heard a voice saying, "Good-bye, Mr. P. I am bound for America to-day." Passing through the office he saw a lady. He stood, and looked—ran and clasped his fainting wife in his arms, saying, "My wife, my wife, it is you?" He took her to his room and ordered a doctor. The doctor came and told him it was only weakness—she would be recovered immediately. When she recovered, how thankful she was to have her husband once more. After taking a few days' pleasure in Glasgow, they returned home to Culta-More, where they were received with "Caide-maile-failthes" from all friends and neighbors. Next morning after their arrival Thomas O'Donnell was missing, and in a week after his dead body was washed ashore. James O'Donnell and his loving wife lived happy afterward.

So ends the romance of Mary MacDermot, or the maid of Culta-More.

Large Noses.

Dr. Cid, an inventive surgeon at Paris, noticed that elderly people, who for a long time have worn eye-glasses supported on the nose by a spring, are apt to have this organ long and thin. This he attributes to the compression which the spring exerts on the arteries by which the nose is nourished. The idea occurred to him that the hint could be made useful. Not long afterward a young lady of 15 consulted him, to see if he could restore to moderate dimensions her nose, which was large, fleshy, and unsightly. The trait he found was hereditary in her family, as her mother and sister were similarly affected. This was discouraging, as hereditary peculiarities are particularly obstinate. But the doctor determined to try his method. He took exact measurement, and had constructed for her a "*lunette pince-nez*"—a spring and pad for compressing the artery, which she wore at night and whenever she conveniently could in the daytime. In three weeks a consolatory diminution was evident, and in three months the young lady was quite satisfied with the improvement in her features.

A BEAR STORY.

Encounter with a California Grizzly.

[Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

Crossing over the trail from Bear valley to San Bernardino, we encountered a grizzly bear standing directly in our path. My guide strongly advised making a detour and leaving bruin in possession of the pass, but I thought of my California stock bought at 60 and determined to be avenged upon this bruin for what I had suffered at the hands of the California street bears. I had a heavy Sharp's rifle, and, putting a handful of cartridges into my vest pocket to expedite rapid loading, I approached within sixty yards, and, dismounting, gave my lariat to my guide, telling him if he attempted to run off with the horses I would shoot him. I then took deliberate aim at the bear's head and fired. With a roar which sounded to me like that of forty lions combined he bounded toward me. Hastily reloading, I fired again, and was so fortunate as to break one of his forelegs. This so checked his advance that I was able to give him four more shots before we came to close quarters. Owing to my rifle having become heated from rapid firing, I had some difficulty in extracting an exploded cartridge, and by the time I was prepared to deliver my seventh and last shot—for I had no more cartridges in my pocket—my enemy was within ten feet of me. I could see that nearly every shot had taken effect. One bullet had plowed a deep furrow from near the end of his nose to his left eye, under which it had lodged. From a wound in his neck the blood was spouting in heavy, rapid jets. His end was evidently close at hand, but mine might be even nearer.

All depended upon the chance he would give me to put in my next shot. Even if I had had more cartridges, I knew that I would not have time to reload. I leveled my rifle, and as I did so the bear raised upon his hind legs as if to embrace me. His left paw hung helpless by his side, my second shot having shattered the leg above the knee. The long claws on his other paw looked anything but pleasant, as he extended it with the evident design of "going short" on me. As he raised his paw he extended his breast, and I sent my last bullet through his heart. He did not immediately drop, but settled back upon his haunches, and glared at me for an instant with a fury of 10,000 devils in his eyes; then with a growl of disappointed rage he gave one convulsive spring forward and fell dead at my feet. I examined my dead prize, and found that six of my seven shots had struck him. I came to the conclusion then and there to give a "grizzly" a wide berth for the future. It takes too much lead to kill him.

The Roads Across the Balkans.

Bulgaria, from the river to the Balkans, is a rolling country, covered in some places with rich pastures and fertile fields, and traversed by numerous streams. The villages are not numerous, and are widely separated from each other, but of considerable extent and generally well-provisioned; on this resource, however, an invading army cannot rely, as in all probability they have been already well drained by the Turks. This circumstance will, in consequence, necessitate the transportation of everything needed for the subsistence of the columns. The roads during the rainy season are, in this light, clayey soil, simply impracticable. The descent into the valleys, as we approach the mountains, becomes steep, and is rendered more difficult by the absence of bridges over all but the principal water-courses. In the winter, when the snow is very abundant, there are no roads at all. In the summer all vegetation is burned up by the excessive heat, and the want of water is sensibly felt, although Mussulman piety has established fountains and dug wells wherever it is possible. This circumstance often necessitates long marches, particularly for the cavalry, and is a reason for an enforced bad selection of camps and cantonments. Even when the roads are practicable an advance across the country is impossible for an army accompanied by a heavy train. The difficulties of the passage of the Balkans depend less upon the absolute height and inaccessibility of the mountains themselves than upon the countless obstacles of detail which accumulate during six or seven days' march, and are increased by the paucity and bad condition of the lines of communication. The Balkan is almost uninhabited; its sides are covered with virgin forests, and as, even in the valleys, villages are not numerous, the roads are neglected.

The first operation of any army of invasion will, then, necessarily, be the construction of roads. The defense of the Balkan itself demands no addition to its already existing permanent fortifications, but merely the establishment of field works and abattis at all the different defiles, as the enemy's forces must be opposed at many points, it not being within the limits of possibility to concentrate at any one.—*Bucharest Correspondence.*

The Ups and Downs of San Francisco.

Joined to this failure of crops comes the great panic or panics in mining speculations. Few States could stand the shock of $200,000,000 shrinkage in her securities in sixty days. All classes of the community are involved. Thousands have dropped from positions of affluence to poverty within the period named. One man, reputed to be worth $6,000,000, has lost all, and is said to be $300,000 in debt. Now that this disaster is keenly felt by all classes, from the hod-carrier to the richest mining magnate, is seen in the general effort at economy that universally prevails. The Sheriff's lock is frequently seen upon the door of hitherto prosperous merchants, old established houses are calling on their creditors for accommodation in the way of extensions, houses in the course of erection are stopped midway, and business blocks, for the time, are held in abeyance. Personal economy appears in hats a little out of style, and coats seedy on the edge, with rather a musty smell, suggestive of a raid upon a wardrobe long since laid aside. And yet it is refreshing to see with what complacency these men part with their splendid homes, their magnificent teams, and their expensive habits, and, figuratively speaking, roll up their sleeves and buckle in again to win back the fortunes they have so suddenly lost. Perhaps no city on the continent has made such rapid strides in commercial prosperity as the Queen City of the Pacific coast; and certainly no people have acquired such great fortunes in so short a time as the wealthy citizens of this community during the past seven years, but to-day they are suffering from [illegible] speculation, [illegible] securities based on fictitious values.—*San Francisco Cor. Newark Advertiser.*

Windsor Castle Hospitalities.

A correspondent writes to the New York *Herald*:

"In connection with your graphic and interesting account of Queen Victoria's reception of Gen. Grant this remark occurs: 'No such honors, nor anything approaching them, have ever before been paid to an American citizen.' A similar distinguished attention was conferred upon Commander Henry J. Hartstene, United States navy, about the year 1854 or 1855. He was sent by our Government to return to England one of her vessels which had been abandoned in the Arctic sea and brought to this country and refitted. On this occasion Commander Hartstene received and entertained the Queen upon the vessel, personally escorting her Majesty through an inspection of it. He afterwards dined with the Queen and Prince Albert, surrounded by their children. He spent the night at the palace, but, with characteristic modesty and aversion to notice, he obtained permission to leave privately before breakfast the next morning. This reception was somewhat less stately than that of Gen. Grant, but to balance, this had in it even more of the elements of personal intercourse with the sovereign."

The Cuban Patriots.

Col. De Queralta, recently of the Cuban army and a member of the new War Commission now representing the Cuban cause in this country, in an address to the American people says: "At no time since the first blow of liberty was struck, nine years ago, have we Cubans been so near the realization of our hopes as at the present moment. We need arms and ammunition. We do not ask for filibusters. We have enough Cubans on the island and in exile—more, indeed, than we need—to plant the Cuban flag even in Havana itself if we only had arms and ammunition. For the last three long years we have not received a single round of ammunition from outsiders. We have to fight for it and take it from Spaniards. We, however, make a good deal of powder on the island, and then refill the cartridges picked up from the enemy. This is a slow process; still our little army of 18,000 men is now well clothed, and this has enabled us the past year to maintain the offensive with considerable success."

Ravages of Wolves in Russia.

A pamphlet by M. Lasarewski, which has been issued from the Russian Ministry of the Interior, gives a formidable account of the ravages of wolves, from which it appears that in European Russia alone about 200,000 of these beasts are harbored, a number which shows an increase rather than a diminution during the last decade. In the three years ending in 1861, 125 persons were killed by the wolves, and in 1875 161 persons met their death from the same cause. Official reports show that about 180,000 head of large animals and 500,000 head of small fall victims to these marauders; but these numbers are inadequate, since much destruction is wrought which is not officially reported. The female wolves nourish their young on fowl, and in the one government of Kasan they dispose of some 11,000 geese annually: besides this they kill at least 100,000 dogs in the same time, and altogether cost European Russia about 500,000,000 roubles per annum.

A Curious Will Case.

A very singular will case was brought to the attention of the Probate Court today. A man died leaving his property one-third to his wife, one-third to his child and the other third to a child then unborn. The unborn party proved to be twins, and the executor is sorely perplexed as to whether he shall divide the third, giving each of the twins one-sixth of the estate, or whether he should carry out the testator's purpose to serve all the children alike by giving them and the widow each one-fourth, or whether, again, he shall give the widow her third and divide the other two-thirds among the three children. The case being wholly without precedent in this State, the court gave the executor no advice, and the conundrum is to be in some way brought before the Supreme Court.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Dead Horses Standing Erect.

Mr. Smith was in town on Saturday with his hired man, and the two tell a singular story about a lightning stroke. Mr. Smith was on a grain drill in a field, and his hired man was about twelve rods from him, dragging. Suddenly Smith heard the noise of thunder, and became unconscious. The man also heard the noise, but neither of them saw any flash of lightning. The man went to Smith, and in about twenty minutes he was restored to consciousness. Then attention was given to the horses. One of them was standing erect, with one foot lifted a little way from the earth, and the other was kneeling with his nose in the earth, and both were stone dead, and retained their positions until they were pushed over. The supposition is that in this case the electricity went from the earth to the sky.—*Danville (Ky) Advertiser.*

Alcohol and Insanity.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Medical Science*, Dr. Nonald, writing from Guinea, states with regard to the etiology of insanity in that colony, that it is not found to be depending in any way on, or modified by, the nature of the climate, but that one of the most fertile causes of the malady is intemperance; this is more particularly the case among Creoles and Portuguese, alcohol being traceable, in many instances, as the direct agent. Dr. Noland states that among the lower classes rum is mostly used, and frequently, in the form of highwines, rum 40 over proof, so that it can easily be understood that this in time seriously interferes with the bodily health, and, acting as a poison, eventually produces cerebral lesions.

Tom Thumb got angry because a staring crowd followed him into a Carson, (Nev.) barber shop, and he offered to *fight* any one of them.

A BACHELOR'S [illegible]

I'm a grumpy old bachelor,
Grizzly and gray;
I am seven-and-forty
If I am a day.
I am fussy and crusty,
And dyspeptic and lone;
So ladies, good ladies,
Just let me alone!

Oh shake out your ringlets,
And beam out in smiles
Go tinkle your trinkets
And show off your wiles.
Bewitch and bewilder
Wherever you can;
But, pray—pray, remember,
I am not the man!

I'm frozen to blushes,
I'm proof against eyes;
I'm hardened to simpers
And stony to sighs;
I'm tough to each dart
That young Cupid can lance;
I'm not in the market
At any advance!

I sew my own buttons,
I darn my own hose,
I keep my own counsel
And fold my own clothes,
I mind my own business,
And live my own life;
I won't—no, the Dickens!—
Be plagued with a wife.

And yet there's nine spinsters
Who believe me their fate,
There's two dozen widows
Who'd change their estate
There's silly young maidens
Who blush at my bow;
All—all bent on marrying me,
No matter how!

I walk forth in trembling;
I come home in dread;
I don't fear my heart,
But I do fear my head!
My civilest speech
Is a growl and a nod;
And that—Heaven save me!—
Is "charmingly odd!"

So ladies—dear ladies—
Just hear me, I pray;
I speak to you all
In the plainest way.
My logic is simple
As logic can be—
If I won't marry you,
Pray—don't marry me!

PITH AND POINT.

A tune that young ladies try to catch: a million air.

A splendid ear, but a poor voice, as the organ-grinder said of the donkey.

You know mock modesty as you do mock-turtle—from its being the produce of a calf's head.

"Don't you think, husband, that you are apt to believe everything you hear?" "No, madam, not when you talk."

An inquiring individual writes to a paper to ask "how long cows should be milked?" "Why, the same as short cows, of course!"

A little boy went to his mother and said, "Mamma, I'd think, if I was made of dust, I'd get muddy inside when I drink coffee."

What's the difference between the lower part of the leg and the late comet? One's shin and bone, and the other's been and shone.

A little boy, disputing with his sister on some subject, exclaimed: "It's true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so."

A boy, writing to his sister, said: "Sarah Jane Gibbs is dead, and her mother's got twins. They are girls, and this is awful fine weather for ducks."

"What to eat and how to cook it," is the title of a book recently published. "What to eat and how to get it," would meet with a livelier sale among the laboring classes here just now.

The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a mill-pond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

A strong-minded woman was heard to remark the other day that she would marry a man who had plenty of money, though he was so ugly she had to scream every time she looked at him.

A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus: "Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl replied: "'Twould give me the rheumatis, and so it would you."

Two sable philosophers took shelter under the same tree during a heavy shower. After some time one of them complained that he felt the rain. "Nebber mind," replied the other; "dere's plenty of trees. When dis un am wet through we'll go to de oder."

At a duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary; for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.

A negro having been brought up before a magistrate, and convicted of pilfering, the magistrate began to remonstrate. "Do you know how to read?" "Yes, massa—little." "Well, don't you ever make use of the Bible?" "Yes, massa, strap him razor on him sometimes."

A dry goods clerk relates that a very pretty and stylish young lady called in the store the other day and requested to see some lavender kid gloves, whereupon she was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little overcome with so great a variety, she asked, "Which of those pairs are the lavenderest?"

Appropriate names: For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for a carpet man's wife, Mattie; for an auctioneer's wife, Biddy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridget.

Two eminent members of the Irish bar, Doyle and Yelverton, quarreled one day so violently that from words they came to blows. Doyle, the more powerful man (at the fists, at least), knocked down his adversary twice, exclaiming most vehemently, "You scoundrel, I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman!" To which Yelverton, rising, answered with equal indignation, "No sir, never! I defy you! I defy you! You can't do it!"

MacMahon.

Marshal MacMahon's birthday was celebrated on the 15th of June. His age is 69. He was born in the chateau of Sully, near Autun, in 1808. His father, Maurice de MacMahon, was faithful to the Bourbon cause, and, during the reign of Louis XVIII., was created a Lieutenant General and a commander of the order of St. Louis. His grandfather, Jean Baptiste de MacMahon, born in Limerick, Ireland, was naturalized and ennobled by the French Government in 1750. His ancestor first visited France in the suite of the exiled James II. of England.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Coffee for Tired Horses.—A veterinary surgeon of Prague is said to have discovered that strong coffee has a wonderfully-reviving effect upon decrepit and overworked horses. In a very short time it renews their vigor, smooths their skin, and restores their full capacity for work.

No stock should be allowed to wander over the meadows. This is doubly injurious. It destroys the grass and spoils the appetite of the animals for dry feed. Nothing is gained, but much is lost by this practice. The ground is also "poached," and quagmires are formed in low, springy spots where the first grass appears.

Protecting Young Trees.—The cheapest and best way I have found to protect the trunks of trees from sheep, etc., is to cut bass-wood when it will peel freely, and cut the bark in strips long and wide enough to go around the tree. It will curl round in drying and be a sure protection.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Screens.—Mr. E. Moody said at the Rochester horticultural meeting that he found screens of trees of much value to some of his plantations. In his garden he gets abundant crops of the Franconia raspberry, except where there is an opening in the screen which surrounded it. He has known peaches to be killed on the windward side of a screen and to escape on the other side.

Sheep as Fertilizers.—Springel allowed that the manure of 1,400 sheep for one day is equal to manuring highly one acre of land, which is about four sheep per year. Mechi, a still more recent authority, estimates that 1,500 sheep, folded on an acre of land twenty-four hours, or 400 sheep for fifteen days, would manure the land sufficiently to carry it through four years' rotation.—*Semi-Tropical.*

Harness in Stables.—Harness should never be kept in the stable where manure is constantly generating large quantities of ammonia. This ammonia is rapidly absorbed by the leather, and the effect upon the leather is about the same as would result from saturating it with strong lye. In a word, ammonia rots leather, and hence keeping harness in the stable is sure to result in its damage, more or less.—*Exchange.*

Watering Gardens.—When the warm, sunny days come, and our gardens look dry and parched, we are so strongly tempted to use the watering pot that we frequently yield, and so injure the plants that we are striving to benefit. If we attempt to water our flower beds at all, we must do it thoroughly. Wait until after sunset, and then pour on water until it seems ready to run off. Let this soak into the ground and then water again. Finally, spread freshly-cut grass over the beds; this covering will tend to keep the ground soft and moist. The usual method of sprinkling the flower beds slightly only tends to make the surface of the ground hard and dry, thus excluding air and moisture.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Motherless Young Animals.—How to mother motherless young animals—foal, calves, or lambs. Rub the palm of the hand full of gin on the nose and mouth of the dam; rub a little of the same bottle along the back of the young animal to be adopted, place them together and the relationship is complete. The advantage of this simple process will be complete to those who have to do with long-wool sheep, where, as is frequently the case, a ewe leaves a pair of fine lambs, while probably another ewe loses her lambs, when exchange of maternal affection is instantly brought about by the gin, to the saving and successful raising of what otherwise would be two troublesome pets at best. When a ewe has three lambs, and another ewe one, the disparity can be effectually remedied in the same manner.

Regularity in Feeding.—Nothing is more important than regularity in feeding. If the usual time be allowed to pass the animals become uneasy and worried, and every feeder knows a fretting animal will not fatten. A supply of good, pure water is absolutely necessary, and especially if dry food is used exclusively. Rock salt should be kept constantly in the feeding-troughs. Injudicious feeding is generally followed by scouring, and the nature and conditions of the secretions form infallible guides to the careful feeder. All cattle should be carded daily; it is well known to the groom that nothing will so improve the horse's condition, and in all animals it induces warmth and cleanliness, and promotes the healthy action of the skin. Very poor cattle will sometimes be found to be lousy, a remedy for which is a good wash with tobacco water. Animals of restless disposition do not thrive so well as those of quiet temper, and kind words and gentle actions on the part of the feeder will be well repaid in their peaceful contentment and certain improvement.—*American Cultivator.*

About the House.

Huckleberry Bread.—One quart flour, one pint sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one and a half pint berries; mix as stiff as biscuit dough.

To Clean Colored Silk.—Wash in warm soapsuds, rinse in clear, warm water, dry quickly, and iron on the wrong side while yet rather damp. If there are grease spots on the silk, press with a tolerably warm iron under brown paper.

It is worth knowing that if one volume of castor oil be dissolved in two or three volumes of spirits of wine it will render paper transparent, and, the spirits rapidly evaporating, the paper in a few minutes becomes fit for use. A drawing in pencil or in India ink can thus be made, and if the paper is placed in spirits of wine the oil is dissolved out, restoring the paper to its original condition.

Scalloped Oyster-Plant.—Boil oyster-plant or salsify till very tender; drain off all the water and rub through a colander; add butter, pepper, salt, and milk, and mix well together. Put in a baking-dish, cover the top with bread-crumbs, with here and there small bits of butter. Bake a delicate brown. Celery-salt may be used for a flavor, but not quite as much as one would of common salt.—*Christian Union.*

Removing Tea Stains.—The stains will come out of buff linen lunch cloth by being put in the boiler in a suds made of two pailfuls of water, a teacupful of soft soap, and a tablespoonful of the "Magical Mixture" for washing. Let these ingredients boil together five minutes; then put the boiler on the corner of the range and put the cloth in, stirring it around, but not letting it boil. The color will not be injured in the least by this process.

A Home-Made Carpet.—An Eastern lady says: Have any of you a spare bed-chamber, seldom used, which you would like to carpet at little expense? Go to the paper-hanger's and select a paper looking as much like carpet as you can find. Having taken it home, first paper the floor of your bedroom with brown paper; then over this put down your wall-paper. A good way to do this will be to put a good coat of paste upon the width of the roll of paper and the length of the room, and then lay the paper, unrolling and smoothing at the same time. When the floor is all covered, then size and varnish, only dark glue and common furniture varish being used, and the floor will look all the better for the darkening these will give it. When it is dry, put down a few rugs by the bedside and toilet table, and you have as pretty a carpet as you could wish.

Death in Life.

The other day I heard a Cabinet Minister talking to a young chap who wanted a place. "My young friend," said he, "don't apply. Saw wood, drive cows, anything honorable, but preserve your independence. I have a man in my department who has been in forty years."

"Forty years?"

"Yes, every day of it. He came in in 1826. Well, he gets about the same salary he had to commence with. The other day he came to me, saying 'I ought to have died forty years ago.' 'You don't mean that,' I said. 'Yes,' said he, 'I mean that. I have been buried in this building forty years, and I had just as well been buried in the grave. What's the difference between tombs? Of what advantage have I been to myself in here? I had nothing when I came in, and have got nothing now. I am disqualified for anything. If I was turned out to-day I would starve to-morrow.' So much for a Government position that young men are so anxious to get. They had better let it alone."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Wanderings of a Family Bible.

Long years ago Ezra Osborn, of Long Hill, Springfield, departed this life, leaving behind him the record of a Revolutionary soldier and Mrs. Abigail Osborn, who ultimately sought the aid of a youthful lawyer, named Henry Morris, to get a pension for her. The law required proof that the widow of a soldier had been married to him before his services expired, and in proof of this a small family Bible was forwarded to Washington in 1833 that the Pension Bureau might peruse its record of births, marriages and deaths. The pension was secured and the lawyer soon dropped the business. The other day Gen. Lee received a letter from the bureau saying that an Osborn heir was wanted to which the Bible might be returned, and giving the name of the lawyer who sent it. Correspondence was exchanged, and the book was sent to Judge Morris, who drove down to Long Hill and gave it to Chester Osborn, a son of the veteran, 90 years and 6 months old, who gladly furnished the Government with a receipt. Mr. Osborn is the oldest member of the First Baptist Church, and lively and active still.—*Boston Globe.*

Devoured by a Bear.

A shocking story of devouring by a bear comes to us from Fredericton Junction. An old man, named Thomas Anderson, on Tuesday last, was chopping wood in Hardwood Ridge. Not returning at the usual hour for dinner, the people with whom he boarded felt some anxiety for his safety, he being a very feeble person. Night came, but with no tidings of the missing man. The following day the settlement was alarmed, and a strict search instituted, revealing the fact that the old man had been devoured by a bear. Bear's footprints were found on the ground, which was bespattered with blood, and near the foot of a tree were found the boots of the unfortunate old man with part of the legs in them. Not far from this was discovered a portion of his head dreadfully mutilated. From the footprints, plain in soft soil, and the blood along the tracks, there is no doubt but the unfortunate man became a prey to a bear.—*St. John (N. B.) Freeman.*

Sold Again.

The benevolent old man looked out from the window of the car, and whistled to a newsboy. Three dashed in at the front door and four in the back. The benevolent old man bought a paper of the smallest boy. In making change the lad dropped two cents. He went down on his knees in an instant and soon found the money. However, he did not cease searching. Suppressed sobs were heard, while he dug his fingers in the holes of the mat. The passengers became interested. "What's the matter, my boy?" said the benevolent old man, lowering his glasses and peering over their rims. "I've gone and dropped a dime, an' I can't find it," whimpered the boy as he thrust his hand under the seat. "Dad 'll wallop me when I gets home." "Never mind, let it go," said the benevolent old man. "Here's another one." The boy took the coin meekly, and, as he passed the conductor, remarked "sold again."—*New York Sun.*

Effects of Tobacco on the System.

Some years ago the French Government directed the Academy of Medicine to inquire into the influence of tobacco on the human system. The report of the commission appointed by the Academy states that a large number of the diseases of the nervous system and of the heart, noticed in the cases of those affected with paralysis or insanity, were to be regarded as the sequence of excessive indulgence in the use of this article; and it is remarked that tobacco seems primarily to act upon the organic nervous system, depressing the faculties and influencing the nutrition of the body, the circulation of the blood, and the number of red corpuscles in the blood. Attention is also called to the bad digestion, benumbed intelligence, and clouded memory of those who use tobacco to excess.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

The Necessity for Pure Air—How to Obtain It.

(From Hall's Journal of Health.)

Night air and damp weather are held in great horror by multitudes of persons who are sickly or of weak constitutions; consequently, by avoiding the night air, and damp weather, and changeable weather, and weather that is considered too hot or too cold, they are kept within doors the much largest portion of their time, and, as a matter of course, continue invalids, more and more ripening for the grave every hour; the reason is, they are breathing an impure atmosphere nineteen-twentieths of their whole existence.

As nothing can wash us clean but pure water, so nothing can cleanse the blood, nothing can make health-giving blood, but the agency of pure air. So great is the tendency of the blood to become impure in consequence of waste and useless matters mixing with it as it passes through the body, that it requires a hogshead of air every hour of our lives to unload it of these impurities; but, in proportion as this air is vitiated, in such proportion does it infallibly fail to relieve the blood of these impurities, and impure blood is the foundation of all disease. The great fact that those who are out of doors most, summer and winter, day and night, rain or shine, have the best health the world over, does of itself falsify the general impression that night air or any other out-door air is unhealthy as compared with in-door air at the same time.

Air is the great necessity of life; so much so, that if deprived of it for a moment we perish; and so constant is the necessity of the blood for contact with the atmosphere that every drop in the body is exposed to the air through the medium of the lungs every two minutes and a half of our existence.

Whatever may be the impurity of the out-door air of any locality, the in-door air of that locality is still more impure, because of the dust, and decaying and odoriferous matters which are found in all dwellings. Besides, how can in-door air be more healthy than the out-door air, other things being equal, when the dwelling is supplied with air from without?

To this very general law there is one exception, which it is of the highest importance to note. When the days are hot, and the nights cool, there are periods of time within each twenty-four hours when it is safest to be in-doors, with doors and windows closed; that is to say, for the hour or two including sunrise and sunset, because about sunset the air cools, and the vapors which the heats of the day have caused to ascend far above us, condense and settle near the surface of the earth, so as to be breathed by the inhabitants; as the night grows colder, these vapors sink lower, and are within a foot or two of the earth, so they are not breathed. As the sun rises, these same vapors are warmed, and begin to ascend, to be breathed again, but as the air becomes warmer they are carried so far above our heads as to be innocuous.

Rhetoric and Statistics.

"The day we celebrate." Let the toast go round. This the Sabbath day of liberty. Let the people all go up to the temple and worship. Bells will peal forth their merriest notes; flags will wave in every breeze around the world; bonfires will blaze; cannons roar; eloquence and song will contribute their share to the general rejoicings. Why not? A country whose farm products in one year reached the fabulous value of $2,447,538,658; slaughtered animals, $398,956,376; garden products, $20,000,000; orchard products, $47,000,000. For bread 287,750,000 bushels of wheat and 761,000,000 bushels of corn. The product of oats reached 282,000,000 bushels, 3,000,000 bales of cotton, 100,000,000 pounds of wool, 27,316,000 tons of hay, 262,732,000 pounds of tobacco, 87,000 hogsheads of sugar, 22,000,000 gallons of sirup, and 143,337,473 bushels of potatoes. Such are the sum totals furnished by census reports of 1870.

Miraculous Escape.

A railroad incident occurred recently on one of the East India lines, which was startling as it was singular, and may be said to be one of the most miraculous escapes on record. A train was approaching a bridge on a curve. When the bridge came within sight, at a distance of 300 to 400 yards, the engine-driver was horror-struck to discover that it was completely in flames. Finding his brake power totally useless in the emergency, he jumped off, as did also the fireman, just as the train entered upon the burning bridge, over which it rushed, fortunately with unabated speed, through a continuous flame that rose furiously above the height of the rail-road-cars. The wooden sleepers were on fire, and parts of the rails themselves were red-hot. The whole train, composed of a number of cars, passed safely over, and not a passenger was injured or scorched.

Strictly Confidential.

"My folks are going to the country to be gone all summer!" enthusiastically exclaimed a little girl yesterday as she met another on Cass avenue.

"Your pa must be awful rich," replied the second.

"Oh, no, he isn't, but if you'll never tell anybody I'll tell you something."

"I never will—hope to die if I do."

"Well, then, pa was telling ma that we'd all go out to Uncle John's. Ma she'll work for her board, pa will work in the saw mill, I'll pick berries and ride horse to plow corn, brother Tom will go round with a lightning-rod man, and while you folks are in the awful heat we'll be putting on airs and fixing over our old clothes for fall. Don't you tell, now, for ma is saying to everybody that she must have the country air to restore her shattered nerves."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A New Way of Raising the Wind.

Two gamblers were in Leavenworth, Kan., several years ago, with about $50 in their pockets. They desired to get money enough to go to California. They went to separate hotels. One registered as a physician, and advertised a remedy for cholera. The other put up a large quantity of yeast powders into sample packages, with a little croton oil in each, and hired a boy to distribute them. Soon family after family, affected by the croton oil, felt what they believed were symptoms of cholera. The sale of the cholera remedy was enormous, and the gamblers were enabled to go to California. They now tell the story through the Virginia City *Enterprise.*

Killed in his Sick-Bed by Lightning.

In the rainstorm of Thursday evening a bolt of lightning struck the house of Mr. Edgar L. Morrison, who keeps a grocery in a small two-story frame house in Douglass street, near Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn. Some of the family were just beginning their supper in a back room on the first floor, while Mrs. Morrison, with a young friend of the family, was watching beside the sick-bed of her son, Benjamin F. Morrison, aged 26, a clerk, who had been confined to the little low room over an extension of the house with consumption in its final stages. His mother sat by the table a few feet from the bed and a lighted lamp was beside her. The young man was speaking to the visitor when suddenly there came a sharp crack and the blaze of lightning was in the room. The bolt struck the tumble-down chimney in the center of the roof, just over the room where Benjamin Morrison lay, ran down the chimney, knocked out the tin covering which was plugged tightly in the stovepipe hole, burst through the wall, carrying away the plaster on both sides of the partition; jumped down to the baseboard, and ripped and splintered it. Another arm of it followed the chimney to the floor below, leaped to the table where four persons were at supper, turned over the dishes and blackened the food, and then passed away. It did not set fire to anything, but it scorched the laths where the plastering was torn off, and burned the baseboard. Mrs. Morrison was thrown from her seat in her son's bedroom against the wall, down which the lightning ran. The lamp was extinguished and overturned, and the hat of the young visitor was blown from her head. Mrs. Morrison says she was completely dazed at first, and thought that the roof had fallen. On relighting the lamp, she found that her son had been killed. She looked in vain, though, for any mark which the lightning had made. The body was not the least bit discolored, and he seemed to have fallen asleep. The lightning did not touch his bed, but ran along the baseboard by the side of it. The meal of those who were at the table was rendered unfit to eat. It smelled strongly of burned gunpowder. They felt an electric shock as the lightning flashed by, but beyond this they not disturbed.—*New York Sun.*

Queen Victoria's Wealth.

What Queen Victoria leaves behind her will never be known, because the wills of sovereigns are not proved, but those who have carefully considered the subject are of opinion that she must, since the Prince Consort's death, have saved at the very least £100,000 a year. Not only has she lived so quietly that a large proportion of her £385,000 a year public income must be saved, but it is to be remembered that Mr. Nield left her £500,000, which, at 4 per cent., would give her £20,000 a year, and she receives £43,000 from her Duchy of Lancaster. The crown-lands, given up to the country in lieu of a parliamentary annual grant, have of late years been so ably and economically managed that their revenue covers the royal allowance, and these crown lands were as much the property of the sovereign as the lands of the Duke of Devonshire, or any other landholder, are his. If the country choose to make the most of these lands by cutting up, say, the New Forest, and selling in lots, and adopting a similar plan with other outlying possessions of the crown, it would make money out of the royal family. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall has risen from £22,000 in 1824 to £75,000, and increases annually about £3,000, so that the next Prince of Wales will probably be independent of a parliamentary grant. Queen Victoria is probably saving with a view of rendering her family as independent as the wealth of the Duke de Penthièvre rendered the house of Orleans, and made Louis Philippe, in consequence, the cheapest of French kings.—*Washington Capital.*

A Boy in Love.

The following letter, from a boy to a woman nearly twice as old as he, was made public in a Virginia City (Nev.) court: "I want you to guess who this is from he who wrote this loves you from his very heart you know him very well his name is D. A. A. If you guess who it is you touch him on the back and he will bow to you he is a boy not a man, but if you are sure of it you can write me a letter I heard you say that I just suited your ideas and you just suit mine and if you will wait for me I will try to make you happy but if you say No you will make me unhappy for life for I love you as hard as any boy ever loved a girl. you may be older than me but I love you all the same dont show this to any one for god sake."

The War Against Disease.

The war waged against disease by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters goes bravely on. Dispatches are constantly received from the cured indicating the decisive nature of the advantages obtained by the great botanic cordial over its formidable adversary. Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and rheumatic ailments invariably yield to this conqueror and preventive of disease. For the infirmities incident to the decline of life it is also an excellent specific. It hastens convalescence and repairs the ravages of ill-health by facilitating the conversion of food into blood of a rich and nourishing quality. The appetite is improved by it, and, in cases of nervous disease, it tranquilizes that great sensorium, the brain, far more effectually than any mineral sedative.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Good Measure is the Watchword of honest trade. When you buy Dooley's Yeast Powder, for sale by all grocers, you get perfectly full weight, just as marked on the cans, and beside that an article made of the very best and purest material, so that the strength can always be trusted.

The name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers, however, need hardly to be warned against infringements; the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

A few years ago no one would have thought that more than a hundred hours' instruction in music could have been afforded for $15; yet this is just what more than 16,000 pupils have secured at the New England Conservatory of Music, with its seventy-five eminent Professors. Full information may be secured by addressing Dr. E. Tourjée, Boston.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes the lead of all cough remedies in our trade. We keep many others. None receive such general commendation. Our customers will be put off with nothing else. We warrant it in every case.

Sam'l Cross & Co., Folk's Mills, N. Y.

Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Pond's Extract.—Large sums of money are spent by the afflicted to find relief from Piles. The Extract is a certain cure for Blind or Bleeding Piles.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague at once.*

CLUBBING AGENTS.

Send for our NEW RATES and Terms to Agents. Superior Inducements Offered.

THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

261, 262, 263 Broadway.

ORGANIZED 1850

ASSETS, $4,827,176.52

SURPLUS, $820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND APPROVED CLAIMS MATURING IN 1877 WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7% ON PRESENTATION.

JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Rare inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-list.

Address J. R. HILL & CO., CONCORD, N. H.

Or our agents, Messrs. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 370 and 372 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures Health and Comfort of Body, with Grace and Beauty of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1.75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

A 3-Cent Pocket-Book!

Any agent or canvasser, or any person who has ever canvassed or acted as salesman, or any idle person out of employment, or any person seeking a chance to earn an honorable living, can have sent to them a substantial, serviceable pocket-book by simply sending a three-cent postage stamp to the undersigned. The pocket-book contains two sides subdivided into repositories for bills, memos., silver, postage-stamps and cards. Send a 3-cent stamp and the pocket-book will be mailed immediately by return mail. Address GEO. F. MERCHANT & CO., 119 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—

A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers, McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

$1.00 Osgood's Heliotype Engravings. $1.00

The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

$1.00 $1.00

DUNHAM PIANOS.

Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers, Warerooms, 18 East 14th St., [Established 1834.] NEW YORK.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

LADIES Elegant Imitation ROSE CORAL SET, Breastpin and Pendant Drops, Sent Postpaid to any Reader of this Paper for 25 cents. Three Sets for 50 cents. in Currency or Stamps. L. A. THOMSON, Clinton Place, New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER 7 shot $3.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. [illegible]

$55 ² $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, [illegible] Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$2500 a Year to Agents. Outfit and a [illegible] free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5637 Made by 17 Agents in [illegible] new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

IF [illegible] CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16 page, 64 column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. [illegible] Agents wanted. KENDAL & CO., Boston, Mass.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express Business taught. Situations guaranteed. Small salary paid while learning. Address, immediately, WESTERN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Englewood, Ill.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874" WATER-WHEEL Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

$100.00 R[illegible] HEAVY BEARD produced on a smooth face by the use of DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

AWNINGS, TENTS, Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE. [illegible] STUDENTS. WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY. Gives extra facilities for a thorough medical education to both men and women, by a graded course in the college without need of office instruction. For full information address JOHN M. SCUDDER, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public THE FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Household Without Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient within reach lacks an important safeguard of health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness, relieve every distressing symptom and prevent dangerous consequences. For sale by the entire drug trade.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.

BOSTON, MASS., June 1, 1872.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the Daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.

Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send The Weekly edition for the remainder of the year, to July 1st, 1877, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.

Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

C. N. U. No. 28

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

No dull times with us---Our trade continually on he increase.

No secret about it, simply purchasing our goods in large quantities of first hands and selling direct to our customers at a small profit, thereby saving them the profits of the middle men which adds 15 to 20 per cent.; even forty per cent on some goods. This saving we are bound to give to our customers.

Take tea for instance: The advance on that article from the time it arrives in New and is sold to the speculator, and from him to the jobber, and from the jobber to the wholesale grocer, and from the wholesale grocer, to the retail dealer, is at least 30 per cent. As each of these dealers has to make his 5 to 10 per cent. on the sale, and then the retailer, he must have his profit, and by the time it reaches the consumer there is at least 50 per cent added to it. We cut all these off by ordering direct from the importer and selling direct to the consumer. When we first commenced our trade was two chests a month and now it is as many chests a day. So with all other goods, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, Fish, Spice or anything we deal in, we purchase at the first hands and resell direct to the consumer and save the profits of the middle dealers.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS.

The reduction of 10 per cent has placed teas so low that now they are as cheap as before the war. We have a good Ten at 25 cents and the very best Gunpowder or Young Hyson at 60 and 90 cents.

Best Gunpowder 90c	Second quality 25 and 40 c.
Second best Gunpowder 40 and 60c	Imperial Best 60c and 90c.
Young Hyson 70c and 90c.	Second quality Imperial 25 and 40c.

Japan Uncolored, we have a good Tea at 40c. It is pronounced equal to any 80c tea sold elsewhere. The very best Japan 75c, and English Breakfast, the very best, 85 c. It never sell under $1.25 at other places,

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RAISINS AND LEGHORN CITRON

Both lots purchased at Underwriter's sale in New York at half price.

Choice Malaga Raisins per box	$1 50	Valencia raisins per lb	6c
Half box " "	15	Leghorn Citron per lb	12½

SUGARS DOWN.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12c	New Orleans best	10c
		" "	
Coffee A.	12½	Good yellow	9c
" C.	11½		

DECLINE ON MEATS.

Best Sugar Cured Hams per lb	12½	Pickled Pork per lb	8c
" " Shoulders	9c		

Canned Peaches---Terrible Sacrifico.

The failure of the large canning firm threw these goods on the market, and we now offer these Canned peaches at 10c per can.

FISH ! FISH ! FISH !

No. 1 White Fish per half br. $4 50, Family White Fish in kits 65c, Kits No. 1 White Fish $1 00 Family White Fish per keg $2 60, Family Mackerel, kits $1 00 Coffee, 20, 22c, best 25c per pound. Coal Oil per gal 30c, Headlight oil 25c. Tobacco, all kinds Syrups, Spices, Wines and Liquors, at half the usual prices, at the Fruit House.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fin Albums. Strereoscpes, Stereoscpic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

A I N ECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 50 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 30 "	6 25 "
Butler	1 35 "	[illegible]	7 10
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 42 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 30 "
Goshen	3 28 "	4 14 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST

Elkhart	7 55 p m	9 30 p m	7 40 "
Goshen	8 00 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 27 "	10 42 "	8 00 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 20 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15 "	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 35
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday, Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 25—run by Chicago time

Going Nort.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm		
St. Louis	6 40		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10.50 "	1 20	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 00	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "	4 10	5 30
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 20	6 25
Reading	1 49 "	7 05	7 22
Bankers	2 04 "	7 20	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "	9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 30 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 15		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 10 ..		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 40
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 10 pm	7 15	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7 47	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 31	9 38
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	9 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am		7 25
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 35	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	2 30am	4 30pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 25	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 51	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 53	11 08	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 37	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 20
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 16pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 40
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 1, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 07	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 46	8 50	9 20
Roann	9 00	9 00	10 00
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 30
N. Manchester	[illegible]	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 50	10 21	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 30
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 30
Collin's	10 44	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	11 42	1 07	[illegible]
Auburn	11 48	1 15	5 10
Butler	12 [illegible]	2 00	6 30

Going West

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	[illegible] pm	[illegible]pm	[illegible]pm
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	6 27	11 46am	4 01
Chili	6 00	11 35	3 20
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 23	10 35	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 21	1 00
Collamer	5 06	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 12	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 35
Collin's	4 21	8 57	9 49
Churubusco	4 14	8 42	9 23
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 31
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on notice and in good style.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, yourself and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hannibal, Mo.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov1 6w

---

LANDS, LANDS, LANDS.

In the best portion of Kansas and that part of it that has made the State so famous.

Go to Southeastern Kansas, 380,000 acres in the popular and wealthy counties of Lime, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee yet remain unsold and are now offered for sale by the Mo. River Ft. Scott and Gulf R. R. company, at a low price, and on credit running through ten years at 7 per cent interest.

Excursion to Baxter Springs Cherokee Co., July 5th 1877. Fare round trip $25.00. Tickets good for 20 days, to return on any regular train. For further information call or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT, Land Agent, Auburn, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 26th, 1877. Number 30.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$1. | Six Months..........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.......	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column.......	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER,
GARRETT, - - INDIANA.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. B. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN Co.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
1st Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

E. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the state. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND. Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, (Late of City Hotel,) C. erk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING, & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

— IN —

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging specialty.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warrante. for two years. I will sell them on one yeard time. Please call at my blacksmith shop a examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining H. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 10 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

Indeed and a Joy Forever, is the New and Superb Edition of the Rocky Mountain Tourist.

So remarkably large has been the demand for the now widely noted work the Rocky Mountain Tourist that an entirely new edition has been necessitated, and is just ready for issue. While the first edition was an elegant thing, the second edition is really superb, and the Rocky Mountain Tourist in its new form, royal octavo, thirty-two pages, printed on the finest super-sized, calender paper, handsomely bound with engraved cover is without the slightest question the richest and most attractive book of the description ever issued. All who contemplate a trip through the garden of the continent, southwestern Kansas, to Alps of America, the Rocky Mountains, will commit the gravest mistake by starting before securing the Tourist, San Juan Guide and accompanying maps. Simply the mere request by postal card or letter addressed to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, will insure, by return mail, absolutely free, the receipt of these indispensible auxiliaries to travel in the Great West.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT.

The American people are distant, yet most deeply-interested spectators of the desperate struggle now in progress, between the Muscovite and the Turk. The vast array of forces on either side, the character of the combatants, the relentless, obstinate courage of the Russian, the fanatic valor of the Turk, the complication of interests which seem destined to involve all Europe in the strife, and the effect which such a war is likely to have upon the agricultural and industrial pursuits of this country, are points which give to this contest a deep and absorbing interest.

And yet, it is a fact that the mass of Americans are almost wholly without any definite knowledge of the regions most directly and primarily concerned in this war. To most readers of our newspapers, the news from the seat of war is in a large degree uninteligible, from lack of information as to those people and countries. Moreover, the demand for this information has developed the fact that there is not extant any book giving what is wanted, in reliable and popular form.

We are glad, therefore, to receive from the well-known publishing firm of Hubbard Bro. advance sheet of a forthcoming volume, entitled "The Cross and the Crescent; or, Russia and Turkey, and the countries adjacent." It is from the pen of the well-known historian, Dr. L. P. Brockett, and gives a full and complete description of the countries bordering on the Black Sea, the Danube, the Euphrates and the Tigris; including their Extent, Physical and Political Gerography; their History, with all is Varied and Thrilling Incidents; the Religion, Customs, habits, manners, and character of each Nationality; their Military, Naval and Financial Resources; the cause and influences which led to this and former wars, and a full and clear explanation of the complications which are driving the Nations of Western Europe into participation in it; the Massacre in Bulgaria; the oppression and cruelty which have goaded other Provinces and Tributary States into Insurrection, and the Despotic Sway of the Russian Government, all depicted with great Vividness and force. It also contains Biographical Sketches of all the Prominent Actors in the war now in progress, Monarchs, Rulers, Statesmen, and Generals, with portraits of many of them.

Aside from its relation to passing events, this is a most valuable and richly interesting volume. The brilliant, bloody, and eventful history of these nations, the character of their governments, the peculiarities of the people, their religious beliefs, their social customs, habits and manner of life, present a subject full of novelty and instruction, and treated by so able and brilliant an author as Dr Brockett, would at any time attract wide attention; but coming as it does, in response to an urgent demand for just the information here given, it will everywhere meet with an eager reception, and prove to be the most important publication of the year.

Think for Yourself

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomach and liver, producing billiousness heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raisinf food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is DaCosta's Radical Cure. Sold by F. E Davenport.

A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a battle, and your relief is as certain as you live. Will you do it or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself. Prof Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25c. Try it

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas, near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.

June 7, 1877. no 21-3m.

[From the Logansport Pharos.]

Notes and Items Of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

The Indians were encamped on the Tippecanoe, about a mile above Wason's old ford, and near where Mr. Frayne now lives. It was a splendid place for a camp, at a big bend in the river, with steep banks on one side and low on the other, near a very deep hole with riffles or rapids above and below, with plenty of good timber, fish and game. It was in October, 1809—Indian summer—and very warm for the time of year. I found the Indians fishing and laying in their winter's supply. As there were no dams in the river then, there were thousands of fish where there are none now, and you could catch them in almost any manner, by spearing, bows and arrows, grabbing them, etc., but the best time, as I was informed by the Indians, is in the spring, when they come up in great crowds, filling the river in the shallow places. The noses of some are either worn or battered off, eyes out, some with their noses turned or twisted to the right or left, which gives them a very comical appearance, and is caused, the Indians say, by the fish battling with rocks, swift currents and riffles in coming up. These maimed fish are generally at the head of large bands, on account of which the Indians call them mi-u-ties, or chiefs. The Indians then build a dam across the river, in which they leave places to insert baskets or nets of wicker work. These baskets are generally from eight to twelve feet in length, and three or four feet in diameter. The end at which the fish enter is made with twigs, in the form of an entrance to a wire mouse trap. When the baskets are full they either take them to the shore and empty the fish out, or take them out at a door in the top and cary them to the shore in their canoes, which are convenient. They had caught a large lot of fish, mostly by spearing them after night. They had pike three or four feet long; catfish weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, enormous buffalo fish that would weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and some fine bass and salmon. Eels were plenty then. They were busy in cutting up the larger ones in strips and drying them on scaffolds in the sun, or smoking them, and when dried they looked like pieces of old clapboards. They lay them away until the cold winter comes, when game is scarce. You might say they had cords of fish cured in that manner.

I have said something to you before about special providence, and I will now give you the strongest case I ever came across. It is in reference to the salmon of the Columbia river, and I will give it to you in the exact language, taken from Wilkeson's Notes on Puget Sound; page 26, as follows:

"McLean, a noted factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who lived for years between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific says: The salmon ascend Frazer's river and its tributaries from the Pacific in immense shoals, proceeding toward the source of the streams until stopped by shallow water. Having deposited their spawn, their dead bodies are seen floating down the current by thousands. Few of them ever return to the sea, and in consequence of the fish perishing in this manner they fail in this quarter every fouth year. Subsequently he tells a very queer thing—nay, I take to myself rebuke for this language wanting in reverence for the Providence which all over the globe provides food for the creatures the Creator has made. Mr. McLean says: 'I have already observed that the salmon fails every fourth year, and the natives would consequently, be reduced to the utmost distress did not the goodness of God furnish them with a substitute. Rabbits are sent to supply the place of the salmon, and, singular as it may appear, these animals increase in number as the salmon decrese, until they swarm all over the country. When the salmon return they gradually disappear, being destroyed or driven away by their greatest enemy, the lynx, which first appear in smaller, then in greater numbers, both they and their prey disappering together."

Or, in other words, for three years, plenty of salmon and no rabbits or lynx; the fourth year no salmon, but plenty of rabbits and lynx, and then dissappear as the salmon come round again. Rather a strong case, you will say, but I have got the book and any body can read it for himself.

The first night it was very warm and I laid out under a tree. In the night I was waked up by a grand stampede among the Indians, squaws and pappooses squealing and dogs barking. I jumped up, and one Indian said "Snakes in the camp." We got a light from a fire and looked around in the wigwam and found no snake. I went round on the outside and there did lay an enormous rattlesnake. One of the Indians got his gun and I held the light, and he shot his head *off*. It was the largest one I ever saw, and had seventeen rattles. He had been rattling around the wigwam and scared the squaws and papooses. They hung him up on a tree, and I slept the balance of the night on a log. In the morning one of the Indians took the snake and began to skin it. I ask him what he was going to do, and he said he was going to eat him. I protested, but he said it was good and better than eel, and actually did skewer it on a stick and roasted it by the fire and eat it. I told him if there was any more snake eating round there I would leave. He said he would not eat any more and did not, but we did not catch any more. I was surprised at his eating the snake, although my father had told me that he had seen Indians eat rattlesnakes. While I am on the subject of snakes, I will say that when I went that morning to wash in the river, I found a water snake that had got his just dues. He had undertaken to swallow a catfish head foremost. He had got him part of the way down and the catfish's stickers had worked through on each side of the snake and he had choken to death on catfish.

That day was very warm, and some time through the day, while I was helping to cut up and dry fish, and making myself generally useful about the camp, the dogs barked and looking around saw a little big fat Indian on a pony. The Indian and pony were fairly given out. Come to find out it was Kilkomic, from the Mississinawa, come over on a visit, and although he was a Miami, he seemed to be a kind of a forty-second cousin to my Indians. He could talk but very little English, and was the funniest looking fellow I ever saw. He was short, round and put up like a tub, and loked like he would weigh three hundred pounds. Years after I was informed that he had increased in weight to four hundred pounds, and if he is not dead still live on the Mississinawa. As the weather was very warm he suffered a great deal, and could hardly breathe, and would lay for hours in the Tippecanoe river cooling off, and the little turtles, minows and crawfish would play hide and go seek around his toes. One day while he was in the river I heard him hallowing loudly, and ran down and found that a large snapping turtle had him by the big toe, trying to swallow him. The turtle held on, and I had hard work to make him let go. After that Kilkomic did not lay in the river any more, but we would set him up on the bank of the river and pour water on him to cool him off. A short distance above us was an otter slide. Otters find a bank ten, fifteen or twenty feet high, of clay or other smooth earth, sloped off, which becomes as slick as glass. The otters take turn about in sliding from the top down into the water, like a lot of boys diving, and have lots of fun. I have watched them for hours, and seen them fairly laugh as they enjoyed it so much. One day I took Kilkomic up to see it, and when at the top he got most too close, and slipped, fell and slid down the slide like an otter. As the water was deep I jumped in after him. He came up and blowed like a porpoise. He could swim, but as the bank was so steep he could not get up, we had to cross over to the other side. Kilkomic always had a kind of a notion that I had something to do with his sliding down, and that he was a victim of misplaced confidence in going to the otters slide with me. But I had not, as I would not injure him for anything, he was so jolly and good natured. When I first came one of the pappooses was sick and got worse, and we had quite a time doctoring it. They had it in a kind of bark cradle, fastened to a swinging limb, and the wind swung it to and fro. They wanted some Seneca snake root for medicine, which only grows on the prairie. I went after some and came in sight of the eagle's-nest. The eagles had an eye out for me, and I did not go any closer. That night they thought the pappoose was going to die, and were all up except me, and had a fire burning brightly. In the night I heard a commotion among the Indians, and one of them came to me and shook me and said, "good, good pappoose all right, good Spirit come, etc." I jumped up, and lo and behold there was the great white owl that had watched by the dead Indian, and came to me when the wolves had me up a tree, sitting close by. The Indians were happy, and had a grand medicine dance. The owl quietly looked on and seemingly enjoyed it as much as anybody, and then left again "as other friends had laft before." The next morning the little Indian was better and soon got well, and from that day to this I am a believer in good and bad spirits. On the next day we started for Lake Manitou for more fish, with Indians, squaws, little Indians, ponies and dogs, leaving an old Indian, Kilgomic, a squaw and pappoose to keep camp. We stayed three or four days at the lake. The incidents pertaining thereto, I will relate to you again.

Robert Dale Owen's Last "Seance."

It was the writer's good fortune, while on a visit to a prominent Spiritualist in Brooklyn, N. Y., three weeks ago, to meet for the first time Robert Dale Owen, and to dwell under the same roof with him for several days. Once or twice a day circles would be held. Mr. Owen took a great interest and his many spirit friends crowded around him, anxious to send him greeting. So marked were the demonstrations that other members of the circle could not help becoming sensible that the gathering was one that awaited his coming into the other life. Among others who came was one who announced himself as "Comodore S., who had many a good time with him." Mr. Owen asked for the full name, and it was given—"Comodore Stringham." "That is very good," said Mr. Owen, "and I know to what he refers. Has he anything to say to me?" The reply came, "Yes, you can't row your boat much longer; it is time for you to go into the cabin." Mr. Owen seemed disposed to take the communications literally, and alluded to a boat at his home on Lake George; but the controle interrupted, saying; "No, that is not ment; you have sailed your course; the voyage is nearly ended, and you will soon come to an anchor. Then I shall meet you on the shore in company with your other friends and relatives who wait your coming. Do you understand?" Mr. Owen replied that he did, and for a time a feeling of sadness fell on the little company, for they knew that Mr. Owen was soon to exchange the corruptible for the incorruptible, and the mortal would put on immortality.

At a later seance, Mr. Owen was taking an afternoon rest on one of the warm summer days of early June, the intelligence was communicated that his mission was nearly ended, and before the autumn leaves fell he would be among those in the spirit whom he longed to meet; This was Mr. Owen's last sence, and a pleasant one it was.

Died—In Gaines, June 18, 1877, Samuel C. Lewis, aged 81 years.

Mr. Lewis was born in Poultney, Vt., June 8, 1796. He enlisted in the U. S. army in 1812; was in the battle of Plattsburgh, and at French Mills. In March, 1816, he settled in Gaines, on the same farm on which he lived sixty-one years.

Mr. Lewis was a man of great physical endurance, of remarkable order, and scrupulous exactness. He walked from Gaines to Poultney, Vt, twelve times, carrying his knapsack on his back. He braved the dangers, overcame the hardships, and endurnd the privations and burdens of pioneer life in this county, and saw the progressive changes of 61 years. The Erie canal grooved its way through his new farm; villages and church spires rose on all sides of him; the rail-track and telegraph lines throughout the State and the United States, all came into active operation under his observation. His remarkable order, regularity, and correctness of habits no doubt contributed greatly to his longevity and buoyancy of spirits. He said a few days before his death, "There has been but one morning in more than 30 years, that I have not been up and dressed before four o'clock." He lived to care for others — he did not know how to let others care for him.

Mr. Lewis was twice married, but for 36 years had journeyed alone. He leaves two sons and three daughters, for whom he discharged the duties of double parent until, in turn, they could make requital of filial love and devotion.

Mr. Lewis was never united with any religious denomination, but was a decided believer in the Christian doctrines. His views of religious ordinances and Church practices were with the Baptists, and his habit of prayer and study of the Bible has daily testified to his faith and devotion to Christ.

A grocer duing business on Michigan Grand avenue was yesterday asked to trust a colored man one day for a quart of strawberries.

"Can't do it; you'd never pay," he replied.

"I'll pay de money afore 8 o'clock in de mawning," earnestly continued the colored man.

"Perhaps you might, but I don't believe it. If you have no money now, how will you have any then?"

"Don't ax me, boss; I'll hab de cash, suah. Ize jes perspirin' to death fo' de want of strawberries."

"Does any one owe you?" asked the grocer.

"No, sah.'

"Then how do you expect to get any money?'

"Oh, de pay will be all right.'

"I guess not. You'll have to try some one else.'

"Boss, you hez pinned me right down to cold facts,' said the customer. "I wants strawberries, an' da hez got to come, an' derefore let me say dat I wasn't going out to-night to steal chickens, and sell 'em to get money.'

"Ah, you wasn't?"

"No, sah, caus I done pulled 'em in last night, and dey'll be sold to a butcher dis evenin'. Dat's de cold fact, mister, and now wrap up dem strawberries, and doan abuse my confidence."

THE WAR CALDRON.

Double, double, toils and troubles!
Burns the fire, the caldron bubbles!
And the hell-broth boiling over,
We its elements discover,
From the bottom springs to light
Brain of wily Muscovite,
And his hand, its gauntlet hid
In the skin of peaceful kid,
And his tongue of treachery
Cancered with a chronic lie,
And a flint-stone, shaped with art
To the semblance of a heart,
First stock, these, for broth of war,
Cooked in kitchen of the Czar.
Double, double, toils and troubles!
Burns the fire, the caldron bubbles!
Hissed from out that seething pot,
Comes a whisper, "Trust him not!
Murd'rous is the Islamite!
Slave, ere smitten, rise and smite!"
After pause, the same voice said, "Lo!
Islamite! the Christian foe
Plots thy death this very hour;
Strike for life, then! crush the Giaour!"

Double, double, toils and troubles!
[illegible]
Straightway from its lips of hell
Burst all sounds of mortal wail—
Shriek of women, infant's cry,
Strong man's shout of agony,
Welt'ring, then, upon a flood,
Mixed of lurid flame and blood,
[illegible] the doomed, the dead, the dying;
Lo! the chaser and the flying;
Lo! the headsman's grisly knife;
Lo! the shreds of comely life;
Awful eyes in dying stare;
Hands lopped off in act of prayer;
Limbless trunk and trunkless head;
Beauty's flower dishonored—
All adown the ghastly spate,
Whirled by murder, lust and hate,
Drunk with venom from the tongue
That [illegible]
Lo! the whisp'rer's handiwork,
Wrought on Christian and on Turk
Lo! th' ingredients, sleeping got,
By "Holy Russia" for the pot.

From its center casting up
Yankee cartridge, gun of Krupp;
Tons of Russian bounce and brag;
Half unfurled, the Prophet's flag;
Bulls and bears of every nation,
Goring, roaring, "Death! Damnation!"
Armies swarming 'cross the Pruth;
Not one little word of truth;
Then a lull, half hope, half fear,
And, with eyeballs red and blear,
Dozes forth sleek Ignatieff,
Whisp'ring, "War to us is grief;
But from oath there's no recoiling;
Czar has sworn—his blood is boiling—
His great name is compromised;
Then, our troops are mobilized.
We've borne the last that honor may,
In vain, my Lord. Oh, by the way,
Perhaps, if set in different key,
The beastly Turk might fail to see
The *motif* of *that* little song,
And take and sing it? Can't be wrong
To hoodwink kite in such a cause;
Well, sing he must, or lose his claws;
For, as I said, we're compromised,
And, zounds! your Lordship, mobilized."

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BRIGHT & CO.

Rufus Lynde had just got comfortably settled in his new store. The window (it had only one, being—well, not a large store) was, after much thought and experimenting, arranged to his satisfaction—the bright-colored scarfs and cravats and neckties forming a sort of rainbow against the somber background of black ones; the packages of kid gloves, showing the tips of their many-hued fingers at the ends of their gilt and white wrappers; the gaudiest silk handkerchiefs flying like jolly young flags about the dozen or two other articles pertaining to the masculine wardrobe which, in admirable taste and order, were grouped below them—when his one clerk, who was also errand boy and several other things—in fact, engaged for "general utility," as they say in the dramatic profession—rushed in, with a face, every feature of which said, as plainly as words, "important news!"

Rufus looked at him a moment. "What is it, Fred?" he asked, at last.

"One hundred and thirty-six is taken," said Fred, pausing to give due effect to whatever further communication he had to make.

"Well?" queried his employer.

"Same business as ourn, gent's furnishing," continued Fred.

"Don't say 'ourn,' and don't say 'gents,'" said Rufus, in his surprise relapsing for a moment into his old role of teacher.

"Well, 'tis," said Fred, sulkily.

"The deuce it is?" exclaimed Rufus, resuming the character of the man of business, as he threw down the collars he had been assorting, and walked moodily to the door.

Before the next store, which had been vacant for a long time, stood a heavily laden cart. Two men were unloading and carrying in boxes and cases the same shape and size as those which had contained his own goods. A tall, rather rough looking young man was superintending, and a boy—evidently "general utility," like Fred—was darting hither and thither with a great pretense of rendering valuable assistance.

Rufus stepped out on the sidewalk, whistling carelessly and becoming at once very much interested in an over-worked horse that had fallen across the car track, but as the horse was helped to his feet by a sympathizing crowd he slowly turned and came in again, giving as he passed a comprehensive glance at the neighboring establishment.

Every pane in the window—it also had only one window—shone like an overgrown diamond, and in each corner was already placed, on a pretty walnut stand, a pot of ivy, the dark green vines climbing the gray-papered wall, while the scarlet flowers of a flourishing geranium smiled gayly in the sunshine.

A sign above the door, beside which the modest one bearing his name looked like a dwarf beside a giant, bore in great glittering letters the inscription, "Bright & Co."

"Going in for combining poetry with business. 'Twon't pay," said Rufus, referring to the ivy and geranium, as he slammed his own door behind him, and, seating himself at his desk, took up the morning paper, but not to read. He had lost all interest in the political situation; all he did was to gaze vacantly at the printed sheet and think about his rivals to be—"Bright & Co."

"This neighborhood won't support us both, that's sure," he said. "It must be a hand-to-hand fight until one is left victor. Too bad! to bad! Here's sister Fan nicely married, and mother as comfortable and happy as can be in her little rooms around the corner, and I thought I saw smooth sailing before me at last. After teaching school five long years away out West, besides keeping books for people and copying law documents far into the night, to say nothing of living like a miser all the time, on purpose to save money enough to start in business in my native city—to have a fellow set up right next door in the very same business, it's *too* much;" and Rufus shook his head at the frowning face that looked at him from the mirror that hung opposite.

A young face, and not a disagreeable one (on the contrary, quite an agreeable one when minus the scowl), surmounted by waving locks of bright auburn—some people call them red—and lighted by a pair of sparkling real blue eyes. Nose aquiline, mustache to match the hair, mouth large and not so very ugly, and the chin—well, perhaps if the chin had been a trifle more prominent, and the hair a shade less—auburn, Rufus might have possessed more hopefulness and a better temper.

That very evening—such is the inconsistency of man—in spite of his assertion that "that sort of thing didn't pay," Rufus bought at the nearest florist's two Madeira vines, a smilax, and a spicy carnation pink, and the next morning there they were sweetly blooming in his window, when the tall, rather rough-looking young man who had been overseeing the carmen the day before came briskly in.

"Mr. Lynde?" said he.

Rufus bowed stiffly.

"Called to see if you'd let me take a look at the arrangement of your window from the inside—capital effect outside. How do you manage? I don't know much about such things myself."

"What cool impertinence!" thought Rufus. And then he said, in an icy manner and in an icy tone, "I'm afraid you won't be taught here, sir. It costs me time, thought and patience to produce the 'capital effect' of which you speak. You must use your own brains. Mine are not at your service."

"Oh! is that the way you feel?" said the young man with a chuckle. "Well, I guess Bright & Co. can do without you;" and he disappeared as suddenly as he came.

And apparently "Bright & Co." could, for in two or three hours the shop window of that enterprising firm burst upon the admiring gaze of the passer-by like a whole garden of flowers.

Such a delicate mingling of shades and skillful combination of colors had never been in a shop window before—at least not in that avenue. Dark purple scarfs and ribbons prettily intwined with those of pale yellow; smoking caps gay in crimsons and golds, and blues and puffs, and scarlets and greens; bows of every hue, looking like a flock of gigantic butterflies clinging to a carpet of dark brown velvet; beautifully embroidered slippers; silken and satin watch fobs of many fantastic shapes; pipeholders quaint and graceful in design, and fifty other things Rufus had never thought of, "but which women will be just fools enough to buy and give to men," he said to himself, bitterly—shone from his neighbor's window.

Poor fellow! That gorgeous window completely eclipsed his own, and he saw, with a heartache, the people pass his door day after day and enter the more attractive store of Bright & Co.

A week went by, during which Mr. Lynde refused the loan of a hammer—they had mislaid theirs—to his neighbors, kicked their cat (it was a very gentle kick, and intended more for a hint than anything else) when she chased a flying rat into his store and under his counter, and Fred had a rough and tumble fight with the boy, "'cause he swept all the dirt of his own sidewalk on to ourn."

Then, one uncommonly bright and pleasant Monday morning, as Rufus, refreshed by the Sabbath rest, was coming down the street, humming an old hymn tune which his mother—good old Methodist—was fond of singing, and happily forgetful for the moment of all life's cares and vexations, his eye was caught by an unusual glare at the very top of "Bright & Co.'s" building. A mammoth sign had been placed there, calling attention in enormously fat letters of the guiltiest gilt—large enough to be seen at least half a mile away—to the business of that wonderfully and aggravatingly go-ahead firm; and that sign trespassed at least two inches on his own premises.

Rufus ceased humming, scowled, quickened his steps, entered his store, seated himself at his desk, flung his hat on the floor, ran his fingers through his sanguinary locks until they stood up like an aureole around his head, seized pen, paper and ink and dashed off the following note:

"Mr. Lynde's compliments to Bright & Co., and begs to call their attention to the fact that their last and biggest sign exceeds the limits allowed them by law."

This, with a snort of delight, as a war-horse that scenteth the battle afar, did Fred receive and hasten to deliver next door, to return with answer, equally concise, written in a large, bold, but rather scrawley hand:

"Bright & Co. are sorry that the sign-maker should have made such a mistake; but unless Mr. Lynde wishes to put up a similar sign, they are at a loss to see how so slight an infringement can interfere with him."

"Oh, indeed!" said Rufus, his face almost as fiery as his hair. "What remarkable coolness the fellow has! But I'll let him see he can't completely overshadow his humble neighbor," and forthwith dispatched another note:

"Mr. Lynde demands the instant removal of the before-mentioned sign, or Mr. Lynde's lawyer will wait on Bright & Co. this afternoon."

To which came the short but pertinent reply:

"Mr. Lynde's lawyer may wait on Bright & Co. as soon as Mr. Lynde chooses."

But it happened that Rufus couldn't get away from the store that day. Some great festivity, to take place that evening in the vicinity, sent all the boys and young men in search of masculine necessities and adornments, and the overflow from Bright & Co.'s alone was sufficient to keep Rufus and his only assistant extremely busy. But as soon as night had fairly set in and the rush was over, he sent Fred, a delighted messenger—with a communication to a young lawyer friend, and, with resolution and defiance written on his brow, and hands firmly clasped behind him, he began slowly pacing backward and forward, his determination to fight it out with his neighbor growing stronger and stronger every moment; for, "in the first place, it was downright shabby to set up in the very same line right next door," he repeated for the twentieth time. "I couldn't and wouldn't have done it; but, no doubt, this Bright is some selfish, grasping, cold-hearted, unpleasant fellow, not caring who he shoulders out of the way as long as he—" when suddenly the door flew open, and the roundest, plumpest, prettiest lot of a woman flew in.

She wore a dainty white apron, with a bewitching bib and two charming pockets, and the pockets were adorned with scarlet bows, and the bib had a bit of scarlet geraniums pinned at the left corner, and a saucy small hat, turned up on one side and trimmed with scarlet berries and green leaves, was perched insecurely on the top of her satin-smooth black head.

"Mr. Lynde!" said she, in a voice that implied "I'm not to be contradicted under any circumstances whatever," as she confronted Rufus.

Rufus replied, "At your service," with a smile. He'd have been more than mortal if he could have looked at that bright face, with its frank, fearless gray eyes, cunning pug nose, dear little mouth, and general air of cheerful independence, without smiling.

"I am Bright & Co."

"And rightly named," flashed through Lynde's mind; and then his face betrayed the great astonishment he felt, but he bowed and said nothing.

"You look surprised," said the little woman.

"I am," said Rufus. "I thought—I mean I was sure—that is, supposed—"

"No matter what you supposed," interrupted "Bright & Co." in a manner that in anyone else would have been rude, but in her was decidedly charming. "I'm Bright—*and* Co., and Co., and I want to know why, in the name of pins and needles, you're so awful hateful about that sign? It can't hurt your house—if it is yours—or you, extending only that far" (holding out two tiny forefingers, with nails like wee pink shells, about half an inch from each other) "beyond my house—it is my house—and you *know*, if you have one grain of common sense, it can't."

She paused, but Rufus said never a word.

"I suppose," the little woman went on, shaking her pretty head so emphatically that the saucy hat nearly slipped off, just hanging on her back hair in a manner that suggested to Rufus the days of his boyhood and the "Sailor's Hornpipe," "you think I have injured your business. If I have, I didn't mean to. The building next door was left to me by an old aunt, and the store was stocked from the wholesale establishment of an old uncle. Now, I couldn't set up a millinery shop or a flower store, or a confectionery with shirts and socks, and collars, and cravats and suspenders—and such things—could I?"

"Of course not," replied Rufus. "I see no way in which they could be converted into bonnets, bouquets, or candy."

"Just so," said Bright & Co., putting her right hand into her pocket and drumming softly on the counter with the fingers of her left. "I took the house and thanked my lucky stars and my auntie; and I took the goods and thanked my lucky stars again and my uncle. I placed 'Bright' over the door without any 'Miss,' (Rufus could not explain for the life of him why he was so relieved to find it wasn't 'Mrs.,') "or Christian name, because it looks more business-like, and I added the 'Co.' because it sounds well, and my small brother (the one your Fred tried to thrash the other day) is my general assistant, and my big cousin (to whom you refused to look at your window) helps me in every way he can, though that isn't much, because he has his own business to attend to—"

"Glad of it," thought Rufus. "And I have a pair of lovely twin sisters only 6 years old, and a dear mother and grandmother to take care of—and oh! how can you be so hateful about that sign?"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Rufus, running his fingers wildly through his red—that is, his auburn—curls, and causing the aureole to rise again. "Don't say another word about it. Cover the whole of your house and mine also—though it *isn't* mine; there, too, you have the advantage of me, as you have in anything else—with signs if you will. I can make a living for my mother and myself somewhere else, if not here. I have no large family depending on me, like 'Bright & Co.'"

"Oh, dear, no, Mr. Lynde, that wouldn't please me at all," said the little woman; "the 'somewhere else,' you know. Stay right here. There'll be room for us both after a while, I'm sure of it."

Rufus looked into the rosy, earnest face with an almost lover-like smile, as Fred burst into the store shouting, "The lawyer says come to his office at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and he'll see that the old sign comes down in a jiffy."

"Oh, you wicked boy!" said Bright & Co.

"Never mind that," said Rufus. "I give you my word that the sign shall remain just where it is;" and seizing his hat he escorted her to the door, leaving Fred in the act of executing a break-down, illustrative of extreme astonishment, but too much astonished to whistle an accompaniment.

And the sign didn't come down—that is, it did eventually, but not until the next May, and then another, still larger, and stretching twice the distance, took its place.

"Lynde, Bright & Co.," the new sign reads, and the two small stores are turned into one large one, and "Rufus Lynde" and "Bright & Co." are partners for life.

A Disastrous Young Woman.

As an instance of what hot temper and rash action can accomplish to ruin a life, an affair that lately occurred at Sharon, Pa., is one of the best illustrations. A young lady, Miss Kate McGilvery, was out driving alone, and desired to get ahead of a wagon. She called out to the driver to turn aside so that she could pass. He was a deaf, infirm old man named Bell, and at first did not hear what she said, but after a second or third call did as requested. Misunderstanding Mr. Bell's delay, the young lady on her arrival at home, told her father that the old man had tried to frighten her horse. Mr. McGilvery started down town to find Mr. Bell. He met him in front of a store, and, without warning, knocked him through the window, cutting his head badly, though not seriously. Mr. Bell was removed to his residence, and his son Richard was so maddened by his father's condition that he determined to punish his assailant. He found him in front of the very store where the first assault was made, and, picking up a two-pound brass weight, hurled it at Mr. McGilvery's head, fracturing the skull. The wounded man died in a few hours. Miss Kate, the innocent cause of all the trouble, has lost her reason, and is now a raving maniac.

AMERICAN ARMS.

Remarkable Superiority of the Munitions of War of the United States.

[New York Cor. Chicago Times.]

The past few years have developed a great trade in American munitions of war. Our rifles were first put into the hands of foreign troops at the close of the rebellion. The United States had on its hands two million stands of arms, which were offered for sale to foreign governments, and many of the Asiatic levies of the Porte are armed with the guns of Union soldiers. The French Government took 800,000 muskets, and the balance are still in the United States arsenals. All except 50,000 of these arms were muzzle-loaders, a style of weapon which, in the past few years, has been almost entirely superseded in the armies of first-class powers by the improved breech-loading rifle. Some time ago the Turkish Government gave the Winchester Arms Company a contract to furnish 600,000 rifles. The filling of this contract is now giving employment to 2,000 men a day at Providence, R. I. The Winchester Company has in the past two years sold over 100,000 rifles to other foreign governments, to say nothing of its sporting arms, of which it sends abroad about 2,000 a month. A large part of the Khedive's army is armed with the Remington rifle. This company has sent abroad about 1,000,000 stands of arms, of which Spain has taken 300,000; France, 200,000; Egypt, 100,000; Mexico, Central America, and a number of smaller powers 50,000 each. Even the Prussian needle-gun has been Americanized. The Prussian Government, impressed with the value of American improved methods of manufacturing arms, introduced complete machinery from the United States, and has established an American arsenal at Berlin for the manufacture of the famous needle-gun. The machine-made weapon was found to be so much superior to the old needle-gun in point of cheapness and finish that the Government has discarded its old stock, and the Prussian armies are now equipped with guns made by American machinery, under the supervision of American skilled labor. Russia, within the past two years, has purchased 500 Gatling guns, the American mitraileuse, every gun equal in effectiveness to 100 muskets. Thirty thousand of her troops are equipped with rifles made on the Berdan principle, at Colt's manufactory, Hartford. Her armies also carry 200,000 Smith & Wesson pistols, and orders for further supplies are now being filled.

American arms have won their way abroad, first by their comparative cheapness. It is only another illustration of the inevitable displacement of hand-made wares by the cheaper and more perfect products of machinery.

Not less vigorous has been the growth of our trade in ammunition. A large part of the cartridges in the ammunition stores of Russia were made at Bridgeport, Ct. The Russian Government has purchased from this one manufactory, in the last five years, some 40,000,000 cartridges. Early this spring Russia purchased 3,000 tons of Lake Superior copper, which was taken to Bridgeport and is now being turned into cartridges. It is stated that the Russian Government, three months ago, made contracts with powder firms of this country for 25,000 barrels of powder, and that some 6,000 barrels have already been shipped. The Turks have been equally active in the purchase of our munitions of war. Within the past four months three vessels, loaded with arms and ammunition, have sailed for Constantinople. Other foreign powers are also becoming liberal patrons of American dealers in ammunition.

Punishing Military Offenders in Turkey.

The battalions were drawn up in columns of companies along the slope outside their tents. The report was made in the usual fashion, and then, just before the sun disappeared over the snowy sierras toward Erzeroum, the imperial salute was rendered. The bands played a long-drawn-out, wailing kind of air, the regimental bugles sounded a flourish, the drums rolled, and simultaneously from the entire army burst the cry, "Long live my Padishah;" while the troops presented arms. This ceremony was repeated three times, and then the offenders were marched from their battalions to a point in front of the whole line. Each man placed himself on his hands and knees, and by him stood a soldier holding a stout stick about a yard long. On a signal from the commanding officer the bands struck up a lively air, and the men with the sticks commenced belaboring the culprits, keeping time to the music with the greatest regularity. At a distance they had the appearance of men beating dust out of carpets. After each had received about fifty blows on the back the music ceased, and the offenders returned to the ranks.—*Armenian Cor. London News.*

Volcanic Eruptions.

What a volcano can do the following record will show: In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and in valleys 1,000 feet wide made deposits of 600 feet depth. The stream from Vesuvius, which, in 1737, passed through Torre del Greco, contained 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; and in 1793, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1769, Ætna poured forth a flood which covered eighty-four square miles of surface, and measured nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria formed the Monte Rosini, near Nicholosa, a cone two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Ætna, in 1810, was in motion at the rate of a yard a day for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cool and consolidated ten years after the event.

Silver Mines of Peru.

Peru contemplates an imitation in her silver mines of the Sutro tunnel, which for many years has been in the process of construction for the drainage of Comstock lode, in Nevada. The famous silver mines of Cerro de Pasaco, in Peru have, since their first discovery, yielded silver estimated at $500,000,000 in value. This enormous sum was realized in spite of the unfaithful working of crude systems that did not produce anything like the amount the ore was capable of yielding. The projected tunnel, by draining the mines, it is thought, will restore their value and enable the miners to reach the richest ores. The project is the plan of Mr. Henry Meiggs, the famous American railway builder of Peru, and, if it is pushed with the vigor characterizing his Peruvian railway construction, it is likely to be successful.

TORNADOES.

Concerning the Phenomena of Storms.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

To the elaborate researches of Mr. Redfield, of New York, who published, in 1831, the first of a series of remarkable papers on the phenomena of storms, we owe our first full acquaintance with the origin and progress of these tornadoes or hurricanes of which we have had such an abundance this summer. Mr. Redfield's initial proposition that the hurricane is a progressive vertical whirlwind has been fully sustained, as also his auxiliary proposition that the progress of the vortex is in the line of a parabola, with the curve making away from the equator—a consequence, it is believed, of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

But while these are "fixed facts," concerning the origin and cause comparatively little is positively known. It used to be common to attribute them to more occult forces, such as electricity, but the immense mechanical power stored up in the heat and vapor of moist air, as abundantly demonstrated by Espy, Peslin and Reye, is now believed sufficient to account for all the wonderful exhibitions of force in the gyratory hurricane. Whenever a lower stratum of warm, moist air is rapidly elevated above the sea level, which may be by various causes, there at once occurs an influx of air from all sides, and the formation of the whirl commences. Its subsequent development depends upon the supply of moist air, and the size of the original vacuum, and, once fairly whirling, it sets out upon its triumphal parabolic (and diabolic) tour.

The velocity of the wind (which must not be confounded with the progress of the storm) in these hurricanes is very difficult to get at. Mr. Redfield explains that over and above the average velocity of the wind, come occasional gusts of extraordinary speed and power. It is these gusts which do the mischief, and their velocity has rarely, if ever, been actually gauged. A velocity of 600 miles per hour has been estimated for some of them, though they should be estimated by the second rather than the hour, for the spasmodic increase in the rapidity of the whirl is of very brief duration. The velocity of one of these gusts in a British hurricane was figured at 130 miles the hour, and our own signal corps have recorded as high a speed as ninety miles, without claiming to have measured the fiercer whirls. They are at least fast enough for all practical purposes, when they break great trees like pipe-stems, and set houses, cattle and men flying over the country.

How Liquors Are Made.

At the recent meeting of the American Temperance Union in Cooper Institute, New York, Mr. Eli Johnson said: "Two years ago a prominent wine importer died in this city. Among his books no record of a single invoice of wine was found, but in his cellar machinery for making it was discovered. There are beer factories which can make beer in fifteen minutes, without a particle of hops or malt. I had heard that drummers of liquors no longer carried around samples of liquors. They took a box of drugs instead, from which to manufacture their wares. For a long time I tried to obtain a similar box, but failed to do so. Finally, a young physician committed suicide, induced by use of poisonous liquor. Among his effects was found one of these sample-cases. Here it is." The lecturer showed a black tin box, in which were several bottles containing colored liquids. He continued: "In this box were essential oils for making eight kinds of brandy, six of whisky, four of gin and two of wine. Each of these bottles is guaranteed to make twenty gallons of liquor. There is a house in this city that manufactures these articles. This bottle of oil made by them contains material for twenty gallons of French brandy. They also issue this book of directions," which he showed, "which specifies one hundred different oils for manufacturing drinks. All are made of different parts of alcohol, water, sugar, tartaric acid and other deleterious ingredients, together with the essential oil. The oil is the only change made in any of them. This bottle is guaranteed to make twenty gallons of port wine. It is what physicians order for sick people."

Judge Lynch.

—Allen county, Ky., was recently the scene of a terrible crime. A Miss Burton was missed from her home, and no tidings could be learned of her whereabouts for a week, when her dead body was found in a secluded spot not far from the residence of her brother-in-law, one George Stark, with two bullet-holes in her head and her body in an advanced stage of decomposition. Investigation pointed to a criminal intimacy between her and Stark, and to him as her murderer. He was arrested and placed under guard. While his preliminary examination was in progress, a body of men, relatives and friends of the young lady, took Stark from his guards at 12 o'clock at night and hung him. There seems to have been a good chance for his acquittal, as there was a lack of positive proof against him. Yet the citizens generally believe him guilty. Stark was of good family, and stood well heretofore.

Storrs' Story.

Emory Storrs has a new story. It runs thus: While Satan was tempting the Savior on the mount, there came, slinking along the slope, a Jew of the Hilton pattern, with his pockets full of bonds and securities, who, as soon as his eyes alighted on the twain, saw that some sort of a dicker was going on. He proceeded at once, and very softly, to where they stood, and "fetched up" immediately behind Satan, who was making his offer with every appearance of earnestness, and showing up his abstracts and title deeds. The Savior hesitated an instant. The Jew saw it. He tapped Satan on the shoulder, with "Shay, mishter, if de shendleman don'd accebt de brobosition, *I* vill."—*Chicago Times.*

GOING TO PRESS.

[illegible]

[William [illegible] Jones, foreman of the composing-room of the New Orleans Times, died recently. Just before his death he became conscious for a moment, and in that gleam, dwelling upon the habit of his life, he suddenly exclaimed: "The ads are all right, foreman; lock up the forms and let's go to press."]

Fellow-man, a moment linger,
On the dying printer's speech;
For it bears a weighty lesson,
One unheeding hearts to teach.

Day by day thou art composing
What a universe shall read;
Type to type are ceaseless setting,
As thou addest deed to deed.

Ah! how surely life's full columns,
When the hand that set them lies
Fixed in an unbroken stillness,
Their composer advertise.

Soon the forms are locked forever,
Changeless shall the impression be;
Scan thy proofs in time, O printer,
Thou art near eternity.

Are the "ads" all right, composer?
Art thou standing justified?
Ready now for death and judgment,
That unfolding [illegible]

So shalt thou, as night advances,
Greet th' unstaying Pressman's call;
Then await the morn eternal,
Publishing thy life to all.

PITH AND POINT.

Preventives of consumption—High prices.

Very like a whale—The captured sea-serpent.

To remove stains from your character—Get rich.

A colored Postmaster is now called a black-mailer.

Lawyers should sleep well. It is immaterial on which side they lie.

When ought mariners to have fruit at sea? When they stem the currents.

The oldest sort of fire-escape on record is the fond husband who lies abed mornings.

"What would you do, madam, if you were a gentleman?" "Sir, what would you do if you were one?"

A woman is not fit to have a baby who doesn't know how to hold it; and this is as true of a tongue as of a baby.

A fashionable medical journal says the summer style of vaccination is cardinal red, cut bias, and gored.

If you want to teach a dog arithmetic, tie up one of his paws, and he will put down three and carry one every time.

The experience of many a life, "What a fool I've been!" The experience of many a wife, "What a fool I've got!"

Why is a newspaper like a tooth-brush? Because everyone should have one of his own, and not be borrowing his neighbor's.

Dobbs, on being asked if he had ever seen the "bridge of sighs," replied, "Yes, I have been traveling on it ever since I was married."

A boy having been told "that a reptile was an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one on examination day, promptly replied: "A baby."

CONNUBIAL AFFECTION.

It is a maxim in the schools
That women always dote on fools.
If so, dear Jack, I'm sure your wife
Must love you as she does her life.

Those glorious summer nights are coming when the lover whispers impassioned words in the dreamy ear of a favored maiden and feels his under-shirt sticking to him closer than a brother.

A 5-year-old Boston lad stopped in the middle of the Lord's Prayer, the other night recently, and remarked confidentially to his mother: "Billy Brown is the boss short-stop," and then resumed his devotions.

Nobody likes to be nobody; but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody; but when everybody thinks himself somebody, he generally thinks everybody else is nobody.

"Susan," said the madame of a boarding-school, "you say your young mistress wishes to absent herself from the class-room this afternoon. Is the reason for her staying away very urgent?" "Yes, mum, it is 'er gent."

The following is a verbatim et literatim copy of an order for medicaments sent to the village druggist in a thriving district of Aberdeenshire. "You will me oblag to give the berer ¼ oz. suggur of led and three roaches and vineiger."

"Which is the largest gland?" asked a Chicago medical professor of the newest arrival in his class the other day. The student buried himself in deep and attentive thought for a moment, and then brightened up suddenly and exclaimed, "The largest gland, sir, is England." Then the professor kindly led the youth aside, and sympathetically advised him to think no more of medicine, but to join a minstrel show or enter the army.

An intoxicated German got on a Hudson river train at Kinderhook to go to Troy; and the *Budget* of that city says: "He threw his sachel down in a corner of the car, took a seat, and was soon asleep. On awaking he said he had left his baggage at Kinderhook, and asked the boy employed on the train what he should do to recover it. The latter, who had seen the German place his sachel in the corner, replied: 'You give me 30 cents and I'll telegraph to Kinderhook to have the depot master forward it by telegraph to Greenbush. It will reach there before we do.' The German paid the 30 cents and the boy departed, taking the sachel into another car. On reaching Greenbush the boy returned with the bag. 'Ah,' said the German, 'dot delegraff is vun grate dings. Here, dake anoder quorter, mein poy.'"

A Whistling Match.

A Hazardville correspondent tells of a novel wager recently won in that town. A party of men being together, one of them proposed a bet that Peter Toombs would whistle one hour, without stopping or speaking, and without repeating any tune. The proposal was taken by another of the party, who reduced the time to half an hour. Mr. Toombs accepted the amendment, the stakes were put up, and Mr. Toombs began his task. Beginning with "I Wont Go Home Till Morning," he ran through his repertoire, ending with "Paddle Your Own Canoe," in grand style. When the half hour was ended, not being blown, the whistler kept it up twenty minutes longer, winning, of course, the stakes.—*Hartford Times.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Should your wheat be too rank and in danger of lodging, you may go over it with a long roller before it shoots into head. It will check the growth; the wheat will rise again. It has been known to save a crop.

A gallon of warm water poured on a pailful of walnut leaves will make a safe wash for horses and cattle, and save them the annoyance of flies. We recommend its use daily until we hear of something better.

M. Chatot recommends common salt as an antidote for mildew on vines. By sprinkling a handful of salt around the base of each vine, the effect, he says, was marvelous; and vines hitherto covered with this fungus grew luxuriantly, and had an abundance of grapes entirely free from oidium.—*Paris paper.*

When planted in very rich soil, tomatoes often produce much wood and little fruit. The best crop of tomatoes I ever saw was furnished by main stems as free from side growth as a walking-stick. All growths, except the leaves and flowers attached to the principal stem, had been pinched off as they appeared. —*The Garden.*

We are often recommended not to give manure water to grapevines until the fruit is swelling. I always apply it freely from the time when the young shoots are one inch or two inches long until the fruit is coloring, and I find it to do far more good in strengthening the shoots and produce before the bunches are in flower than at any subsequent period. —*Northern Gardener.*

Some of the best hay which we have found in the market this year has been that made from Nepaul barley the yield of which on some tule farms exceeds three tons to the acre. The greatest hay-producing district this year will include the reclaimed lands, and even lands partially reclaimed, the owners of which have no complaints to make about drought, northers, or heated terms.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Mr. Steele said if we could attract the birds to our orchards and fields, we would find a great help toward a successful victory over insect enemies. Among our best friends is the little wren. The blue jay he does not like for his destructive habits toward other birds, and he has waged a deadly war against them. Our common house cat is a very destructive enemy of birds, and should be watched carefully.—*Michigan Farmer.*

A Derry correspondent of the *News-Letter* writes as follows: "Don't kill the crows even though they raise a little corn on their own hook. A farmer in our town shot one last week, and found his crop literally packed with potato beetles. These are meaner than crows." We are informed that a Londonderry farmer is this year successfully fighting the bugs with a little army of guinea hens, and there are some who claim that ducks will earn an honest living destroying the bugs.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Heading Down Newly-Planted Trees.—This subject has been written about for a thousand or more years, but a note now and then to a new planter of trees may be useful. In transplanting more or less of broken roots have to be removed; these must be balanced by the top which they have to support. However carefully we may transplant a tree there is a certain check given—a certain disorganization of the system takes place. When the roots and tops are shortened at the same time, the check administered is two-fold. We must, therefore, prune very carefully the top of a newly-planted tree and according to the injury given to the roots.

It is possible to raise calves without giving them fresh new milk, for with a little skimmed milk and hay tea they will thrive almost if not quite as well as upon the pure lacteal fluid. Fifty years ago Sir James Stewart Denham, of Scotland, instituted experiments in raising calves with hay tea, taking them from their mothers when three days old, and those experiments were eminently successful. Two pounds of hay were steeped in twenty quarts of water, and then boiled down one-half, and to this was added a quart of skimmed milk. In some instances molasses was added also to give sweetness, and the calves not only thrived upon this diet but preferred it to fresh milk.—*Farmers' Union.*

About the House.

How to Use Lard.—Lard for pastry may be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife, and will make far better paste than if let stand to warm. It needs only to be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Poor Man's Cake.—One cupful of molasses, one of water, table-spoonful butter, table-spoonful ginger, one heaping teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt, flour enough for soft batter. Put in a square pan; bake quickly.

For Fruit Trees or Large Plants.—Boil one table-spoonful of borax in one pint of water, and, while warm, paint the stems of fruit trees or plants. This will destroy the green fungi, and prevent insect life from forming in the bark; it will also make the trees healthy.

To Take Mildew out of Linen.—Mix soft soap, fine starch and lemon juice to a paste, using equal parts. Spread it thickly on both sides of the cloth and lay on the grass, day and night, till the the spots disappear. This does not make the fabric tender, as many patent preparations for the purpose do.

To Disinfect Rooms.—The disinfection of a room is not complete unless the walls have been thoroughly cleansed. If they are papered, the paper must be removed and the surface beneath carefully scraped and washed. If the walls are painted, they should be washed with caustic soda. The ceiling should also be subjected to a similar treatment.—*Scientific American.*

Making Hair Grow.—If the head be perfectly bald, nothing will ever cause the hair to grow again. If the scalp be glossy, and no small hairs are discernible, the roots or follicles are dead; and you might as well cause an arm which has been amputated to grow again. However, if small hairs are to be seen, there is hope. Use the following every day, brush well, and bathe the bald spot three or four times a week with cold, soft water: Carbonate of ammonia, one drachm; tincture of cantharides, four drachms; bay rum, four ounces; castor oil, two ounces. Some elderly people often desire to keep their hair from turning gray. The following dye will effect this: Take the hulls of butternuts, say about four ounces, and infuse in a quart of water. Then add half an ounce of copperas. Apply with a soft brush every second or third day. This preparation is harmless, and I have reasons for believing has never been published. It is far better than those dyes made of nitrate of silver.—*Cor. New York Tribune.*

Destruction of Forests.

More and more attention seems to be given each year to the denudation of the land by removing the forests. That large masses of trees have a salutary climatic influence is generally acknowledged. In regions where forests are extensive the severe extremes of heat and cold are rarely experienced. The climatic influences of trees seem to make themselves felt under exactly those conditions where man most needs protection. In Northern Maine, where formerly there were immense and wide-extending forests of pine, spruce and hemlock, which have now vanished before the ax of the rapacious lumberman, the winters were not so severe as these now experienced, while the summers had few of those long heating and prostrating periods which are now of almost yearly occurrence.

In Europe great care is now being given to the preservation of old, and the creation of new forests. In Germany the question is taken up by the Government, and there are laws relating to the destruction of the trees and the growth of new forests. It has become necessary to enact new laws in order to prevent the almost total disappearance of woodland. In England vast forests are preserved as parts of the estates of the nobility, and there will be little danger of their disappearance as long as English wealth and pride remain as great and as strong as they are to-day. But sometimes an heir comes into possession of an incumbered estate—a condition brought on, perhaps, by his predecessors and perhaps by himself—and, to free this patrimony from vexations and pressing claims, he cuts down and sells the trees which had been the growth of centuries, and had become the pride of his ancestors.

In France great anxiety is felt to preserve the few forests which remain, and with characteristic zeal Frenchmen have studied the question of forest-growing, showing its influence on climate and soil. The changes produced by different kinds of trees have been studied and explained. Among the more interesting of these investigations are those relating to the pine and larch trees, each of which is a great promoter of fertility in the soil. It is claimed that the pine will grow on, and, in fact, naturally selects inferior soils, and soon raises them to a higher grade of fertility. Loose, sandy soil they render stable; compact, clayey soil they pulverise, and by the desquamation of their leaves cover it with a thick mat, which furnishes fertilizing properties, and retains the fallen moisture. In fact, they will create from mineral soil good alluvial land. The French point with grief to the almost desert wastes in the South of France, produced by the destruction of the forests, and demand protection for those woodland tracts which still remain. It is affirmed that sheep and goats are as destructive to forest growth as the woodman's ax, devouring and exterminating every shoot which would in time replace the trees which might be cut down. Horses and cattle do not seem to be endowed with those instincts which are so fatal to forest growth in the case of the other animals, and it is demanded that the goats and sheep shall be excluded from woodland pasturage, and that, if any animals are allowed to browse upon the tender shoots, it shall be only cattle and horses.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

White-House Whitewash.

The following recipe, which is frequently inquired after, is given for the famous whitewash with which the Presidential mansion is adorned:

Take one-half bushel of nice unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hang it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from dust. It should be put on hot, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About a pint of this mixture will cover a yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Fine or coarse brushes may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or out side work. Coloring matter may be added of any shade desirable except green, for which there is no material that can be used with lime. Spanish brown will make reddish pink when stirred in, more or less deep according to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown, makes a reddish stone color; yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellowish wash, but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. It is best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry.

A Defendant's Poem to the Jury.

The Boston *Herald* says that a jury of the Superior Criminal Court, that city, retired to its room a few days since, and not being able to agree for some time went to dinner in charge of officers. While they were gone the anxious but humorous defendant, whose destinies were in the hands of the absent ones, penned the following:

Gentlemen of the jury—ye twelve men good and true—
I fear you're getting full at Young's while here I'm getting blue.
Did you agree not to agree until you got a feed?
And eat there when you had no greed or really had agreed?

New York city expends $4,000,000 a year upon its day and night schools.

Mourning in France.

As regards mourning, the French are far more sensible than are we. The rules of bowed shutters, and of wool and crape habiliments of the hue of outer darkness, donned for an indefinite length of time, would appear absurd to this peculiarly intelligent nation. Their rules on this head are extremely precise, each shade and style of mourning being severely regulated. A widow must wear mourning for two years. She must wear black woolen stuffs, with collars, cuffs and veil of crape, for one year; she must not *crimp* or frizz her hair, and she must wear a cap in the house during that period. At the end of one year she can wear black silk trimmed with black lace; this not very oppressive costume is *de rigueur* for six months. During the following six months, all shades of violet, gray and lilac, are permissible, after which, her two years mourning having expired, she can dress as she pleases. The mourning for a parent or a child is to be worn for one year: six months of crape and bombasine, three months of black silk and lace, and three months of grays and purples. For a grand-parent the rule is six months, and for a brother or sister four months, the half of which period only is to be passed in black stuff and crape. In deep mourning it is not considered proper to wear kid gloves, cloth gloves being considered appropriate, nor is any ornament, even of dulled jet or of Berlin iron admissible. When the head of a family dies, the servants are put in mourning as well as the relatives. Each servant receives from the heirs two complete toilets, one for every-day wear and one for Sundays. Children under 12 years of age are never put in mourning. Abstention from society or worldly pleasures is marked by the duration of the deep mourning only; that is to say, for one year after the death of a husband or a wife, six months after that of a child or parent, etc. It might seem, to our exaggerated American notions of mourning formalities, from the above rules that the French lacked affection as signally in all relations of life as they do in the marital one. Such, however, is not the case. The tie between parent and child is a peculiarly close and touching one among them. Not a lack of affection, but a plenitude of sense, has dictated the French regulations as regards mourning.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Killed by the Sting of a Bee.

A distressing event occurred at Lydney on Friday week, and was the subject of a Coroner's inquiry on the following day, viz., the death of Henry Larkham, Sen., a retired farmer, from the sting of a bee. It appeared from the evidence given before Mr. M. F. Carter, Divisional Coroner, that at about 4½ o'clock on the day named Mr. Larkham was in his son's garden, and, on passing in front of the beehives, received a sting upon the temple. The old gentleman at once returned to the house, and asked a young man named Lloyd to fetch the blue bag, which was done, and the liquid blue was applied. Lloyd likewise, at the request of Mr. Larkham, took an egg from his pocket which he had gathered from a nest. Upon sitting down in the yard, Mr. Larkham fainted, and was bathed with vinegar and water. This, however, proved a powerless restorative, death supervening within a quarter of an hour after the sting. Dr. Gimblett was called at the inquiry, and stated that he had been sent for, but deceased died before he could reach the house. He had since examined the body, and found a wound upon the right temple inflicted by a bee. This it was which caused death. Upon this testimony the jury returned their verdict.—*Cardiff (Wale Mail.*

French Chickens.

It is probable that few persons out of France are aware of the extent of what may be termed the "poultry industry" of that country. According to statistics given by one of the French papers, France supports at the present time no fewer than 40,000,000 hens, representing, at an estimated average of 2 francs 50 centimes each, 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000). These 40,000,000 hens give birth annually to 100,000,000 chickens, of which it is found expedient to put aside 10,000,000 each year for product purposes. Accidents and disease again reduce the number of chickens destined for consumption to 80,000,000, which, putting their average value at 1 franc 50 centimes apiece, may be estimated as worth 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000). To these figures must be added the further value due to capons and fat pullets, which may be stated as 6,000,000 francs.

Buffalo's city directory for 1877 has 48,298 names.

Appetite a Necessity.

Appetite is a necessity. Without it, sufficient food is not received into the stomach, either to nourish the system or to give the stimulus to the bowels which they require. Both these organs and the liver become torpid in consequence, and the blood grows poor in quality and quantity. Improve the appetite, therefore, and avoid such results. This is most effectually done with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic appetizer and alterative without a peer. It gives not only an unwonted zest for food, but enables the stomach to digest and the system to assimilate it. Flatulence, heartburn, nausea, and every other concomitant of indigestion, are removed by it, as are also biliousness and constipation. Each nerve and fiber of the body is made to tingle with health by its use, and it is the leading remedy for despondency.

Trouble in the Household.

We would advise every one interested not to buy Yeast or Baking Powder, loose or in bulk. They are usually made by unskillful persons, and have frequently proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powder. Dooley's Yeast Powder is always put up in cans, warranted full weight, and absolutely pure.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Pond's Extract for over twenty-five years has been recognized in medical writings as the great specific for Pain, Congestions, Piles or any Soreness.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

It is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills. After Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials of its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, Despondency, Gloom and forebodings of Evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

If you feel Dull, Drowsy, Debilitated, have frequent Headache, Mouth Tastes badly, poor Appetite, and Tongue Coated you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

The Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, it has no equal.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

CLUBBING AGENTS.
Send for our NEW RATES and Terms to Agents.
Superior Inducements Offered.
THE LEDGER,
Chicago, Ill.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS.
Prices are much reduced.
MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL.
Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations.
ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS.
The best goods made.
See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a Crown, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

"THE Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unCONCORD equaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. HARNESS." None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and *Trade-Mark.* A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that are not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-list.

Address J. R. HILL & CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.
Or our agents, Messrs. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 270 and 272 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Thousands of mothers have placed on record their belief that, for all complaints of the stomach and bowels to which children are subject,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

is the most unexceptionable of correctives and alteratives. The reasons for this belief are obvious. It forms a delicious and most refreshing draught, relieves the bowels of all acrid matter without pain, allays fever, induces sleep, strengthens digestion, neutralizes acid in the stomach, cures flatulency, acts as a gentle stimulant, tones the tender nerves, and never gripes the patient. What family can afford to be without such a resource in sickness? Sold by all druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Must'g Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THE NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trademark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

A 3-Cent Pocket-Book!
Any agent or canvasser, or any person who has ever canvassed or acted as salesman, or any idle person out of employment, or any person seeking a chance to earn an honorable living, can have sent to them a substantial, serviceable pocket-book by simply sending a three-cent postage stamp to the undersigned. The pocket-book contains two sides subdivided into repositories for bills, memos., silver, postage-stamps and cards. Send a 3-cent stamp and the pocket-book will be mailed immediately by return mail. Address GEO. F. MERCHANT & CO., 119 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADACHE.
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjos, Guitars, 15 and 25c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. J. MAHLER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 1160 Chambers Street, New York.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Ag't, Washington, D.C.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED. 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

THE novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

FOOD A SUBSTITUTE FOR DRUGS.
Blanchard's Concentrated Blood, Nerve and Brain Building Food, or *Tonic Extract of Wheat,* prevents and cures Diseases of the *Nervous System* and *Digestive Organs,* and especially that Nervous Prostration, Debility and Headaches with which so many Ladies are afflicted. *Send for Circulars, &c.* Send direct, or through your Druggist. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. R. MICKEL, Gen. Agent, 144 LaSalle st., Chicago.
"West Troy, N. Y., Feb 17, 1877.—*Blanchard Food Cure Co.:* I have tried fourteen different doctors, and almost everything in the catalogue of prospective cures, crossed the Atlantic twice, and your Nerve Food is doing more for me than all put together. H. A. Cook."

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY ILL.

FISH AND FISHING,
By Thomas Alexander. Full description of How to Fish for Trout, Pike or Pickerel, Bass, Perch, Muscalunge, Grayling, Cisco, Sun Fish, &c., with description of Habits and Haunts of all fresh water Game Fishes. Description of Fly Fishing, Trolling, Skimming, Bobbing, with Live Bait, Winter Spearing, a New System of Artificial Flies, a New Trout Tackle, &c., &c. Illustrated with about 50 fine Engravings. ☞Every Sportsman wants it. Sold by all Newsdealers at 10 CENTS, or sent, postpaid, for 12 cents, by Donnelley, Loyd & Co., Publishers The Lakeside Library, Chicago.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

VEGETINE
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.
Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.
The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.
Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.
The Vegetine meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of Vegetine.

Erysipelas.
Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.
Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores
Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.
For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.
Vegetine does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.
Vegetine has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.
If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.
Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.
Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.
In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 ≥ $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVER in United States, 7 shots, ... free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.

STEM-WINDING WATCH. Cheapest in the World. Send 3c stamp for circular. Address DALZELL WATCH CO., 64 Broadway, N. Y.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED [illegible] Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illus. paper Free for 3 mos. Inclose 10 cts. to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDAL & Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders for Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
WATER-WHEEL
Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 600 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

BEST HAY PRESS
ADDRESS FOR CIRCULAR
P. K. DEDERICK & CO
ALBANY N.Y.
GRAND CENTENNIAL PREMIUM
BALES PER HOUR
10 TONS IN A CAR

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Florida Homes
The most Elevated, Fertile and Healthy Locations; close to Railroad and Chicago Colony. 40 acres or more only $1.25 per acre. *Every Settler is delighted.* Send stamps for views, maps and information. BRAINERD T. SMITH & Co., 202 LaSalle St., Chicago.

—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
—Maize Flour Toilet Soap!—
A great discovery!—a new soap compound! It soothes, softens and whitens the skin, has wonderful healing and superior washing properties, and is equally suited for the bath, nursery and general toilet. It is delightfully perfumed, and sold everywhere at a moderate price. Registered in Patent Office, 1876, by the manufacturers, McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞For sale by all Druggists.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic.
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
☞FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the Daily Sun is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.

Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send The Weekly edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.

Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

SANDAL-WOOD
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 29

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 26, 1877.

County School Superintendents and Town Trustees—A Few General Observations with an Application.

Since among the varied interests of a prosperous county there is none that takes a higher rank than those pertaining to the common schools, there is no office in the gift of the people of a county which is attended with more important duties than that of school superintendent. He to, whose hands the important duties of this office are entrusted by the people, should be a man, of no ordinary endowments. He should be a man whose soul does not live in his pocketbook, and whose official aims are not circumscribed within the narrow limits of self. He should be a man combining with a liberal education, energy, executive ability, and sound judgment. He should be a man of pure motives, of exalted aims, and of broad culture. Moreover, it is all-important that he be a teacher, not in theory only, but also in practice; and his official prestige should be based upon years of successful experience in the practical work of the schoolroom. This last qualification is especially indispensible when he assumes to instruct his teachers in the science and art of their profession,—when he undertakes to carry on a normal school. The sphere of his official action should be far, far, above the influence of local bias, and no consideration should be able to tempt him to prostitute his high office to selfish and mercenary ends, however inadequate the compensation paid for his regular services may be.

It will not do for a county superintendent to be weak and vacillating in his official capacity, turning hither and thither with every change in the current of public opinion. Nor may he adopt the contemptible non committal policy whose design is to please everybody, no matter how widely they may differ upon all questions relating to the schools. He should have force of character sufficient to adopt the line of policy which he deems right and practicable, and having adopted it, to carry it out even in the face of opposition. He should be intent upon improving the schools rather than upon pleasing the people.

Concerning boards of school trustees in incorporated towns, it may be said, that in is not only their right but their duty to employ every legitimate means in their power to promote the efficiency and increase the patronage of their schools; nor is the school board of any particular town bound by any obligation to limit its action in any way in consideration of the school interests of any other town.

School boards differ greatly in point of general efficiency. Some are of such inferior worth that they consider their duties ended when they have bought the fuel, and employed a corps of cheap teachers for the year. Others, more energetic, and impelled by a lively interest in the progress of their schools, are constantly devising new means for raising them to a higher standard of excellence.

These differences and many others which we might enumerate we find abuntly exemplified in the school boards of the several towns of DeKalb county. We, of Auburn, had for a long time permitted ourselves to believe that in our own worthy board were combined all the virtues necessary to entitle it to the first place among the school boards of the county; but a recent new departure on the part of the school board of Waterloo has dispelled our conceit, and forced us, however reluctantly, too award the palm to them, and too conclude that our board is entirely too slow for the times. Conclusion ditto respecting the other school boards of the county.

Now we speak frankly and honestly when we say that we admire the tact in a school board which is quick to discover, and ready to utilize a tool in a county superintendent. But however heartily we may endorse such action on the part of a school board, we condemn without stint or qualification the county superintendent who does not scruple to sacrifice the dignity of his high office by becoming such a tool.

As these reflections pass through our mind we are forcibly reminded of the action of the school board of Waterloo, and that of the school superintendent of DeKalb county.

For some years past it has been the custom of the latter to carry on a school for teachers at Waterloo; and it affords a very pleasing reflection to remember that in carrying on these schools the magnanimous superintendent had no sordid, selfish interest at stake, but was moved wholly by the noble desire of bettering the condition of the teachers of the county! The teachers were to attend his school that they might be "lifted up" into a higher professional atmosphere. He wanted them to come; and to that end he employed all sorts of "winning ways" to "gather them in." We will not say that among other inducements he freely gave them to understand that inasmuch as he was examiner, his school afforded "peculiar" advantages to those teachers who, needing license, desired to prepare themselves for examination? It is easy to see what would be the effect of such a hint, whether expressed or implied. Very naturally there was a rush of persons wishing license to teach, and the school was large and flourishing. The "lifting" power of this school was something remarkable; it could take in boys and and girls fresh from the country schools, and in from six to eight weeks "lift" them to the dignity of teachers, and send them out equipped with license to teach in the public schools.

But the pernicious influence of this sort of thing upon the teachers and general school interests of the county was at length perceived and condemned as it deserved to be; and when the trustees met, in June, to elect a county superintendent, it was urged as an objection to the re-election of the incumbent. This objection, if we may credit the statement of reliable men, was only removed by a deliberate pledge, on the part of the incumbent, to the trustees, that he would do no more work of the kind. In striking contrast to this pledge is the announcement appearing in last week's "Waterloo Press," that "Prof. Barnes 'has been engaged' for the fall term, and he will have charge of the normal classes," &c. !! Our former acquaintance with the superintendent had not prepared us to see such an announcement under the circumstances. Perhaps we do not understand. Does the superintendent, by a ruse like that, hope to lead the trustees to think that the work which he has engaged to do is in any way different from that which he has done before? The mask is ingenious but altogether "too thin." Tear it off, brother Barnes, and stand out like a man. Be assured that in the end a quiet conscience will prove of more worth than shekels of silver and gold.

In conclusion we must say that we cannot express our admiration of the plan of this extraordinary arrangement. It is a kind of double back action affair, equally adapted to the ends of both parties interested. By means of it the shrewd schoolboard of Waterloo secures to the place the usual advantage of a large school of foreign pupils; while the county superintendent derives from it a sort of a mask under which he seems to hope he may be able to do without offense the very work which he pledged himself not to do. People, however, are not quite so easily deceived; and we feel tolerably safe in saying that those whose eyes are good enough to enable them to see the broadside of a barn at short range will be likely to understand the trick in all of its bearings.

OBSERVER.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

A full house responded to the call of the Reform Club, for a mass meeting on last Sunday evening. A delegation from Waterloo consisting of Messrs. R. M. Lockhart, Sinclair, Bidler, Shoner and Willis were present, and addressed the meeting. Abe. Reinoehl, Esq., of Garrett, led off in a spirited address of telling effect. Mr. R. is a young attorney of marked ability and having recently joined the ribbon band is giving the temperance cause his undivided attention. He will remain in town until Thursday evening. In his remarks at the temperance meeting last Sunday night, Mr. Sinclair, of Waterloo, took occasion to reprimand that class of people who signify a disposition to "straddle the fence" in the temperance cause.

We are indebted to Mr. L. J. Miller for the following statement of the amount of grain shipped from Corunna for the year commencing July 15th, 1876 and ending July 15th, 1877: Number of lbs. of wheat, 3,721,905; Oats, 867,905 lbs.; Corn, 40,720 lbs. It should be born in mind that the foregoing transaction in grain occurred in season, that the crops hand been pronounced a "total failure."

He was approached with the pledge and asked to sign. He replied with offended dignity that "he did not wish to be classed with drunkards." That man has wasted a lifetime at the shrine of bachus, and yet he does not consider himself a drunkard!

John Lipsitt, the egg packer, has 300,000 dozen eggs and 2,000 lbs. of butter on hand as the result of the strike. He can pickel eggs, "by dang," quoth John.

The strike has extended west of Toledo on the Lake Shore, and all trains have been abandoned except regular passenger trains. No. 1 and No. 4 will stop at all stations for the present.

Harvest is now over, and the work of the thresher has begun. At least twenty busnels to the acre will be the average in this part of the county.

Two car loads of new wheat have already been received at this station.

New wheat brought $1.27c. in this market yesterday.

LOVELAND.

Auction Sale of Real-Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that I, as trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on Monday, August 27, 1877, the individual real-estate of Christopher Baker, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit; Lot number 128 in original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

TERMS.—One-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remainder in one year from day of sale, with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe.

THOS. H. STOUT, Trustee.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

THE LARGEST AND ONLY
LEGITIMATE SHOW
AT AUBURN,
TUESDAY,
AUGUST 7th, 1877.
MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S

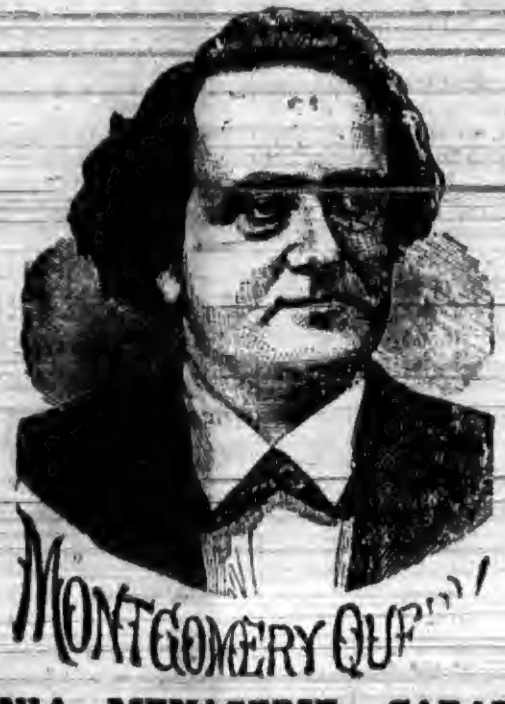

CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE, CARAVAN AND

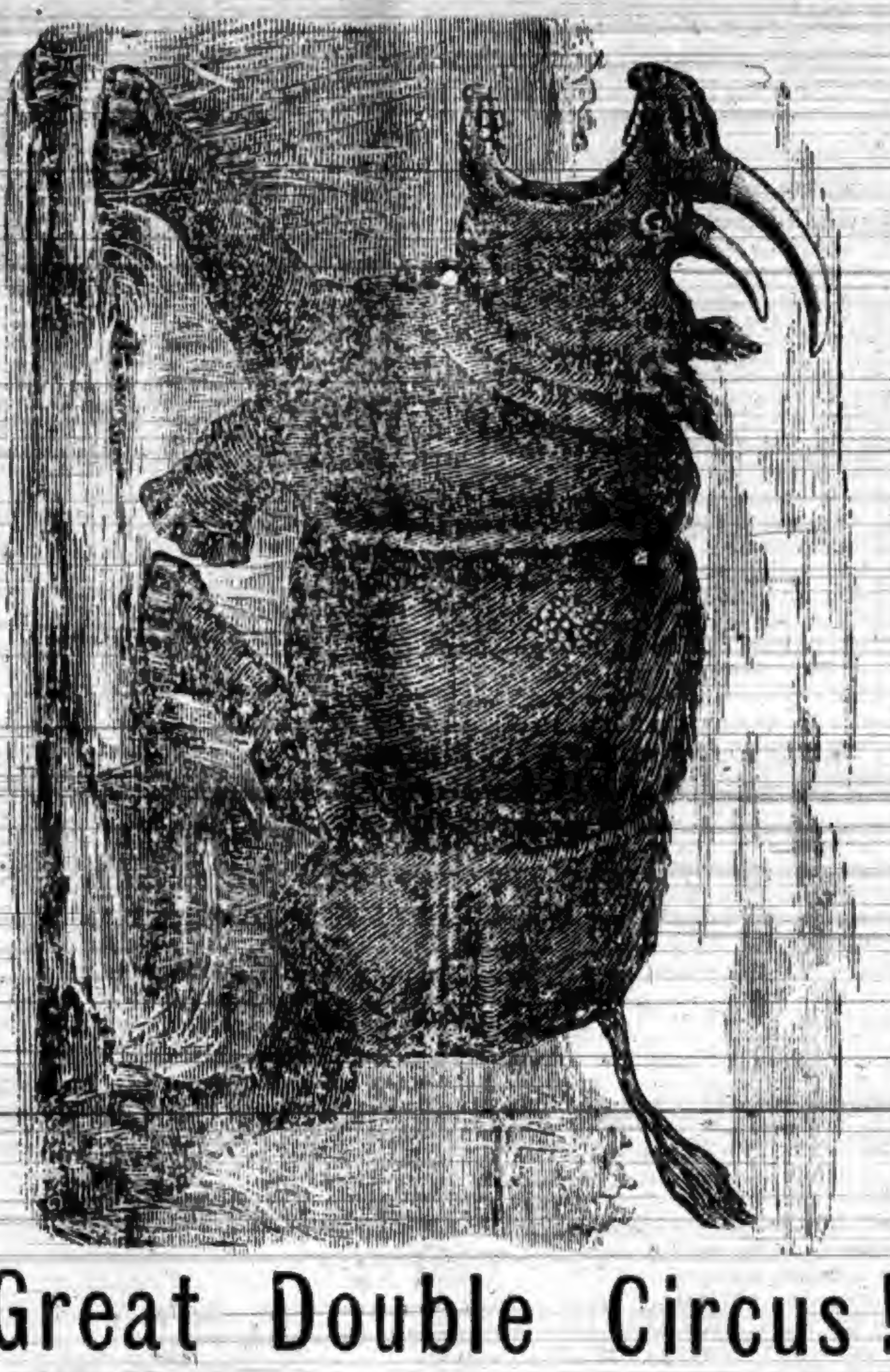

Great Double Circus!

Triumphant return of the only Great Show, after a two years' tour of California, Oregon, British Columbia, and the Western Territories, and now upon its third trip across the Continent, from Ocean to Ocean. The most comple Aggregation traveling. Dual Equestrian Company. Grand consolidation of Crok's Royal English Circus with Queen's Popular California Circus. Monster Zoological Collection.

Go to no other, but remain at home and patronize a show that is not all on paper. Do not wast money and time in going from home when by remaining you can see a better and larger show than all others.

36 Cages of Rare Animals!

Rare and curious Animals from every portion of the Globe, Tropical Birds, chattering Apes and Monkeys. Recently added and to be seen for positively the first time in this country, a two-horned

RHINOCEROS!

A monster in size. An African

Horned Horse

These marvels of the animal kingdom are alive and upon exhibition daily. Do not fail to witness the laughable act styled "Circus Riding Exposed" every afternoon In the evening the grand spectacular Military Drama, on horseback, Putnam the Iron Son of '76. Grand Oriental Street Parade. The most brilliant and imposing procession ever witnessed upon the street.

Admission - - 50c
Children - - 25c

Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Arenic performance commences one hour later.

AT NORTH MANCHESTER, AUG. 6th, BRYAN, AUG. 8th.

CHILDREN'S LINEN SUITS CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS.

Prices reduced to close them out—Good variety to select from in sizes that will fit Children from 4 to 15 years.

Root & Company,

Ladies Linen and Percale Suits.

Prices reduced 40 per cent. to close them out.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3 Stripe Silk Dresses, $16.50 each, reduced from 20.00. 3 Stripe Silk Dresses $19.50 each, reduced from 25.00. 2 Elegant Silk Suits, $40.00, reduced from 60.00.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Llama Lace Shawls, closing out at a reduction of fully one-half the former prices. Silk Sacques, a few left at great bargains.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Black Grenadines, 20c worth 30c, 25c worth 40c, 30c worth 50c. Finer qualities marked down same way. Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, some choice styles remaining at extra low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Mosquito Nets, all colors, palm leaf fans, White Mattings, Fancy Mattings, Gauze Wire Window Screens, just the thing to keep out flies at

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Notice to Non-Resident.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.
De Kalb County, }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1877.

Elizabeth V. Cooper, }
vs. } Divorce No. 155.
William Cooper. }

NOW come the Plaintiff by William H. Clark, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant William Cooper is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1877, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard or determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of July, 1877.

GEO. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk De Kalb Circuit Court.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
W. H. Clark, Attorney. july19w3.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Sr. is plaintiff, and Walter Dean and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, A. D, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

In lot number fifty-two (52) and fifty-seven (57) in the recorded plat of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dpt.
L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. f. $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper Altenburg and Philo J. Lockwood are plaintiffs and Oscar S. Parker and Harriet Parker are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Four [264] dollars and Seventy cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, 18th day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the west two-thirds [⅔] the east half [½] of the north-west quarter of section eleven [11] township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen [14] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; being south of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad; containing ten [10] acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.
Auburn, Ind July 24th 1877.
Altenburg & Lockwood, Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Pr. fee $9.25

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that George Raruey, administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wearley deceased, has filed a petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court. Attest:

GEO. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
July 19th, 1877. (29w3)

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between I. N. Cool and G. C. Ralston, under the firm name of Cool & Ralston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm will be settled by G. C. Ralston, who will continue in the business.

I. N. COOL.
July 19, 1877. G. C. RALSTON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and Jno. A. Schoifield, Elizabeth Schoifield and Perry Powell are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Eight [98] Dollars and sixty [60] Cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 11th day of Aug. 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section ten, [10] Township thirty-five [35] north of Range fourteen [14] east; in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., July 19, 1877.
P. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rawson Stone, Jack Fasler surity for costs plaintiffs, and Fabey M. Moore defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine (329) dollars and fifty-five (55) cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Parts of Lots numbered sixty-one (61) and sixty-three [63] in the original plat of the town of Butler DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded by a line commencing at the North-East corner of said Lot No. sixty-one, [61] running thence South forty-four [44] feet, thence West to the West boundary of said Lot No. sixty-three, [63] thence North forty-four [44] feet thence East to place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
J. R. Lanning, Ex-Clerk.
Auburn, Ind, July 19, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Franks is plaintiff, and James A. Matson is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and forty-Five [245] dollars and Seventy-Five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 18th day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and fifty-five [155] in the original plat of the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.
C. M. Philips, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., July 24th, 1877,
Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Benj. Gaskell is plaintiff, and Acy W. Sanders et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-Two Dollars and Ninety One Cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 11th day of Aug. 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-half [½] commencing at the south-east corner of Section one [1] in Township thirty-five [35] north of Range fourteen [14] east, in Dekalb county, Indiana, and thence running north to the centre or middle of the Bellfontaine road, from thence running in a westerly direction in the centre of said road to the west side of the east half (½) of the south-east quarter of said section one, [1] from thence running south to south line of said section one, [1] thence running east to place of beginning, containing eight acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
Gaskell in person.
July 19, A. D. 1877.
Ptr's. fee $11.00

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

BOOT UPSIDE DOWM,

—SIGN OF THE—

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ .90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	1.85c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" "pegged"	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

—TO BE SOLD—

BOOTS AND SHOES

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

—o—

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.

—Oats 35c.

—Eggs 8c.

—Butter 10c.

—Potatoes 50c

—Live Turkeys 5c.

—Clover Seed $7 50.

—Live Chickens 4c.

—Wheat $1.35 @ 1.40

—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

G. H. Forkner, the Dry Goods man. tf

Off's Empire Flour, at Ralston's.

A good cigar at the Red Front.

A good organ will be exchanged for a horse. Apply to Dr. Tritch.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

For bargains in muslins and shirting go to Schaab Beugnot & Co.

The apple crop in this locality will be a very small one.

A fire company was organized at Garrett on the 14th.

Al. Robbins is enjoying the luxury of a crippled foot.

The Indiana state fair will be held in September from the 24th to the 28th.

Hams, fresh, sugar-cured, 12½ cents at G. C. Ralston's.

A. E. Barnhart of the Great Western Type Foundry, Chicago, gave us a call Tuesday.

The new Episcopal church at Garrett was consecrated on the 15th, Bishop Talbot of Indianapolis officiating.

We are glad to see a splendid new sidewalk constructed around the burnt corner. Also a similar one in front of Father Ralston's residence.

Capt. Wm. Shaw, of Bucyrus, Ohio, was visiting his daughters, Mrs. T. H. Leasure and Mrs. L. Jackman, here and at Waterloo, this week.

Schaab Beugnot & Co. are selling their clothing cheaper than ever heard of before, in order to make room for a large stock of fall clothing.

A. B. Bark & Bro. have succeeded in making a compromise with their creditors, at 40 cents on the dollar, and will resume business.—Kendallville Standard.

Young ladies, beware of the injurious effects of face powders. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh healthy and youthful appearance, use Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic and Liver Pills. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The people may expect preaching at the M. E. church next Sabbath. Rev. Ervin may not be able to preach, but help is expected.

J. L. Smith, of Ohio, will open out a harness shop this week in the old Post Office building. He asks a fair share of the public patronage.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A find large frame dwelling, lately occupied by E. E. Williams, on south Jackson street, will be sold or rented at reasonable rates. Inquire at this office.

Fish, to close out, cheap at G. C. Ralston's.

Married,—On Monday July 23d, 1877, at the M. E. parsonage by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. Samuel Cope of Maysville, Allen Co., to Miss Anna Beyroad of Spencerville, DeKalb Co.

There are prospects for an immense peach crop in the east. Delaware will produce a more than average yield, and if freights are cheap we may expect to get a few of them at reasonable prices.

15 yards of yard wide sheeting for one dollar at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

The cherry crop this year was immense in this locality, some of our farmers having as high as forty bushels of this splendid fruit. It will take the place of the apple crop to a great extent, and will be found a palatable substitute.

Fruit jars, 75 cents a dozen at G. C. Ralston's.

George Maxwell, having been appointed Justice of the Peace will attend to all business entrusted to his office with promptness and care. No better selection could have been made. We wish him success in his new calling.—Butler Record.

STOP!

The great California Circus and Menagerie will exhibit at AUBURN, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th, 77

The great Showman Montgomery Queen, with a host of rare animals and a splendid circus will pitch his magnificent tent here on the above date, and our citizens can look out for a great time.

Milk pans, $1 per dozen at G. C. Ralston's.

A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like weeds in a rose-bed, sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evidence of impure blood. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

We are glad to know that the Angola Herald is to be re-inforced by a good newspaper man, for it has really needed assistance of this kind. Mr. W. R. Sheffer of the Ligonier Banner has bought a half interest therein, and we know he is good from his late connection. We can promise a great improvement in the Herald.

The Red Front on the corner is the place to get a good cigar.

To retain a vigorous nervous system prompt and energetic measures should be taken on feeling the first symptoms of Rheumatism or Neuralgia to cure these diseases (which can be done by Lawson's Curativ), otherwise the nerves become so shattered and weakened that they are beyond recovery. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

For Adoption.

There are now four boys at county asylum, who can be had by responsible parties for adoption, one 10 years old, one 7 years old, one 4 years old, and one 18 months old. Apply to Trustee of Union township, or J. Rummel, Supt. County Asylum.

Austin the boot man, went to Cincinnati the other day, while out on one of the streets yesterday, the strikers came along, and said he must join them. The next train landed him in Auburn, where he found the boot upside down.

Geo. Nock, our excellent harness maker, is getting out some splendid jobs, in the way of fine, substantial harness. He is a thorough workman, and gives great satisfaction on all orders entrusted to him. He is now ready to furnish all kinds of harness at the lowest rates.

The strikers at Fort Wayne seem directed by some discretion, and are not organizing a mob out of their members. As long as they do this they have a great advantage in the possession of the sympathy of of the people at large, which will prove more effective in the accomplishment of their object than mob violence.

The Waterloo *Press* gives the following account of a fatal accident at that place last Tuesday: Hugh Cotterell was at work in Lockhart & Knott's planing mill sawing lumber, a piece of board flew back, striking him in the abdomen, and inflicting injuries, from which he died early this morning. Deceased leaves a wife and several small children, in rather straitened circumstances.

Bridge Letting.

The county commissioners met last Friday and let the contracts for three bridges as follows: One at Newville, to the Smith Truss Bridge Co., at $12.20 per lineal foot, and $325 for piling. One at Waterloo to Wheelock & McKay at $8.60 per lineal foot, and $990 for iron abutments, and one at Auburn to Wheelock & McKay at $10.25 per lineal foot and $1230 for iron abutments.

A cheap excursion to chicago is being arranged by the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railroad, and will take place on Thursday, August 9th, leaving here at 7:55 a. m. Tickets good for two days. Fare from Auburn $2.75 for round trip. It will be a special train and will run over the Baltimore road, arriving at Chicago at 10 o'clock p. m. The Sands House near the depot is one of the best hotels in the city. Rates only $2.00 a day.

Barnum at Ft. Wayne.

Next Wednesday August 1st, the great Barnum will exhibit the greatest show on earth. It has been drawing immense crowds at every point of exhibition, and stands unrivalled in the world. He has secured entirely new features just imported from Asia, Africa and Europe, and never before seen in this country. So far as a combination of traveling exhibitions is concerned, it is beyond all question, the greatest of all shows. Special trains will run on that day at half fare rates.

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows. 6t

Go to the Red Front Cigar store if you want a good cigar.

At Butler.

W. W. Cole's mammoth circus and menagerie will exhibit at Butler on Saturday Aug. 4th. We do not know much personall about this organization, but we notice from other papers speaking very flatteringly of the menagerie and circus. One paper says: The collection of animals was both large and varied.

The species on exhibition are not often brought within the bounds of an iron cage and therefore were great curiosities to the beholder. Taken altogether, Cole's circus gave unbounded satisfaction, and of course had the canvass filled each time to overflowing. Everything about the exhibition is orderly and the attendants are obliging to even the fastidious inquirers who always go to circuses.

We had the pleasure of listening to a rendition of "Paul Pry," and the "Secret," by the Athenians at Garrett last Thursday evening at that place. We were agreeably surprised in a better representation than we expected. The ladies had their parts well committed, and rendered them with good effect. But the star of the evening was Mr. Chris. Taylor as Col Hardy. He played the austere, invincible old Colonel equally as good as we have seen it played in the best of troups. His make up was good, and his conception of the character, very life like. Mr Knoder played the colored "Thomas" very well, and was loudly applauded. Charley Follett, did the song and dance business to the delight of the boys. Charley is a good stepper and has few equals in the State.

RIOTERS RAMPANT

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

A strike of the employees of the great railroad lines of the country, took place last week, since which time horrible scenes have been enacted, especially at Baltimore and Pittsburg. We give the following condensed account of the affair.

The crisis of the railroad strike was reached at Pittsburg about 5 o'clock Saturday night, when the Philadelphia troops, who had been sent here to suppress the strikers, fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effect of the shots fired by the troops exasperated citizens as well as strikers, and in less than an hour thousands of working men from the rolling-mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments hurried to

THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT,

determined to have revenge on the troops and railway officials. It was stated that Gen. Pearson, commander of the sixth division of the State guards had directed the troops to fire before any resistance had been made, and the fact that many of those killed and wounded had gathered on the hillside merely as spectators served to increase the bitterness of the crowd. By 8 o'clock in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions,

BACKING STORES TO SECURE ARMS,

breaking into the armories of the military companies, and preparing themselves to execute the threats early expressed of massacreeing the entire Philadelphia command. By this time the military had withdrawn from the railroad crossing at Twenty-seventh street, where the first conflict took place, and were ordered to one of the round houses where they could find better protection. About ten o'clock in the evening a mob numbering several thousand had congregated about the round-house. They had previously captured the guns belonging to Hutchison's battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the round-house.

SEVERAL SOLID SHOTS WERE FIRED

at the building and a breach made in the walls, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building the military were ordered to fire. The volley of musketry which followed and the rumor that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into requisition caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares, the military meanwhile keeping up the fusilade. The rioters, however, were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance they returned to the attack. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building

THEY RESOLVED TO BURN THEM OUT.

An order to this effect was issued, and it was carried into execution with a fiendish alacrity by the rioters. As a consequence of the blockade which had existed for two days the siding in the outer depot yards, as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars filled with grain, products and merchandise of all kinds, besides which a number of laden oil, coke and coal cars were piled up in the mass. While a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, large bodies proceeded to

SET FIRE TO THE OIL CARS,

and in a moment the huge volumes of black smoke which rolled upward, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced. The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands applying them to the cars indiscriminately. An alarm way sounded and the department promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete controle of the city, refused to permit them to make any effort to extinguish the flames. They kept their work, too, and when a lumber pile belonging to the citizens took fire, the rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames and removed the lumber to a safe place.

TRAIN AFTER TRAIN

was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the round-house that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril. Finally, a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Allegheny Valley railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil and pouring it over the coke ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was

A MASS OF FIRE

and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round-house. The building was soon ignited and the soldiers were now compelled to prepare to fight their way out through the frenzied mass of humanity clamoring for their blood. The building did not burn as rapidly as was desired, and the mob, bent on revenge, rushed out the road and sent burning trains toward the doomed building.

THE FLIGHT OF THE TROOPS.

From midnight until five o'clock this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing the buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual

DANGER OF BEING ROASTED ALIVE,

an opportunity to emerge from the building, and they succeeded in reaching Liberty street in a very few moments. They quietly formed in line and marched up to Thirty-third street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue and Butler street. Their objective point was the United States arsenal on Butler street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler street, however, the leaders of the mob had discovered their retreat and fully one thousand men, fully armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit. Some of the troops fired at the citizens, either accidently or intentionally, as they moved along, and this added fuel to

THE CRY FOR REVENGE.

When they reached the arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had but ten men and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded and they were accordingly carried into the hospitals. The main body of the troops continued their march out Butler street.

A FUSILADE BEING KEPT UP

on them by the mob as they moved forward. The shots fired killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, and nearly opposite the cemetery gate, fully a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their flight and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny river, on the Sharpsburg bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies. In the meantime the city was

IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

Thousands who had not joined in the pursuit of the fleeing troops gathered about the burning buildings and trains and assisted in spreading the flames wherever they had not been applied. By 7 o'clock the fire had extended from Milevale station to Twentieth street and enveloped hundreds of cars, the extensive machineshops, two round houses, the depots and offices of the Union Transfer company, blacksmith-shops, store houses, and numerous buildings making up the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporation.

THE SCENES

transpiring on Liberty street, along the line of which the tracks of the railroads run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the outer depot, thousands of men, women, and children were engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open the cars and then the contents would be thrown out and carried off by those bent on profiting by

THE REIGN OF TERROR

existing. The street was almost completely blockaded by persons laboring to cary off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances wagons were pressed into the service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods. Mayor MaCarthy, early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd who were desperate in their anxiety to secure goods. At one time the pillage was checked, but the mob fired the cars and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of

THE AMOUNT OF GOODS STOLEN,

but hundreds of thousands will not cover the loss.

THE LOSS

here within the last twenty-four hours can only be estimated. Along the Pennsylvania railroad from the Union depot to East Liberty, the numerous tracks were filled with loaded cars.—These were burned from Milevale, Thirty-third street, to Thirteenth street, a distance of twenty blocks. It is estimated that two thousand cars loaded with oil, coal and all kinds of merchandise were totally destroyed. All these, together with locomotives, buildings and other property destroyed, swell the Pennsylvania railroad company's losses to an aggregate amount variously estimated from three to five millions.

THE STRIKE.

The formidable strike of the employes of the different lines of railroad throughout the country, causes grave apprehensions, and will certainly add to the general depression, which hangs like a pall over the country. It is hard to determine where the responsibility lies for the wanton destruction of property that has taken place since its inauguration a few days ago. That railroad organizations are to some extent relentless and oppressive in their administrations no one can deny, yet they have rights which the people are bound to respect, on the other hand the employes of any corporation have a right to strike if they so desire, though we have always doubted the wisdom of such a measure. The strikers certainly had it in their power at one time to compel the railroads to acceeded to their demands. The strike was general and as it requires skilled labor to fill their places, there was no class from which so large a force could be recruited in so short a time. Had they held out peacably using naught but persuasion to prevent others from taking their places, the result would have been in their favor. But the moment they employed force to carry out their object, they surrendered the great advantage they possessed. Violence is at war with every interest of society, and no permanent good can be secured by its aid. These riots will bring down upon the poor people more misery and suffering than could possibly be brought out by a reduction of wages. We hope to see the difficulty settled to the interest of the poor laborer as well as to that of wealthy corporations.

Rome City.

There is a lovely little lake a few miles north west of us, dotted with a number of small island, around which the blue limpid waters disappear; forming serpentive channels, that glisten in the shimmering sunshine like great ribbons of blue, spread out in fantastic shape; hiding themselves away beneath the deep green foliage of the woodland, presenting a scene as picturesque and romantic as heart could desire. This place is known under the classical name of Rome City fast becoming a popular resort for those who desire to escape for a few hours the oppressive heat and cares of busy life. A very pleasant party left here last Wednesday morning to spend the day there, passing over the Eel River road to LaOtto, and thence over the Grand Rapids line. The usual pastimes of a summer resort were indulged in, the party returning at 7 o,clock in the evening, more than delighted with the trip. A small party of ladies and gentlemen from Garrett joined the excursion at the junction, whose cordial manners soon made their neighbors their intimate friends. The Rome City people are very pleasant, especially the ladies, and there is a great desire to visit them again.

The Laporte *Argus* gives the particulars of the trouble at the Northern Prison. The new Republican Board of Directors, appointed by the last Legislature, want to discharge all the employes, whose efficiency is not questioned and thus provide a place for their pets. Col. Chas. Mayne, the Warden, who holds his office four years, has submitted the question of removal by the Board to the Attorney General, who says the Directors have no such power. Mr. Mayne refused to obey the order of the Directors for the discharge of the Deputy Warden, and the guards. The Board then passed an order for the removal of Warden Mayne, and the appointment of Chas. A. Manning to the position. They also refused to audit the claims for salaries for the Deputy Warden and the guards mentioned for discharge. Warden Mayne and all the old officials refuse to recognize the order and they hold possession. The case will be carried to the courts and tried on its merits. This is a brief and impartial statement of the facts and it will enable our reader to understand the matter as it passes through the subsequent stages of litigation. To the extent of the welfare of the prison and the safety of the convicts the people of the whole State are interested in the difficulty. It seems to be a mere political trick of the Republican Board, and partizan interests are to be advanced to the detriment of prison discipline, and the great interests of the people.

We challenge the world to produce a better plow than the Butler Nickel Steel Plow. 6t

THE JIG'S UP.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

LISTEN:

Summer Coats 25 cents, Summert Pants 50 cents, Linen Pants 75 cents, Splendid Suits $4.00. The balance of the large stock in proportion.

MUST BE SOLD.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in an ore mill near Allentown, Pa., one day last week, resulting in the killing of three men and the fatal wounding of five, while three others received serious injuries....There was a notable gathering of literary men in Boston, the other day, to say good-by to James Russell Lowell, on the occasion of his departure for his post of duty as Minister to Spain. Among those present were the poets Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the President and professors of Harvard College, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and a number of Massachusetts Congressmen.

Lightning struck a shed during a thunderstorm near North Bergen, N. J., the other day, killing Mrs. Sandow and a babe 20 months old, and Frederick Muller, a boy of 14 years. Mrs. Sandow and Muller had been weeding in a field, and took shelter from the rain in the shed....The extensive foundry and machine shops of A. Hartupee, in Pittsburgh, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $500,000....New York claims to have had a genuine case of Asiatic cholera.

The Hartford *Courant* advises the public that it will be very foolish for any one who holds a policy in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to sacrifice it. The lowest estimate yet made by any one of the value of the assets of the company puts them at $6,000,000. Even at that a policy is worth saving, and as soon as a receiver is appointed the necessity for making payment ceases, and at some time each policy-holder will receive his dividend on the present value of the policy....Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Fort Fairfield. Vast areas of timber-land are burned over, and many buildings destroyed....Ex-Gov. Tilden sailed from New York for Europe last week.

THE WEST.

From the scene of the Indian war in Idaho Territory Gen. O. O. Howard telegraphs an account of a battle with Chief Joseph's band. From the meager particulars furnished we glean that, after making a forced march, he struck the enemy, 300 strong, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of July 11, in a deep canon, at the mouth of the Cottonwood; opened fire at once with a howitzer, and succeeded in driving the savages from their position. The fighting then began in earnest, the troops firing from behind rocks and barricades, and continued till nightfall. The soldiers slept on their arms, and, early on the morning on the 12th the attack was renewed, and, after some severe fighting the Indians were driven from their position. The pursuit was kept up for some time, and the retreat of the hostiles was accelerated by a number of shells that were sent after them by the artillery. Gen. Howard claims a victory as the result of this engagement, but the casualties show it to have been a dearly-purchased one, if such it can be conceded. Thirteen Indians were killed (the number of wounded is not given), while exactly the same number of soldiers, by a singular coincidence, were slain, and twenty-four wounded. Among the killed were Capt. Bancroft and Lieut. Williams....Another St. Louis bank, the Butchers' and Drovers', has closed its doors....Reports of rich gold discoveries in the Big Horn country have produced an immense excitement at Deadwood, from which place large parties have set out in the expectation of finding a fortune in this latest Dorado.

Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan returned to Chicago a few days ago from the battle-ground where the brave Custer and his troops were slain. The bodies of some of the dead were found to be decomposed beyond recognition. The bodies of the privates which could be identified were properly buried and the graves marked. The remains of twelve officers were boxed and brought to Fort Lincoln. The bones of the gallant Custer will be taken to West Point for interment. Those of Col. Custer, Capt. Yates, and Lieuts. Smith, Calhoun and McIntosh will be removed to the National Cemetery at Leavenworth. The remains of the other officers await the action of their friends. Those of Lieut. Crittenden were given permanent burial on the spot where he fell, in obedience to the wishes of his father, who objected to their removal.

The failure of the Second National and Butchers' and Drovers' banks, in St. Louis, caused quite a run on the savings banks of that city, and two or three of the weaker of these institutions have suspended.

Crop item from the Springfield (Ill.) *Register*: "Crops in Iowa were never so good as this season. It is said by persons who have examined the matter in that State that 'Iowa will be able to revictual the world.' This may be true as to Iowa, but Illinois crops were never so promising as this season, and Illinois will not only be able to revictual this world, but the world to come, from the crops this year."....A dispatch from Walla Walla, Oregon, says the Indians have massacred three men and one girl on Crow Creek....The Cheyenne and Deadwood stage was again stopped by road agents near Cheyenne river, a few days ago. All the passengers were relieved of their money and valuables.

A dispatch of the 19th from San Francisco says: "Advices from the Indian front state that thirty-five Indians surrendered to-day. They were made prisoners and were told that they would be tried and that murderers of white men and outragers of women must be punished. Joseph did not surrender, as he proposed to do, but instead started for the buffalo country with the other hostile chiefs. The prisoners had but two guns and no ammunition or supplies. A general disintegration of the Indians is expected. Joseph is supposed to have gone to Montana."

THE SOUTH.

A negro named Wilson was hanged at Nashville, Tenn., last week, for the murder of a policeman. Over 5,000 witnessed the execution, which was conducted in a shockingly bungling manner. The noose slipped, and the culprit died slowly of strangulation, suffering intolerable agonies.

The New Orleans School Board has decided to establish separate schools for the two races. ....The whole body of troops now stationed in Southern States, with the exception of those in Texas to operate against the Mexican marauders, does not exceed 1,000 or 1,200 men.

A dastardly crime was recently perpetrated near Worthville, Ky. Some miscreants set fire to the house of William Anderson, at an early hour in the morning, while the family were asleep. A daughter, 16 years old, awoke, came to the front door, opened it, and immediately several shots were fired, eleven shots taking effect upon the girl's person, inflicting wounds from which she died.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Capt. Howgate, the originator of the plan to establish a colony for Arctic exploration in the far north, declining to detail a civil officer to accompany the expedition. The Secretary does not consider himself authorized to detail a civil officer for such service, and, for the same reason, he regrets that he cannot comply with the request for a loan of instruments belonging to the navy for the use of the expedition.

The Treasury Department has issued the fifty-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds, principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 18th of October next, interest to cease on that day....The Treasury Department has received from Barnstable, Mass., the official report of the seizure of the whaling ship Rising Sun, of that port, by a Spanish armed vessel off Cuba. The Department has also been made officially acquainted with the arrest and confinement of Capt. Dunham, of the schooner Ellen Rizpah. These matters will be looked into, and Spain held to a strict accountability for the outrages.

A Washington telegram says "it is stated upon high official authority that, before taking any steps toward a recognition of the Diaz Government, the United States Government will await the promised reparation for actual invasion and conflict by the Mexican troops upon the soil of the United States."

Bayard Taylor has accepted the appointment of Minister to Russia....The Mexican Government having promised to put a stop to raids across the Rio Grande, no further action will be taken by our Government for the present, in the hope that the Mexican authorities will be able to fulfill its promises, and thus prevent any invasion of Mexican territory by the United States forces.

POLITICAL.

The President has decided that, inasmuch as the National Republican Committee will have no political work to perform for some three years, the members of it do not come within the scope of the recent order forbidding officials to take an active part in politics, and consequently there is no objection to Federal officials retaining their membership on the committee.

Ben. Wade, of Ohio, has written a letter denying the published report that he had become reconciled to the President's Southern policy. He fears that this policy "is but an ignominious surrender of the principles of nationality for which our armies fought, and for which thousands upon thousands of brave men died, and without which the war was a failure, and our boasted Government a myth."

The question recently raised by members of the National Republican Committee touching the application of the President's late civil-service order to their cases was discussed at much length in a Cabinet meeting at Washington last week. It seems that the opinion previously reported as having been given by the President, that it would not be necessary for members of this committee to consider that order as applying to their cases, was given as his first impression in the matter. A further and more careful consideration of the subject has convinced the President and the members of his Cabinet that it is best to make no exception to the rule, and a complete understanding was arrived at, that members of the National Republican Committee who hold Federal offices will be required at no distant day to choose which they will relinquish.

The Committee on National Affairs in the New Hampshire Legislature introduced majority and minority reports last week. The majority report set forth that Hayes was elected President by the people, and so declared by the Electoral Commission, and that any movement to reopen the question would be both mischievous and contrary to public interest, etc.; the minority report recited the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and approved the President's course, etc. The majority report was adopted.

GENERAL.

The Washington authorities having become satisfied that the military force now operating against the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho and Oregon is totally inadequate for an offensive campaign, it was decided, at a Cabinet meeting the other day, to authorize the Governor of Washington Territory to enlist and equip 500 volunteers and dispatch them to the front as speedily as possible. A skeleton regiment recently stationed at Atlanta, Ga., has also been sent to reinforce Gen. Howard's command. Gen. McDowell, the commander of the Department of the Pacific, in his dispatches to the War Department, represents the situation as exceedingly grave....The Mexican President Diaz has instructed his commanding officer on the Rio Grande to co-operate with the American troops in suppressing thieving incursions into Texas, and in apprehending the brigands.

At Martinsburg, W. Va., last week, striking firemen and brakemen on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad came in collision with a body of seventy-five militia. The strikers fired upon and wounded one of the soldiers. The latter returned the fire, and one rioter was instantly killed and several wounded. For several days the road was almost entirely blockaded, the strikers, to the number of 1,000, keeping strict watch on the seventy freight trains detained at Martinsburg, and threatening death to any engineer who essayed to run a train out.

Dispatches of the 18th from Martinsburg, Grafton, and other points along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in West Virginia, announce the striking firemen and brakemen in quiet but determined possession of the company's property. At Martinsburg the strikers numbered over 500. At the Sand House station, a little further west, 450 or 500 strikers had fortified themselves. At Keyser the strikers, several hundred in number, received information that a company of militia would probably reach that place on the train east for Martinsburg, and resolved that if this company attempted to board any train they would be torn to pieces. At Grafton there was a mob of several hundred, who threatened death to any one that attempted to run a train out of the place. This was the alarming aspect of affairs when Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, telegraphed to President Hayes that he was unable to quell the disturbance with the force at his command, and requesting that United States troops be placed at his disposal to put down the mob. The President thereupon issued a formidable proclamation, in the usual form, commanding the rioters to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes," etc. An order was also issued from the War Department directing two companies of infantry and one of artillery, under command of Gen. French, to proceed immediately to Gov. Matthews' assistance.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 19th says: "All brakemen and conductors on outgoing freight trains east on the Pennsylvania railroad struck here this morning, and prevented others from taking their places. A new order of the company doubling up trains and dispensing with one-half of the employes was the occasion of the strike. Congregating to the number of several hundred at the outer depot, the strikers stopped all freight trains and compelled engineers and firemen to abandon their posts. All the freight employes of the Pan-Handle, Pittsburgh and Connellsville branch of the Baltimore and Ohio and Allegheny Valley branch of the Pennsylvania railroad struck at 8 p. m. No freights are leaving the city except on the Fort Wayne and Chicago. The engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad and branches held a meeting and unanimously resolved to strike."....A telegram of the 19th from Martinsburg states that the arrival of the military and the arrest of the ringleaders of the strikers had produced a favorable effect, most of the strikers having retired to their homes. At Grafton and other points along the Baltimore and Ohio road the strikers were still holding out.

Burned: Almost the entire business portion of Owensboro, Ky., loss $50,000,000; the shoe manufactory of T. A. Coolidge, at West Marlboro, Mass., loss $100,000; a match factory and shoe-blacking factory, on Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., loss $40,000.... Robberies: The house of David Garves, at Brandywine Springs, Del., of $11,000 in United States bonds, $100 in cash, and valuable jewelry; the People's Bank, of Newport, Pa., of $5,000 in money and $1,500 in bonds; the First National Bank, of Canandaigua, N. Y., of $17,000 worth of stocks and bonds; the coach from Deadwood City to Cheyenne was stopped by highwaymen at three different points in the region of the Cheyenne river, on the night of July 18, and when the passengers got through running the gantlet they found themselves minus money, arms, blankets, in fact, everything but their clothes.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The reported abandonment of the siege of Kars and the precipitate retreat of the besieging forces from Asia turns out, as might have been suspected, to be a canard. The Russians are still investing the place, and dropping shells into it at the rate of 2,000 a day....After a desperate fight the Russians have succeeded in relieving the besieged and half-starved garrison of Bayazid.

The reports from the seat of war in Asia are not of much interest. General Melikoff remains not far from Kars, with 35,000 men, strong in cavalry and artillery. Mukhtar is at Kars, his entire force, including the garrison, numbering about 40,000. The Russians still hold Ardahan, which is about all that remains to them of the conquests with which they so brilliantly opened the campaign....Constantinople dispatches announce that the Russian advance guard, consisting of 10,000 Cossacks, has appeared between Yamboli and Adrianople, having traversed Heion pass through the Balkan mountains.

Serious fighting has at last begun in Bulgaria. On the 16th the Russians made a determined attack on the fortified town of Nikopolis, and captured it in gallant style. Nikopolis has hitherto been considered one of the strongholds of the Danube. From Galatz and other points comes news of Russian victories which threaten the second line of the Turkish defense. The capture of Nikopolis is of great advantage to the Russians. Another bridge will be constructed at that point, and across it will pass immense stores of provisions and war material that have been awaiting transportation for some time.... From Asia comes a report that the Abchasians, Circassians and Leschians are in full rebellion, and have killed many thousand Russians.

For the purpose of facilitating the discovery and arrest of that desperate offender against the public peace, the American potato-bug, the German Government has had his life-size photograph added to the rogues' gallery of the police department, and copies of it distributed in all the ports and harbors of the empire.

An Ibrail correspondent telegraphs that the Turkish position at Medjidie was attacked by Gen. Zimmerman's army. The Turks, numbering 9,000, acted very badly. After a short resistance they precipitately retreated, and their retreat was turned into a complete rout.

Dispatches from Bucharest of the 20th announce that the Russians had completely surrounded Rustchuk, that a column of 50,000 was marching on Widdin, and that these two places, together with Shumla, would be besieged with infantry....Abdul Kerim, Generalissimo of the Turkish army, has been dismissed, and Mehemet Ali appointed to succeed him. Mehemet Ali is a Prussian, whose real name is Schultz. He has shown himself capable as a division commander in Montenegro and elsewhere....A Constantinople dispatch states that a large section there believes that Mahmoud, Redif and Abdul Kerim have sold the country to Russia, and that the transaction was negotiated by Abraham Pasha....There was very little news from the Russian force that had penetrated the Balkan pass from Drenova to Heinkoi. It was known that severe fighting had been going on between Gen. Gourko's cavalry and the Bashi-Bazouks. The main body of the Russians, it was believed, would advance by another route by way of Selimno.... Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Kars that the revictualing and reorganization of the Kars garrison is now complete.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Greek Parliament has adjourned without making any provisions for war with Turkey. This action is attributed to British influence....A Berlin dispatch reports Bismarck as saying that any attempt to mediate between Russia and Turkey at present is impossible.... News comes from Havana that the Cubans have assumed the offensive; that a battle has been fought and the Spanish troops defeated with the loss of over 600 killed; that the yellow fever is decimating the ranks of the Spaniards; that discontent is rampant among all classes of people, and that the financial stringency is growing desperate.

The German settlers in Bulgaria are seriously suffering from the war, and the German Government has complained to Russia and Turkey of their ill-treatment by the soldiers of both countries....Gen. Grant was cordially received and hospitably entertained in Frankfort and other German cities.... The fertile valleys of Chilo and Tumbaco, in Ecuador, have been devastated by a terrible volcanic eruption, followed by a flood which lapped up what the volcano left. The city of Latacunga was almost swept out of existence, many lives being lost by the sudden inundation....Accounts from the famine-inflicted districts of India are worse, and there is grave cause for apprehension unless abundant rain falls soon.

The rinderpest has broken out among the cattle in the environs of London....The young man Hackett, who was killed in Montreal on Orangeman's day, was buried with great pomp on the 16th, a procession of 5,000 Orangemen and 200 soldiers following the remains to the grave.

Armenia has been utterly devastated by the hostile armies, the Russians having destroyed or carried off everything eatable that the Turks had left to the people. Large districts are threatened with famine, and some are already suffering its horrors....The Russians captured a large number of prisoners at Nikopolis. The Turks who surrendered included Achmet Pasha and Hassan Pasha and 6,000 men. Forty cannon, twelve heavy caliber guns, and two monitors fell into the Russian hands. The attacking force consisted of three divisions of infantry, and the fighting was of the most desperate character. Whole ranks of Russians were mowed down by the terrible fire of the Turks, but the Russians, it seems, were too many for them, and, after a stubborn resistance of several hours, they finally capitulated. The Turkish authorities charge that the two Pashas who surrendered were bribed....The reported passage of the Balkans by the Russians is confirmed. The force now south of the mountains is said to number 22,000, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Some fighting is reported, in which the Russians were the victors.

Paris dispatches state that an active alliance between Italy and Russia will be effected, in case Austria should interfere in the present war.

President Hayes Challenged.

The President recently received the following letter from a Baltimore lunatic:

Baltimore, Md., Thursday.

Mr. Hayes—*Honored Sir*: The fact of my being a staunch Democrat and the result of the Presidential election going against all my feelings on the subject, I see no other way of getting satisfaction than by challenging you to fight in a twenty-four-foot ring, and may the best man win; and, besides, I have got a twenty-four pound bull-pup that can lick any dog in Washington, give or take a half a pound. If any of the above arrangements fail to meet your acceptance, I've got a benefit at the Central Theater on the 7th of April, and I'd just as soon sell you twenty tickets for $10 as any other good American citizen. Well, anyhow, I must congratulate your Highness on the success you have met with and the long engagement you have to play. Hoping you will make a big hit, I remain yours, patriotically,

D. N. Collyer.

Twelve Years After the War.

Twelve years ago Richmond, with 45,000 inhabitants, lay half in ruins. Now she has rebuilt the whole of the burnt district, has established 200 factories, and with a population of 70,000 people is the handsomest city in the world. Norfolk ships near 1,000,000 bales of cotton this year, and has developed a trade in vegetables, fruit and fish which has extended through our great Northern cities, across the Atlantic, and has increased the value of lands in the adjacent counties many hundred fold.—*Danville (Va.) News.*

Diaz is said to desire the ceding of five Northern Mexican States to the United States.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* declares that the progress toward better times is apparent. In the iron trade the volume of business has been equal to the average for the last seven years.

The *Iron World* says "the British iron trade is in a worse condition than that of the United States. There are heavy failures constantly occurring, there is a rapid decline in wages, and the works advertised for sale are found occupying considerable space in many papers of the kingdom.

Large purchases of cotton have been recently made in New York for the Russian Government, 20,000 or 30,000 bales having been taken since the beginning of the war. The interruption of the Black sea trade, and the consequent stoppage of supplies for the southern portion of the empire from India and Egypt, probably accounts for the increased demand for the American staple.

Foreign papers believe that Europe can take 3,000,000 head of cattle from the United States every year, the limit of cattle-rearing having been reached in many parts of Europe. Figure up yourself what that would come to in the way of revenue to the United States at $75 a head. The impression abroad is that Americans are not acting with reference to the export of beef as vigorously as they might.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of a recent date says: "A business man of this city, connected with one of the leading grain and commission houses, informed us that the orders and commissions received yesterday by his house were the largest for a long time, and were of a character that indicated a healthy revival of business. We have reason to believe that other houses are having the same encouraging experience. There is a general feeling of hopefulness in business circles at present, and a belief that the harvesting of the wheat crop will be the beginning of better times and a general revival of trade."

The last quarterly report of the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co., just issued, shows that the total failures in the United States and Canada for the first six months of 1877 were 5,399, a slight increase over the number of failures during the corresponding period of 1876. There is a marked decline, however, in the average amount of liabilities. The circular says "the business of the country is improving, though very slowly. All the conditions appear to favor better times. There are many encouraging features in the outlook, the best of which is the excellent crop prospects throughout the country."

The Public Printer has delivered the first annual report on the internal commerce of the United States. It says, among other things, that the value of the railroads of the United States is about twenty-three times the value of the shipping engaged in our foreign commerce, and that the value of internal commerce is twenty-five times the value of our foreign commerce; that 87 per cent. of our grain shipped from the West to the seabord during the last year was transported on rail lines, and over 20 per cent. of the internal commerce of the country is on railroads. Although the total amount of the contributions of the Government up to the close of the year 1876 in aid of railroad construction amounted to $44,000,000, embracing land-grants and subsidies to the Pacific railroads, yet this sum is only 3 per cent. of the entire cost of the railroad system of the country.

Recent commercial failures: J. Clark Wilson & Co., hardware, Boston, liabilities $100,000; the First National Bank of Delhi, Ind., assets $50,000 in excess of liabilities; Minksheimer, Lindheim & Co., wholesale liquors, New York, liabilities over $500,000; Martin & Johnson, tobacco, New York, liabilities $60,000; Thomas A. McLean & Co., leather, Montreal, liabilities $50,000; ex-Congressman J. M. S. Williams, general speculator, Boston, liabilities heavy; Young, McNaughton & Co., dry goods, Montreal, liabilities $150,000; Detwiller & Welsh, flour, Philadelphia; Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, bankers, Paterson, N. J., liabilities $50,000; W. H. Lamb & Co., dry goods, Tuscola, Ill., liabilities $55,000; Dugan, Case & Spear, commission merchants, Chicago, John H. Keyser, the "Tweed ring" plumber, New York, liabilities $200,000; Buttle & Lees, straw goods, New York, liabilities $175,000.

Robert Dale Owen's Insanity.

Dr. Orpheus Everts, superintendent of the insane asylum at Indianapolis, where Robert Dale Owen was confined while temporarily insane, expresses the opinion that the Katie King expose had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Owen's insanity, which was purely the result of physical and mental overwork. He was not a monomaniac upon the subject of Spiritualism by any manner of means, and that theme occupied a minor place in his thoughts. While at the asylum he was constantly projecting schemes for the benefit of the institution, and once penned an elaborate challenge to Gov. Hendricks, proposing a horse-race, the loser to pay for a $15,000 piece of Philadelphia statuary which should be put in position in front of the main entrance to the asylum before the race was trotted. He also made arrangements for the presentation of his play, "Pocahontas," and addressed a communication to the Governor proposing that the State pay the salaries of Edwin Adams, Lawrence Barrett, Davenport, and other great actors, who were expected to participate, and whose services were too valuable to be given gratuitously. The proceeds of these theatrical exhibitions, which would be enormous and almost beyond computation, were to be placed to the credit of the institution as an endowment fund. He proposed to enact the part of John Smith, giving the minor roles to the stars imported for the occasion.

English Dinners.

Gen. Grant was not greatly impressed with the excellence of English dinners. One of the London press-gang called on him at Gen. Badeau's (the American Consul). The interviewer worked up to the question uppermost in an Englishman's mind—good eating and drinking—and observed:

"You ought to be a great judge on the dinner question now; don't you think we can dine better as a rule in the United States than here?"

"Well, the dinners are good enough here, but I think they are better in America. Our markets offer a more varied supply of provisions. Here the dinners are nearly all the same, wherever you go."

"That is partly the fault of the cooks, who persist in sending up the same old dishes year after year."

The Suicide Mania.

John Anderson, a citizen of Doniphan county, Kan., attempted a singular suicide. He took a pocket knife and cut one side of his neck, which not producing death, he cut the other side. This likewise failed, and, a stream being near by, he jumped in in his frenzy. The water was too shallow. He then went home, cut a clothes line from its posts, ascended a hay loft in a stable, fastened the rope to a beam in the roof and around his neck and jumped off, securing a fall of about five feet. His neck was not broken. The noise attracted two men passing who ascended the loft. One lifted the body by the legs and the other cut the rope. In falling, Anderson's head struck the corner of a beam on the floor and cracked his skull, from which it is feared he will die.

Henry Longfelder, a Cleveland saloon-keeper, committed suicide by shooting himself twice in the mouth with a revolver. He first saturated different parts of his room with coal oil, then set fire to it, and then shot himself, expecting probably to burn his body up in the flames. The firemen dragged his body out of the room before it was burned.

August Swapdollar, of Pittsburgh, was bitten by a dog, and one of his acquaintances told him he would go mad. The matter preyed so much on his mind that he determined on suicide to escape the terrible fate his friend predicted for him. He went into a stable and swallowed the contents of a vial of sulphate of morphia, enough to kill fifty men, and died instantly.

George Sherman, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Newport, R. I., attempted suicide the other day. He left a note, stating that he was going to meet his dear wife, and that his family would find his body in the cistern. When found a rope was tied around the body, but as it was tied to a wheelbarrow outside of the cistern, it did not lower him far enough to cover his head, and he was rescued.

Odd Occurrences.

A rooster on a farm near Poughkeepsie accidentally had one of its drumsticks cut off, but now stumps about on a wooden peg manufactured expressly for it by an ingenious young man.

A photographer at Council Bluffs was astonished to see a woman, whose portrait he was about to take, cautiously and tenderly remove from a basket a snake six feet long and coil it around her neck. It was her own dear little pet.

A locomotive on the Lake Shore railroad struck a 2-year-old bullock. The animal bounded over the smoke-stack and fell across the boiler, the fore legs on one side and the hind legs on the other. The fireman went out on the engine and held the animal until the train could be stopped. The lively little bullock was scratched, nothing more.

A pigeon perched on the minute hand of the clock in the tower of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, at a quarter of 11 Friday forenoon, and held its post until its body was securely fastened between the two hands. When it attempted to fly it could not stretch its wings, and in a few seconds was squeezed to death. The ponderous machinery was stopped by the sexton, and the dead bird could not be taken out until the hands were unscrewed.

A faithful hound followed the hearse containing his mistress' remains to Bellevue Cemetery, Wilmington, Del., and whined dismally at the grave.

A negro woman, wife of Peter Montgomery, of Carroll county, Miss., while at church the other day became very happy, and, after shouting herself hoarse, got into what the colored people call a "trance," and in this apparently happy condition passed from earth.

A Fight for Millions Ended.

On yesterday expired the time for the defendants in the Gaines suits to file their bonds of appeal from the judgments rendered against them by Judge Billings, and, as no bonds have been filed, the struggle of over forty years, so heroically made by this remarkable woman, may be said to have ended. In truth, the abandonment of the appeals by her opponents is an admission of the hopelessness of reversing the decision recognizing the execution and validity of the will of Daniel Clark in 1813, declaring Myra to be his legitimate child and sole heiress, and, as such, entitled to the large amount of property held by the defendants.

Believing that, in the happiness of her final victory, the generous elements of her character will lessen the misfortune of those who suffer by her success, we congratulate Mrs. Gaines on at last reaching the goal of her life's struggle.

Wonderful, indeed, must be her feelings this Sabbath morning, as she enjoys, for the first time since she learned of her parentage, a day free of anxiety.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Taxation in the City of Paris.

The budget estimate for the city of Paris for the year 1878 has been prepared and distributed to the members of the Municipal Council. The expenditure for the ensuing year is reckoned at the enormous sum of 254,837,732 francs, or upward of $50,000,000. There is, however, no lack of funds to meet it. The receipts from the octroi alone are estimated at 121,000,000 francs. The gas company pays 8,500,000 francs, and the omnibus company—"for the right of circulation"—something over 4,000,000 francs. Of the total expenditure not far from one-half is incurred to meet the interest of the city debt and to pay off a portion of the principal. Among the appropriations asked for is $78,000 for "fine arts." The amount of local taxation for each inhabitant is averaged at $25. Of national taxes every Frenchman, woman and child pays $15 yearly on the average. Reckoning each family at four persons, we find the average Parisian citizen and head of a household paying $60 to the State and $100 to the city, or $160 a year in all.

It is said that there are more Chinamen in California than can now find profitable employment.

TRAJAN'S WALL.

What it is, What it Was, and When it Was Built.

[illegible]

The events now transpiring in the neighborhood of the Danube bring into curious prominence the name of the Emperor Trajan, the buttresses of whose bridge, we believe, still stand on opposite banks of the Danube, and whose famous wall seems to be the line along which the tide of war is rapidly rolling. The bridge thrown over the Danube by this great monarch was, in some respects at least, the most remarkable of all the structures that successive belligerents have erected for the passage of their troops. It was not a mere floating bridge, but a permanent structure, carried on piers 150 feet high and 60 feet wide, and it comprised twenty arches, extending altogether over a span of 3,570 Roman feet. This giant structure, than which ancient history records nothing of the kind equal to it, seems to have been intended as a fortress as well as a bridge. Standing 80 feet above the water, it is supposed to have afforded the command of the Danube navigation, a garrison posted on it being, of course, able to damage or destroy vessels passing under, while they would be above the reach of retaliation. It was destroyed by Hadrian, and its precise locality has been the subject of some doubt. Ruins which evidently might have formed the buttresses of a bridge, occurring on the line of an old Roman road, however, seem to leave little room for doubt. Trajan's wall is another relic of this terribly energetic old Roman. It is, strictly speaking, a rampart of earth about 35 or 40 miles long, and extends from Rassova, just at the bend in the Danube, to the shores of the Black sea. Though only an earthwork, it is a formidable line of defense. It is 8 or 10 feet high, with a fosse in front of it, while the western portion is still further fortified by deep lakes and the swampy valley of Kara-Su. In addition to all this, another rampart of a similar character lies just in the rear of it. This is known as the South wall, the space between the two ramparts being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

Lively Scene in a Nevada Theater.

At the theater last evening, in order to give general eclat to the scene in which Buffalo Bill scalps Yellow Hand, it was determined to enact it on horseback. Accordingly in the afternoon two very gentle horses were brought on to the stage from Mooney's livery stable and trained to familiarize themselves with the explosion of firearms. In an hour they became so accustomed to it that pistol shots could be fired in rapid succession under their very noses without giving them the slightest concern. When the curtain rose for the grand equestrian scene, Buffalo Bill, mounted on a snow-white charger, galloped across the stage. A moment later Captain Jack (as Yellow Hand) trotted out from the wings, and then the trouble was begun. Bill raised his Henry rifle and began firing, while Jack pulled his revolver, firing one shot in doing so. He fell heavily on the stage, with his foot clinging for a moment to the stirrup. The horse, relieved of its rider, rushed about wildly, confused by the sudden fall and continued firing, and at one time ran toward the footlights and seemed about to jump into the auditorium. Capt. Jack rose to his feet and limped off the stage, but a moment after made his appearance again in a hand-to-hand encounter with Buffalo Bill. He stood upon one leg with blood streaming down the other, and seemed to be in great pain, all of which was considered by most of the audience to be only a part of the performance. At the sight of the blood, Miss Granville, who was in the box on the right, fainted. The curtain fell abruptly, and all the actors rushed on the stage to see what was the matter. They found Jack hardly able to rise and bleeding from the groin. He was taken to the dressing-room, and physicians were immediately summoned. When his leggings were removed, an ugly wound was found in the left groin, from which the blood was flowing so copiously that the physicians were apprehensive that an artery was severed. The wound was caused by the premature explosion of Jack's revolver, the weapon having been discharged as he was pulling it from the sheath.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	8 75	@12 75
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 50
Cotton	12¼	@ 12½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 60	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 50	@ 1 52
Corn—Western Mixed	58½	@ 61
Oats—Western Mixed	33	@ 56
Rye—Western	76	@ 78
Pork—Mess	14 10	@14 25
Lard	9	@ 9¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@ 6 75
Choice Natives	5 60	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 75	@ 5 20
Hogs—Live	4 70	@ 5 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter	9 00	@ 9 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex	7 50	@ 8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 44	@ 1 41½
No. 3 Spring	1 18	@ 1 19
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 40½
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32½
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 64
Barley—No. 2	62	@ 65
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 22
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 20
Lard	8¾	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 48	@ 1 50
No. 2	1 41	@ 1 42
Corn—No. 2	49	@ 50
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 1	67	@ 69
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 71
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 40	@ 1 41
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	46	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye	57	@ 59
Pork—Mess	13 30	@13 40
Lard	9	@ 9¼
Hogs	4 65	@ 4 90
Cattle	4 00	@ 4 55
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 25	@ 1 35
Corn	48	@ 50
Oats	34	@ 40
Rye	68	@ 70
Pork—Mess	13 95	@14 05
Lard	9¾	@ 10¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 41	@ 1 42
Amber Michigan	1 45	@ 1 47
Corn	53	@ 56
Oats	36	@ 39
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	6 00	@ 6 50
Wheat—No 1	1 83	@ 1 85
Corn—No. 1	51	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 39
Rye	65	@ 75
Pork—Mess	14 20	@14 30
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 25	@ 6 40
Philadelphias	6 15	@ 6 35
Cattle—Best	5 75	@ 6 25
Medium	5 25	@ 5 75
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN.

The Brave Mountaineers, Though Temporarily Defeated, are Neither Conquered Nor Cast Down.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The Montenegrin campaign is over. The brave mountaineers, after a desperate resistance, were crushed between the overwhelming numbers of the Turkish armies, led by two of the best Generals in the service, and composed of the very flower of the Turkish soldiery. But Montenegro is still free. Her warriors are still in their mountain fastnesses, upon the sides of which lie 15,000 Turkish dead. Though driven back to their rocks and crags, they are still unconquered, and their ancient enemy, through the demand of Austria on the one hand and the straits of the armies in Bulgaria on the other, has withdrawn, and is now slowly pursuing its way to the south of the Balkans to co-operate with the forces of the quadrilateral.

In reviewing the campaign from the outset it will be seen that the Montenegrins, though defeated, have been of immense service to the Russians. At the very beginning of the outbreak in Herzegovina, the Montenegrins were in arms against their old oppressor, and, down to the time when Servia entered the field, defeated the Turks in every engagement. When Bosnia and Herzegovina were overrun and Servia sued for peace, Montenegro would accept no terms from the Turk because her claim for territory was not allowed. She wanted the small strip of level territory to the north that once belonged to her, arable land for her crops, pasturage for her flocks, a chance to descend to the plains, instead of being cooped up on her bleak mountain crags. The Turk refused this demand, and the mountaineers refused to lay down their arms. When Russia declared war with Turkey, the Turk's first effort was to crush Montenegro, so that she should not co-operate with the Russian right wing as it moved south to turn the Balkans, which was in the outset supposed to be part of the Russian programme of operations. The Turks sent up one army from the south through Albania, under Mehemet Pasha, and a second down from the north through Bosnia, under Suleiman Pasha—in all, a force of about 60,000 of the best soldiers of the Turkish army, under command of two of the best of their Generals. This powerful force the little Montenegrin army of 30,000 men has kept employed ever since the 1st of April, and what have the Turks accomplished? Montenegro is still free. Fifteen thousand Turks have been killed and the remnant of 45,000 is now on a long tedious footmarch to the south of the Balkans, to relieve the forces of the quadrilateral, and to hold the mountain passes against the Russians if possible.

The Turks have made many blunders in this campaign, but none so monstrous as the diversion of 60,000 of their best troops to carry on this disastrous Montenegrin campaign.

It is apparent now that if the Russians are successful during the present season in their Bulgarian campaign, it is owing to this defection of 60,000 of the best troops in the Turkish service, to waste their strength for three months against the Montenegrin mountain sides, and leave one-fourth of their number under Montenegrin soil. If the Turks are beaten in this campaign, they deserve it for their blunder. If the Russians are successful, the Montenegrins deserve to have the territory given to them which they have claimed of Turkey, both as a reward of gallantry and heroism, and as compensation for the great service they have rendered Russia.

Armenian Dwellings.

A correspondent of the London *News*, while riding toward the headquarters of the Turkish army on the Songhanlu range, suddenly felt his horse sinking beneath him, and in another instant he was enveloped in a cloud of dust and splinters. He had fallen through the roof of a house into an apartment where a family was breakfasting. An Armenian village, from a distance, resembles the heaps of refuse one sees around iron smelting works. Here and there a couple of feet of dry stone wall and a cave-like entrance suggest the possibility of the existence of human dwellings. Between these dwellings the spaces are carpeted with an elastic layer of dung and offal five or six feet thick. Huge, ungainly buffaloes, with bodies like bisons and the eye of an octopus, low and moan, standing mid-leg deep in the filthy paths. Turbaned men are perched here and there like storks on the house-tops, pulling their beards, and giving the whole place a Scriptural appearance. Calves, dogs and fowl wander promiscuously among the chimney-pots, and now and then a dark-eyed, olive-faced woman comes stealing shyly by, her face half averted from the gaze of the Giaour, and partly concealed by the folds of her linen headdress. The gloomy interior of one of the houses or earth-heaps is forty feet in length, and is divided into two compartments by a low boarded partition four feet high. That next the door is devoted to horses and buffaloes; the inner space affords accommodation to travelers. A little terrace of beaten earth, six inches above the floor, flanks both sides of the room. It is covered with coarse matting and constitutes a seat by day, a bed by night. Two square holes in the roof admit light and air.

A Bully's Fate.

A fatal shooting affray occurred near Richmond a day or two since, which is in some respects quite peculiar. It appears that George Moody, a young son of Whit Moody, a large property owner at Kingston, was set upon by one Tom Stivers, a big bully, who was discharged from Gen. Custer's command just before the death of that brilliant but ill-fated soldier.

Stivers abused the youth by pulling his ears and slapping his face. The boy bore this treatment for some time, and finally said, "Tom, I don't want to hurt you, but I've had enough of this." Stivers answered by ordering him out of the house. Young Moody said he was not going until he had transacted his business. Stivers instantly seized him and threw him against the wall of the room and kicked him as he fell. The boy instantly drew a small revolver and fired. The first shot struck Stivers over the left ear and passed through the head, coming out on the other side. A second shot entered the chest and struck the lower part of the heart. As Stivers turned to fall Moody fired a third shot, which entered the back and lodged in the very center of the heart. Any one of the shots would have produced death. Moody had his examining trial and was acquitted.—*Lexington (Ky.) Press.*

ELECTIONS.

States that Are to Vote This Fall.

Kentucky will hold the first State election on August 6. A Governor and other State officers and a Legislature will be elected. The main interest centers in the election of Legislators, who will choose a successor to Senator McCreery, whose term expires in 1879. Of course a Democrat will be elected, and the main issue is whether McCreery will succeed himself. Next follows Vermont, where the people will vote for State officers on the 4th of September. On the 10th of the same month Maine will elect State officers and a Legislature. Sept. 5, California will elect a Governor and Legislature. The present Governor, Irwin, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 435 over both the Republican and Independent parties. The Legislature to be elected will select a successor to Senator Sargent, whose term expires in 1879.

On the second Tuesday in October elections occurr in Ohio and Iowa. In both States Governors and Legislatures are to be chosen. The Legislature elected in the former will also select Stanley Matthews' successor in the United States Senate, although Matthews' term, like that of Sergent, does not expire until 1879.

The following table gives a view of all the elections to be held this year:

State.	*Election Day.*	*Officers.*
Alabama	Aug. 6	Legislative.
Kentucky	Aug. 6	Legislative and county.
California	Sept. 5	Legislative.
Vermont	Sept. 5	Full ticket.
Maine	Sept. 10	Full ticket.
Colorado	Oct. 2	Legislative.
Iowa	Oct. 2	Full ticket.
Ohio	Oct. 2	Full ticket.
Louisiana	Nov. 6	Legislative.
Massachusetts	Nov. 6	Full ticket.
Minnesota	Nov. 6	Full ticket.
Mississippi	Nov. 6	Legislative.
Nevada	Nov. 6	Full ticket.
New Jersey	Nov. 6	Legislative and county.
New York	Nov. 6	Legislative and State.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 6	Legislative.
South Carolina	Nov. 6	Legislative.
Tennessee	Nov. 6	Full ticket.
Texas	Nov. 6	Full ticket.
Virginia	Nov. 6	Full ticket.
Wisconsin	Nov. 6	Full ticket.

The Governors whose terms expire at the close of the present year, and whose successors must, therefore, be elected, are as follows: Iowa, S. J. Kirkwood;* Maine, Selden Connor; Massachusetts, Alexander H. Rice; Minnesota, J. S. Pillsbury; Mississippi, *J. M. Stone;** Neveda, *L. R. Bradley;* Ohio, T. M. Young;* Tennessee, *J. D. Porter;* Texas, *Richard Coke;** Vermont, Horace Fairbanks; Virginia, *J. L. Kemper;* Wisconsin, H. Ludington. The Democrats are printed in italics, making seven Republicans and five Democrats. Those marked with an asterisk have been elected to other positions, or fill vacancies caused by such changes. Gov. Stone occupies the chair made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Ames, and Gov. Young that vacated by the President. Senator Kirkwood left the executive office of Iowa last March, on being sworn into the United States Senate. So also with the Governor of Texas, who is now in the Senate.

Strange Railway Accident.

Not long since an accident occurred to an express train on the Southeastern line, England. A passenger in the second carriage from the engine states that all went well until they arrived within about five miles of Minster, when, the train traveling at express speed of about forty miles an hour, the faintest shock was felt by those in the foremost carriages, a slight crash heard, and stones and dust began to fly up around the carriage. On looking out of the window, he saw that a horse was being dragged along by the engine; its hindquarters were on the ground, the hind legs on either side of the front left wheel, and the rest of the body was held up by the engine, and being thrust forward in some strange way. The train was gradually brought to a standstill, and upon going to the engine he found the body of a large, powerful black cart horse with the left buffer of the engine driven right into the body, and holding it up apparently at the juncture of the lower rib of the spine. In this attitude the body had been carried by the engine for about a quarter of a mile. It seems that a man was passing over a level field crossing with a wagon and two horses, when suddenly round a sharp and closely adjacent curve the express train swept upon them; he escaped, but the left buffer of the engine struck the shaft horse, impaled it, and carried it bodily off in the manner described—the right buffer caught the other horse on the flank, killed it instantly, and threw it off the line; the corner of the wagon came in contact with the first carriage of the train, broke one of its panels, and was hurled off the line. It was the opinion of the engine-driver that if the horse, being hit so full by the engine, had not been impaled and carried forward in the way described, or if it had dropped from the buffer on to the line before the train had stopped, the engine would in all probability have been thrown off the track.

The Indian Troubles.

The administration looks upon the Indian trouble in the Northwest as constituting just now the most serious question with which it has to deal. The latest reports from the seat of war prove what was before known, that the military force now on the Pacific coast is altogether inadequate for the prompt suppression of the present difficulties. To reinforce the United States troops with regulars would involve the transportation of men and material of war across the continent, and before the relief could reach the Pacific coast it might be too late for it to be of any assistance. If matters continue to look as serious as at present in the Northwest it is not impossible that the President may call upon the States to furnish militia for the suppression of the Indian war.—*Washington Correspondence.*

A COAL-MINE HORROR.

Particulars of the Disaster Near Sharon, Pa., by Which Six Men Lose their Lives—Heartrending Scenes.

(Sharon (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Times.)

About two weeks ago the Brookfield Coal Company completed a tunnel to their mines. Previous to this the company had hauled out their coal by mule-power. When the tunnel was in readiness a small locomotive was introduced, but it did not work well with soft coal or coke, and anthracite coal was tried as an experiment. For three trips it proved successful. Then it was observable that the long tunnel was filling with sulphuric gas. At the fourth trip the brakemen were overcome by the noxious gas, and fell to the ground, insensible. The engineer managed to get the locomotive out, and gave the alarm. A large number of men instantly rushed in to rescue the miners. All were affected, and fell unconscious. This state of affairs continued until twenty-three men had entered the tunnel. Squads of four were then formed. They entered the tunnel, caught up a miner, and carried him out of the bank, and turned him over to the physicians present, who did all in their power to resuscitate the men. In this way the work went on till thirty unconscious and six dead miners were brought out. The excitement spread to the Cleveland shaft and Wood's bank, adjoining. Eight men from these two mines, laboring under the impression that other miners were in the tunnel, rushed in, and all succumbed to the deadly gas. Of these, five were shortly afterwards brought out insensible and the three others dead. Among the first to enter the tunnel to save his comrades was John Jones, the mine boss. He had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when he fell, and an hour later was taken out dead. He was 60 years old, and leaves a wife and large family.

The scenes that took place as the dead and dying miners were being brought out were agonizing. Mothers and wives, sisters and brothers of the miners ran around distracted, crying and wringing their hands over the dead bodies of their dear ones. One woman lost her husband and two grown-up sons. Her grief gave vent in shriek after shriek, as she alternately embraced her dead. It was a scene that never could be forgotten. The excitement seized upon the crowd, and for the time many acted like lunatics. Grim, coal-black miners huddled together like so many sheep, completely panic-stricken.

The engineer of the locomotive, after he had given the alarm, threw up his arms, staggered wildly, and, uttering incoherent words, became insensible.

A grief-stricken wife threw herself on the dead body of her husband, rolling over with the corpse tightly clasped in her arms, all the time crying hysterically, and cursing God and every living human being.

Three sisters surrounded the body of a beloved brother, and refused to allow the physicians to strip the body, to afford greater facility in their endeavors to revive the spark of life.

A majority of the sufferers were men with families, and their untimely death falls with double force upon their poor wives and children. The manner in which most of the victims encountered death, trying to save the lives of their imperiled comrades, speaks volumes in praise of the heroism of the miners.

An Arizona Shooting-Match.

A letter from Greenwood, Arizona Territory, gives the following account of a characteristic Western affray, resulting in the death of three men: "On Friday night Grant Blake and Johnny Baker were killed. It seems that Johnny Baker got drunk, and swore he would kill any man in Smith's saloon. There was a Dr. Foster there, whom Johnny did not like. He kept flourishing the pistol over the doctor's head, saying he was going to kill him. The doctor got up from the table, where he was sitting, and went up the street to his cabin and got a double-barreled shotgun. He came back to the saloon to make Johnny beg his pardon; so he says. Grant Blake saw him go over to Smith's saloon with the gun and ran after him to take Johnny's part. Arriving there, Blake told the doctor and Johnny to put up their weapons. At this the doctor turned on him and shot Grant right through the breast. The latter seeing the movement of raising the gun, had almost immediately returned the fire, hitting the doctor between the eyes. After shooting Grant the doctor turned on Johnny Baker, and firing the second barrel of his gun landed the charge in Johnny's breast, killing him instantly. Johnny and the doctor fell at the same time. Grant turned around after being hit and had walked half-way across the street to his saloon, when he also dropped. They buried Grant and Johnny on Saturday; the doctor is not expected to live."

An Adroit Robbery.

A very bold and skilful robbery was committed in a New York broker's office the other day. The sales clerk had just taken in a check for $3,000 on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank and $2,200 in $100 bills, which he placed on the counter by his side. The part of the counter where the sales clerk stands is partitioned off by an iron railing about three feet high, the iron work being wrought so closely that it would be difficult for a man to insert one finger between the rails. The clerk turned to transact some business with the bullion clerk, and a minute later noticed that the money was gone. A square piece of the iron inclosure had been cut off, leaving a space just large enough to admit a hand. There was no clue to the thief. Word was sent to the bank to stop the payment of the check, and thus limit the firm's loss to $2,200 in greenbacks. An examination showed that the piece had been cut or filed off. The thief had carried the piece off with him, and it is believed that the iron work must have been cut some time ago preparatory to some such robbery, and that the piece was put back in its place to be removed only when an opportunity should arise.

An Editor in Trouble.

Guido Weiss, editor of the Berlin Radical journal *Die Waage*, has been sentenced by the Berlin Court of Appeal to three months' "honorable imprisonment" for charging Russia with pursuing a hypocritical and mendacious policy, under the protection of the Three Emperors' Alliance. It was in vain that the accused quoted a previous speech of Prince Bismarck to the effect that the so-called Three Emperors' Alliance was really not such, but only an agreement to secure mutual consultation in the event of peace being endangered. The court thought that another appeal was open to the accused.

London.

The population of what is called London for 1877 is estimated at 4,286,607, or nearly that of the State of New York, and fully as many as the two States of Illinois and Iowa. This is 1,000,000 more than was given by the census of 1871; a large part of the increase results from annexing suburbs to the metropolitan district. An exchange says:

"The section embraced in the Registrar's tables, under the name of London, includes parts of three counties, and comprises an area of 122 square miles. The city of London is itself only a small district in the metropolis, just as the "old city" of Philadelphia is but a small section of the consolidated city today. Here the old dividing lines between the city and surrounding districts have been obliterated, and are only vaguely remembered by the present generation, but in the metropolis of London they are maintained through the existence of local governments for the districts, with special laws and customs inherited from olden times. During 1876, 153,192 children were born in London, and 91,171 persons of all ages died, the annual birth-rate being nearly thirty-six, and the annual death-rate not quite twenty-one and a half per 1,000. The death-rate is very low for such a vast city, but great care is taken with the sanitary regulations to keep the public streets in good condition, and to carry off the sewage. Fourteen thousand men, with 6,000 horses, are daily, or rather nightly, employed in cleaning the streets, and their labors are supplemented by the work of crossing-sweepers and "street-orderlies," or boys who are employed during the day in collecting manure from the business streets. The streets of London are cleaned by contractors, the work being done at night, and the refuse which cannot be utilized is carried in barges to the mouth of the Thames and dumped into the sea. The outlying districts of London have increased rapidly in population within the last ten or twenty years, rapid transit, elevated and underground railways stimulating the growth of the city in that direction."

How Cheap Cigars are Made.

The room was low and long, with four windows on the north side. Near one of these windows sat a woman about 40 years old, bunching cigars from a pile of strippings close by. At another window were two men finishing the cigars, and in the farther part of the room were two beds and a table, with dishes on it. While the pretended dealer was talking with one of the men in regard to the cheapness with which it was possible to manufacture cigars, the door opened, and a ragged little girl entered with a dirty canvas bag on her arm, the contents of which she emptied into a barrel near the door. She then sat down and commenced to strip tobacco from the pile before mentioned. The man who did the talking was very loquacious, and stated that he could sell cigars for about $7 a thousand. He said that the wrappers used were of Western tobacco, while the fillings were sometimes of "much finer quality." To illustrate this latter assertion he showed the contents of the barrel to which the little girl had contributed. It was half filled with a mass of what might be called garbage, culled from the streets, and consisting of scraps of brown paper, cabbage-leaves, and cigar-stumps, some of which were, no doubt, stumps of Havana cigars. The manufacturer then took his customer into another room opening from the stairway, where there was a kettle in a brick fireplace, and a plank on which were spread out the gleanings from the barrel, assorted and separated to dry. He showed how the burnt ends of stumps were cut off and the remainder unrolled; how dried cabbage leaves, boiled with tobacco stems and sumach leaves, could be converted into "very fine tobacco," and closed his explanations by extolling the virtues of the tonka bean, valerian and ammonia, as flavoring extracts.—*New York Tribune.*

Mistaken for Highwaymen.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was taken for a highwayman while he was journeying to the Black Hills, late in June. The treasury agent who left Deadwood in the Bismarck stage had been cautioned to take no risks, and if any suspicious persons appeared on the road to "get the drop on them." The messenger, the driver, and another man employed by the company all had rifles close at hand, when four horsemen were espied galloping down a mountain toward the stage. It was a lonely spot, and the messenger did not like the appearance of the strangers. As the four horsemen drove up and leaped from their saddles, they were covered by three trusty rifles. "Stop! we are honest men!" shouted the strangers. "Throw up your hands, then," cried the messenger; and the squad of four slowly approached under cover of the rifles, and finally convinced the guardian of the national treasure that they ware not public plunderers, night-riders, murderers, but only Senator Spencer and friends.—*New York Tribune.*

Chinese Cheap Labor Played Out

The last of the Chinamen in the employ of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works took their departure this morning for San Francisco, and the village of Beaver Falls, which a few years ago swarmed with these Joss worshipers, knows them no more. The works mentioned had at one time in their employ between three and four hundred of them, but recently discharged and replaced them with American workmen. The wages paid the latter are a little higher, but the character of the work turned out is superior, and the corporation seems better satisfied, and will rest under less odium than formerly. The efforts to Christianize the Chinamen at Beaver Falls was a complete failure. They clung with great tenacity to the religion of their native land.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The suits of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines to obtain possession of her property in New Orleans fill almost the entire calendar of the United States Circuit Court in that city.

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

A Peddler Who Has It Down Fine.

(From the Chicago Times.)

He was a melancholy, low-spirited kind of man, with no style about him, but he bowed politely to the lady of the house who answered his ring at the door and smiled almost sweetly at the urchin who was tugging at her dress.

"Can I sell you a bottle of the Magical Instantaneous Freckle Eliminator?" he asked, producing a bottle from the little black box with leather handles which he had with him.

"Don't want any."

"It's a splendid article, madam—warranted or money cheerfully refunded. Better try it."

"I don't want any, I say."

"If you don't think it will work, I can give you the most convincing proofs that you are mistaken."

"Go 'long. I haven't any use for it."

"I see you haven't got 'em bad!"

"Got 'em bad! Sir, what do you mean?"

"I was saying that you ain't bad yet. But don't neglect 'em if you don't want to be as speckled as a duck egg."

"Me! me freckled? Get out with you, you impudent man."

"If them ain't freckles on your nose I never saw any."

"Take yourself off instantly. Go, I say, or I'll call the police."

"Better try the Magical Instantaneous Eliminator before it's too late."

"Ugh! you nasty—"

"Here's some of my World-Renowned Pimple Subjugator. It'll take the pimples off that boy there so you wouldn't know him in two days."

"Police! Police!"

"It's too bad, though, that nothing will cure his cross-eyes or turnup nose."

"Ugh! you brute. I could——"

But she never said what she could, but slammed the door shut with a crash and threw herself on the bed and cried with vexation until dinner-time.

"How crusty and disagreeable some women are," muttered the gentle Eliminator man as he passed through the front gate.

At the next house the patient sufferer said to the fairy who came to the door: "Madam, I am selling the deservedly popular and ever successful Potent Hair Crimping Fluid."

"No, I don't want any."

"I am also selling the famous Magical Instantaneous Freckle Eliminator, but I saw at once by your very fine complexion that you are not in need of any such article. Let me sell you a bottle of the Hair Crimping Fluid."

"Well, I don't know."

"I can't help smiling to think that the lady next door to you, to whom I tried to sell a bottle of the Eliminator, denied up and down that she's freckled."

"Denied that she's freckled?"

"Indeed she did."

"Why, she's the freckeldest object I ever saw, and she knows it."

"I couldn't help thinking so myself."

"She's a vain, stuck-up thing, anyway."

"I dare say she is. I'm pretty sure I can tell when I meet a real lady."

"How much did you say this is?"

"One dollar and a half a bottle, madam."

"Well, I guess I'll try a bottle."

"If I hadn't failed to catch the first woman on the Eliminator I wouldn't have caught the other on the Crimping Fluid, and, bless their souls, they're both the same thing," muttered the meek and low-spirited peddler as he passed on.

A Man Lives Eighteen Hours with a Broken Neck.

A gentleman named Miller, residing at the corner of Park and John streets, Second ward, and aged about 60 years, was engaged in picking cherries at Mr. Pfohl's, near by, and while doing so a limb broke and he fell to the ground, a distance of only ten or twelve feet, striking on his shoulders and the back of his head. This occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning. Miller was taken to his residence, and Dr. Whedon was called. When the doctor reached the house, and made personal examination, he found that Miller had suffered a dislocation of the neck at the base of the brain and at the upper part of the spine. He could hear and understand, but could not speak. Dr. Whedon, on further examination, found that when the man's head and neck were pulled into the natural position he could not only understand and hear, but could talk as well. For about two hours the neck remained in its dislocated condition, and most of the time persons were employed in holding the head and neck in position, his mental faculties being in their natural state. Doctors who visited the house during the afternoon declared that not in the history of the country has such a case ever happened before. A dressing consisting of bandages and weights was applied to the patient's head to keep the neck extended. The injured man died about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and previous to his death he became paralyzed in his right side. He lived eighteen hours with a broken neck!—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier.*

A Turkish General's Amusement.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* found Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, sitting in front of his tent at Shumla, smoking a long amber-mouthed pipe and watching a wrestling match. On the green sward three couples were engaged, their heads bare, their bodies greased and, save a wrapping around the loins, without clothing. While two of the wrestlers were making guarded approaches, another couple were locked in an embrace that was as close as the oil on their skins would admit of; and two more, prone upon the ground, were still clasping each other like writhing serpents. Now and again an attendant sprung forward to throw a few drops of water on one of the couples, or with a dirty cloth to wipe the perspiration from their faces; and when the round was over an officer presented to the competitors a few piasters in paper money with the compliments of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Radish in Japan.

The one vegetable which serves all purposes, and seems to be absolutely indispensable to every Japanese, whether high or low, is the radish. They have developed it to gigantic proportions, the roots often three feet long and three inches in diameter. The color is always white. They eat it raw with salt; they boil and serve it as we do turnips; they pickle it in brine, tops and roots, and consume the result in vast quantities; they dry the tops and roots and feed upon them, and, worst of all, they hang them on poles in the fields to freeze and thaw all winter, and then consider the shriveled remains worth eating.

ALL SORTS.

Greene county, N. Y., reports [illegible] cases of mumps.

There are four Jews in the Turkish Parliament.

Vassar College sends out fifty sweet graduates this year.

A Fond du Lac Nimrod has killed twenty skunks this year.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, is a bachelor.

Boston gave very generously to the St. John sufferers, her gift-funds amounting to $35,000.

The Cincinnati papers say there will be more houses built in that city this year than in any other since 1868.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 buffalo hides are awaiting shipment from the trading posts west of Dallas, Texas.

The demand from foreign markets for petroleum has created unusual activity in both the production and export of oil.

The Colt Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, have received an order for twelve Gatling guns from the British Government.

Sportsmen may like to know that deer are so numerous at the head of the Alligator river, in North Carolina, that they destroy the crops.

Two little boys quarreled over a game of marbles in Welden, N. C., and one drew a pistol and killed the other. The oldest was only 9.

It is calculated that about 30,000 men come into the city of London every morning for business purposes, and leave in the afternoon or evening.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell says every moving area of rain is girdled by a neuralgic belt 150 miles wide. "I felt it in my bones" is, therefore, simply nature's weather signal.

A scientific journal tells us that if all the salt in the sea were taken from it and spread equally over the whole surface of the dry land, it would make a covering 900 feet in depth.

A man in Santa Clara county, Cal., two weeks ago sawed off a limb of a tree to secure a swarm of bees which had settled upon it. The branch in falling knocked him down and killed him.

A man in Warsaw, Ark., has killed four men on as many different occasions. In each case he proved beyond question that he acted in self-defense, and was acquitted by a jury. He is not often assailed now.

George Bell, of Camden, N. J., picked up a roll of bills amounting to some $30, and, instead of advertising for the owner, spent the money. The owner prosecuted him, and he was sent to jail for nine months.

It has been estimated that $100,000,000 worth of property has been consumed in this country by fireworks since 1866; and within the same time 320 persons have been killed and 90,000 wounded by fireworks.

Funerals in Virginia City are generally made ostentations and very expensive. Father McGrath, a Roman Catholic priest, said in a sermon that more money was spent there in burying the dead than for the curing of the sick.

Baby is 7 years old, and, walking on the beach, says to his mother, "Mamma, give me a knife; I want to kill the sea." "My child, you are stupid; reflect a little. How can the sea be killed?" "Well, then, the *Dead* sea; what did it die of?"

Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, the once-famous belle of Louisville, has placed over the graves of two of her husbands a tombstone with this inscription, "Vene P. Armstrong and Robert P. Hunt, honored and loved upon earth for deeds that won a home in heaven."

Texas has fifty wheat-producing counties, one-fifth of which, if fully cultivated, would produce 86,000,000 bushels of grain. It has also 69,120,000 cotton yielding acres, which, if taxed to the extent of their productiveness, would yield 6,062,000 bales—more than the entire product of the world.

A man arrived in Buffalo recently who had come a long distance to place his mother in an asylum for lunatics. He went to bed in a hotel saying he had been so nervous about his mother that he could not sleep for many nights, and in the morning was found to have become a maniac himself.

The British Government, in view of the supply of rubber falling short in South America, is sending young trees to India. The native way of supplying the trade with rubber is wasteful, and the demand is increasing at an enormous rate. It has been the practice to cut down trees 150 or 200 feet high to secure 100 weight of rubber, and the forests of rubber trees in Brazil are being destroyed.

Officers and criminals have many exciting encounters in Arizona, but few that are more thrilling than that between a Sheriff's party and four stage-robbers near Eureka. There was a long chase on horseback, an exchange of about twenty revolver shots, and finally a hard fight with knives. One officer and two robbers were killed, and wounds were numerous.

KISSING AWAY A TEAR.

Not what the chemists say they be,
  Are pearls—they never grew;
They come not from the hollow sea,
  They come from heaven in dew!
Down in the Indian sea it slips,
  Through green and briny whirls,
Where great shells catch it in their lips,
  And kiss it into pearls!
If dew can be so beauteous made,
  Oh, why not tears, my girl?
Why not your tears? Be not afraid—
  I do but kiss a pearl!

—*R. H. Stoddard.*

A cloud-burst may be a serious thing in the Cheyenne region, where the streams run down from the mountains. Recently there was a sudden and uncommonly heavy fall of rain there. Almost without any warning a wave seven feet high rolled down the Chugwater. A detachment of the Third Cavalry encamped near the bank was overwhelmed by the flood. The dry bed of the creek, on which no water had flowed for six years, suddenly became a river fifteen feet deep.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 12 cents. Coffee C, 11 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12½ cents. Powdered, 12½ cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba, 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates. No. 1 White Fish, half bbls., $4.50. New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50. No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00. New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents. Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25. We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMER and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larbest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

---

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER
AND DECORATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15	1 47 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 36 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 24 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 45 "	2 40 "	7 20 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 50 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 25 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 52 p m	9 50 p m	7 10 "
Goshen	8 08 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 21 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 06 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 48	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 [illegible]	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 58	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 20	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15 pm		
St. Louis	6 40		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 20	4 17p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 56 "	4 00	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7 15	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7 57	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "	9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 10 "	12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4 30	6 35
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 15		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			3 55p
Saginaw	7 15 a m		7 25
Lansing	10 10 "		
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 15p	6 00
Jonesville	12 0 pm	7 15	7 12
Bankers	1 16 "	7 47	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Waterloo	3 02 "	11 31	9 56
Auburn		1 00	
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	" 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am		7 25
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 48	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	8 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville	8 40	9 30	1 30
Chicago Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Shelby Junction	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mansfield	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Mt. Vernon	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
Ar Newark	12 40	3 15	
lv Columbus	10 25		
Shawnee	12 45am	2 08	8 55am
Newark	1 50	3 10	7 10
Lv Zanesville	2 51	4 10	8 14
Cambridge	3 53	5 10	9 23
Barnesville	5 05	6 20	10 40
Ar Bellaire	6 00	7 40	11 53
Wheeling	7 20pm	7 50am	
Washington	8 30	9 00	
Baltimore	3 10am	1 15pm	
Philadelphia	6 25	5 05pm	
New York			

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
Lv. Logansport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 15	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 29	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 22	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 25	12 37
Columbia City	10 26	11 15	1 30
Col-en's	10 43	11 43	2 03
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 00	12 24pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 55
Auburn	11 48	1 18	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 00

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 50 pm	1 05pm	5 00pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 46am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 35	3 20
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 23	10 35	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 27	1 00
Collamer	5 05	10 06	12 30pm
South Whitley	5 02	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 25
Collin's	4 21	8 57	9 40
Cherubusco	4 14	8 42	9 26
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 48
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 24
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 23	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	2 16 pm	7 43 pm	
Montpelier	2 56 pm	8 18 pm	
Hartford	3 20 pm	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	9 35 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle			6 35 p m
Cambridge City			7 45 p m
Connersville			8 50 p m
Cincinnati			11 00 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	6 55 pm	11 15 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	5 50 am	
Terre Haute	1 50 am	1 50 am	
St. Louis	8 50 am	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	6 45 pm	6 45 pm	
Terre Haute	7 00 am	1 58 am	
Louisville	7 30 am	7 15 pm	
Cincinnati			7 00 am
Indianapolis	4 20 pm	4 25 am	
Connersville			10 40 am
Cambridge City			11 44 am
New Castle			12 55 pm
Muncie	6 50 pm	7 05 am	2 30 pm
Hartford	7 36 pm	8 00 am	
Montpelier	8 01 pm	8 27 am	
Bluffton	8 38 pm	9 10 am	
Fort Wayne	9 50 pm	10 20 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 2, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov1 6w

---

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Recorders

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 9th, 1877. Number 32.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER,
GARRETT, - - INDIANA,

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in he Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Coparpnership for the practice of Medicine and surgery, offer their professional sevices to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2d floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $15; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Keeping good teams and reasonable charges.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Notes and Items of Early Times

BY MAJOR M'FADIN.

All aboard for lake Manitou. Kilkomid had become so fat living high on venison, fish, honey and small game, that he could not travel, and we had to leave him and a few others to keep camp while we went over to the lake. Our party consisted of two indians, two squaws, Othello and Parthena, three little Indians, three ponies and two dogs. It would have done your soul good to have seen the procession. The ponies were loaded down with everything, and the little Indians on top, and the rest walked, and I watched my chance and took it afoot and brought up the rear to see that nothing was lost. Single file, turning neither to the right or to the left for anything. Consequently the first thing we run into was a hornet's nest, which stampeded the ponies, and made them run off, scattering goods and Indians for half a mile. I hurried up and helped catch the ponies, and gather up the traps. No body hurt except a little Indian got his arm broke. We wrapped his little arm up in some willow bark and moss. He stood it manfully, and never whimpered. I had to draw my breath as true as a hair to keep from laughing when the ponies run off as the Indians do not like to be laughed at. On the way we found a bee tree in a white oak, fixed an Indian ladder, got up, cut out the honey, and got about two gallons, which we put into a sack made out of a ground hog's skin, and fastened it to a pony and started on. After traveling about fiften or twenty miles we arrived at the west end of the lake, where there is a small island near the shore. We found a good large wigwam, or bark hut, standing near the lake, that they leave standing for a summer residence whenever they visit the lake. The lake is called by the Indians Lake Manitou, or Devil's lake, and for hundreds of years back the Indians have been afraid to camp or stay about the lake much, as they believed that it was the home of the Devil or evil Spirit. These Indians had become so that they were not afraid to camp or fish about the lake, unless a storm came up.

I will now proceed to tell you how they got that idea or belief that there was an evil Spirit in the lake, and well they might think so, and you might think so too when I tell you of the monster that inhabited that lake from time immemorial, and how even white men were almost scared to death at what they saw at different times. When the white men first came to the lake, the Indians told them wonderful stories of what was in it. Now for the facts: In 1829 the first mill was built at the outlet of the lake, and the men who worked on the dam several times saw something rise up out of the lake six or seven feet, as large around as a man and of a dark color, and make a great splash in the water and disappear again, which had such an effect that none of them would go into the lake to swim. It seemed that it did not show itself very often, not being seen again for several years. In 1837 it came up near Joshua Lindsey, who was fishing in the lake, and scared him so that he broke for the shore and would never go on the lake again In 1843, Peter Schroeder, an old settler, was in his canoe with a gig looking for fish and saw something on the bottom of the lake ten or eleven feet long, that looked like a log. He ran his gig down to it to see what it was, and it began to move off, and he broke for the shore,' and that settled him. In 1847, Robert Newel was out with his two daughter in a canoe on the lake fishing, and it reared up close by them and splashed water all over them, and scared them that they could hardly get ashore. A few years later a young man was watching for ducks and saw what he supposed to be a log floating in the lake. After a while the thing reared up and dove down. I will now come to the point: In August of 1854, in a very dry time, when the lake was very low, two men were out in a canoe with their gigs looking for fish in the shallow places. In pushing through the rushes and reeds where the water was about three or four feet deep, they came upon the monster shoveling or diging in the mud. One of the men got scared and wanted to leave, but the other sunk his gig into it and held on and it towed canoe and all out into deep water, and at last went so far he had to let go of his gig handle, which disappeared. After two or three hours, and when returning they saw away over on the other side of the lake something sticking out of the water that looked like a gig handle, and went to it, and sure enough, they had given it a death wound, and it had grounded and died on the other shore. They had hard work to get it out, and come to look at it, it was a perfect monster, about eleven feet long and as big around as a man, with a bill or shovel about four feet long and about a foot wide. It was put up and looked like a catfish, except its bill, and no wonder that it had scared the poor Indians. The head was cut off and brought to Logansport by John T. Burns (now dead) and given to Dr. Culbertson and I think Dr. Faber, and thus that splendid specimen of an almost unknow fish was mutulated and lost to science. Whether that was the only one that ever inhabited the lake, we cannot tell, but I have never heard of anything like it being seen since, and perhaps it was the last of its race. Within the last year something like it has been caught in Lake Erie. It was only about five feet long, and created quite a sensation, and if such a fish would create an excitement among scientific men, what would our Lake Manitou monster, eleven feet long with a bill or shovel three feet long and a foot wide, have done? And so ended the evil spirit of Lake Manitou.

The first night at the Lake betokened a storm. The wind raised; the black clouds began to roll up into the heavens; the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared. The Indians were scare and said the evil spirit was coming, and wanted to move back from the lake about a mile, but I told them no, that we would stay right there and see it out, and that if there was any bad spirits about I wanted to see one, as I never had in my life. After awhile they became reconciled, and concluded to stay, but were very uneasy, but the night came on and a terrible night it was. It was one glare of light from the lightning, and peal on peal of thunder, some of the Indians fell flat on the ground and called on the good spirit. While the lightning was flashing I asked one of the Indians to show me Manitou, and he pointed across the lake and said "Don't you see him?" but I could see nothing unless it was a black stump. The waves lashed the shore and made all kinds of noise, and I must admit that I was getting kind of shaky myself, when at last came a glare and flash of lightning that blinded us all, and struck a tree close by, and shivered it into a thousand pieces, but hurt no one except scorching the ponies some and taking the tails off some fox squirrels that were in the tree. It was so close that I could smell fire and brimstone for a week afterwards. This scared the Indians so badly that they were about to break and run, but I told them it was about over, and that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. We were camped under a huge beech, and lightning never strikes that kind of a tree. And so it was, the wind went down, the clouds disappeared, and the moon rose in all his glorious brightness, the harbinger of peace. The next morning was the Sabbath day, and the Indians talked about going fishing, but I told them that we had better not, as it was the Lord's day, and the good spirit had protected us from the storm the night before, and that if we hunted or fished on Sunday it would displease the good spirit, but one of them said he did not see any difference in the days, and that the bees, ants, animals and birds made no difference, but I told them that animals were not held accountable for what they done, as they had no soul and did not live hereafter, and that man had an immortal soul that lived for ever and never died. It was hard for them to understand that, but at last one of them ask me what they should do to inherit eternal life, and be happy hereafter. I told them how Christ had died for sinners who would repent and believe. I told them how our Savior, who was without sin, was baptized by John in the River Jordan, and if he had to be baptized that the law might be fulfilled, how much more us poor sinners required it. The Indians were well pleased with what I said, and I was beginning to think about starting a church, when along came a little man with a plug hat on and on horseback. He said he lived way down at the mouth of the Big Indian, and was looking for cattle. He dismounted, and we gave him something to eat. We got on to religion again, and he said he believed that all would be saved, and I told that was hardly fair for the man who disobeyed the laws of God and man all his life and then set down hereafter with the poor and humble followers of the Savior who had trusted long in his promise that he would reward the faithful and good hereafter, and I told him that Christ did not die for every scalawag who disobeyed Him, but that he died for all those who obeyed His laws, and lived a good and just life. He said He had forgiven the thief on the cross. Yes, but He did not until the thief had said: "Remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." He then said that the Prodigal Son had even been forgiven. Yes, but he was not forgiven until he returned home and threw himself on his father's neck and weeping, said: "I have sinned against the and against heaven." I then told him of Lazurus and Dives, who dressed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptiously every day, and when Lazurus lay at his gate and fain would have picked up the crumbs of his table, and how they both died, and the different places assigned to them in the great hereafter, &c. At last he concluded that he must hunt up his cattle, that had either strayed or been stolen, and from all I know he is still hunting for his cattle, as I never heard of him afterwards, but I do hope that he got home to kingdom come all right on the broad gauge, but it is a dangerous road to travel if it is a wide track.

But here I am running off into theology again and you will get tired of it. I will get back to my story again, but here let me say that the great mistake of my life was in going into the law and politics, instead of being an humble follower and worker for the cause of the Savior, and if the good Lord spares my life I may yet get back into the ark of safety, and make some amends for my long neglect of him and his.

After spending the day pleasantly, walking round the lake gatering flowers, we took supper off of dried venison and honey, and concluded the day by singing:

Oh, to grace how great a debtor
Daily I am constrained to be;
Let thy goodness like a fetter
Bind my wandering heart to thee.

And retired to rest early so that we might be ready for the next day's battle of life. More anon.

RAILROADS.

The Men On a Strike—Their Daily Lives and Doings.

A writer in the New York Exchange says: A gentleman who knows a good deal about the character, training and duties of the men who constitute a very large majority of the employes on our railroads in every department, gives the following details about them: "The men engaged in the present 'strike' are principally engineers, firemen, and brakemen. What are their duties? The engineer has first to learn his trade as a mechanic, which costs him years of toil at a nominal compensation. Then he generally becomes a fireman at $40 a month, and finally he is promoted to the footboard, and becomes the pilot at the helm of his train, from the time he takes hold of the 'throttle' until the train reaches its destination, a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles distant, he shoulders, more personal responsibility of life and property, he encounters more personal risk and exhausts more nervous energy than any man attached to the corporation, from the president down to the lowest subordinate; and for this service, requiring intelligence, mechanical skill of a high order, and involving imminent personal hazard, he receives from $2.50 to $3.50 per day, or trip. But this is not all—he must stay with his engine, if delayed by accident upon the road, and in my own experience I have often known one of these faithful men to be without sleep and almost without food for thirty-six hours, and all for $3.50. If he wishes to insure his life for the benfit of his wife and children, he is either told by the insurer that his company does not take such risks, or is charged with a premium which he cannot pay. The engineer drives an iron horse over an iron track, and treachery is the very nature of iron.

Again, I venture the assertion from careful inquiry and observation that the active life of a locomotive engineer working in that capacity cannot be safely estimated at over twelve years. Within this short span, taken out of the prime of his life, he so exhausts his nervous power that he cannot be regarded as perfectly reliable and self-posessed. I speak of the rule, not the exceptions. Show me an engineer who has run an engine for fifteen years and I will show you a man care worn and permaturely old. If any one doubts let him take his stand at the throttle of an engine and let him remain there from six to ten hours each day, with one hand directing the movement of the train and with his eyes straining intently forward for the possible signal of danger. Such is the life of an engineer.

Similar to it, but by no means equal in responsibility, nor exacting the same skill, is the fireman's life. The personal risk and danger are the same, and I have often been touched in observing the intimate friendship which is apt to develope and ripen between the engineer and his fireman. They share a common peril, and each watches for the safety of his companion as well as his own, and both for that of the precious cargo of life and property behind and dependent upon them.

The duties of the brakemen are too well understood to require any special description. They are arduous, they involve constant exposure in passing from car to car in all hours of the day and night, and upon freight trains often chilled and blinded by rain and smoke; creeping over the roofs of cars from brake to brake, upon the shrill summons of the engineer, to avoid danger, of the nature of which they know nothing For this service and risk and exposure they receive from $1.25 to $1.40 per day, or trip. But this is not all; and at the risk of making myself tedious, and only that your readers may understand and decide intelligently whether these men are altogether in the wrong or not, I will state further, that the three classes of employes referred to are subject to daily expenses not attaching to any other branch of railway service, but which seriously diminishes their net wages. They are away from their homes more than onehalf of their time, and when so away they must provide themselves with food and lodging at their own cost. This necessary outlay absorbs no small fraction of their daily or monthly pay.

Very many of our roads are in the hands of federal and state courts, whose record shows that the pay roll of the employes are terribly in arrears, while they should have been promptly paid in preference to bondholders or any other class of creditors. So they are left to the mercy of the small grocers and shop keepers to furnish them food and raiment upon their credit in the corporations, and now the employe is refused further credit, and is at the same time called upon to pay up his back dues, which he cannot do.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Franks is plaintiff, and James A. Matson is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and forty-Five [245] dollars and Seventy-Five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 18th day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and fifty-five [155] in the original plat of the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell, for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

P. M. Phillips, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., July 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper Altenburg and Philo J. Lockwood are plaintiffs and Oscar S. Packer and Harriet Packer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Four [264] dollars and Seventy cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, 18th day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the west two-thirds [⅔] the east half [½] of the north-west quarter of section eleven [11] township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen [14] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; being south of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad; containing ten [10] acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind July 24th 1877.
Altenburg & Lockwood, Att'ys for plaintiff.

Pr. fee $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Benj. Haskell is plaintiff, and Aey W. Sanders et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-Two Dollars and Ninety One Cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 11th day of Aug. 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The undivided one-half [½] commencing at the south-east corner of Section one [1] in Township thirty-five [35] north of Range fourteen [14] east, in Dekalb county, Indiana, and thence running north to the centre or middle of the Bellfontaine road, from thence running in a westerly direction in the centre of said road to the west side of the east half [½] of the south-east quarter of said section one, [1] from thence running south to south line of said section one, [1] thence running east to place of beginning, containing eight acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
Haskell in person.
July 19, A. D. 1877.

Ptr's. fee $11.00

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A HARTFORD dispatch states that a complete reorganization of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company has been consummated, according to an arrangement that had been agreed upon between Commissioner Stedman, the company's officers, and the investigating committee, representing the local insurance companies and policy-holders. The result is that the old management is completely wiped out. Ex-Gov. Jewell, late Postmaster General, was elected President of the reorganized company.

THE Lackawanna coal region of Pennsylvania is one vast theater of idleness, the striking miners having compelled a total suspension of work, both in the mines and on the railroads that carry the coal product to market. Gov. Hartranft has offered to assist the mayor of Scranton in the enforcement of law and the protection of life and property, but the Mayor fears to avail himself of the help of the State militia, and declines to take the responsibility. Serious trouble is anticipated.

HERBERT BLANCHARD, of Savory, Mass., was ordered to discontinue his visits to the daughter of E. Trask. He met the gentleman in church last Sunday, shot him dead, fatally wounding a brother, and missed his third shot at the woman.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred at Totten & Co.'s foundry, in Pittsburgh, last week, by which ten men were seriously injured, two it is feared, fatally. The men were molders, and were engaged in making a large hollow casting. The core, composed of sand, was wet, and, when the metal was poured into it, a terrific explosion occurred, with the result above stated.... William H. Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central railroad, has issued a circular, in which he says that out of 12,000 of his employes less than 500 allowed themselves to be carried away by the late excitement. These have been discharged and are not to be again employed. In acknowledgment of the good faith of the men employed in operating the road, Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to divide $100,000 among them, and promises to increase their pay as soon as the business of the road will justify it.

THE WEST.

THE time of the annual Western fairs is approaching. The Chicago Exposition will open Aug. 29, and close Oct. 13. The Illinois State Fair will open at Freeport, Sept. 17, closing on the 22d. Iowa State Fair, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 17 to 22; Wisconsin State Fair, at Janesville, Sept. 10 to 14; Michigan, at Jackson, Sept. 17 to 21; Minnesota, Sept. 3 to 8; Nebraska, at Lincoln, Sept. 24 to 28; St. Louis, Oct. 1 to 6; Ohio, at Columbus, Sept. 10 to 14; Indiana, at Indianapolis, Sept. 24 to 29.... According to the Chicago *Times*, the casualties resulting from the riots in that city foot up as follows: Eighteen rioters killed, 16 fatally and 16 seriously wounded; 1 policeman killed and 10 wounded.

THE remains of Gen. G. A. Custer and comrades, which Col. Mike Sheridan was sent out to the Yellowstone country to secure, arrived at St. Paul last week, in charge of the United States Express Company. They were closed in neat caskets and directed as follows: Gen. G. A. Custer, West Point; Col. W. W. Cook, Hamilton, Ont.; Lieut. Reilly, Washington, D. C.; Dr. DeWolf, Norwalk, Ohio; and Col. Thomas Custer, Lieut. A. E. Smith, Capt. Yates, and Lieut. McIntosh, Fort Leavenworth.

IN the southern portion of Minnesota large bodies of tramps have been causing people great annoyance and committing numerous depredations. Recently a body of 200 stopped a train near Lyle, in Mower county. Another party entered the village of Leroy, and, entering several stores, carried off such goods and as many as they could.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "From all parts of the West the farmers send words of cheer about the growing crops. Warm, dry weather is rapidly ripening the spring wheat and oats, both grains promising the finest yield for years, and the same favorable conditions are enabling the reapers to put in full time in the rye and barley ready for harvest."

A DISPATCH from Portland, Ore., says: "Gen. Howard is at present at Kamia, awaiting the arrival of Maj. Sanford. As soon as that officer joins him, Howard will take all his available force and push vigorously after Joseph and White Bird, who have already crossed Bitter Root mountain by way of the Lolo trail. He will go through to Missoula as rapidly as his command can move. He will have in the neighborhood of 500 men. Another force under command of Gen. Wheaton will leave Fort Lapwai, and, moving north, pass through the Spokane country and cross over into Montana through Sahon pass. It is confidently believed that this movement will result in the capture of the entire band of hostiles."

EIGHT of the striking employes of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad were arraigned before Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, last week, for obstructing the movement of trains. Most of them confessed the violent conduct alleged, and the proof as to all of them was clear enough; and, after listening to their counsel's presentation of extenuating circumstances, the Judge sentenced the ring-leader, Mack, to four months' imprisonment in jail, and the others to two months each. A fine of $50 was also entered against each of the rioters, the imprisonment to continue until the fines are paid. The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw road is in the hands of a receiver, and the strikers were warned, during the existence of the troubles, that no interference with the running of trains would be tolerated by the United States authorities.

THE First National Bank of Georgetown, Col., has closed its doors.....The Governor of Illinois has advised the Sheriffs of counties in the State in which riots have lately occurred to arrest all rioters against whom evidence can be obtained, and have their cases presented to the grand juries as soon as possible.

GENERAL.

SITKA, which was recently abandoned by the United States troops, is in sore distress on account of an Indian insurrection somewhere in the icebergs. The San Francisco people protest vigorously against the dispatch of a revenue cutter from that point, fearing another hoodlum raid on the Chinese.

THE thirty-seven Russian Protestants and their children who were recommended by the Czar to emigrate to this country instead of Brazil, where Dom Pedro desired them to go, were shipped to their destination from New York last week. The new colony is to be located near Lincoln, Neb.... Fifty carpenters have just sailed from New York for Liverpool, Eng. They go out under a year's contract with a building firm in Manchester, and are to receive 6 shillings a day.

EX-GOV. NOYES, United States Minister to France, has sailed for Paris....In accordance with a circular issued some time ago by the Northern Railway Company of Canada, the wages of the men on that line in receipt of more than $1 a day have been reduced 10 per cent. The men submit, though dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON.

THE Treasury Department has issued the fifty-third call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for $10,000,000 consols of 18[illegible], of which $3,000,000 are registered and 7,[illegible] coupon bonds, principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 27th of October next, and the interest will cease on that day.

SECRETARY EVARTS left last week for his farm in Vermont, to be absent a month. He expects the President to visit him in about two weeks.

THE Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, has been appointed arbitrator on the part of the United States before the United States and Spanish commission organized in 1871 by virtue of the agreement of the two Governments for the settlement of certain claims of citizens in this country on account of wrongs and injuries committed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

IT is announced through the State Department in Washington, by the United States Minister at Paris, that citizens of this country traveling in Algeria will no longer require passports. Two Americans were recently annoyed at Bona, in Africa, because they had no passports, and the new rule of exemption is the consequence.... A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst. says: "The total popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan were $6,519,700; total received by the syndicate, $60,000,000; total subscribed in London reported to date, $10,200,000; making a total of $76,519,700. Against this amount calls have been issued for the redemption of $40,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, and $5,000,000 of gold has been paid into the treasury for redemption purposes, leaving $31,519,700 of bonds yet to be called."... The President has appointed Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "A delegation from the Edgefield and Ellenton districts, representing both Republicans and Democrats, have called to lay before the President the proceedings of a mass-meeting of citizens representing all classes therein, at which each side agreed hereafter to live in peace with each other, and where each pledged the other that political difficulties should cease, and that local peace and order should hereafter prevail. In view of this agreement, all parties to it united in asking the President to dismiss the cases tried by Chief Justice Waite, and at the same time stated that the authorities propose to dismiss a number of political suits begun in local courts against colored Republicans as an offset to the arrest of white Democrats. The President expressed much satisfaction at the condition of affairs as reported, and promised to take into consideration the request made."

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli have asked their Governments to send men-of-war to that port for the protection of the Christian population, on account of the fanatical excitement of the Mohammedans.... A Constantinople dispatch says: "Great military activity prevails. Volunteers are everywhere enrolling. Recruiting booths have been established in various quarters of Constantinople. Parties of volunteers with bands and flags are parading the streets."....Suleiman Pasha has been defeated, with the loss of ten guns, and at last accounts was retreating toward Adrianople.... The Russians destroyed six railway bridges between Jamboli and Philippopolis. The rolling stock was sent to Constantinople. ....Aziz Pasha, one of the best Turkish officers has been killed in a skirmish.

A LONDON telegram says: "The English fleet is not to enter the Bosphorus, because it is supposed Russia would not be slow in seizing Gallipoli and the Dardanelles forts. Peace thus becomes daily not only more probable but sensibly nearer."....It is said the Turks lost 8,000 killed and wounded at Karabunnar.... Of 150 Bulgarian prisoners recently taken to Constantinople, fifteen were immediately shot.

A CABLE dispatch reports an important engagement near Rustchuk between the Czarowitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Turkish corps is reported to have been defeated with a loss of thirty guns, ten standards, and 5,000 prisoners. Later official dispatches confirm the foregoing. The number of Turkish prisoners is now given as 8,000....A correspondent with the Russian troops at Kustendji telegraphs as follows: "Frightful cruelties have been perpetrated by the Circassians in Northern Turkey. Three thousand Bulgarians have just arrived there, half starved and naked. Many are horribly wounded, and have marched three days without food to escape the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks."

A CORRESPONDENT at Erzeroum announces that another forward movement of the Russians has commenced. The concentration of the army of the Grand Duke Michael to the northward of Kars has evidently been planned. ....A severe battle was fought at Plevna, on the 30th of July. The cannonade lasted two hours. Then a general engagement ensued which lasted until 10 o'clock at night, when, according to Turkish accounts, the Russians retreated. Prisoners say the Russians numbered 60,000 infantry and three regiments of cavalry, and had fifty guns.... A London correspondent telegraphs that communications have recently been passing between the Governments of England and Austria, and it is even asserted that a convention has been entered into by them regarding the mutual defense of Constantinople.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BISMARCK recently to a deputation of Protestant clergy of Wurtemburg spoke hopefully concerning the ecclesiastical conflict. He said the Government having enacted the necessary laws, quietly stood on the defensive, and could afford to wait for the papacy to accept the situation.... The first stone of the American Episcopal Church at Geneva, Switzerland, was laid by Gen. Grant on the 27th of July.

THE masons of London have struck work for a reduction of hours and increase of wages. ....A Madrid dispatch says that arrangements have been made with the promoters of the last Cuban loan for an advance of $25,000,000 for the expenses of the next campaign. The advance will be guaranteed by the colonial customs.

SAMUEL WARREN, the English author, is dead.....A Jamaica telegram reports a revolution and two-days' conflagration at Port au Prince, Hayti.... A Paris dispatch says the split in the Bonapartist ranks is as complete and wide as the rupture between the Bonapartists and Legitimists.... A dispatch from Vienna states that at a meeting of the Ministerial Council a resolution was adopted virtually ordering the mobilization of the army. The resolution authorizes Count Andrassy to effect the mobilization within limited bounds, should he deem such course necessary.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Progress o the Great Railroad War—Matters Quieting Down.

Dispatches of the 28th report everything quiet in Chicago. There was no more rioting, and no fears of any, the mob being thoroughly cowed. Trains were running on nearly all the roads, there was a general resumption of business and return of workmen to their employments, and a complete subsidence of all excitement. The reports from other points were of the same tenor. All the Eastern roads had resumed the running of trains; even the Pittsburgh mob had been forced by the strong arm of the military, under command of Gen. Brown, to surrender the property of the Pennsylvania road.

TRAINS began moving out of Pittsburgh on the 30th ult. under military guard, and met with no obstruction. The State and Federal troops occupied commanding positions in the city, and many arrests were being made of those concerned in the great riot. At St. Louis, business was beginning to look up, though the scarcity of coal prevented work in some of the manufactories. At Chicago everything was quiet, though large bodies of men still held out on the wages question, and there was much derangement of business in consequence. At San Francisco the mob was under control, and all fears of a general outbreak dispelled. The strikers were still defiant at Columbus, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Ind., and a few other points.

AN eminent French physician says that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious complaints in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples in that city.

CAPT. CRAPO'S CRUISE.

Forty Days Crossing the Atlantic in a Whaleboat—A Hazardous Undertaking Successfully Accomplished.

[From the Boston Globe.]

The arrival of Capt. Crapo and wife in the whaleboat New Bedford at Penzance, after an Atlantic voyage of forty days, has already been chronicled. The boat is a little more than nineteen feet and a half long and six feet and a half wide, built generally after the whaleboat model, but with more "sheer" and broader and deeper than most boats of her class. Her foremast is eighteen feet from the deck, and her mainmast seventeen feet high. She has a foresail, mainsail, and a square-sail and staysail to take advantage of light winds. Of course the little vessel was made in the most substantial manner, so as to ride out the rough seas. There are no bulwarks, and only life-lines were rigged, and in the Atlantic voyage the water often came over the deck. Capt. Crapo steered sitting in the after-hatchway, and was protected by a canvas boot in rough weather. Of course, when the sea was very high the boat was allowed to lie to, with a drag. Three heavy gales were experienced during the passage, and for fifteen days the two passengers were compelled to wait for the violence of the storm to subside. A good deal of their clothing was washed overboard, and much discomfort was endured; but the little craft rode out the storms nobly. Several times the venturesome Captain and his wife were spoken, and there was an agreeable addition to the provisions of the New Bedford at all such meetings. Capt. Crapo kept his longitude regularly by dead reckoning, and did not go far out of the regular course of the transatlantic steamers. His wife was as enthusiastic as himself in carrying out the project, and in the latter part of the voyage did much to help the Captain, whose left hand had become almost useless by constant steering. At 11 o'clock Saturday night the coast of Cornwall was seen by the weary voyagers, and the adventurous Captain and his equally daring wife landed at Penzance Sunday morning. Wind and weather favoring, they proposed to proceed to London yesterday, and doubtless "the merry mariners of England" will give them a hearty welcome to the great metropolis.

Sick Railroads.

Late statistics gathered from the *Railroad Age* up to July 1 show that the Hospital for Infirm, Diseased and Decrepid Railroads is still kept busy and full. The courts are acting as physicians, receivers as nurses, and the Sheriffs as Coroners and keepers of the morgue. The prevailing disease is general collapse under the effort to carry loads too heavy for the constitution of the chronic invalids. The diagnosis is pretty much the same in all cases, and experience has proved that the heroic treatment is the best. As long as the patients are permitted to totter along feebly under their load with the help of stimulants, they grow weaker and weaker till tonic no longer serves the purpose. The only radical cure that has been found is to throttle the patient, throw him to the ground, strip off his cumbersome harness, put him in a straight jacket for awhile, and then start him out fresh with a load somewhat commensurate with what vitality there is left in him. While this treatment has been found to be disagreeable to those who have to assume part of the burdens which the decrepid and broken-down invalids throw off, it has also been found that the invalids themselves regain compensatory strength, and become able to serve both the public and their new owners.

During the past six months of the current year foreclosures have been made and sales ordered on fifteen roads, with an aggregate capital stock of $46,476,064 and debt of $85,106,500. During the same period receivers have been appointed for sixteen roads, with a capital stock and indebtedness of $169,686,292; and the same six months have seen the actual sale of thirty-two roads, with stock amounting to $49,035,714, and debts amounting to $78,710,214. The total result is that the first half of this year has sufficed to wipe out and reorganize, or at least inaugurate this process, in the case of sixty-three railroads, with a total mileage of 7,225 miles, and invested capital (represented by stocks and bonds and floating debt) of $429,014,884. The railroad mortality for the entire year of 1876 was seventy-six roads, only a few more than during the six months of this year, but the mileage was 11,422 miles, and the represented capital $755,848,000, or nearly double as much.

The benefit of this squeezing process can scarcely be doubted. A large part of the vast railway system of the United States was constructed on the Credit-Mobilier plan. That is, the capital stock represented *nil* as an investment; and the bonds represented usually double what the roads ought to have cost. Compression is necessary to eliminate this fictitious part of the capital represented by the stock and bonds. There is only one way to get rid of it. The mortgages must be foreclosed when default of payment is absolute and the railroads sold for what they are worth now. They will then become legitimate investments, and the great bulk of the railroads of this country, properly managed, will earn a fair profit on this basis.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Hidden Rock in the Pacific.

The wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship City of San Francisco on a submerged rock off what is known as Tartar shoals, on the Mexican coast, recalls an incident which occurred on the Pacific Mail steamship China on the upward passage from Panama previous to the last trip of the ill-fated steamship. The story is told by one of the passengers of the China—a responsible and very intelligent gentleman. He says that during the night previous to the arrival of the China at Acapulco (when she must have been in about the same position as that in which the City of San Francisco was when she came to grief) many of the passengers were awakened by a peculiar thud and grating of the ship's bottom, as if she had struck against something hard. It was his firm belief that the vessel trembled from stem to stern. Next morning, on the arrival of the vessel at Acapulco, he inquired of the officers what was the cause of the peculiar sensation he had experienced in the conduct of the vessel at the time referred to. He was then informed that the vessel had not come into collision with anything, but that the singular phenomenon was due to the fact that the helmsman had lost temporary control of the ship. The China is a wooden vessel, and the amount of friction on a rock which would tear an irreparable rent in the plating of an iron steamship, such as the City of San Francisco, might do her practically no damage. The condition of the tide and other circumstances may have been favorable to the China also. Since that voyage the China has not been in the dry dock, consequently the hull has not been subject to any examination.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Jenny Lind at Fifty-Six.

We translate from a French journal (*La Liberte*) a curious and interesting letter from Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, now 56 years of age, written by her at Dresden, where she now lives, to a friend in Paris:

"I want to speak to you of my baby. Well, I must tell you that God has given my dear husband and myself an adorable little girl born on the 31st of March last. She is the perfect image of health and happiness. She laughs and crows in a way to delight all sympathetic hearts. We have given her a little Catharine among her other names, but we call her Jenny, I need not say in honor of whom. Our boy Walter will be 4 years old the 9th of August next. He is an intelligent child—very intelligent, very religious, and, when he has been naughty, it is touching to see the way he prays God to make him good again—poor little chicken. He adores me, obeys me, and I understand the child completely, for he is exactly like myself in nature, very impressionable, active, gay, high-tempered, affectionate, shy, good-natured, quick to learn, remembering all that he learns, preferring to the finest toys a horrible old doll, because it is one with which he has longest played, caring nothing about dress, but preferring to be loved rather than admired. Is he musical? Not the least in the world. That is my great despair. But he is religious, and I think he will be a Christian. As to the baby I cannot say as much. The little creature eats, drinks, laughs, mumbles over her shoes, and I have nothing to say against her character. My husband is now in England looking out for a residence, for we intend on account of the children to settle in that country.

"Yours affectionately,

"JENNY LIND."

As our Paris contemporary observes, this is certainly a very bright and maternal letter from an artist who is well on toward her three-score years.—*New York World.*

The Labor Question.

In the last number of the *North American Review*, Mr. David A. Wells has a paper in which he compares the number of persons required at present to produce a given amount of marketable goods as compared with forty years ago. In 1838, 231 operatives were required to do the work in the Boott cotton mill at Lowell, Mass. By working 76¼ hours per week they were enabled to work the machinery to its full capacity. In 1876, by the aid of improved machinery, 90 persons, working 60 hours per week, were able to manufacture a larger number of yards of cloth. In this instance one person does the work of more than three persons, the time being estimated by hours. The same is true of the boot and shoe industry, only one-half as many hands being required to manufacture the boots and shoes used in 1876 as were needed in 1860. In fact, in all lines of manufacturing business, improvements in labor-saving machinery have dispensed with many hands. This in a measure accounts for the number of unemployed persons among the skilled artisans; but offers no solution to the problem of the superabundance of idle laborers. In England, where pauperism is reduced to an exact science, the cause has been traced to the numberless charitable institutions which offer a direct premium to idleness. Within the past years many similar institutions have been endowed in this country, and they doubtless have their effect in the promotion—through ill-management—of pauperism. But, with all unemployed persons to draw from, the farmers are complaining that they have had hard work to secure laborers. Tramps by the hundred line the roads and beg their way from house to house, but, like the lilies, they toil not. Until the the tramp system is broken up by a stringent law of general application the labor question will remain in a great measure unsolved.

Suicide of an Actor.

Thomas Placide, the last of a famous family of actors which was well-known to the theater-goers of America in the early years of the present century, committed suicide recently, at his residence at Tomi River, N. J., by shooting himself through the head. He died a few hours after firing the shot. In a letter addressed by him to an old friend he states that he was driven to desperation by the agonizing tortures which he suffered from cancer in the mouth, caused, it is said, by over-indulgence in smoking. He had been so ill for several weeks that it was not expected that he could survive more then a few days longer. "Tom" Placide, as he was familiarly known, was born in Charleston, in 1808. His father was Alexander Placide, and his mother was known on the stage as Mrs. Lafolle. The famous Harry Placide was his brother. In 1868, when he was 60 years of age, he married a lady with whom he had been in love when in his teens, and whom he had not previously seen for more than forty years. Meanwhile she had been twice married and twice widowed, having children by both her former husbands.—*New York Times.*

Answers to Correspondents.

Deacon Sheldon was the inventor of the jointed fish-rod. The disadvantages of a long pole for Sunday angling are too apparent for specification.——Simon was the first circus man—he was a leper. ——The Isle of Patmos is probably the Biblical name for Ireland.——Seventeen-year locusts wear their shirts open in the back.——The marriage of a mermaid to a lobster-fisherman is not legal when performed on shore. It must be solemnized by the Bishop of the sea. ——Nebuchadnezzar always took a pinch of snuff before telling the people what his name was. Then he used to get it "Neb (sneeze) chud (sneeze) Sneezer."—*Hartford Globe.*

No Agreement Possible.

The Detroit *Tribune* tells this story: "An interesting scene occurred in the Detroit and Milwaukee depot yesterday, before a small audience of sympathetic and saddened spectators, resulting in the separation of a man named Decosta and his spouse, even while on their travels. Policeman Kinney endeavored to prevail upon them to reconcile their differences and keep on together, and Policeman O'Connor reinforced him with persuasive efforts to soften the asperity of the situation. But they both assured the policemen that it was no use, and both agreed on this brief outline of their marital history:

"Decosta makes wagons, a few miles out from Milwaukee. Two years ago he wooed and won and married Maggie [illegible], a pretty and pouty maid of 19 summers, and she doesn't look older than that now. He is 24. Last fall he gave way to jealousy, and she gave way to wrath, and she went to Syracuse, N. Y., to live with her mother again. Recently he wrote that life was dark to him without her, and he would forget the past and come to her. Her mother said: 'Yes, my daughter, by all means.' So he went to Syracuse, and they started together for Milwaukee. Coming through Canada yesterday, a gentleman on the seat behind her offered her a pictorial to look at. She smiled, and took it. She gazed around on him and said, 'How warm it is;' and he allowed it was very warm. Then he stepped around and raised the window of the seat in front of her, and expressed his solicitude as to the proper amount of atmospheric contact with her fair cheeks, and resumed his seat behind her. All this time Mr. Decosta remained silent and motionless beside her. She again gazed languidly around, smiled, and remarked to the stranger that this was Canada, and he even went so far as to admit that it was Canada. They saw him no more after arriving at Windsor; but the spirit of jealousy swelled supreme in Decosta's bosom till, on entering the depot on this side, it burst from its pent-up agony, and he wailed aloud, 'Frailty thy name is woman!' She told him he lied; that it wasn't her name, and he knew it. The dialogue waxed hot, till she strode around and headed off a man who was just about to buy a ticket to Milwaukee, sold him her coupon, and started straight back for Syracuse, while Mr. Decosta pursued his lonely way to Milwaukee, promising, as they parted again, to send on her feather bed before the nights grew cool. So she went east and he went west, leaving Kinney and O'Connor dismayed, shocked, and saddened at the failure of their missionary labors."

A Postoffice Incident.

A recent incident at the Lawrence postoffice illustrates the ease with which, from want of particularity in direction, a valuable letter may miscarry, with no lack of care on the part of the office, and no less exhibits moral obliquity in some members of the community. On Saturday night a person called for a letter at the general delivery, and on being told there was none to his address stated that one of our city clergymen had deposited for him, a few days previously, a letter containing $2.50 in cash. Upon further inquiry of the sender it appeared that the letter bore no street designation, only the man's name, and of the latter six different men were known at the office and by the carriers. Fortunately, one of the latter remembered recently delivering a drop-letter to one of the six. The letter had not been returned to the office, though the recipient must have known full well that the money was not intended for him. The carrier called upon him and asked the return of the letter. He was refused, the holder claiming that it contained no money, and, beside, how did the carrier know it was not for him? His persistent refusal was followed by calling in a police officer, and only from visions of the station house was the fellow induced to return the money he had wrongfully appropriated, and an hour afterward it was handed to the rightful owner of the same name. The thief—for he was no less than one—may think himself fortunate in escaping prosecution under the United States postal laws.—*Lawrence (Mass.) American.*

A Diamond With a History.

The papal tiara is sumptuously ornamented with precious stones. The cupola is formed of eight rubies, twenty-four pearls, and an emerald. The cross is composed of twelve brilliants. The lappets are of rubies and pearls. Two golden bands retain it in position when worn. The principal diamond in the tiara has "a strange, eventful history." It was purchased of the Great Mogul by Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, and was abandoned by him at the battle of Granson, 1476. A soldier found it, and was at first going to throw it away, but, deeming it a morsel of crystal, sold it to a cure for a crown. A citizen of Berne bought it from the latter for 3 crowns, and sold it for 5,000 ducats. It was sold again for 7,000, and was bought by the Duke of Milan for 14,500, and subsequently, in the sixteenth century, acquired by Pope Julius II., for 20,000. It is of the size of a small walnut. Of two other diamonds found on the field of Granson, one, valued at $600,000, ornaments the Austrian crown, and another is the famous Sancy, formerly a French crown jewel, and bought in 1865 from Prince Demidoff for $100,000 by Sir C. Jejeebhoy.

Coals for Newcastle.

A return to the land of their fathers in September next is proposed by a number of the colored population of New York. Actuated, no doubt, by the same motives which induced so many of their brethren in the South to emigrate to Africa some time since, a number of the most influential colored families have taken the matter to heart and have inaugurated a movement, which is looked on with favor, to return to the land whence their fathers came. That there is a future for Africa far above the conceptions of unthinking people is the text the inaugurators of the new movement preach from, and there is reason to believe that they will succeed in recruiting a goodly number of emigrants to join in the proposed fall exodus from New York. A public meeting is to be held next week in this city at which the matter will be considered, and Frederick Douglass will be on hand to acquaint his brethren with his views.—*New York Herald.*

A Batch of Whys.

Why are Ambassadors the most perfect people in the world? Because they are all excellencies.

Why is sympathy like blind man's buff? It is a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because its light when it rises.

Why is a sawyer like a lawyer? Because whichever way he goes, down come the dust.

Why are washerwomen silly people Because they put out their tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard.

Why is a man who doesn't lose his temper like a schoolmaster? Because he keeps cool (keeps scool).

Why are mountains like invalids? Because they look peakish.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes? Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindoo? Because he doubts whether to give up the worship of Jug or not.

Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

Canadian Annexation.

It is strange that the people of the United States, with all their shrewdness and sagacity, do not realize the fact that the annexation of Canada is altogether out of the question. The sympathies and sentiment of Canadians are against it; their interests are opposed to it; the whole tendency, both of imperial and Canadian policy, has, for some time past, been in quite a contrary direction. Time was when there were Americans who thought that force would accomplish this object. They found out their mistake, and will never again, we imagine, be tempted to resort to such means for securing Canada's absorption into the Union. In later years some of them hoped to starve us into a surrender. But that effort failed, and, if an absurd fiscal policy on their side excites a little grumbling here, it is they who are the chief losers.—*Toronto Globe.*

A Blind Man's Love.

Last Thursday the Rev. J. D. Biggs officiated at a wedding of romantic interest. For a long time Mr. T. J. Hutchinson has loved Mrs. M. E. Hudson, both of this city, but he is totally blind, and for that reason felt a delicacy in making his love known. About the origin of this love nothing can be said. It could not be called "a love at first sight," but her voice was sweet and gentle, and its mild echoes penetrated to the blind man's heart, weighing him down with all the desponding sadness of hopeless love. In his grief he made a confidant of a lady friend, who divulged the secret to Mrs. Hudson, and carried the glad-tidings back to the melancholy lover that his passion was returned. The joy he felt can never be told. The minor matters were soon arranged, and the happy nuptials were celebrated as mentioned.—*Springfield (Mo.) Advertiser.*

A Humorist's Home.

Mr. Robert J. Burdette writes to Maj. Pond, of the Redpath Lecture Bureau:

BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE OFFICE, BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 13, 1877—*Dear Mr. Pond:* Under the best circumstances, I am a poor correspondent, and since your letter was received we have been having even more than our usual share of trouble. Sickness and suffering have never been out of our home for an hour since we had a home, and now the shadow of a greater trouble than all hangs over it. The baby has been and is very ill, and we fear every morning that the evening will find our home without a baby. It has been very hard to attend to business and write fun all this time, and I have had neither time nor energy to do anything more than my work on the paper. The subject of my new lecture is "Home." It is an old subject, but I believe I can say something new about it. Very truly yours,

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

THE Germanizing of the French army advances apace. Hitherto it has been one of the traditions of the service that spectacles were unsoldierly. But the late war demonstrated, among other things, that men can fight as well with spectacles as without them—in many cases a good deal better. Dr. Perrin has submitted a report on the subject, and the French authorities have legalized the use of lunettes in all branches of the service.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	10 00	@14 00
HOGS	6 00	@ 7 00
COTTON	12	@ 12¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 25	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 40	@ 1 41
CORN—Western Mixed	59	@ 63
OATS—Western Mixed	30	@ 54
RYE—Western	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess	14 20	@14 30
LARD	9¼	@ 9½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 50	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 [illegible]
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 75	@ 5 25
HOGS—Live	5 00	@ 5 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 9 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 3 Spring	95	@ 97
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29¾
RYE—No. 2	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@ 68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 13
PORK—Mess	13 20	@13 30
LARD	8¾	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 37	@ 1 38
No. 2	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 1	60	@ 61
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@ 69
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 40	@ 1 42
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE	50	@ 53
PORK—Mess	13 40	@13 60
LARD	8¾	@ 9¼
HOGS	4 75	@ 5 00
CATTLE	4 25	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 15	@ 1 30
CORN	47	@ 49
OATS	33	@ 40
RYE	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess	13 95	@14 05
LARD	8¾	@ 10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 34	@ 1 36
Amber Michigan	1 35	@ 1 37
CORN	50	@ 53
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 40
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 1	1 41	@ 1 42
CORN—No. 1	52	@ 54
OATS—Mixed	39	@ 40
RYE	68	@ 73
PORK—Mess	14 25	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 25	@ 5 40
Philadelphias	5 15	@ 5 25
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 6 [illegible]
Medium	5 25	@ 5 75
SHEEP	4 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible]

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

CHICAGO MOBS.

An Account of the Rioting on the 26th of July—Fierce Encounters Between the Police and the Mob.

(From the Chicago Times.)

Daylight had scarce broken upon the town, when deputations began arriving in the vicinity of the Halsted street viaduct. Large crowds of men flocked to the tracks thereabout and cut down a few telegraph poles. Sergts. Butler and Traynor, of the Madison street station, with about thirty of their men, were sent out from the West Twelfth street station, and advanced upon the mob south on Halsted street. By this time there were about 3,000 or 4,000 rioters in the vicinity of the viaduct and on the tracks. They pelted passing wagons with stones, and evidently intended to interrupt traffic and have a row. The policemen went in with a rush, and as usual the crowd scattered before them for the time being. They drove the foremost back across the viaduct, a few steps at a time, in the midst of a shower of sticks, stones, and bullets, using their billies with very good effect. Hereabout they found themselves upon a sudden facing a crowd that must have numbered at least 5,000, for it crowded Halsted street several blocks south, and had a disheartening appearance of solidity. The men found it impossible to drive them far. Those in front, in an irregular, scattering sort of way, stood their ground, and made every demonstration of perfect willingness for a collision. The most annoyance, however, was experienced from the boys—mere children—who threw stones with deplorable vigor and accuracy. The officers soon tired of this, and drawing their revolvers they fired. The boys made a precipitate retreat, but the men stood firm. It became evident that dynamic measures must be resorted to. The officers had but sixteen rounds each, and these they very soon discharged into the mob, with what effect could not be learned, for, although men were seen to drop every minute, the mob dragged or carried them away upon the instant. When almost the last round had been fired, Sergt. Butler gave orders to fire rapidly and retreat.

The officers had gotten about a block away from the viaduct, going toward Twelfth street, when they were met by a squad under Sergt. Ryan, of the Twelfth street station, coming up on a run. Falling behind these, Butler's men wheeled, and the combined force fell with fury upon the foremost, shooting and cudgeling without mercy. The mob did not seem to have observed the arrivals. It seemed to think the same old squad had turned. The briskness of the fire it must have been that undeceived it, for as more rioters fell it began slowly to fall back. One of the leaders, shouting and encouraging the mob, stood ground in the space that was quickly cleared before the officers, and fired a revolver. He fell with a bullet through the base of his uncultivated brain, and lay like a log upon the pavement. This occurrence, in full sight of everybody, had a salutary effect. The mob broke and ran, pursued by the officers, away south on Halsted, scattering as they ran, until only the boldest of them were left, pushing down straight on for Bridgeport. This was evidently a deliberate move, for they kept at a safe distance ahead, and ran with a sort of community of purpose. Their object became clear when they got to the bridge near Archer avenue, for after the officers had beaten them across it another gang appeared and turned it, cutting off retreat. The situation had a very desperate look. There was no way of getting over. The roughs who turned the bridge jumped it and joined the crowd.

The man is usually found when the occasion comes. In this case the man was a boy—a brave little fellow, only 9 years of age, named James O'Niel. The rioters had left him unnoticed on the bridge. He sprung to the bar, pushed it, and, unmindful of the storm of missiles, threats, and pistol-balls that broke upon him, slowly swung the bridge into position. The policemen who were rescued by the little one's pluck cheered and patted him, and threw in a collection of a nickel each for his benefit. It was here that a young fellow named Castleman, a baker, about 30 years of age, was shot in the act of firing a pistol at the police. Three of the barrels of his weapon were found empty when he was picked up. The ball struck the back of his head, and left him not dead but unconscious. He was taken to the West Twelfth street station, where he lay until 3 o'clock, at which hour he died.

This gallant charge of Butler and Traynor's men, with the aid that was rendered them by a squad from the North Side, under command of Lieut. Bishop, and the squad that came up from the Twelfth street station, broke the back bone of the insurrection there for the day.

At 10:30 the mob, swelled to a thousand men, took up their march down Halsted street and kept up a continual yelling and shouting along the line. At every corner their ranks were increased from stragglers, and before arriving at Archer avenue there must have been no less than 1,500 men, as hard a lot of bruisers as could be possibly gathered together in this city. The boys were scarce, and every man at the head of the line brandished his formidable club and threatened dire things to the police if they attempted to resist them. The approach of this mob had been heralded to the police authorities, and a squad of men was sent on to meet and drive them back. On striking the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue they were reinforced by the mob which had held possession of the vicinity in the morning, and the latter gathered new strength and new spirit. A part of the "bull-whackers" and rioters got over the bridge, where they were confronted by the police and stopped on their northward journey. They were told to disperse and get home, but the mob yelled that they would die rather than retrace their steps. The police fired in the air in hopes of frightening them away, but they did not scare worth a cent. They returned the fire by throwing stones, sticks, and iron at the peelers, and, as it was getting uncomfortably hot, the latter opened fire in real earnest, sending bullets right into the mob. The crowd yelled and continued hurling their missiles as they gradually retreated. On getting back, they endeavored to rally but without success. Some of the Archer avenue mob saw that the situation was desperate, and to properly provide themselves with arms broke into a hardware store. They were dispersed by the prompt arrival of a squad of policemen, numbering twenty men, from the Twenty-second street station, under command of Sergt. Arch, but the main mob continued its fighting. The ringleaders were gamey, and appealed to the rioters to stand up and fight like men.

"Let us give them h—l," "We are enough for them," "They can't stand it long," were frequent expressions, but only a few responded, as most of them had determined to wait until the peelers got on the south side of the bridge, when they proposed to make it warm for them. The policemen were quite a distance north of the bridge, and as the crowd sallied forth to hurl a stone or stick at them or fire a revolver, they would respond with a volley of bullets. At this juncture, the bridge was turned on the fighters by the bridge-tender, and this fact, together with the appearance of the policemen from the Twenty-second street station, completely demoralized the brave bruisers of Bridgeport and the stock-yard butchers. They took to their heels and scampered in every direction. A few jumped over into a lumber yard, a large number struck a lively gait down the railroad tracks, and the majority beat an inglorious retreat down the various streets. For two hours after this precipitate flight, the several by-streets leading to the stock yards were thronged with squads of men bent on getting home at the earliest possible moment. No band of Indians ever returned to the agencies more meekly and subdued than did these men return to the oderiferous town of Lake. They had had enough of gunpowder and were totally crestfallen. Their return was quite in contrast with their departure. The latter was marked with all the pomp of a glorious campaign; the former with all the evidence of a signal and effective defeat. The more boisterous members of the gang were the first to turn tail to fire and slink away to secure a hiding-place. The men they coaxed into the battle line stood their ground well, but were unable to cope with a squad of policemen well-trained and handled. The shots fired by the policemen struck right and left, and, judging from the manner in which men hobbled away, quite a number were wounded. There were three fatally shot. Johnny Weinert, a young boy about 15 years of age, was shot through the breast and instantly killed. He was employed in one of the packing-houses at the stock yards, but lived with his parents at Bridgeport, on the corner of McGregor and Stewart streets. He had no connection with the mob, but was merely looking on. Wallace, a son of James Wallace, of the stock yards, was shot in the body and died before he could be taken to the hospital. Another party, whose name could not be learned, was shot through the lungs. He was taken to No. 653 Archer avenue, and reports had it that he died shortly after being carried home. After the skirmish the street was exceedingly quiet, and no large crowd dared to gather at any one place.

The day's casualties amounted to twelve rioters killed and over twenty wounded, while of officers there were four seriously and many slightly wounded.

The Sutro Tunnel.

A correspondent of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* declares the Sutro tunnel second to no enterprise in the West. He says, "Its mouth is in the valley of the Carson river, a stream which washes the eastern base of the Washoe range, in which the Comstock lies. It has been driven a total distance of 17,000 feet up to date, and is making progress at the rate of 300 feet per month. Not more than 2,800 feet now intervenes between the breast and the nearest mine on the Comstock, the Savage, so that, if the present rate of progression be maintained, about ten months more will suffice to complete the connection. The lode will be cut at a depth of about 1,800 feet perpendicularly below the surface, and very nearly the center, measuring by the extent of the surface workings. It has been proposed, either by the Sutro Company or by a combination of owners along the vein, to run a drift north and south through each claim until the ends of the veins laterally are reached. This will connect every mine on the vein with the tunnel; will drain the entire workings; and, should these lateral drifts be put under one management and made a common highway, will afford the means of working the entire vein through one opening. It is now eight years since work was first begun at the town of Sutro, on the Carson river. The expense of prosecuting the work has averaged about $1,000 per day, and, when the Comstock is reached, the total cost will have amounted to about $3,000,000."

A Paper-Making Spider.

In the heart of the American continent, where no other paper is manufactured, the spider paper-maker does her quiet work. Back and forth, over a flat surface about an inch and a half square, on the inside wall of a hut, the spider slowly moves in many lines until the square is covered with a pure white paper. Under this she places from forty to fifty eggs; and then, to fasten the square of paper more securely to the wall, she makes a strip of paper about a quarter of an inch broad, and with this glues the square carefully around the edges. When all is done, the spider—which is quite a large one—places herself on the center of the outside of the little flat bag so carefully made, and begins a watch which is to last three weeks without intermission. Apparently, the young spiders would have many dangers to fear did not their anxious mamma wage a fierce war upon the cockroaches and other insects that come near. After three weeks of unremitting watchfulness, the mother-spider leaves her nest in the daytime to hunt food, but see always returns at night, until her young are strong enough to take care of themselves.

A CATAMOUNT, or something tantamount, if not paramount to it, has been killed near New Albany, Ind., measuring three feet.

THE PITTSBURGH MASSACRE.

A Pittsburgh Paper's Picturesque Account of the Battle on the Hillside.

(From the Pittsburgh Post.)

The bloody affray in which over thirty people lost their lives occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock. At the latter hour there was a vast assemblage of men, women and children loitering about the outer depot. The crowd was quiet and orderly, and, as the day had thus far passed without the loss of life, many of the more conservative and thinking spectators indulged the hope that the troubles would be finally settled in peace, without a conflict. But how sad was their disappointment, and how quickly it came! Even while they were indulging in the hope a murmur and cries of "there they come," arose from the multitude. All eyes were turned eagerly toward the Union depot. In the distance was seen marching up in measured time a solid column of soldiers. Their bright bayonets glistened in the rays of the sun. Their weary feet came down in measured tread, and the entire line moved with the regularity and precision of clockwork. Eager to catch a better view of the moving column, this vast multitude surged to and fro till there was imminent danger of helpless women and innocent children being crushed to death. As the troops slowly approached the crowd became more and more excited, and many of the more cautious moved to places of greater safety. Others rushed madly toward the troops, eager to learn their intentions and unconscious of the danger which awaited them. The monotonous tapping of the drum was distinctly heard as the Philadelphians drew near, and Superintendent Pitcairn and Sheriff Fife could be readily recognized at the front of the row. Surrounding the Sheriff was the posse of constables, and officers who had been summoned to his aid to arrest the ringleaders of the strike on the warrants issued by Judge Ewing. Then the crowd began to scatter to make room for the moving column. As the troops drew nearer the silence of the spectators and strikers was broken by a storm of hisses, hoots, yells, and cheers. Steadily, however, the troops marched into the very midst of the crowd, and the next moment the Sheriff and his men had mingled with the surging mass. The Sheriff endeavored to make himself heard, but this was impossible, owing to the confusion, but still the soldiers pushed slowly into the crowd until the order to halt was given. At this time the hillside was literally covered with men, women and children, mostly spectators, who were in a manner penned up. There was no escape in front; there was no escape behind except by scaling a steep hill. The two Philadelphia regiments, drawn up in a double line, began to march backward and forward to clear the tracks, and the crowd gave way before them. Superintendent Pitcairn and Sheriff Fife occupied a prominent position in the front, standing side by side. Several prominent citizens excitedly rushed to the official, and inquired in an eager and excited manner of the programme that had been prepared. With pallid lips Mr. Pitcairn replied that "God only knew what could be done"

In the meantime the cries and yells of the crowd grew louder and fiercer, and the excitement became still more intense. The Jefferson Cavalry were drawn up on the right of the platform, while the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments were posted on the hillside, above the tracks, as was Hutchinson's battery, with its two large brass pieces frowning down on the excited throng. The Philadelphia troops, numbering 800 men, now made preparations to disperse the crowd. They were ordered to form a hollow square, and it was intended to place the two Gatling guns with which they came provided in the center. The order was given to this effect, and the jostling and scuffling began. The military were hemmed in on all sides by the strikers and their friends, so that their movements were made with great difficulty. Finally, three sides of the square were formed, one side facing the hill, another facing the east, and thus troops of the third also stood facing the people on the hill, with their backs to Twenty-eighth street. The soldiers were compelled to force the men back in order to form the eastern line, and during the scuffling which followed the civilians grasped the bayonets of the military. "You sympathize with our cause and you wouldn't shoot a working man," cried the daring fellows who thus toyed with the deadly instruments in the hands of the visitors. This rashness encouraged the crowd in the rear; the men there continued yelling and hooting, and many insulting epithets were hurled into the faces of the visiting soldiery, while the shouts of derision were no less exasperating. The local troops on the hillside all the while remained passive. The Light Blues of Philadelphia were here ordered to charge on the crowd. They performed a soldier's duty in obeying the order. Great confusion followed, and the excitement became still more intense. Pressed by the mass of excited people, the militia men fell back. Then an order was issued to the Dark Blues of Philadelphia to charge with fixed bayonets. The Dark Blues responded. The jam was great, however, and the crowds struggled fiercely but ineffectually to make way for the glittering, menacing bayonets. One man was pierced by a bayonet, and when the crowd saw the blood trickling from his face every person became exasperated. The people on the hillside began to scramble toward the top. In the meantime the struggle continued on the platform. Then some malicious boys on the adjacent hill let drive a volley of stones into both the ranks of the militia and the crowd of people. This was the signal for the massacre, and quickly rang out the command to fire in sharp, decisive tones. Who gave the command cannot be ascertained. It was stated that Gen. Pearson was the man, but the story is not to be credited without further substantiation. Perhaps some excited member of the soldiery—perhaps some malicious person in the crowd—gave the order, but the troops understood it to have issued from the officers, and they obeyed the command. Scarcely had the order died away until the firing of a musket resounded in the air. The sharp report was almost instantly followed by a second, and a deadly battle was commenced. The terror of the moment can scarcely be imagined. Before either the soldiers or the civilians could realize the fact, the massacre was in progress. The troops shot direction. The strikers out in ever fled precipitately, but the speed of th musket-ball was swifter, and here and there fell a man or woman mortally wounded. Many who had the presence of mind dropped to the earth uninjured to escape. Others rushed pell-mell into a deep ditch that runs along the hillside. One volley swept the people stationed on the hill. Another volley was sent down Twenty-eighth street. Then the officers of the Philadelphians bent their efforts to prevent further shooting. The soldiers, as well as the people, had been seized with frenzy, and some of them kept firing contrary to the orders of their superiors.

The Sack of the City—Scenes and Incidents of the Pillage.

(From the Pittsburgh Post.)

Professional thieves and, perhaps, thousands who would be indignant at the appellation, plied the vocation of robbery from the time of the commencement of the burning of cars and throughout the whole of Sunday. Everywhere men, women, and children could be seen lugging armfuls of every variety of goods in all directions. In this the colored troops, male and female, labored "nobly." In the presence of the thousands of spectators who lined the hillsides and hilltops, these vultures broke into cars and carried off their contents. Flour, whisky, bacon, cheese, tobacco, and almost every description of goods were thrown out, while hundreds carried them off, the most industrious being women. In many instances men rolled and tugged upon barrels of flour until they reached the top of the long and steep hill overlooking the railroad yards. Many sweated over boxes of cheese, rolls of leather, armfuls of tobacco, etc., while chairs and even unfinished buggy wheels were toted up the incline. During the afternoon the boldness of the thieves became unexampled. Hams, shoulders, sacks of flour, and other articles were carried by innumerable people through the most prominent thoroughfares, and some men stopped to rest with their burdens at City Hall. On Smithfield street men could be seen rolling along barrels of flour, and sitting upon them occasionally to rest with as much unconcern as if they had paid the highest market price for the property. During the burning of the Union Depot there was a grand raid by the thieving brigade—men, women, and children—upon the cars at the Pan-Handle and Adams Express depots, Grant street. From thence they rushed in all directions with many kinds of property. One Irishman emerging with a ham and a sack of flour was heard to remark that this was the "bulliest sthrike he had ever seen." Behind him was a woman struggling with a fresh new box labeled "Irish soap."

Many of the thieves were arrested while pouring along the streets, and the Central station-house this morning presented the appearance of a sutler's establishment in war times. Hams, flitch, soap, butter, eggs, cheese, hardware, bedding, cushions, sleeping-car furniture, whips, highwines, and almost every description of household articles were stolen. One car laden with whips, which was standing in the Pan-Handle yard, at the side of the depot, was broken open, and, for the want of something better to steal, many members of the crowd appropriated the whips to themselves. Different persons inquired why the Mayor did not have the plunderers arrested, and that official promptly replied that the jail would not hold half the number. It was simply impossible to prevent the pillaging, and during the greater part of the entire Lord's day the city was absolutely given over to the plunderers.

Among the myriad instances of plunder was one man who put on six shirts, one over another, and covered the whole by his own somewhat soiled garment; a woman with a sheet pinned together by the four corners had it filled with flour; another was seen with two buckets of ale; still another was rolling a barrel of flour away, and fell over it at full length in the muddy gutter, much to the merriment of the spectators.

Our reporter met a boasting boy of 18. "D'ye see that ball?" handing out a large metallic cartridge with an ounce ball; "that's what these damned Philadelphians are shooting our mothers and sisters with. I fixed one of them, though," he added; "the poor devil got away from his fellows, and wanted to trade suits. So I took him home, gave him an old suit of working clothes, and got his splendid rig, sword and all. But, darn it all, I lost fifteen sacks of flour in the operation. I had them piled up snugly in an alley, and when I went back some infernal thief had taken them all but one. But I got that and a ham, and they'll keep us."

The Newspaper.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in his admirable papers on "Intellectual Life," thus talks of the paper: "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep our daily interest in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy, to share from day to day its thought, its cares, its inspiration, it is necessary that every man should read his paper. Why are the French peasants so bewildered at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concerted action, so much more alive and modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and press.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor and Empress of Brazil get up so early in the morning, their attendants are not particularly wide awake. When their majesties were leaving Paris for London, a casket of jewels, worth £120,000, was forgotten until the very moment the imperial visitors were getting into the train. Her Majesty happened to think of the casket just in the very nick of time.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

The Black Mountaineers in Battle—Their Terrible Mode of Warfare.

(Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Press.)

In the campaign of last year the Turks lost almost ten to one against the Montenegrins. From the mountain summits overlooking Podgoritsa and the approaches from Scutari their scouts signalized the advance of the Ottoman army. From peak to peak signal fires by night announced the coming of the foe, while by day mounted troopers sped to every district to rally the people to the defense of the threatened frontier. On they came, men, women and children, every one that could carry a gun, roll rocks on the heads of the enemy, or assist in the building of intrenchments. The Turks were allowed to enter for a certain distance in the passes until they reached the narrow gorges. There they found their progress arrested by massive walls of rock and stone, stretching from side to side, completely blocking up the road, pierced with embrasures for cannon and with musket holes. A halt is called. A council of war determines that retreat is impossible, and that the intrenchments must be carried. At first it is an artillery engagement. Under the smoke of the cannonade an assault is ordered. Forward dash the Turkish troops with the blind fury that characterizes them in the field. The Montenegrin fire having lulled, supposing that it is a sign of yielding, the Turks hurry forward with cries and yells as if sure of their prey. Hardly have they got within twenty feet of the intrenchments, before from every opening in them pours a stream of incessant fire of shell, shot, minie balls and all kinds of deadly missiles. Suddenly the top of the rampart is crowned with sharpshooters, whose steady aim picks off the officers and mows down the heads of the columns. On the overlooking heights armed men, women and children appear. Enfilading volleys tear the shattered ranks from above, and huge bowlders and rocks come rolling down the precipices, crushing into the midst of the serried masses and laying low thousands of combatants. All this while the air is rent with the shouts of the mountaineers; the banner of the Cross is waved defiantly from on high and on the works; priests, with the crucifix displayed on their robes, pointing to it as a sign of hope and victory. After repeated onsets, their ranks broken, their officers, for the most part, slain, the Turks begin to waver. As soon as this is perceived the enthusiasm of the Montenegrins can no longer be restrained. Over the ramparts they leap, and with indescribable fury they charge, bayonet and sword in hand, on the disordered masses before them. For a moment the Turks stand at bay, but as the deafening clamor sounds like a continuous roll of thunder, and in rear and flank they are assailed by unseen enemies that have descended by secret paths from the top of the mountain walls, and in front by the regular troops, they break and run. Then comes the hour of vengeance. For miles the pass is strewn with heaps of Turkish slain. Whoever turns to fight finds himself face to face with a squad of foes who leave him no chance of escape. No quarter is given; blood flows in torrents; it becomes a pitiless massacre; only a remnant is left to tell the tale of disaster and woe, and to carry dismay into the Albanian fastnesses. With thanksgiving to God for the triumph vouchsafed to their arms, the Montenegrins sheath their bloodied swords, and homeward turn loaded with captured arms and precious spoils. This is a picture of the mode of Montenegrin fighting as described to me by a participant in one of the worst defeats the Turks ever encountered at their hands.

Useful Hints for Measuring Land.

Almost every farmer has some way of measuring land, and the most common is to step off five paces for a rod, and call sixty by sixty-five paces an acre. For ordinary purposes this mode will answer, but when the exact measurement of a piece of land is desired it cannot be depended upon as being accurate.

A light pole, just sixteen and a half feet long, is a cheap and convenient measure, but a four-rod tape line is much better.

An exact acre can be found by the following table of distances:

A plot of ground 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 80 yards wide by 60½ yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 70 yards wide by 69 1-7 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 220 feet long by 198 feet wide contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 440 feet long by 99 feet wide contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 110 feet wide by 369 feet long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 240 feet long by 181½ feet wide contains 1 acre.

One acre contains 160 square rods; 4,840 square yards; 43,560 square feet.

One rod contains 30.25 square yards, 272.25 square feet.

One square yard contains 9 square feet.

To measure corn in the crib: Multiply the length, breadth and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by four and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

Pennsylvania Coal-Miners' Strike.

News comes from Wilkesbarre, Pa., that a general suspension of coal-mining is imminent, in consequence of the strikes of the miners. The Schuylkill county collieries have mostly shut down; the mines of the Reading Coal and Iron Company are only partially operated; and the Shamokin coal men reduced the miners' wages, causing a strike, in which some three thousand are engaged. This latter strike will most likely result in a "lock-out," as the operatives seem determined to have their terms complied with, which will draw several more thousand workmen to the ranks of the disaffected.

The Wyoming region operators have followed the example set by the Schuylkill county producers, and every day records the closing of some colliery. The prominent companies, the Susquehanna and Lehigh, and Wilkesbarre coal companies have announced a suspension of mining, and by this order some 400 colliery hands are furloughed. The striking colliers are still contesting the reduction of wages with the operators, and, as extensive arrangements are being made by the Miners' Union, it looks very much as if there would be a general and wide-spread strike in the near future. The entire number of unemployed miners and laborers in the coal fields is between 15,000 and 20,000. Hundreds of these men and their families are in a very destitute condition, and it is feared their situation will cause some of the more desperate spirits to attempt a serious and riotous demonstration. Lawlessness has been started at several points, and house and highway robberies are of daily occurrence.

Turkish Love of Water.

A Turk thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city, where the wayfarer and his animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels in the interior of Turkey, writes a correspondent, I have halted beneath the shade of a wide-spreading plane tree to slack my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying distich from the Koran, that "Water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "Water is the source of life and health," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman. The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in that they use. The favorite water that is sold at a para a glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamlidja, on the mountain about Scutari, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Beicos. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as pure as crystal. The venders cry it as "Bows guibi;" "As good as ice." A Pasha will drain two goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.

The Barber Escaped.

"Cut my hair," said the customer, as he seated himself in a barber's chair, "and be sure you let it run down the back of my neck," referring, of course, to the particular style of the cut.

The barber was a Western artist, having lately arrived in Oil City from St. Louis.

After clipping away for some time he concluded that perhaps the hair wasn't running down his customer's neck as fast as that individual might desire it—although for the life of him he couldn't see why he should *want* it to run down at all—and, when a quantity had accumulated inside his shirt-collar, the accommodating barber shoved it down and out of sight with the handle of the brush.

This performance was repeated two or three times, and the customer began to realize what was going on. Henceforward he took a lively interest in the proceedings. He said:

"What, in the name of the bird with the broad and sweeping wing, are you doing?"

"It didn't seem to run down," said the barber, apologetically, "and so I crammed it down with the brush."

The customer acted like a man who had just made the discovery that a rat had built her nest between his shoulder-blades and had kittens there; so he yelled:

"Cram your crammed head to cramnation!" and then, turning a double somersault out of his chair, he kicked at the reflection of the barber in the looking-glass. The barber escaped.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A Tragic Test.

A singular murder case awaiting trial in India has given rise to much legal discussion as to whether the circumstances justify the charge. A juggler, who alleged that he possessed some power which rendered him "bullet-proof," invited the prisoner in the case to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that he might do so without the slightest fear of producing any painful results. The prisoner accepted the kind invitation, and, with a loaded musket presented to him by the juggler, immediately sent a bullet through his head. It is urged that, as there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the deceased, the charge of murder cannot be maintained. The juggler was thoroughly confident of his own invulnerability, and several of his relations who were to be called as witnesses for the defense were prepared to prove that, although several times shot at before, he was never hurt. A similar case occurred in England a few years ago. A wizard at one of the theaters begged one of the audience as a favor to fire a gun at him. The spectator, thus invited, loaded the gun with a charge of shot he had brought with him for the express purpose of testing crucially the alleged invulnerability of the wizard. The result was painful in the extreme—the wizard's face was peppered with shot, and the spectator who fired the gun was given in the custody of the police. Both narrowly escaped death—one by the gun and the other by the gallows.

An Ill-Starred Youth.

A local paper in Pennsylvania tells of a youth living in the vicinity who has undergone a varied experience in casualties of a character almost sufficient to ruin any accident insurance company in which he might hold a policy. He commenced the world deaf and dumb. After attaining a sufficient growth to engage in the usual sports of childhood, he fell from a swing and received an injury from a splinter, which resulted in the loss of an eye. Subsequently a horse stepped on his face, inflicting serious pain and disfigurement. Venturing too near the railroad, he was knocked down by a train of cars, and considerably bruised and injured thereby. Last Friday, while playing in the road, he was run over by a team and had an arm broken.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 9, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

On last Friday the freight blockade on the Michigan Division of the Lake Shore road was substantialy raised, and at this writing trains are running all along the line.

Three thousand bushels of wheat were moved from the station last Saturday. With the resumption of business on the railroad, the grain market opens with renewed activity.

The Toledo Blade is just now engaged in a vindictive warfare upon Dr. W. W. Jones, the present Mayor of Toledo, for the purpose of making political capital for the looming fortunes of that concern known as the republican party in the Toledo district, that paper gave a garbled report of Mayor Jones' remarks at a citizen's meeting on the occasion of the late strike in that city. The Mayor is classed as a sympathiser with the lawless element that undertook to run things throughout the country at that time, a mobocrat of the first water. Whereas, a true and correct report of his speech, as given to the public through more reliable source, be received other than in the spirit of loyal and patriotism, evincing a desire to preserve order and prevent lawlessness, and to unreservedly discharge his duty as Mayor of the city at that trying time. When we consider that Dr. Jones is a leading democratic politician and that the Blade is a radical paper of the extreme virulent type, that motive of the attack upon the Mayor is too transparent to suggest an explanation.

The number enrolled on the temperance list in Corunna now reaches the creditable sum of 275. Only about 20 adult males included in our village population remain unconverted, unregenerated and unwashed. Of this number there are only a half dozen who are in the habit of using the intoxicating beverage, and they no doubt will eventually sign the pledge. Let us subtract six from twenty and we have fourteen left. Now, fourteen persons in this village, a majority of that number, professed christians, and zealous temperance advocates after a fashion as their own, out of pure cussedness, it seems, for they assign no reason, refuse to come forward and aid the cause. If you are not with us, then you are against us,—and that's what's the matter.

The ladies of the Reform Club gave an ice cream festival last week, which was largely attended by town and adjoining country. The proceeds netted $37.50. The festival was voted an enjoyable affair by all present.

Our valued friend, Abe. Reinoehl, not long since held a red ribbon meeting at a certain place in this county.—Putting forth his best effort Abe. hoped to retire with a happy result. Vain hope, the hard cider and lager beer element happened to predominate in that quarter, and the converts were light and the substantial contributions lighter. Abe. says that the party who took his hat for a holder of the liberal donation of the audience was very kind to return the same, to say nothing of the 72 cents contained therein.

It is rumored that spiritualistic seances are being held in town at the midnight hour when grave yards yawn and ghosts troop forth. We are not advised of the locality where these meetings are carried on, else we should call around and interview the thing.

Number one wheat sold for $1.27 on Monday. The market opens with a prospect of a lively business this fall.

A freight conductor met with a serious accident while coupling cars at Butler last Friday. His foot caught in one of the "frogs" and his leg was run over by the locomotive. It is thought that the limb may be saved.

LOVELAND.

GARRETT.

EDITOR COURIER,—Parker makes inquiry in his last issue of the News "Why don't 'Red Nose' go for the school board at Auburn, who got $700 for building the school house at that place." I have this to say in reply: If "Red Nose" was possessed of the same officious and base disposition that Parker is he would go for them, but he has no disposition to stick his nose into affairs that is none of his business. Now I wish to give this school house, 100 dollar question, a little ventilation. It will be remembered that a year ago last May or June, two of the school trustees of Garrett went to Toledo, Ohio, to engage an architect to draw plans and specifications of a school house for Garrett. Messrs Gibbs and Moser were engaged, plans and specifications were drawn up for a magnificent building and thrown open for inspection at the office of the school trustees. The tax-payers of the town almost unanimously declared that such a building would be too expensive. The school trustees were requested to take into consideration the youth of the town and which was chiefly composed of poor laboring people, also the finincial depression of the country. A remonstrance was sent signed by over fifty of the taxpayers of the town, opposing such an expensive building, and praying that wise and learned body to keep their expense within due bounds. But one of the trustees declared that the people of Garrett did not know what they wanted and that they would give them what they did want. An indignation meeting was called, Parker got up and spouted like a whale and blowed like porpoise. He declared that he would give five dollars a year himself to have such a building just to look at and that he would go out to work in the harvest field to raise the money. The remonstrance was disregarded, the school trustees declared themselves infallible, they went on, received proposals, seperately, on the grading, stone work, brick work, carpenter work, etc The contract for building the school house according to the plans and specifications was let, the contract was drawn up and signed by the contractor and school trustees the school trustees reserving the right to change the plan of said building at any time as they would see fit, which was good evidence that they either had poor confidence in the abilities of the architect whom they had employed or that it was done to form a loop-hole through which fraud could be perpetrated. The building was commenced and soon a demand was made on the town for money, another meeting was held in which a large number of citizens and town trustees met. The school trustees reported that they had paid the architects $337.95 for the plans and specifications and by paying them in advance they had agreed to superintend the building. Mr Prouty said he thought they were good paymasters to pay in advance Parker blew off his equilibrium and declared that he had no right to be criticised.

As the building was commenced and to prevent litigation, the town trustees agreed to issue bonds provided the school trustees would agree to finish the building according to the plans and specifications which was agreed and an agreement drawn to that effect and signed, so the building went on. Now I wish to show how it was completed.

1st. The grading of the basement was not done according to contract and only $50 deducted from the contract for it, and it cannot be graded today for $300.

2nd. The foundation walls were to be of field stone. The inside is filled with soft brick which can be proved, and it is there for inspection. No allowance made for the difference.

3d. There were four stripes of ornamental brick to extend around the outside of the building two brick wide each, composed of Milwaukee white brick, and black glazed brick, which would have cost 5c each at the building. All that is left off, and a soft Ohio sand stone substituted. The contractor was allowed about $500, for the alteration.

4th. There were to be two vestibule doors which would cost from $300 to $400. The are dispensed with, and no credit given.

5th. The stairs are not put up and $30 were paid for plastering over the well-holes. The town will have to pay for taking it out again, if the stairs are ever built.

6th. The roof was to be slate. That was dispensed with and pine shingles being put on, $80 being deducted for the difference. Parker said he had considered the matter over and thought pine shingles would be much the best as slate would be falling down on the childrens heads. The general supposition is here, that Parker knows this by experience as something must have struck him on the head when he was going to school (that is if he ever went to school) but would it not have been a blessing to the tax-payers of Garrett had he only been struck a little harder. I understand they claim it to be a mistake in only deducting $50 for the excavation of the basement, as they didn't know what it was really worth.

What did they pay the architect the $336.95 for? and how in the name of good common sense could it be a mistake when they had received seperate bids on all the work? Here is a question for Parker but I suppose he will be with it, like he is with all other questions, will not have time or space for such matters. Why can he not take some of the space in that large Real Estate Agent's card, and some of the time he spends going to base ball matches as it would be more interesting to the tax-payers of Garrett to have this matter explained. We claim that every change that was made in the plan of that building was done to the interest of the contractor, and to the damage of the building and expense of the town. The building is a disgrace to the men who built it. It will not stand inspection. We want to know why the vestibule doors were not put in? why the smoke stacks were not built according to plan? why the cornice is not made according to plan? why the mansard roof railing was not put on? why the tower was left off? why the roof is not framed according to plans? In fact why did we not get the building that the plans, specifications and contract called for. Over twelve thousand dollars have been paid for that building, and though not built a year, the roof will not now turn the rain. The basement windows were never put in, but boarded up. Our little town is mortgaged heavily for the money thus spent on that building, and for the architects' services, and for two fares to Toledo and back, and this is the way we have been treated. The tax-payers of Garrett demand an investigation of this matter. We have it from good authority that that building could be built as it now stands for $8,000. Then two of them send in a bill of one hundred dollars each, for superintending the building. When they have check enough to ask the town for $100 each, how much should the contractors give them, (if they have not got anything) We would like to know what quality of glass is in the windows, and is it suitable for a building that has cost over twelve thousand dollars, and then only half finished. Some of it looks like an old Yankee washboard, probably it was pressed that way to suit Parker's imaginations. As to the Auburn school house it is a credit to the town and if the school board protected the tax-payers and saw that the contractor gave them what he had contracted to, then they should be paid for their services, but when a contractor agreed to give to the citizens of Garrett a certain building, and is paid for it, and they never got the building, is it just that the people of Garrett should pay the parties who were the cause of them not getting their contract. The town should hold such parties for damages. What right did they have to take the superintending of the building without any experience when they had paid the architects out of the peoples money to superintend it.

RED NOSE.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

DR. J. NEWTON SMITH'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

POSITIVELY RESTORES HAIR TO BALD HEADS.

SMITH'S Is not a hair dye. SMITH'S Makes whiskers grow.
SMITH'S Does not contain poison. SMITH'S Takes out all dandruff.
SMITH'S Restores hair to the head. SMITH'S Is 1st class hair dressing.
SMITH'S Checks hair from falling. SMITH'S Is admired by all ladies.
SMITH'S Makes hair grow six feet. SMITH'S Is death to all wigs.

This is the only Hair Restorative manufactured expressly to promote the growth of hair, and to arrest its falling out. Thousands of men who were bald-headed, now have a full suit of hair, and one lady in Kentucky, who was once bald, now has flowing hair SIX FEET in length produced by the use of Dr. J. Newton Smith's Hair Restorative. Send for positive, unmistakable, and undeniable home proofs in pamphlet form, free to all. It stops the hair from falling out, at once cleanses the scalp from all dandruff, and is a highly perfumed and elegant hair dressing, much admired by the ladies. Price $1.00 for 3 bottles, expressed on receipt of price. Call on your druggist, or address, J. F. [illegible] & Co., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR A DITCH.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DeKalb County, }

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for a ditch has been presented before the Board of Commissioners of said county, and will be heard and determined on the third day of their september term, 1877; said ditch being described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing on the Auburn and Spencerville road at the culvert situated 136 feet east of the west line of land now owned by William Magginnis, and from thence the following distances and courses to-wit:

n 57° 00′ e 900 f't down old chn'l 1400 f't
down old chn'l 1400 f't " " 1400 "
n 62° 00′ e 200 f't east 1200 "
on curve south 100 f't south 400 "
down old chn'l 900 " s 56° 00′ e 400 "
" " " 450 down old chn'l 3050 "
" " " 1600 " " " 1100 "
" " " 3400 " " " 1000 "
" " " 1100 s 84° 00′ e 550 "

And terminating at a point 800 feet south of the north-east corner of section 12, all in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the lands owned by the following parties are affected by the same.

James Province, William Magginnis, John Coy Isaac Kutzner, J. L. Berry, John McClellan, Alonzo Lockwood, Adam Prosser, Estate of Emily Fuller, Henry Hines, John F. Moore, Daniel Magginnis, Cyrus C. Walters, James E. Draggoo, George W. Draggoo, William Williams John Cramer, Amanda Yocum, Burton Brown, Henry Brown, John Cobbler, John Carper, Estate of J. W. Sebert, Adam Carper, Mathew George, James Ferguson, Estate of William George, Estate of Isaac Culbertson, John C. Owens, Wm. McClellan, DeKalb County.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor

Done this 31st day of July, 1877.

No Opium! No Morphia or other dangerous drug is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for the relief of Colic, Teething, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Strong et al is plaintiff, and Eli Kuhlman is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-four (164) dollars and forty-two (42) cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1st, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen (19) in Ashley's second addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
THOS. D. GAUSE, Dept.

J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877. Pf. $[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff, and Isaac Diehl and Solomon Huse defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight (268) dollars and sixty-eight (68) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south-west quarter all in township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15] east all in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein A. S. Best is plaintiff, and Jacob W. Rinoehl, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Fifteen [215] dollars and ten cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 25th day of August 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

A part of section twenty-seven [27] township thirty-five [35], north of range twelve [12] described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a point fifty-three and one-third [53⅓] rods north of where the highway crosses the north line of the north-east quarter of said section twenty-seven [27], thence north alongside highway to the south side of lands owned by Cornelius Wert thence westerly with the south bank of Cedar Creek and the mill pond to a point thirty-two [32] rods east of the west line of the north-east quarter of the north quarter of said section twenty-seven, thence south to a point fifty-three and one-third [53 1-3] rods north of said south line of the north east quarter of said section twenty-seven [27], thence east to the place of beginning, containing twenty-four acres of land Also the west half of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter, all in section twenty-seven [27], township thirty-five [35], north of range twelve [12], east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
Best & McClellan Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, August 1st 1877.
Pf. fee $12.75.

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.
P. W. SILVERS.

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be sold in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.
June 7, 1877, no 21-3m.

CHILDREN'S LINEN SUITS CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS.

Prices reduced to close them out—Good variety to select from in sizes that will fit Children from 4 to 15 years.

Root & Company,

Ladies Linen and Percale Suits.

Prices reduced 40 per cent. to close them out.

ROOT & COMPANY.

3 Stripe Silk Dresses, $16.50 each, reduced from 20.00. 3 Stripe Silk Dresses $19.50 each, reduced from 25.00. 2 Elegant Silk Suits, $40.00, reduced from 60.00.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Llama Lace Shawls, closing out at a reduction of fully one-half the former prices. Silk Sacques, a few left at great bargains.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Black Grenadines, 20c worth 30c, 25c worth 40c, 30c worth 50c. Finer qualities marked down same way. Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, some choice styles remaining at extra low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Mosquito Nets, all colors, palm leaf fans, White Mattingr, Fancy Mattings, Gauze Wire Window Screens, just the thing to keep out flies' at

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and Jno. A. Schoifield, Elizabeth Schoifield and Perry Sewell, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Eight [98] Dollars and sixty [60] Cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 11th day of Aug. 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section ten, [10] Township thirty-five [35] north of Range fourteen [14] east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Norlan & Leas, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., July 16, 1877.
P. fee $8.50.

Notice to Non-Resident.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
De Kalb County, }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1877,

Elizabeth V. Cooper, }
vs. } Divorce No. 156,
William Cooper. }

NOW come the Plaintiff by William H. Clark, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant William Cooper is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 5th Monday of September, A. D. 1877, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard or determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of July, 1877.

GEO. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk De Kalb Circuit Court.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
W. H. Clark, Attorney. july19w3.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wearley deceased, has filed a petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court. Attest:

GEO. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
July 19th, 1877. (29w3)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Leopold et al is plaintiff, and Charles Klotz is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and thirty-six (436) dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one third of lot sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GAUSE, Dept.
Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rawson Stone, Jack Farrier surety for costs plaintiffs, and John A. Moore defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine (329) dollars and fifty-five (55) cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Parts of Lots numbered sixty-one (61) and sixty-three (63) in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded by a line commencing at the North-East corner of said Lot No. sixty-one, [61] running thence South forty-four [44] feet, thence West to the West boundary of said Lot No. sixty-three, [63] thence North forty-four [44] feet thence East to place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. R. Lanning, Ex-Clerk.
Auburn, Ind, July 19, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.50.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between I. N. Cool and G. C. Ralston, under the firm name of Cool & Ralston, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm will be settled by G. C. Ralston, who will continue in the business.

I. N. COOL,
July 19, 1877. G. C. RALSTON.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well established fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$	90c
" 16 " " "			1.15c
" 18 " " "			1.40c
" side lace shoes		1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "		70	95c
" serge " "		60	75c
" three button working shoes		1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes			1.40c
" brogan " "			1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order			2.00
" Calf sewed boots		3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "		3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots			225c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH,

Rev. P. Ruhh, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Rev. B. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 50c.
—Oats 25c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.20 @ 1.25
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

G. H. Forkner, the Dry Goods man, tf

CARRIAGES. See Frank Ryan.

H. W. Ford is out again after an illness of two weeks.

Don't forget the pic-nic at Pleasant Lak next Wednesday.

THE DRY GOODS STORE; the New York Store.

The best place to get fine hats is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Frank Strebe is again happy, a ten pounder. Likewise Mr. Fell.

Mr. John Snyder, of Angola, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Sands, of the Sands House, Chicago, gave us a call Monday last.

The Press says, W. I. Howard has not resigned his position as postal clerk.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you clothing cheaper than any other store in town.

Cole's Circus at Butler last Saturday was well patronized and gave good satisfaction.

Hiram Nodine this year threshed from eighty acres of wheat 1,700 of the golden grain.—Press.

CARRIAGES. See Frank Ryan.

Mr. B. D. Thomas, Mr. Taggart, Chris Taylor and others of Garrett, visited the circus here Tuesday evening.

Mr. Samuel Hall of Corunna spent last Sabbath in town, being the guest of Mr. J. F. Kline.

Look out for new goods at the New York Store. Forkner is in Chicago buying a new supply.

Excursion to Chicago, to-day, over the Ft. Wayne Jackson and Saginaw, and Baltimore and Ohio roads.

The Sands House, Chicago, near the depot, is the best house for the money in the city. Try it.

The Fort Wayne and Goshen Districts of the M. E. Church, will unite in holding a camp meeting near Lagrange, Ind. Commencing Aug. 15, 1877.

Go to the Red Front Cigar store if you want a good cigar.

Marion Born, Esq., left for his home in Colon, Michigan, Tuesday evening last after quite a lengthy visit among his numerous friends.

Messrs. Ralston & Cuppy are now ready to receive grain at the Eel River Elevator, for which they will pay the highest market price.

But few of our citizens joined the excursion to Detroit last Saturday. Detroit is one of the most pleasant cities in the country to the visitor.

The oratorio of Queen Esther will be given at Waterloo to-night. With a fine cast of local singers, it will prove very interesting. Everybody should hear it.

Dr. T. F. Peterman, of Fredericksbug, Ohio, a graduate of the medical department of the University, at Wooster, has located in town and will join in the practice with Dr. Casebeer.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are now receiving a large stock of fall and winter clothing which will be sold at the lowest prices. Be sure to see them before you buy.

We learn that a man named Croninger, came to Auburn a few days ago to pay his taxes and on his return by the cars to Moorsville, he had $185 taken from his vest pocket.

Circus day passed very quietly, with the exception of a little showing of muscle by some of our boys from the country. It is a little strange that lemonade will produce such an effect.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Ensley's and see them. 6t

From an item in the News of last week, we are constrained to believe that the bluejay of that crum has had a "nose" put on him by one of the strikers.

At Butler, last Saturday, one of our farmer friends told us that he threshed 175 bushels of wheat from a field of six acres, over 29 bushels to the acre. Very good.

The attention of the Supervisor in Section 16, is called to the imperfect and dangerous condition of the bridge that spans Cedar Creek one-fourth of a mile west of the 16 school house.

What is most needed just now is a good refreshing shower to make the corn, now beginning to form in the ear, and facilitate the growth of the late potato crop.

Capt. Robbert Stratton, an able young attorney of Fort Wayne, gave us a call yesterday. Bob is a genial, clever fellow and is gaining quite rapid distinction in his profession.

Jay Gould, the Erie railroad gambler was knocked down and piched into a cellar-way in New York the other day, by a brother stock operator, for a breach of confidence in revealing the secrets of a "ring."

Jacob Kahn, of Waterloo, found a pocket-book on the road between Auburn and Waterloo, containing a small amount of money and some notes. The owner can have it by calling on that gentleman.

Clear thought and vigorous action depend upon that perfect condition of system resulting from pure blood. When symptoms provicative of dullness and inactivity present themselves, then use at once Dr. Bull's blood mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

There has been a terrible battle between the Russians and Turks at Plevna in which some 8,000 Russians were placed hors-du-combat, and a great victory for the Turks secured.

The Fort Wayne Gazette congratulates the citizens there on the amicable adjustment of the strike, and then blackguards Gov. Williams for not sending troops to shoot them down. Consistent Gazette.

In turning from a cross street on to Main, the other evening, we got down among the wheels, but the pony promptly obeyed a request to go slow and no harm was done. Nothing like a safe family horse.

The juniors of Waterloo and this place played a game last Friday, our boys getting away with their neighbors. It was entirely harmonious, and the visitors were pleased with the manner in which they were treated.

The most sanguine expectations are promptly realized by using "Lawsons Curative," for eradicating rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and kindred disease. No remedy is so good for pain anywhere in the human frame as this simple remedy. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

Buchanan's residence, Wheatland, remains much as he left it, the library being entirely unchanged. The house is owned by Mrs. Henry Elliot Johnstone, of Baltimore. It is only used as a summer house, and in winter presents a deserted, forlorn appearance in the charge of an old family servant.

Remember when you go to Chicago on the excursion to stop at the Sands House, near the depot. Only $2.00 per day and we guarantee it one of the best houses in Chicago as far as accommodations are concerned. Go to the Sands House.

A grand fireman's tournament and band contest is announced for Sept. 5th and 6th at Goshen. Seven hundred dollars in prizes is to be given. The enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Goshen, and faverable weather will make it a grand success.

The Northern Indiana Fair, to be held at Fort Wayne, Sept. 10 to 14, will undoubtedly be the best ever held at that place. Gov. Williams will deliver the address on Thursday. Liberal premiums are offered, and ample arrangments have been make to accommodate all exhibitors and visitors.

Cholera Medicine.

I have a sure, positive cure for Ho Cholera, which I have tested for two years past and it has never failed. I will guarantee a cure.

DR. G. P. BARNUM,
98 East Columbia St, Ft. Wayne.

The Garrett News has thus early commenced to make mouths at its rival, the Herald. After taking a hasty measure of the Yankee editor, we are of the opinion that he will prove a formidable Joe, and we may expect to see the scalp of the little pill doctor dangling to the belt of the Yankee aforesaid.

This season will produce the heaviest crop of oats known to the farmers of this county for several years. This together with the great wheat crop now being marketed, will revive business in every department of trade and commerce.

On Wednesday morning the strike at this place terminated, and the regular trains were started from this point. The employes commenced work in the railroad shops, and everything is now moving along in its usual manner. It is thought that business will shortly improve on the Baltimore & Ohio, and, in consideration of that fact, our business men begin to wear smiling faces.—Garrett Herald.

It has been suggested that inasmuch as potatoes and beans are likely to become very cheap, railroad hands ought not to grumble at a reduction of their wages. Of course, they don't need anything besides potatoes and beans, unless it be a few coffee sacks wherewith to clothe themselves and their wives and children. Economy must be introduced, you know, in order to pay their presidents from $30,000 to $50,000 per year and strike handsome dividends twice a year.—Ligonier Banner.

Our clever friend, James Anderson, received a dispatch Tuesday evening last from his wife at Colon, Michigan, who had gone there to prevent her child from becoming sick with the disease now prevailing here among the children, which despatch bore the sad intelligence of the death of their daughter. Mr. Anderson left on the first train.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

Dr. Harter's liver pills are a safe, certain and mild purge, and by increasing the dose they become very enegetic and sure liver pills, acting especially on the liver, starting and regulating the flow of bile and expelling it from the the body. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Heustis & Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, have sent us a sample of "Jackson's Best," which is nothing less than sweet navy chewing tobacco. As we do not "chew" ourself, we handed it over to the "devil," who is already grinning with great satisfaction over the valuable acquisition to his greatly depleted supply. He says its bully, and if a great consumption of the weed in a given time would constitute a good judge, the "devil's" opinion inclines us to believe it is A. No. 1.

The Garrett News "insinuates" that the party, who went from this place to Garrett at the request of Mr. Gross, got drunk, &c. We understand there was one of the party a little off, but the insinuation charges the whole as guilty. Will Bro. Parker say that the Deputy Sheriff and all those accompaning him were drunk. A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, perhaps from the same authority, says the same thing, by inference. We would like to know, you know, just how it is.

The schoolboys at New Carlisle carry matters with a high hand. They arrested a schoolmate a few days ago, put a rope around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree, drew him up so his feet would swings clear of the ground, put a pile of leaver under him, set it afire and kept him there till both feet were blistered—and all this purely for mischief, without provocation. But one of the boys got a flogging for this fiendish outrage—the others escaped with appeals to their sense of humanity.

From the Garrett News: "We received a complimentary ticket to attend Cole's circus at Kendallville on the 3d, and Butler on the 4th of August.

The Montgomery Queen show advertised to be at Auburn soon, is a one-horse affair. It is simply a small detachment of Fore Paw's Show. People patronizing it will be hugely bared.

No ticks for the last one. Sour grapes. It shows just how much it will take to buy the good opinion of Bro. Parker.

The Garrett News says we insinuated that the strikers there were raiding groceries, &c., last week. Read that item again, Parker, and notice that we give it as a rumor. Just as we went to press the rumor came here that such was the case, and we gave it as such. If a rumor is an insinuation then we insinuated. But we never insinuate. We are glad to learn of the excellent discretion manifested by the strikers at Garrett and the amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

Pic-nic Excursion.

The H. C. & S. Party and String Band of Waterloo, will give a pic-nic on next Wednesday, August 15th at Pleasant Lake, and invite everybody to attend. Half fare on railroads and no admission to grounds. This will be a select affair and many are expected to be present. So to you who can, if you feel friendly toward and feel disposed to get acquainted with the society of your neighboring towns come sure, and don't forget your baskets; but provisions can be had in the grove at the usual rates.

Mr. Hartsuck, of Kendallville, late Moral Instructor of the Northern Prison is a much disgusted individual. He received his appointment through a Democratic Commissioner, but the new Republican board politely informed Mr. H. that he must step down and out and give place to their favorite. Mr. Hartsock is a well known bugler for the Republican party, and as he was esteemed qualified for the position while the appointee is considered unfit for the place, there must be something rotten in that quarter. And Bro. Hartsuck knaweth a file.

The first number of the Garrett Herald is before us. It is neatly printed tastily arranged and full of local news. We believe Garrett can maintain but one paper, and the future must determine which one will prove worthy of the bulk of the patronage. Mr. Powell, the editor of the Herald, claims an experience of fifteen years in the business, which ought certainly to be of some advantage to him. The Herald is Republican in politics, which makes it appear more of a luxury than a necessity in Democratic Garrett, but the people will patronize a good local paper even to the ignoring of its political complexion. We wish Mr. Powell no bad luck, but we look upon his venture as extra hazardous.

Prof. Tice has made the following weather prognostications.

AUGUST.

7 to 10—Severe storms.
10 to 13—Clear.
13 to 16—Threatening storms.
16 to 18—Clear.
18 to 20—Cloudy and liable to frost north of 40th parallel.
25 to 28—Threatening weather and rains.
28 to 31—Cloudy and rain storms.

The warmest days will be the 2d, 9th, 15th, 20th, 26th, and 30; the coldest, the 4th, 11th, 16th, and 22d.

We would in all confidence recommend Dr Harter's Iron Tonic. We would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulents, and use this—"natures great restorer." It acts on the stomach and bowels, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, building up the weak, frail, and broken down system. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Circus.

M. Queen's Circus pitched its tent here Friday. The attendance was not very large, owing no doubt to the hard and busy times. The Menagerie part of the exhibition was not quite so good as it was when here last time, while the circus is somewhat better. We learn from Mr. Queen that he met with terrible bad luck with his animals in Oregon. He lost his great three ton Rhinoceros, his Giraffe, large Lions and many other valuable collections, by the sudden severe warm weather which sometimes visits that clime, but is gathering other rare animals as fast as he can. This is one of the most orderly quiet and well appearing circuses we have ever seen. No side shows, no gambling schemes, no peddling over the seats, a great luxury for those who attend. The performance in the ring was good, equal to, if not better than Barnum's, at Fort Wayne. But the ticket agent with Queen surprised and astonished us. He proved to be a gentleman in ever partecular. He was kind, obliging, accommodating and respectful, and we shall often wonder why there are not more like him.

Truth and "Bile."

When the editor of a newspaper assumes the right as though he were a school board, his effort would create less suspicion as to his identity if he confined himself to the truth; however, when a man has "bile" for his subject it is scarcely a matter of surprise if some statements become billous.

In last week's "Waterloo Press" the dissertation on "bile" contained the statement that the school board of that place had not advertised for scholars until after the normal had commenced. In DeKalb county, at the present time no better advertisement for scholars could be devised than the "mere announcement" that Mr. Barns is going to teach, and such announcement appeard in the "Press" during the week prior to the opening of said school here. The school opened here on the 16th of July. OBSERVER.

Whitney's Musical Guest, for August, is at hand. The literary part consists of a well written article upon "The English language as a language for music," the conclusion of a series of interesting chapters upon the musical portion is a comic song entitled "The Queer old Bachelor," by Wm. T. Meyer and is just published in sheet form; price 30c. It is a good one, also a choice selection from Crystal Songs, the new Sunday School singing book, a fine piano piece, "Warbling Birds," by Billema, price 75c.' in sheet form an another piece entitled "Fire Bell March."

The Guest is a valuable journal for the amount of money it costs the subscriber. Regular subscription price, $1.10 a year. Single copy 25 cents.

Address, W. W. WHITNEY
Publisher, Toledo, O.

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows. 6t

The Ladies Union and Red Ribbon Reform Club have consolidated into a new organization to be named the Union Temperance Society. Last Friday evenging they organized and elected a portion of thir officers, with W. H. Dills as President, Mrs Hartman and Mrs McCord Vice Presidents, and Mrs. W. H. Rakestraw Recording Secretary. The other officers, Finincial Secretary, Treasurer, Steward, Marshal, Executive and Finance Committee will be filled to-morrow evening. Members of these two clubs and all others are invited to attend and help carry on the good work.

Look Here.

For 30 days I will do work at the following prices,

Single set of teeth	$ 9.00
Full " " "	16.00
Ex. single tooth,	25

All other work in proportion.

J. E. BODINE, Dentist.

Have You Dyspepsia.

With its attendant troubles, constipation, headache loss of appetite, gloominess, waterbrash, distress after eating, etc.? If so, take DaCosta's Radical Cure and be well. Its result is astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case, where it is used as directed. It assists digestion, tones up the stomach, strengthens the debilitated, restores a natural appetite, and as a liver regulator has equal. A clergyman of Philadelphia says: It is the very fountain of health. To all who are suffering from a disordered stomach or liver, or who need a gentle Spring or Summer tonic, we say try it, and you will thank us for the advice. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agent for Prof. Parks pleasant worm syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no phisic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

Auction Sale of Real-Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that I, as trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on Monday, August 27, 1877, the individual real-estate of Christopher Baker, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number 128 in original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

TERMS.—One-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remainder in one year from day of sale, with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe. THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warrante for two years. I will sell them on one year time. Please call at my blacksmith shop & examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executioner of the last will of Isaac Culbertson, late of DeKalb county deceased, said estate is supposed to be solvent. GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

August 7th, 1877.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 5, Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett and in said county. PETER REHLER.

August 9.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 21, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county. AUGUST THIENEL.

August 9.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR A DITCH.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for a ditch has been presented before the Board of Commissioners of said county, and will be heard and determined on the 4th day of their September term, 1877, said ditch being described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing 230 north and 300 feet west of the south-east corner of the west ½ of the north east quarter of section 27, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and from thence as follows:

s 20° 00′ w 400 ft n 12° 30′ w 3400 ft
s 71° 30′ w 1800 " s 50° 00′ w 1700 "
s 5330 w 1500 " s 8° 00′ w 700 "
on curve w 500 " n 52° 00′ w 1500 "
n 70° 00′ w 1300 " n 77° 30′ w 900 "
n 60° 30′ w 500 " s thro' rrcn't 100 "
n 60° 30′ w 200 " n 81° 00′ w 200 "
down old channel 200 feet.

And terminating at the point where said old channel enters Cedar Creek, on lands belonging to the estate of C. S. Haro, in section 32; all in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the lands owned by the following parties are affected by the same:

Uriah Thomas, Owen Hensinger, Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railway Co., Anna Walker, Jacob Somers, Regina Weaver, George W. Foster, John Springer, Jarvis Porter, William Spears, John Cobbler, Hadessa J. Ralston, James Draggoo, Moses Brandon, Estate of John Somers, David Smith, William Asheiman, David Ober, Estate of C. S. Haro, DeKalb County, Moses Asheiman. ISAAC HOGUE, Auditor.

Done this 31st day of July, 1877.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They a'ways give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no11 6w

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

THE JIG'S UP.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF THE—

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

LISTEN:

Summer Coats 25 cents, Summert Pants 50 cents, Linen Pants 75 cents, Splendid Suits $4.00. The balance of the large stock in proportion.

MUST BE SOLD.

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

A SONG OF SUMMER.

BY PROF. BLACKIE.

[Always in your darkest hour strive to remember your brightest.—*J. P. Richter.*]

Sing me a song of summer,
  For my heart is wintry sad,
That glorious bright new-comer,
  Who makes all nature glad!
Sing me a song of summer,
  That the dark from the bright may borrow,
And the part in the radiant whole of things
  May drown its little sorrow.

Sing me a song of summer,
  When God walks forth in light,
And spreads His glowing mantle
  O'er the blank and the gray of night;
And where He comes, His quickening touch
  Revives the insensate dead,
And the numbed and frozen pulse of things
  Beats music to His tread.

Sing me a song of summer,
  With his banners of golden bloom,
That glorious bright new-comer,
  Who bears bleak winter's doom,
With banners of gold and of silver,
  And wings of rosy display,
And verduous power in his path,
  When he comes with the pride of the May;

When he comes with his genial sweep
  O'er the barren and bare of the scene,
And makes the still earth to wave
  With an ocean of undulant green;
With flourish of leafy expansion,
  And boast of luxuriant bloom,
And the level of life as it triumphs
  O'er the dust and decay of the tomb.

Sing me a song of summer;
  O God! what a glorious thing
Is the march of this mighty new-comer
  With splendor of life on his wing!
When he quickens the pulse of creation,
  And maketh all feebleness strong,
Till it spread into blossom of beauty,
  And burst into pæans of song!

Sing me a song of summer!
  Though my heart be wintry and sad,
The thought of this blessed new-comer
  Shall foster the germ of the glad,
'Neath the veil of my grief left me cherish
  The joy that shall rush into day,
When the bane of the winter shall perish
  In the pride and the power of the May.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

I have passed through many a trying scene in my life, scenes wherein danger lurked and death smiled grimly. On water and on land I have stood, as it were, face to face with that dread of the human race. On the mighty ocean, when our fair bark was tossed as if it were a feather, I could gaze upon the surging billows with awe, aye, with veneration—for there amid the roaring of the tempest, the lashing of the waves, I saw the power and might of that Diety.

Death amid the storm and tempest, the flashes of lightning and the roaring of the thunder, had no dread for me. To die thus, amid the war of the elements, would be a glorious triumph over slow death!

Why should I write this sketch? Why describe a night of horror the remembrance of which, although many years have passed away, makes me shudder still? Is it because it lives in memory, like some horrid specter? It may, however, tend to withdraw the mind from that one fearful episode in my life, which, like a dark shadow, keeps out all sunshine. To test theory, I send you this sketch, for the memory of that night of horror.

Like a drop that night and day
Falls cold and ceaseless, wears my heart away.

The State-House clock had struck eight when the clerks left the office. I remained alone, as I had some important business to transact, with which the clerks had nothing to do. I locked the front of the office, and for one hour I was busily employed at my work. In one corner of the counting-house stood my mammoth safe—a huge affair. I prided myself on being the owner of the fixture. I could stand upright in it and arrange my books and papers without stooping. It was a small house or an iron tomb, just as fancy might determine. Near the safe stood an old-fashioned, rickety book-case; a large, ponderous piece of furniture. The safe door, when opened, came within a few inches of it.

It is necessary to mention this book-case, for had it not been there the adventure I am about to relate would never have been written.

I was inside the safe, putting in its place the last book, when there came upon my ear the cry of "fire!" followed by the rush of engines down the street. I listened for a minute, and was in the act of leaving the safe, when—oh, horror!—there came a crash! the book-case had fallen against the door of the safe, and its spring was caught in the intricate workings of the huge lock!

I was thus inclosed in a living tomb, and as the dread sound echoed through the safe I knew it was the knell of my death. For a moment I stood utterly confounded, and when the true state of my situation was realized no tongue can describe nor pen portray the remotest idea of my feelings. Entombed, incased in an iron coffin—all sound dead! The shout I sent forth, as if it could be ever heard, came back in reverberating echoes. Then again all was still—still as death, for my voice was hushed! The few moments that had passed since my incarceration seemed as though many years. How would I die? Raving mad, perhaps, or by immediate suffocation. Already I felt the presence of the condensed air acting on my brain—already I felt the blood rushing in tumultuous waves to my head! To die thus, struggling for life in an iron vault, was awful.

I calculated the hours, the minutes and seconds before the time of the opening the office, and then—then—the key of the safe—great Heavens!—it was in my pocket, and there was no duplicate.

Hours and hours must pass away before the safe could be opened. Opened by whom? The man who made it. I had no partner in the business; my clerks would not suspect that anything had occurred, and they would not attempt the opening of the safe until they had heard from me. How in Heaven's name could that be? Never, never would they hear the sound of my voice again!—I was there—death's prisoner in an iron vault; they knew it not, nor even imagined such a horrible contingency would be attached to my absence. Even if it were so—even when the safe was opened, how would I appear to them? A lifeless corpse, or a raving maniac.

I did not shudder nor groan. All corporeal sensation was lost in that of the brain. I felt that death in some horrible shape was gathering its shroud around me. In my excited state I imagined that all was over with me. How should I meet death? Dash my brains out against the iron-sided prison? No, no; not while reason remained. If I were to lie down with my face pressed to the floor, and remain there quietly, shut my eyes and keep out the oppressive darkness, might I not sleep? I threw myself full length on the floor, for, as I have already said, the safe was a large one, in the hope that sleep or suffocation would end my mental suffering. The density of the atmosphere must naturally produce the latter result. No, no; here was no atmosphere, for that was invisible, elastic fluid, which surrounds the earth, and presses by its weight the assemblage of aeriform vapors. Here was no air—no vapor, no motion, no sound, atmosphere, to produce either of these agents of the universe. No! Death was far away, yet I felt as if the very silence was killing me. The buzzing of a fly, the hum of a bee, or the sound of that mysterious insect whose peculiar imitation of a time-piece gives it the name of the "death watch," even that superstitious pleasure was denied me.

There came a change, sudden as it was alarming. The brain began to throb. The heart beat in unison. I felt its deep pulsations; I heard its deep, heavy thud against my breast. This I say I heard, for it was part of myself. No other sound outside of my own person could have reached me there. I felt a pain in my head and brain; not an ordinary pang, but one that struck at the base of reason. Death was coming! Welcome! And I laughed the wild, unmeaning laugh of the maniac. And yet I was not mad, but so near it that had not reason told me it was approaching apoplexy I would have been raving. Welcome apoplexy! It, however, came not. I rolled over and over in my limited cell; I screamed; I yelled and shouted for help, and yet all the while I was perfectly conscious of what I was doing. Death was playing with me! I prayed, too, but did not curse. No, no; for if I am to die—thus I reasoned—let me die in peace with God. These thoughts, the result of my early religious education, kept my soul intact with Him who had the best right to it.

I endeavored to be calm, strove to reason myself into patience, and wait the coming day. Day! alas! what to me was day? For here all was night. But reason failed. It had no argument to confute facts. Death was here and I had to meet it. But how? Alas! alas! that mystery was yet to be solved. All was so still, so silent, that my faculties were benumbed. I remember wondering if the voice of the Deity could be heard in that dreadful place. Was this blasphemy? Perhaps it was; but I was not then accountable for either my words or actions. I was, for the moment, mad.

I took off my coat and made a pillow of it. Sleep! Oh! if I could only sleep, and, in forgetfulness, escape the horrors of my waking moments. Sleep was impossible. There was a constant buzzing in my ears, acute pain in my head—a vertigo that drove me again to my feet, and I reeled round the limited space in a whirligig for life. I struck my head against the side of the safe. I felt no pain, for there was a madness in my acts, with just sufficient reason to add to the horrors of my situation. What could I do now but rave and yell, calling for help, well knowing there was no help at hand! Why did my senses remain to torture me thus? Why not go mad and commit some fearful act to end my misery? Because I was in the hands of One who has issued his canon against self-slaughter. I trusted to Him. I started to my feet. My head struck the top of the safe, and I was dashed back again to the floor. Again I shouted, again I laid flat on my face and called on death to come and end my woes. The shout was echoed in low, rumbling sounds, which died away, leaving the silence tenfold greater. Like the darkness preceding some greater shock of nature, its intenseness could be felt. I felt—felt it in my heart—felt it in my brain—it was pressing me to death!

Had I nothing else to think of but myself? Reader, I have given my own mental and physical sufferings while entombed. I was not selfish even; I analyzed my own feelings, and seemingly forgot others outside of the tomb. What, describe other sensations—sensations that sprung from pictures I could not bring my mind to contemplate? Pictures of home—of wife and children—friends—all these seemed, in my state, as only adding to my misery, for I was doomed, and they were for the time being happy. I kept those pictures back.

I even magnified my suffering so that memory might be silent. I could not contemplate in my excitement two distinct events. I therefore settled all my thoughts, fixed all my energies on one object—self-preservation. I would strive to live—live for those who were even now wondering why I was not with them. Reader, I strove as hard to forget wife, children and friends as I did to master my dread of the horrible death awaiting me. Understand me. No one placed as I could think of the past, present or future with any degree of calmness. The reasoning faculties succumbed to physical excitement; they became antagonistic, and, although I endeavored to separate the two, I became more confused. I could think of nothing but my own position. Beyond that, if I attempted to go, I foresaw madness. So, to avoid all that, I centered all my thoughts on one purpose—self-preservation. To accomplish this I could not, even in thought, go beyond my prison-house. Why proceed—why even attempt to describe the sufferings I underwent? I raved, I screeched, I fell to the floor, rose again, reeled in maddening fury around my living tomb. I even meditated self-destruction. I argued the point with death. I quoted authorities to prove that suicide was justifiable in some cases, and mine was a case in point. My mind, weakened as it was, hesitated to grasp at this mode of ending life, and there came up, at that moment, a small, childlike voice, saying: "Hope—hope on!" Was it a voice, or was it merely imagination conjuring up sounds to soothe me? "Hope!" I started! a new light seemed to enter my soul, and illuminate the Cimmerian darkness surrounding me. I lost all consciousness, and fell as if dead.

* * * * *

How long I lay thus I had no knowledge, when I came to myself it was to hear a dull sound as if some one was striking the safe. Was help at hand? Then came a grating sound—then a shock—then came a louder sound, as if from the explosion of gunpowder—a flash, as of lightning. It came into the safe and for an instant the whole space was illuminated. What could it mean? Was it a dream? No! no!—reality! The safe-door was thrown open, and as I rolled out on the floor of the counting-house I again became unconscious.

* * * * *

When I came to my senses I was surrounded by four fierce-looking men—one was bathing my head, while another was holding me in his arms. What could it mean? I was saved, but how and by whom?

They were burglars who came for the purpose of plunder. They told me so; and instead of money they found what they took to be a corpse. They stood apart—whispered—seemed to hesitate how to act. The safe was opened; the owner was there at their mercy. Weak as I was, I at once discovered the cause of their hesitation.

"You came," I said, "to rob me, instead of which you saved my life. The amount of money which you would have obtained is no considerable sum; it is there—there in that second drawer from the right. Take it—divide it between yourselves, and take it with my thanks. You see I am very weak—the excitement caused by incarceration."

One of the men approached me and said: "We are robbers; we are in your power, but we are not murderers. We came for money, but——"

I interrupted him.

"No hesitation, sir; it is yours—my free gift—take it."

He then joined his companions, consulted awhile, then came to me and said:

"Suppose, sir, that we were detected? Our entrance may have been observed—the money found upon us—the condition of this safe—thus, you see, upon such evidence we would be convicted at once."

"Will you place that chair before the table and help me to it? I am completely unnerved. Seven hours in that safe nearly killed me."

The chair was placed as ordered—the man who had spoken assisted me to it. I took paper and pen, and, while those four stalwart, desperate men gazed upon me, I wrote the following:

"For valuable services, I pay these four men (for the soul of me I could not write gentlemen) the sum of $1,500. They rescued me from a most horrible death, for which, in addition to this sum, they have my most heartfelt thanks.

[Signed] ——————

"Take that paper, sir, and, if anything should occur, come to me."

Thus was I saved, but it was many weeks before I recovered from the effects of that night of horror.—*Hartford Times.*

Important Legal Decision.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court given by Justice Miller in the case of J. K. Place & Co., of New York, is an instance when law and equity have joined hands to protect the shorn creditors from the wiles and devices of dishonest business men filing voluntary petitions in bankruptcy. Like hundreds of others before him, Place had taken money from his business, had invested it in real estate, and had settled the same upon his wife. Without doubt, both of them had concurred in the idea that it would be a good thing, while business was prosperous and credit was good, to build a nice home, and secure the same against all possible contingencies of the future. The plan was accordingly adopted and carried out, the fine residence was erected on Fifth avenue, properly transferred and secured (as they thought), and then Mr. Place and wife were ready to submit to the inevitable reverses of fortune with a readier grace and a more submissive will. But the over-bold creditors stepped in just here, and very forcibly questioned the right of Place to thus use their money for his own personal purposes without as much as saying, "By your leave." Or, in other words, after Place & Co. had failed, the creditors insisted that the Fifth avenue property should be sold, and the proceeds reckoned in with the other assets of the firm. Whereupon Mrs. Place, through her agents, objected, and the case was carried successively through the local District Court, the Circuit Court, and then up to the United States Supreme Court, from which a decision has been given that said Fifth avenue property, inasmuch as it was purchased with money *taken from the business*, rightfully belongs to the company's creditors, its transference to the wife in the meantime to the contrary notwithstanding.

This decision, coming as it does from the highest legal tribunal in the land, and therefore final in its nature, becomes very important to the wives of all business men who may be fancying that property thus secured to them by their husbands is safe from all further molestation by legal processes. It is also very important to business men themselves, showing them, as it does, that all such gay and festive schemes to defraud their lawful creditors of that which has been intrusted to their management and care for the time being, will be sure henceforth to "gang aft agley."—*Chicago Journal.*

A Shrewd Swindle.

One of the latest and shrewdest schemes of swindle lately took place in Cleveland, Ohio. A stranger appeared at a saloon, having in his possession several boxes which he claimed contained valuable jewels which he would like to keep safely for a time. For this purpose he engaged a room and had the boxes placed in it. He occupied the room a day or so, and then left, leaving the things there. In the course of a day or so he returned, saying that he had been detained away by business, but would pay for the room just the same. While he was making this explanation a second stranger, who spoke very broken English, appeared and called for a drink. He had no money but would like to sell the large diamond cross which he wore. The first stranger examined it, and said that as an expert he should regard the cross as worth at least $4,000. The price of the article was $200, and if the saloon keeper would let him have that amount he would at once go to the bank, draw some money, and return him $500 for the favor. The money was furnished, with the exception of $17, and the two strangers departed—never to return. It took their host but a few minutes to see that he had been victimized, and he rusted for the boxes of jewelry, only to find them filled with stones.

THE CIRCASSIANS.

Their Cruel Oppression by the Russian Authorities—Habits and Peculiarities.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Turkish army contains a small auxiliary force of Circassians, whose valor is almost as well approved as that of the Montenegrins. There is one regiment of Circassians in the First Army Corps, stationed at Constantinople, and scattered squadrons of cavalry in Armenia and the Balkans; but the bulk of their fighting men may be found in the ranks of the Bashi-Bazouks, or irregular volunteers. The circumstances under which the Circassians became faithful allies of the Turks are unusual and romantic. They dwelt in the mountain regions of Caucasus, and were alternately under the dominion of the Turk and the Russian. They were not good subjects to either Government, paying no taxes and recognizing no authority which did not seem to them convenient. In 1829 the Caucasus fell into the hands of Russia for the last time, and thenceforward the hand of that Government pressed upon the Circassians with constantly-increasing weight. They were rebellious, and the mountainous nature of the country which they inhabited made them troublesome enemies to contend with. After thirty-five years' experience of Circassian craft and prowess, the Government of Russia determined to settle the Circassian question, at once and forever, by expelling them from the country which they had so long possessed, and which they cherished with the deepest affection. In 1863 they were ordered to pack up and move off. On their refusal to do so, and the continuance of hostilities, the policy of indiscriminate massacre was adopted by Russia. This last stroke overcame even Circassian contumacy. More than 300,000 emigrated, leaving their homes and their native land to the spoiler. Of the whole number of emigrants about 200,000 settled in Bulgaria, along the coast of the Black sea, and the remainder in Armenia.

The cruel expulsion of the Circassians by the Russian authorities has scarcely a parallel in history. Whole nations have been transported before, but never for such insufficient reasons, and never, it may be said, on so large a scale. The French driven forth from Nova Scotia, whose hardships have been celebrated in verse by our own Longfellow, numbered barely 18,000 souls. The Huguenots of France had at least the alternative of staying in their homes and abandoning their religion. The Moors in Grenada were themselves aliens and invaders, in theory, at least, and were driven away to their own kindred and the land of their faith. Not so with the Circassians. They loved their mountain homes as passionately as the Montenegrin or the Switzer. They imbibed in the clear atmosphere which surrounded them the same unconquerable spirit of freemen. Russian oppression was to them an impossible condition of existence, and they resisted to the last, even when they knew defeat was inevitable. When they yielded, they chose to become subjects of Turkey rather than Russia; and hatred of Russia became for them the controlling principle of their national life. Travellers tell of meeting Circassians in Europe and hearing male children asked by their parents: "How many Russians will you kill when you are a man?" The present war is therefore an opportunity for the Circassians—the first they have had since their expulsion from the Caucasus; and if they do not use it to the full it will not be for want of desire on their part. They are already famous for their exploits in the ranks of the Bashi-Bazouks; and, though their mode of warfare is not, like that of the Montenegrins, always honorable, it is none the less terrible and harassing. In the long run it will produce results of importance; and, in case of a Russian retreat or disaster, the Circassian contingent would be likely to pay off old scores by a frightful vengeance.

The Circassian has some peculiarities which unfit him for becoming an object of European and American sympathy to any large extent. Though not a coward by nature, he prefers to fight in Indian fashion, and to kill his enemy with the least possible risk to his own precious person. Moreover the Circassian scorns to tell the truth when he can possibly avoid it, and theft is with him a cardinal virtue. The Circassian boys are taught to steal by their parents, just as the Lacedemonian youth were; and the celebrities of the nation are the persons who have learned to steal blankets from the sleeping owners thereof, or horses out of stables in which the master peacefully reposes. Obstinacy is another characteristic of the Circassian. They brought their slaves with them into Turkey, and, although often admonished by the Sultan's officers that slavery was contrary to the Koran, they refused to make any proclamation. Many times they fought in defense of what they considered their rights in this respect, and have proved perhaps as troublesome subjects to the Sultan as they were to the Czar. They are good Mussulmans, too, having been converted during the Turkish rule in the Caucasus, from the peace of Bucharest in 1812 until 1829; but, as may be imagined, they do not acknowledge the authority of the Koran in matters of opinion so vital as the slavery question. In like manner, they sell their girls for use in the Turkish harems, esteeming it a high honor to have them there, and being seconded in this respect, it must be confessed, by the young women themselves. In spite of the depletion of numbers and blood from this cause, they remain a rugged and adventurous people. The men are short and slender, but broad across the shoulders, and possessed of wonderful powers of endurance. They are masters of the art of hating, and have the longest memories in the world for an injury. If they do not, in the present war, pay back to Russia at least a part of the ancient grudge they owe, it will be for want of opportunity, not because they lack the disposition.

Composition on the Rabbit.

Rabbits is generally about the size of a cat. They ain't so useful to catch rats as a cat, but they will pull the bark off a grape vine awful quick. I had a rabbit once, and he gnawed the bark off my grandfather's pear tree, and he got mad, and kicked the stuffin' out of him and I skun him. Rabbits' ears is long, so you can pick 'em up easy. A rabbit often has red eyes, but if a girl had red eyes she'd look bad, you bet. Me and another boy done up some hoss-radish in a cabbage leaf and give it to Mr. Hackett's rabbit to eat, and he jumped over a clothes-line and run into the kitchen and upset a bucket of syrup all over his hair, and he was a sick-lookin' rabbit, and don't you forget it. I'd rather be a dog than a rabbit.

The Embroidery of History.

One of the bits of history most familiar to Americans is Jackson's battle of New Orleans, where, from behind his breast-work of cotton bales (a material which the enemy's cannon could not pierce), he repulsed with prodigious slaughter Packenham's veterans, fresh from their European victories. This story of the rampart of cotton, as related in both English and American histories, is, however, purely apocryphal. Its origin seems to have been the fact that, many days before the battle of Jan. 8 (for Jackson's troops had been working steadily at the intrenchments since Christmas), about fifty cotton bales were taken out of a neighboring flat-boat and thrown into a line of earthworks to increase its bulk. About a week before the assault, in a preliminary skirmish, as Walker tells us in his "Jackson and New Orleans," the enemy's balls striking one of these bales knocked it out of the mound, set fire to the cotton, and sent it flying about to the great danger of the ammunition. All the bales were consequently removed. "After this," continues the account, "no cotton-bales were ever used in the breastwork. The mound was composed entirely of earth dug from the canal and the field in the rear. The experiment of using cotton and other articles in raising the embankment had been discarded."

Again, for eighteen years after this battle it was gospel with us that the British officers at dawn "promised their troops a plentiful dinner in New Orleans, and gave them 'booty and beauty' as the parole and countersign of the day." In 1833 Gen. Lambert and four other British officers, who had been engaged in the luckless expedition, denied this story, which accordingly has measurably vanished out of history. The absurd fiction of the "booty and beauty" watchword reappears, however, at intervals in our own civil war, ascribed to Gen. Beauregard and other Confederate officers.

Our ancestors, also, used to enjoy the story of Putnam's exploit at Horseneck, where he escaped from a party of Tyron's troops by forcing his horse down a flight of seventy stone steps (another account swells them to a hundred) that formed the stairway by which the villagers ascended to the church on the brow of the hill. This is the narration in Peters' "History of Connecticut," a book which Dwight calls "a mass of folly and falsehood." The story of the stairway is sheer fabrication, founded on the fact that common stones here and there aided the villagers to ascend the hill; yet there exist pictures of Putnam charging down a long tier of steps, as well-defined and regular as those of the Capitol at Washington, while the discomfited dragoons at the top pour in a volley that does not harm him.

A partial parallel to this exaggeration may be found in the current descriptions of "Sheridan's Ride" at Winchester, a solid exploit, brilliantly touched up in Buchanan Reade's verse, concerning which last the great cavalry General is said to have jocosely remarked that if the bard had seen the horse he never would have written the poem.—*Galaxy.*

Summer Diet.

Dr. W. H. Vail publishes an article on summer diet, and starts with the following argument: "God, in His providence, has stocked the polar region with the seal, the whale and the bear; all the personification of fat and oil—while vegetation is comparatively unknown. On the other hand, as you approach the tropics, oranges, bananas, lemons, and all our luscious fruits greet you on every hand, and vegetation runs wild. This disposition of providence teaches us—what our appetites confirm—that in cold weather our diet should consist mainly of oily substances, or such food as is converted into fat by the process of digestion; while in the summer we should select such articles of diet as are not convertible into fat." Dr. Vail adds that vegetables, the edible parts of which ripen underground, such as potatoes, carrots and parsnips, are heat-producing, while those that ripen above ground are cooling. The latter, including especially asparagus, lettuce, peas, beans, tomatoes, corn, and all fruits, should be freely eaten. Meat should not be eaten oftener than twice a day, and lean is preferable. He particularly recommends tomatoes.

Japanese Damsel's Toilet.

The toilet preparations of a Japanese damsel are of no light consideration, and to be in good time for the feast she must be up and dressing long before the sun rises from behind Fuji, the great sacred mountain. The long, coarse tresses of black hair must be washed, combed and greased till the head shines like a knob of polished black marble. The cheeks must be rouged to the proper tint, the throat, neck and bosom powdered—carefully leaving, however, on the neck three lines of the brown skin of the owner, in accordance with the rules of Japanese cosmetic art. Then the eyebrows must be carefully rounded and touched with black, the lips reddened with cherry paste, with a patch of gilding in the center. When all this has been done, and she gets together a proper allowance of pocket-handkerchief paper, her tobacco pouch, pipe and fan, she sallies forth.

In Thomasville, Ga., a man who had been suffering with cancer in the mouth, and had been pronounced incurable by his physician, became much depressed, and determined upon suicide. He went about his self-destruction in a very methodical and business-like manner. All his creditors were conferred with, and all paid up, even those to whom the amounts were not due. He proceeded leisurely and deliberately to set his house in order preparatory to taking the fatal step. He even made his own coffin. After completing all necessary arrangements he coolly cut his throat.

Neither Bret Harte nor Albert Rhodes has got his desired foreign appointment, but Secretary Evarts is amusing them, meantime, with such observations as this: "Literary men can get laurels on their brows, but they can't browse on their laurels."

MASKED BATTERIES.

If you'll keep it secret—honor bright—
  I'll tell you a little story, Joe;
Something that happened to me last night
  Here at the masquerade ball, you know.

You may have noticed I've spooned of late
  On Laura Clyde—nothing else to do—
She's rather pretty—at any rate,
  Fond of flirting, and I am, too.

Laura's a friend of my Sister Fan;
  Her room joins mine, and the walls are thin.
So I, by accident, heard them plan
  Their dresses for masquerading in.

The ball was lovely, the costumes fine,
  And either dancing or iced champagne—
Can't say which, but expect the wine—
  Just a little confused my brain.

So meeting Laura—a gypsy maid—
  Knew her at once by her dress, you see—
I took her out for a promenade
  On the piazza alone with me.

"Flirted?" Said I was deep in love,
  Madly worshiped the ground she trod,
Vowed it by all below, above;
  Did she return it?—a word, a nod?

The fair head dropped in assent; and I
  Snatched off the mask—with rapture kissed her
A peal of laughter was my reply,
  By Jove! Old boy, it was my sister.

Laugh at me, Joe! Don't spare my pride!
  Nor mind my feelings—I feel so glad
It was my sister, not Laura Clyde;
  Heavens! What an escape I had
—*Vanity Verses.*

PITH AND POINT.

The center of gravity—An undertaker's nose.

Gen. Hedemoff would be a useful man in Armenia now.

Exercise in moral comparison—Get on; get honor; get honest.

Dogs are faithful; they will stick to a bone after everybody has deserted it.

The Chinese adieu is "Chin-chin," and so is a good share of the American ado.

The man who wrote of experiences sweet as a morning dream slept inside of a fly or mosquito net.

It is supposed that Kosciusko fell on Freedom, or else why did Freedom shriek when Kosciusko fell?

Good partners at cards—A chimney sweep and a bugler. One can follow soot, and the other trumpet.

A little girl was suffering from the mumps, and declared that she "felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck."

Johnnie's big sister doesn't part her hair in the middle, because of a cow-lick, and Johnnie asked: "What makes your hair squint?"

"What's a fellow to do, Doctor when he's in company and has nothing to say?" "He should say it quietly," replied the Doctor.

The difference between a sailor and an adulterator of tea is, that one is a toiler of the sea, and the other a soiler of the tea.

A proud and devoted wife, whose husband had got a job on a cellar excavation, explained his absence by saying he had gone to Wheeling.

In concluding an article on the last corn crop, an Alabama editor remarked, "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a magnificent pair of ears."

"Are those soaps all one scent?" inquired a lady of a juvenile salesman. "No, ma'am, they are all 10 cents," replied the innocent youngster.

It does not follow that the acquaintance of bandy-legged men should be sought more than others, because "A friend in kneed is a friend indeed."

The gentleman who put his hand into another gentleman's pocket and withdrew the other gentleman's purse pleaded that he was overcome by his feelings.

A Paris correspondent writes about the dismembered portions of human bodies that are constantly being picked up in the Seine. For that matter, at this season of the year, any number of big tows can be seen coming down the Hudson.—*New York paper.*

An old colored preacher was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said: "There is a time to dance." "Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and it's when a boy gits a whippin' for gwine to a ball."

We heard one of our bachelor friends singing the following touching solo the other day. Guess his "Arabeller" is all right:

My Arabeller,
  So ripe and meller,
And, goodness!
  Can't she love a feller!
Her eyes are black,
  And pink her smeller;
And, goodness!
  Can't she hug a feller!
Her cheeks are red,
  Her hair is yeller;
And, goodness!
  Can't she kiss a feller!

One cold and stormy election day Judge Story felt it his duty to go to the polls. He ordered his carriage, but just as he was getting in, turning to his colored driver, he said: "Have you voted yet?" "No, Massa Story; I was waiting to drive you first." "Well," replied the Judge, "and who do you intend to vote for?" "I shall vote for A.," answered the driver. "Well," continued the Judge, laughing. "I should vote for B.; so you may put up the carriage again, and we will both stay at home and pair off our votes."

The "Brewers" should to "Malta" go,
  The "Boobies" all to "Scilly,"
The "Quakers" to the "Friendly Isles,"
  The "Furriers" to "Chili."
The little snarling caroling "Babes,"
  That break our nightly rest,
Should be packed off to "Babylon,"
  To "Lapland" or to "Brest."
From "Spithead" cooks go over to "Greece,"
  And, while the "Miser" waits
His passage to the "Guinea" coast,
  "Spendthrifts" are in the "straits,"
"Spinsters" should to "Needles" go,
  "Wine-bibbers" to "Burgundy,"
"Gourmands" should lunch at "Sandwich Isles,"
  "Wags" at the "Bay of Fundy,"
"Bachelors" to the "United States,"
  "Maids" to the "Isles of Man;"
Let "Gardeners" go to "Botany Bay,"
  And "Shoeblacks" to "Japan."
Thus emigrate—and misplaced men
  Will then no longer vex us,
And then all who're not provided for
  Had better go to "Texas."
—*Philadelphia Press.*

Upon the announcement of the arrival of Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, with the Egyptian contingent of 6,500 infantry and 1,000 artillery, the Sultan ordered the sacrifice of 100 sheep at the gates of his palace, in token of his thanks to God. The Prince conformed to the old-fashioned etiquette in presence of the Sultan. He touched both hands to his boots, and carried them to his head, and crossed his arms upon his stomach while reclining his body; but to the high officers of the palace, and other dignitaries, he simply gave a military salute in European style.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Waving of the Corn.

Plowman, whose gnarly hand yet kindly wheeled
Thy plow to ring this solitary tree
With clover, whose round plat, reserved afield,
In cool green radius twice my length may be—
Scanting the corn thy furrows else might yield,
To pleasure August, bees, fair thoughts, and me,
That here come oft together—daily I,
Stretched prone in summer's mortal ecstasy,
Do stir with thanks to thee, as stirs this morn
With waving of the corn.

Unseen, the farmer's boy from round the hill
Whistles a snatch that seeks his soul unsought,
And fills some time with tune, howbeit shrill;
The cricket tells straight on his simple thought—
Nay, 'tis the cricket's way of being still;
The peddler bee drones in, and gossips naught;
Far down the wood, a one-desiring dove
Times me the beating of the heart of love;
And these be all the sounds that mix each morn,
With waving of the corn.

From here to where the louder passions dwell,
Green leagues of hilly separation roll;
Trade ends where yon far clover ridges swell.
Ye terrible towns, ne'er claim the trembling soul
That, craftless all to buy or hoard or sell,
From out your deadly complex quarrel stole
To company with large amiable trees,
Suck honey summer with unjealous bees,
And take Time's strokes as softly as this morn
Takes waving of the corn.

—*Sidney Lanier, in Harper for August.*

Around the Farm.

J. T. Ellsworth, of Barre, Mass., says: "Experience has taught me that a cow's milk very deficient in butter often fattens a finer calf than that of a first-class butter cow."—*Chatauqua Farmer.*

My currant bushes have been attacked by the currant worms for the last two years. I sprinkled buttermilk on the leaves of the bushes, and by this means destroyed the worms and saved by bushes.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

We consider a fowl at its prime at 3 years old. The vitality of the egg is not gone at the end of a month if they can be kept in a temperature of about 50 deg., and if they are occasionally turned at the end of that time they will hatch.—*Land and Water.*

Currant worms may be effectually destroyed, says Prof. Riley, by sprinkling with solution of white hellebore, one table-spoonful in a bucket of water, or the powder may be sprinkled on while the dew is on the bushes. Hot water has also been successfully used to make the worms drop off without injuring the foliage.

N. B. White gives a simple contrivance to prevent the cut-worm from getting at garden plants. It is a strip of tin two inches wide and about ten inches long, formed into a cylinder and set over the plant. They will last a lifetime, and probably cost half a cent each.—*Country Gentleman.*

Weeds need constantly to be looked after and taken by the foretop. Remember that every weed that is allowed to go to seed this year will be replaced by hundreds and thousands next year. "One year's seeding" of weeds is said to produce "fifteen years of weeding," and it is not far from the truth.

The most successful fruit-growers, East and West, have decided that there is no better remedy for the coddling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchards, to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in. If we will all unite in this system, we shall soon see its good results. There is no doubt about its being effective.—*Rural Home.*

I have learned that wheat can be hoed with horses as readily as corn, and as fast as it can be drilled, the implement occupying the same space and the number of hoes being the same as a drill; and when hoed it looks as much improved as a cornfield dressed out with a cultivator. It does not destroy any greater percentage of the plants than is done in cultivating corn. Any man that can manage a plow well can manage a wheat hoe as readily. I can't see any reason why it won't help wheat as much to hoe it as any other crop, so as to let in light, heat and fertilizing gases of the atmosphere to give vigor to the plants.—*Western Rural.*

Good Seed.—Don't put in any but the best seed. This is an important item in successful farming. Good land and hard labor will not produce the best crops from poor seed. Let the best seed be planted, even if it has to be purchased; yet most farmers can generally select good seed from the best of their wheat and other small grain. In harvesting, save out the best bundles, and in corn, by going through the fields and carefully selecting the best-filled ears; then, by an occasional renewing of fresh seed from a distance and exchanging with the neighbors, all our crops may be greatly improved. Liberality in this interest pays handsomely. Procure the best seed at any reasonable amount of labor or expense.—*Western Agriculturist.*

About the House.

Fan's Cake.—Two cupfuls flour, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful cream, salt, four eggs, cream-tartar, soda.

Baker's Pound Cake.—Two cupfuls sugar, three-fourths cupful butter, three eggs, one cupful milk, salt, three cupfuls flour, nutmeg.

To Cook Soft-Shell Crabs.—They do not require dressing except to wash well in salt water; then fry in plenty of butter; season with pepper just before serving.

In the matter of salt meat, it should be remembered that the brine, if it has been used several times, occasionally becomes an active poison, and very dangerous.

Experience proves that two kinds of coffee mixed make a better beverage than any one quality alone. Thus Java one-half and Mocha one-half mixed make a superior coffee to either singly.

Black Cake.—One cupful butter, one and a half cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful molasses, three eggs, one cupful milk, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, four cupfuls flour, two pounds raisins, one pound currants, one-fourth pound citron.

Charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon the burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

To Do Up Point Lace.—Fill a goblet or any other glass dish with cold suds, made of the best quality of washing soap; put in your lace and place in a strong sunlight for several hours, often squeezing the lace, and changing the water if it seems necessary; when bleached, rinse gently in three or four waters, and if you wish it ochre or yellowish white, dip it into a weak solution of clear cold coffee liquid; if you desire to stiffen it slightly, dip it into a very thin starch. Provide yourself with a paper of fine needles, recall the form and looks of the lace when first purchased; take a pin-cushion, and arrange your lace in the right form, gently pick it into place, and secure with the needles every point and figure in the pattern as it was when purchased; leave it to dry, and either press between the leaves of a heavy book or lay between two pieces of flannel and pass a heated iron over it. Applique lace can be nicely washed by first sewing it carefully, right side down, to a piece of wolen flannel, washing, stiffening slightly, and pressing before removing from the flannel.

An Engineering Feat.

A remarkable piece of work near Yuma, Arizona, on the Southern Pacific railroad, is known as "The Loop," and many persons come long distances to see it. In laying out the line the engineers found great difficulty in reaching the summit without exceeding the grade to which they have been restricted. They leveled here and there, and found they could only accomplish it by widening a a long distance round, and making several bends in the track. Col. Grey found a way out of the trouble by making the road form a loop or circle upon itself, the first attempt of the kind in railway engineering. The road passes at a certain point into a short tunnel and bends gently to the left, rising steadily; and as gently bending to the left, it goes on and on, till at length, as you look from the rear platform of the train, you find yourself directly over the tunnel, and discover that the track has made a loop around the mountain as perfect as the one you form around your finger with a thread. The desired elevation has been gained, and the train has been headed in the same direction as when it emerged from the tunnel, and almost exactly above the former position. Passengers are on the qui vive to examine this curious bit of engineering, the platforms are crowded, and there is an eruption of heads from the windows of the cars, save and excepting the one which is filled with Chinese. John is never surprised at anything, and takes the world with the utmost serenity. He cares nothing for "The Loop" and its surroundings; it is "allee samee" to him, and he sits as demurely as though in his native village on the banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang.—*Boston Globe,*

Russian Soldiers.

A noticeable feature in the uniform of the Russian army is the manner in which the several regiments and brigades of a division are distinguished from one another by the color of their facings, etc. The dress of the infantry of the line consists of a single-breasted dark-green tunic, in cut somewhat similar to a blouse, with trousers tucked inside long boots. On the shoulder strap of the tunic is the number of the division to which the man belongs, while his brigade is shown by the color of the strap, this latter being red in all the first brigades of division and light blue in all the second brigades. The order of the regiments in a division is indicated by the color of the collar, both of the tunic and of the cloak. In the first regiment of a division the collars are red, in the second light blue, in the third white, and in the fourth dark green. The head-dress of the line is a chapka, with the number of the regiment on it. In the fortress battalions the color of the shoulder strap is always red, having marked on it the initial letter of the fortress to which the battalion belongs. Men belonging to the field artillery also wear a dark-green tunic, with red collar and shoulder straps, on which is marked the number of the brigade. The regiments of the guard wear a double-breasted tunic, and are likewise distinguished from one another by the color of their facings. The head-dress is a helmet, excepting in the Paul regiment, the men of which wear the grenadier cap.

Why the Baltimore and Ohio Employes Struck.

The chief grievance of the striking firemen on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is that in the last two years their wages have been reduced 50 per cent. They complain that the extra Sunday wages have ceased, that they do not get return passes, where they have no engine to work back, but have to board several days at Martinsburg waiting for a job. A rather severe grievance is thus stated by the Baltimore *American:*

"About 7 p. m. possibly a dozen freight trains, all close together, will arrive at Baltimore, and the first man in will have to take the first train out, generally without rest or meals, and without being able to see his family. Thus it often happens that a fireman is on his engine two days at a stretch without any sleep, and with no food except what he takes in his bucket. As regards earnings it is asserted that about one-half of the firemen in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for a long time past, owing to small wages and the method of moving trains, after paying expenses at Martinsburg, have not averaged $10 per month for the support of their families. In consequence many of them have had to move outside of the city, not being able even to pay room-rent."

Number of Our Family.

The most trustworthy estimate of the number of our family for the year 1876, as furnished by statisticians, is 1,423,917,000. The majority live in Asia. About four-sevenths of the human race, or 825,548,590, is Asiatic. Europe comes next with over a fifth, or 309,178,300; Africa with about a seventh, or 199,921,000; America with less then a sixteenth, or 85,519,800; and finally Australia and Polynesia, with the very small fraction of 4,748,600 people. Europe is the most densely populated, having eighty-two persons to the square mile; Asia, forty-eight to the square mile; Africa, seventeen and a half, America and Australia five and a half and one and a quarter respectively.

There may come a time when everything bad of Brigham Young will be forgotten, and he will be remembered as the great philanthropist who buried twenty-seven mothers-in-law in a dozen years.

ALL SORTS.

There are nearly 3,000 known species of fish.

The first newspaper in England was issued in 1588.

Venezuela sentences tramps to the police force.

The Florida woods are full of people gathering vanilla.

Memphis has $10,000,000 in delinquent taxes standing out.

London increases in population at the rate of 48,000 a year.

The Wisconsin huckleberry crop will not be large this year.

The most ancient known coins are of the fifth century B. C.

Lumber has been reduced to $30 per thousand at Deadwood.

A man 81 years old has started a writing school at Newport, Vt.

Ohio promises to produce 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Hail-stones weighing two pounds and a half fell in Vera Cruz, Mexico, not long ago.

The Southern railroads, whose poor credit saved them from contracting great mortgage debts in the era of expansion, are now prosperous.

Turkish soldiers are taller than the Russians, and will average at least five feet and ten inches. They wear full beards, but have their heads shaved, or the hair cut very short.

While a compositor on the Montreal *Witness* was setting up an advertisement of a lost canary a few days ago, the bird flew in at the office window. This shows the value of advertising.

A trick resorted to just now by a class of sharpers in London is to a pint the feathers of sparrows so as to make them look like bullfinches. They are disposed to of amateur bird-fanciers at good prices.

Permission is to be given to French soldiers in future to wear spectacles, as in the German army. Medical men have urged upon the Government that good glasses greatly ease sight, and even strengthen it.

Last year in France, out of 306,000 young men drafted for the army, there were but from 500 to 600 who did not respond. In Germany, during the same year, out of 406,000 drafted, 40,000 neglected to respond.

According to the Chairman of the Grand Trunk railway that road has lost $4,750,000 in two and a quarter years from competition, and railways in America have lost $17,000,000 in the same time from the same cause.

The number of Jews in Russian Europe is estimated at 2,552,145. In the time of the Crusades they fled to Poland, and thence passed into Russia. There is a district in the Government of Mohilew where they form half the population.

John Texter, who farms 1,900 acres in Berks, Lebanon, and Lancaster counties, Pa., with extensive crops to harvest, does not own a mowing and reaping machine, but cuts his grass with a scythe, and grain with the sickle and cradle. He and his son are old-fashioned in every respect.

Bob Ingersoll, when he went through the 1,600-foot level of the Ophir mine, struck a heated current of air with a temperature of 140 degrees, and remarked piously and perspiringly that if there was any place hotter than that, he would be, etc., if he didn't join the church.

Lady (aspiring to secure an office by a civil-service examination): "Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphrasis?" Professor: "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in verbal profundity." Lady "Thank you, sir."

During the past year more than 60,000 applications have been made to the British Postoffice for missing letters, most of which contained property, and largely remittances in some shape or another. In about 20,000 cases the inquiry and search made for these letters proved successful, leaving, however, more than 40,000 letters unaccounted for.

The champion servant-gal lives in Brooklyn. The family, returning after a short absence, found her tied to a chair, and the house robbed of money and jewelry worth about $500. Her story was that some men had bound and gagged her, but the detectives suspected the girl herself. A search of the house revealed the stolen treasures hid in the coal cellar. She was locked up.

There are irregular tides in the great lakes. One day not long ago there was a sudden fall of one foot in the level of Lake Ontario, the cause of which is unknown. These tides occur at all hours of the day, and have been known to occasion accidents to boats in shallow water, the sudden receding of the water leaving the boat on rocks where a few moments before there had been an abundance of water.

The Southern gold mines are rising again to prominence, the product of North Carolina for the fiscal year 1875-6 amounting to $10,335,000, that of Georgia to $7,379,000, and that of South Carolina to $1,381,000—a total of $10,096,000. The product for the year just closed is supposed to be much greater. Eleven stamp-mills are now running near Dahlonega, Ga., and Boston capital is the dominant interest. Labor is 75 cents a day, and wood $1 a cord.

It is proposed next year to celebrate, at Penzance or Truro, in Cornwall, the centenary of the death of the Cornish language. According to general belief the last person who could speak Cornu-British fluently died in 1778. It is recorded that she used the language chiefly for swearing purposes. The celebration will probably take the form of a Congress of Celtic scholars, and it is expected that this reunion will be followed by the publication of a number of Cornish manuscripts.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

The best Normal School in the United States is at Valparaiso, Ind. See advertisement.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the Ague at once.

What Can Be Cured

Need not be endured, although what can't must be. Among the bodily ills susceptible of complete removal by that benign tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, are general debility, malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, liver disorder, and nervousness. Its remedial capabilities are, however, by no means limited to these maladies. Its properties as a blood depurent render it extremely serviceable in expelling the acrid impurities which produce those painful disorders, rheumatism and gout, and its invigorating and mildly stimulating effect upon the kidneys and bladder constitute it a useful medicine for impelling those organs to a complete performance of their functions when they are weak and inactive. In fact, there is scarcely any disease of which weakness is an accompaniment in which this admirable medicine cannot be used with advantage.

Light, Well-Raised Biscuits, Bread, Cakes, and pastry digest easily and conduce to good health. Good health makes labor of all kinds easier, and prolongs life. Dooley's Yeast Powder will always make all these productions light and wholesome. It is warranted to make better, lighter, sweeter, more toothsome, and nutritious, biscuits, cake, bread, etc., than any other baking powder.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Pond's Extract. Used alike by the medical profession and the people, it holds a position held by no mother edicine in this country, or, perhaps the world.

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP.

The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT

A Hundred Symptoms and One Cure.—There is scarcely a symptom of any known disease which the confirmed dyspeptic does not experience. He is bilious, nervous, has violent palpitations, as in heart disease, is afflicted with severe headaches, and is either constipated or subject to diarrhœal or dysenteric discharges. Every organ and function of the body sympathizes with the diseased, half-paralyzed stomach. In all such cases

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

affords immediate relief; effects, if persevered in, a thorough renovation of the digestive organs, and restores to healthful activity the whole animal machinery. Sold by all druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS.
Prices are much reduced
MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL.
Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations.
ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS
The best goods made.
See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a Crown, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL

The Largest Normal School and Business Institute in the United States.
The Northern-Indiana
NORMAL SCHOOL
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

School the entire year. Students can enter at any time, select their own studies, and advance as rapidly as they desire. Full course of study. New classes organized each month. Commercial course most thorough to be found. No extra charge. Expenses less than at any other school in the land. Tuition $8.00 per term of 11 weeks, including all departments. Good board and well-furnished rooms, $2.00 to $2.50 per week. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogue, giving full particulars, sent free on application. Address H. B. BROWN, Principal.
Fall term opens August 28th; Winter term, Nov. 13th; Spring term, Jan. 29th, 1878; Summer term, April 16th; Review term, July 2d.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.
Regulate the Liver and prevent
CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
— OR —
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World.
Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above:
Mr. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church,
Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

South Salem, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

Boston Home, 14 Tyler Street,
Boston, April, 1876.
H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

WATCHMAKERS' Tools and Materials. Send for Price list. Geo. K. Smith & Co., P. O. Box 3486, N. Y.

OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS Bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co. Washington, D. C.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$55 ℞ $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan., '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

DIPLOMAS for Physicians. How to get them. Send stamp to E. F. LEAVITTE, Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D. C.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
WATER-WHEEL
Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 650 persons who use it. Prices reduced. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo or Guitar, 15 and 20c. each, or $1.50 and $2 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue.
J. SAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 106 Chambers Street, New York.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
CHARTERED 1845.—6,568 STUDENTS.
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE,
AND SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY.
Gives extra facilities for a thorough medical education to both men and women, by a *graded* course in the college without need of office instruction. For full information address JOHN M. SCUDDER, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

HO! FARMERS FOR IOWA.
SEND A POSTAL CARD for description and maps of 1,200,000 Acres R. R. lands for sale on 11 R Terms, by the Iowa R. R. Land Co. Climate and soil first class, and adapted to grain, corn and grazing. No Grasshoppers. Tickets free to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, 92 Randolph street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Florida Homes
The most Elevated, Fertile and Healthy Locations! close to Railroad and Chicago Colony, 40 acres or more only $1.25 per acre. *Every Settler is delighted.* Send stamps for views, maps and information. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 202 LaSalle St., Chicago.

INVALID RECLINING
ROLLING CHAIRS.

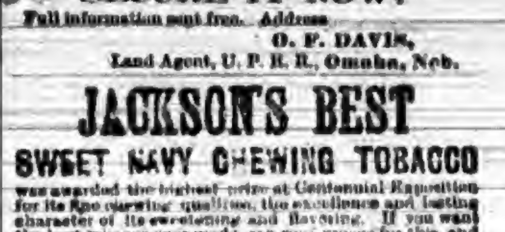

THE
BEST
MADE.
Send for Circular to
FOLDING CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

HEADACHE.
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best Land in AMERICA, near the Great Union Pacific Railroad.
A FARM FOR $200,
In easy Payments, with low rates of Interest.
SECURE IT NOW!
Full information sent free. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure,
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts.
Keep's shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay.
Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the Daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.
The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.
The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.
Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.
Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

SANDAL-WOOD
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cepts per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 12 cents. Coffee C, 11 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12½ cents. Powdered, 12½ cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls., $4.50 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardware line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINM R and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

'THE REGULATOR'

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining B. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. REIST, Kendallville, Ind.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to and see his large stock

---

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

"here you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles. Main-st., Auburn, Ind

---

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 51 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 00 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 23 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 58 a m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 06 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 03 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 21, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25 "	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 46	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 [illegible] pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	1 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 30 pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 40 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "	4 10	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 28 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7 05	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 40 "	9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 [illegible] "	12 05	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	6 30 "	4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 10 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 40 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 30 pm	7 1	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7 47	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 11	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	9 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am		7 25
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cam'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 20am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 03
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 16pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 10	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.
Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 50	9 30
Roann	9 08	9 00	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 26
Columbia City	10 25	11 16	1 30
Col-en's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 20	12 24pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 38	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 35
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 30pm	1 50pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 40 n.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 45am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 35	3 20
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 25	10 35	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 21	1 06
Collamar	5 05	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 25
Collin's	4 21	8 57	9 49
Cherubusco	4 14	8 43	9 26
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 41
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 10 pm	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	2 10 pm	7 35 pm	
Montpelier	2 56 pm	8 18 pm	
Hartford	3 20 pm	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	9 35 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle			6 35 p m
Cambridge City			7 45 p m
Connersville			8 50 p m
Cincinnati			11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	5 55 pm	1 15 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	1 50 am	1 50 am	
St. Louis	8 30 am	8 00 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	6 45 pm	6 45 pm	
Terre Haute	7 00 am	1 36 am	
Louisville	7 30 am	7 15 pm	
Cincinnati			7 00 am
Indianapolis	4 20 pm	4 25 am	
Connersville			10 40 am
Cambridge City			11 14 am
New Castle			12 55 pm
Muncie	6 50 pm	7 05 am	2 50 pm
Hartford	7 38 pm	8 00 am	
Montpelier	8 01 pm	8 27 am	
Bluffton	8 38 pm	9 10 am	
Fort Wayne	9 50 pm	10 30 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 2, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov21 tw

---

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 16th, 1877. Number 33.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.....	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.....	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.....	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

F. VAN NORMAN,
LAWYER,
GARRETT, - - INDIANA.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

M. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

H. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows Building, 2nd floor.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, yourself and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Major McFadin's Last Epistle for the Present.

LAKE MANITOU, OCT. 1839.

The morning came bright and clear with a good prospect for fishing and hunting. The Indians were up early and ready for the day's sport. I dressed the little Indian's arm that was broken when the ponies ran off, and bathed it in cold water, and it mended finely. We caught some fine bass and pike through the day, but the main thing was to get ready for the night's fishing with spears. We had one large canoe that the Indians had made with their tomahawks, out of a big tree some time before. As there was no hickory-bark in the neighborhood for torches, we had to make a light with an iron pan full of coon oil, with a wick made out of the lining of my breeches, placed on the bow of the canoe, which made a good light. At night we started out and I paddled and pushed the canoe through the shallow places, where the fish go to feed after night, and the two Indians held the spears, and oh, such fishing. That night we got about forty big buffalo fish and pike, none of them weighing less than fifteen or twenty pounds. We had to make several trips for them. The little Indians made a fire on the shore as a guide for us. That day the Indians had also killed a deer. I enjoyed that night's fishing hugely, and never got tired of it. The next day we were busy in cutting up the fish and drying and smoking them, and jerking the venison, which is done by cutting up the meat into strips and drying it on a scaffold. We lived almost entirely on fish and venison, and I firmly believe that fish is good brain food, as it made me very gassy and I talked the Indians almost to death, and could beat my friend Judge Biddle all hollow making and grinding out poetry, and the Indians told me if I did not quit talking and making so much fuss that they could not catch any fish or kill any game, so I had to dry up and quit eating fish, as it made me too smart.

It was grand to paddle around among the islands in the lake and wander along its grand old banks and study the beauties of nature and see the hand of the Creator in everything. As it

"Warms in the sun,
Refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars,
And blossoms in the trees."

One day the Indians asked me again about the life that is to come, and I told them of the beautiful words of the Saviour: "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." And the spirit says come, and let whosoever will say come and drink of the water of life freely, and that all who would obey the commands of the Saviour and live a good life would be saved, without money and without price. But it costs a good deal now-a days to go to Heaven by the way of some of our fashionable churches. And it also says, "That he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." But few are willing to take him for security They would rather make a sure thing and take a big interest off of some poor man who was in distress and needed help in this world, and go to hell afterwards, than to trust in the promise of the Lord who had no place to lay his head. I wish the Saviour would come again and drive the money changers out of some of our churches and temples of worship. There are many good Christians, but there are some who are stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, and every day are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. I told them that it was appointed unto man once to die, and after this the judgment, and how when Queen Elizabeth came to die, she begged for one moment of time to make her peace with God for murdering Mary Queen of Scotts. But she was too late and had to die unrepented, unforgiven and unsaved. But she will not receive her punishment until the great day of judgment, when the books of life shall be opened, and every one judged according to their works. The doctrine that the soul of the good and the soul of the wicked goes straight to heaven or hell as soon as they die, is all a farce and the Bible does not teach it. I am a firm believer in the day of judgment, and if in the Bible. If the former doctrine is true, the judgment day would also be a that is not true, there is nothing true mere farce in calling them out of heaven and hell to judge them over again. But the book does not teach it, and the man who preaches it knows better or is an ignoramus. One day a trapper, who believed that all were going through on the broad track, came along and we had a little talk on the subject. I told him that if he believed that every rascal was going to be saved for him to go on if he thought there was no hereafter, and that when he came to die to die game and no sniffling and crying, and that the only persons who were afraid to die were the old sinners who had trampled the laws of God and man under foot all their lives, and that it was only the good and humble followers of Christ who were not afraid to die and travel through the dark valley of the shadow of death and fear no evil and face the great hereafter. One of the great proofs to me of the immortality of the soul is that I never knew of a little child that was afraid to die. But they die happy, and at the great day of judgment they will all have reserved seats, and next to them will come the hundred and forty and four thousand—those who were washed white in the blood of the lamb; those who had suffered martyrdom and died at the stake for the cause of Christ. And the fact of a great, big, ugly worm weaving itself up in a silky cone or nest, fastened to a bush or limb, and remain there through all the winter's cold and storm, when all outside nature is frozen solid, and still live, and then, when the warm sun and rain comes in the spring time, it comes out the most beautiful butterfly you ever saw. That is as much a miracle to me as that the body shall come forth and the sea give up its dead. It is such men as Dives who are afraid to die and meet their God. It is not safe to risk that broad road. There are so many deadfalls and smashups on it that we had better take that safe but narrow track to the happy hunting grounds.

But here I am off on theology again and must get back to my story, or you will never forgive me for wearying you so much about the salvation of your souls and taking you through kingdom come on the right road.

I told you once that I had seen a glass or joint snake, and I had been wanting all my life to see a hoopsnake. One day, when out in the sand-ridges hunting for coon and bee trees, I heard a noise in the leaves behind me, and looking around I saw something like a hoop coming toward me very fast and jumped to one side and it ran up against a tree, and before it could recuperate I killed it with a club, and sure enough it was a hoop-snake. I have heard that if they strike a person or tree with their sharp tail it is death to the tree or man.

I had often wanted to know if snakes could charm birds or animals. One day while out hunting I heard a wild turkey kind of clucking and slipped up to see what was the matter. I beheld a turkey gobbler in a clear place going round and round in a circle, and looking a little closer, saw a tremendous black snake coiled up and his eyes glistening like fire. The gobbler got closer and closer, and when it had got up to within four or five feet, and the snake was about to go for it, I fired and killed the snake. The gobbler was so far gone that he tumbled over and it was some time before he came to. I let him go, as hunters never take advantage of an animal in distress. He was the largest turkey I ever saw, and had a beard eleven inches long. That settled the matter with me as to snake charming. As a matter of course he could not have swallowed the turkey, and I must leave you to infer the reason he charmed it.

While I am on the subject of snakes I will say that I had often heard that snakes swallowed their young ones, and I wished to know if such was the case. One day I saw a very large bull snake, that makes a noise like a goose, lying in the sun. Approaching it, it made a kind of hissing noise, and the first thing I knew here came thirty or forty little snakes and ran down the old one's throat. I killed it and the young ones came out and ran away, and that settled me on that question.

You have often heard it said that animals and birds are guided by instinct only, but I believe that they have sense and can think. One day I was standing on the edge of a prairie and saw a quail coming straight for me as swift as an arrow and dropped right at my feet, and right behind it was a little hawk, coming so close and fast that if I had not dodged it would have hit me in the face. That little quail had never seen me before nor I it, but it had confidence in me, and I saved it from the hawk that lit in the top of a dry tree to wait until I left. I drew a bead and took off one of its wings. A great moral question then agitated my mind, whether I had done right or not, as the hawk was only carrying out the laws of getting something to eat in that way and manner for which it was created.

The beautiful little fawn, when born, is the most helpless of all animals, and a weasel or hawk could kill it. It lays perfectly still in the bush or grass and never moves, and the doe or mother stays away from it entirely until night approaches, and then comes quietly and easily and gives a soft, peculiar bleat, and hunts it up and protects and suckles it all night and leaves it again early in the morning for the whole day, knowing full well that if seen about where it is in its helpless condition it would soon be found by or on account of her presence. If found when so young you can pick it up and carry it a short distance and set it down and it will follow you home like a dog. I have read that the young of the buffalo will do the same thing. But before I leave this let me tell you what a kind Providence does to protect the little fawn while it is so young and helpless. While in that condition there is no scent or smell arising from it, so that a dog or animal cannot track or find it the same as they find other animals by the scent. It remains that way until it is old and strong enough to run and take care of itself, and then it can be tracked from its scent like any other wild animal. That is the second strongest case of special Providence in favor of helpless animals that I ever knew; but my story is getting too long and I must wind it up. Suffice it to say that we stayed about a week at the lake, had a splendid time and got plenty of fish and game, and one morning we loaded up the traps, little Indians, etc., on the ponies and started for the Tippecanoe, and arrived at the camp in the evening and found the Indians that we had left there all right, except Kilkomic, who had got homesick and wanted to go home. He had got so round and fat that when he laid down his head it would and could not touch the ground, and it had to be propped up with a chunk of wood. Kilkomic wanted me to go home with him to the Mississinewa, and said if I would that he would send me home from there, so we got ready to start the next morning. We got a good sleep and rose early and prepared to leave. I hated to leave them, and they wished me to stay with them, particularly the little Indian, whose arm had got broken and was about well, and if it had not been for my mother, whom I had promised that I would come home again, I would have stayed with the Indians.

And with the Indians stood,
A bunch of feathers on my head,
With honey, fish and coon for food,
And venison for bread.

After a good deal of pow-wowing and saying how! how! all around, Kilkomic and me left. He was so short-legged that I had to hold him on his pony part of the time. After some hard traveling and crossing the Wabash below Peru, we arrived at Kilkomic's home on the Mississinewa, about eight miles from Peru. I stayed all night with him and he treated me so kindly that I hated to part with him. The next morning he sent me with Jim Godfrey, a son of Chief Godfrey, an old friend of my father, and another Indian, in a canoe to Logansport. The first night we reached and camped out on Cedar Island, in the Wabash. The next day we arrived at Logansport all right, and they returned home and I went out to David Corbet's now dead, who then lived on the farm now owed by Mr. Ross, in Noble township, where we first landed when we came to this county. Mr. Corbet, who was an old friend, sent me home on horseback, where I arrived safe and sound, and found the folks all well and glad to see me. And now, my dear girls and boys, I must close and bid you good bye until Jack Frost comes, and then, if I am not nipped in in the bud by an early frost, I will tell you this winter what became of those poor Indians who had treated me so kindly, and how they lingered and stayed around the the graves and camp fires of their fathers, who once owned all this part of the country for hundreds of years back and lived happy until the cruel white man came. It is too much like work writing this hot weather, and work and I fell out when I was quite young, and we have never made up since. In conclusion, let me say that if I do not change my mind I am going to run for Congress, and when I go to Washington every child shall have a book. We will now close by singing Old Hundred and Hold the Fort.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire.

Art Publishing.

Few people are aware of the wonderful progress that Art has made in the country during the last quarter of a century. It is but a few decades since, that those who desired to beautify and adorn their homes, were obliged to depend almost entirely on foreign artists. But such a state of affairs in this age of progress and improvement could not last long with the great American people. Genius from the East to the West, from the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, answered the demand for beauty, taste and refinement, and today our leading artists are not surpassed by the leading moderen masters in Europe.

Great Art publishing establishments have sprung up, and by various processes the finest and most expensive paintings are reproduced in all their elegance and beauty, and at a price within the means of the masses. So that no one need be without the refining influences of beautiful pictures at home.

Among the progressive leading Art publishing firms of the country, we take pleasure in mentioning George Stinson & Co., of Portland Main; they were among the first in the business, and we can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty Nation of nearly fifty million people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the year 1876; we have the figures direct from the firm or we should think there was some mistake. They paid for postage stamps for the year 1876, thirty-three thousand one hundred and four dollars and ninety-two cents ($33,104 92) and, in connection with this it should be remembered that only the small orders were sent by mail, the larger going by express and freight George Stinson & Co's., agents are to be found in every State in the Union and Dominion of Canada, and in every country without scarcely an exception.

Long since this enterprising firm recognized the value of printer's ink judiciously used in advertising, and they inform us that without it could never have extended their business as it is today, in three times the number of years. A short time since they paid in a single day twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00) on a contract for newspaper advertising. They evidently long since found the road to success and have neither turned to the right nor the left. Three things are necessary for eminet success in business. First, standard honest goods that the people generally need and and desire,—let them be the best, whatever the line of business. Second let your prices be reasonable—as low as possible. Third, and presistent advertising, and you will find low prices, made known and proved, will bring trade that will give a larger income than can be made any other way.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Franks is plaintiff, and James A. Matson is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and forty-Five [245] dollars and Seventy-Five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 18th day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and fifty-five [155] in the original plat of the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.

C. M. Phillips, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., July 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper Altenburg and Philo J. Lockwood are plaintiffs and Oscar S. Packer and Harriet Packer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Four [264] dollars and Seventy cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, 18th day of AUGUST 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the west two-thirds (⅔) of the east half (½) of the north-west quarter of section eleven (11) township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; lying south of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad; containing ten [10] acres of land more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind July 24th 1877.
Altenburg & Lockwood, Att'ys for plaintiff.

Pr. fee $9.25

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE bulls and bears of the New York Stock Exchange enjoyed a genuine sensation the other day. A stock-gambler named Selover, who had been engaged in some combination with Jay Gould, became possessed with the idea that the latter was betraying him. They met on the street, and without ceremony Selover attacked Gould, striking him right and left. After giving the great stock speculator a sound trouncing he picked him up in his hands and dropped him down a basement area. It was not a very heroic deed, for, while Gould is a mere stripling in size and strength, Selover is a giant weighing 240 pounds.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago. Seven men engaged in lining a furnace were on a scaffold, supported by ropes. These took fire from the furnace and the scaffold fell, precipitating the men into the furnace. Julius Harden and Michael Cassick were taken out dead, and the five others so badly burned that they are not expected to live.... William B. Ogden, one of the early pioneers and the first Mayor of Chicago, and a very wealthy man, died recently at his home in the suburbs of New York city.

AT Scranton, Pa., a few days ago, a mob of striking coal-miners, numbering upward of 5,000, visited the railroad premises and forced the workmen to quit their occupations assaulting and injuring some of those who protested against their interference. A company of local volunteers, after a fierce assault from the mob, fired into the crowd, killing four men and wounding many others. The mob then dispersed. This strike of the coal-miners promises to be a more serious affair than that of the railroad men. Dispatches from Wilkesbarre state that the Wyoming coal region is one vast military camp, about 5,000 State troops being scattered through the valley. Many of the trains bearing soldiers were attacked and stoned by the rioters, and hundreds of the latter were being arrested. Gov. Hartranft assumed personal command of the troops. Several companies of United States soldiers were also sent to the scene of the troubles.

TWELVE companies of United States troops have been stationed in the Wyoming coal region of Pennsylvania for the suppression of any outbreak on the part of the striking miners. The State troops have been relieved and sent home.

HENRY MAXWELL, a well-known New York merchant, has been arrested on a charge of forging acceptances to the amount of $33,000. ....A man named Coffroth, editor of a Somerset (Pa.) paper, while riding in a carriage in Pittsburgh, was asked by the driver if he would allow two strangers to ride with him, and consented. The men suddenly pinioned his arms behind him, placed a revolver at his head, and robbed him of money and valuables to the extent of $400.

THE WEST.

A FRIGHTFUL calamity occurred at Cincinnati last week. A cigar-box factory in which a number of boys and girls were employed, took fire and was consumed. The building was five stories high, and the employes were in the upper story. The flames cut off all means of exit before the alarm was fairly sounded, and four of the unfortunate girls, together with two men, who bravely attempted their rescue, were burned to death. Three boys and two girls were badly injured and sent to the hospital.... The funeral of five of the brave officers who fell with Gen. Custer at his last fight took place, on the 3d inst., at Fort Leavenworth, and the remains were interred in the National Cemetery.

A WHOLE family, consisting of Lewis Spear and his four children, consisting of two daughters, aged 15 and 17, and two sons, aged 11 and 13, were recently murdered and robbed by unknown assassins in Clark county, Mo. The murderers made the attack when the victims were asleep, dealing heavy blows upon their heads with an ax. Mr. Spencer was Township Trustee, and had in his possession $1,000. The object of the murder was to secure this money.

ELEVEN more riotous railroad strikers have been sentenced by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, at Springfield, Ill., to three months' imprisonment, for interfering with the running of trains on roads under the jurisdiction of that court.

WHILE Mr. Charles Belden and family, of Gibson, Knox county, Ill., were absent at church last Sunday, their residence was broken open by a tramp. Search was made for the scoundrel, and he was found in a cornfield near by. He immediately opened fire with a revolver, instantly killing Mr. Belden, mortally wounding Mr. Charles M. Cower, and wounding Mr. James Packerel in the leg. Also a boy named Keeler in the foot, which will have to be amputated. He killed two horses and a dog, and then made good his escape.

PIKE, the long-haired Spiritualist, who some time ago shot and killed S. S. Jones, the editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, in Chicago, has been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The murderer was not released, however, but has been confined in the Jacksonville Insane Asylum as a lunatic.

JOHN E. DAILY, a San Francisco stock broker, was recently shot and killed in the streets of that city by Leslie C. Hauks, Consul General for Guatemala. The latter subsequently committed suicide at his cell in the jail, by shooting himself through the breast with a Springfield rifle....Dr. J. B. Armstrong, a prominent physician of Terre Haute, Ind., was recently shot and killed by an unknown assassin, while returning from a visit to a sick patient in the suburbs of the city.

SOUTH.

A BLOODY shooting affray recently took place at Hopewell, Greenup county, Ky., between David Floyd, his two sons, and Dick Floyd, an old man aged 80, on the one side, and Joseph A. Martin and two sons on the other. David Floyd was shot through the bowels, and Dick Floyd shot in the forehead. The Floyd boys were both shot, one it is thought fatally.

GENERAL.

TWENTY-SIX rioters, arrested at Urbana, for obstructing the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad at that place, was tried before United States Judge Treat at Springfield, Ill., and each of them was sent to jail for ninety days. The road in question is being managed by a receiver appointed by the court, and the strikers were guilty of "contempt of court." ....At Chicago, forty-eight rioters have been held for trial in the Criminal Court in bail ranging from $500 to $1,000. A large number have been committed for trial at Harrisburg, Pa. A large number of the St. Louis rioters have been committed for trial in default of bonds for $3,000 each. Fifteen men, charged with interfering with trains on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern, the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette roads (all of which are in the hands of receivers), were tried before United States Judge Drummond and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE insurance adjusters have completed settlements of the losses of the St. John (N. B.) fire. The total amount to be paid by insurance companies is $6,736,000. Of this, English companies will pay $4,822,000; Canadian, $1,469,000, and American, $445,000, divided between the Ætna, of Hartford, $240,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $140,000, and Phenix of New York, $65,000....On the night of the 4th inst. a fire broke out in the poor-house on the Norfolk county industrial farm, near Simcoe, Ontario. It was a huge wooden pile, and by midnight the whole structure was destroyed. The water supply was defective and the brigade from the town could effect little. The poor-house contained forty-three male and eighteen female inmates, paupers of the county. Desperate exertions were made to save life, but so quickly did the flames extend that seventeen of them were caught and burned to death, six women and eleven men. These were principally bed-ridden old people who could not move without aid, and in the face of the roaring flames aid could not reach them. Five men were burned severely in attempting to rescue the paupers.

BURNED: The St. Boniface Hospital in St. Louis, loss $40,000; the Indiana Fertilizing Company's works at Indianapolis, loss $15,000; the Morton House stables, thirty-six horses and a large number of carriages at Indian Harbor, Conn., loss $40,000; the main building of the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro, N. C., loss $75,000.

BUSINESS failures: R. G. Dun & Co., wholesale merchants, Montreal, liabilities $650,000; Charles G. Martin, stock broker, New York, liabilities $80,000; the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., and the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis....Maj. Buffington, the ordnance officer at Pittsburgh during the riots, has asked that his conduct be made a matter of court inquiry. The War Department does not consider it necessary. He says, in his letter, that he was supposed to know his responsibility, and believes that the result justifies the wisdom of his course. The Secretary of War approves it.

THE public is warned that numerous and well-executed counterfeits on the City Bank of Montreal, the Dominion Bank of Toronto, the Royal Canadian Bank, and the British Bank of North America are in circulation.

WASHINGTON.

THE August statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$844,525,250
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	155,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,702,791,900
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	11,979,280
Legal tenders	359,158,182
Certificates of deposit	55,495,000
Fractional currency	19,734,335
Coin certificates	37,807,900
Total without interest	$472,244,818
Total debt	$2,201,015,998
Total interest	29,095,129
Cash in treasury—coin	$97,803,865
Cash in treasury—currency	9,811,966
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,160,858
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	55,495,000
Total in treasury	$171,271,809
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,059,339,318
Decrease of debt during July	318,904
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	35,957,629
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	8,671,625
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,286,003

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that "a good portion of the President's message upon the reassembling of Congress will be devoted to a consideration of the labor question. It is known that at numerous Cabinet meetings held within the past two weeks this subject has in several instances been discussed to the exclusion of all other matters. Several members of the Cabinet are known to favor the passage of a law providing for the organization of a commission which shall have due regard for the interest of all concerned—producers, merchants, railroad employes and capitalists—so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected."

PRESIDENT HAYES has issued a general order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians, and revoking all licenses to trade with them in such articles....Some of the treasury officials think that had the strike continued for two or three days more there would have been a serious panic in the country, as it has been ascertained that the New York banks had decided to refuse to loan any money upon collaterals. As this resolution was made at the very end of the strike, it did not become necessary for the banks to put it into effect.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Ohio met at Cleveland on the 1st inst., and nominated the following ticket: Governor, W. H. West; Lieutenant Governor, Ferd. Vogeler; Supreme Judge, W. H. Johnson; Attorney General, George K. Nash; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Dwight C. Rowell; School Commissioner, J. T. Lukens; Board of Public Works, A. W. Luckey. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the platform and resolutions of the National Convention of the Republican party adopted in the convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876.

2. That the Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their unfaltering confidence in Rutherford B. Hayes as a statesman, patriot and Republican, and cordially approve and support his efforts for the pacification of the country and the establishment of its civil service upon a basis of purity and efficiency.

3. That we reaffirm it as the unalterable purpose of the Republican party to maintain and enforce the provisions of the recent amendments to the Federal constitution guaranteeing the equal rights of all citizens before the law, irrespective of race or color, and to insist on the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in the execution of all its powers, of its constitutional obligations in that behalf.

4. That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coinage and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the constitution, and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

5. That we are opposed to any further grants of public lands, or money subsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the General Government to aid in the construction of railroads.

6. That we are opposed to the renewal of patents by act of Congress which are burdensome and oppressive to the masses of the people, and especially to the laboring classes.

7. That we view with alarm the present disturbed condition of the country as evidenced by the extensive strikes of the workingmen, and followed by the destruction of life and property in different parts of the country, and while we deprecate each and every resort to violence and disorder, and cordially approve the action of our national and State authorities in their efforts to enforce the supremacy of the law, yet we do most heartily sympathize with the condition of the honest and industrious laborers who are willing to work but remain unemployed, or are employed at wages inadequate to comfort and independence, and as an earnest of our desire to find a remedy for their condition we recommend—first, that Congress establish a National Bureau of Industry; second, that Congress exert its authority over all national highways of trade by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote the safety of travel, secure fair returns for the capital invested, and fair wages to the employes, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders, shippers, and employes; third, that provision be made for statutory arbitrations between employers and employes, to adjust controversies, reconcile interests, and establish justice and equity between them.

THE Democrats of Mississippi met in State Convention at Jackson on the 1st inst., and nominated Gov. Stone for re-election as Governor, W. H. Sims for Lieutenant Governor, W. L. Hemingway for Treasurer, S. L. Gwinn for Auditor, T. C. Catching for Attorney General, and J. A. Smith for Superintendent of Public Education. The convention adopted the following platform:

Fidelity to the constitution of the United States.

Home rule and preservation of State governments, with all their reserved and guaranteed rights unimpaired.

No interference by military power with the freedom of elections and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States.

Protection and equal rights of all classes.

No discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude or birthplace, and no special legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

Strict adherence in the selection of public agents to the time-honored Jeffersonian standard: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he true to the constitution?"

Continuation of the policy of retrenchment and reform so signally inaugurated by the Democratic party.

Reduction of the burdens of taxation to the lowest point compatible with the efficient execution of the laws.

Corporations of every description supervisable within constitutional limits by State authority, and subordinate to State legislation in the interest and for the protection of the people.

As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the State system of free schools.

We favor granting such aid as may be extended without violation of the constitution of the United States or departing from the established usages of the Government, to the Texas Pacific railroad, and for rebuilding and keeping in repair the levees of the Mississippi river.

THE Maine Republican Convention met at Augusta on the 9th inst., and was called to order by Senator James G. Blaine. Joseph Drummond, of Portland, was made President of the convention. Gov. Connor was nominated by acclamation for re-election to the Governorship. The Committee on Resolutions made their report. The resolutions declare it to be the imperative duty of the National Government, by the exercise of every constitutional power, to extend its protection to every citizen, native and naturalized, white and colored, whether men tied by tyranny abroad, or by political persecution, now shielded under the heresy of States rights at home. That the Republicans of Maine view with solicitude and alarm the complete consolidation of all political power in sixteen Southern States in the hands of those who precipitated the rebellion, while the Union men are persecuted into silence or banishment, and the entire colored race so practically disfranchised by force and fear that in Congressional districts where they have more than two-thirds of the voters they are unable to elect one of their race or a white man in sympathy with their interests. Thirty-five representatives in Congress, and thirty-five electoral votes appropriated to the Southern States by reason of their colored population are thus invested to the sole aggrandizement of Confederate power in the National Government, and late rebel soldiers in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana are thus enabled to exert in the administration of the Government more than double the political power of Union soldiers in any Northern State. That the action of the Democrats of the House of Representatives, in refusing appropriations for the army, except upon conditions that deprived the Commander-in-Chief of the discretion vested in him by the constitution, was wholly unjustifiable, dangerous and revolutionary, and it is a striking commentary on this evil and perilous course that two of the States whose entire representation in Congress aided in defeating the Army bill have been since compelled, under pressure and violence of mob law, to call on the National Government for such aid as only the army can render. That a sound currency, based on coin and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people, and we therefore demand that, in the resumption of specie payment, the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest, straightforward manner, and that no backward or sideway step be taken. The resolutions oppose any further land grants or subsidies for railroads by the General Government; favor such incidental protection and development of the country as the wisest system of revenue may rightfully and properly afford: also favor wise and salutary measures tending to the purification, integrity, and independence of the civil service, and declare that non-sectarian education must be continued. Charles J. Talbot moved the adoption of the resolutions, and moved the previous question. A scene of confusion ensued, and the previous question was not seconded. Gen. J. S. Chamberlain moved an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That we reaffirm unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes, and we cordially approve his efforts to carry out in good faith the principles enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention.

Gov. Chamberlain spoke in favor of his amendment, and his remarks were received with great applause. C. A. Boutell, of Bangor, moved the following amendment, and advocated its adoption:

Resolved, That this convention declares its belief that Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, and Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, were entitled to their respective offices by the same votes which elected Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, and that both Governors were clearly entitled to recognition by the National Government, and by failure to recognize them placed the National Government in the humiliating attitude of surrendering to rebels threatening with arms in their hands to resist its legitimate authority.

Mr. Blaine took the floor, and said he was opposed to both resolutions, and in favor of peace. He moved that the resolutions be tabled, and made a speech in support of his motion, in which he said: "I do not rise to speak for an indorsement of the administration or against it, for the Southern policy or in opposition to it. A difference is existing in the Republican party. What shall be done about it? Shall one man be compelled to swallow the opinions of another, or shall not each have liberty to cherish his own? I am opposed to both these resolutions. I am known by perhaps every member of this convention to entertain very decided views on the Southern question, but I am just as ready to vote against the resolution condemning the President's policy as I am to vote against one approving. We cannot take action either way without offending good men, and creating needless heartburnings and dissensions. We can all unite on a strong platform, embracing the issues which we hold in common. We can rally as one man to the support of Gov. Connor. We can be tolerant of each other's opinions. We can all remember and adapt the old theological maxim which teaches, 'In essentials there should be unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.'" A. G. Lebroke made a violent speech against the administration, which was greeted with cheers and hisses. After other speeches Aaron H. Morrill said he wanted peace, but there was no peace in opposition to the national administration, and he desired to say this to his friends who had preceded him. He proceeded to address the convention amid a scene of great confusion, being greeted with cheers and hisses. Mr. Blaine's motion to lay both resolutions on the table prevailed.... A meeting of disaffected Ohio Republicans met at Columbus last week, and was presided over by Gen. John Beatty, former member of Congress. Resolutions were adopted bitterly denouncing the Southern policy of President Hayes....A. B. Cornell, Naval officer of New York, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says he will not resign either office, but proposes to hold on to both until retired.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THERE is no doubting the fact that the Russian arms have met with a severe reverse north of the Balkans, and that the onward march to Constantinople has received a serious check. The Russian forces engaged in the battle, or series of battles, near Plevna, are variously estimated at from 40,000 to 100,000—probably the first figure is nearly correct. The Turks numbered about 50,000, and were strongly fortified. The Russians made repeated assaults upon the Turkish lines, and were in each instance repulsed with great slaughter. They were finally forced to withdraw, and retreated in the direction of Sistova. Some details of the fighting will be found in another column....A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Russian defeat at Plevna was owing to their being flanked and attacked in the rear by a Turkish division, the artillery of which mowed down the Muscovites by hundreds. The Russians were completely routed, but managed to save their cannon. Osman Pasha admits that both sides lost enormously. The military authorities in the Austrian capital ascribed the victory partly to the superiority of the Henry-Martini rifle used by the Turkish troops over the inferior order of gun used by the Russians.

THE Russian Minister of War directs all army corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army, to be at once dispatched to the Danube....A dispatch from Erzeroum says: "The Russian center, reinforced by fourteen battalions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Tergukassoff has also been reinforced by five battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of dragoons. The Russian right is marching on Persk."

THE London *Times'* war correspondent with the Russian camp before Plevna telegraphs that "strong reinforcements have already reached Gen. Krudener's corps, which is able to resist any offensive movement of Osman Pasha, should one be attempted, which is not very probable. The Russians have suffered a disastrous check, but that is all. It is hardly probable any renewal of the attack will be made for the next ten days, as the Russians need time to bring up reinforcements. The second pontoon bridge at Simnitza is nearly completed and will be ready for use in a few days. The old bridge is still in good order." ....A St. Petersburg dispatch says "a ukase has been issued ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guard and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard and some of the divisions are to join the army in Bulgaria without delay; the remainder go to reinforce the army of the Caucasus. Another ukase, signed by the Czar at Biela, orders a levy of 188,600 of the landwehr. The levies meet with general enthusiasm."

A DISPATCH from Sistova says that Gens. Schackoskoy and Krudener have retaken the positions held by them previous to the disastrous battle at Plevna. They are daily receiving large reinforcements. The Russians are straining every nerve to retrieve their late disaster, and to deliver a crushing blow before the Turks have time to reap all the advantages which might result from their chance success. The Russians admit a loss of 5,000 men at Plevna....The Turkish Generals continue to report Russian massacres of Mohammedans, while the Russians report Turkish massacres of Christians. Both reports are no doubt true. There is every evidence that this is the most barbarous war since the Dark Ages....A camp of 70,000 men is being formed for the protection of Constantinople.

THE Porte has issued a circular recounting the horrible massacres perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning alive of seventy Mussulmans of the village of Ayaklemi and the cold-blooded massacre of forty others, as well as women and children. The circular declares the English military attache has ascertained the truth of the allegations....A dispatch from Vienna says that the formation of the Russian landwehr has been found to be difficult, owing to a great want of organization....Hobart Pasha's fleet attacked seven Russian gunboats in the Sulina mouth of the Danube, the other day, and after a sharp engagement destroyed two of them.

A DISPATCH from Bucharest says the Russian troops around Plevna have been reinforced, and now number 70,000. The Roumanian army, numbering 25,000, now passing continually to Nikopolis, will form the extreme right of this force....There seems no reason to doubt that the Russians have not only evacuated Kezanlik, but all their positions south of the Balkans, and that Gen. Gourka is retreating through the Shipka pass upon Tirnova.

A CABLE dispatch, describing the battle of Vladine, where Osman Pasha was intrenched, says: "Under cover of the roar and smoke of the guns, a movement was made by the Russians on the flanks and the center of the Turkish position. The Russian infantry poured in masses on the Turkish works, and were received with the dogged resistance that has always characterized the Turks behind intrenchments. A firm and bitter fire was kept on the assailants, under which they recoiled, and at last fell back repulsed, leaving the ground in front of the Turkish works covered with dead and wounded. The repulse was only temporary, however, for the Russians, with splendid gallantry, reformed, and charged again and again upon the obstinate defenders, but with the same unavailing and dreadfully fatal results as in the first onset. All the day this fearful fight went on, the Russians hurling themselves with a desperate courage on the intrenchments of the Turks, and as steadily being repulsed, every assault leaving its ghastly contribution to the dead and wounded. Only at the close of the day, when the Russian line staggered before the Turkish fire, did Osman Pasha give the signal to attack, and, from a firm and steady defense, the Turks assumed the offensive, rushing upon their foes with overwhelming force and audacity, and at night Osman Pasha was victorious along the entire line of battle. The losses on both sides were heavy."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE cable advices note the manifestation of a growing hostility toward England in the organs of public opinion in Germany. It is even declared in some quarters that Germany will not permit England to occupy any commanding position on the Dardanelles or to assume control of the outlet of the Black sea. ....An imperial order has just been issued at Constantinople reducing the salaries of all Turkish officials 50 per cent. until the restoration of peace....It is stated in a London dispatch that Russia, discouraged by the result of the war, is laboring to secure intervention by some third power, and that Austria, instigated by Germany, will lend her influence toward aiding Russia to secure desirable peace.

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the commander of the Spanish troops in the island of Cuba, has sent dispatches to the King of Spain explaining the situation of the campaign, and stating that the insurgents are so well supplied with information by spies, and their facilities for disbanding when pursued are such that it takes 500 soldiers to look after ten insurgents. Gen. Campos, therefore, requires 50,000 more troops to crush the insurrection. Campos further says the insurgents will only surrender on receiving their independence, and recommends the Spanish Government to adopt one proposition or the other.

ADVICES from India report a distressing state of affairs in the famine-inflicted districts, and the British public has been appealed to for assistance.

LIEUT. BULLIS, with a company of United States troops, recently crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, recaptured five stolen horses, and returned without being molested....The first installment of reinforcements for Cuba, 1,000 men, have sailed from Spain....A cable dispatch says "an American named Biggar has been arrested by a police spy in the South of France for having called MacMahon an ass at a table d'hote. The United States Charge d'Affaires has sent counsel to see fair play and to send a report if the charge is untrue."....The Bosnia insurrection is at an end. The insurgents are crossing into Dalmatia, and are being interned on the islands in the Adriatic.

ADVICES from Hayti state that the revolution has again broken out in that republic. Port au Prince is declared in a state of siege. A large portion of the city was fired, and the conflagration continued for two days, and had not been extinguished when the mail steamer left....Jovellar has been removed from the Captain Generalship of Cuba, and Blanco appointed in his place.

Kars.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* at Kars expresses his astonishment on entering the city after the long and furious bombardment to find it not in ruins, as he had expected, but comparatively unharmed, and the inhabitants exhibiting none of the anticipated signs of starvation. Though the bombardment was indeed terrible—at least 40,000 shells, it is said, having been fired by the Russians at the town and fortifications in the course of the twenty-two days—but few actually fell in the inhabited parts of the town itself. Kars is so thoroughly protected by its zone of forts that it was only those shells which were fired with an extreme elevation which fell in the place itself, and only two or three houses were burned, and three women, four children and two old men were killed.

GEORGE W. MATSELL, whose death was recently reported from New York, was the proprietor of a low sporting newspaper, but it is generally admitted by the obituary-writers that he deserves the credit of the present efficient organization of the police force of New York city.

CURRENT EVENTS.

THE Baltimore and Ohio road has given $50 to each of the men who led the break in the strike and took the trains through.

THE Pennsylvania railroad has notified the Baltimore merchants of the destruction of 60,000 bushels of wheat in the Pittsburgh riots.

THE remains of the late Gen. Custer have been deposited in a vault at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., until fall, when they will be transplanted to West Point.

A NEW Republican daily paper is to be started at Washington, under the management of Mr. Lynch, of Maine. It will support the administration.

THE Constitutional Convention of Georgia has adopted an amendment providing for the election of Supreme and Superior Court Judges by the Legislature.

ORDERS have been issued for the concentration of a considerable force at Fort Clark, near the Rio Grande, in Texas, where the troops will be held in readiness for any movement that may be necessary for the suppression and punishment of cattle-stealing, according to the new policy of the administration.

AT the time of the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates certain State officials divided the contents of the treasury, some $25,000 in gold. Judge Hughes, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the money belonged to the National Government, and that the avaricious officials must shell out.

C. S. BELL, who obtained considerable notoriety as a detective in the Babcock trial at St. Louis, and subsequently as a witness in the whisky-ring investigations of last winter, was arrested at Washington last week under a requisition from the Governor of Texas. Bell is charged with having committed three murders in Texas in 1869.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Postmaster General Key says that Edward H. East, the Chancellor of Tennessee, and a loyal man during the war, will be appointed Judge of the Sixth Circuit, embracing Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. It was thought that Judge Cooley, of Michigan, would get the appointment, as Judge Emmons was from that State."

FOR the first time in twenty years the Pennsylvania railroad has passed a dividend. The resolutions making the announcement are in the following words: "In view of the heavy losses recently sustained by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the destruction of its property in the city of Pittsburgh by mob violence, and in further losses sustained in revenue through prolonged interruption in traffic from the same cause on various points of its own and connecting lines, and in view also of the imperative duty of the company to provide for the immediate restoration of rolling stock and of such buildings as are absolutely necessary for the transaction of its business; therefore, resolved, that it is inexpedient at this time to declare a dividend upon the capital stock of this company."

THE latest returns received at the Agricultural Department, at Washington, show that the winter wheat crop, already safely harvested, is the largest produced in this country for many years. The spring wheat is also in excellent condition, and an unprecedented yield is anticipated. The cotton prospects are also more favorable than last year at this time, the product now being estimated at upward of 4,500,000 bales. The wheat crop of last year was 260,000,000 bushels. This year it will be more than 325,000,000 bushels. The average export for five years has been 61,500,000 bushels. The largest amount ever exported in one year was 90,000,000 bushels. Of this year's crop not less than 100,000,000 bushels may be sent abroad.

THE steamer Florence, the advance guard of Howgate's expedition—which is to establish a temporary colony as far north as possible on Smith's sound, and endeavor to reach the pole whenever a favorable season occurs—sailed from New London, Ct., on the 2d inst., under command of Tyson, who was one of Capt. Hall's companions on the Polaris. The expectation is that the Howgate colony will find an opportunity within two or three years to push northward over the ice or by launches on the open sea, and thus solve the vexatious mystery of the pole.

IT is stated by a Washington correspondent that "a prominent officer of the Government, in conversation the other day with a man who has the best means of information on the subject, was informed that the late stike had begun prematurely. It was the intention of the managers of the strike on the principal railroads of the country to organize a simultaneous war against all transportation companies about the 1st of October. But the firemen and brakemen on the Baltimore & Ohio road were so angry at the reduction made by that company that they were unwilling to wait until the appointed time. The result was very fortunate for the country, for, had the strike occurred in October, instead of July, it would probably have been so fully organized that its suppression would have been much more difficult, and the restoration of peace and resumption of traffic much longer postponed."

Trade Unions.

The number of trade organizations in the United States are comparatively few. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who figure so prominently in the present great railroad revolt, was organized in 1863, and has a membership of about 14,000, and nearly 200 branches. Candidates for admission to the Brotherhood must be white men, not less than 21 years old, able to read and write, of temperate habits and good moral character, and with at least one year's experience as an engineer. The following is a list of the societies with branches in different States:

	Established.	*Branches.*	*Membership.*
International Typographical Union	1852	178	10,950
Machinists and blacksmiths	1859	164	8,000
Iron Molders' Association	1859	152	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	1863	192	14,000
Journeymen Tailors' National Trade Union	1865	40	2,800
Coopers' International Union	1870	68	5,000
Cigar Makers' Union	1871	109	5,000
Miners' National Union	1873	347	35,315
United Sons of Vulcan	1874	...	4,000

The Miners' Union comprises organizations which existed for years in different States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee and West Virginia. The society of the United Sons of Vulcan comprises iron puddlers and other workers in metals. The local unions are called "forges." In addition to the above, there are the Bricklayers' National Union, the United Order of American Plasterers, the House Painters' Union, the Hat Finishers' Association, the Knights of St. Crispin (shoemakers), the Order of Morocco Dressers, the Journeyman Horseshoers' Union, the Society of Locomotive Firemen, and the Mule Spinners of Cotton Factories.—*New York Herald.*

Labor and Machinery.

In our recent review of the new volume of the Massachusetts census on manufactures, we called attention to the remarkable effects disclosed regarding the influence of machinery in reducing the number of hands employed in certain manufactures. We only spoke of the boot and shoe manufacture, but other industries in which machinery plays a large part afford results equally striking; that is, they show an increase in production entirely disproportioned to the number of laborers employed. The following table will illustrate this:

		Produc'n.	*Emply's.*
Boots and shoes, pairs	1855	45,066,826	77,827
	1865	31,870,581	52,821
	1875	59,762,866	48,090
Carpetings, yards	1865	2,124,915	1,734
	1875	5,607,285	3,119
Clothing, value	1865	$34,233,862	29,914
	1875	39,340,902	19,702
Cotton goods, yards	1865	175,876,000	24,181
	1875	874,780,000	60,176
Metallic goods, value	1855	$18,707,681	10,789
	1865	35,797,632	15,820
	1875	37,894,873	17,563
Paper, value	1865	$4,431,783	3,578
	1875	15,602,590	6,420
Woolen goods, yards	1865	46,008,141	19,753
	1875	90,309,260	19,036

The average value of the boots and shoes produced in 1845 was 70 cents a pair, in 1855 80 cents, in 1865 $1.80, and in 1875 $1.50. It is impossible to say how far this represents also fluctuations in the quality of the goods, but it is probable that the cheapening of labor and the introduction of machinery have together reduced the price in the last decade. The value of the carpetings was $2 per yard in 1865, and less than 73 cents per yard in 1875—which shows the source of the immense supply of dollar carpetings. The great reduction in the number of employes in the clothing business shows to what an extent the sewing-machine, the machine-shear and more careful gradations of "ready-made" have superseded the need of the tailor and the needle-woman. In this line of goods, also, the great public has been compensated by the increased cheapness of clothing. The average value of the cotton cloth manufactured was 8 cents per yard in 1855, 31 cents in 1865, and nearly 9 cents in 1875, since which probably it has been considerably reduced. Metallic works and paper manufacturing show a pretty stable relation between the value of the product and the number of laborers required. Woolen manufactures, on the other hand, like cotton, show a much greater increase in yards than in operatives. The woolen product was valued at 46 cents per yard in 1855, and $1 per yard in 1865, and 44 cents per yard in 1875. Our entire production of textiles in Massachusetts in 1875 was 992,000,000 yards, or, if we regard the earth as a spool on which to wind it, would pass around our planet nearly twenty-three times, a yard wide.—*Springfield Republican.*

Exportation of Skilled Labor.

Much interest has been manifested in the departure from New York of fifty skilled mechanics for Manchester, Eng., it being something new for England to send out for skilled labor. The Manchester firm to whose shops those fifty carpenters have gone is simply protecting itself from threatened strikes on the part of its employes by importing foreigners to fill the places of the disaffected. Many of the men who sailed in the Montana left weeping wives and children on the piers. The men say they would not go if they could make a living here, but the labor market is glutted, and they have despaired of getting through another winter here. J. N. Abbott, who took over 150 American masons to Glasgow last year, says the new arrivals are prosperous and happy, and satisfied with the exchange between the New World and the Old, and are putting money in the savings banks over and above living expenses, while workmen here are drawing it.—*New York Tribune.*

A DRAMATIC novelty in New Haven is a play in which negroes chalk up to take white parts.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@$12 50
Hogs	5 75	@ 5 87
Cotton	11½	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 75	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 27	@ 1 30
Corn—Western Mixed	54	@ 59½
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 50
Rye—Western	69	@ 70
Pork—New Mess	14 00	@14 10
Lard	9	@ 9¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 25	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Hogs—Live	4 30	@ 5 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 00	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 16	@ 1 19
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 98
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	67	@ 68
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 36	@ 1 37
No. 2	1 25	@ 1 26
Corn—No. 2	46	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	55	@ 56
Barley—No. 2	62	@ 63
ST. LUOIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 20	@ 1 21
Corn	41	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	50	@ 51
Pork—Mess	13 25	@13 45
Lard	8¾	@ 9¼
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 10
Cattle	4 00	@ 5 50
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 25	@ 1 30
Corn	49	@ 50
Oats	25	@ 30
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	13 70	@13 80
Lard	9¾	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 33	@ 1 34
Amber Michigan	1 33¼	@ 1 34¼
Corn	50	@ 51
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	7 00	@ 7 50
Wheat—No. 1	1 33	@ 1 35
Corn—No. 1	53	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 37
Rye	66	@ 75
Pork—Mess	14 45	@14 55

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

NOTHING NEW IN INSURRECTION.

Parallels for the Present Labor Outbreak.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

There is nothing new under the sun, not even in insurrections. The immediate grievance of the strikers is the reduction of their wages. The general grievances upon which sympathy is sought for the strikers and other workingmen just now are the widespread distresses incident to the times, the unreasonable share which it is said the workingmen are compelled to bear, the alleged better condition of persons who are not workingmen, the selfishness, greed, and mismanagement which are charged upon classes of men who control the use of money and superintend the affairs of great business firms and corporations. These grievances are not to be made light of. There is no disposition to make light of them. Men of the largest intelligence would regard it as the worthiest object of ambition to redress these grievances. There is no magical plan for doing it. The evils may be mitigated by conformity to universal and eternal economic laws; by a return to the principles from which the country has so disastrously departed. The rest is the work of time.

What concerns us chiefly now, however, is the futility of some of the plans of curing these evils, or rather of one plan, the most ineffectual of all—the remedy by insurrection. As we have said, there is nothing new in this. There are two familiar events in the early history of the country which may be profitably recalled. One, Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts, occurred in 1786. The other, the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, occurred in 1794. The situation was not unlike that which we have just described as furnishing the strikers and their sympathizers with grievances. The people had come out of the Revolutionary war with flying colors, but their condition in many respects was cause for anything but rejoicing and self-congratulation. They were not sure, at first, whether they had a government, or what kind of a one it was; and when they did get a clearer view of those questions they were yet uncertain how their political theory would work in practice, and whether their government would be able to put down even the internal disorders which were often threatened, and which in two cases took shape in formidable outbreaks. But this was, in one sense, the least of their troubles. They were suffering from prolonged business derangement and depression. They had passed through the horrors of paper money, and were not yet recovered from the debauch. They were loaded with debts, private, State, and Federal, and there did not seem to be a way to pay any of them. They found it hard to secure even "starvation wages," and when they did get work it was likely to be paid for in a currency which, instead of performing the proper function of a measure of value, served only to remind them of their impoverishment. Their affairs were in the worst possible state, and they were at a loss how to mend them. Some of them tried insurrection.

There is a parallel between their times and ours in another particular. There is nothing new in the ridiculous Communists. The country then was partly entertained and partly frightened by wild and absurd talk about the rights of man—not the rights of man in the just meaning of the term, but the rights of man run mad. There were men who doubted whether there ought to be any property at all. There were other men who insisted that what property there was ought to be divided equally. There were advocates of liberty who refused to concede to any body the right to get on well in life. If he made himself comfortable by industry and thrift, he was regarded as an upstart; and these thrifty and industrious upstarts constituted a class of "aristocrats" who ought to be put down unceremoniously. Of course the great majority of people estimated this chaotic philosopher at its true value; but we suspect that the philosophers of its school were then as strong in numbers as the Communists are here and now.

The Government made an effort to pay its debts, and to this end taxes were levied by the several States. The measure created a good deal of dissatisfaction throughout the country. In Massachusetts occasion was found to make the dissatisfaction known by open rebellion. Some of the grievances, no doubt, were well founded, and some were mere pretexts. Not only were the taxes too heavy, but the salaries of public officers were too high; there was a flavor of aristocracy in the Senate, and the meeting of the Legislature in Boston was looked upon as in some way fraught with danger to the liberties of the people. Beside, the party of malcontents demanded an issue of paper money! Here, again, is proof that there is nothing new. Ninety years later a depreciated currency and plenty of it are advocated as the sovereign remedy for all the ills of the body politic. The men concerned in Shays' rebellion tried insurrection and failed in it. The militia of Massachusetts put the rebel army to flight after three of the rebels had been killed and one wounded. Some of the leaders were tried and sentenced to death, but they were not hanged, and Shays himself was afterward pardoned, because the people of Massachusetts were supposed to be in sympathy with the insurgents. Here, we believe, the parallel fails. There is no considerable sympathy with the strike rioters, even among the class of persons in whose interest they pretend to have acted.

In 1794 the Government of the country had taken shape, but the country itself had not entirely recovered from its distress; and even the Government was yet to be tested in respect to its power to enforce its authority and execute its laws. In Pennsylvania the pretext was the Federal imposition of a duty on distilled liquors; but resistance to an unpopular excise law was the means by which a good deal of general discontent was shown. The advance of the French Revolution had given a fresh impulse to agitation by the theorists who held that free government meant no government at all. Some unthinking persons were induced to believe that the Government, by paying its honest debts and collecting money by taxes to do so, was made itself responsible for the hard times; that, by increasing the price of every glass of spirits which passed the lips of a patriot, the Government deliberately tried to effect the overthrow of the liberties of the people; and that such tyranny must be resisted to the death. There was not much resistance to the death, however, and the whisky-insurrection, in its turn, failed.

Observations on Potato Bugs.

The importance of destroying potato bugs should not be underestimated. The bugs have done little damage as yet, but that they are destined to do much is true. The present high price of potatoes has nothing to do with bug activity, but the scarcity which it is believed will follow bears on the question. As showing what time is likely to develop, a farmer one day last week picked from a single row of potatoes 1,163 bugs. He set out to pick bugs from an entire acre, but, as there were eighty rows in the acre, he gave up the job as a bad one. Now let us speculate a little on what may happen if no bugs are picked or destroyed: Eighty rows of potatoes, with 1,163 bugs to the row, yields at the first picking 93,000 bugs. The potato-growing season lasts about thirty days longer, and it is believed the number of bugs mentioned can be picked at least twenty times before the end of the season—an aggregate of 1,860,000 bugs. As there are about 300 acres in town planted with potatoes, we have the sum of 558,000,000 bugs for Westport alone. It is fair to say that the 160 towns in the State have planted an average this year of 300 acres, which multiplied into the figures as above gives for Connecticut the enormous aggregate of 89,280,000,000. To bring this insect product down where we can see it, we will suppose a quart measure holds 8,000 bugs—a liberal estimate—and we have 11,160,000 quarts. At 32 quarts to the bushel, we have 348,750 bushels, enough to load many large-sized ships. New England yielded last year 24,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Connecticut's proportion was, at a rough guess, 4,000,000 bushels, or at the rate of 85 bushels to the acre. If these bugs are permitted to do their deadly work, many and many an acre will yield 10 and 15 bushels instead of 85, and it will be fair to reckon the loss occasioned by bugs at fully one-half the crop, or 2,000,000. As the ruling price will be about $1 per bushel, the loss we are likely to experience can be readily figured.—*Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette.*

How Families Are Broken Up.

There is no denying that a good deal of the financial trouble that culminates in bankruptcy comes from extravagant living. Sometimes it is the man himself that paves the way for the Sheriff, but quite often it is his family. A case in point as to the latter occurred not very long ago. A New Yorker happened to meet, down town, an acquaintance from a neighboring city and dropped into conversation with him. After a few casual remarks the New Yorker asked about his friend's family, expressing a hope that they were well.

"Oh, I suppose they are," said Mr. J., rather indifferently.

"How is that?" asked the New Yorker, "I hope nothing has happened."

"Well, yes, something has happened," replied Mr. J. "The fact of the matter is I haven't seen my family in six months. You know I was doing a pretty good business in B——, and the folks at home got to living way up. Nothing would satisfy them but the best. As long as I could afford it, I let them have money right and left, but presently times got hard, business fell off and I found that I was going behind. I didn't want to alarm my family, but I hinted that a little economy was desirable. But they paid no attention. The demands for money went on just the same. Then I told them they must economize, that I was absolutely unable to support them in such extravagance. It was no use, though; if I didn't give them cash they got credit and the bills came to me. I stood it as long as I could, and I then said, 'Here, if you won't live on what I can give you out of my business, take the business itself,' so I just made over the whole place to them and left. They ran it a few months, and then the Sheriff stepped in, and I haven't seen any of my family since. I tried hard to provide for them, but they wouldn't let me, and that is the result. I can hardly take care of myself now, and it is all on account of the extravagance at home."—*Hartford Times New York Letter.*

Detecting Counterfeits.

A pamphlet recently issued offers some useful suggestions for the detection of counterfeits. The greenbacks and national-bank notes are printed from plates which have a common characteristic; every plate has four notes, which only differ from each other in being designated by the letters A, B, C, or D. When the counterfeiter makes a note, it has only one of these letters upon it. Consequently, if the note A has been counterfeited, the notes B, C, and D can be safely taken; if C has been counterfeited, A, B, and D are still good. Hence, with a list of counterfeits at hand that mentions the letter of the spurious notes, the number of notes that there is a risk about is reduced by three-fourths. Even a perfect knowledge of engraving, which would enable a person to ascertain, upon merely looking at a note, as to whether it was or was not a counterfeit, may not confer immunity against loss without examining the list of fraudulent notes. For it happens that there are notes engraved from genuine plates, which have been stolen. Such notes have every appearance of genuineness except that the signatures are forged. The Government will not redeem them for fear of encouraging such stealing in future. A loser by such a note would probably find in it an argument against the Government performing the whole work of printing and engraving at Washington, for it is not alleged that any stealing of notes or plates took place when the business of manufacturing the currency was divided among the bank-note companies, and they were held responsible for the honesty of their performance.

Maj. Gen. Pearson, who figured in Pittsburgh as commander of the militia, is a brother to the negro minstrel known as W. P. Collins.

BLOODY WORK.

The Struggle Between Russ and Turk—Details of the Terrible Fighting Near Plevna—Frightful Slaughter on Both Sides.

[Bucharest Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The blow struck at the Ninth corps by Osman Pasha at Plevna on the 19th of July was so severe that the Eleventh corps, which had reached the River Lom on the outskirts of Rustchuk, was compelled to countermarch and to move as rapidly as possible seventy miles west, where they were reinforced by the beaten divisions south of Nikopolis. Meanwhile the Roumanian division was sent to garrison Nikopolis, thus setting free Gen. Schilder's troops. It was not until yesterday that the Russians were fully prepared to renew the engagement. At that time the entire force of the Russians consisted of about 65,000, embracing the Ninth and Eleventh corps. They were drawn up in three columns, on the plain beside the River Vid, where the troops were exhorted by Gen. Krudener to be brave and retrieve their previous losses. The order was then given to advance on Softcha, where Osman Pasha, with 50,000 men, was intrenched behind hastily thrown up earthworks, having rejoined the division under Adil Pasha at that place. The correspondent says: "I accompanied Gen. Schilder, commanding the Ninth division. Rain was dropping dismally upon the already wet roads, and great embarrassment was caused by the tardiness of the artillery train, which could only be dragged through the mud with the greatest difficulty. A halt was made on the heights overlooking Softcha, and, riding out upon the spur jutting out from the ridge, one could see the white tents of the Turkish army herded by the river side beyond the town, while long, black, low-lying streaks marked the recently-constructed defenses. Certainly not a pleasant-looking position to attack, and, indeed, that opinion was expressed by Gen. Krudener when he came galloping up where I was standing, followed by Don Carlos, Col. Manzoff, and Gen. Schilder. But the attack was decided on at all hazards, and the artillery was brought into position. The first roar of cannon was promptly echoed from the Turkish intrenchments. Then began the most furious artillery duel, from which our troops did not escape unharmed, for the Seventeenth and Eighteenth regiments of infantry of the Avant Garde were swept through and through by iron missiles, piling dead and wounded in sickening heaps together. In the midst of this the order was given to storm the positions, in accordance with the usual Russian tactics. Gallantly the Solmas Cossacks of the Ninth corps rushed to the attack, speeding down the road under shelter of a cloud of smoke. For some time I was unable to distinguish anything in the direction of the town save the white minarets upon the hill. Our infantry advanced with a solid front, and volleys of musketry were added to the noise of the cannon, making deafening and continual thunder. The fighting was for a long time almost hand to hand, the Turks making frequent sorties from behind the shelter of the red cross. The attendants were unable to carry off the wounded, so fearful was the slaughter. When at last the order was given to retire, and the Russian guns gradually ceased firing, I watched the men marching past as grimly and steadily backward as they had marched into the conflict. It is wonderful what nerve these Russian men-of-line possessed, considering the awful decimation of their ranks. The Turks did not follow up their success, evidently expecting a renewal of the attack on the morrow. We have camped in a hollow between three hills for the night.

The second day's fighting began at half-past 9. Gen. Skobeloff led on a brigade of Cossacks across the plain before Loftcha, which here widens so as to form a natural fighting ground. A strong division of Turkish infantry, emboldened by the success of the previous day, came out to meet them, and a hand-to-hand combat raged with great violence for about three hours, when the Turks were driven back to their intrenchments. Meantime Gen. Krudener was engaging the Turkish center, and heavy artillery was used effectively upon Osman Pasha's force at Garinea, while Gen. Schackoffsky attacked the positions back of the river Vid.

All these operations were going on at once, and covering a territory from ten to fifteen miles in length. Just in the rear of the Russian center a broken range of hills terminated in a single crag, whose rocky face was shattered and furrowed with shot and shell. Here, unmindful of the iron hail, Gen. Krudener surveyed the battle and issued orders. Looking down the valley, there was seen in the distance thick rolling clouds from Gen. Schackoffsky's guns. But their voices were drowned in the louder thunder of the artillery in front.

The Turks from their earthworks kept up a tremendous cannonade, and all efforts to drive them back were unavailing. Again and again the whole columns of brave men rushed to the charge, but when they returned their ranks were terribly depleted, and told the stubbornness with which the Turks will fight when put to the test. The Third and Ninth battalions suffered most. After a single sally scarcely one-third of the men came back.

Gen. Schackoffsky's division succeeded about noon in advancing their batteries across the neck of land to a ridge recently occupied by the Turks, and captured the village of Radisova. From this point the tide of battle turned in favor of the Turks, who were apparently tireless in their ferocity. They began a series of sorties, falling neck and heels upon the enemy everywhere along the lines. Utterly reckless of their own life, they plunged at the Russian infantry, sabering them and using even the butts of their muskets. As if drunken with the taste of blood, there was no power that could stop their mad onslaught, and the Russians, wearied with fighting all day on the offensive, were forced gradually back, fighting courageously to the last.

As the gloom began to settle upon the landscape the blazing fires of the cannon died away, and the flower of the Russian army, which had so boastfully marched into Bulgaria with the flying banners of conquerors, melted into the darkness defeated and disheartened.

The defeat inflicted upon Gen. Krudener's army, which formed about one-sixth of the Russian forces south of the Danube, is most momentous. It will be noticed that this was not a battle in the open field. The Turks chose a position naturally strong, and wisely fortified it with defensive works of every kind, so that their troops fought under shelter. Under these circumstances there could be no maneuvering. The Russians were led on to attack them where they were protected in their trenches, and fell by thousands. The latest authentic report places the total of killed at 6,000; the wounded not yet computed.

By thus attacking a strongly-defended position Gen. Krudener has repeated the error of Gen. Heiman at Zewin. The losses of an infantry force which attacks troops under shelter and armed with the Martini-Henry rifle must always be enormous.

Nice Stories About Russian Hospitals.

Riding yesterday—where and on what road I shall not tell—I stayed at a wine shop to rest. Presently came in two young soldiers, wearied out, quite penniless, but cheerful. They bowed to me, and sat upon the bench with the air of men too tired to unharness, too feverish to sleep. I sent them a glass of wine each, and began to talk through my interpreter. I asked how the health account stood in their regiment, and they answered significantly that many were ill, but few in hospital. Then the fairer and younger fellow, smiling rather painfully, added: "The doctors were fooled yesterday; one of our company died, and they carried him to the hospital. The doctor came out with his whip and declared he was not dead, so he cut him, of course, over the legs, making great stripes. But the poor chap was really gone, so everybody laughed at the doctor." I said, through my interpreter, that the joke was not a bad one, but that they should be careful in talking thus to strangers. "Some might believe you serious," I added. "It is serious, as God knows," they both answered. "The doctors always flog a man before letting him into the hospital, and many times he will die under the whip." As they spoke, a melancholy wretch tottered round the corner of the inn. His face was waxy and bloodless, his eyes swollen; his white shirt clung to him as though soaked with rain. He dropped upon the bench, letting the rifle fall. "Surely this object is not being sent to duty?" I exclaimed, in horror. "It is only his feet amiss," the others answered, more in disgust, I thought, than pity. "He prefers to go on"—rather than ask the tender mercy of the hospital, I suppose.—*Alexandrei Cor. London Standard.*

A Superlative Horror.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a terrible accident happened at the steam saw-mill of M. C. Hamilton, north of the city, resulting in the instant death of William Knowlton, an employe of the mill.

He was engaged at the time in running the circular saw, which is about three feet in diameter, and which was in full motion. It appears that he went to go around the saw, in close proximity to it, to pick up a belt that had been broken, and one of his feet slipped on the lumber, which caused him to lose his balance. He threw out his left hand to recover his equilibrium, and in doing so it came in contact with the saw, which cut off his little finger and mangled the hand in a terrible manner, hacking it into shreds. To save himself he now threw out his right arm, which was also struck by the saw, and the hand was instantly severed from the arm just above the wrist. The unfortunate man then lost all control of himself and fell headlong against the saw, striking the same with his head. The victim dropped upon the floor a lifeless and almost headless man. More than one-half of his head had disappeared. The right half of his head, from the back through to the nose, including the right cheek and the right half of the chin, and from the top of the head to the neck, had been sawed off and his brains had been scattered all through the mill. What remained of his skull was scooped out, and nothing but the half-shell was left.—*Omaha (Neb.) Bee.*

Interesting Trade Facts.

The activity in the grain trade is an encouraging feature. Canal boats are unloaded as soon as they reach this port, and the canal trade will be assisted by the present strike. The export of fresh mutton and beef, and also of live stock, from the United States to Great Britain, has rapidly grown to immense proportions. This is shown by contrasting the value of shipments during the first six months of 1876 with those of the same time in 1877. The first amounts to a little less than $2,000,000, while the latter is equal to nearly $6,000,000. This is an increase of nearly three-fold in one year. The number of sheep thus exported this season was 6,000, while the neat cattle number one-quarter more. Last week 40,000 packages of cheese were shipped to British ports and also 3,500 packages of butter, in refrigerators. Such shipments as these are worthy of note, as they show how much the Old World depends on us for the necessaries of life. The weight of fresh beef exported during the six months just closed is 5,500 tons. This has a large sound, but the statement is supported by figures carefully put together.—*New York Letter.*

A Sad Story.

A very heartrending story comes from Nantes, twenty-nine miles northwest of Paris. Victorine Voisin, a young girl of 19, was last May elected Rosiere, or the most virtuous girl of the place, and was engaged to be married on the 14th of this month; but, meanwhile, some miscreant spread reports injurious to her character, and even wrote an anonymous letter containing these charges to her lover. He sent his brother to speak to her about these statements, and the latter, after a long conversation, during which the poor girl grew terribly excited, showed her the letter. She read it, burst from him, and plunged into the Seine. A post mortem examination conducted in presence of the municipal authorities proved that there was not a shadow of foundation for the vile scandals.

A big telescope is being made at Cambridge for Yale College. It will cost $50,000, $6,000 having already been paid for the flint with which to make the object glass.

How Some Philadelphia Soldiers Returned.

The officer who returned yesterday from the front, and when asked how he got back replied, "in an envelope," gives the following description of the return of such of the Philadelphia soger boys as have been heard from:

An effort was made by one or two inventive individuals to climb into their muskets, but as this was found to be impracticable, not for the reason that the muskets were too narrow, but that the men were too long, the ruse was abandoned. In the excitement of the moment a terrified Brigadier General offered to ship on a passenger train as a man before the "mast," and, being refused, wanted to know whether he couldn't go through as an invoice to the stuffed department of the Permanent Exhibition. In despair several veterans pinned postal cards to their shirts and threw themselves by the track, determined to trust to luck and some conscientious mail agent to pass them through. To add to the terror of these unfortunate men, they couldn't get anything to eat that was palatable, and as the crows knew this they hovered above the emaciated soldiers, and cawed in joyous anticipation of a big Quaker City lunch.

Happily for aching breasts at home the boys began straggling into the city yesterday evening. One gallant Major was attired in military boots, a brakeman's pants, no coat worth mentioning, and a telegraph operator's cap. His friends met him at the depot and greeted him with cheers. Though travel-stained and weary, he told the story of his heroic charge upon the enemy with the modesty becoming so great a man. He reviewed his course briefly, merely touching here and there upon the number of rioters he had strangled and otherwise put to death, and remarked that if somebody didn't hurry back to Blairsville with some sandwiches and beer for the First Division, somebody would starve to death. It was his impression also that the strike was over, so far as the West was concerned, at least, as the great majority of the strikers had chased him all the way home.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Medical Uses of Glycerine.

Among the various uses for which glycerine has been found specially valuable as a medicinal agent, is that of food for infants. When raised by hand they can be kept comparatively free, it is said, from many of the ills to which they are liable by the substitution of from four to six drachms of glycerine for the amount of sugar usually added to the cream, milk or water constituting their diet. In cases of deafness, too, of adults, from deficiency, accumulation or hardness of the cerumen, glycerine is alleged to be one of the best remedial agents—introduced into the canal by means of raw cotton saturated with it. It is also claimed to be the only known agent which will preserve vaccine lymph for any considerable time without deterioration. It has been found extremely useful in numerous skin diseases, and its serviceableness has been satisfactorily proved in connection with all the various substances used locally in diseases of the eyes, except nitrate of silver, which latter it decomposes.

The Stones of the Pyramids.

The immense stones used in the erection of the Pyramids of Egypt were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and were carried to the river and over a bridge of boats. They were then brought forward by means of a causeway, which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stones and figures of animals engraved upon them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in the leveling of the rock on which the edifice stands, and twenty years for the erection of the pyramid itself. The stones were raised step by step by means of a machine made of short pieces of wood, and, last of all, commencing from the top, the stones were cemented together with a layer of cement not thicker than a piece of paper, the strength of which is proved by the age of these enormous memorials.

Woman's Congress.

The fifth annual Congress of Women is called to meet at Cleveland, in Case Hall, Oct. 10, 11 and 12. Papers by well-known leaders of the sex are announced under the heads of science, literature, education, industries, charities and art. The organization by which these annual meetings are held contains a large proportion of the best minds among American women, who interest themselves in opening new kinds of employment for women, and raising the standards in those to which they are accustomed. It is pleasant to observe that, instead of wasting their time upon suffrage agitation and in the advocacy of empirical schemes of impracticable sentimental "reform" out of morals, the chief end of these Congresses is to distribute among women in their homes practical information upon useful arts, hygiene, the clothing and food of children, etc.

Western Cattle.

The English influence on the cattle culture of our Western plains is strong and growing. Recent travelers report the cattle ranges actively prospected by Englishmen and Irishmen with an eye to becoming herdsmen, and improving the cattle by the introduction of thoroughbreds, and the Edinburgh *Scotsman* has an agricultural reporter in the region. Albert Crane, a Chicago Englishman, whose Colorado farm covers only 10,000 acres, and George Grant, whose 25,000-acre farm lies off Victoria on the Kansas Pacific, are making the country blossom with high-bred Scotch bulls, $25,000 cows, and stock of all kinds of aristocratic pedigree. These things promise well for the future meat supply of the country. Mr. Grant says his wheat crop this year averages thirty bushels to the acre, worth $1.44 at Kansas City.

A Civilized African Ruler.

The King of Kaboon, the oldest native Prince on the African coast, died about the beginning of May at the advanced age of 100 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Andaunte, who at once broke up his father's harem and cashiered the women to the number of 120, liberated all the decease King's slaves, and abolished the sacrifice of human beings at religious rites. He has also informed the traders on the Gaboon river that he will take immediate steps to facilitate and open up the trade of the river and the roads leading to the interior.

ALL SORTS.

Paris daily consumes water-cresses to the value of $1,800.

California's grape crop promises to be the largest she ever produced.

In India bats are called flying foxes, and generally measure six feet from tip to tip.

The cost of the Paris Exposition of 1878 is estimated at 35,813,000 francs, or about $7,062,600.

Omaha is thankful for a new lake, which has been donated by Old Mother Missouri, in changing her channel.

Race prejudice is unknown in France, and all places of education and all places of resort are freely opened to blacks as well as to whites.

In San Juan, Cal., miners receive $3 per day and board, or $4 without; carpenters $3.50 and $4; stone masons, $4 and $5; laborers, $2.50 and $3.

Inventors are hard at work on electric lights, and the *Scientific American* says that undoubtedly electricity will soon supersede all other artificial substances for illumination.

On July 10, a fine specimen of the Colorado beetle was recognized crawling along a rope in the vicinity of the Liverpool docks, Dublin. It was the first specimen seen in Ireland.

An American palace car has been placed on the railroad between Brussels and Gand, in Belgium, and receives abundant custom. The dining-room accommodates twenty at table.

Bailly, an authority, maintains, from Oriental records, that astronomy was cultivated in Egypt and Chaldea 2,800 B. C.; in Persia, 3,209 B. C.; in India, 3,101 B. C., and in China, 2,952 B. C.

"Prompt and vigorous measures with the tramps," are demanded by the Paterson (N. J.) *Press*, which says "the tramp is fast changing from a beggarly and disgusting object to a dangerous brigand."

In Durango, Mexico, there is a tin-bearing district more than twenty miles in extent, which has 600 veins and 300 drifts of steam tin. The supply is so great that "metallic tin can be produced at a cost of 2 cents a pound."

According to the Chairman of the Grand Trunk railway that road has lost $4,750,000 in two and a quarter years from competition, and railways in America have lost $47,000,000 in the same time from the same cause.

A bill of indictment recently found against a Chattanooga (Tenn.) Councilman for bribe-taking was quashed the other day, because "it is not a crime against the State for an Alderman of the city to accept a bribe for his vote."

Tortoises are known to be very long-lived, and there is, at this time, one in the possession of Mrs. Jago, of Hammersmith, London, which, by testimony which would bear even the scrutiny of Mr. Thorne, is 118 years old. His present owner has had him thirty-six years.

Every newspaper correspondent in the Eastern war is compelled to wear a numbered medal, on the reverse of which is a photograph of the wearer, in order to put the question of identity beyond dispute. The Russians and Turks have each their corps of photographers.

A number of Icelanders from the island, as also all the Icelanders at present in the United States, are expected to proceed this season to the settlement on Lake Winnipeg. Sites have been chosen for the two new towns, and the colony boasts of a weekly paper in the Icelandic language.

The house Gen. Grant occupied in St. Louis before the war still stands on Barton street in that city. It is a tiny wooden structure, a story and a half high, and contains two rooms. Residents thereabouts are well aware of its history, and speak of it as "a little house atween two big uns."

Col. Kyle Douglas, in the Philadelphia *Times*, says Stonewall Jackson was for twenty years a severe sufferer from dyspepsia, and was compelled to forego eating and drinking most things he liked. He once declared that he was fonder of whisky than any other man in his army, yet he never tasted it.

A young lady in Newton county, Ga., is possessed by a strange monomania. She fancies herself a baby, and has not spoken a word in three years, although her powers of conversation used to be of an order higher than the average. Notwithstanding this absurd hallucination, she is inconsistent enough to read and write letters.

The ground for a building to be occupied by Colorado College was broken at Colorado Springs on the 4th of July. Four pounds of butter given to the building fund by a lady were sold on the occasion at auction, and sold again, until they brought $180, or $45 a pound. Ten thousand dollars has also been subscribed by citizens of Colorado Springs.

THE SECRET.

She gayly plucked a rose from out the flowers,
  And fastened it with deftness on my breast;
I, stooping, thanked her 'mid the hawthorn bowers—
    I may not tell the rest.

My love trilled out an airy, lightsome tune,
  Sang sweetly, as her fancy did suggest;
Perhaps I interrupted her too soon—
    I may not tell the rest.

The, laughing low, said ne'er a word to me,
  But upward held her face to be caressed;
She little birds that chirruped in the tree—
    Perchance may tell the rest!

While digging in his cellar the other day, a Baltimore man discovered a deposit of more than twelve dozen pint bottles of pale ale, which, upon examination, proved to be in prime order and condition, and of choice quality. They must have been placed where they were found nearly twenty years ago. The bottles are of stone, and the ale of the description known as Scotch pale ale.

Dr. James Bryce, of Edinburgh, the geologist, has fallen a martyr to the pursuit of his favorite science. While making his annual geological tour in the Highlands, he set off alone, hammer in hand, to examine the rocks in the Bass of Inverfarigaig, and was not again seen alive. About three hours after his departure his body was found by two gamekeepers at the foot of a precipice, dreadfully crushed. It is supposed that while he was climbing the rocks a mass gave way under his feet, and that other fragments had fallen above him.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 16, 1877.

The steamer Eten, went down on July 16th, near Valparaiso, and one hundred persons perished.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, comes out all right. The committee headed by Morton, which met there a few weeks ago, did not discover that money had been used by him for his election.

Gen. Gibson had a fight with the Indians last week, in which about twenty five soldiers were killed and forty wounded. Forty Indians were known to be killed. Gen. Howard is in pursuit.

The Defiance Democrat just over the border speaks flatteringly of the political prospects in that state this fall. It says: "We never had a better state ticket; never had a better platform, and we never had better prospects of carrying the State by a large majority.

We regret to learn of the untimely decease of the Toledo Daily News, last week, at the head of which stood our excellent friend Mr. Conover. But what is Toledo's loss is Fort Wayne's gain. The News at the latter place will be sprightly again, and there will be spice extracted from the late experience, that will make it sarcastically brilliant.

While we do not endorse we have this to say of the fellow who edits the Indianapolis Sentinel. He is persistent in his defense of what he calls the laborer's interest, and has made a valient fight, believing he was in the right. There is no milk and water about what he says. It is written in clear, decisive, not to be misconstrued English, and we like to see a journalist fearless and unflinching. And, to a great extent, his conclusions are correct.

The reports from Bulgaria of the suffering of the people are appalling. Thousands of women and children are without homes and are perishing for want of food and shelter. Grim visaged war has prevented a harvesting of the crops, and no preparation is being made for the winter. Terrible outrages have been committed by both armies, and the killing of children and women seems a pastime with these semi barbarous nations.

Indiana is somewhat behind adjoining states in fine stock. It is amazing to see with what persistence many farmers stick to scrub stock. A short horned bull worth $1000 would be regarded as a wonder yet in many large districts of Indiana. The "Louse" breed of hogs, noted for length of head and snout, and race-horse characteristics, has yet many friends who will argue in dead earnest with you in favor of the superior merits of a breeds that need no care at all. Notwithstanding the fact that Indiana is a great hog and corn state, it is yet a surprising fact that in many districts the improved breeds of stock hogs are not to be found. The old slouchy style of allowing the hogs to run wild in the woods, paying no attention to breeding at all, yet obtains in many localities.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, as soon as he reached home after the strike issued a ringing proclamation and notified the strikers that his headquarters would be in the cars on the Pennsylvania road, until it was opened for business. It was opened at once. Such a Governor in Indiana would have settled the Fort Wayne hash ere this.—Lagrange Standard.

Perhaps. There was no riot at Fort Wayne, and Gov. Hartranft would hardly have been fool enough to bring on one by a pompous display of the military. Had Gov. Williams so minded he could have had Fort Wayne mostly in ashes and many more widows and orphans in that city than there is to-day A few republicans know all about it now, but Gov. Williams, did what was necessary and not a life was lost nor a house burned in the State. That is a better record than followed the brilliant military chieftain of Pennsylvania. Unless the opponents of Governor Williams can advance some better argument than the above they had best abandon their attack, and learn by the result which was the best way to accomplish the most good.

We are glad to learn that Weamer is not a supporter of John Sherman and his financial policy. We have laid awake o' nights, fearing he would throw his influence in the balance and carry the day with the resumption humbug. We would like to see him come a little stronger and demand that his party administration make a change as to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. If he is after the peoples interest, and Sherman's resumption scheme is a humbug, there should be a change in that department. But Weamer is not so clear as to the protection of buildings by lightning rods. If these rods will protect a building in good times, how is it that they will not answer the same purpose in hard times. If any of the county buildings had been destroyed by fire from a lightning stroke, such a howl would have went up from the Republican paper against the commissioners as would have done credit to a band of Camanches. And now that they have suppled this protection, Weamer cackles about hard times. So let the Commissioners act either way on any public question, they get a growl from their political opponents for their pains.

Hayes is coming west soon. We hope the Town Board will extend the freedom of the city to our Chief Executive. There are a few Republicans here who want looking after. Their utterances are not strictly loyal. Murmurings of discontent are becoming rather frequent.

Some of the Republican journals and one or two would be Democratic journals of this State, are very much annoyed at Governor Williams because he did not call for troops from the Government to put down the strikers, and for what they call his indifference and neglect of duty. We are glad the Governor acted as he did. Not a single life was lost, not a house or car burned in the entire State, and all because he did not assume a military aspect, and cavort around over the State, breathing vengeance on those who had no intention of destroying property. Let these papers rail, the Governor done right.

It is stated that Daniel W. Voorhees is to lecture on Thomas Jefferson. Why stir up this political dead beat; he did mischief enough in his day—he ought to be forgotten by posterity.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The astute editor of the Gazette has got so far along in a brief career as an editor, that such great minds as Jefferson's, when he compares them with his mighty self, sink into insignificance. A little vanity is pardonable, but where it exists as the only one quality that makes up the whole, at the expense of brains and everything else, it becomes disgusting.

EDITOR COURIER,—Will you please insert in the COURIER a copy of the enclosed article, it being pertinent to the interests of every farming community, whose people can see no injustice in compelling farmers to build and keep in repairs hundreds of rods of fence, in order to secure pasturage to the afore said near-sighted people, to which they have not the least right, either moral or legal. Respectfully,

SMITHFIELD FARMER.

FENCES AND FENCE LAWS.

Judging from the discusions of our farm clubs we may suppose that farmers are beginning to realize that the true office of outside fences, and in fact of all fences, is not to keep out the stock of a neighbor, but to restrain our own. As a result of this idea we see that laws preventing stock of any kind from running at large in the highways are gaining in form, and the area over which they extend is every year increasing. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the fruit and grass growing between the fences of a public highway of right belongs to the public. The public have only the right of pas over the ground, but have no right to its products, which belong to the owner of the adjoining farm. As soon as the traveler or the stock of the farm diverge on either side of the legal limits of the road, they become trespassers to the full extent of the term. In strict equity it is no excuse that there was no fence, for as before stated, fences are to keep the proprietor's stock within bounds, and not to keep the others out. It takes a long time for us to get rid of the idea that "a legal fence" must be "horse high, bull proof, and hog tight." Sooner or later we will arrive at a point when every farmer will be the judge of the quality of his own fences, or in fact whether he will fence at all.

Much has been said of the injustice and cruelty of a law which prevents the poor man from turning his cow out in the public road. The time spent in hunting her when she fails to come home, and the loss from not being milked at the proper time, will usually pay for her keep in much better pasture. Of all fence breakers, the road cow is probably the most efficient and active, and, independent of her own efforts, her presence leads the farm stock, otherwise quiet, to break out and cause trouble. When cows were allowed to run at large, it was impossible to keep a bull more than two or three years, for he became so unruly as to be a nuisance to his owner. By the laws excluding stock from the roads this trouble is avoided.—Philadelphia Times.

Queen Esther at Waterloo.

We had the pleasure of witnessing the representation of Queen Esther at Waterloo last Thursday evening. It was admirably rendered by the local talent of that place, and no one had reason to be other than pleased at the success attained. Miss McClellan acted the beautiful Queen with excellent taste. With a little more volume of voice and facial expression, she would be perfect in that part. The king sang in good voice, but lacked animation. Mr. Haines' Mordecai was splendid, and though a difficult part he filled every part with a fine conception of the character. His well sustained tone and almost perfect time, show him to be more than an ordinary artiste. Mr. Peterson's Haman was well performed, barring the hanging scene, which slightly approached the burlesque. It should be omitted. The other solos by Zerish and others were all well sang, and the choruses were full of harmoney and animation. The attendance was small, Butler and Auburn comprising more than half the number present. An occasion like this is worthy of a more liberal patronage. We were glad to see this fraternization of the citizens of the different towns. Mr. Littlefield presided at the organ with his usual grace and ability.

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVER.

Western Lands for Sale.

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. [illegible] Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.

June 7, 1877. no 23-3m.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the last will of Isaac Culbertson, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Exe'r.

August 7th, 1877.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 5, Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett and in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

August 9.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 10, Block No. 2, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.

August 9.

Application for License.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September, 1877, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north-west corner of lot No. one in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty two feet (132), thence south thirty-one feet (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet (132), thence north thirty-one feet [31].

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Strong et al is plaintiff, and Eli Kuhlman is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-four (164) dollars and forty-two (42) cents, with interest on said judgement and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen (19) in Ashley's second addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, August 8th, 1877. Pf. $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff and Samuel Tate, et al. are defendents, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (237) and six cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-five (135) and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,

Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Aug. 15, 1877.

Pr. fee $ .50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Sr. is plaintiff, and Walter Dean and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

[illegible] of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. D. Gross, Dpt.

L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. f. $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Leopold et al is plaintiff, and Charles Klotz is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and thirty-six (436) dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one third of lot sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $8.00

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff, and [illegible] Diehl and Solomon Rose defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight (268) dollars and sixty-eight (68) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south-west quarter all in section seven (7) township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen (15) east all in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein A. S. Best is plaintiff, and Jacob W. Kinoshi, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Fifteen [215 dollars and ten cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 25th day of August 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

A part of section twenty-seven [27] township thirty-five [35], north of range twelve [12] described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a point fifty-three and one-third [53⅓] rods north of where the highway crosses the north line of the north-east quarter of said section twenty-seven [27], thence north alongside highway to the south side of lands owned by Cornelius West thence westerly with the south bank of Cedar Creek and the mill pond to a point thirty-two [32] rods east of the west line of the north-east quarter of the north quarter of said section twenty-seven, thence south to a point fifty-three and one-third [53 1-3] rods north of said south line of the north east quarter of said section twenty-seven [27], thence east to the place of beginning, containing twenty-four acres of land Also the west half of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter, all in section twenty-seven [27], township thirty-five [35], north of range twelve [12], east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

Best & McClellan Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, August 1st 1877.

Pr. fee $12.75.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS for AUGUST

AT

Root & Company's,

IN

CARPETS,

Curtain goods, Black and Colored Silks, Dress Goods, Suits Shawls, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Domestic Goods, Woolens, Grain Bags, Carpet warp, Yarns, Blankets, Flannels, White Goods, Corsets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Fans, etc., etc.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC
Cures Chills and Fever.

DAY'S TONIC
Cures Dumb Chills.

DAY'S TONIC
Supersedes Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC
Cures Old Chronic Chills.

DAY'S TONIC
Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC
Cleanses the Stomach.

DAY'S TONIC
Acts on Liver and Bowels.

DAY'S TONIC
Don't Burn the Head

DAY'S TONIC
Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

It's a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unattained.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR A DITCH.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for a ditch has been presented before the Board of Commissioners of said county, and will be heard and determined on the third day of their September term, 1877; said ditch being described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing on the Auburn and Spencerville road at the culvert situated 1½ feet east of the west line of land now owned by William Magginnis and from thence the following distances and courses to-wit:

n 57° 00' e 900 ft	down old chn'l 1400 ft
down old chn'l 1400 ft	" " 1400 "
n 62° 00' e 200 ft	" east 1200 "
on curve south 100 ft	south 400 "
down old chn'l 900	" n 56° 00' e 400 "
" " " 450	down old chn'l 3050 "
" " " 1600	" " " 1100 "
" " " 3400	" " " 1000 "
" " " 1100	n 84° 00' e 550 "

And terminating at a point 500 feet south of the north-east corner of section 12, all in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the lands owned by the following parties are affected by the same.

James Provines, William Magginnis, John Coy Isaac Kutzner, J. L. Berry, John McLellan, Alonzo Lockwood, Adam Prosser, Estate of Emily Fuller, Henry Hines, John P. Moore, Daniel Magginnis, Cyrus U. Walters, James K. Draggoo, George W. Draggoo, William Williams John Cramer, Amanda Yocum, Burton Brown, Henry Brown, John Cobbler, John Carper, Estate of J. W. Sebert, Adam Carper, Mathew George, James Ferguson, Estate of William George, Estate of Isaac Culbertson, John C. Owens, Wm. McLellan, DeKalb County.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Done this 31st day of July, 1877.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR A DITCH.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DeKalb County }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for a ditch has been presented before the Board of Commissioners of said county, and will be heard and determined on the 4th day of their September term, 1877, said ditch being described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing 200 north and 30 feet west of the south-east corner of the west ½ of the north east quarter of section 27, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and from thence as follows:

n 20° 00' w 400 ft	n 12° 30' w 3100 ft
n 71° 30' w 1800 "	n 50° 00' w 1700 "
n 53 30 w 1500 "	n 8° 00' w 700 "
on curve w 500 "	n 52° 00' w 1500 "
n 70° 00' w 1300 "	n 77° 30' w 900 "
n 60° 30' w 500 "	n thro' t'r cu't 100 "
n 60° 30' w 200 "	n 81° 00' w 200 "

down old channel 200 feet.

And terminating at the point where said old channel enters Cedar Creek on lands belonging to the estate of C. S. Hare, in section 32; all in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the lands owned by the following parties are affected by the same:

Uriah Thomas, Owen Heusinger, Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railway Co., Anna Walker, Jacob Somers, Regina Weaver, George W. Foster, John Springer, Sarah Porter, William Sweeney, John Cobbler, Hadessa J. Ralston, James Draggoo, Moses Prandon, Estate of John Somers David Smith, William Ashelman, David Ober, Estate of C. S. Hare, DeKalb County, Moses Ashelman.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Done this 31st day of July, 1877.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warrante for two years. I will sell them on one year time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them.

JAMES ANDERSON.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Keeping good teams and reasonable charges.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it enables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well established fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1 25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 15c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.12 @ 1.15
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

For School books go to Houser's.

CARRIAGES. See Frank Ryan.

See advertisement of the Estey Organ.

Dew Drop Tobacco at G. C. Ralston's.

Go and see the new goods at the New York Store.

A full line of dry goods and groceries cheap, at the Odd Fellows Block.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

Go and see the new goods just received by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

The New York Store is now offering an all wool carpet for 75c., two ply.

Smoked meat 10c per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

School books, School books, School books, at Houser's.

CARRIAGES. See Frank Ryan.

Hood is offering special inducements in all classes of goods to make room for a new stock.

We challenge the world to produce a better plow than the Butler Nickel Stea Plow. 6t

Good jeans at the New York Store for twenty cents per yard

The Davis Sewing Machine is the best in this market. For sale by M. F. Long & Co.

A fine line of fur hats just received by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

H. G. Hood, successor to Geo. Bittinger, has removed his goods to the Odd Fellows Block.

Houser has on hand all the school books now in use.

Gents furnishing goods, a fine new stock just received by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co., will sell you one as low as the lowest.

M. F. Long & Co., has a good melodian that they will trade for a good cow.

Look Here.

For 30 days I will do work at the following prices,

Single set of teeth	$ 9.00
Full " " "	16.00
Ex. single tooth,	25

All other work in proportion.

J. E. BODINE, Dentist.

Pic-nic.

The Sunday School workers institute of Richland township will hold an annual pic-nic in the grove at Zion Lutheran church on Thursday, August 23d. The hour of meeting is 9:30 A. M. Speakers for the occasion have been secured. All adjacent schools are cordially invited as a body to come and participate with us.

L. W. TREKER, Pres.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Watson, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. WM. K. WATSON, Ad'm
August 14, 1877.

They are organizing a military company at Albion.

See advertisement of the Estey Organ

Wally Dawson, of Fort Wayne, was in town Tuesday.

Milk crocks $1.00 per dozen at G. C. Ralston's.

But one boy left yet at the county asylum for adoption.

What more touchingly epitaph than this: "He was umpire in a close game."

Zephyrs, Shetland and Germantown yarns in all colors at the New York Store.

The Mises Kneninger, of Bryan, Ohio, were the guests of friends here last Sabbath

Coffee A sugar 12½ cents at G. C. Ralston's.

Prof. Hart has opened a school in penmanship at the school building. Try him a term.

Highest cash price paid for country produce at H. G. Hood's store, Odd Fellows Block.

School time is fast approaching. Get your books at Houser's while the prices are low.

The Editors of Northern Indiana will take an excursion to Rome City on the last two days of this month.

Some of the boys are squealing on the Umpire in Tuesday's game. No use boys, it was your own selection.

E. W. Hoover, Esq., son of J. B. Hoover, of this county, and a resident of South Bend, gave us a call Tuesday.

Hicksville is to have a bank. The Independent says, the office of A. P. Edgerton is to be arranged for that purpose.

Wheat had a downward tendency. Eight cents toppled off the price at Toledo last Monday. It is now quoted at $1.15.

The communication from Smithfield Farmers, was received last week, but it was unavoidably crowded out. We give it this week

There was some fun in town the other night, but we dassent. Clubs, pistols, dark nights, shrieks, gore, murder! We'd rather not.

Col. C. O. Meyers, of the Standard at Kendallville, as the Nasby of that place has had his lease extended under the present administration.

Maj. McFadin contributed his last article on early times last week to the Pharos and we have it on first page. It will be found very interesting.

The grocery store and fruit house lately run by E. E. Williams has been re-opened, and now everybody can buy of a good stock at far below cost.

Mrs. Ervin, wife of the pastor of the M. E. Church, is lying very ill with flux brought on by exhaustion while other members of the family were sick.

Bro. Parker now says that when he called us a "botch" he was joking. All right Mr. News, you may take our reply in the same strain. We are not to be outdone in magnanimity.

Davenport the determined dealer in drugs, keeps a fine stock of everthing. He has wall paper, window curtains, school books, and the very best five cent cigar in town. Try them.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Ensley's and see them. 6t

Do not stupefy you baby with opium or morphia mixtures, but use Dr Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Garrett Herald. A number of our citizens went to Auburn to attend the show on Tuesday last. They say it was good.

We see from the Syracuse Gazette that Dr. Knorr formerly of this place is running a drug store. We are glad to learn of the Doctor's prosperity.

If
U
O
For the COURIER
Pay Up.

When a lady of Warsaw breaks an earring, she instantly says, "Quick, the Jeweler," and she is not generally in a hurry about it, either. From the Republican we learn that Quick is his name.

Hank Little, of the Independent wants us to call Bro Parker out and shoot him on the green. Couldn't shoot him nowhere else if we hit him at all, but then he wasn't mad, and now we ain't.

The Warsaw Union says, the Hon. William Williams, formerly M. C., for this district, is, we understand, again to become a resident of this city before long, and in all probability engage in some business.

Angola has a crow, and the Republican thinks he will rival the famous Grip, in Dickens' story of Barnaby Rudge. Grip used to say, "I'm a devil," but we judge from association that Angola can beat that.

The Garrett News says Mr. Chris. Taylor will organize a minstrel troupe at that place. We have known a great many local organizations of that kind fail, and though Chris. is above the average, he will find it up hill work.

Jars! Jars! Jars!

One quart wax top 75 cents per dozen two quart wax top $1.25 per dozen, one quart Masons self sealer $1.50 per doz. at G. C. Ralston's.

Butler Record. A train of fifty loaded cars pulled into Butler, one evening last week, off the D., E. R. & I. railroad. We were informed that it was the largest train that ever came into this place off that road. W. B. Misner was the conductor in charge.

Angola Republican. "There is something of a strife in this section of the country between the "Vibrator" and the "Excelsior" threshing machines, to see which is best and entitled to the belt." Its our impression that they both need a belt.

California Kit's minstrels will open at Spencers hall, Garrett, to-morrow and Saturday night, with fine programe. There is some good talent in the troupe, and under the management of Chris. Taylor, we know every body will be pleased. Go and see them.

Mace Long, Arthur Dodge, Ed. Downey, Sam Morse, Tom. Mills and Kyle, of the Gazette, have joined the Murphy movement at Fort Wayne, and now some of the citizens there look down upon the city with more hope than Lot did upon the ancient city, Sodom and Gomorrah.

Our clever farmer friend, Mr. Chas. Comesky, of Jackson township, showed us a splendid stock hog on his farm the other day, and if others will divest themselves of the "rail splitting" breed and get these improved grades, they will become one-half richer by the change.

A gambler at Deadwood is so superstitious that he avers that he is always lucky when he wears a certain shirt, and so fearful is he of a change of fortune that he will not send the garment to be washed. Great Ceasar! We ought to have buckets full of luck, as a certain shirt is all we've got.

It is rumored that a most disgraceful affair occurred at Garrett, the other day A mob hung a man until he was nearly dead for the supposed stealing of a watch, which was not stolen at all. We give this as a rumor, and Bro. Parker will take notice accordingly, and correct it if it is not so.

Albion New Era. Profs. Leslie and Kinsey have made arrangements by which the B. & O. railroad will issue excursion tickets from Auburn, Walkerton and intermediate points to persons attending their grand musical concerts to be held here on the 17th and 18th insts.

Have you ever seen the New American Sewing Machine. Examine these celebrated machines before deciding which you will buy. They possess more good points than any Machine in the market, in fact they are just what we confidently claim for them, the best in the world. Call and see them at G. H. Yesbera next door to Abright's.

The Butler Record, of last week, contained the valedictory of Prof. D. D. Luke, who had editorial charge of that paper. The Professor is an easy, graceful writer, and when he tackled a subject he finished it if it took two columns. He generally put his subjects down to such an extent, that they never dared show their heads again.

If success depends upon health surely health depends upon pure blood. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture maintains the blood in a state of purity, and health is the result. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

GARRETT, IND., August 11, 1877.
J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff, DeKalb Co., Auburn, Ind., Dear Sir:—Please accept our sincere thanks for the ready response you gave, when asked for assistance to rescue our property from the strikers, and to start our trains; and for the prompt and efficient services rendered by your Deputy, Mr. Thomas D. Gross, through whose management the blockade at this point was raised, without loss of life or property. Assuring you of our appreciation and gratitude, I am, Very Truly Yours,

H. S. MORSE, Ass't M. of T.

P. S. Was very sorry to see in some of the papers derogatory reports of Mr. Gross' conduct here on a certain Wednesday night. I am assured by our men on duty that night that such reports were entirely without foundation and too absurb to need contradiction.

H. S. MORSE.

It is estimated by some that Noble county will sell one million dollars' worth of wheat this season. That's a pretty big sum, and if not estimated too high ought to put our citizens in good shape financially.—Banner.

It strikes us that is a very high estimate. We put DeKalb down at 500,000 and feel assured Noble cannot double that.

The editor of the Columbia City Post was charged with selling beer on the 4th of July. We treated the charge as unworthy of a single thought, and now it has been demonstrated that it was a malicious lie. A good name is invulnerable to such attacks, and Mr. Brown may congratulate himself on the confusion of his enemies.

We noticed a large invoice of new goods unloaded in front of Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. clothing store. Soon a large fine assortment of ready made clothing was displayed, the best we have seen here for a long time. They also received a splendid lot of fur hats and Gents furnishing goods, and marked the prices down very low.

Still Another.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad will give another excursion to Detroit, to-morrow, Friday, leaving here at 6:54, Waterloo 7:07, Summit 7:24 Pleasant Lake 7:36. This will give everybody a chance to see the National Regatta, at Detroit, on the 17th and 18th Fare for round trip only $2.50. You will never have another such a chance.

The following is said to be a cure for hog cholera. It might be tested. "Gamboge, ginger, lime, coal, salt, resin, copperas, sulphur, wormwood, saltpetre, alum, one ounce of each to one gallon of good wood ashes, sifted. Mix well, and give three teaspoonsful once a day to each, in slop. Do not wait for the hogs to get sick, but feed it to them occasionally in slop, and the disease will not trouble you."

M. F. Long & Co., still continue to sell the Kimball Orchestra Organ They are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The orchestral set of reeds are the best ever placed in any organ—the effect of which is most charming and soul stirring, while its imitation of the human voice is superb. They are selling those instruments at extremely low prices for cash, or part down and the remainder in monthly payments.

We agree with Weamer that the surroundings of the M. E. Parsonage are such as to produce disease, but we see no necessity to sell it to better the condition of things. If the town authorities will have the terrible filth in the rear of the brick block removed, and disinfectants used, the M. E. Parsonage will be as healthy as any other locality. Filth in its most revolting hideous form holds high carnival back of the brick stores, and we hope the marshal will see that the nuisance is atonce abated.

The Ligonier Banner says the hog cholera is sweeping away hundreds of swine in Noble county. We have not yet heard of any loss in this county this season from this cause. It is to be hoped that the great sacrifice we made last fall in this direction will suffice to appease the wrath of the god who watches over his porkship. We fervently hope a similar one will not be meted out to us again this year. DeKalb county lost thousands of dollars last year, and it would be a terrible infliction to have it repeated.

Waterloo Press. The insinuation in the last Garrett News that Queen's circus was "one-horse," just because it didn't go to Garrett, was badly worthy of the Doctor. At one time the papers, and some of the citizens, of a town which shall now be nameless, used to take delight in reporting waterloo shows "one-horse," and that the small-pox was prevalent here on the occasion of public gatherings. This course never hurt anyone but them selves, and we have the best reason for knowing they are now ashamed of it. The Doctor will repent it.

Luther Benson, the popular temperance lecturer, gave us a call last Tuesday. He lectured at the M. E. church in the evening, and why it was not more generally advertised we can't imagine. Mr. Benson is a remarkable man, and will fairly cope with Gough as a lecturer. He has suffered more than death in his love for intoxication and is a subject well calculated to warn others to avoid the flowing bowl. He promises to come back again in a few weeks. He pleased everybody with his wit and eloquence, and we promise him a large audience on his return.

Columbia City Post. On Friday evening as the bands were returning from the Fair Ground, while marching along Van Buren street, a little son of Mr. and Mr. John T. Gates, ran under a team the horses kicking him over, the front wheel of the loaded two horse wagon passed over his right leg about the ankle. The driver in his fright backed the wagon a second time over the limb, but strange to say no bones were broken. He sustained some injuries about the head, but beyond this escape unharmed. It was a miraculous escape.

Our boys ask us to mildly protest against the misrepresentation of the Waterloo Press in regard to the base ball game here between the Junior nines a few days ago. There was one in each club who had played before with their respective senior nines, and that was all, no more. The mildest protest that we can offer is, that Charley reminds us of a pirate, in the one essential of his existence—that of mistating facts. Now, don't infer that we mean that he lies, for nothing is farther from our intention,—it would do no good.

Father Lanham, our good old farmer friend, has laid on our table a copy of the Caledonian Argus, published at his former home in Ohio. It is a neat, well printed paper, and sparkles with an abundance of local news. We judge the place to be a live, enterprising one, as in its columns are represented a large number of its business men. Mr. Lanham speaks flatteringly of Caledonia, and its surroundings, but then he does not go back on his hoosier home. He has raised big crops this year and is doing remarkably well for the aged gentleman that he is. He is one of our most intelligent, enterprising farmers.

We always believed there was an official courtesy existing between officials of different counties. If so it was not shown by one or two officials of Allen county, in the case of Martin who was first arrested in that county for forgery. Bail was furnished and parties here interested in the prosecution came home supposing everything was all right. The sureties becoming shaky, surrendered their man, he was sent to jail and by quick manipulations he was taken therefrom on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged before the parties here knew a word about it. It was not exactly a square deal.

We are in receipt of the Sunday Journal published at Fort Wayne. The paper has improved wonderfully under the management of Major Fairbank and is very popoular with the people.

A Depot for Buggies, Carriages, &c.

The extensive carriage manufactory of Tiffin, Ohio, under the management of Messrs. Van Nest & Son, have established a depot here for the sale of their vehicles. Their reputation as first-class builders in their line, is known far and near, and their name is a guarantee of good work and reasonable prices. They have now on hand here a number of carriages and buggies which they ask the public to examine and inspect. We notice a shifting top carriage that eclipses anything that we have ever seen. In a moment's time it can be made into a two seated rig, and as quickly changed into a single top buggy. You can see the excellence of their workmanship in every feature. They have manufactured so long and adhered so faithfully to good, honest work, that it is impossible to find a flaw in any article they produce. Mr. F. D. Ryan has been put in charge of the depot, and will be pleased to give any information as to prices, etc., that may be desired. He will be found at the depot in Ensley's building, just south of the jail, where these buggies are now on exhibition.

Henry Martin, living in the south part of the county, presented a check, it is charged, at the First National Bank of this place, for $800 purporting to be signed by Samuel and William Shutt, of Spencerville. The cashier paid over the money and when due he notified the Messrs. Shutt of the fact. They replied they had given no such check, and then it was discovered to be a forgery. Martin was arrested at Fort Wayne, at Barnum's show, and was afterwards discharged. He was again arrested in this county and taken before Justice Walborn and waiving an examination gave bail for his appearance at court. The chances for his indenfication in this transaction are very strong.

It is said the game of ball played at Waterloo Tuesday, between the junior clubs, was the best yet witnessed. A tie on the 9th inning two more had to be played to decide, and a bad throw gave our neighbors the victory. Four new members, it is said, were added to the Waterloo club since the last game. There ought to be a limit on both sides, as to new recruits when a series has once been commenced. The score stood 16 to 18, which is very good. We would like to see another series played by the same clubs.

The Public Schools.

The public schools of Auburn will open for a term of ten weeks on Sept. 3d.

The following corps of teachers now employed: For Superintendent, M. Seiler; Asst. in high school, Miss Lida A. Powers; A and B intermediate grades Mrs. A. E. Thomas; C and D intermediate grades, Miss Maggie A. Tower; A and B Primary grades, Miss Alice Widney; C and D Primary grades, Miss M. B. Tritch.

WARD BUILDING.

A and B primary grades, Miss L. E. Clark; C and D primary grads, Miss L. McTigh.

In the high school department a preparatory class will be sustained, the work of which will be confined to the common school branches.

The regular high school classes will do work in Latin and English languages Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Physical Geography, High and Elementary Algebra and Book keeping.

We cheerfully throw open to foreign pupils all the advantages which our schools afford, at the following rates of tuition: High School, $5.00 per term of ten weeks; Intermediate grades, $3.00 per term of ten months; Primary grades, $3.00 per term ten months.

WM. MCINTYRE,
J. W. RICKEL, } Trustees.
F. E. DAVENPORT,

$500 REWARD!

For the discovery of any one who will sell goods as cheap as they are sold at E. E. Williams' old stand, the Auburn Fruit House.

FOUND DEAD!

Verdict of the Jury! "Death from exhaustion." Upon inquiry it was found that he had bought his groceries from the bankrupt stock lately owned by E. E. Williams, at 50 per cent. below cost and consequently overloaded himself and death ensued as above stated.

Auction Sale of Real-Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that I, as trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on Monday, August 27, 1877, the individual real-estate of Christopher Baker, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number 128 in original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

TERMS.—One-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remainder in one year from day of sale, with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLRSS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

THE FIRST CLIENT.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

John Smith, a young attorney, just admitted to the bar,
Was solemn and sagacious as—as young attorneys are;
And a frown of deep abstraction held the estate of his face—
The result of contemplation of the rules in Shelley's case.

One day in term-time Mr. Smith was sitting in the court,
When some good men and true of the body of the county did on their oath report,
That heretofore, to-wit: upon the second day of May,
A. D. 1877, about the hour of noon, in the county and State aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away

One bay horse, of the value of fifty dollars, more or less,
The same then and there being the property, goods and chattels of one Hezekiah Ross;
Contrary to the statute in such case expressly made
And provided; and against the peace and dignity of the State wherein the venue had been laid.

The prisoner, Joseph Scroggs, was then arraigned upon the charge,
And plead not guilty, and of this he threw himself upon the country at large;
And, said Joseph being poor, the Court did graciously appoint
Mr. Smith to defend him—much on the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital, where a young medical student is often set to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint.

The witnesses seemed prejudiced against poor Mr. Scroggs;
And the District Attorney made a thrilling speech, in which he told the jury that, if they didn't find for the State, he reckoned he'd have to "walk their logs";
Then Mr. Smith arose and made his speech for the defense,
Wherein he quoted Shakespeare, Blackstone, Chitty, Archbold, Joaquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tupper, Smedes and Marshall, and many other writers; and everybody said they "never heered such a bust of eloquence."

And he said: "On *this* hypothesis, my client must go free;"
And: "Again, on *this* hypothesis, it's morally impossible that he could be guilty, don't you see?"
And: "Then, on *this* hypothesis, you really can't convict;"
And so on, with forty-six more hypotheses, upon none of which, Mr. Smith ably demonstrated, could Scroggs be derelict.

But the jury, never stirring from the box wherein they sat,
Returned a verdict of "guilty;" and his Honor straightway sentenced Scroggs to a three-year term in the penitentiary and a heavy fine, and the costs on top of that;
And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung;
And, when they asked him the reason of this strange behavior, he said: "It's because I got off so easy—for, if there'd ha' been a few more of them darned *hypotheses*, I should certainly have been hung!"

—*Scribner's Monthly for August.*

LULU'S PRESENT.

Everybody declared that Uncle Timpkins would be ruined by his generosity. But this declaration had now been made for a number of years, and still he continued prosperous.

But Uncle Timpkins had just perpetrated an act, the enormity of which disturbed his domestic peace for a long while, and sometimes it seemed doubtful if the sky ever would be cleared. He suddenly took it into his head to look up the widow of a brother who had been dead several years, and, knowing that poor John "never had possessed a knack for acquiring worldly goods," he resolved to inquire into the condition of the family. Without telling Aunt Mollie of his plans, he went off very quietly by himself, but he returned not as he went.

Aunt Mollie prophesied that no good would come of this journey; but when Uncle Samuel opened the hall door, and she saw her husband enter with a little girl, she could hardly believe her own eyes.

"This is my little pet, Mollie, I have brought her home to keep me company," said Uncle Samuel. "Her name is Lulu." Aunt Mollie looked coldly upon Lulu, who shrank back into herself, and eyed her husband severely, then turning indignantly from them, she exclaimed: "To think that after raising a family of eight children, and getting them well off her hands, Samuel should go and bring home such a pest as that! It was too much for flesh and blood to stand!"

But Uncle Timpkins had gained his point; Lulu was regularly established in the house, and, if not noticed by her aunt, she soon became a great favorite with her uncle. And not only with him, but with all who came to the house; for she was a sunny-tempered little thing, making life and gladness where she went.

It was almost breakfast time, and, punctual as the clock, the lean, wiry figure of Ephraim Doolittle strode into the kitchen, and sank into the accustomed seat by the chimney-corner.

Of all Timpkins' proteges this was the one with whom Aunt Mollie had the least patience. For five years he had not missed a morning unless detained by illness, and yet he always came in with the same observation, that "as he happened to be passing by he thought that he would just drop in."

He always went to Uncle Timpkins' to breakfast, but upon being invited into the dining-room invariably observed that "there was no occasion, wife would be expecting him home," etc. This was a regular part of the performance, and it required considerable exertion to dislodge him from the chimney-corner.

It was in the morning after Lulu's arrival, and her uncle desired her to inform Mr. Doolittle that breakfast was ready. This she did very sweetly, and Ephraim, making a feint of rising, replied:

"I was just going, my dear—time that I was off, long ago. Stop to breakfast! O, no, thank you—my wife will be waiting for me."

Lulu returned to the dining-room and innocently repeated what she supposed to be Mr. Doolittle's refusal. To her great surprise her uncle laughed out, and her aunt had a very queer expression about the mouth. "Waiting what?" she exclaimed, in a tone of cutting sarcasm; "maybe they're going to have fritters for breakfast, and they'll be spoiled—he'd better go!"

Uncle Timpkins, however, not wishing to be undone, dispatched Lulu to the kitchen with an imperative summons to Mr. Doolittle. She soon returned with the answer:

"He said there was no occasion."

Laughing more heartily than ever at Lulu's innocence and perplexed look, Uncle Timpkins went to the kitchen, as he had done for five years, and marched Ephraim Doolittle in to breakfast. Lulu was astonished at the rapid disappearance of the viands; but Ephraim had taken quite a fancy to the child, and regarded her very benignly.

As he went home that morning he began revolving in his own mind a plan for her benefit. Samuel Timpkins was a good sort of a fellow, and, as he had now taken breakfast there several times, he believed that he would make the child a present, by way of testing his gratitude.

At the wonted hour Ephraim made his appearance with a covered basket and therein a Maltese kitten. Lulu was enraptured—was delighted; her heart fairly overflowed with love of all sorts of pets, and the kitten was a perfect beauty; just the right size to be graceful; it was plump and sleek and the very color to wear a blue ribbon around its neck. After gratefully thanking Mr. Doolittle, Lulu displayed her treasure in triumph; but, at the sight of the kitten, Aunt Mollie's cup of wrath was overflowing. She couldn't bear the sight of a cat—she detested cats; it would always be putting its dirty little nose in the milk and cream, and it was just exactly like Ephraim to give a present that would soon eat its own head off!

* * * * * * *

One beautiful evening in March I was entering the room, where it seems my uncle and aunt were engaged in serious conversation regarding their financial prospects, when the latter exclaimed: "Well, Charlie! I hope your uncle is satisfied now! He is ruined! I told you that it would come to this, and I'm only surprised that it did not come long ago!"

This was poor consolation for a man who had just been confiding to his wife the story of his misfortunes, and Uncle Timpkins looked into the fire and sighed. But all the attempts at consolation, unless they came in the shape of bank bills, would have proved unavailing; for Uncle Timpkins, led away by his enormous heart, had indorsed largely for a neighbor in distress, and the neighbor had gone down, dragging his benefactor with him; and the friend of so many unfortunates saw himself threatened with a Sheriff's sale, and he and his wife driven forth in old age from the home which sheltered them for so many years.

"It is strange," said Uncle Timpkins, musing, "that father left no more money. There was little besides stock, and everybody was surprised at it. He was always so saving and had plenty of cash."

It was a delightful evening, and Lulu, accompanied by her kitten, had gone to the old garret, whose mysterious nooks she loved to explore; and there she could have a romp with kitty, in the full enjoyment of being beyond the reach of Aunt Mollie's reprimand.

Uncle Samuel had been very grave of late; and, half anticipating something dreadful, she scarcely knew what, Lulu leaned against the rough beams, and watched the gambols of the Maltese kitten, which seemed challenging her to participate in the fun.

The kitten was making a terrible scratching against the boards, and Lulu endeavored to call her off. She really believed that she had discovered a mouse—it would be horrible to see her kill it and eat it, like other cats; she should not love her a bit after that—and Lulu tried to pull her away. But kitty was very busy scratching something from under a board, and, having put in one velvet paw, she succeeded in dislodging a dark-colored roll that certainly was not a mouse, nor anything else alive. Lulu examined it with trembling fingers, and found bank-bills to the amount of $5,000. With glowing cheeks sparkling with excitement, she rushed into the room where her uncle sat buried in his gloomy thoughts; and, paying no attention to her aunt's exclamation of "Lulu Timkins, go back this instant and shut the door! you impudent little scapegrace!" she placed the soiled and crumpled notes in his listless hands.

"Where did you get these?" said he, so calmly that Lulu feared he cared very little about them.

But when the story was told, Lulu and her pet were both lifted in Uncle Samuel's arms, and his tears rained down upon the bright curls, as he whispered:

"Lulu, do you know that you and kitty have saved your old uncle from being turned upon the world? Mollie," said he, looking reproachfully at his wife.

It was foreign to Aunt Mollie's nature, but she gave way for once, and folded Lulu in the first embrace that she ever had bestowed upon her.

"I wish that Ephraim Doolittle was here," said Uncle Timpkins. "Had it not been for his somewhat unwelcome present, this money would still have been idle. I should really like to see him."

"Can't you wait till to-morrow morning?" said Aunt Mollie, so drily that it extorted from her husband the first hearty laugh he had indulged in for a long while.

The house, of course, was not sold; and the very singular manner in which it had been preserved traveled about like wildfire, and Lulu and her kitten became objects of the greatest curiosity. Ephraim now began coming to dinner, on the strength of his gift; and if he had taken up his residence there altogether Uncle Timpkins would doubtless have made him welcome.

* * * * * *

Time sped on, the kitten had grown into a cat, and Lulu had become a young lady. Her cousins laughingly declared that she had entirely superseded them in the affections of their parents; and a stranger would certainly have supposed that she was the pet daughter of the house.

One day an advertisement to the following effect appeared in a paper published in the city:

"Lost, on Thursday evening, the 4th ult., a Maltese cat, with a blue ribbon around its neck. On returning it to No. —— Camp street the finder will be suitably rewarded."

The following day the paper contained the following answer:

"The finder of the Maltese cat, advertised in yesterday's paper, is extremely anxious to retain it. What would the owner consider a sufficient inducement for parting with the cat?"

Lulu was perfectly indignant, both at the insult and at being separated from her pet, so she sat down and wrote: "If the finder of the Maltese cat does not restore her to her rightful owner, he or she will be searched out and exposed before the community."

When the paper containing this threat appeared, it brought a reply from the culprit in person. Aunt Mollie was looking forth from the sitting-room window, when she suddenly exclaimed:

"What on earth is that handsome stranger coming here for? I declare," she continued, "if he hasn't got Fortuna in his arms!" This was the name the kitten had received on that memorable day when it saved Uncle Timpkin' house.

"Run, Lulu," continued Aunt Mollie, "and take him into the parlor."

Lulu opened the door with a heightened color, and a somewhat elevated head, for the offer of buying her favorite was still fresh in her mind. The visitor, a handsome man of 30, with an air of foreign travel, doffed his hat with a low obeisance to the beautiful apparition before him, and perhaps he too felt conscious of his misdemeanor, for he was decidedly embarrassed as he followed Lulu into the parlor.

"I hope," said he with a smile that disarmed all Lulu's indignation, in spite of herself, "that you will pardon me my unintentional rudeness? I expected to find in the owner of the cat some indigent old lady or thoughtless boy, to whom a few dollars would prove an irresistable allurement, and, as I had taken a great fancy to the animal, I concluded to try the experiment."

"And I," replied Lulu frankly, "expected to see, in the finder of Fortuna, a disagreeable, purse-proud individual—but whether lady or gentleman I could not decide."

The half compliment conveyed in this answer, brought a look of gratitude from the visitor that made Lulu wish she had not said it; but, just as an awkward crisis was approaching, Uncle Timkins entered the room, and politely saluted the gentleman, whom he had recognized as the senior partner of an influential firm.

The visitor introduced himself as Mr. Chadwick, and at once entered into an easy and agreeable conversation with the master of the house. The story of the kitten was told and commented upon, and the gentleman learned, by adroit questions, that Uncle Timkins' circumstances were by no means flourishing. He immediately expressed his want of an agent to oversee his plantation, which he pronounced to be sorely neglected, and acknowledged Uncle Timpkins' qualifications for the office. He did not lose sight of Lulu's speaking eye, which rested upon her uncle almost beseechingly. This was just the thing for him, it would require so little labor; but Uncle Samuel was not the one to recommend himself, and Mr. Chadwick was obliged to ask him point blank.

After a while it was all arranged, and the handsome Mr. Chadwick departed, with a warm invitation to renew his visit.

"Fortune again!" exclaimed Uncle Timpkins, as he related to his wife this piece of luck. But Aunt Mollie glanced at Lulu in a very significant manner, and looked little disposed to give the cat much credit this time.

"If Ephraim were here now, I could almost give him a hug," continued the old man.

"He will be here to-morrow morning," replied Aunt Mollie, as dryly as ever.

Uncle Timpkins entered at once upon the "agency," which turned out to be very little beyond a name and a salary; and Mr. Chadwick availed himself to the fullest extent of the invitation to renew his visit.

"Miss Lulu," said he, quite suddenly, one evening, "do you remember that, when advertising your cat, you promised that the finder would be suitably rewarded."

Lulu looked surprised at this address, and endeavored to escape from the window.

"I left it altogether to your generosity," continued Mr. Chadwick, gravely, "but I have as yet received nothing."

Lulu stammered out something about not wishing to insult him, but he replied very coolly that it was not too late to make reparation.

The next moment Lulu's hand was imprisoned in both of his; and, as she did not withdraw it, he acknowledged himself "suitably rewarded."

A Remarkable Dog.

A Milwaukee paper relates the following: Mr. Nelson Strong, living on First avenue, between Orchard and Mitchell streets, has a black-and-tan dog that is just now engaged in a domestic enterprise worthy of record. The dog is a female, and a number of months ago gave birth to a litter of pups that were reared and weaned by her. A short time ago Mr. Strong brought home a pup and placed it with his dog. She took to the strange pup kindly and allowed it to nurse. Her full flow of milk was brought back, and suddenly she was missed from home. Search was made and the dog was found in a neighboring alley with a large litter of kittens nursing her. She had placed the kittens upon a large sheet of brown paper and kept them on it, apparently for safety. Near by was the dead body of the mother of the kittens, probably killed by the dog, who has always manifested great hatred for cats. The dog, with the kittens, was removed to Mr. Strong's residence, and they are now there to be wondered at by the visitors who go in to see for themselves the strange sight of a black-and-tan dog nursing a litter of rapidly-growing felines. The case attracts a great deal of interest here, and will be something for the curious to wonder at.

Life a Failure.

Charles F. Locke, a native of Boston, shot himself at his residence in San Francisco a few days ago, after repeatedly and affectionately kissing his wife. He left a note addressed to his brother, as follows: "I am sick of life, and I am going to make away with myself; so kiss your children and your wife and sister-in-law for me, and so forth. What is the use of living? Life is a failure, especially with me, and always was since I have been 8 years old. We were raised well, and had all that money could procure. We had too much then and too little now; but, nevertheless, by night this 9th day of July I will be either in heaven or the other place. Good-by, Ed."

Coal Area of the United States.

There are only 450 square miles of anthracite coal in the whole United States. The Reading Company owns no less than one-third of the whole. Of bituminous coal land there are now in America 200,000 square miles, and 8,000 square miles in Great Britain.

THE Isthmus of Panama is 70 miles wide and 350 long.

GROWING PLUMP.

Certain Indications that the Typical American Woman is Taking on Flesh.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Europeans generally concede that our American women are handsome, though they say they are so fragile, that they early lose their freshness, and with it much of their beauty. They particularly remark the tendency of our women to grow thin with years, while we remark the tendency of their women to the accumulation of flesh as soon as they have passed their youth, and often even before that period. While we must allow that our women are, for the most part, lacking in roundness, there are few of us, we imagine, who would not infinitely prefer the New World slenderness to the Old World stoutness. A medium between the two might be the standard of the becoming, and this medium we seem to be approaching, slowly perhaps, but steadily. The opinion of the thinness of the feminine part of the nation is based rather on what has been than on what is. The majority of our women are still too thin for beauty, but they are far less lean than they were twenty-five or even fifteen years ago.

This fact—for fact it unquestionably is—can scarcely have escaped observation. It is noticeable everywhere, particularly in large towns and cities, and is due to different causes, all of which are easily recognized. The fleshiness of a people depends largely on the age and development of their country. Where everything is new, and, in a certain sense, raw, as is this land, their is very little leisure or repose. Our entire energies are directed to our advancement; our minds are absorbed by thought of the future and what it promises. We hardly take time to get flesh; we think and fret off that which we have acquired, instead of acquiring more. Our women do not perform so much physical labor as our men, but they work longer in their way, and worry more; and anxiety or any other form of mental disturbance insures meagerness as nothing else does. These live too much through the mind to live quite comfortably through the body, and the body suffers in consequence. In the Old World everything is fixed. The future is not likely to be different from the present; there is small occasion for wistfulness or solicitude. Material conditions are not usually so favorable as here, but they are permanent, and by their permanence, especially by the clear understanding that they are so, they beget content, whence adipose matter. American women neither work nor worry as they used. The republic is more developed, things are more settled, somewhat of the European feeling is creeping into the national mind, and less thinness is the result.

American women take vastly better care of themselves than formerly. They have more acquaintance with hygienic laws, and hold them in far higher esteem. The days when they exposed themselves to dampness and wintry cold in thin slippers and silk stockings; when they abstained from flannels next the skin; when they pinched their waists to semi-suffocation; when they sacrificed comfort and health to what they conceived to be their appearances—those foolish and unhappy days are gone forever, have barely been known to the rising generation. Our women now have no mawkish, morbid notions as to themselves; they no longer think that to be unhealthy is to be attractive; that individualism and interestingness are synonymous; that pale faces and compressed lungs are tokens of beauty. They dress seasonably; they wear thick boots and warm clothes in bad and cold weather; they allow themselves to breathe freely, and they find their looks improved, not injured, by the wholesome change. There are exceptions, many of them, doubtless, but the rule is as we have described, and the exceptions are constantly diminishing. It may be safely said that sensible women are becoming, if they have not become, converts to nature, and that they heed her behests, recognizing the great principle that what is not natural cannot be beautiful.

Little more than a quarter of a century ago young American women were ashamed to show a hearty appetite in public. They were affected with the Byronic philosophy; they wanted to be spiritual—as if all true spirituality did not rest on sound physical conditions—and to look elegantly wretched. Many of them had half their wish; they looked wretched, but not elegant. They were charged with drinking vinegar, eating slate-pencils, and committing other monstrous absurdities. They may have been unjustly accused, but their theories warrant the accusation. All such nonsense belongs to the past. American women to-day eat as much as they want, and more wholesome food than they once ate; they walk more, court the open air, cultivate their bodies as well as their minds, believe in perfect digestion, unbroken sleep, the glow and glory of unblemished health. No wonder their proportions are fuller, their cheeks more blooming, their eyes brighter, their steps more elastic. The growth of the country and their common sense are serving them generously.

The scrawny, sallow, peaked woman, if she be educated and fairly placed, will ere long cease to be the type of the middle-aged American woman. With the steady growth of the republic, the increased ease of circumstances, and their complete health, American women will be comelier and rounder than they have been. External and internal conditions assure this. They are not likely to become gross, as so many of their European sisters are; the character of the country, its institutions and its atmosphere, with their own temperament, will preserve them from that.

An Eccentric Family.

A singular family, named Kunkel, lives near Wernersville. It consists of four brothers and one sister—the oldest (the sister) being 70, and the brothers ranging from 50 to 65, and they are all over six feet tall. Neither of them is married, they being an anti-marrying set. They own the property on which they reside, a fine farm, do all their own work, and are quite wealthy. A sister married some years ago, and they paid her share of the estate to her and discarded her, not having spoken to her since. Neither of the five has ever been out of the county. The farm has been handed down for more than 100 years, and was acquired by their ancestors over a century ago. Their house was erected more than 100 years ago, after the style of the first settlers—split logs for a floor, filled up with clay.—*Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.*

A PITTSBURGH INCIDENT.

Death of Henry Shaw, of the Philadelphia Fencibles.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Henry Shaw, a private in the State Fencibles, who, it has already been stated, was wounded in the Pittsburgh riots, has died from the effects of his injuries. Lieut. Charlton, of the Sixth regiment, tells the following story of his friend's death: "It was during the march of the First division, when they were going up Butler street and nearing the bridge which crosses the Alleghany below Sharpsburg, when poor Shaw received a terrible gunshot wound in the groin. He staggered across the street, and into the door of St. Philomena's Catholic Church. Service was going on, but the officiating priest at once dismissed the congregation, and, taking the wounded man, hid him in a place of safety near the altar. In another moment the mob entered in a search for its victim, but were foiled in their attempt to discover him. After comparative silence had been restored the priest procured a carriage, and, placing Shaw inside, drove him toward the hospital. The carriage on the way was surrounded by the mob, who, learning that a Philadelphia soldier was inside, clamored for his delivery into their hands. The priest stood up, and, finding persuasion of no avail, threatened them with vengeance if they should attempt to lay a hand on the wounded man. He was successful in getting him from the hands of the bloodthirsty scoundrels." A Pittsburgh paper gives the conclusion of the story: "Poor Shaw was afterward taken to the West Point Hospital, and, after surgical treatment, was in a few hours pronounced in a fair way to recover, and information to that effect was telegraphed to his mother in Philadelphia. But night before last inflammation unexpectedly set in, when it became apparent that he could not live much longer, and he was anointed by the reverend father who ministered to him when the wound was received. He died about midnight. He has a mother and five sisters in Philadelphia."

Results of the Strike.

The damage done to the material interests of the country by the riots cannot yet be estimated with anything like exactitude; but it is clearly within the limit to say that the people of the United States are $30,000,000 poorer to-day than they were when the railroad strike at Martinsburg commenced. Ten million dollars is not too high a figure to put on the railroad property destroyed or damaged; $5,000,000 will not cover the railroad earnings that have been lost; $5,000,000 more would not compensate the business men and farmers of the country for what they have suffered, and $10,000,000 is not too much to claim for the enforced idleness. These are the elements of direct damage. It is too soon to estimate the indirect loss. For more than a week past there have been over 50,000 men under arms. Let each man's earnings be called $2 a day, and we have a loss of $100,000 a day by calling them away from their employment. To put them under arms and keep them in readiness for action has cost the public at least $2 a day for each man, or an aggregate of $100,000 a day. In other words, the military demonstration has at the least cost the country $200,000 a day, which in ten days amounts to $2,000,000. Nobody can tell how much capital has been driven out of active work, but those who think the amount is small know very little of the average capitalist. To these features we must add the danger that the riots will be held by a majority of our more influential citizens to require a considerable increase in the standing army of the country—an increase costing not less, probably, than $15,000,000 per annum. It would, we think, as a matter of money, have been better for the workingmen of the United States to have paid $100,000,000 than to have had this trouble occur. In our estimate we must include the lives lost and the bodies maimed. According to the record as it now stands there have been over 150 persons killed, and at least 500 wounded. It used to be estimated that every able-bodied man in the United States was worth $800 to the country. Worse than the actual loss of life and limbs is the certainty that the criminal classes must be largely augmented by recruits from the ranks of labor—men being now outlaws who two weeks ago belonged to the law-abiding class.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Colorado Beetle.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that, from careful observations and inquiries made since the burning of a potato field in the neighborhood of Cologne, it is evident that the object of that destructive process has been completely attained. There is no further trace visible either of Colorado beetles or of larvæ, neither above the soil nor in the same. There is reason to believe that not one beetle has escaped. The Government has given strict directions to all who may find beetles, larvæ, or parts of the same, to give them up without delay to the authorities. The *Reichsanzeiger*, in an official paragraph, states that it is not known by what means the beetle was first imported into Germany. The Swedish Government has, in consequence of its appearance, prohibited the importation of potatoes from Western Germany.—*London Morning Post.*

THE British House of Commons recently had a most remarkable session, lasting twenty-six consecutive hours. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the South African Confederation bill, to which there had been, at every stage, long and persistent objections by the leaders of the opposition. The struggle lasted through an entire day and night, and led to numerous exciting scenes and incidents. Within recent history there has been no parallel to this sitting.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., desires to see the school system subjected to a thorough and intelligent overhauling. His experience is that the scholar sent up from the grammar to the high schools who can really read and write is the exception and not the rule.

DROPPING CORN.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

Pretty Phœbe Lane and I,
In the soft May weather,
Barefoot down the furrows went
Dropping corn together.

Side by side across the field
Back and forth we hurried;
All the golden grains we dropped
Soon the plowshare buried.

Bluebirds on the hedges sat
Chirping low and billing;
"Why," thought I, "not follow suit,
If the maid is willing?"

So I whispered, "Phœbe, dear,
Kiss me"—"Keep on dropping!"
Called her father from his plow,
"There's no time for stopping!"

The cord was loosed—the moment sped,
The golden charm was broken,
Never more between us two
Word of love was spoken.

What a little slip, sometimes,
All our hopes releases!
How the merest breath of chance
Breaks our joy to pieces!

Sorrow's cup, though often drained,
Never lacks for filling;
And we can't get Fortune's kiss
When the maid is willing.

—*Atlantic for August.*

PITH AND POINT.

HOW DOES a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a field.

"WHAT'S a fellow to do, doctor, when he's in company and has nothing to say?" "He should say it quietly," replied the doctor.

"SOME woman, but heap lots of fool," was the remark of an Indian when he saw the Omaha females put on trails.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"IT is not loud praying," says an Arkansas circuit rider, "which counts with the Lord, so much as giving four full quarts to the gallon."

"I NEVER felt so frightened in my life," she said to her lover; "I turned as white as your shirt front—no"—on inspection—"very much whiter."

THE sewing-machine agent, since the patent run out, has to talk just as much and just as fast, and tell just as many lies for $28 as he used to tell for $123.

AS GEN. TCHERTHEMOSLIMMSHEADOFF was leaving for the wars, his sweetheart remarked to him, in tears: "Though I no more behold thee, yet is thy name a spell."

FAIR Missus O'Toole, take a schmall little onion,
Its flavor is foine; it's an illigant brade,
Truth, wid me oon hand, sure, I raised up the craithur;
And in me oon garden I planted the sade.

IF the Czar wishes to perfectly annihilate the Turks, he should arm his soldiers with firearms "supposed to be empty." They do more damage nowadays than any other weapon.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

SOME men can never take a joke. There was an old doctor who, when asked what was good for mosquitoes, wrote back: "How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito?"

"HE is a man after my own heart, pa," said Julia, reverting to Charles Augustus. "Nonsense!" replied old practical. "He is a man after the money your uncle left you." And then all was quiet.

THE wickedest thing a woman can do is to hand out a $20-bill to pay for a paper of pins when she has $4.18 in her pocket in small silver—and then she will look so innocent all the while.

"MADAME," said a certain nameless one to MRS. BROWN, the other day, "you are talking simple rubbish." "Yes, sir," replied the ever-crushing lady, "because I wish you to comprehend me."

FAIR charmer (who thinks that she knows everything about college affairs)—"Is it possible, Mr. Thompkins, that you are not acquainted with my brother at Harvard? Why, he sings second base in the University base-ball crew."

"I APOLOGIZE for saying you could not open your mouth without putting your foot in it," said the editor, sternly regarding the horsewhip she held over his head. "I solemnly assure you that when I said it I had no idea of the size of your foot."

A GENTLEMAN, in search of a man to do some work, met on his way a lady not as young as she once was, and asked her: "Can you tell me where I can find a man?" "No, I cannot," she replied, "for I have been looking these twenty years for one myself."

A RICH but parsimonious and very old gentleman, on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said: "True, I don't give much; but if you only knew how it hurts me when I give anything you wouldn't wonder. I am in hopes to feel different when I inherit brother Bill's property!"

FROM a French paper: A young wife lost her aged husband two months ago, after he had lain helpless with paralysis for eight months. Yesterday she appeared at the Mairie to announce her intention of marrying her cousin. "I beg your pardon, madame," says the clerk, "but the law is peremptory in forbidding a widow to re-marry till ten months after her husband's death." "But those eight months of paralysis—don't you take them into consideration?"

"HAVE the railroads struck?" asked an excited man, bursting into the sanctum like a Russian torpedo. "They have," we replied gently and firmly; "lots of it; you'll find the railroad's truck over at the baggage-room." And then we smiled our sad, sweet smile, and the celestial calm of an angel benediction filled to overflowing the depths of our soul with tender peace, like a pound of corn-starch overwhelming the narrow restraints of a quart-cup.—*Hawk-Eye.*

Deadwood City.

The *Daily Champion*, published at Deadwood, in the Black Hills, complains of the misrepresentations of correspondents of Eastern newspapers. Deadwood, it says, is no such place as they represent it to be. There is not, on the contrary, "a quieter, more peaceful, well-regulated, and orderly community in the whole Western country." The local columns of the *Champion* contain an account of the robbery of the passengers of a stage coach near the city, and an attempt to throw the County Treasurer out of the window of his office. Barring these and other trifling incidents of local disorders, Deadwood appears to be orderly enough for a small town.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been visiting Mrs. Bagster, the widow of Samuel Bagster, the publisher of the polyglot Bible. She is an ancient lady, 100 years old.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

The feeding roots of trees come near the surface; therefore, plant no deeper than necessary to keep the tree in the soil. If there is danger of its blowing over, stake it, but don't plant deep.

The *Rural World* suggests a simple means of protecting young fruit trees against rabbits, which is to place a few cornstalks about the stem with the lower ends tied near the ground, and the other end tied as high as the protection is needed. This application is found as good as paper, and more likely to be ready at hand for farmers.

I would rather have forty acres of land and a log-house with one room—around the [illegible] I love, and some lattice-work over the window, so that the sunlight would fall checkered on the baby in the cradle, and a few hollyhocks at the corner of the house—I would rather have that, and a nice path leading down to the spring, where I could go and hear the water gurgling; would rather live there and die there than be a clerk of any government on earth.—*New Orleans Times.*

Transplanting young raspberries, when only six or seven inches high, and in full growth, in the early part of summer, is as safely performed as setting tomato plants, and they make a fine growth the same season. Take a pail to hold the plants while digging them; take up with a fork, so as to save a large part of the cross root; mud the roots well, and set out near evening or on a cloudy day. The mudded roots, packed in moss, may be sent long distances by express.

The matter of windows in stables is one of vastly more importance than some farmers think. Animals, no more than vegetables, can thrive in the dark. Our long winters are sufficiently trying to the constitutions of our farm-stock, under the best circumstances, and an animal upon which the sun scarcely shines at all for five or six months will come out in spring in a bad state of health, even though the feed, and the ventilation, and the temperature have been all right. The sun is the great life-giver.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Keeping Hogs Clean.—The floor of a hog-pen should be of plank. The pen and hogs can then be kept clean. If the animals are permitted to root up the floor of the pen and burrow in the earth, they will always be in an uncleanly and unwholesome condition, and much food will be wasted. It is quite unnecessary for either the comfort or health of the hogs to let them exercise their natural propensity to root in the ground. The exercise is really a waste of food and takes so much from their growth. Hogs will fatten most quickly when they eat and sleep and remain perfectly quiet, as they will do in a dry, warm pen, with a clean plank floor, and bedding of clean straw and plenty to eat.—*American Agriculturist.*

Early Chickens.—The first eggs are always the best for hatching. They produce the finest and most uniform chicks, and are truer to the breed; show all the finer points and develop sooner, where the breeding birds are chosen with an eye to the nearest possible perfection. Very early hatched pullets commence to lay too early for breeding purposes, unless one has warm shelters and heated inclosures for the chicks in our latitude. With the first clutch the hen spends her strength and ability to stamp her progeny with that degree of uniformity and perfection which we aim to establish. The cock always becomes weakened with over use, and his chicks are weak, and therefore more prone to diseases. Good strong birds that inherit constitutions withstand all minor evils and grow rapidly.—*American Stock Journal.*

Driving Lice from Leaves.—The syringe will do this with cold water alone, if applied forcibly and from beneath, and still more easily and thoroughly with water at 130 degrees or not over 140 degrees, or with copperas and water, half a pound to the gallon, or soap and water, with as much carbolic acid or coal oil as the soap will cut completely, leaving some floating. These are effective, but the rose bushes should be rinsed afterward with pure water to prevent stains, which would mar the beauty of the foliage nearly as much as the insect ravages would. For cabbage worms use hot water with some saltpetre dissolved in it. In using the syringe never draw the water from the bottom of the bucket for fear of taking in sand, which would soon wear the bore unevenly and so do injury that cannot be remedied, but will cause troublesome leakage.—*New York Herald.*

About the House.

Boiled Cabbage.—Take off the outer leaves; cut the head in quarters or half-quarters; cook in as small a quantity of water as possible until thoroughly done. It should be cooked in a tightly-covered kettle.

Care of Straw Matting.—If white straw matting is washed twice during the summer in salt and water—a pint of salt to half a pailful of warm, soft water—and dried quickly with a soft cloth, it will be long before it will turn yellow.—*Economist.*

Cleansing Paint.—In cleaning paint, put to two quarts of hot water two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, and one pint of skimmed milk, with only enough soap to make a weak suds, and it will remove all stains from the paint and leave a fine luster almost like varnish.—*Christian Union.*

To Make Mustard.—Mix the best Durham—as many spoonfuls as are needed for immediate use—with some new milk. Mix gradually until perfectly free from lumps, and add a little cream. The addition of half a small teaspoonful of sugar is thought by many to be an improvement.

Mutton Sausages.—Take cold roast mutton in large slices. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, thyme, summer savory, salt and pepper. Moisten them with an egg, and put a little on each slice of the mutton. Roll it up tightly as possible and tie. Fry them in hot melted butter until brown and crisp.

To Upholster an Old Cane Chair.—After removing the surplus bits of cane, cover the space with matting formed of three-inch wide canvas belting woven together. Tack it temporarily in places. After placing over this some coarse muslin, draw both smooth, and secure at the edge with twine, making use of the perforations. Remove the tacks, turn the raw edge over toward the center and baste it down. Arrange the curled hair and wool, or whatever you propose to use for stuffing, and keep it in position by basting over it a piece of muslin. Then carefully fit the rep, pin it in different places until you are certain it is in perfect shape, and tack it permanently—following, of course, the tracing made for the cane. Cover the edge with galloon to match the rep, using tiny ornamental tacks, and tie in as many places as is desirable with an upholsterer's needle, leaving a button on the upper side. When the back of the chair is to be repaired, a facing must be tacked on the outside.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

Rescued from Guerrillas—A Reminiscence of Gen. Shields' Service in the Mexican War.

(From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.)

One of the thrilling episodes of the Mexican war which are not found in any of its histories is that of the rescue of an English family from the City of Mexico before the capitulation by a detachment of American soldiers. The city had been invested some time, when a refugee one night entered that part of our lines which Gen. Shields commanded. He was taken to the General, and to him told his story. He was an English boy, and, with his mother and sister just arrived at womanhood, occupied a home in the capital at the time of the investment. One of the lawless guerrilla chiefs, who held the people of the city as well as of the country in terror, had conceived a violent passion for the sister, who repulsed his advances, and he had declared in his rage that, unless she consented to his proposals on the following morning, he would carry her off by force, and cause her mother and brother to be executed. The lad, in the extremity of his terror, had made his way out the city past the sentinels and the lines, gained the American camp, and now besought the General to save his sister and mother. The ardent soul of Shields (who was then but 37) was fired at the thought of the miserable fate awaiting these hapless ladies, and, without communicating at all with headquarters (where flat refusal would have been certain), he formed a plan for their rescue. To call it rash, Quixotic, or dare-devil would be the truth; the best defense of his proceedings of that night is that it was a brave act, prompted by a generous heart, and that he succeeded perfectly, where disaster would insure his dismissal from the army. He had about 400 picked men of his command detailed, and after briefly informing them what he proposed to do he found every man eager for the adventure. Putting himself at the head of the little column he silently left the American lines, and, favored by the darkness of the night, approached close to the walls of the city without discovery. The sentinels could be plainly seen on the walls, and the cry, "Sentinela alerte!" was heard as it passed from mouth to mouth. Guided by the lad the party scaled the wall at a favorable place, and, seizing two or three of the astounded sentinels, descended into the city, and quickly made their way unopposed through the streets to the house to which the lad guided them. The boy ran in and informed the ladies that deliverance had come; they hastily collected a few valuables and articles of wearing apparel in a bundle, and, placing the rescued party in the center of the column, Shields started to return. But meantime the alarm had been given, and drums were beating and lanterns flashing all around the walls. Arrived near the point of entrance, it was found that the whole open place between the houses and the wall was filled with Mexican infantry and artillery. Shields deployed and gave the command to fire. A rattling volley, followed by a bayonet charge, threw the Mexicans into disorder, and the Americans rushed through and over them with their little party, made their way out, and returned to their own camp with but a few casualties, although they drew the fire of both sides on their return, for the American camp was now fully aroused, and the pickets were firing rapidly. But the tumult soon ceased on both sides, the adventurous soldiers returned to their quarters as though nothing had happened out of the usual course, and the ladies were safely bestowed for the night in a hut made as comfortable as possible.

How he was called upon to account for this night's work will be best told in Gen. Shields' own language:

"The next morning an officer of Gen. Scott's staff came to my quarters with a message from the General that he would like to know the cause of the previous night's alarm, as it originated in that part of the line which was under my command. I answered that I would report in person, which I at once did. On the way I thought the matter over, and concluded that it would be better to make a clean breast of it, and I did so. The story threw Gen. Scott into a tremendous rage. Ever since Cerro Gordo was fought he had addressed me as 'My Cerro Gordo friend,' but he now dropped that familiar name. 'Gen. Shields,' he thundered, 'you are insubordinate and reckless in the highest degree. You have put in peril the fruits of the whole campaign; you have, perhaps, frustrated all my plans for the capture of the City of Mexico! Sir, I'll disgrace you; I'll court-martial you, and have you dismissed the service!' At this my temper rose, and I answered him plainly that he might court-martial, and, perhaps, get me dismissed, but that, after all that had occurred on this campaign, neither he nor any other man could disgrace me; and, being by this time pretty well stirred up, I said that under like circumstances I would do precisely the same thing over again. Instead of being more angry, the General was rather softened by this speech. 'I was wrong, Gen. Shields,' he said, 'in saying that I would disgrace you. I ask your pardon for that. You are a brave man, and disgrace is not the word to use toward you. But you are greatly to blame in this matter, sir. You have acted without orders, and have imperiled the whole campaign.' 'General Scott,' I said, 'before you say anything more about it, suppose you come over to my quarters and see these ladies.' After some further talk he promised to do so and I rode back to my tent pretty well satisfied that I should have no further trouble with the affair. In an hour over came Gen. Scott, and I at once introduced him to the ladies. The daughter was a picture of beauty, with her golden curls and her blue eyes; and, after the mother had thanked the General for their preservation, with tearful eyes and trembling voice, the girl seized his hands, wept over them, called him her preserver and invoked the blessings of Heaven on his head. Scott looked from her to me with a very benevolent face, and said, 'Well, my Cerro Gordo friend, if I get you court-martialed for this, I shall have you promoted, too.' I have only to add that, long afterward, when the war was over and we had returned to the United States, I received from England, the gift of these ladies, a costly diamond pin as a token of their gratitude."

These are but a few of the interesting and varied reminiscences with which Gen. Shields entertains his listeners in public and private. For the benefit of those curious to know something of the man, it may be stated that he is of medium size, hale and hearty, though 67 years of age, with a keen eye and something like the "brogue" in his speech. His residence is at Kansas City, Mo. He speaks without the least bitterness toward any of his contemporaries, either in civil or military life, and evinces the warmest interest in the prosperity and welfare of his adopted country.

A Narrow Escape.

Bill Hanson, better known as "Frontier Bill," while pursuing a herd of mustangs near Hat creek, July 9, was thrown from his horse and knocked senseless, in which state he lay for several hours. When he recovered his horse was gone and his wounds pained him so badly that he could not walk. He managed with great difficulty to crawl on his hands to a pool of water some fifty rods from the place where he fell. He remained here during the next day and night without a mouthful to eat, and the water of the pool having given out he started out on his hands and knees in search of more. About 12 o'clock on the second day he says he was so hungry and so thirsty, and lame and tired, that he could go no further, and crawled under a tree and stretched himself out to die. While lying thus, bordering on the insensible, he heard the leaves shake near him, and wearily turned his head in the direction of the noise. To his terror and astonishment he espied a large rattlesnake reaching for him. The sight of the venomous reptile banished hunger, thirst and pain for the moment, and he raised up on his elbow and endeavored to scare the scaly thing away. The snake struck at him twice and then glided away. This adventure roused him somewhat, and he made another endeavor to reach water. Finally, after much pain and suffering, he crawled into the Cheyenne road, and could get no further. Next morning a ranchman located on Hat creek found him there lying on his face, insensible and almost dead. He was taken to the ranche and cared for.—*Deadwood Champion.*

The Cotton Trade.

The cotton manufactures of New England show encouraging signs of a gradual revival of business, perceptible, if small. Forty-nine mills, which turn out about one-third of the Northern product, worked up during the first six months of the present year 89,238,942 pounds of cotton, as compared with 86,730,805 pounds last year during the corresponding period. The increase is about 3 per cent., but, as the quality of cotton this year was somewhat better than that of the fabric worked up last season, the increase in the actual amount of manufactured goods about 5 per cent. All the goods have been readily marketed, there being no considerable accumulation on hand, while there is a perceptible improvement of the demand. With prices at the present figures it is expected that all the New England mills will be kept running at their highest capacity during the fall and winter to meet the demand for cotton goods.—*New York World.*

Meat For Invalids.

The following method of rendering raw meat palatable to invalids is given in the *Industrie Blatter:* "To ten ounces raw meat from the loin, add 8.7 ounces shelled sweet almonds, and 2.6 ounces white sugar these to be bea2.8 together in a marble mortar to a uniform pulp, and the fibers separated by a strainer. The pulp, which has a rosy hue and a very agreeable taste, does not remind one at all of meat, and may be kept fresh for a considerable time, even in summer, in a dry, cool place. Yelk of egg may be added to it. From this pulp, or directly from the above substances, an emulsion may be prepared which will be rendered still more nutritious by adding milk. Leiller prefers 3.5 ounces dried raw meat, ¼ ounce sugar, .7 ounce wine, and 1 ounce tincture of cinnamon."

A Traveling Bath-House.

One of the latest Yankee ideas is a Turkish bath on wheels. It is a car that can run behind the sleeping coaches of an express train. It has a drawing-room, a Russian and plunge bath, shampooing rooms, and all the other accommodations of a Turkish bath-house. The temperature of the rooms varies from 80 to 160 degrees, and the compartments are lighted from the roof with blue glass. Travelers can bathe as well as eat, drink and sleep on the rail. Such a car can be switched off on a side track in any town or village and remain a day or two for the accommodation of the residents.

Elopement of Four Children.

Four St. Louis children recently eloped for New York, the two boys being aged 12, the two girls 13. They had loved ardently, but their parents frowned coldly on their passion. Unhappily, before they had got any further than Terre Haute on their way East to grow up with the country, they were missed, telegraphed after and recovered. The boys were a good deal disconcerted by the contretemps, but the girls seemed rather indifferent, and willingly returned to their homes, evidently understanding that they had socially distinguished themselves.

"Got all kinds of ties here?" said a would-be wit, entering a well-known furnishing store. "Yes, sir," replied the shopman. "Well, I should like a pig sty," remarked the customer. "All right, sir; just bend down your hogshead and we will take your measure," said the ready shopman.

CREMATION.

The Remains of Dr. Winslow Reduced to Ashes at Salt Lake, Utah.

(Salt Lake Cor. Chicago Times.)

When Dr. Winslow's remains were placed in the cremation furnace this afternoon, at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, the body weighed 126 pounds. He died on the 26th of July, and the body had been embalmed and the heart and bowels taken out. The crowd were permitted to view the face, as the body lay in a plain coffin, with flowers strewn on it. Nearly 1,000 persons passed around the coffin rapidly, immediately after which the door of the furnace, which had already reached a red heat, was opened, and the body quickly pushed in on an iron plate, the door closed, and the fireman commenced his work in earnest. The furnace was constructed with double flues, so that the flames came directly in contact with an envelope above the body, a large current of air being admitted. The first appearance, as seen through the mica apertures, was that of roasting; but in twenty minutes nearly all the flesh was consumed, and the bones had begun to crumble. A half hour later very little could be seen of the form of the body. At 7:45 Dr. Hamilton opened the door of the furnace, and but one or two pieces of bones could be seen, and they crumbled under the weight of the ashes. At five minutes to 9 the process was pronounced complete and successful by Drs. Hamilton and Smart. The fires were drawn, and the ashes left to cool a short time before being removed. Before the body was placed in the retort short speeches were made by Dr. Hamilton and Gen. M. M. Bone and Dr. Smart, surgeon at Camp Douglas. Dr. Hamilton spoke only of the good qualities of the deceased. Gen. Bone indulged in description, eulogy and sentiment, and said Dr. Winslow had set an example that would be extensively followed. Dr. Smart gave a history of the science of cremation, and referred to the system of burial as injurious to public health, and said the practice of cremation would be apt to increase with civilization and growth of population. No prayer was said nor religious words uttered, which was in accordance with the injunctions of the deceased. The crowd present numbered over 1,000, and there was even struggling to get a view of the scene and body. The fumes from the furnace were unpleasantly perceptible at a distance from the locality. The affair was successful, being the shortest time on record—two hours and thirty-five minutes. The weight of the ashes, which contained a few calcined fragments of bone, was four pounds eleven and a half ounces.

Maneuvering for the Advantage.

The following confab recently took place in a justice's office out toward Keweenaw Point. The case involved a serious breach of the peace. Justice—"Mr. Snickletitz, you will please come forward and be sworn." Mr. S. (who is an ex-justice himself and is "up to snuff")—"Chudge, I like not dot." Justice—"Why, what's the matter? You and Mr. Barstow, who will be here to testify directly, were the only persons who saw the assault and we are depending upon your evidence." Mr. S.—"Chudge, I wo'd like dot Parstow to destify first." "Why do you wish him to testify first, Mr. Snickelfitz?" Mr. S.—"Pecause, Chudge, dot Prrahtowish a rashcal, und if he destify after me he wo'd make me ou-et a tam liar!"—*Lake Superior Mining Gazette.*

A young lady of Rochester has a pet dog answering to the name of "Nigger." The other day it chased a cow which was passing in the street, and its owner called the dog back, shouting "Nigger, Nigger, Nigger." To her surprise a stone came flying near her head a moment or two afterward, and on looking up she saw that it had been thrown by the man who was driving the cow, and who was almost wild with rage. He was a colored man, and he was so angry that he chased her into the house, and was not appeased until her brother explained that it was the dog she was calling.

Graham Pie-Crust.—Take thin, sweet cream, and prepare a dough as for crackers; roll out and make your pie as with a crust of grease and fine flour, and you will have an article that is very eatable and healthful.

Promise and Performance.

The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promise nothing in behalf of this famous tonic and regulating elixir which it will not perform. No pretensions irreconcilable with common sense are made in reference to it, but evidence of the most positive nature has been accumulating for over a quarter of a century in its behalf, which proves it to be a reliable preventive and curative of malarial diseases, an efficient and genial tonic and general corrective, and specially valuable in cases where the bowels, liver, stomach or urinary organs are affected. Debility, the source from whence so many bodily evils spring, is entirely remedied by the invigorative action of the Bitters, which arrests premature decay and repairs losses of nervous and muscular power while improving the appetite and rendering digestion easy.

Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Soap has acquired a popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture. A reputation begun early in the century made it easy for this house to impress the public. The peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article are the novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

The gourmet talks eloquently about truffled quails, pate de foie gras and other such delicacies. Pin him down, though, and you'll find he admits the supreme importance of good bread, biscuit, rolls, etc. Here all agree on the basis of true gastronomy. To be sure of the most delicious things baked from flour use Dooley's Yeast Powder.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Pond's Extract, the marvelous vegetable Pain Destroyer, has a career of thirty years as a standard medicine. It has made a great reputation. Try it!

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the Ague at once.

Chill Cure!—Safe and Sure.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

The proprietors of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup gave me the virtual formula of this medicine. Knowing from this that it must be of value, I recommended it to my customers. An experience with it of six years has shown me that it has no superior. I have sold by far more bottles during that six years than of any similar preparation. I consider it safe in all cases.
W. H. Scott, M. D., Friendship, N. Y.
Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures Health and Comfort of Body, with Grace and Beauty of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.
Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N.Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.
Before Life is Imperiled, deal judiciously with the symptoms which lead to dangerous chronic diseases. If the stomach is foul, the secretions irregular, the liver torpid, nothing is more certain than that Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is the one thing needful to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

LADIES!
BEWARE of
Imitations.
JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. [illegible] H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, [illegible], Ill.

$10 to $25 A DAY sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, [illegible]

$100.00 REWARD [illegible]

The Largest Normal School and Business Institute in the United States.
The Northern-Indiana
NORMAL SCHOOL
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.
School the entire year. Students can enter at any time, select their own studies, and advance as rapidly as they desire. Full courses of study. New classes organized each month. Commercial course most thorough to be found. No extra charge. Expenses less than at any other school in the land. Tuition $8.00 per term of 11 weeks, including all departments. Good board and well-furnished rooms, $8.00 to $3.00 per week. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogue, giving full particulars, sent free on application. Address H. B. BROWN, Principal.
Fall term opens August [illegible]; Winter term, Nov. [illegible]; Spring term, Jan. [illegible], 1878; Summer term, April [illegible]; Review term, July 23.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. [illegible]

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WATCHMAKERS' Tools and Materials. Send for Price list. GEO. H. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box 3696, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

DIPLOMAS for Physicians. How to get them. Send stamp to H. E. LEAVITTE, Cincinnati, O.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Ad's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 35 cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name, and the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago.
Send for Illustrated Price-List.

THE BEST LAND
THE BEST COUNTRY, BEST TERMS, AND THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Send for Pamphlet of the Reliable Burlington Road.
Address, Land Commissioner, B. & M. R. R.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
IN THE UNITED STATES

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

BUTTER COLOR.
The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow color like June grass butter, producing better sales and at higher prices, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping. Is far superior to Annatto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only fluid-color that will not color buttermilk. If added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to re-color white butter. I will send, on receipt of money, free by express, to any office East of Mississippi River, 1 lb., $1.00; 5 lbs., $2.25. Farmers club together and try it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve.
MRS. R. SMITH, 807 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best Land in AMERICA, near the Great UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A FARM FOR $200,
In easy Payments, with low rates of Interest.
SECURE IT NOW!
Full information sent free. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK. 1877.
The Sun continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the Daily Sun is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.
The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.
The Weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.
Special Notice.—In order to introduce The Sun more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.
Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

SANDAL-WOOD
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

S UCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - - -	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - - -	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - - -	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea, - - - - -	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea. - - - - -	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Break fast Tea, - - - - -	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11½ cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 9 cents.
Granulated and Crushed, 12½ cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.
Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents,

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates.

No. 1 White Fish, half bbls., $4.50 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackdrel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00, Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TIN M R and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

'THE REGULATOR'

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Wa [illegible]. First d[illegible] south of the railroad.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beyhl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HRST, Kendallville, Ind.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

A ND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

at the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom ty attended do and seehislargestock

---

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

here you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He s a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checket, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17 a m	12 01 a m	4 10 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 22 "
Butler.	1 35 "	2 23 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 23 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 40 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 35 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 05 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 24 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 43 "	11 17 "	8 45 p m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 21 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestline ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 40 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestline ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15 pm			
St. Louis	6 45			
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 05	5 12
Waterloo	11 58 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 58 pm		5 30	6 35
Reading	1 43 "		7 05	7 22
Bankers	2 14 "		7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "		7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "		9 40	9 26
Detroit	6 10 "		12 05	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	9 20 "		4 20	6 55
Lansing	7 00 "			
Saginaw	9 13			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			3 25p
Lansing	10 10 ..			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			8 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	9 00a
Jonesville	12 50 pm		7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "		8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 21	9 36
Auburn Junction			1 40a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "			10 35
Indianapolis	" 45 "			5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am			7 35
Louisville	[illegible] am			10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 05am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 20	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 05pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 40pm	
Newark	2 00	3 00am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 20	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 30pm
Defiance	9 52	11 16	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 01
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 23	3 53	1 06pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 30
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 38	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 16pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15a.m.	1 10	9 45
ly Columbus	12 40	3 10	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 20	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 1, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 8
lv. Logansport	7 47 am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 17	8 27
Denver	8 22	8 25	8 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 05	9 00	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 26	10 50
N. Manchester	9 41	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	[illegible]	10 17	12 12pm
S. Whitley	10 09	10 32	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 20
Coesse	10 40	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 50	12 00	2 51
La Otto	11 27	12 24pm	3 33
Cedar Creek	11 29	12 46	4 10
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 55
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20pm	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1	No. 5	No. 7
Logansport ar	6 [illegible] pm	1 20pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 [illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	6 04	11 35	3 00
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 35	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 25	10 35	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 19	10 24	1 00
Collamer	5 05	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	10 00	12 21
Columbia City	4 47	9 30	10 50
Coesse	4 31	8 57	9 40
Churubusco	4 14	8 42	9 20
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 41
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 20
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 49	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 31
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 30

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	2 10 pm	7 43 pm	
Montpelier	2 50 pm	8 18 pm	
Hartford	3 20 pm	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	9 35 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle			6 35 p m
Cambridge City			7 45 p m
Connersville			8 50 p m
Cincinnati			11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	5 55 pm	11 15 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	1 50 am	1 30 am	
St. Louis	8 30 am	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	6 45 pm	6 45 pm	
Terre Haute	7 00 am	1 38 am	
Louisville	7 35 am	7 15 pm	
Cincinnati			7 00 am
Indianapolis	4 20 pm	4 20 am	
Connersville			10 40 am
Cambridge City			11 44 am
New Castle			12 18 pm
Muncie	6 50 pm	7 30 am	2 30 pm
Hartford	7 28 pm	8 09 am	
Montpelier	8 00 pm	8 37 am	
Bluffton	8 38 pm	9 10 am	
Fort Wayne	9 50 pm	10 31 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 2, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Sup't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry, All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on notice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov1 6w

---

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 23rd, 1877. Number 34.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........[illegible] | Six months,.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

M. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fish[illegible] Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion Streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and surgery, offer their professional sevices to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co., will sell you one as low as the lowest.

GREAT BARGAINS —IN— STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65: Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all are furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows. 6t

Moral Character.

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man, as a good moral character. It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him at every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than everything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool—croaking sycophant—no treacherous honor-seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects even in this life; never should we find them yielding to base born purposes of human nature.

A good anecdote is told of a man named Bently, a most confirmed drunkard, who would never drink with a friend, or in public, and always bitterly denied, when caught a little too steep, over tasting liquor! One day some bad witnesses concealed themselve in his room and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arm bent and mouth open, and holding him fast, ask him with an air of triumph—"Ah, Bently, have we caught you at last—you never drink, eh?" Now, one would have supposed that Bently would have acknowledged the corn. Not he!—with the most grave and inexpressible face he calmly and in a dignified manner, said; "Gentlemen, my name is not Bently!"

Don't Lose a Minute.

Keep busy. The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. If you have no regular work do chores as farmers do when it rains too hard to work in the field, in occupation we forget our troubles, and get a respite from sorrow. The man whose mind and hands are busy finds no time to weep and wail. If work is slack, spend the time in reading. No man ever knew to much. The hardest students in the world are the old men who know the most. If you lack books, there are free or very cheap libraries, at least in cities, at your command. The man who does not acquire some item of useful information between daybrake and bedtime must mournfully say, with the Roman Emperor "I have lost a day."

A Civil Service Examinatin.—In these days, when civil service reform is agitating the bosom of the politician, it may not be out of place to present, for the consideration of aspirants for place at Washington, the following dialogue that occurred some years ago between Judge C—— and a candidate for door-keeper of the House.

[Enter candidate, who supposes the judge to be a member.]

Candidate. "If you please, Sir, I wish to be elected door-keeper of the House, and if you will be so good as to vote for me I will try to—"

Judge. "Take a seat, Sir, and I will examine you."

Candidate. "Yes, Sir, if you please"

Judge. (gravely). "Have you ever been a door-keeper?"

Candidate. "No, Sir; but I trust your vote and—"

Judge. "Have you ever been instructed in the responsible and arduous duties of door-keeping?"

Candidate. "No, Sir; but would like to be."

Judge. "Have you ever attended lectures on door keeping?"

Candidate. "Why, no; I never heard of any."

Judge. (stearnly). "Have you ever read a book on the science of door-keeping?"

Candidate. "I never did, Sir; but I would, if—"

Judge. "Have you ever conversed with one who has read such a book?"

Candidate. "No, Sir; but I certainly will."

Judge. (solemnly). "Do you not see, Sir, that you have not a single qualification for the office?"

[Exit candidate, resolved to go home and give it up.]—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for September.

What is a Registered Letter.

The question is very often asked. What is the difference between a registered letter and any other? The difference is that a registered letter does not go in the mail proper. It passes from hand to hand out side the mail pouches, every person through whose hands it passes being required to sign a receipt for it on receiving it, and secure a receipt for it on passing it over to the next transit. The person holding the last receipt is thus always able to show who is accountable for the loss. The responsibility rests upon the man who has signed a receipt for the registered package and who is not able to produce the package or a receipt from somebody else for it. The safest way to send money is by money-order. Where it does not go to a money-order office it should always be sent in a registered package. Money ought not to be sent in an ordinary letter under any circumstances. There is no possible way of "tracking" such a letter.

Wonders of Art.

"What's this, mister?" said a curious countryman, who was wandering through a Washington street jeweler's store, as he spoke he rang a statue of Mercury with his horny knuckles.

"That," said the attendant, "is Mercury," and he passed on to wait upon a customer.

The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the bronze representation of the messenger of the gods, and then beckoned to a companion at the other end of the store, to whom he said:

"Jim, what do you suppose that ere figger is?"

"I dunno;" responded Jim, in turn giving it a resounding rap, "bronze, hain't it.

"No," said the other, "tain't it's quicksilver."

"Wha-at! the stuff they put in thermometers? Wa-al, I am durned. What'll they do next?"

And after another long look the couple moved on impressed with the wonders of art.

Do Not Face the Light When at Work.

Statistics kept by oculists employed in infirmaries for eye diseases have shown that the habit of some persons in facing a window from which the light falls directly in the eyes as will as on the work, injure their eyes in the end. The best way is to work with a side light, or, if the work needs strong illumination, so that it is necessary to have the working table before the window, the lower portion of the latter should be covered with a screen, so as to have a top light alone, which does not shine in the eyes when the head is slightly bent over and downward toward the work.

In the schools in Germany this matter has already been attended to and the rule adopted to have all the seats and tables so arranged that the pupils never face the windows, but only have the side lights from the left; and as a light simultaneously thrown from two sides gives an intereference of shadows, it has been strictly forbidden to build school rooms with windows on both sides, such illumination having also proved injurious to the eyes of the pupils.

We may add to this the advice not to place the lamp in front of you when at work in the evening, but a little on one side; and never to neglect the use of a shade, so as to prevent the strong light shining in the eyes. This is especially to be considered at the present time, when kerosene lamps, with their intensely luminous flames, become more and more common.—Medical Journal.

Boys and Home.

Make home a pleasant place for your boys. Do not be so afraid of your best parlor that they may not use it. Let them have plenty of warmth and light, and entertaining books to read, and musical instruments, and any parlor games they like. Girls will stay at home if home be the dullest place under the moon, but boys will not. If their young companions are banished, if they are checked when they laugh, or sing, or make a noise, if they may not have the innocent freedom that they need, under the parents roof, then they will have freedom of some sort elsewhere. And there are always enough ready to beckon them to places where the bloom is brushed from youth's round cheek. A young man will squeeze a little "fun" out of his life, and, if you want him to be a credit to you and to himself, make it possible for him to enjoy himself in his home. Let the home be a place to live and breathe in, not merely a roof under which he may eat and sleep.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

The Tramp Printer's Story.

It was in the palmy days of the art typographical, when, one evening, in the comp. room of the paper, Pittsburgh, the famous "One-Eyed Jersey" arose from his seat on the lower rail of the frame on which he was subbing for the night and observed in reply to a remark dropped by one of the boys.

"Yes, you bet, us tramps see some queer adventures. But I must tell you of a trip I took with "Dirty-Shirt Brown."

You all rememeber what a tough time it was just after the Indianapolis strike. Well, at that time "Dirty-Shirt Brown" and myself took a magnificent parade out of Detroit—dead broke, of course—but we beat printing offices and freight trains till we got to Ashtabula, Ohio, when we struck everything dead—Sunday evening, print-shops locked up, and no chance to make a freight train. So we started for Erie on foot in the midst of a cold drizzly rain. We got there the next morning—about sun-up of a cold morning in December—both hungry as wolves after our two day's fast, when I espied a fine mansion in the environs, surrounded by an elegant lawn, and an idea strck me:

"Say, Browney, you squat against yon big tree and I'll strike the old bondholder up in the big house for some chuck, for I am about famished."

"Hurry up, then," he growled, for "Dirty-Shirt Brown" is the most woe begone disconsolate wretch on a hard tramp you ever saw.

I bounded across the lawn, up to the door, and gave the bell a pull, which brought a neat Irish servant girl to the door. I inquired for the lady of the house, when the girl respectfully invited me to go in until she called the madame. In view of my dilapidated appearance I declined the unexpected honor and waited on the threshold until the madame, a cheery, comfortable-looking body, made her appearance. I briefly and modestly stated my wants (saying nothing of Browney) when she exclaimed:

"Why, certainly, my poor boy; walk in; the table is not yet cleared off! and she led me a not unwilling march to an elegant dining room, sat me down to the well-loaded table, poured me out a huge cup of coffee, and bid me eat hearty. I needed no further encouragement so to do, and the kind lady took her sewing and sat down by the fireplace and talked of how hard it was to be away from home and out of work. But I was not so busy engaged in eating that I failed to notice a pretty child, a little girl of some six summers, who was alternantly building block-houses and listening to her mother. Presently she got up and left the room, and just as I was finishing she returned. Coming up to my chair, so modest and bashful like, she timidly placed a new silver quarter beside my plate, and without saying a word ran and buried her face in her mother's lap. Boys, I've seen a heap of the ups and downs of life, but never did I have anything go so straight to my heart as that simple act of this sweet little child. The tears sprang to my eyes, and involuntarily I exclaimed:

"Bid her to take it back, ma'am! Bid her to take it back! Hardened as I am, I cannot take money from one so pure and spotless from the wicked world. Do make her take it back!"

"Oh, no, indeed, sir," replied the kind lady, "you must keep the money. In your present distress it will do you more good than it ever will her; besides I wish to teach her such little acts of kindnyss that she may grow up a good Christian woman in after life."

Thus urged, with many heartfelt thanks I picked up the coin, bowed myself out of the house and hastened to rejoin Browny, whom I knew would be cursing my delay from the bottom of his misanthropic heart. Hastily brushing away all tears, I got up within hailing distance, when he yelled at me:

"Why'n h—ll didn't you stay all winter?"

Not venturing to betray my past agitation by attempting to reply, I advanced to where he was sitting, when he asked, with the air of a man who expected nothing and would not be disappointed for anything:

"Well, what luck, old pard?"

Without saying a word I held out the new quarter-dollar, fresh and bright from her pure little hands. The effect upon Browny was electrical. He came to his feet with one bound, and with eyes riveted on my outstretched palm, he exclaimed:

"Jee whiz! Bully for you, Jersey! Twenty-five cents! Why, just enough for drinks!"

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

The Public Schools.

The public schools of Auburn will open for a term of ten weeks on Sept. 3d.

The following corps of teachers now employed: For Superintendent, M. Seiler; Asst. in high school, Miss Lida A. Powers; A and B intermediate grades Mrs. A. E. Thomas; C and D intermediate grades, Miss Maggie A. Tower; A and B Primary grades, Miss Alice Widney; C and D Primary grades, Miss M. B. Tritch.

WARD BUILDING.

A and B primary grades, Miss L. E. Clark; C and D primary grads, Miss L. McTigh.

In the high school department a preparatory class will be sustained, the work of which will be confined to the common school branches.

The regular high school classes will do work in Latin and English languages Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Physical Geography, High and Elementary Algebra and Book-keeping.

We cheerfully throw open to foreign pupils all the advantages which our schools afford, at the following rates of tuition: High School, $5.00 per term of ten weeks; Intermediate grades, $3.00 per term of ten weeks; Primary grades, $3.00 per term ten weeks

WM. MCINTYRE,
J. W. RICKEL, } Trustees.
F. E. DAVENPORT,

Whitney's Musical Guest, for August, is at hand. The literary part consists of a well written article upon "The English language as a language for music," the conclusion of a series of interesting chapters upon the musical portion is a comic song entitled "The Queer old Bachelor," by Wm. T. Meyer and is just published in sheet form; price 30c. It is a good one, also a choice selection from Crystal Songs, the new Sunday School singing book, a fine piano piece, "Warbling Birds," by Billema, price 75c. in sheet form an another piece entitled "Fire Bell March."

The Guest is a valuable journal for the amount of money it costs the subscriber. Regular subscription price, $1.10 a year. Single copy 25 cents.

Address, W. W. WHITNEY
Publisher, Toledo, O.

Have You Dyspepsia.

With its attendant troubles, constipation, headache loss of appetite, gloominess, waterbrash, distress after eating, etc.? If so, take DaCosta's Radical Cure and be well. Its result is astonishing, and sure relief is gauranteed in every case, where it is used as directed. It assists digestion, tones up the stomach, strengthens the debilitated, restores a natural appetite, and as a liver regulator has equal. A clergyman of Philadelyhia says: It is the very fountain of health. To all who are suffering from a disordered stomach or liver, or who need a gentle Spring or Summer tonic, we say try it, and you will thank us for the advice. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agent for Prof. Parks pleasant worm syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no phisic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

$500 REWARD!

For the discovery of any one who will sell goods as cheap as they are sold at E. E. Williams' old stand, the Auburn Fruit House.

FOUND DEAD!

Verdict of the Jury! "Death from exhaustion." Upon inquiry it was found that he had bought his groceries from the bankrupt stock lately owned by E. E. Williams, at 50 per cent. below cost and consequently overloaded himself and death ensued as above stated.

Auction Sale of Real-Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that I, as trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on Monday, August 27, 1877, the individual real-estate of Christopher Baker, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number 128 in original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

TERMS.—One-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remainder in one year from day of sale, with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe. THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

Attention Farmers and Seed Dealers!

The Diamond Wheat is the largest in the world. It grows and matures in any climate in the United States. The grains average nearly one-half inch in length. One grain produces from 25 to 85 stalks, with heads averaging from 7 to 9 inches, and each head containing about 40 grains. In order to introduce this wheat I will send a small sample to every reader of this paper free of charge. Agents are wanted in every county. Write to me at once. Address W. S. Tipton, Cleveland, Tenn.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

About sixty conductors on the Second avenue horse-car line, in New York, have been arrested on a charge of "beating the bell punch" and pocketing the proceeds of the cheat.

There was a big and a patriotic gathering at Bennington, Vt., on the 15th and 16th inst., to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the battle fought [illegible] the 100th anniversary of the birth of Vermont as a State. Gunpowder, music, processions, banquets, speeches, and a general exuberance of spirits, were the features of the occasion. The crowd, estimated at 50,000, included President Hayes and many other distinguished personages.

THE WEST.

A report from Lincoln, Neb., says millions of grasshoppers have been flying over that vicinity. They were going in every direction, but not lighting in any locality in sufficient numbers to cause any uneasiness.... San Francisco has been visited by a destructive conflagration. Two blocks of buildings, mostly small retail shops, were burned. Loss estimated at $150,000.... Latest crop reports from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri and Kansas are favorable both in point of yield and successful harvesting. In some quarters farmers are reported as withholding their grain from market, expecting to realize better prices than are now offered.

The Ohio editors will hold their annual meeting at Toledo Sept. 20-21. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, will deliver the annual address, and William D. Gallagher, of Louisville, Ky., will read a poem.... The yacht Pamlico capsized and sunk in the harbor of Chicago, a few days ago. Four men were on board, all of whom were drowned.

Senator Morton returned home from Oregon in a sad physical condition. The Indianapolis *Journal* says, "there were grave apprehensions at one time that he would not get home alive. The left arm is paralyzed, but the physicians think only temporarily. Should his arm continue paralyzed, he will be rendered helpless, as he has only been able to walk by support of canes. Dr. Thompson thinks that in time he will recover the use of his arm, but, for the present, he will be permitted to see no one except his family."... An order for the release of Joyce, the only member of the St. Louis whisky ring remaining in prison, was made by the United States District Court for the Western district of Missouri, last week. Joyce was separately sentenced on each of the three counts of the indictment on which he was convicted. He has served out the term of the sentence first pronounced, and the court held that the cumulative sentences were illegal.

Chauncey Rose, the richest and most benevolent man in Terre Haute, Ind., is dead. He leaves a fortune of $5,000,000. He was a practical philanthropist, and in the course of his life gave over $2,000,000 to charities and private beneficence.

The Colorado Central railroad has been completed to Georgetown.... The National Grand Lodge of Druids was in session at Milwaukee last week.

SOUTH.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 116 to 15, has inhibited the payment of the bonds issued by the Bullock Government during the reconstruction days. They aggregate about $8,000,000.... United States Marshal Purnell was recently shot and fatally wounded by Frank Britton, at Austin, Texas.

Gen. Halliday, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, is called the armless hero. He lost both arms in the Confederacy.

A band of fifteen Mexican greasers recently crossed into Texas, entered Rio Grande City, broke open the jail, shot Judge Cox and the jailor, and released two notorious outlaws. The civil authorities called upon the military for assistance, and Col. Price with 100 regulars and two Gatling guns started in pursuit of the Mexicans, but failed to overtake them. They recrossed the river and entered Mexico seventy-seven miles below Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON.

The President left Washington on Monday, Aug. 13, to be absent a week or ten days in Vermont and New Hampshire. He was accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, McCrary, Key and Devens. In September the President will go to Ohio, remaining a few days at his home in Fremont, after which he will visit Kentucky, Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.... It has been decided by the administration that two or three commissioners shall be sent to Canada, to negotiate for the return of Sitting Bull and his band to the American side of the line.

William J. Murtagh, proprietor of the *National Republican*, was cowhided a few mornings ago, in front of his office by Joseph H. Wheatley, of Harrodsburg, Ky., on account of articles which appeared in that paper reflecting upon his private character.

The Cabinet, at a meeting held the other day, authorized Gen. Terry and a civilian in Government service to represent the United States in treating with Canada for the return of Sitting Bull. The Cabinet also considered the Rio Grande troubles at some length. It was announced that the Governor of Texas would demand of the Mexican authorities culprits who crossed from the Mexican side to Rio Grande City on the 12th, broke open the jail and committed other depredations. The Cabinet approves the action of the Governor under the extradition treaty.

GENERAL.

Capt. Brown, of the United States Engineer Corps, has inspected the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and pronounces the work a substantial success.

A deputation of leading Chinamen recently called on Senator Morton, in San Francisco, and invoked him to secure the passage through Congress of a bill providing for a modification or abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, and imposing a tax of $100 upon every Mongol landing on American shores. They also request the steamship company to double the passage rates for Chinese coming to San Francisco, while fixing a lower price for those who wish to go home. Mr. Morton promised to introduce in the Senate the desired legislation.

The Panama *Star and Herald* announces the total loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten, Capt. Coalhupe, on the morning of the 15th of July, at Los Vilos, seventy miles north of Valparaiso. Fourteen bodies had been recovered. Forty-three of the crew and passengers had reached the shore in safety, and twenty were still on the rocks. A British war vessel and a Chilian gunboat went to the scene of the wreck as soon as it was reported, but were unable to render any assistance owing to the rough weather and fog. Survivors on the rocks, from exposure and want of food, threw themselves into the sea to end their misery. Only three of these were saved. The total number of lives lost by the disaster is about 100.... United States Marshal Purnell, of Texas, who was recently shot at Austin, in that State, by Frank Britton, was originally from Indiana, and is a son-in-law of Bishop Ames.

Riotous proceedings of the miners and other disaffected laborers in Pennsylvania continue. There is also some trouble in the coal regions of Maryland.... An English steamer has just sailed from New Haven with a full cargo of ammunition of American manufacture for the Turks.

The syndicate business is not flourishing just now. The large home subscriptions for the 4 per cent. loan seem to have glutted the market, and bonds are offered in New York at a fraction below cost to the syndicate. The surplus bonds will be absorbed by permanent investors before long, and then probably the work of the syndicate will be successfully resumed.

INDIAN NEWS.

Advices from the seat of the Indian war in Montana state that Gibbon, with his force, had gone to Deer Lodge with the wounded in the late battle, leaving one company of infantry with Gen. Howard. The latter had started in pursuit of Chief Joseph's band. The bodies of 41 dead Indians had been found, 15 of whom were bucks, the balance squaws and children. Following is a complete list of Gen. Gibbon's killed and wounded:

Killed—Seventh Infantry, Company A—Capt. Logan, Private Smith. Company C—First Lieut. James H. Bradley. Company D—Corporal William H. Payne, Corporal Isaac Eisenhort, Musician Michael Gallagher. Company E—Private Mathew Batterly. Company F—Privates Wm. D. Pomeroy and James Maggins. Company G—First Sergt. Robert L. Edgeworth, Sergt. Wm. H. Martin, Corporal Robert E. Sale, Corporal Dominick O'Connor, Privates Gottlieb Mantle, John O'Brien. Company H—Private Mackenzie D. Dake. Company I—Sergt. Michael Hogan, Corporal Dan McCafferty, Private Herman Broutz. Company K—First Sergt. Fred Strojh, Musician Thos. Stinebecker, Artificer John Kleiss. Second Cavalry, Company L—Sergt. Ed Hogan.

Officers Wounded—Gen. Gibbon, slightly; Capt. Williams, slightly; First Lieut. Wm. L. English, seriously; Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, slightly.

Citizens Killed—L. C. Elliott, John Armstrong, David Morrow, Alvin Lockwood, Campbell, Mitchell.

Thirty enlisted men and citizens were wounded.

Information has been received at military headquarters in Chicago that a portion of Gen. Miles' command in the Yellowstone country is in hot pursuit of a large party of Indians, and are driving them in the direction of Standing Rock agency.... A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says the commission appointed by the United States Government to proceed to Fort Walsh will be afforded every facility for making a treaty with Sitting Bull for his peaceable return to the reservation with his tribe.... A fight recently occurred in Mexico between the Kickapoo and Lipan tribes of Indians, in which seventeen Lipans were killed.... It is announced from Washington that the President contemplates a change in the Indian policy, and that some of the features of the Canadian system will probably be adopted.

POLITICAL.

West Virginia, at an election held on the 7th inst., voted on the capital-removal question, but failed to decide anything. Three places were voted for—Martinsburg, Clarksburg, and Charleston. As neither of the places received a majority of all the votes cast, another election will be held in sixty days, in which the two towns receiving the largest vote on Tuesday will be voted for.... The Virginia Democrats have nominated Frederick W. M. Halliday for Governor.... A Cincinnati dispatch says the workingmen's movement is growing to formidable proportions in Ohio. Legislative tickets are to be placed in the field in nearly every county, and a State ticket will also be placed in nomination. The movement is not confined to the working classes in the towns, but is extending to the farmers in the rural districts.

A State convention of the Workingmen's party in Ohio was held at Cincinnati last week. A platform was adopted, and the following ticket nominated: For Governor, L. H. Bond, of Cincinnati; Lieutenant Governor, Francis Skarde, of Cleveland; State Treasurer, L. H. Hine, of Loveland; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Henry Arnsperger, of Cincinnati; Board of Public Works, P. G. McGeeney, of Xenia; School Commissioner, Peter H Clark, of Cincinnati.

Washington telegram: "Mr. Blaine, in a letter received here, expresses an apprehension that the Southern policy of President Hayes will be lost sight of in the agitation of the labor troubles. He intimates that he will endeavor to keep on top in the agitation of the labor question. He states that he is fully satisfied with the Maine Republican Convention. Butler appears to be training for a workingmen's candidate in the House, and Philadelphia men have written to him letters urging him to be their candidate."

The Democratic State Convention of Maine met at Portland on the 14th of August, and on the third ballot nominated Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta, for Governor. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the platform and principles of the St. Louis Convention, characterizing as monstrous the political fraud which resulted in the reversal of the election of Samuel J. Tilden as President, and asking an amendment to the constitution which will make a repetition impossible, and finally declaring "that the restoration to the common rights of citizenship of the people of three Southern States long kept subject to military occupation is a just acknowledgment of the wisdom of Democratic principles; that the Democratic party acts upon principle, makes no factious opposition, and opposes only what is wrong in the administration in possession of the Government."... The Greenback party of New Jersey held their State Convention at Trenton, last week, and nominated Gen. Thomas D. Hoxey for Governor. The resolutions demand an immediate repeal of the Resumption act, attributing to it the contraction of the currency and the general distress of the country, and warn workingmen that it is part of the conspiracy of the money power to pauperize and then disfranchise labor. All parties who desire relief from the present burdens are invited to join. The resolutions also denounced the demonetization of silver and demanded the repeal of the law.

Calls have been issued for national and State political conventions and conferences as follows: Wednesday, Aug 29, Iowa Democratic, in Marshalltown; Wednesday, Sept. 5, Pennsylvania Republican, in Harrisburg; Tuesday, Sept. 11, Wisconsin Republican, in Madison; Wednesday, Sept. 12, Massachusetts Prohibitionist, in Worcester, and Pennsylvania Prohibitionist, in Harrisburg; Thursday, Sept. 13, Massachusetts Democratic, in Worcester; Wednesday, Sept. 19, Massachusetts Republican, in Worcester; Thursday, Sept. 20, Maryland Republican, in Baltimore; Wednesday, Sept. 26, National Convention of Representative Colored Men, in Washington; National Conference of Prohibitionists at Perry Street M. E. Church, New York city.... The State Committee of the Independent party, of New York, has issued a call for a State Convention. It asks for the immediate consideration of the platform and resolutions adopted in the National Convention at Indianapolis, May 11, 1876, denounces the Resumption act and asks for its repeal, and denounces the issue of 4½ per cent. bonds as a barefaced robbery of the people out of $18,000,000. Laws to sustain labor are called for, and to control railroad and other moneyed monopolies.

The latest returns from the recent special election in West Virginia indicate that on the question of a permanent location of the capital of that State, Charleston received a majority. The provisions of the law under which the election was held, however, will keep the seat of government at Wheeling until the spring of 1885.

Judge West, Republican candidate for Governor, opened the Ohio campaign in a speech at Bellefontaine last week. He discussed the relations between capital and labor, held that their interests were identical if properly and intelligently considered, advocated a system of graded compensation and semi-co-operation and the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry. On the question of finance, he was in favor of the remonetization of silver, and opposed to the further issue of legal-tender notes. He was in favor of a "continuous and steady progress to specie payment," but a return to coin payments through contraction he declared to be simply suicidal. While refraining from indorsing the President's Southern policy, he believed in giving it a fair and honest trial.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas narrowly escaped capture at Eski-Saghra.... Ahmed Pasha, who surrendered Nikopolis to the Russians, has committed suicide.... Dysentery and malarial fever are decimating the ranks of the Russians in the Dobrudscha.... The Czar is making gigantic preparations to retrieve the late disasters to his arms at Plevna. Reinforcements to the number of 100,000, all picked regiments, and 250 cannon are being hurried to the front with all possible speed.

The war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who is in high favor with the Russian military authorities, telegraphs to his paper that the reinforcements for the Russian army will require more time to reach the front than was at first supposed, and that consequently it will be impossible to conclude the war during the present year. Great battles will be fought, [illegible] mountains. The hope entertained by the Russians of being able to advance on Adrianople at once has been postponed, and the aim of the Russian Generals now is to sweep Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, clear of the Turkish armies. The passes of the Balkans are to be held at all hazards, a strong position being taken up for this purpose at Kasanlik.... Russia experiences serious difficulty in filling the ranks of the landwehr in consequence of the reluctance with which men come forward. With a view to obviate this the Government has issued notice that the men will not be required to go to the front, but merely take the place at home of the reserves and garrison troops. In Russian Poland all males from 18 to 45 years of age are being registered, preparatory to calling out the remaining classes of the general levy.

A correspondent with the Russian army in Bulgaria telegraphs that "appalling accounts continue to come in of the misery of fugitives from the districts devastated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless and perishing for want of shelter, medical attendance, and food. A large number of Bashi-Bazouks patrol the Tschirpan district. The district is one of the richest in that part of Turkey. It contains a very large proportion of Christians, over thirty churches, and 500 schools and colleges, all of which have been burnt. Numbers of villages, containing from 150 to 200 families each, were destroyed, and the inhabitants put to the sword. It is also reported that the Turks burned the hospital at Eski-Saghra, containing 800 sick."

Further accounts confirm the reports respecting the terrible outrages committed by the Turks at Eski-Saghra. After the Russians evacuated the town the terrified inhabitants endeavored to follow the Russians, but the Circassians occupied the road to Kasanlik, and the Turks sent a guard round the town so that none might escape, and then began the scene of fiendish cruelty. Neither age nor sex was spared. Notables who had fled before the Russians and spent the interval in neighboring villages with bands of Bashi-Bazouks now reappeared and sought out and slew the dwellers on their own farms. The hospital was burnt, with all the Russian and Bulgarian wounded. Only a few inhabitants escaped, and it is believed that in the town and neighboring villages, one of the fairest and richest spots in Europe, the number of peasants and townsfolk massacred amounted to as many as all the Russian killed and wounded in the late great battle.

A sharp engagement was fought at Kalofer, south of the Balkans, on the 13th inst., between the Russians and a portion of Suleiman Pasha's command, resulting, according to Turkish accounts, in the rout of the Russians and the capture of Rosalia and Harem-Bogaz passes. During the retreat of the Russians the heavy fire of the Turks exploded a powder-magazine, killing many of them and creating a wild panic. The Russian loss in this battle is placed at 500 killed and 1,000 wounded.... The passage of the Danube by the main body of the Roumanian army has been postponed until large Russian reinforcements arrive.

The Russians have completed another bridge across the Danube at Pyrgos.... The report that the whole Russian army is about to be mobilized is denied.... The Russian center in Asia Minor has been heavily reinforced, and has commenced a serious offensive movement.

The Prince of Montenegro has been obliged to raise the siege of Nicsics to march against the Turkish troops who are endeavoring to enter Montenegro.... The Russians have raised the siege of Rustchuk.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Late news from the Flowery Kingdom: The first telegraph in China—a private line six miles long, near Hong Kong—is working successfully; other lines will be erected. The cholera has appeared in several ports along the coast. The ravages of famine continue in the northern provinces. The Government announces great victories over the Mohammedans by Gen. Tsos' army in the West.

A London dispatch says it is asserted by English Russophobists that at the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany the partition of the Ottoman empire was agreed on. Russia to take Armenia, Austria to have Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece to have Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, and Bulgaria to be governed by a German Prince. As a part of the agreement, it is said, the Russian army is to be allowed to pass through Servia.... The explanation of Gen. Grant's sudden change of intention, by which France was omitted from his field of travel for the present, is said to be due to the request of the French Government. It was feared that his presence in France prior to the elections might give rise to Republican demonstrations and embarrass the Government.

Symptoms of uneasiness are apparent in Russian Poland. Many of the inhabitants have arms.... Reports of the famine in India represent a sickening state of affairs in the empire. It is stated that the stricken area contains 18,000,000 sufferers dependent for food upon the activity and exertions of those who transport grain to the country; that the Presidency is powerless to satisfy their wants, and that all aid that can be secured is necessary to the salvation of life. Over 500,000 people have perished, and more have been found dead on a single morning than died during the whole Bengal famine. Passenger trains have been partially discontinued on the roads to enable relief trains to go through, and a frantic appeal is sent to the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and India for assistance in the hour of peril.... The crop reports from Great Britain are not very encouraging. The wheat is poor, and wet weather has seriously interfered with the harvesting.... The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 30th of October. The Queen in her speech, referring to the Turco-Russian war, says: "I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honor of the belligerents, and with the general safety and welfare of the other nations. If, in course of the contest, the rights of my empire should be assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them."

The rebellion in Hayti has been suppressed.... In Spain, a Republican conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated, and many arrests made in Madrid and in the provinces. In Government circles, however, the movement is considered unimportant.... A London dispatch says the Privy Council has prohibited the landing in Great Britain of leaves or stalks of potatoes from the United States, Canada, or Germany.

The Colorado beetle, despite energetic attempts to stamp it out, has spread over twenty-five acres at Langenreichenbach, near Torgau, Germany.

The Case of Maj. Runkle.

Maj. Runkle, of the army, who was court-martialed in 1872 for misappropriating money, had his sentence of imprisonment remitted by the Secretary of War, though he was dismissed from the service. The Major always insisted on his innocence, and, after many years, has adduced evidence to show that he was wrongfully convicted. In addition to this, his lawyers have discovered that the sentence of the court, having been acted upon by the Secretary of War instead of the President, was never properly approved, and he stands as if no verdict had ever been rendered. He is, therefore, restored to his rank on the retired list, and has the satisfaction of not only being publicly vindicated, but of drawing something like $11,000 back pay.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Washington hotels are experiencing hard times, and some are financially embarrassed.

The New Haven *Journal* continues to observe signs of a gradual revival of trade prosperity in the United States.

One manufactory of silverware in this country has the credit of working up more silver than all similar manufactories in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

A slight advance in the stocks of the railways the most heavily afflicted by the strikes, and in the midst of the worst of the strike, shows a money-confidence in the roads which must have seriously disappointed the financial sympathizers with the strikers.

The British trade returns, just published, show that the total value of imports into the United Kingdom during last year was £375,150,000, being an increase of £1,200,000 over 1875. The total exports were £250,700,000, being a decrease of £24,800,000 compared with the previous year.

One of the signs of the times is the eagerness with which American boot and shoe makers are scouring all regions of the earth to build up a foreign trade in their goods. They are succeeding fairly. American styles are popular, and there is a prospect of America shoeing the Chinese empire and all South America.

The carrying trade between New York and the West Indies is at last in the hands of Americans exclusively, as far as steamers are concerned. This is not only a triumph of American enterprise in trade, but an out-and-out victory for American art in the building of steamships and in the navigation of them.

The city of Paterson, N. J., is notable only for its immense silk factories. The capital invested is about $6,000,000, and the number of persons employed is nearly 7,000. The manufacturing capacity of the mills is over $12,000,000 annually. The wages of the employes last year amounted to more than $2,000,000. This business is now at a standstill, owing to a strike.

The importations of sugar this summer are immense, and the exportations small. In eleven months the importations have been 1,329,944,035 pounds, against 1,233,060,717 pounds in the corresponding period last year, and they have been made at 5 cents a pound, as against 4 cents last year. The export has been about 36,000,000 pounds. Last year in the same period it was 56,000,000 pounds.

Returns from the customs districts of exports and imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, show the total exports (specie values) to be $602,474,581; total imports, $451,307,549; excess of exports over imports, $151,167,032. In the fiscal year 1876 the excess of exports over imports was but $79,643,481. In the fiscal year 1877 the exports of coin and bullion amounted to $56,163,327, and imports to $40,774,414, while in the preceding year the exports were $56,506,302, and the imports only $15,936,681.

Secretary Evarts contemplates a thorough overhauling of the Consular representation of the United States in South America. He finds that our commercial relations with that region are not benefited by the system which has heretofore obtained—that of appointing as Consuls foreigners doing business there, and who naturally consult their individual interests in all cases where they clash with those of the United States. Mr. Evarts believes that the appointment of Americans to these Consulates will better conserve the commercial interests of the country, and it is understood that he will shortly carry this reform into effect.

How the Czar Travels.

Even as the Russians are surpassing the Turks in the field, so does the Czar excel the Sultan in Oriental magnificence. Whenever he travels by railway he makes use of his own private train of seventeen carriages, fitted up in the most luxuriant style. Every journey of the Czar from Ploјesti to Bucharest (sixty kilometres) costs 6,000 francs ($1,400) for railway expenses. At the imperial table no less than 4,000 bottles of champagne are drunk every month. The proprietor of the Hotel Brofft at Bucharest has undertaken the canteen of the imperial headquarters. For this purpose he has provided four especial conveyances, each drawn by four horses, although he is only bound to supply cold viands—preserves, caviare, anchovies, etc., etc. A bottle of Bordeaux costs 15 francs; of Rhine wine 20 francs; and of champagne, 25 francs. A sandwich of bread and butter and Swiss cheese costs 3 francs. Some idea of the difficulties of a commissariat may be gathered from the fact that M. Brofft has just received a consignment of preserved vegetables from Paris, of the value of 127,000 francs. And yet we are told that the luxury of the imperial mess is nothing compared to that of the English reporters!—*London Examiner.*

On account of the prevailing low range of prices, some of the New England cotton mills are reducing their rate of production, while others have closed up altogether. The fact that prices have fallen below the remunerative point proves that the production of cotton fabrics has been in excess of the demand, and there is, of course, no effectual remedy but to close the factories or run on reduced time until the plethora is abated.

The trainmen at Albany have been chalking the back fences until they have worked out the arithmetical calculation that when Mr. Vanderbilt's $100,000 is divided every engineer will get $14, every conductor $8, and the brakemen and firemen only $3 apiece.

BLOODY BATTLE.

Gen. Gibbon Attacks Chief Joseph's Band of Savages.

He Meets Overwhelming Numbers and is Disastrously Defeated.

Nearly Half His Command Killed and Wounded.

A terrible battle was fought between Gen. Gibbon's command and the Nez Perces Indians, in Western Montana, on the 9th inst., the following particulars of which are furnished by a scout who arrived at Deer Lodge on the 11th: Gibbon's entire force numbered 182 men, including thirty-two volunteers and 150 regulars—seventeen officers and and 133 privates. The soldiers belong to the the Second and Seventh infantry and the Seventh cavalry, the larger number being members of the Seventh infantry. All were veterans in the service, and had seen many hard-fought fields, both during the civil war and in combat with the redskins. Tuesday night the expedition camped in Ross Hole, with the Indians about thirty miles ahead, and on Wednesday the Indians made a very short march, while the whites moved from Ross Hole over to the Big Hole, being at sunset on Wednesday evening only ten miles in the rear of the savages, who were apparently as unconcerned as ever. Gen. Gibbon believed that his actions were observed by Indian scouts, and, therefore, to blind the foe went into camp, sending out his own scouts in the meantime to ascertain the exact location of the savage village. At 11 p. m., the scouts returned, reporting the Nez Perces in a strong position at the mouth of Big Hole, and about three miles above where the Bannock and Bitterroot trails cross. The camp was broken at once, and leaving fifteen men to guard the supply train, cavalry horses, and mountain howitzers, which would have encumbered them, Gibbon moved his command about six miles into a ravine opening on to the village, which contained probably double the number of Nez Perces that Gibbon thought it did, and about 400 warriors of Joseph's, Looking-Glass', and Whitebird's bands. Just after daylight a small party of savages, unaware of the proximity of the troops, started after their herd, which was grazing some distance off. The volunteers opened fire on the Indians, thus beginning the fight. The village was immediately charged, and at first it appeared that the Indians were panic-stricken and would make no resistance to the exultant soldiers, who hurled volley after volley into their tepees with deadly effect, but, on recovering from their momentary panic, the redskins turned on their pursuers and, yelling like demons, swarmed from their tents, needle-guns in hand, and poured a flood of lead into the whites, killing fifteen men at the first volley, including Lieut. Bradley and Capt. Logan, who, at the head of their companies, penetrated to the very heart of the village. This blinding sheet of fire staggered the brave body of whites, and when the red devils, outnumbering them two to one, charged with the knife and tomahawk, there was no alternative but retreat. The gallant little band was undismayed by the first repulse, however, and again rushed with cheers to the attack, only to be again met with a galling volley, sweeping them back broken and bleeding with terrible loss. Charge after charge was made, but the infuriated and desperate savages fought like panthers, and the noble little band of whites was at last compelled to seek refuge in the timber. Even this movement was fraught with peril, for full 100 Indians were pouring volleys into the whites from this very wood. The Indians were driven out, however, and the remnant of the brave command who had followed their General that fatal morning fortified themselves in the shelter of the woods. But the fight was not yet over, the Indians now becoming the assailants and throwing themselves to death in futile endeavors to drive the whites into the open prairie. At night firing ceased, and the exhausted whites had a breathing spell, but by no means a comfortable one, for there were scores of wounded dying for lack of care, and irrepressible groans made more gloomy the naturally desperate situation. Early in the fight the Indians had broken communication with the supply train, and the command in the woods was destitute of food for themselves or medical attendance for the wounded. At this juncture one Edwards, a brave citizen, volunteered to go for help, and at 11 o'clock started on his perilous errand under cover of the night. The Nez Perces had captured all the horses, and he was compelled to foot it for sixty miles to French Gulch, where he obtained a fleet-footed horse, and reached Deer Lodge with brief dispatches from Gibbon asking for physicians, medicines, clothing, ambulances, etc.

The messenger says the soldiers and volunteers killed and wounded number at least 100, and that Gibbon himself estimated the loss at 85. The Indians lost from 80 to 100 killed, and perhaps half that number wounded. It is certain that the whites lost very heavily, and that the Indians will never forget the battle of the Big Hole.

Gibbon's losses are: Killed—Capt. Logan, Lieuts. Bradley and Bostwick, and seventeen men and five citizens. The wounded are Gen. Gibbon, Capt. Williams, Lieuts. Coolidge, Woodruff and English (the latter seriously), besides thirty-six men and four citizens. The Indians suffered severely, as forty dead Indians were counted on about one-half the battle-field. Howard had arrived, and would pursue the Indians as soon as his command came up.

Gen. Howard telegraphs that he had reached Gibbon Aug. 12, that the latter's command was in the best spirits, that the last of the Indians had left, and that he would continue the pursuit as soon as Col. Sanford's four companies of cavalry came up.

A dispatch of the 15th inst., from Helena, Mont., says "the Nez Perces have turned westward again, leaving Montana not far from the scene of Gibbon's attack, and reaching the old Mormon wagon-road near Fort Lemhi, in Idaho. A number of ranchmen have been killed by the savages on their way. It is supposed they are going to the Snake river valley."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The actual amount paid into the treasury from customs collections for the year ending June 30, 1877, was: Duties on imports, coin, $129,472,620; duties on tonnage, currency, $1,472,618.

It is ascertained that the attempt to secure the removal of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith has been abandoned until the pending Indian investigation shall have been completed. The President, it appears, was unwilling that Smith should be removed or asked to resign until the evidence on both sides has been taken by the commission.

The Canadian Minister of the Interior had a long conference with Secretary Schurz, the other day, relative to the disposition of Sitting Bull. The Canada authorities desire to have the United States take these Indians back. Of course, our authorities are not anxious for such an undertaking. The latest report as to the location of Sitting Bull is, that he is about 100 miles from Fort Buford with 1,000 warriors, and that he evidently intends to effect a junction with Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces.

The condition of affairs in Utah has engaged the attention of the Cabinet to some extent at one or two of their late meetings. The rivalry between the Gentile and Mormon population of that Territory seems to be increasing in bitterness, and a number of new indictments against Mormons for polygamy and other offenses have recently been secured. Some of the Gentiles in the Territory have been apprehensive that trouble might grow out of these proceedings, but the administration does not fear a disturbance of the peace.

It is learned at the War Department, telegraphs a Washington correspondent, that the United State troops recently moved from the Southern States to Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, and to other points where a breach of the peace was threatened during the late railroad strikes, will not be sent back South at present. No necessity is believed to exist for keeping soldiers in any of the Southern States, and it is thought to be more prudent to hold such United States forces as may be available for that purpose at points in the North, where they can be readily moved to any section where their services may be needed.

One of the plans suggested for increasing the efficiency of the army is to give the President discretionary power to increase the maximum to 50,000 enlisted men, leaving the general field, line, and staff corps as they now are, and to establish a general station for recruits at which large numbers of men shall always be kept for training. Whenever it would become necessary to increase the strength of companies to their standard, drafts for recruits could be made upon the central recruiting station, and, in this way, disciplined soldiers could be obtained instead of raw recruits. Old officers say that the cost of transporting the troops from one section of the country to another is greater than the increase in pay and allowance under the plan suggested.

Land Office Commissioner Williamson will soon make a report to Secretary Schurz of his recent visit to the Wisconsin and Minnesota lumber regions. Commissioner Williamson found abundant evidence during his trip that vast quantities of logs have been cut from the Government reservation in the vicinity of Minneapolis and Stillwater, and driven down the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. The pioneers or lumber scouts in the employ of the land office have measured all the lumber stolen from the Government reservations at the principal points, and the United States Marshal has been instructed to seize the equitable portion of the Government of the logs from the rafts of the parties charged with stealing them. A few seizures have already been made, and many more are expected.

Several Roman tombs have been found lately at Ratisbon, besides others which go back to the thirteenth century. The majority belong to the age of Constantine. Several urns contained bracelets and medals of various dates. In the same place one of the Roman gates of the city was discovered.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$9 50	@12 50
Hogs	5 75	@ 5 87
Cotton	11½	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 50	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 30	@ 1 42
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 59
Oats—Mixed	25	@ 47
Rye—Western	70	@ 71
Pork—New Mess	13 60	@13 75
Lard	8½	@ 9
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 20	@ 6 40
Choice Natives	5 40	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 60	@ 5 25
Hogs—Live	4 80	@ 5 30
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 3 Spring	94	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 67
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Pork Mess	12 85	@12 90
Lard	8½	@ 8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 16
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 44½
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	63	@ 64
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 19	@ 1 20
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	52	@ 54
Pork—Mess	13 35	@13 45
Lard	9½	@ 10
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 20
Cattle	3 00	@ 4 50
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 20	@ 1 25
Corn	48	@ 49
Oats	25	@ 28
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 10
Lard	9¾	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No 2 Red Winter	1 24	@ 1 26
No. 1 White Michigan	1 32	@ 1 34
Corn	47	@ 49
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 27
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	7 00	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1	1 32	@ 1 34
Corn—Mixed	50	@ 53
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 34
Rye	65	@ 75
Pork—Mess	14 45	@14 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

HARD TIMES.

Their Cause and Their Cure.

BY SYDNEY MYERS.

It is important that all should know and realize the chief cause of the present depressed and sinking condition of industry and commerce. It does not arise from any natural or unavoidable cause. Bounteous nature has lavished upon this land [illegible] beyond all others. Her soil is fertile, her mines are rich and not yet fully developed, her timbers are varied and abundant, her rivers are navigable and furnish highways for commerce through thousands of miles of fertile regions, the extent of her railways exceeds that of any other nation, her climate is salubrious, her people industrious, and the material progress of the last century is only an earnest of her capabilities. With all these advantages, industry is paralyzed and the people are suffering distress.

THE CAUSE.

The cause is too obvious to leave a doubt. It is to be found in the past, present and prospective mismanagement, by the National Government, of the finances of the country; and the only possible cure and restoration of a prosperous, healthy and continuous activity must be found in a radical change in the management of the national finances. Such a change is not likely to occur under the present administration of the treasury, and it certainly will not be made unless promptly and sternly demanded by unmistakable manifestations of an aroused and earnest popular will.

It is highly probable that the means of payment will continue to be decreased by shipments of coin from the bank reserves, and by the destruction and hoarding of legal-tender notes, until the inverted cone of bank and individual indebtedness crushes this generation as it crushed a generation in Great Britain during the efforts to resume "specie payments" between 1819 and 1823.

The history of that period is now repeating itself in this country, and, though we may not be able to stop this car of Juggernaut, we drop its drag-rope and urge others to do so. We recognize its motive power as well as its devastations, and record our protest, as did Mr. Matthias Atwood in the House of Commons, and Lord Grey in the House of Lords, when they alone, in 1819, protested against the cruel policy of Sir Robert Peel and Ricardo, who were supported by the almost unanimous vote of the Lords and Commons, and applauded by the doctrinaires, the money kings, and the daily press.

It should be borne in mind that the legal tender of the country is the only means of legal payment. The bank notes and bank deposits, as well as obligations of individuals, are all debt, and are all payable in legal tender—and that periodically—and, at least, once on the average during each decade there has been in England and in the United States a general and urgent demand for immediate payment, in legal tender, of debts due, including personal obligations, as well as bank notes and bank deposits.

There are people who look upon bank notes and bank deposits as equivalent to legal tender, whereas they are but promises to pay legal tender on demand, and some of us remember that in 1857, and in 1861, demand was made, and suspension ensued, as it always has ensued and will ensue, under like circumstances. In 1857 and 1861 both gold and silver were legal tender. In 1873 the silver dollar was stricken out of the list of legal tenders. The managers of the treasury of the United States propose, under the Resumption act, to require all debts to be payable in gold. Gold to be the only legal tender after Jan. 1, 1879. Thus contracting the means of payment.

In 1873 demand was made for payment of debts due, individual debts, as well as debts consisting of what are called bank deposits. The demand was not for legal tender alone in 1873, but for currency, including bank notes, which are themselves promises to pay legal tender. There was not then sufficient currency to meet the demand for payment. There is less currency now than there was in 1873, and no less debt including bank deposits. If a general demand were made to-morrow for currency payment suspension would ensue. If specie payments are established in 1879, as is proposed by the Resumption act, it is not at all likely that payments in gold coin can be maintained after a demand sets in for payment in gold of all debts due. The consequences of forced specie payment are fearful to contemplate. We speak not from conjecture, but from actual experiences of financial precedents, which should warn us of the dangers toward which we are tending.

After resumption inevitably comes suspension. The Bank of England finally resumed full payment in gold and silver in 1823. Two years later a demand for payment was made, and a fearful commercial and financial crisis ensued, and the Bank of England was only enabled to avoid suspension of currency payments by the timely discovery of a box containing 1,000,000 one-pound notes.

THE CURE.

It is practicable to have a currency which shall *all* be legal tender, which shall all be available for the payment of debt to individuals or to the Government—for customs as well as other dues—without discrimination. This currency may consist of copper, nickel, silver, gold and paper, and all be of equal value—and it should all be issued by the National Government and be *received* by the National Government for all dues.

If the Government issues a nickel, and by such issue receives equivalent to 5 cents, when that nickel comes back to the Government, though it contains only the value of seven-eighths of a cent of nickel metal, as it was issued as 5 cents it should be received by the issuer as 5 cents, and be received for custom dues, or any other dues, by the single nickel or by the cart-load. That would be circulation. Circulation involves a complete circuit from the issuer and back to the issuer. Our copper, nickel and silver coins are depreciated because they have not a perfect circulation; the Government receives full value when pays them out, but receives them back under discrediting and vexatious conditions and in limited amount. The United States note, the "greenback," has not a perfect circulation, its circuit is broken when it is refused for custom dues, and when the Government refuses to redeem it—yes, redeem it in bonds, as originally contemplated—it is a breach of good faith, fraught with disaster. When a government pays out anything as a medium of payment it can not, honestly, refuse to receive the same at its face value. Currency should be legal tender, receivable by the Government, without which it cannot satisfactorily discharge the functions of a medium of payment.

In order to effect a satisfactory financial system it seems essential:

1. That the administration of the national treasury should look primarily to the interests of the people of this nation; and its administrators should look for approval, applause and compensation at *home*—not from *abroad*.

2. All that enters into current circulation should be issued by the Government, and be receivable by Government for all dues, without discrimination as to amount or kind of dues, and should be a legal tender for the purposes of payments between the people.

3. The paper currency of the country should consist of United States notes wholly, representing shares in the national debt, legal tender, receivable for all public and private dues, and convertible at the pleasure of the holder into interest-bearing obligations—and United States notes so received should be retained at the sub-treasury where received, and be re-exchanged for interest-bearing obligations issued at that sub-treasury at the pleasure of the holder.

4. If the Government has any special contracts to deliver metal, whether copper, nickel, zinc, silver or gold, it should buy the metal from the mines and forward it in such packages or such form as was agreed; but, in providing for interest payable in gold, it would be far more convenient and cheaper to notify the holders of maturing coupons that they could realize their interest six months or less in advance, as current coupons would be received in payment of customs or any other dues to the Government. Under such an arrangement coupons would always be presented and canceled before due, and the necessity of providing gold to meet maturing interest would be avoided. Authority to receive coupons in advance was given in a resolution of Congress, March 17, 1864, but it is a question whether any but the syndicate and treasury rings have derived advantage from it. The fact should be more widely known.

5. Every system of currency must have a *reserve* to meet extraordinary circumstances, just as New York has reservoirs to hold *reserves* of water to meet extraordinary demands. Let $50,000,000 of United States notes be held in reserve for the purpose of being issued to persons or corporations, in exchange for bonds [illegible] 5 or 6 per cent. interest may be hypothecated, and the owner may receive the face value, conditioned that the bonds shall not bear interest while so hypothecated. This reserve, by the demand made upon it, will serve to indicate the pressure for currency. The state of the reserve should be published weekly for general information. In order to secure the adjustment of the total volume of currency to the actual needs of commerce, without reliance on the discretion of Congress or of any official, let the law provide that whenever the reserve shall be reduced to $10,000,000 it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately to issue $50,000,000 of additional United States notes, to be paid out in the purchase of long-time bonds, or in the purchase of bullion to pay bonds as soon as they can be lawfully called in, thus causing the reserve to be replenished, as the water in a steam boiler is replenished by the automatic operation of the valves.

6. "Specie payment and specie standard, or basis, are not synonymous. We may have a specie standard without making all debts payable in specie. We may have a specie standard for our currency by making the interest on the interconvertible bonds payable in specie.

We can test weights quite as accurately with the steel-yard as with the balance scale, in which we use weights equal to the commodity to be weighed. So we can test values by the rate of income to be derived—the interest on the interconvertible bond would correspond to the pea on the steel-yard, and would be correspondingly useful in testing values. The annual rate of productiveness is a well-established rule for the estimation of values.

NEW MACHINERY WANTED.

Specie payment of all debts is impracticable, as the experience of generations has proved both in Great Britain and America.

In mechanics, we abandon a machine that proves itself to be unworkable by always breaking down when most needed; not so in finance—we are preparing to *resume* the English financial machinery, which has always broken down when brought into full operation, because of its inherent defects.

Mechanical machinery has been brought to a high degree of perfection, but the financial machinery remains unimproved, and retains all the imperfections and defects which have been the cause of periodical disasters during the last century. This machinery must be perfected by like methods and by minds of the same class as those who have mastered more difficult problems in mechanics.

The specie-redemption system is well adapted to the objects of the syndicate, but is detrimental to the interests of the people and to all banks. These latter can better employ their capital in their business, which would yield a greater profit than when locked up in bonds. Many banks are retiring their circulation because it is unprofitable. This is a contraction that will bring on a crisis, and an exigency that will demand an improved system of currency. It is well to be prepared for the event.

Under that system which has obtained, especially in the English-speaking and Teutonic countries, during the last 180 years' financial crises, involving universal disturbances and commercial and industrial disaster, have occurred on an average of more than once during each decade.

The cry from our "political economists" and statesmen of the English school is, contract the currency and resume the ruinous system which promises to pay coin that does not exist—resume a system of periodical suspensions of payment, when payment of coin is demanded—resume a system which can only result in a general financial and commercial collapse.

To resume the English system is to resume a system under which no nation has been or can be prosperous; it is a blight upon every country that has adopted it; it crushes the industries of the people, concentrates trade into few hands, and, while it enriches some, it impoverishes the many; it discourages labor, deprives the laborer of his just reward; it is destructive of the nation's progress and wealth, and, worst of all, destroys the manhood of its people, disqualifying them as citizens of a free republic.

The object of all industry is the procurement of sustenance and the comforts of life, and this is the greatest incentive to labor. All these ends are defeated by a deficiency of the instrument of exchange; industry languishes when its exchanges are interrupted.

The duty of all government is to facilitate the commerce of the people by the wisdom of its laws and the faithful execution of them. It is for protection, and not confiscation, that governments are established.

We must have new financial machinery—the old system has failed. The salient points of the new machinery seem to be:

1. That greenbacks shall be received for customs and all other dues to Government the same as gold.

2. That the silver dollar shall be restored to its old rank in the list of coins, and that the products of our American silver mines shall be coined, as well as the products of the British gold mines.

3. That if any person has greenbacks—United States notes not bearing interest—and desires to exchange them for Government notes bearing interest, the interchange should be made at the sub-treasuries. And the holder of the interest-bearing obligations may re-exchange them for greenbacks at par and interest at his pleasure.

That, without suddenly disturbing existing conditions, the policy of this Government shall be to supply, in the form of evidences of its own debt, the paper currency of the country, instead of farming out the privilege to corporations to supply the paper currency to consist of evidences of *their* debts.

THE PRACTICAL WORKING.

Interest-bearing obligations, called *certificates*, to distinguish them from the bonded debt, should be furnished to all sub-treasuries. These should be for $10,000 each. Certificates of smaller amount would circulate, and defeat the object of securing automatic contraction and expansion, that is, elasticity to the volume of currency, and involve much additional clerical labor. These certificates to be issued only on the surrender of an equal amount of United States legal-tender notes. The form of the notes before reissue should be changed, so as to read: The United States *will receive*, instead of the United States *will pay*; and the indorsement should be so amended as to say: *These notes are interchangeable with interest-bearing certificates, and a legal tender for all payments, unless otherwise stipulated.*

United States notes received at any sub-treasury should remain at such office until they are required to take up certificates. The amount of contraction or expansion should be reported daily from each of the sub-treasuries to the national treasury at Washington, and given to the Associated Press, so that every one who reads a morning paper may see the amount of contraction or expansion of the previous day at each sub-treasury from Portland, Ore., to Savannah, from Portland, Me., to Galveston. The certificates should be prepared at Washington and charged to the office to which they are supplied, the same as railway tickets are prepared and charged to the ticket offices.

The interest on these certificates not to exceed the rate paid on British consols, 3 per cent., perhaps 2 per cent. would be better. If Sundays, holidays, and day of conversion are rejected in the computation of interest, 1 cent a day on each $100 would amount to $1 per day on each certificate of $10,000, or about 3 per cent. per annum. The interest to be paid by check on the United States treasury, payable in notes or coin, as the holder of certificates may prefer. The demand for interest, it is presumed, would generally be made for United States notes, as, under this system, they would likely be preferred to coin.

We have so far had reference to treasury notes interchangeable with certificates, bearing interest at 1 cent for every lawful day, always exchangeable on their return for notes at the sub-treasuries whence issued.

If at any time the United States notes should be in excess, such excess would flow back to the treasury, to be exchanged for certificates, as the excess of water, after a heavy rain, flows to the conduits prepared for its reception.

But let us suppose that all the United States notes were in circulation, as in 1873, and bank reserves deficient—we will further suppose there should be a run on the banks for deposits, or a strike, or any circumstance that should disturb public confidence, in such case there would be a demand for an increased circulation. These circumstances occur frequently, and should, therefore, be provided for, as skillful mariners prepare for storms as well as for fair weather.

To meet these extraordinary demands there should be a reserve of notes, to be apportioned among the sub-treasuries at New York, New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco, to be issued only on the hypothecation of interest-bearing bonds. The hypothecated bonds take the place in the reserve of notes thence issued to the amount of their face value. The rate of interest borne by the bonds hypothecated will serve to show the degree of pressure for expansion. If the pressure is light, 4 per cents. will be hypothecated; if greater, 4½s, 5s or 6s will come in. *These bonds will bear no interest while hypothecated.* As the money market becomes easier, the owners of the hypothecated bonds would naturally begin to redeem first the 6 per cents., then the 5s, etc., until the reserve is replenished with notes. Thus will an automatic action be established, which will expand and contract the volume of currency as the action of the valves of a steam engine supplies or withholds steam, and the amount of contraction or expansion of currency will show the degree of pressure with the same accuracy as the steam gauge shows the pressure of steam in a boiler.

It is sometimes asked, how, under such a system, could the circulating medium be increased to meet the wants of a growing population and increase of trade? The answer is: That whenever the reserve of United States notes shall be reduced to $10,000,000 it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, without application to Congress, to issue $50,000,000 more notes, and pay them out in the purchase of bonds. If the market should not be favorable, then to buy bullion to pay off bonds as soon as they can be called in.

This may, at first sight, seem complicated; but it is far less so than the construction of a locomotive engine, or a sewing machine, or the automatic supply of hot and cold water in a modern dwelling. Machinists tackle and solve more difficult problems in mechanism, and it is not too much to ask that legislators and financiers should show equal skill in adapting new machinery to our monetary needs. In providing a monetary system adapted to the present age and civilization, instead of persisting in resuming one that has produced confusion, failure, and human degradation in all countries where it has been practiced, a new departure should be made, and our monetary system established on such a basis as will facilitate the exchange of productions without producing violent fluctuations in value, periodical disaster, and social disturbance.

NOT A QUESTION OF GOLD OR PAPER.

The question is not between gold and paper currency. All countries supplement their specie with a paper circulation.

Mr. Fawcett estimates the amount of gold coin in Europe at $1,900,000,000, and the annual interest on public debt $1,600,000,000. There is no hard-money system in any commercial country. The same authority shows that in Europe there is in use, in money, the following amounts:

Gold coin	$1,900,000,000
Silver and base metal	2,000,000,000
Paper	2,350,000,000
Total	$6,250,000,000

Per capita $21.40, which is $8 per capita more than we have in the United States, including coin and paper, at this time. Whatever circulates as a medium of payment should have a firmer basis than private credit. It should be issued by the people's agent, and made redeemable in Government bonds, a security as marketable and of as steady a commercial value as any commodity whatever, will be good as long as the nation endures, beyond which no financial system can be expected to last. A system that is not new, but has been proved by the test of experience.

There was a system of finance practiced in the middle ages—the "dark ages"—under which Government debt supplied the circulating medium—that the Government-debt evidences were for centuries worth a premium over coin—that for centuries there was nothing in Venice corresponding to a suspension of specie payment, financial crises, and the troubles and vicissitudes which are now experienced in business life.

What is familiarly called the greenback is a Government bond, equivalent to the certificates of the Bank of Venice; its delivery transfers shares in the national debt, which, by law, is made a legal payment; but the Government itself discredits these notes, and makes them worth less than coin, because it refuses to receive them for custom dues, for which it demands gold instead; and, further, the Government has rendered these notes irredeemable by repealing the provision of law under which they were issued, which provided that they should be receivable by the Government at par for interest-bearing obligations of the Government.

When the treasury note is made equal to gold, as it would be on the basis proposed, the payment of interest may be made in coin or United States notes, at the option of the payee, but it is probable that the latter will be preferred. Whenever coin may be in excess by importations from other countries, treasury notes would flow to the treasury, and out of circulation, and thus make room for the excess of coin; on the other hand, when coin is exported, treasury notes would be returned to circulation, and prevent undue stringency. The payment of interest at the option of the payee in coin or paper would prevent all violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of United States notes. These notes being bottomed on taxes and receivable by the Government for all dues, being a legal tender throughout the land, and redeemable in interest-bearing obligations, they would have a certain and steady value, such as promissory notes of banks have never had. If other nations should adopt a similar system, it is probable that gold and silver would depreciate as did silver by a partial demonetization. The rate of interest on certificates, into which all notes should be convertible, will serve as an effective equipoise to keep steady the value of the notes.

THE GREAT MISTAKE.

The depreciation of the greenback by the unwise mutilation of the legal-tender power, and the abrogation of its convertibility into interest-bearing certificates, has been the main cause of all our trouble. It was this caused the depreciation of the greenback—it was the depreciation which led to the unwise policy of arbitrarily contracting the currency, as it was said, "to raise its value to gold." This policy has been a complete failure, for, after a contraction of $686,000,000 by Secretary McCulloch in two years, 1866-67, gold was higher than it was before contraction began.* And yet this policy is persistently going on. We are burning greenbacks, the best circulating medium, and substituting long-time bonds—adding to the interest-bearing debt—bankrupting the country, and for what? To return to a system that has repeatedly failed and must ever fail.

The contraction of the currency has paralyzed industries, depreciated the value of every kind of property to the extent of thousands of millions of dollars.* It has increased the annual number of bankrupts from 530 in 1865 to 9,092 in 1876†—has deprived 2,000,000 persons of employment, and spread a pall of gloom over the whole country, which is a sure forerunner of crime and turbulence.

OUR ADVERSARIES.

There is a power which rules the world from which no commercial people have as yet been freed. That power is wielded by the great syndicate composed of a few great money kings. All administrations in representative governments, and all real managers of political parties are their instruments; monarchs are their servants; indeed, all these are but "cat's-paws" through which this power operates. It is a power more dangerous than the Commune, because more insidious. It carries on its nefarious operations by agiotage, financial corners, and corrupt legislation, which saps the foundation of commerce and industry, and is a standing menace against society itself. This power dictates to all countries and people what their debts shall be paid in, and it makes them payable in certain metals which the money kings alone control, and which they can withhold, or supply abundantly, as it suits their own interest. It was this power that dictated the establishment of the English system in this country. It is this power that is coercing us through contraction and bankruptcy to again re-enable that system. It was this power that ordered silver to be demonetised in England, Germany and the United States, and its orders have been obeyed. This power condemned the greenback to cremation—it is again obeyed. We may dream about financial freedom, but we will never enjoy it until we learn who are our masters, and free ourselves from their strangling grasp. Under this modern gold-redemption system the commercial and industrial world has been at the mercy of a centralized, foreign oligarchy, more powerful and more skillful in effecting its ends than Cæsar or Napoleon. It holds in its gloved but metallic hand the power to make or mar at will the prosperity of every nation and every individual; it compels all who trade to be forever promising to deliver gold which that power alone commands and controls, and to rely in all transactions on like promises; promises the fulfillment of which is a physical impossibility, and has been so proved by frequent recurrence of suspensions and disasters through many generations, and in all countries where the so-called "specie redemption" system has prevailed; which might with more propriety be called the "specie suspension" system.

MUST THE GOVERNMENT BE AT WAR WITH THE PEOPLE?

Our legislation has been perverted—special interests have been preferred to the general interest, in violation of the primary principles of all government. "It is to property of the citizens, and not to the demands of the public creditor, that the original faith of civil society is pledged; the claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title, superior in equity. The State can pledge nothing but public estate, and has no other estate than what it derives from a justly proportioned tax on the citizens at large." †Laws that transfer one man's property to another without equitable consideration are not only unjust, but are equivalent, in effect, to violence and spoliation. Under this class legislation, property is silently sliding into other hands without adequate consideration, or becoming worthless. Must this go on?

The syndicate that rules the world have brought our finances into such a condition that the progress of the people is checked. They have powerful and intelligent agents; they control Legislatures and manage party organizations. What are the people doing? Who is acting for them?

CHICAGO, Ill.

---

*See *Tribune* Almanac, and Dr. Taylor's American Currency.

*See New York assessments—a depreciation of $581,000,000 in the property value in that State alone!

†See Dunn and Barlow's list of bankrupts.

†Edmund Burke.

Resumption Means Universal Bankruptcy.

The country has been brought by law to the point where all debts of the General Government, of the States, of the municipalities, of the railroad and other corporations, as well as of private individuals, have to be paid in *gold alone* or its equivalent, on and after the first day of January, 1879, about seventeen months from this date. The aggregate of these debts is computed to exceed $6,000,000,000, more than three times the amount of all the gold coin in the world. We have not got, and cannot possibly obtain before that date, $300,000,000 in gold, or 5 per cent. of the amount we owe, less than one year's interest, half of that in the hands of foreigners. Forced resumption now fastened upon us is, under such circumstances, universal bankruptcy; the number and magnitude of the failures of our business men are fearful to contemplate, and we are daily going from bad to worse. The Federal and State Governments, the banks and other corporations are all compelled to contract their loans and their circulation in order to meet what they have outstanding in gold, which they must of course make the smallest amount possible. No prudent man dare borrow money now to invest in any business, as it is obvious that he cannot hope to realize enough from the sale of any product of industry hereafter to repay the money he borrows and its interest in gold. A lender may be willing to lend $10,000, taking a mortgage on a farm worth $20,000, in the hope of buying it in for the $10,000 loaned, but the owner of such a farm, no matter how much he wants the money, dare not borrow. Yet we are told money is abundant! *Certainly*, because safe borrowers cannot be found. Manufacturing establishments, rolling mills, industries all over the land which demand vast sums of money, are closed, and their hands are tramps or strikers, because there is not only no prospect of profit, but a certainty of absolute ruin by a continuance of the business. Yet the bondholders and other leeches who are demanding gold, and gold only, so that they can buy property at their own prices, are continuing the cry that money is cheap and abundant. Does any gentleman here (unless he is a banker or bondholder) know now, where, or from whom, he can obtain gold to pay his debts or meet his liabilities. The Government pays gold only to the bondholder; from him only can it be obtained, at his own rates, by those who are compelled to have it.—*Speech of Senator Beck at Maysville, Ky.*

Lost in the Desert.

A dispatch has been received at army headquarters in Chicago, stating that Capt. Nolan and the survivors of his company have turned up at Fort Concho, in the western central part of Texas. Some days ago this command was sent out on a scouting expedition to follow up the trail of some marauding Indians and cattle-thieves. There were some sixty men in the party, mounted, all told. When out upon the arid desert they lost their way, and, worse than all, ran out of food and water. In a strange country, lost and far away from any aid, these men wandered over a desert, sandy waste, without shelter. Becoming fevered from exposure and starvation and the lack of water to quench their burning thirst, they scattered, none knew whither. Their privations and sufferings no pen can picture or tongue can tell. For eighty-six long and mournful hours they endured without a mouthful to eat or drink. By dint of coolness and hopeful courage Capt. Nolan kept most of his men together, and yesterday the tidings came that most of them were safe. Two of the soldiers perished and three are missing, they probably having died on the plain. Forty horses and mules died of the stock with the party. —*Chicago Tribune.*

DR. ERASMUS WILSON, the first authority in England on cutaneous disorders, has been investigating the number of hairs in a square inch of the human head, and estimates that it contains on an average about 1,066. Taking the superficial area of the head at 120 square inches, this gives about 133,920 hairs for the entire head.

RELICS OF RADICAL RULE.

Known as the Fraudulent Bullock Bonds—Georgia Repudiates Them Outright.

A correspondent writes from Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, as follows: After a subtle and stubborn fight the Constitutional Convention of Georgia to-day completed the process of repudiation of the bonds issued fraudulently by the Bullock Government during the days of reconstruction. The full record of the rascality practiced upon the State during these baleful days will never be uncovered. Backed by an ignorant negro Legislature, Bullock and his pals issued over $8,000,000 of fraudulent bonds, which the first Democratic Legislature that assembled after Bullock's disgraceful flight promptly repudiated. Millions of dollars of these bonds were issued in behalf of mythical railroads, and in behalf of corporations that never existed. A favorite method of swindling was to secure an issue of bonds to a certain corporation; then to change the name of the corporation, and have another issue of bonds made to conform to the new name. It was, of course, provided that the new issue should be used to retire the old issue. The swindlers, however, would put both sets on the market, and thus have the State under duplicate obligations for precisely the same object. After the Legislature had repudiated these villainous claims, it was found that a crowd of lobbyists, acting in the interest of the bondholders, besieged the Capitol at every session of the Assembly. It was then determined to make a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the payment of these bonds or the opening of the courts to any bond claimants. This amendment was perfected only last May. It will be seen then that last hope of the bondholders was to have a clause inserted in the new constitution providing in some way for a hearing of these cases or for the payment of the bonds. Extraordinary efforts were consequently made. Mr. Jere Black, of Pennsylvania, was engaged to argue the cases of the bondholders, and ex-Senator Norwood to represent a certain class before the Committee on Finance.

Despite the arguments, written and personal, made before the committee, to which the committee listened with hardened and impatient hearts, the following clause, in substance, was reported unanimously: "The General Assembly shall have no authority to appropriate money, either directly or indirectly, to pay the whole or any part of the principal or interest of the bonds or other obligations which have been pronounced illegal, null and void by the Legislature and the constitutional amendment ratified by a vote of the people on the 1st day of May, 1877; nor shall the General Assembly pass any law, or the Governor or other State official enter into any contract or agreement whereby the State shall be made a party in any court of this State, or the United States, instituted to test the validity of any such bonds or obligations."

There is little doubt that there are two or three classes of bonds, aggregating about $200,000, that have some equitable right to consideration. Hon. A. H. Stephens avouched the integrity of one class of these bonds. Hon. Robert Toombs, speaking of another class, said: "If the State don't pay them I will." But the deep sense of indignation felt by the people at the enormous swindles put upon them by the reconstruction regime, many of which were perpetrated by the connivance of Wall street shysters themselves, prevented the reopening of the sealed question under any circumstances.

A resolution opening the State Supreme Court to holders of repudiated bonds, provided they would accept its decision as final, was tabled by a vote of 166 to 15, and the matter thus clinched. There was great feeling, but no confusion. The members were resolute and determined.

The bondholders have put in the hands of the United States Marshal a paper instructing him to levy on the Macon and Brunswick road as property of the State. It is said the Marshal will attempt to stop the trains and thus force the State or stockholders into the United States Court, and thus open the way for the adjudication of the whole bond question. A lively fight will ensue if this is tried.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate.

The following is the letter of acceptance of R. M. Bishop, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio:

CINCINNATI, August 2, 1877.

Hon. J. H. Benson, John G. Thompson, H. E. O'Hagan, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your official communication of July 27, informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, is at hand. I appreciate the high honor conferred by the Democracy of Ohio, and, while keenly alive to the great responsibilities I assume, I trust, if elected, to be able, under Providence, to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties of the position.

It is sufficient for me to say that the principles adopted by the convention have my cordial indorsement. They are wise and patriotic, and, if properly executed in the administration of the Government, will greatly tend to restore confidence and prosperity to the country.

We are now passing through a crisis in our commercial if not national existence. Capital and labor are seeking to adjust their respective rights. This adjustment will require the most thoughtful consideration and deliberate action. In so far as it may depend in any degree upon the action of our State Government, I would certainly do my utmost to effect it on terms beneficial alike to the laborer and capitalist.

The times call for the most discreet management and economical administration of public affairs; the mere assertion of principles will not meet the emergency; they must be vitalized, energized, so as to restore confidence to our financial, commercial and industrial pursuits. If called by the people to the head of the administration of the affairs of the State, I shall endeavor by a conscientious discharge of duty and careful guarding of the interests of the public to merit the respect and commendation of the people, irrespective of party.

Respectfully yours,
R. M. BISHOP.

An Interesting Historical Fact.

After the argument upon the Florida case before the late Electoral Commission in Washington, Judge Bradley wrote out his opinion and his decision in full. He completed it at about 6 o'clock in the evening on the day before the judgment of the commission was to be announced, and read it to Judge Clifford and Judge Field, who were likewise members of the commission. It contained, first, an argument, and, secondly, a conclusion. The argument was precisely the same as that which appears in the published document; but Judge Bradley's conclusion was that the votes of the Tilden electors in Florida were the only votes which ought to be counted as coming from that State.

This was the character of the paper when Judge Bradley finished it, and when he communicated it to his colleagues. During the whole of that night Judge Bradley's house in Washington was surrounded by the carriages of visitors who had come to see him apparently about the decision of the Electoral Commission, which, as we have said, was to be announced the next day. The visitors included leading Republicans as well as persons deeply interested in the Texas Pacific railroad scheme.

When the commission assembled the next morning, and when the judgment was declared, Judge Bradley gave his vote in favor of counting the votes of the Hayes electors in Florida! The argument he did not deliver at the time; but when it came to be printed subsequently it was found to be precisely the same as the argument he had originally drawn up, and on which he had based his first conclusion in favor of the Tilden electors.—*New York Sun.*

A Citizen's Mistake.

When the strike excitement was at its height in Newark, O., a stalwart citizen felt the necessity of bracing himself up. The Mayor had ordered the closing of all saloons and drinking-places, and the police had enforced the regulations rigidly. But there was a back-door in Gingerbread row, and behind the bar there was long-range lightning whisky. The stalwart citizen crept in, got his drink and beat a retreat. Soon he was overwhelmed with burning sensations in his stomach. Something seemed to be blazing there, and he burst into a doctor's office, exclaiming: "For God's sake pump me out quick." "What is wrong with you?" inquired the doctor. "Get the pump ready while I'm telling you. I'm burning up inside. Hurry. I took a drink down on Gingerbread row. They have put up a job on me. I am poisoned." The doctor suddenly interposed: "Why, I smell something burning myself;" and opening the patient's waistcoat found a hole three inches in diameter burned in the shirt-front. While the stalwart citizen was taking his drink he had dropped a cigar-stump between his waistcoat and shirt. "Didn't you smell smoke?" asked the doctor. "You're right, I did; but I thought it was coming out of my mouth."

A Valuable Soldier.

They have a model soldier among the Light Guards. He believes in doing duty right up to the handle. The other night, at Columbus, he was put on picket duty, with the usual instructions to admit none but those who gave the countersign, which for that night was "Jack Robinson."

So our Light Guard determined that no man should pass him without saying the mystic words "Jack Robinson." He paced up and down his beat with military precision, and, sure enough, after a while along came a belated guard, making his way back to camp. Down came our picket to present arms, and in stentorian tones he called out:

"Halt! Who goes there, friend or foe?"

"Friend."

"Advance, friend, and say Jack Robinson."

The friend advanced, said Jack Robinson, and passed on the way to his quarters, rejoicing that he had encountered so disciplined a picket.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

The Reason of It.

"You folks don't understand why it is that railroad men stick so close together," said Sheriff Pressly, talking with a group of friends yesterday afternoon. He then went on to explain that the cause of their clannishness was the hazardous character of their calling. He likened their life to that of soldiers. The latter, when in action, saw comrades shot down all about them, and stuck closer together on account of the ordeals through which they passed. "It is the same thing with railroaders," said Mr. Pressly. "I am old engineer, and know all about it. When a railroad man leaves home to go to work in the morning, and kisses his wife and little ones and says by-by, he does not know but that it may be for the last time. He does not know but that in a few hours he may be brought back a mangled corpse. It is this risky nature of their calling that makes them stand together like brothers, so that when you attack one railroader you have to fight the whole class."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Wonderful Walking Performance.

The greatest three-hours walking race on record has just taken place at Lillie Bridge, England, between Howes and Perkins, the latter winning by 186 yards, covering a distance of 22 miles 206 yards, and beating the record at all distances from 9 to 22 miles. Ten miles were walked in 1h. 15m. 57s., 15 miles in 1h. 56m. 13s., and 15 miles 824 yards in 2h.; 20 miles in 2h. 39m. 57s., 21 in 2h. 49m. 18s., and 22 in 2h. 58m. 52s. In 1858, Charles Westhall walked 21 miles inside of 3h.; in 1869, Davison (2h. 53m. 34s.); and, last March, Howes.

ITALIANS are unusually excited about Mount Vesuvius; and strange stories are told of the sounds emitted from its interior, which are likened to the roar of a disturbed sea, amidst which is distinguished a crackling as of many burning logs of wood. These noises are heard, it is said, at a distance of two miles from the crater; and fears have been expressed lest a continuous discharge of lava should effect a passage which would place the observatory in danger. Some thirty persons, ladies included, make a nightly ascent of the mountain to witness the magnificent spectacle presented.

A SON of Lorenzo Elleberger, of Glenwood, aged 9 years and 5 days, was drowned in Keg creek, at Glenwood, last week.

PATTI and her husband are separated but neither can remarry under French law.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 23, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GARRETT.

EDITOR COURIER.—The tone of the News was quite amusing last week. Parker got clear off his eggs. He chewed soap and spit venom in every direction. He made a fearful charge on O. J. Powell and H. S. Morse; fired a random shot at the town marshal and his boy, and gave "Red Nose" a full benefit. In reply to the charges on the school house subject, he says he wishes to notice one or two points and correct them, as he has heard pretty good men make the statements before. Then he says, "the school trustees did not pay in advance for plans and specifications, and nobody but a fool would claim otherwise" We don't know whether they paid for them in advance or not, only by their own report. The reason he has heard the statement before is, because the school trustees reported to the town board, in the presence of quite a number of citizens, on the evening of the 10th of August, 1876, that they had paid the architect $336.95 for the plans and specifications of the building, and by paying them in advance they had agreed to superintend the building. This can be proven, and if Parker denies it he is a fool and a liar. If they did not pay in advance for the plans and specifications, then they falsified on the 10th of August, 1876, when they made their report, and if they paid in advance as they then reported, then Parker has lied in his statement in the News of August 15th, 1877. He can take this just as he may please. He may try a homeopathical chemical process on it and he cannot analize anything but a lie out of it. It is an old adgage and I believe a true one, that he who lies will steal. Then he asks, "what do we need of the basement? What advantage would it be to the people of Garrett to have it thrown out. The $50 saved will do the grading any time." Nobody but a fool would make such a statement. What do we need of such a large building? If we do not need the basement, why did they have all the contractors estimate on it, and why did they pay the contractor about $350 for the grading and only deduct $50 from his bill when it was not done. Is this saving money for the town? He says, "the foundation wall is what the contract called for." Men who estimated on the building say, the specifications called for a stone foundation, and that is what they figured on. We do not know what the contract called for, but we believe they might as well have had no contract as the building looks like it. Then he says, "there never was a better job put up than that foundation." Nobody but a "fool" would advance such an argument. Is a foundation wall as good built of stone and filled with soft brick as one built of solid stone or filled in with hard brick? He says, "there was no contract for Milwaukee brick, black or glazed brick but just the difference between white brick at $10 per thousand, and stone belts and caps, was paid. It can be proven by good responsible men who estimated on the building, that the belts and caps were to be of white brick that could not be bought for less than $50 or $60 per thousand—black glazed brick that would have cost as much, all of which would have cost as much as sand stone. Yet the contractor got $500 extra, and the job is not any better than if it had been built according to the specifications. This was saving money for the town. Parker says nobody but "Red Nose" has ever found any fault about it and the trustees care very little about his faults. That shows how much Parker knows about the complaints of the people. There is scarcely one tax-payer in Garrett who has not found fault with the way that building was managed, and we know that the trustees care very little about any person in town but themselves. In his reply relative to the vestibule doors he says, "What nonsense." Well, the whole thing has been nonsense from the beginning. We know what they would have cost and all the trimmings around them. There are seventy-four windows in the building, each of which was to have inside shutters. Who got the profits of them? How is it that about all the money of the original contract has been paid out, and the grading is not done, the basement windows are not in, the stairs are not built, the deafners are not put in, the second floor is not laid, nothing done on the second story, seventy-four pair of inside shutters left out, two vestibule doors, and all the trimmings left out, the tower left off, shingles instead of slate and the mansard roof railing left off. We want to know where any money has been saved, and who has got it. All this work is to be done yet and about all the money gone some where, and $200 more demanded for what? Why for nonsense. Parker thinks "Red Nose" is not able to discuss such weighty questions. He is not trying to discuss them, only calling for an explanation. We are aware of the weight of these questions, and know that it will take a powerful mind to answer them just like Parker possesses. Parker gave your correspondent the title of "Red Nose," and then in his last issue he finds fault about some work done on the school house by "Red Nose" about the stove pipe. He claims it is a bad job. Your correspondent never done any work on or about the school house. I understand that the man who put up the stove pipe challenged Parker about his article in last week's News, placed himself in a pugilistic attitude and demanded one dollar and seven cents that Parker owed him, which was promptly forked over that probably never would have been collected under any other circumstances. I believe that Parker wanted to kiss him and let the matter drop. I understand it is impossible for any one to make a job of the stove pipe in that building as there is so much soap about it that when it gets on the stove pipe the joint will slip apart and as a matter of course it will smoke. Parker is full of business. He is down on H. S. Morse, because he would not consent to give him $100 for building a bogus school house. He does not like O. J. Powell, as some person told him that they had heard some one say that some one told them that they believed O. J. Powell was a poor man and could not raise $7 to pay for his paper. He does not like the marshal for he advertised in the Herald. He does not like the marshal's boy as he would not trade his bologna sausage for soap. He is down on "Red Nose" for making him pay that $1.07.

RED NOSE.

CORUNNA.

The melancholic days are here. What with gormandizing green corn, cucumbers and other trash of the season every other person in town is a little off with the bellyache.

Joseph Tar, a young man hailing from New Baltimore, Ohio, has bought a half interest in the bakery and confectionery business recently established in this place. The firm name now is Myers & Tarr.

Jake Kahn, of Waterloo, was in town the other day looking after the wheat interest. Jake bought one car load and then fell back at the "head of the market" in good order.

By coming to the head of the market at Waterloo, farmers can make from three to eight cents per bushel on their wheat.—Press.

The above is very thin in the face of the well known fact that until quite recently there has not been a car load of what unloaded at Waterloo station since the grain "ring" exploded at that place. The bulk of the grain raised in this and Steuben counties is brought to Corunna, which in truth, is the head of the market.

The firm of Mercer & DePew, druggists, has been dissolved, Dr. Mercer having bought the interest of Mr. DePew.

Andy McMullen, yard master, for the Lake Shore railroad, at Laport, was in town last week.

Mr. A. Brumback and family, of Plymouth, Ohio, formerly residents of Corunna, are visiting friends and relations here.

It cost two of our citizens just five dollars each for two dozen roasting ears with a square case of bellyache thrown in the other day. Seriously, that old Quinner skunks Shylock two to one.

Wheat is gradually dropping down to an even dollar, where it will probably hang for some time. At $1.25 @ $1.20 the market was lively, but sales are getting lighter. On Tuesday number one brought $1.10, but few loads came in however. White oats are worth 25c, mixed 20.

Supt. Curtis, "special" on the gravel rounds, the other day "interviewed" Corunna station.

LOVELAND.

* * *

President Hayes issues an order that government officials should not participate in political campaigns, nor run the party machinery as heretofore. This it was claimed was in the interest of civil service reform. We thought at the time it was to sweeping in its character, and should apply to such officers only, who had been in the habit of devoting their whole time in campaigns to party purposes, as in the case of Zach Chandler, a member of the Cabinet, who took up his quarters in New York 8 weeks before the campaign and devoted every moment to political manipulations while the people without regard to party paid him a handsome salary. Was the order issued to correct a great evil like this? Does it mean that a village postmaster dare not attend a public political gathering in the evening after a faithful discharge of his duties during the day, nor take part in any arrangement of a political character? Which is the greater evil to the public Service? We are inclined to think that the latter construction must be given to that order, for last week we had that brilliant spectacular phenomenon, John Sherman, making a personal public effort in the interest of a political party, and he a Cabinet officer. So the order of the president, said to be in the interest of reform, does not prevent a department officer, drawing a large salary, from taking an active part in running the party machinery. Only postmasters and other petty officers are included in this wise order. Verily our Civil Service is realizing a wonderful reform.

* * *

The President went over to Boston a few weeks ago on a junketing tour, and is again off to New Hampshire, to enjoy the hospitalities of the people. In the meantime the starving workman plods wearily on and the saddest foreboding for the future fill his mind, while he labors to pay the taxes which go to keep up large salaries, that officers may enjoy the hospitalities of the people.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO. St Louis, Mo.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the last will of Isaac Culbertson, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Exr.

August 7th, 1877.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Watson, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. E. WATSON, Adm.

August 14, 1877.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 5, Block No. 10, in the incorporated town of Garrett and in said county.

PETER DEHLER.

August 8.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lot No. [illegible] Block No. [illegible], in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.

August 9.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday the 22nd day of September—next, at the residence of Isaac Culbertson, late of DeKalb county Indiana deceased, his personal property consisting in part of horses, young cattle, hogs, lumber, champion reaper, two horse buggy etc etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

Aug 20th, 1877.

Application for License.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September, 1877, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north-west corner of lot No. one in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty two feet (132), thence south thirty-one feet (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet [132], thence north thirty-one feet [31].

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Albert C. Dewson is plaintiff, and John B Rinehart is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents (26.45), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The west half (½) of the south half (½) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) township thirty-five [35] north of range twelve [12] east, containing forty acres more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
H. C. Peterson Attorney for plaintiff.
Aug. 22nd A. D. 1877. Pfr's. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff and Samuel Tate, et al. are defendents, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (237) and six cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-five (135) and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Aug. 15, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff, and Isaac Diehl and Solomon Hase defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight (268) dollars and sixty-eight (68) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south-west quarter all in section seven [7] township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15] east all in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Auburn, Indianan, August 8th, 1877.
J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff, Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Fr. is plaintiff, and Walter Dean and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

In lot number fifty-two (52) and fifty-seven (57) in the recorded plat of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dpt.
L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. F. $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Leopold et al is plaintiff, and Charles Klotz is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and thirty-six (436) dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one third of lot sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Strong et al is plaintiff, and Eli Kuhlman is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-four (164) dollars and forty-two (42) cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen (19) in Ashley's second addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. August 8th, 1877. Pf $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Dekalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein A. S. Best is plaintiff, and Jacob W. Rinoehl, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Fifteen [215] dollars and ten cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 25th day of August 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

A part of section twenty-seven [27] township thirty-five [35], north of range twelve [12] described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a point fifty-three and one-third [53⅓] rods north of where the highway crosses the north line of the north-east quarter of said section twenty-seven [27], thence north alongside highway to the south side of lands owned by Cornelius West thence westerly with the south bank of Cedar Creek and the mill pond to a point thirty-two [32] rods east of the west line of the north-east quarter of the north quarter of said section twenty-seven, thence south to a point fifty-three and one-third [53 1-3] rods north of said south line of the north east quarter of said section twenty-seven [27], thence east to the place of beginning, containing twenty-four acres of land Also the west half of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter, all in section twenty-seven [27], township thirty-five [35], north of range twelve [12], east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
Best & McClellan Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, August 1st 1877.
Pr. fee $12.75.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS for AUGUST

AT

Root & Company's,

IN

CARPETS,

Curtain goods, Black and Colored Silks, Dress Goods, Suits, Shawls, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Domestic Goods, Woolens, Grain Bags Carpet warp, Yarns, Blankets, Flannels, White Goods, Corsets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Fans, etc., etc.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Dum the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR A DITCH.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DeKalb County, }

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for a ditch has been presented before the Board of Commissioners of said county, and will be heard and determined on the third day of their September term, 1877; said ditch being described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing on the Auburn and Spencerville road at the culvert situated 1-6 feet east of the west line of land now owned by William Magginnis, and from thence the following distances and courses to-wit:

n 57° 00′ e 900 f't	down old chn'l 1400 f't
down old chn'l 1400 f't	" " 1400 "
n 62° 00′ e 200 f't	east 1200 "
on curve south 100 f't	south 400 "
down old chn'l 900 "	s 56° 00′ e 400 "
" " " 450	down old chn'l 3050 "
" " " 1600	" " " 1100 "
" " " 3400	" " " 1000 "
" " " 1100	s 84° 00′ e 550 "

And terminating at a point 300 feet south of the north-east corner of section 12, all in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the lands owned by the following parties are affected by the same.

James Provines, William Magginnis, John Coy Isaac Kutzner, J. L. Berry, John McClellan, Alonzo Lockwood, Adam Prosser, Estate of Emily Fuller, Henry Hines, John P. Moore, Daniel Magginnis, Cyrus C. Walters, James E. Draggon, George W. Draggon, William Williams John Cramer, Amanda Yocum, Burton Brown, Henry Brown, John Cobbler, John Carper, Estate of J. W. Sebert, Adam Carper, Mathew George, James Ferguson, Estate of William George, Estate of Isaac Culbertson, John C. Owens, Wm. McClellan, DeKalb County.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Done this 31st day of July, 1877.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR A DITCH.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DeKalb County }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for a ditch has been presented before the Board of Commissioners of said county, and will be heard and determined on the 4th day of their September term, 1877, said ditch being described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing 230 north and 300 feet west of the south-east corner of the west ½ of the north east quarter of section 27, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and from thence as follows:

s 20° 00′ w 400 f't	s 12° 30′ w 3400 f't
s 71° 30′ w 1800 "	s 50° 00′ w 1700 "
s 5330 w 1500 "	s 8° 00′ w 700 "
on curve w 500 "	n 52° 00′ w 1500 "
n 70° 00′ w 1300 "	n 77° 30′ w 900 "
n 60° 30′ w 500 "	s thro' r r cu't 100 "
n 60° 30′ w 200 "	n 81° 00′ w 200 "

down old channel 200 feet.

And terminating at the point where said old channel enters Cedar Creek, on lands belonging to the estate of C. S. Hare, in section 32: all in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, and the lands owned by the following parties are affected by the same:

Uriah Thomas, Owen Hensinger, Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railway Co., Anna Walker, Jacob Somers, Regina Weaver, George W. Foster, John Springer, Jarvis Porter, William Spears, John Cobbler, Hadessa J. Ralston, James Draggoo, Moses Brandon, Estate of John Somers David Smith, William Ashelman, David Ober, Estate of C. S. Hare, DeKalb County, Moses Ashelman.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Done this 31st day of July, 1877.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warrante for two years. I will sell them on one year time. Please call at my blacksmith shop a' examine them. JAMES ANDERSON

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well established fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies	12	thread serge polish		$ 90c
"	16	" " "		1.15c
"	18	" " "		1.40c
"		side lace shoes	1 25	2.50c
"		goat buskins "	70	95c
"		serge " "	50	75c
"		three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes				1.40c
"		brogan " "		1.25c
"		Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
"		Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
"		" pegged "	3.00	4.00c
Boys fine boots				2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 6c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.12 @ 1.15
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

For School books go to Houser's.

The place to get strictly pure drugs at lowest prices is at Davenport's

Senator Morton is reported as having realized a stroke of paralysis last week.

Walt Peterson is selling musical instruments for G. P. Alexander of Kendallville.

Yesterday afternoon a great rain storm came up from the south, and the rain fell in sheets.

Bring on your primary geographies and make exchange at Davenport's before school opens.

A severe hail storm passed over Butler township last Saturday, doing some damage to corn.

Steve Masters, of Corunna, will leave next week to permanently settle in Franklin county, Arkansas.

We challenge the world to produce a better plow than the Butler Nickel Steel Plow. 6t

Gust Mead will sell a lot of property at his residence two miles north-west of Auburn, next Saturday, Aug. 25th.

Save money by getting your school books, paper, pens, ink, &c of Davenport the druggist.

See the card of the Ind. Conservatory of Music at Fort Wayne. The best of talent is employed, and tuition price reasonable.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Ensley's and see them. 6t

Several of our citizens are making arrangements to get their articles on exhibition at the Northern Indian Fair at Fort Wayne.

For wall paper and window shades call on Davenport the druggist. He has the best and cheapest stock in the county.

Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co. if you want to see a fine display of ready-made clothing, hats, gents' furnishing goods, etc. All the styles and varieties at the lowest prices.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

Two ladies were injured, one fatally, at Avilla, a few days ago, by a team running away. Mrs. Waltz cannot recover.

Some of the boys went to James Lake near Angola to fish last Monday. Bill Britton took them by the overland route but did not return with them as he was taken seriously ill, during last Monday. His wife went to Angola yesterday to see him.

The American Express Company has been withdrawn from the Baltimore road, and the railroad company will establish agents and run their own express so that we well now have competing lines to this point.

The best argument that can be used in favor of Lawson's Curative, is that it is used by physicians of eminent skill in their profession, and can always be relied upon as a safe, simple and effective cure for the many diseases refered to in the advertisement.

Davenport the druggist has all the school books now in use—call and get prices before school opens.

Oh, my! what handsome work you can have done, in the boot and shoe line, by going to Wm. Little's, over Pommert's barber shop

Advance in Wheat.

Last Monday afternoon the wheat market took an upward leap, and yesterday another advance was made. We quote the prices to-day at $1.18 for best.

Maj. S. McFadin, of Logansport, has contributed an article for the Courier which will appear next week. The Major is a graceful, easy writer and the quiet humor pervading all his articles make them very interesting.

That genial, clever, accomplished gentleman, H. S. Morse, Esq., master of transportation, at Garrett, Ind., has our thanks for special favors. It gives us great pleasure to make due acknowledgment of the same.

The bills are out for a game of base ball at Spencerville next Friday afternoon, between the clubs of this place and Spencerville. It will no doubt be an interesting game.

The Fort Wayne papers managed to get a woman killed last week at Academie, by a tramp. The tramp got away of course, and the woman is now in excellent health. So much for enterprise.

There was a little excitement at Garrett on the occasion referred to last week about hanging up a fellow, for stealing a watch, but it was not near so bad, as some tried to make out.

Some one has sent us a new song entitled "When the blossoms cover us Darling." Well, blossoms are all right when its warm, but we want something more tangible, "when the north winds doth blow."

Its a long lane that has no turning. Tom. Cool laughed at us last spring, when we went down in that washout along Cedar Creek, and got a ducking. Now Tom. knows how 'tis himself. He who laughs last laughs longest.

Crane Duncan & Co. of Waterloo have the contract for building the Opera house at Goshen, to cost about $10,000. These parties are becoming very extensive contractors in this section, no doubt due to the good honest work they give, and the reasonable prices they demand.

Hicksville Independent. This season will produce the heaviest crop of oats known to the farmers of this county for several years. This together with the great wheat crop now being marketed, will revive business in every department of trade and commerce.

Columbia City post. Our farmers are hilarious over the result of farming operations this year. Sherman and Hayes couldn't keep the earth from yielding up her richness to relieve the wants of a distressed people. Thank God for that.

Grand Pic-Nic.—The annual pic-nic, for the benefit of the Catholic church, of Avilla, will be held on Wednesday, August 29th, in the old grove. Music, speaking and lots of fun, dinner and all kinds of refreshments. By order of

Committee.

It was only last week that we noticed a fine display of new goods at the popular clothing house of Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., and now we are told that another invoice of late and most approved patterns of clothing has been received this week, and is now on hand for the inspection of the public. And remember that low prices are the ruling features of this firm.

Do not stupify your baby with opium or morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

We are glad to know there is a great decline in sugar. Capt. White of the fruit house announced a reduction of one cent per pound on all grades, and this is the second reduction within the past two weeks. The Captain is bound to keep it down to the lowest notch.

Christ. Fell says we are a "plain unvarnished, enthusiastic not so" He denies being the father of a bouncing baby recently, not that he would care if he was. Well, something was dropped about the matter by some one, and we were referred to Fell for the meaning of it.

The following gentlemen have been selected as Petit Jurors for the September term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

John W. Dills,	Samuel Weller,
James Quince,	Reuben G. Daniels,
H. L. Carnaham,	John Downing,
Nicholas Ensley,	William Nelson,
John C. Somers,	Aaron D. Moore,
Daniel Tomlinson,	Sebastian Testison.

The commissioners have constructed a splendid dyke between the Eel River railroad and the bridge across Cedar Creek south east of town. It would have been better had they taken gravel out of the bed of the creek, and put on top of the embankment. The stiff clay now composing the surface, will work up a terrible road in muddy times.

We made a brief call at the Herald office at Garrett, last Saturday, and found Bro. Powell a pleasant, genial gentleman. The office looked clean and neat, though there was not much doing on account of illness in the editors' family. Bro. P. will have a hard struggle to make a living, and it seems to us there are other points more inviting the publishing line than Garrett

The fair at Waterloo takes place the first week in October. As there has been an abundant harvest, the display this year in the agricultural point of view, ought to be superior to any yet made. A little more interest should be taken in the live stock department, and this fair will afford an excellent opportunity to manifest it.

Ligonier Banner. Since it has been ascertained that turnips are a cure for hog cholera, every farmer ought to make sure of an acre or more of that valuable product. Plant at once.

We did not know that such was the the case. If it has been ascertained that they will cure, our farmers have it in their own hands to keep the dread disease away.

The Republicans of Etna, Maine, at their caucus for the election of delegates to the recent State convention.

Resolved, That President Hayes is a traitor to his party and to his country and to his God.

No wonder the State of Maine has been Republican so long, when its citizens are imbued with such ideas and sentiments as the above. What are they going to do about it?

The Fort Wayne Fair.

The fair at Fort Wayne will be held September 10th to 14th. For the first time for many years a real interest has been awakened in Allen county in fair matters. All factions seem to be united and a unity of effort, cannot fail in this large enterprising county, to present such attractions for an occasion of this kind as will be appreciated by all, and we believe it will pay every body to attend.

Waterloo Press. On two acres of land on the farm of Samuel Goodwin, near town, tilled by L. S. Goodwin, grew this year ninety bushels and three pounds of wheat. The land was measured by Stephen George and Philemon Goodwin, and the measurment from the separator accurately kept, with a view to entering the yield at the coming fair. The entire five acre lot yielded forty bushels and forty pounds to the acre.

Auburn, Ind., August 21, 1877.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—Please announce through your paper that an excursion train on the B. & O. railroad, will be run to Chicago on the fourth of September next, during the time of the exposition in that city, the round trip at very low rates. The train will leave Auburn Junction at 6:30 a. m. Only first-class passenger coaches are engaged. For full particulars see posters.

Committee.

We called on Bro. Parker the other day, at Garrett, and found him determined to defeat the effort to starve him out there in establishing another paper. The "News," throwing its fortunes with the town when first started, ought to have the inside track and if Bro. Parker will adopt the right tactics, he will win. We have no desire to see the "News" go down, neither can we wish the "Herald" bad luck, yet one or the other must cease to exist in a short time.

We are glad to note that the DeKalb House and Depot Dining Rooms at Garrett, are in charge of one of "nature's noblemen," the affable Mr. Taggart, who now has them under his management. Tom. is one of those genial, polished fellows, who while they please and entertain, never forget the dignity becoming gentlemen. The house is first class and the dining rooms have become popular all along the line for the excellent fair they furnish their guests. Our thanks are due manager Taggart for special favors.

Gracie Gilbert.

We must say that the child, Gracie Gilbert, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles Gilbert, who resides 16 miles east of Angola, in Northwest township, Williams county, Ohio, is the greatest living curosity we have ever seen. This child is about 18 months of age, finely formed, bright, sprightly and healthy, and almost entirely covered with hair. The hair on its head is some twelve or fifteen inches in length and is very heavy. Its whiskers are three or four inches in length. On its back, body, arms, and legs, is a thick, heavy, but fine silky growth of hair, covering almost its entire body and some two or three inches in length. And, strange to say, there is no repulsiveness in the sight, no deformity and moreover no humbug.—Steuben Republican.

W. W. Fleming, recently a first lieutenant in the regular army, was condemned to the penitentiary of Iowa, his native state, for embezzling the money of enlisted soldiers, a few days since at San Francisco. His sentence is ten years imprisonment at hard labor. He is a graduate at West Point, and married a lady of good family. He gambled away the money he held in trust, taking but a little at a time, hoping to replace it all before detected. His wife and children are almost heartbroken, but his sentence was not lessened by their pleadings. Had Fleming been a General, he would have been allowed to resign, like Belknap and then screened from justice by the President. It makes some difference who you are.

Dana, of the N. Y. Sun, not only protests against an increase of the regular army, but insists upon a further reduction. In a recent issue he says; "Taxation is now a grevious load to carry, but taxes to maintain the army at its present maximum of 25,000 men, or to augment it, would raise a storm of indignation which could not be easily subdued. Labor is heavily weighted and can bear no more. The House of Representatives should not be diverted from the path hitherto pursued, which is the only safe road out of our troubles. Economy must go on until the public burdens are diminished, and the laboring man has a chance to be something else than a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

Warsaw Union. It seems to create a pang in the heart of every Republican editor that the railroad strike passed off in this State without the loss of life or the destruction of property. How gladly would they have welcomed a collision between the strikers and the militia! Nothing would have been of greater service to them in the next campaign. How they would have charged upon Governor Williams the loss of life and property that would have resulted from any rash action of his in bringing together the two opposing elements. As long as there was no destruction of property, or loss of life, or any very great danger in that direction, Governor Williams' cool-headed course was the best under the circumstances, and there is reason to believe averted an aggravated case of riot, bloodshed together with great loss of property.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

The lithograph posters for the coming State Fair are neat and attractive. The fair is announced for one week, commencing September 24th. There will be the usual display in the way of an exposition during the fair week. Many exhibitors have expressed themselves willing to exhibit for that length of time that could not continue for a longer period. From present indications, the immense exposition building will be well filled, and make a fine display, especially so as the destruction by fire last winter, of some of the buildings adjoining the main hall, will necessitate the crowding other departments into the main building. Every department will be represented as heretofore. Special inducements are offered to exhibitors in the mechanical and art departments, as will be noticed by refering to rules 2nd and 11th of the rules and regulations to be found in the premium list.

The Horticultural department will be exhibited on the second floor of the main hall. The State Horticultural Society will make an exhibition of fruits and flowers, not as a competitor but to show what can be done in that line. They will also hold a meeting for discussion one evening during the fair. There will also be meetings held each evening during fair week, by one of the State industrial association; i. e., Short Horn breeders, swine breeders, wool growers and poultry breeder, the programme of which will be announced hereafter. The live stock interests continue to increase; the number of stalls and pens already secured by exhibitors insure success in that line, and judging from the office business as connected with the fair, the prospects are of the most encouraging nature.

Considering that we are favored the present season with the most bountiful crops for many years past, with peace and plenty and no political excitement, or "centennial attraction," we have reason to expect an old fashioned State Fair.

The Board of Agriculture will leave nothing undone to secure success, and merit the approval of exhibitors and visitors. Premium lists can be procured of members of the board, the secretaries of agricultural societies in the State, or by sending the address to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

ELOPEMENT.

Last Monday morning about 1 o'clock a man and woman, as man and wife, stopped at the Central House, arriving there by private conveyance. They were shown to a room and in the morning took the freight train north to Jackson. The next day another man came along inquiring for the parties, and finding them gone, telegraphed to Jackson for their arrest. They were intercepted at Jonesville and held by the authorities until the other parties arrived the next day. It now turns out that Allen was the name of the man arrested, and the woman was the wife of one Plattner, of Swan, Ind., who had followed them to that point. Our citizens may remember the exhibition of a circus here last summer, at which a balloon ascension was given. The fellow who went up in the balloon was Plattner, and the woman who accompanied him is the same connected with this affair. She has made several attempts to run away with this man Allen and even hid her clothes in a thicket to further her escape. Allen is a three-card-monte man, while Mr. Plattner is a gentleman. The woman has perfoomed in a circus and does acts of lifting with her teeth, which are really wonderful. Man and wife returned here yesterday, while Allen lies in jail at Jonesville.

More Practical than Romantic.

A few years ago a poor laborer living a few miles south of Auburn, found a pocket book containing $1,600 in cash, besides notes and other papers of value. Here was an opening in the clouds, a bright gleaming of a prosperous future, for himself and little ones. Should he hand over to the owner this little bonanza, and trudge wearily on, with want and penury and a peaceful conscience, or should he keep it and enhance his own chance in a life which had known nothing but hard knocks and blows for its maintenance. This was the great question for him to decide, and he did decide promptly. Taking the money he replaced the remainder on the public road and it came home the owner in due time. There is no temptation in notes and papers, valueless in any but their owners' hands. He had been contemplating a trip west before this, and now it was doubly desirous that he should reach the new Eldorado. In a few weeks he took up his line of march for Kansas, bought a farm and prospered. Now comes the sequel. This spring the loser of the money received a remittance of a sum equal to $1,600 and ten percent interest from the time he met with his loss. It was from one whom he had known years ago, but he was astonished to learn that such an one should send him so large a sum of money. An acknowledgment accompanied the remittance, and in that were revealed the facts as stated above about the pocket book. Did he do right? He knew that the farmer who had suffered the loss was well off and could bear it without embarrassment, and he also knew if he gave it over, this one chance to place him self beyond want was gone forever. Perhaps $10 would have been doled out to him as a recompense for his honesty, for the old farmer had not a general reputation of great liberality. Morally it was wrong to keep and appropriate the property of another, though it was not stolen, but practically the farmer suffered little on account of his loss, while the finder made good use of the chance given him and made restitution to the last cent. Is "all's well that ends well" a correct standard of action?

The Herald, the new Republican paper at Garrett, endorses the following, which is a very fair representation of the Ohio campaign: "If the Republicans of Ohio are beaten this fall they may thank the cowardice of their leaders for it—another thing, Ohio has too much Stanley Mathews. The idea of a party making any pretentions to common honesty and common sense talking about Congress fixing the price of labor and establishing a Bureau of Industry—as though the business of the country could be regulated by an act of Congress. The sooner that everybody learns that labor is a marketable commodity, and its price governed (all other things being equal) by supply and demand, the better.

When an employer cannot get remunerative returns from his employed labor one of two things is pretty sure to follow. Either to reduce the price or stop the laborer from work, either of which he has a legal right to do, provided he can employ labor at lower rates. The laborer has the same right to quit when he can do better.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

If you want to drop down on a brace of good fellows, just call at the New Era office Albion, and you can find them. There is the good, easy, Prickett with his affable, pleasant ways, always at his post and happy only when at routine labor. But the dash, the dazzling brilliancy of that duet is represented in the beautiful Star. A jolly, roistering, hale fellow, full of snap and ginger, wide awake and known to every body, he walks over the course an easy winner every time. We found this all out last Friday on a visit to our neighboring county seat, spent a short time most agreeably in their company. The New Era is a splendid local paper, and we are glad to know that it is receiving a deserved patronage.

Sam. Alvord is entombed in the clerk's office, and is making an efficient, excellent officer.

Prentiss is still active in his disputations of a legal character.

Judge Clapp has been quite sick, but is around again, meanwhile that wide-awake son of his, presides at the bank with suavity of manner that exhilerates and delights.

Albion is receiving some valuable improvements in the way of graded streets that add much to her already attractive appearance.

DEATHS.

For the third time within a few weeks the angel of death has been among us, and with appalling suddenness has stricken down his victim.

On last Saturday morning no one in Waterloo seemed to have brighter prospects of a long and happy life than Josie Francis. Before mid-day the light had faded from her eyes, the smiles from her lips, the warm heart was stilled in death and her spirit obeying the dread summons had solved the mystery of the great hereafter.

In her death, not her family alone are bereaved, but the whole community feel the blow, and mourn for one who was so universal a favorite—young, beautiful, aimable and kind hearted, a dutiful daughter, a faithful friend and a true christian, she had gained a place the in hearts of those who knew her that will long keep her memory fresh and green.

She was at the time of her death, and for several months past engaged to be married to Mr. Frank P. Day, of this place, for whom she called when stricken and dying, and upon whom the blow falls with peculiar force. He with her family are entitled to and will receive the hearty sympathies of the entire community.

The circle is broken, one seat is forsaken.
One bud from the stem of our friendship is shaken;
O ne heart from among us no longer shal. thrill
With joy in our gladness or grief in our ill.

Weep! lonely and lowly are slumbering now,
The light of her glances the pride of her brow;
Weep! sadly and long shall we listen in vain;
To hear the soft tone of her welcome again.

O. who can forget the mild light of her smile,
Over lips moved with music and feeling the while;
The eye's deep enchantment, dark dream like and clear
In the glow of its gladness, the shade of its tear.

And the charm of her features, while o'er the whole,
Played the hues of her heart and the sunshine of soul;
And the tones of her voice, like the music which seems
Murmured low in our ears by the angel of dreams.

As a cloud of the sunset's low melting in Heaven
As a star that is lost when the daylight is given
As a glad dream of slumber which wakens in bliss,
She hath passed to the world of the holy, from this.

The wife of A. Lewis, our enterprising lumber merchant, died last Saturday morning after a long and painful illness. That dreaded disease, cancer, claimed her for a victim, and her patience in suffering, and quiet submission, while death approached, oh, so slowly and painfully, were only equaled by a gentle disposition and a loving heart that made her a true wife. She was in the 43rd year of her age.

James Lockhart, the aged father of R. M. and Wm. C Lockhart, of Waterloo, died at that place yesterday. He was in his 85th year.

Wm. Essig, and old and valued citizen of Jackson township, died suddenly last Sabbath, after a very short illness. He was taken with cholera morbus on Friday and became so reduced that it was impossible to rally.

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

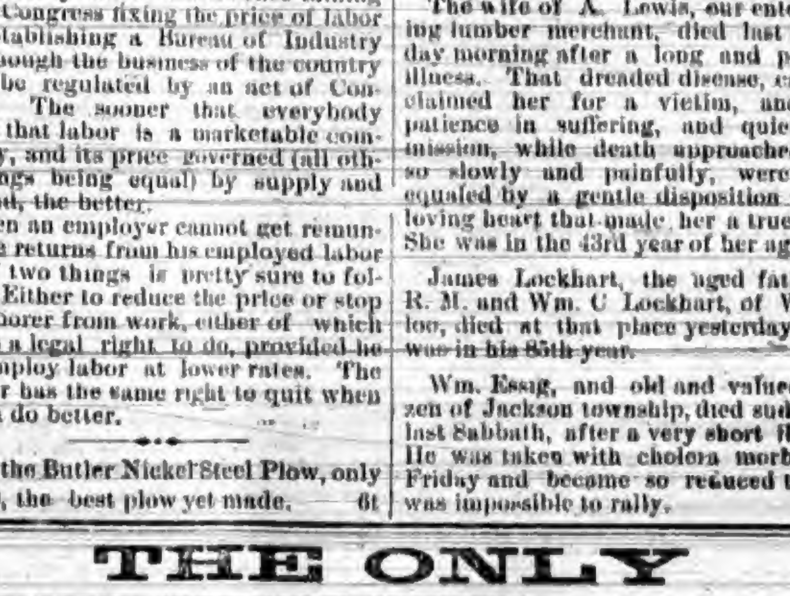

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

BY MRS. A. T. [illegible]

The springtime has come again, Will,
As in the years of yore;
The maple trees are leafing out
Before the cottage door;
And the glad birds have come again,
Singing their merry glees,
Building their nests, rearing their young,
Up in our maple trees.

The silver brook is dancing, Will,
Along its pebbly way,
And on its rocky islands now
The little children play;
I've watched them at their sport this morn—
The fashions come and go—
But plays are just the same as ours
Were twenty years ago.

The children have their play-house, Will,
Just where ours used to be;
They have their broken bits of ware,
Their acorn cups for tea.
The boys split wood and build the fire,
Just as you did, you know,
When we kept house upon these rocks
Some twenty years ago.

The woodbine climbs the lattice, Will,
And hides the porch from sight.
Do you remember how it stood,
Not much beyond our height?
I marked the place where your head came,
You marked the place of mine—
But you and I have grown some, too,
Since that far-off springtime.

We have never met since then, Will,
As man I know you not;
The black-eyed boy of those glad days,
Has never been forgot.
While sitting in your mansion grand
With your proud wife to-day,
I wonder if there comes a thought
Of "wee wife" Katie Gray.

AN EVENING AT EPPING.

I suppose that all persons given more to reflection than to action have at times been conscious of power undeveloped far transcending all they have ever put forth. In illustration of this assumption, I propose offering a plain statement of facts. It may be that circumstances equally remarkable occur within the experience of most persons; but, if it be so, I believe they excite usually only a transient observation.

Ten years ago I was spending the summer in Epping—a quiet, pleasant country town in New England. Unusual demands had been made on my energies, mental and physical, the preceding year, and, with scarcely sufficient vitality to enable me to seek rest, I yet thankfully accepted it when offered by chance. A month of absolute repose restored to me a degree of vigor commensurate perhaps with that which I before possessed, but with a difference. Previously I had valued chiefly my uniformity of ability to labor. Now I had the ability in an equal degree, but interruptedly. Gradually I observed, too, that my own moods were precursors of meteorological changes, so that I became a sort of conscious barometer. My experiences at this time were not all equally agreeable, but the most so of them, I think, was a feeling of extreme buoyancy, accompanied by an unusual clearness of perception, apparently coincident with, and, as I grew to believe, dependent upon any extraordinary augmentation of atmospheric electricity. At such times, too, I was conscious of a recognition of traits of character in the individuals around me which I had never before observed—their thoughts, the very words they were about to speak were as clear to my mind as at the moment of their utterance. I cannot better express what I experienced in this respect than to say that my own mind, like a mirror, reflected sometimes the consciousness, memory, and volition of another, and this quite independently of effort on my part other than to hold in abeyance disturbing forces.

One morning in the middle of July, after a protracted drought, and after the failure of repeated prognostics of rain, the temperature had suddenly descended from a little less than 100 degrees to the vicinity of fifty. The coolness had braced my nerves to a degree of tension which I had rarely felt. I was evolving a plan of action as I stood by the window in the office of my friend Wynn, whose guest I then was, and who, by the way, was eminent in the brotherhood of lawyers whose rare acumen and sterling good sense form a counterpart to the granitic structure of their own State. While I stood there, then, an individual entered the office, whom, in spite of multifarious disguises, such as dyed hair and whiskers, false teeth and an assumed name, I at once recognized as my own fellow-townsman, and as arrant a scoundrel as it had ever been my lot to encounter. He had an air of much pretension, wore a large seal-ring, a showy scarf-pin, and several crossings of a bright gold chain over a bright-patterned waistcoat, all of which decorative trumpery served the purpose of varnish to a very ugly picture, heightening the distinctness of every point. His errand, to obtain the use of the Town Hall for the delivery of a lecture on animal magnetism, being speedily accomplished, he took his leave.

"Wynn," said I, as the door closed upon him, "do you remember Mark Tufts, who was convicted of burglary in Charleston, and who afterwards escaped from State prison?"

"Yes," answered Wynn, "and I could not think of whom this man reminds me; yes, it is Mark Tufts."

"It is Tufts himself," I replied. "I recognized him before he had uttered three sentences. I came across the room to look for the scar of a wound on the left cheek, given him by a companion in a drunken brawl. The mark is there. And I know that the little finger and the first joint from the one next is missing from the hand he carries in a sling, and which he pretends to have been hurt in a recent railroad accident."

"Pierson G. Leffingwell" was elaborately engraved on the card with which he had introduced himself. I looked from the window; the man had crossed the street, and was standing on the piazza of the Epping House. Presently he entered, and shortly after reappeared, accompanied by a showily-dressed woman and a young girl. In the appearance of the latter I remarked nothing, except, perhaps, extreme fragility.

A programme indicated that at the close of the lecture some interesting demonstrations would be exhibited. Mrs. and Miss Leffingwell, it was stated, were both mediums, and the former gifted with remarkable powers of reading the future.

We decided at once to "assist" at this prelection. The man's extreme villainy and audacity made him interesting. Indeed, so entire had been the popular conviction, in the trial to which I have referred, of the man's deliberate, vindictive malice, that there had been felt a very general disappointment that his sentence was not more severe. Not a very large audience, of course, was to be expected in a place like Epping; but it was a pretty fair turn-out—several hundreds—and these were mostly collected before Mrs. Leffingwell and the young lady made their appearance.

On a platform at one side of the hall were placed a table with lights and several chairs. Mr. Leffingwell came in, arranged these, withdrew again, and soon returned conducting his assistants. The woman seated herself in a bustling, important way, arranging and rearranging her dress, and sending around bold, assured glances. The girl took her place quietly, without raising her eyes until the falling of a window, which had not been properly fastened; only then she lifted them a moment, with a startled, expectant look. I observed the group closely, for I had begun to grow interested in them.

The lecture was a tissue of trashy plagiarisms, through which what the man would be at was not clearly perceptible. It was evident, however, that he had himself a sort of grotesque faith in what he was trying to say—a kind of trembling belief involved in his diabolism. And this suggested to me a plan for the solution of a query which had entered my mind: how far, namely, that slight young girl sitting there with an air of such utter abstraction was a voluntary accomplice of Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell. That *they* were well matched admitted scarcely a doubt. The woman, large framed, coarse-featured, swarthy, with thick, sensual lips and black brows meeting over lurid eyes, looked fit for any emergency of wickedness. In dress she was the counterpart of her husband; everything about her was tawdry; a flash silk gown, much flounced, a heavily-wrought and solid white crape shawl, a rigolette, as I believe they term those triangular tagrags which women were then beginning to wear on the head, a quantity of bracelets, rings, chains, brooches and the like, and a vulgar-looking fan, which she flourished unremittingly, made up her outfit. She impressed one as having foregone every womanly trait.

Not so the girl claimed by the Leffingwells as their daughter. She looked at most 14, and might have been a year or two younger. She wore a lilac-colored dress and a black silken scarf, the simplicity of her attire not less than the frail, delicate beauty of her person contrasting noticeably with the intense vulgarity of the woman beside her. Her face was too pale, but the features were exquisite in outline; the brow low, with shadowy chestnut hair; the eyes blue, I knew afterward, though I had supposed them black, were so large and fringed with such thick, long lashes, that they seemed to make half her face. There was an occasional slight compression of the under lip that showed her to be ill at ease, whether from physical pain or some other cause, and under an air of apparent languor, a quick, nervous closing and unclosing of the little left hand which held the edge of her black scarf. She wore no ornaments.

Of course I do not pretend in any way to account for the phenomena I am about to describe. No theory that ever came in my way has seemed to me to bear adequate credentials. In most instances, too, which have been related to me I have felt myself compelled to doubt facts and inferences. I will give an unvarnished statement of occurrences, premising only that I had previously and precisely, when I found myself in a mood similar to that which I have described as particularly belonging to me on this day, been able to exert the influence to which have been given the epithets magnetic, odic, and the like, over some refractory subjects.

At the close of Mr. Leffingwell's declamatory farago he came to the front of the platform and proposed for the more satisfactory demonstration of his science to experiment on any one or several among his auditors who might solicit proof in their own persons. A middle-aged man of stolid aspect and a boy of 16 presented themselves. Directing them to be seated in chairs on the right of the staging, and observing that he would begin with the elder individual, he took his station nearly opposite and commenced his craft.

I commenced, too, and in earnest. For about three minutes, during which I felt my concentrative power—I know no better name for it—growing stronger, I perceived no outward token of success; but then there was a perceptible toning down, a manifest smoldering of the audacity of his look. Let me endeavor to describe my own experience at the time.

It seemed as if I projected a circle of influence extending to an indefinite distance from the man, and inclosing him as a center, the circumference irregular at first and wavering. It was my effort to integrate, and then with a steady, tidal pulsation to contract toward and around the person I was endeavoring to control. It was in my favor that he, intent on his own purpose, was unaware of mine. I was succeeding—nearer and nearer came the inclosing wave—I saw it become faintly luminous, while points of lambent, bluish flame projected from it inward; a needle of light glided toward his hand—he rubbed it hastily—the next moment the faint blue circle, invisible to all but myself, was contracted to a hazy, luminous, irregular center. My aim was accomplished; his eyelids quivered, then drooped, and with a slow, audible respiration he sat back in his chair, rigid and white.

I breathed freely then, and I became aware that two persons were intently watching me; one was Wynn, whom I had taken into my counsel at the outset. With a glance he directed my attention to my other observer, the young girl on the platform. Her hands were firmly clasped, her lips slightly apart, and her dilated eyes, fixed full upon me, expressed an indescribable blending of pleading and terror.

But my work with Leffingwell was not yet done; the audience had perceived the change in his countenance, but supposed it the result of his own efforts. Now, however, they began to suspect some counterplot. Wynn, well known to the whole assembly, broke the silence with a few words.

"It happens that an individual possessing a higher degree of the power to which Mr. Leffingwell lays claim is present this evening, so that the fowler is apparently taken in his own snare."

Several exclamations of "Good! Let the gentleman come forward," were the response.

I did not, however, leave my place, but asked to be allowed to interrogate Mr. Leffingwell. An immediate and perfect stillness succeeded. The replies were made by Leffingwell with deliberate distinctness.

My first query was, "Were you six years ago in Concord, N. H.?"

Answer, "I was."

"Will you allow me to look at your left hand?"

He replied by withdrawing it from the sling which supported it, unwrapping from it the enveloping handkerchief, and held it out. The fourth finger and a part of the third were wanting.

"Is Leffingwell the name by which you were known in Concord?"

"It is not."

"Is the young woman who accompanies you a relative of either yourself or of Mrs. Leffingwell?"

"Of neither."

"Is she voluntarily associated with you?"

"No."

"What is her real name?"

"Janet Ware."

"Why is she thus connected with you?"

"She believes herself Mrs. Leffingwell's niece."

"She supposes this through the agency of yourself and Mrs. Leffingwell?"

"Through our agency."

At this juncture Janet Ware, since such was the girl's name, who had listened with intense interest to every word of our colloquy, made an attempt to rise. Mrs. Leffingwell arrested her motion, at the same time addressing to her a whispered remark.

I spoke to the woman then with a degree of confidence for which I felt full warrant: "Mrs. Leffingwell, let me assure you that it will be for your interest, your own and Mr. Leffingwell's, to remain passive." There was more, probably, in my tones than in my words, for the woman cowered and desisted.

The girl spoke with a passionate energy which set aside fear. "I am not with them of my own will, God knows! They said they had a claim to me; that they were my only relatives, and I feared it was true. Thank God it is not true! Do not, do not let them take me away with them!"

I am unused to the melting mood, but I confess the girl's words and tones appealed to me as no acting ever did. Indeed the effect on all present was electric.

Wynn spoke in a low tone with his sister, who sat next him, and both arose and went towards the platform. Miss Wynn addressed Janet Ware, who looked in her face searchingly a moment and then clung to her arm.

I resumed my dialogue with Mr. Leffingwell.

"Has Miss Ware relatives? If any, who are they."

"An uncle, her mother's brother, Paul Williams."

"Where is he now?"

"In Boston?"

And now, reader mine, if you doubt whether all this be very convincing, I acknowledge the reasonableness of your doubt; but then and there I did not take time to weigh the matter. It was, however, no part of my plan to establish the identity of Leffingwell and Mark Tufts, even if such a result had been possible. I decided to withdraw the influence, which, as all experimenters in this bizarre branch of psychology are aware, is comparatively an easy process. The man awoke, much as from an ordinary sleep, looked about him, and finally, as he recognized the place and missed Janet, with whom Wynn and his sister had withdrawn, his features assumed a ludicrous mixture of bravado and consternation, visibly heightened as I approached him. Intimidation, though, was not my sole object. I spoke to him in a tone audible to himself only.

"You are foiled with your own weapons, Tufts," said I. "There are several of us who know you; I have no personal grudge against you, and if you are discreet—this return to your native State scarcely looks like it—you will not delay to make the distance between yourself and the State prison wider than it is now. You have not exposed yourself to-night, but you have put it in our power to expose you at a moment's warning."

He scrutinized my features rapidly. I permitted it a moment and then walked away. He exchanged a few sentences with Mrs. Leffingwell, and then, approaching the audience, assured them that it was not his fault if an entertainment different from that laid down in the programme had been offered them this evening; that he hoped to meet them again to-morrow evening, when he would resume the subject, and, he trusted, convince the most skeptical that neither himself nor Mrs. Leffingwell urged claims of any kind which they were unable satisfactorily to establish.

I doubted if they would let him go; but they did, I presume on account of the presence of Mrs. Leffingwell.

The next morning the Leffingwells were gone. They had taken the midnight train down. If they had waited they might have had Wynn's company, for he went to Boston in the morning train. As he had arranged previously to go at this time, and as his usual stopping-place was the Revere House, the drama of the preceding evening did not probably influence him in those circumstances; but it may have furnished the motive which prompted him to inquire of the clerk if Mr. Paul Williams were among the guests, and the reply being affirmative it may have induced him to seek out that gentleman.

The result was the confirmation, in each particular, of the items elicited from Tufts.

Janet Ware was the daughter of Mr. Williams' only sister, who had married, and with her husband removed to Illinois. Their sole child was Janet, and when she had attained her 12th year both her parents fell victims to that fearful scourge, cholera. A neighbor had taken home the child and written to Mr. Williams a letter which never reached its destination. A year afterward Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell, on a tour through the Western States, had accidentally encountered Janet and discovered in her such a susceptibility to the odic influence, so termed by Mr. Leffingwell, as to make her a very desirable acquisition. She was timid and easily wrought upon, and the myth of kinship, invented on the spur of the moment, had been overpowering.

The child had tolerably hard discipline, though it might have been worse. For the six months and more she had been wandering about good care had been taken that she should find no opportunity of escape, and entire seclusion, except when under the eye of Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell, secured to her at least a degree of immunity of bad influences.

Mr. Williams was induced to accompany Wynn on his return to Epping, and when he saw Janet, who bore her mother's name, her strong resemblance to that mother was to him convincing proof that his sister's child stood before him.

I have since seen a full-length portrait by Sully of Mrs. Ware before her marriage. I should unhesitatingly have pronounced it an incomparable likeness of Janet, or, as she is now, Mrs. Wynn. There were just the same large, shadowy, violet eyes, fringed with lashes of uncommon length and richness; the same low, pearly brow and profuse, brown, waving hair, with golden lights on it; the same faint tinge on the cheek, just like the inside of a sea-shell; the same curve of the bright red lip; the same poise of the head on the white, slender neck. A little sad I should say the face is, but Elinor, Wynn's sister, now my wife, affirms that Janet is as cheerful a little sprite as ever gladdened a man's hearthstone.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Dr. Packard's Report of His Investigations in the Western Territories.

Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., secretary of the United States Entomological Commission, has lately returned from an extended trip through portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Northern Utah, Eastern Idaho, Central and Eastern Montana, and through Dakota. He reports that 50 per cent. of locust eggs in Colorado, about Denver and Greeley, were destroyed by parasites, according to the experience of Mr. A. H. Arnett, of Morrison, and Mr. Max Clark, of Greeley. Though large numbers hatched out in the spring, the heavy, late rains, the extreme cold, the fall of snow, for three days at the end of April, killed the young, so that few were left, except in small areas about Greeley and Longmont. The young died from apparently the same causes as in Kansas and Nebraska, i. e., extreme wet and cold weather. In the fall of 1876 eggs were laid in profusion in Colorado, and the farmers expected to have the "worst fight yet" with the locusts. May 29 and 30, a large swarm flew over Julesburg, Col., on the Union Pacific railroad, and were seen seventeen miles west of that point by Mr. Joseph Ramsay, of Greeley. These flew from the south, probably from Texas.

In Wyoming, locusts were reported as hatching out from a point fifty miles north of Laramie City to Custer. Light swarms from this region and the Black Hills may be expected in Colorado.

In Utah, Cache and Malade valleys were badly infested. About Franklin, Utah, one-third of the wheat crop was reported as devoured by them. The winged locusts were beginning to fly June 11. These locusts will probably migrate to Middle and Southern Utah.

Though numerous about Farmington, Utah, on the shores of Salt lake, little injury was done, as the season was late, wet and cold, and hatching was much later than usual.

In Idaho scattered broods of young were seen along the stage-road from Franklin to Pleasant valley, but none were seen in Montana from the southern borders of the Territory through the central parts as far north as Fort Benton, nor along the Missouri river to the eastern border of the Territory. A few hatched out in Bitter Root valley, doing some damage, and locusts were reported to have hatched out on the Yellowstone river at and near Baker's battle ground, i. e., on the north shore of the river between Clark's fork and Froze-to-Death creek. None were seen or reported from the valleys of the Sun river and the Upper Missouri, and none in the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson valleys. From reliable information received at Fort Benton, there were no young locusts this spring in the Marias or Milk river valleys, or in the region northward toward the South Saskatchewan river. None were seen by parties who had just returned from Wood mountain, Sitting Bull's camp, sixty miles north of the United States boundary line. Locusts hatched out in February at Fort M'Leod, on the South Saskatchewan river, but were killed by the unfavorable weather. Along the Missouri river and the line of the Northern Pacific railroad no young locusts were seen, and it is probable that few locusts developed in Dakota this season, unless in the eastern portions. Light swarms, however, were seen flying from the east at Fort Peck, as early as June 18, also at Wolf Point, on the Missouri, and at Bismarck, June 21, and a few were seen at about the same date at Jamestown, Dakota. These apparently came from Minnesota and Iowa. If so, it shows (coupled with the fact of the Texan swarms observed in Colorado) that the return westward migrations of the locust from the border States extend to the base of the Rocky mountains, from Colorado to the United States northern boundary line. It results from these observations that over an immense area in the northwest supposed to have furnished the swarms which have hitherto devastated Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, owing to the wet, cool, backward weather this spring, there were no young locusts developed, if many hatched. Should the present exceptionally cool and wet season be followed by a similar one in 1878, it may be reasonably expected that the border States will not be invaded to an alarming extent next year. It also appears somewhat doubtful whether extensive swarms will invade the border States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri this summer and fall, though light swarms may possibly fly east from the Black Hill and Yellowstone region. But absolute predictions can not be made, and it would be unwise to hazard an opinion except as to probabilities.

A 4-YEAR-OLD miss adds another to the list of remarkable juvenile speeches. She was asked where she expected to go when her mamma died, and replied, "To the funeral, I s'pose."

A WOMAN'S HEROIC FIGHT.

Three Pioneers Massacred by Indians in the Black Hills.

[Deadwood Cor. Milwaukee Sentinel.]

A wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen and carrying two men and a woman with their effects, left Deadwood on Monday morning destined for Bismarck. They camped on Centennial prairie on Monday night, and on Tuesday night passed through Crook City. An eye-witness, who was cutting hay within a quarter of a mile, tells how it occurred. He says that, hearing a succession of rapid shots fired over the bluff from where he was mowing, he got up on a high-timbered elevation and saw about twenty Indians engaged in a fight with two men and a woman who occupied the ox train. The men defended themselves gallantly against the great odds. They were well-armed, and fought as only men fight for their lives. The Indians, instead of coming up in a body, broke in every direction and surrounded the wagon, keeping up a constant trail of bullets upon the poor unfortunates. Three of the oxen were the first to fall. Waggomen, the owner of the outfit, and the husband of the lady, next was shot through the head. Mrs. Waggomen seized her husband's revolver and discharged the contents among the Indians, who were now close upon the wagon. After she had emptied the weapon she flung it full in the face of a burly savage who was reaching over the wagon to grasp her. He reeled back, but others took his place.

Mr. Tyner, the other man, was quickly finished, and there remained but the lady to deal with. The Indians had since the beginning of the conflict been careful not to injure her, and their bullets were directed chiefly towards the two men. The poor woman, knowing her probable fate, fought like a tigress, clutching an empty gun and striking right and left, but to no avail. She was finally overpowered and brought to the ground, but the woman fought so hard that they procured some tent stakes which were in the wagon and staked the limbs and body of the poor woman firmly to the ground. After they had accomplished their horrible deed they took her scalp and horribly mutilated her around the breast, and then dispatched her. The shrieks of the woman could be heard distinctly where my informant was lodged, powerless to help and almost dead with fear.

When the savages began sacking the wagon they observed the witness of their cruelty standing on the bluff, and two of them started in pursuit. He, however, made good time, and succeeded in reaching Crook, about nine miles off, without falling into their clutches.

Soon after the massacre the Bismarck stage rolled by the fatal spot. There were no Indians in sight, and the passengers were horrified at seeing the sight before them. Both of the two men had been scalped and their ears and noses cut off. The woman was horribly mutilated, her brains and entrails being scattered all over the ground. The bodies of the poor unfortunates were taken to Crook and there interred. They belonged to Brainard, Minn., and had come into the Hills early this spring, made their little stake and were on their way home when the fatal accident befell them.

The Oleomargarine Trade.

Neither the prejudice which in this country is still general against butter which is known to be the product of other than the dairy, nor the law in relation to the production and sale of such butter which was passed by the State Legislature at its last session, says the New York *Times*, has caused any reduction in the oleomargarine produced, but a great change has nevertheless resulted in the trade of the article. Before the passage of the act referred to, a large portion of the oleomargarine produced from the fat of animals killed in the slaughter-houses in and around this city was made into butter and sold in the markets here; now nearly all that is made is exported to England, France, and Germany, were no prejudice exists against it, and where it has been manufactured publicly, and as publicly sold, for many years. In England it is called "butterine," and for all pastry and cooking uses it is there deemed better than the genuine product of the dairy. So extensive has the exportation of oleomargarine, and butter made from it, become already, that during several months past the average has been fully 1,000,000 pounds per month, and the quantity is limited to that only because those who are engaged in its manufacture cannot find the material in suitable condition for the production of more. In order to extract the little yellow globules, called oleomargarine, from the fat of the slaughtered animals, it is necessary that the fat shall be put under the required process immediately after being taken from the animal. This makes it a requisite that the manufactory be within ready reach of the slaughter-house; and in order to have the production of it profitable it is indispensable that the works be placed near to only very large slaughter-houses. In meeting these requirements the producers of oleomargarine are, of course, limited to the quantity of desirable fat which they can procure from their sources of supply, and thus far all that they can secure does not enable them to prepare for the foreign markets more than the quantity named.

It is considered strange that the law governing the production and sale of oleomargarine butter was not also made to apply to cheese. The bill as it originally stood included cheese, but the latter article was stricken out through the influence, it is said, of Hon. Horatio Seymour, who is said to be interested in a large dairy company which manufactures oleomargarine cheese. This company were in the habit of using the cream from their milk for the production of butter, and then producing large quantities of cheese from a combination of this same oleomargarine with the skimmed milk left after the cream had been taken for the production of butter. The law, as first framed, would have forced them to brand their cheese as containing oleomargarine, and that they believed would very seriously injure its price here, where the effect of the use of oleomargarine is not as well understood as it is abroad.

A MINNESOTA paper records the death of a valuable cow from swallowing a piece of hoop-skirt.

A SEASONABLE LAY.

The watermelon days have come, the deadliest of the year,
When flatulence and gripe have power, and cholera draws near;
When sudden death to stalk the streets familiarly is seen,
Disguised in shape of oval fruit, picked out in mottled green.
His sickle? Ah, full well I ween that weapon thou mayst find,
Concealed at once in pip, pink flesh, sweet juice and deadly rind.

Not scattered here and there his deeds, not few and far between
The fatal cases credited this gentleman in green.
Soon as from Southern sunny glades northward he takes his way,
A million tearful mothers put their darlings' toys away,
And hie them to the marble-man, whose mournful verses rob
The mortal melon, crediting the angels with the job.

I knew a Philadelphian boy, a Sabbath-school expert,
A marvel of true inwardness, with precious goodness girt.
Must it be told? Alas! he fell at sin's repeated shocks;
He stole—a sacrilegious theft—from a missionary box;
He bought a watermelon huge; he ate it all [illegible]self—
Next day his mother, sobbing, placed his toys [illegible] the shelf.

PITH AND POINT.

COOL, but not always collected; an ice bill.

THE path of duty—Through the Custom House.

ADAM missed one of the luxuries of life. He couldn't laugh in his sleeve.

A LITTLE girl was asked, "What is faith?" She replied: "Doing God's will and asking no questions."

THE young Texan doesn't tell you his sweetheart is as sweet as sugar, but says, "Oh, she'll do to put in coffee!"

The baker howls the shriek of breaking morn,
The milkman's cart goes rumbling down the way;
The fishman blithely toots his gentle horn,
And from my eyelids sleep flies fast away.

WHAT is the difference between a post-hole and a speaking-trumpet? One is hollowed out and the other hollered in.

AN old gentleman who had dabbled all his life in statistics says he never heard of but one woman who insured her life. He accounts for this by the singular fact of one of the questions being, "What is your age?"

He wiped his heated brow, he did,
His brow so intellectual;
But all he said about the heat
Was sadly ineffectual.
But she, sweet lass, did say to him,
In mellow tones unwavering,
"Dear George, I am so warm; I'd like
Ice-cream, with lemon flavoring."

WAITER—"What would you be pleased to order, sir? We have potage printanier a la Julienne; fricandeau de veau avec coquettes des pommes de terre; rissoles de bœuf—" Milesian—"Well, give us a plateful of whichever of them's nearest to an Irish stew!"

"MY dear," said an affectionate wife to her husband, as she looked out of the window, "do you notice how green and beautiful the grass looks on the neighboring hills?" "Well," was the unpoetic response, "what other color would you have it at this time of year?"

"WELL," said a miner yesterday, "if things keep on this way much longer I'll get a job, and one that will keep me, too." "What is that?" "Why, I'll die; and I'd like to see any dog-goned mining superintendent beat me out of that job."—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A ST. LOUIS journal tells a story of a disconsolate widower, who, on seeing the body of his late wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed, with tears in his eyes: "Well, I've lost gloves, I've lost umbrellas—yes, even cows and horses; but I never—no, never—had anything to cut me like this."

AN old writer says: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might be upset; afraid to walk, for fear they might fall; but I have never seen one afraid to be married, which is far more riskful than all others put together."

THERE is a world for contemplation in observing a young girl gazing upon the tender petals of the rose her lover has just given her, and then looking at the same woman five years after, as she stands beside a huckster-cart and tells the owner she wouldn't give 5 cents for such a head of cabbage if she had to do without it all her life!

A LITTLE negro boy in Plattsburg, Mo., lay down on the railroad track just as a freight train was coming up. The engineer whistled down brakes and reversed the engine; bystanders rushed to the scene, and the little nigger was snatched off the track just in time to save his life. When asked what he meant by his performance he grinned tremendously and replied: "I does love to hear dem blow de whistle so much!"

DURING a debate which took place some time ago in a Scottish town Council on a question where much diversity of opinion prevailed, a bailie, among other reasons in support of the measure, stated that it would be of immense benefit to posterity. On hearing this, the Provost, who headed the opposition, got up and said, "I'm really surprised to hear ony man bring forward sic an argument. What reason hae we to sacrifice ourselves for the gude o' posterity?" Point oot," he continued, striking the table, and looking triumphantly at his opponent, "point oot ae single instance whaur posterity has ever been o' the least benefit to us."

THE Maharajah of Gwalior is now surrounding with a garden, which bids fair to become one of the wonders of the world, his palace erected at a cost of $1,250,000, of which the Prince of Wales was the first occupant. It will contain ten garden houses, each illustrating a variety of Hindoo architecture, and a winter palace of glass, imported from Vienna. Water will be brought from artificial lakes over channels so constructed as to give that murmur which was prescribed to afford rest to Mæcenas in his villa near Rome. The garden will be kept perennially green by irrigation. The expense of all this will be nothing to the enormously wealthy Gwalior.

AT the recent celebration of the 200th anniversary of the King's Grenadier Regiment of the Prussian army, the chief burgomaster of Stettin, in presenting to the officers of the regiment, on behalf of the citizens of the town, a silver table-service, mentioned that the regiment had been constantly quartered in Stettin ever since 1715, or for more than 160 years.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

NEARLY all sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases, if properly administered. —*Rural New Yorker.*

THE importance of means of saving liquid manure is apparent from the fact that in every 100 pounds of cow's urine there are 65 pounds of water, 5 pounds of urea, 5 pounds of phosphate of lime, 12 pounds of sal-ammoniac and muriate of potash, and 10 pounds of carbonate of potash and ammonia. While the solid excrements from one cow, during the year, will manure half an acre, the liquid matter, properly applied, would fertilize three times that amount.

THE carrot crop is rendered [illegible] in many gardens by grubs eating into the roots. This takes place in many well-managed gardens. The best remedy that I have tried was to scatter a quantity of soot and lime over the surface of the ground before forking it over for the carrots. This works it into the ground, and keeps the soil free from all sorts of grubs for the whole season. The next best way is to sow the lime and soot between the rows and hoe it into the ground.—*Cottage Gardener.*

A CONTEMPORARY says: "Western cheese, like Western butter, is being made with such close care and attention as to command respect on its merits alone, and it is rapidly wiping out prejudices against the geographical position of the points of production." This is true. The tub butter of Ohio—that is, creamy extra—is equal to the best of that description that comes to market. The cheese also is as good as the best New York factory, and will be so acknowledged soon.

HAND-PICKING THE POTATO BUG.—I have about two acres of potatoes, and, after trying many ways of destroying the bugs, hit on the following plan. It is cheaper, better, and less work than to use poison. Take a large tin pan, say twenty inches wide by eight inches deep, and arrange a handle so that a man can walk upright and push the pan before him, close to the vines, and hold in such a position as will best catch the bugs; then with a thin piece of board about three feet long, shaped like a paddle, give the vines a gentle slap toward the pan, and you will knock most of the bugs into it.—*Correspondence Boston Herald.*

TO PREVENT saddle-galls, the saddle should be lined with some smooth, hard substance. Flannel or woolen cloth is bad. A hard, finished, smooth rawhide lining, similar to those of the military saddles, is preferable. Then, if the saddle is properly fitted to the horse's back, there will be no galls unless the horse is very hardly used. Galls should be washed with soap and water, and then with a solution of three grains of copperas or blue vitriol to one table-spoonful of water, which will harden the surface and help to restore the growth of the skin. White hairs growing upon galled spots cannot be prevented.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

I WILL suppose the gate, when shut, to hang on the west side of the post, opening southward; dig the post hole at least three feet deep, flatten the east and west sides of the post (the part in the ground), then nail a short board, say 10x12 inches, on the east side even with the bottom of the post; now put in the post, placing it where you want it; fill in the dirt and beat it down thoroughly till within sixteen inches of the top; then take a two-inch board, 16x24 inches, nail it on the west side of the upper edge even with the top of the ground, and one like it on the south side, sixteen inches long; then fill up and pack the dirt well, and my experience is that your post will not sag.—*Indiana Farmer.*

About the House.

A MOLE on the face may be removed by repeated applications of colorless iodine.

A TABLE-SPOONFUL of ground horse-radish, added to every quart of catsup or pickles, will keep the mold from the top.

FOR CREAM CAKE.—One cup of cream, one cup of sugar, two cups of flour, two eggs, a teaspoonful of soda, flavor with lemon.

A SOFT HOME-MADE DISHCLOTH.—A nice, soft dishcloth can be made of candlewicking loosely knit or crocheted on large afghan needles.

TO TELL GOOD EGGS.—Put them in water; if the butts turn up, they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

LARD or butter to be used for pastry should be as hard as possible. If left on the ice for a while before using the pastry will be lighter and better. It needs only to be cut through the flour with a chopping knife, not rubbed.

A ROUGH towel or a piece of flannel is better to wash the face with than a sponge. The roughness cleanses the pores of the skin, and if a little soap be applied will remove those little black specks, which trouble many people.

VARNISH FOR WHITE WOODS.—Dissolve three pounds of bleached shellac in one gallon of spirits of wine; strain, and add one and a half more gallons of spirits. If the shellac is pure and white, this will make a beautiful, clear covering for white wooden articles.

TAKE out the steels of a corset before washing; use one teaspoonful of borax to a pailful of hot water. Spread the corset on the washboard, and scrub with a clean brush and a very little soap. Bleach in the sun if yellow, but do not boil. Rub in starch, and when dry sprinkle thoroughly and iron while damp.

EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.—Wheat flour, one pound is one quart. Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart. Butter, when soft, one pound is one quart. White sugar powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. *Liquids.*—Sixteen large table-spoonfuls are half a pint. Eight large table-spoonfuls are one gill. Four large table-spoonfuls are half a gill or one glass. Twenty-five drops are equal to one teaspoonful. A common wineglass to half a gill. A common tumbler to half a pint.

HERE is a recipe for a pudding, which may be made while preparing breakfast: Crumble four or five biscuits into three pints of new milk, add one cup of brown sugar, a pinch of salt, a spoonful of butter, and yolks of four eggs; a little nutmeg when done; spread the whites of the four eggs beaten to a foam with three spoonfuls of sugar and a little essence of lemon on top of the pudding; set it in the oven till brown, which will be in two minutes. Make sauce with one cup sugar, half cup butter, scant spoonful of flour, pint and a half water; season with lemon. It will be delicious either hot or cold.

The Ravages of Mice.

The mischief of the little field mice, remarks *St. Nicholas*, is done so very quietly and adroitly that few are ever caught in it, and much of the blame is put on the moles, squirrels, and woodchucks, that have enough sins of their own to answer for. The meadow-mouse of Europe, which is very like our own, forty or fifty years ago came near causing a famine in parts of England, ruining the crops before they could get fairly started, and killing almost all the young trees in the orchards and woods. More than 30,000 of the little rascals were trapped in one month in a single piece of forest, besides all those killed by animals. About a year ago, too, a similar disaster was threatened in Scotland, where millions of mice appeared, and gnawed off the young grass at the root just when it should have been in prime condition for the sheep; and when that was all gone they attacked the garden vegetables. The people lost vast numbers of sheep and lambs from starvation, and thousands of dollars' worth of growing food; but, finally, by all together waging war upon them, the pests were partially killed off. The mice did not in either case come suddenly, but had been increasing steadily for years previous, because the gamekeepers had killed so many of the "vermin" (as owls, hawks, weasels, snakes, etc., are wrongly called), which are the natural enemies of the mice, and keep their numbers down. Farmers are slow to learn that it does not pay to kill the birds or rob their nests; but the boys and girls ought to understand this truth and remember it. In this country, the greatest mischief done by the field mice is the gnawing of bark from the fruit trees, so that in some of the Western States this is the most serious difficulty the orchardist has to contend with. Whole rows of young trees in nurseries are stripped of their bark, and, of course, die; and when apple seeds are planted, the mice are sure to dig half of them up to eat the kernels. This mischief is mainly done in the winter, when the trees are packed away from the frost; or if they are growing, because then the mice can move about concealed under the snow, and nibble all the bark away up to the surface. Rabbits get much of the credit of this naughty work, for they do a good deal of it on their own account. The gardener has the same trouble, often finding, when he uncovers a rare and costly plant in the spring, that the mice have enjoyed good winter quarters in his straw covering, and have been gnawing to death his choice roses. Millions of dollars, perhaps, would not pay for all the damage these small creatures thus accomplish each year in the United States, and I fear they will become more and more of a plague if we continue to kill off the harmless hawks, owls, butcher-birds and snakes, which are the policemen appointed by nature to look after the mice and protect us against them.

Death of a Child from Hydrophobia.

A singular case of death from hydrophobia was reported at police headquarters to-day. The victim was Martin Lorenza, a child 4 years and 7 months old, the son of German parents. About ten weeks ago a number of children selected as a victim of their boyish pranks a small setter dog, and began chasing the animal about the street. The scared animal ran into the hallway of the building where Lorenza resides. The boy was standing in the hallway, and the dog bit him in seven or eight places, inflicting a very severe wound in the calf of his left leg. The dog was shot by a policeman, and Martin was taken to a drug store near by and the bites were thoroughly cauterized. The wounds healed rapidly, and no further attention was given the matter until last Thursday, when the boy appeared to be unwell and evinced peculiar symptoms. The pupils of the eyes were dilated, and the boy stared about him in a frightened manner. On Friday he refused to drink, and his apparent fright at the sight of common objects increased. His physician, being unaware of the nature of the ailment, applied a thermometer to the body of the child to ascertain its temperature. The glass was somewhat sweated, and to cleanse it properly a basin of water was brought and laid on the bed. The child did not see the water, but its eyes were fixed on the bulb of the thermometer, and every time the quicksilver moved the body of the boy shook and trembled. The physician, suspecting what was the difficulty, then splashed the water in the basin with his finger. Immediately the boy began frothing at the mouth, and was seized with convulsions. As soon as he recovered the doctor managed to give him a dose of hydrate of chloral, after which the little fellow asked for water, but every time water was brought became convulsed. An injection of hydrate of chloral was then given, and, overpowered by the strength of the drug, the boy fell into a narcotized state. The patient, under the influence of the narcotic, still kept up a continual spitting and barking, and clutched nervously at his throat, as though wishing more air. Several eminent physicians who called to examine the case agreed that it was a genuine case of hydrophobia. At 9 p. m. on Sunday the child died. This afternoon Dr. McWhinney, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination, and, besides a slight affection of the spinal cord, found no disease of the internal organs.—*New York Herald.*

An Unwonted Invitation.

The Rt. Rev. Abbot, of the Community of Trappists, at Gethsemane, Ky., has extended to President and Mrs. Hayes an invitation to visit the monastery under his charge during their proposed visit to Louisville. By the rules of this rigorous order no woman is allowed within the walls of their monasteries unless she be "the wife of the ruler of an empire, kingdom, or republic;" and, should Mrs. Hayes accept the invitation, it is said that she will be the first American woman who has ever seen the inside of such an establishment. The monastery at Gethsemane is one of the two Trappist communities in this country, the other being near Dubuque, Iowa. It was founded in 1848 by monks from the parent institution at Citeaux, France. The spacious buildings are in the form of a quadrangle, the interior space being occupied by a garden of rare flowers, and within the walls are understood to be many paintings of great value brought from the mother country. As is known, the monks of the order are bound by the strictest vows to the hardest manual labor, to unusual abstinence in food and water, and to perpetual silence.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

The Losses of Property by the Railroad Riots.

[From the Milwaukee News.]

The losses to the railroads by the recent strikes and riots foot up an enormous amount. They cannot be detailed with accuracy, and nearly all the figures given are estimates. These losses include the following items:

Track, rolling stock, depots and other property destroyed.

Perishable articles of freight, which became valueless during the blockade.

Live stock rendered unfit for market, some starved to death, by stoppage of cattle trains.

Destruction of oil on the Pennsylvania road by wreck of trains.

Contracts annulled and claims of freighters for losses for non-performance of contract.

Other items of losses and destruction of property of all classes and variety not enumerated in the above schedule will greatly increase the aggregate, but these details of losses by the various roads are appalling in magnitude:

Baltimore and Ohio	$3,250,000
Pennsylvania Central	5,000,000
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	1,200,000
New York Central	1,000,000
Erie railroad	2,000,000
Lake Shore railroad	2,000,000
Michigan Central	1,000,000
Canada Southern	700,000
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	2,000,000
Delaware and Hudson	1,200,000
Jersey Central	900,000
Chicago and Rock Island	1,500,000
Total destruction and loss of railroad property	$21,750,000

The railroads have lost $21,750,000 by property destroyed and damages, which they have been or will be compelled to pay on contracts. But beyond these items the losses are immense. Business men in the disturbed States are losers to the amount of $6,000,000. Tax-payers in the cities and States which by law make municipal corporations responsible for property destroyed by mob violence, will be called on to pay in taxes $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. In addition to this the *News* has heretofore estimated, and the estimate is doubtless a correct one in the main, that 1,000,000 employes of railroads, manufactories, mines, etc., earning on an average $1.75 a day, were thrown out of employment for ten days, making a loss to each man of $17.50, or $17,500,000 as the total to the employes for lost time and wages by the strike.

This makes the entire loss by destruction of property and annihilation of wages by the strike foot up the enormous sum of $57,250,000. This was the ten days work of the strikers and their allies.

The railroad men did not do all this. The strike originated with them. But they did not intend that it should reach such vast proportions. The greater amount of the damage was done by tramps and the desperate and criminal classes who have no sympathy with labor, or its sufferings, or its inheritance of sorrow, but who are mere vagabonds, brigands and highwaymen, whose hands are against every man, and who would rob at every opportunity the laborer of the last cent he had in his pocket as the wages of toil.

The destruction of property has made the country so much poorer, and the losses of every laboring man will be some part of this amount.

Mr. Horter's Mistake.

A man named Horter lived out in Colorado a few years ago, but, as his health was bad, he was ordered to spend a year or two at the sea-shore. He was born in the far West and had never seen an oyster in its shell. He bought a cottage down at Atlantic City, and went there to live early last spring. A few days after his arrival he saw a man going by with a cart-load of oysters, which Horter mistook for stones. Stones are mighty scarce at Atlantic, and, as Horter wanted some to make borders for his flower-beds, he asked the man what he would take for his load. It struck Horter that the price was high, but he bought the lot and had them dumped down by his gate. The next day he stuck 800 of them in the sand in the garden, around the beds, and, when the job was done, he thought it looked uncommonly handsome.

A week afterward there were three or four warm days, and Horter remarked that the sea-breeze smelled very strongly; and he told Mrs. Horter that he thought there must be a dead whale lying somewhere down on the beach. The next day the smell became more offensive, and Mrs. Horter said that it was an outrage that the authorities didn't clean up the streets and remove the garbage that poisoned the air. On the following day the weather was extremely hot, and the stench became perfectly terrific. Mr. Horter said there must be a dead rat somewhere in the weather-boarding, and he got the carpenter to come and remove some of it. But he found nothing, and upon going away he remarked to Horter that the sauerkraut they were cooking for dinner was the deadliest sauerkraut for smell that he ever encountered.

The stench grew stronger all that night, and on the next morning a committee of neighbors waited upon Mr. Horter to say that if he would kill that polecat he would confer a personal favor upon them and upon the people of the country generally. Then Horter told them how perplexed he was about the matter, and said he would only be too glad to have the cause of the trouble detected. So the committee made a tour of inspection, holding their noses. When they got into the garden they perceived the oysters all gaping wide open, and evolving an awful smell, absolutely in fumes. One of the committeemen, grasping the fact that Horter planted these oysters, imagined that he was crazy, suddenly climbed over the fence and went home. The others remained and asked Horter what on earth he meant by laying those oysters around in the sun in that manner.

"Oysters!" said Horter. "Oysters! You don't mean to say those are oysters! Well, well; that beats all! I was wondering what made all those stones split even down the middle. I couldn't account for it. And so those are oysters? Why, I thought oysters always came in cans."

That afternoon he buried the shell-fish deep in the sand, and the smell ceased. Then he sold out his cottage and moved to Long Branch. He told Brown, his next-door neighbor, that he knew they were oysters all the time, and he did it for a joke; but he moved because the people seemed to see too awful much fun in it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mountain Observatories.

IT is quite commonly supposed that high mountains possess one advantage over lower levels for astronomical observations in a dryer and less tremulous air. But Prof. Henry Draper has tested this question in the Wahsatch and Rocky mountains, and finds that the popular supposition is unfounded. Instead of the air being better in those regions it is probably not so good as at his observatory on the Hudson river. Out of fifteen nights in the best season of the year only two were exceptionally fine. As a rule the transparency of the atmosphere was greater and the steadiness perhaps a little less than in New York. The Lick Observatory, which the endower intended to place on a mountain top, might after all do better on the plain. Nevertheless, it is possible that in the extremely dry regions of the southern part of our central area, say in New Mexico, the atmospheric conditions may be favorable. There precipitation is extremely small at heights under 6,000 feet, and the seven months of winter, which would make observatory work impossible on the mountains, would not be encountered.

MR. HENRY MEIGGS, the bonanza king of Peru, is draining the water from an old silver mine that has been disused for two centuries. For the purpose of clearing it he has caused a tunnel to be dug through a mountain. It is predicted the Peruvian bonanza will prove to be richer than the one in Nevada.

Don't Poison Your System

With such hurtful drugs as quinine, calomel, or blue pills, but take instead that safe, prompt and agreeable substitute, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, whether it is used to remedy or prevent malarial fevers, overcome general debility, or to correct torpidity of the liver and bowels, will in every case be found fully adequate to the wants of the sick and feeble. It entirely removes dyspeptic symptoms, and, by stimulating the flow of gastric juice, facilitates digestion and insures the conversion of food into blood, whereby the system is efficiently nourished and regains its lost vigor. This great vegetable restorative has received the indorsement of men of science, the press has repeatedly borne voluntary testimony to its excellence, and the public has long since given it the preference to every medicine of its kind.

What is Dooley's Yeast Powder

Do you ask, my friend? It is made from the purest and strongest elements. Among them, cream-tartar made from grape acid expressly for these manufacturers. The result is that the biscuit, rolls, waffles, cake, bread and pastry produced are beyond comparison.

THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

POND'S EXTRACT, for Varicose Veins, Hemorrhages or any Pain. Physicians—allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic—recommend it. Ask of them.

AT Oberlin College an unpopular student has been seized by six of his fellows and tarred and feathered.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once.*

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP

The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic.
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

$1.00 *$1.00*
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 *$1.00*

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

The Largest Normal School and Business Institute in the United States.
The Northern-Indiana
NORMAL SCHOOL
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.
School the entire year. Students can enter at any time, select their own studies, and advance as rapidly as they desire. Full course of study. New classes organized each month. Commercial course most thorough to be found. No extra charge. Expenses less than at any other school in the land. Tuition $8.00 per term of 11 weeks, including all departments. Good board and well-furnished rooms, $2.00 to $2.50 per week. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogue, giving full particulars, sent free on application. Address H. B. BROWN, Principal.
Fall term opens August 28th; Winter term, Nov. 13th; Spring term, Jan. 29th, 1878; Summer term, April 16th; Review term, July 2d.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.
PURELY VEGETABLE,
The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.
Regulate the Liver and prevent
CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
BAD BREATH!
Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.
CONSTIPATION!
SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.
SICK HEADACHE!
This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION

The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best Land in AMERICA, near the Great UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A FARM FOR $200,
In easy Payments, with low rates of interest.
SECURE IT NOW!
Full information sent free. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent, U. P. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

HEADACHE.
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
The Human Locomotive should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or to put it in good working condition when out of order, is the peculiar province of
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
The thoroughness with which it cleanses without irritating the bowels; the tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach; its appetizing effects; its cooling, refreshing operation in fever; the relief it affords in headache; its antibilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective, justify the assertion that it is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable family medicine of the age.

$2500 A year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WATCHMAKERS' Tools and Materials. Send for Price list. GEO. E. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box [illegible], N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. 77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

DIPLOMAS for Physicians. How to get them. Send stamp to R. R. LEAVITT, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCETS. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE ART of MAKING MONEY PLENTY, and other circulars, sent for 3ct. stamp. Address U. L. STONE, 171 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D. C.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TERRITORY FOR SALE.—Territory for the Improved Bosom Stretcher and Ironing Board—can be manufactured by any carpenter—large profits—large sales—lands and town property taken in exchange. Address HARDY & Co., Agts. for the U. S., Abingdon, Ill.

[illegible] FARMERS FOR IOWA.
SEND A POSTAL CARD for description and maps of 1,200,000 Acres R. R. lands for sale on R. R. Terms, by the Iowa R. R. Land Co. Climate and soil first-class, and adapted to grain, corn and grazing. No Grasshoppers. Tickets free to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, 92 Randolph street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

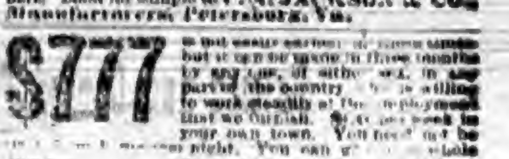

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

TURKEY FEATHERS
We Pay Cash.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE,
for ALL the Tail Feathers of the Turkey, both long and short; also, the wing feathers of first joint from the body.
DIRECTIONS.—Pick dry, keep clean, lay straight, pack tight, and ship by freight in light boxes. Direct to us and save commission. *We are responsible, and will do right by you.* HIRAM HADLEY & CO., manufacturers Split Turkey Feather Dusters, 12 Calhoun place, Chicago.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison, Ind.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
Numbers its alumni by hundreds in all the honorable walks of life. Pupils range from twelve to twenty years in age. Next session opens Sept. 12th. Those wishing to enter should make an early application.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World.
Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK. 1877.
THE SUN continues to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It contends for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It endeavors to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and employs for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, are full, accurate and fearless; and it doubtless continues to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it endeavors to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the Daily SUN is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, postpaid; or, with the Sunday edition, $7.70 a year.
The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, postpaid.
THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, is furnished at $1 a year, postpaid.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to introduce THE SUN more widely to the public, we will send THE WEEKLY edition for the remainder of the year, to Jan. 1, 1878, postpaid, for Half a Dollar. Try it.
Address THE SUN, N. Y. City.

SANDAL-WOOD
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

G. S. U. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English BreakfastTea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11½ cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 9 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12½ cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.
Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls., $4.50 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00.
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal, 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINM R and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

'THE REGULATOR'

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waco. First door south of the railroad.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to and see his large stock

---

WHOA! WHOA!

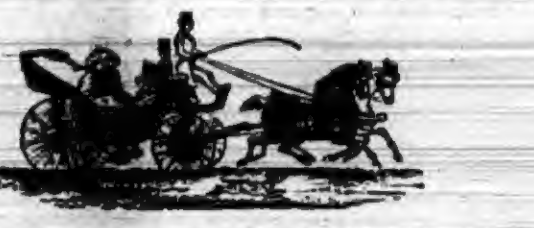

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

here you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books. Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 12 a m	12 01 a m	4 40 a m
[illegible]	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 30 "	1 55 "	6 30
Butler	1 25 "	2 28 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 41 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 17 "
Kendallville	2 27 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 25 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 40 "	4 25 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 58 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 06 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 31 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 30a "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 04 "	11 46 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm			
St. Louis	6 40			
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 58 pm		5 30	6 35
Reading	1 40 "		7 05	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "		7 20	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "		7 50	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "		9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 20 "		12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "		4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "			
Saginaw	9 10			
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			3 55p
Lansing	10 10 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 40 pm		7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "		8 15	7 43
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 31	9 58
Auburn Junction			1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 35 "			10 35
Indianapolis	7 45 "			5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am			7 25
Louisville	8 30 am			10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 45	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 10
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 30pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 18	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 46	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 40	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 55	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	2 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.
Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 10	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 25
Columbia City	10 20	11 18	1 30
Collen's	10 43	11 43	2 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 20	[illegible]	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 51
Auburn	11 48	1 12	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 [illegible] pm	1 50pm	5 [illegible] pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 40am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 35	3 30
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 05
North Manchester	5 23	10 35	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 21	1 06
Collamar	5 06	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 25
Collin's	4 21	8 57	9 49
Cherubusco	4 14	8 42	9 26
La Otto	3 55	8 10	9 44
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 30 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 35 p m
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 p m
Connersville	10 20 am		8 50 p m
Cincinnati	1 20 pm		11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 00 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail	6 Express	4 Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	7 00 am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		6 20 pm	
Connersville	10 40 am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	11 13 am		11 44 am
New Castle	11 50 am		12 35 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	1 30 pm	11 34 pm	
Montpelier	2 00 pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	2 40 pm	12 33 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 30 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry, All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov1 6w

---

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 30th, 1877. Number 35.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square......	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] C erk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.

DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co., will sell you one as low as the lowest.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

STRAW HATS!

Silk Hats, Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Boys and Childrens Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description at

STUTZENBERGER & LOMONT'S,

34 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff, and Isaac Licht and Solomon Hase defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight (268) dollars and sixty-eight (68) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south-west quarter all in section seven [7] township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15] east all in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Indiana, August 4th, 1877.

J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff and Samual Tare, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (237) and six cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-five (135) and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind, Aug. 15, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson is plaintiff, and John B Rinehart is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($26.45), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The west half (½) of the south half (½) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) township thirty-five [35] north of range twelve (12) east, containing forty acres more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

H. C. Peterson Attorney for plaintiff.

Aug. 22nd A. D. 1877. Ptr's. fee $4.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Sr. is plaintiff, and Walter Dean and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

In lot number fifty-two (52) and fifty-seven (57) in the recorded plat of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Dpt.

L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. f. $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Leopold et al is plaintiff, and Charles Klotz is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and thirty-six (436) dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one third of lot sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.

Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $8.80

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds, mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. Ford, President.

James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65: Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. Anderson,

Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West, If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli mated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 50 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo,

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows. 6t

The Credit Business.

After having inspected a pile of calico in one of the Main street stores yesterday, a somewhat rustic looking man blandly remarked to one of the clerk before him:

"Credit must be given me——"

"No, sir—we don't trust," was the reply.

"I was going to remark that credit must be given me for——"

"We couldn't do it, sir. The rule applies to every one."

"Couldn't do what?" asked the man.

"Couldn't give you credit."

"You are very uncivil, sir, very; but yet I will say before I go out of here that credit must be given me for being honest and impartial, when I say that I never saw three hitching-posts look nicer than them out there. That's all, sir, and I wish I hadn't said that much.

"Fight it Out."

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field, which is peculiarly interesting and suggestive of unconscious wisdom. A gentleman was invited to the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table, the little girl astonished the family circle and the guest by the abrupt question:

"Where is your wife?"

Now the gentleman having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth:

"I don't know."

"Don't know!" replied the infant terrible. "Why don't you know?"

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clear breast of the matter and have it over at once. So he said with a calmness which was the result of inward explctives:

"Well, we don't live together; we think, as we don't agree, we'd better not"

He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the little torment would not be quieted until she exclaimed:

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out, as pa and ma do?"

"Vengeance is mine," laughingly retorted the visitor, after "pa" and "ma" exchanged looks of holy horror, followed by the inevitable roar.—New Haven Register.

Why it is the Best.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the great national route, traversing six states, and having for its western termini Chicago, Sandusky, Columbus and Cincinnati, with connections at these points with the network of railroads beyond, is manifestly the direct route from all the great cities of the west to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east. From end to end of its line between Chicago and Baltimore day coaches and Pulman Palace cars are run through without change. These cars are as elegant and luxurious as ingenuity can devise or money procure, and while resting comfortable therein the passenger is carried swiftly but safely past landscapes as pleasant to look upon and as varied in their character as are to be found any where on the continent.

The quiet valleys, fruitful fields and prosperous cities and villages of Indianan and Ohio are succeeded by the grander beauties of the mountain region of West Virginia. If a passing view of this the "Switzerland of America" is too brief, the passenger may stop off en route at Deer Park or Oakland, two charming summer resorts, situated in the very heart of this region, 2,800 feet above water-tide. East of the Alleghanies the Baltimore & Ohio passes along the beautiful valley of the Potomac.

At Harper's Ferry trains connected with those of the Valley Branch for Winchester, Staunton, and White Sulpher Springs. All this locality is celebrated alike for its natural beauties and for the historical events which it brings to mind. At the National Capital, through which the road passes, connections are made for Richmond, Linchburg, and the south; and at Baltimore for Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the east.

At convenient distances along their route the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has erected handsome hotels, where trains will stop long enough to allow the traveler to enjoy at his leisure the first-class meal which is provided.

If your are going east or south-east, no other lines offers as many attractions or as good accommodations; and their rates withal, are as cheap as those of their competitors.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO. St Louis, Mo.

Hints for Restaurants.

It was a popular restaurant. The seedy customer who had lingered for half an hour over a doughnut revel, brushed the crumbs off his pantaloons with his 4x5 napkin and approached the cashier with an abstracted air. As he handed over his dime he remarked:

"Mister, I think you and I could do a little business."

"How so?" said the cashier.

"Why, I have noticed that the folks who patronize this hashery seem to go mostly for clam chowder and beef hash and doughnuts. They ignore the more recherche elements of the meal, such as quail on toast and venison steak. You'd realize more profit if the public partook more extensively of the luxuries of the season, so to speak, wouldn't you?"

"I reckon," said the check-taker.

"Have you ever noticed," continued the seedy customer "that a man is an emulative being? He is guided and governed by public opinion rather than his own ideas?"

The cashier nodded.

"Exactly. Now do you see what I'm driving at? Public opinion, influenced by hard times, says doughnut and clam chowder. You want to educate public opinion up to the more elevated standpoint of quail on toast and venison steak."

"How are you going to do it?"

"That's just what I'm coming to. That's where my inventive genius comes in. You and I put up a job on 'em. Every day about this time I come here for dinner. I look over the programme and yell out: Here, waiter, turtle soup, fried oysters, pate de fois gras and a point of Roederer—and the waiter he sings out the oder so that the whole roomful can hear. The folks that have just come in say to themselves' 'Hello, this is a kind of a stylish place. It wont do to eat baked beans and codfish balls here,' and then they follow my example; more especially if the waiter does his part well, and can infuse a tone of sarcasm into his voice when passing along the order for clam chowder and hash, so to make the cheap feeders feel their insignificance. Things would soon work around if some enterprising man would set the example."

"Well," said the cashier, "you or anybody else can order just what you like, provided you pay for it.

"I'm afraid you hardly appreciate the importance of my idea. In order to inaugurate the system it will be necessary to dis regard the immediate pecunary outlay. Now, my proposition is that I should officiate as epicurean examplar. I will soon rouse the spirit of emulation by my apparent reckless extravagance. I will by reveling in the delicacies which would appease the appetite of a Luculus, stimulate others to like lavish indulgence. I shall assist the process by casting around me glances of scornful depreciation of those groveling souls who presist in partaking of humble fare. Here, now, for instance, I assume an air of lofty disdain. Do you think you could sit calmly and eat clam soup while I was looking at you—so—and devouring boned turkey?"

"No; I should probably get up and kick you," was the answer.

"Ah, but most men would take it differently. They would say, 'I guess I can afford boned turkey as well as that fellow, and they would order all the luxuries they could think of. It would catch 'em I tell you. Now, to come right down to business, I ain't ambitious; I don't ask any salary. All I want is to order what I want free gratis, and I'll set right to work and we'll begin about the biggist revolution in public opinion you ever saw. What do you say? Is it a bargain?"

"I can't see as it would exactly pay me," said the rausturant man, "I guess things have got to work around gradually."

You don't seem to have much enterprise, sadly observed the epicuarian examplar, "What kind of a one-horse beanery is this, anyhow? You may put down venison and quail on your lying programme, and hanged if I believe you've got any in your old chowder-mill. I'll offer my services to some first-class establishment."

Attention Farmers and Seed Dealers!

The Diamond Wheat is the largest in the world. It grows and matures in any climate in the United States. The grains average nearly one-half inch in length. One grain produces from 25 to 35 stalks, with heads averaging from 7 to 9 inches, and each head containing about 40 grains. In order to introduce this wheat I will send a small sample to every reader of this paper free of charge. Agents are wanted in every county. Write to me at once. Address W. S. Tipton, Cleveland, Tenn.

Canon & Foltz.

House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental painters, will attend promptly to all orders left at their shop, in the old post-offices building. Paper hanging a specialty.

A Bear Takes Possession of a Court-Room.

Memphis Appeal.

Tim Hope can't stand any lonesomeness. He's essentially a sociable being, even as he is to the infantry born. When there are no police court lawyers around for Tim to confound with knotty legal points, or kill off with revelations as to the nature of their fees, or when there are are no simple afternoon paper's reporter to be victimized by his "sells," Tim feels a want of companionship that hangs heavily on his soul.

"Tim, I've a pet bear I'll send you, you sinner," said one of Tim's friends, and he kept his word.

Now, Tim has had his fun out of the cub, and thought he had it trained well enough to give it the run of the station house, but he didn't.

The court was in session yesterday, doing a brisk business and checking off poor devils to jail or chain gang, when that cub poked his nose in the door and followed it up with his body. No one noticed him until the little felow crawled under a woman's dress. Then you just bet he was noticed. The woman gave a piercing, hysterical scream and fell back fainting with fright.

"What is it?" shrieked the court, giving dignity the cold shoulder, and springing up.

"Fits," said one.

"Hysterics," yelled another.

Lor! see dare! Mr. Tim's bar!" called Black Mike, as the cub protruded its snout and waddled out from the skirts. There was hurrying to and fro—chiefly fro—for legal talent went over chairs and benches and stuck in the door, and the great uncleansed viewed with each other in their anxiety to clear the corner. The court drew up its pedestals and the cub had possession of the court. Tim's presence was warmly invited, and the cub was led to the rear with the realization of fractured dignity shown in the frowns upon court's awful front.

Justifiable Homicide.

Recently a man went into a barbershop, and climbing into one of the chairs, stretched himself out for a shave. The barber lathered his chin, got an edge on his razor, and then began to tell him his family hostory, and of course he expected the man to give him his in return, but was somewhat chargined to find that his victim was fast asleep. When the shaving was finished he awoke the sleeper and said:

"Hair cut?"

"No, sir."

"But you'd better have it cut; it's getting pretty long. The summer's coming on now. Your head 'ill get hot and all over dandruff."

"But I say I don't want it cut."

Nobody in Virginia wears his hair so long now."

"You infernal fool!" shouted the man, "can't you see I wear a wig?"

"That's because you never used my hair invigorator. Lemme sell you a bottle?"

The foregoing is the substance of the testimony at the Coroner's inquest next morning. The jury promptly returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Greenbacks
For Bond Holders!

Greenbacks
For Gold Gamblers!

Greenbacks
For National Bankers!

Greenbacks
For the People!

Greenbacks
For all Purposes!

From which money is used interchangable at par with gold and silver, in a sufficient quantity as to promote industry, invite migration and develope the resourses of the country, is what the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Claims is the only remedy for the ills brought upon the country by Legislation and Laws, enacted for the benefit of a Monied Class and the oppression of Labor and Industry.

Government credit sustains our Bonds for the benefit of the wealthy, let the same credit

Sustain Greenbacks

For the benefit of the people who sustain the Government.

Daily Enquirer per year $12.00
Weekly " " " 1.15

Free of postage.
Agents wanted.
Send for specimen copies.

FRAN & McLEAN, Publishers,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Four tramps at Old Orchard beach, Me., the other day, discussed the best city in the country to get "a square meal." Charles Miller advocated New Orleans, and so incensed Albert Patterson, who contended for Boston, that Patterson fatally stabbed Miller. The gang was arrested.

At a conference held the other day between the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad and a committee representing the mercantile interests of Philadelphia which suffered by the destruction in Pittsburgh, it was agreed that suit shall be brought against Allegheny county for all damages to private property as well as to the railroad. The merchants whose goods were delayed or destroyed are making out their bills, which are to be first presented, the railroad company assisting in whatever litigation may follow, and afterward prosecuting its own claims for the full amount of loss and injury.

Donahue, the labor agitator, who is serving a term in the jail of New York city for inciting the Erie railroad strikers, has started a workingmen's daily paper, called *The Striker*.... The cadetship in the West Point Military Academy for the First Congressional District of New York has been won by a colored boy named Charles A. Minnie, son of a blacksmith.

Two notorious forgers, Husted and Connor, have been arrested in New York. They had negotiated several thousand dollars' worth of bogus St. Louis and Quincy bonds.... There are over 40,000 coal-miners on a strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. They demand a restoration of the wages that were paid in May last.

THE WEST.

Elaborate preparations are being made at St. Paul for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, September 5-6.... Denver telegram: "A rumor here is that a party of painters are en route for Colorado to plaster our rock scenery with advertisements, and the people throughout the State are aroused and will not allow it. The rascals will be roughly handled if they attempt the vandalism.".... Harvest expectations in Minnesota have been more than realized in the yield as ascertained since threshing began. The wheat crop of this wonderful grain-producing State is now set down at the enormous total of 35,000,000 bushels, having a surplus for export of from 26,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels. The average yield throughout the State is now estimated at twenty bushels to the acre.... The steamer City of Madison, bound from Chicago to Ludington, Michigan, caught fire when off Racine, Wis., on the night of Aug. 16, and was totally consumed. The officers and crew, sixteen in all, escaped in a yawl, but lost everything, including their clothing.

E. J. Henderson, alias Stevens, of New York; Ely B. Weston, of Chicago; and Nelson A. Gesner, an ex-member of the Minnesota Legislature, have for years done a flourishing business in the forgery line both in the East and West, and have hitherto evaded detection. The detectives, however, have at last succeeded in running them down, and placing them in the clutches of the law. Gesner and Weston were arrested in Chicago, and Stevens near Grand Haven, Mich. It is estimated that these three rascals have swindled the banks of the country out of millions of dollars. Two banks in New York suffered at their hands to the tune of $40,000 and $26,000 respectively. They had a complete outfit of implements, pens, various inks, drafts on banks, and acids for the erasure of signatures.... The town of Gayville, two miles from Deadwood city, Dak., has been almost totally destroyed by fire, only one or two houses being left.

A terrible tragedy was recently enacted at Oak Mills, not far from Leavenworth, Kansas. The wife of a young farmer named Robert Scruggs left her husband on account of ill-treatment and went back to her father, Jasper Oliphant. Scruggs followed her shortly after, but was refused admission to the father-in-law's house. He then drew a revolver and shot Oliphant dead. A constable named Groff attempted the arrest of the murderer and was shot dead. A mob took charge of Scruggs the next morning, and hung him to the limb of a tree.

A brutal murder was lately committed on the farm of Augustus Pope, near Fort Wayne, Ind. A young son of Mr. Pope was shot and instantly killed by a tramp whom he ordered away from the farm.... Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 251,500 bushels of wheat; 1,385,206 bushels of corn; 327,709 bushels of oats; 122,615 bushels of rye, and 89,267 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,176,366 bushels, against 2,171,696 bushels one week ago, and 3,225,742 bushels at this period last year. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 107,824 bushels of wheat.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department has ordered an investigation of the Norfolk Custom House.... The State Department is reorganizing the Consular Bureau with a view of increasing the efficiency of this branch of the service.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent a circular to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, directing them not to allow, within their several collection districts, more than one person related to the Collector by blood or marriage to hold an internal-revenue appointment, or more than two persons related to each other to hold such appointments.... Prof. Hall, in charge of the great telescope at the Washington Observatory, has made an important and remarkable astronomical discovery. His attention having been attracted to a small star following the red planet Mars, he turned his attention to it, and, after two or three nights of close observation and careful calculation, he demonstrates the object to be a satellite of the war star, and, prosecuting his investigation still farther, opened up another body which he thinks is another martial moon, but of the rating of which he is not yet fully satisfied.

A Washington dispatch says it is not true, as has been stated in various quarters, that the Cabinet has discussed the propriety of recommending an increase of the regular army. The War Department officials say that the army could be made large enough with the officers already in commission if the maximum standard of the companies should be placed at 100 men. On that basis there are now officers enough to command 50,000 men.

E. S. Stanton, a Washington lawyer, and son of the late Edwin M. Stanton, has lost his reason, and is now confined in the Government Insane Asylum.... The President and Secretaries Evarts, Devens and Key returned to Washington from their New England tour on the 25th of August. Secretary Sherman returned from his Ohio visit on the same day.

GENERAL.

The United States war steamer Plymouth has been ordered to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, off the Mexican coast.

The labor strikes have calmed down remarkably within the last two or three weeks. At several of the Pennsylvania coal mines the companies have receded from their recent 10 per cent. reductions, but have discharged the surplus men whom they had been employing on "short time." It is found to work better to pay seventy-five men satisfactory wages than to try and retain 100 men, giving each but three-quarter employment.

A pooling arrangement has been effected, after a prolonged contest, between the two great telegraph corporations of the country, the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific. The terms of the newly-formed combination are, that the Western Union shall take seven-eighths of the receipts, and the Atlantic and Pacific the remaining one-eighth. A material increase in rates of transmission is to take place forthwith.

The official statement of the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, has been published. The total receipts were $269,000,000, as follows: From customs revenue, $118,500,000; sales of land, $1,000,000, and from miscellaneous sources, $15,500,000. The total expenditures were: Civil, $56,250,000; war, $37,000,000; navy, $15,000,000; Indians and pensions, $33,250,000; interest on the public debt, $97,000,000.... The Mexican Gen. Benavides, commanding at Matamoras, telegraphs Gen. Ord that he has captured one of the bandit prisoners recently released by a band of Mexican outlaws at Rio Grande City, Texas, and that he thinks he will be able to capture the rescuers. Gen. Ord thinks that this shows a disposition on the part of the Diaz Government to put a good face on the border matters for the present at least.... The National Board of Trade held its annual session in Milwaukee last week. There was a meager attendance.

New regulations for trainmen have been introduced on the Baltimore and Ohio road, which, it is believed, will work more to the satisfaction of the employes. Each engine is to have a regular crew of hands that operate it when used; the company propose to employ a force sufficient to do the work of the road, and no more, thus avoiding in the future the complaints made by the strikers, that they could not make a living because they were not allowed time enough to do so.

The Federal troops along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been withdrawn, the Governors of Maryland and West Virginia having notified the War Department that they were no longer needed.

INDIAN NEWS.

Gen. Terry, of the army, and Gen. John McNeill, of St. Louis, have been appointed a commission to visit Canada and negotiate with Sitting Bull for his return to American soil.... Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Little Big Man are on their way to Washington to perfect arrangements for further massacres of the whites.... Gen. Gibbon telegraphs some details of the pursuit of the Nez Perces. He was at Deer Lodge, rapidly recovering, while troops were hurrying from all directions to join Gen. Howard. Incumbered by their wounded, the savages were moving slowly, and Gen. Gibbon expressed the belief that the next fight would prove their Waterloo.

Dispatches from the West, dated Aug. 21, report that the Nez Perces Indians were camped at Hole-in-the-Rock, a stage station in Idaho. They destroyed the telegraph line in the vicinity, and stopped all travel over the road for several days. A large party of teamsters were camped and fortifying themselves a short distance north of the Snake river bridge. The Indians were in possession of the stage barns, using the grain.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, reports that Gen. Howard had a slight skirmish with the Nez Perces Indians Aug. 21, in which one man was killed and seven wounded. The Indians the same night stole 200 of Howard's horses. The Montana volunteers were returning home disgusted.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Blaine invited the President to extend his New England tour to Maine and enjoy the hospitality of his house, to which Mr. Hayes replied: "I greatly regret that my inability to accept at present Gov. Connor's kind invitation to visit the State of Maine will deprive me of the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality you have so cordially proffered.".... A State convention of the Greenback party of Pennsylvania has been called to meet at Williamsport on the 19th of September.... The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention was held at Harrisburg, Aug. 22. John Trunkey, of Venango county, was nominated for Supreme Judge, and William P. Schell, of Bedford, for Auditor General. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania and its delegates in convention assembled do declare:

1. That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forebore a contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

2. That the immediate happy effect of the application by the Federal administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States amply vindicates our frequent protests against previous violation of the reserved rights of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the General Government by express constitutional provision.

3. That the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present administration is, like its adopted Southern policy, a confession of the failure of radicalism and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

4. That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

5. That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying, concerning standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace: "I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power;" accordingly increase of the Federal army and any attempt to employ it as an agent of Federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of States, will receive continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

6. That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress; and, by attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man, in fearful commotion, and therefore the grant by the Legislatures of States or by Congress of exclusive privileges, and the establishment of odious monopolies, under pretext of public benefit or of justice to certain sections of the country, are a direct assault upon the equal rights of the people, and, as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich a few, while a large number of people are reduced to want, the Democracy of Pennsylvania protest against subsidies, land-grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the taxpaying industries of the country.

7. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and, until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and people.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the national Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

It is said Senator Sherman hankers after his old seat in the United States Senate, and that in case Ohio goes Republican he will be a candidate for the position.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Seven thousand four hundred Turkish prisoners altogether have passed through Roumania.... The railways from St. Petersburg to Kischeneff are now carrying 12,000 men daily.

A correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the main hope of the Russians now is that they may succeed in winning a decisive victory at Tirnova, and that in case success should crown their efforts the Czar will be ready to agree upon terms of peace at once. The Emperor of all the Russias is not entirely hopeful of final success in the campaign now going on beyond the Danube. It is said he constantly upbraids his advisers, both military and civil, for having led him to make war against Turkey.... It is estimated that the reinforcements intended for the Russian army before Plevna number 180,000, and that the Guard and grenadier corps will be in Bulgaria by the 7th of September.... A London dispatch reports a battle in Asia between the Russians and a portion of Mukhtar Pasha's command, in which the Turks were victorious.... The commission to inquire into the frauds in supplying forage for the Russian army report a deficit of £180,000.... Many Russian and Roumanian officers, knowing that, if taken prisoners, they would be shown no mercy by the Turks, are carrying poison about their persons to rid themselves of life and save torture, in case they fall into the hands of the enemy.

Russian official reports admit a loss of 8,000 or 10,000 men in the fighting at Plevna, half the number being killed outright or seriously wounded. One-fifth of the 200 persons accompanying the red-cross ambulances were killed while attending the wounded on the field. The desperate character of the battle is shown in the excessively large proportion of casualties in the limited force engaged.

A London dispatch says that Germany's protest against the Turkish atrocities is due to the suggestion of the Emperor William. Although the protest does not contain any threats, it is of a nature to convince the Porte that Germany is in earnest. The same dispatch says that Great Britain is making arrangements for the intervention of the great powers in the interest of peace.

There has been a sanguinary struggle for the possession of the Schipka pass, the most feasible route through the Balkan mountains into Roumelia. Suleiman Pasha began the attack on the Russian position on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, and kept it up until late at night, bringing forward fresh troops as one body after another was repulsed. The attack was renewed on Wednesday, and the day, like its predecessor, was spent in hard fighting, the Turks being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the enemy from his strongly fortified position. The losses of the assailants were severe.... There has been some severe fighting between the Turks and Montenegrins. The Turks are advancing toward Nicsics.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Kossuth has addressed a proclamation to the Hungarians, urging Austro-Hungary to come to an understanding with the Porte as to the extent of concessions to Christians which can be made without compromising the integrity of the Turkish empire. He says on the basis of this arrangement an alliance with the Porte ought to be concluded. Russia should then be called upon to terminate the war.... The London *Agricultural Gazette* of Aug. 21, says: "It is plain that 1877 will prove no exception to the succession of unfortunate harvests we have lately experienced. The wheat crop is certainly very generally and very largely below the average. Oats and winter beans seem the best of the grain crops of the year.".... The Chinese Government has issued an imperial edict against the use of opium, declaring that its use is bringing destruction upon the people of China.

A London dispatch says that Gen. Grant has sent word to Garibaldi that he should be very glad to visit Caprera during the autumn.... All the famous men in natatorial annals have been surpassed by the achievement of one Frederick Cavill, who, the ocean cable tells us, swam across the English channel, from Cape Grisnez, France, to Dover, Eng., a distance of about twenty miles. He made the crossing in twelve hours.

A petition from the Chinese in Cuba, complaining of the cruelty of Spanish planters, has reached England.... Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-Minister to France, was in Berlin last week, where he was cordially received by Emperor William and members of the German Government.

An insurrection has broken out in Crete. Two engagements have been fought, in which thirty-six Turks and seventeen Christians were killed. Thessaly is reported in a state of brigandage, which must end in insurrection.

The European Plan.

Yesterday evening a stranger, clad in a duster and carrying a carpet-sack, entered a hotel on Delaware avenue. He marched straight up to the counter, where the amiable landlord stood picking his teeth, and the moment he set his bag down the amiable landlord whisked it off and set it down with the pile of other baggage in the rear of the bar.

"Please register your name," said the landlord, passing him a pen.

"How much is it, mister?"

"That depends on what you get. We keep hotel here on the European plan."

"I say mister," said the countryman, all in a tremble, "please give me that bag, and I'll get right out and not say a word."

The landlord glared at him, but made no movement towards the bag.

"Please, mister, give me my bag. There is nothing in it but a few shirts, indeed there isn't. Here's the key. I'll let you search it, continued the stranger, trembling still more violently.

The landlord passed him the bag, and as the stranger instantly shot for the door the former exclaimed:

"Well, blame me if I ain't puzzled to know what kind of a fool you are."

But the stranger paused to hear no compliments, and he was a good half mile away before he took courage to lean up against an awning-post and mutter:

"Gracious! what an escape. Keeps a hotel on the you rope in plan, does he? I suppose he wanted to rope me in and perhaps kill me. Lord! what wicked places these cities are. I'll go home immediately." And he kept his word.—*New York Star.*

Crime in New York.

The New York *Herald* says: The report of the Board of Police Justices for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876, gives some very interesting statistics of the various phases of crime in this city. The total number of arrests in the city were 87,307—males, 63,789; females, 23,518. Of these there were held upon some charges 39,180 males and 17,904 females—Total, 57,084. Of this number 351 had been held as witnesses and 24 cases were pending at the date of the report, leaving 56,700 cases finally disposed of by the Police Justices. These cases, in the order of their frequency, are as follows:

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
Intoxication	11,068	5,679	16,747
Disorderly conduct	8,989	7,322	16,311
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	2,561	1,339	3,900
Vagrancy	1,960	1,660	3,620
Violations of Excise law	3,127	46	3,173
Larceny, petit, and attempts at	2,499	496	2,995
Assault and battery	2,248	274	2,522
Larceny, grand, and attempts at	1,085	249	1,334
Violation of corporation ordinances	1,033	29	1,062
Juvenile delinquents and destitute children	734	242	976
Insanity	417	266	683
Burglary and attempts at	595	5	600
Assault, felonious, and felonious assault and battery	329	19	348
Cruelty to animals	331	..	331
Violation of lottery law	199	2	201
Disorderly house, keeping of	78	103	181
Robbery and attempts at	158	6	164
Abandonment	160	..	160
Violation of sanitary code	155	4	159
False pretences	112	3	115
Miscellaneous	1,063	64	1,127
Total	38,900	17,800	56,700

Baltimore can get up a riot on short notice, but she is nevertheless, a solid city. Desirous of refunding a water loan of $5,000,000 at 6 per cent. with 5 per cent bonds, she advertised a popular loan which was nearly all taken in Baltimore at from par to 103.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

The exports of cotton manufactures are steadily on the increase.

The peach crop in Southern Missouri is so large the people do not know what to do with it.

Sixty millions of dollars is the sum set down as having been lost by the late railway strikes.

A ten-acre orange grove in Florida, well cultivated, is said to be worth an annual income of $6,000.

The oil country is said to have never been so completely overrun with stock as since the railroad blockade. A depression of values is looked for.

It appears that while about 4,000 ships per annum visit American shores in ballast for cargoes, not more than 660 American vessels go abroad in ballast for the same purpose.

Business at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., is kept up to a fair average, and the population of nearly 20,000 persons depending upon the enterprise of this single company is fairly supplied with all comforts. Nearly every branch of the extensive works is more than fairly busy.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells some strange stories concerning the dishonest management of some of the mines in that State, which, though yielding largely of gold, are continually running behind. The thievery is prevalent in every department of the management, and seems to surpass anything before known in the history of such affairs.

So far as the simple effect of the strike of the anthracite miners upon the coal business is concerned there will accrue a benefit, as the production has been too great and the prices too low; but the damage to property, and the distress of laborers and traders consequent upon such a cessation of business, cannot be estimated by profit going to coal-dealers.

Mill, Shop and Labor Notes.

Detroit boasts of shipping stoves to Australia.

Tiffin, Ohio, supplies the world with 5,000 churns and 40,000 dozen washboards per annum.

Nearly all the oleomargarine butter manufactured in this country is exported to Europe, averaging 1,000,000 pounds per month.

The work of repairing damages on the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh is going on very actively. The Union depot is to be rebuilt.

The experience of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburgh is that there are more good railroad men offering to go to work than the company can find employment for.

The Burlington Glass Works, Hamilton, Ont., have been compelled to succumb to competition from the States, and its blowers are looking toward Pittsburgh for employment.

There seems to be considerable doubt attached to the success of the Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia, neither the exhibits nor attendance coming up to the anticipation of the management.

Over 2,000 men are still idle at the American Iron Works, Pittsburgh, because the firemen of the puddling furnaces decline work at the rate paid. It is a case in which 100 dissatisfied men are ruling 1,900 who want to work.

As one of the results of striking, nearly 1,000 men will be kept out of employment with the Vulcan Iron Company, Carondelet, Mo., three months, until the company can recover their furnaces from the "chill" given to their stacks by the strike.

The distress of the anthracite coal-miners is a subject for genuine benevolence, notwithstanding the hard moral reputation which these men have. There are more than double the number of them than are needed, and all are wretchedly poor. Destitute of work, money, or provisions, it would not be strange if they become desperate.

The fact was never more apparent than now that the laborer is nowhere so well situated as on a few acres of land, which will yield him a living in spite of all contingencies in other business. His labor pays him as sure as the sun shines or the rain falls, and he loses nothing by breaking banks or railway blockades unless from the surplus of labor which he is striving to market.

Workingmen's Platform.

The following platform was adopted by the State Convention of the Ohio Workingmen, recently held at Cincinnati:

1. The payment of wages to the laborer in the lawful money of the country, and at intervals of time not greater than one week, and that suitable penalties be provided for failures to do so.
2. Eight hours for the present as a normal working-day, and legal punishment of all violators.
3. Strict laws making employers liable for all accidents to the injury of their employes.
4. Prohibitory laws against the employment of children under 14 years of age in the industrial establishments.
5. Abolition of conspiracy laws.
6. Prohibition of the use of prison labor by private employers.
7. Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law.
8. Sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.
9. Gratuitous instruction in all educational institutions.
10. Labor statistics in all States as well as by the National Government; the officers of these bureaus to be taken from the ranks of the labor organizations and elected by them.
11. The repeal of the patent and all other laws or privileges to individuals or companies to the detriment of labor.
12. The repeal of all tariff and other acts which provide for the collection of the public revenue by indirect methods, and the substitution therefor of a system of direct taxation guaranteed in proportion to the amount of property or income to be taxed.
13. Railroads, telegraphs, and all means of transportation to be controlled by the Government for the purpose of abolishing the wages system.
14. All industrial enterprises to be placed under the control of the Government as fast as practicable, and operated by free co-operative unions for the good of the whole people.

Anna Dickinson.

"Jennie June," writing about Anna Dickinson, says: "From her father Anna Dickinson inherits the ardor, passion and almost insane love of justice which distinguish her, while from her mother come the love of fine and rare things, the tenacity of purpose, the perseverance and determination to do or die, which are equally a part of her nature. Underlying the whole is a sensitive soul, which vibrates to every passing breath like the sensitive plant, responds so quickly and truly to the winds that pass over it, that it almost depends upon them, whether it discourses sweet music or discordant sounds, like bells 'jangled, and 'out of tune.'"

Luck.

Some people are fond of denying that there is any such thing as "luck," but, be that as it may, there certainly are persons to whom what seems like fortuitous good fortune comes. Col. Green Wilkinson gave a seat in his pew in London to an old gentleman, who left him $40,000 a year. A young Bostonian crossed to England three or four years ago, and got into conversation with an elderly gentleman who observed that he found they had the same name. It turned out that they were second cousins. The elder had gone to California in the early days, made a vast fortune, and entirely lost sight of his relatives. That chance meeting gave the young Bostonian a fortune of between two and three millions. Two ladies had a box at the opera in London. An old man opposite bored them dreadfully by perpetually "lorgnetting" them. The scene came to an end and they thought no more about him. One day, a year afterward, a solicitor called on one of the ladies, Lady Frances Bruce, and told her that an old gentleman, Mr. W., had left her property worth several thousand a year. "Never heard of the man," she said; "must be a mistake." "Very extraordinary," replied the solicitor. Suddenly a happy thought struck him. "He lies in his coffin in St. James street, close by, at Banting's, the great undertaker's; will you come and see him?" She went. It was the old lorgnetter. And it is said that he left it to her under a mistake after all, having intended to leave it to her friend, whom, and not Lady Frances, he admired, but was misinformed as to the names of the ladies. And to give one more, a quite recent instance. A young New Yorker went to San Francisco to seek the fortunes which so many have failed to find. He got a poor clerkship and had to be thankful for that. One evening at a place of entertainment he watched a game of cards, saw that an elderly Englishman was being cheated, exposed the fraud, and had a tussle with the cheat. The Englishman has presented him with $20,000 to start him in business, and there is every prospect that more are to come.

She Met Her Match.

Some time since, on one of the Hudson river boats, a lady, who had attracted much attention for the masculine turn of her manners and conversation, was seated at the table opposite a gentleman, who, in taking some butter, in the absence of the usual knife, used his own, which the lady observing, she called aloud to the waiter:

"Wait-ta!" bring another plate of butter; that man (pointing to the gentleman) had his knife in this!"

The unfortunate wight almost sank under the curious gaze of the company, but said nothing, determined to watch his opportunity to return, for the cruel mortification, change in her own coin. He waited a moment, ere a plate of dried beef was handed to the lady, who unceremoniously took some in her fingers and placed it upon her plate.

"Wait-ta!" exclaimed the gentleman in turn, "bring another plate of beef; that woman has had her fingers in this!"

A most ungallant roar from all the company fairly turned the tables against the lady, and she had the good sense to acknowledge its desert, and join heartily in the mirth it created.

Russian Serfs.

In Russia the serf, before the emancipation, was the absolute property of his master; if he obtained a piece of land in a commune, the commune could at any time deprive him of it, and he could neither alienate it nor leave it to his children after his death. When the emancipation took place many of the peasants sold their plots of land, believing that the old communal system would be retained and that they and their children would continue to be provided for by the commune as heretofore. The land-owners and their agents did their best to encourage this delusion, and the consequence was that in many cases they bought back the land at nominal prices, while the peasants, after having run through the money which they thus obtained, find that they have to work harder for their living than ever. This state of things has produced a feeling of discontent among the 16,000,000 emancipated serfs of Russia, which may at any moment break out in a terrible agrarian revolution.

Health and Slow Pulse.

Some interesting statements are reported to have been made at a meeting of the Clinical Society, London, showing that a slow pulse may in no wise interfere with health. The most remarkable case, perhaps, was that of Dr. Hewan, as related by himself. It seems that, twenty-one years ago, after prolonged study and work, his pulse fell from seventy-two to fifty-five, and he felt very cold; from that time its frequency gradually decreased until about eleven years later, when it was but twenty-four beats per minute. Its present rate is about twenty-eight. Notwithstanding this, he has not suffered from fainting, fits or cold, is capable of great physical exertion—of which evidence is to be found in his ascent of a high mountain—and his digestion remains unimpaired. Another speaker said that Napoleon had a slow pulse, being about thirty to forty per minute; and another member stated the rate of a horse's pulse to be only sixteen.

Singing Mouse.

A pretty little girl in Shreveport, La., told her papa that there was a pretty little bird in her pretty little room singing a pretty little song. The affectionate parent told her to go back to bed, as it was probably only a katydid; but when he went to bed himself, his wife told him to listen to the strange music of a mocking-bird which filled the room. The devoted husband struck a match, and discovered the musician on the lower shelf of the wash-stand. It was a singing mouse.

Oakey Hall is still in London, writing articles on American theatrical affairs for the English magazines.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Ohio will have a lively campaign. There will be four tickets in the field, with the back towns still to hear from. The Republicans, the Democrats, and the workingmen already have tickets in nomination, and the Greenbackers intend to nominate one of their own. The Prohibitionists and the Anti-Secret Society people are those still to be heard from.

An English farmer writes the London *Times* to say that the excitement about the Colorado potato beetle in England is uncalled for. He doesn't believe it is there, or that it can get there. He declares that the beetle that has made its appearance in Europe is the *doryphora juncta*, and not the destructive pest. It resembles the Colorado bug, but has only eight stripes.

The operations of the internal-revenue officers against illicit distillers in the South during the last six months have resulted as follows: Illicit stills seized, 41; distillers arrested or surrendered, 1,064; officers killed, including Lieut. McIntire, United States army, 4; officers wounded, 4; citizens assisting officers killed, 2; wounded, 2; distillers killed or wounded, 4.

Since July 1, the Secretary of the Navy has given employment to 3,400 men at the navy yards throughout the country. The appropriations for the several bureaus of the department, although smaller than usual, have been liberally distributed so as to give employment to as many as possible. It is the object of the Secretary to relieve the wants of those deserving employment to the full extent of his power.

The English are beginning to experience the discomforts of Russian proximity to their Indian empire. Advices have been received in London of the discovery of a conspiracy in Cabool, in the northwestern portion of Hindostan, nearest to Russia's recently-acquired territories in Central Asia; and Russian agents are charged with originating it. Four of the native officials involved in the intrigue have been put to death, but their Russian instigators do not appear to have been caught.

Acting Secretary McCormick has issued a circular to the officers and clerks of the Treasury Department, stating that the credit of the Government requires its duties to be performed by honorable men; that the Secretary will not be annoyed by creditors seeking their just dues from clerks; that it is expected that all just debts will be paid; and that if clerks refuse to pay just debts, they will be charged with fraudulent practices and recommended for dismissal by the chiefs of their respective bureaus.

A Pittsburgh paper announces the organization of a mysterious secret order called the Universal Brotherhood. It is composed of laborers, mechanics and farmers. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, officeholders, bankers, bondholders and speculators are rigidly excluded. No man is admitted to membership who is not engaged in some active industry involving manual labor. The order already numbers thousands, and will soon be organized in every ward in Pittsburgh. Its object is to unite the laboring classes of every grade and profession in a common interest throughout the United States.

The London *Times'* Bellary (Presidency of Madras) correspondent, describing the awful effects of the famine in Southern India, says: "The great bulk of people are now emaciated; their ribs are sticking out in painful prominence, and their skins covered with a dirty-looking desquamation of cuticle described in the Irish famine of 1846-47, by Dr. Donovan, as a peculiar famine eruption. If we look at the thousands of people collected on the relief works, we find famine marks are of universal prevalence. The superintendent of relief operations in Adoni reports that the journey over one of his roads resembled the path of a great battle in the number of dead and dying. If the people had been smitten by a local outbreak of cholera in ordinary times, they would have fled from the work and never returned, but so severe is the pressure for food that none could afford to leave the works and lose their pay, even for a single day."

The Louisiana planters annually lose about one-third of their cotton crops by reason of insufficient labor. They call loudly for laborers from the North.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 50	@12 50
Hogs	5 37	@ 5 75
Cotton	11½	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 20	@ 1 40
Corn—Western Mixed	52	@ 56½
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 40
Rye—Western	67	@ 68
Pork—New Mess	13 15	@13 25
Lard	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 00
Choice Natives	5 00	@ 5 60
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 75
Hogs—Live	4 00	@ 5 45
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	68	@ 69½
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Pork—Mess	12 30	@12 40
Lard	8	@ 8½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	64	@ 66
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 29	@ 1 30
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	39	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 28
Rye	52	@ 53
Pork—Mess	12 70	@12 80
Lard	8½	@ 10
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 15
Cattle	4 00	@ 4 50
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 05	@ 1 20
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	25	@ 30
Rye	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	12 95	@13 05
Lard	8½	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 28	@ 1 30
No. 1 White Michigan	1 21	@ 1 23
Corn	46	@ 48
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Medium	7 50	@ 7 75
Wheat—No. 1	1 23	@ 1 24
Corn—No. 1	49	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 27
Rye	65	@ 75
Pork—Mess	14 45	@14 55
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 00	@ 6 20
Medium to Good	5 50	@ 5 80
Common to Fair	4 50	@ 5 40
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 60
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE FINANCES.

Speech of Hon. E. P. Allis, Greenback Nominee for Governor of Wisconsin.

The Currency Problem Discussed by a Practical Business Man.

Hon. Edward P. Allis, the nominee of the Greenback party for Governor of Wisconsin, recently delivered an address to a large audience at the Academy of Music, in Milwaukee, the following report of which we find in the *Sentinel* of that city:

The speaker acknowledged that it gave him a sensation such as he had never before experienced to publicly appear before a Milwaukee audience after walking quietly among the people of the Cre[illegible] fro[illegible] hi[illegible] was young and [illegible] until h[illegible] gray and thi[illegible]ugh he [illegible]med to have neither th[illegible] the a[illegible] of a speaker, he desired so to conduct himself as to reflect credit on his friends as well as upon himself. The course of events had brought him prominently before the people as a candidate for the highest office in the State, a position as embarrassing as unsought, and, high as he esteemed the honor, he had accepted with much misgiving the seeming duty.

The cause for which he appeared, though made the target for ridicule, was to him a surpassing, important and holy one.

Not only America, but the entire civilized world, said the speaker, is suffering from a want of knowledge of the true function of debt, its relation to labor, progress and civilization. It is left [illegible] the problem, and [illegible] ment cannot long exist except in accord with that true relation of debt to progress.

It was therefore, not simply a question of temporary policy, but a question as broad as humanity, and it seemed to the speaker as one of the marked events in the history of the world. The war waged to strike the galling fetters [illegible] concom[illegible], the teaching how the depressing fetters [illegible]old should be stricken from the white m[illegible]

Mone[illegible] to be an absolute [illegible] progr[illegible] civilization, since w[illegible] it the race could not advance. Progress [illegible] only accomplished by gain, and that gain, to any extent, obtained through association and exchange. The exchange must have an app[illegible] medium, and this medium is money. The cause of civilization and progress centere[illegible] love of gain, and the sentiment is universal in the human heart. To-day, as in the past, all are striving for gain, and failure to accomplish gain proved retrogression of the race. The speaker said:

It is not gold, but gain, we are striving for; gain in wealth—gain in power—gain in honor—gain in [illegible] in purity—gain in reverence—gain in position—gain in culture—gain in knowledge—gain in pleasure; it is for gain in something that our hearts all go out, and just as that love for gain extends to higher, holier things, just so is the race elevated and ennobled. Gain in material thus emanates from association and labor, and the dissemination of gain is exchange, and the means of exchange is money.

In early ages, when mankind were rude, and governments were weak and crude, their money partook of the character of the time and people, and was of a low order, beginning with sticks and stones, and shells and skins. The value of the money was sometimes intrinsic, and sometimes a matter of simple public esteem. For instance, a shell rare in Africa, but of no value, was used as money. The same shell was plenty in India, and of no esteem. This fact was taken advantage of by more civilized nations, and the shell was taken in ship-loads from India, where valueless, to Africa, where esteemed, and exchanged for their valuable commodities.

From very early times silver and gold have been used as money, and were admirably adapted for the purpose and the time. To their discovery and use, as money, we can scarcely attach too high an importance.

As the race had outgrown the ruder symbols of the earlier time, and had not reached a high degree of government or of public or private faith, gold and silver came, and, by their benign influence, humanity took a giant's leap. But the precious metals, that were once an advance, and sufficient for the time, have long been outgrown and outstripped in volume, and the ability of mankind to labor and accomplish gain by association has over-reached their ability to exchange.

The loanable capital of Great Britain alone is greater than all the gold in the universe, and yet that loanable capital is all claimed to be gold, as is also the loanable capital of other nations of the earth.

The public debts of the principal civilized nations of the earth, all payable in gold, are five times over all the gold in the world. The business transactions of the world fairly put the volume of gold to shame, the annual clearings of the London bank, alone being five times, and those of New York four times, all the gold in the known world.

One of these fictitious means of increasing the volume of the precious metals, in our country, was the so-called "specie-paying banks."

A bank was permitted to issue five dollars, or more in paper for every one dollar in coin it possessed, promising to redeem it all in coin, on demand.

In this way the volume of coin, for practical purposes, was largely multiplied, and such banks were great aids to business and progress; in their days and while they prospered.

A notable and successful instance of this multiplying the volume of coin for practical purposes occurred in our city. Alexander Mitchell established here an insurance company, with permission to issue bills *ad libitum*. The Northwest was new and without money, and its progress was slow and painful. Mr. Mitchell was a man of known ability, and unblemished integrity, and our people eagerly sought to use his money which he freely dispensed, and this for years was our principal medium of exchange. The use of this money added largely to the early prosperity of the Northwest; and for this benefit we should ever hold Mr. Mitchell in grateful remembrance. This system of multiplying the volume of these precious metals, however, contained within itself the seeds of its own dissolution, in its promise to pay on demand, five times, or over, more coin than it had.

These banks might have other things just as good as coin, but the promise was coin, and it is evident that their ability to redeem the promise only lasted while they were not called upon to do so.

Had these banks promised to pay in something which they esteemed just as good as coin, and been honestly and well managed, they would have been built upon truth and might have stood; but they were built upon fiction, and no subterfuge or fraud can ever be a proper basis to rest public or private welfare upon.

A notable instance of this system of banking, at this moment existing, and a great power in the world, is the Bank of England.

This fiction—this subterfuge—is beneath the spirit of the age—behind the present advance of civilization.

The truth should be acknowledged and openly conformed to, and if the volume of the precious metals is not sufficient for the use of the world as money, its substitute or supplement should be placed on its own foundation.

This fiction—this subterfuge, I maintain, has been the cause of the ordinary commercial panics and convulsion that have from time to time swept over the commercial world like the besom of destruction, and these commercial simoons will continue to strew the world with business wrecks just as long as this subterfuge is resorted to.

Wherever people have attempted to supplement the volume of gold it has been by means of a debt, and they have called the debt gold, and the enduring quality of the substitute depended upon the character of the debt.

[illegible] question of debt is one of deep interest and import, and is closely interwoven with the human family.

Commencing with individual obligation of the slightest form, it has been ever present and ever increasing, and is to-day the largest and most important structure on earth. We hear it said, the present trouble is caused by debt. Why did you get in debt? Pay your debts, etc. Our debts can only be paid in barbarism. Debt! it is debt everywhere. Debt above us—debt around us—debt beneath us.

Our progress is a debt to the past and our civilization a debt to the future.

The millions piled up in your insurance company is only a debt. The quarterly reports of every bank are all made up of debt. The inventory of your every merchant is largely made up of debt. The savings of this great people, for the last century, piled up by millions in savings banks, are all debts. The rich man counts his thousands in debts and the poor [illegible] his debt [illegible] widow drops her [illegible] burst vaults and carry off hundreds of thousands in debts. What is our beautiful Plankinton House but a debt to the railroads, the merchants and manufacturers of our city. [illegible] our magnificent system of railroads, it[illegible] but a debt to the farm, the shop, the brain and sinews of the people?

The highest form of physical debt, and consequently of value, now known, is that of a nation to its own people. An individual, or corporation, may be unwilling to pay a debt to his neighbor, or his creditor—a State may fail to pay its debt to a foreign State, and the foreign State must be the loser—but a nation's debt to its own people cannot fail. The people have had the value of the debt, and they cannot be deprived of it, and the only question is, the just distribution of its benefits and burdens, which is purely a question of *method*, not of value.

A national debt to its own people, therefore, is the refinement of debt—the very height of value, it cannot be lost.

Wherefore are the Turks ridiculed, day by day, for the money they use? It is theirs; and all they have. It is their wealth and honor pledged to each other. Because they have no gold, must they, therefore, desert their country? Must they measure their love of native land by a foreigner's love for gold? So were our greenbacks reviled by doubtful patriots when with us it was either greenbacks or national debt.

The Bank of England, to-day, holds a debt against the British nation for the excess of its bills over the coin which it has, and the only weakness of those bills to the British people is that they have a guardian in the Bank of England who promises what he has not got, and charges for it. The national banks of our own time and country hold the debt of our nation for the bills they issue, and their only weakness is that they promise greenbacks, which they have not got, and charge us for it.

If the nation's debt which is owned by the national banks, as well as the rest of it, bore an interest not as high as the average increase of national wealth, and was interconvertible at will with greenbacks, and if it was greenbacks the banks issued and received, and greenbacks only, then would those banks be founded upon just, equitable, safe principles, and be as legitimate and as great aids to advance as is your business or mine; and I believe that until that is done, or something equivalent, there will never again be true and permanent prosperity in our land, either to banking or any other business.

The old specie-paying banks, the Bank of England, and our present national banks, having the feature of compulsory demand payment in something they have not got, though they may have something just as good, are frauds to that extent, and so long as this feature exists they will be fruitful sources of the commercial disasters that have marked the road since the race passed beyond the power of the precious metals to supply its want of money.

It is this feature of compulsory payment, on demand, in gold, which we have not got, and cannot get, that is now sought to be restored, and perpetuated, in the specie-redemption act, which is to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1879, or which, I should rather say, is still in force; for it can never go into effect except upon a bankrupt nation and a people rapidly traveling backward in the scale of civilization and progress.

How puerile is the attempt, and how wicked is the result, needs only to be looked at in a business manner to be plainly evident. We have produced in our country, since the discovery of gold, in round numbers, fifteen hundred millions of dollars, and, gentlemen, where is it? There is not enough left of it to be worthy of national consideration. We have spent it all in foreign lands. But the spending of this vast sum abroad, the entire labor of a generation in that direction, is not half the story. We are indebted to Europe, in a national, corporate and individual capacity, to an amount variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to four thousand millions more—that is, we have spent all the gold the last generation has produced, and all that the coming one or two generations could produce, if they were free from debt, but, as it requires all we can raise annually to pay the interest on our gigantic foreign debt, as all the European nations are fighting to keep what they have, you can easily calculate what chance we have to keep, or get, any of it for currency purposes.

But plain as would seem to be the deduction from the above state of things, we are not compelled to rest on theory. As the time rolls on toward that evil day, the state of the country rushes along with equal speed toward ruin. After these many years of constant decline we were, on the 1st of January last, assured that now we were only removed a few cents from resumption and that the change was at hand, and that we were about to emerge upon a new era of prosperity. Each day since has seen us plunged deeper into the pit; and, during the six months to July 1, it is safe to say that the loss to the country, in the additional shrinkage of values, and in the loss from labor, has equaled the entire national debt.

We can also safely affirm that during the present six months the downward progress, unless assisted by the repeal of existing laws, will be equally rapid, and that the 1st of January, 1878, will find us that much nearer universal ruin. It is true, we have in the Northwest the aid of a bounteous harvest, but its effect will be local and trifling, and can no more stay the dread progress than a rush of the torrent of the Nile. Not only is labor a sufferer beyond computation, but capital itself, which is, and should be, the great aid and abettor of labor, is, apparently unknown, itself fearfully endangered by this suicidal policy.

The national banks themselves, in a circular letter asking a remission of a tax, used this language: "The percentage of taxation, in some sections of the country, including the State taxes and the national taxes, amounts to nearly or quite the whole earning power of the capital employed. If this is to be continued, it amounts, by confiscating its earning power, to a virtual confiscation of the capital."

This is the language of the banks themselves, but they do not, or will not, see that they are advocating the very cause that brings this state of things upon themselves, as well as upon the rest of us.

We have for years been paying onerous taxes; not from the current profits of the people, which can only safely pay them, but from our working principal, till that is nearly gone.

With the continuance of this policy it cannot be two years before the Government itself will be unable to collect from an idle and impoverished people the means to pay even its running expenses, and the disgrace of *national* bankruptcy will be added to the ready wide-spread individual ruin by which we are surrounded.

Here the speaker simplified his illustrations of the nature of public debt and his point that the attempt to resume specie payment would end in national bankruptcy.

Mr. Allis closed by rehearsing the claims of his party as follows:

We claim that our war has taught us what we have for a hundred years been trying to find, that in our national debt we have found a sure and staple supplement for the insufficient volume of the precious metals.

We claim that the greenbacks paid out by our Government to its people for their material, their labor, their blood and their lives, was money earned by them, and that it belonged to them, while they could use it to their advantage, and that its forcible retirement was a wrong, as well as a financial mistake.

We claim that as the people of this country kept the nation coequal in power and standing with other nations; this money of the people, paid for such service, should have been so honored by the Government as to have made its value, [illegible] coequal with the coin used by other nations, and rendered all compulsory redemption or contraction laws unnecessary.

We claim that the wicked contraction of the currency, and the threatened forced redemption in something we have not got, is the cause of the present disturbed state of the country, and that after the loss of thousands of millions we shall find we have attempted an impossibility, and be compelled to slowly and painfully retrace our steps, if, indeed, we can retrace them at all.

We claim that since we now have a foreign debt, requiring all the gold we can produce to pay the interest, we be given such volume of honored paper currency as we can use to enable us to profitably employ the labor of the country, that we may ultimately hope to pay the debt and secure national [illegible].

We claim that, since the two metals, gold and silver, were so materially insufficient in volume for the use of the people as money, the demonetizing of silver, thus reducing the [illegible] supply one-half, was an [illegible] blow at the already declining prosperity of the people.

We claim that money, as money, is not wealth and cannot be, but is simply the medium of exchange, the tool by which wealth is acquired to the nation, and as such tool is a national prerogative, and whether metallic or paper should be issued directly by the Government, and its volume be elastic and regulated entirely by the use and demands of trade.

We claim that, as checks and bills of exchange which can be used by the larger dealers to in a measure supplement other methods of exchange, are out of the reach of the mass of the people, to be deprived of the greenback, which is the method of exchange of the laborer and smaller dealers, is an undue and disproportionate hardship to them, and consequent injury to the general good.

We claim, finally, that if a nation has advance need of the material and services of its people, or, rather, if the future of a nation has need of the services of the present, that the satisfying such need is the legitimate function and property of all the people, and that the fulfillment of such need should be exchanged in paper, and that such paper should not be used to *borrow* money, but that of itself it *is* money.

The Potato Bug—How He Originated and How He Grows and Eats.

The potato bug is a native of the West. He originated in the canons of Colorado, and may be called an offshoot of that section. The State is rammed full and loaded down with them. They formerly lived on wild plants, but one of them went up to Denver on a little pleasure trip, and at the hotel there he had some fried potatoes, and they struck him as being about the best thing to quiet hunger he had ever lighted on. He went home and advised his brethren to go East, and they simply packed up a few collars and a change of clothing and started. The potato bug dawns on the farmer very rapidly; he sees his potatoes nicely up, their green tops reminding him that potatoes, in the fall, at a dollar a bushel are better than a serpent's tooth or a thankless child, and he goes to bed dreaming of wealth pouring in on him in furrows, and the next morning he visits his field and sees some red spots on the potato vines, about as big a pin heads. He notices that they give rather a genteel look to the leaf. In a day or two he sees these red drops begin to grow, and then to crawl, and in three or four days he goes out and is so surprised at what he sees that you could not paint his look of astonishment—not even prime it over one coat with less than a bucket of paint. He see that the potato bug has arrived, and has brought his whole family and all his wife's 500 friends. He is there with all his tools and implements of labor. He sees a bug about as large as the letter O, when it drops from the lips a small boy as he incautiously sits down on an adult bull-thistle. He sees the bug laid off in stripes endwise, like the marks of a grid-iron on a slice of broiled liver. He see that what the bug lacks in size he gains in quantity. He is there and keeps coming. He has as much mouth in proportion to his strength as the Amazon river or Soldene. He can beat a horse-fly laying eggs, and I have seen them do the job at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Ten days from the time an egg is laid it has been hatched, married and is the mother of 1,132 grandchildren.—*Geo. A. Quinby in Boston Globe.*

Jim's Best Hold.

A hungry and desperate man in Chicago hit on the expedient of feigning insanity as a means of getting a plate of ox-tail soup without paying for it. His conduct is thus described by the Chicago *Tribune*: "He gulped down the soup without the aid of a spoon. He found, left in the bottom, several joints, which he picked out and laid in a row. Then he got up and tied the tails of his coat into a knot. He coaxed the bristles of his head down over his forehead and eyes. He turned up his coat-collar and spat upon his hands. He kicked the chair out from under him, and crawled down until he was upon all-fours. He gave vent to a sound that was between an Indian war-whoop and the hoarse cough of an elephant. 'Betteny man in the room $4 even that was a bad steer. Betteny man four to one he was a Texas steer. Four to one, four to one. Gimme the five. Bet he war'n the riot. Four dollars in the pool and the steer dead; how much for the soup?' All this in a single breath, as he pawed the floor and overturned the table. They shied the caster at him; they hurled queensware at his form. He made for the door, tripped the cashier on the way, and then disappeared down the alley. There he halted, untied his coat, wiped his brow with his sleeve, and talked again to himself: 'Wall, Jim, they kinder got away with you in the riot, that's a fact. But buckin' agin steer soup's your best hold. You've got that soup down so far that a stummick pump wouldn't raise it.'"

A COUNTRYMAN of plain appearance entered a Macon (Ga.) banking-house, the other day, and made a deposit of $3,000. One of the officers asked him "what he intended to do with so much money?" "Oh," he replied, "I am doing this for my wife, and am determined to keep on working and adding to the amount until, when I die, she will be a real marriageable widow." How rare is such public spirit

---

THE police in San Francisco have received orders to arrest on sight all boys and young men who are known to belong to the class denominated "hoodlums," and to take them to the city prison where they will be charged with vagrancy.

THE VIEWS OF SENATOR BECK.

Against the Electoral Fraud—Against a Great Regular Army.

(From his speech at Maysville, Ky.)

The wrongs, the frauds, the usurpations of the Radical rulers have been so often and so successfully exposed that a large majority of the States and people have condemned and repudiated them, and to-day a Democratic President would be presiding over the republic but for the most scandalous and unblushing fraud ever perpetrated in modern history, which was only rendered possible by the most shameful cowardice and imbecility on the part of the Democratic leaders. We have again verified the adage that "an army of stags led by the lion is braver than an army of lions led by a stag." But our principles are not impaired, nor our positions weakened, either by the frauds of our opponents or the cowardice of our leaders. "Truth is mighty, and public justice certain;" even those who profited by the wrong have been compelled to do homage to the justice of our demands, and remove the iron heel of the Federal soldiers from the necks of the last of the prostrate States of the South.

All the leading Republican papers are demanding an increase of the Federal army. To all such ideas the Democratic party are absolutely and unalterably opposed. No evil can be worse than that proposed by the Republican press and party; it is an end of liberty regulated by law; it is the boldest and most unblushing demand for a centralized, consolidated Government which has yet been advanced. An army, such as is demanded, under a President like Gen. Grant, would become at once masters of the situation. When it strikes, as it is far more likely to strike than any other organization, the death-knell of liberty will have struck; the Pretorian Guards will name and maintain the Emperor.

I know of no instance under Radical rule in which Federal soldiers have not been the ready tools of their masters. Gen. Terry destroyed the Legislature of Georgia. Sheridan and De Trobriand crushed out liberty in Louisiana. All were ready to march on Washington, and eject, if necessary, a Democratic House of Representatives last winter, under the lead of their masters. We have had enough of Federal bayonets regulating State affairs, and will not lay the liberties of the people, their constitutions and rights, at the feet of any dictator. It is the height of impudence for a party that has striven to break down State authority, that has absolutely prohibited in many of the States the arming and equipping of State militia or volunteer military organizations, to pretend that the men of the State are not to be trusted with preserving the peace within their own borders. Do they pretend that the material of which the regular army is composed is more patriotic, more intelligent, more devoted to maintaining the rights and preserving the lives, liberty and property of the people than the citizens of the respective States who may be organized on the call of their Governors for that purpose? They read history strangely if they arrive at such conclusions. The Democratic party stands by the constitution and all its provisions, and will provide means to enforce them, without the danger of a great standing army. The framers of that instrument were wise enough and far-seeing enough to provide for all such contingencies as have recently arisen. The neglect of and contempt for its provisions, under the consolidating process of the Radicals, has caused the disgraceful scenes we have just passed through.

Article 2 of the amendment to the constitution adopted by the First Congress provides:

> A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Mr. Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, among other invaluable principles which he laid down for the guidance of the people, said:

> A well-regulated militia is our best reliance in time of peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them.

Warned by the lessons of the past, and recognizing the wisdom of the fathers, the Democratic party will do all that is necessary to organize and maintain in each State a "well-regulated militia," with officers in all regards equal to those in the regular army, who will recognize their obligations as citizens even when acting as soldiers, and with men far superior to the mass of the Federal soldiery—a militia that will have the respect of the people, and which will enable the State authorities to suppress promptly all sorts of lawlessness. We make no war on the regular army, as such. We resist the uses to which it has been put, and we will abolish it altogether rather than see them repeated. The ballot-box must be kept sacred from the bayonets; State and Federal Legislatures and courts must not be broken up by Federal soldiers, no matter who orders these things to be done; but we will maintain such a standing army as will protect our frontier, guard all the Federal property, and do all that the individual States cannot and ought not to do. That done, a militia organized, equipped and paid by the State, composed of such material as each State has in abundance, will not only never strike except for liberty and law, but will be both able and willing to suppress all who oppose or seek to overthrow either.

Decadence of the Republican Party.

It is not only decaying, it is dying. A little more than a quarter of a century ago the great Whig orator of New England stood in Faneuil Hall, just as he and his party were on the verge of dissolution—for they died together—pleading with the Whigs of Massachusetts for the continuance of the Whig organization. The idol of New England said: "If the Whig party is disbanded, what will become of me?" The question which Daniel Webster asked, with the grave just ahead of him, is the question which some Republican statesmen in 1877 are asking, and about it lies the secret of the opposition to the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes. The Blaines and the Mortons are among the men who are not too blind to see that the surrender of the two Southern States of South Carolina and Louisiana was the final capitulation of the Republican party. By that slender tenure alone did it hold its power. On that brittle thread hung its life. The last Southern State gone, and they well knew that the Republican party was gone forever. The sagacious Republicans whose public life or whose political convictions have been wrapped up in, or circumscribed by, the life of the Republican party, are naturally unwilling to let the party die without another struggle. The Blaines and Mortons are inquiring: "What will become of me?"

On the 27th of July Senator Morton, in Oregon, recited his bloody-shirt speech. It was the same speech, but it was not delivered with that zest that has characterized it for the last ten years. He plaintively prefaced it by saying that "we are now at a period of retrogression." He gazed sadly on the last remaining hope of the Republican party, surrendered by Hayes to the Democracy, and wailed: "We are now at a period of retrogression." With automatic rhetoric, however, or as a reminiscence of the past, or because it has become as a sweet morsel under his tongue, he repeated his account of the purposes of the Democratic party. It is:

1. To pay all the rebel claims for losses during the war.
2. To pension all the rebel soldiers and their widows and orphans.
3. To pay their late owners, or their heirs, for the loss of all the slaves.
4. To pay the rebel war debt.

Two weeks after Morton was thus painfully and pathetically talking about a "period of retrogression" on the plains of Oregon, Blaine was talking for peace on the banks of the Kennebec, old Ben Wade was growling on the shore of Lake Erie: "I suppose we must have harmony," and a band of recalcitrant Republicans were issuing a manifesto from our State capital denouncing the abandonment of the Republican party to the enemy, and five days after Morton's swan's song the Republican party in Ohio had fled for salvation to a "Bureau of Industry."

The dissolution of the Republican party, however, is not to be laid at the door of Mr. Hayes. It was the inevitable fate of a party whose mission was ended, of an ephemeral organization that had no wholesome ideas to feed on. It was not the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes that practically brought the Republican party to an end. The work has been in progress for years. That party has been subsisting on the negro. It has been living on the war. The war and the negro could not always last. They have sustained the party twelve years. Nothing less than a miracle like that which multiplied the loaves and fishes could enable it to feed on them longer. The passions of war for a time could sweep everything before them; but all wars must end. The fate of the negro, "the romance of our history," could enlist millions of hearts, but the law has done all it can for the negro, and the Republican party is become either his master or, in effect, his enemy. Its usefulness is ended; but its destruction was not accomplished by the surrender of two States to the Democratic party to which they belong. It was a longer process. "The slow poison of corruption," of which Stanley Matthews told us four years ago, while presiding over the Cincinnati Convention, had been doing its work. The party in its origin had but one purpose, and for the accomplishment of that and during the first five bloody years of its career it gathered unto itself men of all beliefs, so that they agreed upon the one question. The question dead and buried, it was natural that the organisation without an errand should gradually or suddenly disintegrate. It has been by superhuman exertions, by the employment of almost omnipotent agencies, by falsehood and money and the bayonet, by the use of a colossal patronage, by playing with devilish skill upon the passions and prejudices of men, that the Republican party has been kept alive so long. It dies hard. Drowning, it has grasped straws, and somehow has magnified them into planks, and kept itself above water. We need only mention the common-school system, which no party opposes; the "rebel debt," which does not exist; the "rebel claims," which are forbidden to be paid by the constitution; the payment for slaves, of which none but Republicans speak, to illustrate our meaning. Now, the party in Ohio has grasped at a "Bureau of Industry" in the hope of prolonging its life, and in vain. State after State has been slipping away from it. Its popular majority of three-quarters of a million has been changed in four years to an opposite majority of a quarter of a million. It has lost one branch of Congress and almost lost the other. It is entirely disbanded in several Southern States and helpless in all. It is a mass of wranglers in the North. The leaders are quarreling and the followers are disaffected. Its President occupies his seat without a valid title, and is in the hands of strong men who fought the Republican party bitterly four years ago, and who can have little love for it now. Its administration, under instructions from these gentlemen, has entered a plea of guilty to one grave count in the indictment against it by adopting the Democratic policy. Its abuses of power have exasperated the people whom they have oppressed. It is not strange, under the circumstances, that Morton should send from the Pacific slope the lament, "We are now at a period of retrogression," or that Blaine, by the Kennebec waters, should grimly talk of the need of "peace." The end is at hand.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Journalism in Russia.

The censorship of the press has been relaxed in Russia. Forbidden newspapers have reappeared, war correspondents have been dispatched to the field, and the first afternoon newspaper ever issued in the empire appeared about three weeks ago. The *Golos* has six correspondents in Bulgaria and Armenia, and the *Rooski Mir* almost as many. A new daily journal, devoted to the interests of Pan-Slavism, is to appear in Moscow. For the benefit of the lower orders of society, who cannot afford to pay 3 pence for the news, the Government issues cheap, broad sheets, containing the official bulletins. The London *Globe* asserts that the flow of information in these Government sheets is not continuous, and that such unpleasant episodes as the battle of Zewin, the repulse at Kars, or the flight of Turgukasoff, are carefully kept out of sight, and it is doubtful whether their existence is at all known except in official circles. There seems, however, to be a genuine desire on the part of the Government to seek the support of the public and to relax its restrictions upon the expression of popular opinion.

ALL SORTS.

WISDOM and wind are sometimes hardly distinguishable.

THERE are 60,000 Roman Catholic priests in France.

SITTING BULL is to be brought back and made a hero of.

ALL Paris is engaged in the common business of politics.

THE pitcher of a base-ball club is the power behind the thrown.

THE great strike cost Uncle Sam $1,000,000 in internal revenue.

BOGUS CHARLEY, the Modoc, is a recent convert to Christianity.

HARD times have struck the Black Hills region broadside, and things don't seem to pan out well for the miners.

A BOY of 16 killed himself in New Hampshire, while suffering from an unrequited attachment to a young woman.

IN two recent attempts to sound the Northern ocean with lines one mile and a half in length, no bottom could be found.

AN international congress is to take measures against the phylloxera and Colorado beetle, the destroyers of vines and potatoes.

XENOPHON MUNN, of Stowe, Vt., who is fond of alliteration, has seven daughters named Luceba, Lucretia, Lurana, Lucinda, Lucia, Lula and Luna, and three sons named Charles, Carroll and Clarence.

IT is widely asserted that peaches in this country are very inferior to what they used to be. Some at'ribte this to the fact that the original trees which were imported here died out, and that the grafts from these yield an inferior fruit.

CONSTANTINOPLE has a circumference of about thirteen miles. Its harbor, the "Golden Horn," is a long, capacious inlet of the Bosphorus, running along the northeast side of the city, with sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and capable of receiving 1,200 sail vessels at one time.

THREE years ago Great Britain abolished the customs duties on sugars, and since then her customs revenue has been raised exclusively from tobacco, spirits, tea and wine. Yet her receipts for the last three months show an increase of $2,500,000 over the receipts of the same period in 1876.

GIRLS are comparatively few at Deadwood, but those that are there make up in vivacity what they lack in variety. The *Champion* describes two of them as galloping a race through the streets, and finally urging their horses into a saloon. "Whereupon," adds the reporter, "the proprietor shipped this sort of fun as a little too fresh, and the girls were routed out."

THERE is an immense wheat crop in Oregon and Washington Territories, and good judges estimate that 200,000 tons will be exported from the Columbia river this season. Buyers have been all through the Willamette valley offering to contract in advance of the harvest for wheat at a dollar a bushel, and some have clinched the offer by paying a half a dollar per bushel down.

AN affidavit recently submitted in a Brooklyn court reads thus: "And deponent further says that the defendant drew a pistol and threatened deponent that, if he did not at once leave the premises, he, the said defendant, would blow him to hell, which deponent verily believeth said defendant would have done had he, the said deponent, not done as he was commanded."

STEPHEN GIRARD'S precautions against Christian ministers in his college in Philadelphia seem to have proved in vain. The minister, it is true, may not enter; but the Christian lay teacher may; and the gospel is preached there. The *Sunday-School Times* says that "Christian influences prevail there, and services of Christian worship are regular and well conducted."

THE throne room of the Sultan at Constantinople is a gorgeous apartment. The gilding is unequaled by that of any other building in Europe. From the ceiling hangs a Venetian chandelier with 200 lights. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in Baccarat glass are placed. The throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet, and with arms and back of pure gold.

BEECHER, whose heretical opinions are no secret to his special friends, is said to have once committed to paper his reasons for doubting the inspiration of the Scriptures and his belief that all moral law is the logical product of man's social state. He lacked the courage openly to proclaim these sentiments, although he did not disguise them from those with whom he was intimate.

THE proposal to establish the whipping post for the punishment of crimes like sneak-thieving, tramping, drunkenness, wife-beating, sensualism, etc., is receiving a good deal of support in various quarters, and where it has been tried its effect has been excellent. Some one writes to a New York paper that $1,000,000 annually could be saved to the citizens and tax-payers of that city by its judicious use.

A Balky Horse.

It is a very provoking thing to have a horse balk. No man realizes how helpless he is until he has used up a first-class whip and broken all the clubs in the neighborhood on the stubborn back of a balky horse. There is nothing to fall back but upon the driver's own store of invective, and, as a general thing, the animal is utterly indifferent to all the scathing epithets which are heaped on his head. Any man who brings forward a plan to circumvent a balky horse may be regarded as a benefactor to humanity in general. Such a man resides in Broomfield, Mass. His horse balked, and in a few minutes there was the usual dearth of missiles in the vicinity. The wagon was loaded with hay, and so a happy thought struck the Broomfield man. He placed a bundle of hay under the animal, and set the dry material on fire. The excessive stability of the horse instantly disappeared, and a suddenly developed locomotive force displayed itself with the most remarkable rapidity. Even the neighbors who were opposed to this Pittsburgh method of promoting a horse's ambition admit that the cure was complete, but unfortunately the hay load took fire and the horse ran into the barn, which was destroyed.—*Exchange.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 30, 1877.

For the Courier.

Hunting Reminsences.

BY MAJOR M'FADIN.

MY DEAR EDITOR.—Having promised you sometime ago to write up that famous hunting party, from your part of the country, several years ago, I will now cheerfully proceed to do so. Although several years have elapsed since that event, yet well do I remember the fun and sport we indulged in on that occasion, and full well do I remember the gentlemen who composed the party. They were Dr. J. H. Ford, J. L. Davis, F D. Ryan, S. Swihart, Geo. Brandon, T. C. Mays, and S. C. Swineford, of Auburn, S. J. Lock, of Waterloo, and Mr. Guggenheimer and your humble servant, of Logansport.

Upon your arrival we met you at the depot, and escorted you with dogs, guns and amunition to head-quarters. The expedition had a very warlike appearance, and would have made a good scouting party to have sent out after Gen. Sitting Bull, of the Black Hills. After laying in a good supply of bacon, bread, onions, coffee, salt, peper, cheese crackers, lemons and a liberal quantity of "Godfry's Cordial" and Perry Davis pain killer, for bugs and worms, we started about seven o'clock in the morning for the happy hunting grounds. Proceeding by rail a short distance, we arrived at the beautiful Lake Cicote.

An Indian legend informs us, that the lake is very deep and has a sub teranean outlet, and that the last beaver in the state of Indiana was killed at this lake by an old Indian hunter by the name of Nez. Perces, of the Shawnee tribe, in 1819.

The gigantic Egyptian Lillies were in full bloom, the beautiful little lake rests like a gem, surrounded by high and picturesque bluffs, covered over with romantic old forest trees draped in nature's finest garb.

It required two of the gayest old teams to haul us to the camping grounds—old horses that looked like they had been fed on wind pudding and could scarcely walk, while the drivers looked like Robinson Crusoe and Rip Van Winkle. We had to help push the wagons up the sand ridges. We took at least half a ton of ice with us, and well we did, as it was in the month of August and terribly dry and hot, and no water within three miles of us, except hereinafter mentioned.

After traveling seven or eight miles we arrived at the camp grounds, a beautiful spot in a nice shady grove, on the edge of a broad expanse of prairie. We were surrounded by a young growth of quakenaspt, out of which we made a cool roomy wigwam in which we slept. The ice we buried in the ground to keep it from the hot sun. We kept one of the teams at camp. The driver, whom we called Robinson Crusoe, lived about three miles from us, and we kept him going all the time hauling water and bringing us petatoes, biscuits, watermelons, etc. He could only make about two trips a day. We had lots of fun with him about his horses, but he took it all good naturedly.

The first night in camp was splendid, and we were up bright and early, prepared for the days' sport. Found plenty of chicken, and got plenty of game. As I mentioned before it was terrible dry and hot and no water in the prairie for the dogs, and they nearly perished. There was a big square hole about ten feet deep, way out in the prairie for the purpose of watering cattle, and there was none but muddy water in the bottom of it, full of snakes and frogs that could not get out. After hunting until our dogs were almost given out for want of water, we would take them for miles to that hole, and take your dog by the tail, lay down on your belly and by hard reaching he could get some, but it was hard work for him to force it up. One day one of the party was holding his dog by the tail in that way, and a watersnake thought it was a good chance to get out, run up the dogs back and the mans arm, scared him badly and he let go of his dog, turned a somersault backwards and lit with nose in a craw-fish hole, and almost cracked his crystal and fractured his spinal column. They had to go about a mile to the timber to get a crooked stick to fish his dog out of the water. This is the time we saw a procession of frogs, turtles and snakes a quarter of a mile long, two hundred yards wide, moving from a slough about two miles off, that had gone dry. They were in search of water, and it did our souls good to see that procession. The old gray headed turtles led the van, frogs next, and the snakes on the outskirts and rear, gobbling up the invalids and weak ones. Your readers may think this is a snake story, but I will give you some historical facts to prove that such things have occurred.

From the Boston Transcript.

THE BATTLE OF THE BULLFROGS.

Many of the citizens of Vermont will remember to have seen on one dollar bills on the Windham county State Bank, a vignette representing bullfrogs fighting. The facts were as follows: "Many years ago when the town of Windwam was newly settled, there came a very dry seasen. There are two large ponds in Windham, seperated by an intervening strip of land of considerable extent. Each of these ponds were inhabited by a large community of the reptiles above named. The smaller pond dried up and its inhabitants started in a body for the lower and larger pond. They were met in the intervening space by the community from the larger pond, and a fierce and long continued battle ensued between the rival communities. Such was the hideous bellowing of the frogs during their fierce encounter that it alarmed the inhabitants, who at first supposed it to be the whoop of the hostile savages. But curiosity getting the better of their fears, they cautiously proceeded to the spot whence the hideous sound issued, and there behold the strange spectacle of two immense armies of bullfrogs, covering many acres of ground, engaged in a fierce and deadly battle. The battle continued more than twenty-four hours, and when it was over the ground was litterly covered with the slain, and it became necessary to avoid the noxious effluvia to gather and bury them.

Our party was well balanced on politics, but we were awfully split up on religion. We had one Methodist, one Presbyterian, two Universalists, one Unitarian, one Jew, who did not believe we ever had a savior, one United Brethren, one Swedenborgian, one Morman, and one old hard shell seven gallon Baptist, and as the man said about his mother-in-law, "He made it red-hot for all of us." He believed that it was fore ordained that he was going to be lost, and that saltpeter or Perry Davis' pain killer would not save him, and we believed so to, as he and T. C. M. got lost one day, and wandered off seven miles from camp, and had to lay out all night at a place where a man had murdered his wife and then killed himself, and they saw ghosts, and had the night mare, and were nearly scared to death. We fired minute guns all night for them They came in the next day and were the most dilapidated looking youths you ever saw. They had some wonderful stories to relate. They had nothing to eat while lost except turnips, into a patch of which they broke and ate so many that they came in with the belly-ache and cramp colic, and we had to dose them with Godfrey's Cordial to save them. At last the Holy Sabbath day came in camp. It was a beautiful day, and we sat around on the logs and grassy places and talked religion. It would have put you in mind of Socrates talking in the market places. I told them how Christ had died to save all those who would repent, believe and serve him, which had a good effect on all of them except the hard shell Baptist, who believed that he was going to be lost. I read to him the scriptures that says that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him might not perish, but have everlasting life," and how the Savior had said to the children of Israel, "How oft would I have gathered ye, as a hen would her brood, but ye would not," and also the words, "God does not will the death of the sinner, but rather that all men would turn and be saved." But it done him no good, and had no more effect on him than pouring water on a goose. I had to give him up in dispair and leave him to his fate.

And here let me say that the doctrine of forerdination and predestination, that a part of the human family is foreordained to be saved and a part to be lost is all farce, and there is no sense or justice in it, and is like the doctrine of preaching a man straight to heaven or hell as soon as he dies, thereby ignoring or doing away with the final day of judgment. There will be a great and final day of judgment or there is nothing true in the Bible, and if there is any poor soul to go down to perdition, it is not the fault of the Good Lord, as he has begged and beseeched all to turn and live, but many will not, and if they are not saved at the last great day, it will be their own fault. They will have to plead guilty, and throw themselves on the mercy of the court, and receive a righteous and just judgment.

That night was very warm, and some one hollowed, "snakes in the camp," and every man was up. It is a terrible thought to think of snakes in the camp after night. Everything you see, feel, hear or tramp on, you imagine to be a snake, and sometimes you imagine they are in your boots or pockets. It was a horrible suspense, and Godfrey's Cordial and Perry Davis' pain killer suffered awfully that night. After waiting patiently for day to come, it was amusing in the extreme to see the different positions each one had taken to avoid the snakes in the dark. There they were all perched around on the stumps and logs, looking like bob-tailed roosters gone to roost, their hair standing erect, with eyes bugged out so that you could snare them with a grapevine.

The next morning we turned over everything, and shook out our pocket-handkerchiefs, and pocket books, and boots, looking for snakes, and at last found the little rascal under a log close to the camp. It was a little prairie rattlesnake, which would kill you three times in two bites. He had a bad eye, and we made a whiplash out of him for Robinson Crusoe. The worst was our hard shell Baptist was the most scared of all of us. I told him if it was foreordained for him to be snake-bit and die, he could not help himself, and that there was no salvation for him, but he thought there was no objection to taking a little pain killer and cordial. That night's scare made such a raid on our medicine chest, and reduced it so low that we had to send Robinson Crusoe to Logansport for a supply, and he was so slow that it took him two days, and we almost perished for want of some of the right arm of the nation, before he returned.

But, my dear Tom, I see that this article is getting too long, and will take up too much room in your interesting paper, and I may worry your many readers with so much of my nonsense so I will now close for the present, and finish the story at another time, and tell you of the sad, tragic fate of our poor old Robinson Crusoe which often makes me cry aloud,

Oh Robinson Crusoe,
What made you do so.

Grand Excursion

TO

CHICAGO!

AND RETURN,

OVER THE

B. & O. RAILROAD!

ON TUESDAY,

SEPT. 4, 1877

Rare chance to visit the Great Exposition at Chicago, at the lowes rates for the benefit of those who desire to go.

THE EXCURSION TRAIN

Will Leave	Defiance,	at 6:30 A. M.	Fare,	$3 50
"	White's Mills	6:40 "	"	3 50
"	Deleware Bend	6:48 "	"	3 50
"	Sherwood	6:52 "	"	3 50
"	Mark Center	7:00 "	"	3 50
"	Hicksville	7:17 "	"	3 50
"	St. Joe	7:32 "	"	3 00
"	Concord	7:40 "	"	3 00
"	Auburn Junc'n	7:55 "	"	3 00
"	Garrett	8:05 "	"	3 00
"	Avilla	8:20 "	"	2 75

Arriving at Chicago at 1:00 P. M.

Tickets can be had of the railroad agents; good to return on No. 1, leaving Chicago at 9:40 p. m., same day, or No. 5, leaving Chicago at 8:52 a. m. next day, September 5th.

Ample accommodations will be provided for seating passengers.

Lunch baskets will be taken charge of in the baggage car provided for that purpose, so those who desire can take their own refreshments, and be to no other expense beyond their ticket.

The train will stop at the Exposition building, where passengers can have free access to the cars.

Admission to the great Inter-State Exposition, 25 cents—children half fare.

H. S MORSE,
Ass't. M. of T. B. & O. R. R.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 5. Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett, and in said county.

PETER BEILER.

August 9.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lot No. 20. Block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.

August 9.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday the 22nd day of September—next, at the residence of Isaac C. Culbertson, late of DeKalb County Indiana deceased, his personal property consisting in part of horses, young cattle, hogs, lumber, champion reaper, two horse buggy etc. etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

Aug. 20th, 1877.

Application for License.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September, 1877, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north-west corner of lot No. one in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty two feet (132), thence south thirty-one feet (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet [132], thence north thirty-one feet [31].

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sam[illegible] Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS for AUGUST

AT

Root & Company's,

IN

CARPETS,

Curtain goods, Black and Colored Silks, Dress Goods, Suits, Shawls, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Domestic Goods, Woolens, Grain Bags Carpet warp, Yarns, Blankets, Flannels, White Goods, Corsets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Fans, etc., etc.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

GENUINE
CRAB ORCHARD SALTS
PREPARED AT THE
CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, OF KENTUCKY,
AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
The Cure of Dyspepsia and Costiveness of the Bowels.

Taken in small doses occasionally during the spring, it is a most excellent purifier of the Blood, and as a remedy for Colds a small dose taken at night will give certain relief by morning.

None genuine except put up in Bottles, and sold under the Label of the CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS COMPANY. If not to be had of some convenient Druggists, consumers are requested to address J. B. WILDER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mason M. Bowen is plaintiff and Gidian Gaydill, Joseph Depew, Abraham and Dinna Depew are plaintiffs, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty-one (461) dollars and fifty-four (54) cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Tappin's addition to the town or village of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

A. A. Chaplin, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29, 1877.

P. fee $8.50.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] Washington St., Chicago, Ill., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, [illegible] Lost Manhood, or Impotency, Nervous Debility, [illegible] DISEASES OF FEMALES, [illegible] Dr. Olin [illegible] U. S. LADIES [illegible] DR. OLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wright, Taylor & Co are plaintiffs and Wm. L. Jones and Adolphus G. Jones (R. B.) are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and two [302] dollars and twenty-six [26] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the east half of the north-west quarter of section twelve 12], township thirty-four [34], north of range fourteen [14] east, bounded by a line commencing at a point where the south boundry line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad crosses the west boundry line of the said east half of the said north west quarter, and running thence south to the south west corner of the north east fourth of the north west quarter of said section twelve, [12] thence east twenty five [25] rods thence north parallel with the west line of the south boundry line of said right of way, thence along said boundry line of said right of way to the place of beginning, containing seven acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Aug. 22nd 1877.

Pr. fee $11.50.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Under the new law the second installment of taxes becomes delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in November, then ten per cent must be added. The law requires the Treasurer to make said tax by distress of sale of personal property on or before the fifteenth day of December if not otherwise paid. I would therefore urge all to pay up their second installment and save me the unpleasant duty of sending out collectors.

DANIEL GONDER, Treas.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishhd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 20 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.12 @ 1.15
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

The post office has a fine new sign.

Go and see the new goods at the New York Store.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner for a good 5 cent cigar. tf.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

The newest and cheapest stock of school books at Houser's.

Dr. Ford has been quite sick for several days past.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Miss Frankie Ford has been acting as deputy postmaster.

Go to Houser's and get the right kind of school books.

Havanas at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Finecut chewing at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

If you want to buy the cheapest flannels and jeans go to the New York Store.

We challenge the world to produce a better plow than the Butler Nickel Stea Plow. 6t

C. F. Mader will sell a lot of property at his residence north of town next Saturday.

Lieut. J. Rainier, our postmaster, left last Monday for Clinton, Ill., where he will remain for a few days.

Geo. W. Draggoo, a young man, lost his mental balance last week, and was placed in jail a raving maniac.

Mrs. Doctor Cowan and daughters returned last Saturday, from an extended visit to Decatur this State.

Clint Martin, instead of Henry Martin as we had it, seems to be the person charged with forgery in this county.

The wheat market is unsteady, with downward tendency. The price yesterday was $1.18. Oats are steady at 23 @ 25c.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Bryan, and Mrs. Brownlee, of Toledo, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. E. D. Hartman, the former her sister.

A small party went to Pleasant Lake Tuesday afternoon, and enjoyed the attractions of that place to an unusual degree.

New Era. Prof. J. F. Kinsey is lying very sick at the Bradley House, in Albion, with typhoid fever. He could not take part in the concerts last week.

It is now said that Van Norman, the lawyer, is the favored citizen of Garrett no longer. He left for Chicago a few days ago and has not yet returned.

The New York Store bought their flannels and jeans of a mill that was closing their business, therefore they have them from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in Auburn.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Easley's and see them. 6t

Waterloo Press. Squire Wolf's son is a member of the 7th Infantry, and was in Gibson's Indian battle. He was not among the killed.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

Houser's Bookstore is the place to buy school books.

We were glad to meet Col. W. H. Sink, the popular landlord at Bryan, Ohio last Saturday. The Colonel is a genial, pleasant gentleman.

Paul Harland, the great dramactic artiste, will present the great play "Our American Cousin," with our local talent in a few days. Look out for it.

The pic-nic season is now in full blast at Pleasant lake. Simmons' Park and the beautiful lake, are the scenes of pleasure parties visiting at the rate of three or four each week.

Garrett News. Father Young, of Auburn, reports there has not been a death among the members of his church since he has been with them, some five years. His church composes at that place about one hundred members.

Our enterprising cigar manufacturer, Mr. A. K. Grubb, has just received a new lot of fine stock, and will soon be ready to fill orders for his celebrated brand.

Albion New Era. The genial editor of the Auburn COURIER, Tom C. Mays, spent a few hours in Albion on Friday last. Tom is a wholesouled gentleman, a first-class printer, and edits a lively, sprightly-sheet.

We are bear-headed, gentleman.

Steuben Republican. Old uncle Willard Dewit, of Scott township, now in the 102d year of his age, was in attendance at the old settlers re-union last Thursday. He is quite smart, and gets around with greater alacity than many a person twenty years younger.

The game of ball at Spencerville last Friday was a good one, and we are glad to know that our neighbors got away with the boys. The accident to Baldock helped their score a little. The home nine played a good game.

Hicksville Independent. Johnny Knoder and Johnny Marvin, of DeKalb county, were in the city Tuesday making arrangements to put upon the stage the interesting drama of Kathleen Mavourneen.

Our genial fellow citizen Capt. Enos Weaver, who has for several years past suffered the loss of his voice, was suddenly favored last week with its return, so that now he can speak quite plainly. En. has suffered a good deal lately, but we hope this partial restoration is only the beginning of permanent health, and that he may live long and prosper.

The Valparaiso Messenger reports extensive preparations going on at that place for the soldiers Re-union to be held there on the 19th of September Live, wide-awake people live in that burg and we have no doubt that the occasion will be a grand one and a complete success. Gen. Sheridan and Pope are to be in attendance.

J. W. Baxter, Esq., of Butler, a promising young attorney, has assumed the editorial labors of the Butler Record. We are glad to note this laudable effort upon the part of the Baxter family in this county to improve the present representation in the journalistic profession. He is a cousin to Charley.

In Lawson's Curative will be found a special remedial agent for rheumatism, neuralgia, and diseases of the nerves. It assists nature in driving out these diseases and in healing and soothing the shattered nerves.

Temperance Lecture.

Capt. Chas Jones, one of the best temperance lectures in the State of Ohio will give a lecture to-morrow, Friday evening at the Presbyterian church. It will pay you to go and hear him.

South Bend Herald. A Goshen dealer had 1800 bushels of wheat when that grain was $2.10 a bushel. He held on to it till it fell to $1.50 and his friends advised him to sell. He sold about half. Last week when wheat was quoted at $1.15 he was mad. Next month when it falls under $1.00 he will be more angry than ever.

Plymouth Democrat. Congressman Calkins, of Lapore, has raised a rumpus in the radical camp in his district, by publicly stating his views of public policy, and which coincide more nearly with the opinions held by democrats than with those held by republicans. The South Bend Register says of him: "He is now claimed by two-thirds of the democratic press of the district. They are welcome to him."

The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnatti railroad will give an excursion to Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday September 5th, leaving Fort Wayne at 5 a. m. The Saginaw road will sell half fare tickets from Waterloo and Auburn to connect with the excursion. The fare for round trip from Wayne only $2,00. This will be an excellent opportunity to see this beautiful Ohio city.

Kendallville Standard. The Mechanics' base ball club of this city have received a challenge from the Auburn club, for a series of games, for the championship of the two counties. It has been accepted by our club, and the first game will probably be played on the grounds in this city next Friday afternoon.

Owing to an accident to one of the boys, at Spencerville and the sickness of one or two others, our club will not be able to go to Kendallville for a few days yet.

We made a brief visit to Bryan, Ohio, last Saturday, and found it had made rapid improvements in the way of handsome brick business blocks, since our last visit there six years ago. We called at the "Democrat" office, found Mr. Patterson out, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Williams, the genial local editor. A visit to the "Argus," disclosed the fact the Mr. Shouf was doing a good business.

Angola Herald. The funeral of Mrs. F. M. Dannels took place at the M. E. church on Sunday afternoon, Rev G. B. Work officiating. She leaves an infant—her first born—which will be kindly cared for by the mother of the bereaved husband.

This is a sore affliction, for our friend Frank, who but a short year ago was in the zenith of his happiness. His Auburn friends extend a heart-felt sympathy.

While at Fort Wayne last Monday, we noticed an animated effort was being made to make the fair there week after next, a success. There are good men connected with the organization, men of broad, liberal views, and every assurance is given that a good fair will be held there. Half fare on all railroads, and no fee for entry. Gov. Williams will deliver an address, at that time, and everything will be done to make it an enjoyable occasion.

Fair at Toledo.

Toledo is the central point for a large territory of three of the greatest states in the west, and we are glad to notice that a tri-State fair association has at last been organized, to meet a want long felt in this growing, populous section. If the enterprising citizens of Toledo are at the head of it, there is no fear of success, as there is energy and liberality about business men of that city that never fails to win. The first fair will be held in September, 25th to 29th. L. S. Baumgardner is President, and E. W. E. Koch Secretary.

Special Notice to Pupils of Music.

By special arrangements with Prof. S. B. Morse, the Indiana conservatory of music has become a part of the Fort Wayne College. Great advantage will result from this arrangement to pupils from abroad in reducing the expense of a thorough course of music. Board including furnished rooms, fuel and light, will be provided at an expense ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 per week according to accommodations. Pupils will also be enabled to prosecute other studies at the same time. City pupils who find it more convenient to do so can receive instructions as heretofore at the office of the conservatory Burges Block Fall term begins September 4th. For further particulars address, W. F. Yocum Pres. Ft. W. E. College, or Prof. S. B. Morse, Fort Wayne Ind

All babies are diminutive Cæsars, since they come, they see, they conquor, sometimes by their gentle stillness but oftener by continued and uproarious crying induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby syrup by its gentle yet specific influence quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A beautiful complexion depends upon the purity of the blood. To keep the blood pure and healthy use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

There is a wonderful inharmonious singing of church bells in this place on the Sabbath day. The sextons of the various churches should get together, and adopt a plan by which the bells would peal in unison. In other places one bell takes the lead, and sounds three taps, which is responded to by all the others in the same way, and then follows the regular ringing, all together and their music almost equals du chimes.

The Fort Wayne Gazette, connects Pendleton with shoving a bogus claim against the government. Well, we haven't the highest opinion of Gentleman George, but the Gazette is not very complimentary of the Republican officials who were in power at the time the claim was presented, if it was a bogus claim. We believe the claim was a good one, and the only thing suspicious was that Pendleton got the most of it, as a contingent fee. The Kentucky mule case, not half so just an out, which the government paid, was got through the same way on a contingent fee, and Bristow pocketed $10,000.

Marriage Licenses.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk, so far during the month of August. John F. Crise and Jane Porter, Mark M. Nelson and Rosie E. Might, F. J. Hines and Catharine Treesh, Samuel B. Jennson and C. B. Wyatt, Jacob Bishop and Minnie Smalley, Conrad Bergler and Minnie Habenicht, Amzi Myers and Dorcas J. Robinson, Wm. Countryman and Louisa Smith, Gustave Wolf and Jennie Hursh, Henry Schmitzer and Sarah J. Sopher, Hanison Sugar and Catharine Baker, Adam Kinley and Deedy Keeper, Henry M. Bishop and Emily A. Reasoner, Daniel J. Derdoff and Magdaline Kennison.

The Northern Indianian of last week made a feeble effort to prove that because certain railway managers are Democrats that the Democratic party, therefore, was responsible for the strike. We don't know what the politics of Scott is at present, but during the war he was Assistant Secretary under Stanton. A journal which had no opinions which it dare utter during the strike is in small business to make political capital out of the labor disturbance, the main cause of which was due to the unwise legislation of the Radical party for 16 years.—Col. City Post.

Tom Scott is a bully Democrat. He is a Democrat of the kind of which we have a few in this city and country: they are first-rate Democrats to swell Republican majorities with. It is easily to be inferred that Tom Scott is a Democrat aside from the fact of his having been assistant Secretary of War during the rebellion. He gets up excursions for Mr. Hayes and the Cabinet, and at this very moment is having a high o d time with the "Government." Of course Tom Scott, W. H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould are Democrats. There is no disputing that, at the same time, however, they contributed several hundred thousand dollars to the campaign fund of the Republican party.—Warsaw Union

T. B Totten returned last Saturday from an extended visit to Kansas, and is now enthusiastic in his praise of that section. He says it is almost impossible to discribe the many advantages offered there to the poor man. He visited Rice and Rush Counties along the Topeka and Santa Fee railroad, which runs through the Arkansas River Valley. Sterling, Rice county, is a place of about 400 inhabitants, and every branch of business is represented. Larned, in Rush county, is a town 800 inhabitants and is doing a thriving business. He was pleased to notice a number of brick school houses all through the country, and a fair number of churches. Land can be bought for from $4 00 to $5 00 per acre, improved within a few miles of these towns. Government land can be entered at a distance of from 12 to 20 miles from towns. He thinks it just the place for those who have sufficient money to get there with a few dollars left to make a start. You can buy land cheap by paying one tenth or one sixth down, with 7 per cent on deferred payments. The crops are splendid and everything is plenty except laborers. He will be pleased to furnish any information desired.

The Public Schools.

The public schools of Auburn will open for a term of ten weeks on Sept. 3d.

The following is the corps of teachers now employed: For Superintendent, M. Seiler; Asst. in high school, Miss Lida A. Pawers; A and B intermediate grades Mrs. A. E. Thomas; C and D intermediate grades, Miss Maggie A. Tower; A and B Primary grades, Miss Alice Widney; C and D Primary grades, Miss M. B. Tritch.

WARD BUILDING.

A and B primary grades, Miss L. E. Clark; C and D primary grades, Miss L. McTigh.

In the high school department a preparatory class will be sustained, the work of which will be confined to the common school branches.

The regular high school classes will do work in Latin and English languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Physical Geography, Higher and Elementary Algebra and Book-keeping.

We cheerfully throw open to foreign pupils all the advantages which our schools afford, at the following rates of tuition: High school, $5.00 per term of ten weeks; Intermediate grades, $3.00 per term of ten weeks, Primary grades, $3.00 per term of ten weeks.

WM. MCINTYRE,
J. W RICKEL,
F. E. DAVENPORT, } Trustees.

A SNAKE STORY.

Howard Province, who resides five miles west of this place, witnessed a singular demonstration a short time ago by three large snakes of the blue-racer species. He was making hay in a meadow adjoining a field planted in corn, when his attention was arrested by hearing a clattering noise among the corn. In a moment afterwards three very large snakes made their appearance, and he judged that they were either racing or fighting one another. They came to the fence, and one of the darted through a crack next to the top board without touching it, another struck the fence with such a force as to make a sound that might have been produced by throwing a club against it, while the other got through in some way unperceived by Mr. P. He had a hay fork in his hand which he threw at them, killing one, but the other two escaped. The snakes were between five and six feet in length, and made a great deal of racket in their progress through the corn, but all came to a stop on perceiving him. Mr. Province must have had more pluck than people ordinarily have, for nine out of every ten would have thrown down the fork and run from such an onset from snakedom. The snakes were certainly pursuing or fighting one another, and were so intently engaged that they did not perceive him until he threw the fork. The same person killed three large rattlesnakes at one time some weeks ago.—Warsaw Indianan.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Humphery Shoub et al is plaintiffs, and William E. Sargent is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and ninety one dollars and seventeen cents, [391.17], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty-four [24] and lot number twenty-three [23] in block number sixteen [16] in the town of Garrett in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

F. V. Hoffman, Att'y for plaintiff.
August 29th, 1877. Pf. $9.20.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John L. Davis is plaintiff and Nathan Johnson et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-eight (58) dollars and fifty-eight (58) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one (1) in block number eighteen (18) in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sher'ff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29th, 1877, Pr. fee $7.30

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Strong et al is plaintiff, and Eli Kuhlman is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-four (164) dollars and forty-two (42) cents, with interest on said judgement and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen (19) in Ashley's second addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana August 8th, 1877. Pf. $[illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Watson, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. WM. E. WATSON, Ad'm.
August 14, 1877.

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

NEW GOODS

ARIVING DAILY!

AT THE

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

A SONG WITHOUT A NAME.

BY AMY S. [illegible]

I stood beside a pearly stream,
And in its face reflected,
I saw a form most like my own,
With countenance dejected;
And as I looked and looked again
Upon the lines of sorrow,
I even wished that I were dead,
And need not meet the morrow.

For hopes were crushed and joys were fled,
And friends had proved unfaithful;
And I had grown to think of life
With feelings almost wrathful;
And as I stood and nursed my grief,
And thought of all my trouble,
And mused on misplaced confidence
Which love had served to double;

I heard a note of music shrill—
A song of life and gladness,
I turned me from the flowing brook
And quite forgot my sadness;
For as I looked I saw a youth,
With face both bright and smiling,
And this is what the singer sang,
The summer hours beguiling:

"Oh, let us, as we pass through life,
Be always glad and cheery,
For though the hours be dark and cold,
They cannot all be dreary.
There's light and health and pleasant noons,
And hours for rest and slumber,
Smiling flowers in mossy bowers,
And blessings without number.

"And birds to sing in carols sweet
Their song of happy measure,
And when I think of these I feel
That even life's a treasure,
For God who guards the sparrow's course
Will not neglect to guard us,
And come what may, or come what will,
He'll ever walk beside us.

"So I'm content with what He sends,
Nor stop to weigh my trouble,
For when we dwell upon ourselves
We always see them double."
Just here the singer passed from sight,
Beyond the forest's shadow;
But nature wore a brighter look
As I recrossed the meadow.

"CO."

CHAPTER I.

"Dart, Maitland, Dart & Co."

So the name stood upon the great brass plate; and in these names had the business of the bank been prudently and profitably conducted for as many years as the majority of the inhabitants of Highborough could recall.

Trade panics had laid waste many another long-established firm; bankruptcy had swooped unexpectedly upon many a house where wealth had seemed as limitless as here; but the bank of Messrs. Dart, Maitland, Dart & Co. held its head high above all treacherous waters, and stood unmoved and utterly secure after the heaviest gales had passed.

The name of the firm was a passport of trust and reliance, as well as a prompt introduction to the first society of the country; and the present representatives were these: Maurice Dart, the senior partner, a handsome man of 50 years, who imagined the wishes, the weaknesses and the hopes peculiar to other men could not move him now; and Walter Maitland, both in appearance and manner, a strong contrast to his senior partner. Though but ten years younger, he looked nearer 30 than 40, and the frankness of his blue eyes, and the gay words so prompt upon his lips, seemed doubly frank and doubly gay, contrasted with his senior's reticence and gravity. The third partner was one in name alone. His father's death had left him a rich share in the bank, but his only intercourse with it was the polite periodical acknowledgment of its having swept away the debts which were the worst enemies he had had to fight since he entered the army. About the "Co." there was of course that vagueness which is inseparable from the cognomen. In the outer world it was supposed that an unlimited number of people had invested their savings or their patrimony on purpose to be considered "of the firm." But among the clerks only one case was known with certainty. He was neither the oldest nor the most experienced, though the most cheerful, perhaps, and the most industrious. He had deposited in the firm the sum which his father, through a forty years' course of valued and profitable managership, had accumulated to bequeath to him; and so, being enabled to draw what doubled his salary as clerk, Tom Leslie looked upon himself as a partner of no mean order, and built lofty castles for a time when his name should stand upon the brass plate otherwise than as "Co." Cheerfully and constantly he erected these edifices; but to attempt to lay their foundations on terra firma, either by saving or speculating, never entered Tom's head. With his mother—a little old lady, as hopeful and cheerful, and trustful as he was himself—Tom lived in a pretty white cottage beyond the town, and here he had flowers all the year round, and birds, that sang in the gloomiest weather, and a piano on which he was no mean performer. And as regularly as Saturday morning came around Tom, taking his hat, would say in the most natural manner: "I think we should like a couple of the younger fellows out to dinner to-morrow—shouldn't we, mother? Their salaries are not like mine, and things are dear, you say."

True, their salaries were not like his, but then he would not have the small, bright house, nor the small, bright mother, denied any comfort he could think of, and so there was never one penny of Tom's salary left when the year was up.

Once or twice Mrs. Leslie would inquire ruefully where her son picked up the dinnerless clerks whom he delighted to bring home to supper—or, as he always called it, "to a little music." But her genial hospitality was, after all, as prompt as his; and so, though she kept the accounts, there was, as I said, never a penny of Tom's salary left when the year was up. "He thinks that that £400 a year of his is a King's revenue," thought Mrs. Leslie, one Saturday morning, watching her son cross the road, drop his gift into the expectant hand of the crossing-sweeper, and turn at the corner to nod to her. "He will soon expect me to adopt a few young men whose salaries are less than his own. If he had but inherited his father's saving nature!" She tried to regret this dolefully; but, after all, she could not help the warmth of perfect satisfaction filling her eyes.

Even his practical father had rejoiced that his nature was his mother's from the time that nature began to assert itself in little Tom—"Little Tom" then to his parents; "Little Tom Leslie" afterward among his schoolfellows; "Little Leslie" now among his fellow-clerks.

On this particular Saturday morning, as he walked to the bank, Tom loitered a little in one street—a quiet street of handsome private houses, before one of which stood a couple of cabs piled with boxes. Tom waited long enough to be sure that the cabs bore nothing but luggage. Then he walked briskly on, and, entering the bank excitedly, told his fellow-clerks of the arrival of the Colonel's household; and for fully five minutes forgot, in his excitement, to add his genial invitation for the morrow.

When the coming of the regiment had been discussed, he turned to his desk, not to loiter again throughout the day. An hour afterward Mr. Dart drove up, and with a quiet "good morning!" passed through the bank to his own private room. Here presently Mr. Maitland joined him, and, standing before the fire, discussed various items of town news—among them, of course, the arrival of the regiment.

"Col. Conyngham has only one daughter. We must help to introduce her. Young Dart having once belonged to the regiment gives it, as it were, a claim upon us."

"The Colonel's daughter will need but little introduction," remarked Maurice Dart, quietly.

CHAPTER II.

"Dart, Maitland, Dart & Co."

The names stood unaltered on the great plate; yet—except the sleeping partner, away in India now—each one represented by that sign was perfectly aware that a great alteration had been growing in himself ever since Col. Conyngham and his daughter had been living in Highborough. The strong bank walls no longer limited his hope and ambition. Beyond them stood revealed a home of love, and ease, and sunshine, brightly possible; and in this future the only mission of the good old bank was to furnish the home with luxury.

It was a winter night. The bank windows were bolted and barred, the great books were locked away in the trusty safes, and the manager was asleep upstairs, with the loaded blunderbuss beside his bed. But in his brilliantly-lighted drawing-room at home, the senior partner sat alone—a striking-looking man in his evening dress, with the hothouse flowers fading in his coat. The room had been filled with guests up to this time, but now Mr. Dart sat alone before the fire, buried in a thought which deepened minute by minute, until the door was opened, and Walter Maitland re-entered the room he had but lately left.

"I could not help coming back," he said, beginning hurriedly to speak, as if the words forced themselves from him in his nervous haste. "There is one thing about which I must speak to you to-night—about which I have wanted to speak to you for a long time. I feel"—he was leaning against the chimney-piece opposite his friend, and looking with intense scrutiny into his quiet face—"that I have been dreaming a dream which a word of yours could at this moment dispel. Tell me if it is so. It will be a greater kindness than your silence, though the kindness is sure to be the motive of *that*. Tell me at once, Dart. It cannot be very pleasant to you to see my anxiety. You are far too good a fellow to feel pleasure in *that*."

"What am I to tell you?" inquired Maurice Dart, without meeting his companion's eyes.

"Surely you know! I said to myself that when I met Isabel here in your house, to-night, I would find it out if my fears were well-grounded; and if I could not discover, I would ask you for the truth before I left. Dart! end this wearing suspense for me. It has been growing through all these months side by side with my love, and has become unbearable at last!"

Maurice raised his head now, and met his companion's anxious, questioning eyes. "I am glad you have spoken, Maitland!" he said. "I have guessed at your anxiety, while I have felt my own; and I have often wished to break the silence we have held on this one point. I fancied you had something to tell *me*. I fancied so but now, when I saw you re-enter the room."

"Indeed, no!" exclaimed Walter, with his usual frankness. "I wish to heaven I had. I wish I dared to say that Isabel had given me encouragement enough to make me even hope. And I could not ask her to—to love me while I felt that you knew how useless it would be."

"I do *not* know," returned Dart—his words sounding very slowly after Walter's eagerness, yet all his self-command failing to hide their new ring of hope. "Isabel has never heard a word of love from me. She is gentle and kind, and winning always; but I cannot read beyond."

"To me, too, she is bright and pleasant always," put in Maitland, restlessly; "and I can discover nothing more. I fancied you could put me out of one phase of this uncertainty."

"And you are very glad to find I cannot," said the elder partner. And then their eyes met, with a smile which was strangely wistful for such strong and manly faces.

"Dart!" said Mr. Maitland, "you are the elder man—the richer—the better, too. You shall speak first. Do it as soon as you can."

"Seniority has no claim in such a case as this," said the senior partner. "We can wait."

"I can wait no longer!" put in the younger man, impatiently. "Anything will be better than this suspense. Why on earth should we wait? Isabel knows us both thoroughly, now. She knows we are both too old for this love of ours to be anything but deeply earnest. She knows enough of us and of our position to make her decision easy to her. So let us know the worst, or—best. You have the right to speak first."

"I will not take it!" said Mr. Dart, speaking more quickly than he had yet done. "Let us write. Let us write—together."

A few minutes silence, while Walter thought this over—leaning his head on the arm which rested on the chimney-piece.

"Let that be decided," urged Maurice. "We will write to-morrow. Let her receive the two letters together, that she may think of us together. Promise me your letter shall be ready for to-morrow's post."

"I promise," said Maitland, raising his head again. "Thank you for this arrangement."

CHAPTER III.

The fire roared and crackled cheerily in the private room at the bank, but neither of the partners had arrived.

"I never knew him so late," remarked Tom Leslie, as if finishing aloud a passing conjecture.

"Who? Old Dart?"

"Mr. Dart. Yes."

"Leslie feels it incumbent on him to uphold the dignity of his partners," put in another clerk. "His breast swells proudly with a fellow-feeling."

"What an idle set you are, this morning!" remarked Tom, turning from his desk with the quick, kindly smile which made his face so pleasant to look upon. "As soon as I am senior partner I shall give you all a sweeping dismissal."

The listeners laughed, enjoying the absurdity of the idea; and one or two questioned him, with mock anxiety, as to the treat he intended to stand them on the occasion. Through all the laughter Tom pursued his work, and Dart noticed this when he entered the bank; and though it was but very curtly that he answered Tom's quiet greeting, yet before he reached the inner door he turned and spoke to him.

"Cold outside, Leslie. Keep up good fires. It is hard," he muttered to himself, "to pass him without a word." Then Mr. Dart let the spring door close behind him, and, sitting down in his office chair, leaned on one arm only—as very calm men do when they are ill at ease, as well as tired. He was sitting so, looking moodily down into the fire, when Mr. Maitland entered the room. The senior partner did not turn to greet him; and, even when Walter stood upon the rug beside him, he did not venture to meet his eyes.

"Maurice," began the younger man, "I suppose I may congratulate you. It is rather hard; yet no one ought to do it so heartily as I—I, who know what a good fellow you are, and what—what a wife you have won."

A glance of surprise into his friend's face, and then Mr. Dart spoke in few words, as was his custom:

"She has refused me, Maitland."

"Refused *you!*"

Walter repeated the words, though not incredulously. Only truth, he knew, could have weighted them so sadly. "She has refused me, too!" he said. "She has never cared for me but as a friend—simply and only as a friend."

"In a few kind words to me," said Mr. Dart, without looking up, "she told me she had given her love elsewhere. I was trying, when you came in, to prepare myself to tell you, 'I rejoice in your happ'ness, Maitland.' And now you—you come and say the same to me."

Buried in one long, sad thought, the partners in the good old firm sat in their silent room, while the work and pleasure of the world went on without. But the day's duties had to be gone through and these were not the men to shun them selfishly.

"I suppose we had better settle with Leslie about his holiday," remarked Mr. Maitland that afternoon, sending to summon Tom to the partners' room. "He will lose every glimpse of summer if he waits longer."

"He should not have postponed his holiday. He had his choice. Well, Leslie, when do you wish to start?" inquired the senior partner, when Tom entered the room.

"You said about the middle of October, and this is the 20th."

"Thank you, Mr. Dart; but if it would make no difference I would rather take my holiday *from* the 29th."

"Then it is to be hoped you are going on a visit," remarked Walter Maitland, pleasantly; "for November days are not the pleasantest for a tourist."

"I am not going on a tour, sir." Tom hesitated only a moment; then both his listeners were conscious of a new earnestness in his voice; "I should like to tell you, gentlemen, why I want my holiday then. The 29th is to be my wedding-day."

Mr. Dart returned quietly to his writing. Mr. Maitland rose from his seat and moved to the fire, turning his back to Tom. Before the eyes of both the partners there hovered a face which had led them, too, to dream of a possible wedding-day—dreams from which they had so lately been awakened.

It would be hard, with these memories rising thick, to talk to their favorite clerk of his good fortune; yet it was not in Walter Maitland's nature to let any selfish feeling prevent him.

"Indeed, Leslie!" he said, "I am surprised; but very glad, of course, to hear it. I prognosticate every happiness for your wife. Of course I cannot do so for *you* until I know who she is."

"You know her well, gentlemen, said Tom, flushing. "Her father, Col. Conyngham, is my mother's cousin. We have rarely visited them except when they were alone, because—at my mother's cottage, of course, we could not entertain *their* guests. We have always been—as old friends and relatives should be; and I have always loved Isabel. But it was necessary for us to wait a little. Though it would be difficult for you to realize the fact, gentlemen, a marriage is an expense, and debt——"

"You can go, Leslie," remarked Mr. Dart, without raising his head.

"And the holiday, sir?"

"Take your holiday when you choose; only don't make such a fuss about it."

"And is there nothing more you intended to say to me, Mr. Maitland?" inquired Tom.

"I should say," remarked Walter, with a jealous anger in his eyes, "it is an irreparable mistake you are making to marry on *your* income—unless you had chosen a wife in your own position and used to such a life as your mother's."

"My mother's life was such a life as Isabel's, at Isabel's age," said Tom, and for a moment his face was really handsome in its flush of honest pride; "and Isabel has known what my mother's life is for many a year past. Would I marry her under any false pretenses?"

"I presume, then, that Miss Conyngham knows the extent of your income?" asked Maitland, with compressed lips; "or have you, in your foolery, been representing yourself as a partner in this bank? Her eyes are open to the folly of what she is doing, eh?"

"She knows everything, sir," rejoined Tom, his eyes much puzzled, and a little angry; "and she does not call it folly."

"You can go."

The clerk left the room, closing the door quietly behind him.

"They must have had harassing letters," he said to himself, trying to account for the partners' impatience. "They have a good deal of anxiety which we subordinates are spared." And thinking this, he took his seat and wrote away more diligently than ever, while his fellow-clerks wondered over his mood.

"Leslie ought to go."

Those were the words which at last broke the silence of the room which Tom had left.

"Yes."

Then the day's work went on to its close, and the partners, separating on the bank steps, went their several ways thinking very longingly of one to whom both had been faithful. This was the first night for many months which either had spent without these bright, vague dreams of what his home might be with Isabel at its head; and their hearts were filled with resentment against the winner of the prize which they had coveted. "You knew this morning that she was to marry some one else—why should your thoughts be harder now that you know *who* has won her?" So a voice seemed arguing with them, but below all the angry thoughts surged on.

"For *him* to be the one to gain her—he, a paid servant in the bank!"

CHAPTER IV.

When Mr. Dart reached the bank next morning, worn and harassed after his sleepless night, he found that Maitland, contrary to his usual custom, had arrived before him. Though the two friends greeted each other as usual, a most unusual silence settled presently upon them both. Eventually the senior partner, making an effort, remarked on the coldness of the weather; and his companion, putting down a letter which he held, answered leisurely. But his pleasant blue eyes were restless and rather dim, and the moment the answer was given the silence wrapped them both once more.

For an hour the office clock had ticked a solo in the quietness, when Walter Maitland rose slowly from his chair, with the *Times* unfolded in his hand, and, letting the paper fall, came and stood upon the rug beside his friend, who had just re-entered from the bank. Very gently he laid his hand upon his senior's shoulder.

"Dart, old friend! I want to speak a few words to you in great earnestness. Since we met yesterday morning, I have grown to feel quite certain of one thing—quite. The time has not in reality been very long, but it seemed so, and gave me plenty of opportunity for thought; and what I have grown to feel so sure of is this: I shall never marry now."

"Nor I," replied Maurice, meaning it as men do not often mean the phrase, though they utter it as firmly.

"I—fancied not. Now we are both wealthy men, Dart," continued Walter, bravely and gently, "and this wealth we offered, a day or two ago, to Isabel Conyngham. You guess what I am going to say? Shall she benefit by our love for her?"

The senior partner looked up slowly, questioningly. A thought, which had been haunting him all night, made the full meaning of these words quite plain to him.

"Yes, I see you have felt this," resumed Walter, quietly, "just as I have felt it. I see that my words only came as an ending to your thought. I understand how it put itself to you. Leslie has invested all his father's savings—all his patrimony, as one may say—in our bank, and spends his whole days here most conscientiously, most trustworthily. All he draws for this cannot keep a house which we—you and I—like to picture as Isabel's home. And then his mother has to be provided for. You think, Dart, that it would not hurt us and could not make any difference to Capt. Dart, who has no voice in any bank matters—if Leslie had power to draw what would keep them more comfortably. In short—in short, old fellow! you would make him equal partner with me."

"With ourselves," said Mr. Dart, shortly—"with ourselves, you mean? If we were all equal partners——"

"Let us discuss it this afternoon. Think it over till then, Maurice," put in Walter, feeling that the senior partner should have time to make his decision; "we will talk it over again."

The discussion was duly held that afternoon, in the partners' private room; then Tom was summoned to hear the result of it. Though not a long interview, it was one impossible to describe—for how could any words show the utter failure of Mr. Dart's effort to maintain his grave reserve through Tom's extravagant, boyish, humble, proud, ridiculous gratitude? Or describe Walter Maitland's persistent (though always disregarded) assurance that, as Mr. Dart had decided to make this arrangement, *he* was very glad to accede to it? And, after that interview, who could repeat the limitless promises Tom made to his fellow-clerks when he told them of his marriage? Or tell how he reached home in half his usual time, and put his arms around his mother, with his eyes full of tears—just as if he had been 13, instead of 30?

But, above all, who could describe Isabel's mute, wondering gratitude to the two men whom she had given such pain? "I am very, very grateful, Tom," she said appealing to him, with tears thick upon her lashes; "but I would rather not talk about it—yet. Let me have time to think of it."

Quick to understand her wish, and delicate in carrying it out, Tom left Isabel, delighted that his news had moved her so, yet wondering over it a little, too—because the secret of the partners was so safe in the keeping of the girl whom they had—not unworthily—loved. But hardest of all would it be to describe how brilliantly before Tom's eyes that night there came a vision of that identical brass plate which really met him face to face when, after his "holidays," he first reached the heavy, familiar doors of the Highborough Bank—"Dart, Maitland, Dart & Leslie." "Co." was no more.

A Practical Test.

A Boston gentleman of some literary pretensions recently told an acquaintance in this city the following story, illustrative of the alleged discrimination of magazine editors in favor of contributors of note, and vice versa: He was discoursing some months since, he said, to the poet, Lowell, on this topic, and insisted that contributions to magazines were not published for their merit, but only when they were from friends of the editor or were the productions of famous pens. Lowell, on the contrary, maintained that magazine, like newspaper editors, were no respectors of persons, and that they were entirely impartial in their choice of contributions. To prove his case he wrote a short poem, on which, it is presumed, under the circumstances, he bestowed more than usual pains, which his friend sent to a prominent Boston magazine as his own. It was returned as unworthy of publication.

The South American States.

The condition of the South American continent, taken as a whole, is not a satisfactory one, whatever way we view it. Politically, it is split up into a number of separate states, few of which possess any real political vitality, and nearly all of which are too poor to obtain any stable position or [illegible] among the nations of the world. The same dominance of the soldiery which has nearly destroyed Old Spain has helped to prevent hitherto the development of most of those offshoots from her which form the states of Central and South America. There is, to all appearance, an absence of the capacity for creating solidly-based civil institutions in the Spanish race, and, although these Spanish colonies have all thrown off the yoke of the mother country, they have made [illegible] no progress in the art of self-government. Not one of them all can show an orderly, well-knit system of authority, such as Prescott, for instance, says—no doubt with exaggeration—the Incas of Peru or the Aztecs of Mexico possessed. The Spaniard of America is civilly a degraded being, through the superstitions which have so long molded the quality of his mind, and the mixed races and natives whom he has called into being or subdued have never risen to the position of the peaceful, order-loving citizens of free states. Therefore we find continual wars going on, brigandage and murder rife, in even the most promising of the states, and an absence of any progress worthy of the name in every Spanish republic save one. Public offices are filled through corruption, and integrity and fair dealing are qualities almost unknown. When contrasted with the United States, the utter backwardness of all South American states comes with startling force on the mind of the political student. The very beginnings of life which society evinces there serve but to suggest, as it were, the corruption which makes one almost despair of these states ever developing into healthy political organizations. Chili alone among the Spanish states of South America has made real progress in the art of self-government, and has been blessed with internal peace for a generation.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Treasure-Trove.

On different occasions in 1864 the Crown put in claims for treasure-trove—a gold coin found at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire; sixty-two gold coins found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; no less than 6,000 silver pennies of the time of Henry III., found at Eccles, near Manchester; and 760 silver coins earthed up near Newark. The next following year gave the Crown a claim to 180 silver coins of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., found at Grantham, and to a gold cross and chain brought to light at Castle Bailey, Clare, in Suffolk. The years 1866 and 1867 were marked, among other instances, by the finding of nearly 7,000 small gold and silver coins at Highbury, near London; eighty guineas concealed in the wall of an old house at East Parley, near Christchurch, Hants; and 260 old silver coins in a house at Lichfield. In other years there were 900 silver coins found at Cumberford, in Staffordshire, and eleven rose nobles found in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. These several instances of treasure-trove were settled in various ways. Some of the findings were returned by the Crown to the finders; some were sold to the British Museum, in a manner to place an honorarium in the finder's pocket; some were presented to museums, and the money value given to the finders; some are retained by the Crown, as antiquarian curiosities; while one has been handed over to the descendants of a former owner.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Educating a Gorilla.

Prof. Owen, Prof. Mivart and others attended the recent private reception in London of the young Berlin gorilla, named Pongo. Mr. Frank Buckland tried to teach him to write, but, although he did make some marks on the paper, he preferred to carry the pencil to his mouth, and swallowed about an inch of the best Cumberland lead. Pongo's favorite position is to sit on the floor and hug a stick or an umbrella, and he is pleased to be trusted with an umbrella, although he does not always deserve the confidence, because he has a tendency to open it in a new and expeditious way, and no umbrella frame can resist his very great muscular strength of arm and jaw. He drank half a glass of beer in the presence of the audience, and also ate some roast beef and potatoes; but ordinarily he lives chiefly on vegetables, and makes enormous meals of them. In the morning they give him milk and fruits, cherries, currants, raspberries, etc. At midday he has a basin of boiled rice, and anything else that he can get. In the course of the afternoon he has more fruit, and perhaps some eau sucree of wine and water. In the evening more milk is brought, and this, with bread and butter and eggs, completes his supper. He goes to bed at 8, and sleeps as late as 8 the next morning. But he has learned to smoke—at least when the cigarette has an amber mouthpiece, for he does not like the taste of tobacco.

How the Bashi-Bazouks Punished Lying.

Three Bashi-Bazouks the other day, in their wanderings, came across the body of a Russian soldier. They determined to bury it, and were on the point of placing it in a hurriedly-dug grave, when the Russian came to his senses, and, observing their intention, remarked that he was not dead. They looked at him for a few seconds, when one of them remarked, "Really, you Russians are such liars that it is impossible to believe anything you say. We found you here dead, so you must be buried;" and they buried him.—*London Truth.*

PITH AND POINT.

The [illegible] is the oldest and best [illegible].

To a hungry fly, a bald [illegible] is an oasis.

WHEN engin-ears comprom-eyes, anybody nose the people are a-head.

Some people read the eleventh commandment, "Do not [illegible]."

Don't [illegible] human victims to the rack, but you may treat hungry horses in that way.

THERE is one town in Illinois where, no matter what happens, it will be Joliet.

You know mock-modesty as you do mock-turtle—from its being the produce of a calf's head.

A CHILD being asked what were the great feasts, promptly replied: "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

FLY traps have begun their annual task of scaring the flies away from the trap into everything else.

WHY is a young lady of 17 brief summers like the Sultan's Asiatic possessions? Because she is a she minor.

"Don't you think, husband, that you are apt to believe everything you hear?" "No, madam, not when you talk."

WE rather think that the most re[illegible] was a poor [illegible] one.

A CONTEMPORARY says of a very prominent militia General that "his sword was never drawn [illegible] a raffle."

A SPINSTER lady of 50 remarked the other day that she could go alone at six months. "Yes," said her hateful young half-brother, "and you've been going it 'alone' ever since and never euchred anybody."

PATERFAMILIAS: "To-morrow is [illegible] birthday; what can I [illegible] present?" Charley (who has been watching the dogs in the street): "Get him a muzzle, papa; he is always biting the governess in the cheek!"

A VERY precise person, remarking upon Shakespeare's lines, "The good that men do is often interred with their bones," carefully observed that this interment was generally [illegible] place without crowding the bones.

AN old citizen in a country village, on having a subscription list handed to him toward purchasing a new hearse for the place, thus excused himself: "I paid $5 for a new hearse forty years ago, and me and my folks hain't had the benefit of it yet."

A FRENCHMAN, soliciting relief, said, very gravely, to his fair hearer: "Ma'mselle, I never beg, but dat I have von wife with several small family, dat is growing very large and noseing to make deir bread out of but the perspiration of my prow."

A PASSIONATE temper renders a man unfit for advice, deprives him of his reason, robs him of all that is great and noble in his nature, makes him unfit for conversation, destroys friendship, transforms justice into cruelty, and turns all order into confusion.

THE peculiarity of the fly is that he always returns to the same spot; but it is the characteristic of the mosquito that he always returns to another spot. Thus he differs from the leopard, which does not change his spots. This is an important fact in natural history.

THE BIRTH OF THE CUCUMBER.

A seraph was sick with the colic one day,
And, weeping, leaned over the moon;
The tears, as they fell, floated lightly away
On the gossamer pinions of June.
But one, as it drifted along in the damp,
Sank wearily down to the earth;
As trembling it lay, 'twas embraced by a cramp,
And the cucumber blushed into birth.
—*Boston Courier.*

A YOUNG dentist was introduced to a fashionable beauty the other evening, and gracefully opened the conversation, by saying, "Miss——, I hope I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted; I had the pleasure of pulling a tooth for your father only a short time ago."

"WHAT do you know about the prisoner?" asked the Judge. "I don't know nothin' 'bout him, Judge, only he's bigoted." "Bigoted?" said his Honor. "Yes, sah." "What do you mean by 'bigoted?'" "Well, Judge," exclaimed the witness, "he knows too much foh one niggah, an' not 'nuff foh two."

"DID you say I was the biggest liar you ever knew?" fiercely asked a ruffian of a counsel, who had been skinning him in his address to the jury. "Yes, I did," replied the counsel, and the crowd eagerly watched for the expected fight. "Well, then," said the ruffian, "all I've got to say is that you could 'a never knowed my brother Jim."

AN IDYL OF THE SEA.

They sat on the broad verandah
O'erlooking the moonlit sea,
And from out on the dancing waters
Came floating a sound of glee.
But suddenly with it blending
Came cries of childish woe—
Came the sound of a slipper descending
In measured cadence slow.
"There's a squall out there," said a lounger;
"Out there on the moonlit seas."
"Oh, no; not a squall," said the other;
"'Tis only a spanking breeze."
—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

An Ocean Mystery.

On the 5th of August, last year, the three-masted iron steamship Great Queensland left London for Melbourne with a large cargo and sixty-nine passengers and crew on board. At Gravesend she stopped to take on some thirty tons of black gunpowder and two tons of patent gunpowder. After this was laden, she proceeded on her voyage, and has never been heard from since Aug. 12, 1876. A name board belonging to her, however, and some life buoys, have been washed ashore on the south coast of England. The English Wreck Commissioner has just decided that the steamer must have been destroyed by the explosion of the patent gunpowder, which was proved to have been in bad condition and improperly packed.

Kellogg.

Parties bearing the above name will be interested to learn that a work is now in preparation giving the genealogy of the family in this country from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present time. All interested will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher, Rufus B. Kellogg, Green Bay, Wisconsin, who will send, to any, circulars with the outline of information desired. Persons of other names, with Kellogg ancestry, are particularly requested to write.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

IF cabbages do not head properly, a pinch of salt to each head will be beneficial, or, better, give them a slight watering at night with weak brine. This may be again repeated later in the season. A single watering with quite weak brine is also excellent for watermelons, about the time the fruit is setting.

THE farmers and fruit-raisers of the United States ought this season to take better care than usual of their apple orchards, as there is a reasonable probability that hereafter the European demand for this fruit will generally obviate the danger of a surplus in this country.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE *Farmer's Union*, on the authority of the St. Charles *Union*, reports that Minnesota farmers are many of them destroying Colorado potato beetles with good success by the use of alum water. Between four and five pounds is put in a barrel of water, and when the alum is dissolved the liquid is sprinkled on the potato-tops, and the festive bug soon after retires from business.

THE DANGER OF FORCING DAIRY COWS.—President Parcell, of the Union County (N. J.) Farmers' Club, thinks that cows kept fat and fed high in order to force them to give large quantities of milk prematurely wear out, and are subject to attacks of milk fever, abortion, garget, sterility and sudden death. He has lost four or five in this way within a few years.

THE most successful fruit-growers, East and West, have decided that there is no better remedy for the coddling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchards, to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in. If we all unite in this system we shall soon see its good results. There can be no doubt about its being effective.—*Rural Home.*

WE are glad to note a change in some quarters on this question of pedigree, which has been run clear into the ground of late years. Thirty thousand dollars paid for a single cow because she was a Duchess, with the known fact that she was a poor breeder, while infinitely more perfect animals went to the shambles for beef because they were "Seventeens," is evidence that the people are either fools or are going mad.—*Pioneer Press.*

LIME DUST.—The following has been recommended as the best mode of preparing lime dust for slugs, mildew, etc.: Take a peck of fresh or sharp lime, broken into small pieces, and add to it four pounds of flour sulphur. Add one-third as much boiling water, or just enough to slack the lime to a dry powder, and cover the vessel as soon as the water is poured on. By adding water it may be made into an excellent whitewash for trees, the sulphur increasing its efficacy.

MAKING A COW GIVE DOWN.—To persuade a cow to give down her milk against her will is a difficult and sometimes a hopeless task. A plan that has been highly spoken of is to lay a heavy chain across her back while milking her. It is very certain that harshness and impatience will only make matters worse, and that kindness and petting will have the best effect. The use of milking-tubes might be effective. A poor cow, free from this vice, is better than the best cow that is afflicted with it.—*American Agriculturist.*

BREAKING COLTS.—The best time for breaking colts is at the age of 2 or 3 years, as you will find that they are less inclined to have a will of their own; but a horse of this age should never be allowed to do much hard labor. Colts that are intended to be put to work should be stabled during the months of February and March, with an occasional drive of several miles. This will be an excellent way to break them, and at the same time toughen them for spring work. Colts require a more frequent change of diet than older horses. When new grass is plentiful they should have an occasional pull at it. At the time of stabling they should be allowed two or three mashes of bran, followed by some condition powder. For the same reason that the young colt should be allowed the milk of the dam directly after parturition, other colts should have their cleansing powders; they will carry off gross humors and purify the blood. Next, it is necessary to have a collar that will fit, for a great many colts have to work in too large a collar.—*Western Rural.*

About the House.

MOCKING-BIRD FOOD.—One pound hemp-seed, one-quarter pound butter crackers, one-quarter pound rice, one-half ounce lard; grind seed, crackers, and rice; mix; melt lard, and pour over the mixture.

IT is a mistake to wash glass tumblers, goblets, and the like in hot water; if cold be used a brighter and clearer appearance is left when the glass is wiped dry. If the glass is particularly soiled, a pinch of soda in the water will cleanse it easily.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, five eggs, one cupful milk, one teaspoonful soda, one small lemon, a little nutmeg, a wine-glassfull brandy, three cupfuls flour; dredge a quart of huckleberries thickly with flour and add the last thing.

MINT SAUCE.—Take some green mint and chop it fine; for every heaping tablespoonful of the chopped mint add one even teaspoonful sugar and a wine-glassful cider vinegar; put the vinegar and sugar in a sauce-boat, then add the mint; let it stand fifteen minutes before serving.

FRENCH polish for furniture can be made by putting half an ounce of shellac, the same quantity of gumlac, and a quarter of an ounce of gum-sandarac, into a pint of spirits of wine. Put them all together in a stone bottle near the fire, shaking it very often. As soon as the gums are dissolved it is ready for use.

RASPBERRY JAM.—Make by itself, or, better, combined with currants in the proportion of one-third currants to two-thirds raspberries; mash the fruit well, and proceed as in currant jam. Make blackberry jam like raspberry, except that it should not be mixed with currants. Strawberry jam is made exactly like blackberry.

PLUM JELLY.—This can be made in the same manner as currant jelly, only a little water must be put with the plums to burst them and get out the juice; granulated sugar or white crushed sugar is preferable for preserves; and the pulp left from the plum in the sieve can be pressed through and boiled with a little sugar, making a rich, stiff marmalade.

A NEW drink to supply the place of gruel or barley water is recommended by the *Times of India*, "congee water," or the liquid in which rice has been boiled. This drink has three excellent qualities—it becomes impregnated with the properties of the rice boiled in it, and thus satisfies hunger; it quenches thirst, and is a capital draught in fever attacks; and lastly, when taken warm in bed, it is good for bad colds and influenza.

The Russian Soldier.

So many stories are told in England of want of care for the Russian soldiers health and food that it may be well to say once for all that the men of all arms look well and strong, with plenty of flesh on their bones, though little fat. They are in excellent working condition, and carry weights which would break down any but strong constitutions, including biscuits for three days, which form part of the kit, packed in the knapsack, and bread, which they manage to carry in a bag on their shoulders. The Russian private in a marching regiment carries no less than seventy-two pounds English. In his own country he received daily three pounds of bread and 7½ copecks for all else; but in Roumania his copecks would not buy him the meat he wanted, so the Government gives him half a pound of meat and 2½ copecks, instead of the full money he received before. He has also served out to him a small ration of spirits to counteract the deadly damps of the river. His great-coat is long and heavy; he carries it in the shape of a horse-collar round his left shoulder. Round the coat is wrapped one man's share of the tent, a square piece of canvas furnished with eyelet-holes and a string. Four of such pieces are bound together, and form a sort of rough gypsy tent, the ends of which are carried by two other men; the seventh carries the sticks which form upright and ridge poles. Thus seven men carry the tent under which they can sleep; but it is small, hot, and stuffy by day, while a heavy shower of rain penetrates easily through the eyelet-holes, the ill-closed apertures, and even through the canvas itself. Were it not that one sees the Russian soldier carrying his enormous load every day with seeming ease, arriving in good condition at the end of a long march, and frequently singing to beguile the way and refresh the jaded nerves, we might at once condemn the practice of so loading the infantry, which ought to arrive as fresh as possible in presence of the enemy. The kit contains much the same articles as those of the English private, but one pair of long boots is carried outside and wrapped round with a strap under the flap of the knapsack, so that the feet of the boots are visible on either side. The men in a camp which I visited yesterday said that the food supplied to them is very satisfactory in every respect. Their average height was equal or superior to that of an English marching regiment, and their muscular development particularly good. They are not well set up, and do not show that curious flat-backed, stiff position so dear to the drill-sergeant. On the contrary there are big, humpy muscles on their shoulder-blades, and the Cossacks especially are splendidly made for strength. It may be useful for England to know that those who represent the Russian soldier of to-day as a half-starved, ill-treated creature, who has to be primed to fight, are grievously mistaken.—*Cor. London Times.*

Flooding the Mines.

"In the name of the Prophet, Figs!" cried the Smyrniot fruit-dealer. In the name and interest of the workingmen of the United States, the Pennsylvania miners are flooding the coal-mines. What a brilliant set they are; doing their best to make coal dear to the working people of New York, New Jersey, and all the Eastern States this winter! The genius who in a bank riot advised the mob to burn up the bank's notes was nothing to these sapient miners. Every one of them ought to have a leather medal, with a suitable device engraved on it.

The railroad companies own most of the mines. They own also the stock on hand of coal. If, in consequence of the stupidity of the miners, coal goes up, the railroad companies will make money. The miners profess to hate the companies; hence they flood the mines, and all this they are doing in the name and on behalf of the workingmen of the United States! It is really one of the most remarkable cases of blind, unreasoning folly in history. They do not appear to have even one man among them with wit enough to see that the effect of their brutal destruction is to injure themselves and those whom they pretend to call friends, and to benefit the men they choose to dislike.

If, next winter, coal should rise to famine prices here in New York, where thousands of families buy it by the bucketful, these poor sufferers will have to thank for this a parcel of ignoramuses in the coal-mines, who call themselves workingmen, and who are really the enemies of all industrious workingmen.—*New York Herald.*

An Interesting Phase of Mormonism.

A curious incident came to our notice a few days ago, which is worthy of notice. A three-ply polygamist, living a few miles south of Salt Lake City, who desired a fourth, boldly declared his intention to a young widow residing in Zion, and pleaded for her hand—the heart was not in question—but was flatly refused. As his own pleadings had availed him nothing he forthwith dispatched his No. 2 to do his courting and carry out his design. Entreaties on one side met rebuttal on the other, when at last the young widow asked if she (No. 2) did not act against her own will, and to her own detriment, when the last-mentioned answered: "I do not wish Mr. —— to take any more wives, but I so detest and hate the very sight of his No. 3 that I would do anything in my power to thwart her happiness."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

A NORTH CAROLINA boy up a tree tied a rope around his neck, told his sister he was going to hang himself, and jumped to the ground, supposing the rope was long enough to reach, but it was seven feet too short, and he broke his neck.

An Innocent Man Sentenced to Death.

At the fall term, 1857, of the Superior Court of Guilford county, J. R. S. Chipman was convicted of the murder of Martha Pinnix and sentenced to be hanged. A few days before the time appointed for the hanging he broke jail and escaped.

In 1863, Paris Stewart, of the same county, was conscripted in the army of the Confederate States. He reported for duty at Greensboro, and was assigned by the enrolling officer at that place to the command of a guard of twelve men stationed at Deep river bridge, near Jamestown, on the North Carolina railroad. On his return from Greensboro to his home, in company with his brother, on the day of his enlistment, he made the following startling disclosure. Said he:

"I have now entered the army, and in a short time I will be dead. There is a secret I wish to communicate to you. I am the murderer of Martha Pinnix. I was betrothed to her, and, knowing the marriage would be an unhappy one, I killed her, and by a strangely fortuitous circumstance the crime was fixed upon Jim Chipman. When I am dead you can tell Chipman's sister, for whom I have a special regard, that it was me, and not her brother, who murdered Martha Pinnix."

The next day after this conversation Stewart took command of the guard at the bridge. That night, half an hour before the passage of the cars over the bridge, he approached the guard on the bridge, told them to go to their quarters—that he would watch till morning. He took his seat on the bridge and permitted the train to run over him—a plain case of suicide, and so reported at the time.

Yesterday the sister of Mr. Chipman, who dwells in Texas, visited the Governor, and exhibited the affidavit of Stewart's brother, and each of the guard on duty at the bridge at the time of Stewart's death in corroboration of the above facts. She also had a petition signed by the most influential men of Guilford county praying the pardon of Chipman. The Governor did not hesitate, but issued the pardon at once.

Chipman is in California, but as soon as he learns of his pardon will return to his old home.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.*

Cockett's Remarkable Suicide.

Coroner Oakes continued the inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of William Cockett. Cockett's conduct after he had taken the enormous dose of strychnine was remarkable. He stood at the bar of the Monroe avenue saloon, where Mr. Harvey found him, calmly conversing with several persons, without betraying to the unpracticed eye the slightest ill effects of the fatal drink. After one of the bystanders had given him a drink of salt and water (on the presumption that he was intoxicated) he deliberately lighted a cigar, smoked serenely, and called for a glass of beer. Even after it became known to the crowd that he was poisoned he laughed good-naturedly at the consternation every face betrayed, and insisted on treating the crowd.

"What is your name?" asked one of the party.

"Wouldn't you like to know?" he replied, with a sarcastic twist of the lips. "I've been drunk for two days, and all I want is to brace up a little. Just you fellows let me alone and give me a rest."

When the police arrived and coaxed him to walk he obstinately refused until his senses began to desert him. Even then force was necessary; but he hung on to his cigar until it was all consumed. One advocate of heroic treatment, who seemed to recognize the need of keeping him awake, slapped his face and rubbed his ears vigorously. To those proceedings he replied with taunting speech and a grim smile of defiance. He refused to open his mouth to admit a stomach pump, and a screw-shaped instrument made of lignumvitæ was forced in between his teeth. He closed down on it so hard as to bite the threads off, rendering the instrument worthless for future operations. One muscular policeman slapped him on the back, and remarked, in an encouraging tone:

"Well, old man, you are not gone yet."

"All right," he responded. "I know I am not gone, but I'm going all the same, so fire away with your stomach guns."

He viewed the operation of bleeding with the same calm indifference to results, and from first to last, at least so long as consciousness remained, he gave no sign of the agony with which he must have been racked.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Women's Riot.

The women's riot at Chicago during the strike reminds the Nashville *American* of the women's bread riots in the South during the war. It says:

"The first broke out in Mobile with a clamor for bread, the women holding the streets for a day. Next day the women of Atlanta and Augusta took up the cry, and the day after, or within a very short time, those of Richmond, who were addressed by President Davis, Gov. Letcher and Mayor Mayo. The fair rioters held the streets and clamored for bread. Rations were ordered, but they declined them and robbed a few jewelry stores, and a few dry-goods stores suffered slightly. The damage, however, was trifling. They were dispersed with difficulty, on account of the gallantry which precluded the idea of using artillery on women. It was strikingly similar to the present strike in the suddenness and simultaneity of the different manifestations, though it was rather amusing than alarming, and nobody was hurt."

A Spiritualistic Murder.

The evidence on which the hare-brained Pike, the wretched man who shot the long-haired Jones in Chicago, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, was tolerably clear. His grandfather, father and brother were exceedingly soft-headed, and he himself had been confined in asylums at Taunton, Mass., Blackwell's island, N. Y., and other places. The medical experts declared him insane without dissent. One of them testified that Pike had sustained a fall when young, and that he believed that some time afterward an apparition appeared over his left shoulder, and asked him where he had been while unconscious from the effects of the fall. The spirit, or whatever it was, suggested that while unconscious his spirit actually left his body. In the year 1844 he owned some timber land at Binghamton, N. Y., and there he partially destroyed a large number of trees for no earthly reason so far as known. As to his coolness immediately after the murder, that was nothing new in such cases. Probably, judging by his own standard of right and wrong, he would try to carry out what he called his principles. The expert thought that Pike should be shut up in a lunatic asylum and never be released, as the insane condition might be developed at any moment. The prisoner has been sent to an asylum. How long will he stay there? Perhaps that convenient little spirit over the left shoulder will inform him.

Mispronouncing Geographical Names.

In America recently, that is in the United States, the custom has come of pronouncing them rigidly according to their spelling. Thus we have not only "War-wick" and "Wor-ces-ter," instead of *War'ick* and *Wooster*; but the Shawangunk mountains, which in our youth were the *Shongo* mountains, are now Sha-wan-gunk, with the *n* and *k* thrust into our ears; and poor Lake Winnipisiogee, instead of its old name *Winipisaukie*, has every syllable given to it that can be extorted from its letters by a school-ma'am. Delhi, a name absurdly given to a town in Alleghany county, is called Dell-high, when its real name is as nearly as possible *daily*. Still further west, *Terre Haute* is called *Terry-Hut*, an amazing conformity to the spelling-book. If an uneducated man were to write its real name phonographically *Tare Hoht*, he would not be nearly so ridiculous as those who find its name not in a word, but in an assemblage of printed signs. In the city of New York there has been of late years a remarkable change of name effected by this rule of spelling-book. "What," said to me an old gentleman, a member of a highly respected old New York family, "What do these people mean by Dez-bros-sez street? There's no such street. The name is *De Broose* street." He then informed me that the street was named after a family whose name was spelled "Desbrosses" but pronounced *De Broose*, and that until it appeared on the street cars it was always so pronounced. This solicitude to conform sound to letter has become a disease among us. It exists in no other country, and here it is due to the school-master, the spelling-book, and the dictionary.—*Richard Grant White, in the New York Times.*

The MacMahons.

The fortune of President MacMahon, of France, was laid by a thrifty ancestor, a doctor, who won the favor of a bedridden old lady at Autun. She quarreled with her relatives, and made a deed conveying to him all her property, amounting to 3,000,000 francs, on condition that he should maintain her in a style befitting her rank during her lifetime. The heirs-at-law disputed the will, and the case was in dispute at the time of the revolution. All the contestants emigrated. The MacMahons took advantage of the invitation of Napoleon to the noblesse to return and occupy their estates. Those who did not come back forfeited their claims, and in this manner the title was confirmed in the family of the President.

DOBBS says he has one of the most obedient boys in the world. He tells him to do as he pleases, and he does it without murmuring.

Liberate the Impurities of the System.

This can easily be done through the instrumentality of the searching blood depurent and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which incites those scavengers of the body, the kidneys and the bowels, to vigorous action. The first-named organs secrete impurities—where such exist—from the blood, which would otherwise poison it, and it is the office of the bowels to carry off the useless portions of the food rejected during the process of digestion, and which, if retained, interfere with digestion and bilious secretion. Rheumatism and gout, both products of acid elements in the circulation, are remedied by the bitters, which will likewise be found a prompt though gentle cathartic. Both kidneys and bowels are invigorated, as well as stimulated, by this famous medicine, which possesses tonic properties of the highest order.

Light, Well-Raised Bread, Biscuits,

Cakes and Pastry digest easily and conduce to good health. Good health makes labor of all kinds easier, and prolongs life. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER will always make all these productions light and wholesome. It is warranted to make better, lighter, sweeter, more toothsome and nutritious biscuits, cake, bread, etc., than any other baking powder.

THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age!! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic, but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty and you will never regret it. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has been put to a six years' test in our trade, with the following result: It gives the best of satisfaction to all our customers, and they testify to that satisfaction by buying far more of it than of any other cough remedy, although we keep in stock a large number of that class of medicines, in fact all that have been heretofore considered most salable.

SLAUGHTER & WELLS, Waverly, N. Y.
Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

IT will be found upon inquiry of representative storekeepers that ladies no longer depend on foreign makers for their Perfumery and Toilet Articles. To Messrs. Colgate & Co. the credit is largely due for this new departure. Their Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Violet Toilet Water are universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and *recherche* of perfumes.

THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

POND'S EXTRACT, the People's Remedy. It not only affords immediate relief from pain, but is a permanent cure for many disorders. Book at druggists'.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NE YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY
ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT

ESTABLISHED 1844
STRAUB MILL COMPANY'S
CHAMPION CINCINNATI
BEST SMUT & SEPARATING

MACHINE.
MILLS MILLING MACHINERY &
N.W. CORNER MILLERS SUPPLIES.
FRONT & JOHN- CINCINNATI.

The Largest Normal School and Business Institute in the United States.
The Northern-Indiana
NORMAL SCHOOL
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

School the entire year. Students can enter at any time, select their own studies, and advance as rapidly as they desire. Full course of study. New classes organized each month. Commercial course most thorough to be found. No extra charge. Expenses less than at any other school in the land. Tuition $8.00 per term of 11 weeks, including all departments. Good board and well-furnished rooms, $2.00 to $2.50 per week. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogue, giving full particulars, sent free on application. Address H. B. BROWN, Principal.

Fall term opens August 28th; Winter term, Nov. 13th; Spring term, Jan. 29th, 1878; Summer term, April 16th; Review term, July 2d.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros. 351 Broadway, N.Y.

TEXAS.

EMIGRANTS and others desiring information in regard to Arkansas and Texas—the soil, climate, water, timber and other statistical information—together with Routes, Rates, Maps, &c., will be promptly supplied with the same by calling on or addressing H. H. MARLEY, Nor. Pass. & Emigration Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & S. R. W., 104 Clark street, Chicago.

"STARTLING" Good news for the afflicted! Consumption cured if any foundation to build on. Positive Cure for severe Coughs, where lungs are affected. An old Indian remedy—first time published. [illegible] express paid, $2.00; or Receipt, with full instructions for making same, $10.00. Refer as to security of above or responsibility to First National Bank, Commercial Bank, Delphos Herald, or Postmistress of this place.

"STARTLING"
Mrs. D. L. WILLIAMS,
DELPHOS, OHIO.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

Numbers its alumni by hundreds in all the honorable walks of life. Pupils range from twelve to twenty years in age. Next session opens Sept. 12th. Those wishing to enter should make an early application.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

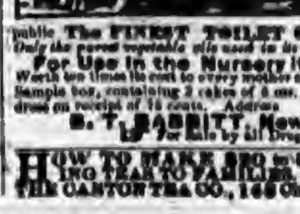

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Add's THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York.

$20 a Day. *HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.*

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WATCHMAKERS' Tools and Materials. Send for Price list. GEO. E. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box 3696, N. Y.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address *C. M. Linington, Chicago.*

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$2500 a year to Agents. *Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.*

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. [illegible] all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address *Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.*

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4-foot WELL AUGER. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis Mo.

Mitchell's Diagrams for cutting Shirts and Ladies' Garments. Best in use. $3 each. *Agents Wanted.* MRS. A. J. CASH, Purchasing Agent, 2918 No. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address L. S. SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Superintendent, Englewood, Ill.

$10 TO $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago.
Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$100.00 REWARD. This MOUSTACHE or HEAVY BEARD produced on a smooth face by the use of DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR without injury, or will forfeit $100.00. Price by mail, in sealed package, 25 cents; 3 packages only 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Palatine, Ill., Sole Agents. We caution the public against imitations.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

LADIES!

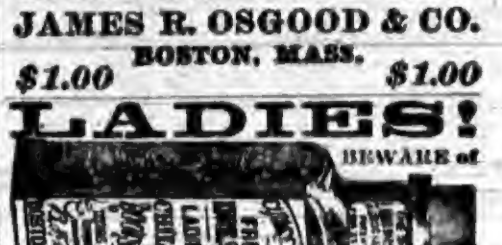

BEWARE of
Imitations.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure.
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts.
Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay.
Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.

Mark this! Upon the Condition of the stomach and its near allies, the liver and the bowels, depend physical health and clearness of intellect. If these organs are inactive or in a state of irritation, the toning, regulating, soothing influence of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is urgently required. Sold by all druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

ADVERTISERS

Are invited to investigate The American Newspaper Union List of Newspapers—the *largest combination of papers in the United States*—and compare the prices with other lists. *It is the cheapest and best advertising medium in the country.*

THE AMERICAN
Newspaper Union
List of 1085
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS
COMPRISES
NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION LIST,
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION LIST,
MILWAUKEE NEWSPAPER UNION LIST,
ST. PAUL NEWSPAPER UNION LIST,
CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER UNION LIST,
SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER UNION LIST.

The prices of advertising are now about one-half of last year's rates, and are as follows:

ONE INCH OF SPACE—14 AGATE LINES—WILL BE INSERTED ONE WEEK IN THE

New York Newspaper Union List for .... $[illegible]
Chicago Newspaper Union List " .... [illegible]
Milwaukee Newspaper Union List " .... [illegible]
St. Paul Newspaper Union List " .... [illegible]
Cincinnati Newspaper Union List " .... [illegible]
Southern Newspaper Union List " .... [illegible]

OR IN THE ENTIRE LIST OF

1085 Newspapers One Week for $87.50

A ONE-INCH advertisement will be inserted ONE YEAR in the Entire List of 1085 Newspapers for
$2,275,
or about $2 00 per paper a year.

Send for Catalogue. Address,
BEALS & FOSTER,
(*Times Building.*)
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

O. N. U. No. 34

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

UCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents.
Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.
Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls., $4.50 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00.
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents. Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS, OILS, OIL!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal, 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINM R and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

'THE REGULATOR'

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waoo. First door south of the railroad.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybi, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended . Go and see his largestock

---

WHOA! WHOA!

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extesive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He s a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscpes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereseopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aaticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 20 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 2[illegible] "	4 13 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 58 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 10 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 35 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 03	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "	4 00	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7 05	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "	9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 [illegible]0 "	12 05	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 am		3 35p
Lansing	10 00		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 56a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		[illegible]
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 0[illegible]a
Jonesville	12 [illegible] pm	7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	9 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	5.30 am		7 35
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS;	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 20	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 18
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 0	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 51	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 50pm
Defiance	9 53	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 30pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 34	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 21	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a.m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 40	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 20	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and [illegible] at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.
Express trains run daily, other [illegible] daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2	ACCOM. No. 6	LOCAL FT No. 8
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 06
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 10
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 36
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 30
Cohen's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 20	12 34pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 55
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going West.

	No. 1	No. 5	No. 7
Logansport ar	6 50pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 m	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 46am	4 00
Chili	6 00	11 35	3 20
Roann	5 47	11 18	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Mancester	5 23	10 35	1 33
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 21	1 08
Collamar	5 05	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 21	10 35
Collin's	4 21	8 57	9 49
Cherubusco	4 14	8 42	9 26
La Otto	3 50	8 10	8 43
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 53	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	6 10 am	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 53 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 35 p m
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 p m
Connersville	10 20 am		8 56 p m
Cincinnati	1 20 pm		11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 08 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		8 20 pm	
Connersville	10 [illegible]0 am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	11 15 am		11 44 am
New Castle	11 50 am		12 55 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	1 36 pm	11 31 pm	
Montpelier	2 01 pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	2 40 pm	12 33 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on
[illegible] tice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 6w

---

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1877. Number 36.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year.........$2. | Six Months......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

B. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRS. SEBRING & SWARTS.

HAVING formed a Copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity. Will give prompt and faithful attention to all business pertaining to their profession. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of females and diseases of the eye and ear. One of said firm to be in the office on Saturdays. Office on Main street. Over Shaffer's Furniture Room.
DRS. D. A. SEBRING, & D. J. SWARTS, M. D.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co. will sell you one as low as the lowest.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff, and [illegible] Wight and Solomon Hess defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight (268) dollars and sixty-eight (68) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south-west quarter all in section seven [7] township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15] east all in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.
Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $6.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff and Samuel Tate, et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars (237) and six cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-five (135) and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty six (136) in Egnew's second addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Aug. 15, 1877. Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson is plaintiff, and John E. Rinehart is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents (26.45), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The west half (½) of the south half (½) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six, (36) township thirty-five [35] north of range twelve [12] east, containing forty acres more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
H. C. Peterson Attorney for plaintiff.
Aug. 22nd A. D. 1877. Ptr's. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Kerr, Sr. is plaintiff, and Walter Fenn and Rebecca Dean are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

In lot number fifty-two (52) and fifty-seven (57) in the recorded plat of the town of Vienna in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dpt.
L. Coville, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 11th, A. D. 1877. P. f. $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Leopold et al is plaintiff, and Charles Klotz is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and thirty-six (436) dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one third of lot sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
Auburn, Indiana, August 8th, 1877.
Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff. Pf. $9.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Strong et al is plaintiff, and Eli Kuhlman is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-four (164) dollars and forty-two (42) cents, with interest on said judgement and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen (19) in Ashley's second addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb County Indiana,

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
J. W. Rickel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, August [illegible] 1877. Pf $[illegible]

Special Notice to Pupils of Music.

By special arrangements with Prof. S. B. Morse, the Indiana conservatory of music has become a part of the Fort Wayne College. Great advantage will result from this arrangement to pupils from abroad in reducing the expense of a thorough course of music. Board including furnished rooms, fuel and light, will be provided at an expense ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 per week according to accommodations. Pupils will also be enabled to prosecute other studies at the same time. City pupils who find it more convenient to do so can receive instructions as heretofore at the office of the conservatory Burges Block Fall term begins September 4th. For further particulars address, W. F. Yocum Pres. Ft. W. E. College, or Prof. S. B. Morse, Fort Wayne Ind

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the trans action of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Under the new law the second installment of taxes becomes delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in November, then ten per cent must be added. The law requires the Treasurer to make said tax by distress of sale of personal property on or before the fifteenth day of December if not otherwise paid. I would therefore urge all to pay up their second installment and save me the unpleasant duty of sending out collectors.

DANIEL GONSER, Treas.

He Couldn't Drink Wine.

There was a notable youth who, on being urged to take wine at the table of a famous statesman, in Washington, had the moral courage to refuse. He was a poor young man just beginning the struggle of life. He brought letters to the great statesman, who kindly invited him home to dinner.

"Not take a glass of wine?" said the great statesman, in wonderment and surprise.

"Not one single glass of wine?" echoed the statesman's beautiful and fascinating wife, as she rose glass in hand, and, with a grace that would have charmed an anchorite, endeavored to press it upon him.

"No," replied the heroic youth, resolutely, gently repelling the proffered glass.

What a picture of moral grandeur was that! A poor, friendless youth refusing wine at the table of a wealthy and famous statesman, even though proffered by the fair hand of a beautiful lady.

"No," said the noble young man, his voice trembling a little and his cheek flushed, "I never drink wine, but," here he straightened himself up and his words grew firmer, "if you have got a little good old rye whisky I don't mind trying a snifter!"

A Business Man's Habits.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business.

He is strict in keeping his engagements.

Does nothing carelessly nor in a hurry.

Employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself.

Keeps everything in its proper place.

Leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permits him to do.

Keeps his designs and business from the view of others.

Is prompt and decisive in his dealings, and does not overtrade his capital.

Prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling; and small profits in cases with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard.

Is clear and explicit in all his bargains.

Leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing.

Keeps copies of his important letters, invoices, and business documents, put away in an orderly manner, so that on occasion they may be easily referred to.

Is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him.

The Bed Considered as a Garment.

There is still one garment to be considered which generally is not regarded as such. I mean the bed—that piece of clothing in which we spend such a great part of our time. It is equally indispensable to the sick and to the healthy, and at all times it was considered as a sign of bitterest want if a man had no place to lay his head.

The bed is not only a place of rest, it is especially our sleeping garment, and has often to make up for privations endured during the day and the day's work, and to give us strength for tomorrow. You know all the different substances and material used for it. They are the same as our garments are made from. Like them the bed must be airy and warm at the same time. We warm the bed by our bodies just as we warm our clothes, and the bed warms the air which is constantly flowing through it from below upwards. The regulating strata must be more powerful in their action than in our day clothes, because during the rest and sleep the metomorphosis of our tissues and resulting heat becomes less, and because in a horizontal position we lose more heat by an ascending current of air than in a vertical position, where a warm ascending current is in more complete and longer contact with our upright bodies.

The warmth of the bed sustains the circulation in our surface to a certain degree for the benefit of our internal organs, at a time when our production of heat is at the lowest ebb, hence the importance of the bed for the heat and blood economy. Several days without rest in a bed not only makes us sensible of a deficiency in the recruiting of our strength, but very often produce quite noticeable perturbations in our bodily encoLomy, which the bed would have protected us from.—Dr. Pattenkofer in Science Monthly.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Ensey's and see them. 6t

Why She didn't Believe a Word the Papers Say.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

'John,' said Mrs. Sanscript to her husband, one evening last week, 'I've been reading the paper.'

'That's nothing,' grunted John, 'I've seen people before who read newspapers.'

'Yes; but there are several things in the papers I can't understand.'

'Then don't read 'em.'

'What do they mean about the strike, John? What is a strike anyhow?'

'A strike is where they have struck,' and Sondscript knocked the ashes from his cigar.

'I don't grasp your meaning exactly,' said Mrs. S., with a puzzled look. 'Now these strikers have stopped all the railroad trains in the country. Why did they do it?'

'To prevent 'em from running.'

'Yes, but why don't they want trains to run?'

'Because they want more money for running them.'

'Do they pay more for stopping trains than they do for running them?'

'No, you stupid woman.'

'Then why in the world did they stop 'em—why didn't they run more of 'em or run 'em faster? Seem to me that would pay better.'

'Mary Ann, you will never surround the problem.'

'Maybe not, John. Some things are gotten up purposely to bother women. Now, here's a column headed 'Base Ball.' What is a base ball, John?'

'Don't you know what base ball is? Happy woman! you have not lived in vain.'

'Here it says that 'The Hartfords could not collar Cummings' curves.' What under the sun are cummings' curves?'

'It's the way that he delivers the ball.'

'Is the ball chained?'

'No, you booby.'

'Then how does he deliver it?'

'I mean pitches it.'

'Oh! Now here it says Jones muffed a ball after a hard run. What was the ball doing after a hard run?'

'Hadn't you better confine your research to the obituary and marriage columns, Mary, with an occasional advertisement thrown in to vary the monotony?'

'Yes, but John, I want to know. There's Mrs. Racket, over the way, who goes to all the base ball games, and comes back to talk me blind about 'fly-fouls,' 'base hits,' 'sky scrapers,' and all those things. For heaven's sake, John, what is a sky-scraper?'

'Compose yourself, old woman. You are treading on dangerous ground; your feet are on slippery rocks, while raging billows roll beneath.'

'Mercy on me. What do you mean?'

'I mean, my dear madam, that whenever a woman begins to pry about among the strikers, foul balls, base hits, daisy cutters, home runs, and kindred subject's she is in danger of being lost.'

'Well, I confess I'm completely lost to know what the newspaper means when it says Addy stole a base, while the spectators applauded. Have we come to such a pass that society will applause a thief? Why wasn't Addy arrested? Now here's Manning put out by Start, assisted by Carey, and I can't see that he did anything wrong, either Jemima Christopher! Here it says that Pike flew out; I don't believe a word of it. I never saw a man fly yet and I won't believe it can be done till I see it with my own eyes. John, what makes these newspaper men lie so horribly?'

John was asleep, and Mrs. Sanscript turned gloomily, not to say skeptically, to the letter list for information. Newspapers were not made for women.

A most terrible accident occurred at a Pittsburg foundry one day last week. Twenty men were employed in casting a chilled roll, when, as they were pouring the moulton metal into the mould, there was a sudden report followed by a shower of liquid iron. The red-hot metal fled in every direction, dropping upon the men as they fled for their lives. The ladle containing most of the metal, was overturned, and great streams of iron pursued the men. Two of the laborers fell into pits, and the metal poured in upon them, burning them in a terrible manner. Their eyes were burned out of their sockets, and the places filled with huge drops of chilled metal. The red-hot iron burned its way to the bones of the victims. Three men are dying or dead, and eight are terribly injured. The cause of the explosion was a "damp case," or, in other words, the sand with which the mould had been packed, was not sufficiently dried or properly grooved, and the steam generated could not escape.—Sentinel.

How Cheap Cigars are Made.

The room was low and long, with four windows on the north side. Near one of these windows sat a woman about forty years old, bunching cigars from a pile of strippings close by. At another window were two men finishing the cigars, and in the farther part of the room were two beds and a table, with dishes on it. While the pretended dealer was talking with one of the men in regard to the cheapness with which it was possible to manufacture cigars, the door opened, and a ragged little girl entered with a dirty canvas bag on her arm, the contents of which she emptied into a barrel near the door. She then sat down and commenced to strip tobacco from the pile before mentioned. The man who did the talking was very loquacious, and stated that he could sell cigars for about $7.00 a thousand. He said that the wrappers used were of western tobacco, while the fillings were sometimes of "much finer quality." To illustrate the latter assertion he showed the contents of the barrel to which the little girl had contributed. it was half filled with a mass of what might be called garbage, culled from the streets, and consisting of scraps of brown paper, cabbage-leaves, and cigar stumps, some of which were, no doubt, stumps of Havana cigars. The manufacturer then took his customer in to another room opening from the stairway, where there was a kettle in a brick fireplace, and a plank upon which were spread out the gleanings from the barrel, assorted and separated to dry. He showed how the burnt ends of stumps were cut off and the remainder unrolled; how dried cabbage leaves boiled with tobacco stems and sumach leaves, could be converted into "very fine tobacco," and closed his explanations by extolling the virtues tonka bean, valerian and ammonia, as flavoring extracts—New York Tribune.

The Pleasant Lake Fair.

Arrangements have been made to hold a free fair for the people of Steuben and DeKalb counties, at Pleasant Lake, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th of September next. The fair will be held, as at previous times, in Simmons' park—the nicest place in this country for such an institution. There will be a great and beautiful display of foreign as well as domestic products of the field, shop and house. Some of the prominent live stock raisers of the State have indicated their desire to be present with choice stock. It will be the endeavor of all interested to make this the very best fair ever held at Pleasant Lake. From what has been done heretofore in this line, our people may be assured that this fair will greatly surpass all others. They know how to do it at Pleasant Lake.—Steuben Republican.

Greenbacks
For Bond Holders!
Greenbacks
For Gold Gamblers!
Greenbacks
For National Bankers!
Greenbacks
For the People!
Greenbacks
For all Purposes!

From which money is used interchangable at par with gold and silver, in a sufficient quantity as to promote industry, invite emigration and develope the resources of the country, is what the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Claims is the only remedy for the ills brought upon the country by Legislation and Laws, enacted for the benefit of a Monied Class and the oppression of Labor and Industry.

Government credit sustains our Bonds for the benefit of the wealthy, let the same credit

Sustain Greenbacks

For the benefit of the people who sustain the Government.

Daily Enquirer per year $12.00
Weekly " " " 1.15

Free of postage.
Agents wanted.
Send for specimen copies.

FARAN & McLEAN, Publ'r's,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MEEKS & WYER,
Our energetic
PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call.

BLACKBERRIES AND KISSES.

Blackberries! ripe blackberries!
Will you come and see?
Over all the woods and lanes
They are running free.
Blackberries! ripe blackberries!
Will you come and eat?
Nature bids you to the feast,
Spreads the wild, free treat.

Bob White and Bob-o-Linkum,
With their ladies fair,
Robin Red and Cardinal,
Are already there.
Jenny Wren and every bird
One would wish to see,
Famed for beauty, love, or song,
Join the company.

Sing and eat, and eat and sing,
While the children shout;
And fond lovers 'mong the vines
Wander in and out—
Wander slowly, stooping low,
Lest the fruit they miss;
Ah! I wonder which is sweetest,
Berries, or a kiss?

Which is sweetest, merry Robin?
Tell me which is best."
And he warbled, "Blackberries!
Berries for my nest."
Which is sweetest, happy lovers,
Happy as you sigh?"
Laughing low, they answered me,
"You had better try."

"Children, who in purple juice
Dye your finger-tips,
Purple are your garments dyed,
Purple are your lips.
Through the woods and lanes and fields
Each a welcome guest,
Can you answer what I ask?"
"Blackberries are best!"

"Blackberries, of course, are best;
Who would kisses want?"
Said a sturdy, laughing lad,
Brown and confident.
"Blackberries, of course, are best;
What do you say, Grace?"
And the little lass replied,
"That's, of course, the case!"

But above them sang a bird
In a mocking tongue,
"Wait a little longer, dears,
You are rather young.
Birds who know a thing or two
Well may tell you this—
Blackberries are very good,
Flavored with a kiss."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

WHAT HE LOST BY IT.

I.

The evening was warm and still, and all the doors and windows in George street were set open, and everybody who could escape from in-door occupation was out for a stroll. The people living here were decent, hard-working men and women, earning enough to keep their families in comfort, and taking an honest pride in themselves and their dwellings. Most of the windows could boast of clean muslin curtains, and the door-steps were as white as hard scouring could make them. There was one house, however, whose door-step could ill bear a comparison with its neighbors; and, as to its curtains, they were drab and dingy, and had been up all the winter.

"Miss Kennaway don't regard appearances, that's certain," said one matron to another, as they took their evening walk together. "If I were her I should be sick of the sight of those frightful drab curtains. And she with a smart young man coming often to the house!"

"Poor thing!" sighed the other woman, a good-natured soul, always ready to find excuses for those the world was hard upon—"poor thing! she can't have a minute to call her own. What with her dressmaking and her mother's long illness, she must be pretty nearly at her wit's end."

"Well, if young Parr don't mind the curtains and that disgraceful door-step of hers, I'm sure I don't," responded the first speaker, sharply. "And here he comes, looking as natty as you please, and walking as if the very ground wasn't good enough for his feet."

William Parr, the promised husband of Fanny Kennaway, was one of those men who are said to be above their station, and are sometimes so very much above it that there is no keeping them in it. William, however, was industrious enough to find favor with the merchant who employed him. Out of the counting-house he held his head high and looked down upon his fellow-clerks, who never ceased to wonder why such a lofty fellow should have courted an humble little dressmaker in George street. But very few men of taste would have been surprised at Parr's choice if they had seen Fanny Kennaway in her seat by the window that evening.

After a long day's work she was resting eyes and hands for a few minutes, and watching for William's coming. Hers was a delicate, clear-cut face, pale as a lily, and serious almost to sadness—a face that seemed to have little in common with the needles and pins and gay stuffs around her. And yet, in a general way, Fanny worked cheerfully enough at her trade. It was only when nursing as well as dressmaking fell to her lot, and a heavy doctor's bill was added to ordinary expenses, that her little body felt itself weary of this great world. But there was no great weariness in the smile that greeted William as he entered the humble room. Like a wise woman, as she was, Fanny always met her lover with a bright look and a cheery voice.

"Come, Fanny," he said, "won't you go for a walk this evening? Your mother is better, so that you surely can be spared."

"O yes, mother can spare me; Mrs. Marks is sitting with her. But there is a dress that must be finished to-night, William."

"I wonder why we never can enjoy ourselves as other people do," muttered Parr, crossly. "You are making a regular slave of yourself, Fanny."

"Well, then, I'll go," she answered, after a little pause, "and I won't be five minutes getting ready."

She tripped off, and soon returned, looking so neat in her walking garb that only an ill-humored man could have found a fault in her. But as they walked away together down the street there was a cloud on William's face; and presently he spoke out his grievance:

"Why don't you get a stylish hat, Fanny, instead of wearing that everlasting bonnet? I can't think how it is; your things last so long, one never sees you in anything fresh and new. For my sake, you ought to be a little smarter in your dress."

Fanny did not tell him that every sixpence she earned was spent on the common necessaries of life, and that all her savings had gone to pay that terrible doctor's bill; but she looked up lovingly into the handsome, gloomy face. William was her first love; she could not wish him changed, even when his magnificent notions caused her some inconvenience. The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is not always duly valued; and many people might have blamed Fanny for her tameness. But she was one of those women who would rather hear harsh words than speak them.

Instead of chiding, she patiently set herself to bring her companion into a better frame of mind, and she succeeded so well that William almost forgot the old bonnet. And yet, when he had left her at her own door, and was going back to his lodgings, he began to think of it again. It was quite humiliating, he said to himself, for a man in his position to have been seen in the company of such a bonnet as that.

"How are you, Parr?" cried a loud voice. "Splendid evening, isn't it? Come home with me and have supper, will you?" The speaker was a dashing young fellow, son of an auctioneer who was reputed to be making a fortune. It was the first invitation that William had ever had from Tom Derry.

"Thanks," he answered, promptly, "I shall be happy to come."

And then the two set off together, and William was by no means ill-pleased to walk with a well-dressed acquaintance, who nodded familiarly to one or two men in a sphere above him.

The Derrys lived in a pleasant villa, with coach-house, stables and green-house. Voices and laughter were heard in the garden as the young men approached the gate; William caught sight of light dresses fluttering about on the lawn, and remembered certain rumors of the beauty of the Derry girls.

After George street and Fanny's little work-room, it was no wonder, perhaps, that Gloucester Lodge seemed almost an earthly paradise. Julia Derry, the youngest and prettiest of the sisters, was disposed to be very gracious to William. She wore plenty of jewelry and her costume was made in the latest style. After supper she stayed and sang several fashionable songs, with William standing beside her to turn over the music leaves. It was very pleasant, he thought, to see a girl with rings on her white hands, and without the tell-tale roughness on the left fore-finger.

It was the old, old story. After that evening spent at Gloucester Lodge William's visits to George street grew rarer, rarer; and little Fanny drooped visibly. It is not so very hard for a woman to bear up under life's burdens while she has the strong prop of a man's love to lean upon. But if the prop breaks it is well for her if the burdens do not crush her altogether. Fanny, however, was not without a certain quiet fortitude. She felt that her prop was giving way and nerved herself to do without it.

"Fanny," said Mrs. Kennaway, one evening, as the young dress-maker sat sewing in her window seat, "you are not looking well, my child; I wish William would come and take you out. He hasn't been here very often lately, has he?"

"No, mother, not very often."

"I think you are working too hard," continued the poor woman, sighing. "I get well very slowly, Fanny, and the beef-tea and port wine cost a great deal. I've made up my mind, child, to write to my brother at last."

"But, mother, you'll be dreadfully distressed if he doesn't answer. And you have often said that he would never forgive you for marrying my poor father."

"I've been a widow for nearly five years, Fanny. Surely Steven can bury the old grievances in my husband's grave!"

"You know best, mother. But father always spoke of him as a hard man."

"Well, at any rate, I shall make an attempt to soften him. Don't try to talk me out of it, Fanny. I believe it is the right thing to do."

Fanny held her peace, but she had little hope that her uncle Fenwick would reply to his sister's letter. She knew that he was a rich city merchant, several years older than her mother, but she had never seen him, and had founded her opinion of his character solely on her father's dislike to him. The late Mr. Kennaway had been one of those men who have a natural turn for borrowing money, and are generally severe on the friends who refuse to lend. Perhaps Mrs. Kennaway had taken some pains to hide the father's faults from the child's eyes, for Fanny had never discovered them.

"Now, Fanny," said honest Mrs. Marks, bouncing into the little room, "to-morrow's Saturday, and you are going to have a whole holiday. Everything's planned, so you may leave off shaking your head. Mary Baker has promised to come and sit with your mother. My man and I have arranged to take you right off to Durant farm, where my sister lives."

Mr. Marks and her husband were the Kennaways' next-door neighbors. They were a childless couple, and instead of wasting their affections on dogs and parrots they looked out for young people who needed love and sympathy. Fanny had no idea they knew all about her sorrow. She did not realize how easy it is for shrewd eyes to read the signs of a sick heart.

Early the next morning a hired chaise rattled out of George street, containing Fanny and her two friends. Of course it could not be quite a perfect holiday without William; but the girl enjoyed fresh air and rest, and was grateful for kindness. It was a long drive, and when they reached the farm-house Mrs. Marks declared that Fanny had picked up wonderfully. A day or two in the country, she said, would put a little color into those pale cheeks, and brighten the eyes that were dull with watching and working. Ah, poor Fanny!

Durant farm stands upon the outskirts of a wood, which has always been a favorite haunt with picnic parties. The fates had decreed that the Derrys should give a picnic that day; it was early in September, and townsfolk wanted to make the most of the waning summer. Miss Julia Derry wore an entirely new costume, bought for the occasion, and a charming rustic hat adorned with poppies and wheat ears. It was very agreeable to be admired, even by a mere merchant's clerk, and she lavished her sweetest smiles on William Parr.

Arm-in-arm the pair strolled away from the rest of the party. He talked nonsense and she laughed and listened, and led him on, without a thought beyond the hour's amusement. She was wiser in this world's ways than foolish William, whose vanity had been tickled until he really believed that he had made a conquest. He was bending down to his companion, with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, when a turn in the path suddenly brought them face to face with Mrs. Marks and Fanny Kenaway.

Even then things might have turned out well, if William had only been true to himself. But there was Fanny in her shabby every-day gown, and the bonnet had gone completely out of fashion; and there was the superb Julia hanging on Parr's arm, and quizzing his betrothed with haughty eyes. The worst part of the young man's nature came uppermost at that moment. He gave one quick glance at Fanny, and then swept on, without bestowing even a bow of recognition on the little dressmaker.

"Well!" said Mrs. Marks, drawing a long breath, "I only wonder that the earth don't open and swallow him up!"

II.

Fanny took her lover's desertion in a very quiet way. She knew that the end had come, and did not try to get any comfort out of a dead hope. When the fire has gone out she is a wise woman who sets herself to take away the ashes and clean out the grate, even when she knows her hearthstone will be cold for many a year afterward. Our little dressmaker went on sewing and snipping as usual, saying never a word about her trouble.

Meanwhile the household burdens were lightened. Mr. Fenwick wrote a kind reply to his sister's letter, and inclosed a sum large enough to supply her with all she required.

"You can get yourself a new gown now, Fanny," said her mother, cheerfully. "It has made my heart ache to see you wearing that old gray thing. I like my little girl to be well dressed."

Brave Fanny! If a sick heart whispered that it didn't matter what she wore nowadays, she never heeded the voice; she chose the material with as much care as if it had been the stuff for her wedding dress, and set about making it up in her best style. When it was finished Mrs. Marks came in and resolutely cleared away the signs of work, and then sent Fanny up-stairs to put on the new gown and go out walking in it.

It was getting late in the afternoon when Fanny returned from her stroll. It seemed to her, as she entered the little parlor, that it was full of people; her mother sat by the window, looking nervous and tearful, yet happy withal; and by her side was an elderly gentleman, talking earnestly.

A little apart from these two was a young man, sitting at the table and turning over the pages of a little volume of poems which had been a gift from William Parr to his affianced wife. Both gentlemen rose quickly as Fanny came in, and the elder introduced himself at once.

"I am your uncle, Steven Fenwick, Fanny," he said, taking her hands. "Give me a kiss, my dear. You are like the daughter I have lost. This is my son, your cousin Walter."

The young man came forward and asked if Fanny were willing to make friends with an unknown relative. His manner was natural, his voice very gentle, and Fanny felt at once that he treated her with as much deference as if she had been a peeress instead of a poor little dressmaker. What he thought of her she did not learn till long afterward; but certain it is that the image of a sweet, pale girl, in a brown dress, haunted Walter Fenwick's mind for many a day.

"Your uncle wants us to go and live with him, Fanny," said Mrs. Kennaway, tremulously. "He is a widower, and has only a housekeeper to take care of him. Shall we go?"

"Will you come and be my child, Fanny?" asked Mr. Fenwick. She turned and looked steadfastly at him for a moment, with her eyes full of tears. And then, slowly and gratefully, she answered "Yes."

Only a fortnight after Mr. Fenwick's visit, the inhabitants of George street ran to their doors to catch a last glimpse of the Kennaways. The two women came very quietly out of the little house, and entered the fly that waited for them and their luggage. Mrs. Marks waved a tearful farewell; her husband stood on the pavement, smiling broadly to hide his real feelings, and then the vehicle rattled away, and the folks went in-doors again, saying that they supposed the rich uncle was going to make a lady of little Fanny.

And how was it, meanwhile, with William Parr? His intimacy with those gay friends, the Derrys, had come to an end with the summer. Julia got tired of his attentions, and snubbed him; her elders said to each other that young Parr's frequent visits were becoming quite a nuisance; even Tom at last gave him the cold shoulder. They were a heartless set, he said to himself, feeling abominably ill-used. And then it suddenly occurred to him that he was only getting the very same measure that he had meted to another.

"It serves me right for treating Fanny badly," he mused. "She was worth a hundred Julias. And she is such a good, forgiving little thing that I almost think she'd made it up with me if I went back to her again."

It was a chilly evening in late autumn when William Parr once more took his way to George street. A host of old recollections came crowding round him as he drew near Fanny's home; he began to wonder how he could have stayed away from her so long, and to be eager for the first glimpse of her sweet face. He knew just how she would look; his fancy painted the glow and brightness that would welcome him. There was a light in her parlor—a warm, cheery beam, that told him he would find her sitting as usual at her sewing.

"I won't make a dozen wretched excuses," thought the young man. "I'll just ask her to forgive me, and tell her that I could not live without her."

He knocked at the door, and stood waiting with a throbbing heart for Fanny to open it. A few seconds passed away, then he heard the inside latch lifted, and stood face to face with a tall, hard-featured woman in a widow's cap.

"Is Miss Kennaway within?" he faltered.

"She doesn't live here," responded the woman, shortly.

"Not live here!" said William. "Then where is she? Can you give me any information?"

"I don't know anything about her. I've heard that some people named Kennaway lived here before I came, but that's all I can tell you."

William turned away from the door like one half stunned. It was all so different from the pleasant and pathetic scene he had been picturing that he could hardly believe in this stern reality. And then, as he still stood dreaming on the pavement, he bethought him of Mrs. Marks. She had been the Kennaways familiar friend, and would surely know something about their change of residence.

Alas! Mrs. Marks' house was quiet and dark. The shutters were closed; not a gleam of light could be seen within, and William's knock remained unanswered.

"That house is empty," said a girl's voice at his elbow, and, looking around, he saw a decently-clad lassie with a parcel under her arm. "The Marks are gone away to live somewhere in the country," she added.

"Can you tell me what has become of Mrs. Kennaway and her daughter?" William asked, eagerly.

"They're gone to London. Some rich gentleman found out they were his near relations, and he has taken them to live with him."

Without another word William walked away, hardly knowing what direction he was taking. Until that moment he had never realized how strong was the tie that had bound him to little Fanny. He had neglected her—trifled with himself and his best feelings—and well-nigh broken her heart; but had he really never ceased to love her? She was gone; she had quietly vanished out of his way, and made no sign.

* * * * * * * *

Three years passed away. William Parr had stepped into the place left vacant by the death of a senior clerk, his salary had been raised, and he had moved into better quarters. Perhaps, if he had sought to renew his intimacy with the Derrys, he might not have been repulsed, but he was now a sadder and wiser man. The sense of loss had never entirely left him, nor had he as yet found anyone who could be what Fanny had been. No tidings of her had ever come to her old lover; in the days of their intercourse she had been silent about her Uncle Fenwick, and William had not even heard his name.

One day it happened that William Parr was dispatched to London to transact some business for his employer. It was winter, but the weather was clear and sunshiny, and when he arrived at the great metropolitan station it wanted an hour to noon. Among the numbers waiting on the platform one figure attracted William's eye at once; it was that of a lady, richly dressed in velvet and sable, who was evidently looking out eagerly for some one in the train. As she caught a glimpse of the face she was watching for, her own brightened and flushed in a way that William well remembered. Just so had she greeted him when he had been wont to pay his evening visits to the little house in George street a long time ago.

A quiet-looking gentleman stepped out of a first-class carriage, and was about to draw her hand through his arm. But William, yielding to a powerful impulse, approached and spoke.

"Fanny—Miss Kennaway," he said, nervously.

She gave a very slight start. For an instant her color deepened; and then she frankly extended her hand.

"Not Miss Kennaway now," she answered, smiling. "This is my husband, Mr. Fenwick—Mr. Parr."

William scarcely knew how he returned the gentleman's salutation. A moment more and Walter Fenwick and his wife had passed on, leaving William to collect his scattered senses. Both had seen plainly that he was far too confused to enter into conversation.

"Poor fellow!" said Walter, looking down tenderly into his wife's face. "I do not wonder that he was agitated by this sudden meeting with his lost love. He is a great loser and I am a great gainer, Fanny."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Depredations Upon the Timber Lands.

For a great many years the Government has been systematically robbed by timber thieves in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Louisiana. Wherever the Government has owned lands covered with timber of any value the depredations have been continuous and extensive. The thieves go boldly upon Government lands in the proper season and cut as many trees as they can, which they float down the streams and sell to the lumber dealers, who are glad to buy at a minimum price, and ask no questions. In this way the Government lands are rendered valueless. Timber dealers won't buy them because they are as a rule worthless for agricultural purposes. The Government has been endeavoring for many years to put a stop to this robbery, but has not been successful. In many instances the officers of the local land offices have stood in with the thieves, and in almost every instance where measures of any severity have been adopted the cases have been compromised. Since 1854 the Government has received on this account only $150,000, and to get this amount over $50,000 has been expended, while the total loss to the Government foots up million upon million. Upon assuming the duties of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Schurz had his attention called to this state of affairs, which he at once set about to remedy. He discarded all the methods formerly in use for the correction of the abuse, and proceeded upon a plan of his own. The result is that he has practically put an end to timber depredations, and has in his hands already, through legal seizure, felled timber the value of which amounts to three or four times as much as all that the Government has heretofore recovered in this account. His course has been pursued quietly, and the thieves have had no inkling of his purposes until they found themselves in the meshes of the law. He is daily besieged by letters appealing for mercy or begging for compromise, but he turns to all such petitions a deaf ear. He says he would see the timber burned before he would compromise, and he will not part with a foot of it except at the regular market price.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Poetry of Motion.

The poetry of motion may be seen in two ways at one and the same time. Just watch a bald-headed man in church. To look at him you would think his whole being was absorbed in wrestling with those great problems of theology that the preacher is rolling in upon him like a flood, but it is not so; look closely, and you will see the set teeth, the cocked eye, and vengeance standing out upon his brow. He knows that a fly has been shinning for the last five minutes back and forth and all over his head, but can find no resting place for the sole of his foot. Suddenly as the lightning's flash his hand is describing a circle in the air, and the fly is gracefully making a straight line to further conquests in the other aisle.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

THE HORN OF PLENTY.

It is Scattering Its Golden Contents Upon the Husbandmen of the West.

The Wheat Yield of the Mississippi Valley.—The Chicago *Tribune* makes an estimate of the wheat crop of this year in four of the Mississippi valley States, which compares superbly with the crop reports of other years, as follows:

	[illegible] Bushels.	[illegible] Bushels.	[illegible] Bushels.
Minnesota	27,000,000	16,000,000	[illegible]
Iowa	29,000,000	18,000,000	37,000,000
Wisconsin	25,000,000	15,000,000	36,000,000
Kansas	12,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000
Total	93,000,000	61,000,000	117,000,000

This indicates first, that these four States have 25,000,000 bushels more of wheat to sell than after the unprecedented yield of 1875, and 50,000,000 bushels more than last year—not less than 14,000,000 barrels of flour; second, that Minnesota, which was the seventeenth wheat-growing State in 1860, has grown to the second in 1877, and next year will stand at the head; third, that, adding the unusual yield of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois to this surplus, making allowance for the small crop in California, this country is able to export at least $75,000,000 worth of flour more than last year. These estimates are based on the actual returns from some States and careful observations by cautious and trustworthy men in others. This bonus of seventy-five millions of money will go a good ways towards reviving business during the coming fall, at least on trunk railroads and among the farmers.

The Central Wheat Belt.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives some figures of the wheat production in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky: The acreage sown was large, the yield heavy, and the time for harvesting propitious. Enough of the new crop has already appeared in the market to make known its quality with certainty. No one locality seems to have been specially favored. The amounts received from all directions are of a superior grade, and are accompanied by the same reports of an enormous yield. The summer of 1874 saw a good crop harvested through Central and Southern Ohio, but the yield through the country generally was hardly more than an average one. The crop just gathered is a gigantic one in all the wheat-growing regions, the memories of the oldest growers and buyers being taken to recall a better one, either as to quantity or quality. Tributary to this market are some heavy wheat-producing areas. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky abound with wheat fields. The usual yield in these States is about as follows:

	Bushels.
Ohio, average yield	17,500,000
Indiana, average yield	16,000,000
Kentucky, average yield	8,000,000

Good judges estimate this season's crop as below:

	Bushels.
Ohio	25,000,000
Indiana	23,000,000
Kentucky	13,000,000
Total for these three States	60,000,000

The above estimate is a moderate one. There are those, with good data from which to reckon, who make the total yield from the three States 10,000,000 bushels more. Taking the above estimate as the true one, and there are 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in the States named over and above what is needed for home consumption. Of course farmers will also realize from what is consumed in the towns and by the non-wheat-growing class, a by-no-means small amount. The acreage sown and the yield in other States is quite as large as in the three named. Throughout the entire North and West an immense wheat crop of good quality has been harvested.

Corn, though it will be a month yet before the crop is harvested, is far enough along and sufficiently promising to make a good yield almost certain. Early in the summer the crop was backward, and some alarm felt, but the later rain and favorable weather have brought the staple crop of the central States up to a condition of, if anything, more than usual promise. From 3,000,000 to 50,00,000 bushels of corn, grown between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, are sold annually in foreign countries. This forms, however, but a small fraction of the entire yield, the crop going largely into beef and pork, and to supply the Southern States. The yield in Ohio averages about 100,000,000 bushels a year, and in Indiana not far from the same amount. The crop is a staple and a pretty sure one, and this year likely to be an unusually good one. It is an important item among the farmer's resources, and may be counted with the wheat crop as among the things bidding fair to give a much-needed impulse to the business of the country.

Brief Crop Notes.—Nearly all of the Minnesota wheat tests sixty pounds per bushel.... Crops of every description in the South are the most promising of any since the war. The cotton crop will be the largest ever raised.... Dakota Territory will export over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.... The Connecticut valley tobacco crop is looking very fair, and is expected to yield an average crop of fine Havana cigars.... The recent rains have discouraged the Southern Kansas farmers. Their corn coop will be so large they expect great difficulty in obtaining sufficient lumber to build cribs. .... The Winnipeg *Free Press* publishes crop reports from all over Manitoba, upon which it bases its belief that the province is finally past the necessity of looking to importation for any portion of its supply of cereals.... J. M. Metcalf, State Statistician for Minnesota, estimates the wheat crop of the State at about 31,000,000 bushels, of which 23,000,000 bushels will be for export.

Galignani's Messenger says that Mme. Adelina Patti has paid M. Escudier, manager of the Italian theater in Paris, 100,000 francs as a forfeit for the breach of engagement. She has also telegraphed to M. Strakosch of New York to say that she accepted his proposals for the United States—namely, 10,000 francs for each performance and a benefit; fifty-one performances guaranteed at more than a half million francs.

The foreman of a jury in Texas, which lately granted a divorce to a woman, married her the same day.

A WOMAN'S LETTER.

BY MARY AINGE DE VERE.

My letter's late by one day,
But truth is, Jenny dear,
Ned Grayson came on Sunday—
It seems he's always here,
He, and young Fred M'Kenzie,
They staid three blessed hours,
And ma was in a frenzy—
He brought some lovely flowers.

I meant to tell you, Jenny,
The news and everything,
But I find there isn't any—
Oh, next week, Ned's to sing
With the Mozart Club at Irving;
I'll manage, dear, to go,
The fates and weather serving—
I don't want ma to know!

Jen, lovers are a nuisance!
George brought the ring last night—
A solitaire, like Susan's;
It gave me such a fright!
A [illegible] wouldn't wear it!
Now, underneath the sun,
Do girls contrive to bear it—
This narrowing down to one?

Poor George, the foolish fellow,
Began to storm and fling,
And turned quite green and yellow—
I hate that sort of thing.
Now, Ned is always quiet;
I think his cool, gray eyes
Would still an Irish riot,
Or make a regiment fly.

But what's so very funny
About him—Ned, I mean—
He hasn't any money;
I heard from Clarence Green
Just how he's situated—
Keeps books for Webb & Ware.
Ah, well—those things are fated!
George owns a million, square.

Yes, dear, Fate trims the corners,
Rough-hew them as we may!
We can't go clad like mourners,
Or weep the livelong day.
But, oh, don't breathe it, Jenny!
I'd marry Ned, you see,
Without one single penny,
If only he loved me!

Ah, well—well—well—that's folly,
But sometimes, Jen, I've thought,
He, too, seemed melancholy;
Quick glances that I've caught,
Looked full of speechless sadness—
There goes a silly tear
To blot the page—with madness
Good-by, pet, George is here.

We dine at Ella Johnson's
P. S.—I must decide;
He won't stand too much nonsense,
The crepe comes full yard wide.
Don't get the buff, it fades so;
Have train and split-up sack,
For organdies are made so.
My heart aches. Love to Jack.

—*Scribner for September.*

PITH AND POINT.

When do we read of decaying nature? —When autumn turns the leaves.

An artificial florist lately described himself as "head gardener to the ladies."

When can you be said to swallow glass-ware?—When you buy a tumbler and goblet.

The young man who on Wednesday morning said it was nip and tuck, went and tuck a nip.

It was Mr. Emerson, we believe, who made the remark that "old age is not disgraceful, but it is immensely disadvantageous."

An old negro cook says: "Sass is powerful good in everything but children. Dey needs some oder kind of dressin'."

The secret of running a boarding-house profitably is to find out just what your boarders don't want, and then feed 'em lots of it.

A witness on the stand, in reply to a question as to what the character of Mr. —— was for truth and veracity, said, "Well, I should say that he handles truth very carelessly."

It is very, very sad when an absent-minded young man is asked at a church festival what he'll have, and answers: "Beer." But it's just as bad when he tries to suck up his ice-cream with a straw.

"No, George," she said, in response to his question, "it is not true that a string of new belt buckles in a shop window would make any woman lose a train; but," she added, musingly, "sometimes she may have to run a little."

The knocker is plied at Dr. A——'s house with much vigor at 1 a. m. The doctor opens the window. "Who's there?" "It's me. Mr. B—— is very sick. Come quick." "What's wrong with him?" "The same disease that carried off his wife and children last week." The doctor, being the family physician, said, "Give him the same treatment, and, if there is any change, come again."

HAWK-EYTEMS.

The lion is the king of beasts, but the cow is the boss.

Those dreadful Russian outrages are what inrages the Turks. A Russian knoutrage is enough to make any man mad.

When a man is working for his board, and the employer cuts his salary down 50 per cent., then times are indeed what you might call hard, and a man is justified in resorting to extreme measures.

Harper's Bazar says that you may eat corn off the cob, but you must hold it with only one hand. If the cob gets a little the better of you, we suppose you may hold one end of the cob down with your foot.

A great many Americans are very indignant because a tailor in London has a very prominent sign in front of his store, "No orders taken from Americans, unless accompanied with the cash." Don't get angry at him; his head is level. Bless your indignant souls, it would be money in the pockets of lots of our American tailors, right here at home, if they would hang out the same sign.

The other night, a happy young serenader backed up under the window and sang, "When night comes creeping down the hills." But just then one of those slim, green worms that haunt the maple trees came creeping down his back, and the pale starlight was streaked with a howl as long as the wind; and, when daylight came, a party of scientific gentlemen were looking in silent awe at the ruined and dismantled shrubbery where the meteor lit, and eagerly searching for fragments of it.

Every editorial convention that has been held anywhere at any time during the past twenty-five years has discussed something called on the programme "editorial ethics." We do not know what it is, never having seen it used to any recognizable extent by the press, but we have an idea that it has something to do with matters when one editor calls another "a low-bred, light-fingered, perjured son of perdition, wallowing in the fetid filth of a corrupt and decaying political ring;" and the other fellow says back that his contemporary is "a white-livered, black-hearted thief and liar, whose cowardly heart ought to be torn out of his carcass and fed to the ravening crows."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

[illegible] the Farm.

A [illegible] is one of the most desirable qualities in a horse. Agricultural societies should remember this in making up the[ir] [illegible].

Fowls with [illegible] or [illegible] will communicate [illegible] to the flock if allowed to use the same drinking-vessel.—*Poultry Record.*

A little sulphur or dry carbolate of lime sprin[kled] in [illegible] of [illegible] hens will [illegible]. [illegible] sulphur [illegible] carbolate, mixed with dry dust [illegible] ashes, makes [illegible] dust bath for hens and little chicks. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

To prevent [illegible] from splitting, the Toronto *Globe* says: "Select a small limb from each fork and clear them of leaves and branches. Then bring the split up together, twine the two small limbs together and secure them. The limbs will grow together in time, and keep the split from opening."

Concrete walls do not give satisfaction. There are so many conditions, such as expanding, contracting, etc., that cannot be exactly determined, that they are very apt to settle out of perpendicular, or crack, or in some way fail to make a perfect job. Stone and brick are more reliable.—*Rural Home.*

Supt. Foster furnishes facts in relation to the superior advantages of using stocks of the Siberian crab for grafting apples. Some Western [illegible] plant the seeds of the crab for this purpose, and their young trees are doing better than on common apple seedlings, where the severe winters often destroy the tenderer roots. This practice would, of course, not be desirable where common-apple stocks prove sufficiently hardy and endure the winter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A gentleman writing to the *Planter and Farmer* gives the following remedy for a choking cow. We suppose it will act as well with other animals; it will be well to remember it. He says that it has never failed in any instance, and has been [illegible] of tim[e] [illegible]. The remedy is to take a [illegible]spoon[ful] of saltpeter, open the animal's mouth and throw it well back upon the tongue, [illegible] the animal [illegible] will either [illegible] in very [illegible] minutes.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Here is a valuable table, containing the number of pounds in a bushel of the different articles named:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bran	12	Barley	48
Blue g[illegible]	14	Flax seed	56
Shorts	18	Rye	56
Dried [illegible]	22	Shelled corn	56
Oats	32	Onions	57
Dried [illegible]	33	Wheat	60
Hemp [illegible]	44	Clover seed	60
Timoth[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castor [illegible]	[illegible]		

It is well enough known that an animal with a quiet temperament grows and thrives much better than one that is easily excited, shy or wild. In the latter the waste of material is considerably larger, the equilibrium between the organic processes is easily disturbed, and the animal, therefore, more predisposed to disease. Every farmer knows that a horse, for instance, which is quiet and docile needs less food, keeps better, is able to do more work, and is usually also healthier, than one that is always restless, easily excited or wild. Still, spirit and strength must not be mistaken for an excitable temperament. An animal may be spirited and be very docile and quiet.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An orchard of Northern Spy apples contains about four acres, and is a hog and sheep pasture. It is well seeded in grass, yields a great deal of pasture, and is the first orchard that we have seen this year with anything like a crop of apples. Two years ago we saw it, and it was heavily loaded with apples. Last year Mr. H. said it bore a light crop, and this year about two-thirds of the trees, we should think, are fairly filled with apples, some of them loaded. In addition to the droppings of the sheep and swine, a little manure is scattered over the surface annually. The branches show a fair annual growth of wood, and the foliage is dark and luxuriant. This orchard would seem to afford one evidence that plowing is not essential to the growth of wood or production of fruit.—*Rural Home.*

About the House.

To Tell Good Eggs.—Put them in water; if the butts turn up, they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

To Stop Cracks in a Stove.—Wood ashes and common salt, made compact with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.—*Economist.*

Good Use for Soap-Suds.—Save your washing suds for the garden; if it is poured over the roots of the plum trees, it will kill the curculio; if turned at the roots of geraniums, roses, etc., it will enhance their beauty tenfold.

The Healing Power of Charcoal.—Charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. On laying a small piece of cold charcoal on the burn the pain subsides immediately; and if the charcoal is held on for some time the wound is healed.—*Western Farm Journal.*

Chili Sauce.—Eighteen ripe tomatoes, two onions, two green peppers, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one teacup of sugar, two and one-half teacups of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon. Chop and mix, boil slowly, and put into glass cans. This makes an excellent sauce for meat.—*Cor. Household.*

To Keep the Hair in Crimp.—Ladies who have difficulty in making their hair remain crimped will find the following of use: Let five cents' worth of gum arabic be dissolved in a very little hot water and left to stand over night in enough alcohol to make it thin; then bottle. The hair should be wet with the mixture before being crimped.—*Springfield Union.*

Rules for the Sick-Room.—(1.) Bring in fresh flowers or something new every day; even the commonest green thing is better than nothing. (2.) Don't talk about anything unpleasant. Talk about something that will lead the patient's thoughts away from his aches and pains, and leave him in a cheerful and restful state of mind. (3.) Follow the doctor's directions implicitly. (4.) Never ask a sick person what he wants to eat. If he asks for anything that will not injure him, get it if you can. Never bring him much at a time. A little bit in a dainty dish will sometimes tempt the appetite when a large quantity would cause nausea. (5.) Expect sick persons to be unreasonable. They will fret and complain, no matter what happens, and must be borne with patiently.—*Housekeeper.*

The United States Senate.

The political complexion of the next Senate, which meets in special session [illegible], is as follows: So[me] [illegible] the political [illegible] of the Senators is at present defined, [illegible] some of the members. Senator Davis, of Illinois, for instance, in this list is put down as an Independent, although he has been placed upon the committees as a Republican. The total number of Republicans is 39; Democrats, [illegible]; Independent Republicans, 1. There are three vacancies, one from South Carolina, caused by the retirement of Senator Robertson, and two from Louisiana, one being the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator West, and the other being known as the Pinchback vacancy, which has existed for four or five years past. The applicants for the South Carolina vacancy are David T. Corbin, Republican, and M. C. Butler, Democrat. The applicants for the two Louisiana vacancies are William Pitt Kellogg, Republican, and J. B. Eustis and James Lewis, Democrats. It is expected that these three vacancies will be filled by Democrats. In that event the Democrats would have thirty-six members in the Senate. Should Senator Morton not survive, as is gravely feared here now, his successor, upon the appointment of the Governor, would of course be a Democrat. This would leave the Republicans with the scanty majority of two in the Senate, with Davis as an Independent, and in case of the death or resignation of any of the Republican Senators from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, or South Carolina, the vacancies would be filled by Democrats, who would thus have the working control.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Singular and Fatal Accident.

A row-boat containing five persons, two men and three women, while crossing the Missouri river from Iowa to Nebraska, just below the Union Pacific bridge, at Omaha, during a storm, was struck by lightning. George Stadge, aged 60, was instantly killed. The electric current struck him on the head, passing down one of his arms, tearing his clothes to threads, and went through the bottom of the boat, making a hole through which the water rapidly entered. Almost at the same instant Mrs. Heyer, overcome with terror, raised herself on her feet, frantically threw out her arms, and, tumbling backward into the river, was drowned and swept from the view of her terror-stricken husband forever. The remaining occupants of the boat—Mr. Heyer, Mrs. Keinscheidt and Mrs. Philip Wagner—were greatly benumbed by the lightning shocks, as well as terror-stricken, and were almost helpless. The boat fortunately was carried to the shore by the current just in time to save them from drowning, as it was nearly full of water. The party had been over in Iowa gathering wild grapes.

A Just Judge.

This corporation has a model Mayor—one who enforces the law against all offenders impartially, and who sees the Roman father and goes one better; for, while the historic parent passed judgment upon his own offspring, Mayor T. F. Linde, of Hot Springs, invokes the penalty of the law upon himself. This morning, repairing to the executive office, where a number of evil-doers were awaiting trial, he calmly opened court in the usual form, and called the first case on his docket: "T. F. Linde, for violating ordinance No. 10," and propounded the query, "Guilty or not guilty?" responding promptly, in the character of the accused, "Guilty, your Honor." "The prisoner is fined $5 and costs," said Mr. Linde, as Judge, and entered the record upon his book. Having thus disposed of his own case, he passed on to those of other offenders against the laws, to whom he meted justice in doses according to their deserts.—*Hot Springs (Ark.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

A Murderer's Suicide.

During the recent riot at San Francisco a large number of army muskets were stored in a corridor of the new prison, and a box of cartridges was dropped in a corner. When murderer Hanks was arrested and led into his cell his eye fell upon the breech-loaders and the ammunition, and he at once resolved never to hang. His friends easily smuggled a Derringer into his cell, but, inasmuch as he had more confidence in a musket than a pistol, he requested another friend to complete his armament from the corridor. At midnight he wrote and sealed a letter to a friend, and then prepared for death, noting the stages with great care on the back of the envelope: "The coolest act of my life." "I tried my Derringer, but it missed fire twice. Now for my musket." "I had to take off my boot to pull the trigger with my toe!" Trigger and toe worked well, for murderer Hanks was found in his cell as dead as the man he had killed.

He Left His Card.

A young man in Rochester went, not long ago, to call upon some ladies. He sent in his card, was kindly received and passed a pleasant evening. The next day one of the young ladies happened to pick up the card again, and on the back he found the following: "One game of billiards, 15 cents; drinks, 20 cents; two games pool, 40 cents; drinks, 20 cents; three games French with Joe, 45 cents; drinks, 60 cents." The card was returned with a note telling the young man that he had lost his memorandum book.

In Love with a Gorilla.

The London *World* has discovered that woman's affections are sufficiently elastic to include a gorilla. A lady at the aquarium took Master Pongo into her lap and made numerous demonstrations of affection, which he received with an intelligence superior to his years. The keeper strove to carry him off, at which Pongo's admirer exhibited great displeasure, and kept hold of the brute until it was actually forced from her.

Murder and Lynching in Kansas.

A most horrible tragedy was recently enacted in the small town of Oak Mills on the line of the Missouri Pacific road, about six miles north of Leavenworth, Kan., the following particulars of which we glean from a Leavenworth paper: The actors in the tragedy were Robert Scruggs, the murderer, Jasper Oliphant, his father-in-law, and a young man named Groff, the two latter being the victims of Scruggs' drunken frenzy. Scruggs was a wild, dissolute sort of a fellow, and when in his cups was rather unruly and dangerous. About a year ago he married the daughter of a respectable farmer named Jasper Oliphant, one child being born to the couple. Through Scruggs' ill-treatment of his wife she left him, and for some time past she has been residing at her father's. On yesterday Scruggs was in rather a bad humor, and drinking freely, swearing vengeance against everybody, and vowing that he would kill two or three persons before night. About dusk he went to the house of his father-in-law, [which] is situated about a mile and a half from Oak Mills, and calling old man Oliphant out asked him where Mary, his wife, was. Mr. Oliphant replied that it was none of his business where she was, when Scruggs, without replying, drew a revolver from his pocket and shot Mr. Oliphant through the right breast, killing him instantly. Scruggs then turned and fled, and in a short space of time a party of five or six was organized to pursue the murderer. About 9 o'clock, while passing through the woods a short distance from the town, the party came across a man lying under a tree, and it being very clear moonlight they could see that it was Scruggs. One of the party, a man named Groff, stepped up to him, saying, "Bob, is that you?" Without replying, Scruggs jumped to his feet, and, drawing his revolver, shot Groff through the heart. The whole thing was done so suddenly that before any of the party could recover from their surprise and horror Scruggs had again escaped. After carrying the body of Groff to town a large party was organized to hunt for Scruggs, but the most thorough search failed to find him. Early in the morning he emerged from his hiding place, and going to the house of Judge Waddell, a Justice of the Peace, he gave himself up and was placed in charge of a constable. In a short space of time the news of his giving himself up had spread and the citizens rapidly organized and marched to the constable's house, and, putting a loaded shot-gun to the breast of the constable, forced him to surrender Scruggs. He was taken to a small grove near the city, and, without giving him time for prayer or entreaty, they swung him from a convenient limb. Young Oliphant, son of the murdered man, attempted to shoot Scruggs, but he fired wildly and the shot missed its aim. The mob was not masked.

The Drain on the Russian Population.

A Moscow correspondent writes of the war in Russia: Peasants are being called off to join the imperial army from all directions. Wherever one goes families are mourning, because either father or brother is under orders to start within, perchance, only a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and wives are selling the household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising proportionately. Among the upper classes homes are in the same state of change. Those who have retired from the army or navy are in many cases recalled. All will, it is presumed, be summoned in the course of time. While I write a general call is being made for all to serve in the militia, and notices to this effect have been served on all those residing in No. 1 of the six divisions of Moscow. House to house visitation is also going on relative to the number of men, servants, and horses kept by every householder, a large quota of which must be parted with for the public service. Substitutes on the part of the former are not accepted.

Funds are rolling in for the sick and wounded on all sides, peasants even urging the acceptance of their mite.

End of a Remarkable Case.

Many readers will remember the case of young Creason, of Rockport, Ind., which was lengthily discussed by correspondents at the time, who was arrested for killing a colored man under the following remarkable circumstances: Creason was going home at night with his gun cocked, for protection. He was an ignorant boy of 16, and was in fear of ghosts. In passing through a stretch of woods he suddenly met a white object, at which he fired, and then threw down his gun and ran. The white object which he took to be a ghost turned out to be a colored man, also on his way home, with a white quilt wrapped about him. Creason was tried at Rockport and acquitted, the court ruling that it was evident the accused was in mortal terror of supernatural manifestations, and, while he should have spoken before firing, it was clear that he did not intend murder.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

A young mother, explaining christening to her 5-year-old boy, told him that when he was christened he "would be one of God's little lambs." "And will I have hind legs and baa?" eagerly asked the boy.

Plain Facts for Advertisers to Read and Consider.

The *Springfield (Massachusetts) Daily Union* has a *larger circulation* in Springfield and within a radius of twenty-five miles, *than any other journal.*

The *Springfield (Massachusetts) Weekly Union* has a *larger circulation, local and general, than any other weekly newspaper in New England, outside of Boston.* The *Union* is not only the *best advertising medium, but also the cheapest.*

For terms address Clark W. Bryan & Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., or write or apply to any of the leading advertising agencies in the United States and Canada. Sample copies of either the daily or weekly *Union* sent free.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Pond's Extract. "*The Vegetable Pain Destroyer*" never fails to afford relief from Pain. Try it once, and nothing could induce you to be without it.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once.*

A Lesson Taught by Experience.

Among the many valuable lessons taught by experience there is not one of greater interest to the invalid portion of the community than the following, viz.: That alterative treatment is only permanently successful when aided by invigoration. When the functions of the body are disordered, the use of a genial tonic with which corrective properties are combined is the speediest means of regulating them. Such a tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular as it is the best article of its class. For more than twenty-five years it has been used with signal success as a remedy for, and preventive of, malarial fevers, as a means of imparting strength to the debilitated, and as a curative of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney troubles, and uterine weakness. Not only have multitudes of those whom it has cured borne testimony in its behalf, but it has been repeatedly commended by the medical profession and the press.

Caution to the Public.

We understand there are unprincipled grocers and dealers who palm off on unwary persons [illegible] Yeast Powder in bulk, or loose, for the genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder. For the protection of housekeepers and the public generally, we are authorized to state that the genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder is sold only in cans. Always refuse to take it except in cans securely labeled. The fac-simile signature of Dooley & Brother, the manufacturers, is plainly printed on each label.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

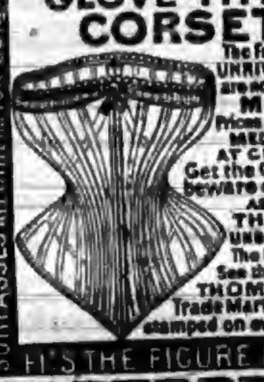

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison, Ind.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

HEADACHE.
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
Numbers its alumni by hundreds in all the honorable walks of life. Pupils range from twelve to twenty years in age. Next session opens Sept. 12th. Those wishing to [illegible] make an early application.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, [illegible]

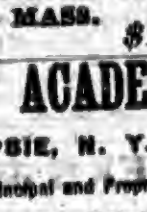

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP.
The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

GRACE'S
SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

SAFER THAN THE AVERAGE SAVINGS BANK.
The Shares of the Consolidated Virginia and the California Mining Companies are selling at twenty-eight to thirty-five dollars each. The two Companies have already paid more than forty-nine million dollars in monthly dividends. The rate is equal to eighty per cent. a year on the present market price of the stock. Orders for lots of five shares and upwards executed and all information given by WILLIAM WARD, Banker and Broker, Ex-President of the American Mining Board, Drexel Building, Corner Broad and Wall Streets, New York.
N. B.—Investment, Railroad and all marketable Securities bought and sold and dividends collected.

HOMES IN KANSAS!
The State of Kansas,—with her fertile soil, healthful climate, and abundance of pure water, offers great advantages to those who are about to change their residence, either for health or profit. For those wishing Cheap Homes we have a few good grain, stock and fruit Farms, also raw lands, at Low Prices. We will give full description of country and farms upon application.
Go West
CROSSMUN, WATTS & CO., Humboldt, Kas.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
To Rational Invalids.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathizes with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, etc., are all more or less affected. These delinquents require a medicine, combining the properties of a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic, and sedative, to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,
the great Saline Remedy for Indigestion and its concomitant consequences. Sold by all druggists.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
— OR —
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, the very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HALL,
Highland Park, Ill.
This Elegant School for Young Ladies Opens Sept. 20.
Beautiful for situation; unsurpassed in its facilities for instruction in *Music, Art, Literature and Science.* Apply for information to EDWARD P. WESTON, President.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.
The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No assuming claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. [illegible]

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new for Agents. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$77 MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. [illegible] works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Heavy Solid Silver Thimble 50 cts. Heavy Gold filled, warranted 20 years, $1.00. Agts send stamp for catalogue. VAN & CO., Chicago.

HOW To Procure Texas Lands [illegible] and sixteen pages of Reading sent for Ten Cents. Address COMMON SENSE, Paris, Texas.

WANTED Travelling Salesmen. [illegible] and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY [illegible] our PATENT [illegible]. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year [illegible]. Address Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

LADY AGENTS WANTED for the Best Corset in America. TO BE SOLD BY LADIES ONLY. Apply at once and secure territory. CAMPBELL & BROOK, 283 Madison St., Chicago.

GUNS. THE BEST Breech and Muzzle Loading. Save 25 per cent. by buying of the Importers and Sole Agents. RUSSEL & HAYDENS, Send for price list. Jacksonville, Ill.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, CHARTERED 1845—4,000 STUDENTS.
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY,
Gives extra facilities for a thorough medical education to both men and women, by a *graded* course in the college without need of office instruction. For full information address JOHN M. SCUDDER, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

Ho! Farmers, for Iowa!
Send a Postal Card for description and maps of 1,200,000 acres of R. R. Lands for sale on long terms. Soil first-class. Tickets FREE to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, or CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue Free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,
Desiring the Best Book extant, should buy FAVORITE SONGS An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

ONLY $1 For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects,) 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, The Daily Graphic, New York City.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

O. N. U. No. 35

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MERIDEN CUTLERY COMP'NY
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

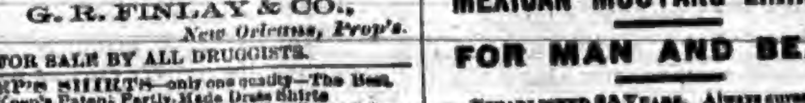

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.
Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers St., New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 6, 1877.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GARRETT.

EDITOR COURIER. There was an article published in the "News" of this place, last week, the intention of which was to cast a shadow on the reputation of Mr. H S. Morse Assistant master of Transportation for the B. & O. R. R. Co. at this place. I wish to take up this subject and show what there is in it. Parker in the first issue of the News, after the Presidential election last fall, criticised Mr. Morse for being at the Poll on election day, and also charged him with having tried to commit fraud, then in his next issue he modified those charges. Parker had nothing more to say about Mr. Morse till April when he came out again, and indorsed the nomination and election of Mr. Morse for town trustee from the 1st Ward in the strongest terms. Then he comes out again in his last weeks issue with a long article charging Mr. Morse with all kinds of fraud having committed during the campaign, and elections of last fall. If Mr. Morse committed fraud at the Presidential election as Parker charged him with last fall, then why did Parker indorse such a man for trustee of our town last spring and help to elect him? Then again, if Mr. Morse was such a good man last spring, and so suitable for trustee of our town, as Parker then published, what has he done since to injure the Democratic party here in Garrett, and what is Parker's motive in publishing such an article as he sent out last week for the purpose of hurling the entire Democartic element against Mr. Morse as far as his slanderous paper will go? The town trustees of Garrett in 1876 were Democratic, they opposed an expensive school house, did not wish to see our youthful town oppressed in it's infancy with a heavy debt. Nothing short of a fourteen or sixteen thousand dollar school house would suit Parker, which he forced on the people regardless of all com plaints. He publicly said that he was willing to give all his time for notning toward the building, if they would allow the building to go on. He could not agree with the trustees or any one, who dared to differ with him on the school house question, and used the columns of his paper to abuse all such persons.

Then when Mr Morse was elected as one of the trustees, Parker could be seen running after him like a little penny-dog until he thought he had gained Mr. Morse's friendship and then he put in a bill of $100 against the town for his time and abilities in building a school house. He did not get his $100, and Mr. Morse subscribed for the "Herald" which made him worse in Parker's estimation than the old trustees of 1876. He then combined his personal enmity with a political issue against Mr. Morse with the intention of having the sympathy of the Democratic party while he vindicated and gratified his selfish and personal malice. Now let us examine the reputation of these two men. Every person who is acquainted with Mr. Morse will agree the he is a gentleman in every sense of the word; liberal in his views, religiously and politically, possessed of a benevolent nature, and came bearing a good reputation. On the other side, a public Journal published where Parker formerly lived does not hesitate in branding Parker's reputation with "liar" and "thief" so indelibly that time, place, water or "soap" will never obliterate it. In reply to all the charges that Parker has made against Mr. Morse, he has politely granted him a fools pardon. I would not take up up the subject if Parker had not amalgamated personal animosity and political predjudice together. There is not one Democrat out of every fifty here, who will indorse the article in last weeks News. This is a Democratic town as we claim a majority, and we intend to hold it so only by true honest principles. We don't wish to see any person dogged away from the poll on election day let their occupation be what it may, their religious or political attainments be as their conscience may dictate. Parker must understand that if he has anything personal against any one that he must treat it as a personal case, and that the Democratic principles can not be abused in that way, and if he wishes his paper to be recognized as a Democratic sheet he must keep it's columns pure so that it will not be looked on as a public slop tub, or a repository for slime and filth.
A DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir—I would like to express a few thoughts that occur to me concerning an article of criticism that appeared in the last issue of the News. I wish to say first, that I hope my readers will excuse any mistakes I may make, as I do not wish to sail under *fals* colors, and pretend to be a writer upon such "weighty subjects" when I am not, but the article in question so neatly fits it's author that I thought it would bear mentioning. The following is the language of the News: "Men who have but one idea in the world so to speak in business have been the most successful. They have been able to make their business which they have chosen *for* their occupation a greater success, than those who have dabbled in many. In fact the successful prosecution of any one occupation *in life* is sufficient for the mind of one man. When he attempts to reach out and grasp outside business and outside issues, he is very apt to neglect his own or at least depreciate himself in the eyes of the people so far as his occupation is concerned." Now I would say, had A. S. Parker applied the above to himself, and observed it closely when he came to Garrett, he too might have been successful. Parker came here as a representative of the medical profession. Had he contented himself with that, (as he had no capacity for anything more), and not tried to grasp in and monopolize every branch of busi ness, he might have succeeded. Every body who knew Parker, knew that he came to Garrett a total wreck, and as a reckless life was best adapted to his nature, he was determined to pursue it here. Not contented with the practice of medicine, he reached out and took to the editorial chair, and when once in the sanctum, he cut right and left, at friend and foe, and now he has cheek enough to say, that another editor had no right to come here, for two papers could not long exist in Garrett. We think two papers can not live long in Garrett, and had Parker acted the part of a getleman, he might have been the surviving one, but his repulsive nature drove him from the good will of the people, and left him without friends. When he slandered, falsified and misrepresented the better class of people of Garrett, thereby loosing their support, he opened the way for another newspaper, and now if he fails he has but himself to blame, for had he pursued a proper course, and kept the good will of the people, there would have been no inducements held out for another paper to come here. Again, he says corporations have in many instances attempted to influence the men whom they employ politically, the members of such organizations have frequently attended the polls with no other object in view than to increase the vote upon their side. Now I would ask Parker what he goes to the polls for, or what any other man goes there for, and if it is not to increase the vote upon his side? Is it not a right that every man has? Did not our nation fight through seven years of bloody and relentless war, for this very same right? Is it possible, that when a man is employed by a corporation, he forfeits all his political rights, and signs away his freedom. We think not, the days of slavery are passed, and no body but Parker would attempt to advance so thin an article of criticism.
JUSTICE.

ORGANIZED VILLAINY.

Thomas, alias Crawford, the man recently arrested for stealing a horse at New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, has givin information which reveals the existence of a well organized and disciplined gang of horse thieves who have been operating in western Ohio, and running their stolen horses into Indiana and disposing of them at Fort Wayne and other points. He says there is a regularly organized society with officers and committees. The society has.

GRIPS, SIGNS AND PASS WORDS.

The members, names are, for the most part, unknown to each other, they being known among themselves solely by numbers. For instance, Thomas alias Crawford, is No. 80. He was recently initiated, and says he has only met one other member of the society, No. 13. He professes not to know the names of his fellow thieves. He certainly reveals no names, and says if he did so his life would pay the forfeit in a very short time after he regains his freedom. According to his statement, the horses that are stolen are disposed of and the money realized paid into the common fund in the hand of the treasurer, who divides it at stated intervals pro rata among the members. Some of the men steal horses and others sell them Crawford says he did not steal the horse which he brought to Fort Wayne, and that he never stole a horse in his life. He says the horse was

STOLEN BY "NO. 13,"

and turned over to him to be disposed of. It is possible that this gang of horse thieves, which has been operating largely for some time past has sold a good many horses to people of Fort Wayne and the country circumjacent. With the information now at hand the officers will doubtless succeed in breaking up this organization of desperadoes and sending a few of them to penitentiary. Possibly a few men who have lost horses may, in the light of these developments, turn up in the vicinity and dicover and claim some of their property, which is now in the hands of innocent purchasers.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

Undoubtedly the greatest modern discovery in medicine is DaCosta's Radical Cure for dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, costiveness, billiousness, loss of appetite, distress after eating, and all disorders caused by indigestion or a deranged liver. Its results are astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case where it is faithfully used. It tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, restors the natural appetite, strengthens the delicate and expels all morbid humors from the system. Typhoid and billious fever might, in almost every case be prevented by its timely use. Trial size 25 cents A very few doses will relieve, and a little perseverance cure you. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Funk for the use of Charles Klotz is plaintiff, and John Bresch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and twenty-three [123] and one hundred and twenty-four [124]. in the western addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

Best & McClellan and Hickel & Taft Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Sept 4th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Band of Auburn is plaintiff and E. H. Palmer and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Nine Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-two [22] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff,
Auburn, Ind, Sept. 4, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 tw

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Humphery Shoub et al is plaintiffs, and William E. Sargent is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and ninety one dollars and seventeen cents, [391.17], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty-four [24] and lot number twenty-three [23] in block number sixteen [16] in the town of Garrett in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and costs.

said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JAMES C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

P. V. Hoffman, Att'y for plaintiff.
August 29th, 1877.
Pr. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John L. Davis is plaintiff and Nathan Tarney et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-eight [58] dollars and fifty-eight [58] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one (1) in block number eighteen [18] in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29th, 1877,
Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court. In a cause wherein Sumner K. Randall is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

D. D. Moody, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indianan, Sept. 4th, 1877.
Pr. fee $6.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co., is plaintiff, and Andrew Bailey is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Three Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 29th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number twenty-eight [28] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of said lot, and running north seventy-two [72] feet, thence east seventeen and one-half [17½] feet thence south seventy-two [72] feet, thence west seventeen and one-half [17½] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS. Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, Sept. 4th, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.75.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Watson, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Wm. K. WATSON, Ad'm

August 14, 1877.

1877. 1877.

GRAND OPENING

OF

CARPETS,

ROOT & COMPANY.

Will display this week an elegant and choice assortment of extra superfine.

INGRAINE.

30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 per yard. Tapestry Brussels. English Body

BRUSSELS,

$1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, per yrrd. Also are opening new.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Materials, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Upholstery Goops, etc, etc. All at uniform low prices.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

GENUINE

CRAB ORCHARD SALTS

PREPARED AT THE

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, OF KENTUCKY,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

The Cure of Dyspepsia and Costiveness of the Bowels.

Taken in small doses occasionally during the spring, it is a most excellent purifier of the Blood, and as a remedy for Colds a small dose taken at night will give certain relief by morning.

None genuine except put up in Bottles, and sold under the Label of the CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS COMPANY. If not to be had of some convenient Druggists, consumers are requested to address

J. S. WILDER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mason M. Bowen is plaintiff and Gidian Gaysdill, Joseph Depew, Abraham and Dinna Depew are plaintiffs, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty-one (461) dollars and fifty-four (54) cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Tappin's addition to the town or village of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

A. A. Chaplin, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29, 1877.
Pr. fee $6.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wright, Taylor & Co are plaintiffs and Wm. T. Jones and Adolphus G. Jones (B. B.) are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and two [302] dollars and twenty-six [26] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to, wit:

Part of the east half of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four (34), north of range fourteen [14] east, bounded by a line commencing at a point where the south boundry line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad crosses the west boundry line of the said east half of the said north west quarter, and running thence south to the south west corner of the north east fourth of the north west quarter of said section twelve, (12) thence east twenty five (25) rods thence north parallel with the west line of the south boundry line of said right of way, thence along said boundry line of said right of way to the place of beginning, containing seven acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Aug. 22nd 1877.
Pr. fee $11.50.

We are sure our farmer friends do not know the value of the Nickel Steel Plow now made at Butler, by Leonard & Co. Those who have tried them pronounce them superior to anything yet introduced. We mention this more from the fact that it is an article made at home, and if as good even as those of foreign make, our farmers should give it the preference. Call at Ensley's Agricultural Depot and examine them. You have a chance to try them before you buy, and the prices are as low as on other plows. 6

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishdd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON TH E BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish	$	90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	[illegible]	2.50c
" goat buskim "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogan " "		1.25c
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $7 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.12 @ 1.15
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH,

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 9 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH,

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Go and see the new goods at the New York Store.

Boot Upside Down. Prices wrong side up.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner for a good 5 cent cigar. tf.

Finecut Tobacco 50 cts. per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

The New York Store is the cheapest place to buy in Auburn.

Houser's Bookstore is the place to buy school books.

Boots and Shoes 'till you can't rest at Boot Upside Down.

Havanas at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Go to Houser's and get the right kind of school books.

Custom-made kip boots for $3.85, at the Boot Upside Down.

Finecut chewing at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

The newest and cheapest stock of school books at Houser's.

Try the Butler Nickel Steel Plow, only $12,00, the best plow yet made. 6t

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

We challenge the world to produce a better plow than the Butler Nickel Stea Plow. 6t

Black Alpaccas at the New York Store cheaper than any other in the county.

Womens calf shoes for $1.50, womens best calf shoes $1.90 at the Boot Upside Down.

You will miss it if you do not go to the New York Store for your jeans and flanels.

Hand-made boots for $3.50, stoga boots for $2.00 at the Boot Upside Down.

You can buy goods cheaper at the New York Store, than any other place in Auburn.

Farmers stop at the Boot Upside Down and save money. Winter goods coming in daily.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

Senator Morton is slowly improving.

Wm. Murhpy is lying very low with fever.

Rev. Mr. Sanders goes to Toronto for several weeks.

We learn that Mr. Wm. Lessig is seriously ill with fever.

J. A. Barberet as Marks, the lawyer in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Wm. B. Brooks is now at the little cigar store on the corner.

The boss custom-made calf boot for $4.50, at the Boot Upside Down.

Clara Harland as Eliza Harris and Cassy, in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Michael Long Jr., our genial music dealer, is quite sick with bilious fever.

Doctors are still kept busy attending the numerous calls of their patients.

Paul Harland as Simon Legree, the Red River Driver, in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Our public school opened last Monday, September 3d, with a goodly attendance.

Miles Waterman has purchased and moved into the Wearick property at Waterloo.

More than the usual amount of sickness is still prevailing in this part of the county.

Rob't. B. Encell, a prominent attorney of Warsaw, Indiana, gave us a call Friday last.

Fourteen persons have recently been received into full membership in the M. E. church by the pastor.

Another reduction in fish at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. No. 1 white fish for $4.00 per half barrel.

Fernando Palmar, who has been in East St. Louis for some time, returned home last Tuesday.

Johnny Knoder as Uncle Tom, John Marvin as St. Clair, F. White Smith as Hineas, in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Ducks can now be legally killed, prairie chickens after the first of October and quail after the first of November.

Mrs. Charles Floyd placed a handsome bouquet on our table last week, for which she will please except our thanks.

We received a pleasant call from H. S. Morse, Esq., and Mr. Carr, of Garrett and Geo. H. K. Moss, our genial county clerk.

Waterloo Press. Secretary Barns informs us that a fine herd of Alderney cattle will be exhibited at the coming Waterloo fair.

Mark Glen, a local correspondent of the Warsaw Republican, is writing some interesting items on the game birds of Northern Indiana.

The pic-nic in the grove about two miles west of town, last Saturday, was well patronized, though the weather was not so favorable.

How is this, Granulated and Pulvorized Sugars, 12¼ cents, Coffee A, 12 cents Extra C, white, 11 cents, Brown 10 cents at G. C. Ralston's.

Womens best imitation sandles 50 cts. All summer goods at cost. 200 cases of boots bought and we must have room for them at the Boot Upside Down.

To Mothers:—Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Our thanks are due Miss Orpha Bodine and Miss Mattie Nichols, for courtesies extended at the pic-nic Saturday.

There will be a match game of base ball played here to morrow, between the Spencerville nine and our home club. Don't fail to see it.

Brigham Young, who passed in his checks Wednesday of last week, had nineteen wives, one hundred and fifty children, and about $6,000,000.

MARRIED—On Saturday evening, September 1st, 1877, at the Swineford House by Rev. J. E. Ervin. Mr. Joseph Lansdowne, of Sandusky City, Ohio, to Miss Louisa Gooding, of Garret, Ind.

Waterloo Press. P. H. Grambling, the Summit cigar man, has given $2,000 bonds for his appearance in the U. S. Court—charge, violating the revenue laws.

The base ball game at Waterloo last Friday was given to our neighbors on the sixth inning on account of a storm coming up before the nine innings were played.

It is an established medical fact that vanilla ice cream causes a relaxation of the muscles and a tenderness of the heart, while lemonade makes girls revengeful.

Prof. J. E. Bond, will give a street entertainment, by way of walking a tight and slack rope from the tops of the highest buildings in our city, this afternoon and evening.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Indianapolis, Sept. 26, next. The different Temperance societies are requested to send delegates.

JNO. C. PEARSON, Sec'y.

Lagrange Standard. A number of farmers will try sowing wheat a little later this year, on account of the fly. The late sown wheat of the last crop was less injured by the fly than the early sown.

$2,000 were paid out in Auburn for wheat last Saturday. With a similar sale at other points in the county, it will not take long to make a fine distribution of greenbacks in the "rural districts."

A young man, named Pope, was shot and killed near New Haven, Allen Co., on the 21st inst.—Butler Record.

We thought his name was Bope, and that he lived at Butler, from the way Charley Baxter wrote last week.

The Elkhart county Agricultural Society will hold their ninth annual fair on October 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th. The fair for this season promises to be a good one.

Grand opening of carpets at Root & Company's this week. They will display an elegant assortment of extra ingrain carpets, all the way from 30c to $1.00 per yard. See change in advertisement.

The editor of the Ligonier Banner announces a birth of a boy in which he claims a partnership. And yet we've been told their was nothing certain but death and taxes. We believe for once, however, there's an innovation.

We are pleased to state that many of our subscrebers are making it a point to call and inquire after their subscription; and, what is more gratifying they generally leave a greenback or two to secure a continuation of the COURIER's agreeable visits at their firesides.

The Baptist church will be closed several weeks for repairs. It is to receive improvements in the way of painting, frescoing, etc., and no services will be held therein for at least several Sabbaths.

Don't forget the fair at Fort Wayne next week. They are making extensive preparations, and it will be by far the best ever held there. Gov. Williams will deliver an address on Thursday if the weather is favorable. Half fare on all railroads.

Garrett Herald. There is fair prospects for an unusual amount of freight being shipped over the B. & O., this season. We are glad to see it, as it not only benefits the company, but the railroad towns along the line.

We believe there is sufficient material in John Sherman's late speech to carry Ohio for the democrats by 25,000. His assertion of a "prosperous country" alone is enough to sink a healthy party, to say nothing of one already in the throes of death.

Hard times come again no more, is the cry of the weary, but they have had the effect of bringing down the price of clothing. Look in at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s and notice the new suits which they are selling so cheap, and their other goods all new and of the latest styles.

Sherman says this is the most prosperous country on earth. Well, Sherman has thrived at least. From a poor lawyer before the war, he is now a millionaire. But everybody did not have army contracts, and now he looks upon his thousands and says the country is prosperous.

Every effect must have a cause; so boils, pimples, etc., are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's blood mixture and banish such eruptions as those named. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Upon the whole, we don't think Mr. Sherman's exposition of the finances will prove satisfactory to the country. It will certainly not be accepted as satisfactory by the people of Ohio." And the only person we have heard endorse it in this neck o' the woods, is Charley Baxter, which is simply no endorsement at all.

The lower mill is now making an extra brand of flour, from new wheat. Mr. Whetstone is determined to excell in the manufacture of a good article, and has now in his employ a tried workman, one whose experience enables him to turn out flour that will cheer the heart of those who have contended with bad flour and who detest bad bread. Try a sack.

We are in receipt of a poetical contribution, but as it lacks the "devine afflatus," it will not appear. If we were to publish it verbatim, it would anger the writer, if we were to attempt to fix it up, by embodying any part of it, people would laugh, where it is intended they should weep, and we can't see the feelings of our contributor outraged in that manner.

The Board of Commissioners. will on the 8th day of October, 1877, let to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of a dyke or levee, on the public highway, about one mile east of Spencerville, and at the same time and place the planking and piling on the upstream side of said levee. Also a "water brake" or protection to the east abutment of the Spencerville bridge.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, is not through with his troubles. While he was Governor of the state he loaned himself $13,000 out of the State Educational fund, upon what is alleged to be insufficient security, and he has failed to pay any interest. The margin between this and stealing is very narrow.

And that's just our opinion. If Mr. Grover, is guilty of the above, he should be made to step down and out. We have a greater horror for a Democrat thief than any other for a Democrat official should know better.

Chandler and Cameron are rich. When the clerks in his department were assessed $5,000 for campaign expenses, Fish said, "What is the amount?" and he gave his check for the five thousand dollars. It does no need much money, however, to buy good goods at the popular clothing house of Schaab, Beugont & Co. They keep their prices, down to suit the hard times, and now is the time to buy. Go and see their mammoth stock.

The president leaves to-morrow for the west. Why is it that the great representative of the civil service reform movement, can junket over the country spending money like water, while three million of people are asking for work in our own great country. Is Hayes a second edition of Grant, in this respect? Is there nothing for him to do at Washington, and if so, should he be paid $50,000 a year to do it? We believe Mr. Hayes' pretentions at reform are a fraud as well as his election.

A party of gentlemen from Lafayette visited Fort Wayne last week, to inspect the water works there. Hacks were furnished and the party was escorted along the banks of the defunct canal, for several miles to the great delight of the visitors, who took it for a pleasure ride. But when it was referred to as "their water works," they took the 9 o'clock train for home. Sam Morse is the proprietor of the largest water works in the city, something like the artesian, only on a smaller scale.

The temperance elements of this place are loosing their enthusiasm. The workers are becoming indolent, and the interest is fast abating. Are we to conclude that the late effort was only spasmotic, like the crusade, and is not to be more fruitful of permanent results than it was. We hope not. Temperance is a good thing to have around you at all times. We fear the result of the late movement will leave us in a worse condition than we were before, if something is not done to arrest the manifest indifference into which we are plunging.

Call them rebels, traitors, cut-throats, assassins, murderers, vandals, rioters, disunionists, in fact, anything but "erring brethern," Mr. Key. Such terrible insinuations as that, makes them awful mad, and then, you know, too, that this is a time of conciliation, and it won't do to use harsh terms at all, towards those mild-mannered Southern people who haven't done anything worse than to try to destroy the Government. They are gentlemen, every one of them, from Davis down to Wade Hampton, and it will never do to call such high-toned cusses by any pet names.

Which goes to show that the Kendallville Standard, from which the above is taken, is not in favor of Hayes' southern policy.

The most blinding flashes of lightning and crashing peals of thunder, occurred last Friday evening. The atmosphere seemed full of electricity, and sheets of flame appeared in almost every direction. We learn that a man named Hackathorn, on his way from Waterloo to his home in Fairfield, was struck and killed a mile or two from the town, while sitting on the rear end of his wagon. Nothing else was injured. A current of the fluid wound around Coop Ralston's tamarack and skinned it pretty badly, which goes to show that tamarack, as a shade tree, is not a success.

Dr. Wm. L. Peck, one of the oldest and ablest surgeons of the old reliable National Surgical Institute, at Indianapolis, will visit this city, professionally, Wednesday, September 7th, at the Swineford House—one day only. By reason of this visit the afflicted of our county have an opportunity of learning if they are curable or not, without the expense and inconveniance of a trip to the Institute. All afflicted, old and young, are cordially invited to a free consultation and examination. As no money is required the opportunity should not, and we trust will not, be neglected.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

This great drama will be presented in this city for the first time in four years, at Ensley's Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, under the supervision of the favorite artists, Clara and Paul Harland. Mr J. A. Barberet, the comedian, appearing as Marks, the lawyer, Johnny Knoder sustains the character of Uncle Tom, while his little daughter, Allie, will play the part of Eva. Mr. Marvin, of Garrett, Messrs. Nickerson, Grubb, Mooney, and Picker also have prominent parts. Miss Ola Yandes assumes the part of Topsey, and Miss Stella Yandes that of Aunt Ophelia. We are assured that the piece is being throughly rehearsed, and we are confident that a fine performance and an enjoyable entertainment is in store for those who visit Ensley's Hall Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

The New York Times says you might nearly as well forget your churches, your academics and school houses, as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience, that your local minister does. It is read, eagerly each day and week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying as it does, on every table in almost every house, you owe to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and require from it as able, heightened a character as you do from an educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the submation of the importance, interest and welfare of all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourself.

Of the several remedies which are prescribed for the healing of cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, Scalds, toothache, headache, diptheria, and sore throat, none can come up to standard of Lawson's Curative. It has stood the test of years. For sale by F. Davenport.

Delinquent Taxes.

In reply to a letter from the treasurer of Vermillion county, in reference to delinquent taxes where first installments has been made, the State Auditor says:

"The second installment of taxes goes delinquent the first Monday in November and passes to the current duplicate on the 15th of December following, giving the treasurer an opportunity to collect the second installment delinquency by levy and sale of personal property. When the treasurer follows the law strictly by exhausting personal property for the second installment delinquency, between the first Monday in November and the 15th of December, the sale of real estate is legal, and should be advertised. All real estate delinquent on second installment, held by non residents, should be advertised as promptly as if delinquent on first installment."

The editorial pic-nic at Rome City last week was a mammoth failure as far as the general attendance of the editors was concerned. It is somewhat humiliating to record this fact, especially to these connected with the preparations. The Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad company, generously tendered the use of their road and the grounds on the lake, which they control, refusing several applications for their use by other parties on the same days. Col Tompkins of the Lake Side House, had made every arrangement for such a number as was reasonably expected to be present, and the officers of the association, did their best to hvae everything complete, as they proved to be. After a unanimous vote in the June convention to hold a picnic, it was fully anticipated that many would be present and on that anticipation arrangements were made. For all this work cheerfully performed, half a dozen lend their presence, though not one outside of adjoining counties put in an appearance. Personally we do not care so much, but when the association authorizes its officers to make arrangements and they solicit others to aid in the preparations, a general non-attendance shows but a poor appreciation of their efforts. Had the affair been prepared and carried out by one individual, it could not have been treated with more indifference. When the editors of Indiana want an affair of this kind or any other arranged again, they should attend in person, and not vote splidly and then treat it so shabbily.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me by note or book account that J. B. Casebeer, formerly a partner with me has now no authority whatever to receive collections on said accounts and any money paid to him after this date will receive no credit on my books.

A. R. COLLAR.

Sept. 4th, 1877.

Go to Davenport's for the boss five cent cigar.

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

NEW GOODS

ARIVING DAILY!

AT THE

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

A M, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYNE

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A DAY'S chapter of accidents in Massachusetts: At Salem, as a train was running down a crowded pier, it struck a group of five persons, killing Wilbur F. Swasey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swasey, and Miss Rachel Gifford, sister of Mrs. Swasey, and injuring two others; at Springfield, a conductor and brakeman were killed and several others wounded by a collision between two trains; at Worcester, John Mahoney and Thomas Winn were killed by the [illegible] the Wyoming coal region, of Pennsylvania, are still idle. Acts of violence are of common occurrence. The military are still at Scranton, Pa., and an excursion train composed of officers and citizens was nearly wrecked recently by a purposely misplaced switch.

THE WEST.

ON the afternoon of Aug. 25 two spans of the Union Pacific railroad bridge at Omaha were swept away by a tornado, causing a break of about 500 feet at the Iowa end of the structure. The catastrophe will prove a serious detriment to business throughout the entire trans-Missouri country. The bridge is said to have cost something over $2,000,000. It is 2,750 feet long, divided into eleven spans of 250 feet each. Two spans, therefore, represent two-elevenths of the bridge. It is estimated that $300,000 will be required to replace the broken spans....Indianapolis reports that there is every indication of a renewal of business there this fall....Last week Chicago alone, of all the large cities, showed a gain in her clearing-house report....Chicago merchants predict for that city the most prosperous fall trade it has experienced since the panic....Three members of a notorious band of horse-thieves were recently found hanging to a tree between Holden and Lexington, Mo., with bits of paper pinned to their bodies labeled "Horse-thieves."....A Camp Robinson (Neb.,) telegram says: "The Sidney coach, from Deadwood, was stopped last night above Buffalo gap by five road agents, who fired into the coach before a word was given to halt. Ed Cook, Division Superintendent of the stage line, was shot through the ear. The robbers secured $12 out of about $1,000 in the possession of the passengers."

THE leading merchants of St. Louis have been interviewed by a newspaper reporter, and they say the prospects for a heavy fall trade in that city are good....A sensational tragedy was enacted in Chicago a few days ago. A young man named O'Sullivan became enamored of a girl named Kate Brannock, the daughter of respectable parents. She refused to marry him, which so incensed him that he killed her by shooting her through the head with a pistol, and then ended his own miserable existence in the same manner.

NO LITTLE excitement has been caused in Chicago by the failure of the State Savings Institution, the leading savings bank in the city, and at one time considered one of the soundest financial concerns in the Northwest. Bad assets, injudicious management, and a slight run on the bank, consequent upon the recent failures in St. Louis, are said to have been the causes that brought about the smash-up. The total deposits amounted to 2,931,576, the bulk of which was the hard earnings of industrious poor people, who are illy prepared to bear the loss. The affairs of the concern have been placed in the hands of an assignee. It is claimed by the officers of the bank that the dividends for depositors will realize 80 or 90 per cent....St. Louis papers record the death of Ben DeBar, the well-known actor and theatrical manager....Chicago elevators contain 306,831 bushels of wheat, 1,412,463 bushels of corn, 307,370 bushels of oats, 117,127 bushels of rye, and 90,639 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,234,424 bushels, against 3,227,099 bushels at this period last year....The Knights Templar of the United States held their triennial conclave at Cleveland a few days ago. The parade was one of the finest ever witnessed in the country, over 8,000 plumed Knights being in line. Some difficult and beautiful maneuvers were executed during the march.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon saint, died at Salt Lake City, on the 29th of August, of cholera morbus, at the age of 76 years. He had suffered but a short time, but his demise was not altogether unexpected, as his years weighed heavily upon him, and he was not in physical condition to withstand the ravages of his malady.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, near Des Moines, on the morning of Aug. 29. The scene of the calamity is eight miles east of Des Moines and two miles west of the village of Altoona. Leaving the latter place the road curves down and around the small branches so as to cross Four-Mile creek. At the crossing of the creek there was a stone-arched culvert, with the ordinary wooden superstructure. The rains of two days had culminated in a deluge, continuing almost incessantly during Monday night. The train was composed of three coaches, a sleeper, baggage and mail car, and Barnum's advertising car, the latter being next to the engine. The train left Altoona nearly on time, and ran at about the usual speed toward Des Moines. Approaching the Little Four-Mile culvert, the engineer, Billy Rakestran, discovered the washout and applied the air brake, but it was too late to avert a disaster. The engine went through, followed by Barnum's car, which was so completely wrecked as to cause surprise that all the twelve persons therein were not instantly killed. The baggage car was thrown entirely across the creek, the smoking car followed, but, while a number were hurt, one person only—the peanut boy—was killed. This is accounted for by the fact that the second coach went into and under the first, while the third was also forced more under than over. In these two last occurred the greatest loss of life. The sleeper was stopped on the very edge of the chasm, and none of the passengers in it were injured. The scene at the time can be better imagined than described. The steady pour of rain, the flashing lightning above, the rushing waters below, the crushing of wood and iron, the frantic shrieks of imprisoned passengers, the groans of the wounded—all these and more combined to make a scene of terror sickening to contemplate. As soon as possible help was summoned from Altoona and Des Moines. The officers and employes of the road did all they could to recover the bodies of the dead and add to the comfort of the wounded. Twenty dead bodies were taken from the wreck, and about fifty persons were wounded, some of them so badly that they can scarcely recover. The scene at the time of the accident is described as having been terrific; rain was falling in torrents, accompanied by wind, lightning and violent thunder. The crash put out the lights, and the scene of terror ensuing may well be imagined. The men who were not injured and could get out went to work at once to rescue the living and the wounded. They had to go a mile to a farm-house to get axes to chop them out; but they worked heroically, and by daylight had the most of the wounded rescued. There were many pitiful scenes and touching incidents. One mother was killed, sitting between two children, who escaped unhurt. One little girl, who had lain in the water for four hours, with a heavy man lying dead beneath her body, was discovered to be breathing, and was rescued and restored, and now shows no signs of injury.

AN investigation into the affairs of the collapsed State Savings bank, of Chicago, shows it to have been one of the worst cases of failure on record. Of the $3,000,000 confidingly intrusted to its keeping by 15,000 of the city's poor, it is doubtful if they will ever recover so much as even a sixth. The bank, it appears, has been run solely in the interest of the rascally officers, nearly all of whom have fled to parts unknown. Spencer, the President, it is believed, has taken refuge in Canada....Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, of Kansas, is dead....A monument has been erected to the memory of John Brown by the citizens of Osawatomie, Kan.

THE SOUTH.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) telegram announces that "the Grand Jury has found true bills against ex-Gov. Moses, ex-Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, ex-Treasurers Parker and Cardozo, ex-Comptrollers Dunn and Hoge, ex-Speaker Lee, Clerks of the General Assembly Woodruff and Jones, ex-State Senator Owens, and others, on various charges of fraud in connection with the discharge of their official duties. An indictment was also returned against United States Senator Patterson for attempting to bribe the Legislature."....Admiral Semmes, of Confederate navy fame, died recently at Point Clear, Ala.

WASHINGTON.

THE President and Secretaries Evarts, Devens and Key returned to Washington from their New England tour on the 25th of August. Secretary Sherman returned from his Ohio visit on the same day.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that Postmaster General Key, on his return to the capital, "found a bagful of letters from the South about his 'erring brethren' speech. Key says he used the words as a quotation, and that the phrase was taken as a joke all around."

J. MADISON WELLS called at the White House the other day to pay his respects to the President. "The interview," says a correspondent, "was quite short. Wells assured the President that his Southern policy was working well, and that there are at present no troubles in Louisiana. Gov. Wells says that, no matter what President Hayes wishes in regard to the indictment against him and Gen. Anderson in New Orleans, he would be powerless, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. They are to be tried in October, and, if convicted, will undergo sentence immediately."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY STONE, of South Carolina, has sent in his resignation.... It is asserted that the President will shortly remove J. Russell Jones, Collector of the Port of Chicago....The amount of national-bank currency issued during August was about $1,400,000.

THE following is the programme of the President's Western and Southern trip: Sept. 8 and 9 he will attend the National Encampment of Volunteer Soldiers at Marietta, Ohio; thence he will visit his home at Fremont, remaining two days; Sept. 11 goes to Dayton to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home; 12th, unveils a soldiers' monument at the Home; 13th, returns to Fremont to participate in the reunion of his old regiment, 23d Ohio; 16th leaves for the South; 17th, will be present at the opening of the Industrial Exposition at Louisville, Ky.; 19th, will visit Nashville, Tenn.; 20th, Chattanooga; 21st, Knoxville; thence returning to Washington through Virginia, visiting Lynchburg, Richmond and other prominent cities.

GENERAL.

THE Cuban League, which has its headquarters in New York, has issued an address to the people of the United States urging the inhabitants of large cities to form Cuban Leagues, for the purpose of exercising moral influence upon our own and other civilized governments in favor of the suppression of the inhuman war waged against Cuba the last eight years, and asking the aid of the press to demand Cuba's recognition as a belligerent....The new season at McVicker's Chicago Theater opened with the first production in America of Sardou's "Seraphine," which has proved highly successful. The company is the best ever gotten together in the twenty years' career of the theater under Mr. McVicker's management. Edwin Booth will appear for an engagement of several weeks' duration during the term of the Exposition.

THE National Board of Trade has just held an interesting, and it is hoped a profitable, four days' session at Milwaukee. The attendance was meager in numbers, but seems to have more than made up in quality what was lacking in quantity. The discussions took a wide range, embracing nearly every important topic relating to the commercial, financial and industrial interests of the country. Among other important questions passed upon was the proposition looking to the adoption of a standard weight of the bushel throughout the United States; a request to the President to recommend to Congress the creation of a commission for the purpose of revising the tariff rates; the adoption of a memorial to Congress for the removal of the present unjust discrimination against the West in the matter of direct importation; the passage of resolutions in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; the adoption of a resolution recommending the funding of greenbacks in bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent. interest and running 40 years, and expressing the opinion that the present law for the resumption of specie payments is insufficient to accomplish that purpose; the denouncing of the Bankrupt law as unjust and oppressive in its operations; the adoption of resolutions urging the repeal by Congress of the navigation laws of the United States, which were characterized as unjust and destructive to the American ship-owning interest; and calling upon Congress to take steps to secure an international monetary convention for the purpose of establishing a permanent relative valuation between gold and silver. A resolution in favor of the remonetization of silver was voted down.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* recently addressed a circular letter to nearly all the members of the present Congress soliciting their views upon the question of the remonetization of silver. The number of replies received was 197, with the following result: In favor of remonetization, 146; against remonetization, 18; undecided, 31; declined to answer, 2.

THE premium on gold in New York has just touched the lowest point it has reached since 1872, namely, 104.....Music has been distinctly transmitted from New York to Hartford, a distance of 240 miles, by the Edson telephone.

ONLY twelve Governors responded to the call for a reunion at Philadelphia, namely: Hartranft, Pennsylvania; Porter, Tennessee; Anthony, Kansas; Young, Ohio; Newbold, Iowa; Yarber, Nebraska; Hampton, South Carolina; Stone, Mississippi; Axtell, New Mexico; Prescott, New Hampshire; Bedle, New Jersey; Cochran, Delaware. After "doing" Philadelphia for three days, the distinguished party made an excursion to Cape May, thence visited New York, Boston, and the White mountains.

THE Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, in conclave at Cleveland last week, elected Dr. Vincent N. Hulbert, of Chicago, Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States, and selected Chicago as the place for the meeting of the next triennial conclave....The American Association for the Advancement of Science has just held an interesting session at Nashville, Tenn., Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D. C., presiding. This is the first time the Association has met in the South since the war....A movement is on foot in Cincinnati looking to a reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers in that city sometime this fall.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of Virginia have declined to nominate a State ticket....The Connecticut State Greenback Convention was held at New Haven last week, over 1,500 delegates being in attendance. Resolutions were adopted demanding the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the full remonetization of silver, bonds interchangeable with greenbacks, the latter to be full legal tender, equitable taxes, abolition of monopolies, the stoppage of all subsidies, and the removal of Secretary Sherman.

THE New York Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Rochester Sept. 26. The New Jersey Republican Convention will meet at Trenton Sept. 25....Senator Conkling is reported as saying that he is opposed to the President's officeholders order, and that the officeholders of New York will neither resign nor go out of politics. It is said he has advised A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer at New York, and Chairman of the New York Republican Committee, to "stick" until removed by the President.

THE Democrats of Iowa met in State Convention at Marshall on Wednesday, Aug. 29, and nominated by acclamation the following ticket for State offices: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. James, of Pottawattamie county; Supreme Judge, R. E. J. Boardman, of Marshall; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. D. Culleson, of Wayne. The following platform was adopted:

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only, honest, economic home rule, the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the separation of church and state, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the General Government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe

2. That the destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That, as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community [illegible] demand the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore silver to its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a greenback currency, and declare against any further contraction, and we are in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform, adopted in the New York Convention in 1868, we urge,

7. The payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payments, when due.

8. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of the State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice; and, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and these corporations, the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations, through just legislation on the one side and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. The rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause for quarrel, and their proper relations to each other are adjustable by natural laws, and should not be hampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of this State, and the enactment of a judicious and well-regulated license law instead, all money derived from licenses to go to the common-school fund of the State.

GENERAL elections are to be held in fourteen States this fall, as follows:

Date.	State.	To be Chosen.
September 5	California	Legislature.
September 10	Maine	Gov. and Legis.
October 9	Ohio	Gov. and Legis.
October 9	Iowa	Gov. and Legis.
November 6	Connecticut	Legislature.
November 6	Maryland	Compt'r and Leg.
November 6	Massachusetts	Gov. and Legis.
November 6	Minnesota	Gov. and Legis.
November 6	Mississippi	Gov. and Legis.
November 6	New Jersey	Gov. and Legis.
November 6	New York	Sec. Ste and Leg.
November 6	Pennsylvania	Auditor General.
November 6	Virginia	Gov. and Legis.
Govember 6	Wisconsin	Gov. and Legis.

INDIAN NEWS.

A SALT LAKE dispatch of Aug. 25 reports the Nez Perces Indians on Henry's lake. Gen. Howard was one day behind them, but, as he had halted to await supplies, there was a prospect of the distance between them being widened.

A DISPATCH from Deadwood, Dakota, says: "The party of twenty persons who left here about two weeks ago for the Little Missouri river returned to-day. They report that last Tuesday afternoon the party discovered Indians close to them. They selected high ground, and dug rifle-pits. They had been digging about twenty minutes when nearly 500 Indians appeared on a bluff opposite about 400 yards off and commenced firing at them. The fight lasted nearly four hours. Thomas H. Carr, Quartz Recorder of the Deadwood Mining District, was shot through the head and killed. Twenty-seven horses belonging to the miners were also killed. After dark the Indians withdrew, and the miners escaped, being obliged to walk 150 miles to reach this city."....A late Washington dispatch says: "The dispatches to the Government indicate that there is no apprehension of a general hostile combination of Indians against the whites in the Northwest. The antagonism between the wild tribes is such as to prevent this, were an effort made. The Sioux especially are feared and hated by all the other tribes."

FROM Fort Ellis, Mont., under date of Aug. 27, Capt. Benham, of the Seventh Infantry, telegraphs as follows to Gen. Gibbon, at Helena: "The Indians appeared in Griser basin on the 24th inst. They struck a Helena and Radersburg party, killing seven men and taking two women and one man prisoner. Just as he left Mount Washburn yesterday the Indians attacked another party, killing nine of them. One of them escaped. The Indians released Mrs. Cowan, her sister and brother, who reached Schofield yesterday. The main camp crossed the Yellowstone on the 25th. The warriors went back to fight Howard. Whitebird and Looking-Glass remained with the camp. Joseph went with the warriors. They say they are going to Wind river and Camp Brown to get supplies. Schofield thinks they are going to the Lower Yellowstone, via Clark's Fork. They crossed the river between Mount Washburn and the lakes. Schofield does not say just where he will send his courier."....Gen. Lew Wallace has proposed to the Secretary of War his plan for putting down Indian wars. He recommends the employment of a corps of frontiersmen for border duty, who are to live upon the country. He would, in short, create a lot of predatory white bands to offset the thieving savages.

A TELEGRAM from Gen. Miles to the War Department at Washington announces the return from British America of Sitting Bull and his band of savages. In consequence, all further proceedings in regard to the selection of a commission to visit British territory and treat with them have been suspended.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

MR. FAWCETT, sent by Layard, the British Minister, to report upon the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans, and to distribute relief, writes: "Even all written gives no adequate idea of the extent of the misery and destitution among the refugees or the barbarities perpetrated on both sides. The British relief committee at Adrianople, after careful investigation, have ascertained that 10,150 fugitive women and children need relief at once. Of these, 1,700 are Jews and 8,000 Turks.

THE fight for the possession of the Schipka pass proves to have been one of the most stubborn and well-contested on both sides that the war has afforded. The Russians occupied a number of intrenchments originally constructed by the Turks in the defiles of the Balkans, but abandoned by them soon after the Russians penetrated into Roumania. The Turks hurled themselves with desperate valor upon these defenses, and were repeatedly repulsed with terrible slaughter. For six days the contest raged with fury, the valorous Turks, with gradually thinning ranks, returning time and again to renew the assault, always with the same result. The Russians, on each approach of the enemy, poured a galling fire into their ranks, mowing them down by hundreds, literally paving the mountain side with corpses. The number of Turks who were killed and wounded is estimated at not less than 9,000 or 10,000. The Russian loss, owing to the fact that they fought under cover of their works, was comparatively small. The total Russian force engaged was 13,000 men. Opposed to these was the whole of Suleiman Pasha's army, estimated at 60,000.

A BATTLE of some magnitude was fought near Kars, in Asia Minor, on Saturday, Aug. 25, between the Russians under Tergukasoff and Mouktar Pasha's army. A correspondent, describing the engagement, says: "The heights of Kiziltepe, which were captured by the Turks, were only held by one Russian battalion. The Turks swarmed upon the mountains, protected by siege guns, which they used with terrible effect. They made a desperate flank movement from the direction of Kars to capture Kurukdara. The Russians had their tents loaded on wagons ready to move, but the perfect discipline and admirable management of the officers, together with fierce fighting, saved the day. The infantry contest at the Soubhatan village and fort was terrible, the Turks retiring at sundown with heavy losses. The Russians lost before Kurukdara two Generals and eight officers killed, 237 soldiers killed, and 712 wounded. Deserters say the Turks lost 3,000 men."

A LONDON correspondent telegraphs on Aug. 29: "Intelligence from Schipka is to the effect that fighting is still going on. This is without doubt the greatest battle of the war, having now been in progress seven days. It is estimated that the Turks lost not less than 10,000 men, while the Russians lost 9,000. During these successive fights in the Balkans the Russians have had a vastly inferior force even with Radetsky's reinforcements, and only naturally strong positions saved them from the furious charges of the Turkish infantry. The issue appears likely to turn upon the question which can bring up the greatest reinforcements in the shortest possible time. It is obviously Suleiman's plan to wear out the defenders of the pass by using constant relays of fresh troops, and he would undoubtedly succeed in the end if the Russians were not also being recruited by fresh arrivals. The crisis in this year's campaign is now impending. Appearances indicate that the tide, which has been favorable heretofore to the Turks, is now turning and bearing the Russians to victory."....The Czar has at length consented to the participation of the Roumanians in the war, and their battalions have commenced crossing the Danube into Bulgaria.

A TELEGRAM from Pera, dated Aug. 31, says: "The preliminary useless and bloody assaults on the front of the Russian positions have been abandoned, and the investment of the Russian right flank commenced. The natural obstacles encountered by the Turks are of tremendous magnitude. Guns have been dragged by hand up heights almost impassable by unencumbered footmen. In the charges and counter-charges at the position gained by the Turks on the Russian flank the results were murderous. On the slope in front of the Turkish guns defending the line of the rifle-pits 210 Russian bodies were left within a space seventy-five yards square. Quarter was rarely given or taken in this attack. From the beginning of the assault on Schipka, the fighting has been often hand-to-hand, and the dead outnumber the wounded."

IT is stated that the Roumanian army will preserve its individuality, although acting in concert with the Russians....The Porte has ordered the concentration of 20,000 Turkish troops on the Servian frontier.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AN adventurous Colorado potato beetle was lately found in a potato field near Schildau, Saxony. The population of that district immediately took precautions to stop his further progress....The plague has broken out in Russian Poland....A French transport with 130 cases of cholera is quarantined at the mouth of the Suez canal....It is currently reported and believed in England that the well-known Turkish General, Osman Pasha, is the celebrated French exile, Marshal Bazaine.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report another serious earthquake in Chili. Owing to the breaking of the cable from Callao south we are without particulars of the disaster....At a council of French ministers the other day, at which President MacMahon presided, it was decided to prosecute Gambetta for the speech which he delivered at Lille. The journals which published it will also be prosecuted.

COL. WELLESLEY, the accredited representative of the British Government at the headquarters of the Russian army operating from the Danube, has made a report to the War Office. It has been published as a "Blue Book." He says that, after a thorough examination of English and other witnesses of the Russian operations, he has come to the conclusion that the charges of Russian cruelties are absolutely without foundation....Servia has finally decided to cast her fortunes with Russia.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rome telegraphs: I have received from ordinarily trustworthy sources the information that the Pope is suffering great prostration, and has barely strength to attend to any business....A dispatch from Pesth announces that the Bosnian insurgents have been again totally defeated near Czernypotak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

DISPATCHES from London on Aug. 30 state that after the desperate but unsuccessful attempt of the Turks to drive the Russians out of Schipka pass on Sunday the attack was not renewed, and up to Tuesday the opposing forces confined themselves to outpost skirmishing. The Turks appear to have secured possession of some heights which threaten the Russian flanks and are beyond reach of the Russian batteries. Radetsky had been heavily reinforced, and expected to be able to hold his position, while the Turks were taking advantage of the suspension of actual fighting to construct strong earthworks in the valley of the Tundja.

A LONDON dispatch says that "harvest reports from all quarters are most desponding. Floods have caused great damage in Wales and Scotland, and the weather in the English midlands and elsewhere is very bad."

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

SILKS will be cheaper than ever, the cocoon crop in France being very large.

BALTIMORE papers say the indications of an early fall trade are apparent in the business quarters of that city, the stocks accumulated largely exceeding those of previous years.

THE New York *Herald* thinks the fall trade of that city will be the largest since 1873. The sale of merchandise is already unusually large and of a character for every-day consumption.

SO MANY new vessels are building in England, especially steamers, that the English shipping brokers say that they begin to fear that the carrying trade of the world is being largely overdone.

THE commerce of the country in 1872 and 1873 was the largest ever known. For the year ending June 30, 1877, it amounted to $1,149,550,662, very nearly the full aggregate of the heaviest years.

A BALTIMORE paper reports that the Baltimore and Ohio road is anticipating a greater demand for freight facilities this fall than for several seasons past. Additional freight cars are being constructed by the company, and the force of hands has been largely increased and the time extended.

Mill, Shop and Labor Notes.

BOTH Burlington, Iowa, and Monmouth, Ill., are working to secure the location of rolling mills at those places.

AN iron company has lately been organized in Hocking county, Ohio, with a capital stock of $100,000, to work some of the coal and iron interests of that locality.

THE Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have decided to mortgage all their Pennsylvania property, including coal lands, for $10,000,000, to meet forthcoming obligations.

SEVERAL Indianapolis carpenters who went to London, Eng., some time ago, are satisfied with their prospects. Wages they report at £2 a week, or $10, and work plentiful.

STATE MINE INSPECTOR ROY is now in the Mahoning valley, Ohio, instituting suits against some of the mine owners in that region for violation of the mining law in not providing proper escapes for miners.

THE wages paid to employes of the Michigan Central road have been adjusted and graduated upon a scale approved by the workmen themselves. In a very few instances a small percentage was taken from the salaries paid at present and heretofore, but as a rule the pay was increased, the advance ranging from 4 to 12 per cent. The advance will probably average 6 per cent. The employes express themselves satisfied [illegible]

THE outlook in the coal and iron trades in Scotland is reported as far from encouraging, and a winter of severe trial and suffering is anticipated. The ironmasters in the west of Scotland have resolved to reduce their productions by about one-third the usual supply, the reason for this step being alleged to be the prolonged dullness of trade and the very low prices at which pig-iron is being sold. The practical import of this will be that about one-third of all the furnaces in Scotland will be stopped.

IN the *Iron Age* we find a statement of the condition of the blast furnaces in the United States on the 1st of July, which we condense as follows: Charcoal furnaces in blast, eighty-seven, with a weekly capacity of 7,730 tons; anthracite, eighty-seven, capacity, 17,442 tons, bituminous coal or coke, eighty-five, capacity, 20,660 tons; total number in blast, 259 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 45,832 tons. Charcoal furnaces out of blast, 181, weekly capacity, 12,548 tons; anthracite, 139, capacity, 24,463 tons; bituminous coal or coke, 123, capacity, 26,455 tons; total number out of blast, 443 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 63,467 tons.

HAYES' TALKS.

Some speeches of the President on His New England Tour.

AT CONCORD, N. H.

GOV. PRESCOTT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This custom of handshaking, which I have just got through with, comes down to us through several generations, and it is not an altogether satisfactory proceeding, and now, having shaken hands, we hardly feel acquainted with each other. We wish to hear the voice, and I suppose it is as proper now as at any time to make my acknowledgment to the authorities of the State of New Hampshire, Governor, and members of the Legislature, and to the authorities of the city of Concord, for their kindness in bringing me to New Hampshire. We entered the State last Monday, and have been making our way through it, visiting the remarkable scenery of the mountain regions under circumstances every way favorable. The weather is perfect, the sky clear, the air bracing, and when on top of Mt. Washington there seemed nothing lacking to improve that wonderful spectacle that is as surprising as it is perfect. It is possible we have had few clouds in the sky, just enough to make the sky seem beautiful as the shadows floated over the great mountains, and passing from that we came down to the region of lakes, that beautiful part of New Hampshire where your great river, the great Merrimac (that river that builds up such cities as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester) takes its rise. So I came on down here under a somewhat hotter sun than is usual in your climate. My fellow-citizens, I am glad to exchange greetings with you, and to be met by you. I thought it was not altogether proper in meeting this people that I should talk politics to them. Men of all parties have met me—Democrats, Republicans, and Independent Republicans; Republicans that are satisfied and Republicans that are dissatisfied [applause and laughter], and really I feel by the way that laugh comes in that there is a pretty large crowd here. But at any rate we are here not to talk politics, and it does not seem proper to me that one in my situation should argue as to measures he thinks proper to pursue. What you want in this country as an executive is one that shall execute. That I believe to be his duty, and all that I want of my countrymen is that charitable judgment that is proper to be given by men among men, looking each other in the face, who believe that upon the whole the man they are looking in the face, whether he is right or wrong, after all means to be right. It is not a good thing to say of a man that his intentions are good, and there is a proverb that a very bad place is paved with good intentions, and yet, after all, among this people the man that has the confidence of the people that he has good intentions has gained something.

Perhaps I had better stop here, and call upon some other. [Cries of "Go on."] Well, then, there is only one other thing, and that is, up in New Hampshire, as in Ohio and every other State, you desire the Union to be a real Union—a real union of hearts, a union of friends. You would wish to have the entire union secure, not merely by force, but by all the affections of the people in all parts of the country. Now, while we have had in the past distrust between the sections, alienation, the hostility of bad blood, I believe, nevertheless, that with the cause removed the old harmony and concord may return, and I believe it will return; and I believe in adopting measures that will make it return speedily. Then I do not see but that in the main we agree as to the most needful thing to be done, and our only difference is upon the measures by which we are to accomplish that end, and this I must decline altogether to discuss.

And so now let me introduce to you gentlemen that are somewhat responsible for my blunders, and it is a great pleasure to have somebody to lay it on. In the first place, there is a gentleman from the South who is said to have captured the good-natured man from Ohio. Well, I can't say sure about that. There may be something to it, but I thought then that we captured him. He was very much in error during four years, and his error continued up to last November, for, as I have been telling the audiences, he made a bad mistake in voting against me in November last, and yet, upon the whole, he seems to be a very honest man, and that is one thing that seems to disturb men in politics. There are so many men who vote wrong. He has become better very fast. As I told the people up there, if you keep him among you a week or two he will be as good a Republican as you can furnish. So now I introduce to you Postmaster General Key.

ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be impossible for us to stay long enough to have a general shaking of hands, for the audience is too large and the distance to be traveled by us too great to admit of it. You must be satisfied with having the same advantage I have—that of seeing. You came here to see me and I came to see you, and, to use the expression of the late President Lincoln, I have to say that we have altogether the best of the bargain. In making these acknowledgments it is not my purpose to enter into a political discussion. We are gathered here of all political parties; and, while we may differ as to the ways and means, we all shall agree that the General Government must and should be administered for the common prosperity and common benefit of all the inhabitants in our country. We may make mistakes, but they will be from lack of judgment, but it will not be through or arise from lack of disposition. I must leave you now, but I take great pleasure in introducing to you Judge Key, a man that has been greatly wrong in the past, but is greatly right now.

AT BETHLEHEM, N. H.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you cordially, one and all, for this greeting, and I wish it were possible I could form the acquaintance of each of you, and take you by the hand, but our journey allows but a moment at each place. I am sure you don't desire me to make a political speech. You are too sensible a crowd for that, but I am sure we agree in a few things, however much we may differ in others. There are many things about which we can differ, such as business and secular affairs, without discussing our political differences. Now we are agreed as Americans, I think, that all parts of the constitution shall be obeyed, parts that are new as well as parts that are old, that it will be a grand thing to have peace and unity. We have disagreed in the past. Through the evils of war the country was borne; but these things are past. Let us have a brief period, at least, of perfect harmony and unity. We have with us a few people who are associated with me in office—Secretary Evarts, Atty. Gen. Devens and Postmaster Gen. Key. I don't see that you make much difference in these people, although the last had the bad taste to vote against me, and this is his first visit North; but he is with us in the common interest. The results of the war are to be accepted by all the people of all parts of the country, both North and South. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Postmaster General Key.

AT WEIR'S STATION (N. H.) CAMP-MEETING.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: [illegible] assure you that this kind welcome gives me very great gratification. We do not, I am sure, mistake its meaning. You are interested in me and those with me, because of the great trust which under the constitution and the laws has devolved upon me. You believe with Lincoln that in the performance of his duties the only safe reliance for your Magistrate is Divine assistance, without which he cannot succeed, and with which he cannot fail. My earnest desire is, my earnest prayer is, that in every difficult and grave emergency I may be so guided that all good citizens can approve the measures that may be adopted, and that all may conscientiously pray for their complete success. It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote scripture, but there is something like this: "There is more joy over the repenting one than over a hundred that have not gone astray." We have with us a friend that was [illegible] years ago, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me, but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the Union, and on the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before him.

Judge Key, the Postmaster General, spoke as follows: It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment. It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back to my boyhood days, when in that far-distant South, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this, for the Methodists were found in that part of the Union, and my father was an humble minister in your church. He has been gone now ten years, and you have heard how I have wandered. I will not attempt to quote scripture, for I might fail more significantly than the President, but I have heard an old hymn that reads, "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." The fact that Mr. Devens and myself are here together show that the principles of religion have a hold in the Cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the South. Both political parties there have indorsed the constitution and all of its amendments, and the people have been placed by the President and his policy on their good behavior. I am sure they will keep their faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and I accept it not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of the feeling of unity you have for the people of the South.

AT TILTON, N. H.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The five minutes that we are allowed to stop here does not permit me to make a speech to you, neither do you desire it. You come to make our acquaintance. Your presence here is evidence that, although you may not agree with me in party or in regard to policy or measures, you are interested to see me. So far as good intentions go, and so far as I shall endeavor to do what you would have me do, you will be charitable to mistakes, and I have no doubt we may make many. You will, however, I hope, agree with me that in the nation, among all classes and colors, there should be peace. If you do, we shall not differ angrily or violently about measures. It is in that desire and with that purpose that I hope, in four years, to do something for the whole country and for all its inhabitants. I am sure you would rather hear some one else, Judge Key, for instance.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER AT CONCORD.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: A call upon the Vice President in the presence of the President of the United States seems to me hardly to be in order. The whole theory of the office of Vice President is, except in the mere matter of presiding over the Senate of the United States while in session, that he is to act in the place of the President—[President Hayes, interrupting—"I wish you had been in my place for the last hour."] He needs no substitute, my friends, there or elsewhere. He has already demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people of the States his high capacity as the official head of the nation. With firmness and patriotism faithfully meeting every duty devolving upon him, and with the simple ambition to make the American name throughout the world the representative of freedom, honesty, peace and unity. Sprung from New England loins, he inherited a patriotism which your John Stark took to the field of Bennington with him 100 years ago, and its fruitage shall be seen in the administration which shall be marked in the future of the country as an epoch of high advancement in the art of true and just government. As for the Vice President, he is in full accord with the President in these purposes. His highest boast, too, is that he is of good old New England stock. He trusts that he has inherited something of its patriotism, and something of the principles which have placed this nation in the van of nations, and which, by the help of God, shall keep it there, until it shall lift up to the eyes of the world the standard of true, enlightened, and free Government.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	10 00	@12 00
HOGS	5 25	@ 5 75
COTTON	11	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2	1 30	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	52	@ 55½
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 36
RYE—Western	65	@ 67
PORK—Mess	12 90	@13 00
LARD	8¾	@ 9
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 90	@ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 25	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Live	4 80	@ 5 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@ 68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess	12 25	@12 35
LARD	8½	@ 8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 13	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	54	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 71
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	56	@ 58
PORK—Mess	12 70	@12 80
LARD	8¾	@ 9½
HOGS	4 75	@ 5 20
CATTLE	4 00	@ 5 75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 05	@ 1 17
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS	27	@ 32
RYE	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	12 40	@12 50
LARD	8½	@ 9½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 25	@ 1 25½
No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	6 50	@ ....
WHEAT—No. 1	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN—No. 1	47	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 15	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	14 45	@14 55
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 50
Medium to Good	5 00	@ 5 75
Common to Fair	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 60
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Ewing, at Columbus.

The Resumption Law Dissected, and John Sherman Answered.

Fellow-Citizens: We are met, after one of the most eventful years in the history of the American people. A long political strife has happily ended in the triumph of the Democratic principle of local self-government; and another equally protracted and momentous struggle is now nearing its decisive day.

For ten years past, in violation of the constitution and of the pledges on which the war was fought, the Republican party held several great States in military subjection; fastened on them a rule of ignorance and vice; robbed them by intolerable debt and taxation; fomented race and sectional hatred, and prevented the restoration of that free government and fraternal feeling without which the war were vain and its fruits but ashes.

And for ten years past, in violation of its duty to the great people who bore the heat and burden of the war, instead of keeping our vast debt at home as a currency debt, and leaving our then prosperous industries undisturbed by contraction and forced resumption, it has doubled the public burden by fraudulently making the greenback debt a coin debt; sold the bonds abroad and made America, as a borrower, the servant of Europe, the lender; demonetized silver at the demand of foreign Shylocks; and, to crown its blunders and crimes, paralyzed the abounding energies of our people by a scheme of gold resumption, which is filling the land with bankruptcy, and the hearts of the laboring masses with despair.

So that this great, young, resourceful people, smitten on the one side with local misgovernment and race feuds, and on the other with industrial distress and paralysis, crouched down, like the strong ass Issachar, between the two burdens which the carpet-baggers and the usurers loaded on them.

The Gold Resumption law towers above all others as the issue of this canvass. The Republican party is solely responsible for it and irrevocably committed to its enforcement. It enacted that law by a strict party vote; it stood by it throughout the last Congress in solid phalanx; its President declared against any repeal or amendment, and put its author in the treasury to execute it; and now sends him to Ohio—illustrating by exception the vaunted rule of civil-service reform—to hide the hideous features of the law from the people whose happiness and industries it is destroying. Mr. Sherman boldly says, at Mansfield, that the law "*can, should, and will be executed;*" while the silence of the Cleveland platform on this Republican measure only adds the vice of cowardice to the crime of its enactment and execution.

On the other hand, the Democratic party is clearly and fully committed against the law. Repeatedly, in the last Congress, it voted for its unconditional repeal; it passed through the House a bill striking out the most pernicious section, which bill Mr. Sherman smothered in the Senate. And our Ohio platform this year, as last, declared for the repeal of the whole law—not its *amendment*, but its utter and absolute *repeal*.

This law, involving as it does the early and total destruction of the greenback currency, and the larger part of the national-bank currency, is the sole cause of the unparalleled distress which afflicts all—employers and employed alike—who are engaged in industrial pursuits. To no other adequate cause can the trouble be attributed. Our people have been blessed with health and peace—have had good crops, and, certainly, for four years past, have practiced a rigid economy—our exports have steadily increased, and our imports steadily diminished. Why should each successive month bring fresh and greater disaster? What other adequate cause is operating with accelerating power to drive millions of wage laborers into idleness and pauperism, and to drag into bankruptcy the most of those whose means are engaged in industrial pursuits, leaving none to stand but the wealthiest and strongest?

We are told that the panic of 1873 is partially the cause of our troubles. I answer that it long since ceased to affect us. Unlike all other revulsions, it had no origin in the character of the currency, which was increased in value in public estimation by the panic, instead of being impaired or destroyed by it. Its effect was brief, and was limited to a few great insolvent corporations and firms, and to a comparatively small number of individuals involved in their affairs. Former panics, on the other hand, affecting as they did the current money of the people, were far more general and protracted in their bad effects.

The country was rapidly and obviously recovering from the panic of 1873, when, on the 14th of January, 1875, the Resumption law was enacted. If the panic were the cause of our present industrial distress, the year 1874 would have shown more business failures than the years following. But the record of commercial failures—that barometer of the nation's business—shows a falling off of bankruptcies from $228,000,000 in 1873, the year of the panic, to $155,000,000 in 1874, rising again to $200,000,000 in the year following the passage of the Resumption law, and keeping up the enormous rate ever since. And the number of bankruptcies rose from 5,830 in 1874 to 7,740 in 1875, and to 9,092 in 1876, and to the rate of 9,498 for the first half of 1877—showing that it is the poison of the Resumption act, and not the panic, which is operating with increasing power, and reaching deeper into the hives of industry.

But, fellow-citizens, whoever would seek the cause of the troubles of to-day need only examine the Resumption law itself in the light of indisputable facts which control its operation and effect. In the campaign of 1875, before the law was dry on the statute books, I predicted its effects, and warned the people of Ohio that by indorsing the Republican party, with its fixed policy of resumption, they would plunge into utter ruin every interest worth preserving. That prediction was denounced and ridiculed then by the Republican press and leaders, but, unhappily for the people, is now being rapidly fulfilled. Let me beg my Republican friends to hear again a statement of the design and character of the law, the mischief it has already done, and the tenfold greater mischief which will surely attend its complete execution.

All of you, no doubt, understand that when the business of the country is adjusted to a given volume of currency, no large contraction can occur without great injury to the mass of the people. A decrease of the volume of the currency benefits all who have fixed incomes, whether from rents, interest or salaries, or whose wealth is in money or money securities, for it increases the purchasing power of every dollar they control, while it injures all debtors and taxpayers by compelling them to give, for each dollar of debts or taxes paid so much more of labor or products in payment.

Now, who are the debtors who suffer by lowering of the prices of labor and its products, and increasing the purchasing power of money? To the extent of his taxes everybody is a debtor. But who are the "debtor class," so-called? I answer, almost every business man in the land. Nine-tenths of the business of the country is conducted, in whole or in part, on borrowed capital; nine-tenths of the vigorous, energetic men, seeking to rise from poverty to competence, are debtors; and nine-tenths of the wage-laborers are dependent for employment on individuals and corporations who conduct their business, in whole or in part, on borrowed money.

Now there is paid each year as taxes, national, State and local, about $750,000,000; and any appreciable increase in the value of the dollar, and consequent decrease in the price of labor or its products, operates as an enormous incubus on the mass of the people considered only as taxpayers. Then, too, the currency debts of individuals and private corporations amount to not less than $5,000,000,000; and any large increase of the value of the dollar and decrease of the price of labor and products, with which such debts are paid, is a vast addition to those debts. If the change of values be large it must result in general bankruptcy—bankruptcy of the nation, States, counties and cities—because the people cannot bear the increasing burden of taxes; bankruptcy of railways, manufacturers, merchants, tradesmen, and wage-men, accompanied by forced idleness and starvation of those who look to daily wages for daily bread.

Now the present unhappy condition of our industrial classes is precisely that which inevitably follows sudden and large contraction of the currency. The symptoms all point to that cause as the extreme depression, vomiting, and burning pain in a patient points to the dose of arsenic in his stomach. And I will show that the fatal draught of resumption has caused contraction enough to account for all the woes we suffer, and involves a further contraction large enough to utterly kill our industries.

When the Resumption law passed we had about $766,000,000 of paper currency, which, added to our coin (though *that* was not in circulation), gave us per capita $15.56, excluding bank reserves. France has $35 of actual circulation, exclusive of such reserves; England, $24.28, and Germany $26.80 before demonetization of her silver, and $23.62 after that demonetization. It is preposterous to say that our circulation was excessive in view of the condition of those conservative nations, over whose petty areas, covered by nets of railways and telegraphs, exchanges are effected with ten times greater average speed than over our widely-extended and largely-undeveloped domain. Our currency was certainly not beyond the then-existing wants of trade. President Grant, with the sanction of his Cabinet, in his message in December, 1873, represented it as insufficient; and both houses of a Republican Congress, Gen. Garfield leading off in the House, passed a bill to increase it, which Grant, having meantime succumbed to the bullionists, vetoed.

The Resumption law was passed with the general belief that it would result in an increase of the paper currency. But how has it operated so far? It has already caused an actual and permanent contraction, as follows:

1. By destruction of greenbacks Jan. 14, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1877	$22,811,182.00
2. By cancellation of bank notes, Jan. 14, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1877	36,624,612.00
3. Greenbacks surrendered to redeem and cancel bank notes not yet actually canceled	14,425,026.00
Total	$73,860,820.00

These figures are those of Mr. Sherman's Mansfield speech, except the last item, which he omits, doubtless because the cancellation is not yet actually accomplished. To this may be added $57,170,000 held as private deposits, almost all of which will probably be kept hoarded in the treasury awaiting payment and cancellation. Thus we have an effectual contraction, *as shown by the books of the treasury*, of $131,030,820. This is exclusive of any part of the $44,000,000 of "coin and currency" which Mr. Sherman intimates he has accumulated in execution of the Resumption law. He does not tell what part of it is legal-tenders, nor explain by what authority of law he is hoarding paper currency for resumption. Add to this large sum the $100,000,000 which is estimated by the Cincinnati *Gazette* to be elsewhere hoarded—hoarded solely because business is paralyzed, credit stopped and enterprise become pernicious under the accumulating disasters threatened or accomplished by forced contraction—and we have, as the work of the first nineteen months of preparation for resumption, an actual destruction of one-tenth of our currency, and a withdrawal from business of nearly one-third of it. "If these things be done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?" An equal destruction and hoarding will give us by resumption day an actual destruction of a fifth of our currency, and leave in actual circulation but little over one-third of the currency we had afloat when the contraction screw was put in operation.

But Mr. Sherman says the bank surrenders of circulation were not made under the Resumption law, but under a former law. True, but it is the threat of resumption, and that only which is driving in the bank circulation. Mr. Sherman, in his speech in the Senate on the 14th of December, 1868, in opposition to Morton's bill for resumption of specie payments, said: "All historical precedents show that *fixing the day for resumption* inevitably led to a contraction of the currency by the banks, * * * and the process of contraction produced the sorest distress." Our banks know that after resumption day they can't keep one-third of the present volume of bank paper afloat redeemable in gold. Hence the banks, especially those remote from the centers where gold accumulates, are foreseeing the danger and hiding themselves. They would all wait until near the resumption day to withdraw their currency; but many of them have further motives for early withdrawal in the desire to realize the premium on their bonds, and to increase their cash assets in this time of money stringency throughout the West.

And what further destruction of our paper currency must we expect after resumption day? On this momentous question the Secretary of the Treasury, the author of the law, the acknowledged dictator of the finance policy of the Republican party, ought to be able to speak with confidence. He got a "dispensation" from Hayes to come to Ohio and open the campaign for the Republican party on this resumption question. He knows that the business, the property, the comfort and happiness of the masses depend on the question whether the execution of that law will involve a further large contraction of the currency. But here is all he could say last Friday at Mansfield to calm their fears and reanimate their hope: "*A certain amount of United States notes can be, and ought to be, maintained at par with coin.*" But at what does he estimate that certain amount? At ten millions—fifty—an hundred—three hundred? He does not say. Prudent Mr. Sherman! to leave your "certain amount" so very uncertain.

The obvious fact is, that each legal-tender note, after Jan. 1, 1879, is an order on the treasury for gold. Whoever wants gold to pay duties, to ship abroad, to hoard, to collect as reserve for redemption of bank notes, has only to send greenbacks to the treasury and get it. The greenbacks will then be destroyed, and the gold sent abroad or hoarded in banks for redemption and for customs. Every dollar of greenbacks, to redeem which the treasury can rake and scrape enough gold, will be forthwith redeemed and destroyed; and within a year after resumption, I venture to predict, Mr. Sherman's "certain amount" of greenbacks maintained in circulation will be but little less than what has been lost or destroyed in the fifteen years since their issue began. We will then have lost our greenback currency and have only a gold bonded debt abroad to represent it.

Recollect, fellow-citizens, that "*redeem*," in this law, means *to pay* and *destroy*, as the Government destroys a bond when redeemed, and it every day destroys fractional currency "redeemed" under the same language of the same law. A reissue of a greenback redeemed under this law is clearly not permitted, as Mr. Sherman intimated in debate when the law passed, and as he intimates in his Mansfield speech in complaining that he is not allowed to fund the greenbacks directly in bonds—so that every greenback "redeemed" goes forever out of existence as money.

"But we shall then have a gold currency instead of greenbacks," say the resumptionists. Not at all. None of the gold will be in general circulation. The banks must have it to redeem their notes, even if they buy it at a premium. The importers must have it to pay duties; and, above all, Europe must have it in payment of interest on the debts we owe her.

I do not understand how any sensible man, who knows how small is our supply of coin, and how great our debt and expenditure abroad, can believe for a moment that we can keep gold in general circulation here, or can even hoard and hold enough *out of circulation*, as a redemption fund, sufficient to float a fourth of our present paper currency.

Look at the facts: We pay abroad, as interest on Government and other bonds, fully $140,000,000 annually. We pay to foreign ships, which carry more than two-thirds of our foreign commerce, about $70,000,000, of which at least two-thirds is expended abroad; and our wealthy people traveling in Europe expend there not less than $60,000,000 annually. I take the average of several estimates which show thus an annual drain for debts and expenditures abroad of not less than $230,000,000 annually; and, making due allowance for coin received by us from foreign travel and immigration, there is still left the sum of over $200,000,000 going abroad as an inexorable annual demand. It is as though we owed a debt of $5,000,000,000 in Europe, with interest at 4 per cent., payable annually there in gold.

Now, the ignoring of this fact is the fatal blunder or wrong of the resumptionists. The balance of trade in our favor has never, in any one year, equaled this foreign drain, and for the past six years has averaged only one-tenth of it, or about $20,000,000 annually.

There has never been a year since this debt and expenditure abroad was established when it was not paid in whole or in part by coin shipments, and by increasing the debt by sales of new bonds abroad, thus making the foreign demand larger and more permanent. In meeting this annual drain we have, since the war, exported of gold and silver largely more than the whole product of our mines, added all our imports of those metals; and so reduced our supply of the precious metals that we are now estimated to have in this country only about $150,000,000 to $175,000,000 of gold and silver combined, against $288,000,000 in 1860. Before the war, when we were not enslaved by foreign debt, and were yearly adding to our stock of the precious metals, we never could keep out over $225,000,000 of bank paper, even nominally redeemable in coin. How can the banks and Government do it now, with less gold and silver in the country, and a foreign demand for it which is incessant, increasing, and which cannot be ignored without national insolvency?

The great money-power—the worst legacy of the war—intend, by this scheme of forced resumption, to make gold the sole measure and payer of debts, public and private; to increase the bonded debt by funding the greenbacks; to concentrate in a few great banks in the money-centers absolute control over the volume and movements of the currency, so as to make hard times and good times at their pleasure, and fatten on the unwary multitude at every turn of the tide; to contract the currency for the next few years to the smallest possible measure, so that the $12,000,000,000 the people now owe will buy $24,000,000,000 or $36,000,000,000 in former values of the people' labor and products; to crush out the myriad of smaller industries heretofore successfully maintained by combining the energy and talent of men of small means with money borrowed of non-producers; to confiscate the real property of debtors, and bring it into fewer and stronger hands; to pauperize labor so that the money-power will enslave, and own, and use it, with no further cost than enough wages to keep the machine of laborer's body in good working order; and finally, by means of the immense concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few, to realize the policy of the early Federalists, which is stronger since the war than ever before, of making this Government a strong, centralized aristocracy.

Whoever hugs the hope that we can pass through the furnace of forced resumption, and fare no worse than England did, is woefully mistaken. We are incomparably less prepared for resumption than she was. The paper to which her business was adjusted, when her Resumption law passed, was but $232,000,000; ours $760,000,000. The premium of gold in England then was 3½ per cent.; with us it was 8 per cent. Her debt was all held at home; half of ours is held abroad. All the world paid tribute to her manufactories and her commerce; we pay an annual tribute to foreign shipping, to foreign work-shops, to foreign bond-holders and to foreign shows equal in the aggregate to one-fourth of the net annual increase of our wealth. She was as rich in gold and silver as was ancient Tyre—"by the reason of the multitude of the wares of her making;" we have next to none of the precious metals. Ricardo assured her business men as Mr. Sherman assured us, that the gold premium which was but 3½ per cent. would be the measure of the contraction of the paper currency and reduction of values caused by resumption. Yet, to reach resumption, her currency was contracted over 40 per cent., business credits 87 per cent., and every value on the island, whether of land, labor or product, was reduced in price about one-half. If our resumption has, in fact, caused the 2¼ per cent. reduction on gold, it has also caused a reduction by cancellation and by hoarding of at least a third of our paper currency, and a shrinkage of from 20 to 60 per cent. in the value of land, labor and products. How much greater reduction in currency and in all values may we expect to overcome the remaining two-thirds of the gold premium? If we were as well prepared for resumption as England was, we might learn from the pages of Allison, Doubleday, Martineau and other chroniclers of that most calamitous period of British history what to expect. But, in our state of utter unpreparedness, we can only know that the self-inflicted calamities will be immeasurable.

The moneyed men, who are driving this car of Juggernaut over the people, seem struck with judicial blindness. They hold $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 of our national, State, county and city securities—all dependent on the will and the resources of the people. We now pay, and for a long time have paid, about $750,000,000 a year in taxes. That is $17.50 for each man, woman and child in the United States—nearly twice as much as is paid by any other nation. The British pay $11.09 per head in taxes; the French, $11.41; the Germans, $9.24; the Austrians, $7.22. It is perfectly obvious that our people cannot bear this great burden unless general prosperity be soon restored. But, if our industries are to be still further crippled and destroyed—if past accumulations must be eaten up in enforced idleness—if men must be driven to "borrow money for the King's tribute on their lands and their vineyards, and send their sons and daughters to be servants," a large part of these burdens will be violently cast off. And, if that unhappy day should come, then remember, Messrs. Bondholders and Gold Resumptionists, that it was your arrogance and greed which led to repudiation, just as the pride of the slave power abolished slavery.

The New York Senatorship.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes from Albany: It is plain that the main contest in this State this fall is to be over the election for members of the State Senate. It is the only thing to which the Republicans are directing their attention, so far as this State is concerned. It is announced that George William Curtis and ex-Senator Fenton are candidates for the seat now occupied by Senator Conkling. The election does not take place until January, 1879, but the State Senators elected this fall hold for two years, and take part in the election of United States Senator. This makes the selection of the members of the upper branch of the Legislature of great importance to Senator Conkling, or whoever may be his rival for the Senatorship. The friends of Mr. Conkling are now busy canvassing the districts and working for the nomination of men pledged to his re-election. They are claiming a majority in the State Senate, but make no claim of carrying either the State ticket or the Assembly. The Democrats are likewise confident that the next Senate will be Democratic.

A Little Girl's Sad Death.

"Mother, I saved the house, but I shall die," said a 6-year-old girl to Mrs. Theodore Markham as she entered her house at High Market, Lewis county, N. Y., one day last week. The child, while attempting to light a lamp to warm some milk for a baby, set fire to her clothing. Her first thought was to run out of doors, fearing that the house would be burned and the baby be hurt, but, noticing that shreds of her clothing had fallen upon the floor, she carefully extinguished the flames. Then she ran to a horse-trough in the yard and plunged into the water. Returning to the house she waited patiently for her mother to return. She died an hour after the accident.

WHY WE ARE POOR.

An Able Refutation of the Bullionists' Theory as to the Cause of Hard Times.

[Moses W. Field, in Wayne County (Mich.) Courier.]

"What has produced these hard times?" The people should know how to get out of all these difficulties. Surely this condition of affairs was not brought about by the act of God! We have not been afflicted by war, pestilence or famine, nor have earthquakes swallowed up any of the States. The Creator has done everything for our country. Here we have mines producing all the minerals; a great variety in climate and soil. Possessing all these natural resources, calculated to make us the freest, the most independent and the wealthiest people on the planet earth, and yet, notwithstanding all these favorable conditions, our industries to-day have the lockjaw and the people have the cramps. Now, there must be some great and active cause to produce such widespread adversity. What explanation has the press to offer, and what have the bullionists to say? Why, they say that all our troubles have been brought about from three causes: First, the extravagance of the people; second, over-production and the use of machinery; and, third, greenback money for a circulating medium. And they suggest the following remedies: First, great frugality in living, which means sour milk and cabbage diet for the masses; second, the stoppage of production, which means an increase of poverty and crime; third, the contraction and utter destruction of the greenback money and the substitution of national-bank bills (not a legal tender), which means universal bankruptcy and ruin to the industrial class. Now I propose to examine briefly their views. It appears to me plain that, if people can afford to be extravagant, if individuals happen to be rich, the more expenditures they indulge in the better it is for the laborers of the country. They will then employ the people, consume the productions of their labor, and in this way scatter a little of their accumulation and shed blessings and prosperity on all around them. There may be a few extravagant people in the country, but ninety-nine men out of every hundred are too poor to indulge in extravagant living. About half the population of the country is composed of tillers of the soil, and any one raised upon a farm knows that farmers as a class are the most frugal and industrious people in the country. Why, just look at the habits of farmers—rising at 5 o'clock in the morning, doing their chores before breakfast, working hard all day, milking the cows after dark, saying their prayers, and then to bed, and, after a whole year of the hardest toil, a farmer counts up barely sufficient, after paying his taxes and debts, to do a little toward the education of his children. The farmer works hard for all he possesses, and when he parts with his money it is expended with great care. Now, the laboring classes compose nineteen-twentieths of the population. Are they extravagant? Take a workingman who earns $1 a day, for instance, or suppose he is obliged to work for his board, how extravagant can a man be who works for his board, or $1, or even $2, a day? Besides, these laboring men raise all the children; rich men rarely have any children; you will find nearly every poor workingman has a wife and four or five children on his hands. While referring to this fact in Sanilac recently, I was interrupted by a laboring man, who stated that he was working for $1 a day, and had seventeen children to support. To this whole charge of extravagance and fast living upon the industrial classes, extravagance charged upon the plain people of the country is a mean libel on the great majority of the people who by labor have produced all the wealth of the land. Then as to the question of "over-production." Any schoolboy knows that production is wealth, and by labor productions are accumulated, and the more productions are augmented the wealthier the country grows. To say that we have produced too much is, in effect, insisting that we have done too much work, have worked too hard, and now, in order to restore prosperity, it is insisted that we must fold our arms, discharge the workers, stop the machinery, keep the producers of wealth idle, and reduce the masses to pauperism and starvation, and, by pursuing this destructive course long enough, we shall become wealthy and prosperous. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" The more our laborers are employed, the more wealth will be created. But notwithstanding this plain truth, there are men shallow enough to insist upon this foolish notion that by stopping work, reducing labor, discharging all the workers, and through idleness driving them to poverty—so very poor that they may stave—that some day or other, that by and by, through his process of extreme poverty and despair, we, as a people, may become so rich that we shall be able to pay our debts. And while we admit that the employment of machinery and labor-saving inventions have greatly augmented productions, yet they have not, nor will they ever, keep pace with the increasing wants and demands of advancing civilization. The higher the civilization of a people, the more it develops new and increasing wants and desires, and to this there is no limit. The wants of a savage can be counted on the fingers of your hand, while it would require a lifetime to enumerate the needs and desires of the highly educated, the refined and accomplished gentleman in the far-off and better era of civilization.

And now with reference to the contraction of the greenback currency, and the substitution of the national-bank bills, as no one has ever pretended to explain how the scheme could operate beneficently, or have any remote tendency to restore prosperity and good times, I do not deem it worth while to occupy space upon this point, as it must appear plain to every candid person that, instead of a blessing to the country, the measure, if carried out, will still further augment the evils under which we are now suffering.

And now, having referred to the flat and stupid theories advanced by the bullionists and specie resumptionists, I will endeavor to give you a philosophical explanation of the causes which have produced the hard times, and suggest the remedies which in my judgment will relieve the country, restore prosperity to our industries, and revive business generally.

The present condition of affairs has been brought about by the unparalleled contraction of our legal-tender currency, and through numerous baneful acts of Congress passed by the votes of bankers and bondholders to enrich and aggrandize themselves by impoverishing, pauperizing and enslaving the people of the country. During the past twelve years our currency has been contracted over $1,300,000,000, and when I refer to the volume of the currency twelve years ago, I include greenbacks, the one-year treasury notes, the two and three-year treasury notes, the certificates of indebtedness, 3 per cent. national-bank bills, and the various issues of legal tender and circulating medium, including compound-interest notes, amounting altogether on the first day of September, 1865, to over $2,100,000,000.

On the advice of Hugh McCulloch (now a banker in London, England), Congress twelve years ago directed a contraction of the currency, and within two years and a half from that time the amount withdrawn from circulation—contracted—was $686,000,000, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in December, 1867. Congress authorized the issue of gold interest-bearing bonds in exchange for or to raise the means to contract and curtail the circulating medium of the realm. It provided for the inflation and wild expansion of coin-bonds in order to reduce the currency which at that time was in the hands of the people, effecting their exchanges, stimulating industries and making us the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. The squeezing process of contraction was continued until a currency famine was produced, culminating in the great panic of September, 1873, and the bankruptcy and ruin now existing are the legitimate and bitter fruit of this baneful policy inaugurated by McCulloch. Contraction has always in every country resulted in like disastrous consequences. History proves this, and our sad experience is sufficient to give us a clear understanding of the subject.

The contraction in England during the five years preceding the resumption of coin payments in May, 1823, was only $102,180,160, and yet that insignificant reduction in the circulating medium convulsed the industries and commerce of the kingdom, resulting in the panic of 1825—a panic which ruined the miners, merchants, manufacturers and others engaged in useful pursuits, and the workingmen, driven to despair, assembled to demand bread, were fired upon in the streets by the soldiers of the King. If such were the consequences in England on a reduction of the currency to the limited amount stated, who should not be surprised at the ruinous consequences of a contraction tenfold greater in our own country. The discharge of laborers who if employed would have created wealth, and the shrinkage in the value of property since the panic of 1873 in the aggregate cannot be estimated at less than $7,000,000,000—more than three times the amount of the national debt. As labor increases wealth, the actual loss to the country by the idleness of even 3,000,000 of laborers reaches a fabulous sum even in a single year.

What Specie Payments Cost the People.

In the Finance Report for 1866, on page 166, the Comptroller of the Currency gives a statement of the public debt as it was on the 31st of August, 1865, the year the war was closed. From this statement we learn that the debt at that time was $2,845,907,626, and that of this amount $684,139,959 were made a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, except custom dues and interest on the public debt. On the same page is a statement that, in addition to this amount of Government money, there was $176,213,955 in national-bank notes in circulation. This made the total paper currency in circulation on Aug. 1, 1865, $860,353,914. This amount was exceptional of the 7-30 bonds, and other Government obligations that were circulating, much of it as money. The entire amount of paper money in use at that time could just as well have been in Government money as to have been a portion in bank notes, had the people so willed it to be. Of course the money would have represented just so much of the public debt on which the Government would have no interest to pay so long as it was kept as money.

The policy of the Government has been to convert all this money into bonds and bank notes and tax the people the interest on both. Now, let us see what this policy would cost the people more than it would to have kept all this money in greenbacks.

The average rate of interest thus far paid by the Government on its bonds has been 5¾ per cent. The annual interest on this sum would be $40,866,820. Had the specie-payment policy been fully enforced in 1865 and the twelve subsequent years, the people would have been subject to a tax of $503,643,511. Should the same policy be enforced for thirty years, the time they are proposing to let the bonds run issued to redeem the greenbacks, the total amount paid by the people would be $2,842,105,201. Not a dollar of this enormous sum need the people have paid if they had kept the entire paper currency of the country in greenbacks. Had they done so and allowed the Government to have issued bonds and used the amount of money paid on the bonds as interest, spending it for public improvements,

They could have built five double-track railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and fully equipped them at a cost of	$450,000,000
Twenty double-track railroads, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, costing	480,000,000
Five hundred first-class steamships, costing $300,000 each	150,000,000
Two universities in each State, costing $1,000,000, and endowing each with $1,000,000, costing	152,000,000
A normal school in every county in the United States, costing $300,000 each	660,000,000
They could have donated $200,000 to each county for public baths, libraries, reading rooms, lectures, etc.	440,000,000
They could have built five hospitals or asylums in each State at a cost of $500,000 each, and endowed each with $1,000,000 as a permanent fund	184,000,000
This still leaves a surplus of to be used for building public parks, and other contingent expenses	76,105,201

The specie resumptionists, then, will, in thirty years from this date, have taken out of the people unnecessarily in taxes, to pay the interest and principal on bonds issued to resume specie payments, an amount of money sufficient to make all of these enormous public improvements, not a dollar of which need the people pay if they keep greenbacks as a national currency. The most of this money goes into the hands of Wall street, and foreign bankers and their associates.

If the men who inaugurated and who are enforcing such a robbing, swindling policy as this do not deserve the gibbet, we do not know of any set of robbers on this earth that do.—*Wisconsin Greenbacker.*

Resume! Resume!

We are again having these interminable arguments about the policy and necessity of specie payments. Judging from the enthusiasm and persistency with which this subject is pursued, one would imagine that the only thing lacking to make this whole people prosperous—start the wheels of industry, put laborers at work, and give hungry people bread—is to be able to take a greenback to a bank and get a dollar in gold for it. It is not necessary, mind, to *get* the dollar, because it is not supposed that anyone will care to do so when there is no difficulty about it, but to be *able* to do so if it is desirable.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Mr. Sherman says that his favorite plan for resumption is contraction. He will contract to the last extremity possible under any construction of the law. His determination being known, the national banks will aid him in bringing about an enormous contraction, not unlikely to the entire amount of the circulation of their notes, or one-half of our currency. The treasury has next to no gold at all. The entire amount necessary for resumption must be accumulated. We have seen the time within a few years when it was impossible to withdraw $20,000,000 or $15,000,000 in gold from Great Britain. Let us note how Mr. Sherman succeeds in drawing $300,000,000 across the sea. Mr. Sherman paints in pleasing colors the ease with which this gold can be accumulated, and all the while the ruin which the threat of resumption is causing stares us all in the face. He tells us it will not hurt, while the agony is already felt. The process is scarcely begun which he assures us will be a pastime, and the country is in misery. Lock up suddenly, or within a short time, $300,000,000 of gold coin anywhere in the world, and watch the effect. Then say that the enforcement of the Resumption act is easy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

ALL SORTS.

Oregon has acquired 7,000 immigrants this year.

Twelve women are Postmistresses in Schuylkill county, Pa.

The best judges of pleasure are the best judges of virtue.

Calamity is often a whip to virtue and a spur to a great mind.

Fourteen lives were lost in Kansas during July by lightning.

Firing wheat stacks is one form of amusement in Minnesota.

Wolves are doing considerable in the pork business in Kansas.

Indians never kiss their wives; kissing is one of the Christian graces.

The felicities of mankind are strengthened by the counsels of the good.

It is estimated that 50,000 people will emigrate to Texas this coming fall.

There are 55,000 signers to the Murphy temperance pledge in the State of Ohio.

It is stated that ten members of the United States Senate are printers by trade.

The expenses of the Tichborne trial cost England over a million and a quarter of dollars.

About half the fashion-plates sent out from Paris are colored at the prisons by female convicts.

Massachusetts men complain that they were shabbily treated at the Bennington centennial.

A new shade of red, between scarlet and crimson, will be the predominating bright color next season.

A French velocipedist, M. Emile Houberden, recently rode 151¼ miles in 23 hours, including stoppages.

Cashmere lace has taken a new lease of life in the fashionable world, and will be much worn the coming fall.

A Hudson toy balloon traveled from that city to South Acton, Mass., 145 miles, in less than twelve hours.

Revivalist Moody is as brown and rough-handed as a farmer, from working his ten acres in Northfield, Mass.

The San Francisco *Post* says that in the county of Colusa, California, 132 men own and farm 484,000 acres of land.

Sanford Doud, of Iowa, is the father of thirty-two children. He is 70 years of age, and his baby girl is 6 weeks old.

Prince Bismarck is troubled with wakefulness, to relieve which he drinks champagne in prescribed doses before going to bed.

The assessed value of personal property in San Francisco is $47,076,365 this year, a falling off of $7,740,528 as compared with 1876.

North Carolina has paid for fertilizers within the last twelve months $3,000,000; Georgia, $2,000,000; Virginia probably more.

In British India statistics recently collected go to show that the number of suicides in the hot season is immensely more than at other times.

The census gave Paris, in 1876, 1,988,806 inhabitants. The number by December, 1877, will reach 2,000,000. The next census will be in 1880.

The autumn military maneuvers are to be carried out on a grand scale in France, Italy and Germany, and the sovereigns of each will assist at them.

It is estimated that the school fund of the State of Texas will be $80,000,000 when the school lands are all sold, and the annual income will be $2,800,000.

On the return home from Europe of Senator Conkling, the patriot of the Rochester *Democrat* tossed up his hat and exclaimed:

Lo, the Conkling hero comes.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea.	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English BreakfastTea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents,
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents,

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.
Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the owest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $4.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00.
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackdrel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line·

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TIN M R and is prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

'THE REGULATOR'

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waoo. First door south of the railroad.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. BEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
LACE CURTAIS.
WINDOW SHADES,
STAIR RODS,
RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promly att e nded , do and seehislargestock

---

WHOA! WHOA!

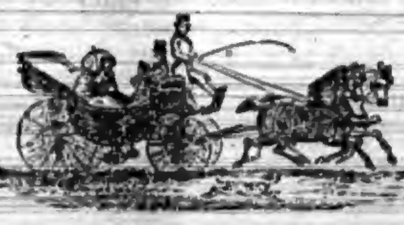

We can't stop till we get to

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

Where you can find an extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He s a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereoscopes, Pocket Books. Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti naticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl era R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 40 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 29 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 41 "	2 40 "	7 [illegible] "
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 43 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 57 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 12 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 35
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 12 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 15	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m.	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 24—run by Chicago time

Going Nort'.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm			
St. Louis	6 45			
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 03	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 58 pm		5 30	6 35
Reading	1 40 "		6 05	7 22
Bankers	2 04 "		7 30	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "		7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "		9 40	9 20
Detroit	6 40 "		12 05	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "		4 30	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "			
Saginaw	9 13			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			3 55p
Lansing	10 10 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	6 05a
Jonesville	12 40 pm		7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "		8 15	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9 43	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction			1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "			10 35
Indianapolis	7 45 "			5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am			7 25
Louisville	8 30 am			10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Express	Express	Com'l A
ly New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 10
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 0	
ly Columbus	12 40	10 46pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 05
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
ly Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 05	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 23	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 21	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 55
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
ly Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	1 45am	2 05	5 53am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.
Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 38	9 30
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 21	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 06	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 11pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 36
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 30
Collen's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 34
La Otto	11 20	12 31pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 [illegible] pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 50
Denver	6 07	11 40am	4 30
Chili	6 00	11 33	3 30
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 23	10 35	1 33
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 23	1 05
Collamar	5 05	10 05	12 20am
South Whitley	5 08	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 25
Collin's	4 21	8 57	9 40
Cherubusco	4 14	8 42	9 28
La Otto	3 55	8 19	8 43
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 56 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 35 pm
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 pm
Connersville	10 20 am		8 50 pm
Cincinnati	1 20 pm		11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 08 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		8 20 pm	
Connersville	10 40 am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	11 13 am		11 44 am
New Castle	11 50 am		12 55 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	1 36 pm	11 31 pm	
Montpelier	2 01 pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	2 40 pm	12 33 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indsanapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on notice and in good style.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills. for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1877. Number 37.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year........$2. | Six Months......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co., will sell you one as low as the lowest.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed [illegible] Circuit Court in a cause wherein [illegible] Dawson is plaintiff, and John B Rinehart is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-[illegible] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The west half (½) of the south half (½) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (31) township thirty-five [35] north of range twelve [12] east, containing forty acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
H. C. Peterson Attorney for plaintiff.
Aug. 22nd A. D. 1877. Pr's. fee $4.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Funk for the use of Charles Klotz is plaintiff, and John Bresch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and twenty-three [123] and one hundred and twenty-four [124] in the western addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
Best & McClellan and Rickel & Tefft Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 4th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Band of Auburn is plaintiff and E. H. Palmer and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Nine Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-two [22] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By T. D. Gross, Deputy.
Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 4, 1877.
Pr. fee $5.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Rumsbery Shoub et al is plaintiffs, and William E. Sargant is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and ninety one dollars and seventeen cents, [391.17], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty-four [24] and lot number twenty-three [23] in block number sixteen [16] in the town of Garrett in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
P. V. Hoffman, Att'y for plaintiff.
August 29th, 1877. Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John L. Davis is plaintiff and Nathan Tarney et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-eight [58] dollars and fifty-eight [58] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one (1) in block number eighteen [18] in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29th, 1877,
Pr. fee $8.25

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

The Butler Nickel Steel Plow is the best in market. They are warranted to scour in all kinds of soil. Call at Easey's and see them. 4t

Special Notice to Pupils of Music.

By special arrangements with Prof. [illegible] Morse, the Indiana [illegible] of music has become a part of the Fort Wayne College. Great advantage will result from this arrangement to pupils from abroad in reducing the expense of a thorough course of music. Board including furnished rooms, fuel and light, will be provided at an expense ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 per week according to accommodations. Pupils will also be enabled to prosecute other studies at the same time. City pupils who find it more convenient to do so can receive instructions as heretofore at the office of the conservatory Burges Block Fall term begins September 4th. For further particulars address, W. F. Yocum Pres. Ft. W. E. College, or Prof. S. B. Morse, Fort Wayne Ind

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $15; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, yourself and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli nated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Under the new law the second installment of taxes becomes delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in November, then ten per cent must be added. The law requires the Treasurer to make said tax by distress of sale of personal property on or before the fifteenth day of December if not otherwise paid. I would therefore urge all to pay up their second installment and save me the unpleasant duty of sending out collectors. DANIEL GONSER, Treas.

A Certificate for John Sherman.

[Toledo Bee.]

[illegible] and Jeff Davis could ever have conceived for their country, is but a drop in the bucket compared with the disaster which John Sherman has invented and is inflicting. Sherman is unquestionably the greatest enemy the American Republic ever had. He is deliberately and knowingly rushing thousands of worthy and industrious men to financial ruin and want, and then with more than devilish ingenuity he defends his action and seek to make the people believe that their prosperity is unexampled.

* * *

"What kind of house will we play?" asked one little girl of another. "Oh, play calling," replied the other. "Mary here, she can be Mrs. Brown and sit on the step, and me and Julia will call on her and ask how she is, and how her husband is, and if the baby's got over the measles, and tell her how nice she looks in her new wrapper, and hope it won't hurt her much when she has that tooth filled. And then we'll say, 'Good bye, Mrs. Brown; come and see us some time or other, and bring the children and your sewing; and, you'r such a stranger we don't see half enough of you.' And then me and Julia will courtesy and walk off a piece, and I'll say to Julia, 'Did you ever see such a horrid old fright as she looks in that wrapper?' And then Julia she'll say, 'The idea of anybody having false teeth filled!' And then I'll say, 'Yes, and what a homely lot of dirty brats them young ones of her'n is.' Let's play it; what do you say?"

She Didn't

At ten o'clock yesterday forenoon a young man with very white eyes, and a girl of 18, with very long curls, stood together on the City Hall tower to gaze upon the beautiful panorama below. In a miniute or two the girl began to feel giddy, and as the sensation increased she cried out:

"Oh! Will! I'm going to faint away!"

"What's up?" he shouted, as he put an arm around her.

"Oh! I'm so—so—I'm so—!" she gasped as she began settling down.

"Here, now! don't you do it!" he bluntly exclaimed as he held her up, "I love you like all Jewhittaker, and you know it, but I couldn't pick you up and carry you down them winding stairs if I was engaged to the whole family! Brace up, now! If you faint I'll run!"

She didn't faint, but it was necessary for him to keep his arm around her for the next fifteen minutes.

Poison and Pluck.

On last Saturday afternoon as a young man named Aaron Hubbell, working on a farm about six miles northeast of the city, was in a pasture field attending to some horses, he started a rabbit from his lair, and chased the little "cotton tail" across the field to a pile of stumps in a fence corner. Here the rabbit took refuge. Hubbell began peeping around and finally espied what he supposed to be the rabbit nestled in one corner of the stumps. Thinking to take him alive he reached in, but was horror stricken on removing his hand to find that he had been bitten by a rattlesnake! Hubbell is about 16 years of age, and with remarkable pluck pulled out his jack knife and cut the poisoned finger off. It was a "haggled" up job, but in all probability saved the young man's life. He afterwards killed the snake. Hubbell went to the house and told his story, and was immediately brought to this city where his wounds were dressed. It was certainly a case of remarkable pluck, especially in one so young.—Fort Wayne News.

SUNDAY WALKS.

[Christian Union.]

Sunday is a good day for the study of nature. A Sunday walk ought to be regular part of Sunday observance in all families that live in the country or can easily get to it. We do not recommend riding, for that generally requires some one to work—the coachman, or at allevents the horse, who in most cases needs his Sunday as well as folks. But no exersise can well be more profitable than a quiet walk in the woods as the sun is setting, with the father or mother or both. This is the time to teach your children to observe those beauties and wonders in nature, the study of which is the best and surest protection against the laterassaults of atheism or even irreligion. The boy who has been thus taugt to see God in everything will be far more likely to remember Him in after life than if he spent the same time in committing to memory a catechism which he can by no possibility understand. But do not be too didactic. Let him learn his own lessons. It is quite enough if you answer his questions.

Hogs and Their Diseases.

From the Syracuse Gazette.

[illegible]

Without offering any apology to the public for contributing this article, we simply state, that the wide spread ravages of disease and the frightful fatality connected therewith, among our farmers' porcine herds, may be considered sufficient reason for the contribution.

No theory is even worthy of consideration or respect unless founded upon facts in nature; hence we conclude that if God created the hog—and we are taught by good scripture that he did—then this all wise Creator gave him his five senses, his various organs, which constitute his animal economy, and not to speak in derision of man, nor at the same time attempt to elevate the hog, we are forced to admit the great similarity of the most organs of the hog compared with man. The comparitive anatomy is very much the same. Almost every organ in man has its duplicate in the hog, and to each and every organ in the hog He has given or lain down certain well defined rules or laws which laws are implanted in their very existance. These laws are unchangable because the are nature's laws and nature's laws are God's laws, or, if you prefer the expression, God's laws are the laws of nature. Then by the same train of reasoning we infer that God created the medical herbs, the minerals of the earth, and with the same exactness and precission He gave them their medical properties and effects. And again, these properties are certain and unvarying; that is, the same drug given to a hog under the same circumstances and in the same dose, must always have the same effect. Then, says one "under your train of reasoning, if we can but discover a drug that will cure one case of hog cholera, then we have an infallible remedy for the disease," and so it would, at first glance, appear, but not so fast. You forgot the fact that all these diseases which are so prevelent in different parts of the country are not one and the same. Call them hog cholera, malignant bilious fevers, or what you may, and from the fact as cited before, that the hog so far as his animal economy is concerned, is a counterpart of man, and knowing the great amount of disease incident to man, also how much more exposed to the inclemencies of the weather the hog is than the man, is it not reasonable to suppose that he in like manner would be attacked by various diseases as well as man? And here, to a great extent lies the secret. The hogs of different localities are not effected by one and the same disease. The departure in the various organs from the life or natural line is not the same, consequently the foolishness of taking infallible remedy for all these entirely different diseases. Can anyone wonder at the panacea for all the ills of the hog has not yet been discovered, or is it all likely that it ever will be discovered? Now, by way of conclusion let me give a few notes of my quiet brief and very unwilling acquaintance with the disease now prevailing in this locality. Hundreds of hogs have been carried off by the disease and the probabilities are that thousands more will follow in their wake. And if I can be able, through this artice, to induce any of the many readers who may suffer from this scourge, to think and examine, thereby instituting rational treatment which will reach over the medium cases than my object will have been fully attained; for I would just as readily expect to hear of a miracle being performed as to hear of a remedy being discovered which will cure the worst cases. This simply needs not be expected, as I am firm in my conviction that we will have to make the old adage our sheet anchor in this case, namely, "that an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure." Treat your sick hogs in time if you expect any great benefit from treatment, my opinion being that after a hog has taken the disease in its most malignant form, has passed through the chill, the fever arises, and appetite all gone; that nine cases out of ten will die no matter what the treatment, and I will state that I arrive at these conclusions by post mortem examinations on three hogs which died for me and had it in a very malignant form. The appearances revealed by the examination was almost identical in the three cases, namely extreme inflamation of two very important organs, the liver and spleen. No other departure from the life line could be found of any consequence, except, in these three cases, extreme constipation. Exactly the reverse is also a symptom of this disease in some cases. The symptoms of this disease are: first, staring, bloodless appearance of the skin, the flank becomes tucked up, the eyes, or skin about the eyes, swells, the breath becomes fetid, ears droop, after which, sooner or later the chill comes on, then a very high fever, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation and death. Frequently some time prior to death a peculiar red or motled appearance of the skin is seen, but no vomiting in any of the cases I have examined. Should you leave it to me to name the disease from the post mortem appearances and symptoms, I perhaps should be puzzled to find a name to suit but rather than call it hog cholera I should call it malignat bilious fever, propogated by zymotic influences and contagion Hence, seperate the sick from the well, be cleanly, change the litter or bed frequently, use plenty of lime in your pens, feed frequently ashes and soap suds in their feed, enough to keep their bowels free, give plenty of plenty of green vegetables, do not feed solid dry food but plenty of bran slop; and should any get sick then feed once or twice a day, in tea-spoon-full doses, of the following powder, to each 100 weight of pork, given in slop.

Take of ginger, sulphur and copperas, each one part, black antimony and salt peter, of each one half part, pulverised well and mix

This receipt came to our friend, E. Holloway, through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Rippey. I have found it to be good and would recommend it to the favorable consideration of the public, until future researches shall find a better one. I should add that this powder, to be of any benefit, must be fed regularly until the hogs appear in good condition. We would be glad to hear from other sections of the country, of the results of examinations of others. By these means we may some day hope to attain to a scientific treatment.

Ways and Means.

Why do people write that they "accept with pleasure" an unpleasant invitation, when they really mean they do so with reluctance?

Why do ladies bid their servants say that they are not at home, when they mean they are unwilling to see visitors?

Why do actors grumble that the drama is going to the dogs, when they mean that they themselves are not in favor with the public?

Why do men tell their wives that they will be detained by business, when they really mean to be detained by a club dinner?

Why do women bid their husbands escort them to Broadway, when they really mean to make them pay for a new bonnet?

Why do singers speak with diffidence of the powers of their voice, when they mean to swallow greedily all the compliments you give them?

Why do inviters often call their country house a "little place," when they mean to show you a palatial residence?

Why does your friend tell you "any toggery will do," when he means to sport a dress suit and white choker?

Why do china dealers name so preposterous a price, when they mean to jump at less than half if they be offered it?

KEEP STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Pay no attention to the slanderers and gossip mongers. Keep straigt on in your course, and let their back-biting die the death of neglect. What is the use of laying awake at nights, brooding over the remark of some false friend, that runs through your brains like lightning. What is the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set a float to your disadvantage, by some medlesome busy-body who has more time than character? The thing cannot possibly injure you unless, indeed you take notice of them, and combating them give them standing character. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you would you go to the hive to distroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end, if we stop to refute all the backbiting and gossip we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dagerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by our selves, by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calumniators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

* * *

A Marion township farmer, having cattle trespassing upon his grain fields, and to rid himself of the nuisance, posted up the following:

NOTIS If any mans or womans cows or oxen gits in this here otes his or her tale will be cut off as the case may be I am a christian man and pay my taxes but dam a man that lets his critters run here say I.—Goshen Democrat.

THE PASTOR'S REVERIE.

BY REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

The pastor sits in his easy-chair,
With the Bible upon his knee.
From gold to purple the clouds in the west
Are changing momently;
The shadows lie in the valleys below,
And hide in the curtain's fold;
And the page grows dim whereon he reads,
"I remember the days of old."

"Not clear nor dark," as the Scripture saith,
The pastor's memories are;
No day that is gone was shadowless,
No night was without its star;
But mingled bitter and sweet hath been
The portion of his cup;
"The hand that in love hath smitten," he saith,
"In love hath bound us up."

Swift flies his thought over many a field
Of stubble and snow and bloom,
And now it trips through a festival,
And now it halts at a tomb;
Young faces smile in his reverie
Of those that are young no more,
And voices are heard that only come
With the winds from a far-off shore.

He thinks of the day when first with fear,
And faltering lips, he stood
To speak in the sacred place the Word
To the waiting multitude;
He walks again to the house of God,
With the voice of joy and praise,
With many whose feet long time have pressed
Heaven's safe and blessed ways.

He enters again the homes of toil,
And joins in the homely chat;
He stands in the shop of the artisan;
He sits, where the Master sat,
At the poor man's fire and the rich man's feast,
But who to-day are the poor;
And who are the rich? Ask Him who keeps
The treasures that ever endure.

Once more the green and the grove resound
With the merry children's din;
He hears their shout at the Christmas-tide,
When Santa Claus stalks in.
Once more he lists while the camp-fire roars
On the distant mountain-side,
Or, proving apostleship, plies the brook
Where the fierce young troutlings hide.

And now he beholds the wedding train
To the altar slowly move,
And the solemn words are said that seal
The sacrament of love.
Anon at the font he meets once more
The tremulous youthful pair,
With a white-robed cherub crowing response
To the consecrating prayer.

By the couch of pain he kneels, again;
Again, the thin hand lies
Cold in his palm, while the last far look
Steals into the steadfast eyes;
And now the burden of hearts that break
Lies heavy upon his own—
The widow's wail and the orphan's cry
And the desolate mother's moan.

So blithe and glad, so heavy and sad,
Are the days that are no more,
So mournfully sweet are the sounds that float
With the winds from the far-off shore.
For the pastor has learned what meaneth the word
That is given him to keep—
"Rejoice with them that do rejoice,
And weep with them that weep."

It is not in vain that he has trod
This lonely and toilsome way,
It is not in vain that he has wrought
In the vineyard all the day;
For the soul that gives is the soul that lives,
And bearing another's load
Doth lighten your own, and shorten the way,
And brighten the homeward road.
—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The fire burns cheerily on the hearth, the great logs crackle and flare up the wide chimney, up which it is my wont to say you could drive a coach-and-four. I draw my chair nearer to it with a shiver. "What a night!" I say.

"Is it still snowing?" asks my wife, who sits opposite to me, her books and work on the table beside her.

"Fast. You can scarcely see a yard before you."

"Heaven help any poor creature on the moor to-night!" says she.

"Who would venture out? It began snowing before dark, and all the people about know the danger of being benighted on the moor in a snow-storm."

"Yes. But I have known people frozen to death hereabouts before now."

My wife is Scotch, and this pleasant house in the Highlands is hers. We are trying a winter in it for the first time, and I find it excessively cold and somewhat dull. Mentally I decide that in future we will only grace it with our presence during the shooting season. Presently I go to the window and look out; it has ceased snowing, and through a rift in the clouds I see a star.

"It is beginning to clear," I tell my wife, and also inform her that it is past 11. As she lights her candle at a side-table I hear a whining and scratching at the front door.

"There is Laddie loose again," says she. "Would you let him in, dear?"

I did not like facing the cold wind, but could not refuse to let in the poor animal. Strangely enough, when I opened the door and called him he wouldn't come. He runs up to the door and looks into my face with dumb entreaty; then he runs back a few steps, looking around to see if I am following; and finally, he takes my coat in his mouth and tries to draw me out.

"Laddie won't come in," I call out to my wife. "On the contrary, he seems to want me to go out and have a game of snow-ball with him."

She throws a shawl around her and comes to the door. The collie was hers before we were married, and she is almost as fond of him, I tell her, as she is of Jack, our eldest boy.

"Laddie, Laddie!" she calls; "come in, sir." He comes obediently at her call, but refuses to enter the house, and pursues the same dumb pantomime he has already tried on me.

"I shall shut him out, Jessie," I say. "A night in the snow won't hurt him," and I prepare to close the door.

"You will do nothing of the kind!" she replies with an anxious look, "but you will rouse the servants at once and follow him. Some one is lost in the snow, and Laddie knows it."

I laugh. "Really, Jessie, you are absurd. Laddie is a sagacious animal, no doubt, but I cannot believe he is as clever as that. How can he possibly know whether any one is lost in the snow or not?"

"Because he has found them and come back to us for help. Look at him now."

I cannot but own that the dog seems restless and uneasy, and is evidently endeavoring to coax us to follow him; he looks at us with pathetic entreaty in his eloquent eyes. "Why won't you believe me?" he seems to ask.

"Come," she continues; "you know you could not rest while there was a possibility of a fellow-creature wanting your assistance. And I am certain Laddie is not deceiving us."

What is a poor hen-pecked man to do? I grumble and resist and yield, as I have often grumbled and resisted and yielded before, and as I doubtless shall do again.

"Laddie once found a man in the snow before, but he was dead," Jessie says, as she hurries off to fill a flask with brandy, and get ready some blankets for us to take with us. In the meantime I rouse the servants. They are all English, with the exception of Donald, the gardener, and I can see they are scoffingly skeptical of Laddie's sagacity, and inwardly disgusted at having to turn out of their warm beds and face the bitter winter's night.

"Dinna trouble yoursels," I hear old Donald say. "The mistress is right enough. Auld Laddie is cleverer than mony a Christian, and will find something in the snaw this night."

"Don't sit up, Jessie," I say as we start; "we may be out half the night on this wild-goose chase."

"Follow Laddie closely" is the only answer she makes.

The dog springs forward with a joyous bark, constantly looking back to see if we are following. As we pass through the avenue gates and emerge on to the moor, the moon struggles for a moment through the driving clouds, and lights up with a sickly gleam the snow-clad country before us. "It's like hunting for a needle in a bundle of hay, sir," says John, the coachman, confidentially, "to think as we should find anybody on such a night as this! Why, in some places the snow is more than a couple o' feet thick, and it goes again' reason to think that a dumb animal would have the sense to come home and fetch help."

"Bide a wee, bide a wee," says old Donald. "I dinna ken what your English dugs can do; but a collie, though it hasn't been pleasing to Providence to give the creatur the gift o' speech, can do mony mair things than them that wad deride it."

"I ain't a deridin' of 'em," says John. "I only say as how if they be so very clever *I've* never seen it."

"Ye wull, though, ye wull," says old Donald, as he hurries forward after Laddie, who has now settled down into a swinging trot, and is taking his way straight across the loneliest part of the bleak moor. The cold wind almost cuts us in two, and whirls the snow into our faces, nearly blinding us. My finger-tips are becoming numbed, icicles hang from my mustache and beard, and my feet and legs are soaking wet, even through my shooting-boots and stout leather leggings.

The moon has gone in again, and the light from the lantern we carry is barely sufficient to show the inequalities in the height of the snow, by which we are guessing at our path. I begin to wish I had staid at home. "*L'homme propose, mais la femme dispose*," I sigh to myself; and I begin to consider whether I may venture to give up the search (which I have undertaken purely to satisfy my wife, for I am like John, and won't believe in Laddie), when suddenly I hear a shout in front of me, and see Donald, who has all the time been keeping close to Laddie, drop on his knees and begin digging wildly in the snow with his hands. We all rush forward. Laddie has stopped at what appears to be the foot of a stunted tree, and, after scratching and whining for a moment, sits down and watches, leaving the rest to us. What is it appears when we have shoveled away the snow? A dark object. Is it a bundle of rags? Is it—or alas! was it a human being? We raise it carefully and tenderly, wrap it in one of the warm blankets with which my wife's forethought has provided us. "Bring the lantern," I said huskily; and John holds it over the prostrate form of, not as we might have expected, some stalwart shepherd of the hills, but over that of a poor, shriveled, wrinkled, ragged old woman. I try to pour a little brandy down the poor old throat, but the teeth are so firmly clenched that I cannot.

"Best get her home as quickly as may be, sir; the mistress will know better what to do for her nor we, if so be the poor creature is not past help," says John, turning instinctively, as we all do in sickness or trouble, to woman's aid.

So we improvise a sort of hammock of the blankets, and gently and tenderly the men prepare to carry their poor, helpless burden over the snow.

"I am afraid your mistress will be in bed," I say, as we begin to retrace our steps.

"Never fear, sir," says Donald with a triumphant glance at John; "the mistress will be up and waitin' for us. She kens Laddie didna bring us out in the snaw for naething."

"I'll never say naught about believing a dawg again," says John, gracefully striking his colors. "You were right and I was wrong, and that's all about it; but to think there should be such sense in a animal passes *me!*"

As we reach the avenue gate I dispatch one of the men for the doctor, who fortunately lives within a stone's-throw of us, and hurry on myself to prepare my wife for what is coming. She runs out into hall to meet me. "Well?" she asked eagerly.

"We have found a poor old woman," I say; "but I do not know whether she is alive or dead."

My wife throws her arms round me and gives me a great hug.

"You will find dry things and a jug of hot toddy in your dressing-room, dear," she says; and this is all the revenge she takes on me for my skepticism. The poor old woman is carried up stairs and placed in a warm bath under my wife's direction; and before the doctor arrives she has shown some faint symptoms of life; so my wife sends me word. Dr. Bruce shakes his head when he sees her. "Poor old soul," he says; "how came she out on the moor on such a fearful night? I doubt she has received a shock, which at her age she will not easily get over."

They manage, however, to force a few spoonfuls of hot brandy and water down her throat; and presently a faint color flickers on her cheek, and the poor old eyelids begin to tremble. My wife raises her head and makes her swallow some cordial which Dr. Bruce has brought with him, then lays her back among the soft, warm pillows. "I think she will rally now," says Dr. Bruce, as her breathing becomes more audible and regular. "Nourishment and warmth will do the rest; but she has received a shock from which, I fear, she will never recover;" and so saying he takes his leave.

By and by I go up to the room and find my wife watching alone by the aged sufferer. She looks up at me with tears in her eyes. "Poor old soul," she says; "I am afraid she will not rally from the cold and exposure."

I go round to the other side of the bed and look down upon her. The aged face looks wan and pinched, and the scanty gray locks which lie on the pillow are still wet from the snow. She is a very little woman, as far as I can judge of her in her recumbent position, and I should think she must have reached her allotted three-score years and ten. "Who can she be?" I repeat, wonderingly. "She does not belong to any of the villages hereabouts, or we should know her face; and I cannot imagine what could bring a stranger to the moor on such a night."

As I speak a change passes over her face; the eyes unclose, and she looks inquiringly about her. She tries to speak, but is evidently too weak. My wife raises her, and gives her a spoonful of nourishment, while she says, soothingly: "Don't try to speak. You are among friends; and when you are better you shall tell us all about yourself. Lie still now and try to sleep."

The gray head drops back wearily on the pillow; and soon we have the satisfaction of hearing by the regular respiration that our patient is asleep.

"You must come to bed now, Jessie," I say. "I shall ring for Mary, and she can sit up for the remainder of the night." But my wife, who is a tender-hearted soul and a born nurse, will not desert her post; so I leave her watching and retire to my solitary chamber.

When we meet in the morning I find that the little old woman has spoken a few words and seems stronger. "Come in with me now," says my wife, "and let us try and find out who she is." We find her propped into a reclining posture with pillows, and Mary beside her feeding her.

"How are you now?" asks Jessie, bending over her.

"Better, much better, thank you, good lady," she says in a low voice, which trembles from age as well as weakness. "And very thankful to you for your goodness."

I hear at once by the accent that she is English. "Are you strong enough to tell me how you got lost on the moor, and where you came from, and where you were going?" continues my wife.

"Ah! I was going to my lad, my poor lad, and now I doubt I shall never see him more," says the poor soul, with a long sigh of weariness.

"Where is your lad, and how far have you come?"

"My lad is a soldier at Fort George; and I have come all the way from Liverpool to see him, and give him his old mother's blessing before he goes to the Indies." And then, brokenly, with long pauses of weariness and weakness, the little old woman tells us her pitiful story.

Her lad, she tells us, is her only remaining child. She had six, and this, the youngest, is the only one who did not die of want during the Lancashire cotton famine. He grew up a fine, likely boy, the comfort and pride of his mother's heart, and the stay of her declining years. But a "strike" threw him out of work, and, unable to endure the privation and misery, in a fit of desperation he "listed." His regiment was quartered at Fort George, and he wrote regularly to his mother, his letters getting more cheerful and hopeful every day; until suddenly he wrote to say that his regiment was ordered to India, and begging her to send him her blessing, as he had not enough money to carry him to Liverpool to see her. The aged mother, widowed and childless, save for this one remaining boy, felt that she must look on his face once more before she died. She begged from a few ladies, whose kindness had kept her from the workhouse, sufficient money to carry her by train to Glasgow; and from thence she had made her way, now on foot, now begging a lift in a passing cart or wagon, to within a few miles of Fort George, when she was caught in the snow-storm; and, wandering from the road, would have perished in the snow—but for Laddie.

My wife is in tears and Mary is sobbing audibly as the little old woman concludes her simple and touching story, and I walk to the window and look out for a moment before I am able to ask her what her son's name is. As I tell her that we are but a few miles from Fort George, and that I will send over for him, a smile of extreme content illumines the withered face. "His name is John Salter," she says. "He is a tall, handsome lad; they will know him by that."

I hasten down stairs and write a short note to Col. Freeman, whom I know intimately, informing him of the circumstance, and begging that he will allow John Salter to come over at once, and I dispatch my groom in the dog-cart that he may bring him back without loss of time. As I return to the house after seeing him start I meet Dr. Bruce leaving the house.

"Poor old soul," he says; "her troubles are nearly over; she is sinking fast. I almost doubt whether she will live till her son comes."

"How she could have accomplished such a journey at her age I cannot understand," I observe.

"Nothing is impossible to a mother," answers Dr. Bruce; "but it has killed her."

I go in; but I find I cannot settle to my usual occupations. My thoughts are with the aged heroine who is dying up-stairs, and presently I yield to the fascination which draws me back to her presence.

As Dr. Bruce says, she is sinking fast. She lies back on the pillows, her cheeks as ashy gray as her hair. She clasps my wife's hand in hers, but her eyes are wide open, and have an eager, expectant look in them.

"At what time may we expect them?" whispers my wife to me.

"Not before 4," I answer in the same tone.

"He will be too late, I fear," she says; "she is getting rapidly weaker."

But love is stronger than death, and she *will* not go until her son comes. All through the winter's day she lies dying, obediently taking what nourishment is given to her, but never speaking except to say: "My lad, my lad! God is good; He will not let me die until he comes."

And at last I hear the dog-cart. I lay my finger on my lip and tell Mary to go and bring John Salter up very quietly. But my caution is needless; the mother has heard the sound, and with a last effort of her remaining strength she raises herself and stretches out her arms. "My lad, my lad!" she gasps, as, with a great sob, he springs forward, and mother and son are clasped in each other's arms once more. For a moment they remain so. Then the little old woman sinks back on my wife's shoulder, and her spirit is looking down from heaven on the lad she loved so dearly on earth.

She lies in our little church-yard under a spreading yew-tree, and on the stone which marks her resting-place are inscribed the words, "Faithful unto Death." Our Laddie has gained far-spread renown for his good works; and, as I sit finishing this short record of a tale of which he is the hero, he lies at my feet, our ever-watchful, faithful companion and friend.—*Chambers' Journal.*

No More Drowning.

Interesting and successful experiments have been made at Havre with a dress designed by M. Selingue for saving life at sea. The trials took place in one of the large docks of the town. One of the harbor pilots and a boatman wearing ordinary clothes and heavy sea boots, put on the life-saving dress and plunged into the basin. It was found that they floated in the water without making the slightest movement. The men next swam for some time about the dock. When they emerged from the water they were examined by the commission, who satisfied themselves that the men still wore their heavy clothing and boots. The inventor next proceeded to cut the suit all over, in order to show that a person wearing the life-saving clothes would still float, even though they should be torn by coming in contact with floating wreckage, rocks, etc. Altogether, thirty-two cuts and rents were made in the dress, leaving the body of the wearer in many places exposed to view. One of the men then divested himself of his clothing, and, plunging into the water, feigned to be drowning. His companion, still wearing the cut and mutilated dress, entered the basin and easily brought the other to the shore. So well satisfied were the commission with the result of these experiments that they at once gave the inventor an order for thirty of the life-saving suits, for the use of the crews of the two life-boats stationed at Havre. The dress consists of a paletot and trousers, forming a single garment, and is rendered insubmergible by being divided into twenty-eight compartments, each of which contains a float, composed of twenty small cylindrical floats. The system may be applied to any clothing.

A Curious Sermon.

A remarkable sermon was recently preached by the English Bishop of Manchester, near Bolton, in the course of which he said everybody deplored the comparative failure of results which Christianity had produced in the world. No one, he supposed, would say to-day that Christianity had done in the world what it might reasonably have been expected to have done. He could not account for the failure. It was easy to say, if it were God's work, it surely must have prospered more than it had done. That was not his way of arguing. He could see, from its own inherent excellency, its own admirable structure, its own entire harmony with and adaptation to every want of nature, that Christianity must be divine. But ask him why it had failed—why there were perhaps 50,000 out of the 80,000 people in Bolton and the neighborhood living as if there was no such thing as Christianity—he could not explain it; he could only say it illustrated that important truth of the power which man had in his freedom of will to resist and quench the sanctifying power of the Holy Ghost.

Horrors of the India Famine.

The editor of the Madras *Times*, a member of the relief committee, writes under date of Aug. 1 as follows: The population of Southern India, more or less affected by famine, numbers 24,000,000. In the most favorable circumstances, at least one-sixth will die. Twenty-three people in all died of starvation in Bengal. In Madras, no camp of 3,000 rises morning after morning without leaving thirty corpses. In the interior the distress is most fearful. One gentleman passing down the valley in the Wyland district counted twenty-nine dead bodies on the road. A coffee-planter seeking shelter from rain in a hut found six decomposing corpses in it. On any day and every day mothers may be seen in the streets of Madras offering their children for sale, while the foundling portion of the poor-house is full of infants, found by the police on the road, deserted by their parents. Since the famine began 500,000 people have died of want and distress. The first big tragedy may be expected in Mysore. In that province, indeed, information has reached me from Bangalore of two cases of cannibalism already.

Wheat in the Northwest.

The Chicago *Tribune* says Mr. J. Z. Werst, of that city, has made a careful and independent survey of the situation, and gives the following as estimates of the wheat crop of the four States named this year. His estimates a year ago were very near to the afterward-published official figures:

	Bushels.
Iowa	30,397,000
Minnesota	29,716,000
Wisconsin	22,230,000
Kansas	13 666,000
Total	96,009,000

Mr. W. has also collected the following Chicago prices on the crop-years ending with August in the years named:

	Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Average.*
1876	$1.77	$0.92	$1.27
1875	1.19	.83	1.02
1874	1.30	.81	.96
1873	1.28	.89	1.14
1872	1.34	1.01	1.19
1871	1.61	1.06	1.26
1870	1.31	.89	1 16
1869	1.32	.73	.94
1868	1.63	1.01	1.21
1867	2.20	1.35	1.87

Average of last five years, $1.12; do of preceding five years, $1.29.

A Distinction.

The circus is coming again, and once more we will have the pleasure of witnessing the cheerful spectacle of seven church members taking one 2-year-old child "to see the animals." "I didn't go into the circus department," said a good deacon, after the last moral circus was here, "but I dropped in to look around the menagerie a few moments with my little grandson, and I do think the man that tied his legs in a bow-knot around his neck and then crawled through the hoop was alone worth the price of admission." — *Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

GLADSTONE.

The Great English Statesman Fells a Tree in the Presence of 1,400 People.

[From the London Times.]

The residence of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hawarden Castle, near Chester, was on Saturday visited by the members of the Bolton Liberal Association and their friends, the party numbering about 1,400. The ex-Premier at once granted them permission to roam through the splendid grounds, but to the further request that he would address this large company of Lancashire admirers he at first gave a decided refusal. Then the committee who had the excursion in hand pressed him to at least show himself, and at last, after some hesitation, he said he and his son (Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P. for Whitby) were, in the course of the afternoon, going out to fell a tree in the park, and he would then respond to any vote of thanks that might be accorded him. With this assurance the Bolton Liberals were content, and the hall was anxiously watched by attentive scouts for the egress of the right honorable gentleman and his son. A little after 4 o'clock Mr. Gladstone and his son came from the hall, clad in rough working-suits, with slouch hats, and, ax in hand, proceeded to a distant portion of the park, and, the scouts having given the signal to the main body of excursionists, the woodmen were followed by large numbers of people. A halt was made under a huge ash tree of certainly not less than fifteen feet circumference at the base of the trunk, and father and son set to work in earnest in the presence of more spectators than ever before saw a tree felled, certainly on the demesne of Hawarden Castle. Before beginning, off went hat, coat, and neckerchief, till they had on only check shirts and rough light pants, and as the chips flew at the stroke of their axes the admiring excursionists picked up some of the fragments and carefully treasured them as mementoes of their visit. As some relief to the monotony of waiting, the excursionists sang several glees, which served as accompaniments to the thuds of the axes, and, as the ex-Premier paused to breathe awhile, crowds gathered round him with a view to shaking hands. Like a gallant man, Mr. Gladstone granted the favor to the ladies of the company, but sternly refused it to the male sex, who had to content themselves with lusty cheers at frequent intervals. The enthusiasm was intense, and, when the right honorable gentleman leaned on his ax to wipe away the perspiration from his brow, his scanty hair waving in the breeze, and in the fore and background a splendid landscape of woodland, the scene would have made a picture. In one of the pauses the right honorable gentleman complimented the excursionists on their excellent singing, which, he said, was not remarkable, seeing that Lancashire people were renowned for their musical ability; and, later on, when a perceptible inroad had been made into the trunk, two of the leading excursionists took the opportunity to propose and second a vote of thanks to the right honorable gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone for their kindness in allowing the use of the park, and for favoring them with their presence.

The vote was carried amid loud cheering.

Mr. Gladstone, leaning on his ax, acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many friends present enjoying the scenery of the park, as his wife and son had enjoyed them from their infancy, and he himself for half his life. The right honorable gentleman then continued: "I hope some of you will live to see the time when there will not be such a contrast between manufacturing towns and the country as there is now."

A Pet Dog Shot in Its Mistress' Arms.

A suit was commenced before Justice Semler, of Brooklyn, yesterday, by Miss Alice Begg, against George Huntington, to recover $5,000 damages. The action is brought under the following circumstances: The parties are neighbors, Miss Begg residing at the corner of Lewis avenue and Witherspoon street, and Mr. Huntington at No. 787 Willoughby avenue. The gentleman, it seems, found one of his favorite chickens dead in his yard, and, believing Miss Begg's dog was the cause, went to her residence, armed with a revolver, and demanded the animal's life. Miss Begg, to save her pet, grasped it in her arms, and Huntington, not to be defeated, shot the dog while its mistress held it. Miss Begg not only had Huntington arrested for shooting her pet, but also for trespassing. The father of the defendant is also brought into the case on the ground of attempted assault and battery on Miss Begg because of his son's arrest. It is alleged that he was prevented from committing violence only by the presence of an officer. The nervous system of the lady is said to have been very much shocked by the shot which ended the dog's life.—*New York Herald.*

Shocking Accident.

A terrible accident happened a few days ago at a railroad crossing about ten miles west of St. Louis. Mr. W. F. Ritchey, his wife and two children were crossing the Missouri Pacific railroad track in a covered wagon, when a passenger train going west struck the vehicle and tore it into splinters. Mr. Ritchey was tossed into the air and instantly killed. His wife and the two children were carried 250 yards on the engine front. Mrs. Ritchey was breathing when taken from the engine, but died while being carried to a wagon. The babe was fatally injured, and the remaining member of the family, a little girl named Gracie, has a broken thigh. One of the horses was killed outright and the other escaped unharmed. Mr. Ritchey was a nephew of Judge John F. Long, Collector of Customs at St. Louis.

Condensed Beer.

Condensed beer is the latest discovery in the drinking line. The process has been patented in England. The beer is evaporated in a vacuum until a large part of the water and alcohol is distilled away. Beer, it is said, may thus be reduced to one-eighth its original bulk. To restore the beer it is only necessary to add the bulk of water distilled off, with a small quantity of yeast or other ferment. Thus will the Briton who loves his drop of good beer be enabled to carry his nose-painter with him wherever he goes.

MY FIRST PROPOSAL.

At last, the long day's haying done,
I turned to leave the fragrant meadow,
Where, on the grass, the setting sun
Before me cast my lengthened shadow.

I struck a narrow path that ran
By Lovell's farm, a crooked by-way
Which somewhere thereabouts began,
And ended on the dusty highway.

It reached their barnyard first of all,
Then wandered through a wooded hollow,
And darted past an old stone wall,
As if inviting you to follow.

It climbed a hill where all the day
The crows rehearsed a mimic Babel;
It crossed a brook which flowed that way,
Then slid beneath our barn's brown gable.

A shorter cut it was, that led
To our own homestead from the meadow,
And so I followed it likewise,
And on before me went my shadow.

Then, nearing Lovell's farm, I heard
The white-horned cattle faintly lowing,
While, bubbling, in the bright pails stirred,
The milk from well-filled udders flowing.

I glanced behind the barnyard wall,
And there sat Katy milking "Speckle,"
The favorite cow among them all,
Her fine coat flecked with many a freckle.

Then up got Katy—so by that
I knew her milking done—and straightway,
While my own heart went pit-a-pat,
Came toward me through the open gateway.

The sun dropped down from out the sky,
And left the west with rich gold laden;
An awkward country lad was I,
And Katy but a simple maiden.

Her eyes met mine, as if by chance,
Not knowing who it was; then shyly,
'Neath drooping lids withdrew their glance,
Then back again to mine stole slyly.

With that last look my courage grew;
I said—it may have been I swore it—
She was the prettiest girl I knew,
And told her how I loved her for it.

Perhaps she gave me no reply,
Perhaps it was the night's gray curtain,
Slow-falling from the twilight sky,
Which left her answer so uncertain.

Then winding homeward, torn with doubt,
The tree-toads trilled their firm conviction;
The patriarch frogs, with deep-bass shout,
Grew hoarse and loud in contradiction;

The katydids pronounced both ways;
But ere the moon was one hour older
I sat beneath its silvery rays
With Katy's head upon my shoulder.

PITH AND POINT.

BEST thing out—A conflagration.

AN old-fashioned watering-place—A pump.

WHEN is a ship like a dressmaker? When she's rounding the cape or tacking about.

WHAT is the difference between charity and a tailor? The first covers a multitude of sins; the second a multitude of sinners.

A CLERGYMAN of ordinary abilities asked for a license to preach. "I grant you permission," said the Bishop, "but nature refuses it."

"THAT was very greedy of you, Tommy, to eat your little sister's share of cake." "You told me, ma, I was always to take her part," said Tommy.

A ST. LOUIS reviewer wrote an article entitled "Martin Luther—Diet of Worms," and the compositor set it up, "Martin Luther died of worms."

TRYING to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl in the dark; you may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

"YOU'RE a smart fellow," sneered a lawyer to a witness, the other day, in a Brooklyn court. "I'd return the compliment if I wasn't under oath," replied the witness.

IT is estimated that there are 2,400 disorders to which the human frame is liable. When a man is laid up with the rheumatism, he is apt to think that the entire number has struck him in concert.

A COUNTRY school-master's description of a money-lender: "He serves you in the present tense, he lends you in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjunctive, and ruins you in the future."

AT a public contest lately held, the following was the prize conundrum: What is the difference between a tenant and the son of a widow? The tenant has to pay rents; but the son of a widow has not two parents.

THERE was some philosophy in the henpecked husband who, being asked why he had placed himself so completely under the government of his wife, answered, "To avoid the worse slavery of being under my own."

HAWK-EYTEMS.

Burlington man to fruiterer: "Give me 25 cents worth of grapes." Fruiterer, in amazement: "We don't cut our grapes; you'll have to take a whole one."

The potato-bug doesn't think of his stomach all the time. He is passionately fond of the odor of exquisite flowers, and his favorite resort is in the tuber rows.

The man with the white vest often looks disconsolately at the varying lines across the front of that garment, and wonders why all bars are not built the same height.

Striped stockings are going out of style, and the Sunday-school picnic will no more be electrified by a brilliant display of the northern lights every time a girl falls out of the swing.

Ex-Gov. Packard has gone out of politics, and spends all his time feeling the gums of the twins for teeth, and trying to teach them to talk. And, when the twins are simultaneously smitten with the worst kind of nocturnal anti-conciliation colic, Packard just sits up in bed, and holds his hands over his ears, and says: "Merciful Heavens! This is worse than the river-parishes."

Yesterday morning a man knocked a baker off the sidewalk down on Main street, and some one was heartless enough to speak of the victim as "knock-knead." Dough nut make ache the heart of the unfortunate by vile puns.

The cruel fates never appear half so grim and pitiless as when they marry a girl who has gone through Vassar, and can play divinely, paint like an angel, dance like a fairy, and slam the front door in seven languages, to a man who owes for the clothes he was married in, begs his tobacco, and buys his wood half a cord at a time.

NEARLY 3,000,000 of sheep were destroyed by disease or the depredations of dogs and wolves during the last year, representing a money value of nearly $8,000,000. The loss is greatest proportionately in North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and ranges from 17 per cent. in the former State, to 3.7 in Nebraska, the average being about 8.

THE last case of cow-hiding comes from Colorado, where a woman is said to have hidden her cow under the bed to save it from taxation.

A BAD FAILURE.

That of the State Savings Bank, at Chicago—Incidents of the Collapse—Heartrending Stories of the Wretched Depositors.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The particulars of the failure of the State Savings Institution, and the history of its criminal mismanagement during the last few years, the unfortunate depositors read in the morning papers. The villainies [illegible] early and often, and many a hard-working man and patient, thrifty woman read the shameless story with a chill at the heart and with the blanched cheek and scalding tears of keen misery.

The best phase that hope could put on the matter was but a sorry comfort, or rather [illegible] of their distress. [illegible] the whole thing up and putting the best face on the miserable business, it could be [illegible] that with time and care 25 or 30 per cent. of the deposits might be paid. In [illegible] the bitter moral of this [illegible] mismanagement might be continued thus: "Three millions owing to 16,000 depositors, and nary a cent to pay." The alarm was around the town, and many a one who had passed a sleepless night was on hand at the bank as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A community of misfortune united them, and discussion of the bank's affairs soon become general.

The sidewalk around the bank was soon almost impassable for the throng, and in the roadway and upon the opposite sidewalk crowds gathered and stayed anxiously awaiting developments. They were hoping against hope; trusting that after all things would not turn out so badly as represented in the papers. It was plain to see from the trouble in their faces that most of them feared the loss of all they had in the world. The trial, trouble, and self-denial which that all had cost them was easily read in the feverish anxiety which prevailed. While the morning was yet early men walked about in a sort of dumb despair, fearful to confirm their worst fears. They dreaded to know the truth, the prospect looked so black. The apprehension of meeting dire necessity face to face this coming winter chilled many a brave heart and broke many a stout spirit. Not to be able to make the payment on the [illegible], to provide the usual comforts for the wife and children, to be robbed of the safeguard against idleness or sickness and the nest-egg for the business [illegible] or declining age; these thoughts made men change color and bite their lips and women weep and tremble—for there were women there. Women who had come from thrifty, prudent homes; wives and mothers who had sought to know the full extent of the disaster that had placed in jeopardy and perhaps entirely swept away the store which had been earned and garnered with so much toil and self-sacrifice. The business man was there, the small tradesman, and the prudent matron who had put by something for the "rainy day" that might overtake husband and children, the careful clerk and the horny-handed mechanic, the ill-paid, struggling working-girl, the common laborer, and the honest, hard-working help, house-servant, and toiling scrub-woman. Youth was there impatient and vituperative; and old age, looking very white and weak and wan, as though broken-hearted that ill-fortune could have played them so scurvy a trick in the helpless winter-time of their days. There were some there, too, whose presence touched the hearts of the most selfish and callous in the noisy, fretful, and disputative throng. They were women, and some of them had youngsters with them, the little ones far too young in the world's pleasures or griefs to be able to appreciate the full extent of the trouble that had fallen upon them. But the misery in the faces of the women to whom they clung was pitiful to witness and went to many a man's heart with the sharpness of a knife. They wore an armor that won the sympathy and moved the hearts of all within the selfish, anxious crowd. It was the armor of a black dress. It was the widow and the fatherless begging at the door of the bankrupt speculator for their own, begging under circumstances as hard as the polished granite of the empty bank for the pittance which was to stand between them and hunger and cold and despair.

Toward 10 o'clock, when the crowd had grown large, it became too painfully apparent that the heaviest portion of the cruel and wicked blow would be cast upon the shoulders of the aged and the unfortunate. The crowd increased, and swelled to Randolph street, and when it was found that it was actually the terrible truth that not a single nickel was forthcoming the intensity of feeling, the passion, despair and all the general features of the scene became dreadful. Men and women were fairly trembling with excitement, and spoke to each other in tones husky with emotion. The quiet agony of some of them who had for years put by, little by little, for some cherished and indeed sacred object, such as a home for aged parents, provision for the helpless and the sick, or toward some fondly anticipated plan of life, was perfectly heart-sickening to witness.

It is simply impossible to attempt to outline the circumstances of many of the most touching and necessitous cases. The hardships have fallen upon all with an almost equal force, and the scoundrelism that has deliberately wrought such wide-spread ruin among the dependent and inoffensive poor will not receive its due punishment until is meted out to it the terrors of that hell beyond the grave of which John Calvin used to attempt such a horrible description. One poor woman who has passed the last few years of her life in the toilsome pursuit of scrubbing in one of the public departments told a pitiful story of what she had gladly suffered that her only boy might receive a thorough professional education. The mother's tears ran down her face like rain, and many a man's fingers worked convulsively as he overheard the story. A very old lady, quite 70 or more, tottered with the weight of her woe as she told how she and the old man, some half a dozen years older than herself, and bed-ridden for years, had lost the little store upon which they subsisted, and part of which was to be devoted to their burial when their last of earth came upon them.

A broken-hearted German girl mourned the loss of no less than $600 worth of hardly-earned savings, part of which was to bring the old folks over to a happier home this side of the water.

Men were there who said but little except in curses, and who were thinking of the little ones at home when, with a mischievous light in their eyes, they said that they would like the opportunity of breaking "that fellow Spencer's d—d neck."

"Yes," said a respectable and elderly man, "this thing has got far enough now. We shall have to stretch a few of these fellows, I'm afraid. The sight of one of these d—d tinkering, gambling monopolists dangling from a lamp-post will be a wholesome lesson to others that they will be compelled to deal honestly with the people's money." "Curse them," said another, "they're not satisfied with making a decent interest by passing our money through their dirty, pawnbroking fingers, but they must play hell with it in wildcat stocks, in real estate, and bankrupt railroad bonds."

"Buying real estate for a rise, you know," said another speaker. "[illegible] Yes, I'd like to be one to give that man Spencer a rise. I'd rise him. I'd rise him higher than the level of any real estate in Cook county, you bet."

And so it went on. The officers of the bank would have been edified and somewhat surprised into the bargain could they have seen the sort of men that gave utterance to sentiments like these. They were not men rough in manner or extravagant in speech, but were of a respectable and good class of citizens. It would not have been very healthy for the president or cashier to have been extremely anxious to test the grim earnestness of either their opinions or their threats.

Remarkable Fulfillment of a Dream.

All the world loves to talk about dreams. The streaks of insanity which a French philosopher declares run through every man's brain show their edges in sleeping, if not in working hours, and as for the supernatural element, who is wholly without superstition in regard to dreams? Two English ladies were recently in attendance upon their brother, who was ill of common sore throat—severe and protracted, but not considered dangerous. At the same time one of them had borrowed a watch from a female friend, in consequence of her own being under repair. The watch was one to which particular value was attached, on account of family associations, and some anxiety was expressed that it might not meet with any injury. The sisters were sleeping together, in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation; and, having aroused the other, told her that she had had a frightful dream. "I dreamed," she said, "that Mary's watch stopped, and that when I told you of the circumstance, you replied: 'Much worse than that has happened, for James' breath has stopped also!'"—meaning their brother who was ill. To quiet her agitation, the younger sister immediately got up and found the brother sleeping quietly, and the watch, which had been carefully put in a drawer, going correctly. The following night the very same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was again composed in the same manner; the brother being again found in a quiet sleep, and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in the adjoining room. When her note was ready for sealing, she was proceeding to take out for the purpose the watch she had put in her writing desk, when she was astonished to find it had stopped; and at the same instant she heard a scream from her sister in the next room. Their brother had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.—*New York Tribune.*

Shocking Crime.

A dreadful occurrence is reported from Bellambi, New South Wales. The house of a man named Peter Brawen was burned down during the night, and in the morning it was found that the man and two of his children, aged 11 and 13 years, had perished in the flames. Within a few yards of the smoldering ruins there was also a dog with his head nearly chopped off, evidently by an ax lying beside him besmeared with blood. A slate was found near the burned house, with the following written, in the handwriting of Brawen: "25th May. I cannot live any longer. During the last ten years I have wished a thousand times I had never been born. I love my little children too well to leave them to be tortured by their brutal mother—that dirty, drunken, selfish, and unfeeling savage. I bequeath her to Satan, and curse her with my last breath, and rejoice at the near approach of my end."

Passage of the Dardanelles.

The reported closing of the Dardanelles by Turkey calls out the question, Can the passage be forced? The task would be extremely difficult; but twice within the last two centuries it has been done. In 1770 Capt. Elphinstone, a British officer in the service of Russia, ran through the Dardanelles with a single vessel, anchored in front of the Sultan's palace (off Seraglio point), drank a glass of grog, and ran out again. Thirty years later another British officer ran through the Dardanelles with a squadron, and menaced Constantinople with a bombardment.

The Debt of Paris.

The debt of Paris on Jan. 1, 1877, had reached $380,000,000. The population is 2,200,000. The debt of the Kingdom of Prussia, with 24,000,000 inhabitants, is not more than $230,000,000. Nine separate loans constitute the debt of Paris, and of these five, amounting to $200,000,000, were incurred under the imperial regime and before the Second Empire. The remaining $180,000,000 of the debt has been contracted since the close of the German war.

THE belle of a ball in Washington, Ky., was fought over by rival admirers, each of whom wanted to dance with her to the exclusion of all others. Two were wounded with pistol shots, and three with knives.

A TEXAS paper claims that its State has now 1,750,000 inhabitants, and predicts that by 1880 it will have more than 2,000,000, and be entitled to twenty Representatives in Congress.

THE Pennsylvania railroad has 8,000 tons of scrap iron for sale at Pittsburgh.

AT a church where there was a call for a minister, two candidates appeared whose names were Adam and Low. The latter preached an elegant discourse from the text, "Adam, where art thou?" In the afternoon, Adam preached from these words, "Lo, here am I."

A Theory Borne Out by Facts.

The theory that lack of vigor is the underlying cause of disease is receiving daily confirmation of the most positive kind in the cure of dyspepsia, liver disorders, and kidney, bladder and uterine complaints by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the ruling remedy for maladies attributable to weakness. This superb tonic is never employed without the most beneficial effects. The liver, the bowels, the organs of urination, and indeed the entire system acquires both vigor and regularity through its action, since it gives a healthful impetus to every failing function. It is an incomparable specific for chills and fever, and other maladies of a malarial type, prevents their attacks, is a reliable means of counteracting the effects of undue exposure [illegible] the nervous organism.

Purity, Strength, Economy.

These three requisites are combined in DOOLEY'S well-known YEAST POWDER. A few trials will convince you that it is not only the best, but also the cheapest.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup since 1870. It has had the leading sale among all cough remedies, from its first introduction. My customers, as they get acquainted with it, become its friends almost without exception. After this trial of six years, I can recommend its use to all in need of a cough remedy. A. B. ARMSTRONG, Smethport, Pa.

Sold by J. Blocki & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers, however, need hardly to be warned against infringements; the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

THOUSANDS are entitled to increase of pension. They have been pensioned at rates below what their disabilities warranted, others as their disabilities have increased since first pensioned. All such can have their pensions increased, and those who are not pensioned, but entitled to pension, can secure the same by addressing, with stamp, McNeill & Birch, Washington, D. C. No fee till claim is allowed.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague at once.*

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

SAFER THAN THE AVERAGE SAVINGS BANK.

The Shares of the Consolidated Virginia and the California Mining Companies are selling at twenty-eight to thirty-five dollars each. The two Companies have already paid more than forty-nine million dollars in monthly dividends. The rate is equal to eighty per cent. a year on the present market price of the stock. Orders for lots of five shares and upwards executed and full information given by WILLIAM WARD, Banker and Broker, Ex-President of the American Mining Board, Drexel Building, Corner Broad and Wall Streets, New York.

N. B.—Investment, Railroad and all marketable Securities bought and sold and dividends collected.

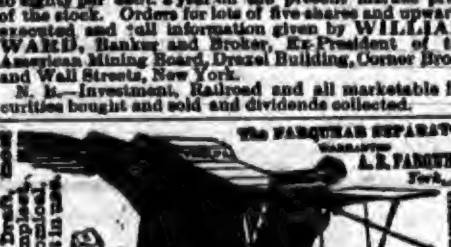

The FARQUHAR SEPARATOR
A. B. FARQUHAR
York, Pa.
Lightest Draft, durable, simplest, most economical, cheapest in use.
Wastes no Grain. One Belt only.
[illegible] Illustrated Catalogue.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

Numbers its alumni by hundreds in all the honorable walks of life. Pupils range from twelve to twenty years in age. Next session opens Sept. 18th. Those wishing to enter should make an early application.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address, at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET.
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all physicians.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples by mail, in Coutil, $2; Satteen, $1 75. To Agents at 25 cents less. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.

Warner Bros, 351 Broadway, N.Y.

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED
IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR

PROF. BLOT'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1844
STRAUB MILL COMPANY'S CINCINNATI
CHAMPION BEST SMUT SEPARATOR
FINE MILLING MACHINERY & MILLS, MILLING MACHINERY, MILLERS SUPPLIES
N.W. CORNER FRONT & JOHN STS. CINCINNATI

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 500 fine historical engravings and 1,120 pages. It sells at sight. Send for our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

30,000 Copies Sold in Two Months!
MARK TWAIN'S
New Book, "Adventures of TOM SAWYER,"

is the book that outsells everything, and agents make money on. Don't fool away time on dull works, but get this live book. Send for circulars to AMERICAN PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

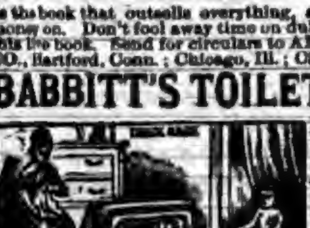

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of *B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap* has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World.

Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Best Family Paper in America.
THE TOLEDO
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
Successor to the local
Weekly Blade.

Publishes simultaneously with it all the attractive features of the Weekly Blade. As, by arrangement, the home news will appear only in the COMMERCIAL, *this is the paper you want.* All the news in a nutshell. The best stories, the choicest poetry, rarest wit and humor, best Home and Farm Departments, Department for the Young, Sunday-School Lesson, Sunday Reading, Markets, etc.

Four Months' Trial for 50 Cents.

Great inducements to Clubs. Gold and other valuable Premiums. No Chromos. No trash! Valuable goods at regular prices, and COMMERCIAL FREE. Send for list and specimens. Say where you saw this, and address

TOLEDO NEWSPAPER CO.,
TOLEDO, O.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.

Punctual as a Timepiece. Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediately with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession. Sold by all druggists.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates* and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850

ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000

EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

Pensions, Prizes, Bounty and Claims of all kinds promptly collected. Soldiers disabled in the service (though but slightly) can get pension; if dead, the widow or child can get it. Most pensions can be increased. If discharged for wounds, injuries (rupture), full bounty is paid. Apply at once or you will be too late. Have had five years' experience at the front as a soldier; 11 years as Pension Agent. Letters cheerfully answered and full information given free where stamp is inclosed. Send 10c. for Bounty and Pension Laws. Please give me a trial.

Address E. S. WEEDEN, Chicago, Ill.

No charges unless claim is allowed and paid.

GRACE'S
SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

HOMES IN KANSAS!

The State of Kansas, with her healthful climate, and offers great advantages to change their residence. For those wishing Cheap good grain, stock and lands, at Low Prices. tion of country and farms — Go West — with her fertile soil, abundance of pure water, to those who are about to either for health or profit. Homes we have a few fruit Farms, also raw We will give full description upon application.

CROSSMUN, WATTS & CO., Humboldt, Kas.

LADIES!
BEWARE of

Imitations.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. $85 a month and all expenses paid. No Peddling. Address Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & CO., Chicago.

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Superintendent, Englewood, Ill.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

$100.00 R[illegible] HEAVY BEARD produced on a smooth face by the use of DYKES BEARD ELIXIR without injury, or will forfeit $100.00. Price by mail in sealed package, 25 cents; 3 packages only 50 cents. L. L. SMITH & CO., Palatine, Ill., Sole Agents. We caution the public against imitations.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers.
Penmen
Edited at Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

GUNS. THE BEST Breech and Muzzle Loading. Save 25 per cent. by buying of the Importers and Sole Agents. RUSSEL & HAYDENS, Send for price list. Jacksonville, Ill.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

VEGETINE
Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are
ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT
AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.,
Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES
Health, Strength, and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears' Building,
Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE
EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell Street.

RECOMMEND IT
HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the System.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens Street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 13, 1877.

California O. K.

California turns up this year on the right side. The election last week resulted in a democratic victory, for they have thirty eight on joint ballot in the Legislature, which elects a democrat in place of effigy Sargeant. Good.

Hayes is at his home in Fremont, O., which he should never have left to accept a position obtained for him through fraud and treachery. He finds now that it is no fun to be a fraudulent President.

Why just see here. Maine came very near going Democratic last Monday. Several counties have been carried by the Democrats, a thing unheard of before in the State. The Republican Governor will not get much more than two thousand majority.

Niles G. Parker, Ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, at present living in Jersey City, makes startling charges of corruption against Ex-Governors Moses, Chamberlain and Scott, United States Senator Paterson, Financial Agent Kimpton and other members of the ring, which plundered the Palmetto State of millions. Parker frankly acknowledges his own guilt in all this, since it appears by his statement that most of the stolen moneys were paid out by him in his official capacity. He is now under indictment. He professes sorrow for his crimes, and his readines to go to South Carolina for trial. His statement, if substantiated, will confirm the formal charges against Patterson, and doubtless lead to the indictment of Chamberlain. They are corroborated by voluminous of figures, dates, circumstances, &c., in which the connection of Governor Chamberlain with the fraudulent issue of bonds seems to be made clear.

The political campaign in Ohio is becoming earnest, but by no means excited. The people appear to be calm and are carefully viewing the situation. West, Garfield and Mathews are the principal Republican stumpers, while the Democrats, or Anti-Resumptionists are full as ably represented by Ewing, Payne, Pendleton and others. That the people earnestly desire the repeal of that odious and foolish enactment cannot be for a moment doubted, and it is confidently believed that they will not fail to say so at the polls in October. The fine figure, commanding appearance of Mr. Bishop appear to be making him hosts of friends wherever he goes. Some of the warmest commendations of our county ticket came from prominent Republicans who feel that it is time our county affairs were placed on an enconomical basis, and recognize the present as a suitable time to do so by electing what is universally pronounced to be one of the best tickets ever placed before the people by the Democracy of the county.—Bryan Argus.

A medium in Boston submitted to the fire test a few days ago, and it is alleged by the spiritualists that she came off victorious. Some skeptics in the audience believing that she rubbed her hands and arms with chemicals to protect them from the fire, she allowed a a preparation of alchohol and ether to be put over all the portions of her flesh submitted to the test. A kereosene lamp very hot was used. The medium grasped the nearly red hot chimney in her hands, meanwhile muttering some unintelligible words, and rubbed it over her face and lips. She then held her hands and arms in the flame until the skin was entirely blacked with the smoke. She also inhaled the flame all the while keeping up the whispering. The skeptics examined her and found that there were no marks of burning, that even the small hairs on her arms were uninjured. Her theory is that the spirits throw an invisible film about her that the fire can not penetrate. The unbelievers doubted the interposition of spirits, but admitted the immunity from any trace of burning.

Fluctuating Currency.

Did you ever think of it, that a fluctuating and uncertain currency served the rich man better than the poor? Before the rebellion a millionaire was a curiosity and a wonder among men. They were exceedingly few. Now it takes fifty millions to excite much surprise, and the fifty million men are quite as numerous as the single million men were before the exclusive paper money era. Gold gambling was wholly an institution of a paper money inflation period. Stock gambling grew mightily under its influences. When money contains within itself elements of speculation, monied men reap the profits of the speculation. A stable and sound currency is more to the poor man's interest than to the rich. The precious coins, gold and silver, furnish the only sure basis for a safe currency for the poor man. Paper money, convertible into such coin, and of equal value may be added as long as it can maintain such value. When it falls below this, the rich gain and the poor lose. When a man's note is huckstered around below par, it is the man of capital who gains, and the poor man, compelled to sell, who loses. A like result follows a public currency below par in value.

SENATOR MORTON.

Information obtained from an entirely reliable source is of a character to leave little if any hope for the recovery of Senator Morton. The condition of the distinguished Indianian is looked upon as hopeless. That his days are few on earth, seems to be the serious conclusion of those who have been at his bedside and looked upon the prostrate and suffering senator. Fortunately for his friends his mind is still clear, though conversation and articulation are difficult. It could be wished that the fullest powers of speech might be given him with his unimpaired mental faculties Not that his utterances should be given to the public unless so desired, but that friends might know the thoughts that crowd upon him as the hour of final dissolution approaches. The reviews of men and measures that are passing through the mind of a man during his closing hours who has played as conspicuous a part in public affairs as has fallen to the lot of O. P. Morton on earth would be regarded as con tributions to history. The country, or at least his friends, would like to know what he thinks of the south—of reconstruction, of the future of parties, and who he would like to have occupy his chair in the senate. Possibly all this has been talked over and that some one on a proper occasion is authorized to make known his views upon these and other topics of general concern. As the case now stands, the facts warrant the conclusion that very soon Senator Morton will fold the drapery of his couch about him and lie down—we hope to pleasant dreams.—Ind. Sentinel.

What an interesting time England is having with the potato bug. There they propose to use the law and its officers against this festive insect, and we fear its going to be a bad exchange, for the bug. This is the way they proceed: The council directs that "if the owner of, or any person having under his charge, any crop of potatoes, or other crop, or vegetable, or substance, finds, or knows to be found, thereon the Colorado beetle in any stage of existence, he shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police establishment for the place where the same is found." But the constable is not allowed to mash the beetle, or otherwise to lay voilent hands upon him; for the order proceeds: "The constable shall forthwith give notice thereof to the local authority." Still the local authority may not proceed rashly against the life or liberty of the beetle upon hearing of his presence, but "shall forthwith give notice by telegraph to the Privy Council." When the Privy Council receives this alarming intelligence it will doubtless proceed at once to swift and vigorous measures, and the wretched bug when brought before this august tribunal will be fortunate if he is allowed to choose between death by hemlock and death by the bowstring.

Death of Hon. John W. Dawson.

At his residence in Fort Wayne, Monday, September 10th, after a long and painful illness, John W. Dawson, in his 57th year, having been born Oct. 20th, 1820, in Dearborn county, in this state.

He was one of the pioneers of Fort Wayne and north-eastern Indiana, having first seen this part of the state as early as 1836. After arriving at majority, he settled for a short time in Noble county, in the practice of his profession—the law—but shortly after returned to Fort Wayne, where he continued to reside since 1843. From '53 until '64, he was sole editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne daily and weekly Times, a paper noted for its honesty and outspoken denunciations of all wrongs, whether private or political state or national. The editor gave his paper more than a local reputation for its manly independence and fearlessness in upholding the right and condemning wrong.

In 1856, Mr. Dawson was defeated for Secretary of state on the ticket headed by Senator Morton, when first nominated for Governor. In 1861-2, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Governor of Utah Territory, which position he held for only a short time.

In politics, Mr. D. was of the school of Old Line Whigs, those who trained in the school of Webster, Clay, Fillmore Harrison and the Adams, whom he regarded almost to adoration as statesmen and patriots. And as he admired these, so he hated and denounced Bourbourism as exemplified by Cass, Buchanan, Jeff Davis and others of that class.

But he rests from his labor, valiant, strong and unyielding in his convictions of right and duty, yet sympathetic and kind of heart as a woman, tender in feeling and impulse as a child. The grave now closes over all that is mortal of one so brilliant, generous and sympathetic.

He leaves a widow but no children to mourn his death. Was a brother of the late Judge R. J. Dawson, of this county and an uncle of A. C. Dawson, J. W. and W. H. Dills, still residents of this county.

There is no controverting the fact that "Lawson's Curative" is the best, safest and surest preparation for counteracting Rheumatic diseases including Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Tic Douloureux and Toothache, also for healing all inflammations and sores. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Go to Davenport's for the boss five cent cigar.

Killed by Lightning.

Last Friday Mr. William Heckathorn, residing at Hudson, this county, with two of his sons, went to Waterloo with lumber. They had just started home when that storm came up in the evening and were perhaps half a mile north of town when a fatal bolt of the electric current struck Mr Heckathorn and killed him. His sons, one of whom was ahead and the other behind him, were neither of them hurt. The body was taken into the house of Mr. McKenterfer, near where the fatal stoke occured, but life was extinct. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, at the church near Hudson, and was very largely attended. A large family of children mostly grown up, and the estimable companion of the deceased are left to mourn this sudden bereavment. Mr. Heckathorn was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and was esteemed a good citizen and kind nighbor.—Angola Herald.

We are now inclined to believe that the period of time generally denominated "after harvest," is somewhat mythical. Since the gathering of the golden grain in midsummer, we have patiently looked for its arrival, when a few of our subscribers who have been hard up for a year or two were to come in and square up A few have come in but they have a custom of doing so every year, and we thank them for it. We will be as thankful to all others, if they will let us have a dollar or two on subscription. Now don't think we are persistent dunner, as the Lagrange Standard says: "Let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he wouldn't do the same. Suppose he raises 1,000 bushels of wheat and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel, and as the price was a small matter, only $1.50 or less, should say, I will hand you the amount in a few days; as the farmer did not want to be small about a small matter says all right and the man leaves with the wheat. Another one comes in the same way until the whole 1,000 bushels are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and none of the purchasers concerns himself about it' for it is only a small amount that he owed the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has flitted away his large crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a small matter. But if all would pay them promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and would enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me by note or book account that J. B. Casebeer, formerly a partner with me has now no authority whatever to receive collections on said accounts and any money paid to him after this date will receive no credit on my books.

A. R. COLLAR.

Sept. 4th, 1877.

A liberal reward will be given to any one who will inform me of the partnership refered to in the above notice of A. R. Collar. I know it was not in the practice of medicine he being only a student in my office. I can conceive of no excuse for such a barefaced falshood, only his pressing need of funds to defray expenses legally entailed by his own act a few years ago. Such an excuse would neither be creditable or legal for the collecting and expending of money belonging to me without my knowledge or consent, hence my notice forbidding payment to him.

J. B. CASEBEER.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no11 tf

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. ONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $3 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Shearer & Wilson,

HAVING ERECTED A

STEAM PLANING MILL

Are now prepared to do all kinds of

Plaining,
Surfacing,
Matching Flooring
Scroll Work,
Mouldings,
Re-Sawing, &c.

DOORS AND SASH!

We are adding facilities for the manufacture of doors and sash to order, and will give special attention to this branch.

CONTRACTORS.

We also make a specialty of contracting for the erection of residences, barns and other buildings, and guarantee good work at reasonable figures. Mill on South Jackson Street, Auburn, Indiana.

SHEARER & WILSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff and Isaac Diehl and Solomon Hose are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight dollars and Sixty-Eight cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south west quarter, all in section [illegible] township thirty-four (34), north of range fifteen [15] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Sheriff.

J. W. Rickel, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Aug. 8, A. D. 1877. P. f. $12.00

This sale has been postponed to September 22nd, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Robert Work is plaintiff and Hiram Byers is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Eighty Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifteen [15] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment. Interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.

Auburn, Indiana, September 11th, 1877.

Pr. fee $6.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Sumner K. Randall is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

D. D. Moody, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indianan, Sept. 4th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mason M. Bowen is plaintiff and Gidlan Cogedill, Joseph Depew, Abraham and Dinna Depew are plaintiffs, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty-one (461) dollars and fifty-four (54) cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Tappin's addition to the town or village of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

A. A. Chaplin, Att'y. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29, 1877.

P. fee $8.50

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

1877. 1877.

GRAND OPENING

OF

CARPETS,

ROOT & COMPANY.

Will display this week an elegant and choice assortment of extr, superfine.

INGRAINE.

30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 per yard. Tapestry Brussels. English Body

BRUSSELS,

$1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, per yrrd. Also are opening new.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Materials, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Upholstery Goops etc, etc. All at uniform low prices.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

DR. J. NEWTON SMITH'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

POSITIVELY RESTORES HAIR TO BALD HEADS.

SMITH'S
Is not a hair dye.
SMITH'S
Does not contain poison.
SMITH'S
Restores hair to the head.
SMITH'S
Checks hair from falling.
SMITH'S
Makes hair grow six feet.

SMITH'S
Makes whiskers grow.
SMITH'S
Takes out all dandruff.
SMITH'S
Is 1st class hair dressing.
SMITH'S
Is admired by all ladies.
SMITH'S
Is death to all wigs.

This is the only Hair Restorative manufactured expressly to promote the growth of hair, and to arrest its falling out.

Thousands of men who were bald-headed, now have a full suit of hair, and one lady in Kentucky, who was once bald, now has flowing hair SIX FEET in length produced by the use of Dr. J. Newton Smith's Hair Restorative.

Send for positive, unmistakable, and undeniable home proof in pamphlet form, free to all.

It stops the hair from falling out, at once cleanses the scalp from all dandruff, and is a highly perfumed and elegant hair dressing, much admired by the ladies.

Price $[illegible] for 3 bottles, expressed on receipt of price. Call on your druggist, or address, J. F. [illegible] & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co., is plaintiff, and Andrew Dailey is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Three Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 29th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number twenty-eight [28] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of said lot, and running north seventy-two [72] feet, thence east seventeen and one-half [17½] feet thence south seventy-two [72] feet, thence west seventeen and one-half [17½] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Aubur Indiana, Sept. 4th, 1877.

Pr. fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wright, Taylor & Co are plaintiffs and Wm. I. Jones and Adolphus G. Jones (R. B.) are defendents, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and two [302] dollars and twenty-six [26] cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the east half of the north-west quarter of section twelve 12, township thirty-four [34], north of range fourteen [14] east, bounded by a line commencing at a point where the south boundry line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad crosses the west boundry line of the said east half of the said north west quarter, and running thence south to the south west corner of the north east fourth of the north west quarter of said section twelve, (12) thence east twenty five [25] rods thence north parallel with the west line of the south boundry line of said right of way, thence along said boundry line of said right of way to the place of beginning, containing seven acres of land.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind. Aug. 22nd 1877.

Pr. fee $11.50.

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

Ice For Sale.

Messrs. Houston & Co., having put up several hundred tons of most splendid ice, are now ready to supply our citizens for the summer at reasonable rates.—With their delivery wagon they will put it down at your door in any quantity you may desire. tf

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishdd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies 12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
" 16 " " "		1.15c
" 18 " " "		1.40c
" side lace shoes	1 25	2.50c
" goat buskins "	70	95c
" serge " "	50	75c
" three button working shoes	1.25	1.60c
Mens 2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
" brogans		1.20
" Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
" Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
" " pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. USTIN & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $5 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.16 @ 1,18
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH,

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH,

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Try the bread of the City Bakery. tf.

Mr. Gibson now runs the City Bakery. tf.

Finecut chewing at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Tom Gross rejoices in the arrival of a seven pound boy.

Cloverseed is now coming in, and is now worth $5.50 per bushel.

The Cass county fair, at Logansport, comes off this week.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Berry Lowrey continues at the old book stand with Willis &Co.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner for a good 5 cent cigar. tf.

Euchre players now say Schipka, when they can't make it.

Mrs. Raut died very suddenly last Monday of something like heart disease.

When is that flour going to sail on North Main Street. It is marked "For Sail."

Mr. and Mrs. Swinctord left last Saturday for Chicago and the northwest.

Col. John Casebeer, of Lagrange was in town yesterday, looking as dashing as ever.

Our friend Lewis of the lumber yard has over thanks for several splendid cabbages.

We are obliged to G. C. Ralston, our enterprising grocey merchant for a basket of nice peaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, parents of Miss Mary Lewis, who has been very ill, arrived here last Sunday.

Fine lunch served at the counter of the City Bakery by Mr. Gibson. Fresh pies, cakes, &c. always on hand. tf.

Thistles require radical treatment to remove them, and so do Boils and Pimples. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is a radical blood searcher, curing all skin eruptions. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Brigham young left a will dividing about two millions of property between seventeen wives and fifty-eight children

J. T. Bryer's theater company will appear at Ensley's Hall Friday night in the Lady of Lyons Don't forget.

Clyde Moore has been to Cincinnatti and had an operation performed for strabismus of the eyes, which was successful.

We were glad to see a big trade at the popular grocery store of Coop Ralston's, last week. He keeps every thing, and sells cheap.

Several horses are now being fitted on the track at Waterloo, for the races to come off during the fair, the first week in October.

Davenport the druggist has a trade dollar, which he will exhibit free of charge. Manage to get some distance off when you ask him to show it.

"Pic-nic sandwiches" are the latest. "They are made," says an exchange, "by taking a good-looking fellow and putting him between two jealous girls."

The Russians are making up for some of their past blunders by splendid fighting lately, and a great victory is accorded them in the taking of Plevne last week.

Private Dalzell held a soldiers' reunion at Marietta, Ohio, last week at which the President and two members of his cabinet were present and made speeches.

Mrs. Mattie Birdsall, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Austin, during the summer, returned to Indianapolis last Friday, leaving many friends here to regret her absence.

The Indiana soldiers' orphans' home, at Knightstown, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. The children were removed without loss of life. Damages, $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

There is some complaint about the delay in putting down the street crossings on the east side of Jackson street. Mud and wet grass are not very agreeable substitutes for a walk.

The fair at Fort Wayne promises to be a good one, notwithstanding the weather. To-day and to-morrow will see a large crowd in attendance if the weather is favorable.

Owing to sickness of Mrs. Harland and one or two others the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin was not presented as announced. It will be forthcoming, however, as soon as the people are able to play.

Mr. Joseph P. Hale's pianoforte factory, which was destoryed by fire in New York a few days ago, is said to have turned out a hundred instruments every week. And yet who ever heard of a Hale pianoforte?

J. J. Kamm, a former postmaster at Fort Wayne, died suddenly last Thursday, although he has been ailing for some time. Mr. Kamm was a genial, clever gentleman, and a politician of considerable influence in Allen county.

Miss Laura Fair has just purchased a fine new Emerson Piano of Mike Long. The Emerson seems to be taking the lead in this locality, and they are really the best toned instrument in the market.

Suffering will exhibit its presence by the cries of the baby, and should be removed by the prompt use of that highly recommended remedy—Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is free from Morphia. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Mrs. Chas. Baker.

Would respectfully solicits washing and sewing and desires the patronage of our citizens. Washing for young men, and plain sewing perferred. She is a worthy lady in needy circumstances, and our citizens should come to her relief by giving her the employment she desires.

The Michigan State fair comes off at Jackson next week. No other point in the west gets up better fairs than Jackson. They offer very liberal premiums, and their facilities for exhibition are unsurpassed. Railroads carry articles free, and only half fare for passengers.

Fashion journals report that broad gauge gaiters of the style worn in the time of James I, are coming in use. "Madam," said a gentleman to a lady who accidently dropped one while passing down street, "You're loosing you're dog collar.

We are informed by Mr. Kennedy, of Waterloo, that poke root, is a good preventive and cure for hog cholera. Take and bruise a quantity of it and put it in the swill and feed it to them until a thorough physic is obtained. He claims it to be infallible.

Senator Conkling does not hesitate to declare publicly that Tilden was legally elected President. He says there may have been intimidation in some parts of the South, "but not of a sort to vitiate the result;" that "the election was as fair as elections are apt to be."

We understand that the Garrett Bank is now open for the transaction of a general banking business. Our business men will find this a great convenience, as money can be sent through the banks safer and at lower rates then by express or any other way.—Herald.

The great publishing house of Frank Leslie, of New York, has made an assignment The fall in real estate, the hard times and the resumption act, are the causes. And yet the President is traveling over the country pleasantly enjoying himself, while hundreds of men are being thrown out of work.

Mr. Lew Bowers returned from an extensive visit to Kansas last Saturday. He is well pleased with the country, and reports everything flourishing in that section. He owns land in Anderson county, and seems to look upon the investment as a good one. We are obliged to him for several peaches from that county which for beauty, size and flavor are seldom excelled.

Mr. Willis and brother, the reliable book merchants, of Waterloo, have purchased C. P. Houser's interest in that line of business at this place, and will continue the trade more extensively than before. Mr. Houser will continue in the school furniture trade. We wish the new firm every success.

We are glad to know that Prof: Tice has an explanation to offer, for his failure to guess the weather correctly. He says, "that the failure of one or two of his weather predictions led him to suspect the existence of other moons and now that the satellites of Mars have been discovered he will hit the weather on the head every time."

We could not help admiring the handsome court yard at Bryan, Ohio, the other day. It was in such beautiful contrast to our own. We do hope there is enterprise about the Commissioners sufficient to make some improvement in this direction. A few trees for this year is all that is needed.

The Stuben County agricultural association will hold its fair the week after the fair at Waterloo. Our neighbors are struggling manfully to make these occasions interesting to all, and though the organization is still in its infancy they are meeting with good success. We acknowledge the recept of a complimentary.

Cunningham Voorhees says he has a sure cure for hog disease, and offers $5 for every case which he cannot cure. It is as follows: For one dozen hogs, 2 ounces of antimony, quarter pound cayenne peper. Throw hog on the back and pour preparation into mouth with a spoon. He says he has tried this remedy in a number of cases and has not failed to effect a cure in a solitary instance.—[Ligonier Banner.

The excursion to Chicago last Tuesday was patronized by about 25 of our citizens. It was a most delightful trip to all. The exposition is very attractive, and everybody should see it. It is not expensive with the excursion rate down to $3. Mr. Morse, of Garrett, accompanied the excursion, and proved a pleasant, genial companion.

The Sunday school pic-nic, which was announced for August 23rd, near Zion's Lutheran church, about two miles south of Corunna, was postponed on account of the rain. Mr. Treesh writes us that another day has been selected, but fails to give us the date. Revs. Ward, Peddycord, Rice, Holmes, Lowman and others are expected to be present and make addresses.

BARN BURNED.—At about 6 o'clock Friday evening, lightning struck the barn of Amzi Myers, in Franklin township, and it was set on fire and totally destroyed. The barn was a frame, 36x56 feet, and was insured in the American of Chicago, but for what amount we have not learned. The farm was occupied by Billy Brown, as tenant, and he lost six acres of oats and a horse—one of Billy's valuable trading animals. He was not insured and his loss is a serious one.—[Waterloo Press.

Sunday School Excursion.

Arrangements are being made to give an excursion to North Manchester, on the Eel River railroad, in which all of the Sunday schools of the county may participate. Next Saturday week, the 22nd, it will take place, the train starting from Butler. The fare will be put down very low, and it is hoped a large number will be on hand. Mr. Meese, of this place, is interesting himself in the matter.

It is being claimed by several persons that Osman Pash, the hero of Plevna, is an American by the name of Clay Crawford, of Kentucky. A mistake sure. Its Joe Loveland. We have not seen Joe. for a month, and from his wonderful facility of travel, we are sure its him. His being a correspondent of the COURIER, has had its advantage in getting him the position.

The Auburn club went to Kendallville Tuesday, and beat the club of that place in a game of base ball, in one hour forty-five minutes. It was a close score. 12 to 11, and both clubs played well. There were ten white washes in the game, fairly divided between the two clubs. Hank Long, of the Standard, was particularly delighted with the game. Cigars.

No one can rightly estimate how much they can do in advancing the interests of the town in which they reside Persistency accomplishes a good deal. Here is a citizen, who by a well directed effort, has added a gross to our population, and the cry is still they come. Let there be a general advance along the whole line.

The Spencerville club came up on last Friday to play a return game, but would not do so unless they were permitted to use two members of the Garrett club to fill their nine. Our boys refused to play upon such conditions and there was no game. While our boys were techically right, we believe they could have made a good score as it was, and we would like to have seen a game played. We hope our neighbors will be able to give the boys a good whirl yet.

Important Notice.

The New York Store wishes it distinctly understood that they will not allow themselves undersold by any other merchant or merchants. They do not want their customers spirited away by the over exertions upon the part of other competitors no matter what the inducements are. Recolect the New York Store is ready to meet them, and when you get the prices of others be sure to go and see the prices at the New York Store before making your purchas. It will pay you.

G. H. FORKNER & Co.
Proprietors.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. J. H. Ehlers, went to Kendallville last Sabbath. This is the first time John has been out of town since seventeen hundred and —no, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in fact since the war. For eleven years he has remained steadfastly at his post, and with his wonderful knowledge of chemistry, prepared specifics as a panacea for the ills of this locality. For eleven years the outer world has been ignored, while in his quiet labratory, mortar and pestle have held full sway. No outside attraction has equaled that within. Circuses have been as naught, excursions have passed unheeded and even a game of base ball failed to seduce him from his labor. For an industrious, attentive persevering citizen, Mr. Ehlers has not his equal in the county.

The Sands House is the best house in Chicago for the price, $2 a day. They set a good table, and their beds and rooms are elegant. It is close to the Baltimore depot and adjacent to the prominent business points of the city. Here is a bill of fare for dinner:

SOUP.—Mock Turtle, Julian.

FISH.—Broiled white, Sauce a la Maitre d' Hotel.

BOILED.—Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce Corn Beef and Cabbage, Tongue, Ham.

ROAST.—Ribs of Beef, Mutton, Ham, Champagne Sauce.Loin of Pork, Lamb, Mint Sauce, Loin of Beef.

COLD DISHES.—Tongue, Mutton, Corned Beaf, Ham.

ENTREES.—Sweetbreads, Larded, a la Financier, Calves Brains, Breaded and Fried, Tomato Sauce. Breast of Spring Lamb Broiled, with Green Peas, Chicken Pie, Baked family style, Fried Cream a la Parisian, Baked Pork and Beans.

VEGETABLES.—New Potatoes, Cucumbers, Beets, Browned Potatoes, Boiled Rice, New Turnips, Asparagus, String Beans.

RELISHES.—Cheese, Pickled Beets, French Mustard, Horseradish, Tomato Catsup, Worchestershire Sauce, Crystal Lake Pickels, Halford sauce.

PASTRY.—Green Apple Pie, Strawberry Shortcake, Parisian Cake, Raspberry pie, English Plum pudding, Brandy Sauce, Charlotte Ruse, Lady Fingers.

DESSERT.—Filberts, Almonds, Pecans Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Vanilla Ice Cream, Crackers and Cheese, Tea, Coffee.

C. P. Houser has abandoned the school book and stationery trade and hereafter will give his attention to the furnishing of schools with desks and all kinds of apparatises. Office with Willis & Co.

Custom-made kip boots for $3.85, at the Boot Upside Down.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

The gradual advance in the price of wheat has had a tendency to call in a considerable quantity during the past ten days. The receipts will average probably two car loads per day. As the present time is the busy season with the farmer, there has been a slight falling off in receipts over last month. We quote prices yesterday in wheat at $1.22 for No. 1; oats, white, 26c., mixed do, 22@25c.; eggs, 12c., butter, 13½c., hides green, 5c., cured, 8c.

It will take a more reasonable liar than Joe Loveland to make the public believe Waterloo is not getting the lion's share of the wheat.—[Waterloo Press.

We dislike to multiply words over a matter that admits of no controversy—more do we dislike to be called a liar when we make a truthful statement. We could reply by calling Mr. Baxter a gentleman, and that would be a horrible lie, but we shall not. In a previous issue we gave the amount of grain in wheat, oats and corn, shipped from Corunna station for the year '76 and '77, as taken from the R. R. Company's freight books. We herewith again submit the statement, together with the account for the past 50 days: Number of lbs of wheat, from July 15th, 1876 to July 15th, 1877, 3,721,105. Number lbs. of wheat received from July 15th, 1877, to Sept. 7th, 1,393,910. We repeat what we said in a former issue, that until the breaking up of the "ring" and the appointment of a new agent at Waterloo, farmers shunned that market. It is true wheat is being bought there at present, but we are confident that the receipts will not pan out with Corunna. Let us hear from Waterloo officially—we want no off-hand statement from the Press—and then the reader can judge as to who is the greatest liar in the case, Loveland or Baxter. Charley, show up or shut up.

While at Fremont, Ohio, the other day, by the courtesy of General Superintendent J. H. Burgoon, we took a ride over the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, for the first time since the extension of the road to the Indiana line. By the Lake Shore prompt connections are made at Fremont with the L. E. & L. for the north, and at Burgoon Station connections are made for the north and south with the Tiffin & Toledo road at Fostoria with the Baltimore & Ohio, and at Lima with the Dayton & Michigan. When once completed to Huron, making connections with the Wheeling road, which will be done at no distant day, the Lake Erie will have become one of the prominent railway lines in Ohio.

We notice that Huron, O., has made considerable progress in the past four years. With a second railroad and harbor improvements, the place is rightfully taking on city airs. A very creditable paper called the Review, is edited by J. L. Sweeney, with whom we enjoyed a pleasant call. But the bright particular star of the village is A. H. Winchell, Esq., of the firm of Wickham & Co., in the fish, lumber, flour and lime trade We know that it was the star that piloted your correspondent from the depot to the city on a starless and stormy night, and for this and other favors we acknowledge ourself indebted until we shall meet again. We had not landed in town more than half an hour before we met Sherm. Hollister, all the way from Auburn, who claimed that he ran down for a little fun in the way of cat fishing.

The political Caldron is boiling in Ohio, and especially in Sandusky county the contest is growing red hot. Hayes will be at Freemont on the 15th when the re-union of his old regiment takes place, and great preparations are being made for a great "blow out." Following the example of Hayes, the Republicans at their county convention week before last, nominated a Democrat for Sheriff, and though formerly something of a leader of the German element in the northern part of the county, his defeat is insured by at least 1,000. The signs of the times point to the election of Bishop over West for Governor this fall by a majority that will silence the Radicals in Ohio for the next ten years, and probably forever.

When, in giving our customary market report we chanced to touch upon certain former crooked tiansactions in grain at Waterloo, we did not anticipate that the slumbering giasticutus of the Press could be so thoroughly aroused as to give your correspondent the lie direct. Now let us remind our pugnacious brother that there is such a thing as the trituration process, and that for similar reckless remarks the remains of weightier men than the redoubtable Charles K. B. have found their way into a cigar box, been taken out in the glooming and started on the road to the happy hunting grounds.

There is to be a congressman chosen this fall from the Toledo district, and the Democracy have an easy road to victory if they only start out on the course aright. We should like to see chosen as their standard-bearer in that district Dr. W. W. Jones, the present Mayor of Toledo. The position taken by that gentleman in the late strike has won for himself the lasting gratitude and admiration of the law-abiding and respectable class of that community, besides he has an extensive knowledge of our National affairs. Trot out Doctor Jones and you will see the radicals hunt their holes.

We learn of a serious accident by a runaway team at Stone's Corners, in Fairfield, on last Wednesday. As Mr. H. Smith and young I. V. Shipe were sitting on the water-tank wagon getting ready to leave the premises after the day's threshing, the horses started on the run throwing them off in such a manner that the former had three of his ribs broken, and the latter received a broken leg At latest accounts Mr. Smith was in a critical condition.

Joe Tarr, the Baker, has swopped the old family horse for a span of brindle ponies, nett weight; 825 lbs. His uncle Bill Adams suggests that all Joe needs now is a "No Humbug" cigar box duly stalled, in which to winter the rats over. Bill is rather severe on his Wood county "nevy."

Our friend James Carpenter, the Pittsburgh Painter and Grainer, is the 'boss' workman. Jim is a deserving young man and we are pleased to learn that he is meeting with success in business.

Three more of our citizens, Messrs. Masters, Brand and DeVore, took up their line of march last week for Arkansas, to found a pemanent home in the southwestern part of that State.

There are more cases of ague and chill fever in this neighborhood this season than has been known for a number of years.

Fourteen hundred bushels of wheat were recipted for a single firm in this place Saturday before last.

Our merchants are stocking up in anticipation of a brisk fall trade.

LOVELAND.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The county Commissioners met Monday, Sept. 3rd, and transacted the following business:

A petition by Wm. Carr and others, for a road in Jackson township. Viewers appointed, W. L. Smith, Wm. Grube and John Shaffer, to meet Nov. 1st.

A petition by F. Gfeller and others, for a highway in Smithfield township, Viewers appointed, Jacob Myers, Henry McClish and Edwin Ervin, to meet Nov. 1st.

A petition by J. N. Chamberlain and others, for a change of road in Smithfield township. Viewers appointed, J. J. VanAuken, S. Tarney, Jr. and John Carper.

Peter Behler, and A Theinel, of Garrett and J. D. Williamson, of Corunna, were granted licenses to sell liquors.

G. F. Greenwood, of Franklin township, was appointed a student to Purdue University.

A petition by J. M. Shoudel and others, for an appropriation to bridge and ditch a road in Smithfield township Granted, Com. Duncan to superintend the work.

Mr. Duncan was also authorized to build a bridge in Smithfield township, on road from Fairfield Center to Jones' Corners.

Mr. Blair was authorized to build a bridge in Concord township.

A petition by O. H. Widney, for an appropriation for a bridge in Concord township. Granted. Com. Blair to superintend the work.

After allowing sundry bills the Board adjourned to meet Sept. 24th, 1877.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warrante for two years. I will sell them on one year time. Please call at my blacksmith shop & examine them. JAMES ANDERSON

Western Lands for Sale

One section of land in Montgomery county, Kansas, near Coffeyville, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. Partly improved, 80 acres good timber, balance prairie land. Will be so d in 40 or 80 acre tracts. Apply to Altenburg & Lockwood, Auburn, Indiana, for particulars and abstract of land.
June 7, 1877. no 21-3m.

Hand-made boots for $3.50, stoga boots for $2.00 at the Boot Upside Down.

NEW GOODS

ARIVING DAILY!

AT THE

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYN

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, three strikers were found guilty of contempt for interfering with the running of trains on the Central railroad of New Jersey, after the same had passed into the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. They were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of $100 and undergo ninety days' imprisonment.

A little boy supposed to be the missing Charley Ross was taken by the Sheriff of Clarke county, Ohio, to Germantown, Pa. There was much excitement in the town over the arrival of the child, and a great crowd [illegible] Ross mansion to get a view of him. Many of the neighbors who remembered Charley were firmly of the opinion that the lost boy had at last been recovered, but Mr. and Mrs. Ross, while admitting that the Ohio lad bore a strong resemblance of their child, were positive that he was not Charley.

A destructive conflagration visited the city of New York on the 3d inst. The extent of the fire, the immediate danger in which it involved many people, and the feverish excitement that prevailed, gave rise to many wild reports of a terrible loss of life, which were not corrected for many hours. Only two persons were killed, and some half a score injured. The fire began in J. P. Hale's piano factory, an old frame structure, and, owing to the scarcity of the water supply, spread so rapidly that in a very short time eighty buildings were destroyed. The burned structures were mostly factories and tenement-houses, and the occupants barely had time to escape with their lives. The total loss of property is estimated at $400,000.

THE WEST.

A Salt Lake dispatch says the government of the Mormon church has passed into the hands of the Twelve Apostles, ten of whom were present at the funeral of Young. Two of them (Joseph F. Smith and Orson Pratt) are in England. It is not likely there will be another President of the church appointed for some time.

A sad calamity occurred in Cincinnati one day last week. An excavation below the foundation of a dwelling-house caused it to tumble down. Three persons were killed, one fatally wounded, and three or four others severely injured.

The obsequies of Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City, were remarkably common-place, considering the eminence of the man in the community where he lived and died. The body was inclosed in a plain redwood coffin, and was borne to the grave by the employes of the late President. The cortege was preceded by a band and followed by the family, the different orders of the priesthood and the adherents, all on foot.

A national reunion and encampment of volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war—people who fought on both sides—was held last week at Marietta, O., under the auspices of the irrepressible Private Dalzell. There was a good attendance, and a good time generally. Conciliatory speeches were made by ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers.

THE SOUTH.

The town of Paris, Tex., was recently visited by a destructive conflagration. Ten blocks in the business part of the town were consumed, involving a loss of a million or more dollars.... L. Cass Carpenter, late Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina, has been indicted at Columbia for forgery.

Robert James, Samuel Goodrich and James Simmons were taken from the jail and hung by a mob at New Castle, Ky., a few nights ago. They were charged with murdering a number of persons in Owen and Henry counties.... Augusta, Ga., through its City Council, has invited President Hayes to extend his Southern trip that far, promising him a cordial welcome.

WASHINGTON.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that the administration is considering the question of Canada's responsibility for any new depredations that may be committed by Sitting Bull. The savages obtained the protection of Canada by crossing the line, and if they now return to renew the war, it is insisted that the Dominion must pay the damages.... The Superintendent of the Government printing office has issued a circular to Senators and Representatives requesting them not to lend their influence in behalf of any person seeking appointment in the Government printing office, as he intends in future to run the office according to his own judgment.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson has gone on a visit to his Indiana home, and will be absent several weeks.... Gen. McNeill, of St. Louis, having declined to serve with Gen. Terry on the commission to meet Sitting Bull, A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, has been substituted. The commission have been ordered to seek S. B., wherever he may be found, and negotiate a treaty of peace with the old sinner.

The public debt was reduced $3,869,538 during August, according to the official statement, herewith appended:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 814,341,050
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and half per cent. bonds	185,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,702,607,700
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	19,357,660
Legal tenders	358,040,096
Certificates of deposit	50,430,000
Fractional currency	19,172,114
Coin certificates	38,526,400
Total without interest	$ 466,167,610
Total debt	$2,202,132,971
Total interest	26,268,694
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 106,904,936
Cash in treasury—currency	11,826,037
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,365,412
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	50,430,000
Total in treasury	$ 172,926,886
Debt less cash in treasury	2,055,469,779
Decrease of debt during August	3,869,538
Decrease since June 30	4,688,443
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	35,957,620
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	8,676,350
Balance of interest paid by the United States	27,281,270

Ill health, resulting from the arduous duties of the office, and intense suffering from a defect in his eyes, are the reasons assigned for the retirement of Assistant Secretary McCormick from the Treasury Department.... William Henry Smith, General Agent of the Western Associated Press, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Chicago, vice J. Russell Jones, suspended. Mr. Jones had been twice requested to resign, and, as he did not see fit to comply, his suspension was ordered.... Washington telegram: "Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, meeting Mr. Soteldo, editor of the *National Republican*, on the treasury steps, ordered him to move out of his way, and then assaulted him with his fist. Soteldo struck back. Then followed a further exchange of blows, when the parties were separated. The provocation was repeated publications in the *Republican* of satirical remarks reflecting on the Solicitor's age and efficiency."

It is stated from Washington that two points have been agreed upon in regard to the course to be pursued by the Sitting Bull Commission. An effort will first be made to induce him to come over the line and surrender his arms and horses to the United States authorities, with the understanding that he is to go on the reservation and receive support there. Failing in this, there will be an attempt to complete arrangements for his remaining in the British possessions, and passing formally under the control of the authorities there.... Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, paid $30 in the Washington Police Court for assaulting the editor of the *Republican*.

At a Cabinet meeting, the other day, it was determined to make a change in the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

GENERAL.

The first advance has taken place in the telegraph rates under the amalgamation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific interests. The tariff between the principal points at the East and Chicago and Cincinnati has been increased from 25 cents to 40 cents for messages of ten words, and to 50 cents to Louisville, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Hon. S. S. Burdett, Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, who mysteriously disappeared in May, [illegible], and was supposed to have been murdered, turned up the other day in Sedalia, Mo. He is crazy, and has probably been wandering aimlessly about the world all these months, but is unable to give any account of his doings. It is certainly a most remarkable case.

Brigham Young was the father of fifty-six children. He has left seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren would make quite a respectable village.... E. L. Davenport, the well-known tragedian, died last week at his summer residence, in Canton, Pa., aged 61. His disease was gout.... Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company, died recently at his home in Watertown, Mass.

L. B. Wickliffe, of Mount Washington, Ky., writes to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that he knows all about Osman Pasha, the hero of the late Turkish victory at Plevna. According to this authority (whom, by the way, the *Courier-Journal* has every reason to credit), Osman Pasha is not Marshal Bazaine, but is a native Tennessean; his real name is B. Clay Crawford, an ex-Federal Colonel; he served in Mexico under Juarez, and subsequently went to Egypt and enlisted in the service of the Khedive, whence he was transferred to that of the Sultan.... Brigham Young, by his will, divides his estate, valued at $2,000,000, between his seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters.... The Illinois veterans of the Mexican war have been having a reunion in Chicago.... M. Thiers died of apoplexy.... The present summer has been the healthiest Chicago has experienced for many years. The deaths in August were nearly 400 less than for the corresponding month last year. ....The Chicago Common Council has voted to begin at once the erection of the new City Hall.... Gold in New York has reached the lowest figure it has touched since May 24, 1862, viz., 103⅛.... Business failures: The Perry Cotton Mill, Newport, R. I.; the Sandwich Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.; Edward B. White, metal broker, New York, liabilities $120,000, assets $30,000; John King, lard and oil merchant, St. Louis, liabilities heavy; S. A. Beekman & Co., straw goods, New York, liabilities heavy; Coffin & Lyon, paper-dealers, New York, liabilities $100,000; Newport Manufacturing Company, Newport, R. I., liabilities $250,000; James G. Kennedy & Co., clothing, Montreal, liabilities $75,000.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has just been held at St. Paul, Minn. The attendance numbered about seventy-five, mostly from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri. Gen. Sherman was elected President for the ensuing year. ....Among the features of Private Dalzell's Federal and Confederate reunion at Marietta, Ohio, was a sham battle, in which some 700 or 800 soldiers engaged, and which was won by gentlemen representing the Union side.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following has been received at army headquarters in Chicago: "Howard, pursuing Nez Perces, has crossed to east bank of Yellowstone, at head of Yellowstone canon, and is following trail toward east fork of Yellowstone. Lieut. Doam, with one company and 100 Crows, at Borowell's bridge, below canon Sturges, has moved down from Crow agency to trail on Clark's fork. Hart is moving by way of Fort C. F. Smith, and will go up Stinking Water trail toward Yellowstone park. Merritt, moving out from Brown, will go up Jones trail on Wind river. Indians last reported to be on east fork, half way between canon and Clark's fork mine."

Chief Joseph's band are still roaming about Montana, confiscating stock and occasionally capturing a scalp. At last accounts they were in the vicinity of the Yellowstone, having burned the bridge over that stream. Gen. Howard's command was far in the rear, with every prospect of the relative positions being maintained.... Advices from Camp Robinson report that Shedding Bear's band, who have been robbing and murdering in the Black Hills, have surrendered and promised to be good Indians hereafter.

Advices from Camp Robinson, Neb., report that the chief Crazy Horse, who some months ago left the war path with his band and surrendered everything, grew restless and attempted to escape. He was pursued and captured. While being disarmed in the guard-house he drew a knife and attempted to make his escape, cutting Little Big Man in the arm severely. Crazy Horse himself was stabbed in the side and dangerously wounded. There was great excitement among the Indians, and an outbreak was feared.

A dispatch from Camp Robinson announces the death of Crazy Horse, who was stabbed by Big Little Man while resisting arrest.

POLITICAL.

The people of Georgia will vote on the new constitution the second Wednesday in December, and also choose between Atlanta and Milledgeville as a site for the State capital.... The Prohibition party of Iowa have nominated Hon. Elias Jessup, of Oskaloosa, for Governor.... A Washington dispatch says the President has determined to remove Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, of New York, as soon as a satisfactory person can be found to fill the vacancy.

The Pennsylvania Republicans met in State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 5th inst., and nominated J. P. Sterritt for Supreme Judge, William B. Hart for State Treasurer, and J. A. M. Passmore for Auditor General. The following resolutions were reported by a committee and adopted:

Resolved, 1. That while we recognize and respect the difference of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes toward the South, we are heartily in accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him and in hoping that the results of this policy will be peace, good-will, and complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country, and to efforts of his administration to carry into effect the principles of the platform upon which he was elected we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

2. The electoral commission having been created by the urgent solicitation of the Democratic party and after the oft-repeated declarations of its leaders in both houses of Congress that no faction could cavil at its decision, we witness with profound astonishment the assaults of that party upon this august tribunal of its own creation because its decisions disappointed their expectations of official patronage, which assaults, so far as they seek to impair the confidence of the people in the just title of the President to his high office, are equally childish and foolish, but may become extremely mischievous in assisting to diminish popular respect for the decisions of lawful tribunals.

The third resolution calls upon the members of the State and national Legislatures to assist in the return of prosperity to the country by adopting such measures as will conduce to that end.

The fourth and fifth resolutions oppose any grant of more than 160 acres of land to any one person, and also oppose the reissue of patents by act of Congress.

6. The long and successful existence under the laws of Congress of the double-coin standard warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard, and we therefore favor a return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1798, and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during eighty years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation.

The seventh resolution indorses the administration of Gov. Hartranft.

8. We are in favor of law and against lawlessness and anarchy, with all their attendant horrors and crimes. Equal rights in making laws impose equal duties in obeying them when made, and we tender our hearty thanks to Gov. Hartranft and the officers and soldiers of his command for the prompt, and we hope effectual, suppression of the lawless disturbances which recently occurred in this State.

9. That we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investments and of labor to determine the value of its services; that we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of either, and we assert it as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights in the just limitation of law, and that any attempt to coerce the other by unlawful means should be promptly repressed by such lawful authorities as the exigency demands.

The remaining resolutions, except the eleventh, which favors a protective tariff, relate entirely to State affairs.

The Massachusetts Independent Greenback party met in convention at Boston, on Sept. 5, and nominated Wendell Phillips for Governor. The platform is loud in its denunciations of class legislation, land grants and subsidies; protests against the further issue of gold bonds for sale in foreign markets; calls for retrenchment, and for the abolition of the taxation of mortgaged property, and demands the remonetization of silver.

After a long discussion in the Cabinet, just on the eve of the President's departure for the West, it was decided not to remove Cornell at present. His resignation from the National Committee has not been received, but it was thought best to let his case go with those of Collector Arthur and Surveyor Sharpe, and remove all of them soon after Congress meets, on the ground that an entire change in the New York custom-house is needed in order to insure the enforcement of the President's civil-service system.... A Long Branch telegram to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says "it is now definitely and positively known that Roscoe Conkling will pronounce against the administration at the New York State Convention at Rochester.".... Justice Joseph Bradley, in a letter to the Newark *Advertiser*, denies the New York *Sun's* charges throughout. He says he did not read or express an opinion; that there was no discussion, and that the electoral vote was decided honestly and free from political or other extraneous considerations.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Accounts are received by way of Constantinople of a battle fought in Bulgaria on the 31st ult. between the Russians and the Turks under Mehemet Ali. The latter made the attack, and his report of the fighting claims a victory for the Turks, with a loss of 3,000, while the Russians lost 4,000. A Shumla dispatch, also Turkish, confirms the claim of a decisive success, and represents that the Russian positions were carried after repeated assaults. Some minor victories are also claimed.... A Bucharest dispatch says every detail of the preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, unless, indeed, they are acting with the intention to deceive. In Asia Minor the Russians continue their advance toward Sookgoom-Kaleh. There has been some sharp skirmishing, resulting, according to Russian accounts, in the defeat of the Turks.

Cable dispatches state that Osman Pasha's attack on the Russian positions at Pelisat and vicinity was one of the most hardly-fought battles of the war, and resulted in a substantial victory for the Muscovites. The struggle was for the possession of a redoubt held by the Russians. The Turks, with the most desperate valor, charged the position time and again, only to be repulsed. They finally withdrew, leaving the valley in front of the enemy's batteries filled with dead and dying. The Turkish loss was 2,500 killed and wounded, the Russians losing about one-fifth that number.... A dispatch from Bucharest states that the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's army has retired from active operations against the Russian garrison in Schipka pass.... Prince Charles, of Roumania, has issued a manifesto to his troops, announcing that he has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian and Roumanian armies before Plevna.... The Turks acknowledge the loss of 7,000 men in Schipka pass.

The Grand Duke Nicholas' long-expected attack upon the forces under Osman Pasha, by which he expected to retrieve the Plevna disaster, began at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 4. The assault was made along the whole line, and was irresistible. The fighting that ensued as soon as the entire movement had been fairly unmasked by the Russians was of the most terrific character, both on the part of the Turks and their assailants. Almost every strategic point along the whole line of operations was the scene of desperate charges by the Russians. In nearly every instance where the Russians reached the Turkish positions they succeeded in carrying them, despite all the irregularity of the ground. The defense of the Turks was determined and desperate, but they were unable to withstand the onslaught of their opponents, and were compelled to retire sullenly from position after position.

The Turks have entirely evacuated Sookoom-Kale, a Russian port on the eastern shore of the Black sea, which they captured several months ago and held as a base of supplies for the insurrectionary Circassians. The scattered Turkish forces in that region, as well as all that could be spared from Batoum, Trebizond, and Mukhtar's department, have been hurried forward to reinforce the Bulgarian armies.

The battle at Loftscha, says a Bucharest dispatch, was commenced by the Turks, who, disquieted by the great increase of Russians before the town, attacked them fiercely. The Russians repulsed nine successive attacks, and finally drove the Turks back into the town, which they entered with them. The struggle continued in the streets, until the Turks were driven out from the other side of the town in great disorder. They retreated, followed by Gen. Skobeloff's cavalry brigade, which had by its gallantry largely contributed to the Russian success. The slaughter was great, especially among the Turks.—

According to Turkish accounts, Eyoub Pasha's army corps attacked the Twelfth Russian corps on the 6th inst., defeating and driving them in disorder across the river Lom. Russian loss, 3,000; Turkish loss, 900.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-President Grant was in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the freedom of the city was presented to him by Lord Provost Sir James Faulkner, in the Free Assembly Hall. Two thousand persons were present.... A Paris dispatch says the editor of the *Journal des Alpes* is summoned before the Correctional Tribunal for publishing an insulting remark relative to Gen. Grant.... Edward Cunard, second son of the late Sir Edward Cunard, of Staten Island, N. Y., was killed, the other day, in England, while playing a game of polo.

Ten thousand cotton-spinners are on a strike at Bolton, England.... Gov. Noyes has entered upon his duties as United States Minister to France, and Mr. Washburne has sailed for home.

Louis Adolph Thiers, the great French statesman, died suddenly at his residence at St. Germain, near Paris, on the 3d inst. He was 80 years old.

A cable dispatch says no event short of a *coup-d'etat* or Communist rising could have created so profound an impression throughout France as the death of ex-President Thiers. Its effect on the present political crisis cannot yet be properly weighed. Gambetta is now without a rival in the Republican party, but his advanced views are so alarming to the Left Center that the Republican party, as a whole, will probably seek to counteract the evil effects of Thiers' removal by putting forward M. Grevy, the ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, as a candidate for the succession to the Presidency, in the event of President MacMahon's retirement.

A Berlin dispatch states that Austria and Germany have declared that they do not deem the present state of affairs one to induce them to offer their mediation to either belligerent, yet they would support vigorously an offer of mediation from any other power.

A report comes from the City of Mexico that ex-President Lerdo is to be tried for high crimes against the constitution, committed during his administration, and Gen. Escobedo will soon be tried for treason.... To fill up the thinned ranks of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, 1,500 fresh troops have been landed at Havana and 1,100 at Santiago de Cuba.... The indictment against Gambetta, the French Republican leader, contains three counts charging offenses against the President and the republic, and six for insults to Ministers. The trial will not be reported, nor any publication concerning its progress allowed.... The Earl of Derby, British Foreign Minister, speaking at Liverpool a few evenings ago, said he did not think the present moment favorable for any interposition by third parties in favor of peace, but [illegible] far distant, when England's good offices would be acceptable.

A Lively Adventure with a Bear.

On Thursday last a young man named McDonald, belonging to Gay's river, had a narrow escape from being devoured by a bear in the woods near his home. He was walking through the woods, when he heard a rustling sound behind him. Turning around he saw a large-sized she-bear coming toward him. He had just time to spring for the nearest tree and climb up it. The bear sprung at him, and, catching one of his feet with her paw, tore off the shoe and stocking and badly lacerated the flesh. McDonald managed to crawl out on a limb, whither the bear attempted to follow, but the limb was too narrow. Foiled of its prey the bear tore savagely at the bark on the limb, while McDonald, holding on by his hands, screamed lustily for help. A man near by, hearing his cries, approached just as the bear dropped from the tree. McDonald called out to the new-comer to look out for the bear, and at that moment the savage animal rushed at the man, who nimbly climbed into the same tree, followed by the bear. The new-comer's only safety was to get out on the same limb as McDonald, and the bear, too, crawled out. Under the weight the limb broke, and bear and men fell a distance of some twenty feet. Fortunately the bear was stunned by the fall, and the men, though badly shaken, were able to get away. Obtaining arms, which they were entirely without, they returned to the place, but the bear could not be found.—*Charlottetown (Va.) Herald.*

The Stealing of Stark's Horse.

A readable article on the battle of Bennington and its particular hero, Gen. Stark, is published in *Harper's Magazine* for September. We find in it this advertisement, showing that Stark's horse was lost while he was engaged in a reconnoissance on foot during the action. The "ad" originally appeared in the *Connecticut Courant* (ancestor of the Hartford *Courant*) for Oct. 7, 1777:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stole from me the subscriber, from Walloomscock, in the time of action, the 16th of August last, a brown mare, five years old, had a star in her forehead. Also, a doe skin seated saddle, blue housing trim'd with white, and a curbed bridle. It is earnestly requested of all committees of safety and others in authority, to exert themselves to recover said thief and mare, so that he may be brought to justice, and the mare brought to me; and the person, who ever he be, shall receive the above reward for both, and for the mare alone one half of that sum. How scandalous, how disgraceful and ignominious must it appear to all friendly and generous souls to have such sly, artful, designing villains enter into the field in the time of action in order to pillage, pilfer and plunder from their brethren when engaged in battle.
JOHN STARK, B. D. G.

Bennington, 11th Sept., 1777.

The Wonder of Texas.

Living near Englewood, in this county, is a family of father, mother and twelve children, and, remarkable to state, they count 328 fingers and toes as naturally belonging to them. Each of the twelve children has twenty-four, fully developed, but the parents have only forty between them.

Prof. Hungleford, formerly of Calvert, but recently teaching at Englewood, had several of these children as scholars. One day, during recitation, one of this family was told to count his fingers with the view of impressing some number upon his mind. The child announced that the number was twelve. The teacher said the returning board was endeavoring to practice fraud, and bulldozed the little fellow into another count. The result was the same. "Come here," said the now-irate teacher, "and let me count your fingers." His numbering corresponded with the child's, for on each hand he found five fingers and a thumb.—*Calvert Central Texan.*

Rich Dairy Districts.

The wealth of some dairying districts is enormous. Herkimer, N. Y., is said to ship annually more than 17,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 300,000 pounds of butter, worth $4,500,000. Little Falls, N. Y., ships perhaps as much. St. Albans, Vt., ships 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 2,750,000 pounds of butter, worth in the market $1,250,000. The village of Wellington, O., shipped 4,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1869, worth $500,000. The products of the dairy are sold for cash, and hence the returns are quick. This industry enables the manufacturer to reduce a large bulk of food into small compass, through the two processes of feeding cows and manufacturing the productions.—*Rural World.*

Sarcastic.

Mrs. Cady Stanton is credited with making a very sensible and sarcastic reply to some one who asked her if she thought that girls possessed, as a general thing, the physique necessary for the wear and tear of a college course of study. Mrs. Stanton answered: "I would like to see you take 1,300 young men and lace them up, and hang ten to twenty pounds' weight of clothes on their waists, perch them up on three-inch heels, cover their heads with ripples, chignons, rats and mice, and stick 10,000 hairpins into their scalps; if they can stand all this they can stand a little Latin and Greek." When one wants to have a particularly neat thing said about women, the most judicious way is to get a woman to say it.

The application of soda immediately destroys the smarting pain of sunburn.

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

Capt. Eads is to leave a lasting mark of his hand in the East, as he has already done in the West. Having bridged the Mississippi at St. Louis and deepened its mouth at the gulf, he is now to bridge the Bosphorus and lead the tide of travel to India through the Valley of the Euphrates.

At the American Temperance Union, held recently at Cooper Institute, New York, not only were all intoxicating liquors denounced, but pepper, salt, mustard, vinegar, cakes, candies and other confectionery, as it was stated they were all calculated to breed intemperate habits in the young.

One of the Pittsburgh papers draws the line between a mob and an insurrection. The recent railroad strikes, it argues, had a common cause, and there was co-operation among the rioters everywhere; and the railroad property in that city was destroyed in the course of a domestic rebellion or insurrection, and not by the outbreak of a local mob, and hence the nation, or at least the State, ought to pay the costs.

The death of the great Mormon leader and despot will open an entirely new chapter in the history of our relations with Utah, and with its curious "chosen people." No living personage in the civilized world could repeat with so much truth as Brigham Young the arrogant saying of Louis XIV., "The state—is myself!" The United States down to this time have been dealing not with Mormonism but with the monarch of the Mormons. No successor can take his place; for even were a successor to come forward capable of filling it the conditions under which Brigham Young created the place and administered it will not exist for any man who comes after him.

Mr. E. B. Boutwell, late Commander in the United States navy, suggests a remedy for strikes and strikers. He thinks that the plan adopted by the British Government, of establishing free lines of transportation for emigrants unable to pay their own passage, and otherwise encouraging them, should be adopted by us. In the great West and South, he truly remarks, there are thousands of acres awaiting cultivation, and innumerable industries undeveloped. With a little assistance from the Government, private enterprise could very soon relieve large cities, mining and manufacturing districts, from an oppressive weight of unemployed, unhappy, and worse than useless population.

Thurlow Weed is the last and most powerful recruit of the silver dollar party. He goes the whole thing, including the payment of the national debt in silver as well as gold. If this affects our credit abroad, and sends our bonds home, so much the better. He thinks that we have money enough to carry our own debts. And he closes his discussion with, for him, quite a rhetorical tribute to the virtues of paper money. We can only indulge our readers in a brief specimen: "Gold is passive, paper active. Gold works out its mission in vaults and coffers. Paper courses like blood through the veins and arteries of business, from the extremities to the heart of the nation, imparting strength, vigor and health to the whole body."

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, proposes to raise a regiment or battalion of frontiersmen for permanent service in the United States army, specially to fight Indians. He contends that the army, as now constituted, is not competent for such service. He wants to raise a regiment of men to be mounted on Indian ponies, who can ride, and shoot, and subsist as the Indians do. He wants every man in the regiment to be familiar with the Indian mode of warfare, so they can cope with them on even terms. The Secretary of War thinks, and so replied to Gen. Wallace, that such a regiment as he describes would be very serviceable, but he does not consider himself possessed of the authority to order its enlistment.

Gen. N. P. Banks, Congressman-elect from Massachusetts, is preparing to urge upon Congress at the next session the need of increasing the inducements to settlement on the free lands of the Government in the West. Already 160 acres of the best farming lands in the world are given to every settler—any American citizen being eligible—at a cost of only about $20 in land-office fees, but Gen. Banks proposes to offer still further encouragement to homesteaders by providing one year's Government rations to each family, a few farming utensils, a horse, a cow and a pig, besides doing away with the fees which at present go to the land-office agents. To meet the expense of the increased bonus to the settler, he proposes that 4 per cent. bonds be issued for that purpose.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

The silk crop of France for the present year, it is estimated, will be more than three times as great as that of last year.

The straw and millinery trades of New York have suffered severely by depreciation in values, and several heavy failures are announced.

Texas will make this year 700,000 bales of cotton. From these will be obtained 840,000,000 pounds of seed; this converted into oil would bring over $14,000,000.

The wheat crop in Great Britain is much below the average this year, and potatoes are generally threatened with disease; oats and winter beans are better, and the hay crop is abundant. The crops in France and Germany are below rather than above the average, and, without much regard to the Eastern war, there must be a certain and large market in Europe for our American productions this year.

The New York *Times* has been interviewing business men of the metropolis as to the prospects of fall trade, and reports the outlook, on the whole, encouraging. Nobody looks for large business or great profits, but there is a general expectation of healthy activity and reasonable gains, which find justification in the improvement already shown by a comparison with a year ago. The long-continued hard times have fostered more conservative and healthy business habits, and there is a general preparedness to build up again on a sounder basis.

It is stated from Washington that the administration is indisposed to take any steps looking to the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition next year, except in response to a direct order from Congress. In explanation of this apparent want of official interest in this great international undertaking, it may be said that neither the action of the French Government nor the character of the French exhibit at the Centennial last year was such as the United States had a right to expect from a nation with which it had so long been on friendly terms.

The great German capital, Berlin, is going through a terrible real-estate collapse. For the three or four years before 1873 it seemed impossible to build houses fast enough to supply the increasing population, or to advance prices beyond the takers. But the supply was pushed beyond the demand, prices have been so high that people went away, and now there are 20,000 vacant apartments in the city. There is a great deal of real estate that does not yield income enough to pay taxes, and a wide-spread distress and ruin among real-estate men who have done business on borrowed capital.

Mill, Shop and Labor Notes.

There are now in Philadelphia 450 co-operative and building loan associations, in which workingmen have nearly $70,000,000 invested.

Akron, Ohio, is a city of about 14,500 inhabitants, and has twenty-six manufacturing establishments, which turn out an annual aggregate value of [illegible]. This is a product of over $600 for every man, woman and child in the city.

Col. Scott says positively that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will [illegible] in Pittsburgh, but will remove all their shops and machine works to some other point, as remote as possible from that neighborhood, or, in fact, from large cities, where the property of the company will not be under the influence and at the mercy of mobs.

During the past three months over 300 carpenters have left this country for England. They are under contract for three years each with building firms in Manchester at wages equal to $1.50 per day, eight hours to constitute a day's work, with a half-holiday on Saturdays. Their passage was paid by their employers, but it is to be deducted from their wages in small installments.

The United States Consul at Liverpool warns all persons contemplating returning to England for work that neither skilled nor unskilled workmen who have come from abroad can expect to find employment in England. The reason is very evident. Depression is felt in every branch of industry, from the manufacture of silk to the building of ships, and this winter is looked forward to as likely to prove one of unusual suffering and want.

George C. Benham, of Louisiana, writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* that there is land in the South suffering for the want of labor, and urges workingmen to seek employment there. To reach the spot, he suggests that laborers get on planks and paddle their way down the Mississippi, stopping off at cornfields for supplies. Better men than rioters have done it, and he guarantees that a good living will be found by any man who takes his advice.

Harvest Gleanings.

The cotton crop is reported as panning out splendidly all over the South.

The sweet-potato crop will be a fine one throughout the State of Texas.

The Selma *Argus* says the growing crop in Alabama is the most promising since the war.

The pecan crop, which is a very important crop for Western Texas, promises to be enormous this year.

The reports from all parts of Indiana is that the crops are immense. From present appearances, the State will raise her greatest corn crop this year.

It is estimated that Louisiana this year will make about 40,000 bales of cotton, 200,000 hogsheads of sugar, 300,000 barrels of molasses, and 150,000 pounds of rice.

Farmers in Northwestern Kansas report a very heavy corn crop. Some expect as high as eighty to one hundred bushels per acre; general average not less than fifty.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@12 75
Hogs	5 50	@ 5 85
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 36	@ 1 40
Corn—Western Mixed	58	@ 59
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 40
Rye—Western	68	@ 69
Pork—New Mess	12 90	@13 00
Lard	8¾	@ 9
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 90	@ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 25	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 80	@ 5 10
Hogs—Live	4 75	@ 5 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 14	@ 1 16
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	54	@ 55
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 67
Butter—Choice Creamery	24	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 13
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 35
Lard	8¼	@ 8½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 20	@ 1 21
No. 2	1 15	@ 1 17
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	55	@ 56
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 28	@ 1 30
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	53	@ 54
Pork—Mess	12 70	@12 80
Lard	8	@ 9½
Hogs	4 75	@ 5 20
Cattle	4 00	@ 5 75
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 12	@ 1 22
Corn	47	@ 49
Oats	27	@ 32
Rye	56	@ 58
Pork—Mess	12 60	@12 75
Lard	8½	@ 9½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 29
No. 1 White Michigan	1 37½	@ 1 38½
Corn	48	@ 49
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White Winter	6 50	@ ....
Wheat—No. 1	1 30	@ 1 40
Corn—No. 1	48	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 29
Barley (per cental)	90	@ 1 40
Pork—Mess	14 50	@ ....
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Medium to Good	5 00	@ 5 75
Common to Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Hogs	4 00	@ 5 60
Sheep	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

SILVER.

Letter from Thurlow Weed in Favor of Its Remonetization.

Paper Money as Indispensable as Gold or Silver.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

* * * * * * * * *

The law of 1873 demonetizing silver was quietly but skillfully worked through Congress. The purpose and effect were not understood by one out of five of the members who voted for it. Nor, until this discussion commenced, was the existence of such a law known to any considerable number of our citizens. It was passed simply to promote the interests of the bondholders, usurers and speculators in gold. Its effect has been to cripple industry and oppress labor. There seems in the minds of the advocates of the gold standard but one interest entitled to public consideration. Everything must yield to the bondholders. No matter what amount of loss or suffering reaches other interests and other classes, the bondholder must be protected. The bondholders are not only wards of the Government, but enjoy the sympathy of the press. Every other department and branch of business may suffer. Labor may seek in vain for employment, but the bondholder must have his interest in gold, which he immediately converts into greenbacks at a premium.

The vigilance of the Government and the press in the defense of the bondholders suggests an inquiry which is certainly pertinent, and may possibly prove useful. Foreign capitalists naturally took advantage of our necessities during the Rebellion to purchase our bonds at a low figure.

In November, 1862, gold sold at	131
In December, 1862, gold sold at	131
In January, 1863, gold brought	148
In February, 1863, gold brought	165
In March, 1863, gold brought	160
In April, 1863, gold brought	153
In May, 1863, gold brought	147
In June, 1863, gold brought	146
In July, 1863, gold brought	135
In August, 1863, gold brought	126
In September, 1863, gold brought	135
In October, 1863, gold brought	148
In November, 1863, gold brought	148
In December, 1863, gold brought	150
In January, 1864, gold brought	155
In February, 1864, gold brought	158
In March, 1864, gold brought	164
In April, 1864, gold brought	174
In May, 1864, gold brought	182
In June, 1864, gold brought	220
In July, 1864, gold brought	240
In August, 1864, gold brought	254
In September, 1864, gold brought	220
In October, 1864, gold brought	210
In November, 1864, gold brought	240
In December, 1864, gold brought	230

In 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 the premium on gold averaged 170. It was during these years of depression, when the fabulous premiums on gold opened the purse-strings of usurers, that American securities found purchasers in Europe. Our bonds, therefore, were purchased in Europe during those years at prices alternating between 30 and 50 cents on the dollar. Simultaneously our own citizens were subscribing for the 5-20 loan at par, paying for their bonds in greenbacks. Subsequently these bonds, the interest and principal payable in coin, rose in value to the coin standard, changing in value as the premium on gold changed; never, however, until recently, falling below 12 per cent. For twelve or more years, therefore, the foreign bondholder has been receiving 6 per cent. annually in gold on every $1,000 bond, for which he paid somewhere between $300 and $500; while the American bondholders, receiving their 6 per cent. interest semi-annually in gold, immediately converted their gold into greenbacks at a premium of from 12 to 20 per cent. In a season of financial embarrassment Government stocks fell considerably below par. Our banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and capitalists availed themselves of that opportunity to invest largely—realizing, a year or two afterward, besides their gold interest, from 25 to 30 per cent. profit. The stock of one of our city banks rose a full 100 per cent. in consequence of the money made by that institution by its large and lucky purchases of Government 6s. So far, therefore, both the foreign and American bondholders have been munificently rewarded.

But this is not all. The bondholders have had a "good thing" in the way of "usance." I have not been able to learn what proportion of our national debt is held by Americans. If we assume the amount thus held to be $1,000,000,000, and that the gold interest has, during the last twelve years, averaged 9 per cent., the bondholders who promptly convert their gold interest into greenbacks have pocketed the handsome sum of $5,400,000 annually, making, in twelve years, $64,800,000. The foreign bondholder who reinvested his gold interest in American securities was correspondingly benefited. In view of these facts, will it be said that we are dealing dishonestly, inequitably or illiberally with the Government bondholders by maintaining that they should be paid in exact accordance with the terms upon which they loaned the Government their money? Nor should it be forgotten that, during these weary twelve years of financial derangement, capital, which "toils not," has been squeezing these gold premiums out of labor. Yes, while capital "fares sumptuously every day," millions of laborers have sweat upon land and sea to appease a class whose ceaseless cry is, Give! give! These onerous and remorseless gold premiums, in the memorable language of President Jackson, make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Until 1840 the United States produced little or no silver. In 1846, in the infancy of our mines, their product was estimated at £1,864 sterling. Thenceforward the developments were rapid and rich; so much so, that in 1873 the United States was the largest silver-producing country in the world, as will be seen by the following estimates:

United States	$36,500,000
Mexico	25,000,000
Central and South America	8,000,000
German empire	3,000,000
France	2,000,000
Spain	2,000,000
Austro-Hungarian monarchy	1,600,000
Great Britain and colonies	1,000,000
Canada	900,000
Italy (Sardinia)	500,000
Prussia	500,000
Sweden and Norway	250,000
Total	$76,250,000

And then the one-standard agitation commenced. While for two centuries neither silver nor gold was produced in our country, we gratefully accepted both from abroad.

The mineral wealth of California was developed immediately after that Territory was ceded to the United States. The acquisition of that Territory with the immediate discovery of its treasures, was alike seasonable and auspicious. It seemed as if this vast deposit of gold and silver had been providentially reserved until it was most needed, and then so dispensed as to promote the prosperity and happiness of the American people. But now, because Latin Governments have discovered that a double standard is inconvenient, shall we voluntarily impoverish ourselves by rejecting a boon which has been so long held precious throughout the world? The idea that silver should cease to be a standard because our mines are too productive, is unsound. Silver has various other uses. There is an unlimited demand for it. It enters largely into the domestic requirements of civilized society. It constitutes a large proportion of the decorative habits and tastes of the world. In ancient times it was so abundant that Polybius says the tiles upon the roof of the temple at Ecbatana were of solid silver, and the beams and pillars of the temple were covered with plates of silver and gold. Not then, or in the days of King Solomon, when it is said to have been still more plentiful, did silver cease to be a standard. It was reserved for an American Congress to pass a law demonetizing silver, and for the American press to maintain that the payment of our national debt upon the terms agreed to between the borrower and lender is "repudiation."

I alluded in a former letter to the fact that gold as a medium of currency has no international character; that even between England and France, divided only by a narrow channel, there is no common gold standard. The English and the French gold coins bear the "superscription" of their respective sovereigns, and are restricted in their circulation to their respective countries. English gold coins that come to New York when the balance of trade is in our favor go not into circulation, but remain temporarily, or go to the mint for recoinage. Nor do any of the American gold eagles or half-eagles, exported to England or France, enter into the circulation of those countries. Until the Latin Governments so peremptorily demanded a single standard, silver coin enjoyed an international character.

The Spanish and Mexican dollars formed a part of the circulating medium of England, Europe and America, and were almost exclusively the currency of India, China and Japan. But now, without any public necessity or for any reason affecting the rights of nations or the welfare of peoples, we are arbitrarily required to discard a monetary standard with which the whole world is familiar, and which has furnished facilities for conducting the various business interests of all the nations of the earth with convenience and safety for more than twenty centuries. And, as I have before stated, the grounds upon which this demand is made, stripped of verbiage, are: First, that a double standard is inconvenient; and, second, that America is too rich in silver. Will it be seriously urged that these objections are sufficient to beguile us into a betrayal of vital interests—interests protected by our constitution and laws? The embarrassing and mortifying circumstance is, that the pressure comes not so much from abroad as from ourselves. In 1873, Congress, with a very imperfect understanding of the question, passed a law demonetizing silver. And now, with a better knowledge of our duty and interests, when the repeal of that law is demanded, vehement and denunciatory opposition is made by the leading and most influential journals of our city! The advocates of a constitutional currency incur the same reproaches and epithets applied to those who are avowedly in favor of an irredeemable paper currency. For insisting upon the payment of the public debt in the precise currency "nominated in the bond," we are flippantly stigmatized repudiators. This gratuitous imputation will lose its power as soon as silver is restored to its proper use. Both gold and silver were valueless as money until they were made "precious" by Governments. The mints, under the direction of Congress, can make the gold and silver dollar of equal intrinsic value. With all the artificial disadvantages under which silver labors, its relative value to gold is constantly approximating. The immediate effect of its remonetization will be to restore the equilibrium that had existed for centuries.

Among other devices against silver, it is said that its remonetization will so seriously affect our credit abroad that foreigners will send our bonds home. It is to be hoped they will do so. We shall be ready to take all they will send. American capital now seeking investment at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. would gladly invest their millions in Government 6's at par. We have lived through sixteen eventful years. The magnitude of our civil war is without a parallel. * * * Paper money is as indispensable as gold or silver. Indeed, we are far more largely indebted to "rags," as it is now the fashion to characterise bank notes, for our national prosperity, than silver or gold. In its most depreciated condition, paper money subsisted our forefathers during the Revolutionary war. Paper money carried our country through the war with England in 1812. Paper money preserved our Government and Union. Without paper money from 1776 to 1876 we should have made a poor show at the Philadelphia Centennial. With a metallic currency our progress would have been very tardy. The forests would not have disappeared, nor would the villages and cities have grown up with unprecedented rapidity. All our own interests, all our industries, and all our institutions have been cherished, sustained and protected by the use of paper money. With nothing but "hard money" from the landing of the Pilgrims, we should have had nothing but hard times. Paper, as the representative of silver and gold, was enabled to work out enlightened and munificent enterprises and objects conferring wealth and happiness on our people, and imparting strength to our Government! While, therefore, paper is convertible at all times and places into coin, bank notes are just as valuable as the precious metals. The great purpose and object of resumption is not so much to bring gold into circulation as to restore to the bank notes their convertible character. Gold is passive; paper active. Gold works out its mission in vaults and coffers; paper courses like blood through the veins and arteries of business, from the extremities to the heart of the nation, imparting strength, vigor, and health to the whole body.

T. W.

THEN AND NOW.

John Sherman on Resumption Eight Years Ago.

Said Secretary Sherman, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate, Jan 29, 1869:

* * * * If Senators want other examples of the severe process of passing from a depreciated currency to a currency convertible in gold, let them read the story of the times after the Revolution, and after the revulsion of 1812, and after the revulsion of 1837, all of which were periods of transition from a depreciated to a convertible paper currency. It is not possible to take this voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or to the salaried officer (the Secretary of the Treasury, for instance), or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. To every railroad it is an addition of at least one-third the burden of its debt, and, more than that, deduction from the value of its stock. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice the value of their capital, though one-third less than their property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. To attempt this task by a surprise upon our people, by arresting them in the midst of their lawful business, and applying a new standard of value to their property, without any reduction of their debts, or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors, or to distribute their losses, would be an act of folly without example for evil in modern times. * * * If merchants, dealers and traders owe more than they can promptly collect on debts due to them, they must lose to the full extent of the appreciation (of the depreciated currency); and they must make good this loss by the sale of a part of their property at reduced prices, or by contracting new debts, to be paid in an appreciated currency. As a general rule, any appreciation of the currency is injurious to all these classes. * * * What does specie payments mean to a debtor? It means the payment of $125 where he has agreed to pay $100. Where he has purchased property and paid one-fourth of it, it means the loss of the property. It means the addition of one-fourth to all the currency debts in the United States. A measure to require a debtor now to pay his debt in gold, or currency equivalent to gold, requires him to pay 135 bushels of wheat when he agreed to pay 100; and, if this appreciation is extended through a period of three years, it requires him to pay an interest of 12 per cent. in addition to the rate he has agreed to pay. When we consider the enormous indebtedness of a new country like ours, where capital is scarce, and where credit has been substituted in the place of capital, it presents a difficulty that may well cause us to pause. * * * All the historical precedents show that fixing the day for resumption inevitably led to a contraction of the currency by the banks, so that, when the day came, the actual scarcity of currency prevented a demand for coin; and this process of contraction, both in England and the United States, produced the sorest distress, and was relieved in England by Parliament authorizing a loan of exchequer bills and new issues by the Bank of England. So, after the war of 1812, the sore distress caused by the failure of the State banks was only relieved by a new paper currency issued by the second United States Bank.

The Basis of Money.

All property is the product of labor. Wealth, being an accumulation of property, must of necessity be the accumulation of the products of labor. Money, being considered property, must of necessity be based upon labor. Every dollar, or fractional part of a dollar, put into circulation, should represent a certain amount of labor that has actually been performed. Money, then, must be based upon labor as all other property is. Not a dollar of money should be put in circulation that is not based upon labor. Under the old system of banking this was not the case. Banks were allowed to issue notes, which passed as money that represented no amount of labor whatever. Gold and silver are supposed to represent the amount of labor required to obtain them from the mines, and are therefore the real representatives of labor in this respect. But when the banks issue $3 or $4 in notes to one of specie held in their vaults they are forcing upon the people a sham instead of a reality. They are giving the people as money that which has no substantial basis whatever, but which represents no labor, and is therefore a fraud. The greenbacks that have been put in circulation do represent labor. Every dollar that was issued by the treasury was to pay for services rendered by the people during the war. It represents the work done by the soldier, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer. Thus it will be seen that every dollar of greenbacks represents an amount of labor that was performed by the people in their efforts to save the Government and the Union. This makes greenbacks genuine money, based upon labor, as all money should be. The national-bank notes that are now in circulation, on the contrary, are not based upon labor; they are based upon bonds that represent labor. The money in circulation should be based upon labor, and be issued by the Government, and be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private. This would give us a substantial, unchangeable, unfluctuating basis for our currency, and we cannot possibly have such a basis until we eliminate all forms of money not based upon actual work.—*Wisconsin Greenback.*

Mormonism.

The death of Brigham Young revives interest in the tenets of the church over which he has for so long a time presided. They are thus laid down by a recent writer:

"The priesthood of the Mormon church is organised into the following quorums: The First Presidency, the Twelve Apostles, the High Council, the Seventies, High Priests, elders, teachers, and deacons. The First Presidency (in 1875) consists of Brigham Young, George A. Smith, and Daniel H. Wells. They preside over and direct the affairs of the whole church. The Twelve Apostles constitute a traveling presiding high council. The whole hierarchy is divided into two bodies, the Melchizedek priesthood and the Aaronic priesthood. To the former, which is the highest, belong the offices of apostle, seventy, patriarch, high priest, and elder. The Aaronic priesthood includes the offices of Bishop, priest, teacher, and deacon, and can be held only by 'literal descendants of Aaron,' who are designated as such by revelation. The Mormon church teaches that there are many gods, and that eminent saints become gods in heaven, and rise one above another in power and glory to infinity. Joseph Smith is now the god of this generation. His superior god is Jesus, whose superior god and father is Adam. Above Adam is Jehovah, and above Jehovah is Elohim. All these gods have many wives, and they all rule over their own descendants, who are constantly increasing in number and dominion. The glory of a saint when he becomes a god depends in some degree on the number of his wives and children, and therefore polygamy is inculcated and wives are 'sealed' to saints here on earth to augment their power in the heavens. The gods are in the form of men, and they are the fathers of the souls of men in this world. The ten commandments are considered the rule of life, together with a revelation given to Joseph Smith, Feb. 27, 1833, which is called 'A Word of Wisdom.' It teaches that it is not good to drink wine or strong drink, excepting in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and then it should be home-made grape wine; that it is not good to drink hot drinks, or chew or smoke tobacco; that strong drinks are for the washing of the body, and that tobacco is an herb for bruises and sick cattle; that herbs and fruits are for the food of man; that grain is for the food of man and beasts and fowls; and that flesh is not to be eaten by man except in winter, cold, and famine. This 'Word of Wisdom,' however, is not regarded precisely as a commandment, but as a revelation to show forth the will of God, and 'suited to the condition of all saints, young and old, male and female, without distinction.' Infant baptism is condemned, but the children of the saints are considered old enough at 8 years to be baptized. Baptism for the dead is practiced, a living person being publicly baptized as the representative of one or more deceased persons. Washington, Franklin, and other famous men have thus been vicariously baptized into the church."

Funny Scene in the Virginia Convention

A very funny passage occurred during the morning. Mr. Hinton alluded to a man in front of him as a "miserable dog." The gentleman indicated arose and wanted to know why he should be called a dog.

Mr. Hinton—"You called me a liar, sir."

The Gentleman—"I beg your pardon, sir; indeed, I did not."

Mr. Hinton—"I was within the sound of your voice."

The Gentleman—"You are mistaken; I said the 20th of July."

This was the key to the difficulty. Mr. Hinton thereupon made a graceful and ample apology.

Massachusetts pays out $5,600,919 per annum for farm wages.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

What Justice Field Has to Say About the New York Sun's Story Concerning Bradley.

[San Francisco Telegram.]

A few days ago the *Daily Exchange* published an editorial suggesting the propriety of some reply from Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, to the article recently published in the New York *Sun*, charging Justice Bradley with having read an opinion to Justices Field and Clifford to the effect that the electoral vote of Florida should be given to Tilden and Hendricks, the Democratic nominees, and reversing his conclusion without an alteration of the premises or agreements.

A number of attempts have been made by representatives of the press to interview Justice Field on the subject, but he has uniformly refused to say anything on the subject, and in most cases has refused to see them altogether.

The *Exchange* to-day publishes an interview with Justice Field. He at first demurred to giving any statement whatever, but finally said, after some reflection, and speaking with great deliberation, "Well, sir, all that I care to say with regard to that is that Justice Bradley *read*" [with peculiar emphasis on the word read]—"Justice Bradley read no opinion to me in advance of a formal submission of his opinion to the commission. Beyond that, I think, it would be improper for me to say anything. If I should enter upon the subject, I should probably say a great deal more than I wish to say."

"I think I comprehend your reply," said the interviewer. "The point you make is that the opinion which the *Sun* says was submitted to you and Justice Clifford in writing was so written, that it was a mere verbal communication of the opinion Justice Bradley had arrived at." To this the Justice replied: "You have my answer; all the answer I can now make. Justice Bradley did not read [again emphatically] any opinion to me as alleged."

"Very well. You," continued the questioner, "can raise no objection to my calling attention in my publication of this conversation to the emphasis you put on the word *read*. That will make the significance of your reply as clear to the reader as it is now to me?"

"You have all the answer I have to make," persisted the Justice. "I will not discuss the matter in any of its details."

In the course of some further conversation, the Justice urged his preference not to be dragged into the controversy at all. He says that he regretted that his name had been used, as he was associated with Justice Bradley on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and it would be exceedingly unpleasant were their social relations to be disturbed by such a controversy. He also emphatically declined to go any further into the subject, urging that the members of the commission were bound by a resolution to respect the secrecy of their deliberations.

The Great Fraud.

The events of the last nine months have indicated very plainly what will be the leading question before the people for some time to come. It is the preservation of the right of the majority to rule. Last year the people elected Mr. Tilden President by a majority of a quarter of a million of the popular vote, and by a majority of twenty-three of the electoral vote. But Mr. Hayes was counted in notwithstanding. The man who was elected was counted out, and the man who was not elected was counted in, and seated, and holds the place. As Mr. Tilden has himself said, not long since, the question now is whether our elective system is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves all others finance, labor and the whole system of popular government. The people must signally condemn the great fraud put upon them. They must strip the example of everything that would attract imitation, and refuse a prosperous immunity to those who reap the benefit of the crime. Judgment is already overtaking them. I believe in keeping the great fraud before the people until we can have it definitely determined whether the majority shall rule or whether elections shall be decided by returning boards, and "by fraud, by perjury and by forgery," as the senior Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States says the last one was. It is now the mission of the Democratic party to see to it that this crime is kept always before the people, and that the memory of it shall not die out of the land. On this question it does not seem possible that any sincere patriot or honest man should hesitate long upon which side he will be found.—*Letter from Editor M. M. Ham, of the Dubuque Herald.*

Carpet-Bag Rule in South Carolina.

The investigation which is now going on in South Carolina, and is intended not only to expose the thieves who pillaged the treasury of the State during the period of carpet-bag rule, but to make those who are able to do so disgorge their ill-gotten gains, has created a panic among the ring chiefs and Republican leaders who controlled the legislation and the Government of the State. Many have fled beyond the reach of process, thus virtually confessing their guilt. Others who went off in disguise have been found and carried back. A noble band of these patriots is gathered at Washington, to avoid giving testimony and to escape the consequences of evidence given by others. Patterson is at the head of this crowd, seeking protection under the wing of the fraudulent administration.

There is hardly a doubt but conclusive proofs will be furnished to establish the complicity of Scott, Chamberlain, and others of even better repute, in the issue of bonds, jobbery in railroads, venal legislation, and a variety of rascally transactions. The revelations of Moses, who was an integral part of this organized robbery, who was in the confidence of all the parties implicated, and who was discreet enough to preserve a mass of original papers showing their guilt, are astounding, and, when published, must make a stir.—*New York Sun.*

A Standing Army to Awe Labor.

The time has come in the United States when the proposition to raise and equip a standing army for the sole purpose of suppressing strikes is advocated by a large fraction of the journals in the country, from the New York *Nation* down; finds favor and even indorsement with the administration in power, and nowhere seems to create a shock. At the same moment England is boasting of the final and peaceful termination of the long-lived difficulties between labor and capital. The London *Standard*, commenting on the topics suggested by the death of John Frost, the celebrated Chartist, takes occasion to say: "It may, we think, be fairly taken for granted that the whole cycle of questions connected with what used to be called the 'Rights of Labor,' in which the Chartism of forty years ago had its origin, are now practically settled, and that the relations between employers and employed, between labor and capital, will never again become the source of any widespread disaffection in this country." This country has been widely advertised as a home for the laboring man; as a land of refuge for the oppressed; as a country offering homes and plenty to the industry that would seek them, come from what shore they might. The workingmen of Great Britain have been taught, when longing for food and comfort and blessings, to look toward the setting sun; and, in this country, and in this year of our Lord, it is proposed, perhaps, for the first time in history, to raise a standing army to suppress strikes. England is a martial nation, her music the note of the bugle; but England, whence labor flees, never raised or kept a standing army to quench the wrath of long-suffering workingmen. What country ever did? Among the results of the late strike we have seen burning cities; the bodies of the slain; a Communistic platform adopted by a great party in this great State; millions of property in ashes; starvation made more and bitterer; but it is doubtful if any of the melancholy consequences of the recent disturbances is so much to be regretted as the fact that it is deliberately and widely proposed, and even by the executive branch of the Government itself, to raise a standing army, or to double the existing one, for the single object of crushing hungry and angry workingmen. The sad spectacle is presented in this broad, free land, longing for labor, of a Government with one hand driving laboring men to desperation, with the other bayoneting back their acts of despair; of a Congress enacting laws whose results it must raise a standing army to smother; of a great and peaceful republic whose legislation necessarily leads to insurrection and anarchy unless supported by arms! How long will our Congress continue to enact starvation and send it forth in statutes only to be compelled to raise an army to batter down the consequences of the hunger and want it has enacted? But this is the comment Congress is asked to make upon its own policy.—*New York Herald.*

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Texas and Pacific railroad people have been holding an annual meeting, and settled upon what they are going to ask Congress for at the next session. They have wisely abandoned the branches to take care of themselves, and ask aid only for the 1,400 miles of main roadway from Fort Worth to San Diego. The form of the grant desired is $35,000 per mile in Government bonds of 5 per cent., $5,000 per mile to remain in the treasury as sinking fund and surety, besides which a first mortgage will be given on the road and its 18,000,000 acres of land; the limit of the Government's liability to be $2,500,000 a year, and this so secured as to forbid any ultimate loss. The company has already 408 miles of track this side of Fort Worth, of which 110 were built during the last year. For this amount of roadway, with fifty locomotives and 1,000 cars, the liabilities of the road are $18,500,000, of which the floating debt is less than three-quarters of a million, with $400,000 in bonds to meet this. The business of the running road the last year was $2,382,000, of which $319,000 were profits. The concerns of the corporation seem to be exceedingly well managed by its Vice President, Maj. Frank S. Bond, the value of its property constantly increasing, and its liabilities decreasing.—*Springfield Republican.*

Bridging the Bosphorus.

Capt. James B. Eads, engineer of the iron bridge at St. Louis, has made elaborate plans for a grand iron bridge over the Bosphorus, connecting Pera—European Constantinople—with the Asiatic shore. The bridge, if built, will be about 6,000 feet long—over a mile—will have fifteen spans, will be 100 feet wide, and, save the masonry and flooring, will be built of iron. The height of the roadway above the surface of the water will be 120 feet. The central arch will be 750 feet span. The two central piers will be fifty feet thick, of solid granite blocks, locked together with iron braces. The main piers will be 270 feet high from the foundation to the summit. It is estimated that the cost of construction will not exceed $25,000,000, and the time six years. Capt. Eads is now 58 years old. This bridge will probably be the crowning work of a great engineering experience.

A man in Boston made a savage assault the other day upon his doctor, while suffering from temporary insanity, brought on by a too-free indulgence in ham and eggs. The *Globe* calls attention to the fact that a too-free indulgence in that toothsome viand must therefore be regarded as a most dangerous and deadly practice.

Five lines of railroad furnished 77,000 men in the recent strike, or about one half of the whole number. The persons thrown out of employment by the strike were perhaps five time as many as the strikers.

"Gone to my husband's funeral—back in thirty minutes," is the notice found on the office door of a lady lawyer in Oregon, recently.

ALL SORTS.

Great Britain derives a revenue of £267,174 from the dog tax.

A lawyer in Warsaw, N. Y., has paid a neglected client $600 damages.

A guillotine that has cut off 22,000 French heads is exhibited in London.

Queen Victoria's maids of honor receive $3,000 a year and their board and washing.

Some one says: "It is human to fall into sin, devilish to remain in it, and angelic to rise from it."

It is stated that the United States Government still owns one-fifth of all the land in Alabama.

The leaders of the workingmen's movement in Baltimore claim to have 12,000 names already enrolled.

A hundred and forty-one railroads have gone into receivers' hands during the last eighteen months.

There are 12,000 dentists in the United States. The proportion of persons having sound teeth is only one in eighty.

The law against employing workmen or women in any kind of manufacture after 4 p. m. is carried out in England with great rigor.

A careful estimate of the hay crop of New Hampshire puts it at 660,265 tons, or 13,066 tons below that of 1876, worth over $6,500,000.

Louisiana's corn crop will be the largest since the war, and the crops generally are reported to be excellent throughout the State.

The peach was originally a poisonous almond tree, but cultivation and transplanting have made it one of the most delicious of all domestic fruits.

The pretty, little, odorous, and pungent spice we call a clove is an undeveloped flower, sun-dried in the bud. It is a native of the Molucca islands.

The great Corliss engine in Machinery hall, Philadelphia, has been taken down and packed, ready for removal to Providence. It will take seventy cars to carry it.

Mr. Robert Elliot estimates that there are 5,000,000 persons in the Madras Presidency of India, each of whose property is not worth at the most more than 3 or 4 shillings sterling.

The quickest ocean passage on record has just been made by the White Star steamer Britannic, which occupied only 7 days, 10 hours and 53 minutes from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

A Chicago man has married three sisters, and all are living. He took them in the order of their ages, lived with each about a year, and then obtained a divorce. There are three more sisters left.

The steamer Eten, recently lost near Valparaiso, Chili, was another victim of the change of the sea currents caused by the great volcanic upheaval in the Pacific last May. The loss of life was 50, instead of 100, as at first reported.

The new Kentucky Legislature has a Hayes Democrat, who ran against the regular Democratic and Republican candidates in Carter and Elliot counties on a platform sustaining the administration, and was elected by a good majority.

An old farmer, on being asked why a peacock that was strutting through the yard was like the figure 9, couldn't see the resemblance; but light broke in on him when he was told that it was because it was nothing without its tail.

A Cincinnati liquor dealer applied to a customer for a letter of recommendation of a certain brand of whisky he had recently sold him. The customer wrote: "I have tried all sorts of insect poison and find none equal to your old cabinet whisky."

Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Ind., was an exceedingly modest philanthropist. He once sent a check for $5,000 to another town to have it mailed there to the address of a charitable institution in Ohio, doing this to conceal the source of the donation.

The New York *Sun* says that Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, has sold his picture of "Signing the Proclamation of Emancipation" for $25,000 to a wealthy lady, a warm admirer of Mr. Lincoln, who, it is said, proposes to present it to the Government for permanent exhibition in the national capital.

According to the last census, there was in the country a manufacturing capital of $2,118,208,769, and to operate this workmen were employed to whom were paid annually $775,584,343. In farming there was a capital of $9,599,682,290, and the amount of wages and board paid annually to farm laborers was $310,286,285.

The story of Mehemet Ali, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Europe, is a dime-novel in a nutshell. He is the son of a French musician; when a boy ran away to sea; deserted his ship at Constantinople; afterwards fell under the favorable notice of Ali Pasha; was made a favorite in his household, was next sent to a military college; then in the army, where he has rapidly advanced.

It is estimated that there are 2,100,000 acres of wheat, this year, in Ohio, which, at eighteen bushels per acre, will give fully 37,800,000 bushels. The whole cereal crop of the State, including oats and corn, will be fully 170,000,000 bushels, worth at present rates $120,000,000, while the hay crop is worth not less than $20,000,000. It is thought that the clear gain to the farmers, after deducting all their own living expenses, will be at least $50,000,000.

The capacity of Louisiana to produce sugar is practically unlimited. The crop of last season, 190,672,570 pounds, was raised on about 105,000 acres of land only, being at the rate of 1,817 pounds of sugar and 114 gallons of molasses to each acre actually cultivated. Of the 26,000,000 acres of land in Louisiana, there are at the lowest calculation 5,000,000 adapted to the growth of sugar, and each of these acres would have to produce only 286 pounds of the staple to furnish the United States with all the sugar it need, which amounted last year to 1,429,000,000 pounds.

Iron Filings for Flower Beds.—Those who live near blacksmith and machine shops, and can get iron filings and rusty chips of iron to work into their flower beds, will add greatly to the rich and bright coloring of their flowers.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SU CH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents.
Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.
Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the owest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $4.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00.
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackdrel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TIN M R and is prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

'THE REGULATOR'

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Boybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

L. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS.

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. his largest stock

---

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

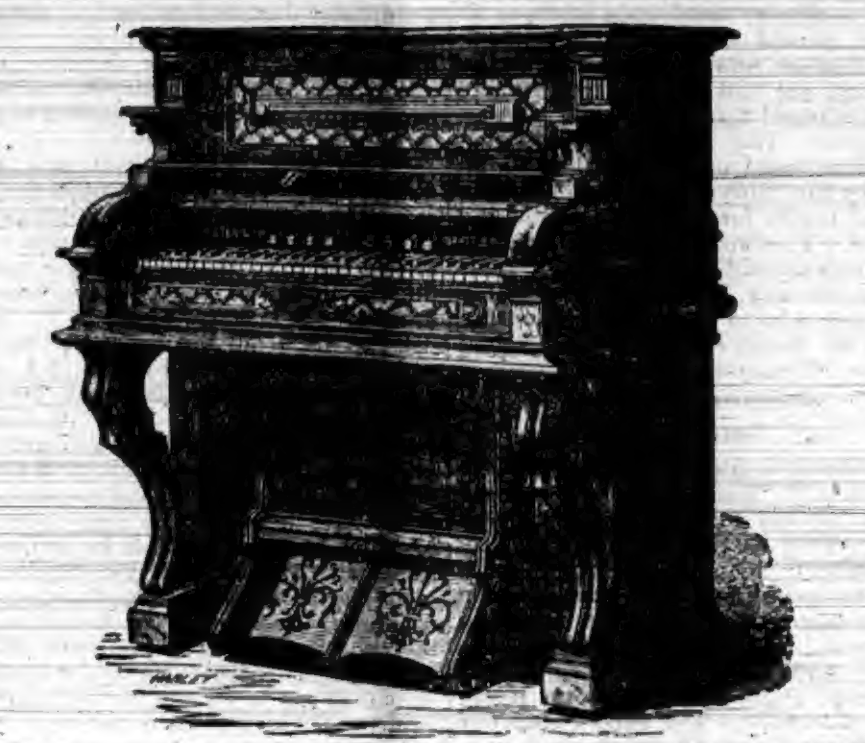

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 41 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 37 "	3 20 "	8 30 "
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 53 p m	9 50 p m	7 10 "
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 12 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 06 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. M. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 54	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3.50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 41	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 26	2 00 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne. Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 03	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "	4 00	5 32
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7	8 16
Jackson	3 45 "	9	9 20
Detroit	6 20 "	12	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	9 20 "	4	8 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 50p
Lansing	10 40 ..		7 35
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		8 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 30 pm	7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8	7 45
Ar Angola	2 22 "	9	8 43
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 48	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 10a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	9 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am		7 25
Louisville	8 30 am		10 20

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 43	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 30
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 0	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 00am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 06	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 34	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 40	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 10	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2	ACCOM. No. 4	LOCAL FT No. 8
Lv. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 08	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 22	10 40
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	[illegible]
Columbia City	10 25	11 18	1 30
Col-en's	10 42	11 43	2 30
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 50
La Otto	11 20	12 31pm	3 58
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	11 48	1 12	5 10
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	[illegible]	1 00pm	[illegible]
Mexico	6 16	12 00 m.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 40am	4 00
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	5 47	11 12	2 40
Laketon	5 32	10 50	2 00
North Manchester	5 23	10 35	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17	10 21	1 08
Collamar	5 05	10 05	12 30am
South Whitley	5 02	10 00	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 23	10 25
Colfin's	4 24	8 57	9 40
Cherubusco	4 14	8 42	9 28
La Otto	3 55	8 10	8 45
Cedar Creek	3 40	8 00	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 30	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 35 p m
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 p m
Connersville	10 20 am		8 50 p m
Cincinnati	1 20 pm		11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 18 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 10 pm	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2	6. Express.	4 Accom.
St Louis		8 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 20 pm	
Cincinnati	am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		9 20 pm	
Connersville	10 40 am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	11 13 am		11 44 am
New Castle	11 50 am		12 55 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	10 45 pm	2 30pm
Hartford	1 30 pm	11 31 pm	
Montpelier	2 01 pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	2 40 pm	12 23 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time "Through" cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astomshingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1877. Number 38.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2, | Six Months,.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 y.
1 Square......	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	9 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Messrs TAM & SCARBROUGH Lessees. Good Sample Rooms

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] C[illegible]. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co., will sell you one as low as the lowest.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larbest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, from seehislargestock

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible]tice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

---

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. S. BAILEY'S SALINE APERIENT.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

This is the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE

Before the public. It is a delicious beverage, and as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. Far superior to sickening pills. It is held in high repute by physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Colic, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Kidney Affections, etc., etc.

For those who lead a sedentary or closely confined life, and become of a constipated habit, it acts like a charm. It is specially prepared for the masses, is put up in large bottles, and sold by all Druggists, at fifty cents. No family, no mother, no one traveling, no close student, no sewing girl, should fail to use it.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Undoubtedly the greatest modern discovery in medicine is DaCosta's Radical Cure for dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, costiveness, billousness, loss of appetite, distress after eating, and all disorders caused by indigestion or a deranged liver. Its results are astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case where it is faithfully used. It tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, restors the natural appetite, strengthens the delicate and expels all morbid humors from the system. Typhoid and billious fever might, in almost every case be prevented by its timely use. Trial size 25 cents A very few doses will relieve, and a little perseverance cure you. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybi, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rutt[illegible]ing good teams and reasonable charges.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Bank of Auburn is plaintiff and [illegible] Palmer and [illegible] defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Nine Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-two [22] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Sept. 4, 1877.

Pr. fee $5.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the Dekalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Humphery Shoub et al is plaintiff, and William E. Sargant is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventeen cents, [[illegible]], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number twenty-four [24] and lot number twenty-three [23] in block number sixteen [16] in the town of Garrett in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs. I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

P. V. Hoffman, Att'y for plaintiff.
August 28th, 1877.

Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson is plaintiff, and John B. Rinehart is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents (26.45), with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The west half (½) of the south half (½) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) township thirty five [35] north of range twelve [12] east, containing forty acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
H. C. Peterson Attorney for plaintiff.

Aug. 22nd A. D. 1877. Ptr's. fee $4.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Funk for the use of Charles Kloiz is plaintiff, and John Reesch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and twenty-three [123] and one hundred and twenty-four [124] in the western addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Best & McClellan and Rickel & Taft Attorneys for plaintiff,
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 4th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8 75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John L. Davis is plaintiff and Nathan Varney et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-eight [58] dollars and fifty-eight [58] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one (1) in block number eighteen [18] in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Robert Work is plaintiff and Hiram Byers is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Eighty Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifteen [15] in Mc arland's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.

Auburn, Indiana, September 11th, 1877.

Pr. fee $4.00.

Special Notice to Pupils of Music.

By special arrangement with Prof. S. B. Morse, the Indiana conservatory of music has become a part of the Fort Wayne College. Great advantage will result from this arrangement to pupils from abroad in reducing the expense of a thorough course of music. Board including furnished rooms, fuel and light, will be provided at an expense ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 per week according to accommodations. Pupils will also be enabled to prosecute other studies at the same time. City pupils who find it more convenient to do so can receive instructions as heretofore at the office of the conservatory Burges Block. Fall term begins September 4th. For further particulars address, W. F. Yocum Pres. Ft. W. F. College, or Prof. S. B. Morse, Fort Wayne Ind

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warranted for two years. I will sell them on one year time. Please call at my blacksmith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

IS IT SUPERSTITION?

Dogs Wailing for the Dying and the Dead.

Men and women rated as being of sound mind would feel ashamed if asked if they believed in dreams or warnings, and yet there are few families exempt from a nervous feeling in cases husband, wife or one of the children has a particularly bad dream to relate at the breakfast table. Let one of the bugs called "death-ticks" get into the wall of the house and begin his "tick! tick! tick!" and even men of sound sense and liberal education will become a bit nervous as they call up the legends and superstitions connected with the curious music sent forth by a little stranger. People have asserted that the bug is a forerunner of bad news or death, and the assertion has held good in many instances. Crowing hens and howling dogs have been long held as "bad signs" by many people, and yet the average newspaper reader would almost feel insulted if asked if he believed that the midnight howling of a dog was a warning of death and disaster. Nevertheless, it is the purpose of this article to disprove its own assertion that sensible people do not take heed of warnings.

A few years since the father of a lady living at present in the western part of the city was taken seriously ill. Before the doctors had fairly decided that the case was dangerous a strange dog entered the yard about midnight and set up a mournful howling. There were half a dozen people stirring around the house, and the dog was at once driven away. He returned in half an hour and repeated his howl, this time almost under the sick man's window. The patient awakened from sleep by the noise, and as the watchers started to drive the dog away he said:

"I shall be a dead man in less than three days!"

The strange brute could hardly be driven out of the yard, much to the wonder and amazement of the watchers. The patient was much worse the next morning and he lost no time in making his will. The doctors, nurses and friends made light of the dog's visit, and readily invented a number of excuses for his howling at that particular place and hour.

"That dog is warning me to prepare for death!" was the firm reply of the patient, and further arguments only annoyed him. At dark the shadow of death had crossed his face, and it was plain that his hour had come. An hour before midnight the strange dog reappeared, coming as softly as a spirit, and his long-drawn, lonesome howls startled the watchers so suddenly that none of the men could move from their chairs for half a minute. The dog refused to be driven away this time. When clubs and stones were hurled at him he would run around the house or across the grounds, and return as soon pursuit ceased. It was in summer, and the windows of the parlor, in which the man was dying, were raised to admit the air. Just at midnight the dog which had been clubbed away five minutes before, bounded into the rooms through one of the window, uttered a blood-curdling howl, and then dashed out of the open door. The effect upon the watchers may be imagined. It was several minutes before they recovered from the shock, and when they turned to the bed they saw the man was dead. The dog did not utter another howl after leaving the parlor; indeed, he at once disappeared and never was seen again.

Perhaps a still stranger case occurred in the city about two years ago. Two prominent citizens, living near each other, were drowned at the mouth of the river by the foundering of a yacht. Almost as soon as the news had reached home a dog belonging to one of them sat down on the lawn between the two houses and gave utterance to the most pitiful howls. The people about the house coaxed him from his position, but he refused to notice them. Pointing his nose from one house to the other he howled so dismally that the gardener was finally ordered to club him away.

When the bodies reached home they were met by such howls from the dog as made some men tremble. It would be idle to advance any theory or ask others to. The case has been simply and truthfully stated, and a score of witnesses can be had to substantiate every statement.

The third strange case occurred a few weeks since, and in this instance it secured the attention of a large number of people. At midnight the inmates of several residences were aroused by the dismal howls of a dog. The dog was not baying, but he sent forth a sound that made one's flesh creep. The note trembled and quavered and rose and fell for a minute at a time, and there was something so fearfully lonesome in the sound that several different parties left their beds about the same time and united in driving the brute away. Next morning it was known throughout the neighborhood that the wife of a prominent citizen was taken suddenly and seriously ill the night before, not half an hour before the strange dog set up his howling.

Next night the same dog returned and renewed his howling. The sound was even more lonesome than before. It penetrated every chamber for two or three blocks around, and people thus suddenly started from slumber were as frightened as if a burglar had been discovered in the house. The dog wold not leave the neighborhood until repeatedly attacked, and his persistency in remaining was not made clear till the next morning, when the people were shocked and surprised to find that the shadow of death had come to the patient's bedside. No dog had howled thus for years before, and that dog has not returned since. Why should he have come at that time? The accident fell under the observation of at least a score of highly respectable cizens, and every fact can be vouched for.—Detroit Free press.

PAPA'S LETTER.

I was sitting in the study,
Writing letters, when I heard:
"Please, dear mamma, Bridget told me
Mamma mustn't be 'sturbed.

"But I'se tired of the kitty;
Want some ozzer fing to do.
Writing letters, is 'ou, mamma?
Tan't I write a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling. Mamma's busy.
Run and play with kitty now."
"No, no, mamma. Me write letter.
Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said: "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I [illegible]
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said: "Now, little letter,
Go away and bear good news!"
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Bridget, in his glee.
"Mamma's writing lots of letters.
I'se a letter. Bridget, see!"

No one heard the little prattler,
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry chair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair
As it floated o'er his shoulders
On the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened,
Till he reached the office door.
"I'se a letter, Mr. Postman,
Is there room for any more?

"'Cause dis letter's doin' to papa,
Papa lives with God, 'ou know.
Mamma sent me for a letter.
Does 'ou fink that I tan go?"

But the clerk in wonder answered:
"Not to-day, my little man."
"Den I'll find anozzer office;
'Cause I must go if I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him;
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening,
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At that moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure,
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late! A moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there;
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverent they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a hoof had trod;
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter" was with God.

—*The Pacific Baptist.*

A FLAT ROMANCE.

It was in a French-flat house—not one of those large, imposing structures, five or six stories high, where every suite of apartments consisted of a parlor, a sitting-room, a good-sized bedroom which opens into a smaller, which opens into a smallest, a comfortable airy dining-room, a well-lighted library, and one or two other rooms, but a rather shabby three-story dwelling that had been remodeled in ambitious rivalry of its more palatial neighbors, and on each floor of which there was a parlor, but no sitting-room, a smaller and smallest, but no good-sized bedroom, a dining-room as large as a respectable closet, a kitchen the size of a closet not quite so respectable, and no other rooms—that the following correspondence took place.

It was commenced by the third floor, who staid out late nights, and lay abed late mornings, on the afternoon of April 1, 1876, and lasted just five days—the barber's boy, who came at breakfast-time, and the grocer's boy, who called about dinner-time, in consideration of slight pecuniary rewards, acting as postmen.

"Madam—Though exceedingly reluctant to make any complaint in regard to those who reside under the same roof as myself, I am absolutely obliged in the present instance to do so. Unfortunately my business compels me to work during the better part of the night, and in consequence I am forced to make up for the rest denied me at the proper season by sleeping during the early part of the day. This I was able to do until a month ago, when your family took possession of the second floor. Since then I have tried in vain to slumber, or, if I succeeded in crossing the portals of the Land of Nod, my sleep was a sleep haunted by dreadful dreams of war and rumors of war, and thunder-storms, and earthquakes, and thinks of like nature, in consequence of loud stampings, strange skurryings, and shrill repetitions of the words, 'one, two, *three*,' or 'one, two, three, *four*,' or 'one, two, three, four, *five*,' or 'one, two, three, four, five, *six*,' to say nothing of occasional shrieks of wild laughter that have arisen from the apartment below me every morning between the hours of 8 and 9.

"If the annoyance *can not* be done away with, my aunt (who, happily for herself in this case, is deaf) and myself must seek other quarters, which we would be most loath to do, as this floor, which we have occupied for nearly a year, suited us—or perhaps I should say suited *me*—exactly until the mysterious performances of which I have written commenced in the second story.

"With respect,

"Elbert Muldrew."

"Sir—I am extremely sorry that the stamping, and one, two, *threeing*, and four-*fiveing*, and five-*sixing*, and wild shrieking, and apparent skirmishing, have disturbed your aunt (beg pardon—I forgot the old lady was 'happily deaf;' I meant to have said *you*) so much; but I fear it will be impossible for some time to come to do away with 'the annoyance.' And really, sir, to tell the honest truth, I don't think *your* health will suffer any more from *your* interrupted slumbers between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. than *mine* from *my* loss of sleep between the earlier hours of 1 and 3—the hours that have heretofore been to me the sweetest hours of repose.

"Mabel Nelson."

"Madam—I fail to understand your insinuation about your 'loss of sleep.' Pray in what way do *I* interfere with 'the sweetest hours of repose' mentioned so pathetically in your note?

"Respectfully, E. M."

"Sir—I may be mistaken; perhaps it is your aged aunt, whom you consider so blessed in being deaf, and who, I understand, is the only occupant of the third floor besides yourself, who stumbles—excuse the expression—up stairs very often at the time named, sometimes singing snatches of melancholy songs, especially 'I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie,' and 'It may be for years, and it may be forever,' and sometimes uttering the most dismal groans and heart-rending sighs, and who, after reaching the room above mine, flings her boots down, one after the other, with two tremendous thumps right over my head. M. N."

"Dear Madam—If you but knew the cause of those miserable attempts at song, and 'dismal groans,' and 'heart-rending sighs,' I am sure your womanly heart would prompt you to sympathy instead of sarcasm.

"Yours truly, Elbert Muldrew."

"Dear Sir—If you were but aware of the very sufficient reason I could give you for the stamping and shouting and counting—that is, if you only knew *why* it was necessary that they should go on—I think your manly nature would come to my defense, and enable you to firmly resolve to sleep through the noise, or at least bear it a little more patiently. And, though a total stranger to you, some not-to-be-resisted impulse impels me to tell you 'why.' Besides which, I really don't want you and your aunt to think me unladylike and disobliging, and I wouldn't for the *world* drive you and your aunt away from the place you have lived in in comfort until *my* family became the tenants of the second flat.

"I am a poor, a very poor, girl, with one talent, which some good, far-seeing fairy must have bestowed upon me at my birth, the last one I, with human incapacity for peering into the future, should have chosen, if I had been capable of choosing for myself. I dance well, and have also, they tell me, a great gift at inventing pretty figures, and arranging tableaux to be introduced in fairy spectacles and performances of like nature.

"The wife of my father's last employer (poor father! he *was* an excellent book-keeper, but, having had a great deal of trouble with his eyes, is *now* nearly helpless), hearing of this one accomplishment of mine, and knowing that the support of the household would devolve almost entirely upon me, kindly interested herself in my behalf, and, thanks to her, I have and have had a great deal to do in the way of assisting at amateur theatricals and children's festivities.

"And one of the consequences of this pleasant occupation is that I have several little pupils in training for the great ball scene in the grand extravaganza of 'Cinderella; or, the Glass Slipper,' which is to be produced at the house of my principal patroness two weeks from to-day. They come to me every morning, between the hours of 8 and 9, as you unfortunately know too well, that being the most convenient time for both them and me.

"Little pupils *will* stamp, *will* skirmish, *will* indulge in extra steps, *will* laugh, *will* shriek, *will* join in a chorus of one, two, threeing, etc.; but little pupils give me and my old father and my young sister *bread*.

"Respectfully yours,

"Mabel Nelson."

"Dear Miss Nelson—Shout, dance, and laugh as much as you please—that is, let the little ones do so. I wish I were a pupil myself. It must be rather jolly ushering in the day with a merry dance. I'll change rooms with my aunt, who, being almost as hard of hearing as the old lady who, at the fifth or sixth tremendous round of cannon near her residence, became dimly impressed with the idea that somebody was knocking at the door, and, looking placidly over her knitting, feebly called out, 'Come in,' would never find out there was a dancing-class in the room below.

"Do forgive me for my bearishness to you. I am heartily ashamed of it—I am, upon my word. Your charming confidence reproved and delighted me, and I feel impelled, by the same mysterious influence of which you speak, to give you mine in return.

"I am a humble compositor, and still humbler occasional scribbler on a daily paper; a lonely sort of fellow, with no father or mother, no sister or brothers—no relatives, in fact, but the aged aunt to whom several references have already been made, and who is, God bless her! one of the most kind-hearted and affectionate creatures in the world, besides being a tip-top housekeeper and excellent cook.

"Some twelve or thirteen months ago a shadow fell upon my life, and, like many other foolish young fellows upon whose lives shadows have fallen, I once in a while stumble up stairs singing lugubrious songs at inappropriate hours. Of course you will guess at once that this shadow was a disappointment in love. It was, and being above all things constant in my nature, I cannot dispel it. Often, when coming home tired and heart-weary, I think of the dream I used to cherish a little over a year ago—a dream of a bright face that might ere long greet me when I returned from my labor, a sweet voice that would tenderly welcome me, a loving and devoted wife who would be the joy and sunshine of my life—and I suppose I do unconsciously sigh and groan. But since in so doing I disturb you, I will keep watch and guard over myself, and do so no more.

"Truly yours, Elbert Muldrew."

"My Dear Sir—I beg of you not to repress the sighs and groans on my account. Heaven forbid that I should be so selfish as to find fault with them if they afford any relief to your overcharged heart.

"A silent sorrow is the most dangerous. While we can indulge in audible regrets there is still hope for us. Believe me when I say you have my heartiest sympathy. But don't you think you yield too readily to the influence of a shadow? Were I a man, I should defy shadows; as I am only a girl, I laugh at them. But then, again, I've had no parallel experience to yours. With the exception of my father's misfortune, no great grief has fallen to my lot, my mother having died when I was too young to miss her; but I think that once I *just* escaped one.

"Don't change your sleeping-room. I received my scholars in mine because there was a fire there—in future I'll take them into the parlor.

"Respectfully yours,

"Mabel Nelson."

"Dear Miss Nelson—I shall change it. Don't fly to the parlor. If you do, you will be obliged to have a fire *there*, and coal is dear.

"So you have been near a great sorrow. May I tell you about mine?

"Very truly yours, E. M."

"My Dear Sir—You may. M. N."

"My Dear Miss Nelson—A year and seven months ago I was employed in a publishing house in a Western city, and my way to my place of business lay through a secluded street completely shaded by the wide-spreading branches of splendid old trees. Looking up this street, it seemed to end in a lovely green bower, and out of this bower came walking toward me one bright morning—the birds were chirping merrily, and the leaves rustling pleasantly—the prettiest girl I ever saw in my life.

"She had flashing steel-blue eyes, the most delicate complexion, short, loose golden curls, exquisite nose and mouth, and a springy, graceful step. But I won't dwell upon her manifold loveliness, for, young as I am, I have already learned that, no matter how kind and good a woman may be, she scarcely ever takes any interest in a man's enthusiastic description of the beauty of a member of her own sex. Suffice it to say that the moment my eyes fell upon her I said, with Geraint (Geraint of 'The Idyls of the King,' which I hope you have read and liked),

"'Here by God's rood is the one maid for me.'

"Well, almost every morning, for a month after that, at the same hour we met—when we didn't, I assure you I was blue enough for the rest of the day; and in a week or two more she began to blush prettily, then to smile faintly, then to smile more brightly; then I took courage and raised my hat to her, and she responded with a shy little nod, and then I offered her some flowers, which she took with a murmured 'thanks' as she sped hastily away.

"But I was beginning to despair of ever becoming acquainted with her, when one morning, as she emerged from the bower, an old friend and fellow-craftsman of mine, whom I had not seen for a long while, came suddenly around the nearest corner, started in surprise on beholding me, and then grasped me heartily by the hand.

"Much as I like him—for he is a real good fellow—I wished from the bottom of my heart that he had postponed his appearance for a few moments, until I saw him bowing with a pleased smile of recognition to the pretty fair-haired girl.

"'I'll see you again, old boy,' he said, starting to join her as she passed; but I held him fast. I feared to let the opportunity slip.

"'See *her* again?' said I, entreatingly. 'Who is she?'

"He looked at me a moment, as though he thought I had suddenly gone daft, and then quietly replied, 'A friend of my sister. Lovely girl, isn't she?'

"'Angelic,' said I. 'Will you introduce me?'

"'With her permission, most willingly.'

"'When? Let it be soon, very soon, and I'll owe you a debt of gratitude that I never shall forget the remainder of my life.'

"'You're hit hard,' said he, smiling. 'I'll call for you in the evening;' and we parted.

"I seemed to be treading on air the rest of my journey, and everything I beheld appeared to be endowed with new beauty and sweetness; the sun never shone so brightly; the birds never sung so cheerily; the trees never looked so green.

"Work? Bless you, Miss Nelson, I couldn't—I was too happy. 'Give me a half holiday, and I'll make it up to-morrow,' said I to the chief. He pushed up his spectacles and looked at me inquiringly—it was the first time I'd asked such a favor—and then granted it.

"I wandered about, the whole afternoon, in a sort of blissful dream, and full two hours before I expected my friend, went home to make ready for the promised interview. Never before had I been so hard to suit on the subject of cravats. I tried and rejected three—a black, a brown, and a crimson—and then went out and bought a lavender (the last color in the world I should have worn), because I remembered *that* was the color of the ribbon on her hat. I was putting on my gloves for the fiftieth time when Tom arrived, and, treating with scorn his proposition to have a smoke, I hurried him to the door and out into the street.

"When I found myself in the same room with her, I could scarcely believe in my happiness; yet there she sat before me, my friend's sister holding one of her pretty hands, and worshiping her as very young girls often worship other girls a little older and much more beautiful than themselves.

"Miss Nelson, she was charming—her voice low and sweet, and her laugh like rippling water. You know how often the charm of a sweet face is dispelled by a discordant voice and harsh laugh. When *she* talked and laughed, her face was sweeter than ever. And when I bade her 'good-night,' promising—the old excuse—to bring her, in a couple of days, a book of which I had been speaking, and which she had expressed a wish to read, I was more in love than ever.

"In just two days afterward—it had seemed like two months to me—book in hand, I presented myself at her door, and in answer to my ring an old woman appeared, who informed me, in an apathetic way, that 'the folks had gone, they had.'

"'Gone! impossible!' I exclaimed.

"'To Chicago,' she continued, in the same exasperating tone. 'His brother was a-dying, and sent a telegraph for him and her.'

"'Him and her,' I repeated, impatiently. 'Whom do you mean?'

"'Why, the father and the young girl.'

"'But they will return?'

"'No, they won't. They took what they wanted with them, and left the rest here in payment for some rent they owed me. You wouldn't be wanting a cook-stove or some flat-irons, would you?'

"'Haven't you their address?'

"'No, I hain't; they went in such a hurry, and it wasn't any use to me—Or a kitchen-table with a drawer?'

"Perfectly bewildered and awfully disappointed, I turned away.

"'Or a clothes-wringer almost as good as new?' called the old woman after me as I descended the steps.

"That night I didn't sleep at all, and the next morning, as I took my accustomed route to the office, the sunshine seemed faded, the street dreary, the song of the birds complaining and sad.

"I couldn't stand it. After a few days I gave up my position and started for Chicago. I had nothing but her name to guide me, and, of course, I didn't find her. Then I fancied I had discovered a slight clew, and hastened to a neighboring city. A letter from my friend followed me there, in which he stated that she was in New York, at a certain address, which he inclosed. I never stopped, day or night, after receiving the infoamrtion, until I arrived in New York. I reached the city at midnight. Early next morning I sought the house to which I had been directed. The sour-faced landlady told me 'they'd left the night before, and she knew nothing about them.' I suspect she must have had some ugly daughters.

"My old aunt, whom I had not seen since I was a little boy, I found in an 'old ladies' home.' She joyfully consented to leave, and come and keep house for me. A year has nearly passed away, and still no trace of *her*. I almost begin to despair of ever seeing her bright face or hearing her sweet voice again. But I am true to her memory. You may smile, Miss Nelson, but I am in solemn earnest when I declare I shall never love again. Wherever Ethel Brower is, my heart is with her.

"Most sincerely yours,

"Elbert Muldrew.

"My aunt talks of calling on you."

"My dear Mr. Muldrew—I cannot tell you how much, how *very* much I was interested in your story, which, by the strangest coincidence, forcibly recalls the period of my life when, for a little while, a cloud hovered near me. The similarity of our experiences strikes me as being so wonderful that I hasten to recount mine, that you may share in my wonder.

"About a year and a half ago I resided in a Western city, and almost every morning went to take lessons from an old French dancing-master, a dear old man, who, finding the number of his scholars increasing very rapidly, contemplated making me his assistant—a position I looked forward to with eagerness, as my father's eyesight had already begun to fail. Well, whenever I wended my way through a tree-shaded street—precisely like that you so graphically described in your last letter—to the residence of Monsieur Berant, I met a handsome young man, one of the handsomest I have ever seen. He had large honest eyes, dark wavy hair, and a certain *sweet* expression of face, not common among men, which led all vagrant dogs and other vagrants to approach him without fear. He was well formed; not tall; rather short, in fact; had— But I'll not bore you with a full description; for, inexperienced as I am, I have discovered that men, as a general thing, do not listen patiently to a woman's praise of the personal appearance of a *man*. After meeting him two or three times, I could not help becoming conscious of the glance of respectful admiration with which he regarded me. This look of respectful admiration continued for a month; then he greeted my appearance with a smile; then, in the most gallant way, raised his hat as I passed; then offered me courteously a fragrant bouquet (I have the flowers still—faded, but sweet); and at last one lovely September morning was about to present me, I am sure, with a lovely basket filled with fruit, when a friend of mine, who also proved, to my great surprise, to be a friend of his, appeared on the scene, and I left the rosy-cheeked peaches and luscious grapes behind me.

"Later in the day I met 'our mutual friend' again, and he was loud in the praises of the young man with the frank gray eyes, confirming in the most emphatic manner my own impressions as to his goodness and worth, and ending by asking permission to introduce him—a request that I granted, I will confess, with pleasure.

"That very evening they presented themselves—'our mutual friend's sister, a sweet, loving little thing, having spent the afternoon and taken tea with me—and a right merry happy time we four young people had, and when we parted it was with many promises to meet again.

"But, alas, we *never* met again. That night, soon after they had left, my father was summoned to the death-bed of his only brother, and at dawn we started for Chicago, leaving, as I afterwards discovered, Monsieur Berant inconsolable for the loss of his assistant. From Chicago we went to a neighboring city to meet my sister, who had been paying a long visit to an old friend; and from there we all three came to New York, my father wishing to consult a celebrated oculist resident here, and here we have been ever since.

"Now, don't you see, Mr. Muldrew, that if we had not been called away as suddenly as we were, I *might*—I write thus freely to you because you have been so frank with me—have become very much attached to the gray-eyed, dark-haired young man; and then, when at last obliged to separate from him, as I surely would have been, on account of the New York oculist, how great a sorrow would have been mine!

"As it was, my heart was only lightly touched—at least not deeply wounded enough to embitter my life, and render me unfit for the funny little parts that invariably fall to me in the amateur theatricals. Besides which, I have always had an idea that at some totally unexpected time I should meet Charles Lang again. In fact, I'm sure I shall.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Mabel Nelson.

"P. S.—Your aunt will be most cordially welcomed."

Down stairs in a hurry flew the third floor—he had taken to getting up early since the correspondence commenced—after reading this last note, and the second evidently expected him, for she opened the door instantly when he knocked, and swept him a dancing-school courtesy with a half-shy, half-mischievous look on her pretty face.

There stood the class of little pupils, prepared to stamp, shout, count, and shriek; there sat the old father, peering from under his shaggy eye-brows at the new-comer, but the bright-faced young fellow caught the little toil-worn hand held out to him, and pressed it to his lips in real old-fashioned lover style.

"And Mabel Nelson?" he said.

"My *nom de theater*. And Elbert Muldrew?"

"My *nom de plume*."—*Harper's Weekly.*

How to Make a Well.

Mr. J. W. Pinkham has a paper on "Wells and Cisterns," in *Scribner* for September, with plans showing how they are contaminated and how they should be constructed. He says of wells:

First, of course, the well must be so constructed that it cannot act as a drain for the neighboring soil. This can be done by making the wall above low-water mark of some material impervious to water, or by omitting this part of the wall altogether. The first can be accomplished by having the wall from a point two or three feet from the bottom made of brick with a coating of hydraulic cement on its exterior, or of hydraulic well-tubing with the joinings well protected with cement; in either case the earth should be thoroughly packed around the wall, and a slight embankment should be made around the orifice to prevent the in-flow of surface or storm water.

In such a well the draining surface is so reduced, and placed at such a distance below the surface of the ground, that in the great majority of the instances the introduction of foreign matter becomes impossible, except in so far as there is a chance that substances will fall into the well from above. To prevent this the well should be kept covered when not in use. In most cases, however, it is better to omit the upper part of the wall altogether. After the excavation is completed, the wall can be built in the usual manner for a distance of two or three feet, more or less, as circumstances may demand; the service pipe can then be placed in position, and the well arched over. The remainder of the excavation can then be filled with earth, well packed as it is thrown in, and the pipe carried to any convenient point. It will be necessary to place above the arch several layers of stones successively smaller to prevent the falling of earth into the space below.

The workmen will probably suggest a layer of turf or straw to accomplish this object, but the presence of either of these substances will cause the water to be unpleasant for a considerable time, and will prove the cause of much annoyance.

There is a prevalent notion that a well should be ventilated for the purpose of allowing noxious gases to escape; and that water is better for being exposed to the air. I hardly need state that the only noxious gases in a well (i. e., gases which render the water unwholesome) are the products of the decomposition of organic matter which has found its way into the well in ways which have been described above, and that water as in its subterranean passages is more perfectly aerated than it can be in any other way.

An Awful Night.

I passed a night once away from home. What I learned that night would fill a very large barrel. I had retired and was endeavoring to tangle myself up in sleep, when a most indescribable boquet of sounds stole into my room and entwined itself about my ears. It was the first strains of a cat-fight. I got out of bed and opened my mouth and dropped a "Scat!" out of the window. The yowling increased. I added a pair of $10 boots to the affair; a boot-jack followed the boots, but the noise continued with more zeal if possible than ever. My contribution was not the only one; from other windows a continuous fire was kept up; bottles, boots, shoes, slippers, and every available article that could be reached was shied into the darkness at the noise. Occasionally a more terrific yell would seem to indicate that the objective point had been reached, but still the yelling continued with unabating ardor.

At last I bethought me of a dark-lantern I had, and, lighting it, I turned the light down into the back yard, in the direction of the noise. What I saw I can tell about, but how I felt and looked would need a larger pen than mine to describe. To say that my hair stood up would be very tame. It not only stood up, but it fairly lifted me from the floor. I saw hanging from the clothesline a couple of Tom-cats, tied together by the tails, and engaged with all their might in tearing each other apart, while in the yard was a man with a bag, into which he was putting my boots, boot-jack and other contributions, making for him a fair night's work, and, after gathering up all the spoils, as he unslung the cats from the line and placed them in the bag and scaled the fence, it dawned upon me that I had been sold. I blew out my light and crept into bed, wondering if my angel grandfather was not smiling from beyond the clouds at his grandchild.—*Boston Globe.*

Jewelry Fashions.

In jewelry the newest designs for pins are long bars of gold or onyx set with diamonds, for scarf-pins or to be worn at the neck. Some of the handsomest designs shown at Tiffany's have onyx bars two inches long, from which the diamonds are hung as if they were slid on a gold bar resting on the onyx. Some of these pins are in such designs as lizards incrusted with diamonds, or long arrows barbed with diamonds, and a large diamond set near the tip. In ear-rings the designs are equally rich and unique. Arrows of gold, with the diamond set above the center, the diamond on a screw which passes through the ear, and the arrow is thus held in place; some of these arrows have large turquoises in the place of diamonds; they are very handsome, but not as beautiful as the ear-rings in the shape of small half-wreaths, the diamonds set in tiny leaves of gold. The two ends of the wreaths fasten by a spring, so that they look as if they hung through the ear; these are exceedingly graceful, and are imitated in pearls; in both cases the jewels swing free from the main setting, shaking and glittering with every motion of the wearer. Diamond aigrettes, or less-costly imitations, are worn with the feather aigrette set above them.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is preparing a complete record of the tramps killed or injured on their line since the tramp business began, to include names of all the unfortunates as far as they can be determined.

THE SWEETEST NAME.

The name of mother! sweetest name
That ever fell on mortal ear;
The love of mother! Mightiest love
Which Heaven permits to flourish here.
Dissect a mother's heart and see
The properties it doth contain—
What pearls of love, what gems of hope—
A mother's heart beats on in vain.

The words of mother! when they flow
In love's true rhetoric from her lips,
The meteor stars of sin and shame
Are lost amid a bright eclipse;
And when we walk the glittering path
Wherein temptations oft we see,
O, then we realize how strong
The power of mother's love can be.

A mother's love! it never wanes;
What if her boy an ingrate seems?
The beauty of that wondrous love
Around the thankless offspring beams;
Though in the path of shame he walks,
Though crime hath driven him to the [illegible],
A mother's care can yet avail—
A mother's prayers may win his soul.

What heart like mother's can forgive
The peccadilloes of our youth?
What hand like her's can lead us back
From sin to innocence and truth?
O, name of mother! sweetest name
That ever fell on mortal ear;
O, love of mother! Mightiest love
That Heaven allows to flourish here.

PITH AND POINT.

A home ruler—The kitchen poker.

If you have failed at everything else, go to Turkey and be a Pasha.

A conscience void of offense is a good thing, but a farm void of a fence is quite another matter.

A Boston dealer in weathercocks has amassed a fortune. Who says nothing has been made in vane?

If a lady gives a gentleman the mitten the proceeding may be regarded as a slight-of-hand performance.

Give the tramps no quarter.—*New York Herald.* We don't. We seldom give them over 5 cents.—*Norristown Herald.*

When a man fools with stocks, he generally gets his foot in it. In the old times they had stocks that people sometimes got both feet into.

It tries a man's patience and faith in human nature most sorely to buy a coal-stove, and then see all his neighbors lay in a lot of wood for the winter.—*Hawk-Eye.*

Some one says old maids go by the name of "wilted lilies" now. Probably because, years ago, when certain young men asked them, "Wilt thou?" they wilted not.

Paterfamilias—"To-morrow is the tutor's birthday; now what can I get him for a birthday present?" Charley—"Get him a muzzle, papa; he's always biting the governess' cheek."

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert except oranges.

"Do you know where I can get room to store a load of salt?" asked a countryman of a Boston clerk. "Perhaps my father can accommodate you," was the reply. "He has plenty of salt rheum on his hands."

The proprietor of a forge not remarkable for correctness of language, but who, by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called on at a social meeting for a toast, gave, "Success to forgery."

Hair-Pins.—The Norristown *Herald* man says: "A reformer writes against hair-pins, but, as long as hair-pins are so much more convenient than forks for picking out walnuts and shellbark kernels, the women will not discard them."

When you see a dying fly come out of the butter and go crawling over the table-cloth with a disgusted look on its expressive countenance, you can bet your sesterces that you have been paying 35 cents a pound for oleomargarine.—*Hawk-Eye.*

An old darkey, fishing on the wharf, was heard talking to the fish he saw swimming around his line, in this fashion: "Gim me a bite, honey. De children am a-crying down to my house, and I tell you it's fish or nuffin' in dat 'stablishment."

At a duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

Six hundred million dollars are annually spent in the United States for drink. How many delinquent newspaper subscriptions does this sum contain? It is heartless to spend in the maddening cup what you owe the printer. He may be thirsty himself.—*Catskill Recorder.*

Aunt Emily—"Why, Nellie, don't you know it is unkind to catch hold of your sister and pull her hair?" Nellie (*who doesn't see it*)—"Well, auntie, I saw you holding Cousin Frank round the neck quite tightly yesterday when mamma was out, and pulling his hair, and he didn't say anything."

Old gentleman (examining what he believes to be a war map)—"Although I can trace the route of the Russians in their last movements, I do wish they would make these war maps a little plainer." Daughter—"Why, father, that's my *Bazar* pattern paper you have got hold of."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A little boy was noticed standing on the sidewalk on Main street, this morning, and crying bitterly. "What's the matter, sonny?" "Matter? Matter enough, I should say! Dad's got busted on stocks, mother's got the newraljy so bad she couldn't cook breakfast, sister's run off with a bullwhacker, baby's swallowed my top, and I've got a short bit so far down this here crack in the sidewalk that a feller with sixteen eyes in his head couldn't see one edge of it. That's what's the matter."—*Austin (Nev.) Reveille.*

At a Harrison county, Ky., wedding, we are informed, the bride danced several charming reels within a circle of three feet in diameter. She changed shoes once on account of her new ones not sounding right against the floor. The prompter gave the very unique commands during the dance, "Rock to the right, rock to the left, grind coffee, wring the dish-rag, rock the cradle," etc. At the wind-up of the dance the bride showed her agility by kicking the groom's hat off his head.

REBELLIOUS CRAZY HORSE.

An Exciting Episode at the Red Cloud Indian Agency.

[Camp Robinson (Neb.) Cor. Chicago Times.]

The arrival of Crazy Horse as a prisoner from Spotted Tail agency was attended with a number of exciting events. About 6 o'clock an ambulance drove up to the guard-house at Camp Robinson, bringing Lieut. Lee, Indian Agent at Spotted Tail; Crazy Horse, the fallen Chief; Spotted Tail himself, and several Indians as guards. The ambulance was escorted by about eighty Indian soldiers, partly from this agency and partly from Spotted Tail. On arriving at Camp Robinson Crazy Horse was led by Little Big Man and Touch-the-Cloud into the post Adjutant's office, which place was at once surrounded by Indian scouts and United States soldiers. The interpreter was then instructed to tell all the Indians that Crazy Horse would not be harmed, but would be put in the guard-house and be taken charge of by the soldiers. When they started to move him to the guard-house he held back and was forced along by Capt. Kennington, who was officer of the day, assisted by Little Big Man. It appears that Crazy Horse's revolver and knife had not been taken from him, and on being disarmed in the guard-house he secured his knife and attempted to make his escape. Little Big Man, however, hung on to him like a tiger, and received a severe cut on the arm from Crazy Horse. On emerging from the guard-house he was at once surrounded by soldiers, some of them with fixed bayonets. In the scuffle which ensued Crazy Horse received a wound in the abdomen which is serious but may not prove fatal. During the struggle to retain him, a number of the Indians who escorted him from Spotted Tail rushed up, guns and revolvers cocked in hand, motioning for the crowd to open so they might get a shot at him, but on receiving this wound Crazy Horse sank to the ground, groaning piteously. The Indians then refused to have him taken into the guard-house, and, when Capt. Kennington ordered four men to carry him in, one Indian, evidently a friend of Crazy Horse, leveled a pistol at the Captain's head, but his arm was pushed upward by an Indian standing by him. After having his arm dressed, Little Big Man returned to the scene of the disturbance, and gave some orders, whereupon Crazy Horse was placed upon blankets, and carried by the Indians into the Adjutant's office.

DEATH OF CRAZY HORSE.

A later account says: "Crazy Horse died last night from the effects of the wound received while attempting to make his escape. This morning the body was taken to his village, where the mourning friends paid their humble tribute to his memory, after which the village moved toward Spotted Tail agency to lay the remains away. They say Red Cloud agency is not on hallowed ground. The feeling among the Indians is generally good. They say that Crazy Horse was "the man without ears, who would not listen to counsel." His father remarked this morning that the whites had killed his son; but he was a fool and would not listen; it was a good thing. Good Voice, one of the Brule chiefs, says the Indians do not blame the whites for killing Crazy Horse, and that he brought it upon himself. These assertions go to show that most of the influential men among them are on the side of the whites."

Thurlow Weed's Hat.

It has been the daily custom of the venerable Thurlow Weed during the hot summer months to visit Washington Market, and to send to his residence, No. 12 West Twelfth street, from six to a dozen baskets of fruit. Punctually at 4 o'clock he has opened his hospitable doors to a company of pale women and sickly children, and the baskets have been speedily emptied.

The neighbors and intimate friends of Mr. Weed were considerably astonished on last Friday to see him walking bareheaded through the pouring rain. He stopped every little boy and girl he met, as well as many parents of little boys and girls, and asked of each, in a tone of sadness, whether he or she had seen a wicked little boy with a big hat.

In the war of 1812 Mr. Weed was a drummer boy in the Bluetail Regiment. The uniform he wore was severely simple. It consisted of a torn shirt, a well-patched pair of pants, and—a hat. After the wars he carefully laid aside the hat. It is kept in a box, and only taken out when Mr. Weed desires to buy a new hat. A week ago he sent for his hatter to come and see the old Bluetail hat, and make a new one as nearly like it as possible. The hat was made. It was to have been worn yesterday on the annual visit to Saratoga. On Friday afternoon the new hat reposed on the rack in the hall. Mr. Weed's eyes wandered to it as he stood dispensing fruit and kind words. Suddenly a little bareheaded boy approached him, holding a hat with an immense flappy rim. It was a very deep hat, and held nearly half a bushel of fruit. Mr. Weed is very near-sighted, but for a moment, as he emptied the fruit into that hat, he seemed staggered by its dimensions.

"Boy," he remarked, "either you have a very big head, or that hat doesn't belong to you."

The boy laughed, and darted out of the open door, carrying away the hat filled with fruit. The baskets were emptied, and Mr. Weed turned to enter his private room. As he passed by the hat-rack he stopped short. The hat was gone. Who could have taken it? Mr. Weed remembered, and, with a faint blush on his cheeks, walked out bareheaded into the rain, sheltered only by his umbrella, in quest of that boy. Capt. Byrnes, of the Mercer street police, was notified, and the family were informed by Mr. Weed that they could not leave town until the hat should be recovered.

THE LOST HAT RECOVERED.

A pleasant-faced, blue-eyed boy modestly rang at Mr. Thurlow Weed's door yesterday morning and asked to see him. Carefully wrapped up in paper he carried a parcel. As he stood in the presence of the venerable sage the tears filled his eyes and his voice trembled. "Mister," began the boy, "here's your hat; I didn't mean to steal it. While you were fillin' the other boys' hats with fruit I took it, for I had no hat, and I wanted to bring home some fruit to mother. I read in the *Sun* about the ungrateful boy stealing your hat, and I felt awful bad. Here's the hat, sir."

Mr. Weed patted the boy on the head. He took the much-prized hat, smiled affectionately upon it, gave the boy a few kindly words of advice, and encouraged him to do well.

Mr. Weed last night greeted his many friends and delighted in repeating the story of how he lost and found his hat—the famous hat of the Bluetail regiment of 1812.—*New York Sun.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Statistics of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1877.

The following statement will show the amount of gallon-tax paid on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, [illegible] during the fiscal year ended, June 30, 1877:

ILLINOIS.

First district	$ 6,268,964
Second district	10,300
Third district	800,563
Fourth district	690,819
Fifth district	7,501,549
Seventh district	17,846
Eighth district	2,542,912
*Tenth district	650
Thirteenth district	13,323
Total	$17,847,305

*Abolished Oct. 2, 1876.

INDIANA.

First district	$ 9,695
*Second district	78,665
Fourth district	3,224,391
Sixth district	368,041
Seventh district	1,576,266
Eleventh district	4,212
Total	$ 5,259,410

*Abolished Nov. 1, 1876.

KENTUCKY.

Second district	$ 669,658
*Third district	2,742
Fifth district	1,578,978
Sixth district	2,304,942
Seventh district	1,332,357
Eighth district	157,067
Ninth district	55,964
Total	$ 7,099,718

*Abolished Sept. 20, 1876.

MISSOURI.

First district	$ 1,521,758
Second district	4,002
*Third district	5,301
Fourth district	18,424
Fifth district	653
Sixth district	23,083
Total	$ 1,573,747

*Abolished Sept. 20, 1876.

OHIO.

First district	$ 7,863,468
Third district	616,394
Fourth district	365,653
Sixth district	440,913
Seventh district	101,745
Tenth district	89,208
Eleventh district	792,730
Thirteenth district	7,364
Fifteenth district	14,093
Eighteenth district	39,721
Total	$10,351,484

WISCONSIN.

First district	$ 1,103,787
Second district	1,020
Third district	1,304
Total	$ 1,106,111

A comparison of the above figures with those of the preceding fiscal year shows the following result:

States	1877.	1876.
Illinois	$17,847,305	$19,457,817
Indiana	5,259,410	4,782,178
Kentucky	7,099,718	5,290,261
Missouri	1,573,747	135,253
Ohio	10,351,484	11,399,378
Wisconsin	1,106,111	1,456,776
Total	$43,237,675	$42,461,609

The following statement will show the internal-revenue receipts by States and Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877. This statement does not include the receipts for the sale of adhesive stamps, which cannot be apportioned among the several States and Territories:

Alabama	$ 106,010
Arizona	15,520
Arkansas	85,850
California	2,749,594
Colorado	75,775
Connecticut	661,420
Dakota	22,306
Delaware	470,175
District of Columbia	26,018
Florida	165,890
Georgia	278,879
Idaho	16,562
Illinois	21,670,203
Indiana	6,037,320
Iowa	810,399
Kansas	190,763
Kentucky	9,534,424
Louisiana	626,439
Maine	79,620
Maryland	2,705,246
Massachusetts	2,668,726
Michigan	1,821,892
Minnesota	239,464
Mississippi	78,063
Missouri	4,450,068
Montana	20,729
Nebraska	602,743
Nevada	58,312
New Hampshire	234,999
New Jersey	4,987,960
New Mexico	17,710
New York	14,452,180
North Carolina	1,775,348
Ohio	15,474,689
Oregon	53,100
Pennsylvania	6,279,046
Rhode Island	238,165
South Carolina	105,632
Tennessee	897,183
Texas	237,949
Utah	28,438
Vermont	50,093
Virginia	7,082,221
Washington	21,373
West Virginia	461,032
Wisconsin	2,867,432
Wyoming	15,204
Total	$112,544,668

The fifteen States from each of which over $1,000,000 were received contributed in the aggregate over $104,000,000, leaving less than $9,000,000 as the aggregate amount of tax paid by the rest of the States and Territories. Illinois alone paid nearly one-fifth of the aggregate amount collected, and the three States of Illinois, Ohio, and New York paid nearly one-half of the entire amount collected during the year. The six New England States paid less than $4,000,000, which is considerably below the amounts received from single districts in some of the Western States.

Mongolians in Australia.

We are not the only people who have on hand a troublesome Chinese immigration question. The Chinese are flocking to Australia in such vast hordes that the colonists are alarmed. In Queensland they are present in such numbers that the head of the Government has addressed the Governors of other states, asking for united action to check the inflow of the Mongolians. They are invaluable as workers, and there is not precisely such jealousy of them as is felt in California; but in Queensland they threaten to form a majority of the population, and much complaint is made of the vices they introduce. It is proposed now to impose a heavy poll-tax upon them, and to refuse to allow future immigrants to land unless they are accompanied by their wives.

THE great want in New York is civility in trade. Stewart, a short time before he died, said that one of the great plagues of his life was to find a salesman that would be civil to poor people who wanted a few needles and some tape.

BRIGHAM'S APOSTATE SON.

John W. Young Reclaimed to the Mormon Faith.

John W. Young, Brigham's apostate son, who renounced polygamy several years ago, along with two wives, to marry a handsome Philadelphia widow, has been lured back into the polygamic fold once more by the charms of one of his brother's widows, a daughter of Mrs. Stenhouse, who is now lecturing against Mormonism. Clara Stenhouse is the only member of her family that still clings to this religion, and she is so bigoted and fanatical that for a long time after her parents apostatized she refused to even speak to them, and treated them with the utmost contempt. John Young is the youngest child of the prophet's legal wife, and is the smartest, and has seen more of the outside world than any other of Brigham's children. He is a shrewd business man, a railroad magnate in a small way, and has been a very frequent operator in Wall street. His contact with the Gentiles in his long and frequent visits to the large Eastern cities has not tended to increase his faith in Mormonism, and it has long been well known that he only remains in the church for the emoluments which his father's position afforded him. Of course these privileges, including the handling of church tithing, were very convenient, but otherwise he had no belief in the doctrines of this gigantic religious fraud. Like the majority of prominent Mormons, John W. embraced polygamy, but for several years he has been a monogamist. His first wife was from Philadelphia, and it was while on a visit to her relatives that he met the woman for whom he discarded both first and second wives. He was a handsome, attractive man, and she a dashing young widow, and it seems it was a desperate case of love at first sight. She knew very well about his matrimonial entanglements, as his first wife was her own cousin, but that did not prevent her accompanying him to Utah under promise to marry him after their arrival if he would discard his other wives, which he accordingly did. This new marriage of course puts out of joint the nose of the monopolizing Philadelphia wife; but the popular verdict is that it serves her right, as she came out to Utah with the calm determination of betraying her own cousin by defrauding her of her husband, and carried her point with dogged pertinacity. She was an Eastern-born and educated girl, had already been once married, and could not find shelter under the excuse that she was raised in Mormonism and had been taught that polygamy was right. She may, perhaps, have loved John W., but most people believe that she was actuated by pure selfishness.

A Queer Little Beast.

The Norwegian lemming is an animal about the size of a mouse. It lives under stones in the summer—under snow in the winter. It is a savage little beast. It hisses and bites. About once in ten years they emigrate in the autumn, in large armies. They march in a straight line. They cross lakes and rivers. They go through haystacks rather than go around. Nothing stops them, not fire, cascades, nor swamps. If a man stands in the way they will jump at him as high as his knee. If struck they will turn around and bite and bark like a dog. Foxes, lynxes, owls, hawks, and weasels will follow them and destroy large numbers of them, but it does not check them. They continue their course until they reach the sea, into which they plunge, as persistent and progressive as ever, until the waves drown them and exterminate them.

M. RECORDON, of Geneva, has invented a machine by which blind people can write at once in characters meant for their blind brethren, and in ordinary letters legible with the eyes. A writer in a Paris paper says that he saw it in operation; and a few phrases which he himself wrote with it, without any preparatory study, were deciphered immediately with surprising rapidity.

The Misdirection of the Bile.

The misdirection of the bile, a consequence which ensues when the liver is inactive and the bowels torpid, produces a number of bodily evils. The blood becomes contaminated with the bilious fluid, causing the skin and the whites of the eyes to assume a yellowish tinge; dyspepsia and nausea supervene, the tongue becomes furred, the breath fœtid, there are pains in the side and between the shoulder blades, the urine is high-colored and scalding, and, in aggravated cases, jaundice and inflammation of the liver ensue. All these consequences may be prevented or obviated by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable alterative tonic, which stimulates the inactive liver to exert itself in secreting and directing the bile, acts naturally upon the bowels, and removes every trace of indigestion.

It is a Well-Known Fact

that many grocers sell DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER at the same price they do the cheap, inferior kinds, and, as they pay more for it, make less money; hence they never sell it unless the purchaser demands and insists on having it. They keep it out of sight, and urge customers to take the common kinds because they are more profitable. Good, pure articles have a value, and cannot be sold as low as those that are adulterated.

THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

THOUSANDS are entitled to increase of pension. They having been pensioned at rates below what their disabilities warranted, others as their disabilities have increased since first pensioned. All such can have their pensions increased, and those who are not pensioned, but entitled to pension, can secure the same by addressing, with stamp, McNeill & Birch, Washington, D. C. No fee till claim is allowed

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once*

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address GEM MAN'F'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache: for the relief of which, TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Four Months for One Dollar.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, the only ONE-CENT newspaper published in the West, is a twenty-column paper, containing all the news of the day, in short, sharp, condensed form, aiming to give ONLY FACTS, and leaving to larger sheets the monopoly of the reporter's gush and the penny-a-liner's wearisome platitudes. It contains PRONOUNCED EDITORIALS upon the living questions of the day, copious TELEGRAPH and CABLE DISPATCHES, RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS, and, in short, a complete record of the news of the day the world over. In addition to being a complete newspaper, every issue contains a COMPLETED STORY, thrilling and romantic, and pointing a wholesome moral. The DAILY NEWS is INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS, espousing the cause of no party, but aiming to present exact and truthful statements of every political event or question, without fear or favor. It is LIVELY, ENTERPRISING, DECENT IN TONE, WIDE-AWAKE and SPICY, treating every subject briefly and pointedly, but in all things avoiding flippancy. It is a DAILY paper at the price of a weekly. It has a larger circulation, as has been proven by published affidavits, *than any other daily paper published in Chicago.* It has printed and sold over 77,000 copies in a single day. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, $1.00 FOR FOUR MONTHS. No subscription received for less than four months. ☞ We offer no Chromos or Patent Lightning Rods as Premiums, but guarantee to give you the worth of your money a hundred fold. Address
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Chicago. Ill.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Three Warnings.—A Sick Stomach—an Aching Head—and considerable general debility, are three warnings which it is madness to disregard. Dangerous diseases may be expected to follow them if not arrested without delay. Tone the relaxed stomach, calm the excited brain, invigorate the nervous system, and regulate the bowels, with

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

If you wish to escape the evils which the premonitory symptoms indicate. How many consuming fevers, violent bilious attacks, nervous paroxysms, and other terrible ailments might be prevented if this agreeable and incomparable SALINE TONIC and ALTERATIVE were always taken in time! Sold by all druggists.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

IT IS BEING DONE ALL AROUND YOU.

Are you out of work? Don't you make money fast enough? Send for Circulars of "TOM SAWYER,"

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK,

or Catalogue of all our books, and select one to please you, and make from $25 to $100 per week selling it. A trial will cost nothing. We will give you the *Best Book and Largest Commissions,* and you cannot fail to succeed. Write at once to the
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

ONLY $1

For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects,) 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC, New York City.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 *Wabash Ave.*, CHICAGO, Ill.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

ORGANS!

Owing to the hard times and consequent reduction in wages and in cost of all material, and especially because we are contented with *small profits*, we are able to sell our New Style Organ, which has a chaste and elegant upright case, with lamp stands, carved brackets, curved lids and all other late improvements, and contains TWELVE STOPS FOR $67.00. On Pianos we can make equally favorable prices. For Illustrated Catalogue and full particulars address the manufacturers,
Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J.

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

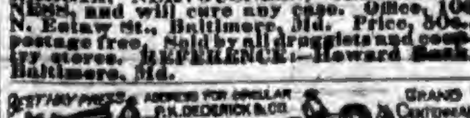

A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING!

The Best Text Book and Self-Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author, GEO. B. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP. THE novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascination of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

WILHOFT'S Anti-Periodic, — OR — FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

GRACE'S
SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.
BOSTON, MASS., June 5, 1872.
My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.

Ho! Farmers, for Iowa!

Send a Postal Card for description and maps of 1,200,000 acres of R. R. Lands for sale on long terms, and first-class. Tickets FREE to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, or CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Nickel works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & CO., Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver, with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded [illegible] [illegible] FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Agt'y, Washington, D. C.

GUNS. THE BEST Breech and Muzzle Loading. Save 25 per cent. by buying of the Importers and Gen'l Agents. RUSSELL & HAYDENS, Jacksonville, Ill. Send for price list.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
Numbers its alumni by hundreds in all the honorable walks of life. Pupils range from twelve to twenty years in age. Next session opens Sept. 12th. Those wishing to enter should make an early application.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS
It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin
IS NOW GENERALLY RECOGNIZED TO BE THE LEADING BUSINESS JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
Without political bias or alliances, it seeks to subordinate legislation to the material interests of the people. It favors Freedom in Banking, Freedom in Commerce, and Freedom of Corporations; demanding for the individual and the association the largest liberty to buy or sell, to lend or to borrow, anywhere and on any terms and conditions, without legal restriction.
Its Domestic Market Reports and its Commercial Statistics are fuller than those of any other paper.
IT IS THE ONLY JOURNAL THAT HAS EVER SUCCEEDED IN GIVING FULL AND FRESH REPORTS OF THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC MARKETS.
It is acknowledged to be one of the ablest exponents of the Banking and Financial Interests of the United States.
The DAILY BULLETIN has a Larger Circulation among Banks and Bankers, the Dry Goods Trade, and the buyers at auction, than any other Daily Commercial Journal in the United States.
The DAILY BULLETIN publishes the Official Circulars of the New York Produce Exchange, together with all matters connected with its particular interests. The BULLETIN has the Largest Circulation among the merchants who deal in the commodities bought and sold at that Exchange of any Commercial Journal in the United States.
Send for Specimen Copy.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Postage Prepaid.........$11.00 per Annum.
OFFICES:
5 and 7 South William St., New York.

SANDAL-WOOD
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me by note or book account that J. B. Casbeer, formerly a partner with me has now no authority whatever to receive collections on said accounts and any money paid to him after this date will receive no credit on my books.

A. R. COLLAR.

Sept. 4th, 1877.

A liberal reward will be given to any one who will inform me of the partnership refered to in the above notice of A. R. Collar. I know it was not in the practice of medicine he being only a student in my office. I can conceive of no excuse for such a barefaced falshood, only his pressing need of funds to defray expenses legally entailed by his own act a few years ago. Such an excuse would neither be creditable or legal for the collecting and expending of money belonging to me without my knowledge or consent, hence my notice forbidding payment to him.

J. B. CASEBEER.

The above libelous and slanderous article of J. B. Casebeer, forces us to "rise and explain," however much we may dislike the settling of any difficulties through the columns of a local newspaper, but since the publication of his article, there seems no alternative left me, but an appeal to the "bar of public opinion," before which he asks that we shall be judged and before which tribunal he shall be arraigned and tried. Before proceeding, however, it will be necessary to state a few facts by way of an explanation to the public; but in our statements we will exercise care that no facts shall be stated, but such as are admitted by both parties, and over which there has been no controversy. I went into his office on the 20th day of March, 1876, and remained until Jan. 1st, 1877. When I left his office there were differences existing—each claiming dues from the other. Those differences were settled by a board of arbitration, and said board awarded me $66.67, as due me from J. B. Casebeer. So much for facts over which there is no dispute. After I left his office he tried to collect monies due me for services rendered by me after leaving his office, and warned different parties not to pay me as I owed him—to which I refer to the action of the board of arbitration to prove was false, thereby compelling me to publish a notice forbiding payment to him, which notice provoked his contemptible and malicious assault upon my private character. In his article he offers a liberal reward to anyone who will inform him of the partnership that existed between us. In regard to that I would say that the first intimation I ever had that he pretended to deny the existence of such a partnership, was when I read his article. I treated a great many cases with him and a great many cases he knew nothing about, except when related to the charges, and I received a proportion of the earnings of the office. I do not understand that any of the elements of a partnership were lacking, except the fulfillment of his part of the contract, which he frequently violated. While I was with him he voluntarily told his customers that I was his partner. Now he can choose either horn of the dilema but he either lied then or now. He says, "he being only a student." I certainly plead guilty to the charge of being a student while in his office, and hope I shall ever be found studious, but if he claims I was a student of his, I shall object, for the simple reason that he never discharged the duties of a preceptor five minutes in his life—receiving my labor without rendering an equivalent in open violation of an express contract, thereby robbing me of my earnings. Again he says, "I can conceive of no excuse for such a barefaced falshood only his pressing need of funds to defray expenses legally entailed by his own act." We hope we shall not be held responsible for the feeble and futile efforts of a disordered conception, and would say for the benefit of an inquisitive public, that any obligations legally entailed by my own act, were legally canceled before entering his office. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." "He who is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." By his abusive attack upon my private character, he has arrogantly paraded himself before the public as a standard of piety, virtue and morality and invited criticism, metophorically speaking, he has undressed and dared comment. His efforts shall be laughed at—his deformities despised. It is well known that J. B. Casebeer is a prominent member of the M. E. church—one of the official board, and holds a membership for life in the foreign Bible society, that was bought with the money of a poor kitchen girl. His name was written in the society record, but kind reader, do you suppose that his name is written in the Lord's Book of Life. I guess that he was afflicted with such an intensity that his gaze was fixed upon the cross of his Christ, and he heeded not the tears of the heart broken girl, who had deprived herself of the necessaries of life, to advance the cause of her Devine Master, but whose name was crowded off the record to give him credit of the same. While I was with him in his office, he asked me to go down to Jones' and get Miss Viola to work for him; she refused to and he charged her $2.00 for the visit. His avarice is a collossal affair. He stole $2,000 from an insurance company, when he had the life of his first wife insured, whom he knew to be tuberculuous and perjured himself when he swore to an ignorance of the fact. But worse and worse and more of it, it is a well known fact that he solicited an adultrous intercourse with a young lady and then offered her ten dollars to sign a libel to shield himself from the disgrace of an exposure. In the fall of 1876 he rendered his professional services to a prostitute from Albion, as a recompense for which he received her favors when she was no longer physically disqualified to render such services but right here comes in the beautiful application of his *religion for* while the star gazer has his eye of faith fixed upon calvary, his concubine cons-it weeds her wicked way down to h—ll. We have adduced only two or three examples in each of the catalogue of his crimes as illustrations. Volumes might be written, any one of which would glut the nasty scandal market of the community. Why is it that all virtuous women shun him as a viper, and his bosom friends are among the demreps with whom the word good is synonymous with the French word "blase." He is a fine specimen of a disciple of a meek and lowly Savior to bawl out liar when every page in the record of his past life is a polimpsest over which he has scribbled a thousand. Why do so many church members refuse to commune with him and literally entomb their religion rather than act in unison with the infamous hypocrite? And he yet remains the stone at the door of the sepulcher of their religious freedom, the only motives of his life being those of a nice hate and lust! And the end of the begining is not yet.

A. R. COLLAR.

EAGLE MILLS

PURELY [illegible]

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and [illegible] Treatise on the duties of marriage and the [illegible] the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 250 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best [illegible]

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 181 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Every body should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Albums, Stereoscopes,
Stereoscopic Views, Toilet
Articles, Perfumery,
Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S,

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

THE ONLY
FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.
Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Bank of New Carlisle is plaintiff and Isaac Diehl and Solomon Hess are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight dollars and Sixty-Eight cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the east half of the south west quarter, all in section [7] township thirty-four [34], north of range fifteen [15] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

J. W. Rickel, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Aug. 9, A. D. 1877. P. f. $12.00

This sale has been adjourned to September 22nd, 1877. J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson is plaintiff, and John B Rinehart is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents (26.45), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate. Thirteen and one-half acres of land described as follows to-wit:

The west half (½) of the south half (½) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) township thirty five (35) north of range twelve (12) east, containing forty acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
H. C. Peterson Attorney for plaintiff.
Aug. 22nd A. D. 1877. Ptr's. fee $4.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co., is plaintiff, and Andrew Daley is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Three Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 29th, 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number twenty-eight [28] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of said lot, and running north seventy-two [72] feet, thence east seventeen and one-half [17½] feet thence south seventy-two [72] feet, thence west seventeen and one-half [17½] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, Sept. 4th, 1877. Pr. fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the Dekalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Sumner R. Randall is plaintiff, and Ira A. West and Rosanna A. West is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and forty one dollars and thirty cents ($241.30), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

West half of the north-east quarter and east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty four (34) township thirty-three (33) north of range twelve (12) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

P. A. Randall, Attorney for plaintiff.
Sept. 13th 1877. Pf. $8.00.

In a Nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

1877. 1877.

GRAND OPENING
OF
CARPETS,
ROOT & COMPANY.

Will display this week an elegant and choice assortment of extra superfine.

INGRAINE.

30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 per yard. Tapestry Brussels. English Body

BRUSSELS,

$1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, per yard. Also are opening new.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Materials, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Upholstery Goods etc, etc. All at uniform low prices.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st. Fort Wayne Ind

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page Illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information How to Become Agents, and Make Money, we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful Cut Cameo Ring; one fine pair of Engraved Sleeve Buttons; three (3) grand spiral Amethyst Studs, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby Collar Button; one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain; one elegant Cameo Scarf; one beautiful chased Band Ring; one solitaire Lake George Diamond Pin; one pair (2) elegant engraved Bracelets. All the above are the Finest Gold Plate, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of One Dollar we will send one of these Dollar Caskets, by mail, post-paid, or Four Caskets on receipt of $3.50. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Sumner K. Rhoda is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

D. D. Moody, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 4th, 1877. Pr. f'e $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mason M. Bowen is plaintiff and Gidian Cogsdill, Joseph Depew, Abraham and Diana Depew are plaintiffs, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty-one (461) dollars and fifty-four (54) cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Tappin's addition to the town or village of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

A. A. Chaplin, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29, 1877. P. fee $8.50

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well established fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $5 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.16 @ 1.18
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Pumpkin pies will soon be in order.

Try the bread of the City Bakery. tf.

Mr. Gibson now runs the City Bakery. tf.

Wild plums are said to be plenty this year.

T. J. Saxton has his yard arranged in tasty style.

A. F. Pinckin, of Butler, was in the city Monday.

Fort Wayne claimes a Murphy army 8,000 strong.

Finecut chewing at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Bro. Parker, of the Garrett News, is suffering from ague.

Noble county hogs are falling by the ravages of cholera.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Some one poisened Sam Pommerts rat-tarrier dog, Tuesday

Mrs. E. D. Hartman is visiting friends and relatives in Ohio.

The laborers can give five days this month to the Lord's service.

A lamp post has been erected in front of Miller and Getrost store.

J. H. Ehlers has added two oval show cases to his business room.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner for a good 5 cent cigar. tf.

Mrs. Bodine is paying her daughter, M. Lamb, a visit in Ohio.

The recent rains have added considerable water to Cedar Creek.

Henry Mader has been under the weather for a couple of weeks.

The hook and ladder boys held a regular meeting last Monday night.

Fred Davis and Will Spangler have recently returned to college life.

Ade Hare returned home Tuesday after a legthy visit from the city.

Betting on the ball game Monday was light. Tallies what we like to see.

Ben williams has had a "fat take" in the sprinkling line for a few days.

Be sure to read the New York Store's card before you put your paper away.

Circuit Court commences next Monday, with over 300 cases on the docket.

The Richland township Sunday school pic-nic will be held next Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Hank Little has disposed of the Hicksville Independent and is again in the city.

Marshal Galloway was to work last Saturday scraping and leveling Main street.

A new chimney is going up on the Woodford building, occupied by Sam Pommert.

Mrs. Wm. Sheffer has been suffering for several days with rheumatism in the face.

Senator Morton is still in a critical condition. President Hayes visited him last week.

You can buy goods cheaper at the New York Store, than any other place in Auburn.

You will find the largest and best assorted stock of dress goods at the New York store.

Mr. Berry, living on Jackson street, is having a new tin roof put upon his front porch.

Henry M. Stanley the African Explorer, has been heard from on the west coast of Africa.

Farmers stop at the Boot Upside Down and save money. Winter goods coming in daily.

Richard Elson and wife are visiting abroad. They expect to return in a couple of weeks.

The lowest bidder received the job of printing the bar docket. Weamer was the lucky man.

Don't forget the excursion to North Manchester next Saturday Sept. 22d. Fare only 65 cents.

Constable Shull sold one two-horse buggy, one grey mare, four hogs and an organ on Tuesday.

Mr. Grubb, the cigar manufacturer, has been confined to the house for several days with ague.

Those of our citizens who visited the Fort Wayne fair were very much pleased with the sights.

M. F. Long, Sr., is able to be about the house and yard again. His wife still continues quite ill.

Many of our leading Republicans manifest a deep anxiety about the health of Senator Morton.

Mrs. Bulkely and daughter, of Connecticut, are the guests of Mrs. Davenport sister-in-law to Mrs. B.

Harry Rush, at Angola, accompanied the base ball boys to this place on Monday, guest of A. Dawson.

C. D. Hare has been filling up the vacancy of a sick clerk in Geo. Ralston's grocery for a few weeks.

Dr. Tritch has removed to the residence of Mr. Lewis, on Van Buren street, rear of lumber yard.

Squire Allison hung himself at Striker, on Monday of last week, on account of financial difficulties.

Wheat market lively. Farmers begin to understand that they can always get outside prices in this market.

The deputy marshal was shooting dogs at the north end Monday night—shooting at them we learn.

Steve Jerardot has abandoned the St Nicholas Saloon and the former proprietor, [illegible] is in charge.

A great deal of sickness is reported in and about the city. No more, however, than at other neighboring places.

We learn that Mr. Benedict, agent at the Saginaw depot, contemplates leaving our city and locating in Iowa.

Hague, Craig and Gregg, are all lame in the left leg, was a discovery made by one of our juveniles the other day.

Prayer meeting was held at the M. E. church last Tuesday evening, conducted by our friend Joe Rainier.

M. S Osgood takes a deep interest in the newly organized base ball club. He is a worker in whatever he undertakes.

Begin to move your house plants toward the parlor, as Jack Frost cometh now when no man looketh for him.

The Butler Plows cannot be beat in either loam or sod ground, and will scour equal to the best steel or chilled plow. 6t

Hank Brandon, with Dave Snyder, left Monday for Freemont, Ind., where he has a contract for doing a job of work.

Johny Knoder talks of opening out a blacksmith and repair shop on Seventh Street in the building owned by Dr. Casebeer.

The old settlers of Whitley county held a social pic-nic and basket dinner in the court square, at Columbia City, last week.

Not one-half of the ladies can attend church now, simply because they have not made their purchases of fall millinery goods.

When people begin to hunt up their winter clothes, the water-melon season is about closed, and warm punch will be in order.

The late rains were quite inopportune for our farmers. Ten days good weather will be necessary to put in a good crop.

Daniel Kiser, brother of Peter Kiser, of Fort Wayne, committed suicide by taking morphene, last Monday morning in that city.

We experienced a light frost last Tuesday morning. A great deal of corn is yet standing which will be somewhat injured.

The wheat market has been a trifle dull from the fact that the roads have been too heavy for our farmers to draw an average load.

The Williams county fair commences September 26th and continues until the 28th. We acknowledge the kindness of a complimentary.

Sem. Rainier, of Fayette, Ohio, attended the wedding of his sister Anna last Saturday. Also a brother of Mr. Harris, of Chicago.

Sammy Pommert, as a tonsorial artist, is certainly a success. We here many strangers speak in complimentary terms of his rooms.

The greatest fraud, whose presence has afflicted Auburn for many a day, was the fellow styling himself Prof. Bond, a rope walker.

Mrs. Alph. Carter has returned from an extensive visit in the east. Her mother accompanied her and will remain for some time.

Howard Griswold, who has been confined to the house for several weeks with inflamatory rheumatism, was out Sunday for the first time.

The commissioners have let the contract for a bridge over Cedar Creek, on Nineth street, to Dan'l Culver, and men are now at work driving piles.

The Waterloo Press says that all reports agree that, the weather being favorable, the coming fair will be the largest ever held in this place.

Horse shoeing promptly attended to. The Best workmen in town. Prices reasonable. Don't fail to give me a call. James Anderson. tf.

The Flowers troup marched up and down Main street Monday with a very creditable brass band, composed of ladies and gentlemen, all one family.

The grasshopper is working upon the clover in this part of county, and in many places entire fields have been rendered worthless and will not pay for harvesting.

The trial between W. D. Rickel and I. Eaton before Justice Butt, at Waterloo, was decided in favor of the former. Now Doc. holds the room the balance of the year.

The late band contest at Goshen does not seem to have been an entirely harmonious affair. There are mutterings, not loud but deep at the decision of the judges.

Rev Mr. Tedrow and family have taken up their abode in our place, occupying the Dills property on Main street. Mr. T. has formerly resided at Benton, and is a minister of the United Brethren church.

The Kendallville base ball club will play the "Strikers," of this city to-Saturday, on the grounds of the latter. Those who wish to see a good game should be present.

The Court yard in front of the Jail presents quite a "flowery appearance" under the management of Mrs. St. Clair. Many ladies who admire flowers visit the scene every day.

The President visited Senator Morton last Thursday, and as the report says, shed "manly tears." We always thought such an act was considered womanly and therefor graceful.

Another theater company put up at Auburn House last Saturday. Three shows of this nature in our city all in one week, is too strong on the pocket books of our people.

The Boot Upside-Down advertises that they are all crazy. Selling good kip boots for boys at $1.50 explains the matter without them sending out bills to inform the public.

Hon Allen Zollers, Judge of the Superior Court created by the last Legislature and located at Fort Wayne, resigned last Monday. Judge Lowry is his probable sucessor.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

School commenced one week ago last Monday, under the efficient management of Prof. Seiler. Both parents and scholars are well pleased with the management of all the teachers.

If you have anything you regard as worth seeing by other people, bring it to the fair. The grounds ought to be filled with the productions of our people during the exposition.

We wish to impress upon a few of our subscribers the fact that there are small amounts due us, and we need them very much. Those in arrears will please make no further delay.

Last Monday was the day for Jewish Atonement, when people of that persuasion, fast from sun up until sun down. It will not be observed in our city as we have nary a Jew in town.

Dr. Brown, of Ohio, has rented the Auburn House and will have it conducted by other parties. He will engage in the practice of medicine, having his office in the hotel above named.

And now many an anxious thought will pass over the mind of the young teacher, as to where he or she will preside during the coming winter, and whether or not they will have to board 'round.

Mrs. Gains tried patience and compromise as long as possible. She has sent out writs of posession for five different pieces of her property in New Orleans. Somebody must move now, or pay up.

Considerable water melon pilfering going on in this section. Boys be careful that you don't have to summon the surgeon to remove the effects of an accidental discharge of your pistol or shot gun.

Three tons of oysters were sent north yesterday morning on the Saginaw road to Jackson, from the Baltimore road. The trade is looming up, and the bivaloes will have to suffer during the fair there this week.

Mr. Willis, who purchased the book store formerly owned by C. P. Houser, has moved his family to this place. We also learn that a gentleman from Hudson will locate here within a few weeks and engage in business.

The trial of Eaton vs. Rickel, at Waterloo, last Friday, must have been a red-hot affair if rumors are true. Lawyers, clients and witnesses used all the words in the "English language" to get up a square knock-down.

Columbia City Post. The Auburn Courier boasts of the amounts of wheat marketed at that place with the B. & O., and D. E. R. & I. Railroads, both leading direct to the great markets of the east. We see no reason why that point should not be one of the best in the the State for a good market.

We hear of a little trouble a few miles east of the city, wherein several of our best farmers are interested. It is said one of them was arrested for whipping two boys, and when the boys were cross examined they revealed the secret. It was a put up job on one of the neighbors and the case will be taken into court.

There is no discription of nervous diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache or Sciatcia, that will not succumb to the healing and comforting curative properties of "Lawson's Curative." Without question it is the only sure remedy that can be relied upon. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A blind man with a small hand-organ and a little boy did all they could do to entertain the passer-by for a penny, now and then, yesterday. If there is anything that should open the heart of a close-fisted man, it is certainly a spectacle like this

The Flowers family gave an entertainment at Ensley's Hall Monday evening. If this company can't make money the show business is no good. They are all of the same family the head of which acts as treasurer.

A lady by the name of Mrs. Hollopeter, living in the west end, died last Friday after an illness of seven years. She was a victim to the horrid disease consumption, and we learn has been confined to her bed the greater part of the last three.

Another cheap excursion to Chicago, by the Saginaw and Baltimore roads. Fare for round trip only $2.75 from Auburn. Next Wednesday Sept. 20th, and tickets good for six days. Stop at the Sands House, only $2.00 per day, with splendid accommodations.

As yet, but little of the second installment of taxes has been paid. Not one-third of the delinquent tax have been paid. The Treasurer will no doubt be crowded on the last days, when a rush is made for that office. Those who have the money should be on hand in time, and avoid the great crowd.

If a merchant wants to have a quiet storeroom and save his clerks from over exertion; bury his books as in the dust of ages; keep constantly on hand a well-selected stock of old moth eaten, dust-covered goods, let him refuse to advertise in his home paper. This reciept is only the experiments of facts well established.

Auburn business men continue to avail themselves of the large circulation The Courier enjoys to advertise their stock of goods. When you want anything in the dry goods, clothing or grocery line, call upon the firms who have the enterprise to let people know what they have to sell.

The splendid brass band that appeared on our streets last Monday and composed of members of th Flowers Troup will accompany the Sunday School excursion to North Manchester next Saturday. They will join it at Columbia City. Their "Sweet by and by," and "Hold the Fort," are simply splendid.

Isaac Cool, Esq., met with a painful accident while taking a drummer to Waterloo last Friday night. Going down the Robt. Reed hill one of the wheels of the vehicle slid into a rut, throwing Mr. Cool to the ground. His shoulder was badly cut and bruised while the end of his probosis resembles a "reformer."

Of course you will not fail to read the large advertisement of the Boot upside down, on the eighth page. Why is it this house is drawing trade from points fifteen and twenty miles away? Because they keep a good stock, sell cheap, and advertise liberally, three requisites that will win every time.

Plymouth Democrat. While Hayes and his crowd are junketing over the country in Tom Scott's palace car, it is refreshing to note the fact that Gov. Tilden, in his European tour, has steadily refused every offer to free passes for any purpose whatever. He was proffered a special train to Dover and a press pass on the steamer to Calais, both of which he refused, as well as public or civic courtesies.

Sunday Notes.

Elder Ward delivered the sermon at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning, owing to the illness of Rev. Henry Johnson, the present pastor.

Rev. Mr. Ervin delivered a temperance sermon at the M. E. church in the evening which was highly appreciated by the large audience.

Communion services were held at the Lutheran church last Sabbath. The attendance was very large.

There must have been "trouble in the camp" the night our theater troupe went over to Albion. Some of them came home by rail and others returned in the vehicle they went over in—Bill Britton's "street car." One of the party informs us that it was not money that was wanted, as Charley Folliet was flush with "legal tender." The company did very well financially and we learn the Albion people were much pleased with the performance.

Sunday School Excursion.

Don't forget that the Sabbath Schools of the county will take an excursion to North Manchester on next Saturday. Mr. Meese has made arrangements for a special train, and coaches will be furnished. The fare from Butler is only 75 cents. Everybody should avail themselves of this opportunity to spend the day pleasantly. Train will leave Butler at 7 o'clock in the morning, Auburn 7:34, and return at 7 o'clock to Butler. Bring your baskets well filled.

Mem. from Society Journal. "Miss S—— appeared to positive disadvantage because of cloudiness of complexion and—must we write it?—Pimples spoiling an otherwise beautiful countenance." [She should by all means procure and use Dr. Ball's Blood Mixture. Rep.] Sold by F. E. Davenport.

One of the Angola boys was so confident that their boys could beat our boys, he swung twenty-five dollars under the noses of several at the Saginaw depot. Windy Bill Britton was there and the fellow got his "huckelberry" as soon as Bill could get out his wallet The understanding was that the winner donate ten dollars to their respective nine. We do not uphold betting on ball games or any other games, yet it will be done, and cannot but "glory in Bill's spunk" for standing up for his own boys.

A lady and four children arrived here Tuesday evening in very distitute circumstances. They were on their way to Jackson, Michigan, where she has relatives living. They were compelled to ask for assistance from our citizens and a collection was taken up for their relief. The Marshal took them to the hotel where they were properly cared for. The sobs and pleadings of a faithful mother's heart will wake the sympathies of the hardest heart, and especially of our citizens as we have a most liberal community.

To Indianapolis. Grand Excursion Sept. 26th by way of Eel River road. Only $2.75 for round trip. Special train. Train to leave Butler at 3:55 a. m. Auburn 4:30. This will be the only chance to see the State fair at a cheap rate. By the arrangement you can see the State fair at little cost, and visit the Capitol of your State one of the most beautiful cities of the west. No passengers will be taken on the train after leaving Denver, making it a special excursion train. Refreshments will be furnished on the train at reasonable rates. Now is your time.

J. F. Breyer's dramatic troupe gave the Lady of Lyons and Enoch Arden last Friday and Saturday evenings, at Ensley's Hall. The hard times, sickness and short notice combined, prevented a large attendance, nevertheless, the plays were presented in an admirable manner by this fine troupe. Miss Drury as Pauline, was most excellent. Her fine facial expression and splendid voice gave an interest to the character not often realized. She was well supported. Breyer's Enoch Arden was good, but his Handy Andy, brought down the house. We hope they will come again soon.

Base Ball.

Monday afternoon the Angola club and the "Strikers," of this city, came together for a social game. The Angola boys being rugged fellows, it was the general opinion that our boys would be badly beaten. It was almost impossible to get a wager on our boys and some of our own townsmen bet their money on the neighboring nine. The second inning Angola scored one on a bad throw by the third baseman and after that they failed to make another "count." The game ended with this result: Angola, 1, Auburn, 24. The second game will be played at Angola one week from to-morrow.

Important Notice.

The New York Store wishes it distinctly understood that they will not allow themselves undersold by any other merchant or merchants. They do not want their customers spirited away by the over exertions upon the part of other competitors no matter what the inducements are. Recolect the New York Store is ready to meet them, and when you get the prices of others be sure to go and see the prices at the New York Store before making your purchas. It will pay you.

G. H. Forkner & Co.
Proprietors.

Columbia City Post. On Tuesday of last week, while Messrs Knight and Deck were thrashing grain at the barn of Geo. W. Egolf, in Thorncreek township with a steamer, the sparks from the smoke stack set fire to the barn, which was totally burned, together with a fine rick of straw, about ten bushels of wheat, lumber, and rail fence. Mr. Samuel Egolf's house, standing a short distance from the barn, was only saved by the greatest exertion from being burned The fire occurred by the carelessness of throwing the sieve back on the smoke stack and letting the cinders have the range. Those using steamers should take warning from the lesson taught by the above accident.

Married—On Sunday evening Sept. 16th, 1877, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. Bradford D. Harris to Miss Anna Rainier, all of Auburn, Ind.

The marriage was attended by relatives and a few very intimate friends, but the occasion was a happy one. We wish the newly married couple a joyous and prosperous life, and may they live long and prosper.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

On Monday the wheat market opened at $1.25, for amber No. one. Tuesday advanced one cent, and Wednesday dropped down to $1.23. There is no change in oats over last quotations—buyers are offering for white 26c., and for mixed 25c. Eggs 13c., butter 14c., hides green 6c.

Mr. Oliver Raber. It is a boy, and a bouncer at that.

In the way of a personal, we yesterday met Mr. Borst of Canton, Ohio, now visiting with his brother, Frank Borst.

The last heard from our Arkansas emigrants, they reported themselves in camp near Danville, Illinois, and all well.

Jack Frost gave this part of the mundane a mild visit Monday night. Corn is too far advanced to receive much damage.

A rumor gained currency in town Sunday that William Wallock, living on the boarders of north Richland, had died suddenly Saturday night. We learn it is a false report—though having been dangerously ill, he is now improving and will soon be around again.

Our compliments are due Powell, over at Garrett, the walking grave yard all the way from the cat tail swamps of Chicago Junction. Occasionally an ignoramus of the dampool order, will experiment in the printing business, and, like the itch, is an affliction that must be endured until cured. We do most sincerely sympathise with the people of that village in this their latest affliction.

We this week surrender our trust as the rural correspondent for Corunna, as we go hence to seek our fortune It is with many regrets that we are called upon to sever this connection, for while thus engaged our associations with the Courier people, have been most royally pleasant, and as we step out from the threshold for the last time, we carry with us many fond recollections. May you live long and prosper.

J. C. Loveland.

We don't know what to do with Bro. Parker. We have been trying to propitiate him for some weeks past, but still he will not be good natured. Why, would you believe it, he calls us a "silly fool," though just what that is we don't know. The next thing he will be calling us an ignorant ignoramus Somebody has been chafing the doctor, and we trust hereafter they will let him alone. By some inscrutable manner, he has conceived the idea that we want to kill off his paper. Never sir, never. We stand by the News, and will make any sacrifice, and will stand the bitter scorn of its editor that it may not perish, but have everlasting life. While in the lion's den, we say, "Oh, News live forever."

Some fellow down at St. Joe has been swindled by the clothes line or bed bottom dodge. He gives the following advice in last week's Press to farmers, gratuitous: Attend to your legitimate business, (I am talking to farmers now) and let the agency business entirely alone; you know nothing about it, and if you did, you are too honest to make a living at it. It takes sharpers, and swindlers to make anything at that business. In the next place never sign your name to any writing when you don't understand its full import. In the third place set your dog on the next peddler, agent, tramp or scamp that comes along; then kill your dog, subscribe for your county paper, pay for it, read it and be contented with your lot.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ferman Frechlich is plaintiff, and William B. Danner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-two dollars and forty cents ($42.40), with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 18th, 1877. Pf. $8.25.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW GOODS
ARIVING DAILY!
AT THE
STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!
SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYN

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

HE TELLS WHY HE ADOPTED HIS SOUTHERN POLICY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Evening Times*, who interviewed President Hayes while en route from Marietta to Fremont, Ohio, asked the President how he came to construct his policy, which was seemingly so at variance with his recent views while on the stump in his last presidential campaign. Did it grow upon him gradually as circumstances seemed to require? The President replied as follows:

"Well, those views began to take form in the words of my letter of acceptance. I considered the situation of things in the South; saw how impossible it seemed to restore order, and peace, and harmony; saw the violence and bloodshed at their elections; how white Republicans as well as black were shot down during their political contests, and I asked myself, Why is it, and how long must this continue? Those men down South, the white, educated citizens, are as good men as you or I. They are Christians, not thieves, nor cut-throats, nor bandits; yet they see these things and approve them, if they do not take part in them. Why is it, and how long will they continue? While thinking these questions over, my mind reverted to the scene of the war, and the incident at the battle of Cedar Mountain came to my mind. It was a hard-fought engagement, and for a time we could not tell how it would end. We who were in command had determined that if a certain movement resulted in one way we would give certain orders, but, if it resulted otherwise, different orders would be given. With our field-glasses we were watching the course of things. All at once I saw a commotion in the thickest of the fray. The artillery had got to work, and were throwing shells fast and with unerring aim into the solid ranks of the enemy. Heads were being blown from their bodies, arms and legs torn from their sockets, and souls sent to one world or the other unprepared, and yet I rejoiced and congratulated my fellow-officers that we were victorious. How could this be? Why was it? It was because we were at war. That one word solved in my mind the problem of the South. The people there were at war. There was a conflict going on. The social and political relations of the people were not natural, not harmonious. There were disturbing elements among them, and while they existed or were unduly active there would be conflict. Let the causes of the conflict be removed and there will be peace and ultimately harmony and prosperity."

"But," said the reporter, "we do not see much disposition in the South to manifest a loving temper toward us in the North."

The President mildly retorted: "How do you know? You form your opinions, no doubt, from reading the papers, but editors of newspapers do not always represent the popular general feeling of the people, either North or South. I think most of the people in the South, as I know they are in the North, are more disposed to encourage fraternal, harmonious, social and business relations than the extremists, who unfortunately too often get control of newspapers, but even these, or most of them, will come around all right in time."

THE EAST.

Frank Leslie, the well-known New York publisher of newspapers, periodicals, miscellaneous pamphlets, etc., has made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. Isaac W. England, publisher of the New York *Sun*, is the assignee, and will conduct the business of Mr. Leslie's establishment. The liabilities are put at $320,000.

Thomas F. Curley was hanged last week at Norristown, Pa., for the murder of Mary Ann Whitley.

Augustin Daly, the well-known New York theatrical manager, has failed.... Father McElroy, said to have been the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died at Frederick, Md., last week, aged 95 years.

United States Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was married in New York, the other day, to an actress named Nunez.... The Boston and Albany railroad shops at Springfield, Mass., have been burned. Loss, $100,000.... During a thunder-storm at Georgetown, Del., Gideon B. Hitchens, with four sons and two daughters, took refuge under a tree in a field. The lightning struck, and three of the children, two sons and one daughter, were instantly killed. The father and remaining children were seriously but not fatally hurt.

THE WEST.

The Mormons have chosen John Taylor to succeed Brigham Young as President of the Twelve Apostles. He will be assisted in his labors by John W. Young, George Q. Cannon and Daniel H. Wells.

There is stored in Chicago elevators 311,184 bushels of wheat, 678,794 bushels of corn, 382,578 bushels of oats, 96,524 bushels of rye, and 189,298 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,658,378 bushels, against 3,130,583 bushels at this period last year.

A bloody chapter of crime comes to us from the town of St. Elmo, Fayette county, Ill. Mr. John Scoles, an estimable citizen of the place, returned home with his family, after an absence of several days, and found a tramp in possession of the house. The latter made for a cornfield, where he was pursued. Being brought to bay, he coolly shot Mr. Scoles dead. News of the murder spread, causing the wildest excitement, and in a few minutes upward of 100 armed men were in pursuit of the murderer. Mr. Frank Barnes, an estimable young man, was the first to overtake him. The fiend turned upon his pursuer, and, holding a revolver in each hand commenced firing. Barnes was shot through the head and instantly killed. Mr. Frank Wiseman, another excellent citizen, came up about this time and also received a bullet through the head, from the effects of which he died in a short time. Still coolly facing the advancing citizens, he aimed with his right-hand revolver, and fired, killing a horse from under a pursuing farmer, whose name is not learned. Then, giving a terribly demoniac yell, he rushed toward the entire party of about a dozen horsemen. This bold and utterly unlooked-for action by the demon disconcerted the party, and caused them to turn and flee in all directions. Still intent with devilish murderous deeds, he again aimed and hit a horse, wounding it so it fell unable to move further, and the rider was obliged to escape on foot. The desperado then turned and fled to the woods, making his escape.

A telegram from Camp Robinson, Neb., chronicles the arrival there of Lame Deer's band of Indians, which completes the surrender of all the hostile Sioux, clearing the Black Hills and Big Horn country, as Sitting Bull and party are in the British Possessions.... The Hyde Park Hotel, the finest of Chicago's suburban hostelries, has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $125,000 to $150,000.... A monument was unveiled at the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, Ohio, last week, in the presence of over 30,000 people. Addresses were delivered by President Hayes, Secretary of War McCrary, Gen. Butler, ex-Gov. Cox, Chief Justice Waite and others.... Emil Josephat, a private banker and shipping agent of Chicago, has failed for $40,000.

President Hayes last week paid a flying visit to Senator Morton, at Richmond, Ind. The interview between the President and the sick Senator was very brief, at the conclusion of which the former took the train and returned to Fremont, Ohio, where he participated in the reunion of his old regiment.... Wade Hampton and Sam Cary delivered addresses before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Fair at Rockford, on the 13th inst. A big crowd turned out to hear the South Carolina Governor.... A cattle plague, said to be a species of the Texas cattle fever, has broken out in sections of Ohio, Michigan, and other Western States, and it proving quite fatal.

THE SOUTH.

The Texas cotton crop prospects are not so good as last year. The weather has not been so favorable, and the ravages of the army worm have been considerable, only eight counties escaping the visitation of this destructive pest.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in some of the coast towns of Florida, causing a panic and stampede among citizens and visitors at Jacksonville and other points.

At the late session of the Kemper county (Miss.) Circuit Court, the presiding Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called special attention to the Chisholm assassination, and expressed the hope that, for the honor of the county, [illegible] the circumstances of the affair.

GENERAL.

Friday, Sept. 7, was a big day for Marietta, Ohio, and a big day for Private Dalzell. President Hayes, Postmaster General Key and Attorney General Devens arrived in the morning and took part in the grand reunion of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors. An immense concourse, estimated at 20,000, welcomed the party at the train and escorted them through the streets of the city to the residence of Gen. T. C. H. Smith, where the President remained a guest. In the afternoon there was speech-making and a general love-feast. The President, in his speech, avoided any discussion of political topics, his whole effort being in defense of his Southern policy. As usual, he introduced Judge Key, who spoke of the North and South to-day, contrasting it with the position before the war. Gen. Devens followed in a speech of half an hour. The Presidential party left in the evening for Fremont, where they were accorded a cordial reception.

The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago press concur in the general report that business is very perceptibly improving in those cities.... It is now estimated by those who keep posted that this year's wheat crop of the United States will aggregate 325,000,000 bushels, being a surplus of about 111,000 bushels for export. It is believed that this surplus will find a ready market in Europe.

The Turkish Minister to Washington has authorized the statement that Osman Pasha is neither Marshal Bazaine nor B. Clay Crawford, but is a genuine Turk, native and to the manor born.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, reports that three of the Mexican brigands who attacked the jail in Rio Grande City have been surrendered by Canales, the Diaz Governor at Matamoras.... Since the inauguration of the national-bank system sixty banks have failed, Chicago having contributed four of the collapsed concerns.

The greatest achievement in the matter of railroad speed on record in America was that of a train on the Canada Southern railroad, which accomplished a continuous run of 111 miles in 109 minutes.

POLITICAL.

California held an election for members of the Legislature on the 5th inst., which resulted in the Democrats securing about thirty-five majority on joint ballot. This insures the election of a Democratic Senator to succeed Mr. Sargent.

Connor, Republican, has been re-elected Governor of Maine by a majority of 6,000 to 7,000. The Legislature is largely Republican.... A State convention of the Workingmen's party of Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg last week. The following nominations were made: Judge of the Supreme Court, William L. Elwell; Auditor General, John M. Davis; State Treasurer, James L. Wright.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention for nominating State officers assembled at Madison on the 11th inst. E. W. Keyes called the convention to order, and announced his resignation of the Chairmanship of the State Committee. D. M. Kelley, of Green Bay, was chosen to preside. Hon. William E. Smith, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The other nominees are as follows: Lieutenant Governor, J. M. Bingham; Secretary of State, Hans Warner; State Treasurer, Richard Guenther; Attorney General, W. E. Carter; State Superintendent of Schools, W. C. Whitford. Horace Rublee was elected Chairman of the State Committee. The following platform was reported and adopted:

1. That we reaffirm the principles which have guided the National Republican party hitherto.

2. That we declare it to be the steadfast purpose of the Republicans of Wisconsin to co-operate with all good citizens in maintaining in letter and spirit the constitutional amendments framed to secure equal rights and protection to all in maintaining the plighted faith of the nation, and in promoting reforms to secure economy and efficiency in every branch of the Government.

3. That, most earnestly desiring the pacification of the Southern section of our Union, and its speedy return to material prosperity, we are mindful that this can be gained only by obedience to the law, by protection to all in every right, and by a careful regard for that class of citizens less able to protect themselves. In the efforts of the present national administration to restore peace and concord to the South we recognize a magnanimous purpose to remove every semblance of excuse for lawlessness and violence. We hope that the magnanimity will be duly appreciated, and that the reciprocal pledges made by prominent citizens and officials of the South will be faithfully kept. We shall rejoice if the Southern policy of the President produces the hoped-for results of order and peace, but, if these results shall not follow this experiment, we demand that other measures be adopted which shall secure to all citizens, without distinction of race or color, the fullest enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

4. That the determination of the National Executive to render the civil service more efficient and less obnoxious to criticism meets our approval. The perfection of our system of government in every detail of administration is one of the most important duties of the hour. All efforts in that direction should be fairly considered, neither hastily approved nor condemned.

5. That in the purposes and patriotism of President Hayes we declare our unshaken confidence.

6. That the attention of Congress is called to the necessity of such modification of the Patent laws as shall, while affording adequate recompense to the inventor, at the same time secure the complete protection of the people from undue exactions for the use of patented articles.

7. That we rejoice that the fidelity of the Republican party in upholding the national credit has brought our currency so near the point of resumption of specie payment. We hold that the silver dollar should be restored to its former place as money, and made a legal tender for the payment of debts, except where otherwise distinctly provided by law, with the coinage so regulated as to maintain an equality of value and preserve the harmonious circulation of gold, silver and legal notes as money.

8. While we earnestly condemn all violence, outlawry and mob rule, yet the Republican party expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the condition of the workingmen who are willing to work, but are unable to find employment, and public attention should be called to the grave importance of the labor question, and the most careful consideration should be given to the same by Federal and State legislation.

9. That we oppose any further bestowal of public lands upon railroad corporations, and urge the establishment of such governmental regulation over inter-State railroads as their importance as nations, highways and the interests of the people demand.

10. That we congratulate the people of Wisconsin that, during the many years in which the Republican party has been in the ascendency, no stain has been found upon its record in this State, and, therefore, confidently point to its whole history, and especially to the wise and economical administration of Gov. Harrison Ludington, as the best evidence and guaranty of its intentions and purposes for the future.

The New York Democratic State Convention will meet at Albany Oct. 3.... State conventions of the Prohibition party were held in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts last week, and full tickets placed in nomination.

A State Convention of the Workingmen's party of Ohio was held at Columbus last week. The Greenback Executive Committee were present, and consented to withdraw their State ticket and unite with the new movement if their ideas of currency reform were heartily acquiesced in, which was agreed to in open convention. The following ticket was then nominated: For Governor, Stephen Johnson; Lieutenant Governor, Christopher Lewis; Supreme Judge, Milton L. Clark; Treasurer, James Jenkins; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. P. Pitkin; Attorney General, George A. Duncan; School Commissioner, John C. Logan; Board of Public Works, C. C. Strong.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention at Worcester last week, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, William Gaston; Lieutenant Governor, William R. Plunket; Secretary of State, Weston Howland; Treasurer and Receiver General, David N. Skillings; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney General, Charles P. Thompson. The following platform was adopted:

We reaffirm and announce the National Democratic platform of 1876 as the authoritative exposition of principles of our party, and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that those principles were indorsed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people. We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the Electoral College in favor of the Democratic candidates, and while, in the high interest of public tranquillity, we submit to the authority of the constituted Federal administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican party the condemnation for the great public crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by rulers of their own choice, and by which the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part. We challenge for it the opprobrium of history and the indignant judgment of all honest men. We congratulate the country, and supporters of free government everywhere, upon the happy results of restored public order and reviving industrial prosperity, the inauguration of a new reign of domestic peace and liberty, regulated by law, in the southern section of the Union that have ensued upon the adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the Executive Department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States. We recognize in these auspicious results the signal vindication and practical triumph of the constitutional doctrines so faithfully contended for by the Democrats in the late political contest, and the statesmanship of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the republic by the support of the equal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no Southern policy, no Northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union, and equality of rights and duties of all men before the law.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the re-enactment of a Prohibitory law.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of a strict public necessity has generated schemes of extravagant expenditures until taxation has become well-nigh an intolerable burden. Honesty, economy, and "pay as we go" should be the rule in all appropriations of the people's money. The power of States, counties, cities and towns to borrow money ought to be rigidly limited, so that an end may be put to the system which "anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which coins the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children yet unborn."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis.

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the country is largely due to our inability under present laws to dispose of the surplus products which other countries want, and which but for restrictions and injurious legislation of the United States would, to a great extent, produce and sell better and cheaper than any other nation.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Reports from Hobart Pasha to the Porte represent the new fortifications of Sebastopol strong enough, without the addition of torpedoes, to destroy the finest fleet afloat.... Turkey will make a further issue of 6,000,000 piasters of paper money.... The carnage in the Schipka battles was absolutely horrible. A cable dispatch says: "Three thousand wounded from Suleiman Pasha's army have reached Adrianople; 4,000 are at Kazanlik, and at Schipka the wounded and dead lie all over the hillsides."

Regarding the war in Asia Minor, a telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians are confining themselves to a defensive attitude. The Russian center is bringing up artillery from Alexandropol to defend their camp at Baldirval in the event of an attack by Mukhtar Pasha, while on the left Gen. Tergukassoff is fortifying his positions near Igdyr to command the roads leading to the plain of Erivan.... The Montenegrins have captured Nicsics.

The German and French Ambassadors at Constantinople have presented remonstrances to the Porte against the release of persons condemned to five years' penal servitude for the murder of the German and French Consuls at Salonica, in May last.

A dispatch from Belgrade says: "Information has been received from Turn-Severin that the Prefects have been ordered to have everything in readiness for 50,000 Russians who will march through Turn-Severin on their way to cross the Danube, and enter Servian territory. On the Servian bank everything is prepared for the crossing of the Russians."

The following is the Russian official bulletin of the operations against Plevna, issued on the 11th inst.: "Our batteries cannonaded Plevna all Sunday and Monday. The Turks made a considerable sortie against our left wing, but were repulsed, losing heavily. The Roumanians made a broad reconnoissance of the enemy's redoubts, which opened a heavy fire, but were silenced by the concentrated fire from our batteries. The position of one of our siege batteries was changed to have it cannonade the fortified Turkish encampment. All is quiet at the other points of the theater of war. At the capture of Lovatz we took two Turkish standards and a quantity of arms and ammunition. We buried 2,200 Turkish dead. Large numbers were sabered by our cavalry during the pursuit. Our loss was 1,000.".... A dispatch from Ragusa reports that the Montenegrins at Jesero defeated Hafiz Pasha, who was marching to the relief of Nicsics. Six hundred Turks were killed and 100 taken prisoners.

Dispatches from Vienna on the 13th inst. report the capture of Osman Pasha's strongest position in front of Plevna. The point was carried by assault, on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th. Six Russian batteries and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault. Two standards and five guns were captured, and the Turks driven pell-mell out of the Grivica redoubt. This victory was achieved at heavy cost. The Russian official report admits a loss of over 5,000 wounded. The numbers engaged are estimated at about 57,000 on the Russian side, against from 50,000 to 70,000 Turks.... It is announced from Ragusa that a majority of the Bosnia insurgents have submitted to the Turkish Government.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The funeral of Louis Adolph Thiers, ex-President of France, took place in a pouring rain. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the remains of the lamented deceased were followed to the grave by an immense concourse, and hundreds of thousands of mourning French people of all sexes and ages lined the roadways. There was no political demonstration, and the body of the dead statesman was laid away decently and in order, without provoking any of the disturbances that might be expected of Paris in such troublous times.... Dispatches from Minister Foster represent our relations with Mexico as in a very unsatisfactory condition. Of the eight marauders whose extradition is asked for by the United States, only two who are American citizens will be given up in any event.

The Paris police, the other day, seized five of the principal Republican papers, and one Bonapartist paper. The seizure was only maintained as regards one—*Le Bien Public*.... Gambetta was sick when his case was called in the Paris Police Court. A continuance, however, was refused, default entered up, and he was condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. He will take an appeal, however, and in a higher court test the question whether speaking the truth in moderate and respectful words is a felony under the laws of France.

We have news of a terrible disaster in the English channel, by which upward of a hundred lives were lost. The British ship Avalanche, Capt. Williams, from London for New Zealand, came in collision with the British ship Forest, Capt. Lockhart, from London for New York, off Portland, and both vessels foundered. Ninety-six persons were drowned. The Forest was in ballast and had a crew numbering twenty-one. Capt. Lockhart, chief mate and seven others were saved. The Avalanche had a crew of thirty-two, and fifty passengers. The third officer and two seamen only were saved.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

The press of Chicago is a unit in advocacy of a national-savings system.

Shipping dressed meats in refrigerator cars to Eastern cities is to be attempted by prominent cattle men in Nevada, as business is not remunerative in San Francisco.

There were thirty-nine failures in the city of New York during August, a greater number than in any previous month of the year. The total liabilities were $2,295,557; assets, $920,514.

An exhibition of hops, and of tools and implements used in the cultivation of hops, to which all nations are invited to contribute, will be held in Nuremburg, Bavaria, from the 7th to the 15th of October.

The cotton-manufacturing interest in Great Britain is suffering a reverse; stocks are accumulating, and there is a contest with operatives on the question of wages, from both which causes many mills are closing.

Manufacturers at Fall River continue to pile up print-cloths, and will do so until their present stocks of cotton are run out, when, if there is no improvement in prices, a general stoppage for a few weeks will probably be resorted to. The demand from the West and South has improved a little of late.

Notes of the manufacturing firm of A. & W. Sprague, to the amount of $75,000, were recently sold by auction at the Providence (R. I.) Board of Trade. The terms of the sale were that the notes should be sold in lots of $25,000 each, with privilege of the whole. The bidding was somewhat lively, and the paper was finally sold at 21¼ cents on a dollar, the purchaser taking the entire lot.

Our foreign business for the seven months to the 1st of August shows an increase in both exports and imports, but greater in imports, having so far this year a small excess of imports. This is on merchandise and produce, however; on specie, we have made a net export of only $25,000,000, a gain as compared with last year of over $11,000,000, and showing that we must have kept at least $25,000,000 of our gold and silver production this year. The total amount of the transactions with foreign countries for the first seven months of 1877 is $680,007,557. For a corresponding period in 1876 it was $634,196,319, an increase for this year, so far, of $45,811,238, or 7.2 per cent.

The United States is again beginning to draw specie from England, somewhat to the alarm of financial circles over there, and the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent. in order to counteract if possible this outflow of gold. In explanation of the situation on that side, the London *Times* says: "The Black sea is practically closed, and we have, therefore, every reason to expect that we must not only take a very much larger quantity of grain from the United States than has been required in former years, but that we must pay much higher prices for it. This being the case, the bank has no other course open but to place itself in a strong defensive position in good time. If the bad weather in this country continues, the position can easily become serious for the Bank of England, for the export of gold in that case, looking at the comparatively small general imports of the United States from Europe, soon runs into many millions sterling."

Shop, Mill and Labor Notes.

The recent railroad strike cost the State of Illinois about $200,000.

Taxation and smoke and bad odor nuisances are driving many heavy manufacturing concerns out of the large cities into country localities.

The Waumbek Lumber Company, of Bethlehem, N. H., one of the largest lumber companies of New England, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has closed its works and put everything in order for a suspension as long or as short as the miners choose to make it.

The orders on hand in locomotive shops throughout the country show that life in the railroad department of the industries is more than beyond the minimum scale.

A colony of about 150 families has left Indianapolis for Mississippi, in hope of bettering their condition, founded on promises of work on farms and other kinds of labor.

The Providence Tool Company, having re-established satisfactory financial arrangements with the Turkish Government, has resumed work, with 1,300 men employed on full time.

The lamp-chimney blowers at Wheeling and Pittsburgh are on a strike, the latter demanding that production shall be increased to offset the economy effected by a machine newly introduced.

Ohio labor statistics show that there are employed in the State 396,267 persons in agriculture, against 77,690 in trades and transportation, 179,394 in manufactures and mining, and 104,018 in personal and professional occupations. The unemployed persons in the State are reported at 219,219.

Donahue's new paper, the *Striker*, advocates the immediate stoppage of contraction, redemption of all the United States bonds by new issues of greenbacks, the abolition of national banks, and the seizure and management of all railroads, telegraphs, express offices, banks and savings banks by the Government.

Harvest Gleanings.

The army worm has appeared in large numbers in sections of Tennessee and Arkansas.

It is a Southern estimate that Georgia's dried peaches this year will be worth $1,500,000.

The cotton-crop reports from Texas and Mississippi describe a good deal of damage by worms, and some by drought, causing the squares to shed. From Georgia reports are more favorable.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* sums up the prospect of the autumn crops in India in this way: Hopeless in Southern India, most critical in Western, Central, and Northern India, and fairly good in Eastern India.

The prospects of the French wheat harvest in 2 departments are very good; in 16 good; in 2 pretty good; in 32 poor; and in 9 bad. The prospects of the oat crop are very good in 4 departments; good in 27; pretty good in 28; poor in 21; and bad in 2. The rye prospect is very good in 4 departments; good in 10; pretty good in 15; poor in 32; and very bad in 11.

The crops are turning out better in Dakota Territory this year than was ever known before. The grasshoppers have done no damage to speak of. The small grain is all harvested and mostly thrashed, and the corn is nearly all ripe, so that no damage can be done now. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and of the first quality. Potatoes are plenty, and of the choicest kind.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Postmaster General Key contemplates resigning from the Cabinet at an early day. Judge Key himself gives it out that he will stick.

In reference to the Speakership, the Washington *Star* thinks Randall's chances are the best, though he nor any other candidate has a sure thing of it. Morrison and Sayler each have a strong following, and either one of them may capture the prize.

Just now Washington is overrun with an ugly malaria that is very severe upon strangers unused to the climate. The Board of Health has just made a report upon the subject, and finds the great source of trouble in the marsh lands near the Potomac.

Great distress and destitution prevail in Washington, largely among the families of discharged Government clerks and employes. Many of these, unable to find work of any kind that they would be able to do, are reduced to actual beggary. The new Commissioner of the District, Mr. Bryan, is endeavoring to organize some system of relief that may at least prevent starvation.

The recently-discovered frauds in coloring foreign sugars, in order to reduce the duties on those of certain grades, has induced the State Department at Washington to adopt prompt and vigorous measures for their suppression. Proper warnings will probably be sent to interested parties, and, after October 1, all sugars found to be colored for fraudulent purposes will be seized and the penalties enforced.

Secretary Schurz has recently been paying special attention to the subject of land steals and timber depredations. It is not improbable that special legal counsel will be sent out to Minnesota to sue for recoveries there. He has adopted the rule that no compromises shall be made with lumber depredators except for the full market price of the timber, instead of the cost price, as has hitherto been the case.

Efforts have been made recently, on the part of claim-agents, to get the Treasury Department to reopen a number of the cotton cases which were rejected under previous administrations. Thus far Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary French have decided against all these applications, and refused to refer the cases to Solicitor Raynor for an opinion, which the persons were very desirous should be done.

The fact that 3,234,800 dead letters were received from the various postoffices of the country at the Postoffice Department during the year ending June 30, 1877, shows a large degree of carelessness in not properly preparing and directing letters, although other causes aided in swelling the number of defunct missives. Over $50,000 in money was found in these notes, besides bills, drafts, notes, jewelry, etc., to a much greater amount.

A Washington correspondent says the position which the United States is understood to hold is: First, that the Diaz Government must be proved to be acceptable to the people of Mexico, and not the temporary triumph of a revolutionist; and, second, that it possesses power to carry out strictly to the letter all its treaty obligations with the United States. When President Hayes' administration is convinced on these two points Senor Mato will undoubtedly be recognized as the accredited representative of the Mexican republic. In other words, the United States has in effect placed the Mexican Government on its good behavior.

An Editor Assaulted.

For some days past the *National Republican*, of this city, has had several allusions to the age and physical infirmities generally of Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury Department. To-day it had the following: "It has now transpired that Right Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been enabled to maintain the perpetual bloom of youth by the constant and generous use of strong plug tobacco." For more than a week Raynor has declared that if he ever encountered A. W. Soteldo, managing editor of the paper, there would be blood. Only last week the old man went to the newspaper office, armed with a North Carolina horse-pistol, to slay or be slain. To-day, just as the female clerks were departing from the day's work, Raynor met Soteldo on the steps of the treasury, and, with violent expletives, assaulted him with his fist. The first blow being unexpected, the editor received it full in the mouth, and the old man got the first blood. The assaulted party recovered quickly, and retorted in kind, but a friend threw himself in the breach, and, by covering Raynor's face with his hands, saved him from severe punishment. Benson, Chief of Detectives, then held Raynor to restrain his impetuosity, and a newspaper correspondent did likewise to the editor. Meanwhile, Raynor's oaths filled the atmosphere. He called Soteldo the pirate of the press, a blackmailer, thief, and other epithets more sulphurous than delicate. Soteldo remained quite cool, and called on the large crowd which had gathered to bear witness to the indecent and ribald exhibition the Solicitor of the Treasury was making of himself. Finally friends walked off with the belligerents in opposite directions, and peace again reigns on the Potomac.—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Five sons and seven daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Parker, of Nantucket, are now living, whose ages are respectively 78, 76, 73, 70, 68, 65, 63, 59, 57, 55, 53, 51. These twelve constitute all the children of the family, except one who died in infancy. The father was at the time of his death 88, and the mother died at the age of 77.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

Letter from J. Russell Jones to Secretary Sherman.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

A reporter called upon Hon. J. Russell Jones to interview him relative to the report that he had been suspended from the office of Collector of the Port, and that Mr. William Henry Smith had been appointed to the place.

Mr. Jones stated that he had no information on the subject other than appeared in the papers. The first official knowledge he had that a change was contemplated was a letter from Secretary Sherman stating:

> I am directed by the President to write to you that, after careful consideration, he thinks it would be best, and he wishes me to ask you to resign your office as Collector of Customs of the Port of Chicago, at a time and in a mode that will be agreeable to you.

In a subsequent note from the Secretary, said Mr. Jones, he indicated a desire that my resignation should not take place later than the 10th of September. To this request I replied as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that you are directed by the President to write me that, after careful consideration, he thinks it would be best, and he wishes me to ask you to resign the office of Collector of Customs of the Port of Chicago, at a time and in a mode that will be agreeable to me.

The President, in his letter of acceptance, said "the founders of the Government meant that public officers should be secured in their tenure as long as their personal character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties was satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform," and in his inaugural he reasserted the same principles.

He has since repeatedly said that with officers whose commissions had not expired and who were in the faithful discharge of their duties changes would not be made.

In the absence of any intimation to the contrary I am warranted in asserting that no charge has been made against me that I have failed faithfully, efficiently and economically to discharge my duty. My commission has not yet expired.

An officer of your department has within the last month made a thorough examination of this office, and he informed me that he found everything pertaining to the conduct of the office in a satisfactory condition. The only criticism he made was that in examining the record of the expenses of the office he discovered that there were a number of inspectors employed at $4 per diem, but I informed him that, although the inspectors who have been in the service at this port for years, experienced men, upon whose shoulders the bulk of inspectors' duties are laid, were paid but $3 per diem, those to whom he called my attention were men sent here by you, with orders to assign them to duty at $4 per diem.

The officer referred to has undoubtedly recommended that the men sent by you shall not receive greater compensation than is paid to men occupying the same position who have been in the service a number of years.

The records of your department show that the expenses of this office have been reduced since my appointment (a period of less than two years) in the aggregate $37,000.

In view of these facts my self-respect impels me to decline compliance with the President's request through you for my resignation.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. Jones.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Tragic Death on the Polo Field.

Mr. Edward Cunard, who was a brother of Sir Bache Cunard, was Lieutenant of the Tenth English Hussars, and was attending the school of musketry at Hyde, a small military station a few miles from Folkestone, on the southwest coast of Kent. On Wednesday last he was one of a team of officers from Thorncliffe camp to play a game of polo, against another team composed of holiday visitors from Folkestone. In the sixth goal, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Mr. Cunard approached to strike the ball, when his pony suddenly swerved to the left and came into collision with the pony following. Mr. Cunard fell, and his pony fell over him, stunning him and causing general consternation. A stretcher was sent for and he was immediately removed from the field in an insensible condition. He was attended by several doctors, who did everything that medical skill suggested, but the fact that the base of his skull was fractured rendered all treatment difficult. After a brief return to consciousness he died at 9 o'clock the same evening.—*London Cor. New York Herald.*

The restoration of Strasburg Cathedral will soon be completed. Fourteen statues of Emperors and Kings who have ruled that part of Germany, from King Pepin down to Henry IV., have been added to the sculptural embellishments.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@12 50
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 25
Cotton	11¼	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 60
Wheat—No. 2	1 36	@ 1 38
Corn—Western Mixed	53	@ 58½
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 39
Rye—Western	70	@ 71
Pork—New Mess	13 25	@13 50
Lard	9	@ 9¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 00
Choice Natives	5 00	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 65	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 60	@ 4 15
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 75
Hogs—Live	5 05	@ 5 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	55	@ 56
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 67
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@ 28
Eggs—Fresh	15	@ 16
Pork—Mess	12 50	@12 75
Lard	8¾	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	55	@ 57
Barley—No. 2	67	@ 68
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	13 25	@13 35
Lard	8¾	@ 9
Hogs	5 10	@ 5 45
Cattle	4 00	@ 5 75
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 15	@ 1 25
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	26	@ 30
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	13 00	@ ....
Lard	8¾	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red Wabash	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 1 White Michigan	1 38	@ 1 40
Corn	48	@ 50
Oats—No. 2	27½	@ 28½
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1	1 39	@ 1 40
Corn—Mixed	49	@ 51
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 29
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 30
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Medium to Good	5 50	@ 5 80
Common to Fair	4 75	@ 5 25
Hogs	5 40	@ 5 90
Sheep	4 25	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

Speech of the Hon. John P. Irish at Council Bluffs.

The Crimes of the Republican Party Vividly Portrayed.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As the country proceeds through a long-drawn settlement of the questions out of which grew the war and which grew out of the war, it yearly became plainer that the old strings had been harped until they were out of tune. The sympathies and impulses of the North, so often melted to tears by the slavery question, strung to a high key for so long, had lost their tone, and the whispers of love and mercy drawn from them by the real and fancied wrongs of slavery had changed to a coarse twang of vengeance and vulgar revenge.

The needs of the national soul had long been the text of the agitator and the theme of the philanthropist, but, as a settlement of sentimental political questions was reached, the wants of the national body were asserted. Debt was upon us, carrying an interest charge annually upon the labor of the land double the volume of the entire national debt in 1860. The management and payment of this debt became in the eye of the publicist and statesman at once the leading question in American politics, for in its management and a proper system of revenue lay every economic interest of the whole country. As a few wise men were seeking to put these practical questions forward, there arose another school of politicians headed by Jay Cooke and commissioned to teach the people that a national debt is a national blessing, and from this germ grew financial fungi of all sorts, until it is no wonder that the ideas of good and sensible men have grown into antagonism to the sound principles of political economy—the laws of finance and commerce. I think the great need of the day is a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles; a constant teaching of the truth in respect to money and its relations to the welfare and happiness of civilized people. The Republican party has taken good care not so to teach. It has kept the public mind busy with other things. The negro vote and voter, negro equality, the rebel debt and claims, the bloody shirt, each has had its brief day on the stage to tickle the popular fancy or fan the popular temper into a roaring rage, while the prosperity of the country was being sapped, and we seemed content to remain a nation producing more of gold and silver than any other on the planet, and yet do all our great trade in a fluctuating, uncertain paper currency. From this condition of inattention to our material interests we were aroused for a time by the panic of 1873, which ruined thousands where every avenue was gorged with credit currency, and left colossal enterprises like the North Pacific road in sprawling ruin. Again Republican politicians drew off public attention by the old war cries, and carried the party through the last Presidential election to a fraudulent seizure of the Presidency lost by it at the polls, and was in the act of further diverting public attention by pointing with pride to Gen. Grant snoring under a silk quilt at Windsor Castle, the elated recipient of the first British honors bestowed upon an American General since Benedict Arnold's day, when with a soundin crash came the August strikes which clouded seven States with anarchy for a week, and so jarred the whole country as to set every man looking for the cause and cure of an evil which could no longer be ignored. With the national finances, the labor and trade questions, the Iowa Democracy has dealt in its platform, and I am here to construe that platform and defend it within the limits of its own language and give each part an interpretation consistent with the whole.

The Democratic party of Iowa declares for a revenue tariff only. This declaration is consistent with the delivery against subsidies, since a protective tariff—the Republican plan—is but a tax levied on the people, not to support the Government, but to fatten the manufacturers. It is a tax on the many for the benefit of the few, and is the basest form of subsidy because of its indirection. It is robbery of the people in such a way that they note the theft only in their poverty and nakedness, and cannot readily fix the responsibility for the crime. American manufacturers fattened by this tax levied upon other industries are to-day exposing their wares in England, paying freight and selling them to Englishmen for less than they sell the same goods here at home, within sight of the factory smoke. We read of this driving Englishmen out of English markets, and are expected to go into patriotic ecstacies over it, and forget that if our manufacturers do this at a profit they are able to sell at the same ates at home, less the freight across the Atlantic, plus the carriage to whatever American market they choose to sell in. I believe John Randolph defined protection to mean paying a New Englander $2 for what we can buy of an Old Englander for $1. This may now be paraphrased into asking $2 at home for what we sell at a profit abroad for $1.

We next pass on to our children the warning that came to us from our fathers, and declare further supremacy of the civil over the military power. It needs no argument. The Republican party ruled the South through eleven years of peace by the army. For eleven years the Democrats protested against this abuse, and last year carried the country upon that protest by a majority so emphatic that an acting President, who usurped without shame an office that belonged to another, and struck down without pity or remorse the foul instruments of his fraudulent elevation, dared not disobey the majesty of a white majority of 1,000,000 votes; and so we find Mr. Hayes subordinating the military to the civil power, and returning the army to its proper functions. We declare for separation of church and state; a principle so salutary that the times in which we live are satirized in the apparent necessity for its reiteration. We affirm the equal rights of all citizens before the law, under whihh principle the Democratic party took shape under Jefferson's master hand. The Federalists denied the equality of foreign-born citizens, no matter what their character, culture, or patriotic services were, and the political heirs of the Federalists, the Republicans of to-day, put foreign-born citizens under the same ban by excluding in at least one Republican State in the Union the vote of a foreigner unless he has a property qualification not exacted of a native. So, again, the Republicans compel us to nail to our mast this trite declaration, which we will repeat so long as they are anywhere in power and continue to persecute and oppress men for their birth or religion.

Opposition to subsidies is another Democratic principle, foully violated by the Republican party and in need of agitation now because it is understood that Mr. Hayes rode to office in Tom Scott's car, on the back of a grand gift enterprise which reached from the corpse of the North Pacific to the cradle of its South Pacific twin, showering offices, jobs, and juicy things between, and reaching into a slimy oblivion to materialize the ghost of dead Whiggery. We declare Republican class legislation to be responsible for the pauperism of labor. It is true. Every striker struck because for seventeen years there had been a Republican party in this country. Wherever a mob roared, its noise was notice to the world of the presence of the pest of Republican partyism here. Every incendiary who did arson was the embodied consequence of a Republican party. Every murderer who shed blood was a red-handed witness that the Republican party had been in power in this land. Every rioter who groans from a jail is in prison for the crimes of this party. Every murderer who will swing from a scaffold dangles there to expiate crimes done by the Republican party. There is no evasion of this. If there are bread riots in Manchester, Paris, or Brussels, we charge them upon maladministration of the Government, and by this judgment we must be judged ourselves or no longer assume to sit in the judgment seat. To the vicious laws which bear this bad responsibility reference is already made. The tariff and subsidy legislation have, in part, done the work.

The demonetizing of silver was accomplished by peculiarly Republican methods, in the dark and secretly, so that even those who voted for it were unaware of the effect of the bill. It is no wonder the people should reject scientific discussion of the propriety of a measure passed in that way, and should indignantly demand the reinstatement of silver as a legal-tender coin before examining into the merits of the double or single standard. The reinstatement I favor in the conviction that scientific conclusions will be reached that will condemn the employment of any unstable standard of value, and that the Democratic party will bring legislation upon the subject out of the dark corner into which Republicanism has crowded it. If it prove that the double standard will not work, that the silver will float the gold out of the country and leave us to bear the load of cast-off silver from Germany and the other single-standard countries, an intelligent adjustment will soon relieve us of the evils which would follow. Upon the general matter of currency and resumption the Democrats of Iowa declare: "We favor the retention of a greenback currency and declare against any further contraction, and we favor the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank bills." The legal-tender law, under which the greenbacks were issued, fixes their volume at $400,000,000. This law was denounced as unconstitutional by the Democracy of this country when it was passed, and a Republican Supreme Court has since decided that in time of peace it would have been unconstitutional, but was all right in war. That law nearly doubled the cost of the war. Greenbacks fell as low as 35 cents on the dollar, so that the Government paid nearly $3 for every dollar's worth of material it used. They rallied a little, but averaged so low that it is fair to say they doubled the cost to the people of a war of which they rank among the most troublesome relics. The Government should have issued treasury notes, and, promptly enforcing its taxing power, should have maintained a credit that would have floated its bonds, by their sale raising means far more cheaply than by the costly and unconstitutional experiment of a forced loan, for the greenback issue was a forced loan in all its characteristics. As we told the truth in declaring the issue unconstitutional, and as the Republicans only justify it as a war measure, it is plain that there can be no further issue of greenbacks unless we go to war for the authority. There can be no objection to the retention of the greenbacks as a permanent paper currency, in preference to the national-bank notes, which have not the legal-tender quality, so I take our declaration to mean that, as the national-bank charters expire—and we cannot disturb them short of their expiration—these institutions should not be re-chartered, and, as their circulation shrinks with each dying charter, the greenbacks are to take its place. The result will be a constant appreciation of the purchasing power of the greenback and a constant approach of that currency to par in gold; so that if no other causes operated we would reach specie payments over the dead vaults of national banks, which I am sure the people of this country will never consent to rechartering, as banks of issue. I have never seen a more intelligent and compact plan for bringing greenbacks to par than is proposed by this plank in our platform, and I commend it to the attention and examination of financiers East and West. I discuss under this head the general question of resumption. Let us remember that the bank note and bank check—considering for the purpose of this examination the greenback to be a bank note since it performs the same office—are substantially the same thing in the sense that neither is in itself value, but each implies the presence somewhere of value upon which it is an order for payment. If no deposit lie behind the bank check it is worthless. If no deposit or power or disposition to pay in value lie behind the greenback it is worthless. Resumption then means that the Government shall have the ability to pay its checks, notes, greenbacks, on demand in value; that is to say in gold. When that time comes private debtors will have a place at which to buy the gold called for by individual contracts, and the difference between gold and paper will be a thin margin of one-fourth of 1 per cent., with a possibility that occasionally the paper may command a premium over the metal, because of convenience of carriage and certainty of reconversion at par. I may be asked why repeal the resumption date, January, 1879, if it is desirable to resume at all? The Democratic party demands a repeal of the date, because the Democratic party has common sense on its side and is guided by the example of nations that have trodden hard the path we are now in. England experimented with her finances during a long grapple with the first Napoleon, and at the close of her complications on the continent was financially prostrate; with specie payment to all appearance hopelessly suspended. During nearly a quarter of a century the British Parliament attempted to resume by fixing dates at which to resume eleven different times, and at last, after ten repeals, resumption occurred in advance of the farthest date fixed. You may query why the date should hinder. It is because resumption is in the nature of payment of a debt. No debt is ever easy to pay when the debtor is in poverty and distress, groaning under the pinch of hard times. Payment is voluntary and easy when times are good and prosperity is the rule. Resumption is an event which excites apprehension, it is waited for with an expectation of great change in all commercial and financial relations. It is getting down to hard-pan.

If a date is fixed people wait rather than work. It will not do to make this investment or start that enterprise, for there is no telling what effect resumption will have upon it, so we wait and wait, a nation of Micawbers; business is paralyzed and times grow hard. Men think it is a lack of currency, and clamor for more. If the cry is heeded and inflation occurs resumption is postponed. If the paralysis continue and resumption is attempted at the date, without the degree of prosperity and confidence to warrant it, death follows paralysis and ruin whelms the country. As soon as the Resumption act of 1875 passed times began tightening. Enterprise ceased. Real estate cannot be sold. Manufactures are idle. Railroad building stopped, and we all sat down to wait. In 1876 the Democratic party, desiring resumption, demanded the repeal of the date as a hindrance thereto. The Democratic House repealed the date. Men began to venture upon business operations. The Russo-Turkish war gave us dominion of the grain market of the world. Crops at home are good. Republican Senators, like Allison, of Iowa, are joining the Democrats in the cry for repeal, and greenbacks, feeling the impulse of this new-born prosperity, have crept up to 97. I am not sure but we will resume before 1879. If I knew the Senate would join the Democratic House in the repeal I would confidently predict resumption before that time, as the natural result of a prosperity which grows up to the volume of currency, using all the circulating medium, and demanding an invariable standard of value, into which the paper currency is convertible at par, and by which the products of the country are measured. Above all, we want an end to tinkering. No business can grow, based upon the fluctuations of an irredeemable paper currency, or the play of shifting Congressional policies. The business men of the country want stability. John Sherman is no guarantee of stability, nor is Morton, nor Hayes, nor Stanley Matthews. They shift with the tide. The Democrats offer their past financial record as proof that stability may be expected under their domination. Our party first forced the payment of the poor man's wages and the rich man's profits in the same kind of money—gold; and under that policy our growth was the world's eighth wonder. Here was the world's labor market. There were no tramps, no bread riots, no war for wages degenerating into a base assault upon property and a bloody attack upon life. To take the country far from the evils of a mixed and fluctuating credit currency, from trade destroyed and labor turned beggar, out of the treacherous quicksands of Republican financial folly to the solid ground of safety and confidence, where waving fields and rattling mills on either hand lift high the yellow banners and sing the glad song of plenty and prosperity, is our mission and purpose.

SMOKED OUT.

Honest Senator John Patterson—Out of His Own Mouth and by His Own Signature is He Condemned.

[Columbia (S. C.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Ex-Gov. Scott, at present in Ohio, can probably explain the letter I send you below. It was seen by him on the night it was written, and was, by his consent photographed before reaching its destination, himself and another distinguished Republican receiving each a copy. The money alluded to was used to bribe members of the Legislature for passing bills in the interest of the Blue Ridge railroad when "Honest John Patterson" was President of the road.

Although this document is in itself a bad-looking feature in the Senator's case, it is mere bagatelle compared with the evidence produced before the committee to-day. The face of the Chairman of that committee is wreathed in smiles over his big find to-day. Not only "Honest John," whose rallying cry to the thieves when they became despondent was, "Why, gentlemen, there is five more years of good stealing in South Carolina," will be brought to taw, but Maxwell, a famous negro rascal, representing the good county of Marlboro, and known as the Duke of Marlboro among the thieves; "Buck Nash," Richland's Senator; Myers, ex-member from Columbia; Swails, a Philadelphia Albino, ex-President of the Senate, and, in short, every other scoundrel, white, yellow and black, who was in the ring, took a part of this money, and their receipts in their own hand writing, or their marks, witnessed by responsible witnesses, will bear witness against them when the hour of trial arrives, which will not be far off. The following is the order:

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

Hon. Miles G. Parker, State Treasurer, South Carolina:

Please deliver to H. H. Kimpton revenue bond scrip due the Blue Ridge Railroad Company according to act passed March 2, 1872, amounting to $114,250 at par, upon the following conditions: That $42,857 of said scrip at par value is to be used for paying the expenses of passing through the House of Representatives bills styled "A bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina" and "A bill to authorize the Financial Board to settle the accounts of the Financial Agent." Now, if these above-named bills are passed and become laws, this order for $42,857 in scrip at par is to be paid said Kimpton; and, if not passed, then this order for that amount to be void, and the scrip is not to be delivered. Also, that $71,414 of scrip at par you shall deliver to said Kimpton if said bills shall become laws, and provided that he shall pay the sum of $50,000, the proceeds of said scrip at 70 cents on the dollar, in paying the expenses incurred in passing through the Senate the bill known as "A bill to relieve the State of all liability on account of the guaranty of the Blue Ridge railroad bonds," etc., passed March 2, 1872, which said expenses said Kimpton has contracted to pay; and if said Kimpton fails or refuses to pay said amount in defraying said expenses when required by me, then this order to be void. If said conditions are complied with, and the amount of scrip delivered to said Kimpton, he is not to be held liable for or to account for its value. The above two sums of $42,859 and $71,414, in scrip, at par, make up the amount of scrip first mentioned in this order.

JOHN J. PATTERSON,
President Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina.

Witness: R. B. ELLIOTT.

The authenticity of this precious and carefully-drawn contract is beyond cavil, as it is attested by the two photograph copies, by the evidence of Judge Mackey and Gov. Scott, who saw the original, and by the testimony of Elliott, whose signature as witness is attached. Elliott was before the Grand Jury on Thursday, at the same time the indictment was being considered by them, and, as a true bill was found, the inference is irresistible that he testified in person to the genuineness of the signature and of the paper itself. The next link in the chain is supplied by the indictment of Patterson, Parker and Kimpton for conspiracy, etc., concerning which it is sufficient to repeat here that the evidence of Prince Rivers, S. J. L. Lee and J. B. Dennis has been given as to the manner in which the money so obtained was misapplied. The comments of the New York *Times* and of the Washington *Republican* in regard to this branch of the pending Democratic prosecution of innocent and honorable Republicans will be anxiously looked for, and will no doubt furnish interesting reading.

Temperate State Officials.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* has the following gratifying statement concerning the executive officials of Minnesota: "An uncompromising temperance man made a thorough canvass of the State Capitol recently for the purpose of ascertaining the per cent. of intemperate officials and employes, with a view of framing an argument for nominating a State ticket on a total abstinence platform. He closed his labors convinced that little could be gained while much might be lost by the temperance element by bringing forward a ticket. There is not a single State officer that may even be classed as a moderate drinker, and there is but one departmental employe, and he holds an insignificant position, who ever indulges in strong drink."

The Widow Stearns' Case.

Mrs. Wm. Stearns, widow of the eldest son of the late President Stearns, is debarred by the courts from receiving her husband's share of the Alabama claims money because he was a British subject. He became so to protect his business interests in India, and his family suffer the loss of about $400,000 in consequence. He was patriotically American in his sympathies, of course, giving generously to local volunteers and to aid the Government in the rebellion. Mrs. Stearns has opened her school in the late President's house, at Amherst.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Cobden Club, of London, has an active membership of 603, and an honorary membership of 185. Sixty-three of its honorary members are American citizens, and only three of that number are of foreign birth, namely, Carl Schurz, Hamilton A. Hill, and William Downie. Among the others are Charles Francis Adams, Henry W. Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, Gen. Garfield, Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. E. Dodge, Henry Ward Beecher, Cyrus Field, and Edward Atkinson.

LABOR AND FINANCE.

Views of an Extensive Iron-Manufacturing Firm—Our Swindling Financial System the Cause of the Hard Times—Government Non-Interest-Bearing Paper Money an Industrial Necessity.

The following letter of Reis, Brown & Berger, the great iron manufacturers of New Castle, Pa., in answer to a request of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics at Harrisburg to give their opinions as to the causes of the stagnation of business, should be read by every workingman. It shows very clearly that our dishonest money system is the great cause of the poverty and degradation resulting from the depression of trade:

W. Hays Grier, Esq., Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: In your circular you request our "ideas of the causes of the present condition of trade, and then say, "Do not hesitate to express your opinions."

With this desire for our "ideas" let us be frank and say that the policy of the Government in trying to reach specie payments by contracting the lawful money of the country is *the primary cause of the universal prostration which marks every branch of the productive industry of the country.* Ten years ago every department of our productive power was fully employed and adding millions to the wealth of the nation.

It is a fact that the Government undertook to reach specie payments by contracting the currency; and it is just as much a fact that from the time the contraction of the currency commenced the productive industries of the country have been declining. Here we have the cause and the effect—the one so closely following the other that the most stupid ought to see the policy that is destroying our industries.

The paper currency of the country is the means by which the consumer reaches the producer. And trade has always kept pace with the volume of this currency. When the currency was expanded business was expanded; when the currency was contracted business contracted.

But the effect of the currency upon the productive industries of the country appears in the following table, showing the volume of paper currency for each year named and the total consumption of domestic iron and foreign iron and steel and the manufacture thereof in the United States:

Year.	*Currency.*	*Consumption.*
1830	$61,323,898	$11,155,171
1837	149,185,890	23,298,530
1840	106,968,572	16,057,984
1841	107,290,214	16,554,149
1842	83,734,011	12,541,899
1843	58,563,608	10,217,865
1844	75,167,646	17,644,410
1848	128,506,091	35,802,467
1849	114,743,415	29,033,479
1854	204,689,207	58,896,419
1855	186,952,223	51,378,935

That which is true of iron and iron manufactures is true of all our productive industries. Just as the Government provides the means by which exchanges are made, the demand for the productions of labor increases or decreases. Here is the power that stimulates the productive wealth of the nation. The people will consume all they are able to produce if the Government will only permit them to reach each other through their own natural channels.

In connection with the foregoing table let the following figures be studied. This statement shows the volume of currency, including coin, number of hands, and wages paid for labor employed in the workshops of the United States for the years 1850, 1860 and 1870:

Year.	*Currency.*	*Hands Employed.*	*Wages.*
1850	$280,000,000	957,059	$229,933,473
1860	425,000,000	1,311,256	378,870,966
1870	800,000,000, paper.	2,053,996	775,584,343

These figures show that our productive power keeps pace with the increase of the currency, and bears no relation to the increase of population. Then take the product of the manufactures for each of the above years, and we see the enormous increase of our national wealth by promoting our industrial power. Production for 1850, $1,019,106,616; 1860, $1,885,861,676; 1870, $4,232,325,442.

The primary lesson, however, to be gathered from the foregoing figures teaches the advantages of a purely national currency. The wealth of a nation consists solely in its productive power. Build up the productive interests and the evidences of the wealth thus created can everywhere be seen in the building of roads, ships and telegraphs; in the opening of mines, building of factories, and improvement of machinery; in the clearing of land, building of houses, and education of the people. On the other hand, destroy the productive industries of the country (as we have been doing in trying to reach specie payments by contraction of the currency), and the ruinous effects can just as plainly be seen in the idleness, misery and crime which multiplies with every step we take in this mistaken policy. For several years this war upon the productive industries has been crowding our highways with tramps, our almshouses with paupers, and our prisons with criminals.

That paper currency is a *necessity* incident to the wants of trade is apparent to every business man. But must a paper currency be made to fluctuate with every change of the wind? Is it possible that whenever we reach a condition of industrial prosperity we must, from necessity, have a panic, followed by the wholesale ruin of producers?

When we look into the nature of banks of issue, we see at once the danger of bank currency. In the first place, we provide that nothing but coin shall be lawful money. Then we authorize a few private adventurers to issue their own promises to pay for the purpose of providing the means of commercial exchange. These promises to pay are three, four or five times the paying power of the banks in coin. Business men are compelled to procure this currency, and just as these notes increase in circulation the business of the country increases. But the notes must be paid, and there are but two ways to pay—either in coin or in satisfaction of loans; and the volume of *this* currency is liable to be contracted at any time to the limit of the paying power or specie basis. When contracted, the business of the country goes under just as certainly as the fact that $1 will not pay $3 of debt.

These banks of issue, however, contain a more pernicious power than that of contraction or expansion. That is, their power to absorb the productive capital of the country. Take, for illustration, our national banking system. Any man or company of men holding national bonds may get the power to issue bank notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the actual value of the bonds. These bonds are an actual investment in themselves, and one of the best investments, as seen in their market value. Yet any man, by becoming the holder of these bonds and depositing them with the Comptroller of the Currency, may get authority to issue bank notes, and all the law requires of him is that he keep a lawful-money reserve of 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. at Washington with which to redeem his notes. Here, then, is his entire cash capital. Suppose he gets authority to issue $100,000. He is required by law to have of lawful money 35 per cent., or $35,000, which is the whole of the cash capital involved in the issue of the $100,000 in currency. The manufacturer must have currency with which to carry on his business, and from necessity must go to the bank for it, and the bank loans the $100,000 of its own promise to pay at 6 per cent., which is nearly 18 per cent. upon its entire cash capital. In five years (close banking) the bank will have doubled its cash capital, and in less than twelve years, by a careful manipulation of its discounts, will have absorbed the $100,000 originally issued, and still hold the borrowers' paper to the extent of every dollar of currency in circulation. Thus, this system of providing currency for the people is consuming the productive capital of the country, and thereby destroying our productive and commercial power.

At 10 per cent. discount (the rate at which most of the banks put out their circulation) they will have doubled their cash capital in three years, and in less than eight will have absorbed every dollar of their issues, and still leave the country in debt to the banks for every dollar of currency in circulation. A more ingenious system to absorb the productive wealth of the people could hardly be devised. It requires no argument to convince the manufacturer that he cannot long survive with such a power preying upon his vitals.

And here we have an explanation of the cause of the abundance of currency in the hands of the banks. The borrower, after returning to the bank in the shape of discounts all the currency originally issued, is yet in debt for all he borrowed. He cannot double his loan every time the currency is absorbed or returned to the bank in payment of discounts, and therefore must contract or suspend his business. In the meantime the currency remains without a market. To show the full force of this absorbing power, look at the overwhelming indebtedness of the country to the national banks. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows their loans or discounts to be nearly $950,000,000. Almost double the entire volume of currency in circulation.

But how is the currency to be relieved? This question most interests every business man.

There was no greater delusion than that specie payments can in any way relieve the manufacturing interests throughout the country. The manufacturer, to prosper, must have a paper currency adequate to the consuming power of the people. The history of the legal-tender currency proves beyond controversy that it was in every way the best currency the country ever had. With it the productive power was developed as it never had been before. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, there is no antagonism between the power that issues the legal-tender currency and the people. Banks of issue from the nature of the relation they sustain to the producer antagonise the productive power just as the wolf antagonises the lamb.

In the second place, there should be no two kinds of money. Every dollar in currency should be lawful money, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts and receivable for taxes. Then the borrower and lender could be on even footing.

In the third place, with a legal-tender currency *issued by the Government*, the people are not exposed to the fluctuations incident to bank issues, which are but an expansion of credit upon a specie basis. Nothing can be more uncertain than the volume of this credit or its value. The bank may issue its notes to-day, and by so doing put every man to work and every wheel in motion. To-morrow a whisper of suspicion may send every dollar of these notes home for payment, thus withdrawing and contracting the currency and causing a suspension of business with the correlative consequences, bankruptcy and ruin.

Until our representatives learn the purpose and nature of currency and the wants of American industry, this depressed condition of the people must continue. Let the Government provide a paper currency adequate to the industrial wants of the country, making this currency lawful money for all purposes. Then we will have prosperity.

Pursue the present policy but a few years longer, and we will not only be a nation of bankrupts and paupers, but will be a nation of repudiators. Respectfully yours,

REIS, BROWN & BERGER,
Iron manufacturers.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

THE BANK RESERVES.

Secretary Sherman's Statements at Mansfield Called in Question—Facts Hurled at Him.

J. W. Schuckers, the friend and biographer of Chief Justice Chase, writes the following to the New York *Herald*:

In his speech at Mansfield, Mr. John Sherman made certain statements, the intent of which was to create a belief in the public mind that there is a vast accumulation of unloaned and unloanable paper money at this time lying idle and unemployed in the vaults, and at the command of the national banks. "There are now deposited with the treasury," says Mr. John Sherman, "by private corporations, banks, and individuals, $57,000,000, of which there were deposited by the national banks at the date of their last statement, made June 22, $44,500,000; and they—the national banks—have, in the cash reserves held by them, $42,500,000 more than the amount required by law, thus clearly showing," said Mr. John Sherman, "that there is no want of currency when demanded for the requirements of business."

There is no mistaking Mr. Sherman's designs in making these statements. He intended to create a belief that the national banks have in their vaults and at their command $87,000,000 of surplus unemployed money, which they are ready to loan upon adequate securities, but for which there is no demand; $44,500,000 lying idle and unemployed in the custody of the Federal treasury, and $42,500,000 lying idle and unemployed in their own vaults.

Now what are the actual facts?

An examination of the condition of the national banks on the 22d of June last, as appears from the Comptroller's statement, shows that they held at the close of business on that day certificates of deposit with the Federal treasury amounting to $44,410,000. If these certificates of deposit represented idle, unemployed, and surplus funds, they assuredly would not appear among the "lawful-money reserves" of the banks. But they do so appear, and without their appearance there the returns made by the banks on the 22d of June last would show them to be short of the reserves required by law to an amount aggregating nearly $25,000,000. It happens, moreover, that these certificates of deposit form, as we see, not only an integral part of the lawful-money reserves of the national banks, but are used for clearing-house purposes also, and in this respect perform a most important office. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether the $44,500,000 of United States notes, as represented by these certificates—which Mr. John Sherman seeks to make us believe are idle and surplus funds—do not perform functions more extensive and important than those performed by any other equal sums either in or out of the custody of the banks. Undoubtedly the existence of these certificates does not warrant the belief Mr. John Sherman seeks to establish.

Mr. John Sherman alleged, also, in his speech a Mansfield, that the national banks held in their "cash reserve," on the 22d of June last, $42,500,000 "more than the amount required by law." It would be interesting to have Mr. John Sherman point out where this $42,500,000 excess of "cash reserve" is found. The cash reserve is made up of four items—specie, legal-tender notes, United States certificates of deposit, and the 5 per cent. redemption fund. On the 22d of June last the national banks held, according to the statement of the Comptroller, of specie, $21,340,111; of legal tenders, $78,004,386; of United States certificates of deposit, $44,410,000; and of 5 per cent. redemption fund, $14,612,241—total "cash reserves" of the national banks, $158,366,830. The statement of the Comptroller does not show the amount of cash reserves the banks ought to have held on the 22d of June last, but assuming $140,000,000 to be a correct estimate (the amount at the date of the last preceding statement of the Comptroller, April 14, 1877, was $144,700,000), and we find the amount of "cash reserve" in excess of the amount required by law to be slightly over $18,000,000, or wide of Mr. Sherman's report nearly $25,000,000! Clearly, Mr. Sherman's "cash reserve in excess of the amount required by law" exists somewhere else than in the banks!

One of the methods by which the inflationists are confronted with large accumulations of "surplus paper money" in the national banks is as follows: The banks are divided into three classes—"country" banks, "city" banks, and "New York" city banks. Under the National Bank acts the "country" banks may deposit a certain per cent. of their reserves with the "city" banks (located in Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington), and in turn the "city" banks may deposit a certain per cent. of their reserves with the "New York city" banks. But while it is quite true that these deposits of the "country" banks with the "city" banks, and with the "New York" banks, are technically "lawful-money reserves," it is perfectly well known that the "city" banks and the "New York" banks loan these deposits just as they loan the deposits of their private customers. But it is only by counting these purely technical reserves as real potential reserves that the banks are made to appear stuffed with money for which they can find no employment.

An example will illustrate: On the 14th of April last 1,839 "country" banks had on deposit with 185 "city" banks $56,600,000, besides $48,000,000 in their own vaults, and 185 "city" banks had on deposit with 47 "New York" banks $29,000,000, besides $42,300,000 in their own vaults; the reserves of the "New York" banks being at the same moment $54,900,000. Putting these several sums together and the apparent reserve would be $230,400,000. But the real reserve held by the banks on the 14th of April last at once available for the redemption of their liabilities was as follows:

1,839 country banks	[illegible]
185 city banks	[illegible]
47 New York banks	[illegible]
3 San Francisco banks	$97,000
Total	$146,[illegible]

or less than one million and a half in excess of the actual cash reserve required by law, which was on the 14th of April last $144,700,000.

Mr. Sherman cannot take refuge behind technical reserves, because there is no question about such reserves. The issue is, whether or not, in seeking to create a public belief that there is a large surplus of money lying idle and unemployed in the banks or at their command, he is borne out by the facts. The foregoing analysis proves beyond doubt that he is not borne out by the facts, but that he has availed himself of his great office to mislead the people. The truth is that the national banks have no more "cash reserves," or any other kind of reserves, than are necessary to the safe administration of their current business. There is no plethora of money either in or out of the banks; certainly not in New York, at any rate, if it be true—as a contemporary of the *Herald* stated on the morning of the 8th inst.—that the national banks of that city were employing stock-exchange brokers to borrow money for them. The credit of the national banks is strained at this very hour; and their condition, no less than that of the country at large, witnesses the urgent necessity of a prompt expansion of the currency.

ALL SORTS.

MICHIGAN is assessed this year at $630,000,000.

THE elegant feather bordering will be used on winter cloaks.

SENATOR MORTON has property to the value of about $25,000.

THE State of Virginia offers a bounty of $1 for the scalp of every gray fox, and $1.50 for red ones.

THE Tennessee Historical Society claims to have Israel Putnam's commission, signed by John Hancock.

BARON ROTHSCHILD of Paris has purchased the celebrated picture gallery of Van Loon at Amsterdam for $800,000.

SEVERAL of the counties in Northern Texas have established poor-farms, which have, so far, been operated with profit.

AN imperial edict has been issued prohibiting the smoking of opium in China, the order to take effect three years from its date.

THE colored people of Hillsboro, Tex., are holding a religious meeting that has been going on incessantly for three months.

LORD PALMERSTON once said, speaking of the Turks, "What energy can be expected of a people with no heels to their shoes?"

THE United States Supreme Court decides that a State bank may lawfully become a national bank without the consent of the State.

SIXTY-ONE sheep, which had congregated under a tree during a storm, were struck by lightning and killed in California the other day.

A VERMONT hotel-keeper has whitewashed a big cliff in sight of his house, that it may resemble a snow-bank, and cause curious people to ask questions.

NOT a shipmaster could be found in Baltimore, recently, who would take a cargo of petroleum to Constantinople, though advantageous terms were offered.

THE negroes comprise only about one-fourth of the population of Memphis, Tenn., and yet of the 1,253 deaths in that city last year 601, or nearly one-half, were negroes.

A RAILROAD ballasted with silver! That is partly true of one in Nevada, over which ore trains run. Silver dust has been sprinkled along the road-bed until the earth assays at $50 a ton. The gathering of this metal would cost more than it would be worth at present, but in time the accumulation will repay the trouble.

ONE of the curiosities of next year's great exhibition at Paris will be the building of the Persian national palace, which is to cover not less than 170 square metres, and is to be erected by Persian architects and workmen. These have just arrived in Paris, and are immediately to set to work on its construction.

A DESERTED babe in Buffalo had a peculiar nose. A detective learned that the parents lived in Simcoe, Canada, but he did not know their names. He went to Simcoe, and hunted for somebody with a nose like the baby's. At length he met a man in the street whose nose was of that kind, and who proved to be the baby's father.

A CLOUD of sand which obscured the sun's rays lately fell in Rome. The phenomenon has frequently occurred before. The sand rises into the air from African deserts, and floats a long time in the atmosphere. The rigging of ships is often covered with it at a distance of over 1,000 miles from the African coast. The particles are exceedingly fine and of a red tint.

ONE Van Valkenburgh, a hostler, recently agreed for $5 to take an ordinary pleasure boat out on Saratoga lake, upset it, leave it himself, right it, re-enter it, bail the water out and row to the shore. A wager was put upon his ability to do so, and a crowd assembled on the shore of the lake to witness the novel feat, which was accomplished with apparent ease.

ACCORDING to a Paris paper, a French lady of rank has just died, at the age of 84, who had been accustomed, for the last thirty years, to smoke a pipe twice a day as a penance. In 1845 she married a wealthy sea Captain, and obtained from him a promise to abandon smoking of which he was extremely fond. He kept his word, but died shortly after from regret—so it is alleged. His widow was so overwhelmed with grief and remorse that from that time to the day of her death she smoked a couple of pipes a day, and desired at her death that her pipe should be buried with her.

THE BOOT UPSIDE-DOWN

Can beat the World on

BOOTS AND SHOES!

If you like to

SAVE MONEY!

Don't buy a dollars worth of goods before you see our

GOODS AND PRICES!

We have all our goods made to order

FOR CASH

And will sell you the best Boot or Shoe for the money on Earth.

Mens Stoga Boots, hand made, $2.00 to $3.00, Mens Kip Boots, custom made, $3.50 to $3.85, All Calf, hand made Boots $4.50, Womens Winter Shoes, $1.00 to $2.00 Womens Grain Shoes, 99c to $1.25.

COME AND SEE US!

We like to show goods whether you buy or not, for we are always happy and you can't make us mad. We will give a pair of

LADIES BEST RUBBERS!

With every bill of goods bought that amounts to $14.00.

BOYS BOOTS FROM $1.50 TO 2.50!

MENS RUBBER BOOTS $3.25.

Look outforthe BOOT UPSIDE-DOWN, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1877. Number 39.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2, | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

WOODRULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
1st Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] C erk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

Come to Auburn when you want to buy a good piano, and M. F. Long Co., will sell you one as low as the lowest.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant li e of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, from seeinlarge stock

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry, All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable charges.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. no21 6w

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. ONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein The First National Band of Auburn is plaintiff and E. H. Palmer and Charles G. Smith are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Nine Dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-two [22] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. Gross, Deputy.

Guy Plum, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Sept. 4, 1877. Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Henry Funk for the use of Charles Klotz is plaintiff, and John Reusch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and twenty-three [123] and one hundred and twenty-four [124], in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

Best & McClellan and Rickel & Tefft Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 4th, 1877. Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John L. Davis is plaintiff and Nathan Tarney et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-eight [58] dollars and fifty-eight [58] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in block number eighteen [18] in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 29th, 1877. Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Robert Work is plaintiff and Hiram Byers is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Eighty Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifteen [15] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos D. Gross Deputy.

Auburn, Indiana, September 11th, 1877. Pr. fee $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Sumner K. Randall is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

D. D. Moody, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indianan, Sept. 4th, 1877. Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the Dekalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Sumner R. Randall is plaintiff, and Ira A. West and Rosanna A. West is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty cents ($241.30) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

West half of the north-east quarter and east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty four [34] township thirty-three (33) north of range twelve (12) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. Gross, Deputy.

P. A. Randall, Attorney for plaintiff.
Sept. 18th 1877. Pf. $9.00.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

Undoubtedly the greatest modern discovery in medicine is DaCosta's Radical Cure for dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, costiveness, biliousness, loss of appetite, distress after eating, and all disorders caused by indigestion or a deranged liver. Its results are astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case where it is faithfully used. It tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, restors the natural appetite, strengthens the delicate and expels all morbid humors from the system. Typhoid and bilious fever might, in almost every case be prevented by its timely use. Trial size 25 cents A very few doses will relieve, and a little perseverance cure you. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne, procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Go to the little cigar store on the corner for a good 5 cent cigar. tf.

WAR NEWS.

BY THE MACHINE.

The latest from Kalifat
Is that the Czar
Has sent Gen. Noozfeloff
Into the war,
And when he meets Takeitup-
Playyourleftbower-
Wipeoffyourchinovitch,
Then look out for fun!

The Turks have bombarded on
Lake Lemonwhisky,
A city defended by
Count Wrigglefrisky;
When surrender was ordered by
Hobart Pasha,
Proudly the answer came:
"Hoop la! Hoop la!

But what will the Sultan do
If the Russians get
Hold of the harem at
Port Wellyoubet?
Will he call for the gory head
Of Ismail Pasha,
And order a countermarch
On Krackoffyourja——
Here the machine was irreparably broken.

Were-Wolves.

Last summer there was a picnic under the trees quite near me, and I overheard a tallish man in green glasses telling a party of youngsters that according to the ancient myths, there used to be in certain countries were-wolves, —persons who, through some bad influence, had changed into wild beasts.

Just to think of it! It fairly made me shudder; but the story-teller went on to say that these were-wolves often became themselves again through a kind word, or by being recognized by their fellow-creatures. To illustrate this, he told the following legend:

"One christmas-eve, a woman, whose husband had years before turned into a wolf and disappeared, went at night to the pantry to lay aside a joint of meat for to-morrow's dinner. There she saw a wolf standing with its paws on the window-sill, looking wistfully in at her. 'Ah, dearest,' said she, 'if I knew that thou wert really my husband, I would give thee a bone!' Whereupon the wolf-skin fell off, and her husband stood before her in the same old clothes that he had worn on the day when he became a wolf."

Ah, my beloved, I am afraid there are were-wolves yet in the world—men and women, and even little children who, through want and suffering and vice, have become brutal. But underneath the wolf-skin is the human heart, and a kind word in recognition of the fact that they are still human will go a long way toward changing them to their better selves. The old charm has not lost its power. Try it. I daresay you girls and boys may some day meet with were-wolves,—coarse, gruff, brutal creatures Don't be afrid of them, and, above all, don't speak rudely to them. Say a kind word to them, and see if the wolf-skin dosn't fall off.—St. Nicholas.

Wasn't the Man.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

A man with weak eyes and green spectacles came wandering into the office the other day, and wanted us to head a subscription to build a monument over the grave of Brigam Young. We declined. We flatly refused, saying that Mr. Young's family was big enough and rich enough to provide him with enough monuments to reach from the grave half way to heaven.

"So you won't put down a dollar?" asked the weak-eyed man.

"Not a solitary dollar," we said, "not a nickel, not a stingy cent."

"What!" he replied in amazement, "And here is the very place I expected to get the list headed, right here at the literary center of this busy metropolis, You won't give a paltry dollar in irredeemable fluctuating currency for a monument over the grave of the author of 'Night thoughts,' won't you? You'll—"

But we assured him that Brigham Young never wrote a line of "Night Thoughts," and that the author of that poem died more than one hundred years ago.

"What!" exclaimed the weak-eyed man, "Brigham Young did not write 'Night Thoughts?'"

"Not a thought,' we said, "he never thought after dark; he went to sleep.'

"Well, what did he write?' the monument canvasser asked.

"Never wrote anything,' we told him; "he didn't know how to write; signed his receipts for money with an X, and preached all his sermons off-hand, because he didn't know how to make notes.'

"Well, well, well,' the agent said musingly, "how this world is given to lying. What did Brigham Young do, if he never thought anything?"

"Married,' we said, "married. Didn't need to think to do that. The less he thought the more he married, and when he died he had so many wives and children that his funeral looked like a foundling hospital and charity school picnic procession.'

The man rose wearily and started for the door, pausing to ask:

"Where is the public libary? I must read up a little on the public men of our day. Strange, passing strange, that I should have got this stranger named Brigham, of whom I never heard before so badly mixed up with Mr. Edwin Young."

WHEN MAIDENS SHOULD LOVE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

Maidens, in our village home,
Prattling over thus so boldly,
Be wary lest the time should come
When age and trust shall chest you coldly.
Fear to let youth's giddy hours
Wile to over-fond believing,
For with cast and faded flowers
Time his garlands still is weaving.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

Lightly flit the years away,
While, on eager pinions pressing,
Harpies watch, and as their prey,
Snatch from us each choicest blessing.
The bloom, that but a day endures,
Of truth like this give ever warning,
As evening's chilling blight obscures
The charms that opened with the morning.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

Take heed lest, when your fancies worn
Of dawning's chimes they hear the greeting,
For other call life's peal should mean,
And warn of night, and time's retreating.
Then, bereft of beauty's glow,
Lost your gentleness and graces,
Your missing charms no more shall show
Themselves as first in all our places.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

An aged dame I've known, whose face
Once was sweetly soft and blooming,
Though now 'twere hard such charms to trace
Through coat of false enamel looming.
For her painted cheeks and brow,
O'er which love's smile no longer twinkles,
Show like bishop's surplice now,
Puckered into folds and wrinkles.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

And yet another dame I know,
Who had but one sole tooth remaining,
And saw it sink, some days ago,
Within a posset she was draining.
Then, wailing, thus she cried—Oh, tooth!
That long my soul has loved to cherish,
A pearl I knew thee in thy youth,
A worthless wall I see thee perish.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

This lesson, hence, fond maids, unfold,
That, ere cold, niggard age bereave you
Of all your locks of ruddy gold,
And but the pearl's gray luster leave you,
'Tis yours to seek while you are sought,
And love while you are ripe for wooing,
Lest luck's bald hind-head set at naught
The clutch of fools too late pursuing.
Spring-time passes fleetly, maidens,
Spring-time passes fleetly.

MY OWN NAME.

Mr. Robert Edward Rommelaine pushed back his morocco-lined arm-chair from his comfortable breakfast-table and opened the morning newspaper.

He read the editorials, studied carefully a column of commercial quotations, scanned the "Cleared" and "Arrived" of the Marine Intelligence, and, turning back the sheet, proceeded leisurely to investigate the miscellaneous items.

Suddenly his eye became fixed with an expression of astonishment; the color flushed to his cheeks. He read quickly, with an absorbed air, the paragraph whose first sentence had aroused him. The expression of astonishment gave place to one of keen pain. He re-read the paragraph slowly, and, sighing deeply, folded the paper across his knees.

"My own name!" he said.

The ejaculation was made aloud, but no ear recorded it. Simon, the antiquated butler, had brushed away the crumbs, and had placed upon a dainty porcelain tray before Mr. Rommelaine the bright red apple that invariably concluded his morning repast; then disappeared. And there was no guest at the table.

For two months, indeed, and more the sociable long oval had been drawn to round and laid for solitude. This contraction marked the absence of Mrs. Rommelaine, Mrs. Rommelaine's mother, Mr. Rommelaine's mother, the five Misses Rommelaine, and Robert Edward Rommelaine, Junior, the pride of the household heart.

"My own name!" Mr. Rommelaine repeated, reading for the third time the paragraph that had caused him to feel astonishment and pain.

When, after due interval, Simon returned to the dining-room, he found the red apple untouched. He lifted it scrutinizingly, rubbed it on his coat-sleeve to be sure if it could have been susceptible of one glimmer more of polish, and then put it ruefully into his own pocket. "What 'as 'appened to marster?" was the mental reflection of this philosophical personage.

In the meantime Mr. Rommelaine, without any of the leisurely preliminaries that usually marked his departure, had left his house, and was hastening "down town" by an unfamiliar route, toward a quarter of the city quite removed from business streets, and filled with dingy habitations. He studied the small signs visible at the street corners, and presently, alighting from the avenue car, turned into the dingiest of these dismal byways. Walking slowly, and observant of every house that he passed, he reached at last a small, old-fashioned domicile standing in a courtyard, penned in between two towering tenement-houses of the modern type. There he paused.

"And here it is." His face actually flushed with chagrin as this conclusion was made; flushed again when, having passed through the rickety gate, up the dingy little court, he asked of a ragged loiterer in the open doorway, "Is Mrs. Robert Edward Rommelaine within?"

"Second floor front," answered the lounger, removing the pipe from his mouth, and nonchalantly puffing a whiff of rank tobacco into the inquirer's face. "Walk right up. There's been plenty enough to see her since the night of the—"

Mr. Rommelaine had walked right up. From the head of the stairs a narrow passage led to the door of second floor front. Closed as this door was, it could not conceal the presence of misery within. There came the sound of a woman's moan and heavy sighs, and a child's voice: "Don't cry so, dear mamma! oh, don't cry so, dear mamma!"

But when Mr. Rommelaine knocked all became still. He waited, and knocked again. No sound. Five minutes of silence passed, and then he turned the door-knob deliberately, and, finding the door unlocked, entered the room.

A woman knelt beside a bed, with her face hidden in her hands. A little girl, standing by her side and clinging to her, turned with alarm toward Mr. Rommelaine. The place they occupied was poverty-stricken in the extreme.

"You must not hurt my mamma," said the child. She added, as she saw fully in his face, "You will not hurt dear mamma; she is ill."

The woman, whose moans had suddenly ceased, did not stir, and Mr. Rommelaine, approaching her, took the little girl's trusting hand.

"I have come to help her," he said. "I have come to make her well. Rouse yourself, Mrs. Rommelaine."

He did not for one moment hesitate to decide the identity of the object of his search. But, when the young woman with difficulty arose and staggered to a chair, and gazed helplessly with haggard eyes upon her guest, he had but one thought, and that thought audibly crossed his lips in the same tone of wonder and pain as in his solitude that morning—"My own name."

The woman looked at him with a weary apathy; her lips mechanically framed a question, "What do you know of it?" she asked.

"I know everything of it," Mr. Rommelaine answered. "I know that he is charged with the gravest crime that man can commit against man; I know that he has been torn away from you and cast into prison. But I know that he is innocent." He paused a moment; the name in full crossed his mind—Robert Edward Rommelaine. "Yes," he continued, very earnestly, "he is innocent. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. His innocence must be proved."

Half an hour later a carriage ordered to the door received three occupants. "To the City Prison," was the direction given to the driver, and thither they drove in silence toward the wretched owner of a valued name, who all that day, as all the night before, paced his narrow cell in the misery of imprisonment, goaded by every passionate grief that can overtake a man when pursuit is inevitable and flight impossible.

It was one of those days that sometimes occur in late January, when, with snow still lying on the ground, the air seems full of spring. The busy streets of the great city, in the sudden thaw that followed unprecedented "good sleighing," were almost impassable. Foot passengers were ankle-deep in the flood, and their clothes were bespattered by the horses that slipped and stumbled through the mire. Overhead the weather was glorious; underfoot nothing could be more inglorious than the effect of the unseasonable warmth. The contrasts that the day assumed were mental as well as physical. It was the sort of day that makes labor irksome, that tempts vagrancy, and repudiates routine.

Frank Thursten, a studious young lawyer, became unaccountably restless about noon that day. He left his companions bending over their desks, and, opening the window of an outer office, one of two or three used especially for consultation, he drew a chair to the window and gazed out. The opening was only upon a court, but a break in height between opposite buildings gave a generous space of sky. Across this sky, tenderly blue as April's own, floated a few light clouds. Frank Thurston's eye followed them; they were in accord with the gentle balm of the spring air that midwinter surreptitiously breathed.

He fell into one of those moods that the most active and content-to-work souls must sometimes fall into—the mood of dreamy discontent. Twenty-six years of life already passed, and what had come of it? Fortune? No. Happiness? No. A moderate success? Yes. Much to be thankful for in health, friends, and a congenial field of work? Yes. But, after all, on such a day as this there comes an *ennui*, a sense of incompleteness, a vague longing for experience, for possession, for life, so exquisite and so intense that the achievements of youth seem paltry in comparison, and its finest pleasures awaken disgust. A morbid mood; Frank Thurston knew it, but he yielded to the spell, nevertheless.

A faint knock on the door aroused him. "Come in," he shouted, in no particularly well-attuned voice.

A lady entered—a young lady richly costumed; velvet, dark fur, silk, diamonds perhaps; such was the soft, dark tinted, yet brilliant effect. A beautiful girl with a face like April; that is, if April has laughing blue eyes, and "baby roses on the cheeks, a pearly brow and a tangle of gold-brown hair; and a way with her at once delicate and insinuating, spirited yet shy, altogether fresh and new and yet familiar as an old, old song.

Frank Thurston did not wait to make this comparative analysis. He applied himself instantly to courtesy and respectful attention, and the young lady told her errand.

"Is this Mr. Thurston? My father, Mr. Rommelaine, is at home to-day; he has taken a severe cold, and the doctor says he must not go out of the house for a week. He has sent me in his place to give you a little note; he would not trust it to messenger or telegraph. It is very important. You are to read it, please, and send a verbal answer."

She gave him a letter inclosing another letter. He read them carefully. She watched him while he read.

"Do you know the particulars of this case, Miss Rommelaine?" he asked.

"Yes; I am the only one at home that enters completely into my father's feelings concerning it. I have heard from him all its perplexities. I was with him when the news came of the verdict of 'guilty.' He has told me that 'twas by your ingenuity and exertion that the new trial has been ordered, and delay gained. I know, too, the contents of the letter that you have now read. Do you think it encourages any reliable hope?"

"I do think so," Mr. Thurston answered.

"I am so glad, so very glad. I am now on my way to see Mrs. Rommelaine; and my father said that, with your permission, I might tell her that a gleam of favorable evidence has at last reached us."

Mr. Thurston objected to this as premature, but promised a speedy investigation of the new source of information opened by a letter sent in answer to foreign advertisements made by Mr. Rommelaine, who had been indefatigable in seeking the assurance of an innocence in which, with stubborn unreasonableness, and in contradiction to much circumstantial evidence, he kept faith.

"Are you walking this morning, Miss Rommelaine?" asked Mr. Thurston, as his visitor was about to depart.

"Yes, I am prepared for a walk; but I hardly realized when I started how wet the streets would be down town."

Mr. Thurston, with a strange flutter of anxiety lest he should be refused, begged to be allowed to accompany Miss Rommelaine on her way, so far, at least, as the crossing of thoroughfares made that way difficult. She accepted readily.

And so it happened that Frank Thurston, on that spring-like day of January, suddenly thrown into a protective relation toward a very lovely girl, found himself presently in something of the condition of Marius when "the water went through his boots, and the stars went through his soul."

Conversation was simple enough. It related exclusively to the case in which Mr. Thurston's senior partner had been engaged as counsel, and in preparing whose evidence he had himself taken most active part.

"The wife is so young and so amiable," said Miss Rommelaine. "She was a governess brought from England by a family in B——. And there she fell in love with her husband. They are both orphans, and they were both poor, I think, from the first, but not so poor as after his long illness they became. I suppose that poverty was against him in the case as proving motive for the deed; was it not Mr. Thurston?"

"It had its weight, no doubt," the lawyer answered.

And here they reached a crossing, where, in the throng and upon unsafe pavement, certain little attentions became imperative; at one juncture Mr. Thurston even seized the hand of his beautiful companion, and did so quite consciously. It was, indeed, a little gloved "angel" of a hand, not oft entertained by men-folks "unaware."

On they went, still talking over the case. "'Tis really wonderful," Miss Rommelaine said, "how the poor man's own theory is sustained by the letter that father received this morning. That corroboration, I imagine, causes you to hope."

"I have felt from the first," Mr. Thurston answered, "that the death was by suicide, not by murder. But the prisoner's earnest assertion on this point could not be brought before the jury in offset of the proved facts. The watch and money were found beside the pistol several paces beyond the place where the dead man lay, and certainly had the appearance of being laid together for the purpose of removal. The direction of the shot-wounds was possible by suicide, but not probable."

"'Twas strange, too, that the accused man should have chosen that lonely by-way for returning home so late at night."

"Yet it was the most direct course, almost parallel with the railway. Poor fellow, he says he hesitated some moments whether to take the car or walk. Even in the assurance that he had found at last a saving employment, and had 'a chance of life again,' his habit of poverty made him cling to the few cents that walking could save."

The words "a chance of life again" brought vividly to Miss Rommelaine's mind the vital interest. "Can you save him?" she asked, and added, with girlish warmth, "oh, if you can save him, I think you will win the best love of three people to the very end of your life—my father's beyond all; he has taken this whole affair into his heart of hearts."

"The water went through his boots, and the stars went through his soul." Frank Thurston, returning to his office after taking leave of Miss Rommelaine, accepted the whole day as the most beautiful of days. The very contrast of overhead and underfoot had become idealized. If he looked up into the spring-like sky, he thought of her sweet face; if he looked down into the miry path, he thought of her bewitching little feet. "Overhead" had actually not done as much for him as "underfoot."

When he reached the office, every trace of ennui and of disgust at the want of harmony between the work-a-day and ideal worlds had vanished.

Miss Rommelaine visited the prisoner's wife, still occupying, by her own wish, the same room where Mr. Rommelaine had found her; but everything in it was changed. An anteroom adjoining had been added, so the main room could be a comfortable parlor; it contained now pretty sofas and chairs, a sweet-toned cottage piano, pictures on the walls, and delicious groups of flowering plants. The poor wife, no longer haggard and utterly hopeless, had been surrounded with every comfort by her powerful friend, and she leaned devoutly upon his assurance that all would yet be well. She occupied herself with the care and teaching of her child.

The child, a loving little creature, flew to greet Miss Rommelaine; and, during the half-hour visit, both mother and child so perceptibly drew comfort and hope from her face and her words that she was quite absorbed in thoughts of them. But when she had left them, and had taken the avenue car for home, their images gave place to that of the young lawyer, Mr. Thurston. Was it the strange loveliness of the winter day that gave the delicious atmosphere to that reverie?

She ended a day-dream with one practical thought. "If Richard Willoughby was like Mr. Thurston, I think *perhaps*—perhaps I *could* love him, and please mamma; and, oh! I should like so much to please mamma!"

Early February brought storms of wind and sleet and bitter cold. Winter once more reigned. And on one wintry evening Frank Thurston was summoned to visit Mr. Rommelaine, who, although convalescent, was still confined to his house.

The lawyer was received in the library, where Mr. and Mrs. Rommelaine were enjoying a *tete-a-tete* in the warm firelight; while Miss Rommelaine, at a low-lamped table near by, bent over her embroidery, for which a foppish-looking young man at her side appeared to be assorting the colors.

Miss Rommelaine had not forgotton Mr. Thurston, but their words of recognition were brief, for Mr. Rommelaine appropriated him immediately. Mrs. Rommelaine became an indifferent auditor of the talk, and her daughter withdrew herself from it to entertain the young man, for whom Frank Thurston conceived at first sight a dislike.

As the legal conversation proceeded, Mr. Rommelaine became more and more excited. His voice grew loud. He recapitulated with earnest delight the details of the favorable turn apparent in the progress of "the case." The attention of all in the room was soon drawn to his remarks.

Mrs. Rommelaine interposed. "Dear Robert, do not be too hopeful. You were disappointed before; you may be again. Mr. Thurston, I do not sympathize with my husband's intense appropriation of this case. I don't think there is so much in a name that a man should sacrifice himself indiscriminately to keep it in repute. What if John Smith should interest himself vitally in the doings and sufferings of every other John Smith? To be sure, Rommelaines are not so common as Smiths, but the principle is the same. Well, Frank, you might as well speak; I know you want to."

Frank Thurston started, but one glance at Mrs. Rommelaine was sufficient to assure him that this closing address of her speech was not made to him, but to Miss Rommelaine—Frances, "Frank," as they called her *en famille*.

"My own name," he thought; and he felt a thrill of delight, as from one of those fond little proclivities for coincidence that one indulges in when the object of the coincidence happens to be interesting or dear.

Miss Rommelaine, being allowed, spoke, but her cheeks flushed and her voice slightly trembled. Mr. Thurston looked at her with that gaze which draws into itself the strength of the conscious nerves. She dared not return his gaze, for to do that would be to lose composure.

"I cannot help feeling as father does," timidly yet earnestly said Miss Rommelaine. "It seems to me right that he should have taken just this interest in these people, although they are in no way related to us. They certainly have father's name, and dear Robbie's name; there is something sacred about that. I am so glad that father has worked very hard and spent a great deal; and you, too, Mr. Thurston, to save this man. I believe he will be saved; then he will indeed bless the name. And then, and then"—brighter glowed her cheek; her voice still slightly trembled—"I think more than ever now, since I see the just and kind effect, that people *should* consider that they are related to each other. For my part, I wish I could be to every one just as I would be if they were my own, of my blood and of my name. I believe that would be really the 'fulfilling of the law,' as dear father fulfills it."

And here Miss Rommelaine very gracefully, but altogether girlishly, arose from her place and came close behind her father's chair, and, putting her arms around his neck, gave him a little kiss on the side of his cheek; and then came her silvery little laugh, and they all laughed at her enthusiasm; and she went back to her embroidery and to the gentle fop whom Mr. Thurston detested; and very soon thereafter Mr. Thurston took his leave.

But one month from that day he came again; he came to congratulate Mr. Rommelaine upon the successful issue of the second trial. The message conveyed to him by Frances Rommelaine was the proof, now collaterally sustained, that the death of an eccentric misanthrope had been by suicide, and not by the hand of the fellow-man who was found near him in his extremity under circumstances of convicting suspicion, and who was arraigned for "highway robbery and murder." A letter written by the suicide, and mailed upon the day that the fatal act took place, described, as part of his plan, the very details which had told heavily against the accused. This letter was directed to an obscure merchant in an obscure town in Germany. Only the most indefatigable and unstinting assiduity on the part of Mr. Rommelaine had reached that obscurity and brought the hidden thing to light

Winter came again, after a brief summer—are not summers always brief?—and after an autumn eventful to more than one expectant heart. The new year had begun, and the gay city was astir with New Year's calls. Never was there a clearer, whiter New Year's day upon which to make good resolutions; never a more crisp, white, sparkling sheet of snow to receive new tracks and footprints. The air rang with sleigh-bells and merry voices; the houses were gay with bright costumes, bright lights, and bright fires.

Mrs. Rommelaine was receiving calls, and in the pleasurable excitement she did not heed a package of letters that the postman had brought to the door. But one of these, as it was directed to her name, Frances Rommelaine seized, and escaping from the drawing-room, till mamma missed her and sent word immediately to return, she found time to read:

MY DEAREST KIND FRIENDS—Your good and most welcome letter was received to-day, and, in answer to your inquiries for all the particulars of our life here and our new home, I find great pleasure in trying to sketch for you the scenery, and giving you an idea of our plans.

The pencil drawing I inclose will show you the house and garden, and the lovely river that runs close by the garden wall. The large buildings in the distance are the factories, and never have I seen my husband so happy as he is now. It seems that the factories are almost completely under his control. He comes home at evening, being absent all day, but not at all weary. Our evenings are so happy—I know you will be pleased to hear, dear Miss Rommelaine, for you take interest in us, I know—and little Lucy sits up till 9. I teach her in the mornings, and am busy about the house all day. It is a delightful home. The neighbors are pleasant, and we all like the place, and think this Western valley the garden of the world. It seems that our great and terrible misery has gone forever, and I wish that all women could be as happy as I am now.

And the letter continued with a strain of gratitude that never in the hearts of the Rommelaines in the far West could cease to flow to their benefactors at home.

"This letter comes on the right day," said Frances Rommelaine. "Everything is bright and happy to-day. The first thing this morning dear father called me to him and whispered, 'I have said yes,' and the next thing was Frank Thurston's happy, happy face. I love him so much! And now these poor dear people are happy; and mamma is—at least mamma *looks* happy; I know she can hardly forgive me about Richard Willoughby, but I really was conscientious about him, for he is very rich, I know, and I *tried* to love him, and I tried not to love Frank Thurston; but I suppose such things cannot be helped, and it really was fate that he should be just where we were all summer—oh, what a sweet summer, only too short! And to-day is so bright and beautiful; I wonder what happy thing will come next!"

Almost as she spoke it came.

It came in the library by the fire-light of the closing day. The hum of voices rushed from the hall and the drawing-room, for New Year's calls were at their height. But in the library there were only two people.

And then he took it out of its little case and put it upon her finger; but first he kissed her hand; he kissed that particular finger too, first.

Her engagement ring. The diamond was not big; perhaps Frank Thurston thought that his love engagement should correspond with business engagements in the size of proclaiming sign. The diamond was not big, but it was a very pure, a very bright, little stone. It was big enough to hold all the colors of the rainbow in its small adamantine heart, and to reflect every movement of the New Year, that should have clear, sweet light.

Before he put it upon her finger he looked within its circle; they both looked within, with their young faces very close together, and their hands clasped, and read together the word engraved beneath the stone: "Frank." She understood the choice.

"My own name," she said.

"My own name," he repeated; and then, although it was extremely dangerous, for both the library doors were open, and people were going from the drawing-room and hall wherever they liked, and might have seen, and it would have been wiser to wait—although it was extremely dangerous, he took her into his arms and gave her his engagement kiss.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Needle Causes a Girl's Death.

About a month ago a 12-year-old daughter of Rev. J. A. J. Williams, of Roaring Spring, complained of a difficulty in swallowing and breathing. She also alleged that she had swallowed a needle or a pin. Dr. Stayer was sent for, and examined her throat and gave her some medicine. She soon recovered and appeared to be restored to her usual health. Two weeks ago the little girl again complained of the difficulty in her throat. She became quite sick, nor did any remedy alleviate her sufferings. One week ago Dr. C. Irwin, of this borough, was called to consult with Dr. Stayer in reference to the condition of the patient. They found her suffering with a difficulty in breathing; her pulse was hurried; one of the fingers of the left hand was gangrened; the right lung was apparently solidified; there was no circulation in her left arm. The physicians informed the parents that there was no hope for the child. She died on Friday. In accordance with the wishes of the father, a post-mortem examination was held on Saturday by Drs. Irwin and Stayer. In the cavity of the chest was found a pint or more of blood. This blood had forced the left lung upward, stopping the circulation in the left arm. It had forced the heart out of its position, over toward the right side, and had also crowded the right lung out of position. The left lung was solidified and gangrened. In this lung was found a long, fine cambric needle, the evident cause of her death. The child was right. She had swallowed a needle, and it had resulted in her death.—*Hollidaysburg (Penn.) Standard.*

The Devil's Daughters.

The wounded were fearfully tortured and mutilated by the Nez Perces squaws on the Big Hole battle-ground. The soldiers had taken the Indian village, but being overpowered by numbers they were obliged to fall back and fight their way to a position on the side of the mountain which the enemy had already taken possession of. They had a desperate encounter, but carried the point, and immediately dug trenches with their trowel bayonets. In the meantime the wounded had been left on the bottom by the creek, and, while the bucks set fire to the grass and tried to burn the little band of soldiers out of their trenches, the squaws mangled and tortured the poor fellows who were still alive but unable to help themselves. The atrocities perpetrated upon the helpless boys in blue by these she-devils can hardly be realized by anyone unaccustomed to tales of savage barbarity. They heated their camas-hooks red-hot and then thrust them into the bodies of the wounded; mangled them in every conceivable manner, and slowly tortured them to death in ways known only to red devils. Early in the action a bugler, a mere boy, was wounded in both legs. One of his comrades carried him off the field and then returned to the fight, the bugler saying that he would rest there a few minutes and then try and walk off to a place of safety. The Indians got possession of the creek and bottom land, the squaws discovered, mutilated him and burned both his eyes out. The boy's sufferings can be imagined, and death was certainly a welcome relief to him.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Whisky as a Detective.

That there is some good in evil is fully exemplified in the following singular incident, which occurred a few evenings since: A lady, the wife of a well-known citizen, residing on Broad street, whose name, by special request, we withhold from publication, entered her sleeping apartment late one night, after having returned from an evening social, and was somewhat annoyed at smelling whisky. Knowing that liquor was not used in the house, she became frightened, and thought perhaps some intoxicated person had entered the premises during her absence. She called her husband and another gentleman, who were in the parlor below, and when they arrived an investigation of the room began. Mr. ——, the husband, crawled under the bed, and while groping about his head came in contact with something projecting from the under part of the mattress. The latter-named article was removed, and snugly secreted between the slats and ticking was found a rough-looking man. When discovered, he sprung up, struck one of the gentlemen a stinging blow on the forehead, drew a revolver, rushed down the front stairway, out of the door, and was lost in the dark. It was very evident that the intruder was a thief, who, knowing that the lady had valuable jewels in her possession, had secreted himself with a view of robbing her when she had retired for the night. Now comes the important part the whisky detective acted. The fellow, whoever he was, had carried a bottle or flask in his pocket, and the cork had fallen out, thus causing the liquor to run out on the carpet and warn the lady.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE late Mr. Hart, the sculptor, devoted himself for many years to his statue of the ideal woman. One day an acquaintance in Italy spoke to him of the long time he had given to the work. "Well," said he, smilingly, "since it takes nature eighteen years to make a beautiful woman, why should I finish my work more quickly?"

THE FOLLOWER.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

We have a youngster in the house,
A little man of ten;
Who dearest to his mother is
Of all God's little men.
In-doors and out he clings to her,
He follows up and down;
He steals his slender hand in hers,
He plucks her by the gown.
"Why do you cling to me so, child?
You track me everywhere;
You never let me be alone."
And he, with serious air,
Answered, as closer still he drew,
"My feet were made to follow you."

Two years before the boy was born,
Another child, of seven,
Whom Heaven had lent to us awhile,
Went back again to Heaven.
He came to fill his brother's place,
And bless our failing years;
The good God sent him down in love,
To dry our useless tears.
I think so, mother, for I hear
As what the dead one said,
A something that he knows not of,
A message from the dead.
He answered wiser than he knew,
"My feet were made to follow you."

Come here, my child, and sit with me,
Your head upon my breast;
You are the last of all my sons,
And you must be the best.
How much I love you, you may guess
When, grown a man like me,
You sit as I am sitting now,
Your child upon your knee.
Think of me then, and what I said
(And practiced when I could),
'Tis something to be great and wise,
'Tis better to be good.
O, say to all things good and true,
"My feet were made to follow you."

Come here, my wife, and sit by me,
And place your hand in mine
(And yours, my child), while I have you
'Tis wicked to repine.
We've had our share of sorrows, dear,
We've had our graves to fill;
But, thank the good God overhead,
We have each other still;
We're nothing in the world beside,
For we are only three;
Mother and child, my wife and child,
How dear you are to me!
I know—indeed, I always knew,
My feet were made to follow you!

PITH AND POINT.

COAL-OIL comes near being the fat of the land.

A YOUNGSTER who had been stung a bee told his father he had kicked a bug that had a splinter in his tail.

THEY say "cowards only strike in the dark," but we were of the opinion that it was the person who wanted to light a match.

THE Russian eagle had two heads when this war began. He now has three. The Turks put the other head on him.

FROM a boy's composition on hens: "I cut my Uncle William's hen's head off with a hatchet, and it scared her to death."

A PUPIL in an English school, when asked to define the word "buttress," wrote out its meaning, "A female who makes butter."

"I'LL call to-borrow," said the man with a cold in his head, as he went out of a doctor's office. "No, you needn't," was the reply. "I never lend."

A YOUNG man woke up the other night and saw a ghost in his room. Seizing his six-shooter, he approached it, and found it was his collar, which happened to be standing on the floor.

"MAMMA," asked a precious youngster at a tea-table, the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward a plate of doughnuts, "do you think I could stand another of those fried holes?"

A GENTLEMAN had occasion to correct his daughter, aged 4, recently. After it was over and she had sat a while, she went to her mother and inquired, "Don't you think it would do papa good to go out of doors?"

HE ran somewhat hastily into a cigar store and said pompously, "Give me one of your best Matilda cigars." "I guess you mean a Marguerite," said the clerk. "Oh, yes," he said, "I was thinking of another girl."

"FATHER," said a boy who got kicked in the face by a mule, "will I ever be as good-looking as I was?" "No, my son," answered the parent, "I don't think you'll be as handsome as you were, but you'll know a great deal more."

THE man who thought to drive this office to the wall by stealing the shears is respectfully informed that—ah, um-m; by gracious, what is he respectfully informed, anyhow? Without those shears we feel sort of dazed like.—*Oil City Derrick.*

AN agent, soliciting subscription for a book, showed the prospectus to a man who, after reading "One dollar in boards and $1.25 in sheep," declined subscribing, as he might not have boards or sheep on hand when called upon for payment.

SAYS Josh Billings: I am willing to rock the baby while wimmen folks are biling soap; I am reddy to kut rags to work into rag carpets; they kan keep me hunting hen eggs; or picking green kurrents; or I will even dip kandles or kore apples for sass, but I won't churn."

"OH, my life, my love, my sweety, may heaven's angels whisper golden words as they kiss your peachy cheeks!" wrote a lover to his sweetheart only six months ago; and now he wishes the angels would whisper to him how his breach of promise suit is likely to end, as his lawyer frankly says he can't tell.

A STONE-CUTTER once received from a German the following epitaph, to be engraved on the tombstone of his deceased wife: "My vife Susan is dead; if she had lif to next Friday, she'd been dead shust two weeks. As a tree fall so she must stand. All things is impossible mit God."

A NEGRO having been brought up before a magistrate and convicted of pilfering, the magistrate began to remonstrate: "Do you know how to read?" "Yes, massa—little." "Well, don't you ever make use of the Bible?" "Yes, massa, strap him razor on him sometimes."

A SHOCKING case of fratricide and suicide occurred in Baltimore a few days ago. Henry Barloge shot and killed his brother John, and, placing the muzzle of a revolver to his own breast, fatally wounded himself. The brothers were in easy circumstances. Henry was about 30 years old, and about three years since lost his wife, since which time it is claimed that he has labored under temporary aberration of mind. Neighbors deny the insanity claim, and state that the shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from business troubles. Both men were well known in Baltimore, and possessed the good-will and confidence of a large circle of friends.

FAMILY SHOPPING.

A Burlington Man's Experience in That Line.

[From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.]

Mr. Jasper Throckmorton, who lives out on Summer street, is the father of ten children. The other morning Mr. Throckmorton was just on the point of putting on his hat to start for the office, when Mrs. Throckmorton called after him from the kitchen:

"Stop at Sodder's and tell him to come up and fix the water pipe, and get a big tin dipper and bring it with you this noon. Don't tell them to send it; they'll forget it."

Mr. Throckmorton said he would, and then he put on his hat and started. As he reached the front door his eldest daughter shouted from up-stairs:

"Pa! pa!! pa!!! Go to Greenbaum & Schroder's and ask Mr. Scott to give you two yards and a half of brown satin, cut on the bias, to match the dress I got last week; he'll know the kind. Bring it with you. I don't want to wait for it."

And Mr. Throckmorton, pausing with his hand on the door, said he would get it, and then sighed and opened the door. Just then his oldest son shouted from the sitting-room:

"Father! The man was up here twice yesterday for the money for my new boat, and I just gave him a note to you, and he'll call at the office to-day for his money, and will give you a pair of patent oarlocks and a dip-net. Bring them up with you when you come to dinner."

Mr. Throckmorton kind of stifled a groan like, and, saying he would attend to it, went out. As he passed down the porch steps his second daughter leaned out of a window and cried:

"Oh, pa; do stop at Parsons' as you come to dinner and tell them to send a man to lay the new hall carpet when they send it up, and you get ten pounds of cotton batting and bring it up with you, for we want it right away and can't wait."

The parent paused with his hand on the gate latch, and with a visible effort promised to remember the errand and bring up the cotton batting, and opened the gate. But the voice of his younger son from the side yard caught his ear and held him for a moment.

"Pap, oh pap! Want ten cents to pay for a winder I broke in the schoolhouse, and I can't go to Sunday-school till I get a new hat and some shoes, and please can't I have a quarter to go to the picnic?"

Mr. Throckmorton silently registered a flogging for the broken glass, a negative for the picnic, and said he would get the boots and hat. Then he turned to go, but as he passed down the street his six younger children came running after him.

"Oh, pa, don't forget to stop and see if the old umbrella's fixed, ma says."

"Stop at the dentist's and see when he can fill my teeth."

"Bring my shoe home from the shoemaker's."

"Ma says be sure and tell the doctor to come up to-day and vaccinate the baby!"

"Pap! Kin I go swimmin' in Hawkeye krick, to-night?"

"Pa, oh pa, gimme five cents to ride on the street-cars."

And Mr. Throckmorton went down town and amazed Fred Scott by telling him to cut him off about thirteen feet of water-pipe, on the bias, and he asked Mr. Parsons to let him have eleving dozing skeins of cotting batting and send him up a man with a tin dipper; he told Dr. Cochran, the dentist, to come right up and fill the baby's teeth, and begged the doctor to hurry right away and put a half-sole on the school-house window, and then he ran to the shoemaker's and asked him if he had vaccinated his little girl's shoe, and amazed a street-car driver by asking him for a bath ticket, and when the man came around with the oar-locks and dip-net he told him to take them up and lay them in the front hall, the girls would show him where. And by 3 o'clock in the afternoon it had got all around town that old Mr. Throckmorton was drinking as bad as ever again and hadn't drawn a sober breath all day. *—Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Singular Attachment.

There is a curious case at Rockport of the singular attachment sometimes instituted between man and the lower animals. A Mr. Hale has been for a long time accustomed to throw some bites of food for some eels in a little brook that runs along back of his lot. Latterly he observed that they seemed to be waiting for his visit, and, with a little training, they were induced to eat food directly from his hand. Then they learned to play and fondle about his fingers, held in the water, and enjoyed his caresses. More recently the largest one of the four, a huge fellow, over two feet long and very large around, allows Mr. H. to take him entirely out of the water, slide him about freely from hand to hand, apparently enjoying the novel gymnastics. When Mr. H. goes to the brook he calls them with a peculiar whistle, and they soon come rushing down the stream. Not long ago he brought them his usual lunch of fish and mackerel, when only the large one came. The eel waited a few moments, then turned down the stream and soon came back, bringing his tardy family to supper. This shows that there is no touch of the human in them, for an ordinary biped boarder would have pitched in without waiting, and cleared the table.—*Boston Globe.*

A Remarkable Petrification.

Judge E. C. Bronaugh has attached to his watch chain a little amulet or charm, which, aside from its peculiar history, is very pretty in itself. It is nothing more or less than a petrified rosebud. During the rebellion, a young nephew of Judge Bronaugh, while in one of the Southern States, wrote home to his mother, and inclosed in the letter a rosebud. The letter arrized safely at its destination, and, after having been perused, was laid aside with the rosebud in a drawer, where it remained for eight or nine months. When the drawer was overhauled and the letter again brought to light, the rosebud it contained was found to be petrified. The Judge's aunt recently sent the stone to him at this place, and he placed it in the hands of a jeweler for the purpose of having it fitted to carry on his watch chain. The petrification was so very hard that while trying to drill a hole in it two or three tools were broken before the object was accomplished. It is a perfect rosebud, and so well preserved that the finest fibers can be seen. What peculiarities of air, earth, or water could have changed the tender rosebud into a hard, almost diamond-like substance in the short space of nine months is to us a mystery.—*Portland Oregonian.*

WHAT TO WEAR.

Fall Fashions for Feminines.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

This being the season of prediction, general ideas of the fall fashions can be given. Changes are taking place slowly, and, so far, any very decided revolution seems improbable.

The idea of combination in materials used in the same costume, which has had its fluctuations the last year, is to be an established rule this autumn, few dresses being made entirely of one material, unless for the simplest traveling purposes, when the very fact of a uniform fabric asserts it as a negligee toilet, or one unsuited for any dress occasion. The newest fabrics shown are the bourettes, brocatelles, damasses of closely raised figures known as *faconnes*, plush grenadines and stalactites. The bourettes are of mingled threads of silk and wool in various colors, two shades of bronze being shot with cardinal or garnet, dead-leaf and tilleul having a salmon-tinted thread loosely woven, giving a mossy texture to the surface of the goods. In the rich tones of bronze, smoke, olive green and blue-black the combination of tints is beautiful, and the fabric has all the richness of a brocaded velvet or old-fashioned satine. Old-gold-color is among the new tints. This is wrought in with a tiny figure of velvety black or rich deep blue, and shot with the mossy thread of cream white which appears in many combinations. The old colors are reappearing in new shades, a dash of wine-color blending with the dull cardinal, a mazarine blue weaving softly in and out of the dullest olive green, and here and there a loose fringy-looking thread of black lying on the surface. The damasses have undergone a radical improvement, the texture being closer, the figures in heavier, finer relief, and the material itself rendered more durable. These are to be shown in combination of two shades—old-gold and black, two bronzes, seal brown with intense blue, cardinal with cream white, and garnet with black; also in the solid color, or in two shades of one color, the darkest being in relief. For evening dresses *ciel* blue, rose and other pale tints are shown in exquisite damasses on groundwork of white and salmon. The matelasses continue popular, and are to be shown this fall equally improved. Some rich black matelasses have tiny diamond-shaped figures raised in a rich relief.

A new departure is taken in velvets; following the guiding principle of the season, all stylish velvets will be figured or like a rich brocade. The simply embossed velvet may also be worn, but its texture is less fine and durable than the regular *faconne* velvet which Worth and Pingat are introducing in their richest costumes. As a natural result of this, plain velvet loses its place, and will not be so much worn as it was last season; but the plain will undoubtedly combine with the figured or *faconne*, since modistes must in a measure accommodate themselves to a variety of tastes and various demands. Satins are to be worn to a certain extent, finding their way into trimmings, wraps, costumes, etc., and exquisite rich dark hues are predicted for calling or carriage costumes, as well as reception dresses.

The all-wool materials will be used extensively in combination with silk, and will be shown in various new designs—light stripes upon a dark ground, crossbars, figures, and also in solid form. The grays, greens and browns have undergone the merest suspicion of change in hue, and are to be extensively used. Close-woven flannel of navy blue and seal brown will be used for every day or traveling purposes.

The galloons of varied design and quality will still be worn, in some cases blending the same hues as those in the dress fabric, and used in such cases as a finish more than a set trimming. Marabout trimmings will also be extensively worn, and combination fringes are one of the suggestions which time only can entirely carry out.

A Great Natatorial Feat.

The following account of Mr. Cavill's passage across the channel is sent to us by one of the party who accompanied him: "Cavill was first rubbed over with porpoise oil, over which was placed a silk jacket and an india rubber jacket overall. He walked into the sea half a mile on the Calais side of Cape Grisnez at half-past 3 on Monday afternoon, and started with a powerful side stroke, accompanied by two boats. Cavill went out direct for the Folkstone. In the first hour three and a half miles were accomplished, and then Cavill put on a splendid spurt of hand-over-hand swimming. At half-past 5 the lugger, which had had to make a long detour on account of a sand-bank, overtook the swimmer, and coffee was given to him. The water was then sixty-five degrees, and it was arranged that, the temperature of the atmosphere being very low, it would be well to give the swimmer stimulants almost every half hour. At a quarter past 6 we gave him beef tea. The sea was then washing over him at every stroke, and he was only swimming a chest stroke. He said: 'If the sea goes on like this, I haven't the slightest chance of doing it.' At 7 o'clock he took cocoa; the sea was then calm. At a quarter past he had cocoa, milk and egg mixed together. The tide had changed, and shortly afterward the master of the lugger, Jacques Maignet, said we were half way. Cavill said he was 'sure to do it,' and we all cheered. Just then a storm broke, thunder and lightning and heavy rain. At 9 o'clock he took cocoa, milk and eggs, which was the staple stimulant administered all the way. The storm was now clearing away. He complained of cold, and at five minutes past 10 had the same stimulant as before. He said he was going on all right. We next saw Dover town lights, and cheered. The temperature of the water was fifty-nine degrees. At half-past 10 the wind freshened, and there was a slight swell, the sky tolerably clear, the moon shining, and the stars out. At forty-five minutes past 10 we gave him beef tea. He seemed very exhausted. At fifteen minutes past 12 the doctor said Cavill was as bad as he could be, and asked for brandy to give to the swimmer, and for a supply in case of need. The sea was calm now, and Cavill was swimming a side stroke. At a quarter to 1 he had brandy and curacoa, mixed with hot water. Cavill was then very weak. The South Foreland lights appeared quite close. At a quarter past 1 we gave him cocoa and milk, with a little curacoa. The wind was going down, but the sea was rough. At this moment the doctor came on board in a state of nervous prostration, and went below almost insensible. At twenty-five minutes to 3 we gave the swimmer his last stimulant—milk and curacoa hot. We were now fast approaching the land. At a quarter to 4 we took Cavill out of the water. He was laid down on the deck, carefully covered up, hot bricks put around him, and stimulants applied. Strange to say, he did not feel so exhausted as we had expected.—*London Times.*

Marriage in India.

A marriage was arranged between two young people living some distance apart, near Bengal, India, but who had never seen one another. The bridegroom duly arrived at the bride's village, and the ceremonies had actually begun, when a report reached the bride and her mother that the intended husband was an incurable cripple. They both declared that they would commit suicide rather than complete the ceremony, and, as it was a fact that the would-be bridegroom was a cripple, he was dismissed. But, according to the prevailing superstition, eternal disgrace would have attended the bride if she had not been married on that day when matters had progressed so far. So another bridegroom had to be sought, and, after searching the highways and by-ways a boy was captured and duly married in the place of the cripple. The latter being in the same plight, had also to provide himself with a bride before the day closed, and thus there were two marriages instead of one.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is 74 years of age. He speaks of himself as a man whose work is nearly ended; but the only sign of failing power noticeable in conversation is a slight hesitation and apparent effort in recalling a needed word—especially a proper name.

A Remedy that Defies Competition.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters defy competition. Of the host of rival tonics that have cropped up during its long career, not one has gained and retained such a large share of public favor, though many have enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. The reason is this, that whereas many of these medicines were advertised to perform cures of the most startling nature, they have, when tested, almost invariably turned out to be of little or no value, while the great invigorant, whose reputation they were intended to rival, has never disappointed those who have placed their confidence in it. It has vindicated in the amplest manner its claims to be considered a positive specific remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, malarious fevers, debility, constipation, and numerous other maladies arising from general weakness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Elegant Cookery.

It is easy enough to have your breakfast and tea rolls or biscuit, waffles, crullers, muffins, etc., nice, light and nutritious by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Try it.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

The essentials for wide popularity are fully met in Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Soap. It is universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and *recherche* of perfumes, and the name and trade-mark of Colgate & Co. on each package are aguarantee of superior and uniform quality. With such nice adaptation the success of this article is not surprising.

Thirty years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Grasshoppers, potato bugs, tramps and traveling agents are the farmer's curse. The last can be avoided by buying direct. Five Ton Wagon Scales are sold at $50 each. On trial, freight prepaid, by Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

Our sale for Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, for four years past, has been greater than for any similar preparation.

Waldo & Tracey, Wavesly, N. Y.

Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

TILTON'S PATENT CALF MUZZLE.

To prevent calves from sucking, and Cows from sucking themselves. Retail prices: Calves, 50 cts. Yearlings, 75 cts. Cows, $1.00. An article that will find ready sale at the coming State and County Fairs. Send 50 cents to W. D. PETTENJILL, Manufacturer, East Brookfield, Mass., and get a sample. Right in Canada for sale. Would like a partner with small capital to carry out business in United States. Address SMILIE TILTON, Patentee, Atlantic, Cass Co., Iowa.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ☜

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The Healthiest of us are Liable to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to outrage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

Four Months for One Dollar.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, the only one-cent newspaper published in the West, is a twenty-column paper, containing all the news of the day in short, sharp, condensed form, aiming to give only facts, and leaving to larger sheets the monopoly of the reporter's gush and the penny-a-liner's wearisome platitudes. It contains Pronounced Editorials upon the living questions of the day, copious Telegraph and Cable Dispatches, Reliable Market Reports, and, in short, a complete record of the news of the day the world over. In addition to being a complete newspaper, every issue contains a Completed Story, thrilling and romantic, and pointing a wholesome moral. The DAILY NEWS is independent in politics, espousing the cause of no party, but aiming to present exact and truthful statements of every political event or question, without fear or favor. It is lively, enterprising, decent in tone, wide-awake and spicy, treating every subject briefly and pointedly, but in all things avoiding flippancy. It is a daily paper at the price of a weekly. It has a larger circulation, as has been proven by published affidavits, *than any other daily paper published in Chicago.* It has printed and sold over 77,000 copies in a single day. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, $1.00 for four months. No subscription received for less than four months. ☞ We offer no Chromos or Patent Lightning Rods as Premiums, but guarantee to give you the worth of your money a hundred fold. Address

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Chicago, Ill.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.

Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.

Approved by all Physicians.

For Sale by Leading Merchants

Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.

AGENTS WANTED

WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER!

The Great Family Medicine of the Age. 1840 to 1877. For Thirty-seven Years. Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it. Sold by all medicine dealers.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

IT IS BEING DONE ALL AROUND YOU.

Are you out of work? Don't you make money fast enough? Send for Circulars of "TOM SAWYER,"

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK,

or Catalogue of all our books, and select one to please you, and make from $25 to $100 per week selling it. A trial will cost nothing. We will give you the *Best Book and Largest Commissions*, and you cannot fail to succeed. Write at once to the

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, Ill.

DUNHAM PIANOS.

Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
☞ Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. ☜

LADIES! BEWARE of

Imitations.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15, $20, $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850.
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY
ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.

Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the *only* immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhoea, Catarrh (for which it is a *specific*), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates* and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

GRAFF'S IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
TRADE MARK, PATENTED
SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR

PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS, FOR SOAP MAKING, SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
STRAUB MILL COMPANY'S
CHAMPION
CINCINNATI
BEST SMUT & SEPARATING
MACHINE.
MILLS, MILLING MACHINERY &
MILLERS SUPPLIES.
COR. FRONT & JOHN STS.
CINCINNATI.

GRACE'S
SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tried it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Englewood, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$8½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ills.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED, 500 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOW TO MAKE $80 to $40 per week SELLING TEA TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. Address THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

THE RAILWAY AGE—Leading, largest and best journal of transportation published. Weekly, 16 pages. Departments for every class of railway [illegible]. Specimens free. Ad's RAILWAY AGE PUB. Co., Chicago.

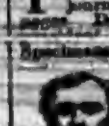

$100.00 R[illegible] S. L. SMITH & CO., [illegible]

AWNINGS, TENTS,

Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Establ'hed 1830.]

U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY FOR 1877. 200 Pages, with Map and Illustrations. Circulars of all leading schools combined in this one publication. Compiled expressly for those having children to educate. Enables parents to select schools for their children without trouble or expense. Sent for this purpose on receipt of 6 cents postage; to all others 50 cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Dealer in School Supplies, and Agency for Schools and Teachers, 30 Union Sq., New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine
Vegetine

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

Mrs. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.,
Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES
Health, Strength,
and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears' Building,
Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE
EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell Street.

RECOMMEND IT
HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the System.

I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens Street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

O. S. U. No. 38

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 27, 1877.

Tom. Ewing and Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, are holding a joint debate in that state. Stanley's record as an agent between the electoral commission and the south is being shown up.

* * *

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel, a Republican, has been sued under the civil rights law, by a troupe of colored minstrels, for refusing them seats with other guests at the dining table in that aristocratic hotel of Indianapolis.

* * *

Will some old bloody-shirt republican please rake up the transparencies used in the late campaign and read the motoes about rebels. It would be refreshing and induce an increased love for Rebel Keys, and further acquiescence in His Fraudulency's southern policy.—Rep. Exchange.

* * *

Offerered in the Pennsylvania Republican convention, but not adopted: "Resolved, That this convention regards with admiration the president's faithful attention to his Christian duties, and we cordially recommend that to the morning and evening services at the white house be added the little hymn, 'When I can read my title clear.'"

* * *

Hon. R. M. Bishop, the Democratic standard bearer in the Ohio campaign, who has been classed among the silent candidates, delivered an excellent speech in Cincinnatti on Monday evening. It compares very favorably with the obscure, uncertain and semi-communistic address of his competitor, Judge West.

* * *

The office of President, it seems, is one of those which, like that of Secretary of Treasury, can not be abused by its incumbent entering into a political campaign. President Hayes has earnestly undertaking the work of electioneering in Ohio, just where Secretary Sherman left it off: and it may be doubted whether Sherman himself was not less bodily a politician than Mr. Hayes has been himself.

* * *

Three years ago Republican papers had a great deal to say about the old fossil, Bill Allen, who was in vigorous and robust health, with good eyesight and lungs, able to stand erect and look his audience in the face, eye to eye, while addressing them. But they have not a word to say about West their candidate for Governer, who is so nearly blind that he can't see his audience before him, and so feeble as to be unable to stand up while speaking.

* * *

The banner Democratic township in Ohio in which not a single Republican vote was cast at the last election—is in Auglaize county. It may be, only a coincidence, but an official of that county, and member of the Democratic ring, is now in jail charged with robbing the treasury that he was elected to protect, of $31,000.—Kendalville Standard.

That's all right. We are glad to see such officials in jail, be they what they may. If we was so minded, we might refer to the Republican Treasurer, of Cass county, this State, who has stolen $15,000 from the people, and he ain't in jail, either. Belknap who robbed the soldiers is not in a bastile, as he should be, but under the protection of a Republican President was permitted to escape. As the Standard is anxious to give these things a partizian bearing, we would add our mite with pleasure.

A True Representative.

While the editor of this paper was connected with the House of Representatives during the Forty-forth Congress, he was enabled to ascertain the amount of labor, and the fidility with which it was performed, that falls to the lot of a member of the House. Not a moment is to be lost by an honest, true Representative of the people, and instead of an easy life, as is generally supposed, many anxious hours of intense exertion are required of those who have the interest of their constituents at heart. While some evade their duty there are others who labor night and day to advance the work of a session, and among this latter class none were more unceasing in the prompt discharge of their duties than

Hon. William Hartzell, of Illinois.

In the great mass of investigations that were brought about during the last session, and in the unparalelled amount of legislation accomplished, he devoted his entire energies and attention. He was always at the front of importent measures, and his genial pleasant style, and polished manners, won for him a place among his co-laborers of a most gratifying character. No petty schemes engrossed his attention, but with broad liberal views he labored earnestly, zealously, and unceasingly for the good of his constituency, and that of the whole country

* * *

The patent office building the finest in architectural beauty and magnificence in Washington, was greatly damaged by fire last Monday. The loss to the building is estimated at $500,000. The fire originated in the model room in the upper story, and many models were destroyed, which will prove a great loss to the Government. The east part of the edifice was an exact counterpart of the famous Parthenon, built by Pericles at Athens, with the exception of the statuary onaments, and this part, from the report seems to be seriously damaged. The land office and Indian office were also in this building. It is claimed that the fire originated by spontaneous combustion.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

CORUNNA.

There is a great deal of sickness here being mostly the ague.

Mrs. DeLong has just completed a new addition to her residence.

E. Orr, assisted by S. Bruebecker, is putting a new roof on his dwelling.

Kade Mack continues to finger the telegraph instrument on the day run.

James Finch has erected a very creditable dwelling house on south Main street.

Kline and Osborn are putting a new foundation under their residence. Bill Shook has the contract.

Mrs. Loveland and family left for Clyde, Ohio. Monday where they intend to make their future home.

Not many of our citizens attended the "Tri State Fair" at Toledo, however, there were a few took it in.

The band boys have erected a stand near the railroad bridge where they "blow off" every Tuesday evening.

Mr. Clark purchased the Loveland property, and has given it a thorough repairing, re-plastering and a new roof.

J. D. Williamson has added a pigeon-hole table to his institution, and we hear the familiar sound on the street of "checks, landlord."

Mrs. Edward Orr and Miss Toppings leaves to-day for a several weeks' visit to Plymouth, Ohio, where they have relatives and feiends.

The red ribben club held a social at Mr. Kline's, a short distance from town on Tuesday evening. The regular club meeting was held yesterday.

Senator Mercer is repairing his brick residence—we might say building it over. It will compare with any dwelling in Corunna when completed.

The red ribbon movement is yet flourishing at this place, and the saloon business is below par. A large number of our citizens ornament their coats and watch chains with the "cardinal red."

County Recorder Boland and family paid this place a visit Sunday last, whiling away the time under their paternal roof enjoying a visit with their uncle, Mr. Newton, of Newton, Ohio.

Lafe Miller still hangs to his posish as freight agent. The amount of wheat handled here keeps him quite buisy. The buyers paid $1.28, on Monnay, and think the market will hold at that figure through the week.

You Know.

* * *

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business, We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. Ford, President.
James V. Hazzard, Cashier.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

Undoubtedly the greatest modern discovery in medicine is DaCosta's Radical Cure for dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, costiveness, biliousness, loss of appetite, distress after eating, and all disorders caused by indigestion or a deranged liver. Its results are astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case where it is faithfully used. It tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, restors the natural appetite, strengthens the delicate and expels all morbid humors from the system. Typhoid and bilious fever might, in almost every case be prevented by its timely use. Trial size 25 cents. A very few doses will relieve, and a little perseverance cure you. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co., is plaintiff, and John Treesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Sixty-Three Dollars and Fifty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER, 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-seven (27) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as m y be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StClair, Sheriff,
Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Bope & Baxter, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Aubur Indiana, Sept. 20th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, [illegible] per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price [illegible] cents, to any address, sealed.

BIG STOCK COMING

AT

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO'S.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DRESS GOODS.

New Calicos, Shirtings, Woolens,
Jeans, Cloths and Cashmeres,
For Men, Boys and
Everybodys Wear

OUR SUCCESS.

No Goods Allowed to be Misrepresented. All the Newest Novelties in Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths and Boys

CLOTHING CUT

In the most approved pattern and warranted to be perfect fitting, at Hard Time Prices.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

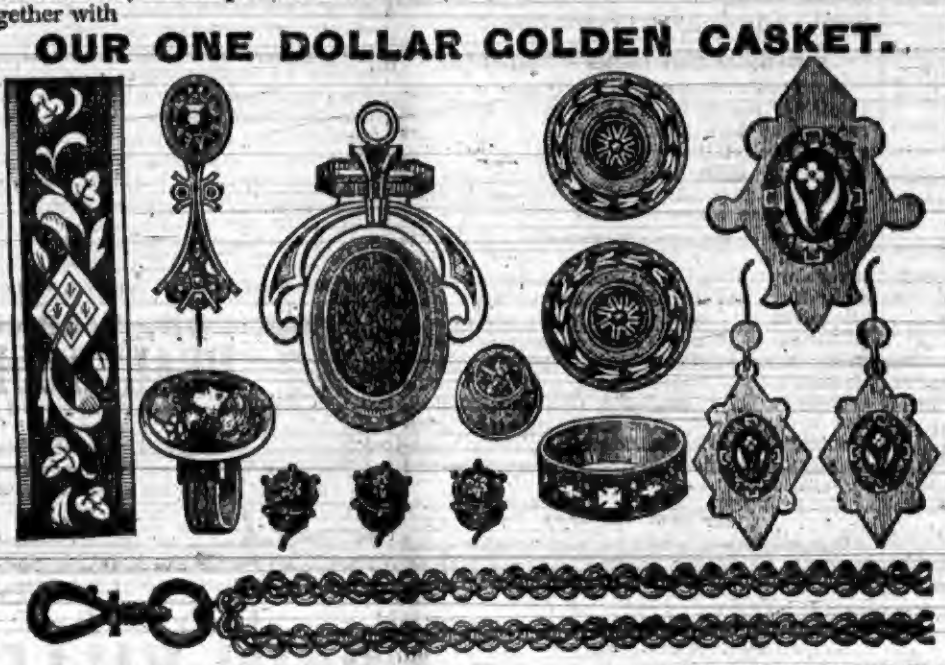

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops,** Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring;** one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons;** three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs,** inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button;** one latest pattern **Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain;** one elegant **Cameo Seal;** one beautiful chased **Band Ring;** one solitaire **Lake George Diamond Pin;** one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets.** All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate,** and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send **one** of these **Dollar Caskets,** by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of **$3.50.** Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

J. I. SMITH.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Herman Froehlich is plaintiff, and William B. Dancer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-two dollars and forty cents ($42,40), with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 15th, 1877. Pf. $6.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Case is plaintiff and Thomas L. Brown is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Fifty-Two Dollars and Ninety-Three cents with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided two-fifteenths (2-15) of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

W. L. Penfield, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 20th, 1877.

Pr. fee $6.50.

1877. 1877

GRAND OPENING

OF

CARPETS,

ROOT & COMPANY.

Will display this week an elegant and choice assortment of extra superfine.

INGRAINE.

30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 per yard. Tapestry Brussels English Body

BRUSSELS,

$1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, per yrrd. Also are opening new.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Materials, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Upholstery Goods etc, etc. All at uniform low prices.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st. Fort Wayne Ind

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

NE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well established fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers,

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

Auburn Courier.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS,

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 25c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 18c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $5 25.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.22 @ 1.23
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Do Not be a Fool.

If a gentleman on the street looks at a lady intently he is considered impolite, but if he meets her in the waltz he my hug her all he pleases, no matter whose wife she is. If you do not like it, then meet your own lovely wives at the waltz, and hug them for your own dear selves, until you waltz into Ward's China Store, and bless the day when you waltzed with your own wife, and have the great honor of making your own dear wives happy. The Meridian plated silver ware, Rogers & Bro.'s silver plated knives, spoons and forks. Fifty per cent saved to cash buyers at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store. Sign of the big iron dog, Fort Wayne.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Penfield is visiting in Ohio.

Court is in session and attoneys are plenty.

Davenport and family are off to Chicago.

Excursions yesterday to Chicago and Indianapolis.

The Baltimore pay car went through last Saturday.

Mr. W. Martin, of Ohio, a former resident here, is in town.

We hear of no hog cholera in this imediate neighborhood.

J. P. Widney, Esq., is again about after a short illness.

We will give another excellent letter from Maj. McFadin, next week.

Coop Ralston's wife went to Iowa yesterday, and now f—un commences.

Mr. Gibson of Newville will move his foundry to Hicksville in a short time.

See notice of new arrival of millinery goods, ladies hats and cloaks in another column.

Fine Michigan and New York salt now kept at the Eel River elevator at lowest price.

A boy by the name of Tyler was accidentally shot on the McQuiston farm, near Huntertown last Saturday.

After this week the Garrett News will be discontinued, and the office will be removed to Kendallville.

Wheat is lower to-day, ranging at $1.23 for best grade. Oats steady at 25c, and clover seed is quoted at $5.25.

Circuit Court is in full blast with Judge Tousley at the helm. Defaults, motions &c. have engaged their attention so far.

Look out for the cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Auburn. Forkner of the New York Store is in the market this week.

A coffin was seen going out of town in a wagon. A doctor was standing on the corner and a wag near by asked, "who done that ?"

Cuppy and Ralston can always be found at the Eel River elevator, ready to wait upon their customers with their usual promptness and attention.

Horse shoeing promptly attended to. The Best workmen in town. Prices reasonable. Don't fail to give me a call. JAMES ANDERSON. tf.

See the new announcement of our enterprising dry goods and clothing merchants, in another column. Don't forget if you want goods in their line to call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s.

Continuous effort impoverishes the blood unless it be kept pure by suitable food and (when needed) Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. For Sale by F. E. Davenport.

When the disorders of babyhood attack your baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenprt.

The Mayer House, at Fort Wayne, is now under the management of Scarbrough & Kepler, two gentlemen who understand their business, and attend to it.

The Wabash round house at Defiance was burned Tuesday of last week, in which two men perished, Richard Cantlon and Michael Dwyer. Loss $20,000.

Angola Herald. The Athletics went to Auburn Monday, but the club there got away with them handsomely.—Through sympathy, we decline to record the score.

A libel suit for ten thousand dollars has been commenced by Dr. Casebeer against Dr. Collar, growing out of the controversy in the COURIER between these two physicians.

Davenport has ordered a new brand of cigars which he can sell at 5 cents apiece, that are equal to the best dime cigar. They will be hear in a few days so look out for them.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

The fair at Fort Wayne just about paid expenses. It was not the most attractive exhibition we ever saw, but the citizens of that place have no one to blame but themselves.

Senator Bogy, of Missouri, died last week at St. Louis. The Governor will appoint a successor, and we would like to see it fall upon Hon. Erastus Wells, a late member of the House.

The editor of the Pierceton Free Press has been united in the holy bonds of padlock or wedlock or some other kind of lock, for he has locked forms and is enjoying the Free Press, indeed.

Garrett Herald. We are sorry to learn of the severe illness of the editor of the News, and hope that he will soon be around again. He has been confined to his room for nearly a week.

Now is the time to bring in that wood on subscription. The few who are to pay us in that way should bring it in by the first of November, and we will not promise to receive any after that.

It is amusing to notice the little spites yet exhibited by the Republican press towards Gov. Williams. His election last fall was a terrible Waterloo defeat to them and they can't forget it.

We must have some of the money due us on subscription. We cannot pay out money any longer without some return. Will those in arrears please give attention, and let us have what is our due.

Angola and Fort Wayne are to have Queen's Circus in a few days. Well, we can say truthfully that it is a splendid show, the best on the road this year His exhibition here in August pleased everybody.

The Turks seem to be ahead again. If their good luck continues, they will soon be accorded the consideration and toleration, that always follows close in footsteps of success, no matter whether deserved or not.

We are enjoying the tilt between the Press, and a correspondent of the Butler Record, one Servius, alias Argus, alias Bope, and Baxter knows now how it is himself. "Let the galded jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

The base ball players of the county should be thankful that those Auburn batters did not risk the championship of the county.—Press.

Why ? Those Auburn batters have played three games with outside clubs and were victorious in all of them.

You should not fail to see the splendid new stock of goods just received by Schaab Beugnot & Co. They are selling very low, and you should not fail to call and ascertain their prices before purchasing elsewhere. They can give you good bargains.

Garrett News. Three or four Garrett Doctors have been or are now sick with malarial fever. They now know now it is themselves, and make a worse face at a dose of quinine than any of the children to whom they have been dosing for the last two months.

The Sabbath school excursion to North Mancester Saturday was all that could be desired. The Flowers band furnished good music, and the citizens there received the picnicers with open arms. Mr. Meese had every arrangement perfect and was indefatigable in his attention.

The Haw patch in Noble county is a wonderful locality. Fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, is an ordinary crop and 70 bushels of clover seed have been gathered from ten acres this season in fertile patch. If it keeps on, a new grade of wheat will have to be introduced called the Hawpatch.

For years Lawson's Curative has given universal satisfaction, and every day it is growing in popular favor. It is an indispensable remedy for family use. For aches, pains, sores, bruises, burns and scalds it acts with rapidity, affording great comfort for the sufferer. For Sale by F. E. Davenport.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

We are under many obligations to Messrs. Mallory & Plank, of the Home City Mills, Toledo, for a barrel of their choice brand of flour. This saves us from starvation for a short time, but we trust those who are in debt to us will relax no effort to pay up on this account.

Columbia City Post. Reports from all sections of Northern Indiana fully confirms the worst fears of the farmers as to the ravages of the hog cholera. The disease is prevailing generally, hundreds of hogs dying daily. It seems thus far no absolute remedy has been found that will cure the disease.

O. Z. Hubbell, Esq., of Butler, has been admitted to the bar as an attorney. Mr. H. is a graduate of Bloomington College, and has made rapid and thorough progress in his studies. We wish him all the success a bright future can bestow. He is associated with Mr. Franks of that place, in the practice.

When you buy a lamp chimney if you place it in a kettle of cold water and let it boil, it will be impossible to break it, unless you threw a flat iron at it—won't then if you miss it. We give this suggestion much against the wishes of our store keepers, who deal in this perishable necessity, but expect to gain the everlasting praise of all economical houskeepers.

Albion New Era. It is said the wheat crop this year is larger than any that we have had for fourteen years. Fourteen years ago this season the yield was good, averaging about thirty bushels to the acre. The crop of the year preceding that was an average one, while the crops of eleven and twelve years ago were failures, caused by weevil and freezing.

Butler Record. The barn owned by Dan Hall, about three miles west of Hamilton was burned one day last week. The barn contained all of Mr. Hall's hay and grain amounting to about $500. The cause of the fire is unknown but suspicion points to a tramp who was seen in the vicinity of the barn about the time the fire was discovered.

LECTURES,—Mrs. Dr. Potts an elequent and popular speaker, will give a series of lectures at Ensley's Hall, commencing Monday evening, Oct, 1st. She discusses Physiology, Health and Disease, and is highly spoken of by the Press, as an able practicle scientific lecturer. She has a complete and artistic outfit for showing the anatomy and constitution of the human body. First lecture free. See advertisement.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday Oct. 5th, 1877, A. J. Creigh will offer for sale a car load of carriages manufactured by Emerson Fisher & Co. at Cincinnatti, Ohio. These buggies are durable, plainly finished, well seasoned hickory patent wheels, Oil tempered steel springs, and Anchor brand axles, warranted for one year, at fair price. Come in and look at them as they must be sold.

A subscriber in ohio has just sent us a remittance for the COURIER. He is a miller and says he could not do without the COURIER as it gives the markets, and the names of the candidates running for office in Ohio. He says "I regard the COURIER as the best paper published west of the Alleghany mountains. (We fear he intends to flatter us) I am surprised that any one should be in arrears for a county paper, as I always pay in advance, and I sleep peacefully and without bad dreams."

The remarkable rifle contest a Creedmoor, between the American Rifle Team and the English Rifle Team, on Thursday and Friday of last week, created almost a much excitement as the bloody struggle around Plevna. For the fourth time, the Americans won over the Englishmen. The record shows remarkable progress made by both Teams since last year's shoot The Americans won in all the ranges by a small score.

Waterloo Press. CANADA SOUTHERN.—A reorganization of the Chicago & Canada Southern road has been effected with Sidney Dillon as President. This organization is entirely independent of the Canada and Detroit and Toledo lines, and gives rise to rumors that the road is to be speedily built through to Chicago, practically on the original route. If this should be true, it will greatly exalt Hamilton, Steubenville and Hudson; and settle an old quarrel between Parker and Weamer, as to whether Garrett or Auburn will be benefitted most, when the Canada road is made to connect with the Eel River.

The special attention of the ladies is desired. When you have an opportunity, don't fail to see the late fashions in bonnets, and the handsome styles of millinery goods, for they are very fine. A very large and varried assortment of fancy goods, millinery goods, bonnets, cloakings, &c., has just been opened at Stamet's, opposite Swineford House, and it will give him pleasure to show you the latest and most beautiful styles now worn. He desires all to call and learn his prices, as he has them marked down very low. Several large boxes arrrived yesterday, from the center of fashion, and you will now find a most excellent supply on hand.

Finecut chewing at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

People are getting tired of this trash about kicking a man when he is down. No humane, liberal hearted gentleman will do such a thing, and all those outside of this class are not to be controlled by advice. It has been charged against the rich man that he feeds and clothes his children in the best manner and so he should. We believe the rich man has the same rights as the poor man, and they ought to be respected. If a man is down and always has been down and don't intend to get up, it is his own fault, and railing out at the morefortunate, more interesting is not going to help him. A liberal, active gentleman of wealth is a blessing to any community, and the more wealth the better. If we cannot be rich after years of [illegible] don't let us be envious of those who can. The laboring man can be as respectable, as useful in his sphere as the man of property. All cannot be rich, so let us labor for a greater object a more blessed possession, peace and contentment, which all may acquire.

The clever, good-looking boys of Kendallville, came over here last Saturday to play our boys a game of base ball. The game started out finely, and an interesting game was promised, with nothing positive as to the outcome. At the close of the second inning the score stood 2 to 2. During the first part of the third inning, a foul tip took Mr. Sloat, the Kendallville catcher, square in the left eye, which placed him hors du combat for the game. There was a general regret by all present over the accident, not only on account of the suffering of Mr. Sloat, but also because of the interruption of a good game. Of course, our visitors had no chance, with the best man out, and though they finished the game, it was without the encouragement of a close score. There are no provisions in the rules for an umpire to call a game until after the fifth inning, except on account of rain or darkness, and the boys concluded to play rather than give it away. We would like to see the two clubs meet again. The scord stood, Auburn, 28; Kendallville, 6.

MR EDITOR.—I was pained and grieved at an article which appeared in last week's COURIER, under the signature of A. R. Collar, reflecting on the standing and character of our widely known, and respected fellow-citizen, Dr J. B. Casebeer, a gentleman that I have been personally and intimately acquainted with during the past twelve years, and know of no one more deserving of the public's confidence, and who has always sustained a moral character above reproach. The enviable position he now holds in this community, and wherever he is known, as a man, a christian and physician, has been acquired by an honorable, upright and manly career, and no malicious, slandering language can tarnish his fair name. When a man is driven to the necessity of begging, or purchasing silence in regard to his own deeds, though desperation may prompt an attack others, yet the effect will be harmless, but fall with crushing weight on his own head. A young man of high and noble aspirations would not suffer himself to be so lost to every principle of manhood, as to make such an uncalled for attack upon one of our most deserving and esteemed citizens. We think as do a large respectable portion of the citizens of this community, that instead of adding laurels, the article add its auther will be held in detestable execration. AN OLD CITIZEN.

MR. EDITOR :—

I do not propose to engage in a newspaper controversy, and especially with one irresponsible and without an established reputation or character at this place, but I feel forced to notice the vulgar, base and libelous attack made upon me by one A. R. Collar, in last week's issue of the COURIER. What I have formerly written is to correct the false notice of a partnership, which he testified before the court, never existed. I will not stop to notice or reply to each item seperately as from first to last. It is made up of the basest falshoods, conceived only in the imaginations of the vilest of the vile, and is in keeping with the dastardly and cowardly attack made upon my brother, last week, in the dead hour of the night, and with the vile and malicious threat, I am told he has made, that he was determined to ruin me before he left this town if it is in his power. With the record of his past life, which is now coming slowly to light, which present indications will stamp him as not only the greatest fraud but one of the worst characters in Northern Ohio, as well as a dangerous person in any society. But we will let the records speak for themselves when fully revealed. It is very apparent to me, and I think to others who are at all acquainted with said Collar, and with his limited literary attainments, as well as his meagre supply of the article known as good common sense—notwithstanding, his superabundance of self esteem that he could not of himself produce an article clothed with the terse and scholarly language therein displayed, therefore we suspect that others are aiding and abetting in the dirty work, and if so, to such I will say, if you will only be manly enough to put your signature or in any way signify to us your appropriate part of the responsibility we will endeavor to bestow on you our compliments in due season.

J. B. CASEBEER.

Try the new cigar at F. E. Davenport's.

A Female Tramp.

Just think of it. A being like our mothers and sisters, our wives, our sweethearts, preambulating the country as a tramp And not bad looking either. She was not richly dressed, you may be sure, but still there was a neatness about the disposition of what she wore, quite discernable to the ordinary eye. She made an attempt at style or sentiment, and yet did not seem abandoned. She came around the back way, rapped at the door and asked for something to eat, in a very firm, practical manner. A woman's perceptive faculties were instantly put to work to discover something wrong, but the tramp stood there unflinchingly, returning a mingled expression of sadness, indifference and regret. She said her home was in Erie, Pennsylvania, where her mother and sister resided, that she went to Illinois last winter at the request of a friend there, to teach school, had taught two months, when she was taken sick with fever, and a few days ago concluded to go home. She got a ticket to Chicago and with a few dollars besides started on her journey. She had walked part of the way from Chicago here, and was determined to reach home. She was provided with a ticket to Butler and was told to get on the train there for Toledo, and not leave it until she got home, money or no money, a thing she never had thought of before.

Waterloo Press. Church Dedication.—The new church edifice, the eighth building of the kind now completed in Waterloo, which the Evangelical Association has been engaged in erecting for several months, was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday last. The house is a frame, standing on the elevated plat of ground south-east of the Saginaw depot. Considering the material of which it is built, it is the most elegant and tastily finished house of worship in town. The audience room is large, high, well-seated and splendidly lighted. Services Sunday forenoon were held by Bishop Dubs, of Cleveland, who preached an elegant sermon. The sum still due on the building, $1,408.00, not all being pledged at the morning service, the dedicatory services were postponed until evening. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, German services were held in the new church. At the evening service, the balance of the indebtedness having been raised or pledged, the edifice was dedicated to its intended use. The building complete has cost very nearly $4,000.00. The denomination is not very strong, numerically or financially, and while considerable help has been received from outsiders, the weight of the undertaking has been born by the membership They have certainly done a good work both in furnishing themselves a comfortable house of worship, and in the valuable improvement they have added to the town.

Our versatile correspondent at Corunna has left us, and as we brush away the gathering tears, we can only think of our loss and the fight between Baxter and Bope. By the way, Bope can say some awful sweet things of Baxter. For instance, "he (Baxter) drags himself along through the filth of his own creation," will fill the bill as we have described it. But there is one point we don't quite grasp. He says Charley "belongs to a class of men who can use language that would only be tolerated in a third-class bagnio." Now a bagnio is a very bad place, if Webster is correct where, we are told, vice and sin predominate. It's a bad place with which to become familiar, and we did not suppose that the writer visited—but we have forgotten the theme which inspired us at the beginning of this item. Joseph Columbus Loveland, late of Corunna has departed from our midst. He has wrapped his mantle about him and silently rode away to Ohio, where he will make an earnest attempt to retrieve his falling fortunes. We are sorry to loose him, as he was a most excellent correspondent Joe has his faults, but with them he possesses some excellent traits of character. We could never find it in our heart to refuse him a loan, and he never proved ungrateful. He has gone to Clyde, Ohio, to engage in the printing business. If he will avoid the use of intoxicating drinks, he can make good progress as he has both ability and experience.

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates They are of my own manufacture, and warrante or two years. I will sell them on one year time. Please call at my black-smith shop and examine them. JAMES ANDERSON.

Kendallville Standard. There was quite a large gathering of the personal friends of Capt. Hiram Iddings, at his residence one mile south of this city, last Friday evening, most of whom are connected with the railway mail service, who "met by chance, the usual way," for the purpose of having a social visit, and also giving an expression of the high esteem in which the Captain is held by his numerous friends, by presenting him with an elegant goldheaded cane. The presentation speech was made by Mr. M. E. Griswold, Esq., of Auburn, to which the Captain responded in 'words fitting the occasion,' although completely "unbalanced" by the unexpected present. "Remarks" were made by a number of the gentlemen present, and the old manor house has seldom held a more pleasant social gathering. A sumptious repast was served, and the hospitalities for which the Captain and his estimable lady are so justly noted, were enjoyed with a relish that demonstrated the fact that it was a pleasure to receive as well as to give. The party broke up at a late hour, and the "boys" scattered to take their "run."

The cane is a most elegant piece of workmanship, elaborately chased, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. Hiram Iddings, by his young friends, Sept. 14th, 1877."

The doners were: James Harper, D. S. Keil, S. L. Lewis, Rob't Stratton, M. E. Griswold, Richard Hayes, A. R. Walters, Thos. Sullivan, A. K. Irey, Cyrus Fike, O. J. Bearss, W. S. Mathews, Frank Bearss, Ogden Pierce, S. H. Pierce, Z. C. Thomas, A. H. Tyner, C. O. Myers.

ENSLEY'S HALL!

—ON—

TUESDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 1, 1877.

The Popular and well known Speaker,

ANNA M. L. POTTS, M. D.

Will commence a series of Lectures on

Anatomy, Physiology and The Laws of Life, Health and Happiness

FIRST LECTURE FREE!

MRS. POTTS will deliver a free lecture to ladies exclusively on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

One of the cheering signs of the times is the general tone of returning confidence and good feeling prevailing among the agricultural, laboring and business classes of the country. The marvelous crops of the year, and fair prices being realized, has the effect of enabling the debtor class to meet their obligations, and as a natural consequence, lifted the business classes out of financial difficulty.

Important Notice.

The New York Store wishes it distinctly understood that they will not allow themselves undersold by any other merchant or merchants. They do not want their customers spirited away by the over exertions upon the part of other competitors no matter what the inducements are. Recolect the New York Store is ready to meet them, and when you get the prices of others be sure to go and see the prices at the New York Store before making your purchas. It will pay you.

G. H. FORKNER & Co.
Proprietors.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five [25] township thirty-three [33], north of range thirteen [13] east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
McBride, Morlen & Leas, Att'y's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indianan, Sept. 26th, 1877.
Pr.fee $8.75.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Heckathorn, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DAVID HECKATHORN, Adm'r.
September 27, 1877 no39.

NEW GOODS

ARIVING DAILY!

AT THE

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WAYN

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM M. TWEED has given to the public, through an investigating committee of the New York Common Council, another chapter of his history of municipal rings. According to his story, he disbursed about $600,000 to secure the passage through the Legislature of the celebrated charter by which he was enabled to plunder the city. This money was furnished by various tradesmen and politicians, the Erie railway, through Jay Gould, contributing a considerable sum. He gives the names of a number of members of the Legislature who were bribed to vote for the charter, the [illegible] Tweed charges explicitly that Oakey Hall, the Mayor, was the most exacting of all the thieves in the ring.

BOSTON dedicated her soldiers' monument on the 17th inst. The occasion was a general holiday. A large number of seats that had been erected for the accommodation of the city authorities and chosen guests gave way on the ground, tumbling about 2,000 people on the grounds, a number of whom suffered the fracture of limbs, but luckily none were killed.... An extraordinary chapter of horrors occurred in Baltimore on Sunday last: A man blew his brains out on the street. A boy was disemboweled by a street-car, and died in ten minutes. A blind convict attempted to murder a fellow-convict in the penitentiary, and then cut his own throat. An unknown man was beheaded by a railway train. A man fell from a third-story window and was found a corpse. A boy had his skull fractured by a kick from a horse, and will die. At midnight a man attacked another violently, and, while handling his pistol, accidentally shot a child.

THE coal companies at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have offered the striking miners an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages. The proposition was unanimously rejected.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago *Tribune* reports that there are eight theaters now in good running order in that city, not counting the many unmentionable basements where fiddles are heard to squeak and improper persons are seen to obtrude their so-called attractions upon the vulgar gaze. Out of the eight there is but a very few devoted to the production of dramas, whether of the legitimate or illegitimate order. The most of the managers are engaged in fostering that kind of entertainment which can never be described by ordinary adjectives, or in ordinary type. McVicker's Theater forms an agreeable exception. At this house Edwin Booth is playing one of the most successful engagements he has ever filled in the West, appearing in a round of his favorite Shakspearean characters.

MR. AND MRS. ODER and Mr. Sargent, living near Rocklin, Placer county, Cal., were recently murdered and robbed by some Chinamen. The citizens were so incensed at the terrible deed that they drove all the Mongolians out of the town and demolished their houses. Some of the Chinese who had been arrested on suspicion of committing the murders narrowly escaped lynching.... Lewis Myers, the County Treasurer, from whose office at Wapakanetta, Ohio, some $30,000 was claimed to have been taken on the night of Sept. 6, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the robbery. Myers claimed to have been waylaid in the street by a gang of highwaymen, gagged, and forced by torture to disclose the combination of the safe.

NEWS comes by way of San Francisco that the Warm Spring Indians had left their reservation in Arizona, killed fourteen men, wounded eight and captured a train of freight wagons, killing the teamsters and destroying the goods. Maj. Tupper, with all the Arizona and New Mexico troops he could gather, pursued and attacked the Indians, killing forty, and at last accounts was in pursuit of the remainder.... Sitting Bull, from the other side of the border, makes a proposition. He and his followers will consent to occupy the Big Horn country provided plenty of ammunition is furnished them and they are allowed to roam at will. One thing S. B. will not do. He says he will not go on the reservation and suffer the indignity of living on weevilod beans and musty flour.

COL. STURGIS, commanding the Seventh Cavalry, overtook the Nez Perces Indians near the Yellowstone river, in Montana, on the 13th of September, and had a severe fight, lasting nearly all day. A considerable portion of the encounter was hand-to-hand battles, and the Indians only quitted the ground upon the approach of night, and after a great number of their band had been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and after their stock and several hundred ponies had been run off as plunder by the troops.... Gen. Crook, in explanation of the failure of Howard's campaign, says the country in which he is operating is the roughest in the whole Rocky mountain range, and offers insurmountable barriers to the progress of troops. Gen. Crook coincides with one or two other prominent army officers in the belief that Joseph's intention has been to form an alliance with the Indians under Sitting Bull, and probably other bands.

A PASSENGER train on the Union Pacific railroad was stopped and robbed by highwaymen on the night of the 18th inst., at Big Springs, a small way station in Nebraska, 162 miles east of Cheyenne. Thirteen masked men rode up to the station in the evening, took possession of the telegraph office, destroyed the instruments and forced the agent to hang out a red light, as the express did not stop at the station. The express arrived at 10:48 and came to a stop. The robbers seized the engineer and firemen and guarded the doors of the cars. The express car was broken into, the messenger overpowered and about $60,000 in coin and $40,000 in currency, secured. The passengers were then robbed of money and valuables, and after detaining the train an hour the robbers mounted and rode away to the northwest. Parties were ordered out on horseback from Julesburg, Ogallala, and North Platte. Superintendent Davis telegraphed the Sheriffs at Denver and Deadwood offering $5,000 for the capture of the thieves and $5,000 for the recovery of the money.

ANOTHER savings bank failure is reported from Chicago. The Merchants' Farmers' and Mechanics' savings institution, of which Sidney Myers, the well-known Greenback advocate, is President, has passed into the hands of a receiver. About half a million dollars is owing to 2,500 depositors. It is thought the assets, if prudently managed, will fully realize this amount.... The broken spans of the Union Pacific railroad bridge at Omaha have been repaired, and trains are again running across the Missouri at that point.

HON. LOUIS V. BOGY, United States Senator from Missouri, died at his residence in St. Louis the other day. Mr. Bogy was a native of Missouri, and was 65 years old.

THE SOUTH.

THE Texas coast has been visited by a destructive storm. Considerable damage was inflicted at Galveston, Houston and other ports.

THE Great Republic, the finest steamer that ever plied the Mississippi, took fire while lying at her wharf in St. Louis, a few nights ago, and was totally consumed. She was valued at $350,000. The steamer Carondelet, lying alongside the Republic, was also burned.

WASHINGTON.

RED CLOUD, Spotted Tail, No-Water, Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses and other distinguished wielders of the scalping-knife are booked for a visit to Washington about the 1st of October. They go to have a talk with the "Great White Father."

THE treasury at Washington has received from the sub-treasury at Chicago a counterfeit $1,000 greenback. The note is one of the issue which was first detected four months ago, and which has since been so successfully entered into circulation. Its spuriousness was not detected until after it had passed through several hands. The sub-treasury at Chicago received it from the First National Bank.

GENERAL.

SCORE another victory for the Yankee over the "blarsted Britisher." In the international contest between the American and British rifle teams at the Creedmoor range, New York, the immense superiority of the Yankees in the use of the long-range rifle was attested by a most creditable victory. The teams consisted of eight men on a side, selected, after long and careful practice, as the crack marksmen of their respective countries. The shooting lasted two days, each man firing forty-five shots in each day's contest—fifteen shots at 800 yards' distance, fifteen at 900 yards, and fifteen at 1,000 yards. The following is the score:

Americans, 800 yards	1,143
Americans, 900 yards	1,101
Americans, 1,000 yards	1,090
Total	3,334
British, 800 yards	1,117
British, 900 yards	1,073
British, 1,000 yards	1,052
Total	3,242

The Americans winning by ninety-two points.

PRESIDENT HAYES dropped into Cincinnati on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., and was accorded a hearty reception. After the formal reception and the delivery of the customary speeches he was driven to the residence of Dr. John Davis, where he remained until Monday, on which day he left for Louisville. In the latter city his reception partook of the nature of a grand ovation, nearly the whole population turning out to greet him. He was met at the depot by an immense throng, and escorted to the Galt House. In the afternoon the President was escorted by the military and Reception Committee to the Exposition building, where he was received by the children of the public schools. In the evening the President and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception at the Galt House; Tuesday they devoted to sight-seeing, and in the evening they gave another reception at the Exposition building. Tuesday night, the 18th, the President and his family, accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, Schurz and Key, and several other dignitaries, left on a special train for Nashville.

THE Cuban revolutionists received, very recently, a cargo of arms and munitions of war, which were landed on an unfrequented part of the coast by a schooner which sailed from one of the Southern ports. The Spanish emissaries in Washington got wind of the matter, but too late to do any good.

CAPT. DOLLARD, of the schooner W. F. March, just arrived from the Arctic ocean, reports that the crew of an American vessel, name not ascertained, had recently killed thirteen natives near Cape Prince of Wales. The trouble is understood to have arisen in the course of trade with the natives.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE has arrived home from Paris.

THE President's journey from Louisville southward must have been an exceedingly pleasant one, judging from the hearty manner in which he was greeted by the multitudes of people who flocked to the railway stations to get a view of his features and a shake of his hand. One feature of the trip was the anxiety of the colored people to see the Chief Magistrate, for which purpose they flocked to the various stations in vast numbers. The reception of the President at Nashville, Chattanooga and other points in Tennessee was very enthusiastic.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester last week and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Alexander H. Rice; Lieutenant Governor, Horatio G. Knight; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; Attorney General, Charles R. Train; Treasurer and Receiver General, Charles Endicott; Auditor, Julius L. Clarke. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm, first of all, our unwavering allegiance to the fundamental truth and principles which have inspired the triumph of the Republican party. We accept the responsibility of the national administration again committed to Republican hands as a trust to be exercised for the welfare of all the people, without distinction of race, color, locality, or creed. The armed struggle for union and equal rights is at an end. The grand results are accepted facts in national history. Watchful, guarding, and finally maintaining all that has been achieved, we do not propose to abandon the helm or drift with the tide, but to address ourselves with vigor and courage to the pending issues, and to insist upon their settlement in the interest of good government, national progress and enduring union.

2. That we congratulate the country upon the rightful accession of the Republican President, whose conspicuous integrity, honesty of purpose, wisdom, moderation, and firmness command the confidence of the people, give assurance of pure, economical, and beneficent administration of public affairs, and thus afford opportunity and encourage the prospect of the speedy restoration of confidence and revival of business activity.

3. That we hail with unspeakable pleasure every sign of promise of the final and permanent pacification of the Southern section of our country under local self-government, based upon the full recognition of the equal rights of all by all, and we cordially approve the spirit of the administration as wisely adapted to hasten this result, as directed by a just sense of constitutional right and duty, as tending to promote the spirit of peace and reconciliation between the citizens of all sections, and as already largely justified by the bettered feeling and condition of the country.

4. That the faith of the country is solemnly pledged to the early resumption of specie payments. Public honor and private interest alike demand the fulfillment of this pledge. We approve the steps already taken, and rejoice at the progress already made. We insist upon the adoption of all measures necessary to secure resumption on a day not later than that now fixed by law, and it is the duty of the Government to maintain its coin and currency at all times at par with gold, the standard of the commercial world.

5. That the work of reforming and improving the civil service which the Republican party has undertaken, and to which it alone stands committed, ought to be persistently and resolutely carried forward.

6. That the order recently promulgated by the President for the purpose of restraining executive officers of the Government from exercising an undue and improper influence upon the action of the people in the selection of candidates for office and in the management of political affairs is in accordance with the principles and practices established by the founders of the Government.

7. That the Congress of the United States has already passed a reasonable limit in grants of land and money awards to private enterprises; that the interests of the nation demand that no more grants shall be made, either from the public domain or public treasury, as subsidies to private corporations, and that appropriations for Government works shall henceforth be limited by the strict rule of necessity.

THE Democrats of New Jersey met in State convention at Trenton last week, nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for Governor on the first ballot, and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles contained in the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876. We denounce the frauds and crimes by which our candidates for President and Vice President are prevented from occupying the positions to which they were chosen by a decided majority of the popular electoral vote.

2. We congratulate the supporters of free government throughout the United States that even the man who was placed in the Presidential chair by means of these frauds and crimes has found it necessary, in order to receive the respect and support of any portion of the American people, to adopt the Democratic policy of local self-government, and abandon all further devices to perpetuate sectional jealousies.

3. The Democratic party, embracing within its ranks all classes of our citizens, most of whom are workingmen, believes that all legislation should have for its object the greatest good to the greatest number. We, therefore, oppose all special legislation for corporate or individual interests at the expense of the people. We recognize their needs and sympathize with the workingmen of the State in the prevalent distress. We advise the enactment of such legislation as will enable us to collect information relating to the interests of labor and capital, with a view to harmonize these interests and place our industries upon a more permanent and scientific basis.

4. Honest toil and legitimate business are the true basis of a nation's prosperity. Official salaries ought never to be so high as to be sought after for mere pecuniary gain. Salaries, fees and costs of litigation have, during the past years of Republican legislation been so largely increased as to become absolutely burdensome. The times demand and the necessities of the people require a radical reduction of all such salaries, fees and costs. The usury laws should be revised and reformed, and 6 per cent. should be restored as the uniform legal rate of interest in this State, without the impairing obligations of contracts.

THE Prohibitionists of New Jersey have nominated Rudolphus Bingham for Governor.... The Pennsylvania Greenbackers met in convention at Williamsport, the other day, and placed the following State ticket in the field: Supreme Judge, Benjamin S. Bentley; Auditor, Gen. J. E. Emerson; State Treasurer, James L. Wright.

THE Maryland Republican Convention met at Baltimore on the 20th inst., and nominated Dr. G. E. Porter for State Comptroller. The resolutions indorse the President's Southern policy, and oppose the repeal of the Resumption law.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE Russian official bulletin, dated Poredin, 13th, says: "Yesterday (Wednesday) we made no further attacks, but bombarded the Turkish fortifications and town of Plevna at short range. Toward 5 p. m. the town began to burn, and [illegible] fortifications. The Turks made little reply to our fire, and directed all their efforts against our left wing, which threatened their rear. At this point Gen. Skobeleff repulsed five furious attacks, but was compelled in the evening, after the sixth attack, to evacuate the fortifications which he captured Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops intrenched themselves in their positions. From the beginning of the battle up to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon 6,000 wounded have been brought to the field hospital."....The armies in Asia Minor are reported as being still inactive. According to Turkish reports, the Russians have retreated from Ardahan and fallen back to a stronger position. There is little prospect that any event of significance will transpire in that quarter for some time to come.

ADVICES from the Russian position before Plevna, up to the 16th inst., report that the attack on Osman Pasha cannot be resumed until reinforcements are received. The Grivitza redoubt, the capture of which cost the Russians thousands of men, was still held, but was heaped full of dead Russians and Roumanians, and likely to become wholly untenable under the incessant fire of the Turks. In the lull of the Russian operations on his main lines, Osman had found time to fall upon a Russian force which had intrenched itself on the road to Sofia for the purpose of cutting his communications. A Shumla dispatch, reporting this affair, claims that the Russians were badly beaten, and lost some thousands of men....A dispatch from Bucharest on Sunday, the 7th, states that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Gravitza redoubt, making seven ineffectual assaults, and losing 10,000 men.... A correspondent with the Turkish army in Roumelia telegraphs as follows: "There is a reign of terror from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable male Bulgarians are hunted down by order or connivance of the authorities. Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kasanlik is a hospital. The place reeks with the fever-stench. All the country from Schipka to Yeni Saghra can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. Dead bodies are lying on the roadsides and in fields and gardens. From 400 to 600 bodies are in Yeni Saghra, and have been there ever since the battle some weeks ago."

DISPATCHES from the Russian headquarters in front of Plevna, dated the 18th, state that "the military operations closed when the Turks recaptured the double redoubt taken by Skobeleff. When the Russian Commander-in-Chief could not or would not send reinforcements to hold this redoubt, it was only too evident the attack was at an end. Gen. Skobeleff lost 2,000 men in attacking the redoubt; he lost 3,000 more holding it; an immense proportion of officers were either killed or wounded. Only one commander of a regiment is alive, and scarcely a head of a battalion is left. The Russians have not, however, abandoned their positions, and do not seem disposed to do so. On the contrary, they are fortifying them. The Russians are moving up siege guns and receiving reinforcements of infantry. Maj. Gens. Skobeleff, Dragomiroff and Imeritinsky have been promoted to be Lieutenant Generals."....A Shumla dispatch dated the 18th states that Suleiman Pasha had assaulted and captured Fort St. Nicholas, in Schipka pass. The loss of this position, it was claimed, would compel the Russians to evacuate the pass....Russia has now settled down to the conviction that the war is not a three-months affair, and is making preparations to quarter her armies in Bulgaria during the winter. Gen. Todleben, of Sebastopol fame, has been directed to furnish plans for the fortification of the winter camps, at Matchin, Hirsova, Sistova, and Nikopolis, the purpose being to render the latter place impregnable and to hold it even though the Russians should be driven from every other position.

THE reported capture by the Turks of Fort St. Nicholas, in the Schipka pass, turns out, like nearly every report that comes from Constantinople, to be a canard. The Russian Gen. Radetsky's official account of the fighting states that "after five days' bombardment the Turks made a sudden attack on the fort. The attack subsequently extended along the whole line, and was repulsed with enormous loss to the Turks after a desperate fight, which lasted nine hours. The Russian loss was 500 killed and wounded."....A correspondent at the headquarters of the Czarowitch at Biela telegraphs under date of Monday, Sept. 17, that a desperate engagement was fought in the valley of the Lom on that day. Thirty-two battalions and eight batteries, comprising the whole of the troops under the command of the Czarowitch, attacked Assaf Pasha's division at Sirakeny. The Turks were strongly reinforced at once, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The battle was in every respect a decisive one.... A telegram from Tiflis contradicts Mukhtar Pasha's report that Ardahan has been evacuated by the Russians, and states, on the contrary, that the garrison has been increased to twelve battalions of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from the Russian headquarters before Plevna on the 21st of September: "The capture of Plevna is an affair of time and trenchwork. When the reinforcements that are coming up arrive, it ought to fall easily. The spirit and temper of the Russian soldiers are admirable. The Russians have upward of 320 guns, and are constantly firing on the Turkish works, which scarcely ever reply. It is said that the ammunition of the Turks is failing, but there are no means of verifying this. They walk about their redoubts most unconcernedly. The Russians are strongly intrenched all along their front with shelter-trenches—rifle-pits and redoubts....A Constantinople dispatch says: "It is stated in well-informed circles that the Porte will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil, nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals is at the same time defined."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AFTER nearly twelve months of suspense, during which the gravest fears were entertained for the safety of the gallant African explorer, the welcome news has come that Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the west coast of Africa. Stanley's last dispatch is dated from Emboma, Congo river, west coast of Africa, Aug. 10, and states that he arrived at that point on Aug. 8, from Zanzibar, with only 115 souls, the entire party in an awful condition after their long and terrible journey through the heart of the African continent.

TURKEY being unable to supply additional troops to act against Montenegro, orders have been sent to the General commanding the Turkish forces to keep more on the defensive. It is announced that the Montenegrins intend to march on Trebinje and Spuz.

ACCORDING to the *Mark Lane Express*, the wheat harvest in England has been nearly completed, and much of the product threshed, but it is in bad condition and of exceedingly inferior quality. On this account, and in consequence of the large supply of Russian wheat at present in market, the prices are not advancing. The Scotch harvests are also inferior, grain and potatoes being damaged by frost, and hay ruined by excessive rains. A liberal demand for the splendid American crop seems certain, therefore, as soon as the Russian and poor home supply are reduced by consumption....Reports from the famine districts of India are more encouraging.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has issued an extraordinary proclamation to the electors of France. He "awaits with full confidence the manifestation of the people's sentiments," he says; but he takes care to notify the people in advance that their sentiments must be manifested in accordance with his own. He is entirely willing that the form of an election shall proceed, but he wants it distinctly understood that it will be nothing more than a barren form. The manifesto has created an immense sensation in France. It is loudly applauded by the Bonapartist and clerical organs, while the Republican papers manifest serious alarm at the Marshal's threats.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Harvest Gleanings

COTTON worms are increasing in Mississippi to an alarming extent.

THE grape crop of Florida is unusually heavy, and the orange groves are reported in fine condition.

THE harvest in Spain in wheat, fruit, and wine has been so magnificent that it is estimated that half can be exported.

THE yield of wheat in Canada this season is stated to be about forty bushels to the acre, and the quality is pronounced better than usual.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "Farmers are evidently holding back their crops of wheat, and scarcely any is offered on the market."

THE State Department of Agriculture of Illinois, on the basis of returns of the corn crop received from the various counties of the State, estimates that 8,905,411 acres were planted with corn this year, and that the total yield of that staple will be at least 272,766,121 bushels, which, at 40 cents per bushel, is worth over $109,100,000.

WHILE we in the United States have reason to congratulate ourselves over our excellent crops, the Scottish farmers are down in the dumps. Their hay crop has been almost lost, and by reason of the weather their growth of grain is far from successful this year. In South and Middle England the farmers though not badly unsuccessful, have no great reason to be proud of their harvests. In Ireland, though crops have not turned out so badly as in Scotland, yet in some districts they have greatly suffered.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

PHILADELPHIA dry-goods dealers are in high spirit over the condition of the fall trade.

MR. JAMES BYARS, living ten miles from Gonzales, Tex., in boring a well struck coal oil at a depth of thirty-five feet.

THE brandy production of North Carolina is immense. Over 300 distillers are registered in the internal revenue division about Statesville.

A LEADING Eastern exchange thinks "merchants and businessmen at the West and trade centers are either blowing very hard, else there is some improvement in business."

THE New York *Tribune* has "encouraging reports of a good fall trade, caused by the return of the jobbing business to that city. Orders are coming in in greater numbers than had been expected."

THE $8,000,000 loan of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was taken by Morgan & Co., the American bankers in London, at 5 per cent., but at what discount, if any, does not appear. It is secured by a first and only mortgage on the 250 miles of their Chicago end.

SOME remarkable prices were paid for Canadian cattle at a recent stock sale in England. Forty-two head of shorthorns, bred near Quebec, Canada, realized 16,280 guineas, or an average of about $2,000 per head. This average has never before been reached in England or on this continent, and has only been exceeded once in Australia.

IN Delaware and Eastern Maryland there are upward of 60,000 acres of land under peach trees. This land is the best on the peninsula, estimated to be worth $50 per acre, or $3,000,000. To ship this fruit requires 2,000,000 baskets, or nearly that many, which cost $250,000. The money invested in necessary implements for cultivating and shipping the peaches to market is estimated at $10 for 100 trees, or $600,000. The cultivation of peach orchards and the picking of the fruit gives employment to upward of 25,000 laborers.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: "It is doubtful whether at any time in the past fifteen years there has been so great an amount of various kinds of stocks afloat in Wall street—that is, in the hands of people who hold stocks on margins and who are dependent on money lenders for the means with which to carry their holdings—as there is to-day. At the same time, we never remember when there was so much capital engaged in a speculative way in 'bulling' stocks as now."

Mill, Shop and Labor Notes.

THE lead interests of Galena, Ill., have been seriously injured by the superabundance of lead production in the reduction of Nevada and Colorado silver ores.

THE building has been completed and the machinery placed for a new cotton-mill at Savannah, Ga. It will have 7,300 spindles and 123 looms, and will be exempt from taxation.

SOME Massachusetts capitalists are about to establish a manufactory of cotton hosiery at Paducah, Ky. It is stated that this will be the only establishment of the kind south of Philadelphia.

THE emigration of carpenters from this country to England is managed under the auspices of an employers' union at Manchester, who are endeavoring to break down a strike carried on by the English carpenters, and the demand for workmen from this country is therefore not a natural one.

THE great need in the South at present is cotton-pickers. It is said that 30,000 laborers could find employment at this work during the present season, which extends over four months. In 1867 over one-fourth of the cotton crop was plowed under, because it was impossible to get it picked. Cotton-picking is a simple operation, easily learned. The Chinese in Louisiana had never seen a cotton stalk before they went there, but were soon able to pick 200 pounds a day. The price paid is 50 to 60 cents a hundred with board.

LYMAN BRADLEY, of Naugatuck, Conn., the first American cutler, is dead. He made the first pocket cutlery ever made in America. He was born in 1798. At the outset of his career in Waterbury he advertised in a Sheffield newspaper for some cutlers, paid their fare to this country and set them at work. The enterprise was successful from the beginning, though friends of Mr. Bradley's advised him against going into the enterprise, arguing that he could not sell a knife in the United States that had not the Sheffield stamp on it.

IN the Lehigh region the workingmen have won a substantial victory, having succeeded in obtaining an increase of wages. The situation is quiet in the Susquehanna valley, but the miners have not been so successful as elsewhere. The miners charge Frank B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, with bad faith in coal operations, and openly accuse him of instigating the strikes in the Lehigh region and northern coal fields, through the agency of paid emissaries, to overreach them in the business.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SAM COX expresses himself as confident of his election to the Speakership.

THERE is evidently no foundation for the numerous stories relative to Secretary Schurz's probable retirement from the Cabinet, or his appointment to a foreign mission.

THE Mexican war veterans will renew their attempts to secure a law granting pensions to 1,000 veterans at the next session. The Pension Bureau is said to favor the project.

SO FAR as is now expected in the departments, says a Washington dispatch, there will be no appropriations asked at the extra session aside from the Army bill, except the deficiency to meet the requirements of navy pay and the necessities of the courts. Friends of Representative Atkins, who has an Army bill prepared, say that, from such an interchange of views as have been had by letter during the recess, he thinks the Democrats will go no farther in their opposition to the Army bill than to insist upon a reduction from 25,000 to 20,000.

THE present is the second year since the establishment of the money-order system that there has been any decrease in the amount issued by the Postoffice Department. Last year, however, the decrease was comparatively slight, being little less than $400,000. During the fiscal year ending in June the decrease was largely in excess of $4,000,000.

OUR Mexican relations are now understood to be far more amicable than recent dispatches would have one to believe. Instead of the bitter hostility said to have been lately animating the administration of Mexican affairs, the State Department and the Mexican Minister at Washington respectively recognize and proclaim only the most pacific endeavors to break away all barriers to a cordial understanding.

IN the spring of last year Congress passed a joint resolution requesting the people of the counties of the several States to assemble on the centennial anniversary of independence at the county seats, and have there read a succinct narrative of their county history, and to have one copy of such narrative deposited at the county Court House and another sent to the Congressional Library. The limited extent to which this centennial observance was carried out may now be judged by the fact that, although there are several thousand counties in the Union, yet only some twenty-five or thirty county narratives have been received at the Library of Congress.

THE question with regard to the President's sending the usual annual message and reports of the Executive Departments to the extra session was not long ago considered in the Cabinet, when it was agreed that the message and accompanying documents should relate only to the business for which Congress is to be especially convened, and not to general subjects of legislation. It is thought, therefore, that the message will be brief.

SEVERAL numerously-signed memorials will be presented to Congress next month, proposing amendments to the constitution abolishing the Presidency. An Executive Council, Council of State, or Cabinet is to be substituted therefor, composed of seven Secretaries, without any superior officer, all to have equal authority—that is, simply to strike out the President and authorize the Secretaries to have the execution of the laws and the general supervision of the Government. Four of the Council are to be elected by the House and three by the Senate, from members of their respective houses, for two years, one or all to be removed at any time by the House electing them, and all to have the rights of members in both houses.

THE Postoffice money-order system, it must be admitted, is one of the most convenient, safest and cheapest methods of making transfers of small sums of money from place to place yet devised. Yet, with all its advantages, within the past two years the business has considerably diminished. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the amount of money transferred was about $400,000 less than during the previous year, and the falling off during the year ending the 30th of June last was $4,000,000. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the money-order system is responsible for this decline in its business, the cause of which must be looked for in the competition of the express companies and the hard times.

The Largest of American Farms.

Miller & Lux are said to have 700,000 acres in all in California, an area nearly as great as the State of Rhode Island. There must be at least 400,000 acres in one body, running in a strip ten or twelve miles wide and sixty miles long from Hill's ferry southward. The canal farm is, therefore, a very small proportion of it. It is covered with farmhouses as well equipped in all respects as the canal farm. They own about 80,000 head of cattle, and last year their new-born calves numbered 25,000 head. Of sheep they have a vast number, as well as of hogs, and they furnish the largest share of fresh meat for the San Francisco market. They can start a herd from Kern county and drive it through to San Francisco, and have good pasturage on their own land for the cattle to feed on every night on the route.—*Stockton (Cal.) Independent.*

Giving Him a New Skin.

A boy named Frank Hanafin, who had been injured in a sawmill the other day, was supplied with a new skin by taking pieces from the arms of eight or nine other boys. In the accident a very large wound was made on his back, the surface being one mass of red, quivering flesh, though healthy in appearance. The wound, of course, was very sensitive, and the operation must have been quite painful to him. The *Advertiser* says that Drs. Picot and Maynard and an assistant performed the operation. Around the bed were gathered six or eight Irish boys, from 8 to 16 years of age, from whose arms had been taken, or was to be taken the skin needed to replace that which was lost. As each was called on by the doctor, he came forward, and baring his arm, a small piece of skin was skillfully cut out with the lancet and gently placed upon the raw flesh. About thirty pieces in all were so put on. Several of the boys gave up more than one piece, and Folger Picot, the doctor's son, contributed eight pieces. A younger brother of Hanafin's gave nearly as many. While the operation was going on the boys joked among themselves on helping to made up Hanafin, and bantered each other on the number of times they had submitted to be cut for the benefit of their playmate.—*Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

A Unique Bill of Fare.

At the recent reunion of veterans of the Mexican war in Chicago, an old-fashioned camp banquet was spread at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which was something of a novelty in its way. Long new deal tables were erected of plain boards, and entirely destitute of tablecloths. Upon these tables plates were laid for 300. The plates were shining tin, the cups were of the same metal, and the huge piles of hard-tack which dotted the tables reminded one of old army days. The following is the

BILL OF FARE:

Agua pura, del Brasos de Santiago.

Soup—Bean, a la Palo Alto; rice, a la Hasty Plate.

Boiled—Corned beef, a la Cerro Gordo; pickled pork, a la Monterey; bacon, dried and smoked, a la Buena Vista.

Roast—Mutton, de Mejico; bull neck, a la Vera Cruz.

Vegetables—Pickled onions, Caballo y Ajo blanco de Cherubuscy; sour krout, Berza de Perro, a la Chepultepec, con vinagre de Tobasco.

Entrees—Baked beans, con Tocno Salado, a la Frijoles de Perote; boiled rice, con Miel de Cana de Linaria.

Bread—Corn bread, a la pan de Maize o Tortilla; wheat bread, a la Farina, del Molino del Rey; hard tack(ties), de Winfield Scott.

Dessert—Coffee, del Rio; sugar, Pardo a terciado de Tampico; Muscal, de Mejico; Aguardiente da San Pascal.

Hard Times in 1843.

Though the hard times since 1873 have been of much longer duration than at any previous period, such absolute impecuniosity has never prevailed in the last four years as occurred thirty-five years ago. Then Mr. Ticknor writes to Sir Charles Lyell, under date November, 1843: "There has been great suffering in all our States, and in some, like Indiana and Illinois, a proper currency has disappeared, and men have been reduced to barter in the common business of every-day life. What you saw in Philadelphia was nothing to the crushing insolvency of the West and South. The very postoffice felt the effects of it—men with large landed estates being unable to take out their letters, because they could not pay the postage in anything the Government officers could properly receive."

Married, Despite Objections.

After service in a church in Houston county, Ga., Gus Riley, of Houston county, and Miss Mattie Calloway, of Macon, walked up the aisle, showed the minister a license, and asked him to marry them. He proceeded to do so, but the woman with whom Miss Mattie had been visiting for some weeks objected, saying that Miss Calloway was a guest at her house, under age, and her father knew nothing about it. The preacher said that that was not a legal objection, but put it to a vote of the congregation whether he should marry the couple or not. The congregation voted solid, "Marry them," and they were married.—*Savannah News.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 00	@	12 25
HOGS	5 75	@	6 25
COTTON	11½	@	11⅝
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 50	@	5 65
WHEAT—No. 2	1 38	@	1 41
CORN—Western Mixed	56	@	59
OATS—Mixed	31½	@	37
RYE—Western	71	@	72
PORK—New Mess	13 00	@	13 37½
LARD	9	@	9½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	4 75	@	5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 80	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 65
HOGS—Live	5 00	@	5 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 14½	@	1 15
No. 3 Spring	1 09	@	1 09½
CORN—No. 2	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2	24	@	25
RYE—No. 2	54	@	55
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@	63
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	25	@	28
EGGS—Fresh	14	@	15
PORK—Mess	12 75	@	12 80
LARD	8½	@	8¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	1 19½
No. 2	1 14	@	1 15
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	24	@	25
RYE—No. 1	56	@	57
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@	65

ST. LUOIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 30	@	1 31
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	25½	@	26½
RYE	56	@	57
PORK—Mess	13 00	@	....
LARD	8½	@	9
HOGS	5 00	@	5 65
CATTLE	4 00	@	5 75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 20	@	1 32
CORN	49½	@	50
OATS	27	@	32
RYE	60	@	62
PORK—Mess	12 75	@	13 00
LARD	8½	@	10

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 33	@	1 35
No. 2 Red Winter	1 32	@	1 33
CORN	48	@	49
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	6 75	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1	1 39	@	1 45
CORN—Mixed	48	@	50
OATS—Mixed	28	@	29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 30
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 75

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 75	@	6 00
Fair	5 50	@	5 60
Common	4 25	@	4 75
HOGS	5 00	@	5 90
SHEEP	4 25	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

Resumption Without Contraction Impossible.

[From the Chicago States.]

A certain degree of obscurity has always hung about the subject of national finance, which has deterred a great majority of people from investigating it thoroughly. We have even heard great American statesmen and constitutional lawyers candidly admit that they literally knew nothing of finance; that it was a sealed book to them. A great deal of the obscurity in which this subject is involved has arisen from the use of the technical terms of the science, if we may say so, in a sort of Pickwickian sense. Thus, we hear money called a standard of value, a measure of value, and a representative of value. Even many eminent politico-economic writers use these terms when writing upon the subject of money. J. B. Say, John Stuart Mill and Prof. J. L. Perry so use them. Yet, in the very same works in which they do so, they insert treatises to show that money is none of these things. The terms are used precisely in the same manner that we speak of the sun and the moon rising and setting. In other words, when using such terms in speaking of money, we speak or write according to the appearances, not the realities, of things.

Money, then, is neither a standard, a measure, nor a representative of value. It is simply a commodity, governed by the laws or operations of supply and demand, precisely as other commodities. The more of it there is, and the less the demand, the less it is worth and the less it will purchase. The less of it there is, and the greater the demand, the more it is worth and the more it will purchase.

What constitutes, then, the superiority of money, as compared with other commodities, and its power over such commodities? These arise from the fact that, while other articles have only special exchanging or purchasing powers, money has a general and universal exchanging or purchasing power. It is the universal exchanger of other commodities. Thus, by turning his other property into money, a man may command any one among the thousand commodities in the market that he desires.

Then, again, in considering the question of money, we must rigidly define what it really is; because, before being able to make our readers comprehend our positions, and the arguments by which we support them, they and ourself must limit and define our technical term. Money in reality is whatever will exchange other property. Thus specie—gold, silver, and copper—is money. But so is paper made legal tender by governments, and bank-notes issued by corporations and individuals. Still further, the drafts, checks, bills of exchange, inscribed accounts, and deposits of banks, and even the notes of individual merchants, are, to all intents and purposes, money. They exchange property; they pay debts; they render all business transactions complete and perfect. Furthermore, they enhance or depress the value of property, accordingly as they are issued or withheld from issue.

But all descriptions of money are not alike. The difference consists in the limit to the purchasing power of the various kinds. It is vulgarly supposed that gold and silver have a universal purchasing power. This is an error. Our gold and silver will not purchase commodities in Great Britain and Ireland. It must first be exchanged into the money of that country, which latter, compared with ours, ounce Troy for ounce Troy, is 9¼ per cent. more valuable. The established value of the coin of one country, when expressed in another, is the par of exchange, and is invariable, though the exchange itself varies, according to the law of supply and demand.

The gold and silver of any country, and its legal-tender paper money, have a universal purchasing power within the limits of that country. All other descriptions of money, including the notes of corporations and individuals, have only a limited purchasing power, depending on the credit of the parties issuing the same.

The purchasing and exchanging power of gold and silver and legal-tender money depends upon the force of the Government and the business necessities of the people. The purchasing and exchanging power of all other descriptions of money depends upon the credit of the issuer and the business necessities of the public. The exchanging and purchasing power of all money, however, primarily depends upon the necessities of the people, and is based upon the present and future prosperity of the country's industries. Money is thus a loan, or a debt, based upon the present and future prosperity of the country, upon which its value, and even existence, depends. All money thus partakes of the nature and character of legal tender—is a forced loan. Legal-tender money is a universally forced loan. All other money is also a forced loan, but limited, because its purchasing power is limited.

Lastly, the value of all money depends upon its quantity, not quality, in circulation, as compared with the value of all other property in exchange. Thus, increase the quantity of gold and silver mining in any one country, and at the same time prohibit its export, and its value will decline in proportion to the increase, unless increased exchanges absorb it. The value of silver has declined because its quantity has been increased on the one hand, while its use has been diminished on the other.

There is one law of finance, however, that should ever be borne in mind: When any country is on a specie basis, and thus its paper money is convertible into specie at will, any increase in either the specie or paper money will cause a decline in the whole mass of specie and paper. Without a knowledge and acknowledgment of this fact, no intelligent comprehension of the whole subject of finance can be had. Yet this knowledge is generally ignored by our modern statesmen, and by many of our so-called political economists. These persons think that by the resumption of specie payments the money of the country will be accorded a fixed value, which will never hereafter vary. But the truth is, the fluctuation of convertible or specie-basis money in any country depends upon the quantity of that kind of money afloat, compared with the vent of the exchanges.

Bearing the above principles and facts on finance in view, it will be seen that Secretary Sherman and Mr. West (the latter the candidate for Governor of Ohio), in their late speeches exhibit a total ignorance of the commonest principles of national finance. Mr. West proposes to resume specie payments without contraction. He says, very truly, that contraction would destroy what is left of our industries, and produce, besides, a labor revolution, compared with which the last would be mere child's play. In this he is correct. But resumption without contraction would simply be throwing the specie and paper money of the whole country, as it were, into one pot. The effect of this would be to depress the value of the whole mass. This would make the specie part so cheap that every man who had any commodity to sell in any other country would dump it into ours, and, taking the cheapened specie in exchange, he would ship it to that country in which it was dearer.

Secretary Sherman is a little more specious, if not more sagacious, in his utterances, than Mr. West. Still, he thinks resumption can be effected by 1879, either by contraction, or by Mr. West's plan of expansion. It seems to him, from what we can gather, to be immaterial which way it is brought about. He thinks the prospect at present is very hopeful of better times, in which view he is the one solitary exception in these United States. Nevertheless, even now greenbacks and bank notes are at a discount of 4 per cent. with gold, which represents, in case of resumption, a discount of from 20 to 30 per cent. on all other descriptions of property. When the Bank of England resumed specie payments, the discount on the paper money of Great Britain was but 3 to 3½ per cent. Still, 250 banks and an innumerable number of mercantile houses failed, while the distress and destitution among the artisans of the country was so great that they thronged the streets of the great cities in thousands, crying for bread or blood. In Bristol and Glasgow and other cities they were shot down in large numbers by the military.

Have we not had a sufficiently appalling specimen of this sort of thing in this country, without further inviting what possibly may end in a social revolution such as the world has never witnessed?

No resumption can take place in this or any country without contraction, and contraction is destruction to American industry at home, and American credit abroad.

SPECIE-RESUMPTION.

Judge Doolittle's Views—His Objections to the Present Legislation on the Subject.

A reporter for the Chicago *Tribune* recently called upon ex-Senator Doolittle with a view to ascertain his opinion as to the effect of specie-resumption on Jan. 1, 1879—that is, in about sixteen months. In the course of a lengthened conversation on the subject, Mr. Doolittle said:

To answer your question, I must first put another question, and answer that, and that question is this: How much must the volume of paper money, including greenbacks and Treasury notes, be decreased; and how much must the volume of coin now in this country be increased, in order to resume specie payments, and to maintain resumption? I repeat, to resume and to maintain resumption; for I think all will agree that to resume for a week and then to suspend would be disastrous.

I assume as a fact beyond dispute that no nation, by any system of paper money, ever has maintained or can maintain specie payments, unless there is *at least* as much coin in the country as there is paper in circulation. I do not say it must all be in the vaults of the banks or the treasury. But if not in their vaults, it must be in the hands of the people.

The treasury and the banks may get on and maintain specie payments with one-half the amount of coin in reserve; and sometimes with one-third, when there is, at the same time, a large supply of coin in the hands of the people which, when pushed, the banks or the treasury may command. The history of our own country, of England, France, Prussia, and every other country shows this.

In 1861, before the civil war, when we were in a normal financial condition—when we had specie payments—we had of bank paper, in round numbers $200,000,000; of coin money on deposit, $100,000,000; of coin circulating among the people, according to estimates, $165,000,000. There was then about $65,000,000 more of coin than of paper to be redeemed. Even during the suspension in 1857 there was more coin in the country than there was of bank issues; but it was in the pockets of the people and not in the vaults of the banks.

"Bear in mind," continued the ex-Senator, "I do not say that specie payments can be always maintained when the stock of coin in the country is equal to the volume of paper. But, what I do say is, that specie payments cannot be maintained when the stock of coin in the country is less than the volume of paper."

In England, where specie payments are maintained, the volume of paper money does not exceed $225,000,000; the coin reserve in the Bank of England is a little over $100,000,000; the coin in circulation is estimated at $525,000,000. In Prussia, where specie payments are maintained, the paper money is about $202,000,000; the coin reserve of the bank is $154,000,000; the coin in circulation is about $500,000,000. In France, where the bank still remains in suspension, the amount of paper money is about $512,000,000, its coin reserve is about $253,000,000; the coin in circulation among the people is $500,000,000. The notes of the bank are par with coin; and yet that bank, conducted by the greatest financiers of this generation, does not resume specie payments, though its stock of coin reserve is more than one-half the amount of its notes, and there is more than $200,000,000 more of coin in the country than paper to be redeemed if demanded. To make a long story short, before we can resume specie payment, and stay resumed, we must increase our stock of coin, and decrease our volume of paper until the coin shall at least be equal to the paper.

The currency is to the country what the blood in circulation is to the human body. Since 1875 one-seventh part of the blood has been drawn out, business is stagnant, men of enterprise are paralyzed; many who will stand are weakening; they feel themselves beginning to stagger. If drawing out one-seventh part of the blood in the system in two years has produced that result, what effect will follow if you draw out in one year more than one-third of all that is left in the system? There is but one answer. The patient will die in the operation. Two-thirds of all the business men still standing will go to the wall. Every property under mortgage for one-half its present value will change hands. The forced and sudden change in the meaning and increase in the value of the dollar will bring upon the country more destruction of fortunes and values than a civil war.

Reporter—But how can that be, as gold and greenbacks are now so near par? Is it not simply a question of 4 per cent?

Mr. Doolittle—I am glad you asked that question, and I am glad to answer it. Let me assure you it is not a simple question of 4 per cent. Ten times 4 per cent. is involved in it. Facts are worth more than theories. The history of resumption in England is full of instruction upon the very question. During the wars with Napoleon and after they were over for nearly twenty years the Bank of England suspended specie payments. But in 1819, after four years of peace, the value of paper currency was only 3 per cent. below coin. Peel and Ricardo urged upon Parliament resumption in four years. They said, as some say now: "We are almost at the point of resumption; we have already discounted our sufferings. It is only a question of 3 per cent. Ricardo said, "The whole difficulty would be in raising the value of the currency 3 per cent."

Though the business men protested—though the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England warned Parliament of the danger of contracting the currency, as they must be compelled to do to resume in four years—yet such was the influence of Peel and Ricardo that they carried "Peel's Resumption act" through the House of Commons by a unanimous vote. But one man stood out against it, and they even persuaded him to leave the Chamber when the vote was taken, so that it would appear unanimous. What was the result? Sir Archibald Alison, in his history, tells the sad story:

"The effects of this extraordinary piece of legislation were soon apparent. The industry of the nation was speedily congealed, as a flowing stream is by the severity of an Arctic winter. * * * The entire circulation of England fell from $232,545,000 in 1818, to $142,757,000 in 1821. The effects of this sudden and prodigious contraction of the currency were soon apparent; and they rendered the next three years a period of ceaseless distress and suffering in the British islands." The discounts at the "Bank of England, which in 1810 had been $115,000,000, and in 1815 not less than $103,000,000, sunk in 1820 to $23,360,000, and in 1821 to $13,610,000. The effect upon prices was not less immediate and appalling." The rate of wages fell one-half.

"From the tremendous reduction in the price of land," says Mr. Doubleday, "which now took place, the estates barely sold for as much as would pay off the mortgages, and the owners were stripped of all and made beggars."

History repeats itself. Like causes produce like effects.

We are blessed this year with a bounteous harvest. There is a prospect of a foreign demand for our surplus. And yet, if when Congress meets the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the National Board of Trade at Milwaukee shall be followed, there are disasters before our country which no pen can portray.

Reporter—But, Senator Doolittle, are you not in favor of a return to specie payments at some time?

Mr. Doolittle—Certainly I am, but not by any such sudden and violent contraction as resumption by January, 1879, will force upon the country. To use the strong language of Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, I would come to resumption by "the pleasant paths of industry, economy and prosperity, and not be dragged through hell to reach it."

The Eruption at Cotopaxi.

Detailed reports are just coming to hand of the late eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi, which occurred as long ago as June 26. Telegraphic communications with Peru, it is well known, have been interrupted, and the full extent of the calamity was not understood in this country from the meager reports which at first arrived. It is estimated that the loss of life will exceed 1,000, and property worth many millions of dollars has been destroyed. A correspondent of the *Nation* reports that the volcano poured forth a stream of water "ten times the bulk of Niagara," which submerged the country, converting the plain of Callo into an immense lake. Quito was spared, but the surroundings of the city suffered heavily, and the city of Latacunga only escaped total wreck through its fortunate position, three river beds intervening between it and the volcano.

The peculiarity of this eruption is the vast flood caused by it. Cotopaxi has heretofore thrown out streams of lava, but never before, so far as history reveals, has anything like the same torrent of water been seen. The damage to the country is therefore comparatively of a temporary nature, and easier to be borne than in the case of devastation by an eruption of lava and ashes. The openings of Vesuvius have been much more serious matters. It may be correct, strictly speaking, to say that this volume of water was thrown out from the volcano, although it did not come from the interior of the earth. A large body of water may have collected in the crater from rains and melting snows—Cotopaxi is perpetually covered with snow—and this would be ejected by the eruption from below. A lake or river on the earth's surface may have been displaced at the same time. Whatever explanation of the facts may be given by science, the horror of them will be unabated. The story of death and suffering can have few mitigating circumstances, and it will be read with pain wherever humanity has learned to pity the sorrows of others.

Duration of the Pope's Reign.

There is, or has been till now, a superstition that none of the Popes can outlive St. Peter, and, as far as the history of the Papacy can be traced, no Pope till now has reigned longer than the apostolic founder of the holy see. Pius VI. reigned within three or four months of five-and-twenty years; and, till the reign of Pius IX., this was the nearest approach to the alleged pontificate of Peter. The duration of that is said to have been twenty-five years, two months and seven days. Sylvester I. reigned twenty-four years, and Adrain's reign fell short of that only by about ten days. The longest reign next to these is the reign of Pius VII. That was twenty-three years and a half. But Pius IX. is now in the fiftieth year of his episcopate, in the thirty-first year of his pontificate, and in the 85th year of his age. He has, with one or two exceptions, outlived all the Cardinals who took part in his election in the June of 1846; has confuted the old belief embodied in the words *Non videbis annos Petri*, and is to-day, with one exception—that of Queen Victoria—the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe. Her Majesty is the Pope's senior as a sovereign by nearly ten years. But, with this exception, the Pope has seen every throne in Europe change its occupant since the triple crown was placed on his brows in St. Peter's, and some of them he has seen refilled more than once.

A KENTUCKY newspaper says that an investigation of the records of the State shows that not a single man or woman within its borders has been legally married.

PALMETTO PLUNDERERS.

Revelations of Carpet-Bag Rule in South Carolina.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The true inwardness of the mongrel misgovernment under which South Carolina so long suffered is sharply illumined by the revelations of the just-concluded Grand Jury investigation. There was nothing in the history of the Albany Legislature in the day of Tweed which the carpet-bag Legislature of Columbia did not more than rival, as the sample chapter from its records, soon to take form in the trial of United States Senator Patterson for conspiracy and bribery, which is given by the special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, well shows.

The first indictment against Patterson is of conspiracy with ex-Treasurer N. G. Parker and ex-Financial Agent Kimpton to carry three bills through the Legislature. One, and the biggest of these, was the Blue Ridge Scrip bill. The Blue Ridge railroad was once a bona fide enterprise. It was entered into in 1853, with the object of obtaining a short freight line for the products of the West. The State subscribed $1,310,000, the city of Charleston $1,000,000 and private parties $200,000 at the outset; $1,700,000 was paid in, and with this sum fifty miles of road was completed before the war put a stop to all such enterprises in the South. The project came to the front again in the dawn of reconstruction, and was industriously worked up in the Legislature of 1868 by the northern speculators into whose hands it had fallen, among whom the *Herald* mentions Patterson, McClure, Parker, Neagle and Chamberlain—names familiar enough in the recent history of the State. An act was passed authorizing the issue of $4,000,000 of bonds and their indorsement by the Controller General of the State, the only consideration to be rendered being, of course, the completion of the road; and it was also provided in the bill that these bonds should not be sold at less than par in currency. The company went into the markets with their guaranteed bonds, but failed to gain the confidence of capitalists, and the road was again at a dead stop. The course now taken by Patterson and his companions is thus described by the *Herald:*

"They had borrowed $200,000 of the State's money from the financial agent on the pledge of $600,000 of their bonds, and they had a bill introduced into the Legislature (of 1872) requiring the State Treasurer, on the surrender of the remaining $3,400,000 of their bonds, to issue revenue-bond scrip for $1,800,000, which was to be redeemed by the State at the rate of $600,000 a year for three years by the levy of a special tax for that particular purpose. The Sinking-Fund Commissioners had already sold the $1,310,000 of stock in the company owned by the State to Patterson and others individually for $13,100—that is, at the rate of 1 cent on the dollar—and the bill in question validated and confirmed that swindling sale. That is to say, the State, after having subscribed $1,310,000 for the building of the road, and indorsing the company's bonds for $4,000,000 for the sake of completing it, was made by this bill to give up all hope of having the road built and to ratify the sale of its stock for 1 cent on the dollar, and to pay $1,800,000 for the privilege of getting back a part of the bonds which it had indorsed without any other consideration than securing the completion of the road."

A more outrageous piece of rascality in its way was seldom, if ever, perpetrated, and the means were worthy of the object. The Legislature was made up of as purchasable stuff, white and black, as any that ever met, and it was bought, some of the bribes being enormous; the "reward" of the redoubtable Moses being stated as $10,000 or more, and Senators averaging $5,000. These bribes were paid—for Patterson had no ready money—in the shape of orders on the Treasurer for scrip, in case the bill was passed. By the same means were put through the "Validation bill," legalizing the illegal issues of fraudulent bonds by the "financial board," consisting of Gov. Scott, Atty. Gen. D. H. Chamberlain, since Governor, and Treasurer Parker; and the "Financial Agent's Settlement bill," authorizing the above board to settle with the finacial agent (Kimpton) without report to the Legislature—as good a device as Tweed's Board of Audit.

This ingenious arrangement, devised to keep the knowledge of these frauds in the ring, whatever the public suspicion might be, was defeated by a piece of arrant treachery. The *Herald* correspondent states that Judge T. J. Mackey was one day in Patterson's house, in Columbia, when Patterson, Kimpton, Parker, Senator B. F. Whittemore (subsequently of cadetship-trading fame) and Hardy Solomon were in another. Parker and Kimpton left together, and a while after their departure Patterson intrusted a sealed package to Mackey to deliver to Kimpton. Mackey accepted the trust, but it occurred to him that there might be something interesting in the envelope, and so he called on Gov. Scott—who like himself had been left out of the ring—and the two decided that it would be eminently proper to inspect its contents. Their expectations were justified; the document within was so interesting that they had two photographic copies taken, and the negative destroyed on the spot. Gov. Scott took one copy, Judge Mackey another, and the original document, securely resealed, was handed to the unsuspecting Kimpton, who turned it over to Treasurer Parker in the Judge's presence. Judge Mackey's copy it is which has made the mischief before the Grand Jury.

This document was an order on the Treasurer for the delivery to Kimpton of $114,250 of revenue-bond scrip, specifying that it was to be used for the purpose of "paying the expenses" of passing through the Legislature the bills above described. The order was signed by Patterson, as President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and was witnessed by R. B. Elliott, the colored Congressman from the Columbia district. The items of the second indictment against Mr. Patterson indicate what these "expenses" were. They charge bribery of Speaker S. H. Lee in the sum of $3,000; of our ex-Connecticut friend, Representative John B. Dennis, $2,000; of Representative Prince R. Rivers (the Major General of the State militia under the Republican administrations, and chief of the secret Republican "True Brotherhood,") $500; of Senator B. F. Whittemore (ex-chaplain and ex-Congressman, and last week howling at a soldiers' reunion up at Fitchburg against President Hayes for not keeping him and his crowd in power in South Carolina), $5,000; of Senator (afterward Secretary of State) Hayne, $5,000; of Senator W. B. Nash (Hayes elector), $5,000; of Senator Owens, who has just died, $5,000; etc., etc. The correspondent states that this bill of particulars is based upon the testimony of Dennis, Rivers and Lee, all Republicans, and hardly likely, one would think, to be willing witnesses to their own and their party's shame. It is evident that the cry of "political persecution" is hardly an effectual answer to such an indictment as this; and it is also evident that his conversion to the virtues of President Hayes' policy will not be sufficient to give Mr. Patterson a decent standing, even if it can save him his place in the United States Senate, at the next session.

SHERMAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

How Returning Board Anderson Secured His Commission—Secretary Sherman Telling a Part of the Truth, and the Sun Finding the Rest.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* telegraphs that journal as follows:

Secretary Sherman to-day, in reply to an inquiry as to whether the appointment of Mr. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, to be Deputy Collector at New Orleans had been made directly by the President, said that the President had nothing to do with it; that the Collector of the Port at New Orleans, Judge King, made a written request for the appointment of Anderson, and that the recommendation was duly approved by himself. "And," added Mr. Sherman, "you can say as coming from me that every appointment asked for by Collector King has been made, and neither the department nor the President has attempted to interfere with or suggest what appointments should be made there."

This is an important admission respecting the removals recently made in the New Orleans Custom House. Collector King was appointed solely upon the request of Tom Anderson, one of the members of the infamous Returning Board. King was one of the Judges of Kellogg's Supreme Court, to which position he had been elevated at the dictation of Anderson. He owes his political advancement solely to Anderson, whose pliant tool he has always been. There were a number of respectable citizens recommended by the business men of New Orleans for Collector of that port, among them Mr. Phelps, President of the Cotton Exchange—one of the leading citizens—and Hayes virtually promised to appoint him. But Anderson came to Washington, saw John Sherman, and demanded the appointment of King. His demand was sufficient, and, to the surprise of respectable Republicans in New Orleans, and the disgust of other citizens, the appointment was made. It was understood at that time that Anderson was to be the chief deputy of King, but he was not appointed. The reason was this: King was impecunious, but his friends, Anderson and Wells, could not accommodate him with ready money. Herwig, who was Casey's deputy and political guardian for eight years, had plenty of money. He monopolized the stealings of the Custom House under Casey, and wanted to continue to reap the harvest under King through his tool, Champlin. He lent King money, and then demanded that Champlin and his other friends should be retained in the Custom House. Anderson wanted King to turn out Champlin and put him in. The fellows who had manufactured evidence for the Returning Board wanted positions in the Custom House, and they threatened that if they were not taken care of they would tell all they knew. Thus the pressure on King was very great, but he did not dare to make the dismissals without some pretext, like an order from Washington. Accordingly he made out a list of subordinates, with Champlin at the head, and sent the same to Sherman, asking him to approve their discharge. Sherman sent the list to Hayes without explanation, as none had come from King. Hayes thought this was a fine opportunity to exercise the civil-service rules, and he returned the list to Sherman indorsed in substance as follows: "Under the civil-service rules these dismissals should not be made, as no cause therefor is assigned." Thus indorsed, the list was returned to King. When Anderson saw it he was angry. He hunted up Wells, and the two started for the North. They came to Cincinnati, and learned that John Sherman was in Cleveland or Toledo. They went thither, but Sherman was pleasure-seeking on the lake on board a revenue cutter. Missing him at both points named above, they followed him to Mansfield, where they found him. They had an interview with him, and then came to Washington. Sherman followed. They saw Hayes, and the next day Anderson left for New Orleans with his commission as Deputy Collector in his pocket. The removals which Hayes said should not be made under the civil-service rules have commenced, and will continue till every one of the fellows who manufactured evidence for the Returning Board and the visiting statesmen are provided for. The statement of John Sherman to the correspondent of the *Evening Post* is therefore true, but it is not the whole truth. King did make a written request for the dismissal of certain people and the appointment of Anderson as chief deputy, but when that request was referred to Hayes he said it could not be done under the civil-service rules. Then Anderson and Wells were angry, and swore it should be done under the agreement made with them by the visiting statesmen. They came to Washington and demanded the fulfillment of the written pledge made to them—demanded what was nominated in the bond, and got all they asked. It is true also that neither the "department nor the President has attempted to interfere with or suggest what appointments should be made there," but John Sherman and Returning Board Hayes did, in defiance of the civil-service rules, and in the face of the latter's indorsement, agree that every appointment asked for by King, the alter ego of Anderson, should be made. In other words, they did not dare to refuse anything demanded of them by Wells and Anderson, and I venture the prediction here that John Sherman will order the claim of J. Madison Wells to be paid before Congress meets, or shortly after it adjourns, notwithstanding it has been over and over again proved to be a fraud. I venture to predict also that after John Sherman and Returning Board Hayes have doubly damned themselves by their efforts to compensate Wells and Anderson for stealing the vote of Louisiana, and thereby making Hayes de facto President, they will not be able to prevent the whole truth about that "great fraud of 1876" from coming to the light.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Seller of Fire-Escapes Falls to the Sidewalk from the Third Story and is Instantly Killed—Singular Circumstances of the Fatal Accident.

[From the New York World.]

Samuel E. Hardman, of Providence, R. I., while exhibiting a new fire-escape at the Astor House yesterday, fell from the window next but one to the roof to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Mr. Hardman arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning, engaged a room, and at about 1 o'clock asked at the office for a room more conveniently situated, where he might have an opportunity of exhibiting the Kenyon fire-escape of which he was the manufacturer. The clerks at the office accordingly directed Walter Hatton, one of the negro bell-boys, to show Hardman to No. 322, one of the rooms on the top story in a direct line above the porch on the Broadway entrance. Hardman entered the room, opened the window, looked out, and, shaking his head, remarked to the bell-boy that it was too high. The boy asked him whether he would not prefer to make the experiment from some room where the archway would not interfere with his descent. "Oh, no," said Hardman, confidently: "I want to come down directly in front of the Broadway entrance, where everybody will see me."

He was then shown to room No. 232, just beneath the first. Hardman, as before, looked out, apparently measuring the height from the window to the ground. Satisfied with his inspection, he began at once the preparations for his descent. He fastened a cable-wire to the lower part of a bed-post. This wire rolls on a drum, circular in shape, and about six inches in diameter; the wire, which is not much larger than a piece of ordinary twine, revolves about the drum, while attached to the wire itself is a brake which increases or retards the speed of the person descending.

While Mr. Hardman was engaged in his preparations two chambermaids entered the room, and they, together with the negro porter, were the only persons with the unfortunate man at the time of the disaster. While fastening the rope to the bed-post Hardman said, "I hope that some of the boys will be about." The negro, thinking that the man referred to the crowd in the street, replied, "I guess there'll be enough when you get out of the window."

"Oh, I don't mean that crowd," said Hardman; "I mean the boys from home." "Why," said the boy, "do you wish to bid them a last farewell?" At this Hardman frowned, and murmured some reply in an undertone. During the conversation he had fastened the belt about his body, and was engaged in getting out of the window, with his back to the street and holding on by the inside of the sill. He then allowed himself to drop slowly, still clinging to the window. Then letting go one hand he began adjusting the machine with the other. This done, he began to descend, but before his head had disappeared below the stone coping of the window the wire snapped and he fell, shrugging himself together in a crouching position, to the sidewalk. He cleared the porch entirely, as well as the steps. His head struck first, with a sound which, as the negro described it, resembled the bursting of a paper bag inflated with air. The man must have been swinging outward pretty forcibly at the time when the wire snapped, for otherwise he could scarcely have gained sufficient impetus to have carried his body outside of the porch and steps leading to the Broadway entrance. He was probably trying to swing clear of them when the wire broke. Strangely enough, although the entrance to the Astor House is thronged with business men coming to and from the restaurant, no one was directly in the way of the fall. One gentleman, who was walking up Broadway at the time, and was knocked off his feet by a slight touch, turning around, angrily, said, "What do you mean?" and saw the mutilated and bleeding body at his side. The remains, as they lay upon the sdewalk, were at once, surrounded by a striong cordon of police who kept back the tremendous crowd which gathered. Nearly every bone in the unfortunate man's body was broken, so that when the police endeavored to carry it to the Twenty-seventh Precinct police station they found great difficulty in lifting it to the stretcher. The left hand was bent in, and the bone of the arm protruded for several inches; the skull was terribly crushed and mangled, and the left shoulder pressed upward toward the head. The sidewalk in front of the hotel was quite discolored with a pool of blood.

THE British House of Commons consists of 658 members, 493 of whom are returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. Though it has varied in the past, the membership has remained at the mystical number of 658 since the union with Ireland, at the close of the last century, in spite of the numerous changes which have been made in the distribution of the electoral franchise by reform bills within the last fifty years.

A GRATIFYING proof of the quieter condition of Ireland is found in the reduction of the police force. The Dublin *Gazette* contained, last month, an official notice reducing the force from about 12,000 to 9,381. The number needed in the north is far smaller than in the south. Tipperary needs the most, and has 711.

THE BOOT UPSIDE-DOWN

Can beat the World on

BOOTS AND SHOES!

If you like to

SAVE MONEY!

Don't buy a dollars worth of goods before you see our

GOODS AND PRICES!

We have all our goods made to order

FOR CASH

And will sell you the best Boot or Shoe for the money on Earth.

Mens Stoga Boots, $2.00 to $3.00, Mens Kip Boots, custom hand made, $3.50 to $3.85, All Calf, hand made Boots $4.50, Womens Winter Shoes, $1.00 to $2.00 Womens Grain Shoes, 99c to $1.25.

COME AND SEE US!

We like to show goods whether you buy or not, for we are always happy and you can't make us mad. We will give a pair of

LADIES BEST RUBBERS!

With every bill of goods bought that amounts to $14.00.

BOYS BOOTS FROM $1.50 TO 2.50!

MENS RUBBER BOOTS $3.25.

Look out for the BOOT UPSIDE-DOWN, Auburn, Indiana.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Recorder's

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 4th, 1877. Number 40.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square......	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advance Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DE KALB CO
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

R. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable char

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining D. Beybl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicinity,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

Undoubtedly the greatest modern discovery in medicine is DaCosta's Radical Cure for dyspepsia, sick headache, sour stomach, costiveness, billiousness, loss of appetite, distress after eating, and all disorders caused by indigestion or a deranged liver. Its results are astonishing, and sure relief is guaranteed in every case where it is faithfully used. It tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, restores the natural appetite, strengthens the delicate and expels all morbid humors from the system. Typhoid and billious fever might, in almost every case be prevented by its timely use. Trial size 25 cents A very few doses will relieve, and a little perseverance cure you. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Horse shoeing promptly attended to. The Best workmen in town. Prices reasonable. Don't fail to give me a call. JAMES ANDERSON. tf.

For the COURIER.

Hunting Reminiscences.

BY [illegible]

MY DEAR EDITOR.—My last left us camped in the Quakensap grove, whose leaves are heaver still, hence the name. We were six or seven miles from the great pigeon roost, where every two or three years, pigeons come by the millions, and remain as long as the country, for many miles around, will support them. The roost is two or three miles long, and a mile wide. They come in the evening and leave early in the morning in search of food. While they remain it is a great feast for hucters, animals, and birds of prey of all kinds. It was the right time of year for them, and they began to come in flocks miles long, and sometimes fairly darkened the air. We concluded to go to the roost, and started early one morning with a team, having for a guide a Dutch boy by the name of John Keis. After hunting all day, we arrived near the place in the evening, and the pigeons were coming in by the acre, making a noise like distant thunder. We camped and made a fire, the evening being quite cool, and the fun commenced. The roost was in the barrens, consisting of scrub oak and thick bushes, and everything was alive with them. We found the Harvey boys and others there from Royal Center, who had come on horseback, bringing with them guns an two bushel sacks to put the game in. We commenced shooting about and hour before sun down, and kept it up until midnight, and the firing was like the rattle of musketry in a battle. You fire indiscriminately and cannot miss them, thus killing them by the dozens at every shot. We enjoyed the sport finely, but suffered a great deal for the want of provisions and water, having failed to bring a sufficient supply with us and were compelled to go about a mile to a ditch to get a little muddy water to cool our parched tongues. At last the morning came, finding us tired, hungry, our guns dirty and empty, and our ammunition all gone. Then came the grandest sight of all. The pigeons for miles beyond us started to go south for food, and had to pass us, and they fly low at starting. For half an hour we were litterally wrapped up in pigeons, all around and above us, and you remember how mortifying it was that we had shot away all our ammunition the night before, and had not saved any for the grand and unexpected occasion. But as it was we killed a great many with our ramrods, clubs and stones. At last the battle was over and they were all gone. We then commenced to gather up the dead that we had slain during the night, and we filled our two-horse wagon bed full to overflowing, and had to leave a great many on the ground. The Harvey boys went home loaded down with their sacks full, which they salted down for winter use. As the weather was warm we could save but few, and gave a great many away. At last we arrived at camp, tired and weary, and had a great picking frolic, and lived fat on pigeon liver and gizzard. They are very fat this time of year, and are splendid roasted on a stick by the fire. The feathers we gave to Robinson Crusoe's mother a good old mother in Israel, over eighty years old, and she was very thankful for them. I had heard that the person who died on pigeon feathers died hard, and wanting some information on this subject, I asked her if such was the case. She said she had also heard the same thing, but did not know as to its truthfulness, as she had never tried the experiment. It might have originated from the fact that she knew a family once, who had a pigeon feather bed, and all who slept on it, or died on it, thought they felt something pricking them and died hard. At last they opened out the old feather bed and lo! there was a big black snake in it. It was supposed that while laying the bed on a brush heap to sun it, that the snake crawled into a hole in the tick, which was afterwards sewed up, and the snake was in there for years and, could not get out, and hence the story about dying hard, &c.

She also told me another snake story. She knew a family once, the father of which was a large strong man, with several grown up sons. While working in the field on day, he was struck on his heavy boots by a rattlesnake. He killed the snake and supposed it had not hurt him through his boot, and paid no more attention to it, but his foot began to swell up and he died before they could save him. The boots laid around, and one of the sons concluded to use them, and in a short time his foot began to swell up, and he died not thinking that the snake had anything to do with it. Another son tried the boots, and his foot swelled up, and he, too, died. They then examined the boot, and sure enough one of the snake's fangs or teeth, had gone clear through the leather, broke off, and left the sharp point sticking on the inside, with enough poison to kill [illegible] big, strong men. This is a fact, [illegible] thus endeth the snake story.

One evening four or five of [illegible] were returning from hunting two [illegible] three miles from camp. It was getting dark, and we noticed a farmer's wagon coming along containing several men, women and children. Before reaching us they turned off the road to a little elevated spot, surrounded by an old fence and some bushes. Coming to look closer we found it was a funeral, which had come for many miles to bury a little child in that lonely spot. As there were so few of them, we thought we might be of some help to them in their distress, and set down our gun by the road side, and went to them and helped carry the little box to the grave in the woods. As we stood around that little grave in the gloom of the shadowy evening, and sang those beautiful words, no minister of the gospel being present

> "I think when I read that sweet story of old,
> When Jesus was here among men;
> How he called little children
> like lambs to the fold,
> I should like to have been
> with him then."

This sad scene had quite an effect on all of us, and it made us better men, and I thought more of my companions after that, at seeing them weep beside the grave of a strange little child. I like to wander in the city of the silent dead, and contemplate and meditate on the uncertanty of the thing of this world, and some times we see some very funny epitaphs in a grave yard. I noticed one that read,

> "Notice take, as you pass by,
> As you are now, so once was I,
> As I am now, so you must be.
> Prepare yourself to follow me."

And some wag had written under it.

> "To follow you I am not content,
> Unless I know which way you went."

There were two persons who were neighbors and rivals in every thing. At last one died and he had placed on his tombstone.

> "Here I lay as snug as a bug."

The other one died and he had placed on his.

> "Here I lay snugger than that other bugger."

* * *

TIME 2:13 1-2.

A Romance of the Race Track.

New York Sun.

"Go!"

It was a free for all race and there was not a driver behind one of the five horses who did not mean to take the first money. Not a shout, not a touch of the whip, not a whisper from one of the drivers as the trotters went around the turn in a bunch. The crowd at the grand stand were breathless as they watched them down to the half-mile flag.

Not a horse fell behind, not a horse left his feet. Down around the back stretch, into the home stretch, and an old veteran on the judges' stand shaded his eyes and whispered:

"Great heavens, I never saw anything like it before!"

Down they thundered, not a brake or a skip, and the driver with the orange collored cap drove under the wire only a neck ahead.

It was half a minute before there was a word from the thunderstruck crowd, but then such a shout went up as was heard over the meadows for a long mile.

The timer chalked his figures on the board and hung it up—"2:16¼!" and the crowd shouted again.

When the horses scored again there was a new driver under the orange colored cap. "Honest Jack" had been hurled from his sulky in pulling up behind the wire. Some said he was only shaken up, and others looked grave as they saw his white face and the bloody froth on his lips. They took him to the track-keeper's house and the doctor examined him and said:

"He won't drive again this summer, and I fear he has met his death blow."

"What was the time?" whispered the driver.

A brother driver answered him despite the surgeon's warning gesture, and Jack's white face showed disappointment as he said:

"I thought we were flying, but we were only jogging. I'll yet see Little Nell beat that by three seconds."

Fever came and his wild ravings were about weight, over-checks, handholders, trainers and rubbers.

The public forgot him in a day, but the trainers and others about the track inquired about him every hour in the day and took turns sitting up with him nights.

It was plain that death was coming nearer every hour, but they could neither break his fever nor lead his wild thoughts into other channels.

"There goes the bell! Get ready! All right! Out 'o the way there! I take the pole!" he kept calling out, and they saw that he would die with his thoughts on the stables and track.

One night when the air braced up and the sultry heat was driven away, the patient rested better than usual. He ceased his raving, and fell into a sweet sleep, and by and by his tired watchers slept.

When they opened their eyes again they heard the ding! ding! ding! of the bell on the judges' stand.

Honest Jack's bed was empty, and for a moment they could not comprehend the situation.

Ding! ding! ding! went the bell again, and the watchers ran over to the track. Two of the stable boys joined them, having been arouse by the bell and in another minute the trackman was there.

Through the gloom of midnight they made out a human figure beside the bell.

Ding! ding! rang the bell and they heard the beat of hoofs on the soft track. One glance showed them Little Nell before her sulky, and behind her was a half clad figure, with a face so white that it seemed almost like a star in the gloom. Long white fingers clutched the lines and a pair of eyes almost on fire shown down upon the little crowd as Honest Jack walked his horse down to the stand as if to confer with the judge.

"The boy has left his bed, harnessed his horse and is going to trot against time!" whispered the trackman, but they dare not stop foot upon the track to stop him. In the judges stand was a—what? Was it a human being or the spirit of some driver gone before? They crowded closer together as each one asked himself the question, and they saw the unknown bend down, gesture and act as a living judge would have done.

Little Nell worked her ears and stamped her feet as she stood there and the trainer whispered:

"See how nervous she is—she smells the dead."

The bell rang out sharp and clear, and horse and driver dashed past to the score. Every ear in the group heard the sulky turn, and the next instant the little mare was down upon them. Her ears were pointed forward, her eyes blazing, and in the one instant all took notice that she had a free head. The overcheck bit had been taken off, check was down and her feet was not weighted as before.

"Go!" shrieked a strange tremulous voice as the horse reached the wire and the watchers had not got time to wink before the gloom had swallowed up everything except the ghostly whitewashed stand and the strange judge; yet they could hear the pat, pat, pat of the horse's feet as she flew around the turn and went down the side stretch. Then they were lost for two or three seconds as the lone horse thundered into the back stretch.

"God save us! but I never seen such a night as this!" whispered the trackman, whose hair had grown gray in the long forty years he had put on this and other tracks.

"Hist! he's coming!" replied one of the stable boys, and the pat, pat, pat of Little Nell's feet could be heard as she came off the back stretch.

There was a chuckle of delight from the judge's stand. The being up there was facing the home stretch. He could follow the flying horse around the track at that midnight hour, as well as the men below could have seen in the bright light of noon-day.

"Splendid—beautiful—not even a skip!" he chuckled, rubbing his hands together. "She won't quite make it this time, but she will on the next! How she comes! What knee action! What a reach! How she keeps the bit!"

In another second almost, the little horse reaching out as no one had ever seen her before, passed under the wire. The white face of the driver seemed whiter to the men beside the track, but he was loosing strength ahead and holding the lines with a firm grip.

Ding, ding, ding, rang the bell—the horse came back at a jog. As she stopped at the stand the strange time keeper bent down and whispered:

"You made it in 2:14¼. You'll beat that by a second next time."

Honest Jack nodded his head, and as his wheels almost brushed the trackman it was seen that his white face wore an exultant smile.

The stable boys stretched out their hands as if they would stop him, but the old man shook his head and whispered;

"It's a race agin death, and the timekeeper's a ghost."

It wasn't a minute before the bell called the horse to the score, and the watchers hardly dared to breathe.

She had scarcely caught her breath, and yet when she came down under the wire and heard the hoarsely whispered word, "Go," she shot into the darkness like an arrow

"Don't move so much as a finger—don't even breathe!" warned the old trackman as he listened.

Pat, pat, pat, came to his ear as regularly as the ticking of a clock.

Down the side stretch into the back stretch he followed the flying feet, and lost the sound for just a second—just long enough to hear the time keeper say:

"She'll do it—she'll do it—she's coming like a bull!"

So she was. Never a skip, but pat, pat, pat, and she went under the wire like a flash.

The bell struck to recall her and the watchers looked into the gloom and up at the dark figure.

A minute crept by—another—then a third and all at once the judges' stand was vacant.

The man or ghost had vanished out of sight.

"Something wrong here!" said the trackman.

Down near the first quarter they came upon the body of Honest Jack. He was dead.

Even in the midnight gloom they could see the smile on his cold face.

A hundred feet further on they found Little Nell and the broken sulky.

"Be tender with him!" said the old trackman, as the men lifted up the corpse of the driver.

They bore it past the deserted stand, and looking up they saw the time board hanging on its hook. On its black surface was chalked in bold figures:

"Time: 2:13½."

POETIC GEMS.

Culled From the October Magazines.

WOODBINE IN OCTOBER.

As dyed in blood, the streaming vines appear,
While long and low the wind about them grieves;
The heart of Autumn must have broken here,
And poured its treasure out upon the leaves.
—*Charlotte F. Bates, in Scribner.*

THERE'S A SHIP ON THE SEA.

There's a ship on the sea. It is sailing to-night,
Sailing to-night.
And father's aboard, and the moon is all bright,
Shining and bright!
Dear mama! he'll be sailing for many a night—
Sailing from mother and me.
Oh! follow the ship with your silvery light
As father sails over the sea.
—*Joel Stacy, in St. Nicholas.*

RIPE CORN.

The golden ear peeps through the husk,
The faded tassels dryly rustle.
So, ho, boys, ho! From morn till dusk,
We'll at it with a [illegible] and hustle!
So, ho, boys, ho! Now for the tussle!
The lively work, we'll weather it;
The ripened corn, we'll gather it—
Ho, boys, ho! We'll gather it!
—*C. L. Cleaveland, in Scribner.*

THE MIRROR.

I would my lady's mirror be,
So might I hold her image fair,
And [illegible] she'd smile on me,
Seeing her face reflected there.

I never could her mirror be,
For when she smiled on me, ah, then
My heart would hold the image sweet
And never give it back again.
—*Walter Learned, in Scribner.*

LIFE.

Our lives are like a half-forgotten strain
From some great symphony, that, sad and slow,
Through memory's silent halls glides to and fro,
Seeking its kindred harmony in vain.
And thus—oh thought to all so fraught with pain!—
How many times do we complete in woe
The scanty measure of our days below,
If, seeking eagerly, we fail to gain
The lives that with our own make harmony!
What though our earthly lives seem jangling chords?
In patience let us wait our destiny;
The loving Master's plan of sweet accords
We know not; but our strains shall ever roll,
A part of His sublime harmonious whole!
—*Kate A. Sanborn, in Galaxy.*

CLEMATIS.

Coy frequenter of woodland ways! It flings
A frolic wealth of sweetness broadcast where
The undergrowths are thickest and the air
Is vibrant with the rush and whir of wings!
From branch to branch its hardy tendril swings
In wild, dense tangles, where no foot will care
To follow, and the brown wood-thrushes rear
Their broods unstartled. Here the vireo sings
In answering cadence through the fleet, free hours
Unto the rhythmic growing of the flowers,
Whose revelation in each dusky place
Is of blithe strength, unworn, and fine, shy grace,
As of rare souls, that joyously their own
Best lives do live, though knowing them unknown
—*Mary Christine Kipp, in Scribner.*

THE POET'S ART.

Call it not art; that sad, laborious name,
Oh, gentle poet, does thy warblings wrong.
When at still eve the nightingales prolong
Delicious melody, who would not blame
The cold, mechanic term for that which came,
Born of sweet throats, a gushing stream of song?
So from thy soul pours forth, oh, free and strong,
Thine own deep music on the air of fame.
Thy art is nature's; thou dost only hear
The whispered secrets of her woods and skies,
And then repeat them to the common ear
That cannot catch her finer harmonies.
Thou art her voice, and unto her so dear,
Her inmost heart is open to thine eyes.
—*Charles T. Dazey, in Scribner.*

UNRECOGNIZED.

What words are these you speak to her?
Ah, tranquil words and worldly wise!
You cannot see her soul astir,
On tiptoe, in her waiting eyes.

You come and go; you touch her hair,
The ring upon her slender hand.
The smiling trouble of her air
You note, but cannot understand.

You cannot understand. Ah, so
Our foolish hearts make sport of fate!
We sit and dream, while love bends low,
A kingly beggar, at the gate!
—*Mary Ainge De Vere, in Galaxy.*

SLEEP.

The weary portals of the sight we close;
And, in the bark of Somnus, sails unfurled,
In snowy wreaths of cloud, our souls are hurled,
At mercy of each fitful breeze that blows.
Then from the depths that prescience never knows
We through a varied flood of dreams are whirled,
And wake to find the life-stream that has curled
For ages round our planet changeless flows.
And so, when drowsy death shall seal our eyes,
And from lamenting friends we pass away,
It may be that, awaking, we shall rise
Refreshed and strengthened for a longer stay,
And find the same old earth, the same blue skies
That we but lost in slumber yesterday.
—*Andrew B. Saxton, in Scribner.*

HAROUN AL RASCHID.

One day, Haroun Al Raschid read
A book wherein the poet said:

"Where are the kings, and where the rest
Of men who once the world possessed?

"They're gone with all their pomp and show,
They're gone the way that thou shalt go,

"Oh, thou who choosest for thy share
The world, and what the world calls fair,

"Take all that it can give or lend,
But know that death is at the end!"

Haroun Al Raschid bowed his head;
Tears fell upon the page he read.
—*Henry W. Longfellow, in St. Nicholas.*

A SONG.

What time the violets bloom, my dear,
In ways that you and I regret,
I saw your gray eyes first grow clear
With love I cannot fathom yet,
But never may forget, my dear—
But never may forget!

What time the winds blow fresh, my dear,
A fragrant balm was blown to me;
I felt the blossom-time draw near;
My blood, like sap in flower or tree,
Swelled for the fruit to be, my dear—
The hope of fruit to be!

What time the violets fade, my dear,
What time the winds blow chill and wet,
Through changeful seasons year on year,
Though moons may wane and suns may set,
Oh, say you won't forget, my dear—
Oh, say you won't forget!
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

GHOST STORIES.

The events which I record in this paper have taken place either in my own family or in the families of intimate friends, or are from the narration of persons of strict veracity. I begin with one told me very lately by a pious and useful minister of the Church of England. I give this anecdote of his boyish days as much as possible in his own words.

"I was brought up by my grandfather and grandmother, who resided in the old family mansion on the banks of the Derwent, in Derbyshire. This venerable place, which had belonged to our family from the time of the Norman Conquest, had a wide reputation for being haunted, and indeed the strange noises which were heard and the strange tricks which were played, for which nothing rational could account, made the belief of general acceptance. From generation to generation no death had occurred in our family without some supernatural warning being given, and in what I am about to tell you I was the person visited for this purpose.

"When I was about 17 years of age, it was rather suddenly agreed that I should go with 'granny,' as I called her, to pay a visit of a few days to my parents, who lived in the suburbs of Manchester. During the past summer my youngest sister, Lizzie, with whom I had been very little acquainted before, had paid us a visit at the time of hay-making, and I remember thinking that she was the most beautiful child I had ever seen. Always in white, with lovely auburn hair floating in long curls over her shoulders, and playfully darting in and out among the hay-makers, she appeared to me something angelic, and when her visit was ended—I quite grieved over her departure. I was therefore much pleased when granny asked me to accompany her to Manchester, as I should see my dear little sister again. A year before we had lost an aunt to whom we were deeply attached, and her bereaved husband was at the present time inhabiting one wing of our old family mansion. It was the 19th of December, 186–, that, after carefully packing my box for the journey and laying quite at the bottom of the box, as it stood in a corner of my room, some articles of black crape which I had worn at my aunt's funeral, I went to pay a farewell visit to my uncle in his part of the house. After I had sat with him for some time the hall clock struck 4, and just at that moment I felt a deadly chill and shivering all over me, exactly as if I had been suddenly plunged into cold water. I became deadly pale, and my uncle in an alarmed tone asked what was the matter with me. I said I did not know, but that I had never felt such a strange sensation before. My uncle imagined that I must have taken cold and recommended my going early to bed, as I was to travel the following day.

"Having quite recovered from my unpleasant feelings, I spent the evening as usual, and retired to bed at the accustomed time. Now, my bedroom was at the end of a long, narrow corridor, and exactly opposite the door by which I entered was the door of a room said to be haunted, which was always kept closed, and which no servant in the house could be persuaded to enter; indeed, they very unanimously avoided going into the corridor itself after dark, though it opened into many bedrooms besides my own. I had two or three times, while a boy, been in the haunted room with my grandfather; I saw nothing remarkable about it but a good deal of moldy, old-fashioned furniture, and an immense, funereal-looking bed at one end, with hangings which had once been splendid but were now dropping to pieces from age and neglect. The bed in my room stood exactly facing the door by which I entered and the door of the haunted room across the passage. Another door on the same side of the room was blocked up by my box, which stood against it. I cannot distinctly remember whether or not in entering for the night I closed my bedroom door, but think it almost certain that I did so, for it was December and the weather very cold. I went to bed full of my to-morrow's journey, and not giving a single thought to either ghosts or haunted rooms went fast to sleep. How long I slept I cannot guess, but I found myself sitting up in bed intently watching the door of my room, which was wide open, and the door of the haunted room, which was also open, and which I could see distinctly across the corridor as the moonlight fell upon it. From this room came a figure which I watched across the passage, and which, on approaching my bed, I at once recognized as the aunt I had lost the year before, dressed in the same clothes I had last seen her in. She had a most fond and tender expression on her face, but it changed into an angry frown when, stretching over the side of the bed, I tried to embrace her, exclaiming, 'Oh, dear aunt, is that you?' I felt that I clasped the empty air, the figure vanishing in an instant from my sight. I thought I had been dreaming, and lay down again, to wake up a short time afterward and see again the figure of my aunt, but now differently dressed, advancing from the haunted room into mine, this time not coming to the bed but going to the box I had packed and placed in the corner ready for the next day. This she appeared to rummage over, displacing the contents and then tossing the things back again. I watched her with the greatest astonishment, and saw her go slowly out of my door into the door of the haunted room. I don't know whether I slept again or not, but a third time I was sitting up in bed, a third time my aunt came in, this time close up to the bed, in long, flowing white clothes—a dress in which I had never seen her. I almost gasped out, 'Dear aunt, why do you come?' to which she replied very clearly and distinctly, but with something of effort, 'I come to make an important communication, but it is all comprised in these words: Poor Lizzie! But don't grieve; Lizzie is quite happy!' As she finished these words I started from the bed with outstretched arms, but she had vanished, and I fell heavily to the floor where she had stood. I suppose that after getting back to bed I slept till morning, but as soon as I saw my grandmother I told her all the circumstances and made her look at my box, which was in the greatest disorder, and all the articles of mourning which I had placed at the bottom of the box I found at the top. My grandmother looked grave but said nothing. I still persisted in thinking it but a curious dream, and we started on our journey that very morning. I was quite in my usual spirits when we arrived at the last railway station. From here we had still a long walk to where my parents lived, and, as we were not expected, I pleased myself by thinking how surprised they would all be. We arrived, and just as I laid my hand on the latch of the garden gate to open it for granny, I felt exactly the same deathly chill and shivering which had come over me while sitting with my uncle the evening before. When I had recovered and we were going up the long gravel walk, I said to my grandmother, 'How strange the house looks, granny! All the windows are draped with white, and I never remember my mother's room having white curtains before.' Granny made no answer, and as we knocked at the door my mother opened it, led us into the hall, and received us most affectionately, but spoke in a hushed, subdued tone which frightened me. Her first words were, 'How glad I am you are come! we looked for you some hours ago.' 'How can that be,' we replied, 'when we meant to surprise you, and did not write that we were coming?' 'But did you not,' said she, 'get my two letters?—the one in which I wrote of dear Lizzie's dangerous illness from scarlet fever a week ago, and one to tell you of her death at 4 o'clock yesterday, which last ought to have reached you before you started this morning?' This was a dreadful blow to us, for, as we told my mother, we had received neither letter. When we were a little recovered from the shock, my mother told us that, the day before, Lizzie knew she was dying and said she felt quite happy; she took leave of all the family then at home, and referring to me said, 'I should have liked to say good-by to dear Tom—poor Tom! Give my love to Tom!' As she said these last words she fell back and passed away; just at that moment the clock struck 4. She died, then, exactly at the time when I felt the deathly chill while sitting with my uncle.

"After my grandfather's death I was placed till I was five-and-twenty in business with a master who proved to be a professed atheist. Finding me to be an intelligent lad and more than usually well grounded in the scriptures, he made it his daily business, by specious argument and covert ridicule, to undermine my Christian belief, and often flattered himself that he was on the point of succeeding. He certainly would have done so but for my remembrance of my aunt's appearance in my bedroom at the time of Lizzie's death. Whenever I had time for reflection and thought of that, I felt assured that there was not only a state of being after death, but a directing power by whose agency even a disembodied spirit could return to the scene of its earthly pilgrimage."

A young English lady nearly connected with our family married, while visiting in Germany, a gentleman of rank and fortune, with whose mother, who lived at a distance of about forty miles away, she became a great favorite. At the birth of her first baby she was much distressed that her kind mother-in-law, the Frau von B——, was not present, nor did her husband venture to tell her that illness—not, however, supposed to be dangerous—was the cause. All went well in the sick-room, and five days afterward Madame B——, her baby boy by her side, was sleeping soundly, with her curtains drawn, just as darkness had settled down at the close of a winter's day. Contrary to her usual custom the nurse, seeing the lady so fast asleep, had left the room to get something necessary for the night. Madame B—— awoke on feeling the pressure of an icy-cold hand on her arm, and, looking up hastily, saw by the light of the lamp her mother-in-law hanging over her and the baby with a very sad expression on her face, which was ashy pale. Raising herself in the bed, the young mother exclaimed, "O dearest mother! when did you come? I am so glad!" The mother-in-law sighed deeply, and replied, "I am only come, dear Alice, to say farewell forever; you will never see more on earth!" She instantly vanished out of sight, and the nurse, returning, found her lady in state of great excitement and alarm, calling for her mother-in-law and saying that she must be in the house, having just left her bedside. The poor lady was ill for many days, and it was long before she was told that her husband's mother had died at her own castle, forty miles away, at the very moment when she stood beside her.

A sister of this young Madame B—— was staying at Brighton, with the family of a young friend, in a deplorable state of health, but who was gradually getting better under the care of a doctor, clever and zealous, who visited her daily, and took the greatest interest in her case. He was a tall, slender man, with long, thin fingers, most remarkably white, and a countenance which seemed to bear the impress of all the woes and troubles of his numerous patients, so deep was the sympathy he felt for those who suffered. One day there was much sorrow in the family; the kind physician, on whose visits they so much depended, died suddenly; none of them dared to tell the invalid, and, for a few days, nothing was said, but the family noticed that poor Minnie S—— looked very pensive and grave. At length her mother thought it best to tell her, when she quietly replied, "I have known it from the first; he came and told me himself, and comes to see me every night!" A few nights after this, for some reason or another, the invalid went to sleep in a different room, and the young friend staying on a visit took her place in the vacated bed. Toward midnight the family, who kept late hours, retired for the night, and Georgy D—— took possession of her friend's bed, quite ignorant of the doctor's nightly visits. In about an hour loud shrieks were heard from the room, and the young girl was found on the side of the bed, pale, trembling, and almost convulsed with terror. She said that, having undressed and gone to bed, first shutting and locking the bedroom door, she went fast to sleep, leaving her curtains undrawn, and the lamp on the dressing-table alight. She was awakened by a rustling noise beside her bed, and, starting up, saw the doctor, dressed just as he was in life, standing there. He then sat down on the side of the bed and laid his long, pale hand on her arm, but the moment he saw that the occupant of the bed was changed he got up, and vanished from her sight before reaching the door. Strange to say, that very instant he went to the room where Minnie S—— was sleeping, and held his customary conversation with her, quite unseen and unheard by Annie D——, a younger sister of the one to whom he had just been so plainly visible. After a time his visits ceased.

At the close of the Burmese war, Lieut. K——, a young officer who had been severely wounded in one of the actions and subsequently attacked by fever, was sent home on a sick certificate some months before the return of his regiment, whose term of service in India had nearly expired. He left many friends behind him, but none from whom he more deeply regretted to part than Mr. P——, the British collector at Madura, with whom he had been for years on terms of most familiar intimacy. The very first night of his landing in England, after an absence which dated from boyhood, he lay long awake in his bed at the hotel where he had taken up his quarters. He felt very restless, and thought over all he had gone through in India, and the friends he had left, to see, probably, no more. Among these he thought of his friend P——. It was past midnight, and he was still meditating, when he heard some one in the room, though he had locked the door before undressing. He looked to the side from which the sound came, and distinctly saw his friend P——, not far from the bed, gazing at him very mournfully. Astonished beyond measure, he prepared to step out of bed, exclaiming, "Why, P——! Whatever brings you here?" His friend waved his hand as if to keep him off, shook his head sadly, and, gliding toward the door, suddenly disappeared. K—— remained awake nearly the whole night, quite unable to account for what had happened. In due course of time the mails from India brought word that P—— had died of cholera, at Madura, after a few hours' illness, on the very night in which he appeared to Lieut. K——.

Some time after my dear mother's death, I was sitting with my father, Col. D——, in his dressing-room, and we were mutually deploring our dreadful misfortune, and going over, as we were too prone to do, many of the circumstances attending her last illness. I remarked to him, among other things, that her illness was in the beginning so slight that I should not have felt the least fear as to the result had I not been extremely discouraged by the sadness and preoccupation of mind manifested by himself at that time. My father, after some hesitation, related to me the occurrence which had occasioned his unwonted depression of spirits, which I can truly say I listened to in dumb astonishment, so unlikely a person did he appear to have experienced anything of the sort.

He was sitting one evening after dinner with my mother, conversing on various subjects. The wine and dessert having been placed on the table, they drew their chairs up to each corner of a blazing fire, the evenings being chilly, though it was only the early autumn. After a time my mother appeared to be dozing in her chair, and my father drew out his pocket-book to make a note of some visit he had to pay the next day. He found, however, that the pencil-case he always carried in his pocket, and much valued as the gift of an old friend, was not there, and, concluding that he had left it on his dressing-table before dinner, quietly left the room to fetch it. The staircase went up from the hall, and at the first landing branched off into two smaller staircases, the one to the left leading to my mother's apartments, a bedroom and dressing-room fronting the lawn, with a wide landing-place and window between the two rooms; the one to the right, through an arched door-way into a long corridor, with bedrooms on each side, and a back staircase at the end. My father's dressing-room was in the middle of the corridor. Having found his pencil-case, he was coming out of the arched door-way before mentioned, when he saw my mother before him on the small flight of stairs leading to her own rooms. She turned into her dressing-room, and my father, much surprised to see her, followed to give her his arm in coming down again, as she was rather infirm. What was his astonishment on entering the room to find no one there. He could hardly believe the evidence of his senses, and when, on returning to the dining-room, he found my mother in her chair by the fire exactly as he had left her, he knew not what to think. When she roused up before tea, he asked whether she had left the room since dinner, to which she answered, "Not for a moment." When my father was on his death-bed, he was for some time delirious, but, on the last morning, a few hours before death, he was perfectly lucid, and said to me, "I shall soon leave you, my child; your dear mother has come to fetch me!" Then, seeing, doubtless, my look of awed astonishment, he added, "Yes, my dear wife has lain by my side all night." I had never left his bedside, but had neither seen nor heard anything unusual, except that during the night he seemed, at intervals, to be talking fondly to some one near him.—*H. B. K., in Atlantic Monthly for October.*

A Wonderful Hunt.

Sol Kimball, of Warren county, saw from his breakfast-table a young buck grazing on the side of a ravine about 300 yards from the house. He seized his rifle, and, without any other ammunition than the one ball therein contained, proceeded, by the aid of the garden fence, to slip up on the buck. He reached the ravine, and noiselessly made his way to within a good gunshot distance of the buck, which had then descended to the ravine. He fired, and, though a good marksman, missed his shot, but killed two deer that were grazing just beyond. As he went up the ravine to recover his game, he flushed a flock of wild turkeys, which by the way was his favorite game. He soon erected a "blind," and with his mouth yelped up a fine gobbler. It was not until he drew a "bead" on the trusty rifle that he was reminded that there was no load in it and that he had no ammunition along. By much perseverence he finally got the gobbler within three feet of his "blind," and, jumping out suddenly and at the same time making a very hideous yell, so frightened his turkeyship as to prevent him from flying. Sol ran him down, caught him, and wrung off his head. After getting his two deer and the turkey-gobbler, he started home, and upon his way came upon a covey of partridges. He imitated by his voice a young partridge in distress, whereupon the entire flock, with ruffled feathers, made an attack upon him. He drew his ramrod from the rifle and took his time in killing each and every one of the covey as they approached him for battle. Hugh J. Jones, Esq., of Warren county will vouch for the foregoing facts.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.*

Women Telegraphers.

In Berlin there are about 100 females employed in the telegraph office, and among them are to be found women of good standing in society. Those who enter are trained in the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in a special school, established by the post-office authorities. The preliminary examination is higher in its requirements than in England, comprising English, French, geography, and the construction of German sentences. A three months' course is required in the practising rooms, where the management of the apparatus is taught, and a practical examination is then passed. Lectures upon physics and chemistry are then attended twice a week for five months, after which an appointment is given. Then another written and verbal examination must be passed upon the internal management of the telegraph service, and the uses of the various portions of the apparatus. When all these trials have been successfully passed the candidate receives a permanent appointment. The service is in great demand, and the work of the ladies is said to be highly satisfactory.

A PUMPKIN that measures over six feet in circumference, and weighs above 200 pounds, is now growing on a farm in California.

HOW TO KILL DEER.

A Young Texan Tells of His First Attack of "Buck Fever."

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

We give the following letter from an enthusiastic young Antonian, now visiting the Western hills for the benefit of his health:

"This morning I was sauntering along the banks of your romantic stream, and, in the absence of a gun, was enjoying a little hunt with my pistol and a hatchet which I had slung in my belt. Turning around in the stream I saw a short distance in advance two deer standing in the edge of the stream. I quietly crept up, and, taking a careful aim, fired, wounding the largest of the two somewhere in the leg. At the crack of my old pistol the deer made a spring for deep water, and I, in the [illegible] (my first case of genuine "buck fever"), made a leap into the stream in pursuit of my prize. Strange as it may seem, I reached the plunging animal, grasped hold of the tail, and hung there for dear life. The deer, more frightened than hurt, now commenced a frantic voyage of discovery, trying to discover what style of rearing and plunging was best calculated to free itself from the firm grasp of my muscular hand. It swam into deep water and into shallow water, across the stream, up the stream and down the stream, but to no purpose. I could sometimes touch bottom, and sometimes couldn't, but I held on all the same. The deer tried to kick me off, but, being in the water, the force of its kicking did not avail much.

"After towing me all over the stream, and down about a quarter of a mile, the deer seemed to resolve on a new style of tactics. It every little while made a frantic effort to turn about and fight me with its front feet and horns, and I had to do some tall swimming around the circle to prevent the accomplishment of its design. After it had tried this repeatedly, I struck an idea—that as soon as we struck bottom again, and where I thought I could get a footing, to court this turning-around motion of the deer and kill the animal with my little hatchet. As we went sailing along through a deep channel I succeeded in getting my hatchet out of my belt, and we soon struck a bar, where we both found good footing. The deer had no sooner touched bottom than it made a turn on me again, and I, letting up on the tail, allowed it to turn and come for me, and, as it did so, I delivered a well-poised blow that laid it out. You can well imagine what a blow it must have been when I had drank about three-fourths of a quart of fresh milk before starting on the expedition. After getting my breath a little, I dragged my fine prize ashore, and went back to change my clothes and get a team to take it home. I think that I justly claim the champion's belt until some fellow actually catches a deer in his hat."

Scarlet Fever Precautions.

Among the various State Boards of Health, those of Massachusetts and Michigan deserve special prominence for the character of their researches and their application of the principles of sanitary science. Quite lately the Michigan board has issued a circular in reference to the restriction and prevention of scarlet fever, believing that by proper precaution epidemics of this kind can be easily prevented.

They set out with the proposition that scarlet fever is now believed to be one of the most contagious diseases, and requires as careful treatment of the patient and of his excretions as in cases of small-pox, like which, also, it has a period of incubation of from one to fourteen days.

The first precaution is the isolation of the sick from the well, and the prevention of contact with the patient. The room should be cleared from all unnecessary clothing, carpets, or other substances in which the poison may lurk and be thence transferred elsewhere. The patient should use rags in place of handkerchiefs, so that they may be burned. Body and bed linen should be placed in vessels of water containing chloride of lime or similar substance. Discharges should be received in a solution of sulphate of iron or copper, and be afterward buried. Persons recovering from this disease should be considered dangerous as long as there is any scaling of the skin, soreness of the eyes, etc. Many other precautions are inculcated, all of which are considered more or less important.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Tax Oppression in Turkey.

It is a marvel to me how any people in the world can persist in engaging in agriculture under a system of such outrageous taxation as is carried out by the Turkish Government. This oppression is by no means confined to Christians; the Mohammedan farmers are subject to the same drawbacks. It seems as if the Sultan's officers impose the heaviest taxes where they are the easiest collected, without the slightest regard for justice or fitness. The tillers of the soil cannot run away or hide their crops or avoid a valuation of their crops as merchants and traders can, and therefore they are made to pay more than any other class. The revenue officers simply farm out the grain and cattle tax (to be paid in kind) of each village or district to contractors, who pay in cash and are furnished with a police force to collect their dues, enjoying complete liberty for practicing all sorts of tricks and oppression on their own account.—*Letter from Turkey.*

The Prince of Wales' Indian Presents.

I doubt if Solomon ever saw anything so gorgeous as this collection at Bethnal Green. Fancy a whole large glass case full of gold and silver gems. All ablaze with diamonds! Imagine a bedstead, whose coverlet, pillows and curtains are made of India shawls of the finest texture ever turned out from the looms of Cashmere! Conjure up a dressing-gown composed of the plumage off the backs of millions of gorgeous-hued humming-birds! See for yourself a palanquin of tortoise shell, inlaid with gold, with downy cushions covered with strange stuffs whose woof seems as if it were diamonds, its web rubies and emeralds. One glass case is full of jeweled swords, all of enormous value and great beauty. The handsomest came from Delhi, and, with its jeweled hilt and scabbard and waist belt, is valued at $50,000.—*London Letter.*

CRICKETS.

BY JOHN WEISS.

In twilight of the waning year,
When days abridge their summer smiles,
The cricket [illegible] to hear
His broodings o'er the season's joys.

His note is Nature's retrospect,
That solaces her mind in change;
A hundred [illegible] of flowers are wrecked
And strayed on its tender range.

Broad dawns that stirred the lids of earth,
First breaths of the unsullied days,
Long hours whose only toil was mirth,
Whose sails we set for western bays,

And shook our sunset colors out
As signals to the evening star
That in the offing beat about
To show us reefs of dusk afar;

The summer shade that thrilled to keep
A blitheness in the silent trees
All night, to pipe us from our sleep—
The cricket broods and thinks of these.

[illegible]
To [illegible] among the grass
And stems no longer flame [illegible]
To light short afternoons that pass.

My summer life's [illegible]
Along the ground, and listens well,
As all the footsteps of the year
Upon the edge of distance [illegible]

They fade, they shrink to this thin tone,
On every trembling nerve it plays;
Of roses plucked, of meadows mown,
It tells, of all my perfect days;

Of moments tuned by new delight,
Of thoughts that soared upon their wing
And balanced sung my secret plight—
That whole surprise of blossoming;

Those bumpers of a dauntless vein,
Poured often as my June came near
To pledge to nature's new refrain;
That kiss-warm solstice of my year!
—*Atlantic Monthly for October.*

PITH AND POINT.

A COLORED postmaster is now called a black mailer.

AFFECTION which is never reciprocated—Neuralgic affection.

A PARTIAL libel—Most men love little women, and little women love most men.

THERE'S one melancholy fact about a calendar—there's no time when its day are not numbered.

WHY are some women very much like tea-kettles? Because they sing away pleasantly, and then all at once boil over.

IN New Jersey, when they want to praise a man, they say, "He has such a mean-looking face that a fly wouldn't light on it.

WHY is a young lady who has just left boarding-school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

THE *Hawk-Eye* notes the fact that the boy who does not know that the gun is loaded is nevertheless always to be found at the safe end of the gun.

A MAN declares that it is impossible for him to keep out of trouble, for in the best times his business drives him to the wall. He is a bill-poster.

IT is suggested that one reason why Californians hate Chinese is because the latter introduced the fashion of having shirts washed at least once a week.

WOMEN like to be loved; but if the woman with a high hat at the church knew how much she is hated for several pews round she might not feel so vain.

"GRANDMA, why don't you keep a servant any longer?" "Well, you see, my child, I am getting old now, and can't take care of one as I used to, you know."

"WHY don't you mount a clean collar, Brown? I do three times a day." "Yes," replied Brown to the boaster; "but every one's mother isn't a washer-woman."

AN Irish pilot being asked if he knew the rocks in the harbor, replied with confidence, "I do, yer honor, ivery wan ov thim. That's wan," he said, calmly, as the ship struck, filled and sunk.

THE wide columns of the New York *Tribune* are very advantageous during the European war. They can, once in a while, get in a Russian General's name without overrunning into the next line.

SPORTSMAN (after a fruitless tramp)—"I say, boy, is there anything to shoot about here?" Boy—"Well, nothing about here; but the schoolmaster is down the hill yonder; you can pop him over."

MABEL: "Do take me out, mamma!" Mamma: "I can't, darling, to-day; I am going to shop, and make so many calls." Mabel: "Well, it's very hard; you shouldn't keep a child if you cannot take it out."

MEDICAL authorities unite in denouncing hair-dyes as dangerous, because of their influence on the brain. When we find a man who has any brains using hair-dye we will warn him.—*Toledo Blade.*

HANDSOME BUT SHY: "Ah! good morning, miss. Is your father at home? I have some important matters to propose to him." Demure miss: "I am very sorry that my father is out, but why not propose to me? I'm not engaged." (Handsome but Shy retreats in dismay.)

"YES," said she, "a dish of ice-cream relaxes the muscles of my heart, but two dishes—Oh, two dishes! makes me feel as though I could love on and on forever." So he ordered the waiter to bring on another dish, and he counted not the cost.

THE latest addition to the English language is the word "suiciding." The San Francisco *News Letter*, writing the biography of a fellow-citizen, says: "Mr. Jones felodesesd this morning successfully. He hymeneated three years ago, and he will be sepulchred to-morrow."

THE following are two stanzas of a song which is very popular among the colored worshipers of this city and which is often sung at revivals:

I shake de dus' off ob my feet,
An' walk barefoot on the golden street.
I know my hide's chuck full of sin,
But I know old Peter will let me in.
Den rise, children, rise up in a crowd,
An' shout an' sing to the angels loud;
An' fix your eyes on de lan' ob rest,
Kase hell am hot as a hornet's nest.
—*Raleigh Observer.*

DR. W. R. BARTLETT, of New Haven, treats in the September number of the *Sanitarian* of the causes of disease in country homes. The causes are bad air, impure water, improper food and clothing, unsuitable dwellings, and exhausting occupations. More attention is now given, Dr. Bartlett says, to healthful conditions of life in the city than in the country, although the country is more favorable to health if right conditions are observed.

CINCINNATI consumed 52,000 barrels of beer during August.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The American Farmer.

Farm labor, 'tis the primal toil
That dates from Eden, on whose soil
The [illegible]
And [illegible]

The farmer [illegible]
Among his fields and pastures wide;
His home-like house and happy nest,
With cheerful wife and children blest.

The swallow-haunted barns, well stored
With full and generous harvest hoard—
This little world, which he has planned,
Has grown and thriven 'neath his hand.

He walks beneath the grateful shade
Of trees he planted [illegible] his aide
Before his well-grown boys were born,
And neither give him cause to mourn.

The [illegible]
And lift their heads above the wall;
And [illegible] the gate
Looks fondly in his kindly face.

He takes delight—and who would not?—
In showing one his garden plot;
His orchards laughing in the sun,
A well-deserved praise have won.

To Nature's beauties never blind,
Its good in everything can find.
The voice of Poverty he heeds—
Forgets its faults and feeds its needs.

By duty done and time well spent
He earns the best of boons—content,
That in its train [illegible]
Brings health and wealth [illegible]

Around the Farm.

TO MAKE cabbages head properly, a pinch of salt to each head, or a slight watering with weak lime, is very beneficial.

THE swamps are now dry, and work on them should not be neglected. Getting out muck for use in winter and digging ditches can be better done in August than at any other time.

GATHER and put in the compost heap all the weeds that have not yet seeded. Burn all that have ripe seeds. This work should not be neglected. Upon many farms the roadsides, barnyard fences and the sites of old grain-stacks are most prolific nurseries for weeds. These should be cleared up at once.

"PUSLEY," or purslane, anathematized here as a pest by our farmers and gardeners, is carefully cultivated and considered a very choice and delicious vegetable by those of Europe. Prejudice alone prevents people in every part of the world from using many edibles highly prized by those equally civilized elsewhere.

A MANLIUS, Onandaga county (N. Y.) farmer writes that last fall he sowed twenty acres to wheat, applying 225 bushels of damaged salt, and this season he has harvested from the same land 1,120 bushels of fine wheat, averaging forty bushels to the acre. He keeps eight horses, twenty-five cows, a large flock of sheep, and forty-seven hogs, and believes in genuine grain-growing, stock-raising husbandry.

FARM HORSES in the fall are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the heavy work of the season once over, when only odd jobs await them, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak winds and early frosts of autumn nights. After feeding a while the poor animals get chilled, and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find only at the cost of a stumble or fall, resulting often in a sprain or a cut that disfigures them for life. Then, when warm and tired they lie down to rest, what wonder if they rise up stiff, spiritless and not rarely suffering from a severe cold after their heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of a chilly night! When the days are not stormy, it is well enough to let horses run in the pasture, but every autumn night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable. Ingratitude to our fellow men is justly considered an odious vice, but is there not often a strong taint of it also in the treatment of these noble animals, to whose faithful help in all kinds of drudgery farmers are deeply indebted for full barns and comfortable homes?

CARE of the privy is by far too rare on the farm. By a little management, however, the premises might be kept from disagreeable odors, the contents of the vault utilized for garden purposes, and "night work" done at one's leisure in the day-time, without offense to the most sensitive nose in the neighborhood. A correspondent of the agricultural department of the *Weekly Tribune* tells how this can be effected: First, allow no slops to be poured into the vault; otherwise you will have a nuisance in spite of all you can do. Second, have some other place of deposit for broken dishes, bottles and other rubbish that will not decay; if put into the vault these must eventually be sorted out again, and they hinder the action of absorbents. Third, have on hand, for use from time to time, some road-dust, dry loam, hard-wood sawdust, or sifted coal ashes. There is no disinfectant or absorbent better than road-dust gathered in dry weather, though many other materials are almost as good. If these be frequently and liberally sprinkled into the vault, there will never be any bad odor, and the vault need not be emptied oftener than once in two years. The composted deposit can be removed without offense to the eye or nose, and, with a little diluting with dry earth, is excellent dressing for almost any crop.

About the House.

SMALL BEER.—A handful of hops to a pail of water, 1 pint of bran, ½ pint of molasses, 1 cupful yeast, 1 spoonful of ginger.

HARVEST DRINK.—Five gallons of water, ½ gallon of molasses, 1 quart of vinegar, and 2 ounces of powdered ginger.

REMEDY FOR POISON IVY.—E. A. Blood, of Bloomington, Ill., says that bran poultice is an infallible cure for poison ivy.

GINGER BEER.—One cup of ginger, 1 pint of molasses, 1½ pails of water, and 1 cup of lively yeast, slightly warm; bottle and cork securely.

WHITE SPRUCE BEER.—Three pounds of loaf-sugar, 5 gallons of water, with essence of spruce to taste, 1 cupful of good yeast, and some lemon peel.

TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.—To remove an apple stain on cloth: Dampen the spots and hold them over a lighted match; the sulphur smoke will bleach it out. This will also remove apple and berry stains from the hands.—*Ohio Farmer.*

GOOD-TEMPLAR BEER.—One pin. of bran, a handful of hops, [illegible] spruce, hemlock, or cedar, a little sassafras, roots of burdock, plantain, docks and dandelion; boil and strain, and add a spoonful of ginger molasses and a cupful of yeast. The above will make a gallon.

RELIEF FOR FROSTED FEET.—For frosted feet, take pure flaxseed oil, bathe your feet, and heat in by the fire well before going to bed; wrap some old clothes around the feet to keep the oil from rubbing off, and bathe again in the morning. A few applications will remove all soreness and itching.—*American Farm Journal.*

HOME-MADE INK.—Take half an ounce of [illegible] and [illegible] of bichromate of potash, and dissolve them in a quart of rain water in a bottle kept uncorked. The bottle should be perfectly clean and free from any other ink. Running the logwood through a fine strainer will remove all sediment.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

MOTE FROM THE EYE.—Take a horsehair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If it cannot be seen, raise the lid of the eye as far as possible, and place the loop in it as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball a few times, then draw out the hair. The substance which caused so much pain will be sure to come out with it.—*Scientific American.*

HOW TO TEND A COAL FIRE.—Replenish a coal fire as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on the surface; then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and, as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will be given out. Many persons almost put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal laid on is pretty well kindled. This method saves fuel, gives a more uniform heat, and prevents the discomfort of alternations of heat and cold.—*Housekeeper.*

ARTIFICIAL LEMONADE.—Loaf sugar 2 pounds, tartaric acid ½ ounce, essence of lemon 30 drops, essence of almonds 20 drops. Dissolve the tartaric acid in 2 pints of hot water, add the sugar, and lastly the lemon and almond; stir well, cover with a cloth, and leave until cold; put 2 table-spoonfuls into a tumbler, and fill up with cold water. The drink, it is said, will be found much more refreshing and more palatable than either ginger beer or lemonade, and costs only 60 cents for 10 pints. The addition of a very little bicarbonate of potash to each tumblerful just before drinking will give a wholesome effervescing drink.—*Scientific American.*

A Prisoner's Trained Mouse.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Register* tells the following of the alleged murderer, Andersen, who is waiting a new trial at the county jail in that city.

"He some time since caught a mouse in his cell, caged him, and has carefully trained him. Andersen will hold a string suspended from his fingers, and in broken English command the mouse to 'up, like a sailor,' whereupon the little animal will lay hold of the string with his feet and climb to the prisoner's hand. The mouse will also sit at command on his hind legs on a teacup, will crawl up the prisoner's face through his mustache and over his nose, and finally jump from the man's head to his hand, completing his performance with a graceful bow. One of the most interesting things concerning the history of this little acrobat is the great love it has for the prisoner. When Andersen was moved a few weeks ago to another and a darker cell, the mouse was lost, and, although carefully sought after by the keeper, could not be found. Andersen was deeply grieved over the disappearance of his tiny companion, who he feared had been killed, and even the prison officials expressed regret that the little creature should have dropped so completely and mysteriously out of the usually dull routine of prison life. Great was the joy, therefore, of Andersen, and of all in the jail, when one day the mouse made its appearance at the door of Andersen's new cell, and, running in, resumed its accustomed place by the prisoner's side. It is stated that the little animal seemed as greatly rejoiced as its master over the reunion."

De Garden ob Eden.

"Allus blow'n' about de wah in Europe whenever I comes around heah," remarked brother Gardner yesterday to a colored crowd on the benches at the Central market.

"It's a big wah and I likes to keep posted," replied one who had been reading the news to the rest.

"Charles Henry, look dis way fur an hour or so," said the old man as he put down his whitewash brush. "Now, den, whar' was de Garden ob Eden?"

"Woosh! what I know 'bout dat garden?"

"Dar it am—dar it am, Charles Henry!" exclaimed the old man as he wiped his bald head on his coat-sleeve. "Here you is, whoopin' aroun' 'bout de Russian wah an' all dat, when you doan' know nuffin 'bout de history ob your own State! Dat's de way wid lots o' folks. Dey'll make de biggest kind o' fuss 'bout Europe, when, fur all dey know, some of de watermelons which growed in de Garden ob Eden kin be picked in de fence corners not six miles from dis market—purwided de night am dark 'nuff!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

DURING the recent convention of Governors at New York, the Governor of North Carolina rose to make his usual remark, but, observing that the Governor of Boston was present, he so far amended the original resolution as to say to the Governor of South Carolina that the leaden hours on the slow, unfolding wings had dragged their weary lengths in mock eternities nigh half way round the tiresome dial-plate since last night they bent the pregnant hinges of the elbow and touched with earthly nectar rare, from old Kentucky's copper-bottomed hills, the parch-ed lips, to cool with gurgling dewiness the dry and whistling throat.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE supply of lithographic stone is rapidly falling off. Over $10,000,000 worth is consumed annually.

Are Soldiers' Tents to be Abolished?

The *Avenir Militaire*, commenting on some articles recently contributed by Gen. Lewal to the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, agrees with this latter that tents must be proscribed during war. A man requires, the *Avenir Militaire* remarks, during a night of seven hours two [illegible] cubic meters of pure air. [illegible] consequently, should have eighteen and two-thirds cubic meters of fresh air; but eight men sheltered by two *tentes d'abri* placed together, as is the custom in French camps in bad weather, have only about one-seventeenth of this quantity to breathe, and the circulation of air through the tent is not sufficient to make up for the deficiency. The men, therefore, must breathe an impure atmosphere throughout the night, and their health must suffer in consequence. Even in the bell-tent, which, relatively to the number of men who sleep in it, is of larger dimensions, the amount of air is insufficient; and, moreover, the tents, being of considerable weight, must be carried in wagons for the men, and, consequently, would almost invariably have to be left behind during rapid operations in the field. Troops, therefore, on active service will generally be obliged either to bivouac in the open or to be cantoned in towns and villages adjacent to the line of march. As a rule, the *Avenir Militaire* holds it will be possible to find accommodation for the main body of a column, but the advanced guards, and especially the screen of cavalry which should cover the front of an army, will almost always be obliged to bivouac.

Ingersoll, Paine and Voltaire.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll recently challenged the religious world to prove that either Thomas Paine or Voltaire recanted his convictions on his death-bed, or died exhibiting remorse on account of his teachings. The New York *Observer* accepted the challenge, and offered to prove it in regard to one or both. Col. Ingersoll having returned to Peoria, Ill., and heard of the acceptance, says he will immediately deposit $1,000 in gold in bank, subject to the order of Dr. Prime when indorsed by the tribunal, which shall consist of three men—one to be chosen by Ingersoll, one by Prime, and a third by the agreement of the two. Col. Ingersoll adds:

"From the date of accepting this offer you may have ninety days to collect and present your testimony, giving me notice of time and place of taking depositions. I shall have a like time to take evidence upon my side, giving you like notice, and you shall then have thirty days to take further testimony in reply to what I may offer. The case shall then be argued before the persons chosen; and their decision shall be final as to us. If Paine and Voltaire died filled with childish and silly fear, I want to know it, and I want the world to know it. On the other hand, if the believers in superstition have made and circulated these cruel slanders concerning the mighty dead, I want the world to know that."

Allied Enemies to Health.

In many of the fairest and most fertile districts of North and Tropical America, air and water are allied enemies to health, both being impregnated with the poisonous *miasmata* which produce chills and fever, bilious remittents and febrile disorders of a still more malignant type. Fortunately, a sure preventive and curative of such destructive maladies is to be found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable preparation which is infinitely to be preferred, both on account of its efficacy and freedom from all hurtful properties, to the deleterious mineral and alkaloid remedies of the pharmacopœ. It is moreover, the reigning specific for dyspepsia, debility, constipation, urinary troubles, rheumatism, and nervousness, promotes appetite and sleep, and is a capital antidote to depression of spirits.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest and most stylish ever seen, and, so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry-goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

Delicious Cookery.

The lightest, sweetest, most wholesome and delicious Vienna rolls, tea biscuits, bread, muffins, flannel cakes, crullers, and all articles prepared from flour, are always possible to every table by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. This celebrated Baking Powder has stood the critical test of the best housekeepers and the consuming public generally of America for twenty years. It is absolutely pure, and always of uniform strength. The genuine is put up in cans. Most all good grocers sell it.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

"CURSE the whole lot. That scale agent cheated me out of $50, clean, for I could have bought a better Five Ton Wagon Scale for $50, on trial, freight paid to my own door, of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y."

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO.

Their Voltaic Belts and Bands cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases. Belt, $5; Bands according to size. The Digital Syringe combines Syringe, Speculum, Forceps; a *complete article*, $3. Adjustable Uterine Supporter. Most natural in use. $6. It is easily converted into a Truss. Extra, $1; or alone, $4. Pile Supporter, cures Piles. Worn sitting, walking, riding horseback. $2.50. Discount to Trade and Physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. For circulars address, *with stamp*, CHICAGO V. & T. CO., 66 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

BEGINNERS' QUADRILLE BAND, contains 12 sets of Waltzes and Quadrilles; 30 Contra Fancy Dances; 1st and 2d Violin, Clar., Cornet and Bass, in 5 separate books—highest note in 1st violin pt. is B in 1st position; 5 books $3, single pts. 75c. 100 EASY DUETS for Piano and Violin or Flute, 75c.; No. 14 Howe's Piano and Violin or Flute, 75c. OVERTURES for small Orchestra—Zampa, Norma, Martha, Bohemian Girl, Wm. Tell, Tancredi, Fra Diavolo, Crown Diamonds, Morn, Noon and Night; Poet and Peasant, Medley by Catlin, Comique Medley, pts. of 50 airs; for 6 instruments $1, full orchestra $2. Howe's 1000 Jigs, Reels, etc., for Violin, etc., $1. Sent by mail. ELIAS HOWE,
103 Court Street, Boston.

ONLY $1

For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects,) 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC, New York City.

Ho! Farmers, for Iowa!

Send a Postal Card for description and maps of 1,300,000 acres of R. R. Lands for sale on long terms. Soil first-class. Tickets FREE to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, or CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

[illegible]

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! An Effectual Specific for all [illegible] CHILLS AND FEVER, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

HULL & SCOTNEY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

And wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Sorghum and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to Any RESPONSIBLE HOUSE in Our City.

Butter, Cheese, Poultry, EGGS. GAME.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER!

The Great Family Medicine of the Age. 1840 to 1877. For Thirty-seven Years. Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it. Sold by all medicine dealers.

IT IS BEING DONE ALL AROUND YOU.

Are you out of work? Don't you make money fast enough? Send for Circulars of "TOM SAWYER."

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK,

or Catalogue of all our books, and select one to please you, and make from $25 to $100 per week selling it. A trial will cost nothing. We will give you the Best Book and Largest Commissions, and you cannot fail to succeed. Write at once to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO ILL.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS. An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $4.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

[illegible]

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1866. Fee after allowance. Copy of instructions, etc., sent free.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

BALL PROGRAMMES
AND
FANCY VISITING CARDS

[illegible]

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP.

THE novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

POND'S
EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE. Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

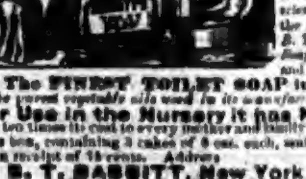

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

A Special Offer
TO THE READERS
OF THIS PAPER.

A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper, a perfect *Gem* for everybody desiring a reliable *Time-Piece*, and also a superior Compass, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb *Oroide Hunting-Case*, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—*Perfection* guaranteed—will be Given away, to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.

COUPON.
On receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a GENUINE SWISS MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER.
Address, Magnetic Watch Co.,
ASHLAND, MASS.

This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE. This offer will hold good for 30 days.
If currency cannot be sent conveniently, postage stamps will be taken instead.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars Free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. [illegible]

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$50 to $75 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. [illegible] Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$7½ [illegible] works. [illegible] Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] Send for Catalog. VAN & Co., Chicago.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4-foot Well Auger. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $10 PER DAY selling [illegible] WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible] ING STRUGGLE, P. O. Box 3069, New York City.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1,200 a year and all travelling expenses paid. Address Cline Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

THE RAILWAY AGE—Leading, largest and best journal of transportation published. Weekly, 36 pages. Departments for every class of railway men, president to station agent. $4 per year; $1 for 3 mos. Specimens free. Add. RAILWAY AGE PUB. CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING!

The Best Text Book and Self-Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author. GEO. S. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
— OR —
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT

Three Thousand Miles Away, in another hemisphere, sparkles the Seltzer Spring. In every drug store in America you may obtain its equivalent, put it in your pocket, and carry it with you to the world's end, if you choose.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

is simply the living fountain of health, in the form of a powder capable of being converted into a bubbling, flashing *fac simile* of the liquid product of nature in one minute. Armed with this antidote, all climates and every atmospheric change may be faced without fear. As a remedy in malarious fevers, stomach complaints, irregularities of the bowels, nervous disorders, mental depression, headache, an overflow of bile, dropsical ailments, nausea, and constipation, it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.
BOSTON, MASS., June 5, 1872.
My daughter had received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

GRACE'S
SALVE

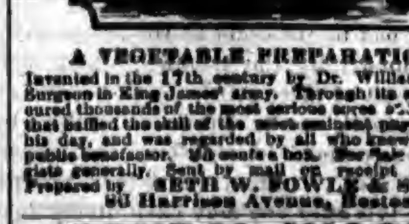

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 *and* 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

G. N. U. No. 39

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

POETIC GEMS.

Culled From the October Magazines.

WOODBINE IN OCTOBER.

As dyed in blood, the streaming vines appear,
While long and low the wind about them grieves;
The heart of Autumn must have broken here,
And poured its treasures out upon the leaves.
—*Charlotte F. Bates, in Scribner.*

THERE'S A SHIP ON THE SEA.

There's a ship on the sea. It is sailing to-night,
Sailing to-night;
And father's aboard, and the moon is all bright,
Shining and bright!
Dear moon! he'll be sailing for many a night—
Sailing from mother and me.
Oh! follow the ship with your silvery light
As father sails over the sea.
—*Joel Stacy, in St. Nicholas.*

RIPE CORN.

The golden ear peeps through the husk,
The faded tassels dryly rustle.
So, ho, boys, ho! From morn till dusk,
We'll at it now with cheer and bustle!
So, ho, boys, ho! Now for the tussle!
The lively earth, we'll weather it!
The ripened corn, we'll gather it—
Ho, boys, ho! We'll gather it!
—*C. L. Cleaveland, in Scribner.*

THE MIRROR.

I would my lady's mirror be,
So might I hold her image fair.
And then perchance she'd smile on me,
Seeing her face reflected there.

I never could her mirror be,
For when she smiled on me, ah, then
My heart would hold the image sweet
And never give it back again.
—*Walter Larned, in Scribner.*

LIFE.

Our lives are like a half-forgotten strain
From some great symphony, that, sad and slow,
Through memory's silent halls glides to and fro,
Seeking its kindred harmony in vain.
And thus—oh thought to all so fraught with pain!—
How many times do we complete in woe
The scanty measure of our days below,
If, seeking eagerly, we fail to gain
The lives that with our own make harmony!
What though our earthly lives seem jangling chords?
In patience let us wait our destiny;
The loving Master's plan of sweet accords
We know not; but our strains shall ever roll,
A part of His sublime harmonious whole!
—*Kate A. Sanborn, in Galaxy.*

CLEMATIS.

Coy frequenter of woodland ways! It flings
A frolic wealth of sweetness broadcast where
The undergrowths are thickest and the air
Is vibrant with the rush and whir of wings!
From branch to branch its hardy tendril swings
In wild, dense tangles, where no foot will care
To follow, and the brown wood-thrushes rear
Their broods unstartled. Here the vireo sings
In answering cadence through the fleet, free hours
Unto the rhythmic growing of the flowers,
Whose revelation in each dusky place
Is of blithe strength, unworn, and fine, shy grace,
As of rare souls, that joyously their own
Best lives do live, though knowing them unknown
—*Mary Christine Kipp, in Scribner.*

THE POET'S ART.

Call it not art: that sad, laborious name,
Oh, gentle poet, does thy warblings wrong.
When at still eve the nightingales prolong
Delicious melody, who would not blame
The cold, mechanic term for that which came,
Born of sweet throats, a gushing stream of song?
So from thy soul pours forth, oh, free and strong,
Thine own deep music on the air of fame.
Thy art is nature's; thou dost only hear
The whispered secrets of her woods and skies,
And then repeat them to the common ear
That cannot catch her finer harmonies.
Thou art her voice, and unto her so dear,
Her inmost heart is open to thine eyes.
—*Charles T. Dazey, in Scribner.*

UNRECOGNIZED.

What words are these you speak to her?
Ah, tranquil words and worldly wise!
You cannot see her soul astir,
On tiptoe, in her waiting eyes.

You come and go; you touch her hair,
The ring upon her slender hand.
The smiling trouble of her air
You note, but cannot understand.

You cannot understand. Ah, so
Our foolish hearts make sport of fate!
We sit and dream, while love bends low,
A kingly beggar, at the gate!
—*Mary Ainge De Vere, in Galaxy.*

SLEEP.

The weary portals of the sight we close;
And, in the bark of Somnus, sails unfurled,
In snowy wreaths of cloud, our souls are hurled,
At mercy of each fitful breeze that blows.
Then from the depths that prescience never knows
We through a varied flood of dreams are whirled,
And wake to find the life-stream that has curled
For ages round our planet changeless flows.
And so, when drowsy death shall seal our eyes,
And from lamenting friends we pass away,
It may be that, awaking, we shall rise
Refreshed and strengthened for a longer stay,
And find the same old earth, the same blue skies
That we but lost in slumber yesterday.
—*Andrew B. Saxton, in Scribner.*

HAROUN AL RASCHID.

One day, Haroun Al Raschid read
A book wherein the poet said:

"Where are the kings, and where the rest
Of men who once the world possessed?

"They're gone with all their pomp and show,
They're gone the way that thou shalt go.

"Oh, thou who choosest for thy share
The world, and what the world calls fair,

"Take all that it can give or lend,
But know that death is at the end!"

Haroun Al Raschid bowed his head;
Tears fell upon the page he read.
—*Henry W. Longfellow, in St. Nicholas.*

A SONG.

What time the violets bloom, my dear,
In ways that you and I regret,
I saw your gray eyes first grow clear
With love I cannot fathom yet,
But never may forget, my dear—
But never may forget!

What time the winds blow fresh, my dear,
A fragrant balm was blown to me;
I felt the blossom-time draw near;
My blood, like sap in flower or tree,
Swelled for the fruit to be, my dear—
The hope of fruit to be!

What time the violets fade, my dear,
What time the winds blow chill and wet,
Through changeful seasons year on year,
Though moons may wane and suns may set,
Oh, say you won't forget, my dear—
Oh, say you won't forget!
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

GHOST STORIES.

The events which I record in this paper have taken place either in my own family or in the families of intimate friends, or are from the narration of persons of strict veracity. I begin with one told me very lately by a pious and useful minister of the Church of England. I give this anecdote of his boyish days as much as possible in his own words.

"I was brought up by my grandfather and grandmother, who resided in the old family mansion on the banks of the Derwent, in Derbyshire. This venerable place, which had belonged to our family from the time of the Norman Conquest, had a wide reputation for being haunted, and indeed the strange noises which were heard and the strange tricks which were played, for which nothing rational could account, made the belief of general acceptance. From generation to generation no death had occurred in our family without some supernatural warning being given, and in what I am about to tell you I was the person visited for this purpose.

"When I was about 17 years of age, it was rather suddenly agreed that I should go with 'granny,' as I called her, to pay a visit of a few days to my parents, who lived in the suburbs of Manchester. During the past summer my youngest sister, Lizzie, with whom I had been very little acquainted before, had paid us a visit at the time of hay-making, and I remember thinking that she was the most beautiful child I had ever seen. Always in white, with lovely auburn hair floating in long curls over her shoulders, and playfully darting in and out among the hay-makers, she appeared to me something angelic, and when her visit was ended—I quite grieved over her departure. I was therefore much pleased when granny asked me to accompany her to Manchester, as I should see my dear little sister again. A year before we had lost an aunt to whom we were deeply attached, and her bereaved husband was at the present time inhabiting one wing of our old family mansion. It was the 19th of December, 185–, that, after carefully packing my box for the journey and laying quite at the bottom of the box, as it stood in a corner of my room, some articles of black crape which I had worn at my aunt's funeral, I went to pay a farewell visit to my uncle in his part of the house. After I had sat with him for some time the hall clock struck 4, and just at that moment I felt a deadly chill and shivering all over me, exactly as if I had been suddenly plunged into cold water. I became deadly pale, and my uncle in an alarmed tone asked what was the matter with me. I said I did not know, but that I had never felt such a strange sensation before. My uncle imagined that I must have taken cold and recommended my going early to bed, as I was to travel the following day.

"Having quite recovered from my unpleasant feelings, I spent the evening as usual, and retired to bed at the accustomed time. Now, my bedroom was at the end of a long, narrow corridor, and exactly opposite the door by which I entered was the door of a room said to be haunted, which was always kept closed, and which no servant in the house could be persuaded to enter; indeed, they very unanimously avoided going into the corridor itself after dark, though it opened into many bedrooms besides my own. I had two or three times, while a boy, been in the haunted room with my grandfather; I saw nothing remarkable about it but a good deal of moldy, old-fashioned furniture, and an immense, funereal-looking bed at one end, with hangings which had once been splendid but were now dropping to pieces from age and neglect. The bed in my room stood exactly facing the door by which I entered and the door of the haunted room across the passage. Another door on the same side of the room was blocked up by my box, which stood against it. I cannot distinctly remember whether or not in entering for the night I closed my bedroom door, but think it almost certain that I did so, for it was December and the weather very cold. I went to bed full of my to-morrow's journey, and not giving a single thought to either ghosts or haunted rooms went fast to sleep. How long I slept I cannot guess, but I found myself sitting up in bed intently watching the door of my room, which was wide open, and the door of the haunted room, which was also open, and which I could see distinctly across the corridor as the moonlight fell upon it. From this room came a figure which I watched across the passage, and which, on approaching my bed, I at once recognized as the aunt I had lost the year before, dressed in the same clothes I had last seen her in. She had a most fond and tender expression on her face, but it changed into an angry frown when, stretching over the side of the bed, I tried to embrace her, exclaiming, 'Oh, dear aunt, is that you?' I felt that I clasped the empty air, the figure vanishing in an instant from my sight. I thought I had been dreaming, and lay down again, to wake up a short time afterward and see again the figure of my aunt, but now differently dressed, advancing from the haunted room into mine, this time not coming to the bed but going to the box I had packed and placed in the corner ready for the next day. This she appeared to rummage over, displacing the contents and then tossing the things back again. I watched her with the greatest astonishment, and saw her go slowly out of my door into the door of the haunted room. I don't know whether I slept again or not, but a third time I was sitting up in bed, a third time my aunt came in, this time close up to the bed, in long, flowing white clothes—a dress in which I had never seen her. I almost gasped out, 'Dear aunt, why do you come?' to which she replied very clearly and distinctly, but with something of effort, 'I come to make an important communication, but it is all comprised in these words: Poor Lizzie! But don't grieve; Lizzie is quite happy!' As she finished these words I started from the bed with outstretched arms, but she had vanished, and I fell heavily to the floor where she had stood. I suppose that after getting back to bed I slept till morning, but as soon as I saw my grandmother I told her all the circumstances and made her look at my box, which was in the greatest disorder, and all the articles of mourning which I had placed at the bottom of the box I found at the top. My grandmother looked grave but said nothing. I still persisted in thinking it but a curious dream, and we started on our journey that very morning. I was quite in my usual spirits when we arrived at the last railway station. From here we had still a long walk to where my parents lived, and, as we were not expected, I pleased myself by thinking how surprised they would all be. We arrived, and just as I laid my hand on the latch of the garden gate to open it for granny, I felt exactly the same deathly chill and shivering which had come over me while sitting with my uncle the evening before. When I had recovered and we were going up the long gravel walk, I said to my grandmother, 'How strange the house looks, granny! All the windows are draped with white, and I never remember my mother's room having white curtains before.' Granny made no answer, and as we knocked at the door my mother opened it, led us into the hall, and received us most affectionately, but spoke in a hushed, subdued tone which frightened me. Her first words were, 'How glad I am you are come! we looked for you some hours ago.' 'How can that be,' we replied, 'when we meant to surprise you, and did not write that we were coming?' 'But did you not,' said she, 'get my two letters?—the one in which I wrote of dear Lizzie's dangerous illness from scarlet fever a week ago, and one to tell you of her death at 4 o'clock yesterday, which last ought to have reached you before you started this morning?' This was a dreadful blow to us, for, as we told my mother, we had received neither letter. When we were a little recovered from the shock, my mother told us that, the day before, Lizzie knew she was dying and said she felt quite happy; she took leave of all the family then at home, and referring to me said, 'I should have liked to say good-by to dear Tom—poor Tom! Give my love to Tom!' As she said these last words she fell back and passed away; just at that moment the clock struck 4. She died, then, exactly at the time when I felt the deathly chill while sitting with my uncle.

"After my grandfather's death I was placed till I was five-and-twenty in business with a master who proved to be a professed atheist. Finding me to be an intelligent lad and more than usually well grounded in the scriptures, he made it his daily business, by specious argument and covert ridicule, to undermine my Christian belief, and often flattered himself that he was on the point of succeeding. He certainly would have done so but for my remembrance of my aunt's appearance in my bedroom at the time of Lizzie's death. Whenever I had time for reflection and thought of that, I felt assured that there was not only a state of being after death, but a directing power by whose agency even a disembodied spirit could return to the scene of its earthly pilgrimage."

A young English lady nearly connected with our family married, while visiting in Germany, a gentleman of rank and fortune, with whose mother, who lived at a distance of about forty miles away, she became a great favorite. At the birth of her first baby she was much distressed that her kind mother-in-law, the Frau von B——, was not present, nor did her husband venture to tell her that illness—not, however, supposed to be dangerous—was the cause. All went well in the sick-room, and five days afterward Madame B——, her baby boy by her side, was sleeping soundly, with her curtains drawn, just as darkness had settled down at the close of a winter's day. Contrary to her usual custom the nurse, seeing the lady so fast asleep, had left the room to get something necessary for the night. Madame B—— awoke on feeling the pressure of an icy-cold hand on her arm, and, looking up hastily, saw by the light of the lamp her mother-in-law hanging over her and the baby with a very sad expression on her face, which was ashy pale. Raising herself in the bed, the young mother exclaimed, "O dearest mother! when did you come? I am so glad!" The mother-in-law sighed deeply, and replied, "I am only come, dear Alice, to say farewell forever; you will never see more on earth!" She instantly vanished out of sight, and the nurse, returning, found her lady in state of great excitement and alarm, calling for her mother-in-law and saying that she must be in the house, having just left her bedside. The poor lady was ill for many days, and it was long before she was told that her husband's mother had died at her own castle, forty miles away, at the very moment when she stood beside her.

A sister of this young Madame B—— was staying at Brighton, with the family of a young friend, in a deplorable state of health, but who was gradually getting better under the care of a doctor, clever and zealous, who visited her daily, and took the greatest interest in her case. He was a tall, slender man, with long, thin fingers, most remarkably white, and a countenance which seemed to bear the impress of all the woes and troubles of his numerous patients, so deep was the sympathy he felt for those who suffered. One day there was much sorrow in the family; the kind physician, on whose visits they so much depended, died suddenly; none of them dared to tell the invalid, and, for a few days, nothing was said, but the family noticed that poor Minnie S—— looked very pensive and grave. At length her mother thought it best to tell her, when she quietly replied, "I have known it from the first; he came and told me himself, and comes to see me every night!" A few nights after this, for some reason or another, the invalid went to sleep in a different room, and the young friend staying on a visit took her place in the vacated bed. Toward midnight the family, who kept late hours, retired for the night, and Georgy D—— took possession of her friend's bed, quite ignorant of the doctor's nightly visits. In about an hour loud shrieks were heard from the room, and the young girl was found on the side of the bed, pale, trembling, and almost convulsed with terror. She said that, having undressed and gone to bed, first shutting and locking the bedroom door, she went fast to sleep, leaving her curtains undrawn, and the lamp on the dressing-table alight. She was awakened by a rustling noise beside her bed, and, starting up, saw the doctor, dressed just as he was in life, standing there. He then sat down on the side of the bed and laid his long, pale hand on her arm, but the moment he saw that the occupant of the bed was changed he got up, and vanished from her sight before reaching the door. Strange to say, that very instant he went to the room where Minnie S—— was sleeping, and held his customary conversation with her, quite unseen and unheard by Annie D——, a younger sister of the one to whom he had just been so plainly visible. After a time his visits ceased.

At the close of the Burmese war, Lieut. K——, a young officer who had been severely wounded in one of the actions and subsequently attacked by fever, was sent home on a sick certificate some months before the return of his regiment, whose term of service in India had nearly expired. He left many friends behind him, but none from whom he more deeply regretted to part than Mr. P——, the British collector at Madura, with whom he had been for years on terms of most familiar intimacy. The very first night of his landing in England, after an absence which dated from boyhood, he lay long awake in his bed at the hotel where he had taken up his quarters. He felt very restless, and thought over all he had gone through in India, and the friends he had left, to see, probably, no more. Among these he thought of his friend P——. It was past midnight, and he was still meditating, when he heard some one in the room, though he had locked the door before undressing. He looked to the side from which the sound came, and distinctly saw his friend P——, not far from the bed, gazing at him very mournfully. Astonished beyond measure, he prepared to step out of bed, exclaiming, "Why, P——! Whatever brings you here?" His friend waved his hand as if to keep him off, shook his head sadly, and, gliding toward the door, suddenly disappeared. K—— remained awake nearly the whole night, quite unable to account for what had happened. In due course of time the mails from India brought word that P—— had died of cholera, at Madura, after a few hours' illness, on the very night in which he appeared to Lieut. K.

Some time after my dear mother's death, I was sitting with my father, Col. D——, in his dressing-room, and we were mutually deploring our dreadful misfortune, and going over, as we were too prone to do, many of the circumstances attending her last illness. I remarked to him, among other things, that her illness was in the beginning so slight that I should not have felt the least fear as to the result had I not been extremely discouraged by the sadness and preoccupation of mind manifested by himself at that time. My father, after some hesitation, related to me the occurrence which had occasioned his unwonted depression of spirits, which I can truly say I listened to in dumb astonishment, so unlikely a person did he appear to have experienced anything of the sort.

He was sitting one evening after dinner with my mother, conversing on various subjects. The wine and dessert having been placed on the table, they drew their chairs up to each corner of a blazing fire, the evenings being chilly, though it was only the early autumn. After a time my mother appeared to be dozing in her chair, and my father drew out his pocket-book to make a note of some visit he had to pay the next day. He found, however, that the pencil-case he always carried in his pocket, and much valued as the gift of an old friend, was not there, and, concluding that he had left it on his dressing-table before dinner, quietly left the room to fetch it. The staircase went up from the hall, and at the first landing branched off into two smaller staircases, the one to the left leading to my mother's apartments, a bedroom and dressing-room fronting the lawn, with a wide landing-place and window between the two rooms; the one to the right, through an arched door-way into a long corridor, with bedrooms on each side, and a back staircase at the end. My father's dressing-room was in the middle of the corridor. Having found his pencil-case, he was coming out of the arched door-way before mentioned, when he saw my mother before him on the small flight of stairs leading to her own rooms. She turned into her dressing-room, and my father, much surprised to see her, followed to give her his arm in coming down again, as she was rather infirm. What was his astonishment on entering the room to find no one there. He could hardly believe the evidence of his senses, and when, on returning to the dining-room, he found my mother in her chair by the fire exactly as he had left her, he knew not what to think. When she roused up before tea, he asked whether she had left the room since dinner, to which she answered, "Not for a moment." When my father was on his death-bed, he was for some time delirious, but, on the last morning, a few hours before death, he was perfectly lucid, and said to me, "I shall soon leave you, my child; your dear mother has come to fetch me!" Then, seeing, doubtless, my look of awed astonishment, he added, "Yes, my dear wife has lain by my side all night." I had never left his bedside, but had neither seen nor heard anything unusual, except that during the night he seemed, at intervals, to be talking fondly to some one near him.—*H. B. K., in Atlantic Monthly for October.*

A Wonderful Hunt.

Sol Kimball, of Warren county, saw from his breakfast-table a young buck grazing on the side of a ravine about 300 yards from the house. He seized his rifle, and, without any other ammunition than the one ball therein contained, proceeded, by the aid of the garden fence, to slip up on the buck. He reached the ravine, and noiselessly made his way to within a good gunshot distance of the buck, which had then descended to the ravine. He fired, and, though a good marksman, missed his shot, but killed two deer that were grazing just beyond. As he went up the ravine to recover his game, he flushed a flock of wild turkeys, which by the way was his favorite game. He soon erected a "blind," and with his mouth yelped up a fine gobbler. It was not until he drew a "bead" on the trusty rifle that he was reminded that there was no load in it and that he had no ammunition along. By much perseverence he finally got the gobbler within three feet of his "blind," and, jumping out suddenly and at the same time making a very hideous yell, so frightened his turkeyship as to prevent him from flying. Sol ran him down, caught him, and wrung off his head. After getting his two deer and the turkey-gobbler, he started home, and upon his way came upon a covey of partridges. He imitated by his voice a young partridge in distress, whereupon the entire flock, with ruffled feathers, made an attack upon him. He drew his ramrod from the rifle and took his time in killing each and every one of the covey as they approached him for battle. Hugh J. Jones, Esq., of Warren county will vouch for the foregoing facts.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.*

Women Telegraphers.

In Berlin there are about 100 females employed in the telegraph office, and among them are to be found women of good standing in society. Those who enter are trained in the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in a special school, established by the post-office authorities. The preliminary examination is higher in its requirements than in England, comprising English, French, geography, and the construction of German sentences. A three months' course is required in the practising rooms, where the management of the apparatus is taught, and a practical examination is then passed. Lectures upon physics and chemistry are then attended twice a week for five months, after which an appointment is given. Then another written and verbal examination must be passed upon the internal management of the telegraph service, and the uses of the various portions of the apparatus. When all these trials have been successfully passed the candidate receives a permanent appointment. The service is in great demand, and the work of the ladies is said to be highly satisfactory.

A PUMPKIN that measures over six feet in circumference, and weighs above 200 pounds, is now growing on a farm in California.

HOW TO KILL DEER.

A Young Texan Tells of His First Attack of "Buck Fever."

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

We give the following letter from an enthusiastic young Antonian, now visiting the Western hills for the benefit of his health:

"This morning I was sauntering along the banks of your romantic stream, and, in the absence of a gun, was enjoying a little hunt with my pistol and a hatchet which I had slung in my belt. Turning around in the stream I saw a short distance in advance two deer standing in the edge of the stream. I quietly crept up, and, taking a careful aim, fired, wounding the largest of the two somewhere in the leg. At the crack of my old pistol the deer made a spring for deep water, and I, in the flush of excitement (my first case of genuine "buck fever"), made a leap into the stream in pursuit of my prize. Strange as it may seem, I reached the plunging animal, grasped hold of the tail, and hung there for dear life. The deer, more frightened than hurt, now commenced a frantic voyage of discovery, trying to discover what style of spring and plunging was best calculated to free itself from the firm grasp of my muscular hand. It swam into deep water and into shallow water, across the stream, up the stream and down the stream, but to no purpose. I could sometimes touch bottom, and sometimes couldn't, but I held on all the same. The deer tried to kick me off, but, being in the water, the force of its kicking did not avail much.

"After towing me all over the stream, and down about a quarter of a mile, the deer seemed to resolve on a new style of tactics. It every little while made a frantic effort to turn about and fight me with its front feet and horns, and I had to do some tall swimming around the circle to prevent the accomplishment of its design. After it had tried this repeatedly, I struck an idea—that as soon as we struck bottom again, and where I thought I could get a footing, to court this turning-around motion of the deer and kill the animal with my little hatchet. As we went sailing along through a deep channel I succeeded in getting my hatchet out of my belt, and we soon struck a bar, where we both found good footing. The deer had no sooner touched bottom than it made a turn on me again, and I, letting up on the tail, allowed it to turn and come for me, and, as it did so, I delivered a well-poised blow that laid it out. You can well imagine what a blow it must have been when I had drank about three-fourths of a quart of fresh milk before starting on the expedition. After getting my breath a little, I dragged my fine prize ashore, and went back to change my clothes and get a team to take it home. I think that I justly claim the champion's belt until some fellow actually catches a deer in his hat."

Scarlet Fever Precautions.

Among the various State Boards of Health, those of Massachusetts and Michigan deserve special prominence for the character of their researches and their application of the principles of sanitary science. Quite lately the Michigan board has issued a circular in reference to the restriction and prevention of scarlet fever, believing that by proper precaution epidemics of this kind can be easily prevented.

They set out with the proposition that scarlet fever is now believed to be one of the most contagious diseases, and requires as careful treatment of the patient and of his excretions as in cases of small-pox, like which, also, it has a period of incubation of from one to fourteen days.

The first precaution is the isolation of the sick from the well, and the prevention of contact with the patient. The room should be cleared from all unnecessary clothing, carpets, or other substances in which the poison may lurk and be thence transferred elsewhere. The patient should use rags in place of handkerchiefs, so that they may be burned. Body and bed linen should be placed in vessels of water containing chloride of lime or similar substance. Discharges should be received in a solution of sulphate of iron or copper, and be afterward buried. Persons recovering from this disease should be considered dangerous as long as there is any scaling of the skin, soreness of the eyes, etc. Many other precautions are inculcated, all of which are considered more or less important.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Tax Oppression in Turkey.

It is a marvel to me how any people in the world can persist in engaging in agriculture under a system of such outrageous taxation as is carried out by the Turkish Government. This oppression is by no means confined to Christians; the Mohammedan farmers are subject to the same drawbacks. It seems as if the Sultan's officers impose the heaviest taxes where they are the easiest collected, without the slightest regard for justice or fitness. The tillers of the soil cannot run away or hide their crops or avoid a valuation of their crops as merchants and traders can, and therefore they are made to pay more than any other class. The revenue officers simply farm out the grain and cattle tax (to be paid in kind) of each village or district to contractors, who pay in cash and are furnished with a police force to collect their dues, enjoying complete liberty for practicing all sorts of tricks and oppression on their own account.—*Letter from Turkey.*

The Prince of Wales' Indian Presents.

I doubt if Solomon ever saw anything so gorgeous as this collection at Bethnal Green. Fancy a whole large glass case full of gold and silver gems. All ablaze with diamonds! Imagine a bedstead, whose coverlet, pillows and curtains are made of India shawls of the finest texture ever turned out from the looms of Cashmere! Conjure up a dressing-gown composed of the plumage off the backs of millions of gorgeous-hued humming-birds! See for yourself a palanquin of tortoise shell, inlaid with gold, with downy cushions covered with strange stuffs whose woof seems as if it were diamonds, its web rubies and emeralds. One glass case is full of jeweled swords, all of enormous value and great beauty. The handsomest came from Delhi, and, with its jeweled hilt and scabbard and waist belt, is valued at $50,000.—*London Letter.*

CRICKETS.

BY JOHN WEISS.

In twilight of the waning year,
When day bestrides their summer noise,
The cricket wishes me to hear
His brooding o'er the season's joys.

His note is nature's retrospect,
That solaces her mind in change;
A hundred [illegible] of flowers are wrecked
And strewed on its tender range.

Broad dawns that stirred the lids of earth,
First breaths of the unsullied days,
Long hours whose only toil was mirth,
Whose sails we set for western bays.

And shook our sunset colors out
As signals to the evening star
That in the offing beat about
To show us reefs of dusk afar;

The summer mists that throbbed to keep
A blitheness in the silent trees
All night, to pipe us from our sleep—
The cricket broods and thinks of these.

[illegible]
To sort regret among the grass
And dreams no longer [illegible]
To light short afternoons that pass.

My summer days a-pondering [illegible]
Along the ground, and listens well,
As all the footsteps of the year
Upon the edge of distance swell.

They fade, they shrink to this thin tone,
On every trembling nerve it plays;
Of roses plucked, of meadows mown,
It tells, of all my perfect days;

Of moments tuned by new delight,
Of thoughts that soared upon their wing
And balanced sung my secret plight—
That whole surprise of blossoming;

Those bumpers of a dauntless vein,
Poured often as my June came near
To pledge to nature's new refrain;
That kiss-warm epistles of my year!
—*Atlantic Monthly for October.*

PITH AND POINT.

A COLORED postmaster is now called a black mailer.

AFFECTION which is never reciprocated—Neuralgic affection.

A PARTIAL libel—Most men love little women, and little women love most men.

THERE'S one melancholy fact about a calendar—there's no time when its day are not numbered.

WHY are some women very much like tea-kettles? Because they sing away pleasantly, and then all at once boil over.

IN New Jersey, when they want to praise a man, they say, "He has such a mean-looking face that a fly wouldn't light on it.

WHY is a young lady who has just left boarding-school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

THE *Hawk-Eye* notes the fact that the boy who does not know that the gun is loaded is nevertheless always to be found at the safe end of the gun.

A MAN declares that it is impossible for him to keep out of trouble, for in the best times his business drives him to the wall. He is a bill-poster.

IT is suggested that one reason wh Californians hate Chinese is because th latter introduced the fashion of havi shirts washed at least once a week.

WOMEN like to be loved; but if the woman with a high hat at the church knew how much she is hated for severa pews round she might not feel so vain.

"GRANDMA, why don't you keep a servant any longer?" "Well, you see, my child, I am getting old now, and can't take care of one as I used to, you know."

"WHY don't you mount a clean collar, Brown? I do three times a day." "Yes," replied Brown to the boaster; "but every one's mother isn't a washer-woman."

AN Irish pilot being asked if he knew the rocks in the harbor, replied with confidence, "I do, yer honor, ivery wan ov thim. That's wan," he said, calmly, as the ship struck, filled and sunk.

THE wide columns of the New York *Tribune* are very advantageous during the European war. They can, once in a while, get in a Russian General's name without overrunning into the next line.

SPORTSMAN (after a fruitless tramp)—"I say, boy, is there anything to shoot about here?" Boy—"Well, nothing about here; but the schoolmaster is down the hill yonder; you can pop him over."

MABEL: "Do take me out, mamma!" Mamma: "I can't, darling, to-day; I am going to shop, and make so many calls." Mabel: "Well, it's very hard; you shouldn't keep a child if you cannot take it out."

MEDICAL authorities unite in denouncing hair-dyes as dangerous, because of their influence on the brain. When we find a man who has any brains using hair-dye we will warn him.—*Toledo Blade.*

HANDSOME BUT SHY: "Ah! good morning, miss. Is your father at home? I have some important matters to propose to him." Demure miss: "I am very sorry that my father is out, but why not propose to me? I'm not engaged." (Handsome but Shy retreats in dismay.)

"YES," said she, "a dish of ice-cream relaxes the muscles of my heart, but two dishes—Oh, two dishes! makes me feel as though I could love on and on forever." So he ordered the waiter to bring on another dish, and he counted not the cost.

THE latest addition to the English language is the word "suiciding." The San Francisco *News Letter*, writing the biography of a fellow-citizen, says: "Mr. Jones felodesed this morning successfully. He hymeneated three years ago, and he will be sepulchred to-morrow."

THE following are two stanzas of a song which is very popular among the colored worshipers of this city and which is often sung at revivals:

I shake de dus' off ob my feet,
An' walk barefoot on the golden street.
I know my hide's chuck full of sin,
But I know old Peter will let me in.
Den rise, children, rise up in a crowd,
An' shout an' sing to the angels loud;
An' fix your eyes on de lan' ob rest,
Kase hell am hot as a hornet's nest.
—*Raleigh Observer.*

DR. W. R. BARTLETT, of New Haven, treats in the September number of the *Sanitarian* of the causes of disease in country homes. The causes are bad air, impure water, improper food and clothing, unsuitable dwellings, and exhausting occupations. More attention is now given, Dr. Bartlett says, to healthful conditions of life in the city than in the country, although the country is more favorable to health if right conditions are observed.

CINCINNATI consumed 52,000 barrels of beer during August.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The American Farmer.

Farm labor, 'tis the primal toil
That dates from Eden, on whose soil
The angels [illegible]
And [illegible]

The farmer [illegible]
Among his fields and pastures wide;
His home-like house and happy nest,
With [illegible]

The [illegible] well stored
With full and generous harvest hoard—
This little world, which he has planned,
Has grown and thriven 'neath his hand.

He walks beneath the spreading shade
Of trees he planted [illegible] his [illegible] do
Before his well-grown boys were born,
And neither give him cause to mourn.

The cattle [illegible] his call,
And toss their heads above the wall;
And every creature round the place
Looks fondly in his kindly face.

He takes delight—and who would not?—
In showing one his garden plot;
His orchards laughing in the sun,
A well-deserved praise have won.

To Nature's beauties never blind,
He good in everything can find.
The voice of Poverty he heeds—
Forgets its faults and feeds its needs.

By duty done and time well spent
He earns the best of boons—content,
That in its train [illegible]
Brings [illegible]

Around the Farm.

To make cabbages head properly, a pinch of salt to each head, or a slight watering with weak lime, is very beneficial.

The swamps are now dry, and work on them should not be neglected. Getting out muck for use in winter and digging ditches can be better done in August than at any other time.

Gather and put in the compost heap all the weeds that have not yet seeded. Burn all that have ripe seeds. This work should not be neglected. Upon many farms the roadsides, barnyard fences and the sites of old grain-stacks are most prolific nurseries for weeds. These should be cleared up at once.

"Pusley" or purslane, anathematized here as a pest by our farmers and gardeners, is carefully cultivated and considered a very choice and delicious vegetable by those of Europe. Prejudice alone prevents people in every part of the world from using many edibles highly prized by those equally civilized elsewhere.

A Manlius, Onandaga county (N. Y.) farmer writes that last fall he sowed twenty acres to wheat, applying 225 bushels of damaged salt, and this season he has harvested from the same land 1,120 bushels of fine wheat, averaging forty bushels to the acre. He keeps eight horses, twenty-five cows, a large flock of sheep, and forty-seven hogs, and believes in genuine grain-growing, stock-raising husbandry.

Farm horses in the fall are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the heavy work of the season once over, when only odd jobs await them, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak winds and early frosts of autumn nights. After feeding a while the poor animals get chilled, and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find only at the cost of a stumble or fall, resulting often in a sprain or a cut that disfigures them for life. Then, when warm and tired they lie down to rest, what wonder if they rise up stiff, spiritless and, not rarely suffering from a severe cold after their heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of a chilly night! When the days are not stormy, it is well enough to let horses run in the pasture, but every autumn night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable. Ingratitude to our fellow men is justly considered an odious vice, but is there not often a strong taint of it also in the treatment of these noble animals, to whose faithful help in all kinds of drudgery farmers are deeply indebted for full barns and comfortable homes?

Care of the privy is by far too rare on the farm. By a little management, however, the premises might be kept from disagreeable odors, the contents of the vault utilized for garden purposes, and "night work" done at one's leisure in the day-time, without offense to the most sensitive nose in the neighborhood. A correspondent of the agricultural department of the Weekly Tribune tells how this can be effected: First, allow no slops to be poured into the vault; otherwise you will have a nuisance in spite of all you can do. Second, have some other place of deposit for broken dishes, bottles and other rubbish that will not decay; if put into the vault these must eventually be sorted out again, and they hinder the action of absorbents. Third, have on hand, for use from time to time, some road-dust, dry loam, hard-wood sawdust, or sifted coal ashes. There is no disinfectant or absorbent better than road-dust gathered in dry weather, though many other materials are almost as good. If these be frequently and liberally sprinkled into the vault, there will never be any bad odor, and the vault need not be emptied oftener than once in two years. The composted deposit can be removed without offense to the eye or nose, and, with a little diluting with dry earth, is excellent dressing for almost any crop.

About the House.

Small Beer.—A handful of hops to a pail of water. 1 pint of bran, ½ pint of molasses, 1 cupful yeast, 1 spoonful of ginger.

Harvest Drink.—Five gallons of water, ½ gallon of molasses, 1 quart of vinegar, and 2 ounces of powdered ginger.

Remedy for Poison Ivy.—E. A. Blood, of Bloomington, Ill., says that bran poultice is an infallible cure for poison ivy.

Ginger Beer.—One cup of ginger, 1 pint of molasses, 1½ pails of water, and 1 cup of lively yeast, slightly warm; bottle and cork securely.

White Spruce Beer.—Three pounds of loaf-sugar, 5 gallons of water, with essence of spruce to taste, 1 cupful of good yeast, and some lemon peel.

To Remove Fruit Stains.—To remove an apple stain on cloth: Dampen the spots and hold them over a lighted match; the sulphur smoke will bleach it out. This will also remove apple and berry stains from the hands.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Good-Templar Beer.—One pin. of [illegible] handful of hops, [illegible] spruce, hemlock, or [illegible] little sassafras, roots of burdock, plantain, docks and dandelion; boil and strain, and add a spoonful of ginger molasses and a cupful of yeast. The above will make a gallon.

Relief for Frosted Feet.—For frosted feet, take pure flaxseed oil, bathe your feet, and rub in by the fire well before going to bed; wrap some old clothes around the feet to keep the oil from rubbing off, and bathe again in the morning. A few applications will remove all soreness and itching.—*American Farm Journal.*

Home-Made Ink.—Take half an ounce of extract of logwood and ten grains of bichromate of potash, and dissolve them in a quart of rain water in a bottle kept uncorked. The bottle should be perfectly clean and free from any other ink. Running the logwood through a fine strainer will remove all sediment.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

Mote from the Eye.—Take a horse-hair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If it cannot be seen, raise the lid of the eye as far as possible, and place the loop in it as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball a few times, then draw out the hair. The substance which caused so much pain will be sure to come out with it.—*Scientific American.*

How to Tend a Coal Fire.—Replenish a coal fire as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on the surface; then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and, as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will be given out. Many persons almost put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal laid on is pretty well kindled. This method saves fuel, gives a more uniform heat, and prevents the discomfort of alternations of heat and cold.—*Housekeeper.*

Artificial Lemonade.—Loaf sugar 2 pounds, tartaric acid ½ ounce, essence of lemon 30 drops, essence of almonds 20 drops. Dissolve the tartaric acid in 2 pints of hot water, add the sugar, and lastly the lemon and almond; stir well, cover with a cloth, and leave until cold; put 2 table-spoonfuls into a tumbler, and fill up with cold water. The drink, it is said, will be found much more refreshing and more palatable than either ginger beer or lemonade, and costs only 80 cents for 10 pints. The addition of a very little bicarbonate of potash to each tumblerful just before drinking will give a wholesome effervescing drink.—*Scientific American.*

A Prisoner's Trained Mouse.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Register* tells the following of the alleged murderer, Andersen, who is waiting a new trial at the county jail in that city.

"He some time since caught a mouse in his cell, caged him, and has carefully trained him. Andersen will hold a string suspended from his fingers, and in broken English command the mouse to 'up, like a sailor,' whereupon the little animal will lay hold of the string with his feet and climb to the prisoner's hand. The mouse will also sit at command on his hind legs on a teacup, will crawl up the prisoner's face through his mustache and over his nose, and finally jump from the man's head to his hand, completing his performance with a graceful bow. One of the most interesting things concerning the history of this little acrobat is the great love it has for the prisoner. When Andersen was moved a few weeks ago to another and a darker cell, the mouse was lost, and, although carefully sought after by the keeper, could not be found. Andersen was deeply grieved over the disappearance of his tiny companion, who he feared had been killed, and even the prison officials expressed regret that the little creature should have dropped so completely and mysteriously out of the usually dull routine of prison life. Great was the joy, therefore, of Andersen, and of all in the jail, when one day the mouse made its appearance at the door of Andersen's new cell, and, running in, resumed its accustomed place by the prisoner's side. It is stated that the little animal seemed as greatly rejoiced as its master over the reunion."

De Garden ob Eden.

"Allus blow'n' about de wah in Europe whenever I comes around heah," remarked brother Gardner yesterday to a colored crowd on the benches at the Central market.

"It's a big wah and I likes to keep posted," replied one who had been reading the news to the rest.

"Charles Henry, look dis way fur an hour or so," said the old man as he put down his whitewash brush. "Now, den, whar' was de Garden ob Eden?"

"Woosh! what I know 'bout dat garden?"

"Dar it am—dar it am, Charles Henry!" exclaimed the old man as he wiped his bald head on his coat-sleeve. "Here you is, whoopin' aroun' 'bout de Russian wah an' all dat, when you doan' know nuffin 'bout de history ob your own State! Dat's de way wid lots o' folks. Dey'll make de biggest kind o' fuss 'bout Europe, when, fur all dey know, some of de watermelons which growed in de Garden ob Eden kin be picked in de fence corners not six miles from dis market—purwided de night am dark 'nuff!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

During the recent convention of Governors at New York, the Governor of North Carolina rose to make his usual remark, but, observing that the Governor of Boston was present, he so far amended the original resolution as to say to the Governor of South Carolina that the leaden hours on the slow unfolding wings had dragged their weary lengths in mock eternities nigh half way round the tiresome dial-plate since last night they bent the pregnant hinges of the elbow and touched with earthly nectar rare, from old Kentucky's copper-bottomed hills, the parch-ed lips, to cool with gurgling dewiness the dry and whistling throat.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

The supply of lithographic stone is rapidly falling off. Over $10,000,000 worth is consumed annually.

Are Soldiers' Tents to be Proscribed?

The *Avenir Militaire*, commenting on some articles recently contributed by Gen. Lewal to the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, agrees with this latter that tents must be proscribed during war. A man requires, the *Avenir Militaire* remarks, during a night of seven hours two [illegible] of pure air. [illegible] consequently, should have eighteen and two-thirds cubic meters of fresh air; but eight men sheltered by two *tentes d'abri* placed together, as is the custom in French camps in bad weather, have only about one-seventeenth of this quantity to breathe, and the circulation of air through the tent is not sufficient to make up the deficiency. The men, therefore, must breathe an impure atmosphere throughout the night, and their health must suffer in consequence. Even in the bell-tent, which, relatively to the number of men who sleep in it, is of larger dimensions, the amount of air is insufficient; and, moreover, the tents, being of considerable weight, must be carried in wagons for the men, and, consequently, would almost invariably have to be left behind during rapid operations in the field. Troops, therefore, on active service will generally be obliged either to bivouac in the open or to be cantoned in towns and villages adjacent to the line of march. As a rule, the *Avenir Militaire* holds it will be possible to find accommodation for the main body of a column, but the advanced guards, and especially the screen of cavalry which should cover the front of an army, will almost always be obliged to bivouac.

Ingersoll, Paine and Voltaire.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll recently challenged the religious world to prove that either Thomas Paine or Voltaire recanted his convictions on his death-bed, or died exhibiting remorse on account of his teachings. The New York *Observer* accepted the challenge, and offered to prove it in regard to one or both. Col. Ingersoll having returned to Peoria, Ill., and heard of the acceptance, says he will immediately deposit $1,000 in gold in bank, subject to the order of Dr. Prime when indorsed by the tribunal, which shall consist of three men—one to be chosen by Ingersoll, one by Prime, and a third by the agreement of the two. Col. Ingersoll adds:

"From the date of accepting this offer you may have ninety days to collect and present your testimony, giving me notice of time and place of taking depositions. I shall have a like time to take evidence upon my side, giving you like notice, and you shall then have thirty days to take further testimony in reply to what I may offer. The case shall then be argued before the persons chosen; and their decision shall be final as to us. If Paine and Voltaire died filled with childish and silly fear, I want to know it, and I want the world to know it. On the other hand, if the believers in superstition have made and circulated these cruel slanders concerning the mighty dead, I want the world to know that."

Allied Enemies to Health.

In many of the fairest and most fertile districts of North and Tropical America, air and water are allied enemies to health, both being impregnated with the poisonous *miasmata* which produce chills and fever, bilious remittents and febrile disorders of a still more malignant type. Fortunately, a sure preventive and curative of such destructive maladies is to be found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable preparation which is infinitely to be preferred, both on account of its efficacy and freedom from all hurtful properties, to the deleterious mineral and alkaloid remedies of the pharmacopœa. It is moreover, the reigning specific for dyspepsia, debility, constipation, urinary troubles, rheumatism, and nervousness, promotes appetite and sleep, and is a capital antidote to depression of spirits.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest and most stylish ever seen, and, so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry-goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

Delicious Cookery.

The lightest, sweetest, most wholesome and delicious Vienna rolls, tea biscuits, bread, muffins, flannel cakes, crullers, and all articles prepared from flour, are always possible to every table by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. This celebrated Baking Powder has stood the critical test of the best housekeepers and the consuming public generally of America for twenty years. It is absolutely pure, and always of uniform strength. The genuine is put up in cans. Most all good grocers sell it.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

"Cuss the whole lot. That scale agent cheated me out of $50, clean, for I could have bought a better Five Ton Wagon Scale for $50, on trial, freight paid to my own door, of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y."

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague at once.*

CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO.

Their Voltaic Belts and Bands cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases. Belt, $5; Bands according to size. The Digital Syringe combines Syringe, Speculum, Forceps; a *complete article*, $5. Adjustable Uterine Supporter, Most natural in use. $6. It is easily converted into a Truss. Extra, $1; or alone, $4. Pile Supporter, cures Piles. Worn sitting, walking, riding horseback. $2.50. Discount to Trade and Physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. For circulars address, with stamp, CHICAGO V. & T. CO., 88 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

BEGINNERS' QUADRILLE BAND, contains 12 sets of Waltzes and Quadrilles; 30 Contra Fancy Dances; 1st and 2d Violin, Clar., Cornet and Bass, in 5 separate books—highest note in 1st violin pt. is B in 1st position; 5 books $3, single pts. 75c. 100 Easy Duets for Piano and Violin or Flute, 75c.; No. 14 Howe's Piano and Violin or Flute, 75c. Overtures for small Orchestra—Zampa, Norma, Martha, Bohemian Girl, Wm. Tell, Tancredi, Fra Diavolo, Crown Diamonds, Morn, Noon and Night; Poet and Peasant, Medley by Catlin, Comique Medley, pts. of 30 airs; for 8 instruments $1, full orchestra $2. Howe's 1000 Jigs, Reels, etc., for Violin, etc., $1. Sent by mail. ELIAS HOWE, 103 Court Street, Boston.

ONLY $1

For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects,) 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, The Daily Graphic, New York City.

Ho! Farmers, for Iowa!

Send a Postal Card for description and maps of 1,200,000 acres of R. R. Lands for sale on long terms. Soil first-class. Tickets FREE to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

[illegible]

PURELY VEGETABLE.

SIMMONS
LIV R
REGULATOR

[illegible] CHILLS AND FEVER, [illegible]

BAD BREATH!

[illegible] SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. [illegible]

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

HULL & SCOTNEY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

And wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c. &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to Any RESPONSIBLE HOUSE in Our City.

Butter. Cheese. Poultry.
EGGS. GAME.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER!

The Great Family Medicine of the Age. 1840 to 1877. For Thirty-seven Years. Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it. Sold by all medicine dealers.

IT IS BEING DONE ALL AROUND YOU.

Are you out of work? Don't you make money fast enough? Send for Circulars of "Tom Sawyer,"

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK,

or Catalogue of all our books, and select one to please you, and make from $25 to $100 per week selling it. A trial will cost nothing. We will give you the Best Book and Largest Commissions, and you cannot fail to succeed. Write at once to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO Ill.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

PERPETUAL
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
$15. $20. $25.
Cheap and Durable
Send for Circulars.
Address the only Manufacturers
CHAPMAN & CO. Madison Ind.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $4.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and will cure any case. Office, 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c., postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE:—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1866. Fee after allowance. Circulars of instructions, etc., sent free.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

BALL PROGRAMMES
AND
FANCY VISITING CARDS
[illegible]

COLGATE'S
CASHMERE
BOUQUET
TOILET
SOAP.

This novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
261, 262, 263 Broadway.
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

POND'S
EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

A Special Offer
TO THE READERS
OF THIS PAPER.

A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper, a perfect Gem for everybody desiring a reliable Time-Piece, and also a superior Compass, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb Oroide Hunting-Case, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—Perfection guaranteed—will be Given away to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.

Cut out this Coupon and Mail it.

COUPON.
On receipt of this Coupon and 30 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper.
Address, Magnetic Watch Co.,
ASHLAND, MASS.

This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE. This offer will hold good for 30 days.
If currency cannot be sent conveniently, postage stamps will be taken instead.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturers and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

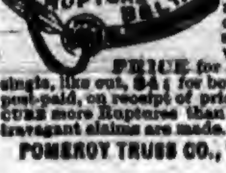
ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

$66 [illegible]
WORTHINGTON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. [illegible]

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$50 to $75 a week with our popular Books, Maps, Charts & Maps. [illegible]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN. [illegible] free. F. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$7½ MAGNETIC TIMEKEEPER. [illegible] works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] Send for Catalog. VAN & CO. Chicago.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4 feet Well Auger. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $10 PER DAY, selling our PATENT SKEIN GAUGE. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

JUST OUT!—"How and Henry!" [illegible] and free!" A boom in the [illegible] Specimen sent. Agents wanted. Address THE COMING STRUGGLE, P. O. Box 2060, New York City.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1,200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Queen City Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

THE RAILWAY AGE—Leading, largest and best journal of transportation published. Weekly, 24 pages. Departments for every class of railway men, president to station agent. $4 per year; $1 for 3 mos. Specimens free. Address RAILWAY AGE PUB. CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING!

The Best Text Book and Self-Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author. GEO. R. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.

Three Thousand Miles Away, in another hemisphere, sparkles the Seltzer Spring. In every drug store in America you may obtain its equivalent, put it in your pocket, and carry it with you to the world's end, if you choose.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is simply the living fountain of health, in the form of a powder capable of being converted into a bubbling, flashing *fac-simile* of the liquid product of nature in one minute. Armed with this antidote, all climates and every atmospheric change may be faced without fear. As a remedy in malarious fevers, stomach complaints, irregularities of the bowels, nervous disorders, mental depression, headache, an overflow of bile, dropsical ailments, nausea, and constipation, it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.
My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

GRACE'S
SALVE

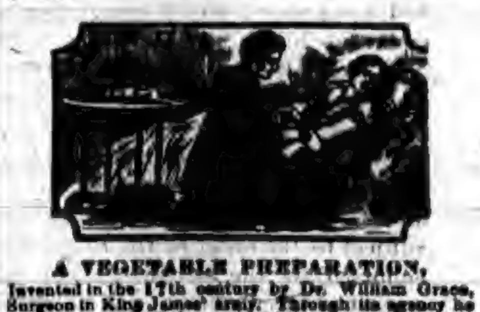

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 4, 1877.

Governor Wade Hampton is not the historic southerner of the gloomy eye, the melancholy mouth, the drooping mustache and lean frame. He has a rosy and genial face, pleasant blue eyes, iron grey whiskers, a portly figure, and a voice full, agreeable and sonorous.

Of Senator Morton Dr. Bliss says that there is no hope that he can ever recover from his paralysis, but that his general health will doubtless be restored that he can be carried to and from his seat in the Senate.

Senator Conkling of New York, went for Hayes at the Republican Convention in that State last week. He says he holds the Presidency by the decision of the Electoral Commission only. He has drawn his sword and thrown away the scabbard.

We thought that Ohio, with her six political parties, would take the ribbon for political variety; but she is only second best. New Jersey leads the score with seven, as follows: Republicans Democrats, temperance men, labor reformers, greenbackers, grangers and tax-payers—each of which has a ticket, a platform, and a squad of orators in the field.

There is an intimation that the president will fill the vacancy on the supreme bench before the court meets Monday. The names of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, and Judge Hughs, of Virginia, now United States district judge, were pressed on his attention again to-day. There is no longer any doubt that the appointment will be made from the south.

Senator Conover of Florida, is in Washington. Mr. Conover makes an announcement of considerable political interest. He says that, although he is a republican, he intends to vote from his own convictions, and act independently as regards men and measures during the coming session of the Senate. Owing to the close vote of the parties, Mr. Conover's position and vote promise to be of importance.

Gen. Grant will reach Paris about the 20th of October. He contemplates a six week's stay there. Then in regular order comes Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, various ports of Spain, Malta, Cicily, Egypt and Turkey. He will reach Naples in February, spend a month in Rome, return to Paris, then on to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia and Austria, reaching Switzerland in September, 1878.

Edwardsport Journal; James D. Williams is the best governor the State of Indiana ever had. He saved the city of Indianapolis from ruin during the great strike by his cool and decisive actions; and had he been governor of Pennsylvania instead of Indiana at that time he would have saved all the property destroyed in Pittsburg. Notwithstanding all that he has done and will do for this state, republican hirelings and partizans lose no opportunity to heap calumny upon him through their wrath and jealously.

True every word, notwithstanding the little yelps given now and then by the press of a badly beaten party.

An attempt was made a few days ago to work up a little political thunder in Defiance county in favor of the Republican party. The Treasurer of that county, a Democrat was reported to be a defaulter, and the auditor of State was requested to appoint an examiner to investigate the matter. On an examination it was found that the Treasurer, Mr. Shaw was all right in his accounts, and is now in possession of his office. The whole thing was a political dodge, and we believe the gallant Democracy of Defiance will show these demagogues in October, that they are not to be swerved from their purpose.

Bob Ingerson, the celebrated infidel lecturer, has created a sensation by challenging the religious world to prove that either Thomas Paine or Voltaire recanted his conviction on his deathbed, or died exhibiting remorse on account of his infidel teachings. The New York Observer accepted the challenge, and offered to prove it in regard to one or both. Col. Ingersoll having returned to Peoria, Illinois, and heard of the acceptance, says he will immediately deposit $1,000 in gold in bank, subject to the order of Dr. Prime when endorsed by the tribunal, which shall consist of three men—one to be chosen Ingersoll, one by Prime and a third by the agreement of the two. Col. Ingersoll adds: "From the date of accepting this offer you may have ninety days to collect and present your testimony, giving due notice of time and place of taking depositions. I shall have a like time to take evidence upon my side, giving you like notice, and you shall then have thirty days to take further testimony in reply to what I may offer. The case shall then be argued before the persons chosen and their decisions shall be final as to us. If Paine and Voltaire died filled with childish and silly fear, I want to know it, and I want the world to know it. On the other hand, if the believers in superstition have made and circulated these cruel slanders concerning the mighty dead, I want the world to know that."

Senator McDonald.

In yesterday's Sentinel we expressed our unbelief in the truth of a statement made by the Journal that Senator McDonald had agreed to pair off with Senator Morton should the latter be able to go to Washington. We cannot believe that Mr. McDonald has agreed to neutralize the loss of senator Morton's vote to the radical party by the with-holding of his own on any measure that may come before the senate. Indiana sent him to Washington as a democrat, and she expects him to represent the policy and interests of those who gave him his office. If senator Morton continues sick and is unable to take his seat in the senate, and on account of this fact Mr. McDonald refuses to vote upon questions which comes before that body of a party character, he will fail to comply with the wishes of those who made him a senator. The democracy of this state expects their senator to vote upon all questions affecting the interests of the country, and particularly do they expect him to vote upon the organization of the senate and the admission of the senators from Louisiana and South Carolina. In the present condition of parties in the senate a single vote might decide the political complexion of that body, and the senator's political friends will not be satisfied if democratic measures fail in the senate for lack of the vote of Mr. McDonald.

We have not been able to see Senator McDonald since the appearance of the article in the Journal to which we have referred, but we hope in our next issue to give by his authority a denial of its truth.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Commissioners' Allowances.

SEPTEMBER TERM, COMMISSIONERS' COURT, 1877.

Expense of Poor.

Jacob Kuhn	$17 87	G C Ralston	$ 44 47
Same	7 00	Same	41 10
Alice Sawyer	4 51	J A Potter	8 00
W B Stone & Co	10 84	Schaab, Beugnot	15 85
D D Snyder	39 18	F E Davenport	29 80
J B Bennett	9 00	W J Austin & Co	6 50
Same	20 00	G P Neck	3 40
Meek & Weyer	9 00	J L Davis	4 91
Peter High	3 00	S W Ralston	22 54
J Rummel	130 00	P W Silvers	51 48
G H Duncan	4 00	J Spooner	65 00
H F Blair	4 00	Horace Jos'lin	2 00
Brand & Duncan	55 08	Smith & Parker	1 70
Henry Frank	85 00	Sam'l Hickman	2 00
J S Chamberlain	30 00	M Houston	21 44
J & J A Shull	18 50	S T Galloway	1 91
Same	48 56	J H Ehlers	1 25
Lena Shoudel	10 38	I Hague	1 15
T L Baker	51 00	Geo Wagoner	6 25
Lydia Bowman	21 45	H P Stoy	12 00
Alice Wyatt	9 18	Guy Plum	31 00
Wm Britton	3 00	H W Coburn	30 00
Chas Fox	15 00	S G Flint	9 00
R F Metcalf	20 00	C C Shaffer	12 50
P Gerardot	4 00	W H Mader	10 00
L Hoodelmyer	10 00	G W Hanes	3 00
Isaac Davidson	7 00	Sheets & Hofman	24 40
Same	12 00	A S Leas	4 00
F W Fanning	20 75	John Link	17 00
W H Green	2 00	Henry Levi	14 00
R N Crooks	24 25	Peter Shoup	39 50
H J Parent	1 50	I Cool	5 00
Jarvis Porter	10 00	M Long	16 95
J K Marsh	8 00	L Houghton	5 00

Books, Stationery and Printing.

T C Mays	$ 11 00
C K Baxter	11 10
T C Mays	6 90
C P Houser	75
W B Burford	391 45

Interest on Jail Bonds

W H McIntosh	$32 79

Expense of [illegible]

James A[illegible]	$[illegible]
G H Duncan	[illegible]
Daniel Gonser	[illegible]
A D Goetschius	28 00
Isaac Hague	102 50
B F Blair	23 03

Expense of Insane.

Wm. Britton	$1 00
J C St. Clair	10 90

Expense of Criminals.

J Anderson	$[illegible]	J C St Clair	$110 15

Expense Roads, Bridges and Ditches.

Smith & McOsker	$51 00	Peter Bowman	$32 00
M Rhodes	24 00	Same	40 00
Samuel Frets	94 30	S H Bartlett	37 00
H Griswold	62 50	Same	41 00
Same	23 00	G N Farrington	11 65
Same	61 75	B Snyder	14 18
G H Duncan	31 50	J W McKay & Co	52 71
Same	28 50	Same	650 00
B F Blair	68 00	Same	50 00
Same	4 00	Same	200 00
Daniel Culver	30 00	Same	400 00
Same	30 00	Same	152 80
Same	80 00	Same	30 00
Same	25 00	Same	2000 00
Same	25 00	A S Leas	22 50
Same	25 00	Ezra Hopkins	28 50
Same	5 40	Same	10 00
Same	25 00	J W Clark	1 50
Same	25 00	Same	6 00
David Culver	25 00	J M Goetschius	3 00
Same	121 20	F D Ryan	2 00
Same	10 00	Same	3 40
Same	[illegible]	R N Crooks	3 00
E D White	[illegible]	Same	1 50
Freeman Bishop	28 00	J J VanAuken	20 10
J D Leukens	[illegible]	Same	10 00
Same	24 00	Same	45 00
R Brown	16 00	Same	55 00
F McOsker	20 00	Same	5 00
Same	27 70	Same	80 00
S R Rickel	26 10	Same	30 00
D Heckathorn	20 00	Same	15 00
Francis Heard	8 00	Wm Goodchild	5 00
Same	8 00	Wilson Dancer	18 00
John Low	12 00	Wm Lessig	6 00
Benj Gaskell	15 00	S Haverstock	4 00
A D Goetschius	30 45	Wm Seely	2 00
J C St Clair	28 00	J [illegible]	6 15
Philip Parsell	4 00	J M Brumbach	3 00
H J Parent	4 00	J Plum	1 50
Dan'l Swihart	1 50	I Cool	8 00
T C Elson	3 00	Charles Stimely	1 50
A W Hair	1 50	G W Downs	3 00
J McClellan	6 00	Jacob Meyers	1 50

Expense of public Buildings.

A L Fassett	$75 10	Curtis & Hanes	$228 01
Same	57 00	F E Davenport	5 00
Same	68 25	J L Davis	119 77
Shearer & Wilson	119 00	Joseph Stafford	7 00

Illegal Tax Refunded.

John Sheffer	$5 70

Miscellaneous Expenses.

H Griswold	$1 00	W H McIntosh	$10 00
I Hague	75	Guy Plum	51 00
Daniel Gonser	2 00	S Shilling	10 00
M Boland	1 65	C C Shaffer	5 50
D D Snyder	1 50	J L Davis	51 73
Peter High	20 00	A D Goetschius	2 00

Auditors Office, Oct 1st, 1877.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein G. Y. Harner is plaintiff and Robert Shaffer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and sixty dollars and Seven cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of lot twelve (12) in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of said lot No. (12) running thence north thirty (30) feet, thence west forty two (42) feet, thence south thirty (30) feet, thence east forty two (42) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, October 3, A. D. 1877.
Pr. fee $9 50

GAZE ON THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

$10,000.00 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

—TO BE SOLD—

25 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any House in DeKalb county. If you don't believe it, read our price list and then come in and examine the goods.

Ladies	12 thread serge polish		$ 90c
"	18 " " "		1.15c
"	18 " " "		1.40c
"	side lace shoes	1.25	2.50c
"	goat buskins "	70	95c
"	serge " "	50	75c
"	three button working shoes	1.25	185c
Mens	2 buckle plow shoes		1.40c
"	brogan " "		1.25c
"	Solid comfort plow shoes made to order		2.00
"	Calf sewed boots	3.00	4.75c
"	" pegged "	3.00	4.50c
Boys	fine boots		2.25c

—SIGN OF THE—

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Next door to J. L. Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information How to Become Agents, and Make Money, we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful Cut Cameo Ring; one fine pair of Engraved Sleeve Buttons; three (3) grand spiral Amethyst Studs, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby Collar Button; one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain; one elegant Cameo Seal; one beautiful chased Band Ring; one solitaire Lake George Diamond Pin; one pair (2) elegant engraved Bracelets. All the above are the Finest Gold Plate, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of One Dollar we will send one of these Dollar Caskets, by mail, post-paid, or Four Caskets on receipt of $2.50. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
17 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Robert Work is plaintiff and Hiram Byers is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Eighty Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifteen [15] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.
Auburn, Indiana, September 11th, 1877.
Pr. fee $5.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Herman Froehlich is plaintiff, and William B. Dancer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-two dollars and forty cents ($42.40), with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The undivided one-half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 18th, 1877. Pf. $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five (25) township thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen [13] east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
McBride, Morlen & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 20th, 1877.
Pr fee $8.75

Buggies For Sale.

I am offering several new, well made buggies both double and single, at very reasonable rates. They are of my own manufacture, and warrant them for two years. I will sell them on one year [illegible] call at my blacksmith shop in Auburn [illegible]

JAMES ANDERSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel R. Randall is plaintiff, and Ira A. West and Rosanna A. West is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty cents ($241.30) with interest on said decree and costs. will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

West half of the north-east quarter and east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty four [34] township thirty-three (33) north of range twelve (12) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR. Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
P. A. Randall, Attorney for plaintiff.
Sept. 18th 1877. Pf. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause, wherein J. W. Case is plaintiff and Thomas L. Brown is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Fifty-Two Dollars and Ninety-Three cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit;

The undivided two-fifteenths [2-15] of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
W. L. Penfield, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co., is plaintiff, and John Troesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Sixty-Three Dollars and Fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER, 20th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-seven (27) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose, at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Sheriff.
Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
Rope & Baxter, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Aubur Indiana, Sept. 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

ROOT & COMPANY.

GRAND FALL OPENING!

Will commence Thursday, October 11th, and continue during the week. Upon that occasion we shall desplay by far the finest line of

SEAL SACQUES!

And Circulars, fur lined Silk Garments, Matalasse and plain Cloaks, made and trimmed in the most elegant modes ever before shown by us. Also a magnificent line of made

SILK AND STUFF DRESSES AND SUITS

Also Silks and Dress goods, in all the new and elegant colors and effects, with trimmings to match. Also many elegant designs in

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OTTOMANS, &C.

well worth seeing. Besides articles of taste and elegance, not to be found elsewhere. We are now selling all goods kept by us much cheaper than they have ever been sold since 1860, and cotten goods generally are much lower than before the war. People living within a distance of 50 miles of Fort Wayne, can well afford to come and do their trading with us, if they wish to buy but ten dollars worth of goods. Our stock is so large and well assorted that no one can fail to fine what is wanted, and the immense business we are doing is ample evidence that our prices are satisfactory.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

BIG STOCK COMING

AT

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO'S.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DRESS GOODS.

New Calicos, Shirtings, Woolens,
Jeans, Cloths and Cashmeres,
For Men, Boys and
Everybodys Wear

OUR SUCCESS.

No Goods Allowed to be Misrepresented. All the Newest Novelties in Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths and Boys

CLOTHING CUT

In the most approved pattern and warranted to be perfect fitting at Hard Time Prices.

STILL AHEAD

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Cases.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others. It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which is the general use of Quinine. It is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and [illegible] are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

[illegible]

Rev. Chas. [illegible], pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Gold, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. H. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind:

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS,

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 25c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $5 25.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.22 @ 1.23
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Was Agree to Marry

Widower had sixteen grown up daughters who would not let him take a second wife. He gave up the wife and bought a savage dog, and now no man, rich or poor can cross his door sill. If he can not marry, the dear girls will live single But the dear ones said, "Father, you need some one to keep house, and it would be cheaper to marry, and sell that dog. You can get everything you need at Ward's. Now dear father, sell that dog to Ward for crockery and start housekeeping, and pass your last days in the arms of some loving wife." Plated silverware at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street. Ward's iron dog, Ft. Wayne.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Cook Ford is in town.

Fine toilet soap at Davenport's.

Mrs. E. C. writes a lovely essay.

Ball finery at the New York Store.

Gold pens very cheap at Davenport's.

The Steuben county fair comes off next week.

Goods cheaper than ever at the New York Store.

It will pay you to call on Davenport the druggist.

The fair at Ligonier, week before last is reported a success.

New dress goods and millinery just received at Lanning's Fancy store.

Hon. J. H. Baker is building a fine brick residence at Goshen.

The Russians and musquitos will soon go into winter quarters.

New styles of ladies cloaks just received at Lanning's Fancy store.

We are obliged to our jovial friend Tom Cool, for a nice large pumpkin.

Mr. Sandford Lumbard, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne died last week.

Dr. Collar has gone to Indianapolis to attend lectures in the medical college.

Prof. Morse of the Conservatory of music at Fort Wayne was in town yesterday.

Miss Aletha Born, of Colon, Michigan is in the city visiting friends and relations.

There is a good deal of nutting and hunting around these diggins' on the Sabbath day.

Dr. Chamberlain's fine bay mare died Tuesday morning, of an attack of lung fever.—Press.

Fort Wayne News. Rev. T. P. Sutton, of Butler, Ind., will preach at the Christian church next Sunday.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread, tf.

The fair at Toledo was an immense success. Over fifty thousand people attended on Thursday and the display was very fine.

T. B. Totten and family left Tuesday for Kansas, there to take up their abode for better or worse. We wish them success.

L. L. Irons, of St Johns, has purchased a fine heard of short horn cattle, and will have them on exhibition at the fair.—Press.

A little daughter of A. J. Carmer, east of town, while lighting a fire with coal oil last week, was seriously burned but will recover.

Our schools are runing successfully, and the attendance is quite large. The teachers are efficent and thorough, and much proficeincy is expected.

Davenport the druggist has just received a new supply of those excellent Handkerchief extracts made by "Lorenze the Lubin of America."

Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, will return this week and occupy the pulpit of the Baptist church next Sabbath. Covenant meeting next Saturday.

Weamer and Moody have settled that colt affair. The fact is since its trip up salt river, the colt don't amount to much, hence the compromise.

Mr. Sanderson, who has been fitting up a beautiful cage for the past week or two, caught his bird and put her therein yesterday.—Garrett News.

We desire to impress the fact upon the minds of our readers that the merchants who advertise are the ones to deal with if you want to save money.

We are led to remark that "fun is fun," and those who endeavor to give it a different meaning, are inclined to be very naughty, if they are nice.

Justice Maxwell of Butler, gave us a call this week. He is making an able and efficient Justice, and is performing considerable labor in that department.

Mr. Rhodenbaugh has purchased an interest with Mr. Smith in the harness business, and the two will now supply our people with good work at reasonable rates.

It is our pleasant duty to announce that the grave of the inventor of the accordeon is unmarked by a stone. But it is a consolation to know that he is dead.

The fair ·· far promises to be a success, the entries exceeding, we are told, those of last year. The live stock department especially full and attractive, in all departments.

Judge Andrew Metzger, of Ft. Wayne, one of the early settlers of the county died there last week. That city is making a fearful list of fatalities among its prominent citizens.

"That Husband of Mine," is the title of a new book just out and for sale at Willis' book store. It is very interesting, being a story of the times, written up in a most pleasing manner.

MARRIED, On Tuesday evening, Oct. 2nd, 1877 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. Caleb Neal to Miss Mary A. Sawyer, all of DeKalb Co., Ind.

The Valparaiso Messenger says that the late Re-Union of soldiers at that place was in every way a grand success. It is estimated that at least 10,000 persons were present.

Ladies:—Davenport the Druggist has just received a new supply of that excellant Toilet Powder—Very Fine—Perfectly harmless. Call and get a trial package FREE

A grand opening of fall hoods at Root & Co.,'s Fort Wayne, Ind., on Thursday October 11th, and continue until the last of the week. See chanoe in advertisement in another column.

Mrs. Likens, 74 years of age, living six miles east of town, in getting in the wagon, in front of the Woolen Mills, Tuesday, was thrown out by the horses starting suddenly and suffered a comformed fracture of the left arm.

The first runaway this season occurred last Saturday. Mr. Apple's team standing at the Eagle Mill, started up seventh street, and turned into Jackson, and landed against the fence of Mr. J. Walborn without doing much damage.

The term "four penny," "six penny," "ten penny," etc., as applied to nails mean this: "Four penny" means four pounds to the thousand nails "six penny" six pounds to the thousand, and so on.

The sky these clear nights is a picture of beauty and glory. There is Mars blazing like a fire brand, and near him old Saturn. In the West going down soon after the sun, are Jupiter and Venus.

Next Saturday we belive is the time for school directors generally to meet, elect new officers and select their teachers for the coming winter DeKalb has an able corps of teachers form which to select.

Promises kept inspire confidence; and Dr. Bull's baby syrup never promised relief in the diseases of childhood without at once effecting it. Price 25 cents a bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The gorgeous banners of orange and crimson are now being flung out by the sugar maple, the oak and the hemlock, and soon the forests will present a scene of the richest coloring and the most astonishing magnificence.

Bill Britton bet the Angola boys $25 on Auburn, as he had a right to do. The club had nothing to do with it, and now we learn that Angola refuses to play unless the bet is payed A poor excuse.

Auburn has received quite a large addition to the female portion of our population. A "blessed little female angel" has joined the household of Rev. W. Johnson, Jas. E. Rose, Jas. Potter, and M. F. Long.

Hon. Robt. Lowry has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court, vice Allen Zollars resigned. Mr. Lowry is an able popular Judge, well qualified, and possessing admirable attenments for the position.

Gen. McClellan has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey, and there is great enthusiasm over the result. Little Mac. deserves this mark of confidence and it came entirely without solicitation.

Spain continues to fertilize Cuban soil with the bodies of brave soldiers. At this season when, to a stranger, the place is dangerous, 12,000 more men have been sent forward to dumbly and patiently sicken and die, and leave their bodies unavailing sacrifices to the rebellion.

The amiable wife of our Sheriff, Mrs. St. Clair, will please accept our thanks for a most handsome bouquet. There is something inexpressably sweet and beautiful in flowers, and those who cultivate them, must naturally be endowed with something akin to these attributes.

Kendallville Standard. A. C. Jackman, of Waterloo, has leased the brick hotel on Main street, christened it the "Jackman House," and taken possession. Mr. Jackman is a gentleman of excellent business qualifications, and a good citizen, and we are glad to welcome him and his family to our city.

It was rumored a few days ago, that our old friend Free Kelly was very much embarassed financially, and likely to go under. We are glad to hear from him that it is only an attempt to injure him and that he is sound, and can pay all he owes. We'll bet our pacer that Free will stay by them and come off with flying colors.

We are told that Angola refuses to play Auburn unless our boys acknowledg that they were fairly beaten. The score is recorded in their favor, and we did not know that the individual opinions of the players could be called for in these contests. This is more of a confession than anything else.

A colored gentleman in that fatal region around Richmond, Ky., undertook last Sunday morning to reward Cassius M. Clay for his long life of devotion to the cause of abolition of slavery by killing him. But the veteran got the drop on him, and sent him to keep company with the twelve other persons who have fallen by the pistol in that neighborhood in the year of grace, 1877.

Garrett Herald. A newly wedded couple took possession of their domicle last evening and about 11 o'clock the boys commenced "belling" them. Our little four year old daughter was aroused from her slumber by the noise and din of the bells, and remembering the mule team, with bells on, that Decker uses in his dray, she asked: "Pa did the mules runned off?"

Mr. Henry Heist, of Kendallville, was robbed of $1,000 in cash on Sunday evening the 16th of last month, between nine and twelve o'clock. He awakened about 12 o'clock and found the money which was in his pants pockets had disappeared. There has been sundry thefts of articles there lately, and he says he knows who took them and also the money.

Billy Beane says in his Goshen Democrat: "It is disagreeable to be dunning so much, but we wish all who can, would hurry up their little amounts just now." It would be a very easy matter for nearly, if not quite everybody, who takes a paper to "fork over" a two dollar bill and thus relieve publishers of their pressing wants. But so many people think these little dribs are of no account, and consequently neglect the performance of a very plain duty.

An exchange has found out that the parties, who advertise to furnish visiting and wedding cards at such remarkable low rates, dispose of the names and addresses they collect in this manner to dealers in obscene literature and pictures. A victim of these cheap card furnishes us another explanation. In this case the card man, after filling enough orders to get the business well started, quietly pocketed all the cash he received, and gave no attention to the demands of his customers for their cards.

Do not dispair if you have tried a hundred and one remedies for Rheumatism or Neuralgia without relief. Use Lawson's Curative according to the directions and there is no question about your receiving permanent benefit. It does not fail to cure for it strikes at the root of the disease. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Excursion to Rome City.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railroad will give an excursion to Rome City next Saturday, October 6th, which will be the last of the season: Only $1 for round trip from Butler and Auburn. Train leaves in the morning and reaches Rome City at 11:30, and returns in the evening reaching here about 7 o'clock. The spendid company, the Hogan Greys and Ceciliaa Band of Logansport, will hold dress parade at the lake, and other unusual attractions are offered. Go by all means.

The Boys went up to Angola to play a return game of ball with the club there last Friday and the result was close, the score standing 9 to 10 against Auburn. Quite a number went up to see the game, and all are outspoken against the unfairness of the umpire. We are glad we were not present, as nothing is so disgusting as a prejudiced, one-sided umpire. We think our boys showed the true spirit in playing the game through.

In Memphis last week a colored woman begged permission to stay all night with a benevolent family. She was given a good bed, but about daylight arose, stole the baby of her hostess and decamped. The child is but three weeks old, and there is no possible motive for the infamous deed. The parents are crazed over the abduction, but as yet there has been no clue found for the dastardly act.

The lectures of Mrs Pottson Physiology, Health, &c. are very interesting to judge of the number in attendance. Her lectures indicate thorough knowledge of her subject, and she spares no pains to show the true and denounce the false To-morrow Friday evening she will lecture on marriage, when and whom to marry, &c. Go by all means, and take your sweethearts along.

Coming home from Toledo last Friday evening, we struck a noisy crowd at Waterloo, going south. The boys had been up to Angola playing ball, and the liquids aboard seemed to have been of the most excruciating kind. The ball players themselves were in good shape, but some of the followers were sadly demoralized. Parents should accompany these excursions, and those in-Klined to Rush into these affairs and be-Little themselves, should be greatly admonished.

Our esteemed friend L. M. Bowser, of Fort Wayne died suddenly last Tuesday. The Sentinel says: "Mr. Bowser has been suffering from the ague, but with that exception was appearently in his usual health yesterday. Last evening he was engaged in reading at his home until about 9:30, when he retired. In about half an hour his wife's attention was attracted by his heavy breathing and gasping for air. Neighbors were called in and physicians summoned, but it was impossible to arouse Mr. Bowser from the sinking chill from which he was suffering and he died at 11 o'clock."

Butler Record. The builders are busy at work on the Newville bridge across the St Joe river, and it will only be a short time until the river at that point may be crossed with safety. The bridge will cross the river with a single span, and will rest on wooden pile at the ends instead of iron or stone abutments. For this piece of economy, the county commissioners are to be commended, as the county is illy able at this time to stand improvements, and by the time these piles have become dangerous, it is to be hoped that the county may supply the place with something more substantial.

A very serious accident occurred last Saturday to a lad of this place by the name of Perry Stilwell. Perry and a few other boys went south of town gathering walnuts where the accident happened. Perry being more supple than the other boys was elected to go up and shake the nuts off. It seems that he was standing on a limb, reaching for another one to steady himself. When he got hold of it it proved to be rotten and of course broke, precipitating the young man down a distance of some thirty or forty feet, breaking one arm and putting both wrists out of place in a horrible shape.—Angola Herald.

No Failure Known.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup whooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size 10 cts; large sizes 50 cts. and one dollar. Sold by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

Unremitting application will induce disease unless the blood be kept pure and rich. For all hard workers the remedy to keep the blood in the best condition is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

New goods at the New York Store.

Court Items.

McClure, charged with stealing tobacco at the Junction, was put on trial Monday, and the jury returned verdict of not guilty.

The case against H. H. Houser, for embezzelment, was dismissed at this term of court.

In two cases against Tom. [illegible] for violation of the liquor law, he was acquitted.

In the case of Wm. Lessig for threatening to use a deadly weapon, which was appealed from Justice Walborn, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

[illegible] from Wm. McCullough plead guilty, and was sent to state prison for two years.

Frank Robinson for stealing surgical instruments from Dr. Cowan, plead not guilty, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and that he go to Michigan City for two years. Motion for new trial.

Orlando Gibson, who was charged with larceny, and held to answer at the Circuit Court, was tried Tuesday and acquitted promptly by the jury. It seems to have been one of those cases of bulldosing, and through fear or threats the boy made admissions which were ruled out at this trial. He is a son of Mr. Wm. Gibson, lately of Newville, has always borne a good name, and he can congratulate himself that he has escaped from his enemies.

The School.

For the benefit of parents and others interested in the public schools we this week submit the names of the pupils of the several grades, who were neither absent or tardy during the last month.

HIGH SCHOOL.

J. Shull, J. W. McClellan, W. Rose, F. McDowel, M. J. Hoffman, Cory Shugars.

A. INTERMEDIATE.

Ida Bell, Mary Griswold, Mary Baldock.

B INTERMEDIATE.

None.

C INTERMEDIATE.

James Hoffman, Frank Fluke, Mary Steel, Clara Staimets, Mary Mitchell, Bell Langing, Ettie Kline.

D INTERMEDIATE.

Frank Shugars, Altha Houghton, Maggie Silver, Clara Walborn.

A PRIMARY.

Maud Abright, Minnie Wilson, May Humes, Wilbur Duck.

B PRIMARY.

Mina Mitchell.

C PRIMARY.

Tulie Peterson.

D PRIMARY.

George Mitchell.

UPPER BUILDING—A PRIMARY.

Lettie Meece, Josie Ashley.

B PRIMARY.

Mary Baker, Mary Beuret, Freddie, Lobmiller.

C PRIMARY.

Lena Cloy, Emma Beuret, Bertha Hendricks, Joseph Kapp.

D PRIMARY.

Nora Ashley, Ida Frets, Eugene Gerardot, Harry Parent, Clara Thomas, Dessa Silvers, Frank Lanham, Lillie Hebel, Nettie Darling, Andrew Frets, Laura Miser, Charles Rainier, Jesie Smith, Frank Baker, Lewis Wills.

M. SEILER, Supt.

What a Boy Can Do.

There is a beautiful little village in one of the eastern counties of Ohio, prettily situated at the base of a range of giant hills, from whose summit you may have a picturesque view of a most lovely land scape stretching for many miles to the north over a luxuriant, fertile plain There resides a widowed mother, a restless active young lad, and a bright eyed sister. The town limits soon became a restraint to the boy, and he longed to strike out into the world, and commence with hard knocks to carve out something for himself. At last he could be held no longer, and leaving mother, sister and their tears, he gathered his scanty store and started westward for the boundless praires of Iowa. Arriving at his destination, he looked wonderingly upon the praries and what he must do to live. He finally got a positson as office boy in an attorney's office, and making good use of his spare moments, he began to get a taste of the law, and before he was of age was admitted to the bar. He has not been sent to Congress yet, nor the penitentary, but something awful is about to break in upon his brilliant career—he is about to get married. We think this would be a good subject for a Sunday school book, to show little boys what they will come to if they leave their home young, and make an effort for themselves.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session Monday, Sept. 14th, and transacted the following business:

Petition by Daniel Anthony and others for a highway in Smithfield-tp. Viewers appointed, Daniel Slaybaugh, Philip Albright and John McCulley.

By T. C. Bisse and others, for vacation of highway in Union-tp. Viewers report favorably which report was confirmed.

By Daniel Gengerech, for a private road in Franklin-tp. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

By G. D. Dawson and others, for change in highway in Union-tp. Viewers appointed Daniel Thomas, O. J. Patterson and Daniel Lintz, to meet November 1st.

By Geo. W. Dowas and others, for change of highway in [illegible]-tp. The viewers reported a route which was adopted.

By James McClellan and others, for a road in Newville-tp. Viewers report favorably and report confirmed.

By Levi Pifer and others, for a highway in Wilmington-tp. Dismissed.

By Cyrus Sponhower and others, for a ditch in Jackson and Concord-tps. Viewers appointed J. J. VanAuken, Joseph Shryock and Wm. Whetsel.

By Fred Krehl, for a ditch in Fairfield tp. Viewers appointed J. J. VanAuken Jacob Meyers and Abraham Buss.

By Hiram Enzor, for a ditch in Franklin and Troy-tps. Viewers appointed J. J. VanAuken, J. W. Clark and Philip Parnell.

By Wm. Henderson and other, for a ditch in Concord-tp. Viewers appointed J. J. VanAuken, Frank Baird and F. D. Ryan.

Petitions for drains, by S. J. Tarney, A. Johnson, R. M. Lockhart, Henry Zirkel, G. D. McGowan, Wm. Boyd, Jacob Kahn, D. P. Hale and others were all continued.

By A. Buchanan and others, for a bridge north of Sedan, in Fairfield-tp. Commissioner Duncan to superintend the work.

By J. St. Clair and others, for bridge in Union-tp. Com. Goetschius to superintend the work.

By O. C. Clark and others, to incorporate the Cedar Creek cemetry, in Butler-tp. Granted.

By Emily Fuller and others, for drain in Jackson-tp. Postponed.

By O. Hensinger and others, for drain in Union-tp. Motion to dismiss sustained.

By Jacob Metzker and others, for a highway in Fairfield-tp. Granted and Com. Duncan to superintend work.

By Talma Rummel and others, for a bridge in Troy-tp. Granted.

By same for bridge across Fish Creek in Troy tp. Granted and Com. Duncan to superintend work.

By Jacob Crise and others, for drain in Stafford-tp. Continued.

By Allen Shultz and others, for change of highway in Franklin-tp. Dismissed.

The Board ordered that iron abutments be used in the bridge to be constructed at Newville, and Olds and Wheelock were awarded the contract.

Indianapolis Sentinel. General Pearson, of Pitsburg, has been arrested on the charge of murder, the victim being Father Nicholas Stoppel. The statement is that General Pearson was in charge of certain regiments of state troops during the "strike," and that he gave the order to fire on the crowd. Stoppel was sitting in his doorway when shot, not being in any way connected with the people gathered about the railroad. General Pearson says that the arrest was at the instigation of the mayor, who was inefficient during the trouble, and who hopes by this means to keep General Pearson from rendering his official report, when his incompetency will be set forth.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Heckathorn, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DAVID HECKATHORN, Adm'r.

September 22, 1877 6039.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives due notice that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by any one in his name, no matter who they may be.

HENRY MAXWELL.

Oct. 4th, 1877. 3w.

A large line of Ladies latest style cloaks expected at the New York store within ten days. Be sure to see them.

NEW GOODS

ARIVING DAILY!

AT THE

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

SAM, PETE & MAX, STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, FT. WA Y

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

HAYES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT ATLANTA, GA.

President Hayes and party arrived in Atlanta, Ga., on the morning of Sept. 22, and was greeted by an immense gathering of people. The President spoke as follows in the presence of 10,000 people:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GEORGIA: I suppose that here, as everywhere else I am in the presence of men of both great political parties. I am speaking also in the presence of citizens of both races. I am quite sure there are before me very many of the brave men who fought in the Confederate army [applause], some doubtless of the men who fought in the Union army [applause], and here we are, Republicans, Democrats, colored people, Confederate soldiers, and Union soldiers, all of one mind and one heart to-day. [Immense cheering.] And why should we not be? What is there to separate us longer? Without any fault of yours, or any fault of mine, or of any one of this great audience, slavery existed in this country. It was in the constitution of the country. The colored man was here not by his own voluntary action. It was the misfortune of his fathers that he was here. I think it is safe to say it was by the crime of our fathers he was here. He was here, however, and the two sections differed about what should be done with him. As Mr. Lincoln told us in the war, there were prayers on both sides for him. Both sides found in the Bible confirmation of their opinions, and both sides finally undertook to settle the question by that last final means of arbitration, force of arms. You here mainly joined the Confederate side and fought bravely, risked your lives heroically in behalf of your convictions, and can any true man anywhere fail to respect the man who risks his life for his convictions? [Prolonged cheers.] And as I accord that respect to you, and believe you to be equally liberal, and generous, and just, I feel, as I stand before you, as one who fought in the Union army for his convictions, I am entitled to your respect. [Cheers.] Now that conflict is over, my friends. Gov. Hampton repeated to you last night the way in which I have been in the habit of putting it since I came to the South. There were a larger proportion of trained soldiers in your army at first than in ours. In much larger proportion you were good marksmen and good horsemen, and that is two-thirds of a good soldier [laughter]; but gradually we learned to ride too [laughter], and as some of you know gradually learned to shoot. [Renewed laughter.] I happen to know how well you could shoot. [Cheers.] Well, having learned how to ride and shoot, it was the case of fighting between Greek and Greek. When Greek meets Greek, you know what the conflict is. [Cheers.] And more than that, you know exactly how it will terminate. That party in that fight will always conquer that has the most Greeks. [Laughter and cheers.] It is with no discredit to you and no special credit to us the war turned out as it did. [Cheers.] Now, shall we quit fighting? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes."]

I have been in the habit of telling an anecdote about Gen. Scott and the statesman at Washington, in which the statesman said that as soon as the war was over, and the combatants laid down their arms, we would have complete peace. "No," said Gen. Scott, "it will take several years, in which all the powers of the General Government will be employed in keeping peace between the belligerent non-combatants." [Laughter.] Now, I think we have gotten through that [cheers], and, having peace between the soldiers and non-combatants, that is an end of the war. Is there any reason, then, why we should not be at peace forever more? We are embarked upon the same voyage, upon the same ship, under the same old flag. Good fortune or ill fortune affects you and your children as well as my people and my children. [Cheers.] Every interest you possess is to be promoted by peace. Here is the great city of Atlanta gathering to itself from all parts of the country its wealth and business by its railroads, and I say to you that every description of industry and legitimate business needs peace. That is what capital wants. Discord, discontent, and dissatisfaction are the enemies of these enterprises. Then all our interests are for peace. Are we not agreed about that? What do we want for the future? I believe it is the duty of the General Government to regard equally the interests and rights of all sections of the country. [Cheers.] I am glad you agree with me about that. I believe further that it is the duty of governments to regard alike and equally the rights and interests of all classes of citizens. [Cheers]. That covers the whole matter. That wipes out in the future in our politics the section line forever. [Cheers.] Let us wipe out in our politics the color line forever. [Cheers.]

And let me say a word upon what has been done. I do not undertake to discuss or defend particular measures. I leave the people with their knowledge of the facts to examine and discuss, and decide for themselves as to them. I only speak of general considerations and motives. What troubles our people at the North, what has troubled them, was that they feared that these colored people who had been made free men by the war would not be safe in their rights and interests in the South unless it was by the interference of the General Government. Many good people had that idea. I had given that matter some consideration, and now, my colored friends, who have thought, or who have been told I was turning my back upon the men I fought for, now listen. After thinking it over I believed your rights and interests would be safe if this great mass of intelligent white men were let alone by the General Government. [Immense enthusiasm and cheering lasting for several minutes.]

And now, my colored friends, let me say another thing. We have been trying it for these six months, and, in my opinion, for no six months since the war has there been so few outrages and invasions of your rights, nor have you been so secure in your rights, persons and homes as in the last six months. [Great cheering.] Then, my friends, we are all together upon one proposition. We believe, and in this all those who are here agree, in the Union of our fathers, in the old flag of our fathers, the constitution as it is, with all its amendments, and are prepared to see it fully and fairly obeyed and enforced. [Cheers.]

Now, my friends, I see it stated occasionally that President Hayes has taken the course he has because he was compelled to it. [A voice—"We don't believe it."] Now, I was compelled to it. [Applause.] I was compelled to it by my sense of duty under my oath of office. [Intense enthusiasm and cheers.] What was done by us was done not merely by force of special circumstances, but because we believed it was just and right to do it. [Cheers.]

Now let us come together; let each man make up his mind to be a patriot in his own home and place. You may quarrel about tariff, get up a sharp contest about the currency, about the removal of the State Capitals and where they would go to [laughter], but upon the great question of the Union of States and rights of all the citizens we shall agree forevermore. [Great cheers.]

I shall not forget this reception and this greeting. Every good purpose I have will be strengthened by what I have seen and heard to-day. I thank you for the help it will give me hereafter during my term of office. I bid you good morning. [Cheers.]

THE EAST.

PONVERT & Co., an old and large sugar importing house of New York, have made an assignment....The Chicago express train bound west met with a serious disaster on the Central road, near Rome, N. Y., on the 21st of September. The train collided with a "wild" express, both of the engines and the mail and baggage cars being completely wrecked. Three train men were killed and several badly bruised. Several passengers were injured.

THE discovery of the over-issue of about $1,000,000 worth of stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company is the Quaker City's latest criminal sensation. John S. Morton, President of the company (and who, by the way, is also President of the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition), makes a clean breast of it, and says the fraud has been going on for seven years.

A PACKAGE containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of stock, mortgages, and promissory notes, estimated at $200,000, has been stolen from the First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y.

THE miners in the Wilkesbarre district of the Pennsylvania coal fields have agreed to accept the recently-rejected advance of 10 per cent. on their wages, which puts an end to the strike....The Cambridgeport (Mass.) National Bank has been robbed of $50,000 worth of securities.

GEN. PEARSON, who commanded the militia in the Pittsburgh riots, has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of murder....John T. Morton and others, implicated in the Philadelphia railway swindle, have been held to bail on a charge of conspiracy to defraud....The city of Providence, R. I., has been visited by a destructive conflagration. Some of the most valuable buildings in the business heart of the town were burned, involving a loss of over $600,000....The Barnstable (Mass.) Savings Bank has failed....L. Prang & Co.'s chromo establishment, Boston, has been burned; loss, $100,000.

THE WEST.

THE Ohio editors have just held an interesting convention at Cleveland....A fire in the lumber district of Chicago burned the Union Planing Mill and 200,000 feet of lumber. Loss about $40,000.

ANOTHER of Chicago's savings banks—the Fidelity—has closed its doors and passed into the hands of a receiver. Ever since the failure of the State Savings Institution there has been a constant run on the Fidelity, and it was forced at last to succumb. The depositors number 6,800, and their deposits amount to about $1,400,000. It is said the assets will realize from 70 to 90 cents on the dollar....All the officers of the collapsed State Savings Bank, of Chicago, have been indicted for embezzlement.

FROM Colorado there comes the story of a most extraordinary crime and its swift punishment. "Twelve robbers got together 7,500 head of cattle and were driving them out of the country. Fifteen well-armed rangers pursued the thieves and overtook them in the northwest corner of Kansas. The pursuers surrounded their camp, taking them by surprise and opening a deadly fire, killing four at the first volley. Panic-stricken, the thieves attempted to escape by running, but, before they were out of range, three more bit the dust. One, a Mexican, threw up his hands and begged for mercy, but a rope was thrown around his neck and he was dragged a quarter of a mile to a tree and hung. This was on the 21st day of last August. On the 14th of September a party ran across the pile of dead men, and attempted to bury them, but the horrible stench was too much, and they were obliged to leave them alone."...A telegram dated "Camp of the Seventh Cavalry, in the field, Montana, Sept. 22," says: "We followed the Nez Perces yesterday, and, in a running fight, killed five and captured 108 ponies. No casualties with us. Will follow them as far as our stock will permit. The command is now reduced to pony meat. The Indians are striking for the Judith mountains."...Goodwin & Behr, soap and candle-makers, St. Louis, have failed. Liabilities, $75,000.

A FRIGHTFUL tragedy was recently enacted at Davidson's Camp, in Wyoming Territory: Tim Ryan, foreman for Dawson, was shot and mortally wounded by one Charley Cowan. A third party named Snodgrass then struck Cowan on the head with a poker, felling him. Ryan then arose, took Cowan's pistol, and beat his head to a jelly, after which he fell to the floor and expired.

THE financial storm with which Chicago has been beset seems to have about blown over, and monetary affairs are assuming their wonted serenity. The receivers of the various defunct savings banks are working out the problem that is bothering the heads of depositors, namely, the ascertainment of the amount each victim is likely to receive out of the assets of the rotten concerns. The State Savings assets, it is thought, will pan out about 35 or 40 cents on the dollar. The Fidelity will do a good deal better than this, the estimates ranging from 70 to 90 cents on the dollar. The depositors in Sydney Myers' bank are probably the worst victimized lot of men that ever put their trust in a savings bank; they will be extremely fortunate if they receive 10 cents on the dollar. Another bank is to be numbered among the things that were, the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company having decided to go into voluntary liquidation; the depositors will all be paid in full before the bank closes up. The Hibernian, and the Illinois Trust and Savings banks have decided to reduce the rate of interest to 4 per cent. after the 1st of January....L. P. Hilliard, President; A. W. Edwards, Secretary; John Reid, Treasurer; Martin Ryan, Actuary, and —— Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the lately collapsed Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, have been indicted for embezzlement. The President of the late Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Sydney Myers, has also been indicted for the same crime.

THE Sheriff of Ellis county, Kansas, with a posse of soldiers, pursued and overtook two of the Union Pacific train robbers. The latter turned upon their pursuers and were shot down. They had $20,000 in gold coin in their possession.

THE SOUTH.

PLANTERS in the valley of the Black Warrior river, Alabama, have suffered a terrible loss by inundation. The loss on the cotton alone will be over $3,000,000. The loss of the corn crop, it is said, is likely to entail considerable suffering.

DEPUTY SHERIFF MELTON, of Graham, Texas, attempted to arrest Bob Vandiver, a noted desperado. Vandever killed Melton and one of his posse, dangerously wounded another, and made good his escape.

ANDERSON SHIFFLETT has been executed at Harrisonburg, Va., for the murder of David G. Lawson. The condemned man protested his innocence to the last.

WASHINGTON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MCCORMICK will not retire on the 4th of October, as intended, but will remain a little longer, at the request of Secretary Sherman and the President....Some of Secretary Sherman's friends, says a Washington correspondent, assert positively that, in the event of the Republicans obtaining a majority in the Ohio Legislature, he will be a candidate for election to the Senate.

THE Hon. J. Q. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been appointed Consul General to Canada....The treasury people were very nervous when the news was first received of the bold robbery of the train upon the Union Pacific railroad. It had over $300,000 in silver pigs in the express car. It was too heavy to be carried off, and so the Government escaped without loss....The magnificent building of the Patent Office was partially destroyed by fire the other day, with an immense number of models of inventions. The lower stories of the building, containing the archives of the Indian Bureau, as well as the records of the Patent Office, and about half the models, were saved. The loss on the building is estimated at upward of $500,000. The loss on the models, upward of 100,000, of which were either burned or broken in removal, can scarcely be estimated.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived in Washington from their Southern tour on the evening of Sept. 25. At Lynchburg, Richmond and other Virginia towns the reception was of the same cordial character that had marked the journey through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia....The actual loss to the Government by the Patent Office fire is estimated at $900,000.

GENERAL.

THE strikers' war in Pennsylvania is so nearly over that the Government feels justified in transferring the troops heretofore quartered in that State to the scenes of Indian disturbance in Montana. The companies that have been for some weeks stationed in Wilkesbarre and Pittsburgh are already under orders for the West.

THE finest piece of counterfeiting ever executed is that of the five-dollar bills on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. They are so near perfection that it is almost impossible to detect the bogus from the genuine, and it has been determined to call in all the bank's bills of that denomination.

SAN FRANCISCO telegram: "Schooner Newton Booth, just arrived from the Arctic ocean, reports that, of seventy men left on the abandoned whaling fleet last year, only two, both Kanakas, have reached Point Barrow. All the rest are supposed to have perished in the ice-pack."...Late advices from Sitka, Alaska, bring information of a deplorable state of affairs thereabouts since the withdrawal of the troops. There is no semblance of law and no protection for either life or property. The white residents will probably abandon the country as soon as they can get away.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of New Jersey held their State Convention at Trenton last week. Gen. Kilpatrick presided, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. William A. Newell was nominated for Governor. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1876, and declare:

That the President of the United States, holding his high office by a majority of the electoral votes cast at the last election, and by virtue of the decision of the most august tribunal ever created by Congress, is entitled to the support and respect in his office of every law-abiding citizen, and the puerile efforts of those portions of the Democratic party to throw discredit upon the tribunal, largely their own creation, is an exhibition of folly and bad faith which deserves the reprobation and contempt [illegible].

That we cordially recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote reconciliation in all sections of the country, and to secure the efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government. We are united in desiring the accomplishment of these great objects, and pledge our hearty support to every wise measure calculated to secure the lasting unity and prosperity of the whole country on a basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens of all sections.

That we congratulate the country upon the progress made toward resumption of specie payment, and demand the adoption of all measures necessary to insure the restoration of a standard uniform throughout the world at a date not later than that now fixed by law.

That the reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent. is the obvious demand of a sound public policy, and should be accomplished by explicit legislation at the earliest possible moment.

That we point with pride to the evidence which the history of the Republican party affords of its devotion to the interests of labor. It has secured to 4,000,000 oppressed people a proper reward for their toil, and through the agency of a reasonable tariff has sought to protect American workmen against the hurtful competition of the ill-paid labor of foreign lands; that the past record of the party is a guarantee that the future policy will be one of justice to workingmen as well as to other classes of people, and which, by the adoption of wise financial measures and encouragement of the industrial interest, will, so far as it can be accomplished by legislation, tend to open new avenues for the use of capital and employment of labor.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Fond du Lac, Sept. 26, and was presided over by James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, James A. Mallory, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor, R. E. Davis, of Dane; Secretary of State, James B. Hays, of Dodge; State Treasurer, John Ringle, of Marathon; Attorney General, Joseph M. Morrison, of Monroe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing, present incumbent. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The Democratic and Reform party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and the constitution, with all the amendments.

2. Declares its firm belief that the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by fraud and chicane under the protection of the Federal military, and through the ballot-box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors.

3. It declares for the freedom of the ballot, unawed by the bayonet, and insists that military interference in regulating and controlling an election is subversive of the first principles of a free Government.

4. It declares its opposition to subsidies, and in favor of the preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers.

5. It declares its hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party, withdrawing capital from taxation, increasing the burden of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country, and demands instead that the property protected by the Government pay its just proportion of the expenses of the Government, that silver be remonetized, and the present Resumption act be repealed, and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it.

6. It declares its opposition to a longer continuance of the national-bank currency, and demands that the Government furnish its own notes in the place thereof.

7. It declares its unyielding opposition to a high protective tariff as vicious in principle, advancing the interests of a few at the expense of the many.

8. It declares its opposition to the fostering of monopolies, and favors such legislative regulation of inter-State commerce as will prevent the pooling combinations of railway, express, telegraph and freight companies from extorting exorbitant rates to make watered stock yield productive interest.

9. It declares in favor of such legislation as will equalize the pay of the soldiers in the late war, and its hostility to the system of technicalities used by Government officials to prevent the payment to them of their honest dues.

10. It declares for a reduction of national and State expenses, and to that end demands the reformation and honest administration of the Revenue laws, the abolition of sinecure offices, the reduction of large and unearned salaries to officers, and the discharge of all supernumerary officeholders.

11. It declares its opposition to high and exorbitant rates of interest, and demands the reduction of legal rates to 7 per cent., and no more.

12. It declares for the repeal of all laws exempting railroad land and corporate stock other than that held for religious and school purposes from taxation.

13. It declares for the maintenance of our free-school system, free to all without taint of sectarianism.

14. It declares its opposition to extraordinary and unusual sumptuary laws, but insists that the minority must acquiesce in the lawfully-expressed will of the majority.

15. It demands that due regard be paid by our Government to the labor question, and to all just claims of the workingmen. It demands the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of labor and the collection of wages due workingmen. It demands the proper regulation of prison-labor laws, and for the protection of the health and lives of the operatives in manufacturing establishments.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT, in a recent interview with a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, expressed himself as follows: "If I was at home I would exert my influence, as far I could exert it, in favor of Hayes' plan of reconciliation. The object aimed at is a noble one, and I hope it will succeed."

THE Maryland Democratic State Convention was held at Baltimore last week. Thomas J. Keating was nominated for Comptroller. The resolutions approve the course of President Hayes, "whose title to office is not derived from an election according to constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribunal unknown to the constitution, but whose award has been acquiesced in by a peace-loving people;" demands "the revision of our present tariff laws to the end that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary to defray the expenses of the Government frugally administered, and the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt;" opposes subsidies of all kinds, and declares that "the wealth of the country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure to improve the condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support."

THE Republicans of Minnesota met in convention at St. Paul, Sept. 27, and nominated Gov. Pillsbury and nearly all the State officers for re-election. The platform favors the early resumption of specie payments and the remonetization of silver, and contains the following unequivocal indorsement of the national administration:

We believe that with the suppression of armed resistance to national authority the object of our late war was substantially achieved, and that, pursuant to the true theory of representative government which tolerates no subject race among its people, the several States should now be left free to manage their local affairs in their own way, subject only upon national issues to the constitutional and paramount authority of the United States; and we hail with gratification the efforts of the wise and patriotic President to promote sentiments of peace and fraternal concord among the people of all the States of the Union in recognition of the broad principles of national unity, local self-government, and equal rights of all citizens of one common country. The sincere and persistent efforts of President Hayes to redeem the promises made in his letter of acceptance and inaugural message, as well as the repeated pledges of the Republican party in behalf of civil-service reform, deserve the cordial support of the Republican party and commend themselves to the best sentiment of the country at large.

THE Republican State Convention of New York was held at Rochester Sept. 26-7. The Chairman of the Convention, Thomas C. Platt, bitterly attacked the national administration in his opening speech. Senator Conkling also made a speech, in which he attacked the civil service and Southern policy of the President. A resolution introduced by George William Curtis indorsing the administration was voted down by 109 yeas to 295 nays. The following ticket was nominated: John C. Churchill for Secretary of State; Francis Sylvester for Comptroller; William L. Bostwick for State Treasurer; Greenville Tremaine for Attorney General; Howard Soule for State Engineer. The platform adopted is as follows:

First—The Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of an unequaled history, and faithful to the demands of uncompleted mission, make the following declarations: The office of the Government is to preserve order, peace, and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the constitution and laws. Unity and fraternal relations in all States and sections, and between all States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquility, justice and obedience to lawful authority.

Second—The Republicans reaffirm that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government. The only republican Government known to the constitution of any American State is a Government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ the military forces to protect State authority against domestic violence is by the constitution committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the National Executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in relation to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquillity, and justice, and no act of the Republicans of New York conducive to its good effect shall be withheld.

Third—We insist on purity, frugality and efficiency in every branch of the public service, national and State. To that end we hold these requirements practical and just:

1. No needless office, officer or public agent should exist.

2. Compensation for official service should be fair and just, but in no case excessive.

3. Fit men, and no others, should hold public trusts.

4. Every official, high or low, should be required at all times faithfully to perform his duty, and the whole of it.

5. No official or officeholder should be subject to political or partisan assessments, or to interference in any way with his political rights or action, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, or to control or abridge in any respect absolute freedom in political action, which in this country belongs to all voters alike.

In connection with this subject we recur with satisfaction to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes wherein he declares that founders of our Government meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory.

In furtherance of this view we commend as worthy of consideration legislation making officers secure in a limited, fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under State laws are removable in this State, on charges, to be regularly and openly preferred and adjudged.

Fourth—We hold honest service or labor the best and highest exertion for American citizens, and those who labor for others, whether for the Government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political, civil and religious affairs. They owe the full service they agree to render, and to their employers they owe nothing more. The constitution of the United States and of the State of New York and the laws establish equal rights for all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate as unwarrantable and hurtful attempts by employers, whether representing capital or political power, to encroach upon or coerce others in the enjoyment of any of the rights or the exercise of any duties of citizenship. In the State of New York the whole number of national office-holders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is 7,465. This is one national official or subordinate to 152 voters. Of State, county and town officials there are in this State 129,213. This is one State, county or town official to every eight and a half voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account, their nearness to the citizen, and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes even greater than numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow-citizens. The laws mean no such exclusion, and we deny as an imputation upon the people of New York that they are or have been dominated by the nation's subordinate officials, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs short of the extinction of manhood and patriotism in which a Postmaster or clerk could subdue to his partisan will 150 other electors, or exert any other influence beyond such as his character might give him.

Fifth—Public faith, honest industry, and general prosperity demand a sound currency of coin and paper convertible into coin, and the already near approach to specie payments enforces the wisdom and duty of faithfully pursuing the necessary steps to full resumption within the time now fixed by law.

Sixth—We oppose any further land-grants or subsidies to corporations or monopolists, and hold that the public domain should be reserved for the free homes of industrious settlers.

Seventh—That we regard with alarm and disapprove the demands coming from the promoters of various schemes that profuse appropriations and grants shall be made and the national credit used to carry on works of various kinds, local and sectional in character, and not of urgent national importance. We call upon the burdened taxpayers of this State to watch and defeat all attempts, however specious, to increase the public debt, or to obtain their money for remote or questionable purposes, which, if feasible, appeal to State action and private enterprise. Such attempts are more indefensible when sustained by the votes of sectional minorities, adding to the burdens of the more heavily-taxed portions of our country.

Eighth—We recognize equally the rights of property, and manliness and dignity of labor, deprecating any resort to violence in the name of either. We insist at all times upon the supremacy of the law and maintenance of public order. The advancement of American industry and enterprise depends upon the harmonious co-operation of capital and labor, and the adjustment of their material relations, whether left to the reason of parties or effected by legislation, should be governed by a considerate regard for the rights of the one and for the just claims of the other.

The remaining resolutions arraign the Democratic party for false pretenses; for perpetuating existing abuses; and for slavish subservience to most corrupt and dangerous influences, and pledge the Republican party of the State to renewed and unyielding efforts for the correction of municipal abuses, and for economy and reform in every branch of the administration.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A LONDON dispatch of the 22d says "fighting is reported to have begun between the forces of Mehemet Ali and the Czarowitch near Biela. The Turkish commander, who has been advancing for several days past with extreme caution, came up with the Russian outposts Thursday, and some skirmishing took place, followed by a more serious conflict Friday, resulting in the loss to the Russians of 5,000 men, and to the Turks of 6,000. Both sides claim the victory."

A CORRESPONDENT who was an eye-witness of the battle fought on Sept. 21 between the Czarowitch and Mehemet Ali, telegraphs from Tzercouna as follows: "Five or six different attacks were made to-day by the Turks, with from one to three battalions each, and all unsupported. The attacks failed. The loss to the Turks was very heavy. A number of killed and wounded can be seen lying on the open ground over which the combatants passed. The Russians maintain their positions, which consist of a series of formidable trenches."....The Russian official bulletin, dated Gorny-Studen, Sept. 23, says: "The Turks renewed the bombardment of the Schipka pass positions Friday. In the afternoon they began an assault on the right flank, but were repulsed. They then attacked the left and center, and were likewise repulsed. Fighting lasted until night."

THREE divisions of the Russian Imperial Guard are now in Bulgaria. Two of them have moved forward to Plevna, while the third remains at Biela....The Turks have succeeded in revictualing Plevna....A Turkish force has invaded Bulgarian territory....It is stated that the Russian and Roumanian losses before Plevna exceed 25,000 killed and wounded....The Russians have sent large reinforcements to Asia.

THE South American coast has again been visited by a succession of earthquakes. The damage inflicted is not reported.

CABLE dispatches of the 28th say the position of the Russians south of the Danube has not been improved by the receipt of the reinforcement from St. Petersburg, and the campaign, for this season at least, is considered to have come to an end. The Russians are represented as retreating toward the Danube, leaving the heroes in the Schipka pass to their fate. Another report represents the army of Mehemet Ali as falling back to its old position on the River Lom. Another unsuccessful attempt had been made by the Roumanians to capture the second Grivitza redoubt. Russian dispatches confirm the report of the reinforcement of Plevna by the Turks. There is much discontent and demoralization in the Russian army, on account of a general belief in the incompetency of the Emperor's staff. A battle between the armies in Asia Minor is represented as imminent. The Montenegrins still carry everything before them. They have occupied Piva, captured Fort Cabylok, burned Bileck and the surrounding villages, and now hold the whole territory as far as Fatznica.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE republicans of France have issued an address to the people, in reply to MacMahon's manifesto. The following is the concluding passage: "Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who pretend to impose themselves on France. You cannot become the instrument of clericalism. The republic must have republican functionaries, and the country expects peace, order, and stability through the republic."

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the death at Paris, a few days ago, of Le Verrier, the eminent French astronomer, perhaps the most eminent in the world....The case of Gambetta came up on appeal in Paris on the 22d of September, and the sentence of the lower court was confirmed. It deprives him of civil rights for a term of years, and effectually prevents his further appearance as a disturbing element in the pending political canvass by shutting him up in prison.

THE steamer Olga, towing the caisson containing the Egyptian obelisk, sailed from Alexandria for London on the 23d of September. ....A Calcutta dispatch says "a plenteous rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts. Agricultural work is active, and the crops are making rapid progress. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition.

THE review of the British breadstuffs market by the *Mark Lane Express* gives an unfavorable estimate of the situation at home. English wheat is uniformly in a bad condition, and the prospect for the next crop is far from encouraging.

THE Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been as heavy as the Russians'....Trustworthy information is received that 14,000 wounded are still in Plevna whom the Turks are unable to remove....The Montenegrins have captured Goransko.

BOLD BRIGANDS.

Particulars of the Robbery of a Union Pacific Train at Big Springs Station, in Nebraska.

[Omaha Cor. Chicago Times.]

Two masked men, holding four revolvers, walked into Station Agent Barnhart's office a few minutes before train time, and one of them directed him to cut off all telegraph communication by tearing up his instruments. Barnhart endeavored to throw them off the track by only taking up his sounder, but the men bid him pull up the relay and hand it over, which he did. The man who gave the commands was a Captain, and Barnhart says he is a smart fellow, evidently a telegraph operator, as he seemed to understand what he was about. Barnhart, under cover of the revolvers and according to the Captain's commands, next hung out his red light to stop the express, which soon came up and stopped. Barnhart was rushed to the door of the express car by the four robbers, who made him knock for Express Messenger Miller, who opened the door a few inches, not thinking that anybody was there beside Barnhart. The highwaymen then, by some means, shoved the door clear open, jumped in, and covered Messenger Miller with cocked revolvers. They took Miller's revolvers away from him, bruised him about the head considerably, and then opened one safe, from which they obtained the treasure boxes containing $60,000 in gold coin, which was a shipment from California, and $458 in currency. They endeavored to make Miller open the through safe, which was a combination lock and is not opened anywhere between the termini of the road, but as the messengers do not know the combination he could not comply with the demand, and they let him off after explaining. While this was going on in the express car the other part of the gang had captured the engineer and fireman and put out the fire in the engine, and the moment Conductor Patterson stepped on the platform to see what orders were waiting for him, as indicated by the red-light signal to stop, he too was corralled, being covered by cocked revolvers, and ordered to throw up his hands. Patterson says there were from ten to fifteen of them. After plundering the express car, the robbers went into the passenger coaches and began robbing the passengers, securing about half a dozen gold watches and nearly $500 in cash and some railroad tickets. L. Morris, a passenger, lost a gold watch, $430 in money, and a ticket to Chicago. The robbers, no doubt, intended to plunder every passenger on the train, but a freight train was seen approaching from the rear, and this frightened them. Conductor Patterson was conducted by a guard past the sleeping-coaches, a short distance up the track, so that he could flag the approaching train to prevent a collision. The guard then left him and joined the main body, who then retreated from the cars. They had no horses in sight, but had them concealed some little distance off. They soon made their disappearance as mysteriously as they had appeared, going north, as was shortly afterward learned. Conductor Patterson sent the freight engine out at once to give the alarm at the next station, and, as soon as the fire was up in his own engine, resumed his trip. Superintendent Clark telegraphed everywhere, and offered $10,000 reward for the capture of the highwaymen and money, or a proportionate amount for either. Sheriff McCrary, of Sidney, and Sheriff Bradley, of North Platte, were sent out with a large force of mounted men. Sheriff Bradley seems to have got on the trail, as it is said that he found two revolvers and one empty coin-box ten miles north of Big Springs. It is suspected that these men are the same who have been robbing the coaches of the Black Hills stage line. It is, as yet, a mystery how the robbers opened the door of the express car, as it is so arranged as to open only six inches when the machinery is all right. It is also barred with boiler iron, and a messenger, if on the lookout for such an emergency as this, could hold the fort against a dozen or more men.

Newton Barkalow, of this city, was one of the passengers, and states that the robbers pounded Miller, the express [illegible] that he did not know the combination of the through safe, cutting his upper lip in two and badly bruising him up the head. When the other party corralled Conductor Patterson they robbed him of his money and watch, but he got his watch back again, as it dropped out on the floor [illegible] into which they dumped everything. There were thirteen in the gang, and six of them went into the passenger coaches and ordered everybody to hold up their hands, which they did. They went through the passengers systematically, collecting $1,300, according to the figures of Conductor Kelly, who brought the train from Grand Island. Besides this they gobbled watches, jewelry, etc. One man they searched three times, but he managed to conceal $400 in large bills between his fingers. One of the colored porters who got out on the platform was taken into custody and put with Conductor Patterson. Andy Riley, of this city, had a close call. When the train stopped he stepped out on the platform with ex-Councilman Cummings, formerly of Omaha, but now of Sidney. The robbers ordered them to get inside. Cummings did so, but Riley did not understand, and [illegible] they fired two shots at him, one ball skinning the left side of his left hand and the other bullet going between his fingers, scraping them slightly. Both balls lodged in the door-casing. They then took his two watches and $27. The robbers tried to get into the sleeping-car, but the door was too securely bolted for them. They did not plunder the ladies, and to a couple of [illegible] they returned what they had taken. A company of soldiers left Sidney in pursuit.

Immigration Statistics.

The New York *Times* says: The rapid decline in immigration for the past three years, a decline that seems to grow more and more with every month, naturally attracts the attention of social theorists, political economists, and the great capitalists and companies employing the coarser forms of labor. This decline, furthermore, very seriously concerns the city of New York, for it is at this port that the country has received 5,604,073 of the 7,[illegible] aliens who have reached our shores since the spring of 1874, when we established our Board of Commissioners of Emigration. New York city, therefore, has taken in more than 70 per cent. of the people of other nations who have chosen the United States for their home.

It was not until 1819 that actual records of arrivals were made, but since then it has been the duty of the Collectors at seaports and on the land frontiers to make returns of the arrivals of aliens, with particulars about age, sex and nationality. It is estimated that about 250,000 immigrants came before 1819. After that there was a gradual increase of three to five or six thousand a year until 1832, when the cholera in Europe brought 60,482, instead of 22,633, as in the year before, and they brought the cholera, too. The next year, 1833, the number fell from 60,482 to 45,374. Thenceforward (except a great decline in the panic year of 1837) the increase was variable, until the sum total in 1842 was 104,565; then a falling off in 1843 of one-half, then a rise the next year of a third, and two years after that the Irish famine let loose the flood in earnest. In the five years, 1849–54 inclusive, 624,230 Irish arrived at New York, and many thousands at other ports. The following table gives the whole number of alien emigrants arrived in the United States from the peace of 1783 to 1876 inclusive:

Years.	Emigrants.	Years.	Emigrants.
1819	250,000	1849	297,024
1820	8,385	1850	369,980
1821	9,127	1851	379,466
1822	6,911	1852	371,603
1823	6,354	1853	368,645
1824	7,912	1854	427,833
1825	10,199	1855	200,877
1826	10,837	1856	200,436
1827	18,875	1857	251,306
1828	27,382	1858	123,126
1829	22,520	1859	121,282
1830	23,322	1860	153,640
1831	22,633	1861	91,920
1832	60,482	1862	91,985
1833	58,640	1863	176,282
1834	65,365	1864	193,418
1835	45,374	1865	249,120
1836	76,242	1866	318,568
1837	79,340	1867	298,967
1838	38,914	1868	297,215
1839	68,069	1869	395,922
1840	84,066	1870	378,796
1841	80,289	1871	367,789
1842	104,565	1872	449,483
1843	52,496	1873	437,750
1844	78,615	1874	277,593
1845	114,371	1875	260,026
1846	154,416	1876	187,027
1847	234,968		
1848	226,527	Total	9,726,455

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 00	@	$12 00
HOGS	5 62	@	6 20
COTTON	11½	@	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 37	@	1 38
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@	59
OATS—Mixed	31	@	37
RYE—Western	70	@	71
PORK—New Mess	13 25	@	14 00
LARD	9	@	9¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@	5 80
Choice Natives	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Live	5 25	@	5 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@	1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 09	@	1 10
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	53	@	54
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@	61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@	30
EGGS—Fresh	15	@	16
PORK—Mess	13 40	@	13 50
LARD	8¾	@	9

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	@	1 17
No. 2	1 14	@	1 15
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 1	53	@	54
BARLEY—No. 2	63	@	65

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 32	@	1 33
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE	55	@	56
PORK—Mess	13 50	@	[illegible]
LARD	9	@	[illegible]
HOGS	5 00	@	5 60
CATTLE	3 50	@	5 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 20	@	1 28
CORN	46	@	48
OATS	25	@	30
RYE	60	@	61
PORK—Mess	12 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]	@	10

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Amber Michigan	1 32	@	1 33
No. 2 Red Winter	1 31	@	1 33
CORN	46	@	49
OATS—No. 2	26	@	28

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	6 75	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32	@	1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 27	@	1 29
CORN	48	@	50
OATS—Mixed	27	@	28
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@	1 40
PORK—Mess	14 50	@	14 75

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Fair	4 75	@	5 00
Common	4 00	@	4 25
HOGS	5 50	@	6 25
SHEEP	4 00	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MANN, Publisher.

ROAD AGENTS.

Brave Resistance to a Gang of Coach Robbers—Perils of Stage Driving.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Republican* contains the following thrilling account of an attempt to rob one of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coaches, which was successfully resisted by the messengers, one of whom—Brown—formerly ran in and out of this city. The stage, says the *Republican*, that left Eureka for Tybo on Monday afternoon, the 3d inst., containing Prof. T. Price, the mining expert, and J. M. Haskell as passengers, the driver, Jack Perry, and an employe of the stage company, was accosted about 9 o'clock at night as it had drawn up before the Willows station, forty miles south of Eureka, by three masked men, one of whom called upon Blair to surrender, saying: "Eugene Blair, get off that stage and surrender." Believing that the men in the station had got drunk, and that one of them was playing a bluff game, the demand was not immediately complied with; besides the night was so dark that the speaker could not be distinctly seen. The demand, however, was more peremptorily repeated, when Blair prepared to dismount, leaving the driver and Jimmy Brown on the seat. Blair had scarcely reached the ground with his trusty shot-gun, when he was greeted with a double discharge of shot-guns, one from the rear of the stage and the other from the corner of the stable, both passing so near his head that the powder of one warmed his face. Blair returned the fire almost simultaneously, but, being partially blinded by the smoke, and not seeing his object plainly, evidently without effect. The report of his gun had not died away before the cold muzzle of a gun was placed against his breast by one of the robbers, with the intention no doubt of making sure work of the brave messenger. Blair caught it and chucked it aside, and turned the robber, who was pulling the wrong trigger, half round, when Brown, on the seat, watching his opportunity, raised his shot-gun as quick as a flash and gave the road agent the full contents of one barrel square in the back, and he fell over mortally wounded, loaded with eight buckshot. Almost simultaneously with this deadly shot, Blair had placed his shot-gun squarely against the fellow's breast, and would have blown a hole through him as big as the moon had not his brave companion performed the service. Brown, after firing the shot, jumped from the stage, but had not fairly reached the ground when he was shot in the calf of the left leg, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The other two robbers then fired four more shots at the messengers at close range with shot-guns and revolvers, none of which, however, did any harm, though they came uncomfortably close, and disappeared in the darkness. The firing having ceased, the passengers got out of the stage cautiously and took a look at the wounded robber, who was writhing in mortal agony, and implored, begged and prayed to be killed. A noise at the station now attracted attention, and on proceeding thither it was found that the blacksmith and rancher, who were in charge of the place, had been bound securely and threatened with instant death by the robbers if they would give any alarm on the approach of the stage. The robbers had come to the station about an hour previous, compelled the inmates to surrender, cooked a meal and ate it, unharnessed the horses that had been prepared for the incoming coach, and then proceeded to lay their plans of attack. A small fort was built with boards at the corner of the stable, and an old ax placed handy for the purpose of opening the treasure box. The wounded robber was taken into the station, where all the parties remained during the night.

The Telephone in a Nutshell.

The New York *World* explains, in a way that any one should be able to comprehend, the telephone in its simplest construction, as now exhibited in New York, thus: "The telephone is operated entirely without the use of the galvanic battery, being thus simplified to the last degree. It is in appearance a pear-shaped piece of mahogany, with an orifice at the large end, and with a flexible, silk-covered wire emerging from the small end. Being opened, it is seen to consist of a powerful steel magnet running nearly through the instrument lengthwise, and wound with a coil of fine insulated wire which is connected with the line. In front of this magnet, but not in contact with it, is a disk of soft, thin iron. The voice strikes against this disk and causes it to vibrate, and as it approaches and recedes from the magnet a current of electricity is generated in accordance with a well-known law. This current passes over the wire and attracts and repels the disk in the telephone attached to the other end of the line, this same simple instrument being used in sending and receiving messages, or rather in talking and listening.

"This is the whole apparatus; but at the head office of the company they have some simple switches and an attachment for attracting attention by means of an electric bell, the electricity being generated by a magnet, as is the case with the telephone. By attaching any number of telephones to the line as many people can hear the message spoken at the other end.

"Attracting the attention of the gentleman at the Broad street office, the reporter was directed to apply the instrument to his ear while a conversation was held between the two points. A roaring sound like that perceptible when a shell is applied to the ear was all that was noticeable at first. Then a voice was distinctly audible, saying, 'I hope the gentleman is pleased with the working of the instrument.' The voice sounded exactly as if the words had been spoken from the floor below through an ordinary speaking-tube. The roaring noise, it was explained, was the noise of the street, which the wire picked up on its way between the two points.

"The switch was then called into requisition, and the telephone placed in connection with the office at Broadway and Thirteenth street, and a young man answered the call, who not only spoke audibly, but sang a rollicking song and whistled 'Tommy, Make Room for Your Annie,' which was so audible that it seemed as though he must be in the next room. He wasn't. The reporter looked. This telephone has been tried a distance of eight miles with equally satisfactory results, and the owners are confident it can be worked a much greater distance."

Out of the Frying-Pan Into the Fire.

The Manchester (Eng.) papers tell of pretty rough experiences there on the part of the party of carpenters who emigrated thither from this city not long since, to work for Robert Neill & Son. According to the *Examiner*, some ten or fifteen had been either frightened out of their engagement or persuaded to abandon it by the striking joiners, who surrounded them immediately upon their arrival, and pleaded that, though of different nationalities, they were brother workmen, and should make common cause against a common enemy. The contracts under which the Americans came to Manchester, it would appear, were signed before they knew that any difficulties existed in the trade there. As a guarantee of their performance of the contract, each of the men surrendered to Messrs. Neill & Sons a chest of tools varying in value from £10 to £60, and these tools are to be detained from them until they have paid their advanced passage money. If now they yield to the strikers' persuasions, they will find themselves deprived of their tools, unable to get a job of work at their trade, and without a cent in their pockets, 3,000 miles from their homes and friends. On the other hand, if they go to work, they are hooted at in the streets and pointed out as Yankees who have come to England to take the bread out of the mouths of honest British workmen. Nor is this all. Two of them have been stopped by some men, who warned them to quit work or "take the consequences as soon as the dark nights came on." After this, it is presumed, we shall hear no more about emigration of skilled labor from this country. The condition of the artisan here, at the present moment, may not be as felicitous as it might be, but what is the use of his "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire?"—*New York Bulletin.*

A Coat Lined With Money.

A war correspondent writes: "Comedy goes side by side with tragedy here as everywhere, and even at a time like this men can laugh. A Jew, who has come down from Eski-Saghra, is in a condition of much perplexity about the means to be adopted for the recovery of a stolen coat. Anticipating evil times in Eski-Saghra, the Jew had sewn up his money in the lining of his heaviest fur overcoat, and with this held himself ready to leave town at any moment. Somehow when the dreaded time arrived he missed the coat, and had to come down here without it. Walking about the streets of Adrianople, he descried this very coat upon the shoulders of a big Circassian, with whom he entered into humble parley for its recovery, professing to have taken a great fancy to it, and offering a most un-Jew-like price for it. While he pretended to examine and admire the fur, he ascertained by touch that his money remained undisturbed. The Circassian declined to sell, and the Jew then put in a claim as owner of the coat, and succeeded in bringing the Circassian before the Governor of the town. The Governor declined to consider the Jew's claim proved, and that hapless Hebrew is now following the Circassian like a second shadow, beseeching him with perpetual iteration to strike a bargain. It rests on Rochefoucauld's authority that a man can always enjoy the misfortunes of his friends, and the friends of this especial Hebrew seem to find some consolation for their own sorrows in watching and laughing at the countless ruses and maneuvers with which Jewish ingenuity inspires the hunter of the coat."

Student-Waiters in the White Mountains.

The corps of waiters at the Glen House have this year come from Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby, Me., and from Harvard, Amherst and Tufts, Mass., and I think no one who had not seen the experiment tried could realize how much difference it makes in the atmosphere of the dining-room to have ill-concealed vulgarity and mechanism replaced by gentlemanly bearing and intelligence. The effect must be seen to be appreciated. A servant can be civil, but it requires a gentleman to be polite. I think it is Thoreau who says: "The minnow swallows the fly, the pickerel the minnow, the pike the pickerel, and the fisherman eats the pike—so all the gaps in the scale of nature are filled up." The saying has come to my mind here. For this so successful experiment so perfectly fills up the gaps in the scale of nature that it seems to me the man into whose brain the idea first came should have a royalty for at least twenty-eight years, payable by every hotel and by every student so employed. For here the two wants so successfully balance each other! The students need the money and need change of scene and activity. The hotels need the service, and the students get just what they need and the hotels just what they need. There is a delicious satisfaction in the perfect adaptation of means to ends. At this house the head waiter is a college graduate, and, I think, a teacher, and everything goes on smoothly and well under his supervision. There is no play about the work on the part of the young men. They attend to their business and do it well, and all goes on with the indefinable but clearly distinguishable comfort which comes from intelligence, the trained mind, and the manly purpose. I think no other country in the world ever witnessed such a phenomenon, or one which implies so much. —*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The bodies of the three Goodriches, lynched at New Castle, Ky., were buried in one grave at Pleasant Home, Owen county. A correspondent says the belief is very strong that the two younger Goodriches were innocent of the crime for which the mob hanged them.

Sitting Bull seems to be enjoying the rare triumph, for a savage, of successfully defying, at one and the same time, the two most powerful nations on the face of the earth.

SHERMAN'S SIXTY MILLIONS.

Judge Kelley Shows How it is Safely and Profitably Employed by the Banks.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

Will you permit me to respond to questions which come to me in such numbers that I am unable to reply specifically to [illegible] the earnest men who propound them, and to withhold reply from which is to sanction a misstatement of facts which is, in my judgment, working great harm to the suffering people of the country? Many people believe that the world-wide depression of trade with which we are now afflicted is the result of mismanagement of the finances of this country and Germany; that the enormous contraction by these two Governments of the volume of money, to which the business of the world had adjusted itself, has been the fruitful source of all our present woes, and in the discussion of so grave a question the aim of every man should be to make known the truth, and the truth only, whether it bear for or against the theory he may advocate. Having devoted the later years of my life to resistance to this contraction, I am interrogated by earnest men, in every section of the country, as to how it is that, if contraction be the cause of our evils, money is so abundant that $60,000,000 of greenbacks are lying, unused and unproductive to their owners, in the treasury of the United States. My answer, in each personal reply I have been able to make, has been that such is not the fact. But my poor allegation is met by clippings from innumerable journals showing me that during the recent absence of Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary McCormick, in direct response to my theory, and, mentioning me by name, spoke of the "ridiculous absurdity" of charging the business paralysis upon the contraction of the currency, and pointed to the fact that, on the 1st of July last, $54,000,000 of greenbacks had been in the treasury, deposited by their owners without interest, and incapable of use until the certificates of deposit held in exchange therefor should be surrendered and the notes withdrawn; and further that, though on the 1st of July the amount had been but $54,000,000, it had become, on the day the Secretary made this allegation, the 26th of July, more than $60,000,000. On his return from his trip along the coast Secretary Sherman made haste to indorse, with much emphasis, this statement of Assistant Secretary McCormick, and to give the utmost possible publicity to his indorsement. Messrs. Sherman and McCormick have been counted among my cherished friends for more than sixteen years. I owe neither of them aught but friendship. Few men can have held either of them in higher esteem than I, and I have, therefore, hoped that others would spare me the necessity of this communication by pointing out the glaring falsity of this statement. But the number of questions propounded to me on this subject, and the frequent reference made to these averments in the course of financial discussion, constrain me to assume the painful duty, which will raise in many minds the question: "Can it be that the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant are ignorant of the laws governing the treasury in its relation with the national banks and with the practical business of both? or have these statements been deliberately made for the purpose of confounding earnest men in pursuit of a proper solution of the financial question?" The truth is that, with the exception of one and two dollar, and, perhaps, five-dollar greenbacks, which pass in the market-place, in retail trade and in the minor uses of life, no part of the paper money of the Government is in such active and efficient circulation or such profitable use as that deposited in the treasury, and for which certificates of deposit are held by the national banks. The truth of my averment is known to every national banker in cities in which clearing houses have been established, and to many others, and cannot but be known to the Secretary of the Treasury, for this active, efficient and profitable use was imparted to notes so deposited expressly by an act of Congress, which received the signature of the President on the 8th of June, 1872, and the passage of which through the Senate was championed by Secretary Sherman, then Senator from Ohio. The text will be found as section 5,193, on page 1,011 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and reads as follows:

Section 5,193. The Secretary of the Treasury may receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from any national banking association in sums of not less than $10,000, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than $5,000, and payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. The notes so deposited shall not be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of the association, but the certificates issued therefor may be counted as part of its lawful money reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

I have said these notes are in active, efficient and profitable use. The knowledge that a bank holds certificates for such notes is a guarantee to depositors that it has at least part of the reserve required by law, and, in these days of corporate mismanagement such a palpable guarantee is of great value. But these notes circulate in the form of certificates of deposit every day on which a balance is settled at a clearing house. Prior to the passage of this act, when balances were payable in notes, it required many clerks in the clearing house to count the notes, at great expense of clerk hire and of wear and tear of notes, but now, by virtue of this act, the clerk hire and the destructive use of notes is avoided, while every note is put to the best use possible for its interest by the bank which deposited it.

As one seeking truth and wishing to enable the masses of the people to comprehend the details of what is at best a complex and intricate question, I beg you to do me the favor to give this communication a place in your columns.

Wm. D. Kelley.

Pay the Bonds with Greenbacks.

The interest and tax on the bonds are too great a drain upon the productive labor of the country to be endured without seriously affecting its prosperity. The interest and tax upon the bonds are at least $130,000,000 annually. In getting rid of the bonds the original bondholders or their representatives would get more than they paid for them, and the public credit would be sustained, and our financial trouble would cease.—*Forney's Chronicle.*

Two thousand million dollars at 4½ per cent., with the interest added to the principal quarter-yearly for this time, will amount to $8,279,000,000. Deduct the $2,000,000,000 of principal, and you have as the accumulation by interest to be paid by the present generation $5,279,000,000, or over three times the amount of the principal. Now, under the operation of the greenback system, the interest and principal of the debt can be honestly and honorably discharged in less than a generation (thirty-one and a quarter years), a cost of but 55¼ per cent. of the amount required to pay the interest for thirty-one years under the bankers' and financiers' system.—*Campbell.*

The banker invests his money in bonds, which lie idle, doing nothing, earning nothing, but drawing 6 per cent. interest which the people have to pay. The banker not only draws his 6 per cent. interest on the bonds, but the Government loans him an amount of national currency equal to 90 per cent. of the bonds, at 1 *per cent. interest*, and taxes neither the money nor the bonds. On the same principle, whenever a man buys $1,000 worth of Government land, the Government should loan him $900 for an indefinite period, pay him 6 per cent. interest on the $1,000 it received for the land, charge the man but 1 per cent. on the $900, and exempt both the land and the $900 from taxation of every nature forever afterwards. Blood is the circulating medium in the human body, and money is the circulating medium in the industrial body of the nation. Four millions of Frenchmen own the national debt of France, consequently, when the yearly interest of it is paid, the money circulates "in their country." European bondholders own the greater part of our national debt, and when the yearly interest is paid on the same the money circulates "out of our country," hence business here is paralyzed, because there is not money (alias blood) enough left in the Union to lift the arm of labor. The French keep the milk in their cocoanut, and we pour it out of ours.—*Labor.*

Six times in England, within the last 100 years, the banks have suspended specie payments, and once for twenty-five consecutive years. In twenty-one years 321 banks failed, and paid less than 50 per cent. of face of their specie-basis notes. In the United States the following years marked the number of suspensions of specie payments, viz.: 1809, 1814, 1819, 1825, 1834, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1857, 1861. These suspensions have invariably occasioned great public distress, and in several instances have involved the entire country in bankruptcy. On each of these occasions the free presentation at the banks of issue of the "bank notes founded on a specie basis" occasioned these panics. There was but little gold to pay the notes with, consequently they could not be paid. This has always been the upshot of all attempts of basing money on specie. The history of the world is my proof, and I defy any one to show any other result of this system of money.—*A. F. D., in Bunker Hill.*

WHAT RESUMPTION WILL BRING.

"Financial Disasters, Business Distress, and Widespread Ruin, More Fearful Than Ever Before Realized."

[From an Address by Schuyler Colfax Before the Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin Fair, at Beloit, Wis.]

No other nation than ours, with its wonderful resources and its equally wonderful recuperative powers, could have borne, as well as ours has, the enormous contraction from our war maximum of legal tenders. And I think the seventy-million contraction in greenbacks and national-bank notes since January, 1875, as proclaimed in official tables, has been almost akin in its effects to that last straw that broke the overladen camel's back. Do not misunderstand me. If we could consider the General Government as disassociated from the people, I think that resumption by it in gold next January a year may be possible. With the exercise by the Secretary of the Treasury of the power granted him by law to sell bonds and hoard gold, irrespective of the effect on all other interests, he might be able then to redeem our three hundred and odd millions of greenbacks in gold. But, unless my horoscope of the future is too gloomy, it would be in the midst of financial disasters and business distress, and widespread ruin, more fearful than ever before realized.

If such dangers are really impending we cannot dispel them by obstinately shutting our eyes to them. Indeed, to face danger fearlessly is often to discern the way to honorably avert it. Let us, therefore, look at the situation candidly and even hopefully, but not with closed eyes nor averted face. For, as you will see before I conclude, I think these lowering clouds can be dispelled without dishonor.

When the greenbacks were issued a triple method of redemption was contemplated. We expected ultimately to pay them at our option in either gold or silver—the coin specifically referred to in the tenth article of our national constitution. But, the exigencies of the war against the rebellion preventing this specie redemption at that time, we voluntarily printed on their backs that they might be funded by the holders in a national bond which, with its proposed 6 per cent. interest, was approximate, but not quite equal, to coin in value. Subsequently, Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, desiring to sell bonds bearing but 5 per cent. interest (the 10-40s) at par in these greenbacks, he asked Congress to withdraw the proffer of funding them in a 6 per cent. bond, and Congress so enacted. Thus, after the time fixed in this law, the privilege to fund these greenbacks into a bond terminated.

This abrogated one of the three original alternatives or options of redemption, but left them payable in either gold or silver coin, whenever the Government should be able thus to redeem them. Subsequently in 1873 (from which we date our hard times), without a single petition presented to Congress, and without any previous discussion of the question before the public, in any State or district of the Union, North or South, East or West, and, as it turns out, with the people generally as unaware of what was being done as they were of what was occurring in the cabinet councils of China or Siam, silver was demonetized. And then, the redemption in bonds or in silver having been abrogated, the only redemption when the date of resumption arrives must be in gold exclusively. To enable the Government thus to redeem large powers are given to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for gold; and thence, as I have said, it may be possible, so far as the Government is concerned, by the exercise of the utmost of these powers, to redeem these greenbacks in gold.

But the people realize, and with the saddest apprehensions, that the redemption of the Government is by no means the consummation of resumption. These $300,000,000 of greenbacks are not a tithe of what will be payable in gold in about a year and a third from now. Resumption, under the laws as they now exist, means gold payment for all debts, not only by the Government, but by States, counties, cities, banks, railroads, manufactories, merchants, mechanics, farmers, all, both rich and poor, both corporate and individual, from the highest to the lowest.

Far be it from me to be an alarmist, for I am naturally over-sanguine and hopeful. But, besides the $700,000,000 of greenbacks and national-bank notes payable in gold, we have $900,000,000 of loans, made by the banks to their customers, to be collected by them in gold, and over $600,000,000 of deposits made with the national banks, and a still larger amount with the savings banks, that will also be payable in gold. All mortgages, such a large proportion of which have fallen due, but are continued on punctual payment of interest, will all be payable in gold when that New Year day comes. I cannot correctly estimate how many hundreds of millions are outstanding of this kind of indebtedness. And, besides these, must be added what no financial expert is able to estimate—all the debts from neighbor to neighbor, from customer to merchant, or grocer, or tradesman, except those under five dollars, are to be demandable and payable in gold. I exclude from this calculation the $1,600,000,000 of national bonds, the $1,000,000,000 of municipal bonds, the $375,000,000 of State bonds, and the $2,000,000,000 of railroad bonds. These last $5,000,000,000 of obligations are most of them on time, and not yet due. But the four or five thousand millions I have previously alluded to will be collected in gold, or its equivalent, after the New Year's day of 1879.

As the payment of all this vast indebtedness can be enforced by law in one kind of coin exclusively, of which we have but about $200,000,000 in the whole land; two-thirds of which amount being needed for the payment of duties is therefore drawn steadily toward the seaboard, its value, as compared with everything else, is of course greatly enhanced. And thus this appreciation of the value of gold explains fully the depreciation of all other values.

Secret Rites of Mormonism.

The endowments or secret rites of Mormonism are a sort of allegory in blank verse, paraphrased from the scriptures and "Paradise Lost." There are rooms fitted up with scenery adapted to the performance of a drama representing the creation of man, his fall, the coming of Christ, and the priesthood of Joseph Smith. In the performance Brigham Young always took the part of Eloin, or head God, while other leaders represented Jesus, Satan, Michael, and the Apostles. Different degrees of the Aaronic and Melchizedek priesthood are conferred, at each stage of which the candidate is required to take oaths of secrecy, accompanied by barbarous penalties should they dare to violate them. They also receive a new name, by which they will be known in the kingdom of God. In this ceremony the women wear a long robe, which is placed on the right shoulder, is gathered at the waist with strings, and flows to the floor; there is an apron of linen, covered with green silk and embroidered with fig leaves—the nearest approach to the Paradisaical apron that decency could tolerate. The men wear a cap of linen similar to those worn by stone masons or bakers. The ladies' caps are of Swiss muslin, with a veil of the same material, which is said to produce a pretty effect. This is also the costume in which faithful Mormons are prepared for the grave.

Western vs. Eastern Newspapers.

The Detroit *Free Press* calls attention to a fact which has been quite generally observed of late—the provincialism of the New York press. It gives the following instances: Not one of the New York papers, except the *Times*, had a line about the Detroit regatta, one of the most important aquatic events that has happened for years, and the same papers devoted just eighteen lines to the recent brilliant and immense Knight Templar gathering at Cleveland. It has long been a matter of notoriety that the New York journals have fallen behind in the race for news with the leading papers of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and some other Western cities. With the single exception of the New York *Times*, they are, compared to the Western papers, deficient in ability, enterprise, and industry. In American news there is no comparison to be made, while in foreign news none of them are superior, and some of them are behind. The cause of this decadence is to be found in the absurd and preposterous notion that there is nothing worth knowing outside of New York city, and as there is very little inside of it worth knowing, except the markets and shipping news, it is a matter of necessity that the papers should have little in them. This accounts for their absence from the stalls of the newsdealers, and the substitution of the more enterprising Western papers.

A bottle has run aground near Melbourne, after a voyage of thirty-five years. On April 16, 1842, a passenger by the ship Kelso, bound from London to Sydney, threw into the sea a bottle containing a memorandum requesting the finder to report for the sake of ascertaining the currents. The question can now be answered.

There is an extraordinary demand for agricultural lands in Minnesota.

ALL SORTS.

Quinine is now so high in price in Europe that doctors are using instead the liquid solution of strychnine, and find it nearly as efficacious and much cheaper.

It is estimated that the counties of Madison, Montgomery, Clark, Scott, Bourbon, Fayette and Woodford, Ky., will furnish this year 22,000 head of fat cattle, valued at $3,000,000.

One firm in New York, engaged in the manufacture of matches, consumes per annum 700,000 feet of white pine lumber, 100,000 pounds of sulphur, and 150 tons of straw board for boxes.

It has been proved in Nevada and other silver-producing States of the west that capital devoted to agriculture pays better and more regularly than if put into gold and silver mines.

A Parliamentary paper on the British income tax shows that the total amount of income tax charged from the year ended the 5th of April, 1843 (the first year it was imposed), was £257,731,528. It commenced at 7 pence in the pound, and realized £5,607,798; and last year it was 2 pence in the pound, and produced £4,032,402, or $20,000,000.

The Calvert *Texan* wants the 3,000 convicts in the Texas penitentiary organized into a military corps like that commanded by Gen. Bosquet in the Crimean war, and turned loose upon Mexico. "Sons of hell," said Gen. Bosquet, at the battle of Inkermann, to his convict soldiers, "you have no honor; you can make yourselves some by dying for your country."

Dr. Russell is no longer the great war correspondent. The pre-eminence that was his belongs now to Archibald Forbes, of the London *News*, who, in enterprise as in the interest of his battle-field pictures, took and maintained the start from the earliest hour of the war. He it was who conveyed to the Emperor his first knowledge of the exact condition of affairs at Schipka when the fight was fiercest in that woful pass, and his telegrams descriptive of the fearful encounter there were first to reach London.

An artesian well, which has reached to a depth of 1377 feet, is being bored at Charleston, S. C. Thirteen hundred and seventy feet of piping have been inserted, and as fast as the depth is increased more piping will be used, until a stratum is reached sufficiently hard to render this unnecessary. One small head of water has been reached but it was so small that it had to be shut off.

Some recent observers in Utah give the impression that the Mormons make up a kind of "poor white" population, without schools, comfort, civilization or wealth, while all the progressive forces in the territory, its public enterprises and its capital, are passing into Gentile hands. Brigham Young's communistic enterprises have all failed, and he used to berate the faithful severely on their "miserable" condition.

One of the tobacco warehouses of Paducah, Ky., has sold, since the beginning of business in 1868, 79,648 hogsheads of tobacco. Its sales last year went over 14,000 hogsheads, and have reached already this season, on a short crop, 7,420 hogsheads, and will go to about 9,000 by the close of the season. This, it is claimed, is the largest business done by any one house in the world in the same time.

Edmund de Rothschild is about to marry Mlle. Adelaide de Rothschild, the daughter of Baron Willy de Rothschild, of Frankfort. Edmund de Rothschild's father, Baron James de Rothschild, married his own niece, Bette, the daughter of Baron Solomon de Rothschild. Her brother's daughter married Baron Willy de Rothschild, and now her son is going to marry Baron Willy's daughter. They seem to be getting considerably mixed.

The free postal delivery system is now in operation in 87 principal cities and employs 2,265 carriers, who, during the last fiscal year, handled 866,500,000 pieces of mail matter. The cost per piece at Boston was 3 15-100 mills, at New York 2 37-100, at Philadelphia 2 8-100. The highest cost was at Paterson, N. J., 4 59-100 mills, and the lowest at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1 87-100. At Boston 40,000,000 pieces were handled, at New York 146,000,000, at Philadelphia 109,000,000. Only 8,700,000 newspapers were delivered.

MY LOVE.

Her little hand in mine I would not fold,
Nor touch with one caress her crown of gold;
I would not stir with any thought of me
Her deep, untroubled peace of purity.
She stands above me on a height serene,
My purely worshiped, consecrated queen;
Too precious far I hold the girlish life
To startle it with whispered name of wife.
Love yet shall light for me her violet eyes,
Her tinted cheek proclaim love's sweet surprise;
But now to touch the folds of her attire
With reverence is all that I desire.
—*Anna M. Brockway, in October Atlantic.*

The Bravest of the Brave.

Gen. Skobeloff, the defender of the Schipka pass, the man who captured Lovatz, and who has led so many of the attacks on the redoubts before Plevna, is 33 years old, and has been in every campaign the Russians have had since he was old enough to enter the field. Two years ago, in Khokand, when there was a Russian reverse, the older Generals detailed Skobeloff to cover the rear of the army, expecting of him to bear the disgrace of the expected catastrophe. He had only five battalions in his command, but he turned on the over-confident enemy, and, making a furious night attack, threw the enemy into a panic, and utterly routed them. Skobeloff is described as brave almost to recklessness, and as tall, handsome and dashing. He has been wounded six times, and, as in the recent engagements at Plevna, is always in the thickest of the fight.

A Warning to Smokers.

A curious case of poisoning by nicotine has occurred in Turin. Giovanni Deloges, aged 17, visited that city in compliance with an invitation from his uncle. After dining he joined his uncle and several friends in the room allotted him during his stay in Turin. There they drank light wine and smoked continually until the early hours. When the company separated he did not cease smoking until nearly overcome by sleep. His room was completely impregnated with smoke, and the young man, suffocated by the excessive quantity of nicotine he had inhaled, never woke again, although every effort was made to revive him. Dr. Tessier, of Turin, was of the opinion that death was the result of poisoning by nicotine.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

~~SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN~~

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 80 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oonlong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents.
Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.
Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.
Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates.

No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $4.50 New Pickerel in half bbls. $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TIN M R and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible]tice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov21 6y

---

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

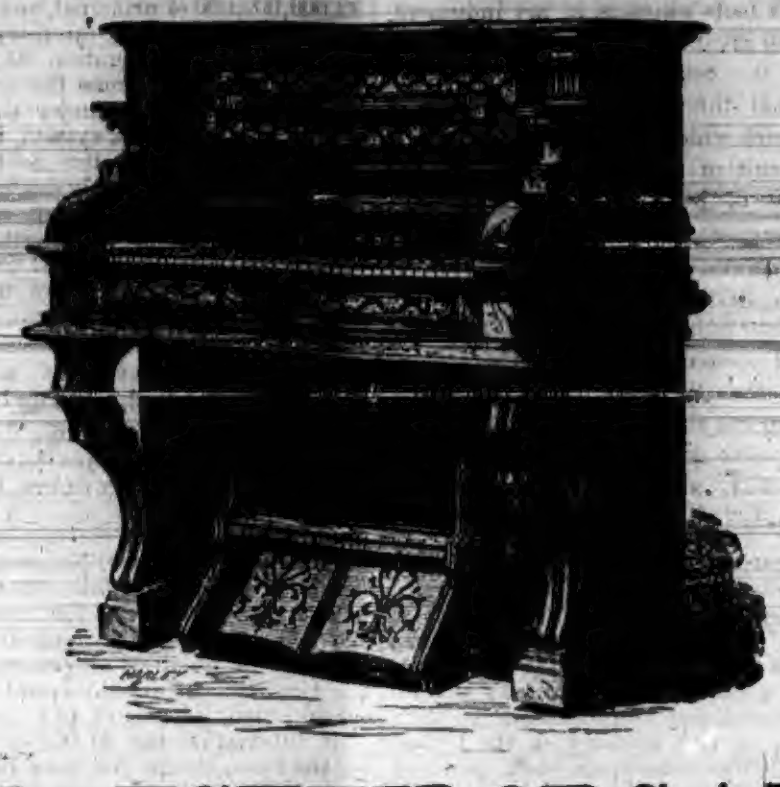

The ESTEY ORGAN

Stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never ben excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its faver, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 25 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 41 "	[illegible] "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 48 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 57 "
Kendallville	[illegible]	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 26 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 55 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 08 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 06 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 46 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mall.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 54	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 10	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 03	5 13
Waterloo	11 56 "	4 00	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7	8 06
Jackson	3 45 "	8	9 20
Detroit	6 10 "	12	3 25a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4	6 5[illegible]
Lansing	6 40 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a.m		3 55p
Lansing	10 40 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 40 pm	7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 04 "	11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	7 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am		7 35
Louisville	8 20 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 20am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3 15	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 00	
Shawnee	4 30	10 0	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 30am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 03
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 50pm
Defiance	9 53	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 06pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 56
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 35	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 16	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 03	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday, at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:35 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom.
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 25 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 45 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 26 p m
Cambridge City	9 42 am		[illegible]
Connersville	10 20 am		8 30 p m
Cincinnati	1 20 pm		11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 55 am	11 05 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 35 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	7 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 20 am	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	2	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	7 00 am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		8 30 pm	
Connersville	10 40 am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	11 13 am		11 44 am
New Castle	11 50 am		12 55 pm
Muncie	12 43 pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	1 30 pm	11 21 pm	
Montpelier	2 01 pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	2 40 pm	12 34 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 8, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 00	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 24	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 30	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 55
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 15pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 28
Columbia City	10 26	11 15	1 20
Collins	10 43	11 43	[illegible]
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 55
La Otto	11 20	12 31pm	3 35
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 35
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 55 pm	1 05pm	6 20pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 n.	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 40am	4 00
Chili	6 00		3 30
Roann	5 41		2 40
Laketon	5 32		2 00
North Manchester	5 23		1 32
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 08
Collamer	5 05		12 50am
South Whitley	5 02		12 21
Columbia City	4 40		[illegible]
Collins	4 21		9 43
Churubusco	4 14		9 20
La Otto	3 15		8 41
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 20
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 34	7 4
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Dispensary, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 276 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured.—Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Mayer House, at Fort Wayne, is now under the management of Scarbrough & Kepler, two gentlemen who understand their business, and attend to it.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 11th, 1877. Number 41.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	40 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Retailing good terms and reasonable ... he.

EAGLE MILLS

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining ... Beybi, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877 an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. sochislargestock

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you: all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 50 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wm. Heckathorn, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DAVID HECKATHORN, Adm'r.

September 22, 1877 no4t

For the COURIER.

Hunting Reminiscences.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

As I mentioned before, our Robinson Crusoe team was very poor and weak, and one of them, the poor old sorrel horse, you could count every rib in his body, and we had to soak him every night to make him hold water, got something the matter with him, and could not eat. Our doctor made a post mortem examination of him, and pronounced it a case of lock jaw, and general debility and want of vitality in the abdominal regions of the diaphram of the stomach, and that his digestive organs were out of order for the want of corn and oats, and came to the conclusion that the only thing to save him would be to pull a tooth, but he had no pullicans large enough to do the job, and had to go over to a blacksmith shop and get a pair of pincers with handles like a pair of tongs. We all got ready to hold the hoss, while Doctor Ford pulled the tooth, as he said it was the last resort. Tom Mays held the tail and Messrs. Davis, Ryan, and Swibart and Proffessor Locke each held a hoof, while I sat on him. The Doctor got hold of an eye tooth, which he said was connected with the eye and tympanum of the ear, and was the last resort and only salvation for him. Then the pulling commenced, and the poor hoss groaned. The Doctor held on, and pulled and twisted, and at last my dear friend, what do you think, the tooth did not come, but he broke the old sorrel's neck, and pulled his head off and he died right there on our hands. Robinson Crusoe made a big fuss and said he was ruined—that he intended to go west in the fall, and grow up with the country, but now his team was broken up and he could not go, and that his family of 17 children would starve. But we condoled him and told him that we would hold an inquest on the deceased. We heard of a justice of the peace just over the line in White county, and we sent for him to act as foreman of the jury. He came but he could neither read nor write. We organized ourselves into a jury, with the justice as foreman. Robinson Crusoe wanted to set on the jury, but we told him that would never do, as he was an interested party, and that it was uncontsitutional. After hearing the testimony and viewing the remains, the foreman announced the following verdict: "If the court understands herself and I think she do, this is a case of an intent to commit suicide in the g. h. degree and 4th verse," and then said, "Constable, get a pint of red eye, the court is awful thirsty." It was the worst farce of justice I ever saw, but we could not help our selves, as the Court had prejudged the case, and we could not appeal from it out there in the woods. We then told him he did not have jurisdiction of the case, as he was out of his county, but he said that made no difference, as he had his office in his hat and carried it wherever he went. This did not satisfy Robinson Crusoe, and we made up a pony purse of $17 50, and with it and an old shot gun and dog, we bought him a mule, and, a bad arrangement for poor old Robinson Crusoe, for in a year or two afterwards, it kicked him clean out of the world, and that was the tragic fate of Robinson Crusoe, whose epitaph was, "kicked to death by a mule." To satisfy public opinion, the mule was shot and the hide cut up into whip lashes, for miles around, and his skeleton was sold for the benefit of the poor. To satisfy our own consciences in reference to the sorrell, we wrote to Prof. Berg, the great humanitarian and friend of animals of New York City, who sent us a certificate fully exhonerating us and saying it was a clear case of justifiable homicide in putting the animal out of his misery.

The second Sabbath in camp we were talking about the life to come, and the uncertainty of life, and what a terrible thing it must be to die. When the fire refuses to burn on the heartstone of our hearts, and the windows of the soul begin to grow dark, and we begin to think about passing in our checks, then comes the tug of war and it is the time that tries men's souls. Just then a man came walking across the prairies leading a pretty little girl, barefooted with calico dress and straw hat. She was one of nature's beauties, and we called her Prairie Flower. She was only six or seven years old, but very bright and interesting, and said she had come with her father to see the hunter's camp, and how they lived. We all contributed a little money as a present to her, with which she sent to town and got herself a new red dress, bonnet, shoes, and doll baby, with the last of which she was perfectly delighted. She came again to see us bringing with her a little brother, and dressed up in her new garb, looking a perfect little queen. They brought us some apples, cream for our coffee honey, butter, and a bouquet of flowers, and staid all day with us. We sent them home in the evening, as they lived some distance from our camp, and it was getting late. We gave them many little presents and they were delighted with their visit to the hunter's camp. But alas, the little girl was too fair for earth, and did not live long afterwards, and has gone to be an angel, and we expect to meet her at the "Great White Throne."

When the man and child first came to camp, he said that he had found out that he was a sinner, and had heard that there was a pracher in the camp, and he wanted to know what he should do to be saved. We told him that there was no preacher with us, but that we could tell him what all those had to do to be saved, when the Savior was on earth. That they were then commanded to believe and be baptized and thou shall be saved, and they were buried with Christ in baptism, and that they went down into to the water and came up out of the water. And here let me say that I never could, for the life of me, see how you could make sprinkling and pouring a type of the death and burial of our Saviour, or of being buried with Christ in baptism, and the man who makes light of baptism is fooling away his soul, for you are as much commanded to be baptised, as you are to repent and believe. This is one of the strongest commands in the Bible, yet some persons make light of it and consider it of no value in reference to the salvation of their souls. But sometime or other they will find out it has something to do with their eternal welfare, when it is too late. It is the plainest and strongest command in the Book, and cannot be misunderstood. Our visitor then asked if that was the way and manner of salvation when Christ was upon earth, if it ought not to be the way now. We told him certainly; that the Book had not changed a particle, and that was the true and right way as our Saviour had taught it himself to all those who enquired what they should do to be saved. He then said he believed that was right, and asked if any of us would or could baptize him, but we told him that none of us were good enough to do so, and that we were all sinners. But we directed him to Father Snethen, a good and devout man. I afterwards heard that our visitor and his whole family were buried with Christ in baptism in Lake Cicott. They went down into the water, and came up out of the water, as they did in the olden time. They were born to newness of life and went on their way rejoicing. Father Snethen, good old man, just departed this life a short time ago—crossed over Jordon, and gone to linger among the unfading beauties, and to drink deep from the crystal fountain of God's everlasting love.

We had a splendid time in camp and hunting. The hunter's life is glorious and healthy, and that is the reason that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lived so long, because they dwelt in tents, and ruffed the fresh air of mount Ararat and the Holy Land of Palestine. I had a splendid time with the kind and good hearted men who composed the party from DeKalb county, and take pleasure in saying that I never met with a finer lot of clever gentlemen than they were, and they will ever hold a bright place on the tablet of my memory, and a warm place in my heart. We at last broke up camp, and said good bye to the loved spots, and returned to Logansport with plenty of game, and thence to happy homes, and you, my dear editor, must accept my thanks for giving me so much room, in your interesting paper. I must bid you all good bye for the present, and may be forever, but if we do not meet again, may we hope that "When the angel Grabriel shall stand with one foot upon the sea and the other on the land, and shall declare by him who liveth forever and ever that time shall be no longer, and the heavens shall roll together like a mighty scroll and the earth shall melt with fervent heat," may we then be found on the right side, is the prayer of your sincere friend and humble servant.

We will now close by singing that grand and glorious old song.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill."

No Failure Known.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup whooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size 10 cts; large sizes 50 cts, and one dollar. Sold by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

The Terrible Snakes of India.

The fatal rapidity with which the venom impregnates the blood is exemplified by the following story told to me years ago as having occurred at Mohabbleshwur. A native gardener, at work in a garden at that place, was bitten by a snake on one of his fingers. The man, with great presence of mind and determination immediately chopped off the bitten finger with his gardening knife. But it was too late, the poison had already passed up the hand beyond the place of amputation, and the poor mallee died from the effects of the bite.

A party of friends were one evening sitting at a whist table, some playing, others watching the game. One of the players happened to look down on the ground, and was horrified by discovering a cobra coiled round one of his legs. What was to be done? To move was certain death, and all that the man so strangely shackled could do was to sit perfectly still and call the attention of his friends to his dangerous predicament. For any of the rest of the party to have immediately attacked the snake would probably have been fatal to their friend. By what may be almost called inspiration, one of the non-players quietly left the room and ordered in a basin of milk, which was gently put down on the ground, not far from the snake. In a few minutes, or perhaps only seconds, which must have, however, appeared an hour at least to the unhappy captive, the corbra uncoiled himself and went off to the milk, and when once well away from their companion's leg, was, of course, very soon killed.

It may be objected that a snake would not venture in among a number of people in the way above described. How, then, would the objectors account for the danger run by a lady, whom I could name, one evening, in a drawing-room full of people? This lady was reaching out her arm to draw a chair toward herself, with the intention of sitting on it, when a snake was observed on the back thereof. How did the snake get there? It is very difficult to tell where a snake will not be found, but still more so to ascertain how and when it reached the place of discovery.

Snakes are said to run away from men, and if the soft footfall of the native does not always scare them, the lordly tread of the booted European is supposed to be too much for their nerves, and doubtless is so as a rule. But we know that there is no rule without an exception, and snakes are very exceptional animals. I was walking one evening with a friend near Pan Pir, at the foot of Teat's Tongue Hill, on the other side of Bombay Harbor. My friend had a great horror of snakes, and was rather given at times to seeing them where they did not exist. As we were walking along the country road, my companion who had no weapon with him, suddenly jumped back with a hasty, "Here's a snake!" "Nonsense, you are always seeing snakes," I said, but in another moment a cobra, with his hood expanded, put his head over the side of the road, preparatory apparently to crossing it. On seeing us, however, he seemed desirous to shun nearer acquaintance, and glided back into the gutter. I quickly had a stick, to which "spectacles" soon succumbed. He was the largest cobra I have ever killed.

I once went out shooting across the harbor and steped over a live snake. I had put up and missed a snipe, and had marked him down in some long grass not far off from where I was standing. I was walking back with my eyes fixed on the place where I had seen the bird settle, to have another shot at him. Something on the ground caught the corner of my eye as I was thus engaged, and I instinctively made a long step over the object, and then turned and looked down to see what it was. It was a snake, which I thought at the moment was dead, from his not moving. To make quite sure, I touched him with the muzzle of my gun, when he gave a convulsive start and disappeared so rapidly into the grass which bordered the path on which he had been lying that, though I instantly raised and fired my gun, merely knocked off the end of his tail so low down as not to paralyze him. I, however, caught sight of him again some yards off, and had the satisfaction of blowing off his head with my second barrel. On dragging the snake out into the open air, the natives with me declared he was a most deadly reptile, and I have since seen his "counterfeit" in Dr. Fayrer's Thanatophidia.

I have killed snakes in many ways, and have no hesitation in recommending a horsewhip as the best weapon for their destruction in a house, or anywhere where a gun cannot with safety be used; the slight stroke of a whip breaks a snake's back, and you cover a longer line of ground with one elastic whip than with a stick, and are therefore, less likely to miss your blow. In the open field on the jungle, I must confess my favorite weapon for the coup de grace is a gun loaded with small shot.

Mr. Gilbert Cowie was often in the habit of taking out their poison fangs and keeping the reptiles in his house. A fresh arrival from England was once staying with Mr Cowie, and was disagreeably surprised to find a large rock snake in the clothes basket. He was assured, however, that the unwelcome intruder was pefectly harmless by nature, and was moreover quite tamed and domesticated. So far so good; but on coming down to breakfast with his host, the new arrival was disgusted to see a dozen tamed corbras gamboling about the room. Mr. Cowie assured his guest that the corbras had all their venomous fangs extracted, and were quite innocuous. This was all very well, but Mr. Cowie himself was astonished when a thirteenth corbra, not belonging to the establishment, and consequently still dangerous, crept into the room, probably attracted by his fellows, and joined in their games. The guest did not appreciate this curious introduction to playful Indian ways, and took his departure to another house.—Bombay Gazette.

"GOD KNOWS."

BY BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

[An emigrant ship recently foundered in a storm, and of the 220 who went down, only one—a little child—drifted ashore. When the waif was laid at rest from her troubled baptism, somebody asked the question, "What name?" and the reply was, "God knows." A gentleman present, touched by the words, caused a headstone to be erected bearing only this: "God Knows."]

An emigrant ship with a world aboard
  Went down by the head on the Kentish coast,
No tatter of bunting at half-mast lowered,
  No cannon to toll for the creatures lost.
Two hundred and twenty their souls let slip,
Two hundred and twenty with speechless lip
Went staggering down in the foundered ship!

Nobody can tell it—nor you nor I,
  The frenzy of fright when lightning thought
Wove like a shuttle the far and the nigh,
  Shot quivering gleams through the long-forgot
And lighted the years with a ghastly glare,
A second a year, and a second to spare!
'Mid surges of water and gasps of prayer.

The heavens were doom and the Lord was dumb,
  The dawn was the breakers [illegible]
No angel in sight—nor any to come!
  God pardon their sins for the Christ His Son!
The tempest died down as the tempest will,
The sea in a rivulet dreams lay still,
As tame as the moon on a window-sill,
[illegible] on the rugged hill—
The roses that blow in the early light,
And die into gray in the mists of night.

Then drifted ashore in a night-gown dressed,
  A waif of a girl with her sanded hair,
And hands like a prayer on her cold blue breast,
  And a smile on her mouth that was not despair.
No stitch on the garment ever to tell
Who bore her, who lost her, who loved her well,
Unnamed as a rose—was it Norah or Nell?

The coasters and wreckers around her stood
  And gazed on the treasure-trove upward cast,
As round a dead robin the sturdy woods
  Its plumage all rent and the whirlwind past.
They laid a white cross on her home-made vest;
The coffin was rude as a red-breast's nest,
And poor was the shroud, but a perfect rest
Fell down on the child like dew on the West.

A ripple of sod just covered her over,
  Nobody to bid her "Good night, my bird!"
Spring waited to weave a quilt of red clover,
  Nobody alive had her pet name heard.
"What name? asked the preacher. "God Knows!"
  they said,
Nor waited nor wept as they made her bed,
But sculptured "God Knows!" on the slate at her
  head.

The legend be ours when the night runs wild,
  The road out of sight and the stars gone home,
Lost hope or lost heart, lost Pleiad or child,
  Remember the words at the nameless tomb!
Bewildered and blind the soul finds repose,
Whether cypress or laurel blossoms and blows,
Whatever betides, for the good "God knows!"
"God knows" all the while, our blindness His sight,
Our darkness His day, our weakness His might!

AN ILLUSION.

If Lefebvre's two sisters and his aunts had not treated the whole thing so superciliously, and his cousin Laura, in spite of her generous behavior, had not every now and then looked large-eyed disapproval, very likely it would have come to nothing long before. But of course those women and a host of other female relations were not going to be wiser than he, Lucian Lefebvre, Captain of Engineers and Colonel by brevet, stationed at the capital, and guardian of the nation's citadel—dancing duty, Bell called it.

"Introduced to that doll?" said Bell, when he came up to them, at the Secretary's proposing the introduction. Bell was the married sister; Helen was unmarried, and a little *passee*, but a person of dignity. "Why, does she talk?"

"Quite a pretty piece of mechanism," said his aunt. "Very well put together."

Lefebvre looked at them in amazement and indignation. "Really," said he, "it is wonderful what women are made of."

"Not this one," said Helen, deliberately putting up her glass. "She is false from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. How can you be so taken in? I don't know what *you* are made of, Lucian, to think of introducing such a creature to your sisters, nor how she made her way here."

He was just turning on his heel in speechless anger, but, remembering that he had left the side of the lady in dispute for the avowed purpose of bringing his sisters to her, he exclaimed, "Whatever she is, some of you must come with me and be presented to her, as I am here for that purpose, and I will not have her insulted."

"Indeed!" said Helen, looking over the top of her fan into infinite space, but not stirring.

"I will go, Lucian," said Laura, who had not spoken. "Come, Bell, help me out."

"Well, Laura, for a little goose! However, I will never desert a companion in arms. Do you suppose she has observed our council of war?" as they moved off beside Lucian, with his chin well in the air. "She *is* a fine picture. A person should go on the stage that can make up as well as that. I should like to see her in the privacy of her midnight retirement. How old should you think? Forty?"

"Forty!" cried Lucian. "I heard her myself arranging for a picnic on her 23d birth-day."

"How touching! In the life to come. Her 23d! She'll never see her 43d again in this life."

"Bell!"

"Oh yes, Lucian; if you choose to force unwelcome acquaintance on your family, at least they must enjoy freedom of opinion concerning it. The very set the woman is with speaks for her. Good evening, General. What a crush! All because of this young Russian hero—a beauty, isn't he? Ah, you too are making for the cynosure, I see; all the world is being presented. It will never do not to follow the fashion."

And directly Lucian was presenting his sister, Mrs. Garnier, and his cousin, Miss Laura Nelson; and Miss Nelson had behaved exactly as Lucian wished; and, although he could never have said what was wanting in Mrs. Garnier's behavior, he knew that a challenge of defiance was in her very air, and that her mere manner had told the other woman what she thought of her. Perhaps Bell presumed that that was the way to manage him. He would shortly ther know.

Col. Lefebvre came clattering down stairs next morning, his horse waiting at the door.

"Whither bound, Lucian?" cried Helen from the library.

"To ride with Mrs. De Berrian."

"Oh, your new widow," she said, gayly. "Have you called yet? No? How very accommodating in her to ride with you first!"

"She is not a punctilious fool," he muttered, drawing on his glove.

"Certain punctilios," put in Aunt Susan, "are only self-respect."

"If you will go and call with me, Nell," said Lucian, "I've no doubt she will postpone the ride."

"Now, Lucian, dear, you know I hate not to gratify you," said Helen. "But really the last thing Bell said was that it would not do. She should not call, nor could I, if, for nothing else, for little Laura's sake, who is too young and innocent to have anything to do—"

"Just as you please," he said, angrily, and had slammed the door behind him. You can imagine his surprise when, as he reined his horse up at the steps of the house where Mrs. De Berrian was visiting, he saw his cousin Laura coming down with Mrs. Vaughn, a leader of the fashions, with whom she sometimes went out; for Laura was an heiress, and but little gainsaid in her wishes.

"I thought you would like to have me," Laura said, timidly looking up with her brown eyes, as he dismounted. She never did have any spirit.

"It is just like you, Laura," he said, fervently.

"I—I don't think you will admire her so much by daylight," she said again, timidly; and he had laughed and handed her into the carriage and disappeared before she knew she had ventured to say so much.

But a more judicious curtain had been dropped within the drawing-room; and as Mrs. De Berrian sat pensively leaning her head on her hand that bore a gleaming sapphire, a dark curl straying over the contour of the white hand set in its lace ruff, and the damask shadow of a great vase of roses on the table, taller than herself, falling round her, Col. Lefebvre thought he did admire Mrs. De Berrian quite as much by daylight—although it occurred to him later that Bell would have called it rose-light or curtain-light instead. He was confirmed in his admiration before he left her. He was not sure but that by the time he saw Mrs. De Berrian again he should be really in love with her. And his little cousin Laura? Well, thank Heaven, he could afford to marry where he chose.

She was rather an enchanting woman after her kind. "I will tell you about her," said Laura to her cousins, when she had endured their reproaches. "She makes it a vital point to please—in her person, her manner, her voice. Her face can only afford smiles, so she never resents, not even such a look as Bell's. She was charmingly dressed. She is visiting people just on the verge of society, Mrs. Vaughn says, but she doesn't seem to belong to them. It is my belief that she has had money, run through nearly all of it, and that this is her last throw for station and a husband."

"Laura, where in the world," cried her displeased aunt, "did you pick up such"—

"French novels," said Bell, who had run over. "I must say, Laura, I think you took a great deal on yourself. Now she will return the call."

"She—she would like to be respectable," stammered Laura. "And you know very well that if you want Lucian to go and marry such a woman out of hand, you have only to persecute her."

"Persecute her! You do use select terms. We let her alone, which you had better have done."

"I—I didn't want Lucian to be mortified."

"So you mortify us."

And by the time Lucian came home Laura was in a flood of tears, and sobbed out, in reply to his amazed inquiry, "Oh they are abusing me so!" And then everyone laughed at the idea of their abusing little Laura, the darling of the house.

"Well, well, Laura," said he. "I'll not abuse you. I invite you to our picnic to-morrow to Great falls. Mrs. De Berrian will chaperon you."

"Mrs. De Berrian!" rose the chorus.

"Madame Arroyo, the Spanish Minister's wife, invites her."

"Well, to be sure," said Bell, catching her suspended breath, "nobody knows anything about her either—an adventuress, all the legation say."

"The Count Zara escorts her. I suppose nobody knows anything about him."

The Austrian attache—yes, he hit Nell hard then, he thought. "And the young Russian Duke that enchanted you so ——"

"Oh, men, all of them!"

"Very fine men, and some of the finest ladies at the capital. I'll take care of you, Laura, if you'll go."

"I'll go, Lucian."

"Perhaps she'd best," said Bell to Helen, at the door. "I shouldn't let him out of my sight, if I were she."

It was a month later when Bell ran over one evening, as usual, now the gayeties were so few, and sat talking gloomily with Helen.

"I never would have believed it of our Lucian," said she. "All but engaged, as he was, to Laura, and with her fortune, that would have just doubled his own, and she so gentle—and now perfectly lost and infatuated over this French doll."

"I can't imagine that it is the same brother who turned pale when we came down with carmine on our cheeks the day after we first saw the French play, and who expostulated with us so."

"Our turn now."

"He would have made Laura such a good husband," said one.

"But now this demoralizing woman ——"

And while they were bemoaning his decline and fall, the subject of their complaint was whirling away in a palace-car, surrounded by wraps and rugs and lunch baskets and periodicals and French candy and Mrs. De Berrian, the wax-lights shining softly down from above on the charming picture the lady made, as, having removed her hat, she leaned back among her cushions under the shelter of the rose-colored scarf passed over her dark curls. Mrs. De Berrian had been summoned to New York on important business; Col. Lefebvre had suddenly found that he had business there too. Mrs. De Berrian perhaps meant to give him some business before he returned. Neither of them was aware that behind the curtains of a neighboring section, whose berths had been made up and occupied just as the train started, reposed one of his aunts and his cousin Laura.

If simply an infatuation over mere beauty were in case, no one could marvel at Col. Lefebvre's infatuation. By candle-light at night, behind a veil outdoors, in the dim, deep-curtained drawing-room, Mrs. De Berrian was worthy a painter's pencil—delicate features, scarlet lips, deep dimples, penciled brows, the sparkle of teeth, the soft, dark glow of great eyes, the snowiness of the forehead under multitudinous waves of shadowy hair—beauty could hardly be better imaged forth, although possibly one might tire of it, and of the set, unvarying smile, for all its sweetness. Lucian had not tired of it yet; once or twice there had crossed his mind a suspicion that its owner was not altogether a woman of high principle, but whether he had put the thought away as treasonable, or had felt with a not unusual masculine vanity that he could change all that, or had not just then cared so much for high principle, it did not hinder his own color from mounting when he looked at hers, or his pulse from quickening when this woman touched his hand. As for Mrs. De Berrian, she was beginning to feel a tolerable assurance that at last her pendulous position on "the waves of society" was to be exchanged for the fixed and solid station of a member of the Lefebvre family, with all their wealth and rank, their respectability, consideration and friends. And, when it should be—why, then she meant to show the women in that family who she was!

It came near being a settled fact that night as they rolled comfortably along, almost all the rest of the car behind their curtains, the soft light, half gloom, half light, falling softly on the lovely face, a setting moon traveling with them and looking in at the window at every turn. Col. Lefebvre had changed his seat for one at the lady's side, that the sleepers might not be troubled by their voices—his voice, rather, for it was he that talked; she listened, with the lovely smile, the musical word. His arm lay along the back of the seat, his face was bending over hers; her great eyes were cast up at him in the dim light; her lips seemed to tremble. He was noting the gentle rise and fall of her breath, the charm of every outline of the beautiful head resting on that hand with its gleaming sapphire, aware of a strange quick throb with the thought, half a certainty, half a fear, that all this was doubtless his should he choose to take possession—

"Tickets!" said some one at his elbow—the conductor, who had come aboard at the last station, and who mistook them for a portion of the gay party that had been taken on with himself.

It broke the spell for that night. Col. Lefebvre started to find how late it was, and went away to his berth, leaving Mrs. De Berrian, ill-pleased, to order the porter about as he made up her own.

Col. Lefebvre woke very early on the next morning from his fitful slumber, restless with feeling and with heat, and, looking from his window, saw that they were rolling along the green flats of New Jersey. Then he half parted his curtains, and took an observation down the car. Some one was up before him—some young girl; he could not see plainly, with all the obstruction of drapery. There was a familiar fling of a scarf. Good gracious! was that his cousin Laura? The sight of her made him fall back on his pillow and begin to recall the events of the evening before. It was just then that some one came rustling by his closed curtains—a lady who wished to make her toilette before the rest of the car was astir. The sound stopped short; the person did not go on. Instinctively Col. Lefebvre glanced through the crack of his curtains. A netting of the lady's fringe had caught on the hook of some projecting valise—the porter was disengaging it—an oldish, frowzy sort of woman. One uplifted hand grasped the curtain for support; upon it shone a gleaming sapphire. The drops started out on his forehead. Was it—impossible! He sat up and glared at her. She held a toilet case in her other hand. She was making for the little dressing-room. There was the same bronze green luster of silk, the same black lace about the throat, the lapel of the same rosy scarf of woolen gauze had been that instant thrown up from her face. But that face! No; it was an absurdity. And yet— It had been a horridly hot night; the best of paint would run; the best of powder would cake and roll off; the penciling of brows would rub all about; the pigment that so darkened and increased the eye would smear here and there raggedly. What has happened to that mouth? Or was there no mouth there? There were no teeth there; they were in her hand. The dimples—they were two long furrows; the scarlet of the mouth had somehow streaked them. And as for the dropping curls—they were dropping off. The beautiful Adelaide De Berrian had gone out like the blown flame of a candle, and left only the ashes—had left only a worn and withered woman with white lips, and a wrinkled pallor that was blotched and bleared, whose face had been a mask, "whose mother was her painting."

"'False from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot,'" he repeated, in Helen's words, and shut his eyes; and there sat Laura, brown-eyed and fair, with her smooth hair, a little Madonna of a face, as he opened them again. An hour afterward, the other women of the car having clamored in vain the last third of that time for admittance, an elegant lady issued from the dressing-room, crimped and curled and powdered, a blooming, smiling picture, seated herself in her rearranged section, and awaited her cavalier. She waited a long while. While she was in the dressing-room, that cavalier had stepped off the train at Elizabeth.

As Col. Lefebvre sat in his aunt's room in the Brevoort that night, he replied to her query concerning his gloom, "Let it be. I have a right to be a little disturbed. I have lost a friend. I have escaped a terrible danger. I have found an invaluable possession that I had mislaid. What did you bring Laura here for? Her summer finery? I am going to take her a long drive in the Park to-morrow morning. Say, Aunt Maria, don't you make any purchases till we come back. And, Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be stealing a fine march on them all at home if Laura and I went back on one ticket—"

"One ticket?"

"Well, no, not exactly. Husbands and wives are not one financially, are they? Railways haven't any sentiment."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A CORRESPONDENT from the seat of war, on the Russian side, writes to a London paper: "Put a Turk in a ditch, give him a gun, a sackful of cartridges, a loaf of bread, and a jug of water, and he will remain there for a week or a month under the most dreadful artillery fire that can be directed against him, without flinching."

FASHION NOTES.

BOX-PLAITED corsages are coming in vogue.

PUTTY color is the newest shade for kid gloves.

MOONLIGHT beads is another name for clair de la lune jet.

THE necks of all new dresses open en chale or Pompadour.

JEWELS take the place of spangles in the costly imported fans.

THE new bonnets have coronet brims and elaborate puffed cap crowns.

TURKISH blue, a mixture of purple and red, is the popular shade for ladies' umbrellas.

NO SASH for morning toilets is the rule, which New York is borrowing from Paris just now.

[illegible], including four shades, and greens of every possible tint, are the popular colors.

THE combination of black silk and velvet will be popular. Figured and embossed velvet will be used; the plain is not so stylish.

PURE white linen collars and cuffs will be worn in street and house costumes; the cuffs under, and, in some instances, turned back all around.

CASHMERE will be united with silk or velvet this season, and will be made up in handsome styles. The material promises to be very popular as heretofore.

SACQUES are becoming longer, and basques also, originally designed for elderly ladies, are worn by young matrons over trimmed skirts, thus omitting the overskirt.

MORNING caps are quite a necessity of fashion at present, and almost every lady is wearing them. In spite of their popularity, they do not add to the youthfulness of a face.

THE habit basque and plain overskirt, with what are called envelope pockets, oblong shapes, with a folded over-lap buttoning down, are leading modes for traveling dresses.

ALTHOUGH rather early to touch upon the subject of furs, some sample articles having been prepared for exportation, show that linings and capes will be made of the handsomest and most expensive furs, and that borderings will be narrow.

SILK, ribbon and velvet are all recommended for combinations with straw this autumn, and all odd shapes, which are variations upon standard styles, will be favorite models. Very much crown trimming will be worn upon hats of suitable shape.

VESTS and jackets are again to be reinstated. The new dark, as well as black materials are much to be desired, when made into an open jacket upon a fancy-colored vest. White and blue flannel vests will be very stylish with next winter suits.

RAZIMIR silk is something new in mourning dress materials; one side has a soft, cashmere finish; the other has a beautiful gros-grain effect; the former is the side intended for mourning. The quality is beautiful and serviceable, and it costs $3.50 a yard.

POLONAISES of heavy fabrics, absolutely without drapery, will be worn this fall. Some of the designs exhibit a combination basque or extra upper portion. All polonaises are as long as possible, and draped across the front, according to the requirements of the figure.

HAMBURG edgings are now cut out by machinery, with such accuracy as to have a perfect edge, and sold for the same price as uncut edgings. The cut-out edgings are not of the regulation four and a half yards, but are neatly sewed together, and sold in all lengths.

Debts of the States.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just compiled, from official documents, an approximate statement of the debts of the several States, with the following results, the computation being made to the close of 1876, except where otherwise stated in parentheses:

Maine	$ 5,129,107
New Hampshire	3,629,586
Massachusetts	33,550,464
Rhode Island	2,182,754
Connecticut	5,014,500
New York	24,215,898
New Jersey	2,996,300
Pennsylvania	22,978,951
Delaware	1,201,000
Maryland	6,276,155
Ohio	6,484,505
Indiana	1,097,735
Illinois	1,480,600
Michigan	1,322,140
Wisconsin	2,252,057
Minnesota	500,000
Iowa (1876)	548,024
Kansas	1,235,975
Nebraska	1,063,058
Virginia (1875)	27,514,426
North Carolina	28,747,946
South Carolina (1875)	7,674,775
Georgia (1875)	22,345,605
Alabama	12,574,379
Mississippi	743,094
Louisiana (1875)	21,568,432
Texas (Feb. 1, 1876)	4,792,893
Arkansas	17,620,362
Kentucky (1875)	1,823,660
Tennessee	25,206,400
California (1875)	5,654,500
Oregon (1874)	200,477
Nevada	108,429

Colorado is reported without debt, and from West Virginia, Missouri and Florida no recent reports have been received. The debt of Georgia, after deducting the amount recently repudiated, is placed at $8,005,500.

In proportion to population, Illinois is in a better condition financially than any other State in the Union, except Iowa.

The Risks of Depositing in Small Savings Banks.

An accountant who has done the figuring for a number of the receivers of broken savings banks in New York writes to the *Sun* that no savings bank can possibly exist which has deposits less than $1,000,000. On any smaller sum the margin between the rate of interest paid and that received is too small to pay running expenses. If 6 per cent. is paid depositors and 7 per cent received from the investments of depositors' money, the margin available, when the deposits are $1,000,000, for expenses is only $10,000. But, "if the deposits," explains the accountant, "are, say $100,000, the income of 1 per cent. net—$1,000—will not pay a clerk, night watchman, scrub woman and small boy, to say nothing of rent, stationery and sundries. If, by the robbery of Peter's deposit of yesterday to pay Paul's draft of to-day, the bank kites through an existence of a few years, multiply the excess of the expenditures over its $1,000 income by the number of years of its existence, and it will need no bank examiner to determine what its deficiency is, and the consequent loss to poor people of the locality where the misnamed savings bank existed. To this legitimate loss may possibly be added 'cash items' and other waste paper, which, in the reports to the bank department, have been described 'other stocks and bonds.'"

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Congressman Payne, of Ohio, on the Inner History of the Tribunal—Democratic Hopes and Disappointments—Why Did Judge Davis Decline to Serve?

[Extract from a speech by Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland.]

* * * The proposition to raise a committee of conference originated not in the Senate, but in the House, and with a Republican member. Each committee matured its plan and then submitted it to a joint meeting. That of the House committee, drafted by Mr. McCrary, the present Secretary of War, and unanimously approved, proposed a tribunal to consist of the five senior Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and to submit to it without reserve all the certificates, objections and all the papers and evidence in the possession of the President of the Senate or either of the two houses of Congress, with power to take such additional testimony as they should deem necessary. The plan of the Senate committee was a tribunal to consist of four Justices and nine members of Congress, five to be chosen by each house, and one of them to be cast out by lot, and the submission of the papers and testimony, under severe restrictions.

I need not detail the long struggle between the committees, the agreement to the ten members of Congress equally divided between the houses and the two parties, their inability to agree upon the fifth Justice, we offering to accept Mr. Davis, and their offering to take Swayne and Miller and give us Clifford and Davis; our insisting upon Clifford and Field, and their finally assenting to that, but on condition that they might drop Swayne and take Miller and Strong; the completion of the bill; its report to and adoption by both houses, and the organization of the commission.

The Democratic members of the committees assented to this measure with the full belief and expectation that Judge Davis would be appointed the fifteenth member as umpire. He was the senior of the remaining associates, was the only one qualified by freedom from partisan bias, which, together with his learning and unsullied integrity, finely fitted him for the place, and when, in addition to all this, two of the four associates were Democrats, it was not strange that we were confident that no one else than Judge Davis could, in any event, be placed on the commission, and I feel warranted in affirming that had it been probable that Judge Bradley, or either of the other Judges, would have been appointed to a seat on that tribunal, that Electoral bill would never have been reported to the House or enacted into a law.

The selection of Judge Davis was anticipated and expected by both parties in Congress and by the country at large.

It is but justice to Messrs. Clifford and Field to make public the fact that at the first meeting of the four Justices they voted for Judge Davis and persisted in so doing, though Judge Strong assured them that Davis would not accept, and it was only at the meeting on the following day, when Mr. Strong presented a written communication from Davis, peremptorily declining the position, they reluctantly voted for Judge Bradley.

Various reasons have been assigned for Judge Davis' declination of this great public duty. Senator Matthews attributes it to the influence of Providence in causing him in the meantime to be elected to the United States Senate. It is difficult to perceive how an election to an office the term of which would not commence until the labors of the commission were closed could possibly conflict with his discharging his duties as Commissioner. Possibly the persistent opposition of the Senate, implying distrust or fear of his impartiality, may have influenced his decision. However that may be, his refusal to serve was the occasion of profound disappointment and deep and bitter regret. While no man, so far as I know, is authorized to say what his final opinion would have been after hearing the cause, yet the Democratic party and the whole country would have accepted his decision as that of an upright, learned and fearless Judge, and would have respected it accordingly.

Sand Showers.

The singular phenomena of sand showers occurs every year in China. During the showers there is neither cloud nor fog in the sky, but the sun is scarcely visible, looking very much as when seen through smoked glass. The air is filled with a fine dust, entering eyes, nostrils and mouth, and often causing serious diseases of the eye. This dust, or sand, as the people call it, penetrates houses, reaching apartments which seem securely closed. It is supposed to come from the great desert of Gobi, as the sand of Sahara is taken up by whirlwinds and carried hundreds of miles away.

The Chinese, while sensitive to the personal discomfort arising from these showers, are resigned to them from a conviction that they are a great help to agriculture. They say that a year of numerous sand showers is always a year of large fertility. The sand probably imparts some enriching elements to the soil, and it also tends to loosen the compact alluvial matter of the Chinese valleys.

A Bovine Wonder.

Mr. C. S. Foster has the most precocious calf on record. But fifteen brief months have tumbled into eternity since its advent upon this mundane sphere; and yet that calf knows a great deal more about some things than the average human adult. It answers to its name and knows its owner's dog and children across a ten-acre patch. The calf, from its birth until yesterday, had browsed at large some three miles from town, and had never mingled in the bustle and stir of city life. But, lo and behold! early yesterday morning that calf stood at the gate of Mr. Foster's residence in the city, peering wistfully through the pickets. Nobody had told it the number of the dwelling, and nobody was aware of having guided it there. Its native genius seems to have been its only pilot.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.*

A VINTAGE SONG.

BY E. D. R. BIANCIARDI.

Once more the year its fullness pours
  To cheer the heart of toil;
Once more we take with gratitude
  The blessing of the soil.
I hear the children laugh and sing—
  They pull the grapes together;
And gladness breathes from everything
  In this October weather.

The winter days were long and dark,
  The spring was slow to come;
And summer storms brought fear and doubt
  To many a humble home.
But rain and sunshine had their will
  And wrought their work together,
And see! we heap our baskets still,
  In this October weather.

My heart has had its winter, too,
  And lain full bare and gray;
I did not think a spring would come,
  Much less a summer day.
[illegible]
  Would bring us two together,
And I should be a happy wife
  In this October weather!

Doubtless the sorrows will come again,
  And some sweet hopes must die;
But we shall bear the passing pain,
  And smile as well as sigh—
Nor let us cloud with fears of ill
  This golden hour together;
For God is in His garden still
  In this October weather.

—*Scribner for October.*

PITH AND POINT.

Dog days are almost over, but cat nights last all the year round.

A BUSINESS that couldn't succeed without strikers—The match trade.

THAT awful lad again: "Ma, pa has the best of you; you can't strike matches on your trousers like he can."

There was an old Turk in "Bulgary"
Who said, "It is time to be wary."
  Said a Cossack, "I know it;"
  And he cut off the throat
Of this cautious old Turk of Bulgary.

—*Hawk-Eye.*

EVERY man likes to hit the nail upon the head. But let a man hit the nail upon the toe—his big toe, particularly—against a huge rock, and it is a different matter entirely.

"You are pretty as a picture," he muttered, gazing into her upturned face, "and it would have been a great deal cheaper for me if I had taken your picture instead of yourself."

MARK TWAIN thinks nothing seems to please a fly so much as to be mistaken for a huckleberry. If it can be baked in a cake and palmed off on the unwary as a currant, it invariably dies happy.

"DO THESE bells sound an alarm of fire?" said a stranger the other Sunday, as the church bells were calling together the worshipers. "Yes," was the reply, "but the fire is in the next world."

Says Thomas, "Harry, can you tell
How lawyers do, to dress so well?"
Says Harry, "You may rely on't,
To get a suit, they'll strip a client."
Says Edward, "No; they closer nip him—
They first obtain the suit—then strip him."

—*Hartford Times.*

HOW MANY members of the American Scientific Society can tell how many spokes there are in a buggy wheel, or the best time to clean cellars, or can plug a leaking water pipe, or fix smoking chimneys?—*Detroit Free Press.*

NATURE doesn't know much. If she had made a man's head out of cork, see how nicely he could have floated about in water and kept himself from drowning in case of shipwreck.—*Chicago Journal.*

"WHAT'S the use of all this sacrifice of human life, this bloody butchery of Turks and Russians?" said a Philadelphia Quaker to a Cincinnati hog merchant. "I don't know," replied the latter mournfully; "pork isn't riz any that I can see."

AN Iowa Justice refused to fine a man charged with the offense of kissing a pretty girl without her consent. "Nothing," he said, "but the dignity of its office prevents the court from committing the same offense. The temptation to an ordinary person would be irresistible."

AN agricultural correspondent writes to correct what he thought to be an erroneous statement that recently appeared in this column relative to cows giving buttermilk. We adhere to our original statement. We never saw a cow give anything else but her milk.—*Exchange.*

SHE was a very modest girl, and when the observatory man said, "Take a glance through the telescope, miss, and you can see Venus in all her glory," she frigidly drew back, and replied, "No, thank you, sir; I have no desire to look at any member of my sex who dresses as she is represented to."

A PARTY were enjoying the evening breeze on board a yacht. "The wind has made my mustache taste quite salt," remarked a young man who had been for some time occupied in biting the hair that fell over his upper lip. "I know it!" innocently said a pretty girl. And she wondered why all her friends laughed. "People are so childish," she remarked.

THERE had been a heavy thunder-storm, and the parched earth and wilted vegetation drank in the refreshing showers. "I should think the plants would whisper to each other how delicious it was," he exclaimed, enthusiastically. "Yes," she said, "all but the onions; they wouldn't be likely to whisper with such a breath."

"ISH der brisoner guilty or not guilty?" asked a beaming Teutonic Justice the other day. "Not guilty, your Honor promptly responded the person a dressed. "Den you youst get ouet a go apout your peesiness, my vrend, a stop your fooling round here mit your blaying off," indignantly ordered the outraged arm of the law.

"ONE extreme leads to another." That is the reason a young man who begins by treading on a young lady's foot often ends by kissing her lips. And, we may add, the same rule applies on the other side, when a girl, who has wasted hours of time and skeins of chenille embroidering on a pair of slippers for Henry's exquisite feet, soon begins to claw the capillary vegetation out of the top of his head for coming home at 2 a. m. and trying to go to sleep in the coal-scuttle.—*Hawk-Eye.*

AT 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a stranger made a purchase at a Woodward avenue drug store, and as soon as he could pocket his change he rushed out of doors, as if in a great hurry. Ten minutes later a man who knew him met him at the City Hall with a face so long that he inquired; "Why, what has happened now?" "Bought a cake of soap up here a ways—threw down 5 dollars—thought the druggist gave me back seven—hurried out fast as I could—counted it over once more, and found it was 50 cents short of my right change! Would you go back and tell him.—*Free Press.*

THE PATENT OFFICE FIRE.

Extent of the Damage to the Vast Structure—The Destruction of Models, and the Consequences Likely to Ensue.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The Interior Department building was commenced about 1839. The first appropriation for it was made July 4, 1836. The act of that year appropriated $108,000 to begin the building, which, in the language of the act, was to be fire-proof with suitable accommodation for the Patent Office. The total appropriation for the Patent Office building amounts to $2,645,800. This vast structure, so nearly ruined, known as the Patent Office, is only a single bureau in the Interior Department. The structure receives its designation of Patent Office as the building around which the Interior Department centers was originally constructed for the Patent Office ten years before. The Interior Department, which occupies the building, includes the Indian Bureau, Bureau of Education, Patent Office, a portion of the Pension Office, Land Office, Bureau of Surveys of the Territories, and various mine bureaus under the charge of the Interior Department. The records of everything relative to patents, pensions, public lands, Indians, census, education, benevolent societies of the District of Columbia, railroad land-grants, are nearly all located in the building.

The main portion of the structure is of Virginia freestone. It was completed in 1864, under the charge of Edward Clark, the present architect of the Capitol. The building was in the form of a quadrangle, including a large square. The new portions of the building were faced on the outside with Maryland marble, and on the inside facing the court with New England granite. The structure was modeled after the Parthenon or Temple of Minerva. Art critics have described the Interior Department as one of the most majestic structures in Washington. The southern front of the Treasury Department has more architectural grace, but the advantage of the Patent Office was that from any point it impressed one with its grandeur.

In outward appearance the fire has left slight trace, as the exterior walls do not appear to be seriously injured. The entire building is of pure Doric architecture, strong, simple, majestic. The southern front is a perfect copy of the Pantheon at Rome, and the eastern portion is modeled after that of the Parthenon at Athens. The most damage was done in the Patent Office, especially in the museum of models. There was something like 200,000 models classified in subdivisions, and comprising everything that had been collected since the destruction of the old Patent Office in 1836. The upper rooms, near the spo where the fire was first discovered, were filled with models that had been drying for a quarter of a century. It is difficult to tell what has been lost, but it is positive some of the most notable historical relics detained in the building have been saved. Among these relics was the coat worn by Jackson at New Orleans, DeKalb's war saddle, and most of the curious articles which had been presented to the Government by different countries, and from time to time stored in the Patent Office. The room where these models were stored was originally intended as an exhibition of articles of home manufacture, but in the progress of time became devoted to the Patent Office museum. It was without an equal in the world, and was always referred to by strangers as illustrating the growth of American industries.

It was possible in this room to trace the progress of mechanical arts in this country since the foundation of the museum in 1836.

All the models in fine arts, toys, fire-arms, stoves, lamps, gas-fittings, leather working, printing, furniture, philosophical instruments, and builders' hardware are safe and complete. The 20,000 rejected models are entirely destroyed. These were merely valuable as curiosities. Of the 80,000 models of patented inventions destroyed at least 10 per cent. were valuable, not especially as creating any doubt as to the value of the invention, but as evidence in contested cases. Their intrinsic value for this service would range from $20 to $1,000, according to the importance of the case in which they might be used as an important element of testimony.

It will be seen that the class of models destroyed comprises all harvesters and agricultural implements, railroad patents, and some of the most important inventions of the age. In a large number of instances the drawings are not sufficiently complete to fully explain the inventions, especially in cases of asserted improvements, which often affect the usefulness of the invention. There will be endless litigation ensuing from their destruction.

Patent attorneys and interested corporations will seize upon every plausible pretext to declare improvement upon every class of inventions where there is the slightest obscurity in the drawings or specifications, which of course can be purchased at the Patent Office, all of them having been reproduced by the system of photo-lithography. There is one benefit likely to result, however, namely: that it will be likely to inaugurate an elaborate system of drawings by which inventions may be fully illustrated without reference to the destructible model. In addition to the increased security that would be created by having the drawings elaborate and complete, there would be economy in room and the security against fire.

Taking the cost of the models destroyed and the damage to the building and furniture, the loss is estimated at $1,500,000. Every original drawing and all original records of the office are complete.

Attacked by Bees.

Yesterday, Mrs. Henry Smith, living eight miles northwest from this city, went into the yard, accompanied by her little daughter, a child 7 years of age, to get some honey. The box containing the hive is an ordinary patent arrangement, with drawers. In slipping one of them out Mrs. Smith was stung by a bee. The shock and pain caused her to jerk her hand back quickly, and her elbow, striking another box, knocked it over, causing it to fall to the ground and burst open. In an instant she and the child were literally covered with a swarm of insects, which stung them on the face, neck and arms, and, indeed, nearly all over the body. Frightened and crazed with pain, they started to run, but they were blinded by the bees, and it was ten minutes before they succeeded in getting into the house and free from the swarm. It was then discovered that they were stung almost to death. In less than an hour their faces were swollen out of all recognition, and Mrs. Smith had become insensible from her injuries. A doctor was sent for and every possible remedy applied; but this morning both mother and child were in a very precarious condition, and serious fears were entertained that their injuries would prove fatal.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat.*

Frightful Death of a Young Lady.

Miss Carrie A. Rice, daughter of Philo W. Rice, of Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, was precipitated over Shakspeare rock, last Sunday, and so badly injured that she died in about half an hour. She left her home at Glenbrook in company with two other young ladies and three gentlemen, and the party rambled to and ascended the high, rocky point of land running out into the lake, on which is situated what is known as Shakspeare rock, there being traceable on its face lines that bear considerable resemblance to the portraits of the great poet. The party made the ascent by the usual trail, and for a time remained on the summit of the rock, gazing upon the beautiful scenery spread out in all directions. Finally Miss Rice proposed to her escort, Wm. Cranmer, a young man, who is engineer at one of the mills on the lake, that they make the descent by a steep gorge leading down the face of the rock. All the other members of the party tried, but in vain, to dissuade the young couple from attempting the descent. They took their way down the steep rock and presently reached a cave. Starting from the cave they began slipping and slid down about fifteen feet to the edge of a precipitous part of the rock. The young man caught hold of a jutting point of the ledge, where he held fast, but was unable to retain his grasp on the young lady, suspended below him. Just before falling she said: "We must go, Will; there is no hope for us!" She fell a distance of about eighty feet. Young Cranmer managed to climb back to the trail, when he ran to the residence of the young lady's father, where he fell fainting at the door. The people of Glenbrook hastened to the fatal rock—which is distant about a mile in a southwest direction—taking with them such restoratives as were at hand, but having hardly a hope of finding the unfortunate girl alive. On reaching the foot of the rock, she was found still alive, but unconscious and dying. She lay with her head between two sharp fragments of rock, blood oozing from her nose and mouth, her limbs broken, and her body terribly bruised. Miss Rice was not yet 18 years of age, and was a very beautiful, bright and sprightly girl. The news of her terrible death was received in Carson City with a feeling of sadness that was universal, as she was well known to, and highly esteemed by almost all the people of that town. The remains of the unfortunate young lady were brought to Carson.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Killing of Two of the Union Pacific Bandits.

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Times* at Buffalo Station, Kan., gives the following particulars of the capture and killing of two of the Union Pacific express robbers, and the recovery of $20,000 in gold:

"Two men riding jaded horses, and leading a heavily-loaded pony, came into the station and stopped for refreshments. The station agent's suspicion was aroused by noticing the name of Joel Collins on an envelope in the pocket of one of the men, which was exposed in drawing his handkerchief. It happened that Sheriff Beardsley, of Ellis county, and a squad of soldiers on watch for the robbers were encamped in a ravine near by, and, as soon as the men left, the agent notified the Sheriff, who mounted his men and soon overtook the robbers. They told him he was mistaken in the men; that they were Texas cattle men returning home. The Sheriff asked them to return to the station, which they cheerfully agreed to do. They had gone only a short distance when Collins suddenly turned and said to his companion, "If we have to die let us do it gamely." Both attempted to draw their revolvers. The Sheriff's posse was too quick for them, and fired, killing both men instantly. The gold was sewed up in the legs of a pair of pantaloons, and consists of $20 pieces of the mintage of 1877.

"The bodies were taken to Ellis, where an inquest was held. There were no papers on their bodies except a roll of poetry dedicated to Collins by a young lady, and which he seemed to prize highly. The name of the other man is not given. Collins is said to be from Dallas, Texas, and to be of a highly respectable family. Sheriff Beardsley and citizens are in hot pursuit of the balance of the gang."

To Cure Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility.

Change your diet and manner of living; drink neither tea nor coffee; never drink at meal-times; after every meal, or during the meal, dissolve half a teaspoonful or more of cayenne pepper in half a glassful of milk and drink it; eat plain food; never taste pastry of any kind. If you are troubled with sleepless nights, do not try to promote sleep by taking stimulants or opiates; they do more harm than good; take a sponge bath just before retiring, and, if you are unable to do it yourself, get some one to rub you well with a coarse towel; if you wake in the night and cannot get to sleep again, get up at once, not lie until you "get nervous thinking about it;" take a foot bath; rub your limbs well, to get up a circulation; drink a glass of cold water. Do not expect to cure yourself in one week's time; have patience, and try one month. In bathing, use your hands to apply the water, it is much better than a sponge; soften the water with borax, it is more invigorating than salt water.—*Cor. New York Times.*

A YOUNG man whom Prof. King had invited to accompany him on a balloon ascension at the fair in Rutland, Vt., went to the grounds laden with a big basket of lunch, an ulster overcoat, a fur cap, a pair of arctic overshoes, a whole change of winter clothing, an electric heater, a canteen, an opera glass and a life preserver.

THE Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "On the top of Prospect mountain, near Addison, is a remarkable pond about three-quarters of an acre in extent. Except a small space in the center it is covered with a thick moss, strong enough for people to walk upon. Poles are pushed through this moss at any point, but none have ever touched bottom, yet there are large trees growing and people walk in safety. The moss forms a thick mat or carpet, and is described as being exquisitely beautiful."

A Grand Record.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was first brought to the notice of the American public. To-day it is the most popular remedy on this continent for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, nervousness, urinary and uterine complaints, gout, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, and is widely used in South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and Australia, as a preventive and remedy for malarious disorders, and for many other maladies to the relief of which it is adapted. The record of its victories is written in the testimonials of thousands whom it has cured, to many of which the widest publicity has been given; it has won the emphatic sanction of leading members of the medical profession, and it has repeatedly been made the subject of encomiums by the home and foreign press. Comment on the above facts is unnecessary. We leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

"The Trials of a Housekeeper"

Are never experienced by those who use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Elegant, light, wholesome biscuit, bread, rolls and muffins, every time. Try it and be convinced.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest and most stylish ever seen, and, so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry-goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has become one of the leading cough remedies in our trade. We have known cases where it has given relief, where our best medicines have failed. We warrant it in every case, and are satisfied that it is one of the best medicines of its kind. SHARON, SWIFT & Co., Sterlingville, N. Y.

Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

COLGATE & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Soap has acquired a popularity hitherto unequaled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture. A reputation begun early in the century made it easy for this house to impress the public. The peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article are the novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

PREJUDICE is an extravagance illy afforded in these times. Let not your prejudice lead you to buy till you have sent for free price list of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., who offers to sell, on trial, Five-Ton Wagon Scales at $50; freight prepaid.

STUTTERING.—This singular affliction is treated by an ingenious invention called Bates' Patent Appliances. Simpson & Co., Box 5076, New York, send description of same to all inquirers.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure* the *Ague at once.*

Two Chromos Free.—A pair of beautiful 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months' subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a handsome 16-page literary paper, filled with the Choicest Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., sent *free* to all sending 15 cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers, J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., New York, guarantee every one *double value* of money sent. Newsdealers sell LEISURE HOURS; price, 7 cents.

THE RAILWAY AGE—Leading, largest and best journal of transportation published. Weekly, 28 pages. Departments for every class of railway men, president to station agent. $4 per year; $1 for 3 mos. Specimens free. Ad's RAILWAY AGE PUB. CO., Chicago.

ASK YOUR
POSTMASTER OR NEWSDEALER
To show you a copy and give you the price of the
CHICAGO LEDGER
If he has not got it, send and get a copy. Address
THE LEDGER CO., Chicago, Ill.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

1/3 OF LIFE IN BED
YOU CAN SLEEP on the best Bed for less money than on a poor one. I will send by Express, C.O.D. charges paid, my NONPAREIL BED-SPRING, and allow one day's trial before payment. It will save more than its cost in the less quantity of hair needed in mattress. It is the most durable, portable, cleanly and best Bed made.
For Circulars and Price-List, address,
T. L. SNYDER, Jersey City, N. J.

DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER!
The Great Family Medicine of the Age. 1840 to 1877. For Thirty-seven Years. Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it. Sold by all medicine dealers.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

CLOCKS
E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

HELP FOR THE HORSE!

Every man who owns a horse should have a pair of

Furlong's Patent
FOOT COOLERS & EXPANDERS

Which remove all fever from the feet, and keep them in a clean, moist and healthy condition, absolutely preventing corns, contracted feet, quarter-cracks and scratches. The moist sponge is held securely on the bottom of the foot, keeping the frog in a healthy, natural condition. They can be used for a Stuffing-Boot, and do not cost one-fourth as much as the old leather one. The cut represents the Holder and Sponge on the foot. The best horsemen of the country heartily indorse it as one of the most humane and valuable inventions of the day. Horses' feet have been restored from an unsound condition to a healthy one in three weeks' time. Its result surprises every one. For sale by Harness-Makers and dealers in Turf goods. Single pairs sent to any address upon receipt of price, $1.50 per pair. In ordering, send diameter of hoof measured across the bottom of the foot. Send for descriptive circular, with list of testimonials from the leading horsemen and veterinary surgeons of the country. I have also a valuable Sponge Liniment for bad feet, which I will forward with Cooler at $1.00 per quart bottle. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to Agents. Address E. H. DRAPER, 193 Washington St., Chicago.

LANDRETHS'
SEED WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

We wish to call attention to our Bloomsdale strains of ONION SEED.

It has ever been our practice, owing to the force of climatic influences, to raise full-sized Onions from sets, seedlings, or buttons, as they are indifferently called, the growth of the preceding year, and not direct from the seed proper; as a result in a long series of years, generations on generations of Onions, a habit has been confirmed and established of precocious bulbing; consequently (black) seed raised here, in the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, when transported northward carries with it, it is believed, the fixed habit of early ripening, and crops of large Onions, it is confidently predicted, may be produced at the North from such seed in advance of the season, and free from the "stiff-necks" so abundantly produced by seed raised in a colder climate.

An experiment the present season, made with the Bloomsdale strain of Early Red in Wisconsin, in latitude 44° (north of lat. of Toronto, Canada), gave the most surprising results; another with the same variety in Nebraska, latitude 42°, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.

These facts are at least highly suggestive, and merit the examination of NORTHERN and NORTHWESTERN onion-growers and dealers in seed.

We especially commend the EARLY RED—it is incomparably superior to the "Wethersfield" or "New England Red." Two other good sorts are the Large Yellow Strasburg or Dutch, and the pure White or Silver Skin. Prices (unprecedentedly low) on application. 1,500 Acres in Seeds. Send for Catalogue.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

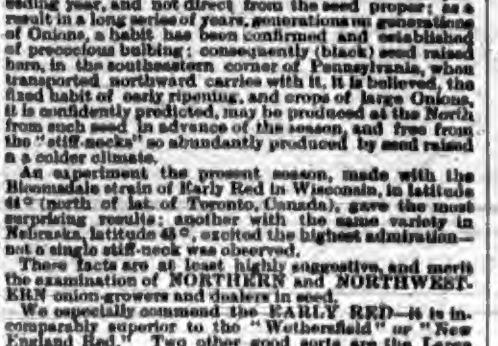

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

I am Only Bilious, says the debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No; unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet, as surely as dawn dispels the darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

TO BOOK AGENTS!

We have in press a book—not yet announced—that has been in preparation over three years, costing $20,000.

124 Superb, Full-Page Engravings make it one of the most completely illustrated volumes in the world. It is a magnificent work, and will command the attention and approval of everybody. We will make most liberal arrangements with agents to introduce it, and it is worthy their notice. Advance sheets, with full information, sent on application to

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

86 YARDS of BEAUTIFUL BRAID

Made and sewed on by sewing machine, for six cents, with the Rose Embroidery and Braid-Making Attachment, adapted to all makes of sewing machines. Price, $1.50. No Family, Dressmaker or Seamstress can afford to be without one. Agents and Canvassers make money by selling them. Sample attachment for any sewing machine sent by mail on receipt of $1.00. Inquire of Sewing Machine Agents, or address I. M. ROSE, Patentee, No. 49 Chambers Street, New York.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

LADIES!
BEWARE of

Imitations.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BALL PROGRAMMES
—AND—
FANCY VISITING CARDS

Send 50 cents and get a large sample package of all of the Latest Styles of Ball Programmes, Ball Tickets, Fancy Visiting Cards, &c. We have some of the nobbiest designs ever shown. Address
THE NEWSPAPER UNION,
151 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, - - PRESIDENT.

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the *only* immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates* and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

$1.25 $1.00 $8.00

Don't You Want a First-Class Independent Southern Newspaper?

Great interest is centering upon political, social and commercial movements in the South. Each intelligent, observant person in the country ought to read the

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL

Published at the border metropolis. Of independent Republican views, but tied to the behests of no clique, man or party—a live, newsy, spirited and able journal, and an accepted exponent of the best Southern sentiment.

Cut and pasted eight-page form; opens like a book; compact and convenient; large, clear print.

Daily Commercial, $8 per year; three months, $2.25; one month, only 80 cents. *Try it one month.*

Weekly Commercial, a splendid family paper, only $1.25 per year; Clubs of ten, $11; Clubs of twenty, $20; Single Copy three months on trial, only 30 cents.

Agents wanted everywhere. Samples free.

Address A. H. SIEGFRIED, Publisher, Louisville, Ky.

STRAUB MILL CO. MILLERS SUPPLIES
GLADIATOR CORN SHELLER & CLEANER
THE BEST
STRAUB MILL CO. CINCINNATI
ESTABLISHED 1844
PORTABLE GRIST MILLS SMUTTERS MILLING MACHINERY &c

A Special Offer
TO THE READERS
OF THIS PAPER.

A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper, a perfect *Gem* for everybody desiring a reliable *Time-Piece*, and also a superior Compass, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb Oroide *Hunting-Case*, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—Perfection guaranteed—will be Given away to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.

COUPON.
On receipt of this Coupon and 30 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a GENUINE SWISS MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER.
Address, Magnetic Watch Co., ASHLAND, MASS.

This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE. This offer will hold good for 30 days. If currency cannot be sent conveniently, postage stamps will be taken instead.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Contil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$50 to $150 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$8½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 200 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. Van & Co., Chicago.

HOW TO MAKE $20 to $40 per week SELLING TEAS TO FAMILIES. Circulars free. THE CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., New York.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

DYSPEPSIA cured without medicine, after seven years' suffering. Remedy in reach of all. Great secret. Receipt sent for $1. Address E. B. MARSH, Franklinsville, Randolph Co., N. C.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS. U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circ's of instructions, etc., sent free.

SAFETY LAMPS! Agents Wanted everywhere! 17 Styles. Also, Pat. Gasoline Burners. Circular Free. Write at once to Cincinnati Safety Lamp Company, 161, 163, 165 Pearl Street, corner Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Englewood, Ill.

$100.00 R[illegible] HEAVY BEARD [illegible] by the use of DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
[illegible] Terms Easy.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

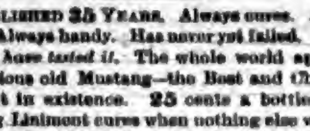

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommend It Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Four Months for One Dollar.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, the only ONE-CENT newspaper published in the West, is a twenty-column paper, containing all the news of the day in short, sharp, condensed form, aiming to give ONLY FACTS, and leaving to larger sheets the monopoly of the reporter's gush and the penny-a-liner's wearisome platitudes. It contains PRONOUNCED EDITORIALS upon the living questions of the day, copious TELEGRAPH and CABLE DISPATCHES, RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS, and, in short, a complete record of the news of the day the world over. In addition to being a complete newspaper, every issue contains a COMPLETED STORY, thrilling and romantic, and pointing a wholesome moral. The DAILY NEWS is INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS, espousing the cause of no party, but aiming to present exact and truthful statements of every political event or question, without fear or favor. It is LIVELY, ENTERPRISING, DECENT IN TONE, WIDE-AWAKE and SPICY, treating every subject briefly and pointedly, but in all things avoiding flippancy. It is a DAILY paper at the price of a weekly. It has a larger circulation, as has been proven by published affidavits, than any other daily paper published in Chicago. It has printed and sold over 77,000 copies in a single day. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, $1.00 FOR FOUR MONTHS. No subscription received for less than four months. We offer no Chromos or Patent Lightning Rods as Premiums, but guarantee to give you the worth of your money a hundred fold. Address

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Chicago, Ill.

GRACE'S
SALVE

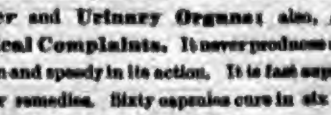

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 11, 1877.

NEIGHBOR SHAKE!

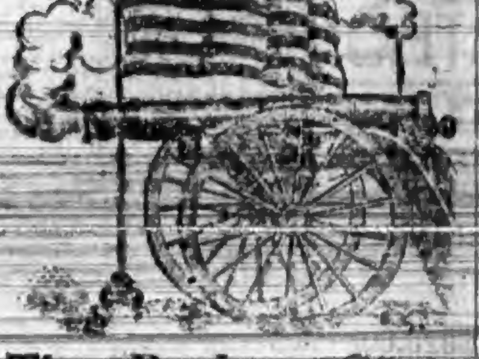

The Buckeye State Itself Again!

Democracy Ahead Anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 Major'y.

The Legislature Reported Democratic.

LET US REJOICE.

Colonel David H. Armstrong, of St. Louis, United States Senator, fills the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Lewis V. Bogy.

Ben Butler has a fool idea about reinstating all the army officers who deserted to aid the rebellion and proposes the increas of the army to give them commands, the army already being overrun with officers. This discounts any radicalism yet, so far as heard from.

Two-thirds of the New York republican state convention voted against a resolution declaring Mr. Hayes' title to the presidency to be as good as that of George Washington. Really, does anybody (except Stoughton) believe that Mr. Hayes is entitled to the office which he holds?

Smalls, the negro Congressman from Beaufot, South Carolina, has been arrested and held to bail for accepting bribes when a member of the South Carolina senate. He labored hard with the Grant administration to have troops sent to his state to keep it in the radical ranks. It now turns out that his labors were not altogether those of love, but rather of fear. He knew that if the democracy carried South Carolina he would stand a good chance to go behind prison bars.

John S. Patterson, a carpet-bag senator from South Carolina, pretends that he is not a citizen of the state. He puts in this plea in order to prevent being taken to South Carolina to be tried for crime. He alleges that he lives in the District of Columbia, "and therefore, can not be said in the terms of the requisition that he is a fugitive from justice." This is the first time in the history of the government that a senator ever publicly denied being a resident of the state he claimed to represent but Patterson is a carpet-bagger and proper allowances must be made for this fact. He prefers staying at Washington to going to Columbia, and likes the senatorial toga better than the striped suit of a penitentiary convict.—Sentinel

As a singular evidence of the power of perseverance the following letter written by the late senator Bogy when a boy has been given to the public:

St. Genevieve, Jan. 16, 1837.—On this day I left home under charge of Mr. William Shannon, an old friend of my father, to go to Kaskaskia to read law in the office of Judge Pope. My education is very limited, but with hard study I may overcome it. I am determined to buy it, and my intention is to return to my native State and practice if I can qualify myself, and while doing so to work to become United States senator for my native state, and to work for this till I am sixty years old. I will pray God to give me the resolution to persevere in this intention. I have communicated this to my mother, and given her this paper to keep. So help me God. LEWIS V. BOGY.

True to his determination at nineteen Mr. Bogy reached a seat in the United States Senate in his sixtieth year, and died last week after a successful life, aged sixty-four.

Medical men often puzzle themselves over the large sale that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys. Its great popularity is due only to the excellent qualities possessed by this household medicine. 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Senator McDonald.

The arrangement which Senator McDonald is said to have entered into with Senator Morton to pair off with the latter should he not be able to attend, the coming season, smacks of more show than discretion. Had Senator McDonald been very successful so far as a Senator, he might be better able to afford such generosity, but the Democratic party of the state have something to say in this matter and if he does not desire to represent them more ably than this act would indicate, perhaps he had better resign. When, for a moment, would Morton have sacrificed his party for such cheap notoriety. Mr. McDonald has been receiving a number of compliments from the radical press, and this may have turned his head. We hope the Senator will hew to the Democratic line or abdicate.

The Plymouth Democrat says, "Senator McDonald paid a visit last week to the bed-side of his colleague, Senator Morton, now languishing on a bed of sickness in Richmond, Indiana. The two senators have fought many hard political battles, and been pitted against each other for many years now past and gone. When two great men, senators of the U. S., bitterly opposing each other in politics, can meet together and extend the hand of friendship and wish each other life, health and prosperity, is it not about time the "small fry" politicians were imitating the excellent example set by these distinguished gentlemen? Gen. Mason, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in the goodness of his great big heart, desired Senator McDonald to convey to Senaton Marton his earnest wish for his speedy recovery. And thus two prominent Democratic politicians have shown that political animosities, no matter how bitter they may be, can be laid aside at the bed-side of a fallen foe, and forgotten, at least so far as personal friendships are concerned

"Those who carelessly affirm that there is no material difference between the two polical parties of to-day are invited to the platforms of the two state conventions published in the same news columns of the Interior Ocean of Thursday. One is that of the Republicans of New York assembled at Rochester, the other of the Democrats of Wisconsin at Fon Dulac. The New York republicans solemnly say:

6. Public faith, honest industry, and general prosperity demands a sound currency of coin, and paper convertable into coin, and already the near approach to specie payments enforces the wisdom and duty of faithfully pursuing the necessary steps to full resumption within the time now fixed by law.

This is republican doctrine. Now here is something on the same subject that has the right ring to it:

It demands instead that the property protected by the government pay its just proportion of the expenses of the government; that silver be remonetized and the present resumption act be repealed and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it. It declares its opposition to a longer continuence of the national bank currency, and demands that the government furnish its own notes for the place thereof.

This is democratic doctrine. Gentlemen, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

The New York Sun is inclined to discredit the "spontaneous combustion" theory in connection with the destructive conflagration in the Interior Department at Washington. It says: "There are men who have occupied high public positions, and borne good repute, who tremble, as they wake up in the morning and lie down at night, at the possibility of the exposure of their jobbery and venality, through proofs accumulated in the old files of the Indian Bureau and Land Offices which were stored near the place where the fire started. They have been hanging on the ragged edge of anxiety and alarm these many years, since the virus of Grantism poisoned public life. They would be free and relieved by the loss of those papers, as would hundreds of others who were inferior accomplices in robbery of the Indians and of settlers' lands. When the Navy Department was fired several times during a few months, and under circumstances not unlike those of the present conflagation, the assigned cause was then, as now, "spontaneous combustion." Fraudulent claims had been passed and fraudulent contracts have been made, which would be traced by the official records. Investigation was impending, and the short way to escape detection was to burn those records. The new House of Representatives will certainly overhaul the Indian Bureau and the Land Office rascalities, which have heretofore only been imperfectly exposed. The parties interested had, therefore, a motive for the recent "spontaneous combustion."

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $70, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Sumner R. Randall is plaintiff, and Ira A. West and Roseann A. West is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and forty one dollars and thirty cents ($241.30) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

West half of the northeast quarter and east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty four (34) township thirty-three (33) north of range twelve (12) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
P. A. Randall, Attorney for plaintiff.
Sept. 18th 1877. Pf. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein G. V. Harner is plaintiff and Robert Shaifer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and sixty dollars and Seven cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 27th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of lot twelve (12) in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of said lot No. (12) running thence north thirty (30) feet, thence west forty two (42) feet, thence south thirty (30) feet, thence east forty two (42) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, October 3, A. D. 1877.
Pr. fee. $9 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Herman Froehlich is plaintiff, and William B. Dancer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-two dollars and forty cents ($42.40), with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The undivided one-half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 18th, 1877. Pr. fee $[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Bayer et al. are plaintiffs and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five (25) township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
McBride, Voelen & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 26th, 1877.
Pr fee $8.75.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
October 11, 6m. oil.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James I. Patterson, Jr., deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GIDEON I. PATTERSON, Adm'r.
Sept. 28, 1877—no11

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co. is plaintiff, and John Treesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Sixty-Three Dollars and Fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER, 20th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-seven (27) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
Pope & Baxter, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, Sept. 25th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Case is plaintiff and Thomas L. Brown is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Fifty-Two Dollars and Ninety-Three cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided two-fifteenths (2-15) of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
W. L. Penfield, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 29th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8 50.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Funk deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. H. MADDEN, Adm'r.
October 1, 1877 no11.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Moser, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH MOSER, Adm'x.
October 1st, 1877—no11.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.
October 11, '77—no11.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Fegle and a quarter section nearly, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. GEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information How to Become Agents, and Make Money, we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

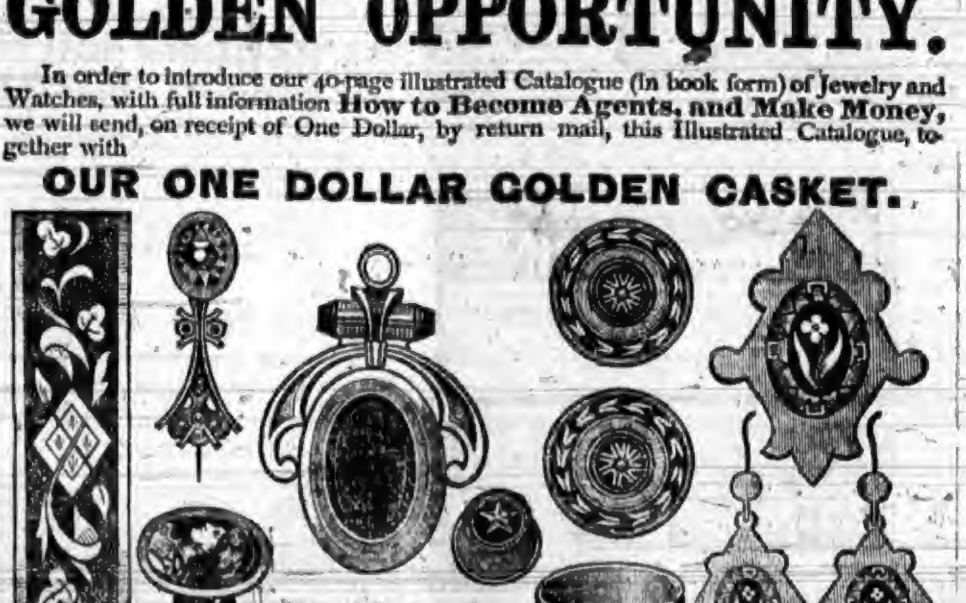

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful Cut Cameo Ring; one fine pair of Engraved Sleeve Buttons; three (3) grand spiral Amethyst Studs, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby Collar Button; one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain; one elegant Cameo Seal; one beautiful chased Band Ring; one solitaire Lake George Diamond Pin; one pair (2) elegant engraved Bracelets. All the above are the Finest Gold Plate, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of One Dollar we will send one of these Dollar Caskets, by mail, post-paid, or Four Caskets on receipt of $3.50. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ROOT & COMPANY.

GRAND FALL OPENING!

Will commence Thursday, October 11th, and continue during the week. Upon that occasion we shall desplay by far the finest line of

SEAL SACQUES!

And Circulars, fur lined Silk Garments, Matalasse and plain Cloaks, made and trimmed in the most elegant modes ever before shown by us. Also a magnificent line of made

SILK AND STUFF DRESSES AND SUITS

Also Silks and Dress goods, in all the new and elegant colors and effectr, with trimmings to match. Also many elegant designs in

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OTBOMANS, &C.

well worth seeing. Besides articles of taste and elegance, not to be found elsewhere. We are now selling all goods kept by us much cheaper than they have ever been sold since 1860, and cotten goods generally are much lower than before the war. People living within a distance of 50 miles of Fort Wayne, can will aflord to come and do their trading with us if they wish to buy but ten dollars worth of goods. Our stock is so large and well assorted that no one can fail to fine what is wanted, and the immense business we are doing is ample evidence that our prices are satisfactory.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

BIG STOCK COMING
AT
SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO'S.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

DRESS GOODS.

New Calicos, Shirtings, Woolens, Jeans, Cloths and Cashmeres, For Men, Boys and Everybodys Wear

OUR SUCCESS.

No Goods Allowed to be Misrepresented. All the Newest Novelties in Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths and Boys

CLOTHING CUT

In the most approved pattern and warranted to be perfect fitting at Hard Time Prices.

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!

[illegible] ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School-Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S,
West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

DAY'S AGUE TONIC
CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC
Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC
Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC
Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC
Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC
Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC
Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC
Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC
Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC
Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC
Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.
It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH,
Rev. J. R. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,
Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH,
Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
Rev. Bohlmann, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH,
Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH,
Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY STORE
North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.
You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in
LADIES HATS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS
Fancy Dry Goods,
Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also
LADIES CLOAKS,
Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.
J. R. LANNING.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 55c.
—Oats 25c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 13c.
—Potatoes 40c
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $5 25.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.22 @ 1.28
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Muzzle that Dog.

"Father, to-morrow is the Tutor's birth day, what can I get for a present? Charley, who had been watching the dogs in the street, "get him a muzzle, father, he is always biting the governess in the cheek" Silver plated ware, salt, tea sets, spoon holders, baking dishes, 106 pieces of tea and dinner ware, only $10. 44 pieces of china for $12. Lamps that burn without a chimney, chandeliers, bracke's, student lamps, only $5. One fly chaser for nothing. Fifteen per cent. saved on all goods at Ward's cheap crockery store, No. 9 Columbia street. Ward's Iron Dog, Fort Wayne.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The best Oysters at Rickel's.

D. D. Snyder's is the boss place for stoves

Justice Maxwell was in the city yesterday.

Billy Rickel is re-arranging his Restaurant.

Oysters served up in any style at Rickel's Restaurant.

We are sorry the weather is so unfavorable for the Angola fair.

The bank has received a number of the new silver trade dollars.

Call and see the Excelsior Heating Stove at D. D. Snyder's.

Fresh Oysters, sweet, large, and luscous, at Rickel's, by the can or dish.

Remember the New York Store will not allow any one to undersell them.

The latest event at Butler was the china wedding of Chas. Hanes and lady.

Subscriptions received for all newspapers at publishers prices at Willis & Co.

Come in and get acquainted with the new management at the City Book Store of Willis & Co.

If you want good goods, such as will give entire satisfaction, go to the New York Store.

The third quarterly meeting of the M. E. church, will take place next Saturday and Sunday.

One man's money is just as good as another; therefore, the New York Store treats all alike.

The Excelsior Hardware Store has the cheapest and finest lot of stoves in DeKalb county.

Mr F. C. Waterman made us a present of the premium watermelon, for which he has our thanks.

Miss Alice Hoover, daugter of J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, died last Monday morning, about twenty years of age.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and should be in every family; it only costs 25 cents a bottle and may save many a doctor bill. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Fine brands of cigars at Rickel's.

C. K. Baxter, of the Press, is now an alderman of Waterloo.

Mrs. Henry Ford has gone to Ohio on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Smith.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Murray Markle's celebrated Norman Stallion took first premium at the Waterloo fair.

A steady rain of twelve hours Monday night will do much good for the wheat crop.

Bring in your wood now, don't wait until the roads are bad. We want that promised us, this month.

All business letters to this office should be addressed, "Editor Courier," to meet prompt attention.

On Monday Moses Gonser sold to Jacob Kahn $412 worth of clover seed, all raised the present season.—Press.

Harry Stafford, formerly of this county, but now in Sturgis, Mich., paid his friends and relatives a visit this week.

The rain this week was a benefit to the farmers. It is a common saying for them that the fly is injuring the wheat.

The cranberry crop, on the few marshes in this county, is extraordinary large. Mr. Johnson, of Etna, picked about seventy bushels.—Columbia City Post.

Gen. Miles has had a battle with the hostile Nez Perces Indians, in which the soldiers suffered about as much as the Indians.

Mr. Geo. Hough returned last Sunday from a trip to south-eastern Kansas. He is not favorably impressed with that section of the country.

Rev. Mr. Sanders left yesterday for Danville, Ill., where he delivers his lecture on "Back-bone," as an opening to a lecture course.

Sam Weaver and his better half have disolved. We know nothing of the circumstances but are informed that a law trial will follow.

Sam Pommert, as a tonsorial artist, leads all his competitors in the county. With his clever, genial ways he is making hosts of friends.

Horse shoeing promptly attended to. The Best workmen in town! Prices reasonable. Don't fail to give me a call. JAMES ANDERSON. tf.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

A large number of trains are daily passing over the B. & O. road at present, and we understand that the business of the road is largely in excess of what it was a month or two ago.—New Era.

Miss Carrie, daughter of Capt. Cutter, was thrown from a buggy Sunday, suffering the fracture of the left leg, about the ancle. The limb was set and is doing as well as could be expected. —Press.

Potatoes are said to be rotting badly in DeKalb county.—Standard.

This is certainly a mistake. We have heard from quite a number, and not as much loss as usual is experienced in this way.

A fair price will be paid for a good dream about snakes, &c. Apply to the Fort Wayne News. The Murphy movement has about exhausted the supply down there.

Daniel McDonald is now sole proprietor of the Plymouth Democrat. We love that man Dan, and like an old thoroughbred, he'll make things hum when he settles to business. We wish him success.

The domestic tranquility of a young married couple has been broken in upon lately, and they are now separted. You can't be to particular in seleeting your partner for life.

Many of the farmers in this locality complain of their hogs dying with cholera. John Garber has lost eleven, and has several others that are sick, while some of his neighbors have lost nearly their whole number.—Butler Record.

Senator McDonald writes a card to explain away the fact the he agreed that if Morton went to Washington and could not meet with the Senate, he would pair off with him even in the organization of that body. Its too thin.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat and all dseases of the lungs and chest, are readily cured with Dr. Marshall's lung syrup. It never fails. Try it. Price 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

Many a person has been crippled and deformed by neglecting the proper means of curing rheumatism on its first appearance in the system. It is next to an impossibility to cure it after once seated. Use the best known remedy, Lawson's Curative, on feeling the first symptoms, and you will drive it out. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives due notice that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by any one in his name, no matter who they may be. JERRY MAXWELL.
Oct. 7th, 1877. 3w.

Soldiers' Re-Union.

The members of Co. D. 88th Ind. Reg't., will hold a re-union at Ensley's Hall, at this place, Oct. 19th, 1877, and they most cordially invite the members of A. and H. of the same regiment to meet with them. No further notice will be given.

Fourteen divorce cases in the Elkhart circuit court does not indicate a very high degree of conjugal felicity in that county. It strikes us as an unfavorable season of the year to be untying the connubial knot just as the bleak winds of winter begin to whistle about our ears.—Angola Herald.

[illegible] by the name of Brown living north of Waterloo, was thrown from a wagon, by the horses running away, and one of her legs and an arm were broken, besides receiving internal injuries. She was still living at last accounts.

The famous Danbury News Man says "They All Do It." It is designed to rest you when you are tired, to cheer you when depressed, and to tone you down generally when you are inclined to make yourself disagreeable about the house, that's what he says. For particulars ask the news agent.

That barrel of flour we got last week is not going to last as long as we thought. There is a pig and a horse and chickens to feed, and we all eat the same things. Now don't you see we want what little is due us from you who owe us. Call in, gentlemen, call in.

We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Phebe Kinsey, wife of Prof. J. F. Kinsey, which occurred on yesterday morning at an early hour. Her death was somewhat unexpected, as she was not considered in a critical condition up to a short time before her spirit took its departure.—Albion New Era.

Mr and Mrs Kinsey were formerly residents of Auburn, he having charge of the conservatory of music.

Mace Long, of Fort Wayne, has quit drinking and gambling, and now keeps a respectable restaurant, a place where you can get a good square meal at fair price. If there is any magnimity, any humanity about the citizens of that city, they will stand by Mace, and patronize him as his noble effort to resist evil now deserves.

Mr. A. L. Nickerson and Miss Ola Yandes were married last Tuesday. The affair took place at the tobacco establishment of Mr. Grubb, with which Mr. Nickerson is connected. The boys called around and paied their respect, and smoked a cigar at the expense of the proprietor, who had quietly made arrangements for the marriage. We wish our young friends success and happiness.

The business at Austin's depot of Boots and Shoes, is still increasing, and they are disposing of a great number every day. It is a little singular that a stranger can come into our midst, and build up such extensive business in so short a time. It must have come through that tact enterprise and liberality which should animate all business men. He not only has a good stock but has placed his prices down as low as he can afford to, and is doing a good business at small profits.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, shot and killed a negro last Saturday. He was arrested, but no particulars are given. It is a crime for a democrat to kill a negro in Kentucky?—Kendallville Standard.

Certainly not, if the negro attempts to kill a man as was the case with Mr Clay. After years of labor for the abolition of slavery, one of the very men who was most benefitted by this lifetime of toil, steps up to shoot him down and now we are asked, "is it a crime?" A manly way of putting it.

Grand Excursion to Southern Kansas.

Will leave Auburn, via. B. & O. R. R. October 15th, 1877. This will give parties that intend going to Kansas a good opportunity to see the famous and beautiful Cherokee Indian Reservation, that the Mo. R. F. S. & G. R. R. are now selling from $2 to $8 per acre, on ten years time. The excursion will go through the greatest wheat and corn country in the west. For information and tickets, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Indiana.

Pretty Little Blue Eyed Stranger.

Is the title of one of the prettiest songs we have ever heard. It was composed by Bobby Newcomb, the celebrated minstrel professional. The melody is bound to captivate every lover of a good song and remain fresh in their memory a lifetime. Price 35 cts. per copy. For sale by any music dealer in the United States, or can be had of the publisher, F. W. Helmick, 50 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

The fair last week at Waterloo, drew immense crowds, especially on Thursday, over 8,000 tickets being sold that day. The entries in the stock department were unusually large, but the showing of thoroughbreds was not so good as heretofore. There was not a large number of speed horses present, and the races were not extra. The running race was a fizzle. The display of fruits, grains, vegetables and fine arts was very good. The weather on Thursday and Friday was a little uncomfortable.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worst cases of Coughs and Colds almost instantly. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. Sold in every drug Store.

Fine Cattle.

We noticed a fine herd of cattle at the Waterloo fair last week belonging to Mr. L. L. Irons, of St. Johns, this county. A splendid Alderney heiffer 2 years old took the first premium. A herd of fine thoroughbred short horns took first premium. The yearling "Lightfly," also got away with the red ribbon, and a calf with second. Mr. Irons bought this herd at Paris, Kentucky, a few weeks ago, and from their looks we should judge them to be of the best breeds.

Another scandal case is now furnishing sweet morsels for our gossips, and while we mention no names we can point a moral. We sympathize deeply with the one who suffers the most in this affair. If friendship is not a pretense, his admirers will stand by him, now that affliction has fallen upon him. Ought there not to be a radical change in the theory of close communion. It is arbitrary and unconstitutional and there is a future to provide for. Christ said "come unto me all ye that are heavy laden." Why not give the same territory in these latter days. Let us be liberal.

Mr. Alex, Brandon, who was taken to the Insane asylum at Indianapolis some seven month ago, died last Thursday, and was brought here for burial, which took place last Sunday. Mr. M. Brandon, a brother of the deceased brought the body from that city. Worthily has this brother discharged his duties. He has isolated himself from society, and sacrificed many chances, that he might care for a weaker brother. There is a true affection and manhood about an act like this, seldom developed in perverse humanity. Moses has well earned the respect and admiration of all who know him.

Three kindred sprits from down toward Spencerville, went to the fair last Thursday. We met them near Waterloo, and they were as happy as Godfrey's cordial could make them. A good bay horse was attached to an antiquated buggy, and when we came up with them they had run up against the fence, and the horse stood clear of the buggy with the exception of the quarterstrap. Had he been other than a gentle animal, there would have been somebody hurt. We fixed the boys up as well as we could, as they insisted on remaining in the buggy, and we saw them safe in town. It was a close call.

A bad smash-up occurred Thursday last about half way beween Waterloo and Auburn. We are told that a gentleman and lady from Garrett, with a team and carriage, attempted to pass another buggy on the road near a culvert, when the vehicle was upset by the tongue coming down, and the lady was thrown out with considerable force, and seriously injured. The carriage was badly wrecked, and the horses escaping into the woods, made sad havoc with the harness. Another warning to drive slow.

One of our rural poets has been disgusted with dried-apple pies, and here is the way he declaims against them.

I loath, abhor, detest, despise,
Abominate dried-apple pies;
I like good bread, I like good meat,
Or any thing that's fit to eat;
But of all poor grub beneath the skies
The poorest is dried apple-apple pies.
Give me toothache or sore eyes
In preference to such kind of pies.

The farmer takes his hardest fruit;
'Tis wormy, bitter, and hard to boot;
They leave the hulls to make us cough,
And don't take half the peelings off
Then on a dirty cord they're string,
And there they serve as roost for flies
Until they're ready to make pies.
Tread on my corns, or tell me lies,
But don't pass me dried-apple pies.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following parties by County Clerk Moss during September, 1877: Harvey Kimes and Rachel S. Hart, Joseph Landsdown and Louisa A. Goodwin, Benjamin L. Moore and Viola A. Jones, Joseph A. Reigal and Carolina Halyoat, Jacob Baker and Mary Ellen Knight, Joseph Mathews and Mary J. Pillows, Bardford D. Harris and Anna Rainier, Christian Lehner and Samantha Hines, Samuel G. Gfellar and Kate McEnterfer, Aaron Mills and Samantha Stoy, John A. Waller and Estella Robinett, Samuel H Richmond and Rhoda A. Moffler, Henry Peters and Sophia Peters, Albert Guilford and Eunice McDowell, Andres T. Sanderson and Nellie Barstow, William Bowman and Ella Chaney, William Hart and and Almira Nelson, Henry Shaffer and Susanna Gushua Wilson D. Tomlinson and Mary Johnson.

An exchange gives the following description of Senator Morton's condition: "He lies in a narrow bed raised above its usual height, and is occasionally lifted to a lounge near by His whole left side from the neck down is paralyzed, and he is entirely helpless, not being able to move himself in bed or to raise his head. He has lost but very little flesh during his long illness although his digestion has been seriously impaired, and he has subsisted chiefly on gruel and beef tea His expression is one of intense weariness. Like all men of active mind and great vitality, he suffers much from enforced inaction, and he sometimes falls into spells of feverish nervousness, when it seems to him as if he could not possibly longer endure the hardship of lying like a log, with his body refusing to obey his will.

A Fine Display.

Perhaps the finest display in the Dry Goods line in the State of Indiana will be made to-day by the enterprising establishment of Root & Company, Fort Wayne. They certainly have the finest store room in the country, and with the known liberality of each individual member, they would hardly fail to meet the demand in a trade in which they are by taste and education so well adapted. We like to see the triumph of the good, the true and generous, over the false and pretentious, even in the dry goods trade. No shoddy ever enters into theirs. Root & Company's [illegible] trap the unwary, but you don't have to go more than a stone's throw, in fact the Court House only intervenes, to find all of that article you want. There is another store in that city which has taken the name, as far as it dare, of the New York Store, by which name Root & Company are known so far and wide. With its usual semblance of honesty it has added "City" to its sign, and you are ivited to come in. pretty much on the style of the spider and the fly, as you will afterwards find out. Deal with reliable, honorable gentlemen, men who value their words as worth something, and if a mistake occurs, they will not lie you out of it, but make the correction with pleasure. Our advice is go to the New York Store, and give that one, which hearalds itself as the New York City Store, a wide berth.

Goldsmith Maid will be 21 years old next April. She has never yet lost a race with a competitor that she did not afterward beat. She has traveled over 300,000 miles by rail and has earned her owners nearly half a million dollars. She always travels in a special car, her companions being a keeper, his attendant and a small terrier. The keeper is an old man of 67 years, and when in the car or stable the Maid is uneasy or restless unless the keeper is with her. They sleep together on the same blankets, and the old man has never mised sleeping with her but three nights in seven years. As soon as the Maid sees that her keeper is lying beside her she goes to sleep and sleeps soundly all night. If he is not there is very little sleep for her or any one else in her vicinity. The terrier has been with her for nine years and she is around her heels with the solicitous air of a big brother. The Maid is owned, half and half, by H. N. Smith, a New York banker, and Budd Doble. She is valued at $30,000, but it is not probable that double that amount of money would buy her. Doble always drives her. He is a well educated gentleman, has an entree into the best society, and, notwithstanding his business, never associates with gamblers or horse jockeys. He is noted for his honest driving, and has been known to refuse $30,000 if he would sell a single race.

Written for the COURIER.

A PUZZLE.

BY W. M. B.

God made Adam, as you all know,
Out of the dust long, long ago,
But before Adam, God made me,
And Adam gave me a name you see.

That name still I carry to-day.
Far over this wide world I do stray,
In all the varied climes I live,
And to man I food and light do give.

Me, God did make complete you know
And I've kept in my first state, though low
I had not hands to take the fruit,
As did mankind whom I do suit.

My Maker's laws I have obeyed;
From them I never have yet strayed.
A lesson man might take from me,
But to that he will not agree.

Now man does ever me control,
For I was made without a soul;
But in God's good work you'll find,
That long ago in the course of time.

Something then was offered me,
A spirit, or soul, or both may be,
But that offer I did not accept,
Choosing in my first state to be kept.

Rather than in honor to dwell,
And to be in danger of hell,
And if I understand the story,
I never will get up to glory.

No fear of death doth trouble me,
If happiness I never see,
The holy scriptures I cannot read,
If right or wrong I'm not agreed.

If you will read this over again,
And faithfully search there for my name,
And not succeeding in finding it there,
It will be strange I do declare.

P. S.—Let us have an answer in the COURIER.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

Corunna Items.

The bands at Calkin's brick yard had a lively "spat". No funerals.

A lady and gentleman had a little misunderstanding on Main street last Thursday evening by the name of Timmerman. They didn't come to the knocks.

We have a married couple here who could not walk hand in hand and heart in heart down the well beaten path of married life, so they dissolved partnership, and she, with her little ones, departed for her father's house, Mr. Park. The days rolled dearily on and the "pressure" became so strong that they couldn't stand it, and last Thursday evening they came together again with open arms, "to meet to part no more." The boys did all in their power to enliven the occasion with tin pans, cow bells, etc.

Hank Quince has been on the sick list for several weeks.

Corunna has a spring bed bottom factory.

Mr. Geo Sisson, of Auburn, talks of locating hear and engage in the harness business. It is a splendid point for his line of trade.

The dance last Friday evening, gotten up by the band boys, was not a large "financial speck," however, they all enjoyed a pleasant time.

Ed. Orr had the misfortune of loosing a valuable colt. The cause of the disease is unknown.

A lively time was had at the school meeting last Friday evening. Mrs. H. E. Little was the teacher desired by over two-thirds of the attendance.

Butler Items.

Mr. Gengnogle has just overhauled his residence, putting on a new roof and otherwise making it convenient for his guests.

Mr. Kist's sister and father, from the northern part of Ohio, have been visiting him for a week past.

Some fellow broke one of the front windows in Chamber's place of business

Sam Searight has nearly the "full sweep" in the hardware line. Through his perseverence and energy he has worked up a large trade and to day is running five wagons out of the village loaded down with tinware, glassware &c.

Mrs. Green attended the fair at Waterloo several days, and while on her way home was robbed of a gold watch valued at $150.

Those who are buying wheat are keeping up with the other markets in the county, and Butler gets her share.

The hotel on Broadway, formerly known as the old Sargeant House, is not in running order at present.

Geo. Boots is erecting a hotel east of the depot. It will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Rumor has it that hogs are dying in the south part of the county.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY
HAS SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY
Selling
SEWING MACHINES!
AT
35 DOLLARS
Go and see them.
G. H. YESBRA, AG'T.
Auburn, Indiana.

"THEY ALL DO IT!"
SAVE MONEY.
BUY YOUR
CLOTHONG AND UNDERWEAR
OF
SAM, PETE & MAX.
FORT WAYNE.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

PUTNAM, a thriving village in Connecticut, has been swept over by a fire which burned about $200,000 worth of property, and left nothing of the business portion of the place except the National Bank and the new hotel.

NEW YORK financial circles are agitated by the discovery of extensive forgeries by one William C. Gilman, a broker hitherto enjoying a high reputation. The forgeries amount to upward of $200,000....By the explosion of a small steamboat near Pittsburgh, Pa., three persons were killed and several injured.

THE centennial anniversary of the battle of Germantown (Pa.) was celebrated with great spirit Oct. 4, the military of Philadelphia and the adjoining cities participating....Louis Liberty, William Price and two Wise brothers were drowned in Boston harbor, the other day, by the capsizing of their boat.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne says "the weekly treasure-coach from Deadwood was stopped by two masked men near Cheyenne river. Resistance was made, and Scott Davis, one of the messengers, was wounded in the leg, disabling him, when the robbers got possession of the arms in the coach, but were unable to force the iron safe."....The suit of the Government against William McKee, of the St. Louis whisky ring, to recover $500,000, has broken down, the court holding that the President's pardon canceled all claims of that character.... Advices at military headquarters in Chicago, lead to the belief that Chief Joseph and his gang have made a break for Sitting Bull's retreat in the British Possessions.

A STRIKE of laborers on the Kansas Central Narrow-Gauge railway culminated in a collision with the authorities, at Circleville, Kansas, in which several shots were fired, and the leader of the strikers, one William Hartman, was killed....Clearings of the Chicago banks last week, $22,000,000; increase over corresponding week last year, $3,500,000.

THE cattle-raisers in the region of Cleveland, Ohio, in convention assembled, have unanimously agreed that the plague which is killing off their stock is nothing less than the Texas cattle fever. The disease is said to be on the wane.

BY the explosion of the boiler of a new portable engine at Studortown, O., four men were killed and two seriously injured. The bodies of the killed were literally blown to pieces.

A DEADWOOD (Black Hills) dispatch says the north-bound coach on the Sydney route was stopped the other night in the vicinity of Buffalo gap by four well-known outlaws, who go by the names of Dunk Blackburn, Wall, Laughing Sam, and the Kid. There was but one passenger and the division agent, Cook, on the coach, who were relieved of some dollars and their revolvers. The robbers were unmasked, and made no attempt to conceal their identity. The following night the south-bound Deadwood stage was stopped twelve miles south of Laramie, and the passengers relieved of some $400....The Apache Indians of New Mexico have broken loose, and are killing, scalping and committing all sorts of deviltries. Gen. Hatch, commanding the United States troops, at last accounts was preparing to attend to them.

THE SOUTH.

THE Grand Jury of Kemper county, Miss., has found six indictments for murder, and twenty-five indictments for being accessory to murder, against the participants in the Chisholm massacre....A State force of Texans, 1,000 in number, is organizing at San Antonio for active service on the Rio Grande.

THE yellow fever has broken out at Port Royal, S. C....A Deputy United States Marshal's posse recently made a raid on the crooked distillers of Sharp county, Ark., had a fight with the crooks, killed one, wounded several, arrested four, and destroyed two stills and a large amount of whisky and mash....Cassius M. Clay lately shot and killed a negro at his farm house in Kentucky. No one witnessed the deed, which Clay claims was done in self-defense.

THE steamer Magnolia, bound from Savannah to New York, was recently lost off Cape Hatteras. No lives lost. The steamer and cargo were valued at about $500,000.

GENERAL.

AN Indian woman while bathing at Victoria, British Columbia, a few days ago, was seized by an octopus, or devil-fish, and drowned. The body was discovered by Indians the next day, lying at the bottom of the bay in the grasp of the octopus. They cut the tentacles and recovered the body.

ACCORDING to information received in Washington, from Brownsville, Texas, there is a Mexican force coming to the Rio Grande to compel the authorities to execute the extradition treaty. Local opinion in Mexico is against surrendering the jail raiders. The local authorities of Tamaulipas will refuse to surrender another Mexican to the Americans.

AT the World's Congress of the International Society, held this summer in the city of Ghent, the city of New York was fixed upon as the headquarters of the social revolutionists.... Commodore Frailey, of the United States navy, is dead.

TROUBLE with Mexico is brewing, and grave apprehensions are felt at Washington that it will not be long delayed. Some days ago Lieut. Bullis, with two companies, crossed the Rio Grande from Fort Clarke in pursuit of a band of Mexican cattle-thieves. A dispatch of the 2d inst. announces that Col. Shafter had also crossed the river "with 600 men and two Gatling guns to extricate Lieut. Bullis from his position."....News received from the Sitting Bull commission from a point near Helena, Mont., confirms the report that Joseph is endeavoring to reach Canadian territory by the shortest route, and as soon as possible.

ADVICES from Fort Clark announce the return of Shafter and Bullis' commands from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The expedition was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that the Indians had been warned of Bullis' pursuit and escaped. Twelve horses and two mules which had been stolen from the American side of the river were recaptured. A small body of Mexican cavalry kept upon their trail and in sight of the command during their march from San Diego river to the Rio Grande, but made no offensive demonstration.

BURNED: The Pittsburgh car and locomotive works and a large number of other buildings at McKeesport, Pa., loss heavy; the stables and car-houses of the Dry Dock Railroad Company, in New York, loss $500,000; a square of business buildings in Franklin, Ind., loss $15,000; a block of houses in Joplin, Mo., loss $50,000; a saw-mill at Frankfort, Mich., loss $30,000....Two more savings banks have gone by the board—one at Allegheny, Pa., liabilities about $500,000, and another at Harwich, Mass., liabilities not stated....Archbishop Bayley, of the Catholic diocese of Baltimore, is dead....W. H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central railroad, has ordered an advance of 5 per cent. upon the wages of all employes of the road where the salaries amount to less than $2,000 a year.

WASHINGTON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY M'CORMICK has concluded to comply with the earnest request of the President and Secretary Sherman, and remain in the Treasury Department through the extra session of Congress, but to retire before the regular session begins....The Postmaster General don't think he will ask Congress for any deficiency at the end of the extra session....The President and Secretary of the Interior have decided to dismiss the charges against Gov. Axtell, of New Mexico, as vague and unsupported by proof.

IT has been decided that the President will confine his message, at the beginning of the special session, to the subject of the appropriations needed for the public service....The *National Republican* has been purchased by Clapp, late Public Printer, and will in future oppose the national administration....Frederick A. Sawyer, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Commissioner Haines and Frank W. Brooks have been tried in the District Court, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, in passing through the Treasury Department a bogus claim of $58,000. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

CLERK ADAMS, of the House, says that he has received the credentials of all Representatives except from the Fourth California and First Missouri Districts. Without deciding as to these two, Adams will place on his roll twelve Democratic majority....The coinage at the mints of the United States for the month of September, 1877, was: Double eagles, $4,492,200; trade dollars, $1,677,000; half-dollars, 408,400; quarter-dollars, 349,600; dimes, 129,000. Total, $7,056,200.

THE final conference with the Indian delegation took place at the Executive Mansion on Monday. Spotted Tail remarked that he would like a supply of short-horned cattle, Catholic priests, overcoats, saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, seeds, and five or six stores, so his people could "buy cheaper at one than at another." Mr. Hayes referred them to the Interior Department for such things as the appropriations would warrant. He also informed them that it was considered too late in the season to remove the agencies, and advised the chiefs to gather their people as near to the present supply points as possible. In the spring, he said, the agencies would be removed to the mouth of White river.

THE public debt statement for September is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 709,293,600
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	10,000,000
Total coin debt	$1,712,560,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	10,334,320
Legal tenders	353,078,654
Certificates of deposit	48,110,000
Fractional currency	18,786,642
Coin certificates	37,997,800
Total without interest	$ 486,872,796
Total debt	$2,202,767,967
Total interest	27,123,916
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 119,152,043
Cash in treasury—currency	14,206,417
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,835,468
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	43,110,000
Total in treasury	$ 185,303,928
Less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriations have been made	7,000,000
Total	$ 178,303,928
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,051,587,254
Decrease of debt during September	3,882,524
Decrease since June 30, 1877	8,570,968
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	35,957,629
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,750,652
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,206,977

SENATOR JOHN PATTERSON says that he will ask, at the opening of the session of the Senate, for an investigating committee of fellow-Senators to vindicate him of the charges made against his official character....It is currently reported that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick will succeed Mr. Arthur as Collector of the Port of New York.

POLITICAL.

COL. DAVID H. ARMSTRONG, of St. Louis, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill the unexpired term of the late Louis V. Bogy in the United States Senate....The Chicago *Times* says William R. Morrison will receive the support of the entire Democratic delegation from Illinois in the House for the Speakership.

THE Workingmen's party of Massachusetts have placed in nomination a full State ticket, headed by Wendell Phillips (already nominated by the Greenbackers) for Governor....The municipal election in Hartford resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 250 to 500.

THE Democrats of Minnesota met in convention at St. Paul last week, and put up the following ticket: Governor, William L. Banning, who was before nominated by the Greenback and Labor Conventions; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. A. A. Ames; Attorney General, John R. Jones; Secretary of State, P. T. Lindholm; Treasurer, John F. Meagher; Railroad Commissioner, H. W. Hill. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the "frauds and crimes by which the inauguration of Tilden was prevented;" rejoicing that Hayes found it necessary to adopt a Democratic policy of local self-government, and abandon the device for perpetuating the sectional divisions; accusing the Republican party of acting in the interest of capital against labor, in making the public debt payable in coin, in demonetizing silver, in passing the Resumption act, in collecting enormous unnecessary revenues since 1865, and in protective and prohibitive tariff legislation; declaring gold and silver the only constitutional legal tender; that resumption should come as soon as the business interests of the country will permit; and demanding the restoration of the silver dollar of full commercial value.

THE people of Colorado have voted upon and rejected, by a majority of two to one, the proposition to extend the right of suffrage to women.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Albany, Oct. 3-4. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; Comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; Treasurer, James Mackin; Attorney General, Augustus Schoonmaker; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, Jr. The platform adopted is as follows:

The people having in the last Presidential contest elected by an overwhelming popular and a clear electoral majority the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and the will of the nation thus constitutionally declared having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpations and frauds of the Returning Boards, protected and adopted if not instigated by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered practicable by a threatening array of military force;

Resolved, That at this the first convention of the Democrats of this State held since the consummation of this great crime, it is not only just and fit, but it is the plain duty in the interest of constitutional government and in vindication and preservation of the sacred right of the majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn, and hold it up to universal execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting the mark of infamy upon this transaction, and preventing any quick forgetfulness or condonation of it from raising the tempting precedent for future outrages, rests especially and peculiarly upon the Democratic party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Resolved, That the late House of Representatives deserves the thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to the representatives of the people in all constitutional governments to appropriate money for the support of the soldiers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of the citizens in any portion of the republic.

Resolved, That the present national administration, by its withdrawal of the troops from the South, and its cessation from mischievous, unconstitutional, and oppressive interference with the internal affairs of the States, has in that respect reversed the vicious precedents of the Republican party, followed the course marked out by the Federal constitution, and to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled in that particular to the approval of all good citizens.

The Democratic party of New York reaffirm the following principles, set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; the honest payment of the public debt in coin; the sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only, no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements as unnecessary, beyond the scope of Federal power, and inevitably producing corruption.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people of this State that, notwithstanding the suffering to which the laboring classes have been subjected, in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them thereby, they have endured these calamities for the most part with patience, without disorder or violation of the public peace, and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws favoring no class at the expense of another, a stern refusal on the part of legislative bodies to yield to the schemes of grasping monopolies, and the decrease of public expenditures and taxation to the lowest practical point, that the laboring classes of the country (with whom the Democratic party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized) are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Resolved, That we demand more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by a stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing for the severe and certain punishment of all official neglect, extravagance, or fraud by which the people's earnings may be endangered or lost.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

FEVER and dysentery are decimating the ranks of the Czarowitz's army....The Russians are said to be busily preparing for a winter campaign.

TOUCHING the campaign in Bulgaria, a London correspondent telegraphs on the 1st inst.: "It is generally believed the campaign is substantially at an end. Both sides, however, are talking about strategic movements and imminent events of great importance. The fact remains that Mehemet Ali has retreated, and the Russians are willing to do the same, and wait for spring. Probably the most they will do will be to intrench themselves in their wedge-shaped position, with the edge at Schipka pass, and the base from Sistova to Nikopolis, and hold that position for new levies and another campaign. The wounded from Plevna overcrowd the Russian hospitals, and the wounded suffer much in the transit to Russia. The Russian Imperial Guard, 50,000 strong, is taking up its position in front of Plevna."

MOUKHTAR PASHA telegraphs from Asia Minor that he has defeated a Russian force at Neck-Jordan, killing 400, and capturing a large number of arms....The Sultan has conferred the title of Ghazi (conqueror) on Osman Pasha and Moukhtar Pasha.

A TURKISH force is concentrating at Mostar, Herzegovina, to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins....The Russian forces in Asia have just succeeded in suppressing a formidable insurrection in Daghestan. The main body of the insurgents, 6,000 strong, was defeated and dispersed....Mehemet Ali has been superseded as Commander-in-Chief of the Danubian army by Osman Pasha, and Raouf Pasha has assumed command of the Turks at Schipka pass....Dispatches from Karajal, in Asia, dated Oct. 3, announce that a great battle was then in progress between the Russian Gen. Melikoff's forces and the army of Moukhtar Pasha.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM the village of St. Gregoire, in the Province of Quebec, comes intelligence of a shocking accident. The dwelling of a man named Gouzie was destroyed by fire, and his seven children and a servant woman perished in the flames.

THE yellow fever raging at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is of a most deadly type.

SATSUMA, the well-known Japanese statesman, and Saigo, the great Japanese soldier, who some time since organized a rebellion against the young Mikado because he had introduced Governmental reforms in sympathy with Western civilization, have been defeated, and, in accordance with the cheerful practice of that country, have committed "hari-kari."

THE famine reports from India are still highly favorable. It is estimated that 750,000 people have died from starvation since the beginning of the famine....Gen. Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of the army under the Prince of Roumania, now investing Plevna.

ROCHEFORT'S organ in Paris, the *Mot d' Ordre*, having been suppressed for the third time, has ceased to exist altogether....Gambetta has formally lodged an appeal against the sentence passed upon him by the Correctional Tribunal.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused in England by the discovery that the officers of the Midland Railway Company have been appropriating the property and funds of the corporation to their own use. Some of the guilty parties have been arrested....A London dispatch announces the death of Madame Teresa Titiens, the famous operatic prima donna.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., is shipping wheat to England.

THE Quebec Government is trying to promote beet-root sugar-making.

THE papers of Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta, Ga., report trade at their respective centers as more satisfactory than it has been at any season since the war.

LOUISIANA sugar lands capable of producing 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of sugar and 12 to 320 gallons of molasses, valued at $200 to $500, can be purchased at from $15 to $40 per acre.

CALIFORNIA'S wool growth is becoming one of her greatest industries, the exports last year having been over fifty millions of pounds, worth $8,000,000. There are several wool-growers who own from thirty to forty thousand sheep each.

AT the bankers' convention in New York the prevailing opinion seemed to be in favor of resumption as proposed by the Sherman act, and also that no banks issue bills of less denomination than $5; thus favoring the use of silver for all less sums.

WITH regard to the recent visit of members of the Syndicate to Washington, the New York *World* says it is understood it was to complete the accounts of the 4½ per cent. loan, of which they have taken $200,000,000. Of this, $15,000,000 is to be reserved for resumption purposes, and it is also stipulated that a similar amount, to be received from the sale of the 4 per cents., is to be used for the same object.

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun*, the merchants of that city say "there is a marked change for the better in the state of trade. The wholesale dealers are crowded with business, and orders are reaching them, thick and fast, from everywhere in the West and South. Men who, day after day, within the past few years, uttered the words, 'Business is very dull,' have begun to say, 'We have our hands full of business.'"

FROM various portions of the Northwest there are evidences of a steady stream of immigration to the Southern and Southwestern States, and indications that this current will become stronger and wider during the present fall and winter season. The Chicago *Journal* reports that many families are leaving that city daily for Texas and Florida, and the number of inquirers and seekers after information is steadily on the increase.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad, held in New York, the other day, the report for the last year and up to September, 1877, showed gross earnings of the year $965,823; expenses, $573,124; leaving a balance of $392,699, or an increase of nearly 25 *per cent.* over last year. The report urges that Congress be petitioned to pass a bill extending the time for the construction and completion of the road to the Pacific, and sets forth advantages to accrue to the country by its construction. Charles B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was elected President.

THE exportation of cattle and beef to England, which started up so suddenly a few months ago and expanded so rapidly, is already on the decline. The large firm of Samuels Bros., in New York, who made the first shipments of live cattle, failed the other day, and they declare that the business is a losing one, owing to the inevitable losses of stock on the voyage. Fresh beef fares but little better than live stock, owing to the immense difficulty experienced in keeping it fresh and sweet while on the water. Another firm in the same city, however, claims to have done fairly well at the trade.

FOR the first time in five years a cargo of coal has arrived in Boston from Newcastle and been sold at a profit, and more is on the way. The Gas Company is the only purchaser as yet, but there will soon be a large market for English coal in Massachusetts, unless the price of Pennsylvania coal is reduced. The reason of this trade-phenomenon is plainly set forth in the *American Gas Light Journal*, which lays the blame upon the railroad companies and their studious interference with the coal companies. The freight-agents now dictate the price at which coal is sold, the markets to which it is sent, and other matters which have heretofore been considered solely at the discretion of the coal operators. The price has thus been fixed above the cost of coal in England, with freight added; and the shrewd Boston men are seeking the cheapest market.

Regulated Production.

Dr. Holland, in speaking of this topic in *Scribner* for October, says:

"Now, for a series of years, labor and capital alike have been in trouble. Capital has not been able to buy labor, because it could not sell its product. Labor has not been able to buy anything, because it could not earn anything to offer in exchange. It has seemed like an irremediable dead-lock. We look for better times, but they do not come, and there appears to be no mind so gifted with foresight as to be able to predict the date of renewed prosperity. Machinery in vast and multiplied organizations, and capital in large accumulations, lie idle, while labor lives from hand to mouth and waits for something to do. In the mean time, fictitious values have died out, speculation sleeps, and at what point matters can possibly begin to improve surpasses conjecture. Large exportations of produce may start consumption again, and so set capital and labor at work; but nobody knows anything about it.

"Of this one fact, however, all men at this time have come to be well aware, viz., that we have the machinery and the labor for producing more of the ordinary materials required in civilized life than we can sell. The further fact, to which we have already alluded, that 'the law of demand and supply' works clumsily, and often disastrously, when left to itself, is also pretty definitely apprehended. There would seem, therefore, to be no alternative policy but that of 'regulated production.' That this is possible in limited spheres has already been abundantly proved. There is at this time in Massachusetts a society of paper-makers who are intelligently and successfully 'regulating' the production of their mills. They understand that if they run their mills day and night, as they did when business was good, they will produce paper in such quantities as to raise the price of stock and reduce the price of paper, as well as glut the market. So, by keeping the supply as nearly even with the demand as possible, they manage to run their mills half-time—and make a profit on which they and their employes can live. This is what may be called 'regulated production;' and we know of no reason why the policy may not be adopted by every manufacturing interest in the country."

Dead in Each Other's Arms.

Abner James was an undertaker in Zanesville, Ohio. He and his wife did not live happily together, although they had been married but fourteen months. Recently they left that city together to visit the wife's mother, but they never reached there. The bodies of both were found lying in a fence corner, about 300 yards from the house. The husband had a bullet-hole in his breast, and the wife one in the temple and another in the region of the heart. They were tightly locked in each other's arms, and in the left hand of the wife, held as in a vise, was a revolver, with which it is supposed the dreadful deed was done. How they came to their death is a mystery, as no one saw the fearful tragedy enacted. The supposition is, however, that the wife first shot the husband, and then put the two bullets into her own body before death came. There was no indication of any struggle, and it is supposed that it was a plan mutually agreed upon to put a final quietus upon all their earthly sorrows.

Horse-Shoeing in Russia and Turkey.

According to the reports of travelers in Turkey and Russia, they seem to have very awkward ways of shoeing horses in those countries, compared with the simple method prevalent in America. In Turkey the horse's head is held by one man, another holds the leg, while a third operates on the foot. In Russia the horse is placed in a rough wooden cage and firmly strapped to cross-bars of the frame-work; his head is also tied, and the foot is fastened to a stake in the ground, and held by an attendant while the smith puts on the shoe.

GRANT INTERVIEWED.

He Unburdened His Mind Concerning the Sumner and Motley Unpleasantness.

A New York *Herald* correspondent, who lately interviewed ex-President Grant in Scotland, reports the following conversation:

The correspondent said: "I see reference in the newspaper eulogies of Mr. Motley to your position toward that officer, and the intimation that your action was one of the remote causes of his death?"

"Yes, I have read it, and it does me great injustice. Motley was certainly a very able, very honest gentleman—fit to hold any official position. But he knew long before he went out that he would have to go. When I was making these appointments Sumner came to me and asked me to appoint Motley as Minister to the Court of St. James. I told him I would, and I did. Soon after Sumner made that violent speech about the Alabama claims, and the British Government was greatly offended. Sumner was at the time Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Motley had to be instructed. The instructions were prepared very carefully, and, after Gov. Fish and I had gone over them for the last time, I wrote an addendum charging him that above all things he should handle the subject of Alabama claims with the greatest delicacy. Mr. Motley, instead of obeying his explicit instructions, deliberately fell into line with Sumner, and thus added insult to previous injury. As soon as I heard of it I sent to the State Department and told Mr. Fish to dismiss Motley at once. I was very angry, indeed, and I have been sorry many a time since that I did not stick to my first determination. Fish advised delay because of Sumner's position in the Senate and his attitude on the treaty question. We did not want to stir him up then. We dispatched a note of severe censure to Motley at once, and ordered him to abstain from any further connection with that question. We thereupon commenced negotiations with the British Minister at Washington, and the result was a joint high commission and the Geneva award. I supposed Motley would be manly enough to resign after that snub, but he kept on till he was removed. Mr. Sumner promised me he would vote for the treaty, but when it was first before the Senate he did all he could to beat it. I must tell you an incident about Sumner. The first time I ever saw George William Curtis he called upon me to request on behalf of a number of influential Republicans the reinstatement of Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I told him that if I should go to the Senate and dictate the organization of committees I would be apt to hear something about the fellow who made a fortune by minding his own business. I said I certainly should suggest the idea to any part of the legislative branch that should undertake to construct my Cabinet. I gave him distinctly to understand that I did not propose to interfere in the matter at all, even by advice to personal friends among the Senators, and that I thought Sumner had not done his duty as Chairman of the committee because he had hampered the business of the State Department by pigeonholing treaties for months. Mr. Curtis said that was impossible, for Sumner had only a short time before told him that his successor would find a clean docket, and made special claims for the execution of the work of the committee. Knowing, as I did, the adroit arguments used among Sumner's friends, I determined to test the matter of a clean docket. I told Curtis that I had proposed to prove to him that his friend Sumner had not told him the facts, and that he made statements knowing them to be falsehoods. Curtis was amazed at my offer, but I assured him that he had been frequently caught in similar misrepresentations. I told Curtis that there were ten or eleven treaties before the Senate from the State Department that had been there several months, and had been in Sumner's hands, but had never been laid before the committee. I wrote from the spot—Long Branch—to the State Department, and, to my own surprise, there proved to be more treaties than I said there had been, and in Sumner's own hands, for a longer time than I expected. That was the "clean docket." When I told Curtis about it and gave him the record he was rather disappointed. He said it was remarkable. I told him my object in having the record searched up was to show him that Sumner was not a truthful man, as others had found out before me, and as I had discovered on frequent occasions. The work of that committee when Cameron took charge was in a most deplorable state, due entirely to Sumner's persistent obstructiveness and dilatoriness. I had nothing to do with his dismissal from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, but I was glad when I heard that he was put off, because he stood in the way of even routine business, like ordinary treaties with small countries. I may be blamed for my opposition to Sumner's tactics, but I was not guided so much by reason of his personal hatred of myself as I was by a desire to protect our national interests in diplomatic affairs. It was a sad sight to find a Senate with a large majority of its members in sympathy with the administration, and with its Chairman of the Foreign Committee in direct opposition to the foreign policy of the administration in theory and detail. So I was glad when I heard of his successor's nomination as Chairman of the committee.

Anecdotes of Gov. T. M. Randolph.

Th Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* relates the brief stories of one of the Governors of the Old Dominion: "An elderly gentleman of this county, who well recollects Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph, represents him to have been a man of remarkable activity and great physical power, although his weight was but 130 pounds. It is related that a mad dog once came to Monticello and ensconced himself under the portico. Col. Randolph ran for his pistol, but found to his dismay that there was no powder on the premises with which to load it. In this dilemma Col. Randolph resorted to a curious expedient, and accomplished a daring feat. Incasing his left arm heavily with woolen cloths, he took his dirk in the right, and boldly attacked the rabid brute. Presenting his left arm, the dog immediately seized it, when he was dispatched with the dirk with a single thrust. It is said that Col. Randolph would frequently swim rivers when out of their banks rather than go out of his way to a bridge. Upon one occasion, having sold a horse to a friend, he told the purchaser some weeks afterward that he had forgotten to inform him that the animal would sometimes shy at logs when swimming. Meriwether Lewis Randolph, a son of Gov. Thomas Mann, was also a man of great physical strength. It is related that he once carried 1,000 pounds' weight across a room in Shadwell mills.

Cost of Transportation Before the Railroad.

That there was need for new methods of intercommunication, the increasing population made every day more apparent. In 1874 the cost of transportation from Philadelphia to Erie is stated to have been $249 a ton, the method being by pack-horses principally, which were in lines of ten or twelve, each horse being tied to the tail of the one preceding, so that the train was under the management of a single driver. Each horse carried a pack weighing about 200 pounds. In 1789 the first saw-mill in Ohio was built by the New England Ohio Company, about sixteen miles from Marietta, on Wolf creek, about one mile above its junction with the Muskingum. The crank for this mill was made in New Haven, Ct., and weighed 180 pounds. It was carried by pack-horses over the mountains to the Youghiogheny river, at Simrel's ferry, and thence shipped by water to Marietta. This same year the first wagon-load of goods is said to have been transported by the southern route through Virginia from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville, Pa., whence, by the Monongahela, water communication was had with the Ohio river. A train of four horses could take a ton from Hagerstown and return in a little less than a month, the distance being 140 miles, at a charge of $3 a 100-weight, or $60 a ton. * * *

The operations on the lakes during the war of 1812 called attention again to the cost of transportation, and in 1818 the House directed the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury to report at the next session a list of the internal improvements in progress, and plans for aiding them by appropriations. In the discussion upon this motion, it was stated that the expense for the transportation of each barrel of flour to Detroit was not less than $60, while for every pound of ammunition and other material it was not less than 50 cents.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

Trouble Among the Mormons.

The Mormon Church in Utah is sadly divided, or dividing, against itself, since the late Prophet's death. First, the polygamous branch is being strongly opposed by the monogamists; second, the followers of young John W. Young are dissatisfied with the decision to let old John P. Taylor and the "Twelve Apostles" do the church-ruling; and, thirdly—but probably not lastly—Pratt and Smith, two of the most prominent of the "Saints," who have been away in Europe for several months, are ill-contented with everything that has been or is being done, and are hastening home, accompanied by 200 converts, to straighten out affairs according to their own notions. Look out for a grand tumble of the structure that Joe Smith built and Brigham Young "finished."—*Chicago Journal.*

Toads.

The toad as an insect destroyer is becoming quite popular in Europe. Once a week a "toad market" is held regularly in Paris, to which these little animals are brought carefully assorted, according to their strength and size, and packed by the hundred in baskets of damp moss. The market is never overstocked, and those of moderate size find ready purchasers at prices ranging from 75 to 80 francs per 100. The majority of them are bought up for the use of English market gardens, and it is stated that orders are on hand for the purchase, at those rates, of every basketful that reaches the market.

MR. WATTS, the authorized dog-catcher of Boston, uses for the destruction of unclaimed dogs a most subtle poison, recommended by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and which he is forbidden to make public, through fear of its use for suicidal purposes. A half teaspoonful of the powder is put in the dog's mouth, and almost instantly the body swells and life is extinguished.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 25	@12 00
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 12½
COTTON	11	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 31	@ 1 33
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@ 58
OATS—Mixed	32	@ 37
RYE—Western	71	@ 72
PORK—New Mess	14 40	@14 50
LARD	9	@ 9¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	5 00	@ 5 30
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 60
Medium to Fair	3 80	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 5 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 60	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@ 60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	16½	@ 17
PORK—Mess	14 50	@14 65
LARD	8½	@ 8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 13	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	14 00	@ ....
LARD	8½	@ 9
HOGS	4 60	@ 5 60
CATTLE	3 50	@ 5 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 25
CORN	45	@ 47
OATS	28	@ 30
RYE	57	@ 59
PORK—Mess	14 50	@ ....
LARD	8½	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 33
No. 3 Red Wabash	1 18	@ 1 19
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	6 62½	@ 6 85
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 1	47	@ 48
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	14 50	@14 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 35	@ 5 90
Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 90
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

"THAT IS THE QUESTION."

Letter from Hon. Alexander Campbell, of Illinois.

Shall We Have Paper Money Issued by the Government for the Use of the People, or National-Bank Currency for the Benefit of the Shylocks?—The Results of the Two Systems—An Appalling Prospect.

So far as the question of currency or money is concerned, the issue is not between greenbacks and coin, but whether our circulating medium other than coin is to consist of all greenbacks or all bank currency. It is a question of high interest on loanable capital, and low wages for labor and low prices for property.

The clamor for a return to specie payments is a "trick" to deceive and mislead the people. The system of one currency redeemable in another before it will perform the functions of a circulating medium always has been and always must, in the very nature of things, be a cheat and a fraud—a scheme for enriching the few bankers and usurers at the expense of all useful industry and legitimate enterprise. Although the national banks are now only required to redeem their circulation in greenbacks, yet their notes are never put in circulation in the localities of the banks issuing them, but are exchanged with other institutions in distant localities, so that redemption under the system is next to a practical impossibility, and it would be still more difficult under the specie-basis fallacy.

If the parties who advocate this policy were honest, they certainly would not oppose the remonetization and free coinage of the old silver dollar, for if this were done we would have specie payments at once. The legal tenders are at this time 5 per cent. above the old silver dollar, and beyond all doubt would at least continue at par with it, for there is not one intelligent man in a hundred that would not prefer legal tenders to coin in the transaction of his business so that we could apply the coin, whether silver or gold, to the payment of the interest on the debt, and the payment of the principal at par when the bonds became due and payable or due and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. The honest course, then, for us as a nation to pursue in the present exigency is to provide for the free coinage of the silver dollar, not that we need or want it as a currency, but to apply it to the payment of our coin debt. I think it would be good policy to appeal to the patriotism of the old ladies to surrender their dilapidated teapots and other table service to the refining pot and furnish their tables with earthenware until we get out of debt. If this appeal were made, I have no doubt it would be cheerfully responded to, and would add largely to our supply of bullion, and enable us to pay our coin debt much sooner than we otherwise could.

But it is objected that to restore the silver dollar and apply it to the payment of the debt would impair the credit of the Government, and prevent the funding of $700,000,000 of our 6 per cent. bonds—the income upon which is taxable—into 4 per cent. bonds, having thirty years to run, and exempt from all taxes—national, State and municipal.

Now, the question is, would the Government be the gainer or loser by this conversion. I think it can be shown that it will suffer a heavy loss by the operation.

To arrive at an intelligent judgment in the premises, we must take into consideration what is contemplated by the financial policy of those who oppose the restoration of the silver dollar. The proposition is to retire and cancel all the greenbacks by converting them into interest-bearing bonds, and to surrender the control of the currency or money of the nation to the national banks, with power to expand and contract its volume, and to raise and lower the rate of interest so as to render every other interest subservient to their cupidity.

I think it will be conceded that to encourage the development of our agricultural and mineral resources and our manufacturing industries to the extent of supplying our own wants will require a circulation of at least $900,000,000 (which is about $20 per capita), beside what coin we will be able to retain while we have a large foreign indebtedness. This must either be furnished through the banks or issued directly to the people in the form of legal tenders in the payment of the debts and current expenditures of the Government. If the banks are successful in their demand for the cancellation of the greenbacks they will demand the issue of currency to the par value of the bonds deposited by them, and that their currency be received for duties and imports—if not that it be declared a legal tender for all debts. They will also demand exemption from tax on their circulation, and all other taxes by the National Government, and that the banks be made the financial agents of the Government, which will exempt them from all State and municipal tax, leaving the interest on the bonds net profit to them. These privileges and grants of power being necessary to firmly establish this money oligarchy, the bankers will certainly demand that they be granted, and nothing but a united and determined protest on the part of the people will prevent their representatives from obeying these behests of the Shylocks. Judging from the past history of our financial legislation, it would seem that our law-makers considered it their highest duty to merely register the edicts of the bankers and usurers, and the officers of the Treasury Department to do their bidding, and draw their pay from the Government.

To show the profits of the bankers I will suppose them to deposit 4 per cent. bonds, which is the lowest rate established on any class of Government securities, and that it will require $900,000,000 of currency for the transaction of the business of the country. Four per cent. on this sum, with the interest added to the principal quarterly, will amount to $36,553,600 per annum, and to $2,070,300,000 in thirty years, this being the time for which the new bonds, into which it is proposed to convert the greenbacks, have to run. This is the main, and is of itself sufficient, reason for the opposition of the bankers, usurers and speculators of every character, to the legal-tender currency and the recoinage of the silver dollar.

While this would be the measure of the profit of the bankers in this respect, it would not be the extent of the cost to the tax-payers. The extra interest and cost of the syndicate in placing the bonds in the first instance, with the cost of assessing, collecting and paying the interest and principal of the bonds, would be equal to at least one-fifth of 1 per cent., which would make the cost to the tax-payer 4 1-5 per cent. This rate on $900,000,000, compounded quarter-yearly, would amount to $38,411,000 per annum, and to $2,251,300,000 in thirty years, being $250,000,000 more than the national debt at this time. But, if only $700,000,000 of currency were required, the loss to the tax-payers would be $1,751,000,000—equal to seven-eighths of the debt.

This ought to be sufficient to arouse and unite those who produce and distribute the wealth and pay the taxes in demanding the abolishment of the banking system, and the substitution of greenbacks for the bank currency, and the restoration and free coinage of the silver dollar. But the still greater objection to this system is that it gives the bondholders and bankers absolute control over the currency or money of the nation. Under the law, as it now stands, they can deposit bonds and take out currency to the extent of the whole amount of the national debt, or they can reduce it to the smallest amount they choose by returning it to the Treasury Department and taking up the bonds. In this way they can and will regulate the rate of interest on loanable capital as well as the value of all property, and fix the rewards of labor and enterprise in all departments of useful industry and legitimate business. This is the "interconvertible system" in the worst possible form. It is delegating to a privileged class of corporations and denying to the whole the right to exercise this, one of the most essential attributes of sovereignty. But we are told by the bondholders, bankers and usurers at home and abroad, and by their retainers in and out of official position, that we can have no permanent prosperity until we reach specie payments—which a few months ago meant gold and silver, but which, if we are to accept the dictum of their agents in official position, now means gold only—and that it were better to reduce the value of all property, to prostrate all branches of productive industry and paralyze all legitimate business than to fail to reach this end. It would be more truthful to say than to fail to comply with the demands of the Shylocks.

It is difficult to conceive of a more impudent assumption or greater insult to the intelligence of the American people than is contained in this proposition. It is a cheat and a fraud, a clumsy disguised villainy, nothing more, nothing less. If for the avowed purpose of reducing and regulating the cost of fares and transportation the stockholders and directors of the New York Central and New York and Erie railways were to propose the destruction of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio railroads they would be regarded as knaves and fools, and yet it would not be more unreasonable and unjust—not more knavish—than for the bankers, bondholders, and money-lending class generally to demand the cancellation of greenbacks and the demonetization of silver. Compliance with the demand of these railroad magnates would enrich their stockholders and give New York city a monopoly of the trade of the West, while the adoption of the financial policy of the Shylocks would give the bankers and usurers—whether Jew or Gentile—a monopoly of the currency or money of the whole nation, and enable them to practice extortion without let or hindrance, and to lay every other interest under tribute to their insatiable and unhallowed avarice. But we have a large and onerous debt, which must be paid in strict accordance with the laws under which it was contracted—and should be discharged in no other way—and we must have a circulating medium which, whether of coin or paper, should be issued under the authority of the National Government, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private.

Now we must and will have a paper currency in some form or other. The most bigoted and devoted worshipers of the so-called precious metals admit that the business of the country cannot be transacted with an exclusively metallic currency, even if we had gold and silver in abundance. The only question on this point is as to how it shall be supplied. The bankers have had a monopoly from the organization of the Government up to the time of the issue of legal tenders during the late war, and the issue now is whether they shall resign this monopoly, or that the currency shall be issued by the Government in the form of legal tenders.

All interest paid for the use of loanable capital must in the end be borne by the producers and distributors of the wealth, and that, when the rate exceeds the average rate of increase in the national wealth by productive industry, the inevitable result is to enrich the few money-lenders, and to impoverish the industrial classes. It will, I think, be conceded that the rate of interest on loanable capital has in the past averaged as much as 8 per cent., and that this rate will be maintained so long as the bankers and usurers retain control of the currency. On the other hand, it is susceptible of demonstration that the average rate of increase in the national wealth has not in the past exceeded 3 per cent. per annum, and it is certain that it cannot exceed this rate in the future; indeed there are many reasons why it should fall below it. The vital issue involved in the present financial controversy is not then so much a question of the quantity and quality of the currency, as of the establishment of a more equitable standard of distribution to capital and labor. Currency is only a means to an end. If our circulating medium were all gold, and the volume as large as it now is, it could afford no relief to the business interests so long as the present rates of interest are maintained on loanable capital. The industrial and financial evils we are now experiencing are the legitimate fruits of the excessive cost of capital, and they must and will continue and grow still more oppressive until we are successful in devising and adopting a system that will greatly lower and keep more uniform the rate of interest on money or loanable capital.

I think it safe to estimate the amount of capital upon which the industrial classes are paying interest (outside of the national debt) at $8,000,000,000. Eight per cent. on this sum would give, as the annual cost of capital, $640,000,000. Add to this $36,553,600, being the amount paid to the bankers by way of interest on the bonds deposited to secure the redemption of their currency, and you have as the annual cost of their system $676,543,600. By the adoption of the greenback, and the substitution of legal tenders for the banks' currency, $900,000,000 of the bonds could be paid at par, and the interest paid to the banks saved.

To obtain the relative results of the two systems in the payment of the debt, I will estimate the debt at $2,000,000,000, and assume that it is all in bonds bearing 4 per cent., payable quarter-yearly and running thirty years. If the bankers' system be adopted, the whole amount of the debt will draw interest, which, which the interest added to the principal, according to the tenor of the bond (allowing one-fifth of 1 per cent. for cost of collection, etc.) for thirty years will amount to $7,002,000,000. Deduct the $2,000,000,000 of principal, and it will have, as the accumulations by interest, $5,002,000,000, which is equal to two and one-half times the principal of the debt. After having paid this enormous sum, the whole of the principal will still remain unpaid. Now, if the greenback system, or people's financial policy, be adopted, the old silver dollar restored and applied to the payment of debt, and $900,000,000 of legal tenders issued in lieu of the bank currency, we can pay at par an equal amount of the bonds. This will leave to bear interest $1,100,000,000, which, with the interest computed as above for thirty years, will amount to $3,851,000,000. Deduct the $1,100,000,000 of principal and you have as the accumulations of interest in the case $2,751,000,000. Difference in favor of this over the bankers' system in the item of interest for the thirty years, $2,251,000,000, or $250,000,000 more than the principal of the debt.

Again, if we should continue to collect the $80,000,000 yearly—the amount required to pay the interest in case the bankers' system should be adopted—and apply it to the payment of the interest and principal of the $1,100,000,000 that would be left to draw interest in case the greenback or people's system should be adopted, the interest and principal of this portion of the debt would be liquidated in twenty years, leaving as the amount of the debt the $900,000,000 of currency, which would always be needed as a circulating medium. Thus the taxpayers would be relieved from the burden of the debt in twenty years without any increase of taxes in the meantime.

But, should it be thought advisable to retire the legal tenders after twenty years, it would only be necessary to continue the collection of the $80,000,000 for eleven and one-quarter years to redeem the whole amount. Under this system the whole debt would be discharged in thirty and one-quarter years at a cost of $1,680,000,000 for interest, and for interest and principal $3,680,000,000, while under the bankers' system the cost for interest for same time would be $5,478,000,000, or over three times the amount under the former system. And, to pay the interest and principal in same time under this system, would require $7,378,000,000, or just twice as much as under the greenback or people's system. Still again, it is proposed to so manage the national debt that the present generation shall pay the interest leaving the payment of the principal to the next or future ones. Let us look at the result of this policy before permanently adopting it. The lifetime of a generation is reckoned at thirty-four years. Two thousand million dollars at 4 1-5 per cent. with the interest added to the principal quarter-yearly for this time, will amount to $8,279,000,000. Deduct the $2,000,000,000 of principal, and you have as the accumulation by interest to be paid by the present generation $6,279,000,000, or over three times the amount of the principal. Now, under the operation of the greenback system, the interest and principal of the debt can be honestly and honorably discharged in less than a generation (thirty-one and a quarter years) at a cost of but 68⅘ per cent. of the amount required to pay the interest for thirty-four years under the bankers' and financiers' system.

I have presented this question of interest on money or loanable capital in these various phases, first, for the purpose of showing the pecuniary interest the bankers and their confederates have in maintaining the present financial policy, and the reason for their opposition to the adoption of any system having for its object the diminution of their excessive profits and the promotion of the general interests. Second, for the purpose of impressing on the minds of those seeking to effect reforms for the common good that the extortionate rates of interest on money is the prime, the underlying cause of all our industrial and financial troubles and embarrassments; that we can have no permanent substantial prosperity, nor can we develop our natural resources so as to become industrially and financially what we are politically—self-sustaining and independent—[illegible] ing a financial policy that will greatly reduce and keep more uniform the rates of interest on money or loanable capital; a system that will secure all in the right to enjoy the fruits of their labor and talents, and "give to all an unfettered start and fair chance in the race of life."

Corporations Without a Heart.

It would not be a pleasant task to review the list of influences which led to the great strike. Some of them—more important than has been popularly imagined—have had little notice; and they lie so far back or so deep down that they are not likely to be talked about. That the railroad force of the country has been very badly demoralized is evident enough; but if we should say that its demoralization had come mainly through its rulers and employers we should be met with pretty universal incredulity, if not with indignant protest.

The example which directors and managers have set to those in their employ has not been a good one. The men who have done the hard work of the railroads have looked on and seen others get rich by illegitimate means. They have seen whole boards of directors drop off gorged from schemes that have left the stock interests without a drop of blood in their veins. They have seen stock watered, tampered with, robbed. They have seen railroads which had absorbed the livings of trustful widows and orphans managed solely for the private interests of their Presidents and directors. They have seen roads built with bonds that were lies, and were known to be lies. They have seen roads in ruinous competition with each other, while they were compelled by this competition to do their work at small wages. They have been made to work upon the Sabbath, and have been practically shut away from all religious instruction by those who, with sanctimonious faces and conveniently obtuse consciences, have "taken sweet counsel together, and walked to the house of God in company." The railroad corporations are very few that have manifested the slightest interest in their employes, beyond getting out of them what it was possible to get for the consideration agreed upon.—*Dr. J. G. Holland on "The Great Strike;" Scribner for October.*

The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, lately engaged on a survey for a Chinese railroad. His measurements give the height at eighteen feet, and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square, and from twenty to forty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall which is supposed to have been made 200 years before the time of Christ. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1,300 miles the wall goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are arched over, but in the larger streams the wall runs to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breastworks, or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.—*London News.*

Why Young Women Marry Elderly Men.

Jennie Jane says that money is not so often the reason why young women marry elderly men as people imagine. She says that the young man of the day is not the desirable husband that the young man of fifty years ago was; he is not so thoughtful, sober, painstaking and conscientious; he lives in a club, has no love of home life nor desire to build up character and reputation as a man and a citizen; his ideas of life are bounded by the theater and the doings of his little set; and in too many cases his ambition is to own a racer and be on intimate terms with the ballet. Naturally mothers "shrink from intrusting their daughters to such youths as these, even if they have the opportunity, and are better pleased to bestow them on older men—men who have sown their wild oats; who know how little of real value there is in the temporary excitement of pleasure; who have, perhaps, been married once, and have learned to value home and the guarantees it affords for permanent happiness."

A Curiosity of Nature.

On the bank of the race, and about 100 yards above the Palmer lead furnace, Washington county, stand two trees—a sycamore and a maple. A limb of the sycamore has grown into and through the maple. Not a great while ago the limb broke from its sycamore mother, and has since grown sycamore leaves and balls, through the nourishment of the maple.—*Sedalia Bazoo.*

The local authorities of twenty towns in England are considering the propriety of substituting petroleum for gas in the public streets.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, at Marion, Ohio.

I take it for granted that the most of you believe—I feel certain that a large majority of the people of the United States believe—I know that I believe that Samuel Tilden was elected President of the United States at the last election. But we all know that he was not inaugurated. We all know that his competitor, Gen. Hayes, was inaugurated, and we all know, more or less, some more and some less, the means by which Mr. Tilden came to lose his inauguration and by which Gen. Hayes gained it. But now, if a Democratic speaker alludes to the subject, he is forthwith assailed by Republican orators, and the Republican press with a great show of affected indignation. They say that he is attempting to spoil the judiciary and bring the judiciary into disrepute. As if the Electoral Commission was a part of the judiciary of the United States! and as if these men, who had no language too severe when they were condemning a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Dred Scott decision, and attributed to the Judges the basest motives that could influence the human heart, and kept up that denunciation for many long years, and kept it up at the risk of the peace of the country and the very union of the States! I say it comes with poor grace from them to talk about injuring the fame and standing of the judiciary. But there is no trouble in that charge. The Electoral Commission was bound to act judicially, I admit; but it was no part of the judiciary of the United States.

Again, they say: But you bring the Presidential office into disrepute. Well, my friends, if the Presidential office is brought into disrepute by the Presidential chair being obtained through usurpation and fraud, I cannot help it, and you cannot help it; if that chair does not appear as high and noble an object of ambition as it was when Washington and Jackson occupied it, it is not our fault, my Democratic friends.

Now, in respect to the title of Gen. Hayes to the Presidency, I admit, every one admits, that we are bound to recognize him as the President of the United States. He has been declared President in a mode—that is to say, by the Congress of the United States—which I believe to be constitutional. He is, therefore, to be considered President of the United States. But does that seal our mouths as to the means by which he became President. A decision of a court may bind everybody, but if that decision was erroneous are we not at liberty to point out its errors? If a decision was obtained by fraud, are you not at liberty to condemn the fraud? Nay, is it not a duty to condemn it? And if President Hayes, however pure he may be, however well-meaning he may be, however perfect his title to the Presidency must now be considered—if he has obtained that high office by usurpation and by fraud of canvassing boards, then, as good citizens; then, as friends of our free institutions; then, as lovers of truth and justice, we are bound to condemn the means by which that result was achieved. And now, what were those means? Why, they were, in the first place, the most glaring usurpations and frauds in Louisiana and Florida that ever disgraced any country that had an election system. And, in the second place, they were the refusal of the Electoral Commission to go behind fraudulent certificates of the returning officers and look into their usurpations and into their frauds.

To explain this—and I must do it briefly, for I want to be brief in what I have to say to-day:

First, look at Louisiana. How were the votes of the election counted? They were counted first by the Judges of the Election, just as they are counted in Ohio by your Judges of Election. Then the returns were sent to county officers called the Supervisors of Registration, by whom they were sent to New Orleans to a Returning Board, and that Returning Board then canvassed those returns and declared the result.

Now the law of Louisiana provided—and I shall not stop here to inquire whether it was a constitutional law or not, though I am perfectly convinced it was not—the law provided that the Judges of Election or the Supervisors of Registration should send up with the returns a certificate that a fair election could not be held in a particular precinct, or in a particular parish (as they are called there, which is the same as our county), if such were the fact, and that this certificate be fortified by the oaths of two respectable citizens of the precinct or parish; that then the Returning Board might proceed to investigate whether there was a fair election in that precinct or parish.

They were to hear testimony on the subject, and, if convinced that a fair election was prevented by fraud or violence or the like, the vote of that precinct might be cast out. Now mark it; that Returning Board had no more power to cast out the vote of a precinct, or a parish, unless these certificates came up from the county or precinct officials, than you had to cast it out. The sole jurisdiction to cast it out depended upon these coming with the returns, the certificate of the precinct officers, supported by the affidavits of two respectable citizens, certifying that a fair and peaceable election had been prevented. Without the certificate the Returning Board had no more authority or right to throw out the vote of a single precinct than you in the State of Ohio, had to interfere and throw out the vote of a precinct or county in Louisiana. And yet, what did that Returning Board last fall do? Without a single one of these certificates, which the law required in order to give them any jurisdiction whatever; without a single one of them sent up with the election returns, they threw out the votes of county after county, precinct after precinct, until they threw out from 6,000 to 10,000 votes that had been cast for the Tilden electors, and by that means created an apparent majority for the Hayes electors, and gave the Hayes electors an election certificate. Not only did they do that, but they cast out precincts all over the State in order to give the Republicans a majority in the Legislature. Now, it was by that usurpation and fraud that that Returning Board disfranchised the people of the State of Louisiana, deprived the majority of the people of that State of their choice for President, and gave the certificates to men who were defeated by from six thousand to ten thousand votes. And then when the proof, the most abundant proof, was offered at Washington before the Electoral Commission, which sat there to try the case, that commission, by a vote of eight to seven, declared that they would not look into the testimony at all. Wouldn't you think it strange if the court that occupies this bench should call a case for trial and begin the trial by announcing that it would not hear any evidence? Wouldn't you think that it was a strange mode of judicial procedure in a court? Wouldn't that Judge hear some notes of condemnation in this goodly county of Marion? I fancy he would—notes that he would not forget for a lifetime. And yet that, in substance, is precisely what took place at Washington last February, when the amplest proof of the usurpation and frauds of those Returning Boards was offered to be brought before the Electoral Commission, and the door was shut in the face of the proof, and those who offered it were told by the Commissioners, "We won't look behind the certificates of the Returning Boards"—of those men who had been guilty of these frauds and this usurpation.

But let us turn now to Florida. There was another board, a Canvassing Board. The majority of the votes cast in Florida were for Tilden electors. I never yet have seen a man who denied that fact. Then how could the vote of that State be thrown for Hayes? Why, because the Canvassing Board of that State did precisely what the Returning Board of Louisiana did, cast out enough Democratic votes to give the Hayes electors a majority. Had they any right to do that? Why, the Supreme Court of that State, composed entirely, I believe, of Republican Judges, certainly a majority of them, solemnly decided in the case of the Governor of that State, who was elected at the same election, that the Canvassing Board had no authority whatever for casting out votes, that they were bound to count the votes that were given, and declare the result according to the votes that were given; and hence, although that Canvassing Board gave a fraudulent certificate that the Republican candidate for Governor was elected, yet the Supreme Court compelled them to reverse that decision, and the Democratic candidate who was elected received the office, and just in the same way as the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected so was the Democratic candidate for the office of President elected, and so the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, the highest court in the State, that this Canvassing Board must count the vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor as would have compelled them to count in the Democratic electors, but they paid no heed to that decision, but threw out Democratic votes to give the State to Hayes. Why? Because Hayes could not be declared elected without he got all the votes of Florida and all the votes of Louisiana. Without those States Mr. Tilden had 185 votes, and needed but one more. It was necessary then to give Hayes all the votes of Louisiana and all the votes of Florida, and they did it. And now, my friends, whether the Electoral Commission decided correctly or incorrectly in saying they would not go behind the returns, yet the fact remains that it was by the usurpation and fraud of the Returning Boards of those two States that Rutherford B. Hayes is seated in the Presidential chair to-day. And now I do say to any one who tells me that I ought not to stir up the matter, I say to him I will—so long as my feeble strength will enable me to do it—I will stir it up, for if the people of this country can condone such a thing as that; if they can forgive it, I ask any man of you when will you ever see a man inaugurated as President in a close election if fraud and usurpation of the subordinate officers of the States, the Canvassing Boards of the States, can prevent his being elected? Why, if that can be done in Louisiana and Florida, it can be done in Ohio. Who has the counting of the votes here in Ohio? The Secretary of State, in the presence of such Sheriffs as see fit to attend, yet the counting is done by the Secretary of State. Why, suppose that at the last election Mr. Bell, the Democratic Secretary of State at that time, and having the canvassing of those votes for President and Vice President in Ohio, had seen fit to follow the same plan of the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana, and had thrown out enough Republican counties in Ohio to give the votes of the State to Tilden, would we ever have heard the last of it? Would he ever have heard the last of it? Wouldn't the loudest voice of condemnation have gone out denouncing the man who had been guilty of that usurpation and fraud? And yet Mr. Bell had just as much right when he canvassed the vote of Ohio last fall for President and Vice President to throw out Ashtabula and Geauga, and half a dozen more counties on the Western Reserve, and declare the Ohio vote for Tilden, as had those Returning Boards to throw out 6,000 or 10,000 votes in Louisiana and hundreds of votes in Florida, and give the votes of those States to Hayes.

Now, my friends, if the people overlook these things, if they don't condemn them in the only manner in which they can condemn them, by their votes, if they don't set the seal of their condemnation upon them it will be in vain in the future to hope for an honest declaration of the Presidential election wherever the vote is at all close between the candidates. Therefore it is, my friends, that I consider it a matter of the first importance to call your attention to this to-day that you may bear it in mind, for unless you condemn this great injustice it will grow into a precedent, and will be followed hereafter, and, instead of the President being made by the votes of the people, he will be made by the frauds and usurpations of the servants of the people, whose duty it is to count the votes.

But how does the administration treat those who were guilty of those frauds and usurpations? I am very sorry to say that it treats them just exactly in the opposite manner in which they should be treated.

Who was the head and front of the Returning Board in Louisiana? A man named James Madison Wells—I am sorry his parents christened him with so good a name as James Madison. He was the head and front of it. What was he? Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, one of the most lucrative of the Federal offices in the gift of the President within the State of Louisiana. Did he lose that office? Did his frauds and usurpations cause him to lose that office under this civil-service reform administration? Has it carried civil-service reform sufficiently far to take hold of this corrupt man and shake him out of that office that he holds by the commission of the President? Not the least bit of it. But Mr. James Madison Wells still holds that office, and, if report is true, not a few of his followers and hangers-on are also provided for.

Who is the next man? One Anderson—Gen. Anderson, I think, he is called. He was a Confederate General, but that don't make any difference in these latter days, when the lion and the lamb lie down together in office.

How is it with him? Has he any influence with the administration? Why, according to statements I have seen, and which I have never seen contradicted and believe to be true nearly all that man's family are in office in Louisiana.

How was it with those men in Florida—those bogus Hayes electors, who took their title by the rascality I have mentioned and cast their vote for Hayes? Have they been frowned upon by this civil-service reform administration? Not at all. But a few days since I saw an announcement in a New York paper that one of them had been appointed to an office of high trust and honor.

Well, now, if the Government does not condemn and frown upon men who employ such means, such frauds and usurpations as I have named, how much more necessary is it that the people should do it, and by their sovereign voice declare that such things shall take place no more?

Leaving this subject, I want to congratulate you, my Democratic friends, upon the success of Democracy and Democratic principles. We lost the Presidency by the means to which I referred, but, although we lost the officers, the cause for which we contended has triumphed in the most remarkable manner.

What did we tell those Republicans for ten long years since the close of the war? What have I, in my humble way, from this very spot, speaking where I now speak, said to you year after year since 1865? Why, that if you wanted peace and prosperity and good-will between all the people, white and black, down South; if you wanted quiet and order down there; if you wanted that country to recover from its depressed and almost destitute condition, all you had to do was to let the Southern States govern themselves as the Northern States govern themselves, and it would be all right. What did we hear in answer to this? Ah, those Southern men cannot be trusted. So, the first thing was to give the ballot to the negroes, in order that the negroes, under the dictation of carpet-baggers and supported by the army of the United States, might govern the whites. And, from that time forward, no matter how carpet-baggers plundered and consumed their substance, no matter how much the republic and its institutions were brought into disrepute, there was but one cry on the part of Republican leaders in or out of Congress, "this is necessary, for the white men down there cannot be trusted." We said to them, "Wherever they have been trusted, instantly there is law and order. When finally you trusted them in Virginia, Virginia became as orderly as the State of Ohio. When finally you trusted them in North Carolina, North Carolina became an orderly State, and if you will do by South Carolina and Florida and Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana what you have done by North Carolina and Virginia and Tennessee, you will have just as orderly governments down there, just as peaceable a society down there, just as perfect protection of the rights of all men, white and black, down there as they have in North Carolina, Virginia, or Ohio itself. They wouldn't listen to us because the leaders of that party knew full well that it was not by peace and prosperity in the South that the Republican party was to flourish; they knew full well that the moment they were left to govern themselves, as you in Ohio govern yourselves without the interference of the Federal Government, without the interference of Federal bayonets, that moment the intelligent portion of the people of the country would exercise their natural influence, and then there would be an end to carpet-bag governments in the Southern States, then there would be an end to the Republican party pretty much in the Southern States. That these men knew, and, therefore, they insisted upon the carpet-bag and bayonet governments throughout the South. And do you remember last year what was the staple of their speeches?

Mr. President Hayes now refers to a resolution in the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and to his letter of acceptance, as showing that he intended to be kind toward the people of the South. Did any body hear that kind of talk from Republicans here last fall when they were on the stump in Ohio? I think we might offer a reward for any man who heard that kind of sweet talk last year from a radical speaker. Not a word of it. Nothing but a denunciation of the South. We heard it said, if you leave the Southern people to manage themselves, and especially if the Democratic party succeed, they will inflict upon this country ten times as much evil as the war itself did; that they would pile upon the country the Confederate war debt and make the Government pay a pension to every Confederate soldier, and flood the treasury with false claims.

Not only that, but that they would kill the negroes, put them down by the bayonet, and there would be no such thing as peace and security in the South [illegible]. And not only were these things sounded abroad, but we saw the bloody shirt sent up to the gaze of the people all over the continent; but not one word of this cooing of the turtle-dove that we now hear.

That is the way it was. Very well. They succeeded in getting the Presidency, but we succeeded in getting our ideas of constitutional law and of good sense and of humanity so strongly into the minds of the people of this country that even the Radical President was compelled, as soon as he was seated—some people say before, but as soon as he was seated—he was compelled to turn right around and do all that Sam Tilden could have done if Sam had been inaugurated in his stead. Well, now, I give him credit for doing it, and yet it is a little funny. Is it not strange to see the President sending down a set of fellows there to seduce Packard's niggers away from his Legislature, and by that means ousting Packard from being Governor of Louisiana, when Packard got 1,000 votes more than Hayes did? Ain't that a little strange? And yet you have seen it. I have no doubt but Tilden would have done the same thing in effect, but not in exactly the same way. Then what a howl there would have been! Then you would have heard that the Democrats had turned out the lawfully-elected Legislature and a lawfully-elected Governor.

LIGHTNING SPEED.

A Run of 111 Miles in 109 Minutes on the Canada Southern Railroad.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

There was to be only one stop in the 111 miles that separates St. Thomas from Amherstburg. Conductor A. B. Crawford sang out "All aboard!" and the special pulled out from St. Thomas at 5:27 p. m. A grand hurrah from the platform signaled the departure.

Once the bridge was cleared Macomber "let her out." Bishop Borgess, in the palace car, after receiving the salutations of the gentlemen of the party, sat down, and dinner was served to him and his traveling companions upon a small table. No one noticed any particular motion in the car. There was no disarrangement of the dishes, crowded and small as was the table. The hum of the train was somewhat sharper than usual, and the rushing air against the windows sounded like the sweeping of a rain-storm. Otherwise there was no indication of unusual speed to a person in the car.

Presently watches were taken out and observations made. The reverend clergy, as well as the more worldly laity, became interested.

"A mile in sixty seconds!" ejaculated one.

Shortly after—"A mile in fifty-eight seconds!"

Again—"A mile in fifty-seven seconds!" and the enthusiastic Frank Moran, with a cheer that intensified the excitement, announced that his stop-watch marked but fifty-five seconds to the mile.

Before one could point out an object it had vanished. Before a question could be asked and answered a mile had sped; five miles were traversed in the interval while cigars were handed around and lighted by as many men. A flock of blackbirds flying toward the west, with all their fleetness in cleaving the air, were soon left behind and lost to view.

The wires on the telegraph-poles swung up and down from the movement of the train. The bushes on the side of the ditches shook as if swept by a hurricane, and the tall and gaudy yellow coxcombs that grew beside the fences bent to the ground in a seemingly overpowering desire to get loose from the earth and follow the rushing train. The dust from newly-ballasted portions of the track and the chips and leaves rose up fiercely against the force of gravitation and whirled and gyrated like vapory clouds in a tempest. A thin line of smoke stretched interminably in the distance. The impetus of the train increased; the vehemence with which it rushed forward created a vacuum that apparently took nature some seconds to overcome, and the spirits of the passengers were exhilarated by the unprecedented speed at which they moved through space.

A side-track passenger train saluted us with cheers and locomotive whistles. Neither was heard; before the sound could reach the ears of the passengers in the special it was beyond hearing. One could see the rushing steam and the waving handkerchiefs. Train-Dispatcher Noble reported that six miles between Highwood and Ridgeton were made in five minutes; the fifty-seven miles between St. Thomas and Charing Cross were made in fifty-six and a half minutes. A halt at Charing Cross of four minutes for water, and then on again with the same overpowering velocity. But, go as fast as it might, the Canada Southern train could not overtake the sun; it sunk, and nightfall came on. Then could be seen the work of the fireman. Each time he opened the furnace a volume of sparks shot out, and the trailing fire came down upon the track like the pyrotechnics of an aerial mine.

Finally, a sharp twist that sent the standing passengers over to the right, and directly another that sent them in the other direction, and the yard of Amherstburg station was reached.

Hurrah! 111 miles in 109 minutes! The fastest time in America—beating by three minutes the remarkable run of Vanderbilt's special train.

Gen. McClellan says, in *Harper's Magazine*, that our army loses a larger proportion of officers killed in time of peace than the British army loses in peace and war together. Taking the number killed in the half century from 1804 to 1854, and deducting the wars of 1812, of Mexico, of Florida, and the Black Hawk, and consider the intervening peaceful periods, the percentage of killed is greater to the whole force than that of the British army in the same period, though Great Britain was at war nearly the whole time.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
EnglishBreakfastTea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.
Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the owest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $4.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TIN M R and is prepared to do all kinds of Eaves-Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STRFET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSF AUBURN, IND

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

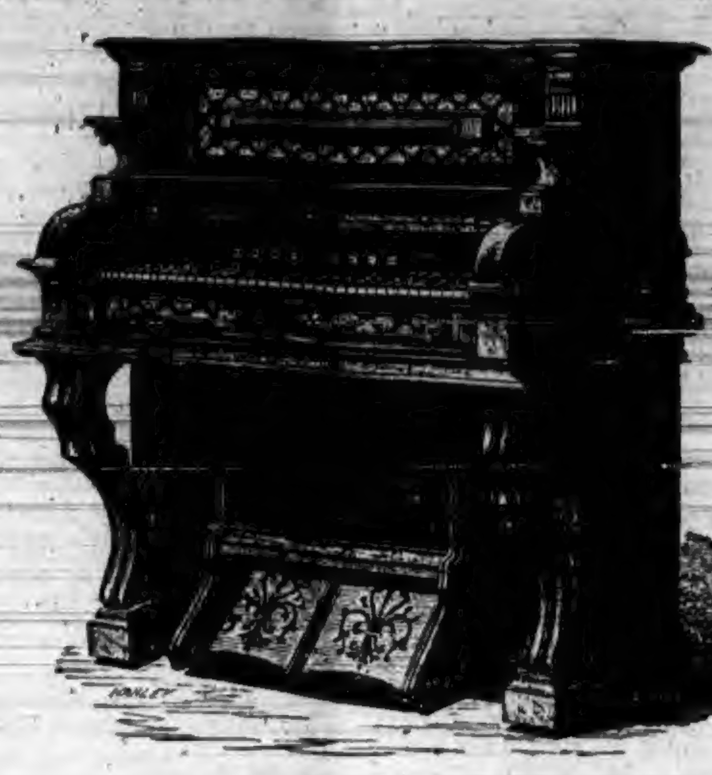

T heESTEY ORGAN

tands unri valled. It has stood the test of years, and has never be excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

RY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible]tice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do shoul'd give them a call. mal ew

---

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash tor goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishdd fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl ern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 04 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 51 "	7 17 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	[illegible] "	4 12 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	7 58 p m	9 50 p m	7 40 "
Goshen	8 06 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
T ledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	3 55	12 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 40	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20.
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 [illegible] pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "	4 00	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 43 "	7	7 32
Bankers	2 01 "	7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "	9	9 20
Detroit	6 20 "	12	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 55p
Lansing	10 10 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 [illegible]0 pm	7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7	7 29
Reading	1 22 "	8	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	" 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 30 pm		7 25
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 20pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	5 00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 20
Zanesville	11 55	2	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5	
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 [illegible]am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	4 35	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6 15	10 00
Shelby	4 54	6 47	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 00	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Express	Express	Cum'l A
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 25
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom.
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 25 pm	....
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	....
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	....
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	....
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am	....	6 35 p m
Cambridge City	9 45 am	....	7 45 p m
Connersville	10 20 am	....	8 50 p m
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	....	11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 00 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	5 [illegible] pm	7 00 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	....
Terre Haute	....	2 55 pm	....
Louisville	....	3 30 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00 am	....	7 00 am
Indianapolis	....	6 20 pm	....
Connersville	10 40 am	....	10 40 am
Cambridge City	11 13 am	....	11 44 am
New Castle	11 50 am	....	12 55 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	1 36 pm	11 25 pm	....
Montpelier	2 0[illegible] pm	11 57 pm	....
Bluffton	2 40 pm	12 25 pm	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 30
Collins	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 21	12 31pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 1[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 57
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 [illegible]5 pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 10 m	4 10
Denver	6 07	11 40am	4 00
Chili	6 00		3 20
Roann	5 47		2 40
Laketon	5 32		2 00
North Manchester	5 23		1 30
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 06
Collamar	5 05		12 30am
South Whitley	5 02		12 20
Columbia City	4 40		10 25
Collin's	4 21		9 40
Cherubusco	4 14		9 26
La Otto	3 55		8 44
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 54	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 [illegible]	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Mayer House, at Fort Wayne, is now under the management of Searbrough & Kepler, two gentlemen who understand their business, and attend to it.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 18th, 1877. Number 42.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months..........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00
¼ Column........	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
½ Column........	10.00	15.00	20.00	40.00
1 Column........	15.00	25.00	50.00	100.00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY, P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the state. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel,] C erk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Hauling good teams and reasonable

EAGLE MILL

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Seybt, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST. Kendallville, Ind.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAINS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer so much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia,
Neuralgia,
Pleurisy,
Swollen Joints,
Headache,
Lame Back,
Erysipelas,

Diphtheria,
Sciatica,
Toothache,
Sore Throat,
Chilblains,
Sprains,
Burns,
Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of De-Kalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal Liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the De Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Funk deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. H. MADDEN, Adm'r.

Octber 1, 1877 no41.

Why Silver is Depreciated

Dr. Linderman, the director of the mint, believes that the fall in the price of silver during the past year is no argument against its use as money. He thinks the causes of the depreciation of silver were:

1. Change from the silver to the gold standard in Germany and Scandinavia. 2. Use of a forced paper currency in Russia, Austria and other States. 3. Diminishing demand for exports to India and China. 4. The limitations placed on the coinage of silver by countries of the double standard. 5. Increased production.

The causes he states in the order of their importance, "Increased Production" being placed at the bottom of the list. It is evidens that with a renewad demand for silver for use as money its price will soon advance.

A Scotch Courtship.

A shy young man of Scotland for fourteen years had wooed the lassie of his heart. One night Jamie, for that was the young man's name, called to see Jennie, and there was a terrible look about his eyes—just as there is sometimes when they've made up their minds to pop the question. And Jamie came in and sat down by the fire just as he had done Tuesday and Friday nights for fourteen years; and they talked about the weather; and the crops, stock market, I was going to say—but no, they didn't talk about that. And finally Jamie said;

"Jennie, I've known you for a long time.'

"Yes, Jamie,' said she.

"And—I've thought I'd always like to know you, Jennie.'

"Y-e-s, Jamie'

"And so I've bought—a lot—Jennie.'

"Y-e-s, J-a-m-i-e.'

"So—that—when—'

"Yes—Jamie—yes.'

"We're dead we can lay our bones together.'

The fool had gone and bought a lot in a graveyard, but Jennie was not discouraged. She knew her man well—after fourteen years she ought to—and so she said gently. —

"Jamie.'

Yes, Jennie."

"Don't you think 'twould be better to lay our bones together while we're yet alive?'

An Oriental Question.

The Russo-Turkish war revives an old story. A Turkish and a Russian officer once fell into a dispute as to the superiority in discipline of their respective soldiers.

"I can prove to you on the spot," said the Russian, "how perfectly our men ere trained." And he called his orderly.

',Ivan!"

"Sir."

"Go to Mehemet's, buy me a pound of tobacco, and come back at once."

The soldier saluted, turned on his heel and went out.

"Now," said the Russian officer, taking out his watch, "my orderly is walking straight to the next corner, where he must turn—now he is turning—now he is opposite the white mosque—now he is crossing the maydan—now he is at Mehemet's—now he is buying the tobacco—now he is coming back—now he is on the block below us—now he is at the door—now"—and the Russian called out:

"Ivan!"

"Sir."

"Where's the tobacco?"

"Here, sir."

The Turkish officer showing no sign of surprise at the precision of this Russo tobacco movement, promptly broke out;

"Ho! ho! my soldier can do that every day in the week," and then he called:

"Muhctar!"

"Sir."

"Go to Ali Effendi's and see that you bring me a pound of tobacco. My pipe is empty."

"Instantly, sir.

Following the tactics of the Russian officer, the Turk pulled out his watch and went on:

"Now Muhctar is in the street; now he is passing palpooch bazaar; now it is noon and he is staying for prayers; now he is drinking at the stone fountain; now Ali Effendi hails him and asks about my health; now Muhctar is paying for the tobacco; now he is coming back by another way; now he is on our street; now he is at the door; and now"—

"Muhctar!" shouted the officer.

"Sir."

"Where is my tobacco?"

"I haven't found my shoes yet!"

Horse shoeing promptly attended to. The Best workmen in town. Prices reasonable. Don't fail to give me a call. JAMES ANDERSON. tf.

Mark Twain's Cheek

Mark Twain and Dan De Quille once roomed together during the early days of Virginia City, when everything was in its primitive state, and before the advancing hand of civilization provided the comforts of a metropolitan life

Both were employed on the Enterprise—Dan as the "rock sharp" and Mark as the "funny man."

One of Mark's eccentricities was to shirk all kinds of responsibility, and he invaribly let Dan do all the buying, rent-paying, etc., and by dint of much perseverence and an equal amount of forcible persuasion Dan managed to make Mark pap his quota toward the expenses—not that the latter regretted separating himself from a few shekels, of course not; but from an indisposition to be bothered with such trifles, as his mind soared to higher things that a "dollar's worth of coal," "four bits' worth of washing soap," etc. Mark carried his indifferences to extremes; but there was really no limit to his. He possessed the pure, genuine, unadulterated article. He would borrow Dan's comb, use it, put it in his pocket, and blow Dan up for not possessing a better one. In those days he was never known to own a pair of drawers or an undershirt, or even a pair of socks; but he would walk the streets in a suit of Dan's best, which he had appropriated from the latter's trunk, and then swear because these happened to be a button off the shirt. He would go to Dan's trunk, examine the articles therein, and then turn to that person and ask him if he didn't have a pair of socks without a hole in the heel.

Mark and Dan were both inveterate smokers, and of course we know who bought the tobacco. If Dan should happen to get hold of an interior brand and fill the box with it, Mark would intimate that "when people bought tobacco they might excercise a little judgment, and not get stuff that a man couldn't use." These little peculiarities of Mark's nature, though somewhat expensive to Dan, were nevertheless enjoyed by him; but one day Mark overleaped the bounds of Dan's amiability and that individual got mad. Think of it—Dan DeQuille in a passion!

It seems Mark ran out of a tooth-brush, and how to replace it without sacrificing some of the mining stock puzzled him considerably. But a brilliant idea one day thrust itself into his troubled sconce.

"Heaven be praised for the thought!" soliloquized he; "genius will be rewarded!"

So one morning standing by the wash-stand just after rising, he picked up the coveted article, and turning it round and round in his hand, said to Dan, who was still snugly ensconced between his blankets, but with one eye on Mark:

"Say, Dan, that looks like my tooth-brush."

"Liar!" shouted Dan; "that brush did an old Egyptian to my mother give!"

"And how long, my perfumed blanket-sweater, have you cleaned those foul snags of yours with it?"

"Nine years," faintly murmured Dan, who was beginning to have suspicions that his old dental companion was about to leave him.

"Nine years," said Mark, rubbing the article on the soap. "Bully! If there is anything I hate to do it is to break in a new tooth-brush." And in a quarter of a second that almost hairless piece of ivory was exploring the cavern under Mark's nose.

Dan could not brook the insult. A bootheel instanceusly sunk into Mark's skull, and the two great wits of Nevada were friends no more.—California Footlight.

The Bankrupt Law.

The present bankrupt law is becoming more and more odious to the business men of the country, and it is not unlikely that the demand for its repeal will yet become to strong to resist. It is urged that it furnishes a strong inducement to rascally men to engage in business for no other purpose or expectation than to take advantage of its provissions. They manage to secure credit for the outstanding stock of goods; pay up promptly long enough to increase their credit purchases to the utmost limit; force sales far a time as fast as possible and pocket the cash, and then go into bankruptcy and buy up claims against them for 25 cents on the dollar and start in again. The stock with which they renew business can be sold at prices which defy competition, and the honest dealer must not only suffer in this respect, but also by paying still higher prices for his goods in order to make up to the wholesaler his loss sustained by the retailer's knavery. It is not pretended that honest men do not fail, and that their misfortunes entitle them to consideration. But it is declared that no set of creditors finding that a debtor had conscientiously given up to them all he had, would refuse to give them a receipt in full, enabling him to start over again in life, unincumbered. To those debtors, however, whose failures were voluntarily brought about for fraudulent purposes no such forbearance would be exhibited, and they would not be able to force the creditors to cancel the accounts honestly due them for 25 per cent., when the other 75 per cent. was jingling in the honest debtors' pockets.—The absence of any bankrupt law would result in hardship to a few, but it may certainly be questioned if such hardship is not largely over-balanced by the evils to which the existance of the law subjects the dealers who pay their debts, and who are obliged to carry on their business in the face of competition with those who are constantly compounding with their creditors.—South Bend Tribune.

More Than a Mile a Minute.

There was only one stop in the 111 miles that separated St. Thomas from Amherstburg on the Canada Southern railroad. The engineer, Macomber, was surrounded by an admiring throng, and passengers and railroaders commented on the handsome appearance of his iron steed. The steam gague just before starting showed a pressure of eighty-five pounds, a moderate figure for a locomotive. Conductor Crawford sang out "All aboard!" and the special train with Bishop Burgess on board pulled out for St. Thomas at 5:27 p. m. A grand hurrah from the platform signaled the departure.

Once the bridge was cleared, Macomber "let her out." Bishop Burgess, in the palace car, after receiving the salutations of the gentlemen of the party, sat down, and dinner was served to him and his traveling companions upon a small table. No one noticed any particular motion in the car. There was no disarragement in the dishes, crowded and small as was the table. The hum of the train was somewhat sharper than usual, and the rushing air against the windows sounded like the sweeping of a rain storm. Otherwise there was no indication of unusual speed to a person in the car.

Presently watches were taken out and observations made. The reverend clergy, as well as the more worldly laity, became interested.

"A mile in sixty seconds!" ejaculated one.

Shortly after—"A mile in fifty-eight seconds!"

Again—"A mile in fifty-seven seconds!" and the entusiastic Frank Moran, with a cheer that intensified the excitement, announced that his stopwatch marked fifty-five second to the mile.

Before one could point out an object it had vanished. Before a question could be asked and answered a mile had sped; five miles were traversed in the interval while cigars were handed around and lighted by as many men. A flock of blackbirds flying toward the west with all their fleetness in cleaving the ais were soon behind and lost to view.

The wires on the telegraph poles swung up and down from the movement of the train. The bushes on the side of the ditches shook as if swept by a hurricane, and the tall and gaudy yellow coxcombs that grew beside the fences bent to the ground in a seemingly overpowering desire to get loose from the earth and follow the rushing-train. The dust from newly balasted portions of the track and the chips and leaves rose up fircely against the force of gravitation and whirled and gyrated like vapory clouds in a tempest. A thin line of smoke stretched interminably in the distance. The impetus of the train increased, the vehemence with which it rushed forward created a vacum that appearently took nature some seconds to overcome, and the spirits of the passengers were exhilerated by the unprecedented speed at which they moved through space.

A side-track passenger train saluted us with cheers and locomotive whistles. Neither was heard; before the sound could reach the ears of the passengers in the special it was beyond hearing. One could see the rushing Steam and the waving hankerchiefs. Train Despatcher Noble reported that six miles between Highwood and Ridgeton were made in five minutes; the fifty-seven miles between St. Thomas and Charing Cross were made in fifty-six and a half minutes. A halt at Charing Cross for four minutes for water, and then on again with the same overpowering velocity. But go as fast as it might, the Canada Southern train could not overtake the sun; it sank, and nightfall came on. Then could be seen the work of the fireman. Every time he opened the furnace a volume of sparks shot out, and the trailing fire came down upon the track like the pyrotechnics of an aerial mine.

Finally a sharp twist that sent the standing passengers over to the right, and then another that sent them in the other direction, and the yard of Amherstburg Station was reached.

Hurrah! One hundred and eleven miles in one hundred and nine minutes! The fastest time in America—beating by three minutes the run of Vanderbilt's special train.—Detroit Free Press.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m no41.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the De-Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James I. Patterson, Jr., deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GILBERT I. PATTERSON, Adm'r,

Sept. 28, 1877 no41

THE SEPTEMBER GALE.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

I'm not a chicken; I have seen
Full many a chill September,
And though I was a youngster then,
That gale I well remember;
The day before my kite-string snapped,
And I my kite pursuing,
The wind whisked off my palm-leaf hat,
For me two storms were brewing.

It came as quarrels sometimes do,
When married folks get clashing;
There was a heavy sigh or two,
Before the fire was flashing,
A little stir among the clouds
Before they rent asunder,
A little rocking of the trees,
And then came on the thunder.

Lord! how the ponds and rivers boiled,
And how the shingles rattled!
And oaks were scattered on the ground
As if the Titans battled;
And all above was in a howl,
And all below a clatter,
The earth was like a frying-pan,
Or some such hissing matter.

It chanced to be our washing day,
And all our things were drying;
The storm came roaring through the lines
And set them all a flying.
I saw the shirts and petticoats
Go riding off like witches;
I lost—ah! bitterly I wept—
I lost my Sunday breeches!

I saw them straddling through the air,
Alas! too late to win them;
I saw them chase the clouds, as if
The devil had been in them.
They were my darlings and my pride,
My boyhood's only riches;
"Farewell, farewell," I faintly cried,
"My breeches! Oh, my breeches!"

That night I saw them in my dreams,
How strange from what I knew them;
The dews had steeped their faded threads,
The winds had whistled through them,
I saw the wide and ghastly rents,
Where demon claws had torn them;
A hole was in their amplest parts,
As if an imp had worn them.

I have had many happy years,
And tailors kind and clever,
But those young pantaloons have gone
Forever and forever.
And not till time has cut the last
Of all my earthly stitches,
This aching heart shall cease to mourn
My loved, my long-lost breeches.

NELLIE DARE'S LOVE.

It was a March morning, and yet the sky was as blue as in June. Manfred Lowth stood on Wilson's hill, looking down upon the city. It gleamed white and beautiful from the plains, and the hills, green with their covering of pine forests, rose still and stately beyond. The "dull-gray meadows" within sight had peaks of snow upon them, and the breeze brought the atmosphere of snow from the mountains, though the sunshine fell so bright.

Manfred Lowth stood with his arms folded across his breast, and his tall, powerful figure outlined against the clear sky. As he stood thus, still and resolute in his solitude, with his absorbed, masterful eyes, and a face of Spartan firmness, he looked every inch a king. It was his 35th birthday. There may have been something sad in the thought to him, for he was utterly alone in life, and the circumstances which give a sense of airy freedom at 30, bring a feeling of desolation at 60. Possibly Manfred Lowth thought of this as he hailed his birthday morn, and thought how much of his life had gone. Not that there were any signs of advancing age in his vigorous figure and abundant dark hair. As he suddenly placed one hand upon the stone wall before him and leaped lightly over he displayed a vigorous agility of exceeding grace, and his step, as he walked rapidly down the hill, had the buoyant elasticity of youth and hope. If his thoughts had been grave, they were so no longer. He went down the hill whistling cheerily.

There was a long road of yellow clay stretching before him to the city, patches of bare scrub oaks at either side. In one place the road went over a slight elevation, at the commencement of which a space beyond was concealed by the hill, and just here Manfred Lowth ceased whistling, and began searching his pockets eagerly. He laughed merrily as he finally brought forth from the breast pocket of his inner coat a little white worsted mitten. This is how he came by it:

The morning before he had been going over that very hill, but not whistling as then. Reaching the top, he looked down upon a little figure seated upon a stone by a lonely roadside, where hardly a house was in sight. It was a perfect picture. The girl wore a dress of crimson merino, and a pretty, snowy hood, which was pushed back from her rose of a face, over the sweet, low forehead of which little tresses of golden hair were blowing in the mild March wind. She was altogether too intensely occupied to put back her hair, curiously occupied, too. She had pulled her stocking and shoe from her left foot, and was intently examining the small sole of the white worsted stocking, while the little bare, snowy foot rested unnoticed on the frozen ground.

Manfred Lowth recognized Nellie Dare, and thought she must be crazy. What in the world was the child doing?

Suddenly a quick smile flashed over Nellie's face, her cheek dimpled, she tossed back her hair, and looked up and saw the watcher on the hill. The stocking was turned and slipped on in a flash, the little boot put on (Manfred Lowth was sure it was only half put on, by the tracks it made in a patch of snow near by), and Nellie Dare sprung into the cross-road, and hurried out of sight. Arriving at the place, Lowth pick up the little white mitten. He put two fingers into it—walking on looking at it, and smiling. Such a dainty little thing—and then Nellie had looked so pretty and frightened. But why had she uncovered her foot and examined her stocking by the roadside? Surely there were no thorns or thistles about at that time of the year.

When he came to the cross-road by the pines he hesitated, and finally struck into it. Then he put the mitten back into his pocket, buttoned his coat, and walked faster.

Nellie Dare's home was on the Auburn road, a little white cottage with bare lilacs and rose vines clinging about it—the loveliest place around in the summer time. Now there was a face prettier than any rose at one of the windows, and Manfred Lowth looked up and bowed to it.

Nellie's fresh young blood flooded her heart as she caught sight of the face which personified all her girlish, ideal dreams. She dropped her book and rose trembling as Manfred Lowth entered the room. He looked with laughing eyes into the prettiest flushing face as he took her hands.

"Miss Nellie, I have called out of the purest curiosity to know why you have taken to the fashion of the chick-a-dee-dees, and go barefoot in snowy weather?" he said, after a moment.

"Oh, Mr. Lowth!"

"Well, Miss Nellie?"

"I was trying a trick."

Mr. Lowth looked mystified.

"That of the first robin," said Nellie, very much ashamed to show her childishness to her companion, yet half amused at Lowth's expression.

"Did you expect to find him in your stocking?"

"No. Oh, Mr. Lowth, didn't you ever hear the old saying—"

"Well, Nellie?"

"That when you heard the first robin of spring singing, if you had pulled the stocking from your left foot, you would find on the inside of the sole—"

"What?"

"A hair like that of the person's you are going to marry."

"You ridiculous child!"

Nellie's face was burning hot at her foolishness, but she could not help laughing at Lowth's evident appreciation of it, and his thorough astonishment.

"Nellie, I'll buy you a rattle the next time I go into town!"

Nellie pouted.

"Well, did you find the hair?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was it like mine?" tossing back the loose masses of dark-brown hair.

A little quivering smile spoiled Nellie's pout.

"The rest is a secret."

"Then you don't intend to tell whose the hair was like?"

"No, I shall not tell."

"May I guess?"

"I can't help your guessing, sir."

"Was it like Ned Howland's ambrosial locks, little Dignity?"

"I haven't promised to tell if you guess."

"So you haven't! Then I shall not waste my time guessing. But tell me one thing."

"What is that?"

"If you have faith in the tricks."

"Utter faith," Nellie said, smiling and shaking her head.

"Then I wish—I do wish that the hair may be like mine."

Manfred Lowth spoke with no raillery, yet he hardly knew why he spoke as he did. Nellie Dare turned pale as a lily. There was a moment of swift thought in both their minds.

Manfred Lowth had committed himself; as an honorable man he had committed himself. He had no right to say such a thing in such a tone, unless he meant what he said. So he stood, half-condemned, looking down at Nellie's sweet, agitated face.

She was lovely. As he knew her, she was a sweet, innocent, affectionate girl; but the thought of marrying her never entered his head until that moment. His ideal was older, graver, as one to understand him thoroughly must have been. He fancied a face of more power, deeper eyes, and a stronger effect; but, if he read aright the eyes and lips before him, their meaning was very sweet and thrilling.

Nellie blushed with distress under his eyes. He searched her face resolutely. Such a face had deceived him once, when he was a mere boy, and loved with his passionate first love. He dropped her hands at last, and stepped back.

"Are you going to school this summer?" he asked, plucking a dry leaf from a geranium on the window-sill.

"Yes. I graduate in July."

"Oh, yes; I had forgotten. And in July comes your birthday?"

"Yes; I am 18 in July."

She was womanly for her age after all. If he could only be sure that she was not as light-hearted as she was fair! But that pretty way of tossing back her curls was Bessie Bradford's own. He did not wish to be fooled twice by the same style; so he chatted about the school exhibition, the closing of the library, and the military review in April, and finally took his leave.

"He thinks me only a child, and I love him so," she murmured, sobbing bitterly. "I hate my baby face! And he always finds me doing some childish thing. I wish I was dead."

She cried herself nearly ill, but escaped undetected to her room when her brother came in. The next day she heard that Manfred Lowth had gone to New York.

The spring wore on. Nellie Dare grew pale and grave. Her mother became anxious. Nellie was surely studying too hard; she never could bear the excitement of the exhibition. So Nellie was taken almost by force from school, and sent to Nahant.

Nahant's sea breeze had no effect. Nellie's chaperone, Mrs. Bertram, of Boston, recommended tonics and bathing, drives and flirting, and did her best to have her prescription carried into effect; but Nellie endured everything listlessly, and finally begged, in answer to her aunt's expostulations, to be let entirely alone. She should do better so. Mrs. Bertram gave up in despair, and Nellie read and dreamed in solitude, or sat idly on the rock watching the sea. The wild wind browned her face and blew very faint roses in her cheeks, but days and weeks crept by, while Mrs. Bertram bemoaned that Nellie never would be like the other girls.

One morning a fishing party came to the hotel. They were entered upon the books as "Manfred Lowth, of Boston;" "Edward Howland, of Manchester, New Hampshire," etc.

"Nellie, my dear, do hurry! Mr. Lowth is here, from Boston—the finest man! Well off, well connected, gentlemanly, and of excellent character. You can never expect to make a very brilliant match, having no expectations yourself. I consider this just the thing for you. Now, Nellie, if you only will have your wits about you, instead of being so indifferent to everything, I shall be thankful. Why, there is no answering what that pretty face of yours might do, if you would only see your chances! Terry Holmes declares you the prettiest girl here, and his father is a millionaire. Just think of it, Nellie!"

Nellie, strangely pale, with her back to her aunt, turned Macassa upon her handkerchief, saying, chokingly:

"What Mr. Lowth, auntie?"

"Manfred Lowth. He's a shipper from Boston. Belongs in my set."

Nellie found another handkerchief, gave a defiant glance at her pale face in the mirror, and turned to her aunt.

"I am ready."

They went down to the dining-room and took their places side by side. Exactly opposite Nellie sat Manfred Lowth, mixing lobster salad, and chatting softly and gayly with Mrs. Vernon, from New York. At Nellie's right side sat Ned Howland, her old beau from Manchester.

Lowth looked up and bowed to her. She returned the salutation, then turned to Ned Howland.

Perhaps for an hour she flirted—never afterward. After dinner she went to her room, bathed her head, which ached horribly, then joined her aunt in the parlor. There was Manfred Lowth, who stood at her side a moment and exchanged a few words with her, then sauntered away. But Ned Howland bent over her chair all the afternoon. At night she went to bed feverish and ill.

A week passed. Nellie became aware that Ned Howland loved her. He was a good-hearted, good-looking, but rather effeminate young man; handsome and very winning, however, and a year before Nellie might have loved him, but, truly loving Lowth as she did, the thing was impossible. She finally told him, frankly and kindly, that she did not love him.

They were sitting on the rocks at twilight.

"You used to like me, Nellie," said Howland, his lips growing pale under his pretty mustache.

"I like you now, Ned."

"But I think you used to love me—a little, Nellie."

She clasped her hands nervously.

"That was not love, Ned—oh! it was nothing like love! Don't talk to me any more, please. I am sorry you are grieved, but I can't help it. Don't blame me, and be kind to me. I have my own troubles to bear."

He got up and went down the rocks. She did not know whether he was offended or not, and, suffering from a keen sense of her sorrows, she hardly cared. She knew he would be in love with some one else within a week.

There were bitter tears in her eyes as she looked over the ocean. Suddenly a firm hand was laid on her shoulder.

"Nellie, how do you know so well what love is?"

She turned her head and looked into Manfred Lowth's grave face.

"Because I have reason to know," she answered, passionately.

"Nellie, Nellie," he said, "I love you. Will you answer me as you did Howland?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Because I love you."

She was in a passion of tears, sobbing as if her heart was broken.

"Nellie, little pet, what are you crying in this way for?"

"All this time—" she began.

"All this time," he interrupted, "I have been waiting to see if you really loved me. If you really loved, I knew that you ought to love me even though I was indifferent to you. I left you, and you did not forget me, but lost your roses, and turned pale when we met. Your words to Ned Howland, which I overheard, proved what a true-hearted little girl you are, and, if I promise to devote the rest of my life to your happiness, will you forgive me for causing you this pain?"

Nellie expressed her forgiveness very concisely and sweetly, and Mrs. Bertram's heart was made glad by the announcement of her niece's engagement to Mr. Manfred Lowth.

I think it was on their wedding day that Nellie showed Manfred Lowth a shining brown hair, carefully preserved, which she had found in her stocking that March morning, and it was very like Mr. Lowth's own.

So much for the sign of the first robin.

A Heroic Dog.

The following is the record of a brave dog that lately perished: In 1862 a man with delirium tremens jumped overboard from the schooner Hero, on a voyage to Labrador. The dog bounded over the taffrail, and for half an hour held to the man with his teeth fastened in the collar of his woolen shirt. The delay was occasioned by the capsizing of the first boat that was lowered. In 1864 the dog saved a baby that had fallen through a sewer-hole in a wharf at Catalina, N. F. He jumped through the hole and was too large to swim between the posts of the wharf, but he held the baby's head out of the water and swam briskly in every direction in search of an opening. In 1869 he saved the life of a Swedish sailor, who, while drunk, walked into the land-wash at Bonavista, N. F. Between 1870 and 1873 Billy saved three children and one grown boy. Thenceforth his strength failed, and all his fangs fell out one by one, until last winter he had not one left. He was a huge, genuine Newfoundland.

A Prospective Millionaire.

"I have no occasion to work," said an individual when called up in a San Francisco Police Court to plead to a charge of vagrancy. "The question is, are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk. "I said I've no occasion to work," said the accused, "I have mining stocks, and when they go up I'll be a millionaire. Why, look here," continued the prisoner, reading from a scrap of paper he took from his pocket, "I've got five shares of Belmont, ten of Rock Island, five of Wells Fargo, five of Leviathan, five of Monumental, and five of Venture. Them's thirty-five shares of stock, and I tell you, Judge, when there's a booming market I'll be rich." A stock sharp figured up the value of the stock enumerated and found that at highest rates the defendant could realize $10.30, providing the market did not "drop" on him before he could sell.

Youthful Depravity.

A horrible case of cruelty has just come to light which occurred three days ago. Two boys who lived on the Warsaw pike bathed the left leg of a companion, Willie Lindsey, in gasoline, and then deliberately set fire to it. The leg of the victim was literally roasted to a crisp, and the boy suffered agonies too great to be described. One of the persecutors was a lighter of the gasoline lamps on that road, and he used for his devilish purpose the gasoline with which he was filling lamps. The boy will not die. His tormentors are still at large.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE UNTUTORED RED MAN.

An Account of the Final Conference with the Sioux Delegation at Washington.

The Indians wore citizens' dress. President Hayes remarked that he was ready to hear what further his friends had to say. Spotted Tail took a seat at his side, and informed the President that he had decided to have his agency on Wounded Knee creek, and he wanted his provisions and clothing sent there. He wanted his great father to agree to this. "We don't want to move just now. We want some time to sell what property we have at our present homes. We will move in the spring or at any time after that. We want our provisions moved to the agency that I have named. You told us that your nation increases. We want to increase, too, in property and in numbers. You said you wished us to live like white men, and so we are here to-day dressed in white men's clothes. I want the kind of cattle the white men have—short-horns. I want everything in writing before I go home, so that there be no mistake. We want teachers of English. We want Catholic priests to teach us. We should like saw and grist-mills, and agricultural implements, and seeds. We want five or six stores; then we could buy cheaper at one than at another. I am very well dressed, and so are the others. They want $40 apiece to buy things for their women and children; and they would like to have a trunk apiece to carry their clothing in. As the weather is getting to be a little cold, we should like to have an overcoat apiece. We see you wearing overcoats, and we should like to have them."

Red Cloud next spoke. He said he had roamed the country where he now lived for fifty-six years, and should like to save his agency at White Clay creek; that ground he could not give up. If they should be sent to the Missouri river, the long-tailed rats there would get into the boxes and destroy them. "If you were in our country, and looked at our people, water would come to your eyes. I am poorer than any of them. Army officers took my horses, and other horses have been stolen from me and my crops destroyed. The injury is at least $10,000. I want half of this in money, and the remainder in other things."

The President then addressed the Indians as follows: "MY FRIENDS: I am glad to see you this morning. I am glad to see you dressed like white people. You look well in your clothes—like white people. It shows that you wish to live like white people. I have not much to say about the business that brought you here, in addition to what I said to you last week. You have spoken about the places where you wish to have your agencies. I am glad you would be satisfied to have agencies on reservations allotted to you, but, as I told you, it is too late in the season to change your agencies. It is too late to remove your supplies to the places you have named. The winter will soon come on, the streams be frozen up, and therefore no movement of supplies can be made. We wish you to help your people to remove near to the supplies, and Gen. Crook will assist you to do so. Next spring places can be selected near White river that will suit you; and now, as to the things that you have asked for. You want trunks, overcoats, and money. The great council of my nation has put money and property for you in charge of the Secretary of the Interior. He can give you whatever the great council has authorized him to give you, and I think he can satisfy you. This is the end of our grand council. I am glad you came. Let me advise you to move as near the supplies as you can, and next spring you can go to your reservation. I am glad you are satisfied with White river. I hope you will all reach your homes safely and in good health. Before you go, the Secretary will give you as many of the things you have asked for as he can, and now I will be glad to shake hands with each one of you, and wish you well."

The Indians then shook hands with the President and Secretary of the Interior, and appeared satisfied with the remarks of the President.

A Perambulating Printing Office.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "Some printers of this city are contemplating the fitting up of a small printing office which can be moved from place to place on wheels, as are the traveling photograph galleries. They intend making their start in California, and will travel through the small towns where there are no papers published and no printing offices. Once they are anchored in a town, they will send their 'devil' flying about the place with all the latest news of the neighborhood and the advertisements of the business men. They will print cards, bill-heads, circulars, and all else required, and when they have supplied the wants of a town in the printing line they will give some ranchman or livery-stable keeper a big puff and an acrostic on the name of his favorite daughter to hitch to their office and to haul them to the next town, where the devil will again be set flying about, and where the 'bugle blast of freedom' will again be heard. Thus they will go from town to town, remaining from a week to a month or two in a place, making money and friends wherever they go, and having a jolly good time at all the balls, parties, weddings and funerals. Their little paper will be called the *Postal Card.*"

How to Achieve Greatness.

Do you ever reflect upon the fact that a man's name often has much to do with his claim to fame and immortality? No man with a comic name ever achieved greatness. How, for instance, could Moses ever have been respected by the Israelites if his name had been Mortimer J. Byng? Or how would Pharaoh have supported real dignity with such a title as Joe McClafferty? Imagine Cæsar laboring under the name of Lemuel S. Toombs, or Hannibal signing himself B. Tomlinsen Pugh. They would have died first. Cleopatra would not have been loved by Antony had her clothes been marked Amelia Duffy, and if Joan of Arc had been baptized Matilda G. Melloy, probably we should never have heard of her. Napoleon reached a throne only because his parents persisted in not calling him William Henry Jonson, and Mary Queen of Scots escaped oblivion because she did not appear in the directory as Mary Jane Bumgardner. And so if Shakspeare had been known as Sam Macilhenny, or Calvin as Washington T. Smooth, both would have sunk into forgotten graves. These things are suggestive to parents who want their children to achieve greatness.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Condition on Oct. 1, 1876, and Oct. 1, 1877.

Secretary Sherman has begun the publication of a useful supplement to the monthly debt statement in the shape of a comparison of the condition of the treasury at the date of each statement with that a year before. The condition of the treasury on Oct. 1, 1877, compares with that of Oct. 1, 1876, as follows:

Balances.	1876.	1877.
Currency	$12,824,945	$14,206,417
Special deposit for redemption of fractional currency	....	[illegible]
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,570,000	43,110,000
Coin	64,881,124	119,182,043
Coin certificates	29,777,200	37,997,500
Coin, less coin certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Outstanding called bonds	1,097,880	18,858,150
Other outstanding coin liabilities	21,130,116	[illegible]
Outstanding legal tenders	368,184,740	358,914,932
Outstanding fractional currency	29,858,415	18,786,642
Outstanding silver coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total debt, less cash in treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reduction of debt for September	2,915,265	3,862,524
Reduction of debt since July 1	7,172,789	8,570,969
Market value of gold	110	103
Imports (12 months ending Aug. 31)	441,180,100	455,531,845
Exports (12 months ending Aug. 31)	472,180,378	522,998,940

The recovery of our foreign trade is shown in the increase of the imports and exports, and the former will add directly in the accumulation of gold by the treasury. The gold premium has dropped during the year from 110¼ to 103. The reduction of the debt has proceeded much more rapidly this year than last, and, as a result, the debt is now but $2,051,587,254.57, against $2,092,266,575.70 a year ago. The outstanding silver coin has been almost doubled; the outstanding fractional currency is but $18,786,642.27, against $29,858,415.62 in October, 1876.

Snoring.

Dr. John Wyeth is entitled to the gratitude of all who are afflicted with the habit of snoring for the simple device he has contrived to counteract the vile tendency. The apparatus is described by him in the *Popular Science Monthly*, and an explanation is at the same time given of the cause of snoring. In the act of breathing, the air may travel to and from the lungs through the channels of the mouth or the nose. Both channels unite in a common cavity just below the soft palate, which is attached by one end to the hard palate or bone forming the roof of the mouth and the floor of the nose. The other end of the soft palate hangs loose, and is moved by the currents of air passing in and out of the lungs, as a window-curtain is flapped by a breeze. If the air passes through the nose alone, the end of the palate is pressed gently down upon the tongue so as to lessen the movement or vibration, and no sound is heard. But if the mouth as well as the nose be open, so that two currents of air pass in and out together during the acts of breathing, the soft palate is thrown into rapid and sonorous vibration, and what we call snoring is the result.

It follows that the remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth shut, and admit air to the lungs only through the channel of the nose. This can be effected by means of a simple cap fitting the head snugly, and united by an elastic band, near the ear on each side, to a cap of soft material fitting the chin.

Love and Astronomy.

"By Jupiter! these are lovely nights. Nothing Mars the serenity of the scene," exclaimed young Jones the other night as he Saturn the porch 'neath the silvery rays of the crescent moon, with his arm around the waist of Venus. But when the old woman opened the window above them, and turned a pitcher of water out on their devoted heads, they thought they had encountered Neptune. She simply remarked to them as they started for the gate: "Here, come back! You can't comet over my daughter in that milky way." Jones retorted: "Uranus off, and I'll be hanged if I come back till I get ready," and his girl took his arm and he started off with a speed like the messenger Mercury, who is said to have wings on his heels, and silence reigned once more. The old woman says she will planet different next time.—*Napa Register.*

Romantic.

There is a young lady staying in Joliet, Ill., whose history is romantic. One evening three years ago, in the southern part of Illinois, she was out walking with her lover. They stepped into an oyster-house for refreshments, and, while seated at the table, a drunken rough came staggering in and insulted the lady. Her lover warned him not to do so again under penalty of death. The rough was just drunk enough to repeat his insult, and the lover pulled his revolver and shot him dead. For this the lover was arrested, tried, and sentenced to two years in the Joliet penitentiary. The young lady is there, awaiting the time when he will regain his liberty, which will be shortly. She has elegant clothing, jewelry, and plenty of money awaiting his release, and then they both expect to be happy.

Lawyer's Catechism.

What is law?

Law is a complicated and ingenious method of finding the bottom of the client's purse.

What is the essential quality of legal success?

Procrastination. Procrastination, the thief of time. Here we set a thief to help a thief.

What is injurious and often fatal to legal success?

Conscience. A lawyer may afford to keep a carriage, or even a harem—but never a conscience.

Why is law like a 200-pound gun?

Because it needs heavy charges to keep the ball rolling.

Who bandaged the eyes of justice?

We lawyers.—*New York Graphic.*

ONE of the advantages of being a negro is, that the color of your nose don't give you away.—*Oil City Call.*

THE LEAVES ARE FADING

The leaves are fading and falling,
The winds are rough and wild,
The birds have ceased their calling,
But let me tell you, my child,

Though day by day, as it closes,
Doth darker and colder grow,
The roots of the bright red roses
Will keep alive in the snow.

And when the winter is over,
The boughs will get new leaves,
The quail come back to the clover,
And the swallow back to the eaves;

The robin will wear on his bosom
A vest that is bright and new,
And the loveliest wayside blossom
Will shine with the sun and dew.

The leaves to-day are whirling,
The brooks are all dry and dumb;
But let me tell you, my darling,
The spring will be sure to come,

There must be rough, cold weather,
And winds and rains so wild;
Not all good things together
Come to us here, my child;

So, when some dear joy loses
Its beauteous summer glow,
Think how the roots of the roses
Are kept alive in the snow.

PITH AND POINT.

"TIME flies," suggested she. "Yes," he answered, sadly taking a dark object out of the cream, "time flies were gone."

SOMEBODY says: "Every failure is a step to success." This will explain why the oftener some men fail the richer they become.

"THE best way to cure a crying child," says an advertisement, "is to buy a baby carriage." That is, to keep the bawl rolling.

THE Kansas City *Times* exclaims: "There is anarchy in our midst." Ah, ha! Been at the green apples again, have you?—*Hawk-Eye.*

IT is a little singular how much valuable time a woman will take up in studying the postmark of a letter to see where it comes from, when she can open the letter and find out at once.

"YOU always lose your temper in my company," said an individual of doubtful reputation to a gentleman. "True, sir," replied the other. "And I shouldn't wonder if I lost everything I had about me."

THE young lovers who last spring were married and swore by all that is beautiful that only the great blue vault of heaven should overspread them are now quarreling with each other because he lets mosquitoes in on his side and she rolls all the covers off.

A PASSIONATE and revengeful temper renders a man unfit for advice, deprives him of his reason, robs him of all that is great and noble in his nature, and occasionally sends him home with a black eye when he attempts to try it on a man who won't have it.

THE Philadelphia *Chronicle* yells out in agony, "What is going to become of the last man?" We don't care a cent what becomes of the last man, or of the first one either. It is what is to become of the intermediate fellows that interests us.—*Daily Derrick.*

NOW COME the days when the sturdy farmer dumps a load of dirt into some mud-hole in the highway, yells "Haw, buck!" at his off ox, pricks the nigh one with a bradawl, and goes home under the impression that he has worked out his road tax in full.

A LAWYER in Strasburg being in a dying state sent for a brother lawyer to make his will, by which he bequeathed his estate to the Hospital des Fous (idiots). His brother advocate expressed his surprise at his request. "Why not bestow it upon them?" said the dying man, "you know I obtained my money from fools, and to fools it ought to return."

WHEN Macready was playing Macbeth in the English provinces, the actor cast for the part of the messenger in the last act was absent. So the stage manager sent a supernumerary on to speak the lines set down for the messenger, viz.: "As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I look toward Birnam, and anon, methought, the wood began to move." Macbeth—"Liar, and slave!" Super—"'Pon my soul, Mr. Macready, they told me to say it."

NERVOUS little Bob R. was nearly frightened into fits one day when bungling Parson Pew, in his hard, unsmiling way, with a voice like thunder, asked him, suddenly, "Who made the world in six days and rested the seventh?" "I did!" screamed the child, bursting into tears, "but—I'll—never—do so—any more." Poor Bob was bothered into assuming to himself the formation of a universe, and told a sinless lie in order to blurt out a promise of future good conduct.

JAMES T. FIELDS says that an admirer of Shakespeare discovered among his friends a Bostonian who had never read the plays of the immortal William, and advised him to do so at once. Several months later the giver of the advice again met his friend, asked him if he had read any of the plays, and what he thought of them. Yes, he had read them all, and he added, with effusion, "They are glorious, sir—far beyond my expectations! Why, sir, there are not twenty men in Boston who could have written them."

"HOME THEY BROUGHT," ETC.

Home they brought her sailor son,
Grown a man across the sea;
Tall, and broad, and black of beard,
And hoarse of voice as man may be.
Hand to shake and mouth to kiss,
Both he offered ere he spoke.
But she said: "What man is this,
Comes to play a sorry joke?"
Then they praised him—called him "smart;
Tightest lad that ever stept."
But her son she did not know,
And she neither smiled nor wept.
Rose, a nurse of ninety years,
Set a pigeon pie in sight.
She saw him eat: "'Tis he! 'tis he!"
She knew him by his appetite.

No Printers Need Apply.

The Government Printer in Washington writes to an applicant for work who resides at a distance: "There is no possible chance for employment here. There are hundreds of good, sober and competent printers here with almost starving families to support. While this is the fact no one from a distance need apply."

OSMAN PASHA has ordered that a copy of every American paper calling him "Relaycrawford" be obtained and laid aside for future reference. He vows a terrible vengeance on the writers as soon as he has disposed of his little disagreement with Skobeleff.

THE MASSACRES IN ROUMELIA.

A Series of Horrors—Murder, Desolation and Starvation—Victims by Thousands.

[Adrianople Cor. New York Times.]

Philippopolis is, as you know, mainly a Bulgarian town, and it was natural that the majority of refugees who had found shelter within its walls should be Bulgarians. In company with a Greek doctor who has devoted himself with rare energy and self-devotion to the amelioration of the misery about him, I visited the various hospitals, all of which were overcrowded. I saw in these places such sickening sights of horror as are not frequently to be met with, thank Heaven, even in war. The sufferers were all women and children. They had fled from the Bulgarian villages which used to surround Kasanlik, but which are now leveled to the ground. Among them all there was but one man. No other male adult had escaped from the fearful massacre perpetrated by the Turkish irregulars. There were children who had never learned to walk who were horribly cut and mangled. I saw one child of 6 months only who had been shot through the jaws by a wretch who had murderously pursued its mother. There was a woman in the Greek hospital whose right hand had been chopped off by another savage, who found that the readiest way to the gold bracelet which she, in common with most women of her people, wore as her wedding dower.

The people received us with the liveliest signs of gratitude, kissing our hands, kneeling before us and weeping. Some of them who had been in times of peace among the more well-to-do took us into their houses and showed us the desolation to which they had been reduced. They showed us the bloodstains on walls and floors which marked the spot of the murder of their male relatives. One dreadful story, which has since been amply confirmed, was told us of the death of an elderly Bulgarian gentleman who had the misfortune to be second cousin to the Russian Vice Consul at Philippopolis. The relationship was known to the Zeibecks and Circassians, and he himself was perfectly aware that if ever those savages occupied the town his death was certain. He resolved to defend himself, at least, and to that end secured arms. His house was broken into, and after a brief but desperate resistance he was seized and bound. A huge Bashi-Bazouk set him down upon the floor, and then deliberately hacked him to pieces, prolonging the sufferings of the unhappy man as long as possible, and pausing after the infliction of each wound to watch the effect of his stroke, and rejoicing at every expression of agony which his cruelty succeeded in wresting from his victim. This barbarity was perpetrated in the presence of the man's female relatives, who were compelled to stay and witness it.

Quitting Carlova, we made our way to Calofre along a road which led us through the lower ranges of the Balkans. Calofre was once a place of 10,000 inhabitants. We found it a still-smoldering heap of ruins, without a single roof remaining, or a single whole wall left standing. The stench of burned carcasses and rotting men and cattle was in places almost insupportable. The place is one of indescribable and fearful desolation.

We returned then to our camp of the previous night, packed up our traps, and pushed on to Sopot, which we reached at nightfall. What remains of the town stands under a sheer wall of mountain, and as we first saw it beneath the rising moon the aspect of the place was beyond description weird and desolate. Our earliest impression was that it was as complete a ruin as Calofre, but in the morning we found that many of the houses remained standing, and that there was still a hundred people in the town. They were all that were left out of 5,000, and, except for those who had been killed before their eyes, they could make no guess as to what had become of their old townsfolk. They told us that the Balkans, which overlooked the town, were thickly strewn with the bodies of men, women, and children who had been slain by the Circassians in attempting to escape. The destruction of the people of this place and of Calofre had been so fearfully complete that in all my travels through hospitals and places of refuge further south I had not met, to my knowledge, with one creature who had escaped from either of them. These are at present the two most awful examples of the fashion in which war is made in this miserable country. The country is already depopulated, and there are no longer roofs and walls to cover a tithe of that gigantic army of refugees which is scattered in hundreds and in thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. I myself have seen more than 20,000 homeless fugitives, and I have seen a very small proportion. When the statistics of this war come to be published they will amount to appalling figures.

When I passed through Adrianople on my return journey I found the hangings going on with more than their old rapidity. On the day of my arrival thirty Bulgarians were strung up in the streets, and as I drove to the railway station on the following morning the executions were still going on, and my carriage passed one newly-hanged man who had not ceased to struggle. A mere tripod had been set up as a gallows, and half the street was blockaded by it. A knot of women and children stood about this edifying spectacle, which is now growing so familiar that a hanging excites no more popular attention than would be created by the merest trifle of street interest in New York or London.

Celestial Enjoyment.

After the labor of the day is over the weary Chinaman in San Francisco betakes himself to the club-room, theater or opium-den for an evening's enjoyment. The club-rooms are filled nightly. The Chinaman is an inveterate gambler. With him it is one of the necessities of life. He will stint his stomach to save a few cents to gratify his insatiable desire to win or lose. He does not seem to care what the game is. It is said that in many places in China it is no unusual sight to see rich merchants carrying large beetles and grasshoppers in the large sleeves of their coats. A certain mark is placed on each insect. A saucer is produced, and two of the beetles are placed in it to fight a battle. The respective owners make their bets, and the battle goes on until one or the other of the insects is killed. The same thing is done with tame quails, which are bred and trained in the same manner as game-cocks. Since the effectual raids made by the police upon the game of tan-tan, and the severe penalties imposed upon all who are arrested for playing it, that game has been generally abandoned. The game which is now universally played is "dominoes."

Cassius M. Clay Kills His Man.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, formerly Minister to Russia under President Lincoln's administration, recently shot and killed a negro man, Perry White. The affair, which occurred on the farm of Gen. Clay, near Richmond, Ky., is thus described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"Gen. Clay has had in his employ as cook for some time a negro woman, the mother of Perry White. A few days ago he discovered that she had been robbing him of his silver plate, his table service, and other articles, and he discharged her. Being a very violent woman, she swore vengeance against her employer. Previous to this Perry had also been ordered from the place, being known in the neighborhood as a negro who lived by stealing, who had frequently been implicated in robberies, and was otherwise notorious as a bold, daring man and desperate negro. The negro, on his own account, and to avenge his mother, had resolved to kill Clay, and a letter written by White, containing a threat to carry out his murderous purpose, was shown to Clay. The latter has anticipated trouble with the negro, and for ten days past when he went out on his farm he carried his pistol. This morning Gen. Clay mounted his horse, with a small white boy behind him, and started to a negro church in the neighborhood, where he intended to hire a cook, in place of the one discharged. He had proceeded but a short distance from his house when he saw a loose horse in a pasture near the roadside. Just as he was passing, the little boy remarked, 'There is Perry White,' looking in the direction of the horse, which had neither bridle nor saddle on. Clay saw the negro in the act of hiding or dodging behind the animal. Knowing White had no business there, and believing that he had come for some bad purpose while all the other darkies were at church, and at once supposing that the negro intended to make an attack upon him from the cover, Clay leaped down, and, passing immediately in front of the horse, confronted the negro and ordered him to throw up his hands. The negro obeyed, sinking to the ground. Clay then talked to him roughly, ordering him from the place, and telling him if he moved from his position until he (Clay) got on his horse he would kill him.

"Clay then turned and started to his horse, when the negro rose suddenly and made at Clay, at which time the latter drew his pistol and fired twice. Both balls took effect, one in the neck and the other in the breast, and the negro fell dead. Gen. Clay immediately rode to town and gave himself into the hands of an officer of the law."

An Arkansas man lately snapped both barrels of his gun at his bed-ridden wife. The gun, as if endowed with the humanity of which its owner was devoid, refused to be discharged, but, when the monster took it by the muzzle and attempted to dash out the sufferer's brains, the breech glanced on the bed-post, both barrels "went off," and their respective charges of buckshot took lodgings in the would-be murderer's lungs.

A Model Life Insurance Co.

We have just been favored with copies of the official report of the Insurance Commissioners for New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois and Wisconsin, who were some time ago deputed to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the greatest Life Insurance Company of the Northwest, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. The examination made by them was undoubtedly one of the most exact and complete on record, for every one of the gentlemen named is practically conversant with every detail of the insurance business. The Commissioners say that "every facility was granted them for the full examination." The examination of the investments of the Company, the Commissioners say —"on loans and mortgages are nearly two-thirds of the assets, and develops the most vigilant care and faithfulness in determining the validity of titles, and the margin of security appears in every instance to have been largely in excess of that required by the insurance laws, being, in the aggregate, nearly four times greater than the amount loaned."

The Examining Commission further say: "We have caused a re-valuation of all the real estate on which the Company has placed its loans. This re-valuation has been made entirely independent of the Company or its managers, by competent and experienced appraisers appointed by the Commission in each of the seventeen States in which the loans are distributed."

ASSETS.			
Real estate, Company's office....			$ 320,000.00
Real estate, special..................			430,000.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages..			11,846,404.82
Premium notes..........................			3,796,965.94
United States and other bonds owned (market value)...........			810,420.00
Interest accrued on bonds and mortgages.........................		$279,177.98	
Interest due and unpaid on bonds and mortgages......................		222,511.06	
Interest due and accrued on premium notes.........................		141,500.92	
			643,189.90
Bills receivable...........................			17,818.94
Deferred premiums.....................		314,946.56	
New "		29,977.65	
Renewal "		314,865.66	
			459,789.88
Cash in office............................		2,759.00	
Cash in bank..............................		627,208.65	
			629,967.65
Ledger accounts.........	$ 2,552.89		
Agents' debits............	29,936.41		
		32,489.30	
Deduct Company's debits.......................	8,371.21		
Deduct remittances account.....................	9,798.45		
		18,063.66	
			14,425.64
Furniture and fixtures..............		8,325.99	
Accrued rents............................		537.40	
			8,863.49
Total assets..			$18,400,528.95
LIABILITIES.			
Death claims adjusted and unpaid..................		$	186,347.98
Matured endowments...................................			14,800.00
Accrued commissions...................................			861.38
Premiums paid in advance...........................			19,581.99
Reserve on policies entitled to paid-up insurance..			7,448.00
Reserve, Actuaries' 4 per cent....................			15,298,349.00
Total liabilities...			$15,521,298.33
Surplus as regards policy-holders..............			2,887,225.63

In conclusion, the Commissioners say: "A careful examination of the Company's books and accounts, covering a period of six or seven years, has shown that only reasonable salaries are paid to its officers and employes, and that no officer receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation whatever, contingent on the business done, or by way of commission on surplus, or in any other manner than by fixed salary, established annually by the Board of Trustees. It is due to the Company to state that its books and accounts in every department of its business show a degree of accuracy not easily surpassed. The system of accountability and accuracy throughout finds unqualified approval."

A Black Hills Tragedy.

A letter from Central City, D. T., says: "A fatal shooting affray occurred here this afternoon. John S. Bryant, owning a placer claim here, claimed the surface ground of his claim as a mill site. A. W. Adams, formerly correspondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune* and Chicago papers, nom de plume "Old Pioneer" and "Ching Foo," also claimed the ground by right of purchase. They met on the ground, when Adams shot Bryant through the body, then turned and fled. Bryant, then drawing a navy revolver, fired three shots at Adams, the first missing. At the second shot Adams fell. Bryant, still advancing, placed his pistol at Adams' head and sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly. Bryant is not expected to recover."

The St. Louis artesian well has reached a depth of 3,800 feet.

How to Grow Cheerful.

Disease is in a great many—perhaps the majority—of instances the underlying cause of mental depression. It will almost invariably be found, for instance, that hypochondriacs are dyspeptic, bilious subjects, and all persons who have had any experience of such cases are aware that sufferers from diseases of the kidneys and bladder are especially subject to fits of despondency. The sure way to overcome depression is to try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a cheering cordial which is peculiarly antagonistic to the "blues," as well as to the causes which produce them. This popular and efficacious corrective of a disordered condition of the system remedies the most obstinate cases of indigestion, biliousness and constipation, overcomes disorders of the urinary organs, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores vigor to the body as well as elasticity to the mind.

Wonder Upon Wonder.

Given away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Supernatural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. Gleason & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Gleason's Publications.

Great reduction in price for 1878 of Gleason's Pictorial to $2 a year. Single copies 5 cents.

The Home Circle to $2 a year, single copies 5 cents; for sale by all newsdealers.

Gleason's Monthly Companion to $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. Gleason & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Bread is the Staff of Life.

By bread we mean all the various forms into which it is customary to convert cereal flour. When is bread good? Bread is good when light, sweet and nutritious, and without deleterious qualities. How are these properties best secured? In no way, we answer, so well and certainly as by the use of Dooley's Yeast Powder. Try it thoroughly and convince yourself.

You'll scratch a poor man's nose as long as you live, if you don't forsake the old monopolists. Five Ton Wagon Scales, $50 each. On trial, freight prepaid, by Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Hofmann's Hop Pills *cure the Ague at once.*

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen. Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE AND NAUSEA.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; for the relief of which, Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

The Cincinnati Weekly Times

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

The Times is in the Thirty-fourth year of its existence, with a National Character and influence second to no other paper. Its patrons are of all parties in politics, all sects in religion, all classes in society, and of every State and Territory on the American Continent. Its contents are adapted to the wants and tastes of all.

EVERY PATRON of the Weekly Times is presented, free of charge, with a copy of the

Times Illustrated Year-Book

An elegantly-printed volume of scientific and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with the finest engravings. It also contains a DIARY FOR THE YEAR 1878, and the Election Returns for 1877. In value and attractiveness it is superior to any present ever before offered by newspaper publishers.

Terms—Single Subscribers, per year.............$2.00
Clubs of Five Subscribers, per year each 1.60
Clubs of Ten and upward, per year each 1.50

THE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

Comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History. Edited by Wm. Smith, LL.D., of the University of London. Containing 800 double-columned pages, 24 full-page steel and wood engravings, and 125 minor engravings, of scenes, cities and memorial places of the Holy Land. Price, in extra English cloth, $3.50.

Any person sending the publishers of the Weekly Times the price of this book will receive a copy of the same postpaid, and also the Weekly Times (with the Year-Book) FREE FOR ONE YEAR. Or the Dictionary will be sent as a premium to any Agent for a Club of Eight Subscribers at $1.50.

A Special Agent for each County in all the States is wanted, to whom extraordinary Cash inducements will be offered, in addition to an opportunity to secure a valuable Premium Watch.

☞ For Specimen Copies of the Times, and circulars, etc., address TIMES CO., Cincinnati, O.

A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING!

The Best Text Book and Self-Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author, GEO. B. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $8.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

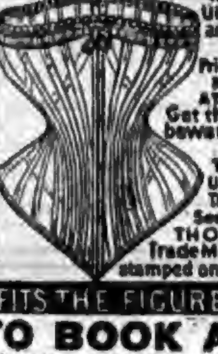

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT

GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

TO BOOK AGENTS!

We have in press a book—not yet announced—that has been in preparation over three years, costing $20,000.

124 Superb, Full-Page Engravings make it one of the most completely illustrated volumes in the world. It is a magnificent work, and will command the attention and approval of everybody. We will make most liberal arrangements with agents to introduce it, and it is worthy their notice. Advance sheets, with full information, sent on application to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO.

Their Voltaic Belts and Bands cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases. Belt, $5; Bands according to size. The Digital Syringe combines Syringe, Speculum, Forceps; a complete article, $5. Adjustable Uterine Supporter. Most natural in use. $6. It is easily converted into a Truss. Extra, $1; or alone, $4. Pile Supporter, cures Piles. Worn sitting, walking, riding horseback. $3.50. Discount to Trade and Physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. For circulars address, with stamp, CHICAGO V. & T. CO., 86 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.

Terms—Postage Prepaid—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.

The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.

All letters should be sent to HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

THE NEWARK
DAILY and WEEKLY COURIER,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
F. F. PATTERSON, Editor and Proprietor.
THE LEADING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF NEW JERSEY.

Terms—Daily, $8.00 per annum; Weekly, $2.00. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Send for Price-List.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

MILITARY

and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, etc., manufactured by M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio. Send for Price Lists.

BUTTER COLOR.

The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow color like June grass butter, producing better sales and at higher price, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping, is far superior to Annatto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only fluid-color that will not color buttermilk, if added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to re-color white butter. I will send, on receipt of money, free by express, to any office East of Mississippi River, 1 lb., $2.00; 2 lbs., $3.25. Farmers club together and try it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve. MRS. S. SMITH, 827 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY $1

For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects,) 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC, New York City.

AMERICAN DIAMOND WHEAT
OR MAMMOTH RYE.

Awarded a *prize medal at the Centennial Exhibition*. This grain is entirely distinct from any other ever introduced, making bread equal to the best wheat, and producing 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel. In 1-lb packages by mail, postpaid, 50c., and by freight or express, 10 lbs $2; 100 lbs $15. Liberal discount to the trade. Samples by mail on receipt of a 3c. stamp. Colorado White Wheat $5 per bushel. Address C. B. ROGERS, Seed Merchant, 133 Market St., Philadelphia.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS. An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 60 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
261, 262, 263 Broadway
ORGANIZED 1850
ASSETS, $4,827,176.52
SURPLUS, $820,000
EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY ISSUED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AND
APPROVED CLAIMS
MATURING IN 1877
WILL BE DISCOUNTED AT 7%
ON PRESENTATION.
JAMES BUELL, . . . PRESIDENT.

HELP FOR THE HORSE!

Every man who owns a horse should have a pair of

Furlong's Patent
FOOT COOLERS & EXPANDERS

Which remove all fever from the feet, and keep them in a clean, moist and healthy condition, absolutely preventing corns, contracted feet, quarter-cracks and scratches. The moist sponge is held securely on the bottom of the foot, keeping the frog in a healthy, natural condition. They can be used for a Stuffing-Boot, and do not cost one-fourth as much as the old leather one. The cut represents the Holder and Sponge on the foot. The best horsemen of the country heartily indorse it as one of the most humane and valuable inventions of the day. Horses' feet have been restored from an unsound condition to a healthy one in three weeks' time. Its result surprises every one. For sale by Harness-Makers and dealers in Turf goods. Single pairs sent to any address upon receipt of price, $1.50 per pair. In ordering, send diameter of hoof measured across the bottom of the foot. Send for descriptive circular, with list of testimonials from the leading horsemen and veterinary surgeons of the country. I have also a valuable Sponge Liniment for bad feet, which I will forward with Cooler at $1.00 per quart bottle. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to Agents. Address E. B. DRAPER, 193 Washington St., Chicago.

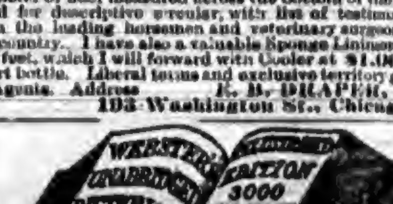

3,000 Engravings; 1,840 Pages Quarto.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Four Pages Colored Plates—Invaluable in Any Family and in Any School.

More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.

Recommended by State Superintendents of Schools in 30 different States.

The sale of Webster's Dictionaries is 20 times as great as the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.

Contains 3,000 illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary.

[☞ LOOK AT the three pictures of a Ship, on page 1751. These alone illustrate the meaning of more than 100 words and terms far better than they can be defined in words.]

"August 4, 1877. The Dictionary used in the Government Printing Office is Webster's Unabridged."

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The Wise Men of the Land, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge, use daily, in their own homes, and recommend to all invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Gout and Rheumatic Affections, Nature's own great and good remedy,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

as the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. The nursing babe, its brothers and sisters, its parents and grandparents, will all find this pleasant remedy adapted for their different complaints. Sold by all druggists.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

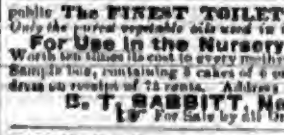

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. ☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
— OR —
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.
For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.
A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

A Special Offer
TO THE READERS
OF THIS PAPER.

A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper, a perfect *Gem* for everybody desiring a reliable *Time-Piece*, and also a superior Compass, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb *Oroide Hunting-Case*, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—*Perfection* guaranteed—will be Given away to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.

COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper. Address, Magnetic Watch Co., ASHLAND, MASS.

This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE. This offer will hold good for 30 days. If currency cannot be sent conveniently, postage stamps will be taken instead.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House, 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$50 to $150 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

$300 a month to Agents. Don't go to the poor-house. Send stamp for Immense illustrated catalogue. O. G. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$2½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Good works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co., Chicago.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded ... W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Ag't, Washington, D. C.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Geo. Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Detectives. A few men in each State for the *Detective Service*. Pay liberal. Position permanent. Send stamp for particulars. U. S. SECRET SERVICE CO., 220 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

THE RAILWAY AGE—Leading, largest and best journal of transportation published. Weekly, 24 pages. Departments for every class of railway men, president to station agent. $4 per year; $1 for 3 mos. Specimens free. Ad's RAILWAY AGE PUB. CO., Chicago.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT

The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading. Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance. SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Ho! Farmers, for Iowa!

Send a Postal Card for description and maps of 1,000,000 acres of R. R. Lands for sale on long time. Soil first-class. Tickets FREE to land-buyers from Chicago and return. Address J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, or CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.

GREENBACKS. THE BEST, most comprehensive work yet written on the money question is the history of money and legislation on Bonds, Greenbacks and National Banks, called *American Finance*, by M. M. POMEROY, Editor of *Pomeroy's Democrat*. A fresh, live, understandable book of 160 pages. Sample copies 30 cents. Four for $1. Address M. M. POMEROY, 140 Grand Boulevard, Chicago. It is the clearest book on this subject ever written.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $5. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission Merchants, 346 N. Water St., Philadelphia, and wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to any responsible House in our city.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
TAKEN INTERNALLY

There is nothing to equal it, relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS

It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible conflagrations and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

GRACE'S
SALVE

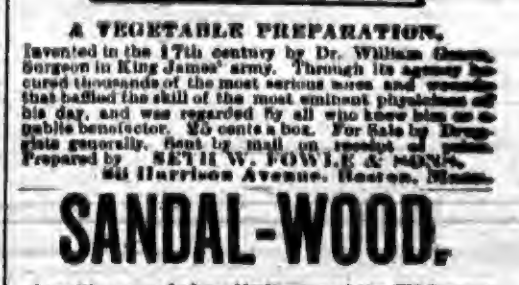

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 41

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 18, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 15, 1877.

DEAR COURIER.—There goes a small party down the avenue, and, as I can see from the hotel window, several of them have bonquets of red flowers. This, with the warm sunshine and balmy air, speaks more of spring-time and hardly serves to remind one of the near approach of Old Boreas, with his hands of shivering cold. That's the state of the weather. After an absence of six months I find the city as attractive as ever, but the crowd on the occasion of the assembling of Congress is not near so large nor animated as it was two years ago. In fact, with the exception of hotel lobbies, the increase is scarcely noticeable. There is no city like Washington. Other places are given over to the sordid pursuits of trade and oppressed by municipal governments, but Washington has neither. The city is regulated on the Kintercarten plan, baby wagons have the right of way against street cars and fire engines, and the police is politely requested not to be obstreperous. The Washington nigger is numerous, he toils not, neither does he spin, but earns a livelihood by marching in perpetual procession. There is no mystery about this method of getting a living, but it has always been a conundrum to me who pays the brass band. A valuable improvement could be suggested, and that is, the public squares should be provided with cradles and trundlebeds, and wet nurses might be stationed at proper intervals for the succor of the tender youth, to whose convenience these thoroughfares seem to be given. I over heard a knowing one remark that the entire energies of Washington were annually exhausted in raising hell and children—the former in congress and the latter in the street.

The present session opens a new era in public affairs. Heretofore we have had large majorities and dead locks were quite frequent. Now we have a House democratic by the skin of its teeth, a Senate scarcely republican and an administration a tie. This makes the situation interesting. As you will know before this reaches you, Randall had an easy victory for speaker, and all the other officers were re-elected except the door keeper. We went to bed last night under republican rule in the Senate at least, and may be to-day transferred to a democratic administration without knowing what hour of the stilly night the transformation took place. Why I say this session was the beginning of a new era, is because I learn so from the general impression. I met a lobbyiest from New York yesterday. "Why," he said, "there is no chance for any body when majorities are so close. There is a fellow here who has often cleared $20,000, and now he can't find employment sufficient to keep him alive. There was a time when champagne suppers were as frequent as April showers, and now Milwaukee beer at ten cents a bottle is seized upon as a great relish. The forty-fifth Congress will not resemble any of its predecessors in many respects. Of course it will be made up of democrats and Republicans, but it will require the most watchful old hen, accustomed to raising large broods of speckeled chickens, to tell them apart much of the time. When we see Jim Blaine and Ben Hill rejoicing over a democratic victory in Ohio, you may have some idea of the mingled condition of things.

There are many new members in both Houses and many of them an improvement on their predecessors. The most striking feature in the House will be a Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Benjamin F. I think they call him. He has already achieved considerable reputation here as a lawyer and claim agent. He also figured conspicuously in army on the union side at Barcumda Hundred the occasion of a great confederate victory. Mr. Butler has some warm friends among the old members of the House. Charley Foster is perhaps the most intimate, and there is something really touching in their relations. I predict that Butler will make his mark in the new Congress.

Of the old members there is our Cox, the gentle and the good. Statesmen come and statesmen go—some to private life, some to the grave, and some to jail, but our Cox stays with us forever. Bill Morrison, the contentious, bald headed veteran, of the Old Guard, calls Cox "out vivandiere—Child of Regiment." Delightful though! And Wood remains with us—deportment, white mustache, profound eye glasses and all. Likewise Tom Swann, the bulky. And Proctor Knott, with his hieroglyphic face and tongue of Aristophanes.

Some of the old heads are gone, but enough of them remain to hold the House level, and take efficient command of all the committees. Clymer, Sayler, Blackburn, John B Clark, Whitthorne, Walker, Springer, Williams, of Michigan, Banning and many others of that school, are just developing into "old membership" after the customary probation of two terms. They represent the good sense and sound jugment of districts which are wise enough to select their strong men for Congress, and sagacious enough to keep them there. Statesmen are made to represent districts. Districts are not made to serve the convenience of small bore politicians in rotation. Wherever this rule is observed the people are well represented. Districts which violate it are never heard of in Congress.

Nor is the Senate that which we were wont to survey of old. There is a vacant chair in the place where Morton used to bend his dark scowl, like a shadow of bad tidings upon the land They say he will never sit there any more; helpless in limb, but all-powerful in head and strong of heart as of old I hope he will never sit there any more, but I can't find it in me to say that I would like to see God interfered to end the long struggle between Morton and Democracy. There are men whose funeral sermons would be music to my ear but Morton is not one of them. Rather may he live to see the good old democratic time that is coming, and repent at leisure.

In the place whence Bogy's benevolence used to beam upon mankind will appear a well-shaped, stubborn head, set in a bristling fringe of white hair. The face is a pleasant one in repose, but in moments of passion, to which it is no stronger, becomes forbidding. I saw a newspaper statement the other day that this new Senator from Missouri resembled Andrew Jackson in personal appearance. There are points of physical resemblence, but they are not striking; rather, I should say, in the manner of wearing the hair, and in the drawing of the hard, firm lines about the mouth than in the general facial contour. But Senator Armstrong does resemble Old Hickory in the depth and abidingness of his democracy, and in the profanity with which he is wont to give it emphasis.

The number of office seekers here this session is quite modest compared to the last session. There are enough, however, to fill all the offices with some to spare. After the organization and appointment of committees the work of the session will begin and from the general impression there will be no adjournment until they adjourn for the holidays. I expect, however, to return in a few days.

TOM.

* * *

Under the head of "the political influence of Indiana," the Indianapolis Sentinel says: "There is probably no state in the Union that exercises so great an influence upon the politics of the country as Indiana. New York, which greatly exceeds her in population and wealth, is shorn of her relative strength by the divisions which exist in her parties. The democracy is divided between Tammany and anti-Tammany, and the republicans between Conkling and Hayes. Division has existed in the political parties of the Empire state for more than a generation. There were the Hunkers and the Barnburners, the Hardshells and the Softshells among democrats, and the Silver Grey and the Sewardites among the whigs. These factions fought each other with as much warmth as they fought the common enemy. There has scarcely been a state convention in New York, or a national convention of either party for a generation, without having to settle contested seats and disputed credentials growing out of these divisions. The consequence has been that New York has not had the influence in national politics she would have had had the two great political parties which divide the country been united and at peace among themselves. In Indiana the case has always been different. Barring the campaign of 1860, the democratic party of this state has ever been united. Under the leadership of Bright and Wright its members marched in solid columns, and voted the ticket straight. In latter days, since Mr. Hendricks has been its acknowledged leader neither division nor discord has entered its ranks. It has encountered defeat without demoralization and victory without being rendered supine. It has always been the solid and compact body it now is, and it will continue to be thus, so long as its leaders are wise. Its influence upon the country has not been weakened by internal dissensions, consequently in all national conventions of the party the position of Indiana has been potential. As with the democracy so with the republican party. Under the leadership of Senator Morton it has ever been united. He has been its leader since its birth, and when he is gone it may suffer division and internal dissensions, but not before. He holds it firmly in his grasp, and will not loosen his hold until his hand forgets its cunning.

The unity of both the democratic and republican parties in this state gives Indiana great influence in the politics of the country. As we remarked at the commencement of this article no state in the Union has greater influence in the politics of the country than Indiana, and this influence was begotten and is maintained mainly by the unity and completeness of both political parties and the ability with which they are officered and led.

* * *

The committee appointed to investigate public buildings at Washington, report that "there is not a single fire proof Government building at Washington." The question naturally arises, is there no architect the Government can get, who is capable to construct a fire proof building? If the contract were let to competent men irrespective of political favorites, perhaps, the thing might be remodeled. The people want competent men to fill such places, and all favorites should be made to take back seats.

* * *

The republicans around here don't have much to say in regard to the Ohio election. They are all under the impression that they have had their say, and it strikes us they have hit the nail on the head when they get these ideas.

The grand success of the democratic party in Ohio last week, made glad the hearts of many an Indiana voter of that ticket. One of our oldest and most rank democrats was heard to remark, on receiving the news of 30,000 majority for governor, raised his hat and said: "Thank God that he has spared me to live to see this long, long needed change in that good old Buckeye state." From the utterance of these few words it was plainly to be seen that they came from the deepest cell in his heart and would have had some effect upon any one who has a love for his country and the people, if they could have heard them from the old veterans lips themselves.

* * *

The Ligonier Banner has not forgot the laborer in one line of food, at least it says: "Although the abundant yield of potatoes this year may be disappointing to the farmers on account of the consequent low prices, it will be a great blessing to the poorer classes, who make potatoes one of the principal articles of food. It is a lamentable fact the Salem Democrat observes, that while wages are being lowered every day, and workingmen are obliged to accept what is offered, provisions continue nearly as high as they were four years ago, when wages were nearly double what they are now."

* * *

The Defiance Democrat is now certainly happy since the glorious result of the democracy over there. It has fought nobly since the opening campaign and not only did it lend a helping hand to the democrats of that county and state, but it beat the republican press in that city badly—in fact it had to "cully down."

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives due notice that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by any one in his name, no matter who they may be.

HENRY MAXWELL.

Oct. 4th, 1877. 3w.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Moser, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH MOSER, Adm'x.

October 1st, 1877—no11.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author, in person or by mail free. Price by mail $[illegible] for the standard edition, or $[illegible] for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th st., N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCT. 1st, 1877.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$52,781.50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,570.67
Due from other National Banks	2,397.50
Due from State banks and bankers	
Real estate furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	328.20
Premiums paid	5,150.00
Bills on other national banks	1,500.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	358.31
Specie including gold Treasury certificates,	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	3,100.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$129,492.10

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000.00
Other undivided profits	1,924.13
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	15,245.34
Demand certificates of deposit	14,322.63
Due to other National banks	
Bills Payable	1,000.00
Total	$129,492.10

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County

I, Jas. V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Oct., 1877. Attest:

EZRA D. HARTMAN, N. P.

W. McIntyre, }
Isaac Hague, } Directors.
Guy Plum. }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein G. V. Barnes is plaintiff and Robert Shaffer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and sixty dollars and Seven cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of lot twelve (12) in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of said lot No. (12) running thence north thirty (30) feet, thence west forty two (42) feet, thence south thirty (30) feet, thence east forty two (42) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose to public sale, the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Guy Plum, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, October 3, A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee $[illegible]

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points east, north and south. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff, and John A. Schaifield, et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents ($419.13) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

South half of the West half of the Northeast quarter of Sec. Ten (10), Township number thirty-five (35), North of Range Fourteen, East, containing 40 acres, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation of appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR Sheriff

McBride, Morris and Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 16th 1877. 42

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Singer Manufacturing Co. is plaintiff, and Jesse Treesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Sixty-Three Dollars and Fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER, 20th, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit;

Lot number twenty-seven (27) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

Bope & Baxler, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, Sept. 26th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Case is plaintiff and Thomas L. Brown is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Fifty-Two Dollars and Ninety Three cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided two-fifteenths (2-15) of the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen (14) east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

W. L. Penfield, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept 29th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five (25) township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride, Morris & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 26th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Herman Froehlich is plaintiff, and William B. Dancer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-two dollars and forty cents ($42.40), with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20) in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hinman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Sept. 18th, 1877. Pf. $4.85.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

ROOT & COMPANY.

GRAND FALL OPENING!

Will commence Thursday, October 11th, and continue during the week. Upon that occasion we shall desplay by far the finest line of

SEAL SACQUES!

and Circulars, fur lined Silk Garments, Matalasse and plain Cloaks, made and trimmed in the most elegant modes ever before shown by us. Also a magnificent line of made

SILK AND STUFF DRESSES AND SUITS

Also Silks and Dress goods, in all the new and elegant colors and effects, with trimmings to match. Also many elegant designs in

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OTBOMANS, &C.

well worth seeing. Besides articles of taste and elegance, not to be found elsewhere. We are now selling all goods kept by us much cheaper than they have ever been sold since 1860, and cotten goods generally are much lower than before the war. People living within a distance of 50 miles of Fort Wayne, can will afford to come and do their trading with us, if they wish to buy but ten dollars worth of goods. Our stock is so large and well assorted that no one can fail to find what is wanted, and the immense business we are doing is ample evidence that our prices are satisfactory.

Root & Company,
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

BIG STOCK COMING
AT
SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO'S.
AUBURN, INDIANA.

DRESS GOODS,
New Calicos, Shirtings, Woolens,
Jeans, Cloths and Cashmeres,
For Men, Boys and
Everybodys Wear

OUR SUCCESS:
No Goods Allowed to be Misrepresented. All the Newest Novelties in Fall and Winter
Suits for Men, Youths
and Boys

CLOTHING CUT

In the most approved pattern and warranted to be perfect fitting at Hard Time Prices.

STILL AHEAD
AT
F. E. DAVENPORT'S
DRUG STORE!
NE ASS ORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes,
Stereoscopic Views, Toilet
Articles, Perfumery,
Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools, Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. NEWTON SMITH'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
POSITIVELY RESTORES HAIR TO BALD HEADS.

SMITH'S Is not a hair dye.
SMITH'S Does not contain poison.
SMITH'S Restores hair to the head.
SMITH'S Checks hair from falling.
SMITH'S Makes hair grow six feet.
SMITH'S Makes whiskers grow.
SMITH'S Takes out all dandruff.
SMITH'S Is 1st class hair dressing.
SMITH'S Is admired by all ladies.
SMITH'S Is death to all wigs.

This is the only Hair Restorative manufactured expressly to promote the growth of hair, and to arrest its falling out.

Thousands of men who were bald-headed, now have a full suit of hair, and one lady in Kentucky, who was once bald, now has flowing hair SIX FEET in length produced by the use of Dr. J. Newton Smith's Hair Restorative.

Send for positive, unmistakable, and undeniable home proof in pamphlet form, free to all.

It stops the hair from falling out, at once cleanses the scalp from all dandruff, and is a highly perfumed and elegant hair dressing, much admired by the ladies.

Price $[illegible] for 3 bottles, expressed on receipt of price. Call on your druggist, or address,

F. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. [illegible], pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS,

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and Ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every description. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 15c.
—Butter 15c.
—Potatoes 25c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $4 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.18 @ 1.20
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Care not for that which you can never possess.

Boots made to order at the boot upside down.

Pickpockets reaped a rich harvest at Waterloo during the fair.

A good 75c tea for 50c at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

The time for gathering walnuts and hickory nuts has come

Call at the Boot upside down when you want to be made happy.

Ladies Cloaks at the New York Store from $4.00 to $25.00.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Bargains in over coats this fall at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

Remember the New York Store will not allow any one to undersell them.

Mr. H. Purple, who is connected with the B. & O. Railroad, is again in the city.

J. C. Somers, foreman of the Waterloo Press, has been admitted to the bar.

The county fairs in this neighborhood all seem to have met with good success, financially.

If you want to get a good boot or shoe made to order go to the boot upside down.

The boss place to buy groceries, such as coffees, shugars, teas, is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

It is said that four grains of morphine will cure the worst case of inflamatory rheumatism.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co., will sell you cassimeres 15 per cent. cheaper than any other store in town.

At Warsaw last week death relieved a man who has been having a chill every day for three years.

Monday a large number of our farmer friends were in town and a brisk trade was realized by our merchants.

The hop at Ensley's Hall Tuesday evening was well attended, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

We hear of a little difficulty in one of the churches at Corunna. It was settled however with a "connon shot."

A. O. Meyers and wife, have gone to Chicago to celebrate under the paternal roof in their eighteenth weeding anniversary.

It requires ten men to do the business at Auburn Junction, just now a large number of cars are brought here for transhipment.

Mr. Platt McDonald has sold his interest in the Plymouth Democrat to his brother. We hope both will meet with good success.

The excursion from Auburn to Kansas did not meet with much success. We have not heard of any person going from this section.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the California legislature is 51. The House consists of 80 members and the senate of 40.

Tramps have been setting fire to freight cars and fences near the gravel pit at Fort Wayne. Between 25 and 30 were locked up last Saturday.

If we were to judge from appearances house-cleaning is now in full blast, and the old man will for the next few days take his meals as he can get them.

The scholars of our public schools had re-hearsal of their books last Friday. The regular examination will not be had until the close of the school.

This is the time of year that the setting room stove is brought into requisition, and the kitchen stove moved from its summer resort into its winter quarters.

This thing is settled at last. A noted English surgeon says the reason women can't throw stones as accurately as men is because their shoulder blades are set too far forward.

Some of our exchanges are speaking of their clean and tasty streets. Wonder how it would look if our streets were to be cleaned and the gutters scraped out.

Autumn leaves are falling from the trees. So are the small boys who go nutting. The gorgeous crimson on the former is only equaled by the latter when they fall on their nose.

Mr. Samuel Haverstock, the largest farmer in this vicinity, says that the fly has injured the early sown wheat much worse this fall than he has ever known it to do before.—Butler Record.

The Lagrange Standard issued a large Supplement last week in connection with her weekly paper, appertaining to war news and accidents of the present day.

A great many well informed men, who have given the matter some attention, think that the price of wheat will not vary much from present prices during the remainder of the season.

Annie Hensell, of Fort Wayne, recovered a judgment for $7,500 in the Allen circuit court, last week, against the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. company, for the loss of one of her legs by an engine running over it.

Joe Beugnot offers a prize of a gold medal worth about five dollars, to the person making the highest run at fifteen ball pool for the next two weeks. Here is a chance for some of our pool players

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has sole exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

At the montly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, October 10th, a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared on the main stock. The 5 per cent. dividend declared in April, make with this 8 per cent. for the year 1877.

Ehrick's Fashion Quarterly for autumn is before us with its usual amount of the latest fashions. Considering the amount of subscription only 50 cts., a year, it is a remarkable fine production. Send for a specimen copy to Ehrick & Co., 287 & 289 Eighth street, N. Y.

James Anderson is now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, at his shop on Seventh street. Mr. Anderson makes a specialty of shoeing horses that interfere; give him a call, and you will be satisfied that he does as he says.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mr. C. Mauer, on Thursday evening, Oct. 11, 1877, by Rev. P. Ruhl. Mr. G. A. Mauer to Miss Emma Garver.

The young couple have the best wishes of THE COURIER for their future happiness.

From all parts of the county comes the cry of "hog cholera, what can I do with my stock." A receipt is given us by an old farmer who claims he has never lost a head since he commenced using it. It consists of merely giving to each hog about one gill of soft soap once a week.

A great many people seem to miss their vocation because their bodies do not happen to fit their souls. This is one of the advantages of middle age, people have got used to their bodies and to their faults, they know how to use them and do not expect too much of others.

The man who examines corn husks had been around, and predicts a severe winter. This does not agree with the man who baises his prediction on the catapiller. Who claims December cold, January warm and pleasant, and February blustering, with heavy snow. We leave the matter with the prophets.

Prevention is better than cure. Check a cough or cold at once which may lead to consumption, by using Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, an old reliable remedy which never fails. Price only 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

A word to the wise. If you are troubled with a cough or cold procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sickness. Your druggist, F. E. Davenport keeps it. Price, 24 cents.

Julius Rhodes leaped from a platform 84 feet high into the current just above the Niagara Falls. He went over head first and came out alive.—Sam Patch was killed 45 years ago in a similar attempt, and another attempt or two from the foolish Julius will furnish him a through ticket to where Samuel Patch now holds forth.

A number of our sporting men and boys are now having a game harvest. The squirrels are said to be quite plenty, at least they think so from the fact that that kind of game has been very scarce for several years past. A party of three brought home twenty the other day [illegible] effort to get them.

The Danbury News man has written a book the title of which is, "They All Do It." We could get up a better book with the title that, "They All Don't Do It," and take for our prominent argument the question of the delinquent subscribers to the COURIER. We hope some of them will pay up pretty soon as we may be induced to publish a pamphlet with this title.

Put a rose in the window. If you are in grief, the care and pleasure of attending to its daily wants, will lead your thoughts from their darkness into the light of gentleness and beauty. If you are happy it will be greater joy to watch the unfolding blossoms of innocence attend your footsteps, you will hold sweet communion with the emblem of innocence.

The Athletics of this place have bid adieu to the diamond field for 1877, and during the remainder of the year will devote their time to more profitable persuits. May they succeed in their business as well as they have with the bat.—Angola Republican.

That's what we thought would become of that ball club after their last game with our boys. The boys were surely sensible. After one or two more put up games, as the one in question, they would have found trouble in getting another club to play with them—hence their withdrawal, no doubt.

By a recent decision of the Indiana supreme court, sheriff sales, to be legal must be advertised in a newspaper for a period of not less than twenty-one days previous to the sale. The statute says "Three weeks successively," and this the court holds to mean three weeks successively next before the day of sale. In the case on which the decission was rendered it was but twenty days from the first publication of the advertisement until the day appointed for the sale, and the sale was declared void.

The Angola Republican after exhausting itself in informing the public of the swindling peddlers, has got down to a fine point on the matter. It says, "women will buy of peddlers; there's no use of talking, you can't prevent it. But that infatuation might have availed great happiness to the world, at one time, had there only been any peddlers. If Eve had only been visited by an apple peddler on a certain occasion, Adam's last ticket might have gone in such a manner as to have made clothing stores in Angola and elsewhere wholly unnecessary.

Every day we notice little boys going to the woods with guns and we call the attention of their parents to the following item, from the Goshen Democrat: "Little Freddy Van Frank, of Bristol, went out hunting with another boy one day last week, and the first time that he shot off his gun it bursted and wounded him seriously in the head. On dressing his wounds it was not known whether he would recover or not. A warning to parents to keep firearms out of the hands of their little boys until they have sufficient judgment to handle them.

From the Fort Wayne "Gazette" we learn that Father Murphy, the great temperance agitator was billed for that city for three nights. It was expected that he would be a card that would draw well, and his speaking would be a good financial investment for the society; but the reverse has proved true. Expenses have not been paid. Whether a great good has been accomplished by his coming, time only can tell. Sunday night he spoke to about eight hundred people, and among the number many of the best citizens. He goes to Cleveland to continue his work.

An unsuccessful attempt of the prisoners in the county Jail at Lafayette, Ind. to escape was made on Wednesday of last week. A straw mattress was placed in the hallway and set on fire, the object of the prisoners being to secure the keys from the turnkey while he was extinguishing the fire, and thus escape. They were fustrated in their plans, however, as the keeper upon discovering the fire, immediately secured the service of several policemen, who returned and smothered the blaze, and in time to rescue the prisoners from suffocation.

A word to the wise. If you are suffering with a severere cough or cold, call on your druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and save large Doctor bills. It relieves almost instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

Large sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists sell more of Dr Bull's Baby Syrup than of all other remedies for the cure of Baby disorders. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Woman Shot Dead and her Husband Badly Wounded.

Tuesday morning our town was thrown into intense excitement by the report that a man living just south of town had been badly wounded, and his wife instantly killed. A rush was immediately made to that quarter, and, sad to relate, the rumor was found to be true. It appears that a Mrs. Maxfield was moving. Directly opposite lived Mr. John C. Ault, who, with his wife was standing in front of their own house. A young man named Isaac Squires was assisting the drayman to unload some goods among which was a loaded gun, which he picked up at the same time calling out, "John, John, your money or your life," the gun which he was just in the act of placing to his shoulder, was pointed at Mr. and Mrs. Ault, the latter standing on a step a couple of feet above her husband, was discharged, the contents taking effect in the head and neck of Ault, and the heart of his wife, who fell on her knees and clasped both hands over her heart. The lady raised herself to an upright position and in a voice of anguish exclaimed "Oh my poor children, you have shot me in my poor heart and immediately fell inanimate at the side of her husband who had fallen at the discharge of the gun, insensible from the effects of the shot in his head. Medical aid was immediately called and all done for the wounded man that could be, and it is the opinion of the Doctors that he will recover, should no inflamation set in.

By this act of gross carelessness, two bright children are left motherless, and a husband to mourn the loss of a near and dear companion, whose many virtues are summed up in this remark of a neighbor "we all loved her, not only for her kind and pleasant ways, but the persistant zeal she displayed as a christian woman, a true wife, and a loving mother."

The coroner being notified of the accident impanelled a jury and below we give the evidence as taken before it:

Don E. Lawerance being duly sworn states as follows: I have been within the town of Auburn during the entire day of the 16th, 1877. I was at the south end of Auburn this morning, Oct. 16th, 1877 about 8 o'clock a. m. and saw and heard the shooting of the deceased at and near the residence of her husband, John C. Ault. I was assisting in moving Mrs. Maxfield's goods to a house situated opposite the house of Mr Ault, just across the street. One Mr. Isaac Squires assisted us in moving said goods, while at the house opposite Mr. Ault's, heard Mr. Squires call Mr. John Ault and said "John," Mr. and Mrs. Ault were standing in front of Mr. Ault's house, Mrs. Ault was standing on the second step from the ground, and Mr. Ault just in front of her as Squires called to John. Mr. and Mrs. Ault turned about, facing Squires, just at that Squires called out, "your money or your life," and instantly I heard the report of the gun, and saw Mr. Ault turn about once or two times and fall. Mrs. Ault she was standing on on the second step, and came down off of the step and walked along near the house, and then turn away from the house, as she steped down she said: "Oh, God my poor children," and turned toward her husband who was on the ground, and says "you have shot me in my poor heart," and fell forward on her face on the ground. I went to her and raised her up and after raising her up, proceeded to the well and procured some water etc. Returning to her I took her head and held it in my lap until she died, which was within fifteen minutes after she was shot. Immediately after the report of the gun I saw Isaac Squires standing on the ground six or eight feet from me with a shot gun in his hand, at the time of the report of the gun there was no person or persons at or in front of the house except Isaac Squires and myself, and the report of the gun was at or near the wagon.

D. E. LWRENCE.

Holly Lawrence being duly sworn states as follows: I was at Mr. Maxfield's house just opposite when Mr. John C. Ault lives, in the town of Auburn, Indiana, this morning, Oct. 16th, 1877, and heard the report of a gun, my brother called and requested me to go for a Doctor, as he said Mr. and Mrs. Ault were shot. I saw a shot gun on the wagon before we came to the house. It was capped at that time. I next saw the gun after the shooting occurred and the cap was bursted.

H. LAWRENCE.

Low Maxfield being duly sworn states as follows: I was in my house which is situated just across the street from Mr John Ault's in the town of Auburn, Indiana, when I heard the report of a gun. I ran to the door and saw Mr. and Mrs. Ault in front of their house, and heard Mrs. Ault say "I am shot through my heart." Mrs. Ault requested me to unfasten her dress. I remained with Mrs. Ault until she died At the time we were moving, before the shooting occurred, I told the men that the gun was loaded, and in the presence of Isaac Squires, but do not know that he heard me or not.

MRS L. MAXFIELD

Isaac Squires being duly sworn states as follow: I was assisting Mr. Maxfield in moving this morning and while at the house opposite Mr. John Ault's I took up a shot gun from the dray and called to Mr. Ault. He responded. I then said, "your money or your life" and pulled back the lock, and it slipped and discharged the contents of the gun in the persons of Mr and Mrs. Ault, who were standing at, and in front of their house just across the street. At the time I called to Mr. Ault he laughed and I laughed. I did not know that the gun was loaded. I had not examined it to see.

ISAAC SQUIRES.

The following is the verdict as rendered by the coroner's jury.

We the undersigned Jurors empanelled and sworn on the 16th, day of October, 1877, at Union township, in the county of DeKalb, in the State of Indiana by James J. Latson, Coroner of said county, to inquire into and true presentment make, in what manner and by whom Sarah Ault, whose body is at and near the front door of the house of John C. Ault, in the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 16th day of October 1877, came to her death.

After having heard the evidence, and examined the body, we do find that the deceased came to her death by a gun shot wound, the gun being discharged by one Isaac A. Squires, who accidentally, but in a careless manner, discharged the gun while holding the muzzle of said gun toward Mrs. Sarah Ault, that the deceased received about thirty two gun shot wounds, which occasioned he immediate death.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition above named.

NICHOLAS ENSLEY,	S. B. WARD,
R. H. WEAMER,	GEO. W. GORDON,
C. C. SHAFFER,	JAMES GRISWOLD,

Jurors.

Harper's magazine for November is the concluding number of the fifty-fifth volume. The publishers announce for the coming year, new serial novels by Miss Thackery, Miss Mulock and Thomas Hardy. "Back to Back," begun in the current number, is to be concluded in the December issue. H. W. Elliott, who knows all about Alaska, contributes a wonderful picturesque article on that region with twelve illustrations.—Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's profusely illustrated paper on San Antonio, deals not alone with the almost topical flora and the historical romance of that region; it is also a faithful representation of the wonderful agricultural resources of Western Texas.

T. Robinson Warren contributes an exhilarating illustrated article on "Yachting in Blue Waters."

By no means the least interesting article in Number is Olive Logan's facinating narrative of Houdin's remarkable career as a prestidigitateur. His most wonderful tricks are explained and illustrated.

"Madelena" is a very beautiful story, by Mrs. C. V. Hamilton, with three effective illustrations by Abbey.

Mr. Blackmore's "Erema" is conculded in this number. It has been a serial story of the brilliant author, whose "Lorna Doon" and "Alice Lorraine" captivate the most intelligent readers in England and America.

Mrs. General Fremont begins in this dumber a short series of autobiographical papers—a narrative of her California experience twelve years ago. In this first paper we have some very interesting glimpses of the scenes amidst which her early years were passed in St. Louis, Washington and New Orleans.

Very interesting and lively are the sketches of social life among the miners of Scranton, contributed by Phebe E. Gibbons, the author of "Pennsylvania Dutch."

Miss Henrietta Hohlich contributes a bright short story, entitled "My Mother's Objections."

The poetry of the number is contributed by Ellis Gray, Kate Hillard, Helen S. Conant, Fannie R. Robinson and Philip Bourke Marston.

The editorial department, with their serial gossip, scientific and literary intelligence, historical summary, and humorous anecdotes, are as varied and comprehensive as usual, including a very amusing "Drawer."

From heresay we find that the red ribbon clubs throughout the country, have greatly depreciated in numbers. We are sorry to note this fact as our minds eye now rests on several in this city who would have fared better had they dared to continue to do right, and we suppose that our neighboring towns have some dissipated citizens whom they wish good, as we do for those in our midst. Before the fair at Waterloo, Butler had the largest order in the county. Corunna stood by the red ribbon first rate, and both places are talking of a re-organization. If the right kind of temperance then make an effort to reform a drinking man, it is invaribly accomplished, but there are certain professors of temperance who should never dictate to a man of this class.

Garrett Items.

Bro. Parker has not yet moved his office, but will probably in a few days.

A young married man of Garrett does not believe a "thing of beauty is a joy forever." He says the author of that saying ought to see his his pretty wife when she "gets her dander up."

Mr. William Hopkins, the genial round house foreman, is lying at Zanesville, Ohio, in a very precarious condition. He left here a week or two ago taking with him his family, and on arriving at home was attacked with typhoid fever.

For some weeks past business has picked up wonderfully on the B. & O, and correspondingly smiling faces are [illegible] caused by the prospect of a good pay on the next arrival of the pay car.

Dr. Pratt, who left our town some three weeks ago for Fort Scott, Kansas, has been heard from, and he gives a very glowing account of that part of "Bleeding" Kansas.

No little excitement was created among business men in our town a few day since by the report that our bank had gone under, but on inquiring we found that the rumor originated from the fact that an attachment had been issued against the bank in the interest of some eastern parties who were under the impression that Mr. Carver was the owner, but such not being the case, the bank was released and business resumed.

Sheriff's Sale.

I will sell at public auction at Waterloo, DeKalb county, Ind., commencing on Thursday, October 25th, 1877, and continue from day to day until all is sold, at the shop of James A. Matson, consisting of Buggies, Single and Double Waggons, Mowers and Reapers of all kinds; Plow Beams and Land sides, and all kinds of material for the manufacturing of Buggies and Wagons, also lumber and other articles to tedious to mention. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.

For reliableness, legitamate and upright dealing, we suppose there is not a consumer in DeKalb county stands higher than the New York Store. They sell first class goods, keep no shoddy goods, buy no auction goods, nor misrepresent goods in order to effect sales and we think our community will do well to give them a trial, and if it should find them otherwise than strictly honest drop them.

With all the testimony in its favor, together with our personal knowledge of it, we commend Lawson's Curative to our friends, with confidence that it will do them good. For rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous headache, pains in the back or limbs, in fact, whenever a cooling and healing embrocation is needed, use the Curative. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Billy Free, one of the fastest typos in Northern Indiana, and during the last few years has been a hard drinker, is now making temperance lectures. The Ligonier Banner, where he was formerly a compositor, invites him to that place to lend his influence to his old friends and associates.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ALL
HAS SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

AT

35 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBRA, AG'T.

Auburn, Indiana.

"THEY ALL DO IT!"

SAVE MONEY.

BUY YOUR

CLOTHONG AND UNDERWEAR

OF

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A STORM of unusual violence swept over portions of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware on the night of the 4th inst., causing many serious wash-outs on railroads. An excursion train was wrecked near Phœnixville, Pa., killing twelve persons and wounding about fifty. A passenger train was precipitated into the Delaware river, at Frenchtown, N. J., by which five persons lost their lives. Ten schooners were sunk by the fury of the storm in the harbor of Lewes, Del. The steamer [illegible], from Providence for New York, was blown ashore on Long Island sound, and will probably prove a total wreck; all the passengers fortunately escaped. The loss by the gale in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., is estimated at $100,000.

ALLIGER BROTHERS, prominent insurance agents of New York city, have defaulted to the extent of about $160,000. An English company for whom they were acting are the sufferers.

THE recent disaster on the Pickering Valley railroad, near Phœnixville, was one of the worst of the kind we have been called upon to chronicle for some time. The train, consisting of two passenger coaches and a milk-car, dashed down a ditch nearly 100 feet deep. In an instant the work of destruction was done. The engine plunged headlong down to the bottom of the ditch, instantly killing the engineer and fireman. A passenger coach came next, shot across the opening, broke the foremost end, and fell upon the wrecked engine. The cars then piled in one upon another, and in the terrible darkness of the night the scene that followed was more fearful than pen can picture. Eleven persons were almost instantly killed, and a large number wounded, five or six of whom have since died.

THE Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners have nearly all resumed work.... A monster devil-fish, captured on the coast of Newfoundland, has arrived at New York, and will find a home in the aquarium. It is forty feet long, and is probably the largest sea monster ever captured.

COL. SIBLEY, a prominent citizen of Boston, and late department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been arrested for forgery.

THE Grand Jury of Paterson, N. J., have indicted all the officers of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company for conspiracy in removing the assets of the bank after it failed.... Col. John W. Forney has sold the Philadelphia *Press* for $180,000. Col. W. W. Nevin is the purchaser.... The remains of the gallant Custer were interred at West Point, N. Y., on the 11th inst. About 2,000 people were in attendance, and the funeral ceremonies were quite imposing.

THE WEST.

INDICTMENTS have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at St. Paul against a large number of persons charged with stealing timber from Government lands.

THE United States District Court at St. Louis has decided that Gen. Grant's pardon relieved Gen. John McDonald, the notorious whisky crook, from further prosecution.... Ex-Minister Washburne has arrived at his home in Galena, Ill.... A battle was fought on the 30th of September, in the Bear Paw mountains, between Gen. Miles' command and Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians, and resulted in a victory for the soldiers, but at a fearful cost, as attested by the long list of killed and wounded. Gen. Miles furnishes the following brief report of the engagement: "This command moved rapidly to Snake creek, striking the fresh trail of the hostile Nez Perces, coming out of Bear Paw mountains, at 7 o'clock on the 30th. Met and surprised the camp at 8 o'clock, capturing the larger part of their herd, about 600 horses, mules and ponies. The engagement was quite severe, and the inclosed is a list of our killed and wounded. The Indians lost seventeen killed, including Looking Glass and Joseph's brother and three other chiefs, and forty wounded. Joseph gave me his solemn pledge on yesterday that he would surrender, but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. They say that the Sioux are coming to their aid. They are closely invested in some deep ravines, and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out, and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I have ever met. I believe there are many escaped villains in the village, who expect to be hung when caught. I believe there is communication between the camp and Sitting Bull, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction." Gen. Miles' losses in this sanguinary affair were: Killed—Capt. Hale, Lieut. Joseph W. Biddle, seven sergeants, one corporal, and thirteen privates, or a total of twenty-three. Wounded—Capts. Maylon and Godfrey, Adjt. Baird, Lieut. Romeyn, and thirty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates. Total killed and wounded, sixty-seven.

ALMOST the entire business portion of the village of Vacaville, Solano county, Cal., together with a number of residences, has been destroyed by fire. The loss aggregates upwards of $100,000.... The reported earnings of twenty-four Western railroad companies during the month of September aggregate $8,443,972, against $7,186,872 during the corresponding month last year. The increase is $1,307,100. The greatest increase was in the earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road. Nine of the twenty-four roads suffered a decrease as compared with the same month in 1876.

THE SOUTH.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS (colored), of South Carolina, has been arrested at Columbia on a charge of accepting bribes while a member of the South Carolina Senate.... John Carper, of Cleveland, Tenn., while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, killed his daughter and niece, and then committed suicide.

FOURTEEN tobacco manufacturers, indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C., for reissuing, altering, forging and counterfeiting tobacco stamps, have pleaded guilty.

THE cotton crop at the South this season will fall somewhat short of last year. Picking is progressing rapidly, except in Mississippi, in which State considerable damage has been done by storms. The yield is estimated as follows: In Louisiana, 25 per cent. less than last year; in Mississippi, 10 per cent. less; in Arkansas it compares favorably with last year, and in Texas the decrease will be about 25 per cent.

COLLECTOR MOTT and six revenue officers recently made a raid on the moonshiners in Burke county, N. C., captured two illicit distillers and a large amount of crooked whisky. While returning with their booty they were attacked by the mountaineers, and all but one wounded.

GENERAL.

THE fight for the base-ball championship of the United States, in which the five leading professional clubs, representing the cities of Boston, Brooklyn, Louisville St. Louis and Chicago took part, has been brought to a close for 1877, and has resulted in an easy victory for Boston. The following is a recapitulation of the games won and lost by the respective contestants:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played.
Boston	31	17	48
Louisville	28	20	48
Hartford	24	24	48
St. Louis	19	29	48
Chicago	18	30	48

A RECENT dispatch from Mesilla, New Mexico, says: "An armed mob of 400 Mexicans—160 from the Mexican side of the river—have possession of the county of El Paso, in Texas, fifty miles below this place. The mob threaten to massacre all the Americans. They have arrested and imprisoned the county officers. Several prominent citizens have fled from the county. A small detachment of the Ninth United States Cavalry started for the scene of the trouble to-day, to protect the United States Custom House and Government property. The Mexicans claim that El Paso county belongs to Mexico." The authorities at Washington have information touching this alleged invasion, to the effect that it is not an international quarrel, but a purely local affair, growing out of the disputed rights of the parties in reference to the possession of some salt mines in that region.

BURNED: Ten million feet of lumber at Hunter's Point, L. I., loss $200,000; Lambert's soap manufactory at Youngstown, Ohio, loss [illegible]; Hamburger's furniture factory, New York city, loss $80,000; a block of buildings in St. Albans, Vt., loss $30,000; a number of buildings at Gouverneur, N. Y., loss $60,000; a flouring mill at Charloe, Ohio, loss $16,000.

THE barge P. C. Williams, was driven ashore, during the gale, at Leamington, Ont. The Captain, four men, and a woman were drowned.

FAILURES: The Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, of San Francisco, liabilities $1,118,000, assets nil; the Franklin Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, liabilities $200,000; the German-American Bank, of Quincy, Ill., liabilities $100,000.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has received a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, for United States Senator J. J. Patterson.

AN investigation of the Patent Office fire, made by a commission under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, has demonstrated that the fire was not caused by spontaneous combustion or incendiarism. A fire was kindled in a room in the basement and fed with pine boards. Sparks from this fell upon the roof and set fire to a pine grating, and "that's the way it begun."

A NEW YORK dispatch says "the new schedule of freight rates on all Western-bound traffic, as agreed to by all the railroad lines, abolishes all special classes, which are merged into the fourth class. The rates established are on a sliding scale, and will shortly be increased, as they were not fixed for any definite period. Among the special instructions to freight agents are that 20,000 pounds will constitute a car-load, unless otherwise specified, and where special class-rates are made on articles or car-load lots, they must be understood to mean 20,000 pounds or more of each article named, and freight must be delivered on the same day and be all for one consignee."

THE latest speculations about American Ministers abroad keep George P. Marsh in Italy, and Mr. Moran in Portugal. The Belgian and Venezuelan missions, it is intimated, are to be filled by new men, and Collector Arthur, of New York, is said to be on the slate for a third-class mission.

THE President and several members of the Cabinet attended the Maryland Fair, at Frederick, last week.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats have carried Ohio by a majority of about 25,000, and secured a majority in the Legislature of about forty on joint ballot, which insures a Democratic United States Senator in place of Stanley Matthews.... In Iowa the Republican majority is between 40,000 and 50,000, and the Legislature largely Republican.

A LARGE meeting of New York Republicans, called for the purpose of indorsing President Hayes, was held in Cooper Institute one night last week. Prof. Dwight, of Columbia Law School, presided. George William Curtis was the principal speaker. Resolutions strongly indorsing the national administration were adopted.

THE Republicans of the Black Hills recently held a delegate convention at Deadwood, chose E. C. Brearly a delegate to Washington, and adopted resolutions indorsing the national administration.... The Republican State Committee of Georgia has disbanded.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

REPORTS of the battle fought on the 2d and 3d of October between the Turks and Russians, near the Armenian frontier, show that it was the most destructive engagement of the war in that quarter. The forces of the Grand Duke Michael surprised and captured an important fortified work on the right flank of Mukhtar's position, and endeavored to push forward and establish themselves on the road between Mukhtar's army and Kars. The obstinacy of the resistance at the point first assailed gave the Turks time to get under arms, and a desperate struggle followed, lasting all day, and resulting in the repulse of the Russians at all points except that of the first attack. At the close of the engagement the Russians held the post they had captured, but appear to have found it untenable, for their own reports admit that it was abandoned. They also confess a loss of 3,000 in killed and wounded, claiming that the Turkish loss was equally heavy. From all accounts at this writing it must be set down as a drawn battle.... A Berlin dispatch says: "The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 52,000 men up to Sept. 27."

THE character of the recent fighting near Kars begins to be better understood. The Russians suffered a check, but the Turks gained no decisive result. The result seems to be something like Plevna or Schipka—desperate fighting, enormous losses, and no gain to either of the combatants. Moukhtar Pasha, in a dispatch dated the 7th inst., reports the retirement of the Russians to the position they occupied before the recent advance on his lines. He claims that his losses in the late battles were about 2,000, while he inflicted a loss of 10,000 on the enemy.... A dispatch from Bucharest says "there are already two feet of snow in Scipka pass. Troops are obliged to sit in frozen trenches, ankle deep in mud."

A SPECIAL correspondent with the Russians in Asia telegraphs from Karajal that Mukhtar Pasha has evacuated his position at Kizil Tepe, which was taken from the Russians a few months ago, and also Subata. In an official telegram from the Russian headquarters it is said to have been in consequence of operations on the 2d and 3d inst., and the occupation of new positions by the Russian troops, that the Turks abandoned most of their positions and commenced retreating.

ANOTHER battle was fought near Kars, in Asia, on the 10th inst. The Turks claim to have repulsed the Russians with disastrous losses.... The Turks have again revictualed Plevna.... The inclement weather and lack of clothing is causing great mortality in the Russian ranks.... Another Turkish monitor has been blown up by a torpedo in the Danube.... Russia has undertaken to pay Servia 1,000,000 rubles monthly from the time the Servian army is sent to the frontier.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

OWING to scarcity of laborers, the result of the enormous drafts of the military service, and heavy rains during the latter part of the summer, the Russian wheat harvest has been "disappointing, both in quality and in quantity."

A MAN in Wales has accomplished the unparalleled feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours.... England is going to fit out another Arctic expedition.... The last famine report from India is favorable.

DIAZ has authorized his Collector of Customs at Vera Cruz to remit $25,000 a month to the United States, to be applied in payment of American claims allowed by the Mixed Commission.... The Mexican Congress has appropriated $300,000 for a manufactory of breech-loading arms, and authorized the purchase of $300,000 worth of rifles from American manufacturers.

SPENCER, late President of the State Savings Bank of Chicago, whose whereabouts for a long time were unknown, has turned up in Paris, where he is living in style at the Hotel de Rivoli.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report the death of Henry Meiggs the great railway builder. Meiggs was a native of New York, and 66 years old. In 1870 he contracted with Peru to build six railways for $125,000,000, and was engaged in completing the last of them when prostrated by sickness.... It is stated in a London dispatch that all immediate apprehensions of famine in Northern India next year has passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crop is assured.... A terrible mine explosion, resulting in the death of forty persons, has occurred in Lancashire, England.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE finest crop of raisins ever produced in California is promised this fall.

WITHIN ten years tobacco culture has become a most important industry in Pennsylvania.

THERE are over 800 Chinese laundries in New York city, giving employment to about 4,000 persons.

THE total number of coal mines in England and Wales is 2,688, with an annual rental of £3,393,696.

IT is estimated that the wheat crop of Ohio this season will be worth $120,000,000, and hay $20,000,000.

THE amount of tax paid on men servants in England in 1876–7 shows that their number has been reduced by 42,000—a proof of hard times.

OVER 1,000,000 gallons of petroleum oil are daily exported from New York. The aggregate exports this year are 121,000,000, against 84,000,000 gallons last year.

THE cotton manufactures of the world run a total of 65,000,000 cotton spindles, and spin 2,676,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. Of the spindles, 35,000,000, or more than one-half, are operated in England.

THE world's annual production of sugar aggregates 2,150,000 tons of cane sugar, 1,320,000 tons of beet-root sugar, 150,000 tons of date sugar, 20,000 tons of maple sugar and 20,000 tons of sorghum sugar.

CALIFORNIA's wool growth is becoming one of her greatest industries, the export last year having been over 50,000,000 pounds, worth $8,000,000. There are several wool-growers who own from 30,000 to 40,000 sheep each.

DURING the year 1876 the sugar exportation from this country amounted to over 73,000,000 pounds, on which the drawback under the law of 1875 was $2,609,876. The sugars thus sent abroad were mostly of the higher grades.

THE State of Iowa is estimating its this year's crop of hogs at 1,500,000 head. This will not only fill the mouths of the people of that prosperous Commonwealth, but, with the vast amount of grain raised, will fill every pocket.

IT is estimated that 20,000 oil wells have thus far been dug in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at an aggregate cost of $192,000,000. They have yielded about 88,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at the wells at $300,000,000, or $400,000,000 at the seaboard.

IN addition to the home production, opium is imported into China to the annual value of over $40,000,000, principally from British India. More than $1,000,000 worth is annually imported into California for the use of the Chinese in that State.

A POLISH association of Chicago has purchased an extensive tract of land in Arkansas for the purpose of there establishing a colony of their countrymen. Fifty Polish families from the vicinity of Chicago have already settled there, and two hundred more are expected.

A NEW agreement between the Miners' Union of California and the mine superintendents provides that none but members of the union shall be employed underground, and for that concession the union will relieve the companies of expense for the medical treatment of injured miners.

THERE are some 700 carpet-making establishments in the United States which, in prosperous times, furnish employment to between 150,000 and 200,000 operatives—men, women and children. Thirteen million dollars is invested in the business, which includes buildings and machinery, while $4,700,000 is expended yearly for wages. The annual production is valued at between $22,000,000 and $24,000,000. Philadelphia represents three-fourths of the business, and the other fourth is divided up in different manufacturing cities of New England, the two most prominently connected with carpet manufacturing being Hartford, Ct., and Lowell, Mass.

THE bullion product of the Pacific coast mines for the past eight months, according to the tally kept by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, has been as follows:

January, 15 mines	$3,109,050
February, 16 mines	2,235,500
March, 19 mines	3,688,000
April, 19 mines	3,960,000
May, 21 mines	4,105,000
June, 21 mines	4,121,800
July, 24 mines	3,954,000
August, 29 mines	4,377,100
Total	$30,251,200

A Feast for the Gods.

Jim, a Piute Indian, who haunts the kitchen doors of Eureka, and does odd jobs for householders in return for sundry favors in the way of eatables, declined a proffered meal the other day, explaining that he was not hungry. Seeing the look of surprise that stole over the face of the donor at the unlooked-for rejection, he explained as follows: "Fool Chinaman he bling roast pig glabeyard; ingin catch 'em; Jim eat 'em; too good glub for dead man, he no want 'em." Jim had been feasting off the pious offerings of Celestials to their departed countrymen, and was in high glee over the simplicity of the barbarians.—*Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.*

Dentists.

It is estimated that there are over twelve thousand dentists in active practice in the United States, and that they use annually more than half a ton of pure gold, besides employing cheaper fillings. And it is computed that the proportion of persons having sound teeth is but one to eighty. In our early days people were not often afflicted with decayed teeth until old age overtook them. Their habits were more in obedience to sanitary laws than our own. Smoking, hot food and drinks, the too frequent use of sweetmeats, and a little too much "science" that teeth may be saved, make ugly mouths, sunken jaws, and well-marked lines about the mouth frightfully common.

END OF THE NEZ PERCES WAR.

Details of the Defeat and Surrender of Chief Joseph's Band—The Savages Surrounded and Compelled to Lay Down Their Arms.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Times* sends from Fort Benton, Mont., the following particulars of the surrender of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces savages:

"The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before Gen. Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender. The troops at once occupied the Indians' intrenchments, and the first victory over the redskins during the past two years was signalized. In the charge upon the Indian camp on the first day sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrounded, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle-pits. It was the purpose of Gen. Miles to lose no more men in the attack. How admirably the plan succeeded is already known. On the last day of the fight the troops had succeeded in securing a position which commanded the stream which flowed in front of the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, and had the battle lasted another day their supply of water would have been exhausted and a surrender have become imperative. On the fourth day of the fight Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and, through an interpreter who advanced toward his camp, offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their guns. Miles sent word back that he must surrender without any reserve, and the battle was taken up again. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day of the engagement, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines and advanced to meet Gen. Miles, to whom he tendered his gun. He was followed by sixty warriors, who also turned over their arms and shook hands with Miles as they passed. When the troops entered the rifle-pits forty warriors were discovered disabled by wounds. They were removed to the camp hospital, and received all the attention which was given to the troops. The number of Indians killed is not known, as they had already buried their dead. It is supposed that they lost an equal number with the Sioux. Gen. Miles left at noon yesterday for Tongue river, taking with him his dead and wounded and the surrendered band. Gen. Sturgis did not arrive in time to take a hand in the fight, and the glory of the magnificent attack rests with Miles.

"Gen. Howard with an escort of seventeen men arrived on the field on the morning of the surrender. His presence there was not understood, and he made no attempt to assume command. He left his small force of infantry at the Missouri river, and with this small escort of cavalry proceeded to the scene of battle. The intrenchments occupied by the Indians were admirably constructed for a defense. They occupied in all over 160 rifle-pits, which communicated with each other, so that assistance would be rendered if necessary. The squaws fought by the warriors, took care of the wounded, and buried the dead. When the history of the unparalleled march of the Nez Perces is written, they will be accredited with great gallantry in the field and a wonderful humanity. Their defense could not have been excelled by any body of men, nor their generosity. Seven wounded men lying under the intrenchments during the entire battle live to corroborate this. They took away the guns and ammunition from the disabled troops, but did not offer to molest them."

A Little Temperance Tale.

A negro and an Irishman met in a store in Pittsfield, Mass., a few months ago, both in a dilapidated condition as to clothes and general appearance. They agreed together, however, to stop drinking and sign the pledge. About three months after they met again in the same store, when both were arrayed in brand-new suits of clothes, but each failed to recognize the other. Becoming acquainted after a while, they congratulated each other on their mutually improved appearance, but the Irishman "went the negro one better" by declaring he had prospered so well that he had taken to himself a wife three weeks previously.—*Springfield Republican.*

Wonderful Gold Mines in New Zealand.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has mail advices from New Zealand giving the most extraordinary accounts of the productiveness of gold mines in that island. An old mine—the Moanataiari—has been reopened, and a lode found at the depth of 300 feet, 8 to 10 feet wide, and of almost solid gold. In one week the lode yielded 10,298 ounces, and the profits in one fortnight were $215,000. The export of gold from the whole colony for the quarter ending June 30 was $1,861,790.

A Live Texan.

He was a wild Texan, just from the frontier, and had boarded the train at Fort Worth for Dallas. It was his first ride on the "kers," and, as the conductor reached in his hip pocket for his punch, the sharp eye of Texas caught a glimpse of its polished handle, and, quick as thought, he leveled a heavy six on that conductor, saying, "Put 'er up, or I'll blow daylight through you. No man can get the drop on me."—*Dallas (Texas) Herald.*

MORN, dewy morn, whose rosy fingers tint the glowing sky, is the time to eat fresh fruit, in all its luscious dewy freshness, but night, night is the time to put on your trousers left in front, hang your vest on by one arm-hole, button your coat wrong as you go, and tear off at the rate of a thousand miles a minute to fetch the doctor.—*Hawk-Eye.*

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

Reticules.—The old-fashioned reticule is in style again, made of silk or velvet to match the costume, and hung on the wrist by handsome cords.

Collars.—Broad collars of pale blue, rose or cream-colored foulard are made to wear with dark dresses. The wide Anne of Austria cuffs covering the sleeves are of the same foulard. These make a handsome facing for duchesse and other point lace, though the colored collars and cuffs are also worn.

The Hair.—The Recamier style of hair-dressing is a favorite autumn mode. In this the hair is combed up from the nape of the neck, and a pouf of curls is placed at the top of the head. The hair in front is also combed upward, but the fringe over the forehead remains, and may hang out straight across like a child's or be arranged in light frizzes.

Bonnets.—The hair is dressed very softly and with reference to the shape of the hat. For the crownless floral bonnets, or those with feather fronts to be worn on dressy occasions, the coiffure is high soft loops and puffs on top of the head. For the close shapes the back hair is arranged in a flat chatelaine loop very low on the nape of the neck, or else the chatelaine is braided in wide basket braids of seven strands or more. The materials for the new bonnets are plush or velvet trimmed with satin. The feathers and flowers surpass those of any former season. The bird-of-paradise, with its golden plumage, is the choice for expensive bonnets.

Hats.—Felt is especially liked for round hats, its only rival being velvet. Helmet-shaped hats like those worn by gentlemen during the summer, are offered for young ladies. Their only trimming is a wide galloon band and a slender wing. Another jaunty shape comes far down over the brow, with a square, visor-shaped front, while the back and sides are rolled closely against the crown; this is the jockey hat, and is most suitable for young girls in their teens; the feathers, which are two short ostrich plumes, are set on the back of the crown, and made to curl down on the front.

Wraps.—Long slender sacques will again be favorite wraps for fall and winter. Those for general use are of medium length, made of the new rough cloths, double-breasted, buttoned their entire length, and with coat-flaps behind. These are also shown in smooth cloths of various light gray shades, and, moreover, of clear blue and of scarlet. For the latter the trimming is rows of applique embroidery in shaded colors. More dressy sacque cloaks are long enough to envelop the whole figure, which they fit closely, and have side draperies in the way of capes or flowing sleeves. These come in black repped silk, plush cloths, and the knotted curled rough surfaces that are woven of fine camel's hair. Circulars of clinging shapes are shown for carriage wraps. Mantles as long as the sacque cloaks or as small as fichus, in scarf-shape, like Dolmans, and as round capes, are shown, and the materials are as varied as the styles.

Grant and Sumner.

The ex-President's charge that Mr. Sumner was untruthful had its rise in the matter of the annexation of Santo Domingo. The story of that misunderstanding is an interesting one. Mr. Sumner was dining, one Sunday evening, at his own house, with John W. Forney and Ben Perley Poore, when the President was announced, with the message that he very much desired to confer with the Senator on an important matter. The dinner being nearly concluded, the Senator sent word he would see the President at once. Upon this Mr. Poore rose and retired. Mr. Forney was leaving the room as the President was ushered in. "Don't go," said the President, "I should like to have *you* remain and hear what I have to say." The Colonel accordingly reseated himself, and the Senator and himself composed themselves to hear the President's communication. Gen. Grant then said he had been thinking a good deal about the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States. The country had been offered to the United States; it was fruitful in many products that we needed, and, moreover, it was eminently fitted for a naval and coaling station; it would prove an important outpost in case of war; and, in short, the advantages were all in favor, as he looked at it, of its acquisition. "Now, I am told," continued the President, "that you are Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, before whom such matters come, and that if you will aid it the thing can be accomplished." The Senator interrupted by saying he was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, not of the Judiciary, and that that committee would have such a matter in charge. The President accepted the correction (though he subsequently several times made the same mistake), and continued the advocacy with much earnestness, finally appealing to the Senator to personally aid him. The Senator answered these strong entreaties with: "Well, Mr. President, I am a Republican and an administration man, and I will do all I can properly to make your administration a success. I will give the subject my best thought, and will do all I can rightly and consistently to aid you." The interview soon after ended, and the President withdrew.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Hog Cholera.

The symptoms of the "hog cholera," so-called, which is prevailing in parts of the West, are thus described: A wheezing cough, which is usually accompanied by panting. At other times the animal is possessed with a mania for running, and will run even in a pen where it has to cut a very small circle. The coughing might be caused by worms crawling into the throat and the running be occasioned by the agony caused by the gnawing of the mucous membrane of the stomach, since dissection has in some cases revealed worms in the throat and entrails. Soda, alum and copperas, in equal parts, form a compound which is recommended as a remedy.

WHEN the Communists in Paris mobbed the residence of Thiers they carried away his bronzes and curiosities, which were sold to dealers. The police subsequently seized wherever they found them articles bearing the private mark of Thiers, which he caused to be engraved or stamped upon his articles de virtu. Judge of his surprise to find many ornaments brought to him bearing this mark which he had never owned. The dealers had counterfeited the mark, and preferred to be robbed rather than confess the trick.

An Unprincipled Performance.

A citizen, who should be preparing himself for the unknown life beyond the grave instead of being up to such tricks, removed the setting from his big gold ring the other day, leaving a marked and decided vacancy. He gets on a street car, holds his hands so that the ring must be seen, and pretty soon a man bends forward and remarks:

"Excuse me, sir, but you have lost the set from your ring."

"So I have," replies the owner as he looks around on the floor.

Every passenger began to peer around, and the man who made the discovery finally asks:

"Was it a valuable set?"

"It was a thousand dollar diamond," is the calm reply.

There is another movement on the part of passengers. Some look along the seat, some under it, and some make a dive for pearl buttons and other small objects.

"When did you miss it?" asks the first man as the search weakens a little.

"A year and a half ago, when I was attending camp-meeting in Illinois!" is the sad reply.

Then every passenger straightens up, every eye looks into vacancy, and not the faintest smile can be seen on any face. A person boarding the car just then would wonder what great man in the city had just died, and if the passengers were on their way to take a sad farewell look at his remains.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Eclipse in Turkey.

They take an eclipse rather seriously in Turkey. The Government considered it necessary to issue a proclamation on the subject the day before the last eclipse of the moon took place. The inhabitants were informed that no serious consequences would ensue on account of the partial obscurity of the moon. The Turks always considered it their duty to make a frightful din with tin pans and old muskets in order to frighten away the demon that is trifling with the moon's brilliancy. The proclamation intimated that this proceeding was entirely unnecessary, and would not be tolerated. The line was drawn at guns. The people might vent their feelings in tin pans and horns, but firing a gun would not be allowed. Any Turk who so far forgot himself as to fire a gun was fined 100 piasters. The Government has had enough of this foolishness, and intends to keep the powder for the benefit of the Russians, and let the moon eclipse away in peace and quietness.

Perils of the Telephone.

As Mr. Louis W. Clarke, Rhode Island agent for Bell's telephone, was engaged a few days ago in connecting Rocky Point with this city by the "little talking instrument," he was somewhat surprised at hearing a strange noise, resembling the purring of a very large cat. This settled down in a moment or two, and he found himself unwittingly listening to a conversation between a man at a place of business in this city and the wife of one of the proprietors at his residence down in the country. The wires had got crossed—that was all; but it is easy to conceive how much mischief might be done simply by such a crossing of the wires. No serious results in this case, however, though the parties at each end of the telephone might well have been surprised to find that a third party, miles away, had been listening to their conversation—*Providence Journal.*

How Savages Poison Arrows.

Archdeacon Dunbar writes to the London *Times* that, immediately before shooting arrows, savages usually poison them by dipping the points into a small portion of mortified human flesh. Any person pierced with such arrows will die of mortification. The Archdeacon has known cases. Death is certain, but the pain is slight. Vegetable poison kills, he says, when swallowed, but not when applied externally.

LARGE numbers of the San Francisco Chinamen are returning to the Flowery Kingdom.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 00	@12 00
HOGS	5 50	@ 7 50
COTTON	11⅜	@ 11⅝
FLOUR—Superfine	5 50	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 35	@ 1 36
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@ 60
OATS—Mixed	32	@ 36
RYE—Western	71	@ 72
PORK—New Mess	14 35	@14 45
LARD	9	@ 9⅛

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 6 00
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 3 60
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 12½
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 2	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@ 60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 32
EGGS—Fresh	16	@ 17
PORK—Mess	14 50	@14 55
LARD	8⅜	@ 8½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	@ 1 17½
No. 2	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	58	@ 56
PORK—Mess	14 30	@14 50
LARD	8⅜	@ 8½
HOGS	5 10	@ 5 65
CATTLE	2 00	@ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 25	@ 1 35
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS	26	@ 30
RYE	59	@ 60
PORK—Mess	14 20	@ ....
LARD	8⅝	@ 9

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 37	@ 1 39
No. 2 Red Winter	1 33	@ 1 34
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	6 50	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 37	@ 1 39
No. 1 Amber	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—No. 1	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	15 00	@ ....

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 70	@ 5 90
Fair	4 90	@ 5 10
Common	4 40	@ 4 60
HOGS	5 40	@ 6 00
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER
T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FRENCH FINANCE.

The Reasons of Its Great Success.

Lessons for the United States Drawn from the French System and from the Recent Experience of Europe.

Tariffs, Banking, Currency, and Bullion—A Letter from Judge Kelley.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

In grateful compliance with your request I avail myself of the earliest leisure to reply more precisely than I could without reference to official papers to your questions as to the causes of the wonderful power of France as shown in her payment, in anticipation of the time named by her conqueror, of the enormous war fine inflicted upon her, and the maintenance of the industries of the people during the war and the succeeding interval, which has been one of such terrible financial depression to Germany, the recipient of the fine, and to Great Britain and the United States.

Any discussion of French finance would be delusive which did not keep steadily in view the fact that under all changes of dynasty and forms of government since the days of Colbert the labor of France has been protected by the most elaborate and ingenious tariff and system of prohibitions ever devised, and that, until the making of the first commercial treaty with England in 1860, the importation of immense numbers of articles of foreign manufacture was prohibited, and that many of the prohibitions which were until then applicable to all nations still exist in her general tariff, which regulates importations from non-treaty nations. Thus the importation of American cutlery is prohibited by the law of December, 1796, which has not been disturbed during the long interim; and, while our raw cotton is admitted free as material for manufacture, our cotton yarns and fabrics are excluded by a prohibition established in 1809.

Another primary fact in this connection must also be remembered—the patronage of art by the French Government. The diffusion of a love of art and the knowledge of its laws among the producing classes secures a market for French fabrics and wares when the home and foreign markets of other nations are shrinking, as those of Germany, England and the United States now are, and have been for the last three years. While these suffering nations offer substantial commodities—heavy cottons, weighty woolen goods, etc.—France commands markets for her lighter commodities by the genius, taste and skill with which a smaller amount of material is wrought into equal superficial quantities, and so embellished as to commend them to the admiration of the world. This blending of art with utility not only secures France universal markets, but enables her to sell imponderable things, such as genius, taste, art and skill, which may be carried to the most distant commercial countries without such freight charges as burden the heavier goods produced elsewhere. Thus much as an essential preliminary.

THE BASIS OF FRENCH FINANCE.

The distinguishing characteristic of the financial policy of the French Government is found in the fact that it assumes the duty of preventing alternate periods of inflation and their inevitable consequent contraction, and that to accomplish this end whenever war or other exigency has caused an issue of irredeemable paper, it has invested such issue with the character of legal tender—made it available for all purposes to which money could be applied in France, whether the transactions were between citizens or between citizens and the Government or vice versa, and has taken measures to prevent the withdrawal of the paper until a continuous balance of trade had brought into the country metallic money enough to supply the channels temporarily filled by the paper money with which the exigency had been met. Colbert taught the French people and Napoleon emphasized the lessons of Colbert, that it is labor that supports government and society, and that to arrest the employment of productive industry is to impoverish the public treasury and produce discontent and possible disorder among the people. And I hesitate not to say that had this lesson been borne in mind by our Government—had our paper money been, as the House of Representatives when providing for the issue of the greenback insisted that it should be, received by the Government in payment of all dues, and had there been no attempt to retire any part of the paper which had been invested with the character of legal tender until a metallic substitute had been purchased by the export of our surplus commodities, we should never have been without the free use of gold and silver at a rate of premium no greater than that which has prevailed in France, where it never exceeded 2½ per cent., and that but for a brief period, and that the question of the resumption of specie payments would have been one of as little consequence to the American people as it now is to the French people who use gold, silver, and irredeemable bank notes interchangeably. Indeed, it is a fact that, while the Government will not permit the bank to close the operation by which its notes were made legal tender, the bank will not, without a compensatory premium, receive any considerable amount of gold or silver in exchange for its notes, because it holds an excess of bullion, and there is a tax of $1.50 on $1,000 of its circulation. We pay our banks 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. for issuing notes which the Government furnishes them. France, even in the greatest of her exigencies, maintains her power over the money of the country by demanding a slight tax upon circulation whenever she authorizes the bank to issue notes irredeemable, as our national-bank notes are, and pays the bank but 1 per cent. on the amount of such notes loaned it when first issued.

Great Britain and the United States adopt another and opposite financial policy. They restrict the volume of legal-tender money to the narrowest possible limits available as a basis for bank circulation and compel the enterprising and producing classes to pay tribute to capitalists, foreign or native, for credit upon which to conduct their undertakings. France seeks to give the whole people money; we, following the example of England, seek to compel them to use credit or currency obtained through banks at such rates of discount as may prevail.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

Germany, prior to the war, was as free from commercial and financial crises as France had been. Her financial system was kindred to that of France. Her circulation consisted of money which was silver and of bank paper. The great volume of paper met with in circulation was notes of small denominations, many of them for less than $1 American money. But after the war she discarded both silver and small bank notes and ordained a gold currency, established the Imperial Bank and prohibited the issue of any bank notes for less than the equivalent of £5 or $25, and the mere attempt, ineffectual as yet, to carry out this scheme, has reduced both Government and people to a condition contrasting painfully with that which they exhibited for years before this mad experiment was undertaken. I now proceed to exhibit some of the facts from which these conclusions have been deduced.

After the French Revolution of 1848, on the night of the 15th of March, the republic, by decree, made the notes of the Bank to France a legal tender, limiting the increase of $350,000,000 and reducing the denomination of the notes to 100 francs, or $20. One of the great difficulties mentioned in the official report of the transaction and its effects was to print these 100-franc notes fast enough for the public consumption, though in ten days the amount issued in this form had reached 80,000,000 francs, and in a valuable article in the London *Times* on the 16th of February, 1849, a writer for that paper, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and one that would inevitably [illegible] situation of the [illegible] [illegible] France, said:

"M. D'Argout [illegible] to make every effort [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the community. Money was to be found to meet not only the demands upon [illegible], public and private, of every rank in society. It was essential to enable the manufacturers to work, lest their workmen, driven to desperation, should fling themselves among the most violent enemies of public order. It was essential to provide money for the food for Paris, for the pay of the troops, and for the daily support of the *ateliers nationaux*. A failure on any one point would have led to a fresh convulsion."

As illustrative of the truth that it is labor and not coin that maintains society and governments, I cite another brief passage from the article in the *Times*:

"No sooner was the bank relieved from the necessity of paying away the remnant of its coin than it made every exertion to increase its metallic rest. About forty millions of silver were purchased abroad at a high price. More than one hundred millions were made over in dollars to the Treasury and Executive Departments in Paris. In all, taking into account the branch banks, five hundred and six millions of five-franc pieces have been thrown by the bank into the country since March, and currency was thus supplied to all the channels of the social system."

Had the Government refused, as ours did, to receive the notes which it had made legal tender among the people, gold and silver would have gone to such a premium that the bank, instead of buying specie, would have sold it, as our banks did, whereby some of them were enabled to declare dividends of 100 per cent.; but as paper, silver and gold were at par with each other, the bank could buy bills of exchange on foreign countries from French merchants, and thus procure the specie with which it should soon resume cash payments.

But the recent experience of France, as to which you more particularly invited an expression of my views, is even more striking than the foregoing.

THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

The war between France and Germany was declared July 19, 1870, and was terminated by the treaty of May 10, 1871. In April, 1870, the circulation of the Bank of France was $288,750,000, and it held of specie and bullion $261,550,000. In August the Government required it to suspend specie payments, and by the same decree made its notes a legal tender. The first statement published after peace had been restored showed a circulation of $442,000,000, with $110,000,000 of specie. In consideration of the suspension of specie payments and the use of its notes as legal tender, the bank loaned the Government $306,000,000, at 1 per cent. interest, and agreed to pay the tax above referred to on its entire circulation. When, in August, 1870, the French armies had been defeated and consternation had seized upon the people of Paris, the Bank of France and the other credit institutions of that city entered into co-operation and determined as a matter absolutely necessary to the maintenance of society to advance to the people within a fortnight 180,000,000 francs, ($36,000,000), and it is a matter of history that not a single failure of moment took place in France pending the use and liquidation of these loans. If you ask to whom these immense advances were made, I answer, in the language of the late Thomas Balch, Esq., whose long residence in Paris made him familiar with the financial magnates of Europe:

"To merchants, manufacturers, shopkeepers, artisans and mechanics; to any citizens, indeed, whose books showed that their business during a sufficiently long period had been fairly prosperous, and whose industry and integrity were established, and of course much importance was attached to this latter fact. Many of the advances to artisans and mechanics were made without indorsement or collateral at all; on no other security, indeed, than a fair business and an honest name. The effects of this extraordinary operation were of commensurate public importance. In the midst of the most frightful and accumulated military and political calamities in the gradual environment of the French capital by the German hosts, the trade and labor of France were preserved and even stimulated; and it was altogether owing to this patriotic and most sagacious audacity that, in a period of special and terrible trial, no noteworthy commercial or industrial failure occurred, and that France was afterward enabled to provide for the payment, without serious difficulty, of an indemnity intended permanently to crush her, and which excited by its magnitude the astonishment of the whole world!"

The decree of legal tender (*cours force*) fixed the maximum of the issue of the bank at $480,000,000. It was, however, increased by the law of Dec. 29, 1871, to $560,000,000, and finally by the law of July 15, 1872, to $640,000,000. What effect had the issue of this vast amount of paper money on the premium on gold? Did it, in accordance with the theory of Secretary Sherman and the British economists our free-traders and bullionists so delight to honor, expel the precious metals from France? Or did it show that their wisdom is folly, and that their so-called science, which John Stuart Mill truly said was "a science based on assumptions," is no science at all, but a mere mesh-work of human reason based on false and delusive assumptions? Fortunately the facts of history speak on this point with no uncertain sound.

In November, 1871, when a large payment on account of the war fine, which, as you know, amounted, with interest and charges, to $1,100,000,000, in addition to the surrender of the magnificent provinces of Alsace and Loraine and their wealthy and industrious people to Germany, was due, the premium on gold rose to its highest point, 2½ per cent., at which, to the French people, exorbitant rate it remained for but a few days, and when the irredeemable circulation had subsequently been increased from $460,000,000 to $490,000,000 the premium fell to 1 per cent., and in October, 1873, when the volume of notes had actually reached $614,000,000, the premium was merely nominal, and was only demanded on large sums. Legal tender, gold, silver and paper money were then circulating in common and at par with each other. As I have said, the war fine amounted to $1,100,000,000. The total cost of the war to France has been officially estimated at $2,000,000,000, and the direct loss to agriculture at $600,000,000; yet the last payment on account of the war fine was made on the 5th of September, 1873, or in two years and four months after the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Does history present any such striking illustration as this of the harmony of the interests of a state and its people? The advance of the banks to the manufacturers in August, 1870, enabled them to maintain their industries and by paying living wages to place the whole people in a position to not only respond to the demands of the Government for taxes, but to meet its call for two loans, one for $550,000,000 and the other for $827,000,000, the tenders in response to the latter call amounting to the fabulous sum of $6,600,000,000, or four times the amount of the national debt of the United States.

THE TRANSFER OF BULLION.

But, omitting many facts that would be pregnant and instructive, I must, in view of your limitation as to space, hasten to a conclusion. The German empire entered upon what may prove to be a fatal experiment when, under the mistaken notion that she was to receive the bullion then held by France and that which she might earn in the time stipulated for the payment of the fine, she determined to establish a gold currency, demonetize silver, and to exclude small notes from circulation. The highest estimate I have seen anywhere of the loss of the precious metals by France in the payment of the war fine is $240,000,000, but that this estimate is excessive is shown by French and other official figures. The French Government shipped $100,000,000 of specie and bullion directly to the German Government. Yet the tables of the two countries, and they are confirmed by the British tables of exports and imports of specie, show that France lost from her intercourse with Germany from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1874, but $140,000,000 in gold and silver.

This is the statement of M. Leon Say, made during the time he was Finance Minister, which he continued to be till MacMahon changed his C[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] per cent. bonds, to be held as certificates of de[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more of gold and silver to Germany than she drew from her. Assuming, which there is no good reason for doing, that all th[illegible] [illegible] appears that Germany received but $250,000,000 of cash from France in payment thereof. The truth is that France being, for the reasons stated in my introductory [illegible], the creditor of all commercial nations, paid Germany in bills [illegible] against foreign [illegible] by the French [illegible], in other words, Germany was paid in French merchandise, the imports of [illegible] of exports from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. [illegible], having been, according to the Bavarian [illegible], $1,1[illegible]. Many of the earliest of these bills were drawn against German merchants and bankers, and served to transfer money which had been [illegible] in Germany to the imperial treasury, and thus withdrew it from commercial use. Thus the industrial and financial sagacity of the French Government enabled France to revenge herself upon Germany by the methods with which it [illegible] [illegible] the fine imposed upon her.

AN INSTRUCTIVE STUDY.

The legal and actual condition of the Bank of France at this time furnishes an instructive study for those of our statesmen who are [illegible] desirous to bring about a resumption of specie payments by so contracting our legal-tender money as to further reduce the price of wages and commodities, which are already below hard pan, or prices which ruled in the days of 1859-60, when our bank paper was supposed to be convertible into specie on demand. The Bank of France is burdened with an excess of gold, in addition to which, it is said, she holds $100,000,000 of silver, which, like gold, is legal tender; yet the law will not permit her to resume specie payments until January 1, 1878. She now does, and has for nearly two years, paid in gold or silver sums of 1,000 francs or less, and, to escape the tax on circulation, would have resumed more than a year ago had the Government consented. As this statement may seem incredible to those who are not familiar with the facts, it may be well to state that the latest returns of specie held, and they are but three weeks old, coming down to Aug. 30, show that the Bank of England holds $135,146,[illegible], the Bank of Germany $1[illegible],845,000, the Bank of France $442,483,000. Thus it appears that, allowing $100,000,000 of the bullion in the Bank of France to consist of silver, and assuming, what is very far from the fact, that none of the bullion in the Banks of England and Germany is silver, it is shown that the Bank of France has, by the aid of irredeemable paper by which the industries of France were kept active, accumulated nearly $100,000,000 of gold more than the united stock of the banks of England and Germany.

In view of these facts may not the stricken people of the United States wisely order a halt in the work of contraction, and, following the example of France, demand the repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of silver, and the maintenance of the existing volume of our legal-tender paper money, which measures will enable them to go to work at honest wages and to earn the gold and silver with which, in due time, we can if desirable resume specie payments? Yours very truly,

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

"Dad's Financiering."

A farmer's wagon, in which were seated a family of eight, yesterday drove up to a house on Beaubien street, and, leaving his team at the curbstone, the farmer knocked at the door, drummed on the windows, and seemed determined to get in at every hazard. When all efforts had failed, he returned to the wagon, hitched his horses, and the family sat down on the grass to wait. A lad who had watched the performance passed around the corner and suddenly discovered the boy whose parents lived in the house.

"Here—you—there's a whole family trying to get into your house!" he shouted.

"Hush—shut up!" whispered the other.

"But they are visitors," continued the other.

"Don't I know all about it?" growled the hiding boy; "didn't mam and I see 'em drive up, and didn't we scoot out of the back door as the feller came through the gate? I'm here and mam's over in that house, and we feel like some one ought to boot dad all over town!"

"Why? What did your father do?"

"What did he do? Why, he was out in the country buying poultry and rags, and he stopped at a farm-house, made 'em believe he was a distant relashun, and got his dinner for nothing. He came home and told it as a big joke, and he grinned around for a week, but now I want to see him when he comes up to dinner and finds them 'relashuns' squatted around the gate! Do they show any signs of leaving?"

"Nary sign," replied the other as he climbed the fence.

"Well, let 'em stick. Mam won't come home, I'll be gone, and if this turns out a Black Friday for dad it'll serve him right. Let's get where we can see his knees wobble as he turns the corner and sees his distant relashuns covering half an acre of ground!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Letter-Writing Statistics.

A good idea of the relative intelligence possessed by the different cities of the country, as well as of the amount of business they transact, may be obtained from the following figures from the Postoffice Department:

	Population.	*No. letters sent in four weeks.*
New York	942,292	4,277,124
Philadelphia	694,022	2,263,618
Brooklyn	396,099	449,827
St. Louis	310,864	186,132
Chicago	298,979	2,187,032
Baltimore	260,354	903,109
Boston	250,526	1,920,197
Cincinnati	216,239	1,148,906
San Francisco	149,473	517,737
New Orleans	191,418	306,726
Buffalo	117,714	268,209
Washington	109,199	197,519
Newark	105,059	146,136
Louisville	100,753	334,167
Cleveland	92,829	297,267
Pittsburgh	86,076	235,718
Jersey City	82,546	170,643
Detroit	79,577	313,570
Milwaukee	71,440	266,769
Albany	69,422	244,157
Providence	68,904	294,193
Rochester	62,386	182,463
Allegheny	53,180	54,790
Richmond	51,038	151,874
New Haven	50,340	116,355

Judicial Dignity in Kentucky.

Last week 'Squire John Cahill held a term of his court at Knoxville. It is said that Cahill's rulings are equal, if not more severe, than those of the famous Judge McManama. Preparatory to opening his court the 'Squire relieved himself of the following: "Gentlemen, you are not in court yet, but you soon will be, and I want it understood that you must respect the court. If you don't do it, I'll be d—d if I don't make you do it."—*Falmouth (Ky.) Independent.*

A FARMER out West was recently robbed of a bag containing a large sum of money in silver dollars. It is unnecessary to state that the farmer is now one of the warmest advocates for the restoration of the silver dollar.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

Extract from a Recent Speech by Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.

The claim of Tilden's counsel to go behind the certificates of the Governor and the Returning Board did not necessitate going behind the returns, or entering upon an indiscriminate and illimitable scrutiny of the polls. It demanded to go to the returns and ascertain whether those canvassing officers had honestly discharged their duties under the law. Several days were consumed by counsel and by members of the commission in abstruse and subtle technicalities arising out of the law of *de facto, de jure, quo warranto, quasi judicial*, and all other devices to cover up illegality and fraud and shut out the truth.

Disgusted with this special pleading I ventured to remind the commission that what the public expected and demanded was the ascertainment of the true vote of Florida; that the evidence was at the door of the court-room. The Secretary of State of Florida was there with the original returns from the county canvassers, and all that we had to do was to have those returns brought into our presence, when, in the space of one hour, with the law in our hands, we could have verified the vote. The majority of the commission knew perfectly well that such verification would have shown a majority for Tilden of ninety-five, and that was precisely the result they did not intend to reach. All of a sudden the majority of the commission, the immortal eight, became converted to the doctrine of State rights, and, under the miserable plea of State sovereignty, sanctioned an official certificate of a palpable falsehood, while such act was in direct conflict with and defiance of the enactment of the State Legislature, the solemn judgment of her highest courts, and the earnest protest of her executive authorities! The Governor, ex-members of the Legislature, members of Congress, and every minor State, county or township office returned and certified under the same spurious canvass, had abandoned their pretensions on the exposure of the fraud. The Supreme Court of the State (Republican), be it said to their credit and honor, had experienced no difficulty in finding a way to unearth fraud and defeat conspirators. It was reserved for a majority of this commission to lift up the carcass of the defunct canvass, which in its native State had failed to impart title to the most insignificant office, and, by investing it in the holy garments of a certificate signed by the members of a corrupt and dishonest Returning Board, give it power to determine the Presidency of the United States.

In the language of Justice Field, "If this be sound doctrine, it is the only instance in the world where fraud becomes enshrined and sanctified behind a certificate of authority."

Turn now to the case of Louisiana. Trace the outlines of that wicked and infamous conspiracy: The Federal bayonets ordered there by the War Department under the advice of the Attorney General, the State militia, the 1,000 Special Marshals, the colored constables, the miserable creatures constituting the Returning Board, the blank affidavits in the Custom House to be filled as ordered by Government officers; then, to cap the climax, the saintly presence of that select band of high moral ideas gentlemen, all Republican office-holders or expectants of office under Hayes, selected by Grant on the recommendation of Chandler to go there and see that there was a fair count, but whose disinterested labors and ardent wishes failed to get even a Democrat appointed on the board, as the law required, or a Democratic clerk to assist in making up the count he required! Yet a canvass was made and a certificate given to the Hayes electors! Tilden's 7,000 majority had disappeared, and the advisory visitors adjourned!

Now, when proof of all this was tendered to the commission, and other and abundant proof to show that the action of this board was utterly void because of the want of jurisdiction over cases not lawfully before them, and that such results had been reached by forgery, bribery and perjury, lo! this dreadful image of a santified certificate rises up before the commission, and the evidence is aliunde and must be rejected.

Thus it was held, eight to seven, not only that the claims of the Tilden electors shall have no hearing, but, what is more alarming and astounding, that the two houses of Congress, acting separately or together, have no power to inquire whether for irregularity, fraud, crime, intimidation and other causes the vote of a State so obtained should not be rejected—a right which has been repeatedly exercised, and twice in the case of this very State of Louisiana. For the exigencies of this election the false and fraudulent certificate is omnipotent.

This shameful decision (excuse me if I use plain language) stands recorded in the journals of Congress, and, if permitted to stand there unchallenged and unreversed, it will form a most perilous precedent. The Presidency is a magnificent prize. Why may not other States be tempted in the future to organize Returning Boards as corrupt and base as those in Florida and Louisiana, and armed with this all-powerful certificate?

Republicans ask, "For what purpose do you agitate this question? Do you propose to dispute or impeach the title of Mr. Hayes?" I answer, "No." He is doing very well for a six-months' convert. He is endeavoring with the best intentions to execute the Democratic platform, as Mr. Tilden would have done. In some respects he is accomplishing results sooner than Tilden could have accomplished them, especially in destroying the Republican party. In the Southern States it has vanished entirely, and we have already a solid South. The thirty-five votes gained by the abolition of slavery, thus far mainly controlled by carpet-baggers and freedmen, have snugly and happily turned over to the Democratic party.

It was a bold step for "President" Hayes to take in casting off Packard and his fellows. It was a terrible reflection on his own title; we propose to assist and co-operate in his efforts of reconciliation and reform, because it is the policy for which we as a party have been contending since the close of the war, and because it is the true policy for the country. But in the meantime we intend to wage a ceaseless war against the decision of the Electoral Commission until its power [illegible] [illegible]. We [illegible] in history [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] encouragement. I refer to Clay's condemnatory resolution of 1833, charging President Jackson with violating the constitution in his official action relating to the removal of the deposits. It was passed by a party vote, and was felt by the party and the country as unjust and wicked. At once Col. Benton set the ball of agitation in motion. The resolution was everywhere denounced—in convention and through the press—and the excitement was kept up until 1837, when, the majority of the Senate having changed to the Democratic side, the resolution to expunge from the record was carried by a vote of 25 to 19; and, the record being brought into the Senate, the Secretary proceeded, in the open Senate, to draw a square of broad black lines around the recorded resolution and to write across its face in strong letters these words: "Expunged by order of the Senate."

In like manner the Democracy, on the stump, through the press, in county, State and national conventions, on every possible occasion, in season and out of season, propose to impeach, challenge and assail the decision of the Electoral Commission as finally adopted by the Congress and entered upon its journals. There shall be no peace to the wicked. We will agitate and agitate until, in the fullness of time—now, thank God, not very far distant, the Senate having changed its majority and the two houses in Democratic accord, assuredly on the second Wednesday of February, 1881, when assembled in joint convention to count in a Democratic President—the journals of '76 shall be produced, and then and there the Clerk shall proceed to draw a square of broad black lines around the accursed record, and to write across its face, in letters strong and indelible, these words: "Expunged by order of the American people." Then, and not till then, will the wound of the constitution be healed—this great wrong be avenged—the purity and sovereignty of the elective franchise vindicated, and the safety and perpetuity of the republic assured.

A GREAT GIVE-AWAY.

The Hundreds of Millions of Acres of Land that Have Been Wasted in Subsidies.

[From the New York Sun.]

The official figures of grants of lands to railroad companies obtained under the forms of law, without reference to acquisitions outside the law are astounding in the aggregate. An empire has been voted away, larger in area than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, if massed into one vast domain. The following table made up at the Interior Department bya Republican Secretary, tells the story of Republican legislation during the years of its exorbitant power:

State.		*Corporation.*	*Acres.*
	1862-70	Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Kansas Pacific	35,000,000
	1864-70	Northern Pacific	47,000,000
	1866	Atlantic and Pacific	42,000,000
	1871	Southern Pacific	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Central Pacific	[illegible]
	1871	Texas Pacific	13,460,000
	1863-71	Wagon roads in the Northwest	4,000,000
Wisconsin	1866	Breakwater and ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1865	Portage Lake ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1866	Portage Lake ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1866	La Bois ship canal	100,000
Alabama	1871	S. Alabama railroad	676,000
Alabama	1869	Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad	897,920
Louisiana	1871	N. O., Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R.	1,600,000
Arkansas	1866	Cairo and Fulton	[illegible]
Arkansas	1866	Memphis and Little Rock	665,520
Arkansas	1866	Little Rock and Fort Smith	458,771
Arkansas	1866	Iron Mountain R. R.	864,000
Missouri	1866	Cairo & Fulton R. R.	192,718
Missouri	1866	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,400,000
Iowa	1866	Burlington and Missouri River	101,110
Iowa	1864	Chicago and Rock Island	116,276
Iowa	1864	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	842,408
Iowa	1864	McGregor and Missouri River	1,536,000
Iowa	1864	Sioux City and St. Paul	256,000
Iowa	1864	Sioux City and Pacific	580,000
Michigan	1866	Jackson, Lansing & Michigan (regrant)	1,052,469
Michigan	1865	Flint and Pere Marquette	586,828
Michigan	1864	Grand Rapids and Indiana	851,200
Michigan	1865	Bay de Noque and Marquette	128,000
Michigan	1865	Marquette and Ontonagon	243,200
Michigan	1864	Chicago and Northwestern	376,680
Michigan	1865	Chicago and Northwestern	188,800
Wisconsin	1864	West Wisconsin	675,000
Wisconsin	1864	St. Croix and Lake Superior	250,000
Wisconsin	1864	Bayfield branch	215,000
Wisconsin	1862	Chicago and Northwestern (regrant)	800,000
Wisconsin	1864	Portage and Superior	750,000
Minnesota	1865	St. Paul and Pacific	500,000
Minnesota	1865	St. Paul and Pacific branch	725,000
Minnesota	1865	Minnesota Central	290,000
Minnesota	1868	Winona and St. Peter	690,000
Minnesota	1864	St. Paul & Sioux City	150,000
Minnesota	1864-66	Lake Superior and Mississippi	800,000
Minnesota	1866	Minnesota Southern	738,000
Minnesota	1866	Hastings and Dakota	550,000
Kansas	1863	Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston	800 000
Kansas	1864	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	3,000,000
Kansas	1864	Union Pacific, Southern branch	500,000
Kansas	1866	St. Joseph and Denver	1,700,000
Kansas	1866	Fort Scott and Gulf	17,000
Kansas	1866	Southern br'h Union Pacific	1,200,000
California	1866	Placerville and Sacramento	200,000
California	1867	Central Pacific, Oregon branch	1,540,000
California	1866	Stockton and Copperopolis	220,000
Oregon	1870	Oregon and California	1,000,000
Oregon	1866	Oregon Central	1,200,000
		Total acres not reserved for free homes, in round numbers	176,000,000
		Total number acres in land grants, including prev's years, in round numbers	205,000,000

These are facts of record officially reported, and cannot be disputed. But this is not all, by any means. In two years, between July, 1862, and July, 1864, in the midst of flagrant war, Congress voted $65,000,000, by bonds payable in thirty years and bearing 6 per cent. interest in addition to the lands; and, according to the last report of the treasury, the balance of accumulated interest against the roads exceeded $25,000,000. So that the actual advance to six corporations from the treasury was more than $90,000,000 in cash.

ALL SORTS.

SUSAN E. DICKINSON, a sister of Anna, has started on a lecture tour.

THE Boston letter-carriers are to join in a walking tournament.

A SAN FRANCISCO clergyman says that only one-tenth of the men in that city ever go to church.

DOM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, is back home in Rio de Janeiro, after an absence of a year and a half.

BEES have been successfully introduced into the [illegible] of thirty-two States and six Territories.

IRON wire conducts electricity 400,000,000 times better than water, and 4,000,000 better than sea water.

MARS and his baby moons will not be again seen, after their present star engagement, until September, 1892.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has become the owner of the great Steinway piano which was on exhibition at the Centennial.

TOKIO, the capital of Japan, with 1,200,000 or so inhabitants, has 737 private schools, with 38,904 pupils in them.

BRIGHT yellow, red and orange,
The leaves come down in hosts;
The trees are Indian princes—
But soon they'll turn to ghosts.

THERE are 559 Presbyterian congregations in Ireland, having 107,262 communicants. The average salary of their pastors is $870.

THE largest steer in the State of Indiana is in the possession of Mr. G Lowe, of Monon township, White county It weighs 3,600 pounds.

MOHAMMED ALI, in 1829, made a canal in Egypt in two months of forty-eight miles long and ninety feet wide, on which he employed at one time 250,000 workmen.

A CONVICT was put into the stocks in Willis, Texas. His cries for mercy, "Take me down," "I am dying," were not heeded, and he died under the torture.

THE Japanese Government has constructed a war balloon, which has been successfully tried at Tokio. It is of thick silk, and was inflated with pure hydrogen.

A Moscow newspaper says that out of the wealthy merchant families of that city not a single member has gone to fight the Turks. They get medical certificates of unfitness for military service, and often have to pay well for them.

WEALTHY Chinamen of San Francisco are suspected of crippling the feet of their little girls, after the fashion in their own country. Ah Moon is under arrest for having removed the bones from his daughter's feet, so that they could be compressed.

A FRENCH miller living near Richmond, Va., states that he used the new process of milling flour in his mill in New York State in 1848. This will nullify the claims of a patent process now used throughout the country on which royalty is claimed.

DR. ALBERT LOWER, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Ed. B. McLellan, of New Orleans, met as strangers on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, but within half an hour they had had a trifling dispute and were fighting a duel. McLellan was severely, but not fatally, shot.

THE National Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. has selected Austin, Tex., for its next annual meeting. Initiation this year diminished 10,000, compared with the previous year. Revenue about $25,000. The number dropped for non-payment of dues increased about 5,000.

THE Hottentots always rejoice in the arrival of a swarm of locusts, eat them in great numbers, and make soup of their eggs. They are brought in wagon loads to Zea in Africa, and are preserved by salting or smoking. The Moors prefer them to pigeons, and a person may eat 200 or 300 without feeling any ill effects. They are usually boiled in water half an hour, after throwing away the head, legs and wings, and then fried with a little vinegar.

A WRITER in *Nature* describes a singular dream phenomenon which lately occurred to him. He had [illegible] for forty-one hours, and, while writing in his diary, was overcome by slumber. The dream occurring during this sleep was entirely remote from his previous waking thoughts. When roused from the spell of unconsciousness, which had lasted scarcely a minute, he discovered that the act of writing had been uninterrupted, and as much of the dream had been recorded as time had allowed.

THE celebrated nickel mines at Gap, Lancaster county, Pa., worked for several years past exclusively by the United States Government, will soon be abandoned, and operations will not be resumed for some time. The cause of this is reported to be the discovery, in New Caledonia, of very rich deposits of nickel ore, where it is said to crop out above the surface of the ground, so that it can be mined with very little trouble or expense. At the Gap, it is well known, it is brought up from great depths in the earth, and at considerable cost.

AT 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a man who looked as if he would dare to do right if he had half a chance entered an oyster store on Michigan avenue and courteously inquired: "Do you have oysters here on the one-half shell?" "Yes, sir, we do," was the answer. "Which half of the shell is the oyster on?" was the next inquiry. The oyster man regarded the stranger keenly, and after a minute replied that they were on the left half of the shell. "Ah—um—too bad," muttered the man. "I wanted them on the right half. Good-day, sir. I can't go left-handed oysters no-how."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A STILL DAY IN AUTUMN.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft light of an autumnal day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.
How through each loved, familiar path she lingers,
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers,
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst.
Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waning,
Beneath soft clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through their fringes raining,
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.
—*Sarah Helen Whitman.*

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents.
Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.
Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and Canned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the lowest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $6.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small fine sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TIN M R and is prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible] notice and in good style.

MEEKS & WYER,

Our energetic

PLASTERS

Will do you a good job at reasonable rates. They always give satisfaction and are prompt in their work. Those having plastering to do should give them a call. nov1 6v

---

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page Illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

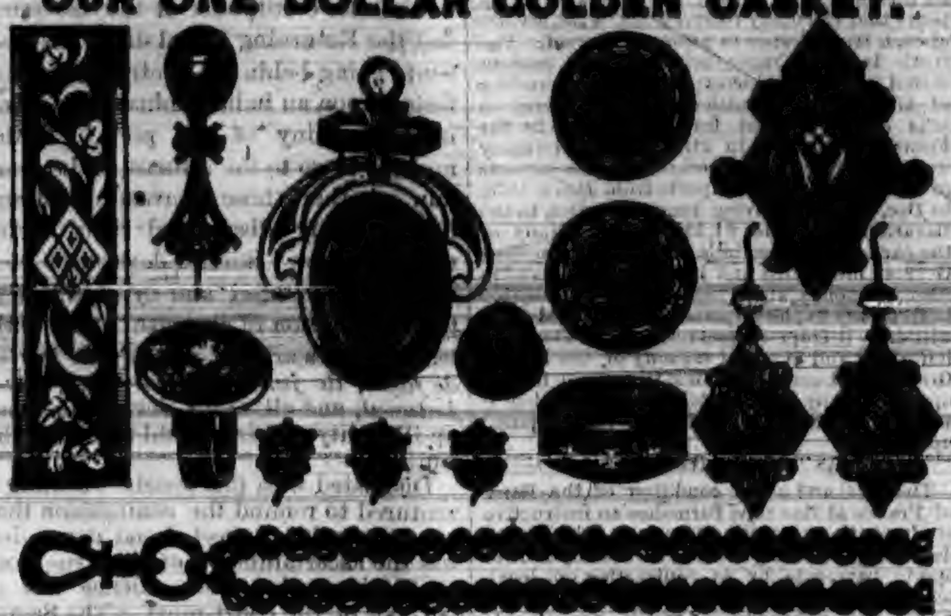

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful Cut Cameo Ring; one fine pair of Engraved Sleeve Buttons; three (3) grand spiral Amethyst Studs, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby Collar Button; one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain; one elegant Cameo Seal; one beautiful chased Band Ring; one solitaire Lake George Diamond Pin; one pair (2) elegant engraved Bracelets. All the above are the Finest Gold Plate, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of One Dollar we will send one of these Dollar Caskets, by mail, post-paid, or Four Caskets on receipt of $3.50. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when ot visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

RY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO.

HOW

Is it that the New York Store sells goods so much cheaper than their neighbors is a question often asked. It is because they sell for cash and

DO

Not have to sustain losses from bad debts, besides it inables them to pay cash for goods and get the discounts which make quite an item to

YOU

As consumers. It also enables them to keep all the new and desirable styles and novelties, by being always ready to take hold of them without delay, and it is a well establishdd, fact which all

KNOW

That there is no one concern more careful in selecting good and desirable goods than the New York Store.

IT

Being the object of the New York Store to give entire satisfaction to all their customers.

G. H. FORKNER & CO., Prop's.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	1 01 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 41 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 17 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 03 "	8 03 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 30 "	8 30 "
Goshen	3 23 "	4 15 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 35 p m	9 40 p m	7 10 "
Goshen	8 05 "	10 10 "	7 45 "
Ligonier	8 35 "	10 42 "	8 12 "
Kendallville	8 50 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 46 "	9 16 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. S. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 30	7 12	12 55pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m.	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 25	9 01	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 24—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm			
St. Louis	6 45			
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 50 pm		5 30	6 35
Reading	1 40 "		7	7 32
Bankers	2 06 "		7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "		7	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "		9	9 20
Detroit	6 20 "		12	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "		4	6 55
Lansing	6 40 "			
Saginaw	9 13			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 am			3 35p
Lansing	10 00 "			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50p	7 00
Detroit	7 40 "			9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	6 00m
Jonesville	12 50 pm		7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "		8	7 43
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 40	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 31	9 38
Auburn Junction			1 05a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "			10 55
Indianapolis	7 45 "			5 55
St. Louis	8 30 am			7 25
Louisville	9 20 am			10 20

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	6 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	6 30am	10 20	00
Barnesville	9 45	11 48	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 00am	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	9 00
Columbus	3 00	3	
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	3 20am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	4 25
Mansfield	4 28	5	10 00
Shelby	4 54	7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 38	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	12 56	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 33	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	3 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 45	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.
Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express	5 Accom
FORT WAYNE	6 10 am	6 25 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	6 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 36 p m
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 p m
Connersville	10 10 am		8 50 p m
Cincinnati	1 30 pm		11 40 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 55 am	
Louisville	10 30 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2	[illegible] Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		9 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 20 pm	
Cincinnati	7 00 am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		5 30 pm	
Connersville	[illegible] am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	[illegible] am		11 44 am
New Castle	[illegible] am		12 35 pm
Muncie	[illegible] pm	10 45 pm	2 50 pm
Hartford	[illegible] pm	11 23 pm	
Montpelier	[illegible] pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	[illegible] 40 pm	12 30 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 9, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 30	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 00	10 05
Lakeston	9 20	9 24	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 53	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 32
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 20
Col en's	10 41	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 20	12 32pm	3 35
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 40	1 07	4 55
Aupurn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 20

Going West.

	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 50 pm	1 05pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00 m.	4 50
Denver	6 07	11 45am	4 00
Chili	6 00		3 20
Roann	5 47		2 40
Lakeston	5 32		2 00
North Manchester	5 25		1 38
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 08
Collamer	5 05		12 30pm
South Whitley	5 02		12 20
Columbia City	4 40		10 25
Collin's	4 21		9 43
Cherubusco	4 10		9 26
La Otto	3 55		8 41
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	7 24	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 5	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuse or Infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness [illegible] Emissions, Loss of Memory, [illegible] Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, [illegible] diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the [illegible] School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of [illegible] and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages, Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above disease and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Mayer House, at Fort Wayne, is now under the management of Scarbrough & Kepler, two gentlemen who understand their business, and attend to it.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 25th, 1877. Number 43.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	16 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

M. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST, CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Having good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

F. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beybl. and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time one-fourth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

Have opened for the Spring Trade of 1877, an elegant line of

BRUSSELS & INGRAIN

CARPETS

In all the new and elegant designs; and will give very low figures to

CASH BUYERS.

A full line of

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

LACE CURTAIS.

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

RUGS and MATS.

And a splendid stock of

WALL PAPER

AND DECRATIONS.

We solicit inspection from Auburn and vicininy,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. seehislargestock

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with persons who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia,	Sciatica,
Neuralgia,	Toothache,
Pleurisy,	Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints,	Chilblains,
Headache,	Sprains,
Lame Back,	Burns,
Erysipelas,	Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, yourself and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the De Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Funk deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. H. MADDEN, Adm'r.

October 1, 1877 no41.

The Human Face.

The countenance of every nation defines the characteristics of its people. Every human face indicates a moral training as well as the temperament and ruling traits of owner, just as much as every human form indicates the quality and amount of its physical exercise. This is proven by the variety of human faces every where visible. Those whose lives have been given to physical labor unbrightened by an education of ideas, have always a stolid stupid expression, even while their limbs and muscles are splendidly developed. The more savage the people, the uglier the are in facial development. The very features of their faces are disfigured by violent and ungoverned passions. People whose employments are intellectual, have invaribly a large, clear gaze, a bright outraying expression, as if from an inward light shining through a vace. Where a fine organization and a deep sensibility accompany the practice of intellectual pursuit, often the features take a transparent, luminous look. Persons endowed with powerful sensibility, however plain their features, always have moments of absolute beauty.

How to Encourage a Moustache.

"Don't you think my moustache is getting along very nicely?" asked young Seagrist of his barber, the other day, and just as the barber had finished a make-believe shave of his face.

"Well, I can see that it grows. But I guess it does not attract the attention of the young ladies much. But time will fix it all right," replied the barber.

"I suppose so. But I'd give five dollars to know how how to make it grow faster."

"What! Do you mean that?" asked a wag, who had entered just in time to hear the dialogue.

Yes, I do, and if you can tell me how to make it grow, the five is yours," replied Seagrist.

"Done! I'll tell you how to encourage or force its growth."

"Go ahead."

"Well, you take and rub your upper lip with salt thoroughly, when you go to bed, and when those few sickly hairs come out to drink in the morning, you just tie a knot in them, so they can't get back. I'll take that V, if you please, young fellow," said the wag, holding out his hand.

"Oh, you be crammed!" replied Seagrist, bouncing out of the chair and out of the shop.

Calculating Interest.

There are several rules for calculating interest which are used by many without understanding the principles on which they are founded, these principles being to them a mystery. We consider it very wrong ever to apply any rules for making calculations without being in posession of the key on which these rules are based, and therefore will explain the fundamental principle of several of the rules for calculating interest.

A rate of interest at 5 per cent. is 1-20 of the capital, therefore divide the capital by 20 and you have the interest per year; divide this again by 365, the number of days per year. You may combine these two operations, and divide the capital at once by 365 multiplied by 20, that is, by 7,300, to have the interest per day in in dollars, and you divide the capital by 73, you have the interest at 5 per cent. per day in cents. This you have only to multiply with the number of days to find interest for a given time; but this multiplication may be done first; it will avoid fractions hence the rule: Multiply the capital with the number of days, then divide the product by the constant number 73, and you have the interest at 5 per cent. 2-5, for 8 per cent. 3 5, for 9 per cent. 4-5, for 10 per cent. double it.

This rule is the most correct, but any interest may be calculated thus: Multiply the capital with the number of days, then for 5 per cent. divide by 73, for six per cent by 61, for 7 per cent. by 52, for 8 per cent. by 45, for 9 per cent. by 40-56, for 10 per cent. by 36½.

These latter divisors are obtained by dividing 100 by 6, 7, 8, and 9 respectively, and multiplying the quotents with 365, which serve as units, cutting off two decimals, 61, 52, 45, and 0.67.

If interest is to be calculated per month only and not for any odd number of days, it is very convenient that six per cent. per year is one-half of 1 per cent. per month, or 1 per cent per two months; hence the handy rule that 5 per cent. for 60 days is one per cent. but here the year is counted 12 multiplied by 30 or 360 day only, thus it is not absolutely correct, but near enough to be adapted in most bank.—Manufacturer and Builder.

Boots made to order at the boot upside down.

The Author of "Home Sweet Home."

Tunis is interesting to the American visitor from its association with the memory of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, sweet Home." Here he spent the last years of his life, and here he died and was buried. He who sang so sweetly of home was a wanderer. An interesting story about him is told by Mr Heap, our representative at Tunis:

"Once when I was in London,' said Payne, "I ran out of money, and was at last driven into the streets from inability to pay for my lodging. It was a dismal, rainy night when I wandered out without a penny in my pocket, and not knowing where to go. A bright light in a window attracted me. The curtains were up, and I could see a parlor filled with a happy company. Several gentlemen were standing near a piano, where a young lady was seated, and singing with an exquisite voice, my song, "Home, Sweet Home." I stood there for some minutes and listened and then went slowly on, feeling sadder than ever before in my whole life.'

"Why didn't you,' said Mr. Heap, "ring the bell and tell them you were the author of that song?"

"Tell them that, indeed! Payne replied, "they would have ordered me away, and possibly called a pliceman to arrest me an an imposter."

The Indian Basket Trick.

Ever since the capture of the strange empire of India by the English, or for more than a hundred years, the civilized people have been hearing of the marvelous feats performed by the native jugglers. Naturally Houdin's announcement of the Indian basket trick made a great sensation. The curtain arose and disclosed a wicker basket of oblong shape standing upon what appeared to be a light table, without any cloth cover upon it. The juggler entered dragging a beautiful youth, dressed as an Indian prince, wearing a robe of white cashmere embroidered with gold, while upon his head waved a peacock's plume held by a diamond star.

"Mercy! mercy!" cried the child.

"No—no mercy. You are an Indian and a prince, and must die," was the savage response.

"I am only a child," cried the innocent boy.

"That will not prevent my killing you."

With piercing shrieks the child broke away and rushed to the side wing, only to be seized there by his exectioner, who, lifting him in his arms, plunged him into the basket, which he closed, strapping down the cover. Then he drew his sword, and having tested its sharpness by striking it in the floor, he thrust it in the basket again and again, while the victim inside gave the most heartrendering cries of pain and agony. Each time the sword was pulled out it was seen to be covered with blood, while the sobs and groans from the inside of the basket grew fainter and fainter, till at length they ceased, and a ghostly silence ensued. During this scene the excitement among the audience was intense. Ladies hid their faces behind their fans; some wept aloud; men shouted hoarsly, "Enough!" The smiling jugler bowed, and proceeded to unstrap the basket, which he turned mouth upward, to the audience, showing it to be entirely empty. In the midst of the applause which followed from the amused and relieved audience the little Indian prince was seen to be seated in a box in the centre of the auditorium, kissing his tinny hand to those about him, as well as to his friend the executioner on the stage.

This trick was performed with the aid of looking-glasses inserted between the table legs—a contrivence now commonly used in pantomimes and other show pieces upon the stage. But it was a new thing then, and the scene was remarkably well played by Houdin and the child. As soon as the the boy got in the basket he opened a trap-door in the bottom of it, which was placed over a corresponding opening in the table. Hidden by the looking glass, he crouched below between the table legs, and shrieked and sobbed until the proper moment came for him to decend through a trap in the stage, and pass around to the in the front of the theater. A spong full of red liquid was placeed in a certain spot inside the basket, and the sword, passing through this, seemed to be dripping with blood. It was imperative that the juggler should not pass in front of the table, else his legs would have been reflected there, and that would havd disclosed the entire secret. Houdin became dissatisfied with this trick, and made many improvements in it, which the jugglers of our day have still further perfected. It is palpable that this is not the way in which Indian jugglers perform the trick in the market-places or other public squares in broad daylight. They have no looking-glass table, no traps through the earth.

Houdin's theory concerning them was that their basket had an opening in it either at its front or at its back, and that, while buckling and strapping down the cover, with the knee lifted up and pressed on the basket as if to tighten the leather strap more securely, the child crept out under the bent knee, and hid beneath the voluminous robes of the juggler. Then, while the sword is piercing the basket, and the child's sobs are most heart-rendering, the crowd gathers in a compact mass about it, and into the crowd the child easily escapes without being seen, and runs away. At the proper moment he comes running back as if from a distance, and of course the astonishment of the crowd is unparalleled, for the basket has in the mean time been opened and shown to be empty.—Olive Logan, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Yachting in December.

The most notable exploit ever performed by yachtsmen of any country was the great ocean regatta, sailed in the year 1866, from New York to Cowes, and participated in by the three yachts Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta, resulting in the victory of the first-named yacht.

The season purposely selected was the most boisterous of the whole year, when the longest and most voilent gales prevailed; but no thought of danger seemingly entered into the calculations of those plucky yachtsmen as on a magnificient afternoon in December they cast off from their moorings, and, like three great white-winged birds, took flight for the other shore.

It was a hazardous undertaking, that of driving at their highest rate of speed three such seemingly delicately constructed craft across three thousand miles of stormy ocean in midwinter, on a voyage on which so many great staunch ships had before set forth never to return; but these men were surfeited with the easy victories of smooth water, and, as if to prove their manhood, they chose the most perilous phase of sport that men could well devise.

The affair is of too recent occurrence to warrent any detailed account. suffice it to say' however, that the weather encountered was such as to call forth the very highest qualities of seamanship and the exercise of the greatest amount of pluck, for there were moments during the voyage when those daring men held their lives upon a most uncertain tenure.

It is related that on one cold, tempest night, when a terrific sea was running, and they were driving the Henrietta into it with all the sail she could possibly lug, and even the crew stood aghast with blanched faces at the temerity of their commander, the carpenter burst unceremoniously into the cabin, and shouted, "We must heave her to, Mr. B——, for her forward seams are opening, and the water is rushing in!" Such an announcement from one who, by virtue of his position on board, would naturally be looked upon as an expert, must have sounded very like a death-knell. Nor does it require very vivid imaginings to conjure up the pale though determined faces of those who, for the moment at least, must have felt that their hour had come. It fortunately turned out, however, upon a critical examination being made, that the carpenter's fears had exaggerated the danger, and that the little Henrietta was as staunch as ever. Then the apprehended tragedy merged into a farce, and we can easily conceive the look of mingled relief and disgust depicted upon the countenance of the unhappy carpenter when he found that the "opened seams" were in the skin instead of the hull of the vessel. Poor "Chips!" he must have passed a mauvais quart d'heur under the running fire of chaff from those rollicking yachtsmen.—T. Robinson Warren, in Harper's Magazine for November.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11.—6m no41.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James I. Patterson, Jr., deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GILBERT I. PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 29, 1877—no41

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives due notice that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by any one in his name, no matter who they may be.

HENRY MAXWELL.

Oct. 4th, 1877. 3w.

WIDDER GREENE'S LAST WORDS.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widow Greene,
"I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene;
It ain't no place for me to stay,
In such a world as this is to-day.
Sich works and ways is too much for me;
Nobody can't let nobody be;
The girls are flounced from top to toe,
And dress is the hull that they care to know,
And their pull-backs draw their gowns so tight
As to make them look like a perfect fright!
And their bunnets—good gracious!—they flaunt
and flare,
Very much like a butter-plate top of their hair,
The men, too, is mad on bonds and stocks,
Swearin' and drinkin' and pickin' locks,
And gettin' up strikes, and doin' their best
To prove they are all by the devil possessed!
Why, I'm afraid I'll strike or be hanged myself,
If I ain't soon laid on my final shelf!
There ain't a cretur but knows to-day
I never was lunatick anyway;
But since all the crazy folk go free,
I'm dreadful afeared they'll hang up me!
There's another thing that is pesky hard;
[illegible]
To say 'How be you?' or ask for a pin,
But all the papers [illegible]
'We're pleased to say that the Widder Greene
Took dinner, a Tuesday, with Mrs. Keene.'
Or, 'Our worthy friend, Mrs. Greene, has gone
Up to Barkhampstead to see her son.'
Or some pesky 'reporter' will 'interview,'
And will pump out all that I ever knew,
And the next day's paper that comes to hand
Will print and send it all over the land!
Great Jerusalem! can't I stir
Without a-raisin' some feller's fur?
Why, there ain't no privacy, so to say,
No more than if this was the judgment day!
And as for our meetin's—I almost swear
Whenever I put my head in there!
Why even 'Old Hundred' is spiled and done
Like everything else now under the sun.
It used to sound so solemn and slow,
'Praise to the Lord from all below;'
But now it goes like a galloping steer,
High diddle diddle! now there, now here!
No more respect to the Lord above
Than if He was one of 'em hand and glove
With all the boobies He ever made,
And joined in the jigs their fiddles played,
And the preaching, too—but here I'm dumb!
But I tell you what, I'd like it some,
If good old parson, Nathan Strong,
Out of his grave would come along,
And give us a sight of the awful wrath
That's gathering over the sinner's path;
The endless flame, the undying worm—
I tell you I guess 'twould make folks squirm!
For it 'taint all love, so sickish and sweet,
That makes this world or the other complete.
But law! I'm old, I'd better be dead,
When the world's all turnin' over my head;
Sperits a-talkin' like silly fools;
Bibles kicked out o' the deestrict schools;
Children that never have learned to obey
Pushing the old folks out of the way;
Defalcations on every side,
Ruin from luxury, wasting and pride;
Women all living to make a dash,
Stocks all goin' to tarnal smash;
Tramps a-roaming the country through,
Half the people with nothin' to do;
Crazy creaturs a-murderin' round;
It's time for me to be under ground!
So farewell all; this airthly scene
No more'll be pestered by Widder Greene!"
—*Anonymous.*

WHAT DYING PEOPLE SEE.

It is somewhat singular that the natural longing to penetrate the great secret of mortality should not have suggested to some of the inquirers into so-called "spiritual" manifestations that before attempting to obtain communication with the dead, through such poor methods as raps and alphabets, they might more properly, and with better hope of gaining a glimpse through the "gates ajar," watch closely the dying, and study the psychological phenomena which accompany the act of dissolution. Thus, it might be possible to ascertain, by comparison of numerous instances, whether among those phenomena are any which seem to indicate that the mind, soul or self of the expiring person is not undergoing a process of extinction, but exhibiting such tokens as might be anticipated were it entering upon a new phase of existence, and coming into possession of fresh faculties. It is at least conceivable that some such indications might be observed, were we to look for them with care and caution, under the rare conditions wherein they could at any time be afforded; and, if this should prove to be the fact, it is needless to dilate on the intense interest of even such semblance of confirmation of our hopes.

In a majority of deaths the accompanying physical conditions hide from the spectators whatever psychological phenomena may be taking place. The sun of our poor human life mostly sets behind an impenetrable cloud. Of all forms of death, the commonest seems to be the awful "agony" with its unconscious groans and stertorous breath. The dying person seems to sink lower and lower, as if beneath the waters of an unfathomable sea; a word, a motion, a glance, rising up at longer and longer intervals, till the last slow and distant sighs terminate the woful strife, and the victory of Death is complete. When this is the mode of dissolution, it is of course hopeless to look for any indication of the fate of the soul at its exodus; and the same holds good as regards death in extreme old age, or after exhausting disease, when the sufferer very literally "falls asleep." Again, there are deaths which are accompanied by great pain or delirium, or which are caused by sudden accidents, altogether hiding from our observation the mental condition of the patient. Only in a small residue of cases the bodily conditions are such as to cause neither interference with, nor yet concealment of, the process of calm and peaceful dissolution, in the full light of mental sanity, and it is to these only we can look with any hope of fruitful observation. We ask whether, in such cases, instances have ever been known of occurrences having any significance, taken in connection with the solemn event wherewith they are associated? Does our forerunner on the hilltop show by his looks and actions—since he is too far off to speak to us—that he beholds, from his "Peak in Darien," an ocean yet hidden from our view?

I should hesitate altogether to affirm positively that such is the case; but, after many inquiries on the subject, I am still more disinclined to assert the contrary. The truth seems to be that, in almost every family or circle, questions will elicit recollections of death-bed scenes, wherein, with singular recurrence, appears one very significant incident, namely, that the dying person, precisely at the moment of death, and when the power of speech was lost, or nearly lost, seemed to see something—or rather, to speak more exactly, to become conscious of something present (for actual sight is out of the question) of a very striking kind, which remained invisible to and unperceived by the assistants. Again and again this incident is repeated. It is described almost in the same words by persons who have never heard of similar occurrences, and who suppose their own experiences to be unique, and have raised no theory upon it, but merely considered it to be "strange," "curious," "affecting," and nothing more. It is invariably explained that the dying person is lying quietly, when suddenly, in the very act of expiring, he looks up—sometimes starts up in bed—and gazes on (what appears to be) vacancy, with an expression of astonishment, sometimes developing instantly into joy, and sometimes cut short in the first emotion of solemn wonder and awe. If the dying man were to see some utterly unexpected but instantly-recognized vision, causing him a great surprise, or rapturous joy, his face could not better reveal the fact. The very instant this phenomenon occurs death is actually taking place, and the eyes glaze even while they gaze at the unknown sight. If a breath or two still heave the chest, it is obvious that the soul has already departed.

A few narrations of such observations, chosen from a great number which have been communicated to the writer, will serve to show more exactly the point which it is desired should be established by a larger concurrence of testimony. The following are given in the words of a friend on whose accuracy every reliance may be placed:

"I have heard numberless instances of dying persons showing unmistakably by their gestures, and sometimes by their words, that they saw in the moment of dissolution what could not be seen by those around them. On three occasions facts of this nature came distinctly within my own knowledge, and I will, therefore, limit myself to a detail of that which I can give on my own authority, although the circumstances were not so striking as many others known to me, which I believe to be equally true.

"I was watching one night beside a poor man dying of consumption; his case was hopeless, but there was no appearance of the end being very near; he was in full possession of his senses, able to talk with a strong voice, and not in the least drowsy. He had slept through the day, and was as wakeful that I had I been conversing with him on ordinary subjects to while away the long hours. Suddenly, while we were thus talking quietly together, he became silent, and fixed his eyes on one particular spot in the room, which was entirely vacant, even of furniture. At the same time a look of the greatest delight changed the whole expression of his face, and, after a moment of what seemed to be intense scrutiny, he said to me in a joyous tone, 'There is Jim.' Jim was a little son whom he had lost the year before, and whom I had known well; but the dying man had a son still living, named John, for whom he had sent, and I concluded it was of John he was speaking, and that he thought he heard him arriving, so I answered:

"'No, John has not been able to come.'

"The man turned to me impatiently and said, 'I do not mean John. I know he is not here, it is Jim, my little lame Jim; surely you remember him?'

"'Yes,' I said, 'I remember dear little Jim, who died last year, quite well.'

"'Don't you see him then? There he is,' said the man, pointing to the vacant place on which his eyes were fixed, and, when I did not answer, he repeated almost fretfully, 'Don't you see him standing there?'

"I answered that I could not see him, though I felt perfectly convinced that something was visible to the sick man which I could not perceive. When I gave him this answer he seemed quite amazed, and turned round to look at me with a glance of indignation. As his eyes met mine, I saw that a film seemed to pass over them, the light of intelligence died away, he gave a gentle sigh and expired. He did not live five minutes from the time he first said: 'There is Jim,' although there had been no sign of approaching death previous to that moment.

"The second case was that of a boy about 14 years of age, dying also of decline. He was a refined, highly-educated child, who throughout his long illness had looked forward with much hope and longing to the unknown life to which he believed he was hastening. On a bright summer morning it became evident that he had reached his last hour. He lost the power of speech, chiefly from weakness, but he was perfectly sensible, and made his wishes known to us by his intelligent looks. He was sitting propped up in bed, and had been looking rather sadly at the bright sunshine playing on the trees outside his open window for some time. He had turned away from this scene, however, and was facing the end of the room, where there was nothing whatever but a closed door, when all in a moment the whole expression of his face changed to one of the most wondering rapture, which made his half-closed eyes open to their utmost extent, while his lips parted with a smile of ecstasy; it was impossible to doubt that some glorious sight was visible to him, and from the movement of his eyes it was plain that it was not one, but many objects on which he gazed, for his look passed from end to end of what seemed to be the vacant wall before him, going backward and forward with ever-increasing delight manifested in his whole aspect. His mother then asked him if what he saw was some wonderful sight beyond the confines of the world, to give her a token that it was so by pressing her hand. He at once took her hand and pressed it meaningly, giving thereby an intelligent affirmative to her question, though unable to speak. As he did so a change passed over his face, his eyes closed, and in a few minutes he was gone.

"The third case, which was that of my own brother, was very similar to this last. He was an elderly man, dying of a painful disease, but one which never for a moment obscured his faculties. Although it was known to be incurable, he had been told that he might live some months, when somewhat suddenly the summons came on a dark January morning. It had been seen in the course of the night that he was sinking, but for some time he had been perfectly silent and motionless, apparently in a state of stupor; his eyes closed, and his breathing scarcely perceptible. As the tardy dawn of the winter morning revealed the rigid features of the countenance from which life and intelligence seemed to have quite departed, those who watched him felt uncertain whether he still lived; but suddenly, while they bent over him to ascertain the truth, he opened his eyes wide, and gazed eagerly upward with such an unmistakable expression of wonder and joy that a thrill of awe passed through all who witnessed it. His whole face grew bright with a strange gladness, while the eloquent eyes seemed literally to shine as if reflecting some light on which they gazed; he remained in this attitude of delighted surprise for some minutes, then in a moment the eyelids fell, the head dropped forward, and with one long breath the spirit departed."

A different kind of case to those above narrated by my friend was that of a young girl known to me, who had passed through the miserable experiences of a sinful life at Aldershot, and then had tried to drown herself in the river Avon, near Clifton. She was in some way saved from suicide, and placed for a time in a penitentiary, but her health was found to be hopelessly ruined, and she was sent to die in the quaint old workhouse of St. Peter's at Bristol. For many months she lay in the infirmary literally perishing piecemeal of disease, but exhibiting patience and sweetness of disposition quite wonderful to witness. She was only 19,—a poor young creature! when all her little round of error and pain had been run; and her innocent, pretty face might have been that of a child.

She never used any sort of cant (so common among women who have been in refuges), but had apparently somehow got hold of a very living and real religion, which gave her comfort and courage and inspired her with the beautiful spirit with which she bore her frightful sufferings. On the wall opposite her bed there hung by chance a print of the lost sheep, and Mary S——, looking at it one day, said to me, "That is just what I was, and what happened to me; but I am being brought safe home now." For a long time before her death her weakness was such that she was quite incapable of lifting herself up in bed, or of supporting herself when lifted, and she, of course, continued to lie with her head on the pillow while life gradually and painfully ebbed away, and she seemingly became nearly unconscious. In this state she had been left one Saturday night by the nurse in attendance. Early at dawn next morning—an Easter morning, as it chanced—the poor old women who occupied the other beds in the ward were startled from their sleep by seeing Mary S—— suddenly spring up to a sitting posture in her bed, with her arms outstretched, and her face raised, as if in a perfect rapture of joy and welcome. The next instant the body of the poor girl fell back a corpse. Her death had taken place in that moment of mysterious ecstasy.

A totally different case again was that of a man of high intellectual distinction, well known in the world of letters. When dying peacefully, as became the close of a profoundly religious life, and having already lost the power of speech, he was observed suddenly to look up as if at some spectacle invisible to those around with an expression of solemn surprise and awe, very characteristic, it is said, of his habitual frame of mind. At that instant, and before the look had time to falter or change, the shadow of death passed over his face, and the end had come.

In yet another case I am told that at the last moment so bright a light seemed suddenly to shine from the face of a dying man that the clergyman and another friend who were attending him actually turned simultaneously to the window to seek for the cause.

Another incident of a very striking character occurred in a well-known family, one of whose members narrated it to me. A dying lady, exhibiting the aspect of joyful surprise to which we have so often referred, spoke of seeing, one after another, three of her brothers who had long been dead, and then apparently recognized, last of all, a fourth brother, who was believed by the bystanders to be still living in India. The coupling of his name with that of his dead brothers excited such awe and horror in the mind of the person present that she rushed half senseless from the room. In due course of time letters were received announcing the death of the brother in India, which had occurred some time before his dying sister seemed to recognize him.

Again, in another case a gentleman who had lost his only son some years previously, and who had never recovered from the afflicting event, exclaimed suddenly when dying, with the air of a man making a most rapturous discovery, "I see him! I see him!"

Not to multiply such anecdotes too far, anecdotes which certainly possess a uniformity pointing to similar cause, whether that cause be physiological or psychical, I will now conclude with one authenticated by a near relative of the persons concerned. A late well-known Bishop was commonly called by his sisters "Charlie," and his eldest sister bore the pet name of "Liz." They had both been dead some years when their younger sister, Mrs. W——, also died, but before her death appeared to behold them both. While lying still and apparently unconscious, she suddenly opened her eyes and looked earnestly across the room, as if she saw some one entering. Presently, as if overjoyed, she exclaimed, "O Charlie!" and then, after a moment's pause, with a new start of delight, as if he had been joined by some one else, she went on, "And Liz!" and then added, "How beautiful you are!" After seeming to gaze at the two beloved forms for a few minutes, she fell back on her pillow and died.

Instances like these might, I believe, be almost indefinitely multiplied were attention directed to them, and the experience of survivors more generally communicated and recorded. Reviewing them, the question seems to press upon us, why should we not thus catch a glimpse of the spiritual world through the half-open portals wherein our dying brother is passing? If the soul of man exists at all after the extinction of the life of the body, what is more probable than that it should begin at the very instant when the veil of the flesh is dropping off to exercise those spiritual powers of perception which we must suppose it to possess (else were its whole after-life a blank), and to become conscious of other things than those of which our dim senses can take cognizance? If it be not destined to an eternity of solitude (an absurd hypothesis), its future companions may well be recognized at once, even as it goes forth to meet them. It seems, indeed, almost a thing to be expected, that some of them should be ready waiting to welcome it on the threshold. Is there not, then, a little margin for hope—if not for any confident belief—that our anticipations will be verified; nay, that the actual experience of not a few has verified them? May it not be that when that hour comes for each of us that we have been wont to dread as one of parting and sorrow—

The last long farewell on the shore
Of this wide world,

ere we "put off into the unknown dark," we may find that we only leave, for a little time, the friends of earth to go straight to the embrace of those who have long been waiting for us to make perfect for them the noble life beyond the grave? May it not be that our very first dawning sense of that enfranchised existence will be the rapture of reunion with the beloved ones whom we have mourned as lost, but who have been standing near, waiting longingly for our recognition, as a mother may watch beside the bed of a fever-stricken child till reason reillumine its eyes, and with outstretched arms it cries "Mother!"

There are some, alas! to whom it must be very dreadful to think of thus meeting, on the threshold of eternity, the wronged, the deceived, the forsaken. But for most of us, God be thanked, no dream of celestial glory has half the ecstasy of the thought that in dying we may meet—and meet at once, before we have had a moment to feel the awful loneliness of death—the parent, wife, husband, child, friend of our life, soul of our soul, whom we consigned long ago with breaking hearts to the grave. Their "beautiful" forms (as that dying lady beheld her brother and sister) entering our chamber, standing beside our bed of death, and come to rejoin us forever—what words can tell the happiness of such a vision? It may be awaiting us all. There is even, perhaps, a certain probability that it is actually the destiny of the human soul, and that the affections, which alone of earthly things can survive dissolution, will, like magnets, draw the beloved and loving spirits of the dead around the dying. I see no reason why we should not indulge so ineffably blessed a hope. But, even if it be a dream, the faith remains, built on no such evanescent and shadowy foundation, that there is one friend—and He the best—in whose arms we shall surely fall asleep, and to whose love we may trust for the reunion, sooner or later, of the severed links of sacred human affection.—*Frances Power Cobbe, in Contemporary Review.*

GENIUS DIRT-CHEAP.

A Valuable Collection of Patent Rights Sold at Auction in New York.

[From the New York Times.]

Another batch of inventions was sold by auction yesterday at the rooms of George W. Keeler, Liberty and Nassau streets. There was a good attendance, but only a few rights changed hands, the value placed on them by the inventors being in most instances greater than that accorded them by the public. Among the curious and useful articles offered were the following: A sort of double pocket divided by a deceptive flap for the purpose of deluding pickpockets; an automatic, self-regulating windmill, warranted to keep out of the way of violent storms; a treadmill arrangement for sifting the dirt from potatoes while harvesting; a stair-carpet fastener that prevents the carpet from wear; an improved clothes-line with a traveler-rope attachment; an improved card-and game-table, with a little dial in each flap whereby each player is enabled to keep score for himself; a device to turn car awnings into "advertising mediums;" an improved egg-holder; an improved dish-washer; a lounge capable of being "converted into several articles of household use;" an improved slop-pail; an "improvement" which consists of attaching rollers to the chimes of barrels in order to facilitate their removal from place to place; a portable wash-stand, with a tank and pump for filling the bowl; an atmospheric churn-dasher, warranted to churn in less than three minutes; a new device for fastening shoes by drawing an invisible string; an improvement in weather strips, in connection with which the owner offers "$100 for every drop of water that can be forced through by a steam fire engine;" a tobacco pipe in two parts, hinged together at the bottom for convenience in cleaning; a kerosene-lamp trimmer; a new method of steering vessels; an improved spoon; a machine to operate switches and signals from the locomotive or cars while in motion; an instrument for licking postage-stamps and the gummed surface of envelopes or labels, and for cleaning and drying pens; a machine for putting out the car stove in case of a railroad accident, and an improved air-tight "individual vault or grave." None of these, however, aroused much enthusiasm, except the potato-harvester and the dish-washer, which brought $200 and $35 respectively. An improved trotting sulky (Canada patent) went off at $100. A new combination lock sold for $650. One of several automatic car-couplings offered brought $150. A cotton and corn planter, warranted to plant from eight to ten acres per day and do the work well, was sacrificed at $50. An apparatus for removing snow from railroads and a detective clock for steam boilers were passed. A new stencil-cutting machine sold for $60, and a fire-escape, consisting of a drum to be mounted on a roof with a chain ladder which unwinds, for $1,000. A portable elevator that "can be placed on a cellar stairway or other support and easily operated by one or two persons" went for $350. An improvement in lard presses to provide for readily moving the pressed cake of meat scraps from which the oil or lard has been extracted, while in a cylinder and under a screw pressure, sold for $700. A machine for sharpening slate-pencils brought $1,000. A combined filter and refrigerator sold for $200. A machine for boring fence-posts reached $1,425. A bolt for locking both sashes by a single operation went at $425. The New York State right to a self-locking and extension ladder netted $1,000. A saw with detachable teeth realized but $100. An improved overcoat pocket for the protection of a lady's hand while walking with a gentleman, brought $350; the inventor reserved the State of Pennsylvania. An improvement in balancing piano keys sold for $700. An "adjuster," for opening blinds when the window is closed without raising the sashes, went for the paltry sum of $90.

A Curious Sort of a Man.

In Fritztown, Pa., lives a man who is insensible to the pain which usually attends the sting of bees, wasps and hornets. He can take the honey from the beehives without either stupefying or destroying the bees. He destroys all the hornets' and yellow-jackets' nests that he can find, and, although frequently covered by the insects which have alighted upon him in swarms, he has never been known to flinch. On getting hold of a hornets' nest, he empties it by shaking the hornets out of the aperture.

Wood Fires.

We grant, as has recently been said, that an open fire is "incompetent to heat our houses;" but we believe it can be made such an important factor in the culture of children that we have no hesitation in urging others to try it. In houses that are wholly warmed by furnace, the family circle is likely to become impaired. The children take their friends to their own rooms, and the mother rarely becomes intimately acquainted with their associates. Around a wood fire, all naturally come together; what interests one comes in a little while to interest all, and the children learn to be open and free. The fire warms the heart as well as the body. A wood fire lit early in the evening, when the children are home from school is all that is necessary. When the boys get used to coming in from the cold and snow to find a cheerful hickory fire blazing on the parlor hearth, with the room not too nicely furnished for them to use, they will not want to leave it for any outside attractions. The moment the familiar whistle is heard in the evening, let some kindling wood be thrust under the logs. The pleasant sensation produced by a blazing fire, if repeated every day, winter after winter, amounts to a great deal of happiness in a boy's life-time, and will never be forgotten. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of this central gathering-place for the whole family. Wood fires are not dusty, and when used not for heat, but for cheer, and only in the evening, are not costly. The moderate heat of a furnace or stove is sufficient for the parlor by day, and but little wood in the fire-place is necessary to make it comfortable at night. Indeed, the register often has to be turned off, and the doors have to be closed to keep the heat of the house from rushing into the parlor. The wood fire ventilates, and thus, not only are the feet kept warm, but the head remains cool. Half a cord of hickory wood lasts us about a month, and we use it on Sundays after church, and on other days if we have friends to dinner, or the children are to be at home. In spring and fall an open fireplace is particularly useful. Everyone knows how the furnace is disliked in moderate weather, but by using at such times the wood alone the desired heat is obtained and far more than the cost saved in the coal that would be burned to waste. If the fire-place is painted black there will be a good background for the red flame, and the brick-work will not be made to look shabby by the smoke. Let it be a good hearty, blazing fire or none at all. Better to save in fine furniture or in rich desserts than put on logs sparingly. Brass andirons are the best, for they never wear out, and the labor in keeping them bright is much exaggerated. The wood should be sawed in but two pieces, so as to reach clear over both andirons. A lot of corn-cobs will make a hot, quick blaze, just before the children go up to bed, and will make their slumber all the sweeter.—*Scribner for October.*

The Czar in the Field.

The Emperor, who is, in ordinary times, one of the hardest-working men in his empire, leads a very active life. He rises early, and devotes the morning to current affairs. Toward mid-day the suite, composed of about fifty officers, assemble in a large tent in front of the imperial residence. Exactly at 12 o'clock his Majesty enters, salutes all present, and sits down to table. First is served the *Zakuska*—that is to say, caviare, Swiss cheese, sardines, raw herrings, and three kinds of *vodka*. Soup and roast are then served, and *cafe noir* or tea completes the repast. After breakfast the Emperor again occupies himself with current affairs or drives out. At 6 o'clock dinner is served. It consists of three or four courses, and lasts about an hour. About 9 o'clock there is tea, and about 10 or half past 10 his Majesty retires for the night.

On *fete* days the ordinary programme is somewhat modified. There is more music than usual; every one is in full uniform, and the Emperor, with his numerous suite, in which the bright uniforms of the Austrian officers are conspicuous, rides out and exchanges congratulations with part of the troops. For civilians the life at headquarters is very monotonous.—*London Times.*

A Graphic Description.

In one of the Justice's courts the other day a witness in an assault-and-battery case gave his version of the affair as follows:

"Well, sir, the two stood facing each other, one kinder growled and the other kinder chuckled. Then they made up faces at each other. Then one dast and the other dasn't. Then they kinder walked around. Then they poked up their hats and spit on their hands."

"And then?" asked the lawyer, as the witness paused for breath.

"And then they glared at each other. Then they made up faces again. Then somebody hollered for 'em to go in and kick each other all to death. Then they kinder got ready, pulled their hats down, and they rushed together like two big ferry-boats, reared up on end, came down with an awful crash, and the next thing I saw was this 'ere man's coat all ripped up the back, and that 'ere man's nose all chawed zig-zag, and that's all I know about the murder."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Judge Hill Dying on the Bench.

At about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, while the Superior Court was in session in Knoxville, Crawford county, Judge Barnard Hill, the presiding Judge, died on the bench. A criminal that had just been concluded, and the jury had returned a verdict of guilty. They neglected to give the value of the goods stolen, and Judge Hill told them that they had best retire and supply this part of the verdict. They went and out, soon afterward an attorney looked up and saw Judge Hill's head thrown back on his chair, a deathly pallor overspreading his countenance. Friends rushed to him, but, with an easy gasp, his spirit passed away, and he sat dead on the bench.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Men who have made their mark—Those who can't write.

A FAREWELL OF THE PERIOD.

BY EMMA M. CASS.

Farewell, my dearest—nevermore,
Hand clasped in hand, shall we together
Roam o'er the breezy, broad sea-downs,
All in the merry, soft May weather!
But then this thought occurs to me:
'Twill save a trifle in shoe-leather.

Farewell; for fate will have it so,
Oh, fondest heart!—Oh, tenderest, nearest!
The hues of spring have lost their glow—
The leaf—the leaf is at its serest,
I may not wed thee, sweet—just now
Dry goods and things are at their dearest.

Farewell, beloved—thou art free—
A fearful dearth of funds hath done it.
I'll keep thee ever in my heart—
I'll put thee in my choicest sonnet;
These will I, love—thy little cost—
Not so a Paris gown and bonnet!

And now we go divided ways;
[illegible]
I take no more stock in bouquets,
Bon bons, and all that goes with flirtin',
So now I drop love's pretty theme,
And—so to speak—pull down the curtain.
—*Baldwin's Monthly.*

PITH AND POINT.

An unpaid-for yacht is now politely termed a floating debt.

A mosquito is a customer who tries to get inside the bar and take a nip without paying for it.

A preacher who arrived at the kirk wet through asked an old Scotchwoman what he should do, to which she replied: "Gang into the pulpit as soon as ye can. Ye'll be dry enough there."

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

Nobody likes to be nobody; but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody; but when anybody thinks himself everybody he generally thinks everybody else is nobody.

"Sally, what have you done with the cream? These children cannot eat skim milk for breakfast." "Sure, ma'am, it isn't mesilf that would be afther giving the scum to yez. I tuk that and gave it to the cats."

"That Husband of Mine" has been set to music. But that's nothing. Mrs. Bossem says that husband of hers has often been set to pushing the baby coach and paring potatoes and such jobs.—*Norristown Herald.*

"My son, you look very much like a boy who has been brought up by affectionate parents," said a kindly stranger to a golden-haired child, and the latter, in an excited tone, exclaimed: "Do I? Just look at my back!"

"And isn't there an old gardener somewhere about here too, Mrs. Maloney—Pat Reilly I think his name is?" "Know him is it, me leddy—and isn't he a relation of mine? Shure he wonst wanted to marry me sister Kate!"

"I have often wondered," said a would-be wit to an eminent divine, "why, at a dinner, the goose is always placed before the clergyman." "That was just my case when I saw you placed before me," the divine quietly remarked.

She went the path that death has swept
So oft with scythe historic,
Her ghost took out, as she took in
A quart of paregoric;
But, bless her soul, she proved herself
Possessed of all her senses,
By leaving coin enough to pay
Her funeral expenses.

"But I pass," said a minister one Sunday, in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades," yelled out a man in the gallery, who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre.

Gen. Howard says he is right on the heels of the Indians. There's nothing very cheering about this, however. We have seen a man right on the heels of a mule, but he didn't seem to be getting much the better of the mule.—*St. Louis Journal.*

A Frenchman soliciting relief said, very gravely, to the fair hearer: "Mademoiselle, I never beg, but dat I haf vone wife wid several small family, dat is growing very large, and nossing to make deir bread out of but de perspiration on my brow."

A little girl came into one of our shoe stores the other day to take shoes home for her mother to select from. "What number does your mother wear, sissy?" asked the merchant. "She told me to bring some half-past fours," replied the little girl.

THE BALLAD OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

What shall it profit the young man
Who saveth up his cash,
If, after saving it for ten years,
The bank doth go to smash?
Whereto shall he advantaged be
If, having taken care
Of the pennies, the dollars shall make them wings
And vanish in thin air?
Suppose he should a dollar a week
In a savings bank invest,
With a semi-annual 4 p. c.
In the way of interest,
And it should amount in forty years
To seventeen thousand doll-
Ars, how much would he be ahead
If the President stole it all?
—*George T. Lanigan, in New York World.*

Women Physicians.

About thirty years ago a lady physician, commanding respect by her socia position, liberal education and professional ksill, was something almost unknown; to-day there are numbers of jus such ladies in every large city in th Union, and in Philadelphia particularl there are some who are regarded a among the most accomplished professor of medical science, and who enjoy practice worth from $15,000 to $20,00 a year. This is due mainly to tw causes: First, the increasing demand fo the professional services of lady physicians, and the desire among educate women to acquire a profession at onc honorable and intellectual; and second the rapid spread of an enlightened public opinion, which welcomed women i a sphere of action which would seem t be so admirably adapted for the exercis of all the womanly attributes.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Wicked Practice.

All babies born in the Oneida community are at once taken from thei mothers and given to some other woma to nurse, and the babies are change around so that no mother ever rears, o even knows, her own child. The objec is to destroy all family feeling, and t keep a woman from loving her own chil better than anybody's else children. I is horrible—wickeder even than the re love business.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Gloomy View of Affairs—Sensations, Suicide—Indian Cruelties.

From an interesting letter in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from Deadwood City, Dakota, we make the following extracts:

I have met in Deadwood in one day at least three hundred men from the East who had not even a penny in their pockets, nothing to pawn or sell, and whose only food was that thrown to them by the hand of charity, and charity doesn't throw away much out here. None of them could get away, there was no work, it was starvation to remain, and their situation would have bothered old Diogenes worse than the sneers of the boys did. I heard one of them say:

"Twelve of us will agree to draw a loaded wagon to Bismarck if anyone will feed us on the way; and we don't ask for more than two meals per day, either!"

When a man offers to turn mule for less "fodder" than mules get he wants to change locations pretty bad; and I was glad to hear that the offer shouted out by this man was accepted by a teamster who wanted to save his mules as much as possible.

On this same day, as I was resting in a camp on the outskirts of Deadwood, a jolly-faced man came along and asked for a job. He was told that every man was working for himself, and making mighty poor wages at that, when he replied:

"Gentlemen, I haven't had one good meal in three weeks; I haven't been able to get a day's work; I'm dead broke; and the curtain is going to ring down on this tragedy right here and right now!"

He stepped around the fire, pulled a revolver from a miner's belt, and then, retreating back a pace or two, he said:

"Gentlemen, I'm going to hell! I've starved around the Black Hills for three months, and if there is any bigger hell than this I'm envious to see it! Excuse me for wasting ammunition, but here I go—crack!"

He put the muzzle of the revolver to his forehead and never kicked after the report. No man rose up to restrain him. After a few minutes the owner of the revolver walked over and secured it, and, as he wiped a spot of blood off the barrel, he growled out:

"Blast his eyes! Why didn't he jump over some cliff, or go out and let the Indians tickle him to death!"

If it is understood in the East that the Black Hills are clear of Indians that doesn't prevent miners from losing their scalps almost daily. We have one of the strongest camps for miles around, but yet one man stands sentinel every night, our rifles are always at hand, and there is no hour in the twenty-four when we feel safe. Indians fired into our camp only last week, and the sentinel fired upon skulkers but a night or two since. The Hills are full of small bands and Indian scouts, and they never miss a chance to raise a scalp.

Eight or ten weeks ago, while six of us were out after roots and bark for medicinal purposes, we came across a fresh evidence of the hellish cruelty of these "poor down-trodden and heart-broken" Indians. Three miles from our camp and half a mile from the Deadwood trail, we found what had once been a human being. Some miner, trying to reach our camp, or some one going into town from some camp unknown to us, had here been overhauled by perhaps a dozen savages. There had been no struggle, and there were no empty shells to show that a shot had been fired. He was perhaps overhauled there after a long chase, or had suddenly encountered the Indians and been overpowered. As near as we could make out they had first sliced off his ears. These we found pinned to a tree. They had then held his feet on a rock, taking each in turn, and deliberately mashed them to a pulp with the heads of their hatchets. The man's suffering must have been awful, but the fiends had only commenced. His fingers were then broken one by one, his nose cut off, his front teeth smashed out, and it is merciful to hope life had fled by that time. As we viewed the body, the scalp was torn from the head, the throat cut, each arm unjointed at the shoulder, the legs unjointed at the knees, the bowels ripped open and the eyes dug out. Even savage cruelty could go no further. Some men would have forwarded the mutilated remains to Washington, care of the Cabinet, as proof of the great moral work thus far wrought by the Peace Commission; but we didn't—we buried them.

A Tramp's Terrible Ride.

A tramp who arrived here a few days ago from the West gives his experience in dead-heading it over the Union Pacific from Cheyenne to Green river, on the Jarrett & Palmer train, by climbing upon the roof of a coach. He says that from Cheyenne to Sherman he rather enjoyed the ride, but that between Sherman and Green river his experience was one never to be forgotten. The rapid movement of the train and the rocking of the coach forced him to wind his arms and legs around a stovepipe and hang on for dear life. His hat flew off early in the ordeal, and after the train left this city he was discovered by the engineer, who began throwing a heavy shower of cinders, but so rapid was the movement of the train that the heaviest ones merely cut through his clothes like bullets, while the lighter sparks passed above him. His coat-tails flapped so hard that he realized that he must part with them, but he dared not loosen a hand to tuck them under him, and they were soon torn off to blow away. Although he managed to keep his face behind the pipe nearly all the time, he was frequently struck in the face by flying cinders, so that when he reached Green river his face and neck were very badly cut and scratched. So great was the poor tramp's fear of being thrown off and killed that this, added to the terrible strain of hanging to the pipe by main strength for so long a distance, and the intense suffering from the wounds inflicted by the cinders, caused his hair to turn gray, and when he climbed down at Green river he looked like a man who had seen fifty instead of twenty-two summers.—*Cheyenne Leader.*

Fatal Enthusiasm.

Dan, an intelligent black-and-tan dog at the Arlington House, committed an indiscreet act yesterday that cost him his life. He was up in the third story of the building when two dogs on the street below engaged in a fight. Dan sprung to the window and looked down on the combatants, his indignation rising to fury as he watched the struggle. At last his excitement went beyond control, and with a leap he cleared the window and bounded into space. He fell on the stone pavement with a slight whimper, unable to rise, both fore legs being broken by the fall. There was a wistful look in his eyes, but there was no hope, and the report of a pistol signalized the end of poor Dan's career.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

The True Story of Mazeppa.

Nearly everybody is familiar with the romantic version of the life of Mazeppa. The starch is entirely taken out of it by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, who recently visited the Roumanian city of Galatz, where the Ukraine hero was buried:

"In the Church of St. Mary is to be seen the tomb of Mazeppa, the famous hetman of the Cossacks, immortalized by Byron. His adventures, sung by the bard, were in reality much more commonplace than as we have learned to know them. Mazeppa was a young Cossack of the Ukraine, who, having been ennobled by the Russians, declined to pay his taxes. For this the local Governor, Count Talboski, ordered him to be stripped naked by his servants and tied to the back of his own horse, with his head to the animal's tail. The horse was then flogged, pistols were discharged close to his ears, and after being thus excited he was turned loose. The road leading to Mazeppa's house was a bridle path leading through the woods, which were particularly fertile in thorn bushes and wild pear trees, and the infuriated beast, accustomed to follow this route before, dashed off as soon as he was at liberty, homeward, where his master arrived, very much the worse for his journey. He had, however, enough strength left to call for the gate-keeper, who recognized his voice, and opened the door, to close it again immediately, to keep out what he supposed to be Mazeppa's ghost. At last other servants, recovering from their fear, came to his assistance and put him to bed, where he remained some months between life and death from the injuries he had received. When he recovered he exiled himself voluntarily to Poland, and, joining himself to the fortunes of Charles XII., was mortally wounded at Pultowa, and, dying at Barnitza, his body was brought to and buried at Galatz."

How it All Happened.

"I will show you how it was, yer Honor," said a prisoner at the Police Court yesterday, as he was being tried for an assault and battery on one Mary Mulligan, and he drew the following diagram on paper and handed it to the Judge:

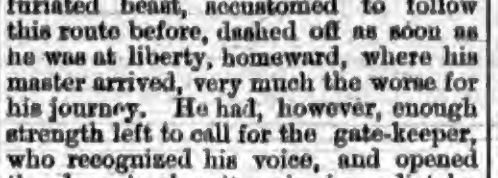

"Now, yer see that the two square plans is the gardens, and A is me after I had been chasing that darned hen of hers till I was 'most dead. Yer can see the sweat standing on my noble picture there. B is Mrs. Mulligan, who was a standing there swearing at me like forty. Yer can see her open mouth now. D is the hen that was eating the only cabbage I had at O. Wall, the way of it was: I was a chasin' that hen an' I went 214½ times round that garden, and then she slipped through a hole in the fence like greased lightning, and I let drive C, a half of a brickbat, over the fence at that hen, and it missed the aim and took Mrs. Mulligan right in the jaw, and she quit swearin' at me and sat right down in the garden and grabbed her chin and yelled bloody murder, and the cop came and arrested me. Judge, that's the truth."

"Ten dollars and costs; committed till paid, and that diagram to be placed on file by the court officer," was the order of the Judge.

While the prisoner remarked: "Busted her darned head for her, enyhow."—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Murderous Tramp.

A tramp called at a house in Roxbury and ordered a cooked breakfast. When he had finished eating he asked the lady what he should pay. She answered that 25 cents would be enough. He then opened his sachel as if to get some money, took out a pistol, and pointed it toward her, and asked her if she would take her pay that way. She immediately called her husband, who was shingling the house, and the tramp concluded to leave, but threatened to shoot him if he said anything about what had occurred. The tramp on his departure was followed by the man, who got a warrant for his arrest at Washington. Officer A. H. Wyant took the warrant and started after the tramp, who, seeing that he was pursued, ran. Officer Wyant's dog stopped the tramp's progress, who shot at the dog but missed him. By this time the officer had got within six feet of the villain, who shot at him, the ball entering his right lung, and fatally wounding him.—*Hartford (Ct.) Post.*

A Shock.

There was a silence in the school. The teacher had struck the bell calling attention, and every eye was bent upon her. This was a favorable opportunity for the spread of information, and one of the little boys, perceiving it, raised his hand.

"What is it, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"Tommy Miggs' father's cow has got a calf," shouted the excited youngster, his face aglow with the intelligence.

The teacher wilted.—*Danbury News.*

Perils of Editing a Paper in Texas.

A man who edited a paper in Texas for two years is one of the curiosities now traveling with Barnum's show. He carries thirty-seven bullets in his body, one hundred and sixteen bowie-knife scars, has one eye gouged out, one ear bit off, and his nose twisted around on his left cheek, all his teeth knocked out, and his skull trepanned. At the time of his leaving Texas he was the veteran editor of the State press.—*Shreveport Times.*

THE adulteration of olive oil in the Mediterranean countries has turned California planters to raising peanuts, from which an oil as good as olive is made.

Saving-Bank Failures in New York.

Eighteen savings banks failed in New York city between November, 1871, and September, 1877, and the affairs of none of them are yet wound up. The worst failure was that of the Third Avenue Bank, which will not pay more than 25 per cent. on its deposits of $1,500,000; the other end of the line is represented by the Guardian, which has already paid 95 cents on the dollar. The aggregate deposits of the eighteen banks were $9,000,000, and the number of depositors was 39,691.

Salutary Stimulation.

When vital action is sluggish, a stimulant, provided it be pure and properly medicated, is the most reliable agent for imparting the necessary impetus to the semi-dormant organs, accelerating the languid circulation and averting the maladies to which functional inactivity gives rise. Physicians who have employed Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in their practice pronounce it the most salutary tonic stimulant they have ever used, and especially commend it as a remedy for torpidity of the bowels, liver, stomach and kidneys, and as a resuscitant of vital energy. The medicinal value of the Bitters is due to the fact that with their basis of pure old rye are combined, in perfect chemical harmony, the best restorative and life-sustaining elements known to medical botany. The Bitters never deteriorate in the most unfavorable climates.

Wonder Upon Wonder.

Given away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Supernatural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest and most stylish ever seen, and, so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry-goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Honest vs. Fraudulent Weight.

The purchaser is entitled to *full weight* always in buying any commodity. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is strictly full weight, beside which it is absolutely pure.

D. W. HATCH & Co.: I have sold your Universal Cough Syrup nearly three years. It gives good satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as equal if not superior to other remedies of its class. Yours truly,
A. W. BULLOCK, M. D.

P. S.—I have sold more Universal Cough Syrup than any other cough remedy. A. W. B.
Sold by J. Blocki & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

(By Telegraph.)
To Haines Bros., No. 145 Fifth avenue, New York:
Iowa State Fair first gold medal on Haines' upright piano fortes. Must have two uprights immediately. A. REED & SONS.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1877.

TIME will tell, and time has told that any man's a fool who pays old prices, when Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., offers Five-Ton Wagon Scales, on trial, freight prepaid, at $50 each; free price list.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

FREE! Leisure Hours.—A splendid 16-page family literary paper, full of Choice Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., sent three months, with a pair of beautiful 6x8 Chromos, suitable for framing and adorning the walls of any home, *free* to any one sending 15 cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. The publishers, J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., New York, *guarantee every one double value of money sent.* Newsdealers sell LEISURE HOURS, price 7 cents.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS!

Send 50 cents and get a large sample package of our NOVELTIES in Ball Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery, Billet de Correspondence Envelopes and Note with monogram date (something new), fine Cardboard, etc. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

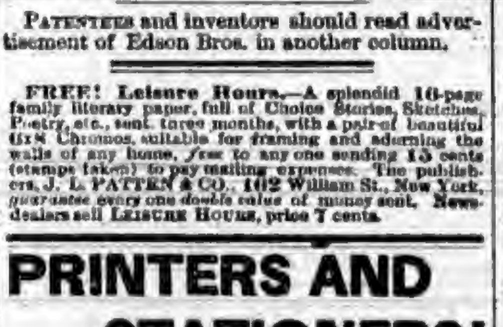
GRAFF'S
TRADE MARK PATENTED
SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR
IMPROVED
POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR

PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST ADVERTISING TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER TAKEN INTERNALLY

There is nothing to equal it, relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, Ill.

HELP FOR THE HORSE!

Every man who owns a horse should have a pair of

Furlong's Patent FOOT COOLERS & EXPANDERS

Which remove all fever from the foot, and keep them in a clean, moist and healthy condition, absolutely preventing corns, contracted feet, quarter-cracks and scratches. The moist sponge is held securely on the bottom of the foot, keeping the frog in a healthy, natural condition. They can be used for a Stuffing-Boot, and do not cost one-fourth as much as the old leather one. The cut represents the Holder and Sponge on the foot. The best horsemen of the country heartily indorse it as one of the most humane and valuable inventions of the day. Horses' feet have been restored from an unsound condition to a healthy one in three weeks' time. Its results surprise every one. For sale by Harness-Makers and dealers in Turf goods. Single pairs sent to any address upon receipt of price, $1.50 per pair. In ordering, send diameter of hoof measured across the bottom of the foot. Send for descriptive circular, with list of testimonials, from the leading [illegible] veterinary surgeons of the country. I have also a valuable Sponge Liniment for bad feet, which I will forward with Cooler at $1.00 per quart bottle. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to Agents. Address E. B. DRAPER, 193 Washington St., Chicago.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO,
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1866. Fee after allowance. Circ'l's of instructions, etc., sent free.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago.
Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

What is Life Without Health? It is worthless, says the pale dyspeptic. True; but health is within your reach. A few doses of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT restores your digestion, your appetite, your cheerfulness, and taken as an occasional alterative it will keep the system in perfect order.

SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL
WEAR WELL
AND
KEEP GOOD TIME

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THE NEWARK
DAILY and WEEKLY COURIER,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
F. F. PATTERSON, Editor and Proprietor.
THE LEADING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF NEW JERSEY.
Terms—Daily, $8.00 per annum; Weekly, $2.00. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Send for Price-List.

POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."
POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.
LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.
HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.
VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.
BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.
TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.
PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.
TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates* and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.
TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhea, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.
CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
THE GREAT RIOTS
It contains a full account of the reign of terror in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities. The conflicts between the troops and the mob. Terrible scenes of conflagration and destruction of property. Thrilling scenes and incidents, etc., etc. Send for a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.
Terms—Postage Prepaid—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.
The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.
All letters should be sent to
HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

$100.00 R[illegible]

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE, and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE, and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.
SAFE AND SURE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.
CHARLESTOWN.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.
WHAT IS NEEDED.
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.
ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.
SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.
Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A Special Offer
TO THE READERS
OF THIS PAPER.
A Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper, a perfect Gem for everybody desiring a reliable Time-Piece, and also a superior Compass, usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a superb Oroide Hunting-Case, warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order for two years—Perfection guaranteed—will be Given away to every patron of this paper as a Free Gift.
CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.
COUPON.
On receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents to pay for packing, boxing and mailing charges, we promise to send each patron of this paper a Genuine Swiss Magnetic Time-Keeper.
Address, Magnetic Watch Co., ASHLAND, MASS.
This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, so order AT ONCE. This offer will hold good for 30 days.
If currency cannot be sent conveniently, postage stamps will be taken instead.

GRACE'S SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts. Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, the very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5[illegible] with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

BLANK Cards, 1,000 var. Transparent, $1.25 a 1,000. Price-list, 3c. N. E. CARD CO., Woonsocket, R. I.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $20 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED. 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$25 FINE GILT WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$[illegible] MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. $350 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & CO., Chicago.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. Look! startling news. Organs, 13 stops $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$300 [illegible] poor-house. Send stamp for immense illustrated catalogue. O. G. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Detectives. A few men in each State for the Detective Service. Pay liberal. Position permanent. Send stamp for particulars. U. S. SECRET SERVICE Co., 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Englewood, Ill.

SAFETY LAMPS! Agents Wanted everywhere! 17 Styles. Also, Pat. Gasoline Burners. Circular Free. Write at once to Cincinnati Safety Lamp Company, 161, 163, 165 Pearl Street, corner Elm, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOTEL TO RENT—The Hotel in the city of Chicago known as the MAULTON HOUSE, situated upon the corner of Market and Kinzie streets, containing about ninety rooms. Apply to JAMES TURNER, Receiver, care Wilson, Montgomery & Waterman, Att'ys, 86 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

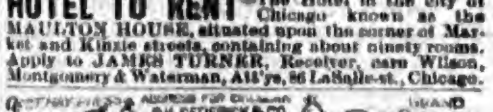

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

GREENBACKS. THE BEST, most comprehensive work yet written on the money question is the history of money and legislation on Bonds, Greenbacks and National Banks, called *American Finance*, by M. M. POMEROY, Editor of *Pomeroy's Democrat*. A fresh, live, understandable book of 164 pages. Sample copies 30 cents. Four for $1. Address M. M. POMEROY, 140 Grand Boulevard, Chicago. It is the clearest book on this subject ever written.

LADIES! BEWARE of

Imitations.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

MILITARY
and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, etc., manufactured by M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio. Send for Price Lists.

TO BOOK AGENTS!
We have in press a book—not yet announced—that has been in preparation over three years, costing $20,000.
124 Superb, Full-Page Engravings make it one of the most completely illustrated volumes in the world. It is a magnificent work, and will command the attention and approval of everybody. We will make most liberal arrangements with agents to introduce it, and it is worthy their notice. Advance sheets, with full information, sent on application to
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
[illegible] Terms Easy.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED.
WARNER BR'S., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World.
Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 42

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, BEST FOR $3.00. THE BEST PAIR GUM BOOTS

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 25. 1877.

Sitting Bull smiles at the mention of a surrender. The Peace Commission met him on the 17th inst. but utterly failed to obtain any satisfaction from him. He is discribed as a swarthy, black-haired, beardless, pure-blooded savage, and bears an air of judicial gravity and intelligence. The Commissioners have turned their faces homeward.

A bill was introduced Monday by Senator Hereford, proposing to repeal two claims of the resumption act which provides for the redemption of United States notes in excess of $300,000,000, and for the redemption of outstanding legal tenders on and after Jan. 1st, 1870 in coin. The remainder of the resumption act is not referred to.

Baltimore Gazette: "When Jere Black has had his say at that New Orleans trial, old Mad. Wells won't know whether he is a vassal or a peer, or whether he has just been run under a buzz saw." One thing, he will have no difficulty in recognizing himslf as one of the biggist scoundrels the country ever produced. He may be bewildered upon other subjects, but upon that his mind must be extraordinary clear.

The Indianapolis Hearald announces the impending birth of an afternoon Democratic paper. It will have a capital stock of $50,000, with George Riley as manager, Geo. W. Julian as chief editorial writer, and J. W. Bingham as city man. Pat Shannon, W. R. Hogshire, Aquilla Jones, John E. Neff and John R. Coffroth are accused of being stockholders.

Plymouth Democrat. We are informed that the principal of the public school in Bourbon has inaugurated a mode of punishment that would make a "Bashi-Bazouk," or a Sioux Indian blush with shame. His mode of punishing pupils is by tying their hands behind their backs and then setting a stick up endwise in their mouths, keeping them in that position sometimes for two hours, and when relieved, it would be some time before they could shut their mouths. Who ever heard of such cruel and inhuman treatment being practiced upon small children before. The citizens are very indignant at the action of the school board in allowing such treatment in the school, and they think that if they do not stop it, that our county superintendent should compel them to do it, or revoke the license granted to the teachers that practice such barbarism upon small children, and just becase they some times whisper in school.

LaOtto Items.

Concert at LaOtto Saturday evening, Oct. 27th.

LaOtto boasts of a livery stable, but "narry" a saloon.

A good writing teacher can "strike" a job in LaOtto, no inferior teacher need apply.

Democratic victory in the Buckeye State knocked wheat down to $1.18 and butter up to 20c.

Potatoes are rotting to a considerable extent in this vicinity, but for all that there is plenty and to spare.

Mrs. Taylor went to Chicago a few days ago and bought a splendid variety of millinery goods for the special benefit of the ladies of Swan and Butler townships, "so they say."

H. C. Kinsey, agent for the two R. R.'s crossing at this place, has removed to his beautiful residence in Drak's addition. Dr. Bender the patent medicine man now occupies K.'s.

Prof. C. R. Reed of Waterloo, is holding a musical convention in the Luthern church, at the close of which he will give a Grand Concert, for the benefit of the two Sunday schools of this place. Concert next Saturday evening.

The young man George, even "lengthy" is highly disgusted with the rain and mud "becase" his'n resides full two miles from LaOtto. The cry that wells up from his agonized soul is "so near and yet so far."

Squire Drak's mammoth store room is slowly making its way on to completion. The last two weeks of foul weather has delayed the progress of the work to a considerable extent. The room is intended for Taylor's Dry Goods Store.

Nick McKinnon is about to leave LaOtto. For two years he has been a shining light in our midst. As a Tailor Mac has no superior, and should he "brace up," and leave the "creature" alone, he could soon gain a competence lead a retired life, and be happy.

Dr. Ogle formerly of Defiance, O., but for a short period a resident of this place, intends to return to Ohio. The Dr is a good physician, but like many of us, has his peculiarities. The Dr.'s peculiarities were not many but quite prominent.

And now comes Hawk to the front and takes oath, that "damned be he who is first caught trifling with him or his," that "let him take the wings of the morning and fly to the utmost parts of the earth, that he (Hawk) will "bounce" on to him, or, let him (the destroyer) seek to hide himself in the depths of the sulphuric habitation of the emissary of man's soul, and he (Hawk) will "skoop" him in there. Yea he is bound to "fix" him.

Miss A. Myers of Rome City is visiting at this place.

OUVRIER.

Garrett Items.

Mr. William Hopkins has returned from his visit east much improved in health.

The pay car passed through here Monday, and many hearts were made glad with the chink of hard money.

Our dramatic company gave two entertainments this week, which were well attended. This will probably close the season.

Bro Powel is publishing a serial story and the Herald is much sought after in consequence. We hope he will meet with the success his efforts to publish a good paper deserve.

Quite an influx of Auburn M. D.'s has occurred to our villiage, the object being to assist Dr. Spooner in amputating a leg for a young man named White.

Our town has been honored the past week by large number of the leading officials of the B. & O. R. R. Among them we noticed John K. Cowan and W. D. Quincy. Some business of importance is on the tapis, but what we are unable to say.

The heavy rains of last week has put us under tribute to no small extent. The water stands in large puddles all over the village. It is to be hoped that the system of drainage adopted a short time ago will do much to abate this nuisance.

Hudson Republican: "Three sisters Lydia, Caroline and Lina Fonda, lived in Gloversville, and own a house on School street, part of which they rent. A few days ago the tenant caused their arrest for stealing various articles from his room during his absence from home. The sisters were discharged by the police magistrate upon giving bonds for their appearance in court upon a certain day. Early Sunday evening a friend calling at the house found, to her horror, the three women apparently dead—one lying on the bed another on the floor and the third one on a lounge. The alarm was immediately given and a doctor sommoned, who, without hesitation, pronounced the case one of poisoning. Remedies were applied and antidotes given, which partially restored the sufferers, but in the opinion of the doctor, one must certainly die, while there is a bare possibility of the recovery of the other two. The supposition is that the sisters preferred to die by their own hands than to suffer the disgrace of a trial in a court of justice for dishonesty.

We are in the age of profanity, and it seems, sometimes, that the tide is still coming up. We connot go on the streets, or attend any kind of public gathering composed of men and boys, without having our ears shocked by the most profane and obscene language. Boys, and sometimes men, have an idea that it is smart to swear and profane sacred names, and occasionally you find a man who claims the right to dictate to the community in which he lives upon all questions of public interest, and not unfrequently comments upon the church and its duties, that not unfrequently disgusts his neighbors with his cursing and swearing. Men who are well along in years should cease at once so bad a habit and set a good example to the rising generation, for true it is that the habit indulged in grows and increases with the years; and the boy who learns to swear from his father, and is allowed to continue until manhood, rarely ever quits, but becomes more and more addicted to the unmanly practice.—Huntington Democrat.

An Indiana gentleman of prominence who has arrived in Washington says that Senator Morton can never again come to Washington. He gives the following description of his present condition: With the exception of slight activity in his arms, Senator Morton's body is practically dead below the chin, and it is with difficultly that nourishment of any kind can be administered to him. One of the consequences of lying in bed so long is that he is terribly afflicted with fever-sores, which still more weaken his already enfeebled system. His nervous postration is great. He gives way to tears at the least mental excitement. Notwithstanding the symptoms, his family still cling to the hope that he will recover, and his son within a day or two has said that he was still confident that his father would be in Washington in December.

A Saratogian has made a whistle out of a pig's tail, and claims credit for demonstrating the fallacy of the aged adage that the musical instrument referred to could not be constructed with the above member of a young hog. This triumph of art over nature is nothing very new. It will be rememberd that an instrument of this character was on exhibition in the Waman's Department at the Centennial Exibition, in Philadelphia last summer, and as all the articles in that department purported to have been manufactured by women, it is to presume that the musical instrument on exhibition, was constructed of the juvenile porcine caudal appendage by a lady. It is also a matter of record that a private soldier in the Union army by the name of Cotton, also performed the same feat, and performed on the same tail. Those are not the only cases on record. A brakeman on the B. & O. railroad made a whistle of a pig's tail on which a tune could be played quite distinctly.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas W. Sharp is plaintiff and Emeline Eshey and Henry Eshey et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Twelve dollars and Seventy cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number two hundred and forty-three (243 and two hundred and forty-four (244), in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1877

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Geo. Ensley is plaintiff, and Thomas M. Stevens et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Eleven dollars and Ten cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 17th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fourty-two [42] in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Aubur Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $4.50,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Crane, Duncan & Co are plaintiffs, and Perry Fitch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight dollars with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five [35], township thirty three [33], north of range twelve [12], east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24, 1877.

P. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William H. Mader is plaintiff and Christian Seivert et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Four dollars and Sixty-Nine cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of lot number five [5] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24th, 1877,

Pr. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Singer Manufacturing Company is plaintiff, and Charles M. Brown and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-seven Dollars and Thirty Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south one-third of lot number sixty-six [66] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, October 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph E. Shilling Trustee is plaintiff and Ebenezer E. Williams et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirteen dollars and Seventy Five cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of lot number one hundred and thirty-eight [138], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing thirty-one and three tenths feet west of the north-east corner of said lot on the north line thereof, and running thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the south line of said lot, thence west forty-two [42] feet, thence north sixty-six [66] feet to the north line of said lot, thence east forty-two [42] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $10.00.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jesse M. Brumbach, Administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest, G. A. K. MOSS, Clerk.
H. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five [25] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indianan, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff, and John A. Schafield, et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents ($419. 13 with interest on said decree and costs, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

South half of the West half of the Northeast quarter of sec Ten [10]. Township number thirty-five [35], North of Range, Fourteen, East, containing 40 acres, more or less, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs. I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

McBride, Morlan and Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 16th 1877.

Pr fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles R Wanamaker is plaintiff, and Frank Phillis and Hamar M. Phillis are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Dollars and Fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number one-hundred and fifty-nine (159) in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose in public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

Plurkin & Boyle, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 22nd A. D. 1877.

Ptr's. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein G. V. Harner is plaintiff and Robert Shaffer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty dollars and Seven cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 27th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Part of lot twelve (12) in the old plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of said lot No. (12) running thence north thirty (30) feet, thence west forty two (42) feet, thence south thirty (30) feet, thence east forty two (42) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, October 3, A. D. 1877.

Pr. fee. $9.[illegible]

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Essig deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

October 18, 1877 no13.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Moser, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH MOSER, Adm'x.

October 1st, 1877—no11.

Administrator's Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of William Essig deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1877, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and farming implements and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS:—All sums of three dollars and under cash, all over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky Mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Puelo and return; from Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50s Cincinnatti, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all point; east, north and south. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kan.

ROOT & COMPANY

GRAND FALL OPENING!

Will commence Thursday, October 11th, and continue during the week. Upon that occasion we shall desplay by far the finest line of

SEAL SACQUES!

and Circulars, fur lined Silk Garments, Matalasse and plain Cloaks, made and trimmed in the most elegant modes ever before shown by us. Also a magnificent line of made

SILK AND STUFF DRESSES AND SUITS

Also Silks and Dress goods, in all the new and elegant colors and effects, with trimmings to match. Also many elegant designs in

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OTBOMANS, &C.

well worth seeing. Besides articles of taste and elegance, not to be found elsewhere. We are now selling a'l goods kept by us much cheaper than they have ever been sold since 1860, and cotten goods generally are much lower than before the war. People living within a distance of 50 miles of Fort Wayne, can will afford to come and do their trading with us. if they wish to buy but ten dollars worth of goods. Our stock is so large and well assorted that no one can fail to fine what is wanted, and the immense business we are doing is ample evidence that our prices are satisfactory.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

STILL AHEA.

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

NE ASS ORTMENTOF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astounslingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

MADE FOR $4.00, AT THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN, AUBURN, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. R. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

[illegible] Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS,

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 15c.
—Butter 15c.
—Potatoes 25c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $4 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.18 @ 1.20
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Local and Miscellaneous.

We want some wood on subscription

A good farmer is known by his fences and horses.

Now is a good time to bring us wood on subscription.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

A failure at Quincy, Ill., to the tune of $100.000 is the latest.

If you want good boots made to order go to the boot upside down.

We notice a good many culling their cabbage and burying it for winter use.

Communion services will be held at the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath

15 yards of yard wide sheeting for one dollar, call at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

W. E. Peterson, of Kendallville, passed through our city yesterday going east.

Cuppy & Ralston at the Eel River Elevator, buy all kinds of grain and seed.

We wish that some of our farmer friends would bring us a few loads of wood.

Bargains in clothing, and especially in over-coats this fall, at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

Tuesday the hum of a buzz saw was heard on 18th street, operating on a wood pile.

From the hazy and smoky atmosphere we would judge that Indian summer is with us.

Mr. Isaac Roth has sold his brick residence, on north Main street, to Mr. Eno Weave.

Miss Aletha Born has been suffering for several days past with a severe attack of billious fever.

Cuppy & Ralston have choice New York and Michigan salt, for sale at the Eel River Elevator.

The wife of Gilman, the New York forger, has gone crazy, and has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Bro. Williams, can't you let up a squirrel or two on that snake story? It sounds pretty loud.

For the last nine months 248 failures are reported in Indiana, with liabilities amounting to $4,142,171.

The Indiana State Baptist Convention meets at Peru, October 30th, and will remain in session three days.

The Angola fair was continued until Saturday. Owing probably to the heavy rains of the fore part of last week.

The Waterloo Press of last week devotes over two columns to the premium list of the fair held there lately.

Mr. Nat Walsh of Wauseon sent his little boy, who is about six years old to Wisconsin on Wednesday by express.

Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice, especially as to the way a newspaper should be conducted.

A grand Northeran Indiana mass meeting, to be held some time next month, is contemplated by the Murphyites.

Tuesday a manufacturer and vender of hot candy made his appearance on our streets, and for a while drew a brisk trade.

The greatest stroke of ingenuity, is said to be a manage your own business perfectly, and your neighbors at the same time.

W. D. [illegible] sold his Palace Dining rooms Monday last to W. W. Humes. We bespeak for the new establishment a good patronage.

Cuppy & Ralston commence buying ear corn next Monday. They want 10,000 bushels, for which they will pay the highest price.

T. D. Gross has sold his brick property, just south of the bank, to Mr. A. M. King, of Steuben. Mr. K. moved his family Tuesday last.

At the temperance meeting Thursday night in Cleveland, under the management of Francis Murphy, three hundred people signed the pledge.

I. N. Shafer, living near Bourbon raised over a thousand pounds of squashes on one vine. The largest weighed 214 pounds—the least 150.

Married on Thursday Oct. 18th, 1877, by Rev. P. Ruhl, at his residence, Mr. Adam H. Richey, to Miss Susan Bowman, all of DeKalb Co.

Somebody says that raw potatoes will cure drunkenness. This may be so, but we hope it won't be put in practice before we secure our winter supply.

Mr. John Ault is rapidly recovering from his injuries of last week. He is able to be up and around the house. His was a very narrow escape indeed.

From Glasgow, Scotland, comes the news of another mine explosion, with a loss of 400 lives, no authentic report of the full damage has yet been received.

Cuppy & Ralston's price list.

Wheat	$1.20 @ $1.24.
Oats	20 @ 23c.
Clover seed	$4.40 @ $4.00

The Democrats in Van Wert county elected their entire ticket. Such a thing has not occurred before for twenty-three years, so says the Defiance Democrat.

When we have practised good actions a while, they become easy, and when they become easy we begin to take a pleasure in them, and when they please us we do them frequently.

A certain section of the Republican rank and file, think strongly of running Gen. Grant, in the next Presidental race. He would not carry a dozen States.

G. Rhodenbaugh & Co., are preparing to do a big business in their line. They have shown their appreciation of printers ink by leaving an order with us for a lot of job work.

The heavy rains of last week caused quite a fright in this neighborhood. The water in the creek being higher now than in has been known for a long time.

The Pen and Plow for October is on our table, as usual it is replete with all that goes to make a good Journal. Send for a specimin copy to the Pen and Plow Pub. Co. P. O box, 3,242 New York.

The business man who is not afraid to let the people know where he is, what he is doing, and what he proposes to do will have plenty to do while his neighbors sit around their stores and shops idle.

The Goshen Democrat says: M. H. Levy, of Elkhart, has recently come into possession of real estate in Georgia valued at $25,000 or $30,000, which has been willed to him for an act of kindness during the war.

The heaviest steer in the State is owned by a White county farmer The animal weighs 3,800 pounds, and its owner is to receive $4,000 for the monster if he can fatten him to weigh 4,000 pounds.

Isaac Neusbaum, of Wabash, is probably the oldest man in the State He will celebrate his 101st birthday this month. He is perfectly healthy, well preserved and would not be thought older than eighty year.

Stanley, the great American explorer of Africa, has, by his discoveries, opened to commerce nearly 2,000 miles of uninterrupted water communications in the land of the blacks. He says missionaries are needed in that part of the world.

James Anderson is now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at his shop on Seventh street. Mr. Anderson makes a speciality of shoeing lame, and interfering horses. Give him a call and you will be satisfied that he does as he says.

If you want your baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with laudanum when restless, but use Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A youth of Auburn hearing his mother say that her doctor had told her that she must eat more bread, as it would harden her bones, made the remark, that in his opinion it was fish she should eat, as it made brains. He was sent to bed.

Mr. Hodge has withdrawn from the Indianian and Reub. Williams is now sole proprietor. Reuben takes occasion to say something about its business affairs and from what we can understand the office has not been making a fortune lately.

Now that Chief Joseph is secure, Sitting Bull safe in Canada, and the Indians no longer an object for the blue-coats, how would it do to send them to the Rio Grande, and let them devote their attention to the thieving Mexicans?

Silas Horton, who lately went to Logansport, from Tulton, committed suicide Thursday last by hanging himself in a barn in the rear of Joseph Dagoe's residence. Severel sealed letters were found addressed to his wife and other parties, the contents of which are yet unknown.

A western editor, in an unguarded moment, recently wrote: "The good husband keeps his wife in holdsome ignorance of all unnecessary secrets." The next day his wife laid the rolling-pin down on the table under his nose three or four times and in italicised syllables inquired what he had been up to now.

The farmers in this vicinity have come to the conclusion that nothing will be made out of holding their wheat for higher prices. Monday and Tuesday a large number of teams were unloading at the Eel River Elevator. $1.20 being the price.

Mrs. Theodore Vandegrift, of Lafontaine, Wabash county, by mistake, Friday morning of last week, administered to her daughter, a young woman aged nineteen years a dose of strychnine instead of quinine, with fatal results within a few moments.

It has been generally suposed that the adventurous bank highwayman was purely a creature of western civilization, but the robbery of a Boston banker in broad day light in the streets of that city at the muzzle of a revolver shows that this sort of enterprise is not confined to the border.

The Wabash Courier says: A rattlesnake, supposed to be fifty years old, was killed in Madison county, last week by some men who were engaged in digging a ditch. One tooth taken from the venomous reptile measured an inch and a quarter in length. Next.

The Washington Club of Indianapolis gave Gov. Hendricks a handsome reception when he returned to his native city last week. Geo. W. Julian delivered the address of welcome in his characteristic vein, giving the Rads some pretty hard hits.

The Richland Township S. S. Worker's Institute, will meet in the Franklin school house at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Saturday Nov. 3d 1877. Friends of the Sunday School do not fail to be present with your counsel and experience.

L. W. Treesh, Pres.

A New bracelet, designed by an ingenious jeweler, has a tiny music box playing a love song, concealed in a heavy, broad clasp. He knew as the article was for a lady in would not have been profitable to put in a "talking machine." There would have been an everlasting "jaw."

St Nicholes for November has been received. It is proposed to make this popular child magazine for 1878 far better than ever before. The engravings will be improved if such a thing is possible. One copy one year $3.00. Address, Scribner & Co., N. Y.

A fourteen-year-old lad, living in Union township, Fulton county, became suddenly insane on Saturday of week before last and took to the woods at a pace that would have distanced a grey hound. Persuits were immediately made, but up to last accounts he had not been captured.

Scribner for November, comes to us bright and fresh, full of interesting reading matter. We cannot see how so many can get along without this truly good magizine, its pages month after month being filled to overflowing with all that goes to interest the mind and enlarge the ideas generally. Send for copy to Scribner & Co., New York.

Wabash Courier: "When Rev. N. Jordon sued the Courier for libel he struck at his best friend. For sometime we have been secretly nursing the plan of having him oppose the saloon editor of the P. D. in the coming Republican Convention as a candidate for Representative. But he has kicked the fat in the fire by his impulsive action.

A few doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup cured my child of a most dreadful cough. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best cough medicine I have ever tried.

Mrs. C. Knox, Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

We have tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in our family, and can assert that it is the best remedy for cough or cold ever introduced Price, 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

MORE
TO
FOLLOW!
The Boot Upside Down has 100 Cases of
BOOTS and SHOES Made to Order
And Bought for CASH, to be
SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MEN'S ALL KIP BOOT FOR $2.50
WOMEN'S SHOES 90c to $2.
And Boots and Shoes of All kinds until you can't rest.
At the Boot Upside Down.

Virginia always was a progressive State. Just now they are agitating the restablishment of the whipping post. A correspondent of a Richmond paper says, that scores of old farmers would ride twenty miles, to beg the pleasure to give a nigger a "good nine and thirty," while to revel in the rare luxury of whaling a lank, lean, New England Yankee, redolent of codfish, they would fight.

They do things in good shape in Michigan. At the Adrian fair last week an enthused speaker offered a sixty-five dollar cook-stove to any country couple who would come forward and be hitched. Mr. Abner Crompton and Miss Jane Hayes put up and were united in the bonds by J. P. on the speaker's stand, chucked the sixty-five dollar stove into their wagon and went home happy to housekeeping, but they notifying the authorities that they intended contesting for a premium cradle at next year's fair.

Joe Beugnot, of the St. Nicholas Saloon, wishes to inform his friends that he has just received a full stoc of the choicest wines, liquors, etc. His aim will be to make his saloon one of the best in Auburn, and from his experience in the business feels confident that he can cater to the wants of all who may call on him in a satisfactory manner. Joe will also keep a stock of cigars of the choicest brands. A call is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. A Pool table is kept in connection with his saloon.

Joe. Beugnot.

Logansport Argus: "The Citizens' Bank of this city, owned by Jacob and Simon Wile, closed its doors last Monday morning. The immediate cause of this suspension of business was a scarcity of currency and an impossibility, under the present depressed condition of affairs, to convert its securities into ready funds sufficient to meet the unusual demands of depositors. It is believed that the business of the bank can be entirely closed up without the loss of a dollar to any of the creditors, but it will require a little time to convert the assets into ready money."

Old Uncle Dan.

Is the title of an excellent new song, by Horace Dumars. Thousands of songs have been published in America, within the last few years, but few ever contain merit enough to become very popular. The above song is a gem, in fact, one of the sweetest negro melodies, ever put before the music loving public. Sung nightly with immense success, by Milt. G. Barlow, of minstrel fame. Price, 40 cents per copy. The title page is illustrated, and contains a fine view of a Southern plantation scene —can be obtained from any large music dealer, or from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnatti, O.

About thirty surviving members of Co. D. 88th Indiana, assembled in Ensley's Hall Friday last. Scott Swan, president in the chair, and Allen H. Dougal, secretary. A very pleasant and profitable re-union was had and many reminiscences of former times were talked over, letters received from many absent comrades were read, which brought to remembrance their absent faces. A roll call of 70 members of 115 members were either present or accounted for. The same officers were elected for another year. The next reunion will be held at Fort Wayne, Dec. 29th, 1877, the anniversary of the battle of Stone River, when an invitation is extended to all other companies of the 88 to assemble to effect an organization of the entire regiment. The old battle flags were present and were objects of considerable attention.

Physicians highly reccommed the use of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs or colds of long standing and pulmonary complaints generally. It always cures in an incredibly short time. Call on your druggist and get a bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

Four Free Lectures.

There will be a series of free lectures given at Haverstock's Corners on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, October 31, November 1, 2, and 3, by the following persons: Helen H. Baxter, of Hamilton—subject, Home, its Influences and Surroundings. Edith S. Jackman, of Smithfield-tp.—subject, Woman's Sphere. C. C. Boyer of Franklin-tp.—subject, The Power of Right. J. M. Somers, of Waterloo,—subject, Dollars and Sense. The exercises will be opened each evening with music and prayer, and close with music and benediction. J. M. Noragon, chorister; Lettia Coates, organist

Yellow fever is spreading in Florida and South Carolina, and the most piteous appeals for aid are coming up from those states. The mayor of Port Royal asks for food, nourishment and nurses, for there are not enough well persons to care for the dead and dying. The same story comes from Fernandina, where the mayor says: "We need money, provisions, medicines; everything that human nature afflicted with poverty, sickness and death imparatively requires. We have to feed the well, nurse the sick, nourish the convalescent and bury the dead. We cry for help and for it now. In the name of our smitten community, in the name of brotherhood humanity, in the name of the God who has touched us with this woeful judgment, we implore you to give us help."

On last Thursday a young man by the name of Henry White met with a serious if not fatal accident. He was assisting to take down the steam shovel at St. Joe gravel pit and in lifting a heavy side beam of the frame he slipped and fell, the piece of timber striking him just above the knee of the left leg breaking and bruising the limb and joint and crushing the flesh severely. He was at once put on the local train to be carried to Garrett, and Dr. Spooner, the railroad doctor for this district, was telegraphed to be in attendance at the Junction on the arrival of the train. On his arrival at Garrett and an examination had been made, it was found that the leg would have to be amputated and on Friday evening the leg was taken off between the thigh and knee. Some hopes are entertained of his recovery, but as he had lost a great deal of blood it will be a close call for him At last accounts he was improving slowly.

There are no diseases of the nerve system but can be cured by Lawson's Curative. Aggravated cases of neuralgia, tic douloureux, toothache, nervous headache, sciatics, can always be relieved by energetic application of the Curative according to directions which accompany each bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

OBITUARY.

With regret we chronicle the death of Mrs. Margaret Douglass Blair, which event took place at the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. Draggoo, October 4th 1877. Mrs. B. was born in Huntington county, Penn. Oct. 6th, 1792, and was married to John Blair, June, 8th, 1820. In 1835 they removed to this county, where the deceased has lived ever since, a period of 42 years. Mrs. Blair united with the Presbyterian church at the age of 18 and has been an active member of that society. She was in the 85 year of her age.

Mother, thou hast gone and left us.
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us.
He can all our sorrows heal.

No Failure Known.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup whooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size 10 cts; large sizes 50 cts. and one dollar. Sold by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requirs no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

HURRAH.

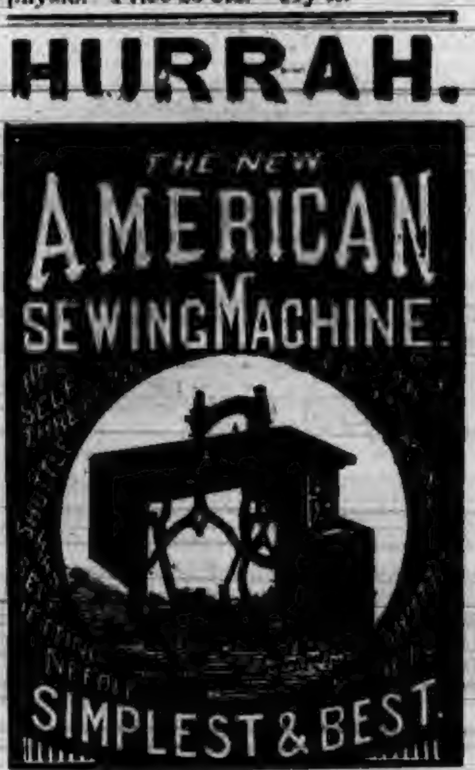
THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY
Selling
SEWING MACHINES!
AT
35 DOLLARS
Go and see them.
G. H. YESBRA, AG'T.
Auburn, Indiana.

"THEY ALL DO IT!"
SAVE MONEY.
BUY YOUR
CLOTHONG AND UNDERWEAR
OF
SAM, PETE & MAX.
FORT WAYNE

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A QUESTION of executive privilege has come up in connection with the investigation by the Pittsburgh Grand Jury of the facts and circumstances of the July riot. Subpenas have been served upon various State officials, including Gov. Hartranft, commanding them to appear and testify. They have seen fit to disobey the summons, advised thereto by the Attorney General, and the Grand Jury thereupon has [illegible] and compelled to appear and give testimony.... William C. Gilman, the extensive forger of insurance scrip, pleaded guilty in a New York court, and was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

THE amount necessary to procure the transportation from Egypt of the obelisk presented by the Khedive to the city of New York has been subscribed. The monument is the companion and counterpart of Cleopatra's Needle, and will cost $100,000 to bring over.

CHARLES H. WORTHEN, late an employe of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, has recovered a verdict in the Massachusetts Supreme Court of $18,300, against the Grand Trunk railway, for the loss of a leg.

THE 100th anniversary of the surrender of the British Gen. Burgoyne was celebrated at Schuylerville, N. Y., on the 17th inst. About 40,000 people were present.

JOHN S. MORTON, the late President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, has been held in $5,000 for further hearing on a charge of perjury in connection with the financial condition of the road.... Investigation of the affairs of the collapsed Union Bank Company, of Baltimore, shows the available assets about $4,000, of which there is $12 in cash. Liabilities, $58,000.... Flint & Co., bankers, 31 Broadway, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $115,000.

THE WEST.

A CONVENTION for furthering the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Mississippi river was in session at St. Paul last week. Resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation sufficient to secure good navigation from the falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, and indorsing the building of levees by the General Government.... The Chicago papers chronicle the death of Daniel O'Hara, a prominent citizen and leading Democratic politician.

A SINGULARLY horrible tragedy was enacted in a Chicago hotel a few days ago. A man named J. M. Gladden, hailing from Iowa, murdered a married woman, the wife of one Bell, with whom he had been criminally intimate, by cutting her throat, and then ended his own life by the same means.... The Kansas City *Times* states that grave doubts exist as to the guilt of Joel Collins, who was recently killed as one of the Union Pacific train robbers, and his father, a wealthy citizen of Dallas, Texas, has employed counsel to investigate the matter. It is claimed that Collins could not have been present at the train robbery, that he was returning from the Black Hills, where he had sold a drove of cattle for $20,000, and his conduct when captured is accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed he had fallen in the hands of robbers, and was determined to resist to the end.

ANOTHER of the Union Pacific train robbers has been arrested in Callaway county, Mo. His name is James Berry.... Milwaukee telegram: "J. M. Binckley, Assistant Attorney General of the United States under President Johnson, and who has resided in this city for a year and a half past, has disappeared mysteriously. His mental condition for several days past has excited some apprehension."

JAMES BERRY, the Pacific railroad robber captured in Callaway county, Mo., has died of the wounds inflicted by the Sheriff while arresting him. He made a confession to the effect that Collins, who was killed in Kansas, planned the robbery; that the names of the other men were correct is now known by the Express Company, and that they all traveled 200 miles together, and then separated in squads of two. Berry's partner went to Chicago. The President of a national bank in Wichita, Kan., has been found guilty of embezzlement in appropriating the bank's funds to his own use, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment to the penitentiary.... A most gigantic swindle has been brought to light at Kansas City, Mo., by the arrest of J. R. Ham, Edward L. Stevens and George Miller, on a requisition of Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, on a charge of forging land titles and issuing deeds for large tracts of land in Texas. An immense amount of land has been conveyed by them under many aliases and to many different parties.

GENERAL.

A New York dispatch informs us that "the railway companies have advanced rates on westward freights 33⅓ per cent."....A steamer sailed from New York for London, the other day, with 180 stone-cutters on board. These men go out under a year's contract, at 9d. per hour. Another company of 100 is soon to follow.... The storm of last week was the most destructive experienced for years on Lake Erie. Numerous wrecks are reported, in many instances accompanied by loss of life.... Niles G. Parker, ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, has been arrested in Jersey City and lodged in the county jail on a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn State's evidence.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, has tendered his resignation.

TUCSON (Arizona) telegram: "A most serious and threatening state of affairs exists at El Paso, Texas. The entire lower portion of El Paso county is in possession of the mob, and Americans throughout the county have abandoned their homes and fled to El Paso for safety. Judge Howard, who killed Louis Cordis, succeeded in making his escape to Messilla, where he still remains. Cordis is said to have been the leader of the mob, who are all more desperate and threatening in consequence of his death. A large number of outlaws are encamped near the county-seat. They declare they will fight the troops if the latter attempt to make arrests. Judge Blaker is en route from Fort Piavis with troops to restore order."

A WASHINGTON telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "An Indiana gentleman of prominence who has arrived here says that Senator Morton can never again come to Washington. He gives the following description of his present condition: With the exception of slight activity in his arms, Senator Morton's body is practically dead below the chin, and it is with difficulty that nourishment of any kind can be administered to him." The sick Senator was removed last week from Richmond to Indianapolis.

A TELEGRAM from the Chicago *Times'* correspondent with the Sitting Bull Commission brings information that the fugitive chieftain has consented to meet and treat with the commission at Fort Walsh. Sitting Bull has with him fifty Nez Perces warriors, who escaped from the Bear's Paw fight, and their case may possibly complicate the duties of the commission somewhat.

A DELEGATE has been sent in from the Black Hills district to Washington, to request a Territorial Government for the new gold region. It is proposed to form a new Territory which shall be taken from Wyoming, Dakota and Montana Territories.... The number of business failures in this country thus far this year shows a large decrease, as compared with those for the corresponding time last year. Last year there were 7,050 failures, with $156,272,800 liabilities; this year there have been 6,565 failures, with $141,952,258 liabilities.

WASHINGTON.

COLUMBUS DELANO, formerly Secretary of the Interior, was caned in the streets of Washington, the other day, by ex-Judge Wright, of Indiana. Wright, it seems, was indicted for fraud some years ago, and attributes his ill-fortune to Delano.... Gen. McMillian, of Louisiana, has been appointed Pension Agent for the consolidated agencies for the Southwest, with headquarters at New Orleans, succeeding Isbel (colored), whose bond was defective.... The administration will do its utmost to secure an appropriation of at least $200,000 for the purposes of the Paris Exposition.

THE deficiency of the Navy Department is about $2,000,000; that of the Department of Justice about $250,000.... Secretary Schurz [illegible] tained at the Interior Department by the recent fire.

THE Democratic caucus for the nomination of officers of the House of Representatives was held on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 13, Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presiding. For the Speakership, Randall, Sayler and Goode were nominated, the names of Morrison and Cox having been previously withdrawn from the contest. Randall received the nomination on the first ballot, the vote standing: Randall, 107; Goode, 23; Sayler, 12. The caucus made the nomination unanimous. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, was renominated for Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation. Adams was renominated for Clerk on the first ballot. There were three ballots for Doorkeeper, resulting in the choice of Col. Polk, of Missouri. J. M. Stewart, of Virginia, was nominated on the first ballot for re-election as Postmaster. Rev. Dr. Poisel, of the Southern Methodist Church, was nominated for Chaplain.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, has been made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, succeeds Mr. Hamlin as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

POLITICAL.

AT a meeting of the German and Independent Citizens' Committee of New York city, the other day, it was resolved that both the Democratic and Republican State tickets were unworthy of support, and the following ticket was put up: Secretary of State, John C. Churchill; Comptroller, Frederick P. Alcott; Treasurer, William L. Bostwick; Attorney General, Granville Tremain; State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Czarowitz's headquarters in Bulgaria telegraphs as follows: "The severe storm of cold wind and rain which began a week ago still continues; The camps are literally lakes of mud. All roads are impracticable, except the highway between Biela and Rustchuk. The suffering of the soldiers is indescribable. No preparation has been made for winter weather. The Czarowitz, it is said, considers it impossible to winter his army in Bulgaria unless Rustchuk or some other fortress surrenders."....The Geshoff brothers, English merchants at Philippopolis, who were sentenced to death by a Turkish court-martial, have had their punishment commuted to simple banishment.

THE strength of the armies in Bulgaria is thought to be about equal. Each is believed to have about 200,000 men....The Czar has decreed that every soldier may be promoted a commissioned officer for distinguished services on passing the usual examination.

TELEGRAMS from Sistova give favorable accounts of the Russian preparation for a winter campaign. Vast stores of corn and forage have been laid in at the depots along the roads, but the mud is frightful. On the road two miles south of the Simnitza it takes eight horses and twenty men pushing behind to get a light wagon through. The railway from Fratesti to Simnitza is progressing rapidly....Deserters from Plevna report that Osman Pasha's army is destitute of clothing and ammunition, and scantily provisioned. The men and officers are tired fighting and suffering, and disposed to surrender....A correspondent at Cettinje reports that the bulk of the Montenegrin army has been dismissed to sow the crops.

A DISPATCH from Moscow, dated Oct. 17, says private telegrams received there state that on Monday the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's new positions. The Caucasian grenadiers stormed Alwias hill, forming the key to the Turkish position. A two hours' engagement ensued, resulting in the flight of Mukhtar Pasha in the direction of Kars or Erzeroum. The Russians pursued. The Turks lost many prisoners, cannon, and rifles, and a quantity of provisions.

THE reported defeat of the Turks in Asia is fully confirmed. A London dispatch furnishes the following particulars of the battle: "Sunday, the 14th, the Russian division turned Mukhtar's right, and on Monday Gen. Heymann, with 10,000 infantry, carried Olya Tepe, the key of the Turkish position, by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The center and left wing, under Mukhtar himself, retreated upon Kars, pursued by Gen. Heymann, and harassed in flank by Gen. Lazareff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications after a fearful rout, during which the Turks lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners and four guns. Three divisions constituting the Turkish right had, meantime, been surrounded and attacked, and driven from their fortified camp with great loss. Finally, at 8 o'clock, Monday night, a remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven Pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

AS ADDITIONAL particulars are received of the recent battle in Asia, the magnitude of the Russian victory and the disastrous extent of the Turkish defeat become apparent. It is now estimated that the Russians captured thirty-two battalions of infantry, four brigades of artillery, 100 officers and 2,000 horses, besides an enormous quantity of military stores and provisions. The Turkish loss from all sources is stated at 16,000 men.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PARIS telegram says that "Gambetta has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $800 for placarding his recent address to the electors of his arondissement. The printer of the address was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $400."

ONE Bedel, claiming to be an American citizen, rendered himself conspicuous in the French electoral contest, was expelled from the country by order of the Government, and has sought reparation through the American legation at Paris.

THE election in France for members of the Chamber of Deputies has resulted in a signal victory for the Republicans, who have succeeded in securing a fair working majority. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Marshal-President, backed as he is by all the monarchical and anti-Republican elements of the nation, will submit gracefully to the people's verdict.... A large private bank in Vienna, Austria, has failed, with liabilities of £1,500,000....War is threatened between Great Britain and Afghanistan....A Berlin dispatch says the total losses by the failure of the Ritterschaftliche Bank, of Stettin, will probably amount to over 15,000,000 marks....A terrible gale swept over England, Ireland and Scotland on the night of the 14th inst., doing immense damage to property on land and sea.

A REPORT comes from San Domingo, to the effect that a revolution is in full progress aginst the Baez Government.

SERIOUS riots in Poland are reported by St. Petersburgh dispatches. One of them appears to have resulted in something like a battle, for the killed and wounded among the insurgents numbered a hundred and forty.

THE famous monolith known as Cleopatra's needle was abandoned off the coast of Spain by the steamer having it in tow, during a tremendous gale. The crew on the craft which contained the obelisk were transferred to the Olga, but not until the Olga had lost her second mate and five hands in her endeavor to rescue them. The lost needle was subsequently discovered by another steamer and again started on its voyage to England.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Oct. 15.—SENATE.—Senators were early in their places, and the usual bustle attending the opening of the session prevailed.... The oath of office was administered to Stanley Matthews (Ohio), elected in the place of John Sherman, resigned; J. Don Cameron, in place of Simon Cameron, resigned; and D. H. Armstrong, who was appointed from Missouri, vice L. V. Bogy, deceased; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by Clerk Adams promptly at 12 o'clock. The roll of members by States was called, beginning with Maine. When Louisiana was reached, the Clerk said that three sets of returns had been received from that State—the first signed by John McEnery. As Mr. McEnery was never recognized as a de facto Governor, the certificates signed by him would not be considered. The second set was signed by W. P. Kellogg, and reached the Clerk at different times and by different channels. In regard to the latter, Clerk Adams said that the certificates signed were not in compliance with the laws of Louisiana, and therefore not proper credentials. He could not recognize them or put the names of members holding such certificates on the rolls. The third set was signed by F. O. Nicholls, as Governor, was in due form and in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, and the names of the members holding the certificates signed by Nicholls had been placed on the rolls. When Colorado was reached Adams said he had excluded the names of Messrs. Belford and Patterson, both claiming seats from that State. There were 287 members present. Samuel J. Randall was elected Speaker, receiving 149 votes to 132 for James A. Garfield. The oath of office was administered to the Speaker, who then administered the oath to the members. Most of the Southern members took the qualified oath. Objection was made to swearing in Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina; Darrall, Elam and Robertson, of Louisiana, and Pacheco, of California, and those members stood aside. The delegates for the Territories were all sworn in without objection. Mr. Clymer offered a resolution electing, as Clerk, George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Doorkeeper, John W. Polk, of Missouri; Postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia; and as Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John Poisel, of Maryland. Mr. Hale offered an amendment substituting for those names those of Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire; Horace H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Henry Sherwood, of Michigan; and the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted without a division. The oath of office was then administered to these officers. Messrs. Polk and Stewart taking the modified oath....After the drawing of seats by the members the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16.—SENATE.—A large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. Among the petitions were many favoring an increase of the compensation of letter-carriers. Among the bills was one offered by Mr. Beck for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment. Referred....Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due to the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies....Memorials from the Missouri Legislature, in favor of the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi valley, and in relation to a national system of levees for the Mississippi river, were referred....Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill granting arrears of pensions. Referred....A bill to establish the Territory of Huron, and provide a temporary government therefor, was referred; also, a bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha....Mr. Rogers, Private Secretary to the President, delivered the message. It was read immediately by Secretary Gorham, ordered printed, and referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hale, of Maine, called up the Colorado election case. Mr. Cox raised a point of order that the disputed elections must be considered in order. Objected to, and the motion to call up Colorado was lost....A long discussion took place on the question of swearing in the two South Carolina members, Rainey and Cain, whose names were put on the roll by the clerk. Mr. Cox wanted the question referred to the Committee on Elections, but it was contended, among others by two Democrats, Messrs. Miles and Potter, that, as the gentlemen had the usual legal certificate of election, they should be sworn in, and then their right to seats might be referred. This view prevailed, and Rainey and Cain were sworn in....Objection was withdrawn in the case of Darrall, of Louisiana, and he also was sworn in....The case of Elam, of Louisiana, was discussed, but no result reached....The President's message was read, and referred to the committee of the whole....The rules of the last House were adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill authorizing the payment of 50 per cent. of customs duties in legal-tender notes. Referred....Mr. Thurman presented the credentials of Henry M. Spofford, Senator from Louisiana, from March 4, 1877, and asked that they be read and Mr. Spofford sworn in. The credentials having been read, Mr. Mitchell moved that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Finally Mr. Edmunds appealed to Mr. Thurman to let the subject lie over for a day. Mr. Thurman consented, having no desire to force the Senator to vote if he was not ready to do so....Bills were introduced and referred authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes; to prevent abuses in the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes....Mr. McCreary introduced a bill to repeal the bankrupt law and all the acts amendatory thereto....Mr. Edmunds submitted the following: *Resolved*, That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and that said committee have power to report by bill or otherwise....The President sent in a large number of nominations, mostly of persons who were appointed during the recess of the Senate. The only new one of importance was that of Hon. John M. Harlan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal the disputed election case from the Fourth District of Louisiana was taken up, the question being upon the resolution of Mr. Leonard, referring the claims of Elam and Smith, the contestants, to the Committee on Elections, to decide who has a right to the seat, and a long discussion on points of order followed. Mr. Gibson offered a substitute providing for the immediate swearing in of J. B. Elam. After debate the substitute was adopted—yeas, 144; nays, 119. Mr. Elam took the modified oath. Mr. Frye offered a resolution reciting that Charles N. Nash had presented a certificate of election signed by Gov. Kellogg, then the duly recognized and acting Governor of Louisiana, but that the Clerk of the House had declined to place Nash's name on the roll, but had substituted E. W. Robertson on the authority of a paper signed by Gov. Nicholls, and directing that the name of Robertson be struck off the roll and Nash be sworn in. After debate a substitute offered by Mr. Ellis that Robertson be sworn in was agreed to, and the modified oath of office was administered....The case of Pacheco, of California, was then called up, when Mr. Garfield moved that the oath of office be administered, which was agreed to after discussion, and Mr. Pacheco took his seat.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.—SENATE.—Consideration was resumed of Mr. Thurman's resolution to have the oath administered to Mr. Spofford, of Louisiana, the pending question being the substitute referring the credentials to a committee. After debate, by a vote of 36 yeas and 33 nays, the substitute was agreed to, and the credentials of Spofford were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Davis (Ill.) voted with the Democrats against reference. A motion of Mr. White instructing the committee to report on or before the 1st of November, 1877, was rejected—yeas, 31; nays, 35. The committee was also instructed to consider and report upon the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg. Mr. Thurman moved that J. B. Eustis be sworn in as Senator from Louisiana. Laid over.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

Turks and Temperance.

The unspeakable Turk is doing his share of the missionary work of the world by delivering one of the greatest temperance lectures ever listened to. The endurance of the Turkish soldiers, and the facility with which they recover from the most desperate wounds, are justly attributed to their temperate habits of eating and their entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered in the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of the statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare the right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of a specific appropriation therefor. The constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for that fiscal year. We have, therefore, an army in service, authorized by law, and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring Congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum—a numerical strength of 25,000 men—leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and, in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army. The estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764.98, and, having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the Navy Department $2,386,127. This sum is made up of $1,446,888 due to the officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; $311,933.50 is due for advances made by the Fiscal Agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service, and $50,000 is due to the Naval Hospital fund; $150,000 is due for arrearages of pay to officers, and $45,219.58 for the support of the Marine Corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,535.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, Clerks, Commissioners and Marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting, at your present session, the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agricultural industry and the fine arts, which is to be held in Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken on the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and is still, reserved in the Exposition Buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the pay of salaries and expenses of Commissioners; for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and, as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution, making an appropriation of $200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was made for the appointment of a number of honorary Commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress, in accepting the invitation of the Government of France, is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 10, 1875, a commission was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of $8,000 was made in the Sundry Civil-Service act of 1875 so as to meet the expenses of the Commissioner. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the Commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer, until that time, any further reference to subjects of public interest.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1877.

END OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The Campaign Against the Nez Perces—Gen. Miles' Brilliant but Dearly-Purchased Victory.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

After 257 years of incessant warfare with the Indians in every part of the United States, commenced by that gallant and godly old Indian fighter, Miles Standish, and concluded by another Miles, equally gallant, and, for aught we know, equally godly, the end of Indian wars seems to be at hand. Unless signs fail, the limits of Indian wars on this continent by the people of the United States will be 1620 on the one hand and 1877 on the other. During the past two years, the most formidable conflicts have been with the Sioux under Sitting Bull and the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph. After the massacre of Custer's command, in June, 1876, and Reno's defense of himself, the Sioux were followed up and punished so severely that Sitting Bull, with a portion of his command, finally fled over the border into Canada for protection, where he has already succeeded so well in provoking the Canadians that they are ready to give him up. The rest of his warriors have already been corraled, Lame Deer having surrendered early in September with the last of the flock, thus entirely clearing the Black Hills and Big Horn country of all the hostile Sioux. The next tribe to engage the attention of the military authorities was the Nez Perces, who, early in the summer, under their Chief Joseph, commenced an indiscriminate massacre of white settlers in Oregon. Their raids assumed at last such a desperate, and at the same time such a successful, character that Gen. Howard at once commenced operations so as not only to protect the whites but to prevent other hostile Indians from joining them. The first serious encounter with them was the attack made by Gen. Gibbon at Big Hole, which resulted so disastrously to the latter's command. Twenty-nine officers and privates were killed and forty wounded. The Indians escaped and made their way north. Thoroughly organized pursuit was made to prevent their reaching the British possessions, which was evidently their destination. Four columns under Gen. Howard, Col. Sturges, Gen. Merritt and Gen. Miles, closely followed them. On the 28th of August Gen. Howard came up with them, but they escaped him. Meanwhile they had flanked Sturges, but he followed them so closely that he caught up with them on the Yellowstone, and on the 14th ult. had a desperate fight with them on Canon creek, in which he punished them severely, captured a large portion of their herds and stock, and drove them several miles. They succeeded, however, in escaping Sturges, and kept on their northerly course until the 30th ult., when Gen. Miles surprised them coming out of the Bear's Paw mountains, in the extreme northern part of Montana and near the British frontier. A desperate battle ensued, lasting all day, in which twenty-three of Gen. Miles' command were killed and forty-four wounded, the Indians losing seventeen killed, among them five of their chiefs. The battle was kept up for five days, the Indians fortifying their positions in deep ravines with well-constructed rifle-pits and fighting with the courage of desperation. Gen. Miles' command not being strong enough to risk an open attack upon the Indian position, he invested it with the intention of waiting until either Howard or Sturges should come up. His investment was made so close that it commanded the Indians' supply of water. The Nez Perces were bagged at last, and, as it was only a question of a few days at furthest how soon they would be attacked in their hole, Chief Joseph came out and surrendered to Gen. Miles. As Gen. Howard did not come up until after the surrender, and Gen. Sturges had no part in the five days' fight, the glory of the capture belongs to Gen. Miles. None the less are all the troops engaged in the pursuit deserving of credit. The chase has been a long one, from Oregon to Montana, over trackless wastes, across creeks and streams without number, over mountains and through ravines and canons. Our troops have suffered severely, especially the Seventh Cavalry, Custer's old regiment, which has lost fifteen of its commissioned officers, but we may assume now that there will be no further serious loss of life from Indian hostilities. With the corraling of the Sioux, the surrender of Sitting Bull, and the capture of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces, the backbone of the Indian war is broken, and there are no more hostiles on the war-path who cannot be easily handled. The future of the Indian question, therefore, now depends upon the civilizing, not the punishing, of the Indian. It is probable that the wild Indians will be first placed in reservations upon the Missouri and kept there until they are sufficiently tamed and subdued to be introduced with safety into the Indian Territory. To place them there now, with their savage dispositions, would be like corraling a pack of wolves in a sheep-fold. Constant trouble, if not another war, would be the result. The future of the Indian is none the less interesting, now that the long conflict between savagery and civilization has come substantially to a close. To civilize him and change him from a beast of prey into a reading, working, law-abiding citizen, will be a problem requiring more anxiety, diligence, and skill than it has taken to subjugate him.

Analysis of Petroleum.

Anything in relation to petroleum is presumed to be interesting at the present time, and for this reason it may not be out of place to notice that the chemical constituents of rock oil are carbon and hydrogen, generally ninety parts carbon and ten parts hydrogen, by weight. The proportions form about an equal bulk, carbon being heavy while hydrogen is light and volatile. Originally, they both existed as gases, and by their union they form protocarburet of hydrogen, which, being condensed, forms naphtha, or light volatile oil, and, after the escape of a portion of hydrogen, the product is heavy petroleum. By a further escape of hydrogen, the product becomes more solid as bitumen, pitch or asphaltum, the highest stages of condensation being cannel, bituminous and anthracite coal. The diamond is the purest state of solidified carbon, and is probably a crystalization of carbonic acid gas, unadulterated by hydrogen. Coal oil is artificially produced by converging coal into gas, adding a proper equivalent of hydrogen and then condensing the gas. Iron, sulphuric acid and water, when placed in contact, give off hydrogen gas. Burning charcoal gives off carbonic acid gas. Mix these gases in proper proportion, subject them to heat under confinement, then allow the heated gas to escape through water, and the condensation will produce carbon oil on the surface of the water, but it will cost about ten dollars a gallon, even if you get through without an explosion.—*Osceola Reveille.*

TWEED'S CONFESSION.

The Boss Thief Makes a Clean Breast of It, and "Gives Away" His Fellow-Conspirators.

The New York *Herald* devotes three pages to the confession of Tweed, which is certainly one of the most remarkable documents ever published, and which the *Herald* alleges is perfectly genuine. The confession begins with the following statement: "For years Mr. Tweed has borne a burden of mental and physical punishment which others, with equal justice, should have shared; and younger men than he might well have succumbed to it. Up to this time no arguments could induce him to break the silence which, from the first, he has kept. He is now an old man, is suffering from a disease which his imprisonment but aggravates, and he sadly needs rest from the mental strain to which he has so long been subjected. From his former companions in crime he feels himself isolated. Those whom he looked upon as his friends in his palmy days, and for whose offenses he has silently suffered, have not only held themselves aloof from him, but some have become the loudest in their denunciations of him. Mr. Tweed asks nothing further from them. He will recognize no further claim that they make upon him for silence. Henceforth, if the people will accept him as their witness, Mr. Tweed promises to do all that lies in his power to rectify the great wrongs that he has done.

"Mr. Tweed says that the first combination was a political one, and commenced when John T. Hoffman was Mayor of New York, and was composed of Charles G. Cornell (Street Commissioner), John T. Hoffman (Mayor), Peter B. Sweeney, Matthew T. Brennan, and William M. Tweed. These gentlemen were in the habit of dining together in the City Hall, in the keeper's room, and there promised fidelity and devotion to each other."

The following prominent persons are involved, among others, in Tweed's confession:

Thomas J. Creamer.
John B. Van Pellen.
Stephen J. Williams, Republican Senator.
Albert G. Mattoon, Republican Senator.
William M. Graham, Democratic Senator.
George Beach, Democratic Senator.
John F. Hubbard, Democratic Senator.
W. J. Humphrey, Republican Senator.
Samuel H. Frost, Democratic Senator.
Henry W. Genet, Democratic Senator.
M. Norton, Democratic Senator.
A. Bleecker Banks, Democratic Senator.
Isaiah Blood, Democratic Senator.
Norris Winslow, Republican Senator.
Aug. R. Elwood, Republican Senator.
William N. Brand, Republican Senator.
Abraham B. Harpenning, Republican Senator.
William B. Woodin, Republican Senator.
Theodore S. Mimer, Republican Senator.
George Bowen, Republican Senator.
James Wood, Republican Senator.

The array of names is a startling one, and shows that all other swindles sink into insignificance beside this mammoth robbery of the tax-payers of New York.

Wages of Railroad Men in England.

Railroad wages in England are reported by the *Railway Service Gazette* to be, on an average, about 25s ($6.08) per week for "pointsmen," $6.80 for "shunters," $7.30 to $8.25 for passenger "guards" (conductors), $7.78 to $8.28 for "goods guards" (freight conductors), and $10.21 for "engine drivers." The *Railway Service Gazette* adds: "The amounts are probably in some cases added to by over-time, while in many others they are not reached, owing to loss of time through illness or temporary disablement from accident."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 75	@12 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 80
COTTON	11¼	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	4 75	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—Western Mixed	59	@ 61
OATS—Mixed	32	@ 37
RYE—Western	68	@ 70
PORK—New Mess	14 30	@14 40
LARD	8¾	@ 9
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	4 25	@ 5 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 60	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 09½
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 04½
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	58	@ 59
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	29	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	17	@ 18
PORK—Mess	14 30	@14 50
LARD	8½	@ 8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 13	@ 1 14½
No 2	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	14 15	@ ....
LARD	8¾	@ 9
HOGS	4 90	@ 5 40
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 20	@ 1 30
CORN	45	@ 46
OATS	27	@ 32
RYE	57	@ 59
PORK—Mess	13 75	@14 00
LARD	8¾	@ 9¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 36	@ 1 36
No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 29
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 1	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	15 75	@16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 90
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

In Harvest-Time.

From the reddening forest
Drop the yellow leaves
Sturdy reapers merrily
Are binding up the sheaves.

Yonder goes the laden wain,
Rumbling on its way,
Shaking like a jovial host
[illegible]

Streaks of sunset [illegible]
Their way across the sky;
And on the upland spaces
The colors glow and die.

The mists are on the distance;
But like a polished shield,
Hit by a thousand lances,
Lies one unsickled field.

—*Good Words.*

Around the Farm.

We have never tried parsley on the table, but we know there is nothing better for pigs in summer.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

To utilize feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plumes from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting into coverlets and not a few other purposes.—*Morris Rural.*

I had three large bowlders in one of my fields. They weighed about three, four and five tons, respectively. I took some old stumps, old fence rail, several brush heaps, and the small limbs of an old apple tree—in all I had perhaps a little over half a cord of wood. I put it upon the bowlders and set it on fire, and it made them as full of cracks as if it were glass. The heaviest piece did not weigh over 100 pounds, and some of the smallest pieces did not weigh over five pounds. Some kinds of stones will not crack at all, while others will crack into a hundred pieces with less than one-fourth of a cord of wood burned around them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Timber for building purposes or for the use of coopers or wheelwrights, should never be cut before December or January, when the circulation of the sap is thoroughly arrested. Immediately the tree is cut down, it should be freed from all shoots and branches, and sawn into planks as soon as possible, so that these may be at once seasoned by exposure to the air. By taking these precautions decay and dry-rot will be avoided, and the wood will keep excellently; but, of course, the advice is intended only for those who get out their own lumber, or can have it done according to their wishes, for the greed of dealers will force the cutting of timber at untimely seasons.—*Exchange.*

The question how to apply superphosphate depend on what crop it is applied to. If on a crop that is cultivated in hills, like potatoes or corn, the superphosphate should be put in the hill and mixed with the earth before seed is planted, to prevent injury by contact. If for ridged crops, superphosphate should be sown broadcast after harrowing. The ridging plow will roll it inward and mix it with the earth. For drilled crops special implements are made, which sow the manure and the seed together. When these implements are not used, the superphosphate is sown broadcast and the seed is then drilled in; or the superphosphate is composted with the barn-yard manure.—*Toronto Globe.*

It should be our aim to be as free from the evils of a fluctuating market as is in our power. One important step toward attaining that position is to raise all we can for the maintenance of our poultry. Oats are a surer crop than any other of the grains, and are excellent to grind for fowls, mixed with corn. Any poultry-raiser who is so fortunate as to possess a piece of land that can be used for this purpose should thoroughly prepare the soil for the reception of the seed, which may be the common, old-fashioned sort, or one of the new kinds, such as the Excelsior, Australian, or Surprise, which are full meated (weighing forty pounds to the bushel, and consequently superior to common oats. Any surplus would find a ready market at remunerative prices. — *Poultry World.*

Weed your Flocks.—Sell, slaughter or give away poor, scrawny animals, and it will stand you in pocket. If keeping poultry, keep only the breeds that lay most eggs or lay on most fat. Keep sheep that yield the heaviest fleeces or the heaviest carcasses; a scrub animal will fleece rather than benefit you. A cow that gives a pound of butter a day eats no more than a beast that yields a pound a week. There's a great saving in selecting for the butcher those breeds of cattle that attain their maximum weight in two years, rather than those who take four to do it. The best breed of hogs manufacture a maximum number of pounds of meat from a minimum number of bushels of corn. A "plug" of a horse does little work before "he has eaten his own head off." Three years ago a young Vermont farmer had a dairy of sixty cows. Up to last year he had weeded out twenty-five of them; and now reports that he makes just as much butter from the thirty-five selected animals as he used to make from the original sixty. Of course, he feeds and attends to the smaller number more carefully than he did to the larger, but there is a great saving in the extra food and attention that would be required by the twenty-five discarded brutes. — *Rural New Yorker.*

About the House.

Crab-apple Jelly.—Cut in halves and boil in water till soft; two quarts water to half-peck apples; strain and add one pound of sugar to one pint juice; boil twenty-five minutes.

Canned Crab-apples.—To five pounds apples take three pounds sugar; make a sirup, and when boiling put in apples and boil until soft; seal immediately in heated cans; no paring.

King's Pudding.—Beat six eggs; add one quart of sweet milk, one pound of white sugar, one dozen of soda crackers, four large apples, cut in very thin slices, and a little salt. Spice to taste. Bake about two hours.

A few kernels of browned or a spoonful of ground coffee smoldered on coals in a sick-room or musty room will purify it in a few moments and for a long time. Let me illustrate, even though I use strong terms. A pole-cat was killed in a hen-house, and immediately coffee was burned on the spot; the atmosphere was not only endurable on the premises that night, but next day bore less of the stench than did places three-fourths of a mile distant.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Remedy for Catarrh.—Dry and powder mullein leaves as fine as you would powder sage; then smoke as you would tobacco, letting the smoke escape through the nostrils instead of the mouth. This is one of the best of remedies for catarrh in the head. It has entirely cured a case of over twenty years' standing, when every other remedy heard of had failed to do so. It may require a little practice to let the smoke escape through the nostrils. Mullein will be stronger gathered before the frost injures it, but will answer even if dug from under the snow. It will also be found an excellent remedy for cold in the head.—*Cor. New York Times.*

A Lion and Leopard Fight.

The following story comes from Hungary on the Danube. An encounter between animals so ill-matched in size and strength as the leopard and the lion, must rather be a slaughter than a fight; and so it proved in this case.

The Zoological Gardens at Presth have just been the scene of combat worthy of Nero or Elagabulus. The cage tenanted by a lion and lioness happened to be next to that in which dwelt a female leopard, for whom the captive queen of the forest entertained a special hatred. Probably she was jealous of the bright eyes and beautiful skin of her neighbor, and may possibly have suspected her lord and master of casting a tender regard or two across the barrier which separated the dens.

The suspicion, brooded over in silence, became a devouring passion, and it ripened into certainty at the precise moment when vengeance happened to become possible. The keeper of the gardens had inadvertently one day left hanging within the lion's cage the chain which served to draw up the partition, and the lion was not long in seizing it and beginning to pull. Whether he was animated with a spirit of fickleness or by curiosity alone must remain forever a secret.

But the result was that the partition flew up, and the road remained open from one cage to the other. Through it instantly rushed the lioness, breathing hatred and malice; but the lion had no sooner dropped the chain and prepared to follow in chase, than the portcullis fell and the passage was barred again. In the meantime, however, a struggle commenced between the two lady warriors such as has not been seen in Europe since the palmy days of the amphitheater.

The leopard, worsted at the first onset, attempted to take refuge from the foe by jumping and hanging to the top rails of the cage. It was all in vain, however. She was brought to bay again, and compelled to fight face to face with the terrible invader. For twenty long minutes the battle raged in royal style. The neck and shoulders of the lioness were deeply furrowed with red gashes. But her victim was overmatched, and at length thrown on her back, when the *coup de grace* was given by the savage fangs of the victor. Nothing remained, at the end of the encounter, of the pretty spotted skin but a few torn and mangled shreds.

Industry and Stupidity of the Bulgarians.

Headquarters life, dreary as it is here, is likely to become drearier when we move nearer Plevna. The villages in this immediate vicinity may be described briefly as rich and dirty. The farmers have hundreds of stacks of grain in their yards and scarcely any article of furniture in their houses. The Bulgarians strike me as a people who sit down but little. Such a piece of furniture as a chair is almost unknown among them. The beds in some of the cottages are made of baked earth, arranged in the form of a shelf near a huge window, through which cool breezes blow; but in winter there is nothing to do but to retreat to a kind of cellar. It is to be hoped that one result of the advance of the Russians will be to farther the civilization of the people in this section. They have many virtues but no graces. The women are industrious beyond praise. If they walk from one village to another they twirl their distaffs all the way, and when their household duties are over and they are talking by the fountains or in the little groves they are all busily knitting. They are avaricious here, and that which seems most to annoy them is that they should be asked to yield up some part of their store, although, let it be understood, they are always well paid for everything that is taken. Some of them do not comprehend the value of money, and look stupidly at it when it is put into their hands. They have never made any effort to assemble stores for the Russians or to aid them in any way other way than by showing them the roads and warning them of the approach of the enemy. Sometimes, in despair, one feels like comparing them to the water buffaloes. Those noble animals appear to resent any attempt to make them decent or lively as an insult to their moral character.—*Edward King's Letter to he Boston Journal.*

The Catholics of New England.

In 1776 there were about forty Catholics in Boston, and after the Revolution the Catholic Church made rapid progress. The first church was built in 1803. In 1825 there were 15,000 Catholics, one-half of whom were in Boston. In 1877 the statistics of the Church in New England are as follows: One Archbishop, 6 Bishops, 549 priests, 507 churches, 16 chapels and stations, 2 colleges, 168 ecclesiastical students, 32 academies and select schools, 86 parish schools, 15 asylums, 6 hospitals, and a population estimated at 900,000. There are in Boston 30 churches and chapels. Since 1840 the Catholic churches in Boston have increased five-fold. The Catholic churches are larger, as a rule, than the Protestant, and have each three or four services every Sunday. They number half the population of Boston.

The average price of a camel in the East is $80.

ANDRE'S CAPTORS.

The Truth of History.

[From the New York World.]

A monument is erecting in Schoharie county to record the virtues and exalted patriotism of David Williams, one of the three men who arrested Maj. Andre in the year 1780 as he was going to New York with papers from Gen. Benedict Arnold to Gen. Clinton, who was then in command of the British forces. From that day to this Williams, Paulding and Van Wart have had the credit of acting solely from lofty motives; they spurned the offers of money which were made to them by Maj. Andre to permit him to escape; they loved their country more than gold, and yet there are stories told about them which place their action in an entirely different light from this. It may be true that our historians may have not dealt justly with them, and that, like many other monuments which tell the glories of dead men, the monument which stands to their memory at Tarrytown and the one which is rising in Schoharie to David Williams do not adhere strictly to the truth. The word "tramp" has but lately come into use in America, but old men who live in Schoharie county and know "Dave Williams" by tradition, say that he at least of the three famous patriots was in effect neither more nor less than a tramp, and the story runs that his two companions in arms were as bad as he. This is very sad to think of, and if it be true we will not be inclined to think better of tramps therefor, any more than our appreciation of the moral and intellectual condition of geese is heightened by the remembrance that once by their cackling they saved the lofty city of Rome.

This new story of an ancient deed is that, as Paulding, Williams and Van Wart were one day sitting under a tree near Tarrytown, enjoying a game at cards, they saw a well-dressed gentleman riding along the road, and were struck with the happy thought that as the place was lonely it would be profitable to rob the solitary horseman. They at once unhorsed him, took him into the woods and proceeded to plunder him. In his stockings they found, not the desired money, but important papers which they saw it would be to their interest to transmit to Government. They did not, as they should have done, take their prisoner at once to a superior officer as one who had failed to give a satisfactory account of himself; it was only when they discovered that his watch and the money about him were of less value than their living prize would be should they turn him over to the authorities that they became patriotic. According to this account, they were therefore mere freebooters. Their inestimable services to the country had their source, so far as their authors are concerned, in sheer rascality. Good came from their evil, it is true, but the moral quality of their action is not such as to entitle them to monuments and praise.

Oysters and Star Fish.

As the oyster culture is so important a business here, a few words about the oyster's most dreaded and deadly foe, the star fish, will be appropriate, and we have gathered from authentic sources the following tolerably reliable information on the subject: The star fish destroys and devours the oyster eagerly. The star fish is well armed, having five of those useful members; and, to make matters worse for the oyster, has an eye on the end of each arm. It is also furnished with hundreds of small legs and feet. Its mouth is in the center of the body, and it moves slowly, but very "sure," when after prey. It can propel itself over rough surfaces and into all nooks and crevices, and is found generally upon rocks, near which they fasten. If one of his arms becomes broken in any way, as by getting it entangled in a crevice of a rock, or having it bitten off by a voracious fish, determined upon making havoc upon this particular star, the deficiency is soon remedied, as another arm grows, which replaces the missing member. Some species of the star fish possess the power of demoralizing or breaking itself in pieces, and thus multiplying its kind, as each piece retains vitality and grows into a perfect specimen of its kind again. The star fish is a sociable animal. It generally travels in "schools," or mass-meetings, when, doubtless, schemes for raids on the unsuspecting oyster are devised, and nefarious information and ideas interchanged. When he is hungry he gets outside of dinner by, as it were, turning himself inside out, a novel process, not to be recommended to the *genus homo* as a means of appeasing appetite. He turns his stomach out of his mouth and envelops the morsel to be ingulfed. The star fish is set down by scientific men as a mere "walking stomach," being such a tremendous gormandizer of sea-food. They are particularly fond of oysters, and when the presence of a fine bivalve is discovered nothing can exceed it in lively appreciation of the morsel, not even an American at a clam-bake.—*New Haven Journal.*

New York Crœsuses.

No street in the world (except possibly in London) represents in the short space of two miles and a half anything like the enormous aggregate of wealth represented by Fifth avenue residents between Washington square and Central Park. We give haphazard a few names:

Mr. Rhinelander	$3,000,000
James Lenox	5,000,000
Marshall O. Roberts	5,000,000
Moses Taylor	8,000,000
August Belmont	6,000,000
Robt. L. and A. Stuart	5,000,000
Mrs. Paran Stevens	2,000,000
Amos R. Eno	8,000,000
John Jacob and William Astor	60,000,000
Mrs. A. T. Stewart	50,000,000
Pierre Lorillard	3,000,000
James Kernochan	2,000,000
Wm. H. Vanderbilt	70,000,000
Mrs. Calvert Jones	2,000,000
Mrs. Mary Jones	3,000,000
Mr. James Gordon Bennett	4,000,000
Mr. Fred. Stevens	10,000,000
Mr. Louis Lorillard	1,000,000
Total	$248,000,000

Here we have some eighteen families, living near each other, who derive fixed yearly incomes from a capital of between $240,000,000 and $250,000,000.—*New York Sun.*

A Train Cut in Two by a Rock.

At Carr's Rock, N. Y., a few nights ago, a rock weighing forty tons fell down the cliff, striking a freight train of forty-five cars, cutting off twenty-two of them. The car struck, which was loaded with grain, was wrecked. Thirteen cars left the track, but were uninjured. No one was hurt. Had the cars moved a few feet further they would have gone down a precipice 100 feet in depth, near the scene of the railway disaster at Carr's Rock in 1868. The track was blocked six hours.

NO GREAT STANDING AR MY.

This Country Will Never be Governed by Military Power.

[Judge Black's Letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Post.]

James P. Barr, Esq.: *My Dear Sir*—It is quite out of the question, with my present engagements, to write fully on the labor question, or even to give, as requested, a few thoughts which arise from a superficial look at the situation. I have lately read the article of Col. Scott, which is characterized by his remarkable ability as a practical man. He means business, no doubt. I should like much to hear from Mr. Gowen. He has all of Scott's fidelity to the interests of the corporation he leads, is his equal in energy and force of character, while he looks through all human dealings with a more learned spirit. Besides, there are others who ought to enlighten the public mind. Have you read the article entitled "Fair Wages," by a "Striker," in the last number of the *North American Review?* He makes some suggestions that ought to be considered and thought of before they are altogether rejected. Of course I have no conception who the writer is, but, judging by his production, I expect to see him a power.

It cannot be necessary to tell you or any other sensible man that this country will never consent to be governed by a standing army until the people make up their minds to abandon republican institutions utterly, and submit without murmuring to an absolute despotism. The enemies of liberty on both sides of the water have offered many excuses for maintaining large armies in time of peace, but never anything so weak as that they set up now. Hundreds of thousands of laborers find themselves unable to protect themselves and their families from starvation, and they become turbulent, as every other people has done under the same circumstances. To maintain a standing army for the purpose of keeping them in order is the worst remedy that could be devised for the evil. This reduces the workingman to a state of mere slavery, where the bullet and the bayonet of the soldier come in place of the overseer's lash. If they submit they will be fit instruments to make slaves of us all. If they resist, civil war will become the chronic condition of the country. The United States has no right to intermeddle with this business except in certain contingencies, well defined and carefully provided for in the constitution. The old excuse that these limits ought to be disregarded because they confine the powers of certain persons within limits inconveniently narrow, is not one which ought to find acceptance in the judgment of a free people. But if the General Government must settle the controversies between the railroad corporations and their laborers, let its interference take any shape but that of a standing army; for that would be not only cruel and dangerous, but the most expensive that could be adopted. I believe none of these corporations think that less than a hundred thousand men would serve their purpose; and that is a gross miscalculation, for three times the number would hardly be sufficient. It would be much better, easier, and cheaper to take out of the Federal treasury as much money as will pay the railroad employes fair wages and let the corporations have the fruits of their labor as clear gain. Of course, I don't say that we ought to be taxed to free the railroad companies from the burden of paying for the labor they employ, so that they may increase their profits or be saved from losses, but we had better do that than worse.

Yours truly, J. S. Black.

THE OHIO VICTORY.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Democracy of Ohio send glad greeting this morning to the National Democracy, and proudly lay upon the Democratic altar, as their nobly-earned and joyfully-tendered gift, their garland of everlasting, the Empire State of the West. We sound the loud timbrel this morning, and send the glad tidings to more than 4,000,000 of Democrats in the land that yesterday laid securely the foundation of permanent Democratic dominion in the Union. Three hundred thousand Ohio Democrats have fought the battle bravely and have won a glorious victory, whose far-reaching and beneficent results cannot be hemmed in by the border lines of any State, and will not cease with this generation of men. We have elected our State ticket and chosen a Democratic Legislature, and carried the county of Hamilton for nearly or quite the whole of our ticket. Mr. Bishop is probably elected by a plurality of 20,000 votes. The Democratic majority in the Legislature cannot be stated exactly, but it is easily Democratic. The Republican vote, as we predicted it would, has fallen off largely everywhere, while the Democrats have brought out nearly their vote of last year.

It has not been a battle between leaders; it has been the more significant struggle between ideas. The Republican party, plethoric with ill-gotten spoils, kingly by a patronage which nothing but lofty patriotism and intelligent suffrage can resist, appeared before the people of the State pleading for a popular perfecting of the Presidential title, and an indorsement of the Returning Board method of choosing Presidents as a precedent; and Ohio—Hayes' own State—indignantly refuses, in the name of civil liberty, to sully her lips with the atrocious verdict. The Democrats of Ohio, taught last November, or last March, almost to believe that suffrage was an empty bauble, which fraud, in the name of law, could at any time dash to atoms, with heroic hate, sometimes a sublime passion, swore a lasting revenge at the polls for the wrong that was done, and made one page in our history glow with the record how that oath of hate was kept. This was the nature of our battle against odds, and the significance of the triumph must be measured by these facts.

The fruits of the victory are the permanent possession of this people's realm. This is Ohio's gift to the Democracy on this continent. Men saw in 1873 the power of 817 Ohio votes. The people's branch of the Congress followed; a majority of States swept into line; but that triumph was not complete. It was the first soft sunny day that announces the breaking up of winter and the noiseless coming of the spring-time. Some shivering days were inevitably to be dropped down after ward, but the summer was surely to come when all the valleys, like vast basins, should be filled with golden sunshine as with wine. The Ohio idea has conquered at last, and lastingly. The full summer of power is at hand. The long dominion of the national Democratic party is secured. Not only this, our Ohio itself is raised to a place of command in our national affairs. She sits between the lake and the Ohio, empress of our politics, with the assurance of long-continued power. She has earned the laurels of the land in the great councils of the party, and her bugle note from October to October through the rolling years will marshal the States to the prolonged and kindly sway of the true Democracy. She has redeemed herself, and, in so doing, has redeemed the nation and given it back to the Democratic idea in which it was conceived, born, baptized, and in which its robust youth and early manhood were nurtured. Ohio will presently send another Democratic Senator to Washington, worthy to wear the mantle, and Ohio's real voice will be heard in the higher branch of Congress.

A Massachusetts Democrat on "Fraud."

By the votes of the people Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States. And yet to-day another occupies that office. It is needless to discuss the means by which this great defeat of the popular will has been accomplished—it is all written in our country's history. There it will stand forever, teaching its sad lesson, sounding its solemn warning. I will not revive issues upon which, for anxious weeks of discussion and distress, and alternate hopes and fears, the peace of the country and the perpetuity of her institutions seemed to hang. Those issues have been decided; they concern us now only as they bear upon and shape our present duties. By a tribunal abnormal, springing from the terrible exigency of the moment and sanctioned by the people, Mr. Hayes has been declared President. He has been in due form inaugurated. However sharply we may criticise the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, however deeply we may deplore and abhor the palpable and disgusting frauds which made that commission necessary, it seems to me that its action must be regarded as final and conclusive. Mr. Hayes is and must be accepted as President. Failing so to recognize him, the Democracy as a party would lose that patriotic and grand position, rarely surpassed in history, which its past action has secured. Whose heart has not swollen with just pride and deep emotion as he has contemplated our country emerging out of this Presidential controversy without revolution, without civil war, without anarchy, disorder, or confusion—without even derangement of administration—and with hardly more of external excitement than attends any hotly-contested election? And to whom is the country indebted for this result! To the Democratic party.—*Hon. Charles T. Russell, President of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention.*

Blighted Statesmen.

How unfortunate these railroad jobs are to Republican statesmen. How recent is the sad fate of that model of goodness and grace, Schuyler Colfax—how his lies and tricks found him out, and how he is now out in the cold with none to do him reverence except Young Men's Christian Associations and a few of the kind that believe in Henry Ward Beecher. He came near being President, too—would have got the next nomination of the Republican party but for the premature exposure that blighted his blooming prospects. There was Fremont, another Republican favorite son. He came nearer being President. He got the nomination, but the party could not poll votes enough to seat him, and at that early day had not learned the counting trick. He got a sentence of condemnation from a French court for putting forged and fraudulent railroad bonds upon the market, and if he ever sets foot in France he will have to serve out his time within a prison's walls.

And there is the favorite son of Maine. He, too, got into trouble about railroad bonds, and had to steal the papers which convicted him of malfeasance in office from Mulligan, after begging Mulligan on his bended knees to spare him and his innocent family.

Now honest John, the last hold of South Carolina Republicanism, the "last button on Gabe's coat," and the thorn in Hampton's side, and about the last of the Republican majority in the United States Senate, is in danger of losing his liberty.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.*

EXPERIENCE AGAINST CONTRACTION.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Frequent reference is made to the French financial system in connection with the wonderful recuperative powers of that nation as shown in the events since the close of the war with Germany. Starting after a disastrous war, and with all departments of Government disorganized, France, during an interval of great financial depression in Germany, England and the United States, not only anticipated the extraordinary demands made upon her, but maintained the industries of the people and made a better financial record than the nations that had been prosperous when she was prostrate with industrial and manufacturing interests paralyzed.

The extraordinary spectacle of a nation rallying so promptly from disaster, and devoting itself so earnestly to the work of building up all interests that contributed to substantial prosperity, has invited study while it has called forth admiration. The inquiry as to the causes of prosperity in France, when all the circumstances seemed to point to a period of great distress and depression, has been an interesting feature of financial discussion in this country for two or three years. Among the more recent and most interesting contributions to our knowledge on this question is a carefully-prepared paper by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, published in the Philadelphia *Times.*

Among the essential facts preliminary to the general discussion, Mr. Kelley calls particular attention to two: Under all changes of dynasty and forms of government the labor of France has been protected by the most elaborate and ingenious tariff and system of prohibitions ever devised, [illegible] of art by the Government, the diffusion of a love of art and the knowledge of its laws among the producing classes, secures a market for French fabrics and wares when the home and foreign markets of other nations are shrinking. This blending of art with utility not only secures France universal markets, but enables her to sell abroad imponderable things, such as genius, taste, art, and skill.

Mr. Kelley believes that the distinguishing characteristic of the financial policy of the French Government is found in the fact that it assumes the duty of preventing alternate periods of inflation, and their inevitable consequent intervals of contraction. To accomplish this end, whenever war or other exigency has caused the issue of irredeemable paper, it has invested such issue with the character of legal tender, or, in other words, made it available for all purposes to which money could be applied in France. In such cases the Government has also taken measures to prevent the withdrawal of the paper money until a continuous balance of trade had brought into the country metallic currency enough to supply the channels temporarily filled by the paper money. The Government maintains its power over the money of the country by demanding a slight tax upon circulation, whenever it authorizes a bank to issue notes, and pays the bank but 1 per cent. on the amount of notes loaned it when first issued.

Great Britain and the United States restrict the volume of legal-tender money to the narrowest possible limits available as a basis for bank circulation. "France seeks to give the whole people money; we, following the example of England, seek to compel them to use credit or currency obtained through banks at such rates of discount as may prevail." The fact that France has been prosperous, while England and the United States have experienced periods of financial depression, speaks well for the French system.

The last war experience of France was peculiar. In April, 1870, three months before war was declared, the circulation of the Bank of France was $288,750,000, and it held of specie and bullion $261,550,000. In August the Government required the bank to suspend specie payments, and by the same decree made its notes a legal tender. The first statement published after peace had been restored showed a circulation of $442,000,000, with $110,000,000 of specie. The decree of legal tender fixed the maximum of the issue of the bank at $480,000,000. This was increased by law of Dec. 29, 1871, to $560,000,000, and finally, by the law of July 15, 1872, to $640,000,000. This is the bank record, and the question at once occurs, what effect had the issue of this vast amount of paper money on the premium on gold?

In November, 1871, when a large payment on the war fine was due, the premium on gold rose to its highest point, 2½ per cent. It remained at this but a few days. When the irredeemable circulation had been increased from $460,000,000 to $490,000,000, the premium fell to 1 per cent. and in October, 1873, when the volume of notes had actually reached $614,000,000, the premium was merely nominal, and was only demanded on large sums. Legal tender, gold, silver, and paper money were then circulating in common, and at par with each other.

This in itself answers many of the arguments of the contractionists, but there is another important point, a striking illustration of the harmony of the interests of the Government and the people, a something that very many people lose sight of in this country.

The war fine amounted to $1,100,000,000; the total cost of the war to $2,000,000,000; the direct loss to agriculture was about $800,000,000. Yet the last payment on account of the war was made Sept. 5, or in two years and four months after the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

The Bank of France is now burdened with an excess of gold, and holds in addition, it is said, $100,000,000 of silver, which, like gold, is legal tender; yet the law will not permit the bank to resume specie payments until Jan. 1, 1878. The bank pays now, and has paid for nearly two years, in gold or silver, sums of 1,000 francs or less, and, to escape the tax on circulation, would have resumed more than a year ago had the Government consented. The latest returns as to specie held by the different nations show that France has, by the aid of paper currency, by which the industries of the nation were kept active, accumulated nearly $100,000,000 of gold more than the united stock of the banks of England and Germany.

It has been the fashion lately among the contractionists to quote largely from the past financial history of England. Mr. Kelley seems to have given them a sweeping broadside by quoting from the financial history, past and present, of France. He concludes his article with the following pertinent question:

> In view of these facts, may not the stricken people of the United States wisely order a halt in the work of contraction, and, following the example of France, demand the repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of silver, and the maintenance of the existing volume of our legal-tender paper money, which measures will enable them to go to work at honest wages, and to earn the gold and silver with which, in due time, we can, if desirable, resume specie payments?

A refrigerator car, so arranged that thirty carcasses can be hung up, as in shambles, and kept at a few degrees above freezing point, has been sent by some Nevada cattle-dealers to Chicago as an experiment. If it is successful the dealers will ship meat further East this fall and winter.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
EnglishBreakfastTea,	50; best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents.
Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.
Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and anned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.
Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the owest rates.

No. 1 White Fish, ha f bbls $4.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents. Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1 25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon 21 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 50cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and is prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hanging Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

BIG STOCK COMING

AT

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO'S.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DRESS GOODS

New Calicos, Shirtings, Woolens,
Jeans, Cloths and Cashmeres,
For Men, Boys and
Everybodys Wear

OUR SUCCESS.

No Goods Allowed to be Misrepresented. All the Newest Novelties in Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths and Boys

CLOTHING CUT

In the most approved pattern and warranted to be perfect fitting at Hard Time Prices.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

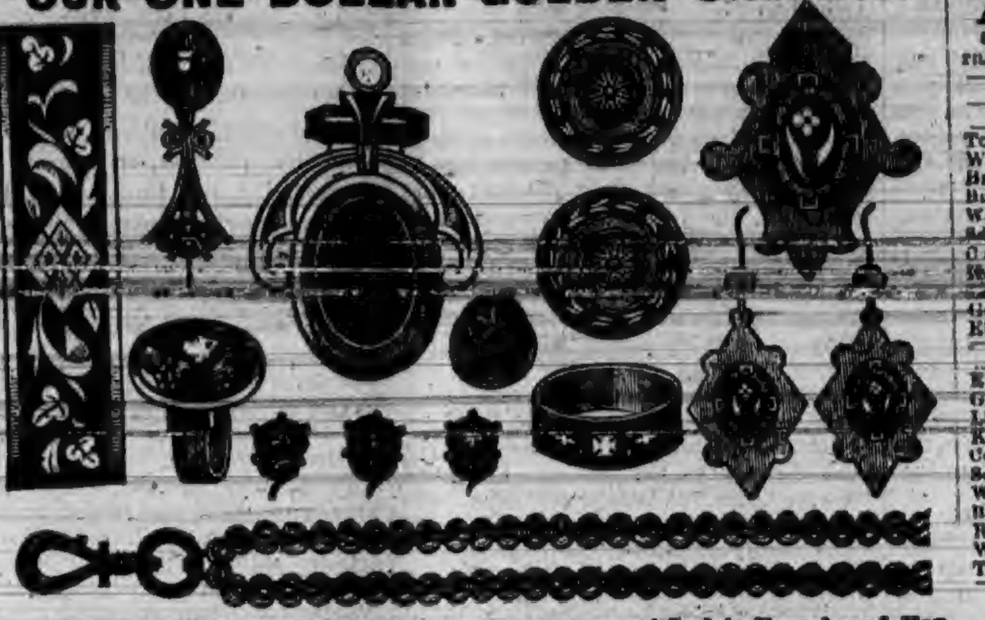

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops,** Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring;** one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons;** three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs,** inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button;** one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's **Pompadour Neck Chain;** one elegant **Cameo Seal;** one beautiful chased **Band Ring;** one solitaire Lake George **Diamond Pin;** one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets.** All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate,** and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send **one of these Dollar Caskets,** by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of **$3.50.** Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when ot visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

tands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never been excelled. Those wanting Organs should get theEstey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 17a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	3 25 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 18 p m	9 30 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 06 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 21 "	10 41 "	8 12 "
Kendallville	8 47 "	11 11 "	8 47 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 [illegible] pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South:

Time card in effect June 24—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 00 pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	2 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 56 "	4 10	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 52 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7	7 32
Bankers	2 14 "	7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7	8 05
Jackson	3 35 "	9	9 20
Detroit	6 20 "	12	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 20 "	6	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 18		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 am		3 50p
Lansing	10 10		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 20
Jackson Dep	11 00 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 10 pm	7	7 12
Bankers	1 07	7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8	7 43
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 21	9 38
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 55
Indianapolis	45 "		5 55
St. Louis	8 20 am		7 35
Louisville	5 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Express	Express	Cam'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 [illegible]	[illegible]00
Barnesville	9 45	11 4	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 05	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2	[illegible] 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	0 00
Columbus	3 00	5 [illegible]	
Shawnee	4 30	10 [illegible]	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	[illegible]am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	5	10 00
Shelby	4 51	3 7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 53	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	6 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 33	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 [illegible]0pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 40	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	10 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 [illegible]am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 50	
Philadelphia	9 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5 Acco.m
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 am
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 35 pm
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 pm
Connersville	10 20 am		8 50 pm
Cincinnati	1 30 pm		11 00 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 08 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	[illegible] am	
Terre Haute	[illegible] pm	[illegible] am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	6 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2	6 Express	4 Accom.
St. Louis		[illegible] 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	7 00 am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		8 20 pm	
Connersville	1 [illegible] am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	1 [illegible] am		11 44 am
New Castle	1 [illegible] am		12 55 pm
Muncie	1 [illegible] pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	pm	11 30 pm	
Montpelier	pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	40 pm	12 20 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL. No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 30	9 10
Roann	9 03	9 05	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 08	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 15pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 25
Columbia City	10 23	11 15	1 30
Col'en's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 20	12 24pm	3 35
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 45	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 50
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20 am	2 00	6 40

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 50 pm	[illegible]	5 8 pm
Mexico	6 16	12 00	4 10
Denver	6 07	11 46am	4 00
Chili	6 03		3 20
Roann	5 47		2 40
Laketon	5 32		2 08
North Manchester	5 23		1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 05
Collamer	5 05		[illegible]am
South Whitley	5 02		12 20
Columbia City	4 40		10 25
Collin's	4 21		[illegible]
Churubusco	4 14		9 28
La Otto	3 55		[illegible]
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 24
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	5	[illegible]
Butler lv	2 45	6 [illegible]	[illegible]

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free Elegant and expensive outfit free If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a **Private** nature, resulting from early **abuses** or infection of either Sex. **Seminal Weakness** producing **Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood** or **Impotency, Nervous Debility,** permanently cured; diseases of the **Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs,** Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and **DISEASES OF FEMALES,** yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. **LADIES** requiring treatment with **private** home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. **DR. OLIN'S** Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 112 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of **Reproduction** and the **Diseases of Women.** A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a **Private Nature** arising from **Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases,** with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the **Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture,** the **Opium Habit,** &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address **DR. BUTTS,** No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Mayer House, at Fort Wayne, is now under the management of Scarbrough & Kepler, two gentlemen who understand their business, and attend to it.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1877. Number 44.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

M. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, (Late of City Hotel,) Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB-PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining ... Leyton, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. HEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MORSE, Principal.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. aeshisla rgestoc e

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	**Diphtheria,**
Dyspepsia,	**Sciatica,**
Neuralgia,	**Toothache,**
Pleurisy,	**Sore Throat,**
Swollen Joints,	**Chilblains,**
Headache,	**Sprains,**
Lame Back,	**Burns,**
Erysipelas,	**Scalds,**

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli mated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO.

120 East 28th St. N. Y.

[illegible] weather and wreck, and while the passengers were hurridly making preparations for their safety, a fat Dutchman seized a life-preserver, and, trying it on, began to fill it, blowing till he was red in the face with his efforts. "Hellow," said a bystander, "you can't fill that thing; there's a big hole in it.' A blank look came over the Dutchman's face. "Mein Gott, is dat so? den I better keeps my wind in me."

Longfellow, according to a letter to a San Francisco paper, lives in a large light-colored mansion with a big brass door knocker, a summons from which is responded to by a tall servant girl with a disdainful face. Mr. Longfellow never keeps a visitor waiting, is a buoyant and animated speaker, much given to anecdote and reminiscence. He speaks freely of his own affairs whenever they are of public interest, and chats most frankly of his likings and favorites. On the other hand, a word of disparagement never passes his lips.

James Woodcock, of Greenville, Ill., loved Annie Hobbs, daughter of a clergyman, but the old folks opposed to the match, whereupon some 30 leading citizens took the matter in hand, prepared for the wedding, sent for a license and a clergyman, and prevented the girl's mother from entering the room till the ceremony was over. When she was admitted she raved like a maniac, and had to be restrained by force from injuring herself or the spectators. Unless there is a speedy change in her condition it will be necessary to send her to a mad house.

Ah Ching, when brought before a police magistrate in San Francisco recently, on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver, made the following lucid defence: "Me got diamond ling, gold watchee; me heap flaid, spose some bad man he come takee my ling, my watche. Me work Miss Duncan, you sabee Missa Duncan heap big man, got heap big bank. Missa Duncan he tella me you takee pistol, spose man he take you ling, takee you watche, you takee pistol shoot him. You sabee that what for me got pistol. Me heep good man." As the Chinaman did not have a permit to carry a pistol he was sentanced to a few days' imprisonment.

Virginia Wants Imigration.

Virgina wants immigratin and is seeking to encourage it. A committee of the Virginia improvement and immigration society headed, headed by U. S. Senator Johnstone, have been addressing meetings throughout Pennsylvania with the object of inducing emigration to the old dominion. As proof of the rapid growth of the state they cite the fact that Danville ten years ago had a population of only 2,000, while now it has 12,000; and Richmond has increased from 87,000 inhabitants in 1860 to 76,000 this year. Land is declared to be cheap and the profits from crops large, owing to the state lying upon the seaboard. The rate of taxation is also lower than in northern states.

A Negro Mathematician.

The Troy Times of Saturday says: A colored man named Gidney, residing on North Third street, below Jacob, claims to have discovered the true and exact ratio between the diameter and circumference of a circle. According to the accepted rule, with the diameter or circumference alone given, the other can be exactly told. The rato is 3.14159 plus, or as commonly use, 3.1416 plus. Mr. Gidney claims that by an algebraic calculation he has discovered the exact ratio, and he has in preperation a book on the subject which he intends shortly to publish. The demonstration of this interesting discovery is now receiving the attention of competent mathematicians, and whether it amounts to anything or not will soon be determined. Mr. Gidney possesse little or no education except in mathematics, and in this branch it is said he is able to solve most difficult problems.

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atichison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas; through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atichison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't., Topeka, Kan.

Thiers as a [illegible]

M. Theirs, it is well know, always took great pains with his speeches, which were studied even to the last refinement of phrase and verbal coloring. They were long prepared; and after they were delivered, he used often to spend entire nights in the office of the "Moniteur" correcting and amending them for official publication. Yet in extempore debate he had no superior, perhaps no equal, until Gambetta arose. A sudden discussion always found him ready with his facts and his figures, his ever available power of irony, and his inveterate pugnacity. Nor did extempore debate ever betray him into flying over or decending below, his subject. Sometimes he was impetuously indignant, and exceedingly bitter in his retorts; but he rarely made use of his temper to lend the impressiveness of wrath to his eloquence. He was most dexterous in speech; there were tact and finesse in the wit that once in a while sparkled forth, and he was almost finically precise in the accuracy of his figures and statement of facts; but was not master of the art, in which Gladstone is facile princeps among recent statesmen, of making figures eloquent.—George M. Towle; Scribner for Nov.

In a Carriage With a Lunatic.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph of the 17th inst. says: About half-past ten o'clock Wednesday morning Mrs. D. C. Reed, of Kalamazoo, was waiting in her carriage for Dr. Gile, who was calling upon West street, when a crazy man broke from his attendants, jumped into the carriage with Mrs. Reed, took the rains and whipped and beat the horses severely, and drove out West street, when Mrs. Reed persuaded him to get out. Then she put whip to the horses and returned to the villiage. The crazy man went into the woods, but was soon captured and taken to the asylum. Mrs. Reed's coolness under this trying situation probably saved her from serious results. After the carriage had been driven rapidly down West street, she talked calmly to the lunatic, telling him she knew he was endeavoring to get away from the keepers, and making him believe his best was to escape to the woods. They had now got beyond the Hydenburg hill, and she induced the madman to get out, telling him to rush into the thick underbrush there. He got out, but immediately changed his mind, and made a desperate effort to get back into the carriage, but Mrs. Reed, who lost no time in getting away, whipped up her horses and reached Mr. Burt's house, when she got out, and ran into the house, completely overcome with excitement and fright. In a little while, however, she was able to return home.

A Fat Man's Adventure.

Says the San Francisco Chronicle: A German, named Fred Weisenberg, while proceeding along Market Street, near Nineteenth, was intercepted by two rough-looking customers, who asked him for his valuables. He placidly bade them to go to Jericho, and made a vigorous lunge for the throat of the spokesman, and the same time shouting "Police!"

The highwaymen quaked at the sonorous cry, and, turning on their heels, darted off at a lively pace. Weisenberg started after one of them, and was gaining on him, when the fellow turned and discharged a shot at his pursuer. The stolid German, undismayed by the flash and the warning whistle of the bullet past his ear, sped on and followed the fugative into a dark street, where the latter hopped nimbly over a fence.

To "follow the leader" in this last instance proved to be the most distressing experience of the evening for the corpulent German; but after much exertion and considerable puffing he clambered to the top and fell over with a thud upon the prostrate body of the robber, who was crouched under the shadow of the fence, completely exhausted, with a Derringer clutched in his fist.

The German took the pistol away, and lifting his corpulent form up, allowed himself to drop on the frightened man three or four times, until he begged for mercy. The captor then forced him to rescale the fence, and marched him to prison, where he was charged with assault with intent to murder and attempt to rob. In his pockets were found a number of burglars' tools.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m no11.

After the Honey.

The senses of the bees are very acute. By the aid of smell they find the sweetest flowers, and they the delicate cleanliness of the hive is preserved. While certain odors are very attractive to them, others are excessively repugnant. This fondness for certain perfumes is used by bee-hunters in discovering the nests of wild bees. When wild bees are seen loitering around, an upright stake, to the upper end of which is attached a small horizontal platform, is planted some-where near; on this platform is placed a bit of full comb, and in front of it is suspended an open phial of annis, and odor they particularly love. To expedite matters, one of the strange bees is frequently captured by inverting over the flower from which it is sucking a small cylinder with glass over the end. The bee flies up to the lighted end; the lower part is covered with the hand, and the cylinder placed over the honey-comb on the platform. As soon as the cylinder is darkened, by putting something over the top the bee goes down to the honey and fills its honey-sac. When fully gorged, it is released; a bee, with its honey-sac filled, alway makes a "bee-line" for the hive. When the load of stolen sweets is deposited, the little pilferer comes back,—usually with a companion,—guided by the scent of annis; both alight on the platform, and are held in mild captivity till they are filled. One is then released, the direction it takes is noted; the stake is then carried to some distance to the right or left of its former position, and the second bee released. The point at which the two "bee-lines" cut each other is the position of the nest.—Mrs. S. B. Herrick; Scribner for Nov.

Weighing The Thanksgiving Turkey.

"Here, sir! Please take this bird around to Albro's, and see how much it weighs."

The idea! What would the folks over the way say, to see the "professor" walking out with a big turkey under his arm? That was the way the thing presented itself to the good-natured college student acting as private tutor in the family. But Mrs. Simpson, the portly and practical housewife, had no such idea of the fitness of things.

It was the day before thanksgiving, and the farmer who had agreed to supply her with a turkey had brought it, but had not weighed it, and of course they could not agree on its weight, all of which ended in the startling proposition with which we began.

"Well, if you ain't the laziest man ——! Just as though it was going to hurt you any to take this bird to the corner and back!" she went on, as she saw me looking, appearantly, for a hole to crawl into, but, in reality, for the broom, which, when I found, I made use of in putting into execution a plan I had formed for weighing the turkey at home.

I hung the broom-handle to the gas-jet by a wire loop, and slid it along in the loop until it balanced. By this time all were curious to see what I was about.

I then fixed a wire to the turkey's feet and hooked it so that it would slide on the broom-handle. Next I got a flat-iron and fixed it in the same way. When the broom was nicely balanced, I hung the turkey on the broom end of the stick two inches from the balancing loop. Then I hung the flat-iron on the other side, and shoved it along until it balanced the turkey. Next I measured the distance of the turkey and flat-iron from the balancing loop. That was all. I had found the weight of the turkey, and told them: Twenty-four pounds.

"Do you s'pose I'm going to believe all that tomfoolery? It doesn't weigh more'n twenty, I know. Here, Maggie! Take this out and ask Albro to weigh it for you."

"I'm blamed if he has n't hit it about right,' said the farmer who had brought the turkey. "Aow did you find it out?"

"Well, you see,' said I, "the flat-iron has a figure 6 on it; that shows that it weighs six pounds. Now, if the turkey had not weighed more than the flat-iron they would have balanced each other at the same distance from the balancing loop; but the turkey was the heavier, so I had to move the flat-iron out farther. At the same distance from the loop as the turkey (two inches), the flat-iron pulled six pounds' weight, and at every addition of that distance it pulled just six pounds more. Thus: at four inches it pulled twelve pounds; at six inches, eighteen pounds. At that distance it just balanced the turkey, thus proving that it weighed——'

"Well, Maggie, what does Albro say?"

"Twenty four poun', mum,' replied Maggie, coming in.

"Well, I give up,' said Mrs. Simpson; and she did, and so do I—till next time.—G. M. Shaw, St. Nicholas for Nov.

THE GAME KNUT PLAYED.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

A page who seemed of low degree,
And bore the name of Knut, was he;
The high-born Princess Hilga she.

And that the youth had served her long,
Being quick at errands, skilled in song,
To jest with him she thought no wrong.

And so it chanced one summer day,
At chess, to while the time away,
The page and Princess sat at play.

At length she said, "To play for naught
Is only sport to labor brought,
So let a wager guerdon thought."

He answered, "Lady, naught have I
Whose worth might tempt a Princess high
Her uttermost of skill to try."

"And set this ruby ring," she said,
"I'll stake against [illegible]
With snow-white plume that crowns thy head.

"And should I win, do not forget,
Or should I lose, whichever yet,
I'll take my due, or pay my debt."

And so they played, as sank the sun;
But when the game they played was done
The page's cap the princess won.

"My diamond necklace," then she cried,
I'll match against thy greatest pride,
The brand held pendent at thy side."

"Not so," he said; "that tempered glaive,
Borne oft by noble hands and brave,
To me my dying father gave.

"Fit only for a true man's touch,
I hold it dear and prize it much—
No diamond necklace mates with such.

"But, though my father's ghost be wroth,
I'll risk the weapon, nothing loth,
Against thy love and virgin troth."

Reddened her cheeks at this in ire,
This daughter of a royal sire,
And flashed those eyes of hers like fire.

"Thy words, bold youth, shall work thee ill;
Thou canst not win against my skill,
But I can punish at my will.

"Begin the game; that hilt so fine
Shall nevermore kiss hand of thine,
Nor thou again be page of mine!"

Answered the page: "Do not forget,
Or win or lose, whichever yet,
I'll take my due, or pay my debt.

"And let this truth the end record:
I risk to-day my father's sword
To be no more thy page, but lord."

Down sat the pair to play once more,
Hope in his bosom brimming o'er,
And hers with pride and anger sore.

From square to square the bishops crept,
The agile knights eccentric leapt,
The castles onward stately swept.

Pawns fell in combat one by one;
Knights, rooks, and bishops could not shun
Their fate before that game was done.

Well fought the battle was, I ween,
Until two castles and a queen
Guarding the kings alone were seen.

"Check!" cried the Princess, all elate;
"Check!" cried the page, and sealed the fate
Of her beleaguered king, with—"mate!"

The Princess smiled, and said: "I lose,
Nor can I well to pay refuse—
From my possessions pick and choose.

"Or diamonds bright, or chests of gold,
Or strings of pearls of worth untold,
These may be thine to have and hold;

"Or costly robes to feed thy pride,
Or coursers such as monarchs ride,
Or castles tall, or manors wide—

"Any or all of such be thine;
But, save he spring from royal line,
No husband ever can be mine."

"Nor jewels rich, nor lands in fee,
Steeds, robes, nor castles, pleasure me;
Thy love and troth be mine," said he.

"Nor shalt thou lack of state and pride
When seated crowned thy lord beside,
As Knut the King of Denmark's bride!

"Ring marriage bells from sun to sun,
And tell the gossips, as they run,
How Sweden's Princess has been won."
—*Appletons' Journal for November*.

SLIPPERY BILL'S ADVENTURE.

Three sisters, Jane, Maria and Annie Maskall, lived in a small but comfortable cottage situated just within the suburbs of Milford. Their mother had died some three years previous, leaving them means far too meager for their support. They had, therefore, to seek a livelihood as best they could. Jane, the eldest, had turned her musical talents to good account, and had become a popular and sought-after teacher; while Maria had found employment in a retail clothing establishment. Annie, the youngest of the three, kept house, and, by making fine embroidery and fancy work of various kinds, had earned many small sums of money.

By their diligence and economy they had not only left untouched the sum bequeathed by their mother—their father had died many years before—but had added to it each year until it amounted to more than £600. With this sum sum they intended to purchase a house of their own, and thus save the rent they were paying.

For weeks they tramped from place to place, looking at the various dwellings offered for sale, and had at last made up their minds to buy a nice, cozy little place, situated but a short distance from their present home.

The arrangements for the purchase of the house were completed, and the sisters had begun to pack up their household goods preparatory to removal. The money belonging to them was in the custody of friends, who had lent it out at interest for their benefit. It was agreed that Annie should call for this money, she being at liberty, and pay for the house therewith, or as much as was required. For this purpose a carriage had been engaged, and the three sisters were now awaiting its arrival.

"Now be careful, Annie," warned Jane, turning from the window; "be careful you don't let the money out of your hands until you give it to Mr. Burchard, and get the deed."

"O, don't be afraid," assured Annie, who was looking in the mirror, and arranging the set of her wee bit of a bonnet; "don't be afraid. I can take good care of that."

"I should hope so," said Maria, helping Annie with her cloak; "O, wouldn't it be awful if you should lose it!"

"Ha, ha!" laughed Annie, gayly; "the idea! How can I lose it? I shall take the best of care, I assure you."

"Well, you'll make haste back, won't you, Annie?" said Jane; "because we ought to go to Mann & Co.'s to see about getting that new carpet."

"Yes," answered Annie; "I'll make haste home. But don't you think I had better stop and look at that new set at A——'s? We ought to buy a brand-new set of things for our sitting-room, hadn't we, Maria?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Maria; "and we want some nice pictures for the walls, too, and I shall look for some the first opportunity I get."

"Well, here comes the carriage," said Jane, who was on the watch at the window. "Hadn't I better let my engagement go, Annie, dear, and accompany you?"

"No, indeed," exclaimed Annie, tossing her head; "I'm not a baby."

Annie, with a last hurried glance in the glass, hastened below, and, as the carriage drove to the door, she was cautioned again and again to be extremely careful. Taking her seat, she was driven away at a rattling pace.

Arrived at her destination, the office of the gentleman holding the money in trust, Annie was ushered in by a clerk.

"Good morning, Mr. Alger!" she said.

"Ah, good morning, Miss Maskall!" responded Mr. Alger, looking up from his papers. "Come after your money, eh?"

"Yes, sir," replied Annie; "I'm just [illegible] for our new house."

"Well, I haven't the money here, but, as you are known at the bank, I'll draw you a check;" and Mr. Alger, taking down his check-book, wrote the required order and handed it to Annie. A check for the sum of £700. As the house was to cost but £600, Annie was to pay that sum for a deed of the place, and retain the remainder for household expenses.

"Shall I send a clerk with you, Miss Maskall?" inquired Mr. Alger; "that's quite a sum for a young lady to handle."

"Oh, no!" cried Annie, blushing; "there's not the slightest need. I shall be very careful. Good-day, sir!" and Annie, going to her carriage, was driven to the B—— bank.

Presenting the check to the cashier of the bank, he glanced at her, recognized her with a pleasant word, and, counting out the required sum, handed it across the counter.

Annie, clutching the notes tightly in her hand, hastened down the high steps, and, taking her seat in the carriage, was giving directions to be taken to Mr. Burchard's, when a clerk, bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, hurried down the steps, and, before the coachman had time to start his horse, was at the carriage door and accosted Annie.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, but we neglected to take the numbers of those notes; if you will allow me a moment," and, stretching out his hand, he took the roll of notes, and hurried back into the bank, leaving Annie waiting for his return.

Annie waited a few minutes, and then grew impatient. With an indefinable fear in her heart she hurried away to the cashier of the bank.

"Are the notes ready for me?" she asked.

"Notes, notes—what notes?" inquired the cashier, in surprise.

"Why, I—I—gave the notes you let me have to a clerk, who said he wished to take the numbers of them."

"Gave them to a clerk?" cried the cashier, astonished.

"Y-yes sir," almost crying.

"Then you are robbed!" exclaimed the cashier.

And taking in the situation of affairs from the disjointed remarks of Annie, he consulted with the manager of the bank as to the best means to be employed to catch the thief.

Annie sank in a chair in despair; she felt as if her heart would break. Here, after all the cautions not for one moment to let the money out of her hand, she had lost it—lost it, perhaps, beyond hope of recovery.

The people of the bank questioned her closely regarding the manner in which her money was taken, how the thief looked, dressed, etc. Annie, with tear-wet eyes, answered as best she could, and was promised that every effort would be made to catch the thief and recover the money, but it was probable, seeing he had such a start, having without doubt at once slipped out at a side door, that it would be a long time before anything would turn up regarding him.

"I am exceedingly sorry for your mishap," condoled the manager, "and I shall spare no expense in trying to ferret out the rascal."

"An ingenious fellow, whoever he was," observed the cashier; "the idea of representing himself as a bank clerk wasn't bad;" and the official chuckled at the cunning of the rogue.

Annie tried to dry her tears, and with a sad face and aching heart returned to the carriage and gave orders to be driven home. She had never before met with such a misfortune, and it completely upset her. To think, too, that she had given the money to the man with her free will, as it were. She could not restrain her tears, but cried softly to herself all the way home. She dreaded to meet her sisters, and thought how greatly they would blame her. On arrival, she found both Jane and Maria at home, and waiting for her.

"Have you the deed all right, Annie?" cried Jane, as soon as Annie had entered. And then, seeing her sorrowful face, she cried, "Why, Annie, what is it? you have it, haven't you?"

"Oh, Jane!" cried Annie, throwing herself on her sister's breast and sobbing grievously; "Oh, don't blame me; don't, please, I can't bear to hear you. I—I have lost the money!"

"Lost the money!" cried Maria, her face growing pale; "why, Annie!"

"Oh, dear!" moaned Jane, looking sorrowfully on Annie, "how could you, Annie, oh, how could you, when we told you to be so careful! Oh, dear!"

"Oh, don't scold me, Jane; please don't," sobbed Annie, piteously. "I—I—didn't mean to, you know. Y—you see I got it from the bank, but, just when I was driving off a young man, bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, looking the very image of a bank clerk, stepped up and said that they had forgotten to take the number of the notes, and so—so I—I—gave them to him. Oh, Jane, I thought, of course, it was all right, he spoke so simply. Oh, what shall we do?"

The sisters mourned grievously for their loss, but generously forbode chiding Annie. Indeed they saw that she was really quite ill in consequence of the occurrence. And before evening Annie had to be put to bed, and a doctor summoned to her, who found her in a raging fever.

For days and weeks Annie was confined closely to her bed, and, as there was no one to take care of her, Maria gave up her situation and remained at home, nursing and doing the housework.

Their money gone, and only Jane earning anything wherewith to pay their increasing expenses, they were at last obliged to let a part of their house. This they did to a respectable German family of the name of Zimmerman, and, as this family desired if possible to board with them, Maria procured a girl to assist her, and posted in the front window a notice, "Furnished Apartments."

"O, Annie!" cried Maria, one afternoon, bursting into the room where Annie lay, "we've just got another lodger. A young man this time, and such a handsome one!"

"Don't be 'soft' on him, Maria," said Annie, smiling; "though I suppose, of course, he is perfect."

"He looks so," said Maria. "He says he is from home, and has only just arrived. He told me that he wishes to keep very quiet on account of a near relative of his, who is trying to find him, and destroy him, in hopes of succeeding to a large property."

"Pshaw!" said Annie, contemptuously. "[illegible] romantic by half."

"Well, of course I don't know how much truth there is in it," said Maria, rather dubiously. "Anyhow, he wants to remain unknown. He's lodging across the way at Mr. Beach's."

"Well, see that he pays you in advance. I should judge from your account that he is as likely as not to be a swindler, a regular lodging-house thief—they all tell some such stories."

A few days later Annie was sufficiently well to rise from her bed and walk about the room. She was still quite weak, but some of her old spirits shone in her eyes, and the loss of the money was gradually fading from her daily thought.

The young gentleman seemed to have made himself quite agreeable, for Maria became rather shy and silent when he was the subject of conversation. And Annie often wondered where Maria went after the morning's work was done. When, however, she was spoken to about it Maria laughed and said she was out marketing; but Annie strangely suspected that Maria was out promenading with the new lodger.

One morning Annie thought she was strong enough to go down to the breakfast-table. So, dressing herself neatly and giving an added puff to her hair in view of the fact that she was then to see the lodger for the first time, Annie was led down stairs by Jane.

She could hear the heavy, guttural tones of old Mr. Zimmerman, who was in a violent confab with his wife, and the laughing voice of one whom she took to be the new gentleman lodger. Entering the dining-room, Annie was taking her seat when her eyes fell on the young gentleman directly opposite. He was looking at her stupidly.

"Oh, Oh!" cried Annie, on meeting his glance; and she stopped short, unable to articulate another word.

"Ah, Oh, a—a—excuse me, ladies," muttered the young man, backing out toward the door; and, getting the handle, he opened the door and bounded down the stairs into the street.

Annie recovered herself in a moment. Dashing to the window, she threw it up and shouted as loudly as she could:

"Stop thief! stop thief! Oh, stop him, stop him!"

Fortunately, a policeman was lounging nearly opposite, who, on seeing Annie wildly screaming "Stop thief," and the young man fleeing as for dear life, started in pursuit. The lodger ran fast, but the policeman ran faster, and the former was soon in his grasp.

"Oh, Annie," cried Marie, "how you frightened me. Who is he?"

"Why, he is the thief who stole our money," said Annie; "I knew him the very moment I set eyes on him."

"A tief!" cried old Mr. Zimmerman, turning to Annie; "vy, he told me he vas a nopleman, he did! Mine gracious! He hash got 60 pounds from me. Oh! mine vrau, vat shall I do!"

"Here he is, ma'am," said the policeman, hauling the thief into the room. "I know him, ma'am. He's Slippery Bill, one of the smartest rogues, ma'am. I've had my eye on him. What's he been up to now?"

Jane told him of the loss of the money.

"Just like him, ma'am," exclaimed the officer on hearing the account; "just like him. He is one of the shrewdest rascals I ever saw. Well, he is nabbed now, thank Heaven."

The lodger, otherwise Slippery Bill, of unenviable notoriety, stood carelessly with his back to the open grate fire and smiling dubiously on the throng. The policeman took the precaution to slip a pair of handcuffs over his wrists.

"For you never know, you see," he said, "when these kind of fellows will give you the slip."

"Giff me back mine sixty pounds," cried the German, shaking his fist in the prisoner's face. "Giff it me back, you bad one, you; giff it me, I say!"

But the pseudo gentleman only smiled at his simplicity in so easily parting with his hard-earned money to a complete stranger, and whistled softly to himself.

The prisoner was taken to the police-station. On searching his room, the money stolen so adroitly from Anne was discovered concealed therein.

Great was the joy of the sisters on receiving it. They are now living in the cozy little house purchased with the recovered money, and are as happy as the day is long; while the author of their misfortune is lodging in the fine house known as the Portland prison, as quiet and retired as he could possibly wish to be. Annie is careful to whom she intrusts valuables, even for a moment, and Maria has an aversion to lodgers, and particularly to new and strange gentlemen lodgers—so the notice "Furnished Apartments" has never been displayed at their windows.

Telegraphy in Switzerland.

Telegraphing is cheaper in Switzerland than in any other country. Being a part of the postal system, the telegraph is as common as the postoffice. There is not a village, however small, or wherever situated, even in the highest regions of the Alps, that has not a Government telegraph working night and day. The charge for a message to any part of Switzerland is only 10 cents. The double postal card is also another great advantage. This enables you to send a business order, etc., on one part, and on the other your own address, so insuring an immediate answer without expense or trouble to the receiver.

THE *Jewish Messenger* thinks there is something inexpressibly humorous—if there were nothing more serious and saddening in the fact—that both Russia and Turkey fight for the most part with borrowed weapons and borrowed bonds.

GILMAN IN PRISON.

How the New York Broker Began Life at Sing Sing.

[From the New York Sun.]

"Take him to the receiving-room," Warden Clark said to the keeper. Gilman nervously touched the warden's arm, as if to say something, and then, turning to the keeper, pointed to his valise, and said timidly: "That is mine."

"I will take care of that by-and-by," the keeper replied, and then Gilman followed him down stairs to the receiving-room.

In the bleak receiving-room, when Gilman entered, there were the six other convicts who had been brought up handcuffed. Gilman quietly awaited orders. He looked quickly at the other convicts, but without any appearance of repulsion.

"Fold your arms; stand in line, with your faces to the wall," said the clerk.

The men ranged themselves in line. Next to Gilman stood a negro who was under sentence for larceny. Gilman stood at the end of the line nearest the clerk, and the first inquiries were put to him.

"What is your name?"

"William C. Gilman."

"How old are you?"

"Forty-three years."

"What is you business?"

"A broker."

"Where were your born?"

"Norwich, Ct."

"Have you ever been arrested before?"

"I have never been arrested at all."

"What!" exclaimed the clerk, in a loud voice, as he looked up at Gilman in astonishment.

"I have never been arrested at all," Gilman quietly replied.

"Never been arrested!" said the now-bewildered clerk. "Then how comes it that you are here?"

To this question Gilman made no reply, and, as it was a question that the clerk was not authorized to ask, Deputy Sheriff Burns, who was in the room at the time, said that Gilman did what was proper in not answering.

As soon as the clerk recovered from his surprise he asked, "Can you write?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then sign your name to this roll."

Gilman took the pen and signed "William C. Gilman" to the roll in a firm, plain hand.

"What have you got about you?" said the clerk to Gilman.

Gilman took from his pockets his knife, pocket-book and a few trifles, and then took off his watch and chain and gave them to the clerk. Then, suddenly thrusting his hand into another pocket, he took from it a key.

"That is the key to my valise, up stairs."

Again the clerk was astonished. "The key to what?" he exclaimed.

"To my valise, which is up stairs."

"Your valise! Well, we'll see about that by-and-by. Have you got anything else about you?"

"No, nothing but this ring," pointing to a plain gold ring on his finger.

"Take it off."

"I can't get it off."

"Then we will file it off."

Gilman, after some tugging, succeeded in taking off the ring, and then he gave it to the clerk.

The convicts were then taken into the ante-room to be shaved and have their hair cut. But, as Gilman's face was smooth and his hair closely trimmed, he was passed by, but was kept in the room until the other convicts were attended to by the barber. Then he was taken to the bath with the others, and, after he had removed his clothing, it was taken away. By the side of the bath-tub lay the coarse striped prison clothing, which was put on after the bath had been finished. During all this Gilman showed no feeling, and, excepting that there was a set look upon his face, seemed unchanged.

In the yard the seven convicts, in their striped clothing, were placed in Indian file, Gilman at the head. Next to Gilman a negro was placed.

"Put your hands on the shoulders of the man in front of you," said the keeper. The negro put his hands on Gilman's shoulders.

"Now march, keeping step."

The convicts marched a few paces, halted, turned, and marched back again. This drill was kept up for about half an hour, and, although Gilman had not eaten anything since an early hour, his step did not flag. His conduct made a good impression on the prison officers. When the drill was ended Gilman and the others were taken to their cells, where they will remain, excepting at meal time, until Monday. Thus the Pine street broker began his prison life.

Heavy Damages for Libel.

A $10,000 verdict has been rendered against the New York *Herald*. Mrs. Phœbe Robertson, keeper of a boarding-house in New York, sued to recover $10,000 damages which she had been subjected to by the publication of a "personal" advertisement in the *Herald* cautioning persons to beware of blackmailers alleged to be at her house. She showed that, after the advertisement appeared, she went to Mr. Townsend, Mr. Bennett's lawyer, with a retraction, which she desired printed in the *Herald*. Mr. Townsend referred her to Mr. Bennett, and the latter refused to print the retraction. In defense, Mr. Bennett denied all knowledge of the notice, and denied that Mrs. Robertson had been injured, as she claimed to have been. The jury brought in a verdict for $10,000, to which the Judge added $500 as extra allowance to her counsel.

Ants as a Barometer.

Mr. L. C. Wurzbach is no longer a disbeliever in the intuitive perception of insects. A few days ago a lot of small, red ants made their appearance in one of the rooms of his residence in great numbers, many of them burdened with eggs which they had originally deposited in their subterranean home in the yard. They were carefully watched, and their object in moving was studied. They were observed to go underneath a large trunk which sat in the room, and it was presently raised to see what the insects were doing under it. It was found that they were leaving their eggs there. They were not disturbed, and Mr. Wurzbach continued to study their movements. He anticipated that the intuition of the insects had led them to remove their eggs to a place of safety, fearing rain, and this proved true. It was not long before a heavy shower fell and the ant-bed in the yard was flooded, but the instinct of the little bugs had saved them from any loss—they had moved in doors to keep dry. After the rain was over, and when the skies were clear, they returned to their outside home. Mr. Wurzbach has thrown away his barometer, and will hereafter be guided by these little ants in making his rain bets.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Express.*

Roberts' Revenge.

Last April a man named Roberts, who came out here from Delaware, was captured by the Indians near Deadwood. When they had robbed him of everything except shirt and pants, six of the seven redskins were in favor of turning him loose and letting him get back to the city. The seventh savage protested against the action, and when he had to submit to the majority he struck Roberts in the mouth with the head of his tomahawk, smashing out several teeth and inflicting other injuries. Roberts took a good look at the warrior, and as he was turned loose he vowed to get even if he had to stay out there until Darwin turned back into a baboon.

The mills of the gods grind for the savage as well as for white men. Roberts and a score of others have a camp about two miles above us. Indian beggars and loafers come into all the camps almost daily, and the other day the old top-knot who played smash with the Delaware man's teeth entered the camp and wanted to trade a lot of fresh venison for bar-lead. Roberts identified him in an instant, and the venison and the savage were "jerked" at one and the same motion.

All the men in the camp knew how Roberts had been served, and, when he had the right man in his grasp, there was no one to plead the other side of the case. The Indian was staked down on the grass as a first move. He recognized Roberts, and, realizing that the hour of reckoning had come, he whined like a dog. He offered rifle, knife and all else to settle the dentistry business; but the miner couldn't have been bought off for $10,000. When he got ready he went to work with the red man's tomahawk and deliberately knocked out every tooth he could get at, and he didn't miss a great many. The Indian had no more grit than a boy, but yelled like a regiment of cavalry going into a fight. A tooth for a tooth was not enough for Roberts, and he coolly sliced off his victim's ears, working slowly and doing a first-rate job. Then he sheared the warrior's top-knot off and turned him loose to find his friends and receive their praises on his early assumption of fall styles. The wretch didn't wait a second after being told to go—didn't even ask for his ears as pocket-pieces. Roberts has them pinned up as relics, with a bagful of teeth hanging above them, and to strangers he explains:

"The durned Injun who picks my molars with his Thomas-hawk wants to leave the country on the very first train, or he'll wish he'd been born a buzzard!" —*Black Hills Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Average Height of Men.

The *Druggists' Circular*, in noticing the questionable statement "that we are becoming a degenerate race," discusses the tables prepared by Dr. Baxter from the records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, made during the civil war. These examinations were made during the latter part of the war, after the finest fighting material had been enlisted, consequently these statistics do not overestimate the average development of the American people. From the tables of Dr. Baxter and those of Mr. Gould, gathered by the Sanitary Commission, the Indians are shown to be a tall race. In the comparison of States the Indians would rank as high as the ninth, though it is curious to see that they head the list of nationalities.

Here follows the table showing the superiority in stature of 501,068 men of the various nationalities—185,448 foreigners, three-fifths of whom were from Germany and Ireland—the former having a few more thousand than the latter:

NATION.	Mean height in inches.	NATION.	Mean height in inches.
1. U. S. Indians	67.934	14. Wales	66.418
2. U. S. whites	67.672	15. Russia	66.393
3. Norway	67.467	16. Switzerland	66.361
4. Scotland	67.086	17. West Indies	66.307
5. British America	67.014	18. France	66.277
6. Sweden	66.906	19. Poland	66.211
7. Ireland	66.741	20. Mexico	66.110
8. Denmark	66.648	21. Italy	66.000
9. Holland	66.637	22. South America	65.899
10. Hungary	66.584	23. Spain	65.636
11. England	66.577	24. Portugal	65.482
12. Germany	66.536		
13. U. S. colored	66.531	Mean of total	67.200

Graded according to the mean stature of the inhabitants (American born whites), the different Northern States stand as follows:

STATE.	Mean height in inches.	STATE.	Mean height in inches.
1. Kentucky	68.677	14. Maryland	67.814
2. Kansas	68.451	15. Ohio	67.683
3. Minnesota	68.371	16. Vermont	67.563
4. Missouri	68.287	17. Delaware	67.490
5. California	68.307	18. Pennsylvania	67.470
6. Nevada	68.280	19. Dist. Columbia	67.353
7. Indiana	68.060	20. Rhode Island	67.290
8. West Virginia	68.005	21. New York	67.274
9. Wisconsin	67.910	22. New Jersey	67.022
10. Maine	67.898	23. New Hampshire	66.930
11. Iowa	67.893	24. Massachusetts	66.891
12. Illinois	67.835	25. Connecticut	66.587
13. Michigan	67.820		
		Mean of total	67.672

Splendid Eighteen.

A light-hearted, impulsive young lady, writing to a friend over the arrival of her eighteenth birthday, tells it in this joyous style: "Darling J——, I must write to you to-day to tell that at last I am splendid eighteen! Think of it—splendid eighteen—not timid fifteen, winning sixteen, blushing seventeen, or even bold nineteen, but—*splendid eighteen!* I shall commence to live from this day forth. I shall love everybody and everybody will love me."—*Utica Herald.*

Singular Malformation.

Among the novelties of the Paris Exhibition will be a youth of 14 with feet shaped precisely like his hands. He can use them for the same purposes, and plays upon the piano with both hands and feet, having a peculiar chair which enables him to curl his body into the necessary position. He is a very good performer, and speaks both English and German. His French is yet imperfect.

WILLIAM GOODMAN died at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 22, aged 101 years. He was a farm-laborer, and continued at work until the day before he died.

NEVER GROW OLD.

BY EMILIE CLARK.

The seasons may alter; new dresses of green,
Drape every change in a glorious sheen;
From sunny to sombre, the singing leaves sigh,
Still cheering or soothing, with rare melody.
Aye, Nature is zealous each change to unfold,
But the heart in its worship can never grow old.

Never grow old! though the wrinkles of care
Displace every dimple and silver the hair,
Those shadows where sunshine was wont to repose,
And pallid cheeks wither where flourished the rose,
Yet still throbbeth on, where no eye can behold,
The heart in its worship that never grows old.

Though the idol long since, with the changes of time,
May have lost all its beauty of manhood and prime,
With age and misfortune bowed low to the dust,
And won in life's struggle of strife and distrust
The dross for his wages, still missing the gold,
The heart that has worshiped can never grow old.

And thus in the race [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
That lit up [illegible]
The young heart to rapture its love to unfold,
How, radiant and beaming, that never grows old.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

PITH AND POINT.

WHY it rains in very hot weather—The heat opens the pours of the clouds.

"As to cattle," remarks the *Graphic*, "the Indians want short horns. As to whisky, long ones."

CHROMOS have gone out of fashion, but a great many papers give away a man with every subscriber.

WHEN a Colorado man is asked whether he likes to be lynched, he says: "No, I'll be hanged if I do."

THIS is the latest form of wedding invitations: "Come around and see me capture my mother-in-law at 8 o'clock sharp."

AN eminent philologist, when asked what "modus operandi" meant, replied: "It is Latin for 'how the old thing works.'"

AN experienced boy says he regards hunger and the schoolmaster's rattan as about the same thing, as they both make him holler.

THE editor of the Franklin (Ky.) *Patriot* says that when he started for the dentist's, the other day, he took a toothhurty gait.

A MAN with very large feet had a pair of boots that were much too big for him. "Why don't you sell them?" a friend asked. "I had them half sold (soled) once," was the reply.

A MAN hid in a public doorway and jumped out and kissed his wife. She didn't whoop and yell as expected, but remarked, "Don't be so bold, mister—folks around here know me."

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said a counsel in the Criminal Court, "do you believe that my client was guilty of selling beer to a boy in a small bottle?" The jury thought it a mixed proposition and disagreed.

A VERY tall, thin Highlander said that he "had a cold in his head, originating in wet feet." She looked at him slowly from head to foot and back again, as if measuring the distance the cold had to travel, and then ejaculated: "Gracious me! you must have got your feet wet some time last year."

A TRAMP who called at a Danbury house for something to eat, and was ordered off the premises, indignantly inquired of the proprietor: "Is your name Hilton?" "No." "All right, then," rejoined the tramp, in a softened voice, "I was going to say I wasn't a Jew."—*Danbury News.*

LITTLE boy No. 1 to little boy No. 2—"Do you see that freckled, pug-nosed, red-haired little boy over there?" "Yes." "Well, he's the son of my father and mother; but he's no brother of mine. What relation is he?" Does the reader give it up? So did little boy No. 2. Yet it's an easy puzzle. The first little boy lied.

MALE friend of lady visitors—"Is your sight so very bad, my poor woman? Do you think, now, you could see a shilling, if I were to show you one?" Elderly party (promptly)—"Thank ye kindly, sir. I dunno' about a shillin'; but I'm sure I could see half a crown!" (Male person hands it over directly.)

A TRAVELER says Russian babies are never washed during their first year. In America the boy babies are washed regularly by their parents until they are about 7 years old. From that time until they are 13 they may get their feet wet once in a while by some untoward accident, but their faces are rigidly treated on the Russian system.

"WHY, my sweet Arabella, you have papered this room since I was here in the spring—beautiful design! Does it represent sea-weed or some pretty little brown blossom?" "No, Mrs. Spriggins, haven't papered it. These figgers wich you see is where I mashed moskeetars on the wall!"—*New York Graphic.*

A DOCTOR asked a bachelor dry-good clerk if his health continued good during the heated term, and the clerk replied: "Scalp of Mohammed! you don't expect a fellow to get up any gilt-edged cholera or anything on boarding-house toast and fried liver, do you?" The benevolent doctor sent the destitute clerk a peck of cucumbers.

Great Beer Guzzlers.

The statistics of the military prison at Oberhaus, in Bavaria, contain some curious information as to the capacity of the Bavarian soldier for beer. One, an artilleryman, who was discharged for lung disease, said that twenty quarts did not exactly hurt him. A second, a mason by profession, said, "I never count up to more than ten or twelve quarts, but after that it goes quickly;" and a third was of opinion that, if he could get it, he would drink twenty-eight quarts a day and not feel it.

ANOTHER couple of poor people are going to be led to the altar of matrimony. Baron Edmund Rothschild, of Paris, is to be married to Mlle. Adele Rothschild, of the Frankfort branch of the family. They will have to start in housekeeping with the paltry capital of $100,000,000.

THERE are no less than 2,860 varieties of American apples.

CHESTNUTS are selling in the East at $2.50 per bushel.

VICTOR EMMANUEL's income is $3,500,000.

"JINED THE GRANGERS."

How a Practical Southern Farmer Managed to Get Along.

(From the Southern Husbandman.)

"You are right, mister, and it ain't hard to do nor long a doin'. Just get one or two good sows, keep 'em inside the fences so that they can't mix with bad company, push the pigs from the word go, and always put 'em in the scalden' barrel 'fore they're twenty months old. I bought me a number one sow—hadn't another hog on the place—and I raised meat to spare the first year. The man that tries to raise the woods full of hogs, raises 'em for the buzzards."

"Do you raise sheep?"

"I raise sheep, mister; and sheep raisin' is what I call killin' a whole drove of birds with one small stone. I raise sheep for the wool; I raise sheep for the mutton; I raise sheep for the increase; I raise sheep to spade up the tough turf with their sharp huffs; I raise sheep to eat bushes and yearbs that no other brute beast would touch, and manufacture 'em into fertilizers that hold their richness spite of the rain and sunshine."

"How about the dogs?"

"A dog on Pumpkinvine, mister, totes a pass, or goes with his owner, else he don't travel fur."

"You don't need a 'dog law,' then?"

"We're a dog law unto ourselves, mister."

"I reckon you follow the advice of the newspapers and plant corn."

"We're pretty much in the habit of follerin' our own advice on Pumpkinvine, mister. Not that we slight what we see in the papers if it's sensible and we can see the reason of it. But I plant corn, mister; I plant potatoes; and I plant oats and wheat; and I plant sorghum; and I plant goobers; and I plant turnips and pumpkins; and I plant artichokes for the pigs to root in the fence corners and short branch bends; and I plant peas everywhere. Some of these crops is shore to hit, and so I never make a clean miss. When they all hit it will be like a land flowin' with milk and honey."

"I see you still raise cotton."

"Till something else is started to bring Mississippi farmers money, regular and shore, I expect to raise cotton, mister. We're bound to have money, mister—it's money makes the mar go. Only I ain't going to raise cotton to buy corn and flour and meat and hosses and fertilizers."

"And mules?"

"Don't talk of mules, mister. The mule was twin brother to the nigger slave; when Congress abolished one it ought to've abolished t'other too—both or none. But speakin' of cotton, I've changed my plan of raisin' cotton."

"How?"

"I used to plant ten acres and gather two bales; now I plant four acres and gather three. This year I am hopin' to get four."

"How do you manage that?"

"It would be a long story, mister, and as my road will soon turn off I'll just tell it in two or three words: I manure, and plow, and hoe, and don't slight my work."

"But what if it is a bad crop year?"

"There ain't so many bad crap years, mister, as there is bad crap-raisers. Did you ever know a man's brag acre of cotton—the one he planted for a brag acre all to itself on some good spot—to make a clean failure?"

"I don't know that I ever did."

"Jess so. Well, the way is to plant few, and make them all brag acres."

"But what if the worms take it?"

"Worms ain't apt to take the bottom crap, mister, if it's well up to time; the bottom crap don't shed much, generally speakin', 'thout you work it on a wrong plan; and the yearly frosts don't tech the bottom crap. I work for the bottom crap, mister, from the word go. Cotton is like pigs; it wants pushin' when it's young."

"Do you patronize the Pittsburgh smiths and the St. Louis mills yet?"

"Not to speak of, we don't, mister. Started a mill over on Pumpkinvine again, Jack Smith has, and we clubbed together and sot Billy Bobkins up with a blacksmith shop right there, so as we could go to the shop and mill at the same time. Billy always had such a hankerin' for workin' iron; and Jack, he never could stand the sunshine well, poor fellow!—and didn't like to work on cloudy days. He makes a splendid miller, though. To keep Billy agoin' we all hands agreed not to buy a Yankee tool that could be made at home, no matter how cheap it was, nor how good."

"Does the mill make nice flour?"

"It makes good flour, mister, and that's better. It's got good rocks and good power, and Jake knows how to manage it, and so it grinds the wheat well; and Jake ha'n't got no bolt to sift the life out'n it. We have it ground a few bushels at a time, and take it home and sift it, and when we've a mind to we sift it again through a finer sifter. It ain't as white as snow, mister, but made with fat and buttermilk, it makes biscuits—none of your starch cakes, but biscuits you can taste, and biscuits you can feel all through your muscles and bones when you've fed on 'em a week or two. My road turns off right here. Come over on Pumpkinvine after harvest, and spend a week with us, and eat some of them biscuits and the thousand and one other good things the old woman will fix up for you. If I don't talk you to death it will put some flesh on them slim shanks—Gee, Buck—and some color and fat in them cheeks—Good-by, mister!—Get up hosses!—Get along!—I'd like to 'ave forgot to tell you, mister, but I reckon you've cotch it from my gab—me and the old woman has jined the Grangers."

French Justice on the Spot.

A very absent-minded member of the French Institute was reading the newspapers in the casino at Dieppe t'other day. Engrossed by what he was reading, his left hand unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table, and over went an inkstand, falling on the white trousers of a Paris banker. The offender offered his best apologies without appeasing the banker's wrath, who shouted that his brand new pantaloons were ruined. "But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for them; be good enough to give me your card and I will send the money to your hotel." "To my hotel! Sir, I don't know you. I must instantly have the 30 francs those pantaloons cost." The offender drew forth the 30 francs and paid them; then he said: "Now that you have been paid, I hope you have too much of the delicacy of a gentleman to remain in my pantaloons. You know those pantaloons are my property, and I insist upon their immediate delivery to me. You had no confidence in me; I have none in you. My pantaloons!" In vain the banker protested against such haste. The crowd that had gathered around the disputants said the member of the Institute was right, and the banker, after sending a servant for another pair of pantaloons, surrendered the ink-stained pair.—*Paris Cor. New Orleans Picayune.*

Cooking Apparatus for the Army.

A new cooking apparatus, designed for the use of troops on active service in the field, was examined last week at St. Petersburg by the Assistant Director-in Chief of the Russian Intendance, and so successful was the trial made of it in his presence that orders were at once given for a number to be forwarded to the army in the valley of the Danube. The advantages of the new kitchen, which is the invention of Col. Lichin, are its great simplicity and portability. The apparatus, which is fitted on a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses, consists of a cylindrical pot, provided with a furnace and chimney, and arranged so that it always remains vertical, even when the cart is moving rapidly along and jolting over the inequalities of a rough road. Cooking can, therefore, be carried on during a march as well as when the kitchen is stationary. The interior of the apparatus consists of two copper cylinders placed one inside the other; the inside of the larger and both the inside and the outside of the smaller being tinned. The outer cylinder is fitted with pipe and a stop-cock, by which water can be introduced, while the inner vessel is closed with a lid, fitting hermetically, through which, however, a curved pipe enters the smaller from the top of the larger. The food to be cooked is placed in the inner vessel, and consequently is not subjected immediately to the action of the fire, but to that of the boiling water in the outer vessel and of the steam which enters by the pipe from the latter. Safety-valves are provided, and also cocks for emptying and cleaning the outer cylinder. Such a kitchen of the size recommended by Col. Lichin for use in the field will cook in three hours enough stchi and oatmeal soup for a company of 250 men; and as the apparatus only occupies the hinder part of the conveyance the other half of the carriage is available for the transport of uncooked food, cups, dishes and so forth.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Chloral Drinking.

The drug called chloral hydrate, discovered by the eminent German chemist, Liebreich, some years ago, and which soon attained a reputation as a substitute for opium in many cases, especially in delirium tremens, is rapidly becoming as dangerous among victims of excitants and stimulants as alcohol or opium itself. One person who became a "chloral drinker," as it is called, writes his experience to a medical journal as follows:

"I am a man 64 years of age, and now sobered down—and respectable; but I have tried at one time and another all the narcotics and stimulants known, except hasheesh, which I have never been able to obtain. In June, 1875, I thought chloral hydrate might be something nice. I took thirty grains of it in a tumblerful of water, which had a pleasing effect. I then took thirty grains more, which seemed to take away my memory. I followed it up for two days, every little while taking thirty grains largely diluted with water. During these two days I swallowed three-fourths of an ounce of chloral hydrate. At last I could not hold anything in my hands, which were partially paralyzed. I had to be assisted home, and went to bed and slept most of the time for one day and two nights. I then went about my business, but of all the sufferings I ever endured I think this was the worst. I was not free from pain a moment for thirty days. The pain was greatest in my knees and legs. I would go to bed at night, get in an easy position, and lie perfectly still, and not stir in the least, and finally would go to sleep. The first thing on awaking were those dreadful pains. The sufferings resembled those of the opium-eater when deprived of the drug. With one or two exceptions I cannot recall anything that happened during those two days. I think I had a narrow escape from death. I shall not take any more chloral hydrate."—*Louisville Medical News.*

How Bread-Crusts are Used in Paris.

"What becomes of the old moons? What becomes of the old crusts of bread in Paris?" asks the *Figaro*, and then tells of their transformations. The *boulanger en vieux*, freely translated, "baker of the old," utilizes the pieces of dry, damaged and abandoned bread. He gathers the crusts in boarding-houses, convents and hotels. These morsels, covered with sand, stained with ink, and often picked from heaps of refuse, are sold by servants to the "Baker of Old," who turns them into new preparations. The merchandise is first carefully sorted out. The fragments which are judged to be still in a presentable condition are dried in an oven and form *croutes au pot*, which are used up in soup at low-class restaurants. Almost all the lozenge-shaped crusts served in dishes of vegetables have this origin. The crumbs and defective crusts are pounded in a mortar until they become a white paste, which butchers use to adorn cutlets. All the material that appears absolutely incapable of further service is then roasted, reduced to charcoal, ground into powder, and, by the addition of a few drops of essence of mint, is converted into a tooth paste. Such is one of the metamorphoses of Parisian industry *Baltimore American.*

A Great Cat-Race.

The greatest of the cat-races ever held in Belgium came off recently at Belcele, near Bonsecoures. There were seventy entries for the chief prize. The animals were carried some four miles from the village in baskets, and there let loose. Of course they all ran toward home swiftly. Minette, a pretty white cat with a pensive eye, reached the town first and won the first prize—a silver coffee-pot. Lolo, a big tortoise-shell, which had been made the favorite in the betting, jumped the course, and has not since been heard of.

A Case of Sickly Sentimentality.

Chronicling the tearful scene in a New York court when the forger Gilman was sentenced, and the briny flood which flowed in Plymouth Church when Beecher referred to the mournful affair, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Now that the rain is over and gone, it may not be impertinent to inquire why all this sniveling and boohooing. Were they weeping because this respectable rascal stole over $200,000 of the people's money by the refined processes of raising the values of scrip and of forgery? Because a large part of this amount was stolen from his own brothers and sisters, whom he would not spare in his genteel operations? Because he had used his position in church and his religious reputation as a screen for his dishonesty? Because he not only was a hypocrite in his daily life, but even carried it into a confession that was filled with sickly sentiment? Because he concealed his real character from a trusting wife and loving children, and gave them to expect a life of ease and affluence, when he knew his thieving must sooner or later become known, and that his family must suffer from the name with which he would be branded? Because, with every incentive to be honest, he deliberately entered upon a criminal life, commencing with a breach of trust, and ending with forgeries upon his own relations? Because he gave liberally to religion, to charity, to art and to personal hospitality, from other people's money which he had stolen? Was it for these reasons that Beecher and Hackett, counsel and spectators, and all Plymouth Church, cried? Was it because he got only five years' sentence when he should have had twenty-five, or that he went to the penitentiary no longer time for stealing $200,000 than some poor devils have gone for stealing a coat with which to keep themselves warm, that made the detectives weep? Whatever may have been the causes, it is just such sickly sentimentality as was displayed in the court-room that tends to make the crime of forgery respectable and to veneer this class of stealing. It is just such maudlin exhibitions as these that make men doubt the efficacy of justice and the dignity of law, and compel the question, Is there much incentive to be honest when a court and a church unite their tears over a felon on his way to the penitentiary?"

Singular Occurrence.

A strange scene occurred the other day at Sierck, on the Moselle, France. Herr Schmidt had a dog which he wished to get rid of. Rowing out into the middle of the river he fastened a stone around the dog's head and threw him into the water. The animal sank at once, but during his struggles the rope slipped off the stone, and he again rose to the surface and tried to get back into the boat. His master, however, continued to push him back, but as the dog persevered he lost his patience, and, striking at him with his oar, lost his footing and fell into the water himself. He was unable to swim, but the dog, seizing him by his coat, succeeded in bringing him to land after having been repeatedly washed away by the current. The dog's life was spared, we are happy to say.

The Original Locomotive Engineer.

The first man who ever ran a locomotive is Frank Finch, a gentleman of 65 years, who has been an engineer for thirty-five years, during which time he never tallied a single accident—never hurt a man, a cow, or even a dog in his life. He ran the lightning express on the New York Central for fourteen years, carrying the last Governor's message before the electric telegraph was established between Schenectady and Utica, a distance of seventy-five miles, in ninety-five minutes. This was in the days of the old-style strap rails, when such a feat was considered miraculous. Mr. Finch was married when he was 20 years old, and now resides with his wife at Berlin, Wis.

ALTHOUGH the Brazilian law recognizes the death penalty, the present Emperor has never yet consented o sign a death warrant.

Emaciation a Remediable Defect.

Leanness not only detracts from personal comeliness, but is an index that the blood is deficient in nutritive properties. To remedy emaciation, enrich and purify the blood, which will then develop healthy flesh. This object is most readily attained through the agency of the great blood fertilizer and depurent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which enables the stomach to extract from the food taken into it ample nourishment for the system, removes all obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, and, by stimulating the kidneys to vigorous action, incites those organs to strain from the vital fluid in its passage through them impurities which would otherwise impair its flesh-creating qualities. Not only do the Bitters promote the development of solid fiber, but they also increase muscular power and elasticity, overcome nervousness, banish mental depression, and protect the system against disease.

Wonder Upon Wonder.

Given away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Supernatural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—In DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER you get the best article of the kind in the world. The cans are always full weight, the article itself the purest and strongest possible, so that a smaller quantity than usual suffices. Do you want your baking always perfect? Don't fail then to use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood-Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

HE that judgeth without knowledge is a fool and wisdom is not in him. You can get knowledge of the $50 Five-Ton Wagon Scale, sold on trial, freight prepaid, by sending to Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., for free price list.

$50 to $12 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS!

Send 50 cents and get a large sample package of our NOVELTIES in Ball Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery, Billet de Correspondence Envelopes and Note with monogram date (something new), fine Cardboard, etc. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers,
Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia,
Mental Depression,
Restlessness,
Jaundice,
Nausea, Colic,
Sick Headache,
Constipation and Billiousness.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This [illegible] malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.

Terms—Postage Prepaid—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.

The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.

All letters should be sent to
HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

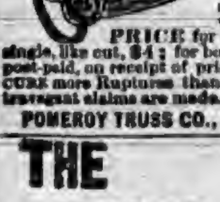
ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
— OR —
FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.

A Warranted Cure!

G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Crucial Test of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple, yet so searching, to TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. How has it worn? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaint, bilious remittents, bowel complaints (especially constipation), rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflammation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

HELP FOR THE HORSE!

Every man who owns a horse should have a pair of

Furlong's Patent
FOOT COOLERS & EXPANDERS

Which remove all fever from the feet, and keep them in a clean, moist and healthy condition, absolutely preventing corns, contracted feet, quarter-cracks and scratches. The moist sponge is held securely on the bottom of the foot, keeping the frog in a healthy, natural condition. They can be used for a Stuffing-Boot, and do not cost one-fourth as much as the old leather one. The cut represents the Holder and Sponge on the foot. The best horsemen of the country heartily indorse it as one of the most humane and valuable inventions of the day. Horses' feet have been restored from an unsound condition to a healthy one in three weeks' time. Its result surprises every one. For sale by Harness-Makers and dealers in Turf goods. Single pairs sent to any address upon receipt of price, $1.50 per pair. In ordering, send diameter of hoof measured across the bottom of the foot. Send for descriptive circular, with list of testimonials from the leading horsemen and veterinary surgeons of the country. I have also a valuable Sponge Liniment for bad feet, which I will forward with Cooler at $1.00 per quart bottle. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to Agents. Address E. B. DRAPER, 193 Washington St., Chicago.

GRACE'S SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.

Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

155 GOLD COIN

AND OTHER PREMIUMS GIVEN FREE
BY THE SAN FRANCISCO
WEEKLY CHRONICLE!

There is no limit to the number of PRIZES any one person may receive.

$5,000 A YEAR

Can be made in this manner.

The success of the DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE is unparalleled in the history of journalism.
It is the most brilliant, fearless, enterprising and complete Newspaper on the Pacific Coast.
Its Telegraphic Reports and Local News are the very best, and its Editorials the ablest.
Its Agricultural, Mining and Market Reports are perfect.
Particulars, Specimen Copy and Illustrated Descriptive Circulars sent FREE.
Terms—WEEKLY CHRONICLE, $2.50 per year; DAILY CHRONICLE, $6.70 per year, postage paid.

CHAS. DE YOUNG & CO., Publishers,
San Francisco, Cal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

☞ Will go one-third further than adulterated or short-weight kinds. Consumers may obtain this unequaled powder of grocers; or send 60 cts. for 1 lb Can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y., Box 3776, and receive it, postage paid, by return mail, with recipes for making the celebrated Vienna Rolls, Biscuit, Cakes, Corn Bread, Muffins, etc. Sold only in Tin Cans. In writing, state where you saw this notice.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT. GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION. FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommend It Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING!

The Best Text Book and Self-Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author, GEO. R. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO.

The Inventor of NOVELTY TRUSS has had extensive experience in fitting Trusses. For years this was his principal business. He became dissatisfied with them. They were inconvenient and injured the spine. NOVELTY TRUSS is worn with ease, and is a thorough abdominal and hernia support. Used in Principal Western Medical Institutes. Price $4.00. Voltaic Belt, $5.00; Pile Supporter, $2.50; Uterine Supporter, $6.00; Digital Syringe, $5.00. Discount to Trade and Physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. For circulars address, with stamp, CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO., 80 Washington St., CHICAGO.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

☞ BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

Has "wrote another book," and it is really
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!

As a P. A. and P. I. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DOODLE leaves BETSY BOBBET far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL., CINCINNATI, O., and HARTFORD, CONN.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

MILITARY

and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, etc., manufactured by M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio. Send for Price Lists.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

$55 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4-foot WELL AUGER. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$4½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ills.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co., Chicago.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. ☞ Look! startling news. Organs, 12 stops $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$300 a month to Agents. *Don't go to the poor-house.* Send stamp for immense illustrated catalogue. O. G. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED Detectives. A few men in each State for the *Detective Service.* Pay liberal. Position permanent. Send stamp for particulars. U. S. SECRET SERVICE Co., 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D. C.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 3 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

WE WANT AN AGENT in every county in the country to sell our Homeopathic Remedies, put up in small, neat cases *for families,* and sold at $1 each. Send $1 for sample case and terms to Agents. Address McCLELLAND & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT

The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Estab'd 1830.]

BOYS AND GIRLS Wanted Everywhere to send for a sample copy of "The Home Companion," beyond dispute the cheapest and best young folks' paper published. An immense circulation built up in 4 years. Great premiums for getting up clubs, including Organs, Gold Watches, &c. Only 50c a year. Eight pages full of puzzles, stories & choicest reading. Samples and terms *free.* S. L. THORPE, Publisher, 14 Bolivar St., Cleveland, O.

THE NEWARK
DAILY and WEEKLY COURIER,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
F. F. PATTERSON, Editor and Proprietor.
THE LEADING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF NEW JERSEY.

Terms—Daily, $8.00 per annum. Weekly, $2.00. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Send for Price-List.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
TAKEN INTERNALLY

There is nothing to equal it, relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for those use by Profs. H. R. and T. B. S. Christie, and supervised by Prof. H. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

POSITIVELY CURED

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and DR. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night-sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best.
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief.
The very best, six for $7.00.
Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure,
The very best, six for $9.00.
An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts.
Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay.
Samples, with full directions for self-measurement,
Sent Free to any address. No stamp required.
Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 42

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, BEST FOR $3.00. THE BEST PAIR GUM BOOTS

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 1, 1877.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 28, 1877.

DEAR COURIER.—If there is any one feature in this city to which the word "Excelsior" may be applied, it is that of her hotels and restaurants. If I were to include boarding houses, it would be an untruthful assertion, for no where on the face of the [illegible] is an abomination in the sight of christian people as a Washington boarding-house. They are as numerous as the population will admit, even at its maxium figure.—Down its most beautiful avenues, up its broad thoroughfares, along its parks, and on the back streets, is that glaring placard—"Furnished Rooms, With Board." Its most stately mansions and handsome private residences are not free from this incubus, and the most fastidious can be pleased as to style and location. Three-fourths of the houses in the resident part of the city offer furnished rooms to the public usually most elegantly and elaborately provided with every convenience. But in her hotels and restaurants is where Washington is famous. Who has not heard of Willard's, the Arlington, the Imperial, the Ebbitt, St. James, National, &c, all excellant caravancaries to the public taste. While at the Ebbitt, the other day, a friend invited me to explore those departments not open to the public.

Hotel keeping is one of the arts in which but few men are eminently and wholly successful. To run a hotel as it should be requires a man of almost superhuman tact and ingenuity, one who can make two or more persons feel at home and comfortable at the same time and with the same contingencies, although their tastes may run in exactly opposite directions. His annoyances and vexations are untold, and yet withal he must keep a smiling countenance and act his part of "ye host" with great suavity and ease. The profession is extensively followed, and anywhere in the civilized world may be found well managed first-class hotels.

Washington is not found wanting in this regard, and can boast, not perhaps of as large or elegant individual public houses, but of as well regulated and popular hotels as are to be found in any of our American cities. Popularity with a hotel is made or lost by the management of its "cuisine." Let the inner man be satisfied and the outer will be pleased. There are few guests, as they study the elaborate bill of fare of a large hotel, who consider for a moment the immense amount of details, processes, and labor that has to be gone through with by the denizens of the culinary department to prepare the great variety of edibles from which they choose. From the office door up the hotel business and routine is moderately well understood, if not comprehended by the average guest, and so a few details gathered on a tour through the kitchens of this large hotel will be of interest, especially to the housekeepers who can best understand these things.

Down we went through many tortuous halls and winding stairs to where the larders were located and provisions kept. Here the gentlemanly steward, Mr. W. M. Gilson, explained the many processes through which the stores passed from the time they were purchased till they reached the table as food. The principal feature of the kitchen was its marvelous cleanliness It was a sight that would make the goodly housekeeper's heart beat with enthusiasm. On the left of the kitchen was the immense range, upon which were cooking no less than thirty-two different articles, with room left for twice that number. All around the walls hung the brightly-polished copper pans, dishes and unnumbered cooking utensils and contrivances to facilitate the labor of cooking Through the centre of the kitchen was a row of tables, upon any one of which a meal could be eaten and enjoyed by the most fastidious, so spotless were they and so devoid of the least offending odor.

"Here," said the steward, leading the way down a short flight of stairs, "is what we term our larder. It has a capacity of hundreds of pounds of produce and three tons of ice. In this all our meat is kept for a week, until it is ripe. The thermometer keeps down to 40°, and so everything is well preserved On your right is our store, as we term it. Here all the groceries and extras are kept, and are to be had only upon a regular requisition from the cook.

"One man is employed as store-keeper and knows just how much of one thing is used per week. Cooks? We employ twelve in all, that jovial, fleshy man over at the range is the head one, and has five assistants at the large range, while the others make the confectionery and pastry. Our waiters number seventy-five, and we have four men who preside at the knife and do the carving. To supply our table it takes sixteen bls. of flour a week, 2,900 pounds of meat, which includes beef, mutton, &c; 1,050 pounds of poultry, 515 pounds of fish and 500 dozen eggs. That side range to the right is our "Massasoit House" waffle baker. It is the only one in the city, and we can cook fifty waffles on it at once, This long table in front of the range is where the food is served to the dinning room waiters. At one the soup is dished up, next to that the fish, then vegetables, meats, and lastly, at the outer end, the deserts and confectionery.—In this way we avoid all confusion and save much time In order to meet the wishes of all our guests, we serve seven meals a day, in fact we are serving continually, all the time, from 5 a. m. until 12 at night. We have guests who day after day will commence their system of meals at 5 a. m. with a cup of coffee they will breakfast at nine, lunch at 11, take a light dinner at half-past two, dine regularly at five, take tea at seven and eat a hearty supper anywhere between nine and twelve p. m. And yet with all they are not happy."

Things are very quiet here just now, and legislative matters are at a stand still. The two Houses met and adjourned with great regularity, and, to break the monotony jump two or three days at one adjournment. Two weeks have passed and only five daily sessions have held. These sessions, contrary to general expectations are very uninteresting It was expected that as Ben Butler had got back into the House there would be lots of music, but Ben, so far, has disappointed his most ardent admirers.—There is some talk now of making a short session, merely passing the appropriations needed, and adjourning until December. There is some good material on both sides, and an exciting debate may be sprung at any moment. In fact a silent but earnest watchfulness is being maintained by both parties. The Republicans are not a unit on administrative affairs, while the Democrats are sanguine of an early disruption of their political opponents.—Things cannot go on much longer in this silent manner, and the slightest protest may ignite the dynamite that shall burst out into a debate eclipsing that of Hill and Blaine, of two years ago. The announcement of the Committees is promised to-day. There is some log-rolling for the various chairmanships, but it is evident there will be quite a change in those of the last session.

I was favored with an invitation to go to the races at Pimlico, last Thursday, and [illegible] I never knew before that running races could be made so interesting and exciting. To one used only to the ordinary exhibitions of speed, this was indeed a novelty. What perfect system and precision overshadows everything. No delays, no anxious waiting, no confusion. Think of it, five first-class races given from two o'clock until five. Here was animation, enthusiasm and excitement uninterrupted. Pimlico is about six miles from Baltimore, where most delightful grounds are fitted up on a most extensive scale. The very best horses in the country were entered among them the famous Ten Broeck, and Tom Ochiltree, the former having the best time on record. The first race was for a mile and it was the jolliest kind of fun to see thirteen splendid horses led upon the track for the struggle. They made the mile in 1.45½ and not a horse distanced! The second race was for 1¼ miles, ran in 2:11.

Then came the grand race between TenBroecks and Tom Ochiltree and Parole. In the pools they stood in the order above. Half a million dollars was staked on the race. Senators, Congressmen, Judges, Governors and others high in office were there, many of them with money in the pools. Some may want to know what pools are, as a great many intelligent persons are not acquainted with the modus operandi of betting. We will take the three horses named above. A bets $100 on Ten Broeck and the pool seller gives him a card on which is the amount and name of the horse as first choice. A pays over his $100 and B bets $50 on Ochiltree, and the pool seller gives him a card, naming the amount and horse as second choice. The money is paid to the pool seller as before, and C bets $25 on Parole, and he gets a card naming amount and horse as third choice. All this money put together is called a pool, which amounts to $175. Now, if the first wins Ten Broeck gets all the pool, if the second, Ochiltree gets it, and if the third, then Parole scoops it in. This pool is numbered 1, and if they sell any more they are numbered consecutively as far as they go. After the race, if your horse wins, you go to the pool seller who is generally a responsible party and get your money on the card he gave you, but if you have lost it will be unnecessary to call.

When these horses were brought out the wildest excitement prevailed about the pools, and on the grand stand the ladies became as much excited as the men. The horses started nicely, and seemed to pass us like a streak. The jockeys with their bright colors was all that could be seen on the other side of the track, as these three magnificent bays got down to their work. Two miles and a half before them and every muscle in play. Here they are again, scoring 1.55 for the first mile. Away they go around the bend, their clattering hoofs resounding along the line and their riders urging them to their best. But no need of much urging. They are thoroughbreds, and but a length intervenes between the front and rear. But all at once a breathless suspense takes place and the bright red color of the rider of TenBroeck is not to be seen at the front. Only a half mile more, with Tom and Parole struggling for the advance, with poor old John Harper's pet in the rear. How they come down the home stretch. A cheer begins at the upper end and as they near the grand stand, it follows them until one wild, terrific yell greets them as Parole passes under the string a length ahead. You can't imagine how one feels on such an occasion you must be there to realize it. I cannot describe it. When the horses came back to the score Parole was received with renewed cheers, and his rider was lifted from his back and carried on the heads of the crowd with cheers and yells until it became a perfect ovation. I was sorry for one thing, I did not have a cent in the pools and did not win or lose one. Imagine the result if I had invested $1,000,000 on Parole. It grieves me to think of it.

TOM.

* * *

Samuel J. Tilden has returned home. He arrived Thursday.

* * *

Turkey will accept peace if the several parties wish to mediate.

* * *

Kansas puts her dishonest bankers in the penitentiary for five years.

* * *

Another Savings Bank has gone up.—This time in Alleghney City, Pa.

* * *

The State Guards have disbanded and returned their arms to the State.

* * *

The English coal miners are out on a strike. 7,000 went out Saturday last.

* * *

No more silver trade dollars are to be coined at present, so Secretary Sherman says.

* * *

The Democrats and Workingmen, of Chicago, have joined hands and propose to fight it out together.

* * *

Senator Morton has endorsed Hayes' policy. The Cincinnati Enquirer says, it comes like a voice from the tomb.

* * *

The temperance question seems to have received impetus from Father Murphy's lecture and has taken a fresh hold.

* * *

The president has appointed John M Harland, of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Davis of Illinois.

* * *

Tweed's full confession is at last published. He goes into detail giving names and dates and amounts of the ring transactions.

* * *

And still the good work goes on.—Baltimore city has just succeeded in electing a full Democratic ticket in her city government only one ward, in the whole city being lost.

* * *

George L. Fox so well known as the original Humpty Dumpty died on Wednesday of last week at his brother-in-laws in Boston.

* * *

Alexander Reed, postmaster of Toledo and the principal stockholder of the Toledo Blade Paper Co., made an assignment last week.

* * *

While the Louisiana question was under consideration Senator Davis took sides with the Democrats, both parties showing a solid front.

* * *

More Civil Service Reform. But now it is in the church. The Arch Bishop of the diocese of Quebec forbids the clergymen to meddle in politics.

* * *

A careful canvass has been made of the Senate, and those who conducted it say that there is a clear majority in favor of the restoration of the old silver dollar to its former monetary power.—Many Senators on both sides are in favor of making subsidiary silver coin legal tender, but the outlook now is that the first step will be to restore "the dollar of the daddies," and follow it with more general legislation on the subject. It can be set down as a fixed fact that restoration of the silver dollar to its former value is inevitable, unless vetoed by Hayes.

* * *

Indiana may well feel proud of her delegation in Congress. A Washington paper in speaking of it says that a finer looking and more intelligent body of gentlemen as a whole never represented any State in Congress. Of the thirteen members and Senators, only three will fall short of, while at least one-third of them will tower several inches above 6 feet in height. Major Calkins leads them all in this respect, he being six ft. four inches, a giant in form as well as intellect, and is, the ladies say, as handsome as a picture. A majority of them will be "heard from" this winter in more ways than one.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al, are plaintiffs and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five [25] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Lees, Att'y's for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause where Geo. Emerson et al is plaintiffs and Benajah B. Lang, Edgar B Lang and et al is defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and thirty dollars ($1130), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing fifteen (15) rods east of the north west corner of section four (4) thence running south to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail Road thence east thirty-five (35) rods thence north to said section line thence west to the place of begining all in township thirty four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiffs

Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877.

Pf. $9.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and William L. Gilmore and Ellen M. Gilmore is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine (289) dollars and eighty-eight (88) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number forty-seven (47) forty-eight (48) fifty-five (55) and fifty-six (56) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Lees, Attorneys for plff.

Auburn, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pf. $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jas. L. Best and Chas A. O. McClellan is plaintiff, and Irven McFadden et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty-five ($1185) dollars and ninety-one (91) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A portion of the north western quarter of section number three (3) in township number thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: all that portion of said quarter section lying south of the Cemetery as now recorded in said quarter section and west of the west line of the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw Rail Road containing two (2) acres more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

O. B. Lees one of defendants Attorneys.

Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877.

Pf. $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff, and John A. Schinfield et al, is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents ($419.13) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

South half of the West half of the North-east quarter of sec. Ten [10], Township number [illegible] North of Range [illegible] East, containing [illegible] acres more or less, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan and Lees Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 16th 1877.

Pr fee $4.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles H Wannamaker is plaintiff, and Frank [illegible] and Hamar J. Chi[illegible] are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Dollars and Fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number one hundred and fifty-nine (159) in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

Pinchin & Boyle, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 2nd A. D. 1877.

Ptr's. fee $4.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas W. Sharp is plaintiff and Emeline Espey and Henry Espey et al, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four hundred and Twelve dollars and Seventy cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number two hundred and forty-three (243) and two hundred and forty-four (244), in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Lees, Att'ys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1877

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Crane, Duncan & Co are plaintiffs, and Perry Fitch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight dollars with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five [35], township thirty three (33), north of range twelve (12), east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24, 1877.

P. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph E Shilling Trustee is plaintiff and Ebenezer K. Williams et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirteen dollars and Seventy Five cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of lot number one hundred and thirty-eight (138), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing thirty-one and three tenths feet west of the north-east corner of said lot on the north line thereof and running thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the south line of said lot, thence west forty-two (42) feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east forty-two (42) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana Oct 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $10.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Singer Manufacturing Company is plaintiff and Barbara M. Brown and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-seven Dollars and Thirty Cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south one-third of lot number sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, October 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $4.25.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Essig deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

October 18, 1877 no3.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will make a large and special offering of

Black Silks,

Bought at the great Silk Sale of Townsend, Montant & Co, New York City. on last Wednesday, at which time 6,000 pieces were sold to the highest bidder, viz.

Black Silks	65c worth		85	Black Silks	1.15 worth		1.40
"	75	"	95	"	1.25	"	1.50
"	85	"	1.00	"	1.40	"	1.75
"	1.00	"	1.25	"	1.50	"	1.90

Finer Grades Equally as Cheap.

We also offer

Black and Colored Trimming Velvets

At $1,50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 per yard.

Cloaking Velvets,

28 inches at $4.00, worth $6.00.

28 inches at $6.00 worth $7.50.

Ponsons sublime quality 28-inch Black Cloak Velvet at $14.00 per yard worth $18.00.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN GROS GRAIN SILKS.

22 inches wide warranted to wear and give perfect satisfaction, in choice shades of Brown, Navy Blue, Green, Plum, Bronze, Drab, Price $1,50 per yard.

New arrivals of Cloaks, Shawls, Suits, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats and Rugs.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Geo. Ensley is plaintiff, and Thomas M. Stevens et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Eleven dollars and Ten cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fourty-two (42) in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William H. Baker is plaintiff and Christian Seivert et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Four dollars and Sixty-Nine cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of lot number five (5) in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jesse M. Brumbach, Administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest, G. A. K. MOSS, Clerk.

B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and William Whetstone, Rebecca Whetstone, David Grosh, and Samuel Grosh are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven (5187) dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at a corner stone in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, from thence south seventeen and one half (17½) degrees west [illegible] to a stake, thence south seventy-two and one half (72½) degrees east four (4) chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half (17½) west three and seventy-five hundredth chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one half (72½) degrees four (4) chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence [illegible] to the place of beginning, a piece of ground in the south west quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13), east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn Nov. 1st, 1877.

Pf. $12.50.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives the notice that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by any one in his name, no matter who they may be.

HENRY MAXWELL.

Oct. 11th, 1877. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and Samuel Grosh et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-five (545) dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, the undivided one-third of the following described real estate, commencing at a corner stone between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road then a south seventeen and one-half (17½) degrees west along a center of said road [illegible]

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877.

Pf. $12.50.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Moser, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH MOSER, Adm'x.

October 1st, 1877—no11.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of William Essig deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1877, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and farming implements and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS.—All sums of three dollars and under cash, all over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

* * *

Wall and Window paper cheap, at Davenport's.

MADE FOR $4.00, AT THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN, AUBURN,IN DIANA.

Auburn Courier.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. R. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY STORE
North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.
You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in
LADIES HATS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS'
Fancy Dry Goods,
Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also
LADIES CLOAKS,
Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.
J. R. LANNING.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 25c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 15c.
—Butter 15c.
—Potatoes 25c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $4 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.18 @ 1.20
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

A Parrot for Sale

It was very careless leaving the parrot in the parlor Sunday evening, but she never thought anything about it until Monday morning, when he aroused the whole house by making a smacking noise and crying. "Darling Susie! Darling Susie! The best silver plated ware you can get when you marry is at Ward's and 100 pieces of tea and dinner ware for $10. Sweet, darling Susie, if you do not get a silver plated set for $35 to start house-keeping with you never will, for darling Susie will charge to—" "Do not, dear wife, ask for any more; you, you shall, my dear wife, when you was so sweet get all you needed from Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia Street.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The roads are passable.

Mr Sherlock has re-painted his building.

The high water in Cedar Creek has swam south.

Mrs. Jas. Anderson has been ill for several days.

Sheriff sales are coming in pretty lively now-a-days.

Several familes have moved into the city this week.

Great inducements now offered at the New York store.

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

Sour krout is beginning to be a luxury of the household.

The next State Musical Convention will be held at Ft. Wayne.

They are unearthing a mastodon in one of the LaGrange swamps.

A woman passed over the B & O. yesterday that weighed 279 pounds.

Don't fail to go to the New York store when you come to Auburn.

Remember the New York Store will not be undersold.

The Eagle Flouring Mills are burning coal owing to the scarcity of wood.

If you want a square deal go to the New York Store.

The time of year for Mush and Milk Festivals approacheth.

Ohio is troubled with a cattle fever, great numbers are daily dying.

The gunsmith, with Johnny Knoder, contemplates bring on a stock of guns soon.

Kendallville is infested by chickens thieves. They bury the offal in their cellars.

Kosciosko county papers are jubilant over the idea of a new Court House.

A Warsaw man thinks of purchasing oysters in the shell, and canning them himself.

German is now taught in Turkey Creek graded school, so says the Gazette.

Mrs. P. Reeling, formerly a resident here, is visiting under the paternal roof this week.

W. D. Rickel has gone to Ohio where he has relatives. We wish him a pleasant visit.

W. W. Humes is renovating the old Eaton room and will keep a first-class restaurant.

The Auburn House, under the management of Dr. Brown, is rapidly gaining patronage.

Mr. Bolen, of Toledo, father of our Recorder, was here on a visit several days last week.

We learn that Mr. Grubb will move his cigar manufactory over the First National Bank.

Its about time for, Bill Britton to get out another by-word for the boys. "See advertisement."

It is claimed that insanity has increased 10 per cent among women during the past 10 years.

Sammy Pommert's brother is now with him standing in with his big brother in the "shaving business."

Quite a number of improvements are going on in the south end of town in the way of house building.

Preparatory services were held at the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath and Sunday was communion day.

Johnny Picker, the theatre man, has engaged himself for the winter season to Mr. Grub—to strip tobacco.

Herman Lobmiller has returned from Fort Wayne, and has again joined dot leetle German band in this city.

Counterfeit fifty-cent pieces of the coinage of '77 are in in circulation, a close scrutiny will detect them.

Monday next is the last day of grace for tax payers. After that day, 10 per cent will be added for collecting.

Three men made their escape from the Warsaw jail last week by the aid of false keys and outside assistance.

Senator Morton, it is said, cannot live much longer. Well, if nothing happens we expect to die sometime youself.

Diptheiar has made sad havoc with children in this State this fall, some families losing as high as four children.

Mrs. Smith, wife of our popular harness maker, is in a very serious condition from the effects of congestive chills.

John C. Fremont is in adverse circumstances, a sheriff of New York has just sold his books and other personal property.

The convention of Western Superintendent of Schools will be held at Lafayette the 15th and 16th of the present month.

We notice that Mrs. Dills is making some decided improvements on her property, on the corner of Main and 11th, streets.

Old Jim Bleeks, from near Newville, the rolicing, jovial Jim, gave a call this week and planked down two dollars for the COURIER.

The Fort Wayne "Sentinel" says that D. W. Voorhees will deliver his lecture on Jefferson in that city about the 14th of this month.

If you want to do business in Auburn you must advertise Sitting on the counter and waiting for customers don't pay worth a cent.

Mr. H. J. Long, foreman of the Kendallville Sandard, is on a visit to his friends in Auburn. His father, we understand is quite sick.

A young fellow, in the north end, by the name of Knapp gave five dollars to learn how to make candy out of sugar. A fortune awaits him.

There is a change this week in the advertisements of Root & Company and Eilensworth, Andrew & Company, Fort Wayne. Gaze on them.

A social will be held at the English Lutheran Church at Auburn on Saturday Nov. 3d at 2 o'clock p. m. to which all are cordially invited.

One of Garrett's watch-makers has left for parts unknown taking with him some twenty-five watches that had been left with him for repair.

The head man on the "Saturday Nigot" will visit his delinquent subscribers, so says the paper. That's right, Bro. Weamer, wake 'em up.

Our young friend M. F. Long, Jr., he of musical fame, sold two organs last week in Noble County during a contest with a Kendallville firm. What d'ye sigh.

James Anderson is now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at his shop on Seventh street. Mr. Anderson makes a speciality of shoeing lame, and interfering horses. Give him a call and you will be satisfied that he does as he says.

The Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. is relaying their road with steel rails. The heavy business being done necessitated it, the old iron not being able to stand the wear and tear.

Suggest to your neighbor who has been in the habit of borrowing your COURIER the propriety of subscribing for a copy for himself. It costs only $2.00 a year.

Mr. W. H. Riley, of Ashland, Ohio, is here on a visit to friends. Mr. R., it will be remembered, was at one time connected with Mr. Swineford in the grocery business.

Deservedly popular. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for it never fails.—Physicians recommend it.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

Next week will appear the professional card of Dr. T. J. Dills, Fort Wayne, Ind As the Doctor was a DeKalb citizen for a number of years he is deserving of the patronage of our citizens.

Brooks, of the Hicksville Independent is for a new departure. He thinks and says the old parties have outlived their usefulness." Wonder if he hasn't some designs on the Workingman's party.

Medical men often puzzle themselves over the large sale that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys. Its great popularity is due only to the excellent qualities possessed by this household medicine, 25c.

Bro. Murry, of the South Bend Herald, with his usual energy now intends to enlarge and give his paper a new dress and says, "we intend to have the handsomest and best county weekly in the State."

William Lahnam had the misfortune to lose his horse. This is the third one that has "turned up their toes" for Wm. within the last two years. The two last that died cost the round sum of $15.25. No insurance.

By a late decision of the Attorney General, of this State, an unmarried woman paying taxes can vote at a school meeting and hold the office of school director. Now, ladies, get a house and lot and become a voter.

The Deputy Treasurer has levied on household goods and live stock for delinquent taxes. If some fellows could get trusted for their taxes every year the Treasurer would'nt get in money enough to make the required remittance for a contribution box each Sabbath.

The Central Indiana Normal School and Business Institute Ladoge, Montgomery County, will begin its winter term November 20th. Already a gain of six per cent. over last year's attendance is reported, a fact worthy of note.

The store of S. Broughton, of Swan, was broken into Sunday night. The thieves secured two over-coats, three or four pairs of boots and all the cigars, kid gloves and pocket knives that he had. No clue has been discovered of the robbers.

A man named Henry Walters has been found guilty of horse stealing at Plymouth and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. During the same week two others were sentenced for the same crime, two years each. A rather strange idea of justice we should say.

MARRIED At the residence of the brides parents, on Thursday last, by Rev. H. Elson. Mr. Samuel Brown to Miss Mary Moor, both of Jackson township. The newly married couple has the best wishes of the COURIER for long and happy future. Many thanks for the cake.

Going hunting on Sunday seems to be pretty freely indulged in about these diggins. Young man, supposing that gun should burst right beside your ear, the squirrel would go in its hole and nobody would ever find you to put you in your hole, eh. Here's a chance for a solemn thought.

From the Plymouth Democrat we learn that a man named John L. Bixley shot and instantly killed his father-in-law, Theo. Wadgburg. Its generally mother-in-laws who have to shoulder the curses of son-in-laws, however we occasionally find a case where both are prominent actors.

Teachers Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers Institute will be held in Butler, during the week commencing Nov. 12, 1877. We hope that all teachers, who can conveniently do so, will attend.

JAMES BARNS, Co. Supt.
Oct. 29th, 1877.

School closes next week and from general reports we learn that the present corps of teachers have performed their arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of both parents and pupils. All parents who can conveniently should attend the last day and hear the little shavers "speak their piece."

The Ministerial Association of the Christian Church for Northern Indiana, will commence in Kendallville, Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock p. m. and continue until Thursday night. Preaching each day at 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. Eminent speakers each evening. All are invited.

Wm. Hills of Ligonier, met with a serious mishap Wednesday last at Cromwell, while engaged in work on a school house, he was struck by a pole in some manner, and thus knocked off the building, falling a distance of thirty feet and fracturing an ankle. He also sustained internal injuries.

Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup is, without doubt, the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c. It never fails to cure in a short time.—Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it, price 25c.

Those skeptical of the virtues of "Lawson's Curative" for the positive cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, as well as those other diseases which have their origin in the nerves, have but to make a trial of one bottle, and they will never be without it. It not only cures the above diseases, but, as a household remedy for Cuts Wounds, Burns, &c.

MORE!
TO
FOLLOW!
The Boot Upside Down has 100 Cases of
BOOTS and SHOES Made to Order
And Bought for CASH, to be
SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
MEN'S ALL KIP BOOT FOR $2.50
WOMEN'S SHOES 90c to $2.
And Boots and Shoes of All kinds until you can't rest.
At the Boot Upside Down.

The new bridge spanning Cedar Creek, on Ninth street is approaching completion rapidly. We learn that a petition is going the rounds to prohibit the building of a road from the old Woolen Mills to the foot of said bridge This petition should have been presented before the structure was began. It strikes us that it will not meet with much encouragement.

The prize pool game at Beugnot's saloon last Monday night was won by W. Baldock. Francis Kline, Esq. came in second best and if it had'nt have been for his usual amount of modesty he might have got the medal. The boys report a jolly time and all went home well satisfied. The second game will be played in two weeks.

Our foreman is in the woods this week slashing up cord wood and mauling rails. He has an idea that he'll be a Abe Lincoln, you know, but he is sure to get left. Abe is gone where all good fellows go and a man that has served as a "devil" for three years would stand a poor show to travel the same road.—"There's no more to follow."

It is a fact not generally known that all the townships officers have to be re-elected on the first Monday in April next, according to the provisions of the new law passed by the legislature. The consolidation of the election of officers with the general election in the fall, while in theory it seemed to promise economy is not working very well in practice.—New Haven Palladium.

A singular case of perjury will come before the Grand Jury at Lafayette, Ind., the present session A man voluntairly made a sworn affidavit before a justice to never touch another drop of whisky. He was warned of the penalty if he violated his oath, but last week he was arrested for being intoxicated and is now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury on the charge of perjury.

If the person who picked up at the Depot of the Ft. Wayne Jackson & S. S. R. R. in this city on the evening of Oct. 23d a package containing $162.33 addressed to Shaw and Baldwin, Toledo, Ohio, will return the same to me he will be suitably rewarded:

J. L. DAVIS,
Agent American Express Co.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 30th, 1877.

The Professor of our High School got an idea that some original questions would be of more benefit to the young mind than any other. So he called the class and said to Jake Stamets' little boy: "What occupation do the majority of our tradesmen follow?" "Dunno," said the lad, "but I will tell you in the morning" He went "down foot" too quick, but when the class was called in the morning he was prepared. "Well, sir, have you came to any conclusion in regard to that question I asked you yesterday?" "Yes, sir. The prominent occupation now for man is stealing," said the boy. He went up head again.

Ceedar Creek Items.

—The Auburn COURIER continues to be the banner paper for patronage that comes to this office.

—Father Hallman of our place, has departed this life. He was an examplary christian and is much missed by all.

—Our friend John Harvey, has bought eighty acres of land of Perry Wiant, for his new home.

—James Hogue is going to a western College in Illinois, to prepare himself for the ministry. May good providence be with him for success.

—We have not yet hired a teacher for our winter school. Let us have an applicant.

—John Houser will have singing regularly on Sundays in the afternoon at three o'clock, in the hall.

—Friend Weller has put up his sign for shoemaker, and Friend Wart will be his opponent. J. B. R.

Davenport, the druggist, has a fine stock of cigars.

A farmer near Niles, Mich., by the name of Kendall, went to market with his wheat, received two or three hundred dollars, and desiring to spend some time in hunting on his way home sought a friend with whom to deposit his money. The friend was out, and so the farmer carried the money with him. He finished the day in hunting, and was in the act of putting away his horses in the stable when a man sprung from behind the door with the farmer's gun leveled at his face. Mr. Kendall knocked the muzzle of the gun down and received the full charge in his knee, blowing it all to pieces. Thus disabled, the robber knocked him down, took his money and made his escape. The wounded man had his leg amputated and is in a very critical condition.—Exchange.

Gold pens very cheap at Davenport's.

He was more than likely a member of some grange lodge and as he was passing the little cigar store 'round the corner his eye caught sight of a man who was selling three whips for a quarter—two large and one small one: "Three for twenty-five cents," cried the whip man. The granger haulted; looked and sighed and finally said: "I'll give a quarter for four." "Come right this way, my friend." He did, handed over the coin and the peddler handed to him four of the small whips. The granger refused to accept them, and placing his hands in his coat pockets and throwing his shoulders back he looked him sternly in the face and addressed him thus: "Sir, from my personal appearance you can see I had a hard road to travel I am getting grey and worn down. I have tilled the soil many a year and if it was'nt for us fellows where would you get your bread—where would you get your whips." His quarter was returned and he left the crowd amid great applause.

We want to be a granger
And by the granger stand,
With a quarter in our pocket
And the whips from out our hand.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State will at the December session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, in the year 1877, apply for license to retail, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township to-wit: On that portion of the North west quarter of section-six (6) in said township, bounded on the east by the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, on the south by the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, and on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad and on the north by the line of said township.

Nov. 1 '77. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James G. Wiseman, Jr. deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GILBERT I. PATTERSON,
Sept. 28th 1877. Adm'r.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff and John Tresh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of ninety-six 96 Dollars, and Fifty 50 cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number Twenty-seven 27 in the Western Addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.
W. L. Penfield, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 1, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Hyman and Jacob Keller is plaintiffs, and John W. Garvey is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred, 600, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one, 1, and two, 2, in block number thirty-two, 32 in the Town of Garrett DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Covill, Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for pl'ff.
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877.
Pr. $7.75.

HURRAH.

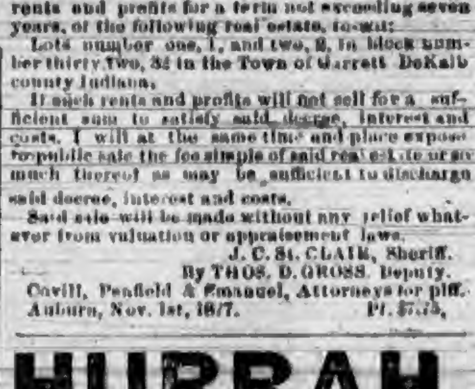

A MAN CRAZY
Selling
SEWING MACHINES!
Go and see them.
G. H. YESBRA, AG'T.
Auburn, Indiana.

"THEY ALL DO IT!"
SAVE MONEY.
BUY YOUR
CLOTHONG AND UNDERWEAR
OF
SAM, PETE & MAX.
FORT WAYNE.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

INDIAN INSOLENCE.

SITTING BULL'S ANSWER TO THE PEACE COMMISSION: "GO BACK HOME, AND TAKE IT EASY GETTING BACK"—THE WILY CHIEF ELECTS TO REMAIN ON BRITISH SOIL.

A commission of civilians and military men, organized upon a scale commensurate with the court of an Emperor, has been traveling several thousand miles to interview an untrousered Indian who has been robbing, plundering and murdering at his own sweet will for two or three years past. A great deal of time and money has been wasted, and all to no purpose. The commission met Mr. Sitting Bull, officially got down on its knees to the doughty chieftain while he squatted upon his hams and smoked his pipe, and then read an address to him, much in the manner a burgomaster would read an address to a King. They sentimentalized on the blessings of peace, expressed a firm conviction that the Great Father didn't want to fight him any more, offered not to punish him for any of his past atrocities if he would give himself up and go on a reservation, and suggested they might kill a fatted calf, put a ring on his finger, and array him in purple and fine linen when that interesting event took place. After the address was read to him, the stenographers sharpened their pencils in readiness to report a beautiful flow of Indian oratory, and the Commission prepared itself to receive the Prodigal Son with open arms. There was no flow of oratory, however. Sitting Bull's reply was as terse, sententious, and almost as brief as Cambronne's reply to the English at Waterloo. Between the whiffs of his pipe, he quietly remarked that the Commission that had come to interview him might go to hell. He did not waste any words about his Great Father, the Great Spirit, the whispering winds, the red deer, the pale flowers, or indulge in any other Indian tropes and metaphors. He just expressed himself briefly and emphatically, and, having done so, went on smoking his pipe as unconcerned as if the whole commission had gone to the undesirable place he indicated. It evidently struck the commission like a bombshell, exploding with such effect that it even cut the dispatches short off in the middle. The following is Sitting Bull's speech in reply to Gen. Terry's invocation to go back to United States soil, surrender his arms, accept a reservation and a herd of stock, and live in peace and amity with the palefaces:

"For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people, and treated us bad. What have we done that you should want us? We have done nothing. It is all the people of your side that have started us to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, so we took refuge in this country of the British. It was on this side of the country that we learned to shoot, and that is the reason I came back to it again. Why do you come here? In the first place I did not give you the country; but you followed me from one place to another; so I had to leave and come over to this country. I did not give you any country, but you took it away from us. I was born and raised in this country, with the Red river half-breeds, and I intend to stop with them. I was raised hand in hand with the Red river half-breeds, and we are going over to that part of the country, and that is the reason why I have come over here." Shaking hands with the British officers, he proceeded: "This is the way I was raised in the hands of these people, and that is the way I intend to be with them. You have got ears to hear, and you have got eyes to see, and you see how I live with these people. You see me. Here I am. If you think I am a fool, you are a bigger fool than I am. This house is a medicine house. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language used to me, that is to tell me such lies in my great mother's house. Don't you say two words more. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here and to raise this country full of grown people. See, these people here were raised with them," again shaking hands with the British officers. "That is enough. See me shake hands with these people. The part of the country you gave me you ran me out of. I have now come here to stay with these people, and I intend to stay here. I wish you to go back and to take it easy going back."

THE EAST.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, a produce commission merchant of Albany, N. Y., has been detected in a series of forgeries amounting to $40,000 or $50,000....Samuel Humphries and Edmund Smith, who pleaded guilty to burning the Lebanon valley bridge during the strike riots, have each been sentenced at Reading, Pa., to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $1,000. The cases of thirty-seven rioters were put over, owing to the discharge of the jury in consequence of a manifested bias of two of them.

MAINE has now but one "State" bank, the Eastern of Bangor. All the rest have been changed into national banks....A Boston dispatch announces the failure of the Bay State Iron Company, with liabilities of $500,000 and assets approximating $1,250,000....The first of the Pittsburgh riot cases was tried in the Criminal Court of that city last week. A. Murray, aged 16, convicted of having stolen property, firearms and ammunition in his possession, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Tom Gallagher, another of the rioters, was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. Sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and six years in the penitentiary.

THE manner in which Senator Blaine's daughter met with a serious accident (brief mention of which was made in a telegraphic dispatch) is thus related in a letter from Augusta, Me.: "Talking with a gentleman in the parlor of her father's house, she toyed and played with a tiny pistol that belonged to her brother. The visitor begged her to put it away, although it was unloaded, and spoke gravely of using even empty pistols as playthings. When he arose to go away, she laughingly ran up stairs to her brother's room, got a cartridge and put it in the cylinder, and came bounding down, calling to her friend, who was passing out of the front yard, to see her shoot; but, before she had leveled the weapon, in her gleeful hurry she pressed the trigger, and the ball struck between her eyes, passing upward. Miss Blaine clasped her head with her hand, and crying 'Oh! I am shot!' fell to the floor. Surgeons have probed for the ball, but cannot find it. The child suffers terribly. Inflammation of the brain is feared, but the surgeons give the family hope."

A WILD steer created an extraordinary sensation in the streets of New York the other day. The animal ran a remarkable race through the busy thoroughfares before he could be killed. Quite a number of persons were run down, gored and trampled upon by the infuriated beast.

THE WEST.

THE favorite comedian, John T. Raymond, is playing to a fine business at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, in his unequaled roles of "Col. Mulberry Sellers" and "Pennington Pembroke." Persons visiting Chicago should not fail to go and see Raymond and enjoy a hearty laugh.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, in his official report of the campaign against the Nez Perces Indians, says 179 soldiers have been killed and 68 citizens murdered since the beginning of hostilities.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 596,586 bushels of wheat; 649,089 bushels of corn; 192,810 bushels of oats; 90,842 bushels of rye, and 548,334 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,076,510 bushels, against 6,102,258 bushels at this period last year....A fire in Chicago, last week, burned Wood's Museum, and damaged Chapin & Gore's liquor establishment to the extent of several thousand dollars. Total loss about $50,000.

ST. LOUIS is waging a relentless war against the gamblers....The wife of J. M. Berry, the Union Pacific railway robber, who was killed by Sheriff Glascock, of Fayette county, Mo., has brought suit against the Sheriff for $20,000 damages.

A DISPATCH from Fort Walsh, British territory, says: "To-morrow night Sitting Bull's forces sets out for their old camp on Wood mountain, but it is probable that a settlement will be found them on Souris river in the Dirt Hills region. The Canadian Indians, who hung around the fort during the conference, are delighted with the way Sitting Bull talked back at the Commissioners, and express great confidence in him. He told me an hour ago that he would live quietly on Canadian soil, and would, on no consideration, violate Canadian neutrality, and before he died he hoped to 'make the Americans cry.' The Nez Perces are scattered all over, and [illegible] to rest. [illegible] says there will be no more trouble until the Indians feel themselves strong enough to begin another campaign, probably in the spring. The police regret the failure of the Commission, but are satisfied that they can make amicable arrangements with Sitting Bull."....Dispatches from the Red Cloud Agency describe the breaking of the Indian camp there. There were 6,000 or 7,000 of the Sioux at that point, all of whom have started quietly on the long tramp of some 200 miles to their new homes at the confluence of the White and Missouri rivers.

GENERAL.

FAILED: The Ætna Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nathaniel Cheney, manufacturer of agricultural machinery, New York, liabilities $200,000; Pike Bros. & Co., bankers, New Orleans.

THE railway managers have advanced rates on west-bound freight from New York to the following figures:

	1st class.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Cleveland	62	59	40	30
Cincinnati	92	83	70	41
Indianapolis	95	85	71	43
Louisville	1.13	1.02	66	55
St. Louis	1.28	1.16	97	61
Toledo	77	69	58	35
Chicago	1.00	90	75	45
Milwaukee	1.00	90	75	48
Detroit	70	63	53	32

PORTLAND, a suburb of St. John, N. B., has been devastated by fire. Two hundred and thirty buildings were burned, involving a loss of $300,000....The departure of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world has been postponed until May 15, 1878.

THE United States Commission sent out by the Government to find and treat for peace and good will with the Sioux Chief Sitting Bull, has succeeded in coming face to face with the redoubtable Indian chieftain, and have failed to bring him to any terms. In short, the Commission has met Sitting Bull, and Sitting Bull has dismissed it abruptly and disdainfully. The expedition has failed in its purpose, and the Sioux question is as far from a satisfactory solution as when Gen. Terry and his brother Commissioners first set out on their long and tedious journey to the Northwest.

THE Agricultural Bureau at Washington announces that this year's wheat crop is the largest ever produced in this country. It is also worthy of note that the exports of American produce this year bid fair largely to exceed those of any previous year in our commercial history....The board to examine the Washington Monument at Washington will report that the monument may safely be completed if a certain addition is made to secure the foundation.

BUSINESS failures: The Bank of Bunker Hill, Ill., liabilities $6,000; The Carroll Carriage Manufacturing Company, of San Francisco, Cal., liabilities $50,000, assets nominally $80,000; Bradford, McCoy & Co., lumber dealers, Quincy, Ill., liabilities $100,000 to $150,000; the Manchester Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE was a great running race at Baltimore last week between Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree and Parole. Thousands of people witnessed the contest, and tens of thousands of dollars changed hands on the result. Ten Broeck, the Kentucky horse, was the favorite in the pools at large odds, but contrary to general calculation Parole, the New York flyer, came in several lengths ahead of his competitors. Distance, 2½ miles; time, 4:37¾.

EX-GOV. S. J. TILDEN has returned home from his European tour.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has decided to appoint John Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., Judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Sixth Circuit, in place of the late Judge Emmons, deceased, of Detroit. This circuit includes Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee....Pinchback has renewed his claims to the Senatorship from Louisiana.

ORDERS have been issued to stop the coinage of trade dollars at the United States mints for private depositors. Director Linderman is of the opinion that the profit of this coinage, if it be continued, should go into the treasury, and not into the pockets of private persons.

THE estimated amount for carrying the inland mails during the coming fiscal year is $20,889,270, an increase over the estimates of the current year of $2,080,297....Our Government has received official confirmation of the press dispatch announcing that the Mexican local authorities at Matamoras had released the four remaining raiders from the Rio Grande jail. Official reports state that this action was taken upon the plea that the prisoners are Mexican subjects, and, therefore, liable to extradition.

THE President has appointed Hugh Campbell, of New Orleans, United States District Attorney for the Territory of Dakota....Senor Mata, the Mexican Minister sent to Washington by Diaz, has abandoned all hope of the recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States, and has left for home in disgust. Mareschal, the old Lerdo Minister, who has been at all times recognized as the representative of Mexico, remains at his post of duty.

THERE is an animated contest over the vacant United States Judgeship for the Western District of Wisconsin, recently held by Judge Hopkins....A petition of 400 ex-strikers of Pittsburgh has been presented to Congress by Representative Errett, of Pennsylvania, asking for an appropriation to transport them to the Government's free lands of the West, where they may settle down to farming.

FROM the official report of the Patent Office of the fire which destroyed two wings of the model-room it appears that the total loss was $1,500,000, including the amounts necessary to restore models, drawings, etc., and to put the building in a fire-proof condition.

THE SOUTH.

THE Chicago and Alton and Iron Mountain roads have effected a combination to establish a short through line to Texas via St. Louis, to be known as the Chicago and St. Louis Short Line. The route is 136 miles shorter than via Hannibal and Cairo and the other two routes.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL vote of Ohio for Governor: Bishop, Democrat, 261,236; West, Republican, 239,347; Bond, Workingman, 12,480; Johnson, Greenback, 16,890; Thompson, Prohibition, 4,868.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* classifies the Ohio Legislature as follows: Senate—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 10. House—Democrats, 71; Republicans, 36; Independents, 2. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 58.

KANE, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Baltimore over Thompson, Workingmen's candidate, by 15,000 majority....The Democrats of Detroit have nominated George C. Langdon for Mayor.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

IN consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's disaster, all the troops in Constantinople are being sent hastily to Trebizond. Achmet Eyoub Pasha will go immediately to take command at Erzeroum....A London dispatch says "the Russians have before Kars 70,000 men. Mukhtar Pasha's army at the time of the battle did not comprise more than 40,000 men. The Grand Duke Michael can safely leave 40,000 men in front of Kars, and with the remainder press forward toward Erzeroum."....There was some fighting at Plevna on the 19th and 20th of October. The Roumanians assaulted and captured the second Gravitza redoubt, but the Turks recaptured it after a sanguinary contest.

A CORRESPONDENT in Plevna telegraphs that the Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defenses. Cases of sickness are comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for thousands of oxen and horses. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna....Russia will at once begin the construction of an extensive railway system in Bulgaria, to aid in the forwarding of troops and supplies....Eighteen thousand men and forty cannon were captured by the Russians in their recent victory over Mukhtar Pasha, in Asia.

RUSSIA has ordered the mobilization of all the Cossacks not yet in active service. These will amount to ninety-one regiments.

DISPATCHES from Erzeroum state that "military operations in Armenia are being rapidly pushed forward. Gen. Tergukasoff is in pursuit of Ismail Pasha, who is endeavoring to effect a junction with the Turkish forces at Zewin. A Russian attack on a fort before Kars, on the 19th, was repulsed."

GEN. GOURKO, the dashing cavalry officer who penetrated the Balkan line and created a panic in Constantinople, has been afforded an opportunity to distinguish himself in connection with the operations about Plevna. He turned up unexpectedly to the enemy on the Sofia road, and after a fight of ten hours captured a strong position, and with it secured a foothold which will seriously interfere with the provisioning of Plevna. Among his prisoners were Achmet Ewi Pasha and his chief-of-staff, a large number of officers, 3,000 infantry, an entire regiment of cavalry, four cannon, and a quantity of rifles and ammunition.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THERE were 7,793,000 votes polled in France at the late election. This is the largest number known since 1848, when 7,893,000 voted. The Left polled 43,000 votes less than in 1876, while the Right gained 680,000 from the ranks of those who in 1876 remained neutral....A Paris dispatch says: "The political situation is unchanged. The Cabinet has resolved to remain in office, and preside over the elections for Councils-General."....A Russian journal reports 49,434 Russian troops killed and wounded to Oct. 11.

THE Berlin bankers, Henckel & Lange, with a capital of 7,000,000 marks, have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Ritters Chaftliche Bank.

CABLE dispatches make brief mention of a terrible mine explosion near Glasgow, Scotland, by which 300 or 400 men lost their lives. ....Advices from Cape Town, South Africa, state that war has begun in Transkei between the Galekas and the British and their native allies. There has been some severe fighting. ....The principal buildings for the Paris Exhibition of 1878 have been completed.

ALL the provinces of the republic of San Domingo are in insurrection, though two of them have been reoccupied by the Government troops....A Havana dispatch states that "a Spanish column near Holquin, commanded by Col. Mozoviejo, has captured the President of the Cuban republic, Thomas Estrada, Secretary of the Cuban Chambers, and several other members of that body."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT bade adieu to England, and arrived in Paris on the 24th of October.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to amend section 146 of the Revised Statutes relating to vacancies in the office of President and Vice President....Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire and report, by bill or otherwise, a plan for reducing and properly adjusting the salaries and fees of Pension Agents. An amendment offered by Mr. Ingalls, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all the pension agencies and having the pensions paid from Washington, was agreed to, and the resolution passed....Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to alter the times for holding elections for President and Vice President and casting the vote in the Electoral College... The claims of J. B. Eustis to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana were discussed, but no action was taken on the case.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

MONDAY, Oct. 22.—SENATE.—A number of bills were introduced and referred, among others the following: By Mr. Jones (Nev.) to authorize the coinage of a dollar of 412½ grains, standard silver, and for other purposes; by Mr. Beck, to repeal section 3 of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved July 14, 1875; by Mr. Hereford, to repeal the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments; by Mr. Howe, to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the transportation of live stock; by Mr. Ingalls, to establish a pension agency at Topeka, Kan.; by Mr. Paddock, to divide the State of Nebraska into two judicial districts.

HOUSE.—The Colorado case was debated, but no action taken....Mr. Schleicher offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to consider the subject of the civil service of the United States and measures to promote its efficiency. Adopted....Mr. Southard offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President, and to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate. Adopted....Mr. Cox offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House what action had been taken, if any, in the navy-yards of the United States in regulating the hours of labor, and whether such action has been in derogation of or in compliance with Sec. 3,738, Revised Statutes, which requires that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States."....Mr. Cox presented a petition for increased compensation to letter-carriers....Adjourned to Wednesday, Oct. 24.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Coke (Texas), amending the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to the militia; it makes an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of militia, either by purchase or manufacture. By Mr. Ingalls, to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. By Mr. Wallace, to provide a lawful note and coin currency for the United States, and a bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings; this bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in lieu of an equal amount of 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, a sum not exceeding $100,000,000 of United States coupon bonds in denominations of $25, $50, and $100, in equal sums, each denomination redeemable in coin of the present standard value after sixty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, these bonds to be exempt from all taxation. By Mr. Ingalls, to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Consideration of the Colorado case was resumed, and Mr. Harrison made an address advocating Patterson's right to a seat. Mr. Garfield supported Belford as having the prima facie right.... Mr. Brentano introduced a petition of the central body of trades unions of Chicago, which was also signed by 10,000 persons in different Western States, asking for an amendment to the Homestead law, in order that the poorest people may better enjoy its advantages. One of the requests of the petition is that the United States shall give the actual settlers small sums of money at low rates of interest for ten years, until the land is improved.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Conkling presented the petition of citizens of New York against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and praying that it be amended....Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the cases of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford, claiming a seat from Louisiana, to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, that the committee may decide upon the merits of the title of each contestant....Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Garland, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the debt due the United States by the State of Arkansas. By Mr. Beck, for the relief of distillers of spirits by the refunding and repayment of moneys expended or paid and deposited by them for Tice meters. By Mr. Kernan, re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for a redistribution of the unappropriated moneys....Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 29.

HOUSE.—The Colorado case was disposed of by referring the papers to the Committee on Elections. This was carried by a strict party vote—137 to 120....Mr. Garfield presented a petition of 210 colored men, asking assistance from Congress to enable them to go to Liberia. It sets forth the difficulty under which the colored people labor in sustaining families in the face of competition from white labor, and asks that an allowance of $100 each be made to emigrants to Liberia under the auspices of the Colonization Society....Mr. Cox then [illegible] white mechanics and laborers protesting against the unjust discrimination made in fixing by law the compensation of Government clerks, and leaving that of mechanics and laborers to be established at the whim of individuals. Referred. Mr. Wright presented a petition of 31,000 workingmen of the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania for a Government loan to aid settlers on the public domain. Referred. Mr. Kelley—I desire to present the petition of a citizen of the United States asking Congress to so change the financial system of the country (interruptions by laughter) as that laboring people shall not appeal to the Government for means of expatriating themselves and their posterity, and that they may continue to live in homes of their choice and pursue the calling to which they have been trained. [Laughter.] The Speaker—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. [Laughter.]

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Report of the Congressional Commission.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The report of Senator Jones' Commission upon the silver question, so long expected, was completed this afternoon. Senator Jones has spent the whole summer here upon it. The report comprises a volume of 200 pages, accompanied by a volume of statistics of equal size. The following is an epitome of the conclusion at which a majority of the Silver Commission have arrived:

The first question relates to the cause of the recent change in the relative value of gold and silver, and to the effect of that change. The commission concluded:

> The causes of recent change in the relative value of gold and silver are mainly the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States, and the Scandinavian States, and the closure of the mints in Europe against its coinage. These principal causes were aided by contemporaneous diminution of the Asiatic demand for silver, and by the enormous aggregation of the actual and prospective yield of the Nevada silver mines. The effect of the demonetization so far accomplished has been signally disastrous, especially to the countries which have recently demonetized silver, or in which the gold standard was already established.

The second question covers the two points of the restoration of the double standard in this country and of the best legal relation between gold and silver. The commission recommends the restoration of the double standard and the unrestricted coinage of both metals, but are unable to agree upon the legal relation which should be established between them.

The third question relates to the policy of continuing legal-tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries and wealth of the country. The Commissioners do not suppose that it is possible to maintain paper in actual concurrent circulation with coin unless the paper is made equal in value to coin by actual convertibility into it.

The fourth question covers the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments. The opinions on this point are various and contradictory. The experience of other countries furnishes little aid in reaching conclusions which can command confidence. The fact in regard to paper money issued directly by Governments, and having a forced currency, seems to be that it has seldom been redeemed in coin. The commission concludes that resumption in this country is not practicable under the circumstances until the existing laws making gold the sole metallic legal tender are repealed.

The total inadequacy of gold alone is apparent. Germany, Great Britain and France are the only countries which have any considerable quantity of it, and the maximum estimates of the amounts they have in coin and bars do not exceed $1,300,000,000. The commission think the quantities in the Western World are much exaggerated. The commission believe that the remonetization of silver will have a powerful influence in preventing, and probably will prevent, the demonetization of silver in France and in other European countries in which the double standard is still legally and theoretically maintained. But if, notwithstanding remonetization here, further European demonetization shall take place, the result for us will be an advantageous exchange of the commodities which we can spare for money which we need.

Finally, the commission believe that the fact that Germany and the Scandinavian states have adopted the single gold standard, and that some other European nations may possibly adopt it, instead of being reasons for perseverance in the attempt to establish it in the United States, are precisely the facts which make such an attempt entirely impracticable and ruinous. To propose to this country a contest for a gold standard with the European nations is to propose to it a disastrous race in reducing the prices of labor and commodities, in aggravating the burdens of debt, and in the diminution and concentration of wealth, in which all the contestants will suffer immeasurably, and the victors even more than the vanquished.

An Eight-Years' Quarrel Ended in Murder.

An affray between two old citizens of our county occurred at the ranch of David Evans, about six miles from Hornitos, on Monday last, which resulted in the death of Mr. Evans, caused by a gunshot wound inflicted by Moses V. Northrup. The animosity existing between the parties was an old feud caused by the burning of Evans' barn some seven or eight years ago, which Evans charged upon Northrup. Ever since the occurrence a deadly hostility has existed between them. On Friday of last week John Northrup, brother of Moses, in company with a man by the name of Pollard, went over to Evans' ranch to purchase fruit. After getting the fruit pay was offered, which Evans refused to take, at the same time stating that he did not want the Northrups to come about his ranch, as Moses had burned his barn seven or eight years ago. This conversation was communicated to Moses Northrup, who on the Monday following armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun and six-shooter, and in company with Pollard went to Evans' house. Evans at the time was a short distance off, cutting wood. Northrup sent word to Evans that he was armed with a shot-gun and pistol, and to meet him on equal terms. Evans soon appeared with a shot-gun, and asked Northrup if the distance or ground should be measured. Northrup replied that he did not care. Evans then asked, "Are you ready?" Northrup replied, "Ready," whereupon they both fired, almost simultaneously. Northrup's shot proved fatal to Evans, one ball penetrating the right temple into the brain. Evans fell forward upon his face, and was insensible till death came to his relief, about six hours afterward. Northrup escaped unhurt. Northrup and Pollard, who was deemed to be accessory, went to Hornitos and surrendered themselves to the authorities.—*Mariposa (Cal.) Gazette.*

THE GRANGER LAWS.

The Railroads and the Public Decisions of the Supreme Court.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Granger laws of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and other States have received the judicial support of the Supreme Court of the United States, and we have more particularly the recent decisions of the same court in the Wisconsin cases. It is time that the railroad companies of the United States should take warning. There is no more legal objection to the enactment of laws regulating the rates of freight in one State than in another, and the legislation of the half-dozen States may become general. Now that the principle has been established and the power of State Legislatures to enact such laws clearly recognized by all the courts, railroad managers may well consider how far and how long the people will submit to be robbed by any manner of combinations. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most conservative papers in the country, and which for years opposed the Granger laws, has discovered in the judicial decisions affirming these laws a possible remedy for monopolies and a popular means of breaking up railroad extortion. It says:

"The United States Supreme Court has at length recognized as valid the extremest power claimed by a State over a railroad. The question involved the authority of the Wisconsin Legislature to establish a maximum of charges to be made on passengers or freight taken up outside of the State and brought within it, or vice versa. Has the State a control over the inter-State commerce which affect its own people, or does this matter wholly belong to the Federal Government? The Supreme Court decides that a State, where it has not parted with its power by contract, can regulate the fares and freights, under the circumstances mentioned, on a road outside of its limits which is consolidated with one on its own territory. The power of the State reaches beyond its confines as to things which directly concern its own people, however its action may indirectly affect the people of adjoining States. This is good law, says the Supreme Court, until Congress takes to itself, by special enactment, the regulation of inter-State commerce by rail. The grasping railroad monopolies which are planning to raise their freights this fall, and to keep up their odious pool arrangement, should take warning in season from the ominous drift of the Supreme Court decisions in the Granger and other cases. When the people of the different States realize how much power they have—if they would but use it—over the railroad corporations, they will not much longer abstain from exercising it through the Legislatures."

The recent combination of the various trunk lines, by which they have resolved to take from the producers a larger portion than usual of the product, may evoke a popular storm which will not easily be quieted. Five years ago the railroads demanded three bushels of corn for carrying one bushel to market. The outraged and plundered producers resorted to the ballot-box, and in due time what are known as the Granger laws were enacted. The railroad managers have now resumed their policy of combination for extortion. The people of all the States are now advised of their power to deal with these corporations; they know they have legal power to limit the exactions of railroad companies, and with that knowledge they will not long submit to such combinations without exercising their power. Let the railroad companies take warning that, when this power of control shall be exercised, it may not mark the limit of tolls at much less than would be willingly submitted to if no extortion was attempted.

Bees and Flowers.

Bees are fond of pleasant odors and bright colors, and, in the opinion of Sir John Lubbock, have been largely instrumental by fertilizing the beautiful flowers in increasing their numbers. The most lovely flowers, he states, have attracted bees, and consequently the finest blossoms of the year have been cross-fertilized each by the other. Thus, for century after century flowers have been growing more and more beautiful. From these tastes on the part of the bees also it has in the course of long years come about that the plants which bloom by day have bright colors and a sweet smell. Similarly night plants, although as a rule colorless, are yet often powerfully scented, the reason being that they are fertilized by nocturnal moths, which have a sense of odor fully as delicate as that of bees, and, like bees, are fond of honey.

A Great Charity.

Thomas Betton bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company of England, over 150 years ago, his entire estate, with a provision that one-half of the proceeds should be applied to the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Algeria, and one-fourth toward the assistance of poor Church of England schools within London and its suburbs. Long ago there ceased to be any English slaves to redeem from the Turks; the courts, therefore, permitted the slave money also to be used in the aid of schools. The magnitude of the sum accumulated during 150 years can best be appreciated by the statement that 1,200 schools are now aided from "Betton's charity."

THE GRAIN YIELD OF 1877.

The Largest Crop that the Country Has Yet Produced—Figures that Promise a Golden Future.

[From the New York Sun.]

The grain crop of the United States this autumn is a vast increase over that of any preceding year in the history of the country. It amounts in the two principal cereals, wheat and corn, to 325,000,000 bushels of the former, and 1,280,000,000 of the latter, according to the careful estimates of Mr. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. The movement of this enormous crop has just begun to be felt, as up to the past eight weeks the exportations were of last year's crop, but the [illegible] already [illegible] good promise of a golden future. During the brief period mentioned our exports of wheat from the ports of New York, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Portland have aggregated 11,525,188 bushels, against an exportation from the same ports during a corresponding period of last year of 3,938,951 bushels, showing an increase of 7,586,237 bushels. There has also been an increase of 708,234 bushels in the exportation of rye during the same time, and in peas an increase of 81,409 bushels. In corn alone there has been a falling off to the extent of 1,633,054 in that time.

The following table presents the increase of production and exportation in the two leading cereals in the past ten years:

WHEAT.

Years.	Crops.	Exports—By crop years, September to September, flour reduced to bushels and counted in. September, 1870, to
1868	224,036,600	
1869	260,146,900	
1870	235,884,700	
1871	230,722,400	
1872	249,997,100	Sept., 1871......30,094,399
1873	281,254,700	Sept., 1872......39,289,040
1874	309,102,700	Sept., 1873......67,215,295
1875	292,136,000	Sept., 1874......[illegible]
1876	286,000,000	Sept., 1875......75,959,150
1877*	325,000,000	Sept., 1876......49,665,199
		Sept., 1877*......64,000,000

*Estimated, not yet figured up closely.

CORN.

Years.	Crops.	Exports from all United States ports:
1868	906,527,000	
1869	874,320,000	1871......22,117,948
1870	1,094,255,000	1872......44,906,032
1871	991,898,000	1873......30,514,077
1872	1,092,719,000	1874......34,434,606
1873	932,274,000	1875......28,960,228
1874	850,148,500	1876......67,279,474
1875	1,321,069,000	1877*......65,000,000
1876	1,300,000,000	
1877*	1,280,000,000	*Estimated.

To arrive at the amount of corn sent abroad, it is proper to count in that which goes in the compressed form of pork. Our annual hog product exportation is about 4,000,000 hogs. As it takes about fourteen bushels of corn to fatten each hog, that will be equivalent to about 56,000,000 bushels more of corn to be added to the exports annually, as sent in the form of animal food. We also send a great deal barreled up in the shape of whisky. Corn meal is included in the estimate, reduced to bushels.

The increase in England's importation of breadstuffs from this country in the year ending Aug. 31, 1877, amounted to almost as much as the average of her importations during the ten years preceding. Of corn alone she took out 33,000,000 bushels. Her total importation was about 80,000,000 bushels, of which 60,000,000 were from this country, and 20,000,000 from Southeastern Europe. The importation of corn into Germany, France and the United Kingdom promises to increase largely, as of late years a general tendency to resort to it as food for stock, instead of oats and cut feed, has been manifest. It is found to be one-third cheaper in England than the material hitherto employed for that use. Germany's supply will, however, be drawn mainly from Hungary.

The Bottom of the Sea from a Balloon.

The most enthusiastic advocates of ballooning would have hesitated to declare that submarine surveys were within the province of the aeronaut. Such, however, is the case, since M. Durnof and his companion, going up in a balloon on the 25th of last August, at Cherbourg, and being at an altitude of 5,000 feet, were amazed to see beneath them, with startling distinction, every rock, fissure, and depression at the bottom of the sea. And yet the sea opposite Cape Levy, where the aerial voyagers obtained this bird's-eye view, has an average depth of above 200 feet. So limpid did the water appear that the under-currents were perceptible, while nothing would have been easier than to sketch or map the bottom of the sea.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 25	@	11 25
HOGS	5 60	@	6 12
COTTON	11⅛	@	11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 30	@	1 31
CORN—Western Mixed	63	@	64
OATS—Mixed	35	@	38
RYE—Western	70	@	71
PORK—New Mess	14 10	@	14 25
LARD	8¾	@	9
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@	5 60
Choice Natives	4 60	@	5 10
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 65
Butchers' Steers	2 25	@	3 70
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Live	4 00	@	5 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 60	@	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 08	@	1 09
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@	1 05
CORN—No. 2	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	53	@	54
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@	60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@	32
EGGS—Fresh	16	@	17
PORK—Mess	14 00	@	14 20
LARD	8⅛	@	8⅜
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12	@	1 14
No. 2	1 09	@	1 10
CORN—No. 2	44	@	44½
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 1	53	@	54
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@	65
ST. LOUIS			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 26	@	1 27
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE	54	@	55
PORK—Mess	13 62½	@	13 75
LARD	8½	@	9
HOGS	4 70	@	5 30
CATTLE	3 00	@	5 00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	1 20	@	1 30
CORN	46	@	48
OATS	28	@	31
RYE	58	@	59
PORK—Mess	13 75	@	14 00
LARD	9⅛	@	9½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 32	@	1 33
No. 2 Red Winter	1 26	@	1 27
CORN	48	@	49
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White	6 26	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32	@	1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@	1 29
CORN—No. 1	49	@	50
OATS—Mixed	27	@	28
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@	1 40
PORK—Mess	15 00	@	15 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 50	@	5 85
Fair	5 25	@	5 50
Common	4 25	@	4 80
HOGS	5 10	@	5 60
SHEEP	3 00	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

It is well to observe caution in changing cattle from dry feed to full pasture. The safe way is to feed on the usual dry fodder before turning out, bring up the stock early in the afternoon, and feed again on dry feed with roots. Another precaution is to dose each of the calves and yearlings with two ounces of Epsom salts for two days before it is turned out, and then graduate the feed as mentioned.—*Valley Farmer.*

When you see a chicken a little droopy, and its comb getting dark, remove it at once and doctor it for cholera; its discharges are green, and, if it were allowed to run loose, would spread the disease. As a preventive we use a handful of salt twice a week in a wash-basin full of bran mixed with a little meal, and three times a week give corn at night on which a little coal-oil has been poured—just enough to coat every grain and no more. Clean out your chicken-houses; whitewash them and scatter carbolic acid around.—*Poultry Journal.*

They should never be set in an orchard beneath the trees. An open, sunny situation ought always to be selected. The ground, which should be deep and rich, will be highly benefited by a mulching of long, strawy manure, both summer and winter; and cleanliness and order must prevail in all their surroundings. Raspberries should not be planted deep. Many a plantation has been lost from this error, notwithstanding the soil has been in good condition and the plants entirely sound and healthy. Give the crown at the apex of the roots a very slight covering with soil.—*Independent.*

Heaves in horses arise from rupture of the air-cells of the lungs, either on account of improper food or the right kind of food improperly administered, ill-ventilation, and protracted indigestion. Sometimes, however, there is really no assignable cause, unless a hereditary predisposition. In treating this ailment, great attention should be paid to the quality and quantity of the food given; musty or badly-cured hay or oats must be avoided. Water should be given an hour or so after the animal has been fed. Give daily in a mash, of roach lime finely powdered, half an ounce; linseed-oil, two ounces; and arsenious acid, four grains.—*Moore's Rural.*

A method of extracting sugar from hay appears to have been just discovered in Germany. The inventor says hay contains 17 per cent. of its weight in sugar, and that the new process is warmly supported by "influential industrial circles." It has justly been shown, however, that a meadow in fair condition gives only fifty tons of hay and aftermath per morgen, which, at the assumed rate of 17 per cent. of its weight, would give merely 850 pounds of sugar, whereas the 150 cwt. of beet-roots grown on the same area would give at least 1,800 pounds of sugar, or the sixty cwt. of potatoes that could be grown on a morgen of land contain 20 per cent. of their weight of starch, convertible into 1,347 pounds of sugar. As a commercial speculation, therefore, the new invention cannot well be profitable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Sowing too thickly, the London *Farmer* informs us, is a fault among farmers quite as common in Europe as in this country. Some seem to think that the thicker they sow the heavier will be their crop, a view of which experience has shown the fallacy. Beside the waste of seed, often very considerable, nothing is more conducive to the "laying" of the crop than over-thick sowing, and, if much wet weather is experienced, the crop will be little else than straw. And, though it may thrive better in dry weather, the ear will be deficient both in quantity and quality, especially on sandy soil or poor land generally. The quantity of seed to be sown in a given area depends on the cultivation and manuring bestowed on the soil, and the more carefully these have been attended to the greater is the chance that every grain will grow vigorously, and the less wisdom in sowing too thickly.

About the House.

Do not eat pie with a knife.

An untidy person cannot make good butter.

Hard water becomes nearly soft by boiling.

Chairs were made to stand upon four legs, not upon two.

Tea or coffee should be drunk from the cup, not from the saucer.

To Cure a Corn.—Bind on it a crushed cranberry for a few nights.

Oyster Omelet.—This differs from egg omelet only by adding one dozen of finely-chopped oysters with a little parsley to every half-dozen of eggs used.

If those persons who use hair-oil would sit upright instead of resting their heads against the wall-paper, much mortification and trouble might be spared their friends.

Waffles.—Mix one quart of sweet milk, one heaping-quart of sifted flour, five table-spoonfuls of yeast, a little salt; set it over night. In the morning add two well-beaten eggs and a table-spoonful of melted butter; bake in waffle-irons.

Corn-Starch Cake.—Two cupfuls powdered sugar, four cupfuls corn-starch, one-quarter cupful butter, three eggs, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar mixed with the corn-starch, one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in one-third cupful of milk.

Oyster Short-Cake.—This is very nice, and the pastry can be made as for any other short-cake. While the cake is baking, boil one quart of oysters with half a cup of water, half a cup of milk and half a cup of butter, season with pepper, salt and thicken with a spoonful of corn-starch. When the cake is done split open and spread the oysters between the pieces and some on top.

Citron Cake.—Four eggs, three cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, three cupfuls flour, half a cupful milk, one spoonful royal baking powder put into the flour; then cut the citron in small pieces and stir into the cakes; flavor with nutmeg and a little grated lemon-rind.

Sweeten the Breath and Cleanse the Teeth.—Always clean the teeth at night just before retiring, for particles of food collect between the teeth during the day, and if left there all night will decay, causing the breath to become offensive and also prove very injurious to the teeth. Scrub the teeth with a hard brush, using little, if any, soap; sprinkle in a little powdered borax (one pinch will do) until the gums are hardened and become accustomed to it; rinse the mouth often with borax water; it will prevent it from becoming sore or tender. If artificial teeth are worn, cleanse them thoroughly with borax, and when convenient let them remain in borax water (every night if possible); it will purify them and help to sweeten the breath.

A Wilderness in Central Africa.

In his conversation with me at Ujiji Livingstone ascribed much just praise to all of the region west of the Goma mountains. It is a most remarkable region—more remarkable than anything I have seen in Africa. Its woods or forests or jungles or bush—I do not know by what particular term to designate the crowded, tall, straight trees rising from an impenetrable undergrowth of bush, creepers, thorns, gums, palms, fronds of all forms, canes, and grass—are sublime, even terrible. Indeed, nature here is either remarkably or savagely beautiful. At a distance everything looks charming. Take your stand on any eminence or coigne of vantage for view-seeing you may please, be it the crest of a ridge, the summit of a hill, the crown of a rock, and if you look around you will find yourself delighted, fascinated. A hundred or a thousand different outlines are in view of ridges and ranges, peaks and cones, the boldly waving or softly rolling, of gradual or abrupt slope, of mounds, little patches of levels, of the grand and the picturesque, in bewildering diversity of form. You will exclaim that you see the splendor of the tropics—that you have caught nature rejoicing and happy. Over all she has flung a robe of varying green; the hills and ridges are blooming; the valleys and basins exhale perfume; the rocks wear garlands of creepers; the stems of the trees are clothed with moss; a thousand streamlets of pure, cool water stray, now languid, now quick, toward the north and south and west. The whole makes a pleasing, charming illustration of the bounteousness and wild beauty of tropical nature.

Look closer and analyze all this that you may find how deceptive is distance. The grasses are coarse and high and thick. They form a miniature copy of an African forest. Their spear-like blades wound like knives and their points like needles; the reeds are tall and tough as bamboo; in those pretty-looking bushes are thorns—truly the thorns are hooks of steel; the crown of that yonder low hill with such a gentle slope is all but inaccessible. See that glorious crop of crimson flowers on that low bush in the middle of the lawn green. Pause, my friend, before you venture to pluck them. First, that lawn is a deception; it is a forest of tall trees you see, and that beautiful, gorgeous poison bush is nearly thirty feet high, and those green banks of vegetation in those hollows are almost impenetrable forest belts.—*Henry M. Stanley's Letter to New York Herald.*

Eating Philopena.

In Germany they manage this little pastime in a very pleasant way. When a couple meet after eating philopena no advantage is taken of the other until one of them pronounces the word "philopena." This is the warning that now the sport is to begin. Let us suppose that a gentleman calls upon a lady. She invites him to walk in and at the same time speaks the talismanic word. If he accepts the offer to walk in he is lost, until she removes the ban by telling him to go away. If she asks him to take off his hat he must resolutely keep it on; if to be seated, he must stand, or, if at the table she should hand him any article which he accepts, she wins the forfeit. During all this time he endeavors to take her by surprise, for the acceptance of any offer from the other wins the game. Both are constantly exercising their wits to prevent being caught, and the sport often goes on all the evening. Perhaps the gentleman brings a little present and says, "Knowing that I shall lose my philopena, I have brought it along—here it is." If she is caught off her guard by the smooth speech she loses, for he immediately claims forfeit. If neither wins at the first meeting, the sport is continued to the second, and it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the same time, all anxious to win of their philopena partners, so that the scene often becomes ludicrously amusing. It is "diamond cut diamond" in very truth.

Salaries of Newspaper Men.

The leading editorial writers on the London *Times* get 2,000 guineas per annum, which is a pretty fair salary. The largest salaries paid in America are not quite equal to this. Dr. Connery, the managing editor of the New York *Herald*, receives $8,000; Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, $12,000; Charles A. Dana, the editor of the New York *Sun*, $12,000, besides his profits as a stock owner; Hurlbut, of the *World*, $10,000. The Boston newspapers pay well. Hascall, the editor of the *Herald*, gets $10,000, and has just received a year's leave of absence to go to Europe, his salary being continued. The Western press pays very fair salaries. The leading editorial writer on the Chicago *Times* gets $5,000, and the managing editor $6,000; Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, $7,500, and an interest in the profits; Sheehan, of the Chicago *Tribune*, $6,000. The largest sum paid in America to any editorial writer is that received from the New York *Herald* by Mr. Charles Nordhoff. He gets $10,000 a year, and writes when and what he pleases.—*New Orleans Times.*

Farmer Backman, of Hamptonburg, Orange county, N. Y., has realized the handsome sum of $100,000 from the sale of horses from his farm within the past year. Gov. Stanford, of California, purchased $42,800 worth during his visit to Mr. Backman's place last summer. A pair of 2-year-old colts were lately sold for $2,000 each.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The Mystery Surrounding the Famous Egyptian Obelisk.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

This bringing to London of Cleopatra's needle is an event noway novel in character, yet it gives rise to some curious reflections on the way of fate. The old Egyptian King who reared this obelisk would be much amazed to witness its journey to an alien land so strong a witness to his wisdom and his futility. If any peoples might be surprised at the mockery of time, the ancient Egyptians might. They reared their temples and their heaven-pointing obelisks for eternity, and certainly deemed their land as eternal as their monuments.

Cleopatra's needle had never anything to do with the sumptuous queen, but perhaps received its name in some humorous traveler's comment, for in her time the ambition that carved such weighty monuments in one block from the quarry did not exist; only miniature obelisks, five or ten feet high, were made then, and the colossal monoliths of the age of the Pharaohs were being carried away by Roman conquerors. This one was dragged, with another like it, down to Alexandria in that period, and but for some change of rule in Rome would have doubtless graced the Eternal City with twelve that were taken there. They came from further south, way up the Nile; this present obelisk and the one that adorns the Place of Concord in Paris may have stood before a temple of Thebes, or Heliopolis, but that we do not know. We know that Thothmes III., who reigned thirty and some odd centuries ago, first raised it to preserve his name immortal; but a mere name on a stone is not so vivid and interesting as the figure of that unnamed Pharaoh of the Hebrew narrative, who would not let Israel go. Perhaps Thothmes III. was that Pharaoh, and, if it were proved, then indeed he would begin to live. It does not bear alone that name of Thothmes, for Rameses the Great, whom the Greeks called Sesostris, graved his name upon it about a century later; and still another of his successors added his irrelevant name and titles, much as a school-boy of to-day scratches his initials on Bunker Hill monument.

Precisely what the obelisk meant to the ancient Egyptians no one can certainly tell. It was a religious symbol, for everything seems to have borne for that race a religious meaning. Its name in their tongue signified "the rays of the sun," according to Pliny, and that and its derived Greek name of obelisk (which means a skewer or spit—whence naturally, "needle") both point, in the estimation of many scholars, to a connection with the ancient worship of the sun, as the generative principle, by the means of phallic symbols. Other scholars scout the notion as wholly wild. The Jachin and Boaz of Solomon's temple are believed to have been obelisks, for thus the Egyptian obelisks were placed, in pairs, at the entrances of temples, and there are archæologists who consider the paired towers on Christian cathedrals a modification of the primitive obeliskal idea. We cannot tell how much one religion borrows from those that have gone before. Ponome, one of the students of Egyptology, says that there are no obelisks found on the west bank of the Nile, as no pyramids are found on the east bank in Egypt proper, "the obelisk appearing to be a decoration of the cities of the living, symbolized by the rising of the sun; as the pyramid is of those of the dead, symbolized by the setting of that luminary."

Mailing Colorado Beetles.

A circular has been sent out by the Postmaster General reciting that he has received a "communication from the British office, stating that it has been found necessary to take precautions against the admission into the United Kingdom of Colorado beetles, several live specimens of this destructive insect having been discovered in the mails received from the United States, either surreptitiously inclosed in newspapers or forwarded as specimens in packets under the privilege of the pattern post." The Postmaster General instructs Postmasters to "examine, as far as may be possible, the newspapers and other packets before dispatching them in the mails, for the purpose of detecting the presence of these beetles, and to detain all such packets as may be found to contain them."

The subterranean telegraph wires in Germany have proved highly satisfactory. The conductibility of the buried wire, instead of decreasing, has, on the contrary, somewhat increased, and no fault in the insulation has made itself apparent. It is believed that in the long run the buried wires will prove the cheapest. Posts and insulators, constantly demanding renewal, are thus dispensed with.

How Money Grows at Interest.

If $1 be invested and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rates named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of 100 years:

100 years at 1 per cent	$ 2¾
100 years at 2 per cent	7¼
100 years at 2½ per cent	11¾
100 years at 3 per cent	19¼
100 years at 3½ per cent	31¼
100 years at 4 per cent	50½
100 years at 4½ per cent	81½
100 years at 5 per cent	131½
100 years at 6 per cent	340
100 years at 7 per cent	868
100 years at 8 per cent	2,203
100 years at 9 per cent	5,513
100 years at 10 per cent	13,809
100 years at 12 per cent	84,075
100 years at 15 per cent	1,174,405
100 years at 18 per cent	15,145,000
100 years at 24 per cent	2,551,799,404

Many carelessly infer that the increase of money at 6 per cent. is just twice as rapid as at 3 per cent.; but in reality the increase is vastly more than this. In 100 years, at 6 per cent., the increase on any given sum is about eighteen times as much as at 3 per cent. The increase at 5 per cent. is about eleven times as much as at 2½ per cent., while at 10 per cent. it is more that 105 times greater than at 5 per cent. for the period named.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Deliberate Suicide.

Maj. Huntley went to the stable at the rear of his residence on Main street, having deliberately prepared to put an end to his existence. He had supplied himself with two revolvers, one of which he placed at his temple and the other over his heart, after which he pulled both triggers at once, and sent two balls on their fatal mission. He fell dead instantly, either of the wounds being of such a nature as to have effected his object. Previous to the act he had written a letter full of instructions as to the manner in which his funeral should be conducted.—*Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.*

HAYES AND CHANDLER.

How the Poverty-Stricken Presidential Candidate Raised Money for the Campaign in Ohio—A Little Inside History.

[Columbus (O.) Cor. New York Sun.]

The *Sun* did a good thing when it gave to the country the history of the two $5,000 checks paid by Zach Chandler to R. B. Hayes last fall, to help carry Ohio. But behind that is a little private transaction which will further illustrate the magnanimity and consistency of the fraudulent President.

During the campaign of 1875 the Ohio Executive Committee incurred a debt of $1,000. It was the campaign which elected Hayes Governor, a campaign toward which he subscribed nothing, although repeatedly appealed to by members of the committee, who had in several instances become personally responsible for money paid out in his behalf. Of this Executive Committee ex-Secretary of State A. T. Wikoff was Chairman and George K. Nash, the late Republican candidate for Attorney General of Ohio, a prominent member, both shrewd and able men.

When the canvass for Presidential nominees waxed warm, and it became apparent that the strong men of the Republican party were killing off one another in the free fight inaugurated, and that some negative man, an expert in "the chuckling grin of noodles," would be the compromise candidate, these two worthies agreed upon a plan whereby their little debt might be wiped out and themselves cared for at the same time. They would secure the nomination of Hayes, whose qualifications, of the order requisite, none could gainsay.

At a formal meeting of the Executive Committee the plan was proposed, but was coldly received, few present having any confidence in Hayes' willingness to do anything for anybody which might in any way draw upon his pocket. Hayes' penuriousness is something appalling, reaching even to the smallest every-day transactions.

The questions fairly presented were: Will Hayes, if nominated, pay all expenses attendant thereupon? And, if nominated, will he pay off our present indebtedness and subscribe liberally to the campaign besides? Upon these questions there was but one affirmative vote. Even Wikoff would not vouch for Hayes' likelihood to pay this small price, in greenbacks, for gratified ambition.

Finally, George Nash, who had had some conversation with Hayes, and knew how anxious he was to secure the nomination, arose and guaranteed in the name of Hayes all that the committee asked.

At the proper time Capt. Wikoff and his committee went up to Cincinnati and hired imposing headquarters and a big brass band. Nick Longworth's cellars were also levied upon, as well as the various supply depots of Kentucky Bourbon. The outlay was considerable, but the result stupendous.

Returning from Cincinnati the ruddy Wikoff and the bland George Nash waited upon Mr. Hayes at the Governor's apartments. R. B. shook them all around, when, congratulations over, Mr. Nash conveyed to him, in his modest way, the object of their visit.

"The committee has had the matter under advisement," said Mr. Nash, "and think you should be assessed to the amount of $10,000. This will cover debts already contracted in your behalf, and form the nucleus of a fair campaign fund."

Hayes hummed and hawed, talked of civil-service reform and the possibility of carrying elections without money, and finally positively refused to be assessed for any purpose whatever. Arguments and appeal were plied in vain. The only result of the interview was the extortion of a promise from Hayes that he would pay the $1,000 debt incurred by the Governor's election.

Wikoff, as Chairman of the committee, was thus left responsible for the entire expenses of the campaign which nominated Hayes for the Presidency. It will be seen further that Hayes did not wholly ignore this debt, but, in the interests of reform, paid it, not from his own pocket, but by giving Wikoff the office of Commissioner of Pensions, which he now holds at this place, worth about $10,000 per annum.

About the time of the visit referred to, Hayes, in order to give the country an example of civil-service reform, as advocated in his letter of acceptance, asked Capt. Wikoff, then holding the office of Adjutant General of Ohio, to resign that office until after the Presidential election, that he might consistently give his full attention to the interests of the campaign.

"You will be reinstated after the election," remarked Hayes, "and your resignation will afford me a strong card in the coming canvass, as it will go to the country that I cannot consent to your holding a Government office while the acting head of a political organization."

It was thus agreed that Wikoff should resign, and that Karr, First Assistant Adjutant General, should be temporarily appointed in Wikoff's place, which programme was literally carried out.

Wikoff's resignation, at Hayes' request, was heralded abroad as a noble example of Hayes' honorable intentions and exalted probity of life and character. It was a bedizened show, but it had its effect. Wikoff ran both offices as usual, employed the services of the clerks of the Adjutant General's office for political work as usual, and when the campaign was over was reinstated, as per contract, Karr going back to his former position as first assistant.

Hayes' refusal to subscribe to the campaign fund made itself felt everywhere. Many of the old reliables, following his example, withheld their subscriptions, and it was difficult to raise money enough to run the ordinary machinery of the campaign.

Hayes, whenever appealed to, advised a reliance upon the great moral engines of reform and the bloody shirt; but, finally, he became convinced that Cincinnati and Cleveland were not to be carried without a mild application in the way of greenbacks and national-bank notes. The committee then, at Hayes' suggestion, applied to the National Republican Executive Committee for an increase of funds. The answer was laconic: "Let the Ohio candidate take care of Ohio."

Then it was that Hayes, in the name of the oppressed Republicans of the South, in the name of the poor colored men, in the name of party loyalty and devotion, wrote to the Hon. Zachariah Chandler for assistance and aid.

"I am a poor man," added R. B., forgetting the comfortable thousands of Uncle Birchard's will, "and I have mortgaged all for the redemption of the Republicans of the South."

It was enough for the saintly Zachariah. He made out the checks and passed them over to Hayes, by whom they were passed along to the Ohio committee, and used to colonize Kentucky negroes in Cincinnati, to carry that town for Hayes and reform.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In a recent work entitled "Gold and Debt," we find a very carefully prepared and detailed statement of all the various kinds of treasury paper which have been employed as money, together with the amount of State and national bank-notes outstanding, in each of twenty-three years. All the treasury issues, as given, represents the volume on July 1, and all the bank issues, except in 1874 (June 27), in 1875 (June 26), and in 1876 and 1877 (July 1), represent Jan. 1 in each of the years. Below we give the totals annually for the period 1865-76, to which we have added the equivalent and corresponding total on July 1, 1877, also population in each year, and the per capita. As, in each case, population represents June 1, it would be better if we could have the money volume at the same date, but we have no means at hand to accomplish this desirable conformity; still, the several discrepancies cannot be large, and our per capita approximations must be very near to the exact facts. With these explanations we offer in evidence our statistical record, as follows:

Years.	*Paper money.*	*Population.*	*Paper money per capita.*
1865	$1,651,282,373	34,819,581	$47.42
1866	1,803,702,726	35,537,148	50.76
1867	1,330,414,677	36,269,502	36.68
1868	817,199,773	37,016,949	22.06
1869	750,025,989	37,779,800	19.85
1870	740,089,179	38,558,371	19.19
1871	734,244,774	39,750,073	18.47
1872	736,349,912	40,978,607	17.97
1873	738,291,749	42,245,110	17.48
1874	779,031,589	43,550,756	17.89
1875	778,176,250	44,896,705	17.33
1876	735,358,832	46,284,344	15.89
1877	696,443,394	47,714,627	14.60

The component elements of the above volume of paper money in each year comprise the following items, according as these were in existence at the time: Demand and one and two-year treasury notes (acts of Dec. 27, 1857; Dec. 17, 1860, and March 2, 1861); temporary ten-day loans and one-year certificates of indebtedness; treasury notes payable in two years and in sixty days; seven-thirty three-year notes; compound-interest notes; three per cent. certificates; non-interest-bearing demand and legal-tender notes (acts of July 17, 1861; Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863); fractional currency; State-bank notes; and national-bank notes.

The bulk of these various issues by the Government were explicitly made legal tender at their face value; but that characteristic was not indispensable to constitute them ingredient parts of the money volume; for, were that necessary, then the State-bank and the national-bank issues could not be reckoned as parts of the currency, they not at any time of their circulation having been a legal tender between citizen and citizen, in the discharge of debt. Nothing is more common among bullionists than the notion that it is preposterous to speak of the 7.30s as circulating medium, yet those notes were made by law legal tender fully as the greenbacks themselves. The act of June 30, 1864, provided as follows:

> The Secretary of the Treasury may issue on the credit of the United States, and in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the preceding section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars, in treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., payable in lawful money at maturity. And such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, *shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest*, and may be paid to any creditor of the United States at their face value, excluding interest, or to *any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest.*

On Sept. 1, 1865, these 7.30 three-year notes were outstanding to the amount of $830,000,000, every dollar of which was legal tender for its face value, under the terms of the law, "*to the same extent as United States notes.*" For this one reason, if for no other, the 7.30s were superior to the national-bank notes as currency, and only the sneers and derision wasted upon them for being called circulating medium are to be deemed preposterous. Were it needful, we might add the testimony of bankers, merchants, corporations and Government officials to prove that the 7.30s were received and paid out, in the general transaction of business, quite as freely as greenbacks. They began to be hoarded only after Secretary McCulloch had entered promiscuously and rapidly upon his policy of contraction, when the 7.30s became valuable to capitalists for conversion into 5.20 bonds, bearing *six per cent. interest in coin*, with *the principal payable in coin* at maturity. Then they were bought up by the brokers, and soon disappeared from circulation.

On July 1, 1866, the outstanding or available paper money aggregated $1,802,708,726, equal to $50.76 per capita; on July 1, 1877, the amount had been contracted to $696,443,394, and the per capita to $14.60—a decline of $1,107,259,332 in the volume and of $36.16 in the per capita. Even this, however, does not show the whole measure of contraction. The highest total of paper money in existence on any one date was on Sept. 1, 1865, when the volume stood at $1,996,678,770. Between that date and July 1, 1877, the contraction amounted to $1,300,235,376. This, helped by some contributive causes, somewhat disorganized our industry, brought on the collapse in 1873, and, with the demonetization of silver and the rash precipitancy of the "on to specie payments," filled the land with bankruptcies, distress, suffering, wretchedness, and homeless tramps, and led up to the recent strikes and riots. Unless the terrible pressure shall be relieved speedily by Congress, only conjecture can picture the dismal and awful end.

According to the best information that can be obtained, the gold, silver, and paper money of France, within a few months, was comprised of the following items: Bank notes, $501,671,330; coin in the Bank of France, $500,000,000; silver coin in the hands of the people, $300,000,000; gold coin in the hands of the people, $1,000,000,000—total, $2,301,671,330. The census enumeration of 1872 gave a population of 36,102,921. Numbers in France, however, increase very slowly. In 1873 the excess of births over deaths was no more than 101,776, and in 1874 only 171,942. Taking these figures as a basis of computation, the population in France in May, 1877, was 36,787,216. This estimate would give a currency per capita of $62.57, of which a per capita of $48.96 is outside of the bank vaults and in active circulation among the people. On the other hand, the population of the United States, on Sept. 1, 1865 (when the total volume of our paper money was at its culmination, or $1,996,678,770), was about 34,500,000, which yields a per capita of $57.87. It is not known how much coin we had in the country at that date, but if we estimate it at $121,000,000—what it was reckoned to be in October, 1870—and add this to the paper volume, we shall have an aggregate of $2,117,678,770, giving a per capita of $61.38 on Sept. 1, 1865, including all forms of the currency. Thus, even in our palmiest days, when the country was in almost a delirium of prosperity, so unprecedented was it, except in the war-blasted South, our currency per capita did not equal what it is in France to-day, the only European country now prosperous and happy. Further, the very highest authoritative estimate of coin at present in the United States puts the figures at $180,000,000, nearly all of which is held by the Government and the banks. Probably the real amount is much less; but, adding that sum to the paper money outstanding July, 1877, we have an aggregate of $876,443,394 as the utmost limit of the circulating medium, yielding $18.37 per capita, or $44.20 less per head of population than France possesses, with her compactly settled and highly developed area, and with her slowly increasing numbers. If we had, as France has, a money volume equal to $62.57 per capita, it would amount to $2,985,516,850.

Practical Evolution.

It has been reserved for a German lady, Fraulein Marie Von Chauvin, to accomplish one of the most remarkable feats in evolution on record—the changing of an amphibious gilled double-breathing animal into one that is a lung-breathing and land-inhabiting. The subject was the Mexican gilled salamander or axolotl. As far back as 1867 Dumeril noted that, out of many hundreds of these creatures in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, thirty lost their gills and assumed the form of the distinct amblystoma, a true land salamander, breathing air only by lungs. No cause could be assigned for this change, as all the axolotls were exposed to precisely similar conditions. Nor did the excision of the gills of one that had not changed throw any light on the matter, because a new set of gill tufts soon grew out again.

Fraulein Von Chauvin owes her repeated success to gradually accustoming the animal to life on land and exercising constant care as to its health and diet. Five strong axolotls were selected and were first kept in shallow water. Here they did not thrive, and the bolder measure of putting them directly on land was resorted to. Tepid baths twice a day kept up cutaneous respiration, and during the intervals between the baths wet moss was packed against the bodies. The mode of feeding was ingenuity itself. An earth worm was inserted in the axolotl's mouth as far as possible. Then the worm's tail was pinched until it wriggled so far down that the axolotl was obliged to finish the swallowing whether he liked it or not. Three of the animals [illegible] their food, and, after fifty days' sojourn on land, died, or rather committed suicide, by starvation. The survivors, however, even after a few days showed a marked decrease in size of gill tufts and tail fin; before long, when put in water, they struggled to get back to land. Further changes went on; the skin was cast repeatedly, the gills slowly disappeared, and the gill-slits closed. The eyes became [illegible] and the skin, from being [illegible], turned brownish violet black with yellow spots. Finally, the complete amblystoma form was assumed and with the amblystoma nature, the animals developing an astonishing greediness.

It is stated that the gills and tail fin seemed to shrivel by actual drying, through the action of the air, and that they were not absorbed by the vital processes of the animal itself. This is considered by Prof. Huxley to be a most interesting point, as it shows how the first air-breathing amphibia may have been evolved from double breathers by a succession of dry seasons, that is, by purely mechanical causes.—*Scientific American.*

Longevity of Literary Ladies.

The literary ladies of Great Britain appear to have been astonishingly long-lived. Here is a list of them with the ages at which they died: Miss Jane Austen, 42; Mrs. Radcliffe, 59; Miss Mitford, 69; Mrs. Trimmer, 69; Miss Jane Porter, 74; Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, 80; Mrs. Piozzi, 81; Mrs Barbauld, 82; Miss Edgeworth, 82; Lady Morgan, 82; Madame d'Arblay, 88; Miss Hannah More, 88; Mrs. Marcett, 89; Mrs. Joanna Baillie, 89; Miss Berry, 90; Mrs. Somerville, 92; Miss Harriet Lee, 95; Miss Caroline Herschel, 98; Lady Smith, 103.

One Harvard student is paying his way through college by turning his room into a stationery and book-store, and another, a graduate from Wesleyan University, is meeting his expenses at the law school by working in a barber's shop.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

No Advance on Meats.

Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8 cents.
Best Pickled Pork, 8 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents,

Raisins and anned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.

Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents.
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the owest rates.

No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $4.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and is prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

BIG STOCK COMING

AT

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO'S.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DRESS GOODS

New Calicos, Shirtings, Woolens,
Jeans, Cloths and Cashmeres,
For Men, Boys and
Everybodys Wear

OUR SUCCESS.

No Goods Allowed to be Misrepresented. All the Newest Novelties in Fall and Winter Suits for Men, Youths and Boys

CLOTHING CUT

In the most approved pattern and warranted to be perfect fitting at Hard Time Prices.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page Illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

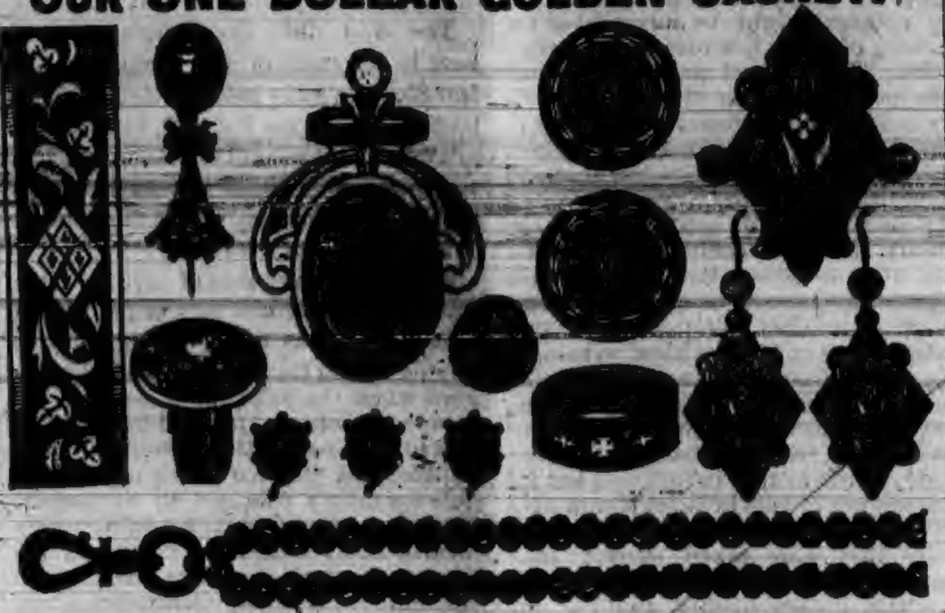

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops,** Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring;** one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons;** three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs,** inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button;** one latest pattern **Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain;** one elegant **Cameo Seal;** one beautiful chased **Band Ring;** one solitaire **Lake George Diamond Pin;** one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets.** All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate,** and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send one of these **Dollar Caskets,** by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of **$3.50.** Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our etizens when ol visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

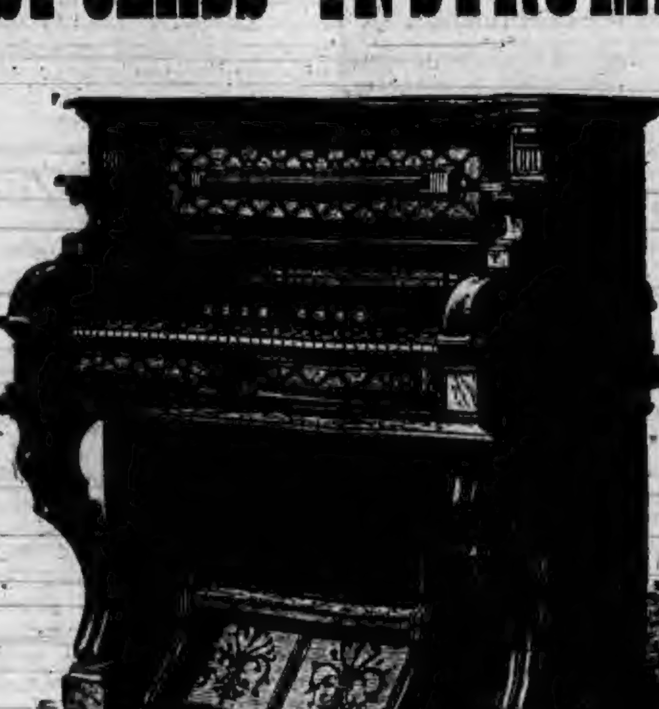

The ESTEY ORGAN

tands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never be excelled. Those wanting Organs should get theEstey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.
Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 20 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 41 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 49 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 57 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 51 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 25 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 18 p m	8 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 08 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 23 "	10 42 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 25 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 13 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 12	1 21 am	11 06	2 00 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 5 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm		
St. Louis	6 45		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 50 "	1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "	3 03	5 13
Waterloo	11 56 "	4 00	5 31
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 58 pm	5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "	7	7 32
Bankers	2 04 "	7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "	7	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "	9	9 20
Detroit	6 10 "	12	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "	4	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "		
Saginaw	9 13		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 15 a m		3 35p
Lansing	10 00 "		7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "	11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "		9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am	5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 40 pm	7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "	7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "	8	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "	9	8 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 47 "	10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "	11 31	9 36
Auburn Junction		1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "		10 35
Indianapolis	7 45 "		5 55
St. Louis	6 30 am		7 25
Louisville	8 30 am		10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. O. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 35	
Wheeling	8 [illegible]	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 20	[illegible]
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 10
Cambridge	10 46	1 05	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	3	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 a	
Shawnee	4 30	10 m	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 0am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	5	10 00
Shelby	4 54	3 7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 10
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 09	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 43	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 50	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 36	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 40	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 50am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7.40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 35 pm	......
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	......
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	......
Hartford	7 20 am	8 45 pm	......
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	[illegible]
Newcastle	[illegible] am	......	[illegible]
Cambridge City	[illegible] am	......	[illegible] pm
Connersville	10 20 am	......	8 50 pm
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	......	11 40 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 00 pm	
Louisville	10 30 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute	3 16 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 20 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	......	[illegible] am	......
Terre Haute	......	2 55 pm	......
Louisville	......	3 20 pm	......
Cincinnati	7 00 am	......	7 00 am
Indianapolis	......	8 20 pm	......
Connersville	1 50 am	......	10 40 am
Cambridge City	[illegible] am	......	11 44 am
New Castle	[illegible] am	......	12 55 pm
Muncie	[illegible] pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	pm	11 33 pm	......
Montpelier	pm	11 57 pm	......
Bluffton	40 pm	12 33 pm	......
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL. No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 23	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 50	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 04	10 06
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 2[illegible]
Columbia City	10 25	11 15	1 30
Col'n's	10 40	11 40	2 20
Churubusco	10 50	12 00	2 54
La Otto	11 20	12 31pc	3 53
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 50
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 30pm	1 0	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16	12 0	4 20
Denver	6 07	11 45am	4 00
Chili	6 00		3 20
Roann	5 47		2 40
Laketon	5 33		2 00
North Mancester	5 23		1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 00
Collamar	5 00		12 30am
South Whitley	5 02		12 20
Columbia City	4 40		10 25
Collin's	4 21		9 40
Cherubusco	4 14		9 20
La Otto	3 75		8 40
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	4	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 25

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacoes, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can ge greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuse or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the De Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James I. Patterson, Jr., deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Sept. 28, 1877. GILBERT I. PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Recorders Offic

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 8th, 1877. Number 45.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED ... WEEKLY BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.......	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.......	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.......	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlement of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's clothing House, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the state. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel.] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartensiaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN.

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Battling good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS.

I offer for sale one section of land, in Kosciusko county, Ind., nine miles south west of Warsaw, adjoining W. Beyhl, and a quarter section nearby, which I will sell as a whole or in lots of 40 acres or more, as the purchaser may desire. The land is well improved, well timbered and I will sell low for cash. Or I will sell on time, one-forth down, and the balance in ten years. Also a section in Fulton county on the same terms. For particulars address,

H. BEIST, Kendallville, Ind.

FIFTH YEAR.

IND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FALL TERM COMMENCING

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1877.

Pupils attending this Conservatory can be accommodated with board at the M. E. College, at $2 per week.

no34tf S. B. MOLSE, Principal.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. seebislargestoc s

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you: all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the clerk of the Dekalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff, and John A. Schofield et al, is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents ($419.13) with interest on said decree and costs. will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

south half of the West half of the Northeast quarter of Sec. Ten [10]. Township number thirty-five [35], North of Range Fourteen, East, containing 40 acres, more or less, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

McBride, Morlan and Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 18th 1877. Pr fee $1.50

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five [25] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph E Shilling Trustee is plaintiff and Ebenezer E. Williams et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirteen dollars and Seventy Five cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of lot number one hundred and thirty-eight [138], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing thirty-one and three tenths feet west of the north-east corner of said lot on the north line thereof, and running thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the south line of said lot, thence west forty-two [42] feet, thence north sixty-six [66] feet to the north line of said lot, thence east forty-two [42] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Oct 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $10 00.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11, 6m.

From facts just come out Charley Ross will probably come to light near Richmond, Ind. A youth answering [illegible] about there.

Colored students have [illegible] admittance to the college of physicians and surgeons in New York. Had this occured in the south instead of the north what howling there would have been.—To make it more interesting the faculty proves to be Republican, at least a majority of them does.

National Banner: Last Friday morning, while at work in his saw-mill, about four miles west of this place, near Richville, Mr. Willis Dennison's arm was caught by the large circular saw and the flesh badly mangled by tearing it open to the bone, from the wrist to the elbow. We are informed by Dr. Gard, who dressed the wound, that Mr. Dennison is getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

The Ottumwa Courier tells of a boy in that city who was originally intended for a negro, but who is half and half. The description is: "From the top of his forehead from each side, in a V shape, he is as white as any human being in the city. From his chin running down on his breast, and half way down his neck, is a large stripe. The balance of his skin, so far as exposed, is black, and his hair, real African, is about half white or light iron grey. He is about 16 or 18 years of age.'

LaGrange Standard: The common school fund in this state (the interest upon which is distributed every county in proportion to the number of children taught in the schools) was last year $2,523,988.83. This year the amount held in trust by the counties, is $2,566,850.80 showing an increase of $42,871.98. The Congressional and the special school funds are additional to this, and arise from the proceeds of the sale of the school lands in different counties, and the special school levies, none of which are uniform in all the counties.

No Failure Known.

There is no case on record where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup whooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size 10 cts; large sizes 50 cts, and one dollar. Sold by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requirs no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

There has long been felt the need of a journal devoted to our public land interests, giving from month to month reports of the sales, entries by Homestead, etc. We are in receipt of sample pages and tables of contents of the first number of such a monthly, which promises well. It proposes to publish a complete report of our Public Land business, also of all colonizing schemes and facts regarding their chosen location. Every State and Territory will receive carefull attention, and be honestly reported. There are plenty of Homestead Lands yet, and each settler can secure 320 acres. How and where is told in the Public Domain. A single copy, with a beautiful large map of the United States, colored by states, sent for 10 cents. Yearly subscriptions one dollar each, including the map. No free copies. GARDNER & CO., Pubs, 59 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Alexander Houston, residing about eleven miles north of Fort Wayne states that on Tuesday afternoon as he was cutting corn, about four hundred yards from the house, when he heard the voice of his wife calling for help. He immediately ran to her assistance and just in time to see a couple of tramps running away from the house down the lane towards the road. His wife told him that one of them entered the house, and pulling out a knife demanded that she give up what money there was about the premises under a threat of being killed. Frightened almost to death she turned to comply with the demand, when she was confronted with the other tramp, who caught her around the waist, suggested to his partner at the same time that they commit a nameless crime. She struggled terribly with the fellows, and in her efforts to get loose she managed to get near the door and screamed, which so frightened the tramps that they fled. Had Mr. Houston arrived a little sooner a couple of dead tramps would have been the result

Smoking tobacco at the little cigar store on the corner. tf.

An Anecdote of Salmon P. Chase.

[Cleveland Leader.]

"It is a very curious thing," said an old stager to a Leader reporter yesterday, "how small things often [illegible] some of these people of to-day talk, and you would think that there never was a time until recently when such a thing as partisanship was known. Why, I can remember when it was much worse than now. For instance, when Salmon P. Chase was running for governor the first time, he came, during the canvass to a little rural town in Montgomery county. I was traveling with him at the time, and we were both to speak in the evening. Mr. Chase had not been feeling very well all day, and this fact, together with what followed from it, did much more good than both our speeches. It happened in this wise:

An honest farmer had come some ten miles over the country on purpose to see the governor, as he was even then called. He saw, but was not satisfied; he determined to dine with him, in order, as he said, to see what a governor would eat.

Mr. Chase not feeling well, as I have said, did not care to partake of a regular meal, and so simply ordered some bread and milk. The farmer was delighted. "Chase is the man for governor," he said to his friends. "He only eats bread and milk. He is no stuck up feller. He is like us. He is the farmer's candidate by all means.

And the story went all through the country and even beyond. The enthusiastic farmer would tell it with all the needed variations and intonations, and when the votes were counted it was ascertained that the whig majority was much larger than it had ever been in that country before, and all on account of that bread and milk supper.

Talk about fickleness of the people. You don't know anything about it. Why, I knew of a man who was defeated for congress once simply because he had his beefsteak broiled instead of fried, as the generality of people do It was down in York state, long ago, when it was not thought the thing for a candidate to canvass his district in his own behalf. He must just sit down at home, and if he were elected, well and good; if not, he must consider it the direct interposition of providence, you know.

Well, a man was nominated, and during the canvass he took a short trip on business across the district, stopping one noon at a wayside inn. Here he ordered dinner, and not being exactly well, asked for a piece of steak broiled on the coals. The gapeing rustics took it up as a crime.

"Why,' they would say, "this fine candidate is not like other men; he must have his meat fixed in some new fangled, stylish way. He would probably fix laws after the same shape if he get a chance. But we will not let him.' and he was accordingly obsolutely defeated on the broiled meat issue.

A Goshen man has invented a new spring bed bottom that will serve the double purpose of bed and fire escape. The Democrat says: We understand that our manufacturer of spring bed bottoms have applied for a patent on a spring bed bottom which comprises a complete wire ladder, which in case of fire can be run out of a third story window, and by which a man can descend to the ground with perfect ease and safety.—The wooden slats containing the springs on the bed bottom serve as rounds to the ladder, while the springs themselves resting against the wall of the house keeps the rounds away from the building about half the length of a man's foot, so as to make the foothold easy and secure. Since the burning of the great hotel in St. Louis, and the fearful destruction of life attending it for the want of such a contrivance by which to escape from the upper room, such an invention has been considered a great prize, and engaged the attention of many inventors, and Goshen is about to carry of the prize

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Topeka, Kan.

Communication.

We observe how true it is, that we are livining in an age of "profanity, vice, and corruption." Go into any community in any part of the country, [illegible] reverence for [illegible] teachings. Divine law is ignore, and all that is pure and good is scorned, and all that is mean, low, impure, and ungodly, is practiced. It may look as though we were reaching beyond the bounds of reality, but we can admit of but rare exceptions. Pass along your streets on the Sabbath day, and you will find congregated upon the corners, groups of young men and boys, cursing and swearing, and using obscene language at the passers by, without regard to age or sex. Go into your business houses, and you will find there assembled young men, who, (as it is often the case) move in the better classes of society, indulging in profane language, and telling vulgar stories that would almost corrupt the morals of a saint. All this they think is smart, because some one may laugh at their folly, and still they pass on in this way through the best portion of their lives, and do not stop to think that those bright years of their lives should be spent in a higher and a nobler cause. They finally become so corrupt, that they do not realize that their existance is a reality. Their far seeing eye of fancy, has dethroned reason, and they look upon the things of this world in an imaginary sense, and when imagination takes possesion of their minds, all the boundaries of possibility disappear. How often have we in passing along the village streets, heard curses and slanderous remarks hurled from the mouths of young men, at some inoffensive, grey-haired father, and his deformatives laughed at, and sport made of his scanty wardrobe. Young men "beware" when you speak ungrateful of the aged, for you like they are growing old, for this reason you should pay a tribute of respect to the grey haired veteran, who perchance has grown permantly old by laboring to protect you from the perils and exposure of an unfriendly world. Perhaps he has lost a leg or and arm, and suffered the perils of an army life in defence of his "country's flag," that you might walk triumphant over a "freeman's land." All these things you should weigh well, and ponder in your minds in your hours of meditation. We might say a great deal more upon this subject, but we have not time. There is one thing that looks strange to us, and that is, that the newspapers say so little in regard to this terrible curse. We can see but one way of abating this great evil, and that is for the "Press" to denounce it. When you find this corrupting influence brought to bear upon the yout of our land, take up the offenders publish them through the columns of the press, single them out individually, or collectively as they may be, and we think by a presistant course of this kind, the evil can be greatly abated. J.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all are furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Great inducements now offered at the New York store.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

DEATH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana, died at Indianapolis, after a protracted and painful illness, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock on Thursday, Nov. 1. About noon, says a correspondent describing the death bed scene, Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the Senator for about an hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire. Before 5 o'clock it became evident he had entered upon his last hour on earth. He had rested the greater portion of the day in a half-lying and half-sitting position. [illegible] the supporting pillows were withdrawn so that he lay prone upon the bed. A deep silence now pervaded the room, and remained unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once, when the Senator exclaimed "I am dying," his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holloway, inquired, "You are not afraid to die, Oliver?" He indicated "no" by shaking his head. Soon after a similar exclamation, a question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock he exclaimed "I am dying. I am worn out," and these were his last words. From this on it was difficult to discover that life remained. On the doctor's announcement, "He is going," the gaze of the wife and sons became fixed on the face of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry toward the doctor, until his further announcement, "it is over." The widow clasped her sons to her, exclaiming quietly, but in tones never to be forgotten, "My darling boys." The friends withdrew, leaving them for a time, when they were led tenderly from the room.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. Morton was born in Wayne county, Ind., on the 4th of August, 1823, and was, therefore, a little more than 54 years old. He graduated from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1845. Studied law and was admitted to the bar at Centerville, Ind., in 1847. He at once took a prominent position at the bar, and launched into a large and lucrative practice. In 1852 he was elected Circuit Judge on the Democratic ticket. He was an ardent Democrat, but, in 1854, he, with many others, left that party in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and was one of the three delegates sent by Indiana to the Pittsburgh Convention of February, 1856, from which the Republican party dates its political existence. In the same year he was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention by acclamation, but was defeated by Ashbel P. Willard, the Democratic candidate. In 1860 he was elected Lieutenant Governor by the Republicans. Lane, the Governor-elect, was sent to the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton assumed the gubernatorial chair, which he occupied the ensuing four years, and thus acquired the title of "the Great War Governor." His career during that stirring period is familiar to nearly all newspaper readers, and requires no recapitulation here, even had we the space to elaborate upon it. In 1864 he was re-elected Governor, and a year later was first stricken with the disease (paralysis) which finally carried him off. In 1867 Mr. Morton was elected to the United States Senate. In 1873 he was re-elected to the Senate. During his ten years' service in the Senate he has filled a large space in the current history of the country. During all this time, despite his physical infirmity, he has been an active and frequent speaker, making campaigns in various States, besides participating largely in the debates of the Senate.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued the following:

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation.

The completed cycle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the Divine Father for all good gifts of life and health and peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation. In all the blessings which depend upon benign seasons this has indeed been a memorable year. Over the wide territory of our country, with all its diversity of soil and climate and products, the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent or wide-spread diseases. No great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardship to merchants or mariners, and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation, in all that touches the permanence and security of our Government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests, in all that affects the character and dispositions of our people and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society now permanent and universal throughout the land, the experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for coming generations. Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of times and seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice, which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people, do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail. Let us with one spirit and one voice lift up our praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land, and His manifest care for our nation.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labor, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

[L. S.] R. B. HAYES.

By the President: WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

O FICIAL REPORT OF THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

CAMP ON THE MILK RIVER, M. T., }
Oct. 20, 1877. }

To the Hon. Secretary of War and the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The commission met Sitting Bull and his chiefs at Fort Walsh on the 17th inst. The instructions were carried out literally. Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined the proposals. The address of the commission and the answers of the chiefs have been telegraphed to the New York *Herald*, and it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them in this telegram. After the conference was over, the Canadian authorities had a conference with the same individuals.

In reply to a request of the commission to know what transpired in the conference, Col. McLeod, Commissioner of the Northwest Territory, addressed to us the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your note I beg leave to inform you that, after the interview of the Commissioners with the Indians, I had a talk with the latter. I endeavored to impress upon them the importance of the answer they had just made; that, although some of the speakers to the Commissioners had claimed to be British Indians, we denied the claim, and that the Queen's Government looked upon them as American Indians who had taken refuge in our country from their enemies. I pointed out to them that their only hope was the buffalo; that it would not be many years before that source of supply would cease, and that they could expect nothing whatever from the Queen's Government except protection so long as they behaved themselves. I warned them that their decision not only affected themselves, but their children, and that they should think well over it before it was too late. I told them they must not cross the line with a hostile intent; that if they did they would not only have the Americans for their enemies, but also the police and the British Government, and urged upon them to carry my words to their camps, to tell all their young men what I had said and warn them of the consequences of disobedience, pointing out to them that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them all in most serious trouble.

They unanimously adhered to the answer they had given the Commissioners, and promised to observe all that I had told them. I do not think there need be the least anxiety about any of these Indians crossing the line; at any rate, not for some time to come. In haste, most respectfully yours,

JAMES F. McLEOD,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding N. W. M. P.
ALFRED H. TERRY,
A. G. LAWRENCE,
Commissioners.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

FOLLOWING is the public-debt statement for October:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 738,776,850
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	65,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,717,042,800
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	27,062,380
Legal tenders	354,554,594
Certificates of deposit	37,620,000
Fractional currency	18,332,574
Coin certificates	23,543,200
Total without interest	$ 444 076,349
Total debt	$2,202,176,749
Total interest	29,711,[illegible]
Cash in treasury—coin	$ [illegible]
Cash in treasury—currency	13,[illegible]
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	9,144,589
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	37,620,000
Total in treasury	$ 194,033,043
Less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriations have been made	9,500,000
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,061,587,254
Decrease of debt during October	4,236,584
Decrease since June 30, 1877	77,128,076
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	35,367,629
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,756,413
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,401,216

THE EAST.

GREAT excitement has been caused in Clarion county, Pa., by the striking of a 400-barrel oil well....The Secretary of a Newark (N. J.) savings bank has been indicted for perjury in certifying to false reports of the bank's condition.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch announces the death of Edwin Adams, the well-known tragedian, in the 44th year of his age. His disease was consumption.

STEVENS' BATTERY, New York papers report, has been sold to a foreign Government. The name of the Government or amount is not stated, but the sum is said to be small in comparison with the original cost, which was nearly $6,000,000.

THERE were sixty-one failures in New York city during October, the largest number of any month this year, but the liabilities, which are in round numbers $3,600,000, are not so great as in some other months.

A PASSENGER and freight train collided near Ridgeway, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad last week. The engineers and firemen of both trains and two brakemen—in all six persons—were killed. None of the passengers were seriously hurt....James Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, New York bankers, is dead....New York dispatches announce the return of A. Oakey Hall, the ex-Mayor of that city, who departed so mysteriously from his home several months ago, and who executed an equally mysterious second disappearance after he was traced to, and recognized in, London. He denies Tweed's charges about his complicity in the ring swindling.

THE WEST.

MR. T. M. METCALF, Minnesota's Commissioner of Statistics, estimates that the wheat crop of that State this year will reach the enormous amount of 40,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers.

EDWARD S. McVEY and his wife Ann, aged respectively 77 and 72 years, were brutally murdered in their home near Chillicothe, Ohio, one night last week. The object of the murderers, who are supposed to be tramps, was robbery. ....Lewis Meyers, Treasurer, and J. S. Smith, Auditor, of Auglaize county, Ohio, were tried the other day on a charge of embezzling $17,000 in county funds. Meyers pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Smith was committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

THE receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, of Chicago, reports that the total liabilities of the concern amount to $1,315,054; while the assets are placed at $945,537.

A FEW days ago a number of prisoners in the Carson (Nev.) penitentiary attempted to break out, and seized Mathewson, the deputy warden, and, holding him before them to prevent the guards from firing, made a rush for the gate. Mathewson three times ordered the guards to fire. They finally obeyed, severely wounding Mathewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered. There were no escapes.

A CHEYENNE telegram says the Deadwood coach was stopped and robbed near that place by two armed men, supposed to be Blackburn and Wall, the notorious road agents. There were seven passengers on the coach, among whom was United States Marshal Sweesy. The robbers took everything of any value that could be found—money, jewelry, blankets, and overcoats.

THE SOUTH.

IT is reported that a syndicate, composed of prominent New York banking firms, has been formed for the purpose of funding the Southern bonds. Since the beginning of the war no interest has been paid upon the Southern State, county or municipal indebtedness. These bonds aggregate $500,000,000. The proposed syndicate has matured a plan which, by the Legislatures of the several States, will secure the funding of the debt and the payment of interest.

GEN. N. B. FORREST, the well-known ex-Confederate cavalry officer, died last week at the residence of his brother in Memphis, Tenn.... A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says "the Grand Jury has returned a true bill against L. Cass Carpenter, late Revenue Collector for the District of South Carolina, for forgery in two instances, and raising, altering and printing warrants upon the Treasurer. A true bill was also found against Robert Smalls (colored), Congressman from the Fifth district, for accepting a bribe of $5,000 to vote as State Senator for the passage of a fraudulent printing appropriation."

DEVLIN, Hall, Craver and Nichols, members of the Louisville Base-Ball Club, have been ignominiously expelled by the directors of the club for selling games, disobedience of orders and general misconduct.

THE State of Texas has just purchased 1,400 acres of land, with valuable buildings and improvements, near Hempstead, for the State University for Colored Youths.

GENERAL.

WE have news of the loss of several whaling vessels, with their crews, in the Arctic ocean. ....A Philadelphia grand jury has indicted John S. Morton and others for conspiracy to defraud the Market Street railway out of $2,000,000....Boston telegram: Two steamers, to-day, for Liverpool, take 125,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by Chicago parties on a through bill of lading. Engagements are already made for all the grain tonnage-room of the November steamers.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN new Mormon converts arrived in New York last week, together with twelve missionaries, who make a total of 1,500 converts landed at that city from Europe during the past year.

WASHINGTON.

THE internal-revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were: Total, $21,530,732; for Illinois, Chicago district, $6,500,000; Indiana, $6,037,219; Iowa, $810,402.

THE President has appointed E. W. Stoughton, of New York, Minister to Russia; John Baxter, of Tennessee, United States Judge for the Sixth circuit, vice Judge Emmons, deceased; Theodore Roosevelt, Collector of the Port of New York; E. A. Merritt, Surveyor of the Port of New York; and Bradford Prince, Naval Officer at New York.

JOHN WELSH, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President Minister to England. Mr. Welsh was President of the Centennial Board of Finance, and is a man of considerable wealth....The Chicago whisky crooks have renewed their attempts to secure a compromise with the Government....President Hayes, accompanied by his family and several members of the Cabinet, visited Richmond, Va., last week. An immense crowd turned out to welcome them, and the reception was a most enthusiastic one.

CLARKSON N. POTTER declines the Chairmanship of the House Pacific Railroad Committee, on account of his connection with Tom Scott's [illegible]

POLITICAL.

ATTY. GEN. DEVENS, writing from Washington, excusing himself from active participation in the Massachusetts campaign, says: "I learn with surprise and regret that many Republican officials hesitate whether to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the President's recent civil-service order. In distinct terms that order states that the right of officials to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. If such gentlemen choose not to vote or not to express and enforce their views in support of the principles of the Republican party, either orally or otherwise, they at least should not give a reason for such a course which is not justified by the order referred to, and which is simply a perversion of it."

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has rendered a decision in the Congressional contested case of Frost vs. Metcalfe from the Third District of the State, affirming the decision of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and declaring Metcalfe, Republican, entitled to the certificate. Frost declares that he will not abide by the decision of the court, but will continue to prosecute his claim before the House Committee on Elections.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

IT is announced that the Russians, deeming the wintering of the army in Bulgaria impracticable on account of the rains, will make desperate efforts to defeat the forces of Suleiman Pasha and also for the reduction of Plevna previous to withdrawing the bulk of their troops into Roumania.

A BUCHAREST dispatch says "a body of Russians carried the Turkish position of Telische, west of Plevna. One Pasha, several officers, and seven companies of Turkish troops were taken prisoners. Three cannon were captured." It is announced that "Kars is completely invested, and that its fall is only a question of time."

A CORRESPONDENT, who was an eye-witness, telegraphs from Erzeroum: "As the Turks were evacuating Hassan-Kaleh on Tuesday night, the Russians surprised the rear guard, taking two battalions prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. The enemy's approach was utterly unexpected. The Turks now occupy a formidable position at Deve Boyum, the last defensive position east of Erzeroum."

A RUSSIAN official dispatch says: "The total number of prisoners captured at Dubnik and Telische was 7,000, including two Pashas, 200 officers, and an English Colonel in the Turkish service."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINESE authorities have officially taken possession of the railway between Woosung and Shanghai, and stopped all traffic thereon.... The American stone-masons who lately landed in London have joined the strikers....The account of the capture of the President of the revolutionary Cuban republic, Thomas Estrada, and the Secretary of the revolutionary Chamber, by a Spanish column under Col. Mazoviejo, near Holguin, is officially confirmed, with the additional information that several members of the Chamber were included in the capture. The loss will probably not appall the patriots, but rather lend new bitterness to the spirit of the insurrection.

A LONDON dispatch states that "complete access has been obtained to both pits of the High Blantyre colliery, and it has been ascertained that 250 persons perished."

THE hurricane which recently swept over the Island of Curacoa, in the West Indies, caused a loss of property estimated at $2,000,000. The loss of life was large in the city of Curacoa. Many of the most solid structures were crushed by the waves, and many persons were buried in the ruins. The people were made paupers in an hour.

THE price of silver has fallen in London to 54¾ pence per ounce, at which rate the gold value of the trade-dollar is 94½ cents....The Spanish Government has adopted a military bounty land system for Cuba, somewhat like the Homestead law of the United States. Soldiers who have completed their terms of service and settled in the island are to be allotted portions of the Government lands, which they must occupy and cultivate for three years before receiving absolute titles. They will be exempt from taxation for five years. The same privileges are promised to homeless insurgents who surrender.

A PARIS paper fears that, unless the political crisis in France should be at once terminated, that country will be plunged into civil war.... The King of Abyssinia is reported to have gained a great victory over the Egyptians recently, inflicting a loss on the enemy of 23,000 in killed and wounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.—SENATE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Matthews, to amend the Bankrupt act. By Mr. Ingalls, to fix the date of the meeting of the first regular session of the Forty-fifth Congress on Nov. 1. By Mr. Hereford, providing for the coinage of silver dollars and for making the same a legal tender. By Mr. Saunders, to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and to provide a temporary Government therein. By Mr. Booth, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to declare the forfeiture of railroad grants in certain cases. By Mr. Chaffee, to create a customs collection district in the State of Colorado and Territories of Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. By Mr. Garland, to amend so much of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year as provides for paying mail contractors in the Southern States before the rebellion....The President sent to the Senate a large number of nominations, mostly of the persons nominated during the recess of Congress. Among the nominations were E. W. Stoughton, to be Minister to Russia; Theodore Roosevelt, Collector, E. A. Merritt, Surveyor, and Bradford Prince, Naval Officer, at the port of New York; John D. Defrees, to be Public Printer; William Henry Smith, Collector at Chicago; Jewell Palmer, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifteenth Ohio District; John Baxter, of Tennessee, United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit; Romanzo Bunn, District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of nominations for small offices, but took no action on those fouimportant places.

HOUSE.—The House was flooded by a perfect avalanche of bills. There were introduced, placed upon the records, and ordered to be printed, the enormous number of 845 bills, an average of almost three to each member. The following are the titles of a few of them: Providing for uniform certificates of the election of members of Congress; reducing the postage on letters; to repeal the law taxing deposits in savings-institutions; for the removal of all political disabilities; declaring the Department of Agriculture one of the Executive Departments; for the establishment of a Department of Commerce; to repeal the act for resumption of specie payments; for the restoration of wages in the Government Printing Office; to make United States notes receivable for import duties; also, to consolidate the bonded debt and to reduce interest; to abolish the tax on liquors distilled from fruits; to abolish the iron-clad oath; for mail steamship service to Brazil; repealing the law forbidding the appointment in the army or navy of persons who have served in the army or navy of the Confederate States; also, to transfer the conduct of Indian affairs to the War Department; to reform the civil service; also to provide for counting the Presidential vote; in relation to notes for President and Members of Congress; for the issue of national savings bonds; for a National Savings Depository as a branch of the Postoffice Department; for the admission of Utah as a State; for the admission of Dakota as a State; establishing a land district in the Black Hills; to organize the territory of Pembina....Speaker Randall announced the House Committees. The Chairmanships are assigned as follows: Elections, Harris, of Virginia; Ways and Means, Wood, of New York; Appropriations, Atkins, of Tennessee; Banking and Currency, Buckner, of Missouri; Pacific Railroads, Potter, of New York; Claims, Bright, of Tennessee; Commerce, Reagan, of Texas; Public Lands, Morrison, of Illinois; Postoffice and Post Roads, Waddell, of North Carolina; District of Columbia, Williams, of Michigan; Judiciary, Knott, of Kentucky; War Claims, Eden, of Illinois; Public Expenditures, Hatcher, of Missouri; Private Land Claims, Gunter, of Arkansas; Manufactures, Wright, of Pennsylvania; Agriculture, Cutler, of New Jersey; Indian Affairs, Scales, of North Carolina; Military Affairs, Banning, of Ohio; Militia, Miles Ross, of New York; Naval Affairs, Whitthorne, of Tennessee; Foreign Affairs, Swann, of Maryland; Territories, Franklin, of Missouri; [illegible], of Ohio; Railways and Canals, Schleicher, of Texas; Mines and Mining, Beebe, of New York; Education and Labor, Goode, of Virginia; Revision of Laws, Walsh, of Maryland; Coinage, Weights and Measures, Stephens, of Georgia; Patents, Vance, of North Carolina; Public Buildings and Grounds, Cook, of Georgia; Accounts, Roberts, of Maryland; Mileage, Cobb, of Indiana; Expenditures of the State Department, Springer, of Illinois; Expenditures of the Treasury Department, Glover, of Missouri; Expenditures of the War Department, Blackburn, of Kentucky; Expenditures in the Navy Department, Willis, of New York; Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, Williams, of Alabama; Expenditures in the Interior Department, Sparks, of Illinois; Expenditures on Public Buildings, Lynde, of Wisconsin; Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Bragg, of Wisconsin; Reforms in the Civil Service, Harrison, of Illinois; Mississippi Levees, Robertson, of Louisiana; Rules, Stephens, of Georgia; Revision of the Law Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Votes, etc., Southard, of Ohio; Printing, Singleton, of Mississippi; Enrolled Bills, Hamilton, of Indiana; Library, Cox, of New York.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.—SENATE.—The Senate was in session but fifteen minutes. A number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Nearly all were of a private nature....A resolution authorizing the presiding officer to appoint a select committee on the subject of ascertaining and declaring the result of the election for President and Vice President of the United States was agreed to.... Mr. Coke introduced a bill making an appropriation to pay over to Texas the residue of the $5,000,000 reserved for the satisfaction of that portion of the public debt of the late republic of Texas for which the duties on imports of said republic were especially pledged, being the balance remaining after the payment of such debt. Referred. He also introduced a bill to reimburse Texas for expenses incurred by repelling invasions of Indians and Mexicans. Referred.... The Senate then went into executive session and confirmed the following nominations: E. F. Noyes to be Minister to France; E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia; Thomas Osborne, Minister to the Argentine Republic; James M. Comley, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; James Russell Lowell, Minister to Spain; John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria; Romanzo Bunn, United States Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin. A number of other nominations of minor importance were confirmed.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.—SENATE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Burnside, to remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the army....By Mr. Ingalls, to provide a building for the Postoffice, courts and other public offices at Topeka, Kan.... A number of unimportant bills were introduced.... The Vice President announced the select committee to consider the question of making a change in the method of counting the vote for President and Vice President, as follows: Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, McMillan, Teller, Davis (of Illinois), Bayard, Thurman and Morgan—five Republicans, three Democrats and one Independent....The Senate was in executive session over an hour, and confirmed several hundred Postmasters, but took no action on important nominations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the following bill: "That the third section of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved Jan. 14, 1875, be, and the same is hereby, repealed." Mr. Fort presented the views of the minority of the committee in the shape of an amendment to the bill as follows: "A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds, and redeem and cancel the greenback currency. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that portion of the act which reads as follows (quoting as above from the third section), be, and the same is hereby, repealed." Mr. Ewing moved that the bill be printed and recommitted, which was agreed to without division, and he then moved to reconsider that vote, his object being thus to retain control of the bill and be able to call it up at any time. Mr. Conger moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was rejected—yeas, 116; nays 138.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—SENATE.—The desk of Senator Morton was marked by a bouquet of white flowers. The Chaplain alluded to the illness of the Senator, saying: "We unite our prayers to beseech Thee to give to the dying Senator the prospect of a better life, to open to him a new career and another journey beyond the stars."....The proceedings in the Senate were brief and unimportant. Mr. Armstrong presented a memorial the Kansas City Board of Trade favoring the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act and the remonetization of silver; also, a resolution of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

HOUSE.—Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered a resolution indorsing the Southern policy of President Hayes. Mr. Phillips objected. Mr. Butler suggested its reference to the Committee on Education and Labor. The resolution was not received....There was a spirited fight over the motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill repealing the date for the resumption of specie payments. The result was that the measure was left in the same parliamentary position it occupied the previous day.

Down in a Silver Mine.

Those who have never personally inspected the lower levels of our mines may obtain some idea of the degree of heat to be found therein by visiting the Savage works at the change of shifts. The men—packed together as close as they can stand on the cage—are popped up out of the shaft all steaming hot, for all the world like a bunch of asparagus just lifted from the pot. They make their appearance in a cloud of steam that pours up continuously from the "depths profound," and are dimly seen until they step forth upon the floor of the works. As the men land and separate each carries with him for half a minute his little private cloud of vapor. As this passes off the man is seen to be naked from the waist up, his skin as wet as though he had just been lifted out of a pool of water. The men bring up with them—besides the steam—an amount of heat that may be felt by the spectator as they pass.

All this is at the top of the shaft, where it is considered quite cool—what, then, must it be hundreds of feet below, where the men started from—down where the water stands at 157 degrees Fahrenheit? Down there no steam is seen—it is too hot for it. It is only when the hot, moist air coming up from the lower regions strikes the cool air toward the top of the shaft that it takes the form of steam. Down there where the men come from you must keep your hands off the pump column and the pipes, and if you pick up any iron tool you will at once put it down without being told to do so. Down there they handle things with gloves on, or wrap rags about the drills they are guiding and iron apparatus they are moving, and down there, too, you will learn to keep your mouth shut after you have drawn a few mouthfuls of hot air into your lungs.

Perspire? It is no name for it. You are like a sponge that is being squeezed. You are ready to believe that you have 10,000,000 pores to every square inch of surface, or as many more as any authority may mention, and that all these pores are as big as the cells of a honey-comb. You go for ice-water, and it almost seems to hiss as it passes down your throat—you keep going for it, and thus, in a short time, find out what becomes of the tons and tons of ice that are daily consumed in the mines. Remain below among the miners for an hour or two, and when you are finally popped out at the top of the shaft, all red-hot and steaming, among the other asparagus sprouts, you will appreciate the beauty, the light and the coolness of the upper world.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

THE NEZ PERCES.

Their Terrible Losses in the Big Hole Battle—The Savages Commended for Their Humanity.

[Helena (Mont.) Cor. Chicago Times.]

The career of the Nez Perces, from their first outbreak in Idaho to the surrender of a large portion of the band to Gen. Miles at Bear Paw mountain, was one to which even a frontiersman would hesitate to apply the epithets cowardly and fiendish which are usually called into play to stigmatize the course of even the bravest and most humane Indians. The conduct of the Nez Perces, however, has contrasted so strangely and favorably with that of any other United States tribe that those who hate bitterly the whole red race cannot conscientiously condemn them without qualifying their condemnation in the many instances where their course was praiseworthy. At the very outset of the war, when they began their bloody work in Idaho, they surprised the country by observing one of the unwritten rules of civilized warfare, and gave life and liberty to the women while they murdered the men. In one or two instances, women who came across their trail were subjected to a fate worse than death, their conduct at all other times was such as to give grounds to the belief that these foul deeds were perpetrated by renegades from other tribes whom the Nez Perces could not restrain. When, after traversing the So So trail, and allowing themselves to be detained for some days by a handful of men, they entered the Bitter Root valley, although the valley was defenseless, and they had good reason to be in a bad humor, knowing that every ranch contained men who were burning to avenge the atrocities they had committed in Idaho, they fired not a single shot, stole not one horse, were uniformly courteous to the whites, and a hundred United States soldiers would have pillaged more than did this body of more than 600 hostile Indians who later proved themselves the best fighters on the plains or in the mountains. There is every reason to believe that the Nez Perces were peaceably inclined when they entered Montana, and that they were intent on reaching British America to negotiate for an alliance with the Sioux. They would certainly have succeeded in their purpose and returned to ravage the frontier, or at least insolent in the belief that whatever they did henceforth they were sure of a pardon, had not Gen. Gibbon braved overwhelming odds and struck them such a blow that their flight was badly delayed. Troops were enabled to reach the desired points, and, without detracting from Gen. Miles' merit as an Indian fighter, it may be said that he would never have seen a Nez Perces' wigwam had they eluded Gibbon's gallant Seventh Infantry. I am enabled to give you accurate figures regarding the Indians who perished in the battle of Big Hole, by which the reader may judge what a terrible blow the Nez Perces received on the 9th of August. The burial party, composed of Gibbon and Howard's men, buried eighty-three Indians on the battle-ground, and found six bodies in a ravine some distance therefrom. About a week since a party were sent to the battle-field after the body of Capt. Logan, which they were to take to Fort Shaw for burial. They found that the bodies of both whites and Indians had been exhumed by wild beasts, and that only the bones of the slain remained. They also discovered the bodies of twenty-three Indians who had been buried by caving in the banks of the river on them, making a total of 112 warriors, squaws and papooses who died in that desperate fight.

Mennonite Houses in Nebraska.

Of late I have eaten dinner cooked by grass, as well as examined straw furnaces in the houses of Bishop Peters and scores of his flock. There has been no freezing in his house (48x26) during the two years since it was built. Yet his only winter fuel has been straw, and his furnace, the iron work of which cost $5, is heated only three times a day. What Nebraska had wasted now warms a thousand Muscovites. Russian furnaces, I notice, are already set up in the houses of Yankees, who see that if their fuel shall be henceforth costly or their dwellings cold, the fault will be all their own. —*Chicago Times.*

An "Extenuating Circumstance" Indeed.

In France a murderer is never hung if the jury appends to its verdict the words "with extenuating circumstances." The consequence is that, no matter how atrocious the crime may be, it is almost impossible to obtain a verdict of guilty without the addition of these words. A few years ago a man killed his mother and father. He was found guilty, with extenuating circumstances. These circumstances were that he was an orphan. —*London Truth.*

DURING the last ten years nearly 1,000,000 acres in Great Britain, formerly under grain crops, have been converted into pasture, meat having become so paying an article to raise; but in the last Board of Trade report it is remarked that this conversion of arable land into pasture has received a check as a result of the large importation of American meat.

ONE of the Harvard Professors was pitched into by a student the other night, who strode up to the Professor in a horse-car, gave him a stunning blow, jammed his silk hat down to his shoulders, and escaped before the bewildered Professor could raise the hat and see who his assailant was.

THEY are at work now on the Straits of Dover tunnel. The tunnel will belong to its proprietors for thirty years; then the two Governments will be able to take possession of it on certain conditions.

FIFTY YEARS ENGAGED.

A Woman's Love Requited After an Engagement of Half a Century.

[From the Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury.]

Upward of fifty years ago there lived in this county a young swain possessing the patronymic of George W. Gillespie, generally known and called by the plebeian appellation of "Wash." In his whilom tergiversations he became tangled up in the affections of Miss Annie Wilson, of Bath, who in her pristine days was a rural lass of no groveling presence. They were wont to congregate under the umbrageous shrubbery of old man Wilson and exchange those soul-inspiring words and glances which only the juvenile tillers of the soil can enjoy, till George found himself engaged and the day named. But trivial troubles arose which seemed mountains in George's eyes, and in a fit of disappointment he pulled stakes and sought a location in the West. As time lapsed his passion for the fair Annie sufficiently paled to admit of his affections being centered upon another, whom he married and reared a family of eleven children, all of whom are now married, having long since abandoned the parental hearth. Two years since Mrs. Gillespie died, and the lonely widower began to revolve in his craniological lottery wheel a few schemes to get a wife, when the quondam apple of his eye was presented, and he unanimously adopted a resolution to return to his first love in Bath.

He found her enjoying the isolated lot of an old maid, and told her he didn't mean anything by it, and asked if she was still angry. She said she felt a little miffed at first, but had partly gotten over it. It was not long till he had succeeded in reinstating himself in that enviable place in her heart which only he had ever held, and the sparks of affection which had smoldered in her devoted bosom for more than half a century were rekindled.

The two lovers visited the Paris Fair in company, and, while there, called on Clerk Patton to obtain the requisite marriage documents, which were issued by this urbane gentleman (after proper inquiry as to their ages). They then sought the smiling countenance of Judge Turney, and were wedded.

They spent several hours at the fair, and in the evening took the train for Cincinnati to enjoy the sweets of a wedding tour. Returning to Carlisle, they were met at the train by that kind-hearted gentleman, George Bramblette, and conveyed to his neat Gothic residence, where, amid relatives and friends and delectable strains of music, all was peace and joy unalloyed, and the assemblage wished them a happy voyage up life's path. The bride is 69 years old, and the groom is 73.

An Apologue of the East.

Two young bloods, much against their will, find themselves engaged to fight a duel. Both go to the only fencing-master in town, and each receives from him this advice: "The moment you cross swords take a pace backward and be on your guard for your adversary's slightest movement. Even if he disengages himself and retires, beware all the same—it may be a feint." The two duelists receive these instructions with exceeding great joy, treasure them up and act upon them so faithfully that, after twenty minutes of extreme prudence on both sides, the seconds interfere and stop the combat. "No, no," they cry, "you are too strong for each other. It would be sheer butchery to let this continue." And the enraged combatants are compelled to embrace and all breakfast together.

IN 1876 the exports of books from England amounted to about $4,400,000. Of these the United States received books to the value of $955,000, while Canada and other North American provinces received only to the value of $340,000. The United States sent to England in 1876 books to the value of $90,000.

MR. AND MRS. BARDWELL, an aged couple of Whaley, Mass., divided their money into equal parts before starting on a journey, each taking one. Their idea was that at least half of the sum would be saved from thieves; but the world is wickeder than they thought. Both their pockets were picked.

THE debt of New York city is $3,000,000 less than last year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@11 00
Hogs	5 25	@ 5 50
Cotton	11⅛	@ 11½
Flour—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 20	@ 1 30
Corn—Western Mixed	60	@ 62
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 38
Rye—Western	70	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	14 75	@15 00
Lard	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs—Live	4 25	@ 5 12½
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 60	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 3 Spring	1 03½	@ 1 04
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 26
Rye—No. 2	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 61
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	17	@ 18
Pork—Mess	13 50	@13 60
Lard	8	@ 8¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 10½	@ 1 13
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	54	@ 55
Barley—No. 2	63	@ 64
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 27	@ 1 28
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	54	@ 55
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
Lard	8	@ 8¼
Hogs	4 60	@ 5 20
Cattle	3 75	@ 5 30
CINCINNATI		
Wheat—Red	1 18	@ 1 28
Corn	40	@ 46
Oats	27	@ 31
Rye	58	@ 70
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
Lard	8	@ 9¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 28
Corn	48	@ 50
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	6 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 27	@ 1 28
Corn—No. 1	48	@ 49½
Oats—Mixed	27	@ 28
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 95
Pork—Mess	15 25	@15 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 80	@ 5 40
Fair	4 25	@ 5 00
Common	3 00	@ 4 25
Hogs	4 70	@ 5 35
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A NEW enemy to grain has lately been discovered in a cargo of barley discharged at Amsterdam. It is a small, microscopic maggot, of an unknown species, and, besides the injury it inflicted on the grain, its presence there produced serious illness and a peculiar eruption on [illegible] with the warp.

TO FACILITATE the parturition of cows, the administration of a few handfuls of linseed with their drink for three or four weeks before their calving is strongly recommended by a writer in the *Landwirth*, a German agricultural paper. In over thirty years' practice he has always found it to act beneficially, and, moreover, it increases the secretion of milk, decreases inflammation and constipation, and forms a certain remedy in retention of afterbirth.

THE setting of shade trees along both sides of the roads in the farming districts is often advocated by the rural press, as a means of increasing the value of farms, in consequence of the pleasantness of such street when the trees become large. There is no mistake in this opinion, and farmers would do well to club together and set maples, elms, etc., along their farms, and then see that no cattle are allowed to run in the highway. —*Farmer's Friend.*

TO DRAIN a depression in a field, where a clayey or hard-pan subsoil prevents the sinking of rain-water, and the lay of the land is unfavorable for ordinary methods of drainage, first dig a hole as if for a well through the impervious stratum at the bottom of the hollow, fill it up to the brim with refuse stones, remove the excavated earth so as to allow the surface water free access to the pit, and standing water will never injure the grass or grain crop in that part of the field.

I, LAST winter, trenched a small piece of ground where formerly nothing but rushes was produced. Throughout the early part of the year it was frequently stirred up and broken with a five-tined fork, at the same time mixing in a good quantity of soot, guano and sand. I added the sand to make the soil work better, it being a wet, spongy peat. In April the seed was sown, and I must say that I have never seen a better crop of carrots. I write this to show that carrots can be grown on what I may term waste land, where scarcely anything else will succeed.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

A COMPOST heap is a good thing on a farm when it is properly managed, but when, as in one instance we recently observed, it is allowed to become covered with a mass of weeds its value is very rapidly decreased. It is bad enough to let weeds go to seed anywhere, but one of the worst of all places is on the compost heap. If ripened there they will not remain where they fall but will be carried to various parts of the farm and scattered into the soil, under conditions very favorable to their germination and subsequent growth. The farmer will find weeds enough to fight, if he does not take pains to scatter their seeds and hasten their development.—*New England Homestead.*

RAW AND COOKED ROOTS.—Dr. E. Wolff, a German chemist, reports the following experiments in feeding cattle. Two cows were experimented on, which together weighed 1,750 pounds. They received daily, during the whole time, 8½ pounds of hay, 31 pounds of oats-straw, 4½ pounds of rape-seed, 4½ pounds of lentil straw, and the roots mentioned in the following table, which also gives the weight of butter and milk produced in the several cases:

Week of experiments,	Food, lbs.	Milk per week, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	Milk to 1 lb. Butter, lbs.
First, raw beet......	82½	248½	8¼	30
Second, raw potatoes..	82½	282½	6¾	42
Third, cooked beet....	123½	286½	9½	30
Fourth, c'k'd potatoes..	82½	248½	9¼	27

From the above it will be seen that the cooked potatoes greatly increased the butter without adding so much to the volume of milk as the raw ones, which made the milk of a thin and watery appearance.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

About the House.

CLEAN kid gloves with milk and white soap.

DON'T use table-cloths and napkins as dish-wipers.

USE lemon juice instead of vinegar upon raw cabbage.

CLEANLINESS in bedding is indispensable to health and comfort.

THE pain from the sting of a wasp or bee is relieved by applying lean, raw meat.

IT is not well-bred to lean the arm or rest the elbow upon the table while eating.

BLOW out a candle with an upward instead of a downward current of air to avoid its smoldering.

TO MAKE home-made camphor-ice melt half a teacupful of mutton tallow with a piece of camphor-gum, the size of a large hickory-nut—pour into a little cup or mold.

TO CURE WAKEFULNESS.—Take a sponge bath just before retiring; have plenty of pulverized borax in the water; rub well with a coarse towel to get up a circulation.

TO COOK EGG-PLANT.—It must be soaked in salt and water before frying it, then dried thoroughly, rolled in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fried in plenty of lard or beef dripping.

TO WASH WHITE SILK STOCKINGS.—One table-spoonful of lemon juice to a quart of tepid water; wash thoroughly, using no soap; dry quickly in the shade; the flesh tint will be preserved.

TO MAKE YEAST CAKES.—Drain all liquid from yeast; press through cloth, and spread out on cloth to dry in the sun or in a heated room; cut in pieces convenient to turn to facilitate drying.

SALAD DRESSING.—One heaping table-spoonful of boiled mashed potatoes, rub in with a table knife half teaspoonful or less of white sugar, half teaspoonful of pepper and the same of made mustard; then a few drops at a time of salad-oil, until about one teaspoonful is used up; at the least one table-spoonful of vinegar.

FOR COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.—Melt some resin at night on going to bed, and let the smoke from it fill the room. Inhaling the smoke heals the inflammation, and sleep is often produced when one could not sleep before for much coughing. Persevere until a cure is effected. A change for the better should be felt within a week.

EGG-PLANT FRIED.—Cut in half-inch slices, salt, and place one over the other, with an inverted plate and heavy iron on [illegible] It should be prepared at night if wanted for breakfast, or in the morning if for dinner. Dredge with flour and fry thoroughly in beef drippings, lard, or butter.

YEAST CAKES FROM ONE CAKE.—Dissolve the cake in two cupfuls of water; when dissolved stir in flour enough for thick batter, and set in a warm place to rise; when risen well, which will be in from three to nine hours, mix it stiff enough to roll out with white Indian meal; roll thin, cut into square cakes, and dry on your bread-board.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

A Wonderful Discovery, but of No Present Practical Value.

After a careful and tedious investigation of the merits of the Keely motor invention, scientific minds have concluded that, while the inventor has discovered a wonderful and hitherto unknown power, it is of value only in a scientific light, and not in a practical way. The reasoning on the subject, as given by a Philadelphia scientist, is as follows.

1. The machinery necessary to produce the power that Mr. Keely claims to produce, and that he certainly does produce with it, is so costly as to place it beyond the reach of ordinary manufacturers. The machine now in use cost more than $60,000, and while subsequent machines would cost very considerably less, as appliances and methods of construction become simplified, the cost would still be largely in excess of that of the ordinary steam-engine.

2. In manipulating each engine the services would be required, not of an ordinary engineer, but of a man of exceptional scientific attainments, who would thoroughly understand the theory of its working, and would be prepared to act in sudden and dangerous emergencies.

3. The results obtained are altogether uncertain. Before direct results are secured, preliminary results must be secured; that is, the condition of working is dependent upon the contingency of being in a condition to work, and neither state is wholly within the control of the manipulator. Mr. Keely himself can never predict with certainty the result of an attempt to start the engine into motion; every manipulation that he makes partakes of the nature of an experiment. The engine may or may not respond to his attempt to start it. In short, it is beyond the power of his control; and all of his efforts to bring it under his control—efforts constantly made during a number of years—have been futile.

4. Even admitting that he may overcome this difficulty, the results obtained are so violent that the shock and jar upon the machinery tend rapidly to weaken it, and necessitate continual expense for repairs.

5. It is impossible to produce the power in volume sufficiently great to run machinery with it uninterruptedly; actually, the time required for generating a given amount of power is greater than the time that same amount of power will maintain the machinery in motion.

A sixth disability, but of less importance than either of the others, is found in the fact that the power is not applicable to an existing form of steam-engine. To utilise it, a new form of engine must be devised, and one of much nicer construction than even the finest of those used in connection with steam; the extreme subtility of the vapor requiring a closeness of jointing far beyond anything yet accomplished in practical mechanics. Mr. Keely claims to have invented such an engine, but, like the power that moves it, it seemed to be impracticable and valueless for any real work.

A Case of Elephantiasis.

A man with his legs almost petrified died at New Haven Saturday in James Featherstone, aged 71, who for many years suffered from elephantiasis arabum. He had a "crick" in his back ten years ago and took to his bed, and had never since been out of it. About a year later the soles of his feet began to harden and look like stone, and his legs swelled and were covered with scabs, ulcers and horny excrescences sometimes two inches long, presenting a sickening sight, until at his death they measured some thirty-five inches around the calf and weighed about eighty pounds. The case has attracted wide attention from physicians, and is thought to be the first of the kind in New England.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

They Will Skin Western Farmers.

The advance in the rates of freight on grain and flour will not operate to the disadvantage of Eastern consumers. The railroad companies will get better pay for their services, but the grain-producers of the West will have to deduct the advance from the price of their product. Having a large surplus in the United States this year, the price at which that surplus can be marketed governs the price of the whole crop. Our markets will strictly sympathize with the markets of the grain-buying people in Europe. The ups and downs in the rates of freight have much to do with the profits of producers and dealers in breadstuffs, but they can have no permanent effect upon prices.—*Philadelphia Record.*

HIS MAJESTY the Sultan recently sent for the two children of Osman Pasha to be brought to him at the palace, and presented each of them with the sum of 8,000 piasters as a token of esteem for their father. He also presented the nurse who brought them with 2,000 piasters, and sent to Muslum Osman a further sum of 10,000 piasters.

KANSAS is almost exactly in the center of the United States.

TILDEN TALES.

A Speech in Which the Ex-Governor Makes Some Reference to the Great Presidential Swindle.

Gov. Tilden was lately serenaded at his residence in Gramercy Park, New York, and made a speech, in which he said: "If our British cousins find it difficult to get a supply of food, we have a boundless supply, and a continent in which are vast areas of fertile soil adapted to the use of agricultural machinery and connected with the centers of trade by great rivers, vast internal seas, and 75,000 miles of railways. Why cannot British workmen have cheap food? Our farmers, good trade, and our carriers facilitate this commerce. Commercial exchanges, it must be remembered, involve mutuality. We must reform and moderate our barbarous revenue system, and no longer legislate against the works of humanity or the beneficence of God."

Mr. Tilden indorsed the Democratic State ticket and said: "The election, although for State officers, has relations to national politics to which I know you will expect me to allude. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming."

A voice—We know you got robbed.

Mr. Tilden (excitedly)—I did not get robbed. The people got robbed. [Cheers.] I had before me on one side a course of laborious services, on which health and even life might be perilled, but on the other a period of relaxation and ease. But to the people it was a robbery of the dearest rights of American citizens. [Applause, and cries of "That's so!" "That's so!" from the crowd.]

Her sister States, continued Mr. Tilden, might afford to have the voice of New York frittered away, or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter the universal judgment of the civilised world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. But New York herself cannot afford to have her voice unheard. The Declaration of Independence, the bill of rights, and the State constitution, all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves, and to change their rulers at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations, it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine, and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society. In forming the Government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the Federal Government so as to prevent the growth, to dangerous dimensions, of an officeholding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State Governments as a counterpoise to act as centers of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the Federal Government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the *Federalist*, expounded it with elaborate arguments. Madison, the father of the constitution, enforced these conclusions.

A voice—"How about the Returning Board?"

Mr. Tilden—There was no Returning Board in those days. The people elected their own President, and there were no Louisiana or Florida Returning Boards to rob them of their rights.

Several voices—"Let's have the election over again!" "We want a fair show!" "Go for 'em again!"

Mr. Tilden—The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast officeholding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, needed to embrace two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of the votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the Federal Government grasp power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots which it is the duty of the State to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and soon those in possession of the Government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. [Applause.] The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the Federal Government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole officeholding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil-service reform, to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil-service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire to reform that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than Gen. Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. For all that, the rightfully-elected candidates of the Democratic party were counted out and a great fraud triumphed, which the American people have not condoned and will never condone. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] Yes, the crime will never be condoned, and it never should be. I do not denounce the fraud as affecting my personal interests, but because it stabbed the very foundations of free government. [Loud cheers.] I swear in the presence of you all, and I call upon you to bear witness to the oath, to watch during the remainder of my life over the rights of the citizens of our country with a jealous care. Such a usurpation must never occur again, and I call upon you to unite with me in the defense of our sacred and precious inheritance. The Government of the people must not be suffered to become only an empty name. [Loud applause.] The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the officeholding class, led by a Cabinet Minister, was exerted to procure, and did procure, from the State canvassers of two States illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of the electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the President of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the army and navy, the terrorism of the business classes and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. [Applause.] The temptation to those in possession of the Government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and, if the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud and force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war.

The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of Dec. 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo. The American people will not condone it under any pre[illegible] men! in the order of nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you. Within the life of most who hear me our republic will embrace 100,000,000 people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions here and a good example to mankind, now everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you. Will you accomplish that duty and mark these wrong-doers of 1876 with the indignation of a betrayed, wronged, and sacrificed people? [A voice—"You bet we will." Laughter]. I have no personal feeling, but, thinking how surely that example will be followed if condoned, I can do no better than to stand among you, and do battle for the maintenance of free government. I avail myself of the occasion to thank you, and to thank all in our State and country who have accorded to me their support, not personal to myself, but for the cause I have represented, and which has embraced the largest and holiest interests of humanity. [Continued applause.]

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

RAILROAD LIABILITY.

Pratt, etc., vs. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Michigan. This was an action to recover of the company damages for violation of its duty in respect of property shipped from Liverpool to St. Louis, and carried over its road from Montreal to Detroit. The goods were stored by the company upon their arrival at Detroit in the freight depot there, and were destroyed by fire the next night. The question was whether this was a good delivery to the Michigan Central railroad, the succeeding carrier, as claimed by the defendant. The court held that where the carrier allows goods to be deposited in such a way without notice, the deposit of the goods amounts to a notice, and is a delivery; hence the succeeding road was in charge of the property, and defendant was entitled to judgment in his favor. Affirmed. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

LOUISIANA TAX CASE.

McMillen vs. Anderson, error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In this case it is held that the constitutional provision that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property does not require that persons taxed by the law of the State shall be present when the tax is assessed against him, nor does it require that taxes shall be collected by a judicial proceeding; also that a statute which gives the taxpayer a right to enjoin its collection and have the validity of a tax decided by a court of justice affords process by law, notwithstanding it requires the party to give security in advance as in other injunction cases. Affirmed. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. Montgomery et al., appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. In this case it is decided that where a deed of trust refers to lands as in certain range, and it appears subsequently that the number was a wrong one, and in the meantime another deed of trust is given on the same property under the right description, a court of equity will not reform the former deed by correcting the description, and make it a first lien on the property notwithstanding the other deed, and this is so because the grantees of the later deed, having no notice of any alleged mistake in the earlier one, cannot be deprived of the lien created in their favor without a violation of the plainest principles of reason, justice, and law. Reversed. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

RAILROAD-BOND CASE.

Hatch vs. Coddington, error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The question in this case was whether the President of the Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company was authorized by the company to sell or hypothecate first-mortgage bonds of the company for such sum or sums as he might think for its interests, and to borrow money on the company's behalf at such rates of interest as he might think proper, and whether, therefore, his disposition of certain bonds to Coddington bound the company. The court say it would be difficult to see what words would have been more comprehensive for the grant of power claimed than those used, and affirm the decision made below in his favor. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

A Dog, a Man and a Mule.

A North Carolina wagoner sold his dog to a Laurens county man the other day for half a barrel of sorghum sirup. The dog, however, refused to be sold and took refuge under the wagon. The Laurens county man crawled after him with a piece of meat in one hand and a rope in the other. Although there were several spectators of the scene that ensued it is difficult to get at the facts. All agree that there was a scuffle under the wagon, accompanied by yelps and yells; but no one is willing to affirm that the man had the dog or the dog had the man. Finally, the dog, as it would seem, brushed up against the hind legs of the off mule and then all was still. It is not certain what killed the dog. One of the spectators said he thought he heard a trace-chain rattle, but when he went around to examine the mule she was asleep. The man had lost his hat, his coat and the greater part of his trousers, and subsequent examination proved that the dog died with one ear and a handful of hair in his mouth.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WHEN a voter is registered in France he is given a card bearing his name and number. When he comes to vote, he hands in the card, which is compared with the register, and if he is all right he votes and a corner is cut from the card, which is given back to him. Saves a heap of jaw and expedites business.

PEN-PICTURE OF SITTING BULL.

How He Earned His Name—His Private Life and Personal Ambition.

[Cor. New York Herald.]

And here let me say a few words as to the name which this now-notorious savage has. No doubt various meanings and explanations of this cognomen have been suggested and given, but all his biographers who have undertaken to give his history and character have gone astray in respect to why it is "Sitting" and why "Bull." One who has seen him and who for a quarter of a century has traded with the chief and his relatives explain that the chief of the Tetons derives his title "Sitting Bull" from his habit of sitting Indian fashion, [illegible] crossed, blanket drawn tightly around him, and one hand thrown across his forehead as if he were carrying out the words of the poet:

Silent and mournful sat an Indian chief.

This sitting position with the Teton chief is a prominent characteristic, and hence the term "Sitting." Now the Indian is apt in names. There is always something appropriate about the nicknames which he bestows. The "Bull" is in consequence of his stubborn manner, and, though obdurate in council, it is not the obstinacy of the mule, but the regular stubborn, physical, intelligent obstinacy of the bull—which, of all dumb animals, not omitting the elephant, understands its own strength, especially when aroused or goaded. Joe Gardipee, from the plains, a half-breed trader of twenty seasons, has met this savage scores of times lately at Wood mountain, the self-chosen home and encampment of Taurus the Squatter, for really the exact meaning of the chief's name is the Bull that Squats, for in council or out of council, when not in the saddle or asleep, Sitting Bull squats with a terrible amount of keepoffness and tragic meditation. Joe Gardipee, an old and early plains hunter, and Peter Lewis, who less than six months ago carried the mail from Fort Benton to Fort McLean, and who have met Sitting Bull scores of times, declare that all the stories about his being born in Winnipeg, or educated there, or of his ever having been there, or of his being a white man, false, ridiculous and sensational. Chief Sitting Bull is a full-blooded Teton Indian, the Teton being a branch of the great Sioux nation. In stature he is rather inclined to be stout than tall; perhaps in his moccasins he will measure five feet eight or nine inches; weight about 170 pounds. His age is about 48; his hair a little grey; his eyes dark, and his whole appearance that of a full-blooded Sioux on the war-path. He is brave, ambitious, clever in the Indian fashion only, active, and, in the Indian creed, somewhat fanatical. He has long cherished the conviction that he is ordained as the Indian who must wrest from the whites the country of his fathers. He has a great and almost immeasurable hatred toward Americans, as distinguished from Europeans or Canadians. He is even expert in detecting who are from the United States and who are not, and instances are not wanting in his bloody and savage career where he has shown wonderful patience and humanity, often with his own hand protecting captives toward whom he took a liking or whom he regarded with so much contempt as to let free for the sake of showing the captive how little he esteemed him. Of course, he is a polygamist, having three squaws in his tepee who are his wives according to the Indian code, but he has more constancy than Bear Spirit, his brother-in-law, chief of the Yanktons, and other associate chiefs. His "private life" is described by half-breed hunters who have long been acquainted with him to be excellent, according to the Indian code. His ambition seems to be directed in a military way—to become a great soldier—and he intends, even yet, to carry out the Indian policy, "America for the Sioux." Mr. Garpidee informs me that Chief Sitting Bull knows all about the sensational stories of his being a half-breed, educated at St. John's College, Manitoba, and an English lord who had disgraced himself, etc. These stories, when repeated in his presence, tend more to exasperate him than to amuse him. Anything that tends to lessen the ability of a Sioux Indian—especially a Teton—or throw doubts upon his bravery or his ability to rule will be nearly equal to a challenge; but no one who has seen Sitting Bull, no matter under what circumstances, would or could reasonably place him among the list of doubtfuls. A white man might mistake him, but an Indian or a half-breed would classify him at first glance and be correct.

The Importance of One Mile.

By constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone lake to Lake Traverse, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan river from the west. The Sas-katch-a-wan river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer river, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate which makes provision for the building of the canal.

Probably there cannot be found another spot across which the digging of so short a canal would effect a result so prodigious. And, what is equally remarkable, the ground between the two lakes is so low and level that it is said the water flows in times of freshets from one to the other.—*Washington Chronicle.*

He Wrote It Down.

The proprietor of an office on Griswold street was yesterday approached by an embarrassed and annoyed citizen, who asked:

"It isn't in your line, I know, but can you tell me who discovered America?"

"Why, Christopher Columbus, of course," was the answer.

"That's the chap; that's the identical man," continued the other. "I have been trying for more than four hours to remember the chap, but I couldn't fetch it. I could get Christopher Cooper, and Christopher Cumback, and Christopher Collins, but I couldn't think of Christopher Columbus. I'll write it down on the spot. Over on Larned street this morning I got into a political discussion with an insurance man, and he wrenched me all to pieces, just because I couldn't think of Christopher Columbus' name when I wanted to. Do you spell it Co' or Ko?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A NEW CONVERT DISCUSSES RESUMPTION ABSURDITIES.

The Chicago *Tribune*, until after the speech of Secretary Sherman in the recent Ohio campaign, was one of the zealous hard-money papers of the country. The absurdities of that speech seem to have converted the *Tribune* to the opposite doctrine. Secretary Sherman says he does not think the aggregate of the currency, $650,000,000, will be presented for redemption Jan. 1, 1879. On the contrary, he thinks, the necessities of business will prevent banks from a move of the kind, and assumes that $100,000,000 of gold accumulated in the treasury will make resumption possible at the date fixed by law, and that there will be no subsequent contraction because the gold dollar and the greenback dollar will then be equivalents. The absurdity of the Secretary's financial theories is thus discussed by the *Tribune*:

"Now, what does this mean? It means that the Secretary expects to be able to have $100,000,000 in the treasury on the day fixed for specie redemption; but he does not state where he is to obtain it from. On that point he makes no explanation. He thinks the necessities of business will prevent the presentation of greenbacks for gold. If there were no necessities of business demanding gold, then there would be no occasion for selling greenbacks. The necessities of business require annually the purchase of $130,000,000 of gold for customs, and require possibly the purchase of many hundred millions of dollars of gold exchange. All we purchase from Europe has to be paid for in gold exchange or gold itself. Our importers do business in greenbacks, and, when they have to remit, they sell the greenbacks for gold, or gold exchange. Their interests have always been to advance the value of greenbacks. When, however, Mr. Sherman hangs out his sign that he will deliver gold in exchange for currency, on demand and at par, those who have to use gold, or gold exchange, will not sell their greenbacks at a discount, but will go to the treasury and exchange them at par. Unless the Secretary can compel the brokers and bankers of New York and other cities to sell gold and exchange on London at par for paper, then the paper will be sent to the treasury for gold. The gold needed for business purposes will be, possibly, from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 a year, and it is well known that if it cost one-fifth of 1 per cent. to purchase gold with greenbacks, the latter will be sent to the treasury for redemption at par. The necessities of business, therefore, more than anything else, will force a demand for gold so long as paper will not be exchangeable for gold at par except at the treasury. The Secretary proposes to take the gold business into his own hands, and to furnish every man who has to pay for sugar and molasses in Cuba, for coffee in South America and the West Indies, for tea in China, and for silks and other dry goods in England and France, with gold exchange on London, and to furnish them gold with which to pay duties, and to furnish it at par, and, by thus underbidding all competitors, he will certainly secure the whole business. How long will his $100,000,000 last? He also assumes that the banks will not send their greenbacks to the treasury for redemption, because those greenbacks will be as good as gold for the redemption of their own notes. All that is true; but when the holder of bank notes wants gold, and he cannot buy gold exchange with bank notes, he will present them for redemption at the bank, get treasury notes for them, and send the latter to the treasury for redemption. The banks cannot hoard greenbacks and keep their own notes in circulation. The latter will not be exchangeable for gold, and will of necessity be run in, and the greenbacks forced out, and finally presented for redemption. If the Secretary assumes that the banks will keep any of their own notes in circulation beyond the sum of greenbacks they may have on hand, his delusion must be great. They must redeem their notes on demand in gold or in greenbacks, and therefore must have either the one or the other on hand. When they redeem their notes there will be contraction to that extent, and, if the greenbacks they pay out for that purpose be redeemed in gold by the treasury, then the contraction of paper will be both in bank notes and greenbacks.

"It must be remembered that the Treasury Department will have to borrow the $100,000,000 with which it will begin specie payments. It has little or no gold income beyond its necessary gold expenditures, and when it exhausts this borrowed gold then it must suspend the redemption of greenbacks. There are about $600,000,000 paper money outstanding. The Secretary will give notice that he has $100,000,000 of gold which he will pay out in exchange for paper at par to those who shall first apply therefor. That is, he will have about 16 cents on the dollar in gold, which he will pay out, not pro rata, but to whoever shall first present the paper for redemption. He offers to redeem one-sixth of the currency in gold at par, and the holders of the paper will be too busy to call for the money. When only one man out of every six is to have gold for his currency, and that man is to be the first who applies, he does not even think that even the one man will spare the time to present the notes and take the gold. The Secretary comforts himself in the belief that while he offers gold for paper at Washington, the merchants of the country will sell their paper at a discount for gold, sooner than send it to Washington! And on that expectation the Secretary of the Treasury feels it safe to undertake the redemption of greenbacks in gold!"

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 8, 1877.

The Elections.

Pennsylvania Democratic, New York, solid, New Jersey elects 'Little Mac,' the other states as usual. Enough for one day. The jubilee is surely coming.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees has been appointed Senator in Morton's place. A deserved honor, and a wise selection.

Hon. Wm. Williams, ex-member of Congress, now residing at Warsaw, has re-entered the practice of law, and will give special attention to land and claim cases. He thoroughly understands the departments at Washington in all their varied circumlocution, and certainly has great advantage in the securing of claims. Ex-soldiers should remember this.

There is no disguising the fact that the national Congress is taking things very easily. Though there was little cause for convening an extraordinary session six weeks before the regular session, yet, having come together the two Houses seem as indifferent to the object of their meeting as they well can be. One hour would suffice to pass the appropriations needed and yet the subject has scarcely been thought of, in a session of three weeks.

Gov. Williams was asked last week who would be appointed Senator in place of Morton. He replied that he was not in the habit of administering on estates until the man was dead and buried; but yet our republican cotemporaries have called him an ignoramus, and have heaped redicule upon him at every opportunity. He still lives, however, and with his good common sense and sound judgment is making a record as Governor equal to the best we have ever had.

Hon. John H. Baker, of this district, was honored with a place on the appropriation committee of the House. It is really the most important committee in the House, having almost entire control of the disbursments of the monies of the government. It is more of a compliment to be a member of that committee than chairman of one-half the other committes.

Hamilton is chairman on the committee on Enrolled Bills. He was put where he would do the most good. That committee is more dreaded by the membership than an expected threshing by an erring school boy.

The remains of Senator Morton were interred at Crown Hill Cemetery, at Indianapolis, last Monday. Though the weather was very inclement, a large concourse of people attended. And this the last of one of the most wonderful characters of the age. He was one of those bold characters, agile and audacious, only to be developed and brought out by great excitements, like our late war. Possessed with great brain power, wonderfully fertile in cunning, wary, unscrupulous scheming he rose to distination as a leader without being a great statesman. Without extensive culture, he entered the politics as his only chance of rising above mediocrity. He was a pleasant agreeable gentleman, socially, and had many warm friends on both sides.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is the only complete list of marriage licenses issued by the county clerk during October, yet published, in any paper of this county:

Wilson D. Tomlinson and Mary Johnston, Eli Williamson and Salina A. Strow, James H. Smalley and Eliza J. Lister, Caleb Neal and Mary Sawyer, Franklin Wiltrout and Maria R. Beuchat David A Roberts and Huldah L. Losure Albert Spurgeon and Irena A. Hall, Isaac E. Newton and Elizabeth Thompson, Samuel M. Brown and Mary Morr, John Harrison and Mary Amon, Adam H Richey and Susan Bowman, Daniel Welch and Emma C. Culbertson, Judson Shade Ida Meiser, Thomas C. Ford and Sake M. Lewis, William W. Brooks and Estella Yandes, Mathias Carl and Elizabeth Wagoner, Louis Mutzfeldt and Mary Puls.

The Public Schools.

The fall term of the Auburn Public Schools will close to-morrow. On Monday, Nov. 19th they will open for the winter, the term to continue sixteen weeks. During the holidays there will be a vacation of one week.

The progress of the schools during the past term has been, in general, satisfactory to myself as well as to a large majority of the patrons. Although three new teachers were added to the teaching force at the beginning of the term, there was no perceptible jar in the school machinery, but all have worked together thus far with the most desirable harmony.

The attendance, especially in the lower departments, has not been as regular nor as full as I had desired to see, but the unusual amount of sickness during the fall term is probably a sufficient reason for that.

During next term classes will be sustained in the High School department in the following subjects: Physiology, English Composition, Algebra (both higher and elementary,) Latin (one class beginning Caesar,) Arithmetic, Reading, Geography and, U. S. History.

We shall continue to have written spelling twice a week. In the subjects named, two beginning classes will be organized—one in Latin the other in Algebra. Should the majority of the class desire to do so, German may be substituted for Latin.

The attendance of foreign students is respectfully solicited. For terms of tuition see next week's paper

M. SEILER, Sup't.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Moses, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH MOSES, Adm'x.

October 1st, 1877—no40.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jesse M. Brumbach, Administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest, G. A. K. MOSS, Clerk.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of William Essig deceased will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1877, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and farming implements and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS.—All sums of three dollars and under, cash, all over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mathew H. Griffith, James Roberts and J. Milton Butler are plaintiffs, and George W. Young and William Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollar ($375) and twenty-four (24) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A piece of land off the south side of the north east quarter of section thirty one (31) township thirty four four, 34, north of range fifteen, 15 east bounded as follows to-wit: on the east by the road leading from Newville to Wanamakers corners, on the north by land owned by Lawrence Gibson, on the west by land owned by H. H. Smith on the south by open half section line running between said land and John Loveland the same to contain forty-four, 44 acres of land more or less in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 5th, 1877. Pf. $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Electa Bristol and George P Bristol are plaintiffs, and Jesse E. Woodford, Henrietta E. Woodford et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and 42, 942, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one, 21, in Parks addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 5th, 1877. Pf. $7.75,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Chas. Kelly is plaintiff, and Orpheus L. Hall et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty, 460, dollars and fifty, 50, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number sixteen, 16 seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, and nineteen, 19, in McAnally's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
C. Kelly, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877. Pf, $8,00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seven, 307, dollars and ninety-four, 94, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and sixty-six, 166, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana, excepting forty, 40 feet off the east end thereof conveyed to Caspar Altenberg by said Baldock.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS D. GROSS Dep'ty.
R. Dexter Teft, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 5th, 1877. Pf, 8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four, 474, dollars and sixty-two, 62, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and sixty-five, 165, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877. Pf. $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin Moss and Mary Moss are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six thousand fifty-two 6052 dollars and seventy-one, 71, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east excepting one acre off the north west corner of said land above described deeded to James Leonard balance containing one hundred and sixty, 160, acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Eibert is plaintiff, and Charles Baker and Francis Picker are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eleven, 111, dollars and sixty-seven, 67, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and four, 104, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Dragoo is plaintiff, and Samuel Groh et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-five (545) dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, the undivided one-third of the following described real estate, commencing at a corner stone between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road thence south seventy-two and one-half (72½) degrees west along the center of said road eight and twelve one hundredths chains to a stake, thence south seventy two and one half, 72½, degrees east four 4 chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half 17½, degrees west three and seventy-five one hundredths chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one half 72½ degrees west four, 4, chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north seventeen and one-half, degrees, 17½, east three and seventy-five one hundredth 3,75 chains to the place of beginning, containing one and ½ acres of land in the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, 32, in township No. 34 north of range No. thirteen, 13, east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $12.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson, and Zebulon C. Pheatt are plaintiffs, and Elias Gonsor, Henry Ernest et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ten (510) dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the south west quarter and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-two [22] and fourteen (14) acres off the east side of the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-one [21] township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
A. A. Chapin, Attorney for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 1st, 1877. $9.00.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff and John Tresh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of ninety-six 96 Dollars, and Fifty 50 cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number Twenty-seven 27 in the Western Addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. Gross, Deputy.
W. L. Penfield, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Nov. 1, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Hyman and Jacob Keller is plaintiffs, and John W. Garver is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred, 600, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one, 1, and two, 2, in block number thirty-two, 32 in the Town of Garrett DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Covill, Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for pl'ff.
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Dragoo is plaintiff, and William Whetstone, Rebecca Whetstone David Groh, and Samuel Groh are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven [5187] dollars and eighty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at a corner stone in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, from thence south seventeen and one-half degrees west along the centre of said road, a ... and twelve one hundredth chains to a stake, thence south seventy-two and one half (72½) degrees east four [4] chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half degrees west three and seventy five hundredths chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one half [72½] degrees, west four chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north seventeen and ½ degrees, east 3.75-100 chains to the place of beginning, a piece of ground in the south west quarter of section thirty-two [32] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13], east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $12.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and William L. Gilmore and Ellen R. Gilmore is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine (289) dollars and eighty-eight (88) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number forty-seven (47) forty-eight (48) fifty-five (55) and fifty-six (56) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys for pl'ff.
Auburn, Oct. 30th, 1877. Pf. $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William H. Mader is plaintiff and Christian Seivert et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Four dollars and Sixty-Nine cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of lot number five [5] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles R. Wanamaker is plaintiff, and Frank Chillis and Hamar H. Chillis are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Dollars and Fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number one hundred and fifty-nine [159] in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
Pinchin & Boyle, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 22nd A. D. 1877.
Pl'fs. fee $8.30.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Singer Manufacturing Company is plaintiff, and Charles M. Brown and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-seven Dollars and Thirty Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south one-third of lot number sixty-six (66) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, October 24th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Geo. Ensley is plaintiff, and Thomas M. Stevens et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Eleven dollars and Ten cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 17th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fourty-two [42] in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.30.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James G. Wiseman, Jr. deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GILBERT I. PATTERSON.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will make a large and special offering of

Black Silks,

Bought at the great Silk Sale of Townsend, Montant & Co, New York City, on last Wednesday, at which time 6,000 pieces were sold to the highest bidder, viz.

Black Silks	*65c*	*worth*	*85*	*Black Silks*	*1.15*	*worth*	*1.40*
"	*75*	"	*95*	"	*1.25*	"	*1.50*
"	*85*	"	*1.00*	"	*1.40*	"	*1.75*
"	*1.00*	"	*1.25*	"	*1.50*	"	*1.90*

Finer Grades Equally as Cheap.

We also offer

Black and Colored Trimming Velvets

At $1,50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 per yard.

Cloaking Velvets,

28 inches at $4.00, worth $6.00.

28 inches at $6,00 worth $7.50.

Ponsons sublime quality 28-inch Black Cloak Velvet at $14.00 per yard worth $18.00.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN GROS GRAIN SILKS.

22 inches wide warranted to wear and give perfect satisfaction, in choice shades of Brown, Navy Blue, Green, Plum, Bronze, Drab, Price 1,50 per yard.

New arrivals of Cloaks, Shawls, Suits. Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats and Rugs.

Root & Company,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne Ind

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Crane, Duncan & Co are plaintiffs, and Perry Fitch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight dollars with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five (35), township thirty-three (33), north of range twelve (12), east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24, 1877.
P. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause where Geo. Emerson et al is plaintiffs and Benajah B. Long, Edgar E Long and et al is defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and thirty dollars ($1130), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing fifteen (15) rods east of the north west corner of section four (4) thence running south to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail Road thence east thirty-five (35) rods thence north to said section line thence west to the place of beginning all in township thirty four (34) north of range thirteen (13), east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff
Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877. Pf. $8.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas W. Sharp is plaintiff and Emeline Espey and Henry Espey et al., are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four hundred and twelve dollars and Seventy cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number two hundred and forty-three (243) and two hundred and forty-four (244), in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1877
Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jas. L. Best and Chas A. O. McClellan is plaintiffs, and Irven McFadden et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and four hundred and eighty-five [1485] dollars and ninety-one [91] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A portion of the north western quarter of section number three [3] in township number thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: all that portion of said quarter section lying south of the Cemetery as now recorded in said quarter section and west of the west line of the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw Rail Road containing two [2] acres more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
O. B. Leas one of defendants Attorneys.
Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877. Pf. $8.25

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session in December A. D. 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, in the lower story of the building situated on the north one-third of lot sixty-three in the original plat of said town with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State will at the December session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, in the year 1877, apply for license to retail, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township to-wit: On that portion of the North west quarter of section six (6) in said township, bounded on the east by the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, on the south by the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, and on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad and on the north by the line of said township.

Nov. 1 '77. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Is it Lawful to Hang.

When a man is not fit to live then he is not fit to die. When murderers cease to take life then we will cease to kill the murderers. The low prices of cash buyers continue at Ward's cheap china store, No 9 Columbia st., Ft. Wayne, Indiana. No wonder this house sells cheap. Six packages per express this day. We saw marked for the different towns—two for Huntington, one for Kendallville, one for Sturgis, one for Plymouth, one for Van Wert. We also notice per Shipping Gazette, of New York, that there was on board the good ship Henrietta seventy-three crates, and four casks of celebrated stone china from the factory of Furnival & Son, England.

Our charming friend, Jim bought a pair of patent metalic garters, thinking in the innocence of his heart that they were bracelets, and went twice around. Arrayed in his best garb he waited up on his sweetheart, and in due time presented his gift. That was all right. But when he asked her to try them on, she—well, he didn't call there any more.

Henry White, who was injured at the St. Joe gravel pit a few weeks ago, and whose leg was amputated by Dr. Spooner, of this place, is able to be about again. This was a very successful surgical operation, requiring great skill in its execution, and we can congratulate the doctor on the excellence he has attained in his profession.

The Hook & Ladder company held a meeting Monday evening. They had better pass a resolution to make a run before winter sets in, and then when they are telling their children stories in those long winter evenings they can relate to them the short, but surprising, tale of making one run last summer, in 8 hours.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Reub Williams is now sole proprietor of the Northern Indianian. Experienced men, educated in all details in the line of their business, are the only ones who can reasonably expect to win success. The General posesses these qualifications, and we have no fear of his failing.

Coop Ralston has a horse. He lacks one of being a complete equine of his denomination. He is a beautiful bay, with wite main and tail, a combination of colors often sought after, but seldom found. He has an eye as beautifully blue as the romantic *Danube*. And his style, oh! there's where he excells. A good horseman will find a permanent situation next spring. *Half rates.*

We notice that our interprising friend Col. Alexander, of Toledo, has made a business change. Having associated with Mr. Tourtillott, they will now be found at No. 40, Monroe street, where they will conduct the auction and commission business. This is a strong combination and such energy and enterprise cannot fail to meet with success.

Hallow 'een was not largely indulged in by the boys last week. The evening was celebrated in the style of a concert and that affecting, beautiful song, "Didn't Old Pharoah Get Lost," was selected for the closing piece. But Pharoah wouldn't have it that way and lost the boys about mid-night. "It was lemonade that did the bad deed.

The occasion of Cook Ford's infair last week, at the residence of his father will long be remembered by the young people of this city. There were a large number of guests present, numbering over one hundred and fifty. Although our reporter was crowded closely between the wall and a red-hot stove, he says it was "good to be there" and would not have missed it for anything. It was certainly a hard task for the Doctor and his estimable lady to arrange for so large a party.

Coming out of Washington last Thursday morning, we had the pleasure of meeting, on the train, the boy orator, J. Harry Shannon, who has astonished all who have heard him with his eloquence. Wendil Philips says he is the most perfect orator he ever heard. The way he gets off Webster's reply to Hayne, Patrick Henry's speech, and Pitt's masterly effort, is simply wonderful, and yet he cannot read a word. He is only eight years old, and spoke for five weeks in New York to crowded houses.

We think there is no foundation, whatever, in rumor that changes are to be made by the Baltimore & Ohio road will necessitate the removal of the shops at Garrett. The fact that Garrett is mid-way between Chicago and Chicago Junction, and that any extension must be made beyond the latter point precludes any probability of a change in these divisions. The removal of the shops would be a calamity, not only to Garrett, but to the whole county and we are not so selfish as to wish a mishap to overtake our neighbor.

Next spring, when the warm sunshine fills woodland, dale and glen, when flowers laden the air with their choice perfume, when the sweet song of birds is heard amid the leafy branches somebody will ask us if we don't want a load of wood. Then will come upon us the recollection of a long cold winter and how we were wont to hover over the dying embers of our last stick, while the wind shrieked in gleeful ecstacy at our benumbed condition, and we will answer—but no, we will answer, while our voice is gentle and our heart uncalloused, bring it now, if you love us, bring it now.

That Bridge.

We understand that, last week, the town trustees of Auburn, by a vote of three to two, refused to appropriate money for making the grade to the 9th street bridge. If this is the case the best thing the County Board can do is to move the expensive bridge to some point where it is needed. It is not likely the Commissioners will feel like making the county furnish the grade, and without it, the bridge will never be of any use whatever in its present location. —Waterloo Press.

Now, don't let that bridge worry you, Charley. It has not assumed the character of an elephant just yet, and the people of this place will endeavor to see the thing through, if you will let them, Charley, dear.

There are several firms in this city that would not be known out side of the corporation, if it wasn't for their advertisement in the "Commissioners' allowances."

The case of H. Mader vs. Shoemaker before Justice Walborn, was finally settled by a jury. They both received the the benefit of the law in one respect—both had costs to pay

The ladies of the Presbyterian church are circulating a subscription paper to have a sidewalk built on Eleventh st., along the edifice. It should have been done some time ago.

The coat of feathers found on snipe this season is much heavier than in other years, which may indicate that the winter is to be colder than usual. This absolutely the first sign reported.

Parker moved the News office from this place to Kendallville this week, where he intends to publish a paper. The first number will appear in about one month. We wish him success in his new enterprise.—[Garrett Herald.

A woman may have a wart on the fold of her ear, mush colored hair and only one eye, but when it comes to picking a fall bonnet, if she hasn't a taste peculiarly her own there is no health in her.

When a young lady writes to a young man that she will wear a white shawl and be at the Baptist prayer meeting on a certain night she ought to stick to it. Those prayers were long to the ears of Mooney, yet she cometh not.

An item in the COURIER the other week, said that A. M. King had bought and moved into the Gross property. Mr. J. C. Henry is the man who has done so, and how the name of King was so used is a mystery to us.

No trains but the local freights now stop between Waterloo and Corunna. A few more short years and the weary traveler can not gaze on Sedan from the windows. Geo. Crane is about all that's left there and he has one leg half way in the grave.

Some one tried to burglarize Al Robbins' residence yesterday morning. He made an attempt to get through the window, raised the sash but he was careless, for it fell again with a loud crash, waking the inmates. He was seen making off through the alley.

We were pleased to meet at Washington *last* week, Mr. Van Hyde, and family, late residents of St. Joe, this county. Mr. V. was only partly recovered from a recent illness. We were favored with some charming music by his accomplished daughters.

A lamp fell in Somers' saloon on Tuesday night which came near making a call for the hook and ladder company The oil took fire and the flames arose to the height of seven feet. It was extinguished by old coats and the tramping of feet.

We are glad to learn that the new circuit Prosecutor, Mr. Bixler, has appointed Mr. H, C Peterson, of this place, his deputy. Mr. P. is a close student, an indefatigable worker and a careful, earnest attorney. The selection is a worthy one.

The flies are following the footsteps of their forefathers, and the beer slingers can again arrange their bars tastily. Carter says every time a fly lights on a mirror it thinks there is another one on the other side and it will stay there all night so as to have company.

D. D. Snyder, who has so creditably conducted the Excelsior Hardware Store for the last four years, has sold the hardware department to a gentleman from Millersburg, this state. Mr. Snyder will continue in the agricultural business.

Stupidity may baffle the bright prospects of some men's lives, but one never retains his ignorance while traveling to such a great extent as to not observe that clerks own all the hotels and the brakeman all the railroads of this once happy country. All experienced travelers understand what we mean.

We saw a man sleeping in church a few Sabbaths ago; nay, perhaps not sleeping. He may just have been philosophizing, for it is said that closing the eyes makes the senses of hearing more acute. You will always notice those that sit on the front seat shut their eyes first.

Have you ever read any of Jules Verne's stories? Get his "Twenty 1000 Leagues Under the Sea," at Willis' book store. So charmingly written that you can scarcely lay it down, yet it sandwiches between delightful dial ue and thrilling description may scien lc facts of great benefit to all. Pract al useful information served up in a m t palatable manner.

Mark your gobblers.

This is regular fall weather.

Plenty of fish in the market.

The Auburn House has a clerk.

Ira E[illegible] girl. Weight 10lb.

You can buy oysters for 30 cents.

Buckwheat cakes are now in order.

The growing wheat is said to be good.

The hacks are doing a good business.

Teachers bells cheap at Willis & Co's

The steam wood sawing machine is busy.

The hog cholera is abating somewhat.

A full line of school books at Willis & Co's.

Rhodenbaugh & Co. are to have a new sign.

A little hop was had at the hall Tuesday night

Are boys from 16 to 17 allowed to play pool?

Go to the New York Store for your dry goods.

New corn is begining to come in pretty lively.

The health of the community is remark. bly good.

The second prize pool game comes off Monday evening.

"Laughing Jimmy" is learning the cigar trade with Grubb.

Mitch Houston has given his meat market a coat of paint.

Bank around your houses and fix the windows in the cellar.

The official majority in Ohio, gives Bishop 24,182 over West.

Cloth peddlers and picture agents are operating in this county.

Elias Born, Esq., of Butler, gave us a brief call on Monday last.

Buy your winter's wood as soon as the roads get good again.

Miss Mary Kline is visiting with Miss Dunafins, at Hicksville, Ohio.

More new clothing at bottom prices at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

John Britton has a new horse. His little black died the other week.

Best inks in large or small quantities at the book store of Willis & Co's.

Miss Aletha Born will return to her home in Colon, Michigan, this week.

Woolen mittens for 30c. Woolen hose for 25c., at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

The question of a club dance is being agitated among the young folks.

The New York Store is getting trade from other counties. Good for Auburn.

Hickory nuts are selling here for $2 a bushel and at other places for $3 a barrel.

There is talk of soon beginning a protracted meeting at the Presbyterian church.

The young people's prayer meeting was held at the M. E. church Tuesday evening.

Montgomery Queen's circus has come to grief at St. Louis, being attached by creditors.

Sam. Pommert has added a cigar stand to his barber shop. Smokers, remember.

What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and puts it into a savings bank?

Frank Griswold has quit working for Mr. Cool. The traveling men will greatly miss him.

We learn that Miss Sadie Grogg is suffering from that dreadful disease consumption.

Was it a dream or was it not that some friend is fatting us a Thanksgiving turkey.

The corn is about all cut. Husking bees will soon be the style with the sturdy farmers.

The COURIER office returns thanks to the Little Cigar Store on the Corner for a smoke around.

There was a shock of an earthquake felt in several of the eastern states last Sunday morning.

The New York Store will sell you goods cheaper than any other store in DeKalb county.

Mrs. and Mrs. Grubb will occupy the Foltz property His mother will live with him this winter.

Did you pay your taxes? This is a debt we have to "put up" for promptly to avoid the penalty.

Bill Britton and a fellow from Angola had a little dispute. It was settled by Justice Walborn Tuesday.

Mr. Rickel has resigned as school trustee and Mr. Nick Ensley has been appointed to fill the pla c.

We learn that Cook Ford will move his livery from its present location, at Fayette, Ohio, to this city.

The Chimney on Mr. Baldock's residence has taken a tumble.

Mr. Shilling has opened a new harness shop on Seventh street, on the corner where the old tannery stood.

The columns rules in the leading Republican papers were turned upside down, in respect of Senator Morton.

It is rumored that a new barber shop will open up in the city soon. One of those dark completed fellows will be the boss.

A euchre party at a Main street residence Tuesday evening passed a pleasant time No ladies present made two of the boys nervous.

Babies ought to be well taken care of their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your baby suffers from colic or bowel disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's baby syrup, a simple but always a reliable remedy. Only 25 cts.

Waterloo Items.

Stock buyers are busily engaged buying and shipping.

We noticed Mr. I. Cool and J. J. Van-Auken, from the "capitol" in town on Saturday.

S. J. Locke is getting his shooting irons ready for trial and the quail about this vicinity had better "hunt their holes."

Mr. T. R. Dickenson is reported in a dangerous condition. His illness has been a long and painful one, but probably the main cause of it is derived from old age.

Peter Montavon, the champion boot and shoe maker, is crowded with work, and we can account for it in no other way only that Auburn's boss workman, W. Latson, is now engaged there.

Mr. and Mrs. Altenburg of Auburn, made a short visit to the family of Mr. Charles Hanes, of this place, during the first of the week.—Butler Record.

We must have several correspondents in this county this winter. We want to make the COURIER a welcome visitor each week.

Why should the Russians tremble? Every governor in the United States has issued a proclamation against turkey.

Rev. Langdon Sanders will lecture in Iowa this week, but will return, however, in time to fill his pulpit next Sabbath.

Now the time, according to law, has come for the shooting of quail, and our sportsmen are surveying the fields and medows for this kind of game.

A gentleman from Waterloo has leased the Cool building, south of the Auburn House, and will conduct a meat Market therein.

There is a bad place in the sidewalk on the corner of Seventh and Railroad streets which should be attended to before some one breaks their neck.

We hear of a beautiful blue eyed belle at Auburn, who is becoming the object of very bitter rivalry between a couple of the "fust" young men of this town.—Butler Record.

Fernando Palmer, Esq., has purchased the property formerly belonging to Mr. D. Walborn, near the stave factory. Now Fernando has the cage, next must come the bird.

Our popular druggist, F. E. Davenport, Esq., has re-painted the front of his business room which adds much to the appearance of the same.

Our city can now boast of a band. The juveniles have rigged up horns, flutes, drums, &c., and the air is filled with music every evening in the vicinity of the slaughter house.

Tom Cuppy is making the Eel River depot as cosy and comfortable as a parlor. We notice a new base burner in the office, which radiates a heat quite appreciable this cold weather.

Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup speaks for itself. It seems everybody recommends it as the most reliable remedy for coughs colds and pulmonary complaints. Price 25c per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The members and friends of the M. E. church intend to give a thanksgiving dinner and supper, on thanksgiving day, Nov. 29th. Further notice hereafter.

It is positively asserted that human hair grows on the head of a person after the person is dead. This is sweet encouragement to baldheaded men—consolation beyond the grave.

Having used Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup in my practice for some time, I am prepared to say that it is a superior remedy for all cases of coughs, colds and diseases of the lungs and chest.
Dr. F. WALTMAN, Springfield, Mich.

In court last week Judge Lowery thought that a man must be insane who couldn't change a mower to thrashing machine. It is wonderful what remarkable agricultural lore these lawyers are endowed with.—New Era.

One of the most remedial agents, either of ancient or mondern times, is Lawson's Curative. It removes pain from rheumatism, neuralgia, headache lame back or side. It heals cuts, bruises and reduces inflammation of all kinds. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

In the case of the State of Indiana vs. J. W. Bixler, for the shooting of Pike at Kendallville some months since, the prosecutor entered a nolle prose-qui, and the defendant was released from bail and the case dismissed. —Albion New Era.

PILES.

The very worst cases of Piles will be absolutely cured without using the knife, scissors or ligature in from 4 to 10 days by Dr. A. A. Corkins, of San Francisco, Cal., who will be at Central House Tuesday, Nov. 18th. The treatment causes no pain nor inconvenience The cure is perfect and permanent. No money required until the cure is performed. The doctor will remain three days but desires those who expect to take treatment to call promptly on Tuesday.

We were not able to record the death of Senator Morton last week, owing to the fact that our paper was on the press before we received the sad intelligence. But to those who are yet ignorant of the fact it will still be news to them. We sympathize with our republican friends in losing their best statesman and also with the family. During the forenoon of Wednesday, he rested well and hope began to revive in the minds of his friends, but at 8, p. m. he began to sink; at 2:30 on Thursday morning he was reported dying, and at 5:30, the sad intelligence was flashed over the wires, "Senator Morton is dead."

"Don't We Swim."

We reproduce the following from the pen of an Angolian, which appeared in the Press last week. It would have appeared to better advantage a few weeks earlier, but then it 'taint bad anyhow.

Who came to Angola in the fall,
With nine strong men to play base ball?
The Strikers.

Who pushed their way all through the crowd,
And says to all in accents loud,
Who wants to drop their little pod?
Bill Britton.

Who went to all with such bad grace,
And shook his money in their face,
And says I'll bet you just one case?
Bill Britton.

Who when all were [illegible] upon the field,
Tried on the Umpire influence to wield,
Found twas no use and quickly squealed?
Bill Britton.

Who, when the game of ball was done,
And all the boys were full of fun,
To the telegraph office quickly run?
Bill Britton.

Who thinks the game will never do,
And wants us to meet them at Waterloo;
Says they can beat us and our umpire too?
Mr. Osgood.

Who thinks they can't and have the rocks
Packed away in their little box,
Who can beat them out of their socks,?
Angola.

Where shall we play the deciding game,
Angola, Jackson or Ft. Wayne?
If they have the money, all the same.
Angola.

LaOtto Items.

'Squire Gorrell and wife are visiting friends in Ohio.

C. W. Weller has pitched his tent in our midst for the present.

Singing class meets at the Lutheran church next Saturday evening.

The musical convention closed last Saturday evening with a concert.

School commences here November 12th, with Miss M. Beard as teacher.

"Boss" Wyatt, formerly of Lisben, this county, has made LaOtto his abode

Josh Simon, of North Manchester, is assisting H. C. Kinzie in his railroad business at this place.

A. Zern has been making some improvements on his property by putting up a new fence, which materially helps the looks of things.

John Miller is putting down a new sidewalk. Let all the owners of property follow his example in this matter and we will soon have good accommodations for foot passing.

We were requested to state that if the party who sent that anonymous letter to Miss J. G., will kindly make themselves known they will hear something to their benefit.

Dr. Yarnell, principal of the Mineral Springs Health Institute, of Rome City, Ind., can be consulted at the Central House, Auburn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th. Special attention given to the treatment of Catarrh, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, and other chronic and surgical diseases and physical deformities. The doctor will guarantee cures in all curable cases, and make no charge until the cure is complete. Remember the day and date and call promptly.

Teachers' Institute at Butler next week.

SOMETHING NEW.—Henry Leonard, of Basil, Ohio, known in the Reform church as the old Fisherman Financial Agent for Heidelberg college, located at Tiffin, Ohio, will deliver his Allegorical Temperance Lecture in the Methodist church, in this place, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th, to begin quarter before eight o'clock. This lecture will be Bunyon style, having a large chart or map containing 34 square feet.

Another King David.

David of old killed Goliath,—killed him with a stone. David was in the sling business, if we read the story correct, and Goliath was hunting for somebody to whip. He ran across David and he (David), being of an accommodating nature, concluded to teach the fellow a lesson. The sling business has got many a good man down, and David tried it with effect on Goliath. Goliath was carrying on entirely too high for the finances of that day and accordingly had to drop. We have a David in our midst, who a few months ago, discovered that prices were entirely too high on boots and shoes, and he too, went into the sling business, and the way he slung high prices out was a caution to the people. He bought the best of goods for cash and offers them to the people at the very lowest figures. If you want to see him call at the Boot Upside Down, and ask for the crazy man. He can beat a dead man selling boots and shoes, and nobody can compete with him on low prices. One glance at his stock will convince you that he has the largest stock in the country.

Corunna Items.

No services at the M. E. church last Sabbath.

A new harness shop has been added to the business of the place.

Mr. Fried is building an addition to his store building, at the rear end.

The brass band is still organized. They are ahead of Auburn in this enterprize if nothing more.

Lafe Miller has "got a rest now," the wheat trade being a little slack. The porkers comes next, Lafe.

A new sign has been erected on R. R. street which reads, "Boot Shop Shoe." That's too much to ask of any shop.

Williamson has painted the front of his saloon. Just go in a few steps and you get "forty rod" from the paint.

A sister-in-law of Mr W. D. Adams has been paying him a visit for several weeks. She returned home this week.

Helmer & Knour have erected a large corn-house, and will probably buy heavily of this grain the coming winter.

One would hardly recognize the old Loveland property as it now is. It has been generally overhauled, re-painted, etc.

If the citizens would have a little style about them and put down sidewalks the village would appear better to strangers.

Mrs. Ed. Orr will leave this week for a visit to Pioneer, Ohio, where she will remain a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. T. B. Hall.

The Lipsett butter and egg wagons only make one trip every other week now owing to the bad roads. They will commence buying poultry soon.

Dr. Mercer does a larger business than any druggist in the county. To lean over the railing of that bridge and watch the invalids pass in and out his establishment, is a surprising sight to a stranger. For brevity we call it Docks asylum.

We have heretofore neglected to mention the Corunna hotel, under the management of Mr. Imus. The house is in good condition and the gentlemanly landlord does all in his power to make it pleasant for his guests. Shoemakers and tea peddlers get the g. b. on first sight.

An old lady who has been making her home with Mr. Gishler, leaves for Ohio this week. She is subject to light spasms and has undergone the suffering of as high as ten in one day. We learn however, that they have reduced to two a day and the most favorable prospects are that she will yet, in her old days, entirely recover from them.

We attended the United Brethren church last Sabbath forenoon and listened to a very creditable sermon from the present pastor Like so many others, his sermon was as long as the moral law and outside of this it was well delivered and listened to very attentively by a large audience. Services again in two weeks from last Sabbath

The religious and temperance people of the village are agitating the question of placing organs in their churches. Some of the "old mossbacks" don't want an organ. They throw themselves back in the "amen corner" and sing, "We're Going to Die No More," and don't care whether the rest of the congregation goes with them or has an organ either. Why, gentlemen, you can see organs in every cross-road church in the country, and Corunna should, by all means, have one in each of her places of worship. A friend of ours informs us they'll 'ave one or bust.

The public school building, which has been erected about four years, is in a dangerous condition. The outside brick walls are cracked in several different places and the plastering on the first story is falling down in pieces of several feet in diameter. We visited the building on Sunday and find upon close examination that it will be necessary to place iron rods from one side to the other of the structure and draw the walls to their original position. It may be also necessary to brace the building in the centre of the lower floor. Many of the citizens will not send their children to school unless it is made more safe than at present.

PRECOCIOUS —Teacher—"Charlie, you may spell equalibrium."

Charlie—"E q u a l, equal, l i v e r y livery, e m em, equaliveryem; and it means when you let a livery horse walk off the road so that the wheels of the buggy are not equal, the buggy sometimes, most always, looses its equaliveryem and spills you out."

Teacher—"Right, Charley. Take a penny and buy some juju paste at the corner grocery," and a tow-head disappeared in a twinkling from the door.

"THEY ALL DO IT!"
SAVE MONEY.
BUY YOUR
CLOTHONG AND UNDERWEAR
OF
SAM, PETE & MAX.
FORT WAYNE.

HEART AND HARP.

Gems of Poetry from the November Magazines.

CONTENTMENT.

All the winter I laugh and sing
For joy that the spring is near.
I make the spring with my singing ring,
Rejoicing that she is here.
—*Harper.*

ON THE CLIFF.

"See the far mountains, all a waving line,
Fading and melting into misty gray."
I answer with a wide, unseeing gaze,
"Yes, miles and miles away."

"And the great river, dwindled to a thread,
With farms dwarfed to a hand's-breadth side by side."
I know the distant ocean through it sends
The full throb of the tide.

"Listen! the low-voiced wind with tender touch
Whispers and sways the bright leaves in the air."
Ah! to my denied and famished sense
Silence is everywhere!

O vanished sparkle from the cup of life,
Filled to the brim with beauty so divine!
Without thee, spirit, sweetness, light are lost,
And flavorless the wine.
—*Mary L. Ritter, in Scribner.*

"SEE HOW I HELP!"

"See how I help!" said a little mouse
To the reapers that reaped the grain,
As he nibbled away, by the door of his house,
With all his might and main.

"See how I help!" he went on with his talk;
But they laid all the wide field low
Before he had finished asingle stalk
Of the golden, glittering row.

As the mouse ran into his hole, he said:
"Indeed, I cannot deny,
Although an idea I had in my head,
Those fellows work better than I."
—*"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas.*

INDIAN SUMMER.

Lulled to a drowsy fire, one vaguely sees
The sun in heaven, where this broad, smoky round
Lies ever brooding at the horizon's bound;
And through the gaunt knolls on monotonous leas,
Or through damp desolate woodlands' naked trees,
Rustling the brittle ruin along the ground,
Like sighs from spirits of perished hours, resound
The melancholy melodies of the breeze!

So ghostly and strange a look the blurred world wears,
Viewed from this flowerless garden's dreary squares,
That now, while these weird, vaporous days exist,
It would not seem a marvel if where we walk
We met, dim-glimmering on its thorny stalk,
Some pale, intangible rose, with leaves of mist!
—*Edgar Fawcett, in Atlantic.*

SLEEP AFTER DEATH.

If I were dead, and if the dead might crave
Some little grace to cheer their outcast state,
This I would ask: deep slumber long and late
And sure possession of my lonely grave!
Not to be haunted by the things that were,
And once were dear, nor even by a dream
To be disturbed, however glad and fair—
For perfect rest is dreamless. Lying there,
Deep hidden, safe from life's wild rush and stir,
Not knowing that I slept—this bliss would seem
More dear to me than heaven's own paradise!
So dear I would not care again to rise;
For eyes that wake must still have tears to weep;
And so "God giveth His beloved sleep!"
—*Mary Ainge De Vere, in Galaxy.*

"CALL ME NOT DEAD."

Call me not dead when I, indeed, have gone
Into the company of the ever living
High and most glorious poets! Let thanksgiving
Rather be made. Say—"He at last hath won
Rest and release, converse supreme and wise,
Music and song and light of immortal faces;
To-day, perhaps, wandering in starry places,
He hath met Keats, and known him by his eyes.
To-morrow (who can say?) Shakspeare may pass—
And our lost friend just catch one syllable
Of that three-centuried wit that kept so well—
Or Milton—or Dante, looking on the grass,
Thinking of Beatrice, and listening still
To chanted hymns that sound from the heavenly hill."
—*Richard Watson Gilder, in Scribner.*

THE DREAM OF ST. THERESA.

Have you heard of the dream that she had—
Theresa the saintly?
Come, listen, ye good and ye bad!
And heed it not faintly.

A weird, awful woman she saw,
And wondered what brought her;
In one hand she bore flaming straw,
In the other hand water.

"Where bound?" asked Theresa. "Oh tell!"
This answer was given:
"Theresa, I go to quench hell,
And then to burn heaven."

"But why," asked the saint, "do you make
So wild an endeavor?"
"So that men, for His own holy sake,
May love God for ever."
—*Epes Sargent, in Lippincott.*

THE ROSE'S SECRET.

A LESSON IN THE DARWIN THEORY.*

Every flower you wear has a secret as sweet
As a maiden may hear under roses of dusk,
Which it hides by the day from the gossiping heat,
To whisper at night in its petals of musk.
If, betrayed to delight by the blush on your cheek,
It utters its secret, but think I am near,
And the musk of the rose in the silence will speak
A secret as sweet as a maiden may hear.

But the blush that you give to the rose in return,
Is a flower as sweet in the dusk of the eyes,
When it fills with the meaning it blushes to learn,
And hides it sweet secret half shut in the leaves;
Nor either are ever as sweet to the sight,
As when they discover how dear is the power
That shows by the bloom in a rose of delight
That love is the secret which hides in the flower!

*Under Mr. Darwin's theory, the flowering of the plant is its method of courting.
—*Will Wallace Harney, in Appleton.*

THE BEST GIFT.

Around the cradle that thy childhood bare
Came God's own angels with their pitying eyes,
And gazed upon thee in a still surprise
To see beyond heaven's portal aught so fair.
They brought thee precious gifts. One gave to thee
The gift of beauty for thy body's grace,
Deep-smiling eyes to light a dreamy face,
And perfect limbs as young Apollo's be.
One set the crown of genius on thy head,
And one bestowed a heart like woman's own,
Strong as the sea, and trembling at a breath.
Last, a veiled figure bent above the bed,
And said, "I give thee everything in one.
In Heaven I am named Love; men call me Death.

"So shalt thou never tread the weary ways
That lead men up the dusty slopes of life,
Nor feel the fierceness of the noonday strife,
Knowing alone the morning of thy days.
For thee the dew shall linger on the flower;
The light that never was on land or sea
Shall have no momentary gleam for thee,
But brighten into love's immortal hour.
Thy beauty's grace shall never know decay,
Nor sorrow lay her hand upon thy heart;
Neither shall chill mistrust thy spirit slay,
But like a star thy life shall pass away,
Its light still shining, though itself depart,
Until all stars are lost in one eternal day."
—*Harper.*

THE WITNESS.

There is a deep gulf of verdure which runs inland between two rocky promontories. The sea once flowed there, but long before the memory of man. It had finally barred itself out by throwing up, year after year, a sandy barrier across the entrance to the gulf. No doubt, even after the tide was stopped from flowing in, some strong eastern wind had driven the sea roaring over the bar and heaped higher the bulwarks of sand. One could read this as he stood upon the rocks and looked down upon the green spot, which, for its contrast to the gray rocks and unplanted deep, was named Paradise. From the sea itself its green, cool depths were very inviting.

The coast at this point was thinly inhabited. A few fishermen's houses were clustered near the shore just beyond the rocks that jutted out; but the men were away for weeks at a time, and the women were unceasingly busy over their indoor work. Only the children who played on the beach gave the place a happy, human look. As a group of them were gathered on the sand one morning they saw coming toward them a singular figure, moving along the shore in the direction of Paradise. They stopped their play, wondering whether it were man or beast, so confused was the outline. Little by little, as it moved slowly toward them, they discerned a man's form, bending beneath some burden. They retreated a few steps, and gathered upon the flat stone that stood before the doorway of one of the houses. The man made no motion to come toward the house, and seemed not to see the children. As he came opposite to where they stood they discovered that he bore upon his back a huge wooden cross. He kept on his way, staggering through the deep sand beneath his burden, until he was lost to sight behind the rocks which made one of the walls of Paradise.

"Let us tell Nancy," said one of the children. And they entered the house together.

Whatever happened in or about this little settlement was sure to come, sooner or later, to the ears of Nancy Dacre. Remote from town, the people had no church, minister, or priest; but they were not so very forsaken so long as they had with them this widow, Nancy Dacre. It used to be said that no secret was safe from her; but every secret was safe with her. There are some women who are born confessors, and she was one. It was impossible to withhold confidence from her. Silent herself, she was the repository of other people's talk; and all, whether children or grown people, went to her with news or with perplexities. It would be difficult to say in just what consisted the absolution she gave when faults were confessed as they often were; certainly not in any formal words. Still, a certain gift of peace belonged to her as surely as the gift of hearing confessions.

She was at work in the house when the children entered, and went with them to the door, although the man had already disappeared.

"He carried a great cross," said one.

"He wore ear-rings."

"He was very dark and very bent."

"That was the weight of the cross."

Some of the bolder were for following him, to see what he was about; but Nancy dissuaded them.

"If he did not speak to you, it was because he did not wish to be spoken to. Leave him alone. He may come back this way. You need not be afraid of him," she added, as the younger ones came closer to her.

He did come back at dusk. The children had scattered to their several homes, and Nancy sat alone on the door-stop, when she perceived a man coming toward her. From his appearance she did not doubt that it was the stranger whom the children had seen. She rose as he came to the door.

"Good-evening," she said.

He answered her in her own words; but given with a certain thickness of utterance which showed him to be a foreigner.

"May I give you some supper?" The man looked up at her quickly and nodded. She entered the house, while he took his seat on the flat stone; and presently she brought him a bowl of milk and some large ship-biscuit. He made a low bow to her as he took his supper and placed it before him on his knees. She looked at him narrowly, as he sat in silence eating and drinking. He was a thick-set, somewhat clumsy man, with a face bronzed deeply with exposure, and black, curly hair. His eyes, overhung by thick brows, did not look directly at her; but, while averted, every now and then stole a look at her. Something about the man, she could not say what, seemed familiar to her; and she studied his face closely, trying to recall it. Perhaps the earnestness of her look made him uneasy. He drained the bowl dry, placed it on the stone beside him, and then stood silent, with his hands moving restlessly by his side.

"I have seen you before," she said, finally. Her voice was kind; but he stepped hastily aside, and looked at her furtively.

"I don't remember," he said, slowly, and turned his face away. "Not to-night," he muttered; "not to-night." But then, as he was about to leave, he stopped and said: "Many thanks."

"But where will you sleep to-night? You may stay in my shed."

"I will sleep over there," and he pointed toward the rocks.

"In Paradise? There is no house there." The man gave a groan.

"Is that Paradise where the grass grows green?"

"So we call it."

He turned and walked hastily away. The woman followed him with her eyes until she could no longer descry him, as he was lost in the shadow of the rocks. His face perplexed her; but she could not remember where she had ever seen it. Several days passed, and once or twice the man had been seen clambering about the rocks and apparently gathering berries. Once he had been seen fishing, and a smoke curled up occasionally from the rocks. His presence there served to keep the children away; while yet it tempted them to go nearer and see what he was doing. One, more daring than the others, crept round by another way, and brought back word that the cross which he had been seen to carry was raised above the beach in front of the opening to Paradise, but the man was not to be seen.

All this and the stories which one and another told of other men who had acted strangely began to affect the little community; and, at length, on Sunday afternoon, Nancy Dacre, unwilling that the uneasiness should continue, left her home and walked along the beach toward Paradise. Some of the children began to follow her.

"Come back! come back!" their mothers cried. "Nancy will go. No one will harm her. But you must wait till she has been."

Nancy herself was not unwilling to go alone. The cool breeze blew freshly beneath the warm July sun, and the long, swooping dip of the sea-gulls gave her a sense of freedom and life. The rare times when she left work and people behind her brought a quickened sense of life. She stepped quickly forward, and each step seemed to make her more buoyant. Victory is fabled to be winged, and this woman's life had not been without its overcoming.

She passed round the rocky ledge and came out in view of Paradise, with the gray rocks which formed its northern boundary. Midway she saw the cross standing. It could not fail at once to take her eye, and at its foot the man was kneeling, his head nearly leaning upon it, while his hands seemed busy. He did not at once perceive her, and she stood not far off on the sand watching him. She saw that he had a knife in his hand, and was cutting into the wood. Presently he laid his knife aside; and, going a little way off, fell upon his breast, and, propping his chin between his hands, looked fixedly upon the cross. The woman for a moment was disturbed. She had seemed to enter this man's closet and to break in upon some secret devotions. Yet to go would be to disturb him more. She remained motionless, her eyes fixed upon him. Then she saw his face drop into his hands, and she could no longer hesitate. She went toward him. He heard the sound of her dress, and rose hastily. His face showed signs of great emotion, but the sight of Nancy wrought a change in it. He came to her and looked in her face.

"Are you the woman that gave me my supper at the house yonder, and asked me to stay?"

"Yes, I am."

"And you are not afraid of me?"

"No; I should not have come here if I had been. I came to see you. I did not know but I might help you."

"You are a good woman. I am a bad man."

"You cannot be wholly bad. You have raised this cross here."

"Do you think so? Do you say so?" he cried, eagerly. "Oh! look at me, tell me that again." Nancy looked steadily at him, trying again to recall his features.

"No," she said, deliberately. "You are not wholly bad, and you have suffered much for what you have done."

"I have suffered hell for ten years. You are a good woman. I have told nobody. Yes, I have at last told the world. Let me tell you here." He seized her hand and drew her near the cross. "Do you see this cross? Do you see of how many pieces of wood it is built? I have been ten years building it. Yes, ten years—it was ten years ago. See, that piece is from Malaga. I was born in Malaga, and I went back there first; but I could not stay there. And that is from Brazil. And that is from Alexandria. I bought it of a Greek. He said it was a bit of the true cross; but he lied. I gave him all I had for it, and I put it in the middle—see there; but it never drove it out of my heart. And there's not a country where I've not been and brought away a bit of the wood. It's all the work of my own hands; and I thought when I'd finished the cross it would go away. And I worked patiently, though the men mocked me. And it's not gone away. Then I thought if I planted it right here, that would be the end; but it wasn't. And now I have cut my name and what I did on it, that all the world may see; and, O, God! it's on me yet. Where shall I go? Shall I lay myself down there, side of him and the boy? Ye're tired. Sit ye down and I'll tell it all to you. No? Ye'll not sit down? Ye'll stand by the cross? It's all cut on it. Ye can read it. That's the story. 'Requiescat in pace! I, Daniel Mora, seaman, did, in a passion, kill the skipper of the schooner Nancy and his boy, and scuttle the Nancy about two leagues to the eastward of this cross, which I set up, and may God have mercy on my soul.' Ye'll say now I'm not a bad man? Ye'll not be afraid of me now? O, blessed mother! take it away! Take it away! Yes, it was off there, where you're looking. Oh! but it was terrible. Why don't ye speak? Do ye see anything? Oh! do ye see it? I bound them in the cabin after I—after they were—I didn't take any money. It was not for that. There was nothing but ballast in the lading. My God! the Judgment day!"

Out of the blue water, under the sunset sky, slowly there was rising, as they looked, the masts and then the hull of a spectral schooner, half careened over, water-logged, slimy. No sound was heard; but the silent witness to Daniel Mora's words lay before them, moving sluggishly on the water. To-day the incessant rolling of ten years had released the last weight that held it down.

Mora's eyes started from beneath their shaggy brows, as he grasped the cross and then clutched at his companion's dress. He did not see her. He only saw the witness, on which his eyes fixed with a look of despair.

"Dacre! John Dacre!" he cried, stretching out his hands imploringly to the hulk.

"Aye! aye!" said a voice at his side, and he turned suddenly. The woman stood before him, her hands clasped tightly before her.

"He was my husband. That boy was my child." The man fell at her feet.

"Rise, Daniel Mora. I am not thy judge. I am a sinner, like you." But she herself bowed low upon the ground. Her forehead touched the cross, which carried the tale of her grief and this man's crime. Daniel Mora crept thither also, until at length he felt two cold hands laid on his head.

"God be merciful to us sinners!" she said. And he repeated the prayer after her.

Senator Morton.

Judge Tyner, of Indiana, predicts that Senator Morton will be in Washington for the regular session of Congress. He bases his belief on the fact that Senator Morton's father was paralyzed for twenty years before he died, during eight years of which time he was unable to feed himself. He also says the Senator's sister, who went from here to her home in Keokuk, Iowa, last summer, has been a helpless paralytic for fifteen years. He thinks the Senator's great tenacity of life and will-power, and a naturally strong physique, will tide him over the present attack.—*Chicago Journal.*

Pear Blight.

According to a letter-writer in the New York *Observer*, the true reason for the blight of pear trees has at last been discovered. By taking off the branch, beyond the dead part, the cause will appear. By carefully opening the stem, it will be found hollow, a mere shell of bark, in which will be ensconsed a long flesh-colored worm. The remedy is at hand—break off all blighted branches and kill the worm.

THE BANNER OF THE PROPHET.

Will It be Unfurled in the Contest Now Raging in Europe?

Within the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople lies a flag which, if unfurled, would startle all Christendom, and compel it to band together in a common struggle against Islamism. Imperfect, and sometimes fanciful, accounts have been given of the flag, and many bad translations of the inscriptions on it. From the best source we gather some facts which are, at this time, very interesting. This emblem of the power and sacred office of Mohammed is described to be of "green silk, with large crescent on top of the staff, from which is suspended a long plume of horse-hair (supposed to be the tail of the Prophet's favorite Arab steed), while the folds of the flag exhibit the crescent and quotations from the Koran." The accurate quotations are as follows: "All who draw it [the sword] will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop of their blood, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as more meritorious than either fasting or praying. If they fall in battle their sins will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed houris. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the prophet." Then follow the terrible and all-significant words, the fearful war-cry against God and man: "Then may no man give or expect mercy!" This is supplemented by the motto: "The gates of paradise are under the shade of the swords." The origin of the color is traditionally stated to be that the prophet one day looking out upon verdant fields said that "Nature is green, and green shall be my emblem, for it is everlasting and universal." He prophesied that when Islam should number a hundred millions the flag should stop the invasion of the Northern races, and his followers now amount to one hundred and twenty millions. The Koran declares that when it is unfurled the "earth will shake, the mountains melt into dust, the seas blaze up in fire and the children's hair grow white with anguish." This is Oriental fustian, yet believed by teeming millions to represent great and triumphant truths. Islam must be in positive danger before the Sultan requires the Sheik-ul-Islam, or Mohammedan Pope, to bring the flag from its resting place and unfurl it before all Mohammedans. During the time that Catherine of Russia sought the ownership of Constantinople, the flag was brought to the light; but she failed, and it was not flaunted in the face of Christendom. If it should fly the Sultan is supposed to be its bearer, and for that reason it would be formally committed to his hands with all the ceremonious zeal of religious fanaticism. Throughout the Ottoman empire proper, embracing Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, and Syria, and throughout Persia, the the countries on the Euphrates and Tigris, Hindoostan, Egypt, the Barbary States, and as far as Zanzibar, every Mohammedan would be called upon to rally to its support under pain of the anathema of the Prophet, and of expulsion from paradise. The frightful carnage which would result from such a combination of fanatics would be horrible.

Wonderful Slate-Writing.

The sitting was at a private house in Richmond on the 21st of last month. Two ladies and three gentlemen were present, besides myself and the medium, Dr. Monck. A shaded candle was in the room, giving light sufficient to see every object on the table round which we sat. Four small and common slates were on the table. Of these I chose two, and, after carefully cleaning and placing a small fragment of pencil between them, I tied them together with a strong cord, passed around them both lengthwise and crosswise, so as effectually to prevent the slates from moving on each other. I then laid them flat on the table, without losing sight of them for an instant. Dr. Monck placed the fingers of both hands on them, while I and a lady sitting opposite me placed our hands on the corners of the slates. From this position our hands was never moved till I untied them to ascertain the result. After waiting a minute or two, Dr. Monck asked me to name any short word I wished to be written on the slate. I named the word "God." He then asked me to say how I wished it written. I replied "lengthways of the slate;" then if I wished it written with a large or small "g," and I told him with a capital "G." In a very short time writing was heard on the slate. The medium's hands were convulsively withdrawn, and I then myself untied the cord (which was a strong silk watch-guard, lent by one of the visitors), and, on opening the slates, found on the lower one the word I had asked for, written in the manner I had requested, the writing being somewhat faint and labored, but perfectly legible. The slate with the writing on it is now in my possession. The essential features of this experiment are: That I myself cleaned and tied up the slates, that I kept my hand on them all the time, that they never went out of my sight for a moment, and that I named the word to be written and the manner of writing it after they were thus secured and held by me. I ask, how are these facts to be explained, and what interpretation is to be placed upon them?

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

I was present on this occasion, and certify that Mr. Wallace's account of what happened is correct.

EDWARD J. BENNETT.

—*London Spectator.*

Deadwood Festivities.

The long, weary journey from Sidney had come to an end; our hero who had persuaded a "bull team" in advance of a freight wagon to visit the land of gold had arrived, soiled and weather-beaten, in the metropolitan city of Deadwood. The weary march was forgotten and the joy was unconfined. A fervent admirer of the fair sex, he sought the dance-house, where "take your partner" is the only introduction needed. When the exciting moment of "gents to the right" was announced, his colossal cowhides smote the floor like the stamps of a quartz-mill. When the welcome sound of "balance to the right" rang through the crowded hall our pilgrim uttered one long hoop-ee, and shouldering his fair partner absorbed a tumblerful of burning fluid. "Partners for a quadrille," Our hero sprung upon the floor and extemporised a breakdown. "Dog-on my mall, I am the tiger of the woods. Come here, gal; let's have some more tanantler juice." "All set," shouted the floor-manager. "Scrape them cat's innards and let's codfish around." In the mazes of "all hands round," the heavy-weight unfortunately collided with our pilgrim; and explanations were of no avail. "I am bad," shouted our hero; "let me at him; let me chaw his mane; I'm a coyote. Let go my harness; I'm a yellow-tailed wolf; let me pick his eyes out, I'm a woolly-horse, hard to curry; hoop-ee; I'm an elephant, I'm—" Just then he trod on a favored corn of a bunko herder, who pasted our hero one between the eyes, which seated him violently upon the floor. As he rose, blowing the ruby fluid from his nasal promontory, he reiterated, "I'm an elephant, but my hide's tore!"—*Black Hills Pioneer.*

Gen. Pope Roughly Handled on a Race Track.

Gen. Pope, the Post Commander at Fort Leavenworth, was assaulted at the Leavenworth races last Saturday. He found the brawny fists of a Kansas City Irishman worse to encounter than the serried ranks of the Army of Northern Virginia. It happened this way: Gen. Pope had consented to be a judge of a race with two other persons at the Leavenworth fair. There was some little dispute between Ed. Corrigan, the owner of Dictator, and the driver of Dakota Maid. The driver of the Maid ran Dictator into the ditch at the start; but, as Corrigan had overheard a conversation before starting, in which it was stated that Dictator should be declared out on account of foul driving, he kept cool and waited his time. He got his horse out of the ditch and started far behind, and allowed Dictator to crowd up slowly until he reached the last quarter, when he let him out and won the race by at least sixty feet. Corrigan then went to the judges' stand and met the driver of Dakota Maid coming down. He said:

"I understand you have been making a complaint against me."

"I have not, Mr. Corrigan."

"Upon your honor?"

"Upon honor I have not."

Corrigan went to the judges' stand and asked Gen. Pope if a complaint had been made. The General said no. Corrigan had hardly got done asking the question when another judge, H. D. Rush, announced the race for Dakota Maid. Corrigan protested, and the judges ordered him off. Corrigan said the race was a put-up job, a regular swindle; that Dictator had won the race. He was then assaulted by the entire posse, including the reporter of the *Leavenworth Times*, from whose chin Corrigan yanked out a handful of auburn whiskers. He knocked Rush heels over head, and gave Gen. Pope such a trouncing as he will never forget. The indignant Kansas City Irishman would have no doubt cleaned out the entire Leavenworth outfit had it not been thought prudent to change the decision of the judges.—*Kansas City Times.*

London Newspapers.

The London *Telegraph* prints about 265,000 copies daily, while the *Times* prints less than one-quarter as many, or 60,000. In comparing this difference, it must be understood that the former sells for one penny—nearly two cents—and the latter for three pence—or nearly six cents. In this instance the number of copies printed is no test as to the number of readers. Despite the difference of the number of copies printed, the *Times* is read by more people than the *Telegraph.*

The masses do not buy the *Times* outright, on account of its expense. Nearly all newsdealers in the Kingdom rent the *Times* about their respective neighborhoods to be read at the rate of two cents an hour. A dealer will take, say, ten copies, each of which will be rented to from six to ten people each day. Many of the London newsdealers after renting their *Times* till evening, then ship them to smaller country newsdealers, who dispose of them at a reduced price. In this way a single copy of the *Times* will be read and paid for by ten or fifteen people each day; and, estimating readers upon this basis, it will be concluded that the *Times* really has the larger actual circulation.—*London Cor. Chicago Times.*

—Outside of the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*, probably the wealthiest newspaper proprietor in London is Mr. Cox, sergeant-at-law. He owns the *Law Times*, the *Queen*, and the *Field*. The *Queen* is a ladies' paper of a very superior kind, of the size of *Harper's Weekly*. Its chief articles are on social subjects, well written, and the illustrations and general make-up of the paper leave nothing to be desired. Each number has about twelve closely-printed pages of advertisements. The *Field* started as a competitor with *Bell's Life*, which it has sent a long way down hill. It is now, with the exception of the *Times*, the greatest real-estate advertiser in the United Kingdom, besides having the greatest share of all in sporting advertisements. It is the same size as the *Queen*, and often has twenty closely-printed pages of advertisements. These papers are all issued weekly, and must produce an immense income. Their prices are sixpence—12½ cents each.—*New York Sun.*

The Shipping Interests.

The following table shows the present seagoing sail and steamer tonnage of the various nations according to the carefully-prepared statement of the Bureau Veritas, a world organization for the classification of vessels (gross tonnage):

	SAIL.		STEAMERS.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	20,265	5,807,365	3,209	3,302,992
American	7,288	2,390,821	602	789,728
Norwegian	4,749	1,410,909	122	66,874
Italian	4,601	1,292,076	114	97,582
German	3,486	875,046	226	226,888
French	3,836	725,048	314	334,384
Spanish	2,916	547,320	240	176,250
Greek	2,091	426,905	11	7,183
Dutch	1,437	299,093	126	134,660
Swedish	2,121	399,126	219	66,670
Russian	1,785	391,933	151	106,969
Austrian	959	338,684	79	81,269
Danish	1,048	180,953	87	60,607
Portuguese	456	106,016	26	22,277
So. American	273	96,489	81	69,620
C'l American	183	67,944	6	3,732
Turkish	305	48,260	30	26,364
Belgian	84	38,344	36	40,700
Asiatic	42	16,019	11	19,877
African	5	454	..	......
Total	59,208	15,383,886	5,771	5,886,842

IT used to be thought that the glory of a woman is her hair, but we'll be switched if it is now.

THE LEGEND OF [illegible]

BY BRET HARTE.

They say—though I know not what value to place
On the strength of mere local report—
That this was her home—though the tax-list give space,
I observe, to no fact of the sort.

But here she would sit; on that wheel spin her flax—
I here may remark that her hair
Was compared to that staple—yet as to the facts
There is no witness willing to swear.

Yet here she would sit, by that window reserved
For her vines—like a "bower of bloom,"
You'll remark I am quoting—the fact I'm observe
Is that plants attract flies to the room.

The house and the window, the wheel and the flax
Are still in their status preserved—
And yet, what conclusion to draw from these facts
[illegible]

Her parents—her beauty, her lover was poor;
In brief it appears their sole plea
For turning Fitz-William away from the door
Was that he was still poorer than she.

Yet why worldly wisdom was so cruel *then*
And perfectly proper to-day
I am quite at a loss to conceive—but my pen
Is digressing. They drove him away.

Yon bracket supported the light she would trim
Each night to attract by its gleam,
Moth-like, her Fitz-William, who fondly would swim
To her side—seven miles and up stream.

I know not how great was the length of his limb
Or how strong was her love-taper's glow;
But it seemed an uncommon long distance to swim
And the light of a candle to show.

When her parents would send her quite early to
She would place on yon bench with great care
A sandwich, instead of the crumbs that she fed
To her other wild pets that came there.

One night—though the date is not given, in view
Of the fact that no inquest was found—
A corpse was discovered—Fitz-William's?—a few
Have alleged—drifting out on the sound.

At the news she fell speechless, and, day after day
She sank without protest or moan;
Till at last, like a foam-flake, she melted away—
So 'tis said, for her grave is unknown.

Twenty years from that day to the village again,
Came a mariner portly and gray,
Who was married at Hempstead—the record is plain
Of the Justice—on that fatal day.

He hired the house, and regretted the fate
Of the parties whose legend I've told.
He made some repairs—for 'tis proper to state
That the house was exceedingly old.

His name was McCorkle—now, while there is naught
To suggest of Fitz-William in that,
You'll remember, if living, our Fitz-William ought
To have grown somewhat grayer and fat.

But this is conjecture. The fact still remains
Of the vines and the flax as before.
And knowing your weakness I've taken some pains
To present them, my love, nothing more.
—*Scribner's Monthly for November.*

PITH AND POINT.

A POST-MORTEM—Opening a dead letter.

JOINING the Shakers—Getting the ague.

EVERY dog has its day, but every cat its nights.

THE lion is the king of beasts, but the cow is the bos.

JONES finds drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

IN Iowa a good dancer is said to "throw a hefty sock."

AGE makes us tolerant: I never see a fault which I did not commit.

AMERICAN paragraphists will now be calling the Czar Old Stick-in-the-Mud.

YOU can detect a counterfeit coin by putting it in water. If it swims it's bad.

THE less a man knows the higher he tries to climb on other people's ladders.

A FATHER of a 2-weeks-old baby calls it: "Ma's newly-discovered satellite."

WHICH is the oddest fellow, the one who asks a question, or the one who answers? The one who asks, because he is the querist.

WHAT metamorphosis does a laundress undergo during the night? She goes to bed a washerwoman, and in the morning gets up fine linen.

WHY is paper money more valuable than gold? When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out find it still in creases.

THE life-insurance agent and lightning-rod man have struck hands in a partnership, and are now going about the country inveigling the farmers into having their cows insured against lightning.

"DOWN here, in the summer time, we take life easy," says a Texas paper; and then, as if to confirm the statement, there appears in the next column an account of "Three men killed at a camp-meeting."

A JUDGE, joking a young lawyer, said: "If you and I were turned into a horse and ass, which would you prefer to be?" The young lawyer replied: "The ass, by all means, for I've heard of an ass being a Judge; but a horse, never."

"YES, gentlemen, certainly, of course," said a Seventh-street clothier, "if you want a pair of pants step right into my pantry; if a vest, walk right up to my vestry; and if a coat—here, Jacob, show this gentleman into the coterie. This way, this way, gentlemen."—*New York Express.*

DOG-SELLER—"That 'ere hanimal's the real stock, mum, and dog-cheap at $30." Young widow—"It's a sweet, pretty darling, black and white; but, in my present state of bereavement, you must procure me one entirely black. This will do very well in about six months for half-mourning."

EVERYBODY thought it was a match, and so did he, and so did she; but one evening at a croquet party he hit her pet corn a whack with a mallet that sounded like a torpedo, and he—he laughed. "We meet as strangers," she wrote on her cuff, and showed it to him. "Think of me no more," he whispered, huskily.

A BOY came along to one of our neighbors' houses holding a very dirty dog, and asked the gentleman of the house: "Don't you want to buy a dog, Mister?" "What kind of a dog is it?" asked the gentleman. The boy looked puzzled. "Well," said he, "it is part terrier." "And what is the rest?" asked the gentleman. "The rest," answered the boy, "why, the rest is—is—just dog."

Excess of Females Over Males.

As near as we can ascertain there are in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia 80,000 more females than males in a total native population of 3,000,000, and in New England a like overplus of 20,000 in a native white population of 2,500,000. These facts indicate that we shall, perhaps, by the time we write 1,900, have 2 per cent. surplus of females as an aggregate of the whole population (in 50,000,000, 1,000,000).—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Agent, Insure Thyself.

An insurance agent whose buccinator muscles had been developed during a long and highly successful business career to a most astonishing degree of hardiness, and whose fertility of imagination was equaled only by his fluency of expression, while professionally engaged in the impenetrable forests of South America, fell in one day with a huge boa constrictor.

"Tell me, my saurian friend," asked he, "have you as yet effected an insurance upon your very valuable life?"

The boa constrictor merely wiggled its tail slightly and winked nervously with its left eye. The insurance agent, however, regarded these actions as implying a negation, and briskly continued: "The act of insuring one's life in an entirely reliable company—such as the Great [illegible] which I have the honor to represent—is a duty that every individual owes to his family or friends. You, my dear serpent, lead a life of constant danger, and, although the character of the risk will compel me to charge you somewhat more than the usual rates, think, think, my good sir, what a sense of acquiescent reliance in the decrees of Providence will accrue to you when you know that, come what will, your large and interesting wife and family always will be comfortably provided for. Pray permit me to consider the matter as settled and forthwith to make out an application in your name for a policy."

Having listened patiently to this long discourse, at its conclusion the boa constrictor turned its regards calmly upon the insurance agent, and in a gentle voice observed: "You, I presume, long since have effected an insurance upon your own life, and now feel the calm pleasures that you hold out to me."

"N-no," replied the insurance agent, somewhat disconcerted by the turn given to the conversation; "N-no, I regret to state that I have not. The fact is——"

"The fact is," said the boa constrictor, taking up his unfinished sentence, "that you have committed a capital error. My life, I trust, will be prolonged for yet a considerable period; but yours, I opine, is worth but a few moments' purchase."

Having said this, the boa constrictor crushed the insurance agent to a jelly, licked him all over, and swallowed him whole.

Moral.—A man does well to adjust his own affairs before meddling with the affairs of others.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Fire Insurance and Incendiarism.

The *Chronicle*, an insurance journal published in New York, states that during the past nine months over $79,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the United States and Canada. In the United States the losses were $52,336,900, and in Canada $27,358,400. During the corresponding period last year the losses in the United States amounted to $47,466,200, while the losses in Canada were only $7,587,900. The increase of losses in Canada, it will be observed, was altogether out of proportion to the increase in this country, which is accounted for by the fact that the St. John fire occurred during the latter period. It is not easy to account for the great increase of losses during the present year upon the assumption that all fires have been accidental. It is highly probable that there has been a good deal of incendiarism. The increased pressure of the hard times has supplied additional motives to incendiarism to persons whose property has been liberally insured, and who are not overstocked with conscientiousness. The *Chronicle* says that latterly many insurance companies, in their business rivalry, have disregarded the moral character of their risks, "and taken risks which hitherto could not at any rate whatsoever have been placed upon their books." May it not be, too, that they have often insured property at its full value, or even for more than it was worth? The *Chronicle* does not say that such has been the case, but it is likely to have been the case at a time when the companies were making extraordinary efforts to acquire new business.—*Chicago Times.*

Tunneling the British Channel.

Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have already been commenced on the other side of the channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have definitely drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expense of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done on the one hand by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatam and Southeastern companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent any unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and France, railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.—*London News.*

Three Sisters Poison Themselves.

Fear of great disgrace led three sisters—Lydia, Carolina and Lina Fonda—residing at Gloversville, in New York, to seek death. They had been arrested on a charge of stealing articles belonging to a tenant who occupied part of their house, and they had given bail to appear for trial. A friend, upon entering the house, found the three women apparently dead; one lying insensible upon a bed, another upon a lounge and a third upon the floor. A physician was instantly summoned, who, upon coming, declared the women had taken poison. Antidotes were given them, which restored all to consciousness, but, in the opinion of the physician, one of the women cannot recover, and the other two have an even chance of living or dying.

Stoutland's Pigeon-Roost.

The most timid and harmless animals become formidable and even terrible when congregated in great numbers. They take no notice whatever of man, and in their congregated capacity become his foe. A herd of buffaloes on the plains is a terror in its march; a drove of rats in Northern Europe attacks all living things that come in its way, and even a flock of pigeons, if big enough, becomes a great nuisance if not a danger. A pigeon-roost is a big thing, and they have a big pigeon-roost on the Auglaize river, near Dodson's camp-ground, Camden county, Mo. It is an annual roost, and disturbs the quiet of the people of the [illegible] it difficult to edit and print his paper in a pigeon-roost. Millions of pigeons cover the trees, and sometimes break them down. There is a frightful confusion of noises in this pigeon pandemonium—the crashing of limbs, the roaring of multitudinous pigeons, and the cracking of shot-guns sweeping the birds down by hundreds and thousands all night long. Nobody can sleep in such an uproar any more than they could amid the thunders of a raging battle. Besides this, there is a darkening of the air by the birds in their flight, which makes continual cloudy weather. But the people of this pigeon-roost are making the best of the situation. The pigeon has become a leading article of commerce in the country. Last year over 100,000 pounds of pigeons were shipped from Stoutland, and the pigeon yield this year promises to be as good. But everything else stops in the pigeon-roosting season except the newspaper.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Feeding the World.

The shipments of grain to Europe, on Saturday, by steamers alone, approached half a million bushels, and sailing vessels during the week took much more. Contracts have been so heavy of late that several lines have sent for extra steamers. Thus far this season the shipments have exceeded those of last year nearly 40 per cent. The crop being by 25,000,000 bushels greater than in any previous year in the history of the country, the demands of Europe can be readily supplied. The increased facilities for sending fresh meat to Europe has caused the shipments of beef this year thus far to reach a value of $8,082,036, against only $1,755,101 for the same period last year, and of mutton $113,500, against none in 1876. The live sheep sent in 1877 are valued at $61,110; in 1876 at nothing. Live cattle this year at $2,060,950; in 1876 an insignificantly small quantity. The bulk of these have been sent from New York, although Boston, Portland and Philadelphia have made contributions. The total shipments of butter from Jan. 1 last to Sept. 29 consisted of 12,250,690 pounds, against only 5,919,073 last year, and of cheese 89,650,350 against 53,706,530.—*Newark Advertiser.*

To Cure Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility.

Change your diet and manner of living; drink neither tea nor coffee; never drink at meal-times; after every meal, or during the meal, dissolve half a teaspoonful or more of cayenne pepper in half a glassful of milk and drink it; eat plain food; never taste pastry of any kind. If you are troubled with sleepless nights, do not try to promote sleep by taking stimulants or opiates; they do more harm than good; take a sponge-bath just before retiring, and, if you are unable to do it yourself, get some one to rub you well with a coarse towel; if you wake in the night and cannot get to sleep again, get up at once, not lie until you "get nervous thinking about it;" take a foot-bath; rub your limbs well to get up circulation; drink a glass of cold water. Do not expect to cure yourself in one week's time; have patience, and try one month. In bathing use your hands to apply the water, it is much better than a sponge; soften the water with borax, it is more invigorating than salt water.—*New York Tribune.*

A New Historical Incident.

"What ho, there!" said Queen Elizabeth to the yeoman of the guard. "What ho, without." "There is no hoe there, your Majesty," observed Sir Walter Raleigh, bowing with exquisite courtly grace. "Beshrew thine insolence, saucy knave," responded the Virgin Queen, "and yet I do bethink me thou said'st truly. No hoe, indeed, but a sad rake, I fear me." And she graciously extended her royal hand to the knight, in token that she had not taken his jest amiss. This little circumstance is not mentioned in some of the histories.—*Boston Traveller.*

Practically Out of the World.

Some half-dozen Scotchmen passed through here this week on their way from McKenzie's river, which is 1,300 miles to the northwest from Duluth, and which runs into the Arctic ocean. They went to that barren country some ten years ago from the islands to the north of Scotland, by ship, direct to Hudson's bay, and until they got to Fisher's landing, on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, on their return, they had never seen a railroad. They knew nothing about the Franco-Prussian war; in fact, they had been practically out of the world.—*Duluth Minnesotian.*

THE New York *Sun* claims that 90 per cent. of the meat slaughtered at the abattoirs of the city is unfit to be eaten, because the cattle have no chance to rest and recover flesh after their journey from the West.

I HAVE sold more dozens of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for the past year than I have ever sold of a similar medicine during the same length of time. I have on my shelves thirteen different cough remedies, comprising most of those considered staple in this section.

WESLEY RULISON,
Evans Mills, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

PATENTEES and Inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

WORCESTER'S Large Dictionary *free*. See adv. of *The Independent*, the great Religious Paper.

Forestalling Disease.

When we see that death is so often the penalty paid for a fatuous disregard of the symptoms of approaching disease, should we not be warned against the folly of neglecting defensive measures when called for in our own case? Assuredly we should, and upon the first manifestation of ill-health or decay of physical vigor seek the aid of medicine. The fortifying influence upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters entitle that medicine of many virtues to the highest consideration as a preventive, and it cannot be too strongly recommended as a means of arresting the progress of malarious fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney and bladder troubles, gout, rheumatism, and other disorders which in their incipiency are far more easily overcome than in their maturity—Albeit the great alterative has repeatedly demonstrated its power to vanquish them in their worst phases.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest and most stylish ever seen, and, so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry-goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no others.

Wonder Upon Wonder.

Given away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Supernatural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

There is No Excuse for Poor Bread,

biscuits or rolls if DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is used. A trial will convince you that it is the best, healthiest and cheapest baking powder.

PREMATURE Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

THE editorial staff of the *Christian Union* (Horatio C. King, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York), comprises Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Lyman Abbott (Editors), C. L. Norton, John Habberton (author of "Helen's Babies," etc.), Rev. L. W. Bacon, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and W. H. Coleman. Price $3. Four months, $1. A serial story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe will begin in November.

IF I had known it, I might have saved a hundred dollars; for Jim has bought a Five-Ton Wagon Scale of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., for $50, delivered. It is just as good as mine, that cost $150.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

$1.00 *$1.00*
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 *$1.00*

THE NEWARK
DAILY and WEEKLY COURIER,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
F. F. PATTERSON, Editor and Proprietor.
THE LEADING REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF NEW JERSEY.
Terms—Daily, $8.00 per annum; Weekly, $2.00. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Send for Price-List.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

TO ADVERTISERS! We will send free to all applicants who do any newspaper advertising, the THIRD EDITION of AYER & SON'S MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS. 160 8vo. pp. More complete than any which have preceded it. Gives the names, circulation, and advertising rates of several thousand newspapers in the United States and Canada, and contains more information of value to an advertiser than can be found in any other publication. All lists have been carefully revised, and where practicable prices have been reduced. The special offers are numerous and unusually advantageous. Be sure to send for it before spending any money in newspaper advertising. Address N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, Times Building, Philadelphia.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

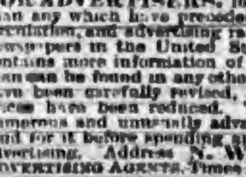

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

GRAFF'S
TRADE MARK PATENTED
SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR
IMPROVED
POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR

PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

THE INDEPENDENT.
LARGEST Religious Newspaper. The famous "Monday Lectures," by Rev. JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, appear verbatim each week. Also "Yale Lectures on Preaching," by Rev. Dr. DALE, of England. "Lectures on 'Biology' and 'Transcendentalism,'" delivered last year by Rev. JOSEPH COOK, and published in handsome book form by J. R. Osgood & Co. (price $1.50 each volume), offered as a premium.
AN ASTONISHING OFFER!
WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY (price $10), bound in library sheep, 1854 pages, over 1,000 wood-cuts, given away *free* for 3 new Subscribers and $9.

Subscription price of THE INDEPENDENT $3 a year. THE INDEPENDENT (1 year with either volume of Lectures), postage paid, $3. 2 years to 1 subscriber, or 1 year to 2 Subscribers, with $10 Dictionary, for only $8. Specimen copies sent free. Address "The Independent," New York.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.
Terms—Postage Prepaid—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of [illegible]. [illegible]
The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.
All letters should be sent to
HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

HULL & SCOTNEY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
And wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to Any RESPONSIBLE HOUSE in Our City.
Butter. Cheese. Poultry.
EGGS. GAME.

GRACE'S
SALVE

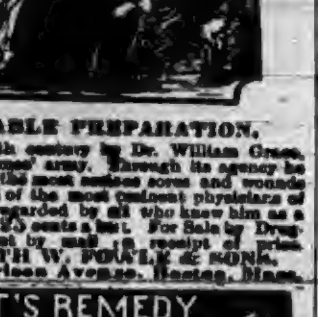

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

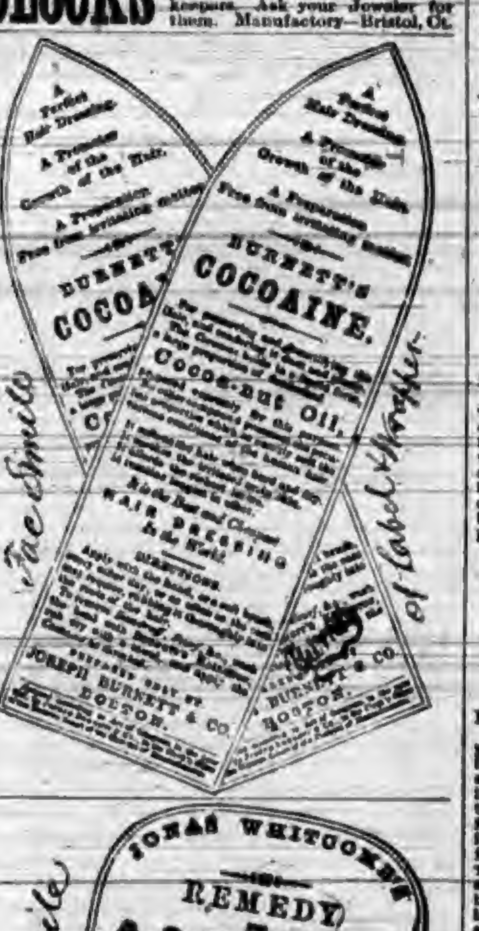

Fac Simile of Label & Wrapper

A Perfect Hair Dressing. A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair. A Preparation Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Cocoa-nut Oil.

Hair Dressing.

Directions.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.

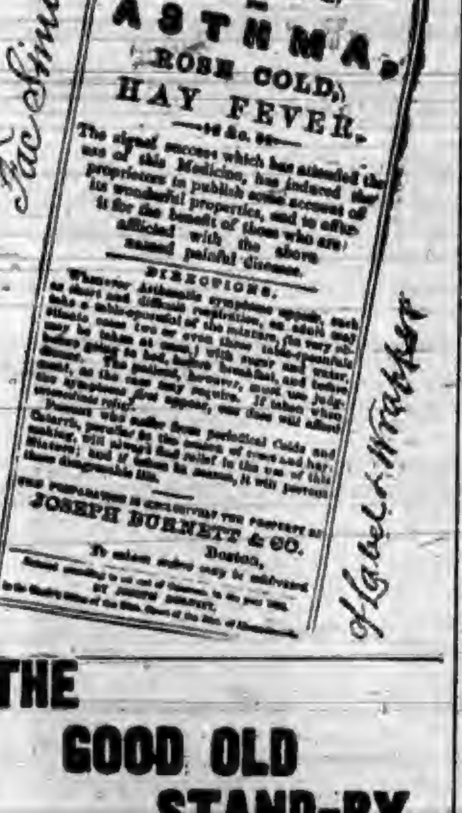

Fac Simile

Label & Wrapper

JONAS WHITCOMB'S
REMEDY
FOR
ASTHMA,
ROSE COLD,
HAY FEVER,
&c. &c.

The signal success which has attended the use of this Medicine, has induced the proprietors to publish some account of its wonderful properties, and to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with the above named painful diseases.

DIRECTIONS.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
Boston.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
TAKEN INTERNALLY
There is nothing to equal it, relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.
All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y. Sent by mail free of postage.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
Has "wrote another book," and it is really
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!
As a P. A. and P. I. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DOODLE leaves BETSY BOBBET far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL., CINCINNATI, O., and HARTFORD, CONN.

POSITIVELY CURED
When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night-sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

DO YOU WANT a New York Religious Newspaper? If you do, send for THE METHODIST. It is the Christian peoples' paper, National, Independent, Fraternal, and a first-class Family Journal. One of the cheapest, best and brightest of the religious weeklies; each number contains 20 pages, printed in beautiful type, and on excellent paper. It is edited by Rev. DAVID H. WHEELER, D. D., late Professor of English Literature in the North-western University at Evanston, Ill. To promote a Western circulation it is offered to you at the low price of $2 a year, including postage, and those subscribing now for 1878 will receive the paper for the rest of this year free. We do not now furnish premiums to subscribers, but we have on hand quite a number of the portraits of the late Rev. Dr. T. M. EDDY, so well known and beloved in the West and Northwest, of the late Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of precious memory, and the engraving of Wesley and the Bishops, both living and dead. We propose to send free a choice of either one of these engravings to each new subscriber who responds to this advertisement. If you desire a specimen copy before subscribing send a 3-ct. stamp to prepay postage. Send money for subscription by Registered Letter, P. O. Money Order or Bank Check. Address H. W. DOUGLAS, Publisher, No. 15 Murray Street, New York.

Best Books for Singing Schools.

CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK.
By A. N. JOHNSON. JUST OUT. Contains the system of this celebrated teacher, so minutely and plainly described, that it is the easiest and best Manual for Teachers and Leaders, and is also a most entertaining, useful and thorough book for all Music Classes and Conventions—with the plainest of plain instructions, and 250 pages of the best music, graded from the easiest to the most difficult, and continually referred to. The book also best answers that perplexing question: "How to have good singing in Congregations." $1.38; or $12.00 per doz.

THE ENCORE. By L. O. EMERSON. This fine book has already been used by thousands, who have had but one opinion as to its admirable collection of Sacred Music, of Glees, Quartets, Trios, Duets, Songs, &c., for practice. It is a capital Glee Book as well as Singing-Class Book. Thorough Instructive Course. 75 cts.; or $7.50 per doz.

PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL. By W. O. PERKINS. This, like the "Encore," is an excellent Glee Book as well as Singing-School Book, and will be a fine book for Conventions and for easy practice in Choirs and Societies. Good instructive course, and the best of music. 75 cts.; or $6.75 per doz.

All teachers and convention holders are invited to insure their success this season by using one of these books. For sale everywhere. Copies sent post-free by mail for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 BROADWAY, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

VEGETINE.
HER OWN WORDS.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE; and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE, and, after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.
SAFE AND SURE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.
CHARLESTOWN.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russel Street.

VEGETINE.
WHAT IS NEEDED.
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.
ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.
SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.
Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WONDERFUL box, contains 5 useful articles; 3-ct. stamps. Miss Eva Grant, Middleboro, Mass.

3 new vocal and 3 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. Globe Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$50 to $150 a week with our [illegible]

BEARD COMPOUND will force whiskers to grow. Package sent free to anyone by J. W. SMITH, Palatine, Ill.

A [illegible] our PATENT BEER FAUCET. Send for Circular. WORWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Book-Stores in Iowa, doing a paying business. Good cause for selling. Inquire of O. GILLMAN, Nevada, Ia.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. Look! startling news. Organs, 12 stops $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$2½ MAGNETIC TIMEPIECE. Metal works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co. Chicago.

$300 a month to Agents. *Don't go to the poor-house.* Send stamp for immense illustrated catalogue. C. G. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Detectives. A few men in each State for the *Detective Service*. Pay liberal. Position permanent. Send stamp for particulars. U. S. SECRET SERVICE Co., 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell our cigars to dealers: $100 a month and expenses: samples free. Send 3c stamp for answer. C. MENDENHALL & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circ. of instructions, etc., sent free.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

SAW MILL MEN!
Do you need a good Saw-Gummer or Saw-Tooth Swage? If so, write to J. W. MIXTER & CO., Templeton, Mass. Agents wanted.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

Before
After

[illegible] SMITH & CO., Sole Agents, Palatine, Ill. The pupils will see this caution and Address in above.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 25 Cents with your age, height, color of eyes and hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, [illegible] Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

AWNINGS, TENTS,
Waterproof Covers, Stack Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c., &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines st., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

Brilliant Jewelry! Something new—hard to detect from the finest gold. Studs and Sleeve Buttons 25 cts set; Plain or Chased Rings 25 cts. each; Ladies' or Gents' Bosom Pin, Necklace or Vest Chain, 50 cts. Ladies' Set (Pin and Ear-drops), Imitation Cameo Stone, $1. The entire lot for $2. Postage paid. W. CHANNING & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of sixteen, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MILITARY
and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, etc., manufactured by M. C. LILLEY & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Send for Price Lists.

AGENTS
WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

MINNESOTA WHEAT LANDS.
Along the lines of the
Northern Pacific, the St. Paul and Pacific, St. Paul and Sioux City, and Sioux City and St. Paul Railroads,
AT 60 CENTS TO $3.50 PER ACRE.
Lands can be purchased at these prices by using the Land Bonds or Stocks of said R. R. Companies, for sale by The German American Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
Correspondence solicited.

PRINTERS AND
STATIONERS!
Send 50 cents and get a large sample package of our NOVELTIES in Ball Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery, Billet de Correspondence, Envelopes and Note with monogram date (something new), fine Cardboard, etc. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Sateen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

GREATER BRGAINS THAN EVER.

All sugars reduced a half cent. All teas down 10 cents per pound. Choice raisins reduced to 7 cts. per pound. Sugar cured hams reduced to 11 cts. per pound. Shoulders reduced to 8 cts. per pound. Pickled pork down to 8 cts. per pound. No. 1 white fish down to $4.50 half barrel.

SUCH LOW PRICES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN

Our Tea Trade

Is constantly increasing. We now sell more in a day than we used to in a week—now sell a good tea at 25 cents a pound. Those who prefer a fancy article we have it up to the very finest article 60 and 90 cents per pound. No middlemen between us and our customers. We purchase direct of the importers and sell direct to the consumers, thereby saving them the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale dealer. All of these have to have their profits which adds 20 to 30 cents per pound to the tea before it reaches the consumer. This is the only secret of our success, doing away with the middlemen.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 50, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	30 70, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 50, best 75 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	30, 50, best 70 cents per pound
English Breakfast Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS!

ALL DOWN HALF CENT PER POUND.

Coffee A, 11 cents. Coffee C, 10 cents. Choice Yellow, 10 cents. Granulated and Crushed, 12 cents. Powdered, 12 cents.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 25 cents. Good Fine Rio, 22 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents. Roasted Rio, 22 cents. Best Roasted, 28 cents.

Syrups.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents.
White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.00.
New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents.

Raisins and anned Peaches at a Terrible Sacrifice!

The large 3 lb. Can Peaches, 15 cents,
2 lb. Cans, 10 cents.
2 lb. Damsons, 15 cents.
Choice Valencia Raisins, 7 cents
Strawberries, 10 and 12 cents.
2 lb. Green Gages, 25 cents.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Harvest time being the great fish season, we laid in a large supply when they were low to supply our customers at the owest rates.
No. 1 White Fish, half bbls $4.00 New Pickerel in half bbls., $2.50 No. 1 White Fish in kits, $1.00
New Pickerel, in kits, 75 cents, Boston Mackerel, in kits, 75 cents and $1.25.
We have a No. 3 White Fish, small but sound fish, half barrels, $1.00.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30cts

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardware line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and i prepared to do all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

STILL AHEA,

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

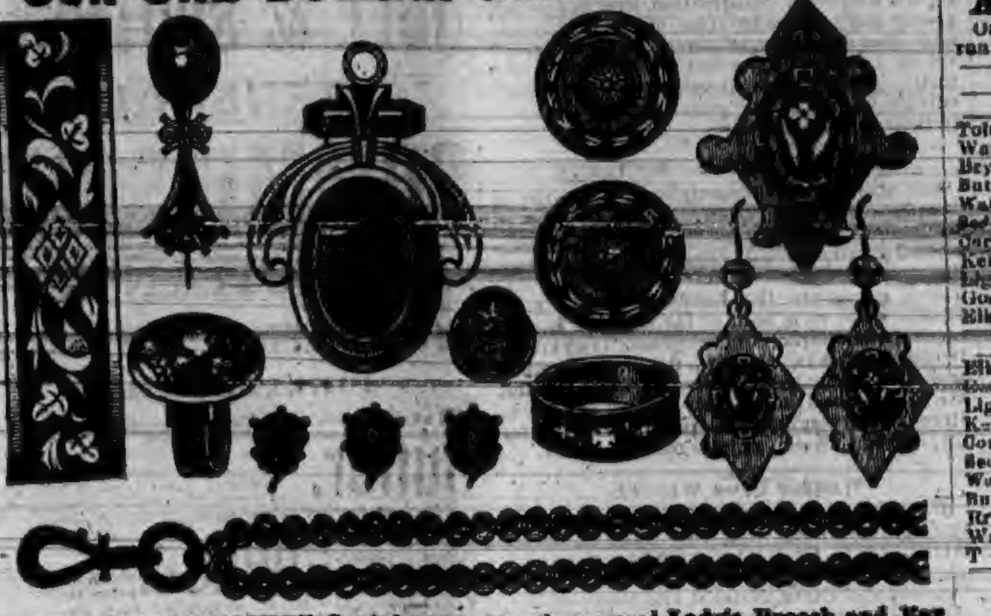

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops,** Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring;** one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons;** three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs,** inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button;** one latest pattern **Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain;** one elegant **Cameo Seal;** one beautiful chased **Band Ring;** one solitaire **Lake George Diamond Pin;** one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets.** All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate,** and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send one of these **Dollar Caskets,** by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of **$3.50.** Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

THE ONLY

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

stands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never be excelled. Those wanting Organs should get the Estey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them.

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 1 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 33 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	[illegible]	2 46	7 40
Corunna	2 07 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	[illegible]
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	3 23 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 15 p m	9 50 p m	7 10 "
Goshen	[illegible]	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 10 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 [illegible] pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 16	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Sig t ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 [illegible] a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 01	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 28	2 [illegible] pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily ex upt Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going Nort'.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15 pm			
St. Louis	6 4[illegible]			
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 05	5 13
Waterloo	11 58 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 58 pm		5 30	6 35
Reading	1 49 "		7	7 32
Bankers	2 01 "		7	7 47
Jonesville	2 20 "		7	8 06
Jackson	3 45 "		9	9 20
Detroit	6 [illegible]0 "		12	3 35a
Grand Rapids	9 30 "		4	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "			
Saginaw	9 13			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			3 5[illegible]p
Lansing	10 10 "			7 [illegible]
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			9 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	6 00a
Jonesville	12 [illegible]0 pm		7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7	7 30
Reading	1 22 "		8	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 31	9 58
Auburn Junction			1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "			10 35
Indianapolis	[illegible] 45 "			6 35
St. Louis	8 30 am			7 25
Louisville	8 30 am			10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 1.am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 20	[illegible]00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 46	1 05	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2	8 50
ar Newark	1 05pm	3	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 a	
Shawnee	4 30	10 m	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	3 am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	6 30
Mansfield	4 28	5	10 00
Shelby	4 54	7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 33	1 05pm
Chicago	6 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 11am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	12 27pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 21	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 38	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 00pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15a.m	1 10	9 43
lv Columbus	12 40	3 10	
Shawnee	10 23		
Newark	[illegible] 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express	5 Accom.
FORT WAYNE	6 10 am	6 35 pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 25 p m
Cambridge City	9 45 am		7 45 p m
Connersville	10 30 am		[illegible]
Cincinnati	1 30 pm		11 [illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 58 pm	
Louisville	10 [illegible] pm	5 20 am	
Terre Haute	3 10 pm	1 [illegible] am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2 Mail	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		[illegible] 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	7 00 am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		8 20 pm	
Connersville	11 30 am		10 40 am
Cambridge City	[illegible] am		11 44 am
New Castle	[illegible] am		12 55 pm
Muncie	[illegible] pm	10 45 pm	2 50 pm
Hartford	pm	11 33 pm	
Montpelier	pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	40 pm	12 33 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
v. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 39	9 10
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 53	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 2[illegible]
Columbia City	10 20	11 15	1 30
Col'en's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 53
La Otto	11 2[illegible]	12 31pc	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 28	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 25
Aupurn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No.	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	50	1 46am	50pm
Mexico			
Denver	[illegible]		4 00
Chili	6 00		3 20
Roann	[illegible]		2 30
Laketon	5 52		2 00
North Manchester	5 23		1 33
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 05
Collamar	5 05		2 [illegible] pm
South Whitley	[illegible]		12 2[illegible]
Columbia City	4 40		0 25
Collin's	4 21		9 40
Cherubusco	4 14		9 20
La Otto	[illegible]		3 41
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 26
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 23		7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 181 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.
A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.
Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.
Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sam. is Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Essig deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH Essig, Adm'x.

October 18, 1877 no13.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1877. Number 46.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......

Advertising Rates.

Space	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
½ Column.........	10 00	15 00	20 00	50 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
(Late of City Hotel,) Clerk. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

F. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,

COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholstery business.

Lambrequins

A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry, All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense."—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 Illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co.

129 East 28th st. N. Y.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11.—6m eow1.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Geo. Ensley is plaintiff, and Thomas M. Stevens et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Eleven dollars and Ten cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 17th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fourty-two [42] in Ensley's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Aubur Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Singer Manufacturing Company is plaintiff and Charles M. Brown and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-seven Dollars and Thirty Cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south one-third of lot number sixty-six [66] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for plaintiff,
Auburn, Indiana, October 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles E Wanamaker is plaintiff, and Frank Childs and Hamar M. Childs are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Dollars and Fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number one hundred and fifty-nine [159] in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

Pluchin & Boyle, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 22nd A. D. 1877.

Ptr's. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William H. Mader is plaintiff and Christian Seivert et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Four dollars and Sixty-Nine cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of lot number five [5] in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y for Plaintiffs.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Moser and William Moser are defendants requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars and fifty-two cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five [25] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, taken as the property of John Moser.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas W. Sharp is plaintiff and Emeline Sepey and Henry Sepey et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Twelve dollars and Seventy cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number two hundred and forty-three (243) and two hundred and forty-four (244), in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1877

Pr. fee $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Crane, Duncan & Co are plaintiffs, and Perry Fitch is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight dollars with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five [35], township thirty-three [33], north of range twelve [12], east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 24, 1877.

P. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph K Shilling Trustee is plaintiff and Ebenezer E. Williams et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirteen dollars and Seventy Five cents with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of lot number one hundred and thirty-eight [138], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing thirty-one and three tenths feet west of the north-east corner of said lot on the north line thereof and running thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the south line of said lot, thence west forty-two [42] feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east forty-two [42] feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct 24th, 1877.

Pr. fee $10 00.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all are furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

James Anderson is now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at his shop on Seventh street. Mr. Anderson makes a speciality of shoeing lame, and interfering horses. Give him a call and you will be satisfied that he does as he says.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. S. Ervin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. E. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each Sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Fred Raut is putting a new fence around her property, on Cedar Street.

Our Methodist friends are preparing to give a grand dinner on Thanksgiving day.

Several new members were added to the Hook and Ladder force at their last meeting.

It is just the time of yeary for our rural poets to give us a "send off" on "Fallen Leaves," or on—well the weather.

Truth never need be in a hurry, but a lie must keep all the time on the jump; a lazy lie soon tires itself out, and ends in confusion.

We sympathize with our farmer friends in having such unfavorable weather to prepare for winter. Its all in a life time, however.

Squirrels are pretty plenty in the woods now and Auburn sportsmen, or some of them, at least, are waging a fierce war upon the toothsome rodents.

The city schools will have but one week vacation, beginning again next Monday. Prof. Seiler will condct the institution again this term. He gives general satisfaction to all.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

Next week most of the country schools will begin, and on the arrival home of each teacher every Saturday they will tell of the hardships they endured while boarding 'round

The Butler correspondent of the "Saturday Night," must be on the "outs" with his home paper, judging from the interest he manifests in collecting locals for other papers.

A thief stold a horse from G. D. Denison, last week, and made good his escape. The animal was old and troubled with the heaves, and Mr. D. will not make any effort to recover him.

At this season of the year the Council should turn its eyes upon the sidewalks and crossings of the city and order repairs where the same are needed. The muddy period is at hand.

Pity the poor this cold weather and let your donations consist largely of fuel. A sack of flour and a bag of potatoes, however, would not come amis if occasionally given by those who have plenty.

The stolen property found at Sedan, by parties from Michigan, is not yet accounted for. The man who was arrested for the theft, one Royal Grates, and got away from the officers, is still at large.

The painful perplexity and indecision of a young lady who has the ankle of a Venus but a foot like an ironing-board, as she clutches her dress and steps on a muddy crossing, is the saddest thing we know of.

There are a great many counterfeit quarter dollars in circulation, and one must be careful in receiving this piece. It will require only a moment's examination to detect the bogus character of the coin, but this moment must be given.

The South Bend Herald has been enlarged and supplied with a new dress. The one who selected the head of that paper ought to have a head put on him with an iron shooting stick. Parker, of the late Garrett News would display better taste. Otherwise the paper presents a good appearance.

Some of the most prominent merchants of New York have signed a call for a meeting looking to a fair representation of American products and manufactures at the Paris Exposition. Quite an interest in the matter has been created all over the country. Many of these articles exhibited at Philadelphia will be sent to Paris by the owners.

At a residence on South Jackson St., last Saturday evening was a Sour Krout bee. After it was all properly placed in the cask the mother remarked: "I hope that Krout will smell soon. I am anxious for a mess." A little eight year old sitting behind the kitchen door said: "Just have dad tramp it in his stocking feet, and it'll smell too quick." That boy slept with his face down all night and stood up next morning to eat his breakfast.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of Scribner's Monthly announce, for the year to come, the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.

This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of Scribner will write of Farm Life in New-York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in Scribner will so fully realize the constant desire of the Magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather then quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from the original sources.

"ROXY."

By Edward Eggleston (author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c.). This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the young American painters,—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of "The American Art Association."

AMERICAN SPORTS.

Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle states, the South, New England and Canada.

OUT-OF-DOOR PAPERS.

By John Buroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out," and kindred topics. Mr. Buroughs' papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds," and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE OF BIRDS.

Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds'-nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SADDLE-HORSE.

Col. George E. Waring, with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (The Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

SAXE HOLM.

New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of Scribner, beginning with "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novelett" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

"HIS INHERITANCE."

By Adeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FORTUNE."

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in Scribner at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summarry of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the Magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design an typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price, $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or any book-seller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The Magazine is worth all it costs, and its circulation is increasing in a constant and steady ratio from year to year. SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, New York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank of Auburn Indiana tenders to the citizens of DeKalb county its facilities for the transaction of business. We loan money, receive deposits subject to check at sight or payable at a fixed date with a stipulated rate of interest. Sell exchange on New York, Chicago, Toledo and Fort Wayne procure such foreign exchange as may be desired, buy exchange and make collections on all available points, and do all usual and ordinary business done by first class banks. We will also take on deposit for safekeeping valuable papers such as deeds mortgages, notes bonds, agreements etc., guardians, administrators, trustees and all other handling trust funds together with merchants, manufacturers and farmers are solicited to open an account with us. We will deal Liberally with all who call.

J. H. FORD, President.
JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

NIGGER-TWIS'.

BY A. C. GORDON.

Right hard work while it last—dat's so;
Wurrumin' backer all day long—
Misry gets in yer back, you know—
Spechly dem what aint so strong.
Dat's my fix; but it seems ter me
Ise paid for it all when it comes ter dis:
My long-stem pipe, little Jake on my knee,
An' my pocket chock full o' nigger-twis'.

Corn-cob? Yes, sir. It aint so fine
As dat 'hogany-colored one o' yours;
But I gits as much out o' dis o' mine
As de fines' one you ever did own.
De juice all dries in de cob, you see—
Dat's de philos'phy o' pipes like dis;
An' a reed-root stem is de stem for me,
An' de sweetes' backer is nigger-twis'.

Dem dar's [illegible] things, dem snuff—
Dem little splinters what lights jes so;
Hit dey heads whar de box is rough
A sort of [illegible], an' owse dey go!
I never liked 'em, [illegible]
De devil's in 'em some way. An dis
[illegible]
A red-hot coal on de nigger-twis'.

Wouldn' I like a cigar? you say.
No, sir, I thank you. Ise tried dem dar—
Different, sir, as de night f'om day,
Fur apart as a cuss an' pra'r;
Hasn't no strength, it seems ter me;
Can't begin ter compar' wid dis;
Nothin' under de sun can be
Sweet as a cob, an' some nigger-twis'.

No—dat nuther! Well, I'll declar'!
Dat is de beatenest' Ise seed yet!
What is de name dat you call dat ar?
Say it ag'in, please? Cigarette?
Little Jake what sets on my knee
Ud turn up his nose at a thing like dis.
Ise gwine ter teach him to do like me,
'n suck de comfort f'om nigger-twis'.

Yes, dat's a fac'. 'Tis a lux'ry, sho,
Backer is, whatever you say—
Seems like I never wants nothin' mo'
'Ceptin' ter set down here, dis way—
Take little Jake up on my knee—
Have me a corn-cob pipe like dis,
Wid a stem as long as f'om you to me,
An' a pocket chock full o' nigger-twis'.

—*Scribner's Monthly for November.*

HER OATH.

The 11th of October, 1810, was a wild night, a night of cloud-wrack and pale, intermittent moonlight. The high westerly wind seemed like a demon let loose over sea and land. In cities houses were unroofed and chimney-pots fell with the sound of thunder. On seas, full of hurry and confusion, ships staggered blindly, with far more chance of going down than of making port. Through forests the wind roared and raved in its fierce on-rushing. One could hear great tree boughs snapped short from the trees and hurled about in great fury.

At seven o'clock in the evening a post-carriage, with smoking post-horses and shouting post-boys, drew up before the principal inn at Deal. The carriage was occupied by two persons, a man and a woman, who, having heard that they could obtain a good night's shelter, dismounted.

Seen by the bright light of the inn parlor, the two travelers showed a strange contrast. The woman, or girl rather—for she could not have been more than twenty—presented a striking type of village beauty. She was tall and straight, with a firm, shapely figure. She had brown hair, thick and curling. There was a wistful look in the dark, deep eyes, whose abundant lashes fell on rounded, warmly-tinted cheeks. The lips, ripe and red, might have excused any man for longing to kiss them.

Her companion, who was at least ten years older, was evidently in a very different position of life. He must have had good blood in his veins; at least you would have guessed it from the long slender fingers terminating in the exquisite filbert-shaped nails. He was tall and slightly-fashioned. The face would have been called a handsome one, but it was too pale and too delicate in outline to suggest the idea of complete manly beauty.

"Well, Mary, my darling," he said, holding the girl in his arms, "how do you think you shall like being Mrs. Oldworth, and a painter's wife? Would you rather have stayed only a farmer's daughter?"

"I suppose I could have remained so had I wished; or I could have been a farmer's wife. There were plenty of lads who wanted me. There was Bob Turner, son of one of the richest farmers in Kent, and Tom Miller, who fought Joe Martin because I walked home from church one Sunday evening with Joe, when I had promised to walk with Tom."

"And you prefer me to Bob, Joe, Tom?" returned the man.

"Yes, or why should I have married you?"

He drew her head down upon his shoulder, smoothing lovingly her soft brown hair. They had the room to themselves; and so wrapped up were they in each other that they failed to notice a face from outside, which, pressed close against the blindless window, was watching them with bright, strained, sinister eyes. But, when the girl, changing her position, did catch sight of the face, the blood suddenly forsook her cheeks and lips, and, uttering a short, sharp cry, she hid her face again on her husband's shoulder.

"Oh, my God, it cannot be!" she exclaimed. "We are watched, Arthur. Don't you see?"

But the face had vanished, and so Oldworth replied quietly:

"My darling, I see nothing. It was only a nervous fancy;" adding, as she was shivering in his arms: "The long, windy drive has been too much for you; you have taken a chill."

"Yes, I think I have. Let us go."

Oldworth was about to ring the bell, when a door opened and closed, and a man came up to where they were standing—a man about the middle height, but powerfully built. His face, beaten by wind and tanned by sun, was one which, having seen, you would not easily forget. The eyes, which looked straight out at you, from under the heavy, overhanging brows, had in them a strange and indescribable fascination. He was a man, you could tell, who meant to have his own way—a sort of mastiff, dangerous when roused.

"I have come to offer my congratulations," he said, addressing himself to Oldworth's wife, and holding out his hand, which she did not appear to see. "I have heard all about it from the post-boys—all about the grand wedding down at Farmer Grant's this morning. It is lucky my meeting you here. I was on my way to give you important news, which I have brought from over sea with me. It's not a night when a man travels farther than he needs. But I can't say you seem glad to see an old acquaintance."

"My friend," put in Oldworth, "this lady is my wife. She has had a long and fatiguing drive, and is to-night quite unfit for conversation; but, to-morrow, before resuming our journey, she will, I am sure, be happy to exchange the warmest wishes with you."

Oldworth had spoken in a tone of sweet patronage, but the other man never looked in his direction, only saying to Mary: "That's your choice, is it? Why, he looks as if a breath of wind would blow him away. But you must hear my news alone. Get rid of him, will you—or must I?"

"One word," exclaimed Oldworth, the color rising in his face, though he strove to control his voice. "You come from a journey, the night is stormy, and this is your excuse for having drunk too freely; but, if you cannot behave yourself, it will be my duty to have you removed."

"Look here," returned the other, facing now for the first time his eyes upon Oldworth's face. "My name's Mark Shaw. I am first mate of the ship Annie, brought to Dover harbor last night. I am no more drunk than you are, and when you say I am you know that you are telling a lie. You call yourself a fine gentleman; well, in the matter of words, you beat me; but you wouldn't like to have a go-in with me. No! she wouldn't like it. You wouldn't care to go sprawling at her feet; the floors here are dusty. Keep a civil tongue in your head, and I have no wish to interfere with you." His large, strong hands were clenched, but they hung down heavily. "The sooner you go, you know," he went on, "the better it will be for all three."

"Yes, do go, dear," exclaimed Mary, with an assumption of gayety in her voice. "Whatever you do, don't quarrel. Mark is rough and violent, I know; but he may have news which I ought to hear. Of course I shall tell you everything."

"I will leave you, then, for ten minutes," said Oldworth, addressing himself to Mark. "Not, you understand, on account of your threats, but because a gentleman will allow no brawl to take place before a lady, and I see nothing less than this would satisfy you. At the end of ten minutes I shall return."

Oldworth glanced at his watch, and left the room. The door closed after him, and the two were together. Mark folded his arms, and fixed his eyes on the girl's face. Under that keen and pitiless scrutiny she writhed and winced as in some great physical pain. The wind shrieked round the inn; the wood fire on the hearth crackled and sputtered, the red flames leaped up fitfully; a cart lumbered near on the dark road, and drew up ponderously at the inn door.

At length Mary broke the silence:

"For God's sake, speak," she said. "Do you wish to kill me by just looking at me?"

"I wish I could," he rejoined. "I should like to see you dying inch by inch under my eyes, without touching you. You are the right sort of girl, aren't you? for a man to have loved, before, indeed, he was a man—nothing but a small boy, who went miles after the least thing you wished for, and who only left you when he was a man to get money enough to build a home for you. You're the right sort of girl to have trusted and believed in—to have prayed for night and day. Why, in some of our great storms I have done what I never did till then. I have prayed, 'God save me, for if I go down and don't come back any more, how will that girl I know of far off in Kent bear it? If she knew that Mark would never come again to take her in his arms and kiss her any more, why, it would just break her heart or send her mad.' And all the time you were making love to this fine gentleman—this creature that looks more like a sick girl than a man! Why, if I were to strike the thing friendly like on the shoulder it would go down under my hand like a nine-pin, and bowl for pain! Did you hear any rumor of the ship being lost?"

"No," said she.

"You hadn't that excuse then! Do you love him?"

"I fancied I did."

"Have you any excuse?"

"No, only mother and father were failing, and he said he would do everything for them, and make me a lady, and take me to places I wanted to see so much. And every one said it would be such a fine thing for me; and they made me proud; and that was how it happened."

"Are you ashamed of yourself?" he questioned.

"Yes."

"Do you despise yourself?"

"Yes."

"Do you hate yourself as you deserve to be hated?"

"Yes, God knows I do."

"Well," he replied, "the strange thing is that I, who ought to hate you, ought to scorn and spurn you, love you just as madly as ever. Polly! Polly! I can't bear it! For God's sake, come to me, my darling!"

For a moment she stood irresolute; then, with a low cry, she flung her arms round his neck, and dropped against his heart. He strained her close to him, kissing her with long, passionate kisses, calling her with a hundred endearing names, seeming to forget everything save the fact that she was in his arms again after their cruel separation. At length, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, he thrust her from him almost roughly, saying in a voice that jarred with suppressed passion, "Have you forgotten your oath—the oath you swore to me that last night, under the moonlight, when we stood together in your father's garden?"

She cowered against the wall, shrinking from his eyes, as a child from the hand which has stricken it. "I forget nothing," she moaned.

"Say that oath over, then," he exclaimed, holding her hands in his, as in a vise.

"Spare me this," she cried.

"What have you done that I should spare you?" he retorted almost brutally. "Come, I have a fancy to hear that oath, and hear it I will. I can prompt you with it." And then, as one speaking in a trance, she spoke:

"If ever during your absence I let any man touch my lips, or willingly listen to any words of love, or become, in the least word, thought, or deed, unfaithful, may I be slain, soul and body, so help me God!"

"That's the oath you made and broke, then!" he exclaimed, still holding her hands, still looking at her face with his keen, pitiless eyes.

"Oh, Mark!" she cried, "I love you, and defy you. It is not too late yet. To-morrow let us fly together."

"No, we can't get out of it like that," he rejoined. "I don't know that I've much conscience; or it may be that I have a good deal in my own way. Where two folks love each other they make their own laws, is what I think. What's right to them is right, and what's wrong is wrong; but this man, your husband, I'd toss him over, as in rough weather we've tossed overboard far more precious cargo to save the ship. I am not what men call pious either. I don't live different on Sundays to what I do other days, and I'm not particular about going to church when I'm ashore, but I am a bit superstitious. I believe in a God, and if [illegible] it meant everything. If you'd made a blunder, [illegible] the time, and just said, simple and childlike, 'Mark, I am sorry. Forgive me,' I'd have taken you back to my heart, and thought nothing hard of you. But we can't get away from this oath. What sort of God would He be who would let His name be taken and sworn by just to make a fine sound? No, we can't escape it. Don't you know we can't? Wasn't it for this, just to meet you here, that the ship came back three months before the time she was due? Do just as I tell you;" and he would have taken her in his arms again, but at that moment the door opened and Oldworth came in.

"I told you I should be gone ten minutes," he said, "and I have been twelve. Come, Mary; your room is ready. Wish your friend good-night."

"It strikes me," observed Mark, "she's not as anxious for that as you would have her. You've come back too soon; we haven't done our talk yet; we've a fancy to finish it on the shore."

"A fancy which you must most certainly resign," replied Oldworth, forcing a smile, though he was white as death, and his hands and lips were quivering.

"Mary, my dear, are you coming?"

"No, she isn't," put in Mark. "Do you think she'd rest without knowing my news? I tell you again, you came back too soon. Five minutes' walk and talk on the shore, and then it will all be over."

"Yes. Then it will all be over, dear," said Mary, going to her husband.

"You don't want to grieve me, do you? he answered. "Come, Mary."

"No. I must go to the shore first," she replied. "Indeed, I should like it. It is such strange news Mark has for me that it makes my head throb and burn, and the night air might cool it."

"You will tell me everything?" said Oldworth.

"Yes, everything," she answered.

"Well, of course I shall come with you."

"As you like," ejaculated Mark, who during this brief dialogue had been waiting with a look of sullen impatience on his face.

So those three went out into the night. The white, panic-stricken moon seemed to be flying through the sky, followed by great masses of cloud. As these three came to the shore you could hardly tell which was the louder, the wind's voice or the sea's. The spirits of the ocean and the storm seemed to be holding some wild revel. The huge, black, foam-crested waves came with the sound of thunder against the land, and the hissing spray, blown up like smoke, dashed in the faces of the two men and the woman. When they were fairly on the beach Mark turned to Oldworth, and said in a voice that was quite audible through the sound of wind and waves:

"Look here, now; I'll be frank and above-board with you. I loved this girl a long time ago; we were playmates together; and it's rough on me that she should love you better. Come, now, don't be greedy; let us have five minutes to ourselves to say good-by in, and then I will never again cross your path or hers. This I swear."

Oldworth turned to his wife.

"Do you wish it?" he asked.

She murmured faintly, "Yes, it will be better, I suppose."

So he held her with his arm for a minute while he kissed her lips lovingly; then he let her go and walked aside, turning his back to the sea.

The moon was hurrying through the heavens, and all around Oldworth the night shook and clamored. At times he seemed to hear footsteps coming and going near him, and at times he seemed to hear a sound of singing through the storm, but these were only sick fancies. He waited five minutes; he waited ten; then he turned and went nearer the sea, but his eyes could not discover that for which they were looking.

"Mary!" he called at the top of his voice. "Mary, my darling, where are you?"

But there came no answer to his call. Wind and sea laughed him to derision, and overhead the moon fled faster than ever between the great spaces of black cloud. Oldworth searched the beach in all directions; then he went to its extremity, where two sailors were lounging together.

"Have you seen a man and a woman pass up this way?" he inquired.

"We saw you and another man go down with a girl some minutes back," replied one of the sailors. "They certainly have not come up this way. Now I think of it, they can't have got round any other way, because the tide is high up over the rocks."

"Why, you must be drunk, Bill, to talk like that," cried the second sailor. "Don't you know the gentleman was married to her to-day?" Then he turned to Oldworth: "Never mind him, sir, they've only gone higher up. I'll be bound we'll find them fast enough. What might the man's name be?"

"How in Heaven's name should that help you?" returned Oldworth desperately. "The man's name was Mark Shaw, and he was a sailor."

"Mark, Mark! Why, that's our mate!" cried both men together. "Well, we'll do all we can." And they went down to the sea, and while Oldworth stood, feeling that the horror which he suspected could not really be, and wondering what he should do next, the men returned bearing something with them.

"It's a woman's hat, sir," said the second sailor, the one who had reproved his companion for what he deemed his inconsiderate speech. "But don't you take on, sir; more hats than one get blown away this weather."

"Thank you. I know the hat," returned Oldworth, with awful quiet in his voice. Then he turned from them.

"Take my arm, won't you, sir?" said the sailor who had last spoken, observing that Oldworth seemed hardly able to control his steps. This sailor was known on the Annie as "Jim the pigeon-hearted."

"Thank you," rejoined Oldworth, taking the man's hand. "I know you mean well, and I shall not forget you. You're a sailor. Is there any boat, do you think, that could follow and find them? Can they be all the way down yet? Down at the very bottom of the sea? Why, I thought just now I heard her laugh. Don't you think [illegible] some day. Not to-night, perhaps, but some day."

He pressed his hand to his forehead as if trying to collect his thoughts; then a cry, which those who heard will never forget, broke from his lips and rang through the storm. High up it went, far away over the wind. The dead must have heard it. Then he fell senseless to the ground. The sailors, good-hearted men both, bore Oldworth back on their shoulders to the inn. Medical aid was procured, but all that night he raved deliriously. Very early the next morning, in the first low light, the bodies of a man and woman, clasped in one another's arms, were washed ashore. Two sailors identified the man's body as that of their first mate, Mark Shaw, of the schooner Annie. William Grant, a farmer in Kent, swore to the woman's body as being that of his daughter, who had been married only the day before. The two had decent burial, side by side. Oldworth lived, but reason never returned to him. "He is a troublesome patient, and a dangerous one," say his keepers, "whenever the wind is high and westerly."—*Philip Bourke Marston, in November Galaxy.*

Nervous Disorders.

Among the numerous forms of diseases which prevail in this country nervous exhaustion occupies a conspicuous place, and the subject in its various forms has been recently discussed in an able manner in the *Medical Record* by Dr. George M. Beard. Speaking of the future of these diseases in this country, he finds reason to think that they tend to disappear. Among the prominent causes now operating to impede the increase of nervousness among the people of this country, he enumerates the following: A higher and better mode of living, a more bountiful use of nutritious food, and indulgence in recreation. The increase of a large leisure class exerts a beneficial influence on national health. The tendency to diminish the increase of families strengthens the feeling of social responsibility, as well as giving a more favorable chance of success in the struggle for existence. The declining influence of the terrors of the dogmatic theology has relieved the general mind of a heavy burden. It is shown that we have sensibly increased in weight during the last quarter of a century. Both men and women now enjoy a much higher average of health than formerly, and a marked improvement in physical beauty is everywhere discernible. Nervous dyspepsia is rapidly disappearing, and has lost in a great degree the intractable character it formerly possessed. The various forms of asthenopia, so common in colleges and seminaries a few years ago, are now comparatively rare. There is also reason to believe that hay fever and inebriety may at no distant day reach their maximum and decline. The increased longevity of the brain-workers is an indication of a favorable state of national health. All these forces and influences tend to modify and increase that greatest blessing of civilization—good health.—*New York Graphic.*

The Lone Star State.

Texas, says the St. Louis *Republican*, is the most stupendous success in America. California is nothing to it. It is an empire as large as all France, and capable of more varied productions than France and Germany put together. Cotton, sugar, coffee, tea, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, oranges, lemons, bananas, flax, hemp, apples, peaches, figs, rice, etc., etc., are as easily grown in Texas as white beans are in Kansas. Besides this, cattle exist by the millions, sheep thrive splendidly, and hogs grow as rapidly and freely as dog fennel in Illinois. Texas can sustain a population of 50,000,000, and do it well. At present she is sparsely peopled, but the tide of emigration is setting toward her strong and steady. Her cheap lands, salubrious climate, rich soil, vast herds of cheap cattle, and the independence and freedom involved in the pursuit of this fascinating and special industry make Texas the great point of attraction to-day. Cattle-growing in Texas is as sure a source of wealth as any human being can devise, and it is an occupation which is open to even the most limited intellect, and to men of the very simplest attainment. It is a business also which cannot be overdone. The world eats millions of pounds of beef each day. France alone consumes 40,000,000 pounds daily; and if meat can be placed in reach of all the poor in the world its consumption will be greatly increased.

Subterranean Telegraphy.

Entire success is claimed for the enterprise of subterranean telegraphy in Germany. The wires between Berlin and Halle have been in use for twelve months, and their conducting power has increased, no fault having yet been detected in the insulation. The line is formed by a cable of seven thin copper wires twisted together so as to be a single conductor; they are cased in India-rubber, and laid in a trench which is dug and afterward filled in by a steam excavator. The trench dug by this machine is uniform; it is one metre deep and half a metre wide. The work in ordinary soil is said to go forward with great expedition, and underground wires will soon be laid between all the chief cities.

Abolition of Pension Agents.

An effort will be made this winter to induce Congress to abolish the office of Pension Agent and provide for the payment of pensions by check directly from the treasury of the United States. The Committee on Pensions in the Senate has already been instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing that office.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

Their Miserable Lives from the Cradle to the Grave.

A writer in *Cassell's Magazine*, London, draws a dark picture of the social condition of women in India. "There can be no more interesting object of benevolent enterprise than the improvement of the social condition of the women of India. The estimation in which the native Indian woman is held is well known by Englishmen—how she is compelled to undergo every kind of menial work at the command of her husband, while the lord and master enjoys his life to the utmost—worked for, waited on and looked up to by his wife as a slave. The wretched existence of these women has been described concisely in a single sentence: 'She is unwelcomed at her birth, untaught in her childhood, enslaved when married, accursed as a widow, and often unlamented at her death.' Lady Anna Gore Langton has been recently visiting India, and has taken much pains to acquaint herself with the manners and customs of the natives, especially in the South of India. Indian children, she informs us, are married at 8 years of age. Native fathers consider it a disgrace to have single girls in the family, and endeavor to get them married in childhood, but, when married, they do not always go at once to their husbands' homes. Although but little money is laid out in clothes and education, the marriages are very expensive, as there is a great deal of feasting; indeed, many families have been impoverished for years by the expense of marriages. Infanticide is not so prevalent now as it was a few years ago, and Government has done a great deal to put it down. The marriages are generally arranged by the old women, who go from family to family to discover suitable matches. The men in India are, to a great extent, ruled by the women, who are very conservative, and have decided objections to any improvement in their customs. The lower-class women work very hard, pulling stone rollers, cutting grass, and helping their husbands in brick-laying. Widows are treated by the natives very badly. Their clothes and jewels are taken from them, and they are made as miserable as possible. 'Nothing,' says Lady Anna Gore-Langton, 'is more painful than to see the vacant, hopeless, melancholy face of the adult woman; and nothing is wanted more than lady doctors, who might save Indian women much suffering.' Sir Salar Jung exerted himself some time back to secure a lady doctor for India. He had to send to America for one, and she has now a large practice among the native women."

Society in Poland.

The Pole is proud and dressy; he will not carry bundles; he does not go out to walk without his cane; he must have his watch-fob, gloves and beaver. Walk in Saxony Garden about 1 o'clock of a summer Sunday, or "Under the Limes" at about 6, and you will see more fine-mannered, elegantly-attired people than in any other city of its size in the world. The coats and dresses fit to perfection; the hats and bonnets are the latest importations; the smiles and salutations could not be surpassed by people accustomed all their lives to go to court. But the women are the fundamental charm. I remember in particular one young lady at the Saxony Garden promenade who passed me several times, accompanied by two young men whom I supposed to be her brothers. She was graceful, lithe, erect and tall, a superb creature, with mobile lips, lustrous eyes, and a full, broad forehead.—*Letter from Warsaw.*

The New Minister to England.

John Welsh is a native of Philadelphia, and is 72 years of age. He has been many years a member of a large house in the India trade, importing for others on commission, but not on their own account. They pay a heavy amount of duties into the Custom House, perhaps more than any other firm in this city. Mr. Welsh is best known as the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, and to his efforts Philadelphians largely attribute the success of the great exhibition. His services were recognized by a subscription of $50,000 for a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, and this testimonial, at his suggestion, took the shape of the John Welsh Professorship in the University of Pennsylvania. He is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is one of the founders and largest contributors to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital in this city.—*Philadelphia Letter.*

Exterminating the Squirrels.

The California farmers, who have been greatly annoyed by the depredations of myriads of squirrels, are being relieved by a man who seems to be a legitimate successor of the Pied Piper. His stock in trade are poisonous pills, sugar-covered with something which he has discovered to be especially attractive to the squirrel tribe, and he undertakes to rid farms of all the squirrels at so much an acre. He has been very successful, and wherever he has distributed his patent pills the dead squirrels lie in heaps.

A Power to Supersede Steam.

Mr. Wm. Wallwork, who died a few days ago at London, Eng., completed an invention just before his death which he styled "a new new power to supersede steam." Subsequently the machine was tested, and, it is reported, partially justifies what the deceased said it would do. Its power, he said, was unlimited, and it blew off air at a pressure of forty pounds. The machine is now being patented. It is very simple of construction; it emits no smoke, having no fire; works noiselessly, and, it is claimed, will do the work of a fifty-horse-power engine.

Driven to Insanity by Base-Ball.

Samuel Lindsay, a prominent base-ball player of Catskill, N. Y., has been placed in the Insane Hospital at Poughkeepsie. Lindsay was a catcher; a red-hot ball had been sent in by the pitcher, and the striker had tipped it just enough to throw it out of its course, and the man behind the bat was struck on the forehead. He was insensible for several days, but attempted, after a fortnight's illness, to return to his work. Subsequently he manifested symptoms of insanity, and it became necessary to keep him manacled and strapped.

SHEEP are being shipped from Mexico through Texas to St. Louis and Chicago.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

BY [illegible] F. CHANCE.

"Naught but the fittest lives," I hear
Sung on the [illegible] breezes of thought;
"To Nature's heart the strong are dear;
The weak must pass unloved, unsought."

And yet, in undertones, a Voice
Is heard that says: "Oh child of earth,
Your mind's best work, your heart's best choice,
Shall stand with God for what they're worth."

'Tis not the strong alone survives;
Truth, Beauty, Virtue, scattered wide
In humble soil, bear noble lives
Whose fruits forever must abide.

Time's buildings are not all of stone;
With frailest fibers Nature spins
Her living webs from zone to zone,
And what is lost she daily wins.

[illegible]
Between [illegible] and farms,
[illegible]
[illegible]

This [illegible]
From open windows to the breeze,
Some bird of spring perchance may use
To build her nest in garden trees.

These pictures, painted without art,
Surpassed by younger sight and skill,
May pass into some friendly heart,
Some room with Nature's smiles may fill.

These leaves of light and earnest rhyme,
Dropped on the windy world, though lost
Neglected now, some future time
May weave into its nest of song.

—*Atlantic Monthly for November.*

PITH AND POINT.

JOINT occupation—Carving.

RULING classes—Schoolmasters.

HOTEL-KEEPERS are people we have to "put up with."

"THIS," thought a boy while being trounced by his fond papa, "is very like a whale."

A STUTTERING PROFESSOR says: "The Dog Star is no star at all. It is a p-p-p-pup-planet."

"NO, MA'AM," said a grocer to an applicant for credit, "I wouldn't even trust my own feelings."

THE man who sees a friend running after him nowadays thinks whether he owes him anything before he says "Good morning."

SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the entire population of America are in debt to each other. Well, indeed may our people be called the sturdy owemanry.—*Hawk-Eye.*

A SHOPKEEPER of great experience says that however talkative clerks may be during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

"THE single-scull race!" exclaimed an old lady as she laid down her morning paper, "I didn't know as they had discovered a race with double skulls!"

OLD gent to boy (who is smoking the end of a cigar he has picked up)—"Ugh, for shame, throw the nasty thing away." Boy—"What! for you to pick up and smoke, eh? I knows yer!"

A TRAMP called at a house on West Hill, the other day, and asked for something to eat. He was so thin, he said, that when he had a pain he couldn't tell whether it was a touch of the colic or the backache.—*Hawk-Eye.*

IT is admitted on all sides that business is much better now than it was at this period last year, and yet there is less bustle seen on our principal streets than was exhibited a year ago. Fashion is to blame for this.

A BACKWOODSMAN, on hearing an Eastern Bishop preach a sermon in a frontier church without a manuscript, said: "He is the first of them fine fellers that I have ever seen that could shoot without a rest."

SUE chuckled and was much amused;
A pun—she showed it in her face;
"Having," she said, "the past perused,
I Cleopatra's needle traced—
Why, Tom, it probably was used
To hem old Pompey's pillow-case!"

—*Graphic.*

THAT Georgia negro preacher was both frank and shrewd who remarked to his flock: "We have a collection to make this morning, and, for the glory of heaven, whichever of you stole Mr. Smith's sheep, don't put anything on the plate."

A COUNTRY couple, newly married, stopped at a hotel, and the bridegroom called for some wine. When asked what kind of wine he would have, he replied: "We want that kind of wine where the corks pop out and the liquor boils up like soap-suds."

"I WAS born in Bath," said a dirty-looking customer, as he harangued a crowd at a political meeting, "and I love my native place." "You don't look as if you had ever been there since," said one of his hearers, as he proceeded to laud an opposition candidate.

THESE are *Puck's* Autumn Thoughts:

Autumn man get drunk?
Autumn mule kick?
Autumn monkey marry?
Autumn maiden kiss?
Autumn musician musick?
Ought 'um?

A LADY in general conversation, by ingeniously cooking her dates, was reducing her age to an astonishing limit. Her daughter, whose partly French blood had brought her a keen wit, interposed with the remonstrance, "At least, leave nine months between our ages, mamma!"

"IT is social death," says a fashionable magazine, "when it becomes known that a young man wears corsets." This is as it should be, too. It's all very well for an enterprising young man to wear corsets for a day or two, just to become an expert with them, but to wear them as a practice is miserable.

WHEN you see a young fellow who a year ago used to step up and order lager for the crowd with the utmost sang froid patiently trundling a baby carriage along the street on Sunday afternoon, and looking chapfallen in his last season's hat, don't it speak volumes for the reforming influence of woman's society?—*Puck.*

A CLERGYMAN was preparing his discourse for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he disapproved, when he was accosted by his little son, who numbered but five summers: "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

A COMMON TALE.

Down dropped the pipe, the elbow fell,
The good wife scolded free,
And the misfit joints they wrought a spell
That raised old Cain with me.
I pounded them in, I pried them out,
But hear, oh man and brother!
Both ends of every joint of pipe
Were bigger than the other.
Oh! never again while life may last
Will I be found so green,
However may howl the wintry blast,
To fool with a stove, I ween.

—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

MODERN REVIVAL HYMNS.

The Remarkable Spread of Moody and Sankey's Songs.

(From the Galaxy.)

A distinguishing feature of our great religious revivals of the past half dozen years has been the important part which singing has played in them. Not only has a singer accompanied the preacher—as Mr. Sankey accompanied Mr. Moody, as Mr. Bliss accompanied Maj. Whittle, as Mr. Bentley accompanied Mr. Hammond, as Mr. Hillman accompanied Mr. Graves, and as Mr. Johnson accompanied Mr. Needham—but great local choirs in each city have aided the evangelists by an impressive service of song.

The extent of this hymnal service has not been more remarkable than its excellence, both as regards words and melodies. Its leading trait has been hearty hopefulness, cheerfulness and enthusiasm. The key-note of old-time revivals was terror; that of modern revivals is persuasion. And this difference appears more clearly even in their songs than in their sermons. Moffat and Cartwright, Finney and Knapp, drew awful pictures of the fate of the impenitent; but the modern evangelist paints rather the hopes of heaven, and the glories of belonging to the noble army of Christian workers on earth. Hence a genuine martial ring is heard in the popular revival melody. There is a thrilling quality in "Only an Armor-Bearer," or "Hold the Fort," or "Pull for the Shore," which seems to be almost a modern characteristic. It is true that some early popular revival melodies had this trait: "When I can read my title clear," and "Canaan," and in general the "Jerusalem" style of ditties, not to speak of the grandly sonorous tunes, like "Coronation," being quite as rapturous as anything in more recent hymnology. But in the earlier hand-books of revival music the proportion of "awakening," that is to say, mournfully startling hymns, such as, "Oh, there will be wailing, wailing, wailing, at the judgment-seat of God!" was much greater than in the modern.

Perhaps in the effort to be bright and encouraging some of the revival tunes have gone to the extreme of liveliness, and are too much like a jig for decorous and solemn worship. By giving a little extra speed and trippingness to "Hold the Fort" it has been used for dancing. But there is no denying the power or the popularity of these gospel tunes, often called the "Moody and Sankey tunes." They have gone to every home; they are sung in camp, on shipboard, on the railroad train; the very street-organs grind them out; and the other day they even got into the witness-box, for a witness in a Pennsylvania lawsuit, an Englishman, began his testimony, "As I was walking along, singing 'What shall the 'arvest be?'" etc.

Forrest's Version of the Fort Pillow Affair.

"When I went into the war I meant to fight. Fighting means killing. I have lost twenty-nine horses in the war, and have killed a man each time. The other day I was a horse ahead, but at Selma they surrounded me and I killed two—jumped my horse over a one-horse wagon and got away." I began to think I had some idea of the man at last. He continued: "My Provost Marshal's book will show that I have taken 31,000 prisoners during the war. At Fort Pillow I sent in a flag of truce, and demanded an unconditional surrender, or I would not answer for my men. This they refused. I sent them another note, giving them one hour to determine. This they refused. I could see on the river boats loaded with troops. They sent back asking for an hour more. I gave them twenty minutes. I sat on my horse during the whole time. The fort was filled with niggers and deserters from our army; men who lived side by side with my men. I waited five minutes after the time, and then blew my bugle for the charge. In twenty minutes my men were over the works and the firing had ceased. The citizens and Yankees had broken in the heads of whisky and lager-beer barrels and were all drunk. They kept up firing all the time as they went down the hill. Hundreds of them rushed to the river and tried to swim to the gunboats, and my men shot them down. The Mississippi river was red with their blood for 300 yards. During all this their flag was still flying, and I rushed over the works and cut the halyards and let it down and stopped the fight. Many of the Yankees were in tents in front, and they were in their way, as they concealed my men, and some of them set them on fire. If any were burned to death it was in these tents. They have a living witness in Capt. Young, their Quartermaster, who is still alive, and I will leave it to any prisoner I have ever taken if I have not treated them well."

Nine Years Without Sleep.

Mr. Thomas McElrath, an emigrant from the North of Ireland, settled in Marlborough, Ulster county, N. Y., many years ago. He is an upright, honest, and a much-respected citizen of that place, being a member of the Rev. B. C. Niven's congregation. A rumor has been in circulation for years to the effect that this gentleman has worked at his occupation as a farmer, apparently happy, enjoying good health, and yet had not at any time in nine years been blessed with a really refreshing sleep. To make sure of the facts before publishing we sent a reporter to interview Mr. McElrath and make a verbatim report. The reporter informed this gentleman what his mission was, when he replied as follows: "I came to this country in the year 1832 from County Antrim, Ireland. I was in excellent health, and continued to remain so until nine years ago. I was then attacked with dysentery, and was confined to my bed for over a month. Dr. William Gedney, of Milton, attended me then and since. After I began to get well I could not sleep till about 12 o'clock at night. A week or ten days later I could not sleep till 1 o'clock, and so on for six months, till the present time I have not closed my eyes in sleep for nine years. I hear every sound during the night while my family are in bed and sound asleep. I frequently rise and read for hours, but my head feels dizzy all the time; my back aches, my eyes are sore; although people tell me I look well for my years, I am really very weak, and have not worked very much for the last two or three years on my farm. Oh! yes, I lie down during the day, but sleep nary a wink. Yes, sir, I am positive I have not slept in nine years. My family and others have watched me for many weeks—yes, and for months—to see if they could catch me asleep; but it's of no use. I can't sleep, and that's the end of it. I'll give any man $50 who will give me just one night's rest. No, I can't stay on my feet for over two or three hours at a time. My memory is good. How much do I weigh? Well, I should judge somewhere about 160 pounds. I've tried everything, and nothing affords me relief. I wish I was dead."—*Kingston (N. Y.) Courier.*

Stock-Gambling in San Francisco.

It is absolutely surprising to see what a mania prevails here for stock-gambling. Capitalists, merchants, clerks, servant-girls—all shades of professions and vocations—are engaged in it, hoping to realize sudden fortunes. Men of opulence are impoverished by a single deal. Mill[illegible] change hands in a month. When one comes to ascertain that the most of the mining stocks in the market are absolutely worthless, it is past my comprehension why investments in them are made. I have been making some figures and I find that only thirty-two out of the sixty-seven mines in Nevada ever declared a dividend. Thirteen only have declared dividends within the past two years. There are some 217 mining industries on the Pacific coast, and their total dividends up to the present time foot up $108,859,690. Of this amount Consolidated Virginia and California have paid $50,760,000, or nearly one-half. The total amount of assessments levied on these 217 mines aggregates $59,259,103. Taking out four mines from the list, it is found that there has been more money put into the rest than was ever taken out. Deducting $97,580,700, the aggregate dividends of the seventeen bonanza mines, and we have $11,279,110 as the total dividends of the remaining 200 mines, or $48,000,000 less than the total amount of assessments levied during the period that dividends were made. Outside of a few of the bonanzas all the money made in mining stocks is by mine managers and their friends. The victims are the fools who are captured by stock-sharps, and who are led to risk every dollar they have in the world, too often on a single venture. Such fraud and robbery as is practiced by stock manipulators here is without precedent.
—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

The Origin of Postage Stamps.

The origin of the stamp had a tinge of romance in it. It was thirty-seven years ago that Rowland Hill, while crossing a district in the North of England, arrived at the door of an inn where a postman had stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over and over in her hand and asked the price of postage. This was a large sum, and evidently the girl was poor, for the postman demanded a shilling. She sighed sadly, and said the letter was from her brother, but that she had no money; and so she returned the letter to the postman. Touched with pity, Mr. Hill paid the postage and gave the letter to the girl, who seemed very much embarrassed. Scarcely had the postman turned his back when the innkeeper's young daughter confessed that it was a trick between her and her brother. Some signs on the envelope told her all she wanted to know, but the letter contained no writing. "We are both so poor," she added, "that we invented this mode of corresponding without paying for our letters." The traveler, continuing his road, asked himself if a system giving place to such frauds was not a vicious one. Before sunset Rowland had planned to organize the postal service on a new basis—with what success is known to the world.

Gov. Morton's Disease.

In conversation Dr. Thompson expressed himself very confident that the Senator's death resulted not from any reflex action of the paralysis of the left arm, but from a paralysis of the nervous center itself. For the past ten days he has received an average of six letters a day suggesting treatment for dyspepsia and indigestion, showing that a wrong impression obtained as to the Senator's condition. He was not troubled with dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, except as it resulted from a partial paralysis of the pneumogastric nerve—hence treatment for dyspepsia would not touch the trouble. It was the paralysis which had to be reached, and failure to restore this nerve thus affected naturally resulted in death.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

OVER-PRODUCTION is the bane of the pig-iron business. R. W. Raymond, in the November *Atlantic*, shows that the 750 furnaces in this country could produce 5,000,000 tons of the article, while only 2,000,000 tons are actually needed.

Vienna Rolls.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, sift thoroughly, put in a little salt, and rub a table-spoonful of lard or butter through the flour; use enough sweet milk for a soft dough; roll out and cut with a round cutter; fold over like a turn-over, wetting the edges with milk to make them adhere; wash over with milk to give them a gloss; place in a pan so they will not touch each other, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. They are delicious.

Gleason's Publications.

Great reduction in price for 1878 of GLEASON'S PICTORIAL to $2 a year. Single copies 5 cents.

The HOME CIRCLE to $2 a year, single copies 6 cents; for sale by all newsdealers.

GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION to $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism; and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

THE editorial staff of the *Christian Union* (Horatio C. King, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York), comprises Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Lyman Abbott (Editors), C. L. Norton, John Habberton (author of "Helen's Babies," etc.), Rev. L. W. Bacon, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and W. H. Coleman. Price $3. Four months, $1. A serial story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe will begin in November.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—*The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength.* They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

The Welfare of the Human System

Is, in a great measure, dependent upon the way in which the bowels perform their evacuative function. If they are regular—and they can always be rendered so by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an important essential of health is secured, and that blessing is very apt to follow. If they are irregular, chronic constipation and indigestion supervene, the liver becomes disordered, and the bile, being diverted from its natural channel and purposes, enters and contaminates the blood, producing that yellowish cast of the skin and whites of the eyes which is such a sure index of biliousness. All these disastrous consequences, as well as others of a far more serious nature, are remedied and prevented by Hostetter's Bitters, the leading American specific for disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

[illegible] nothing. It's your interest to be again on. So I'll run the risk; as I have no money to pay till I'm satisfied. I can buy a Five-Ton Wagon Scale of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., for $60, on trial, and freight paid at that.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

SEE *Something New* advertised by Goodhue & Co.

Handsome Pictures Free!—Two elegant 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any home, and a Three Months' Trial of LEISURE HOURS, a charming 16-page literary paper, full of the best Stories, Poetry, Wit, etc., sent Free to any one sending Fifteen Cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they are Double Value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 162 William St., N. Y. $1,500 in prizes, and big pay, given to agents. Write now.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers,
Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia,
Mental Depression,
Restlessness,
Jaundice,
Nausea, Colic
Sick Headache,
Constipation and Biliousness.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co. Chicago.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WEBER'S METROPOLITAN CORSET!

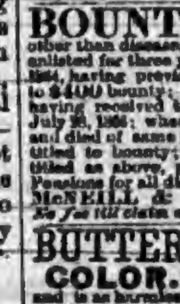

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING

Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type or figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Sample by mail on receipt of $1.50.

Eastern Depot, J. Beckel & Co., 454 Broadway, New York.

WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

BOUNTY! Soldiers discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury, other than disease, can secure full bounty; those who re-enlisted for three years between Jan. 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, having previously served nine months, are entitled to $400 bounty; those who enlisted before July 4, 1861, having received but $100, are entitled to bounty, act July 28, 1866; where soldier was discharged for disease, and died of same prior to July 28, 1866, the widow is entitled to bounty; if soldier is dead, the heirs are entitled as above, provided bounty has not been paid. Pensions for all disabled soldiers. Address, with stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C. *No fee till claim allowed.*

BUTTER COLOR. After fair trial and severe tests, it was awarded Centennial Prize Medal. WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL: 1st. It has no taste or smell, and is as harmless as water. 2d. It is liquid, is easy to handle, and is mixed in cream before churning. 3d. It produces a color resembling June Grass Butter. 4th. It is the only article that will color the butter and not the buttermilk. 5th. It gathers the butter materials, increases the weight more than will pay for the color used. It is the best ever known. Send your address on postal card for my receipt book, *free*. It tells how to make butter, pack, preserve, extract rancidity. Mrs. B. SMITH, 327 Arch St. P. O. Box 1851, Philadelphia, Pa.

DURING the past four years we have given employment to thousands of persons and can give the same to as many more—if you want to engage in a safe, legitimate and profitable business, you should apply at once. We are the originators of the most popular plan now in existence for agents and others to develop the Tea business—costs nothing to get it—is thoroughly practical—no humbug—procures unlimited sales—pays handsomely—a perfect success adapted to both male and female—for particulars, address

THE CARTON TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 572. 148 Chambers Street, New York.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER
TAKEN INTERNALLY

There is nothing to equal it, relieving you of pain in a short time, and curing all bowel complaints, such as colic, cramps, spasms, heartburn, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, wind in the bowels, sour stomach, dyspepsia, sick headache. In sections of the country where Fever and Ague prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS. An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. B. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Nature's Cure. For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases is The Voltaic Belt. When worn it generates *Electricity*—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. $5. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Hernia supporter—$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended—$5. Digital Syringe—combines syringe, forceps and speculum, hard rubber—$3. Pile Supporter—comfortably worn on horseback—medicine case as it—$3.50. Discount to trade and physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. Address CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO., 50 Washington Street, Chicago.

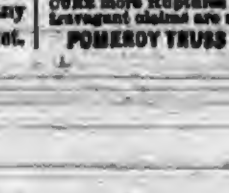

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING NEW (from Boston) in Copying and Enlarging Photographs, etc., and coloring them in natural colors to hang on the wall. Agents wanted. Profits large. Reap the first fruits of something new. Sample free. GOODHUE & CO., Chicago.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS.

The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.

New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

$1.00 $1.00

Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.

The choicest ornaments for the home. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

$1.00 $1.00

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

The prevention and cure of CONSUMPTION, as also of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, may be realized in

PULMONA,

which is also recommended as a certain and radical cure for all *general* and *special* derangements of the Nervous System, Disorders of the Blood, and FUNCTIONAL Disorders of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and as a general BRAIN, NERVE and BLOOD TONIC.

PULMONA banishes, with wonderful rapidity, all the general symptoms of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. It imparts strength and color to the pale blood, subdues the CHILLS and FEVER, and diminishes the expectoration. It checks the NIGHT SWEATS, invigorates the appetite, relieves the cough and difficult breathing, stops the wasting of flesh, and induces a calm and refreshing sleep.

PULMONA is adapted to every disease, *however called by name*, in which is exhibited any derangement of either the NERVOUS or the BLOOD SYSTEMS. *For Female Disorders it is positively unequaled.*

PULMONA supplies the place of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough, "Tonics" for the Appetite, "Expectorants" for the Expectoration, Anodynes for the Nervous Irritation, and Iron for the Blood, and thus is both the *best* and the most *economical* medicine that can be taken. By a *specific* action upon the *Constitutional Condition* it reaches and has a direct effect upon *the whole series of symptoms*. PULMONA is confidently recommended in all cases wherein are exhibited any one or more of the following symptoms:

COUGH, DIFFICULTY OR IRREGULARITY OF BREATHING, WASTING OF THE FLESH, LOSS OF APPETITE OR STRENGTH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FLYING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST, LIMBS OR FACE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NIGHT SWEATS, DIZZINESS OR VERTIGO, SORE THROAT, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, SINKING OF THE STOMACH, REMITTENT FEVER, *and especially in all Female Diseases or Uterine Irregularities.*

Read the Following Certificates.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI, O.—"*I was in the last stage of Consumption.* Ten days after taking PULMONA my Chills, Night Sweats, Fever, &c., decreased, and finally ceased altogether. My restored health is a marvel to all who know me."—T. J. CARSON.

"PULMONA *saved my daughter's life*, and probably saved me hundreds of dollars."—REV. E. JONES, Rome, N. Y.

"*We bless God for the benefit we received from your* PULMONA."—REV. P. WARREN, Canton, Pa.

A SUFFERER FROM ASTHMA writes: "Your PULMONA *is decidedly the best remedy we have ever had, and the only one that has produced entirely favorable results.*"—GEO. M. GRAHAM, Amsterdam, N. Y.

The price of the PULMONA is $1 per bottle. It may be obtained through Druggists generally, or directly from the Proprietor, OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York. Send for *free* circular, containing particulars of MANY cases successfully treated.

Best Books for Singing Schools.

CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK.

By A. N. JOHNSON. JUST OUT. Contains the system of this celebrated teacher, so minutely and plainly described, that it is the easiest and best Manual for Teachers and Leaders, and is also a most entertaining, useful, and thorough book for all Music Classes and Conventions—with the plainest of plain instructions, and 280 pages of the best music, graded from the easiest to the most difficult, and continually referred to. This book also best answers that perplexing question: "How to have good singing in Congregations." $1.25; or $12.00 per doz.

THE ENCORE. By L. O. EMERSON. This fine book has already been used by thousands, who have had but one opinion as to its admirable collection of Sacred Music, of Glees, Quartets, Trios, Duets, Songs, &c., for practice. It is a capital Glee Book as well as Singing-Class Book. Thorough Instructive Course. 75 cts.; or $7.50 per doz.

PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL. By W. O. PERKINS. This, like the "Encore," is an excellent Glee Book as well as Singing-School Book, and will be a fine book for Conventions and for easy practice in Choirs and Societies. Good instructive course, and the best of music. 75 cts.; or $6.75 per doz.

All teachers and convention holders are invited to insure their success this season by using one of these books. For sale everywhere. Copies sent post-free by mail for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co.,	J. E. Ditson & Co.,
843 BROADWAY,	Successors to Lee & Walker,
New York.	Phila.

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

PRINTERS

SEND [illegible] FOR [illegible] ON BEAUTIFUL [illegible] SHOWING 56 PRINTING PRESSES AND OVER 1000 SMALL FONTS OF TYPE, CUTS, BORDERS &c.

BENTON, GOVE & CO
MILWAUKEE WIS.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST ADVERTISING

TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 800,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y. Sent by mail free of postage.

BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

Has "wrote another book," and it is really

SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!

As a P. A. and P. I. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DOODLE leaves BETSEY BOBBET far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL., CINCINNATI, O., and HARTFORD, CONN.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with *full directions*. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERAR, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON

FOR REMOVING

Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Eruptions of the Skin, and for Rendering the Complexion Clear and Beautiful.

Of all the effects that exposure of the skin to the air or sun produces, the most disagreeable is called freckles, or tan. If spread over the entire surface of the parts exposed, it is called tan; if scattered at intervals, freckles. The finest skins are most subject to them. The KALLISTON, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, contains a peculiar emulsive property which will remove these disagreeable stains. It is at the same time perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY
—TRADE MARK—

FOR ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, Etc.

This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases, with astonishing and uniform success, and is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272.

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment,—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit,—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

"I have had the spasmodic asthma fifteen years. I commenced taking 'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma' eighteen months ago, and have not had a severe paroxysm since." SARAH SEELY, Eddytown, Yates Co., N. Y., to Editors *Rural New Yorker*.

"Have sold 'Whitcomb's Remedy' for nearly twenty years. I know of nothing so uniformly successful." THEODORE METCALF, Druggist, Tremont Street, Boston.

"I have derived very great benefit from 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.'" G. F. OSBORNE, President Neptune Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

"My mother had suffered eight years from the harvest asthma. The recurrence of this three-months' agony every year must soon wear her out. 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy' arrested the terrible disease, and has kept it off for the whole season, to the great joy of the family." Rev. JOS. E. ROY, Chicago, Agent of the American Home Missionary Society, in the N. Y. *Independent*.

Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT. POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.

Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives, invigorates and refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street,
Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our Home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for pictures to Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$50 to $75 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. [illegible] Organs, 13 stops $98. Pianos only [illegible] cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$$$ Persons, male or female, old or young, who desire liberal pay for honest [illegible] W. F. [illegible] & Co., [illegible]

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. [illegible]

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

A [illegible] CAN MAKE $25 PER DAY [illegible] PATENT [illegible] FAUCET. [illegible] Circular. WORSWICK M'F'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PENSIONS Increased [illegible] every wounded, ruptured [illegible] permanently injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. L. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Ag'ty, Washington, D. C.

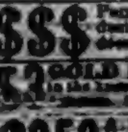

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $6.50. Young Americas hand & self-inkers the best for business. Send 3 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

Brilliant Jewelry! Something new—hard to detect from the finest gold. Studs and Sleeve Buttons 25 cts set; Plain or Chased Rings 25 cts. each; Ladies' or Gents' Bosom Pin, Necklace or Vest Chain, 50 cts. Ladies' Set (Pin and Ear-drops) imitation Cameo Stone, $1. The entire set for $2, postage paid. W. CHANNING & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT.

The best family newspaper published; eight pages, fifty-six columns reading.

Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $20 per annum, in advance.

SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

BOYS GIRLS Wanted Everywhere to send for a sample copy of "The Home Companion," [illegible] the cheapest and best young folks' paper published. An immense circulation built up in 4 years. Great premiums for getting up clubs, including Organs, Gold Watches, &c. Only 50c a year. Eight pages full of puzzles, stories & choicest reading. Samples and terms free. S. L. THORPE, Publisher, 14 Bolivar St., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS!

Send 50 cents and get a large sample package of our NOVELTIES in Ball Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery, Billet de Correspondence Envelopes and Note with monogram, date (something new), fine Cardboard, etc. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Creative Science;

Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS! We will send free to all applicants who do any newspaper advertising, the THIRD EDITION of AYER & SON'S MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS. 160 8vo pp. More complete than any which have preceded it. Gives the names, circulation, and advertising rates of several thousand newspapers in the United States and Canada, and contains more information of value to an advertiser than can be found in any other publication. All lists have been carefully revised, and where practicable prices have been reduced. The special offers are numerous and unusually advantageous. Be sure to send for it before spending any money in newspaper advertising. Address N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, Times Building, Philadelphia.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment, the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

GRACE'S SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon to King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds, that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster st., New York.

O. N. U. No. 45

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 15, 1877.

Senator Voorhees—it sounds well.

Governor Hendricks is quietly attending to his law practice. He will remain in peace until 1880, when he and his friends intend to make a rush for the Presidency. He will make a hot fight for it.

Conkling comes to the front. He declares his hostility to President Hayes, and openly asserts his intention of attacking the Administration. He feels considerably better since the New York election, and intends to be a big dog in the fight this winter.

We are very glad that the Democratic papers every where speak in favorable terms about the illness and death of Senator Morton. In return for this the Republican papers speak derisively of Mr. Voorhees, and seem to enjoy heaping abuse upon him. There is not another man in Indiana who will more ably fill the vacant seat than Mr. Voorhees, and the very papers engaged in traducing him, know this to be a fact.

An editor out west, who has been running a local paper for three years, and never uttered a word of personal abuse, always told a lie about his subscription list; never was worthy of an enemy; always published the best paper in the county—to hear him tell it—has lately discovered that he has been out of his element for thirty-six months, and will soon take charge of the editorial department of Radway's Ready Relief almanac for 1878. It is strange what a vast amount of time some men spend in finding out just where they belong.

There has been some peculiar comments upon the death of Senator Morton. One of our exchanges say that Indiana troops met with more deference and respect on account of the Governor. If such was the case it never came under our observation. It was the good fighting qualities that won for them respect, and not the name of any Governor. Morton was good to the boys, but Morton was working for Morton at the same time, and he had his eye on a splendid reward in his future. But whatever his motives, he made a good Governor at the time and deserves all credit. There was an Indiana regiment in the same brigade with two sister regiments of Ohio, and the gallant Col. Straight led it, but it never got any respect on account of its Governor, but wholly from the fact that it staid with the boys in every battle.

The soldiers of Indiana have formed a permanent organization for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to the late Senator Morton. Gen Lew Wallace, President, C. N. Lee, Secretary, Hon. John C. New, Treasurer. Counties are asked to form organizations for more effective work in the cause. Col. Robertson is the representative of the Twelfth District. And thus it is that the private soldier is constantly paying out money for the erection of monuments to some one who has had the lion's share of the glory and a good office besides, while he has been eking out a miserable existence, and perhaps without the common comforts of life. Let the soldier officers who did well in the war, and since, contribute the monument.

DEAR EDITOR COURIER.—I have been a constant reader of your paper, and in last week's issue my attention was attracted to an article headed "Communication," and it made such an impression on my mind, (one I cannot shake off) that I feel it a duty to thank you and (J.) for that article, which I believe will find its way in more hearts than mine; and my sincere wish is that it will appeal to the hearts of many, and that they may be benefitted by the truths it presents. I for one feel thankful that we have one in our midst who is trying to abate this evil spoken of in J's. communication by bringing the subject before the public. I too, have been an observer of young men (they at least think themselves men) congregated on the street corners hurling remarks, not only at inoffensive grey-haired fathers, but at ladies who chance to be passing by. You who are strong and who should stand as protectors to the aged and weaker sex, (and who should honor and respect the sex that gave you birth), stand there cooly and deliberately speak slanderously and jeeringly about those who you know in their weakness cannot defend themselves The question arises of whom and where was this lesson first taught. I fear it can be too often traced to your homes. Mothers, sisters, do you ever in the presence of your sons and daughters, sit and gossip over the short comings of others, and speak slanderously against those who are not in hearing. If you in your hearts would say "no, I will not thus set an example before our boys," the world would be better off—you would be happier, and many a heart felt pang saved by slanderous remarks made by young boys, that too often reach the sensitive ear of a passer-by and by thus setting a good example before your family, you will be another who will help abate this evil.

A YOUNG LADY.

A woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or hold an umbrella, but she can pack more articles into a trunk than a man can in a one horse wagon.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICE OF THE PRESS.

The veteran Magazine, which long ago outgrew its original title of the New Monthly Magazine, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best an most readable in the literature of travel, discovery, and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to Harper's Magazine, just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then. —[Boston Journal.

TERMS.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine, one year. $4.00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. pastage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7.00; pastage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, six copies one year, without extra copy, for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The volumes of the Magazine commences with the number for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

A complete set of Harrper's Magazines now comprising 55 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, pospaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

A complete Analytical Index to the first fifty volumes of Harper's Magazine has been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied welth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo Cloth, $3.00; Half Calf, $2.25. Sent postage prepaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and Samuel Hickman, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-Five dollars and Seventy-Four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lots number twenty-three [23] and twenty-four 24, in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

Altenberg & Lockwood Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, Nov. 14th, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.50.

True Merit Will Win.

A few years since the proprietor of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it there.—Our people soon found it out to be the reliable and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst colds, coughs, croupe, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children really like it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size 10c; large sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State will at the December session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, in the year 1877, apply for license to retail, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township to-wit: On that portion of the North west quarter of section-six (6) in said township, bounded on the east by the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, on the south by the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, and on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad and on the north by the line of said township.

Nov. 1 '77. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Administrator's Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of William Essig deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1877, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and farming implements and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS.—All sums of three dollars and under cash, all over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session in December, A. D. 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, in the lower story of the building situated on the north one-third of lot sixty-three in the original plat of said town, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb county.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jesse M. Brumbach, Administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest, G. A. K. MOSS, Clerk.
B. D. Hanna, Deputy.

The South Bend Herald has been enlarged to 48 columns, and it presents a neat and tasty appearance.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John A. Gaiver is plaintiff and Hubbell and Bordner and Solomon Bordner are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars and fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number eighteen [18] and nineteen [19] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler. DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Chas. W. Pricairo, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indianan, Nov. 13th, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Chas. Kelly is plaintiff, and Orpheus L. Hall et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty, 460, dollars and fifty, 50, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number sixteen, 16 seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, and nineteen, 19, in McAnally's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

C. Kelly, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877. Pf. $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 7187.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the north-east quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35] north of rang fourteen [14 east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever, from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff,

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 13th, 1877.

Pr. fee $6.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles Kelly is plaintiff, and Geo. Haines, Henry O. Haines, et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty-six [86], old plat, Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

D. Y. Husselman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 14th A. D. 1877.

Pltf's. fee $7 25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jas. I. Best and Chas A. O. McClellan is plaintiffs, and Irven McFadden et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and four hundred and eighty-five [1485] dollars and ninety-one [91] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A portion of the north western quarter of section number three [3] in township number thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: all that portion of said quarter section lying south of the Cemetery as now recorded on said quarter section and west of the west line of the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw Rail Road containing two [2] acres more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

O. B. Leas one of defendants Attorneys.
Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877. Pf. $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mathew H. Griffith James Roberts and J. Milton Butler are plaintiffs, and George W. Young and William Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy five dollar ($375) and twenty-four (24) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A piece of land off the south side of the north east quarter of section thirty one (31) township thirty four-four, 34, north of range fifteen, 15 east bounded as follows to-wit: on the east by the road leading from Newville to Wannamakers corners, on the north by land owned by Lawrence Gibson, on the west by land owned by H. H. Smith on the south by open half section line running between said land and John Loveland the same to contain forty-four, 44 acres of land more or less in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CL IR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $10.75

We have not got enough wood yet to last us through the winter. Those intending to pay their subscription in this way are hereby notified.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Wibert is plaintiff, and Charles Baker and Francis Fisher are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eleven, 111, dollars and sixty-seven, 67, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and four, 104, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Eliota Bristol and George P Bristol are plaintiffs and Jesse E. Woodford, Henrietta A. Woodford et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and 42, 942, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one, 21, in Parks addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $7.75,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker I plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seven, 307, dollars and ninety-four, 94, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and sixty-six, 166, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana, excepting forty, 40 feet off the east end thereof conveyed to Casper Altenberg by said Baldock.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

R. Foster Taft, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. 8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed, from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four, 474, dollars and sixty-two, 62, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and sixty-five, 165, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. 8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin Maze and Mary Maze are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six thousand fifty-two 6,052 dollars and seventy-one, 71, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east excepting one acre off the north west corner of said land above described deeded to James Leonard balance containing one hundred and sixty, 160, acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Dragoo is plaintiff, and Samuel Grush et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-five [545] dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, the undivided one-third of the following described real estate, commencing at a corner stone between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road thence south seventeen and one-half [17½] degrees west along the center of said road eight and twelve one hundredths chains to a stake, thence south seventy two and one half, 72½, degrees east four 4 chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half 17½, degrees west three and seventy-five one hundredths chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one-half 72½ degrees west four, 4, chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north seventeen and one-half, degrees, 17½, east three and seventy-five one hundredth 3.75 chains to the place of beginning, containing one and ½ acres of land in the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, 32, in township No. 34 north of range No. thirteen, 13, east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $12.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and William L. Gilmore and Ellen M. Gilmore is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine (289) dollars and eighty-eight (88) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number forty-seven (47) forty-eight (48) fifty-five (55) and fifty-six (56) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Oct. 24th, 1877. Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Hyman and Jacob Keller is plaintiffs, and John W. Garvey is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred, 600, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one, 1, and two, 2, in block number thirty-two, 32 in the Town of Garrett DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Covill, Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $7.75,

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff and John Trosh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of ninety-six 96 Dollars, and Fifty 50 cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number Twenty seven 27 in the Western Addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. L. Penfield, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Nov. 1, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson, and Zebulon C. Pheatt are plaintiffs, and Eliza Gonsor, Henry Ernest et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ten (510) dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The south half of the south west quarter and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-two (22) and fourteen (14) acres off the east side of the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-one (21) township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff

A. A. Chapin, Attorney for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 1st, 1877. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause where Geo. Emerson et al is plaintiffs and Benajah B. Long, Edgar E Long and et al is defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred a thirty dollars ($1130), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing fifteen (15) rods east of the north west corner of section four (4) thence running south to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail Road thence east thirty-five (35) rods thence north to said section line thence west to the place of begining all in township thirty four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff

Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877. Pf. $9.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Dragoo is plaintiff, and William Whitstone, Rebecca Whitstone David Grush, and Samuel Grush are defendants requiring me to make the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven [5187] dollars and eighty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at a corner stone in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, from thence south seventeen and one-half degrees west along the centre of said road, eight and twelve one hundredth chains to a stake thence south seventy-two and one half [72½] degrees east four [4] chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half degrees, west three and seventy-five hundredth chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one half [72½] degrees, west four chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north seventeen and ½ deg's, east 3 75-100 chain's to the place of beginning, a piece of ground in the south west quarter of section thirty-two [32] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13], east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $12.50.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent [illegible]

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY
Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS,

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

HURRAH.

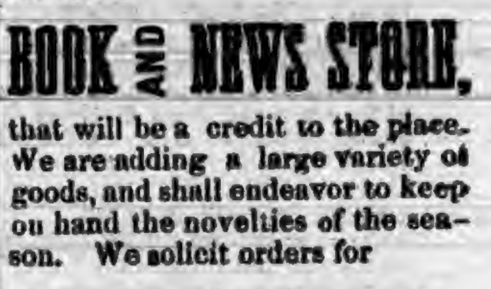
THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

What is my Mission.

Shall I live only for myself? Does not the sun that rises upon my luxury shine also upon the tear stained face of sorrow? Are there not slender feet stumbling wearily in rugged, lonely paths? How am I better? What word of comfort has fallen from my lips on the ear of the grief-stricken? silverware and silver-plated ware, china, glass, and crockery, knives and forks chamber sets, toilet ware, card baskets, tea sets, berry dishes, [illegible] castors, looking glasses, student lamps, chandeliers. Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Ward's Iron Dog.

A little girl named Gasion was burned to death while trying to light a fire with coal oil, a few days ago at Hicksville.

A. J. Little visited Corunna this week to get some "collatrals" from the delinquents for several parties in this place.

The R. R. temperance reading room will be kept open evenings at Butler, if the members of the club will keep up the oil.

Those of our friends who imagine that we can live and pay our debts on promises, are laboring under a fearful mistake.

The Hook and Ladder boys are preparing to give a dance on Christmas Eve. We bespeak for them a large attendance.

Quail are safe when Auburn hunters go after them. Six out of every family went out this week and no quails in the market yet.

A meeting at the M. E church last Monday was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the thanksgiving dinner.

The United Brethren minister, and the M. E. minister, at Butler, recieved a donation from the good people of that place, last week.

The army appropriation bill passed the House last Monday. It provides for an army of 20,000 soldiers. That is surely large enough.

The lawyers at Wabash complain of a want of business in their line. Well, DeKalb county has very few attorneys growling on that score.

Hides are way down—selling now at 2c., and we are informed by the buyers that they can be bought for 1c. or 1½c., before the market closes.

Notice the advertisement of the Fort Wayne Fruit House in another column and see what an immense stock for the holidays they are receiving.

Jas. Anderson has reduced horse shoeing to $2.50 a span. Dont let the dumb brutes go bare-footed when you can get work at these low figures.

The recent rains had a tendency to make the creek high, but not withstanding, a number of our citizens visited the 9th street bridge, on Sabbath last.

The will of Senator Morton has been probated. He left all his property to his wife. The value of the estate is not known, but is believed to be small.

Miss Molly Kline took laudanum for ague medicine last Sabbath morning, and with the assistance of two doctors was able to attend church in the evening.

We are opposed to the holding of the Democratic State Convention on the 8th of January next. Let the balmy air of early summer float in upon the assemblage.

One of our shoulder bumpers had a little unpleasantness last Sunday with one of the fair sex. Justice Walborn settled the matter for $13.56, Monday morning.

An Iowa boy wanted to hear how birdshot sounded as it flew out of the muzzle of a gun. Never more will the music of a gun barrel strike the tympanum of that lug.

The reliable dry goods merchants of Fort Wayne, Messrs. Root & Company, will have a new announcement in our next A press of business prevents us giving it this week.

Guy Plum and several gentlemen with whom we were not acquainted, took the Saginaw train south Tuesday for a hunt. The market for game is liable to decline on their return.

The county asylum is undergoing a thorough renovating, and being painted outside and in. Carpenters are also at work building additional structures, so as to make things convenient.

A stranger enquired of an eight-year old yesterday if this town supported a boot-black. "Yes, sir," answered the lad. "Where is he," asked the man in broadcloth. "Damfino," says the lad.

He had not slept for twenty-four hours, coughing all the time His sister bought a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup at the nearest drug store, gave him a dose, and the cough was broken at once and he slept quietly during the night. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The man who delivered the temperance lecture on the alegorical style, created some excitement Tuesday by placing his illustrated map in front of the P. O.

We have a young man in this city who sleeps in an unoccupied house every night, without bed or covers, and spends his money for the good of the family. He is generous.

Sixty thousand dollars have been offered for Tenbroeck. That's a good deal of money to offer for a quadruped; but the merry monarch who offered his kingdom for a horse is still entitled to the blue-ribbon.

If you are a passably good singer, or actor, or mediocre in anything and have not yet achieved a world wide renown, go to Fort Wayne, and the papers there will give you a reputation in two hemispheres—a la Miss Emma Abbott.

The Knights-Templar Drum Corps of Fort Wayne give their third annual Hop on the 28th of this month, in that city. These occasions are select, entertaining, and enjoyable. We acknowledge a receipt of an invitation.

The Stave factory at Hicksville "blowed up" last Thursday, killing one man and badly wounding another. The boiler at this institution has been in a dangerous condition for some time, and the accident and loss is through pure carelessness.

The trustee of North Richland township, it is said, will not hire either of the school marm's chosen by the people at the school meeting. A man occupying such a high position should show his authority when the opportunity presents itself.

Some mischievous boys fastened a dog's tail to a tin pan, Friday night, and the dog got down to Goldsmith Maid's time, to relieve that tail, but when he turned Fluke's corner the tail and the pan was close behind him. He bolted the track near the Saginaw depot.

We notice by the Sentinel of Fort Wayne, that our handsome friend, Capt. Robert Stratton was married to Miss Alice McDonald, of that city last Thursday. We congratulate the Captain, and wish him and his bonny bride a prosperous, happy journey through life.

Weamer don't seem to have much nerve. He attacked the Waterloo Fair Association in an indiscreet article, and, now in a puerile attempt, endeavors to escape from the responsibility. We are inclined to the opinion that something is gradually supping away his backbone.

The Ladies Social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. S. C. Swineford on Saturday afternoon of this week. Supper served promptly at 5 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance as a very enjoyable time is anticipated MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

The Fruit House at Fort Wayne, comes out this week with a new price list, on last page. Capt. White is bound to keep up with the demand these hard times, and that is cheap groceries and good quality. This is still the popular resort in the city, and many things are seen there not to be found in any other establishment.

We are in receipt of a copy of "The Convention and Choir," a splendid new musical work just issued by Prof Strauli, a gentleman well known in our midst. It is a better selection of music than we have yet seen published in one volume, and aims at a higher grade of excellence in the art. We believe it is the best work of the kind ever published.

Prof. S W. Straub, one of the musical celebrities of the west, gave us a call this week. He contemplates giving instructions to a class in this place in a few weeks, and from the great success in his frumer efforts here, we believe he will be well sustained. No one who desires to advance in the art will fail to attend. While all should give their herrty co-operation to a project so full of general interest to every body.

The greenback club held a meeting Saturday night, and we presume changed their allegiance from Kelly to Baker. If they didn't they are ungrateful.—Waterloo Press.

Baxter don't seem to be pleased with the record of Baker on the greenback question. Baker stands with the entire Indiana delegation in the late vote in the House, and there is not even another paper to keep company with the Press. Charley stands like a blasted tree upon a barren heath.

For years Lawson's Curative has given universal satisfaction, and every day it is increasing in popular favor. Without doubt it is the most reliable preparation yet introduced for Rheumatic diseases and those also which have their origin in the nerve structure. Wherever there is pain, inflammation, or swelling use the Curative, and you will not be disappointed. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A pretty picture is a healthy looking and well cared for Baby. By the use of Dr. Bull's baby syrup you can keep the health of your baby in splendid condition. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Look out for fires now.

Wood is in great demand.

Mr. M. Kline is quite sick.

The Veto cigar at Ralston's.

One bird in the calaboose Sunday.

Local on the first page of this paper.

Read the prospectus on the first page.

Joe Hazzard antisipates moving west.

Mr. T. Baldock is repairing his chimney.

The public schools open again next Monday.

Mr. Edge, of Waterloo, is the new butcher.

Have patience and thanksgiving will be here.

Saginaw & New York salt, at G. C. Ralston's.

Bargains in wall and window paper at Davenport's.

Rev. Rice, of the Lutheran church has located here.

For your school books call on Davenport the druggist.

Candy peddlers are running on prices 'Two for 5c now.

The roads are somewhat better for hauling purposes.

Teacher's institute is being held at Butler this week.

Ludington Oysters always on hand at G. C. Ralston's.

Mr. I. N. Cool had some trouble with a sick horse Tuesday.

There is talk of starting a greenback paper at Kendallville.

Mr. J. Grogg has closed the Sorgum business for the season.

Boyers 3 lb. can peaches $2.40 per dozen at G. C. Ralston's.

One of our harness makers, it is reported, has skipped out.

Billy Little will again open his little shoe shop over Pommert's.

For pure drugs at bottom prices call on Davenport the druggist.

B. Rainier takes Frank Griswold's place in the hack business.

Davenport the druggest, has all kinds of school books at lowest prices.

Captain Silvers has just recovered from a severe attack of lung fever.

A candy factory has been started in the old warm meal house, on Main St.

Mrs. Dr. Ford left last week on a visit to New York State, near Niagara Falls.

See the splendid stock of box papers just received by Davenport the druggist.

It is rumored that Dr. Parker will issue his paper at Kendallville next Saturday.

Don't teach school without a license. The State Board furnishes the questions now.

M. F. Long went to Corunna Tuesday, in the interest of the organ business.

Hold fast to that which is good and go to the New York Store for your dry goods.

One of our Reverend gentleman is about to apply for a divorce, so says rumor.

The wife of H. Ford has been on a visit to her daughter in O., for several weeks.

W. W. Humes will take day boarders next week. He has things tastily arranged.

"Who killed Pat. Murphy?" Nobody; he is painting the poor farm dwelling.

Mr. Miller, sister and Miss Molly Kline, have returned from their Hicksville visit.

If you have not been to the New York Store go at once and see what can be done for you.

Mr. Mansfield, one of the large contractors on the E. R. R. R., was in the city this week.

The butcher business is becoming immense in this city. Only seven now in the retail trade.

If you do not get your money's worth at the New York Store, you can't get it DeKalb county.

Uncle Geo. McMellen and Charley Mercer, of Corunna, was in town on Tuesday this week.

The Presbyterian society will meet at the Swineford House next Saturday. Supper at 5 o'clock.

The Hardware man who is successor of D. D. Snyder, has moved into Mr Baldocks residence.

The Presbyterian choir have added several to their former number, which makes the music ring.

The sidewalk emntioned in the Courier last week along the Presbyterian church has been laid.

Wheat $1 25, oats 25c, corn, shelled 40c, Ear, 35c, Clover seed, $4.50, @ $4.75. All markets firm.

Hersay informs us that the new barber who was to locate here, was arrested at Waterloo last week.

Look out for the advertisement of the Boss Harness Shop in next week's issue, J. E. Shiling proprietor.

Charley, the song and dancer, is out on furlough. Wonder if he will investigate Constable Miller again.

File. Lockwood has the Kinsey property in pretty good shape. It cost something to re-build that edifice.

We are in receipt of our namesake, the Wabash Courier, which like all Couriers is a good spicy local paper.

Wm. Leaham has opened up a butcher shop in the building formerly occupied by Micheal Long, on 8th street.

We notice that our marble works at the north end of town, on Van Buren St., has recently built a new work shop.

Prayer meeting was held at the residence of Micheal Long, last Sabbath afternoon, by the members of his church.

Church Music.

Music has charms etc., it is said, but loud and boisterous noises is not music, nor is the mingling and congregating of a number of noises or voices the standard of musical sounds. There is nothing more solemn, pure and devotional than sacred music, and there is not anything that is more elevating to the mind, bringing with it those enlarged views of nature and nature's God, as well as that happy delirium of thought, when we experience no consciousness of the present, but are bathing in the sun light of peace and harmony, produced by the beauties of symphony, harmony and the concordant melodies of nature's own musical organs. Nothing attracts the attention and admiration of the young so quickly, and nothing soothes and tempers with sweetness the decline of old age, as well timed sacred music.

Without the sacred melodies, church attendance and church service would be slight, uninteresting and of very little merit. It chains us with its entrancement, restrains our evil thoughts, centres them on holy things, elevates our morals and happifies the soul and feeds our hungering moral desires. All persons whether old or young, grave or gay, rich or poor, literate or illiterate have felt its influence, and after experiencing them will appreciate the fact that it was well for them to have been there and heard it. If it has this refining, elevating and moral tendancy, which the religious and all pure minded people must admit, let me ask in kindness, yet with criticism, why do not our church organizations pay more attention to this one thing, which is so essential to church service? They expend large sums for their edifices, their preachers and other purposes, all right enough too. Their ministers must study and labor for years to prepare himself for the pulpit, and during the entire week must labor with diligence to appear before his people in the Sunday services. But what preparation or study, what thought and drill is bestowed by the bulk of those who so frequently lead in the singing, or the persons who compose our choir? What examination or selection is there when a choir is being chosen? Some think the number of singers should be the rule others the volume or strength of voice should be the criterion in selecting a choir. Some think the choir should be composed of those having a literaay education, some on account of their friends, others their fine clothes, figures or faces, and others because of their friendship. Such qualifications destroy the choir, its singing, and moreover its moral effect. Harmony, equality and assimulation of tune and voice is essential, and not number, volume and the ability to make a loud noise. Four persons, each assuming a part, with well cultivated voices, modulated in harmony with each other, will create better music than a larger number, and would fill the capacity of any church in our town. The voice assimulated and modulated, none being drowned by others, as is so often the case where weak and strong ones are thrown together and each vieing with the other to be heard over the rest, the several voices can be distinctly heard as if there were but the one voice. Voices or sounds in pure accord and harmony penetrates to a greater distance than discordant ones, because there is harmony in all nature, but discords are soon swallowed up in their vain attempts to live.

In eastern cities where sittings of the churches are so much greater than ours, it is seldom more than four are in a choir, oftener a less number. Recently in a church as large as any two of ours I saw but two females occupying the choir, who with the organ, rendered most exquisit music, filled the entire church, and each word and note was articulated so plainly that one could almost feel the harmony and concord in the beautiful strains of its simplicity. The manner in which some choirs are selected and perform their parts, having a large number of singers, some with weak voices, some strong, some loud and shrill, some hoarse and course, some deep and tremulous, others not heard at all, has brought to my mind the bedlam of a farm yard, in listening to the cackle of the pullets, the bellowing of the ox, the squealing of the pigs, the braying of the jack, the bleating of the sheep, with the baying of the old yellow hound. To some ears, those that only love noise, one is as good music as the other. I hope to be able ere long to give credit to the choir that will improve most in sweet, sacred music. X.

The ladies are puzzled now. Winter is coming on and them plants will freeze.

Died at Newville on Friday, Nov. 9th at 11 p. m. Mrs. Harriette Headly, consort of George Headly, and daughter of W. R. Chilson. Aged 37 years and six months.

Mrs Headly has been afflicted for over one year with Bronchial consumption, with which she bore with christian resignation. The funeral services were conducted on Sunday by Rev. W. B. Hendricks, who preached from Rev. xiv chapter and 13th verse. If the faith of Christ be blessed, then is the subject of this truly blessed.

One trial is sufficient to covince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of Dr. Marshall's lung Syrup for curing coughs, consumption, asthams, Bronchitis, etc. Try it by all means. Price only 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

FIRST DAY.

The DeKalb county teachers institute convened in the high school buildind at Butler on last Monday, and was called to order by Supt. Barns at 2 p. m. The institute was opened with prayer by J. G. Bowersox, after which Mary M. Brundage was chosen secretary with C. H. Thurston assistant. Then there was a short recess taken to enable the teachers to register. After recess the subject of elocution and how to teach reading, was discussed by Professors Ridge and Shortridge. The institute then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the Luthern church. The exercises in the evening consisted of a social, music by the orchestra, and singing by choir. There were [illegible] persons enrolled their names as members during the first day.

SECOND DAY.

Institute opened by singing, followed by an address by Prof. Shortridge, upon the qualities to be possesed by a teacher.

RECESS.

After recess a lesson was given in elocution by Prof. Ridge and a musical exercise conducted by Prof. Ainsworth.

NOON RECESS.

Afternoon: Institute commenced with singing, after which C. H Thurston conducted a recitation in grammar, on diagraming sentences. This was followed by a lively discussion on the part of several members of the institute on the subjecs of determining the gender of nouns.

RECESS.

After recess Prof. Ridge continued his lesson in elocution, particularly treating of the vocal organs and distinct enunciation of the consonant sounds, closed with singing to meet at the Lutheran church at 7 p. m.

Evening session commenced with singing by the choir A lively discussion was then engageged in by several members on the self reporting system used in schools. After a short recess, questions from the query box were read by the Superintendent and answered by members of the institute, closed by singing, to meet at 9 p. m., Wednesday evening.

THIRD DAY.

Institute opened by singing and calling the roll. The enrollment reaching 160.

Recitation in mathematical geography, conducted by J. S. Otis.

RECESS.

After recess the lesson on geography was continued. Superintendent Barnes being called to meet the Trustees, the chair was occupied by Frank Van Auken. Criticism of the geography lesson by the teachers, followed with singing by the institute, and a lesson by Prof. Ridge.

Dr. Marshall's lung syrup is particularly recommended for children. It is the most pleasant, soothing and effective cough remedy known. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it; it only costs 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

LaOtto Items.

The corn crop is only a half crop in this section, but better than expected.

Rev. Mr. Worth preaches at Lee Chapel next Sunday morning and evening.

Services at the Lutheran church next Saturday evening and Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m.

Ernest Grang has a new boarder,—its a girl. "Still he don't vas happy," so "Swample" says.

Levi Love is the name of the new-comer hailing from Michigan and now is a citizen of LaOtto.

Will Gilbert, of the firm of Kalse & Gilbert, while "monkeying" with a revolver, accidently shot himself through the hand. Any one wishing a "shooter" can get one of G. at cost.

Swan township against the world for elopements. Miss Nellie Clark and Ed. Hilkert, of Swan, "lit" last Monday night for Michigan, and matrimony "Parterfamilias" with hostile intent, quickly gathered in his forces and pursued the fugitives, but "man proposes and—the trains are uncertain." We understand that Mr. Clark is reconciled, but not jubilent at the turn affairs have taken. We wish Ed. and Nellie plenty of good luck and future prosperity.

OUVRIER.

Some little excitement was raised at Lagrange last week by an attempt by one Peterson to kidnap his own child from its mother. The parties had been separated for some time, and Peterson living at Indianapolis came to Fort Wayne got Ed. Downy and Ed. Shouff to help him. They went to Kendallville to look over the ground, when his assistance got drunk and blowed the job, which was to steal the child from the mother. Some one hearing the boys, telegraphed to Lagrange to friends of the mother, and a Sheriff came down, and by going to Fort Wayne arrested the whole kit Petersen and Shouff are now under arrest.

New Restaurant.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Humes has fitted up his new restaurant, next door to Abright's, in first class style. He has added neat new furniture, carpets, etc., and has made the place very cosy and attractive. With the dining room under the excellent management of his wife, meals will be served in the best of style. Oysters and lunches served at any time. He will be ready for boarders next week. Prices always reasonable.

Auburn Public Schools.

RATES OF TUITION—For the benefit of foreign students who contemplate attending the Auburn schools during the next term, the rates of tuition are announced: High School, $5.00; Intermediate Grades, $3.00; Primary Grades, $2.00. The term will continue sixteen weeks, with a vacation of one week during the holidays. All new students should present themselves on the first day.

M. SEILER, Supt.

LOOK AT THIS!

HOW IS IT FOR LOW PRICES!

Granulated and Crushed Sugars for 12½ cts., generally sold for 14 and 15 cts. Coffee A. Sugar 12 cts. Extra C. white 11 cts. Light Browon 10 cts.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

Best Rio per pound 25 cts., 25 cent Coffee for 23 cts., Pea Berry Coffee equal to Java 27 cts

A GOOD DOLLAR TEA FOR 80 cts.
Young Hyson 50 cts.

Fine Cut Tobacco for 45 and 50 cts.,
Good Plug for 60 cts.

MILK CROCKS $1 per doz!

A full line of QUEENS WARE always on hand.

Orff's Empire Flour!

The best in Northern Indiana.

The highest prices paid for Country Produce.

G. C. RALSTON.

"THEY ALL DO IT!"

SAVE MONEY.

BUY YOUR

CLOTHONG AND UNDERWEAR

OF

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in twelve States of the Union on Tuesday, Nov. 6, namely: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The election in Massachusetts was for State officers, Executive Councilors, State Senators, Representatives and county officers. The following State officers, all Republicans, were elected by pluralities ranging from 15,000 to 17,000: Governor, Alexander H. Rice; Lieutenant Governor, Horatio G. Knight; Secretary, Henry B. Peirce; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Auditor, Julius L. Clarke; Attorney General, Charles R. Train. The Senators elect stand 33 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The lower house is also largely Republican.

New York voted for minor State officers and members of the Legislature. Allen C. Beach, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is elected by about 15,000 majority. The Republicans secured a working majority in the Legislature.

Connecticut voted for State Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and county officers. The vote was very light, not exceeding 80,000. The Republicans succeeded in securing about the same majority in the Legislature as last year.

In New Jersey the Democrats elected Gen. George B. McClellan Governor by 12,000 majority, and also secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The election in Pennsylvania was for minor State officers. The Democratic candidates—John Trunkey for Supreme Judge, W. P. Schell for Auditor General, and Amos C. Noyes for Treasurer—were chosen by majorities approximating 10,000.

A State Comptroller and members of the Legislature were voted for in Maryland. Thomas J. Keating, Democrat, was elected Comptroller by a large majority, and the Legislature is Democratic by the usual majority.

Virginia voted for State officers and members of the Legislature. The Democratic candidates, headed by F. W. M. Halliday for Governor, had no opposition, and the Republicans made few nominations for the Legislature, consequently that body is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches.

In Mississippi, also, the Democrats had things their own way, the Republicans declining to make any nominations. The vote was extremely light. The names of the State officers elect are as follows: Governor, John M. Stone; Lieutenant Governor, William H. Sims; Secretary, Kinloch Falconer; Treasurer, Wm. L. Hemingway; Auditor, Sylvester Gwinn; Attorney General, T. C. Catchings; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James Argyle Smith.

The people of Wisconsin elected State officers and members of the Legislature. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by about 5,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican by a small majority. The names of the State officers elected are: Governor, Wm. E. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Bingham; Secretary, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther; Attorney General, Alexander Wilson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. C. Whitford.

The election in Minnesota was for State officers and members of the Legislature, and resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket by 10,000 to 12,000 majority. The Republicans also secure a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature. The names of the successful candidates are as follows: Governor, John S. Pillsbury; Lieutenant Governor, James B. Wakefield; Treasurer, Wm. Pfænder; Attorney General, George P. Wilson; Railroad Commissioner, William B. Marshall.

Kansas elected a Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Republican candidates, L. W. Humphrey and Albert H. Horton, were chosen by a large majority.

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University were elected in Nebraska. George B. Lake, H. B. Persinger and Charles A. Holmes were chosen by 10,000 majority.

In Illinois there was an election for county officers. Little interest was taken in the election, and a very light vote was polled. In Cook county (embracing Chicago) the Republicans elected their candidates by majorities ranging between 4,000 and 7,000.

THE EAST.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, serving a life sentence in Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary, attempted to escape the other night, by removing stones from the wall of his cell.

THE WEST.

Indictments have been found by the United States Grand Jury of Idaho Territory against thirty-two Indians, principals and accessories in murders of white people in connection with the Nez-Perce outbreak.... A San Francisco dispatch says: "By a traveler on the schooner Leo, from Alaska, it is learned that the recently-reported killing of some fifteen Indians at Cape Prince of Wales was by the crew of a Honolulu whaling brig. The natives boarded the vessel and demanded liquor. On being refused, they attacked the crew, who obtained arms from the cabin and beat off their assailants.

The city of Indianapolis never had within her gates such an immense number of strangers as gathered there to do homage to the memory of the late Gov. Morton. The funeral obsequies were the most imposing that have been witnessed since the death of Abraham Lincoln. Among the notable persons present were members of President Hayes' Cabinet, Senators and Representatives of Congress, Governors of States, a number of State officials, representatives of the army and navy, etc. The funeral ceremonies at the grave were conducted by the Odd Fellows, about 8,000 of whom were in the line of procession.

There was a spirited shooting-bee in the streets of Dodge City, Kan., the other day. Deputy Marshal Edward Masterson, in attempting to disarm Henry Shaw and Texas Dick, two desperadoes, was shot by Shaw in the right shoulder. Masterson, after falling, raised himself to a sitting position, shooting Shaw in the thigh, breast, and head, and Texas Dick in the arm, and a man named Monroe in the groin. All are still alive.

THE SOUTH.

The Governor of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State to consider the proposition of the New York arbiters to adjust the State debt.

GENERAL.

On the announcement of the death of Senator Morton, President Hayes sent the following telegram of sympathy to Col. W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis:

> I desire, through you, to offer to Gov. Morton's widow and family my warmest sympathy in their great affliction. Amid the general and sincere manifestations of sorrow at the public loss, of which no one can be more sensible than myself, my long friendship for Gov. Morton makes me wish to be counted among those who feel in his death the grief of a personal bereavement. R. B. Hayes.

Business Failures: Ives & Porter, proprietors of the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. Hofbrock, Jr., tobacco manufacturer, Louisville, Ky., liabilities $65,000; H. Chandler, provisions, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $65,000.

The whole country from Montreal and Ogdensburg, and east to the Atlantic, was seriously shaken up by an earthquake on the morning of the 4th inst.

Recent deaths: The Rev. William H. Wyckoff, Secretary of the American Bible Union; Ezra Hall, one of the proprietors of the Hartford Evening Post; Dr. Paul F. Eve, a distinguished surgeon of Nashville, Tenn.

The late Senator Morton's physical infirmity was the obstacle that prevented him from becoming Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Grant has lately said that had his health been good he would have named him as the successor of Mr. Chase.

The so-called Dr. Smith, who so brutally maltreated and caused the death of Miss Alberta Wade, of Castleton, Canada, in attempting to procure an abortion, has been sentenced to be hanged the 19th of December next.

Burned: Crawford, Coffman & Co.'s last and peg factory, Dayton, Ohio, loss $30,000; Gilmore, Walter & Co.'s flouring mill, Allegheny City, Pa., loss $16,000; the Keith paper mill, Turner's Falls, Mass., loss $300,000; the Ames Manufacturing Company's pocket-book factory, Northampton, Mass., loss $30,000; D. Fowler & Sons' oilcloth works, at Newburgh, N. Y., loss $18,000.... The [illegible] of five persons of the schooner Edward Tilley were drowned while attempting to land during the gale at Port St. Peters, Quebec, a few nights ago.

Business failures: Corydon Weed, an extensive dealer in Illinois farm mortgages, Bloomington, Ill., liabilities $1,800,000, assets one suit of clothes; F. K. Phoenix, proprietor of the extensive nurseries at Bloomington and Normal, Ill., liabilities $120,000; Mulholland & Baker, one of the oldest hardware houses in Montreal, Canada, liabilities heavy; Fordham & Jennings, ship chandlers, San Francisco, Cal., liabilities $90,000.

WASHINGTON.

The President issued the following proclamation on the occasion of the death of Senator Morton:

> I lament the sad occasion which makes it my duty to testify the public respect for the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman whose death yesterday at his home in Indianapolis has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to the nation in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the State of Indiana as its Governor at a critical juncture of civil war can never be overvalued by his countrymen. His long service in the Senate has shown his great powers as a legislator and as a leader and chief counselor of a political party charged with the conduct of the Government during that period. In all things, and at all times, he has been able, strenuous, and faithful in the public service, and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation. The several executive departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation. R. B. Hayes.

A bill for the remonetization and free coinage of silver has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorizes the coinage of the dollar of 1837, containing 412½ grains, and makes the coin a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, the payment of which is not otherwise provided for by law.... Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, is said to have again declined the Third Assistant Secretaryship of State.... The Senate Committee on Patents has voted to recommend an appropriation of $45,000 for the restoration of such models which passed through the fire in the Patent Office as can be repaired.

The opposition to the confirmation of John Welsh as Minister to England charge that the Philadelphia firm of which Mr. Welsh is a member is the owner in Cuba of a sugar plantation and a large number of slaves. The friends of William Welsh make the explanation that the firm in question, being engaged in the West India sugar trade, have been compelled to take mortgages upon plantations as security for advances to planters, and that the slaves, as an indispensable and inseparable part of the realty, have in this manner come into the firm's possession.

Appointments by the President: John Q. Smith, of Ohio, to be Consul General at Montreal, Can.; D. N. Cooley, of Tennessee, to be Consul General at Spezzia, Italy; Alexander M. Stern, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

Hon. Henry S. Sandford has been nominated by the President to be Minister to Belgium. ....There has been a thorough investigation of all charges made against Public Printer Defrees. The charges were made by a discharged employe, and, after complete examination, the Committee on Printing fully exonerates Defrees.

POLITICAL.

The Governor of Indiana has appointed D. W. Voorhees to fill the unexpired term of the late Gov. Morton in the United States Senate. ....John Morrissey has been elected to the Senate from the Seventh District of New York, over Augustus Schell, Tammany.

John Morrissey was elected to the State Senate from the Seventh District of New York, over Augustus Schell, Tammany candidate.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Dispatches from the Turkish headquarters at Shumla admit that Silistria is threatened with isolation and a siege by the Russians advancing from the Dobrudscha. The fortress is supposed to be one of the strongest in Europe, and the Turks assert that it is fully garrisoned and thoroughly prepared for an obstinate defense. If these conditions exist Gen. Zimmerman will probably find that he has a winter's job before him.

The beginning of the end of the Turko-Russian war appears to be approaching. In every part of the field of conflict the Turks seem to be losing ground. Mukhtar Pasha has not recovered from his terrible defeat near Kars, but is still on the retreat toward Erzeroum, with the Grand Duke Michael in swift pursuit, capturing fresh battalions almost daily. He is in a desperate situation, and, if he is attacked and defeated again, which must involve of necessity the fall of Erzeroum, the war on the Asiatic side will be at an end, and Armenia will be held by the Russians, to be claimed in the final settlement as indemnity for the expense of the war. In Europe, prospects are but little brighter. The Russians are gradually closing in around Plevna, and the capture of that formidable position is only a question of time.

An Erzeroum dispatch of the 6th says: "A severe attack was made to-day on the Turkish positions. There was fighting along the whole line. After ten hours' engagement the Turkish center was driven in, and the Turks compelled to fall back. Mukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded."....A Turkish force numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 men, from south of the Balkans, attacked the Russian force at Mahren, south of Elena. After three hours' fighting, the Turks retreated, leaving 100 dead and many wounded.

A Constantinople dispatch announces that the Russians have occupied Erzeroum.

The Russian losses from the commencement of hostilities to the 1st inst. were 64,601 men. ....Four hundred of the principal inhabitants of Bulgaria, including the Geshoffs and their families, have been sentenced to exile in Asia Minor....The Porte has demanded the withdrawal of the Servian corps of observation now occupying the frontier, and threatens vigorous military measures if the demand is not complied with.... A very strong, united effort is being made to stir up a war feeling in England. It is argued that every town in India will be unfavorably affected by the Turkish downfall in Asia, and that the result will be most dangerous to the English hold on the Indian population.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Alexandria telegram reports that the King of Abyssinia threatens to invade Egypt with 120,000 men.

The funeral obsequies of Henry Meiggs were the most imposing ever witnessed in Peru.

Late advices from Havana report that "a decree just issued declares all estates ruined during the war, and in the way of reconstruction, free from contributions for five years; also, every new estate, and all new property acquired in the Central and Oriental Departments. All industries in those departments, nearly established, will be exempt three years. All female cattle, imported with the exclusive object of raising stock, will be duty free two years."

A Constantinople dispatch says many prominent dignitaries have been arrested by order of the Grand Vizier. It is said that a conspiracy on the part of the party of ex-Sultan Murad has been discovered.... A London telegram says that, owing to the improved condition of the famine districts of India, the Mansion House relief fund has been closed. The subscription amounts to $2,[illegible].

Lord Derby has notified the Chinese Government that the destruction of the Woo-Sung railroad would be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act.... The French Legislature convened at Versailles on the 7th inst. M. Grevy, Republican, was chosen Provisional President of the House of Deputies by a vote of 290 against 170. President MacMahon, in receiving the delegation of Deputies of the Right, gave them a very categorical answer, implying that he would not resign.... The Official Journal announced that the [illegible] Ministers, at President MacMahon's request, have withdrawn their resignations. [illegible] insist it shall be fully understood that, while continuing to discharge their functions, this shall in no wise prejudice the President's subsequent decision.

The successor of Sir Edward Thornton, as British Minister to Washington, has been selected in the person of Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, brother and heir presumptive of Lord Sackville, now British Minister to Buenos Ayres....The Spanish Cortes is to be convoked for January, to approve of King Alphonso's marriage to the Princess Maria Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, which is to take place on the 23d of that month.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Friday, Nov. 2.—Senate.—The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the death of Senator Morton was announced by Senator McDonald. A resolution submitted by him, providing for the appointment of a committee of six Senators to attend the funeral, was agreed to, and the Senate then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator Morton, adjourned till Tuesday, Nov. 6.

House.—In the House Mr. Ewing withdrew his motion to recommit the bill repealing a part of the Resumption act, accepted Mr. Fort's bill as a substitute, and moved the previous question. Mr. Hale moved to lay the bill and the amendment on the table. The motion was defeated—yeas, 108; nays, 140. The Fort bill was then made the special order for Nov. 13....Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously: "Resolved, In view of the sad intelligence of the death of Oliver P. Morton, distinguished Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Indiana, that the Speaker of this House, as a mark of respect for the memory of the man whose death is the nation's loss, appoint a committee of seven members to represent this House at the funeral obsequies."....Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole. The bill appropriates $25,722,000.....Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House copies of contract made with certain syndicate American and foreign bankers for the negotiation of the 4-per-cent. bonds of the United States, together with copies of all other papers relating thereto. Mr. Pridemore objected.

Saturday, Nov. 3.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Consideration was resumed of the bill for the repeal of a part of the Resumption act. After discussion as to the proposed terms for the management and consideration of the bill, Mr. Kelley proposed to offer a resolution making it the special order for Tuesday, the 6th, and until Thursday, the 15th, when the previous question should be ordered, but Mr. Willis objected absolutely to the resolution being received, inasmuch as he regarded the bill as an assault upon the national credit.... The bill for the free coinage of a standard silver dollar was introduced by Mr. Buckner, and was, on motion of Mr. Stephens, after discussion, referred to the Committee on Coinage, rather than to the Banking Committee.... Two other bills were introduced for the remonetization of silver—one by Mr. Clark and one by Mr. Townsend....Mr. Finley introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to elect the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

Monday, Nov. 5.—Senate.—The Senate was not in session.

House.—The silver men achieved a substantial victory in the House by suspending the rules and passing Mr. Bland's old Silver bill, providing for a silver dollar of 412½ grains to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise provided by law, and also providing for free coinage. Mr. Bland introduced the bill, and moved a suspension of the rules and the passing of the bill. This was agreed to by a vote of 163 to 34. ....After disposing of the Silver bill a resolution was passed, under a suspension of the rules, making Ewing's bill repealing the date of the Resumption act the special order until Tuesday, Nov. 13. The vote was 143 to 47.... Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Phillips, to create a postal savings bank; by Mr. Frye, to amend the Bankrupt law—also, to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States courts; by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Directors of national banks to declare quarterly dividends; by Mr. Hunter, for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and several States, growing out of moneys expended by them in the war of 1812; by Mr. Cabell, to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco; by Mr. Scales, for the transfer of the Office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department; by Mr. Shelley, to appropriate the cotton tax for school purposes; by Mr. Hooker, authorizing the election of a delegate from the Indian Territory; by Mr. Sayler, to secure the rights of homestead settlers on public lands; by Mr. Neal, imposing a duty on barley; by Mr. Banning, amending the act relative to the tax on cigars; also, removing all restrictions now existing in relation to the enlistment of colored citizens in the army; by Mr. Riddle, directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage is insufficient; also for the election of Postmasters; by Mr. Bland, removing the legal disabilities of women (it provides that, when a woman has been admitted to practice in the Superior Court, she shall be allowed to practice in the United States Supreme Court); by Mr. Buckner, for the repeal of all bankrupt laws; also for the establishment of a National University for Women in Washington.

Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Senate.—A large number of petitions were presented by various Senators from females throughout the country setting forth that they are taxpayers, asking that their political disabilities be removed, and that they be allowed to exercise the right of citizens at the ballot-box.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Plumb to further define the rights of persons with respect to homestead entries on the public domain; also to provide for the payment of the clerical and other expenses of the land office; also to declare certain lands subject to taxation....Mr. Maxey submitted a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with such commission as may be appointed by Mexico, and ascertain upon what terms a reciprocal treaty of commerce can be arranged....Mr. Wallace submitted several amendments to the bill introduced by him on the 23d ult. to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings. The amendments provide that the bonds shall bear 4 per cent. per annum interest, instead of 3.65, originally proposed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall keep them for sale at the money depositories as well as at the different sub-treasuries.... The House bill to authorize free coinage of the standard silver dollar and restore its legal-tender character, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Finance....Adjourned till Thursday, 8th.

House.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Willetts, granting pensions to the family of the late Gen. Custer; by Mr. Giddings, to establish mail-steamship service between the United States and Brazil; by Mr. Oliver, to limit the sale of agricultural lands to settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws; also, to abolish capital punishment; also, amending the constitution in regard to the election of the President, Vice President, and United States Senators; by Mr. Stewart, extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; by Mr. Strait, to extend the provisions of the act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands; by Mr. Welch, to establish the Territory of Lincoln; by Mr. House, to amend the constitution so as to limit the Presidential term to six years.... Mr. Brentano offered a resolution declaring it to be in the interest of the civil service that all Government officials receiving a salary of $2,500 and upward shall devote their whole time to their official duties, and shall not be permitted to carry on any other business....The House took up the bill repealing the third section of the Resumption act, and a number of amendments were offered.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The House devoted the most of the day to the discussion of the bill repealing the Resumption act. Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a lengthy speech against the bill. Mr. Cox, of New York, supported his plan of gradual resumption....Rev. Dr. Parsol, Chaplain of the House, tendered his resignation....Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Deficiency bill.

Thursday, Nov. 8.—Senate.—The resolution submitted by Mr. Maxey, on Tuesday, calling upon the President for information in regard to the rescue of prisoners from the Starr county (Tex.) jail by outlaws from Mexico, in August last, was taken up and agreed to; also, a resolution submitted by Mr. Mitchell calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of miles of Northern Pacific railroad constructed, what change has been made in the line, etc.... Mr. Matthews introduced a bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875.

House.—The House, in committee of the whole, devoted the entire session to the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, the Republicans favoring the maintenance of the fighting force at 25,000 men, while most of the Democrats thought that 15,000 or 20,000 would suffice for all the necessities of the service.

The Ohio Senatorship.

It is claimed that the southern portion of the State as well as the southern portion of the country desires the election of George H. Pendleton. They say that Pendleton deserves much of his party; that he was a member of Congress when it cost all a man was worth to be a Democrat, and that he battled with radicalism with an unwavering faith. Mr. Pendleton has some of the shrewdest political workers in his party enlisted in his behalf, among whom may be mentioned ex-Speaker Converse.

Gen. Tom Ewing was thought to possess considerable strength, but his prospects do not pan out well of late.

Next to these two leading champions come in Governor-elect Bishop, who is being urged by his friends on the same principle that Gen. Hayes was taken up for the Presidency.

The Hon. H. B. Payne is not a popular man, although the ablest in many respects of those who are talked of for the office. He is understood to be a hard-money man, although his recent record has shown that he is willing to speak sphinx-like upon the subject.

Then there is old Gov. William Allen. It is thought by some shrewd perusers of the political horoscope that he will be brought forward.

Bringing up the rear in starting are Judge Hoadly, Durbin Ward and Gen. Morgan, all of whom have good backing in certain parts of the State. Probably Durbin Ward is the most prominent of these, having been a leading candidate before the State Convention for Governor.—*Columbus (Ohio) Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

The Mosquito.

It was never suspected till lately that the mosquito could lay claim to a place among professors of the healing art, though the idea might have been suggested from the length of the bill presented and its unexpected suddenness. The new theory is that the mosquito is a physician who applies the same medicine and practice in all cases—an inbouteaneous injection of quinine. The performance is unfortunately irritating to people who are not in need of quinine, but to those who are, such as patients with fever and ague, the mosquito bite is said to be highly beneficial. As malarial fevers and mosquitoes are apt to be found in the same locality, the chances are good that the people who most need it will get the quinine injection. The authority on which this discovery rests has not been made public, but the assertion of it has attained wide currency. The old theory regarded the poison of a mosquito-bite as an acid, and treated it with ammonia, soda and the like; if the new one be correct, perhaps it will be proposed to cure the bites with mild sulphuric acid.—*New York Tribune.*

Chief Joseph's Reply.

An officer who was with Gen. Miles furnishes the Bismarck *Tribune* the following verbatim copy of Joseph's reply, when he was asked for the last time to surrender to Gen. Miles, through Howard's Nez Perces sent into Joseph's camp: "Tell Gen. Howard I know his heart. What he told me before I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking-Glass is dead. Ta-hool-hool-shoot is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who leads the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are—may be freezing to death. I want time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. May be I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs: I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

The Food Supply.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has returns which indicate that England will have to buy 104,000,000 bushel of wheat this year, owing to disappointment in raising a good crop at home. The English crop was unusually short this year, owing to defective curing. On the continent of Europe there has been a fair general crop. The war will limit the exportation from Russia and Turkey, and in Eastern Europe the supply will not greatly exceed the local demand. Egypt and India will have a larger surplus than usual, and will probably increase their shipments to Europe. The export of wheat from the United States now amounts to 55,000,000 bushels a year, but the Commissioner of Agriculture thinks that this country may be able this year to supply the entire British deficiency.

Hugh Lyle, who lived near Red Bluff, Ore., was bitten by a rattlesnake recently. It appears that he saw a snake in the path before him and shot it. The snake ran into a hole in the ground after being shot, and Lyle, in order to secure it, put his hand in to seize it by the tail. Another snake was in the hole, and bit him twice in the hand. He ran to the nearest cabin, and, taking a lead-pencil, attempted to write his age on a piece of paper, but the pain became so intense that he was unable to write anything more than the word "born." He died the following day.

Thorpe, the Auburn (N. Y.) murderer, who was sentenced to death a few days ago, thus politely informs his father of the fact: "I have the pleasure to inform you that I am sentenced to be hung on the 7th of December next."

Two professors of Dartmouth College, while at work in the college chapel, on Saturday night last, were locked in by some mischievous students, and were unable to obtain their release until late Sunday morning.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Introduced in Congress.

Sixteen bills have been introduced in the House for the remonetization of silver. They were submitted by the following gentlemen: Cox, of New York; Banning, of Ohio; Ewing and Jones, of Ohio; Bright, of Tennessee; Hunter and Baker, of Indiana; Sparks, Harrison, Knapp and Fort, of Illinois; Bland, of Missouri; Culberson, of Texas; Cummings and Oliver, of Iowa; and Phillips, of Kansas.

The following members have introduced bills in the House for the repeal or modification of the Resumption act: Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Southard and Ewing, of Ohio; Durham, of Kentucky; Atkins and Bright, of Tennessee; Fuller, of Indiana; Sparks, Harrison, Knapp, and Cannon, of Illinois; Franklin, of Missouri, and Culberson, of Texas. Of these, Hunter, of Indiana, and Culberson, of Texas, presented bills authorizing the reissue of greenbacks retired already under the Resumption act.

The following gentlemen have introduced bills for the payment of duties in greenbacks: Walker, of Virginia; Riddle, of Tennessee; Sparks, Springer, and Hartzell, of Illinois.

Gen. Banning, Chairman of the House Military Committee, has offered a bill repealing all laws which forbid the appointment in the army and navy of those who served in the Confederate army.

Representative Willis, of New York, offers a bill to simplify the existing laws imposing and collecting duties on imports, to remove all ambiguities therefrom; also, to reduce the rates on imported merchandise, to restore the duties on tea and coffee, and enlarge the free list; also, a bill to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt into bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable at the expiration of forty years; also, providing for the repeal of all taxes on the capital and deposits in State and national banking institutions; also, to abolish the tax on bank checks.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, has introduced a bill in relation to the Paris Exposition of 1878. It provides for the acceptance of the invitation, for the appointment of a General Commissioner at a salary not to exceed $3,000, and of fifteen additional Commissioners, eight of whom are to be skilled artisans and seven scientific experts, whose pay and expenses are not to exceed $1,000 each, and authorizes the assignment of one or more public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, articles for exhibition. It appropriates $150,000 to cover all expenses.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 45 cents per gallon, on tobacco to 12 cents per pound, and on cigars to $3 per 1,000; also, allowing producers of leaf tobacco to sell $100 worth to consumers without tax.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, offers a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. It provides that whenever any Indian belonging to any organized tribe or nation having treaty relations with the United States shall desire to become a citizen of the United States, he may do so by appearing in any United States Circuit or District Court, and making proof to the satisfaction of the court that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests; that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and has for at least five years been able to support himself and family, and by taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Senator Burnside wants to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army. His bill provides that hereafter the word "color" shall not be used to designate any soldier of the United States army; that the colored citizen shall be entitled to all privileges and rights of any citizen to enlist in any arm of the United States army, and no distinction shall hereafter be made in the assignment of a soldier on account of color or previous descent; that all arms of the service—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Signal Corps—irrespective of color, shall be open to him.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, has introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis road to construct a narrow-gauge railway from tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago.

Senator Matthews, of Ohio, introduces a bill to amend the bankrupt laws and establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. It provides, among other things, that in all cases of bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose estate shall not pay a dividend of at least 25 per centum on the claims proved and allowed against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as a principal debtor, without the consent in writing of at least one-third of such creditors in number and value.

Representative Cabill, of Virginia, offers a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners the value of the cotton and tobacco seized by the Government since April 10, 1865.

Several amnesty bills have been introduced in the House, all of them proposing to remove the political disabilities imposed by the Fifteenth amendment.

A New Military Arm—The Torpedo Hunters.

A correspondent of a German journal, writing from Erzeroum, gives the following account of the new corps of divers which has been organized by the Turkish Government for the purpose of removing the torpedoes laid down by the Russians in the Danube and on the shores of the Black sea:

The divers are Mohammedans from Lazistan, and a certain number of them are attached to each of the Turkish squadrons cruising in the Black Sea. When the ships arrive near a spot where the existence of torpedoes is suspected two of the divers row to the place in a very light boat, drawing so little water that there is scarcely any danger of its striking against the torpedoes. On arriving at their destination one of the rowers dives into the sea; if he finds a wire or rope by which the torpedo is attached he cuts it with a sharp instrument and returns quickly into the boat. The liberated torpedo floats to the surface of the water, the men pass a short lasso around it, take it in tow, and then row back to the ship as quickly as possible. For each torpedo thus captured the divers are paid $45, and also a sum of an amount equal to one-half of its value. Although the men have been often employed in this dangerous service, not a single accident has occurred to any of them.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has made the following statement showing the issue and retirement of national-bank notes and legal-tender notes, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1877:

National-bank notes outstanding when the act of June 20, 1874, was passed	$349,894,182
National-bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	4,734,500
National-bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates	2,767,232
Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	1,967,268
National-bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	$351,861,450
National-bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date	$ 69,342,[illegible]
National-bank notes surrendered between the same dates	[illegible]
Total redeemed and surrendered	$ 69,472,736
National-bank notes issued between the same dates	$ 34,3[illegible]
Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date	35,0[illegible]
National-bank notes outstanding to date	316,775,111
Greenbacks on deposit in the treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks	$ 3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire national-bank notes	72,407,543
Total deposits	$ 76,221,2[illegible]
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without reissue	$ 63,109,849
Greenbacks on deposit at date	13,111,371
Greenbacks retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875	37,500,100

The Redemption Agency.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of October, compared with the same month last year: National bank notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks, $12,024,700; National bank notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $3,493,100; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited with the Treasury, $1,005,100. Total, October, '77, $17,522,900; total, October, '76, $14,458,800; increase, $3,064,100.

Coinage.

The coinage executed in the United States mints for the month of October, 1877, is as follows: Double eagles, $5,454,800; half eagles, $5,000; quarter eagles, $20,000; total gold coinage, $5,477,800. Trade dollars, $1,075,050; half dollars, $711,225; quarter dollars, $554,012; twenty-cent pieces, $10; dimes, $76,405; total silver coinage, $2,416,702.

Darien Canal.

Interest in the Darien canal project has been revived by the report of Lieut. Wyse to the Paris Geographical Society. Lieut. Wyse was the leader of the French expedition last year to explore the Darien route through Columbian territory, and he reports a practicable line for a ship canal from the Chucunaque river, on the Pacific side, northwest to Port Grandi, on the Atlantic side. The route from the river to Acanto or Grandi is comparatively level, and he believes that an inter-oceanic canal, by way of Columbia, will soon be an accomplished fact.

Hogs and Corn.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes an elaborate special report on hogs and corn, based on information derived from a large number of places throughout the prominent hog and corn-producing sections of the West. The general result indicates a probable increase of 5 per cent. in the number of hogs for winter marketing, and a large supply for next spring and summer, with a generally healthier condition of hogs compared with last year, and a probable increase in the weight of hogs for winter packing.

Tramps.

The London *Spectator*, in an article on American tramps, says the result of experience in England, after attempts to suppress tramping by capital sentences, by hard labor, and by enforced production, is that the only way to mitigate the evil is to establish a rural police. The *Spectator* pronounces the American idea of sending idle men and women to severely governed industrial schools "a very curious experiment," and doubts its success.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 60	@11 25
Hogs	5 35	@ 5 75
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@ 1 29
Corn—Western Mixed	62	@ 63
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 38
Rye—Western	71	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	14 25	@14 35
Lard	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 85	@ 3 65
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs—Live	4 25	@ 5 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 59
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	18	@ 19
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 50
Lard	8	@ 8¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 11½	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 06	@ 1 08½
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 1	54	@ 55
Barley—No. 2	62	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 23	@ 1 24
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	53	@ 54
Pork—Mess	13 40	@13 50
Lard	8	@ 8¼
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 75
Cattle	2 25	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 20	@ 1 27
Corn	45	@ 46
Oats	27	@ 31
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 25
Lard	8	@ 8¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 30	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red Winter	1 28	@ 1 29
Corn	45½	@ 48
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	6 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@ 1 29
Corn—No. 1	49	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 15	@ 1 35
Pork—Mess	14 75	@15 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 50	@ 5 87½
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 30
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 50

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

By-the-by, is the great loss of weight that occurs in eggs which are kept long generally known? I have weighed mine several times, and it has proved to be lighter at each successive weighing.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Stephen Burrows, after trying for several years to eradicate a patch of Canada thistles on his farm, with very indifferent success, hit upon a plan last fall that he claims finished up the job. The pomace from his cider-mill applied to them did the work effectually.—*Whitewater Register.*

Warming your honey before the fire will not prevent fermentation, but rather increase it. Some American bee-keepers boil their honey when fermentation begins. Boiling may act for a time, and is probably the best thing that can be done to hinder the fermenting process. As soon as any of our honey begins to ferment we boil it, and then give it either to poor people or weak hives.—*Cottage Gardener.*

To keep roots sound and plump, Mr. Benjamin P. Ware, of Marblehead, a successful gardener, cuts off the fine roots close to the body, and pares away the crown of the turnip or beet sufficiently to destroy all buds or rudiments of buds. The thus doctored roots are then placed in barrels of sand or covered with earth in the cellar to prevent wilting. Removing the buds and rootlets prevents that corkiness so common with these roots when kept till late in winter, which is caused by the support of sprouts and rootlets using up much of the more tender and edible substance of the roots. Turnips and beets thus treated are as nice for the table in late winter or early spring as when first harvested.—*Scientific Farmer.*

Animal manures of all kinds are good but different in the rapidity of their fertilizing effects, as well as their duration. Horn, hair and wool, as Prof. Johnson has well remarked, depend for their efficacy precisely on the same principle as the blood and flesh of animals. They differ chiefly in this, that they are dry, while the blood and flesh contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of their weight in water. Hence, a ton of horn shavings, of hair, or of dry woolen rags contains vastly more fertilizing materials than the same weight in blood or flesh, but the effect of soft animal matter is more immediate and apparent, while that of hard and dry substances is less visible, but continues for a much longer time.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Hint to Careless Boys and Men.—To make breachy cattle an excellent way is, when turning stock into or out of the pasture, instead of letting down all the bars, to leave two or three of the lower rails in their place, and then by shouting or beating [illegible] force the animals to leap over them. This is capital training for teaching them to try their powers of jumping where a top rail happens to be off, and, having achieved success in this, to set all fences at defiance, as inclination or the sight of an abundant meal of grass or grain in a neighboring field may prompt them. Another good way is to open the gate but a little way and by threats or blows compel the cattle to pass through it. Having learned this lesson, some of them will soon manifest a resolute spirit to force their way into yards, fields, or indeed into any place where a gate or door may have accidentally been left open.—*Moore's Rural.*

The implement we use is simply an ordinary iron beam plow with the mold-board taken off and the share lengthened out by putting on a piece of steel, about half an inch thick, two inches wide and twenty inches long. We attach two horses to this, and straddling the row to adjust the draught, that the standard of the plow will run to the left of each hill in the row, and the long steel cutter attached to the share will pass under and cut loose the potatoes in each hill, leaving the hill apparently undisturbed, but loosened up completely, so that the digger, with a four-tined fork, can throw the tubers out very fast, and with much less hard work than without the use of this [illegible]. We have been digging during the last week, and in two days three men dug 600 bushels; after this cutter had been run under the hills, and with nine-and-a-half days' work 1,150 bushels were thrown out of the hill, or about 127 bushels for each day's work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

About the House.

To Cure a Bunion.—Try binding on the pulp of a lemon every night.

To Keep the Hands White.—Never use hard water; soften it with a little borax; if the hands are very tender or become chapped, wear kid gloves at night.

Suet Pudding.—One cupful of stoned and chopped raisins, one cupful finely chopped suet, one cupful sugar, [illegible] sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make it stiff as bread [illegible]. Steam three hours.

Uses of Turpentine.—It is stated that spirits of turpentine, sprinkled through the house once a week, is a sure preventive against scarlet fever and other diseases. It is also said to keep moths out of carpets.—*Our Home Journal.*

Cream Sponge Cake.—Beat two eggs in a coffee-cup until light, and then fill the cup with sweet cream; add one cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one of cream-of-tartar and one and one-half cup of flour. Should sour cream be used, omit the cream-of-tartar.

To Crystallize Grasses.—Dissolve about twelve ounces of alum in two quarts of boiling-hot water; place the grasses (tied in a bunch) in the solution while it is hot; do not disturb it; when cold separate the grasses; remove all unnecessary lumps. If the crystals are too large made the solution weaker.

Recipe for Toilet Soap.—Take two ounces of glycerine, an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and two ounces of powdered Florentine orris root, and melt with four ounces of mutton tallow and a pound of English white Castile soap. Before the soap sets, it can be cut with a knife in any shape the fancy dictates.—*Economist.*

Potted Pigeons.—After picking, drawing and washing, [illegible] the pinions, dry well with a cloth, season with pepper and salt, roll a lump of butter in chopped parsley, and put it into the pigeons; sew them up, place them in a pot, cover them with butter, bake in a moderately-heated oven; when done, put them in potting-pots, and pour clarified butter over. Keep in a dry place.

Glycerine for Oil Stones.—About every one has more or less use for an oil stone, but in these days a good oil is hard to obtain, and kerosene is often used instead. This is a bad plan, for, although it makes the steel "take hold," it ruins the stone. Glycerine is much better, does not dry on the stone, and is easily washed off when dirty. Use soap or soda and water to clean the stone, and then apply the glycerine. Clean water is only needed to wash the stone with, and, if treated in this way, the latter can be kept bright for a long time with the grit unimpaired.—*Husbandman.*

Onions as a Disinfectant.—Onions sliced and put in plates in a sick room are an excellent disinfectant, and will prevent contagion from eruptive troubles. They should be removed, and fresh slices put in their places, as soon as discolored. Be sure that these slices are buried, or put where they cannot be eaten, as soon as taken from the room. It is not safe to use onions that are not taken fresh from the earth, during any epidemic of eruptive diseases, as they are so quickly sensitive to or impregnated with any contagion or malaria in the atmosphere.—*Boston Transcript.*

Sea Bathing at Galveston.

The other evening quite a nice little party of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the beach at Galveston, Texas, to enjoy for the first time during the season the delights of the bath. Everything was as lovely as could be when the beach was reached by the bathers. The south winds were as soft as the down upon the angel's wing, and perfumed with the richest and rarest odors the flowery isles of the gulf can produce. The ladies went off to themselves, and donning their robes for the plunge, gave the word when all was ready to the boys, who underwent a similar change in their raiment at another place.

The girls screamed nice little screams as the laughing waters would leap up to their mouths and kiss the red rosy lips that tempted them, and the boys would stand stiff and stubborn against the plunging waves, defying the strength of old Ocean's billows. The bath was being hugely enjoyed until one of the girls gave a scream.

The first outburst of agony was followed by a second, deeper and more terrible than words can express. Then came the third scream, and the lady fainted—fell lifeless into old Ocean's arms.

There was gathering in hot haste about this fatal place. Men from the beach rushed with their clothes on into the sea to render all the assistance in their power to save the "dying girl." The confusion continued to increase until the beach and the gulf were alive with anxious, eager people, men and women, who wanted to know what the matter was. The unfortunate lady was seized by a stalwart arm and carried to the shore, where her brow was fanned with the brim of a Panama hat, which soon restored her to consciousness. With the first gleam of reason that shot across her soul she brought another scream. This time it was "Shark! I am bitten by a shark!"

With that announcement there was a departure in hot haste from that memorable spot which will live forever in the fears of those who filled up the ranks of the skedaddlers. The idea seemed to seize that delegation that a shark could travel on dry land as well as in the sea, and under this impression a tremendous assemblage of bathers, in thin bathing costume, could be seen flying like a routed army through the highways of East Galveston.

After peace had been restored the heroes of this escape armed themselves with fishing-hooks, shot guns, six shooters and all the available weapons attainable, and started to the beach to attack the shark. He was found floating just as he was when he made the assault upon the young lady. He was roped, hooked, shot and brought ashore, and proved to be a stick of timber worth about fifteen cents.

Bonanza of Wealth in South Carolina.

The most remarkable instance of a geological discovery, revolutionizing a district and enriching a State, has occurred in the development of what is known as the Ashley River (S. C.) deposits of what seems to be the remains of cartilaginous fish, especially of the shark family, though they also contain numerous bones and teeth of cetaceans, or whale-like animals, many of which were larger or as large as the whales found in the seas of the present time. From the number of their bones and teeth exhumed or washed out by the waves of the ocean, they must have existed in large "shoals," and, together with the enormous sharks of that age, animals rivaling the whale in size, must have constituted a vast marine army of "flesh-eaters" and spacious "scavengers" of the Eocene ocean. Large ships and steamers are daily seeking cargoes from the Ashley, Stono, Wando, Ashepoo, and other rivers, and the State of South Carolina is now reaping a great harvest. Over $6,000,000 has already been invested, by Northern capitalists in mining and manufacturing the rocks into rich fertilizers, and many people who, in 1867, were unbelievers, have now their thousands invested in it. This is a simple and true history of the discovery and development of the phosphate rocks of South Carolina. The exports for the past year amount to nearly 200,000 tons.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Colorado Giant.

The Denver *News* demolishes the Colorado giant. Thousands of feet of limestone and sandstone have worn away from above the shale where it was found; there are no remains of a prehistoric people in the neighborhood; the material of the statue is so soft that if it were buried for a year it would fall to pieces, and no anthropoid apes or remains of them have ever been found in this hemisphere, so that the addition of a tail is an absurdity.

O. P. MORTON.

Personal Reminiscences of the Dead War Governor.

Mr. William Henry Smith, of Chicago, whose long [illegible] with political affairs in Ohio gave him an opportunity to know the late Senator Morton during the most eventful portion of his career, while the War of the Rebellion was in progress, [illegible] following [illegible] reminiscences [illegible]:

Mr. Smith [illegible] first met Oliver P. Morton in [illegible]. He was at that time engaged in the [illegible] practice in the eastern part of Indiana, principally at Richmond and Centerville. He was a young man of [illegible], large, strong, and [illegible], of extraordinary vigor and force of will. His first connection with politics [illegible]. His opponent was George W. Julian, the noted abolitionist, who was [illegible] Congress. Morton didn't like him, and, with his friends, did what he could to defeat him. Sam Parker was [illegible] by Morton and his friends, and he succeeded in [illegible]. [illegible] between the latter and Morton never ceased. Even after the latter became the head of the Republican party in Indiana the old feeling of animosity between him and Julian would crop out in the party councils. One of Morton's warm friends in those days was old Sol Meredith, a quaint combination of farmer and politician, whom I think it would be difficult to match.

The main facts in his life you will find in the many articles published concerning him during the past year. Every one remembers the thrill that swept over the country when, early in 1861, he made his great speech at a public meeting, declaring that the Union must be preserved at any cost. His was the first voice to utter these words publicly, and that speech did more to crystalize the Union feeling of the North into a determination that the Union must be preserved than any other public utterance of that eventful period.

Again, early in April, just before President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops for three months, Morton's dispatch offering, in the name of Indiana, to furnish 10,000 men to put down the rebellion created intense excitement.

I think he was one of the first men to realize that the rebellion was not to be put down so easily as at first supposed, and he urged the necessity of the most vigorous measures. He was, from the first, the trusty adviser of Mr. Lincoln.

The promptitude he displayed in carrying out his designs was little short of marvelous. Red tape never tied him down. The troops of Indiana were, owing to his energy, among the first in the field, and, through his fatherly solicitude and watchfulness for their welfare, they were better cared for than any other regiments in the army.

It was he who first set the example of sending agents with the troops from his own State, whose duty it was to report their sanitary condition at all times. When Gov. Brough become Governor of Ohio—he was elected in 1863—he adopted this plan.

My official acquaintance with Gov. Morton began when I became Private Secretary to Gov. Brough, and continued until I was elected Secretary of State of Ohio. This was the most trying period of the war, the dark days of 1863-4. Brough and Morton were warm personal friends, and in many respects were very similar. Both were men of great energy and will power, and from the first they worked in concert. Before Brough's election the people of Ohio looked with more confidence to Morton to protect them from threatened incursions than to Todd, our own Governor. In 1863, when Morgan's men threatened Cincinnati, Morton was appealed to for protection and he did what he could.

In his efforts to discover and put down the treasonable organizations known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and kindred associations he worked without ceasing, and with unequaled energy and vigilance. Secret agents were constantly passing between him and Gov. Brough, at all hours of the day and night. The amount of work he did was marvelous. During this time I was frequently called to Indianapolis and know that not an hour of the twenty-four passed without some demand on him for advice or action.

He was always a strong partisan, and in this respect his leadership bore a stronger resemblance to Henry Clay than to any other American statesman.

Personally he was most agreeable and entertaining. He made friends of all he met in the social circle, and was especially beloved in his own city. He possessed all the elements of a great leader. His energy, great abilities, strong common sense, and devotion to the Union were his most marked characteristics.

Russian and Turk—What They Are Fighting For.

It must, then, be fully understood that the Turk is not fighting for his own home or his own country. He is fighting for the right to play the tyrant—to play the Turk—in the country and homes of other men. He is fighting to [illegible] his spoils from their lawful owners. He fights in order that he may keep the [illegible] of unrestrained murder, robbery and [illegible] over as large a part of the [illegible] as he can. To the fine [illegible] gentlemen at Stafford House, [illegible] Duke who talks in their [illegible] a "sacred cause." Those who try to put a check upon the doings of men engaged in this sacred cause are spoken of as "aggressors." The "aggression" of Russia consists in the noble determination of the Russian people that this state of things shall be put an end to—in their determination themselves to spend and be spent in the glorious work. If by Turkey we mean the lands so marked on the map and the people of those lands, the Russians are not fighting against Turkey, but for Turkey. They fight to free the people of Turkey from barbarian bondage. They fight to free the land of Turkey from the exactions of barbarian tax-gatherers. They fight to free the homes of Turkey from the plunder and defilement of barbarian robbers and ravishers. They fight, in short, to free the land from the barbarian intruder and give it back to its own people. May such "aggression" as this ever prosper. It is grievous to us as Englishmen that Russia should be left to do alone the work which England should have done at her side. But we can none the less feel our hearts beat for those who are doing the work in which we are kept back from sharing. They have [illegible] the good [illegible], they have jeopardied their lives unto the death to put down the wrong and uphold the right.—[illegible] Freeman, *in Contemporary Review.*

Return of A. Oakey Hall.

A. Oakey Hall has returned to New York. His reappearance is as mysterious as his [illegible] on the 15th of March last [illegible] inexplicable. Having [illegible] the bosom of his family at [illegible] West Forty-second [illegible] morning his family [illegible]. Mr. Aaron [illegible], former law-partner of the ex-Mayor, said that he was surprised when he was visited by Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall was [illegible], and seemed much improved in health.

"How did he reach the city?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know; I didn't ask him. I know that he was in London about twenty days ago. I merely guess that he came by way of Boston."

"He intends to remain in New York?"

"Yes; I think that is very certain. I always thought there was something wrong with his head when he went away. He was annoyed and nearly worn out. Now he has had rest, and it has done him good. I think that he will resume the practice of his profession."

Mr. Vanderpool agreed with many persons with whom the reporter conversed, that no one excepting Mr. Hall knows what he intends to do, and, so far as can be learned, he has told no one of his intentions.

District Attorney Phelps was asked to-night whether legal proceedings would be begun against the ex-Mayor. He said there would not be, so far as his office was concerned. "Hall has been tried once and acquitted," he said, "and, of course, he can be tried again if he obtains new evidence; but if he is tried and acquitted that is the end of it, new evidence or not. The statute of limitations would bar any proceedings on the alleged fraudulent minutes of the Board of Audit. It was done more than five years ago. There will be no criminal suit against him. What civil suits may be brought I know nothing about."

Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, said that so far as Mr. Hall had ever been in the "ring" suits, the case had been settled, and he did not think there was any prospect of any suit being brought against him.

Many theories are afloat as to the impelling motive that brought Hall home. It is believed by many that he does not know why he returned, but has been brought back by the crazy impulse of a brain that was unsettled before he left this city. A few put his return on the solid basis that he is now of sound mind and in good health, and that he intends to resume the practice of his profession, and attempt to wipe out the memories of the past.—*New York World.*

A Whisky Monomaniac.

A singular instance of the power of alcoholic drink was brought publicly to notice yesterday. A young gentleman, a journalist, a capitalist and a Christian, is the victim of a suddenly-acquired mania which is quite remarkable. He went to visit his former home last summer in Cincinnati. On his way [illegible] Kansas City he became sick, and, in the absence of a doctor, went to the steamboat bar and asked for and was given a drink of whisky. The drink, coming upon a system unaccustomed to it, created an intoxication, which has been perpetual ever since. It gave the young man such a mania for strong drink that nothing could restrain him in his excesses. There was nothing about his intoxication offensive to those who visited him. On the contrary, his brilliant mind and inexhaustible fund of conversation seemed to be renewed. He knew that he was surrendering himself to drink and its fascinating effects, but paid no attention to the remonstrances of his friends. There was nothing violent in his excesses. He was calm, but desired to drink, and he kept on drinking. He had a wife to whom he was devoted; he idolized her and made every provision for her comfort. He was a member of the church and in good standing, a good lawyer, and the chosen leader of the Young Men's Republican Club. He owns a large amount of real estate, and was on the highway to wealth and prosperity. He had never taken a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life before this drink taken on the Ohio steamboat. Yesterday he was taken East by his father and brother, where restraint will be placed upon his actions, in the hope that the brilliant and cultivated mind may be saved from this strange and fatal infatuation.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Richmond Battle-Fields.

The battle-fields around Richmond are quiet meadows now, reclaimed by nature, with few signs of the days of "blood and iron." At Cold Harbor, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hill, one sees little to remind him of the terrible scenes enacted there twelve and [illegible] years ago. In the woods and on [illegible] river bluffs in the Peninsula [illegible] attempt has been [illegible] the land, sloping [illegible] to be seen, but elsewhere the intrenchments have been leveled. [illegible] Petersburg there are few traces [illegible] formidable fortifications as Fort Steadman, Hell and Damnation. The Crater and the fields around it are owned by Mr. Griffiths, who was born close by, and was in Petersburg when the mine was sprung. He has built a house near the Crater, and now has his father's farm under excellent cultivation. The Crater itself has been left almost untouched, and a thick underbrush of peach trees and sprouts has sprung up from the [illegible] thrown away by the soldiers during the siege. The ravine where the dead lay in great heaps on that terrible morning has been brought under the plow year after year, until now only a slight depression in the field can be pointed out. The visitor has to pay 25 cents for a glimpse of the Crater and the interior of a shed stocked with battle relics.

A Texas stock man recently sold to some parties in Southwestern Kansas 40,000 head of cattle and 2,000 head of horses for $140,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.

An Extraordinary Letter from Judge Strong, [illegible] Court.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Hon. William Strong, of Pennsylvania, is one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was one of the fifteen members who constituted the Electoral Commission through whose action Rutherford B. Hayes was declared to be elected President of the United States. Had Judge Strong, as a member of that commission, voted the other way Mr. Hayes would have been excluded from the office of President. It is therefore to the vote of Judge Strong that Mr. Hayes owes his office. The commission consisted of fifteen, of whom, leaving Judge Strong in doubt, seven were for Mr. Hayes and seven were against him. The grand result depended upon the way Judge Strong should vote. Under these circumstances, and with such consequences hanging upon his vote, Judge Strong made up his mind to vote for Mr. Hayes.

It now appears, however—and it appears by a letter under his own hand—that in arriving at this conclusion Judge Strong was governed by a strictly technical rule, and that, although he cast the determining vote in favor of Mr. Hayes for President, he does not believe, and never did believe, that Mr. Hayes was lawfully elected to that office! The view taken by Judge Strong was that Congress has no right to inquire into State elections for State electors; that the Electoral Commission had no more power than Congress had; and so he voted for Hayes although he feared a great wrong had been perpetrated by the Louisiana Returning Board!

All this fully appears in a letter addressed by Mr. Justice Strong to an old personal friend of his, the Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee. This letter, being entirely upon a public question of overshadowing importance, has been forwarded to us by Mr. Jones for publication, and we print the two letters, which are as follows, in full:

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1877.

Hon. Charles A. Dana:

Dear Sir: During the sitting of the Electoral Commission in Washington last winter, I wrote to Mr. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, and a member of the commission, with whom I had been associated formerly in Congress. I did not keep a copy of my letter, but, addressing him, I wrote in substance as follows:

"When you and I were in Congress together you were a Democrat, and regarded as an honest man. Do you believe that the people of Louisiana elected or voted for the Hayes electors?"

I inclose herewith a copy of Justice Strong's letter in response to mine. If you think his letter worth publishing, you are at liberty to give it to the public.

In my reply to Justice Strong's letter I wrote:

"By the constitution of the United States it is provided that Presidential electors shall be appointed in such manner as shall be prescribed by the State Legislatures; but the returns of the electoral votes are to be returned to the President of the Senate, and shall be opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and be then counted. Congress clearly has the right to inquire and determine whether or not the electors of the several States had been appointed in the manner prescribed by their respective States."

I never write secrets nor keep copies of the letters I write. And I do not believe that the official acts of public servants and the reasons for their acts should be regarded as private and secret. Very respectfully yours,

G. W. Jones.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1877.

The Hon. George W. Jones:

My Dear Sir: I was a Democrat when you and I were together in Congress. I am a Democrat now. I hold to all the opinions the State-Rights Democrats have always held, and which the acknowledged leaders of the party have avowed up to the present winter—never more clearly than in 1873 to 1875.

I do not believe that Congress has any constitutional right to inquire into State elections for State electors.

Congress has, of late years, interfered quite too much with the States. The Electoral Commission has no more power than Congress has, and I think it would be a most dangerous usurpation were it to do what the States alone have a right to do, even to cure what I fear was a great wrong of the Louisiana Returning Board.

I can not doubt that such will be your opinion when you reflect to what the assertion of such a power would lead. It would place the right of the States, respecting the choice of electors, at the mercy of the Federal Government, and be the greatest stride ever made towards centralization.

Better suffer a present evil than open such a door, better than abandon all the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

I am yours, very respectfully,

W. Strong.

The letter of Judge Strong is in one sense very creditable to him. It shows that he acted from conviction. We can not give our assent to the correctness of his conclusion, but we can understand that his view is one which might be honestly taken by a technical lawyer, not much addicted to equity and to going to the bottom of things.

The great and momentous fact which appears from the correspondence, and which presents itself, by its gigantic magnitude upon the serious consideration of the whole country, is that Rutherford B. Hayes occupies the office of President of the United States by force of the vote of a man who doesn't believe he was legally elected. From this conclusion there is no escape. It stands forth now, and will stand forever, as an historical fact, established by conclusive and unquestionable evidence.

To urge that every other vote in the Electoral Commission had the same potency as that of Judge Strong does not all detract from the strength of our argument. Conceding that, because it is undeniable, the stubborn fact still remains that, without Judge Strong the members of the commission were equally divided, and that if Mr. Hayes had not received the vote of this member of the commission, who did not believe he was legally elected, he would never have been declared President.

Evidence Against the Louisiana Returning Board.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Soon after the information against the members of the late Returning Board seems that the returns of that parish were never in the possession of the present State authorities. In fact, all of the evidence relating to the altering and forging of the Vernon parish returns was was filed, the *Times* made the statement that the original returns of the parish of Vernon were not in this city, but were in possession of David Dudley Field, who managed Tilden's case in Congress. It collected by an agent of Mr. Tilden, under the direction of Col. Pelton, Mr. Tilden's Private Secretary. The authorities here, as far as can be gathered, knew nothing of Littlefield or his evidence, or the manner in which the return of Vernon had been tampered with until [illegible] committee at Washington. Yesterday ex-Gov. Wickliffe returned from New York, where he had been for the purpose of getting these original returns of Vernon parish. He succeeded in getting them, and they now are under lock and key, in the safe of the St. Charles Hotel. Gov. Wickliffe [illegible] his mission very quietly, and his return to this city was perhaps the first intimation to the public that he had been engaged in looking after these returns. Of course it would have been impossible to have proceeded with the trial without them, and it is reasonable to suppose that the delay in arraigning the accused parties was caused by the absence of the evidence, since it is hardly probable that the Attorney General cared to have them plead to the charge against them until he was sure of his ability to proceed with the case. It seems that Gov. Wickliffe had some difficulty in securing the returns, not because there was any objection to give them up, but because Mr. Field had permitted them to pass out of his keeping, and it was only after diligent search and inquiry that they were discovered. Gov. Wickliffe succeeded in getting them, however, and it is not probable that they will be lost sight of until the trial is over. The returns show very clearly that they have been altered. Originally they showed 400 Democratic and two Republican votes. The alteration makes the returns show 149 Republican votes. It was said when the change was first noticed that it had been made for the purpose of assisting one of Wells' cronies, who was a candidate in the district of which Vernon parish forms a part. Gov. Wickliffe expresses the opinion that with these returns no great difficulty ought to be experienced in securing a successful prosecution.

ALL SORTS.

Deadwood has sixty gin-mills.

Calico was first manufactured in England in 1776.

Schuylkill county, Pa., has twelve female Postmasters.

Twenty-five people died of consumption in Boston last week.

In Greece it was the custom, at meals, for the two sexes always to eat separately.

Six students in American colleges have committed suicide within the past six months.

Jennie June says that Anna Dickinson has had an offer of marriage from Gen. Butler.

Utah is said to have produced three-fourths of the supply of refined lead in this country last year.

Gas was not used for the purpose of lighting the streets of London until as late as the year 1809.

Since the Crimean war England has reduced her national debt from £900,000,000 to £712,000,000.

The eucalyptus trees planted at Nice have prevented, during the last two years, the malarial fevers usual in that city.

The best brushes in the world are made in America, but the bristles are imported chiefly from Germany and Russia.

The largest real-estate owner in America, if not in the world, is ex-Gov. Abner Coburn, of Maine, whose possessions include 598,000 acres of land.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, wife of the late millionaire, is erecting a monument on Long island to the memory of her husband, which is to cost $1,500,000.

Zack Chandler says that if he had a boy to-day he would rather have him go to work upon an eighty-acre farm than go into the best political office that could be found.

A German was about to make a journey to his fatherland, and, wishing to say "good-by" to a friend, extended his hand and said: "Vell, off I don'd come back, hullo."

An Aleppo girl, who has more than one lover, subjects her suitors to a trying ordeal for her hand. Taking three bits of live coal from the fire, she lays one in each of her lovers' hands. The one who holds out the longest wins the girl for his bride.

The New York *Bulletin* prints the following at the head of its editorial columns daily:

Taxes of New York city, 1876	$33,000,000.00
Taxes per head in New York	27.30
Taxes of London	40,000,000.00
Taxes per head in London	10.00
Taxes of Paris	36,400,000.00
Taxes per head in Paris	17.20

Mr. Bergh, the New York humanitarian, appears almost daily in the courts with a horse case, a dog case, a bird case, or some case or other in the interest of humanity, and gets fines tacked upon the cruel and unfeeling tormentors of the animal kingdom.

There is a young lady in Silver City who has eighteen beaux—more beaux than years. In order of plurality there are five miner beaux, three teamster beaux, two merchants' clerk beaux, two engineer beaux, two printer beaux, two millmen beaux, and two elbows.—*Lynn County (Nev.) Times.*

A million and fifty thousand men are reported to be on the military register of the German Government. Of this number 398,000 are upon a so-called black list, for not having served, including 190,000 who have left the country to avoid serving. It is estimated that one German in every eight expatriates himself to avoid military service.

Daniel Webster, in a discussion on the influence of the press, spoke as follows: "Every parent whose son is away from home, at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school-mates who had, and those who had not, newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence."

Domestic bliss: no more to roam—
Held fast in fetters silken;
The Doctor brings a Durham home
And Belle she goes to Milkin.

The widow sits by the vacant chair,
A combing her strands of yellow hair,
While her soul by a thought is vexed—
Not of the man who sat there last,
Not of the joys of the buried past,
But of who would sit there next.

When I have plucked the rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again,
It needs must wither; I'll smell it on the tree.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored. We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea, ...	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, ...	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, ...	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea, ...	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea, ...	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 35c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 18c. French mixed 20c, Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigers, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brasil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyster at 15c. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and is prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page Illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information How to Become Agents, and Make Money, we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

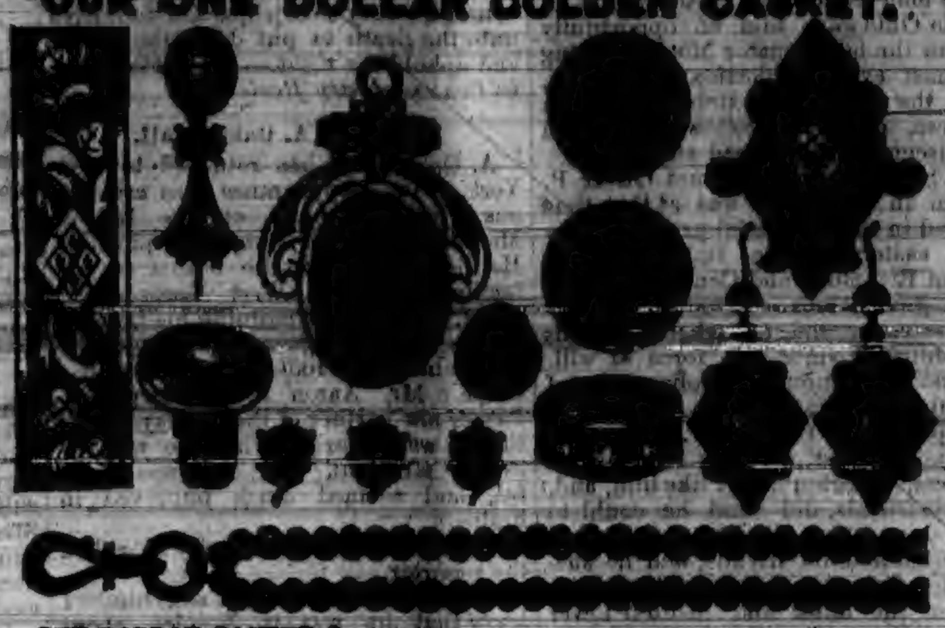

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful Cut Cameo Ring; one fine pair of Engraved Sleeve Buttons; three (3) plated spiral Amethyst Studs, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby Collar Button; one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain; one elegant Cameo Seal; one beautiful chased Band Ring; one solitaire Lake George Diamond Pin; one pair (2) elegant engraved Bracelets. All the above are the Finest Gold Plate, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of One Dollar we will send one of these Dollar Caskets, by mail, post-paid, or Four Caskets on receipt of [illegible]. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
17 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

The ESTEY ORGAN

tands unrivalled. It has stood the test of years, and has never be excelled. Those wanting Organs should get theEstey, the very best there is made. Hundreds of testimonials in its favor, and increased rates every year. Call and examine them.

G. H. YESBERA, Agt.

Next Door to Abright's, Main Street, Auburn, Indiana

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 12a m	12 01 a m	4 05 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 21 "
Butler	1 25 "	2 15 "	7 [illegible] "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 35 "	7 [illegible] "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 40 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 05 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 [illegible] "
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 10 p m	9 40 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 02 "	10 10 "	7 [illegible] "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 41 "	8 02 "
Kendallville	8 49 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 [illegible] "	11 [illegible] "	9 [illegible] "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 3[illegible] "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 0[illegible] "	11 40 "	9 10 "
Butler	"	12 06 a m	9 30 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tkt. Agt.
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	5 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 40	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 21—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 15pm			
St. Louis	6 45			
Indianapolis	4 25am			
Ft Wayne	10 50 "		1 30	4 15p
Auburn	11 40 "		3 03	5 12
Waterloo	11 58 "		4 00	5 31
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 58 pm		5 20	6 38
Reading	1 40 "		7	7 22
Bankers	2 05 "		7	7 47
Jonesville	2 30 "		7	8 05
Jackson	3 45 "		9	9 20
Detroit	6 30 "		12	3 57a
Grand Rapids	8 20 "		6	6 55
Lansing	6 00 "			
Saginaw	9 15			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 15 a m			2 55p
Lansing	10 10			7 25
Grand Rapids	6 20 "		11 50a	7 00
Detroit	7 00 "			8 50
Jackson Dep	11 40 am		5 10p	6 05a
Jonesville	12 50 pm		7	7 12
Bankers	1 07 "		7	7 30
Reading	1 25 "		8	7 45
Ar Angola	2 12 "		9	8 41
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	2 47 "		10 45	9 22
Auburn	3 02 "		11 31	9 38
Auburn Junction			1 00a	
Fort Wayne Arrive	3 55 "			10 30
Indianapolis	7 45 "			5 55
St. Louis	6 30 am			7 55
Louisville	6 30 am			10 50

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 30	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05pm	6 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	00
Barnesville	9 45	11 48	8 16
Cambridge	10 45	1 0[illegible]	7 36
Zanesville	11 55	2	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 a	
Shawnee	4 30	10 m	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	[illegible]	4 30pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6	10 00
Shelby	4 54	3 7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 28	10 20
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 08	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 30pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 00	6 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 52	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	1 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 24	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 06	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 45	6 22	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 25	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 30
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 00	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 28	6 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 10pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 30	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	12 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	2 10am	1 15pm	
New York	5 35	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:50 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	5 Accom.
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	2 [illegible] pm	
Bluffton	6 17 am	[illegible] pm	
Montpelier	6 56 am	[illegible] pm	
Hartford	7 30 am	3 42 pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	[illegible] pm	6 00 am
Newcastle	9 05 am		6 25 pm
Cambridge City	9 46 am		7 45 pm
Connersville	10 30 am		8 50 pm
Cincinnati	1 20 pm		11 45 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	12 30 pm	
Louisville	10 30 pm	6 [illegible] am	
Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible] am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	9 00 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2	4 Express.	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	
Terre Haute		2 55 pm	
Louisville		3 30 pm	
Cincinnati	7 00 am		7 00 am
Indianapolis		[illegible] pm	
Connersville	11 30 am		10 00 am
Cambridge City	11 45 am		11 44 am
New Castle	[illegible] pm		12 55 pm
Muncie	[illegible] pm	10 45 pm	3 10 pm
Hartford	pm	11 23 pm	
Montpelier	pm	11 57 pm	
Bluffton	[illegible] pm	12 33 pm	
Fort Wayne	3 40 pm	1 45 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877

GOING EAST.

	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
Lv. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 02
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 38	9 30
Roann	9 05	9 04	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 22	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 40	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 55	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 09	10 35	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	10 26	11 18	1 30
Coburn's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 09	2 52
La Otto	11 20	12 31pm	3 35
Cedar Creek	11 29	12 44	4 13
Auburn Junct'n	11 42	1 07	4 53
Auburn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20pm	2 00	6 30

Going West.

	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	6 5[illegible]pm	1 4 2 a m	3 [illegible]pm
Mexico	6 16		4 30
Denver	6 07		4 05
Chili	6 00		3 50
Roann	5 47		3 40
Laketon	5 38		2 00
North Manchester	5 28		1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 05
Collamer	5 05		12 25am
South Whitley	5 02		12 20
Columbia City	4 40		10 55
Collins	4 26		9 40
Churubusco	4 14		9 25
La Otto	3 55		8 45
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 25
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	4	7 35
Butler lv	2 45	6 45	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town, to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. [illegible]

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, [illegible]

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., [illegible]

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, [illegible] Address [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—[illegible] J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. [illegible]

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit [illegible] Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by theClerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Essig deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIZABETH ESSIG, Adm'x.

October 18, 1877 no12

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1877. Number 47.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ...

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	20 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
[illegible]th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

[illegible] FRANKS. [illegible] HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

SCARBROUGH & KEPLER, Prop's., Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] C erk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Keeping good teams and [illegible]

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

F. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets.

COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholstery business.

Lambrequins

A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. October 31,—6m.coll.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and William L. Gilmore and Ellen M. Gilmore is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine (289) dollars and eighty-eight (88) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number forty-seven (47) forty-eight (48) fifty-five (55) and fifty-six (56) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Oct. 30th, 1877. Pf. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Hyman and Jacob Keller is plaintiffs, and John W. Garvey is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred, 600, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one, 1, and two, 2, in block number thirty-two, 32 in the Town of Garrett DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Covill, Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff and John Treesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of ninety-six 96 Dollars, and Fifty 50 cents, with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number Twenty-seven 27 in the Western Addition to the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. L. Penfield, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Nov. 1, 1877. Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause where Geo. Emerson et al is plaintiffs and Benajah B. Long, Edgar B Long and et al is defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred a thirty dollars ($1130), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing fifteen (15) rods east of the north west corner of section four (4) thence running south to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail Road thence east thirty-five (35) rods thence north to said section line thence west to the place of begining all in township thirty four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877. Pf. $9.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jas. I. Best and Chas A. O. McClellan is plaintiffs, and Irven McFadden et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and four hundred and eighty-five [1485] dollars and ninety-one [91] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

A portion of the north western quarter of section number three [3] in township number thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb county, Indiana, described as follows to-wit: all that portion of said quarter section lying south of the Cemetery as now recorded on said quarter section and west of the west line of the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw Rail Road containing two [2] acres more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

O. B. Leas one of defendants Attorneys.
Auburn, Oct. 31st, 1877. Pf. $9.25

If you do not get your money's worth at the New York Store, you can't get it DeKalb county.

True Merit Will Win.

A few years since the proprietor of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, introduced it [illegible]. Our people soon found it out to be the reliable and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst colds, coughs, croups, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children really like it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size 10c; large sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

AGENTS WANTED.

$12,000 was paid for simple engraving our great premium for 1878, Cole's Voyage of Life, which we give with The Contributor, the popular religious and family paper, with its 64 column and 18 departments. Rev. Drs. Earle, Pentecost, Abbot, and many other noted authors and preachers write for it. Takes everywhere. The great chance of the year for agents. The costliest premium ever before offered, and as fascinating as it is costly. Sample paper, terms, reports from agents, &c., &c., free. Large commissions. Secure teritory at once. Address J. H. EARLE,
Boston, Mass.

The Death Bed of Senator Morton.

A magnificient picture, just published, on heavy plate paper 14x18 inches in size It touchingly portrays the last moments of the great statesmen, with family and friends grouped sorrowfully around him. One copy of this beautiful work of art will be sent by mail, in a pasteboard roller, to any address, post paid on receipt of 25c; three copies for 60c; or six for $1.00, in currency or postage stamps. Agents wanted everywhere, to sell this and a great variety of other popular pictures. No trouble to sell them. Send stamp for our catalogue and terms. Address,

A. CREGAR & Co., Publishers,
168 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't., Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Notes and Items of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADDEN.

Before commencing my story I will give you some incidents for the children which the old folks can jump over. As heretofore mentioned, we have a large fire-place in one end of our cabin, and the main thing for us in the winter was to get in a big back log every evening, to last all night and the next day, and then make a big fire. After the rest of the folks had gone to bed, I would stay up and parch about a peck of corn in the big skillet for the next day. I could live on it, honey and jerked venison, and called it high life in America. A hunter can live longer on parched corn without water than on anything else. Some times when parching corn or baking Johnnie cakes on a smoothe clapboard, I would play Daniel Boone and imagine myself camped out in the woods by a big fire and living on roasted coon. We moved to this country in a covered wagon and camped out, and that is when I first fell in love with camping out and running wild, and it is hard for me now to go back on my first love and keep from following off every covered wagon that comes along We had a new comer who had moved so often that whenever a covered wagon drove up or passed his cabin, his chickens would fall in line and march over the fence, lay down and cross their legs ready to be tied, thinking that they were going to move again. At night after we had gone to bed the ground squirrels would come up through the puncheon floor, and it was fun to see them play hide-and-go-seek, blind man's bluff, and I have laid for hours and laughed myself to death seeing them play circus and try to stand on their heads. They were so plenty that we had to watch our corn patch when it was first planted or they would dig it all up, and eat it. One morning I went out to watch our little patch of corn, which was our earthly all for bread, and being constitutionally tired carrying myself around, although I had not worked any that morning, I sat down by a stump in the field and soon fell asleep, and when I awoke I was surprised to see thirty or forty ground-squirrels sitting around me in a circle. I got up to interview them and find out the object of their meeting, and found that they had dug up all the corn around me, and that I had accidentally sat down on a hill of corn, and they were waiting for me to get up, so that they could get at the last hill. I thought that was heaping insult upon misfortune, and I broke up the convention with a club, and killed about seventeen of them, and we were never troubled with them after that. One night I woke up and saw something lying on the floor by the fire, that looked very bright and glistning. I thought perhaps I was dreaming about Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp, or Cinderella and the Glass Slippers, but come to look closer it was a huge rattlesnake that had come up through the floor to warm himself. The gun stood within reach and was always loaded, and I drew a bead on him, fired and shot his head off. A gun shot off in a room makes an awful noise, and it scared the rest of the folks almost to death, and they all hallowed murder. Father wanted to know what in the world was the matter, and I told him that I had killed a boa constrictor or an anaconda, and that I had saved the whole family. He gave me a moral lecture and said it was very wrong to scare a person to death while asleep. The snake was very fat and we saved the oil for rheumatism and a weak back and we always found it a sure cure. Speaking about sleep, the Rev. Sidney Smith, the great English divine, said that sleep was so near like death that he never trusted himself to it without first committing his soul to God, and I always did so too. One day Tom and George Hollenback, father and mysel were out hunting, and the dogs made a big fuss in a thicket and we rushed in to see what was the matter, and found that they had come across a den of young wolves and the old one was not at home. There were six of them and about quarter grown, but very active and ferocious, and we had hard work to catch them, as they had such a careless way of feeling around for a fellow's fingers and would snap at you like steel traps. At last we got a forked stick and held their necks down while we tied them. One of the boys had a big pocket in his coat and concluded to carry one in it. We got ready and started for home with our menagerie, when all at once the wolf in the pocket grabbed the boy by the hind part of his leg and held on like grim death. The poor fellow ran around and howled. We tried to break his hold, but it would not let go. We could not beat or choke it off, and we had to cut its head off and it still held on. At last we concluded to pour some powder in its jaws and blow them open. We did so, and got some fire with steel, flint and punk, and touched it off, and it blew the jaws all to pieces, and the teeth flew around and came near putting some of our eyes out. That made the boys so mad that they killed all the wolves but one, and that I took home and tied him with a chain to a stake in the yard. In five minutes he could dig a hole in the sand big enough to hide himself, and then he would lay with his nose sticking out and let on that he was asleep, and the chickens would come around to investigate the subject, and woe unto the chickens that came within the length of his chain. He could figure on it to an inch, and then when they got within reach he went for them like ligtning and would gobble them up, pick them and eat them before you could say Jack Robinson. One morning he came up missing; he was out and gone, chain and all. I did not care anything about him, as he had eaten up most all our chickens except an old setting hen that he did not relish, but I did not like to loose my chain. In the fall while out hunting in the woods and the wind was blowing very hard, I heard a rattling noise like a horse-fiddle, and went to see what it was, and lo, and behold, there was my chain hanging to the limb of a tree with a bunch of bones to it, and the wind was playing Yankee Doodle on them. It was the remains of my wolf, but I never could tell if it was a case of intentional suicide or he got fast and hung himself accidentally. As he was already dead, I cut him down, took my chain and left him for the wild winds to mourn his requiem.

THE SUN.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sun is a four paged sheet of 28 columns, Price by mail, post paid 55 cents a month, or $6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Post paid $1.20 a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Who does not know The Weekly Sun? It circulates through out the United States, the Canadas, and beyond Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. The price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest paper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,
New York City.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State will at the December session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, in the year 1877, apply for license to retail, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township to-wit: On that portion of the North west quarter of section-six (6) in said township, bounded on the east by the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, on the south by the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, and on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad and on the north by the line of said township.

Nov. 1 '77. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session in December, A. D. 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, in the lower story of the building situated on the north one-third of lot sixty-five in the original plat of said town, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

For a long time a fierce feud has existed between the Protestant and Catholic miners in the Duquesne (Pa.) coal mines, and a number of incendiary fires have resulted as a consequence. Evidence has at last been secured against some of the fire-bugs, and sixteen of them are now under arrest.

The fight over the estate of the late Commodore Vanderbilt has opened in earnest in the Surrogate's Court of New York. A married daughter of the dead hundred-millionaire, Mrs. La Bau, who was cut off with a pittance of $500,000, now comes forward to assert her claim to an equal division of the enormous estate, the bulk of which was bequeathed to Wm. H. Vanderbilt. The lady has for her counsel Scott Lord and Jere Black.

The careless druggist is abroad in Rhode Island. A Providence dispatch chronicles the death of Deacon W. B. Spooner, of Bristol, for whom the wrong medicine was put up. Isaac H. Wadleigh, of East Greenwich, met his death in a similar manner....Mrs. Evelyn Stuart, the wife of Robert Stuart, a wealthy New Yorker, living on Fifth avenue, committed suicide the other day on account of the intemperate habits of her husband. About the same hour Henry Hausman, a poor man living on Christie street, while laboring under a fit of despondency caused by the intemperance of his wife, shot his three children and then took his own life.

The striking engineers on the Boston and Maine railroad, on trial at Portland, Me., have all been found guilty of conspiracy and obstructing the mails....In the case of The People vs. William M. Tweed, to recover $233,646 paid by the city of New York on fraudulent bills through conspiracy with Watson, deceased, judgment against defendant has been entered by confession in the Supreme Court.

THE WEST.

Monroe county, Ill., was recently the scene of a double murder of unparalleled brutality, supplemented by the hanging of the guilty wretch by an incensed mob. The victims were a young farmer named Goetz and his wife, both Germans. A neighbor of Goetz called to see him on business, and was horrified to find the dead body of Mrs. Goetz, terribly mutilated by blows from an ax, the house stripped of its furniture, and the wagon and horses of Goetz missing. Evidences were also found that not only the wife, but the husband himself had been murdered and his body dragged off to the woods. The alarm was at once given, and officers started in pursuit of Carl Strahl, alias Joe Engler, upon whom suspicion had settled as the author of the foul deed. He was found in St. Louis, and when arrested was trying to sell a team of mules and a wagon that had belonged to his victims. A trunk containing a number of small articles, consisting in part of a breast-pin, a parasol, and shawl, was identified as the property of the murdered woman. When charged with the murder Strahl refused to make any statement whatever, but consented to return to Illinois without a warrant. He was immediately taken back to Columbia, Monroe county. The news of the arrest of the murderer was not long in spreading, and shortly after the return of the officers with the prisoner the little village was filled with people from the surrounding country. A small party took the prisoner and started toward the Goetz farm, for the purpose of forcing him to reveal where he had hidden the body of Goetz, he having finally admitted the killing. About half a mile from the farm and two miles from the town, Strahl led the party to a thicket, where he said he had hid Goetz's body. After a short search the remains were found hidden under leaves and brush. Goetz had been struck on the head with the ax, and killed in much the same manner as his wife. The body had lain in its hiding place a week and was becoming badly decomposed. The sight seemed to strengthen the determination of those who counseled summary justice. The party started toward the town, but before half the distance was made a self-appointed committee of six took the prisoner, and, telling the others they had something to say to him, bade them not follow. The committee and the prisoner went into the woods. The former returned in half an hour and said Strahl had hung himself. The crowd went into the woods, and, after a search, found Strahl's body dangling from a limb.

The late Senator Morton, in his last will and testament, bequeathed his entire estate, valued at $50,000 to his immediate family.

Shaffenburg, ex-United States Marshal of Colorado, who was convicted of stealing $40,000 from the Government, and sentenced, a short time ago, to the Kansas penitentiary for the term of two years, has been pardoned by President Hayes.

A fire in St. Louis, last week, destroyed Steinberg's hat-store and John Brunet's restaurant, on Fourth street. Loss, over $100,000....A San Francisco dispatch announces the destruction by fire of the North Point warehouse. Loss, $310,000.

Chicago elevators contain 531,325 bushels of wheat; 465,995 bushels of corn; 160,072 bushels of oats; 92,036 bushels of rye, and 578,243 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,827,671 bushels, against 5,140,285 bushels at this period last year.

Chicago has been the scene of another destructive conflagration. At 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst., flames broke out in the palatial dry-goods store of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., the third largest house in the United States and the second largest in the retail business, and in a few hours the magnificent structure, with its vast stock of goods, was reduced to a mass of ruins. During the progress of the conflagration two firemen were killed and four badly injured by the falling of one of the floors of the burning structure. The total loss by the fire is estimated at about $1,000,000. The stock was valued at nearly $1,250,000, a considerable portion of which was saved in a damaged condition. There was an insurance on the stock of $950,000. The building was erected in the spring of 1872 by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at a cost of between $750,000 and $800,000. The first story was mostly of iron, but the remainder was of limestone. It had a truss roof, the girders of iron, overlaid with wood, and this sheathed with tin. The center of the roof contained a skylight, and an open court or well, surrounded by a railing on each floor, extended down to the main floor. During the progress of its erection a scaffolding upon which a number of men were standing at work on the skylight gave way, and they were precipitated through the court, a distance of eighty feet, to the first floor. Three of them were killed outright, and a fourth escaped by clinging to a portion of the scaffolding that remained until he was rescued. Shortly before Messrs. Field & Leiter took possession of the building, a fire broke out. It was extinguished after about $50,000 damage had been done. The origin of the last fire will perhaps ever remain a mystery. It commenced in the sixth story, near the roof, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Hon. William F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank, and an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Chicago, committed suicide on the night of the 13th inst. His body was found at an early hour in the morning at the base of the Douglas monument in the southern portion of the city. A bullet hole through the head and a pistol beside the body gave certain proof of the manner of death. Domestic infelicity is reported as the cause of the rash act. The sad event created a profound sensation throughout the city of Chicago.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, of Chicago, rendered a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. That the dead banker was insane at the time of committing the deed is undoubtedly true. Insanity, it appears, was hereditary in the family, and a brother and sister of the deceased are now afflicted with the dread malady, the latter being an inmate of an asylum. The Union National Bank, of which Mr. Coolbaugh was President, is the leading national bank of the West, and is in a sound condition. The deceased leaves an estate estimated at $1,000,000. His life was insured for $100,000....Portions of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota experienced quite an earthquake shock on the 12th inst. At Omaha and other points in Nebraska the shock was quite severe, producing quite a panic among the people. The duration of the shock at Fort Randall, Yankton Agency, and Springfield, Dak., was about one minute, and the direction west to east. At the Indian agencies the loose [illegible] [illegible] and goods on shelves in trading-stores shaken off. There was great excitement among whites and Indians. At Yankton the glass in many of the windows was broken by the shock, and many people rushed from their houses in great fright.

THE SOUTH.

A party of Mexican soldiers recently crossed the Rio Grande into Texas and attacked a band of Indians who had been depredating in Mexico, killing several, and recovering sixty-eight head of stock that they had run out of Mexico.

A report comes by way of Galveston that "Lieut. Bullis, with a small party of scouts, crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Pecos river, and was attacked by a body of 500 Indians and compelled to retreat. Loss not stated. Col. Young has left Fort Clark with 200 cavalry to reinforce Bullis."

Advices from Texas state that Maj. Jones, of the Texas battalion, at El Paso, has telegraphed the Governor that immediate trouble is apprehended, and the Governor has been solicited by a number of persons, especially military officers, to precipitate the conflict with Mexico, if the Federal Government will not.

Ex-Congressman Smalls and ex-Revenue Collector Carpenter, on trial at Columbia, S. C., the former for bribery and the latter for forgery, have been found guilty.

GENERAL.

An agent of the Russian Government, now in Philadelphia, is empowered to make a contract with parties in this country for the construction of a bridge to be thrown across the Danube into Roumania. The requirements are such, however, that the leading company in Philadelphia distrusts its ability to meet them, and has declined the contract.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sandford, who has just been tendered the Belgian mission, was rejected as Minister to that court in 1867, and also as Minister to Spain in 1869....Col. W. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, has been named by the President as Minister to the Netherlands.

The President has urged upon the heads of departments a reduction of their estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year, and the War Department has set a good example by reducing its figures as originally prepared $10,000,000....The Secretary of War has ordered Maj. Benyaurd to remove the raft in the Red river above Shreveport, and keep the river open. A Government vessel will be placed at the disposal of the city of New Orleans for the improvement of the harbor there.

Judge Thomas A. Spence, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is dead.

An order has been issued by the War Department directing that, until further orders, the names of battle-fields shall not be printed in the army register at the head of the regiments which took part in them.

Federal appointments: Alexander Reed, Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio; Manuel Govin, of Florida, United States Consul at Leghorn; Effingham Lawrence, Collector of Customs, District of New Orleans; Chauncey I. Filley, Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo. Indian Agents—Samuel S. Ely, Otoe Agency, Nebraska; Isaiah Lightner, Sante Agency, Nebraska; John E. Pyle, Navajo Agency, New Mexico; William H. Danielson, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Edwin A. Howard, Ponca Agency, Indian Territory; F. A. Weaver, Ute Agency, Colorado.

The United States Treasury Department is imitating the precautions adopted by European Governments, in prohibiting the importation of cattle or hides from disease-infected live-stock regions. The present object is to prevent the rinderpest from reaching our shores.

POLITICAL.

A secret caucus of Republican members of the Senate, at which there was a very full attendance, was held on the 10th inst. An Associated Press report of the caucus says the "topics discussed were the so-called 'Southern policy' and 'civil-service policy' of the administration, with special reference to the Louisiana contest and sundry nominations before the committees. Opinions were freely interchanged by nearly all the Senators, showing that the majority were not in accord with the views and actions of the President on the subjects discussed, and that less than a majority are disposed to make any formal issue with him. Such a course was not deemed expedient in a party sense, nor called for by public interest under the present circumstances."....At a caucus of the Democratic Senators, it was agreed to support all the nominations of the President unless it should be ascertained in any case that the person nominated was unfit.

The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania cast at the recent election: Supreme Judge—Sterrett (Republican), 244,480; Trunkey (Democrat), 251,060; Bartley (Greenback), 51,582; Winton (Prohibition), 2,895; Trunkey's plurality, 6,520. State Treasurer—Hart (Republican), 241,816; Noyes (Democrat), 251,717; Wright (Greenback), 52,854; Cornett (Prohibition), 2,827; Noyes' plurality, 9,901. Auditor General—Passmore (Republican), 242,288; Schell, (Democrat), 251,256; Emerson (Greenback), 52,988; Barker, (Prohibition), 2,997; Schell's plurality, 8,968.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

According to Turkish reports, the Russians attacked the fortified positions in front of Erzeroum on the morning of the 9th inst., and after several hours' severe fighting were repulsed. The Turks pursued them for some distance, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition and some prisoners....Several of Mukhtar Pasha's officers have been sentenced to be shot for cowardice in the battle of the 5th....The reported occupation of Erzeroum, in Asia, by the Russians, proves false.

The Turks acknowledge a loss of 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners, and nearly all their artillery, in the battle of Deve-Boyun....A Berlin dispatch says that the Porte has confidentially communicated to some of the powers a draft of the programme for the conclusion of peace....Constantinople dispatches furnish the following: "There are dissensions in the Turkish Cabinet on the subject of peace or war, but the peace party fear being accused of secret dealings with Russia. Forty of ex-Sultan Murad's servants are reported to have been strangled because of a conspiracy to reinstate Murad. The excitement increased by a rumor that the Prophet has appeared to the Sultan, ordering him to conclude peace. The Russians have recommenced a vigorous bombardment of Batoum. All the officers in Kars down to Major unanimously voted to reject the summons to surrender made by the Russians, and resolved to defend the city to the last extremity."

Cable dispatches state that "Osman Pasha's losses are estimated at 200 to 300 men daily from the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery. Osman Pasha is busily constructing fresh fortifications, which seem to point to his holding out as long as possible rather than to attempt a sortie. Prisoners and deserters state that the Turks have six weeks' provisions."

An attack upon Gen. Skobeleff's new position in the rear of Plevna by a strong Turkish column found the Russians strongly intrenched, and, after the assaulting party had endured for a short time the fire of seventy cannon, they concluded to abandon the undertaking, and retired in confusion and with great slaughter.

Servia has replied to the Porte's demand for a withdrawal of Servia's troops from the frontier, that it is impossible to leave the inhabitants of the frontier without military protection.

A Vienna correspondent estimates the Russian force before Erzeroum at 25,000 men, which is insufficient to invest the place. Mukhtar Pasha is now confident of his ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive. Batoum [illegible]....Reports are received through Constantinople of two Russian reverses in Armenia—one near Kars and the other in the vicinity of Erzeroum. A heavy snow has fallen in Asia Minor, but the Russians are used to that sort of thing at home, and know how to fight in all kinds of weather.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

There is trouble in the Samoan islands, in the Pacific ocean, between the American, English and German Consuls. Charges and counter-charges are made in the respective interests, and the feeling has run so high that a committee of safety has been organized to preserve the peace....A Calcutta dispatch reports that the Mussulmans of India are much excited at the news of Turkish defeats.

It is announced in a dispatch from Rome that the Pope is lying near death's door, the physicians, after a careful examination, having given up all hope of his recovery....Advices from Queenstown, Holyhead, Plymouth and many other points on the coasts of the British islands, announce the prevalence of a general and tremendous gale. There was great destruction of property on land and sea.

A cable dispatch states that Stanley, the African explorer and 120 followers, has been brought to the Cape of Good Hope in Her Majesty's storeship Industry, which also takes them to Zanzibar....The Argentine torpedo ship Fulminate recently exploded in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, killing eleven persons.

The several Governments of Europe have advised the Marshal-President of France to pursue a policy of conciliation—which means that they deprecate an open rupture in that country between the republicans and monarchists.

Pongo, London's pet gorilla, is dead....Unusual activity prevails against the adherents of Lerdo on the Texas border....About 300 Russian Mennonites left Berlin, on the 9th inst., for the United States....Borrowdale & Schiller, merchants of Calcutta, have failed. Liabilities, $1,000,000.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, the Duke de Broglie declared himself and his colleagues ready to meet the impeachment, but warned the Chamber that the proposed one-sided inquiry would not be submitted to. He bitterly reproached the opposition for spreading false reports among the people during the election. A suggestion for a compromise cabinet, with Louis Blanc as one of its members, was thrown out, but met with little favor. The Chamber adopted the resolution for an inquiry by a majority showing about the full force of the dominant party.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Friday, Nov. 9.—Senate.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Beck, to authorize the payment of all customs duties in legal-tender notes; by Mr. Dawes, in relation to the jurisdiction of the District Court of the Territory of Utah in matters of divorce....The Vice President appointed Mr. Kirkwood a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Ingalls a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Mr. Saunders a member of the Committee on Railroads, to fill the vacancies on these committees occasioned by the death of Senator Morton....Mr. Mitchell (Oregon) submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Wadleigh (New Hampshire) the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, vice Mr. Morton, deceased, and it was agreed to....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of John Welsh to be Minister to England.

House.—The Army Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House the greater portion of the day. An amendment was adopted in committee of the whole increasing the army to 25,000 men, the Texas delegation voting solidly for it. The vote stood 122 to 114....Rev. R. D. Harrison was elected Chaplain of the House....Mr. Swan, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented communications from the Secretary of State, with reference to the Paris Exposition. They estimate the expenses of American representation at $125,000....Mr. Atkins, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of the workingmen for an excess of eight hours' labor.

Saturday, Nov. 10.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The Army Appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the House, in committee of the whole. Mr. Culberson offered an amendment that the four cavalry regiments be recruited to 100 men to each company, which force shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas. Adopted—114 to 112—after being amended on motion of Mr. Clymer thus: "That the recruiting of enlisted men shall be limited to 20,000, of which four full regiments of cavalry shall be kept upon the Mexican frontier." An amendment offered by Mr. Hooker prohibiting the use of troops to suppress insurrections or preserve order in any State, except on the demand of the Legislature or the Executive, gave rise to an animated discussion, Mr. Garfield leading the opposition, and pointing out the danger of having such a law on the statute book as would have, in 1861, tied the hands of the President and wrought the destruction of the Government. Mr. Hooker's amendment was rejected—137 to 98. Mr. Atkins then offered an amendment, as an additional section, providing that the officers assigned to staff duty shall not be entitled to additional rank or pay. Agreed to.

Monday, Nov. 12.—Senate.—Mr. Conkling made a personal explanation touching an alleged interview with him printed in the New York *Herald* of the 9th. He stated that the report contained many statements which he never uttered, even in private conversation, and expressions of thought and language that never came from him....Bills were introduced by Mr. Windom to establish a Department of Commerce, and by Mr. Matthews for the enforcement of judgments and decrees in States other than those where rendered or made....Mr. Maxey submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier....Mr. Booth was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Patents, in place of Mr. Wadleigh, who was recently appointed Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections....Mr. Voorhees was sworn in as a member of the Senate from Indiana....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of John M. Stevens, of Maine, as Minister to Norway and Sweden; John Defrees, of Indiana, as Public Printer at Washington; Kenneth Rayner as Solicitor of the Treasury; and Robert H. Chittenden, United States Attorney for Iowa.

House.—The Clymer amendment to the Army bill, limiting the number to 20,000 men, but providing for stationing four full cavalry regiments on the Mexican border, was concurred in by the House on a call of the yeas and nays, by vote of 129 to 127. The amendment providing that officers, when assigned to staff duty, shall receive no higher rank or pay than their lineal rank or pay, was defeated. The bill was then passed without division....A large number of bills were then introduced and referred, including a bill to amend the laws in relation to mailable matter of the the third class; the existing banking laws; designating the time for the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in January; to reduce the number of military cadets; for payment of all cotton seized after the 29th of May, 1865; also, to refund the tax on raw cotton collected from 1863 to 1868; to prohibit by constitutional amendment the payment of claims arising out of the late rebellion; for the payment of import duties in legal-tender notes as soon as they are quoted at par with legal-tender coin of the United States.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Senate.—The following bills were introduced: By Mr. McDonald, in relation to distilling and rectifying spirits. By Mr. Garland, to authorize the election of a Delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory. By Mr. Cameron (Wis.), to aid the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization....Mr. Chaffee called up the resolution submitted by him last week in regard to the management of the Pacific railroad, and spoke at length in regard to the subject....The Army Appropriation bill was read by its title and referred....The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Booth, of California, calling upon the President for information as to the cause of the Nez Perces war, its cost, the number of Indians and soldiers engaged therein, the number of lives lost, and the disposition made of Chief Joseph and the Indians who surrendered with him.

House.—The House further debated the Resumption act. Mr. Chittenden, of New York, made a pronounced hard-money speech. He denounced the proposed repeal of the Resumption act as practical repudiation. He attacked the Silver bill with equal bitterness....The House passed the Navy Deficiency bill....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Banks, to extend, facilitate and cheapen land and water transportation of freight and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further appreciation of the public debt; by Mr. Townsend (Ill.), a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of winding up national banks, withdrawing their circulation, and substituting in lieu thereof greenbacks and other similar currency.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.—Senate.—The Army bill was reported to the Senate, with the limitation of 20,000 men, and the mandatory provision for four full regiments of cavalry on the Texas frontier stricken out. Instead of this, the Senate committee inserted a clause providing that cavalry regiments may be recruited to a hundred men to each company, "and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas."...A communication was received from the President, covering a detailed statement of recent outrages on the Rio Grande and of the proceedings taken by this Government in consequence. Referring to the proposed negotiation of a new treaty, the President expressed a doubt whether it would be most expedient to commence negotiations immediately or wait until circumstances justified the recognition of the Diaz Government. Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to enable the Indians to become citizens of the United States. Placed on the calendar....The Vice President was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Pensions occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Davis, and on the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Saunders. He thereupon appointed Mr. Voorhees to fill both vacancies.

House.—Mr. Townsend offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the imprisonment of Robert Smalls (colored), a member of the House from South Carolina, and to report whether such imprisonment is or is not a violation of the constitutional privileges of the House....The House devoted the day to discussing the Resumption Repeal bill.

Thursday, Nov. 15.—Senate.—The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill as it came from the House, with the exception of an amendment fixing the army at 25,000 instead of 20,000....The Deficiency bill was also passed without amendment and without discussion....Mr. Dawes presented the remonstrance of the forty-five national banks of Boston against the passage of the bill for the remonetization of silver. The petitioners set forth that they are required by law to hold many millions of United States bonds, and are apprehensive that the passage of the bill will greatly depreciate their value and have a bad effect on the business of the country....Mr. Eaton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for a tribunal by States for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of electors for President and Vice President.

House.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Harkell, providing for the payment of duties on imports in gold, silver and legal-tender notes; by Mr. Schleicher, providing for cheap transportation between tide-water on the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; by Mr. Sapp, for the construction of a railway from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa....Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Mileage, reported back adversely the bill allowing members mileage for attendance on the extra session. Laid on the table....The House indulged in another long debate on the finances.

A COLONY OF TRAMPS.

A Curious Community—How the Ragged Rascals Pass Their Time.

[Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

In a woodland on Darby road, in one of the most picturesque sections of country in the vicinity of Philadelphia, there is a certain community or settlement of tramps. During the day they lounge around fires of brushwood, made in a little stony hollow, sometimes singing, sometimes cooking, or mending, or washing, sometimes drinking. Occasionally some of them, spurred by appetite or tired of idleness, go out in the fields and gather herbs or flowers and bring them into the city to sell, and with the money received buy whisky, upon which they all get drunk and make the woods ring with songs and boisterous laughter, or savage cries. The size of this motley gathering varies with the time and the seasons. It hardly ever numbers less than twenty, and has reached to eighty. There are men and women, old and young. Nearly all day long, as I have said, they linger around the fires in the wood, and when the weather is not unpleasantly cold they also sleep out under the trees, but in the winter, and when storms of great violence occur, they take refuge in barns in the neighborhood. Upon a beautiful wooded knoll they have set up a little cabin made of logs and the bark of trees. In the stony hollow in the side of a hill, where they pass much of their time, they have kettles and pans and other household utensils, and a wooden tripod upon which to hang a kettle over a fire, and strung from tree to tree, lines upon whire to hang their clothes to dry. They fare well. They beg from the farmers in the neighborhood, who dare not refuse them, and fear even to murmur at their demands. Any offense to them might result in the burning of the barn or home of the helpless offender. It is no wonder that a man should live in dread with a gang of lawless vagabonds about his door and no protection near him for himself or his wife or daughters. This community seems to be governed by a "master" and "mistress"—the latter an old, white-haired wretch who has been known in the vicinity for years. They receive the allegiance of all the others, and refuse admittance into the circle to such applicants as do not, for any reason, please their fancy. Of course, their authority is not always submitted to, but, to a great extent, they are the rulers of the colony. The society generally is not inviting, and, individually, it is repulsive. So many low-browed, scowling, savage human beings one seldom meets with in the same day. If an honest laborer looks contemptuously at them they scowl in return or mutter threateningly; if a curious stranger go too near their "residence" they warn him off, or if he laughs at their patched garments flapping in the breeze they curse him; if he alludes to them as "bummers" they rise in their majesty and pour forth their indignation. Now, to break up this settlement is a question which has agitated the minds of the farmers round about for a long time. Winter does not destroy it. All last winter the tramps could be tracked by the foot-prints on the snow from the barn were they slept to the hollow in the woods, where they had gathered together an immense mound of leaves and withered brush. No one is willing to order them off. It is not safe. They have been tolerated until patience has given way, and how to get rid of them is a problem which is yet to be solved.

Nobody can tell how many disputes for the front side of the bed have been settled by moving the bedstead into the center of the room.

THE ARMY.

What It Costs to Maintain the Military Establishment.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The Cabinet has decided that it will be necessary to revise some of the estimates, in view of the fact that they seem to be greater than the probable revenue for the next fiscal year will warrant. The following are the estimates as submitted.

War Department	$32,436,784
Library of Congress	22,800
Court of Claims	1,206,459
Treasury Department	273,391
Postoffice Department	700,000
Navy Department	2,002,961
Judicial	263,535
Total	[illegible]

Accompanying the estimates are the following, submitted by the Secretary of War, without recommendation:

Forts and fortifications	$2,078,000
Rivers and harbors	13,220,100

The estimate of $1,031,458 for permanent annual appropriations is also submitted for the information of Congress, but is not recommended.

The summary of the estimates in the War Department proper is this:

Military Establishment	$30,352,750
Public Works—	
Fortifications	2,078,000
Harbors and rivers	13,220,100
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	16,000
Building for State, War, and Navy Departments	526,000
Miscellaneous—	
Publication of official records of the Rebellion	30,000
Collection and payment of bounties, etc.	25,000
Surveys and reconnoissances in military divisions and departments	50,000
National cemeteries	125,000
Pay of Superintendents of national cemeteries	59,000

The branch of the army which seems to give the greatest benefit to the public, at the least expense, is the signal service. The chief of the signal service asks, for the expenses of his bureau, which include the purchase, equipment, and report of the field-telegraph, and stores of all sorts, for the fiscal year, only $12,500.

The following is the pay of the principal officers of the army:

1 General	$13,500
1 Lieutenant General	11,000
3 Major Generals	22,500
14 Brigadier Generals	77,000
30 Aides-de-Camp, in addition to pay in the line	21,000
72 Colonels	252,000
85 Lieutenant Colonels	255,000
244 Majors	610,000
290 Captains, mounted	580,000
305 Captains, not mounted	549,000
34 Chaplains	51,000
22 Storekeepers (1 at $2,500 and 21 at $2,000)	44,500
40 Adjutants	72,000
40 Regimental Quartermasters	72,000

In addition to the pay, there are a good many perquisites for forage and quarters, which bring the pay of the army officers of a high grade up to a very considerable sum.

The cost to the Government for the pay of retired officers is $559,950 annually.

The pay of a common soldier is $13 a month. It costs the Government for his food and clothing about $15 additional. Total monthly cost of an enlisted man to the Government, $28.

There are in the army 200 hospital stewards, a large number of women laundresses, 200 hospital matrons, and fifty-two veterinary surgeons. The allowance for the army rations is 24 cents each. It takes 11,070,450 rations in a year to go around.

By Telephone.

A worthy and elderly divine from the rural regions, who has zealously labored for a number of years in his divine calling in the true spirit of meek and innocent simplicity, came to the city a few days ago. His visits to the city are not very frequent, and they occur at great intervals. He has not quite so much followed the world's progress in scientific advancements and discoveries as he is interested in the wayward trials and vicissitudes of his own little band of sinners in the rural field.

He dropped in at the office of a companion of his youth, the chief of a large and extended manufacturing establishment. They have a quiet, pleasant chat in the elegant, cozily-furnished apartment. One of the novelties in the room is a telephone connecting it with the factory some dozen miles off. Our friend the chief is suddenly called out; the revered gentleman remains alone in the room. He pulls out the latest tracts, adjusts his specs, nestles down in the fauteuil and begins to read.

"Ello!" in sepulchral tones. Looks up. Thinks it is outside.

"El-low! Wake up, old boy."

Our divine starts up and gazes around.

"Why the devil don't you answer?"

"I—I—beg—beg—your"——

"What in h—ll are you doing?" continues the telephone.

"Really—my dear—dear sir," gasps our kind sir, swaying unsteadily through the room.

"Order down two car-loads of coke and a barrel of brimstone."

"Lord have mercy on their souls," mumbles the preacher, in panic-stricken terror.

"Send down a new pack, a box of cigars and a half-dozen bottles of Joe March's best."

This was too much. The elderly divine bolts through the door, flies down the street, boards the first train homeward, and never gets over his excitement until he has landed safely in the parsonage in the rural domain.

A few days after our worthy friend, the manufacturing chief, receives a long, kind epistle, offering earnest prayers for the salvation of his soul, and that God may finally purge him from all the sins and great wickedness with which he is surrounded.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Man Lives Thirty Hours with a Knife-Blade in His Heart.

About midnight on Monday a man was discovered in the vicinity of the Third District Police Station, staggering along the street, and acting in a boisterous manner. He was taken into the station on the charge of disorderly conduct and placed in a cell, where he remained until the following morning, when he was released. The man, whose name could not then be ascertained, went to the house of a friend named Quigley, on Seventh street, and told Quigley he was very ill with a pain in his breast. Quigley took him to the City Dispensary, where an examination was had and the discovery made that the man had been stabbed in or through the breast bone, though the wound was considered light. He continued to grow weaker and more stupid, and this morning he died.

The case was so curious that a post-mortem investigation was held by the Coroner, and it was found that the man had been stabbed with a long-bladed jack-knife, the blade of it not only going through the outward wall of the body, but through the pericardium of the heart and slightly penetrating that organ, death being produced by hemorrhage of the heart, though the bleeding was so slow and the victim so strong a man that it took thirty hours for him to bleed to death. The point of the broken knife-blade, an inch long, was found inside of the body, held firmly by the bone through which it was driven, and still penetrating the outward covering of the heart.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Falling-off of Revenue Receipts.

The rise and fall of revenue receipts—the rate of taxation remaining the same—are believed by economists to give valuable indications of the industrial condition of a country. If this be true, the times are getting no better in the United States, despite the brief spurt of activity this fall. The following official figures obtained from the Treasury Department show a heavy falling-off of revenue from all sources:

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1877.

Customs	$48,873,632.84
Internal revenue	38,561,328.46
Miscellaneous	9,771,217.51
Total	$97,206,178.81

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1878.

Customs	$48,587,233.73
Internal revenue	37,920,268.22
Miscellaneous	6,831,192.12
Total	$93,338,694.07

Here we see a decrease under every item. In the last four months the customs receipts have been $286,399.11 less, the internal-revenue receipts $641,060.24 less, and the miscellaneous receipts $2,940,025.39 less than in the corresponding four months of last year. In a country where the amount of revenue-cheating is great but uncertain, as exact inferences cannot be drawn from this decrease of revenue as would be possible in France or England, but coupled with other potent facts it shows that the ability of the people to consume the various commodities of commerce is still decreasing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

John Morrissey.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Morrissey was going to Buffalo. When the train stopped at Bergen two men who had been drinking entered the car in which he was seated. Their talk, loud and profane, soon became indecent. Two ladies, accompanied only by a small boy, sat opposite to these rowdies. Morrissey left his seat, walked up to the offenders, and said, good naturedly, "Come, boys, let's go into the smoking-car and have a good cigar." One of the men churlishly declined. Morrissey then seated himself in front of them and asked them not to talk so loud. Immediately one of them began to tell an indelicate story. Morrissey requested him to desist, and was told in reply to mind his own business. "My business," said Morrissey, "is to protect ladies from insult, and if either of you say another improper word I will pitch you both out of the car." The men rose simultaneously, one making a pass at Morrissey, which was of course warded off. Morrissey seized both men by the coat collars and knocked their heads together. The conductor appeared, and was requested to open the car doors, when Morrissey pushed one man and dragged the other out of that car, through another, into the smoking-car, where he left them.—*New York Sun.*

Sumner's Domestic Troubles.

The domestic troubles of Mr. Sumner have been almost concealed from the public eye, both before and since his death, but ex-Secretary Fish has lifted the veil slightly, and given an idea of how great that affliction was:

"I called," says Mr. Fish, "as I was in the frequent habit of doing, late one evening at Mr. Sumner's house, and found him much depressed and in tears. I endeavored to rally him, but he alluded to certain troubles which I need not indicate, contrasting his own relations in those regards with, as he said, more happy ones, and expressed the wish that some morning he might be found dead in his bed."

Verily, there is a skeleton in every closet.

The French wheat crop of this year is below the average yield.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 75	@11 25
Hogs	4 35	@ 6 25
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	4 20	@ 5 31
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 31	@ 1 32
Corn—Western Mixed	61½	@ 63¼
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 40
Rye—Western	71	@ 74
Pork—New Mess	14 25	@14 35
Lard	8½	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 60	@ 6 75
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 60
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	4 30	@ 4 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 2	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	59	@ 60
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	19	@ 20
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 50
Lard	7¾	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 14½	@ 1 16½
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	48	@ 49
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 25½
Rye—No. 1	55	@ 56
Barley—No. 2	63	@ 64
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 25	@ 1 26
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	7¾	@ 8
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 50
Cattle	2 50	@ 4 75
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 20	@ 1 32
Corn—New	37	@ 38
Oats	27	@ 31
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	12 75	@13 00
Lard	7¾	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red Winter	1 30	@ 1 31
Corn	49	@ 50
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	6 00	@ 6 40
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 29	@ 1 29½
Corn—No. 1	50	@ 51
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 40
Pork—Mess	13 75	@14 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs	4 50	@ 4 80
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 60

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

It is said that oats boiled and fed in slop to hogs afflicted with cholera will cure them up in a few days.

To remove rust, saturate with paraffine (kerosene) oil and let it stand twelve hours, and afterward scrape the parts where the rust is most set in with a knife. Then take some emery cloth and keep it wet with paraffine oil, and rub till you remove all the rust, which you will not have much trouble in doing, without in any way causing any harm to the iron.—*English Mechanic.*

I exhibited at the New Jersey State Fair, two weeks ago, a Hubbard squash which I raised in 1876, the mate of which was used the middle of August, and, to all appearance and taste, was as good as new. No particular care was used to keep them, except to keep them in a warm, dry air, being kept last winter in a closet by a warm chimney, and during the summer in a very warm attic.—*Country Gentleman.*

The loss caused by the shrinkage in the milk of dairy cows (the past season) will amount to thousands of dollars. Farmers must learn to supplement their pastures with green forage—millet or corn; an acre—more would be better of either—this year would have made the cows smooth and sleek, filled the milk-pails, and been a most grateful panacea for the disease which has made the barn-yard desolate.—*Moore's Rural.*

A very intelligent correspondent from Orange county lately expressed to us in conversation the conclusion he had reached after some experience with Clawson wheat, which was to the effect that it will not bear grinding white as new as other varieties may be safely ground—flour from old Clawson wheat having made the best of bread, while that from new had failed to do so.—*Country Gentleman.*

A correspondent of the *Rural Home*, speaking of the benefit which birds render the farmer, says: "On Thursday last, while at work near a wheatfield, my attention was called to the fact that some of the wheat had been picked from the heads in certain parts of the field. As my neighbor seemed to think that the mischief was done by yellow birds, I procured a gun and killed one of the supposed offenders. Although interrupted while taking his breakfast, we found in his stomach only three grains of wheat, and, by actual count, 350 weevils."

The poisonous property of brine, in which pork or bacon has been pickled, when fed to pigs, is known by unfortunate experience to many, and, years ago, was mentioned by the celebrated veterinarian Youatt. Quite a large number of cases are on record in which swine have died in consequence of a small quantity of such brine having been mixed with their feed, under the mistaken impression that it would answer the same purpose and be equally beneficial as the admixture of the same quantity of salt. And for one case in which death has occurred from this cause, there are scores in which pigs have suffered more or less severely.

In the case of Texas fever, something can be done by the owner of an infected pasture. Such pasture should at once be cleared of all cattle, and by way of precaution against the possible development of the disease, all cattle that have been on such field should receive one-half ounce hyposulphate of soda; and one dram carbolic acid, to be repeated twice daily for a week. These agents may be easily given disolved in drinking water, or mixed with food. The cattle should also be cleared of ticks by rubbing them over with kerosene, or by using a liniment of one part oil of tar and fifteen parts whale oil.—*Prof. Law, in New York Tribune.*

Roots have become a necessity with progressive farmers, as winter stock food, and their great value in this connection should commend them to those who have not essayed their cultivation. Even the owners of work and driving horses in the large cities, where no opportunity is had to raise them, annually buy hundreds of bushels of carrots, mangel-wurzels, turnips, etc., to be fed in connection with grain food to their horses, and they are well assured of the profitableness of using them; for the animals are always sleek, fat, and glossy in appearance, and never become hide-bound or sickly.—*Practical Farmer.*

About the House.

Wash grained wood-work with cold tea.

Never leave vegetables soaking in water.

To brighten stove-zincs, rub with kerosene.

Try a very small piece of hard soap and a little butter in hot starch.

Clean silverware once a week with soap and warm water and rub well with flannel.

Sponge Cake.—Mix one cupful of flour with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one table-spoonful of sweet milk; stir briskly; bake at once.

To Remove Black-heads from the Skin.—Black-heads may be got rid of and prevented from returning, by washing with tepid water, by proper friction with a towel, and by applying a little cold cream.

Scrofulous Sore Eyes.—The common blue violets, which grow wild in many places; take the top and root and wash clean, and dry; make a tea, and drink several times a day; wash the eyes with it each time.

Spice Balls.—One-half cupful good butter and one cupful sugar, creamed; one well-beaten egg, half cupful molasses, half cupful sweet milk, one cupful chopped raisins, teaspoonful of ground cloves, one grated nutmeg, teaspoonful of soda; mix with sifted flour enough to roll out; cut in pieces and roll up in a ball; do not let them touch each other in the pan; when baked, frost; flavor the frosting with lemon.

Lemon Jelly.—One ounce of gelatine, one and a half pounds of white sugar, three grated lemons, use only the rind of one; pour one quart of boiling water on the gelatine, add the lemon and sugar, mix well, then strain; add a glass of sherry wine; pour in molds to cool.

To Keep Cider from Becoming Sour.—Last fall I put some cider in a kettle and brought it to a boiling heat; then filled some bottles which I had ready, as for canning fruit, and poured the hot cider into the bottles, and put the corks in tight. The cider is as sweet now as new cider.

Indigestion from Onions.—"Asthmatic" recommends raw onions for several complaints. I like raw onions very much, but they leave unpleasant effects in mouth and breath for about thirty hours—the result of their being undigested. Can "Asthmatic," or any other reader, recommend any case for this indigestion?

Dried-Apple Cake.—Soak three cupfuls dried apples over night, then draw off the water, through a sieve; chop the apples slightly, then simmer them in three cupfuls of molasses for two hours; after that add two eggs, one cupful sugar, one cupful sweet milk or water, three-quarters cupful butter and lard, one teaspoonful baking powder, flour enough to make pretty stiff batter, add cinnamon, cloves to taste.

LOOKING AT THE YEAR 1880.

Forestalling the Census-Taker by a Guess at Possibilities—Figures Showing the Increase of Population of the United States Since 1790.

[From the New York Sun.]

The speculative American mind is already exercised concerning the present population of our beloved country, and is taxing its Yankee privilege of guessing what that population will be in the year 1880—if this weary old world lives long enough to hail that year of enumeration.

Under ordinary and regular conditions the merest tyro in mathematics could forecast our increase. But the conditions are not ordinary, and great allowances must be made for variations. For instance, if we had a certain ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850, and from 1850 to 1860, it would naturally follow, supposing conditions equal, that something like a similar ratio would prevail for the next ten years. But the conditions are radically changed; the circumstances are not only different but exceptional, and no formula of the past can be made to apply. The war of the Rebellion, besides abolishing slavery and upsetting almost every established idea and institution in the land, made fearful inroads into the population of the country. There was not only the loss by battle and attending evils, but the absence of 500,000 of young and middle-aged men necessarily reduced the natural increase in times of peace. Then there was a rapid decline in immigration; a decline that has continued to the present time, and bids fair to go still further. Between the arrival of 500,000 and less than 100,000 in a year there is a very material difference. It should be noted, too, that the great majority of immigrants are men and women in the beginning of life, founders of immediate families.

These hints are thrown out to prepare the reader for the estimates, to be made further on, of the population of the Union now, and the probable population in 1880. Keep in view the tremendous drain by actual loss in the war, the natural retardation of increase in consequence of the absence of heads of families, and the sudden reduction of immigration.

Going back to the first census taken in 1790, we summarize the enumerations up to 1870. Bear in mind, however, that a considerable fraction of population has been added by annexation, as in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the conquest of Texas, the partition of Mexico, and the forlorn outpost of Alaska. Here is the summary:

Census of	Total Population.	Increase in 10 years.	Per cent. inc.
1790	3,929,214		
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.10
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.38
1820	9,633,822	2,393,941	33.06
1830	12,866,020	3,232,198	33.57
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.70
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.85
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.58
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.63

The uniformity of the increase up to the war of the Rebellion is very remarkable. Taken altogether, it shows a little more than 3½ per cent. a year. At that rate we should have had in 1870 about 42,500,000. We fell short about 4,000,000.

We are getting well along into the last half of the decade, and several State enumerations were made in 1875. From these, and from the figures of the past, there may be found reasonable grounds for estimating the present population, and the probable population in 1880.

ENUMERATIONS SINCE 1870.

Censuses were taken in twelve States in 1875. Michigan took one in 1874, and Missouri and Nebraska in 1876. In the following table are given the results of these enumerations, compared with the Federal census of 1870, showing the increase of population in actual number of persons; giving also the rate of increase by percentage:

States.	Populat'n, 1870.	Populat'n, 1875.	Increase.	Incr'se, per ct.
Iowa	1,194,020	1,350,544	156,524	13.11
Kansas	364,399	528,437	164,038	45.01
Louisiana	726,915	857,039	130,124	17.90
Massachu'ts	1 457,351	1,651,912	194,561	13.35
Michigan	1,184,059	*1,334,031	149,972	12.66
Minnesota	439,706	597,407	157,641	35.85
Missouri	1,721,295	†2,085,537	364,242	21.16
Nebraska	122,993	†257,747	134,814	109.67
Nevada	42,491	52,540	10,049	23.65
New Jersey	906,096	1,019,413	113,317	12.51
New York	4,382,759	4,705,208	322,449	7.36
Oregon	90,923	104,920	13,997	15.39
R. Island	217,353	258,239	40,886	18.81
S. Carolina	705,606	823,447	117,841	16.70
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,236,599	181,929	17.25
Totals	14,610,636	16,863,030	2,253,384	15.42

*Census of 1874. †Census of 1876.

Now let us compare the rate of increase above indicated with those of previous enumerations. In order to make the comparison more clear, we must double the rates above given to correspond with the ratios of earlier periods of ten years:

States.	Increase per cent. 1850 to 1860.	Increase per cent. 1860 to 1870.	Incr'se per cent. 1870 to 1880.
Iowa	251.11	76.91	26.22
Kansas	....	240.00	90.02
Louisiana	36.74	2.67	35.80
Massachusetts	23.78	18.38	26.70
Michigan	88.66	58.01	25.32
Minnesota	2,730.72	155.58	71.70
Missouri	73.30	45.62	42.95
Nebraska	....	377.11	219.34
Nevada	....	519.67	47.30
New Jersey	37.27	34.83	28.02
New York	25.61	12.98	14.72
Oregon	297.13	73.10	30.78
Rhode Island	18.36	24.56	37.62
South Carolina	5.30	0.27	33.40
Wisconsin	154.06	35.90	34.50

The next operation is to reduce this percentage of increase into figures, which produces the following result for 1880, supposing the increase from 1870 to 1875 to continue:

States.	Populat'n 1870.	Per Cent. Increase.	Populat'n 1880.
Iowa	1,194,020	26.22	1,507,[illegible]
Kansas	364,399	90.02	692,410
Louisiana	726,915	35.80	987,169
Massachusetts	1,457,351	26.70	1,846,478
Michigan	1,184,059	25.32	1,484,021
Minnesota	439,706	71.70	756,0[illegible]
Missouri	1,721,295	42.95	2,460,7[illegible]
Nebraska	122,993	219.34	392,661
Nevada	42,491	47.30	62,589
New Jersey	906,096	28.02	1,163,790
New York	4,382,759	14.72	5,027,657
Oregon	90,923	30.78	118,917
Rhode Island	217,353	37.62	299,196
South Carolina	705,606	33.40	941,280
Wisconsin	1,054,670	34.50	1,418,518
Totals	14,610,636	30.84	19,118,404

The States that have made no enumeration since 1870 must be estimated, of course, in accordance with their previous ratios. We give them with their per cent. of increase from 1850 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1870:

States.	Inc. 1850 to 1860.	Inc. 1860 to 1870.	States.	Inc. 1850 to 1860.	Inc. 1860 to 1870.
Alabama	24.96	3.40	Maryland	17.81	13.[illegible]
Arkansas	107.41	11.26	Mississippi	30.47	4.68
California	309.31	47.44	New Hamp.	2.54	*2.44
Connecticut	24.10	21.16	N. Carolina	14.29	7.98
Delaware	22.84	11.41	Ohio	18.14	13.92
Florida	60.57	25.70	Pennsylvania	25.91	21.19
Georgia	16.67	12.10	Tennessee	10.68	13.40
Illinois	101.06	48.36	Texas	184.21	35.47
Indiana	36.63	24.46	Vermont	0.31	0.49
Maine	7.73	*2.17	Va. and W. Va	12.29	4.44

*Loss.

Surely each of these States must have increased since 1870 considerably faster than during the war period; yet we will take in round numbers very nearly the rate of increase from 1860 to 1870, and apply it as follows:

States.	Population in 1870.	Increase, per ct.	Population in 1880.
Alabama	996,992	4.00	1,036,869
Arkansas	484,471	12.00	536,607
California	560,247	50.00	840,370
Connecticut	537,454	20.00	644,744
Delaware	125,015	10.00	137,516
Florida	187,748	30.00	244,[illegible]
Georgia	1,184,109	12.00	1,326,202
Illinois	2,539,891	50.00	3,809,836
Indiana	1,680,637	25.00	2,100,791
Maine	626,915	....	626,915
Maryland	780,894	12.00	875,451
Mississippi	827,922	5.00	869,318
New Hampshire	318,300	....	318,300
North Carolina	1,071,361	9.00	1,167,068
Ohio	2,665,260	15.00	3,065,049
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	25.00	4,402,439
Tennessee	1,258,520	12.00	1,409,540
Texas	818,579	40.00	1,146,010
Vermont	330,551	....	330,551
Virginia and W. Va.	1,667,177	5.00	1,750,536
Totals	23,505,005	18.24	28,616,396
Add above	14,610,636	30.84	19,118,404
Aggregate	38,115,641	20.00	45,781,799

We shall probably have over 46,000,000, the Territories included, in 1880. Some rather enthusiastic editors feel confident of more than 50,000,000, but that is clearly too high a figure. That would demand an increase of 30 per cent. all around, which, considering the fact that immigration has dwindled to almost nothing, is not expected.

SECTIONAL MIGRATION.

It is little satisfaction to take State by State, and show where the people of the several States go to when they go at all. We are essentially sectional, and our internal migration runs on lines of latitude in the most remarkable manner. Take the swarming hive that has peopled the great West, for instance. That hive comprises all New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

What this Eastern section has done in the peopling of the country may be understood from the tables herewith submitted. We divide the country into four sections—the Eastern, embracing New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the Western embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; the Pacific, embracing Nevada, California, and Oregon; and the Southern, taking in all the old slave States except Missouri, which goes with the West. These condensed tables show the number of natives of the Eastern and Middle States in 1850, 1860, and 1870; the number of such natives residing within the said territory, and the number of natives of the Eastern and Middle States who were living in other States; also the percentage of all natives of said section who had gone to the West and South.

LIVING IN THE STATES.

States.	In 1850.	In 1860.	In 1870.
Maine	584,810	676,066	696,392
New Hampshire	371,469	382,521	365,576
Vermont	377,441	418,852	418,126
Massachusetts	694,816	1,040,585	1,134,171
Rhode Island	145,491	155,264	167,032
Connecticut	447,594	478,310	477,373
New York	2,608,414	3,469,492	4,080,041
New Jersey	518,810	612,094	696,050
Pennsylvania	2,266,797	2,852,816	2,941,153
Total	8,305,074	10,086,640	11,296,229
Increase per cent. in ten years		21.47	11.97

In the last column the white population only is included.

To show how these Eastern and Middle States have spoiled themselves for the West, we take only the State of Michigan. In 1870 that State contained 916,049 inhabitants who were born in the United States. They were natives of the following States:

Michigan	507,268	Connecticut	7,412
EASTERN AND MIDDLE.		Rhode Island	1,137
Maine	3,932	New York	231,509
New Hampshire	3,633	New Jersey	8,033
Vermont	14,445	Pennsylvania	28,507
Massachusetts	10,839		
Eastern and Middle			309,447

So it seems that of the natives of the United States living in Michigan, 55.37 per cent. were born in that State, 33.78 per cent. were from Eastern and Middle States, and 10.85 per cent. from other parts of the Union. Of the last contingent, only a mere sprinkling came from the South, and a large proportion of those were colored people.

The line of migration in the South is even more distinctly marked by lines of latitude than in the North. The overflow of the South Atlantic States is due west toward and beyond the Mississippi. Of course the border States give something to their neighbors, but the flood is not in that direction.

The Territories have not been taken into consideration in any of the above calculations. One of them (Colorado) has been admitted as a State since 1870. The native-born population of all the Territories in 1870 was 348,530. At the rate they are growing this would mean nearly a million in 1880. So we may "guess" the entire population at the next centennial census at somewhere near 47,000,000.

Learned professors have occasionally been outwitted by sayings of the simple. Dr. Hill, an Edinburgh professor of the last century, met in the suburbs of the city an inoffensive creature who was generally regarded as an imbecile. Somewhat irritated by the creature's intrusion on the privacy of his walk, the professor said to him, "How long, Tom, may one live without brains?" "I dinna ken," said Tom; "how lang hae ye lived yersel?"

Last year England imported over $10,800,000 worth of eggs.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Measures Before Congress.

Representative Townsend, of New York, has introduced a bill to abridge the jurisdiction of Federal courts. The bill simply repeals the right now existing to move causes from State to Federal courts, in cases involving questions in reference to the United States revenue, questions arising under the constitution or any treaty of the United States. One object of the bill is to remove the inconvenience arising to litigants in carrying their cases from State courts to Federal courts. Another object is to aid in reducing the number of cases at present on the docket of the Supreme Court, which now number over 900, the majority of which are of the class contemplated in Mr. Townsend's bill. The Supreme Court is now three years behind in its work.

Mr. Oliver, of Iowa, offers a bill to abolish capital punishment. It provides that death shall not be inflicted for any crime committed against the United States or District of Columbia, nor for any offense hereafter committed by any soldier or mariner in the service of the United States, and that the punishment for crimes hereafter committed which are now by law punished by death shall be imprisonment for life. The same gentleman introduces a bill limiting the duration of patents to five years, and not allowing the entire duration in the case of an extension to exceed fifteen years; also a bill providing for a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures.

Mr. Giddings, of Texas, introduces a bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean-mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. It provides that the expense of the line shall be divided between the two Governments, the United States to pay not to exceed $150,000 per annum, during which time there shall be twelve round trips. The termini of the line shall be Galveston, Texas, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

Mr. Pacheco, of California, wants to regulate the survey and sale of the timber lands of the United States. His bill provides that the public lands, valuable chiefly for timber, are declared not to be subject to entry under the provisions of the Pre-emption or Homestead laws, but shall hereafter be sold for cash or located with land warrants or scrip issued under the act of June, 1860, said land warrants and scrip to be received at the value of $1.25 per acre for the number of acres mentioned in the warrants or scrip certificates. According to the bill these public lands shall remain for sale at $1.25 per acre, or $2.50 per acre where that price is fixed by existing law. The bill further provides that the public lands, valuable chiefly for timber, which have not been offered for sale according to law, returns of the survey of which have heretofore been made and approved at any time before the expiration of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1877, shall before being so offered be subject to sale or location at $2.50 per acre to citizens of the United States and persons intending to become citizens.

Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, introduces a peculiar bill, which provides for the establishment of a commission of five members on the subject of liquor traffic, whose duty it shall be to investigate the subject in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States. The bill provides that the commission shall ascertain for the information of Congress, as near as may be, the number of gallons of wine, beer or distilled liquors annually consumed in different countries, including the United States; the number of deaths annually from alcoholism; the number and character of crimes caused by drinking; the diseases produced by drinking, mental as well as physical; the number of arrests for drunkenness; the amount of pauperism produced by liquor-drinking; the amount of revenue received by the Government from the liquor traffic and liquor making; the amount of food transformed into alcohol; the cost of alcohol consumed; the cost of caring for the criminals and paupers made by such drinking; the amount of capital employed in the liquor-making and the traffic in it; the quantity of spirituous liquors imported and exported.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, wants to allow persons charged with crime in the United States courts to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, proposes to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the care of the Indians to the War Department. Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, offers a bill of the same purport.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, offers an amendment to the constitution designed to exclude Chinese from the privileges of citizenship.

Mr. Pridemore, of Virginia, presents a bill to amend the Patent laws so as to provide that the grant to a patentee shall be for a term of seventeen years, unless the invention be upon an agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical implement or tool, in which case the grant shall be only for a term of eight years, permitting a reissuing of the patent upon application at the expiration of that time.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, contributes a bill for the readjustment of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Venezuela.

Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, proposes an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Postmasters every four years by the voters of the district, village, town, or city in which the duties of their offices are to be performed.

Mr. Hartzell wants to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, wants to create and open at all postoffices where the salary of the Postmaster is $1,000 per year and upward, a savings bank where the people may deposit sums not less than 25 cents and an amount not to exceed $200 from any one person. The bill further provides that where the account of a depositor shall reach the amount of $25 and when the depositor shall place it subject to call on three months' notice thereof, the depositor shall receive on any and all such sums so deposited interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, wants the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians represented in Congress, and has introduced a measure to that effect.

Mr. Glover, of Missouri, offers a bill to remove the legal disabilities of women. It provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, wants to provide for the national education of women by establishing a National Female University in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Willis, of New York, presents a bill for the education of the blind. It proposes an appropriation of $250,000, to be invested in United States bonds as a perpetual fund, the interest on which is to be paid semi-annually to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville.

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, introduces a bill for the construction of levees along the Mississippi river. It provides for the appointment of a Board of Levee Commissioners to take charge of the work. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue thirty-year bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to the amount of $45,000,000, the proceeds to be applied to the construction of such works as may be recommended by the board, a tax to be levied upon all lands reclaimed from overflow, and upon the tonnage of all vessels navigating the stream in the levee district; this tax to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, and the cost and expenses of keeping the levees in repair.

PHILLIPS ON THE CURRENCY.

A letter from Wendell Phillips to Eugene Beebe, Secretary of the Legal-Tender Club of New York, sets forth that gentleman's peculiar views on the subject of a currency based wholly on credit, at considerable length. He deals with two questions touching currency: First. Upon what basis shall it rest? Second. How much of it shall we have? The following extracts contain the substance of what he says:

"It is idle to talk to-day of a specie basis. That gentle hallucination has been encouraged to quiet timid men and delude the masses. But the thing has not really existed for fifty or a hundred years. Great Britain, where, if anywhere, such a basis could be maintained, has not, to-day, 50 cents of coin to $100 of paper. Any individual may have that fifty cents provided he does not need it, and provided there is no special reason why he should have it. If at any time his business absolutely requires that he should have that fifty cents of coin, at that time he cannot have it. * * * Business experience has decided that currency, in civilized and commercial nations, must rest on credit and consist of paper. Thus experience answers our first question; the currency does rest and must rest on credit. Whose shall that credit be? Shall it be the credit of banks and their customers, or the credit of the nation? This question also experience has answered. Before the war we had banks resting each one on its own credit. We all remember the result. The bills ceased generally to be current a hundred miles from its counter. You lost 10 per cent. in changing those of the South and West for Eastern bills, and Horace Greeley demurely told the committee who paid him a handful of Western bills, 'If convenient, I should much prefer a well-executed counterfeit on some Eastern bank.' What makes our national-bank bills good, and equally good, everywhere to-day? The nation stands behind them. Such notes pass everywhere, and everywhere at the same value, because the nation guarantees them. All the note currency we have rests on national credit, directly or indirectly. No man can give a reason why they should not rest directly on national credit; why all bank bills should not be withdrawn and legal tenders supply their place."

On the second question, this is his answer:

"Let the Government stand ready to issue all the currency any business man wishes and can give good security for, at low interest and convertible into long bonds. If necessary, in order to conciliate existing prejudices, let the capital of these bonds, having long terms to run, be payable in gold. Make greenbacks legal tender for all purposes, customs and all Government dues included. There is every reason why this should be done. History is repeating itself. England never knew more prosperous years than from 1800 to 1820, during which she neither had gold, nor wished to have it, nor promised to pay gold to anyone whatever. All that while she extended and contracted her currency, without any regard whatever to gold. Her enormous trade and expenditures were all on paper, resting on credit and nothing else. We had similar prosperity during the war and after, on the same terms. In 1820 England, yielding to theorists and dreamers, tried to put this new wine into old bottles, and dragged her business back to methods a century old—to specie. Bankruptcy, the very history of which makes the blood cold to-day, blighted the empire. It took half a generation to recover from the mistake. No man can to-day begin to show that such suffering was necessary; that it achieved any good, or that it effected any changes which could not have been as well made without it. We entered that same valley of the shadow of death when, in 1865, McCulloch began contraction. We are hurrying fast to England's 1820; property sunk to half its former value; the streets crowded with unemployed men fast rotting into criminals; grass growing on the wharves, machinery rusting, wealth alarmed, poverty starving. Woe to the political party which the nation shall finally pronounce responsible for this fatal mistake! No previous merits will avail for its pardon. Its leaders will be buried in curses, as men whom neither history nor their own experience could make wise."—*Boston Globe.*

Effect of Contraction.

You ask what has a contraction of the currency to do with the question? How does it affect the bondholders? Let us see. Ten years ago they had, for instance, $2,000,000,000 of bonds. They said, among themselves, "now, we can't increase the *amount* of these bonds; we can't write a figure 2 in place of a figure 1 on their face, and thereby double the *number* of dollars that must be paid us, but we *can double their value*, we can *double their purchasing power, or the purchasing power of the dollars which we shall receive for them.* How? Why, by simply reducing prices of commodities. By the reduction of the prices of those things which we will want to invest our money in when it is paid us. Wheat, for instance, is worth $2 per bushel. At $2 per bushel, a $1,000 bond will only buy 500 bushels; but, if we can reduce wheat to a $1 per bushel, then, with $1,000 bond we can get 1,000 bushels. Labor, for instance, is worth $2 a day. We can get only 500 days' work for a $1,000 bond; but, if we can get labor down to $1 per day, then we can get 1,000 days' work with a $1,000 bond! In short, if we reduce prices to one-half, our bonds, or the money which we get for them, will go twice as far. We can build twice as many miles of railroads; we can buy twice as many farms; we can build twice as many houses; we can buy twice as much real estate; we can buy twice as much, in short, of any commodity. How shall we *reduce prices?* Why, create a stringency in the money market, *contract the currency—that will bring down the prices.*" Now, *that is why we are having a contraction of the currency.* That is why they hire book writers; that is why they hire newspapers; that is why they hire eloquent speakers to cry out, "We must get down to hard-pan," "We must get down to ante-war prices," "We have had too much *inflation*," "Too much irredeemable paper," "That we want a dollar that is good in Europe." That is why we are having contraction of the currency. No matter how many business men it may ruin, no matter if we have *fifteen thousand* failures in this country in less than two years, no matter if $350,000,000 of liabilities to business men must be dishonored, no matter if the road to "hard-pan" is strewn with wrecked hopes, and wrecked fortunes, and wrecked homes, no matter if it forecloses mortgages and sends women and children into the streets (why, in the city of Chicago, they are publishing *daily* about *three hundred* bankruptcy and foreclosure notices), no matter if it throws a million of men out of employment, no matter if women and children suffer from hunger and cold, *we must have contraction of the currency and reduction of prices*, in order to increase the *purchasing power of the bonds!* This system of contraction has the same effect upon mortgages as it does upon the bonds. It increases the purchasing power of the mortgages. For instance, if a man had a mortgage of $1,000 on his home five years ago, when he was getting two dollars per day, he could earn the money in five hundred days, but, if he is only getting one dollar a day now, it will take a thousand days' work to work it off. Well, the $2,000,000,000 of United States bonds are a first mortgage, and the laborers of the country must work and earn the money to pay it off. It will take only 1,000,000,000 at two dollars per day, but it will take 2,000,000,000 at one dollar per day. But, before that extra billion of days' work is wrung out of the bones and sinews of the laborers of this country, they will find out how they have been swindled by the system of contraction of the currency and a reduction of the prices.—*Industrial Greenbacker.*

A Panic-Stricken Village.

Passengers on the deck of a large pleasure steamboat, running through the Narrows of New York harbor, several years ago, were amazed and greatly alarmed by seeing a large cannon-ball pass over the boat. The ball was from a cannon in Fort Hamilton, which the gunners had supposed was aimed at a target nowhere near the boat. The residents of the quiet village of Minton, in England, have also had an experience of bombardment in time of peace. At midday, a 16-pound shell fell in the middle of the main street, and plowed up the turf a long distance. Another shell soon fell into a garden near by, and a third, entering the roof of a barn, utterly demolished the building. The frightened villagers fled from their homes to the open country. It was soon ascertained that the Royal Horse Artillery were practicing gunnery upon a lofty eminence some two miles distant, and that the gunners had put their targets in a line with the village. A mounted messenger informed the officer in command of the village catastrophe, and the firing ceased.

Texas Table Talk.

A San Antonio gentleman recently had occasion to visit a neighboring town. He did not expect much in the way of accommodation at the local hotel, and in this his anticipations were more than realized. He was very hungry, but had the luck to lose most of his appetite before he got through with his dinner, owing to his discovering a few blonde hairs in the soup. He thought the landlord would feel very bad about it, but that gentleman merely remarked, as he excavated a perishing fly from the butter: "All I ask is, Judge, that you don't fish 'em out with your finger. You have got to use a fork. It is one of the rules of the house that no gentleman is expected to put his fingers in the vittles. This ain't no railroad town, but, when it comes to style and tone, we carry off the blue ribbon every time the horn toots."—*San Antonio Herald.*

Children who are remarkable for what they know at 5 years old are generally more remarkable at 25 for what they don't know.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 22, 1877.

Kars was captured by the Russians on the 18th by storm, after a battle of twelve hours.

Bob. Ingersol has been tendered the Mission to Berlin He hesitates to accept, fearing no doubt, that this and his opposition to God and the Democratic party will be more than he can handle.

However the House may vote on the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, whatever may be the size of the majority obtained for it, there is no occasion for panic. Gold isn't frightened, as the quotations show. The chance of the Senate's acquiescing in the repeal is admitted on all hands to be slight; and even if it should be successfully steered past that danger, it would be morally sure to come to rack on a vote. Hayes, left to himself, might be unequal to the emergency; he is of a vacillating temperament. But John Sherman has too big a take on the success of the new syndicate to be caught dozing upon his post.—New York Sun.

That is the way the papers talk which are in favor of the Resumption act. And still they say this act is not in favor of the bond holder.

At the conclusion of a greenback orator's harangue, on the street last Saturday, a farmer who stood near the speaker remarked that his receipt for the hard times was for every man, who can do so, to pay his honest debts. The greenback orator evidently thought this a personal allusion directed at him, and he adjourned the meeting.—Waterloo Press.

Very good advice. The qualification is timely. But when the legislation of the country steps in and says we want to resume in '79, and must get down to specie basis in one jump, how can the honest man pay his debts. He holds the paper of this man and that man, and when it comes due he can and will pay what he owes, but the depression caused by the resumptionists, closes up the man from whom he expected the cash, and when the time comes he cannot pay. Yet according to the above, you must not favor greenbacks, &c., or you will be looked upon as a being dishonest as is intimated. We believe a poor man has a right to express himself as well as the bondholder, and his being in debt is no evidence of dishonesty We can't all set in palaces, and cut off our coupons and get gold for them, but thank the Lord those who cannot do so, have the right in this free America to protest against a system of robbery that is destined to crush them down into want and poverty, to make the rich more wealthy. And the Press's withering sarcasm will hardly be able to prevent the exercise of this blessed privilege.

Mr. Editor.—In last week's Courier somebody was troubled with a bad stomach, criticised our choir. He says, "The minister must study and labor for years to prepare himself for the pulpit, but what preparation or study, what thought or drill is bestowed by the bulk of those who so frequently lead in singing, or the persons who compose our choirs." I ask Mr. X. what chance has our choirs had to prepare themselves for singing in the manner he wishes them to sing. We have had no singing societies, no conventions, not even the old fashioned singing school. Our leaders are not professors of music neither do they claim to be. Our ministers study and labor for years, and when they are ready for the pulpit, they get paid for every sermon they preach.

I ask Mr. X. how much do our choirs get for singing. Not one cent, and very often they pay for the books they use. I know of one choir in this place that with the help of the minister, have paid for nearly every book they have used for the last three years—the members of the church paying but a small sum. How much do you pay Mr. X? You compare our choirs to the bellowing of an ox, the braying of the jack etc. I think Mr. X., that your liver is out of order, you need some soothing syrup.

Most of the persons belonging to the choirs are not there of their own accord The members of the church say we must have a choir, so they force people into it who do not want to sing, or bellow. Without proper training we can not have perfect singing. Will Mr. X. help get up a singing society that will help our choirs? Mr. X. hopes to give credit to the choir that will improve most in sweet, sacred music. If Mr. X. wants to create jealousy and envy between two choirs, let him do this. I think he had better let that alone. Y.

What Young Men Should Do.

1. Every young man should strive to make the best of himself, intellectually, morally and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, unless his own judgment or conviction, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

5. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

6. All young men have, "inalienable rights," among which none is greater or more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

Institute opened at 9 A. M. by Mr. Barns. First singing then calling the roll. An exercise in Arithmetic was then conducted by Prof. Williams.

RECESS.

After recess remarks on the subject of teaching drawing in school by Prof. Goodison, with illustrations on the black board. Lesson by Mr Ridge; subject, teaching primary pupils to read, with exercises upon the board, showing method of giving object lessons.

NOON RECESS.

Afternoon exercises commenced by singing. F. Van Aukes then conducted an interesting exercise in Grammar.

RECESS.

Lesson in drawing by Mr. Goodison, which was both interesting and instructive. Mr. Barns then gave a very instructive lesson in History; subject, classes into which senators are divided, in order of their election. An entertainment was given by prof. Ridge, consisting of recitations of both humerous and pathetic nature. Number enrolled 210.

FIFTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 16.

Institute called to order by Superintendent Barns. A discussion was then engaged in by several of the teachers, on giving prizes in school The majority of teachers decided to give rewards on certain conditions to be attained by the pupils, but that special prizes should not be awarded to certain ones for objects attained. Remarks to teachers, on text-books to be used in school.

NOON RECESS.

The subject of primary reading was continued from yesterday by Mr. Ridge, also correct pronunciation of words which are usually misspronounced. Continuation of lecture on school government by Mr. Fertich. Object of punishment in school, and modes of punishment to be adopted; closing with recitation of the Poems entitled "No sect in Heaven," and "The American Flag." Remarks were then made to the teachers by Mr. Barnes, on the work before them the coming year. On behalf of the Institute, he offered thanks to the people of Butler, for their hospality, and kindness, for the use of the Lucheran church for evening sessions; to the people of the Methodist church, for the use of their organ; and to the instructors from abroad, for their presence and assistance.

J. A. Barns, Supt.
Mary M. Brundage, } Sec's.
H. C. Thurssin. }

The following names comprise the list of teachers in attendance at the Teachers Institue:

G. W. Allen, Lillie Allen, Belle Arford, Nerva Ackley, Melissa Ansbaugh, J. N. Boyle, J. G. Bowersox, F. K. Blake, J. B. Baxter, J. W. Baxter, Jennie Baxter, Lottie Brundage, Mary Brundage, Ella Bryant, C. Bowden, Nancy Ball, W. D. Boyle, Frank Burrell, Christie Blaker, A. W. Bair, W. B. Brown, C. H. Brown, Wm. Chambers, Henry Coe, Mary Crise, Wm. P. Carpender, Jennie Crooks, Linnie Crooks, Lucinda Daniels, M. M. Eberly, R. A. Franks, Jossie Gillott, Maria Goldsmith Allie Goldsmith, B. H. Gilmore, O. Z. Hubbell, C. H. Husselman, A. J. Jennings, Minnick Kutsely, Laura Kennedy, Frank Mitchell, J. R. McOsker, J. M. Merica, W. S. Maxwell, C. J. Maxwell, Katie Maxwell, Addie McCurdy, J. M. Noragon, J. S. Otis, Edith Platter, Lizzie Rawsen, Israel Ringler, P. C. Smith, A. P. Shurts, J. R. Shilling, Ida Swartz, Frank Stahl, W. R. Snyder, O. H. Taylor, Henry Waters, A. R. Wyatt, W. M. Wirrick, Clara Wiley, Flora Williams, Charles Wily, O. L. Young, Emma Young, Mary Young, Emma Yarlott, Sarah Zahner, J. J. Eakright, Ella Erehart, John P. Ensley, Byron Grube, Mary Greenawald, Cora Grube, Mary Gunsenhouser, Nannie Hornberger, Ellen Inius, Ella Joslins, Millie Kester, Rubie Moody, Hattie Matthews, Frank Miller, Ida Mann, Eva Mason, Ella Schamp, Sarah Shoub, Alla Shoub, Jennie Smith, Ella Scoville, Josie Thomas, Etta Wanamaker, Minnie Wagoner, Ida Wychoff, Hattie Wise T. H. Shoub, C. P. Housel, J. Ringler; J. Conrad, J. E. Dermott, J. L. Wychoff Minta Wyatt, W. J. Whetzee, Ida McCurdy, J. A. Knott, Theodosie Helwig, Clara Gilmore, Mary Emmerson, R. C. Baxter, W. T. Bope, J. C. Brown, Kate Barber, C. H. Thurstin, J. A. Krum, F. B. Coder, J. A. Cambell, Flora Schoals, G. Flint, L. L. Bair, Mattie May, Joseph Hall, Sarah Allen, Eliza Bearns, Mary Blake, Priscilla Coder, Mary Beard, Ida Taylor, Ellen Taylor, Edith L. Jackman, Florence Jackman, W. S. Herrick, S. J. Kiser, Florence Wyant, Callie Whetsel, Lucy Blaker, J. J. Walter, Mattie Billings, Libbie Bevier, Frank Gillott, L. M. Bassett, Isaac Coy, Emma Danks, J. C. Frets, B. F. Frets, Lucy Seery, W. M. Urie, S. Olmstead, Wm. Pepple, J. E. Dilgard, J. M. Diehl, Lusanna Smith, J. N. McCurdy, D. G. Bell, J. L. Ackley Della Pernell, Libbie Leas, Addie E. Leas, Lillie McTighe, George Pugsly, J. L. Fierstone, Luda Livergood, Lettia Coats, Lottie Chilson, Olive Peterman, Frank P. Blair, J. D. Essig, C. M. Merica. Ella Comparet, Nellie Parker, Libbie Rice, Clara Parker, Frank Van Auken, G. W. Coats, Lizzie Dickenson, Kate Dickenson, Etta Imhoof, Almeda Zerkle, Drusie Schull, Lucy Headly, C. S. Arford, E. C. Miller, B. McEntarfer, Lida Beck, W. D. Miller, T. J. Baxter, E. A. Henning, A. J. Beard, Rena Boyer John McCurdy, Ida McDowell, Laura Reynolds, W. H. Hoagland, A. B. Walsworth, Joseph Kuestrick, B. A. Hadsell, Mattie Starr, W. N. Shatto, C. W. Strob, Ida Blair, H. R. Little, J. B. Boyle, J. Barber, D. B. Chilcoat, A. Conrad, J. R. Irish, Rose Blair, L. R. Williams, W. H. Keran, C. J. Hadsell, A. B. Coburn, James A. Barns, W. H. Fertich, John Goodison, John G. Ridge, Mollie Peachy, H. J. Shaffer, Jennie Noragon, A. C. Noragon, Belle Hornberger, Sue. Hornberger.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th st. N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Richardson is plaintiff and Robert Zacher, et al are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M, of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Kesler's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
A. A. Chapin, atty for pltff.
Nov. 21st, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Stephen W. Buckley is plaintiff, and Julius Proctor is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Forty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. M. Combs et al. are plaintiffs, and Burgett & Freeburn, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Fourteen Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number seventy-three (73) in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Jones et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars, and Twelve cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six [56], in the town of Lawrence, (now Sedan,) in DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Nov. 20, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Sumner K. Randall is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-five [25] and forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.
Moody & Huffman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 21, 1877.
P. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stiefle & Ochs are plaintiffs and George M. Tappan is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of Two hundred and fifteen [215] and fifty [50] cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one seventh (1-7) of one hundred acres off the north part of the southeast quarter of section twelve, 12, township thirty-four, 34 north of range fourteen, 14, east in De Kalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Young & Ralston, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Nov. 21st, 1877. Pf. $9.25,

et al is plaintiffs and Benajah B. Long, Edgar E Long and et al is defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred & thirty dollars ...

Commencing fifteen (15) rods east of the north west corner of section four (4) thence running south to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail Road thence east thirty-five (35) rods thence north to said section line thence west to the place of begining all in township thirty four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb county Indiana.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson, and Zebulon C. Pheott are plaintiffs, and Elias Housor, Henry Ernest et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ten (510) dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the south west quarter and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-two [22] and fourteen (14) acres off the east side of the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-one (21) township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
A. A. Chapin, Attorney for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 1st, 1877. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John A. Gaver is plaintiff and Hubbell and Bordner and Solomon Bordner are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars and fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number eighteen [18] and nineteen [19] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Chas. W. Pitcairn, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 13th, 1877.
Pr fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Elbert is plaintiff, and Charles Baker and Francis Picker are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eleven, 111, dollars and sixty-seven, 67, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit,

Lot number one hundred and four, 104, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seven, 307, dollars and ninety-four, 94, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and sixty-six, 166, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana, excepting forty, 40 feet off the east end thereof conveyed to Casper Altenburg by said Baldock.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS D. GROSS, Deputy.
R. Baxter Taft, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf, 8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin Maze and Mary Maze are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six thousand fifty-two 6,052 dollars and seventy-one, 71, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east excepting one acre off the north west corner of said land above described deeded to James Leonard balance containing one hundred and sixty, 160, acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf, $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mathew H. Griffith, James Roberts and J. Milton Butler are plaintiffs, and George W. Young and William Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollar ($375) and twenty-four (24) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A piece of land off the south side of the north east quarter of section thirty one [31] township thirty four four, 34, north of range fifteen, 15 east bounded as follows to-wit: on the east by the road leading from Newville to Wanamakers corners, on the north by land owned by Lawrence Gibson, on the west by land owned by H. H. Smith on the south by one half section line running between said land and John Loveland the same to contain forty-four, 44 acres of land more or less in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs,
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $10.75

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St, Chicago, Ill.

ROOT & COMPANY
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BLACK SILKS Superb stock, most of them bought at auction sales and will be sold cheap. Prices, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.30, 1.50 per yards.

CASHMERE SILKS Black silks, brilliant color warranted to wear, $1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00 per yard.

COLORED SILKS All the popular shades for dresses and trimmings at greatly reduced prices. viz: 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50 per yard.

CHENEY'S American gros grain silks, 22 inches wide, in all the new dark shades, warranted to wear and give satisfaction. Price 1.50 per yard.

BLACK CASHMERES Full lines of all our popular numbers. The best value in the city at 60c, 68c, 75c, 85, 90c, 1.00 1.25, per yard.

COLORED CASHMERES, In seal brown, navy blue, myrtle green, plum color, draubs, bargains at 60c, 75c, 85c 1.00 per yard.

BOURETTE CLOTHS Niegase and matalasse effects, Knickerbocker and snow flake goods for overdresses. Suits, etc., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 150 per yard

MOURNING GOODS, Large choice stock cashmeres, black merinos, henriettas, Austrailian crepes, bombazines, tamise cloths, barathens, matalasse, etc.; etc.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CREPES 3-4 4-4 5-4 6 4 wide, cut on the bias at 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, up to 8.00 per yard. Also crepe vails, al sizes, best goods 2.50 to 9.00 each.

UNDERWEAR for gentlemen, ladies, and infants wear. All sizes from smallest to the largest. The largest stock and lowest prices in the city.

HARRIS KID GLOVES is the best kid glove sold. In 2, 3, 4, 6 buttons. Prices reduced, Also 2 and 3 button kids at 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 per pair.

HOSIERY KID GLOVES for wear, complete stock, newest styles and lowest prices. Balbriggan hosiery for ladies and gentlemen.

CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, Paris and New York styles. Immense stock to select from. New styles open daily.

CARPETS, this department is the most prosperous in our establishment, choice styles and low popular prices do the business

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of all kinds, table linens, and damasks, towels and towelings, quilts, napkins, table covers, piano covers, etc.

Root & Company.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and William Whetstone, Rebecca Whetstone David Grosh, and Samuel Grosh are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven [5187] dollars and eighty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at a corner stone in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, from thence south seventeen and one-half degrees west along the centre of said road, eight and twelve one hundredth chains to a stake thence south seventy-two and one half [72½] degrees east four [4] chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half degrees, west three and seventy-five hundredths chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one half [72½] degrees, west four chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north seventeen and ½ deg's, east 3 75-100 chains to the place of beginning, a piece of ground in the south west quarter of section thirty-two [32] in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13], east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $12.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Chas. Kelly is plaintiff, and Orpheus L. Holt et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty, 460, dollars and fifty, 50, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number sixteen, 16 seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, and nineteen, 19, in McAnally's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
C. Kelly, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877. Pf, $8,00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue, of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and Samuel Hickman, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-Five dollars and Seventy-Four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lots number twenty-three [23] and twenty-four 24, in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StClair, Sheriff,
Thos. D. Gross, Dept.
Altenberg & Lockwood Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Aubur Indiana, Nov. 14th. 1877.
Pf. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles Kelly is plaintiff, and Geo. Haines, Henry O. Haines, et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty six [86], original, Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
D. Y. Husselman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 14th A. D. 1877.
Shr's. fee $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Draggoo is plaintiff, and Samuel Grosh et al is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-five [545] dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The following described real estate situated in DeKalb county, Indiana, the undivided one-third of the following described real estate, commencing at a corner stone between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley, in the center of the Fort Wayne and Coldwater road thence south seventeen and one-half [17½] degrees west along the center of said road eight and twelve one hundredths chains to a stake, thence south seventy two and one half, 72½, degrees east four 4 chains to a stake, thence south seventeen and one-half 17½, degrees west three and seventy-five one hundredths chains to a stake thence north seventy-two and one half 72½ degrees west four, 4, chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north seventeen and one-half, degrees, 17½, east three and seventy-five one hundredth 3.75 chains to the place of beginning, containing one and ¾ acres of land in the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, 32, in township No. 34 north of range No, thirteen, 13, east in said county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 1st, 1877. Pf. $12.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 7187.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the north-east quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35] north of rang fourteen [14 east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 13th, 1877,
Pr. fee $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four ,474, dollars and sixty-two, 62, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number one hundred and sixty-five, 165, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. 8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Electa Bristol and George P Bristol are plaintiffs, and Jesse E. Woodford, Henrietta S. Woodford et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and 12, 912, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one, 21, in Parks addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Next week comes Thanksgiving. We ought to be thankful at all times. We should be especially thankful this year for a bountiful harvest.

Mr. L. L. Irons has sold his landed interests at DeKalb station, this county, formerly known as St. Johns, to Mr. Vandercook, of Angola. Mr. Irons will still remain with us.

We are in receipt of the Weekly News, published at Kendallville, by our old friend A. S. Parker, late of Garrett. The News starts out well, and if the Doctor will steer it just right, we doubt not he will meet with success.

Last week Wednesday John E. Walters, of this city, sold to Mr. Cambell, of Salem, Ohio, one hundred and sixty-five sheep, the average weight of which was 129¼ pounds. The amount of greenbacks received was nearly $1,000. Who can beat it?—Kendallville Standard.

The Angola Herald gives an extended account of marriage in high life in that place, on the 7th inst., in which Mr. Adolph Hirsh, of Chicago, and Miss Bella Stiefle, of Angola, were the contracting parties. The presents were numerous and the attendance large.

The handsomest display of perfume we have seen for a long time is now made by Davenport. His revolving pyramid of the choicest brands, should be seen to be appreciated. He has a fine assortment at almost any price, and if you want to smell sweet, buy a bottle.

Another Reduction.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. made another reduction on the prices of groceries, as follows:

Coffee A sugar, 11½c.; Extra C sugar, 10½c.; Choice Dried Peaches, 8½c.; Best Rio Coffee, 25c., and all other groceries equally as low, and of standard quality.

We call attention to the advertisement of J. E. Shilling, on the 8th page. Mr. Shilling has embarked in the harness trade, and from his known business qualifications, his untiring energy, and good name, we conclude he will be found the right man in the right place. He has a fine new stock and offers them at very reasonable prices. It would be discreet to give him a call.

Arrangements are being made for a grand Hop for the benefit of the Hook and Ladder Company about Thanksgiving. The boys have been very prompt in the discharge of their duties, and have not asked assistance from the public. They want to raise a fund to procure uniform shirts, and they deserve to be patronized. Everybody should buy a ticket, if they do not go.

Well cooked food, it is said, is sold in New York at a decent place, at a cent a dish. We wish somebody would move right along this way with such an institution. Lets see, at one dish a meal, that would be 21 cents a week for one person. Well, if some of our delinquent subscribers do not pay up soon, we'll have to start a hashery of this kind before long.

Who want's to be rich. Look at the life of Vanderbilt. The heirs are now trying to break his will, and the way the testimony comes in about the life this rich man led is awful. He said to his son-in-law, a short time before he died, "Daniel, when I die there'll be h—l to pay." Somebody interrupted him at the time, and the additional words "and no pitch hot," were left unsaid. Don't get rich.

We are in receipt of a very handsome whip from the enterprising harness establishment of G. Rhodenbaugh & Co., for which they have our thanks. We are glad to state this firm is getting a large number of orders in their line and are enjoying a large increased trade. The genial Smith is always on hand ready to show goods and give prices. They keep a well selected stock of goods which they ask the public to inspect.

According to the Wabash Courier, there is a paper in that burg which has a saloon editor and a tom tit. Which would you rather be. It reminds us of the darkey who was told that English sparrows were introduced in this country to kill off the worms on the trees, but that the birds were more of an annoyance now than the worms. In response to the question which he preferred, the sparrows or the worms, he said he didn't know, as he never had the sparrows.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pheumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

Apples at Ralston's next Saturday.

Give the New York Store a chance.

Hank Little left Monday for Corunna.

Howard Griswold left Monday for Iowa.

Sim. Rainier has again located in the city.

For repairing go to Billy Little's, over Pomert's.

A change in the time card of the Jackson road.

The Bank will be closed on Thanksgiving Day.

More new goods just received at Schaab, Beugnot Co's.

Mrs. Little is now with the millinery house of H. H. Stamets.

Next Thursday is thanksgiving. Get your "gobblers in shape."

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patterson, we learn will again move to the city.

Mr. Goodman is happy. A boy last week. Good man, good boy.

The New York Store does not sell auction goods but first-class goods.

Read Stamets' new price list of millinery and fancy goods in this issue.

Cook. Ford has rented Mr. Case's barn and is now using it for his livery.

For good fine cut tobacco and a good 5c. cigar, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Our old farmer friend, Mr. Wm. Nelson, has our thanks for a lot of splendid turnips.

Look at the announcement of Stamets' in millinery and fancy goods, in another column.

Notice the advertisement of the "Boss Harness Shop," on eighth page; J. E. Shilling, proprietor.

Our enterprising firm, Rhodenbaugh & Co., have erected a new sign in front of their business house.

Mr. J. H. Van Arnum, of Kendallville is here introducing a very fine portable folding clothes basket.

Although a girl may be as proud as Lucifer it desen't always follow that she makes a good match.

See change in Root & Company's advertisemen. They have got their goods down to hard time prices.

Congress has finally succeeded in passing the army appropriation bill providing for 25,000 soldiers.

Mr. Kist, of the Butler Record, has our thanks for a proof of the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute.

Billy Little is now fully prepared to do all kinds of custom work. Give him a call, over Pomert's barber shop.

The large retail store of Field, Leiter & Co, of Chicago, was consumed by fire Wednesday night of last week. Loss nearly a million.

T. C. Ford, late of Fayette, Ohio, returned last Saturday, bringing with him his livery establishment. He will open out in the Case barn.

Several new men have been employed in the railroad blacksmith shop at Garrett, among them Mr. Seward, of Auburn.—Kendallville News.

FURS—A splendid line of Furs just received, from $3.00 to $12.00 per set, at Lanning's. Call and examine. Childrens, Misses and ladies' styles very low.

Mr. Nick Ensley has shown us a fine large lemon fully matured, which was produced from a small tree now at his residence. When in bloom it fills the whole house with a rich perfume.

Auburn Markets.

The market is steady, and the following prices are now paid: Wheat $1.25 Oats 25c. Ear corn 35c, Shelled 38c, Clover seed $4.60 @ $4.75.

It is reported that an attempt has been made to assassinate King William and Bismarck. And it is this to be a king. Uneasy the head that wears the crown.

If you have a friend with a cough or a cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthama, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs are readily cured by Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, a remedy which never fails to give satisfaction. Price only 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

Lawson's Curative, which is advertised in our columns, has deserved reputation gained by actual merit. We know of no remedy which has acquired such a hold in the estimation of the people, for the simple reason that the medicine is what it is represented to be a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous diseases. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Children cry for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is the most pleasant preparation for coughs and colds known, and perfectly harmless. Price 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

Gen. McClellan's majority in New Jersey is about 13,000. The Democratic majority in New York is about 18,000, in Pennsylvaina, about 9,000, Wisconsin, Republican about 8,000.

The ladies social of the Presbyterian church will give a Christmas dinner and supper in the Odd Fellows Building. Further notice will be given hereafter.

Mrs. R. Eason, Sec'y.

Musical Institute.

Prof. Straub has concluded to open a Musical Institute, assisted by Mr. Reed, of Waterloo. The session will continue fifteen days, and instructions will be given in the rudiments, voice culture, harmony, &c. This will afford an excellent opportunity to reap a great advantage in the art of music, not only in this vicinity, but throughout the country. The professor has put his terms down very low, and will furnish all necessary books. Don't fail to attend.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give a splendid dinner on Thanksgiving Day. This is about the first entertainment given by them this year, and it is hoped they will be largely patronized. It will be cheaper to eat turkey with them than at home, and everybody should make it suit to attend. The dinner will be given in the Odd Fellows' Building.

Who can fathom the anticipated joy which wells up from the average juvenile as the Holidays approach. Parents should favor and encourage these finer sensibilities, and not neglect to remember, in a tangible way, the little ones of the household. To do this it will only be necessary to visit Joe Abright's, where a fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver ware, Musical instruments Spectacles, &c., is now on exhibition. Joe has struck a gold mine and has supplied his establishment with every thing that a person could wish. His silver mine has yielded an immense supply as his shelves will show; the articles are warranted to be as represented and will be sold at small advance above cost. His stock is full and of the latest patterns. Call and see him, 2nd door north of Postoffice. Special attention given to repairing watches, jewelry &c. If your turnip is out of shape, let Joe have it and it will soon be in order again.

We spent a few hours with some of our old friends at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, last Sabbath, among whom we mention with pleasure, the accomplished County Clerk Hon. R. D. Dumm and estimable family, and Col. John Henderson, both of whom were at one time connected with the Sentinel at Fort Wayne. We were also pleased to meet the pioneer editor, Hon. P. Cuneo, late postmaster. We were astonished at the remarkable progress made in that city for several years past. Palatial private residences of the finest architectual beauty, massive business blocks, an elegant new Opera House, macademized streets, fine new hotels and splendid churches mark her prosperous path, until she now ranks with the best inland cities of the State. There's always a genial fascinating air in and about the place, that retains for it a green place in our memory, and this with the clustering of many friends who always receive one with an inborn hospitality, makes a visit doubly attractive and delightful.

"THAT BRIDGE"—If the Auburn papers think any considerable portion of the citizens of their own town, favor the building of the new 9th street bridge they ought to have "sand" enough to say so, and not go off into "glittering generalities" about "our bridge," etc. They should recollect that "our bridge" is paid for by the county, and that, while a majority of citizens of their own town condemn the bridge building as an unnecessary expense, they ought not to expect tax-payers in the balance of the county to grow enthusiastic over the improvement.—Waterloo Press.

There's "That Editor Again." Charley is periodically comic, and it is delightful to get him out of his usual prosy groove, now and then, that we feel like petting him. We have lots of "sand" Charley, but no gravel, and there's where you are ahead of us. We don't think any considerable portion of our citizens favor this bridge. We know it, and in due time Charley will awaken like a Rip Van Winkle and see a sight that will give him a crick in the back. If Waterloo should succeed in getting another bridge to connect them with Uniontown, we shall not assume the provience of blackguarding its citizens, for what they deem a needed improvement.

Baby shows are the fashion now, but as long as mothers continue to nurse their little ones with Laudanum or other opiates, they cannot expect their babies to look bright. If your baby needs medicine get a good and harmless one such as D. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles was sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Our accomplished friend Dr. T. J. Dills of Fort Wayne is a progressive man. In fact it is impossible for him to remain still. He must either go forward or backward. He is now in jail. But we are glad to state, that his incarceration is not the result of criminal intent, but the vindication of a grand principle and it is the first evidence of nerve and backbone we have ever discovered in the medical fraternity of Fort Wayne. The Doctor was summoned to give evidence in a rape case. He demanded fees of the Court in advance, commensurate with the time and money he had spent so as to be enabled to give the desired testimony, but the Court couldn't see it, not understanding herself, and he refused to testify. There upon he was declared in contempt and was bound with chains and the grating doors of bastile closed upon him. The case will now go to the courts, and the matter tested, and while Dr. Dills as a martyr, looks through the grated window upon the gloom without, and longs for the balmy air and flowers of spring, Doc Myers will go on and testify, with the expectation of getting full fees if the Court decide favorably. As we look down over the hills and valleys that intervene to the the little den whose rocky walls invest the Doctor, we can see a character whose glory shall shine resplendent in the future, the sheen of whose brightness with lambent light shall transfix the lingering ages, and before whose martyrdom a Rodgers shall pale. Stand by your guns, Doctor and don't yield a barelycorn. The law may be vindicated, but truth justice and principle must stand forth, untrammeled, exalted, triumphant. Desdemonia, the handkerchief.

Corunna Jottings.

—The village has been unusually quiet for several days, nothing transpiring to arouse the citizens.

—One family have the typhoid fever, but great care is taken to prevent its spreading.

—Lipsett brothers have opened out a grocery at their packing establishment. Two good groceries in town now.

—I. Bacthel has his flouring mills in a splendid condition, and is doing the best business of any mill in the county. We hear it said that he will trade for the Eagle Mills at Auburn.

La Otto Items.

Still it raineth, yea it maketh much mud.

No. 1 wheat is worth $1.23 per bushel at this place.

It is rumored that Messrs Rice and Rowly will visit this place and hold a series of meetings.

Dr. Bowker is "taking in" the medical lectures at Fort Wayne this winter.

Notwithstanding the rain storm last Wednesday evening, the juveniles had a good time at C. W. De Moss.'

The report reached us that Samuel Broughton, Jr., while handling a revolver accidently discharged it, the ball just missing his eye, but inflicting not a serious wound. We trust the rumor is false.

Charley Shonts has returned from Fort Wayne where he has been attending school.

The Swan high School opened Monday, Prof. R. F. Simon acting as principal. Miss Gilber takes charge of the primary department.

Miss Alpha Taylor has returned from a prolonged visit to the Old Buckeye State.

We understand that Nate Benjamin is about to open a sorgum factory.

Superintendant Bell, of the Eel River railroad, passed over the road last Thursday letting contracts for wood and ties.

OUVRIER.

Hon. John H. Baker, of the 13th district has done himself infinite credit by the introduction of a bill in congress to protect farmers and other innocent purchasers from patent right men. The substance of the bill is to confine the liability of infringement on a patent to the manufacturers and dealers, and this provision is so eminently just that it will probably become a law. We have had a case in point in the drive-well embroglio. The purchasers are mostly innocent farmers. The man who sells an infringement is absolutely free, the purchaser and user is compeled by lay to pay the royalty or penalty for infringement. It is high time this law was changed. Our farmers have been made its scape-goat long enough.—South Bend Herald.

The day that will prevent the Kendallville Standard from twisting a fair criticism into a partizan advantage will by a sorry one for C. O., and he will find himself in the same pew with our old friend Othello. In our item relative to the manifest indifference of Congress, now in special session, we did not bitterly attack the Senate, a Republican body, but criticised both bodies, one being as bad as the other. The Standard is gratified to find, however, that we meant the House exclusively, and delights in purposely misconstruing the item. Don't be mean C. O., if you are pretty.

The Lake Shore railroad has indemnified the relatives and heirs of 65 out of the 81 persons who lost their lives by the bridge accident at Ashtabula. The largest amount paid to any one party was $9,000. The heirs of Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, who were on their wedding tour, received $3,000. The claims generally fall under $5,000.

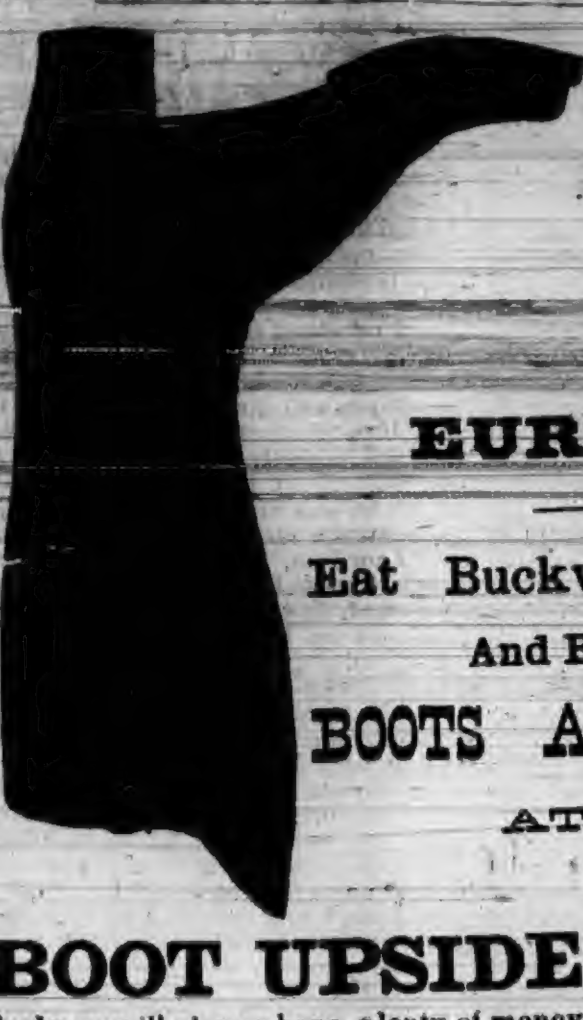

AUSTIN ALWAYS ALIVE!

EUREKA!

Eat Buckwheat Cakes

And Buy Your

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

And you will always have plenty of money and be happy—because they have $12000.00 worth of goods which they sell

20 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any other house in this county.

MEN'S GUM BOOTS $3.50

Save your money by trading at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

LOOK AT THIS!

Never has our Millinery Department been so full and complete and

PRICES LOWER

Than has ever been known.

HATS. HATS.

Ladies and childrens untrimmed hats for 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1.00
" " well trimmed hats for 50c. 75c, and $1.00 and upward

Ladies silk ties 15c, 20c, 25c, and 50c

FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS,

A good assortment. Ball and Silk Fringes, all prices.

FURS. FURS.

Our line of Furs has never been better. Children's sets 50c, 75c, and upward. Ladies Mink, full set 7, 12, and $18. Ladies Bever, sets 2, 2 50, $3 per set

CLOAKS.

A new lot of Ladies Cloaks just received for 4 50, 5, 6, and $7, and as high as $20

SHAWKS AND SKIRTS

A find assortment. Ladies and Children Unddrwear 35c, 40c, and 50 cents

NOTIONS.

Our Notion department is full. Gloves, hose, buttons, Misses knit sacques and hoods, etc.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Waterproof all styles 75c, 1 00, $1 25, per yard, Calico 5c, Gingham the best 10c, black alpacca 20c, 25c, 40c, and upward.

Germantown and Zephyrs Yarns all shades. Mottos and splits 2 to 5 cents.

H. H. STAMETS.

LOOK AT THIS!

HOW IS IT FOR LOW PRICES!

Granulated and Crushed Sugars for 12½ cts., generally sold for 14 and 15 cts. Coffee A. Sugar 12 cts. Extra C. white 11 cts. Light Browon 10 cts.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

Best Rio per pound 25 cts., 25 cent Coffee for 23 cts., Pea Berry Coffee equal to Java 27 cts

A GOOD DOLLAR TEA FOR 80 cts.

Young Hyson 50 cts.

Fine Cut Tobacco for 45 and 50 cts.,

Good Plug for 60 cts.

MILK CROCKS $1 per doz!

A full line of QUEENS WARE always on hand.

Orff's Empire Flour!

The best in Northern Indiana.

The highest prices paid for Country Produce.

G. C. RALSTON.

THANKSGIVING.

BY B. P. SHILLABER.

Many and bright are the scenes that are planned,
Many the hearts that with gladness expand,
Many the [illegible] with [illegible] at hand,
And the voice of the turkey is heard in the land;
For Thanksgiving day
Is welcomed alway,
A heart-warming, glorious, genial season,
When the feelings, repressed
By traffic's behest,
On one day at least, for dominion contest,
And strive, as of old, to be specially blest,
While care is a species of treason.

The city shuts up its shop for the day,
The oldest and youngest play or pray;
The churches are open in the ancient way,
For preachers to utter whatever they may,
With few to listen to what they say,
While all the chaises and carriages
Are dashing around with their merry loads
Of babies dressed in their prettiest modes,
To dump at the doors of kindred abodes
Or filled with those still happier nodes
[illegible]
Which [illegible] in marriages.

The horse in the stall, the dog at the door,
Are loved and caressed and kissed once more,
And smiles are joyously beaming,
And the pullets, destined for [illegible],
Look on the scene with a cheerful eye,
In sympathetic seeming.

The land is vocal with psalm and prayer,
And joy's glad note sounds everywhere,
A festival oblation,
And savory streams like clouds arise,
To tickle the palate and glad the eyes
Of lovers of virtue and pumpkin pies,
Where grave and gay, and dull and wise,
Pay tribute to gustation.

TOM'S THANKSGIVING.

A Story for the Season.

"It was very provoking that seamstresses and such people would get married, like the rest of the world," Mrs. Greenough said, half in fun and half in earnest. Her fall sewing was just coming on, and here was Lizzie Brown, who had suited her so nicely, going off to be married, and she had no resource but to advertise, and take whomsoever she could get. No less than ten women had been there that day, and not one would answer.

"There comes number eleven; you will see," she cried, as the bell rang.

Kitty Greenough looked on with interest. Indeed, it was her gowns, rather than her mother's, that were most pressing. She was just 16, and since last winter she had shot up suddenly, as girls of that age so often do, and left all her clothes behind her.

Mrs. Greenough was right—it *was* another seamstress, and Bridget showed in a plain, sad-looking woman of about 40, with an air of intense respectability. Mrs. Greenough explained what she wanted done, and the woman said quietly that she was accustomed to such work—would Mrs. Greenough be so kind as to look at some recommendations? Whereupon she handed out several lady-like looking notes, whose writers indorsed the bearer, Mrs. Margaret Graham, as faithful and capable, used to trimmings of all sorts, and quick to catch an idea.

"Very well indeed," Mrs. Greenough said, as she finished reading them; "I could ask nothing better. Can you be ready to come at once?"

"To-morrow, if you wish, madam," was the answer, and then Mrs. Graham went away.

Kitty Greenough was an impulsive, imaginative girl; no subject was too dull or too unpromising for her fancy to touch it. She made a story for herself about every new person who came in her way. After number eleven had gone down stairs, Kitty laughed.

"Isn't she a sobersides, mamma? I don't believe there will be any frisk in my dresses at all if she trims them."

"There'll be frisk enough in them if you wear them," her mother answered, smiling at the bright, saucy, winsome face of her one tall daughter.

Kitty was ready to turn the conversation.

"What do you think she is, mamma—wife or widow?" And then answering her own question: "I think she's married, and he's sick and she has to take care of him. That solemn, still way she has comes of much staying in a sick-room. She's in the habit of keeping quiet, don't you see? I wish she were a little prettier; I think he would get well quicker."

"There'd be no plain, quiet people in your world if you made one," her mother said, smiling; "but you'd make a mistake to leave them out. You would get tired even of the sun if it shone all the time."

The next day the new seamstress came, and a thoroughly good one she proved; "better even than Lizzie," Mrs. Greenough said, and this was high praise. She sewed steadily, and never opened her lips except to ask some question about her work. Even Kitty, who used to boast that she could make a dumb man talk, had not audacity enough to intrude on the reserve in which Mrs. Graham intrenched herself.

"*He's* worse this morning," whispered saucy Kitty to her mother; "and she can do nothing but think about him and mind her gathers."

But, by the same token, "*he*" must have been worse every day, for during the two weeks she sewed there Mrs. Graham never spoke of anything beyond her work.

When Mrs. Greenough had paid her, the last night, she said:

"Please give me your address, Mrs. Graham, for I may want to find you again."

"Seventeen Hudson street, ma'am; up two flights of stairs; and, if I'm not there, Tom always is."

"There, didn't I tell you?" Kitty cried, exultingly, after the woman had gone. "Didn't I tell you that he was sick? You see, now, 'Tom's always there.'"

"Yes; but Tom may not be her husband, and I don't think he is. He is much more likely to be her child."

"Mrs. Greenough, I'm astonished at you. You say that to be contradictious. Now, it is not nice to be contradictious; besides, she wouldn't look so quiet and sad if Tom were only her boy."

But weeks passed on, and nothing more was heard of Mrs. Graham, until at last Thanksgiving day was near at hand. Kitty was to have a new dress, and Mrs. Greenough, who had undertaken to finish it, found that she had not time.

"Oh, let me go for Mrs. Graham, mamma," cried Kitty, eagerly. "Luke can drive me down to Hudson street, and then I shall see Tom."

Mrs. Greenough laughed and consented. In a few minutes Luke had brought to the door the one-horse coupe, which had been the last year's Christmas gift of Papa Greenough to his wife, and in which Miss Kitty was always glad to make an excuse for going out.

Arrived at 17 Hudson street, she tripped up two flights of stairs, and rapped at a door, on which was a printed card with the name of Mrs. Graham.

A voice, with a wonderful quality of musical sweetness in it, answered:

"Please to come in; I cannot open the door."

If that were "he," he had a very singular voice for a man.

"I guess mamma was right after all," thought willful Kitty. "It's rather curious how often mamma *is* right, when I come to think of it."

She opened the door, and saw, not Mrs. Graham's husband, nor yet her son, but a girl, whose face looked as if she might be about [illegible] age, whose shoulders and waist told the same story; but whose lower limbs seemed curiously misshapen and shrunken—no larger, in fact, than those of a mere child. The face was a pretty, winning face, not at all sad. Short, thick brown hair curled round it, and big, brown eyes, full of good-humor, met Kitty's curious glance.

"*I* am Tom," the same musical voice —which made Kitty think of a bird's warble—said, in a tone of explanation. "I can't get up to open the door because, don't you see, I can't walk."

"And why—what—Tom——"

Kitty struggled desperately with the question she had begun to ask, and Tom kindly helped her out.

"Why am I Tom, do you mean, when it's a boy's name; or why can't I walk? I'm Tom because my father called me Tomasina, after his mother, and we can't afford such long names in this house; and I can't walk because I pulled a kettle of boiling water over on myself when I was 6 years old, and the only wonder is that I'm alive at all. I was left, you see, in a room by myself, while mother was busy somewhere else, and when she heard me scream, and came to me, she pulled me out from under the kettle, and saved the upper half of me all right."

"Oh, how dreadful!" Kitty cried, with the quick tears rushing to her eyes. "It must have almost killed your mother."

"Yes; that's what makes her so still and sober. She never laughs, but she never frets either; and oh! how good she is to me."

Kitty glanced around the room, which seemed to her so bare. It was spotlessly clean, and Tom's chair was soft and comfortable—as, indeed, a chair ought to be which must be sat in from morning till night. Opposite to it were a few pictures on the wall—engravings taken from books and magazines, and given, probably, to Mrs. Graham by some of her lady customers. Within easy reach was a little stand, on which stood a rose-bush in a pot, and a basket full of of bright-colored worsteds, while a book or two laid beside them.

"And do you never go out?" cried Kitty, forgetting her errand in her sympathy, forgetting, too, that Luke and his impatient horse were waiting below.

"Not lately. Mother used to take me down into the street sometimes; but I'm not very dull, even when she's gone. You wouldn't guess how many things I see from my window; and then I make worsted mats and tidies, and mother sells them; and then I sing."

Kitty stepped to the window to see what range of vision it offered, and her eye fell on Luke. She recalled her business.

"I came to see if I could get your mother to sew two or three days for me this week."

Tom was alert and business-like at once.

"Let me see," she said; "to-day is Tuesday," and she drew toward her a little book, and looked it over. "To-morrow is engaged, but you could have Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if you want so much. Please write your name against them."

Kitty pulled off her pretty gray glove and wrote her name and address with the little toy-pencil at the end of her chatelaine; and then she turned to go, but it was Tom's turn to question.

"Please," said the sweet, fresh voice, which seemed so like the clear carol of a bird, "would you mind telling me how old you are? I'm 16 myself."

"And so am I 16," said Kitty.

"And you have a father and mother both, haven't you?"

"Yes indeed," said Kitty.

"Oh, I've only mother, but she is good as two. Must you go, now? And I wonder if I shall ever see you again?"

"Yes, you *will* see me again," answered Kitty, cheerily; and then, moved by a sudden impulse of her kind, frank young heart, she bent over and touched her lips to the bright, bonny face of the poor girl who must sit prisoner there forever, and yet who kept this bright cheerfulness all the time.

"Oh, mamma, I've had a lesson," cried Kitty, bursting into her mother's room like a fresh wind, "and Tom has taught it to me; and he isn't *he* at all—she's a girl just my age, and she can't walk not a step since she was years old."

And then Kitty told all the sad, tender little story, and got to crying over it herself, and made her mother cry, too, before she got through.

After dinner she sat half the evening in a brown study. Finally she came out of it, and began talking in her usual impulsive manner.

"Can't we have them here to Thanksgiving, mamma? There's not a single pretty thing in that house except Tom, herself, and the rosebush; and everything did look so bare, and clean, and poverty-stricken; and I know they'll never afford a good dinner in the world. Oh, say yes, mamma, dear. I know you'll say yes, *because* you're such a dear, and you love to make every one happy."

"Yes; but first of all, I must love to to make papa happy, must I not? You know he never wants any company on Thanksgiving but grandpa, and grandma, and Uncle John. I'm sure you would not like to spoil papa's old-fashioned Thanksgiving day."

Kitty's countenance fell. She saw the justice of her mother's remark, and there was no more to be said. She sat thinking over her disappointment in a silence which her mother was the one to break.

"But I've thought of a better thing, Puss," said this wise mamma, who was herself every bit as tender of heart as Kitty, and cared just as much about making people happy. "No doubt Mrs. Graham and Tom would just as much prefer being alone together as papa prefers to be alone with his family; and how will it suit you if I have a nice dinner prepared for them, and let you go and take it to them in the coupe? Mrs. Graham is hardly the woman one could take such a liberty with; but I'll beg her to let you have the pleasure of sending dinner to Tom."

"Oh, you darling!" and Mrs. Greenough's neck-ruffle suffered, and her hair was in danger, as was apt to be the case when Kitty was overcome with emotion, which could only find vent in a rapturous squeeze.

Before bed-time Kitty had it all planned out. She was to go in the coupe and take Bridget and the basket. Bridget was to mount guard by the horse's head while Luke went up stairs with Kitty and brought down Tom for a drive; and while they were gone Bridget would take the basket in and see that everything was right, and then go home.

Mrs. Greenough consented to it all. I think she enjoyed the prospect of Tom's ride herself, just as much as Kitty did. While Mrs. Graham was sewing there she made the arrangement with her, approaching the subject so delicately that the most sensitive of women could not be hurt, and putting the acceptance of both drive and dinner in the light of a personal favor to Kitty, who had taken such a fancy to Tom.

The last afternoon of Mrs. Graham's stay Kitty called her mother into her room. Mrs. Graham saw spread out upon the bed a thick, warm, soft jacket, a woolen dress, a last year's hat.

"You know them by sight, don't you, mother, mine? They are the last winter's clothes that I grew away from, and have taken leave of. May Tom have them?"

"Yes, indeed, if you'll undertake to give them to Tom's mother."

Kitty had seldom undertaken a more embarrassing task. She stole into the sewing-room with the things in her arms.

"You'll be sure, won't you, Mrs. Graham, not to let Tom know she's going to ride until I get there, because I want to see how surprised she'll look."

"Yes, I'll be sure, never fear."

"And, Mrs. Graham, here are my coat and hat and dress that I wore last year, and I've grown away from them. Would you mind letting Tom wear them?"

"Would I mind?" A swift, hot rush of tears filled Mrs. Graham's eyes, which presently she wiped away, and somehow then the eyes looked gladder than Kitty had ever seen them before. "Do you think I am so weakly, wickedly proud as to be hurt because you take an interest in my poor girl, and want to put a little happiness into her life—that still, sad life which she bears so patiently? God bless you, Miss Kitty; and if He doesn't it won't be because I shall get tired of asking Him."

"And you'll not let her see the hat and jacket till I come, for fear she'll think something?"

At last Mrs. Graham smiled—an actual smile.

"How you do think of everything. No, I'll keep the hat and jacket out of sight, and I'll have the dress on her, all ready."

When Thanksgiving came Kitty scarcely remembered to put on the new apron that Mrs. Graham had finished with such care; scarcely gave a thought to the family festivities at home, so eager was she about Tom's Thanksgiving. She was to go to Hudson street just at noon, so that Tom might have the benefit of the utmost warmth of which the chill November was capable.

First she saw the dinner packed. There was a turkey, and cranberry sauce, and mince-pie, and plum-pudding, and a great cake full of plums, too, and fruit, and nuts, and then Mr. Greenough, who had heard about the dinner with real interest, brought out a bottle of particularly-nice sherry, and said to his wife:

"Put that in also. It will do those frozen-up souls good once in the year."

At last impatient Kitty was off. Bridget and the basket filled all the spare space in the coupe, and, when they reached Hudson street, Luke took the dinner and followed Kitty up stairs, while Bridget stood by the horse's head, according to the programme. He set the basket down in the hall, where no one would be likely to notice it in opening the door, and then he stood out of sight himself, while Kitty went in.

There was Tom, in the warm crimson thibet—a proud, happy-looking Tom as you could find in Boston that Thanksgiving day.

"I have come to take you to ride," cried eager Kitty. "Will you go?"

It was worth ten ordinary Thanksgivings to see the look on Tom's face—the joy and wonder, and then the doubt, as the breathless question came:

"How will I get down stairs?"

And then Luke was called in, and that mystery was solved. And then out of a closet came the warm jacket, and the hat, with its gay feather; and there were tears in Tom's eyes, and smiles round her lips, and she tried to say something, and broke down utterly. And then big, strong Luke took her up as if she were a baby, and marched down stairs with her, while she heard Kitty say—but it all seemed to her like a dream, and Kitty's voice like a voice in a dream:

"I'm sorry there's nothing pretty to see at this time of year. It was so lovely out doors six weeks ago."

Through Beach street they went, and then through Boylston, and the Common was beside them, with its tree-boughs traced against the November sky, and the sun shone on the Frog pond, and the dome of the State House glittered goldenly, and there were merry people walking about with their Thanksgiving faces on; and at last Tom breathed a long, deep breath which was almost a sob, and cried:

"Did *you* think there was nothing pretty to see to-day—*this* day? Why, I didn't know there was such a world!"

The clocks had struck 12 when they left Hudson street; the bells were ringing for 1 when they entered it again. Bridget was gone, but a good-natured boy stood by the horse's head, and Kitty ran lightly up stairs, followed by Luke, with Tom in his arms.

Kitty threw open the door, and there was a table spread with as good a Thanksgiving dinner as the heart could desire, with Tom's chair drawn up beside it. Luke set his light burden down.

Kitty waited to hear neither thanks nor exclamations. She saw Tom's brown eyes as they rested on the table, and that was enough. She bent for one moment over the bright face—the cheeks which the out-door air had painted red as the rose that had just opened in honor of the day—and left on the young, sweet, wistful lips a kiss, and then went silently down the stairs, leaving Tom and Tom's mother to their Thanksgiving.

The Texas Steer.

The Texas steer is armed with horns at one end and heels at the other end, and when he swings himself in a circle heels and horns, horns and heels, are promiscuously distributed.

When unmolested he is docile, but attempt to corner him, and you will be reminded of the nature of the beast.

When on a rampage he asks no favors, and grants none. Small boys and patriarchs then stand an equal show, if they stand at all in his neighborhood.

When the Texas steer gets on a bender, those in the direction in which he wants to go will be reminded of their latter end and his former end if they do not give him a wide berth. A sky-rocket of five hundred horse power, shot horizontally, would have to "hump" itself to keep out of the steer's way on such an occasion. Such things as walls and fences are not noticed at a time like this, and even a bull in a china shop would be thrashed in a twinkling should he attract the attention of our steer while the bender is under him. The Texas steer is called a steer because he steers straight when mad regardless of obstructions. He would not be a Texas steer if he didn't. You put a Texas steer in the center of Rhode Island (or, rather, let him place himself there, if you have any regard for safety), and at one leap he can clear the boundary in any given direction. He could almost do the same thing in New Jersey, for he is unaccustomed to States of that size.

When he takes a notion to leap, there is no use of bridges.

He spreads consternation among other animals when he spreads himself, and then the spread becomes mutual.

He can keep seven small boys and one washerwoman, with all her equipments, flying in the air at one and the same time, and then find time to look for other game. His resources, like his leapings, are boundless.

He obeys no halter but the lasso, and not even that while the breath of life is in him. The word "subdue" is not in his dictionary.

The Texas steer doth his own steering in a gale, and the more you lash his helm the more rapidly he steers; but with all his steering, he never aims to steer clear of difficulties.

His tail straightens as his speed increaseth, and when his wrinkles and curls are horizontal to the bone, his speed is wonderful to behold.

He can outrun a dozen Presidential candidates and then have run enough left to last a short tour of three days. Run! why run is no name for his speed. Lightning can't zigzag and keep up with him. There is so much run in him that when his skin is tanned and worked into shoes they invariably run down at the heel. He can run down faster than any spendthrift can run them up. But

Let us steer clear of the Texas steer
When he is inclined to run,
Unless we are balls out of a gun
And he is far in the rear.

The New Senator from Indiana.

Daniel Voorhees is a native of Ohio, born in Butler county in September, 1827. His parents settled in Fountain county, Ind., about ten miles from the town of Covington. Here he lived his early years a farmer's boy, and, at the age of 18, entered Asbury College at Greencastle, where he was graduated with honor in 1849. He studied law in Crawfordsville and began practice there in 1852. It will thus be seen that Mr. Voorhees is entirely a "Hoosier" production in early college education, and in the later one of law, and it is in State practice and State politics that he has made his reputation. At the age of 26, he was commissioned Prosecuting Attorney by Gov. Wright, and, three years later, in 1856, was a candidate for Congress, and was defeated by James Wilson. In 1857 he moved to Terre Haute, where he has since made his home. In 1859 he was employed by Gov. Willard to defend Cook, one of the John Brown raiders, and gained considerable reputation by his brilliant oratory. In 1860 he was elected to Congress from that district, elected again in 1862, and defeated in 1864 for a contested seat by H. D. Washburne. In 1868 he was again sent to Congress, re-elected in 1870, and again defeated in 1872, this time by Morton C. Hunter. He was a candidate for the Senate in 1875-'76, but gave way to Joseph E. McDonald before the nomination was made. He engineered the last political campaign in Indiana, was the right-hand man of Gov. Williams during the contest, and meets a reward for his political services by this appointment to serve the remainder of Senator Morton's term, which expires in 1879. He is the most popular of the Democratic leaders in the State among the masses of his party.—*Chicago Times.*

Christopher Columbus Not a Saint.

The Vatican has decided not to make Columbus a saint, because he never was one. That is the sense of the opinion expressed by the congregations. They base their refusal to beatify him on the grounds that his Christian virtues have not been exemplified by any great deed; that, apart from his discovery of America, his public and private life were open to grave reproach; that, until now, nobody ever thought of regarding him as a saint or invoking him as such; and, finally, that it is very doubtful whether he died a good Catholic. M. l'Abbe Cadonet has thus written his thick volume advocating the canonization of the great discoverer in vain.—*London Examiner.*

A Peaceable Man.

Forrest, the rebel cavalry chieftain, never acknowledged himself to have been placed "in a bad fix," except once, which was in the city of Memphis. Gen. Chalmers and a merchant in Memphis, named J. C. Davis, had some small disagreement about money matters. I think that Chalmers owned some property rented to relatives of Davis, and wrote a sharp business note to them about the rent. Davis replied by a very fierce note, which inspired Chalmers with a strong desire to "go and see him." On the way to see Davis Chalmers met Gen. Forrest, and asked the General to go there along with him. Forrest went, ignorant of the real state of affairs. Scarcely had the two Generals arrived at the head of the stairs leading to Davis' business office, when the door was suddenly flung open, and Davis knocked Chalmers from the top of the stairs to the bottom. The next instant he presented a heavy revolver at Forrest's head, explaining, "And this is what I've got for you—two Confederate Generals coming to whip one man!"

"Hold on! hold on, Mr. Davis!" cried Forrest; "there's some mistake here! I don't want any fuss with you—don't know what all this is about. Gen. Chalmers asked me to come along with him, and I didn't know there was any trouble between you."

He was glad to get away, and began to inquire what sort of a man that J. C. Davis was. Folks told him Davis was one of the most quiet, peaceable man in town. "Well, he may be peaceable," returned Forrest, "but he put me in the tightest place I was ever in in my life." Yet he never showed any ill-will to Davis afterward, evidently admiring his pluck.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

BAD DREAMS DID IT.

The Singular Confession of an Arkansas Murderer.

Tom Staner, who was recently hung at Benton, Ark., for the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Mack Staner, and Mrs. P. Taylor, made the following curious confession:

The first desire I had to commit crime came from a dream which I had at John Curtis' some time last year. The dream continued to haunt me. About the 18th of January last another dream came to me. The nature of these dreams was that I had killed two persons, and had secured a large sum of money. Something within me kept urging me to kill some one and rob them of money. These dreams, and the bad thoughts they suggested, gave me so much trouble that I could not work, nor could I be contented. In fact, I was very miserable. Finally, after these dreams had wrought me up to such a pitch I could not resist the inclination to rob, or attempt to rob, I went one Sunday to the house of Moses Eads to get his money. I did not intend to kill him, or any of his family, but expected that they would be at church, and that I could get the money without interruption. Some of the family were at home, however. I got nothing; whereupon I left, inwardly asking myself, "For what purpose am I here?" Shortly afterward I went to the residence of Mr. William Gentry for the purpose of getting his money by robbery, but in this instance the family were also at home, and I got nothing. The night previous to the commission of the murder of Mrs. Staner and Mrs. Taylor I stayed at the residence of Mr. William Gentry, and did not go near the house of Uncle Mack Staner. Next morning I went to the house of Mrs. Gentry, where I was making my home. Mrs. Gentry did not go back with me, as Martha Gentry was unwell, and asked her to remain with her. As I was going home it occurred to me that I could get money by going to the house of Uncle Mack Staner. As soon as I had done some little necessary work about the house I went to Uncle Mack's, keeping well in the woods to avoid observation. When I got to the house I found Aunt Harriet Staner at the woodpile picking up chips, while Mrs. Taylor was sitting inside the east gate knitting. Aunt Harriet asked me in the house. I went in with the two women and took a seat. They talked to me about marrying the Widow Gentry, and endeavored to have some fun out of me on the subject. They then got up, went to a table in another part of the room, and commenced to clean hogs' heads and feet. Something within me urged me to kill them both. I took up the iron poker, carried it slyly by my side, and walked up to them, but my heart failed me. Three times I was urged by some monster to kill them, and the same number of times my conscience revolted against the deed, and I finally walked back to the fire-place and put the poker down, without either of the women observing my actions. Just then Mrs. Taylor, who lived but a short distance from Uncle Mack's, discovered her calf to be out, and she went down to put him in the lot. While she was gone the feeling to kill came strong upon me, and I took the poker, walked up to Aunt Harriet, and struck her two blows with it, which I thought sufficient to kill her. I waited for Mrs. Taylor, intending to kill her, in order to hide the crime of the first murder. She came in a short time, and, seeing Aunt Harriet on the floor, she said, "La, Tommy, what is the matter with Mrs. Staner?" I replied, "I do not know," and, as she was going up to the body, I struck her on the head with the poker, killing her, I suppose, as that was my intention. I then went to Aunt Harriet, got the keys out of her pocket, rifled a trunk of a pocket-book containing money, and left the place.

The evil feelings had gained greatly upon me, and it was my intention, had I been acquitted of the charge and secured my liberty, to have burned the Benton Court House and jail, and also burn Hot Springs. I had also determined to lay for M. L. Dale, Coot Rhea and W. S. Rhea, and kill them on the sly: I had but little or nothing against them. I had also intended to burn the houses, cribs and stables and kill the horses of Moses Eads, Amos Gentry and John Curtis; it was also my intention to kill Hugh Taylor and his son; it was then my intention to murder and rob men and ravish women as long as I could evade detection, of which, however, I had no fear, as death appeared to have no terror for me. After I had fully enjoyed myself it was my intention to join the Masons and the church. I had endeavored to be good, and had prayed for a change of heart. I quit swearing, and I believe if these dreams had not so oppressed me, and had I lived with my uncle, kept out of bad company, and obeyed the religious teachings, I would have done well, and not have become a murderer.
T. P. STANER.

Condition of the Treasury as Compared with Nov. 1, 1876.

The following is a comparison of the condition of the United States treasury Nov. 1, 1876, and Nov. 1, 1877:

Balances.	1876.	1877.
Currency	$12,901,326	$15,060,032
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	....	9,444,560
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,670,000	37,620,000
Coin	78,967,027	131,032,843
Coin certificates	36,283,100	33,553,200
Coin, less coin certificates	42,683,927	97,479,643
Outstanding called bonds	1,692,950	26,290,900
Other outstanding coin liabilities	8,146,389	4,964,414
Outstanding legal tenders	367,533,710	354,402,892
Outstanding fractional currency	28,533,478	18,362,574
Outstanding silver coin	21,918,408	36,651,960
Total debt, less cash in treasury	2,088,678,436	2,047,330,700
Reduction of debt for October	3,388,130	4,236,884
Reduction of debt since July 1	10,560,708	12,807,532
Market value of gold	109	102
Imports (12 months ending Sept. 30)	435,427,270	463,131,788
Exports (12 months ending Sept. 30)	619,179,360	657,403,877

AN effort is being made by a London publisher to compete with the cheap, unwholesome literature of the day by the republication of good, healthy books at a cheap price. One of these, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," has already appeared, and may be obtained complete for one penny. The book is in pamphlet form, and consists of 64 pages, fairly printed, and with numerous woodcuts, which, if not highly finished, are quaintly suggestive.

TO-MORROW.

The setting sun, with dying beams,
Had waked the purple hill to fire,
And citadel and dome and spire
Were gilded by the far-off gleams;
And in and out dark pine trees crept,
Full many a slender line of gold;
Gold motes athwart the river swept,
And kissed it as it onward rolled;
And sunlight lingered, loth to go,
Ah! well, it causeth sorrow
To part from those we love below;
And yet the sun as bright shall glow
To-morrow.

The tide was ebbing on the strand,
And stooping low its silver crest;
The crimson seaweed lay at rest
Upon the amber-ribbed sand;
Dashed o'er the rocks and on the shore
Flung parting wreaths of pearly spray
Then fled away; yet turned once more
And sent a sigh across the bay,
As though it could not bear to go,
Ah! well, it causeth sorrow
To part with those we love below,
Yet [illegible] the tide shall flow
To-morrow.

"Two lovers had met to say farewell
At even when the sun went down;"
Each life-sound from the busy town
Smote sadly as a passing bell.
One whispered: "Parting is sweet pain—
At morn and eve returns the tide;"
"Nay! parting rends the heart in twain,"
And still they linger side by side,
And still they linger, loth to go,
Ah! well, it causeth sorrow
To part from those we love below—
For shall we ever meet or no
To-morrow?

PITH AND POINT.

WHERE may everlasting springs be found? In an india-rubber factory.

THERE is only one way for a woman to keep a secret. That is to keep it going.

ASPARAGUS resembles long sermons in one important particular—the ends are most sought after.

SOMEBODY advertises for a servant girl who would not be above placing herself on an equality with the rest of the family.

"THE Circassians are at their old trade of selling their daughters again. That's very common among parents in this country also.

SOME parents raise children on the same plan they would a tree, evidently thinking that the more they're sprouted the better they'll grow.

THE report that Cleopatra's Needle was to be brought to Boston probably arose from the fact that the City Government voted to have a great sewer.

"NEVER catch me marrying a reformed man," said a wise little Chicago girl; "when I get married it will be to some man who doesn't need reforming."

THE householder now maketh the first fall foray at his furnace and coal-bins, and returneth to the drawing-room with a smudge on his nose and his hair full of cobwebs.

WOMEN have been known to remove their jewelry under the excitement of a camp-meeting sermon on charity and humbleness, but no one ever saw them throw away a real-hair switch.

RECEIPT for expediting wine-making (men trampling the grapes while reading the papers)—Visitor—"You give them newspapers?" Proprietor—"Yes, but opposed to each man's opinion; reading them they do their trampling with a vengeance."

TWO MEN met on the piazza of the Railroad Hotel, at Lincoln, Neb.; one claimed that Nebraska was all a good country, or should be; "all it lacks," said he, "is good society and water." "My good Lord!" says the other, "that is all h—l lacks."

A SHIPWRECKED Irish sailor was narrating how he and his companions had floated about at sea for twenty days in an open boat. "And what did you do for food, Pat, when the provisions gave out?" asked a bystander. "Sure, and we dined on one of the officers. 'Twas the *first mate* we'd had in a fortnight," was the reply.

A YOUNG lady asked her young man Saturday evening why he called her his Ultra, and he courteously replied that it was a Latin quotation. "This," said he, "is my knee, and when I add you to it I have my knee, plus Ultra, which is Latin for 'I don't want anything more on my knee.' Don't you see, my darling?" She said she did.

A LADY sent a note to the newspaper to get a recipe to cure the whooping cough in a pair of twins. By a mistake a recipe for pickling onions was unconsciously inserted, and her name attached, and she received this answer through the "Answers to Correspondents:" "Mrs. L. H. B.—If not too young, skin them pretty closely, immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and immerse them for a week in strong brine.

MR. SKIDERBAUGH, of Eighth street, has picked up the expression—"I suppose I was born so"—and has been using it quite frequently about the house of late. The other morning, when Mrs. Skiderbaugh set about washing her little four-year-old, the youth opened the ball with a nursery symphony that made the man overhead repairing the roof think an earthquake was hunting for a job somewhere about that part of town. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! A great big boy like you bawling like that! Why, you're a regular baby!" said his mother, fetching the damp cloth over his little purple nose like an aggressive mop persecuting a door-step. "Well, I tan't he'p it, ma—boo-oo-oo-oo-oo!—I'pose I'us bo'n so," was the tiny reply that spluttered out from under the moist, uncomforting towel.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Romeo and Juliet.

Allegheney's talk is about the attempted elopement of a pair of lovers who belonged to the wealthiest families in the city. The respective parents were as full of hatred as the Capulets and Montagues, and would not sanction a marriage. Romeo went at night underneath Juliet's window. She let down a string to which he attached a rope-ladder, which was then speedily placed in position. Juliet descended, and had barely reached the ground when her father popped his head out of the window. He climbed down the ladder as fast as he could, and caught her. Then there was a struggle between the father and the lover for the possession of the girl, who, of course, fainted. The father was the victor, and she is now under a close guard.

IN Sweden primary education is compulsory on all.

Productions of States.

Iowa now takes rank as the greatest wheat-producing State, Minnesota comes next in order, then Illinois, Wisconsin taking the fourth place. Ohio raises the most winter wheat and wool. Illinois grows the most corn and oats and produces the largest number of fat cattle and hogs. Pennsylvania grows the most rye, amounting to nearly one-fifth the total production of that cereal in the States. California produces the greatest barley crop, and also the most silk cocoons and wine. New York gives us the greatest amount of hay, hops, potatoes, peas and beans. Sweet potatoes are most largely produced in North Carolina. South Carolina is the great rice-producing State; Georgia comes next, and then Louisiana; these three States producing nearly the entire rice crop of the country. Louisiana also produces nearly all the cane sugar and molasses. Vermont, the most of the maple sugar, or one-third of the whole product, New York coming next. Indiana gives the most sorghum, one-eighth, and Ohio nearly as much. Kentucky produces over 100,000,000 pounds of tobacco, or considerably over one-third of the whole crop; also one-half of all the hemp produced in the United States.

Thus while we cannot furnish an entirely correct idea of the crops of our own country, it will be seen from the foregoing statement which of our States produces more largely of the important crops of the nation. It is to be hoped that before the next census is taken Congress will adopt means to do this work each five years. Thus a great injustice to the growing population of the West, in representation in our National Assembly, will be done away with. It should also provide for taking statistics of the industries of the country twice as often as we now get them. We opine that when the next census is taken persons will be surprised, not only at the vast increase in the population of the West, but also at her immense production of all that goes to make up the natural prosperity of the nation.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Colorado Stone Giant.

A Denver assayer writes to one of the local papers:

"In August, 1875, five of us were prospecting in the vicinity of Pueblo. In coming upon a sand-stone quarry one of the party observed a sort of likeness of a man drawn upon the rock. The incident occasioned a deal of talk about ancient creations, and the idea of getting up a second Cardiff giant was favorably discussed. The party agreed to undertake the task, and a stone-cutter named Saunders, who had been working in the vicinity, and known to be a clever hand at modeling, was at once sought out and an agreement made for the figure. While the plan was in progress one of the party, in a joking way, said the thing ought to have a tail, as in ancient times men had tails six or seven inches long. It was decided among the party that the figure should be known as a petrified Aztec Indian, and that they would resurrect him after six months and impose him on the public as such. The stone-cutter, not seeing the joke, set to work and made the figure, with tail appended. The price paid the artisan was $135, and, after he had completed the figure, it was buried. The 'Muldoon' was made out of sand-stone and dried by the cabin fire, which partly accounts for the little holes on the surface. After the burial—two feet from the surface of the ground—the party went their ways to await the resurrection. A few of the prospectors got wind of the proceedings and were keeping an eye on the party, and so they dispersed in different directions. Finally they became scattered, some in New York, and the remainder in different portions of the country. I had forgotten nearly all about the matter when the discovery was chronicled in the papers. But I considered it best to keep still about it, and it was only through accident that I said anything in regard to the matter."

Genealogy of Texas Cattle.

Texas beef ought to arouse a feeling of State pride, of mournful patriotism, in the heart of every true son of Louisiana. It is not that it is much tougher than our beef, not that it calls forth more monstrous dreams and spectacles at night, but that every citizen of Louisiana can look upon it as some long-lost brother, a child of Louisiana descent.

All the cattle of America are of European descent, but from many different stocks. The herds of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres are of Spanish descent, as they show in their savagery and wildness. The meek, domestic cattle of the Western States came originally from England, where they have been domesticated for several centuries, while the cattle of Texas are of French descent, and owe their origin to some animals brought over to Louisiana with the earliest colonists of this State. It is impossible to follow all the wanderings of these; it is only known that some of them found their way to San Antonio, that they prospered more upon the soil of Texas than upon that of Louisiana, and that in a few years they had increased to thousands and now to millions.

And now, after the lapse of a century and a half, these return to us to be welcomed, admired and eaten.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Sitting Bull.

Sitting Bull comfortably quartered where he can do the least harm, and the last of the Indian troubles will be over for the season. In view of what has and may take place, it is the intention of the Dominion Government, I am told, to ask Parliament for a grant sufficient to enable them to increase the police force from 300 to 400 men. The force now costs the Dominion $300,000 a year, $1,000 in gold per man and horse. It is certain that the bad blood caused by this year's work will "erupt" next season; indeed, Sitting Bull never tires talking of his intention to strike the Americans at the first opportunity. He says he knows the country lying between the Missouri and the frontier so well that he could keep Miles and Terry dancing there all summer. He was fairly modest for a successful Indian leader before the commission, but, since his interview with the Commissioners, which the Indians, without exception, regard as the greatest of his triumphs, he has become a braggart. The police officers are tired of his boasting, and Maj. Walsh took him aback the other day by telling him that if he attempted to attack American troops or traders from Canadian soil the police would shoot him on the spot.—*Fort Walsh Cor. New York World.*

Ups and Downs in Chicago.

Two years ago a young man, who had acted for several years in the capacity of a bookkeeper in one of our large wholesale establishments, made up his mind that he would always be obliged to keep books and be a slave at the desk unless he went into something else. He knew but little about practical farm work, but his young wife heartily joined him in the idea; he determined to follow Uncle Horace's advice and "go West." He did so, and purchased from one of the railroad lines a farm of 160 acres of land in Southeastern Kansas. When he settled his family in a comfortable little house, stocked his place with a fair amount of tools, labor-saving machinery and live stock, he found himself indebted for about one-half his property. That was a year ago. The crops this year are not all sold yet, but, nevertheless, he has paid off all his debts and has $367 in cash on hand, besides enough more produce to sell to double that amount and still leave him ample for his own consumption. Is there any hard-working mechanic or bookkeeper in any large city who is half so independent? There is to-day in this city a man who was counted worth at least $5,000,000 ten years ago. He has resided here many years, has endowed some of our institutions of learning, has entertained distinguished strangers, has been President of a reputable moneyed corporation, has owned a daily newspaper and counted his houses by scores. He is now seeking employment, and would accept a fair income in almost any position. And this man has never been a dissipated man, has never gambled, never been a fast man or run away with the money of his depositors. It is one of the lessons showing the ups and downs of life in commercial centers. *Chicago Cor. Troy Times.*

The Units of Value.

The following table gives the unit of value, the metal, and value of each in United States money of the different countries on the globe, as proclaimed by the Treasury Department:

COUNTRY.	*Unit.*	*Standard.*	*Value.*
Argentine Rep....	Peso fuerte	Gold	$1.00
Austria..........	Florin	Silver	.45.3
Azores..........	Milreis	Gold	.83 5
Belgium..........	Franc	G & S	.19.3
Bogota..........	Peso	Gold	.96.5
Bolivia..........	Dollar	G & S	.96.5
Brazil..........	Milreis	Gold	.54.5
Canada..........	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Central America..	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Chili..........	Peso	Gold	.91.2
China..........	Tael	Silver	1.35
Cuba..........	Peso	Gold	.92.5
Denmark..........	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Ecuador..........	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Egypt..........	Dollar	Silver	1.00.39
Egypt..........	P'd Sterling	Gold	4.97.4
France..........	Franc	G & S	.19.3
German Empire..	Mark	Gold	.23.8
Great Britain.....	P'd Sterling	Gold	4.86 65
Greece..........	Drachma	G & S	.19.3
Hayti..........	Dollar	Silver	.96.
India..........	Rupee	Silver	.43.62
Italy..........	Lira	G & S	.19.3
Jamaica..........	P'd Sterling	Gold	4.86.65
Japan..........	Yen	Gold	.99.7
Liberia..........	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Maderia..........	Milreis	Gold	1.00
Mexico..........	Dollar	Silver	.99.8
Netherlands......	Florin	Silver	.38.5
Norway..........	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Paraguay..........	Peso	Gold	1.00
Peru..........	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Porto Rico......	Peso	Gold	.92 5
Portugal..........	Milreis	Gold	1.08
Russia..........	Roubles	Silver	.73.4
Sandwich Isles...	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Spain..........	Peseta	G & S	.19 3
Sweden..........	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Switzerland......	Franc	G & S	.19.3
Tripoli..........	Mahbub	Silver	.82.9
Tunis..........	Piaster	Silver	.11.8
Turkey..........	Piaster	Gold	.04.3
U. S. Colombia...	Peso	Silver	.91.8
United States.....	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Uruguay..........	Patacon	Gold	.94.9
Venezuela..........	Peso	Silver	.77.73

Meteoric Stones.

Within the last eighteen years twelve falls of meteoric stones have occurred in the United States, of which specimens have been collected. Eight of these falls took place in the prairie region of the West, extending from Ohio to Kansas, and from Kentucky to Wisconsin, inclusive. Prof. J. L. Smith, of Louisville, gives a map of this region in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, showing the locality of each fall, and he states that the aggregate estimated weight of the eight was 1,000 kilogrammes, equal to more than 2,300 pounds. Going back further, and taking a period of sixty years, Prof. Smith finds that there have been twenty well-noted falls in the United States, ten of which were in the same region, and those ten weighed twenty times as much as the ten which occurred outside its limits.

The Boys.

"Where are the boys?" anxiously inquires a religious exchange. Why, bless your innocent soul, don't you know where they are? George is down cellar hooking choice eatables for school; Henry is in the back yard getting ready to blow himself up with a rusty gun; Alexander is indulging in a fight with a boy in the next house and getting his face built over into a German chromo; while William is being impelled wildly and vivaciously over the barn floor, the motive power being a trunk strap deftly wielded by the old man. That's where the boys are.—*Rockland Courier.*

Ex-Senator Trumbull's Marriage.

Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, ex-United States Senator, was united in marriage Saturday afternoon last to Miss Mary J. Ingraham, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Ingraham, of Old Saybrook, and Saturday evening the newly-wedded couple passed through this city on their way to New York. The bride and groom are cousins.—*New Haven Journal.*

Exports of Spirits and Tobacco.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared the following returns of exports in spirits and tobacco, which show a striking increase in three years past:

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Gallons distilled spirits	587,413	1,308,990	2,529,528
Tobacco, pounds.....	4,346,611	8,861,760	11,335,046

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

The Influence of Malaria Counteracted.

That the harmful influence upon the human system of malaria may be effectually counteracted has been demonstrated for years past by the protection afforded the inhabitants of vast miasma-breeding districts in North and South America, Guatemala, Mexico and the West Indies, by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used as a preventive, they have invariably been found to be a most reliable safeguard against chills and fever, bilious remittents, and still more malignant types of malarious disease, and when employed as a remedy have always proved their adequacy to the task of eradicating such maladies from the system. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which in hot climates and miasmatic localities are particularly rife, the Bitters are a prompt and thorough remedy. They also strengthen the system, tranquilize the nerves, promote digestion and sound sleep, and impart unwonted relish for food.

Gleason's Publications.

Great reductions in price for 1878 of GLEASON'S PICTORIAL to $2 a year. Single copies 5 cents. THE HOME CIRCLE is $1 a year, single copies 5 cents; for sale by all newsdealers.

GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION to $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

The Many Thousands

Who are constantly using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER all speak in unbounded praise of its reliability, uniform strength, and merits in producing excellent rolls, biscuits, bread, &c.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years. By using it in my own family I became satisfied of its merit. It has become the leading article of its kind, having by far the best sale of any. Sample bottles were freely given away, and this led to its rapid introduction. JAMES JOHNSON,
Clayton, Jeff. Co., N. Y.,
Ex-Member of New York Legislature.
Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE promotes the growth of and beautifies the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy. The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

NEWSDEALERS
CAN OBTAIN THE
Chicago Ledger!
FROM THE
Western News Co.
At either Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Chicago. Back Numbers supplied. Send in your orders. THE LEDGER.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
$1.00 BOSTON, MASS. $1.00

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
Has "wrote another book," and it is really
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!
As a P. A. and P. I. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DOODLE leaves BETSY BOBBET far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL., CINCINNATI, O., and HARTFORD, CONN.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with *full* directions. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERAR, 126 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission Merchants, 346 N. Water St., Philadelphia, and wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to ANY responsible House in our city.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS!
Send 30 cents and get a large sample package of our NOVELTIES in Ball Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery, Billet de Correspondence Envelopes and Note with monogram date (something new), fine Cardboard, etc. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

10,000 A YEAR.
It is estimated that this number die yearly in the United States of
CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. All persons with weak Lungs, or afflicted with Cough, should at once test the merits of this good Cough and Lung Balsam.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TO ADVERTISERS! We will send free to all applicants who do any newspaper advertising, the THIRD EDITION of AYER & SON'S MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS, 160 8vo pp. More complete than any which have preceded it. Gives the names, circulation, and advertising rates of several thousand newspapers in the United States and Canada, and contains more information of value to an advertiser than can be found in any other publication. All lists have been carefully revised, and where practicable prices have been reduced. The special offers are numerous and unusually advantageous. Be sure to send for it before spending any money in newspaper advertising. Address N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, Times Building, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL
WEAR WELL
AND
KEEP GOOD TIME

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!
Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Sample by mail on receipt of $1.50. Eastern Depot, J. Beckel & Co., 454 Broadway, New York.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED
IMPROVED
SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR
POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS, FOR SOAP MAKING, SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
The *prevention* and *cure* of CONSUMPTION, as also of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, may be realized in
PULMONA,
which is also recommended as a *certain* and *radical cure* for all *general* and *special* derangements of the Nervous System, Disorders of the Blood, and FUNCTIONAL Disorders of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and as a general BRAIN, NERVE and BLOOD TONIC.
PULMONA banishes, with wonderful rapidity, all the general symptoms of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. It imparts strength and color to the pale blood, subdues the CHILLS and FEVER, and diminishes the expectoration. It checks the NIGHT SWEATS, invigorates the appetite, relieves the cough and difficult breathing, stops the wasting of flesh, and induces a calm and refreshing sleep.
PULMONA is adapted to every disease, *however called by name*, in which is exhibited any derangement of either the NERVOUS or the BLOOD SYSTEMS. *For Female Disorders it is positively unequaled.*
PULMONA supplies the place of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough, "Tonics" for the Appetite, "Expectorants" for the Expectoration, Anodynes for the Nervous Irritation, and Iron for the Blood, and thus is both the *best* and the most *economical* medicine that can be taken. By a *specific* action upon the *Constitutional Condition* it reaches and has a direct effect upon *the whole series of symptoms*. PULMONA is confidently recommended in all cases wherein are exhibited any one or more of the following symptoms:
COUGH, DIFFICULTY OR IRREGULARITY OF BREATHING, WASTING OF THE FLESH, LOSS OF APPETITE OR STRENGTH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FLYING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST, FLUSHING OF FACE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NIGHT SWEATS, DIZZINESS OR VERTIGO, SORE THROAT, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, SINKING OF THE STOMACH, REMITTENT FEVER, *and especially in all Female Diseases or Uterine Irregularities.*
Read the Following Certificates.
COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI, O.—"*I was in the last stage of Consumption.* Ten days after taking PULMONA my Chills, Night Sweats, Fever, &c., decreased, and finally ceased altogether. My restored health is a marvel to all who know me."—T. J. CARSON.
"PULMONA *saved my daughter's life*, and probably saved me hundreds of dollars."—REV. E. JONES, Hempstead, N.Y.
"*We bless God for the benefit we received from your PULMONA.*"—REV. P. WARREN, Canton, Pa.
A SUFFERER FROM ASTHMA writes: "Your PULMONA is *decidedly the best remedy we have ever had, and the only one that has produced entirely favorable results.*"—GEO. M. GRAHAM, Amsterdam, N. Y.
The price of the PULMONA is $1 per bottle. It may be obtained through Druggists generally, or directly from the Proprietor, OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York. Send for *free* circular, containing particulars of MANY cases successfully treated.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.
All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to be sent by mail free of postage. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.

POND'S
EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—The cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

MAGIC LANTERNS
FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS
STEREOPTICONS
L. J. MARCY · C. T. MILLICAN

A
Perfect
Hair Dressing.
A Promoter
of the
Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation
Free from Irritating matter.
BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.
For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized
Cocoa-nut Oil,
prepared expressly for this purpose.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
IN THE WORLD.
DIRECTIONS.
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the Cocoaine as directed.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.
Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by Joseph Burnett & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

"VEGETINE,"
Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."
VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.
VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.
VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.
VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$200 a month. Agents wanted to sell [illegible] Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.
GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.
WONDER box, contains 27 useful articles; [illegible] stamps. Miss Eva Grant, [illegible]
3 new vocal and 3 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. Globe Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
$50 to $75 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.
BEATTY Piano, Organ best. [illegible] news. Organs, 13 stops [illegible] cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.
$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. Van & Co., Chicago.
YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy here, and earn from $45 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager Janesville, Wis.
PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS. U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circ. of instructions, etc., sent free.
CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.
DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] SMITH & CO., Sole Agents, Palatine, Ill. This preparation is indispensable. The public will use due caution and Address as above.
WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 S. Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.
BEST HAY PRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO. ALBANY, N. Y. [illegible]
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST in the WORLD For Cash or Installments. Send for Illustrated Catalogues. AGENTS Wanted. Horace Waters & Sons, 40 E. 14th St., N.Y.
$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]
BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages, fifty-six columns reading. Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.
WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
AGENTS
WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.
PENSIONS—Soldiers suffering from wounds, injuries, or disease, can procure pension, and those who are pensioned can have their pensions *increased*, where their present rating is too low, as is the case in thousands of instances. Widows and children of soldiers who died in or out of the army, of disease contracted in service, are entitled to pension. Full bounty is due all soldiers discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury other than disease. Soldiers who were prisoners of war can secure pay for rations for the time so held. For full information, address, with stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C.
No fee till claim allowed.
THE GOLDEN WEDDING
A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
This elegant Engraving, 21 by 27 inches, the finest picture ever published for the price, and worth $2.00, will be sent by return mail on receipt of 25 cents and a 3-cent stamp; or 5 Engravings for $1. *Special terms to Agents*, who can make $10 a day easy. Send 25 cents for sample and particulars. Give full name and address to prevent mistakes. Address CINCINNATI ENGRAVING & PUBLISHING Co., 22 East 3rd St., Cincinnati, O.
Send for Reduced Price-List of
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH THIS MONTH (NOV., 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.
DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
GRACE'S
SALVE
A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster st., New York.*
U. N. U. No. 48
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored. We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 35c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 18c. French mixed 20c, Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50 Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

C OBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyster at 15c. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line·

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!

Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Combs, Harness Oil, Axel Greese, Fine Ready-made Harness, Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workmau that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I use none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold on the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

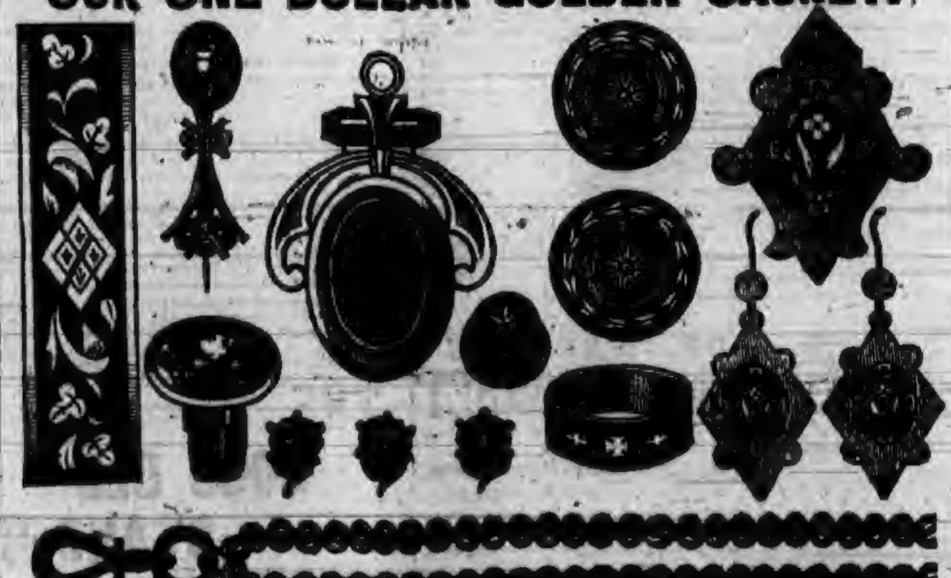

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops**, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring**; one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons**; three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs**, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button**; one latest pattern **Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain**; one elegant **Cameo Scarf**; one beautiful chased **Band Ring**; one solitaire **Lake George Diamond Pin**; one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets**. All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate**, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send **one of these Dollar Caskets**, by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of **$3.50**. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 26 "	2 35 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 31 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 49 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 17 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligonier	2 37 "	3 33 "	8 30 "
Goshen	3 23 "	4 12 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 40 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 35 a m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 05 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 08 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 21 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 30 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 08 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card June 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 30	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 15	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 27	9 0[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 35	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 48	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15pm	4 35	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 05	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 05	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT JULY 2, 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
Lv. Logansport	7 45am	7 00	7 00
Mexico	8 27	8 07	8 27
Denver	8 37	8 25	9 00
Chili	8 45	8 30	9 20
Roann	9 03	9 06	10 05
Laketon	9 20	9 32	10 50
N. Manchester	9 31	9 50	11 15
Liberty Mills	9 40	10 05	11 37
Collamer	9 45	10 27	12 10pm
S. Whitley	10 00	10 35	12 28
Columbia City,	10 25	11 15	1 30
Col en's	10 43	11 43	2 20
Churubusco	10 56	12 00	2 51
La Otto	11 20	12 24pm	3 55
Cedar Creek	11 35	12 46	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 43	1 07	4 35
Aupurn	11 48	1 13	5 10
Butler	12 20am	2 00	6 20

Going West.

	No. 1,	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar	6 50pm	1 45	5 30pm
Mexico	6 16		4 20
Denver	6 07		4 00
Chili	6 00		3 30
Roann	5 47		2 40
Laketon	5 30		2 00
North Mancester	5 23		1 35
Liberty Mills	5 17		1 00
Collamer	5 05		2 30am
South Whitley	5 02		12 20
Columbia City	4 40		0 25
Collin's	4 24		9 49
Cherubusco	4 14		9 28
La Otto	3 55		8 43
Cedar Creek	3 45		8 28
Auburn Junction	3 27	7	8 00
Auburn	3 22	[illegible] 14	7 34
Butler lv	2 45	6 55	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 20	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 55	
Wheeling	8 00am	10 05 am	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 30	00
Barnesville	9 45	11 46	6 16
Cambridge	10 45	1 03	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	10 00
Columbus	3 00	5 a	
Shawnee	4 20	10 m	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	0am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	5	10 00
Shelby	4 54	7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 18	8 30	10 20
Fostoria	7 48	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 13
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	6 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 04
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	5 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	1 14am	11 29am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 34	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 45
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 56	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 44	10 38	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 06pm	7 40
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 00	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 20	8 14
Barnesville	3 53	5 10	9 23
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6;40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9;45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mall.	3. Express.	5 Acco.m
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 35 pm	....
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	....
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	....
Hartford	7 20 am	8 43 pm	....
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 am
Newcastle	9 [illegible]	....	6 [illegible]
Cambridge City	9 45 am	....	7 45 p m
Connersville	10 20 am	....	8 50 p m
Cincinnati	1 00 pm	....	11 45 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 25 am	11 55 pm	
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	....
Terre Haute	....	2 55 pm	....
Louisville	....	3 00 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00 am	....	7 00 am
Indianapolis	....	8 20 pm	....
Connersville	[illegible] am	....	10 40 am
Cambridge City	[illegible] am	....	11 46 am
New Castle	[illegible] am	....	12 35 pm
Muncie	[illegible] pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	pm	11 28 pm	....
Montpelier	pm	11 52 pm	....
Bluffton	pm	12 23 pm	....
Fort Wayne	pm	1 45 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Jackson	6 55 am	1 40 am	3 10pm
Air Line Junc			
Wilsons	7 15	11 29	5 45
Baldwins	7 28	12 11 pm	6 05
Hanover	7 37	12 20	6 30
Stony Point	7 48	12 25	6 40
Mosherville	7 53	12 34	6 55
Ar Jonesville	8 10	12 50	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Montgomery	9 00	1 35	8 33
State Line	9 11	1 44	8 56
Fremont	9 22	1 55	9 12
Ar Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Pleasant Lake	9 58	2 22	10 02
Summit	10 11	2 33	10 24
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 41	3 01	11 15
Auburn Junc.	10 46	3 05	11 25
St. Johns	10 54	3 15	11 52
New Era	11 00	3 20	11 58
Stoners	11 10	3 28	12 11am
Huntertown	11 16	3 32	22 18
Carroll's Crossing	11 22	3 39	12 28
Academie	11 28	3 45	12 36
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00am

Going North.

Ft Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30am
Academie	4 31	11 26	1 42
Caroll's Crossing	4 38	11 33	2 00
Huntertown	4 45	11 38	2 08
Stoners	4 50	11 43	2 16
New Era	5 00	11 51	2 28
St. Johns	5 5	11 55	2 33
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 25
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 [illegible]
Summit	5 47	12 33	4 37
Pleasant Lake	6 02	12 45	4 55
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 15
Fremont	6 55	1 16	6 00
State Line	7 06	1 25	6 15
Montgomery	7 20	1 35	6 41
Reading	7 35	1 40	7 18
Bankers	7 47	2 01	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 22	8 10
Mosherville	8 22	2 47	8 32
Stoney Point	8 31	2 55	8 45
Hanover	8 37	3 01	8 52
Baldwins	8 48	3 10	9 15
Wilsons	9 00	3 21	9 33
Air Line Junc			
Jackso	9 20 pm	3 40 pm	10 10am

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Dispensary, [illegible] St. Chicago, Ills. for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, [illegible] per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price [illegible] cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 29th, 1877. Number 48.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,......

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y.
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

R. D. MOODY. F. T. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind... Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

ENOCH ZOLLARS Proprietor, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.
F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, (Late of City Hotel,) Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN
Will attend promptly to all orders for
DRAYING AND HAULING.
Hauling good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,
Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.
Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets.
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.
OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets
And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholstery business.
Lambrequins
A Specialty.
Prices Low to Compete with the Times
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. see his largest stock

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents [illegible]
GOLD & SILVER SET
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mathew H. Griffith, James Roberts and J. Milton Butler are plaintiffs, and George W. Young and William Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollar ($375) and twenty-four (24) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A piece of land off the south side of the north east quarter of section thirty one (31) township thirty four-four, 34, north of range fifteen, 15 east bounded as follows to-wit: on the east by the road leading from Newville to Wannamakers corners, on the north by land owned by Lawrence Gibson, on the west by land owned by H. H. Smith on the south by open half section line running between said land and John Loveland the same to contain forty-four, 44 acres of land more or less in DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs and Martin Maze and Mary Maze are defendants requiring to make make the sum of six thousand fifty-two 6,052 dollars and seventy-one, 71, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven, years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east excepting one acre off the north west corner of said land above described deeded to James Leonard balance containing one hundred and sixty, 160, acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Piny Watson, and Zebulon C. Pheutt are plaintiffs, and Elias Gonsor, Henry Ernest et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ten ($510) dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the south west quarter and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-two [22] and fourteen (14) acres off the east side of the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-one [21] township thirty-five (35) north of range twelve (12) east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
A. A. Chapin, Attorney for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 1st, 1877. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Sibert is plaintiff, and Charles Baker and Francis Picker are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and eleven, 111, dollars and sixty-seven, 67, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number one hundred and four, 104, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seven, 307, dollars and ninety-four, 94, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and sixty-six, 166, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and State of Indiana, excepting forty, 40 feet off the east end thereof conveyed to Casper Altenberg by said Baldock.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
R. Baxter Taft, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. 8.25.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.
H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
October 11,—6m noll.

True Merit Will Win.

A few years since the proprietor of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it there.—Our people soon found it out to be the reliable and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst colds, coughs, croupe, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children really like it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size 10c; large sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State will at the December session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, in the year 1877, apply for license to retail, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors at the following place in said township to-wit: On that portion of the North west quarter of section-six (6) in said township, bounded on the east by the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, on the south by the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, and on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad and on the north by the line of said township.

Nov. 1 '77. CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't., Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, yourself and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Beardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Notes and Items of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

It was in the spring the time to plow for corn and in the dark of the moon, when you could not see your nose before you. One evening some of our neighbor boys saw a big black bear going north. (It was the only one I ever heard of on Blue Grass). They came down with dogs to stay all night with me and get an early start in the morning after the bear. We had camped out on the floor, and in the night we heard a ritteling at our clapboard door, and I asked who comes there? An answer in a musical voice said Mingo. On opening the door, in stepped the Indian boy, who I remember we first called Othello, but his Indian name was Mingo. He said that a little girl, seven or eight years old, of Mr. Tobby's, who lived over on Mill Creek, eight or ten miles north of us, had got lost in the morning and that they had hunted for her all day and had not found her, and that they wanted us to come over and help hunt for her. I told the boys that was our best hold, and that we would let the bear go until we found the little girl. We got up long before day and made our breakfast off of a wild goose and a Sandhill crane that we had killed the day before, and barbacued them by the fire. We were off early on a trail, and arrived at Tobby's about nine o'clock in the morning, and oh, such a sight. There was the mother crying and weeping, nearly heart-broken and calling for Mary, the lost child. There were two or three women with her trying to console her. The men were all out looking for her, and nothing had been heard from the child up to this time, one day and night out. They had an old fashioned dinner horn, four or five feet long and as big as a saucer at the lower end, and could be heard for miles. It was understood that when any one brought in any news or found the child the horn should be sounded. It appears that on the morning that little Mary was lost, her father was plowing a piece of ground for corn and she started to go to him, but never reached him, that Obbenobbie, whom we will call Obby for short, an old Indian from the Tippecanoe, and Mingo, his grand son, had come over to Mr. Tobby's, was out helping to hunt for the child and had sent Mingo after us. Just then Obby came in with a little piece of yellow calico that he said he had found on a bush about three miles east of there. Mrs. Tobby said at once that it was a piece of the dress that Mary had worn and had been torn off by the brush. That gave her some hopes, but the terrible thought was, was she still alive, as the country was then full of wolves and the chances were against her, but we hoped and hoped ever. We then made the woods and prairies ring with the old horn, and we then agreed that not a gun should be fired until Mary was found, dead or alive, and broke for the place where Obby had found a piece of her dress. We made good time and soon reached the spot, and began to look for more sign. After looking around for a long time, we found her little foot prints in the sand and also near by in the mud, going from home. She was bare footed, and from that day to this I have never forgotten those little tracks in the sand and mud. We hunted all that day and found no further trace, and our hearts had begun to sink. We were tired and hungry, having had nothing to eat all day, although we could have killed deer during the day but did not wish to fire our guns off. We had a large grey hound that could catch a deer any time, and two coon dogs. As night was coming on we prepared to camp. While we were fixing to camp the dogs barked up a hollow tree, and we supposed there was coon in it. We made an Indian ladder, and Obby climbed up and put some fire in the tree and came down. As the tree was dry it soon began to burn and made a bright light from the top, at last two coon rolled out pretty well singed. We killed and skinned them and were getting ready to roast them. It was not dark yet, and we heard a noise and looking up something had scared two deer and they came running right to camp. We put the dogs after them, and a short distance from us was the creek, and in jumping it one of the deer fell back in the creek, in a minute the dogs was on him and we ran in and pulled him out and killed him, and in fifteen minutes from the time we first drew blood, every one of us had a piece of it on a stick and roasting it, and such a feast we did have. The body wanted more food than the soul did, and for the time being we forgot our troubles. Night came on and a dark one it was, and the wolves were howling around us and the worst of all it began to rain, and our only thought was, where was Mary Tobby. We had listened all day for the big horn, or the report of a gun, but all in vain. Remember my dear friends that this is a true story, and some of the parties are still living in Pulaski county. Remember this was the second night and second day that she was lost, and how could the heroin live so long among the wolves, with nothing to eat and nothing to protect her from the weather but a little calico dress. We did not sleep much that night, and were up early and started on our search. We hunted all day up and down, backwards and forwords, as the grass and bushes were very thick, hallowing and listening, but all in vain. At last about three o'clock we gave it up and hope died within us, and we turned our faces home ward with heavy hearts. There is some thing in man called the dormant or latent powers or energies. For instance, I have been hunting all day and returning tired and weary hardly able to lift one foot before another, and game would start up before me, and I could run for hours, and forget that I was tired. Now hold your breat. We had given up and started for home, and away off north of us we heard a gun fire. So then our dormant powers and hope went up, and we all broke and run, and reaching the edge of a prairie we saw a man on horseback in his shirt sleeves with something wrapped up in his coat before him. It was Bridge Ward and he had found Mary Tobby in his way: He too had given up and started home in dispair. As he was riding along he saw a grove north of him in the bend of the creek and something told him or influenced him to take a last look there. He turned his horse to the right and through the grove and on to the edge of the creek, and there he found little Mary Tobby, who had laid down for her last sleep, but thank God, she was still alive. Her little feet, limbs and hands were all torn and bleeding from the briars and grass, and her golden hair was all matted together. He picked her up gentally and wrapped in his coat and started for home. But how had she lived and escaped so long from the wolves and wild animals? (Here is special providence for you). Although Obby was the oldest he was still the best runner and we started him on the wings of wind to carry the glorious news to Mary's home, that she was found and still alive. It was not long before we heard the guns firing and the horn blowing, as the rest of them had all given up and retired to the house. As Mary was weak we had to go slow, and as we neared the house they all came out to meet us, and the mother was frantic with joy. I thought she would kill the child by hugging and kissing it, and then I could see the truth of the saying in the Bible, "That there is more joy in Heaven over one sinner who repents and is saved than the ninety and nine who went not astray." Mary was very weak, but after careful nursing, soon got strong again, grew up to womanhood; married and raised a family. Her father, Mr. Tobby, and Mr. Ward, who found her, are still living in Pulaski county.

Now, my dear friends, the clock is striking twelve, and—

"'Tis midnight's holy hour,
The time for meditation and prayer."

And I must close my story for the present, and in my next will tell you what we done for that bear and what the bear done for us.

BLUE GRASS AND INDIAN CREEK.

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

The following opinion from the Attorney-General is self explanatory:

Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received and considered. The act approved March 8, 1870, (Acts reg. sess. p. 58) provides for the election of township officers on the first Monday in April 1878 and every succeeding year thereafter. The Supreme Court has repeatedly decided than when an office has been created by the legislature, that body has the power to lengthen or abridge the term thereof, (see Walker vs. Peelle secretary, etc., 18 Ind., 264; Walker vs. Dunham, 17 Ind., 483; see also 2 Parsons on Contracts, p. 512). The only township officers whose offices are created and the length of the term thereof defined in our State constitution are justices of the peace. (See article 7, in section 14; article 6, section 3.) Four years is the length of a term for justices of the peace, as defined in the constitution.

In my opinion the legislature posesses the power to abridge the terms of all township officers other than justices of the peace; and the act of March 3, 1877 aforesaid, manifestly provides for the election of their successors next April, and that they shall qualify and take possession of office in ten days thereafter. So far as office of justice of the peace is concerned, I think that said act does not abridge their terms of office, nor change the time when their successors shall take possession of office but it simply changes the time for their election from October to the April preceding.

C. A. BUSKIRK,
Attorney-General.

Political Catechism.

Who owns the United States?

The people.

Who owns the people?

The Politicians.

Who owns the politicians?

The Devil.

What is a Democracy?

A country where every man has a vote.

What is a greenback?

A Government promise to pay, which the government dishonors by refusing to receive in payment for dues.

Who depreciated the greenbacks?

The speculators who by corrupt legislation prevented its issue as a full legal-tender in order that they might run up the price of gold to $3.85.

What brought about the hard times?

These same speculators, by forcing the Government to contraction.

Who have aggravated the hard times?

The politicians who have piled up the people's taxes.

Who are the dangerous classes?

The corrupt men in places of honor and trust.

What is the present penalty for stealing?

If you take a shilling, three months in the lock-up. If you take a million—exoneration and a chance to do it again.

Billy Little is now fully prepared to do all kinds of custom work. Give him a call, over Pomert's barber shop.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FARM.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

"We are all here to-night. 'Tis the night of Thanksgiving—
Here's father and mother and dear little Ned;
But one has been lost from the land of the living;
Here's Charley, and Kate with her sweet curly head.
Through the years that have passed He has cared for and blessed us,
His hand has upheld us, His love has been ours,
And but little of sorrow has touched or distressed us,
For all of life's thorns have been circled with flowers.

"Keep high on the table the fruits of the season,
The choice winter apples, the nuts and the pears,
And make our Thanksgiving the motive and reason
To banish our troubles and drive away cares.
For the year nearly past has been crowned with tradition,
And the seed we have scattered with lavishing hand
Has sprung up and ripened, and in its transition
Been gathered as food for a prosperous land.

"Our barns and our corn-cribs are bursting with plenty—
We've all we can use, and perhaps somewhat more.
The year is a good one—not one year in twenty
So adds to the stock and increases the store!
Without, in the barnyard, the cattle are lowing;
They're hungry for supper, and ought to be fed,
So, Charley, just give them the rank meadow mowing,
And tie them up for the night in the shed.

"Well! well! This is comfort! Now, isn't it, mother?
Just see how these children enjoy blind-man's-buff!
There! Kitty and Ned tumble over each other,
And the way that they scamper is funny enough.
The candles are bright and the fire flickers cheery,
The children are full of their laughter and glee,
And all of them happy and careless and merry,
From Ned, almost man, to that child at your knee.

"We've had a great deal of this world and its treasures,
Now, haven't we, mother? I'm thinking to-night
That we should be thankful for all of our pleasures,
And try to bear all of our troubles aright.
And you know, after all, we've had little of trouble
Compared with our neighbors—of sorrow and loss;
And the joys of this life have appeared to us double
When brought into contrast with trial and cross.

"I think we are happy—at least we should be so—
And bear thankful hearts on this Thanksgiving day;
We have all that we need—or at least 't seems to me so—
If we may not be cheerful, just tell us who may?
We've nothing to wish for, now, say, have we, mother?"
No answer, whilst wildly without howls the blast,
One hand on her eyes, as to shield them and cover;
Her heart is away with the days which are past.

She sees by her side, as in days long departed,
The first born, sweet Mary, the child that was hers,
And the laugh of the innocent being, light-hearted,
The love of the mother awakens and stirs.
She sees her still later—no innocent maiden,
A flower sorely crushed in its beauty and bloom,
Her life with its burden of grief overladen,
And nothing for her but the rest of the tomb.

She feels her blood chill as the child's father burns her,
A heart-broken wanderer, out from his door,
And shrinks from his tones as he curses and spurns her
Away from his home to the desolate moor.
Long years have passed on, but no word has been spoken.
Poor Mary! Poor mother! remembrance still clings
To the child of her heart, and can never be broken
Till the fount of affection releases its springs.

It is Thanksgiving now, and around her have gathered
Her children, with laughter, with music and play,
And this one alone from her fireside is severed.
She mourns for the lost one—the lamb gone astray.
Grey-haired is the sire, and the hot hatred burning
For her who disgraced him has smoldered and died;
But his lips give no token, he seeks no returning,
Nor asks why she lingers away from his side.

But somehow, to-night, as the storm whistles dreary,
The past has returned, and it will not depart.
He knows how her heart in her bosom is weary,
He thinks of her Mary—the child of her heart.
Are men, then, so good that with souls unforgiving
They live—in their blindness forgetting their sin?
O loved one! come back on this night of Thanksgiving!
And after these years he will welcome you in.

A tap on the window; the latch raises slowly,
A woman's form stands in the half-open door;
Then prone on her face, as one contrite and lowly,
She sinks humbly down at his feet on the floor.
There is joy in the heavens when one sinner repenting,
Comes home to the fold of the shepherd to rest.
There was joy on that night, when the father, relenting,
Stooped slowly, and gathered his child to his breast.

THE THANKSGIVING GUEST.

"We should be thankfuller if we were going to have turkey, and plum-pudding, and nuts, and raisins, and everything nice for dessert; if we were going to have lots of company, and lived in a big house, like we used to, we should be a good deal thankfuller, shouldn't we, mamma?" said Say, with rather a rueful face at the cold joint of meat that was to serve as their Thanksgiving dinner.

"We ought to be just as thankful for what we have, my dear," said Mrs. Harris. "We'll make believe that we have just as good as anybody, and forget all about the turkey and plum-pudding. Poor folks should be just as thankful as rich ones." She tried to speak cheerfully, but sharp-eyed little Say saw that her eyes were moist.

"But I do want plum-pudding. I warnt be thankful!" shouted Will, in most unorthodox rebellion. And he began to cry lustily.

"Be quiet, Will," said Say, "and I'll tell you the story mamma told me last night while you were sleeping."

"No, no!" persisted Will. "I will have—"

"Once there were two little brooks born side by side up in a great mountain," began Say, and his tears were stayed with surprising suddenness. "'Now these were merry little brooks, and they played together for a long time in a little green hollow on the top of the mountain; but when they grew larger and older, and their voices, so clear and ringing, were heard far down in the valley, their Queen thought it was time they should be doing something in the world, and bade them set out for the river as soon as they could. And they were glad enough to obey her, for they were tired of running in one little green place."

"I say I want plum-pudding!" piped Will again, the absence of giants making the story rather tame to his critical ears.

But Say went on, never heeding the interruption: "So they started together one sunshiny morning. They took great leaps over the rocks; they struggled through little fairy forests of fern. When it was dark they sang to themselves to keep from being frightened; and when it was bright they laughed and shouted so that all the birds began to mimic them. And at last, after they had traveled very far, they found themselves in a merry green meadow.

"'What a wide world it is!' said one little brook, blinking its eyes with surprise.

"'And what a bonnie one!' said the other, tripping a blue-bell that stood in its way.

"They found so many friends in the meadow that they could hardly get along for greeting this one and that one. There were the daisies, keeping housein little grassy tents, who sent them an invitation to dine. The roses nodded at them, and begged them not to hurry so so fast. The birds pressed them to attend a grand concert in the woods near by. The butter-cups rustled their satin dresses, and begged them to come and sit at their feet, if only for one moment; and the bees, though they were always so busy, half promised to keep holiday with them, if they would wait.

"'Let us stay,' said one little brook to the other. 'See how dark our path is growing before us; and it is so pleasant and sunny here, and there are such merry folks to keep us company. Besides, we need not hurry to reach the river; and we have traveled such a long distance. Why shouldn't we have a holiday now?'

"But the other little brook said:

"'No. I have holidays enough, and I shall hasten on. The Queen said it was time I was doing good in the world, and I long to be in the river, and help carry the beautiful ships.'

"'Well,' said the other little brook, you can go, but I shall stay here until nightfall. And, when you are in that dreadfully dark wood, you will look back at me playing in the sunshine, and wish you had stayed with me, I'm sure.'

"So they kissed each other good-by over the nose of a blue-bell, and went their separate ways. It was dark and fearful in the woods; the trees frowned down on the little brook like tall, grim giants, and it could not see the sky. But it kept heart by singing a merry song; and before it had time to grow discouraged it reached the river. The great wide sky, without a cloud, was bending over it, and all the waves were filled with strange, beautiful voices. It felt great sails rustle over it; it seemed to be carried along in the arms of cool winds, without any effort of its own; and its heart was filled with a delight it had never dreamed of before.

"But the little brook found it so pleasant in the meadows that he forgot after a while that there was any other life than that; that there was anything to do in the world but to kiss a daisy-bud and flatter a rose. When he did get tired of it at last, and remembered that he was on the way to the river, he found he had lost his path; and, after a long and vain search for it, finally died of weariness in the noontide heat. And nobody remembered or cared anything about it, only a forlorn little bird, that had loved its singing. He came and mourned a little in its vacant place, but he thought, after all, what a foolish brook it was, for it might have lived forever, when it only lived a day."

Will looked rather bewildered, but seemed deeply impressed by the rewarded virtue of the good brook, and clamored no more for plum-pudding. Say had made the moral of the story rather more prominent than her mother had done when she had told it to her.

"Mamma," said Say, after a little serious meditation, "things happen to everybody else; why doesn't anything happen to us? Everything's always just the same. Nobody comes to see us, and we never go to see anybody; and you do nothing but just work, work, all the time. There is Hetty Eaton, she's poor, too, but her uncle came home from sea one day and brought her a parrot; and sometimes two aunts come to see her. Then there's little Mary Murphy, she's awful poor; her mother washes, but she's going to have company to-day. Her mother told her she might invite Bridget Collins. I wish I could invite somebody to dinner. Wouldn't it seem more thankful to have somebody besides ourselves, anyway?"

"Who would you invite, my dear?" said Mrs. Harris, laughing. "I don't know of anyone who would be likely to come, with the exception of old Uncle Toby. He would be highly flattered by an invitation from you, I've no doubt."

Uncle Toby was an old colored man, who sawed wood in the neighborhood, and with whom May was very intimate. She was socially inclined, and made friends with him in the street.

"Uncle Toby has been invited to his daughter's and he is going to have turkey for dinner," said Say, regretfully.

The unfortunate mention of turkey roused Will again, who, after the quieting influence of Say's story, had been meditatively pulling off the head of his sister's rubber doll.

"Don't fret, Will, and I'll take you out to walk, after I have helped mamma set the table," said Say, coaxingly.

"Mamma, if I meet anybody while I'm out—any very poor body, perhaps—who would not be likely to have as good a dinner as ours, may I ask her to come and dine with us? May I ask anybody that I please? I'll only ask one."

And Mrs. Harris, whose thoughts were far away in happier Thanksgiving days, said yes, though she had not heeded Say's question.

So Say smoothed every wrinkle out of the snowy table-cloth, arranged all the dishes with the nicest care, and, after everything else was completed, she plucked a bright scarlet blossom from her geranium, and, shading it in the most artistic manner with a few green leaves, placed it in the center of the table in a little crystal vase. The sunshine came in, and made a great brightness of its rich petals, the glasses sparkled like silver, and Say thought things did begin to look a little like Thanksgiving, after all. It was a clear, bright day, with just enough snow on the ground to make it look like winter. Say's shoes were so thin and old that her feet were cold, but she had grown so light-hearted all of a sudden that she did not mind it at all.

"Mamma says sometimes that she feels as if something was going to happen, and I feel exactly so now," she remarked to Will, who trudged sturdily along by her side. "And it's something good, Will—something very good, remember."

"I've been good to-day, haven't I?" said Will, doubtfully. He had implicit faith in Say, and the idea of any good thing's happening made him reflect that he might be shut out in the cold. The bad boys in Say's stories were always as mercilessly punished as the good ones were vigorously rewarded.

"Well, pretty good," said Say, wishing to be as indulgent as her conscience would allow.

"I think I should be gooder if I were to have some candy," he remarked, as they stood before the tempting window of a confectioner's shop.

Say never could pass that window without peeping in. It was a little consolation to be allowed to look at such good things. There was a great candy castle in the center, with a little candy lady standing in the door, taking a view of the tempting heaps of bonbons that were piled up in her dooryard. Will wished he was in her place. Then there were dainty little baskets full of chocolate cream-drops and caramels, and wine drops; gilded sheaves full of rich-colored fruits, a great cake under a white frosting of lilies; and in the midst of this wilderness of sweets, in the courtyard of the castle, played a clear little fountain, whose trickle was wonderfully suggestive of melted sugar.

"Couldn't you get only one checkerberry peppermint?" pleaded Will, catching at Say's dress.

"No, dear, not to-day. I haven't any pennies. Some day I will."

"Well, I can't be good without it," he announced, despairingly, and began to cry with all his might.

"Dear me!" said Say; "I ought to have known better than to stop here with him. Will, you must stop crying, or I shall take you home now. Some day I'll buy you a lot of candy, if you are good."

"Taint no use to be good," said Will, despairingly. "I has been good."

"What's the matter with the little boy?" said a gentleman, who had been standing near by for some time, strangely observant of Say's pretty wistful face under the old red hood.

"Wants candy," said Will, speaking for himself.

Say blushed and tried to draw him away from the spot; but a ray of hope had crept into his greedy little mind, and he refused to stir an inch.

"Will you tell me what your name is?" said the gentleman, coming nearer, and bending over poor mortified Say.

"My name is Sarah Fairlee Harris," said she, smiling up into his face.

"I like him. He looks good," she thought; "and he is so handsome! He looks like the picture of the brave knight in my story-book."

The gentleman changed color, and looked down at the child's ragged old boots and faded gown with an expression in his face that puzzled her very much.

"And what's the name of the boy that wants candy?" he said, pinching Will's chubby cheek.

"William," said he, smiling with great amiability through his tears.

"Well, I suppose he may as well have candy, if he wants it." And he rushed into the store before Say could say a word.

"O Will! what will mamma say? You just the same as asked the gentleman to give you candy!"

Will could not be brought to feel his guilt, but expressed himself as being confident in his own goodness, and was quite satisfied with the world just then.

In a few moments the gentleman appeared, perfectly laden with dainties. Such a reckless profusion of chocolate cream-drops, caramels, cocoa-nut cakes and kisses had never fallen to the lot of either of the children before.

"O sir, how very good you are!" Say exclaimed. "But I am afraid mamma will not like it."

As for Will, he could hardly believe his own senses; and his eyes shone as much with wonder as delight.

"Do you live near here?" asked the gentleman. "I believe I used to know your mother. I used to know her when she was a little girl, no larger than you are. Weren't you named for her? You certainly are very like the little Say Fairlee I used to go to school with."

"Why, how nice," said Say, "to think that you used to know mamma when she was a little girl! I was named for her; papa named me."

There was a bit of a cloud on her friend's face when she named papa that did not escape Say's notice.

"If you used to know mamma once, p'raps you'd like to know her again. And I wish you'd come home with us," said she, artlessly. "I'd like to have you dine with us, and so would mamma, I'm sure, only"—and she hesitated—"we ain't going to have turkey or plum-pudding; not a nice dinner at all. We are very poor, you know, and mamma has had to work very hard since papa died to get any dinners."

"Then your papa is dead?"

"Yes," said Say, sorrowfully, "he's been dead ever since Will was a wee bit of a baby—a very long time." And she did not approve of the gentleman as highly as she had done, because he really looked pleased that her papa was dead.

"I should be delighted to go home with you," said he. "I'm a stranger in the village, and a hotel Thanksgiving dinner isn't likely to make one feel very thankful."

"I'm afraid you won't like our dinner; it's pretty bad, but then, we can have cocoa-nut cakes for dessert, you bought so many."

But before they reached home, her fears on that score had entirely vanished, and she was sure that Mr. Marsh—he had told her what his name was—was the very nicest gentleman she ever saw, as well as the handsomest. She chatted with him incessantly until she reached the door of their house. She confided to him all her little trials, all her little joys, and all mamma's grief and trouble, and he listened to her with such an interested, sympathetic face!

"Won't mamma be s'prised!" she said, leading the way into the poor little kitchen, that served them as dining-room and sitting-room also. And mamma was "s'prised" when she saw the tall stranger enter in such an unceremonious way.

"I invited some one to dinner!" explained Say, triumphantly.

"You surely haven't forgotten me entirely, Sarah?" said the stranger, approaching her, and holding out his hand.

"Frank!" she exclaimed; and grew so white that Say feared she was ill.

Then, to the little girl's utter amazement, what did Mr. Marsh do, but put his arms around her and kiss her! Say's sense of propriety was dreadfully shocked, and she looked on with severity.

But things grew worse and worse. Mamma placed her hand on his shoulder, and cried, and he comforted her with all sorts of endearing words and tender assurances. And they talked about things that she did not understand at all—something about a mistake, and losing a letter; and all the while they seemed to forget that there was any one else but themselves in the world.

"My dear little Say," said Mr. Marsh, at last, after they had said everything they had to say, ten times over, according to Say's idea, and the forgotten dinner had grown quite cold on the table, "you don't know how dear a friend your mamma was to me. Do you know she promised to marry me long before ever she saw your papa? Then something happened—a mistake was made, and we were separated. She thought that I had ceased to care for her, and I thought she had ceased to care for me; and we never found out the truth of the matter until it was too late. And now, after I have missed her all these long years, she has promised again to be my wife; and if I have my way, we are to be married this very day. What do you say, Say—will you be ashamed to have me for a papa? Are you glad you invited me to come and dine with you?"

Then Say repented of her severity, and accepted him as her papa very graciously.

"Mamma," she whispered, full of delight to see her so happy, "I think this is the thankfullest Thanksgiving we ever had, after all!" And Will, with his mouth full of the remnants of the candy-feast, agreed with her fully.

It was a thankful Thanksgiving truly; and after that there was a very different life for Say, and her mother, and Will. Mr. Marsh was a rich man, and he took them away from the miserable little place where they lived, to his own beautiful home in town the very next day. He and Mrs. Harris were married in the morning, and Say stood by her mother's side during the ceremony, the most dignified little bridesmaid in the world. And though she has never since then been obliged to eat a cold dinner in a smoky little kitchen, she looks back to it as the most delightful Thanksgiving day of her life. And so indeed do Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marsh, for its thankfulness has reached through all their other Thanksgiving days.

New England Thanksgiving.

It is November. The month of the year when chickens and turkeys go to roost nightly with *fear* and trembling, and shiver with apprehension at each approaching footstep; and as for the unhappy geese, they are *goose-flesh* all over with fright.

The proclamation is out, and Thanksgiving is at hand.

Grandma has read the Governor's primly-worded document through her steel-bowed spectacles, and pronounced it a real "pious" and "sensible" document.

The last Thursday in November, as usual.

She and Sally have talked over the number of kinds of pies it will be necessary to have; and the momentous question of roasting or broiling the chickens has been discussed, and the best way of serving up a turkey has been settled upon, and it is decided to have boiled cabbage and beets, by way of salad.

Charlie is coming home from Boston, and he likes apple "dowdy" and cream, and so that old-fashioned dish must have a place on the Thanksgiving dinner-table.

Then there is Sadie, who has a peculiar fondness for baked sweet apple pudding, and Sadie's taste is respected and provided for accordingly.

And Henry could eat his weight in mince pie, and Annie prefers her chicken fricasseed, and she is going to bring the baby, and the baby is crazy after jumbles.

What a bustle and stir prevails in the old farmhouse in preparation for Thanksgiving.

What stewing and roasting and boiling are going on.

The kitchen is redolent of the smell of meats and savory stuffings, and spiced pies, and luscious condiments.

Egg shells strew the back yard, and the few disconsolate-looking biddies who have escaped the grand slaughter, linger forlornly around, and peck shyly at the shells, and cackle, and retire precipitately when they hear the sound of an opening door anywhere. All their gay assurance of manner is gone, and the very rooster has ceased his lordly magnificence of strut, and, with his tail at half-mast, sneaks around and cuts short his sonorous crow, and hides behind the barn whenever he sees anybody who knows about Thanksgiving approaching.

Everybody is busy.

Such quantities of raisins to be stoned, and such lots of currants to be picked over and washed. And it is *such* a job to pick over currants. And there is the sugar to be sifted, and the eggs to be beaten, and such wonderful pyramids of cake to construct and frost and spot with currant jelly.

The night before Thanksgiving all the cupboards and pantries are crowded with the tempting good things, and the family, tired but happy, put on their "good clothes," and wait for the train—for, alas! the days are over when stage coaches brought the loved absent ones to the very door, and the driver got his drink of sweet cider and his hands full of doughnuts out of the household fund of edibles and overflowing happiness.

Thanksgiving! Holiday long observed and honored! Season of feasting and marriages—of rejoicing and festivity! Happy for those who have dear ones to come home and gather around the board! doubly sad for those whose kindred have taken the long journey from which no proclamation of Thanksgiving can bring them back!—*Kate Thorn.*

Household Fables.

"How many thumbs?" smilingly asks the sitting-room carpet, looking up at its colleague, the battered stove-pipe. With a wink at its disjointed elbow, the stove-pipe, riveting its gaze on its friend, replies, "Only three, but I've raked enough skin off the other knuckles to make a pair of boots." Chucklingly responds the carpet, "Not so well as you did last year. I got a couple of finger-nails, two whole trousers' knees, started a good crop of hang-nails on every finger in the house, and I think I have a divorce suit pending." "That's a pretty good spread," replies the pipe, and then, turning to an exhausted tack-hammer that was resting itself on the window-sill, asked, "How is your score?" "Oh, don't ask me," gasped the tack-hammer. "I've been busier than the Master's gavel on a Chapter night. I haven't missed but one knuckle since I started in, and then I caught the ball of a thumb, plumb center, and raised a blood blister as big as a walnut." And then the graceless trio smiled in silent chorus, and an old rheumatic mop that was standing on the porch listening to the conversation through the keyhole bumped itself against the door in an ecstasy of delight, and fell fainting across the wheelbarrow with one leg that was waiting on the walk for somebody to come along and fall *over it.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE DEADLY COAL-MINE.

Fearful Explosion in a Pennsylvania Colliery.

[Scranton (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

A terrific explosion of fire-damp took place this morning in the Sumyn colliery, within the city limits, while the mine was in operation, killing and injuring a number of men and boys, and producing a scene of the most intense excitement. About 200 workmen were in the mine when the accident occurred, little dreaming of danger until they were enveloped in the awful darkness which followed the flash and the underground tempest by which they were overtaken. The explosion occurred nearly 2,800 feet from the foot of the shaft, where a force of workmen were building a cross-cut to regulate the course of the air in a distant portion of the colliery. It is supposed that one of their lamps was held too high, and came in contact with the explosive gas which usually seeks the surface. Then followed an appalling scene. The thundering shock was felt throughout the mine, and made the massive breaker above the shaft shake like an aspen leaf from base to tower. Men felt the coal-pillars which they clasped torn from their grasp and shattered into fragments. Mine props were swept from their places. Coal-cars were overturned and demolished, and mules were carried several chambers distant, and their drivers buried in the debris of the chaos. A miner named Malia, standing at the foot of the shaft, nearly 2,000 feet from the scene of the occurrence, was flung bodily into the dump, and the coal car by which he stood upset over him. In some instances loaded cars were swept twenty yards away. As soon as the storm had spent its force, those who had escaped unhurt proceeded to assist their less-fortunate comrades. At a short distance from the fearful spot Antony Collins and Patrick Brennan were found buried beneath a heap of rocks and coal, and moaning piteously. They were set free and carried out in a dying condition. Both are badly burned and lacerated about the head and body. They cannot possibly recover, although at last accounts they were still alive. A driver boy named Luke Burns was found lying crushed beneath a shattered coal-car, with one of his legs almost torn off. His recovery is doubtful. William Lanyon, of Green Ridge, was found with a leg broken. Max Phillips, of Ward street, was frightfully burned, the flesh almost dropping from his bones. He is also internally injured and cannot live. Mr. Metz is terribly burned and mangled, and several others are more or less injured. The news of the accident spread like wildfire, and men, women, and children ran from all parts of the city to the mouth of the shaft, each peering anxiously forward to see the faces of those brought up from the dismal depth, and fearful lest some dear friend had met his fate.

George Francis Train as a Witness.

Mr. Train stood up. He waved off the Bible which was handed him and professed himself ready to affirm.

"You do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm," the clerk began.

"No, no; not solemnly. I object to the word 'solemnly.'" But the court explained that it was necessary, and Mr. Train graciously overlooked the point, and Col. Scovel began the questioning:

Q. Where do you live? A. Madison square, New York.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am a loafer. [Great laughter.] I have no occupation. I sit ten hours a day in Madison square as a bummer and loafer. I have no business.

Q. You are a gentleman at large? A. I am a large gentleman. [Laughter.] Have been traveler, merchant, railway builder, lecturer, painter, author, and I have been in jail.

Q. On the charge of insanity? A. On charge of obscenity [laughter] at the time of my Presidential campaign.—*New York Sun.*

American Art.

W. W. Story, the sculptor, has been talking to a writer in the Boston *Herald* about the growth of American art abroad, and how it compares with that of other countries. He does not think that our painting is anything to brag of, but, as to sculpture, he says: "It has developed to such a degree that I think it compares excellently with England, or almost any other art nation. The idea of building soldiers' monuments has given a considerable impetus to American art. Some very fine ones have been made in Rome." Of American artists abroad, Mr. Story says that Florence is becoming a more favorite place for them than Rome, and that generally there is among them much genuine good-fellowship.

Seven Years a Military Prisoner.

Lieut. Lebrun, of the French artillery, who for the last seven years has been a prisoner in Germany, has just succeeded in escaping and has arrived in France. That officer was made captive at Sedan, and was interned at Strasbourg when the peace was signed. He quarreled with a German officer in a cafe, and in the heat of the moment slapped his face. For that offense he was condemned to ten years' imprisonment. He reached Marseilles through Austria, Italy and Genoa.

AT the mouth of the Humber river, England, is an island which 130 years ago comprised an area of two and a half square miles. Subsequently it came into the possession of the crown, which granted new leases on condition that at least 2,700 acres of alluvial deposits which had accumulated around the original embankment should be reclaimed. Not only was this secured, but as further deposits were made they also were reclaimed. In 1875 the lease fell in and the island was relet for $67,250 a year. It has still plenty of room to grow.

THE OLD TRAMP.

Good morning, boys, and how is biz? I'm a seedy-looking tramp;
You see, last night my little bed was just a trifle damp;
I missed the train—that's funny, too—and then I walked the rail;
I found my bed, as I always do, when the [illegible] fail.

Last night I dreamt a dream, and I wish I'd never woke—
Yes, boys, I dreamt I lived again before I took this yoke;
I saw the forms of other days—they've climbed the golden hill;
I mingled with a homely throng— wish it were so still.

'Twas a banquet spread in that old home, and all were gathered there,
[illegible] around the festal board—[illegible] faces there;
You see I lived my life again, ah, happy days so bright,
As I slept on my dew-damp bed in the darkness of last night.

A poor tramp printer has a heart beneath his ragged garb;
[illegible] have felt his barb;
And, strangers, when I woke this morn, with cramps and mental pain,
May God forgive my wicked wish—to never wake again.

I've made some justification in this [illegible], battered form,
And my benzine wash I've thrown aside, it's brought to me much harm;
My proof has been corrected, a revise will needed be,
For He who searcheth hearts will many errors see.

My tramp is almost ended now—old age will win the race;
You see my hands are trembly, and I cannot hold a case,
But I've made an application at the city built of gold,
And I long to hear the answer: "'Tis a case that you can hold."

PITH AND POINT.

AUTUMN leaves—Just before the first of December.

NO MAN can make any headway playing poker with a man who holds a hectic flush.

A GOOD many theatrical ventures nowadays begin with bill-board and end with board-bill.

IF a miller was to sell four bags of flour to an authoress, what would he be pretty sure to do? Answer—He would take her four sacks home.

SILLY-GISM.—Major: In all guns of great caliber you find a great bore. Minor: In a man of small caliber you find a great bore. Conclusion: A man of small caliber may easily pass for a great gun.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A YOUNG POET'S LAMENT.

'Twas ever thus, from childhood's time,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay.
I ne'er sent in a little rhyme
But what it was returned next day.
I never offered e'en a verse,
A poem, ballad, or a sonnet,
But what, and oft with muttered curse,
The editor sat down upon it.

—*New York Commercial.*

COULD anything be more polite or considerate than this of "the gentlemanly Sheriff" of —— county, Ind., who, having discovered an almost successful attempt of his prisoners to break jail, rushed in upon them with drawn revolver, and exclaimed, "*Gentlemen! gentlemen!* desist from the further prosecution of your designs, or, by the power vested in me by the State of Indiana, I'll shoot you dead!"—*Harper.*

THE city chap had been out of town shooting his gun at a mark, when he suddenly turned and asked an old farmer standing near: "What's the law about shooting prairie-chickens in these parts?—when can I kill them?" "Never," was the old man's quiet response. "Never!" shouted the genteel gunner. "Never," again replied the aged plow-jogger. And then, looking from the mark on the fence to the would-be sportsman, he continued: "That is, if ye don't learn to shoot better'n ye do now, boy."

THE latest of the diagonal title series is "That Awful Boy." We dare say the young lady who wrote the same would like to get even with him for mixing prepared glue with her hair oil, putting tacks in her slippers, or hiding behind the sofa and telling at the breakfast table next morning that she had called young Sophted a dear man, and kissed twice to his once. No boy can ever have any fun in a house where there is a grown-up sister without stirring up a Nemesis that is surer than taxes, though it may be a trifle slow. *Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

"How WAS the sermon this morning, my darling?" asked a fond mother of her daughter. "Oh, it was horrid, stupid and dull, ma—something about—let me see—'Thou shalt have no idols'—I don't remember exactly, for I was so put out by that silly flirt, Belle Hinesaw coming into the next pew with fourteen-button kids when I only had twelve that I couldn't keep my thoughts collected."—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

HAWK-EYTEMS.

You can get a month of agony out of the sting of one week bumble-bee.

"Where there's swill there's away," as the pig remarked when it climbed a ten-rail fence and tunneled under an Osage hedge to get at a barrel of slop in the back yard.

"Alonzo" writes to ask who Mark Anthony was? He was an uncle of that noble old Roman, Susan B., and he was the author of the celebrated Fourth-of-July oration: "*Dulcet decorum est Cleo patria mori.*"

Johnson's boy fell into a cistern the other day, and his mother, hooking the garden rake into the young man's suspenders, hauled him safely to the top of the cistern. And then Johnson went and called it "a raise for life."

Half an hour's practice on a piano every day will bring on fatal attacks of paralysis in eight months. (This is a lie, but, if the press will kindly assist in giving it the widest circulation, a grateful people will neither misinterpret nor fail to reward the generous and humane motive which prompts the item.)

They made ever so much more fuss in America about a little crooked whisky than they make in Egypt over a big crooked ile.

ARTIFICIAL parchment is made by dipping a sheet of strong paper into a solution of sulphuric acid, mixed with a tenth of its weight of pure water. It is held in this liquid for about three seconds, and then washed thoroughly and dried. Experiments lately made in Dresden show that the paper thus prepared has a power of resistance four times as great as before its immersion. The process is sometimes used in Germany for less delicate services, as envelopes for sausages and dynamite cartridges.

A NOTABLE COMMITTEE.

Origin of the Committee of Ways and Means—The Men Who Have Been at its Head.

(From the New York World.)

The origin in the Congress of the United States of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the names of the eminent men who have been placed at the head of this important committee during our national life, and the territorial or sectional distribution of its Chairmanship among the several States, are presented in the facts which we give below. The records of the House of Representatives exhibit the following orders:

July 24, 1789.—*Ordered*, That a Committee of Ways and Means, to consist of a member from each State, be appointed, to which it shall be referred to consider the report of a committee appointed to prepare an estimate of supplies requisite for the service of the United States the current year, and to report thereon. Chairman, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Pennsylvania.

Sept. 17, 1789.—*Ordered*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from further proceeding on the business to them referred, and that it be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to consider and report thereon.

Dec. 21, 1795.—*Ordered*, That a standing Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt, of the revenue, and of the expenditures, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon. Chairman, Mr. William Smith, South Carolina.

Dec. 24, 1795.—*Ordered*, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with estimates of the sums necessary to be appropriated for the service of the year 1796, also statements of the application of certain sums of money granted by law, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Dec. 16, 1796.—*Resolved*, That a standing Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt, of the revenue and of the expenditures, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon. Chairman, Mr. William Smith, South Carolina.

It would seem from this record that Congress began, in partial imitation of the House of Commons, by creating a committee of "supply," to which, probably, was referred the estimates coming from the President and the Treasury, and when this committee of supply reported, their report was referred, in 1789, to a Committee of Ways and Means, consisting not, as now, of nine members, but of "a member from each State." And this business was, on Sept. 17, 1789, taken from the Ways and Means Committee and referred back to the treasury for consideration and report. Under the English system at that time, the House of Commons did not vote money unless asked by the Crown. The foundation of all taxes was the declaration of the Crown that they were essential, but the Crown had no concern in the nature or distribution of the taxes. Thus it was, possibly, that the report of the Ways and Means Committee went back to the Executive for approval, since in England the Crown demanded money, the Commons granted, and the Lords assented to the grant.

In 1795 it seems that all the estimates of the treasury were sent directly to the Committee of Ways and Means, without any intervention of a committee on supply, and early in this century the present Ways and Means Committee had a permanent existence in each Congress as a select committee composed of nine members.

The records before us do not disclose clearly the constitution of the committee during the First, Second, and Third Congress, and, indeed, in those nearer our own day there is a want of precision as to dates of resignation and filling vacancies, but the following list of names of those members who have been at the head of this committee is otherwise substantially correct:

Year.	*Name.*	*State.*
1789	Thomas Fitzsimmons	Pennsylvania.
1795-7	William Smith	South Carolina.
1797-1801	Robert G. Harper	South Carolina.
1801-3	Roger Griswold	Connecticut.
1802-5	John Randolph	Virginia.
1805-7	Joseph Clay	Pennsylvania.
1807-9	George W. Campbell	Tennessee.
1809-11	John W. Eppes	Virginia.
1811-12	Ezekiel Bacon	Massachusetts.*
1812-13	Langdon Cheves	South Carolina.
1813-15	John W. Eppes	Virginia.
1815-18	William Lowndes	South Carolina.
1818-23	Samuel Smith	Maryland.
1823-7	Louis McLane	Delaware.
1827-8	John Randolph	Virginia.
1828-32	George McDuffie	South Carolina
1832-3	Gulian C. Verplanck	New York.
1833-5	James K. Polk	Tennessee.
1835-9	C. C. Cambreleng	New York.
1839-40	John W. Jones	Virginia.
1841-3	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1843-7	James J. McKay	North Carolina.
1847-9	Samuel F. Vinton	Ohio.
1849-51	Thomas H. Bayley	Virginia.
1851-5	George S. Houston	Alabama.
1855-7	Lewis D. Campbell	Ohio.
1857-60	J. Glancy Jones	Pennsylvania.
1861-3	John Sherman	Ohio.
1863-5	Thaddeus Stevens	Pennsylvania.
1865-7	Justin S. Morrill	Vermont.
1867-71	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio.
1871-5	Henry L. Dawes	Massachusetts.*
1875-7	William R. Morrison	Illinois.

From this statement it appears that the Southern States—known before the sectional war as the slave-labor States—have had the Chairmanship of the committee during much more than half the period since the Government has been in existence under the constitution, and that Virginia and South Carolina have each had the office longer than any other State—longer even than Ohio, which had it for nine years. New York has not been thus honored since 1843, when Mr. Fillmore was selected, and, since 1856, the head of the Ways and Means has been taken from the West and North.

Presidential Electors.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, has introduced in the United States Senate a joint resolution amendatory of the constitution of the United States. It provides that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, viz.:

> A tribunal for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State in the following manner: Not less than twelve months prior to the time fixed by law for the choice of electors, the Governor of each State shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State, appoint not less than five persons learned in law and otherwise duly qualified, to whom shall be referred, in such manner as the Legislature of the State shall direct, all cases of contested elections arising in reference to electors of President and Vice President. The tribunal so constituted shall hear and determine every such contest, and certify, at least thirty days before the day on which electors shall be called upon to give their votes, their decision thereon, to the proper returning officer or officers of the State, and also transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the President of the Senate. The term of office of said tribunal shall expire upon the day fixed by law for the oath of office to be taken by the President and Vice President of the United States for the term ensuing after their appointment.

United States Land.

Maj. Powell, at the head of the geological survey of the Territories, is engaged in preparing an accurate statement of the amount of arable land owned by the Government. He divides the United States into three regions with respect to agriculture—the humid or arable, the sub-arid, and the arid. In the arable portion, which includes the country east of a line drawn from the eastern point of Lake Superior to the Gulf, the United States owns no lands not taken up. The belt of country 350 miles in width, from Canada to the Gulf adjoining that belt on the west, is the sub-arid division. In this the United States owns a considerable quantity of land which may be cultivated by irrigation. West of that, in the immense arid belt extending from the Rocky mountains into Eastern California, only 2 per cent. of the land can be cultivated, and of this per cent. 1 per cent. has already been taken up.

Gov. Morton's Disease.

The physician who predicted, thirteen years ago, Senator Morton's death exactly as it occurred, describes the way in which the Senator received the prediction. "Well," he said, after being quiet a little while, "I fear, doctor, there is more the matter with me than I have been aware of. Tell me what you think of my case, of the danger to life, of the possibility of recovery." I did so; I told him frankly that his disease was one from which none, or almost none, recovered; that it was one which was almost always, sooner or later, fatal. I saw from his face that it was an awful blow to him. But in a few moments it was over, and his face was as placid as any man's.

The cynical Philadelphia *Times* says: "People will go on in future ages as in the past, marrying where they ought not, and when they ought not, and whom they ought not. Nobody can rescue a person in love."

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "*I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic.*" Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

To Worry the Liver

And injure the system generally, take blue pills and calomel. To regulate it and endow the entire system with healthful vigor, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Bilious invalids, which of these two recipes will you adopt? We doubt not, the latter. By so doing, you will avoid the disastrous consequences which the persistent or frequent use of mercury entails, and effectuate the desired reform in the action of the biliary gland without danger, as well as speedily and thoroughly. The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high-colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

Gleason's Publications.

Great reduction in price for 1878 of GLEASON'S PICTORIAL to $2 a year. Single copies 5 cents.

The HOME CIRCLE to $2 a year, single copies 5 cents; for sale by all newsdealers.

GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION to $1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free.

The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

True Economy.

It has been found that the only true economy is that which stops the little leaks and saves in trifles. For instance, one saves in milk, butter, eggs and flour by the use of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which is made from the purest cream-tartar, derived from grape-acid. Good housewives have proved this by experience.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—There is no subject which should more engross attention than the purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. BURNETT'S EXTRACTS are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are highly concentrated. The "Fifth Avenue," "Continental," "Grand Pacific" and other leading hotels use and indorse BURNETT'S EXTRACTS.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 9x12 Chromos, worthy to frame and adorn any home, and a Three-Months' subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a charming 16-page literary paper, full of the Choicest Stories, Poetry, etc. Sent Free to all sending Fifteen Cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The Publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., N. Y. Guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. $1,500 in prizes, and big pay, given to agents. Write at once!

BEFORE YOU Subscribe for any paper, send for a copy of the TOLEDO BLADE (Nasby's Paper), the best News and Family Paper in the United States. Specimen copies FREE. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.
SIMMONS
REGULATOR
PURELY VEGETABLE.
An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers,
Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia,
Mental Depression,
Restlessness,
Jaundice,
Nausea, Colic,
Sick Headache,
Constipation and Biliousness.
ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.
This justly celebrated medicine regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."
CONSTIPATION.
TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

MADAME FOY'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

COMFORT
SURPASSES
COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.

The *Best* Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

PRINTERS
SHOULD [illegible] PRINTING PRESSES
AND [illegible] SMALL FONTS OF
[illegible]
BENTON, GOVE & CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,
Desiring the Best Book extant, should try
FAVORITE SONGS
An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street,
Boston, April, 1876.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our Home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERAR, 16 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

ALL FOR 3 CTS.! An Unparalleled Offer! Upon receipt of only 3 cts. (stamp or silver), we will send a copy of our large, new and beautiful Lithographic Engraving, entitled "The Proffered Kiss," also a specimen copy of "The Cricket on the Hearth," a mammoth 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper, (size of Harper's Weekly), filled with splendid Continued and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Wit and Humor, etc., etc. Just the paper for the Home Circle, and the Largest, Handsomest, Best, and Cheapest of its class in the world. This Great Offer is made to introduce it into New Homes. Don't miss this chance. Write Now! Address F. M. LUPTON & CO., Publishers, 346 Broadway, New York.

10,000 A YEAR.
It is estimated that this number die yearly in the United States of
CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. All persons with weak Lungs, or afflicted with Cough, should at once test the merits of this good Cough and Lung Balsam.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
The *prevention* and *cure* of CONSUMPTION, as also of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, may be realized in
PULMONA,
which is also recommended as a *certain* and *radical cure* for all *general* and *special* derangements of the Nervous System, Disorders of the Blood, and FUNCTIONAL Disorders of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and as a general BRAIN, NERVE and BLOOD TONIC.
PULMONA banishes, with wonderful rapidity, all the usual symptoms of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. It imparts strength and color to the pale blood, subdues the CHILLS and FEVER, and diminishes the expectoration. It checks the NIGHT SWEATS, invigorates the appetite, relieves the cough and difficult breathing, stops the wasting of flesh, and induces a calm and refreshing sleep.
PULMONA is adapted to every disease, *however called by name*, in which is exhibited any derangement of either the NERVOUS or the BLOOD SYSTEMS. *For Female Disorders it is positively unequaled.*
PULMONA supplies the place of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough, "Tonics" for the Appetite, "Expectorants" for the Expectoration, Anodynes for the Nervous Irritation, and Iron for the Blood, and thus is both the *best* and the most *economical* medicine that can be taken. By a *specific* action upon the *Constitutional Condition* it reaches and has a direct effect upon *the whole series of symptoms*. PULMONA is confidently recommended in all cases wherein are exhibited any one or more of the following symptoms:
COUGH, DIFFICULTY OR IRREGULARITY OF BREATHING, WASTING OF THE FLESH, LOSS OF APPETITE OR STRENGTH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FLYING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST, LIMBS OR FACE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NIGHT SWEATS, DIZZINESS OR VERTIGO, SORE THROAT, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, SINKING OF THE STOMACH, REMITTENT FEVER, *and especially in all Female Diseases or Uterine Irregularities.*
Read the Following Certificates.
COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI, O.—"*I was in the last stage of Consumption.* Ten days after taking PULMONA my Chills, Night Sweats, Fever, &c., decreased, and finally ceased altogether. My restored health is a marvel to all who know me."—T. J. CARSON.
"PULMONA *saved my daughter's life*, and probably saved me hundreds of dollars."—REV. E. JONES, Remsen, N. Y.
"*We bless God for the benefit we received from your* PULMONA."—REV. P. WARREN, Canton, Pa.
A SUFFERER FROM ASTHMA writes: "Your PULMONA *is decidedly the best remedy we have ever had, and the only one that has produced entirely favorable results.*"—GEO. M. GRAHAM, Amsterdam, N. Y.
The price of the PULMONA is $1 per bottle. It may be obtained through Druggists generally, or directly from the Proprietor, OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York. Send for *free* circular, containing particulars of MANY cases successfully treated.

GRACE'S
SALVE

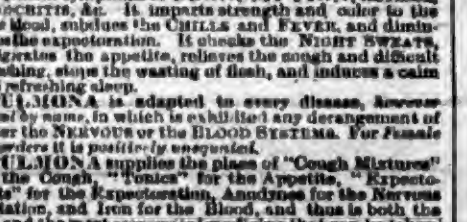

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION,
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.
All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure.
To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.
Sent by mail free of postage.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

TO ADVERTISERS! We will send free to all applicants who do any newspaper advertising, the THIRD EDITION of
AYER & SON'S MANUAL
FOR ADVERTISERS. 160 8vo. pp. More complete than any which have preceded it. Gives the names, circulation, and advertising rates of several thousand newspapers in the United States and Canada, and contains more information of value to an advertiser than can be found in any other publication. All lists have been carefully revised, and where practicable prices have been reduced. The special offers are numerous and unusually advantageous. Be sure to send for it before spending any money in newspaper advertising. Address N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, Times Building, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Brooch and Eardrops, sent post-paid to any reader of this paper for 25 cents. Three sets for 50 cents. Imitation CORAL SLEEVE BUTTONS to match 25 cents per set, or three sets for 50 cents. Elegant Necklaces with Charms, $1 each. Currency or Postage Stamps. Extra Inducements to Agents.
BRIDE & CO.,
11 Clinton Place,
New York City.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

BURNETT'S
KALLISTON
FOR THE SKIN
TRADE MARK
As a wash for the complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the Skin, etc., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects. The Kalliston is highly recommended
After Shaving,
Softening the beard and rendering the skin smooth.
In the Nursery,
Peculiarly adapted to the bathing of Infants. A few drops sufficient for a bowl of water.
For Chapped Hands,
An effective application.
After Sea-Bathing,
Relieving the disagreeable action of the salt water and the sun.
A Wash for the Head,
Cooling, Cleansing and Refreshing.
For Bites of Mosquitoes and other Insects,
Neutralizing the poison almost instantaneously.
To allay Heat and Irritation of the Skin, to remove Dandruff, to prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote its vigorous growth.
Apply the Kalliston thoroughly with a sponge or soft brush. For the Hair it should be applied night and morning.
The greatest efficacy of the COCOAINE is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp (for which purpose the KALLISTON is recommended, because its ingredients are co-operative with those of COCOAINE), under which circumstances it allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree.
Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
Has "wrote another book," and it is really
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!
As a P. A. and P. I. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DOODLE leaves BETSY BOBBET far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL., CINCINNATI, O., and HARTFORD, CONN.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$50 to $75 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Empire House, Chicago.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

PAT [illegible] for Wood-Sawing; fancy work, 12 designs, 12c postpaid. J. JAY GOULD, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen open for engagement in light, respectable and profitable employment at home. No peddling. Address, with stamp, W. ABBOTT & CO., Box 371, Defiance, Ohio.

WANTED—Lady Agents in every city, town and village in the United States and Canada. Every lady will become your customer. Business permanent and profitable. No letters answered unless stamp is inclosed. G. E. Wilson & Co., 39 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$$$ Persons, male or female, old or young, who desire liberal pay for honest industry, address W. F. SEMPLE & CO., Mt. Vernon, O.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. Look! startling news. Organs, 13 stops $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & CO., Chicago.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D. C.

NASBY. A novel by this celebrated Humorist, and eight other charming stories, all for 25 cents. Would cost $5.00 in book form. Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SUNSHINE A 16-page monthly, for one year; 1 fine Chromo; Box of Fine French Stationery; Centennial Puzzle; Pair Sleeve-Buttons and Magic Pen. All for 25c. AGENTS WANTED. SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., 116 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $5.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inkers the *best* for business. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST in the WORLD For Cash or Installments. Send for Illustrated Catalogues. AGENTS Wanted. Horace Waters & Sons, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NEW DISCOVERY.
Cure for PILES. Not a quack's worthless stuff, but an honest remedy, discovered by one who suffered for many years, who was pronounced by the leading physicians of New York as incurable, but cured himself in ten days. Has tested the merits of the remedy on nearly 100 cases, and now offers $100 for any case of Piles he cannot cure. Remedy, with full instructions, $1.00. GEO. E. WILSON, 39 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

BOYS AND GIRLS Wanted Everywhere to send for a sample copy of "The Home Companion," beyond dispute the cheapest and best young folks' paper published. An immense circulation built up in 4 years. Great premiums for getting up clubs, including Organs, Gold Watches, &c. Only 50c a year. Eight pages full of puzzles, stories & choicest reading. Samples and terms *free*. S. L. THORPE, Publisher, 14 Bolivar St., Cleveland, O.

THE QUARTERLY
Cancer Journal.
CONTAINING the causes and treatment of Cancer during the past thirty years. Over 800 cases under the new treatment. Edited by Robt. S. Newton, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. Subscription—$1 00 Per Annum; Single Numbers, 25 Cents.
Address ROBT. S. NEWTON,
No. 1 Livingston Place, New York.

Send for Reduced Price-List of
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH THIS MONTH (NOV., 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Lakeside Library. Good Cheap Reading for Winter Evenings.

The aim of THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY is to produce cheap, clearly printed, handsomely illustrated, unabridged, and unaltered reprints of the Best Books of the Best Authors.

The type used is a large, clear, open letter, which can be read with ease and comfort.

Send us an order for one dollar's worth, and you will receive enough pleasant and entertaining reading for the long evenings of a month or more.

There is no pleasure so cheap and so lasting. The Entire Household is benefited and made happy for a month, at the cost of One Dollar!

Beware of cheap, poorly executed Counterfeits and Imitations of our popular LAKESIDE LIBRARY editions. They are printed in a miserably small, unreadable type, whose perusal will soon dim or even utterly destroy the strongest eyesight. Their dishonorable publishers endeavor to deceive the public by Counterfeiting our name as closely as they dare, and imitating our size and general appearance. See that you get only THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY and look out for the Frauds and Counterfeits.

Sample illustration from "The Survivors of The Chancellor," No. 96.

$15.75 FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Rosine, *by J. C. Whyte-Melville*, 7 illustrations. Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $1.25.) A vivid story of the French Revolution.
Guy Livingstone, *by Geo. Lawrence.* Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $1.00.) One of the most celebrated books of late years.
Survivors of the Chancellor, *by Verne*, 36 illus. Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $3.00.) A realistic story of adventures.
To the North Pole, *by Jules Verne*, 77 illus. Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $3.00.) A masterpiece of entertaining story-telling.
Field of Ice, *by Jules Verne*, 77 illustrations. Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $2.00.) A sequel to the above, and equally absorbing.
Jack, *by Alphonse Daudet, Author of "Sidonie," etc.* Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $1.00.) Superior to the famous "Sidonie."
Hunchback of Notre Dame, *by Victor Hugo.* With 30 illustrations. Price, 20 cents. (Ordinary price, without illustrations $2.00.)
Terrible Temptation, *by Charles Reade.* Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $2.00.) One of his master pieces of word painting.
The Talisman, *by Sir Walter Scott.* Price, 10 cents. (Price in ordinary book form, $1.00.) One of the most famous books of the great Scottish novelist.
The above list of Attractive and Entertaining Books by Celebrated Authors, costing $15.75 in ordinary book form, cloth bindings, will be sent in THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY editions, POSTPAID, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR!
Address, DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO.,
Publishers, CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

HOW TO ORDER.
If there are any Books on the preceding List that you may have read, select others from the following list in their stead, drawing a pencil mark through those not wanted, and leaving those wanted unmarked.
Cut out this advertisement, enclose one dollar with your name and post office address plainly written, and send to us by mail, and the books selected will be sent to you by return post.
No. 109. Fur Country, I, Jules Verne, 25 illus. 10 cents.
No. 110. Fur Country, II, Jules Verne, 25 illus. 10 cents.
Nos. 114-115. The Woman Hater, by C. Reade. 20 cents.
No. 97. Captain's Last Love, by Wilkie Collins, 9 illus. 10c.
Nos. 112-113. The Centenary, by Jules Verne, with 75 illustrations. 20 cents.
No. 98. The Frozen Deep, by Wilkie Collins, 10 illus. 10 cts.
No. 111. Michael Strogoff, by Jules Verne, 18 illus. 10 cts.
No. 99. Weavers and Weft, by Miss M. E. Braddon, with 7 illustrations. Price, 10 cents.
A full stock of The Lakeside Library is kept for sale by nearly all newsdealers, or will be procured to your order. But if your newsdealer is out of the books you want, or tries to persuade you to accept Counterfeits, printed in [illegible] the publishers, [illegible] postage.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 29, 1877.

We hear it talked on the streets that an abortion trial will soon commence before our Courts. The parties live east of the city.

Our splendid friend Dan McDonald, of the Plymouth Democrat, has sent us an invitation to be present at a Reception he gave last night, on which occasion he was to throw open that office in the evening to the inspection of the public. It has been recently remodeled, painted &c., and is no doubt as attractive as Dan himself. Presses are to be in motion, while men will be setting and distributing type, &c. and everything mechanical is to be shown in the house. Dan, don't forget that little jug on the shelf.

The Kendallville Standard says Dan Voorhees has been placed upon the House Committee of pensioners by Speaker Randall. Aint the Standard a little off? Dan Voorhees is higher up than that. A Republican Vive President put Dan on that committee. The Standard continues: "The idea of placing a man who did all in his power to aid the rebels in their infamous war against the Union, upon a committee that has in charge the claims of the Union soldiers against the Government for services rendered in surpressing the rebellion." That's rather hard on Vice President Wheeler.

CHURCH MUSIC.

"Y" assumes to be the defender of the church choirs and endeavors to answer my recent article, in which I endeavored to show the important and necessary part music has become in our sacred services, praising it for its refining and holy influences, and criticising and condemning it when it is bad, wrong or unsuited for the object intended. Is it right to give credit for the right? Is it wrong to condemn the wrong? Because I would stimulate the members of the choirs to excellence in singing, or if I encourage them to excel others, then Y says I would create "jealousy and envy." For shame on such a silly statement. For the same reason you ought to burn down every school house and college, and dismiss from school every child attending them. If you encourage education, refinement and a spirit to excel others, then those whom you excel will be jealous and envious. Y had better have applied his other arguments, (?) that "X had a bad stomach" and that "X's liver is out of order, you need some soothing syrup, and how much does X pay to support the choir?" Now, I would say that such arguments (?) are so kind, so gentle so christian like, so profound and so unanswerable that I feel dumbfounded in the presence of the defender and "great I am" of the choirs. The logic of Y's article is not so apparent as its would be nastiness or pure cussedness. Besides your nastiness which you use in besmearing yourself, not me, don't give yourself credit for lying by saying I "criticised our choir." I did not specify any particular one. You also said I compared our choirs to the bellowing of an ox, etc., which is not truthful in you. No, Y, with the choirs, intends to keep on "bellowing," they won't improve for fear somebody will become jealous or envious. Y intimates that they might sing better if they were paid or had their books bought for them. Let me ask, what use is there in paying them or buying them books, if they will not improve, (for fear of somebody getting jealous), but will get mad and paw up and throw dirt, just like an ox, and continue to "bellow" as before, whenever some one, in kindness, makes a suggestion for their good and the good of the church and all people. No, you can't stand it to be criticised nor instructed,—you think you are immaculate, and if we don't like your singing must either say nothing or keep away from church. If your church members and ministers uphold you in this, then keep up your "bellowing," and in ten years you will not sing any better than to-day. Of course the church members ought to buy you your books for your singing for them, and of course the choir ought to buy the members hymn books because they help you sing very often, if they can tell from your "bellowing" what tune you are singing.—And still I can't help but hope to note improvement in church music. X.

Newville Items.

FRIEND COURIER.—As this place has two correspondents, one to the Auburn Republican and one to the Butler Record, I thought there should be one to the COURIER.

—We have had quite dull times since our old bridge has been torn down, and the only way of crossing is by a small boat.

—We have a picture gallery here from Butler, Mr. I. Johnson, proprietor. Something long needed.

—School has commenced here with Mr. Ovit as principal. The schollars were on hand at the ringing of the bell, and if they only hold out it will do.

—The bridge that was built by G. N. Rex & Co., after the old one was taken down, was washed down the river by a little rise in the water. Losses not known.

—Mrs. I S. Huggins died on the 8th inst. She was an old resident of this county, came here in an early day, her age 54 years. She has no relations to mourn her loss here, but many friends.

—The hotel has plenty of business while the hands are to work on the bridge. Mr. Hathaway, proprietor of the house, proposes giving them a dance after the bridge is completed.

—Mr. McGonigal is making an effort to revive up the red ribbon club, as there has been a draw-back on account of the bridge being down. He has made a call for a meeting Nov. 30th, Rev. W. H. Hendricks to address the club. His programme is somewhat lengthy,—cannot give full details at present.

—We have been somewhat disappointed in our bridge as the piles which were just driven did not prove to be sufficient to support the structure, and the Commissioners had to let a second contract and have iron abutments, and extended the time to the contractors of the bridge. The rain and bad roads set things back a little, but the men are pushing the work on rapidly. They mean business. For the past few weeks things looked blue here and our merchants looked down hearted.

Yours Respectfully,

WANDERER.

HASHED UP

For the Many Readers of the Courier.

—What are you thankful for?

—Schools are largely attended.

—Constable sales are numerous.

—Celery is good for nervousness.

—Our gunsmith shop has a new sign.

—Hair oils and perfumery at Davenport's.

—Samuel Grosh will re-occupy the lower mill.

—Court commences the third Monday in December.

—The County Commissioners meet next Monday.

—Mr. Berry is putting a new roof on his machine shop.

—The front of the Excelsior Hardware is being re-painted.

—We are obliged to Senator Voorhees for public documents.

—The remains of the old Fluke property is being used for fuel.

—The finest present is a nice gold pen. Get prices at Davenport's

—O. J. Powel, Esq., of the Garrett Herald was in town last Sabbath.

—Burglars are around Ligonier and the town board have put on night police.

—Schaab Beugnot & Co., are keeping a fine line of groceries now, at lowest rates.

—We acknowledge an invitation to the club dance which came off last night.

—There has been a tramp printer in town for a few days, the first for a long time.

—One of James McClellan's horses came near dying with lock jaw last week.

—F. D. Ryan and Dr. Ford got some quail in the vicinity of Hicksville last week.

—The Sheriff and deputy have a hard time putting up sale notices. The roads.

—Mr. Kiblinger is here on a visit to his son, our enterprising hardware merchant.

—Mr. R. Elson again conducts his Sunday school class at the Presbyterian church.

—It is said that Joe. Beugnot will quit the saloon business when his license runs out.

—The weather is growing colder and the trade in marriage licenses is improving.

—The finest stock of Autograph and Photograph Albums at Davenport the druggist.

—The boys take in all the churches Sunday evening, if they don't find her at the first one.

—This week three prisoners escaped from the jail at Napoleon by knocking down the Sheriff.

—The Kendallville Glee Club, led by Walt Peterson, sang at the Fort Wayne Rink last week.

—The livery men are not doing a profitable business now. Too much juice in the soil.

—We hear that Ed. Eldridge has sold his stock of liquors and building to parties at Fort Wayne.

—The B. & O. railroad has taken off its Sunday train. New time card next week in COURIER.

—Three dog fights last Saturday created some excitement. Doc. Strouse owns the boss cur.

Weamer has the rheumatism in his neck so badly that he has to use a boot jack for a pillow.

—About ten feet of the new foundation under Jno. Brittons residence gave way Monday night.

—The reading exercises at the Presbyterian church Monday evening were not largely attended.

—The corn is not all husked yet. The fields are so soft that it is imposible to get into them.

—The sheriff's daughter, Lizzie Pague at Warsaw, was badly burned last week by the falling of a lamp.

—The Corunna school commenced Monday. We learn the structure has been made substantial.

—Fort Wayne has a young girl of 13 years old, who has been ruined by a married man named Bair.

—Will we have a city ordinance prohibiting cattle from foraging on wagons on the street this winter?

—The court house bell tolled for the hook and ladder company Monday night and the boys met promptly.

—The Central House is talking of employing colored cooks. Well, the "colored cooks hash it up nobly."

—Davenport the Druggist has a fine stock of toilet powder, also Toilet mirrors, brushes etc. Ladies call in.

—The probability is that Parker will make as big a failure with his paper at Kendallville as he did at Garrett.

—R. McDougal spent several days in Indianapolis last week in attendance upon the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

—One of Milt Roth's dray horses sprained itself so badly this week, that it could not be removed from the stable.

The old Fruit House stock has been moved into the Odd Fellows' building. A large stock of new groceries will be added.

That buggy that was lost in the woods south of town has been found. Frank Griswold can furnish the particulars.

—There was a fellow inclined to get a glimpse of her the other night, but he succeeded not.

—Two fellows robbed a man named Butler, at Garrett of his coat and boots, and are now in jail.

—The other end of the Boot Upside Down, from Wabash, is here on a Thanksgiving visit.

The New York Store will move their goods west in a few weeks, and are offering great bargains in their stock.

If the license law was obeyed no minors could get liquor, nor no veterans could have their Sunday morning drinks.

Billy Humes has a new sign. Johny Canon has his imprint upon it, and Geo. Steel says he painted the same sign three years ago.

Mr. E. J. Born, formerly of Butler, has been in the city for several days visiting friends. He left yesterday for Colon, Michigan.

—The Hicksville calaboose was burned by two prisoners last week. There was hardly enough of it to make much fire—8x10.

"Silver is marching on," enthusiastically exclaims a Cincinnati paper. From which it might appear, silver treads among the gold.

A lady at Plymouth by the name of Chaney has been assaulted the third time. She knows who her victim is but insists on not telling.

We were thinking the former part of this week to say something appropriate for Indian summer, but this rain and wind blasts the whole business.

Tarney offered to sell a game rooster for 30c, but last Saturday night some of the boys took a notion to have it for nothing. Their game worked well.

A number of the farmers of this vicinity have warned hunters not to encroach on their premises, by putting up notices in prominent positions on their farms.

There will be more turkeys eaten today than thanks given if we were allowed to judge from the number sold by our dealers.

The people at Butler secured the services of the Watterloo fire company, and never as much as let our fire company know that they had a fire.

Thirty-three years have passed since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and it still stands unrivald. 25 cen's a bottle; 5 bottles $1. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Baxter says the time will come when he will welcome us to sound financial grounds. Charley would welcome us with bloody hands to a hospitable grave, too, but we wont welcome.

MARRIED.—Nov. 25th, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father in Auburn, by Justice Walborn, Mr. Orren Jones, of Miami County, to Miss Abagail F. Turnpaugh, of this city. She might "turn her paugh" on somebody's head, Mr. Jones.

You should not forget the Dry goods establishment of Schaab Beugnot & Co. when you come to town. They keep a splendid stock of everything in that line, together with their fine line of ready made clothing, Gents furnishing goods, &c. Go and learn their prices.

The Zimmerman Bros. have purchased the right of this county for the manufacture of the new folding clothes basket. This is one of the best things out and will take well with everybody, as it is handy and very cheap.

We are obliged to Hon. J. H. Baker for several public documents. We are glad to see our member on the side of the people, though regret to observe that this position necessarily puts Mr. Baker in opposition to our friend Baxter, of the Press.

Our accomplished friend, J. W. Baxter, editor of the Butler "Record," was married yesterday to Miss Ella E. Chamberlain, of Waterloo. We extend our hearty congratulations, and wish them a won'rous happy journey down the stream of life together.

The United States Steamer Huron, went ashore on the coast of North Carolina last Saturday morning about one o'clock, and over one hundred lives were lost. Thirty persons swam two miles through a heavy serf to the shore, and were saved.

Mothers should be very careful to see that their daughters are well wrapped up while sitting out on the front porch. A coat sleeve, of course, is good as far as it goes, and, to tell the truth, it generally goes as far as it can, but at best it can cover only about so much territory.

All who desire to pay for the COURIER for the year 1878 in wood, corn, oats, potatoes, apples, &c., are reminded that now is the time to do so. Cold weather will soon be upon us, and it is better, therefore, to have a plentiful supply of fuel in the wood house and edibles in the cellar.

The following interesting diary was found on the street the other day. 'Curried hores May 20th, curried horses again June 1st, curried horses again June 12th. Got a small boy to curry horses June 23d. Wore out curry-comb Had to quit. Will put in big bill for the same.' There was no name on the diary, but we suspect Sime Snyder knows something about it.

Corunna Jottings.

—The prospects at present are favorable for sleighriding—in a mud boat.

—We noticed Haskins, the livery man from Butler, on our streets a few days ago.

—The U. B. minister moved from this place to Waterloo last week where he will continue to reside.

—The case of typhoid alluded to in the COURIER's last issue, proved to be scarlet fever instead. The patient is now convalescent.

—The school house has been undergoing repairs during the past week and is now considered in a safe condition. The school commenced on Monday last.

La Otto Items.

—Mell Hines, from near Albion, visited [illegible]

—Nate Benjamin started for Ohio last Wednesday to spend thanksgiving day at home.

—The young people anticipate a lively time to-night at the Grand Rapids House. "Turkeys must yield up the ghost."

—Tom. Scott and other officers of the Pennsylvania R. R., passed over the G. R. & I. R. R. one day last week, on a special train.

—Wheat has been coming in slowly at $1 20 per bu.; Hogs plenty at $3.75; Corn at 22c per bu.; Clover seed not wanted at any price; Butter 18c.; Eggs 15c.; Oysters 25c. per can.

—There is rather a bad feeling existing among some of the good citizens of this otherwise quiet village, caused by too much talebearing. If everybody would attend to their own affairs and let others along, trouble and ill-feeling would become less numerous. "Let us have peace."

OUVRIER.

A quiet, inoffensive looking fellow stepped into Austin's store the other day to buy a pair of shoes. A dozen varieties were shown to him, one of which he decided to take. Looking around he spied a pair of rubber boots, three cases of which had just arrived. He priced them and found the price to be the same as asked for the shoes. "Suppose I trade you the shoes for a pair of those boots," said the customer. "All right," said Austin. The exchange was made and the fellow went for the door. "Hold on," said Austin, "I want pay for the boots." "Why, did I not trade the shoes for the boots." "I want pay for the shoes then." "Well, but you've got the shoes." And now, morning and night, you can find Austin at his desk, with a large sheet of paper and several led pencils, trying to find out how the dickens he made any money on that speculation. But he did not loose much, for he sells goods so cheap that the loss of one pair would be but a drop in the bucket.

Several of our subscribers have come in and paid up this week. If we had just what was due us on subscription, scattered in sums of $2.00 $4.00, $6.00, and $8.00 over the county you would see no more duns in the paper. It seems that all we get now is from our prompt paying subscribers, while those in arrears are as carless and indifferent as ever. We must have these amounts, if we have to employ an attorney to collect them and that very soon.

The holidays are not far off, and already the subject of appropriate presents are being canvassed. Joe. Abright is getting ready to meet the demand and will open out a fine line of watches, jewelry, silver ware and toys, from which a good selection can be made. He is also attending personally to repairing watches and is ready to do a good job at reasonable rates.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John A. Garver is plaintiff, and Hubbell and Bordner and Solomon Bordner are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars and fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number eighteen [18] and nineteen [19] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Chas. W. Pitcairn, Att'y. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indianan, Nov. 13th, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stephen W. Hackley is plaintiff, and Julius Proctor is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Forty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 20th, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. M. Combs et al. are plaintiffs, and Burgett & Freeburn, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Fourteen Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number seventy-three (73) in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov 20th, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit in a cause wherein Joseph C. Silvers is plaintiff and John Rinehart and Christiana Rinehart are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty nine (339) dollars and fifteen, 15, cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the south half of the south east quarter of section thirty six, 36, township thirty-five, 35, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty acres of land more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877.

Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Chas. Kelly is plaintiff, and Orpheus L. Hall et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty, 460, dollars and fifty, 50, cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number sixteen, 16 seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, and nineteen, 19, in McAnally's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

C. Kelly, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Nov. 6th, 1877.

Pf. $6.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Richardson is plaintiff and Robert Zacher, et al are defendents require me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

A. A. Chapin, atty for plff.

Nov. 21st, 1877.

Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and Samuel Hickman, et al, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-Five dollars and Seventy-Four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 8th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lots number twenty-three [23] and twenty-four 24, in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,

THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

Altenberg & Lockwood Att'ys. for plaintiff.

Aubur Indiana, Nov. 14th, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles Kelly is plaintiff, and Geo. Haines, Henry O. Haines, et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty six [86], old plat, Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.

D. Y. Husselman, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 14th A. D. 1877.

Prin., fee $7 25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elleta Bristol and George P Bristol are plaintiffs and Jesse K. Woodford, Henrietta E. Woodford et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and 42, 942, dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-one, 21, in Parks addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Penfield & Emanuel, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877.

Pf. $7.75.

Liquor License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session in December, A. D. 1877, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, in the lower story of the building situated on the north one-third of lot sixty-three in the original plat of said town, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

HUR RAH.

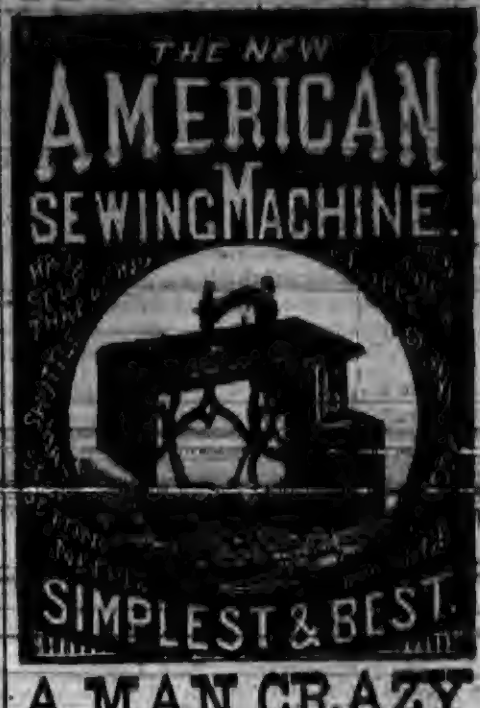

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Sumner K. Randall is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-five [25] and forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.

Moody & Huffman, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Nov. 21, 1877.

P. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff, and Thomas Baldock and Esther Baldock are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy-four, 474, dollars and sixty-two, 62, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number one hundred and sixty-five, 165, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877.

Pf. $25.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb county Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Jones et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars, and Twelve cents, with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six [56], in the town of Lawrence, now Sedan,) in DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morian & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind, Nov. 20, 1877.

Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 7187.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35] north of rang fourteen [14 east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morian & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Nov. 13th, 1877.

Pr. fee $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stiefle & Och- are plaintiffs and George M. Taggart is defendent, require me to make the sum of Two hundred and fifteen [215] and fifty [50]cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one seventh (1-7) of one hundred acres off the north part of the southeast quarter of section twelve, 12, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest, and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.

Young & Ralston, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Auburn, Nov. 21st, 1877.

Pf. $7.30.

WHAT IS THE LATEST ?

CUSTOME MADE

Artie Coats, Ulsters, Broadway OverCoats, Winter Suits, Diagonial Coats And Vests.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Although the swallows have departed for a southern clime; the icy fingers of old Winter been laid upon the vehicle; "Spiked lemonades" given place to whisky stews, the noble, fascinating and innocent game of seven-up is yet played along the creek banks, and in unoccupied houses. Some of our "promising" youths have a fascination for this game, and they hang to it like a blind dog to a meat market.

As to-day is set apart as a day of thanksgiving, would it not be a good and charitable thing for those of our people who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, to look around them and see that their less fortunate neighbors are provided with something on that occasion to be thankful for? Come friends, in the midst of prosperity, do not overlook those who have been less successful in the battle of life, but let us try to make it a day of thanksgiving indeed.

A town without a brass band is indeed a dry affair. Each town of any consequence whatever should, next to a local newspaper, support a musical organization of this kind. When the evenings are pleasant and we can sit out upon our verandahs, what is more pleasant than to hear strains of beautiful music filling the air? But, like anything else, the band needs help from the citizens in order to make it prosperous. Our band boys should re-organize and our citizens should give them encouragement.

This is the way it is done. Monday night a tramp went into one of our saloons and amused himself by playing several games of pool. At the close of the games he gave the bar tender a big game of talk for a stand-off until the next morning, and if he couldn't succeed he would pawn some small article and leave for another place. In a short time after his "wife" comes in, describing him and inquires how he paid for his games. She claims the article pawned and demands it immediately, and if not "forked over," she tells a long pitiful story and most generally succeeds in melting the beer slinger's heart.

After church last Sunday evening, a young fellow Link-ed on to his dulcenia to see her safely home, but when on a back street, and not a star from Heaven even twinkled to guide them on their way, some unknown shoulder bumper took him over the eye, remarking at the same time, "This is too thin." The girl's breath fortunately held out until she reached her home, and he, poor unlucky creature, succeeded also by taking cross lots and alleys, to reach his father's house. It will take half a dozen pair of blue glass spectacles to bring his eyes to their natural color again.

We regret to announce that Dr. J. J. Littlefield will remove from this place to Hudson, in a few days He will exchange places with Dr. Matheny, of that town. We can safely say that Dr L. is a splendid physician and an accomplished gentleman. His practice here has been a large and successful one, and personally has the esteem of all. We wish him every success in his new field of labor. Dr. Matheny who takes his place is a reliable successful practitioner, has experience of many years, and is a most agreeable gentleman. The doctor has been a subscriber to the COURIER since its first issue, which to us is a greater recommend than all the literati of the country. Besides the doctor is a splendid looking gentleman, and will be a large addition to our town. We trust he will have no reason to regret the change he is about to make.

A CARD.

DEAR COURIER—Permit me through your columns to say to patrons and friends before leaving them, that I do not exchange with Dr. Matheny, because of any lack of support on their part, or any want of confidence on my part, but simply, I believe it to be for the best interests of myself and family. I have enjoyed the confidence and patronage of many good people of Auburn and vicinity, for which I am truly thankful, and which I hope I have merited. I leave this field of labor for another with many feelings of regret in leaving behind so many pleasant associations I would further say to my friends and patrons, that I congratulate you, in my successors experience and professional excellence and also in his friendly, and social qualities, believing that what you loose in me will be more than supplied in him.

Yours, truly,
J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

The Presbyterian choir discoursed some splendid music last Sabbath evening Our musical criticisers should have been there

A tramp tailor, from Cleveland, came to the city Monday evening and got buggy. The result was he measured himself in one of the cells of the lock-up.

C. C. Shaffer has traded his residence on South VanBuren street, for forty acres of land four miles east of town to John Link. Christ. seems delighted over the swap.

Parties laid lawful hands upon Reub Stevens' overcoat and satchel Monday, but the property was immediately replevied. It made "Billyum," his attorney, full of vim.

Reub Stevens returned home last Saturday and in the evening was locked within the bars by R Parent who was on a bail bond for Reub for some two thousand dollars.

An army of tramps, 1,000 strong, is moving along through central Pennsylvania, taking possession of trains, or at least trying to capture them, and stealing right and left.

The trial of Mr. Esselburn "versus" H. J. Luce, to have the latter keep the peace, was tried before Justice Walborn Saturday last. and the defendant was acquitted.

Some of our young men can't go to school when it is raining. They are afraid of injuring their health, you know, but they can run from one saloon to another all the same.

The weather which was dished out to us on last week beat anything that old weather prophecy ever dreamed of before. We were not favored with the sight of Old Sol for one even week.

A fellow from the country came to town last Saturday for the purpose of purchasing a pair of spectacles, but couldn't find any to suit him on account of the size of his nasal appendage.

The South Bend Herald is laboring under a false impression, when it thinks we were making fun of its new head. Not at all, but we do think it would look handsome worked in colors. Eh.

We are sorry that we made a mistake last week in stating that the Hook & Ladder dance would be given on Thanksgiving eve. We should have said Christmas eve. Its our mistake and your treat, boys.

Billy Little has a placard in his shop which reads: "Boys who bottom chairs are not allowed in this shop." It puzzles Theo, our German cigar maker so badly that he scratched the skin off of his "right leg."

Out-door laborers can now set with their feet elevated upon the bar-room stove until asked to "take something," when they gradually let one foot to the floor at a time and in a slow breath say, "Well, I don't care if I do."

When you return thanks to-day for the many blessings and comforts bestowed upon you during the yast year, call on your neighbors and see if some of them are not suffering for food and raiment. Remember the poor.

A horse hitched in front of Mr. Kessler's broke loose Sunday. The flaps of the Stirups on his ribs gave him plenty of life, and when he got about half way down Main-St., he looked more like a runaway mud-hole than a horse.

We hear it said that a young lady who was married a short time ago, living in the north end, will apply to the next Board of Commissioners for assistance. We know her husband but do not use names in respect for the lady.

Our 'bus men have come to their senses and now put a tariff on each male and female inhabitant "of this once glorious country," who ride with them. "Carry you up town for a quarter," now takes the place of "free 'bus up town."

Some of our sidewalks should, by all means, be repaired. If it had not have been for the size of a lady's foot she might have broken her ankle Sunday night on Jackson street. The hole wasn't quite large enough to let a No. 9 shoe through.

Wm. A. Bray, a compositor in the LaPorte Argus office, has fallen heir to $75,000 from a distant relative in Scotland. Don't throw up your cases Billy until you get the "chink." We know of several parties here who have fallen heir the same way.

RACKET IN THE SNOW

Full Grist of Locals Gathered Together

—Its getting cold.

—The creek is high.

—Bank your houses.

—Shoot the wood thief.

—To-day is Thanksgiving.

—Prayer meeting to-night.

—Go to the dinner to-day.

—The pork market is dull.

—The junior band has played out.

—"Shut that door," is now the cry.

—The leaves still cling to the trees.

—Local matter on the opposite page.

—Mr. M. Kline is gaining better slowly

—Michael Long, Sr., is a little better.

—Court in Steuben county this week.

—Pay car on the B. & O. last Saturday.

—Coop Ralston runs a delivery wagon.

—Christmas comes on Tuesday this year.

—Bunch Jr., has recovered from his fall.

—Mr. Grubb goes to Pensylvania this week.

—Blacksmiths are busy ironing new cutters.

—The poultry men are crowded with business.

—Steel & Weyer have disolved partnership.

—A new house is going up in Ensley's addition.

—Cook Ford will occupy the Humes property.

—The railroad time cards have been changed.

—The Milford Independent has pulled up stakes.

—Prepare your cutters for the beautiful snow.

—Billy Rickel has returned from his Ohio visit.

—Peter Brandon's old house is used for a henry.

—Get your work in on the christmas trees now.

—Mr. Eckhart is building an addition to his shop.

—Mr. Hoover, of Laporte, is the guest of Chas. Raut.

—C. O. Myers has abandoned the Kendallville P. O.

—The season has come for mush and milk festivals.

—The "Freemont News" had two heads last week.

—Elder Ward is building an addition to his residence.

—The Saginaw road runs several extra freights daily.

—Mrs. Searight, of Butler, was in the city last Saturday.

—The rabbit crop is said to be immense this season.

—A. J. Little has moved his office in with Dr. Casebeer.

—The store of Martin & Son has disolved partnership.

—A good theater troupe would take well here just now.

—We have secured a regular correspondent at Corunna.

—We hear of a little trouble in the Baptist church again.

—Our merchants are laying in a supply of holiday goods.

—And now they call them the "Infidelity" Savings Banks.

—Sam. Pommert and Dr. Spooner are expert checker players.

—Coop. Ralston's celebrated steed is working on Roth's dray.

—Will our merchants close their stores to-day and attend church?

—Mr. Wm. Brooks and his wife are again located in Avburn.

—The obstinate stove pipe to the bat; the sheet iron oath on deck.

—The lumbermen at the Saginaw depot are building a new shed.

—It rained steady from Sunday evening until Monday evening.

—About eight working hours now between sun up and sun down.

—Billy Little is the only man in town who can patch rubber boots.

—Jake Smith and Lady have returned from an extended visit to Ohio.

—J. Decker, of Garrett, has moved his livery stock to Kendallville.

—The roads have been the worst that they were known for some years.

—Mr. Freid, one of Corunna's merchants, was in the city Tuesday.

—Constable Miller was going to Michigan but has changed his mind.

—Protracted meetings are talked of The Waterloo people have began.

—Mr. Gregg's son and daughter-in-law have returned to the city again.

—Mrs. M. F. Long and family were visiting in Waterloo last Saturday.

—The new bridge over the St. Joe River at Spencerville is completed.

—Thanksgiving turkeys gobbled their last yesterday. They were gobbled.

—Not one of our merchants have laid in a winter's supply of potatoes.

J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, is assisting in collecting the town taxes.

—The contract for grading the 9th-st. bridge has been let to S. Culver & Co.

—Have you arranged it with your better-half to build the fires this winter.

A Burn at Butler.

Last Tuesday morning, several frame buildings on the east side of the principal street at Butler, were destroyed by fire. It is thought that the fire first started in the north-east corner of the billiard hall. The alarm was given about 3 o'clock and though a stiff breeze was blowing at the time, yet, the thoroughly soaked condition of surounding buildings from the recent rains, prevented an extensive conflagation in the east part of the town. The fire soon made headway, and in less than an hour the entire row was pretty well consumed. The first building on the south next to Hensler's hardware store was owned by Hugh Maxwell, the lower floor being unoccupied at the time. The second story was occupied by Frank Anderson and family, most of whose household goods were saved.

The next building belonged to Aaron Teegarden, the lower story of which was used as a billiard hall. The widow Pane lived in the second story, the front part being used as a barber shop. The third building was owned by A. Kinmont of this place. T. P. Sutton's Jewelry store was located in the first story and Frank Anderson had shoe shop in second story.

The next building, on the alley, was occupied by Mr. Jones and son as a grocery and bakery, and belonged to Taylor, Rodgers & Co. of Toledo, in which was also the boot and shoe shop of R. J. Matheny. North of the alley, was the Waverly House, belonging to Samuel Haverstock, and leased by G. W. Thompson.

Adjoining this was a building owned by Samuel Searight, and the last house on the north, belonged to J. J. Rank, as a butcher shop.

These buildings were entirely consumed, but very little of their contents were destroyed. As for we could learn the losses are about as follows:

Hugh Maxwell,	$1,500,	No Insurance,
Aaron Teegarden	1,500,	" "
A. Kinmont,	600,	" "
Taylor & Co.	600, 800,	"
S. Haverstock,	2,500,	" "
S. Searight,	250,	Insured
J. J. Rank,	300,	150 Insurance
F. Anderson.	100,	no "
Mrs. Pane,	100,	" "
P. J. Matheny	75,	" "
Geo. Hensler,	100,	fully Insured
W. W. Tomlinson,	150,	" "

Mr. Tomlinson removed a greater part of his stock, but Mr Hensler, next to the fire, would not permit a single article to be taken from his store. It is said George went out, looked at the fire a moment, and said "Dot fire may kiss my foot, I no cares for him." Mrs. Turner in the alarm and confusion, went out of her house near by, and leaving the door open, a flaming ember entered and lodged upon the bed. By timely arrival the fire was put out and the baby saved.

The fire has made a great gap on that side of the street, and the smoldering ruins presents a sad spectacle. It is a severe loss to our neighbor, one that she can illy afford these hard times, but they are far from being discouraged, and it will not be long until a new brick block will appear, that will be a credit to the town.

We learn that Dr. W. T. Knapp, of Fort Wayne, formerly of Delphi, Ind., will locate at this place, occupying the residence of Mr. Ralston, on Seventh street. The doctor comes highly recommended as a physician, and personally is a genial, cultivated gentleman. His father was at one time editor of the Times and Sentinel, at Ft. Wayne and afterwards wrote a history of the Maume Valley, which met with a large sale We welcome the doctor to our place, and while we cannot wish an increase of patronage in the line of a physician, we trust a fare share will be tendered him.

It has been some time since business was duller in Auburn than during the present week. In proportion as the roads get bad trade grows slack. Two or three additional pikes leading into the city would remedy the evil in a great measure. The roads leading to the Junction, and the one on the west side of the Hall farm, north of the city, are almost impassible.

Some people will let their hogs run at large. Our Marshal caught sight of several the other day, and marched Mr. piggies to the pond. They didn't seem ready to go, but Sam appeared to "hold the fort" and we suppose made the riffle. Its "root hog or die" with him when he takes a notion, and those having hogs running out had better take warning.

The enemies of C. O. Myers have triumphed at last and have succeeded in inducing the senate to refuse to confirm him as postmaster at Kendallville. We are not fully advised on the subject but the fight against Myers has been long continued and vindictive. A gentleman by the name of James Nellis is the new man appointed.

A meeting was held at the Lutheran church Tuesday evening in the interest of a musical convention. Prof Straub was present. The attendance was good and everything promises an interesting institute. The Professor is very thorough and practical and no one should fail to attend.

These sudden changes of the weather seldom fails to bring a cough or cold, and we can recommend Dr Marshall's Lung Syrup as a certain cure for all diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Sold in every drug store.

LOOK AT THIS!

Never has our Millinery Department been so full and complete and

PRICES LOWER.

Than has ever been known.

HATS. HATS.

Misses and children's untrimmed hats at 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1.00
" " well trimmed hats for 50c. 75c, and $1.00 and upward
Ladies silk ties 15c, 20c, 25c, and 50c

FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS,

A good assortment. Ball ahd Silk Fringes, all prices.

FURS. FURS.

Our line of Furs has never been better. Children's sets 50c, 75c, and upward. Ladies Mink, full set 7, 12, and $18. Ladies Bever, sets 2, 2 50, $3 per set

CLOAKS.

A new lot of Ladies Cloaks just received for 4 50, 5, 6, and $7, and as high as $20

SHAWKS AND SKIRTS

A find assortment. Ladies and Children Unddrwear 35c, 40c, and 50 cents

NOTIONS.

Our Notion department is full. Gloves, hose, buttons, Misses knit sacques and hoods, etc.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Waterproof all styles 75c, 1 00, $1 25, per yard, Calico 5c, Gingham the best 10c, black alpacca 20c, 25c, 40c, and upward.
Germantown and Zephyrs Yarns all shades. Mottos and splits 2 to 5 cents.

H. H. STAMETS.

AUSTIN ALWAYS ALIVE!

EUREKA!

Eat Buckwheat Cakes
And Buy Your
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

And you will always have plenty of money and be happy—because they have $12000.00 worth of goods which they sell

20 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any other house in this county.

MEN'S GUM BOOTS $3.50

Save your money by trading at the
BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pheumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

An unpleasant passenger in a street car is a crying baby. In such cases Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup should be given to the little sufferer to ease its troubles. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

HEADACHE.

A remedy for the positive cure of Sick or Nervous Headache is found in Lawson's Curative. A trial of a single bottle will save much suffering, and the cost should not be counted, when wheghed in the balance, against days and nights of pain Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A terrible flood occurred in parts of Virginia, and Maryland, destroying many dollars worth of property, last Friday and Saturday. Richmond, was partly submerged.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup geves such general satisfaction; our druggists say it sells better than any other preparation for coughs, colds, etc Price 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

James Anderson is now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at his shop on Seventh street. Mr. Anderson makes a speciality of shoeing lame, and interfering horses. Give him a call and you will be satisfied that he does as he says.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

GREAT excitement was caused the other day in R[illegible], Pa., by the [illegible] closing of three [illegible] banks. The total liabilities of the [illegible] are about $2,000,000.

THE office of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* has been destroyed by fire.

A MONUMENT to Bishop Janes has just been unveiled in Boston.

A HARTFORD (Ct.) telegram chronicles the death of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent Presbyterian and theologian.

THE Borden City Mill No. 1, at Fall River, Mass., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at $450,000....Conrad Poppenhausen, the owner of all the railroads on Long Island, N. Y., has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,500,000; assets (on paper), $7,300,000.

ASA MAGOON, wife-murderer, is to be hanged at M[illegible], Vt., on the fourth Friday in November, 1879, eighteen months of the interim to be spent at hard labor and six months in solitary confinement....A sensational tragedy was enacted in the city of Philadelphia last Sunday. During services at the Church of the Ascension, Alexander H. Sayres walked up an aisle, drew a pistol, and shot his wife Elizabeth, who occupied a pew several feet in advance of where Sayres had been sitting. The bullet entered her back, inflicting a mortal wound. Sayres was arrested. Both parties have been regular attendants at church, but have been separated for two years....S. B. W. Gill, a prominent Pittsburgh lawyer, and reputed to be very wealthy, disappeared very suddenly some weeks ago, and his friends were unable to account for his absence except on the theory that he had been foully dealt with. The mystery has been cleared, however. An investigation of his affairs shows that instead of possessing a fortune of $500,000, as was generally believed, his assets amount to almost nothing, while his debts figure up about $300,000.

THE extensive rubber factory of L. Candee & Co., New Haven, Ct., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $500,000; insurance, $350,000. Several of the workmen were badly injured in escaping from the burning buildings....The collegiate institute buildings at Fort Edward, N. Y., were burned a few days ago. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $90,000.

THE daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, was married in New York last week to a wealthy young Bostonian named Twombley. The affair was as gorgeous as money could make it.

THE WEST.

NEARLY 1,000 people were employed in the great Chicago dry-goods house of Field, Leiter & Co., many of whom were women clerks and sewing girls. All of the female help are temporarily thrown out of employment by the burning of the establishment. They will not long remain idle, however, as the firm has secured new quarters, and will in a few days have all their old employes at work again....Frank Rande, a noted desperado, who killed two men and wounded another in St. Elmo, Ill., last August, was arrested in St. Louis last week, after a desperate struggle. With a companion he went to a pawnbroker's to redeem a sachel. He was recognized, and the police were called in. In the fight that ensued everybody took a hand, and at its close one of the officers was found to be shot dangerously, while Rande had several bullets in him and a pair of handcuffs ornamented his wrists. He was taken to jail. The arsenal he carried with him contained two large revolvers, a knife, a pair of brass knuckles, and a billet....The President the other day communicated to the House the amounts received from the Spanish Government for the killing of Gen. Ryan and other Americans at Santiago de Cuba, on Nov. 1, 1873. Something over $30,000 of this money still lies in the hands of the Government because the heirs have failed to prove the men killed were American citizens. The largest claimant still unsatisfied is the mother of Gen Ryan. She is a resident of Chicago, and, it seems, has not yet proven her son's citizenship.

THE policeman who was shot in St. Louis by the outlaw Rande, while resisting arrest, has since died of his wound.

AMONG the effects of the bloody outlaw Frank Rande, captured at St. Louis, was found a diary showing that he had at one time been an inmate of the Illinois penitentiary, and the resolution to become an outlaw, with a sworn and deadly hatred against all peace-officers, was formed while there. According to his diary, the cruel and inhuman treatment received from officers of the penitentiary incited the convict to a desperate vow, that if he ever got out of prison he would devote his life to crime and to the killing of any officer of the law who should undertake to arrest him....Advices from Lincoln, Neb., report a terrible battle between a lot of riotous railroad men and citizens of the town of Utica, Neb., in which several persons were killed and wounded.

THE Third National Bank, of Chicago, has gone into liquidation. There will be no loss to depositors, and whatever loss there is will fall upon the stockholders alone. The liabilities are a little over $1,000,000, the nominal assets $1,800,000, and back of them the personal responsibility of ninety stockholders for double their stock, or $1,500,000.

THE United States District Attorney at St. Louis, Mo., has opened a vigorous war on the quack doctors of that city, by having indictments preferred against the most notorious and dangerous ones.

THE failure is announced of Phillips & Co., bankers of Georgetown, Ohio, with liabilities of $85,000....Gen. Sheridan has given orders for the removal of the Nez Perces Indians from Fort Lincoln to Fort Leavenworth....Shields & May, wholesale liquor dealers, Cincinnati, have failed. Liabilities, $80,000.

THE SOUTH.

BY way of Galveston we get the following news from the Texas border: Several large parties of Indians, one of them composed of thirty-five bucks, have crossed into Texas to raid. It is rumored that Col. Villareal has invaded Mexico, forty-five miles above Matamoras, in the interest of Escobedo and Lerdo, and to stir up a revolution in Tamaulipas. Lieut. Bullis destroyed an Indian camp at Saragossa. A party of Mexicans and Indians from Chihuahua and Northern Mexico have crossed into Texas on the war-path in revenge for the invasion by Lieut. Bullis. The latest from El Paso county is that the entire region is under the control of a Mexican mob backed by Mexicans south of the river, defying the United States authorities, and claiming allegiance to the Mexican flag. The trial of Gen. Escobedo, at Brownsville, for violation of the United States neutrality laws resulted in his acquittal.

GENERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York journal recently interviewed Sitting Bull, and from him learned the true story of the Custer massacre. He said: "The fight was hell. A thousand devils—the squaws—were like flying birds; the bullets like humming-bees. We thought we were whipped—not at first, but by-and-by. Afterward no. Your people were killed. I tell no lies about dead men. These men who came with the Long Hair (Custer) were as good men as ever fought. When they rode up their horses were tired and they were tired. When they got off their horses they could not stand firmly on their feet. They swayed to and fro, so my young men have told me, like limbs of cypresses in a great wind. Some of them staggered under the weight of their guns, but they began to fight at once. By this time our camps were aroused, and there were plenty of warriors to meet them. They fired with needle-guns. We replied with magazine guns—repeating-rifles." Sitting Bull illustrated by patting his palms together the rapidity of a fusilade. "Our young men rained lead across the river, and drove the white braves back, and then rushed across themselves; and then they found that they had a good deal to do. The trouble was with the soldiers. They were so exhausted, and their horses bothered them so much, they could not take good aim. Some of their horses broke away from them, and left them to stand and drop and die. All the men fell back, fighting and dropping. They could not fire fast enough, though. They kept in pretty good order. They would fall back across a gully, and make a fresh stand beyond, on higher ground. There were a great many brave men in that fight, and from time to time, while it was going on, they were shot down like pigs. They could not help themselves. One of the officers fell where the last fight took place, where the last stand was made. The Long Hair stood like a sheaf of corn with all the ears fallen around him." Sitting Bull says the brave Custer was the last white man to die on the bloody field.

THE schooner Kate L. Bruce, with all on board, has been lost on Lake Huron.

GEORGE L. BANGS, General Superintendent of the American Express Company, formerly Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, and lately U. S. Sub-Treasurer at Chicago, died a few days ago in Washington, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

THE National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met at Cincinnati, Ohio, last week. The Master's annual address recommends a modification of the rules so as to allow persons or societies engaged in industrial pursuits to become stockholders. The Executive Committee advise a discontinuance of the general agencies, and that the grange establish wholesale and retail stores on the co-operative principle. It also advises the discontinuance of grange lecturers....The steamship Strathroy, which sailed from Montreal, Nov. 12, for Aberdeen, Scotland, is reported to have been lost on the Island of Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. All persons on board were saved. The vessel and cargo were valued at $245,000.

THE total liabilities of Mulholland & Baker, hardware merchants of Montreal, Canada, who recently failed, are $760,000....George Frazier, dry goods merchant of Montreal, has failed; liabilities, $89,000....Harrison P. Thomson, a Clark county (Ky.) cattle-dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $278,591.

CAPT. HOWGATE has received a letter via Scotland from Capt. Tyson, in command of the Florence, the advance vessel of the American Arctic expedition, under date of Sept. 29, in which he reports his safe arrival at Niuntilick harbor, Cumberland gulf. He proposed moving to the head of the gulf in a few days to go into winter quarters and carry out his instructions in relation to the collection of material.

WASHINGTON.

ON the 1st day of the present month there was on hand in the national treasury $116,267,363 in gold and silver coin and bullion. This amount is liable to be reduced, by drafts for sundry purposes to $65,913,566. Of the $116,267,363, there is in silver coin and estimated silver bullion $84,775.14. The net amount available in gold coin and estimated gold bullion is $57,436,071.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Election Committee considered the case of Judge Belford, of Colorado, coming only to the decision that nothing can be settled at this session, and postponing the case until the regular session. It appears that the Republicans even of the committee are not agreed as to the propriety of recommending the seating of Belford. The difficulties are of a legal character."

POLITICAL.

ANOTHER caucus of Republican Senators was held at Washington last week. The Senators who waited upon the President to acquaint him with the comments of the previous caucus gave an account of what took place. They reported that the President, in response to the statement of the widespread uneasiness and dissatisfaction which had been created among his party friends by his appointment of Democrats to Southern offices, etc., has argued that his policy in this regard was not prejudicial to the interests of the Republican party, and certainly was not adopted by him from any want of earnest desire for the perpetuation and maintenance of Republican power and principles. On the contrary, it was his expectation and belief that the pursuance of this policy would promote the coalition of the old Whig and various other elements opposed to the Democratic party in the South, and eventually secure six or eight Southern States for the Republicans. A free discussion followed as to the propriety and probable effects of the President's policy, in case it should be pursued by him and acquiesced in by the Senate. The interchange of views developed the almost unanimous opinion that the policy of appointing Democrats to office in the South is not wise or sound, and Senators known as friends of the administration expressed doubts whether its pursuance would have the effect of which the President is sanguine.

OFFICIAL vote for Governor of Wisconsin at the recent election: Smith, Republican, 78,753; Mallory, Democrat, 70,482; Allis, Greenback, 26,163. Smith's majority over Mallory, 8,271....Col. Robert G. Ingersoll positively declines the Berlin mission.

OFFICIAL vote for Governor of New Jersey at the recent election: McClellan, Democrat, 97,830; Newell, Republican, 85,120; Hoxsey, Greenback, 5,568; Bingham, Temperance, 1,386. McClellan over Newell, 12,710; McClellan over all, 5,757.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE Russian losses in killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to Nov. 7, are 84,863....The Montenegrins have taken by assault all the defenses of Antivari, except the principal fort, which is damaged by bombardment....Cable dispatches indicate that the fortune of war is again turning in favor of the Turkish arms, at least in the operations in Asia.

RUSSIAN dispatches report the capture of Kars after a severe engagement lasting twelve hours.

THE reported capture of Kars is fully confirmed. The fortress was captured by about 15,000 Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, the ramparts, and walls, and stormed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks, in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. Three hundred cannon, and large supplies of provisions and ammunition, together with all the treasure, fell into the hands of the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russian loss was about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens, women and children. ....The brave Montenegrins are again making things lively for their ancient foes. They have stormed and captured the citadel of Spitza, which gives them possession of the coast from the Austrian frontier to the Boyana.

THE relative strength of the opposing forces of Russia and Turkey, in Bulgaria, south of the Danube and north of the Balkan mountains, is stated to be, in round numbers—Russian, 280,000, and Turkish, 240,000 men....After the fall of Kars the main body of the Russian army immediately began to march upon Erzeroum.

THERE has been some heavy but indecisive fighting on the river Lom....The Roumanians, after a three days' engagement, have captured Rahova, on the Danube, and are crossing the river in large numbers at that point.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS telegrams of the 17th announce that the members of the MacMahon Cabinet had tendered their resignations, to take effect upon the appointment of their successors.

A POLE has been arrested in Berlin on suspicion of intending to attempt the assassination of Bismarck and the Emperor William....The war between Egypt and Abyssinia is at an end, the Abyssinian king having accepted the terms of peace proposed by the Khedive.

A ROME dispatch says another surgeon has been summoned to give hourly attention to the sores in the legs of the Pope, as the suppuration continues. The physicians consider the state of his Holiness' health decidedly precarious, but declare that the symptoms are not aggravated.

THREE of the London detective inspectors and a lawyer have been found guilty of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice by assisting turf gamblers in swindling, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

THE London *Times* thus concludes a leader on the French situation: "The moderate Right of the Senate did not mean to produce the mischief they have occasioned, but the result is before us. The powers of France are arrayed against one another like army against army."

LATE advices from Hong Kong, China, state that "there is great excitement in American circles in consequence of the conviction of O. B. Bradford, formerly United States Vice Consul General to Shanghai, on a charge of opening and copying letters sent through the United States mails for the purpose of making the contents known to Minister G. T. Seward. After a long and elaborate trial, Mr. G. Wiley Wells, the newly-arrived Consul General, delivered a sentence and fine of $250 and costs and imprisonment for twenty days. It is generally reported that remarkable revelations are still to follow this affair, and a thorough investigation is promised of many long-suspected abuses."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, occupied almost the entire time of the Senate in delivering a speech on the subject of alleged discrepancies in the Treasury Department. ....Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill repealing the act authorizing the coinage of the 20-cent silver piece. ....Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the District Courts of the United States.

HOUSE.—Mr. Swann reported a bill relative to the Paris Exposition. It accepts the invitation from France to take part in the Exposition, and appropriates $150,000. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a substitute appropriating $50,000. Both were referred. ....Mr. Singleton reported a deficiency bill. The total appropriations asked for foot up $1,580,822. The principal items are: Postoffice salaries, $681,881; Treasury Department, $126,000; library of Congress, $32,500....The House had a lengthy debate, extending far into the evening, on the subject of repealing the Resumption law. The speeches were delivered by Messrs. Garfield and Hewitt in opposition to the repeal.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Atkins reported back the Army Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some of the amendments and non-concurrence in others. Mr. Atkins explained that the Senate amendments were mainly immaterial, the chief point of difference between the two houses being the clauses limiting the army to 20,000 men and limiting it to 25,000 men. The House then proceeded to vote upon the amendment. The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for the expenses of the Commanding General's office from $3,000 to $2,500 was concurred in. The next amendment was one striking out the clause providing that four full cavalry regiments shall be kept up on the Texas frontier, and inserting, instead of it, a proviso that cavalry regiments may be recruited to 1,000 men, and that a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Texas frontier. The recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations was to non-concur, but Mr. Foster moved to concur. Agreed to—yeas, 140; nays, 120. ....L. S. Metcalfe was sworn in as Representative from the Third District of Missouri, taking the iron-clad oath....Mr. Stephens introduced a bill for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payment without injuriously affecting the commercial business and general industries of the people.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.—SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into alleged discrepancies in the books of the Treasury Department, was passed in the Senate....The Senate receded from its amendments to the Army bill which were non-concurred in by the House, and passed the bill....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed several nominations, including that of Filley to be Postmaster at St. Louis.

HOUSE.—The Paris Exposition Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House. Sunset Cox made a very humorous speech on Mr. Hewitt's proposition to make an exhibit of the American method of cooking hoe cake and corn dodger.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—SENATE.—The bill to enable Indians to become citizens was discussed and postponed till Dec. 10....A motion was made by Mr. Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina. After considerable discussion the matter went over. ....The Vice President appointed Messrs. Davis (of West Virginia), Beck, Allison, Ingalls, and Cameron (of Pennsylvania), as the special committee to examine the books and accounts of the Treasury Department in regard to the alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Davis.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition....Mr. O'Neil presented the petition of all but one of the Philadelphia national banks, and of certain trust and saving fund companies, against the unlimited circulation of silver coin.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.—SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Thurman ordering the discharge of the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, claiming a seat from South Carolina, were, after a long debate, adopted by a vote of 30 yeas to 29 nays—the Democrats thus achieving their first victory in the Senate since 1861. They were aided in this by the vote of Conover (Rep.), of Florida, and the absence of two other Republicans—Patterson, of South Carolina, and Sharon, of Nevada.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day in debating the Deficiency Appropriation bill without passing it. The debate took a partisan turn toward its close, and the following colloquy occurred between Messrs. Crittenden (Dem.) and Frye (Rep.): "Mr. Crittenden—Does the gentleman think that the President was wrong in putting an ex-Confederate in his Cabinet? Mr. Frye (emphatically)—I do. Mr. Killinger and others on the Republican side—So do I; so do I."

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—SENATE.—The Senate, by a vote of yeas 29 to nays 32, refused to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina. Messrs. Davis (Illinois), Conover (Florida), and Patterson (South Carolina) voted with the Democrats in the negative. The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the resolution so as to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Mr Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, instead of M. C. Butler, as Senator from South Carolina. This was rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 31. Mr. Conkling then submitted an amendment as follows: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to report in the matter of the credentials of William P. Kellogg and Henry M. Spofford, claiming seats as Senators from Louisiana, and that, meanwhile, the case of South Carolina be postponed. Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 32. Mr. Edmunds' motion to adjourn till Monday resulted in a tie, and Vice President Wheeler cast the deciding vote in the affirmative.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Franklin, for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; by Mr. Davis, to exempt steam-plow machinery from payment of duty; by Mr. Stone (Iowa), creating postal savings banks....Mr. Hale, of Maine, made a motion to the effect that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from further consideration of the contested case of Belford vs. Patterson, of Colorado. Laid on the table—yeas, 158; nays, 94....Mr. Ewing made a long and earnest speech in support of his bill to repeal the Resumption law.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Pending in Congress.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has a bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, and, by readjustment of the grants, without increasing the appropriation, to secure the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake, and South Pass railroad. Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would call the bill up for reference at an early day, and have something to say.

Senator Dawes introduces a bill giving the District Courts of Utah exclusive original jurisdiction in all divorce proceedings, and transferring all processes and proceedings now pending in Probate Courts to the District Court. The bill provides for an appeal from the final decision of the District Court to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and repeals all laws of the Territory inconsistent with the act.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, proposes to establish a Bureau of Commerce. His bill provides for the creation of a new Executive Department, with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, the said department to be charged with the supervision and care of the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States, in so far as the same are confided to the National Government by the constitution.

Representative Keifer, of Ohio, offers a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner, who shall be eminently qualified for the duties by his special education and experience, for the purpose of visiting Europe to examine and report upon the condition and management of the cultivated forests in the several countries of Europe, their cost and estimated value; and also their observed influence, if any, upon the climate and natural water supply of the country in which they are located; and, further, to examine and report upon the best species and varieties of trees to plant for forests, fuel, and other purposes, in the timbered portions of the United States; the rapidity of growth, time of maturity, and length of life of the several species and varieties of trees which may be thought suitable and desirable for such planting.

Representative Willis, of New York, introduced a bill entitled, "An act to simplify the National Banking laws, and to remove all unnecessary restrictions and burdens therefrom." It removes taxes on capital and deposits, provides for a reserve to be controlled by the banks themselves, on an average throughout the year of 25 per cent., allows banks to keep their moneys where their best interests dictate, removes the special privilege for banks having $5,000,000 capital, provides that signatures to bills can be written or engraved as the banks may elect, modifies and greatly narrows the discretionary power of the Comptroller, provides that the State authorities shall not impose a tax beyond 1 per cent. on the shares of national banks, and for only quarterly reports, and abolishes Bank-Examiners. Finally, it provides that all expenses whatsoever relating to national banks shall be taken from a fund derived from the tax on national banks.

Delegate Cannon, of Utah, has introduced a bill to enable the Territory of Utah to become a State, and for its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. He wants it called the State of "Deseret," and provides that the constitution of the proposed State shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His bill further provides that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested, in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Representative Loring, of Massachusetts, presents a bill to establish additional telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe. It grants to the American Cable Company, of New York, for a period of twenty-five years from the day of the taking effect of the act, the exclusive right, power, and privilege of crossing the boundary line and eminent domain of the United States with telegraph lines, and cables, and telegraphic dispatches, and cable messages, and across the Atlantic ocean from the United States to any foreign country. The bill excepts from this exclusive privilege any company now operating, providing that it conforms to the same requirements as those imposed upon the Cable Company by the bill, the United States Government to have rates free of charge and priority in the transmission of messages. The rate of charge to the public is twenty-five cents a word, no message to be counted less than ten words. After the expiration of five years this rate is to be reduced to twenty cents a word; after eight years to seventeen cents; after ten years to fifteen cents; after twelve years to thirteen cents, and after fifteen years to ten cents a word.

Representative Lapham, of New York, introduces a joint petition recommending the adoption of an amendment to the constitution fixing the day for the annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday in January, except when the first day of January falls on Monday, when the time of such meeting shall be on the first Tuesday in January. Mr. Lapham proposes another amendment to the constitution providing that the term of the President of the United States shall begin on the first day of May instead of the fourth day of March, except when the first day of May shall fall on Sunday, in which case it shall begin on the first Tuesday in May. The proposed amendment provides that every President elected shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

Important to Newspaper Publishers.

The greatest annoyance experienced by postal clerks and mail agents, whose duty it is to distribute newspaper packages from the offices of publication, comes from the custom adopted by some publishers of using printed paper for wrappers, the labels on which are printed or written so small and indistinctly that they are not readily made out; besides such wrappers are very apt to burst open either before or after they reach the [illegible] clerk, and they cause serious delay and trouble. Having heard much complaint on this account from postal clerks, we are not surprised to learn that an order has been issued from the department to the effect that hereafter newspapers sent to regular subscribers from the office of publication must not be done up in old newspapers or any sort of printed matter. If they are, they are subject to transient postage.

HAYES AND THE SENATE.

Judge Edmunds and Other Senators Have a Conference with the President.

A gentleman who was present at the conference Senator Edmunds and others had with the President, says a Washington telegram, represents that the latter gave no evidences of weakening. After Edmunds had recited the substance of the proceedings of the Republican caucus, to which the President gave earnest attention, he stated that he thought a few concessions on the part of both the President and certain Senators would result in a better understanding between them, and would tend to draw them together rather than to widen the breach already made. The President, in reply, said that those who saw fit to differ with him in his general policy not only criticised it without reason, but, worse than that, grossly misrepresented it; that when he was inducted into office he had made up his mind to try his Southern policy as an experiment; that he believed at the time that it would contribute to the general good and peace of the country, and he was pleased to say that the experiment had more than fully realized his expectations. As to the appointment of Democrats to office, he had also tried the experiment of placing one in his Cabinet; that the Senate had seen fit to confirm him, and he was also well satisfied that the country as well as himself was well pleased with the management of the Postoffice Department under a Democrat. With respect to the appointment of Fitzsimmons to be Marshal of Georgia, who seemed to be the most objectionable of any of his appointees, the President said that complaint had been made by the revenue officers that in some of the districts of the South there was great trouble to collect the revenue; that the officers charged with its collection, at least some of them, indicated that it might be necessary to have the services of a portion of the army to made their collections; that he was averse to employing the army for any such purpose. On the other hand, he wanted the revenue honestly collected, and he meant that it should be; that he had consulted with the Georgia delegation with reference to the trouble, and after a full interchange of views of the several gentlemen thus consulted he had concluded to appoint Fitzsimmons, who seemed to possess all the necessary qualifications to make a good Marshal. The only thing he knew that could be used against him was that he was a Democrat; that he had received assurances in which he put trust that Fitzsimmons would see that the revenue was collected without the use of armed United States forces; and that, inasmuch as the former Marshal had indicated that it would be necessary to have the army to support him, he concluded to give a Democrat a chance to do what his Republican predecessor admitted he could not do. The President also spoke of the appointment of Hilliard to be Minister to Brazil. He said he desired to give the South representation in the diplomatic service, and that the indorsements Hilliard had brought to his attention were sufficient to convince him that the country would secure in his appointment a gentleman eminently fitted to represent the United States abroad; that it likewise still further tended to promote that peace so necessary between the sections, and gave the people of the South fitting evidence that the policy of peace was one they were not only to accept in name, but in the benefits of which they should have a proportionate share. In conclusion, the President said that, while he recognized that he was vested with power to make appointments, he also recognized fully the power of the Senate to reject them; and if the Senate did not like any of his nominations they could reject them, and he would then make new ones.

Making a Piute Doctor.

It has been a question unsolved by many how the doctors of the tribes of Indians got their sheepskins. We have of late heard of several executions for inability to bring about a cure among the Piutes, and now we have the particulars at hand of how they elect a successor in case of the death of a medicine man or woman. All the adult members of the tribe are called together; a white round stone is provided for each and all except one, and that is a black one; these are put in a sack together and passed around, each hand drawing out a pebble. The one drawing the black stone is thereafter to act as medicine man or woman, as the case may be, for women and men have to take their chances of drawing. The doctor-elect then must qualify himself as best he can—the more the better—for he will have a longer lease of his life; because, on the death of his third patient, he is put to death in a summary manner—sometimes shot, again stoned to death, and at others burned.—*Aurora (Nev.) Herald.*

IT appears, from the statistics of the English Home Office, that the number of persons executed for murder in the year 1863 was 22 out of 29 sentenced to death. From that period the numbers executed and sentenced respectively were as follows: In 1864, 19 executed out of 32 sentenced; in 1865, 7 out of 20; 1866, 12 out of 26; 1867, 10 out of 27; 1868, 12 out of 21; 1869, 10 out of 18; 1870, 6 out of 15; 1871, 4 out of 12; 1872, 15 out of 30; 1873, 11 out of 18; 1874, 16 out of 25; 1075, 18 out of 33.

THE annual report to the department shows that in the last fiscal year 1,825 postoffices have been established and 863 discontinued, making an increase of 962 over offices established in the previous year. The whole number of officers employed under the department is 53,000. There are 83 free delivery offices and 2,265 letter-carriers in the United States.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is troubled with the ear-ache.

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH.

The Suicide of Chicago's Great Banker and Financier.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The startling death of the late William F. Coolbaugh by his own hand has cast a gloom over the whole city, and will occasion a feeling of profound regret and sadness in the business circles of the East and West, in which he was well known, formerly as a leading merchant, and for many years a great banker. The unexpectedness of the event has added to the force of the shock. If the question had been asked of any resident of Chicago which one of her prominent citizens would be likely to end his life by suicide on the morrow, William F. Coolbaugh would have been almost the last to be selected. Apparently he had everything about him to make life agreeable and worth living for. He had hosts of warm friends. His genial nature had made him widely esteemed. He had amassed a large fortune by honorable means, and lived in the midst of all the luxuries that wealth can procure. He was at the head of a powerful, solvent, influential banking institution. His children were comfortably settled in life. Passionately fond of field sports, he had a robustness of physique which enabled him to enjoy them. Fond of good living, he was able to gratify his tastes. Possessing many friends, his natural generosity made him a most hospitable entertainer. Thus situated, living in a palatial residence, and surrounded by all the pleasant things that culture can suggest and wealth procure, in one fatal instant of time he ends it all, and passes from the pleasures and hopes of life into the gloomy and solemn shades of the dead.

The incidents of his career may be briefly told. He was born in 1821, in Pike county, Pa., and went into mercantile business for himself as soon as he came of age. From 1842 to 1860 he was a successful merchant in Burlington, Iowa, but in the latter year he retired from mercantile business and organized the banking-house of Coolbaugh & Brooks. Twelve years later he removed to Chicago and established the banking-house of Coolbaugh & Co., which in February, 1865, became the Union National Bank, with himself as President. Upon the organization of the Clearing-House he was made its President, and was also President of the National Bankers' Association for the West and the Southwest. Mr. Coolbaugh had also occupied important political positions. He was appointed Loan Agent by the first General Assembly of Iowa, negotiated the first loans ever made by that State, and directed the issue of its first bonds. He was a Douglas Democrat during the eventful career of that Illinois statesman, and voted for him from first to last in the Baltimore Convention. For eight years he was a member of the Iowa Senate. In 1856 he was a delegate in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge, but during the war, like the other Douglas Democrats, he gave Mr. Lincoln and the Government his hearty support. Although not taking a thoroughly active part in politics, his name had been mentioned in connection with the United States Senate. If Tilden had been elected, there is reason to believe that he would have been offered the treasury portfolio. He was a leading member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, and largely, if not chiefly, to his efforts in that body is due the important provision limiting the issuing of bonds and incurring municipal indebtedness in excess of 5 per cent. on the taxable value of property.

A Monster Cheese.

Canada claims to have produced the largest cheese on record. From the Ingersoll factory has been turned out a cheese weighing 7,000 pounds. It was 6 feet 10 inches in diameter and 21 feet in circumference. It required one milking of 7,000 cows, or 35 tons of milk to produce it.

THE assertion that ex-Gov. Coburn, of Maine, is the largest land-owner in the United States is disputed in favor of Wilson Waddingham, of New York, who owns 665,000 acres in one lot on the Canadian river, in New Mexico, and enough more in other parts of the same Territory to to make a total of 1,256,000 acres, or more than twice as many as are claimed for Mr. Coburn.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 25	@11 75
HOGS	4 60	@ 5 25
COTTON	11	@ 11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—Western Mixed	62	@ 64½
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 40
RYE—Western	72	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	14 15	@14 25
LARD	8¾	@ 8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	4 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	1 02½	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 2	54	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess	12 10	@12 15
LARD	7¾	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 13½	@ 1 15½
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 09½
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 1	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 44½
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	12 30	@12 40
LARD	7¾	@ 8
HOGS	3 85	@ 4 50
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 85
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN—New	39	@ 41
OATS	27	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 62
PORK—Mess	12 25	@12 37½
LARD	7¾	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 2 Red Winter	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN	46	@ 50½
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 1	47	@ 52
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	10 50	@13 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 75
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

It is an established fact that the value of farming lands everywhere in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and some parts of Wisconsin, is steadily increasing, and we look upon this fact as a turning point in the depression of all kinds of real estate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Spanish peasants think that birds eat the grain, and that trees harbor birds, so they cut down the trees, and the country presents the character of endless, melancholy, treeless plains, with a poor, stunted, cereal vegetation.—*London Gardeners' Chronicle.*

A dozen fowls would do very well in a yard fifty feet square, with a little grass plot in one corner, as fowls must have grass. This space is as small as can be used for that number, and if one cannot give that space to them he had better buy his eggs and chickens.

There should be a large stencil plate for marking meal bags, grain sacks and similar articles, and a smaller rubber stamp for printing the owner's name on hoes, shovels, rakes and the many small tools which are often lent, often used away from home, and consequently liable to be lost or stolen.—*N. E. Homestead.*

The woods which are heavier than water are Dutch box, Indian cedar, ebony, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, heart of oak, pomegranate and vine. Lignum-vitæ is one-third heavier, pomegranate rather more. On the other hand, cork having a specific gravity of 24, and poplar 38.3, are the lightest woody products. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

A wonderfully strange prejudice exists against cattle without horns. The absurd and contemptuous name "mulley" sticks to them, although they may belong to a breed as old and as high-bred as the short-horns. The polled Angus cattle are equal to the best beef breeds living. That they are without horns is an additional recommendation that should make them very popular among graziers and drovers. Without the injurious weapons of attack they are docile and easily controlled, and the stronger cannot abuse or injure the weaker, as it is the nature of all animals to do.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farmers generally use shingles on the roofs of their buildings, and without doubt they make a good covering. Good pine shingles will last from twenty to thirty years, and the best of shaved cedar nearly as long. Sawed shingles are not near so durable as shaved ones. The nails seem to rust off with the sawed shingles, and the roof in a few years becomes leaky. We have repeatedly been told that if the shingles, whether shaved or sawed, be dipped in lime-water before being laid they will last much longer. We have recently seen shingles laid that were first dipped in strong lime-water, and, when dried, into thin red paint; and after the roof was covered, it was again painted. It is claimed that a roof so treated will last more than enough longer to pay the additional cost. In a country where shingles are very cheap this would not be of much consequence, but generally it would be, and we call attention to it because the lime-water and paint are within reach of all and can be easily used. —*Congregationalist.*

Where our climate is not too severe, the Osage orange has proved the best material for a live fence. The great trouble with it, however, as with all live fences, is to get it started with an even thickness along the row; plants here and there will fail to grow. Hence, resort has been had to cutting off at the ground, or to bending or plashing to remedy this difficulty. The mode I have lately learned, and which I think is far better than all others, is to allow the new hedge to grow, say, three or four years, or until the stems will measure an inch in diameter or more at the ground. Then, early in the spring, cut off the branches close to the body; clean out the row of all rubbish and all the branches; saw each plant partly off at the ground, bind it down and peg it there, following the row until all are cut and neatly pegged to the ground, overlying each other. Many persons have practiced cutting and bending down, but have omitted to trim off the branches, and have had poor success. It is this trimming that insures a growth of new wood all along the line, and makes a hedge that a rabbit cannot pass through nor a bullock go over. Cultivate well and trim into proper shape annually.—*Phrenological Journal.*

About the House.

Remedy for Bruises.—Apply castor oil immediately; it will remove soreness.

Jumbles.—One cup butter, two sugar, three eggs, four cups flour; mix soft; bake in round cakes.

For chapped hands, drop a teaspoonful of honey in the basin of water used for washing.—*Western Rural.*

Cure for Chills.—Take, the first day, ten whole black pepper-corns, second day nine, and so on until you get down to one.

French Toast.—Beat four eggs until very light and add one pint of milk; slice thin some bakers' bread; dip each piece into the egg and milk and fry brown; sprinkle powdered sugar and cinnamon upon each piece and serve hot.

Tapioca Pudding.—Soak two-thirds of a cupful of tapioca over night in one quart of milk; then add three beaten eggs, five table-spoonfuls of sugar, butter the size of an egg, one whole lemon, grated; bake three-quarters of an hour; serve with milk or cream.

Calla Lily, etc.—With good care callas should bloom the second year. Callas on the Atlantic coast are generally kept too warm, and are, therefore, unhealthy. In California they only bloom during the winter months; always outdoors in the coldest rains. Hyacinth bulbs can be started in water in the house, late in the winter, and planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. German ivy will grow nicely in a bottle of water.

Remedy for Corns or Bunions.—I have had a very troublesome corn for years, and finally bound on a small piece of porous plaster, which soon relieved it; wore it about three months, occasionally cutting off the corn and applying a fresh piece when necessary. It is now entirely cured.

Eccles Cake.—Make a rich and delicate puff paste; roll it out thin, cut it round, using a bowl for that purpose; sprinkle each round with nicely-washed currants, a little sugar, chopped lemon (only a small quantity of lemon), and nutmeg; wet the edges well, then place another round of paste on the top, pressing the edges neatly together; put in a hot oven and bake quickly.

To Clean White Ostrich Feathers.—To clean white ostrich feathers, let four ounces of white curd soap be cut small and dissolved in four pints of water, rather hot, in a basin. Make the solution into a lather by beating it with birch rods or wires. Introduce the feathers, and rub well with the hands for five or six minutes. After the soaping wash in clean water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.—*Springfield Union.*

A Vapor Bath at Home.—A vapor bath may be easily prepared by taking a pail about half full of hot, but not quite boiling, water, which may be placed under a cane-bottom chair, if one is at hand, or if not, a narrow piece of wood may be placed across the pail, and the patient should sit on it for about half an hour with a blanket over his shoulders, reaching to the floor to keep in the steam. Should any faintness be felt it is a sign that the water is too hot, and the blanket may be held open for a short time to allow the steam to escape. These simple remedies are within the reach of every one, and if promptly resorted to, on the first appearance of a cold, would save many a dollar in doctors' bills.—*Cor. Toronto Globe.*

Echoes from Dead Voices.

The *Scientific American* of last week contains the first announcement of what may be the most wonderful invention of the day.

Nothing could be more incredible than the likelihood of once more hearing the voice of the dead, yet the invention of the new instrument is said to render this possible hereafter. It is true that the voices are stilled, but whoever has spoken or whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph, and whose words are recorded by it, has the assurance that his speech may be reproduced audibly in his own tones long after he himself has turned to dust. A strip of indented paper travels through a little machine, the sounds of the latter are magnified, and posterity, centuries hence, hear us as plainly as if we were present. Speech has become, as it were, immortal. The *Scientific American* says:

"The possibilities of the future are not much more wonderful than those of the present. The orator in Boston speaks, the indented strip of paper is the intangible result; but this travels under a second machine which may connect with the telephone. Not only is the speaker heard now in San Francisco, for example, but by passing the strip again under the reproducer he may be heard to-morrow, or next year, or next century. His speech, in the first instance, is recorded and transmitted simultaneously, and indefinite repetition is possible.

"The new invention is purely mechanical—no electricity is involved. It is a simple affair of vibrating plates, thrown into vibration by the human voice. It is crude yet, but the principle has been found, and modifications and improvements are only a matter of time. So also are its possibilities other than those already noted. Will letter-writing be a thing of the past? Why not, if by simply talking into a mouth-piece our speech is recorded on paper, and our correspondent can by the same paper hear us speak? Are we to have a new kind of books? There is no reason why the orations of our modern Ciceros should not be recorded and detachably bound so that we can run the indented slips through the machine, and, in the quiet of our own apartments, listen again, and as often as we will, to the eloquent words. Nor are we restricted to spoken words. Music may be crystallized as well. Imagine an opera or an oratorio, sung by the greatest living vocalists, thus recorded, and capable of being repeated as we desire."

A Hot Fight.

One of the most ludicrous combats on record occurred at a Turkish bath in St. Louis a few days ago. Two mortal enemies, a physician and a bank cashier, happened to occupy neighboring coaches in the hottest room of the establishment, and were enjoying a thorough steaming before they noticed each other. A wordy warfare was instantly begun, which soon developed into blows, and the two naked citizens, each drenched in perspiration, were locked in a deadly struggle. The strip of matting, which protects the bathers' feet from the almost red-hot floor, was soon pushed aside, and the fight went on furiously upon the blistering pavement. As the floor began to burn their bare feet, the combatants capered up and down in agony, pounding each other's faces with the fury of despair. The wildest dervish dance never exhibited so extraordinary a spectacle. At last the attendants rushed in and separated the performers, and proceeded to bind up their many wounds. The shriveled skin peeled from the doctor's feet like parchment, and the cashier was also pretty well roasted. They parted full of threats, but when they fight again it probably won't be in the midst of a furnace.

Anecdote of Daniel Webster.

During one of the college vacations Daniel and his brother returned to their father's, in Salisbury. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the father put scythes into their hands and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then, resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What's the matter, Dan?" "My scythe don't hang right, sir," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with the scythe, and it was not long before it wanted fixing again, and the father said, in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself." Daniel, with great composure, hung it in the next tree and retired.

THE IMPERISHABLE BOY.

His Sportive Endurance—An Animating Pastime.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The best authorities among scientific persons have long conceded the fact that it is impossible to kill a boy by any of the recognized processes of demolition. He tumbles off chestnut trees and falls down wells with impunity; he is perfectly happy in the midst of harrowing railroad accidents, and prematurely enthusiastic Fourth of July explosions afford him intense delight; the most persistent book agents have done little more than discourage him, and able-bodied streaks of summer lightning have passed him by with disgust.

Yesterday afternoon there was a persistent recurrence of ominous silence and hilarious laughter among the two dozen or more carriers of the *Free Press* that became so monotonous that we felt called upon to investigate. We looked, and behold! the boys had invented a new game, having all the elements of dangerous fun necessary to perfect enjoyment.

One boy stood with his back against the wall; the next boy stooped down with his head in the first boy's stomach; the third boy stooped with his head on the second boy's back, and in this way the line of boys was continued back as far as desirable. Then all the spare boys took a running leap in succession, and, putting their hands on the hindmost boy, jumped over as many as possible, to come down at the end of the jump on a boy's neck with the force of an infantile pile-driver, and the next boy comes down on him in the same way, the efforts of the jumpers being directed to breaking the line of the stoopers or their necks, either object appearing to be equally desirable and attainable. The position of the boy against the wall is one of great honor and responsibility. It requires a boy of strong stomach to enjoy the process of having the head of another boy driven into his waistband by the continued efforts of fifteen of his fellows. Sometimes the jumpers become unbearably enthusiastic, and the boy against the wall finds it necessary to step aside to re-swallow his dinner. This gives the stooping boy a chance to distinguish himself, as his head is jammed against the wall so hard that he feels his ears sticking out under his arms. Sometimes it happens that a small, consumptive boy gets into the line of stoopers, and when a big boy comes down on his back he breaks in two, and this causes a hiatus that is immediately filled by the stoopers in the rear, who sprawl on their noses and elbows, while the remaining jumpers cavort over them like a cavalry charge.

We always like to encourage little games of this kind. They have a soothing effect upon market bills, the noise outside and the undertaker. The game to which we refer has resulted in no mortality so far; but it is only three days old, and we have an abiding hope.

Why a Chicago Wedding is Postponed.

The guests at a recent expected marriage in a certain church on the West Side were treated to a singular and rather startling sensation at the very moment when the connubial knot was to be tied. The bride and groom were a young couple, and had made all the necessary preparations for the anticipated happy event that was to unite them as one, and it was thought by the respective friends of the pair that the course of true love had run smoothly with them, and a genuine mutual affection existed between them. The invited company had entered the house of worship, and the attendants on the couple had taken their places around the altar, while the minister remained in waiting to perform the ceremony. The bride, attired in all the gorgeous finery customary on such occasions, alighted from the carriage, and the groom stepped blithely and lightly after her and upon her long trail. As he did so the fair lady uttered a low cry, and exclaimed, sharply, "Oh, dear, how awkward you are!" The young man's face colored as he stumbled off the rich garment, and he gave his arm to the lady while laboring under a confused mind. The pair walked into the church and down the aisle to the altar. All eyes rested upon their movements, and a murmur of voices arose as they came in and took their positions before the minister. The ceremony proceeded, the minister asked the bride if she would accept the groom for her wedded husband and received the usual affirmative answer, and was about to interrogate the young man when the latter impulsively and unexpectedly said to the bride: "Oh, dear, how awkward you are!" and, quickly turning on his heel, walked out of the edifice without another word of explanation, leaving the astonished bride standing at the altar in mute bewilderment and the minister and guests in blank amazement. The young man went his way in a carriage, and the disappointed bride and the maids who sought to comfort her left the church for their homes. The occurrence was an actual one, and has created no small amount of gossip in the vicinity where the church is situated.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Texan Tries It on a Confidence Man.

Beware of the Texan. He carries a gun in his pocket, and, although Chicago is a civilized community, the Texan will use his gun with the same recklessness here that he does on the banks of the Red river. He is not to be played on as a sucker. The hero of this story came to Chicago from Dallas. He roamed about town as long as he wanted to and took a morning train for his Southern home. Soon after, another man, calling himself Jackson, entered and said he was a Dallas Texan himself. The two commenced to talk. Very soon after a third came in. He went for Jackson and told him if he didn't pay for those goods that he wouldn't ship. Jackson said he must have the goods, and if the merchant would stay on the train until it arrived at a certain station, he, Jackson, would give him the amount, $150. This didn't suit; the merchant was imperative. Jackson then turned to the genuine Texan and asked him if he wouldn't loan him the money until the train got to the next station. The Texan said "yes," but told Jackson that he couldn't leave that train without him. The loan was made, and when the train reached Sixteenth street Jackson arose to go out. The Texan also arose, but the "merchant" held the door against the genuine Lone-Star man. The L. S. M. then drew his navy just as deliberately as he would a toothpick, and shoved it under the nose of the "merchant," who dropped his grip and fled. The Jackson youth had, by this time, got considerable start ahead, but the "sure enough" Texan followed like an Indian and corraled Jackson, who disgorged under the mild six-shooter persuader.

The Texan then reboarded the train, and remarked to the conductor that the confidence game had played out in Texas soon after the war. "I helped to play it out myself," he said very coolly, "and when a Chicago sharper tries to play it on me, he'll get beautifully left, I can tell you. And I ain't a bad man to fool around either."—*Chicago Times.*

Morton's Memory.

The Morton Monument Association, of Indianapolis, of which Gen. Lew Wallace is President, have issued an address to the people of Indiana, in which they say:

"Without losing sight of the proposed honor to the illustrious dead—in fact, to give it the sanction of the wildest possible utterance on the part of the people of the State, without respect to class or party, and further, to do what we think has long been the wish, if not the intention, of the people of the State, we venture to extend the idea of the founders of the association, and attempt the building of a memorial hall, to be situated, if leave can be obtained, in the lot known as the Governor's circle, here in Indianapolis, a most beautiful site, seemingly reserved throughout all the changes of the city for such a service. Our desire is to set about building a depository of things of historical interest connected with the growth of the State, past and to come, such as portraits, busts and statues of high officials and public men, drums, flags and military trophies, legislative volumes, and works of our citizens in the field of science, literature and exploration generally. We conceive that nothing would be more in harmony with such a design than the perfection of suitable panels of marble in which to write imperishably the names of those who have died in the performance of duty to the State, as well as those whose services to the State and mankind, wherever rendered, fairly entitle them to perpetuation after death. We think every good soldier should have his name so publicly written, without reference to rank or position, and in the center of all, under a fitting dome, it is our especial desire to erect the statue, in bronze or marble, of Oliver P. Morton. Our resort will be to subscription alone, for which we shall organize a thorough canvass of the whole State, down even to school districts. Everybody will have an opportunity to join in the work. We will not think our efforts successful if the subscription stop short of $200,000."

How the French Workman Lives.

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His bouillon is the liquid essence of beef at a penny per bowl. His bread at the restaurants is thrown in without any charge, and is the best bread in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee, not slops. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing 12 cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening's amusement at one of the many minor theaters, with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a nicely cushioned seat at the theater. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipes, smoke, drunkenness, yelling or howling. The Jardin des Plantes, the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, Palace of the Luxembourg, and Versailles are free for him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choicest treasures at small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean that constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of everything which makes it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any other country, means a utilization of what America throws away, but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to a barren existence of work and bread and water.

A Mighty Fall.

There was a mighty fall in the Senate to-day. Senator Maxey with much warmth was eloquently depicting the grievances of Texas people by reason of frequent incursions on their territory by Mexican Greasers. The big heart of Senator Davis, of Illinois, was touched, and leaving his own seat he passed over nearer Maxey's position and planted himself in a seat made for ordinary Senators. He had no sooner got into the seat than the cane-seat ripped away like so much blotting-paper, and the spectacle was presented to the dignified Senate of David Davis, weighing over 300 pounds, jammed into a position too small by odds to contain his adipose, with his feet elevated, head down, pantaloons torn, and helpless as a child until righted by his colleagues. He looked after the accident very much like a school-boy who had been the victim of a practical joke at the hands of his fellows. Of course Senators didn't laugh, but the galleries broke out in a guffaw. —*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Politics in the Household.

In the village of C. the children are as strong partisans in politics as their parents. A little girl of Democratic persuasion had been taking tea with a little Republican friend, and was amicably helping her wipe dishes when the news of Hayes' election was announced, whereupon, dropping the spoons she was wiping, she caught up her sun-bonnet and disappeared. "What brings you home so early?" asked her mother, as the little Democrat rushed into the house. "Why, I happened to think that there I was wiping Republican dishes, and I just threw down the towel and ran," was the excited answer.—*Christian Union.*

The Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, is perhaps the shortest on record: "I appoint Thursday, the 29th inst., as Thanksgiving day, and request the people of this State to assemble in their houses of public worship and return thanks to God for His tender mercies and loving kindness, and may those who are blessed with abundance give liberally to the poor."

CURRENCY REFORM.

Texts for the People.

"Exorbitant rent (commonly called interest) is silently but surely devouring the substance of the people."—*Peter Cooper.*

"However fertile a country may be, interest, even at 2 per cent. will inevitably oppress the producers."—*Edward Kellogg.*

"Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it rightfully belongs."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"If the bond-holder refuses to take the same kind of money with which he bought the bonds, he is an extortioner and a robber."—*John Sherman.*

"The amount of money needed in a country should be determined by the wants of the people, and can only be done by a national paper money."—*Henry Carey Baird.*

"When the country will realize the glories of a 'gold basis' and learn what is meant by 'irredeemable trash,' the fallacy and cheat of a 'gold basis' will have been demonstrated for the thousandth time."—*Samuel F. Cary.*

"President Hayes' salary is paid in greenbacks, so is Gov. Robinson's. Why, then, should we pay gold to the bondholder, seeing that the bondholder lent greenbacks to the Government and not gold?"—*Richard Montgomery Griffin.*

"That millions of people should be idle, and in many cases absolutely starving, not because there is no work to do, but because there is no medium of exchange, is a disgrace to our Government."—*A New York mechanic.*

"While our present monetary system, which is a shameless fraud, continues, the poor man will become poorer, while fraudulent money-brokers and bank-note manipulators will absorb the products of labor."—*F. Hughes, of Pennsylvania.*

"Foreign debt, carrying gold interest, is what is crushing the hearts and hopes of the laboring people of our country. It is that indebtedness which is filling our almshouses with skilled mechanics, and stripping the thrifty laborer of his earnings."—*Judge Kelley.*

"We should do foul injustice to the Government and the people of the United States, after we have sold these bonds on an average for not more than 60 cents on the dollar, now to propose to make a new contract for the benefit of the holders."—*O. P. Morton.*

"What is a government good for, if in such a country as this, with all its material resources and vast extent, it cannot prevent a large part of its people from the distress of want of work and of bread. This seems to me the first duty of government."—*Peter Cooper.*

"When the bill was on its passage (the bill for the payment of the 5-20 bonds), the question was expressly asked if the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him, that only the interest was payable in coin."—*Thaddeus Stevens.*

"The gold gamblers have manipulated Congress so as to discredit its own paper, that they might swindle the people. They accomplished that end, and now they would destroy the money of the people that they might largely appreciate their ill-gotten gains."—*Thaddeus Stevens.*

"I look upon this contest [the discussion in Congress as to whether the interest on the public debt should be paid in greenbacks or gold] as a contest between the curb-stone brokers, the Jew brokers, the money-changers, the men who speculate in stocks, and the productive toiling men of our country."—*Henry Wilson.*

"The people are the sovereign power, and no man can question their right (through Congress) to make as much of the medium of exchange (money) as will be necessary for the wants of trade. Paper money is better than either gold or silver, as its volume cannot be contracted by using it as merchandise."—*John Magwire, of St. Louis.*

"I am convinced that when a true American system of finance is adopted which shall put all that circulates as money entirely and exclusively under the control of the Government, making it receivable for all dues and debts, employment for all the working classes, and prosperity for the whole country will be natural and permanent."—*Peter Cooper.*

"One great purpose of the money power, who have brought about contraction, is to control the mass of the people, that they may further enrich themselves, and pander to their lust of power. Further impoverishment may render further resistance hopeless, and they who would be free from this great money despotism must strike the blow before it is too late."—*F. Hughes, of Philadelphia.*

"Money should be a thing of or belonging to the country. An exportable commodity is not fitted to be money. And nothing could be more monstrous than England's principle, followed by the United States, of forcing people to be buyers of gold, and making their possession of gold—one of the sacredest articles in the world—the condition of being able to furnish themselves with bread and clothing."—*Isaac Buchanan, of Canada.*

"No single interest touches the domestic comfort and prosperity of the people as this one of the currency, and in the present condition of the country none is of such immediate importance, or calls for more immediate solution. To put off this question, therefore, with vague expressions of reform, and the desirableness of 'specie payments,' is to ignore the ruling interest of the hour. It is to surrender the people to their sufferings without any promise of remedy."—*Peter Cooper.*

"We boast of having liberated 4,000,000 of slaves. True, we have stricken the shackles from the former bondsmen, and brought all laborers to a common level, but not so much by elevating the former slave as by reducing the whole working population to a state of practical serfdom. While boasting of our noble deeds we are careful to conceal the ugly fact that by our iniquitous monetary system we have practically nationalized a system of oppression which, though more refined, is [illegible] cruel than the old system of chattel slavery." —*Alexander Campbell, of Illinois.*

Ben Butler on Finance and Taxation.

Gen. Butler was invited to address a public meeting, under the auspices of the Legal-Tender Club of New York city. Other engagements making it impossible for him to be present, the General writes: "I am unable to comprehend, appreciate and much less admire that system of Government finances which has so wrought upon the business and production of the country that over 2,000,000 workingmen and women who desire productive employment have not had it for the last two years, and by which the production they would have added to the wealth of the country during that time is lost. Assuming that each one in that number, skilled and unskilled, could have averaged two dollars per day for the working days of the past year, then we have lost $1,200,000,000, or about equal to half the national debt, by their enforced idleness, to say nothing of the loss of the morals of working-men and women. How long men in active business, and property-holders, and holders of those kinds of property which are open to tax-gatherers, will permit a system of financial administration to go on, by which their property shall depreciate 33 per cent. in its value, while the holders of property, such as notes, mortgages and bonds, which are untaxed because not open to the tax-gatherer, have their property appreciated and escape taxation, is a problem which the good sense of this country will solve at the coming Presidential election.

* * * * *

"I am informed that Mr. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., went to Washington when the Currency bill was before the President and advised him to veto it because it was necessary to depreciate values. The President did veto the bill, values have been depreciated, I trust to an amount entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., however little their creditors may relish the process."

Lord & Taylor,

NEW YORK.

WE INFORM THE LADIES OF AUBURN THAT OUR MAIL AND EXPRESS DEPARTMENT IS NOW SO THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED THEY CAN DO THEIR OWN SHOPPING IN NEW YORK WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF TRAVELING THERE. WE SEND SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS WITH PRICES PLAINLY MARKED, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS BY MAIL TO APPLICANTS WHO SEND US THEIR PROPER ADDRESS, FREE OF CHARGE, AND IF THEY EXPLAIN CLEARLY THE KIND OF GOODS WANTED, WE SELDOM FAIL IN SUITING THEM. FROM THE PRINTED CATALOGUE THEY CAN ALWAYS MAKE SELECTION OF GARMENTS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION, AND IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE PROPER MEASUREMENTS TO INSURE SUCCESS.

OUR IMPORTATIONS

OF THIS SEASON GIVE US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.35, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00 same as quality of last season at $1.35.

Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

give a richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past, and we are receiving by every European Steamer fresh additions to our stock.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

SHAWLS, MANTLES & WRAPS.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.

Real Decca, Chudda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and [illegible] from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under-Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

and beautiful stockings are now considered an indispensable part of female attire.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair; price last season, $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices, from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our Goods.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

French and English Crapes, Grenadines and Organdies, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, $1.00 up; French Cashmere, 50c. up; Biarritz Cloth, Serges, Australian Crapes and other desirable fabrics at very low prices.

We make up full suits of MOURNING from measure at short notice. Mourning Jet Jewelry and all small articles of Mourning in variety.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Flannels, and, in fact, every article required in this line, we always sell at manufacturers' prices.

White Goods and Linens, from the finest White Cambric to the best Linen Damask of all grades and qualities, and at satisfactory prices.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set upward.
Silk Fur-Lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth St.,
Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.,
NEW YORK.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored. We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40, 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 35c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 18c. French mixed 20c. Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents e ch or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c.	Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brasil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liqnors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT.—We sell a fine Oyster at 15c. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line·

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

STILL AHEAD AT F. E. DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE!

NEW AS SORTMENTO F

Fine Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county Remember the place

DAVENPORT'S.

West of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Neck, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!

Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Combs, Harness Oil, Axel Greese. Fine Ready-made Harness, Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workmau that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I us none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & C

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

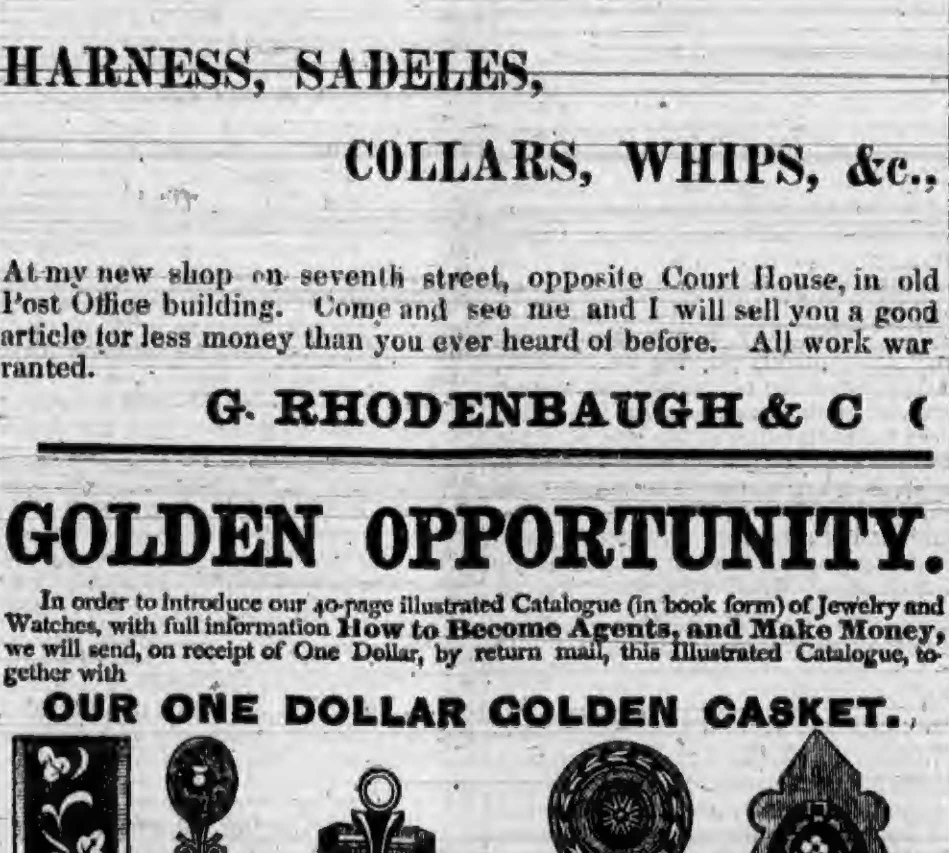

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops,** Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring;** one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons;** three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs,** inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button;** one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's **Pompadour Neck Chain;** one elegant **Cameo Seal;** one beautiful chased **Band Ring;** one solitaire Lake George **Diamond Pin;** one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets.** All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate,** and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send **one of these Dollar Caskets,** by mail, post-paid, **or Four Caskets** on receipt of $3.50. Address,

GEO. G. JACCBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
27 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 [illegible] a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 30 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	2 00 "	2 40 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST

Elkhart	7 53 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 08 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 [illegible] "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 54 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 15	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 37	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 [illegible]am
Mexico	8 37	8 25	7 40
Denver	9 09	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Col en's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 05	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 40	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 28	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 56	3 30
North Manchester	5 38	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamur	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 28	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 35
La Otto	3 53	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 25pm	
Philadelphia	12 15pm	11 30	
Baltimore	4 30	6 15am	
Washington	5 45	7 35	
Wheeling	8 10am	10 05pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	10 20	00
Barnesville	9 45	11 48	6 15
Cambridge	10 46	1 02	7 30
Zanesville	11 55	2	8 50
ar Newark	1 00pm	3	9 00
Columbus	3 00	5 8	
Shawnee	4 20	10 [illegible]	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 00	[illegible]am	4 20pm
Mt Vernon	3 00	5	6 25
Mansfield	4 28	6	10 00
Shelby	4 54	7	11 35
Monroeville			
ar Sandusky			
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	7 55am
Republic			
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	10 30
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	11 40
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 50pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 50
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	6 15
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 50
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 24	8 24
Albion	12 17	1 47	9 01
Milford Junction	1 08	2 37	10 34
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	1 05pm
Chicago	6 40	6 40	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	1 14am	11 20am
Milford Junction	1 45	2 34	2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 50	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 53	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 27	4 02	6 17
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 10
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 14pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic			
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 30
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 03
Mansfield	9 44	10 38	4 28
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 08pm	7 40
ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 45
lv Columbus	12 40	3 10	
Shawnee	10 25		
Newark	12 45am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 50	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 51	4 10	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 10	9 25
Ar Bellaire	5 05	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 55am	
Baltimore	8 30	9 00	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 15pm	
New York	6 25	5 05pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect July 1st, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	5 Acco.m
FORT WAYNE	5 10 am	6 31 pm	......
Bluffton	6 17 am	7 45 pm	......
Montpelier	6 55 am	8 20 pm	......
Hartford	7 [illegible] am	8 [illegible] pm	
MUNCIE	8 10 am	9 30 pm	5 00 a m
Newcastle	9 05 am	......	6 [illegible] p m
Cambridge	[illegible] am	......	7 45 p m
Connersville	10 20 am	......	8 50 p m
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	......	11 45 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	10 35 am	11 55 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute	3 15 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	9 00 pm	8 20 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	2	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	......	2 00 am	......
Terre Haute	......	2 55 pm	......
Louisville	......	3 30 pm	......
Cincinnati	7 00 am	......	7 00 am
Indianapolis	......	8 20 pm	......
Connersville	1 50 am	......	10 40 am
Cambridge City	1 45 am	......	11 44 am
New Castle	1 36 am	......	12 55 pm
Muncie	1 01 pm	10 45 pm	2 30 pm
Hartford	pm	11 20 pm	......
Montpelier	pm	11 57 pm	......
Bluffton	[illegible] pm	12 23 pm	......
Fort Wayne	[illegible] pm	1 45 am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	[illegible] 10 pm
Air Line Junc			
Wilsons	7 15	11 [illegible]	5 45
Baldwins	7 28	12 11 pm	6 05
Hanover	7 37	12 20	6 30
Stony Point	7 42	12 25	6 40
Mosherville	7 53	12 34	6 55
Ar Jonesville	8 10	12 5[illegible]	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 41	1 20	8 15
Montgomery	9 00	1 35	8 38
State Line	9 11	1 44	8 55
Fremont	9 22	1 55	9 12
Ar Angola	9 45	2 13	9 40
Pleasant Lake	9 58	2 22	10 02
Summit	10 11	2 33	10 24
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 41	3 01	11 15
Auburn Junc	10 46	3 05	11 25
St. Johns	10 58	3 15	11 [illegible]
New Era	11 00	3 20	11 5[illegible]
Stoners	11 10	3 28	12 11am
Huntertown	11 16	3 33	12 18
Carell's Crossing	11 22	3 30	12 28
Academie	11 28	3 45	12 36
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00am

Going North.

Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30am
Academie	4 31	11 30	1 52
Carell's Crossing	4 38	11 23	2 00
Huntertown	4 45	11 38	2 06
Stoners	4 50	11 41	2 16
New Era	5 00	11 51	2 28
St. Johns	5 5	11 55	2 35
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 14	12 08	3 25
Waterloo	5 32	2 19	4 05
Summit	5 47	2 31	4 30
Pleasant Lake	6 02	2 45	4 55
Ar Angola	6 35	2 57	5 15
Fremont	6 55	1 15	6 00
State Line	7 06	1 25	6 15
Montgomery	7 20	1 33	6 40
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 22	8 10
Mosherville	8 22	2 47	8 32
Stoney Point	8 31	2 55	8 44
Hanover	8 37	3 01	8 53
Baldwins	8 48	3 10	9 15
Wilsons	9 00	3 21	9 33
Air Line Junc			
Jackso	9 20 pm	3 40 pm	10 00am

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Woo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a **Private** nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. **Seminal Weakness** producing **Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility,** permanently cured; diseases of the **Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs,** Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and **DISEASES OF FEMALES,** yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. **LADIES** requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. **DR. OLIN'S** Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 6th, 1877. Number 4

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2.| Six Months,........

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 0
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 0
1 Column........	15 00	25 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
2d Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r.
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Botts' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

S. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE.

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. S. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE,

ENOCH ZOLLARS Proprietor, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind, Good Sample Rooms.

TREMONT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall. E. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, (Late of City Hotel.) Clerk. O. Sampe, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. G. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
29 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larkest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Ch'ldren's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. satisfaction[illegible]

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

True Merit Will Win.

A few years since the proprietor of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it there.—Our people soon found it out to be the reliable and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst colds, coughs, croups, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children really like it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size 10c; large sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atichison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atichison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Ag't., Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, yourself and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to *try* your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli mated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial *fevers* which abound there, and the experience of *many* is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved *ones* beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Charles Kelly is plaintiff, and Geo. Haines, Henry O. Haines, et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty-six [86], old plat, Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interests and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. SYCLAIR, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
D. Y. Husselman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 14th A. D. 1877.
Prs., fee $7.80

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. H. Bevin, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

Rev. E. L. Sanders pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. L. Rice, pastor. Services every two weeks forenoon and afternoon alternately. Sabbath school each sabbath at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. Chas. Treuschel, pastor. Services each Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. alternately. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,

Rev. Bohlman, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock P. M.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH,

Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Rev. R. Young, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., alternately.

Speech of Hon. W. D. Banning.

When the subject of an appropriation for the army came up in the House a few days ago, Mr. Banning said:

Before proceeding to a vote upon this measure, I have some remarks to make upon the subject which I consider of vital importance to the country. I shall be very brief, because in a statement of the case the argument is made.

The Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without making the usual appropriations for the support of the Army. How this happened is well understood. The House of Representatives, exercising its clear prerogative, placed in the Army appropriation bill a proviso the same in principle as was put into a similar bill by a republican House in 1856 at the suggestion and upon the motion of the present Secretary of the Treasury. The purpose sought to be accomplished by the proviso in question was to direct or rather to restrict by law the use of the Army in certain cases.

In addition to the precedent made by a republican House to which I have referred, we have the authority of so eminent a republican leader as the late William H. Seward, who said:

"The House of Representatives may, therefore, lawfully pass a bill prohibiting the employment of the Army of the United States in executing laws in Kansas which it does not approve, no matter by whom those laws were made. Since the House of Representatives has power to pass a bill, distinctly it has power also to pass an equivalent prohibition *in* any bill which it has constitutional power to pass; and so it has a constitutional right to place the prohibition in the annual appropriation bill."

When we separated last March it was the universal expectation that a special session of Congress would be called before the expiration of the then current fiscal year, to provide for the support of the Army. In this, however, the country was disappointed. The President, without giving any reason therefore, fixed the date for the convening of Congress months after the old appropriation had been exhausted. The result is that since the 30th day of June last we have had no legal or constitutional Army. The responsibility for this unfortunate condition of affairs rests solely upon the Executive. Between the 4th day of March and the 30 day of June there was ample time in which to call Congress together, and if the soldiers have served without pay and the officers have been compelled to sell their accounts they have the President and his advisors to thank for it. It cannot be said that the fault rests with the House of Representatives of the last Congress, for the President, in doing just what was demanded should be done in South Carolina and Louisiana, has fully vindicated the wisdom and the patriotism of the position assumed by that House.

But, sir, the important point in this whole matter is the constitutional principle involved in it. While under the circumstances we feel impelled to vote these appropriations, yet we cannot be true to our oaths of office or faithful to the trusts confided to us by our constituents if we permit the grave infraction of the constitution which has been committed to pass by unnoticed and unrebuked to become a precedent for future Presidents. All history teaches that an army under the unrestrained control of Executive power is a great and constant danger, against which constitutional government must ever be jealously guarded.

The framers of the Constitution realised this fact. They were familiar with the history of England, where, after a prolonged and sanguinary struggle, a King was disposed because he had endervored to subvert the laws and liberties of the kingdom "by raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace without consent of Parlament." They had suffered in their own persons and property from the exercise of arbitrary power, and in our immortal Declaration of Independence had read a similar indictment against another King of Great Britian for keeping "among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures." In framing a Constitution they stripped the Chief Executive of the prerogatives possessed by the King of Great Britian "to make war and peace, to issue letters of marque and reprisal, to regulate weights and measures, to coin money, to erect offices, to naturalize aliens," and other important powers concerning internal and foreign relations, and placed them in the hands of Congress. But lest the Representatives elected by the people might, from corruption or apathy, grant supplies for an Army for an indefinite time, they limited the power of Congress to make an appropriation of money for the Army to a period of two years, so that every House of Representatives would be required to vote supplies or the Army disband. This feature of the Constitution is somewhat similar to the English law which provided, "That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law." I might occupy the time of the House for hours in reading from English history and law to show that the British army cannot be legally maintained without consent of Parliament.

Suffice it, however, to give the following extract from Blackstone's Commentaries, (chapter 13,) where the question is discussed at length: "But as the fashion of keeping standing armies, which was first introduced by Charles VII in France, A. D. 1445, has of late years universally prevailed over Europe it has also for many years past been annually judged necessary by our Legislature for safety of the kingdom, the defense of the posession of the crown of Great Britian, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, to maintain even in time of peace a standing body of troops under the command of the crown; who are, however, ipso facto disbanded at the expiration of every yeary unless continued by Parliament."

The provisions of the Constitution in relation to the Army, as reported by Pinckney, gave Congress the power "to raise armies," which was subsequently amended by adding after "raise" the words "and support," and still further amended by the convention by the convention by the addition of the words, "but no appropriation of moneys to that use shall be for a longer period than two years." This clause of the Constitution is a grant of power to the Legislature. Nowhere in that instrument can be found a grant of such power to the President. He cannot "raise" an army, nor can he "support" one when raised by Congress. What follows as a necessary consequence? Why, sir, that when Congress fails to pass a bill to support our armies, there are no means by which they can be kept in existance by Executive authority. The intention of the framers of the Constitution is plain. They meant not only to deprive the Executive of the power to fix the number of the military establishment, but also to prevent a willing Congress from granting supples for an indefinite period. Discussing this very question, Alexander Hamilton, in No. 28 of the Federalist, uses the following emphatic language:

"The Legislature of the United States will be obliged by the provision, once at least in every two years, to deliberate upon the propriety of keeping a military force on foot; to come to a new resolution on the point; and to declare their senses of the matter by a formal vote in the face of their constituents."

How is "the propriety of keeping a military force on foot" to be determined by Congress? Simply and solely by making or failing to make an appropriation for the support of the Army, and "these senses of the matter" is "declared" in the same way.

In commenting upon this clause of the Constitution, Mr. Justice Story says, (sec. 1188:) "Unless the necessary supplies are vote by the Representatives of the people every two years, the whole establishment must fail." Upon the same subject, Tucker, in a note to his edition of Blackstone, says, (page 414:) "They can only be raised and kept by authority of Congress." Now, sir, if the President has the power to continue in service an Army once authorized by Congress (but for the support of which no appropriation has been made) for three months and a-half, then he has the power to keep a standing army for an indefinite period without such appropriations. If this were so, then the President would have a power in relation to raising and supporting armies greater than that lodged in Congress. To claim any such power, either for the President or for Congress, is to fly into the face of one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution and to destroy one of the most valuable guarantees of the rights and liberties of the people. I have searched the debates and the early writers on the Constitution in vain to find any such dangerous theory advanced. The great men who made our Constitution and carried into effect its provisions by the necessary legislation never dreamed of such an interpretation.

Mr. Speaker, believing, as I do, that the military establishment which has been maintained by the Executive since the 1st day of July last is in no legal or constitutional sense the Army of the United States; that its maintance has been in violation alike of the letter and the spirit of our Constitution and laws and contrary to the genius of our institutions, I shall vote to pay its officers and soldiers only with extreme reluctance. I should never cast my vote for such an appropriation as this were there any possible way by which these men could recover compensation for their services from those who have illegally employed them and failed to convene Congress to support them. But that cannot be done; and in voting for this appropriation I protest, as I think the House ought to protest, in the most solemn terms against this case becoming a precedent for the future.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles was sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E Davenport.

People are to apt to leave valuable clothes over night on the clothes lines it should be remembered that tramps are very apt to have their eyes on good garments thus exposed. It is more temptation than they can resist. We see that in some of our neighboring towns tramps have been vigilant and made "judicious" preparations for winter, where opportunities have thus been afforded them. Put your clothes out of the reach of tramps after night, or you will come out like Rob McDougal did last Thursday. His wife has several shirts less to wash now than she had a week ago.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that in wet weather the street crossings are in a very bad muddy condition. Let the proper official employ some poor fellow to keep them clean when necessary. That will furnish some one a job and the people decent crossings for which they will cheerfully foot the necessary bill. Don't compell strangers to wade through mud in order to cross our streets, when they are in the city. We have good clean side walks. Let the crossings correspond.

The opinion of weather prophets is that this approaching winter will be unusually severe. For our part we are not much inclined to weather predictions. In fact we have come to look upon the weather as a matter of uncertainity. Like the "dead beat," the promises of the weather signs are very unreliable. But some say the winter will be a mild one. Well, we welcome the "mild" and will put up with the "severe" as best we can. Take it as it comes, is the law of fate.

If we take a baby of, say six months old, and of the weight of about thirty pounds, and drop it from a hight of four feet to the floor, it will break into from two to eight pieces. Of course, the pieces remain attached to each other by clothing and pins, but that its framework is broken a very superficial inspection will show It is this extreme liability to break which renders careful men so reluctant to hold babies.

Let no one hereafter insinuate that teachers' institutes produce no good. At the late Bucks county institute a fairhaired, blue-eyed darling of a teacher of the female persuasion forever demolished the base insinuation by the following conundrum: "How do you make a Maltese cross?" Ans.—Tread on her tail. The institute adjourned without further remarks.

That was a long-headed, sharp-sighted, penetrating set of teachers who, in institute assembled in one of the "out townships," recently adjourned their meeting until the fifth Saturday of this month, well knowing that there was no such day laid down in the calendar. The ways of the pedagogue are sometimes past finding out.

The young ladies(?) who have been seen so frequently on Jackson street, about 10 o'clock at night, had better be a little more cautious. They are carrying the thing to far. Girls remember your failing and turn a cold shoulder to these night rambles. "Birds of a feather flock together.

Nothing unnerves the average small boy so much as to be obliged to steal cookies out of a crock. To his strained senses the jarring of the cover sounds like the crack of doom. And if caught in the act the crack of his mother's hand on the sat of his breeches, hurts like the d—l.

A disgusted editor of an exchange suggests that a suitable opening for many choirs now a days should be: "Lord have mercy on us, miserable singers." He must heave an ear for music equal to our correspondent, Mr. X.

The Fort Wayne grave snatchers are yet at large.

F. Palmer visited Albion this week.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 7187.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35], north of rang fourteen [14, east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. STCLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 13th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.00

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
October 11,—6m noll.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, an ex-member of Congress, and one of the foremost men of New York State, died at Albany last week....Louis F. Theresson, of New York, lawyer, church vestryman, treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital Society, and Sunday-school superintendent, has proved to be a defaulter to the extent of $130,-[illegible]

MOSES H. GRINNELL, one of New York's wealthy and leading citizens, died last week, aged 75.

I. H. JONES, JR., wool broker, of Boston, has disappeared. His name is connected with a series of alleged dishonest transactions, by which several firms have been victimized to an amount estimated at $60,000.

CASE, the President of the collapsed Security Life Insurance Company, of New York, who was lately convicted of perjury in making affidavits to false statements of the company's business, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.....The steamer C. H. Northam, plying between New York and New Haven, was burned at her dock, at New York, last week. Three colored men perished. Loss, $175,000; insurance, $120,000.

A SAD casualty occurred at Pittsburgh last week. A frail craft upon which a party of emigrants, destined for Arkansas, where they were going to found a colony, was capsized in the Ohio river, and five of the unfortunate people were drowned....Matthew Davenport, of Northampton, Mass., fatally stabbed his wife and one Pratt, her alleged paramour....Abel T. Fifield, late Water Register of Cambridge, Mass., has been found guilty of embezzlement upon nine counts....Evans, Dalzell & Co., heavy iron dealers in Pittsburgh, have failed. Liabilities about $700,000.

THE WEST.

ANOTHER sickly Chicago bank has kicked the bucket. It was called the Central National, and was an insignificant concern. Depositors, it is believed, will be paid in full....A mail coach was attacked by Indians between Deadwood and Bismarck last week. The red devils fired a volley at the driver and passengers, but all escaped unhurt by leaving the coach and taking to the bluffs. The Indians captured the coach and horses. They ransacked the mail-bags and tried, but unsuccessfully, to open the treasure-box. They killed two of the horses and decamped with the other two.

JOAQUIN MILLER's great play, the "Danites," is being produced at Haverly's Theater, Chicago, with an unusually strong cast, including those fine actors, McKee Rankin and C. T. Parsloe. Haverly's Theater has become one of the most popular amusement resorts in the Garden City.

INFORMATION comes from the West that, while moving the Sioux from the Red Cloud Agency to the Missouri river, 1,700 of them broke away, and are now on the war-path. Gen. Terry has ordered the cavalry to prepare for a winter campaign. Those who thus deserted are operating in the Deadwood country, and have already attacked trains and caused general consternation.

Frank Rande, the St. Elmo murderer, was taken from St. Louis, on the 28th ult., to Galesburg, Ill., and safely lodged in jail. Contrary to general expectation no attempt was made to lynch the desperado. Rande glories in his crimes, but is artful enough to evade all remarks which might fix any special offense upon him. He chatters incessantly, and not always coherently, and there are rumors that his lawyers will offer a plea of insanity. The gravest doubts exist as to the possibility of obtaining a verdict of murder in the first degree.

CHARLES T. MAYO, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., has stolen about $60,000 of the institution's funds, causing it to suspend business. The creditors, it is said, will be paid in full.

THE SOUTH.

HEAVY rains and destructive floods are reported from Virginia and South Carolina. It is estimated that over $1,000,000 was destroyed at Richmond by the overflow of the James river.

CONGRESSMAN Smalls, of South Carolina, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary....Bishop Enoch W. Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died last week at his residence in St. Louis. Bishop Marvin was a native of Missouri and was 54 years old.

GENERAL.

A TELEGRAM from Halifax, N. S., announces that the Fishery Commission has awarded $5,500,000 as the damages due Great Britain on account of the exercise by the United States of the fishing privileges in Canadian waters under the Washington treaty. Mr. Delfosse, the supposed neutral member of the commission, joined with the British representative in making the award, the American Commissioner voting against it.

DURING a heavy gale on the night of the 23d of November, the United States war steamer Huron was driven ashore at Currituck, on the coast of North Carolina, and broken to pieces by the heavy sea. There were 139 persons on board, about 100 of whom forrened a watery grave. The Huron was a third-rate iron screw steamer, of 541 tons, and a displacement of 1,020 tons, and carried an armament of four guns. She was a comparatively new vessel, being one of three—the Alert, the Ranger, and the Huron—built by the Government three years ago with a peculiar rig as an experiment. They had three masts, but were fitted with schooner sails only. She was on route for Havana, with a lot of stores for a United States surveying expedition on the coast of Cuba. The vessel was caught in the height of the gale off Cape Hatteras, and, while trying to hold on, head to the wind, her machinery gave way, and, her sails being useless against such a wind, she slowly drifted ashore. The sea was running tremendously high, and, being an iron vessel, the Huron soon became a total wreck. Her foremast and main topmast were the first to go by the board, and in an incredibly short time she was literally dashed to pieces. Attempts were made to lower the boats, but without avail. The sea made a clean breach over the hull, sweeping her unfortunate crew into the breakers. In the darkness and the storm escape was rendered almost impossible, and only thirty persons, out of a total of 139 souls on board, managed to reach the beach in safety, most of them in a shockingly bruised condition. The remainder, so far as is known at present writing, were drowned in the surf or killed by the floating timbers. The ill-fated vessel was in charge of Commander G. P. Ryan, of the United States navy, who is among the lost. A private dispatch received from one of the survivors of the wrecked United States war steamer Huron, furnishes a skeleton description of the disaster. The immediate cause, the officer says, was the foggy weather and a fresh gale blowing directly upon the shore. The thick weather prevented any estimate of the locality of the vessel. The Huron struck between 1 and 1:30 o'clock a. m. There was instantly a scene of great confusion, as a heavy sea broke at once over the fated vessel. Before any concert of action could be taken the boats were all washed from the boat-davits. The first cutter was lowered, but it swamped ten minutes after in the boiling surf. None of the saved escaped in boats, nor did they receive any assistance from the shore. The thirty-four who escaped did so by swimming. The feat of swimming two miles through breakers where the toughest surf-boat could not live required tremendous endurance. The inward land current sided them, and toward the end the surfmen came out after them and helped them in. A boat belonging to the life-saving service, containing five men, was swamped in an attempt to reach the wrecked steamer, and all on board perished, thus swelling the total death-list to 109.

A DISPATCH from Matamoros, Mexico, says the troops which left the City of Mexico some days ago, under command of Gen. Trevino, for the Rio Grande, are not to repel the United States troops, but to co-operate with the United States authorities in maintaining peace between the two countries.

THE blame for the loss of the ill-fated steamer Huron, in the opinion of naval officers, rests upon the commander—first, in putting to sea in the face of an impending storm, of which they had been warned by the danger signal of the signal service; and, second, by the display of bad seamanship in running the vessel in close to shore instead of putting directly out to sea. A dispatch from Norfolk says: "Twenty-one dead bodies can be seen from the shore lashed to the main and mizzen rigging of the Huron."

THE National Grange, at its session in Cincinnati, elected the following officers for the current year: Overseer, Woodman of Michigan; Lecturer, Mortimer, of Cincinnati; Steward, Houghan, of Iowa; Assistant Steward, Symmes, of Kansas; Chaplain, Forsythe, of Illinois; Treasurer, McDowell, of New York; Secretary, Kelly of Louisville; Gatekeeper, Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. Adams, of Minnesota; Pomona, Mrs. Woodman, of Michigan; Flora, Mrs. Moore, of Indiana; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Hall, of Louisville. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the remonetizing of silver and the repeal of the Resumption law.

WASHINGTON.

FEDERAL appointments: William H. Fitzpatrick, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office at Topeka; Charles M. Howard, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe; Albert G. Boone, of Colorado, Indian Agent at the Ponca Agency; A. Bertram, Postmaster at Adams, Minn.

EX-CONGRESSMAN J. B. HAWLEY, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, vice J. B. McCormick, resigned.

POLITICAL.

THE official vote of New York, at the November election, for Secretary of State is as follows: Beach, Democratic, 383,091; Churchill, Republican, 371,811; Junio, Workingmen, 20,167; Harkness, Prohibition, 6,166.

THE official vote of Nebraska at the recent election shows that Lake, for Chief Justice, has 1,569 votes; Howe, 15,639. For Regents—Holmes, 29,698; Persinger, 28,937; Grims, 8,015; Case, 6,330. Total vote, 45,868.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says that Gen. Melikoff, when summoning Mukhtar Pasha to evacuate Erzeroum, informed him of the capture of Kars, and that if he resisted he would be attacked by 80,000 men with overwhelming artillery. Mukhtar Pasha replied that he would hold Erzeroum to the last.

A LONDON telegram says the Russians have captured, with trifling loss, the fortified town of Etropol, the Turks fleeing in disorder. Etropol is situated on a spur of the Balkan mountains, about twenty miles to the northeast of Sophia, on a road leading to Lovatz. It is an important point in connection with the probable passage of the Balkans by way of the Sophia road....The Sultan is reported as desirous of treating for peace directly with the Czar. The feeling in Russia is stated to be favorable to the reestablishment of peace, but an intention is manifested of excluding England from participation in the negotiations. In London but little dependence is placed on the prevailing peace "talk."

A BELGRADE correspondent states that a Servian battalion recently crossed the frontier near Vratarnitza to protect some Bulgarian women and children. The Turks drove the Servians back, and many were killed and wounded on both sides. A commission left Belgrade to investigate the matter. Various Consuls have been informed of the affair.

FOUR HUNDRED Turks have surrendered to the Russians in Schipka Pass....Some severe fighting, resulting in the defeat of the Turks, is reported near Biela....The Grabhoffs have been unconditionally released....A great storm with snow has been prevailing in the Balkans.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE new French Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Senate and Minister of War, Gen. Grimaudet de Rochebouet; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Bonneville; Minister of the Interior, M. de Welche; Minister of Justice, M. LePelletier; Minister of Finance, M. Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozenne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Faye....A dispatch from Athens says: "In consequence of the recent speeches in Parliament, the Ministry have resigned. The King refused to accept their resignations, and the crisis continues. The populace have become very warlike since the late Russian victories."

A PARIS dispatch announces that the Cabinet selected by President MacMahon has been rejected by the House of Deputies, and the obstinate MacMahon refuses to appoint another....Gen. Grant has been dining with Emile de Girardin, the distinguished French republican statesman. Gambetta, Grevy and other noted republican leaders were present.

SEVENTEEN political, military, and priestly leaders of the recent conspiracy in the Central American republic of Guatemala to assassinate its President and overturn the Government by violence have been arrested, condemned, and executed.

ADVICES from Mexico report that Lerdo has proposed to forego all claims to the Presidency of the republic if he is given Lower California, Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora, leaving the other provinces to Diaz....A Paris dispatch says "the various groups of the Left look upon M. Dufaure as the future President of the republic."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—The House, after a lengthy debate, passed the bill repealing the Resumption act by a vote of 133 to 120. The following is the text of the bill: A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency. That all that portion of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," which reads as follows, to-wit: "And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes or so newly-organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid; and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more, and, on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than $50, and, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'an act to authorize the refunding of national debt,' with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire day in consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and did not succeed in completing it. A protracted struggle occurred over an amendment to reappropriate the unexpended balance of the appropriation made last year for carrying the mails, amounting to over $700,000. The amendment was stricken out by a vote of 129 to 108.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.—SENATE.—The political contest in the Senate was renewed. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of seating W. P. Kellogg from Louisiana, a minority of the committee reporting in favor of Spofford. The consideration of the [illegible] was postponed. In the case of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, Mr. Thurman's resolution to discharge the committee from further consideration thereof came up as the regular order, and Judge Davis, of Illinois, addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. Mr. Edmunds, after a brief reply to Mr. Davis, moved that the Senate proceed to executive business. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 29, Messrs. Conover and Patterson voting with the Democrats in the negative. The debate was then reopened and continued all night, the Republicans now and then varying the monotony by making motions to adjourn. The Democrats, however, were firm, and obstinately refused to yield their advantage. During the debate Messrs. Patterson and Conover addressed the Senate at some length in explanation of their positions.

HOUSE.—The House transacted no business of importance.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—SENATE.—The Senate remained in continuous session Monday night, every motion of the Republicans to adjourn or take a recess being voted down by the Democrats. The Republicans were equally obstinate in their determination to prevent a vote on Thurman's resolution discharging the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, but to force it over until 12 o'clock Tuesday, when, as it was claimed, the Senate would enter upon a new legislative day, the report of the committee in the case of W. P. Kellogg could be called up as a question of high privilege, and take precedence. When that hour arrived, however, Mr. Hoar, who occupied the chair, decided that the legislative day would continue until an adjournment was had. There were many interesting and some exciting scenes in the Senate during the progress of the parliamentary contest. To kill time, the Republicans called for the reading of the testimony in regard to the Hamburg (S. C.) massacre, taken by a committee of the Senate a year ago, and also the brief of Mr. Corbin, claiming a seat in the Senate from South Carolina. These documents consisted of several hundred pages of closely-printed matter, and the reading of them consumed some fifteen hours of time. Motions without number to adjourn, to take a recess, etc., were made and promptly voted down by the Democrats, with the aid of Messrs. Davis, Patterson and Conover. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the protracted parliamentary battle was brought to a close by the adoption of the Thurman resolution by a vote of 28 to 27, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrison addressed the House on the currency question....Bills were introduced: By Mr. Mackey, for the revival of the franking privilege; by Mr. Biddle, restoring to the pension rolls the names of all soldiers stricken off on account of disloyalty; also, repealing the act prohibiting the payment by any officer to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion; by Mr. Banning, providing for the repeal of the special taxes now imposed by the United States Government upon brewers, rectifiers, wholesale liquor-dealers, saloon-keepers, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco, cigars, etc.; by Mr. Corlett, amending the constitution so as to give to each of the Territories and the District of Columbia one member of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—SENATE.—The contest between the opposing political forces in the Senate was resumed directly after the journal was read. Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Elections Committee, moved, as a privileged question, to proceed to the consideration of the case of Kellogg over that of Butler. The Chair ruled Mr. Wadleigh's motion in order. Mr. Thurman appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Vice President was sustained by a majority of one—Mr. Conover voting with the Republicans and Mr. Patterson with the Democrats, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, not voting. Upon a motion to proceed with the Kellogg case the vote was a tie—29 to 29—and the Vice President gave the casting vote in the affirmative. Mr. Thurman challenged the right of the Vice President to vote on questions pertaining to legislation. Mr. Wheeler said he had carefully considered the question as to his right to vote upon the case, and he had no doubt of his right to do so under the constitution. Mr. Thurman then moved to recommit the Kellogg case, upon which a general debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Hill, Saulsbury, Wadleigh and McMillan. Pending discussion the Senate voted, by a majority of one, to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.—SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, objection being offered to any new business, consideration was resumed of the resolution for the admission of William Pitt Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana for six years from March 4, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to commit the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to take testimony upon certain charges of the complicity of Gov. Kellogg with the Returning Board in frauds for the purpose of having himself elected to the Senate. A long discussion followed. The Democrats charged that they had witnesses ready to prove conclusively that Gov. Kellogg was in complicity with the Returning Board in frauds to elect himself to the Senate. Without action on the matter the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

A Terrible Crime in Mexico.

Details of a horrible crime reach here from Matamoros. About the 10th of September, Donna Rita Chapa de Menchaca, a wealthy lady of Matamoras, accompanied by her niece, Senorita Orila, and one female and two male attendants, left Matamoros bound for Monterey. The bodies of the whole party were found four days ago near Lobita Rancho, about forty miles from Matamoros. The women had been assaulted, bound hand and foot and gagged. There were no marks of shooting or stabbing, and it is believed they were left to die a horrible death from starvation and exposure.

Donna Rita had a large amount of money and much valuable jewelry on her person. The greater part of the money was in drafts, which the robbers left undisturbed. Her rings and other jewelry and money, amounting to some $300, were taken by the murderers. The mules were killed, and the ambulance by which the party was traveling was thrown into a lagoon. It is reported that in an old well a short distance from the scene of this horrible crime were found the remains of thirteen persons. The authorities are doing their utmost to obtain some clew to the perpetrators of these atrocities, but with little prospect of success.—*Dispatch to the Galveston (Texas) News.*

IT is said that from 12,000 to 15,000 chignons are annually imported from France to England, beside sufficient additional hair to make 10,000 more; the total value of the hair being £88,000. It is computed that many thousand pounds of hair are annually picked up in Marseilles alone by the rag-pickers and children engaged for that purpose from the "combings" which are thrown away from the ladies' dressing tables.

IT is said that the Chinaman is incapable of civilization. Facts disprove this assertion. Ah Chung had been working in San Gabriel, Cal., and received a check for $151. The figures were raised by Chung to $951, and the amount was paid on demand at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Los Angeles. No trace of the Chinaman has since been discovered.

WHAT is the difference between a man who is guarded in his conversation and one who expresses himself freely? The former minds his talk and the latter talks his mind.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

TREASURY EXHIBIT.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF TREASURER [illegible]

The Treasurer of the United States in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury during the last fiscal year, makes the following exhibit regarding the receipts and expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. That ending June 30, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenue amounting to $18,[illegible], and a decrease in net expenditures of $19,799,738. The net revenues for the fiscal year were $269,000,586; net expenditures, $238,660,[illegible], leaving an increase of funds amounting to $30,340,577. It is observed that, while the revenue from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources has diminished year after year since 1873, the revenue derived from internal revenue, so-called, has increased, the receipts from that source in 1874 having been $102,409,784, and in the fiscal year of 1877, $118,630,407.

The total amount of "unavailable moneys" carried in balances of accounts in the Treasurer's offices was as follows: June 30, 1876, $29,899,520; June 30, 1877, $29,620,833. The theory of public accounts is that the Treasurer of the United States shall be charged, upon a warrant of the Secretary, with all moneys received into the treasury, and for which, whenever received, he is held accountable until the same are properly disbursed under some appropriation made pursuant to law. It has, however, occurred that, since 1836, the sum of $29,625,833 over and above the amount of public money which has been properly accounted for, has, by reason of a deposit of surplus revenue with twenty-six States of the Union, by deficit, by default, by theft, in various places, and by failure in depository banks, gone from the custody of the Treasurer, which it seems he cannot, from the nature of the case, account for, and thereby obtain credit therefor on the books of the department, and, for the convenience of the operations of the department, this amount is carried in the accounts as unavailable. The Treasurer thinks there should be legislation authorizing the opening of an "appropriation account" upon the books of the department in which, under the head of "unavailable," the Treasurer may receive credit for the sums now and hereafter from time to time becoming unavailable, and that the person, bank, or State properly chargeable may be debited with the various items by warrant upon their account stated by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Although the monthly debt statement of the department was never intended to show the condition of the treasury and the amount and kinds of funds on hand, yet many deductions are sought to be made from time to time, as if that publication gave the liabilities and assets, and not merely the condition of the debt. The only items of cash in the treasury which the debt statement includes are the general currency balance and the general coin balance. The currency balance, as it appears in the monthly statement under the term "cash in treasury, currency," is simply the amount of currency that would be left in the treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full, and also of the item "cash in treasury, coin." There is, in addition, the amounts held for the redemption of Clearing-House certificates, of which the amounts outstanding are noted in the statement, beside which, not mentioned there are funds to the credit of the disbursing officers for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, to meet outstanding checks and drafts for the benefit of the creditors of national banks, the balance of the 5 per-cent fund, and others. A comparative statement is given showing in detail, both in coin and currency, the liabilities and assets of the treasury on Sept. 30, 1876 and 1877. These aggregates are as follows: Coin, Sept. 30, 1876, $67,586,805; Sept. 30, 1877, $133,585,072. Currency, Sept. 30, 1876, $100,437,766; Sept. 30, 1877, $110,096,032.

Regarding the long-mooted question whether legal-tender notes deposited for redemption of the circulation of failed, reducing and liquidating banks are held as a separate fund, it may be said that there is no provision of law which requires that such notes should be so held, and, as a fact, they have never been held set apart and distinct from other funds in the treasury. There is, without doubt, in the various offices and various vaults of the treasury a sufficient amount of United States notes to redeem all such banks' notes if presented simultaneously for redemption, but they are not always in the vaults of the office where redemption is required to be made.

A recapitulation of the silver payments made in pursuance of the act of April 17, 1876, including payments from April 19, 1876, until and including October, 1877, shows an aggregate of $23,156,163 of silver issued for fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, and $13,464,569 of silver issued in lieu of or in exchange for currency, making a total of $36,620,732. Upon an official estimate of $8,083,573 fractional currency lost in circulation, there may be still issued, before the limit of $50,000,000 is reached, $10,269,061 in exchange for fractional and $3,110,206 for currency obligations.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

SYNOPSIS OF COMMISSIONER RAUM'S REPORT.

From the report of Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we glean the following: During the last fiscal year 4,952 distilleries were registered and 4,510 operated. The net aggregate increase of receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits for the fiscal year were $1,048,344. An abstract is given of the reports of District Attorneys for the fiscal year, showing the whole number of suits commenced to be 5,828; suits decided in favor of the United States, 3,327; suits decided against the United States, 605; suits settled or dismissed, 3,046; suits pending July 1, 1877, 6,065. The statement is made, showing a falling off in the amounts assessed in the year 1877 of $1,704,324 from the amount assessed in the previous year, an amount almost equal to the decrease of assessments on the single article of distilled spirits seized or fraudulently removed, on which there was assessed in 1877 $1,767,299 less than in 1876, in which latter year very large assessments were made on account of stupendous frauds committed by distillers in various parts of the country, and discovered in the latter part of the year 1875.

The tax on deposits, capital and circulation of banks, etc., in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was $93,437 less than in the previous year, a decrease which must be accounted for by the general depression of business prevailing in the past year, and to which many banks, and particularly savings institutions were compelled to succumb. It should, however, be remembered that the amount reported in 1876 showed an unusual increase of $211,852 of the tax on current banking business of that year over previous years.

The amount assessed on tobacco, snuff and cigars removed from factory unstamped shows the large increase of $314,505 over the amount assessed in the previous year, the amount so assessed in 1877 being about four times the amount assessed in 1876, to wit, $419,808. It is true that assessments equaling in amount this excess were made against certain manufacturers in Virginia and North Carolina, on tobacco alleged to have been fraudulently removed nearly fifteen months prior to the date of the assessments, and that additional evidence was subsequently filed upon which a large part of the assessments were made. Nevertheless, even after making these deductions, the value of the safeguards provided by law, other than that of affixing the stamp, is demonstrated by figures above given.

The total quantity of distilled spirits in taxable gallons at the 70 and 90 cents tax placed in distillery warehouses, withdrawn therefrom, and remaining therein at the beginning and close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is given at 74,143,388.

Statements showing the gross amount of average capital and deposits of savings banks, bankers, and banks other than national banks, for the year ending May 31, 1876 and 1877, are given:

	1876.	1877.
Capital of savings banks	$5,016,009	$4,965,509
Capital of banks and bankers	211,[illegible]	217,31[illegible]
Deposits of savings banks having capital	36,2[illegible]	[illegible],840
Deposits of savings banks having no capital	845,1[illegible]7	[illegible],027
Deposits of banks and bankers	463,[illegible]	475,[illegible],604
Totals	$1,5[illegible],426,[illegible]	$1,561,082,319

The total collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $41,[illegible]. In addition to the collection of specific taxes from manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars in their various forms there are included in the above total collections from special taxes [illegible] the manufacture and sale of tobacco, special taxes upon raw or leaf tobacco, and from the sale of export stamps.

The following exhibit gives the number of persons [illegible] during the fiscal year in the handling of raw or leaf tobacco, in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and in the distribution of manufactured products, ascertained from the amount of collections from the sale of special-tax stamps:

Leaf dealers	1,308
Manufacturers of tobacco	[illegible]
Manufacturers of cigars	15,442
Peddlers of manufactured tobacco	[illegible]

The exhibit presented by the foregoing figures is, in many respects, a gratifying one both to the Government and to the numerous persons engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling tobacco.

There are three facts in this connection which the Commissioner deems especially worthy of note. The first is, that the production of manufactured tobacco for the last fiscal year was greater than for any other fiscal year embraced within the records of this office, with the single exception of the year ending June 30, 1875. The second fact is, that a larger amount of money was collected from manufactured tobacco put upon the market for consumption than during any previous fiscal year; and the third fact is the pleasing one that a greater quantity of manufactured tobacco and more cigars and cigarettes were removed directly from manufactories for exportation to foreign countries during the last year than during any previous year of which an account has been kept by the office of internal revenue. These results are believed to be largely due to those provisions of law which were designed to give the Government a general control over the movements of raw or leaf tobacco, regulating its sale, transfer and shipment, and preventing its being sold for direct consumption without payment of any tax, and in competition with manufactured and tax-paid. The Commissioner says: "A continuance of these features of the said law is necessary to maintain the present amount of receipts from said source.

"The manufacture of perfumery for exportation is a large and growing interest. About 2,5000 barrels of alcohol are used in this business, all of which are imported and withdrawn without payment of duty, and used in the manufacture of perfumeries in bonded manufactories, and finally exported free of tax or duty. Under existing laws, American alcohol can not be used in the business without payment of tax, and there is no provision of law authorizing a drawback upon the exportation of goods so manufactured. I see no reason for this discrimination against American distillers." The Commissioner, therefore, respectfully recommends that an act be passed authorizing the withdrawal of alcohol without payment of tax, to be used by manufacturing perfumers in the production of goods for export, under such restrictions as to prevent fraud and protect the rights of the Government.

"It has been found that, in some portions of the country, match manufacturers have put up matches in boxes containing so great a number as to facilitate frauds upon the revenue by reuse of stamped boxes. I respectfully recommend that a law be passed limiting the number of matches to be contained in a single box to 500.

"I recommend legislation upon the following additional points: First, that a retail liquor-dealer be authorized to close out his stock without incurring a wholesale liquor dealer's tax; second, that a bona-fide mortgagee of spirits should be authorized to sell and deliver the same under mortgage to any person qualified to buy them, without incurring a wholesale dealer's tax, and the person so receiving spirits without reference to the amount should not be liable to any penalty therefor; third, where members of a firm who have paid a special tax for pursuing any business are changed by the withdrawal or admission of a partner, the new firm that is created should be allowed to pursue business upon giving notice of such change to the Collector of their district without the payment of a new tax; fourth, that a person caught in the act of manufacturing or selling illicit spirits may be arrested on view, without a warrant, by a Marshal or Deputy Marshal, and forthwith taken before the proper tribunal for examination; fifth, that the existing law be so changed as to authorize the employment of thirty-five revenue agents.

"The total amount of drawback of internal-revenue taxes allowed during the fiscal year on exported merchandise is $69,546, an increase of $24,545 in claims allowed during the past year."

THE ARMY.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT SHOWS.

The annual report of Gen. Sherman shows that on Oct. 12 the regular army was composed of:

General officers	11
General staff officers	566
Hospital stewards	185
Engineer battalion	199
Ordinance enlisted men	346
Enlisted men of staff corps	731
Cavalry officers, for ten regiments	439
Enlisted men	7,911
Cavalry	8,350
Artillery officers, for five regiments	284
Enlisted men	2,321
Artillery	2,605
Infantry officers, for twenty-five regiments	877
Enlisted men	8,778
Infantry	9,656

Besides which there are reported as non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments, Military Academy, recruits unassigned, Indian scouts, and prison guards, amounting to:

Men	1,877
Signal corps	404
Retired officers	301
Captain of [illegible] General	1
Aggregating officers and men	24,501

[illegible] the service to 100 men, expressed the opinion that, had this been done some time ago, the Indian troubles would have been [illegible], with a [illegible] probability that they would not have occurred at all. Gen. Sherman adds: "The Indian [illegible] in this [illegible] are over for the present. I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications [illegible] liable to arise, and our experience [illegible] us to be better prepared than we have been [illegible]."

Gen. Sherman [illegible] 25,000 men, [illegible] in such opposition to Congress [illegible]

"I believe it to be wrong and damaging to increase the cavalry at the expense of the artillery and infantry. The latter do as good service as cavalry, are as necessary, and cost much less for maintenance. All are equally necessary and should be on a par, but the President should have the right to increase companies stationed at exposed points at the loss of others not similarly situated."

The concluding portion of the report is devoted to the account of Howard's movements in pursuit of the Nez Perces and their final capture by Miles. Gen. Sherman says Col. Miles and his officers and men are entitled to all honor and praise for their prompt, skillful and successful work, while others, by their long and toilsome pursuit, are entitled to corresponding credit because they made that success possible. The General hopes these Indians will be provided with homes in the spring on the Indian reservation, near the Modocs, where, by moderate labor, they can soon be able to support themselves in peace. They should never again be allowed to return to Oregon or to Lapwai.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Hon. J. C. Williamson, the Commissioner General of the Land Office, in his annual report, says the sales of public lands for cash are about 100,000 acres more than the previous year, while the number entered under the Homestead and Timber-Culture laws is 785,128 less. There were certified for railroad purposes 700,791 acres. The total disposals of public lands were [illegible] acres. Public surveys have been extended over [illegible] acres. The total [illegible] is 1,101,[illegible] acres. There were surveyed the past year 11,848,[illegible] acres at a cost of $215,942.

The consolidation of all the offices of the [illegible] also, the abolition of the contract system, and the appointment of a Surveyor General, who may appoint assistants required to personally make surveys. A large number of grants for railroads have expired by limitation, and it is regarded important that action should be taken by Congress either to enforce the forfeiture of the grants or extend the time for the completion of the roads. Should the latter course be pursued, the claims of bona-fide settlers upon lapsed lands should be protected. It is recommended that Congress withdraw all lands chiefly valuable for pine timber from the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, and from sale except for cash; also, that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to sell timber from public lands in the mining districts; also, to sell timber upon any unsurveyed land (not mineral), when needed for actual settlement before public surveys; also, that a law be enacted providing for the care and custody of timber-lands unfit for agriculture, and for the gradual sale of timber, and for the perpetuation of the growth of timber of such lands.

Legislation authorizing seizures of timber cut from public lands, without resort to the tedious process of the courts, is also recommended.

The United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi has seized, in three counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, in the suit of the United States against John Manning and others, large amounts of timber, principally pine logs, estimated at over 75,000 in number. There will also be seized a large amount of charcoal and turpentine. This action stops a trade which has employed many vessels carrying timber or lumber to foreign and domestic markets.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY.

The report of the operations of the Postoffice Department for the last fiscal year shows an increase in the number of postoffices of 962; 1,826 having been established, and 863 discontinued. Of the Postmasters, 4,500 have resigned, 711 have been removed, and 397 have died. There are 35,989 offices with a salary less than $1,000, and 1,897 with a larger salary, the last being known as Presidential offices. The letter-carriers system has cost $1,893,618.85, paid to 2,265 letter carriers in eighty-five places having free delivery, at whose postoffices the receipts for local postage were $2,254,957.83. The expenditures of the department show a nominal deficiency of $1,500,000, and a real deficiency of less than $500,000.

David B. Barker, Superintendent of Special Agents of the Postoffice Department, reports that during the year 542 persons were arrested for offenses against the Postal laws, being 104 greater than in the preceding year, though during the last year the number of special agents had been reduced. The persons arrested had committed every variety of offense known to the Postal laws, and 172 of the number were transferred to the State courts to be tried for burglaries of postoffices, highway robberies of mails while in transit, murder of mail-drivers, etc. Many cases of alleged improper sales of postage stamps were investigated, and Postmasters removed for that cause. The whole number of complaints of lost registered letter during the year was 2,209, with a reported aggregate value of $54,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 215 valued at $10,510 accounted for by the recovery of their contents from persons who had stolen them, or through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses compared with the total number of letters registered during the year, viz., $4,348,127, is about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., or one in every 5,000 registered letters sent through the mail. Many of the losses occurred through unavoidable causes, such as railroad and steamboat accidents, fires, etc.

A Vegetable Curiosity.

Mr. Isaac Martin, of Smith's Hill, showed a natural curiosity the other day in the shape of a Canada thistle with a well-formed potato on the root. The article was quite genuine, and the anomaly can be accounted for by the supposition that the thistle was beneath the growing potato and forced its way through it, and then reached the surface, and both potato and thistle "grew in beauty side by side."—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 75	@ $11 50
HOGS	4 75	@ 6 12
COTTON	11¼	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	[illegible]	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 20	@ 1 31
CORN—Western Mixed	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
OATS—Mixed	[illegible]	@ 41
RYE—Western	74	@ 78
PORK—New Mess	13 60	@ 13 75
LARD	8½	@ [illegible]
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	3 75	@ 4 55
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 05½	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 27
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 21
PORK—Mess	11 80	@ 11 90
LARD	7½	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12½	@ 1 13½
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09½
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 25½
RYE—No. 1	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 79
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 24	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	44	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	56	@ 56½
PORK—Mess	12 25	@ 12 50
LARD	8	@ 8¼
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 60
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 25
CORN—New	40	@ 42
OATS	28	@ 31
RYE	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 12 00
LARD	7½	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red Winter	1 30	@ 1 30½
CORN	48	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 75	@ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@ [illegible]
CORN—No. 1	[illegible]	@ 53½
OATS—Mixed	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess	12 25	@ 12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 50	@ [illegible]
Fair	4 50	@ [illegible]
Common	3 25	@ [illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYO, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Soot, scattered over plum trees when in full bloom, has proven very efficacious in checking the ravages of the curculio, with us.—*Moore's Rural.*

In selecting fruit trees, or any others, be careful to choose those with smooth, healthy-looking bark, which have entirely shed their leaves. Trees on which the leaves remain after frost sets in, and stick to the branches, may be regarded as not healthy, and in some way lacking stamina.—*Exchange.*

Good seasoned muck is of immense service to farmers when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous room for the muck to be used daily with the droppings.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

To a farm like mine, not favored with any living brook or spring, I consider a good windmill a most important and valuable piece of machinery. Mine not only saves the labor of pumping, but furnishes an abundant supply of water at all times for house use as well as for all stock on the farm.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The carrot crop is rendered useless in many gardens by grubs eating into the roots. The best remedy that I have tried is to scatter a quantity of soot and lime over the surface of the ground before forking it over the carrots. This works into the ground, and keeps the soil free from all sorts of grubs for the whole season. The next best plan is to sow the lime and soot between the rows and hoe it into the ground.—*Exchange.*

The best fertilizer for potatoes, to be applied in the hill at planting, is superphosphate and muriate of potash, in equal proportions, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, mixed with earth. A good teaspoonful of each is the usual quantity to the hill. Bone dust is almost as good as the superphosphate. Hen manure mixed with wood ashes and salt and put in the hill, would also be good, but is somewhat hard to get.—*Toronto Globe.*

Rats are accomplished rope-walkers, and are able to make their way along even very small cords. Consequently, so long as they can mount upon the lines, nothing edible suspended therefrom is safe from their attacks. A correspondent uses horizontal wires, upon which circular pieces of tin are strung, and hangs his meat, grain, etc., between the tin pieces. The rats cannot pass the tin circles, because, as they attempt to climb over them, after walking out on the wire, the pieces revolve.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

It would only require a very small sum from each man in a county to raise a fund which, offered in premiums for rat-tails, would go far toward cleaning out these pests, and if a combined effort was made by all the societies of the country for a few years rats would cease to be a nuisance. Let us have more rat-hunts and fewer horse races, and thus give the boys a chance to win a few honest dollars in premiums at our county fairs.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Looking over the grape vine you will observe many slender canes not having more than half the diameter of the stronger ones; these must be cut close to the parent stock. Then cut off the stronger canes at the point where they began to decrease in diameter. This point is generally from three to six feet from the terminal bud, and may be known from the fainter color of the wood and immatured leaves. This done, and the vine is pruned.—*Dutchess Farmer.*

With respect to the wire worm, I may mention one significant fact. Last season a field of turnips suffered very severely from its ravages; in the same field there were a few rows of carrots, in the manuring of which gas-lime was used; and next to these were about an acre of potatoes. The carrots quite escaped, and the potatoes were a good crop. This year the whole field is sown with barley. On the portion where the turnips were last year the wire worm is conspicuous in the plant; but on the portion where the carrots and the potatoes were no trace of it is visible.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* urges greater care in maturing seed, with the view of sustaining the quality of corn and other grain, as well as of all crops and plants raised from seed. The perfection in form of the individual seed is not so important as its thorough ripeness. The seed should be allowed to draw all the nutriment possible from the plant before gathering, and the little wasted in the case of wheat, etc., by the seeds filling will be more than compensated by the greater vigor and productiveness of that allowed to remain till fully ripened. Corn especially may and should be left till stalk and husk are completely dead and dry.

About the House.

To Prevent Mold on Catchup.—To keep mold from rising on catchup or pickles, add a table-spoonful of ground horseradish to every quart.—*Toronto Globe.*

Remedy for a Cough.—One ounce of elecampane root; one ounce of wild cherry bark; one ounce of comfrey root; one ounce of hoarhound. Boil well in two quarts of water; add one pound of brown sugar; strain and add one pint of the best spirits. Take half a wine glass three times a day.

To Wash Red Table Linen.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax (borax sets the color); wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water, containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Whitening the Skin.—A mixture of lemon juice and powdered borax is a fine whitener of the skin, but should be used only in warm weather. This is admirably suited to those ladies whose general health is not good, and who have, consequently, bluish hands, in which the blue veins show too strongly.—*Exchange.*

Apple Sauce.—Pare, quarter, and core the apples; boil in just enough water to cover; do not stir them when cooking; keep covered; when tender drain off the water, and when the cooked apples are dry rub them through a fine sieve; then sweeten a very little with white sugar; sprinkle on more sugar when serving if desired.

Piccalilli.—Slice one peck of green tomatoes and stew a pint of salt through them; let this stand twenty-four hours, then drain, and add three heads of cabbage, twelve onions and six green peppers, all chopped fine. Boil three quarts of vinegar, one pint of molasses, one pint of sugar, one cup of whole mustard, one table-spoonful each of ground cloves and allspice together, and throw hot over the above.

Variety Desirable in Food.—We must not restrict ourselves to a few articles of food, but must have a great variety of foods to select from; we must not partake of the same fare day after day, but must vary it as much as possible. Only with a varied and alternating dietary can we be sure that what is lacking in one food will be supplied in another, and what we fail to get to-day we shall have to-morrow. What is commonly regarded as simply the result of a spoiled palate—the repugnance excited by the steady recurrence of the same dish—is an uprising of the organism itself against a food which does not meet its requirements; or, rather, the consequence of a deficiency already established.—*Housekeeper.*

A Magnificent Wedding Dress.

A correspondent of New York *Times* describes the wedding dress of Miss Florence Adele Vanderbilt, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, who was married in Boston the other day to Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombley: The dress is of white satin brocade, trimmed with three kinds of lace—round point, point Venice, and point applique—with pearl trimmings and orange blossoms. It is in the princesse style, with the neck cut low *a la* Pompadour, and the bosom filled with lace fichu and pearl trimmings. The corsage is short, and finished with a belt at the waist. The front of the dress is trimmed with festoons of lace, supported by three folds of satin drapery, coming to the front and caught up by orange-blossom bouquets. The pattern of the lace is exquisite. Each festoon is a quarter of a yard deep, and bears a beautifully interwoven design in flowers, representing roses, lilies, and baskets overflowing with floral treasures of all sorts. Each alternate festoon is of point Venice and point applique, and the intermediate ones are of round point and point Venice. The lace is the finest that the *ateliers* of the Paris *modistes* could furnish, and eclipses anything heretofore seen in this country.

The bottom of the skirt in front is trimmed with sectional shirrings of white satin, filled in between with bouquets of orange blossoms. At the sides the trimming is deep, and grows gradually narrow towards the front. An elegant court train of white satin brocade extends three and a half yards back from the body of the dress. The brocade runs into points at the bottom, with several rows of white satin pelisses laid under the points, making a very stylish effect. A choice trimming of round point, point applique, and point Venice embellishes the train, which is also adorned with pearl trimmings of great beauty. The sleeves are entirely of lace, set off with orange blossoms. This dress cost over $5,000.

Luck of the Lorillard Brothers.

A fresh interest in turf matters was aroused in this city by the great contest at Baltimore between Ten Broeck, Parole and Tom Ochiltree. The victory of Parole over the staunch Western champion, Ten Broeck, was a fitting close to one of the most remarkable records ever made by a turfman in a single season. At the spring meeting at Jerome Park, at the Long Branch July meeting, at Saratoga, at Jerome Park again in September and October, and finally at Baltimore, Mr. Pierre Lorillard's horses have captured nearly every prize for which they have been entered. During the season it has been the constant remark that if Pierre Lorillard should start a goat, he would win, so constantly have his colors been first at the winning-post. His name heads the list of winners of the season, and the amount of his winnings is upward of $50,000. Next on the list comes George Lorillard, Pierre's brother, with winnings of between $35,000 and $40,000. Both have frequently competed in the same race, but Pierre has been the ever-lucky one, and the great victory of his horse Parole over Harper Ten Broeck and his brother's Tom Ochiltree is the brightest triumph of all the season. It is a noticeable fact that while the brothers Lorillard, who are comparatively young on the turf, have been thus overwhelmingly successful, such veterans as Col. McDaniel and August Belmont are far down in the list, and it is believed by those who are well-informed that the first-named "old stager" has been a large loser on the season's work.—*New York Cor. Detroit Post.*

Nevada Personals.

Our citizens generally will be glad to know that Miss Trewella, who last Christmas broke both thigh bones and her jaw by falling from a swing on the Divide, is now able to walk without crutch or cane, and to do the housework at home. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks of the case, the attendant surgeons have made a good job of it. Both legs are of exactly the same length.

Miss Sullivan, who had her head cracked by an upset on the Geiger grade last summer, and who lost two square inches of her cranium, is reported by Dr. Grant as once more clothed and in her right mind. She gets up at 7 o'clock, combs her hair, dresses, breakfasts, and during the day knits, crochets and does other light work. Her mind has resumed full sway.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

It is computed that the grain used for liquors in a year in the United States reaches 70,000,000 bushels, which would make 1,050,000,000 four-pound loaves of bread. Great Britain uses 80,000,000 bushels of grain yearly for the same purpose, and annually imports food to the value of nearly $400,000,000.

THE FINANCES IN CONGRESS.

Synopsis of Gen. Ewing's Great Speech in the House in Support of the Repeal Bill.

Mr. Ewing said it was a characteristic of popular government that the people gave their exclusive thought to one leading subject. Thus before the war slavery was the controlling question. During the war it was how to maintain the Government. Since then it was how to govern the Southern States. Now the question of paramount interest was the question of debt and currency. It would have been happy for the people if they had considered these questions earlier. They would have been saved among other things the passage of the act of repudiation and extortion of 1869 by which a contract, on which $1,600,000,000 of public debt was made, was changed to the detriment of the people and to the advantage of the holders of public securities, without consideration, to a sum not less than $500,000,000, and they would have been saved that stealthy and rascally act for the demonetization of silver, and the crowning scheme of the money power for the oppression of the people—the Resumption law. He went on to argue that when the Resumption law was passed the volume of currency in circulation was $733,000,000, and that was only $2.50 per capita more than was in circulation in 1860, which his colleague (Garfield) had held up to admiration as a year of sound business and sound money. That act had put into the hands of capitalists the control of the industries of the Government. Proceeding to discuss Secretary Sherman's construction of the law on the subject of reissuing legal tenders, he said that that gentleman was very apt to change his views, because in 1868 he told the people of Ohio that the payment of United States bonds in coin, while on their face they were to be paid in lawful money, would be repudiation and extortion, and yet within six months afterward he had reported in the Senate that act of repudiation and extortion falsely labeled, "an act to strengthen the public credit." If it were possible (Mr. Ewing continued) to substitute $354,000,000 of gold for greenback money, and if that gold so substituted would remain in circulation just as greenback money, there would be no very great mischief done by the Resumption act further than the useless increase of the bonded debt to the amount of $354,000,000, but the trouble was that an attempt to make $354,000,000 in gold take the place of greenback money in the currency was utterly impossible. Gold could not remain in circulation in the present condition of the country, and every greenback redeemed was so much withdrawn from the effective currency, and its proportionate effect was the reduction of values. He said that before the greenback era there never had been kept afloat in this country more than $214,000,000 of paper money, with $285,000,000 in coin, and now, with $733,000,000 of paper money, there was not $150,000,000 of gold in the United States. Since 1860 the mines of the country had produced $1,257,000,000 of precious metals, and yet there was not in the country three-fifths of the little volume of coin that there was in 1860. Where had all the gold and silver gone? It has gone to pay the debt of this country, and there was where would go all the coin that could be scraped together in the treasury or banks. This was the great debtor nation of the world. No nation owed outside of its own borders half the amount which America owed. More than half of the bonded debt of the country was held abroad, and there were State, city, railroad and other debts due abroad, the aggregate coin interest on which ran from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year. From $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year was paid for shipping and as much more for the expenses of foreign travel, so that the annual drain of coin from this country was from $175,000,000 to $250,000,000. How was that paid? Not by the balance of trade, as might be said, because that balance for the last seven years had been $4,000,000 against this country. The interest was, therefore, as a rule, not paid by the balance of trade. It was paid partly by shipping $56,000,000 a year of precious metal. Discussing the preparations for resumption, "Here we are," said he, "within thirteen months of resumption, with $733,000,000 of paper money to be floated and with less than $40,000,000 of accumulated gold in the treasury and banks." He declared that if this country were entirely free from debt, specie payment could not be resumed without a contraction of the currency by at least one-half. Where, he asked, were gold and silver to be got? Could it be got in foreign markets? That had never been done and never could be done. The silver and gold mines in the country could not in twenty-five years furnish all that was needed even if gold and silver could be kept here. Whether this mad scheme of resumption were repealed now or forced on until popular indignation tore it to pieces, resumption had to be waited for until it became possible, and until a volume of coin had been accumulated in the country larger than the volume of paper money. Equalization would not be resumption. Paper money might be brought to par with gold and still there would not be resumption. Replying to Mr. Garfield's argument that no one would want coin on resumption day, and taking up Mr. Garfield's illustration of the farmer who sold his farm for $10,000 and would not take his pay in gold but in bills, he said it was not a question whether the people want gold or not. It is a question whether the Jim Fisks, the Jay Goulds, the bankers, the brokers, the importers, the savings banks, want it, and they certainly will want it faster than the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to give gold to them.

Mr. Ewing spoke of the enormous depreciation of values which he attributed to the Resumption act, and which he estimated at one-third of the whole. He characterized the Resumption law as practical confiscation by law of $3,500,000,000 of property. Three-fourths of all the classes of the country were debtors, and it was their hard-earned accumulations that were being wrested from them by this robber law. He spoke of the loss of the laboring classes as amounting to $3,000,000 a day, or $900,000,000 a year, and mentioned the statement made to him recently by the President of the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad Company, in Ohio, to the effect that hundreds of men had been offering to work on the road for bread and meat. "Nothing," said he, "for clothes, nothing for wives and children, nothing to lay up in store for winter. Merely enough to keep the poor human body that was doing the labor able to exercise the necessary force. Oh, God! that bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap!" The law he continued, was not going to stop with that fall of values. Whoever hugged the hope that the bottom had been touched had only to look at the facts to know that lower and lower ground had to be reached. A further fall of values had to be witnessed. There had also to be witnessed an increase of poverty and suffering, the practical confiscation of property and repudiation of a large part of the public debts of the country. He appealed to the moneyed men whether they would persist in their scheme of infatuation. Had they not heard enough to warn them that they had better stop? What meaning had the labor riots—that almost civil war—six months ago? The meaning of them was that labor had been trampled upon as much as it would stand. "Go," said he, "to any of our cities and see the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of pale, wan, ragged, hungry people." I have seen them clubbed out of the parks of New York city at night—men who went there hoping to lie down on the grass and get a little fresh air and a cool resting-place. The thing has been pushed just as far as it will bear. What are we to gain by inflicting such losses on our industry and labor? What is the great advantage to be accomplished? It costs this country, in the loss of productive industries, in the unjust transfer of wealth from the debtor to the creditor, in the unjust increase of taxation, in the loss of labor to the wage people, more than all the wastes of the rebellion combined; and what are we to gain by adding to the enormous sacrifices of the rebellion a self-inflicted sacrifice even more stupendous? Why we are to get back the banking system which existed before the war, modified a little, a little better in one respect than the old State-bank system, but a system the genius of which will be panic—a system which, in the nature of things, cannot be stable." He spoke of the law for the payment of bonds in gold as an act of repudiation of $2,000,000,000 of contracts whose value rested on it, and declared that the repeal of the law and the putting back of those contracts to what was the understanding of the parties at the time they were made was an act demanded by every consideration of individual interest and national honor. If the repeal of that law were repudiation, the hapless sufferers would not be the people at large, but the men probably who had instigated the passage of the law. He quoted Edmund Burke to the effect that it is to the property of the citizen and not to the demands of the creditor of the State that the original faith of the nation is given, and that the claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title, and superior in equity. In conclusion he said:

"No greater question than this was ever presented to an American Congress for its action. It touches the happiness, the prosperity, the future of three-fourths of the men, women and children in this land. Thousands of men have been driven by the Resumption law to insanity or suicide. Hundreds of thousands had been cast down from competency to poverty. Millions have been deprived of employment for their labor, on which rests the dependence of their families. It is now too late to right that wrong, but we may avert any greater wrong from them and millions of others by prompt action on the part of Congress and the President. I do not appeal to that money power which seeks its fortune over the wrecked happiness and accumulations of its fellow-men—a power to which our unhappy civil war gave birth, which has grown so enormous through unjust financial legislation, which now bestrides our narrow world like a colossus, which subsidizes the press, which captures statesmen and parties and makes them its subservient tools, which hounds down and vilifies every public man who dares to raise his voice against it—that power which in the flush and arrogance of its enormous and ill-gotten gains has a heart of stone not to be touched by human sympathy and compassion. I appeal to the masses, to their faithful representatives, I thank God, of both political parties on this floor. The true aim of government is the greatest good to the greatest number, and whoever, by legislation or otherwise, changes the value of a contract is as accursed as he who removes his neighbor's land-marks. For twelve years past the financial legislation of this country has been dictated, one would think, in Lombard street or Wall street, and the people have been plundered by every fresh enactment. They have suffered the fate of the Giant Gulliver when tied down by Liliputians. Thank God, they are now about to rise, to burst the bonds which their petty foes have fastened upon them while sleeping, and to walk abroad again in their own majesty."

An Affectionate Goose.

A visitor to the public gardens during the summer must have noticed the eccentric conduct of one of the wild geese which frequent the pond in the northern gardens. Whenever a certain old gentleman, whose name we do not know, approaches the pond and calls "Bobby," the goose will leave the pond and sit beside him, and, when he leaves to go home, will follow close at his feet like a dog to the gate, and sometimes into the street, when it has to be forcibly put back, to its manifest disgust, for it goes off to its native element twisting its tail with indignation, and giving vent to sundry discordant squeaks. The old gentleman says he has never fed it, or petted it in any way, which makes it more remarkable; but we are told by a frequenter of the gardens that about two or three years ago a man used to come there and feed this identical goose regularly, so we are inclined to think that it is a case of mistaken identity on the part of his gooseship. Any way, it is an interesting question for ornithologists to solve, whether geese (supposed to be the most stupid of birds) have memory and can experience the sensation of gratitude.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

WILKES BOOTH IN FICTION.

A Project to Write a Novel on the Life of the Assassin of Lincoln, and a Rebuke.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

It is reported that Mr. W. D. Trammel, the author of "Ca Ira," is engaged in writing a novel in which Wilkes Booth will be a prominent figure, and the newspaper that announces the fact adds that Mr. Trammel "will weave a pleasant romance into the life of J. Wilkes Booth, culminating in the assassination of President Lincoln."

If the assertions here made are true, Mr. Trammel is on the point of committing a blunder in art which will go far to contradict any pretension he may have to rank as a dramatic writer of fiction. Wilkes Booth was a romantic young man, when he was young, and if he had never assassinated Mr. Lincoln it would have been easy, no doubt, to find enough material in his life to furnish the groundwork of a romance. His habits were eccentric and well adapted to the uses of a romance writer. A good chapter might have been made out of a scene which the writer of this article saw in the actor's room one morning before the war. Invited to breakfast with Booth, the writer called at his room about 10 o'clock and found him lying in bed, shooting at a picture on the wall with a pair of dueling pistols which a young negro by the bedside was loading for him. Upon his guest's entrance he hastily arose and apologized for his forgetfulness, explaining that the man whose picture he had been firing at was an enemy who had injured him, and adding: "I was taking a sort of weak-tea satisfaction out of his photograph."

A man who could be guilty of such a freak must have done many things to delight the heart of a romance-writer who is out of a subject, and, as we have said, Wilkes Booth would have been an admirable hero of romance but for his great crime; but that crime—not because it was a crime, but because it is history—made him peculiarly unfit for the novelist's use. The assassination was a dramatic affair, certainly, and even melodramatic in some of its circumstances, but it was an event of so much and so terrible moment that it became present matter of fact to every English-speaking person of this generation. Its facts were the current news of the day; its details were reported in all of the newspapers; it became fact, hard, prosaic fact, to everybody, and, until time shall have softened its outlines, it cannot be made romance, any more than a photograph of the New York postoffice can be made a work of art. To write of it in a novel will be to turn the novel into an old newspaper.

But this terrible fact overshadows everything else in Wilkes Booth's life, and to mention his name is to bring the assassination and only the assassination to every mind. All else that he did in life is rendered insignificant by comparison, and any romance founded upon his life before the assassination must make as vague an impression as a half-remembered dream does. Wilkes Booth is, therefore, a wholly impracticable subject of romance. Something might be made out of his career, perhaps, in the way of a Bowery melodrama, or a wildly "sensational" drama of the lowest order, but any attempt to make legitimate use of the man, or his life, or his character, or anything pertaining to him, must be a disastrous failure.

Typos and Actors.

It is a fact not generally known that a great many of the prominent actors of the day have soared from the printer's case to the stage. In an interview with Stuart Robson, the comedian (himself an ex-printer), a New York reporter asked:

"Who of the actors of the present day are printers by trade?"

"Let me see," said Mr. Robson, musingly. "There's J. H. Stoddart, one of our best 'old men;' he was a typo, and a good one too. Then there's Montague, of Wallack's; one wouldn't think to see him bowling up Fifth avenue behind his span of bang-tail thoroughbreds that he was once a printer."

"Is that so?" queried the reporter. "I heard that he was in some way connected with a nobleman, and that he had the exceptional advantages of good surroundings and a university education."

"You've been misinformed my boy. Montague, the gallant that half Murray Hill is breaking its heart over, was a type-setter on the London *Era*, and that at not a very remote period, either. Then there's Harry Crisp and Lawrence Barrett; both were printers. Barrett had an humble origin, but he has been studious, and is now one of the best-read men in the profession. John Moore, of the Fifth Avenue Theater, is another typo. Joe Jefferson, the best actor of modern times, once earned his bread at the case. So did that capital comedian, W. H. Crane; as did William Warren, of Boston, and Charlie Burke, of Philadelphia. Of dead actors who achieved world-wide fame, William E. Burton and James W. Wallack, Jr., belonged to the craft. John Parselle was a compositor. So was your humble servant; but I think I was a better printer than I am an actor. I believe Neil Bryant was a flyboy; and I am sure Barney Williams was one. Steve Fiske, of the Fifth Avenue Theater, had something to do with newspapers, but I am not certain that he was ever employed in a composing-room. Theodore Hamilton, another good actor, was a 'sub' printer for years. I had almost forgotten Charley Fisher. He used to stick type like a race-horse. Not long ago he told me that he went into a printing-office for the first time in thirty years. He said he found the situation of all the boxes readily, except the receptacle for the interrogation marks; and that 'wanted to know what the mischief I was doing there?'"

To this list might be added the name of that fine actor and successful manager, James H. McVicker, of Chicago, the proprietor of the finest theater west of New York. McVicker was a compositor on the St. Louis *Republican* when the writer occupied the honorable post of "printer's devil."

An Actor's Misfortune.

Mr. E. Eberle, an actor of over twenty years' experience, was seen to be strangely at fault in his part in the Albany Theater a few nights ago. He had the reputation of being "letter perfect," but on this occasion he was at a loss for words, went on and off the stage at wrong points in the play, and gave the audience the impression that he was drunk. At length he advanced to the footlights and said: "I don't know what the matter is with me, but I certainly am not drunk—I never drink anything intoxicating. I was perfect in my part at rehearsal this morning, but now I cannot recall a word of it." He retired, and another actor read the rest of his part. His trouble was paralysis of the brain, and there is not much hope of his recovery.

Casualties to Superior Officers.

Many witticisms have been lavished on the great loss of Russian officers in this campaign, and we have been told that the Turks had in some [illegible] been instructed by their superiors never to fire on a Russian General lest he should unfortunately be replaced by a man of some military capacity. It appears, however, from a very elaborate return compiled by the Germans of their losses in the Franco-German war, that very nearly as large a proportion of the Generals were killed and wounded as of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and a very much larger proportion of staff officers. Thus 2.56 per cent. of the Generals were killed, and only 2.60 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and privates, while 8.72 per cent. of the Generals were wounded, and only 9.98 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and privates. Of the staff officers, however, no less than 8.67 per cent. were *killed*, and as many as 18.22 per cent. were wounded. Thus, even in an army so admirably disciplined as the German army, it is obvious that the staff officers run a very much higher proportionate risk than any private soldier. How excellent was the discipline is to be gathered from the fact that while the total number of killed, wounded, and missing was about 14 per cent., decidedly less than 2 per cent. (to speak precisely, 1.68 per cent.) were missing, and in every grade above that of non-commissioned officers and privates the number of missing was hardly more than ½ per cent. The exceptional risks run by high officers, then, does not seem to be peculiar to the Russian army.—*London Spectator.*

Lord & Taylor,

NEW YORK.

WE INFORM THE LADIES OF AUBURN THAT OUR MAIL AND EXPRESS DEPARTMENT IS NOW SO THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED THEY CAN DO THEIR OWN SHOPPING IN NEW YORK WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF TRAVELING THERE. WE SEND SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS WITH PRICES PLAINLY MARKED, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS BY MAIL TO APPLICANTS WHO SEND US THEIR PROPER ADDRESS, FREE OF CHARGE, AND IF THEY EXPLAIN CLEARLY THE KIND OF GOODS WANTED. WE SELDOM FAIL IN SUITING THEM, FROM THE PRINTED CATALOGUE THEY CAN ALWAYS MAKE SELECTION OF GARMENTS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION, AND IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE PROPER MEASUREMENTS TO INSURE SUCCESS.

OUR IMPORTATIONS

OF THIS SEASON GIVE US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $8.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

give a richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past, and we are receiving by every European Steamer fresh additions to our stock.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

SHAWLS, MANTLES & WRAPS.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up.

India Filled Centers at $60.00 and up.

Real Decca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under-Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and beautiful stockings are now considered an indispensable part of female attire.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair; price last season, $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices, from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our Goods.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

French and English Crapes, Grenadines and Organdies, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, $1.00 up; French Cashmeres, 50c. up; Biarritz Cloth, Serges, Australian Crapes and other desirable fabrics at very low prices.

We make up full suits of MOURNING from measure at short notice. Mourning Jet Jewelry and all small articles of Mourning in variety.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Flannels, and, in fact, every article required in this line, we always sell at manufacturers' prices.

White Goods and Linens, from the finest White Cambric to the best Linen Damask of all grades and qualities, and at satisfactory prices.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $8.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set upward.
Silk Fur-Lined Garments, from $35.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchasers to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth St.,
Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 6th, 1877.

The Message.

The Message of President Hays was presented to the two Houses of Congress last Monday. We are glad to see that he makes a manly defense of his southern policy. He says that a discontinuance of the army upholding local governments was "no less a constitutional duty and requirement, than it was a needed measure." We are glad to see a Republican acknowledge that an army is out of its sphere of usefulness when used to back a state government, as was the case in the Carpet-bag administration lately in power in the south. That is good Democratic doctrine, a principle which the Democracy have alway advocated, and on that point the President and the Democratic party are in perfect harmoney with the Constitution. It is truly astonishing that a full vindication of this principle should be achieved through a Republican President, after the bitter warfare his party has waged against its recognition, but yet we are thankful, and with a good natured slap upon the back of Hayes we say, "stand firm old man, and we'll back you."

Hon. J. H. Baker does not propose to let Morton C. Hunter of this State act as spokesman for him, Hunter's speech on National Banks, is not endorsed by Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker has the ability, and intends to speak for himself.

Senator Sharon is at his silver mines in Nevada, and to the appeals of his Republican colleagues to come to Washington, he telegraphs: "I have 3000 tons of silver bricks waiting for the Silver Bill to pass, and am engineering a movement in Ophir stock. Senate can go to h——l.

Weamer is mad because a Democratic House discharged several Republican soldiers and put in Democratic soldiers. You must remember, Weamer, that we have disabled Democratic soldiers, and it is not right for one set to hold positions for years to the exclusion of all others.

Allen county is generally more ably represented in the Legislature than any other. Barring a Senator or two, the delegation for several years past has been unusually brilliant. And now Tom Foster is mentioned for Senator. There is nothing like starting out right. Peter Kiser was the early laid foundation.

Sheriff J. C. St. Clair, of DeKalb county, Indiana, gives twenty eight solid nonpareil reasons in the Auburn Courier for the repeal of the Resumption Act. Some Sheriffs in the State give as many as fifty reasons of the same kind for the repeal of the Resumption Act in a single issue of their official organs. The creditors are selling out the debtors. The Lord pity the debtor class.—Valparaiso Messenger.

The Steuben Republican says James Nellis succeeds C. O. Myers, whose term has expired as postmaster, at Kendallville. That was a very short term, as it has been but a very short time since we congratulated C. O. on his accession to a second term. It is not fair to say his term has expired, when his own political friends conspired to oust him, undeservedly, we believe.

The Columbia City Post says: "An analysis of the vote on the repeal of the resumption act in the House shows that of the majority 110 were Democrats and 23 Republicans. Of the minority 00 were Republicans and 30 were Democrats. The Democrats have been found true to their pledges made to the people, that if they were put in power the act should be repealed. The Republicans continue to father the infamous measure.

At last the great debate in the Senate relative to the admission of Kellogg and Butler has ended. They were both sworn in last Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, after an all night session. Conover voted with the democrats several times, but finally wheeled into line and voted for Kellogg and Butler. After all the hue and cry against Butler and the Hamburg massacres, a Republican Senate admits him as a member. It was all for buncombe.

For two or three years past the resumptionists have claimed that the hard times were caused by the failure of crops, and over production. But this year we have had an enormous crop of everything, and the dust and cobwebs have been accumulating in our factories since the panic of '73, and yet times, instead of improving, are pressing down, down, down, until there is a wail anguish throughout the land. Yet the bondholders, the capitalist, the rich man, wants to resume in '79

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, of this State, in his semi-annual report, made to the Grand Lodge, last week says:

"During the term 1,354 brothers, and 175 widowed families have been relieved. The sum of $25,261.59 has been paid for the relief of brothers; $8,308.73 for the relief of widowed familes; $692,06 for educating orphans; $7,563.20 for burying the the dead, and $2,657.23 for other charitable purposes, making the total amount for relief $38,482.81."

High Randall left last week on a visit to Kansas.

Butler Items.

—The Methodist's are holding a series of meetings.

—Stove wood has been in great demand and prices high.

—The roads in this vicinity are standing on end, "peaked and up."

—The health of the community is much improved since the freezing weather has set in.

—Dr. Bennet lost one of his children by dyptheria last week. It has been quite fatal thus far this fall.

—We learn [illegible] Jacob Crise and lady celebrated their 85th wedding day on Saturday of last week.

—Messrs Maxwell & May intend to re-build in the spring on their old site They propose to have a hall in the second story.

—There is much eager enquiry as to the most approved methods of thawing out a frozen pump. Some folks claim they can do it without the use of profanity.

—Mr. Campbell, our fire insurance agent is the busiest man in town. The prompt appearance of the adjusters and their manner of cash settlement proves the utility of a policy.

—Mr. Boots, that prince of restaurateurs, at the depot, has moved into his elegant new hotel. Tom, it is the tidiest place along the L. S. & M. S. R R. He has eight rooms for transient men and can feed hundreds on short notice.

—Sufferers of the fire have arranged themselves about thus. Searight in the old stand. Rev. Sutten, jeweler, now occupies space in the post office. Mr. May, billiards, room under Bellenger's Hall. Mr. Thompson, hotel, Butler House. Smith & Ocher, butchers, have bought out Mr. Hymen and have as fine a stall as the county can produce. Mr. Jones, grocer, has not located as yet—will build if a lease can be procured.

CORUNNA ITEMS.

— There was a wedding party at the M. E. Parsonage on Thanksgiving day. We did not learn the names.

— Dr. Snyder and lady will leave this week for a visit in the east. We wish them a safe and pleasant journey.

— One of our young ladies dressed up in male attire the other day, and was soon in-Klined to return to the "jockey hat and feather."

— The Red Ribbon Club held their social at the Imus House last evening The attendance was quite large and all had a jovial time.

— An old lady by the name of Mrs. Dunfee, went to the woods and slashed up several loads of fuel and some w. t. "bought" about half of it after night.

—Mr. Dawson and Miss Britton, daughter of Amus Britton, were married last week. We wish them a rattlin' good time, now, henceforth and forever.

— W. B. Adams has started a feed and livery stable. Our place now has two institutions of this kind, and if we judge right, the financial matters of either will not pan out very largely.

—The ladies are preparing for an oyster supper, the proceeds of which will be given to the churches. The time for the supper will be announced in the COURIER, and we bespeak for the enterprise a large patronage.

—One family lives up-stairs and one down-stairs. The former occasionally empties a vessel upon the "head" of the latter, and the consequence is "high old times ensue." Now, if the family up-stairs would fall down stairs and the family down-stairs would fall up-stairs, they might stair at each other until both come to their senses.

—There is a great deal of talk in regard to the dangerous condition of the public school building, and a number of scholars, who would attend, are deprived of the winter term from the neglect and lack of enterprise on the part of the citizens of this place. It would cost but a trifle to make the structure firm and substantial, while on the other hand, if it remains in its present condition, it will soon be a mass of ruin and probably a number of lives lost.

—Quince & Brumbach, stock and grain buyers, at this place, arranged to have a large lot of hogs delivered at Waterloo. We learn that about thirty teams loaded with porkers drove to the scales to be weighed, and were refused the use of the "stillards." But weigh they must and weigh they would, and one of the firm went to Auburn and borrowed the weights of the city scales and returning to Waterloo, unlocked the "weighing machine" with a crowbar and marched the rooters on. When they get ahead of Hank, they 'ave to get up in the mornin'.

—A lively temperance meeting was had the other evening, and financial matters were brought down to a fine point. It was ascertained that the R. R. Club had $40 in the treasury and what to do with it they couldn't tell. After several eloquent and elaborate speeches from several "who knew their biz," it was decided to use the money for an organ for the M. E. Church. Along toward the latter part of the performance it was voted, by a large majority, that the R. R. Club furnish $40 and a committee was then appointed to canvass the town and ask the citizens to aid in raising the money for a $80 organ, delivered at the depot, "right side up with care." As far as we know they have all "whacked up" liberally, and the only difficulty now remaining is, who shall be the organist. We mentioned once before in the COURIER that we'd 'ave one or bust.

Newville Items.

—The Bridge is nearly completed.

—G. Hathaway is refitting his property.

—The schools have all commenced in this vicinity.

—Our town is looming up again after lying dormant so long.

—Geo. Gunsenhouser has erected a neat house on College street.

—Our efficient sewing machine agent, J. M. Taylor, has taken up his residence with J. S. Thomas.

—Our merchants got running on the price of oil last week, and it sold from Thursday until Saturday at 10c per gal. One man took pitty on the merchants and carried in three cans at once. The clerk wore a smile that was child-like and bland, and another kind soul stooped down and blew the few bubbles from the measure and says, "It isn't quite full is it?" But since the cold snap the common expression is "Darn that oil."

—Our town is also the residence of that wonderful "Lothargio," correspondent of the Republican. What wonderful wisdom he is possessed of. He stated a few weeks ago that three ladies drove off the bridge. He was mistaken one lady—but two ladies did actually drive on the bridge and off of it like other mortals. But you know that great historians are liable to make events as thrilling as possible. Last week he informed his readers that the postmistress, after attending the county Institute, was suffering from some unknown malady. Now, for fear the public mind will be thrown off its balance, we will state the case. The P. M's, clerk did attend the Institute, and had a slight bilious attack and also had a tooth extracted, and was necessitated from work for nearly two days. But Brutus is an honorable man and just give "Lothargio" a chance and he will tell things just as they are (or nearly so) Just get him a place where something happens worth telling and he'll tell it.

A. R.

Township Trustees Report.

The Trustees of the several Townships named below made settlement with the County Commissioners, last week:

	Rec.	Ex.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
Township purposes	$ 348 83	$ [illegible]
Road "	127 36	[illegible]
Dog-tax "	164 61	175 48
Common School purposes	2415 86	1560 10
Special School purposes	3110 08	[illegible]
Recapitulation	5570 74	2678 53
NEWVILLE-TP.		
Township purposes	$269 08	$ 121 48
Road "	140 15	130 80
Dog-tax "	54 53	54 81
Common School "	2065 52	1823 21
Special School "	1182 17	1108 11
Recapitulation "	3701 21	2530 50
SMITHFIELD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 587 41	526 11
Road "	176 37	186 85
Dog-tax "	163 21	156 00
Common School "	3911 46	2218 [illegible]
Special School "	1257 83	1229 27
Recapitulation "	6106 27	[illegible]
STAFFORD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 279 69	155 36
Road "	136 94	147 01
Dog-tax "	125 36	51 90
Common School "	1298 29	793 00
Special School "	1195 56	1165 27
Recapitulation "	2999 24	2312 83
CONCORD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 366 08	360 42
Road "	340 26	189 72
Dog-tax "	180 78	161 66
Common School "	3607 42	2420 50
Special School "	1438 10	1175 20
Recapituation	5863 06	4158 42
JACKSON-TP		
Township purposes	$ 280 29	206 65
Road "	400 25	323 91
Dog-tax "	116 27	66 87
Common School "	3073 87	1942 00
Special School "	1152 64	1141 26
Recapitulation "	5023 34	3680 10
WILMINGTON-TP		
Township purposes	$ 804 93	589 48
Road "	752 45	308 68
Dog-tax "	187 31	163 80
Common School "	4266 74	2385 00
Special School "	2905 88	2000 38
Recapitulation "	8821 37	5865 38
R CHLAND-TP		
Township purposes	$ 718 57	563 13
Road "	371 67	173 09
Dog-tax "	121 65	70 48
Common School "	3563 44	2278 25
Special School "	2760 00	2641 34
Recapitulation "	7142 23	[illegible]
UNION-TP		
Township purposes	$ 965 93	370 26
Road "	202 82	229 20
Dog-tax "	280 28	280 01
Common School "	3679 31	1801 50
Special School "	1865 94	1237 41
Recapitulation "	7232 28	3720 38
TROY-TP		
Township purposes	$ 231 47	215 69
Road "	10 31	17 38
Dog-tax "	120 06	42 05
Common School "	1348 52	933 74
Special School "	681 63	143 81
Recapitulation "	2400 99	1372 54
KEYSER TP		
Township purposes	$ 316 24	147 74
Road "	222 35	336 85
Dog-tax "	58 69	48 00
Common School "	2286 79	1084 95
Special School "	950 01	858 66
Recapitulation "	3834 08	2476 90
BUTLER-TP.		
Township purposes	$ 347 87	251 65
Road "	572 28	283 81
Dog-tax "	75 18	73 10
Common School "	2004 59	1425 11
Special School "	3690 52	1418 18
Recapitulation "	4788 43	3417 87
TOWN OF AUBURN		
Common School purposes	$4456 47	2085 78
Special School	9151 17	8765 61

Why is there not a literary organization of some kind formed in this place, at which an evening could be passed pleasantly and profitably. If nothing else, get up a damphino club. It would be very popular here.

Safe—Speedy—Sure.

The rapidity and certainty with which Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound cures diseases of the respiratory Organs and its reliability as a remedy for consumption long ago secured for it a foremost rank among medicine of its class. It is in fact the recognised specific for throat and bronchial disorders. It promptly checks a cough, no matter how long standing, and affords great relief in cases of asthama. It should not be mistaken for a mere palliation, since it not only affords immediate relief, but also removes all traces of the malady. It is a specific for croup. Trial size 10 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and $1.00. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Swihart is plaintiff, and Samuel Geisinger, et ux. is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, 172, and eighty-three, 83, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Town lots numbers seventy-eight, 78, and seventy-nine, 79, in Ensleys second addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 5th, 1877. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Levi Houser is plaintiff, and Noah Lang is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars (152) and twenty cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A life estate in ten (10) acres of land of a square form in the south west corner of the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty one (21), township thirty-three, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 5th Pf. $7.55.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stiefel & Ochs are plaintiffs and George M. Tappan is defendent, requiring me to make the sum of Two hundred and fifteen[$215] and fifty[50]cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one seventh (1-7) of one hundred acres off the north part of the southeast quarter of section twelve, 12, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in De Kalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
Young & Ralston, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Nov, 21st, 1877. Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John A. Garver is plaintiff, and Hubbell and Bordner and Solomon Bordner are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars and fifty cents with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit;

Lots number eighteen 18] and nineteen [19] in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Chas. W. Pitcairn, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indianan, Nov. 15th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stephen W. Hackley is plaintiff, and Julius Proctor is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Forty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of section twelve (12), township thirty-four (34) north of range fourteen]14], east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. M. Combs et al. are plaintiffs, and Burgett & Freeburn, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Fourteen Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number seventy-three (73) in Ranew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Jones et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars, and Twelve cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six (56), in the town of Lawrence, (now Sedan,) in DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff,
Auburn, Ind. Nov. 20, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

ROOT & COMPANY

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BLACK SILKS Superb stock, most of them bought at auction sales and will be sold cheap. Prices, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.30, 1.50 per yards.

CASHMERE SILKS Black silks, brilliant color warranted to wear, $1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00 per yard.

COLORED SILKS All the popular shades for dresses and trimmings at greatly reduced prices, viz: 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50 per yard.

CHENEY'S American grosgrain silks, 22 inches wide, in all the new dark shades, warranted to ware and give satisfaction. Price 1.50 per yard.

BLACK CASHMERES Full lines of all our popular numbers. The best value in the city at 60c, 68c, 75c, 85, 90c, 1.00 1.25, per yard.

COLORED CASHMERES In seal brown, navy blue, myrtle green, plum color, drabs, bargains at 60c, 75c, 85.c 1.00 per yard.

BOURETTE CLOTHS Nieguse and matalasse effects. Knickerbockr and snow flake goods for overdresses. Suits, etc., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 150 per yard

MOURNING GOODS Large choice stock cashmeres, black merinos, henriettas, Austrailian crepes, bombazines, tamise cloths, baratheas, matalasse, etc.; etc.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CREPES 3-4 4-4 5-4 6 4 wide, cut on the bias at 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1-25, 1.50, up to 8.00 per yard Also crepe vails, al sizes, best goods 2.50 to9.00 each.

UNDERWEAR for gentlemen, ladies, and infants wear. All sizes from smallest to the largest. The largest stock and lowest prices in the city.

HARRIS KID GLOVES is the best kid glove sold. In 2, 3, 4, 6 buttons. Prices reduced. Also 2 and 3 button kids at 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 per pair.

HOSIERY KID GLOVES for wear, complete stock, newest styles and lowest prices. Balbri gan hosiery for ladies and gentlemen.

CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, Paris and New York styles. Immense stock to select from. New styles open daily.

CARPETS, this department is the most prosperous in our etablishment, choice styles and low popular prices do the business

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of all kinds, table linens, and demasks, towels and towelings, quilts, napkins, table covers, piano covers, etc.

Root & Company.

AUSTIN ALWAYS ALIVE!

EUREKA!

Eat Buckwheat Cakes
And Buy Your
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

And you will always have plenty of money and be happy—because they have $12000.00 worth of goods which they sell

20 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any other house in this county.

MEN'S GUM BOOTS $3.50

Save your money by trading at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Richardson is plaintiff and Robert Zacher, et al are defendents require me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
A. A. Chapin, atty for pltf.
Nov. 21st, 1877. Pf. $7.75,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Sumner K. Randall is plaintiff, and Charles G. Smith and Daniel W. Smith are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Ninety-Eight Dollars and Seventy-Two cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-five [25] and forty-five [45] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuations appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.
Moody & Huffman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 21, 1877.
P. fee $7.50

James Anderson is now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at his shop on Seventh street. Mr. Anderson makes a speciality of shoeing lame, and interfering horses. Give him a call and you will be satisfied that he does as he says.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit in a cause wherein Joseph C. Silvers is plaintiff and John Rinehart and Christiana Rinehart are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty nine (339) dollars and fifteen, 15, cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the south half of the south east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, township thirty-five, 35, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty acres of land more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and Samuel Hickman, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-Five dollars and Seventy-Four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 8th, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court house of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lots number twenty-three [23] and twenty-four 24, in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.
Altenberg & Lockwood Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Aubur Indiana, Nov. 14th, 1877.
Pr. fee $8.50.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO. St Louis, Mo.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

What We Need.

"A safe depository to lock our savings banks in, officers with telescopes to watch our officials; a judiciary to try some of our judges and juries to indict some of our jurors." The best brand for silver plated ware is the Mereden Bretannia Co., and Rodger Bro's. All ware of the Double Plate and Tripple Plate is stamped with their name.

Embossed Tea Sets, $40.00
Chased Tea Sets, $35 to $64.
Silver, Chased Tea Sets, $100.
Syrup Cups, $5 to $10.
Chased Tilting Water Pitcher $14 to $60
Water Pitchers $7.50 each.
Casters $4 to $30 each.
Butter Dishes, Pickle Casters, Fruit Knives, Fish Knives.

All of the above goods are of the best Tripple Plate. of the Mereden Britannia Co.'s make

Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Sign of the big dog.

The tintinnabulation of the doubled-jointed stovepipe is heard in the land, and the Recording Angel has his hands full.

If you have a watch to repair give Abright a call. He will fix it up in good running order at a very small cost.

"Lady Slipper" is the name of a vessel just launched at Boston. She must be intended for the whaling service.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the N. E. Ind. Agricultural Associations will be held at Waterloo on Dec. 17, 1877.

The Methodist prayer meeting to-night, will in consequence of a temperance address, meet promptly at seven o'clock.

One of our professional men fell short a few hundred dollars and his goods were levied on to satisfy the creditors.

Eugene Carter has been visiting his parents here this week. Him and his mother are now paying a visit to friends in Bryan, Ohio.

The members of the different churches met at the Presbyterian church for Thanksgiving services. The attendance was quite large.

The morning freight train going north on the Saginaw road, jumped the track at Waterloo Monday. The switch was not in its proper condition.

If you would be a millionaire loan somebody $100 at 10 per cent., get your interest in advance, as banks do, and you will be worth $1,380,900.

There will be a big trade during the holidays, and the merchant who advertises freely will get the biggest share of it. Just stick a pin there.

All wanting to lay in their winter supplies in dry goods at cash, will have the opportunity now at the New York Store. Go and see for yourself.

The "reversible hat" is the most popular as it can be made to represent two different hats; worn in one way it is a bonnet, in the other a round hat.

When a man returns home at night and kisses his wife with more than ordinary tenderness, she may be pretty certain that he has been in mischief.

How is it that a woman sees so readily that she is loved, but never can find out that she is loved no longer? This is a French question of course.

Custer, the temperance speaker to-night, is a cousin of the gallent Gen. Custer, who was killed by the Indians in the Black Hills country a year ago.

Joe Morlan says that the author of "Leetle Yacup Strauss" has been discovered. Its Charles Francis Adams. We had a glimmering that Charles was guilty.

Messrs. Gregg & Maxfield have re-opened the ball alley at the north end, opposite the Auburn House. They will in connection put a target gun, and a fine line of tobacco, cigars etc.

Frank Rand, the desperado was originally from Fort Wayne. His name was then Charles A. Van Zandt, and he was a good little boy while there, being sent to the penitentiary but once.

The Neoteric Association gave a hop last Wednesday evening. At one time the caller-off said: "Keep your eye on your partner, I'm going to give you something new," and he yelled out, "first four right and left!"

It is cold in the fourth floor back hall bed room of the boarding house these nights, and a young man with a flute isn't so limber and expansive with that instrument as he used to be in the balmy evenings of early June.

Life is but short, but we should do all we can to prolong it. Check a cough or cold at once and use an old reliable remedy such as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Only 3½ cents per pound is being paid for live hogs.

A telegram passed over the wires last week announcing the death of the little girl named Clara Hood, who made her home at Mr. Benedict's, agent of the Saginaw depot last summer.

The two newly married couples who sojourn up town, aver that there is more caloric to the cubic inch in matrimony, than there is in half a dozen coal stoves. Therefore if you wish to live comfortably and economical during the winter months, get married.

This is an off season for the small boy. He can't eat green fruit and he can't fall through an ice hole; so he hangs around the parlor and tells his sister's young man how much of Anna Maria's chiefest glory is hair and how much is jute switch.

A man's soul may be a perfect æolian harp, pulsing with melody from the breath of every sweet thought, and yet it will grate like a rat-file if he comes in unexpectedly and detects his wife taking music lessons, with the professors chin resting—no matter how carlessly—upon her shoulder.

What an infinite blessing in a family is a cake paddle! It is useful alike to turn up the buckwheats, and the young ones. In a family raised on a reliable cake paddle and a mother with a well developed biceps, you never hear tell of the boys running bogus saving banks, or the girls marrying red-headed dry goods bummers.

Since the introduction of "female postmasters" a girl goes to the window and says: "Is there a letter for Miss Margaret Robinson?" "Yes," says the "female postmaster," "here is one from Austin & Co., our shoe merchants, who says they have the cheapest boots and shoes in the county. We should judge so by the way they are selling them out.

A sad scene took place in the south part of town last week. It was about a girl. One fellow was escorting her home, when another, who thought he had a prior claim, came upon them, and a fight ensued, in which the escort was knocked down. That's hardly according to hoyle, and Pat should be more careful in the future.

Commencing Saturday, December 1, 1877, and until further notice, the switch engine will leave Garrett at 8:00 A. M., and returning, leave Auburn Junction at 9:00 A. M., with a caboose attached for accommodation of travel between Garrett and Auburn. Round trip tickets 25 cents. This is a step in the right direction, and we believe our Auburn neighbors will appreciate it.—Garrett Hearald.

Man is an absolute puzzle; when he has a pair of shoes with a brake in them he is not satisfied until he has a new pair; and when he has a new pair he is not satisfied until he breaks them in. If there is a man in the State who can give an exhaustive opinion on this subject, it is Austin, the boot up side down. He can wait on more customers and do it more pleasantly, and sell goods cheaper than anybody we ever knew. It may pay to call and see him. It will remind you of a circus.

The sluggard may sometimes, perhaps, go to the ant with profit; but we have frequently known property-owners to go to ten-ants and come away no better off than when they went. Ladies who go to Abright's Jewelry Store always find goods as represented, and know if a mistake has been made or an exchange is desired it will be attended to. Mr. Abright is adding largely to his stock for the holidays and if you want to purchase a nice present, give him a call.

The merchants and business men must not expect the daily sales to be so large now as heretofore. Articles do not bring as much money now, and hence the cash drawer does not fill up as formerly. A calico dress can be purchased for sixty cents that one year ago cost double, and this holds good with almost all articles of merchandise. The best way we know of is, to advertise liberally and draw all the trade you possibly can.

We were pleased to meet an old-time friend at Butler the other day—no less a personage than Dr. W. O. Butler, now a minister of the United Brethren church. Gemimi, didn't we open our eyes when he told us that, not that the Doctor was ever a bad boy, quite the reverse, but then he was a jovial, wholesouled fellow—well, why can't a minister be so, too. He is in charge of the U. B. congregation at that place, and we know he will be successful, for we always found him an accomplished, genial, clever gentleman.

Geo. Picker, away out in Kansas, sends us a paper published at Independence, from which we take the following item: "We saw a field a few days ago that had been planted in corn last spring, the soil of which was so rich that the tassels of the corn were forced out before it was knee high, and when shooting time came that process was accomplished with such terrible force that the ears were blown entirely from the stalks. Nothing too wonderful to be accomplished in this great country of ours.

Our druggists all say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc. It has no equal. Pyice 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

—Christmas is on the way.

—No school Thanksgiving.

—Jas. McClellan's horse died.

—Mr. Geo. Hazzard is in the city.

—All speak well of the Thanksgiving dinner.

—Three weeks from Tuesday is Christmas.

—The saloons were all closed on Thanksgiving.

—The first sled of the season was in town Saturday.

—O. E. Porter, of Hicksville, was in the city last week.

—The jail birds have a second-class circus every day.

—Our business houses were not closed on Thanksgiving.

—Prosecutor, John Bixler, gave us a call last Saturday.

—A number of our sports went hunting on thanksgiving.

—There is some talk of reviving the Red Ribbon movement.

—Oil cloth carpet at Kiblinger's Hardware, sold very cheap.

—Miss Alice Shaffer has returned from an extended visit to Ohio.

—D. B. Thomas, Esq. and lady, of Garrett, were in town yesterday.

—The invitations for the Hook and Ladder Hop are being circulated liberally.

—J. A. Smith will move back to the Buckeye State. We are sorry to loose Jake.

—Messrs. Carry, Shoff and Snyder, of Angola, were in the city Thanksgiving day.

—A brother-in-law and sister of Jas. Anderson is paying him a visit this week.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co. for your Cross Cut saws and axes, they are warranted.

—Parties from Ft. Wayne have been repairing the gass fixtures in the new jail.

—Mrs. Minnie Kline, of Corunna, was in the city last week, the guest of Mr. Willis.

—The meat market one door south of the Auburn House has closed up business.

—Mr. Gregg will occupy the Maurhaun room and deal in butter, eggs and poultry, so we learn.

—Our saw mills seems to have a stand still. Better roads will improve matters in general.

—Kiblinger & Co. is headquarters for Iron, Steel, and general line of wagon and carriage hardware.

—The Thanksgiving dinner given by our Methodist friends was well patronized, and all enjoyed a good time.

—The Rev. Mr. Rice delivered an excellent discourse at the Presbyterian church on Thanksgiving day.

—Kiblinger's Hardware is headquarters for all kinds of lamps, chimneys and general line of lamp goods.

—The Lake Shore road has been reducing the number of its employees since the strike. 1,000 have been cut off.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages recorded?

These are all required to protect your title.

The following items from the Waterloo Press last week.

—Billy Fisher, son-in-law of Esquire Wolf, is reputed to be dangerously ill.

—J. B. Hoover has been suffering from an attack of malarial fever, but is now better.

—The wife of Daniel DeWitt, of Wilmington, died very suddenly last Sunday evening.

—H. H. Keep has been compelled to relinquish the Pleasant Lake school by long continued ill health.

—Sudden Death.—Belle, 14 months old child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Williamson, died Saturday night of convulsions, brought on by fever. Mr. Williamson was absent in Ohio at the time, but came home in response to a telegram. Deaths among the little ones are always sad affairs, and this one was rendered peculiarly so by the circumstances.

Parents cannot be too careful in guarding the health of their babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is known not to contain anything injurious. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Simple yet efficacious is Lawson's Curative in counteracting Rheumatic and Neuralgic diseases. It is easily applied and will not cause any irritation or soreness, but, on the contrary, is deliciously soothing and healing. For sores, cuts, wounds, or wherever there is inflammation, it is a perfect balm. For sale By F. E. Davenport.

Mr. C. S. Stoy, of Butler, has just obtained a patent of a Gasket, which he invented a short time ago. It is bound to prove an important invention, as it is simple, easily constructed, and yet most perfect Gaston in use. A Gaston is the packing between joints of a steam pipe, or any other tubelar arrangement, which has one or more joints not screwed together. This Gaston consists of hard rubber cut into small strips and coiled up to the required size, inside of two flanges, fastened together around the whole at the center. These flanges are made of thick stencil brass, and when the joints are bolted together with this Gaston between, the rubber is protected, and the joint is absolutely air tight and perfect. Mr. Stoy intends introducing it in a short time, and we believe it is going to be a grand success. At least we wish him that much.

Homeopathist.—Judge B. B. Daily, of Delphi, Ind., writes of Dr. W. T. Knapp: "I have known the doctor as a practicing physician in this city for the past five years. He is a gentleman of culture and refinement. I know him to be a skillful physician, for the reason that he effectually cured me of a disease that I have suffered with for years, and which was pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians in the State. Dr. W. T. Knapp has removed to this city and can be found at his office on Seventh street, Ralston's old residence.

Grand Concert.

The musical Convention now in session in this place under the direction of Messrs. Straub and Reed, is progressing finely and will close Friday evening Dec. 14th, with a grand Concert in the spacious room of the Presbyterian church. The best musical talent of our community is represented in the convention, and a high order of music is in rehearsal. Our citizens may expect an unusual fine entertainment. Make your arrangements to attend the Concert.

Temperance Address.

John W. Custer of Michigan, who comes highly and well recommended as an able, popular, and logical temperance speaker, will address the people of this place at the M. E. church to-night at 7:45. We hope all who have the good of the cause at heart will attend, and give us their aid in endeavoring to revive the good work of last spring, which has for some time been at so low an ebb. No admittance fee.

W. H. Dills, Pres't.
Mrs. W. H. Rakestraw, Sec'y.

Gen Reub Williams of warsaw, is manager of the Morton Monument Association for the Thirteenth District. He has appointed the following gentlemen as Associate managers.

Elkhart—Gen. M. S. Haskall.
Noble—Isaac Mendenhall.
Lagrange—Dr. J. R. Rerrick.
DeKalb—George W. Gordon.
Marshall—Major Kendall.
Steuben—Lawrance Gates.
Kosciusko—Capt. A. S. Miller.

Don't forget that the holidays will soon be here, and that you are expected to give something to those dear to your heart a present. To make a fine selection go to Abright's, where a splendid stock of toys, jewelry, &c., can be seen and bought at very low prices.

Mr. McDowell, Trustee of Richland township, desires to enter a denial of the rumor given in the Courier a few days ago, that he declined to employ the two female teachers chosen by the people.

Two doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my child of a severe case of croupe. I have used a great many different cough medicines, but have never found any so efficient as Dr. Marshall's. J. W. Spellman, Elkhart, Ind. Sold in every drug store.

Great Reduction.

Flour at Eagle Mills at $1.50 per sack Corn Meal, 30c. per sack. Buckwheat, 85c. per sack. Chop Feed from $1.00 to $1.25 per cwt. All goods delivered in town.

The Warsaw Republican says that Hon. Wm. Williams is to deliver a lecture in that place to-morrow night, on the supject "What we have Seen and Things as they are." If Billy can't make an interesting lecture on that subject nobody can.

The M. E. Social will be entertained by Mrs. Rush, Friday afternoon, Dec. 6th. We wish to see a great turn out. A good time anticipated. Mite in the evening.

We were pleased to meet Angola's most handsome representative, the accomplished Miss Morse, at the dance here last week.

—That good old paper, the Logansport Pharos, has changed hands.—Messrs. Todisman & Loutham being now at the helm

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.
Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,
HOMEOPTHIC PHYSICIAN,
AUBURN, INDIANA.
Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.
Special attention given to
CHRONIC DISEASES
AND
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

WHAT IS THE LATEST?
CUSTOME MADE
Artic Coats, Ulsters, Broadway OverCoats, Winter Suits, Diagonal Coats And Vests.
SAM, PETE & MAX.
FORT WAYNE.

LOOK AT THIS!
Never has our Millinery Department been so full and com! and
PRICES LOWER.
Than has ever been known.
HATS. HATS.
Ladies and childrens untrimmed hats for 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1.00
" " well trimmed hats for 50c. 75c, and $1.00 and upward
Ladies silk ties 15c, 20c, 25c, and 50c
FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
A good assortment. Ball ahd Silk Fringes, all prices.
FURS. FURS.
Our line of Furs has never been better. Children's sets 50c, 75c, and upward. Ladies Mink, full set 7, 12, and $18. Ladies Bever, sets 2, 2 50, $3 per set
CLOAKS.
A new lot of Ladies Cloaks just received for 4 50, 5, 6, and $7, and as high as $20
HAW K AND SKIRTS
A find assortment. Ladies and Children Unddrwear 35c, 40c, and 50 cents
NOTIONS.
Our Notion department is full. Gloves, hose, buttons, Misses knit sacques and hoods, etc.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Waterproof all styles 75c, 1 00, $1 25, per yard, Calico 5c, Gingham the best 10c, black alpacca 20c, 25c, 40c, and upward.
Germantown and Zephyrs Yarns all shades. Mottos and splits 2 to 5 cents.
H. H. STAMETS.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!
Which have been selected with especial reflerence to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of
HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.
The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of
Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!
The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on
DAVENPORT.
His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a full line of.
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on
DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND.

$200.000.
GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" BARGAIN 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy EVER Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent Post-paid for $1.00 or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.00. CLUB PREMIUM. To any OFFERED one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
Our cotemporary, the Boston Globe, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.
The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every respect.—Boston Globe, Oct. 28, 1876.
His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.
Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—Herald, April 12, 1877.
F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

POETIC POSIES.

Selected from the December Magazines.

THE WAY.

First, and [illegible] Truth, and then,
  Although she strays
From beaten paths of men
  To sacred ways,
Her leading follow straight,
  And bide thy fate;
And, whether smiles or scorn
  Thy passing greet,
Or find'st thou flower or thorn
  Beneath thy feet,
[illegible] nor fear thy fate
  At heaven's gate.
—M. E. Sherwood, in Scribner

DICKENS.

As one who flings large hospitable doors
  Wide to a world of [illegible] when he has seen
  [illegible] hurrying onward with their faces [illegible]
And covertly close his vacant chamber-doors,
[illegible]
  Humanity's eager passions, blithe or sad,
  Each revelling, and, however strangely clad,
Are still the old rascals, bigots, fools and bores!
Ah, what a [illegible] they prolong
  Of avarice, hatred, hope, revenge, despair!
[illegible] from the clutch of wrong!
  How pleasure and ease take hands with toil and care!
  While humor, that wild harlequin, here and there,
Dashes in spangled somersaults through the throng!
—Edgar Fawcett, in Scribner.

NATURE AND ART.

Art is the child of Nature, yes,
Her darling child, in whom we trace
The features of the mother's face,
Her aspect and her attitude,
All her majestic loveliness
Chastened and softened and subdued
Into a more attractive grace,
And, with a human sense imbued.
He is the greatest artist, then,
Whether of pencil or of pen,
Who follows Nature. Never man,
As artist or as artisan,
Pursuing his own fantasies,
Can touch the human heart, or please,
Or satisfy our nobler needs,
As he who sets his willing feet
In Nature's foot-prints, light and fleet,
And follows fearless where she leads.
—*Longfellow's "Keramos," in Harper's Magazine.*

TWILIGHT.

After the French of Victor Hugo.

Child, go and pray—for see! the night is here!
Through cloudy rifts the golden lights appear;
The hills' faint outline trembles in the mist;
Scarcely is heard a distant chariot—list!
The world's at rest; the tree beside the way
Gives to the evening wind the dust of day.

Twilight unlocks the hiding-place of stars;
They gleam and glow behind night's shadowy bars.
The fringe of carmine narrows in the west,
The moonlit water lies in shining rest;
Furrow and foot-path melt and disappear;
The anxious traveler doubts the far and near.

It is the hour when angels stoop to earth
To bless our babes amid our careless mirth.
The little ones with eyes upraised in prayer,
With tiny, folded hands and white feet bare,
Ask at this twilight hour a blessing dear
Of Him who loves his little ones to hear.

Then, while they sleep, a cloud of golden dreams,
Born in the calm of day's declining beams,
Waiting in shadow till the hour of night,
Fly to each couch and scatter visions bright;
As joyous bees seek honey-laden flowers,
Dreams hover near in slumber's peaceful hours.

O cradled sleep! O prayers of childhood blest!
O baby-voice, speaking a loving breast!
The happy prayer the darkness maketh light,
Attuned to song the solemn sounds of night,
As 'neath his wing the birdie hides his head,
Thou shelterest by thy prayer the cradle-bed.
—*Florence A. Kendrick, in Appletons'.*

THE GOLDEN AGE.

I know our nation's vernal bloom is over,
Vanished the springtide's dear, delicious days,
When simple toil amid the fragrant clover,
With youth, and help, and hope, gave God the praise,
Ah! shall we walk again in virtue's ways?

They say the storm has ceased its angry motion,
And that Alcyone is sitting by the sea,
Her bird auspicious brooding on the ocean;
That Peace is coming back to you and me;
But, I ask you, are your people free?

They tell me Ceres pours her horn of plenty,
That barns are brimmed with heavy sheaves of gold,
The sower sows his sack—the reaper gathers twenty,
The marvels of our wealth tongue hath not told;
But have we now the rights we had of old?

They say our white-winged Commerce breaks the barrier
Of earth's remotest limits for her spoil,
And, laden like a bee, far-flying carrier,
Brings tribute back of wine and spice and oil;
But brings she back content with all her toil?

Tell me, O Messenger, absolved from error!
Shall we e'er see again the days of old,
When sovereignty was swayed in love, not terror,
Duty was strong, and honest worth was bold,
And mighty Truth prevailed, not sordid gold?
—*William Preston Johnston, in Galaxy.*

ANTICIPATION.

Slanting across the fields of snow,
The westering sun makes haste to go;
This day, I know, is tried and sweet,
To-morrow tires my lagging feet.

With many a pause of happy rest
I've journeyed with To-Day, my guest;
His stranger brother cannot be,
Methinks, as goodly company—

Holding in his mysterious hand
Gifts that will bless or blight my land!
Tarry yet longer, fair To-Day,
That losing step an hour delay.

What songs have told my spirit's cheer,
What sunlight warmed the glowing year,
What dear companions round me hung,
While life, and love, and hope were young!

These with to-morrow fade apace,
Like bloom from a beloved face;
And, trusting half, yet half with dread,
I question, "What shall be instead?"

The sun drops deeper, night is chill;
The oracles I seek are still;
Yon herald star which glitters low
Seems beckoning on the way I go.

To-morrow? Ah, that door doth ope
A new celestial path to Hope,
More than I ask or dream must be,
In God's to-morrow kept for me!
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

PALISSY.

Who is it in the suburbs here,
This Potter, working with such cheer,
In this mean house, this mean attire,
His manly features bronzed with fire,
Whose figulines and rustic wares
Scarce find him bread from day to day?
This madman, as the people say,
Who breaks his tables and his chairs
To feed his furnace fires, nor cares
Who goes unfed if they are fed,
Nor who may live if they are dead?
This alchemist with hollow cheeks,
And sunken, searching eyes, who seeks,
By mingled earths and ores combined
With potency of fire, to find
Some new enamel hard and bright,
His dream, his passion, his delight?

O Palissy! within thy breast
Burned the hot fever of unrest;
Thine was the prophet's vision, thine
The exultation, the divine
Insanity of noble minds,
That never falters nor abates,
But labors and endures and waits,
Till all that it foresees, it finds,
Or what it cannot find, creates!

Turn, turn, my wheel! This earthen jar
A touch can make, a touch can mar;
  And shall it to the Potter say,
What makest thou? Thou hast no hand?
As men who think to understand
A world by their Creator planned,
  Who wiser is than they.
—*Longfellow's "Keramos," in Harper's Magazine*

MY MOTHER'S OBJECTIONS.

I.

"There is no use in talking; nothing on earth will ever induce me to give my consent."

It was my mother who spoke, and I sat silent, vainly endeavoring to find some argument which should induce her to change her mind. Unless she did so, the case, I knew, was hopeless, for Helen, proud, beautiful darling that she was, would never marry a man whose family refused to sanction the match. My mother was the best woman in the world, too good for the world, I sometimes thought—too good, at least, for the world in which I lived, and to which I had recently transplanted her from the quiet New England village in which she had lived all her married life. If you know anything of the rigid spirit which prevails in those quiet spots of New England where a stern Puritanism rides rough-shod over all natural tastes and instincts, you can, perhaps, appreciate the force of my mother's objections to my betrothed, Helen Leighton; otherwise, you must take my word for their cogency.

"She dances; she gambles; she laughs in church."

These were the grounds on which my mother's objections were based. I had argued them with her, point by point, many a time, driving her from them one by one, *forcing* her to acknowledge their untenability. So far so good; but, as a bit of whalebone springs back when the pressure upon it is relaxed, just so surely did her mind spring back to the original point:

"She gambles; she dances; she laughs in church."

Dance? of course she danced, like a wave of the sea or a bubble of the air. Thanks to my Puritanical training, I had no opportunity of learning the art until my muscles had lost their youthful flexibility. Nevertheless, it was my delight to watch her graceful figure and to catch the bright glances which from time to time she sent me as she floated past.

Gamble? She played cards, as everybody does, which hardly constitutes gambling; but this was a distinction which my mother would by no means allow.

"Cards are cards," was her line of argument. "It may be a shade worse to play for money, but, in either case, the principle is the same."

As for her laughing in church, who would not have laughed, under the circumstances, I should like to know? You see, her brother, Harry Leighton, was gifted with a naturalist's tastes and instincts. Bugs and beetles, worms and larvæ, and all hideous flying and creeping things, were to him types of beauty in its divinest essence. Now, on that soft August afternoon, as Helen and Harry were crossing one of our city parks on their way to church, his eye fell upon a specimen of the rare *Dorcas brevis*, which, by some miraculous means, had strayed thither. How was it possible for him to resist capturing such a prize? As he had come out unprovided with the collector's supply of boxes, murderous drugs, entomological pins, and such like, an empty envelope served to confine it, and he had thrust it into his pocket. Unluckily, the envelope was not sealed; the beetle, by no means pleased with its incarceration, made its escape, and, being of an investigating turn of mind, proceeded to burrow under Harry's garments. It is in vain to endeavor to preserve a calm and decorous demeanor, with mysterious claws burying themselves in your skin in inaccessible places. When to this is added the fear of injuring a rare and valuable specimen in your frantic attempts at recapture, and, also the dread of attracting the attention of clergyman and congregation, Harry Leighton's state of mind may be imagined. As for Helen, at first she had gazed upon her brother's wild contortions and grimaces with a mild wonder and alarm. The alarm was relieved by his whispered explanation of the true state of the case, profusely illustrated by frantic but cautious grabs at the cause of his woes. Now, I ask, could any mortal maiden resist this, especially in a place where to laugh was to *feel* herself forever disgraced? The very sense of horror which she felt at the idea of her own untimely levity only hastened the explosion. A little half-smothered rivules of laughter trickled out; shame and fright only made matters worse; the laughter became uncontrollable, hysterical, until the welcome sound of "Let us pray!" enabled her to hide her blushing, agonized face.

Now I had again and again explained the circumstances to my mother, but it was all in vain.

"If she had had a proper sense of the solemnity of the place, she never would have been tempted to laugh," was all that she would say, adding, as her ultimatum, "If ever you find me gambling, dancing, and laughing in church, I will give my consent; but, until then, it is quite useless to ask me."

And, so saying, my mother terminated the argument by sweeping from the room, leaving me to chew the cud of sweet and bitter reflections. How my mother's objections were to be answered, I confess that I could not see; that she would ever change her mind of her own accord, I knew her too well to imagine. Could I inveigle her into a faro-bank under pretext of a prayer-meeting, engage her attention, and then bet in her name, persuading her afterward that the act was the effect of her own volition? Hardly feasible; and, even if practicable, how were the other miracles to be accomplished? My mother dancing! my mother laughing in church! Unless she joined the Shakers, I could not see how the first was to be effected. As for the last, monkeys might perch on sounding-boards and angle for clergymen's wigs, stray dogs might run amuck up and down the aisles, with sexton and Sunday-school children in full cry after them, bats might flap and clergymen blunder, but I was quite sure that never a muscle of my mother's face would move.

With a sigh I gave up the problem at last, and sallied forth, all unconscious that fate was working for me in a case where I was utterly helpless.

II.

It had rained for a week—a driving, easterly storm, with occasional interludes of heavy, foggy weather, low, gray skies, and a damp, raw air. My mother's chest being weak, she was debarred from all out-door exercises during its continuance, and, sooth to say, the time began to hang very heavily upon her hands. Reading is all very well for a time, but, when you have all your life been a bustling notable housekeeper, finding your highest pleasure in new and recondite recipes, in scrupulous and frequent cleansings and purifyings of your domicile from cellar to garret, your literary tastes are apt to rust. In a city boarding-house there is little outlet for energy in a [illegible]wifely direction. Therefore it was no wonder that my mother soon began to stray about the parlors with a forlorn and hopeless expression, wistfully watching the various groups, each deep in the mysteries of cassino, Sancho Pedro, or such like unwholesome diversion; for cards just then happened to be a mania with all of us.

Suddenly, as I watched her on that especial evening, I saw her whole face light up as she paused beside a group of four who were collected around a small stand. Naturally I strained my eyes and ears to learn what could have produced that look of placid and profound satisfaction; but my observations were in vain, until one of this group, rising with an apology to the rest, politely offered his chair to my mother. He, being a comparative stranger among us, knew nothing of her peculiar ideas, which were no secret to the rest of the house. I saw the look of laughing dismay exchanged among those who were left; then, to my unbounded amazement, I saw my mother subside into the offered chair. In another instant I understood it.

"Dominoes!" I heard her say, in a tone of satisfaction. "I have never played them since I was a child, but I was very fond of them then. You seem to be playing some new game of which I do not know the rules; but, if you will bear with my ignorance for a while, I make no doubt that I shall learn them soon."

The others, with, I fancied, a slight hesitancy, began to instruct her in the laws of the game. Soon I heard terms flying freely—terms curiously familiar, but strange and uncanny as proceeding from my mother's lips.

A "flush," a "pair," a "straight flush"—what could it all mean?

"I chip!" cried my mother's voice, in tones of wild excitement; but—

"Too late!" cries another voice. "How many counters have you?"

"Twenty-five," replies my mother, blandly and unsuspiciously.

Instantly a 25-cent stamp is laid upon the table before her. She starts back, eying it with wild dismay. A horrible suspicion creeps across her mind, and, looking around the table, she gasps, faintly:

"What—*what* have I been playing!"

Amid a shout of laughter the answer reaches her, brokenly, faintly, but, alas! only too intelligibly:

"Playing? Why, 'penny ante,' to be sure. The cards were all in use, so we have been playing poker with dominoes by way of variety."

I must pass lightly over the tableau which followed, or my tale will be too long; over my mother's apologies, remorse, tearful explanations; over her indignant refusal of the money; her final acceptance of it under protest and its subsequent dedication to the cause of missions. All this I must leave to your imagination, and pass to the next scene.

III.

Georgie had succeeded at last in her efforts at persuasion. Georgie Lenox was my cousin, and my mother's favorite niece. She was married now—married a year ago to Rudolf Aronach, one of the best fellows in the world, and they had taken up their abode in Hoboken, that most German of American towns. It was to the celebration of their wedding anniversary that my mother had, after much hesitation, consented to go.

"It is to be a very quiet dinner," Georgie had said; "but Rudolf has so many friends who must be invited, that we have decided to give it at the German Club instead of our own house, which is much too small."

"I am afraid it will be a very gay and worldly affair," sighed my mother; "but Georgie makes such a point of it that, for her sake, I suppose I must go. But remember, Frederick, if I see any signs of dancing, I leave at once, for that I really can not countenance by my presence. There is a point beyond which I will not go."

Of course I satisfied her with a cheerful "All right," and she made her preparations with a sort of resigned equanimity edifying to behold.

My mother was a handsome woman still, in spite of her fifty years, with a tall, finely molded figure, delicate, clear-cut features, unblurred yet by time's ruthless touch, soft blue eyes, and heaps upon heaps of snow-white hair which glistened like spun silk above her low, broad forehead. I was very proud of her as I looked at her that evening in her sweeping dress of black velvet, finished at throat and wrists with soft falls of creamy lace. Dress and laces had been my present to her upon her last birthday, and she had accepted them with a mild rebuke of my extravagance, and wore them with an air of quiet protest, blended with subdued pride, which was charming.

Georgie's fiction of the "quiet dinner" had hardly imposed upon my mother, I think. Nevertheless, I felt her cling closely to my arm, with a stifled groan, as we entered the one long room which then composed the entire second floor of the German Club-house, with its polished floor and brilliant lights, and the little curtained stage at the upper end on which her eye fell first. There was no danger to be apprehended from that quarter, however, as she soon found; but scarcely less alarming, from her point of view, was the array of many-colored glasses which clustered beside each plate all the way down the three long tables.

"What does it mean?" she murmured faintly. "Will they make me drink wine? Oh, Frederick, take me home."

I should not have done so in any case, but it was already too late, for Georgie had caught sight of us, and hastened up, followed by one Herr Muller, a German of the stout, jolly, rubicund type, whom she introduced to my mother as the son of a German Protestant minister. My mother's face partially lost its look of bewildered dismay at this item of news, and she allowed him to lead her to her place without further objection.

I am afraid that at this point my attention wandered slightly from my mother, for Helen was there, the darling, more beautiful than ever in her draperies of pale blue and paler salmon, with tea-roses and forget-me-nots nestling among the ripples of her bonny brown hair; with her pure proud, face, and her clear, steadfast brown eyes, and the gentle, tranquil grace which, of all her charms, was the one which most attracted me.

Of course Helen knew nothing of the state of affairs between my mother and me. She would have broken off our engagement in an instant, even at the risk of breaking her own heart, had the faintest suspicion of it entered her mind. Fortunately my mother and she were not likely to be brought into close contact for the present. Even had they been, Helen would probably account for my mother's indifference on the ground of her being still ignorant of our engagement, which was an affair of only a month's standing. As for me, I thought it best to let things rest as they were until the way should be cleared, of which my mother's involuntary gambling had already given me good hope.

The dinner was a thoroughly German affair. Servants, dishes, conversation, music, all were German of the purest type. It was a little slice cut out of the very heart of *Vaterland*, and set down bodily in the midst of an American town. My mother did not understand a word of German, but Herr Muller spoke excellent English, and I was glad to see that my mother was gradually becoming more and more absorbed in the conversation. When she found that her refusal to take wine provoked only a very mild surprise and remonstrance, her last scruple melted away, and I was scarcely surprised to see her wildly waving her empty glass, and chanting with the rest the musical "*Hoch*," which is the German version of our unmelodious cheer. To be sure, the toast which she elected thus to honor was, "To the health of our American friends now present," but, as no doubt of the propriety of her proceeding crossed her mind, it would have been a pity to enlighten her.

Now there was a stir around the table. The band, which had hitherto been silent, struck up a march-like air. Each gentleman offered his arm to his partner and we moved around the room in a dignified promenade, while the waiters entered to clear the tables and push them out of the way. Round and round we went, my mother beaming with mild enjoyment as she leaned upon her partner's arm. Suddenly the measure changes; hand is linked in hand, and the long line winds and waves, weaving itself in and out in graceful undulations. For an instant my mother, in confusion and bewilderment, yields to the impulse. Then a dreadful suspicion breaks upon her mind, and she turns to her partner with the frenzied question:

"What is it? What are we doing?"

"Doing, madam?" repeats Herr Muller, looking bland but slightly puzzled. "We are dancing the Polonaise, to be sure. Do not be troubled; you do perfectly well, I assure you."

But my mother waits for no further encouragement. With a gasp she wrests her hand quickly from the grasp upon it, and mechanically retaining her hold upon her partner, she whirls him, too, out of the ranks, and drops, a limp, collapsed heap, upon the nearest chair. Helen and I disengage ourselves from the line and hasten up to her. But consolation is in vain. She only raises her tearful eyes to mine and murmurs,

"Frederick, your mother will disgrace both you and herself in her old age: First gambling, and now dancing. Oh, Frederick, send me back to Neponsuc before I sink further!" And covering her face with her hands she bursts into helpless tears, while her bewildered partner looks on, unable to form the slightest conjecture as to the meaning of this remarkable scene.

Obviously there was but one thing to be done, and that I do, by hastily consigning Helen to Herr Muller's charge, and leading my mother out of the room as quickly and as quietly as possible.

IV.

It is Sunday morning—the Sunday after my mother's little escapade at the German Club. The church bells are filling the air with music, church-goers throng the streets, and still my mother does not come. I have been waiting in the hall for fifteen minutes, and already the bell has ceased chiming and begun to toll. I grow uneasy at last, and am half way up the stairs, when I meet her coming down. What has detained her? How can I tell? A string has come off, or a button would not fasten, or something of that sort. What do I know of the various but trifling accidents of a woman's toilet? She was ready at last, however; had caught up prayer-book and muff, and hastened down to join me.

The service had begun as we entered the church which my mother and I attended. Episcopalianism was not her favorite form of worship, but she had consented to go with me to that church, fearing, I suppose, that otherwise I would not go at all. Need I say that my choice had been decided by the fact that Helen was a member (and a most devout one) of that church? I considered myself fortunate in having been able to secure a pew exactly in front of that which her family occupied, and thither we directed our steps. It was situated well up in the middle aisle, and, as we entered later than our wont, my mother, who prided herself upon her punctuality, was somewhat flustered by the time we reached it.

"Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us," repeated the clergyman, in his full, rich tones.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines;
I give my horse good corn and beans."

Where on earth did it come from? Not words, you understand, only a tinkle of jig-a-jig-jig-jig, jig-a-jig-jig, curiously near and distinct, and curiously, horribly inappropriate to the occasion. I looked about in doubt and amaze; so did everybody else. Had a lunatic strayed into church that clear November morning, or— Suddenly my gaze fell upon my mother's face—such a scarlet, agonized face as it was—as her trembling fingers fumbled nervously but vainly with the clasp of the prayer-book which she held. My eyes followed hers downward, and the mystery was solved. Instead of a prayer-book, she had in her haste caught up a musical photograph album, which was of precisely the same size and shape, never discovering the difference until the fiendish thing began to rattle out its rollicking tune at this horribly inopportune time:

"Captain Jinks, of the Horse Marines."

"We have erred and strayed from Thy ways as lost sheep."

It was all a confused Babel of sounds. People stared, giggled, and wondered. My mother in wrath, and agony, struggled fiercely with her infernal machine, but to no end. The stopping part was out of order; the playing part was in horribly perfect condition. She threw it into the prayer-book rack, and the contact with the hard wood sent forth the sounds with redoubled distinctness. She hid it in her muff, but no amount of fur would muffle it. She threw it upon the seat behind her, where it rattled away as merrily as ever. She was just about to sit upon it, when a hand was extended from the pew behind us—a slender, delicate hand, faultlessly gloved in pale silver-gray. The hand closed over the box, and in another instant we heard the sounds growing fainter and fainter, as Helen sailed down the broad aisle, leaving a trail of melody behind her as she passed. Just as, with a click, the air changed to "Champagne Charley," the door closed behind them, and only the clergyman's voice broke the stillness which settled over the church.

I looked at my mother. The expression of agony upon her face faded slowly to a look of intense relief. She turned her eyes upon me, bent toward me to whisper something, and—broke into a perfectly audible laugh! It was a laugh of sheer nervousness, without a particle of mirth in it, but a laugh nevertheless, positive and uncontrollable. Laugh she must, and laugh she did until her face grew scarlet and the tears poured down her cheeks, and she was fain to hide her diminished head behind her muff—laughed until, in sheer despair, she was obliged to fairly flee from the church just as the congregation rose for the "Te Deum."

V.

My mother and I sat for a long time without speaking, on that memorable Sunday evening. She was calm and composed now, though the traces of recent emotion still lingered upon her face. I would not be the first to broach one subject, the only one upon which I felt inclined to talk just then; so we sat silent in the dusky twilight, watching the leaping violet flames which quivered and flickered above the bed of glowing coals.

"Frederick," said my mother at last.

"Yes, mother."

"Your Helen is a brave girl."

"I am glad that you think so, mother."

"Do you think," said my mother, slowly, "that she did it because I am your mother, or because—"

"I think," said I, quickly, "that if anything would have prevented her doing it, it would have been the fact that you are my mother."

"And that you were present," said my mother, nodding her head sagaciously. "I thought so. Frederick, we had a conversation two weeks ago—"

"On dancing, gambling and laughing in church," I suggested, as my mother paused.

"Frederick," said my mother, severely, "will you be kind enough to let that subject drop? Because I was a cantankerous idiot and a self-opinionated bigot, will you leave me no place for repentance? I have had new views of the fallibility of human nature since then, and I suppose I may take a woman's privilege of changing my mind."

"By all means," I said, laughing, "especially as you have fulfilled the conditions so admirably."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Incapable Russian Generals.

The Russian Generals in Bulgaria are mainly very old men, who studied the art of war forty or even fifty years ago. They are described by a correspondent of the *Daily News* as men who never look in a book and who rarely read a newspaper, and appear to be utterly oblivious to the march of progress, and of science especially, in the military art. Their whole lives may be said to have been passed in but one occupation; their whole minds, whatever they ever had, concentrated on one object, and that the most trivial to which the human mind can descend—card playing. They have done nothing else, thought of nothing else, for years. Their minds have rusted until they are as dull, as heavy, and as incapable of receiving new impressions as the veriest clodhopper's. Called from their card-tables by the trumpet of war, they rise, rub their eyes, look round them completely bewildered, and as thoroughly out of the current of modern war as if they had been asleep for forty years. Not even Rip Van Winkle, with his rusty gun dropping to pieces after his long sleep, was more bewildered and lost than the majority of these poor old Generals suddenly thrown into the campaign at the head of their brigades, divisions, and corps. It may be asked why the Emperor does not send these old dotards back to their card-tables, and replace them by younger men, and men of talent, of which, after all, the Russian army is not destitute. The soft heart of the Emperor has much to do in retaining these old incapables in their positions. He cannot bear the idea of depriving an old public servant of his position and thus disgracing him, and so unconsciously prefers to sacrifice the lives of thousands of brave fellows to this misplaced feeling of kindness.

He Pleaded Guilty.

An amusing scene occurred at the recent arraignment of prisoners at the Criminal Court. A colored man stoutly pleaded not guilty to a charge of burglary, and, as he had no money, Judge Jones beckoned toward one of the young and rising counselors present and remarked:

"Mr. ——, I appoint you to defend the prisoner."

The colored burglar rolled his eyes with horror when he heard the name of the hero of a hundred convictions mentioned in connection with his case, and eagerly cried:

"No, Jej, no. I guess not. I pleads guilty ef you don't make it more'n two years in de pen."

The prisoner was sentenced accordingly, and the young lawyer tallied one more lost case.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Anti-Horse-Thief Association has 361 lodges and 8,000 members in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. It does not encourage lynching, although that course is permitted in places where the officers of the law cannot be relied on to prosecute thieves.

Spurgeon calls the people who go to church from compulsion, as they might do to escape from a shower of rain, "umbrella Christians."

BENEATH HER WINDOW.

BY CHARLES [illegible]

Maiden, down the moonlit [illegible]
Let thy whisper softly creep,
Sweet as midnight's breath of pines,
Pure as lilies grouped asleep.
All the fervors of the deep
Yearn and falter in my soul;
The revealing, secret things,
Buried under Memphian wings,
Move me with a weird control.

All of [illegible] hidden lies
In the raptures of thine eyes;
And what olden empires free
Ceaseless chords of memory,
Or what happy ripples wet
Thy rich garments, by the sea,
In some cloudland, wide and [illegible],
Is not whispered, is not said,
By the wise stars overhead.

Dost remember when the [illegible]
[illegible] thy [illegible]
Ere thy days of human speech?
Art I doubt not Dian's [illegible],
When the fair youth dreamed at [illegible],
Just a flicker in the shade
Of your modest branches made;
And you heard the crimpled fern
In its mossy hollows turn,
As the goddess, half afraid,
Fled across the mossy glade,
Wast thou queen of Plato's isle,
Lapt in summer's endless smile?
All the training of a queen
Lingers yet in step and mien;
And the graceful, tingling [illegible]
Wavers in your airy speech;
And your motions, quickly, slowly,
Are the woodland naiad's wholly.

Maiden of unwhispered love,
Hast thou never loved before?
Did no former ages fold
Lover's kiss and rapture bold?
Then you have not sounded clearly
All the age's essence nearly.
Yet thou seem'st a simple woman,
Warm and mortal, bright and human;
Let a dewy rosebud slide,
And the starlit night divide,
Then my soul will understand
You forget the cloudy land,
And your olden spells resign
For the sake of love divine.
—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

PITH AND POINT.

Natural slippers—Eels.

A matter of course—A horse race.

A bad policy—One that has run out.

A Solicitor-General—A poor beggar.

When is a literary work like smoke? When it rises in volumes.

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

A literary class—Builders. They are always finishing stories.

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

The safest way to rid yourself of your wife's female friends is to make love to them.

Why is a pair of skates like an apple? Because they have occasioned the fall of a man.

"O, Edith, won't you kiss Dr. McCluskie?" "I'm so shy, mamma; you kiss him first!"

He blew his little lamp out at the top,
And his life came to a sudden stop;
If he hadn't been so confounded green,
He'd never have fooled with kerosene.

"Artaxerxes, my boy," said Mr. Marrowfat, "remember the dying words of Socrates—Never marry a woman that kicks sideways."

Miss Long, of Oregon, has married Mr. Little. She, of course, says: "Love me, Little;" and he, of course, says. "Love me, Long."

Puck says that when four women are walking abreast on the pavement they will break ranks for nothing except a man—with a paint-pot.

It is a final test of brotherly affection for a girl to lend her brother's silk umbrella to her beau and not be jawed clean out of her gaiters.

The editor who saw a lady make for the only vacant seat in a car, found himself "crowded out to make room for more interesting matter."

A minister asked a tipsy fellow leaning against a fence where he expected to go when he died. "If I can't get along any better than I do now," said he, "I shan't go anywhere."

The editor of a child's paper received a letter from a lady subscriber recently, in which was written: "Our Annie died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper."

When asked why her sweetheart left her, Miss Jones replied, "In consequence of a falling out." She didn't tell the whole story. Her false teeth were what did the falling out.

A Virginia Sheriff asked a murderer if he wanted to make a speech on the gallows, and he replied: "Guess not; it looks like rain, and I don't want to get wet. Go on with the hanging."

A well-known girl of the period—Em Bezzle.—*New York Weekly.* Her near and dear relative—D. Fault.—*Norristown Herald.* And the name by which friends salute them both is P. K. Dillo.—*Graphic.*

Bill Smith was a member of the Twenty-sixth. While the boys crowded around the old flag at the recent reunion, Bill, with an irrepressible humor, called out: "Boys, I am no speaker, but there's a blamed sight more of you here than ever I saw in a fight." This brought down the house.—*Franklin (Ky.) Review.*

A traveler visiting a cathedral was shown by the sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque glass vial. After eying it for some time the traveler said, "Do you call this a relic? Why, it is empty." "Empty!" retorted the sacristan, indignantly. "Sir, it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

"See here, Parker, what's the difference between a ripe watermelon and a rotten cabbage?" asked one letter-carrier of another the other day. "You've got me there. I don't know," he returned with a look more puzzled than an illiterate man at a cross-roads guide-board. "Then you'd be a mighty nice man to send after a watermelon, you would," remarked the quizzer as he moved on.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Politics in the Household.

In the village of C. the children are as strong partisans in politics as their parents. A little girl of Democratic persuasion had been taking tea with a little Republican friend, and was amicably helping her wipe dishes when the news of Hayes' election was announced, whereupon, dropping the spoons she was wiping, she caught up her sun-bonnet and disappeared. "What brings you home so early?" asked her mother, as the little Democrat rushed into the house. "Why, I happened to think that there I was wiping Republican dishes, and I just threw down the towel and ran," was the excited answer.—*Christian Union.*

ALL SORTS.

Christine Nilsson is learning to sing in German.

There are nearly 3,000 telephones in use in New York city alone.

Boston type founders have never before known as dull a time in their business.

The face of Miss Blaine will always show an ugly scar as the result of her wound.

The country population of California is only equal to the population of San Francisco.

Senator Morton's death, just as it occurred, was predicted by his physician thirteen years ago.

The famous Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is now over 90 years of age, and in very feeble health.

It is gratifying to hear that the Pope's medical examiners see no reason why he should not live twenty-five years.

Mr. Sylvanus Atkins, aged 104, was taken to the polls on election day in Valatie, Columbia county, N. Y.

Gen. Franz Sigel has bought a farm in Pike county, Pa., where he is going to educate two of his sons as farmers.

Europe has purchased $2,500,000 worth of our American fruit within the past twelve months, principally dried fruits.

The Grand Jury has ignored the bill against Gen. Pierson, charged with murder in connection with the riots at Pittsburgh.

It is estimated that turbine water wheels have, since their invention, saved the country over $300,000,000 in the one single item of fuel.

The official canvass shows that the vote of Colorado on the woman-suffrage question was: For, 6,612; against, 14,053; majority against, 7,441.

John Levick, who claims to be one of the 60[illegible] that made the famous charge at Balaklava on Oct. 25, 1854, is in jail at Cleveland, on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Among our Indian tribes the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Cherokees are steadily increasing in numbers and advancing in agricultural wealth, good order and education.

Maj. Campbell, who, with a battalion 800 strong, led the Turks in their attack upon Fort St. Nicholas in the Schipka pass, is regarded by critics as having done the pluckiest thing of the war.

Gale, the pedestrian, who, not long ago, walked a mile and a half at the beginning of each hour for 1,000 hours, has just succeeded in walking 4,000 quarter miles in as many ten-minute spells.

The one-term mania has broken out in Mexico. A law has passed the Senate, and is expected to be ratified by the lower house of the National Legislature, prohibiting the election of a President for a second term.

The amount of wheat raised in Dakota the present year, according to statistics furnished by Judge Brooklings, of Yankton, is, in round numbers, 7,000,000 bushels, 5,000,000 bushels being produced by Southern Dakota.

Mrs. Hayes has a hearty liking for the White House, old-fashioned as it is. She took an old friend through it the other day, showed him the great rooms, and said: "No matter what they build, they'll never build any more rooms like these!"

A Harrisburg (Pa.) jeweler says that neither he nor one of his two workmen uses tobacco, and both can handle any polished tool in the shop and lay it aside unwiped without injury. The other workman uses tobacco habitually, and if he neglects to wipe polished tools after using them rust spots will soon invariably appear.

New York city now contains nearly 1,300,000 people, besides the population of Brooklyn, which numbers 550,000. New Yorkers lay claim also to the inhabitants of Staten island and Jersey City, which, including Brooklyn, would increase the census to about 2,000,000. The principal cities in the civilized world are estimated, in point of population, as follows: London, 3,489,428; New York, over 2,000,000, and Paris, 1,851,792.

The new monument to be erected to Ex-President Johnson, at Greenville, Tenn., will be twenty-six feet high, with a base of granite and a shaft of Italian marble. Upon the front is a scroll representing the constitution of the United States, and an open book with a hand resting upon it, suggesting the taking of the oath of office. Over the apex is the American flag, and surmounting the whole an American eagle with outstretched wings.

Nine ladies rode for prizes at a tournament in Nevada. In order that there might be no ill-feeling among the competitors, every one was given a prize. The silver medal was won by a daring lady from Long valley, whose horse was almost unbroken and plunged frightfully. The other riders got tea-sets, cake-baskets, fans, pickle-dishes, chromos, books of poetry and other raff. Nor was horsemanship exalted above the humbler domestic virtues. Prizes were awarded for the best bread, the neatest sewing and the prettiest pillow-shams. One lady was awarded a premium for being the best-dressed dancer at the Society ball.

Searching for Lost Treasure.

An expedition is now preparing to leave this country with the purpose of recovering gold and silver treasures which for more than sixty years have been hidden beneath the waters of the Spanish main, not far from La Guayra, Venezuela. In 1815 the San Pedro Alcantara, a Spanish man-of-war, was sent as a convoy to provision-laden vessels designed to supply the fleet in the Caribbean sea. Thirteen hundred men were on board, and the treasure-chest contained $3,000,000 in silver. When the San Pedro Alcantara arrived [illegible] a revolution was found to be in progress, and Spanish citizens and churches of Venezuela caused their treasures of gold and silver and jewels to be transferred for safety to the frigate. Several Venezuelan towns were also plundered and destroyed, their wealth being carried on board the vessel. The soldiers and sailors were so exultant at their successes that they indulged in a drunken revel, during which the frigate caught fire. The half-crazed men could do nothing, and when the flames reached the powder-magazine a terrible explosion sent the San Pedro Alcantara, with men and treasures widely scattered, beneath the waves. Several attempts have been made to recover the sunken millions; but in all not more than $60,000 has been found, and this in silver. The gold, jewels and church plate remain undiscovered. Capt. Hollingsworth, an experienced diver, has obtained permission from the Venezuelan Government to search for the lost treasure, the permission to last six years, and a percentage on all sums recovered to be paid to Venezuela. With modern appliances and contrivances, with energy, knowledge and prudence, he believes that some millions may be recovered.

Anecdote of Lincoln.

The Drawer is assured that the following anecdote of the late President Lincoln has not heretofore appeared in print. It was related to a little company of Chicago lawyers.

"One day," said Mr. Lincoln, "when I first came here, I got into a fit of musing in my room, and stood resting my elbows on the bureau. Looking into the glass, it struck me what an awfully ugly man I was. The fact grew on me, and I made up my mind that I must be the ugliest man in the world. It so maddened me that I resolved, should I ever see an uglier, I would shoot him at sight. Not long after this, Andy ——" (naming a lawyer present) "came to town, and the first time I saw him I said to myself, 'There's the man.' I went home, took down my gun, and prowled round the streets waiting for him. He soon came along. 'Halt, Andy,' said I, pointing my gun at him. 'Say your prayers, for I'm going to shoot you.'

"'Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter? What have I done?'

"Well, I made an oath that if I ever saw a man uglier than I am, I'd shoot him on the spot. You are uglier, sure; so make ready to die.'

"'Mr. Lincoln, do you really think I'm uglier than you?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, Mr. Lincoln,' replied Andy, deliberately, and looking me squarely in the face, 'if I am uglier, fire away!'"—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

An Alabama Squatter.

William Stevens, of Clay county, Ala., has squatted on a mountain tract and built himself a log cabin, where he resides contentedly with his rifle, wife, eight kids and 100 goats. The goats are hardy and prolific; he shoots them when he wants meat, or leather for shoes; has their milk for milk, butter and cheese; exchanges kid-flesh for meal with a miller at the foot of the mountain; sells his surplus animals yearly for clothing, hats, etc., and claims that he is the best-fed, best-clothed, best-shod and best-humored man in the county.

The total nominal capital invested in all the railways of Great Britain is nearly $3,200,000,000. This is at the rate of $200,000 per mile of railway opened. More than $190,000,000 of capital pay no dividend; $270,000,000 less than 5 per cent., and only $25,000,000 more than 10 per cent.

Comfort for Uneasy Stomachs.

That incomparable anti-dyspeptic cordial, carminative and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, yields comfort to the uneasy stomach with a degree of promptitude most gratifying to the victim of indigestion. The eradication of dyspepsia by the Bitters is, of course, accompanied by the disappearance of every one of its multifarious and puzzling symptoms, among which may be mentioned as the most prominent, heartburn, flatulence, abdominal oppression after eating, and sinking at other times, palpitations of the heart, water brash, vertigo, sick headache and nausea. Hostetter's Bitters tone and regulate the various organs which assist in the processes of assimilation, secretion and evacuation, fortify the system against malarious fevers, and develop in the enfeebled system fresh stores of vitality. In efficacy, as in popularity, they surpass any tonic or regulating medicine of the age.

The Queen of the Oven.

A breakfast-biscuit or tea-roll made with Dooley's Yeast Powder is certainly the queen of the oven—so light, white and delicious. You lift it tenderly, break it open gently, spread it daintily with fresh, sweet butter, waiting to be gracious. After breakfasting on biscuits made with Dooley's Yeast Powder what man would contemplate suicide, or grumble because his wife asked him for money.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Burnett's Cologne received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant bottles—glass and cork-stoppered, and basket-covered—and is for sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

We have a larger sale for Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup than for any other medicine of the kind. We have for sale all the old standard remedies. None are in such demand.
Flint & Dayton, Friendship, N. Y.
Sold by J. Bloch & Co., Chicago, Ill.

It will pay to read advt. "Florida Homes!"

FLORIDA HOMES!

Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Price ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE. Cheap transportation. Settlers are delighted. Send stamp for State Map, Views, and Report Chicago Excursion. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 302 LaSalle st., Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

MAGIC LANTERNS VIEWS
[illegible] E. T. MILLIGAN

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
[illegible]
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
[illegible]
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

NASBY AS A BANKER, AND On the President's Policy. Two of the richest, raciest pamphlets ever issued. Full of the rare Humor and profound Philosophy of the Sage of Confedrit X Roads. 10 cents each; three for 25 cents. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

STORIES. Two complete novels, by eminent writers, and four delightful stories, all for 25 cents. In book form, would cost $1.50. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE. Choice Standard BOOKS by all departments of Literature, Poetry, Fiction, History, Biography, the Classics, etc.; the best and cheapest books in the world. Catalogue free. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

BEFORE YOU subscribe for any other paper send for a specimen copy of THE TOLEDO BLADE. It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper of Sixty-four Columns, filled with carefully-prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States. Specimens free.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicine.

Chorus, Anthem & Glee Books
Musical Societies this Winter will use
The Gem Gleaner. By J. M. Chadwick, is especially for Choirs, having rather more than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Munger, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. $1.00; or $9.00 per doz.
Emerson's Chorus Book. By L. O. Emerson, has an admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All is of the best quality. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per doz.
Perkins' Glee & Chorus Book. By H. S. Perkins, has 26 Glees and 8 Sacred Choruses, all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per doz.
Chorus Choir. By E. Tourjee, has 75 fine Anthems and Choruses, and 25 Chants, Te Deums, &c. First-class Chorus-Choir book. $15 per doz.
The American Glee Book. By W. O. Perkins, is a true Glee Book, with the best and most entertaining compositions from beginning to end. $1.50; or $13.50 per doz.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

HULL & SCOTNEY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
And wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-Lists, Stencils, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to Any RESPONSIBLE HOUSE in Our City.
Butter. Cheese, Poultry.
EGGS. GAME.

GRAFF'S IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE. TRADE MARK PATENTED. SOAP MADE [illegible]. WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR.
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THE ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
The prevention and cure of CONSUMPTION, as also of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, may be realized in
PULMONA,
which is also recommended as a certain and radical cure for all general and special derangements of the Nervous System, Disorders of the Blood, and Functional Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, and as a general Brain, Nerve and Blood Tonic.
PULMONA [illegible] Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. It imparts strength and color to the pale blood, subdues the Chills and Fever, and diminishes the expectoration. It checks the Night Sweats, invigorates the appetite, relieves the cough and difficult breathing, stops the wasting of flesh, and induces a calm and refreshing sleep.
PULMONA is adapted to every disease, however called by name, in which is exhibited any derangement of either the Nervous or the Blood Systems. For Female Diseases it is [illegible] unequaled.
PULMONA takes the place of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough, "Tonics" for the Appetite, "Expectorants" for the Expectoration, Anodynes for the Nervous Irritation, Iron for the Blood, and thus is both the best and the most economical medicine that can be taken. By a special action upon the Constitutional condition it reaches and has a direct effect upon the whole series of symptoms. PULMONA is confidently recommended in all cases wherein are exhibited any one or more of the following symptoms:
Cough, Difficulty or Irregularity of Breathing, Wasting of the Flesh, Loss of Appetite or Strength, Bleeding from the Lungs, General Debility, Flying Pains through the Chest, Limbs or Back, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Night Sweats, Dizziness or Vertigo, Sore Throat, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Sinking of the Stomach, Remittent Fever, and especially in all Female Diseases or Uterine Irregularities.
Read the Following Certificates.
College Hill, Cincinnati, O.—"I was in the last stage of Consumption. Ten days after taking PULMONA, my Chills, Night Sweats, Fever, &c., decreased, and finally ceased altogether. My renewed health is a marvel to all who knew me."—F. D. Dawson.
"PULMONA saved my daughter's life, and probably saved me hundreds of dollars."—Rev. E. Jones, [illegible].
"We bless God for the benefit we received from your PULMONA."—Rev. P. Warren, Canton, Pa.
A Sufferer from Asthma writes: "Your PULMONA is decidedly the best remedy we have ever had, and the only one that has produced entirely favorable results."—Geo. M. Graham, Amsterdam, N. Y.
The price of the PULMONA is $1 per bottle. It may be obtained through Druggists generally, or directly from the Proprietor, OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York. Send for free circular, containing particulars of MANY cases successfully treated.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. Look! starting news. Organs, Melodeons, Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

MARY J. HOLMES.
The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books—*Edith Lyle*—*West Lawn*—*Tempest and Sunshine*—*Lena Rivers*—etc., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.
G. W. Carleton & Co., Pub'rs., New York.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

HIGHLAND
Military Academy,
WORCESTER, MASS. Established in 1856. The cheapest school in the land for what is furnished.
C. B. METCALF, A. M., Sup't.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERAR, 12 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve-Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
The ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!
Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type or figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

"VEGETINE,"
Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."
VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.
VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.
VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.
VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.
VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.
All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y. Sent by mail free of postage.

$400 [illegible] AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] Send for Catalog. Van & Co., Chicago.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS
WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal.

TO ADVERTISERS! We will send, free to all applicants who do any newspaper advertising, the THIRD EDITION of AYER & SON'S MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS. 160 8vo. pp. More complete than any which have preceded it. Gives the names, circulation, and advertising rates of several thousand newspapers in the United States and Canada, and contains more information of value to an advertiser than can be found in any other publication. All lists have been carefully revised, and where practicable prices have been reduced. The special offers are numerous and unusually advantageous. Be sure to send for it before spending any money in newspaper advertising. Address N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, Times Building, Philadelphia.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet.
If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

A Perfect Hair Dressing. A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair. A Preparation Free from Irritating Matter.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
Cocoa-nut Oil.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. BOSTON.
Fac Simile of Label & Wrapper

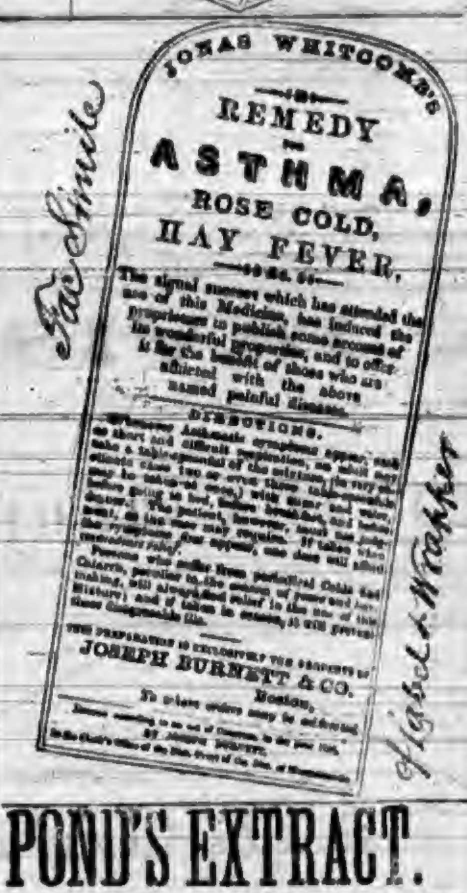

JONAS WHITCOMB'S
REMEDY
for
ASTHMA,
ROSE COLD,
HAY FEVER,
The signal success which has attended the use of this Medicine, has induced the Proprietors to publish some account of its wonderful properties, and to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with the above named painful diseases.
DIRECTIONS.
[illegible]
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
Boston.
Fac Simile of Label & Wrapper

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no Other.
"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."
POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.
LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.
HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.
VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.
BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.
TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.
PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.
TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It *revives*, *invigorates* and *refreshes*, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.
TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.
CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$60 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

WANTED—18 Agents in every Co., male or female, $3.50 per day. Postmaster, West Randolph, Vt.

25 CARDS, with name beautifully written, 20c. Address E. W. MOUL, West Randolph, Vt.

$200 a month. Agents wanted [illegible] Address Childs & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.

WONDER box, contains 27 useful articles; 25 stamps. Miss Eva Grant, Middleboro, Mass.

3 new vocal and 3 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. Union Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

$330 [illegible]

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED. 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

EVERY SOLDIER [illegible] or contracted permanent disease in the army, can get a Pension by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Cambridge, Ohio.

WANTED—Lady Agents in every city, town and village in the United States and Canada. Also a business permanent and profitable. No letters answered unless stamp is inclosed. G. K. Wilson & Co., 8 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

WE WANT good Local and Traveling SALESMEN—men and women. New business. No peddling. Salary and all expenses paid by us. Add's Monitor, Moscoden & Co., Cin'ti, O.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, with stamp, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST in the WORLD. For Cash or Installments. Send for Illustrated Catalogues. AGENTS Wanted. Horace Waters & Sons, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 S. Desplaines St., Chicago.
Send for Illustrated Price-List.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $15 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
[illegible]

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NEW DISCOVERY.
Cure for PILES. Not a quack's worthless stuff, but an honest remedy, discovered by one who suffered for many years, who was pronounced by the leading physicians of New York as incurable, but cured himself in ten days. Has tested the merits of the remedy on nearly 100 cases, and now offers $50 for any case of Piles he cannot cure. Remedy, with full instructions, $1.00. GEO. E. WILSON, 8 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Send for Reduced Price-List of
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH THIS MONTH (NOV., 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
Approved by All Physicians.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

10,000 A YEAR.
It is estimated that this number die yearly in the United States of
CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. All persons with weak Lungs, or afflicted with Cough, should at once test the merits of this good Cough and Lung Balsam.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Nature's Cure
For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases is The Voltaic Belt. When worn it generates *Electricity*—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. $5. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Hernia supporter—$5. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended—$6. Digital Syringe—combines 3 tips, forceps and speculum, hard rubber—$4. Pile Supporter—comfortably worn on horseback—afflicted ones get it—$2.50. Discount to trade and physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. Address CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO., 56 Washington Street, Chicago.

BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
Has "wrote another book," and it is really
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!
As a P. A. and P. I. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DOODLE leaves BETSY BOBBET far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., and Hartford, Conn.

READ! A RARE OPPORTUNITY! Don't Miss this Chance!
Upon receipt of only 25 Cents (currency or silver), we will send One Pair Elegant French Oil Chromos (companion pictures and very beautiful), and also The Cricket on the Hearth, the People's Favorite Literary and Family Journal, for FOUR MONTHS on trial. It is a mammoth 16-page, 64 column Illustrated paper (size of Harper's Weekly), filled with splendid Continued and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Wit and Humor, etc., etc. The largest, handsomest and cheapest paper of its class in the world. This Great Offer is made to introduce it into New Homes. Write Now. Address F. M. LUPTON & CO., Publishers, 116 Broadway, New York. READ!

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. No. 48

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored. We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 35c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 18c. French mixed 20c, Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigers, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.60. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 23c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyster at 15c. No. 1 fall count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO. !

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!

Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer freinds that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I use none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page Illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

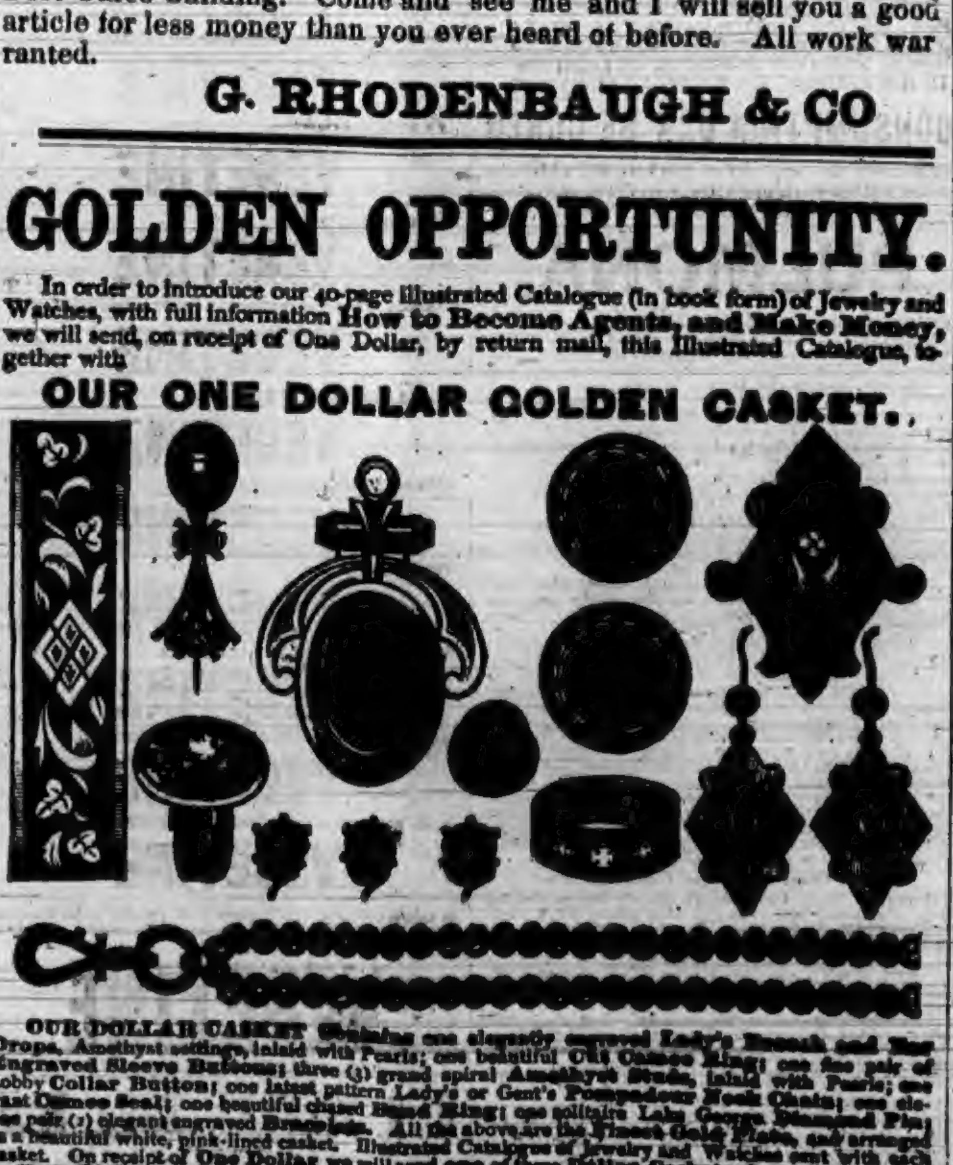

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful Cut Cameo Ring; one fine pair of Engraved Sleeve Buttons; three (3) grand spiral Amethyst Studs, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby Collar Button; one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain; one elegant Cameo Seal; one beautiful chased Band Ring; one solitaire Lake George Diamond Pin; one pair (2) elegant engraved Bracelets. All the above are the Finest Gold Plate, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of One Dollar we will send one of these Dollar Caskets, by mail, post-paid, or Four Caskets on receipt of [illegible]. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
177 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 10 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 11a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 28 "
Butler	1 21 "	2 26 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 31 "	2 40 "	7 20 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 50 "	7 00 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 17 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 37 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 25 "	4 12 "	9 35 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST

Elkhart	7 55 p m	9 40 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 08 "	10 10 "	7 25 "
Ligonier	8 35 "	10 42 "	8 00 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 56 "	11 31 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 06 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 46 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 25 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 35 "	11 12 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 30 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 25	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	2 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	8 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'troit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 8,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 20pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 37	8 20	7 40
Denver	9 05	9 03	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 27	9 35
Laketon	9 55	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 06	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 05	11 31	12 50
Col'en's	11 20	11 55	2 00
Churubusco	11 34	12 18	2 51
La Otto	11 47	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 48
Auburn Junct'n	12 23	1 12	4 25
Aupurn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	5 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 42	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 35	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 38
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	4 20	8 38	10 35
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 25am	10 50pm	4 20pm
Bellaire	8 50am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 30am	6 12
Cambridge	11 15	1 17	7 30
Zanesville	12 35pm	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 40	9 00
Columbus	2 30	5 20	
Shawnee	4 50	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20	3 50	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 29	4 50	7 15
Mansfield	4 54	6 19	11 25
Shelby	5 11	6 47	12 25am
Monroeville	6 13	8 25	3 00
ar Sandusky	7 30	9 10	4 30
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	6 15
Republic	6 45	8 19	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	3 35
Hicksville	10 42	11 53	5 45
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 30pm	7 20
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	9 04
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 23	3 42	1 04
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	6 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 30pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 27pm
Albion	2 30	2 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	5 00
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 02	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 48
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 25	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 56
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 30
lv Columbus	9 30	3 00	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 05	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	5 00	7 05	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	2 15am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 15pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 4:50 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:40 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 44	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 34 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 30 pm	8 10 am
Newcastle	5 00		9 00
Cambridge City	5 40		9 40
Connersville	6 30		10 30
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 25 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 30 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	6 20 am	
Terre Haute	10 04 pm	4 40 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. 2	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		6 45 am	
Terre Haute		1 35 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		
Indianapolis		4 35 am	4 10 pm
Connersville	10 00 am		6 26 pm
Cambridge City	11 15 am		7 40 pm
New Castle	11 55 am		8 18 pm
Muncie	12 41 pm	8 20 am	8 50 pm
Hartford	1 35 pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	2 04 pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 40 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 15 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Jackson	6 45 am	40 am	[illegible]
Air Line Junc			
Wilsons	7 15	11 .	
Baldwins	7 22	12 11	
Hanover	7 27	12 20	
Stony Point	7 42	12 25	
Mosherville	7 55	12 36	6 55
Ar Jonesville	8 10	12 45	7 20
Bankers	8 23	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Montgomery	9 00	1 35	8 33
State Line	9 11	1 44	8 56
Fremont	9 22	1 55	9 12
Ar Angola	9 45	2 15	9 45
Pleasant Lake	9 56	2 28	10 03
Summit	10 11	2 33	10 24
Waterloo	10 23	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 41	3 01	11 15
Auburn June	10 46	3 05	11 26
St. Johns	10 56	3 16	11 32
New Era	11 00	3 20	11 50
Steners	11 10	3 25	12 11am
Huntertown	11 16	3 33	12 16
Caroll's Crossing	11 25	3 36	12 23
Academie	11 33	3 46	12 36
Ft Wayne	11 45 am	4 00 pm	1 00am

Going North.

Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30am
Academie	4 31	11 30	1 52
Caroll's Crossing	4 38	11 32	2 00
Huntertown	4 45	11 38	2 05
Steners	4 50	11 42	2 16
New Era	5 00	11 51	2 26
St. Johns	5 5	11 55	2 36
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	2 06	3 25
Waterloo	5 22	2 10	4 05
Summit	5 47	2 33	4 30
Pleasant Lake	6 02	2 46	4 45
Ar Angola	6 38	2 57	5 15
Fremont	6 55	1 15	6 00
State Line	7 03	1 25	6 15
Montgomery	7 20	1 35	6 40
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 06	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 28	8 10
Mosherville	8 22	2 47	8 35
Stonep Point	8 31	2 55	8 45
Hanover	8 37	3 01	8 52
Baldwins	8 48	3 10	9 16
Wilsons	8 50	3 21	9 35
Air Line Junc			
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40 pm	10 00am

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W co. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

[illegible]

$45 [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 13th, 1877. Number 50.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year......$[illegible] | Six Months......$[illegible]

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 Y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	[illegible]	12 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column........	10 00	15 00	30 00	[illegible]
1 Column........	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Feb'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

B. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over McBridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST. WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. O. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

ENOCH ZOLLARS Proprietor, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
[Late of City Hotel.] 6 mo. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN
Will attend promptly to all orders for
DRAYING AND HAULING.
[illegible] good teams and teamsters.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholstry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. [illegible]

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE
SELF THREADING
SHUTTLE
SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY
Selling
SEWING MACHINES!
For 30 DOLLARS
Go and see them.
G. H. YESBERA, AGT

True Merit Will Win.

A few years since the proprietor of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it there.—Our people soon found it out to be the reliable and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst colds, coughs, croupe, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children really like it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size 10c; large sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant to take, and requirs no physic. Price 25 cts. Try it.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON,

Gen. Pass. Ag't., Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get accli nated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansass, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 59 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Notes and Items of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

Now for the bear. After going north he turned east and killed a couple of hogs in the neighborhood of Brunk's, and then turned northwest and killed a calf near Stephen Jones', the bee hunter. We sounded the tocsin, called in our forces, and with the Torence and Hollenbeck boys, started on the war path, resolved to do or die for the rising generation. We were provided with guns and five dog, including the big grey hound, given to my father by Samuel Matlock, of Lancaster, Ohio, which money could not buy. We soon got on the bear's track, crossing the sand ridges and soft places in the prairie. He was a smasher, and made a track more like the human family than any animal that we had ever seen. We were almost led to believe in Darwin, who teaches that man came up from the lower order of animals, and this bear's tracks did look as if he might be a connecting link between man and the monkey. But I never liked Darwin's idea of running you out to a tadpole or a grease spot. The bear traveled fast and had a kind of an elephant trot, or engineer swing. The dogs would run way ahead after him for miles, and then come back pretty well "chawed up." They at last got frightened and would not follow him. The greyhound was game and wanted to pitch in, but we kept him back, as we did not want him to get hurt. Several times we got sight of the old fellow crossing the prairie from one side ridge to another. He made good time and we had hard work to keep anywhere near him.

While crossing a ridge, we saw a deer coming right towards us with tongue out and very tired. One of the boys was going to shoot, but I told him to hold on, that there was something the matter with it. We kept the dogs in and it came right up to us. Just then five or six big grey wolves (none of your little prairie wolves) and one big black one, the only one we ever saw, came running after it. We opened fire on them and killed the black and grey one, and wounded another, which got away with the rest. As we heard that a black wolf skin was very valuable, we skinned them. While doing so we heard a noise and looking round saw an old she wolf and four young ones coming in on the home stretch, to be at the death and feast off the deer. We fired at them, but without effect, and they ran one way and the deer another, without saying good-bye. We hung up the wolf skins in a safe place and followed up bruin, who had got the start of us, and had come across bees in an old hoolow tree and tore the honey out making a mess of it, but had left enough for us. Bears are great for honey or anything sweet, and do not mind the sting of bees more than you would a mosquito bite. Along toward night his tracks became most too fresh, and we were afraid, so conclued to camp on his track. While preparing to camp a couple of the boys went out to get some game for supper, and in about an hour came in with a fine fat buck, from which we had a fine feast. We sat by the camp fire and "chawed" roasted ribs and broiled venison, and thought how the old fellows who dressed in purple and fine linen, and fared suptiously every day, but had lost their appetite and digestive powers, and got the gout and despepisia, would give a million if they could just eat such a meal as we did. There are some who live only to eat, but in those days we ate to live and keep soul and body together, and were happy. I long for those days again. The nights were dark and we made two big fires, one on each side of us, as we had heard that wild animals will not go through fire for a meals victuals. Several times we were badly frightened in the night, and even our dogs were afraid. We kept out a picket guard, but it was hard to get any one to leave the fire very far, as we were afraid that the bear would make a raid and gobble us up before we could say our prayers.

The morning came and found us with our scalps all right, and we were soon off on the trail. He had turned east and gone north of Fletcher's lake, and by Mud lake in Fulton county, and then west to the Tippecanoe, near the Indian camp where Aubbeenaubbee and Mingo were. Through the day we found where he had made a meal off of a dead or wounded deer as bear connot catch a sound deer. As it was nearly night we concluded to stay with the Indians, and they agreed to go with us in the morning. After a good night's sleep we were off early, with Indians, guns, and a new supply of dogs, and with their aid soon found the trail. After following him till almost noon, we saw him go into a swamp filled with thick elbow brush. The Indians said he would make his last fight there. We prepared to give battle, surrounded the swamp and then sent the dogs in. One of the Indians who had a rifle that carried an ounce ball, got sight of him, fired and broke one of his fore legs and that brought him to bay. He stood up on his hind legs and looked like a gorillo and I almost thought that Darwin was right. We all closed in on him, but could not fire for fear of killing the dogs, they were so close around him. After he had killed and wounded four or five dogs the grey hound broke loose and went in. The bear grabbed him with his well fore leg and was about to crush and kill him when Aubbeenaubbee rushed in with a big kife and struck the bear under the shoulder and that settled his hash. He let the dog go and gave up the ghost. He was an ugly old rascal and had a bad preath. According to parenology and phyiology, and judging from his head and countenance, which were bad, his moral character had not been good in the neighborhood and vicinity where he had formily resided.

The Indians said he was the largest and only one they had seen in this part of the country for many years. They supposed that he was a wanderer from the far north, on an exploring expedition. We skinned him and gave the hide to 'Aubbee,' as it was he who struck the fatal blow and saved my father's dog. He was not very fat and tasted like a mixture of coon, pork, shad, and codfish. We took a scout around and got our wolf skins and returned home well satisfied with our bear hunt, which was the last and only one in my life. We sold our wolf skins and other fur to Tom Archer, who was then buying fur for Walker & Ewing for a good price. We bought something for everybody in the neighborhood and invited 'Aubbee' and Mingo over and we had a grand jambouree on the prairie, they staid two or three days with us and had a grand old time out in the wilderness.

Now my dear friends I must leave you again for the present, and when I get more time will tell you of the death and burial of Aubbeenaubbee, how he died a christian, with the cross of Christ in his hand and gently passed away without a murmur to the happy hunting grounds and also what became of Mingo.

BLUE GRASS, 1839.

* * *

An unusually sad and unexpected calamity has befallen the family of ex-Sheriff Twitchell, of this place, within the last two weeks. Mrs. T., an estimable lady, while in apparent good health, has through a terrible fright—by a rash (and no doubt malicious) act—been driven to malignant insanity.

The circumstances connected with and directly leading to the case in question are substantially as follows: About ten days ago Mrs. Twitchell retired for the night and was sound asleed when—crash! crash!—the fine large lights of the bay window were shivered into innumerable fragments by the blows of a heavy club in the hands of some one outside, the particles of glass flying all over the room. As may well be expected, the woman was terribly startled and sprang from her bed, screaming for life.

At about the same hour of the following night—ten o'clock, or perhaps a little later,—Mr. Twitchell was aroused by the voice of his wife who had suddenly struck up a favorite air and continued to sing, notwithstanding his efforts to arouse her. All attempts were vain, and the devoted husband soon realized the fearful truth that his wife was no longer sane. From that hour she has continued to rave, almost constantly, requiring the closest attention, and at times several strong men to keep her under subjection and prevent her from injuring herself and others.—Angola Herald.

* * *

How beautiful it is to enter a house where there is a daughter just blossoming into womanhood, and to note the effect of her presence in the domestic arrangements. Everything speaks of her benign presence—the tender and home like atmosphere of the parlor—the thousand little tastful trifles—the birds, the flowers, the various graceful feminine adornments—even the abnormal limberness of the sofa-springs, and to have her old man worth $50,000, with an assurance of getting a big lift right after you hook on to her. Yes, its nice.

"An' zis," remarked McMahon, extending his hand and smiling affably. "An' zis is ze braze zhonoral zat unto ze men of ze grad United States armies have sade: "I vill on zis line it fight out no mattaire if it consume ze hole summaire?"

* * *

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

100,000 Copies of ST. NICHOLAS FOR THE CHTIRSMAS HOLIDAYS. Only 25c a Copy.

Some idea of the attractions offered in the Christmas Holiday Number of St. Nicholas, of which 100,000 copies will be issued, may be gained from the following: There are poems of William W. Longfellow, and William Cullen Bryant; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the late Theodore Winthrop; and a short story by the author of "Alice in Wonderland;" a new fairy story, "Sweet Marjoram Day," by Frank R. Stockton, "The Peterkins' Charades," by Lucretia P. Hale; a poetic riddle by Dr. J. G. Holland, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in olden times and nowadays, by Gail Hamilton.

Of the story element, the brightes feature is the begining of the new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "Under the Licacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas number contains also the opening of a new serial Story for boys, a tale of tropical life, by Gustavus Frankenstein, entitled "Tower-Mountain," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran & Kelly; A portrait of Miss Alcott, with a sketch of her life; several poems by two little American girls; a play and a Christmas carol (set to music), and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c.

The New Cover is by the English artist, Walter Crane,—the famous designer of "The Baby's Opera."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for girls, and the three serials for boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "Schonbergcatta Family," and an article "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a briliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to Young Americans by George Macdonald The "How" series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell how to bind your own books; how they mine coal; how to enjoy your selves at home; how to be an agreeable guest; how to entertain company; how to be a carpenter; how to make an ice boat; how to build a house; how India Rubber is gathered; how matches are made; how money is made; how mackerel are caught; how they laid the atlantic cable; how they mine in California; how they work in the tea-country; how to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life.

Travel and Adventure, such as "Old Nicholl" (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welch Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indian of the Amazon, 'How Kitty was Lost in a Turkish Bazar,' 'Master Montezuma' (a Mexican story), 'Hans, the Lapp Maiden,' and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," Young Contributors' Department,' 'Letter-Box,' 'Riddle-Box,' and 'For Very Little Folks,' will be continued.

The four bound volumes of St. Nicholas already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas present for young people. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $3.00 each: vols. 3 and 4, $4.00 each.

Subscription price, $3.00 a year, postage paid. Single copies 25 cents each.

Sold by all Book Sellers & News-Dealers.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

Grand Concert.

The musical Convention now in session in this place under the direction of Messrs. Straub and Reed, is progressing finely and will close Friday evening Dec. 14th, with a grand Concert in the [illegible] room of the Presbyterian church. The best musical talent of our community is represented in the convention, and a high order of music is in rehearsal. Our citizens may expect an unusual fine entertainment. Make your arrangements to attend the Concert.

* * *

While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up one man turns something up; so while ten fail, one succeeds and is called men of luck, the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck, and fortune most favors those who are most indifferent to fortune.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. October 11,—6m eoll.

—Kiblinger's Hardware is headquarters for all kinds of lamps, chimneys and general line of lamp goods.

THE MESSAGE

Annual Communication of the President to Congress.

The Southern, Civil-Service, Financial and Other Questions Discussed.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

With devout gratitude to the Bountiful Giver of All Good, I congratulate you that, at the beginning of your first regular session, you find our country blessed with health and peace, and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity.

The Southern Policy.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, and, until it is fully accomplished, must remain the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in this endeavor is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876, by the national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a widespread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the constitution, were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare might prove a barren truce, and that the sections of the country, once engaged in civil strife, might be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued which, in my judgment, seemed the wisest in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in the inaugural address. It pointed to the time, which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country and of all that concerns its true welfare shall supplant the destructive forces of mutual animosity of the races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticism. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all circumstances, to attain the end in view. Beneficent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts already in the brief period which has elapsed. The immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice, of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow-citizens.

The discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding the local Governments in two of the States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately, and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society and the protection of property and persons and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self-government is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun, and is in progress in every part of that section of country, once the theater of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust and aversion, concord, friendship and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the often-fatal collisions, which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened, and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately imbroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

The Emancipated Race.

It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect, by all available and proper means, under the constitution and the laws, the lately-emancipated race in the whole of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondsmen the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation, with respect to their education and general welfare; a firm adherence to the laws, both national and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship; the immediate repression and sure punishment, by the national and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions, of every instance of lawlessness and violence towards them as required for the security alike of both races, and justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will, and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth. Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform, and to the Legislatures, the courts, and the executive authorities of the several States I earnestly appeal to secure by adequate, appropriate, and seasonable means within their borders these common and uniform rights of a united people which loves liberty, abhors oppression, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes of all sections of the country, and of both races, is required for this purpose, and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed us.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and as securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of the Government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the integrity of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distress, which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition of its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction, that any wavering in purpose, or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to an increased and prolonged disturbance in values, which, unless relieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate, are confined to no class of the people; indeed, they but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them, it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is, in itself fixed in exchangeable value, by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of all the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payment. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money-dealing classes, may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

The Silver Dollar.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate, but still of grave importance—I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender, to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value, and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belongs clearly to the province of legislative discretion, and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance, in the actual condition of our affairs, as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interest of the Government, nor of the people of the United States, would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress, and before the people, and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the laws of trade, or the positive laws of other Governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only the certain, plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention.

In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation; but in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver-coinage measure as affecting the relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt becomes in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage; otherwise, its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well as the highest expediency of the most necessary duty, and will be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike.

The public debt of the United States, to the amount of $729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and $708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of the high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestionable right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from the process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment. If made as proposed, against the honest convictions of the public creditors, all the bonds that have been issued since Feb. 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, that, in strengthening the public credit, it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it. In the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest, an adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt by an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid. In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and preserving the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies, and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far, and by what methods, a practicable equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it an untried legal tender for private transactions, assigned to both metals, would tend to drive out of circulation the dearest coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars, with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions; any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage, to pass as a legal-tender at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion; nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage reduced in weight materially below its legal-tender value would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage, which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe the conditions of value and limited legal tender I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations.

I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be impressed in the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from the payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country.

The Civil Service.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it, and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound, that both the great political parties have agreed, in the most explicit declarations, on the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully considered the declarations and demands to be the expressions of the sincere convictions of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated before my accession to office, I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the Executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage that the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who by law are appointed, not elected, and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to or reject the nominations so made, while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties, with the prerogative of investigation in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced in most cases to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and a most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives. The practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here that the constitution seems to me to prove its claim to the great wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guaranty of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs. In addition to this I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal, in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in these directions, and in those offices where special training is of greatly increased value, I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficient. Bearing these things in mind, I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency and character the decisive tests in these matters.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil Service Commission, appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress by my predecessor, to prepare and revise the civil-service rules. In regard to much of the departmental service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided, and it is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction. The commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service, and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation be immediately made to enable it to continue its service. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress, as early as practicable, the report by the Chairman of the commission, and to ask your attention to such measures upon this subject as, in my opinion, will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

Foreign Relations.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain peaceful relation with the foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehension as to its effect upon other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that, in the midst of their hostilities, both the Russian and the Turkish Governments have shown an earnest desire to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States, and give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

Italy.

By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either Government may, after the lapse of ten years, terminate the existence of the treaty by giving twelve months' notice of its intention. The Government of Italy, availing itself of this facility, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly end on the 18th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian Government wishes to renew it in its general scope, describing only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

Passports, Naturalization, Etc.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service have continued to arise in the cases of emigrants from Germany, who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two Governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to duly naturalized American citizens. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union, in 1867, should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the states of the empire of Germany.

The Paris Exposition.

The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the Exposition of the products, agriculture, industry and fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted to your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States, and a well-selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion, will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration, as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Extradition.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. Both Governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations, and no serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that the points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and, if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

The Fishery Question.

The Fishery Commission under articles 18 and 25, treaty of Washington, has concluded its session. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the Commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

Trademarks.

A treaty for the protection of trademarks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

Mexico.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief General, Porfirio Diaz in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official relations with the de facto Government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each house of Congress, in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican Government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border and the development of commerce between the two republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States, under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not expect an interruption of the friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of the border disorders, as exposing the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

The Cuban War.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Government and the insurrection in the island of Cuba. While the United States has sedulously abstained from any intervention in this controversy, it is impossible not to feel that it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens, apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba. Their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless such occurrences can not but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion and resentment, which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

Venezuela.

Much delay, consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards, has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the Executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented, or to distribute the fund received.

It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either deciding the awards to be final, or providing some method for a re-examination of the claims.

Southern American Nations.

Our relations with the republics of Central and South America and with the empire of Brazil have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their Governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

Samoa.

The Government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to advise and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps towards regulated and responsible government. The inhabitants of these islands, having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

Foreign Commerce.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the method for its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the states and sovereignties of the Western hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously forwarded. In obedience to the instructions, examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

National Finances.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586.62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577.69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643.72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of $33,069,356.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for this year.

The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the Government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,452.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay ad valorem taxes. While this is felt injurious in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

Revenue.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the sinking fund within the aggregate estimate of the receipts, while the aggregate of taxes should not be increased. Amendments might be made to the Revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our own country, but of other countries, to be easily collected without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of 10 cents a pound on tea and 3 cents per pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding $12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal-revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee, all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can be best done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions, and easily understood. So far as practicable the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties, and not ad valorem, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud.

Customs Abuses.

My attention has been called, during the recess of Congress, to the abuses existing in the collection of the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by Executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties at the port of New York contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited.

Public Credit.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and as the result of this policy the public credit has continuously advanced, and public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the Government will cast a shadow upon its credit.

The Public Debt.

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000.

With my sanction, the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4-per cent. bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened subscriptions were had amounting to $75,496,550, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year, the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of $3,775,000.

Savings Funds.

I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities, as the best mode in which small savings may be well-secured and yield a moderate interest.

It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from countries, caused by war or other disturbances, beyond our limits.

American Shipping.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be over-estimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up, in the broadest spirit of liberality, and respond to the public demand by practicable legislation upon this subject.

The Indian Wars.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in repressing hostilities in the Indian country, and preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted, with final and complete success, against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians the honor and praise which are so justly their due.

The Labor Riots.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army, to preserve the peace and maintain order in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon, in the mode provided by the constitution and laws, to furnish military, and I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

The Rio Grande Troubles.

The border disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence, and, in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces, the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last, I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids, and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of the property stolen by them. Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands, intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check, somewhat, these depredations, and that, with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved, and the lives and property of citizens in Texas fully protected.

The Army.

Prior to the 1st day of July last the army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry.

Under the law, as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments should be recruited to 100 men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with power, in case of an emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 122 men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: First, that a provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter. Second, that early action be taken by Congress, looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations. Third, that section 1,258 of the Revised Statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed. Fourth, that the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers. Fifth, that Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers, as recommended by the Paymaster General of the army.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our commerce and other duties pertaining to naval service. The condition and operations of the department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,077,974.54. There are unpaid claims against the department, chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are $16,233,234.40, exclusive of the sum of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy-yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, commencing July, 1877, are $13,592,932.90. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $5,343,037.40, of which there is estimated to be yet available $1,029,528.30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been $4,313,508.10.

The Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a full and clear statement of the condition of the Postoffice Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts from the money-order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of $27,531,585.26. The additional sum, $7,013,000, was realized from appropriations from the general treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562.82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954,737.18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $63,261,841 received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818.20 paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows: Expenditures, $32,322,504.24; receipts (ordinary from the money-order business and from official postage stamps), $27,468,323.42; excess of expenditures, $4,854,180.82.

Postoffice Department.

The ordinary revenues of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1878, are estimated at an increase of 3 per cent. over those of 1877, making $29,034,098.28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for 1878 of $7,393,392.02. The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for improvements of the mail service and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

Judiciary.

The report of the Attorney General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice, to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court and in certain Circuit Courts of the United States is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs—whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketched in the report, of increasing the number of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and, by means of this addition to the judicial force, of creating an intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which now exist.

Indian Affairs.

I leave to your mature consideration the present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at the occurrence. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes on our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settling in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place. The purchase money paid to them in some cases for what they called their own has still left them poor. In many instances, when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact, and begun to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that a prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all agreements entered into by the Government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy, and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for the Indians settled on their reservations, cattle and agricultural implements to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the re-establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefits of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship; and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians intended to be benefited. These efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition, and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to do, at the same time, a good work for them and for ourselves.

The Timber Thieves.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed upon the timber lands of the United States, and the necessity for the preservation of the forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of the existing law to arrest these depredations will be entirely successful, if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible.

The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests of the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of the forests, be embodied in law, and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law be passed without unavoidable delay.

Desert Lands.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statements made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands, not irrigated, west of the one hundredth (100th) meridian. These lands are practically unsalable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle-raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of the agricultural industry upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included, of great interest to all who seek, by the experience of others, to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products, which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every-day life.

Centennial Board.

The board, on behalf of the United States executive departments at the International Exposition of 1876, has concluded its labors. The final report of the board was transmitted to Congress at the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the Government on the subject of the exhibition, I invite attention to the matter, and recommend that the report be published for general information.

District of Columbia.

Congress is empowered by the constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of the Government of the nation is located. The interests of the District having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to especial consideration and care at the hands of the General Government. The capital of the United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their National Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient and attractive, but much remains to be done, which its permanent inhabitants are not able and ought not to be expected to do. To impose upon them a large proportion of the cost required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the Government and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside in the capital of the nation, is an evident injustice.

Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health for the organization of a Board of Charities to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all money for charitable purposes from the District treasury.

I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the national treasury. This is especially just since so large a number of those attending schools are children of employes of the Government.

I earnestly commend to your care the interest of the people of the District who are so intimately associated with the Government establishment, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the Capital are largely due, and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care. The appropriations asked for the care of reservations belonging to the Government within the city by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, are also commended to your favorable consideration.

The Washington Monument.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2, 1876, an act providing for the completion of the Washington monument, is also herewith transmitted, with accompanying documents. The board of engineer officers detailed to examine the monument in compliance with the second section of the act, have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditures necessary to secure its stability. I therefore recommend that the commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument, begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will mainly respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

Public Education.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country, is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the General Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare, and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future, whether of administration or finance, or of true nationality of sentiment, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write. It is encouraging to observe, in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed, evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in those States and in all the States; and, having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public-school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the National Capital, and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

I also earnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, that an adequate appropriation be made for the replenishment and conduct of a national museum under their supervision.

And So Forth.

The request of providing for the preservation and growth of the library of Congress is also one of national importance. As the depository of copyright publications and records, this library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodation, and the erection, on such site as the judgment of Congress may approve, of a fire-proof library building, to preserve the treasures and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended. I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purposes of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education, of agriculture and other collections, the property of the National Government. The capital of the nation should be something more than a mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to enhance the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

December 3, 1877.

WHAT COMES OF OVERWORK.

Symptoms of a Common Brain Disease Described by Dr. Hammond.

[From the New York World.]

Before the New York Neurological Society last evening, Dr. E. C. Seguin presiding, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond read a paper on "Cerebro Hyperæmia." This, he said, was quite a common disease, and was brought on generally by over intellectual exertion. The symptoms are vertigo, noises in the ears, dark spots before the eyes, a staggering in the walk, numbness in the limbs and twitchings or spasms in the face. There is a mental disturbance which is shown by hallucinations [illegible] The [illegible] is impaired. These are the symptoms in violent cases. In general the patient is deprived almost wholly of sleep, or has unpleasant dreams. He finds it impossible to fix his attention on any subject, and is troubled by a pain in the head if he makes a mental effort. An accurate accountant who was attacked by this disease could not add up a column of figures, making mistakes which in his normal condition he would consider ridiculous. In one case reported a gentleman attempted to commit suicide because he could not solve a simple sum. The patient is forgetful of names and faces, and makes mistakes in using words. There is, too, a great deal of indecision manifested in simple matters.

"I knew a patient," Dr. Hammond said, "to carry several thousands of dollars every day for a month to Wall street, intending to make a certain speculation, but every day he put it off without any reason whatever. There is a morbid apprehension of impending evil, and the patient is afraid that he will himself commit some dreadful act. I have known of a man who dreaded to go on a ferry-boat because he feared that he would throw himself off; of another who would not go near a tram, for fear he would throw himself in front of it; of a husband who made his wife keep his razors locked up; of a man who would not take a warm bath, in the fear that he would not turn off the hot water. The subject, however, never yields to these impulses. The emotional system is deranged. The patient becomes suspicious and annoyed on the slightest grounds. A patient once was liable to be attacked by vertigo at any time, so that frequently and in the street he would have to support himself by a lamp-post, or sit on a stoop until the attack was over. This vertigo is generally increased by mental effort, and disappears more or less when the patient is about to go to sleep. The ocular muscles are easily tired, so that the patient cannot read. Sometimes the sense of hearing is very acute, and at other times very dull. The disease is generally accompanied by congestion of the tympanum, and the symptoms are intensified by sulphate of quinine and other medicines, which are sometimes given to patients who are suffering from this disease. The muscular strength is impaired so that the patient sometimes is unable to lift his arm or his foot.

"The causes of cerebro-hyperæmia are mental. A young lady was once attacked by it in consequence of an intense intellectual effort she put forth to solve a mathematical problem. The disease is more apt to attack those in middle life than the young or old. To be cured the patient should abstain from severe mental work, should exercise in the open air, indulge in moderate gayety and a plain but nutritious diet."

Five and a Half Millions.

The award of the Fishery Commission at Halifax, giving damages against the United States o $5,500,000, will be to most people in this country a disagreeable surprise. True, the Canadians claimed damages to nearly three times that amount, fixing their estimate, by a curious coincidence, at just about the figures of the Geneva award for the Alabama claims. But it was generally supposed here that the somewhat shadowy damages set forth by the Canadians would be dissipated under a careful analysis, or balanced by our counter-claims. Our energetic fishermen will have to bestir themselves in the most lively way, if they are ever to catch enough mackerel and cod off the coasts of the Dominion to make a surplus profit equal to this award. The convenience of going ashore occasionally with their fish was part of the claim, including the privilege of buying bait and curing fish on the coast.

It will be an interesting problem, which may be recommended to the mathematical classes in our public schools, to calculate how often our sailors can make a landing, how many codfish they must salt down on shore, and how much bait they must buy of the Canadians, to damage them to the extent of—say two out of the five and a half millions.

The decision of this question of the fishery claims was left open in the Alabama treaty for a future commission. That commission has done its work in accordance with the general rules of arbitration to which we have heartily subscribed. It would be exceedingly improper for us to object to the verdict, however much it may surprise us. There it really nothing to be done but to accept it, and pay with as much grace as we can command. Probably, however, the question of returning to England the unexpended balance of the Geneva award will never be raised again.

Thousands of Tramps Like This Man.

There was a tramp on the street corner yesterday, and he hadn't had a meal for a week. Through the holes in the tattered coat and the holes in the dilapidated trousers and the holes in the soleless boots that same wind whizzed and whistled. Every little while a dash of snow beat upon his face and settled in a little drift in the rolled-up brim of his old hat. He leaned against the lamp-post, and, watching the sparrows in the gutter, in a feverish kind of way began to talk: "I s'pose they're havin a jolly old time down there now. Long ways down there, tew Maine. Hadn't oughter gone away from there. S'pose they think I'm dead; hain't heerd from 'em 'n four years. Wall, I'm n. g. anyhow, an' I hadn't oughter have anything to do with 'em. It'll be Thanksgivin' soon; rale old Yankee Thanksgivin'. I s'pose the girls is runnin' around out 'n the pine woods ter day, a gittin' moss an' limbs ter fix up with, and the old lady's slingin' round the kitchen a mixin' up mincemeat, with young Josh a choppin' away for dear life, an' a warm fire roarin' up the chimney an' just makin' things hum. Dad's out feedin' critters with that old red comforter on an' them buckskin mittens. Ah! they'll have a solid old time. An' the little gal that used to live crost the road, she was mighty nice; most likely married now. Then that Thanksgivin'; like ter be there, but they don't want me, an' if they did Maine's too fur off. But what's the use o' talkin'? This ere's my last winter, an' they won't take me at Poverty Barn any more, an' I won't go to the workhouse. Good God, I'm hungry." And he wiped his mouth with his sleeve, looked hungrily around and trudged feebly away.—*Cleveland Herald.*

How a Vicious Horse was Subjugated.

The horse is a thoroughbred and imported Irish Harkaway, long famous as the Galway "cross-country horse," but the virtues of which breed are slightly vitiated by an uncontrollable desire to [illegible] starting out. This horse had fits of madness, and what rendered these fits more undesirable was the fact that there could be no authoritative computation of the time of their return. On the occasion of one of these fits his keeper was seized by a happy thought. He had just burned his mouth by trying to eat one of the insufficiently-cooled potatoes which he had roasted for his matutinal meal. He thought it would be better for the horse, perhaps, and certainly for himself, if he could fool his Harkaway countryman upon an incandescent vegetarian breakfast. As the horse advanced, therefore, to eat him, he threw into his mouth a red-hot potato. The effect was marvelous, and the attention of the Rareys and Tapps is called to the result. The horse bit into the potato, and all his attention was immediately given to getting the hot fodder out of his mouth. The result of this operation was that the horse was not only cured of his biting propensities, but he never afterward attempted to injure any one by his old methods of crowding, kicking with his hind feet or striking with his fore feet. He became, indeed, a more completely tamed animal than was ever the result of the drugs of Rarey or the cross-hobbles of Tapp, his only irritability being a dislike for roasted potatoes for breakfast.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Phantom Dog Whistle.

Two singular incidents, which will furnish nuts to crack to unbelievers in the supernatural, have recently come to light in England in regard to the recent loss of the Avalanche in the British channel. A lad, who was a great friend to one of the apprentices who was lost, made arrangements to accompany him down the channel and come ashore with the pilot, but, at the last moment before sailing, he was seized with such an indefinable an ungovernable misgiving that he declined to go, and thus escaped almost certain death. The apprentice who was lost had a retriever dog who was very fond of him, and which answered to a shrill dog-whistle that he carried. On the night of the shipwreck his mother and aunt were in the sitting-room, and the dog in the kitchen. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the ladies were startled by hearing a shrill whistle upstairs, in sound resembling that of the dog-whistle used by the young man. The dog heard it also, gave his usual recognizing bark, and bounded up-stairs, where he supposed his master was. The whistle was heard just about the time that the Avalanche went down, and it was heard by two credible witnesses, whose testimony was confirmed by the response made to it by the dog of the lost sailor.

Our Trade with Brazil.

An unpublished statement of the trade of the United States with Brazil, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, from the department at Washington, shows that we have imported from that country $43,498,041 worth of merchandise, consisting of $36,000,000 worth of coffee, $1,000,000 of hides, $2,000,000 of rubber, and $3,000,000 of sugar, and some smaller items not necessary to mention. Meanwhile we have sent out to that country, partly in foreign vessels, only $7,499,718 worth of our own products. Our largest item is flour, of which we sent nearly $4,000,000 worth. The rest consists of railroad supplies, machinery, illuminating oils, lard, and about $500,000 worth of cotton goods. England, on the other hand, gets about $40,000,000, and pays in cash only $4,000,000. The balance against the United States is $35,998,423. This remarkable showing of English trade is made the basis of a claim for a subsidized line of steamers between this country and Brazil to develop the American trade.

Mars' Moons.

When the telegraph announced the discovery by Prof. Hall that our neighboring planet had two satellites, and the dispatch was read the next morning at ten thousand American breakfast tables, what think you was the effect upon the hearers? Some colloquy similar to the following was sure to occur: "Mars has two moons, hey? Pass me the milk, Kitty. Strange, isn't it, that astronomers never saw them before. Another chop, please. I wonder what they'll discover next? These corn cakes are excellent. What's the latest from Europe?" We have become so accustomed to startling discoveries and announcements that we take them as a matter of course. Even truth must appear in flaming colors to make herself seen. The virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have been tested in ten thousand households, whose inmates will tell you that they consider the discovery and introduction of these remedies of far greater importance to the world than the moons of Mars.

SHIPMAN, Ill., June 13, 1876.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Last fall our daughter—aged 18—was fast sinking with consumption. Different physicians had pronounced her case incurable. I obtained one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery. She commenced improving at once, and is now as hardy as a pine knot. Yours respectfully,

REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTINE.

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says:—"I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

"There's Nothing Like It."

"The best we ever used." "Find it much cheaper than others." "Can testify to its superiority." Extracts from letters to the manufacturers of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

MILLIONS of bottles of BURNETT'S COCOAINE have been sold during the last twenty years, in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing in the world.

Strong Nerves an Attainable Blessing.

There are many who have never known the blessing of strong nerves, having been born with weak ones. Those who have, and, through disease or some other cause, have suffered a loss of nerve power, can, by contrast, more fully appreciate the magnitude of that loss. The true way to repair it is to invigorate the system through the medium of improved digestion, secretion, and the establishment of a regular habit of body, three results invariably accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the thorough conversion of the food into pure, nourishing blood, from which the nerves, in common with every other part of the bodily economy, gather vigor, the grand prerequisite of health. The great objection to sedatives and narcotics is, that they not only exert no tonic influence, but are always followed by a hurtful reaction. Such is far from being the case with the Bitters, the primary action of which is most salutary, and whose after effects are beneficial in the extreme.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great [illegible] will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL contains information of great value to advertisers. *Sent free* by N. W. Ayer & Son, Adv. Agts., Philadelphia.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Two Chromos Free.—A pair of beautiful 9x11 Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months' Subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a handsome 16 page literary paper, filled with the Choicest Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., sent Free to all sending fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., N. Y., Guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. $1000 in prizes, and big pay given to agents. Send at once!

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, the leading Jewelers and Silversmiths in the United States, have just prepared for complimentary distribution, a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, containing a condensed account of each of their several departments, practical suggestions relative to the selection of presents for Ladies, Gentlemen or Children, and lists of appropriate articles, that cannot fail to be of service to persons having gifts to select for Wedding, Holiday or other occasions. They will send it by mail postage paid, on request.
ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

$$$ Persons, male or female, old or young, who desire liberal pay for honest industry, address W. F. SEMPLE & Co., Mt. Vernon, O.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST in the WORLD For Cash or Installments. Send for Illustrated Catalogues. AGENTS Wanted. Horace Waters & Sons, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

ONLY ONCE! CUT IT OUT!
WANTED.—Boys and Girls, Young Ladies, Men and Women, to engage in pleasant, easy and PROFITABLE WORK, that will have the hearty encouragement and support of Clergymen, Teachers, Parents, and all interested in the welfare of youth. Particulars and Outfit free. Also, wanted, 1,000 Ladies, to get a
$75 Sewing Machine for only $15.
No humbug. Address Z. POPE VOSE, Rockland, Maine.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the LARGEST and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold stone Sleeve Buttons, Set Gold plated Studs, Engraved Gold-plated Ring, and a Ladies' Fashionable Fancy Set, Pin and Drops, postpaid 25 cents. 5 PACKAGES with Assorted Jewelry $1. A Splendid Watch and Chain free with every $50 worth of Goods you buy. Extraordinary Inducements to Agents.
BRIDE & CO. 11 Clinton Place, New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

MARY J. HOLMES.
The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books—*Edith Lyle—West Lawn—Tempest and Sunshine—Lena Rivers*—etc., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.
G. W. Carleton & Co., Pub'rs., New York.

10 Cts BUYS — The STANDARD and POPULAR Western Farmer's Almanac — Estab'd 1826
Original Articles by the best authors: Practical, Humorous, with Anecdotes, sayings wise and witty, etc. *Send ten Cents for a copy.*
51 Yrs OLD. — JOHN P. MORTON & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. — 1878 NOW READY
Dealers supplied by St. Louis or Chicago News Co.

10,000 A YEAR.
It is estimated that this number die yearly in the United States of
CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. All persons with weak Lungs, or afflicted with Cough, should at once test the merits of this good Cough and Lung Balsam.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

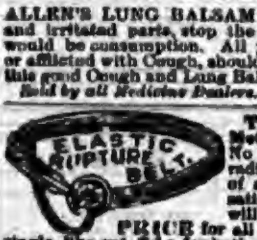

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
820 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

Nature's Cure. For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases is The Voltaic Belt. When worn it generates *Electricity*—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. $3. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Hernia supporter—$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended—$6. Digital Syringe—combines syringe, forceps and speculum, hard rubber—$3. File Supporter—comfortably worn on horseback—afflicted ones get it—$2.50. Discount to trade and physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. Address CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO., 80 Washington Street, Chicago.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,
Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS. An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. S. and T. H. B. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $4.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

PENSIONS Procured or NO PAY, to every wounded, ruptured or accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D. C.

ACENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

ALL FOR 3 CTS.! An Unparalleled Offer! 3 cts (stamp or silver), we will send a copy of our large, new and beautiful Lithographic Engraving, entitled "The Proffered Kiss," also a specimen copy of The Cricket on the Hearth, a mammoth 16-page, 64-column Illustrated paper, (size of Harper's Weekly), filled with splendid Continued and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Wit and Humor, etc., etc. [illegible] the paper for the Home Circle, and the Largest, Handsomest, Best, and Cheapest of its class in the world. This Great Offer is made to introduce it into New Homes. Don't miss this chance. Write Now! Address F. M. LUPTON & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
3000 ENGRAVINGS

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT
FOR PARENT, CHILD, TEACHER, PASTOR, FRIEND.

CANCER.
THE treatment of Cancer has become so interwoven with quackery that the progressive physician has appeared unwilling to enter into the arena against the deception, consequently the mass of the medical profession are almost totally ignorant of this fearful and most prevalent disease. They regard cancer as incurable because they do not understand its origin or pathology, consequently they merely try to alleviate the excruciating pain which this disease entails upon its victims. We regard cancer as curable in both forms—medullary and cirrhus. We have used our remedies in this country and Europe for the last twenty years with marvelous success, especially in cases of the womb, breast and face. We earnestly solicit a call from those who have given up hope. One of the physicians of the institute will visit those in any part of the country who are unable to call. We use neither knife, plaster nor caustic, and cause no pain, depending entirely upon our specific. Patients on beginning treatment only pay for the medicines they receive until they are satisfied they are improving. Fee for examination and consultation $3.00 in all cases. All letters of inquiry must contain $1.00, as our time is valuable and cannot be given for nothing. Address all letters to the Superintendent, DR. ROBERTSON, at office of Institute, 24 Tremont Street, Boston.

HENS LAY If fed with EGYPTIAN EGG PRODUCER.
scraps not needed; 1 lb. is enough for 10 hens a month. Grocers sell it, 4 lbs. $1; 1 lb. 35 cts. C. W. GUY, Manufacturer, 25 Bedford st., Boston. Circulars free. One pound sent, postage paid, for 50c.
Agents wanted in every town in the United States.
Agents, Jobbers and Retailers supplied by
B. R. NOBLE, 101 Wall st., N. Y.
WEIKEL & SMITH SPICE CO., Philadelphia, Penn.
J. E. KINGWILL & BRO., 128 So. Water st., Chicago.
EDWD L. MUELLER, 118 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.
ADAMS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN T. HANCOCK & CO., Dubuque, Iowa.
CHAS. H. TELLER, 44 Joy st., Detroit, Mich.
ALBERT FRIES, St. Nicholas, Fla.
CHAS. BULLOCK, Trenton, N. J.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
CATHARTIC
TONIC
GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE
FOR DISEASES OF LIVER STOMACH & BOWELS
CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHE
DIARRHŒA
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA

PULMONA,
Made from the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians in the medical faculty, is now offered to the public as a radical cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS; for all Disorders of the Nervous System, and Diseases of the Blood. PULMONA increases the strength and deepens the color of the pale blood. It checks Night Sweats within a fortnight. It subdues the CHILLS and FEVER. It diminishes Expectoration. It causes calm and refreshing sleep. It invigorates the appetite, and the invalid gains flesh rapidly. It is beyond comparison the best remedy known for CONSUMPTION and all affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and NERVOUS SYSTEM.
Extracts from Letters from Pastors of Churches.
PULMONA saved my daughter's life. * * * REV. E. JONES, Remsen, N. Y.
We bless God for the benefits we have received from the use of PULMONA. REV. P. WARREN, Canton, Pa.
Every one who I have recommended it to has benefited much by its use. REV. C. D. HUMPHREYS, Racine, Wis.
A circular containing advice for the treatment of the diseases above mentioned, certificates of MANY actual cures, and full particulars of cases successfully treated will be sent *free* to applicants.
PULMONA may be obtained through Druggists, or orders may be sent to the Proprietor direct. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

IF YOU WANT
A First-Class Magazine
Subscribe for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1878 now, and you will receive the November and December numbers FREE. Price $4.00. For One Dollar extra you can obtain a splendid life-size portrait of either of the world-famous poets, Whittier, Bryant and Longfellow, by mail, postage free. Mark Twain is a constant contributor to THE ATLANTIC, and the best Authors, Poets and Story-Tellers in the country write for its pages. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.
All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and [illegible] To try it, send [illegible] a pound can [illegible] Sent by mail free of postage.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price-Lists.
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., QUINCY, ILL.

BOOK AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE!
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
[illegible]
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!
As a [illegible] and [illegible] outdoes herself, and Widow Doodle leaves Betsy Bobbet far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., and Hartford, Conn.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

BURNETT'S
KALLISTON
FOR REMOVING
Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Eruptions of the Skin, and for Rendering the Complexion Clear and Beautiful.
Of all the effects that exposure of the skin to the air or sun produces, the most disagreeable is called freckles, or tan. If spread over the entire surface of the parts exposed, it is called tan; if scattered at intervals, freckles. The finest skins are most subject to them. The KALLISTON, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, contains a peculiar erasive property which will remove these disagreeable stains. It is at the same time perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY
—TRADE MARK—
FOR ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, Etc.
This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases, with astonishing and uniform success, and is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety.
Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV., page 272.
"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment,—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit,—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."
"I have had the spasmodic asthma fifteen years. I commenced taking 'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma' eighteen months ago, and have not had a severe paroxysm since." SARAH SEELY, Eddytown, Yates Co., N. Y., to Editors *Rural New Yorker*.
"Have sold 'Whitcomb's Remedy' for nearly twenty years. I know of nothing so uniformly successful." THEODORE METCALF, Druggist, Tremont Street, Boston.
"I have derived very great benefit from 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.'" G. F. OSBORNE, President Neptune Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
"My mother had suffered eight years from the harvest asthma. The recurrence of this three-months' agony every year must soon wear her out. 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy' arrested the terrible disease, and has kept it off for the whole season, to the great joy of the family." Rev. JOS. E. ROY, Chicago Agent of the American Home Missionary Society, to the *N. Y. Independent.*
Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

A GOOD OFFER
$19.15 for $11.45
The Manager of THE INTER-OCEAN, of Chicago, makes the following offer to new subscribers:
On the Receipt of Only $11.45
We will send you THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN for one year, postage paid, price $1.65, "INDOOR AND OUT," an illustrated monthly publication, price $1.50, and an
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH
Price, $16.00.
These Watches which we offer are made by the ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY of Chicago, and each is GUARANTEED by the Company's own MEDAL CERTIFICATE, which will accompany the same. The very superior value and workmanship of these Watches are too well known, and their reputation too firmly established to need any praise from us.
They are manufactured expressly for us, engraved "Inter Ocean," put up in warranted silver hunting cases, and are good reliable timekeepers, no pains being spared by the Company to make them trustworthy and reliable.
THE INTER-OCEAN is a large, eight-paged, quarto newspaper, and one of the BEST AND MOST POPULAR published in the country. It has the largest circulation of any paper published west of New York.
Remit in money order or registered letter.
Address THE INTER-OCEAN, 119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Chorus, Anthem & Glee Books
Musical Societies this Winter will use
The Gem Gleaner. By J. M. CHADWICK, is especially for Choirs, having rather more than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Munger, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. $1.00; or $9.00 per doz.
Emerson's Chorus Book. By L. O. EMERSON, has an admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All is of the best quality. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per doz.
Perkins' Glee & Chorus Book. By H. S. PERKINS, has 26 Glees and 6 Sacred Choruses, all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per doz.
Chorus Choir. By E. TOURJEE, has 75 fine Anthems and Choruses, and 26 Chants, Te Deums, &c. First-class Chorus-Choir book. $15 per doz.
The American Glee Book. By W. O. PERKINS, is a true Glee Book, with the best and most entertaining compositions from beginning to end. $1.50; or $13.50 per doz.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. — J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

$5 to $20 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
$50 [illegible] with our [illegible] Bibles, Charts & Maps. [illegible] Pub'g House, Chicago.
$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston. Send for circular to Chicago, Ill.
Books Old & New wanted and sold. [illegible] Book Exchange, 38 [illegible] N. Y.
100,000 [illegible] GEO. D. [illegible]
PAT [illegible] 12c prepaid. J. JAY GOULD, Boston, Mass.
MAGIC PEN—Writes without Ink. Send 3c stamp for sample. Union Novelty Co., Rutland, Vt.
DOCTORS [illegible] FREE. Ad's Box 1408, [illegible], O.
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED. 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co., Chicago.
BEATTY Pianos, Organs best. [illegible] Look! startling news. Organs, 13 stops $65. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.
CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.
PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. U. S. and Foreign Patents. Established in 1858. Fee after allowance. Circ'l of instructions, etc., sent free.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS. $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. Young America hand & self-inker, the best for business. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
SUNSHINE A 16-page monthly, for one year, 1 fine Chromo; Box of Fine French Stationery; Centennial Puzzle; Pair Sleeve Buttons and Magic Pen. All for 25c. AGENTS WANTED. SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., 116 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]
The preparation is [illegible] [illegible]

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT
The best family newspaper published; eight pages; fifty-six columns reading.
Terms—$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, $10 per annum, in advance.
SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. (Established 1830.)
WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
NASBY AS A BANKER, AND ON the President's Policy. Two of the richest, raciest pamphlets ever issued. Full of the rare Humor and profound Philosophy of the Sage of Confedrit X Roads. 10 cents each; three for 25 cents. Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.
STORIES. Five complete novels, by eminent writers, and four delightful stories, all for 25 cents. In book form, would cost $5.00. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.
FREE Choice Standard BOOKS in all departments of literature—Poetry, Fiction, History, Biography, the Classics, etc.; the best and cheapest Books in the world. Catalogue free. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.
BEFORE YOU subscribe for any other paper send for a specimen copy of THE TOLEDO BLADE. It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper of Sixty-four Columns, filled with carefully prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States. Specimens free.
BOYS AND GIRLS
Wanted everywhere to get up clubs for THE HOME COMPANION—not a trashy paper, but one of the largest and best published for young folks. Over 200,000 delighted readers. Only 50 cts. a year, with premium picture. Splendid list of premiums. Complete outfit 10 cents, or sample copy FREE. E. L. THORPE, Publisher, 14 Bolivar St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Send for Reduced Price-List of
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH THIS MONTH (NOV. 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

THAT GIRL OF MINE.
THAT GIRL OF MINE. *A Thrilling Love Story*, uniform with "Theo." Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
THAT LOVER OF MINE. *A Love Story.* By author of "That Girl of Mine." Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
"THEO." A LOVE STORY. By author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
THE RED HILL TRAGEDY. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
PRETTY POLLY PEMBERTON. *A Love Story.* By author of "Theo." Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
BESSIE'S SIX LOVERS. *A Charming Love Story*, uniform with "Theo." Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
THE AMOURS OF PHILLIPPE. A LOVE STORY. By Octave Feuillet. Paper cover 50 cents, Cloth $1.00.
Above Books are for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, or copies will be sent per mail, post-paid, to any one, on any one remitting price to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
COMFORT
SURPASSES
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS.
Prices are much reduced.
MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL.
Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations.
ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS.
The best goods made.
See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. No. 49

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 13th, 1877.

Judge Martindale, of the Indianapolis Journal, has fallen heir to Morton's "place" in Indiana politics. He has donned the "bloody shirt"

It was Patterson, Conover and Mathews who assisted in the confirmation of Maj. Fitzsimmons as United States Marshal of Georgia. And Fitz. was in the rebel army too. What will our radicals do now, poor things.

A contemporary is authority for the statement that Wilber F. Story, of the Chicago Times, has a silver nose. At last he has the traditional silver spoon, and of course is in favor of resumption, and against remonetization as all bloated bond holders are.

Hamburg Butler was admitted to the United States Senate by the votes of Patterson and Conover, who claim to be Republicans.—Warsaw Republican.

Just think of Republicans admitting the hero, as they say, of the Hamberg Massacre. After all the horrible pictures they have painted about the affair.

The silly twaddle indulged in by some papers, against the holding of the Democratic State Convention at the Capital, should not influence the Central Committee one iota. It is mere nonsense, and is prompted only by a spirit of envy. Indianapolis is the proper place for it, and no other should be selected. Delegates have to pay their own expenses, and it would not be fair to drag them off to an extreme part of the State when we have a central point with ample hotel accommodations.

"Is this a foreign country?" asks an American Journal. Russia leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced in Mussachusetts, English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Persian art work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled out by the million in Chicago. And French Bourbon whisky is made in New York.

The New York Herald, a Hayes paper, says: "If the Republican party attempts to hold another National Convention, that Convention will be its public funeral. He must be an over sanguine man who could think its nomination worth seeking. Since the death of Senator Morton, Indiana is as unalterably Democratic as any Southern State, and the Democrats will need only one of the large States in addition to those seventeen to elect their candidates With Hendricks as candidate, there is no doubt of the above.

A newspaper that is run entirely in the interests of the editor, that he may vent his spleen toward some individual, is a great injury to the place in is published in. This is the law as now set down by Bro. Parker, of the Kendallville News, and formerly of the Garrett News. Had he discovered this fact when he assumed the editorial chair at Garrett, he might have been to-day the only editor of that place. This experience was dearly purchased, but sts good.

Morton Monument.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DE KALB CO., IND.:

The undersigned having been appointed manager of De Kalb County for the Morton Monumental Association, I would respectfully ask the liberal minded citizens of De Kalb County to give this matter a favorable consideration. I invite the hearty co-operation of every person in the county. Do not let De Kalb be behind other counties in the State in contributing to the erection of a fitting monument to the great War Governor.

Soldiers, you remember the noble services of Gov. Morton in your behalf during the war. He was indeed your true and patriotic friend. Let us now pay this last tribute of respect to his memory.

Indiana has not honored her soldiers with a suitable monument as every other State that was true to the Union has done. Every patriotic citizen must desire to see something of this kind accomplished. Judging the future by the past, our legislature cannot be depended upon to pass an appropriation for this purpose, therefore the Association has determined to go before the people and raise money by subscription to erect a monument or memorial hall, under the dome of which a statue in bronze or marble is to be erected to the memory of Oliver P. Morton.

Subscription books will be placed in the hands of canvassers in each township and precinct, who will thoroughly canvass and solicit subscriptions.

GEO. W. GORDON,
Manager De Kalb County.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.
Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,
HOMEOPTHIC PHYSICIAN,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to
CHRONIC DISEASES
AND
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

CORUNNA ITEMS.

—The stock markets are pretty lively

—James DeLong, we learn, has been ailing for several days.

—Hank Little, of your city, spent Sunday here with his wife and baby.

—Mart Shaffer is building a new residence in the east part of the village.

—Tom. Lipsett broke his poultry wagon last Saturday—loaded too heavy.

—Dr. Mercer paid a visit to friends in Ligonier last Saturday and spent Sabbath there.

—The M. E. Church now has an organized choir. When will the U. B. come to the point.

—Daniel Thomas and others, from near Fagler's Corners, brought their wheat here Monday.

—Adam Coonrad, formerly of this place but now a resident of Garrett, passed Sunday here.

—Orrin McNabb has opened a lunch room in the rear end of Williamson's saloon. He has bologna, oysters and sich and a feller can get a square meal cheap.

—Superintendent Barns was in the village last Friday. He called at the schools and examined the building and thinks there is no immediate danger in the structure.

—Orrin Miller was out of luck Monday morning. He placed his index finger on the edge of a buck saw where teeth were sharp and long. A physician was summoned and the wound done up in a bed-sheet.

—One of Wm. Webster's daughters, of Fairfield Center, crossed the river of death last Friday. We sympathize with the bereaved parents and her many friends in the loss of this one who was loved by all.

—Mr. Parker's daughter, Sarah, of Sedan, who has been suffering for a long period, passed to the other world the latter part of last week. She was a short time since, wedded to one Mr. Wyatt and lived near Newville, but came to her fathers house in anticipation of re-gaining her health and remained there until she died.

—The condition of the school house still seems to be the topic of conversation. Quite a number of our citizens visited the grounds on Sabbath last and had their say as to its safety. Our old grey-haired veterans, squinting over the top of a pair of 25c. specs dictating to our architects—the women sounding the walls with their parasol handle, and the middle-aged man endeavoring to oust out the corner stone, presented a sad spectacle. Some say the walls are bulged out two inches—it is those who have bias eyes, however, and others say you can't tear it down. We heard one fellow say, who had a foot like an elephants ear, that you might burn the inside out of it and then all the men in the county couldn't kick the walls down We have about come to the conclusion that the school house was built upon a solid rock, and you know, a house thus erected cannot fall.

—A large number of citizens met at the M. E. church last Saturday evening to decide upon an organ contest between M. F. Long, of Auburn, and Alexander, of Kendallville. Everybody from the latter place were there—excluding those who stayed at home—and they all had their put-in—except Peterson W. E. Pete wanted the thing turned up and examined, but the Red Ribbon Club voted this motion down. Finally, after enough wind to inflate a circus baloon had been exhausted by both parties, the Club took a standing vote on the two organs, the result of which was as follows: The Auburn organ, the whole audience. The Kendallville organ, one man. It would have puzzled them to get the good will of him if there had been room for him to sit down. The Kendallvillians did considerable playing on their organ while Mike won their graces with his "mouth organ," his "eloquence" and "attractive jestures," but he wiped them out all the same.

Butler Items.

—The trade in fat hogs has been very active for the past two weeks.

—The type said Smith instead of Hayes & Ocher, who have the fine meat shop.

—Mr. A. May, our poultry dealer, took in over five hundred chickens on Monday.

—The old cooper shop has been moved up flush with the road and remoddled and will be occupied by Mr. Sheimer as a blacksmith shop.

—We shall become correct speakers that is if there is any virtue in teachers in elocution. Miss Callie Viniard and Mr. Fertich have both told us how it was done.

—Mr. Johnston, our harness man, has extended his business by stocking a shop at Angola, in charge of Mr. Conner. Both the project and the manager are well timed.

—Mr. Edgerly, near town, is dangerously ill with pneumonia. His physician (Dr. Fanning) has little hopes of his recovery. At the time of the attack he was recovering from a previous illness.

—FIRE.—On Monday evening our town was again aroused by that terrible cry of fire! We turned out and found it to be a dwelling house in flames. It was occupied by the Misses Herons. They succeeded in saving the furniture, but the house was consumed The loss is partly covered by an insurance of $500.

Newville Items.

—Rev. Butler delivered a splendid lecture to the R. R. Club Friday evening last.

—W. Dean has returned from his western trip and reports business good where he stopped.

—We will have two christmas trees one at the U. B. and the other at the Christian church.

—The Red Ribbon meetings are again in full blast. Regular meetings every Friday evening.

—Johnson's gallery has removed to Mrs. Greenameyer's property, one door north of the "Corner" store.

—The personal property of the late Dwight Moody, of this township, will be sold at public sale Saturday next.

—D. H. Murray is doing a big business buying hogs this fall and is paying as much as the market will allow.

—Our citizens gave a very pleasant surprise to Prof. Oviatt last Monday evening in the way of a pound party, and all enjoyed themselves hugely.

—The bridge across the St. Joe is completed and is the best yet built in this part of the county. The only fault any one can find with it is the plank are not of one thickness, which makes it rough.

A. K.

Communication.

GARRETT, IND., Dec. 12, 1877.

DEAR COURIER.—We are glad to see a little "reformation" being brought about in our village. It has been known here for some time that respectable citizens could not attend divine services, without being annoyed by a class of "would-be" young men, who go there for the express purpose of laughing, whispering and even talking aloud, to annoy those who participate in the services. They think themselves very smart young men, but thank God the people are beginning to get their eyes open and behold this great evil, and are taking measures to check it by prosecuting the offenders. The first case of this kind was tried here last Monday, by H. C. Peterson, Deputy Prosecutor. Delos Prouty was the first arrested and brought before Justice Bacon for trial, charged with having disturbed a religious meeting. This young man seems to have been one of the "ringleaders" of this band of "out laws." He thinks himself a gentleman of respectability, and beasts upon his "profound learning," his "moral culture" and his "high social position." Poor fellow, he is a slave—vice and corruption have sapped his manhood and left him without a vestage of real sterling character. But when the hour arrived for his trial he came with a brilliant array of witnesses of his own class to prove his innocence, but it was of no avail, for in spite of all his prancing around, Bacon fined him five dollars and costs, amounting in all to about twenty dollars. The next one brought up was a party known as Mike, who clerks in a grocery. He was so contemptably mean that even the low class were not familiar enough with him to learn his name, and was so ashamed of his own name that he managed to keep it from the officers, which made it a little difficult to get him. He was finally brought before the court and took the same dose as the other. He, however, had a little more "brains" than the other and plead guilty, which made the cost a little less. We think by a few more such cases, this "rough element" can be greatly reformed. If the readers of the COURIER will remember an article that appeared in the above paper a few weeks ago headed "Communication," they will see at a glance that the above proceedings apply the remedy advocated in that communication.—And we would say in conclusion that we only hope this prosecution will continue, and that by a persistant course of this kind, a speedy reformation may be brought about in our midst.

M. L.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the late will and Testament of Hugh Watt, Senior deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the Testator, one mile south-east of Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, January 5th, 1878, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, one two horse wagon, and new open buggy, plows, and other farming implements, hay, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, all sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security waving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

GUY PLUM, Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Swihart is plaintiff, and Samuel Geisinger, etux, is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, 172, and eighty-three, 83, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Town lots numbers seventy-eight, 78, and seventy-nine, 79, in Ensleys second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Dec., 5th, 1877. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Levi Houser is plaintiff, and Noah Lung is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars (152) and twenty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A life estate in ten (10) acres of land of a square form in the south west corner of the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty one (21), township thirty-three, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Dec. 5th. Pf. $7.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35], north of range fourteen [14, east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 13th, 1877,
Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stiefle & Ochs are plaintiffs and George M. Tappan is defendent, require me to make the sum of Two hundred and fifteen dollars[215] and fifty[50]cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one seventh (1-7) of one hundred acres off the north part of the southeast quarter of section twelve, 12, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in De Kalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
Young & Ralston, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Nov, 21st, 1877. Pf. $9.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit in a cause wherein Joseph C. Silvers is plaintiff and John Rinehart and Christiana Rinehart are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty nine (339) dollars and fifteen, 15, cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the south half of the south east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, township thirty-five, 35, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty acres of land more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Richardson is plaintiff and Robert Zacher, et al. are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
A. A. Chapin, atty for plff.
Nov. 21st, 1877. Pf. $7.75,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stephen W. Hackley is plaintiff, and Julius Proctor is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Forty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. M. Combs et al. are plaintiffs, and Burgett & Freeburn, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Fourteen Dollars with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number seventy-three (73) in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana,

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb County Circuit Court in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Jones et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars, and Twelve cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1877

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six [56], in the town of Lawrence, (now Sedan,) in DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Nov, 20, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!
Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of
HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.
The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of
Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!
The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on
DAVENPORT.
His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a full line of.
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on
DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND.

LOOK AT THIS!
Never has our Millinery Department been so full and comlete and
PRICES LOWER.
Than has ever been known.
HATS. HATS.
Ladies and childrens untrimmed hats for 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1.00
" " well trimmed hats for 50c. 75c, and $1.00 and upward
Ladies silk ties 15c, 20c, 25c, and 50c
FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
A good assortment. Ball and Silk Fringes, all prices.
FURS. FURS.
Our line of Furs has never been better. Children's sets 50c. 75c, and upward. Ladies Mink, full set 7, 12, and $18. Ladies Bever, sets 2, 2 50, $3 per set
CLOAKS.
A new lot of Ladies Cloaks just received for $4 50, 5, 6, and $7, and as high as $20
HAWK AND SKIRTS
A find assortment. Ladies and Children Unddrwear 35c, 40c, and 50 cents
NOTIONS.
Our Notion department is full. Gloves, hose, buttons, Misses knit sacques and hoods, etc.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Waterproof all styles 75c, 1 00, $1 25, per yard. Calico 5c, Gingham the best 10c, black alpacca 20c, 25c, 40c, and upward.
Germantown and Zephyrs Yarns all shades. Mottos and splits 2 to 5 cents.
H. H. STAMETS.

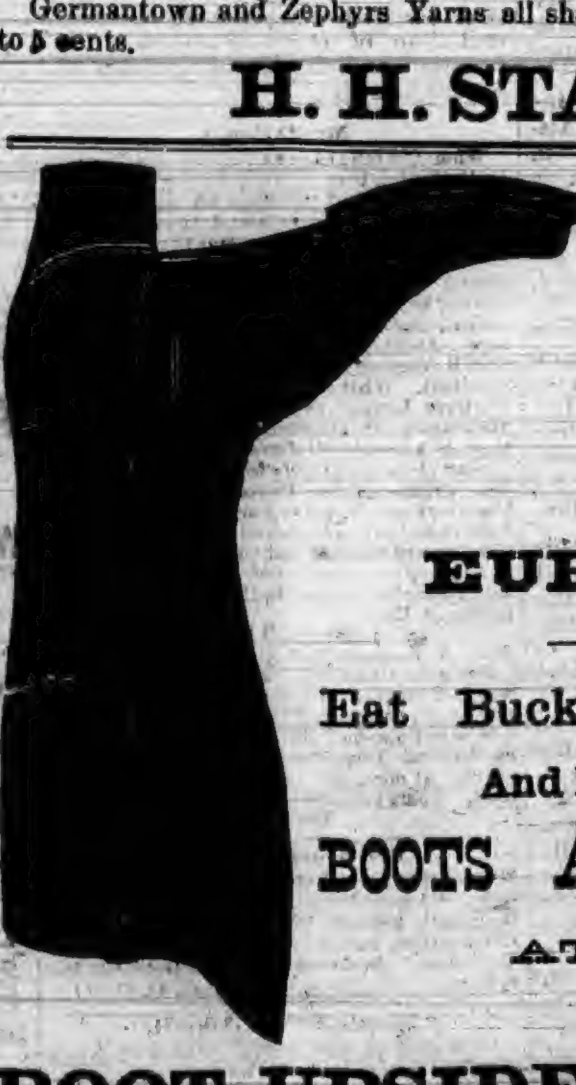

EUREKA!
Eat Buckwheat Cakes
And Buy Your
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!
And you will always have plenty of money and be happy—because they have $12000.00 worth of goods which they sell
20 Per Cent. CHEAPER
Than any other house in this county.
MEN'S GUM BOOTS $3.50
Save your money by trading at the
BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A Cradle.

A very diminutive specimen of a man lately solicited the hand of a fine buxom girl. "Oh no," said the fair but insulting lady, "I can't think of it for a moment; the fact is, John, you are a little too big for a cradle, and a little too small to go to church with." We warrant all the solid silver and silver-plated ware to be of the double and triple plate and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea sets, $25 to $100; water sets, $15 to $50; castors, $4 to $30 Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated, at Ward's Cheap Crockery store, No. 8 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Apples at Ralston's.

The wild goose flyeth.

Circuit Court next week.

Day-light shuts off at about 5:30.

Hank Wolf has started a shoe shop.

The last month of '77 is passing away.

Oysters cheap at Ralston's, 20, 25, 35c

The beautiful snow did'nt hold out long.

Now is the time that the porkers have to die.

Send us communications short and pointed.

Harry Rush, of Angola, was in town Monday.

The boys were skating on the creek Saturday.

The M. E. Social was largely attend last week.

A German paper will soon be started at Laporte.

New stock of queensware at Coop Ralston's.

The Eagle mills have reduced the price of flour.

The roads are yet in a terrible condition.

For Lancaster Almanacs, go to Willis & Co.'s

Traveling men seem to be plenty on the streets

We hear that Churubusco is to have a newspaper.

Christmas will soon be here, one week from next Tuesday.

Several cases of whooping cough are reported in the city.

The P. O. at Avilla was burglarized last week. $15 taken.

Return that basket you borrowed of G. C. Ralston.

Rev. W. O. Butler, of Butler, was in town Tuesday.

Santa Clause is pack ing up preparing for his annual trip.

Our schools will probably be closed during the holidays.

The Commissioners Court adjourned Tuesday until Dec. 20th.

Dr. Littlefield moved his family to Hudson last week.

Hank Lesh has been under the weather for several days.

Thos. Baldock is building a new sidewalk on Seventh-st.

Specialities in fine juvenile and miscellaneous books at Willis & Co.'s

Patent right men of all descriptions are in the city this week.

Mort Dawson, of Fort Wayne, was in the city this week, guest of Al.

Mr. David Tugwell, at Angola, was found dead in his bed last week.

For fine Chromoes at better than auction prices go to Willis & Co.'s

Mike Long talks of going into the agricultural business in the spring.

Johny Knoder will put a play upon the Garrett Stage about the holidays.

Look out for cheap candies at G. C. Ralston's, for the holidays.

Capt. John Jenkins is out again after a severe illness caused by fever.

If you want a can of good oysters go to G. C. Ralston's.

Our court docket will contain over four hundred cases the coming term.

The mail clerks on the Air Line road will be uniformed by the 25th inst.

Coop Ralston keeps nice fresh oysters always on hand by the can.

Several divorces will come before "yer" Honor next term of Court.

Give Coop Ralston a call if you want a can of fine oysters.

Hank Long, of Kendallville, was in the city Monday.

For toys and presents of almost any description, at Willis & Co.'s

The meat market near the Auburn House is again in motion.

The B. & O. and Grand Rapids roads, talk of a union depot at Avilla.

Its about time to send in the weight of your heavy porkers to the press.

When Kendallville teachers use too much "gad" on the scholars, they are fined $5 and costs.

The Winifred Club of Waterloo, have our thanks for an invitation to a dance at that place Jan. 1st.

The Excelsior Hardware store was burglarized last night and about $100 in revolvers and knives taken.

Great Reduction.

Flour at Eagle Mills at $1.50 per sack Corn Meal, 80c. per sack. Buckwheat, 85c. per sack. Chop Feed from $1.00 to $1.25 per cwt. All goods delivered in town.

Candidates for next election are being talked of in the north part of this county.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement of Kiblinger & Co. in another column.

The ladies in crossing the streets observe the military order: "Dress up in front; close up in rear."

"Ten night in a bar room," was acted out in one of our saloons last Monday evening.

The cheapest place to get your dry goods and groceries is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Diphtheria is prevailing in several localities in this part of the state. It is very fatal this year.

Os. Allen, of Newville had both hands somewhat injured by the acidental discharge of a gun.

Dr. T. G. Matheny, and family arrived here last week, locating in the house lately occupied by Dr. Littlefield.

Go to Willis & Co. and get one of the Bishops' Long Wool Dusters, the best dusters in the world.

Little Miss Bertie Bulkley gave a party to her little friends last evening at the residence of Mr. Davenport.

Dressmakers are not essentially ill-natured. The best of them, however, are always ready to rip and tear.

Bonnets are cheap this winter. A woman can go bare headed at a cost of from $5 to $15.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the finest assortment of Clothing at lower prices than any other store in town.

The Columbia City Post reports the death of Robert A. Jellison, Auditor of Whitley county, week before last.

The Waterloo Press conjectures that the Garrett Heazald is for hard money, and there upon Charley smackes his chops.

Keep in mind the Hook and Lader dance on Christmas eve. The boys are making preparations for a large attendance.

When selecting Christmas presents, do not forget to examine the fine stock of gold pens and pencils at Willis & Co.'s

The temperance meeting under the management of Mr. Custer did not pan out very well. We are sorry as our city needs reform badly.

Miss Orpha Bodine, left last Tuesday for an extended visit to Toledo, in the family of her relative, Mr. D. R. Lock, known as Petroleum V. Nasby.

It is the only medical I would give my baby, a mother said, speaking of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The hog dealers of this place, report a poor year for them in that business. The profits are so small that there is no money for the shipper.

Will our Sabbath School scholars be favored with a christmas tree or not? We should think something of the kind would please the little folks.

The fellow who borrowed James Anderson's hand-saw wants to waltz back with it shortly, or he'll have trouble. It is well known who has it.

A fellow can't get much inspiration out of butter-milk, but you bet its a safe drink, and by the way is a good thing to brace up on after a drunk.

John Sommers and Ike Cool left for Chicago Tuesday with two car loads of hogs. If they do not meet with success they will push on to the Black Hills.

The mince-pie season has arrived, and the small boy groans in the dead hours of night, as menageries walk over his bed and howl about his epigastrium.

Our red ribbon President has resigned. Bill was equal to the emergency, but he could'nt stand the racket of his flock. He rises and explains elsewhere in this issue.

Hollister, our enterprising restaurenteur, has our thanks for as good a can of oysters as we ever saw. He serves them up in any style and always pleases his guests.

TAKEN UP.—Taken up as an estray, last June, a bay bull, with a few white spots, and about two year old.

J. D. BELL.

Troy tp., Dec. 11, '77.

Anyone wishing to buy a fine new piano, now in use by Prof. Straub's class, can do so cheap, rather than ship it back. It is a magnificent Hallett & Davis instrument, and has no superior.

O. C. Boyer, of Franklin-tp., will sell at public sale, Tuesday, Dec. 18th, personal property consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wagon, buggy, harness, hay, corn, oats, &c.

Cy Hare left Friday afternoon for Bryan, Ohio. He said he was going to purchase a car load of apples, and was in a jolly humor, singing as he left, "Mollie Darling."

All over the world Dr. Bull's cough syrup is making its way, and every place it reaches consumptive people are more seldom met. It is truly a blessing to humanity, and only costs 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

In spite of the bad road the town was filled on Saturday last. Business with our merchants was brisk, and it really seemed that prosperous times had once more begun.

Another reduction at the Fruit House, Ft. Wayne. Raisens 6c. per pound. Oysters 12½c. per can. Citron 25c, per pound. Don't forget that the prices in everything are reduced for the Christmas trade.

A correspondent wants to know which is proper—"I see the sun rise," or "I see the sun rising." My dear, sir, go home before it rises and such a question as that will never agitate your brain.

We can safely assert that Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is the best remedy coughs, cold, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints: Call on your druggist and try a bottle. The price is only 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

How is this for low prices: Coffee A sugar 11½c., Extra Coffee sugar 10½c., Choice dried peaches 8½c., Eagle Mills Flour $1.50 per sack, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Dr. Barnum, the celebrated Veterinary Surgeon of Fort Wayne will be at the livery stable in Auburn next Wednesday, and will remain one week, to attend to all calls made for his professional services. The Doctor is a good one, and if you have any invalid horses give him a trial.

Farmers should be on the lookout for a notorious fraud who is traveling over this State selling cornshellers to farmers, and taking their notes for the same, which are afterwards changed to correspond with the number of shellers shipped. Buy your cornshellers of home merchants.—Bryan Argus.

It is asserted that forty-five drops make a drachm. This is the way druggists measure. But you take a fellow in a saloon who is about to measure out a dram of whisky and forty-five drops wouldn't be a drop in the bucket, if it does enable some to kick that innocent vessel occasionally.

It was Gen. Sheridan who rode twenty miles to the battle field, but lately people have come further than that to see the great slaughter in prices on boots and shoes at the Boot Upside Down, and have gone away with several pairs of them.

If you dream of a stuffed oyster-shell, dancing in its ulster, to the tune of "Hold the Fort," while a club-footed Indian looks on and chews gum, it is a sign that your little daughter is going to ask Uncle Charlie, or Davy, or whatever else his name may be, down to the party, and if the little one is too juvenile, ma will step in and entertain him just for fun, you know. How jolly.

NEW MUSIC—We have received a beautiful song and chorus entitled "Silver Grey" composed by S. Turney. It is said to be one of the prettiest songs now published. Any music dealer, will mail it to your address on receipt of price 30 cents.

Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Austin don't like pudding. He took a pretty good supply on board the other day, and in a short time he was leaning against the fence, languidly contemplating the aforesaid pudding which had taken up a harmless position on the other side. It provoked him so that he came up town and put boots and shoes down to bottom prices, out of pure revenge. And now if you want good bargains don't fail to call at the Boot Upside Down.

The members of the bar of DeKalb and adjoining counties are requested to meet at the court room, at Auburn, Ind., at 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1877, to take such action as may be deemed most appropriate to do honor to the memory of our late friend and colleague, Hon. Timothy R. Dickinson for many years the senior resident member of our bar.

JAS. I. BEST,	R. WES MCBRIDE,
J. L. MORLAN,	D. Y. HUSSELMAN,
L. J. BLAIR,	C. A. O. MCCLELLAN
WM. H. LEAS,	C. M. PHILIPS,
J. M. SOMERS,	FREEMAN KELLY,

In our report of the fire at Butler two weeks ago, the name of Adolph May was omitted. Mr. May was one of the greatest sufferers in that conflagation. His building was entirely destroyed and his billiard fixtures were injured by removal. The fire did not originate in the billiard room as was first stated. His total loss amounts to nearly $1,700, with no insurance, and falls particularly heavy at this time, although he is not discouraged, but is sending off large shipments of poultry every day or so.

Now as the naughty fly cannot leave its mark, our housholds should undergo a thorough renovating. We give the following receipt to both rich and poor gratis: One pint of linseed oil, one wine glass full of alcohol, well mixed together and applied with a linen rag, make a good furniture polish.

If you consult many of our leading physicians, they will advice you to use Lawson's Curative for rheumatism or neuralgia in preference to anything else They have witnessed its effects. It is equally as effective for diptheria or sore throat. It has saved many a one from postrated suffering. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Diseases of the Lungs, Chest and Throat are so prevelent in our ever changing climate, that such a medicine as Dr. Marshals Lung Syrup is invaluable to the whole community. It cures almost instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

Rail Road Accident.

We learn that Ira Crow, formerly a citizen of this place, was killed by a Baltimore train Tuesday, near Chicago Junction. Ira was at one time an employee at the Hub and Spoke Factory at this place, but for the last four years has been engaged on the road as brakeman.

The first of next January commences the eighth volume of the COURIER. We have labored with great diligence to establish a good paper at this place, and now have a large list of honest subscribers numbering probably as many as all the other papers combined Notwithstanding this however, we would be glad to state the new volume of 1878 two or three hundred new names and this can be easily accomplished by our friends taking a little interest in their democratic organ, the only one in the county.

The Concert.

Do not forget that a large class has been practicing for some time, under the direction of Profs. Straub & Reed and will give a concert Friday, [to-morrow] evening, at the Presbyterian church.

Prof. Morse, of Ft. Wayne, decidedly the best pianist in this part of the country, is down in the programme for several pieces. With solos, duets, quartetts and choruses, a delightful entertainment is promised and all should attend.

Church Music.

EDITOR COURIER.—I noticed recently quite an improvement in the singing in "our choir." That too without the increase of their "pay"—nor has any one became "jealous or envious." The thinning out did good—pruning always improves. Another suggestion, it may be criticised, I would make to the singers,—"our choir" included—which is, don't endeavor to improve the written music, sing it just as it is in the note book, for if you do you are not singing the composer's tune. Please don't have a slide from every note to the next following. Sometimes you give part of the syllable of a word a tone which belongs to the previous note. This shows your ignorance of written music.—Again, don't improve if you can, Webster's pronunciation of words, nor make words that are not in the hymn. To exemplify these errors let me say I once heard a choir (now I hope our choir will not get "envious" about it) try to sing the usual words set to the tune Boylston, but would invariably slide from one note to the next. As near as I can write it, it was thus:

Ow-er day a aro-rae thee grass-e-s,
For like the mor-ning flow-er-r-r;
When blas-ting wind swe-pore the field,
Zit with thers zin naa new-er-r-.

Our, and hour, has only one syllable and so has flower in this verse. Are, is not pronounced as if spelled air. The accent is not on the last sylable in the words morning, blasting, withers, &c. The, in music is not pronounced as if spelled thee. Keep on Dr. "Y" our choir is doing well and we will make somebody "jealeous."

Eternally Yours, X.

A Card.

Having to the best of my ability for the last several months discharged my duty as president of the Temperance organization of this place, I desire to publicly state that I will no longer act as such, and as publicly give my reasons, that all whether at home or abroad may act accordingly. The self-styled christian people of this place, are not temperance people in any true sense of the word. They make a profession, but will not do a thing, even to attending meetings when they can. Nor will they give the work even their countenance or moral support. Their churches can not be had for the purpose of holding meetings in, when full compensation is offered, nor will they contribute a cent to obtain another place. They will damn a liquor seller or a drinking man, but will not turn a hand or pledge a copper that these men may be convinced of their error. They will advise, direct, and order the president of the Temperance Club, and treat him as a lackey, drudge, or dog, and then lie to avoid any responsibility. I can not recieve their moral support and will not ask it longer. Some one else may. I may be to blame, and I hope for the good of the cause I may be.

All last week I endeavored to obtain a respectable hearing for Mr Custer of Mich., the best Temperance lecture that has been here for years, a gifted, modest gentleman. We had to go begging and paying for a place to speak, and after three efforts not a third of an audience was obtained, and the sum of five dollars and twenty cents contributed for his week's time, and expenses. Those of the Methodist friends who obtained the use of their church are entitled to the thanks and blessings of the temperance people, but those of the other churches who refused, and did nothing whatever, deserve the contempt and execration of all honest folks. The latter class can be readily known by their label—self-rightousness and hypocrisy.

To those who have given me their assistance and encouragement, I feel grateful, and will do what I can in my humble sphere to assist them hereafter in the good cause, but with those others I will have nothing to do, until I know by their work that they have reformed.

W. H. DILLS.

Was it mud you said?

Death of Hon. T. R. Dickinson.

Death has again appeared in our midst, and removed one of the most prominet characters of our county. Hon. T. R. Dickinson died last Saturday morning, at his residence in Waterloo, in the sixty-first year of his age. Some time ago both sides of his neck became enlarged and hardened, and in a few weeks had grown to such an extent that he deemed it advisable to go to Cleveland for treatment. He remained there a short time and returned some better. He went the second time, when the enlargement of the glands assumed a dangerous aspect, and he was finally brought home, where he lingered along, sometimes better, sometimes worse, until death ensued as above stated.

Mr. Dickinson had been a resident of this county about thirty years, and was engaged in the practice of the law, being the senior member of the DeKalb county bar at the time of his death. His genial manners and strong characteristics soon made him popular, and his position at the bar gave him great influence throughout the county. He was elected a member of the Legislature serving in the Senate in the sessions of 1861-63 if we are rightly informed. In person, he was always of a quiet retiring disposition, and had the peculiar faculty of attending to his own business, and indicating to others a similar course. He had his likes and dislikes, his enemies and friends. He was a most excellent citizen, a persistent worker, and an honest man. His last work was the organization of the Waterloo Cemetery Association, and in that cemetery from the time of its inception until he was gathered to its bosom, his indefatigable exertions to improve and beautify its grounds were the sole purpose of his life. How well he did his work the Cemetery of to-day will attest. Many a weary day did he labor within its sacred precincts to reap at last earth's greatest ambition—a grave in that loved, beautiful, silent city of the dead.

Cut Off.

Everybody is acquainted with French Pete who lives on Moses Brandon's farm a few miles east of town. Well, Pete met with a sad accident this week while choping wood. In some way he made a mis-stroke and cut about half of his foot entirely off. Pete was a hard working man and this accident will be a sad mishap for him.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued from the office of the county Clerk, during the month of November, 1877: Louis Mutzfelt and Mary Pols, Henry Beams and Rebecca A. Johnson, John A. Stout and Jennia Sommerlott, Geo. F. Baltz and Matzena I. Boots, William R. Moore and Rosa J. Maxwell, Geo. E. Hammon and Caroline Dirrim, John DeWitt and Maria Loutzenheiser, Charles Kreger and Hannah Reese, Almon J. Jennings and Zella Waters, Hiram McEntaffer and Angeline McEntaffer, Henry L. Gurtner and Joanna Clark, Lycurgus Klotz and Lizzie B. McAnally, Henry L. Fulk and Susan F. Clark, John B. Moore and Catharine Edwards, Jefferson Seery and Ellen Strosh, Orrin Jones and Abigail L'Turnpaugh, David Dawson and Jessie M. Britton, John W. Baxter and Ella E. Chamberlain, Chas. Peters and Augusta Sodtman, Nich. Bontrager and Eliza Hantz.

A magnificent display of fine large oil chromos is now being made by Mr. A. Van Buren, in Ensley Building, next door to Lanning's. If you want to enjoy a real Art Gallery, don't fail to call. The display consists of the very best productions of the Boston Chromo Company, nicely framed in heavy black walnut. Many of the works of our best authors are reproduced as any amateur will discover. Those who can possibly spare money to buy even one of these handsome chromos should not fail to do so now, as the chance may not come again for years. Mr. Van Buren will be here a night or two longer, and he will receive you in his live wide-awake style and sell you pictures very low.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to protect your deeds.

Married.

MARRIED.—On Thursday eve, Dec. 6th, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Spencerville, by Rev. P. Ruhl. Mr. J. R. Culbertson to Miss M C Baltz, all of DeKalb county.

Deaths.

WEBSTER.—On Dec. 8th, 1877, at Fairfield Center, Jennie R. Webster of peritonitis, aged 20 years 7 months and 10 days.

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright, in heaven's jewelled crown,
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! An angel-form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
And bears our best beloved away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
And plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

Where'er he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in paradise.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe,
Is life—there is no dead!

DUNCAN.—On Dec. 10th, in Smithfield, Mrs. Mary Duncan, in the 72d year of her age.

Mrs. Duncan was the mother of Comisioner Duncan and the Duncan boys of Waterloo. The remains, after services at the Chapel, were buried in the Hamilton Cemetery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Hugh Watt deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GUY PLUM, Administrator.

December 10th, 1877.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF

STOVES, TINWARE, AXES, CROSS-CUT SAWS, &C., &C.,

That must be sold at some price. We have every kind of saws on the market and parties wanting anything in the

SAW, AXE, STOVE AND TINWARE LINE,

Will do well to call on us before buying elsewhere. We have the goods and can suit you in kinds, quality and the best of all we

GUARANTEE PRICES

Lower than the lowest. We have added Iron and Steele,

SEAT AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

and a general line of Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

WOOD WORK.

Sleigh and Sled Runners, Rims, Hubs and Spokes,

and a general line of Wagon, Carriage and Blacksmiths goods, and will sell just as low

And a Little Lower

Than you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. We buy for cash and sell for cash and therefore it is clear that we can compete with any house in the state selling Hardware. Come everybody and cary away goods at almost your own prices. This is no humbug, but mean just what we say. Come and see for yourselves Remember the place,

EXCELSIOR HARDWATE STORE,

North Side Public Square, AUBURN, IND.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JAMES STURGIS, of Boston, extensively engaged in the East India trade, has failed. His liabilities are $250,000.

THE National Exchange Bank, of Troy, N. Y., has gone into voluntary liquidation.

THE WEST.

THE notorious outlaw, Frank Rande, was once an inmate of the Indiana penitentiary, at Michigan City, from which he emerged last spring, after serving a sentence of five years. He was one of the hardest and most unruly characters that ever entered that institution. His real name is Charles Arthur Van Zandt, Rande being one of the many aliases adopted by the desperado.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was recently enacted near Birmingham, Mich. A young man named Hinchman, during the absence from home of his father, shot and killed his mother and sister, and then set fire to the house and barn.... Numerous Indian depredations are reported in the Black Hills.... The officers of the late Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, have been indicted for perjury in swearing to false statements of the condition of the company. L. P. Hilliard and A. W. Edwards, two very prominent citizens of Chicago, are among the indicted. The Grand Jury has also returned indictments against Henry Greenebaum, George W. Stanford and Eben F. Runyan, ex-members of the park boards, for conspiracy to defraud the city.... A shocking tragedy was enacted in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. A man named McGill became enraged at his wife because she refused to live with him, and almost literally shot her to pieces, putting nine pistol balls into her body.

FRANK RANDE, the outlaw, has at last revealed his name, which is Charles C. Scott. He says his residence is at Fairfield, Iowa, where he emigrated with his parents in 1859, when 12 years old, from Washington county, Pa. He says his first crime was that of burglary, committed at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1871.

A DISPATCH from Bismarck states that Deadwood, in the Black Hills, is besieged by hostile Sioux, and that the whites are in imminent danger of massacre. Troops had been ordered to move from Fort Lincoln, Standing Rock, and Fort Snelling on forced marches.

A FIRE at Athens, Ohio, last week, burned eight business houses; loss, $30,000. The bridge over the Scioto river, at Chillicothe, was burned the same day; loss, $40,000.

IT is stated that Sitting Bull is desirous of returning to the territory of the United States; that he labored under a misapprehension of their errand when he treated with contumely the Commissioners who were sent out to interview him, and that he is now willing to apologize and throw off his newly-declared allegiance to the "Great Mother."....The German National Bank, of Chicago, of which Henry Greenebaum is President, has closed its doors. The directors of the bank issued a circular stating that, the deposits having shrunk from $1,157,000 in July to $183,000, they deem it advisable to discontinue business. The directors claim that the institution has assets enough to pay all obligations.

A SENSATIONAL tragedy was enacted in Chicago a few days ago. A constable named McElligott was shot and mortally wounded by Miss Alvina C. McKee while attempting to levy on an execution for $42 for the rent of the house in which the fair Alvina lived.

GOV. IRWIN, of California, in his message to to the Legislature, comes out strongly against Chinese immigration, and urges that steps be taken to put a stop to the unrestricted influx of Mongolians. He says their presence has initiated an irrepressible conflict in California, and that there is danger of their civilization overriding our own.

THE SOUTH.

SAMUEL BARTH, F. A. Saving, Charles Harvey and W. H. Strauss, late directors of the Union Banking Company, of Baltimore, have been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to defraud.... The bodies of Antonio Nicrosi and Miss Aurelia Sharp were found in a cemetery at Montgomery, Ala., a pistol-ball hole in each head. A note from Nicrosi indicates that they were willing to die for each other. It is supposed Nicrosi shot her and then killed himself.... At Norfolk, Va., Benjamin Godfrey, aged 19, shot and instantly killed Miss Mollie E. Winingder, aged 17. Godfrey then shot himself, and will probably die. Jealousy.

WHILE seven negroes were rowing across the Mississippi river near New Orleans, in an old skiff, the planks of the frail craft parted and five of the luckless men were drowned.

GENERAL.

BUSINESS failures: White, Langstaff & Co., hardware, Memphis, Tenn., liabilities $140,000; Wood & Co., dry goods, Montreal, Can., liabilities $120,000, assets $25,000; Maxwell, Fry & Thurston, iron, Indianapolis, Ind., liabilities $60,000, assets $35,000; Duncan & Blackmore, commission, Indianapolis, liabilities $20,000; the liabilities of Conrad Poppenhausen, the Long Island railway magnate, whose failure was recently announced, are placed at $8,000,000, and his assets at $7,000,000.

HON. JOHN WELSH, the new Minister to England, has sailed for London.... Six of the Pittsburgh rioters have been sentenced to the penitentiary for terms varying from one year and ten months and a fine of $5,000 to a fine of $500 and a term of six months.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 30th ult. says: "The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning decided to report all three of the New York Custom-House nominations, with the recommendation that they be not confirmed. The five Republican members of the committee were present, but four Democrats were absent. The vote by which the adverse report was ordered upon each of these nominations is understood to have been as follows: Against confirmation—Conkling, Spencer, Patterson and McMillan. In favor—Burnside."

THERE are four colored members in the new Legislature of Mississippi, three of whom are Democrats and one Republican. There is only one Republican in the Senate, while in the House there are ten.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN is out in a letter declining the use of his name in connection with the Senatorship from Ohio.

THE people of Georgia have voted, by a majority of 40,000, to locate their State capital at Atlanta. The new constitution is adopted by about the same vote.... The Democrats of New Hampshire will hold their State Convention at Concord, Jan. 16.

TO A REQUEST, signed by every Republican member of the New York delegation save Mr. Chittenden, asking the President not to again send in the names of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince as Collector and Naval Officer in New York, the President, a Washington telegram informs us, returned a courteous but peremptory refusal.

WASHINGTON.

THE Committee on Appropriations in the lower House of Congress refuses to provide money to pay the expenses of the commission to investigate the New York Custom House, on the ground that the President had no right to order such a commission; that the law makes it the duty of certain officers of the treasury to perform such service, and they should have been employed instead of outsiders.

THE following is the statement of the operations by the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of November.

National-bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue	$12,222,100
National-bank notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to Comptroller of currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	3,215,210
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing National-banks deposited in the treasury	737,300
Total	$16,275,390

THE public debt, according to the last monthly statement of the United States Treasurer, was reduced $1,323,634 during November.

A LARGE number of the President's nominations failed of confirmation at the extra session of the Senate, and Attorney General Devens has given it as his opinion that the failure to confirm the new officers appointed in place of old officers virtually reinstates for the time being, and until the future action of the appointing power.... The only Republicans voting with the Democrats for the confirmation of Fitzsimmons as Marshal of Georgia were Conover, Patterson and Stanley Matthews.

THE President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have determined to stop the sale of liquors in the Capitol.... Fernando Wood is very busily engaged in preparing a tariff bill. It is stated that it will be sweeping in its character, and will make extensive reductions. It is reported that he contemplates reducing the tariff on silks from 60 to 30 per cent.

JUSTICE HUMPHREY, a Washington dispatch states, has rendered an opinion in the habeas-corpus case of Senator Patterson, discharging him from custody. This prevents Patterson from being taken back to South Carolina, unless Gov. Hampton shall make another requisition, which it is thought he will not do.... Gen. Ord, commanding the forces in Texas, was before the Committee on Military Affairs, the other day. He stated that the Mexican people and authorities on the lower Rio Grande were in sympathy with the raiders, and intimated that his present force was quite inadequate to guard the frontier and pursue and punish the raiders, as his orders require him to do.... Stilson Hutchins, lately of the St. Louis *Times*, has started a new Democratic paper in Washington, called the *Post*. John A. Cockerill, formerly of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and A. C. Buell, a prominent newspaper correspondent, are on the editorial staff.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $6,000,000 of bonds of 1865, and $4,000,000 of registered bonds of 1870.... The War Department apprehends a general renewal of Indian hostilities in the far West and Northwest before spring.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A BELGRADE dispatch says there is a rumor current that the Porte has offered, through the mediation of England, to cede old Servia to Servia and Epirus to Greece, if they will remain neutral.... A Constantinople dispatch says great excitement prevails in the city on account of the calling out of the reserves, and disturbances are expected. All servants of the palace have been armed with revolvers. There are great differences of opinion among the Ministers as to the expediency of making proposals for peace, but at present the war party prevails.

DETAILS of the losses in the fighting at Mitchka show that the Russians collected 2,500 Turkish dead.... Osman Pasha, beleaguered in Plevna, is said by deserters from his camp to contemplate a sortie of desperation if not relieved within a fortnight.

THE Turks claim to have captured Elena, in Bulgaria, after defeating the Russians in a hard-fought engagement. The Russian loss, according to Turkish accounts, was 3,000 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners, eleven guns and twenty-seven ammunition wagons. It is said the Russians have 280 guns in position before Erzeroum.

THE Russians admit a defeat and heavy losses at Elena. The Turkish advance was only checked by the timely arrival of Russian reinforcements.... A strong peace element is said to be developing in Constantinople.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THERE is much discontent among the cotton operatives of England, and strikes are the order of the day.... Several hundred women, suffering in consequence of the stoppage of the iron works in the Forest of Dean district, which belongs to the Crown, have petitioned the Queen for assistance.

A PARIS dispatch says that at a meeting of 120 members of the republican Left it was decided to refuse to vote any part of the budget until the Government returned to parliamentary courses.... MM. Laisant and De la Rochette, members of the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel, the other day. M. De la Rochette was wounded in the thigh.

THE leading London journals speak in commendatory terms of President Hayes' message. .... The Chinese authorities have torn up and abolished the railway recently built from Shanghai to Woosung.

A DISPATCH from Coquimbo, Chili, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Atalama has been lost. The crew numbered forty, and the passengers probably about fifty. Only eighteen persons were saved.

A PARIS dispatch announces that the hitherto obstinate MacMahon has at last yielded, and consented to accept a Ministry from the Left Center.... A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that ex-President Lerdo de Tejada has written letters stating that it is his intention to withdraw all pretensions to the Mexican Presidency. He intends to retire to France, desires that his name shall no longer be used for political purposes, and recommends Gen. Escobedo to the suffrages of his friends. These professions are not believed in by many of his political supporters.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.—SENATE.—The House joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition was amended and passed.... A number of bills were introduced and referred.... Consideration was resumed of the Kellogg case. Mr. Patterson delivered an elaborate set speech in reply to the severe attack made upon his course by Mr. Edmunds on Tuesday. A motion to recommit the Kellogg case was lost—29 to 29—the Vice President declining to exercise his prerogative, as the motion was lost by the failure to receive a majority of affirmative votes. At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a vote was taken on the original resolution to seat Kellogg, and it was adopted—Conover and Patterson voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. The vote stood 30 to 28. Mr. Thurman then moved that M. C. Butler be sworn in as Senator from South Carolina. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 28—Conover and Patterson voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Kellogg and Butler were then sworn in as Senators.... The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the Supreme Court. A motion to reconsider was immediately entered, which would leave the question still open. The nomination of William Henry Smith, as Collector of Customs at Chicago, was returned without any recommendation.

HOUSE.—No business was transacted in the House.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—SENATE.—A resolution was presented by Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring J. B. Eustis entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Ingalls gave notice that he did not concur with the majority of the committee in submitting this report, and that he would hereafter present the report of the minority, signed by himself and two others—Messrs. McMillan, of Minnesota, and Cameron, of Wisconsin.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Voorhees granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war.... The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed.... The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Owen P. Fitzsimmons to be Marshal of Georgia, after an animated discussion, by six majority, the negative votes being all Republicans. The nominations of Roosevelt and Prince to be Collector and Naval Officer of the port of New York, were reported adversely by the Commerce Committee, of which Mr. Conkling is Chairman, and placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—A bill was unanimously passed, under a suspension of the rules, appropriating $1,000 to each surviving officer of the lost war steamer Huron; $100 to each surviving seaman, and to the widows and children of the lost an allowance equal to a year's pay of their respective relatives.... A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove the disabilities imposed upon any person by virtue of the thirteenth section of the Fourteenth Amendment was lost—yeas, [illegible], nays, [illegible]—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. A motion to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to revise the tariff so as to make it solely a tariff for revenue was rejected—yeas, 60; nays, 16.... Both Houses adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, Dec. 3.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—SENATE.—The extra session met at 10 o'clock, and after a session of an hour and a half adjourned. The regular session of the Senate began at noon, the President's message and the various department reports were read, and an adjournment was voted till Thursday, Dec. 6.

HOUSE.—Nothing was done in the House beyond hearing the message and accompanying documents read.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Townsend (O.), to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in waters contiguous to the United States or Canada; by Mr. Dibrell, levying a tax on incomes; by Mr. Blair (N.H.), a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of any claims for damage growing out of the taking, use, or destruction of property during the Rebellion; by Mr. Hartzell, to substitute greenbacks for the issue of national banking associations, and to pay the full amount for all bonds deposited by them in the treasury in accordance with the terms of the contract expressed on the face of said bonds, the bonds so redeemed to be canceled; by Mr. Hubbell, dividing Michigan into three judicial districts; by Mr. Ellsworth, providing for general amnesty.... Mr. Frye, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill prescribing an oath of office which eliminates from the statutes the law which prescribes the taking of the iron-clad oath. Passed. Also, a bill repealing Sec. 820 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the disqualification of any juror who has without duress or coercion taken up arms in defense of any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or who has given aid or comfort thereto. Passed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—SENATE.—There was no session of the Senate.

HOUSE.—The House spent considerable time in wrangling over the jurisdiction between the Commerce and Railroad Committees on the subject of the respective control of the two committees over the river and harbor bills. The matter was settled by reference to the Committee on Rules.... Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, introduced a bill to repeal the existing statutes for the renewal of patents, and declaring it unlawful hereafter for the Commissioner of Patents to renew or extend any patent or design whatever. The bill was passed.... Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill to provide for an income tax. It proposes to levy upon the incomes of all United States citizens which may be over $1,000 and under $4,000 annually a tax of 1 per cent.; over $2,000 and under $3,000, 1½ per cent., and graduating the scale up to and including $25,000. Over $25,000 and under $35,000, a tax of 3 per cent; over $35,000 and under $50,000, 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $50,000.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred.... A resolution was introduced by Mr. Burnside, and adopted, asking the President to transmit to the Senate the correspondence had with our Ministers to France, England and Germany in regard to the Franco-Prussian war.... Mr. Ferry presented a petition of citizens of Michigan in favor of the passage of a bill to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar.... The silver men achieved a decided victory in the Senate, and developed an unexpected strength. Mr. Allison, who has charge of the House Silver bill, moved to make it the special order for Monday, Dec. 10. Mr. Morrill moved to postpone the matter to Jan. 11. This was rejected by the one-sided vote of 17 yeas to 40 nays. The motion of Mr. Allison was then agreed to by 41 yeas to 18 nays.... There was a lengthy debate, in executive session, upon the question of the relative rights of the President and Senate in the matter of official appointments. The President renominated the New York Custom House officers who fell by reason of the expiration of the extra session. A number of other nominations were sent in. John B. Hawley, of Illinois, was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE.—In the House the only business of importance was the threefold report from the Elections Committee on the Colorado case—one to the effect that Patterson was entitled to the seat, another that Belford was the rightful claimant, and a third, signed by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, claiming that there was no legal election and remanding the question back to the people of Colorado.... The Post-Route bill was passed.... Mr. Joyce wanted to introduce a resolution censuring the Spaniards for their barbarities in Cuba, but Mr. Hale objected.

A Dissatisfied Witness.

She was a farmer's wife, and, as she took the witness stand in a case before Justice Brown, she had her hands clenched, her lips compressed, and the fire in her eye was evidence that she was burning to tell the truth.

"Well, tell the jury what you know about this case," said the lawyer.

She moved around a little, looked the jury square in the face, and, getting a good hold of the witness box, she began:

"I was out to the barn to ask my husband if he thought it was going to rain, and he said he guessed not, and I said I guessed not, when three or four men came. They were jawing and swearing, and it almost made my blood run——"

"Never mind all that," interrupted the lawyer. "Did you see any one strike a blow?"

"I guess I did see some one strike a blow, and three or four of them, and I was never so frightened in my life, and I wonder I didn't faint away, and I think this man they call Robinson was the one who struck first, and I'm almost sure of it, and if I'd been a man I'd have——"

"Do you swear that Robinson struck the first blow?"

"Yes, sir, I swear that I think Robinson struck the first blow, though I may be mistaken, of course, and of course I don't want to swear to a lie for no one, and I was excited and I don't know but some one may have hit him with an ear of corn and—"

"That will do," said the lawyer.

"Why—why, I haven't hardly commenced yet," she protested.

"Well, I've got all I want of such testimony."

"I say it's a mean trick to bring me into town over 'leven miles of mud road and then not let me swear!" she exclaimed as she stepped down.

"I guess I'm just as good as some other folks out my way, and I guess I've got just as good an education for swearing in court, even if we haven't got upholstered chairs in the house!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Determined to Wed.

Two young lovers in Vermont, who would wed without their friends' knowledge, started for Westport the other day, but found afterward that they could not complete the journey until the next day. They couldn't go home unmarried, so they drove to Panton and asked the Rev. Mr. Brooks to unite them. He could not perform the ceremony without a license from the proper town official. That was unobtainable, as they were far from home. The bridegroom hit upon the idea of evading the law by going out of the State. So the three, with two witnesses, got into a boat and were rowed out into Lake Champlain, where the knot was satisfactorily tied.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Secretary Sherman.

The annual report of Secretary Sherman is a voluminous paper, and we have only room for a brief condensation of the arguments and statements. The Secretary says the total ordinary receipts of the year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586.62; expenditures, $238,660,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577.69. The net decrease of revenue, as compared with last year, was $18,481,452.54. There was an increase, however, in internal revenue, whisky and tobacco.

The first recommendation calculated to arrest attention is to the effect that Congress ought to supplement, by appropriate legislation or joint resolution, the Secretary's own assurance that the bonds will be paid, interest and principal, in gold coin, and not simply in coin. The next suggestion is that he be authorized to sell bonds either for coin or for its equivalent in United States notes, for the greater convenience of the general public, especially those living at a distance from any place where gold coin is to be found for sale.

In regard to resumption, the Secretary is positive that no new legislation is required. He virtually pledges himself to make greenbacks worth their face inside of thirteen months if left alone. He does not propose to retire from circulation the greenbacks, except so much as may be in excess of $300,000,000. He estimates that $100,000,000 in gold will be coin enough to keep that much paper money at par.

The Secretary sets forth the advantages of the national-bank system, which we pass by.

Upon the subject of savings banks the Secretary says:

"The attention of Congress is called to the great value to our fellow-citizens of the organization of some plan for the collection, safekeeping and profitable employment of small deposits by the people. How far this can be done without trenching upon the proper functions of the State Governments is a question of difficulty; yet it is important to secure, if possible, a general system throughout the United States. This can hardly be effected by the organization of a multitude of savings banks, depending upon the fidelity, integrity and skill of their officers, but the beneficial object of such banks might be secured by authorizing the deposit of small sums with any postal money-order office in the United States, and the issue of Government certificates, convertible on demand of the holder into 4-per-cent. bonds of the United States of such character, description and amount as will enable and induce prudent persons to convert their earnings into a public security of stable value. The money thus received could be employed in the redemption of outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. By some such system it is believed that the great body of our public debt, reduced to its smallest possible burden, could be distributed among our own people. With a slight modification of existing law this beneficial result would be secured."

Several of the subjects discussed relate to the mere mechanism of the Treasury Department, or to matters of comparatively trivial importance. The only remaining subject of special interest and vital to the general welfare comes under the head of coins and coinage. As the law now stands, silver coin for fractional currency shall be issued to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 for an equal amount of legal-tender notes, and the aggregate of such fractional silver outstanding shall not exceed $50,000,000. The Secretary recommends the removal of the restriction upon the amount of legal tender that may be exchanged for such silver believing that the law of supply and demand can be trusted to regulate the matter. Trade dollars to the amount of $30,710,400 have been coined. In the exercise of his lawful discretion in the premises, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the suspension of the coinage of that anomalous piece of money, and in case another silver dollar is authorized he suggests that the trade dollar be discontinued. Having disposed of the preliminary matters of coinage, the Secretary enters upon an elaborate discussion of the question of remonetizing silver. Upon this subject he says:

"The question of the issue of a silver dollar for circulation as money has been much discussed and carefully examined by a commission organized by Congress, which has recommended the coinage of the old silver dollar. With such legislative provision as will maintain its current value at par with gold, its issue is respectfully recommended. A gold coin of the denomination of one dollar is too small for convenient circulation, while such a coin in silver would be convenient for a multitude of daily transactions, and is in a form to satisfy the natural instinct of hoarding.

"Of the metals, silver is of most general use for coinage. It is a part of every system of coinage, even in countries where gold is the sole legal standard. It best measures the common wants of life, but, from its weight and bulk, is not a convenient medium in the larger exchanges of commerce. Its production is reasonably steady in amount. The relative market value of silver and gold is far more stable than that of any other two commodities—still it does vary. It is not in the power of human law to prevent the variation. This inherent difficulty has compelled all nations to adopt one or the other as the sole standard of value, or to authorize an alternative standard of either, or to coin both metals at an arbitrary standard, and to maintain one at par with the other by limiting its amount and legal-tender quality, and receiving or redeeming it at par with the other.

"The importance of gold as the standard of value is conceded by all. Since 1834 it has been practically the sole coin standard of the United States, and since 1815 has been the sole standard of Great Britain. Germany has recently adopted the same standard. France and other Latin nations have suspended the coinage of silver, and, it is supposed, will gradually either adopt the sole standard of gold or provide for the convertibility of silver coin, on the demand of the holder, into gold coin.

"In the United States, several experiments have been made with the view of retaining both gold and silver in circulation. The Second Congress undertook to establish a ratio of fifteen of silver to one of gold, with free coinage of both metals. By this ratio gold was undervalued, as one ounce of gold was worth more in the markets of the world than fifteen ounces of silver, and gold, therefore, was exported. To correct this, in 1837, the ratio was fixed at sixteen to one, but sixteen ounces of silver were worth in the market more than one ounce of gold, so that silver was demonetized.

"It is urged that the free coinage of silver in the United States will restore its market value to that of gold. Market value is fixed by the world, and not by the United States alone, and is affected by the whole mass of silver in the world. As the enormous and continuous demand for silver in Asia has not prevented the fall in silver, it is not likely that the limited demand for silver coin in this country, where paper money is now and will be the chief medium of exchange, will cause any considerable advance in its value. This advance, if any, will be secured by the demand for silver bullion for coin to be issued by and for the United States, as well as if it were issued for the benefit of the holder of the bullion. If the financial condition of our country is so grievous that we must at every hazard have a cheaper dollar, in order to lessen the burden of debts already contracted, it is far better, rather than to adopt the single standard of silver, to boldly reduce the number of grains in the gold dollar, or to abandon and retrace all efforts to make United States notes equal to coin. Either expedient will do greater harm to the public at large than any possible benefit to the debtors.

"The free coinage of silver will also impair the pledge made of the customs duties, by the act of February, 1862, for the payment of the interest of the public debt. The policy thus far adhered to, of collecting these duties in gold coin, has been the chief cause of upholding and advancing the public credit, and making it possible to lessen the burden of interest by the process of refunding.

"The Secretary believes that all the beneficial results hoped for from a liberal issue of silver coin can be secured by issuing this coin, in pursuance of the general policy of the act of 1853, in exchange for United States notes, coined from bullion purchased in the open market by the United States, and maintaining it by redemption, or otherwise, at par with gold coin. It could be made a legal tender for such sums and on such contracts as would secure to it the most general circulation. It could be easily redeemed in United States notes and gold coin, and only issued when demanded for public convenience."

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Schurz's Recommendations.

The most important portion of Secretary Schurz's report is that relating to the discussion of the Indian policy. After reviewing the events of the year, such as the Sioux and Nez Perces wars, the flight of Sitting Bull, and the visit of the Commissioners, Secretary Schurz makes the following remarks on the Indian policy:

While some progress has been made in the adjustment of difficulties, and the danger of disturbances on a large scale seems remote, it would be unwise to lose sight of the lesson taught by experience, that in these things appearances are sometimes deceptive, and that the general condition of our Indian affairs is by no means satisfactory. It is useless to disguise the fact that a perfect solution of the Indian problem—that is to say, so complete an absorption of the Indians in our social and political system that they no longer appear as an incongruous and troublesome element—is, in one day at least, fraught with perplexities which cannot be solved by a mere stroke of legislation.

In my opinion, our efforts should be mainly directed to the following points:

1. The first thing necessary is that we should keep good faith with the Indians in every respect. We should never promise them more than we are able and willing to perform, and then perform what we have promised.

2. The pursuit of hunting is, as much as possible, to be discouraged among the Indians. The excitement of the chase stimulates their warlike propensities. When the Indians cease to be hunters they will, in a great measure, cease to be warriors. To this end they should be permitted to possess only a limited supply of arms and ammunition, and their ponies should be exchanged as much as practicable for cattle.

3. As a number of Indian tribes are still depending in part, at least, upon hunting for their sustenance, their wants must be provided for in another way. They should be gradually gathered upon a smaller number of reservations, where agriculture and cattle-raising can be carried on with success, and where they can easily be supplied with their necessaries until they are self-sustaining. The Indian Territory has room for most of the Southwestern tribes, which should be gradually located there as they come under control of the Government. One or two reservations in the Northwest this side of the mountains, and a similar consolidation of reservations on the Pacific slope, to be determined on after more minute inquiry into local circumstances, will accommodate the Northern Indians. The interspersions of Indians and whites, which is so apt to lead to troublesome collisions, can, in this way, be considerably limited, and greater facilities will be afforded for the promotion of civilization. While Indians cannot be expected to become successful farmers at once, several tribes have already made appreciable progress in that respect, and others are likely to do so under favorable circumstances and judicious management.

4. The enjoyment and pride of the individual ownership of property being one of the most effective civilization agencies, the allotment of small tracts of land should be made to the heads of families on all reservations, to be held in severalty, under proper restrictions, so that they may have fixed homes. To protect the security of life and property among the Indians the laws of the United States, to be enforced by proper tribunals, should be extended over the reservations, and a body of police composed of Indians, and subject to the orders of the Government officers, should be organized on each of them. It is a matter of experience that Indians thus trusted with official duty can almost uniformly be depended on in point of fidelity and efficiency.

5. The establishment of schools for the instruction of the young is gradually being extended among the Indian tribes under our control as far as practicable. The attendance of Indian children should be made compulsory. One of the most important points is that they should be taught to speak and read the English language. Efforts have been made to establish and teach the grammar of Indian dialects, and to use books printed in those dialects as a means of instruction. This is certainly a very interesting and meritorious philological work, but, as far as the education of Indian children is concerned, the teaching of the English language must be considered infinitely more useful. If Indian children are to be civilized, they must learn the language of civilization. In this way a young generation may be raised up far more open to civilizing influences of a higher kind, and more fit for a peaceable and profitable intercourse with the white people.

6. At many of the agencies farmers are employed and salaried by the Government, but, in some if not in most cases, the farms have been worked by white men merely to raise crops for supplying the agencies and the Indians. They are to be turned to much greater advantage. The farms should be used, in the first place, for the instruction of the youths at school.

7. On the reservations the labor of white men is to be dispensed with and Indian labor to be employed as much as possible. Proper discrimination should be made in the distribution of supplies and annuity goods, and the granting of favors between those who work and those who live as idle vagabonds, so that honest effort might be encouraged by tangible recognition and reward.

Some of these reforms have for some time been in progress. Others are in course of preparation. Their accomplishment requires time and patient labor, and, above all things, an honest and efficient Indian service.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary McCrary.

Hon. George W. McCrary, the Secretary of War, in his annual report, after alluding to the injurious effects of the constant interfering with the army by legislation, threatening reductions, urges an elastic system of organization which will be capable of extension in case of necessity to an aggregate force of 30,000 to 40,000 men. He considers that the necessities of the country demand a military force not less than that now authorized by statute, which should be capable, by increasing the numerical strength of the companies, of being raised to the standard necessary to meet any ordinary contingency. The report, in speaking of the Indian service, favors the placing of the feeding of all the Indian nations now provided with rations by the Government in charge of the Commissary Department of the army. On the subject of the retirement of officers from active service, the Secretary urges legislation which will remove the present limitation as to the number of officers who may be on the retired list at the same as at present. This number is 300. By a removal of the limitation the number will not be materially increased, as a careful inquiry shows that with the proposed changes there would be only about forty officers to add to the list. The Secretary does not favor any change in the portion of the statute which leaves the question of retirement to the President. It has always been urged by the younger officers of the army that it should be obligatory upon the President to retire officers at the age of 62.

In regard to the recent order directing the temporary suspension of the publication of the record of the battles in the Army Register, the Secretary of War says it was absolutely necessary, as the list, as furnished to the department, was in such confusion that it was impossible for the officials at the War Office to remedy it. He says that originally a request was sent to officers to furnish the department with a list of the battles in which their several regiments had been engaged. Some sent in answers giving a list of unimportant engagements; others sent in skirmishes; and others again a list of battles where their regiments were present, but did not participate; while a few confined their statements to such important engagements as might properly be designated as battles, and in which their commands were actually engaged. The general disposition seemed to be to claim more than was deserved, so that in order to correct the records their publication was temporarily suspended. These records will probably again appear in the Army Register of next year.

THE NAVY.

Secretary Thompson's Report.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, says: "The appropriations available for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,962,691. The whole amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $6,343,497. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of the Paymasters and agents of the Government on Nov. 1, 1877, $978,038, besides $152,000 refunded, making a total of $1,130,038, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditures from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, to have been $4,213,509. The estimates for the present fiscal year are $16,233,234, exclusive of $2,814,281 estimated for new buildings, repairs, and improvements at the several navy-yards. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy Nov. 25, 1876, the estimated amount for the pay of the navy for the present fiscal year was $7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men borne upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3, 1877, appropriated only $6,600,000, or $700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year, unless Congress shall appropriate the amount, the payment of which to officers and men is so fixed by law that it can not be evaded. The amount appropriated for the deficiency at the extra session of Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1877, and was based upon the amount ascertained to be due upon the books of the Fourth Auditor's office, whereas the deficiency here referred to is estimated for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878."

A Noble Pair of Brothers.

In the town of Wells, Me., there are two brothers, one 77, the other 72 years of age, weighing nearly 500 pounds and measuring in height about twelve feet six inches combined, living about four miles from North Berwick, in the vicinity of Bragdon & West's mill. What is remarkable about these two men is that they were born in the house they now live in, and never went away from home. Both are married and have families. They have always lived on this place, and never divided any property, never kept any accounts, never quarreled, never had any hard words or disagreements. The farm contains upward of 800 acres of land, over 350 of which are heavily timbered. Their timber and wood tract is nearly a mile square, extending from their house, which sets isolated and in from the main road, back to the Boston and Maine track. There are hundreds of trees upward of a hundred feet high, and some of which measure from four to five feet in diameter at the butt. There are no such trees in this section of Maine as are owned by "Jack & Oliver," as they are known far and near. Their children, when they go to the store for goods, say to the merchant: "Charge to father." "Well, who is father?" "Why, Jack & Oliver."

A Boy Miner.

In the town of Auburn, Ore., gold diggings have been found under very peculiar circumstances. A boy had been fitted out by his father with the implements of mining, and set to work near the roadside, merely for amusement and to give the youngster something to keep him out of mischief. The ground was staked out formally in mining style, and some waste water was turned into sluices so as to wash the dirt. The boy worked for a few days faithfully, and, to everybody's surprise, at last panned out a small quantity of gold dust. Laborers were then employed, and the work was deepened and extended, gold continuing to be found, at last accounts, in profitable quantities.

THIRTY-FIVE memorials, containing over 5,000 names of persons residing in the valleys between Cairo, Ill., and Vicksburg, Miss., a distance of 600 miles, have been forwarded to Congress, invoking Government aid to rebuild the river shore levees to protect and reclaim alluvial lands.

UNDER the Illinois law there are thirty-four different grades of grain.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	@11 50
HOGS	4 70	@ 6 75
COTTON	11¼	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	62	@ 63
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 41
RYE—Western	70	@ 71
PORK—New Mess	13 50	@14 00
LARD	8¼	@ 8½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	3 65	@ 4 45
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	58	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 62
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 21
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 80
LARD	7¾	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 09½	@ 1 10½
No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@ 68
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41½	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 25
LARD	7¾	@ 8
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 45
CATTLE	2 00	@ 4 70
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 25
CORN—New	38	@ 40
OATS	29	@ 31
RYE	65	@ 66
PORK—Mess	11 80	@12 00
LARD	7¾	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN	45½	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 60	@ 6 30
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1	48	@ 50½
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess	12 75	@13 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 40
Fair	4 30	@ 4 60
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 60
SHEEP	4 00	@ 4 70

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Decaying vegetable matter about the house, around the walls and in the cellar are prolific causes of disease in the farm-house.

Ill-treatment of cows, getting them heated, and then feeding the milk to children, is a practice liable to be attended with fatal results.

Bad ventilation, attended with impure air, causes catarrhal and skin diseases of our animals, especially when obliged to breathe the impurities of decaying manure. Better ventilation of sleeping-rooms is urged, and more out-door exercise for the farmer's wife.

Young chickens frequently go blind in one or both eyes. Glycerine is a sure remedy. One small drop applied to each eye will soon cause the eyes to open, or soften the edges of the lids so as to admit of their being easily opened with the point of a penknife.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

It is estimated that fifty head of poultry will make more than enough manure for an acre of land—700 weight of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer.

A Canadian writer in the columns of the *Cultivator* is making it appear that a farming family disposed to home industry might squeeze their sweetening out of the beet without any great waste. Grind the washed beets, boil down the juice and feed the pummace to cattle—that's the short of it. Of course there will be no fine pastry pulverized sugar to serve with fruit produced by such a rude performance.

Fertilizing Strawberries.—When stable manure cannot be obtained, superphosphate of lime may be used to advantage, if it be pure. Five hundred pounds per acre will suffice, spread broadcast and harrowed in; then sprinkle a little in each hole as the plants are set. Ashes are also a good fertilizer. Or, in place of ashes, muriate of potash will do as well. It contains 50 per cent. of pure potash, and is now quoted at $3 to $3.50 per 100 pounds, and less by the ton. The following formula is said to produce very large crops of strawberries: "One quart nitrate of potash, one quart glauber salts, and one quart sal soda," all to be dissolved in water, one barrel for three pounds of the mixture, which is enough for a bed forty or fifty feet square; apply early in the season, from a wateringpot, several times till the fruit sets.—*Exchange.*

I have increased the fertility of my land by feeding shorts, corn meal, brewers' sprouts, brewers' grains, and beef scraps, and buying some hay. Then, in order to keep up, or rather increase, the fertility of my soil, I feed shorts to my milch cows, because they contain phosphate of lime, ammonia and potash. I also feed brewers' grains, because the brewer has removed only the sugar from them, and I feed a little corn meal. These are fed to make, in the first place, more milk; in the second place, better milk, and, in the third place, more and better manure, because, by feeding these, I am enabled to keep more stock and make more manure, and enrich my land so that I can keep more stock, consume more shorts, more meal, more grains, more hay, and more manure. To this, I suppose, there is a limit, but I have not reached it yet.—*Cor. New England Farmer.*

About the House.

To Prevent Blisters.—A plaster composed of ground mustard, mixed with white of an egg in place of water, will prevent a blister upon the surface of the skin.

Chocolate Caramels.—One cupful sweet milk, two of sugar, one cupful molasses, one-half cupful Baker's chocolate, grated; flavor with vanilla to suit the taste; boil for one and a quarter hours; cool on buttered tins.

Cooking Cauliflowers.—Three answers were given the lady wishing to know how to make cauliflower white for the table, none of which show knowledge of the great secret, which is to boil it in two-thirds milk and one-third water, or even more milk if it can be spared.

To Clean Marble.—Take two parts common soda, one part pulverized pumice-stone, one part finely-powdered chalk; sift the mixture through a fine sieve and then mix with water; rub it thoroughly over the surface of the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water.

Loose but Sound Teeth.—Turkish myrrh diluted in water—at first a teaspoonful to a tumbler and gradually strengthened—and used as a wash four or five times a day, will generally give relief. There are only two causes for the above trouble, viz., calomel and soda, and the use of both must be stopped entirely.

Crust for Meat-Pies.—One quart of sifted flour, three table-spoonfuls of good firm lard, well chopped in, two and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, wet with a very little hot water and mix in with the milk; two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, sifted into the dry flour; little salt; work quickly, and not make very stiff.

Poached Eggs.—When the water has boiled in the frying-pan break the eggs separately in a saucer; remove the pan from the stove, and slip the eggs (one at a time) on the surface of the water; when all are in place the pan again on the fire, and boil about three minutes; take them out with a skimmer, drain well, lay them upon pieces of buttered toast, place on a hot dish, salt to taste; garnish with parsley.

To Press Ferns.—Gather before the sporangia break open and carefully place between the leaves of a large book, leaving several thicknesses of paper between each frond; put the book under heavy pressure and in a moderately warm place. The ferns should be changed at least every other day; if fertile fronds of the Osmundas are pressed, the change should be made much oftener.

A Paste for Family Use.—The *Druggists' Circular* gives the following recipe for a paste that may be used on postage stamps and gummed labels: Dextrine, two ounces; acetic acid, four drachms; alcohol, four drachms; water, two and a half ounces. Mix the dextrine, acetic acid, and water, stirring until thoroughly mixed; then add alcohol. For attaching labels to tin, first rub the surface with a mixture of muriatic acid and alcohol; then apply the label with a very thin coating of the paste, and it will adhere almost as well as on glass.

STANLEY.

Incidents of His Journey Down the Congo.

I have endeavored to take you rapidly through a few of our thousand and one experiences as we struggled through the dense darkness and mystery of the unknown into light. A few exciting contests I have briefly described—contests with human demons who delight in craft, fraud, treachery and cruelty, who regarded us much as we regarded the noble beasts that roved over the plains of Usukuma, as so many heads of seasoned game to be slaughtered and carved, and boiled and eaten. They attacked us with spears, assegays, poisoned arrows, and muskets, and at one time they actually surrounded our camp with hidden nets. They drove poisoned sticks into the ground, so that in the charge to scatter them from the neighborhood of our camp our people might have their feet pierced with these instruments of torture. On all sides death stared us in the face, cruel eyes watched us day and night, and a thousand bloody hands were stretched out to take advantage of the least carelessness. We defended ourselves like men who knew that pusillanimity would be our ruin—that mercy was unknown to these savages. Out of the charity and regard for my own people, and myself as well, on whom devolved the responsibility of taking the expedition through these savage regions, I wished naturally that it might have been otherwise, and looked anxiously and keenly for any sign of forbearance and peace, as I saw my African comrades drop one by one from my side in the oblivion of the terrible wilds. We thank Heaven that these dark days are over.

Yet we had some briefest intervals of pleasure even during that stormy period. One pacific tribe—the day after a desperate battle with a martial tribe above, who, it seemed had oppressed them greatly—warned by the huge drums that sounded the approach of strangers, turned out in dense crowds along the river banks, while the boldest of their warriors manned their enormous canoes and bore down on us, taking care to cry out the magic word, "Sennene!" which caused us to drop our guns and echo the happy word with such fervor of lungs that the thousands on the banks, who might have been a little distrustful, instantly distinguished its hearty sincerity, and repeated it with equal fervor, until for a time, even after they had ended, the forests across the river seemed to thunder mysteriously, "Sennene! Sennene!" We dropped our stone anchors abreast, and near enough to the vast crowds on the banks, and invited the warriors in the canoes to approach.

From childish shyness they would not come nearer than fifty yards or so, and two old women—ladies, I ought to call them—"manned" a small canoe, and, coming straight to my boat, they brought their tiny vessel alongside, and after an introductory laugh offered us palm wine and a couple of chickens! Presently the warriors, shamed out of their shyness—it was not fear—drew their canoes alongside—great enormous things, twice the length of our boat, and completely hid, almost crushed, the tiny canoe of the women; but the most pleasing sight to me, to which my eyes were constantly attracted, was the faces of the women, and the tiny messenger of peace and comfort to us in the midst of our days of trial. On looking into the great war-canoe of this tribe I observed with pleasure that there was not one spear or bow and arrow in any of them, which caused me, to confirm my opinion of their tact and delicacy, to look more attentively at the crowds on the bank, and there was not one weapon of war visible anywhere. Presently I observed one huge canoe make off for the shore, load gourds of palm wine and baskets of potatoes, and return, each man singing enthusiastically. The potatoes were for me, the palm wine for my people.

When I asked how it happened that they were so kind to strangers when we had fought three times the day before, they said that, though the drums above river summoned them to fight us, some of their people had been up river fishing among the islands the day before, and the drums had caused them to hide themselves and see what took place. They had seen us talk with the natives, offer clothes and beads, and seen them refuse all proffers and fight us. "They are always fighting us, and stealing our people, but we are not strong enough to kill them. This morning when you left that island where you slept last night we sent very early a canoe with two slaves—a boy and a woman in it—with potatoes and palm wine. If you were bad people you would have caught that canoe and made those two slaves your own, but when you allowed it to pass you, saying 'Sennene,' we knew that you were good people, and we did not beat our drum for war, but for peace. If you had taken that little canoe this morning you would have had to fight us now. You killed our enemies yesterday, and you did not injure our two slaves this morning. You are our friends."

A Plucky Locomotive Engineer.

A circumstance that happened yesterday, while not exactly thrilling or romantic, served to show the mettle of one of the oldest engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This engineer is named Curtis Elliot, and his home is in this city. During his many years of exposure he has contracted a severe rheumatic affection, which rarely troubles him while on the road, but when it does the attacks are sudden and alarming. Last night he was making the run on the through western train from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Baltimore. When a little more than half-way over the distance he was attacted with rheumatism, and within half an hour his arms and legs were useless. Up to the very last moment of commanding his muscles he kept his hand upon the lever, and when at last he was powerless he directed the fireman in his movements. His condition was such that he should have left the cab and sought relief at the first stopping-place, but he would not. He said he would stay at his post and bring the engine into Baltimore if he died in the effort. The many passengers in the train were, of course, unaware that the man who controlled their safety was sitting in the cab, unable to stir hand or foot. When the train came into Camden Station Mr. Elliot had to be lifted out by friends and carried to a hack, out of which he had again to be carried into the house.—*Baltimore American.*

Cobbett's Curious Career.

Over eighty years ago, according to the London *Telegraph*, a sergeant in Lord Edward Fitzgerald's regiment of foot, while stationed in British North America, happened to pass the hut of a non-commissioned officer of artillery and was struck by the sight of a young English lass, the artilleryman's daughter, whose rosy and pretty face was bent low over the wash-tub. The thought at once struck him that she was the girl he wanted for a wife, and he shaped his campaign accordingly with the most satisfactory results. But the battery to which her father belonged was ordered elsewhere, and her lover at parting gave her a bag of golden guineas, telling her to spend what she needed and keep the rest for two years, when he would make her his wife. At the end of two years they met as agreed, but instead of being leaner the bag of gold had received accumulations from the thrift and industry of the faithful young woman. They were married, of course, lived happily, and had a great many children. This young sergeant was afterwards the famous William Cobbett, editor of the *Political Register* and member of Parliament for Oldham. This in itself might be an old story, for William Cobbett has been dead for close on forty-five years, but one of his daughters died in London a few days since at the advanced age of 82. She was born in Philadelphia in 1795, where her father was then selling books. Throughout her father's long and incessantly active public career Miss Cobbett was the custodian of his papers and his chief assistance as an amanuensis, and a large part of his most stirring compositions went to press in her handwriting, and her hand directed the lightnings that were sent forth against Ministers and members of Parliament. By relationship and association she was an interesting character, and by her death another living link has been lost from the chain of history.

Heller's Latest Joke.

Heller, as is well known, is an inveterate practical joker. One evening of this week while his sister was reading extracts from a book by the marvelous system of foresight, the magician warned the auditors that if they had any contraband correspondence about them it had better be destroyed, for it could be readily scanned by Miss Heller. Passing down the aisle a few moments after this observation, his coat-tails were tugged at by a very fine-looking middle-aged lady who whispered something in his ear.

"Certainly, certainly, madam, with pleasure," was the audible reply. And then, placing his hands on the shoulder of her male companion, Mr. Heller demanded that Miss Heller should read a letter that was in the gentleman's pocket. The latter became obviously nervous over the proposition, and would have left the hall, but that the audience, comprehending the situation, burst out in a roar of laughter and loudly called for the reading of the entire correspondence in his possession. This ludicrous call was earnestly seconded by the lady, which aroused the ire of the man; but, despite his efforts to appear indignant, he was obliged to contribute to the general hilarity by hardly-suppressed smiles. Miss Heller, during a lull in the excitement, gave the culminating point to the scene by reading an imaginary letter as follows:

Monday Morning, Nov. 12.

Dearest George: Meet me by moonlight alone on the Common when the clock strikes 9.

This was too much for the victim, who, amid the yells of the immense audience, started down the center aisle, closely followed by his wife, who merely stopped the pursuit for a moment to thank Mr. Heller, and then to give her head an ominous shake, and exclaim within the hearing of all, "It is just what I expected from the old deceiver!"—*Boston Traveller.*

An Automatic Horse.

Mr. J. H. Nolan, whose ingenuity and success as an inventor have already secured him a high standing in the mechanical world, has just invented a novel means of locomotion, which is in the form of an automatic or self-propelling horse, the locomotion being produced by the weight of the rider and the weight which is carried. The "horse," and its appliances are models of mechanical simplicity, and any amount of speed required can be secured, in fact it can be made to go a mile faster than the fastest trotting horse of the day. A small "horse" capable of carrying a man ten or twelve miles per hour, can be built at from $15 to $20; smaller one, which can be used by children for amusement and recreation, can be built at from $3 to $5. The "horse" can carry considerable weight in addition to the rider. The person sits in position as he would upon the live animal, with the feet in stirrups and reins in hands, in which position he can govern the speed and guide the "horse" at will. There was an exhibition made with one of these "horses" recently, in a hall in this city, and, although the room was small and unfavorable for either speed or ease of locomotion, a boy weighing sixty pounds propelled the "horse" at from six to seven miles an hour with the utmost ease. The experiment thoroughly established the practical value of the invention.—*Boston Traveller.*

Last summer the teacher who had been engaged for a school in Cayuga county, N. Y., stayed alone in the school-house every day, waiting for pupils who did not come. Her engagement was disliked by the people, but, by attending regularly she established a valid claim for wages.

WRECK OF THE HURON.

Thrilling Description of the Scenes on the Vessel Following the Catastrophe—A Remarkable Swimming Feat.

Had the life-saving-stations been manned, every life could have been saved. Nothing but a confident belief in help from shore caused the great loss of life. None but young men were saved, men who were able to stand the buffeting of the waves upon the wreck, and were afterward able to reach shore. No officer had a life preserver. They were all given to the men. Each officer that got in effected his escape by hard swimming.

Ensign Young, who started alone, left the wreck in the dark to go an unknown distance to the shore, with the sole idea of carrying a line to save his comrades, is the hero of the hour. This unprecedentedly cool, brave, unselfish deed is not the first great action of this naval hero. Once Young jumped overboard in midocean and saved a sailor who had fallen into the sea. Young is a very muscular man, stands about five feet seven, and weighs in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds. When he set out to find the shore he stripped off his clothes and floated on his back. He sank with every approaching wave, and husbanded his strength carefully for the next. If he had not lost his line he would certainly have opened up an avenue of escape for his comrades. Mr. Warburton thus explains how there was such a great loss of life. He says there was no panic on board, and two hours after the vessel sank he went below and changed his clothes. No one thought there was any immediate danger. He says: "The greater portion of the men were on the topgallant forecastle. Some were in the main rigging, and some in the mizzen rigging. Capt. Ryan, Mr. Palmer, and several men were in the first launch. We did not take those positions until about half-past 4, when it was dangerous to remain aft. We had been up to that time in the cabin and under the break of the poop, but the sea washing through the cabin sent us forward. In a short time the flood-tide came, and I was compelled to hold on to the pin-rail.

"The sea was so heavy that it was with difficulty that we held on, and we suffered a great deal from the sea washing over us. I held to the pin-rail on the starboard side, and every sea that came over me would wash me right under the rail, bruising my legs and feet. We remained there until just before daylight, when we discovered lights in the cabins on shore, that gave us assurance that we had been seen, and we of course expected that help would come to us almost any moment. After this Mr. Young started ashore in a balsa, but no one followed him. Soon after some who were still clinging to the vessel were washed off, and we who remained could see them drifting out to sea. Some jumped off to swim ashore, but were served in the same way, which caused us to believe that there was no chance of getting to the shore by swimming. Besides that, we expected to receive assistance from the shore, knowing that there were life-saving stations there. Most of the men held on to the vessel until they were exhausted, and, when they were washed off they had not strength to make a struggle to get to the shore. Those of us who were saved were confident that if those stations had been fully manned and in operation nearly every life would have been saved." Mr. Warburton was asked as to the whereabouts of the Captain at the time the vessel struck. He said: "The Captain was certainly awake at the time the vessel struck. As near as I can remember he and Mr. Palmer were in the first launch on the starboard side, which was fast to the davits and suspended. It was impossible to launch them. The Captain and the officers and men who were with him went there for protection from the sea, which finally came and carried the aft davit away, and the Captain was washed away and drowned. The boat was taken out from the vessel by another sea. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock. Another sea carried the boat back to the ship and threw it down from the cradle. Mr. Palmer was knocked out of the boat when it came back. The next sea carried the boat away entirely. Eight lives were lost from that boat. During all this time the men were very cool. There was no panic at any time. When I was carried off the ship I determined to make a start for the shore. I had been dashed so much against the pin-rail that my legs were bruised and it was with difficulty that I could make any progress. I took off my overcoat and moved to the starboard chains and there tried to take off the rest of my clothes, but before I could take off any of them I was washed off the ship to the outlying spars. I tried to get on top of them, and almost exhausted myself there, but could not succeed. I was washed away from the spars, and then started to swim for the shore without anything to support me. I was first carried by the tide out to sea, and thought I was going out all the time. My first intimation that I was nearing land was by seeing telegraph poles on shore, which I first thought were the masts of vessels. Every once in a while a wave would upset me in the water, send me some distance around and turn me over three or four times, and it was with great difficulty I reached the surface again, but I found these waves were sending me to the shore. When about three-fourths of the way from the wreck to the shore I picked up a part of an oar, which I put under my arms and so supported myself, which enabled me to keep my head above the water. I think that saved me. I was about to give up when my foot struck bottom. I then made another struggle to get nearer the beach, when the undertow carried me out. I would have been lost had not some fishermen rushed in the water and helped me ashore.

San Francisco Amusements.

A bull fight in San Francisco, intended to be a harmless modification of the Spanish sport, was unexpectedly sanguinary. A savage bull was selected for the purpose from a herd that had been running wild. Thousands of spectators assembled. Ramon Chevania, a Mexican, was the vaquero, and his task was to ride the bull. Chevania's red dress maddened the previously infuriated beast, and for ten minutes the former dodged and the latter lunged around the arena. At length Chevania got on the bull's back, clinging to a strap. At that instant a drunken butcher jumped into the inclosure, bent on the feat of plucking out one of the bull's eyes. He was himself gored and [illegible] seriously wounded and insensible. A dog was thrown in, and while the attention of the bull was thus diverted the butcher was rescued. The poor dog, however, was killed.

LIBERIA.

Report on the Condition of the African Republic.

The Department of State is in receipt of information from Liberia on the subject of the condition of that country and its adaptability for colonization. It is represented that the frequently-repeated statements as to the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the country are correct, but that the climate on the seacoast, is very dangerous to all but the natives. Horses, mules, and donkeys can not live there. Horses are found in the interior, but when brought to the sea-coast sicken and die. Although as to temperature constant summer prevails, yet the miasmatic influence, the result of the heavy rains alternating with hot sunshine, causes sickness during six months of the year, and during the remaining six months the power of the sun is such that it is almost impossible for any but natives to work. The mean temperature of the climate is about 85 deg., but on account of the dampness of the climate the heat is sultry, depressing, and weakening. There is still very little civilization and agricultural enterprise. Liberia has never produced sufficient food for her own consumption, and, although she could be a great rice-growing country, rice is imported from England and other countries and sold at $4 a bushel, twice the cost at which rice could be grown and sold there. Flour is $14 a barrel, butter $1 per pound, and hams from $5 to $8. Other provisions are proportionately high. There is not a plow in use in Liberia, and the agricultural implements are of the most primitive character, such as cutlasses, hoes, bill-hooks, etc. There are no public schools. The emigrant has to compete with the native labor. The natives are strong and hardy, and one of them will do the work of a horse at 50 cents a day. The settlers wanted in Liberia, as thoughtful and prominent Liberians recognize, are those who can afford and would prefer to pay their own expense of voyage and settlement. The back hilly country is said to be fine and healthy, but it is penetrable only by the footpaths which have been cut by the natives through the almost impenetrable forests, and everything must be borne on the heads and backs of native carriers, as there are no roads.

Doxology vs. Benediction.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner, of the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati objected to the singing of the doxology by his congregation at the close of the services, as had long been the custom. He thought that the worshipers sang discordantly, and by his order the organist omitted that part of the devotions. Members complained to the Music Committee, whose Chairman ordered the singing of the doxology to be resumed. The organist hesitated which to obey, but concluded that his position depended more on the Music Committee than on the pastor. What followed is thus described by the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "During the reading of the last hymn at Sunday service the organist informed the choir that the doxology would be sung immediately after the close of the hymn. Dr. Skinner overheard the remark, and, as the last strain of the hymn died away, he sprung up in the attitude of delivering the benediction. There was a struggle to see which should get in his work first, the pastor with his blessing, or the organist with his doxology. They started off together, and there was a mingling of doxology and benediction for a moment, till the pastor paused and ordered the player to stop. The player insisted, but the tune was knocked out of time by a thundering order to 'Stop this moment!' and the frightened organist stopped. Then the pastor dismissed the congregation."

A Fatal Cellar.

A few weeks ago two travelers, who were breakfasting in an inn at Little Courcelles, near Paris, called for a bottle of wine, and the innkeeper sent a servant into the cellar to fetch it. After waiting a long time for the girl to return with the wine, and as the travelers were now impatient, the innkeeper himself made the descent into the cellar, but was not seen again. One of the travelers rose from the breakfast table in alarm, and ran down cellar to ascertain what had happened, and his companion waited in vain for his reappearance. There was now only one man in the tavern, and he was too wise to vanish from the scene so abruptly as the rest had done. He ran into the street and called in the neighbors. One of these, a physician, ventured as far as the door of the cellar, and pushed it open so as to give egress to the noxious gases imprisoned there. After the cellar had been partially ventilated the neighbors found on the floor the bodies of the four persons who had disappeared so mysteriously. Three of them were restored to consciousness, but the girl, who had led the way, died. On the previous evening the innkeeper had left a vat of must in the cellar, and the carbonic acid gas emitted from the fermenting liquid had poisoned the air.

The Mule Strike.

Once there was a mule. He had a pair of limber legs with heels at the end of them. Mule thought his master did not give him corn enough to eat. So one day, as the boss was passing behind him, he lifted up his heels and boosted him on the other side of the barn. This was what Mr. Mule called a strike. He thought he could get all the corn he wanted now. Presently he wanted water. He didn't get it, though. He wanted more corn. He didn't get that. He went to bed that night without his supper. The next day he did not have to work; he did not have to eat, either. He didn't have any company. All he had to do was to stand still and think. He couldn't think why that master of his did not come to feed him. The next day was the same, and the next. Before that mule had anything to eat again he had grown so gaunt and gentle that he was willing to keep his heels on the ground. The strike was ended.—*Duquoin (Ill.) Tribune.*

In October New Orleans exactly trebled its usual grain shipments.

[illegible]

A pet bear killed a negro child a Clarksville, Tex.

A number of New York hop-growers are shipping their own hops to London.

A Pittsburgh dairy turns out 5,000 pounds of butter daily.

Monroe county, Iowa, in one year mined 8,731,737 bushels of coal.

Advice to a tramp printer by Worcester *Press*—Go to the slug thou sluggard.

It cost the Japanese Government $50,000,000 to subdue the recent insurrection.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* defines money as the missing link between man and his tailor.

Ohio has 381,000 acres of apple orchards, and raised this year 15,000,000 bushels of apples.

Sixteen-year-old boys earn easily $300 wagoning and selling wood in Texas during the winter.

The tax valuation of North Carolina has increased from $120,916,219 in 1870 to $148,564,557 in 1877.

Prussia has 140 Roman Catholic papers; Austria, 77; Bavaria, 77; Switzerland, 53; Saxony, 3; Baden, 12.

Bismarck's favorite dog, Sultan, was lately killed by some one who was supposed to be inimical to his master.

Eight hundred and fifty pounds of squashes from one hill is what has been done this season at Plymouth, N. H.

The spire of the Cologne Cathedral has a monster bell cast from twenty-two cannon captured in the campaign of 1870.

The shipbuilders of Italy claim that they can compete with any nation in solid, elegant vessels, both ornamental and useful.

When a friend observed to Piper that his hat was out of date, he replied that it might not be the mode, but it was certainly his tile.

A large quantity of rock fell from the face of Niagara falls a few days ago, altering the outline considerably by straightening the curve near the Canadian side.

Lord & Taylor,

NEW YORK.

WE INFORM THE LADIES OF AUBURN THAT OUR MAIL AND EXPRESS DEPARTMENT IS NOW SO THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED THEY CAN DO THEIR OWN SHOPPING IN NEW YORK WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF TRAVELING THERE. WE SEND SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS WITH PRICES PLAINLY MARKED, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS BY MAIL TO APPLICANTS WHO SEND US THEIR PROPER ADDRESS, FREE OF CHARGE, AND IF THEY EXPLAIN CLEARLY THE KIND OF GOODS WANTED. WE SELDOM FAIL IN SUITING THEM. FROM THE PRINTED CATALOGUE THEY CAN ALWAYS MAKE SELECTION OF GARMENTS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION, AND IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE PROPER MEASUREMENTS TO INSURE SUCCESS.

OUR IMPORTATIONS

OF THIS SEASON GIVE US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

give a richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past, and we are receiving by every European Steamer fresh additions to our stock.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

SHAWLS, MANTLES & WRAPS.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.

Real Decca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $4.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under-Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

and beautiful stockings are now considered an indispensable part of female attire.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair; price last season, $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices, from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our Goods.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

French and English Crapes, Grenadines and Organdies, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, $1.00 up; French Cashmere, 50c. up; Biarritz Cloth, Serges, Australian Crapes and other desirable fabrics at very low prices.

We make up full suits of MOURNING from measure at short notice. Mourning Jet Jewelry and all small articles of Mourning in variety.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Flannels, and, in fact, every article required in this line, we always sell at manufacturers' prices.

White Goods and Linens, from the finest White Cambric to the best Linen Damask of all grades and qualities, and at satisfactory prices.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $55.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $8.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $5.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set upward.
Silk Fur-Lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and in the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure to the regular custom hereafter.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth St.,
Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.,
NEW YORK.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 35c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 18c. French mixed 20c, Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 15c. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on [illegible] style.

BOOK STORE

WILLSI & CO.!

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!

Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I us none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Geo. De Wald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our ctizens when of visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money**, we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

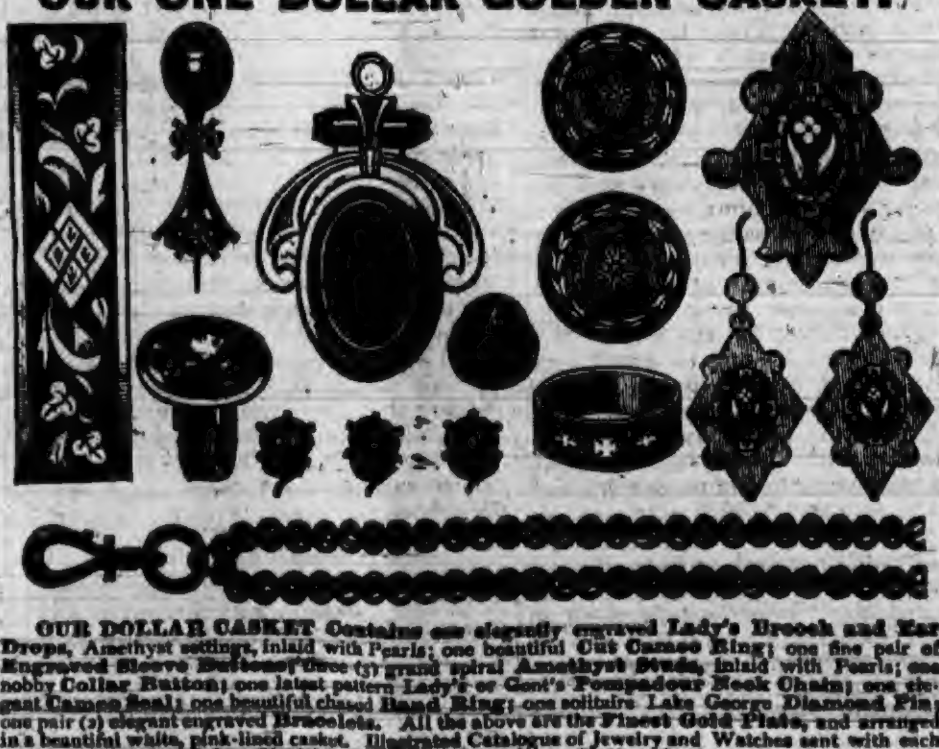

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops**, Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring**; one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons**; three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs**, inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button**; one latest pattern **Lady's or Gent's Pompadour Neck Chain**; one elegant **Cameo Seal**; one beautiful chased **Band Ring**; one solitaire **Lake George Diamond Pin**; one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets**. All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate**, and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send one of these **Dollar Caskets**, by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of $3.50. Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
177 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after June 30 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 17 a m	12 01 a m	4 00 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 07 "	5 20 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 50 "	6 25 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	7 10 "
Waterloo	1 51 "	2 40 "	7 30 "
Sedan	2 00 "	2 48 "	7 40 "
Corunna	2 07 "	2 54 "	7 47 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	8 04 "
Ligonier	2 37 "	3 40 "	8 50 "
Goshen	3 [illegible] "	4 12 "	9 25 "
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 33 "	10 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	7 55 p m	9 50 p m	7 00 "
Goshen	8 10 "	10 10 "	7 35 "
Ligonier	8 25 "	10 42 "	8 08 "
Kendallville	8 40 "	11 17 "	8 45 a m
Corunna	8 50 "	11 21 "	9 00 "
Sedan	9 00 "	11 36 "	9 05 "
Waterloo	9 05 "	11 45 "	9 15 "
Butler	"	12 01 a m	9 35 "
Bryan	"	12 40 "	10 17 "
Wauseon	"	1 25 "	11 18 "
Toledo	"	2 40 "	12 20 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 20	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 25	9 02	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 31	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 23	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 06	8 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 58	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 08	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 36	10 58	11 59
Columbia City	11 04	11 31	12 50
Collen's	11 20	11 45	2 08
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 47	12 43	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 28	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 48	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 38	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 15	9 57	2 07
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 19	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 58	11 29
Churubusco	30	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 46
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cam'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	3 25am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 35am	6 12
Cambridge	11 13	1 25	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	5 20	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20	3 50	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19	4 50	7 15
Mansfield	4 54	6 19	11 20
Shelby	5 11	6 47	12 25am
Monroeville	6 12	8 25	3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00	9 10	4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	6 15
Republic	6 45	8 19	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 10
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 35pm
Defiance	9 54	11 06	3 35
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	5 45
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	7 20
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	8 00am
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	9 04
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	1 04
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	2 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	2 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 44	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 45	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 23
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 58
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 15	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 06	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	2. Express.	6. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	8 00 pm	....
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	....
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	....
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 35	9 20 pm	8 30 a m
Newcastle	5 00	....	9 00
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 40
Connersville	6 25	....	10 25
Cincinnati	10 05 pm	....	12 35 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	11 50 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	5 30 am	
Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	
St. Louis	7 30 am	6 [illegible] am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		4 Express.	3 Accom.
St. Louis	....	5 45 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 20 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 25 am	4 25 pm
Connersville	10 40 am	....	7 40 pm
Cambridge City	11 15 am	....	5 12 pm
New Castle	11 52 am	....	8 30 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	8 20 am	9 40 pm
Hartford	1 30 pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	2 04 pm	9 45 am	....
Bluffton	2 42 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLINS, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft, Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 22
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	5 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 20 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	3 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 10	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 16	12 08	5 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 55
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 26
Reading	7 35	1 40	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 20	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	2 40	10 00 am
Detroit	1 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05 am	1 00	4 20 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 12 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] all Diseases of a Private nature resulting from early abuse or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages, Secrets and information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all subjects of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above disease and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 20th, 1877. Number 51.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12.00
¼ Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column........	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class claims left in our hands for collection.*

D. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMEOPTHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

-AND-

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

MAYER HOUSE.

ENOCH ZOLLARS Proprietor, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Good Sample Rooms.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall. F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

---

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Keeping good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge. P. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. [illegible]

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January, annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January [illegible]th, 1878, at the banking house in Auburn, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a new board of directors and to transact such other business as may come up. JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Auburn, Ind. Dec. 14th 1878.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m no11.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the north-east quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35] north of range fourteen [14] east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'y's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 13th, 1877. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stiefle & Ochs are plaintiffs and George M. Tappan is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Two hundred and fifteen dollars[215] and fifty[50] cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one seventh (1-7) of one hundred acres off the north part of the southeast quarter of section twelve, 12, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
Young & Ralston, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Nov. 21st, 1877. Pf. $9.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit in a cause wherein Joseph C. Silvers is plaintiff and John Rinehart and Christiana Rinehart are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty nine (339) dollars and fifteen, 15, cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the south half of the south east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, township thirty-five, 35, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty acres of land more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn, Nov. 8th, 1877. Pf. $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Swihart is plaintiff, and Samuel Geisinger, etux, is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, 172, and eighty-three, 83, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Town lots numbers seventy-eight, 78, and seventy-nine, 79, in Ene'eys second addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb County and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 5th, 1877. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Levi Houser is plaintiff, and Noah Lung is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars (152) and twenty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A life estate in ten (10) acres of land of a square form in the south west corner of the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty one (21), township thirty-three, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 5th. Pf. $7.75.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles was sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Safe—Speedy—Sure.

The rapidity and certainty with which Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound cures diseases of the respiratory Organs and its reliability as a remedy for consumption long ago secured for it a foremost rank among medicine of its class. It is in fact the recognised specific for throat and bronchial disorders. It promptly checks a cough, no matter how long standing, and affords great relief in cases of asthama. It should not be mistaken for a mere palliation, since it not only affords immediate relief, but also removes all traces of the malady. It is a specific for croup. Trial size 10 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and $1.00. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also Agents or Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents.

For Kansas and Colorado.

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atichison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, where direct connections is made with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Cannon City, and all points of note on the Denver & Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atichison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky Mountains, with Pulman Sleeping Cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Topeka, Kan.

A Few Words of Wisdom.

For all who are seeking new homes in the West. If you are going to change your location, by all means you should keep on about the same latitude as where you formerly lived for in this way you will escape the severe climatic changes in the weather incident to the extreme North or South, having none of these things to contend with, your self and family are healthy and you become a producer at once, consequently soon independent; on the other hand should you listen to the many glowing accounts of the sunny South, or the mild climate of the North, and thus be induced to try your fortunes there, you will find the reality is not all your fancy painted it. If you go South it usually takes about two years to get acclimated to the climate, during which time, not being able to work, yourself and family are consumers, besides being constantly exposed to the malarial fevers which abound there, and the experience of many is that they return discouraged, leaving not a few loved ones beneath the sod in the sunny South. Therefore, in going West keep on about the same latitude which will insure health and happiness. There are most excellent lands in Northern Missouri on the line of the Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R. and in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, "just as cheap and good as the sun ever shown upon," why not accept a certainty rather than run the risk of losing all? Through day and sleeping cars are run from Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash R'y and Quincy to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas city, and from Chicago via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., whereby all arre furnished firstclass accomodations.

Send for map and time-table to J. A. S. Reed, 50 Clark street, Chicago, C. W. Boardman, Decatur, Ill., or T. Penfield, G. P. and T. A., Hanibal, Mo.

Growth and Force of Character.

The following admirable address was delivered by Mrs. Mattie C. Birdsell, late of Auburn, before the Horticultural Association at Richmond, last month:

As nature once again bursts into beauty, and new life seems to be opening all around us, developing itself in the bright green grass, the tiny bud, the opening flower, are we not reminded of the youthful mind, just opening to the grandeur and responsibility of life—for is there not a beautiful smile presented to our notice? The gardens need our watchful nursing care; yet how much more does the young mind need careful training and watchful care to fortify the youth against the temptations which assail him all along the pathway of life.

And while the body is growing let not the soul be neglected, out of which must spring the product of life—character—which is the soul morally viewed, or the habitual disposition of man in reference to conduct. Character is really a quality of the soul, and is the root out of which must spring all reputation that is worth the name. We see and hear much praise given to deeds of daring, both in the march and upon the field of battle, in our civil war—not only in our civil war, but history furnishes us with many examples of heroism and deeds of daring. But I dare claim for humanity a greater degree of true heroism, even than facing the cannon's mouth.

No man or woman has ever led a true and noble life but has had struggles with their own souls fiercer than any Gettysburg. If they have fought bravely and truly, they will come out crowned heroes, those that the world takes to note of; yet if they fail, the world is agape, and charity is not.

We see young men and maidens struggling for a livlihood, gaining, perchance, money, and what is greater worth, true manhood and womanhood, for in learning to labor we but add a jewel to our crown, whose brilliancy depends upon ourselves. Honor to those that endure to the end, and a brave hero is he who conquers even one low propensity, and with armor firmly clasped, marches over his fallen foe.

No man or woman ever arrived suddenly at the summit of wisdom. It is a rugged path that leads up the mountain of life. We are slipping constantly—many things tempt us aside. Are we scoffed at for these failures, or is there a kind hand stretched forth to help us regain our place in the ranks and march on? Such an act surely ennobles the character of one, while it saves and helps to build up the other.

The faculty, or I may say the habit, of observing character is by no means a general one; yet there are persons who have made this a study, judging most particularly the expressions of countenance as different ideas are conveyed by the speaker. And just here I will make remark No. 1. If good humor, frankness, intelligence, or any other amiable quality is indicated, the beauty of the face is hightened even more than by faultlessness of feature. It most certainly is true that certain expressions of feature gives us the impression of certain peculiarities of mind and disposition. The celebrated physiognomist Campanella, who made observations on human faces, and was wonderful expert in imitating such as were in any way remarkable, held that it was impossible for one assuming a particular expression to avoid the mental disposition connected therewith. When desirous of becoming acquainted with a person's feelings he imitated his expression, his carriage, and all other peculiarities of face and body, as nearly as possible, and then carefully observed what turn of mind he seemed to acquire by the change. Thus, he declared, he could enter into any person's thoughts as effectually as if he were converted into the man himself.

Others profess to be able to judge persons by their penmanship, claiming that their particular traits are visible in the curves, angles, and peculiar style of writing. I do not think however that they are able to distinguish the color of eyes, hair, or the shape of the nose.

But we wish now to look at character in is true and best light—not entertaining the absurd idea of the Scythians, who hearing of the fame of Alexander the Great were so impressed with his greatness they thought he must be a giant, and were astonised to to find him rather under than above their own size. The character of individuals make up the character of a nation. How many examples of self made men we find on the pages of history—those who have been instrumental in the world's civilization and Christianization. The great English philosopher, Sir, Isaac Newton, was the son of a yeoman. The distinguished astronomer Adams, the discoverer of Neptune, was the son of a small farmer on a very bleak spot of land, yet however sterile, the soil may be, that does not hinder the mind from growing. Sir Humphery Davy was a country apothecary's apprentice. Speaking of himself, he once said: "What I am I have made myself. I say this without vanity and in pure simplicity of heart."

We need not read English history to find examples of self-made men. We are all acquainted with Washington, Dr. Franklin, Adams, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, Greely, Wilson, and last but not least our present President, Ruthford B. Hayes. Not alone to the men belongs all this praise. There are also heroines whose power and influence have been of the most elevating character, some of the best examples being Elizabeth Fry, Joan of Arc, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Gail Hamilton, George Elliot. In all their cases individual application and resolution was the price paid for distinction. Excellence of any kind is always placed beyond the reach of indolence. It does not take qualities at all extraordinary to insure success. They may for the most part be summed up in these two—Common Sense and Perseverance. Studious attention and industry always mark the true worker. The greatest men are not those who "despise the day of small things," but those who improve them the most carefully. Some one who was no doubt successful said that "whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well."

One great difference in men is the intelligence of their observation. "The wise man's eyes are in his head," says Solomon, "but the fool walketh in darkness." Knowledge is but the accumulation of small facts. With perseverance the very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of much value. One hour every day taken from frivilous pursuits would, if profitably employed, enable a person of ordinary capacity to go far toward mastering a science; it would make an ignorant man well informed in a few years. Socrates said: "Let him that would move the world move first himself," or, as the old rhyme runs—

> "If every one would see to his own reformation,
> How very easily you might reform a nation."

One of the best tests of a man's, practical wisdom is how a man uses money, makes it, earns it, and spends it. While money ought by no means to be the chief motive to exertion, neither is it a trifling matter, it being to a large extent the means of physical comfort and social well-being. Indeed, some of the finest qualities of ourselves are closely related to the right use of money—such as generosity, justice, honesty, self-sacrifice, as well as economy, while they have their counterparts of avarice, fraud, injustice and selfishness.

Habits formed in youth are as we all know, much more lasting than those of later life; and here it may be observed how much the character may be strengthened by the cultivation of good habits. Man, it has been said, is a bundle of habits, and a habit is second nature. I think that in some measure happiness itself may become habitual. There is a habit of looking at the bright side of things. Dr Johnson said the habit of looking at the best side of a thing was worth more to a man than a thousand pounds a year. In this way the habit of happy thought may be made to spring up like any other habit. And to bring up men and woman with a genial nature, a good temper and happy frame of mind is perhaps of even more importance in many cases than to perfect them in much knowledge and many accomplishments.

There is a truthfulness in action as well as words. That boy was well trained who, when asked why he did not pocket some pears, for nobody was there to see him, replied, "Yes there was; I was there to see myself, and I don't intend ever to see myself do a dishonest thing."

One of the most marked tests of character is the manner in which we conduct ourselves toward others. A graceful behavior toward superiors, inferiors and equals, is a pleasure to others, and more especially to ourselves. There is a way of speaking a kind word, or of doing a kind thing, which greatly adds to their value. Then let us be kind, and seek the high objects of this life, form a true character, and work out the best development of body and spirit, of mind conscience, heart and soul. Money is power after its sort, it is true; but intelligence and moral worth are powers too, and far nobler ones.

At the conclusion of the essay President Bulla and Major W. L. John complimented it highly, and on motion it was ordered to be printed with [illegible] minutes.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, Executor of the will of Hugh Watt deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GUY PLUM, Administrator.

December 1[illegible]th, 18[illegible]

CHRISTMAS MEMORIES.

AGED ONE.

Good time, I suppose.
Perhaps not—who knows?

AGED TWO.

Very misty—can't remember
What took place in that December.

AGED THREE.

A dreamy vision through the fog
Of a rag doll and a woolly dog.

AGED FIVE.

Christmas trees and mince pies,
Less fog and clearer skies.

AGED SEVEN.

Dancing-pumps and flowing curls,
Incipient [illegible] with [illegible] girls.

AGED [illegible].

After the holidays going to school—
Awfully jolly—no more home rule.

AGED FOURTEEN.

Home for the holidays with the track
Of foreign rule upon my back.

AGED SEVENTEEN.

No more school! Oh, happy day,
A college man has his own way.

AGED NINETEEN.

Fifth vacation this half year,
Came home to be domesticated;
Doctors ordered country air,
And therefore I was "rusticated."

AGED TWENTY-THREE.

Palm trees and tropic glades,
Coral reefs and dusky maids.

AGED TWENTY-FIVE.

Orange blossom and misty veils—
Shot by the arrow that never fails.

AGED THIRTY.

Steady now; settled at last,
Work for the future—dream of the past.

AGED FORTY.

Wife and children 'round the hearth
Sweeten life and cheer the path.

AGED FIFTY.

Losing hair, alas! alas!
Begin to think "all flesh is grass."

AGED SIXTY.

Bald and grizzled now, but still
G'iding smoothly down the hill.

AGED SEVENTY.

Near the bottom of the slope,
Near the grim old river
That takes each worn-out gift of life
And bears it to the Giver.

DOLPHIN'S HOLIDAY STORY:

"I tell you, Burt, this business must be done to-night. Ain't I master of the show? Blame me if I'll stand the nonsense of this darnation Britisher any longer!"

"And I'll try my luck with his little English beauty at the same time," I heard McDougall add to himself as he crossed the stage and followed Burt out of the hall.

What could he mean?

Perhaps I mightn't have been too straight-laced. I had been too long in the profession for that. But the dark allusion to the bright little lady of our company at once filled me with suspicion. Maybe you've seen the sea-lion at the "Zoo," swaying himself right and left in anxious expectation of catching a palatable whiting from his keeper? Well, my anxiety impelled me to spring half out of my tub, to sway to and fro in a similar fashion, and to send a quick glance through the stage-door at the retreating figures of McDougall and Burt.

I could see the snow lay thick on the ground, and it was yet snowing. And across the lane I could just make out Abram Lake standing at the open door of his friend's shanty. Then the stage-door was slammed fast, and I should have been in complete darkness had not a faint light from a window opposite me relieved the gloom somewhat.

The sight of Abram Lake reassured me a bit. Somehow or other I had come to think he was well-inclined toward my favorite manager, Mr. Martin, and his young and pretty wife.

Who could help being won indeed by Bessie Martin? I couldn't, for one. There was such a tender, trustful look in her laughing blue eyes that one was compelled to surrender at discretion. She was frank to the verge of flirting, I now and then thought, when others were favored by her smiles and sweet speeches. And I sometimes felt an uncomfortable feeling come over me when Martin, poor man! bewildered over head and ears with hard work, seemed to neglect his fairy of a wife, and gave McDougall more opportunities than was prudent of being in Bessie's company.

McDougall, it could not be denied, was a good-looking, well-dressed man. Whether his attentions were agreeable to Bessie or whether she cheerfully endured them for politic reasons I couldn't quite make out. He used generally to be close handy when she—our one musician—deftly plied her busy fingers and drew the sweetest music possible from our rather-crazy piano, while I went through the tricks which used to draw hundreds every night to see the "performing dolphin" at Henryburgh. He would turn over the pages of her music-book, and, bending low, would always be whispering something in her ear. Had he been all the time leading up to the outrage which he might even now be attempting?

Were the differences that had existed between McDougall and Martin throughout our tour in the States on the point of being settled by violence? Martin had my heartiest sympathy. Still, it was impossible for me to do aught but wait and be on the alert for whatever might happen.

Faintly, as a distant chime, the merry tinkling of the sleigh-bells stole now and again into the silent hall, and told me the good folk of Henryburgh were speeding home from their bracing ride over the snow. Then all was quiet, till I heard the sound of footsteps in the lane, and the murmur of voices.

My heart almost ceased to beat, so anxiously was I listening. But for hours all was silence. Twelve o'clock, 1 o'clock chimed. The moonlight at length gleamed through the window, lighting up my little platform and the cannon which surmounted it, and which it was my crowning duty to fire as the finale of my performance of a night.

Two o'clock had not long struck when I heard a rustling noise outside, and soon after saw a black object appear at the window.

It was the face of Burt. Evidently the "business" was about to be attempted by McDougall's tool.

I instinctively leapt out on the stage. Simultaneously the window was raised by Burt, and he thrust his head in.

My mind was instantly made up. I was convinced that this burglarious visitation boded no good to Martin; and it flashed upon me there was only one means of awakening Martin's friend Abram Lake.

An inclined plank led up to my cannon. Up this I wobbled as Burt had almost entered the window. Quick as thought I snapped at the string with my teeth and gave a smart pull. The usual flash and report followed. And, looking up, I had the satisfaction of seeing Burt, his face white with the scare, hastily withdraw his body through the window, and disappear rather more suddenly than he came.

The stage door was opened a minute later. Happily my ruse had succeeded. By the light of the lantern carried by one of the new arrivals I recognized Mr. Martin and Abram Lake.

"Nothing's missing, Abram," said Martin—I can see his tall, manly figure and pale, bearded face before me now—holding up his lantern and giving a quick glance round, till his eyes rested on me with a kind of puzzled look. "But what the dickens does Dolph up there?"

"Wal, I guess Master Dolph hes been having a kinder rehearsal all to himself, and he's jest fired a volley, I bet, to rouse us, the young varmint! Anyway, it's kinder freezing in this hyre place; and I move we make tracks back to my friend Jaker's stove."

"Not yet, Lake; depend upon it, Dolph's not done this without good cause. Look! that window's open. Let's reconnoiter outside! Down, Dolph, down, sir!"

They were not absent long. The first thing Martin did on his return was to pat me on the head and hand me a second bountiful supply of fish when I was comfortably installed in my tub, Lake the meanwhile making it plain to me, from what he said to Mr. Martin, that they knew almost as much as I did as to McDougall's designs, and as to the attempt that had been made by Burt.

"Calculate," he said, "I'll jest have a shot at the durned thief if he tries his little game on again to-night. Durn me if thet warn't the cleverest performance thet fish hes gone through! It's clear thet the thief crept up the lane like a cat—ain't we seen his trail in the snow?—got up to thet window with a ladder, and was jest a going to sneak in when Dolph kinder scared him and roused us at the same time. I'll let all Henryburgh know it before noon. And all the week you'll hev crowded houses, Mister Martin."

"Ay, but you're reckoning without McDougall. He has the audacity to claim the show as his own. I may as well tell you my position in a few words, Lake. Dolph was originally the property of my governor, Mr. Bailey, an Englishman. I came across to the States as his manager, and found that Mr. Bailey had entered into partnership with this scoundrel, McDougall, who professed to know all the ins and outs of the show business in this country. Bailey, being suddenly called back to England, left me as manager, and by deed of attorney entitled me to receive half the profits of every exhibition on his behalf. But no sooner had he sailed than McDougall tried all he knew to get the show entirely into his own hands. He used his own name in the bills and in the advertisements. Over and over again he has tried to get possession of the treasury in full. Over and over again I have only frustrated his tricks by virtue of a magistrate's order. We had a few words after the performance to-night, and from the threats he let drop I feel sure he will make an attempt to remove Dolph bodily before morning. Hence your aid is very welcome, indeed, Lake!"

"Wal, sir, I won't stop to tell you now what made me offer you the help of Abram Lake. If you'll follow my advice you'll jest come back along with me to Dick Jaker's over the way. We shell be warmer than we are hyar. We will leave the door ajar and ketch the durned thief ef he tries it on again!"

So I was somewhat easier when they departed, for I knew keen ears would be listening for Burt's return, and I felt I could have a quiet doze in safety.

I must have slept some hours. Seven o'clock struck when I awoke. A little afterward I heard a door slam in the lane, and a cheery "Good morning, Dolph," in Mr. Martin's familiar voice, stole in at the window, telling me his watch was at an end.

There could be nothing to fear, surely, now. It was daylight. The people were out and about in the main street of Henryburgh. The sleigh-bells were ringing—ringing in Christmas, mayhap, for that evening would be Christmas eve, and I don't mind confessing the anticipation of a good glass of Christmas punch had something to do with my dozing off again—not for many minutes, though!

I awoke with a hazy notion that some one had broken into the hall. The next moment I was in complete darkness. Something had been thrown over my tub. In vain I attempted to thrust my head through. The tub, enveloped in matting, was lifted from the stage and borne out of the hall in spite of my struggles to escape. There could be no doubt I had at length fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and was being carried off bodily—whither I could not imagine.

* * * * * * *

We must have been fully two hours' drive from Henryburgh when an oath escaped my driver. Beyond question Burt was my captor. He lashed his horses into a mad gallop. The sleigh seemed to fly over the snow. Was he pursued? I listened intently, but could hear nothing but the smack of Burt's whip, and the thud-thud of the horses' hoofs and the whirring noise of the sleigh.

A shot! Fresh curses from Burt! Rescue seemed nigh; but, alas! our speed did but increase.

The flight and pursuit continued till the sleigh was brought to a sudden pause, and my heart gave a joyous leap when I recognized the voice of Abram Lake.

"Look ye, hyar, stranger," said Abram, in his quiet, resolute way, "if ye don't jest turn them horses round and kim back to Henryburgh with me, I'll send a bullet through your darned head! Ye'd best be quick, now. Look at this hyar warrant, and kim back with thet fish to Henryburgh!"

"Check, McDougall!" I chuckled as we shortly after returned to the hall, and Burt had the pleasure of restoring me to the stage before surrendering himself into the custody of the police.

But I was halloing before we were out of the wood! Mr. Martin presently entered with a face whiter than ever. It brightened up a little at the sight of me.

"Bravo, Lake!" he said, "I have to thank you, and I do so with all my heart, for bringing Dolph safely back. If I could only get a satisfactory telegram from the governor in England all might go well now."

"What telegram?"

"Oh, I forgot. You started in pursuit before the summons against me was issued. In answer to my charge against him for larceny, McDougall accused me of perjury, and the confounded Mayor committed me, giving me the option of paying $2,000 bail or going to jail. I was only let off for an hour or two by depositing all the ready cash I have, $800. If the answer to my telegram doesn't come soon, Lake, I shall have to go to prison, and the show will be in McDougall's hands."

"Worse! the villain may rob me of something far dearer than mere means of living!" muttered Martin to himself through his clenched teeth, unheard by any one save myself.

His fair little wife entered at that moment, and the dingy hall seemed to me all sunshiny, and I confidently looked up to see her glad smile reflected in his face. But his face was stern and white.

Presently I heard her sweet voice asking, "Whatever has happened, Will?" and I knew a little form was nestling up to him, and a pair of violet eyes were fondly questioning him.

Abram Lake had quietly slipped out into the lane and left them alone.

"Happened!" came the passionate reply, as if the stricken man could bear his trials no longer. "Only this. All I have lived and toiled for is slipping from me. The woman I loved—"

"Will!"

"Yes, you! Don't think your love-passages with McDougall have escaped my notice. He is my worst enemy; yet this morning I found you in earnest conversation with him."

"Yes, Will," was the impetuous reply of the young wife; "it was only this morning the villain appeared in his true colors. I confess I had taken his smiling face and attentions to mean mere courtesy. But he had the shamelessness to insult me with a base proposal to-day, Will. I only stopped to give him an indignant answer—indeed, that was all, Will, and then he hinted you were in peril, Will. What did he mean? Do tell me, dearest. Confide in me! Would that you had confided in me before! Then I should never, never have permitted the man to remain in my company a minute!"

"Can this be true?" was the doubtful response. "Where were you, then, when I returned home this morning?"

"Whar!" was the loud, bluff answer that called their attention to the gaunt form of Abram Lake, who had hastily entered holding a letter in his hand. "Why, the dear lady—the kindest sister of mercy that ever breathed on this hyar airth—was nursing my sick wife, Mr. Martin, and, thank God, she has brought her round. Guess I shouldn't hev gone heart and soul, man, into yer troubles—guess I shouldn't have rode till I was fit to drop from the saddle, if it hadn't been for that little angel thyar."

"My darling, forgive me!" was the softened appeal of the strong man, as he clasped the little loving woman to his heart, adding, with a kind of sobbing laugh, "Confound that Dolph! He's splashed some water in my eyes."

"Forgive me, Bessie!" he repeated, in a tremulous whisper. "The truth is, I have been utterly worn out in mind and body by the treachery of that cursed McDougall, and I didn't like to burden you with my troubles, darling."

"But you haven't told me of the peril you were in, Will," was the anxious appeal, after the kiss of forgiveness had been given.

"Guess this hyar telegraph will be yer best answer, sir," broke in Abram, as he handed the message to Mr. Martin.

With a hopeful look on his worn face the manager tore open the envelope and read:

> Have placed $4,000 to your credit. Draw at once on Goodwin & Co., of Henryburgh. Will come myself by next steamer. Keep McDougall out of the show till I come.

"Thank Heaven! We're well clear of this McDougall at last, Bessie. I'm in no peril now, dearest. Abram, I'll have this telegram posted throughout Henryburgh. We shall have the biggest house the town has ever seen. And you and my wife and Dolph shall spend a true English Christmas eve together!"—*London Dramatic News.*

Wrestling with a Grizzly.

After the ring had been cleared the Adrian brothers appeared with one of their performing bears. They have four in all, but only one performed yesterday. "Pete," as he is called, is a fine, healthy grizzly, not two years old, and as playful as a kitten. He waltzed, played old soldier, and went through a variety of tricks, ending with a wrestling match with one of the Adrian brothers. In this Master Bruin showed himself a match for his manly antagonist. He took a very fair hold of his antagonist, and after a struggle of several minutes threw him. Referee Coup decided it not a fair fall, and it was tried again. Mr. Adrian was then thrown the second time, but fell on one shoulder only, observing which the bear deliberately fell on him with his entire weight, thus bringing both shoulders to the ground and winning the fall.

The Adrian brothers offer $300 to any outsider, including Professors Miller and Bauer, or any other wrestler, to throw the bear.—*New York Sun.*

The winter season of Texas usually lasts from the first of December to the middle of February, and its most distinguishing feature is the "norther," a periodical wind totally unknown in other States. They occur on the average twice a week and last a couple of days. They are preceded by a warm, close, summerish atmosphere, and during their continuance the temperature not infrequently touches 17 deg. The cold is the severest imaginable, not steady, as in the North, but of a keen, searching, biting description.

The hat manufacturers of New York will ask Congress to reduce the duty on silk plush from 60 to 20 per cent. They say that silk plush cannot be made in the United States, and the present duty only hampers trade and increases the price of silk hats.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL.

Stewart's Working-Women's Hotel, in New York.

The great building founded by the late Alexander T. Stewart, and provided for in his will, known as the Working-Women's Hotel, is now so nearly completed that the New York *Times* gives the details of the structure and its internal arrangements. The building is a little more than 200 feet square, and seven stories in height. There are 503 private rooms, of which 115 are double, and all of them are furnished in the most elaborate style. Each room is connected by wire with the kitchen and dining-room, the janitor's and porter's rooms, as well as with the office. There are bath-rooms and water-closets on every floor, accessible from each room, and every apartment will have its own gas and hot and cold water. The dining-room will have a capacity for 600 persons at a time, and the parlor and reception-rooms will be very spacious and elegant, each of them having a first-class piano. The library will be arranged for the special comfort of the guests, will have 2,500 volumes on its shelves, and will contain a complete selection of newspapers and periodicals adapted to women. It is also intended to ornament all the public rooms with paintings, and statuary, and other works of art. The kitchen is to be a model in every respect, and will be presided over by a French cook. Everything will be marked down on the bills of fare at cost price, and the restaurant will not only furnish meals to the regular boarders, but to all the working-women who want to take food home. The hotel is so built that every room in it has well-lighted windows and good ventilation. The inner square is laid out in mosaic work, adorned with trees and flowers, and has a fountain in the center, and negotiations are now making for the purchase of a large tract in the rear of the hotel to be laid out as a park for the use of the guests. The building is as nearly fire-proof as it can be made, no wood being used except in the doors and window-frames. The basement floor is of stone, and the first, second, and third of marble, and between every second room there is a brick wall twenty-four inches thick. The main walls, even at the top of the seventh story, are thirty-six inches thick. Nothing seems to have been left undone that will minister to the comfort and convenience of the guests. They will, for the low price of $5 per week, really have better accommodations, furniture, food, attendance, and entertainment than they could have in any first-class hotel in this country at $5 per day. With regard to the internal management, the *Times* says:

> Any woman of good character will be accepted as a guest, but she must be a woman of good character. Each guest may have a single room, or two may take a double room together at double the price of a single room; or any guest who chooses may occupy a double room if she pays for it. The hotel will be well officered and watched. Of course, the Superintendents will be women. The same social regulations will prevail as prevail at all first-class hotels. Like them, the management will retain the right to discriminate against objectionable boarders and visitors. There will be plenty of reception rooms for the entertainment of the guests' company, and the same rules will be enforced for the prevention of disagreeable occurrences in the hotel as are enforced at all first-class hotels, and the same steps taken for checking them. It is sufficient to say that the same social supervision will obtain in the Women's Hotel as obtains in any really good hotel—no more and no less. The same business exactitude will be observed. Guests will be expected to be certain and prompt in the payment of their bills, or their apartments will be requested. It is not a charitable institution in any sense. It will be conducted on business principles. It is intended to help those who help themselves.

Weary Amid the Glitter.

A lady whose husband held one of the highest places in the Government stood in her magnificent home attired for her weekly reception. "How gladly would I give up all the finery, show and insincerity of this public place and go back to the rooms I lived in when we were first married. I would throw my silks and diamonds away and sit down to my supper of chip beef and tea at sunset, and afterwards take a long, quiet walk with Will, and rest on the stump in the moonlight and tell my little plans for the future, and what I had done every hour while he was gone, and know that we were alone in the world, living only for each other. Those days seem like days in heaven. I work harder now than any slave; often 300 calls to return in a single week, receptions or parties every night; see the same people, hear the same talk, eat the same things, come home disgusted, wonder what I am living for, where I will go when I die. 'Bettie, I must have Hon. —— and Secretary —— here to-morrow; I must get their influence; you must talk music to the Secretary, and you must ask Hon. —— about monolith; monolith is his hobby. Do your best, I need their help.' So it is always. Help, influence, power—a smile in my face, interest in my manner, living a lie; feeding my soul on husks."—*Chicago Times' Washington Letter.*

Western Appropriations for 1878.

The following are the estimates of the Treasury Department for appropriations that will be needed the coming year for work on Western Government buildings, harbor and river improvements, etc.:

For the Custom House and Sub-Treasury at Chicago	$500,000
Custom House at Evansville	45,000
Grand Rapids Postoffice	47,000
Lincoln (Neb.) Court House	10,000
St. Louis Custom House	500,000
Rock Island Arsenal (this includes the completion of the present projected shops and general maintenance)	[illegible],100
Indianapolis Arsenal	8,100
Des Moines rapids	85,000
Fort Madison (Iowa) harbor	20,000
Burlington harbor	25,000
River improvements opposite Dubuque	25,000
Rock Island rapids	50,000
Illinois river	145,000
Mississippi river, above the falls of St. Anthony	50,000
Minnesota river	60,000
Chippewa river	60,000
Wabash river	100,000
Chicago river	150,000
Calumet bay	50,000
Michigan City river	100,000

Suitable Gifts for the Girls.

About Christmas gifts. Perhaps your heart is better filled with generous impulses than is your purse with the wherewithal to gratify them. Well, then, you must fall back upon your own ingenuity and industry. Do you want to make a tidy for mother's pet chair? Take linen, used for stair-carpeting, and crotchet a bright border all around it. Then get a piece of Creton, half a yard will be enough, 25 or 37 cents a yard, and cut out the figures—birds, butterflies, buds and flowers decorate Creton gayly. Put these on your linen and button-hole stitch them on. Such tidies are very inexpensive and quite a new style and pretty. Perhaps you have a young married friend to whom such a gift would be very acceptable. Or, if you are artistic, and paint in oil or water colors, get a nice French china plate, decorate it with flowers, buds, ivy pattern, or any other device your imagination can supply. The plate will cost about 50 cents, and will be an elegant and acceptable gift.

A Colored Camp-Meeting.

From Macon, Ga., a correspondent sends a picture of a late camp-meeting near that place: "It is night, and, under an extensive leaf arbor, a swaying mass of black forms oscillate to every passing emotion, while torches of pine throw a yellow glare around and under the canopy, and cast long shadows on the ground outside the covering. In front of a rough stand used as a pulpit is a small inclosure, thickly strewn with leaves and pine straw, and in this inclosure the favored few lie in trances or about prophecies, and tell what wonders the Lord has done for their souls. Around this inclosure a multitude of men and women form the 'holy dance.' In this the men turn their faces outward and the women toward the center of the circle, and, taking hands, each steps in time to the hymn that all are singing. Their singing is wild and weird, and yet there is a charm in the song of the negro, who, untaught, sings in strict time and with full, round tones that seem to well up from the heart. It is like the mournful whoop of our 'whip-poor-will.' Your correspondent has seen a negro woman carried from the holy dance in such a 'trance,' as they call it, that her body was perfectly rigid, not bending in the least, although one man carried her head and the other her feet, and she lay in this condition several hours. While these poor, deluded creatures were wallowing in the straw before the pulpit at this camp-meeting, one old woman, very fantastically dressed, with a queer bonnet covered with plumes of various colors, broke from the altar in a holy frenzy, and ran shouting from under the shelter. Just outside the arbor she climbed to the top of a tall, burnt pine stump about five feet high, and there she stood, and, flapping her arms much as a fowl would its wings, she cried out: 'Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Glory to God! Glory! Glory! If I just had two wings and a few more feathers on my head I'd fly away to glory!'"

A Surplus of Labor in England.

Mr. Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at London, in a dispatch to the State Department at Washington, refers to the annual report of the Consul at Manchester, and invites particular attention to the influx of workmen from the United States to various points in Great Britain, whether as carpenters to Manchester, masons to London and Glasgow, or miners to Derbyshire, in consequence of a notion spreading among American mechanics that the labor market on the other side of the Atlantic is better than in the United States. He says that, unless the mechanic has previously obtained a contract insuring him employment, he now generally finds himself without either money or work; his condition rapidly becomes worse, and he is obliged to part with his clothing, in order to obtain food and lodging, until finally he appears at the nearest United States Consulate, half starved, and with hardly sufficient raiment to cover his nakedness, begging to be sent back to the United States. The Consul General urges the importance of bringing before American mechanics the improvidence of their course in seeking work from strangers and at a distance from home, without having positive assurance that they will be successful, and especially to warn such persons that the Consular officers of the United States are not authorized to grant them any relief whatever.

An Odd Little Story of Napoleon III.

It was a good many years ago, and all Paris was raving about the exquisite beauty and wonderful voice of a young girl who had just left the Conservatory to become not long after and continue till this day one of the brightest ornaments of the lyric stage. She was honored with an imperial command to sing at the Elysees, where she fascinated the Emperor, who, sending for her, favored her with an audience in the presence of the brilliant assembly, praised her singing, and asked her in what way he could be of assistance to her. The girl's only thought was that this interview, which so distinguished her, was so soon to come to an end, and stammeringly and with downcast eyes she said, "Sire, there is one thing you could do for me, but to ask it of you would be too presumptuous." The Emperor encouraged her. "Come, what can I do to serve you?" he repeated. "Sire," said she, "talk to me some more." The Emperor never was a brilliant conversationalist, and on this occasion had been rather less elegant and witty than usual. Not understanding that she was in earnest, he took it into his head that the brilliant young prima donna was quizzing him, and thereafter she was always in his bad books.

Locusts.

Concerning the commission to report on the depredations of the Rocky mountain locusts, the Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, says: "It is believed that the diffusion of useful knowledge, the personal aid rendered by the Commissioners and their assistants, has already saved to the West many times the amount of the funds appropriated by Congress, while the survey that has been made of the locust area, the study of the migration, habits, parasites, and means of prevention, has laid the way for future investigations which will eventuate in the abatement of the evil."

The Last Day.

Two widowers were once condoling together on their recent bereavement of their wives, when one of them exclaimed, with a sigh, "Well may I bewail my loss, for I had so few differences with the dear departed that the last day of my marriage was as happy as the first." "There I surpass you," said his friend, "for the last day of mine was *happier.*"

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly-branch shone on the old oak wall;
And the Baron's retainers were blithe and gay,
And keeping their Christmas holiday.
The Baron beheld, with a father's pride,
His beautiful child, young Lovell's bride;
While she, with her bright eyes, seemed to be
The star of the goodly company.

"I'm weary of dancing now," she cried;
"Here tarry a moment—I'll hide, I'll hide!
And Lovell be sure thou'rt first to trace
The clew to my secret lurking-place."
Away she ran, and her friends began
Each tower to search, and each nook to scan;
And young Lovell cried, "Oh, where dost thou hide?
I'm lonesome without thee, my own dear bride!"

They sought her that night, and they sought her next day!
And they sought her in vain when a week passed away!
In the highest, the lowest, the loneliest spot,
Young Lovell sought wildly—but found her not.
And years flew by, and their grief at last
Was told as a sorrowful tale long past;
And, when Lovell appeared, the children cried,
"See! the old man weeps for his fairy bride."

At length an old chest, that had long lain hid,
Was found in the castle—they raised the lid,
And a skeleton form lay moldering there
In the bridal wreath of that lady fair!
Oh, sad was her fate, in sportive jest
She hid from her lord in the old oak chest.
It closed with a spring! and—dreadful doom—
The bride lay clasped in her living tomb!
—*Thomas Haynes Bayley.*

PITH AND POINT.

A Gentleman observed to another that an officer in the army had left his house without paying his rent. "Oh," exclaimed Frank Mathews, "you mean the left-tenant."

Enigma.—Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away my third letter, take away all my letters, and I shall always be the same. Answer—The letter-carrier.

One of his lady clerks in the Interior Department, being incorrectly told that she must pronounce "Schurz" like "shirts," replied, "If he is 'shirts' we clerks are 'under-shirts.'"

"What is the age of your little boy?" inquired a venerable gentleman of the mother of an impertinent youngster. "The sauce age, of course," replied the mother. The sage saw it.

"This country is settling rapidly," an Oregon man wrote to his friend in Iowa, the day after a land-slide carried away 260 acres of his farm and dumped it into the valley below.—*Hawk-Eye.*

An Indianapolis lawyer had the top of his ear chawed off in a fight about three weeks ago, and it didn't begin to hurt him until the day before yesterday. Pain hadn't got down to him until then.

"I'm afraid it is mixed goods," said the lady to the clerk. "Oh, no, madam, impossible," replied the polite gentleman. "All our camel's hair shawls are made of silk direct from the worm."

"Oh, for some new-coined name by which to call him! Oh, for some name no other lips could give!" was the prayer of Violet Fane, until she married him. Now she is content to call him Old Beeswax.

A young lady, in conversing with a gentleman, spoke of having resided in St. Louis. "Was St. Louis your native place?" asked the gentleman. "Well, yes, part of the time," responded the lady.

A lady in a neighboring city recently arrayed her Spitz dog in black crape for the death of a remote relative. After this sensible proceeding it is to be supposed that she sat down and composed a doggerel lament.

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert, except oranges.

An old farmer, on being asked why a peacock that was strutting through the yard was like a figure 9, couldn't see the resemblance; but light broke in on him when he was told that it was because it was nothing without its tail.

Flufkins isn't very smart. He went to the theater to see Ristori, who was advertised to appear in two parts. After the performance Flufkins demanded his money back, because Ristori had appeared *whole* in both performances.

It is said that in the tramp-freemasonry a double cross on the gate-post signifies that the people of the house use a griddle on which but two buckwheat-cakes at a time are baked. Of course, no respectable tramp likes to wait long for his meals.

An energetic itinerant loomed up before us the other day with a patent contrivance for holding coin. When he discovered that he had wandered into a printing-office, the way he begged pardon and slid down stairs was a caution to peddlers.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

"What is the matter with you?" inquired a gentleman, who had called to see his neighbor, a German of Chicago. "Vell, I don't know—it is de gout; but vy should I have him?" "Perhaps," suggested his friend, "it is hereditary." "I dink it is hereditary; I remember my vife's uncle have him."

Woman—bless her bright eyes—can endure physical suffering with more fortitude than the strongest man, and she can miss a train without filling the depot with words that don't sound nice, but she can't go by a jeweler's window or a hair-store without stopping to feast her optics and wonder why she didn't come to town with a gold spoon in her mouth.—*Breakfast Table.*

Andrew Johnson.

The late President Johnson preserved all his papers, and died leaving them in the upper story of a shop in Greenville. Throughout his life he carefully saved all papers, and even took to Greenville complete files of three daily newspapers of New York, covering his Presidential term. Of telegrams alone he must have left more than a bushel in a compact form. He saved them all; none were considered of so little importance as not to be worth saving. He remarked once how little space a folded letter took up, and what small trouble to save them, and how important they sometimes became. His only surviving son now lives quietly in Greenville.

The longest railroad bridge in the world was opened for public travel near Dundee, Scotland, the other day. It spans the Tay at a point where it is two miles in width, and was built by the North British Railway Company; its cost was $1,750,000.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

War Footing of the Army—State Secrets Divulged by a German Paper.

The *Militar Wochenblatt*, a Prussian military journal under the management of Gen. Witzleben, has just published a remarkable study on the present condition of the military forces of France, by Count de Fircks, a Captain in the army. The author has conceded to the *Avenir Militaire* permission to translate and publish his works. The Paris *Constitutionnel* remarks on the publication in these terms: "What gives to the document a peculiar interest is that all the measures relative to the mobilisation of the army and putting it on a war footing are regarded by the French war administration as state secrets, a knowledge of which is rigorously prohibited from vulgar eyes. We have frequently protested against this mania of the military authorities; we have often [illegible] that it has the inconvenience of preventing our populations, and even our officers, from obtaining an exact account of our military situation. The publication of the article in the *Militar Wochenblatt* is the irrefutable condemnation of the system of impossible confidences and fantastical secrets. We do not mean to affirm that the Prussian journal has discovered the exact truth in everything, but it has approached sufficiently near the reality to show how vain and puerile are the efforts made to dissimulate a state of things which cannot fail, sooner or later, to be known to every one. The journal in question states that the result is that France, taking account of the *cadres*, but excluding the reserve of the territorial army, can put on a war footing the following forces:

	Men.	*Horses.*
Mobile army of campaign	677,500	133,400
Infantry of the reserve	167,500	20,000
Territorial mobile troops	179,000	11,000
Garrisons in France	671,000	14,000
Garrisons in Algeria	48,500	11,000
Total	1,736,500	209,400

"The number of pieces of ordnance of campaign, not including those in the stores, amounts to the following figures:

For the mobile troops of campaign	2,160
Infantry reserve corps	546
Territorial mobile troops	216
Garrisons in Algeria	36
Total	2,962

"At the present moment," continues the *Militar Wochenblatt*, "France possesses the requisite number of men and horses subjected to military service, effectively to put imposing forces on a war footing."

A Chinese Thanksgiving Dinner.

At 36 Mott street Chinamen gathered in the dining-room before the usual dinner hour, because the dullness of business at the cigar-stands and in the laundries caused many of them to suspend operations. There were seven small oblong tables, without cloths, arranged about the room. By the side of each china plate were a pair of chop-sticks, a spoon, and a minute china cup and saucer. The spoons were also of chinaware, pictured like the plates and cups. The bowl of each spoon was drawn out at one side into a handle three inches long. Beside one of the windows some dried ducks were suspended by their necks. They had been opened on the breast, and flattened with a broad weight, so that the plucked wings and part of the legs were pressed into the flesh of the back. They had been dried on the roof, and preserved without salt. In a large dish in the middle of each table was a stew which had been made of one of these dried ducks, cut up into small pieces. The guests helped themselves to the stew with a china ladle. Then they picked out the pieces of duck with their chop-sticks and sipped the liquid part from their china spoons. A large dish of rice, which had been boiled with so little water that the kernels had swelled almost to dryness when they were taken from the kettle, was placed beside the stew. The third and only other dish was composed of broad scalloped red leaves, served as a kind of greens. These leaves are dried in China and imported. There was no sugar or milk on the tables. The tea, which was made by pouring hot water over the dried leaves, was drank from the little cups. When a visitor to the dining-room asked how potatoes were dressed, the caterer laughed in scorn, and said: "No havum potate." The room was filled with Chinese patrons. The odor of burning opium issued from several rooms in the building, but was not perceptible in the dining-room. The little box of white sand bristling with half-burned Joss sticks had been placed on the floor under a side table. The walls were adorned with cheap American prints, and several Chinese pictures filled with symbolic mountains, trees and men.—*New York Sun.*

Debts of France and England.

A correspondent asks: "What country in the world has the largest national debt?" At the latest date for which statistics are now in hand, Great Britain had. That was in March, 1875, when the debt of that country was $3,876,000,000, reckoning the pound sterling at five dollars. In the preceding January the debt of France, according to the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1877, was $3,750,337,129, counting five francs to the dollar. This debt was then the second in magnitude. Some writers have stated the French debt to be as much as $4,500,000,000. Probably the true amount is somewhat above that first given, as in 1875 France must have had a good deal of floating and temporary indebtedness that had not at the time been converted into rentes, and the "Statesman's Year Book" gives only the capital of the rentes. But those who put the French debt at $4,500,000,000 must include municipal and other local indebtedness, much of which was incurred for war purposes during the late conflict with Germany. There is probably not much difference between the debts of France and Great Britain at the present moment.—*Chicago Times.*

A Grave Quarrel.

A funeral in Marysville, Cal., was the cause of a strange public family dispute. The widow of the dead man, John G. Briggs, had a grave dug in the Roman Catholic cemetery, and his brothers and sisters had another prepared in the city cemetery. A Protestant minister preached the sermon in Briggs' late residence, and the procession started—for which one of the two cemeteries no one knew. The road to both was for some distance the same. When the junction was reached, the inquiring undertaker was told by the widow to go to one, and by the brothers and sisters to go to the other. Then the widow descended from the carriage and walked beside the hearse to the Roman Catholic cemetery, while the other relatives left the procession and went home.

Curiosities of the English Language.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Our spelling is perfectly lawless. The moment we try to reduce it to rule we find the exceptions so numerous that the rule is worthless, and we abandon the attempt in disgust and despair. It is amenable to neither rule nor reason. Let us ask a few questions: Why but one p in copy and two in sloppy? One in proper and two in copper? One t in pity and two in ditty? One l in control and two in enroll? One z in lizard and two in lizzard? One f in olaf and two in [illegible] foretell, and two with e in gazelle? Why one o in prison and none in prism? Why a b at the end of one's thumb and none in drum? Why ea in speak and ee in speech? Why is there a t in witch and none in which? Why an o in touch and none in much? Why ou in scourge, u in urge, i in dirge, and e in merge? Why z in breeze and s in cheese, and why the letter e three times to one sound of e in either word? Of what use the y in play, the o in people, the ea in beauty, the o in you, the w in flow, the e in foe, the i in friend, the u in guide, the o in double, the ch in schism, the e in true, the ue in plague, the b in doubt? But there is no end to the questions we might ask. These are but samples, and easy ones at that. If o-n-e spells one, why not o-n-e-d-e-r wonder? If t-w-o two, why will not d-w-o do? Let us transplant a few more spellings. E-i-g-h-t might bother a child's peight; s-i-g-n is very fign; some f-o-l-k-s we can colks; I do not k-n-o-w why we spell know; on his t-o-n-g-u-e the sound rongue; how does o-p-a-q-u-e taque? H-e-i-g-h-t is hard to receight; i-n-d-i-c-t is quiet polict; s-i-s-l-e should make one smaisle; c-a-l-f might make one lalf; and l-a-u-g-h is too funny by haugh; the spelling of c-o-l-o-n-e-l might be called infolonel; I I will give t-h-r-o-u-g-h and that will dough, for we have had e-n-o-u-g-h of such stough."

Decrease of Population in France.

In a work just published by Dr. A. Proust, of Paris, some remarkable figures are given, showing the progressive decline in the number of births in his country. Beginning with the present century, the number of births per thousand of the population has ranged steadily downward; tabulated in successive periods of ten years each, the figures are 32.9, 31.7, 30.6, 28.7, 27.5, 26.1, 26.3. Most other European countries show, in the same period, a small but steady increase; the corresponding figures for Prussia are now 38.1; for England, 35. The rate of births for the United States is doubtless higher. On the other hand, France is not among the nations least successful in saving the lives of young infants, and occupies a position in this respect better than midway. In a table of deaths of infants (per thousand born) occurring before they were 1 year old, Bavaria is at one extreme, with 372 deaths; Scotland at the other, with only 156. England has 170; Belgium, 186; France, 216; Italy, 254; Russia, 311. Probably the record of Turkey, if it could be obtained, would exceed that of Bavaria; the reasons for the excessive mortality of infants in the last-named country are not, however, definitely ascertained; it is surmised that a national custom of wrapping babes very tightly in bandages may be among the causes.

Timber Lands.

All timber lands still belonging to the United States should be withdrawn from the operation of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, as well as the location of the various kinds of scrip.

Timber lands fit for agricultural purposes should be sold, if sold at all, only for cash, and so graded in prices as to make the purchaser pay for the value of the timber on the land. This will be apt to make the settler careful and provident in the disposition of the timber.

A sufficient number of Government agents should be provided for to protect the timber on public lands from depredation, and to institute to this end the necessary proceedings against depredators by seizures and by criminal as well as civil action.—*Report of the Secretary of the Interior.*

A School-Boy on Woodchucks.

Woodchucks is a very curious animal. It is made of hair and eyes and has two front teeth, and can see a man with a gun when the eyes are shut and bolted. I have seen a dog shake a woodchuck till both were black in the face. A woodchuck can snivel up his nose and show his teeth and look as homely as I can without trying. They sit on one end and eat with the other. A woodchuck can get home faster than a gun can shoot. He is round all over, except his feet which are black. When eaten they retain the flavor of their nests, and seem to have been cooked without being pared. A fat woodchuck, when eat properly, is no laughin' matter. They come under the head of "domestic animals," and think there ain't no place like home when a dog goes for one of 'em.—*Albany Journal.*

A Reversal of Things.

Although the Mussulman is utterly indifferent to human life, which he destroyes without scruple, he preserves the lives of the lower animals solicitously. Though he considers the dog impure, and never makes a friend of him, he thinks it sinful to kill him, and allows the neighborhood and even the streets of his town to be infested by packs of masterless dogs whom we should get rid of in one day. The beggar does not venture to destroy his vermin; but puts them tenderly on the ground. There are hospitals in Cairo for superannuated cats, where they are fed at public expense.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie thinks that the chances of re-establishing the empire are now very slight, and blames De Fourton for his bad management. She also complains bitterly of the extortion practised upon her in causing her to spend heavy sums toward manipulating the late elections.

Justice in Turkey.

Turkish justice as described by an American traveling in the Orient: "To a Turk a court of justice, in the American acceptation of the term, is a thing unknown. They never finish a cause at the first hearing, nor do they render an immediate decision; but, after all the testimony has been offered, the Kadi (Judge) adjourns the further trial of the action until some future time, for the known purpose of affording the litigants an opportunity of making him presents. These he accepts from both parties, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the decision is in favor of the person whose gift is the most valuable."

COL. E. Z. C. JUDSON, better known as Ned Buntline, was recently at York, Pa., on his way from Delaware county to Georgia. He is traveling with a carriage and pair of horses, and is accompanied by his wife and child.

DO NOT GO HOME Saturday night without a copy of THE CHICAGO LEDGER. You can get it at the news depots.

An Alpine Avalanche.

In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls, they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side, burying and destroying everything in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistible avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily developes into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends owe their restoration to the above remedies.

ELY, Linn Co., Iowa, May 8th, 1877.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro-pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Inclosed find $1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser. Ever gratefully yours,

JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

Invigorate, and Be Healthy.

The source of nine-tenths of the bodily ills of mankind is a deficiency of vital power. No portion of the physical machinery can efficiently perform its allotted duty if there is insufficient motive force in the system. Invigorate, therefore, in order to regain health. For the restoration of lost vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the best tonic that can be selected, since they not only impart fresh vigor into the debilitated system, but overcome disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which interfere with complete assimilation of the food, and thus perpetuate weakness. The Bitters likewise cure and prevent malarious fevers, remedy debilitating urinary troubles, and eliminate from the blood through the kidneys the impurities which originate gout, rheumatism and dropsy. Appetite, digestion, sleep—in short, *every* essential condition of health—are promoted by their use.

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

To Dyspeptics and Invalids.

Biscuits, rolls, bread, cake or pastry, made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, can be eaten with impunity and relished by the most sensitive dyspeptics as healthy and nutritious.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about three years. I keep all cough remedies that are considered standard in this section. None sell so well as the "Universal." My customers speak uniformly in its favor. I can refer any who may inquire to those who have been cured of the most severe chronic coughs. It is said also to be unfailing in all cases of croup. S. F. MASON, Webster, N. Y.

Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER for a copy of THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the best story paper in the West.

IT will pay to read advt. "Florida Homes!"

FLORIDA HOMES!

Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Price ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE. Cheap transportation. Settlers are delighted. Send stamp for State Map, Views, and Report Chicago Excursion. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 98 LaSalle st., Chicago.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

The End of the World Near!

Or Antichrist, the beast of Rev. xiii. Containing a prophetic history from the Bible of all the wonderful events which are to happen during the next fifty years, including the first resurrection and translation in Nov., 1878; the forty years of retribution on all nations; the universal reign of Antichrist; the visible coming of Christ; the second resurrection, and restoration of the Jews to Palestine; the judgment; the world melted by fire and made into a beautiful Eden; and the Millennium. This is the most wonderful book on prophecy ever published. A large 12mo., pp. 336. Paper, 50c.; Board, $1; Cloth, $1.50. A large discount to Agents. Copy sent by mail on receipt of price. Address E. W. SWORMSTEDT, Publisher, No. 36 Emery Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effectual Specific for Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, Colic, Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

DELICIOUS!
WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA!
(IN TINS.)

This article meets all the requirements of a FOOD for DYSPEPTICS, being so delicate as not to disagree with the most sensitive, while for the HEALTHY it is a delightful beverage. It is the most ECONOMICAL preparation of Cocoa for consumers, as well as the most DELICIOUS.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
Vanilla Chocolates
are said by CONNOISSEURS to excel all others in richness and
EXQUISITE FLAVOR!!

☞ If your Grocer has not these goods, ask him to send for them.

EASTMAN COLLEGE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the best and largest patronized school in the country. Course of study short, practical and profitable. Students in attendance from every State. Terms low. Refer to graduates in every city who have been assisted to business. Illustrated sixteen-page paper, giving particulars, sent free. Address
H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., PRESIDENT.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogue, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD OFFER
$19.15 for $11.45

The Manager of THE INTER-OCEAN, of Chicago, makes the following offer to new subscribers:

On the Receipt of Only $11.45

We will send you THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN for one year, postage paid, price $1.65, "INDOOR AND OUT," an illustrated monthly publication, price $1.50, and an

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH
Price, $16.00.

These Watches which we offer are made by the ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, of Chicago, and each is GUARANTEED by the Company's own MEDAL CERTIFICATE, which will accompany the same. The very superior value and workmanship of these Watches are too well known, and their reputation too firmly established to need any praise from us.

They are manufactured expressly for us, engraved "Inter-Ocean," put up in warranted silver hunting cases, and are good reliable timekeepers, no pains being spared by the Company to make them trustworthy and reliable.

THE INTER-OCEAN is a large, eight-paged, quarto newspaper, and one of the BEST AND MOST POPULAR published in the country. It has the largest circulation of any paper published west of New York.

Remit in money order or registered letter.
Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.

All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 60 cents for 1 pound can to be sent by mail free of postage.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS!

Send 50 cents and get a large sample package of our NOVELTIES in Ball Programmes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Stationery, Billet de Correspondence Envelopes and Note with monogram (something new), fine Cardboard, etc. Address THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 151 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.

For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized

Cocoa-nut Oil,

prepared expressly for this purpose.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.

It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
IN THE WORLD.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.

To remove *Dandruff, Scurf,* &c., wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.

PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

PENSIONS—Soldiers suffering from wounds, injuries, or disease, can procure pension, and those who are pensioned can have their pensions *increased*, where their present rating is too low, as is the case in thousands of instances. Widows and children of soldiers who died in or out of the army, of disease contracted in service, are entitled to pension. Full bounty is due all soldiers discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury other than disease. Soldiers who were prisoners of war can secure pay for rations for the time so held. For full information, address, with stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C.

No fee till claim allowed.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

READ! A RARE OPPORTUNITY! Don't Miss this Chance! Upon receipt of only 25 Cents (currency or silver), we will send One Pair Elegant French Oil Chromos (companion pictures and very beautiful), and also The Cricket on the Hearth, the People's Favorite Literary and Family Journal, for FOUR MONTHS on trial. It is a mammoth 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper (size of Harper's Weekly), filled with splendid Continued and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Wit and Humor, etc., etc. The largest, handsomest, best and cheapest paper of its class in the world. This Great Offer is made to introduce it into New Homes. Write Now. Address F. M. LUPTON & CO., Publishers, 246 Broadway, New York. READ!

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
☞ Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED
IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H.M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

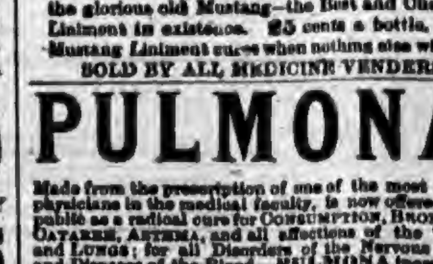

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. *The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.*
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

PULMONA,

Made from the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians in the medical faculty, is now offered to the public as a radical cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS; for all Disorders of the Nervous System, and Diseases of the Blood. PULMONA increases the strength and deepens the color of the pale blood. It checks Night Sweats within a fortnight. It subdues the CHILLS and FEVER. It diminishes Expectoration. It causes calm and refreshing sleep. It invigorates the appetite, and the invalid gains flesh rapidly. It is beyond comparison the best remedy known for CONSUMPTION and all affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Extracts from Letters from Pastors of Churches.

PULMONA saved my daughter's life. * * *
REV. E. JONES, Remsen, N. Y.

We bless God for the benefits we have received from the use of PULMONA.
REV. P. WARREN, Canton, Pa.

Every one who I have recommended it to has benefited much by its use.
REV. C. D. HUMPHREYS, Racine, Wis.

A circular containing advice for the treatment of the diseases above mentioned, certificates of many astonishing cures, and full particulars of cases successfully treated will be sent *free* to applicants.

PULMONA may be obtained through Druggists, or orders may be sent to the Proprietor direct. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

$50 to $12 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Books Old & New wanted and sold. Immense Catalogue. *American Book Exchange*, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

WONDER box, contains 57 useful articles; six 3c stamps. Miss Eva Grant, Middleboro, Mass.

3 new vocal and 2 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. Globe Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.

A [illegible] Kendall & Co.'s Thermometers. They are the best, cheapest and most reliable.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED, 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co. Chicago.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. SAMPLE WATCH FREE to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. ☞ Look! startling news. Organs 12 stops $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $45 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, with stamp, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

WATERPROOF COVERS, Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 E. Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

NASBY AS A BANKER, AND On the President's Policy, Two of the richest, raciest pamphlets ever issued. Full of the rare Humor and profound Philosophy of the Sage of Confedrit X Roads. 10 cents each; three for 25 cents. Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

STORIES. Five complete novels, by eminent writers, and four delightful stories, all for 25 cents. In book form, would cost $3.00. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE Choice Standard BOOKS in all departments of literature—Poetry, Fiction, History, Biography, the Classics, etc.; the best and cheapest books in the world. Catalogue free. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

BEFORE YOU subscribe for any other paper send for a specimen copy of THE TOLEDO BLADE. It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper of Sixty-four Columns, filled with carefully-prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States. Specimens free.

MAGIC LANTERNS VIEWS [illegible] MILLIGAN

☞ BOOK AGENTS TAKE NOTICE! ☜
BETSEY BOBBET COME AGAIN!
New Book Ready for Agents, by
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE:
"SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL."
Send for Circulars to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. Hartford, Ct.; Cinn., O.; Chicago, Ill.; Newark, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission Merchants, 346 N. Water St., Philadelphia, and wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to any responsible House in our city.

10,000 A YEAR.
It is estimated that this number die yearly in the United States of
CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. All persons with weak Lungs, or afflicted with Cough, should at once test the merits of this good Cough and Lung Balsam.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Ginghams, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

MARY J. HOLMES.
The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books—*Edith Lyle—West Lawn—Tempest and Sunshine—Lena Rivers*—etc., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.
G. W. Carleton & Co., Pub'rs., New York.

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 *and* 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 20th. 1877.

Several of our Republican exchanges are throwing mud at Hayes. They threw a good deal for him last fall, and we conclude that it is a mere matter of mud throwing after all.

Just for the sake of the Albion New Era, we hope that Governor Williams will re-call Senator Voorhees and appoint some one else. We can't afford to ignore the displeasure of the New Era in this State, and it's too bad that it should waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Candidates for the different State offices are coming to the front. We learn that Hon Edgar Henderson of Anderson will be a candidate before the Democratic State convention for State Treasurer Mr. H. has filled several important positions, one as a member of the Legislature with great credit to himself and constituents. We believe his name would contribute strength and prestige to the State ticket, and his genial and cultivated manners, and live, energetic action would accomplish good results in the campaign.

If the Government stamps 412½ grains of silver with the words "One Dollar," and forces them upon the people when they are at 7 per cent. discount with gold and over 4 per cent. below greenbacks, it stamps a lie upon the coin, and legalizes a cheat and fraud upon those whom it forces to accept it.—[Exchange.

When the government defined a dollar to be 412½ grains of silver and agreed to pay holders of government bonds a matter of two thousand millions of dollars it legalizes a cheat and a fraud to require the people to redeem the bonds in dollars worth more than 412½ grains of silver.

The act of 1869 was a just and honorable measure. It said the bonds should be paid in the currency of the country. It was the same currency in which the farmer was being paid for his produce, the laborer for the sweat of his brow. But backed by the money power of the east, the Republican party repudiated the currency of the country, and by an act, required the bonds to be paid in coin. Still this was not enough for the money sharks, and another concession was made in their favor. Silver, one of the standards of value, was demonetized, that is its value as money, swept away, and the Shylocks rejoiced when their bonds were paid in glittering gold only. And now the wealthy sit in their palaces surrounded by every comfort, look out through plate glass windows upon the gloom and distress, which sits like a pall upon the country, and absorb the life-blood of the people in their thirst for gold. How long will the masses throw their cap and cheer to the echo in favor of such legislation? They have it in their power to strike down this infernal monopoly, and they alone can do it. Let us have greenbacks for all, one currency for all. You wonder why we have hard times, why the poor is still growing poorer, why the man who buys notes prospers, while the note maker is pressed to the wall. These capitalists are consuming your substance and spreading desolation throughout the land. Legislation for years past has been all in their behalf, and you sit supinely by and wink at your own destruction. Let us have something done for the poor man.

Weamer ignorantly misconstrues or else purposely lies, we don't know which, nor don't care, when he says the COURIER admits that the rebel soldiers who have taken the place of Union soldiers in the House are Democrats. We did not say rebel soldiers had taken the place of Union soldiers. We said and still say that there are as many Union soldiers in the employ of the House, as there ever was under Republican rule. Why should one Union soldier hold a position for years to the exclusion of all others. The soldiers discharged by the Democratic officers have been in for years, and they are now succeeded by others, one of whom we know went through the country with a hand organ, while such loyal shriekers as Weamer ignored their claims.

Weamer says if he is rightly informed the place we expected to fill at Washington is now filled by a rebel soldier. We don't know our successor, but we do know, and Mr. Baker will bear us out, that we repeatedly told him while there, we prefered to stay at home this winter, and did not want our former position. Now, perhaps Weamer and Parker know more about this matter than we do, "if they are rightly informed." We could say some naughty things about our neighbor if we are "rightly informed," but we prefer to act the man, rather than scrape up mean things for political effect. If the man for whom Weamer shrieked and howled last campaign, will put a rebel general in his Cabinet, why should he squeal when a rebel soldier, perhaps forced into the ranks, gets a place in a Democratic House? Answer.

An old Baltimore negro who had emigrated to Liberia years ago, ordered a quantity of Dr. Bulls Cough syrup a short time ago, stating that although coughs and colds were not frequent in Africa, he would not like to be without it in his family. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of Commissioners met in session on December and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By John A. Campbell and others, for a ditch in Franklin, Troy and Stafford townships. Viewers appointed, J. J. Van Auken, G. W. Swartz and W. L. Blair.

By Jacob Crise and others, for a drain in Stafford township. Viewers appointed, J. J. Van Auken, S. W. Swartz and W. L. Blair.

By C. K. Baxter and others, for a drain in Waterloo. Viewers appointed, J. J. Van Auken, R. N. Crooks and S. S. Reed.

By Cyrus Sponhower and others, for a drain in Jackson township. Viewers appointed, J. J. Van Auken, Joseph Shryock and Wm. Whetsel.

By Levi Pifer, for a highway in Wilmington township, commencing at N. W. corner of section 29, running south on section line to Newville road. Viewers appointed, Peter High, James Henderson and John S. Boots.

By G. W. Van Horn, for a highway in Wilmington township. Dismissed because of unsufficient notice.

By A Lockwood and others, for two bridges across Bush Creek, on the road north and south near the west line of section 21, in Union township. Granted, and Com. Blair to superintend the work.

By Lyman Chidsey, for a sluice way in Union township. Granted, and Com. Goetschius to superintend work.

The petitions of S J. Tarney, Jackson township, R. M. Lockhart, Franklin township, A. Johnson and others, Richland township, John Cool, Jackson township, G. D. McGowan and others, Union and Wilmington townships, Wm. Boyd and others, Wilmington township and D. P. Hale and others Concord township, were continued

REPORTS.

Viewers report favorably on petition of Countryman and others, for a road in Newville township. Remonstrances filed by Lewis Cole and others. Reviewers appointed, Isaac Cool, Frank Beard and Jas. McClellan to assess damages on Feb. 7th, 1878.

Viewers report in favor of petition of Henry Zerkle and others, for ditch in Waterloo. Motion to dismiss overruled. Remonstrance filed and reviewers appointed, Jas. Goetschius, C. Sheets and W. Teeters.

Viewers report unfavorably on petition of Fred Gfellar and others, for road in Smithfield township, and report approved.

Viewers report in favor of petition of John Carr and others, for a highway in Jackson township. Approved.

Viewers report favorably on petition of Jacob Balty and others, for drain in Concord township. Ordered established.

Viewers report in favor of petition of Fred Krebl, for drain in Fairfield township. Ordered established.

Viewers report favorably on petition of Geo. Dennison and others. Ordered established.

Viewers report unfavorably on petition of Jacob Kahn and others, in sec. 17 Union township. Dismissed.

Viewers report in favor of petition of Owen Hensinger and others, for drain in Union township, east of Auburn. Motions to dismiss were overruled. Remonstrances filed. Reviewers appointed, Jacob Meyers, Philip Parnell and Amos Britton.

The school trustees of Garrett and Waterloo submitted reports which were placed on file.

Viewers report favorably on the petition of S. Hoverstock, for drain in Franklin township. Remonstrances filed. Ordered that the reviewers assess benefits and damages.

Liquor licenses were granted to Ed. Eldridge, Auburn, J. W. Wagoner and J. R. Prouty, Garrett. C. Baker, Junction, and R. Till, Waterloo.

CORUNNA ITEMS.

—Lipsett & Co. are doing a good business in the way of packing and shipping poultry, butter and eggs, &c.

—There is talk about town that there will be a dance here in the hall on Christmas night. We do not know how much truth there is in the report.

—The United Brethren of this place, commenced a series of meetings at their church on Monday evening. Mr. Dennis, of Waterloo, is conducting the meetings.

—Notwithstanding the bad roads, Corunna presents a lively appearance, and the amount of hogs, wheat and other articles of produce daily shipped form this point will compare favorably with any other town of twice its size on the Air Line.

—I would say for the benefit of the organ agents perambulating the country that M. F. Long, of your place, has the inside track here, and unless they can produce as good an organ for less money, they need not muddy the wheels of their respective rigs in coming.

—The oyster supper under the management of the R. R. C., mentioned some time ago in the COURIER, was to have been given next Friday evening, but owing to the inclemency of the weather muddy roads, &c., it was finally agreed that it would be more labor than benefit, and has been indefinately postponed.

Go and see those nice pictures at Willis & Co's. You can get them handsomely framed in walnut at very low figures.

Butler Items.

—Butler House is vacant.

—Gum boots are the rage.

—Worse'n worse. Roads on Monday.

—Rev. Dr. Barnett departed for home Monday.

—Mrs Egnew was in Ohio recently attending the funeral of a nephew.

—Tramps had better look out, some of the boys who are out nights have big guns.

—It took four horses to think of going any where last week unless you went on foot.

—Tramping on the railroad is approved of by some of our leaders in Society at the present time. Bad roads, you know.

—Mr. Crane, our grocer, returned last week from burying his father-in-law. Mrs. Crane has been quite ill since her return.

—Rev. Butler began a series of meetings at Bigrun Chapel, two miles east of town, last Sabbath evening. We understand that there is a good attendance.

—Mr. Fisher, our furniture man, manufactures, and has on hand as fine a display of extension tables as one will see in any market, both in Ash and Walnut.

—It is a mistake, and ladies, you should always keep to the right when meeting persons on the walk. The rule applys to all, and thereby prevents confusion.

—The condition of Mr. Edgerly was much improved up to Monday. Dr. Fanning has now strong hopes of his recovery, though at his age it is precarious.

—The Disciples had a pleasant affair on Wednesday evening at their church in the way of a mush and milk festival. We "took it in" some, that is the provender.

Mrs Egnew returned last Friday from a two weeks stay in Cleveland Ohio, where she was caring for a daughter-in-law, who is afflicted with acute rheumatism.

—Kehrer & Stone our enterprising druggist's have a new safe of the best kind. It adds largely to the business appearance of their place. It is a McNeal & Urban.

—During the warm weather of last week we noticed a disposition to relapse into summer habits. A young couple "was courtin on the front steps" at a late hour.

—Rev. Nelson Barnet, a brother to the Doctor whose charge is at Troy, N. Y. has been visiting friends in this vicinity. They had several days in the field gunning. Rare sport.

—We pride our-selves on the business like order prevading our post office. Tom, why don't you choose a lady to manage, you then would combine business efficiency and cleanly taste.

—We are certain that our copy said plainly Johns in the item of Harness in Angola. Stocked by Mr. Johns of this place. Now it would not seem probable, but is a fact, that compositors attain to the average age of other mortals.

—Wednesday evening of last week our efficient Marshal, with a corps of assistants, searched the town for a couple of cracksmen, who made an attempt to enter the residence of Mrs. Oches. Mrs. Ocnes, who was sick at the time, discovered a finger through the shutters in the effort to remove the fastenings. She alarmed her husband who drove the rascals off They made good their escape.

—The display of Holiday goods at Kehrer & Stones drug store is very fine, and goes in price from a toy costing 5c, to an article of real elegance and utility of five dollars value The stock includes exquisite toilet articles, fit to grace the boudoir of the most refined, and furnishes an opportunity for swains or husbands to gladen the hearts of wife or sweet-hearts. The center table is not forgotten in the collection.

—Mr. Thompson the former proprietor of the burned Waverly House, left town very abruptly on Tuesday evening of last week. His cause in the matter of his going was iregular to say the least. He had rented a hotel at Edgerton, but from the fact that he arrived before daylight with his goods, the owner of the house refused him admittance, believing that all was not "square," so he ploded on to Archibald a place of former residence. His goods were however detained at Edgerton, by Mr. Haskins our livery man, who was a creditor to the amount of $500, the matter was adjusted by Thompson securing Haskins by mortgage on town property in Fayette, Ohio.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the regular meeting of Auburn Lodge No. 116 I. O. O. F. on Wednesday evening, January 2nd, 1878, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified. By order of the Lodge.

S. T. GALLOWAY, P. Secretary.

LaOtto Items.

—Bob Stewart or Avilla, visited with C. H. Bruce, last Sunday.

—An agitation of the pedal extremities will take place at Bruce's Hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 25th. The "fellers" are all invited to come and bring their "gals."

—"Duke" Martin, formerally a resident of Auburn, but now of Delphas, Ohio, was here over Sunday. "The Noble Duke" is on his way to Auburn to attend Court.

—The roads are that bad that farmers are compeled to "coon it" along on fences if they wish to go to town. Let us hear from some other township.

—Mrs. Kinzie met with quite a serious accident one day last week, while walking up the railroad from her dwelling. In stepping from the track out of the way of an approaching train, her foot slipped, pitching her against the rapidly moving train which threw her some distance, severely injuring her head and one shoulder. We are happy to state that she has almost recovered from her injuries

—There is some talk of a saloon being opened up here. We don't want a saloon, we never asked for a saloon, don't come, we've got enough hell here without that. OURIVIER.

In Memoriam.

The Odd Fellows lodge at Spencerville, sends the following resolutions, for publication.

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Almighty Disposer of events to remove from our midst, the little son of our worthy and esteemed brother, John M. Henderson, and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by the father of the deceased with the members of this society, renders it proper that we should place upon record demonstrations of our heart felt sympathy for the bereft; therefore

RESOLVED, That we, with the friends, deplore the loss of little William Riley, with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confidence that his spirit is with those who are enjoying perfect happiness in a better world.

RESOLVED, That we tender to the afflicted parents, our sincere condolence, and our earnest sympathy at the loss of the little son, in whom their future hopes rested.

RESOLVED, That the members of this society, in all brotherly love, try to mitigate the grief inflicted by this act of Divine Providence.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and to each of the papers of the county for publication.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y. M. T BISHOP, N. G.

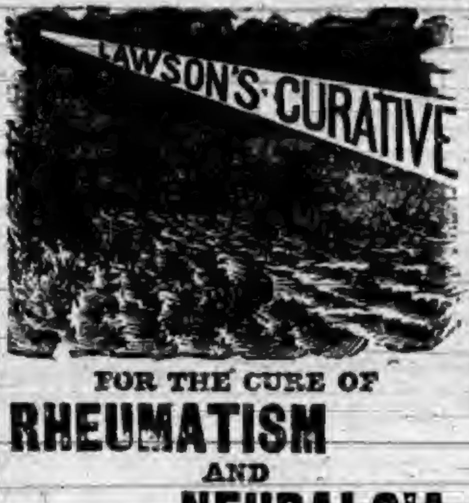

FOR THE CURE OF
RHEUMATISM
AND
NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the stated communication of Cedar Encampment No. 65, I. O. O. F. on Friday evening January 11th, 1878, there will be elected three Trustees to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified. By order of the Lodge.

S. T. GALLOWAY, Scribe.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob Sibert is plaintiff and John McClellan is defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, ($163.75) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Part of out lot number six, (6), in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., commencing at a point on the south line of said out lot, one hundred and forty (140) feet west of the south east corner of said lot, and running thence west seventy (70) feet on said south line, thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east seventy (70) feet on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Dec. 19th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

ROOT & COMPANY
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BLACK SILKS Superb stock, most of them bought at auction sales and will be sold cheap. Prices, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.30, 1.50 per yards.

CASHMERE SILKS Black silks, brilliant color warranted to wear, $1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00 per yard.

COLORED SILKS All the popular shades for dresses and trimmings at greatly reduced prices. 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50 per yard.

CHENEY'S American gros grain silks, 22 inches wide, in all the new dark shades, warranted to ware and give satisfaction. Price 1.50 per yard.

BLACK CASHMERES Full lines of all our popular numbers. The best value in the city at 60c, 68c, 75c, 85, 90c, 1.00 1.25, per yard.

COLORED CASHMERES In seal brown, navy blue, myrtle green, plum color, drabs, bargains at 60c, 75c, 85.c 1.00 per yard.

BOURETTE CLOTHS Niegnse and matalasse effects. Knickerbockr and snow flake goods for overdresses. Suits, etc., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 150 per yard

MOURNING GOODS Large choice stock cashmeres, black merinos, henriettas, Austrailian crepes, bombazines, tamise cloths, baratheas, matalasse, etc., etc.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CREPE 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 wide, cut on the bias at 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, up to 8.00 per ya Also crepe vails, al sizes, best goods 2.50 to 9.00 each.

UNDERWEAR for gentlemen, ladies, and infants wear. All sizes from smallest to the largest. The largest stock and lowest prices in the city.

HARRIS KID GLOVES is the best kid glove sold. In 2, 3, 4, 6 buttons. Prices reduced. Also 2 and 3 button kids at 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 per pair.

HOSIERY KID GLOVES for wear, complete stock, newest styles and lowest prices. Balbriggan hosiery for ladies and gentlemen.

CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, Paris and New York styles. Immense stock to select from. New styles open daily.

CARPETS, this department is the most prosperous in our etablishment; choice styles and low popularprices do the business

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of all kinds, table linens, and demasks, towels and towelings, quilts, napkins, table covers, piano covers, etc.

Root & Company.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF
STOVES, TINWARE, AXES, CROSS-CUT SAWS, &C., &C.,

That must be sold at some price. We have every kind of saws on the market and parties wanting anything in the

SAW, AXE, STOVE AND TINWARE LINE,

Will do well to call on us before buying elsewhere. We have the goods and can suit you in kinds, quality and the best of all we

GUARANTEE PRICES

Lower than the lowest. We have added Iron and Steele,

SEAT AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

and a general line of Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

WOOD WORK.
Sleigh and Sled Runners, Rims, Hubs and Spokes,

and a general line of Wagon, Carriage and Blacksmiths goods, and will sell just as low

And a Little Lower

Than you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. We buy for cash and sell for cash and therefore it is clear that we can compete with any house in the state selling Hardware. Come everybody and cary away goods at almost your own prices. This is no humbug, but mean just what we say. Come and see for yourselves Remember the place,

EXCELSIOR HARDWATE STORE
North Side Public Square, AUBURN, IND.
W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on
[illegible] and in good style.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H H O O

Thomas Ogden having arrived from England, went several mornings to our postoffice to ask for letters addressed to Thomas Hogden. Our postmaster replied there was none for him. Mr. Ogden becoming impatient, said: "You are looking among the "Haitches," sir. You should look among the "Hoes." We warrant all the solid silver and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea sets $25 to $100 water sets $18 to $60; castors $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickel castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shell, fruit knives, the best stock of plated, at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

There can be no doubt that the Cincinnati Commercial correctly represents the sentiments of nearly the entire Northwest upon the financial question, when it says: "We do not want a Wall street silver dollar coined, but a people's silver dollar—a Mississippi Valley dollar—a dollar with an eagle it, whose right wing shall fan Washington City while the left wafts the dust along the streets of San Francisco, and his tail spreading over Hudson's Bay, while his beak is dredging the mud islands from the stream between the jetties at South Pass.

The musical concert last Friday evening, was a delightful affair. The songs of Prof. Straub and the class were well received. The selections so grandly rendered on the piano by Prof. Morse, of Fort Wayne, was the great feature of the programme. Though the music was of a high classical character, somewhat in advance of the musical cultivation of the audience, yet the admirable execution, the delicate touch and the faultless time of the performer, was noticable to all, and he was unhesitatingly accorded a high rank as a musical artist.

The report in the Chicago papers that M. C. Hudson is to take charge of the road from Newark to Sandusky and Chicago is not true in every particular. We understand Mr, Hudson will have the general management of the Chicago Division, and W. C. Quincy the Lake Erie and Central Ohio Divisions as formerly. Mr. C. Hudson is well spoken of as a good railroad man; but the employes, generally, will much regret to lose Mr. Quincy from this Division. It is said his duties will extend further Eastward. Railroad officials generally, consider Mr. Quincy one of the most competent railroad men in the country. He has our best wishes.—Garrett Herald.

In speaking of the death of the late Mrs. Duncan, the Waterloo Press says: "Mary Baxter was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 12 1804. They removed to Ohio, where they resided a number of years, settling in this country in 1852. She lived with her husband 45 years, until his removel by death in 1870. Mrs Duncan was the Mother of sixteen children, twelve of whom she raised to manhood and womanhood, and nine of them surviving her. All the surviving children were privilaged to attend the funeral services which were held at Barkers Chapel, Tuesday; and the remains were buried beside her husband, and among her departed kindred, in the Hamilton Cemetery.

Gravel Roads.

Now that a sea of mud surrounds us, is it not about time to seek some measure which will obviate this condition of things. Are we to stand idly by and see these things repeated year after year, without an effort to bettter our condition? Here such a thing as a gravel road is unknown almost unheard of, and yet there are counties within a few miles, which are reaping a rich reward from their industry in this direction. Wabash, Huntington and other counties have the means of communication between the country and town, which afford them a fine trade, which, our people are cut off from a large patronage, and the farming element are lying dormant from unfavorable roads. There is but one way to remedy this, and that is, the construction of proper roads. The Legislature came to the relief of the people in this particular, by the enactment last term, of an excellent law for the building of these roads, and it only remains for us to take advantage of it. As it is a little dumping is done here and there, and with this exception which does more harm than good, our public highways are abandoned to their fate. The farmers and the merchant are directly interested in this matter, and through them should come, without farther delay, an active earnest effort for improvements of this kind. There are certainly gravel beds sufficient within the limits of the county to meet this demand, and we trust that early spring will see an organized effort all over the county to push forward a work so universally needed.

Instead of using opiates or narcotics, which paralize the brain for a short time but do not remove the cause of the pain, we should advise such a remedy as Lawson's Curative. It is simple, safe and effective. Pain from rheumatism, neuralgia, inflamations, lame back, headaches, etc., cannot exist when the Curative is properly used properly. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Rain, Rain!

Court this week.

Sneak thieves are around.

Trade was good Saturday.

Albion has had a small fire.

The roads are good—and muddy.

The livery horses want exercise.

Geo. Baldock is carrying a pet finger.

Bill Burlingame is under the weather.

Pete Brandon buried his baby yesterday.

Mr. Grubb has resumed business again.

Two colts were sold at Sheriff's sale Monday.

Prof. Straub's concert was well patronized.

New and desirable box papers at Davenport's.

Billy Little has sold his boot and shoe shop.

Do not fail to read the fine address on first page.

New goods coming in at the New York Store.

Fred Kimbal, of Wallen, was in the city this week.

W. Gregg has vacated the little room on the corner.

Dr. J. H. Ford purchased Si Lock's gun and dog.

"Shiner" is not dead. He came to light last week.

The Commissioners visited the poor farm Friday last.

Grandpa, Si Lock, of Waterloo, was in town Saturday.

Joe. Stafford's little child was badly scalded last Friday.

Jno. Ray has opened a repair shop over Pommert's.

A tramp printer roosted at the calaboose Tuesday night.

Three horses side-by-side to one wagon is the style now.

Michael Long and A Lockwood had a little Justice business Monday.

The citizens of Angola are aroused over a grave snatching affair.

Reub. Seward is now engaged in the blacksmith shops at Garrett.

D Z. Hoffman amputated part of a little finger in a straw cutter.

Two loads of potatoes on the streets Monday. 25 cents per bushel.

If you want cheap goods, go to the New York Store. They sell at cost.

The weather has been favorable for hanging on the gate a few days back.

The First National Bank will be closed on Christmas and new years days.

Joe Rainier was a happy man Tuesday morning. It was a ten pounder.

The Catholics of Garrett will hold a fair at their church during the holidays.

Hair oils and perfumery, a splendid assortment at low prices, at Davenport's.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School will have a Christmas tree and shining star.

Wheelock & McKay have finished the bridge in the north-east part of the county.

The Herald says that a Building Association has been fully organized at Garrett.

The Sheriff and his deputy have had bad roads to serve supoenas, for this term of Court.

Filo Lockwood has invented a new boxing for shade trees. See the old Kinsey property.

Hook and Ladder dance on Christmas eve. A number of firemen from abroad will be in attendance.

Miss Laura Walters, of Bucyrus, O, arrived here last Saturday on a visit to her sister Mrs Penfield.

Two buildings east of the Court House in Albion, were burned Tuesday of last week. Loss about $2,500.

Books for the Holidays.

Davenport, the druggist, has a splendid stock of books for the holidays.

The Butt and Long Hotels at Waterloo are simply models in neatness, and unsurpassed in their accommodations.

Reub Stevens, who has been in jail for several weeks, is quite ill. Bleeding at the lungs is the cause of his illness.

Two boys stole several chickens of Mrs Leasure, and one of them lit out. The father of the other adjusted matters.

Marshal Galloway is putting a stop to the yells and whoops of our young boys on the streets every evening. That's right.

A thief tried to gain enterance into Chris. Baker's and Sherlock's business rooms, at the Junction, last Friday evening.

If your wife has a female friend that you want to get rid of, make love to her. It never fails to produce the desired effect.

Mr. O. H. Widney, of Concord tp., reports the weight of one of his porkers at seven hundred and ten pounds. Who can beat that?

The patent medicine men take advantage of the sunshine and are perched on our prominent business corners nearly every day.

Sam. Weaver gave a shooting match Saturday and we learn that a match was given the same day near Garrett, the prize being an ox.

Nothing like Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It cures the worst cases of colds promptly and effectually. Try it price only 25 cents per bottle. Sold in every drug store.

At Cost.

Abright is bound to sell out every toy he has at cost. Call and see his stock and get presents for the holidays at your own prices.

Silver and plated ware of all kinds at Abright's. He has just received some very fine styles which will be sold cheap.

Are you aware that you can buy good gum boots at the Boot Upside Down for $3.50. A new style with loop strap has just been received.

A nice new book is about as appropriate a gift as can be made for the holidays. Willis & Co. have a fine selection at fair prices.

We would like our subscribers to pay up as promptly as they can by the end of the year. Let us commence the new year as near even as possible.

We notice a very handsome display of toys at Willis & Co's. book store. In selecting presents for the holidays you will do well to call there.

Have you seen those beautiful garnett sets at Abright's. They are just coming into style, and are very elegant, just the thing for holiday presents.

Our friend Mr. Gibson at the City Bakery has now exclusive control of the baking department, and is ready with increased facilities to supply the demand for good bread. tf.

The Butler itemizer for the Auburn Courier dishes up the doings of this place, that come before his observation in good style.—Butler Record.

That fellow, Hawkins, for a time a resident of Butler, has been found guilty of killing his wife, and will get about 20 years in the penitentiary in Canada.

The Methodist people are preparing a christmas circle for the Sunday school scholars. Nothing delights the young so much as a circumstance of this kind.

Chicago Junction is becoming famous killing men by the cars. One was killed there last Friday, and Dr. Spooner informs us that another was crushed there Monday night.

It was a brother of Ira Crow, instead of Ira, as we stated last week, who was killed by the cars at Chicago Junction. And he was not killed at all, but is doing well with one leg less.

A patent medicine man made an effort to "skip out" and leave his board bill, but our landlord at the Central House was too cute for him and he was brought back to skip no more.

The is some complaint about tobacco chewers following their habit of expectorat in church edifices. It is religously naughty to do so and we have been told that no gentleman would do it.

Taken Up.—Taken up as an estray, last June, a bay bull, with a few white spots, and about two year old.

J. D. Bell.

Troy tp., Dec. 11, '77.

Dr. Barnum, veterinary surgeon, of Fort Wayne, is in town. What work he has already done in this county, has given excellent satisfaction. Bring on your horses.

We are in receipt of an invitation to a dress ball at Fort Wayne, to be given on the 27th, by the A. C. L. L. D. P. A., which initials stands for Allen County Licensed Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

No clue yet to the partias who robbed the Excelsior Hardware store last week, but we learn the section boss on the Saginaw road found a number of paper boxes on that road toward Waterloo, which once contained knives.

We sold the celebrated pacing horse White Stockings, last week, realizing about $400 in the sale. We have been offered large sums for him in the past, and only part with him now on account of the bad roads.

The managers of the De Kalb House at Garrett, have abandoned it, and it is now unoccupied. The furniture cost 2800, and it has been offered to Mr. Cowan for 2000. If he does not purchas the goods will be moved.

The crossing on Fourth street was taken up for some reason last summer and was not put back again It should be put back at once as it is very inconvenient to the citizens of that end of the city.

The "Saturday Night" had a special reporter at the concert last Friday evening. His note-book when opened out, was as long as a fence board, and we are in-Klined to believe that a rich and spicy article about one inch long will appear in their next edition.

Great Reduction.

Flour at Eagle Mills at $1.50 per sack Corn Meal, 30c. per sack. Buckwheat, 85c. per sack. Chop Feed from $1.00 to $1.25 per cwt. All goods delivered in town.

With increasing cold weather comes those dreadful coughs and colds, which are so easily and effectually cured with Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is always warranted to give satisfaction. Price only cents. Sold in every drug store.

Public squares are a great blessing to the community. We can say the same for Dr. Bull's Baby syrup, it is the best remedy for all diseases babyhood has to encounter. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

For the Holidays.

Davenport, the druggist, has the best stock of gold pens in town. The best and cheapest albums, fine brushes, excellent handkerchief perfume.

We call attention to the card of D Z. Hoffman, Esq., who will attend to writing deeds and mortgages, making abstracts and collections, &c. His long experience as County Recorder, gives him a great advantage in these matters, and the public will do well to keep this in mind.

It keeps us busy to keep up with the reductions made every week by the Ft. Wayne Fruit House. Stick candy down to 15c per pound; French mixed candies 18c per pound, the lowest these candies have been sold for years, which is done to give customers the benefit of the christmas holiday trade.

Mr. Baker's bill, exempting purchasers of patent right articles for their own use from any royalty to the owners of the patent, we are glad to announce, passed the with but 40 dissenting votes. We hope to see it pass the Senate and become a law of the land. Let Mr. Baker see to it.—Goshen Democrat.

This muddy weather everybody should be well supplied with good wear for the feet, as more colds are contracted by exposure in this way than any other. There is no need of it when you can go to the Boot Upside Down and buy boots and shoes at your own prices. If you don't believe he sells good goods cheap, give him a call and learn his prices.

Our people at the Junction have a good restaurant, grocery and meat market all combined. This will make things more convenient for them and they should give this place of business their earnest support. Goods can be purchased there as cheap as anywhere and quality just as good. The institution is managed by James Sherlock.

A fowl that costs twelve cents a pound dressed will cost sixteen cents when undressed, or in other words, the dressing costs four cents, and a nine pound four ounce fowl, dressed, will when not dressed weigh seven pounds nine ounces, so that a dressed fowl will weigh a pound and a half less when undressed. Happy new year.

New process of bolting flour by which all glutinous matter is removed from the grain, making it far more sweeter and purer than the ordinary flour. This process is now being introduced by Messrs. Furgeson & Watson, at Hudson and they are receiving orders for their flour from all parts of the country. For sale by G. C. Ralston.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a Christmas dinner and supper in the vacant room in Ensley's block, for the purpose of making the final payment on the church seats. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and is hoped a liberal patronage will be given. Dinner 40c, Supper 35c, including oysters. Children half fare.

Mrs. R. Elton.

W. Martin was in the city this week.

One or two papers have made the statement that the creditors of Hon. John B. Stoll, publisher of the National banner at Ligonier, have closed him out, and that he has made an assignment. We are glad to learn that this is a false rumor, and that Mr. Stoll is all right. Great care should be taken in giving publicity to such statements, as they often inflict great injury on worthy persons.

Messrs. Ohmer are here packing the furniture of the De Kalb House for shipment, which will be closed after Saturday Next. We regret to see that these gentlemen have been forced to take this step, as it may be a drawback to the town; but it is the only means they could pursue and save themselves We can say for them and their agent, Mr. Taggart, that there was no better kept hotel in the whole of Northern Indiana. We hope that the De Kalb will not remain unoccupied long, although we have several other good hotels in Garrett.—Herald.

A Van Buren street resident awakened suddenly the other night, jumped from the bed, fell over the crib, upset two chairs and spilt the contents of the water bucket. "What in the world is the matter with you Frank," exclaimed his wife, completely aroused with the racket. He listened a moment and said "Well, I guess it was that darned old clock." He thought he had heard the fire bell.

A young fellow and his girl from near Cournna, attended the concert last Friday evening. He was not acquainted with gas lights and when the Janitor put on the force and the lights illuminated the room suddenly, he grabbed his coat and hat and broke for the door like a circus horse for the dressing room, leaving his fair dulcenia to face the audience and bear the burden of laughter from the boys in the rear end of the house.

The Columbia City Post gives an account of the killing of a Mr. Strong in that county, by the falling of a tree. It says they had nearly sawed down a tree, when unexpectedly it commenced falling sooner than they anticipated. Before Mr. Strong had time to get out of the way, the tree struck another, the force of which split off the part unsawn at the stump, the butt running backward over the stump caught him between a log, tearing one leg entirely off and left the other leg only hanging by a small shred of flesh and skin. He, also sustained severe injuries about his face and head. Fortunately, when the tree struck the ground the log was lifted away from his body. He died in a few hours.

Meeting of Attorneys.

Circuit court adjourned last Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and thereupon the members of the bar met and organized by calling Judge Tousley to the chair and appointing Clerk Moss secretary. On motion the Chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Dills, Best and McBride to draft proper resolutions of respect in memory of Hon. T. R. Dickinson, deceased a late member of this bar.

Remarks were made by Messrs. McBride, Best, Dills and Blair, and on motion the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Death has recently invaded the precincts of our bar, and summoned into the presence of the Supreme Judge of all, one who has for many years been its senior resident member, and;

Whereas, We desire to place some tribute to the memory of our dead friend and colleague, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Timothy R. Dickinson, who was admitted to the Bar of the De Kalb Circuit Court Nov. 1st, 1847, and died Dec. 8th, 1877, this Bar has lost a valued and honored member, and the community, a good, patriotic and useful citizen.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend, and will strive to emulate the careful, pains-taking and conscientious manner in which he ever strove to discharge every duty devolving upon him as an attorney, as well as in every other capacity, and the uniformly courteous and obliging manner which characterized his intercourse with others.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our deceased colleague, our warm sympathy in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That the family of decedent be requested to furnish his portrait to be hung in the court room, and that the same be draped in mourning for thirty days hereafter.

Resolved, That a record of this meeting and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the De Kalb Circuit Court at its next meeting, and said court be requested to cause the same to be spread upon its order book, and that a copy of the same be furnished by the Clerk to the family of the deceased.

R. W. McBride,
Jas I. Best,
W. H. Dills.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your possession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect your title.

Annual Meeting.

The annuall meeting of the stockholders of the Agricultural Association, was held in Agricultural Hall, Waterloo, on Monday last. T. C. Mays presided, and J. A. Barnes acted as Secretary. Full reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and, on motion, were accepted and ordered placed upon the records. From the former, we learn that the receipts of the Association from all sources, duringing the past year, were $3,965.10; and the expenditures were $3,953.91. This small balance, however, has been already exhausted. The expenditures include a considerable reduction of the interest bearing debt, which is now given at $868.10. Permanent improvements have also been added to the grounds, during the year, to the value of $386.10. The total number of shares of stock issued is given at 898, representing $8,450. Dividends not yet drawn amount to $580.62, making a total of $9,030.62, leaving yet unsold of the $10,000 of stock allowed by the constitution, $969.38. The total number of entries, at the late fair, was 1,891, against 1,507 for the previous year, showing an increas of 384. Under all the circumstances, the year just closed can be said to have been fairly a successful one to the Association.

The election of officers brought out a very large vote, probably the largest one ever cast at an annual meeting, and the voting by proxy, which has prevailed heretofore, was not permitted. The result was as follows:

James N. Chamberlain, President;
Philip B. Nimmons, Vice President;
James A. Barnes, Secretary;
Miles Waterman, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Kelly, — Edward Kellam,
T. C. Mays, — A. S. Leas,
R. N. Crooks, — B. B. Long,
C. D. Knisely, — B. F. Greenwood,
Cyrus Bowman, — John Parnell,
John Leas, — L. J. Blair,
W. B. Adrms, — A. D. Moore,
John Buchanan, — David Gratz.

The Directors adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in January, at which time an executive committee will be elected.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the late will and Testament of Hugh Watt, Senior deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the Testator, one mile south-east of Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, January 5th, 1878, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, one two horse wagon, and new open buggy, plows, and other farming implements, hay, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, all sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security waving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

Guy Plum, Executor.

WHAT IS THE LATEST ?

CUSTOME MAD

Artic Coats, Ulsters, Broadwy
OverCoats, Winter Suits,
Diagonal Coats
And Vests.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

LOOK AT THIS!

Never has our Millinery Department been so full and comlete and

PRICES LOWER

Than has ever been known.

HATS. HATS.

Ladies and childrens untrimmed hats for 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1.00
" " well trimmed hats for 50c. 75c, and $1.00 and upward

Ladies silk ties 15c, 20c, 25c, and 50c

FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS,

A good assortment. Ball and Silk Fringes, all prices.

FURS. FURS.

Our line of Furs has never been better. Children's sets 50c, 75c, and upward. Ladies Mink, full set 7, 12, and $18. Ladies Bever, sets 2, 2 50, $3 per set

CLOAKS.

A new lot of Ladies Cloaks just received for 4 50, 5, 6, and $7, and as high as $20

HAWK AND SKIRTS

A find assortment. Ladies and Children Unddrwear 35c, 40c, and 50 cents

NOTIONS.

Our Notion department is full. Gloves, hose, buttons, Misses knit sacques and hoods, etc.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Waterproof all styles 75c, 1 00, $1 25, per yard, Calico 5c, Gingham the best 10c, black alpacca 20c, 25c, 40c, and upward.

Germantown and Zephyrs Yarns all shades. Mottos and splits 2 to 5 cents.

H. H. STAMETS.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1877.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A PENITENTIARY convict named Collins, alias Thorpe, was hung in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., last week, for the murder of a colored convict named Howard, in September last.... A fire at Millerstown, Pa., last week, destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

AT the late municipal election in Boston the Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 3,181.

[illegible], an extensive stock dealer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are about $110,000. His assets are large, but the exact amount is as yet unknown. They consist in part of land in Illinois, Kansas, and one or two other Western States.

THE WEST.

STILL another Chicago bank has gone by the board. The German Savings Bank—Henry Greenebaum, President—closed its doors on Friday, the 7th inst. It is said that depositors will be paid dollar for dollar.

BANKRUPTCIES: The Simpson Bank of Lawrence, Kan.; the La Salle County Savings Bank, of Ottawa, Ill.; John G. Hodge & Co., wholesale stationers, San Francisco, Cal., liabilities $280,000.

THE report of the commission appointed to settle the dispute as to the location of the front door of the Chicago postoffice has been rendered, and is of a nature to satisfy all parties. It retains the Dearborn street entrance, provides for two public entrances to the postoffice on Clark street and one on Adams street, and recommends that the dumping and wagoning be done on Jackson street. ..The St. Elmo murderer is to have his trial at Galesburg, Ill., in February. The theory of insanity has already been advanced by the defense.

THE Rev. Dr. Harris, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago, has been elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Quincy, Ill.... Miss McKee has been committed for murder without bail, for the recent shooting of Constable McElligott, at Chicago.

THE receipts of hogs at Chicago for five days recently reached the enormous number of 283,500, having a value of $1,500,000...:Mrs. Kate Tyrrell, confined in the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., for forgery, burned a hole through the floor of the female department into the guard-room, made rope of a blanket torn into strips, and escaped to the hall of the warden's house. While trying to unlock the only door between her and liberty she was discovered and taken back.

THE Braidwood (Ill.) miners have resumed work with an evident determination to make up for lost time. In one day, lately, they mined 161 cars of coal, or 1,932 tons.....The convention of the Illinois Dairymen has closed its sittings at Elgin, after a season of most interesting and profitable discussion of topics connected with the important branch of agricultural industry which the association aims to promote.

AN immense meeting was held in the Tabernacle at Chicago on the 13th inst., at which resolutions were passed insisting upon the restoration of the silver coinage to the position it held before the passage of the act of 1873.

THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE had a destructive fire last week. The extensive whisky house of Cochrane & Fulton was completely destroyed, involving the loss of some $300,000....Ex.-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, has addressed an open letter to Gov. Nicholls resigning his place as a United States Senator from that State.

NEAR Liberty, Ky., last week, Thomas Moore and United States Special Bailiff George D. Ellis killed one another. Moore has been wanted by the authorities for a year past on an indictment charging him with illicit distilling. Ellis met him by chance Sunday night while riding towards Liberty, Ky., with a man named Dwyer. Ellis called "surrender!" and Moore answered by firing a bullet through his body. Ellis returned the shot, Moore disappearing in the bushes. Next morning his body was found frozen stiff in death.

IT is reported from Louisville, Ky., that Edward Wyatt and Frank Webster, United States special bailiffs, have been wounded by moonshiners. The eye of the former was shot out, and the latter was shot through the head. Capt. F. B. Webster, United States Deputy Marshal, with a posse, was attacked by triple his number of moonshiners in ambuscade. Officer Wyatt received sixteen shots in his face.

GENERAL.

TWO OCEAN disasters are reported by cable. The British steamer European, from the Cape of Good Hope, was wrecked in a fog off the French coast. No lives were lost. A collision occurred in the English channel, off Beachy head, between an English steamer and an unknown vessel. But one man was saved.

THE troubles on the Mexican border are assuming a shape that may lead to really serious complications. One of the two parties of troops which recently crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of depredators has been heard from, dispatches from the border telling of an encounter between Col. Young's command and a number of Mexican Indians, in which two of the latter were killed and three wounded. The camp and property of the Indians were completely destroyed.

A NAVAL engineer, Lieut. Wise, reports favorably on the official explorations of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to the project of an inter-oceanic canal, connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic in Central America. Lieut. Wise estimates the cost of the proposed work as not excessive.

THE Rev. J. J. Bloomer, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in Elmira, N. Y., has been committed to jail for contempt of the Recorder's Court, in refusing to answer a question put by the court in reference to a case of alleged bigamy. The pastor stands on the ground of professional confidence, not church discipline.

FIRES: Memphis, Tenn., loss $50,000; Toledo, Ohio, loss $40,000; Biddeford, Me., loss $25,000; New Castle, Ont., loss $40,000....The new west-bound freight rates established by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, to correspond with those of the all-rail trunk lines, show the following figures to Chicago: First-class, 90 cents per 100 pounds; second-class, 72 cents; third-class, 55 cents; fourth-class, 42 cents. First-class to Quincy is $1.17, and to St. Louis the same.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on Education and Labor have decided to report adversely upon the bill introduced by Judge Buckner for the establishment in the District of Columbia of a National University for Women....Judge McArthur has granted a motion for a new trial in the case of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, and ex-Commissioners of Customs Haines and Brooks, some weeks ago convicted of conspiring to defraud the Government.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the evidence in the naval inquiry into the causes of the loss of the Huron has all been taken. A formal decision will not be made for some time. It is stated that the decision of the court will be that the Huron was lost by an error of judgment in the commander. His course was right, and he had the fullest confidence in his observations, which probably were correct, but he failed to take sufficiently into account the fact that his vessel was very long, drew a comparatively small quantity of water, and offered little resistance to the sea, which in the gale was setting in so strongly toward the land. The ship was heading right, but had been forced out of its course by the gale and the tide.

HON. JOHN M. HARLAN has formally qualified as a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and now occupies a seat on that bench as the successor of Hon. David Davis, of Illinois....An effort to restore the franking privilege to Congressmen looms up in Congress, and nobody seems to care....Secretary Schurz, referring to the reports that he contemplated resigning his position and taking the mission to Berlin, says that he has no such intention. He is well satisfied with his present position, and thinks he is doing well in it.... There has been a caucus of some of the prominent silver men of both houses, including Senator Jones, Judge Kelley, Bland and others, at which it was agreed that, during the long holiday recess, one Senator and one Representative should be deputed to call public attention to the Silver bill, and to create public sentiment in its favor....We are informed by Washington dispatches to the Western press that it is the intention of the administration to leave the whole question of settling the Mexican troubles to Congress. The Cabinet may pass upon the question of the recognition of Diaz, but beyond that it does not expect to do anything, preferring to leave the responsibility upon the shoulders of the representative body. There it promises to be a fruitful source of discussion.

JUDGE LORING, of the United States Court of Claims, has retired on full pay, on account of age, and the President has appointed J. Bancroft Davis to succeed him.... After an exciting canvass the nominations of Mr. Hayes for officers at the port of New York were rejected by the Senate by a vote of 32 against confirmation to 25 in favor....Gen. Sheridan has been before the House Military Committee to testify regarding the condition of affairs along the Rio Grande. He gave it as his opinion that there is no danger of a war with Mexico, and that the troops already stationed on the border, together with those to be sent there, will be sufficient to preserve order.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A BUCHAREST dispatch says: "A Russian statement is published here which says that it is better to continue the war than to conclude a patched-up peace, which will sooner or later make another war necessary. Russia must obtain autonomy for the Christian population, independence for Roumania and Servia, increase of territory for Montenegro, and for Russia possession of Batoum and Kars, and the free navigation of the Dardanelles."

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs that "public interest in the war was never higher in England than now. Everything points to some decisive events before New Year's day, and, should the Turks be overpowered and unable to prevent a general Russian advance upon Adrianople, there is no telling what action Great Britain may be forced to take. That she is quietly preparing for possible active interference in behalf of Turkey is certain. In Asia the Turks have evacuated Batoum, and the fall of Erzeroum is daily looked for, as reinforcements cannot now reach Mukhtar Pasha. The Servians are said to have crossed the frontier at Jacosa, and fortified themselves on Turkish territory. The total loss of Russia up to Nov. 17 amounted to 74,858 men. Baker Pasha (Col. Valentine Baker) is appointed to the command of a division under Mehemet Ali."

THE most important event of the war in Europe so far is the fall of Plevna, the chief stronghold of the Turks north of the Balkan mountains. After a severe engagement before the town on Sunday, the 9th inst., Osman Pasha, who was wounded, surrendered unconditionally. On Saturday, the 8th, says a special cable dispatch of the 11th, "after Osman Pasha had found his escape impossible, his army starving and perishing with cold, and no hope of success, he sent a parlementaire to the Russian headquarters with a special letter addressed personally to the Grand Duke Nicholas as Chief of the army investing. The Grand Duke declined either to accept the letter or to receive the parlementaire, and directed him to be escorted to the headquarters of Prince Charles as Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies besieging Plevna. The purport of the letter was a request for favorable terms of capitulation, and an especial request from Osman Pasha to be allowed to surrender his sword to the Grand Duke Nicholas. This being impossible, the parlementaire returned. On Sunday another desperate assault was made on the Russian right, in which Osman Pasha himself was wounded, and about 3,000 Turks put hors de combat. Nothing remained but unconditional surrender, and thus closed one of the bravest defenses of modern times."

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says it is reported that the Council of State has determined that Christians shall hereafter be eligible to Governorships and other administrative functions of the Turkish provinces....The Egyptian contingent in the Turkish army will be increased by 12,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and four batteries.

DETAILS of the surrender of Plevna show that 40,000 soldiers under arms and 20,000 sick and wounded in hospital fell into the hands of the Russians. The sufferings of the Turks in the beleaguered town were actually awful. Cold, disease and famine decimated the ranks and reduced the soldiers to living skeletons. To aggravate their sufferings, there were no doctors, and no medicine could be obtained... During the operations against the citadel of Antivari, the Prince of Montenegro has been inhabiting a house belonging to a Mohammedan Bey in the town of Antivari. On Sunday an attempt was made to assassinate the Prince in the house, which was mined and blown up. The Prince was fortunately absent at the time. One of his body guard was killed and six injured.

THE Czar visited Osman Pasha after his surrender and returned to him his sword, expressing admiration for his bravery and soldierly qualities.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BY way of Tucson, Arizona, we get the following intelligence from Northern Mexico: Gen. Epitacio Huerta, Commanding General of Sonora under Diaz, is ordered to Mexico, and all the Federal garrisons in Sonora are concentrating in Guaymas, the frontier towns being left unprotected. Discontent is general in Sinaloa, Sonora, and Lower California, there having been a revolution of opinion in favor of Lerdo. Important news is expected soon.

PARIS telegrams of the 8th state that a serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations for the formation of a Ministry satisfactory to the Left. MacMahon seems to have recanted at the last moment, and now insists upon reserving to himself the selection of the three most important Ministers—those of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine.

THE Spanish Government is in trouble again with the Basque provinces, whose ancient liberties there has been an attempt to curtail, since they participated in Don Carlos' rebellion.

A PARIS dispatch of the 11th says: "On Sunday night the crisis assumed a new shape. Marshal MacMahon determined on a policy of resistance, and a new Ministry was submitted by him. It remains to be seen whether the Constitutionalists in the Senate will accede to the demand of a second dissolution."

THE last revolution in Ecuador has collapsed after eighteen hours' hard fighting in Quito, where it is estimated 400 persons were killed and a large number wounded....The new United States Minister to the Court of St. James was cordially welcomed on his arrival at Liverpool by a number of leading Englishmen. ....The death is reported of Sidney Smirke, the distinguished English architect.

A PARIS dispatch says: "A deputation of the Right has waited upon Marshal MacMahon and assured him that it was utterly impossible to form a ministry from their ranks, and that all further attempts in that direction would be useless. The members of the delegation, while professing the strongest wish to support the Marshal, were most emphatic in their expressions of necessity of coming to terms with the moderate republicans and ending the crisis. The Marshal was deeply moved, and after some conversation with the deputation, among whom were some of his staunchest friends, for whose opinion he has great respect, said there was no other course left open to him but to resign. His friends were appalled at the prospect and besought him not to take this step. On the condition of his retaining the Presidency they authorized him to do whatever he pleased in order to terminate the crisis. The Marshal still hesitated and reiterated his unwillingness to retain office, under the circumstances, but the delegation urged their views with great force, and pointed out the danger to conservative interests of plunging the country into an uncertain future by resigning at the present time. Finally the Marshal yielded and promised to summon a Ministry from the moderate Left. Marshal MacMahon at once put his resolution into effect, by communicating with M. Dufaure, giving him carte blanche to form a Ministry."

THE new French Cabinet is constituted as follows: M. Dufaure, President of Council and Minister of Justice; M. De Marcere, Interior; M. Waddington, Foreign Affairs; M. Bordoux, Public Instruction; Gen. Borel, War; Admiral Pothuau, Marine; M. Leon Say, Finance; M. Teisserenc De Bort, Commerce; M. De Freycinet, Public Works.... A dispatch from Berlin says the German corvette Leipzig has been sent to support the claims of the German envoy against Nicaragua. ....The Russian official figures of the final fight at Plevna make the Russian losses only 55 officers and 1,389 men, while the Turks are said to have lost 4,000 men in killed and wounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—SENATE.—The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the steamer Huron was passed.... Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, delivered a long speech in support of his bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

HOUSE.—The proceedings in the House were exceedingly dull. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company; Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a bill to reorganize the life-saving service, and Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays, from the 15th of December until Jan. 10, which was passed.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.—SENATE.—The case of J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, was called up, and after a brief debate the resolution declaring him entitled to a seat in the Senate was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas to 9 nays, the latter being Messrs. Allison, Cameron (Wis.), McMillan, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Morrill and Saunders. Mr. Eustis was then sworn in and took his seat.... A number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following: By Mr. Plumb, to declare certain lands heretofore granted to railroad companies forfeited, and to open the same for settlement; by Mr. Johnston, amendatory of the supplementary act to incorporate the Texas Pacific railroad, and to aid its construction; by Mr. Christiancy, to provide for challenges to jurors in trials for bigamy and polygamy in the Territory of Utah.... Mr. Matthews made a four hours' speech in favor of his silver resolution.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced, among the lot being another income-tax bill, by Mr. Turner; a bill by Willis, of New York, restoring the tax on tea and coffee, and looking toward tariff reform; a bill by Mr. Joyce, adjusting the salaries of Postmasters; and a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people....Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the usual resolutions for the distribution of the President's annual message among the various committees. The resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—SENATE.—The morning hour was nearly all occupied by the reception of petitions in favor of woman suffrage, for a law in relation to the liquor traffic, and in relation to tariff matters....Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Davis, of Illinois, to establish a Court of Appeals; by Mr. Kellogg, authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain ports named....Mr. Conkling introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the border troubles with Mexico....A discussion upon Mr. Matthews' silver resolution took up the balance of the day's session, which was participated in by Messrs. Kernan, Beck, Wallace and Allison.

HOUSE.—Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill providing for the removal of the bodies of those lost on the Huron to the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, which was passed....The day was passed in action upon Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. They were all disposed of, and the bill was sent back to the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution authorizing a committee to consider the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of elections of President and Vice President of the United States, and also to consider and report upon the best manner of electing those officers and the duration of their terms of office. Agreed to.... Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on the petition to give the use of the Senate chamber to the women for the purpose of presenting arguments for a Sixteenth amendment....Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented a resolution in regard to the militia....The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and a conference committee was appointed....Consideration was then renewed of Mr. Matthews' resolution on the silver question, pending which the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrison took the Speaker to task for filling vacancies on committees, where the members had not been excused by the House....Mr. Stephens introduced a bill repealing the iron-clad oath required of pensioners....Mr. Harris called up the Colorado contested-election case, discussion upon which occupied the entire day.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat from that State may be inquired into and decided upon its merits....Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. Referred....Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution on the subject of the finances, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday, Jan. 15, for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon.... At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay bonds in silver. The discussion on this subject was taken part in by Messrs. Bayard, Allison, Hill, Dawes and Beck, and continued until 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session. The doors were opened at 6:30, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The regular order of business, consideration of the Colorado contested-election case, was resumed. Speeches were made upon the case by Messrs. Butler and Hale, and by Mr. Patterson on his own behalf. Mr. Patterson was then admitted and sworn in by a vote of 118 to 110. Adjourned.

His Own Brimstone.

A Universalist was once trying to prove to the untutored mind of a negro woman that such a place as hell was a simple absurdity. "Aunty, do you believe that all the people who go to bad places are burned in a lake of brimstone?" "Certain I does," promptly replied the tinted theologian. "Well, now, don't you see, aunty, there isn't brimstone enough down there to keep the fire going all the while?" This seemed to be a poser for a little while. She had never entered into a calculation of the amount of combustible material necessary for the process. Her countenance soon brightened, however, and she replied, "Why, honey, don't you know that everybody who goes there carries his own brimstone with him?"

IN San Francisco the engineer of a steamship from China took to a hotel, with his family, a Chinese woman, and insisted on her sitting at the dinner table with the rest. The head waiter refused to seat the party. Then the manager of the house offered them seats, but the waiter would not take their orders.

STRANGE CASE.

A Needle Works Its Way from a Woman's Foot to Her Hip.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) News.]

A young woman named Melissa Shipp, whose residence is in Martin county, Ind., arrived in the city by the Ohio and Mississippi road, this morning, for the purpose of receiving medical advice. About three years ago, while walking across the carpet of her room at her father's residence in her bare feet, she stepped upon a piece of broken needle, which penetrated the hollow of the left foot, sinking deeply into the flesh. Herself and mother made repeated efforts to draw the fragment from the wound, but without success. Finally a piece of bacon-rind was bound on the punctured part, and in a day the pain subsided, and a week later the wound seemed perfectly healed.

Miss Shipp continued to go about and attend to her domestic duties for several months after the accident, entirely free from pain. Gradually, however, her ankle began to pain her, and this continued for two or three months, she at times suffering intensely. She supposed, as did her friends, that the pain was caused by acute rheumatism or a sprain, and bathed the part affected in tepid water and soothing liniments. After about three months of suffering the pain began to subside, and a month later had entirely ceased.

She suffered no more for about fifteen months, when the acute pain again set in, this time in the knee. For two or three months the same treatment was followed as when the ankle was affected, the young lady and her parents still supposing the pain was the result of acute rheumatism. Then the pain began to subside, and in three months had entirely disappeared.

For nearly a year Miss Shipp's health was excellent, and she supposed she had entirely recovered from her singular affliction. But she was mistaken. About six weeks ago the pain returned with great acuteness, this time in the hip. Her sufferings at times were intense, and the remedies formerly used seemed wholly without efficacy in her emergency. On Wednesday last, however, the secret of all her suffering was explained. While adjusting a skirt after arising from bed, she discovered that a small spot near the hip-bone was particularly sensitive, and her mother, being called to examine it, felt the sharp point of something in the flesh, and protruding through the inflamed skin. A pair of tweezers was obtained and the obstruction removed, when it was found to be about half an ordinary-sized needle, so corroded by rust as to be but little thicker than an ordinary horse-hair. The fragment had traveled the entire length of the limb, from the center of the foot to the hip-bone.

The young lady suffered very greatly after the needle was withdrawn, and is still a sufferer, and comes to the city to consult a skillful surgeon and seek such relief as medical science can afford. The case is certainly a very remarkable one.

Pensions.

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1877, there were on the files of the office 42,809 original army invalid claims; 19,344 invalid increase; 32,713 army widows' original; 814 widows' increase; 975 original navy invalid; 62 navy invalid increase; 524 navy widows' original; and 2 navy widows' increase claims.

To that number were added during the year 16,532 original army invalid; 11,214 army invalid increase; 5,269 original navy widows'; 780 army widows' increase; 271 original navy invalid; 117 navy invalid increase; 97 original navy widows'; and 16 navy widows' increase claims.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-one original army invalid, 132 original navy widows', 4 army widows' increase, 6 original navy invalids', and 1 original navy widows' claims were taken from the rejected files and reopened, making a grand total of 61,112 original army invalid; 21,558 army invalid increase; 38,114 original army widows'; 1,598 army widows' increase; 1,252 original navy invalids; 179 navy invalid increase; 622 original navy widows'; and 18 navy widows' increase claims for disposal.

The yearly value of claims allowed during the year is $1,348,384.84, as follows: Army invalid, $472,453.22; increased pension to invalids, $369,996.12; army widows, etc., $446,292; increased pensions to army widows, $16,504; navy invalids, $16,528.50; increased pension to navy invalids, $2,877; navy widows, etc., $10,260; increased pension to navy widows, $9,060; survivors of the war of 1812, $5,568, and widows of the soldiers of said war, $12,096.

During the year the following amounts were paid for pensions: To army invalids, $12,955,544.15; to army widows, etc., $13,348,383.57; to navy invalids, $199,619.40; to navy widows, etc., $322,926.63; survivors of the war of 1812, $934,657.82; to the widows of the soldiers of said war, $361,548.91, making a total of $28,122,683.48.—*Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.*

Destruction of Forests.

The rapidity with which this country is being stripped of its forests must alarm every thinking man. It has been estimated by good authority that, if we go on at the present rate, the supply of timber in the United States will, in less than twenty years, fall considerably short of our home necessities. How disastrously the destruction of forests of a country affects the regularity of the water supply in its rivers necessary for navigation, increases the frequency of freshets and inundations, dries up springs, and transforms fertile agricultural districts into barren wastes, is a matter of universal experience the world over. It is the highest time that we should turn our earnest attention to this subject, which so seriously concerns our national prosperity.

The Government cannot prevent the cutting of timber on land owned by private citizens. It is only to be hoped private owners will grow more careful of their timber as it rises in value. But the Government can do two things:

1. It can take determined, and, as I think, effectual measures to arrest the stealing of timber from public lands on a large scale, which is always attended with the most reckless waste; and, 2. It can preserve the forests still in its possession by keeping them under its control, and by so regulating the cutting and sale of timber on its lands as to secure the renewal of the forest by natural growth and the careful preservation of the young timber.—*Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.*

Caoutchouc-Making on the Amazon.

Narrow paths lead from the hut through the thick underbrush to the solitary trunks of the India-rubber trees; and, as soon as the dry season allows, the woodman goes into the seringal with a hatchet in order to cut small holes in the bark, or rather in the wood of the caoutchouc tree, from which a milky-white sap begins to flow through an earthenware spout fastened to the wound. Below is a piece of bamboo which is cut into the shape of a bucket. In this way he goes from tree to tree until, upon his return, in order to carry the material more conveniently, he begins to empty the bamboo buckets into a large calabash. The contents of this are poured into one of those great turtle shells which on the Amazons are used for every kind of purpose. He at once sets to work on the smoking process, since, if left to stand long, the gummy particles separate, and the quality of the India-rubber is hurt. This consists in subjecting the sap, when spread out thin, to the smoke from the nuts of the Urucury or Uauassa palm, which, strange to say, is the only thing that will turn it solid at once. An earthenware "bowl without bottom," whose neck has been drawn together like that of a bottle, forms a kind of chimney when placed over a heap of dry red-hot nuts so that the white smoke escapes from the top in thick clouds. The workman pours a small quantity of the white rich milk-like liquid over a kind of light wooden shovel which he turns with quickness, in order to separate the sap as much as possible. Then he passes it quickly through the dense smoke above the little chimney, turns it about several times, and at once perceives the milk take on a grayish-yellow color and turn solid. In this way he lays on skin after skin until the India-rubber on each side is two or three centimeters thick, and he considers the *plancha* done. It is then cut upon one side, peeled off the shovel, and hung up to dry, since much water has got in between the layers, which should dry out if possible. The color of the plancha, which is at first a bright silver gray, becomes more and more yellow, and at last turns into the brown of caoutchouc as it is known in commerce. A good workman can finish in this way five or six pounds an hour. The thicker, the more even, and the freer from bubbles the whole mass is, so much the better is its quality and higher the price.—*Scribner for December.*

A Great Wheat and Corn State.

Eli Perkins, in a letter from Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, to the New York *Sun*, writes as follows:

You in the East can have no possible conception of the magnitude of the Western crops. Take this county, Cerro Gordo—and there are ninety-eight other counties in the State just as large—I find the yield of wheat alone will be over 1,000,000 bushels. It will be 150 bushels to each man, woman and child in the county, 300 bushels to every male, and about 500 bushels to every able-bodied man, and pork and corn in the same proportion. It is safe to say that every able-bodied man in Cerro Gordo county raises enough to support fifty men. There are many wheat-fields here that produced last season forty-five bushels to the acre. The average yield is twenty-eight bushels. Three years ago, when I visited Northern Iowa, I could buy plenty of wild prairie land for $5 per acre. The same land is now selling for $20 and $30, and the price is marching straight to $50. There are a great many farms in Central and Southern Iowa worth $75 per acre. Do you ask me which is the richest State in the Union? I answer, Iowa. She has no waste land, but few lakes, no mountains, no barren ridges. She has 30,000,000 acres of black garden soil, throwing out 5,000,000 acres for roads, river-beds, and three small lakes. This whole 30,000,000 acres will be worth in the market, in less than twenty-five years, an average of $60 per acre; or the farm-land of the State will be worth $1,800,000,000—enough to pay the national debt. The farm-lands of Iowa are worth more than the farm-lands of all New England. I saw eighty acres of ground yesterday along the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road that I could have bought four years ago for $4 an acre. This year the owner raised 2,418 bushels of wheat on it, and sold it for 90 cents per bushel, making $2,176.20 off of $320 worth of land. This seems an incredulous story, but it is literally true. The crops are not one-tenth harvested here. Not one bushel of corn in 500 is husked. The snow has fallen about six inches deep, and the farmers are waiting for a thaw. About one-fourth of the wheat is thrashed. Two hundred car-loads went to St. Louis last week from this vicinity to be shipped to England, via New Orleans. The north and south railroad lines in Iowa are transporting immense quantities of wheat and flour from Iowa and Minnesota to Burlington and St. Louis, to go down the Mississippi.

A Dream of Anglo-Saxondom.

The story is everywhere the same—the Anglo-Saxon is everywhere a conqueror. Always acquiring and never relinquishing, he suffers no limit to be put to his possessions. It is not without the range of probability that within fifty years the whole of the continents of North America, Africa, and Australia will be entirely in the possession of men of Anglo-Saxon blood, besides the British isles, quite a third of Asia, New Zealand, nearly all of the island of Polynesia, and such fragments of territory in other parts of the globe as are already in British possession. This vast area will include more than half of the fertile and productive soil of the globe. It will dominate all the seas of the world, affording a coast line greater in extent that the shores of all the remaining countries of the globe. It will contain nearly all of the vacant and unoccupied lands to which the crowded populations of other countries must resort. It will present, in short, almost a monopoly of the undeveloped resources of the globe. —*J. Edgar Chamberlain, in December Galaxy.*

Emigration to Liberia.

The American Colonization Society has sent to Liberia since the close of the war 3,137 colored persons. It is now preparing to dispatch another expedition on the 2d of January next. The number of emigrants will depend, to a considerable extent, on the means yet to be contributed for the purpose. The society is constantly receiving urgent applications for passage and settlement. These, with other movements, especially in South Carolina and Florida, represent, it is estimated, a quarter of a million of men, women and children. *New York Tribune.*

The St. Louis Custom House Swindle.

St. Louis is much excited over the investigation of the work done on the Custom House now building there. It is strongly suspected that the great piers upon which the building is to stand, and which are required by the contract to be of solid stone, are really hollow, the central cavity having been fraudulently filled with shale and concrete by the contractor, with the connivance of Walsh, the superintendent. The case derives interest from the fact that Walsh, who is "highly connected" in St. Louis, and who has intimate personal relations with the United States Judge before whom the inquiry is being conducted, has been doing all in his power to prevent the piers from being bored in order to test their composition. Bliss, the United States attorney, who is conducting the investigation, was put to a vast amount of trouble before he could get authority from Washington to pierce the stone; and finally, having obtained the authorization, he was interfered with by Walsh's men when he went to the Custom House to begin the boring. He succeeded, however, in cutting through the surface of two or three of the piers before his operations were discovered, and found that they were actually filled with concrete and other foreign substances. As the Custom House party had sworn in court that the piers were perfectly solid, there is evidently a good case of perjury to be made out against them. Walsh, the superintendent, has had a great deal to say in St. Louis public enterprises for many years, and there are rumors that he has only escaped investigation on some previous occasions through the influence of powerful friends.

"Too Good Friends to Quarrel."

Annie Louise Cary told a Chicago *Tribune* reporter that Clara Louise Kellogg, while singing a duet with her in San Francisco, broke down in a cadenza, and that a trifling quarrel was the consequence. She also said: "I caught cold while traveling to Denver. Miss Kellogg and I have peculiar and different ideas about the ventilation of cars. She always wants the Pullman car to be warm, and I always like to have plenty of fresh air." The reporter asked Miss Kellogg about the matter, and she said: "I don't want to quarrel with Miss Cary; in fact, we are too good friends to quarrel, but what she says is false. I had sung that cadenza eighty or ninety times, and always sang it as it was written, and she had been in the habit of singing it with others who sang it differently, and that is how it was." "Then she broke down?" "Certainly. I sang it as it written, and she didn't. I held my temper, but she got angry, and to soothe her I said that the audience would never know that she failed. That's all there was to it." As to the difference of opinion about car ventilation, Miss Kellogg said: "Why, she complained that the car was too warm, and what did she do? She went out on the back platform and sat on a camp-stool. Worse than that, she left the doors open, and it got so cold that I had to pull my dress up and put my wraps on. She did actually. No wonder she took cold. Why, I had to have a curtain put up so as to keep from freezing. We had just left the equable climate of California, and were coming over the mountains where it was real cold. And would you believe it? She slept that night with the ventilator opened. She did."

Sitting Bull Again.

Sitting Bull comes to the front again, this time as the victim of a mistake in not understanding the offer of our Government to quiet his turbulent spirit and insure peace. The band of Sioux with Sitting Bull in Canada have recently stated—so the Canadian authorities learn—that they did not refuse to go back to their old haunts across the border, but that, in the excitement of the short interview with Gen. Terry, owing to their belief that he had fought them in the battle at Bear-Paw mountain, they did not understand what the American Government Commission desired, so they went off in a huff. It is now inferred that they would otherwise have been willing to come to terms. The truth is, we suppose, that Sitting Bull, for the time being, was a mad Bull, and unanswerable.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 25	@11 80
HOGS	4 75	@ 6 50
COTTON	11¼	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 32	@ 1 34
CORN—Western Mixed	62	@ 65½
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 41
RYE—Western	73	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	13 25	@13 50
LARD	8¼	@ 8½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 60
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	3 60	@ 4 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
PORK—Mess	11 85	@11 90
LARD	7¾	@ 8

MILWAUKEE

WHEAT—No. 1	1 11½	@ 1 13
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 1	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 66

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 22	@ 1 23
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 15
LARD	7½	@ 7¾
HOGS	3 70	@ 4 35
CATTLE	2 50	@ 5 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 25
CORN—New	40	@ 41
OATS	30	@ 33
RYE	63	@ 65
PORK—Mess	11 80	@12 00
LARD	7¾	@ 8

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red Winter	1 30	@ 1 30½
CORN	47	@ 50½
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 30

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	5 60	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 21	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess	12 60	@12 75

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 10	@ 5 50
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 00	@ 4 00
HOGS	4 20	@ 4 45
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

COUGH IN HORSES.—Cedar twigs, chopped fine and mixed with their grain, will act as a speedy cure for a cough in horses.

TOMATOES FOR COWS.—Tomatoes, as food for cows, improves both the quality and quantity of the milk, and gives the cream and butter a rich golden color.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES IN HORSES.—Dissolve an ounce of camphor in eight ounces of spirits of wine; then add one ounce spirits of turpentine, one ounce spirits of sal ammonia, half an ounce of oil of origanum and a table-spoonful of laudanum. Rub in a quarter of an hour with the hand, four times a day.

TO TAN A SKIN WITH THE FUR ON.—Flesh and clean the hide; wash out in luke-warm water, salt and soap. Take one gallon rain water, one gill sulphuric acid, a little salt and a small piece of alum; put the hide in this bath; let it remain one-half hour, then wash out well in warm rain water and soap; rub dry, and grease with neat's-foot or other good oil.—*Western Farm Journal.*

KILLING RATS.—The following cheap and simple method of extermination is said to have been successfully employed by Baron Von Backhofen and his neighbors for some years past: A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put down for the rats to eat. Several correspondents of the German *Agricultural Gazette* write to announce the complete extirpation of rats and mice from their cow-stalls and piggeries since the adoption of this simple plan.

A DRINKING VESSEL FOR CHICKS.—Make air-tight a fruit or oyster can. On one side, half an inch from the bottom, punch three holes, each one-quarter of an inch in diameter. Before these holes solder to the can a piece of tin to form a trough one inch deep. Upon the side opposite, at the top, solder also a ring by which to hang the can to the side of the coop. Fill it by immersing it for a few moments in a pail of water. The secret is in the air holes' being in the trough, so that water can escape only when they are uncovered. So long as the trough is clean the water will be pure. Chicks must be kept supplied with water, and it must be in vessels not deep enough to drown them.—*Fancier's Journal.*

THE farmer who calculates to make his living by farming cannot afford to lose a knowledge of the best methods in practice, and he cannot hope to learn these methods by his own experience even if that experience be a rich one. He cannot afford to lose the money which he certainly will by selling his produce blindly, without knowing the conditions of the market and the things which affect its rise and fall. If he is successful without taking a paper, it is because he gets his information from those who do. Any farmer who may have taken this paper for even a short period can recall the numberless ways in which he may have taken advantage of hints and facts noted in the various departments, and turned them to his profit.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MANY of our neighbors' cherry trees are becoming knotty, and dying. A lady narrated in our hearing, a few evenings since, her experience with a tree of the same description. A large tree, of the common red variety, stood beside the kitchen door. The body and limbs were knotty and rough, the fruit scanty and worthless; the dead leaves in fall were continually drifting over the porch and walk; in fact, in the good house-wife's eyes, the tree was simply a nuisance, and she importuned her husband to remove it. He refused to do this, however, and she determined to kill the tree. First, a barrel of beef brine was poured about the roots, and this was followed by boiling suds, every wash-day. The result was satisfactory, but far from that anticipated. The following season the tree was loaded with superior fruit, and was free from all knots, or other defects. The enormous crop and changed appearance of the tree might not have been attributable to the application of the brine and soap-suds, yet we believe the experiment to be worthy of trial. Our own trees have never been troubled in that way.—*Moore's Rural.*

About the House.

FEED milk to children.

FRESH poultry has bright eyes.

ROASTING meats is extravagant.

DO NOT make your bread too light.

FAT is not cheap at the price of meat.

FISH will broil in from five to ten minutes.

STALE bread may be steamed into freshness.

SCALDED skim-milk will go as far as fresh milk.

"MIDDLINGS" flour contains the best elements of wheat.

ADD pea or bean-meal to your bread flour for nourishment.

SALMON and sturgeon are red-blooded, and are as nutritious as meat.

SALT meats should be simmered; they should not be fiercely boiled.

FOUR ounces of lime to a gallon of water will be all that is necessary for keeping milk sweet.

VEGETABLES supply the place of meat. Vegetables should be cooked, if possible, in water in which meat has been cooked.

IN washing fine flannels, make the soap into a jelly with warm water and dry quickly. Do not put too near the fire when drying. To keep shirts from shrinking, stretch them on a board.

NEW-YEAR'S MARBLE CAKE.—*White Part*—Whites of four eggs, one cup white sugar, half cup of butter, half cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon, and two and a half cups of sifted flour. *Black Part*—Yolks of four eggs, one cup brown sugar, half cup molasses (Porto Rico), half cup butter, half cup sour milk, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful mace, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda, and two and a half cups sifted flour. Put in the cake-dish alternately, first one part and then the other. The dish should be lined with buttered paper.

AN ECONOMICAL CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—Soak some dried apples all night, in the morning chop them very fine. Put a teacupful of them into a pint of molasses and put them upon the back of the stove, where they will keep slightly warm for an hour or two. After that add to them one cup of chopped suet, one cup of water, one cup of chopped raisins, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, three half pints of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Put the flour in last and stir all together thoroughly. Boil two and a half hours in a bowl or tin pudding mold. This may be eaten with wine sauce, and is a very good imitation of a genuine plum pudding.

The Finest Church in America.

The great Catholic cathedral on Fifth avenue, which has now been nearly twenty years in building, promises soon to be completed. The building has been repeatedly delayed by the absence of funds to carry on the necessary work, but it is calculated the requisite help will be forthcoming to accomplish the remainder of the design, which is pure Gothic. The main exterior of the cathedral, the roof included, is already finished, and all that remains to be built up outside are the towers on the Fifth avenue front, the parapet around the side aisles, and the pinnacles connected therewith. The grading of the surrounding land will be the last piece of labor, and that will not involve much cost. Standing within the main aisle of the cathedral, the impression it gives is one of harmonious vastness. The great clustering pillars, larger than those of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, have nothing like an appearance of bulk or heaviness as the pillars of Notre Dame have. They do not seem in the least to interfere with the view, and, though each section of a pillar weighs eight tons, they look as light and graceful in the *coup-d'œil* as so many single slender columns of about twelve inches in diameter.

The whole interior at the present moment is covered with scaffolding which, at the extreme elevation of the ceiling, resembles a spider's web, so great is the height of the roof from the ground floor. The plastering appears to have been almost entirely done, and the coloring of the ceiling, intended to give it the appearance of stone, was the only work going on in the afternoon of yesterday. It has a triforium like Notre Dame away near the spring of the roof, but it is hardly likely it will ever be used in these modern days for the same purposes it was intended in the early time of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. There will be at least ten side chapels, and the main altar will have a space around it, giving ample room for large and impressive effects in the matter of decoration.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal and the celebrated cathedral in Mexico have hitherto put in rival claims for pre-eminence as ecclesiastical structures on the continent of America; but, though each in its way is vast and imposing, neither can attempt to compare in beauty of material and design with that on Fifth avenue.

The raising of this temple to the worship of God has been, like most efforts in the same line of the Catholics in this country, slow and painful, but bound, as it would seem, to be solid and successful. The money has come in in a rather sluggish stream, but none the less surely, and the cathedral will inevitably be finished and prove the greatest ornament of the city.

The cathedral has so far cost about $1,500,000. A vast amount of brick-work has been done in its construction, but not a trace of it is visible to the eye.

The foundation-stone was laid by Archbishop Hughes, in the summer of 1858. The towers are at present raised 150 feet to the base of the spires, which will ascend 285 feet higher.—*New York Herald.*

A Woman's Spite.

One of the queerest manifestations of feminine rancor that we have heard of lately is reported from Rochester. A married woman named Maggie Connors announced to a policeman that she was about to steal a pair of shoes in order to be sent to the penitentiary. He endeavored to dissuade her, but she carried out her intention by pilfering from a store a pair of rubber over-shoes. With this trophy in her possession Maggie made her appearance at the police office and entered a complaint against herself. Remonstrance was useless. She declared that if not convicted and sent up she would commit some other crime. So a fine of $10 was imposed, with the alternative of sixty days in the penitentiary. And then the motive for this strange performance came to light. The woman had been quarreling with her husband and chose this method of wreaking vengeance upon him. It is to be hoped that Mr. Connors will refuse to pay the fine, and let his ingenious spouse serve out her sixty days at hard labor.—*Troy Times.*

A Dog's Age.

If you want to buy a dog the following piece of information may prove of service: The way to tell the age of a dog approximately is to examine the upper front teeth. Until eighteen months old these are rounded on the edge; at the end of two years they begin to square off, and gradually wear down and shorten, until, when the animal has entered the sixth year, they are nearly even with the gums. The appearance of the eye is also an indication of age, and all dark-colored dogs show their years by the growth of white hairs about the muzzle.

The Navy.

Secretary Thompson, in his annual report, says the active list of the navy is composed of 829 officers of the line, 594 officers of the staff, and 249 warrant officers. The retired list comprises 135 officers of the line, 103 officers of the staff, 27 warrant officers, and 4 professors of mathematics. There were in the service on the 24th day of November, 1877, 7,012 enlisted men and boys.

OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A Balance of $[illegible] in Our Favor the Last Ten Months.

Following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ended October, 1877, and for the ten months ended the same, compared with like data for the corresponding period of the year immediately preceding. Corrected to Nov. 30, 1877:—

	Merchandise.	*For October.*	*For Ten Months Ended Oct. 31.*
1877	Exports—Domestic	$37,549,542	$474,766,186
	Foreign	1,321,580	9,910,826
	Total	$38,871,092	$484,677,010
	Imports	41,329,379	418,126,792
	Excess of exports	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	Exports—Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Foreign	745,704	11,[illegible]
	Total	$50,446,127	$458,862,784
	Imports	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Excess of exports	$15,915,479	$93,649,941
	Gold and Silver—(Coin and Bullion).		
1877	Exports—Domestic	$1,698,583	$34,092,400
	Foreign	317,379	10,135,484
	Total	$2,016,962	$44,227,916
	Imports	1,668,896	19,785,970
	Excess of exports	$352,066	$25,041,946
1876	Exports—Domestic	$1,284,784	$42,962,600
	Foreign	1,246,490	6,611,071
	Total	$2,531,264	$50,563,671
	Imports	5,514,618	15,693,624
	Excess of exports	......	$34,870,047
	Excess of imports	$2,983,364	......
	Total Merchandise and Specie.		
1877	Exports—Domestic	$59,349,925	$506,488,687
	Foreign	1,639,039	20,045,239
	Total	$60,981,964	$529,504,926
	Imports	43,496,274	432,921,763
	Excess of exports	$17,985,690	$96,583,164
1876	Exports—Domestic	$50,979,120	$499,912,190
	Foreign	2,089,271	19,214,235
	Total	$52,971,391	$519,126,425
	Imports	40,069,276	380,606,437
	Excess of exports	$12,902,115	$138,519,988

Christmas and the Children.

In all the celebrations and observances of Christmas, it remained for the good-humored, materialistic Germans to bethink them of rendering it a period of peculiar pleasure for children. By the Germans Christmas is esteemed the "Children's Festival;" and with them originated the world-famous myth of Saint Nicholas, alias Santa Claus, alias Kris Kringle, the patron of Yule-tide and the friend of all proper boys and prettily-behaved little girls.

Happily the reform in the observance of the day, which began in Germany, reached and was copied in other portions of Europe. Christmas is now, as well, "Children's Day" in England and France; in toys and confections for the period the children are distinctly remembered in Italy, and in America the Christmas tree, the

Stockings hung by the chimney with care,

and the harmless, merry games and innocent glee of childhood supplant much of the boisterous carousal which once tended to render the day rollicking and riotous.

It was formerly the custom, and is still the practice in some of the small villages of North Germany, to commission a personage known as Knecht Rupert, corresponding with our Santa Claus, to distribute all the presents made by parents and friends of the children. Disguised by a mask, wearing an enormous flaxen beard, clad in a long white robe, and shod in tall buskins, Knecht Rupert went from house to house, was received by the parents with great ceremony, called for the children, and, after the strictest investigation into their deserving, dispensed gifts accordingly. Santa Claus, we all know, deports himself differently. When busiest he is invisible, and generally he is amiable, forgiving of the shortcomings to which child-humanity is liable, but now and then does not hesitate to leave a rod, in token of his estimate of some particularly unruly lass or ungovernable lad.

The Yule Log.

In accordance with the scriptural teaching that "Christ is the true light which shall lighten every man that cometh into the world," and the "Light of Lights" promised in the prophecies to the Gentiles, the Christmas, or Yule festival, was also called by the early Christians "The Feast of Lights." In the ancient days of both the Western and Eastern churches (and to the present in the Church of Rome) large and highly-ornamented wax-candles are burned in the Christmas celebration. Out of this custom, most probably, grew the introduction of the Yule block, clog or log, in the rural districts of England, after the Christian religion had there become established.

Except in church observances, the use of the Christmas candle is now obsolete. The Yule log, for the fire of Christmas eve, in many portions of England and Scotland, is still gathered early in autumn and preserved for the purpose, or, in its stead, when the log or block cannot be obtained, an enormous lump of coal is laid by for the occasion and purpose. The same custom prevails in certain sections of Virginia and other of the Southern States, the inhabitants of which are of English descent. This was notably the case in the rural districts of Eastern Virginia during the existence of slavery. The preservation of the block for the "back-log" of the Christmas fire was a matter of no small concern with plantation negroes; and white boys and black extemporized Christmas cannon of large, dry logs of wood, drilling holes in, and charging them with gunpowder, and exploding by percussion or ignition. The first of these Christmas guns was usually fired off at midnight of Christmas eve; and from this time until morning, bad luck to the man, woman or child in the vicinity who could not sleep, even amid the noises of battle.

A Hard Winter Predicted.

The predictions that the present winter will be an exceedingly cold one are based by Astronomer Royal Smith, of the Royal observatory, Scotland, upon observations of earth thermometers for over thirty-nine years. He finds that between 1837 and 1876 three great heat waves from without struck Great Britain; the first in 1845-46, the second in 1858-59, the third in 1867-68. The next one will probably come in 1879-80, within the limit of half a year each way. The periods of minimum temperature, or greatest cold, are not in the middle time between the years of these great heat waves, but are comparatively close upon them on each side, at a distance of about a year and a half. Hence, the next cold wave is due at the end of the present year, and frigid weather may be expected.

The True Bostonian Spirit.

An old tramp, with his face shrunken with hunger, was overturning the contents of an offal wagon down Main street, last Tuesday afternoon, trying to fish out a lunch, when a policeman came along and asked: "Why don't you go to work sawin' wood, or diggin' clams, or somethin' and earn enough to get you a square meal, and not be stuffin' yourself with this [illegible] garbage? Bum-by, 'afore you know it, you'll be dead, and the city 'ill have to send your corpse up to the Brighton abattoir." The old outlaw stepped down on the sidewalk, and, as he wiped his tangled whiskers, he said: "Pretty tuff times, boss, when er man hes ter git his wittles out of er swill wagon! I hain't used to sich business as this, and don't you forgit it; my father was one of the richest men on this continent once; he owned more'n half the city of Boston, and I was brought up in the lap of luxury, as it ware; I graduated at Harvard College, and know'd twenty different languages; knowed all about astronamy; could tell ye how fur the planits Satan, Versuvious, Juniper and Venice was from the earth, and could repeat the whole Bible from the first chapter of Adam clear through to the landing of Noah's ark on Plymouth rock." Then the policeman looked as if he was going to drop down dead for a moment, then he rallied and struck across the street, muttering: "Well, I aware, I never heered anything equil that for ignerence, never."—*Boston Traveller.*

To be Printed in School Books.

Reader, your eyesight is worth more to you than any information you are likely to gain from this book, however valuable that may be. You are, therefore, earnestly cautioned:

1. To be sure that you have sufficient light, and that your position be such that you not only avoid the direct rays upon your eyes, but that you also avoid the angle of reflection. In writing, the light should be received over the left shoulder.

2. That you avoid a stooping position and a forward inclination of the head. Hold the book up. Sit erect also when you write.

3. That at brief intervals you rest the eyes by looking off and away from the book for a few moments.

And you are further cautioned to avoid as much as possible books and papers printed in small type, and especially such as are poorly printed; also, to avoid straining or overtaxing the sight in any way. Boys may need to be reminded of the great importance of thoroughly cleansing the eyes with soft, pure water both morning and evening.

Steam Power.

According to the statement in the *Polytechnic Review*, the aggregate steam motive power at present in use in the world is 3,500,000 horse-power employed in stationary engines, and 10,000,000 horse-power in locomotive engines, making a total of 13,500,000 horse-power. This force is maintained without the use of animal food, except by the miners who dig the coal and provide the fuel, and the force maintained in the muscles is to that generated by the product labor as about one to 1,000. This steam-power is equal to the working force of 25,000,000 horses, and one horse consumes three times as much food as one man; the steam-power, therefore, is equivalent to the saving of food for 75,000,000 human beings. Again, three power-looms, attended by one man, produce daily seventy-eight pieces of cotton fabric against four pieces produced by one loom worked by one man in 1800, and so the list might be indefinitely extended of what is accomplished by the use of steam-power and labor-saving machinery.

Pins.

The quantity of pins now produced daily in England is said to be 50,000,000, of which Birmingham produces 37,000,000, leaving some 13,000,000 to London, Warrington, Stroud, and Dublin, where the article is also made. The weight of wire consumed annually in the pin manufacture of England is set down at about 1,275 tons, one-eighth of this being iron wire, used in the production of mourning and hair pins. The consumption of brass wire amounts to 2,500,000 pounds, valued at nearly $600,000, and of iron wire some 345,000 pounds, worth about $36,000—to these values being added, of course, those for wages, paper, ornamental envelopes, boxes, wear and tear of machinery, manufacturers' profits, etc. Mourning, hair, entomological, and japanned pins—that is, those stuck in rows—realize a larger profit than pins sold by weight. Taking it altogether, the pin manufacture of the United Kingdom is not overestimated, it is thought, at the aggregate amount of $1,000,000. In the United States, the weight of pins produced in a year is set down at 1,120,000 pounds.

Patents.

During the year ending June 30, 1877, 19,991 applications for patents were filed. The number of patents issued, including reissues and designs, was 14,459; the number of caveats filed was 2,658; 1,008 patents were allowed but not issued, because the final fee was not issued; 1,257 applications for registration of trade-marks were received, 968 trade-marks were registered; 324 labels were registered. The total receipts of the office from all sources were $714,964.73; the total expenditures were $609,043.24, leaving an excess of $105,921.44.—*Report of the Commissioner of Patents.*

A New Motive Power.

On the corner of Church and Barclay streets, says the New York *Evening Mail*, is a model of a steamship, which, the inventor claims, will be propelled by the motion of the sea. The pitching of the vessel is to be utilized by an iron platform extending from the keel at the stern of the ship, the pressure of the water giving it a vibratory motion; a hinged keel the whole length of the ship is expected to communicate power to the machinery when the vessel rolls.

ALL SORTS.

IOWA has thus far expended $1,250,000 on her State Capitol.

A WOMAN in New Albany, Ind., has been married eight times.

THE total cost to the State of New York of suppressing the railway riots was $290,000.

FORTY-TWO days per year are deducted for good conduct from the terms of Virginia convicts.

IRISH people in Boston have the past year sent to their home friends, through one office alone, $114,579.

SCHOOL savings banks, first introduced by Prof. Laurent in 1866, have proved very successful in France.

IT is observed that modern history affords no example of a man of 80 who was so important to his country as was Thiers.

WADE HAMPTON is soon to be married to a beautiful and wealthy widow, prominent as one of the leaders of Louisville society.

THE first foundry in Pittsburgh was erected in 1808. The first cannon made west of the Alleghanies was cast in this foundry in 1811.

INDIAN custom makes the squaw property, as much as a pony or a blanket, and the right of the husband to kill his wife is never disputed.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS is said to be one of the most popular men in Congress. He is a teller of stories, and is sought for dinner-parties.

MESSRS. FLOOD & O'BRIEN, the great mine owners of Nevada, propose to send to the Paris Exhibition one solid brick of silver four feet square.

HAWK shooting forms quite a business in Custer county, Col. Sixty cents per head is paid by the County Treasurer. One man brought in sixty a few days ago.

A CAVE has been discovered near Wytheville, Va., which is said to rival the Mammoth cave of Kentucky in extent and beauty.

MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, the actor, who has been calling upon the President, says that Mr. Hayes has a remarkably thorough acquaintance with the works of Shakspeare.

THERE is a crusade against dancing in Baltimore social circles. Many young ladies who are church members are dropping the amusement from their party engagements.

THE Russian debt was, in 1831, 220,000,000 roubles; in 1847, 315,000,000; in 1860, 515,000,000; in 1875, 700,000,000. In 1878 it will have reached 1,193,809,956 roubles, equal to $501,557,700.

THROUGH the prosperity of its tobacco industry Lynchburg, Va., now boasts a population of 17,000, a property valuation of $6,530,476, and many handsome buildings in what used to be the suburbs.

THE Bulgarians are the most ignorant people of Europe. Their ferociousness is said to have originated the well-worn term "bugaboo" with which Vienna parents formerly threatened their offspring.

IT is believed by the Chinese that the inventor of ink is charged with keeping an account of the manner in which all ink is used here below, and that for every abuse of it he records a black mark against the offender.

PAPA WRANGEL, as the Berlin gamins called the old General to his face, persisted to the last in lying on a sofa in full uniform instead of going to bed, saying that a soldier must always hold himself in readiness to wait on his sovereign.

COL. INGERSOLL'S recent lecture in Albany has roused a protest from the clergy of that city, which protest is addressed to the President of the Young Men's Association, under whose auspices the lecture was given. The association has consequently passed a resolution disclaiming its belief in Col. Ingersoll's views of religion.

THE DEAD BEE.

Where honeysuckles scent the way,
I heard thee humming yesterday;
Thy little life was not in vain,
It gathered sweets from other's gain,
And somewhere in a dainty cell
Is stored delicious hydromel.
O poet! in thy calm retreat,
From joy and grief extracting sweet,
Some day thy fancy's wings must fold
And thou lie motionless and cold.
Perhaps thy garnered honey then
May be the food of living men.

—*Fletcher Bates, in Scribner's Monthly.*

AN iron mountain, 10,500 feet high, and rivaling the famous iron mountain of Missouri, has been discovered in Colfax county, New Mexico. The ore is almost entirely pure iron, and in connection with the immense quantities of coal found in Colfax county this huge deposit of iron ore must at no distant day become the source of industries which will gather and support a large and thriving population.

FROM the census taken at the close of last year, it appears that France was divided in 1876 into 362 arrondissements, 2,863 cantons, and 36,056 communes, with a total population of 36,905,788. This population was made up as follows: 18,373,639 males, of whom 9,805,761 were unmarried; 7,587,259 married men, 980,619 widowers; 18,532,149 females, of whom 8,944,386 were unmarried, 7,567,080 married women, and 2,020,683 widows.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Merry Christmas! girls and boys,
Santa Claus, with team and toys,
Now is starting on his way
With his overladen sleigh—
Never heeding cold or wetting,
Not a single town forgetting;
But a puzzled look he bears
As he moves among his wares;
And I doubt if ever yet
Was Santa Claus in such a pet.
Now he purses up his lips,
Snaps his rosy finger-tips;
All in vain he scans his store,
Names the children o'er and o'er—
Just one boy deserves a switch,
And he has forgotten which.

NEXT to wine, cider is the liquor most consumed in France, but, within the last twenty years the consumption has fallen from forty-two to thirty-five gallons per head annually. Its use is now confined to the northwestern departments. The consumption of beer steadily increases, but is almost entirely confined to the departments contiguous to Belgium. Experience has demonstrated that white wines are much more likely than red to act on the nervous system.

WM. DOOLEY, an amateur detective in search of two cattle thieves, found them at church at White Sulphur, Ky., whereupon, pistol in hand, he informed preacher and congregation that they were all under arrest. While everybody looked astonished, he picked out his men, marched them out of the building at the muzzle of his weapon, and, turning on the step, shouted to the minister that he could go on with the benediction.

A YOUNG man at a rifle-match in Portland, Ore., when his turn came at the target, shot a bystander through the heart. The killing may have been accidental, but the two men were bitter enemies, and there is doubt on the subject.

PERHAPS about the best pay ever given a doctor was that of Dr. Willis, a "mad doctor," who, for attending the demented Queen of Portugal, received £10,000, and £1,000 a month during his stay. George III., then mad, said in surprise to Willis that he was astonished to see a respectable man like him playing such a part. "Why, sir," replied Willis, "our Lord himself went about healing the sick and doing good." "Yes," replied the King, "but he wasn't paid £1,500 a year for doing it."

Mormondom.

An observer in Utah says that John Taylor, who, before Brigham Young's death, was regarded as a fanatic, has caused general surprise since he obtained control by his conservative disposition and his determination to act on a line of policy different from Brigham's. He declared that there should be no oppression in church affairs, and that the people should be left free to contribute their tithings as they saw fit. He ruled that there should be kept a full account of all the receipts and expenditures of church money, and this account should be regularly reported at the conferences. He has commenced a rigid examination of all the church books, and he promises to bring to light every hidden or mysterious affair connected with the church finances.

Actors' Salaries.

The following are the salaries paid to some of the leading stock actors of the New York theaters:

	Per week.		Per week.
John Gilbert	$175	Charles Thorne	$200
Montague	250	Charles Fisher	125
Effie Germon	100	Stoddart	125
Rose Coghlan	175	Davidge	100
Katherine Rogers	175	Harry Beckett	200
O'Neil	125	Clara Morris	200
Fanny Morant	140	Coghlan	350

Lord & Taylor,

NEW YORK.

WE INFORM THE LADIES OF AUBURN THAT OUR MAIL AND EXPRESS DEPARTMENT IS NOW SO THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED THEY CAN DO THEIR OWN SHOPPING IN NEW YORK WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF TRAVELING THERE. WE SEND SAMPLES OF PIECE GOODS WITH PRICES PLAINLY MARKED, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS BY MAIL TO APPLICANTS WHO SEND US THEIR PROPER ADDRESS, FREE OF CHARGE, AND IF THEY EXPLAIN CLEARLY THE KIND OF GOODS WANTED. WE SELDOM FAIL IN SUITING THEM. FROM THE PRINTED CATALOGUE THEY CAN ALWAYS MAKE SELECTION OF GARMENTS THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION, AND IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE PROPER MEASUREMENTS TO INSURE SUCCESS.

OUR IMPORTATIONS

OF THIS SEASON GIVE US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

give a richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past, and we are receiving by every European Steamer fresh additions to our stock.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS from 10c a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

SHAWLS, MANTLES & WRAPS.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $60.00 and up.

Real Decca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under-Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"
and beautiful stockings are now considered an indispensable part of female attire.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair; price last season, $1 50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices, from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our Goods.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

French and English Crapes, Grenadines and Organdies, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, $1.00 up; French Cashmere, 50c. up; Biarritz Cloth, Serges, Australian Crapes and other desirable fabrics at very low prices.

We make up full suits of MOURNING from measure at short notice. Mourning Jet Jewelry and all small articles of Mourning in variety.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Flannels, and, in fact, every article required in this line, we always sell at manufacturers' prices.

White Goods and Linens, from the finest White Cambric to the best Linen Damask of all grades and qualities, and at satisfactory prices.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $5.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $13.50 a set upward.
Silk Fur-Lined Garments, from $35.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth St.,
Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Sts.,
NEW YORK.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a full line of,

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 6c. Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 18c. French mixed 20c. Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigers, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OIL!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30c

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 12½. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

AUSTIN ALWAYS ALIVE!

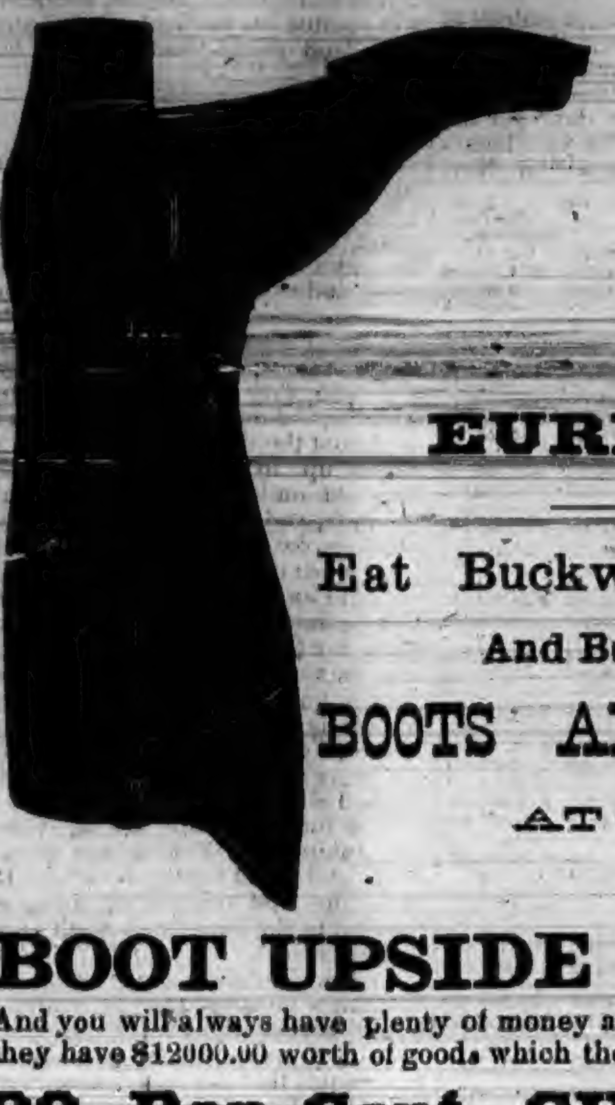

EUREKA!

Eat Buckwheat Cakes

And Buy Your

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

And you will always have plenty of money and be happy—because they have $12000.00 worth of goods which they sell

20 Per Cent. CHEAPER

Than any other house in this county.

MEN'S GUM BOOTS $3.50

Save your money by trading at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I us none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In order to introduce our 40-page illustrated Catalogue (in book form) of Jewelry and Watches, with full information **How to Become Agents, and Make Money,** we will send, on receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, this Illustrated Catalogue, together with

OUR ONE DOLLAR GOLDEN CASKET.

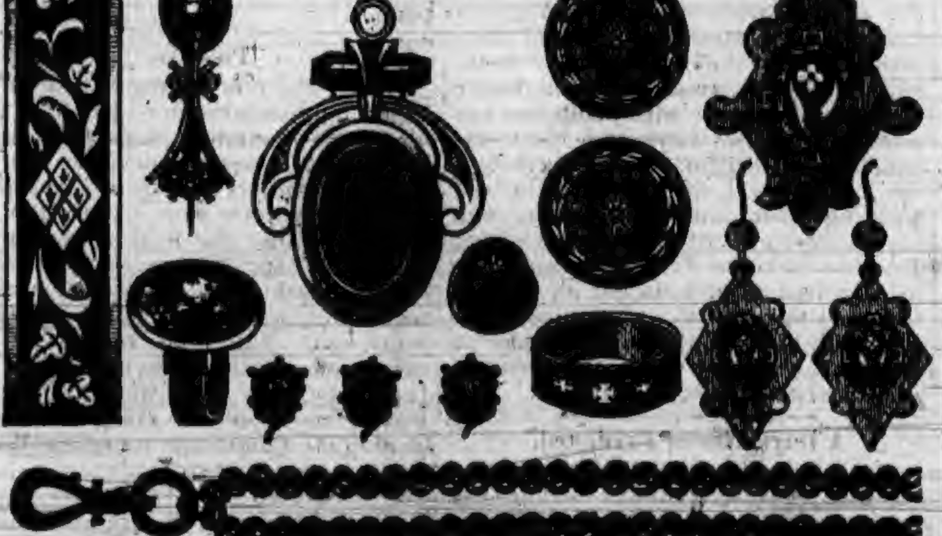

OUR DOLLAR CASKET Contains one elegantly engraved **Lady's Brooch and Ear Drops,** Amethyst settings, inlaid with Pearls; one beautiful **Cut Cameo Ring;** one fine pair of **Engraved Sleeve Buttons;** three (3) grand spiral **Amethyst Studs,** inlaid with Pearls; one nobby **Collar Button;** one latest pattern Lady's or Gent's **Pompadour Neck Chain;** one elegant **Cameo Seal;** one beautiful chased **Band Ring;** one solitaire **Lake George Diamond Pin;** one pair (2) elegant engraved **Bracelets.** All the above are the **Finest Gold Plate,** and arranged in a beautiful white, pink-lined casket. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewelry and Watches sent with each casket. On receipt of **One Dollar** we will send **one of these Dollar Caskets,** by mail, post-paid, or **Four Caskets** on receipt of **$3.50.** Address,

GEO. G. JACOBY & CO., Importers of Jewelry and Watches,
117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAILROADS.

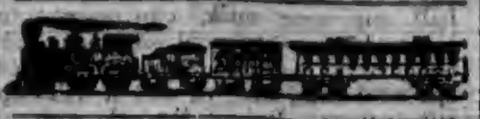

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12.01 a m	5 20 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 17 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 25 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 23 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 33 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 54 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. [illegible]	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 00am
Mexico	8 57	8 25	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 30	9 37	9 35
Lakeston	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 08	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 38	10 58	11 50
Columbia City	11 05	11 31	12 50
Col'en's	11 20	11 45	2 08
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 46
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 28
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West,

Stations	No. 1,	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 08	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 38
North Mancester	5 28	10 36	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 01
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 16	12 10
Collin's	4 38	8 58	11 27
Cherubusco	[illegible]	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 38	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l-A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 25am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 40am	11 16	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 25am	6 12
Cambridge	11 13	1 23	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 40	10 00
Columbus	2 30	5 30	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20	3 50	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19	4 50	7 15
Mansfield	4 54	6 19	11 25
Shelby	5 31	6 47	12 33am
Monroeville	6 13	8 25	3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00	9 10	4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 40	6 15
Republic	6 48	8 19	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 08	1 35pm
Defiance	9 53	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 24	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 53	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 05	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 48
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	8 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 58
Mt. Vernon	11 18	12 10pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 00
lv Columbus	5 50	2 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 15	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 58	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20am	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	2 11am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	......
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	......
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	......
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	......
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	6 20 a m
Newcastle	5 12	......	8 10
Cambridge City	[illegible]	......	8 45
Connersville	[illegible]	......	10 30
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	......	12 35 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	3 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 24 pm	1 56 am	
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	......	8 45 am	......
Terre Haute	......	1 35 pm	......
Louisville	......	7 17 pm	......
Cincinnati	7 30 am	......	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	......	4 55 am	4 25 pm
Connersville	10 40 am	......	7 40 pm
Cambridge City	11 15 am	......	[illegible]
New Castle	11 53 am	......	8 50 pm
Muncie	12 41 pm	8 27 am	9 40 pm
Hartford	1 38 pm	9 15 am	......
Montpelier	2 04 pm	9 41 am	......
Bluffton	2 43 pm	10 10 am	......
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 20 am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft, Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		8 30 am	11 40 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 32
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	6 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		8 45 pm	
Louisville		7 18 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 08
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 40	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05 am	1 00	4 20 pm
Lansing		5 35 pm	
Saginaw		9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Dispensary, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, [illegible] permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 175 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. Coulter & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

M Boland

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 7. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 27th, 1877. Number 52.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ... $2. | Six Months...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

-AND

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEE, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] C. 84.

O. SANDS, Proprietor

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable.

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholstery business.

Lambrequins

A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prompt attended.

HURRAH.

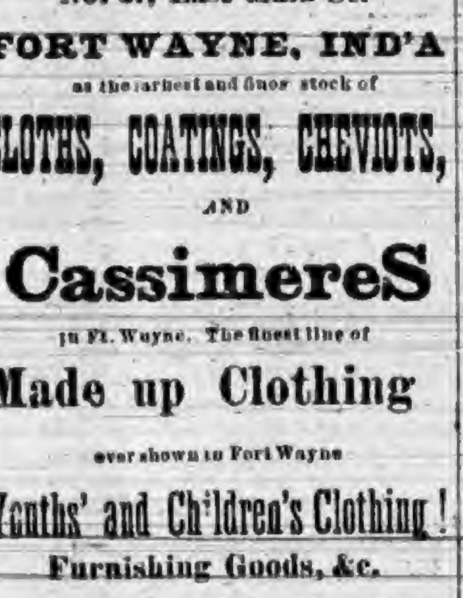

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Safe—Speedy—Sure.

The rapidity and certainty with which Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound cures diseases of the respiratory Organs and its reliability as a remedy for consumption long ago secured for it a foremost rank among medicine of its class. It is in fact the recognised specific for throat and bronchial disorders. It promptly checks a cough, no matter how long standing, and affords great relief in cases of asthama. It should not be mistaken for a mere palliation, since it not only affords immediate relief, but also removes all traces of the malady. It is a specific for croup. Trial size 10 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and $1.00. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents.

A Leaf From History.

The wild frolics of the political acrobats, who, in defiance of the teachings of history, propose a repetition of the often tried, but always unsuccessful attempt, to force the exchanges of a debtor nation into so small a compass that they shall be effected by gold on the first of January 1879, are strongly suggestive of the vagaries of Shakespear's maddest madmen—Glendower—whose colloquy with Percy runs thus:

Glen—I can call spirits from the vasty deep.

Percy—Why, so can I; and so can any man. But will they come when you do call for them?

Glen—Why, I can teach you, cousin, to command the devil.

Percy—And I can teach thee, coz. to shame the devil, by telling truth. Tell truth and shame the devil. If thou hast power to raise him—bring him hither, and I'll be sworn I've power to shame him hence. O, while you live, tell truth and shame the devil.

John Sherman—the Senator in 1868—acted the part of Percy—told truth, &c. —John Sherman—Secretary of the Treasury in 1877—acted the role of Glendower, proposes to call "spirits from the vasty deep" in the form of borrowed specie to effect our exchanges. True, he "may call, and so may any man, but will it come."

But, for argument's sake, grant that by lessening production and consumption to a minimum, and offering more seductive usury than any other nation since the bankruptcy of Turkey, Egypt and the South American republics, we can secure a call loan—for, fix the matter as we may, outside of production or repudiation, debtor nations can get gold from foreigners on no other terms; thirty years bonds to the contrary not withstand. What next? Then comes the farther foreclosures of mortgages—the transformation of our farmers from freehold proprietors, like the French, to tenants like the Irish, with attendant absentee landlordism, as clearly delineated and advocated a few days since by the New York Times. What then? Whre is the sheriff's posse that will crowd back our educated farmers to the barbarian vassalage of the middle ages? Recent experience has shown the difficulty of enforcing a matter of much less import.

On this point, the teaching of history is not only suggestive, but autocratically distatorial. It show us that England, after the conquest of Nepoleon, although not a debtor nation, and insignificant then as compared with us now in population, production and commerce, with a magnificent army flushed with the victory of Waterloo, almost failed in crowding a similar measure down the throats of the British people at the point of the bayonet.

Eminent historians assure us that the British throne trembled to its foundations and was only held in place by the muskets of the army under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Sidmouth.—The N. Y. Grocer's Price-Current.

The Butt and Long Hotels at Waterloo are simply models in neatness, and unsurpassed in their accommodations.

"WHOA!"

Jake Willard and the Blind Horse—A Laughable Story.

For twenty-three years old Jake Willard had cultivated the soil of Baldwin county, and had drawn therefrom a support for himself and wife. He is childless. Not long ago Jake left the house in search of his cow. His route led him through an old worn out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the center of which was a well twenty-five or thirty feet deep, that at some time, probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot an ill wind lifted Jake's "tile" from his head and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had alwas practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope he had brought with him for the purpose of capturing the cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going into the well himself. To accomplish this he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was quickly on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated building aforesaid, and that an old blind horse with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself or some other wicked spirit put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun, so he quietly slipped up to the old horse and unbuckled the bell-strap, approaching with a slow, measured "ting-a-ling" to the edge of the well.

"Dang that old blind horse!" said Jake, "he's comin' this way sure! and ain't got no more sense than to fall in here. Whoa, Ball."

But the continued approach of the "ting-a-ling" said just as plainly as words that "Ball" wouldn't whoa. Besides, Jake was at the bottom resting, before trying to "shin" it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem," said he, the old cuss will be atop of me before I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa! Dang you, Whoa!

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling upon his knees at the bottom. "I'm gone now, whoa. Now I lay me down to sleep—w-h-o-a, Ball—I pray the Lord my soul to—w-h-o-a, now. Oh, Lord, have mercy upon me."

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearful Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself.

Perhaps Ned didn't make tracks with his heels from that well. May by Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order, and you might think he didn't try every night for two weeks to get a shot with his rifle at Ned.

Meeting of the DeKalb County Bar.

The members of the DeKalb county Bar met in the Court room at 3:30 p. m.

The meeting organized by electing J. I. Best Chairman and R. Wes McBride Secretary.

It was moved by J. E. Rose that a committee of five members of the bar be appointed to prepare a constitution and By-Laws and submit a plan for the organization a County Bar Association.

The motion was adopted and the Chair appointed J. E. Rose and W. L. Penfield, of Auburn; W. T. Bope, Butler; L. Covell, Garrett, and R. Wes McBride, Waterloo.

On motion of W. L. Penfield, J. I. Best was also made a member of the committee, and its Chairman.

The following resolution was then adopted:

RESOLVED, That the surviving relatives of Hon. Reuben J. Dawson and Hon. Egbert B. Mott, deceased members of this bar, be requested to furnish portraits of said persons, to be hung in the Circuit Court room, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate to them the wishes of this meeting.

On motion of J. E. Rose, the meeting adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. Friday, Jan. 4th, 1878.

JAMES I. BEST, President.
R. WES MCBRIDE, Sec'y.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles was sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

From the Logansport Pharos.

THE IMMORALITY OF THE SOUL.

BY MAJOR M'FADIN.

We will now leave the account of early times for the present, while I give you some proofs of the immortality of the soul out side of the Bible. In all ages of the world the belief was prevalent that man or the soul lived hereafter. The most of the ancient philosophers, and even the different Indian tribes of the present day, held the same belief. Socrates, the great philosopher, believed in the immortality of the soul, and in the height of his fame is one of best witnesses Christianity can summons to its cause. A little examination will convince us that the doctrines of Socrates were by means original discoveries. It is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that idolatry is the early commencement of religion among people, upon which they improve as they advance in knowledge and civilization, until they attain a better and more rational faith. The fact, however, is that all false religions are corruptions of a true faith, which was common to mankind in the first ages. This was the opinion of St. Paul, who was well acquainted with classic history, for speaking of the heathen, he says: 'When they knew God the glorified Him not as God, neither were they thankful, but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish hearts were darkened.' In this he is sustained by history, and the opinion of the ancients themselves. The best philosophers of the Greeks and Romans, in later ages, had a high reverence for the opinions of antiquity; and the higher up the stream of moral sentiments the purer does it become, which is a strong indication that it flowed originally from a pure fountain. Thus we find, before the time of Socrates, records not faint nor few of the same doctrines which he systemized. Auaxagoras, his great Master, undoubtedly taught that a pure, intelligent, active mind was the first cause of all things,' for of this Aristotle and Plato both assures us; and indeed it is thought by many, that we should name a school of philosophy after Homer, who lived at least four hundred year before our sage, and among whose poetic fictions much remarkable truth is apparent. In one of the fragments called Orphia,—because by some supposed to have been written by Orpheus, but more correctly attributed to Cecrops, a philosophic founder of a colony in Attica, 1556 years before Christ, or more than a thousand years before Socrates,—we find this sentence: 'There is one Power, one Deity, one Great Governor of all things.' The reader is aware also, that the learned Greeks, (as Pythagoras and Herodotus,) before and about the Socratic period, were accustomed to travel in Egypt, as the then treasure-house of ancient wisdom, and there, though the common people were so degraded as to worship beasts and birds.

What some of these doctrines were, we may learn from a verse sung in the mysteries of Eleusis, which were copied from those of Egypt: 'Pursue thy path rightly and contemplate the king of the world. He is One and of Himself alone; and to that One all things have owed their being. He encompasses all things. No mortal hath beheld Him, but he sees all things.' Over the statue of Isis, the chief deity of Egypt, was this wonderful inscription: 'I am all that has been, and all that shall be, and no man hath ever lifted my vail.' I need not ask the reader to mark the paralleism between this and the words of God to Moses, 'I am that I am.' This view of the subject is made still more clear from chronology, which fixes the date of the Phenician colonies under Ivachus who settled Greece, about fifty years after Abraham, who lived in the days of Shem, the son of Noah, and one of the survivors of the old world, according to Moses. The same historian gives us reason to believe that the worship of the true God was then prevalent in Egypt, (for he declares that the reigning Pharoah worshiped him,) and probably universal; for Melchisedek, (whom man suppose, with much reason, to have been Shem,) was the royal priest of Jehovah. And though there is much absurd contradiction in the Chinese chronology, they also, like the Brahmins of India, fix the religious opinions in a very remote antiquity; while their god Fo or Foi seems to have been no other than Noah. Our own Indians, too, who hold the Unity and spirituality of God are declared by the late venerable Boudinot whose work entitled 'The Star in the West,' proves his laborious researches among them, to have very distinct traditions of the deluge. Thus then, we find the opinions of all mankind coming upward to one period—a period when truth prevailed, The moral philosophy of Socrates may thus be supposed to be the gathered fragment of a better and revealed religion, which were too mighty, not to have survived the convulsions of the iron ages which preceded him.

Socrates and Plato, and others of the ancients, believed that Divine Providence was administered by inferior agents of the Great Deity.

Thus it is that in studying the chracter and opinions of Socrates, for whom unassisted reason did the most, we are most convinced of the necessity of revelation. All that he knew, which was valuable, was derived from it; and he was himself most fully persuaded, that what he desired yet to know, he could only learn from a heavenly instructor. Alas! that many who profess such a veneration for the sage of Athens, should neglect to learn from him this most important lesson which he taught. Socrates was a good witness to sustain the Christian in his consoling belief that he shall live again, beyond this vale or tears, "and that he will travel through the dark valley and shaddow of death, and fear no evil," and I will never forget the words of an eloquent blind preacher, who said that Socrates died like a philosopher, but "Jesus Christ died like a God.

A Good Dog.

Gabe took a whitewashing contract a week or two ago, and agreed to receive as part pay a dog, a pup, which its owner said, could out hunt any dog on earth.

"Am it good on de possum? asked Gabe,

"Possum?" was the reply; "you just try that dog on a possum or a coon either and see."

"Den de contrack may be 'sidered and settled," said Gabe, and he went to work finished the job, received the dog and, yesterday as there was no church at Gabe's place of worship he took the pup and went out to try it.

This morning when the man who formerly owned the dog came out of the front door just after breakfast, he found Gabe seated on the sidewalk, the dog with him.

"Hello Gabe," said the gentleman.

"Mornin' sah," replied Gabe, "Ise fotched de dog back, sah."

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, nuffin. I doesn't tink I kin 'ford to keep him."

"Why, isn't he a good dog?"

"Good nuff for de kine, but it ain't my kine. You say he am a good coon dog?"

"Certainly."

"Well, you see, him and me went huntin' de coon last night and the dog raised a tremendious racket at de tree, an' I tink he got a coon dead suah. What you tink I find?"

"What?"

"Nuffin. Den he barked up anoder tree. What do you tink I find dis time?"

"A coon?"

"Same as afore. Den de dog jes' went crazy roun' annoder tree an' I tink mebbe I didn't vestigate the odder ones nuff, so I climb up dis one and look all roun' and de dog fly roun' like a mule in a hailstorm. I tink mebbe it's possum and I took a dead limb an thrashed away. What you tink I find?"

"Nothing again?"

"Mistake again. When I pick myself up off'n de groun' dar was about fifty hornets, takin' de census ob de ole man's body and I nebber felt so ligious in my life as I did just about dat time, but I didn't hab time to stop and pray, as I thought it was necessary for de ole man to git back to de house, and I took a good many callers wid me what wasn't inwitted, and de ole woman, and Tilly, and de boy won't be out for a week."

"But what became of the dog?"

"Oh, he war huntin'."

"He did hunt, did he?"

"Yes sir, dat's what saved him."

"What did he find?"

"Foun' a hole under de barn whar I couldn't get him. I don't 'spose I kin afford to keep de dog, sah, an' I came to ax dat de contrax might be rewoked.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your possession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect your title.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1877.

CALENDAR FOR 1878.

1878	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturday	1878	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturday
Jan...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	July..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Feb...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Aug...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mar...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sept...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	...	...	...	...	...
April.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Oct...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
May...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	Nov...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
June...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Dec...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...

JANUARY.

The god *Janus*, after whom the month of January was named, was represented by the Romans as a man with two faces, one looking backward and the other forward. This implied that he stood between the old and the new year, with a regard to both. It was the custom of ancient Rome to proclaim the first of the month, and to post a notice of the occurrence in some public place, so that the people might be apprised of the religious festivals in which they were expected to take part. This first of the month came to be styled the *Kalendae*, or kalends, from the Greek verb *Kaleo*, I proclaim; and the placard announcing it was called *Fasti Calendares*. Hence a book of accounts referring to days was subsequently called *Calendarium*; whence the name Calendar, now in general use. The division of the year into twelve months has obviously been determined by the moon's revolutions. The lunar month is strictly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds. There are twelve such periods, and rather less than 11 days over in the year. Several attempts had been made by civilized nations to divide the year in accordance with these revolutions, but to very little effect till Julius Cæsar reformed the Calendar and decreed that the year should consist of 365 days, followed by one of 366. The general idea of Cæsar was that the months should consist of 31 and 30 days alternately, and this was accomplished in the bissextile or leap year, consisting, as it did, of twelve times thirty and six over.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

There will be four eclipses this year, as follows:

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 2. Visible in Australia and at the South Pole.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 17. Visible in the United States in the morning; middle, at Boston, 6h. 30m.; at New York, 6h. 16m.; at Washington, 6h. 4m.; at Charleston, 5h. 20m.; at Chicago, 4h. 32m.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 29. Visible throughout the United States as a Partial Eclipse in the afternoon. Except in Alaska, Utah, Texas, and Cuba the Eclipse will be Total. Middle, at Boston, 5h. 58m.; at New York, 5h. 44m.; at Washington, 5h. 32m.; at Charleston, 5h. 18m.; at Chicago, 4h. 50m.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Aug. 13. Visible when the Moon rises in the evening. Ends: At Boston, 9h. 50m.; at New York, 9h. 38m.; at Washington, 9h. 27m.; at Charleston, 9h. 13m.; at Chicago, 7h. 48m.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS, prepaid by stamps, 3 cts. each ½ oz. or fraction thereof, to all parts of the United States; forwarded to another Postoffice without charge, on request of the person addressed; if not called for, returned to the writer free, if indorsed with that request. If the stamp is omitted, the Letter is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the writer. For *Registering* letters the charge is 10 cts. additional. *Drop* or *Local* letters 2 cts. each ½ oz., prepaid. Stamped *Postal Cards*, furnished only by Government, 1 ct. each; if anything else is pasted on a postal card, letter postage is charged. Postage on all *Newspapers* and *Periodicals* sent from newspaper offices to any part of the United States, to regular subscribers, must be paid in advance at the office of mailing.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Finland, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, for prepaid letters, 5 cts. per ½ oz. Unpaid letters, 10 cents. Postal Cards, 2 cts. each. Newspapers, not over four oz., 2 cts. each. Books, other printed matter, patterns, legal documents, photographs, etc., 2 cts. for each 2 oz. Registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SEVEN steamers left New York for Europe in a single day recently, taking heavy shipments of breadstuffs.... It is reported from New York that Bixby & Co., manufacturers of blacking, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to $145,000; assets, $94,000.

A SMALL fraction of the money stolen by the New York ring has at last found its way back to the city treasury. The City Chamberlain has received from the Attorney General a check for $444,082, being the amount realized from the settlement of the suits against Peter B. Sweeny and Elbert A. Woodward.

AT Boston, Mass., a few days ago, John Cronin, 8 years old, was shot in the head by Henry Hickey, 11 years old, and died in a few minutes. The boys were in an upper room at play, when the Cronin boy scratched Hickey in the face and started to run down stairs. The latter followed to the head of the stairs and fired the fatal shot with a revolver.... The ringleader of the railway rioters of last July, in and about Albany, N. Y., John Van Hoesen by name, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

A FRIGHTFUL disaster, caused by the explosion of a boiler in a candy factory and the immediate igniting of the building, occurred in New York, on the evening of Dec. 20. From New York papers we glean the following particulars of the calamity: "The people in the neighborhood of Barclay street and College place were startled by an explosion that sounded like the discharge of a cannon. The concussion broke many hundreds of window panes, some of them two or three blocks away, and instantly extinguished every gaslight burning within an equal radius. The rattle of window sash and the crash of broken glass was accompanied by a shock like that of an earthquake. This was followed by the crash of a falling building, and the people on Barclay street saw almost the whole inside of the five-story building, No. 63 Barclay street, torn out and shot up into the air with almost indescribable violence. The fountain of debris, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, rose fully thirty feet above the roof, and before it had fallen the shell of the building, with such of its inner framework as was not torn away, was enveloped in flames. Thousands of people at once gathered, and in five minutes the engines were on the ground. The spectators were startled a minute after by seeing a man emerge from the flames and appear on the rafters that supported the second floor. He was a horrible sight. His hair and beard were burned off, his head blistered and smeared with blood, and his clothing on fire. He stood for a moment, as if irresolute, and the crowd yelled, 'Jump! Jump!' He glanced back once, and seeing certain death behind, leaped to the ground. He was badly injured, but still alive when the ambulance took him to the hospital. A ladder was shortly placed against the broken front, when out of the burning interior came three men and two boys, their clothes on fire and their wounds bleeding. They made their way down the ladder and were carried off for treatment. Two or three only escaped from the Barclay street door. One boy was dug out by the firemen before the flames had entirely swallowed up the apparatus. Officer Dunlap, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, was the first man to clamber up the ladder. At the second story he found a young woman, one of the employes in the confectionery establishment. He caught her just as she was falling back, she having probably inhaled smoke or flames, and, telling her to cling around his neck, he swung her on his back and descended the ladder. Reaching the ground, the officer carried her to a store near by, but she was dead when he arrived there. Meantime the flames spread through the entire store, and burst out at the doors and windows of the College place front. Barclay street, College place, Park place, and Greenwich street were occupied by the engines. Three more alarms were rung, and soon nearly twenty engines were deluging the burning building with water. Notwithstanding all efforts the flames gained rapidly. Within an hour the great candy store was a heap of ruins. The interest from the first had centered in the probable loss of life. So few were known to have escaped, and so many were known to be in the building at the time of the explosion, that the most alarming rumors were set afloat. It was learned, however, before the fire was over, that many persons, how many was uncertain, had escaped by the College place entrance. Some were also known to have escaped through the back yards and over the roofs into the neighboring buildings to the west, so that a reasonable hope existed that the most had been saved. The curious desire to gaze upon suffering and death was felt by many, and the police, who were present in large numbers, had all they could do to keep an avenue open from the store doors where the injured lay to the ambulances as they drove rapidly up. Every ambulance in the city had been ordered to the scene, and as fast as possible the sufferers were taken to the hospital."

ANOTHER life insurance swindler has come to grief. The jury in the case of T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life, of New York, charged with swearing to false reports of the condition of the company, has returned a verdict of guilty.

THE WEST.

THE leading bankers of Milwaukee have united in a circular announcing that on and after Jan. 1, 1878, a deduction of $2,000 will be made upon each balance drawing interest, and upon all balances in excess of that sum the rate of interest will be reduced to 2 per cent.

THE Lake Forest (Ill.) University has been destroyed by fire, supposed to be incendiary. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $15,000.... W. T. Smith, on trial at Madison, Wis., charged with forging a money order, has been acquitted.

A DEADWOOD dispatch says: "A bottle of petroleum has reached this city from an oil well that was discovered a few weeks ago eight miles from Jenny's stockade and 100 miles south of Deadwood. The petroleum is pronounced by experts to be superior to that of West Virginia."

HON. J. T. FARLEY, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the California Legislature, to succeed Senator Sargent.

A TELEGRAM from Helena, Montana, says: "Father Genin arrived at the Marias river last night, and sent a messenger to inform the military commander at Benton that Sitting Bull had crossed the line and was camped at the Bear Paw mountains with a large force of Sioux and Nez Perces. Thomas Todd arrived from Fort Benton last evening and confirmed the above report. He also states that the Indians are burning the prairies south of the Bear Paw."

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Osceola, Mo., says a mob of armed and masked men took possession of that town at night, recently, arrested everybody on the streets at the muzzles of revolvers and shot-guns, then went to the Court House, seized all tax books for this and past years in the County Clerk's and Treasurer's offices, and carried them away. The trouble grew out of a railroad tax which had been levied to pay certain judgments against the county for past-due interest on railroad bonds.... Three thieves lately robbed a store at Falkville, Ala. A posse of citizens got on their trail, shooting two and capturing the other.... The Tennessee Senate Finance Committee have recommended the compromise of the State debt at 50 cents on the dollar, the bonds to bear 6 per cent. interest.

ON the 15th inst., Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, telegraphed to President Hayes as follows: "I am officially informed that citizens of Mexico, in connection with citizens of El Paso county, of Mexican birth, were fighting all day yesterday, in Texas, with a detachment of State troops who were aiding our civil authorities. The Mexican force being too strong to be repelled by the Texas troops, and it being impossible to raise a civil posse from the citizens, who are nearly all of Mexican blood and sympathy, and having no reinforcements within several miles, I ask for the aid of such United States troops as may be nearest to the scene of action to repel this invasion of our territory." Other dispatches of the same date are to the effect that "five rangers and a merchant named Ellis were killed by the Mexicans yesterday. State troops are intrenched on San Elizario, surrounded by a mob of several hundred Mexicans from both sides of the river. The Governor has telegraphed orders to recruit men from the nearest points in Texas and New Mexico to aid the State troops."

BY direction of the War Department all available troops have been ordered by Gen. Sheridan to the scene of the difficulty at El Paso, Tex., to assist the State militia in keeping peace.

THE Texan Rangers who were besieged in El Paso county by the Mexican mob were compelled to surrender, having exhausted all their ammunition. Three—Atkinson, McBride and Judge Howard—were at once shot, and the remainder held as prisoners. Gov. Hubbard asserts that the trouble was participated in by a large number of citizens of Mexico as well as by Mexicans owing allegiance to the United States.... Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, who has been on duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Department for fifteen years, has been ordered to the Department of Texas. This new assignment is made for the reason that the Government desires to have an officer of deliberate judgment, and great experience with complicated questions on duty at this time on the Texas frontier.... The command under Col. Young and Lieut. Bullis has returned. They report having experienced very hard weather on their return trip, their blankets and clothing being drenched since the 8th inst.

WASHINGTON.

A DISPATCH to the Chicago *Tribune* says the Senate's executive session of the 14th was the scene of an exciting dialogue between Senators Gordon and Conkling. The account says: Gordon was bitterly opposing the confirmation of Wade, a Republican, as Collector of the Third district of Georgia. Mr. Thurman interrupted to say that, if the relations of the North to the South were to pass in review at length on every confirmation, business could not be expedited. At this Mr. Conkling and several others spoke out, as is usual in a session where business is pressing, "Go on with the calendar." At this Gordon exclaimed in a very offensive manner: "The Senator from New York is issuing orders to the Chair." Mr. Conkling, after asking Gordon to repeat, replied: "If the Senator from Georgia means to say that I issue orders to the Chair, he says what is not true, and, lest the Senator should not understand me, I repeat that, if he means to intimate that I issue orders to the Chair, he says what is not true." This was spoken with great emphasis by Conkling. Gordon retorted, "This is a matter that can be settled outside of this chamber." Conkling replied, "Yes, or we can settle it now," and he then again repeated his first remark to Gordon, and the latter only said it was a matter to settle outside the chamber. Messrs. Thurman, Hamlin, and other Senators undertook to smooth the matter over and effect an immediate reconciliation, saying that Conkling's exclamation, "Go on with the calendar," was the usual one, and there was no cause for Gordon's feeling, but both Conkling and Gordon sat still under these attempts to smooth the matter over, and said nothing.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. McCormick, lately of the Treasury Department, to be United States Commissioner General at the Paris Exposition.

IT is reported from Washington that, soon after the holidays, the President will send to Congress a message devoted to the setting forth of his views in regard to appointments for the civil service, and insisting strongly upon the position he has heretofore occupied.

THE President has signed a pardon for John A. Joyce, who was convicted at St. Louis of conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes on distilled spirits. The pardon is full and unconditional. Joyce, it will be remembered, was sentenced to $2,000 fine in addition to his imprisonment.... Washington dispatches state that the "administration has no fears that the affair at El Paso will develop into a difficulty between Mexico and the United States. There is no disposition at the capital to magnify the border troubles to that extent, and it is believed that the Mexican Government is equally anxious to maintain friendly relations."

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says information has been received there from Columbia, (S. C.), to to the effect that "Senator M. C. Butler's efforts to have all further criminal proceedings against Senator Patterson stopped have resulted in a failure, owing to the opposition of Gov. Hampton. The prosecution will be pushed vigorously, and Hampton's friends are determined, if they cannot have Patterson brought into the State for trial, to force him out of the Senate by exposing his alleged corrupt transactions.'

GENERAL.

THE case of alleged improper sale of stamps by the Postmaster at Stockton, Me., which was carried before the United States Court at Portland as a test case, has resulted in the conviction and sentence of J. F. Frye, Postmaster. The court is reported as holding that under the present Postal laws Postmasters making illegal sales of stamps by discount or exchange for goods can be punished

AT Silver Springs, twenty-five miles from Cheyenne, W. T., a man of Company A, Third cavalry, named Kennedy, while under the influence of liquor, threatened the life of a Sergeant of his company named Schaffer, but was prevented at the time from carrying his threat into execution. Shortly after arriving in camp in the evening Kennedy procured a carbine, went to the tent where he supposed Schaffer would be found, and, opening the flap, fired at the first man he saw, killing him instantly, but instead of Schaffer it proved to be John A. Van Molt, First Sergeant of the company. Kennedy was immediately disarmed and put under charge of a guard. Great excitement prevailed among the men of the company, by whom Van Molt was greatly respected, and sometime during the night the guard was overpowered, a blanket being thrown over his head, and at daylight next morning the body of Kennedy was found suspended to the ridgepole of the guard tent by the neck, life being extinct.

THE naval court of inquiry appointed to investigate the Huron disaster locates the responsibility primarily upon Commander Ryan, presumably on account of his having put to sea in disregard of the weather warnings of the Signal station; blames Lieut. Palmer navigating officer, for errors in navigation, and the deck officers for not having ascertained the accuracy of the perpendicular soundings reported to them from time to time. The ship is found to have been in every respect staunch and seaworthy.

FAILURES: H. W. Wetherell, wholesale millinery, Chicago, liabilities heavy; Kelley, Morley & Co., coal dealers, Chicago, liabilities not stated; Joseph l'Earl, dry-goods merchant, Bloomington, Ill.; the Cosmopolitan Savings and Exchange Bank, San Francisco, Cal.... The concentration in large numbers of hostile Sioux in the British Northwest Territory, together with the inadequacy of the Canadian police of that region to restrain or control the movements of the unruly savages, has suggested the necessity of the construction by the United States Government of a large and permanent military post near the boundary line. It is understood that Gen. Terry has already selected the site for such a post, and that its construction will be recommended to Congress.

J. B. JONES, Major commanding the Texas State forces on the Rio Grande, telegraphs Congressman Mills, at Washington, that 150 of the mob engaged in the San Elizario affair were Mexican citizens from Mexico, and that they had been drilled by a regular Mexican officer for days previous to the fight.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE Porte has issued a circular addressed to the leading European powers, in which it expresses a desire for peace and requests their mediation.... A proclamation has been issued by the Servian Government announcing that its army has been ordered to cross the Turkish frontier.... A dispatch from Plevna says: "The immediate cause of Osman Pasha's abandoning the intrenchments was the breaking out of an epidemic among the troops. There were forty or fifty dead bodies a day in Plevna. There were no men available to bury them, and the mortality was increasing."....

A Russian official dispatch dated Bogot, Dec. 13, says sixty battalions of Turks attacked the forces of the Grand Duke Vladimir all along the line, directing, however, their principal efforts against the left and center. They attacked Metchka six times, but were each time repulsed with great loss. At 1 p. m. the Thirty-fifth Division of the Twelfth Russian Army Corps appeared on the scene, and, attacking the Turks on their flank, compelled them, with the co-operation of the rest of the Russian forces, to retire upon Krasna, their retreat to Jovan Ciftlik being cut off. The Grand Duke Vladimir narrowly escaped a ball. Suleiman Pasha, describing the same affair, claims that he carried some of the intrenchments of Metchka, but was unable to hold them, owing to the fire from the heights and the arrival of Russian reinforcements. He consequently withdrew to his original position after a seven-hours' battle.

A CORRESPONDENT at Plevna gives the following account of the meeting between Osman Pasha and his conquerors: "The Grand Duke Nicholas rode up to Osman's carriage, and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word. Then the Grand Duke stretched out his hand, shook the hand of Osman Pasha heartily, and said, 'I compliment you on your defense of Plevna. It is one of the most splendid military feats in history.' Osman smiled sadly, rose painfully to his feet in spite of his wound, and said something which I could not hear. He then reseated himself. The Russian officers all cried 'Bravo! Bravo!' repeatedly, and all saluted respectfully. There was not one among them who did not gaze on the hero of Plevna with the gravest admiration and sympathy. Prince Charles, of Roumania, who had arrived, rode up and repeated unwittingly almost every word of the Grand Duke, and shook hands with Osman, who again rose, and bowed this time in grim silence. He wore a loose, blue cloak, with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank, and a red fez. He is a large, strongly-built man. The lower part of his face is covered with a short, black beard without a streak of gray, and he has a large Roman nose and black eyes."

THE Turks burned and evacuated Elena, and the position has been reoccupied by the Russians.... The Servians have begun active operations by marching on Kassova.... Achmet Eyoub Pasha has withdrawn his force from Schipka pass to Kezanlik.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg, which is of a semi-official character, says: "The statement that Germany and Austria have refused Turkey's request for mediation has produced a favorable impression here. The universal sentiment is that, after the great sacrifices of Russia, peace on the conditions foreshadowed in the Porte's circular would be illusory, and that the questions raised by this sanguinary war must be definitely and exhaustively solved."... Col. Wellesley, British military attache, says that Osman Pasha had less than 30,000 men at Plevna, and in his sortie lost 6,000 killed alone. The wounded must have been 8,000 more.... The Russian loss to Dec. 13 was 77,668 men.

A BUCHAREST dispatch says that Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian representatives abroad to observe the greatest possible reserve relative to the conditions of peace which Russia might be disposed to advance.... Orders have been given in Russia for the immediate mobilization of 80,000 more troops. New battalions are continually crossing the Danube.

DISPATCHES of the 20th from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that "Gen. Gourko has taken [illegible] on the direct road to Sofia.... The Servians have carried the strongly-fortified position at Mramor, advancing to the siege of Nisch and Widin. Suleiman Pasha is in full retreat, and the Russians have advanced to Ahmedli."....

A dispatch from London of the 20th says: "Meetings of the British Cabinet are held daily, and there is a settled impression that preparations for war are intended. At Woolwich and other arsenals orders have been received to stop the discharge of men, and take back those discharged under previous order. While war may not be intended, there is absolutely no doubt whatever that England is to be put in readiness for war should the latter be necessary."

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs that Suleiman Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived at Constantinople from Varna. He goes to Adrianople to take command of the army of Roumelia. Suleiman's circuitous route is explained by the fact that, in consequence of the ice and snow in the Balkan passes, heavy material is more easily transported by railway to Varna, and thence by sea to Constantinople, than by the more direct route. It is thought, also, that a portion of the troops from the Quadrilateral have gone to Roumelia by land direct, as the Czarowitch reports Turkish forces outside of Rutschuk and on the Lower Lom withdrawn.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AN insurrection has broken out in the province of Amyro, in Crete. Turkish families and the inhabitants of other provinces have sought refuge in the fortress. The Governor of Crete has sent troops to suppress the insurrection.... It is believed that the Russian Minister is negotiating with Denmark with a view to proposing Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, or Prince John of Glucksburg, as ruler of Bulgaria.

THE feeling in France is improving. The Chamber of Deputies has voted appropriations asked for by the Ministry, and the leading organ of the Republicans, *Republique Francaise*, compliments the message of the President, in which he declares his intention to obey the popular will as expressed in the late elections.

GEN. D'AURELLE DE PALADINES, a French life Senator, is dead. He was born Jan. 9, 1804.... The iron-workers of Sheffield, England, have received notice of a reduction of wages after the holidays.... A strike has occurred among the men employed on the Lachine canal enlargement, in Canada, caused by a cutting down of wages. Some 2,500 men quit work.

THE English Parliament will convene Jan. 17. It is expected the Ministry will ask for authority to place the army on such a footing as will enable England to speak with authority in the settlement between Russia and Turkey.... In the French Senate the bills for voting the four direct taxes and two-twelfths of the budget were passed unanimously, and in the Chamber M. Dufaure introduced a bill for the abolition of the law relative to press offenses. The legislation which was refused while MacMahon remained resistant has now been granted, and both houses have adjourned for the present, the Chamber to reassemble Jan. 8.

JAMES BALLANTYNE, the well-known Scotch author, died recently in Edinburgh.

TEN persons were killed in Edinburg, Scotland, by the falling of the wall of a hotel that had been partially destroyed by fire.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.—SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to the law in regard to the compensation for Government advertising, and the complaints daily received as to the inadequacy of such compensation. He suggests that the law be so amended as to allow the department to pay the same for advertising as the papers received from private individuals. Referred to the Committee of Civil Service and Retrenchment.... Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, called up the House joint resolution relating to reservoirs to promote the navigation of the Mississippi. Passed.... At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of Mr. Matthews' resolution declaring it to be the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, and Mr. Hereford made a speech upon it, after which the Senate went into executive session.... At the reopening of the doors the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, as amended by the conference committee.... On Mr. Edmunds' motion, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that the Vice President declare the Senate adjourned on Saturday immediately after the reading of the journal, and that no business should be transacted.... The Vice President announced as the committee to inquire into the practicability of promoting commercial intercourse with Mexico and maintaining peace on the Rio Grande frontier, Messrs. Conkling, Hamlin, Howe, Jones of Nevada, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Eaton and Maxey.... The Post-Route bill was passed.... The bill providing for the burial of the naval officers and men lost on the Huron was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The report of the conference committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill was passed.... The Senate amendments to the Paris Exposition bill were agreed to.... Mr. Wood presented a resolution instructing the several committees having in charge matters relating to Indian affairs, naval affairs, military affairs, postoffices, public lands, etc., to inquire into any errors, abuses, or frauds in the administration of the laws affecting such branches of the public service, with power to send for persons and papers, sit during the recess, etc. The Republicans filibustered against the passage of this resolution until the adjournment of the House.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.—SENATE.—A number of bills were signed by the Vice President.... On motion of Mr. Thurman, the Senate went into secret session to consider the difficulty between Messrs. Gordon and Conkling. After the doors were opened the following paper was presented and unanimously agreed to: WHEREAS, A misunderstanding having arisen between the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the Hon. John B. Gordon in the course of the executive proceedings of the Senate yesterday, and mutual understandings thereon having been arrived at, as set out in the following paper, it is ordered that said paper be entered at large on the legislative journal of the Senate: During an executive session of the Senate held yesterday words were uttered both by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and by Senator Conkling, of New York, which were mutually felt to be unkind and offensive. Reports of the incident appear in the papers of this morning which are inaccurate and unjust to both speakers. Upon careful inquiry as to what was said by each speaker, and what was understood to be said by the other, it is certain that the first offensive words were inspired by an honest misunderstanding of what had been innocently said by the other speaker. One harsh remark provoked another, as too often happens, but all that was offensive was the outgrowth of misapprehension. Since such was the fact, we, who are the mutual friends of both Senators, are of the opinion that it is due alike to the Senate and the speakers that whatever was felt to be unkind or offensive in the remarks of either should be treated as if never uttered, and we are now authorized to state, are mutually and simultaneously withdrawn. (Signed) H. Hamlin, M. W. Ransom, Timothy O. Howe, and J. E. McDonald.... The Senate then adjourned until January 10, 1878.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wood and the majority endeavored during nearly the whole day's session to have his investigation resolution adopted, but it was finally postponed until after recess.... Mr. Schleicher, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution authorizing the committee to sit during the recess in the investigation of the Mexican border trouble. Adopted.... The Senate amendments to the Post-route bill were taken up and concurred in.... Resolutions to pay extra employes in the Doorkeeper's Department were offered, discussed, and agreed to, and the House adjourned until Jan. 10.

IT is agreed on all hands that if the station near the scene of the wreck of the unfortunate Huron had been manned many lives would have been saved.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Mr. Cox, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill to organize the life-saving service. It provides, amongst other things, for the establishment of additional life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, and two complete and one life-boat stations on the coast of Lake Michigan, and two life-boat stations on the coast of Lake Huron. The President may appoint a general superintendent of the life-saving service who shall, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, have general charge of the service, and whose compensation shall be $4,000 per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an assistant to the general superintendent at a salary of $2,500 per annum. The compensation of keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations hereafter shall be $500 per annum, and they shall have the powers of inspectors of customs, but shall receive no additional compensation for the duties performed as such.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, has presented a bill to make the Agricultural Bureau a Department, and place it on an equal footing with the other departments.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has introduced a bill amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad acts. It authorizes the construction of the main line from Fort Worth to Ship's channel, bay of San Diego. The amount of bonds allowed by the bill is $25,000 per mile, and for difficult and mountainous sections $35,000 per mile—all secured by first mortgage on the road, and on all the 18,000,000 acres of land granted by the United States and acquired from the State of Texas—the aggregate bonds issued are not to exceed $38,750,000. The bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold, and to run fifty years. Authority is given for the extension of the road eastward to the Mississippi river by one or more branch lines, and provision is made for securing the Government against loss.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Representative Shelley, of Alabama, has a bill to regulate Chinese immigration. It proposes to levy a per-capita tax of $254 upon every subject of China immediately upon entering the United States, either from China or any other country, after the 1st day of January, 1879, excepting officers or duly-accredited agents of the Chinese Government, and their families or servants, coming to the United States in some official capacity. Every Chinese subject entering the United States without paying the tax to be imprisoned at hard labor for five years.

REORGANIZING THE NAVY.

Representative Harris, of the Naval Committee, has a scheme for the creation of a new navy. He proposes to provide for a board of competent engineers and naval constructors, whose duty it shall be to superintend the building of this navy according to a definite plan. The first cost is to be $50,000,000, of which $5,000,000 are to be appropriated annually. No further appropriations are to be made for the repair of vessels in cases where the cost of the repairs would exceed 40 per cent. of the value of the vessels. This plan proceeds upon the assumption that the United States now practically has no navy. Nothing has been built since the war except the sloops of war, and it is said of them by competent naval men that "they can neither fight nor run away with the flag."

ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Representative Willis, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill for the construction of the Texas and Pacific road, from Fort Worth to San Diego, and from Memphis to Jefferson, Tex., providing for a trunk line, postal and military route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific. The railroad company is authorized to issue bonds, the total amount of which for the entire line is not to exceed $37,000,000. The cost of the road is not to exceed $17,000 per mile, except for 250 miles through New Mexico and Arizona. The bonds have fifty years to run, bearing 5 per cent. gold interest, and the payment of which the Government is to guarantee. The bill also requires the Texas and Pacific Company to complete the branch from Shreveport to Vicksburg at its own cost. Senator Johnston, of Virginia, has introduced a similar bill in the Senate. It expresses the views of a majority of the members in Congress from the South.

How One Mouse Saved Another Mouse.

Our attention was attracted by several lusty squeaks from the inside of a pail almost full of water, into which a half-grown mouse had fallen. The alarm had hardly died away when four or five mice appeared on the scene, and began clambering to the top of the pail. For several moments after gaining the top of the pail and catching sight of the mouse in the water, a squeaking confab was held. First one mouse and then another would cling to the rim of the bucket with his hind legs, and, while almost touching the water with his nose, squeak out consolation or advice to the immersed; but while all this was going on the swimming powers of the unfortunate mouse in the pail were rapidly giving out. At last a happy thought seemed to strike the biggest mouse, and, almost without a squeak, he firmly fastened his fore feet on the edge of the pail, and let his body and tail hang down. The drowning mouse saw it, and, making a last desperate effort for life, swam to the spot, seized the tail of his brother mouse, and, amid squeaks of delight from all the mice present, was hauled high and dry out of the water and over the edge of the bucket.—*Corinne (Utah) Record.*

A Postage Wrangle.

Solicitor Freeman, of the Postoffice Department, has rendered a decision of considerable interest to publishers of newspapers. The Postmaster at Cincinnati has assumed that weekly Cincinnati *Gazettes* sent out to Postmasters free in return for specific services rendered the newspaper company, in keeping up its posters and other similar matters, were not papers to regular subscribers within the meaning of the law, and that every such paper must be prepaid at transient rates. He claimed that to attempt to circulate such papers at news rates was a violation of law and subjected those engaged to fine and imprisonment. The matter was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General and submitted to the Solicitor, who decided immediately that the Cincinnati Postmaster was altogether exceeding his authority, and he was ordered to withhold no more papers of this kind. The position taken was that payment in services was as much a bona fide subscription as payment in money.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Hanged for a Bet.

There are not wanting instances of persons who have hanged themselves, or suffered themselves to be hanged, from motives of curiosity or amusement. A remarkable case of this latter description formed the subject some years ago of one of those many curious investigations which have taken place from time to time at Bow street.

On April 15, 1812, two men were charged before the Magistrates under the following curious circumstances: A constable who was passing along Hampstead road on the previous evening observed a stout man six feet high hanging by his neck from a lamp-post attached to a wall, having been tied up and "turned off" just before by a short man. The officer rushed to the spot, and, when he arrived there, the handkerchief by which the tall man was suspended gave way, and he fell to the ground. His eyes were protruding from their sockets, and he was nearly "gone;" but, on recovering himself sufficiently to stagger on his legs, he immediately struck the officer so violent a blow on the nose as nearly to knock him down. Both men were with difficulty secured, when they explained that the tall man who was being hanged was simply paying "a debt of honor."

The two had been "tossing" in the afternoon, first for money, then for clothes; the tall man, having won the other's jacket, trousers and shoes, they agreed to toss up which should hang the other. The short man won the toss, and forthwith proceeded to hang the tall man on the lamp-post. The tall man urged that had he won the toss he would in like manner have assuredly hanged the short man; but the Magistrates, expressing their horror and disgust at the whole story, sentenced both prisoners to find bail for their good behavior. Not having bail they were committed to Bridewell.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A New Phase of the Legal-Tender Law.

A case is pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts which will involve the legality of the reissue of the greenbacks, and this case, will, beyond question, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Edward Atkinson, writing in the New York *Bulletin*, says:

"I also beg leave to call your attention to the fact that all the original legal-tender acts have been repealed by the repealing section of the Revised Statutes of 1874; and, as some changes were made in the revised section, relating to legal tenders, the Revised Statutes must be considered the only act now in force, whence will arise the question whether an act passed in 1874, in time of profound peace, is not condemned upon the same reasoning by which the court sustained the acts of 1862 and 1863."

The present authority by which the greenbacks are reissued is found in Section 3,577, Revised Statutes 1874, Title XXXVIII.:

"When any United States notes are returned to the treasury, they may reissue from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests may require."

The point made is clearly stated in Mr. Atkinson's letter, and it seems to be useless to speculate on what the courts may decide in reference to it. But a decision which at a single blow destroys the legal-tender power of the greenbacks and annihilates the only good currency the people are allowed to use would be a most direful calamity.

MR. W. FRASER RAE, an English traveler, who is himself Master of one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the world, was considerably surprised at the public parades of Knights Templar in this country. He says the English Knights "would as soon think of holding an encampment in a balloon as of amusing themselves by perambulating the streets in the full dress of their order."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 25	@13 00
HOGS	4 50	@ 5 75
COTTON	11⅜	@ 11⅝
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@ 61
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 40
RYE—Western	72	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	12 90	@13 00
LARD	8⅜	@ 8⅝
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	3 50	@ 4 20
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 21	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	58	@ 59
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 83
LARD	7⅝	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 09½	@ 1 10½
No. 2	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No.	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@ 65
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 17	@ 1 18½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 15
LARD	7⅝	@ 7¾
HOGS	3 60	@ 4 05
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 28
CORN—New	37	@ 39
OATS	29	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 64
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 90
LARD	7⅝	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN	45½	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 1	50	@ 52
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess	12 25	@12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 40
Fair	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	4 00	@ 4 37
HOGS	4 10	@ 4 40
SHEEP	3 75	@ 5 37

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Dr. Ward detailed a case of extraordinary recovery from epilepsy, the patient being placed upon a celery diet.—*Report British Vegetarian Society.*

The only safe way, if improvement is the object, is to breed from full-blood males. Always use such, and the pure blood will rapidly gain the ascendency.—*Utica Republican.*

It pays well to keep pig-pens clean, and with a warm sleeping apartment, with plenty of straw. Hogs will fatten much faster in a comfortable pen than in one that affords but little protection against cold winds and storms.—*Exchange.*

To a farm like mine, not favored with any living brook or spring, I consider a good wind mill a most important and valuable piece of machinery. Mine not only saves the labor of pumping, but furnishes an abundant supply of water at all times for house use as well as for all stock on the farm.—*Detroit Tribune.*

At one of the county fairs, two farmers, one of whom was the exhibitor of a simple half-bushel of wheat, held this little dialogue: Exhibitor—"I raised ninety-two bushels of wheat like that on four and one-half acres of land." His neighbor—"Well, if I had read that in a paper I wouldn't have believed it, but, if you say it is so, it is so, of course, and I'm an infernal fool to be buying my flour, as I have done for ten years and must do this winter, for my land is just as good for wheat as yours." There is a whole agricultural sermon in that little dialogue, and it is one which has been preached a hundred times and made hundreds of converts this fall. Scores of farmers, who last spring couldn't be made to believe that wheat could be profitably raised in New Hampshire, believe it now.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Forest leaves are excellent to mix with hot-bed material, and, where practicable, should be saved for this purpose. They do not heat so rapidly as stable manure, and in this have an advantage as tempering its violence, making it last longer, and maintaining a more regular heat. They are excellent material to put round cold frames to protect half-hardy plants. A board is put up the height of the frame-boards, and about a foot or more from them, and the leaves filled in between. If the plants are somewhat tender, the bottom of the frames may be filled in a few feet with the leaves. Much heat is thrown off during the decomposition of the leaves, which, though not enough to keep out a severe frost, yet modifies somewhat the temperature. These leaves, after they have been two or three years decaying, make admirable stuff for potting and for flowers in general.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Care of stock, so far as their proper bedding, feeding and ventilation are concerned, is too important a matter for the thrifty farmer to neglect attending to himself. However trustworthy his assistants, judging by our own experience, it will pay him well at the close of the season to see, each evening, that his cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are well bedded, fed and watered. Scarcely less important is the proper ventilation of the buildings in which his stock are wintered. While the entrance of draughts and cold is to be carefully prevented, it should be borne in mind that domesticated animals, like man himself, need fresh, wholesome air, and, if compelled by ignorance or carelessness to breathe a foul, tainted atmosphere, it is at a serious risk of health and consequent profit. A visit to the barn, stable and pig-pen early in the morning will at once warn the observant farmer of defective ventilation.—*Moore's Rural.*

It is surprising to see the quantity of potatoes that can be grown from one pound of seed. Last season parties that did their "level best," in competition for some tempting prizes, succeeded in producing from one pound of the Alpha potato, from 1,280 to 1,982 pounds! In these experiments each eye was cut from the seed, and planted in separate hills; and the land was covered with an immense coat of stable-dung, and plowed or forked in. Then ashes, bone-dust, lime and other fertilizers were applied without stint, at the rate of $500 worth to the acre; and, when the clouds failed to supply sufficient moisture, water was supplied from other sources. This is "high farming" in reality—no half-way work; and it was shown that one can not easily apply too much manure to potato land. Potatoes require a good deal of potash, and farmers can not make a mistake in applying to the land on which they are grown either ashes or commercial fertilizers that contain a large percentage of potash. It comes cheapest in muriate of potash, being fifty per cent. of actual potash, and selling at $2.50 per 100 lbs.—*Rural New Yorker.*

About the House.

Eat Graham pudding and milk for breakfast.

Mend coal-scuttles with flour paste and Canton-flannel.

A cement of ashes and salt will stop cracks in a stove.

Wicks must be changed frequently to insure a good light.

Acidity of the Stomach.—This can be corrected by using alkalies. Borax is good, if used properly; take a small pinch several times a day; too much might cause nausea.

Bread-Making.—We use a 2-cent cake of yeast dissolved in three pints of luke-warm water. This makes three loaves of bread and one pan of rolls. Our bread is excellent.

For Dyspepsia.—Burn alum until the moisture in it is evaporated; then take as much as you can put on a dime, about half an hour before eating. Three or four days probably will answer; but take it until cured.

Dark Steamed Pudding.—To be steamed two and a half or three hours. One cupful molasses, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of butter, four cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful soda, three-quarters cupful of fruit; spice to suit the taste; to be eaten with sour sauce.

Boston Tea Cakes.—One well-beaten egg, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted in the dry flour, two heaping cupfuls of sifted flour, one table-spoonful of butter, melted; bake in small tins.

Celery.—Celery can be kept for a week or longer by first rolling it up in brown paper, then pin it up in a towel and keep it in a dark place, and keep as cool as possible. Before preparing it for the table place it in a pan of cold water, and let it remain for an hour. It will make it crisp and cold.

Corning Beef.—For 100 pounds of beef take seven pounds salt, two pounds sugar, two ounces saltpetre, two ounces pepper, two ounces soda; dissolve in two and a half gallons of water; boil, skim and let cool; when a scum rises after a few weeks scald the brine over, and by so doing and keeping meat entirely covered with brine, it will keep a year and more.

Jelly Cake Rolls.—Four eggs, beat whites and yelks separately; one teacupful white sugar, one teacupful sifted flour, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in a very little hot water; flavor with the juice of one lemon; beat all well together; spread quarter of an inch thick in a square tin; bake quickly; then turn bottom side up, spread with jelly, and roll up while hot; this recipe makes three rolls.

NINETY-NINE YEARS.

A Long Term—A Scene in a Missouri Court of Justice.

[From the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.]

The trial of John and William Williams, two brothers, for murder in the first degree, was concluded in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. This case was brought here for trial on a change of venue from Miller county. They were charged with the killing, on the 28th of last March, a man named L. Corbin, who was shot through the head by a pistol in the hands of John Williams, the younger brother.

The case went to the jury on Friday night, at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the jury were allowed to separate and return to their homes. Yesterday morning they reassembled, and about 11 o'clock agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree, as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, John Williams, guilty in manner and form as charged in the within indictment for murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment as imprisonment in the penitentiary for the period of ninety-nine years.

"We, the jury, find the defendant, William Williams, guilty in manner and form as charged in the within indictment for murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the period of ten years."

There were present the father, two sisters, a niece and a female relative of the boys. When Deputy Clerk Stewart arose to read the indictment, the most intense eagerness was depicted upon the countenances of the females, but the father's face wore a look of despair, as if he had forebodings of the fate that was in store for his sons. The spectators, with whom the room was crowded, manifested deep interest, while the accused seemed the most indifferent of all. As the Clerk reached that portion of the verdict which assessed the punishment of John Williams at ninety-nine years, the sisters and niece broke into loud exclamations of anguish, accompanied with violent demonstrations of grief. They begged the Clerk to stop, and the niece exclaimed, "Oh, what will become of poor old grandmother?"

"Oh, those hard-hearted jurors! How could they be so cruel?" wailed a sister.

The poor old heart-broken father was less demonstrative, but the tears which streamed down his furrowed cheeks showed how deep was the anguish that filled his heart. The Clerk was visibly affected, but proceeded with his disagreeable duty as best he could, while the bystanders also exhibited the emotion which the scene was naturally calculated to call forth.

The girls—for they were all young—threw their arms around the prisoners' necks, kissing them again and again, making the building resound with their cries, lamentations and exclamations, such as:

"Oh, Lord, what shall become of me!"

"Oh, John! John! Oh, brother! For you to go to that horrid place!"

"Just think of it! For ninety-nine years! Oh, I cannot stand it!"

It was a sad scene, and the grief and emotion exhibited by the relatives finally brought the tears to the eyes of the prisoners themselves.

When the sentence of ninety-nine years' imprisonment was announced for John Williams, his brother heartlessly remarked: "Well, John will lose his teeth by that time!" Then, suddenly changing, he exclaimed: "It's a d—d shame!" and his eyes malignantly flashed with fury.

When the Sheriff ordered the prisoners to be removed to jail, the girls clung to them with despair, and renewed their cries and entreaties, going with them through the streets, which echoed with their cries.

The Voice of the Turtle.

The preacher believed he ought not to select a subject beforehand; but when he rose to speak and opened the Bible the first verse that met his eye must be used. That happened to be "The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." He thought he was stumped. At length he said: "Brethering, at first sight one would not think there was much in this tex'; but on a little consideration you will see there is a great deal in it. Now, you all know what a turtle is. If you have been along by a pond, you have seen them on a log sunning themselves. Now, it is said 'The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land.' But the turtle hasn't any voice, that anybody ever heard; so it must be the noise he makes in plunging off the log into the water. Hence we conclude that immersion is meant, and that immersion will become universal."

THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The decisive event in the war in Bulgaria, so long awaited, has come at last. Plevna has capitulated, after a hard fight, in which Ghazi Osman himself was wounded. The fall of the Bulgarian stronghold, which will take a worthy place in history by the side of Saragossa, Sebastopol, Strasbourg, and Kars, was by no means inglorious, for its defenders were dying of hunger, and had held out against a vastly superior force, investing them on every side, for more than four months. Numberless assaults have been repelled with heroism; hunger, fatigue, and exposure have been endured. Two battles of appalling magnitude have been fought, and in each the defenders have inflicted terrible defeat upon the assailants. But in spite of the utmost heroism and endurance the end must come at last, and starvation has done what the enemy's storming parties and siege-guns and trenches could not accomplish. For, though the capitulation has taken place at the end of a great battle, that battle would have resulted as did those which went before it if the defenders had not been reduced by hunger to a condition in which they could make no effectual resistance. In Osman Pasha the Russians found an opponent of no mean ability. It was he who rendered Plevna so strong, and his work was done in an amazingly short space of time. Toward the end of July, when the Russians crossed the Danube at Sistova, Osman was in command at Nikopolis. Compelled to abandon that point, he fell back with his army upon Plevna, and, when the Russians reached the vicinity of that city less than two weeks afterward, they found it surrounded by a continuous line of redoubts, covering the crests of the two ranges of hills which command it on all sides. The genius of the Turkish commander had in a fortnight rendered the place impregnable. Entirely unsustained by his chief, he showed the same masterly ability in defending Plevna that he did in its fortification; and that his soldiers were worthy of their commander is shown in the terrible slaughter which they, armed with Yankee rifles, inflicted upon the enemy.

The result of this event, which is by far the most important of the war, will be disastrous to the Turks. Set free from Plevna, the main body of the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas will press forward to the Schipka pass and invade Roumelia. Nothing has prevented the Grand Duke from making this movement but the danger of leaving Plevna on his flank. The attempt of Suleiman Pasha against Tirnova has apparently already come to a standstill; and, if that General could effect nothing against the right wing of the Czarowitch, he can have no hope of prevailing against the overwhelming force which the capitulation of Plevna will liberate. Within a week the seat of war will be transferred to the south side of the Balkans; unless, indeed, the Sultan should express his earnest desire to treat for peace, and the seat of war be transferred to the council chambers. It does not seem likely that the Turks will attempt much further resistance in their present enfeebled condition, and there is no reason to believe that the Russians will miss an opportunity to gain what they want without further bloodshed and expenditure, should such opportunity offer. The presence of the Grand Duke's army in the neighborhood of Adrianople would stimulate powerfully the Sultan's desire to treat, but the permanent conditions of peace will never be arranged directly between the Sultan and the Czar. The questions at issue cannot be settled now without a European understanding, and in establishing that understanding there is no knowing what new complications may arise.

The United States Senate.

For the first time in several years we have a full Senate, the admission of J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, filling the last vacant seat. That body, as now organized, consists of the following members. There are Republicans (in Roman), 39; Democrats (in *Italic*), 36; Independent (in SMALL CAPS), 1; total, 76:

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Term expires		Term expires.	
1879.	George E. Spencer.	1881.	Branch K. Bruce.
1883.	*John T. Morgan.*	1883.	*L. Q. C. Lamar.*
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
1879.	Stephen W. Dorsey.	1879.	*David Armstrong.*
1883.	*Aug. H. Garland.*	1881.	*Francis M. Cockrell.*
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
1879.	Aaron A. Sargent.	1881.	A. S. Paddock.
1881.	Newton Booth.	1883.	Alvin Saunders.
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
1879.	Jerome B. Chaffee.	1879.	John P. Jones.
1883.	Henry M. Teller.	1881.	Wm. Sharon.
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1879.	*Wm. H. Barnum.*	1879.	B. Wadleigh.
1881.	*Wm. W. Eaton.*	1883.	Edward H. Rollins.
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
1881.	*Thomas F. Bayard.*	1881.	*Theo. F. Randolph.*
1883.	*Eli Saulsbury.*	1883.	*John R. McPherson.*
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
1879.	Simon B. Conover.	1879.	Roscoe Conkling.
1881.	*Charles W. Jones.*	1881.	*Francis Kernan.*
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1879.	*John B. Gordon.*	1879.	*Aug. S. Merrimon.*
1883.	*Benjamin H. Hill.*	1883.	*Matt. W. Ransom.*
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
1879.	Richard J. Oglesby.	1879.	Stanley Matthews.
1883.	DAVID DAVIS.	1881.	*Allen G. Thurman.*
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
1879.	*Daniel W. Voorhees.*	1879.	John H. Mitchell.
1881.	*Joseph E. McDonald.*	1883.	*Lafayette F. Grover.*
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1879.	William B. Allison.	1879.	J. Donald Cameron.
1883.	Sam'l J. Kirkwood.	1881.	*William A. Wallace.*
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1879.	John J. Ingalls.	1881.	A. E. Burnside.
1883.	Preston B. Plumb.	1883.	Henry B. Anthony.
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1879.	*Thos. C. McCreery.*	1879.	John J. Patterson.
1883.	*James B. Beck.*	1883.	*M. C. Butler.*
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
1879.	*James B. Eustis.*	1881.	*James E. Bailey.*
1883.	Wm. P. Kellogg.	1883.	*Isham G. Harris.*
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
1881.	Hannibal Hamlin.	1881.	*Samuel B. Maxey.*
1883.	James G. Blaine.	1883.	*Richard Coke.*
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
1879.	*George R. Dennis.*	1879.	Justin S. Morrill.
1881.	*William P. Whyte.*	1881.	Geo. F. Edmunds.
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
1881.	Henry L. Dawes.	1881.	*Robert E. Withers.*
1883.	George F. Hoar.	1883.	*John W. Johnston.*
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1881.	I. P. Christiancy.	1881.	*Frank Hereford.*
1883.	Thomas W. Ferry.	1883.	*Henry G. Davis.*
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
1881.	S. J. R. McMillan.	1879.	Timothy O. Howe.
1883.	William Windom.	1881.	Angus Cameron.

The London *Times* staff, from the highest to the lowest, wished to unite in a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Delane on his retirement. But the intended recipient declined the proffered honor, and not even the suggestion that it shall take the form of his portrait, to be hung in the editorial room, will induce him to consent.

A hundred lashes is a forfeiture which can be taken with more precision than Shylock's pound of flesh. A negro living near Warrenton, Ga., recently asked a white neighbor to lend him some money. The capitalist declined on the ground that there was no chance of his getting back. The applicant voluntarily offered to pay the penalty of 100 lashes if he failed to meet his obligation at the appointed time. The money was not repaid, and, on Monday last, the creditor proceeded to take the debt out of the negro's hide. When he had got $50 worth, White told Black that he could go on the farm and work out the remainder, but the latter insisted that the debt should be canceled with the lash, according to the bond, and it was done.

THE SILVER BILL.

Its Prospects in the Senate—Will the President Veto the Measure?

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The preliminary votes on the Silver bill in the Senate leave no doubt that a large majority of that body is in favor of the passage of the bill. That question being determined, the other one arises, will the President veto the bill? It is not often that a President has the opportunity, or, having it, avails himself of it to inform Congress of his personal opinions as to the expediency of a measure. In this case the President, in his annual message, laid before Congress in strong and unmistakable language his objections to a bill which had already passed one house by a four-fifths vote and was then pending in the other house. The theory of a veto is that the President, in returning a bill without his approval, may give such reasons for his negative that members of Congress shall be influenced to vote differently after hearing these reasons than they voted on the first occasion. In this case, however, the President's objections have been heard in advance. He and the Secretary of the Treasury have in fact exhausted their reasoning in opposition to the bill, and a veto message with any expectation of changing votes will be a vain delusion. So vain would such a proceeding be, that it is more than likely that, should the bill pass the Senate by a two-thirds vote, the President would confine his action to a protest such as other Presidents have made under similar circumstances. Should he, however, veto the bill, what are the prospects of its receiving the two-thirds vote necessary to make it a law? With the admission of Eustis, of Louisiana, the Senate will consist of seventy-six members, and, if all are present, fifty-one votes will be required to pass a bill over a veto. The Senators have, by their votes and otherwise, nearly all expressed an opinion on this question, and the Senators may be classified as for or against the Silver bill as follows:

YEAS.

States.	Senators.	States.	Senators.
Alabama	Morgan.	Missouri	Armstrong. Cockrell.
Arkansas	Dorsey. Garland.	Nevada	Sharon. Jones.
California	Booth.	N. Carolina	Merrimon. Ransom.
Colorado	Chaffee. Teller.	Ohio	Matthews. Thurman.
Florida	Conover. Jones.	Pennsylv'a.	Wallace.
Georgia	Gordon.	S. Carolina	Patterson. Butler.
Illinois	Oglesby. Davis.	Tennessee	Bailey. Harris.
Indiana	Voorhees. McDonald.	Texas	Coke. Maxey.
Iowa	Allison. Kirkwood.	Virginia	Johnston. Withers.
Kansas	Ingalls. Plumb.	W. Virginia	Hereford. Davis.
Kentucky	McCreery. Beck.	Wisconsin	Howe. Cameron.
Louisiana	Eustis.		
Michigan	Ferry.		
Mississippi	Bruce.		

NAYS.

California	Sargent.	Michigan	Christine
Connecticut	Barnum. Eaton.	Mississippi	Lamar.
		N.H'm's'ire	Rollins. Wadleigh.
Delaware	Bayard. Saulsbury.	N. Jersey	Randolph. McPherson.
Georgia	Hill.	New York	Conkling. Kernan.
Louisiana	Kellogg.		
Maine	Hamlin. Blaine.	R. Island	Anthony. Burnside.
Maryland	Whyte. Dennis.	Vermont	Morrill. Edmunds.
Mas'chus'ts	Dawes. Hoar.		

DOUBTFUL.

Alabama	Spencer	Oregon	Mitchell.
Oregon	Grover.	Pe'ns'lvania	Cameron.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas	47
Nays	25
Doubtful	4
Total	76

Of those put down as doubtful, the two Senators from Oregon, and Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, judging from their antecedents and the opinion in their States, will vote for the bill. Mr. Spencer may vote the other way. Included in the negative vote, however, are Messrs. Hill of Georgia, Lamar of Mississippi, Kellogg of Louisiana, and Christiancy of Michigan, all of whom represent constituencies overwhelmingly in favor of the unlimited remonetization of silver.

An Interesting Breach of Promise Case.

A rare and funny breach of promise suit is set for hearing to-morrow before Judge Willford, in the Circuit Court of this city. Miss Pauline Rhule is the plaintiff and F. Neurath the defendant. Neurath is a well-known wholesale candy manufacturer here, and occupies a high station in society. Miss Rhule is a young lady who also moves in the best society of this city. It seems that the lady had engaged herself to the defendant several months ago, and that the defendant broke the engagement for a very curious reason—namely, for alleged bad breath—which the defendant discovered upon kissing her, last September. I am informed by the counsel for the plaintiff that she will produce young lady friends as witnesses who will testify that they have slept with her, and found her breath sweetly aromatic. Members of the Richmond bar, who are familiar with all of the facts, think it the most remarkable case of the kind in the records of the court. Miss Rhule is buxom and bewitching in appearance, and the jury may adjourn to view the premises. Neurath is 42 years of age, and is a widower of one year's standing. Miss Rhule lays her damages at $2,500.—*Richmond (Va.) Cor. New York Times.*

Facts About Fires.

The following practical and scientific observation on the quenching of fires quickly and with the least loss to insurance companies is communicated to the Portland (Me.) *Press* by an old fireman:

One gallon of water at the bottom of a fire will do more to quench it than ten gallons at the top. Play low is the true motto for the fireman. If the first engine that reached the Summer street fire in Boston had burst into the warehouse and played into the goods elevator, where the fire broke out, it would probably have saved $50,000,000. To play on the roof of a house on fire is to waste water; the roof was made to shed water; the rain does not put out the kitchen fire, nor would the Presumpscot, flowing bodily on the roof, put out the kitchen if afire. Play low, get the water to the bottom of the fire, and you need not pour in the Presumpscot. A few gallons at the bottom of the fire will rise in clouds of steam wherever the fire is rising and will quench it. Even a heap of rubbish turns rain and water like a partial roof. A gill of water thrown into the bottom of a grate quenches the fire more than a quart thrown on top. For a similar reason, water on the windward side is more effective than on the leeward. I am speaking now of a moderate fire, when there are only one or two houses burning. The big blazes on the leeward look fearfully, but they cannot be effected by playing on them. Throw your water into the bed of coals under the retort that is sucking them, and it goes out. That is to say, play at the bottom of the windward side of the fire, and you take the surest and speediest way to quench the whole, leeward side blazes included.

PINCHBACK RETIRES.

He Writes a Letter in Which the Course of the Republican Majority in Seating Kellogg is Sharply Criticised.

The following is the letter of P. B. S. Pinchback to Gov. Nicholls, announcing his retirement from the contest for a seat in the United States Senate as Senator from Louisiana:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1877.

To His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir: On the 14th day of January, 1873, I was elected by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1873, and my credentials, duly signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached, were presented to the Senate of the United States. On the 13th day of January, 1875, and pending the action of the United States Senate on the credentials of 1873, to cover what might be deemed any irregularity in the first action, the General Assembly of Louisiana re-elected me Senator as though in case of a vacancy, and my second credentials, duly signed by the Executive and attested by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached, were presented to the Senate. In February of 1876 the Senate passed on my credentials of 1873, and, by a vote of 29 to 31, resolved "that P. B. S. Pinchback be not seated Senator from Louisiana for the term of six years from March 4, 1873," leaving, nevertheless, the credentials of 1875 still before the Senate, and the title created by the election of that year undetermined. My defeat in my first contest was referable to the votes of certain Republican Senators, and on the alleged ground that the Returning Board that gave certificates to the members of the General Assembly of 1873 was unconstitutional, and the Legislature organized thereon illegal. With the credentials of 1875 still pending before the Senate, and inferring from the action of the Senators above referred to, relative to the powers and decisions of the Electoral Commission, and more recently from their seating William Pitt Kellogg, that the opinions of these gentlemen as to the constitutional powers of the Returning Board in the matter of creating a Legislature had undergone a change, I determined to make a second contest for my seat in the Senate. A majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, including three Republican members, have, however, reported that James B. Eustis is lawfully entitled to a seat in the United States Senate for the unexpired term for which I was elected. Not willing under the circumstances to continue this contest, and by a seemingly factious opposition embarrass Mr. Eustis and deprive the State of her due representation, I now respectfully tender to you, as Chief Executive of Louisiana, my resignation.

I deem it proper in this connection, as a matter of justice to myself and to my friends, to direct attention to the exceptional action had in my case, especially as the same appears in contrast with the prompt and partisan support of Gov. Kellogg. I admit that there were irregularities attaching to the constitution of the General Assembly of 1873 of such a character as to put in question to some extent the legal status of said General Assembly. Its members bore credentials from a Returning Board whose legal character was determined and recognized by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, but from the opposition of Gov. Warmoth, the custodian of the returns of the election, they were unable to obtain possession of said returns, and their action in making the canvass and promulgation of votes was to some extent based upon statements and certificates of votes furnished by the United States Supervisors, and other secondary evidence. Necessarily their decisions were to some extent conjectural and uncertain, but the best the necessities of the case allowed; and the Legislature thus declared was authorized, under the constitution, to cure and determine any defects that might exist in the title of its membership. This body actually existed for its constitutional term of two years, enacted the legislation that governed the State for that period, and was deemed of sufficient vitality to canvass and declare the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and the executive officers were not only recognized by the judiciary of the State and by the President of the United States, but exercised their functions within the State for the full term of their office. Supplementing these considerations by the further fact that Louisiana was largely Republican in its masses, I believed that, as Senator elect, I not only represented the popular will of the State, but possessed a title substantially legal and valid; yet I submitted to the decision of the Senate on the assumption that honorable Senators were not only honest in the grave constitutional objections that they raised, but were so far acting from conviction as would authorize the expectation of consistency of conduct when a similar case should be presented for their consideration. Now, I find, when Gov. Kellogg presents a claim essentially like my own, but weaker, that the gentlemen who so earnestly combatted my claim promptly and without hesitation admit and defend his.

The Packard Legislature, so-called, derives its credentials from the legal Returning Board, and said board, unlike that of 1873, could be specific and definite in its promulgation of the election, but as a matter of fact, not from lack of knowledge, but of choice, excluded men who had received a majority of the votes cast, as appeared from the official returns before them, sufficient in number to destroy a quorum in each House. They thus, by the practical disfranchisement of the citizens, created a Legislature which could not exist except by the defeat of the popular will. The Assembly of 1873 may have, inadvertently, and by the enforced ignorance of the only tribunal competent to act in the premises, had men in it not entitled to sit therein, but the Packard Assembly, in its Senate and in its House, held members in sufficient numbers to have broken the quorum in each, who were put there to the knowledge of the Returning Board, not only without having received a majority of votes, but to the exclusion of other men who were well understood to have been elected. This Assembly passed away in a few weeks, without leaving behind it, as the evidence of its existence, a single living statute. An election by such a body is certified to by Gov. Packard, whose title was as baseless, and whose tenure of office was as uncertain as his General Assembly, and this makes prima facie and on its merits the case of Gov. Kellogg. It taxes both my credulity and charity to concede either sincerity or consistency to Republican Senators who so earnestly opposed my claim from 1873 to 1876, and so promptly and solidly supported the new Senator from Louisiana. In withdrawing from this contest, I cannot refrain from expressing my heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Senate who have consistently and bravely sustained me in my efforts to secure my rights and representation to the State and people of Louisiana. I have the honor, sir, to be

Your most obedient servant,
P. B. S. Pinchback.

A Minnesota farmer stood beneath a hollow tree, all hollow, hollow, hollow, and cut it down. It contained twelve live skunks, all hollow, hollow, hollow and the farmer "hollowed," too.

ALL SORTS.

They raise vegetable tallow in Australia.

The hogs of Pennsylvania are dying with diphtheria.

A boast of strength is usually a confession of weakness.

Horseshoes are made in California of compressed rawhide.

Ground Hog City is the name of a town in the Black Hills.

The late Gen. Forrest, at his own request, was buried in his Confederate uniform.

There are said to be many impecunious Americans stranded in Paris and London.

The Harpers paid Mr. Longfellow at the rate of $10 a line for his poem of "Keramos."

[illegible] American cheese is running ahead of the European article the world over.

"Progressive Women" have had their fifth congress and *gone home* to sniff at their husbands because seal-skin sacques don't grow on trees.

The United States utilizes in agriculture 10 per cent. of its area; Great Britain, 58 per cent.; France and Belgium, 83; Austro-Hungary, 88; and Holland, 70. This shows conclusively whence the agricultural growth must spring.

At Creedmoor, lately, Thomas Lamb, Jr., one of the reserves of the last American rifle team, made the astonishing and unprecedented score of thirty consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. But the score was not made in a match, and so doesn't count.

There arrived at Galveston a few days ago, 150 German immigrants on their way to Marion county, Tex. On the train from Galveston the baggage-master was struck with the peculiar shape of a bundle, and, upon examination, found in it a big Dutchman.

A Rochester milkman lost two lady customers because a newspaper charged him with putting *aqua pura* in his milk. They said they had all they could do to stand the water he put in, but now that he was caught adding that nasty drug, they wanted no more of his milk in theirs.

The British Bible Society reports an astonishing demand for the Bible among the Cossacks. Over 60,000 have been distributed within the last few weeks. The excellent linen paper makes the best of gun wadding, and thus the gospel is spread among the Turks.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.35, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25. Fancy Brocade and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.35.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $5.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up. Real Laces, Chudda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $5.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.00 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and Beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 27th, 1877.

Address of the Central Committee to the Democracy of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21, 1877.

To the Democratic Voters of Indiana:

At a meeting of the democratic state central committee held in this city on the 20th day of December, 1877, it was unanimously resolved that the democratic state convention shall be held at Indianapolis, on the 20th day of February, 1878. The vote of the state has so largely increased that a representation upon the former basis makes the convention too large for the convenient dispatch of business; so large indeed that no hall in the state is capacious enough for its accommodation. The committee therefore established the basis of representation at one delegate for every two hundred voters, and one for each fraction over one hundred in each county cast for Tilden and Hendricks; and you are requested to select the delegates in each county upon the above basis in such manner as you have usually adopted.

It is the wish and hopes of the committee that all the voters of the state who desire a change in national administration; all who favor economy in national, state, county and city expenditures, and reform in the civil service of the country; all who demand that the policy of the country in relation to finance and money shall be made fair, equal and just towards the people by the repeal of the resumption law and the restoration of silver money, shall participate in the selection of delegates, so that the sentiment of the entire people, who think alike upon these important matters, shall be represented in the convention and express in its utterances.

This is the first occasion upon which the committee has been called upon to address you since the election of 1876. We can not now be wholly silent upon what took place after that election. It is known to you all that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, and according to the constitution and laws they should have been inaugurated. A cabinet officer announced to the country the flagrant falsehood that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and then it was resolved that they should be forced into the offices. The president gave his sanction to the high handed proceedings and commanded the military forces of the country to be assembled at Washington, thereby seeking to control the action of congress and dictate his successor. The work was done. The right of the people to select their rulers at the ballot box was sacrificed to the greedy demands of party, and in the presence of military power. Rather than involve the country in civil strife or even expose it to the hazard of that dreadful calamity the democrats in congress chose to trust the judges of the supreme court. That trust was disappointed, and resulted in a fraud—even members of that high court so far forgot the dignity of their position as to allow themselves to be used to serve the purpose of partisian power and gain. We do not propose to disturb the incumbants, but the people owe it to themselves and the institutions of the country that rest upon the ballot box to rebuke the crime, so that it never can be repeated. The party has made no gain by its crime. It is filled with distrust and dissentions. Neither department trusts the other. Indeed how could it be otherwise? Hayes knows that the commission declared him elected when he was not elected; and the country knows that he has identified himself and made himself and his administration a party to the crime by appointing to lucrative offices nearly all the men who had been connected with the foul returning board transaction. One of the wretches from Florida, nominated for chief justice of one of the territories, was so vile that the senate was compelled, but a few days since, to reject him. May we not ask sincere and honest republicans whether they are content to endorse this crime by their votes? Will they rather not join us in its condemnation and in an honest effort to return to better government, with the hopes that better times will follow?

M. D. MANSON, chairman.
RUFUS MAGEE, secretary.

* * *

Wm. Fleming, Esq., of Fort Wayne, will be a candidate for State Treasurer. While the south and central portions of the state are striving for representations on the ticket, they ought not to have more than they are entitled to, and it has heretofore required a solid north to gain what was due us. There are several candidates in this section for this position and unless we unite on one man and stand firmly by him, there will be little chance of winning. We believe Mr. Fleming the strongest man yet mentioned, and we trust an effort can be made to concentrate our forces upon him. He is from a locality which has never had representation on the state ticket. He is a life-long, indefatigable, persistent worker in the ranks of the democracy. He has always been found where work and cool judgment was needed, and has never flinched a moment in ardorous undertakings for the good of the party. We know he would make an excellent officer, and we believe he deserves the nomination, because of his personal efforts and untiring exertions for the good of the party.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

To the Tax-Payers of De Kalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof that the rate of taxation for the year A. D. 1877 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of De Kalb county, for said year.

		State Levies.			Town and Township Levies.							County Levies.			
	State Taxes		School Tax		Township Tax	Road Tax	Com. School Tax	Spec'l. School Tax		Addit'l. Special School		County Tax	Bond Int.	Total Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORA'D TOWNS	On each $100	On each Poll	On each $100	On each Poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each Poll	On each $100	On each Poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	Total Poll.
Butler Townsip.	13	50	16	50	5	20		50	50			45	10	159	150
Jackson "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	25			45	10	119	125
Concord "	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150
Newville "	13	50	16	50	5	15		35	10			45	10	139	200
Stafford "	13	50	16	50	5	10		40	50			45	10	139	150
Wilmington "	13	50	16	50	5	15		35				45	10	139	100
Union "	13	50	16	50	5	15		3				45	10	109	100
Richland "	13	50	16	50	5	10		25	100			45	10	124	200
Fairfield "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Smithfield "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Franklin "	13	50	16	50	5	20		20	25			45	10	129	125
Troy "	13	50	16	50	5	15		22				45	10	126	100
Keyser "	13	50	16	50	5	15	10	30	50			45	10	134	150
Auburn Town	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50	50	100	45	10	189	250
Waterloo "	13	50	16	50	5	15		50	100			45	10	154	200
Butler "	13	50	16	50	5	15		50		50		45	10	204	150
Garrett "	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150

DOG TAX:—For every male, $1.00; for every female, $2.00; for each additional dog, $2.00.

Examine your receipt before leaving the office and see that it covers all your property. People are taxed for what they own on April 1st of each year.

Taxes are due on the 15th day of December, and tax-payers may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the third Monday of April, or may, at their own option, pay one-half thereof on or before said third Monday and the remaining one-half on or before the first Monday in November following, provided, however, that all road taxes charged shall be paid prior to the third Monday in April, as prescribed by law; and provided, further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of taxes charged against a tax-payer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday in April, the whole amount charged shall become due and returned delinquent, and be collected as provided by law. Delinquent lands are advertised on or about the first Monday in January, and are sold on the second Monday of February of each year.

The treasurer is responsible for the taxes he could have collected. Therefore tax-payers ought to remember that their taxes must be paid every year.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent tax. As the road tax is all due with the first installment, road receipts must be presented on or before the third Monday of April, or they will not be received. For the collection of which I may be found at my office, in Auburn, as directed by law. Pay your taxes promptly and avoid costs.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of De Kalb county.

December 24th, 1877.

The Kendallville Standard asks the question, "Is Hayes a sneak?" Well, he sneaked into office mighty slick, and the Standard glorified therein. Why squeal now?

* * *

The Supreme Court of this State has just decided that when land is deeded to husband and wife it cannot be sold on execution against either during the life time of both.

* * *

The swells in and around Washington are lamenting the bloodless settlement of the Gordon-Conkling dispute. They would be proud to officiate at any body's duel but their own. Messrs. Gordon and Conkling have acted with sense.

* * *

Conkling defeated the confirmation of Hayes' New York appointments. We are in favor of the fight; but confess to a serene indifference as to which whips. Hayes occupies the Presidency by fraud and Conkling helped to perpetrate the fraud, and we'd like to see both cleaned out.

* * *

There is not a more swaggering, arrogant pompous man in the Senate than Conkling. The difficulty between him and Blaine some twelve years ago arose from the airy manner of the Senator, and that is why Blaine called him a turkey cock. On the other hand there is no gentleman more polished, amiable, polite and genial, in that body, than Senator Gordon.

* * *

Secretary Evarts has spoken and his speech is believed to express the sentiments of President Hays. It is an acceptance of the war offered by Conkling, Blaine and Chandler. The Administration will not be trifled with, much less beg for terms. The quarrel can have but one result, and that will be the total upsetting of Conkling and his allies. The only time to have made war successfully upon Hayes was before he was counted to the White House.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided for that latitude the long-disputed question whether drunken men are responsible for the murders that they commit in their fit of intoxication. The Georgia tribunal has ruled that "to be too drunk to form the intent to kill, he must be to drunk to form the intent to shoot." We suppose he must be too drunk to handle a club or use any other murderous weapon effectually, and this decision seems to have considerable common sense as well as justice about it.

* * *

The following story is applied to President Hayes. An old man went to market on his jackass, his little son going along on foot. They met a man who said, "Old fellow, I think you had better get down and let your little son ride." The old man got down and put his son up to ride. Pretty soon they met another who said, "Young man, I think you had better get down and walk; let your poor old father ride." The son obeyed and the old gent again got up to ride. They had not gone far until they met the third man who said the hard-hearted old man ought at least to take his son up and let him ride also. This request was also complied with, but the load proved to be too great for the poor old animal who sunk down and died. The old man then took in the situation and began to see what he had done and thus soliloquized: "Well, I have tried to please everybody, and have pleased nobody, and have lost my ass in the bargain."

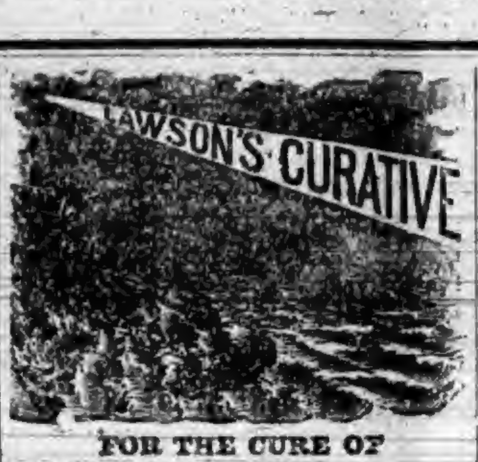

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents $5,902.76 with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-eight, fifty two, fifty-three, fifty-nine, eighty-two, eighty three, one hundred and one, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty-seven and one hundred and fifty eight, [28, 52, 53, 59, 82, 83, 101, 130, 133, 134, 131, 139, 140, 157 and 158,] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, De Kalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, deputy.

Zollers & Zollers, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Dec. 20th, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.50.

L. J. BLAIR, Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DE KALB COUNTY. }

In the De Kalb Circuit Court, February term, 1878.

Almira Dunford } vs. } Divorce.
John Dunford. }

NOW comes the plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney, and files an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the De Kalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1878, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to the complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 19th day of December, 1877. GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando M. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin and Mary Maze, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Thousand and F[illegible] Two dollars and Seventy-One cents, $[illegible].71 with interest on said decree and costs, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North-east quarter of section twenty-four, [24] township thirty-four, [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, excepting one acre off the north west corner of said above described real estate, deeded to James Leonard, balance of said land to contain 160 acres more or less, in De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Dec. 20th, 1877. Pf. $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel B. Wood is plaintiff and John Treash is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-Two dollars and Thirty-eight cents, $322.38, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty two [32] in Brandt & Ashley's addition to the town of Auburn, lot number twenty-seven [27] in the Western addition to the town of Auburn, and part of lot number ninety-seven (97) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing twenty-two (22) feet north of the south-west corner of said lot ninety-seven (97) thence north twenty-two 22 feet, thence east eighty 80 feet, thence south twenty-two 22 feet thence west eighty 80 feet to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 26, 1877.
P. fee $9.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob Silbert is plaintiff and John Mc lellan is defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, ($163.75) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Part of out lot number six, (6), in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., commencing at a point on the south line of said out lot, one hundred and forty (140) feet west of the south east corner of said lot, and running thence west seventy (70) feet on said south line thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east seventy (70) feet on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Dec. 20th, 1877. Pf. $9.75.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
October 11, -6m noll.

ROOT & COMPANY

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BLACK SILKS Superb stock, most of them bought at auction sales and will be sold cheap. Prices, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.30, 1.50 per yards.

CASHMERE SILKS Black silks, brilliant color warranted to wear; $1.50, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00 per yard.

COLORED SILKS All the popular shades for dresses and trimmings at greatly reduced prices, viz: 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50 per yard.

CHENEY'S American gros grain silks, [illegible] dark shades, warranted to wear and give satisfaction. Price 1.50 per yard.

BLACK CASHMERES Full lines of all our popular numbers. The best value in the city at 60c, 68c, 75c, 85, 90c, 1.00 1.25, per yard.

COLORED CASHMERES, In seal brown, navy blue, myrtle green, plum color, draubs, bargains at 60c, 75c, 85.c 1.00 per yard.

BOURETTE CLOTHS Niegose and matalasse effects Knickerbockr and snow flake goods for overdresses. Suits, etc., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 150 per yard

MOURNING GOODS, Large choice stock cashmeres, black merinos, henriettas, Austrailian crepes, bombasines, tamise cloths, barathens, matalasse, etc.; etc.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CREPE

3-4 4-4 5-4 6 4 wide, cut on the bias at 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, up to 8.00 per ya. Also crepe vails, al sizes, best goods 2.50 to9.00 each.

UNDERWEAR for gentlemen, ladies, and infants wear. All sizes from smallest to the largest. The largest stock and lowest prices in the city.

HARRIS KID GLOVES is the best kid glove sold. In 2, 3, 4, 6 buttons. Prices reduced. Also 2 and 3 button kids at 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 per pair.

HOSIERY KID GLOVES for wear, complete stock, newest styles and lowest prices. Balbri gan hosiery for ladies and gentlemen.

CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, Paris and New York styles. Immense stock to select from. New styles open daily.

CARPETS, this department is the most prosperous in our etablishment, choice styles and low popularprices do the business

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of all kinds, table linens, and demasks, towels and towelings, quilts, napkins, table covers, piano covers, etc.

Root & Company.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese.
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I use none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Stiefel & Och are plaintiffs and George M. Tappan is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Two hundred and fifteen dollars (215) and fifty (50) cents with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one seventh (1-7) of one hundred acres off the north part of the southeast quarter of section twelve, 12, township thirty-four, 34 north of range fourteen, 14, east in De Kalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Young & Ralston, Attorneys for plaintiffs
Auburn, Nov. 21st, 1877. Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Gowdy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the north-east quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35] north of rang fourteen [14] east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 13th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January, annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1878, at the banking house in Auburn, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. to elect a new board of directors and to transact such other business as may come up.

JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 14th 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the regular meeting of Auburn Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F. on Wednesday evening, January 2nd, 1878, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified. By order of the Lodge

S. T. GALLOWAY, P. Secretary.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Levi Houser is plaintiff, and Noah Long is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars (152) and twenty cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A life estate in ten (10) acres of land of a square form in the south west corner of the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty one (21), township thirty-three, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Penfield Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 5th Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Samuel Swihart is plaintiff, and Samuel Geisinger, etux, is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, 172, and eighty-three, 83, cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1877.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Town lots numbers seventy-eight, 78, and seventy-nine, 79, in Ensleys second addition to the town of Auburn, Dekalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 5th, 1877. Pf. $7.50

MOODY & HOFFMAN, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DEKALB COUNTY }

In the De Kalb Circuit Court, February term, 1878.

Lewis Hoffmand } vs. } Complaint.
John W. Garvey, }

NOW comes the plaintiff by Moody & Hoffman, his attorneys, and files an affidavit that said defendant, John W. Garvey, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the De Kalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1877, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to the complaint herein, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of December, 1877. GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Silver Dollar

"I am very sorry my dear madam to find you ill; what is the matter?" Sick lady reaching over to the back of the bed, the invalid turned down the coverlid, disclosing a beatiful infant wrapped in the embrace of the rosy God, and said triumphantly, "that's what's the matter." We warrant all the solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100. water set, $13 to 80; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated, at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store No. 9 Columbia street Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Wright, of Michigan, is in town.

The firm known as Canon & Foltz have dissolved partnership.

Rob. McClellan returned Friday last from an extensive visit to Iowa.

Miss Yesbera, sister to our merchant tailor, is here spending the holidays.

Protracted meetings will commence at the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

Harry Rush, of Angola, spent several days in the city with his parents this week.

See the card of Mr. Bashelier who has engaged in the grocery trade at Auburn.

Hank Little and Francis J. Kline of this city, spent Sabbath last in Corunna.

The little cigar store on the corner has been resuscitated and is again alive and kicking.

Our County Treasurer, Mr. Gonsor, gives notice in another column about the paying of taxes.

It strikes us our town authorites should keep the crossings cleaned up during the muddy season.

A handkerchief flirtation is a very simple thing. It only requires two fools and two handkerchiefs.

There was a shooting match at the slaughter house last Tuesday. Two ducks and a "setting hen" were the prizes.

Mr. J. T. Canon is prepared to do all kinds of shop and ornamental painting at his shop on corner of Van Buren and Eleventh streets.

The Hicksville Independent has been changed, and is now called the News. It is much improved and looks bright and sparkling.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?"

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a splendid dinner on Christmas and we are glad to learn they netted about $50 therefrom.

Court is in session again. A case of rape, against one Stacy, took the attention of the jury and a large number of spectators yesterday.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1877, at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. Geo. Long and Mollie Kegrice, all of DeKalb County.

The South Bend Herald is now published in a bran new office, and is a brilliant spicy paper! But that head. We are sorry we can't steal it.

Rev. Mr. Tedrow, of the United Brethren church, on account of the illness of Mr. Ervin, officiated at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening.

The Neoteric Association will meet at Ensley's Hall, Monday evening next, for the purpose of tiping the fantastic toe to the music of Hogue's full orchestra.

We received the Newville items last week just after the COURIER was issued. In order to get them in promptly, all communications should be mailed on Monday.

Call in at the St. Nicholas Saloon if you want to see one of the neatest arranged bars in the state. If Joe. can't fix one up to the admiration of one's eye, there is no use to look for any one that can.

Mr. Jas. Potter, the enterprising boot and shoe maker on Jackson street, is ready to make you a good boot at reasonable rates. He has lately introduced a cement with which to repair rubber boots that is most excellent, and you will do well to try it.

Nothing will learn your children to read so quickly or improve their minds so rapidly as to furnish them with their home paper. In it they find items of which they have some personal knowledge in which they will take a deeper interest and be more anxious to understand than any other reading matter you can place before them.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a Mum Social at the residence of Mrs. S. W. Ralston on Friday evening of this week. A mite of ten cents will be charged. Supper at half past seven. All communications and solicitations must be made by sign and motions. Any person speaking shall pay a fine of five cents.

MRS. ELSON, Sec'y.

As the Defiance Accommodation passed Whitehouse last evening two young ladies attempted to cross the track ahead of the engine. One of them crossed safely, but the other, Miss Whitcomb, was caught in a cattle guard and held fast. The train could not be stopped and the young lady was run over and horribly mangled. Death was instantaneous.—Defiance Democrat.

The most important trial which will grace this term of Court was doubtless that tried last week in which Dr. Howard Casebeer was defendant, charged with petit larceny. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The crowd in attendance was large and great interest manifested. The case was ably managed on both sides. Rose, Hartman and Peterson for the prosecution, Best, Penfield and Emanuel for the defendant.

We regret that Mr. Hiefner of Goshen, State committeeman for this District, was unable to attend the meeting of the Committee at Indinnapolis last Thursday Dr. McConell, of Angola, was substituted, and did not represent this District in voting for an early convention. We believe the papers of the District favored a spring convention, and if the Doctor wants to represent this District he should post himself. But great men will make mistakes.

A few days ago one of our handsome young ladies went to Toledo, and shortly after there followed one of our enterprising young men. Now, put this and that together and something will come out of it. We learn that the late Miss Orpha Bodine is now Mrs. D. D. Snyder. The marriage took place at Toledo, at the residence of D. S. Locke, (Nasby), on Christmas day We don't know of a more worthy pair of young people in the world than these two little lambs, and many will rejoice at their mutual happiness.

We are indebted to the publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., for a copy each of "That Wife of Mine," "Just His Luck," and 'His Own Master,' for which they will accept our thanks. Lee & Shepard are leading book publishers and will supply you with any book in the market. Each of the above can be had at 50 cents a copy by addressing the publishers and enclosing that amount. They are of the same style and binding as 'That Husband of Mine,' Send for them at once They will make nice holiday presents.

The following from an exchange, applies excellently to this vicinity: 'When anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, or whips his man—or wife—breaks his leg, or gets his senses kicked out of him by a mule, or does anything remarkable, and you have reason to believe that you know as much about the occurrence as anybody else, don't wait for some other person to report it, or trust us to find it out by instinct, but come and tell us about it, or send the facts on a postal card. This is the way news is supplied, and it takes a goodly supply of that necessary article to make a good home paper. Let us know every item of knews that transpires in your neighborhood."

Wilmington Teachers.

The following has been sent us for publication, having been unanimously adopted by a Township Institute of school teachers held in Wilmington, Dec. 22d 1877:

Believing that "in union there is strength" and that more and better work can be performed by different persons engaged at the same business by forming themselves into organizations, and that the time is soon coming when school teachers to be qualified for their work must devote a great portion of their time and money for that purpose. Therefore be it resolved by the teachers of Wilmington-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana.

1st. That a school teachers' union should be organized in this county and that success in teaching cannot be attained until such exists. And that we earnestly solicit the attention and consideration of each and every teacher in the county to the same.

2d. That no scholar be permitted to attend school without taking part in recitations.

3rd That in all cases the teachers' word MUST be law in the school.

4th. That we will do all in our power to compel the regular attendance punctuality and good behavior of the scholars under our supervision.

5th. That we will strive to subdue profanity and all bad language and inspire the pupils with the necessity of securing a high standard in excellence and good order.

6th. That the teacher shall upon all occasions exercise his better judgement and inflict whatever punishment he deems proper.

7th. That we abide by the regulations of the school board and will grade the schools under our supervision accordingly.

8th. That we will adhere to the above faithfully and assist each other as far as we can.

I. L. Ackley, Mollie Brundage, John L. Wyckoff, Geo. Pugsley, W. S. Maxwell, Lottie Chilson, Nannie Hornberger, Amelia Kesler, Henry Waters, Jno. Eckhart, Wm. P. Chambers, A. J. Jennings.

The New Year.

Ceaseless time, with its steady, untiring pace, will soon score another year to be added to the varied unrelenting past. With a few it has been bright and cheerful, but with many it has been full of sorrow and heartaches, desponding and gloom. A wide-spread depression has followed it all the way through and though a kind Providence has smiled benignantly upon us, and blessed us with a bountiful harvest, yet expected relief has not come, and its closing hours sees a great nation embarrassed, inactive and without much hope in the near future. But what of the new year. In one's life journey, what a charming pause does New Years afford—what a holy rest from turmoils and troubles!—After a year's battle we may enjoy peace; after the anxiety of business and the buffetings of misfortune, we are again at home—bathing in an atmosphere of love, where all eyes are bright and smiling, and all hearts light and gay. New Year's, with its delightful festivities and its hallowed memories, has again arrived, to consecrate the social and domestic affections with a high and hopeful festival. Disappointments are forgotten, disquietudes calmed, sorrows assuaged, and in the pleasures and happiness of domestic joy we gain new life, gather new hopes, make fresh resolves, and acquire more energy to start out once more to reach and rest on another New Year's day, and so to tread our weary way through sieges of troubles to welcome recurrences of peace and repose. To one and all we wish a happy New Year.

Butler Items.

—"Feed my Lambs," was the beautiful motto on the arch on christmas eve.

—Rev. Butler was compelled to close his meetings in consequence of the bad roads.

—The "Stella," Chas. Paine's private car, went east last Friday, freighted with officials.

—The average small boy is happy. We have a vacation in our schools until Wednesday.

—Mr. Jones, the grocer, who was burned out. has moved into the barber shop occupied by Mr. Moore.

—"No great loss without some small gain." If we have no snow there is nothing said about hand-sleds.

—There is more road to the mile in this vicinity than is agreeable. It varies—some places deep and at others deeper.

—Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are now trying the realities of life in house-keeping. Took tea at home for the first time last Saturday eve.

—The exclamation of all is, "O, for that cold weather;" but give it to us just light enough to enable us to keep on top of the roads.

—Mr. Gilbert, agent of our depot and lady, are spending holidays in York State. Mr. Eddy is doing efficient service in charge until his return.

—The christmas ceremonies at the the Lutheran church were a complete success. We cannot let too much sunshine into the lives of our little ones.

—Some person in the marble shop sat a board either on or too near the heated stove. It took fire and came near adding another to the list of our calamities.

—Some of our merchants have sufficient enterprise to clean the crossings before their stores. The city Dads wear rubber boots and wade majestically through.

—Mr. Ocher, of the firm of Hays & Ochor, is confined to his house by reason of a hemorage of the lungs. The atmosphere has been so loaded with water as to make it peculiarly bad for those having weakness of these organs.

—They had a union Sabbath School Concert at the Disciple church, on Tuesday evening. There were some excellent renditions, both in music and declamations! Among others Annie and Willie's prayer carried the house before it.

—To be compelled to sit beside a couple of young men, who resemble gentlemen(?) and endure their foolish whispering and conduct, all through a lecture is down-right pennance, and we refer it to Berg, as a case of cruelty to animals.

—It was really pleasant to see the clandestine visits to the Lutheran church on Monday. Every soul bent on a mission intended to produce pleasure to another. Kind friends, why not carry the practice right on through the year—'twould add beauty to our lives.

—There is some talk of having the temperance meetings held on Saturday nights except once in each month, when a mass meeting will be held on Sabbath eve. It is thought that some of the exercises are irreverent to the day and that it will demonstrate whether the participants are bent on reform or pleasure.

—When you notice a man slam the door on leaving home, looks solemn as he walks down the street and presently that his wife visits a milliner shop, it is safe to conclude that there has been a discussion upon the variety of dress. "When she will, she will, you may depend on-it, and when she won't she won't, and that's the end on-it."

Mr. John Malone, of Shelby, O. spent several days here last week with his nephew, M. Houston. He is a sound old Democrat, and speaks well of the political outlook in Ohio.

Triumph of Patience and Energy.

Some twenty years ago a young man from the Buckeye State, resolved to seek his fortune or fate in the gold mines of the west. Possessed with an indomitable will, and a tireless restless energy, he struck boldly out, and cast his fortunes with that reckless element of adventurers, whose march even the Rocky Mountains, have been powerless to stay. At first inexperienced and unused to frontier life, but with a quick perception and an unquenchable ambition, he passed safely through the first stages of a miner's life. With varying fortunes he held steadily on through years of toil and suffering, exchanging enjoyments of home and civilization for the rude and cheerless comforts to be found in the wild, undeveloped regions of the far west. Often far away in the mountains, isolated and alone with but one companion, far from human habitation, he struggled wearily on, often discouraged, but never for a moment relinquishing the great purpose of his life. Finally after herculean efforts and untold privation, the fickle goddess, fortune, smiles upon him and he returns hearty, robust, in the prime of life, and with abundance of glittering metal to make the remainder of the journey through life an easy and useful one. His name is Thomas Mallory, a brother-in-law to the editor, and he is now visiting his relations in Auburn.

Corunna News.

—The school building standeth.

—The roads are somewhat muddy.

—The weather beats the oldest inhabitant.

—Red Ribbon meeting Wednesday evening.

—The grain and pork market is a little slack.

—The time for slaughtering porkers is with us.

—The schools marm are giving general satisfaction.

—A pleasant dance was given on Christmas eve

—Frank Mercer is now with his father in the drug store.

—A series of meetings began at the U B. church Monday.

—The time for the "annual swear off" has nearly reached us.

—Mrs. Perry Alling has been suffering with an attack of lung fever.

—Trentman & Son, of Fort Wayne have been putting repairs on their building.

—Frank Kline, of Auburn, was in town over Sunday. Frank is again escourting our fair ones.

—Pete Draggoo, a prominent grocery dealer of this place, was all smiles Sunday morning. It was a young clerk, weight immense.

—"In union there is strength" and if you want a little strength added to your union buy your wife a back-comb for a holiday present. We've been there.

—James DeLong, living one mile north of our village, and who has been suffering from consumption for a long time, died last Sunday at about four o'clock p. m.

—It was given out two weeks ago that there would be no services at the M. E. church unless the sexton was paid off. They did'nt whack up and of course there were no preaching.

—A daughter of Mr. Nye's passed to "that world from whose bourne none return" last Saturday. Giving birth to a child was the cause of her death. Her husband was not at home which made the sad affair more impressive upon relatives and friends. The husband and father, we learn, left a short time since for Michigan in search of employment and is yet ignorant of the death of his wife.

—Birtha Orr gave a birthday party last Saturday to her young friends. It was an occasion that enlivened them better in your imagination than we can pencil it. A number of presents were given by the invited guests. The following little girls were present: Ottie Stonebraker, Ettie Smith, Nettie Smith, Ella Jourdon, Lizzy Jourdon, Anna Beaver, Edna Orr, Ina Quince, Minnie Trich, Pearl Alling, of Corunna; Edith Orr, of Kendallville.

La Otto Items.

—Preaching at both churches next Sunday.

—Darke's store building will soon be ready for occupancy.

—The concert which was to be held at Swan last Friday evening, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the bad roads.

—The time set for the Sunday school concert was changed. Instead of Sunday evening it will take place Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., to suit the convenience of a few old ladies.

—Considerable excitement prevails throughout this community, caused by the appearance of a catamount in a piece of woods owned by Holbrook and others. Johnny Grim was the first victim—not eat up by the cat, but badly frightened. Johnny has a heap of "sand," but when he saw that cat be gave one yell and lit for home with each particular hair on end like the quills of a fretful porcupine. Lee Holbrook also saw the "animal," but like a hero, stood his ground and dared the cat on. The cat, however, not relishing a tussel, [illegible]

Communication.

GARRETT, Dec. 24th, '77.

MR. EDITOR—If people are so wicked with religion, such as the world has had, what would they be without it? They would be less wicked no doubt, for there is no crime that most fertile imaginations can invent, which has not been used in the name of religion, to oppress and tortue humanity. The engines of cruelty in former ages were put in motion and thousands of human beings were burned and hanged for the glory of God. Those who claimed inspiration from above, invented these instruments of torture and put them in operation in the name of religion. All past history is a delusion and a false hood, if this is not a fact

Men were more wicked with religion when there was not heresy enough to counteract it, as in the year 1600, Bruno was burned alive in Rome and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Religion did it, but the infamous deed could not be done to-day, because there is less religion in the world now than there was then, and no doubt that in course of time as religion dies out, and reason takes its place, mankind will become as improved as their nature will admit.

For eighteen hundred years the world has had religion, and in all that time some nations have been fighting each other. But five hundred years or less of reason, without religion, would make such improvements in man that they will not follow demagogues, and persecute man for his opinions.

For popularity some will give away their better judgment and put upon the scaffold, and there with the sharp-pointed knife of revenge, with holy and inspired hands, pierce Justice and Truth to the heart, and say the will of God be done. The current of revenge flows on beneath the surface and calls for the reformation of Garrett. The same spirit burnt heretics at the stake.

There is a liberal element which has come to the rescue, taken the torch out of the hands of religion, whose arm has been paralized by liberty, free thought and justice.

A very long-minded champion of Garret steps to the front, with a set of people, with their amalgamated ideas set forth by their speaker. It would excite the mirth of a stoic to sit and listen to him. They being diciples of Christ must have their Judas. He having a revenge to seek in the holy cause, the power is given him to punish someone. He selects his victim, brings him before the courts which protect the holy disciples in their devotion. Strange to say, while engaged in holy adorations his eyes fell on a certain boy—he saw him smile and whisper in the same moment in a remote part of the house. A complaint is made before the advocate of divine rights of man; "you must be punished." It is not strange that man is disgusted with his fellow man to see justice trampled under the feet of hypocrites who wear the cloak of religion.

The poet may well say, "Great day of revelations, in the grave the hypocrite had lef his mask and stood in naked ugliness." He was a man who stole the living of the court of heaven to serve the devil in virtue's guise, devoured the widow's house and orphan's bread, in holy phrases transacted villanies that common sinners darst not meddle with. He prayed by quantity till all knees were weary. With one hand he put a penny in the urn of poverty, and with the other took out a shilling. See the man a serpent with an an angel's voice, yet few are deceived, his virtues being over done. Detected wretch none seem more matured for the flames of hell, who says to all that pass him by I was a hypocrite on earth.

M. L.

The masonic fraternity of Waterloo, will hold a public installation of officers at their lodge this evening, at which a free banquet will be spread to invited guests.

Is your life worth 25 cents? If it is do not neglect a cough or cold. Use Bull's cough syrup. For sale at Davenport's.

Why suffer with such a dreadful Cough and Cold. For 25c you can purchase of your druggist a bottle of Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup and your cure is certain.

"Lawson's Curative" is not a disagreeable, oily linament, but a cleanly limpid fluid, clear as water, without odor—a most perfect scientific preparation—and can be relied upon to remove pain or soreness in any part of the human frame. Send for a pamphlet it your druggist has not got them. See advertisement.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

The Sentinel is the Commercial, Financial and Industrial paper of the State, and at least the equal in point of editorial, literary news merit of any of its rivals. It will be the best weekly we can make, and in every sense the paper of the people.

It will advocate justice and fair living opportunities for industry and labor.

That there be no more class legislation.

A reduction of the present ruinous rate of interest.

An immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption law.

The remonetization of silver.

A greenback currency of the required volume to meet the legitimate demands of business.

Withdrawal of national bank notes—greenbacks and silver to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without limit.

The bond holder to be paid no more than the contract, and to share equally the burdens of government with industry and labor.

The Sentinel is especially devoted to the interests of the industrial classes, and every reading and thinking man in the State, who can afford to take a newspaper, without regard to party politics, ought to subscribe for at least one of its editions.

TERMS—POSTAGE FREE—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. WEEKLY.

Single copy one year,	$1.50
(and at the same rate for a shorter term)	
Clubs of five one year $1.25 each,	6.25
Clubs of ten, one year $1.15 each,	11.50
(and an extra copy to getter up of club)	
Clubs of 20 one year $1,10 each,	22.00
(and two extra copies with the club.)	

DAILY.

One copy one year,	$10.00
One copy six months,	5.00
One copy three months,	2.50
One copy one month,	85

Clubs of five or more, one year, $8.00 each, 40.00; Clubs of five or more, six months, $4.25 each, 21.25; Clubs of five or more, three months, $2.25 each, 11.25 Clubs of five or more, one month, 75c each, 3.75.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at as many different post-offices, to whom we will send copies free, postage paid. Send for our special circular to Agents Address

INDIANAPOLIS SENTENEL CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Cranberries at the Auburn Fruit House.

Buckwheat flour at the Abburn Fruit House.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is reccommended by all druggists as being a purely and reliable preparation for babies Price 25 cents. For sale by Davenport

We can recommend our readers to use Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup in all cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. It only costs 25c a bottle, and is warranted to cure. Sold in every drug store.

The man who cursed the hot weather of last summer, and was continually threatening to move to Greenland, is now snorting around and d—g a country in which a person has to wear an overcoat eight months during the year.

AUBURN FRUIT HOUSE.

PHLIP BASHELIER

Having purchased the large grocery stock of B. TRENTMAN, of Fort Wayne is now ready to supply the trade with

Groceries,
Provisions,
Fruits,
Crockery, &c.

At the lowest prices. Store in Odd Fellows' buiding, North of Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Highest price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the late will and Testament of Hugh Watt, Senior deceased, will offer for sa e at public auction, at the late residence of the Testator, one mile south-east of Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, January 5th, 1878, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, one two horse wagon, and new open buggy, plows, and other farming implements, hay, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, all sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving his note with approved security waving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

GUY PLUM, Executor.

WHAT IS THE LATEST ?

CUSTOME MAD

Artic Coats, Ulsters, Broadway
OverCoats, Winter Suits,
Diagonal Coats
And Vests.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Christmas eve, I sat half dreaming
In the fire-light's ruddy glow;
And my busy brain was burning
With the thoughts of long ago.

Oh, the light, and warmth, and glory
Circling round a Christmas eve!
Eastern tale or fairy story
Never could such magic weave.

Children count the days and hours
Till the Christmas-time has come;
Watch them drop like leaves from flowers
Till, at last, the Christmas bloom.

Well, to-night, the old-time feeling
Breathed upon my heart again,
While I heard the soft bells pealing
"Peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Up the mantel-piece I numbered
Six small stockings in a row,
While upstairs their owners slumbered—
Just a pair for each you know.

With what eager hands they hung them,
Trusting to old Santa Claus;
"Yes," said Robbie, "he will bring them.
He'll see to it—he's the Boss!"

So I softly said, "Old fellow,
You had better come along
While the fire-light gleams so mellow,
While the light is not too strong!"

While I waited, lo! a jingle!
Soft and sweet, but silver clear,
Made my very ear-drums tingle
As I heard it coming near.

Tap, tap, tap, and jingle, jingle!
"'Tis the reindeer on the roof!
Oh, you darling old Kriss Krinkle,
You are coming here in truth!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" I heard him stamping
"Ha! ha! ha!" he laughed again;
In a minute in came tramping
Just the tiniest of men!

After all his taps and knockings
Here his jolly saintship stands!
Then he turns to count the stockings,
While he blows his rosy hands.

"That's the way they try to get me!
Sly young rogues! I know their game;
I would, dare say they'd let me
Fill a dozen all the same!

"Can't be done, my gay young fellows,
If I should, why bless my eyes!
Should have to get some bellows,
Blow things up to twice their size!

"Ha! ha! me; well, time is flying,
Let us see what we can do;
Dearie me! I can't help trying
Do the best I can for you."

With a look quite keen and elfish,
Harry's stocking down he took;
"Here's a boy that's rather selfish—
I can read him like a book.

"Shall I scant him, just to teach him
Santa Claus don't like his ways?
No, no! Christmas-time should preach him
Sermons for all coming days;

"Teach him only loving lessons—
Generous kindness and good-will
So, young master, here's my blessing
While I both your stockings fill!"

Bertie's then he caught, and shook them,
Laughed till tears stood in his eyes;
"Ha! ha! ha! before I took them
I knew how this fellow cries!

"Cries too often; my! how breezy!
Spunky, too! Look out, my boy!
When you learn to take things easy
Santa Claus will wish you joy."

Then, of course, he came to Robbie's,
Gave them many a stretch and pull;
"Ha! ha! ha! I have my hobbies—
This chap wants his stockings full.

"His must be as big as t'other's,
I can't scant the little ones;
'Share and share alike' for brothers—
That's the way my programme runs!"

So he stuffed and stuffed each stocking
Till they looked just fit to burst,
While I sat serenely rocking,
Pleased and silent, as at first.

Suddenly I jumped affrighted!
Some one came and pulled my nose!
There I sat, the lamp dim-lighted,
Fire gone out, and I half froze.

Some one said that it was "shocking,"
So I hurried off to bed;
Not until I'd filled each stocking
Just as Santa Claus had said!

—*Mrs. S. M. Walsh, in Christian Union.*

LOST AND FOUND.

A Christmas Story.

The wind whistled merrily round each corner and over the roof of my third-floor chambers, as I stood packing my portmanteau one bitterly cold night, just a week before Christmas day, 18—. It was none of the wailing winds that come down chimneys with a melancholy howl, sending heavy puffs of smoke into the already foggy atmosphere of rooms, and are altogether suggestive of damp omnibuses, wet umbrellas, and muddy, plashy streets, but a brisk, continuous, whistling wind that made the fire burn brightly and sent the snow-flakes on the window-sills eddying around, like chips from the top of a twelfth cake.

I suppose everything seemed cheerful because I was; and who had better reason to be in good spirits that cold night than Henry Marsden, a rising barrister, aged 27 years, within a month of his marriage, and with the prospect before him of a thoroughly English Christmas in an old-fashioned country house?

My father was a country gentleman who sincerely believed in and imitated the manners of the old school in everything save their excesses; a dandy was his especial abhorrence, and, although well-read himself, I fear a thorough book-worm would not have held a very high place in his esteem, unless he had had some idea of "going" straight across the country.

Being an only son, I might fairly have been brought up a specimen of those embryo squires, so common in England, who have scarcely two ideas beyond a horse, a dog, or a gun. My father, however, encouraged idleness in no one, and I was early sent to college, where I somewhat distinguished myself, and was entered at the bar, where, at the time of which I am writing, I had already begun to fall in for a fair practice, which promised to be very lucrative in the time to come.

I never cared much about London amusements, and my great delight, whenever I could get away, used to be to go down to my father's for the shooting, with my bosom friend and college chum, Frank Raeburn. What jolly evenings we used to have—my father and Frank, my two sisters and myself. But after a time those visits became even dearer to me, for my Cousin Maud came finally to live with us. Early in life my father's only sister had married—against the advice of all her relations—a rich profligate, who died within a year or two of their marriage, and before he had had quite time to spend all his money; however, the income with which my aunt was left to rear her infant daughter was but a slender one, and, on his sister's death, my father took Maud, of whom he was very fond, entirely into his own care.

I don't know how it was that I fell in love with Maud. As a growing young man, I used to think her rather an awkward, bashful school-girl who loved me less than my sisters, it is true, but then only because she had seen less of me; but somehow, as she came near her 19th and I my 25th year, I began to find that I was becoming wonderfully interested as to the expression of those dreamy brown eyes with their long fringes, and that a strange thrill went through me whenever they were lifted to my face with that pretty, pleading look they so often wore.

Well, at last we were engaged. I hardly know how we came to arrange it all, but I found that Maud had loved me all along, with an earnestness and with a fervor which she only could love, and I—well, never mind what I felt; any way the two years had elapsed which had been fixed in order that I might have some standing in my profession before getting married, and, when I returned to my work again in town, bright, blushing Maud Granger would be my wife—for my father, with his old-fashioned love for the season of peace and plenty, had wished us to be married at the beginning of the new year.

With all this whirling in my mind, no wonder that the portmanteau was somewhat hastily packed—indeed, I have an idea that I "jumped the clothes in," that is, stood upon the lid till it shut. Presently the cab was announced at the door, *largesse* given to my ancient laundress—which no doubt materially benefited the public house at the corner—and I was soon rattling down the Strand.

How bright and cheerful all the shops looked, especially the grocers', with the mountains of raisins in the windows, interspersed with bowlders of citron, and with snowy summits of blanched almonds, all looking so delightfully tempting and bilious that the apothecary's lamp over the way seemed to twinkle more brightly at the prospect of the increased custom that the puddings would bring its owner. And then the railway-station! I think the most gloomy man in London would be enlivened by the prospect of a railway station at Christmas time—that is, if he had not to stay in town with but a vague prospect of a dinner. The usual scene of bustle was going on when I entered. Trains were coming in, and pouring out their loads of jolly-looking passengers, all rushing frantically to get their luggage out; trains were going off whistling and shrieking as though impatient at being delayed; fat old ladies, bound for Clapham, were complacently seating themselves in express carriages for Dover, and, on being unceremoniously bundled out again, were asking piteously, amid a chaos of their various belongings, "where they were to go;" newsboys were yelling out, in a shrill, monotonous treble, that they had the latest evening "papahs;" the book-stalls, bright with the various covers of their many-colored books and annuals, were tempting people to stand and look, till driven off by successive charges of porters, wheeling Brobdingnagian masses of luggage; a hurrying crowd constantly passing and repassing through the swinging doors of the refreshment-room, a chorus of bells and whistles sounding at once from everywhere.

I saw and heard all this, which it has taken me some minutes to describe, as I hurried through the station to get my ticket—for I had but little time to lose. Before long, with a shrill, waiting scream, the train moved off into the wintry night; and, with a bald and particularly cross-looking old gentleman for a companion, I found myself flying, now through the open country, now through a plantation of firs, with their snow-laden branches waving like gigantic feathers in the wind, and settled myself comfortably down, well on my way to Maud and home.

* * *

How glad they all were to see me, though I was a little disappointed that Maud had not come to the station; but my sister Alice said that she had a slight headache, and did not like to venture out; so I could do nothing but wait and listen to the chatter of the girls as they volubly told me all the news of the neighborhood—who were coming to stay with us, how the church was to be decorated, and how the preparations for the wedding were progressing—till the wheels rattled on the hard carriage-drive, and I saw my father, standing as it were amid a halo of light at the open hall-door, waiting to receive me.

I knew the favorite nooks in the house well enough to be tolerably sure of finding Maud, unless she was in her own room, and passed at once into the library, a large oak-paneled room, lighted only by a shaded lamp on a distant table and the flickering blaze of the wood fire that burned upon the hearth, now lighting up the room and casting a thousand fantastic shadows over it, now dying away into a dull red mass of embers that left it almost in total darkness.

To my surprise, as I entered, my Cousin Maud and Frank Raeburn emerged from the conservatory at the other end, and came toward me. Could it be that the wavering light of the fire had deceived me, or was it some strange freak of the imagination? Surely Maud was encircled by his left arm as they walked, talking earnestly. Pshaw! it was only fancy; but for a moment the idea startled me.

They saw me at once, and Maud came hurriedly toward me, holding out her hand, and exclaiming:

"O, Harry, you here so soon? Why, I did not expect you for an hour yet!"

I laughingly referred to my watch as I shook hands with Frank, and said that her time must have been pleasantly filled up to fly so quickly, for I was some time overdue.

"Indeed," she replied, confusedly, "I must have been mistaken."

I thought that Frank would have left us, knowing that we had not met for some weeks; but he remained, and the three of us stood there, talking in a commonplace, desultory manner, which contrasted forcibly with the meeting I had been looking forward to, till my father and sisters came in, and the dinner-bell warned me that it was time to make some change in my dress.

During dinner the conversation was general, and, though Maud sat near me, I could get no opportunity of speaking particularly to her; and it was not until late in the evening that, going again into the library, I found her leaning pensively against the chimney-piece gazing into the fire.

How beautiful she looked! The clustering masses of dark hair were thrown back over her exquisitely-shaped shoulders, the long dark eyelashes contrasting with the fair cheek; but there was a sorrowful look in those dark eyes, and one white hand beat fitfully on the chimney-piece, indicating a restless impatience painful to witness. As I drew nearer—she had not heard me enter—I saw that her eyes were glistening with tears.

"Why, Maudie!" I cried.

The abruptness of my address startled her, and, with a slight scream, she turned, looked at me for a moment, and then flung herself on a sofa and burst into a passion of tears.

At first I was seriously alarmed, and moved hastily to call for assistance, but a hurried gesture from Maud stayed me, and I endeavored to soothe her, using every endearing expression that I could think of till she grew somewhat calmer; but, with all my efforts, I could not ascertain the cause of her agitation, and she at last begged me not to press her with any further inquiries then—that in a day or two she would tell me all, but implored me to say nothing to my family in the meantime; and, before I could interpose or say one word to hold her, she had glided past my outstretched arm and left the room—nor did she reappear that night.

I sat down alone in the firelit room, musing over the reception I had been looking forward to for weeks and weeks. I thought of how my bright little Maud used to creep to my side, and, laying her soft cheek against my own, talk to me so hopefully and lovingly of our future life; but now—whatever could have caused the change? She had never come near me once since I had arrived—till I had unexpectedly given rise to such a burst of distress as I had never seen her under the influence of before.

I sat for hours musing over the change in my life, but could find nothing to account for it; I could do nothing but wait, trusting to time to unravel the mystery.

The next day I had to ride some distance, to visit a few country friends, and had to start before Maud came down. My sisters said she was still suffering from a headache, and, though they made light of it, I could see that both seemed grave and preoccupied; my father wished to call in a medical man, but this Maud refused to consent to—as I afterward heard—and so I started on my long ride alone, more troubled and perturbed in spirit than ever.

When I returned home late at night, I found only my sister Alice sitting up for me. In reply to my inquiries about Maud, she said that she was better, and had gone out alone for a long walk in the afternoon. I questioned her as to any cause which she might know of for the change which had come to Maud, but she knew of nothing. She said that she had been ill and nervous for the last fortnight; and it was the more noticeable as she had for a month previously been out riding or walking nearly every day with Frank Raeburn.

"Why," I said, "I thought Frank came down only a day or two before I did."

"Oh, no," she replied; "Frank has been here for the last six weeks. Has he never told you so in his letters?"

"No," I answered; "Frank has not written to me for some time past, nor did any of you mention that he was here."

"How strange!" said my sister. "But, after all, Frank is so often here that you know we look upon it as quite a common occurrence; but it's strange that he has not written to you. Yes," she continued, "he and Maud used to go out a good deal at first, but latterly they have not seemed to be so much together; I could almost fancy that they had had a tiff."

I thought of the scene in the library on the previous night, and marveled more and more what secret bond there could be between Frank and Maud, and why she was so altered toward me, and so evidently distressed in mind. I said nothing to my sister, however, of the thoughts that came into my mind, but retired to my room to pass the weary hours, sleeplessly thinking, thinking, but unable to understand.

Once or twice the idea flashed into my head, could Frank have proved false to me, and tried to win Maud from me? No; it could not be. I knew and trusted both him and her too thoroughly to entertain such a notion; besides, it was generally thought that he and my younger sister Ellie had a liking—as the country phrase goes—for each other; still the idea recurred once or twice, and in the end, as I at last fell into a weary doze, it was in my head still.

The next day we had a party of friends arrive from town, and amid them all I could get little opportunity of seeing Maud alone, but I watched her every moment that I could spare, and became at last convinced that between my future bride and Frank Raeburn some secret understanding existed, and it was that, too, I felt sure, which was causing Maud such anxiety of mind.

At length I could bear the suspense no longer; and the day before Christmas eve I watched Maud into the conservatory off the library, and told her, in a few impassioned words, that I had noticed that there was some secret in her life that was preying on her mind, and demanded, as her future husband, a solution of the mystery.

For a minute or two she did not reply, and we both stood gazing out upon the wintry scene—a weird expanse of snow, dotted here and there with color, as the cold wind swept among the swaying trees, making the few remaining leaves eddy shiveringly to the ground. At last Maud turned, and, laying her hands on mine—how they burned even on that cold day—said:

"Harry, there *is* a secret in my life. I, like you, can bear this suspense no longer, and to-morrow you shall hear all. Heaven knows that I would rather, far rather, be found a corpse on that snow than have to tell the tale I must; but give me till to-morrow night, and you shall hear all. If I could think you hated me, instead of loving me as well as I know you do, I should be a less wretched woman than I am; you will wish yourself, in after years, that such had been the case."

She left me hurriedly as she spoke. I was bewildered at her gloomy, almost fierce speech. Could that be my gentle Maud—whom a rough word had once been enough to frighten—speaking with a prophetic sternness that reminded one of the sibyls of old? Good heaven! what had happened to that fragile creature—a child almost—to make her talk thus to me of hatred and wretchedness? I could only wait—wait while all that was bright in my life seemed fading away.

The day before Christmas we were busy decorating the church. I joined the party with reluctance, for so miserable were my thoughts that I wanted to be alone to think; but I had promised some days before, and could not refuse now without exciting remark, which above all things I was anxious to avoid. Maud was with us, too, and worked with a boisterous hilarity which surprised me, till I proved how unreal it was by asking her once, as I stood near, when and where we should meet that night. In an instant she turned deadly pale, and gasped out:

"Hush! I don't know yet. I'll see you perhaps by-and-by."

These were the only words she spoke to me throughout the day, and I felt nervously uncomfortable lest any one should notice the estrangement, as it must seem to them; but they were all too busy with their own affairs. So the day wore on, till the daylight faded, and the stained-glass windows were only lighted by the reflection of the snow-clad ground.

I had to play the part of host that night, for my father was detained at a neighboring county town till long past the dinner hour; and I certainly felt thankful that it was our custom ever on Christmas eve to break up early, my father always holding that late hours the night before destroyed the enjoyment of Christmas day; and we rose from the table at half-past 9—an exceptionally early hour for our house.

As we rose to leave the table one of the servants handed Frank Raeburn—who had regularly avoided me during the last week—a tiny note; he just glanced at it and nodded. As I followed him out into the passage I saw Maud waiting and Frank join her. Before they had been in conversation I passed the door, and heard Frank say:

"We can't speak here—it is madness to try to do so. Meet me to-night at 11, at the old place."

I thought Maud seemed about to expostulate; but he moved hurriedly away, and went toward the smoking-room. Maud, at the time, looked so utterly woe-begone and miserable that I had hardly the heart to speak to her then, but went up to my own room, waiting for the summons from her which I felt would decide my life.

I sat for some time by the wood-fire in my bed room, thinking how miserably all my hopes had been shattered; for, without actually knowing what it was, I felt sure that Maud's trouble was of no common kind, and would, in all probability, lead to our separation. My poor father, too, who had so set his heart upon the match, and knew nothing of what was going on—how would he bear the intelligence? I sat thus, I know not how long, till the fire was a dying pile, from which occasionally leaped a transient flame, bringing forcibly to my mind the lines:

I saw the light flames falling fast,
I saw the ashes fall and die;
So bright at first, so dark at last,
How like, alas! love's mystery.

But it was getting late now, and with a weary shiver I arose and looked out of the window.

Beneath me stretched the lawn, covered with a thick carpet of snow, mantled by weird shadows, as the wind moved the fir trees to and fro; the moon shone out only at intervals, as the light scud flew across the sky; and the plaintive murmur of the sea, which was close to us, was an appropriate adjunct to a scene desolate enough. As I stood at the window watching the quiet picture with an apathetic kind of curiosity, I suddenly saw a dark figure emerge beneath me from the house and cross the lawn, availing itself as far as possible of the shelter of the trees.

Who could it be? The figure was just gaining the shadow, when the moon shone out. Great heaven! It was Maud. What could she be doing alone, away from the house, at that hour of the night? Her speech of the day before flashed into my mind—"I had rather, far rather, be found a corpse on that snow, than to have to tell the tale I must."

To seize my hat and hastily gain the side door of the house was the work of a minute or two; but, quick as I had been, when I got out upon the lawn the figure was no longer visible, and it was only after a quick run—my footsteps being, thank goodness, deadened by the snow—that I caught sight of Maud again, just emerging from the park gate, and taking the path that led to the "Sisters' Leap," a remarkable cliff which the action of the sea had scarped away till one might drop a plummet-line from the summit to the rocks, hundreds of feet below.

Wearisome as the ascent was, Maud went up quickly, as one who had a fixed object in view. I kept some few yards behind her, taking advantage of every boulder to screen myself, lest she should turn and see me, and determined to rush up and seize her should she have the object in view that I dreaded. Just as we neared the end of the path that led to the flat summit of the cliff, and I was preparing to dart forward and stay her at any risk, I heard a man's voice whisper, cautiously, "Hist, Maud! are you alone?" and, standing above the rock behind which I crouched, I saw Frank Raeburn.

Maud joined him, and they stood in silence for a minute, she gasping for breath, he smoking and watching her with a sneer upon his face such as I had never seen it wear before.

"Oh, Frank," said Maud, after a pause of a minute or two, "I came through all the snow this bitter night—won't you speak to me?"

"Yes, I see you have come," was the cool reply—"what is it? The old story, I suppose?"

"Yes, it is the old story," exclaimed Maud, indignantly; "and now let us end it. Will you tell my miserable tale to Henry? Marry me, and take me away from this place; I am sick of acting a daily lie such as my life is now. Take me away from here; I care not where or in what poverty I live, but to go on deceiving the man who has loved me so generously and truly I will not."

"Now, Maud," began Frank, impatiently, "you are going over the old childish argument again. Have I not told you twenty times lately that it would be worse than lunacy in me to take the step you propose? Our love began in madness, why end it in folly? No one knows, no one can know, what we have been to each other. Marry Marsden, and forget it all—if you can—and who is injured, or the wiser? No one. If I marry you," he continued, with a careless yawn, "there will be a scandal and a row; you and I will both be disgraced, and the happiness of a whole family will be ruined. I can't, and, plainly, won't do it."

"And so," rejoined Maud, "you, Henry Marsden's friend—you who have partaken of his hospitality, enjoyed his friendship, and shared his confidence—urge me to marry him, when you know well that, if he were acquainted with all, he would spurn me like a dog—you urge me to do this?"

"Yes," was the emphatic answer, "I do."

There was a silence of some moments, broken only by the dash of the surf at the base of the cliff.

So this was the secret! The friend whom I had most trusted in the world had deceived the woman whom I loved better than my own life, and now scoffed her with studied insolence! The bad blood went surging through my veins, and I felt like a second Cain; friendship, love—all were swept aside now—nothing but blood could wash out the wrong done me. The intensity of my feelings made me feel sick and giddy, and for a moment I buried my face in my hands, utterly unnerved.

The silence between them was broken by Maud.

"Listen, Frank," she said; "I will not do what you wish. I know that if ever there was a feeling between us which would not profane the word love, it is over now—I know you are weary of me; still, had you taken me at my word to-night, and removed me from this place, I would have followed you like the veriest slave, content with fare that the poorest wretch would not stoop to; but to bring dishonor on the man who has only erred in loving me too well, I will not. Listen; to-morrow I will tell Henry Marsden all your perfidy, my infatuation, guilt—call it what you will—and then"—she paused, and almost whispered the last words—"kill myself!"

"Don't you think you could vary the programme by killing yourself first?" was the reply, given with a jeering, brutal laugh.

This was all that I could bear. Springing up, I dashed between the speakers, and before Frank's exclamation and Maud's scream had died away I was grasping the former by the throat and dragging him to the edge of the cliff. The struggle was long and desperate—he was the stronger man, but I was nerved by rage, and at length got him under me and half over the precipice. For a few seconds I paused; and, as the moon revealed the agonized expression in Frank's face, I felt a revulsion of feeling—but it was over directly, and my rage returned with tenfold violence.

Should I succeed? He struggled desperately, and Maud's screams rang loud and shrill upon the air.

"At last he's gone—gone!" I cried, and clutched convulsively at—

"Hullo, there! hullo! hullo! Why, sir, you'll have a fit!"

I opened my eyes. Where was the cliff—Frank—Maud? Dim as the light was, I could see that I was still in the railway carriage, and the cross-looking old gentleman with whom I had started was shaking me desperately.

"Ah, awake at last!" exclaimed my companion, in the crustiest tone. "Do you often sleep like that, sir? If you do, I think you might have mentioned it, and I'd have got into another carriage."

I was so bewildered that I could not speak, but only wipe the perspiration from my forehead, and ejaculate, "Thank Heaven!"

"Not much to be thankful for," muttered my companion. "Too much pork-pie—humph!"

The train was slakening speed visibly now, and, in a minute or two, ran beside the platform of the terminus; and there were Maud, Alice, Ellie and Frank, waving their hands to me as I leant from the carriage window.

"Why, Harry, old fellow, how pale you are!" was Frank's exclamation, as he wrung my hand.

I did not give him my recent experiences then, nor need I dwell upon later particulars now; suffice it to say that, having had my horrors out in dream-land, I never spent a jollier Christmas in reality, and no better wife now sits beside any man's fire than she whom I had "Lost and Found."

The Clown's Acting Misunderstood.

Whoever has habitually attended circuses in this country remembers the Conrad brothers, acrobatic clowns, and their comical performance, in which one pretended to be dead, while the other tumbled him about. They recently went to Germany. The London *Era* contains the following: "One evening the elder Conrad fell to the ground after a pretended blow, and was turned and re-turned as usual. His arms and legs were jerked, he was struck and kicked and dragged, but preserved a steady impassibility. Suddenly an expression of distress could be noticed through the grotesquely-painted lineaments of his brother, who hastily dropped on his knees and placed his hand upon the heart of the inanimate clown, exclaiming, 'My poor brother is dead!' At this the audience only laughed. 'Gentlemen,' said the distressed man, with tears in his voice, 'I assure you that he is dead.' Then taking him tenderly in his arms he bore him from the arena. The crowd appeared struck with the natural manner in which the bereft clown expressed grief, and applauded him vigorously as he departed. There were loud encores for both, but neither presented himself. Death had been more thoroughly simulated than ever before."

Bay State Statistics.

The returns to the Secretary of Massachusetts show an increase in the number of dwelling-houses in the State of 4,404, against 5,411 as last year reported; 66 towns report a decrease, and 30 towns the same number as last year. An increase of 891 horses, against a decrease of 2,673 last year, is reported; an increase of 1,919 cows, against 353 last year, and a decrease of 2,581 sheep, against 1,490 last year. A decrease in the number of acres of land taxed of 19,071 last year is reported, and an increase of 4,776 polls, against 5,081 last year.

A HARD-TIMES CHRISTMAS.

Hard times! You've hit it, stranger;
You're mighty right in that.
"Wasting my money," am I?
You think I "need a hat"?
I know I need a pair o' boots,
And Mary wants a gown;
And the little uns ain't all shod yet—
Wages has been so down.

Well! taint enough to buy a gown,
Nor yet a pair of shoes.
Ten cents for this toy kitten—
Just hear! It fairly mews.
You ought to see my Jennie's eyes—
They'll shine, I tell ye, when
She finds that in her stockin', sir,
The trumpet is for Ben.

Five cents was all it cost, sir,
I call it cheap at that.
The dancing-jack's for Johnnie;
The doll for little Mat.
That last was rather steep, sir—
Three shillin's for a doll;
But they threw me in a rattle,
So there's somethin' for 'em all.

And wife said I must get the doll,
Whatever else I mought'n't;
For [illegible]
A heap o' comfort out on't.
"Afford it?" No; yet I can't say
I'm sorry that I bought 'em.
Can't stand my young uns takin' on
'Cause Santa Claus forgot 'em.

—*Independent.*

PITH AND POINT.

SHEER nonsense—Clipping jokes.

THE Pacific mails—Quiet husbands.

A MATTER of form—Fitting a dress.

THE surest way to interest the Indian in agriculture is to show him that whisky is made out of corn.

HONOR tells you not to hit a man when he's down, and discretion warns you against hitting him when he isn't down.

THE era of the lion and the lamb has come in Bulgaria. The Turks and Russians lam each other, and the correspondents do the lyin'.

IF you merely buy oysters in hopes of finding pearls, you must get-up-pearly. But if you buy them to eat, you can get-a-plate. Unless you prefer them on the shell.

A LITTLE boy was asked the other day if he knew where the wicked finally went to. He answered: "They practice law a spell here, and then go to the Legislature!"

IT was observed of a philosopher who was drowned in the Red sea, "that his taste would be suited, for he was a man of deep thinking, and always liked to go to the bottom."

PATERFAMILIAS—"To-morrow is the tutor's birthday; now what can I get him for a birthday present?" Charley—"Get him a muzzle, papa; he's always biting the governess' cheek."

"BOB, can you tell me why I'm like the moon when it is twenty-three days old?" Bob couldn't tell, and the questioner explained: "Because I've passed my last quarter." A small loan was advanced immediately.

AN old author quaintly remarks: "Avoid arguments with ladies. In 'spinning yarns' among silks and satins a man is sure to become twisted and worsted; and when a man is worsted and twisted he may consider himself wound up."

"HOW LOVELY, in the calm stillness of the evening, to listen to the nightingale's note!" "Yeth, he's a doocid fine fellow, is the nightingale; but I thay (bright idea), he must be a beasthly noothance to all the other little birdths that want to go to thleep."—*London Fun.*

SPARKS—"What a shame to 'a knocked about your old woman like you did last night, Swipes; whoy, what pretext did you 'ave for beatin' her so?" Swipes—"Laws a mussy, neighbor Sparks, I didn't use no pretext, not I; it was the broom-handle I done it with."—*London Fun.*

A STURDY vagabond with full black beard of unusual length was recently brought before a London Police Magistrate, who questioned him about his past life. "If one can believe all that is laid to your charge," said the Judge, solemnly, "your conscience must be as black as your beard." "Ah," replied the wily rogue, "if a man's conscience is to be measured by his beard, then your Lordship has no conscience at all!"

THE tomato is what may be called a self-made vegetable, and in this particular deserves, perhaps, a higher degree of respect than can be accorded to any plant. It came to this country in the humblest circumstances, being brought here as food for swine; but, through pure merit, it has risen from an obscure origin to the front rank in the vegetable kingdom. It merely shows us what true merit will accomplish in the most adverse circumstances.

BEFORE she could utter the "Where have you been till this hour of the morning, anyhow?" which was trembling on her lips, he said: "Bin t'ther mind-readin'; bet yer $7 I can read yer mind this very minnit." "Well, you old fool, what am I thinking of now?" she said, in a tone of sadness. "Thinkin' of! Why I can read yer mind like ther open pages of 'er book; yer thinkin' I'm drunker'n a biled owl, but yer never was worse fooled in yer life." She only said that there must be something in mind-reading after all, for he had hit the nail square on the head.

Death of a Lion-Tamer.

Driesbach, the lion-tamer, died recently on his Ohio farm, a poor but contented man of 70 years. The newspapers are relating many anecdotes concerning him, and among them is that of the exhibition in New York twenty years ago, when, after a fight in a cage with a tiger, he was taken out covered with blood and apparently dreadfully injured. There were shrieks from the audience and much horror expressed, until a physician announced that his wounds were not dangerous. For a fortnight afterward Driesbach appeared with his arm in a sling and his face covered with strips of plaster; then it was discovered that the wounds were imaginary, the gore had come from a sponge filled with rose-pink, and the whole performance was nothing but a clever piece of advertising.

Everybody Well.

A resident of Baltimore, who reached home by a noon train, after an absence of two weeks, was met at the station by his 8-year-old son, who loudly welcomed him. "And is everybody well, Willie?" asked the father. "The wellest kind," replied the boy. "And nothing has happened?" "Nothing at all. I've been good; Jennie's been good; and I never saw ma behave herself so well as she has this time."

A Vision of the Christmas Tree.

Hark! The Waits are playing, and they break my childish sleep! What images do I associate with the Christmas music as I see them set forth on the Christmas tree? Known before all the others, keeping far apart from all the others, they gather round my little bed. An angel, speaking to a group of shepherds in a field; some travelers, with eyes uplifted, following a star; a baby in a manger; a child in a spacious temple, talking with grave men; a solemn figure, with a mild and beautiful face, raising a dead girl by the hand; again, near a city gate, calling back the son of a widow, on his bier, to life; a crowd of people looking through the opened roof of a chamber where He sits, and letting down a sick person on a bed, with ropes; the same, in a tempest, walking on the water to a ship; again on a seashore, teaching a great multitude; again, with a child upon His knee, and other children round; again, restoring sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick, strength to the lame, knowledge to the ignorant; again, dying upon a cross, watched by armed soldiers, a thick darkness coming on, the earth beginning to shake, and only one voice heard: "Forgive them for they know not what they do?"

* * * * * * * * *

Be the images once associated with the sweet old Waits, the softened music in the night, ever unalterable! Encircled by the social thoughts of Christmas time, still let the benignant figure of my childhood stand unchanged! In every cheerful image and suggestion that the season brings, may the bright star that rested above the poor roof be the star of all the Christian world. A moment's pause, O vanishing tree, of which the lower boughs are dark to me as yet, and let me look once more! I know there are blank spaces on thy branches, where eyes that I have loved have shone and smiled—from which they are departed. But, far above, I see the Raiser of the dead girl, and the widow's son; and God is good! If age be hiding for me in the unseen portion of thy downward growth, O may I, with a gray head, turn a child's heart to that figure yet, and a child's truthfulness and confidence.

Now the tree is decorated with bright merriment, and song, and dance, and cheerfulness. And they are welcome. Innocent and welcome be they ever held beneath the branches of the Christmas tree, which casts no gloomy shadow! But, as it sinks into the ground, I hear a whisper going through the leaves. "This, in commemoration of the law of love and kindness, mercy, and compassion. This, in remembrance of Me!

What a beautiful picture is here presented by the great master by which it is drawn—the immortal Dickens—and with what vividness has he brought the Christmas tree of our youth before us.

Precipitated from a Balloon.

A passenger from Kingstree, on the line of the Northeastern railroad, gives the details of a frightful accident which occurred at that place on Wednesday last. A traveling show company had stopped at the town for the purpose of relieving the natives of all their spare change, and, in order to carry out this praiseworthy object, had with them a balloon, by means of which one of the company ascended into the air, and went through certain gymnastic performances. This exhibition was free, of course, and drew an immense crowd. When the hour for the balloon ascension arrived the town and surrounding country were alive with the natives, mostly negroes, who, never having seen a balloon before, looked upon the whole proceeding with a mixture of awe and curiosity. By dint of persuasion two negroes consented to hold the ropes of the balloon while it was being inflated with hot air. When everything was in readiness a man in a pair of red drawers and a red shirt came out and was cheered lustily. The balloon swayed violently to and fro, and the aeronaut took his seat upon a small bar which dangled from the air ship, and gave the order to cast loose. The negroes loosed their holds upon the ropes, and the balloon shot upward like an arrow from a bow. To the consternation of the crowd, however, it was seen that one of the negroes had become entangled in the ropes, and was being borne aloft with frightful rapidity. With a wonderful presence of mind the unfortunate darky grasped the rope with his hands, and, after disengaging his feet from the ropes, climbed up to the bar upon which sat the man in red. Instead, however, of remaining upon this comparatively secure perch, he let go his hold and began sliding down the rope again; and, upon reaching the end, he let go entirely, and was dashed to the earth, having fallen through a space of about sixty feet. The crowd were so completely awe-stricken that not one would dare approach the prostrate man. After some little time, however, several gentlemen who were near by went up to the negro and found him bleeding profusely from the mouth and apparently unconscious. At the last accounts the man was still alive, but it is hardly possible for him to recover. The aeronaut succeeded in making a safe landing.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Horse-Hair Snake.

There is a well-known popular belief, which still largely survives in spite of the efforts of naturalists to assure the public of its fallacy, that the gordius, or "horse-hair snake," is actually live horse-hair. There are still many people who firmly believe that if the hair from a horse's mane or tail is left for some weeks in running water, the individual hairs will assume vitality and become "horse-hair snakes." Many a country lad has tried this experiment, though, of course, with unsatisfactory result. At a recent meeting of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Prof. Uhler, the President, read an interesting paper summing up our knowledge of this strange worm. Dr. Leidy has determined the fact that in its adult state the "horse-hair snake" does not eat any food; like many insects in their final stage of life, it is then solely devoted to the reproduction of its species. A single female may have an enormous number of eggs; Dr. Leidy's estimate is 6,624,800. The young gordius attaches itself as a parasite to many fishes and small aquatic creatures, and also to such insects as grasshoppers and day-flies. The length of the mature gordius is about fourteen inches; its thickness, the twenty-fifth of an inch; its tendency to coil in knots has given the worm its scientific name.

Sentenced for Ninety-nine Years.

The trial of John and Wm. Williams, brothers, for murder in the first degree, was concluded in the Criminal Court yesterday. They were charged with killing L. Corbin, who was shot through the head by a pistol in the hands of John Williams, the younger brother. The jury agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree, as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, John Williams, guilty in manner and form as charged in the within indictment for murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment as imprisonment in the penitentiary for the period of ninety-nine years.

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Wm. Williams, guilty in manner and form as charged in the within indictment for murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the period of ten years."

When the sentence of ninety-nine years' imprisonment was announced for John Williams, his brother heartlessly remarked: "Well, John will lose his teeth by that time!" Then, suddenly changing, he exclaimed: "It's a d—d shame!" and his eyes malignantly flashed with fury.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.*

Happy.

"You appear to be very happy, my little man; what is the cause of it?" asked a gentleman of a little urchin on the street. "Pop's drunk, mam's in jail, Bill's got the measles, and there's nobody to git me off to school. Hope this business'll last all winter," said the youngster, as he vaulted over the hydrant.

Railway Building in 1877.

The *Railroad Gazette* notes the construction since the 1st of January last of 1,945 miles of completed railroad in the United States, against 2,102 miles reported for the corresponding period in 1876, 1,150 in 1875, 1,686 in 1874, 3,355 in 1873, and 6,311 in 1872.

On the dread morning when Sioux City, Iowa, was shaken by an earthquake, a jury was locked up in one of the rooms of the Court House. The members were exceedingly disputatious. "I won't agree to any such verdict till hell comes!" exclaimed an obstinate member. In the twinkling of an eye came—not hell, but perhaps the next thing to it—an earthquake. The jury was under lock and key, and it was some time before the bailiff passed by and heard the raps upon the door. "We've a-g-r-r-r-e-e-d!" exclaimed the foreman, with the air of a man who had seen a ghost with a bandaged jaw.

A hole eight by six inches was large enough to let a 10-year-old boy out of the jail in Westborough, Mass.

History in Our Common Schools.

Our attention has recently been called to a History of the United States for the use of schools, by Prof. J. C. Ridpath, which is not only the best we have ever seen, but embraces features of rare value never before incorporated into any history. It is written in a style of great elegance, but simple and easy of comprehension; systematically arranged in a connected narrative; elegantly and intelligently illustrated with chronological charts, progressive maps, typographical diagrams, portraits and cuts; fresh, philosophical and readable.

It is as much unlike an ordinary school history as the beautiful periods of Irving are unlike the turgid nonsense of Tupper; and it so adroitly weaves the inspiring story of the country into the web and woof of its material facts as to impress the lessons of history upon the mind with indelible force. It is fact dressed in elegant periods, noble diction, impressive characterizations, and illuminated by appropriate incident and beautiful pictures. The publishers (Jones Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio) have made the most elegant and attractive school-book now before the public.

Dickens' Little Folks.

Nothing has given the writings of Charles Dickens so strong a hold upon the hearts of parents as the well-known excellence of his portrayal of children and their interests. These delineations, having received the approval of readers of mature age, the different child characters have been detached from the large mass of matter with which they were originally connected, and presented in the author's own language to a new class of readers, to whom the little volumes will be as attractive as the larger originals have proven to the general public. A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting among others the following characters: "Smike," from Nicholas Nickleby; "Little Nell," from The Old Curiosity Shop; "The Child Wife," from David Copperfield; "The Boy Joe," from Pickwick Papers, etc., etc. A new edition of the first volume of the series, "Little Paul," from Dombey and Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley, and attractively bound. The other volumes will shortly follow. Sent post-paid for $1.00; or any volume will be sent with a year's subscription to the New York *Tribune* (weekly) for $2.00; or any two volumes with a year's subscription to the *Independent* for $3.00.

John B. Anderson, Publisher,
Hartford, Conn.

A Prime Remedy for a Painful Disease.

The pangs endured by the rheumatic are attributed by scientific pathologists to the contact of a certain abnormal acrid element in the blood with the sensitive covering of the muscles and joints. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, being a superb blood depurent, is admirably calculated to expel this impurity, and by removing the cause to allay the pain and feverish symptoms which it produces. That it is a most successful remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, as well as a reliable means of counteracting those diseases, is a fact amply evidenced by voluntary certificates emanating from those whom it has cured, and attested by American practitioners of high repute. It is likewise a sovereign curative of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary troubles and general debility, as well as the most popular and successful antidote to malaria extant.

The Celebrated Vienna Rolls.

Among the numerous articles Dooley's Yeast Powder is used for are the celebrated Vienna rolls, which are so delicious, palatable and healthy. If you have not the recipe send three-cent stamp to Dooley & Brother, New York, and you will get it, together with many other valuable cooking receipts, by return mail.

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the Hair.

Ask your newsdealer for a copy of The Chicago Ledger, the best story paper in the West.

A Campaign Canard.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator, his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

The following is from the Buffalo *Commercial* of Oct. 25, 1877:

"Hardly a dozen years ago he (Dr. Pierce) came here, a young and unknown man, almost friendless, with no capital except his own manhood, which, however, included plenty of brains and pluck, indomitable perseverance, and inborn uprightness. Capital enough for any young man, in this progressive country, if only he has good health and habits as well. He had all these great natural advantages and one thing more, an excellent education. He had studied medicine and been regularly licensed to practice as a physician. But he was still a student, fond of investigation and experiment. He discovered, or invented, important remedial agencies or compounds. Not choosing to wait wearily for the sick and suffering to find out (without anybody to tell them) that he could do them good, he advertised his medicines and invited the whole profession, of every school, to examine and pronounce judgment upon his formula. He advertised liberally, profusely, but with extraordinary shrewdness, and with a method which is in itself a lesson to all who seek business by that perfectly legitimate means. His success has been something marvelous—so great indeed that it must be due to intrinsic merit in the articles he sells more even than to his unparalleled skill in the use of printer's ink. The present writer once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Pierce's medicines. He said they were in fact genuine medicines—such compounds as every good physician would prescribe for the diseases which they were advertised to cure. Of course, they cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides there was the doctor's fee saved. Moreover, buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, having perfect apparatus for purifying and compounding the mixture, he could not only get better articles in the first place, but present the medicine in better form and cheaper than the same mixture could possibly be obtained from any other source.

"It may be thought that all this having reference to Dr. Pierce's private business has no point whatever when considered in connection with the proper qualifications of a candidate for the Senate. Perhaps. But it is the fashion now, and will be for a fortnight more, with sundry journals, to make sneering allusions to this very matter. After that brief period, they will be quite ready to go on doing his work as before, and, as always before, to speak of him as a great public benefactor."

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Do not go home Saturday night without a copy of The Chicago Ledger. You can get it at the news depots.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

Free! Leisure Hours, a splendid 16-page family literary paper, full of Choice Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., sent three months, with a pair of beautiful 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any home, Free to any one sending fifteen cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, N. Y., Guarantee every one. Double Value of money sent. $1,500 in prizes, and big pay, given to agents. A rare chance to make money.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers,
Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia,
Mental Depression,
Restlessness,
Jaundice,
Nausea, Colic,
Sick Headache,
Constipation and Biliousness.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

$$$ Persons, male or female, old or young, who desire liberal pay for honest industry, address W. F. Semple & Co., Mt. Vernon, O.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. The best reduced to $1. Circulars free. Address Box 788, New York.

Before
After

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE. $2.25 a year; 3 copies, $5.50; 6 copies, and 1 to club-getter, $11. Specimen number, 10c. T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Phila.

"HIS DEAR LITTLE WIFE,"

A new serial by T. S. Arthur, is begun in January No. of Home Magazine. Send 10c. for No. containing first chapter of this tender and touching story of a dear little child-wife. T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia.

"THE WORD OF A WOMAN

AND THE WAY SHE KEPT IT." A new serial by that charming writer, Virginia F. Townsend. Send 10c. for specimen No. of Arthur's Home Magazine containing first chapters of this beautiful story. Magazine, $2.25 a year. *Butterick's Newest Patterns* in every number. T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia.

ALL Who will cut this out and send it to us with 50 cents will receive The Young Folks World, an 8-page 32-column monthly for young and old, and 50 fine mixed visiting cards in a nice card case. *No amateur paper; established three years.* P. O. stamps taken. Sample copy of paper, with best premium list ever offered, for 3 cents. Address

THE YOUNG FOLKS WORLD,
12 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

$10, $20, $50, $100, $500.

Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers,
12 Wall Street, New York,

make desirable investments in stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

SUNSHINE A Gem of a monthly, for one year, 1 fine Chromo; Centennial Puzzle; Fun [illegible] Agents WANTED. SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO. 116 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $5.50. A new Line of ROTARY POWER & Self-Inking Presses. Send 3 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.

RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.

Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Underwear, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Ginghams, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING [illegible]

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should buy **FAVORITE SONGS** An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by [illegible], and superintended by Prof. [illegible], the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 60 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. F. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

BOOK AGENTS TAKE NOTICE!
BETSEY BOBBET COME AGAIN!
New Book Ready for Agents, by

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE:

'SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Send for Circulars to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. Hartford, Ct.; Cinn., O.; Chicago, Ill.; Newark, N. J.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

TEN YEARS

of successful experience in our PECULIAR line of business enables us to produce, at a very moderate price, a beautiful life-like PORTRAIT of any person, which we guarantee to be in all respects entirely satisfactory. A common card photograph or other likeness, and description, for which we furnish blanks, are all we require.

AGENTS WANTED, upon the most favorable terms. Business thoroughly reliable and of the highest respectability. Address TEN EYCK & CO., Auburn, N. Y. or 337 State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

BURNETT'S
KALLISTON
TRADE MARK

As a wash for the complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the skin, etc., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects. The Kalliston is highly recommended

After Shaving,
Softening the beard and rendering the skin smooth.

In the Nursery,
Peculiarly adapted to the bathing of Infants. A few drops sufficient for a bowl of water.

For Chapped Hands,
An effective application.

After Sea-Bathing,
Relieving the disagreeable action of the salt water and the sun.

A Wash for the Head,
Cooling, Cleansing and Refreshing.

For Bites of Mosquitoes and other Insects,
Neutralizing the poison almost instantaneously.

To allay Heat and Irritation of the Skin, to remove Dandruff, to prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote its vigorous growth.

Apply the Kalliston thoroughly with a sponge or soft brush. For the Hair it should be applied night and morning.

The greatest efficacy of the Cocoaine is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp (for which purpose the Kalliston is recommended, because its ingredients are co-operative with those of Cocoaine), under which circumstances it allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree.

Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

PULMONA,

Made from the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians in the medical faculty, is now offered to the public as a radical cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS; for all Disorders of the Nervous System, and Diseases of the Blood. PULMONA increases the strength and deepens the color of the pale blood. It checks Night Sweats within a fortnight. It subdues the CHILLS and FEVER. It diminishes Expectoration. It causes calm and refreshing sleep. It invigorates the appetite, and the invalid gains flesh rapidly. It is beyond comparison the best remedy known for CONSUMPTION and all affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Extracts from Letters from Pastors of Churches.

PULMONA saved my daughter's life.
Rev. E. Jones, Ransom, N. Y.

We bless God for the benefits we have received from the use of PULMONA.
Rev. P. Warren, Canton, Pa.

Every one who I have recommended it to has benefited much by its use.
Rev. C. D. Humphreys, Racine, Wis.

A circular containing advice for the treatment of the diseases above mentioned, certificates of MANY actual cures, and full particulars of cases successfully treated will be sent free to applicants.

PULMONA may be obtained through Druggists, or orders may be sent to the Proprietor direct. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

All Grocers authorized to guarantee its full weight, and absolute purity. To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to be sent by mail free of postage. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Creative Science;

Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and [illegible] NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS COLDS

A

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

HOLIDAY MUSIC BOOKS.

The World of Song.
Magnificent Bound Volume of Songs of the most popular and musical character.

The Sunshine of Song.
Magnificent Bound Volume of the most recent and popular songs. (*In press and nearly ready.*)

Gems of the Dance.
Splendid Bound Volume of the most Brilliant Piano Music, by Strauss and others.

The Cluster of Gems.
Splendid Bound Volume of the finest piano pieces of Medium Difficulty. (*In press and nearly ready.*)

Each book has 200 to 250 pages full sheet-music size, and costs $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Fine Gilt for Presents.

Send for 5 Christmas Selections, $4 per 100.

WINTER SINGING BOOKS.

THE SALUTATION. ($1.25 or $12 doz.)
ZION.
Two first-class Church Music Books.

ENCORE. (75 cts., or $7.50 doz.)
JOHNSON'S CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK. ($1.25 or $12 doz.)
PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL. (75 cts., or $6.75 doz.)
Three of the best possible Singing-class Books.

Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine; and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine, and, after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. Krabe, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. Clark,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Charlestown.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. Dinsmore, 19 Russel Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. Pettengill,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
Thomas E. Moore,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$50 to $150 a week with our popular [illegible] Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

Books Old & New wanted and sold. [illegible] logue. *American Book Exchange*, 55 Beekman St., [illegible]

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List [illegible] Great Western Gun Works, [illegible]

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible] COE & YONGE, [illegible]

A [illegible] Randall & Co.'s [illegible] They are the best, cheapest and [illegible]

Invalid Chairs. [illegible]

$200 a month. Agents wanted [illegible] Child & Fenton, Cincinnati, [illegible]

BEATTY Piano, Organ best. [illegible] Organs 13 Stops $98. [illegible] new Cat. Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, [illegible]

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. $50 of the latest novelties [illegible] Send for Catalog. VAN & CO., Chicago.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. [illegible] Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1 WEBSTER'S Star in the East, warranted to cure Catarrh and Bronchitis, mailed on receipt of $1. Address Dr. L. A. Webster & Co., Marshall, Mich.

SIXTY-SIX specimen copies of our BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS free to responsible Agents. Inclose 10 cts. with your application to cover postage. STEIGELMAN & CO., 106 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

CATARRH And Female Complaints. Send 3c. stamp for circular containing valuable advice. Dr. G. F. LYNCH, Greenwood, Wis.
NEURALGIA

Agents, Read This!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address L. S. SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Michigan.

CHEAPER THAN ORGANS! AN UPRIGHT PIANO!!

Something entirely new from the celebrated manufactory of Guild, Church & Co., Boston. Illustrated circular sent free.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. L. W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D.C.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS. U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D.C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circ'l of instructions, etc., sent free.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

NASBY AS A BANKER, AND On the President's Policy. Two of the richest, raciest pamphlets ever issued. Full of the rare Humor and profound Philosophy of the Sage of Confedrit X Roads. 10 cents each; three for 25 cents. Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

STORIES. Five complete novels, by eminent writers, and four delightful stories, all for 25 cents. In book form, would cost $6.00. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE Choice Standard BOOKS in all departments of literature—Poetry, Fiction, History, Biography, the Classics, etc.; the best and cheapest books in the world. Catalogue free. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

BEFORE YOU subscribe for any other paper send for a specimen copy of THE TOLEDO BLADE. It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper of Sixty-four Columns, filled with carefully-prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States. Specimens free.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

MARY J. HOLMES.

The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books—*Edith Lyle*—*West Lawn*—*Tempest and Sunshine*—*Lena Rivers*—etc., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.

G. W. Carleton & Co., Pub'rs., New York.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

WEBER'S METROPOLITAN CORSET!

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING

Grace Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The bust is made elastic and left open at the hips to be [illegible] by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. [illegible] plies by mail on receipt of price [illegible]

WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York.

O. N. U. No. 51

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial reflerence to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 6c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00 Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and Londen Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 12½. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

[illegible]

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF

STOVES, TINWARE, AXES, CROSS-CUT SAWS, &C., &C.,

That must be sold at some price. We have every kind of saws on the market and parties wanting anything in the

SAW, AXE, STOVE AND TINWARE LINE,

Will do well to call on us before buying elsewhere. We have the goods and can suit you in kinds, quality and the best of all we

GUARANTEE PRICES

Lower than the lowest. We have added Iron and Steele,

SEAT AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

and a general line of Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

WOOD WORK.

Sleigh and Sled Runners, Rims, Hubs and Spokes,

and a general line of Wagon, Carriage and Blacksmiths goods, and will sell just as low

And a Little Lower

Than you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. We buy for cash and sell for cash and therefore it is clear that we can compete with any house in the state selling Hardware. Come everybody and cary away goods at almost your own prices. This is no humbug, but mean just what we say. Come and see for yourselves Remember the place,

EXCELSIOR HARDWATE STORE

North Side Public Square, AUBURN. IND.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00. CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fevers

DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC [illegible]

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unattained by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or ringing in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

[illegible] & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan		"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 13 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	[illegible] "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 35 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 33 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 28	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily, Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday, Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOIMG EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 35pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Colen's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 35	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 47	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 55	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00pm	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1,	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 56	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	[illegible] 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	6 20am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 00am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 25am	6 12
Cambridge	11 13	1 25	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	5 20	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20	2 50	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 10	4 50	7 15
Mansfield	4 54	6 19	11 25
Shelby	5 11	6 47	12 23am
Monroeville	6 13	8 25	3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00	9 10	4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	6 15
Republic	6 45	8 19	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 35
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 [illegible]
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 52	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	1 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 40	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 08	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15a	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	9 50	[illegible]	
Shawnee			
Newark	[illegible] 50am	2 05	[illegible] am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 40
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 1[illegible]
Barnesville	3 38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 12
Wheeling	5 00	6 40	11 [illegible]
Washington	7 [illegible] pm	7 [illegible]	
Baltimore	[illegible] 40	[illegible]	
Philadelphia	[illegible] am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	....
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	....
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	....
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	6 20 a m
Newcastle	[illegible]	....	8 00
Cambridge City	5 49	....	9 15
Connersville	[illegible]	....	10 [illegible]
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 25 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	11 50 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 34 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	6 45 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 25 am	4 25 pm
Connersville	10 40 am	....	7 40 pm
Cambridge City	11 15 am	....	[illegible] 13 pm
New Castle	11 53 am	....	8 50 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	8 20 am	9 40 pm
Hartford	1 38 pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	2 04 pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 56 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short-Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 25 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 29	8 15
Angola	9 43	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 43
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 56
Reading	7 35	1 40	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05 am	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 3rd, 1878. Number 1.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards give Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. F. T. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law. will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

-AND-

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $1.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. M. PALMER, Late of City Hotel,} Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

HURRAH.

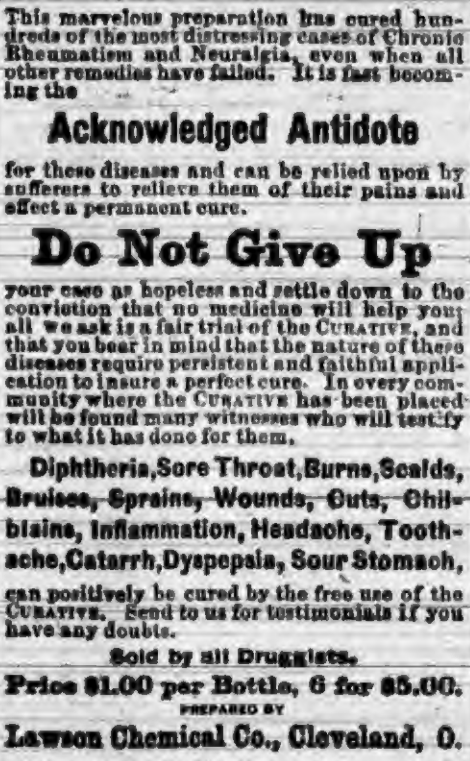

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

FLORA TEMPLE.

From the New York Sun we take the sketch:

Flora Temple, the world-renown trotter and the fastest on the turf while she was in active sporting service, died last evening at the stock-farm of her owner, Mr. Aristides Welch, near Chestnut Hill. She was foaled in 1845, and bred by Mr. Samuel Welch, in Oneida County, New York. Her sire was One-eyed Hunter, who was by Kentucky Hunter, and her dam was Madam Temple, who was got by a spotted Arabian horse owned at that time by Mr. Horace Terry and brought from Duchess County, New York. When four years of age Flora, being regarded as wilful and unserviceable, was sold by her owner, a Mr. Tracy, to Mr. william H. Congdon, of Smyrna, for $13. After passing through several hands for remarkable small prices she was purchased for $350 by Mr. George E. Perrin, of New York, and while with him she became a true stepper. Her first regular appearance on the turf was at the Union Course, Long Island, in September, 1850, defeating Whitehall and three others in 2:52, 2:55, 2:52 and 2:49. In 1853 the most important part of her career began. In her first race at Hunting Park Black Douglas defeated her, but she turned the tables in two subsequent races. Her only defeats were by Tacony Black Douglass and Green Mountain Maid, but her victories included seven over Tacony alone. The next year Green Mountain Maid beat her once. The gray mare Sontag defeated her in 1855, and she lost a twenty-mile heat against time through casting a shoe. After defeating Tacony, Ethan Allen and Lancet in her contests in the next two years, and having attained a 2:24 record, Mr. William McDonald, a wealthy Baltimorean, bought her for $8,000, and thirteen victories crowned the year's record. In 1859 she defated Ethan Allen and the great California mare Princess. The latter won the second race, but Flora never allowed any other revenge. In the race at Kalamazoo, Mich., for $2,000, against Princess, she made the astonishing time for those days of 2:19¾, and after another victory over Princess and Ike Cook, and at the Union Course, November 21st, in harness, against George M. Patchen under saddle, made 2:28 and 2:28, the third heat going to Patchen because the mare crossed him. The concluding heat was run after dark, and although Flora won, it was not given her. The postponed race for the next day was not run. She defeated Ethan Allen at Union Course November the 24th. Her victory in the spring of 1860 over Patchen at Union Course in 2:21, 2:24, 2:21¼ was said to be her best. Patchen won the two-mile race at Union Course, but she beat him in the one-mile and two-mile races at Philadelphia, and again at Union Course, and also defeated Brown Dick at Fonda. On August 28th, she won a $1,500 race over Patchen at Boston, and also beat Ethan Allen at Kalamazoo, but failed to beat Dutchman's time afterward at New York. She then made a tour with Patchen. In 1861 John Morgan was the only competitor who offered, and he was beaten in one-mile and two-mile races, the best time being 2:24¼. The Government confiscated her in 1861 because of her owner's secession sympathies, and her trotting days were ended. McDonald died in 1864, and Mr. Welch of Chestnut Hill, bought her for $8,000, and her last public appearance was at Dubois' track, when General Grant reviewed the great trotters. Her hind legs failing her soon after, she was thenceforth kept for breeding.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

BEECHER'S BRAVADO.

The virtuous Mr. Beecher seems to be gradually shaking off the old fashioned doctrine of the Congregational body of which he is a member, and striking out in his accustomed sensational way. All doctrine hangs lightly upon his sholders, and it has long been easier to tell from his public utterences what he does not believe than what he does. He indulged in a vast deal of swearing to-day on the doctrines of the Trinity and of hell.

Speaking of the Trinity, he said he believed there were three persons united in one God-head; but if any one should ask him why he believed it, he should tell him he did not know anything about it, only that it was easier to believe that which he thought concided with the doctrines of the New Testament than to deny it. Othodoxy says that men must believe in the Trinity or they can not come into the Church. That is called orthodoxy, but he called it heathenism.

"It is not an easy thing,' said Mr. Beecher, "for an honest, conservative man to know just what to preach. A man who values morality, and who has the good of his fellow-man at heart, can not be careless as to the things he ought to teach. It was said that Adam was created perfect. It was also said that Adam sinned, and that in consequence of that sin the whole human race fell. The human race had existed on the earth for thousands and thousands of years, and had gone on propagating and multiplying until all the waves that had rolled in upon the shore during those centuries did not contain drops enough, nor the sands of the sea particles enough, nor all the figures of the arithmetic numbers enough, to compute the preface, to say nothing of the great history of the human race. The numbers of the human race were actually beyond computation, and for thousands and thousands and thousands of years they had been born into the world, had lived and struggled, and finally died and gone—where? If you tell me that they have all gone to Heaven, my answer will be that such a sweeping of mud into Heaven would defile its purity, and I can not accept that. If you tell me that they have gone to hell, then I swear by the Lord Jesus Christ, whom I have sworn to worship forever, that you will make an Infidle of me.

The doctrine that God has been for thosands of years peopling this earth with human beings during a period three-fourths of which was not illuminated by an alter or a courch, and in places where a vast population of those people are yet without light, is to transform the Almighty into a monster more hideous than Saten himself; and I swear by all that is sacred that I will never worship Saten, though he should appear dressed in royal robes and seated on the throne of Jehovah. Men may say, 'You will not go to heaven' A heaven presided over by such a demon as that, who has been peopling this world with millions of human beings, and then sweeping them off into hell—not like dead flies, but without taking the trouble to kill them—and gloating and laughing over their eternal misery, is not such a heaven as I want to go to. The doctrine is too horrible. I can not believe it, and I won't. They say the saints in heaven are so happy that they do not mind the torments of the damned in hell. But what sort of Saints must they be who could be happy while looking down upon the horrors of the bottomless pit? And for the blood of Christ I denounce this doctrine. By the wounds in His hands and in His side I abhor it. By His groans and agony I abhor and denounce it as that hideous nightmare of theology."

Safe—Speedy—Sure.

The rapidity and certainty with which Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound cures diseases of the respiratory Organs and its reliability as a remedy for consumption long ago secured for it a foremost rank among medicine of its class. It is in fact the recognised specific for throat and bronchial disorders. It promptly checks a cough, no matter how long standing, and affords great relief in cases of asthama. It should not be mistaken for a mere palliation, since it not only affords immediate relief, but also removes all traces of the malady. It is a specific for croup. Trial size 10 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and $1.00. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also Agents of Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the late will and Testament of Hugh Watt, Senior deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the Testator, one mile south-east of Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, January 5th, 1878, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, one two horse wagon, and new open buggy, plows, and other farming implements, hay, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, all sums over three do lars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security waving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

—GUY PLUM, Executor.

A SENATOR'S SENTIMENTS.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, December 29th

Senator McDonald having returned home from Washington, a Sentinel reporter called upon him at his law office yesterday afternoon, and after paying his respects, had a long talk with the distinguished gentleman upon the proceedings of the Senate during the extra session and upon public affairs generally. The Senator appears to be enjoying the best of health, and conversed very freely upon the numerous topics introduced. Upon being asked what he thought of the work of the Senate during the extra session, he said that as the session had been called only for the purpose of making up the deficiencies in the military and naval appropriations the Senate had necessarily to wait until the house had taken the action upon those matters, and therefore much of the time was consumed in executive business, and chiefly in consideration of the nominations sent in by the President. This resulted in the rejection of the nominations for two of the most important offices in New York.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PRESIDENT.

Senator McDonald, in reply to a question asked by the reporter, said that the President was practically without support among the Republican Senators. True, there were a few in his course out of party spirit, but the majority was arrayed against his policy. As was natural, the few were gradually coming over to the many, and the tendency was toward an united opposition towards the President's policy, whatever their personal differences might be. The object was evidently to force the President to an out and out Republican administration, and to shape it to suit their partisian wishes. The President however, had manifested no disposition to yield to them. When asked whether there was much rivalry between Conkling and Blain, Senator McDonald said they worked in unison in opposition to the policy of the administration, whatever their personal feelings toward each other might be.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Senator McDonald reviewed the action of the Senate in regard to the contested seats. He said that there was not much discussion over the admission of Eustis, as many of the Republicans had admitted his right to the seat, after the vote upon the Pinchbak case, by which a vacancy was declared. Eustis having been elected by the legislature which was recognized as the lawful one both by the State and National Governments, there was a decided majority in favor of his claim. The contest over the admission of Kellogg and Butler was graphically described by Senator McDonald. The allowance of the vote on the admission of Kellogg was in no sense a compromise—the Democrats were obliged to yield to a necessity. Grover was away and was paired off with Blaine. At the end of the extra session the "pair" would be off. Blain could get back, but Grover couldn't. This would give the Republicans a majority of one at the opening of the regular session. Therefore, in order to be sure of seating Butler the Demcrats were forced to push the cases through before the end of the extra session.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE,

When asked what the probable action of the Senate would be regarding the financial issues, Senator McDonald said that he thought the silver bill, as amended in the Senate, would pass that body. The amendment eliminated the fee coinage clause, and permits the coinage of from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 per month. Senator McDonald said that all the Democratic Senators except Kernan, Eaton, Bayard, Davis, of West Virginia, Hill, Lamar and Salisbury would vote for the bill as amended. He believed it would be passed to a vote and passed next month, after a short time had been allowed for its discussion by the eastern Senators. Senator McDonald believed in the wisdom of the amendments to the bill, saying that the amount of coinage named was about the capacity of the mints. He did not favor free coinage, as the profit of the coinage should be made by the Government instead of by individuals, the difference in the market value of the coin and its face value being 8 cents This would result in a profit of about $5,000,000 annually to the government, an amount worth saving. Again, should the permission of unlimited or free coinage raise the value of the silver dollar to par or above it, it would defeat the main object of the bill, as the holders of the bullion would have no object in going to the trouble of having it coined, as it would be worth as much without the stamp as with it. This is the substance of the views advanced by the Senator in the course of somewhat extended remarks upon the subject. Senator McDonald expressed himself as strongly in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar and making it a legal tender. He eulogized it at some length as the people's money, and best adapted to the needs of ordinary business as a medium of exchange. The proposed coinage would afford immense relief in the channels of trade.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Senator McDonald said that the resumption act would be repealed by the Senate. He thought it should never have passed, and that this became more appearent as the date for it to go into force drew near. He named among those who would vote for the repeal of it both Senators from Ohio, the Senators from Illinois and the Senators from Indiana. "I shall vote for it," said Mr. McDonald, "and so will Mr. Voorhees, of course." It would be opposed by the Senators from California and Oregon, as well as the eastern Senators. The chief support of the repealing act would come from the Senators from the northwest and the Mississippi Valley. A great deal of weight was attached to the support from the Senator from Ohio. Senator McDonald said that the repeal of the resumption act was of far more importance to the country than the passage of the silver bill.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.

Senator McDonald said that the repeal of the resumption act would remove the apprehension entertained by business men of the individual and material ruin which would ensue from a decleration of resumption and a failure to resume. He thought the country wanted time to get into a sound and healthy condition. The restoration of the silver dollar would furnish a basis upon which to build a sound monetary system. While opposed any contraction of the paper currency, because it would greatly increase the burdens of the debtor class, he opposed to any further issue of greenbacks at present. He said that while the basis of all stable and sound systems of finance must be the coin standard, yet there must be of course, above this a system of credit. He thought it was for the future to decide what the nature of this superstructure of credit should be—whether greenbacks or some other form of currency.

Senator McDonald said that he was decidedly opposed to making the national bank note system perpetual, as it would necessarily make a perpetual national debt which would keep the country in the grasp of the capitalists.

AS TO GREENBACKS.

Senator McDonald appeared disinclined to believe that the greenbackers would be satisfied to join hand with the Democrats upon the platform he had recommended. He said that he had never seriously entertained any thought of the adoption of the ultra greenback policy. He argued that the power of a currency depended, not upon its quantity, but upon its quality. A country maintaining commercial relations with foreign nations must, unless it wishes its currency discredited, have a monetary system founded on the standard of value which is universally recognized as such. To issue an exclusively paper currency it must bind itself to an internal policy, and even then the system will be subject, whenever there is an apparent depression, to the vice of further inflation, which would be repeated until even its own people would be repudiate it. Senator McDonald thought that the theory of inflation if carried out at this time would brighten up things for a while and give hope to the debtor class, yet in the end it would entail widesprerd and general disaster.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the stated communication of Cedar Encampment No. 65, I. O. O. F. on Friday evening January 11th, 1878, there will be elected three Trustees to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified. By order of the Lodge.

S. T. GALLOWAY, Scribe.

MOODY & HOFFMAN, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DEKALB COUNTY }

In the De Kalb Circuit Court, February term, 1878.

Lewis Hoffmand }
vs. } Complaint.
John W. Garvey. }

NOW comes the plaintiff by Moody & Hoffman, his attorneys, and files an affidavit that said defendant, John W. Garvey, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the De Kalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1877, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to the complaint herein, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of December, 1877. GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

L. J. BLAIR, Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DE KALB COUNTY. }

In the De Kalb Circuit Court, February term, 1878.

Almira Dunford }
vs. } Divorce.
John Dunford, }

NOW comes the plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney, and files an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the De Kalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1878, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to the complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 19th day of December, 1877. GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE Maryland Court of Appeals has rendered an opinion denying the right of Charles Taylor, a colored citizen of Maryland, to be admitted as an attorney to the court.

PRESIDENT HAYES visited New York last week, and was tendered a grand reception by the Union League Club.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York for the construction of an underground railroad in that city. A London capitalist is at the head of the enterprise....A pleasant incident of President Hayes' visit to the city of New York last week was the formal opening by him of the American Museum of Natural History, the corner-stone of which was laid, in 1876 by President Grant. The ceremonies were very interesting, and were assisted at by a large gathering of New York's most public-spirited citizens and the Presidents of Yale and Harvard universities. The President was also present at the annual New England dinner, and made a brief speech.

THE Treasurer of the New York Board of Excise Commissioners has skipped out with some $60,000 of public funds....A number of claims for riot-damages by incendiary fires and stealing have been heard by a commission raised for the purpose by the authorities of Allegheny county, Penn. The amount allowed on 124 claims is $102,191. A large number of claimants are yet to be heard, and the additional allowance is expected to be heavy.

THE *North American Review*, so long published in Boston, will hereafter be published in New York....Netter & Co., prominent New York bankers, have failed....Charles E. Johnson, a wealthy young man living in Brooklyn, attempted to murder his young wife the other day, by shooting her with a pistol. Domestic infelicity was the cause. Johnson is a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher.

THE WEST.

A SHORT time ago the town of Caliente, in the southern portion of California, were raided by a party of Mexicans and native Californians. A number of horses, and a lot of provisions, dry-goods, and some money, was taken. Five of them were captured in the Tenjon mountains and taken to Bakersfield. A few nights ago a body of men, embracing a number of the best citizens of Bakersfield, forced their way into the jail, took the prisoners into the District Court room, impaneled a jury, tried and convicted them of horse-stealing, and hung them in the jail-yard. The Coroner's jury next morning found a verdict, "Hung by parties unknown."...Chicago is now without a race-course. Dexter Park having been converted into a lumber-yard.

ADVICES from Fort Lincoln report that an expedition is forming there, consisting of the Seventh Cavalry and Twentieth Infantry, to proceed north and work their way between Sitting Bull and the British line, with the view of capturing the wily savage and his band......A large band of hostile savages are raiding through the Black Hills and adjacent country......A war with the Bannock Indians is threatened in Idaho Territory. ......Kate Noonan, who shot and killed W. H. Sidle, the teller of the First National Bank, of Minneapolis, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. In the first trial the jury disagreed, and in the second the session lasted two days and three nights before a verdict was reached......Advices from California report that the State has been visited by rains heavy enough to insure an abundant crop.

THE house of Thomas Terrill, near Blackhawk, Col., was burned one night last week. Four persons perished in the flames—Mrs. Terrill, Johnnie Terrill, William J. Terrill and Robert Terrill.

THE chief amusement event of Chicago is the production of the magnificent spectacle of "Antony and Cleopatra," at Haverly's Theater, with Miss Rose Eytinge in the rôle of Cleopatra. The play is drawing crowded houses.

ARIZONA dispatches report the extermination of a band of thieves who had been robbing the mails and preying upon wagon trains in that region. A portion of the band were pursued by a detachment of cavalry, under Lieutenants Rucker and Toney, who continued the chase until they struck a permanent camp of more than thirty lodges. After a gallop through the village the troops counted fifteen dead brigands, and captured a number of horses and a large quantity of stolen goods.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Mesilla, N. M., dated Dec. 22, says: "The Texas rangers who surrendered at San Elizario, having gathered reinforcements, started yesterday to recapture the arms taken by the Mexicans. It is reported that the forces encountered, and a fight followed, in which Lieut. Mortimer, of the regular army, was killed, and two soldiers captured, and that the invaders took a cannon from the detachment of United States troops. A portion of the Mexicans then crossed the Rio Grande, whither they were followed by Texas rangers. Lively work may be expected at any time. Gen. Hatch, with two batteries of artillery and one Gatling gun, has arrived at the scene of disorder."

A NEGRO attempted to murder a grocer named Denton, at East Hickman, Ky., by cleaving his skull with an ax, with the evident intention of robbing him. The would-be murderer was caught and summarily hung by a mob of citizens....A Memphis detective named Pride, while half asleep, and imagining a burglar about the premises, fatally shot his wife and child the other night.

POLITICAL.

THE Indiana Democratic Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 28th of February.

WASHINGTON dispatches say Secretary Evarts authorizes the announcement to be made that the differences are about to be healed that have divided the President and the Republicans in Congress, and that the restoration of harmony is near at hand.

GENERAL.

THREE murderers expiated their crimes on the gallows on Friday, Dec. 21. Henry Norfolk was hanged at Annapolis, Md., for the murder of his wife; John McNally, alias Van Dyke, was executed at Canton, N. Y., for a similar crime, and Sam Mills (colored) was choked to death at Elko, Nev., for the killing of James Finnerty....Flora Temple, the once-famous trotting mare, is dead. She was 32 years old.

A TELEGRAM from Mesilla, New Mexico, says: "Texas rangers started from El Paso to recover their arms, taken from them by the invaders. Arriving at Socorro they met an armed body of Mexicans, whereupon a fight commenced. Four of the invaders were killed and one Texas ranger wounded. Gen Hatch, who is in the advance, has sent back for more troops."....According to Washington dispatches there is little danger of an international difficulty on account of the Rio Grande troubles. It is announced that the Mexican troops sent forward by Diaz have promptly co-operated with the United States forces in the preservation of order......Business embarrassments: George Baker, banker, Chester, Pa., liabilities $159,000, assets (on paper) $192,000; Riggs Bros., bankers, Saybrook, Ill.; the Taunton (Mass.) Savings Bank, liabilities $1,353,753, scheduled assets $1,404,513; the Dale Manufacturing Company, owners of the largest silk mill in Patterson, N. J., liabilities $400,000, all secured but $20,000; the C. F. Keatly Stocking Company, Kankakee, Ill.; F. J. Richard, a prominent farmer of De Kalb county, Ill., liabilities $40,000; O. De Blna, tinware dealer, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $80,000, assets nil....Clement Blunt, one of the oldest and most honored and trusted officers of the engineer corps, is under arrest for malfeasance, and is to be tried by court-martial.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A LONDON telegram of the 22d says: "A fresh levy of 300,000 men has been ordered by Turkey. The Russian advance is to be resisted to the bitter end. The Turkish policy is to hold every position until driven out, but not to leave large forces to be captured in fortified places. If the Russian armies can be held in check until the new levy is mobilized, Turkey hopes to take offensive and obtain England's assistance.

THE CZAR has returned to St. Petersburg. He was received by the populace with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm....The cable dispatches are contradictory regarding the progress of the peace movement in Constantinople, but there is no conflict of statement as to the critical condition of affairs in that city. Provisions have increased enormously in price, in consequence of the heavy depreciation of the value of Turkish paper money, and great distress prevails among the lower classes. If the price of food advances still more, there are grounds for the apprehension of a serious uprising of the famishing thousands....Germany and Austria have replied to the Turkish note, that it is not practicable to mediate on the basis therein contained.

TELEGRAMS from St. Petersburg say that the Czar will return to Bulgaria in a few weeks, and that an attempt will then be made to "march through to Constantinople as the Germans did to Paris."....The Turkish prisoners captured at Plevna were caught in a terrible snow-storm while en route to the Roumanian capital, and a number of them were frozen to death......A dispatch from Constantinople says the Servians attempted to carry Yatre by assault, and were repulsed with immense loss. They were pursued by the garrison to Yavor, about five miles distant. To offset this defeat, it is stated that the Servian troops have taken Akpalanka, on the Sofia road, after eight hours' fighting...... The Sultan has held a grand review of troops in Constantinople. Great enthusiasm was manifested by everybody....It is stated that Turkey is preparing to concede the free passage of the Dardanelles, which meets with opposition from England....A cessation of the snow-storms in Armenia is reported, and it is expected that the Russians will take advantage of the fine weather to complete the investment and attempt the capture of Erzeroum....Drifting ice in the Danube has destroyed the Russian bridge at Ibrail, over which the supplies for Zimmerman's army in the Dobrudscha have to be hauled.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Plevna, states that when the Turks made their sortie they left thousands of sick and wounded starving and unattended. These unfortunates remained in this state three days, and hundreds of them died. Those killed in the battles were unburied many days after the surrender of the place. In short, Plevna is described as one vast charnel-house.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PARIS dispatch announces that in the Court of Cessation the Advocate-General announced the adjournment, sine die, of the consideration of all cases arising from prosecutions of booksellers, newsdealers and hawkers instituted subsequent to the 16th of May. This is put down as a back-down on the part of MacMahon.

A TELEGRAM from London says: "Capt Wiggins, an Englishman, just returned from the Jenesei and Obi rivers in Siberia, reports that route as practicable to the North pole, with an open sea all the way. He also reports that there is an immense commerce into Siberia from China. Capt. Wiggins, with his schooner of forty tons' burden, sailed from the capital of Siberia to St. Petersburg, and anchored before the Winter Palace, where his vessel was visited by the imperial family and by great crowds of people. Steps are to be taken to organize a line of trading steamers, and thus open to the world the marvelous timber, grain, and mineral resources of Siberia. Seven tons of gold were taken from one mine this year. Wheat equal to that from California is sold at $15 a ton. Beef is 1 cent a pound. There are telegraphs everywhere, and the large cities and fine people exhibit the great spirit of enterprise that Russia has carried into the country."....The Dutch steamer Friesland, from Java for Rotterdam, has been lost, it is believed, with all hands, off Cape Finisterre. The crew numbered about fifty. She carried no passengers" ....A Paris dispatch says: "Proceedings in the Councils General confirm the belief that the recent elections turned the scale in favor of the republicans. The Left have a majority in forty-five Councils instead of thirty-six, as formerly."

THE reconstruction of the internal administration proceeds apace in France, under the auspices of the new Ministry. The reinstatement of all the municipal councils dismissed since the 16th of May has been ordered; prosecutions for press and publication offenses have been dismissed, and the triumphant republicans are gathering the spoils of victory in all directions.

A SERIOUS Indian war is reported in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The Sonora troops lately attacked the hostiles, and were badly whipped, losing twenty-seven killed and a number wounded.....The departments of Alsace and Lorraine, since their forced dismemberment from France, have been treated by the Germans as a conquered people. They have become weary of a military government, and sigh for the return of civil and constitutional authority. To this end meetings have been held, resulting in the appointment of a Provincial Committee. This body met in Strasbourg, the other day, and passed a resolution requesting the Emperor to grant to the conquered provinces their own constitution as a Federal State and a representative in the Federal Council of the empire......The Edinburg Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the British Government to continue its neutrality in the present war.

Six Children Arraigned for Murder.

The Supreme Court room in Columbia, S. C., presented a spectacle of peculiar and painful interest a few days ago, six little children of both sexes being present under a charge of murder. The eldest of these children has not yet reached the age of 11 years, and two of the number are girls. Their names are Harmon Fallow, Henry Fallow, Robert Fallow, Mary Fallow, Anna Fallow and William Ellis. The first five named are the children of the same parents—respectable people of Edgefield county—and the last named is an adopted child in the same family. The circumstances of the killing which caused their appearance in the court were these: The children were at work picking cotton in a field near their father's house about a week ago, when a negro youth named Willis Asbill, about 18 years of age, who had been discharged from Mr. Fallow's service and ordered to keep off the premises, joined them and commenced ill-treating them, and interfering with their work in various ways. Finally he went so far as to strike one of the boys with a stick. The resentment of the little laborers culminated at this affront, and they at once made a combined attack upon their tormentor with stones, sticks and knives, which they employed with such effect as to inflict severe injury upon the head of Asbill, which, as is alleged, brought upon him an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, resulting in death a day or two ago. The children were at once arrested on a charge of murder and brought to Columbia, where their case came up in the Supreme Court on application for a writ of habeas corpus. After a touching argument by counsel, ably seconded, it may well be believed, by the almost-infantile appearance of the affrighted prisoners, the court granted the writ, and bail was allowed in the sum of $1,000 for the appearance of the defendants at the next term of the Court of General Sessions for Edgefield county. The case has excited the keenest interest in the community, and is without parallel in the history of the State.

The Scene of Lincoln's Assassination.

During a real Washington rainy spell, I know of nothing more in union with the prevailing depression of visitors to the city than a tour through the old Ford Theater, in which Lincoln was assassinated. No doubt the verdict of the average American would be that the place where that awful deed was committed should be pulled down and all traces of its existence removed from the face of the earth; but, with a hideousness that only the Government could originate, the place has been converted into a National Medical Museum, fitted on the third floor with all possible anatomical horrors. There are plaster casts of all sorts of amputations, from the finger to the shoulder and from the little toe to the neck. There are skulls of the most diverse classes and races of men, shivering skeletons of the human kind, and vertebræ of beasts, birds, and reptiles. Of a dismal, rainy day it is particularly cheering to go into a side-show of this kind, bearing in mind the national tragedy which gave existence to the place, and thence contemplate how frail a thing is man; how unattractive and how devoid of spirituality are his remains. Here he may be studied in all grades, from the most perfect and enlightened to the poor little papoose with its remnant of blanket, its infantile moccasins on shrunken feet, its hair, once raven black, now bleached to the highly-prized blonde, its shriveled features and eyeless head, as it was taken from a tree near Fort Laramie, where no doubt a fond mother deposited it, with tearful eyes, but sustaining hopes of again meeting her treasure in the happy hunting ground beyond the western sky. All these things may be seen and studied here, but the greatest objects of historical interest are a portion of the spinal cord and a section of the neck bone, taken from the body of J. Wilkes Booth after he was shot. This section of the neck bone was perforated by the fatal bullet, and removed previous to depositing his remains in the arsenal grounds, from which they were subsequently removed for private burial. The portion of the spinal cord is preserved in alcohol, the section of neck bone being stuck up as on a fork beside the jar containing the fluid and gristle. Another feature of the tragedy which transformed this building from a playhouse where the heroic drama were performed once to applauding audiences is found in a residence on the opposite side of the street, pointed out as the place in which Lincoln died, after being carried out from the theater. The orderly at the entrance to the door of the museum pointed it out to me saying, "That's it with the notice stuck up of 'rooms for rent.' They always have rooms to let over there. Nobody stays long in the house for some reason or other. I don't know why, but it is a fact. Nobody will stay in the house." He refused to say the place was haunted, but stuck to his mournful statement that nobody would long occupy the premises. I suggested it might be because they did not pay their rent promptly, but he asked me why people could not as well pay rent there as anywhere, and I gave it up. The colored servant girls in the neighborhood are, however, given as authority for the most solemn assurances that uncomfortable noises are heard in the house at midnight, and this is why no tenants can be got to occupy the premises for a great length of time.—*Washington Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

To Select Flour.

In selecting flour first look at the color. If it is white with a straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hands; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

THE largest plow ever manufactured has just been made at a factory in Stockton, Cal. It is designed for work in the tules, and cuts a furrow thirty-five inches wide. The mold board is eight feet long from the point to the end. The plow will be attached to a sulky, and will require a team of twelve stout animals to pull it.

THE value of the wedding gifts of Mlle. d'Albe, niece of the ex-Empress Eugenie, is said to be $1,600,000. One of these was a cameo ring which belonged to Charles V. Eleven necklaces of brilliants adorned the collections. The Duke of d'Ossuna, whom she married, is said to be one of the wealthiest personages in the Peninsula.

BY order of the Emperor William himself, La Patti is not to appear in Berlin. He has declared that the price charged per night by the late Marquise de Caux is something monstrous, and that he will not allow such absurd prodigality.

SHOULD the weather prove anyway propitious, the next wheat crop of Texas will be enormously large. All over the wheat-region of the State farmers are turning their attention to its cultivation, and will plant less cotton than heretofore.

THE Grangers of California own and run a bank which, during its three years of existence, has paid in dividends $174,912.70. Last year it received and paid out over $3,000,000.

OREGON, with a population of but 135,000, this year produces a surplus of eight million bushels of grain and four million pounds of wool.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN LAW.

The Property and Other Rights of Woman in the United States.

[From the Troy Times.]

In Maine a married woman may become possessed of real or personal property by bequest, demise, gift, or purchase, in her own name and as her own property.

After marriage she still retains the custody of the property owned by her before marriage, and the same is exempt from liability for the debts of her husband.

She may sue in her own name to recover back her separate property.

In the event of her death without a will, her property, real and personal, descends to her heirs.

She has full power to make a will, which requires three witnesses.

In New Hampshire a married woman can hold property in her own name, may make contracts, sue and be sued, and can dispose of her property by will, and, in case of her death without a will, her husband is excluded from any share in her estate.

A will requires three witnesses.

In Vermont a married woman is entitled to the same rights of property as in New Hampshire.

Wills require three subscribing witnesses.

In Massachusetts a married woman may hold property separate from her husband without the intervention of a trustee. A deed conveying land to a married woman must be recorded within ninety days of its delivery, or the land will be liable for the husband's debts.

Any married woman over 21 years of age may dispose of her property by will, provided her husband's consent is indorsed on the will in writing. If the devise is to her husband, his consent is not necessary.

Wills must be signed in the presence of three subscribing witnesses.

In Rhode Island a married woman is entitled to her separate estate, which is not liable for her husband's debts, nor can he control the use of it. She may dispose of it in the presence of three subscribing witnesses.

In Connecticut the wife is entitled to her separate estate which she owned before marriage. The proceeds of any property granted to her after marriage is held by the husband as trustee for her and her children, and his executors must account for the same. With the consent of the husband she may dispose of her property by will, which must be signed in the presence of three witnesses.

In New York a married woman has absolute control of her separate estate, and is entitled to demand a conveyance of any property held in trust for her, provided she has a fee-simple estate in the same. She has a right to deposit money in a bank in her own name, and draw out the same by check.

A will requires but two attesting witnesses.

In New Jersey the separate property of the wife is not liable for the debts of the husband.

Wills must be signed in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

In Pennsylvania the separate property of any married woman, owned by her before marriage, or which she has become the owner of after marriage, is free from any liability except her own debts, and then not until the creditor fails to obtain the amount of debt from the husband's estate. If, however, judgment is obtained against the husband for the wrongful act of the wife, the creditor must first exhaust the wife's separate property before he can levy on the husband's.

Wills must be in writing and signed by the testator, or by some one at his request, and must be proved by two competent witnesses.

In Delaware the wife's property is liable for the debts of the husband, unless certain legal proceedings are taken to prevent such liability.

Wills must be in writing, signed either by the testator or some one at his request, and must be proven by two subscribing witnesses.

In Maryland the wife's property, by late enactment, is protected from levy and sale for debts of her husband. She may make a will with the consent of her husband subscribed to it.

Wills must be in writing and signed by the testator, or some one at his request, and shall be subscribed in the presence of the testator by at least three witnesses.

By the law of Virginia a married woman's property is subject to the debts of her husband.

By the law of West Virginia the separate estate of the wife is not responsible for any but her own debts.

Wills in both States must be written and signed by the testator in the presence of two competent witnesses, who must subscribe the same.

In North Carolina a woman's separate estate is not liable for the debts of her husband. Wills must be written, signed by him or some person in his presence at his request, and shall be subscribed by two witnesses present.

In South Carolina married women have no right of property, unless conferred upon them by ante-nuptial settlements.

Wills must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one for him, in the presence of three subscribing witnesses, all of whom must be of full age.

In Georgia the lands and personal property of the wife become the property of the husband, so that he has complete control over them. A will must be in writing and signed by the testator, or by some one in his presence at his request, and must be subscribed by three competent witnesses.

By the laws of Texas all property, real or personal, belonging to a woman before marriage, continues after marriage to be a separate estate, and not liable for her husband's debts.

Wills must be in writing, signed by the testator or some one for him at his request, and must be witnessed by two persons of legal age in his presence.

In Florida married women are entitled to all the property owned by them previous to marriage, and all that they may become possessed of after marriage.

A will must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his presence, and must be attested by three competent witnesses, who must subscribe the same in the presence of the testator.

The law in Alabama as to married women's separate estate is the same as that of Texas. She is not liable for her husband's debts.

Wills must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his presence, in the presence of three subscribing witnesses.

In Mississippi married women have the same rights as to their separate property as is given by the law of Texas.

Wills must be in writing, signed by the testator, in the presence of three subscribing witnesses.

In Arkansas the separate property of the wife is not liable for the debts of her husband.

Wills must be signed by the testator, or by some one at his request, and must be witnessed by two witnesses, who must subscribe their names to the will.

By the Louisiana laws a married woman is entitled to her separate property, which is not liable under any circumstances for her husband's debts.

Wills must be signed by the testator, in the presence of three witnesses and in presence of a notary. It may be signed by the testator, inclosed in an envelope, and then handed to a notary and acknowledged by the testator to be his will in presence of the notary and seven witnesses, who must all indorse their names on the envelope.

In Tennessee the separate estate of any married woman cannot be made liable for her husband's debts.

Wills must be in writing, signed by the testator, or some one in his presence at his request, and subscribed to by two witnesses.

In Kentucky the right of the married woman to her separate estate is the same as in Tennessee

Wills must be executed the same as in Tennessee.

In Ohio, Indiana and Michigan the separate property of the wife is free from liability for the debts of the husband.

And wills must be signed by the testator, or by some one at his request, in the presence of two or more subscribing witnesses.

In Illinois the wife's separate property is protected from her husband's creditors by statute.

The married women of Illinois acquired by the law of 1874 the right to do almost everything. They can—blessed privilege—sue their own particular tyrants. When a husband deserts his wife the latter has the custody of the children. If the husband stays out of the State a year and does nothing to support his wife during that time, or if he is imprisoned in the penitentiary, the wife can, upon obtaining an order from a Court of Record, manage his property absolutely. The wife is not at all liable for the husband's debts incurred before marriage, and only in exceptional circumstances for those incurred afterward.

She can manage any business independently, except in case of a partnership, which she cannot enter without her husband's consent. A wife's earnings cannot be touched by her husband or his creditors.

A married woman can acquire, possess and sell real and personal property as freely as a married man can. This list of abilities is expected to be largely increased the present year—so as to include suffrage and other incidentals.

Wills must be executed in the same manner as in Ohio.

In Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin the separate property of the wife cannot be affected by the husband's debts.

Wills must be signed and sealed by the testator in the presence of two or more subscribing witnesses, who shall subscribe the same at the request of the testator.

By the laws of California, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Oregon the separate estates of married women cannot be interfered with by their husbands. Under no circumstances can they be made liable for their husband's debts.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, in the presence of two or more subscribing witnesses.

The Earthquake of 1868.

The region shaken by the earthquake of 1868, for instance, was equal to at least a fourth of Europe, and probably to fully one-half. From Quito southward as far as Iquique—or along a full third part of the length of the South American Andes—the shock produced destructive effects. It was also distinctly felt far to the north of Quito, far to the south of Iquique, and inland to enormous distances. The distributing force which thus shook 1,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface must have been one of almost inconceivable energy. If directed entirely to the upheaval of a land region no larger than England, those forces would have sufficed to have destroyed utterly every city, town and village within such a region; if directed entirely to the upheaval of an oceanic region, they would have been capable of raising a wave which would have been felt on every shore line of the whole earth. Divided even between the ocean on the one side and a land region larger than Russia in Europe on the other, those vulcanian forces shook the whole of the land region and sent athwart the largest of our earth's oceans a wave which ran in upon shores 10,000 miles from the center of disturbance with a crest thirty feet high. Forces such as these may be fairly regarded as cosmical; they show unmistakably that the earth has by no means settled down into that condition of repose in which some geologists still believe. We may ask with the late Sir Charles Lyell whether, after contemplating the tremendous energy thus displayed by the earth, any geologist will continue to assert that the changes of relative level of land and sea, so common in former ages of the world, have now ceased? and agree with him that if, in the face of such evidence, a geologist still persists in maintaining this favorite dogma, it would be vain to hope, by accumulating proofs of similar convulsions during a series of ages, to shake the tenacity of his conviction—

> Si fractus illabatur orbis,
> Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SOMEBODY has ascertained that the 336 members of the two houses of Congress include 239 lawyers, 19 bankers, 17 merchants, 15 editors, 12 farmers and planters, 20 physicians, 7 manufacturers, 5 officers of railroads, and 5 school teachers.

ANDY JOHNSON'S LETTERS.

A Few Specimens from the Papers of the Late Ex-President.

Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, recently visited the Johnson homestead, where he was shown the correspondence received by Andy Johnson while President. Among the letters he found the following:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct 15, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: J. H. Hood, late General in the rebel army, is desirous of a personal interview with Mr. Davis, to get at some military information in connection with his military career. He has made a full statement to me of his object, which would require an interview of a few minutes. May I respectfully ask your permission for this interview? He has made his application for pardon.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

This is indorsed in Johnson's handwriting:

Submitted to the Secretary of War for his consideration and action. There may be some reason not known to me why he should (not?) be permitted to visit and have an interview with the prisoner.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I deem it the interest of Louisiana that I should be appointed provisional Governor. A uniform system of reorganization is, in my opinion, nationally indispensible.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6, 1867.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I presume that I shall be arrested in a day or two for telling the truth—a truth unknown to any one outside myself and 500,000 Confederate soldiers and officers—which is, that the day the capital surrenders to a bush convention, under the recent act of Congress, it will be taken possession of by myself and followers, and if the army retake it, it will be over our dead bodies. Since having been made a slave, all I ask is, if imprisoned by Federal troops, while held in confinement until liberated by my fellows, direct the officer in command to allow the ladies to furnish me with provisions. Your old friend,

WM. H. THOMAS,
Formerly Commander of Thomas' Legion, who pulled down the last flag in Dixie.

BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

As a friend and supporter of your administration, I most respectfully petition you to suspend for the present your policy toward the rebel States. I should not present this paper if I were not painfully convinced that thus far it has failed to obtain any reasonable guarantees for that security in the future that is essential to peace and reconciliation. To my mind it abandons the freedmen to the control of their ancient masters, and leaves the national debt exposed to repudiation by returning rebels. The Declaration of Independence asserts the equality of all men, and the rightful government can be founded only on the consent of the governed. I see small chance of peace unless the great principles are practically established by our Government. Without this the house will continue divided against itself.

CHARLES SUMNER,
Senator of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1867.

Col. Moore, Secretary to President:

If I cannot have O'Callaghan and Dana, I want O'Callaghan and Thomas. I shall adhere to these names.

F. WOOD.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1867.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: If Dana is determined against positively, I want Francis A. Thomas for Collector, Ninth District, and Thomas O'Callaghan for Assessor. Please nominate to-day.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. Wood seemed to be in earnest.

The following is from the "Far West."

DENVER, Col., July 28, 1868.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I want to be Chief Justice of Wyoming or Utah. Present position worthless. Am competent, honest and your friend. Indorsed, you remember, by Supreme Court of Illinois. God will approve.

G. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Attorney for Colorado.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1868.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: One hundred thousand young Democrats of the North and West are ready to volunteer and fight in defense of the President and the discharge of his duty. The President is the Government, and by the Government we stand at all times and under all circumstances.

M. M. POMEROY,
Editor La Crosse *Democrat.*

LOWELL, MASS., Oct. 28, 1865.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON: An order to muster me out as Major General is about to be issued. Is that desired by the President.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1866.

F. W. Seward, Department of State:

All right. The work is done. The country is safe. The administration is established. Its enemies are nowhere. Look for me on Monday, unless you hear that I come sooner.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21, 1866.

Andrew Johnson, President:

Gov. Morton is much better, and able to accept a Cabinet position. If you desire it his brother-in-law, Col. Holloway, will go after him.

THOS. N. STILLWELL.

A SWEET potato weighing seventeen pounds is on exhibition at the counting-room of the Little Rock *Gazette* office.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 50	@11 75
HOGS	4 50	@ 5 75
COTTON	11⅛	@ 11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 32	@ 1 34
CORN—Western Mixed	50	@ 56
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 40
RYE—Western	72	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	12 75	@13 00
LARD	8	@ 8⅛
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 80	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 80	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	3 00	@ 4 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess	11 70	@11 75
LARD	7⅞	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12½	@ 1 13⅛
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@ 65
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 18	@ 1 18⅛
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 85
LARD	7⅜	@ 7⅝
HOGS	3 60	@ 4 25
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 23
CORN—New	38	@ 40
OATS	28	@ 32
RYE	60	@ 63
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 90
LARD	7⅞	@ 8⅛
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN	47½	@ 51½
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 29½
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 80	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 1	43	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 01	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess	12 15	@12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 20	@ 5 40
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 25	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 25	@ 4 30
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 40

AUBURN COURIER.

E. C. HAYS, Publisher.

THE OLD YEAR.

Haps and Mishaps of the Last Twelve Months.

A Record of Important Events Throughout the World.

[illegible]

JANUARY.

1. Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India. Republicans and Democrats each organized a Legislature in Louisiana.
2. The Porte refused the terms of the International Conference.
3. Centennial of the battle of Princeton celebrated.
4. Extradition treaty signed between the United States and Spain.
5. Spanish Cortes prorogued. Emperor William prohibited German officers from entering the Russian army.
6. French steamer L'Amarique went ashore at Seabright, N. J.; no lives lost.
7. Duel between J. G. Bennett and F. May; neither hurt.
8. Two Governors were inaugurated in Louisiana, and the Metropolitan police were attacked by a mob at the State House.
9. M. Grevy elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. The Nicholls Government took possession of New Orleans and besieged Gov. Packard in the State House.
10. Louisiana Republican Legislature elected W. P. Kellogg to the Senate.
11. President Borrerro, of Ecuador, overthrown.
14. The Moctezuma burned by the Cubans, her captors. Gen. Tchernayeff expelled from Bohemia by the Austrian Government.
15. Fraud in the management of the Security Life Insurance Company discovered.
16. Gen. Diaz overthrew Iglesias in Mexico. Senators Blaine, Windom and Ferry re-elected.
17. News of a terrible famine in British India. The arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board ordered by the House of Representatives for contempt.
18. The Turkish Grand Council unanimously rejected the modified terms of the Peace Conference.
19. A great famine reported in Corea.
21. The chief engineer of the Ashtabula bridge committed suicide.
22. In a riot on the steamship Montana, at New York, several sailors and firemen were killed.
23. Gen. Diaz sent $300,000 to this country in part payment of the American debt. A fire in the Stonehill colliery, England, caused the death of fifteen miners.
24. John R. McPherson elected Senator from New Jersey.
25. Judge David Davis elected Senator from Illinois.
26. The Electoral-Commission bill passed by Congress.
30. Both houses of Congress choose members of the Electoral Commission, and the Justices of the Supreme Court select the fifth Judge.
31. The Electoral Commission organized.

FEBRUARY.

1. The electoral count commenced.
3. Five firemen were injured by an explosion at a fire in New York.
5. Midhat Pasha succeeded by Edhem Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey. The steamer George Washington sank off Cape Race; twenty-five lives lost.
8. A nolle prosequi was entered in the bribery case of Secretary Belknap.
11. The Egyptian troops defeated by the Abyssinians.
12. Thirty-three illicit stills were captured in Georgia, and Lieut. McIntyre was killed.
15. An attempt made to assassinate Gov. Packard.
16. The steamer George Cromwell wrecked, and thirty lives lost.
18. Mahmoud Damad made Grand Vizier of Turkey.
24. Postmaster McArthur, of Chicago, discovered to be a defaulter. Three schooners were wrecked on the Long Island coast, and eleven men drowned. Two children were burned to death in New York.
26. Gen. Diaz was elected President of Mexico.

MARCH.

2. The result of the electoral count announced in Congress. Gov. Hayes arrived in Washington.
3. President Hayes took the oath of office, the 4th of March occurring on Sunday.
5. Inauguration ceremonies took place. Seven lives were lost by the burning of a hotel at Karns City, Pa. One life and $500,000 lost by fire at St. Louis. The Senate met in special session. Marquis de Compeigne, the African traveler, killed in a duel at Cairo.
6. The Waltham building, New York city, burned; loss, $500,000.
7. Lee, the Mormon, sentenced to be executed.
8. Seven lives were lost by a panic in St. Francis Xavier church, New York.
12. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, resigned.
17. The steamer Rusland went ashore at Long Branch; all the passengers saved.
19. Disturbances take place in New Orleans between the Nicholls and Packard factions.
20. J. Donald Cameron in Pennsylvania and Stanley Matthews in Ohio elected Senators.
21. Special commission sent to Louisiana by the President. Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall disappeared from New York. An earthquake in Jamaica did much damage.
23. John D. Lee shot at the scene of the Mountain Meadows massacre.
24. The English university boat-race resulted in a dead heat. The Turks burned a Herzegovinian village.
27. A mill reservoir broke away at Stafford, Ct., destroying $500,000 in property and two lives.
30. Good Friday services held. Egypt and Tunis sent arms to the Sultan.
31. Mother and four children burned to death at Rhinecliff, N. Y. The protocol proposed by Russia signed.

APRIL.

1. Easter service celebrated.
5. A number of persons were indicted for the murder of Chinamen at Chico, Cal. Three men were killed by a collision on the Central Pacific railroad. Sitting Bull fled to the British possessions. Two men were killed in New York by the explosion of a shell.
6. Herr Camphausen replaced Prince Bismarck in the German Chancellorship.
9. Spotted Tail surrendered.
10. Troops were withdrawn from Columbia, S. C., and Chamberlain gave up the fight for the Governorship.
11. Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, burned; fifteen lives lost.
15. Steamship Leo burned at sea.
17. Tweed confessed. A great Tichborne procession took place in London.
19. The Nicholls party gained possession of the Louisiana State Government.
20. Troops were withdrawn from New Orleans.
23. The New York *Journal of Commerce* was burned out.
24. Judge Spofford elected Senator by the Louisiana Legislature. The Czar issued a proclamation of war against Turkey, and Russian troops crossed into Roumania.
27. Russian troops occupied Giurgevo.
28. Twelve men were killed at a fire in Montreal, Canada.

MAY.

1. Three men killed by the falling of the New York Postoffice roof. The Turks captured two Roumanian war vessels.
2. The Russians captured Bayazid.
3. Ten persons were buried under a landslide in Canada.
4. Three murderers executed at Abbeyville, N. C.
6. Proclamation issued for an extra session of Congress. Seven men killed by the bursting of a boiler on the steamship [illegible].
7. Eight lives were lost by the burning of a boiler on a coasting vessel at the mouth of the Mississippi.
8. The most important sewing-machine patents expired.
9. Seven men killed by a colliery explosion at Wadeville, Pa.
10. Russian troops crossed the Danube in small force at Galatz.
11. Several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the Rockford (Ill.) Court House. The Syndicate took $5,000,000 4½ per-cent. bonds. The Russian batteries set Turtokai on fire.
12. Linseed-oil works in Brooklyn were burned; loss, $500,000. A drawn battle took place near Batoum.
17. Gen. Grant sailed for Europe. Six persons were killed by a collision between two vessels near New York.
19. The Russians captured Ardahan.
21. Roumania declared herself independent.
22. Seven men were killed while launching [illegible]
24. The Russians were repulsed at Kars.
25. A Turkish monitor was sunk in the Danube.
29. The English-American Fisheries Commission was made up.
30. Decoration day generally observed. Gen. Grant arrived in England.
31. William Sexton won the billiard championship.

JUNE.

4. Twenty lives lost and much property destroyed by a hurricane at Mount Carmel, Ill. A train was wrecked near St. Louis, for the purpose of plundering, killing three persons.
8. Eleven men were killed by the falling of a wall at a fire at Bridgeport, Ct. Galveston, Tex., was visited by a $2,000,000 fire.
9. Contract was made for placing the new 4 per-cent. loan.
14. The Russians erected a battery on an island opposite Rustchuk.
15. A church was burned by Indians in Canada. Six lives were lost by the breaking of a dam at Belvidere, N. J.
18. A fight was reported between the troops and the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho.
21. Eleven Mollie Maguires were executed in Pennsylvania. A terrible fire destroyed $12,000,000 worth of property and thirteen lives at St. John.
22. One officer and thirty-three soldiers were killed by Indians in Idaho. A new Russian loan was authorized. Three more Cardinals were created. The French Chamber was dissolved.
25. The Turks won a battle in Asia Minor. Rustchuk was bombarded by the Russians.
26. The President visited Boston. A tornado did great damage in Illinois.
27. Harvard College made the President an LL. D.
28. A steamboat boiler exploded at Silver lake, Mass., injuring eighteen persons.

JULY.

1. Crossing of the Danube effected by 60,000 Russians at Sistova.
2. A Turkish sortie from Kars was repulsed.
3. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, were indicted. The Pan-Presbyterian Council commenced at Edinburgh.
4. Independence day celebrated as usual. Six persons were drowned at Woburn, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat.
6. A twelve hours' battle was fought at Biela; the Russians captured the place.
9. Gen. Ord's troops followed a party of horse-thieves into Mexico. The village of Pensaukee, Wis., was destroyed by a tornado, killing six persons. Russian troops captured Tirnova. The Turks destroyed Cherketil, a town on the Black sea coast.
10. The Russian left wing was driven out of Armenia.
11. Seven workmen were suffocated by gas in a coal mine at Brookfield, Pa.
15. Gen. Howard fought the Nez Perces, losing thirteen men. A revolt took place in Hayti. The steamer Eten was wrecked off the Chilian coast; over a hundred lives were lost.
16. Two St. Louis banks suspended. The Russians captured Nikopolis.
17. Strike took place on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Russian troops under Gen. Gourko passed the Balkans.
20. A riot took place at Baltimore on account of the strike; troops fired into the crowd, killing eight persons.
21. The Russians were defeated at Plevna. The Turks lost Schipka pass.
22. Many lives and millions of property were lost by a riot at Pittsburgh. United States troops were sent to the scenes of disturbance at various points. Capt. Crapo finished the voyage to England in a whale-boat.
25. Rioters and police skirmished in Chicago.
26. More fighting took place in Chicago.
31. The Russians were again defeated with heavy loss, at Plevna.

AUGUST.

1. The troops fired on the mob at Scranton, Pa., killing four and wounding several.
2. The Turks were successful at Eski-Saghra.
5. Gen. Gourko was defeated and forced to retreat.
6. News was received of a terrible famine in British India.
9. A train to Long Branch ran off a bridge, injuring over sixty persons. Fighting took place around Plevna.
10. The first telegraph line in China was put in operation.
11. Gen. Gibbon fought the Nez Perces in Montana, losing twenty-five in killed and wounded, the Indians losing forty-five.
15. The Turks bombarded Giurgevo.
16. Centenary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated.
18. A satellite to the planet Mars was discovered.
22. The Turks were repulsed at Schipka pass.
23. Osman Pasha was defeated at Tirnova.
25. Russian troops were defeated in Armenia.
26. Bridge at Omaha was partially destroyed.
29. By the wrecking of a train on the Rock Island road, twenty persons were killed.

SEPTEMBER.

3. A $350,000 fire happened in New York; four persons were burned to death.
4. The Russians captured Lovatz.
5. Crazy Horse was captured and killed.
12. About 100 lives were lost by the collision of two vessels in the English channel.
13. Heavy fighting occurred around Plevna.
14. The American team were successful in the rifle-match at Creedmoor.
15. Yellow fever made its appearance at Fernandina, Fla. The Japanese rebellion was completely put down.
22. An indecisive battle occurred on the river Lom. Gambetta was sentenced to imprisonment. The business portion of Keyport, N. J., was destroyed by fire.
24. The upper stories of the Patent Office were burned out. Osman Pasha was reinforced and revictualed at Plevna.
27. Prang's chromo establishment, at Boston, burned. A great fire occurred in Providence, R. I. Mehemet Ali retreated behind the Lom.
30. Col. D. H. Armstrong was appointed Senator from Missouri.

OCTOBER.

2. William C. Gilman was discovered to be a forger to a heavy amount at New York. Mukhtar Pasha repulsed two attacks.
3. Suleiman Pasha succeed Mehemet Ali in command of the Army of the Danube.
5. The steamer Massachusetts was wrecked on Long Island sound. The Nez Perces surrendered to Gen. Miles.
12. Gilman, the forger, was sentenced to five years in prison.
13. Mukhtar Pasha was forced to retreat.
15. Congress met in special session; Samuel J. Randall was elected Speaker of the House. The Republicans carried the French elections.
16. The Russians gained an important victory in Armenia. About 10,000 cigar-makers struck in New York.
17. Fire destroys $250,000 and two lives at New York city.
20. A Roumanian attack on the Grivitza redoubt was repulsed with terrible slaughter.
22. Upward of 200 lives were lost by a colliery explosion near Glasgow, Scotland.
25. Desperate fighting took place southwest of Plevna.
27. The French Ministry resigned.
29. Kars was completely invested.
30. The discovery of relics of Sir John Franklin was reported.

NOVEMBER.

1. President Hayes visited the State Fair at Richmond, Va. Oakey Hall returned to New York.
4. Earthquake shocks were felt in many places in New England and Canada.
6. Daniel W. Voorhees was appointed Senator from Indiana.
12. A Turkish attack on Gen. Skobeleff was repulsed.
13. Suleiman Pasha was made Commander-in-Chief in Roumelia.
14. Field, Leiter & Co.'s store burned in Chicago. Robert L. Case was convicted of perjury.
16. Three banks closed at Reading, Pa. The French Ministry resigned.
17. A mill burned at Fall River, Mass.; loss, $500,000.
18. The Russians carried Kars by assault. A French Cabinet was organised.
23. The Fishery Commission awarded $5,500,000 to the English claimants. A great fire occurred at Bahia, Brazil.
24. The war steamer Huron was lost off the North Carolina coast; over 100 lives lost. Great damage by floods took place in Virginia.
[illegible]

DECEMBER.

1. Kellogg and Butler were seated in the Senate.
3. Congress met in regular session. Eleven lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Lotus.
4. The Russians were defeated at Elena.
7. The Turkish advance on Tirnova was checked.
9. Osman Pasha surrendered unconditionally.
12. The Servian troops were ordered to cross the Turkish frontier.
13. Suleiman Pasha was defeated in an attack at Matchka.
15. The Porte called for the intervention of the powers.
20. Milne's Hotel, Edinburgh, Scotland, burned; ten persons killed. Candy factory boiler in New York exploded and building burned; about fifty persons killed.

NECROLOGY.

JANUARY.

3. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. army; Roslyn, L. I.; 73....4. Commodore Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; New York; 83....8. Rev. Alexis Caswell, President of Brown University; Providence, R. I.; 78....15. Ethar Shepley, ex-Chief Justice of Maine and ex-United States Senator; Portland, Me.; 87....17. Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. navy; Washington; 86....18. Princess Mary of Prussia, sister of the Empress; 76....23. Richard Somers Smith, former President of Girard College and author; Baltimore; 64....24. George Wm. McLellan, formerly Assistant Postmaster General; Washington; 73....26. Daniel Haines, formerly Governor and Judge of Supreme Court of New Jersey; Hamburg, N. J.; 73....28. Signor Blitz, magician; Philadelphia; 66....31. Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds, former M. C. from Massachusetts; Newton, Mass.; 68.

FEBRUARY.

1. Col. A. R. Holladay, former M. C. from Virginia, Henrico, Va....4. Valle-Riestra, Rear Admiral of the Peruvian navy, Charillos, Peru, 69. John S. Gallagher, former Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, 81. N. T. Changarnier, senior General of the French army, Paris, 70....6. Col. John O'Mahony, Irish patriot and exile, New York, 60. Rear Admiral James Alden, U. S. navy, San Francisco, 68....8. Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. navy, Washington, 76....10. Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. navy, Washington, 72....11. Sir Wm. Fergusson, eminent English surgeon, London, 69. ....12. James Johnson, former M. C. from Kentucky, Evansville, Ind....14. Amidee Pichot, French author, Paris, 81....18. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. navy, Annapolis, Md., 70. Solomon H. Mosenthal, German author, Vienna, 56....20. Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, U. S. navy, Washington, 72....21. Maj. Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U. S. army, New Haven, Ct., 71....22. John Oxenford, dramatic author and critic, London, Eng., 65....25. Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, U. S. volunteers, Buffalo, N. Y....27. Ex-Gov. Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, 92.

MARCH.

2. Joel T. Hart, American sculptor; Florence, Italy; 67....3. George Odger, representative of the workingmen of England....5. Joseph Autran, French poet, Paris; 64....6. F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C....7. Matilda Heron, actress; New York; 46. Dr. Johann Jacoby, member of German Parliament; 71....8. Gen. John F. Benjamin, U. S. volunteers, former M. C. from Missouri; Washington; 60....10. Baroness Rothschild, Europe....12. Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert, authoress; Augusta, Ga....14. Don Juan Manuel De Rosas, former Governor of Buenos Ayres; Southampton, Eng.; 80....18 Emory Washburne, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Cambridge, Mass.; 77....25. Walter Bagshot, English political and financial writer; England. Miss Alta M. Hulett, lady lawyer; Chicago; 22.

APRIL.

2. Jean Baptiste Madou, French painter; Paris; 81....3. Capt. Frederick Lahrbushs military adventurer; New York; 111. Amos Morse, former U. S. Senator from Maryland; 82....10. Commodore Joseph D. Marvin, U. S. navy; Yokohama, Japan. ....11. Ross Winans, millionaire and mechanician; Baltimore, Md.; 80....14. Lorenzo Sabine, former M. C. from Maine; Boston; 74....20. J. B. Irving, painter; Rochester, N. Y.; 49....21. Jean Bautista Gill, President of Paraguay. Cardinal Vannicelli, Rome, Italy....22. Gen. William E. Lathrop, Commander of the Grand Commandery of the Unites States, Rochester, N. Y.; 83.... 25. Gustavus Geary, musical manager; New York....29. Rev. William G. Brownlow, former Governor of Tennessee; Knoxville, Tenn.; 72.

MAY.

1. Enoch H. Rosekrans, Justice of Supreme Court of New York; Glen's Falls, N. Y.; 68. W. W. Newcomb, minstrel; New York; 52.... 9. Commodore Benjamin J. Totten, U. S. navy; New Bedford, Mass.; 71....14. Charles H. Bryan, ex-Judge Supreme Court of California; Carson, Nev. H. H. Emmons, Judge U. S. Court; Detroit, Mich....17. Edmund Quincy, author; Dedham, Mass.; 70....19. Edward Kent, ex-Governor of Maine; Bangor, Me.; 75....22. Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, English architect and author; England; 57.... 23. Wm. H. C. Hosmer, poet; Avon, N. Y.; 63....25. Judge Richard Hawes, Confederate Governor of Kentucky and ex-Congressman; Bourbon county, Ky.; 80....Miss Catherine A. Warfield, novelist; Pewee Valley, Ky.... 29. John Lothrop Motley, historian; Dorsetshire, Eng.; 63....Fletcher Harper, publisher; New York; 71.

JUNE.

4. Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland; 59....7. Edwin White, historical painter; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; 60....13. Ludwig III., Grand Duke of Hesse; Darmstadt, Germany; 71....14. Gen. Frederick Henningsen, filibuster and author; Washington; 62....15. Lady Sterling Maxwell, authoress; London, Eng.; 70. Miss Mary Carpenter, authoress; London, Eng. 57....17. George T. Davis, former M. C. from Massachusetts; Portland, Me. Daniel D. Pratt, former Congressman from Indiana; Logansport, Ind.; 64....18. John S. C. Abbott, historian; New Haven, Ct.; 71....19. Admiral Henry J. Rous, steward of the English Jockey Club; London; 82....22. Commodore John R. Goldsborough, U. S. navy; Philadelphia, 69.... 24. Robert Dale Owen, author, socialist and ex-Congressman from Indiana; Lake George, N. Y.; 73....27. Hugh W. Mercer, Confederate General; Baden Baden, Germany; 69.... 28. Prof. Santini, priest and astronomer; Padua, Italy; 90.

JULY.

1. Robinson Palmer, first Senator from Maine; Perry, Me.; 91. Joseph Braham, musician; New York; 50....2. Samuel D. Evans, former M. C. from Texas; Washington; 68....7. Cardinal Angelis; Rome, Italy; 85....13. Sir George Bell, K. C. B., an old English General. ....20. Thomas Placede, actor; Tom's River, N. J.; 70....25. George W. Matsell, ex-Chief of Police of New York; New York; 65....27. Joseph H. Tuthill, former M. C. from New York; Ellenville, N. Y.; 66. Michele Domingue, ex-President of Hayti; Jamaica; 77.... 29. Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the English Admiralty; Hamburg, Germany; 52. ....30. Commodore J. W. Swift, U. S. navy; Geneva, N. Y....31. Samuel Warren, English novelist; London; 70.

AUGUST.

3. Wm. B. Ogden, first mayor of Chicago; New York; 72. Gen. Charles Frederick Von Steinmetz; Landeck, Silesia; 81....11. M. Blanc, European gambler; worth $17,000,000; Paris. ....16. Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, President of Dartmouth College; Hanover, N. H.; 72. Raleigh Daniel, Attorney General of Virginia; Richmond, Va.; 73....18. M. Villiamme, French historian; France....20. Don Federico Errazuris, former President of Chili; Santiago, Chili....27. Cardinal Bizarri; Italy; 75. James Ware, ex-Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Salem, Mass....28. Ben De Bar, actor and manager; St. Louis; 64....29. Brigham Young, Mormon prophet; Salt Lake City; Utah. 76....30. Wilson Shannon, ex-Governor of Ohio and Kansas; Lawrence, Kan.; 75. Raphael Semmes, commander of Confederate cruiser Alabama; Point Clear, Ala.; 68.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Alvin Adams, founder of Adams Express; Watertown, N. Y.; 73. Edward L. Davenport, tragedian; Canton, Pa.; 61....3. Louis Adolphe Thiers, ex-President of France; St. Germain, France; 80. James C. Hopkins, ex-Judge of U. S. Court; Madison, Wis....5. Crazy Horse, Sioux chief; Sidney, Neb....[illegible] 87....19. Henry Compton, comedian; London, Eng....20. Louis V. Bogy, U. S. Senator from Missouri; St. Louis; 64....23. Urbain Joseph Le Verrier, French astronomer; Paris; 66.... 26. Commodore James M. Frailey, U. S. navy; Philadelphia; 67....30. Cardinal Sixto Riario Sforza; Naples, Italy; 57.

OCTOBER.

3. Mlle. Teresa Titiens, prima donna; London; 43. Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, Roman Catholic primate of the United States; Newark, N. J.; 63....7. Edward Granville Eliot, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; London; 79....24. Sobieski Ross, former M. C. from Pennsylvania; Condersport, Pa.; 49. George L. Fox, pantomimist; Cambridge, Mass.; 52....28. Joseph Durham, English sculptor; London; 56. Edwin Adams, actor; Philadelphia; 44....29. Gen. N. B. Forrest, Confederate army; Memphis, Tenn.

NOVEMBER.

1. Oliver Perry Morton, U. S. Senator from Indiana; Indianapolis, Ind.; 54. Field Marshal Wrangel, of the Prussian army; Berlin, Ger.; 93....7. Amelia, Queen Dowager of Saxony; Dresden, Saxony; 75....10. George J. Barry, Chief Engineer of U. S. navy; Philadelphia; 44....12. Henry P. Gray, artist; New York; 58. Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant General of English army....13. Sir Adolphus Slade, Admiral British navy; London; 74....14. Julia Kavanagh, English novelist; Nice, France; 53. ....17. Geo. S. Bangs, former Superintendent of Railway Mail Service; Washington; 52. Paul Boudet, former Senator and Minister of France; Paris; 77....24. Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Congressman from New York; New York; 64....30. Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell, U. S. navy; Waltham, Mass.; 56.

DECEMBER.

7. Benjamin Huger, Confederate Major General; Charleston, S. C.; 71....11. Sydney Smirke, English architect; London; 70.... 12. George W. Rawson, Justice of Supreme Court of New York; Lyons, N. Y....15. Lord Henry Percy, General in English army; London; 60....17. Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, French army; Paris; 73....18. Charles Clarke, ex-Governor of Mississippi and Confederate General; Mississippi; 67.

In a Newspaper Office.

A little tin box shot up and down a wooden shaft in the middle of the room, into which rolls of manuscript were put by an office-boy, who rushed from desk to desk and gathered the sheets as they came from the writers' hands. From time to time a very nervous, sharp-voiced, imperative gentleman, in a very much soiled linen duster, called to one or the other of the workers, and gave orders which would have been quite unintelligible to a layman, who might have mistaken the establishment for a slaughter-house when he heard a pale-faced little gentleman requested to "make a paragraph of the Pope," "cut down Anna Dickinson," "double-lead Gen. Grant," "put a minion cap head on Peter Cooper," and "boil down the Evangelical Alliance." But making a paragraph of the Pope simply applied to the compression of some news concerning him in that space; "the minion cap head" intended for the venerable philanthropist meant the kind of type to be used in the title of a speech or lecture of his; and "boiling down" and "cutting down" were two technicalities expressing condensation. The gentleman in the linen duster was the night editor in charge, the despot of the hour, and the intermediary between the writers and printers, the latter being on the floor above, and the little tin box in the shaft communicating with them.

By 3 o'clock the last line of the "copy" must be in the printers' hands, and from midnight until that time a newspaper office in the editorial department is in a state of nervous intensity and activity for which I can imagine no parallel.

The smoke from the cigars and pipes rolled up to the ceiling, and the pens sped over the pages of manuscript paper. The writers bent to their work with tremendous earnestness and concentration; there was not one of them who had written less than a column of matter that night, and some were closing two and three column articles, which contained nearly as many words as five pages of *Harper's Magazine*. They were pale and care-worn. One of them was heading and sub-heading cable dispatches from the seat of war, another was writing editorial paragraphs on the important telegraphic news that came in; another was damning a new play in virulent prose; another was revising a thrilling account of a murder; another was transcribing his stenographic notes of a speech on the inflation of the currency; another was putting the finishing touches upon a well-considered article criticising a debate in the French Assembly, and another was absorbed in the description of a yacht race. The little tin box in the shaft bounced up and down more frequently, and the night editor became more nervous and imperative than ever, as the fingers of the big clock on the wall went beyond 2. The pages of manuscript were sent up one by one, and long, moist proof-sheets came down from the composing-room. Then the "cutting down" began, and some of the writers saw articles that had cost them hours of research annihilated by the stroke of a pen, or reduced from columns to paragraphs—not on account of unimportance, but simply because there is always a superfluity of matter, contrary to the erroneous notion that the editor's great difficulty is to fill his space—and in some instances even the paragraphs were finally omitted to make room for unexpected news that arrived later. Telegrams were still coming in at 2:30, but soon after that hour one dispatch brought the words "good night," and that meant the closing. The night editor and his assistant now disappeared into the composing-rooms, where they remained to superintend the making up of the forms, and the men at the desks prepared to leave, or threw themselves back in their chairs for a chat and some more smoke.—*William H. Rideing, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

The sexton of a church in Pittsburgh has fallen heir to a fortune of $100,000, left him by a relative in Ireland.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

A Boy Shoots His Father at the Request of His Mother.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A peculiarly atrocious murder was committed in Lawrenceville, a little out-of-the-way hamlet in Dearborn county, Ind., on Wednesday night. A laboring man named Joseph Kunzler lived in the edge of the village. His relations with his wife for some time past had been unhappy. She had filed a petition for a divorce against him, though they still lived in the same house. On Wednesday evening he went down into the village, saying he would be home by 9 o'clock.

In his absence his wife prevailed upon their oldest son, a boy of 13 years of age, to load up a gun with buck-shot [illegible] and kill him. The boy obeyed, and, concealing himself behind a wood-pile, waited for an hour, and when his father came into the yard shot him through the back. This done, he went into the house, when the mother took the gun from him and laid it by the side of her husband, who, still alive, was crying for help.

She then returned to the house and went to bed with her boy, but, neither being able to sleep, subsequently arose and cooked supper, which they ate. All through the night they heard moans and appeals for help from the father, who was still alive, but paid no heed to them.

In the morning a neighbor came to the house to employ Kunzler, and found him lying on the ground in a pool of blood, though still alive, while the woman was some distance away unconcernedly engaged in her domestic work. When asked concerning her husband, she replied that he had shot himself. Subsequently the Coroner was summoned from Lawrenceburg, twenty miles distant, and the investigation showed that the man could not have killed himself.

Suspicion was directed to the woman and her boy. The latter, when separated from his mother, confessed that he had done the deed at her command, saying that she had been urging him to do it for a year past. He also told how they spent the night in the hearing of the cries of his father, yet neither came to his assistance.

Elephants as Timber-Carriers.

One of the great industries of Burmah is the timber trade. The teakwood, which is the chief timber cut and shipped, is very heavy, and requires prodigious force to handle it; and, as the Burmese are not far enough advanced to use machinery for the purpose, they use elephants, and bravely do the noble beasts perform their task. In the timber-yards, both at Rangoon and at Maulmain, all the heavy work of drawing and piling the logs is done by them. I have never seen animals showing such intelligence, and trained to such docility and obedience. In the yard that we visited there were seven elephants, five of which were at that moment at work. Their wonderful strength came into play in moving huge pieces of timber. I did not measure the logs, but should think that many were at least twenty feet long and a foot square. Yet a male elephant would stoop down and run his tusks under a log, and throw his trunk over it, and walk off with it as lightly as a gentleman would balance his bamboo cane on the tip of his finger. Placing it on the pile, he would measure it with his eye, and if it projected too far at either end would walk up to it, and, with a gentle push or pull, make the pile even.

If a still heavier log needed to be moved on the ground to some part of the yard, the mahout, sitting on the elephant's head, would tell him what to do, and the great creature seemed to have a perfect understanding of his master's will. He would put out his enormous foot and push it along; or he would bend his head, and, crouching half way to the ground and doubling up his trunk in front, throw his whole weight against it, and thus, like a ram, would "butt" the log into its place; or, if needed to be taken a greater distance, he would put a chain around it, and drag it off behind him. The female elephant, especially was employed in drawing, as, having no tusks, she could not lift like her big brothers, but could only move by her power of traction or attraction. Then, using her trunk as deftly as a lady would use her fingers, she would untie the knot or unhitch the chain, and return to her master, perhaps putting out her trunk to receive a banana as a reward for her good conduct. It was a very pretty sight, and gave us a new idea of the value of these noble creatures, and of the way in which they can be trained for the service of man.—*Letter from Dr. Fieldes in the Evangelist.*

Woman Lawyers and Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee, strange as it may appear, were almost unanimous in favor of reporting the bill giving women lawyers the right to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, after having heard the argument of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Washington's first woman lawyer. As soon as Mrs. Lockwood left the committee room, Ben Butler suggested that the committee vote upon the bill. "If any gentleman has anything to advance," said he, "to show that a woman has not as good a right to practice law, everywhere and anywhere, as a man, I would like to hear it." Nothing was said, and it was decided to report the bill favorably as soon as the committee is again called in the House. Proctor Knott will, it is said, make a speech in support of the bill, as will also Butler and Frye. Mrs. Lockwood has a first-class practice in the courts of the District, having worked it up in the face of many obstacles. She has been employed in any number of equity and divorce cases and contests over wills, and kept up all the time a large practice before the Criminal Court, where she has won great distinction as an attorney. She has one or two women students in her office.

Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck likes to find everything in his study in disorder and general topsy-turviness, just as he left it—bottles, mugs, cigars and cigar-boxes, odd gloves, books, pamphlets, papers, letters, spurs, stray antiques, swords, hand-mirrors, pistols, fiddle strings, flutes—these are all articles he wants to put his hand on at short notice, and see lying around loose on the tables, floor, and sofas. Whenever he discovers any signs that his wife or the servants have been trying to set things to rights a terrible row is raised.

ALL SORTS.

Great Britain has 60,000 velocipedists.

The net debt of Providence, R. I., is $8,752,525.

There are only two cameo-cutters in New York city.

When is a mother a father? When she's a sigher.

Philadelphia has a paper called the *Puzzlers' Own.*

The national fruit crop is valued at [illegible].

Erzeroum has 100,000 inhabitants and manufactures the best cimeters.

Strawberries are ripe and mignonettes blooming near Scottsboro, Ala.

In 1873, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America comprised 200 societies; now it has grown to a membership of nearly 600 societies.

Great Britain now cultivates nearly 1,000,000 fewer acres of wheat than she did twenty years ago. Pastures and market-gardens have succeeded to wheat fields.

There is a crusade against dancing in Baltimore circles. Many young ladies who are church members are dropping the amusement from their list of party engagements.

It has been ascertained from statistical data that there are now over 2,800,000 men in the United States at work on farms, as farm-laborers, who do not own a foot of land.

Why discourage the growth of the precious cranberry, which, like many another raw American, goes abroad for sophistication, and is restored to us in the form of sherry wine.

The season's shipments of lumber from the Saginaw river aggregate 548,835,000 feet, an increase of 93,000,000 over last year, and 157,347,850 shingles, 51,000,000 in excess of last year.

The people of the West are in a condition to hold over a large part of their grain till lake navigation opens in the spring. Meantime a great deal of grain will go down the river to market.

A large amount of artificial butter is sold to English markets. A correspondent there states that if nothing but genuine butter were sold there it could not be had for less than $1 per pound.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR
NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,
handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25. Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.
THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.
☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS
there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.
The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $5.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.
India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $20.00 and up.
Real Dacca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.
These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.
Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.
DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.
Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.
Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,
Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.
Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.
All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broad[illegible] Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 3d, 1878.

The Political Outlook.

Now that a political campaign will soon open in this state, we may look for a gradual advance along the lines of both parties towards a discussion of the issues that will be presented to the people. We sincerely hope the discussion will be fair, courteous, impersonal and conducted in a spirit of candor and manliness. We believe the Democratic party in this state is in a most excellent condition, and will reap a grand victory next October. We are entirely harmonious, and no discords strike jarringly upon the ear. Firm in the conviction that we triumphed in the last national contest, we go forward firm, unyielding and defiant, conscious that wrong will be righted, and that retribution will follow those who conspire against the will of the people. The issues will soon be made up and on them the Democracy will be found with the great masses. Its uncompromising hostility to class legislation, its gallant effort against extravagance and corruption, promises this much. It will be on the side of the people, against the resumption act, because that act will require a further contraction of our currency. It will be on the side of the people in the effort for the remonetization of silver, because that is one of the currencies with which we promised to pay our indebtedness. It will be for an honest administration, because it has heretofore put honest men in position, as the election of Gov. Williams, although a farmer and a laborer, will testify. These are among the principal issues of the coming campaign. Then, conscious of being for the right, let us stand by our guns, firm and unflinching. Let not a man straggle from its columns. While the opposition are without leaders or policy, distracted, discordant and weak, they are wily and unscrupulous, and their defeat by an overwhelming victory, larger than ever before, will forever rid us of an enemy who have for years been held together only by the cohesive power of office. The bleak lowering clouds of depression hang like a pall upon us, and there is but one hope in the future, for a restoration of better times and that hope lies in the Democratic party.

* * *

The following is the number of votes that each county in this (the 13th) district is entitled to in the Democratic State Convention.

	Votes for T. & H.	Delegates.
De Kalb	2,532	13
Elkhart	3,390	17
Kosciusko	2,703	14
Lagrange	1,266	6
Marshal	2,767	14
Noble	2,665	13
Steuben	1,051	5

* * *

Butler Items.

—Mr. Ocker is improving slowly.

—The mud dried up considerably last Sabbath.

—We think the Record is a spicy little sheet well managed.

—E. S Fosdick is home from school, having a jolly time with the boys, a-n-d the g-a-l-s.

—Rev. Butler visited his parents on New Years day. His Step Father has long been helpless from the effects of Rheumatism.

—Many of our farmers are improving the warm weather in plowing sod ground, which indicates not only thrift but sound judgment.

—The temperance meeting last Saturday evening was a decided success. A declaration and a solo rendered by two young ladies are worthy of notice.

—Mr. Hyman narrowly escaped being gored by an infuriated cow on Friday. He was endeavoring to drive her to the slaughter house when she sprang at him.

—Kehrer & Stone are closing out their holiday goods at reduced price to save packing. They are all fresh and new, and are still desirable as rewards of merit to the little ones.

—Wednesday of last week was a field day for the Masons of Forest Lodge No. 239 of this place. It was on the occasion of the instalation of its officers. Rev. Hendrix delivered an address, and the Waterloo Band discoursed some excellent music. In the evening there was served a bountiful repast and all was jollity and enjoyment.

—On last Thursday evening, despite the inclemency of the weather, our citizens of the Masonic persuasion to the number of eighteen, with many of their ladies, went to Waterloo to be present at the ceremonies of instalation of the officers F. A. M. of that City. They expressed themselves as having been finely entertained.

—Christmas evening at about 12 m. W. P. Erwin a professional Penman, whose home is at Clyde, O., in a fit of somnambulism, or night mare, or mania potu or something else, jumped out of a second story window of the Waverly House alighting on a plank sidewalk, receiving serious contusions, after which the unfortunate man wandered about for two hours sometimes wallowing in the mud. At last he put in appearance at the depot from which he was taken to the hotel where he now lays, (Monday morning,) dangerously ill. His faithful wife arrived Friday and is untiring in her attentions. She receives the sympathy of all true men and women in her affliction. Mr. Erwin had taken the temperance pledge the Sabbath previous.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

To the Tax-Payers of De Kalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax Payers thereof that the rate of taxation for the year A. D. 1877 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of De Kalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.							County Levies.			
	State Taxes		School Tax		Township Tax.	Road Tax	Com. School Tax	Spec'l. School Tax		Addit'l. Special School		County Tax	Bond Int.	Total Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORA'D TOWNS	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each Poll	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	Total Poll.
Butler Township.	13	50	16	50	5	20		50	50			45	10	159	150
Jackson "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	25			45	10	119	125
Concord "	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150
Newville "	13	50	16	50	5	15		35	10			45	10	139	200
Stafford "	13	50	16	50	5	10		40	50			45	10	139	150
Wilmington "	13	50	16	50	5	15		35				45	10	139	100
Union "	13	50	16	50	5	15		5				45	10	109	100
Richland "	13	50	16	50	5	10		25	100			45	10	124	200
Fairfield "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Smithfield "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Franklin "	13	50	16	50	5	20		20	25			45	10	129	125
Troy "	13	50	16	50	5	15		22				45	10	126	100
Keyser "	13	50	16	50	5	15	10	30	50			45	10	134	150
Auburn Town	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50	50	100	45	10	189	250
Waterloo "	13	50	16	50	5	15		50	100			45	10	154	200
Butler "	13	50	16	50	5	15		50		50		45	10	204	150
Garrett "	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150

DOG TAX:—For every male; $1.00; for every female, $2.00; for each additional dog, $2.00.

Examine your receipt before leaving the office and see that it covers all your property. People are taxed for what they own on April 1st of each year.

Taxes are due on the 15th day of December, and tax-payers may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the third Monday of April, or may, at their own option, pay one-half thereof on or before said third Monday and the remaining one-half on or before the first Monday in November following, provided, however, that all road taxes charged shall be paid prior to the third Monday in April, as prescribed by law; and provided, further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of taxes charged against a tax-payer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday in April, the whole amount charged shall become due and returned delinquent, and be collected as provided by law. Delinquent lands are advertised on or about the first Monday in January, and are sold on the second Monday of February of each year.

The treasurer is responsible for the taxes he could have collected. Therefore tax-payers ought to remember that their taxes must be paid every year.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent tax. As the road tax is all due with the first installment, road receipts must be presented on or before the third Monday of April, or they will not be received. For the collection of which I may be found at my office, in Auburn, as directed by law. Pay your taxes promptly and avoid costs.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of De Kalb county.

December 24th, 1877.

Corunna News.

—The school house scare has entirely subsided.

—Edward Orr is on a visit to Chicago He returns this week.

—A number of our citizens are attending court at Auburn.

—The meetings are still in progress, with a fair show of success.

—Mrs. Eddy has been confined to her house for some days with erysipelas in the arm.

—The dance at the Imus House on Christmas eve was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair.

—We would say something in regard to the condition of our sidewalks if we thought it would do any good.

—Dr. Snyder and lady have returned from their visit to New York. The patrons of the doctor will be glad to know of his return.

—The holidays have passed and nothing transpired at our quiet village in the way of excitement that generally occur the world over on such occasions.

—There is talk of the fast trains being placed on the Air Line again. This will give those who have "a lean" on the bridge a "lightning view" in warm days.

—We hear it rumored that our young friend, and former citizen, J. F. Kline, will soon embark in the printing business for himself. We wish him every success posible and hope that his organ will peal fourth sound democratic principles.

—The death of Miss Norris south of town, occurred on last Friday night.— The cause of her illness and death was quick consumption. The suddenness of her death cast a gloom upon the community where she resided. Her sickness only lasted about three weeks.

—The Corunna Items are written by a resident of the town, but the credit is given to a young man from Auburn who frequently visits us. This is not fair as it takes considerable of our time to look up these items between business hours and also makes our crainum whirl to get them in proper shape for publication. Give credit to whom credit is due, friends.

You Know.

* * *

St. Joe Items.

—Editor Courier.—Having noticed nothing in the Courier from this place for some time, I thought a few items would not come amiss.

—I understand that we are to loose our agent, Mr. Van Hyde. He is going to Auburn Juction—who is to be his successor. We do not know, but our best wishes go with Van.

—J. D. Leighty, merchant of this place, is doing a good business, but nevertheless, his spare time to attend to mule breading, having one on hand at this time. No danger of him getting hurt as he keeps his distance.

—On Wednesday night last as train No. 11, on the B & O. road, going east at a rapid rate, was nearing the bridge across St. Joe, a young man named McIntosh jumped from the train, striking a board fence and going clear through. Result, a broken nose and otherwise injured.

—St. Joe, notwithstanding the mud, has shipped during the month of December 13 car loads of wheat, and 5 of hogs. Prices of grain have averaged $1.25 for wheat, 25c for oats, and 37 for corn and $3.45 to $3.60 for live hogs.

—Our good natured friend, Ed. White still keeps his team on the road between [illegible] and Spencerville.

Hoosier.

—When Morton was alive the Indianapolis Journal gave a long account of how he stood by Hayes in his southern policy. Now, that he is gone, the Journal makes a retrograde movement, and is "fernenst" Hayes.

* * *

—The Albion New Era wants us to hitch ourself to Bro. Parker, of the News, and petition Gov. Williams to recall Senator Voorhees. Well, Bro. Prickett and several other "Independent" editors might be added to said committee, and then good old "Jamie" would simply dismiss the whole as a set of damphools. So we propose to run no risks.

* * *

Commissioners Allowances December Term 1877.

Expense Roads, Bridges and Dykes.

F. & G. McOsker, work on dyke, Conc'd-tp	$15.00
Same " " " "	15.00
Same " " " "	96.50
Same per Murray " " " "	181.66
Same " Barney " " " "	119.65
W Stamen per " " " " "	16.00
Seaton & Culver " " " "	39.54
G. Barney & Son " McOskers contract	139.63
Same " on Stamens "	28.02
Same " Seaton & Culvers	5.05
Same stone for abutment to bridge	17.20
Wm Stamen work on dyke	292.54
Same per Wilmot piling for "	4.14
J. H. Murry " " " Stamen con.	75.00
Hadsell & Shull " " "	66.00
F. Fales on McOsker con.	6.00
A. Johnson on " "	5.00
J. Emanuel " " "	4.00
Z. Kagey " " "	6.50
G. Smith " " " & S. & C.	4.10
J. Rhodes " " " & S. & C.	17.10
J. W. Boyle " " "	8.43
John Sommers " " "	13.00
Seaton & Culver work dyke & bridge	10.00
Smith bridge Co. on con. bridge Newv'll	1240.00
Same " " " "	200.00
Same " " " "	20.00
Same " " " "	772.78
Same " " " "	57.50
Emily Jackson " S. B. Co. "	30.45
T. D. Gross " " "	80.85
Moody & Walcott " " "	35.00
H. Griswold " " "	20.00
H. Griswold piling bridge Newville	30.00
Same " " "	180.00
Same " " "	40.00
Same " " "	93.51
E. Hopkins making road Wil.-tp	35.00
Same planking abutments for bridge	12.00
Same embankment on road Con.-tp	50.00
Same " " " "	25.00
Same " at bridge Wil.-tp	15.00
Same work on bridge Newville-tp	15.00
Same " " " "	10.00
Same " " " "	10.00
Same " " " "	20.00
G. N. Rex " " abutment "	9.90
Chs. Bartlett " "	3.00
H W. Coburn embankment "	8.00
Olds & Wheelock iron abutments	1500.00
Same	950.00
Same bridge Union-tp	150.00
J. W. McKay & Co. bridge Union-tp	340.26
Same " "	117.77
Same " Troy-tp	100.00
Bronson Snyder " Franklin-tp	60.85
J. Marks digging Buckwell ditch	22.44
Same " A. A Waters "	26.63
Smith & McOsker Hubbard "	83.25
Wm. Goodsheld Yarlott "	24.05
E. Hallett boarding bridge hands Wil.-tp	10.00
S. H. Bartlett grading road "	5.00
A Seaton piling bridge Union tp	18.00
G. W. Maxwell " Stafford-tp	65.53
Same bal on " "	2.00
A. Wedner " " "	6.00
J. Hornberger ditching road Smithfld-tp	4.50
David Culver Bridge Butler-tp	35.00
Same "	60.00
Same grading on road Union-tp	35.00
Same " " "	10.00
R. Glover planking for " "	8.40
D. Myers hauling sand on road "	6.00
L. Bates " " " "	3.00
A. Cobler " " " "	3.00
P. J. Showalter " " " "	3.00
Jas H. Rowland " " " "	3.00
I. Hopnich " " " "	1.50
J. Gross " " " "	3.00
Wilson Purdy " " " "	1.50
G. H. Duncan Supt'g bridges & cash adva.	33.35
Same one day Supt work Con tp & C. "	4.60
Same " " " "	33.15
B. F. Blair Supt road & bridge "	79.40
Same " work Con-tp "	14.65
Same 1 day at Newv'll & Spencerv'll "	12.38
A. D. Goetschius Supt bridge "	38.00
Same " "	20.55
G. Hoodlemire work on road Union-tp	8.00
J. C. St Clair notices on road &c. viewers	33.60
N. Buckland work on bridges Union-tp	7.00
Jas. McClellan on J. McKay's con. for bridge	10.00
I. Cool livery hire attending to roads &c.	18.50
Haskins & son " " "	3.00
A. S Legs " " "	25.50
A W Allen to Spencerv'll to accept dyke	5.00
J. J. VanAuken making ditch maps and leveling &c for dyke Concord-tp	[illegible]
Same posting ditch notices	11.50
Amos Britton reviewing ditch	3.00
J. Buchanan " "	3.00
J. J. VanAuken viewing &c. for ditches	35.00
Same	37.00
Same	35.00
Jno. Buchanan	4.00
F. Beard	4.00
J W. Clark " " " "	1.50
Jacob Myers " " " "	6.00
Same " " " road	1.50
P. B. Nimmons " " " "	3.00
John Shoub " " " "	3.00
Henry McClish " " " "	1.50
Edwin Ervin " " " "	1.50
W. L. Smith " " " "	3.00
Wm. Grube " " " "	3.00
John Sheffer " " " "	3.00
G. I. Patterson " " " "	3.00
Daniel Thomas " " " "	3.00
Daniel Lentz " " " "	3.00
Philip Albaught " " " "	1.50
John McOsker " " " "	1.50
D. W. Slaybaugh " " " "	3.00

Expense of Poor.

W. J. Austin & Co. goods for poor	18.95
Schaab Beugnot & Co. " " "	9.58
J. K. Bodine " " "	5.15
Abraham Shaffer " " "	12.00
F. E. Davenport " " "	35.53
Brand & Duncan " " "	93.48
J. & J. A. Shull " " "	28.63
Same	4.20
H. W. Coburn " " "	41.30
Jacob Kahn " " "	71.87
Same " " "	21.50
G. W. Miller " " "	4.45
S. W. Ralston " " "	4.92
J. A Potter " " "	5.65
Miller & Getrost " " "	13.50
G. C. Ralston " " "	37.92
A. H. Philips & Co. " " "	2.70
J. L. Davis " " "	127.96
J. J. Littlefield surgical attendance "	8.00
Jared Spooner medical "	84.00
H. W. Bowman " " "	30.00
Same " " "	11.75
D. R. Rotner " " "	15.20
S. M. Sherman " " "	7.25
Geo. Murphy " " "	40.50
W. S. Allen " " "	15.00
J. A. Cowan " " "	7.50
J. B. Casebeer " " "	7.80
J. N. Chamberlain " " "	25.00
Jonas Emanuel " " "	38.50
W. H. Madden " " "	5.00
J. L. Sheldon " " "	31.00
J. W. Shaffer work done for poor farm	4.00
Geo. Waggoner " " "	12.71
G. J. Waggoner " " "	2.75
D. J. George " " "	1.50
G. W. Stahl " " "	2.75
Wm. Murphy " " at "	30.37
Lena Shoudel " " "	26.00
Lydia Bowman " " "	14.00
S. A. Allen " " "	3.02
Filesa Gerardot " " "	5.35
E. Palmer " " on "	200.00
same " " "	41.42
T. L. Baker	44.00
Zimmerman Bros. material furnish poor	1.00
B. F. Blair span of mules for poor farm	250.00
Augustus Porter relief furnished poor	10.00
S. T. Galloway aid rendered "	4.00
Orpha E. Meek " "	10.00
Talma Rummel " "	8.00
Mary E. Compart " "	10.00
Chas. G. Smith " "	6.00
R. N. Crooks cash adv. to aid "	8.84
C. C. Shaffer coffins furnished "	20.00
Chas. Hanes meat " "	2.72
P. N. Calkins tile furnished poor farm	74.84
H. Levi meat " " "	8.19
Chas. Fox horse hire for " "	6.75
Baltser Shoudel work on " "	5.25
Jacob Mitchel sawing lumber poor farm	21.25
J. W Britton keeping a poor family	4.00
J. Rummel servecess as Supt of poor farm	150.00
B. F. Blair one day at " "	4.00
Geo. H. Duncan one day at " "	4.00
A. D. Goetschius " " " " "	4.00
same " " " " "	4.00
Geo. H. Duncan " " " " "	4.00
B. F. Blair one day at poor farm, cash paid out keeping and taking Miles to poor farm	12.00

Books, Stationary and Printing.

T C. Mays printing	$29.75
W. B. Buford blank books, stationary &c.	464.65
R. H. Weamer printing	50
A. S. Parker "	6.00

Expense of Court.

J. C. St. Clair summoning Jurors	18.00
— same 7 days services as Sheriff Com Court	14.00

Expense of Criminals.

J. C. St. Clair boarding prisoners	68.90

Expense of Insane.

W. J. Austin goods furnished	3.75

Salaries of County Officers.

James A. Barnes 32 days services	128.00
Daniel Gonser Treasurer for 3 months	250.00
I. Hague Auditor quarter end'g Nov. 30. '77	462.50
same, allowanc managing school fund	108.54
A. D. Goetschius Com. services 7 days	28.00
B. F. Blair " " "	32.00
G. H Duncan " " "	32.00

Expense of Public Buildings.

N. McLaughlin repairing Jail	89.31
James Anderson " "	3.00
same repairing Recorders office	2.00
J. L. Davis stoves &c. for Court House	127.60
M. C. Markle boarding hands	2.50
C. C. Shaffer repairing Court House	3.50
Wm. Meek cementing vaults	2.00

Miscellaneous Expenses.

E. Berry coal furnished county	69.25
I. Hague services as Co. Ag't.	28.65
A. J. Barnes holding Institute	50.00
D. Gonser postage stamps Tres. office	3.00
J. S. Bowers desk for Co. Supt.	1.200
J. L. Davis goods furnished county	10.38
D. D. Snyder " " "	2.85
F. E. Davenport " "	7.75
John Kruse wood for Court room	3.00
T. D. Gross serving citations	1.50
J. C. St. Clair washing &c., for Jail	4.25

Isaac Hague, Auditor. Dec. 30th, '77

* * *

—Subscribe for the Auburn Courier. Only $2.00 a year.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!

Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,

Horse Blankets, Collars,

Whips, Brushes, Combs,

Harness Oil, Axel Greese,

Fine Ready-made Harness,

Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant al stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I use none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel R. Wood is plaintiff and John Treesh is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-Two dollars and Thirty-eight cents, $322.38, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty two [32] in Brandt & Ashley's addition to the town of Auburn, lot number twenty-seven [27] in the Western addition to the town of Auburn, and part of lot number ninety-seven (97) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing twenty-two (22) feet north of the south-west corner of said lot ninety-seven (97) thence north twenty-two 22 feet, thence east eighty 80 feet, thence south twenty-two 22 feet thence west eighty 80 feet to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos D. Gross Deputy.
W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 26, 1877.
P. fee $9.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M Spencer is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents $5902.76 with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-eight, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-nine, eighty-two, eighty-three, one hundred and one, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty-seven, and one hundred and fifty eight, [28, 52, 53, 59, 82, 83, 101, 130, 133, 134, 131, 139, 140, 157 and 158,] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, deputy.
Zollers & Zollers, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Dec. 26th, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin and Mary Maze, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six Thousand and Fifty Two dollars and Seventy-One cents, $6052.71 with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North-east quarter of section twenty-four, [24] township thirty-four, [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, excepting one acre off the north west corner of said above described real estate, deeded to James Leonard, balance of said land to contain 160 acres more or less, in De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Dec. 26th, 1877.
Pf. $8.75.

AUBURN FRUIT HOUSE.

PHLIP BASHELIER

Having purchased the large grocery stock of B. TRENTMAN, of Fort Wayne is now ready to supply the trade with

Groceries,

Provisions,

Fruits,

Crockery, &c.

At the lowest prices. Store in Odd-Fellows' buiding, North of Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Highest price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob Sibert is plaintiff and John McClellan is defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, ($163.75) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Part of out lot number six, (6), in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., commencing at a point on the south line of said out lot, one hundred and forty (140) feet west of the south east corner of said lot, and running thence west seventy (70) feet on said south line thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east seventy (70) feet on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Dec. 26th, 1877.
Pf. $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Goudy is plaintiff and John A. Scholfield, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Nineteen dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the west half of the north-east quarter of section ten [10], township thirty five [35] north of rang fourteen [14] east, containing forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'y's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 13th, 1877.
Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Knott is plaintiff, and Robert M. Lockhart et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum fourteen hundred dollars, [$1400.00] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

As lot number thirty-six [36] in the original plat of the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
Penfield & Emanuel Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 1st, 1878.
Pr. fee $7.00

MOODY & HOFFMAN, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DEKALB COUNTY }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term 1878

William Shutt,
John D. Leighty,
VS.
Joseph Depew,
Isaac N. Depew,
Ellen Depew
and Jonathan Edwards.
} Complaint

The plaintiffs by Moody & Hoffman their Attorneys file in open Court an affidavit that said defendant Jonathan Edwards is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and the Court orders that publication hereof be made in the Auburn Courier.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn said county and State, and answer or demure to the complaint, herein the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of December 1877.

G. H. K. Moss, Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January, annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the Stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1878, at the banking house in Auburn, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a new board of directors, and to transact such other business as may come up.

JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 14th 1878.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Hugh Watt deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Guy Plum, Administrator.
December 10th, 1877.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Thin Money.

There is a great abundance of money in this country. The only difficulty being that the country is very large and the money spread over a vast expanse territory. In some localities it is spread very thin. Chas F. Haveland's best French china only $65 for large dinner setts Glass goblets only 5c cnts each. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and triple plate, and all stamped with the [illegible] of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100. water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—The young man who got a little more than his share of new years eve. "janjuice," and took occasion to serenade the town with his lusty howls of "The old man's shook me, and I'll never darken his door again," was seen crawling in through the back woodshed to get his christmas spanking, "just as nat'ral."

—Barns, when brought into court on New Years day, to be sentenced for stealing a hog, was asked if he had anything to ray. He had He said he was innocent as a snow-ball, that he had rich friends, and if he had known it in time be would have had enough present at his trial to buy the whole court. It was a laughable incident, though Barns was terribly in earnest.

—Several boys who were on a drunk New Year and "swore off" about midnight to never touch, taste or handle the intoxicating bowl again, could be seen on the streets yesterday morning looking forlorn and dryer than a match factory. They had the secret of spitting cotton to perfection and would have given their old hats if this town flourished a penny soup house

—We regret to hear of a rumor that Mr Morse will sever his connection with the Baltimore road. We hope it has no foundation, as the loss of Mr. Morse will not be confined to Garrett alone. An active, earnest, enterprising citizen wields an influence wherever he is known, and they are always more widely known and make themselves felt by a personal force and charm entirely irresistable.

—Mine host of the Swineford House entertained the legal fraternity on New Years. A sumptuous dinner was served in excellent style, and to which the guests did ample justice. Among those present were Hon. H. S. Tousley and daughter, of Albion; Hon J. H. Woodhull and wife, of Angola; Hon Jas. I. Best and wife, Gen. L. J. Blair, wife and daughter, C. A. O. McClellan, & wife R. W. McBride and wife, D. Y. Husselman and wife and J. L. Morlan, of Waterloo; Wm. Croxton and wife, of Angola; J. E. Rose and wife, E. D. Hartman and wife, P. V. Hoffman and wife, Guy Plum and wife and W. L. Pendfield, of Auburn. After dinner the ladies visited the court room and jail, and promptly noticed a decided difference—in favor of the jail.

—Marriage Licenses.—The following marriage licences were issued by Clerk Moss, during December:

Robert Davis and Sarah A. Kastner, Nelson Frees and Delphina Tryan, R. C. Culbertson and Matilda C. Baltz, Chalmers Reasoner and Celestia Sheuberger, Will K. Balsley and Gertrude G. Allen, David Krider and Ida C. Clark, Sylvester P. Imhoff and Annetta L. Linn, L. T. Taylor and Sarah C. Jenkins, John Amsted and Sarah Fisher, Geo. Lung and Mollie Kegrice, Stephen C. Walker and Emma Freeby, Leonard S. Stamets and Francis M. McCoy, B. J. Miller and Emma McCoy, William Wallace and M. D. Colgrove, S. W. Cole and Sarah McNole, R. O. Graham and S. J. Dick, John A. Lower and Emma J. Eyers, Wm. Graves and Catharine Dean, Henry C. Hoffinger and Sarah Rowe, James T. Wyatt and C. L. Wildeson, John Houser and Juliet Jackson.

—We had the pleasure of attending the installation of the officers of the Masonic Lodge at Waterloo last Thursday evening. It was a most enjoyable, well arranged affair, in which citizens from Butler, Corunna, Auburn and other points participated. The exercises opened with the beautiful solo, "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," by Miss Jennie McClellan, which was finely rendered, followed by other solos and quartetts by the local talent of the place. A solo by Mrs. Patterson was especially enjoyed, and the musical features of the occasion, including a string band, were most excellent. After the exercises, all repaired to the hall below where a beautiful collation of good things were spread and greatly enjoyed. We especially commend this fraternization of the citizens all over the county. It is prolific of kindly feeling and induces a finer appreciation of those qualities which develope, ennoble and elevate society. Let this be but the beginning of others soon to follow, that we may enjoy life and each others society as we journey along through the rough uneven path of life.

—New Years was an extremely dull day—nothing to enliven the boys except a shooting match near the slaughter house.

—The detectives are working out the grave-snatching affair at Fort Wayne in pretty good shape. Drs. Van Buskerk and Sommers are now before the court as the guilty parties of the transaction.

—The mails to the Baltimore have been carried by hand for several weeks owing to the muddy roads, but at the rate they are drying up the hacks will soon run again.

—Sunday was a rather cold day and the corners of our thoroughfares were not lined with young men. It would be well to have cold weather every Sabbath just for this one item.

—Billy Cochran, who lately abandoned his better-half is trying to recover his child. Parties who are acquainted with the circumstances think Billy has a right to it.

—The fast trains on the Air Line road were inaugurated January 1st, 1878 between New York and Chicago, and the relays of postal clerks are the same as under the old arrangement.

—The members of the M. E. church heard words from the pulpit last Sabbath morning that should have a tendency to wake up their religious spirits. A little plain talk has the right effect sometimes.

—A minstrel party will be organized in this city soon. Charley Follett is on the "dance committee" and the balance of the party will see to securing half fare railroad tickets and board by the bulk.

—The "cloth man," who has been stopping at the Swineford House several weeks, was taken to the county asylum Sunday morning last in a bad condition He had been drinking hard for some time and it ended in a spell of sickness.

—We hear of a farmer in the vicinity of Butler who had the sand to thrash a cloth peddler. Let him come to the front and give us his name and it shall be linked in memory's chain with that of Geo. Washington, &c. Show up.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O. Dec. 31st, 1877.

O. Broughton, Miss Lissie Boiles, Diana Hathaway, George Soule, John Yelford, Charles Young, Jacob Yorick, Ben. Ziglor. Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—Shooting matches seem to be the popular amusement at present. Quite an interesting one was had at Mr. Pepple's, between here and Waterloo, last Saturday, and one at Mr. Kapp's candy store in the evening.

Piano for sale —A good Piano, bought three years ago, very little used and never abused, with velvet stool and cloth cover can be had for $200 if application be made immediately to Mrs. T. R. Dickinson, at Waterloo.
Jan. 1, 1878.

—G. Rodenbaugh having purchased the interest of J. I Smith in the harness business in this place, will continue the business, selling harness as cheap as ever. Call and see him before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, North of Public Square.

—It is indeed very peculiar how public opinion and discretion disagree. The former thinks it improper to "kick a man when he's down," and the latter protests against kicking at any other time, especially if you are in minority so far as size is concerned.

—Wood.—We are entirely out of wood at this office, and if we have one subscriber who does not wish to see us perish with cold, he will bring us wood and relief. We know the roads are bad and a part of a load is all we can expect now.

—The Whitly county Commercial held a public reception January 1st. These entertainments are becoming popular with the country press. As soon as our office undergoes a thorough cleaning we may take a notion to be in "fashion, too."

—Guard against theives. Quite a number of our citizens have recently received nocturnal visits from these prowling miscreants. We learn that the somke-house belonging to W. L. Meese was entered the other night, but fortunately the dog scared away the thief.

—Sunday morning, of last week, the barn of N. Williamson, between this place and Waterloo, was destroyed by fire. A man by the name of Spindler was found guilty and had a hearing before Justice Butt who put his bail bond at $1000, and failing to procure it he was conveyed to jail.

—When a girl begins to take an interest in the arrangement of a young man's necktie, it is an infallible sign of something more serious than sisterly regard. This remark is called from the fact that we noticed one of our young ladies arranging a necktie for a fellah on Seventh street the other day.

—In bringing in your wood on subscription, remember that the bargain always was $2 worth of wood, and not a wagon box full. The roads are getting good now and we won't take a "stand-off" any longer. If it ain't brought in pretty soon, we will expect you to whack up a two dollar note for the Courier.

THE NEW YEAR.

The Courier Starts Out With a Lively Batch of Locals.

—Look out for winter now.

—Remember and write 1878.

—The ground hog comes in next.

—Club dance last Monday night.

—The days are lengthing out again.

—Potatoes are 65 cents per bushel.

—The hog market is "too dead to skin."

—Waterloo has organized a "tramp force."

—No wedding in the city during the holidays.

—The roads are in a much better condition.

—J. J. Latson has been suffering with rheumatism.

—This term of court has been an interesting one.

—How many gave to the poor during the holidays.

—Enos Kuhlman is home on a visit with his family.

—Penfield & Emanuel have dashed up a new sign.

—The teamsters have had a hard winter financially.

—The delinquent tax list is said to be small this year.

—The Commissioners' allowances are lengthy this week.

—Rev. A. Young held services at Garret New Years.

—The regular session of Congress convenes next week.

—The shoemakers and blacksmiths call for a freeze up.

—Geo. Patterson will engage in the lumber trade again.

—The mum social at S. W. Ralston's was a pleasant affair.

—The grand jury found several indictments this sitting.

—Sawdust crossings are the style now on several streets.

—Did you loose your red ribbon through the holidays.

—Several convicts for the state's prison this term of court.

—The gun shop has been removed into Raseley's old stand.

—The Defiance people are having trouble in canal matters

—Fred Shoemaker will not apply again for license. So we hear.

—The Larwell Review has picked up and will look for new quarters.

—A Protracted meetings will begin a the M. E. church next Sabbath.

—A new wood house is being erected on Hank Altenberg's old property.

—School opened again yesterday, after a vacation through the holidays.

—The bottom of the road north-west of town is in the neighborhood of China

—We have not heard of any "hightoned" presents given away this year.

—Waterloo will be favored with a dramatic performance January 22nd, 1878.

—Kapp holds the juvenile crowd at night Shooting air guns is the amusement.

—Sixty children came to their death by a boiler explosion in New York last week.

—John Ray has decorated the old Woodford building with boot and shoe signs.

—The dramatic business is below par with our amateur performers this winter.

—The ice men feel a trifle encouraged It got colder yesterday and snowed a little,

—There was nothing on the programme for new years and the day past off quietly.

—The Kokomo Democrat issued a triple sheet as a christmas gift to their patrons.

—The Corunna schools had no vacation on christmas or new years. Rub our head.

—Albion and Butler are talking of fire engines. The burnt child generally avoids fire.

—Was you at the H. and L. dance? Some of our young ladies do not like to own up.

—Dr. Cowan has gone into the stock business. He has 100 fouls, several porkers, &c.

—There is no crossing as yet on Fourth street. There will be no need for it next summer.

—R. W. Starr, city editor of the Goshen Times, was married last week to Miss M. Hopkins.

—The saloons were closed on new years. Reason—because they were not allowed to be open.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin last Tuesday night at Garrett. Jno. Knoder managed the performance.

—A new paper has been started at Cherubusco. It starts out with a liberal advertising patronage.

—Jas. Porter is talking of trading his bakery property for an interest in a woolen mill somewhere in Ohio.

—Isaac Cool has been out west looking at the country. He reports the mud there fully as bad as it is here.

—There isn't much difference between a grasshopper and a grass-widow Either will jump at the first chance.

—No other remedy has proved so effectual in relieving coughs and colds as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Sold by F. E. Davenport

Criminal Matters.

There has been unusual activity in criminal matters during the present session of court. There was a fine display of felonies on the docket at the commencement, and he who is searching after the curiosities in crime will find here a large field to work upon. So far five candidates have been nominated for the state prison.

Our reporter made them a fashionable call yesterday, and learned from them individually their view of the case. The first one interviewed was John Stacy, who was given a retirement of two years at Michigan City, for committing a rape upon the person of Miss Mary Gossage last October, at Waterloo. John seems to look seriously upon his future and does not seem much elated over the prospects. The sentence was a severe one and of course from his standpoint the witnesses for the prosecution swore falsely. Nothing will convince him that he is not as innocent as a suckling babe.

The next on the list is the humorous Barns, whose negotiations for the transfer of a hog in Smithfield township created suspicion. Through the kindness of the jury he will remain away two years. He claims that a lie was sworn to that he might be indicted, and is not altogether pleased at the result. He leaves a wife and child behind, and claims that he is oh, so innocent.

To give variety to the calendar, Lewis Abbott is brought up for forging a note on Jacob Kahn for $8.00. For this little amusement the jury said he might hie himself away to Michigan City and after two years come home with the other boys. He is from Fort Wayne and therefore don't take the change of location much to heart. He says with an air of entire belief, that four lawyers and a clerk have pronounced the note not a forgery. He does not ignore the fast that twelve good men have concluded differently on the same point. Of course he is as innocent as an angel, and with frequent repetition now believes his own story.

The next on the docket, if not a variety in its way as a crime, certainly links with it a very rare individual, all the way from Buffalo. He is a poet, and we give a specimen of his immense fabrications. B. J. Schimering was in the company of John Butler and Gorman, at Garrett, all drunk, and during this association some sixteen dollars of Butler's, disappeared. He is as innocent as a lamb, as only about two dollars were found on his person. Tears flowed freely from all present at the recital of his gentle story, and Herodotus will turn in his coffin when he hears of the injustice under which this sweet lad now suffers.

Again the panorama moves onward, and in comes the heart and soul of this worthy crew—Billy Gorman, only seventeen years old. Bright, sharp, witty, he rules the roost, and all acknowledge him a leader. He came from Deadwood City through Chicago, and landed in Garrett, where they got the dead wood on him in a case of larceny. He is honest in his convictions—that is he thinks he was honestly convicted and deserves all he got, and has the hardihood to say so. This sprinkling of honesty can only be accounted for from the fact that he has been connected with the printing profession as a typo. It should be a matter of general congratulation that this connection has saved him from a career of crime for a year to come,—he goes to the state prison for that time.

J. Hopnicks, by some inscrutable manner, was sentenced to jail 30 days and a fine of $5. During the trial he seemed perfectly indifferent as to his fate, and we fear John will need to take himself up a good deal before he becomes a useful member in society.

The boys seem to be enjoying themselves and are only quiet when the Buffalo poet inflicts one of his effusions upon them, and they are silent and gloomy. The following was sent to His Honor as a specimen of jail literature:

THE CONVICT'S LAMENT.

I was born in Boston, a city you know well,
Brought up by honest parents, the truth to you I'll tell.
Brought up by honest parents and raised most tenderly,
'Till I became a roaming blade and I'll prove my destiny.
It was at the court of session, Judge Tousely wrote it down.
The jury found me guilty, and I'm going to Michigan town.
The jury found me guilty, and I'm on my way to jail.
My parents went to Tousley, boys, to get me out on bail.
There stands my poor old father a standing at the bar,
Likewise my poor old mother a tearing off her hair.
With the tearing of her old grey locks, and the tears a running down.
Oh, son, oh son, what have you done, you're going to Michigan town.
I jumped aboard a western train one cold and frosty morn.
And every station we went by you could see the people swarm,
"There goes that noted burglar and for the prison he's bound.
Some great crime or other, boys, he's going to Michigan town."
There is a girl in Boston, a girl that I love well
And if ever I gain my liberty, with her I, am going to dwell
If ever I gain my liberty, bad company I will shun
And bid adieu to night-walking and also to drinking rum.
Now, all you who have your liberty, pray keep it while you can
And don't be fooled or don't you rue, or break the rule of man,
For if you do you'll surely rue and then you'll be like me,
A serving some long stretches, boys, in the cottage by the sea.

[Composed by Billy Gorman, from Deadwood]

—In regard to the recent report that Isaac Springer, of Kendallville, has fallen heir to an estate of $500,000 in New Jersey, C. H. Dodge informs us that it is a dead certainty, that the papers are all right and in the hands of a competent person who will soon secure the claim. We are glad to hear of it, for we know Isaac's generosity will prompt him to divide with his good old mother-in-law and relatives at this place.—Angola Herald.

—Mr. Rowly, of Columbus, Ind., is visiting friends here.

—Ed. Bodine has his drug stock already packed preparatory to its removal to Ohio.

—Austin, the upside-down boot and shoe-man, and lady spent New Years in Richmond, Ind.

—Last Tuesday was swearing off day and the saloon keeper's trade will be slack until Saturday night.

—Did those poor unfortunate men and boys in the county jail have a happy new year? We think not.

—A saloon in Bryan is called the "Health Office." It means, no doubt, [illegible] in the other world.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Snyder returned from their wedding tour Tuesday, and are now domiciled at the Swineford.

—Death has taken away one of Chas. Fox's little boys. He was about five years old and was a bright, promising lad.

—J. C. Loveland, Esq., he of various fame, has opened a job office at Clyde, Ohio. Joe., shake, we wish you abundant success.

—Our quail hunters are very successful of late. We hear of several parties who have killed over twenty in one day's hunt.

—Chas. Klotz was made recipient of a handsome New Years present by his wife. It weighed nine pounds and is a she boy again.

—Be sure to call for Dr. Marshall's Cough Syrup if you are troubled with a bad cough or cold It relieves after first dose. Price 25c. Sold in every drug store.

—Marshal Galloway had a lively chase after a bovine in the woods west of town, last Monday. Sam can't be excited, oh, no.

—Shiner carried off Mrs. Leasure's chickens, sold them and lit out. He didn't want any of that "rest over there," on his plate.

—Mr. John Ray is now ready to attend to repairing boots and shoes at his new shop over the barber shop. Good work at reasonable rates.

—The manufacture of corsets has become so perfect that hugging a girl is about as satisfactory as squeezing a parlor stove, we have been told.

Query: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?" dec 27.1y

—Our reports from the schools throughout the county indicates commendable progress and less than usual dissatisfaction with teachers.

—A party for the little folks was given at the residence of F. D. Ryan, Esq., last Thursday evening, and one at Dr. Cowan's Monday evening.

—W. K Sheffer, Esq., of the Angola Herald, left his card on our table last week. We are sorry we were not in at the time, and hope he will call again.

—The Hook and Ladder boys came out about seven dollars ahead on their dance. Small favors, however, are thankfully received.

—The holidays only come once in a year, but for all that they become so stale that our church people have done away with the old styled watch meetings.

—The holidays were exceedingly quiet. The inclemency of the weather and the depth of the mud prevented people living in the country from coming into town.

—A number of our citizens presented Maj. S. W. Sprott with a handsome suit of clothes as a token of their esteem for a worthy, generous, liberal-hearted gentleman.

—Mothers need not be kept awake nights by the incessant coughing of their children if they have Dr. Marshall's Cough Syrup at hand, and give one or two doses in season. Price 25c. Sold in every drug store.

—Mr. M. Long passed over the river of death last night. He has suffered intensely for a long time. Funeral services at the M. E. church to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. Particulars of his life and death will be given next week.

—The Waterloo Press and the Indianian have commenced to announce Republican candidates for president in 1880. They agree that Grant or Conkling will do, especially the latter. Give the "turky gobler" a chance, say me.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to James McClellan,
Administrator.

[From the Angola Republican.]

A SAD ACCIDENT AT ANGOLA.

DEATH OF S. L. YANDES.

One of the most sad and shocking accidents ever occurring in this community took place last Thursday evening, resulting in the death of two of our citizens and a very near call unto death of three others. The names of the dead are Simon L. Yandes and Samuel Truesdell. Those who escaped the horrors of death are, David Yengling, K Menzenberger and W. H. Piper, all citizens of this place. The facts as we have learned them are as follows;

These five men went to Silver Lake, about 3½ miles west of Angola, for the purpose of fishing, and started from Castell's landing just before dark. The boat was a large, new and staunch row-boat, with capacity for carrying six or eight persons. After rowing around the east side of the lake a half mile or more and when it was dark they began fishing. When near Ward's cove, and not very far from shore the boat suddenly tipped over and all went into the water. Yandes and Truesdell were in the stern engaged in rowing. When the boat capsized all of them were free from alarm or fear and all retained their presence of mind, thinking the accident would amount to nothing more than a wetting and the loss of a few fish. In attempting to turn the boat right side up, they worked rather precipitously and it turned several times over and remained-bottom side up. They then thought it best to cling to it and try to work it toward the shore. After proceeding about 15 ft. they found themselves encountering the marl-bed which characterized the bottom in that part of the lake. This was a serious disadvantage to them, for they could not find resting place or solid bottom. They kept trying to advance the boat but could not. They began to cry for help, if perchance some body might come to their assistance.—The old gentleman, Yandes, was becoming quite exhausted and could do nothing but cling to the stearn of the boat and keep his head above water.

At last, they succeeded in reaching the bogs, but were now unable to get the boat along any further, as there was no bottom to the mud, nothing but soft quagmire over or through which they found it impossible to reach the shore. Piper, Yengling and Menzenberger, however, essayed to make their way through the mud, a distance of about thirty feet to the harder land. Mr. M.'s strength failed him and he sank between the boys, but Piper, who seemed to be the stoutest one in the party, assisted him up several times, and they finally reached firmer ground. So also did Yengling, but in a very exhausted condition and unable to go farther. Truesdell and Yandes remained at the boat, having raised their bodies upon it somewhat.—They could not venture to strike for the shore, but were told to await help where they were. Piper went through the woods nearly half a mile to Mrs. Ward's and John Caster's house. Mr. Castel and his hired man, with lanterns, went to the scene of disaster, and found Yengling and Menzenberger nearly chilled to death on shore and they assisted them to Mrs. Ward's.—About the same time Sylvester Lock and Ben Wheaton who had heard the cry for help, came up and found Truesdell dead in the mud. Yandes could scarcely speak. After bridging the quagmire Truesdell's body was secured, and Yandes rescued in an insensible state. He expressed a desire to be saved, but died about five minutes after he reached the house. About midnight the survivors were taken home, and the corpses removed to their respective families Friday morning.

[Mr. Yandes was born in Wabash, Ind., in 1832. He was a resident here for a number of years, during several of which he was postmaster. He was an easy-going, liberal-hearted, amiable gentleman. He leaves a family of wife and nine children, three daughters married. We regret to say that the family is poorly provided for, though the citizens there are doing all they can. He was buried on last Sabbath at 2 o'clock, p.m. by the Odd Fellows of Angola.]

—The Fort Wayne News of Saturday says: "Dr. T. B. Austin spoke at the Rink last night." Wonder if that is our Boot Upside-Down man He left here on that day and said he was going to Richmond. What if he were a lecturer in disguise. He can talk—no mistake about that. The only thing that disturbs us is, to know if the Rink was full, whether they all got out alive. How are you Doc. We can't speak so largely of him as a lecturer, but in way of selling boots and shoes cheap he can beat anything in the state. When people come twenty miles past other towns to get the advantages of his prices, you may know he has got 'em, got 'em bad—that is, low prices.

Sedan Items.

—Sedan though almost dead in everything, is alive in the interest of temperance. The temperance people of this vicinity are energetic workers, and are bound to push forward with greater rapidity than ever this great work of reformation. The drinking people of this place who have been cold and indifferent in this matter of temperance are now rolling to the front lending their aid and influence to the cause, and thus perfecting harmony in the work.

WHAT IS THE LATEST ?

CUSTOME MAD

Artic Coats, Ulsters, Broadway
OverCoats, Winter Suits,
Diagonal Coats
And Vests.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

TURNING OVER THE NEW LEAF.

The year begins—I turn a leaf,
All over writ with good resolves;
Each to fulfill will be in chief
My aim while earth its round revolves.
How many a leaf I've turned before,
And tried to make the record true;
Each year a wreck on Time's dull shore
Proved much I dared, but little knew.

Ah, bright resolve! How light you bear
The future's hopeful standard on!
How brave you start; how poor you wear!
How soon are hope and courage gone!
You point to deeds of sacrifice,
You shun the path of careless ease;
Lentils and wooden shoes? Is this
The fare of a human soul to please?

What wonder, then, if men do fail,
Where good is ever all austere?
While vice is fair and pleasant all,
And turns the leaf to lead the year?
Yet, still once more I turn the leaf,
And mean to walk the better way;
I struggle with old unbelief,
And strive to reach the perfect day.

Why should the road that leads to heaven
Be all one reach of sterile sand?
Why not, just here and there, be given
A rose to deck the dreary land?
But, why repine? Others have trod,
With sorer feet and heavier sins,
Their painful pathway toward God—
My pilgrimage anew begins.

Failure and failure, hitherto,
Has Time inscribed upon my leaves;
I've wandered many a harvest through,
And never yet have gathered sheaves.
Yet once again the leaf I turn,
Hope against hope for one success;
One merit mark at least to earn,
One sunbeam in the wilderness.

A NEW-YEAR'S CALLER.

Widow Van Dusenbery's Interview With the Personal D——.

THE WIDOW.

It was one bright, crisp day, the 1st of January, 1875. The wind was from the northwest, but not in the least boisterous. The sky was blue, and the sun shone brightly, causing the snow, which had fallen the night before, to a sufficient depth to render sleighing on the avenue possible, to sparkle brightly and make weak-eyed people wink when they looked out of doors. A merry jingle of sleigh-bells gave a cheerful sound in the air, and everybody said "happy New-year" to everybody else, with a hearty zest that plainly indicated sincerity and enjoyment.

Every house on the magnificent avenue, except here and there one where a small basket hung by a black ribbon on the door-bell, was open to callers, and inside were bright groups of pleasant ladies waiting amiably to receive the compliments of the season from the gentlemen of their acquaintance. But nowhere in the whole city could a prettier picture be seen of New York life on New-year's day than in the parlor of Widow Dusenbery. It was a fine house, with a brown-stone front and bay window, and it contained a good many fine things besides the fine lady herself, who, on this particular occasion, was the only visible occupant of her richly-decorated drawing-room. The widow had been fortunate in marrying a member of an old Knickerbocker family; she adopted all his ancestors as her own, and furnished her apartments with all the quaint old furniture that old families are popularly supposed to leave to their descendants. Old china, old clocks, dingy looking portraits, in tarnished gilt frames, curious cabinets, and queer glasses and faience dishes abounded in all her rooms, which she had bought at auctions; and, if people chose to imagine that they were heirlooms brought from Holland by her ancestors when they came over with Hendrick Hudson in the "Half Moon," it was none of her business to correct their mistake. But she by no means wanted to be considered old herself. Quite the contrary. Her hair was scant and grey; but she wore perfectly lovely tresses, of a rich brown hue, which had once belonged to a peasant girl of Brittany. And, although it was many years since her cheeks had been in the least suggestive of a damask rose, on this occasion they were so skillfully tinted by her maid that no one would suspect the complexion was not her own—as, indeed, it was. But, if her complexion was not real, her diamonds and laces were, and they harmonized most admirbly with her dove-colored satin dress and her pearl-handled marabout fan.

Not only did the widow's taste run in the direction of old furniture and old families, but she preferred the old religious forms to the new, and she had one of the most high-priced pews in the church of St. Bonifacios, which was very high and ritualistic, and she enjoyed the reredos, the candles on the altar, the boy choir, the purple chasuble of Father Lansing, the acolytes, the thurible, and all the other ornamental accessories of that fashionable place of worship immensely. She believed in a personal D——, and would not have yielded her faith on that point for any consideration.

Like a good many other good people who begin the new year with good resolutions, the Widow Van Dusenbery had resolved to turn over a new leaf and inaugurate a reform movement. She had always been charitably inclined, and had subscribed very generously to the Anti-mendicity Society; but, owing to the failure of the Rainbow Insurance Company, she had been a considerable loser, and her income was diminished to such an extent that she had been compelled to sell her coach-horses and to dismiss two of her servants, and she was now trying to rub along in a quiet way, with only three maid-servants and a one-horse cab, in which she did her shopping and took her airings in the park. It was a rather humiliating condition to be placed in. Her husband had cruelly left her with the miserable income of only $30,000; out of which she had to defray her own expenses and maintain her only child, a promising boy of 22, who was then completing his education in Paris, after having visited the Holy Land and Egypt.

The name of this precious youth was Balthazar. But she called him Balt, because that was the way they called this uncle, after whom he was named and whose property he was expected to inherit. It was for his sake that she had determined to turn over a new leaf. It was time she began to save up something against Balt's return; for the poor boy had met with several little accidents, which required his overdrawing the sums he had allotted for his European expenses.

Scarcely had she seated herself in her parlor, with her feet resting upon a Persian rug, and a glowing cannel-coal fire lighting up her handsome features, than she had an opportunity for putting into practical shape her new resolution. There was a ring at the door-bell, and the widow wondered who her first caller would be, when Bridget entered the parlor and pettishly exclaimed: "It's only a beggar boy, who says he wants something to eat."

"Drive him away," said the widow, with a look of disappointment. "It's too bad that people who live on the avenue should be so troubled with beggars. We pay taxes enough to be protected from beggars, and burglars, and book agents, I am sure. Don't let one of them come into the hall door. They are the plague of my life."

Another ring at the hall door, for it was now noon, and the sound of bells and carriages and merry voices were heard out of doors. The duty of callers had commenced in earnest. Bridget came into the parlor again, with a small package in her hand, addressed "To the lady of the house."

This was something worth having, indeed. What a graceful and pleasant reminder it was, to be sure, of the good old times! It was a long, slender flask, covered with gilt labels certifying to its being a genuine product of the famous convent of the Chartreuse; and attached to it was a card bearing the "Compliments of the season from Pilford & Co., choice family groceries, etc."

"What a pleasant thing it is to be remembered in so delicate a manner on New-year's day, said the widow. "Chartreuse was always my favorite liqueur. It is such a religious cordial, coming direct from the hands of those holy monks at the Chartreuse. What a lovely color it is!"

It was, indeed, lovely, for it was the golden-colored, and not the green; and the widow said she must have a taste of it at once. Instead of placing it on the refreshment table, in the extension, she ordered Bridget to bring a little Japan stand and place it at her side, with a silver waiter and some liqueur-glasses, so that, when one of her intimate friends came in, she could ask him to take a drop of the delicious cordial with her. She drank one glass of it, and found it so much to her liking that she could not well resist the temptation to try another. It was so fragrant, so delicate, so sweet and so smooth!

THE WISH.

Most people who knew the Widow Van Dusenbery imagined that she had everything that heart could desire; but she had a capacious heart, which was capable of desiring a good many things that fortune had withheld from her. For herself she did not care. She could live, if necessary, upon the hull of a bean; but she could not endure the idea of anything being denied her darling boy. She had indulged in many ambitious schemes for the promotion of his happiness; and, as she sat musing upon the possibilities of the future, she heard the cheerful tooting of a tin trumpet, which announced the coming of a coach driven by a member of the Four-in-hand Club.

"There they go!" she exclaimed, in a half-reproachful tone. "But if Balt were at home he could not afford to keep a drag. He would be compelled to amuse himself with billiards and cigars, poor boy! It is too bad." And a pearly tear meandered down the widow's cheek, dividing her complexion in a very curious manner.

"I wish," she said to herself, "that I had $100,000 that I could give him as a New-year's present, when he comes back from his European tour. It would be such a delightful surprise to him; and then he could drive a coach of his own."

"A hundred thousand dollars is not such a very unreasonable sum," said the gentleman whom the widow just at that moment discovered by her side, but whose entrance she had not before noticed.

"I think myself it is very reasonable," she said, "and I don't see why I could not have it."

"You shall have it, my dear madam," said the stranger. "Such modesty and maternal tenderness as you have manifested in your very reasonable desires must be rewarded."

And thereupon the stranger drew from his bosom a bundle of greenbacks, which he reached her, on which was distinctly inscribed $100,000.

"Thank you! I am overcome by your goodness," she said, as she took the bundle and placed it on the little table beside the flask of Chartreuse. "Won't you take a glass of this delicious liqueur?" she said.

"I never drink," replied the stranger, solemnly.

"But this is a cordial made by the monks of Chartreuse," said the widow.

"So much the worse," said the stranger. "I hate monks and all their works."

This was said with such a bitterness of tone that the widow looked into the face of her visitor, and saw that he was a very saintly-looking personage. He had a very pale complexion, regular features, black hair and eyes, thin lips and a clean-shaven face. He was dressed exactly in the style of a ritualist high churchman—a long-skirted, black frock coat, with a narrow collar that fitted closely to his neck, a waistcoat which had no opening in front, and a misty black band around his throat. In truth, he looked so nearly like the Rev. Brown Stout, who sometimes officiated at the altar in St. Bonifacius, that the widow felt confident he must be a truly good man, and it would be disrespectful to him to ask where he came from.

"It is a favorite maxim of mine," said the stranger, in an impressive tone of voice, "that to be virtuous is to be happy. But you won't have a good time."

The widow would have smiled at the old remark of her visitor; but he winked his right eye at her in such a wicked manner that it caused a cold chill to creep over her.

"Was there anything more that you desired?" said the stranger in a persuasive manner.

"Really, now," said the widow, "a hundred thousand dollars is such a small sum, and it would make such a small show alongside of the fortunes of some my dear Balt's acquaintances. If it were only two hundred thousand I should feel quite content."

"Oh! very well," replied the stranger; and, putting his hand to his breast, he took out another bundle, just like the first one, which he placed in the widow's lap. "Is there anything else you desire?"

"What a simpleton I was," said the widow to herself, "to make such a moderate demand!" And, as she looked at the two bundles of greenbacks, they really seemed hardly worth having. "Since you are so very kind," replied the widow, "may I be so bold as to ask you to make up the sum to five hundred thousand? It will be such a delightful surprise to Balt when he comes home to find such a fortune at his disposal. I hope you will not think me unreasonable."

"I beg you will make no apologies, my dear madam," said the stranger, while a grim smile seemed to flicker across his pale features. "Anything may be forgiven to a mother's love. Your desire shall be gratified." The stranger thereupon placed another but larger bundle of greenbacks upon her lap, making up the desired sum.

She clutched at them eagerly; but hardly had she got them in her possession than she felt chagrined at her mistake in not demanding more.

"Who wants to be half a millionaire?" she exclaimed pettishly. "Why not make it a round sum at once? A million dollars would put my poor boy on his feet and enable him to hold up his head among the millionaires."

"A million of dollars is a large sum," said the stranger, "and the millionaires are few in number."

"Oh! it is a mere trifle," said the widow. "I know a good many millionaires, and I have always thought it would be such a comfort to be one of them. I should so like to know what the feelings of a millionaire must be."

"Your wishes are not to be denied," said the munificent visitor. "Here is the sum you ask for!" and, without more ado, he plumped a bundle of greenbacks into her lap, which she seized upon with as much avidity as a hungry cur would snap at a bone. But, strangely enough, the possession of this immense sum only produced a feeling of disappointment and regret, which must have reflected on her face, for the stranger exclaimed, with astonishment: "What! Does not that satisfy you?"

"I don't like to appear ungrateful," said the widow; "but, after all, $1,000,000 is but a small matter, compared with the fortunes of some of the mere upstarts that live on the avenue. I couldn't even afford to move further up-town on such a sum; and I don't think that Balt could keep a yacht on it. If it were only $10,000,000, now, I should be entirely satisfied."

The stranger fairly jumped in his seat when he heard the exorbitant demand. "Ten millions of dollars!" he exclaimed. "It is monstrous! However, I cannot deny you!" and he smiled sweetly, the widow thought, as he piled up the great bundles of greenbacks before her.

The widow breathed short for a moment; and then, as the thought of all the good she might do if she only had a little more, and of the respect that would be paid to Balt when he should come back, and of the magnificent white-marble house she would like to build on Murray hill, of the charitable institutions she would endow, of the dinner parties she would give, and of the diamonds she might purchase—as the thought of these things flashed upon her mind, she had a feeling of unhappiness which she had never experienced before.

"You're still unsatisfied," said the stranger, impatiently. "Why did you not say at first what you wished? Why detain me all this while, when I have so many other calls to make, this morning? Let me know at once the limit of your wishes, that I may gratify them and be done with it."

"Well, then," said the widow, growing bolder as he spoke, "I do not think it would be at all beyond the bounds of a moderate ambition if I should say that I will be entirely content with a hundred millions. Properly invested, by the advice of my brokers in Exchange place, I think it would yield me an income of ten millions a year; and with that sum Balt and I could manage to rub along without help from anybody."

"The demand is preposterous, madam. But I cannot deny you!" said the stranger, with a graver expression than he had yet shown. And instantly the whole room was filled with bundles of greenbacks. They were stacked up against the walls and under the tables, and heaped upon the floor in every direction. And the widow looked around upon the treasure with a proud and lofty feeling, in which there was hardly a tinge of selfishness, for she thought only of the benefit that her darling son would derive from it. Don't call it selfishness. She was purely womanly.

"I must now mention the condition upon which this vast sum shall be yours," said the stranger.

"The condition!" exclaimed the widow, looking at him reproachfully. "I imagined it was all mine already."

"Wealth has its responsibilities," said the stranger, "and you surely could not expect to have a hundred millions of dollars and do nothing for it. But the condition on which this great treasure shall be left with you is very light. It is only that you shall commit a murder."

"Horror!" exclaimed the widow. "I can never do it."

"Very well, then, said the stranger. "I have nothing more to say. And he commenced putting the greenbacks into his bosom. And as the widow watched the lessening heaps she cried out: "Stop! Stop!"

The stranger stayed his hand, and the bundles of greenbacks were as numerous as before. They fell all around her like flakes of snow.

"How can I sully my hand and my conscience by committing a murder?" said the widow.

"Why, my dear madam," said the stranger, "your squeamishness is absurd. Do you not know that wealth of all kinds represents toil, and suffering, and agony, and murder? The jewels that sparkle in your ears were only obtained by the sacrifice of many lives, and you do not enjoy a luxury but at the cost of a somebody's existence. It is a frivolous mistake to feel a repugnance at committing a murder yourself, when you feel none while enjoying the results of murder committed by other people."

"But whom do you wish me to murder?" she asked.

"I do not ask you to murder any one in particular," said the stranger. "All that I would have you do is to throw a dart into a crowd. Whoever it may strike will be a long way off, and you may acquit yourself of any evil design or ill-natured feeling against any one in especial. Here is a little arrow. It has a very sharp point. Take it and throw it with all your force. It will take a long flight; but it will strike somebody."

"A good way off?" said she, and she took it in her trembling hand.

"A long way off!" said the stranger. "Now, then, throw." And she lifted her arm and threw the arrow with all her might. As she did so, the stranger glanced at her with a fearful grin. The wall of the apartment suddenly fell away like a mist, and she saw the prostrate form of a young man lying beneath a palm tree, with the arrow lodged in his breast. And she heard him exclaim, in faint accents, as the life-blood flowed from his wound: "Oh! mother, mother!"

She shrieked: "I have murdered my dear Balt!"

There was a loud crash. The terrible vision disappeared. The stranger was gone. There was not a scrap of a greenback to be seen; while Bridget rushed into the parlor, exclaiming: "For dear sakes! What in the world is the matter?"

"Did anybody go out, just now?" said Mrs. Van Dusenbery, rubbing her eyes.

"Not a soul has been inside the house," said Bridget.

"Did you see any bundles of greenbacks lying about?" asked the widow.

"Not a rag," said Bridget.

"And don't you smell any brimstone?" asked the widow.

"Not a ha'porth," replied Bridget, "except the parlor-matches." "But who did this?" she asked, as she pointed at the little japanned table, that was overturned, while the glasses were broken and the flask of Chartreuse was pouring itself out in a golden stream upon the Moquette carpet.

"It was the personal D—— himself!" said the widow, putting her hand upon her heart, which beat violently. "I see it all! O! I have had such an experience."

THE RESULT.

"Didn't you say there was a beggar-boy who came to the door, just now, Bridget?" asked the widow.

"I did, marm," replied Bridget; "and he is standing on the sidewalk, now, crying."

"Poor little fellow!" said the widow, as she wiped a tear from her eyes. "Go call him in."

"Call in a beggar!" exclaimed Bridget, lifting up her hands in amazement. "Call in a beggar-boy!"

"Yes. Call him in. What if he is a beggar-boy? He is somebody's son. He is the dear Balt of some fond old mother. Let me see him. I must do something for somebody."

"In a few minutes Bridget pushed into the presence of the widow one of the worst-clad little ruffians she had ever beheld.

"Here he is," said Bridget. "He is a beauty for such a parlor as this, I don't think!" with scornful emphasis on her words.

"He is a human being," said the widow, scanning his ragged garments pityingly.

"I hain't been doin' nothin'," said the boy, timidly.

"You need make no apologies, my poor child," said the widow. "Pray what is your name?"

"Me name is Dinnis," said the beggar.

"Poor boy! And why did your mother let you come out in such a plight, such a day as this?" said the widow, as she wiped a tear from her eye.

"Me mother has been sent up to the Island for thirty days," said Dennis, hanging his head and blushing. "And she couldn't help it."

"Dear! dear! dear!" exclaimed the widow, tenderly.

"It wasn't no fault of me mother's," said Dennis, holding his head up again. "It was all along of that Mrs. Sullivan, who pulled me mother's hair."

"That's right. Always speak up for your mother, my child," said the widow. "Now give me my purse, Bridget."

And Mrs. Van Dusenbery, utterly disregarding the new leaf she had turned over but a few moments before, on which was recorded a resolution not to give anything to anybody again, actually counted out five new silver half-dollars, which she threw into the boy's hat, thinking, as she did it, how much more satisfactory it was to give to the needy than to receive presents from the rich.

"Is this for me?" asked the boy, opening his hazel eyes with wonder.

"It is all for you," said the widow, and I wish there was more of it. But I am afraid it would do no good if you had more."

The boy started to run; but Bridget caught him by his curly red hair, and said:

"Is that all your manners, you rogue?"

"Don't go yet," said the widow. "He will learn to behave better, one of these days. Take him down into the basement, Bridget, and give him some turkey and pudding and an orange and a bunch of grapes. Could you eat a bit of turkey, Dennis?"

Dennis was pretty sure that he could, if an opportunity were afforded him. So he disappeared from the presence of the Widow Van Dusenbery, who requested him to call again whenever he was hungry, which he promised to do. And Bridget consigned him to the cook, who laughed merrily as the cold turkey vanished which she had placed before him.

When the Widow Van Dusenbery related the incidents which have been so imperfectly sketched above to Father Lansing, the next day, from whose lips the present writer heard them, she remarked that she didn't think that the tempter could ever have succeeded in pursuading her to throw that arrow if he had not looked so much like the Rev. Dr. Brown Stout, whom she revered so highly.

"That is always the way with the P. D.," said Father Lansing. "He always takes the most pleasing forms when he intends to ruin a human soul, as he did when he tempted Saint Anthony in the guise of a lovely woman."

It may be of some interest to the general public to know that the widow and her son Balt live very quietly in their own house on the avenue, and contrive to rub along on their limited income of $30,000 a year. She has become renowned for her charities, and he enjoys the reputation of an accomplished billiard player; but he has not been able to join the Four-in-hand Coaching Club. On his way from his travels he was asked by the Rev. Dr. Brown Stout what had impressed him most in the Holy Land. To which he replied: "Fleas."
—*Independent.*

Fashions in Bonnets and Veils.

English crape bonnets are worn at all seasons of the year for the deepest mourning. The best bonnets have two thicknesses of crape laid over silk. Widows' bonnets are so covered with the veil that they are made entirely without trimming, or at most they have only a band of the crape laid around the crown.

The widow's cap in front of the bonnet now consists of but one, or perhaps two, small puffs of crimped white tarlatan. If the close bonnet that this requires is objectionable, some folds of black crape are put above the cap to fill it in. Some widows who are still young have their bonnets made in the old-fashioned close shape known as the poke; others select the Marie Stuart, and have the pointed front filled in with a widow's cap. The veil for widows is three yards long, with a hem at each end from three-eights to half a yard deep. It is thrown over the bonnet, with the front falling just below the waist, and the back hanging very low; or else this is reversed, so that the front falls almost to the foot and the back only to the waist; it is pinned on each side of the bonnet with slide pins that are also covered with crape. This veil is of double-width crape, measuring from one yard to forty-two inches, and should not have a fold in the middle, as the best qualities are rolled on a stick. Ladies wearing deep mourning for a parent or any other near relative, except a husband, have black crape folds for face trimmings and around the crown. The crape veil is then only a yard long and of single width, and is plaited down the left side of the bonnet to the back of the crown, and left to hang behind; a mask veil of Brussels net is worn over the face. With such bonnet some pipings of gros-grain are put in the folds, and loops or a bow of gros-grain ribbon. Strings of gros-grain ribbon are added to all mourning bonnets. Quite young ladies wear white tulle ruches for face trimming. Silk bonnets trimmed with feathers and jet are worn in light mourning; these are not trimmed with crape. The silk is plain on the frame, and there are stiff small set bows in the back; a curtain band is piped with silk. Felt bonnets with silk trimmings are used for second best.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Opium Curse.

The opium habit, which British money greed forced upon China, England still fosters there by delaying to ratify the treaty of Chefoo, concluded by her representative. It is therein provided that the duty shall be paid by the importer, and the local taxes by the buyer, while the opium is yet in bond. The Government of China proposes to lay upon the drug essentially prohibitive local taxes. Concern for the revenues of India is well-known to be the cause of the delay. Meantime the Chinese are carrying the curse back to England in the way Dickens tells of in his unfinished last novel, and they have also introduced it into America, adding one more vice to those which riot in the cities. Not that opium dissipation has been unknown either in England or here—there are enough famous instances to the contrary—but it has never been consumed in so seductive a way, apparently, as the Chinese way of smoking. The picture of the London den in "Edwin Drood" is well enough known; its scenes are now reproduced in New York as well as in San Francisco, and now we learn that it is the curse of Deadwood—as if that place needed a special curse. A great deal of opium, in the raw drug and in the shapes of laudanum, morphine, etc., has been and is eaten in this country; country storekeepers in Western Massachusetts used to, and we presume still do, supply certain customers with their regular weekly allowance, just as they supply them with coffee or tea. In the southern part of New Jersey, less than fifty years ago, the laborers in the glass-works and iron-furnaces were in a state of virtual slavery to their employers, who kept the only stores, and dealt out opium to them often to an amount exceeding in value their wages, so that they were always in debt for their comparatively insignificant hohsehold supplies.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Pairing Off.

William T. Coleman, of San Francisco, was talking the other day of his old partner, Edward Mott Robinson, of New Bedford, whose penuriousness was a matter of common talk. "He was a good fellow in the main," said Mr. Coleman, "but he exceeded any man I ever knew in ingenious expedients for saving a dollar. In those days I was a Democrat and he was a Republican. One day he said, 'Coleman, have your committee been after you?' 'Not yet,' I replied. 'Well, mine has been after me,' he said, 'and they wanted me to subscribe $500, and I told them I would.' I looked at him with absolute amazement. Then he added, 'Yes, I told them the Democrats would expect $500 from you, and I was going to pair off. So mind you stick to that arrangement. It will be all the same to both parties, and it won't cost either of us a cent."—*Harper's Magazine.*

England's Poor.

The agitation of the necessity of greater care in the distribution of out-door relief to the poor in England has resulted in five years in a great reduction of the total outlay. In 1871 there was expended in England for out-door relief £3,663,970, and in 1876 £2,760,804. There has been a saving, in other words, of $4,500,000, or 25 per cent., in the cost of the poor administration. This is the direct result of frequent conferences of the overseers of the poor in different parts of the kingdom. During the same time there was a decrease of 31 per cent. in the number of persons relieved, the total of out-door paupers in 1876 being 606,392.

THE NEW YEAR.

[illegible]

Ring all ye bells! in merry chime,
And welcome in the gladsome time,
The glad New Year of hope and joy,
The bright New Year without alloy;
The hundred years since freedom's birth,
Right well hath shown her priceless worth.

Ring out all feuds and factions state,
Ring out all evil, malice, hate,
Ring out the gall and strife that's past,
Ring in good will and peace, at last,
Ring in a purer, better day
Of truth and honor for alway.

The rough-hewn years, now past and gone,
Shall be the frame of those to come,
The finished, furnished house to hold,
As builders frame in rougher mold
Abodes of beauty, taste and art,
Where dwell the cultured mind and heart.

Beneath the tree of liberty
Our house shall ever sheltered be,
There love and peace shall e'er abide,
In trust the inmates there reside;
Each one a brother's right defend,
Till all in harmony shall blend.

Ring all ye bells! in merry chime,
And welcome in the gladsome time,
The glad New Year of hope and joy,
The bright New Year without alloy;
The hundred years since freedom's birth,
Right well hath shown her priceless worth.

PITH AND POINT.

A SWEET article for the toilet—A honey comb.

THE old Western settler—The evening sun.

"WAS his life insured?" "Yes." "For whose benefit?" "Why, for the benefit of the insurance company, to be sure."

WHEN a man is getting married in church he takes a bold place in front of the altar. After that he must take a back seat.

NEVER borro ennything that you are able to buy. Borrowing will demoralize a man almost az fast az stealing.—*Josh Billings.*

"I THINK your church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister; "I see the sleepers are very sound."

"AH, parson, I wish I could carry my gold with me," said a dying man to his pastor. "It might melt," was the consoling answer.

"ISN'T your husband a little bald?" asked one lady of another, the other day. "There isn't a bald hair on his head," was the hasty reply.

A WOMAN may not be able to sharpen a pencil or hold an umbrella, but she can pack more articles in a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.

THE art of conversation—British tourist (to fellow-passenger, in mid-channel)—"Going across, I suppose?" Fellow-passenger—"Yaas. Are you?"—*Punch.*

A YOUNG lady sent 25 cents and a postage stamp in reply to an advertisement of "how to make an impression," and received for an answer, "sit down in a pan of dough."

IT doesn't seem exactly right that a man should be obliged to walk through life on two bow-legs just because he indulged in the innocent diversion of sucking his toes in babyhood.

IT is stated as solemn truth that Indians never kiss their wives. Ah, human nature is the same, whether under a white or copper-colored complexion. But whose wives do they kiss?

THE scientific expedition around the world may, perhaps, be able to tell us when it returns why a man always takes off his boots first when undressing, while a woman begins at her hair-pins.

"SILENCE in the court!" thundered a Kentucky Judge the other morning. "Half a dozen men have been convicted already without the court's having been able to hear a word of the testimony."

THE Fenian movement has broken out again. A Philadelphia perfumer has just put upon the market a new kind of pomade, which is said to be the strangest head-scenter that has been brought out.

HE was not exactly a victim of sunstroke; but, as he had been kicked out of a basement in an emphatic and flat-footed manner, he preferred to allude to the circumstances as a coup de soleheel.

"No, ma," she said, "Charlie can never be anything to me more. He came out last Friday in his las year's fall overcoat; and, O, ma if it only matched my new dress, I wouldn't care so much; but it doesn't, and so we have parted."

"MAMMA, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out, "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"

A 5-YEAR-OLD came up to his mother and said, "Mother, I saw something run across the kitchen floor this morning, and it hadn't any legs, either; what do you suppose it was?" The mother said she supposed it was a worm, or something of that sort. Finally she gave it up, and the youngster calmly said, "It was some water."

A FEW days ago a customer in a wholesale house remarked to the dealer that he had noticed an unpleasant odor upon the premises. The latter did not perceive anything, and the customer added, "Well, I guess it is the cellar that smells." The other replied, "Not at all. I smell nothing. It seems to be the buyer who smells."

THE cat is composed of a peculiar composition, similar to India rubber; the exact combination of the material is one of the lost arts. I dropped a cat out of a five-story window on Broadway once, and he bounced up about a rod and landed on his feet. He didn't even feel to see if any bones were broken; he simply glanced at the lamp-post on the corner and read the name of the street to get his bearings, and then sailed away as peacefully as though he had just got out of the stage. It is wonderful how far a cat will tumble and not break.—*Boston Globe.*

CHARLES ROBINSON, aged 16, became infatuated with a young girl of 14, of Jersey City Heights, and despite the remontrances of her parents and the coolness of the girl, persisted in calling upon her. On Saturday he called with a book-mark, intending to present it to the girl as a token of his love. She rejected his gift, and he left the room hastily, went into the yard and hanged himself with a clothes line.

THERE are thirteen life insurance companies in the hands of receivers in New York.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

The tubers of Jerusalem artichoke are much improved after taking up by being laid for a time on unslacked lime. —*English Gardener.*

Six pounds of white lead added to one gallon of tar varnish, and applied as paint, will prevent damp coming through walls.—*American Cultivator.*

Last fall a few loads of manure were spread upon a meadow, and this spring the entire field was plowed and planted with corn. A heavy coat of manure was spread on the plowed surface. The dry weather prevented the rotting of this manure, and the crop received very little benefit from it. On the spots where the manure was spread last fall the corn was much better.—*Moore's Rural.*

Harness should never be kept in the stable where manure is constantly generating large quantities of ammonia. This ammonia is rapidly absorbed by the leather, and the effect upon the leather is about the same as would result from saturating it with strong lye. In a word, ammonia rots leather, and hence keeping harness in the stable is sure to result in its damage, more or less. —*Exchange.*

Mr. Chapman relies on the plentiful use of swamp muck over the roots as a preventive of the borer in peach trees, and he accidentally proved the curious refrigerating quality of muck in holding frost and retarding the bloom in the spring when dumped by the horse-load in the fall about the base of his trees. I hear that one of your strawberry growers has great faith in growing tansy around peach trees to keep borers away. That would naturally prevent attacks on the root with plow and spade, and implies a restful and conservative rather than an experimental cultivation.—*Cor. Hartford Courant.*

We often wonder why farmers in this country do not use the cart more; it is far more handy for loading and dumping manure, soil, roots, etc., than a wagon, being more easy to load, and especially to unload. A cart can be quickly loaded and dumped, and only requires one good horse to draw it. In England carts are in constant use, being very popular in the harvest-field. We are glad to see that dumping wagons are employed on many of our farms. This loading manure from a barn-yard, and hauling it by wagon a few hundred yards, to be unloaded forkful by forkful, is a waste of time and labor, of both man and beast. —*Rural World.*

The signs of a good-working ox are: long head, broad and level between the eyes, and the eyes full, keen and pleasant; forward legs straight; toes straight forward; hoofs broad not peaked; and the distance short between the ankle and the knee; these properties enable an ox to travel on hard roads; if the animal turns his toes out, the strain comes on the inside claw, and when traveling on hard ground he will get lame at the joint between the hoofs and the hair; full breast; straight back; round ribs projecting out as wide as the hip bones; these are the signs of strength and good constitution. The best colors are brown, dark-red and brindle. At 4 years of age the steer becomes an ox, and, having completed his 8th or 9th year, he should be fattened for the butcher.—*Moore's Rural.*

About the House.

Never cut broiling meat. The juices escape.

Slow and long cooking will make tough meat tender.

Substitute for Tea.—Alkathrepta, homeopathic chocolate, is recommended by physicians as a substitute for tea, cocoa, etc., for invalids.

Sour Stomach.—Eat a piece of salt codfish or a red herring for your breakfast; avoid grease; a piece of carbonate of soda about the size of a small bean dissolved in water is good.

External Pile Remedy.—Carbonate of lead, one-half ounce; sulphate of morphia, 15 grains; stramonium ointment, one ounce; olive-oil, 20 drops. Mix and apply three times a day, or oftener, as the pain may require.

To Wash Corsets.—Take out the steels; use hot water; one teaspoonful borax to every pail of water; place the corsets on the washboard and scrub well with a clean brush, using very little soap; do not boil the corsets, but, if very yellow, bleach in the sun; rinse well; rub in a little starch and iron when quite damp.—*Toronto Globe.*

Cold Feet.—Never go to bed with cold feet, nor try to sleep without being able to keep them warm. Cold feet show an unbalanced circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practicable. If not, try dipping them in hot and cold water alternately, and then using vigorous friction.—*Housekeeper.*

To Prevent Potatoes from Rot.—Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about six or seven inches of potatoes, then dust with lime as before, then more potatoes, using about one bushel of lime to forty bushels of potatoes. The lime improves the flavor of the potatoes, and effectually kills the fungi which causes the rot.

Cure for Incipient Consumption.—Live temperately, avoid liquor, take a daily sponge bath, wear flannel next the skin, and take every morning one-half pint of fresh milk from the cow, mixed with a wineglass of the expressed juice of green hoarhound. A person who has tried this remedy says that four weeks' use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, and gave me the ability to breathe deep, long, and free, strengthening and harmonizing my voice, and restoring to me a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years. The remedy to be effective must be continued for some time.

Plate Cloths for Daily Use.—Boil soft rags (nothing is better for the purpose than the tops of old cotton stockings) in a mixture of new milk and hartshorn powder, in the proportion of one ounce of powder to a pint of milk; boil them for five minutes; wring them as soon as they are taken out, for a moment, in cold water, and dry them before a fire. With these rags rub the plate briskly as soon as it has been well washed and dried after daily use. A most beautiful deep polish will be produced, and the plate will require nothing more than merely to be dusted with a leather or a dry soft cloth, before it is again put on the table.—*Boston Transcript.*

New-Year's Superstitions.

In Lincoln, in England, and its neighborhood the people indulge a superstition that it is unlucky to take anything out of the house on New-Year's day before something is brought in. Therefore, on the morning of the 1st of January, they take something in, however inconsiderable, to lift the spell of misfortune which would certainly attach to the house were the precaution neglected. The belief in this superstition is expressed in the following rude lines:

> Take out, then take in,
> Bad luck will begin;
> Take in, then take out,
> Good luck comes about.

From certain curious MSS. in the British Museum, published in 1560, it appears that the boys of Eton school had a fashion on the day of the Feast of Circumcision of playing for small New-Year's gifts both before and after supper, and, for good luck's sake, of making verses, satirical or sentimental, and sending them to the provost, masters and other officers of the college, and of interchanging them among themselves.

Upon the day of the Feast of Circumcision, or the accepted New-Year's day, the early Christians masked themselves and entered into mimetic sports, "in imitation," it is said, "of the superstitions of the Gentiles." Against this ridiculous practice Saint Maximus and Peter Chrysologus are said to have remonstrated and declaimed, wherefore in some of the ancient missals there is found, in the mass written for New-Year's day, "*Missa ad prohibendum ab idolis.*" In the North of England there is a saying;

> At New-Year's Tide
> The days lengthen a cock's stride.

And—

> If the grass grows in Janveer,
> It grows the worse for't all the year.

According to the "Shepherd's Kalendar" of 1709, "if New-Year's day in the morning open with dusky red clouds it denotes strifes and debates among great ones, and many robberies to happen that year."

"Never," it is said, "allow any one to take a light out of your house on New-Year's day; a death in the household before the expiration of the year is sure to occur if it be allowed." Another amusing superstition cautions against throwing ashes or dirty water, or any article, however worthless, out of your house on this day; it betokens ill-luck; but you may bring in as many honestly-gotten goods as you can procure."

An accommodating saying to the latter-day observance of New-Year's day in Gotham, at least, is: "If a female is your first visitant, and be permitted to enter your house on the morning of New-Year's day, it portendeth ill luck for the whole year;" but the source whence this saying is obtained does not tell us whether a female of the human species alone is implied in the omen.

Chance opening of the Bible on New-Year's day in order to discover the teaching it may impart or the message given, is a superstitious custom still in general use in some parts of England, and much credit is attached to it.

It is usually set about with some little solemnity in the morning before breakfast, as the ceremony must needs be performed fasting. The Bible is laid on a table unopened, and the parties who wish to consult it are to open it in succession. They are not at liberty to choose any particular part of the book, but must open it at random. Wherever this may happen to be, the inquirer is to place his finger on any chapter contained in the two open pages, but without any previous perusal or examination. The chapter is then read aloud and commented upon by all the people assembled. It is believed that the good or ill fortune, the happiness or the misery of the consulting party during the ensuing year will in some way or other be described and foreshown by the contents of the chapter.

This superstitious practice can hardly be said to be general in our country, while there are individuals who attach more than ordinary importance to the chapter or verse of the Bible upon which the eyes first rest on the morning of New-Year's day. This fact has come under the writer's immediate observation.

An Actor's Troubles.

Joseph Jefferson had an unpleasant experience in Troy. The theater contained less than 100 persons at the matinee performance. In the evening the attendance was better; but, just as he was about to dress for "Rip Van Winkle," two Deputy Sheriffs seized his wardrobe. Manager Daly had refused to give back the money to a woman who had bought the ticket under a misapprehension, and she had brought a suit for damages. The curtain did not rise until nearly 9 o'clock. The price of the ticket was 35 cents, and Mr. Daly's counsel fees and expense of subsequently returning to Troy have already amounted to over $100. Troy people seem to be exacting as to their amusements. A Troy lawyer, while on a visit to Boston, bought a ticket for Heller's show, and could not get a seat. He has sued Jarrett & Palmer, the managers.—*New York Sun.*

Holy Matrimony.

Archbishop Cullen was making his periodical tour of inspection in the Dublin Sunday-schools. "Kate Molony," said he to an intelligent-looking girl, "explain the meaning of the sacrament of holy matrimony." A pause. At last Kate replied, "Please, yer honor, it's the state of existence before entering purgatory." "Go to the bottom of the class, you ignorant girl," cried out the local clergyman, very much ashamed of his pupil. But the Archbishop stopped him. "Not so fast, Father Patrick—not so fast. The lass may be right after all. What do you or I know about it?"

Vegetable Ivory.

Buttons are made from vegetable ivory, which is an exceedingly hard, fine-grained nut, grown on the isthmus of Panama. It is about the size of the average hen's egg, and after the burr and shell are split off it is white and solid. It is split by a circular saw into several pieces, from each of which different sized buttons are turned by machines which pare both sides at once. The ivory nuts cost $100 per ton.

LICKSHINGLE'S UMBRELLA.

How He Managed to Keep It—Business Rules and Borrowers.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

"Len' me yer umbrella a minnit!"

Such was the exclamation of Jones as he rushed into the office of Squire Lickshingle, yesterday.

"Certainly, certainly," said the Squire, laying down his newspaper and taking a fresh chew of fine-cut, "glad to accommodate you," and he opened a drawer in his desk and began rummaging through his legal forms and blanks.

Jones darted into the corner, seized the green gingham relic, and was preparing to fly with it.

"Stop, stop, stop!" said the Squire, raising his hand majestically; "not too fast, young man. Wait till I make out the necessary papers."

Jones dropped the umbrella. On his corn, of course. After pumping his lame foot up and down, and tying a hard knot in his countenance, and undoing it again, he echoed:

"The necessary papers?"

"Yes," said the Squire, sternly, "the necessary papers," and he continued his search among the blanks.

The right one found, he filled it out in a jiffy and handed it to Jones to sign.

As Jones read the paper his knees knocked together. It was a mortgage on his house and lot as security that he would return the umbrella in good order within fifteen minutes. He faltered:

"Wh-why, Squire, I only want to borrow your umbrella to run across the street with. I'll fetch it back in two seconds."

The Squire shoved his spectacles up over his bald spot until they formed two sky-lights in his intellectual roof, and, looking Jones full in the face, said:

"You only want to run across the street. You'll return it in two seconds. Young man, that's what they all say. I take no stock in it. Man wants but little here below, but, by the Good Samaritan, when he wants his umbrella he wants it. I have known people in my time who have listened to the song of the siren, who came to borrow umbrellas, until she has transformed them into a people without an umbrella between them and the pelting storms. I am not one of that kind. I have lived a long time. I have accumulated a fortune. Why? For the simple reason that I have not spent my substance in buying umbrellas. That umbrella which you hold in your hand is certainly not of uncommon beauty, nor is it of great value. It is simply a gingham umbrella. A green one, at that. But it answers the purpose for which, etc. I have had it since I was a boy. Why? Because no man, neither the son of man, has ever taken it beyond the range of my vision without first signing over his estate that he would return it in good condition. It may not seem neighborly, but it's business. Here is the mortgage; there is the umbrella; without beats the rain of heaven. You have your choice," and the old man resumed his newspaper.

Jones thought of his wife and babies and the pleasant home that was all his own. Then he looked at the rain that was pounding at the doors and windows, as if to get in out of the wet. A glance at his new overcoat, and Jones was decided.

"I'll risk," he said, and, stepping to the desk with a measured tread and slow, he clapped his name to the mortgage, and was off with the umbrella.

Just as a young lady at Rockfort, Tex., was about to jump into bed, the other night, she was scared to see a large tarantula resting quietly in the place where she was about to deposit herself.

Dickens' Little Folks.

Nothing has given the writings of Charles Dickens so strong a hold upon the hearts of parents as the well-known excellence of his portrayal of children and their interests. These delineations, having received the approval of readers of mature age, the different child characters have been detached from the large mass of matter with which they were originally connected, and presented in the author's own language, to a new class of readers, to whom the little volumes will be as attractive as the larger originals have proven to the general public. A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting among others the following characters: "Smike," from Nicholas Nickleby; "Little Nell," from The Old Curiosity Shop; "The Child Wife," from David Copperfield; "The Boy Joe," from Pickwick Papers, etc., etc. A new edition of the first volume of the series, "Little Paul," from Dombey and Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley, and attractively bound. The other volumes will shortly follow. Sent post-paid for $1.00; or any volume will be sent with a year's subscription to the New York *Tribune* (weekly) for $2.00; or any two volumes with a year's subscription to the *Independent* for $3.00.

John R. Anderson, Publisher,
Hartford, Conn.

Delicious Cookery.

The most delicious, light, white and wholesome biscuits, rolls, muffins, waffles, cornbread, cake, etc., are possible to every table by using the celebrated Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is absolutely pure, and will go much further in use than other kinds of baking powder. It is impossible to fail with it in baking. Ask your grocer for it, and do not be put off with any other.

Have you *Heart Disease?* If so, we would like to call your attention to Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation specially prepared for the cure of Heart Disease, Nervousness and Sleepless Nights.

When we say it can be cured we know what we say, and can substantiate it by certificates of cures, and, what is best, living witnesses. Send to Frank E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing certificates of a few who have been cured by its use. Also, description of various forms of Heart Disease.

You can obtain the HEART REGULATOR of your druggist. Small size 50 cents, large size $1.

We have, by actual count, over forty different preparations for cough, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor, as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

Carpenter & Barrell, Albion, N. Y.
Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Burnett's Cologne is of the best quality, and is filled in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty. It is offered in popular sizes and at popular prices. This refreshing perfume is thus brought within the reach of every one. It is prepared from the purest and best materials, and with the utmost care.

In Quarter and Half Pints, Pints and Quarts. In Basket style, cork and glass stoppers.

Do not go home Saturday night without a copy of The Chicago Ledger. You can get it at the news depots.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1877 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1877 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

Ask your newsdealer, for a copy of The Chicago Ledger, the best story paper in the West.

It will pay to read advt. "Florida Homes!"

FLORIDA HOMES!

Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Price ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE. Cheap transportation. Settlers are delighted. Send stamp for State Map, Views, and Report Chicago Excursion. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 93 LaSalle st., Chicago.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

BOOK AGENTS TAKE NOTICE!
BETSEY BOBBET COME AGAIN!
New Book Ready for Agents, by
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE:
'SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.
Send for Circulars to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. Hartford, Ct.; Cinn., O.; Chicago, Ill.; Newark, N. J.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
Approved by All Physicians.
For Sale by Leading Merchants
Samples, any size, by mail. In Sattteen, $1.50; Contil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED
IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H.M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

HULL & SCOTNEY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
And wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at price, make prompt returns, and CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to Any RESPONSIBLE HOUSE in Our City.
Butter. Cheese. Poultry.
EGGS. GAME.

HOLIDAY MUSIC BOOKS.
The World of Song.
Magnificent Bound Volume of Songs of the most popular and musical character.
The Sunshine of Song.
Magnificent Bound Volume of the most recent and popular songs. *(In press and nearly ready.)*
Gems of the Dance.
Splendid Bound Volume of the most Brilliant Piano Music, by Strauss and others.
The Cluster of Gems.
Splendid Bound Volume of the finest piano pieces of Medium Difficulty. *(In press and nearly ready.)*
Each book has 200 to 250 pages full sheet music size, and costs $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Fine Gilt for Presents.
Send for 5 Christmas Selections, $4 per 100.
WINTER SINGING BOOKS.
THE SALUTATION, ($1.38 or $12 doz.) ZION.
ENCORE. (75 cts. or $7.50 doz.)
JOHNSON'S CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTION BOOK. ($1.25 or $12 doz.)
PERKINS' SINGING SCHOOL. (75 cts. or $6.75 doz.)
Two first-class Church Music Books. Three of the best possible Singing-class Books.
Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.
All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 60 cents for 1-pound can to be sent by mail free of postage. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company, Limited.
50 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO—P. O. 2614.
Farm Lots for sale in Dysart and other Townships in the County of Haliburton. Also Town Lots in the Village of Haliburton, to which the Victoria Railway is now being extended. The R. R. will probably be open to Haliburton before Oct. 1, 1877. Apply to
C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY POST
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.
32 columns of Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellany and Market Reports. One copy 1 year, postage paid, 75c. Same terms to Agents as last year. Address THE POST,
89 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!
Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type or figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

A Perfect Hair Dressing!
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from irritating matter.
BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.
For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized
Cocoa-nut Oil,
prepared expressly for this purpose.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
IN THE WORLD.
DIRECTIONS.
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with Burnett's Kalliston, rub dry with a towel, and apply the Cocoaine as directed.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO,
BOSTON.
Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by Joseph Burnett & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
An Excellent Medicine.
Springfield, O., Feb. 28, 1877.
This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints.
Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$50 to $12 a week with our popular Books, [illegible] Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Books Old or New wanted and sold. Immense Catalogue. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

ASK for Kendall & Co.'s Thermometers. They are the best, cheapest and most reliable.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent [illegible], Cincinnati, O.

WONDER box, contains 37 useful articles [illegible]. Middleboro, Mass.

3 new vocal and 3 new instrumental pieces sheet Music, 10c. Globe Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$400 A MONTH, AGENTS WANTED, 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & Co. Chicago.

$1 WEBSTER'S Star in the East, warranted to cure Catarrh and Bronchitis, mailed on receipt of $1. Address Dr. L. A. Webster & Co., Marshall, Mich.

TURKEY FEATHERS! Don't waste them! Save carefully the wing and tail feathers. We pay cash. Send for prices. HIRAM HADLEY & CO., Chicago.

SIXTY-SIX specimen copies of our BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS free to responsible Agents. Inclose 10 cts. with your application to cover postage. STEIGELMAN & CO., 104 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Agents, Read This!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address L. S. SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan.

VIRGINIA FARMS Catalogue sent free. Now is the time to buy. Maps of Va. 25c. CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., Richmond, Virginia.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $45 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, with stamp, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 S. Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

WORK FOR ALL
in their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MAGIC LANTERNS VIEWS
[illegible]
C. T. MILLIGAN

AGENTS
WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

FRANK LESLIE'S
POPULAR MONTHLY
Is the cheapest and most attractive of all the magazines, containing a vast quantity of reading matter, and being without a rival in the abundance and excellence of its illustrations. The text consists of stories, essays on the great personages, events and questions of the day, historical studies, recent discoveries in science—all from able pens—together with a great amount of miscellaneous reading matter. The illustrations, many of them full-page, by some of the best living artists, are in endless variety. Now is the time to subscribe. With the January No. commences a new volume and a serial story of remarkable dramatic power, entitled The American Countess, by Etta W. Pierce. $3 a year. 25c. a No. Any one sending us 5 subscriptions and $15 (to different addresses) will receive an extra copy free. Address
FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
537 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

PULMONA,
Made from the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians in the medical faculty, is now offered to the public as a radical cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS; for all Disorders of the Nervous System, and Diseases of the Blood. PULMONA increases the strength and deepens the color of the pale blood. It checks Night Sweats within a fortnight. It subdues the Chills and Fever. It diminishes Expectoration. It causes calm and refreshing sleep. It invigorates the appetite, and the invalid gains flesh rapidly. It is beyond comparison the best remedy known for CONSUMPTION and all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Nervous System.
Extracts from Letters from Pastors of Churches.
PULMONA saved my daughter's life.
Rev. E. Jones, Remsen, N. Y.
We bless God for the benefits we have received from the use of PULMONA.
Rev. F. Warren, Canton, Pa.
Every one who I have recommended it to has benefited much by its use.
Rev. C. D. Humphreys, Racine, Wis.
A circular containing advice for the treatment of the diseases above mentioned, certificates of MANY actual cures, and full particulars of cases successfully treated will be sent *free* to applicants.
PULMONA may be obtained through Druggists, or orders may be sent to the Proprietor direct. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. No. 50

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a fu line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - -	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - -	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - -	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea, - - - -	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea, - - - -	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 6c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OILI!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c.	Machine Oil per gal, 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and Londen Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 12½. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Which he can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF

STOVES, TINWARE, AXES, CROSS-CUT SAWS, &C., &C.,

That must be sold at some price. We have every kind of saws on the market and parties wanting anything in the

SAW, AXE, STOVE AND TINWARE LINE,

Will do well to call on us before buying elsewhere. We have the goods and can suit you in kinds, quality and the best of all we

GUARANTEE PRICES

Lower than the lowest. We have added Iron and Stéele,

SEAT AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

and a general line of Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

WOOD WORK.

Sleigh and Sled Runners, Rims, Hubs and Spokes,

and a general line of Wagon, Carriage and Blacksmiths goods, and will sell just as low

And a Little Lower

Than you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. We bu for cash and sell for cash and therefore it is clear that we can compete with any house in the state selling Hardware. Come everybedy and cary away goods at almost your own prices. This is no humbug, but mean just what we say. Come and see for yourselves Remember the place,

EXCELSIOR HARDWATE STCRE

N rth Side Public Squa:e, AUBURN, IND.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH & CO

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" **BARGAIN** 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent Post-paid for $1.00 or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.00. CLUB PREMIUM. To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.

DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.

DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.

DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.

DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.

DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wauseon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryan	12 50	1 50	7 54
Butler	1 25	2 25	8 35
Waterloo	1 40	2 40	8 57
Sedan			
Corunna			9 15
Kendallville	2 15	3 05	9 30
Ligonier	2 55	3 40	
Goshen	3 28	4 12	
Elkhart	3 50	4 35	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	
Goshen	1 30	10 10	
Ligonier	1 58	10 42	
Kendallville	2 23	11 17	6 00 a m
Corunna			6 15
Sedan			
Waterloo	2 57	11 46	6 33
Butler	3 12	12 01 a m	6 52
Bryan	3 45	12 40	7 38
Wauseon	4 25	1 25	8 34
Toledo	5 40	2 40	10 00

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 30	7 12	12 56 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 29	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 56	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 36	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 03	11 31	12 50
Col on's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 47	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 36	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 45	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	4 20	8 30	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 2 am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 30am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 25am	6 12
Cambridge	11 13	1 25	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	5 20	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20	3 50	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19	4 50	7 15
Mansfield	4 54	6 10	11 25
Shelby	5 11	6 47	12 23am
Monroeville	6 13	8 25	3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00	9 10	4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	7 45	6 15
Republic	6 45	8 19	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 03
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 10
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	5 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 00
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 15 am
Newcastle	5 08		9 00
Cambridge City	5 40		9 46
Connersville	6 25		10 30
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 25 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 00 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 36 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		8 45 am	
Terre Haute		1 36 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	4 25 pm
Connersville	10 40 am		7 40 pm
Cambridge City	11 14 am		8 13 pm
New Castle	11 53 am		8 50 pm
Muncie	12 45 pm	8 20 am	9 40 pm
Hartford	1 30 pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	2 04 pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 50 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		8 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 10
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		8 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 05
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 38	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 08	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	2 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05 am	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fir class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Wco. First door south of the railroad.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. I you can't get gold you can ge greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of Important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its auther in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world, Sure. A Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 10th, 1878. Number 2.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ...$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square ...	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Specia attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows' building, opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

B. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

AND

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue. In full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, Late of City Hotel, J. C. sta. O. Sands, Proprietor

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Battling good teams and reasonab

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia,	Sciatica,
Neuralgia,	Toothache,
Pleurisy,	Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints,	Chilblains,
Headache,	Sprains,
Lame Back,	Burns,
Erysipelas,	Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY
HAS SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

A MAN CRAZY

Selling

SEWING MACHINES!

For 30 DOLLARS

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

Local and Miscellaneous.

Capt. J. C. Braden, of Steuben Co., died last week.

Dr. Brown, of Newville, has gone east on a lecturing tour.

Isaac Springer, of Kendallville, has fallen heir to $500,000—Whew!

Court commences at Albion this week with Judge Tousely on the bench.

An ordinance prohibiting teams from stopping upon our crossings wouldn't come amiss.

Dave Bodine has sold his property to Mr. J. P. Widney and will leave for the west soon.

Kapp will not cap any more air guns. He says his name was off doot baper already twice.

This has been an off year as far as concerns sleighs, skating, &c.

Mr. Robinson is getting along slowly with his cut foot. He can now waltz around with the aid of a cane.

The main socials are getting to be very popular. The loudest one we know of was held at this place.

Mr. S. L. Yandes' father and brother were also drowned according to the statement of the Angola Herald.

Michael Long's funeral was largely attended. Many of his old chums from miles around were in attendance.

Two Olive township grangers got drunk, and on their way home from Elkhart got into a fight in which knives and clubs were freely used. One of them was injured so that fears are entertained as to his recovery.—Albion New Era.

Will he be buried by the "honors of the lodge."

Kate Field corrects Jennie June's story that she was obliged to live abroad because she was not appreciated at home. Kate also says: "The best friends I have in the world are American men, and if I have not married it is because I love too many of them."

We think we have had a good supply of mud here during the past month, but Auburn and Waterloo can discount us on that score, at least 25 per cent.—Angola Hearald.

Be aisy, neighbor, be aisy. The roads in the city have not been so terribly bad. Its the ones leading to the place.

Some one has raised a question as to the difference between hugging a well corseted girl and a stove pipe. Well, having no experience with the stove pipes, we'll take ours with the girl at a venture—believing that by close attention to business we could make an impression.

How often, O how often, a man with one solitary button on his shirt, and that one a brass pin, looks with devouring envy upon his wife's new seven button kid gloves, and wishes all the shirts in his collection were just one glove. There does seem to be something wrong in this division of buttons.

A white fifteen year old girl married a negro in Fairfax, Va. No clergyman or magistrate could be found who would perform the ceremony, and so the couple simply swore on the Bible in the presence of witnesses, that they would be faithful as husband and wife. The girl's father on hearing of the marriage killed the negro.

One more year has passed away, but then, old maids, don't despair. Remember that Naomah, daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she relinquished her maiden life and married Noah. But notwithstanding this strengthning argument we advise you, one and all to make good use of powder paint, and the next leap year that dawns upon your unlucky fates.

This is the opinion of the Steuben Republican upon those who have not yet put on the halter and worked in double harness: The activity of the market matrimonial has sensibly abated within the last twenty-four hours. A revival, at least one of any special note, is not to be expected at present, as it is alwas very dull in that business following the holidays.

Mr. Crocker is one of the richest of the rich men of California. His silver wedding occurred recently, and at its celebration his wife presented a picture so striking and singular that it deserves mention. Her gown was a mass of silver brocade and gauze; she wore a girdle, necklace, comb, ear rings and fan chatelaine of magnificant diamonds; and crowning all this silvery glitter, was her thick, shining, silver-white hair. It wouldn't do however to have every lady like Mrs. Crocker. They'd soon want the "silver to tread among the gold."

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pheumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

The woman's Journal tells a rather tough one on a man who would rather go to jail than mind the baby. Mrs. Rafferty applied to a Police Judge for advice, saying that she could support the whole family if the husband would mind the baby so she could go out to work. The Judge gave Rafferty the choice of minding the baby or going to the Workhouse, and Rafferty chose the Workhouse. The babe must have been but a few weeks old and Mr. Rafferty did right in standing his ground. A large number of men in this town would be 'tending the babies if their wives would agree to support them.

We learn from the Albion New Era, that a murder was perpetrated in one of the saloons of Warsaw, on Friday last. Two old citizens of that place, named Stephen Boyer and Samuel Holm were in Hoffman's saloon, when in a temporary fit of insanity Boyer stabbed Holm inflicting fatal injuries. The knife broke one of the ribs and penetrated the lungs. Boyer was terribly beaten before his arrest could be effected. There are but few crimes committed now a days but what whiskey is the main instigator. Men who become deranged under its influence, should never touch a glass. It seems strange to us that old men will allow themselves to become its victim—but they do.

Not Guilty.

They held a "criminal court" in Pommett's barber rooms last Thursday evening. Jack was Judge and Gamester, Prosecutor.

Kin was the first victim brought before this "talented magistrate" and after being sworn by "clerk George" the following questions were asked by the Prosecutor:

"You live in this county?'

"Y-eas, sir.'

"How old are you?'

"Seventeen, and past?'

"Did you sleep in Mr. Hoodlim's barn on New Years eve?'

"I slept in a barn on the rear end of the lot he occupies, but I don't know whether it belongs to him or not.'

"Why do you doubt his ownership, sir?'

"Because he owes me $4.00 for digging potatoes and refused to pay it.

"Well, that has nothing to do with the question I asked you. Why, sir, do you doubt his ownership?'

"Well, sir, I was going to sue him, and in looking over the records I found it was in his wife's name.'

"Take the witness, says the Prosecutor.'

"That'll do,' said the huge lawyer Sam.

The arguments on both sides were very forcibly given, and when Prosecutor Gamester was winding up his elegant plea, the house was as quiet as the mid hour of a still night, the Jury's head was bowed in sorrow, and a big tear was passing slowly down the right cheek of the Judge. It dropped, lit on his corn and with a mighty spring he grasped his hammer and bringing it down heavily on the bar of justice cried out: "Silence in the court!" The jury was out long enough to take a drink and returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The court adjourned to the New Years session.

Two performances were given by the Adelphians of Albion this week, at that place. Auburn is dead in the shell, our former theatre talent withdrawing from the stage. The Albion troup would doubtless do well to come over and give us a whirl.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Notes and Items of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

Aubbeenaubee, of whom I have been writing, was of some note among his tribe, the Pottawottamies. His home as well as his ancestors for many generation back was at the head-waters of the Tippecanoe. Lake Manitou and Muxinkuckee, and with traditons and legends he could take you back at least one hundred and fifty years, and in the language of Blackstone, "So far that the momory of man (or Indian) runneth not to the contrary." You will notice that the Cass county seal (seal of the Cass Circuit Court) represents an Indian chief shaking hands with a white man. The Indian is Aubbeenaubee, and the white man General Cass. They were fast friends for many years. The fact that a township is named after him in Fulton county where he often stayed, shows that he was no common Indian.

It was in the month of August, in a terrible dry time. It had not rained for weeks. Indian Creek and Blue Grass had gone dry, and fish, frogs, turtles, muskrats and tadpoles were all dying for the want of water, and we had to dig deep on the edge of the prairie to get enough water for ourselves. One day it was red hot, and the muttering thunder portended a storm. Along in the afternoon the black clouds began to roll up like a pall in the west, and the thunder, peal on peal, shook the very earth, and the animals and birds sought shelter. I cannot but say I always enjoyed a thunder storm, for if it does kill you, you will never know what hurt you, and you are not troubled with doctors, and it is a kind of an easy death. Night came on apace and a terrible night it was. Thunder and lightning, wind and a deluge of rain that seemed as though it would sweep everything before it, but our little cabin stood the storm manfully. When the storm was at its worst we were somewhat scared. As father was not at home, mother got the Bible began to read, and I kind of laughed before I thought, and she gave me a moral lecture and said it was wrong to laugh then. I told her that it was, but I could not help laughing sometimes, if it killed me, and I do believe that if my best friend was dying, and gave a curious kind of a kick, I would have to laugh right out in meeting. It was such a night, that history tells us, Napoleon Bonapart died. While his spirit was passing away a furious hurricane dashed the waves against the rock-bound coast of the island of St. Helena. While the storm was beating against our cabin like the angry waves of the sea, we heard a scream like that of a panther, that made the hair stand on my head, and scared mother nearly to death. I grabbed the ax and told her we would die game. We then heard some wolves howling, and another scream near by, and all at once the door burst open and in fell Mingo, the Indian boy, and the squaw and papoose that belonged to the Indian that I had found dead in the hollow tree. They were nearly scared to death. We barricaded the door as soon as possible, and in a moment the wolves were around the house. They had started over from the Tippecanoe before the storm had commenced to let us know that Aubbeenaubee was about to die, and wanted some of us to go over and see him. The storm came on and they got lost, and the wolves got after them, and a moment more they would be to late. The only window we had was a log cut out on the north side of the house, and two eight by ten glass put in, and that was the beacon light that guided them, and saved them from the wolves. We were afraid that the wolves would come down the big stick chimney, which was not very high. We put all the rest of the folks up in the clapboard loft, and they pulled the little pole ladder up after them, and Mingo and myself stood guard at the door and fire-place. Looking around I saw a big wolf reared upon his hind legs looking in through our little window. His eyes looked like tin saucers. I told Mingo to lay low and draw his breath as true as a hair, while I gently took down the little old rifle, and carelessly drew a bead on Mr. Wolf and fired, broke the window all to smash and tenderly sent a ball through his physiognomy that spoiled him from ever having his photograph taken; that settled his stomach, and the next morning I salted him down for winter meat. The wolves left us and the storm went down. The sun came up next morning in all his glorious splendor, and peace reigned once more on the Blue Grass. The papoose was very pretty, eyes and hair as black as a raven, and a golden complexion. It was sick and its mother had brought it over to see if my mother could not do something for it, as she never turned away the poor and needy. There are three kinds of poor—the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devil's, and we never went back on the Lord's poor. There are three kinds of rich—the Lord's rich, the devil's rich, and the rich devils, and I always went for the rich devils; they are those who dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptiously every day, and thank God that they are not as other men, and will not give three cents to suffering humanity, and are preparing themselves for a gilt-edge funeral and warm quarters hereafter, and those who consider themselves righteous are much further from the kingdom of heaven than the very sinners whom they despise.

The next morning Mingo and myself took the trail for the Tippecanoe to see how Aubbee was. We arrived there in the afternoon, and Oh, such a sight! There laid poor Aubbee, wasting away with some kind of fever. His face lit up with a sad smile as I shook him by the hand. There were only two old Indians with him, who could not help him, and the worst of all was the storm of the night before had blown down their bark wigwam and nearly drowned them. Aubbee was all wet; but I had brought him a blanket, shirt and some other things that Mingo said he needed. We fixed him up on a litter or bark cot, and he was more comfortable and cheerful. It appears that when young he had met Father De Smett, a Catholic priest, who had passed through this part of the country, and who was the first white man who went up into the Black Hills among the Indians, and found that there was gold there. He then told the Indians to never let the white man know of the gold, or they would come and take their land from them. The Indians guarded it with a jealous care for many years, but at last the white man found out the gold, and it has turned out just as Father De Smett said it would. The white man has robbed the poor Indians and taken their land, the Black Hills country, from them, and drove them away from their homes, which was solmnly guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1868, and Gen. Terrell, who has been hunting down Sitting Bull and his band, even into Canada, was one of the United States Commissioners at the treaty, and it was then and there guarranteed that no white man should cross the boundary line without the consent of the Indians. But you all know the result. Even Gen. Crook has been engaged this fall in moving some remnants of the Indians up into the headwaters of the Missouri, where the climate or soil causes the manes and tails of the ponies to drop off. But of this again.

As I remarked, Aubbee when young had met Father De Smett, who had given him a little cross and a small book—part Latin and part English—and he had them yet. He wanted me to go over to Winamac and see if I could not find a priest, as he had heard there was one there. I went over next day, and found only two or three houses where Winamac now stands. There had been a priest there, but he had gone North to see some other Indians. I returned and told Aubbee, who was very down hearted. He wanted me to talk to him about the future, and asked me about St. Peter, and I told him in Indian. That it was written in the Book, that the Keys of the Kingdom were delivered unto Peter, and that whatsoever was bound on earth should be bound in heaven, &c., &c. "And on this Rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." He said it was all right and was ready to go. I asked him where he was going and he said, "I am going way west to the happy hunting grounds, where the sun never sets, and where there are thousands of islands filled with game." I told him to look out a good place for me, and I would try to meet him there, and he said he would. He got weaker and weaker, as he could not eat anything. At last on the third night that I was with him, Mingo and myself were watching, he struggled some and beckoned me to come to him. I went and took him by the hand and put my ear to his mouth. He whispered something in Indian, but I could not understand him, and he passed away gently over onto the other shore, and I wish I was as sure of heaven as that poor Indian.

Now, my dear Christian friends, I must close for the present. Some time again I will tell you how, when and where we buried him, and in the meantime will give you this passage of scripture to ponder on: "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" or, "What shall he give in exchange for his soul?"

The Butler Record of last week says W. P. Erwin, the man who jumped out of a second story window at the Commercial House, last week, died to-day at 12:15. His remains was taken to his home, North Fairfield, Hurion county, Ohio.

SUCH IS LIFE.

BY BELLE BRUCE.

One cheerless evening in the early part of May,
The rain, having poured in torrents all the live-long day,
Still drizzled, while swift gusts of chilly wind,
Dark clouds and muddy streets, distracted frame and mind;
A woman, no stranger amid the busy strife,
Of the masses of the city to fill the wants of life,
Turned from her weekly labor, with those heart-throbs keenly light
So well known to working people on the sixth day's cherished night.

She was neither young, nor old, but was somewhat passing fair,
Though better looking might have been, if bearing less of care,
For it helps not woman's beauty, bringing children forth in sorrow,
And sharing Adam's curse besides, taking thought [illegible];
For, in our [illegible], 'tis right-well known, by toil[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] much in journeyings back and forth, and car-fare more's the pity.
Good people are constrained to spend, in precious time and money,
In getting back and forth from work, 'tis anything but funny!

Our woman had a patient mare, whose Christian name was Bettie,
A business wagon Bettie drew, quite useful, though not pretty,
And, as her mistress stepped aloft, amidst the blast and drizzle,
To take her seat, that evening drear, Bet seemed inclined to grizzle;
She tossed her head, drew back her ears, and, bouncing up her haunches,
Her mistress soused on cushions wet, with unbecoming launches,
Then took to clattering down the street, with such uneasy vigor
That, spiteful, or coquettish grown, Bet surely showed her figure.

"Whoa! Bettie! Stop!" the woman cried, half frantic with the clatter;
Bet, heeding neither sound nor strain, for might and main did patter,
While spry young nags took in the scene with sly, approving glances,
Applauding well her escapade, with sundry rears and prances,
And lines of people going home, along the sidewalk streaming,
With every grade of awe or mirth their countenance beaming,
Just gazed upon the woman lone, buried by them helter skelter!
"Man's inhumanity to man," urged not a soul to help her.

"Push on behind," a newsboy cried, "Wake up," a teamster shouted;
"So-ho! Bettie!" plead the worried dame, but Bet the caution flouted;
She'd have her way, the perverse brute, and, while insisting on it,
A blast more vicious than the rest blew off the woman's bonnet!
Then rose she strongly in her might, her nerve did not forsake her,
And held the reins with steady hands, appealing to her Maker.
God will help those who help themselves, and soon, though fierce and foaming,
A few right well-directed jerks curtailed Bet's random roaming.

Then to the sidewalk drawing close, despite brute force resisting,
With courteous, although piteous voice, to aid her by assisting
Her check-rein tie to ring close by, she begged a passing stranger.
He started, viewed the storm-tossed form, thinks he, some played-out Granger.
Not of my set I see; "what check?" then moved him on right sneaking.
Surprised the lady looked and pained most on the point of weeping.
Would all men in that busy crowd in her sad plight thus scorn her?
She turned one hopeless look about, and, coming round the corner,
Her quick eye caught a sight which caused her heart with joy to quiver;
A young lad holding her poor hat aloft with cheery vigor
Came passing on. God bless the boy! He soon was close beside her,
And, grasping firm the restive mare, with soothing words he plied her
The lady smoothed her toilet tossed, Bet soon gave up the tussle,
The boy smiled on a bright, new coin, as off the parties rustle;
And through long months, that pesky scene recalled mid bursts of laughter,
The lady never fails to bless the staunch young lad who helped her.
—*Chicago Ledger.*

A HIGHWAYMAN OUTWITTED;

Or, Exchange No Robbery.

[From London Society, Christmas number, 1877.]

Dingle farm was such a pretty place. Charmingly situated at the foot of a slope, it commanded an extensive view of a beautiful Kentish valley, the ground rising to a ridge of wooded hills in the far distance.

Its steep tiled roof, covered with yellow lichens, indicated its antiquity, and the numerous farm-buildings, ricks and barns, which stood around in picturesque confusion, marked it as wealthy and prosperous in a language of their own. An orchard of venerable, but not the less full-bearing, apple and pear trees ran up the incline behind the house; the pasture-fields were intersected by woods of oaks, under which a tangled mass of undergrowth lent a wild beauty to the spot, the birds keeping up a sweet incessant concert from sunrise to sunset in the branches above.

Two shady lanes led down to Dingle farm from the high-road, which was more than half a mile distant. This old and attractive place had been for generations in the possession of the Dales, a respectable and wealthy family of farmers, and among the villages and country round was better known by the name of Dale's farm. It was inhabited at the time of our story—the latter part of the last century—by old Mr. Dale and his widowed daughter-in-law. Richard Dale, her husband, died soon after the birth of their youngest child, the only surviving son out of four, three of whom died in infancy.

This boy, now 13 years old, was doted on by his grandfather and widowed mother. An orphan grandchild of old Mr. Dale's—a bright, clever girl of 20, named Susan Stidolph—lived with them since the death of her mother, his only daughter, and was Mrs. Dale's right hand. She directed the servants, looked after the dairy, fed the poultry, kept the accounts, and always went to market on market days, Mr. Dale being now too infirm to undertake the journey and transact business.

The market was held at Hazleton, a town distant about seven miles; and thither the farmers sent their cattle, poultry and vegetable produce for sale the first Wednesday in every month. These journeys were attended with some anxiety and not a little danger from highwaymen, who still infested the roads, and who did not fail to make use of market day as an available opportunity for plunder. As the road was much frequented on these particular days, Susan went backward and forward without fear of an encounter with these uncomfortable gentry.

It was the evening before market-day. Supper was just over at the farm, and Mrs. Dale was busy removing it from the large old-fashioned oak table in the kitchen. A bright fire blazed on the spacious hearth, though it was the end of June, and old Mr. Dale sat in the chimney-corner under the immense chimney, where a collection of hams hung in various stages of smoking.

"Now mind, Susan, that you be early for market to-morrow," said Mr. Dale, as she seated herself.

"Never fear, aunt; I'll be off betimes. Thomas must start first with the two cows and the heifer, and I'll follow when they're well on their way. Don't you disturb yourself in the morning, aunt dear."

"Bless the child, as if I shouldn't be up and about against your starting! I shall see to your breakfast, of course."

"I wish you'd let me go, too, mother," said Ben, the boy before mentioned, who was whittling a stick at the door. "I know I could help Susy."

"No, no, no, my dear; you're too young," replied his mother, while the old man, removing his pipe, said, coaxingly:

"All in good time, my lad; all in good time. Let things come by degrees. [illegible] your [illegible] all the better farmer for a little book-larning."

"But suppose Susy should meet a highwayman, grandfather. Then I should be of use. Wouldn't I tackle him just! It would be fun."

"Eh, lad, eh! Young folks talk a deal o' nonsense," laughed the old man. "Those gentry you speak of are not so easy to tackle, I can tell you."

"Did you ever meet one, grandfather?" asked the boy.

"Ay, ay, and I rode home as hard as I could, with him at my heels. But it's no use o' frightening Susan, when she's going to-morrow."

"I'm not frightened, grandad," said Susan, going up and kissing the old man.

Ben here ran across and, coming up unperceived, pulled one of Susan's curls, which had tumbled from underneath her cap.

"Don't, Ben, you plague!" cried Susan; and she tried to catch him as he ducked away from her hand and jumped over a settee, where he sat on the floor in the attitude of a frog, ready to leap if she chose to follow him. But, seeing that she took no heed, he crawled up to her, and said:

"What should you do, Susy, if a footpad came up and asked for your money or your life? I wonder whether you'd call me a plague then? Ha, ha!"

"I shouldn't want you," laughed Susan; "for I should tell him to go about his business, and ask what he'd do with my life when he'd got it."

"Ah! it's all very fine to be pert now, but you'll long for poor plaguey Ben then, I know;" and Ben here not only pulled the curl again, but tweaked the cap off the girl's head. She caught him, and was in the act of administering punishment by a box on the ear, when he leaped over her stooping form, and ran up-stairs to bed.

The next morning Susan rose at 5, and dressed herself with much care and neatness. Ben met her as she came to the kitchen door; and Mrs. Dale, who was already down, began to cut large slices of bread-and-butter, and told him to be quiet and get his breakfast.

Susan went to see that her basket of poultry, eggs and butter was ready packed.

"Don't let the ducks go for less than six shillings the couple, child," said Mrs. Dale, "and get as much as you can for the fowls. Ducks are in season, and ought to fetch a good price."

"Susan's a duck herself," chimed in Ben.

"You're a goose, at all events," rejoined Susan; "though I shouldn't like to have the selling of you, for you would not fetch much." And she sat down opposite the boy and began her breakfast, the farm servants coming in soon after to get theirs.

"Tummas started betimes," said Ben; "I heard him go. Make haste, Susy—eat away."

"There's no hurry, my dear," said Mrs. Dale, as she stirred her porridge; "but you can go and see if Jerry's all ready, and bring him round."

Jerry was the horse, of respectable and ancient appearance and somewhat clumsy build, on which Susan usually made her journeys to market. She was a good horsewoman, having been accustomed to ride about the farm with her grandfather since she was quite a child, and she was rather impatient of Jerry's slow paces, though she knew them to be a necessity on market-day.

"Lady, your palfry waits," cried Ben, bowing at the kitchen door with mock dignity.

"Bless the boy!" exclaimed his mother; "he's full of fun, I declare. Come and help Susan with her baskets."

Jerry was led to the mounting-stone, which stood in the yard, Susan was duly settled on her saddle, the baskets adjusted, and the horse ambled away up the wooded lane.

"Think of me when you meet the robbers, Susy," squealed Ben after her, as he pretended to be overcome with grief at her departure.

Susan rode along, enjoying the fresh morning and the song of the birds. The dew twinkled on the grass and herbage, and the sun glinted through the trees overhead, while the scent of the hay, now being made into ricks, filled the air with its delicious fragrance.

When Susan turned into the high-road she found it full of carts, horsemen and farmers, all bent on the same errand as herself.

It was of no moment whether she arrived at Hazleton sooner than her neighbors, so she took no pains to urge on the steady-going old horse, and she was soon left alone at the foot of a steep ascent.

Before many minutes had elapsed, a gentleman on a fine bay horse overtook her, and, reining him in with difficulty, asked if he were right for Hazleton, and if it were market-day there.

Susan looked round at him, and was struck with the handsome aquiline face and piercing dark eyes which seemed to read her through. Dressed in the best fashion of the time, his horse carefully groomed till its glossy coat shone brightly in the sunlight, he made a marked contrast to Susan, on her thick-made, clumsy animal.

"You are bound for the market, too, little maid!" inquired the gentleman, raising his hat as he spoke:

"Yes, sir. All the folks are going there a'most, this morning, I think," answered Susan shyly.

"And what have you there? Chickens and butter?" her interlocutor went on to say. "Do you like the business of buying and selling?"

"It depends on the prices I get for them," returned Susan quickly.

The gentleman laughed, and stopped for a moment to arrange the leather of his stirrup more to his liking; while Susan rode on, wondering what a well-bred man, on a thorough-bred horse, could want at Hazleton on a market-day.

While she mused on these points, he he again overtook her.

"May I ask your name?" he said.

"My name is Susan Stidolph," she answered simply; and, though she would have given much to ask him the same question, she refrained from innate feelings of courtesy.

As if he divined her thoughts, he said:

"My name is Hamilton St. John. Do you like it?"

"Very much; and what do you call your [illegible]"

"Wildfire; and a famous stepper he is! Good-by, Susan; I hope you'll get good prices for your fowls and ducks." And away he sped at a tremendous pace.

The market was becoming very full when Susan reached Hazleton, and many sounds of life resounded on all sides.

Here stood ranges of stalls covered with fruit, heaps of vegetables being piled behind in glorious confusion.

Baskets and coops containing live poultry lined the interior of the market-place. Farther on came the pens full of sheep and lambs; then goodly oxen; then horses of various breeds, sizes and shapes; colts and ponies, grouped in a place set apart for the purpose.

Tins, pans, crockery and wooden vessels attracted the housewives to the center of the market, and toys and sweets-stalls kept their venders perpetually on the alert, so attractive were these wares to the children of the community.

Susan having met Thomas, and given Jerry into his charge, entered the market, and did her best to effect the sale of her poultry; while the farming-man undertook the vending of the cows, submitting his bargains to Susan's judgment before concluding them.

The day soon came to a close; all their marketings were attended with good success, and Susan, having made her purchases at the draper's—an old friend of her aunt's, at whose house she usually dined on these occasions—concealed her money, to the amount of thirty pounds in gold and notes, in the secret pockets of her stays, purposely made to stow away these treasures, and mounted Jerry for her ride homeward. Very blithe was Susan at the result of her day's work. The cows had fetched a capital price, and the heifer alone remained unpurchased. Her poultry was all sold, and not a pat of butter remained in her basket.

Susan determined to return by a lane which wound circuitously from the town of Hazleton to the borders of Dingle farm. By this she would avoid the society of several half-tipsy farmers and rough horsemen, whose proximity was very undesirable. Jerry stepped out as was his wont when he scented his stable in the far distance; and Susan hummed to herself as she looked on the beauty of the evening and the scenery around.

Birds were singing their soft evening lays; shadows fell darkly across the road from the overhanging bows; the last rays of the sun gleamed brightly through every gap in the hedge; and fleecy clouds, tinted with the gay colors of a parrot's wing, floated away eastward in the pale-blue sky.

Susan had not proceeded two miles when the sound of a horse's hoofs struck on her ear; and, as she turned to look up the lane to see who it might be, her well-dressed acquaintance of the morning rode up to her side and greeted her with a polite bow.

"Well met, Susan! Why, you're late from market. I hope you've been successful."

"Pretty well," curtly replied the girl, who was inclined usually to be reserved to strangers.

"Why, you've an empty basket, I perceive. Do you know I was not so far off as you might think; I saw you while you were making your bargains," said the gentleman, looking straight at Susan with a knowing look.

"Well," returned she, raising her eyebrows, "I had a notion that I caught sight of your face once; but, seeing it belonged to a man in a smock-frock, of course I took no heed."

The stranger laughed, and there was something in his manner which made Susan feel uncomfortable.

He proceeded to ask her numerous questions, to which she gave at last only monosyllabic answers; for the courteous manner of Mr. Hamilton St. John, which had so attracted her in the morning, had given place to an unpleasant familiarity of tone, that grated upon the girl's sense of refinement; and she hoped that her disinclination to converse would presently induce him to ride on, and leave her. He soon remarked on her taciturnity, and asked her why she was so silent.

"I don't care to talk much to strangers," she replied.

"But I have told you my name, and you may judge when you see a gentleman," said he.

"How do I know that you are a gentleman?" asked Susan bluntly. "I think its very bad manners to ask so many questions. At all events, it's not the way simple folks are taught."

"Who do you think I can be, then, Susan, my dear?" inquired the horseman insinuatingly.

"You may be a highwayman for aught I know," courageously exclaimed the girl.

Her companion laughed loudly and long; and Susan in anger, and desperation at his pertinacity, endeavored to urge poor old Jerry to a better pace.

"What a good guesser you are, my dear!" cried the horseman. "Suppose I take you at your word, and ask you, after the fashion of real highwaymen, to let me look at your purse."

"I don't carry a purse," replied the girl, now somewhat alarmed, and believing that her suspicions as to his strange behavior were not without foundation.

"Do you see this?" said the man, in a jeering tone, drawing a small pistol from his breast pocket. "It's a little instrument I carry, to induce people to tell the truth. Perhaps it'll make you do so. Come, out with your money," he added, in a rough voice, catching hold of Jerry's bridle at the same moment.

Susan was a spirited girl, but she turned pale. They had arrived at a part of the road where it sank between high hedges, and a rising ground on either side hid it entirely from view.

It was becoming dark, and, as Susan looked right and left, she heard nothing but the faint breeze among the trees, and the chirp of the grasshopper in the long reeds at the roadside, and all idea of assistance from a casual passenger she knew to be almost hopeless. Though quite faint with terror, she rallied all her courage, and determined to brave out the attempt of the man to rob her of her money.

For one moment hope revived. The stranger dismounted and passed his bridle over the low, overhanging bough of an elder-tree, and Susan took the opportunity to whip Jerry into something like a trot; but she had not proceeded many yards when the man came running after, easily overtook her, and, laughing deri[illegible] spot, where he again asked her to deliver up her purse to his care.

"Better do it quietly, Susan, my dear," he urged. "I shall take it by hook or by crook."

Susan still stoutly refused, declaring with many assertions that she carried no purse.

"Well, then, we must try what can be done by searching. It's a tiresome process, but I'm very patient, and not pressed for time to-night."

He lifted Susan out of her saddle as easily as if she had been a baby, unsaddled Jerry, turning him loose to graze as he pleased, and commenced searching her baskets. Finding nothing but a few parcels of tea, calico, and ribbon, which he carelessly threw down in the road, he next begged the terrified girl to remove her hat and cloak, and, coming close to her, began feeling for her pockets.

Susan's indignation knew no bounds; but the robber only laughed, and told her he should take every means to extract the gold from her, and, taking out a large clasp-knife, he said: "It's such a pity to cut this pretty bodice asunder; but I must, if you are so obstinate. Bless you, do you think I've been years on the road, and don't know the ways of you pretty little maids? The money that was paid for the cow is somewhere about, and I am pretty certain it's in a particular pocket of your corset. I shall cut your laces if you try my patience too long;" and he began to insert the knife into the lace of her bodice.

Susan, trembling lest she should lose her senses, now made up her mind to part with her money, and assured him that if he would retire out of sight for a few minutes she would get at her pocket and give it into his hands.

The robber declared that he could not do that, but that he had no objection to turn his back. "I don't want to distress you, my dear," he said; but he pulled out his pistol at the same time, and stood waiting.

The poor girl proceeded to take off her dress, and, after some difficulty, removed her stays, and, donning her cloak hastily, threw them down before the highwayman.

He seized upon them, and, discovering the pocket, soon rifled it of its contents, and then picked up her dress, and began to feel about the linings, to find, if possible, more bank-notes which might be sewn up in them. As Susan stood shaking and irresolute a sudden thought seized her. Catching up Jerry's saddle, which lay on the ground at her side, she threw it over the hedge, exclaiming, "You shan't have it all, at any rate."

The thief, off his guard for the moment, and thinkin that the saddle might contain the greater part of the spoil, threw down the dress with an oath; and, cursing frightfully, clambered into and over the hedge to recover the saddle. One of his pistols fell from his coat to the ground; Susan threw it over the opposite hedge, and, releasing the bridle of the robber's horse, climbed nimbly by the aid of the stirrup on to his back, passing her right knee over the large pistol holster, and giving the animal the reins, golloped up the lane at a tremendous pace.

A loud curse and the crack of a pistol, which only caused the horse to increase its speed, followed; but the bullet missed its aim. Susan heard it whiz past in dangerous proximity to her ear, and it then lodged harmlessly in the trunk of an old oak by the wayside.

Away flew Wildfire like the wind, with Susan on his back, and her courage rose every moment, as she remembered that old Jerry had wandered grazing up the lane, and that it would be impossible for the thief to overtake her on the well-bred animal she rode, even if he attempted pursuit. For an instant, a clattering of hoofs made her look hastily back; but the noise was only a lumbering attempt on the part of old Jerry to follow, and keep up with her. Susan's hurried ride off and the shot of the pistol had disturbed his calm grazings, and he turned with a clumsy start before the robber could lay hold on her, and, unincumbered by Susan, baskets, or saddle, trotted off at a novel and excited pace after her. Certain now of safety, she urged the beautiful animal she sat on to its utmost speed, and dashed desperately homeward.

"Why, here's a go, mother!" cried Ben, rushing into the farm-kitchen full tilt. "Here's Susy tearing down the lane like mad! I never thought Jerry could go so fast. I was on the hayrick, and saw her coming. She's something white on."

"Susan in white! It must have been her ghost," said poor superstitious Mrs. Dale, putting down her dishes, and turning pale with apprehension.

A great clattering of hoofs over the stones of the yard soon divested her mind of this absurd notion; for, rattling up to the entrance, hardly reined in at the house-door, came the dark-bay horse, flecked with foam, having galloped for at least five miles at the top of his speed, with the excited, half-clad girl upon his back.

It was the work of a moment for Ben to seize the bridle, and hold the animal's head, while Susan dropped, rather than dismounted, into her aunt's outstretched arms, and, overcome by her previous emotion, burst into tears.

"Goodness gracious!" cried the good woman, altogether scared, "whatever does it all mean?"

"I've been robbed, aunt! Oh, dear! all the money's gone!" and she sobbed still more.

"Poor girl!" said Ben, affectionately, seeing the girl's almost fainting condition. "Come in-doors, Susy."

Her aunt led her into the kitchen, and Ben, though as curious as a kitten, knew about horses to see that the one he held must not be allowed to stand with his flanks reeking from recent exercise; so he led him off to the stable, and, having fastened and covered him well up, he returned to the house as quickly as his legs could carry him.

At this moment all were startled, as old Jerry came bungling into the yard with a clattering, ungainly gallop, stripped of his usual accoutrements. He made his own way to the stable; and Ben, entering the kitchen, found Susan sitting by his grandfather in the chimney-corner, while she recounted the adventure she had met with.

"Ben was right, you see, and I did meet a highwayman," she said, as her spirits began to return. "But I'm so grieved to have lost your money."

"[illegible] you're safe, my dear!" said old Mr. Dale, patting her hand.

"Why, the horse you were riding is worth more than what you've lost, I'll be bound," cried Ben. "It's a beauty, grandfather! What a brave, clever trick you played in riding off on him, Susy! But why was he so vexed about the saddle? Why, of course he thought there was money in it. That's where robbers hide their plunder. I'll be bound there's something in his saddle. I'll go and fetch it. Hurray!"

Off ran the lad, and, calling one of the men, desired him to unsaddle the animal and groom him down immediately.

The saddle, when removed, proved too heavy for Ben to carry into the house, and old Mr. Dale, who had followed him to see the horse, aided him to bring it in. They laid it on the kitchen table, and commenced searching it all over.

In the padding they found bank notes amounting to £200, and, from an artfully-concealed leather lining, under the saddle-flaps, golden guineas poured out in incredible numbers on to the table.

"Oh, my eye!" cried Ben. "Why, Susy, you're the robber, after all!"

"Oh, don't Ben!" said Susan, beginning to cry.

The astonishment of the old people was unbounded. They went on counting and counting till they arrived at the sum of £1,000, and they looked from one to the other, scarcely crediting their senses.

"Well!" exclaimed old Mr. Dale, "the first thing to be done is to give this up to the proper owners. Susan's nothing to do with it, nor have we. But I think it's our duty to inform the patrol where they are likely to find yonder ruffian. Deprived of his horse, he cannot proceed far from the spot, and Susan may as well have any reward that Government may be ready to give; and this fellow is very likely to be the man who robbed the Yorkshire coach t'other day. They offer £100 to those that find him."

"Oh, pray don't, grandfather—pray don't let me be the cause of his being taken!" cried Susan, imploringly.

"Nonsense, my dear!" replied the old man; "when the path of duty is straight and clear before you, you must walk up to it, though it's hard and unpleasant. You don't wish yonder thief to take more money, do you, from those perhaps who can ill spare it?"

Without delay Mr. Dale dispatched a man with a full description of the robber, and instructions to the patrol as to the likelihood of his being in the neighborhood, and early the next morning a search was set on foot in all directions by the officials at Hazleton.

Within three days the notorious thief Bob Reeve (for such was his real name, and that by which he was known on the road), was taken. The patrol had been on his track since his attack on the Yorkshire coach, and had no difficulty in securing the villain when furnished by Mr. Dale with the particulars of Susan's rencontre with him, and her description of his person.

He was lodged in Greystone jail, and was shortly after convicted and executed. The money found in the saddle was duly handed over to the Government, who offered half the reward set on the man's head to Susan. She, however, could not bring herself to accept it, but entreated that she might keep the robbers horse Wildfire. This, after much correspondence and deliberation, she was permitted to do, to her great satisfaction, as she regarded the beautiful animal as the cause of her escape from danger, and perchance death. The money found on the highwayman was restored to Mr. Dale, and poor Susan's mind was therefore relieved on this point.

She married before long a farmer in the neighborhood, and never ventured to market again.

Ben was in due time invested with the longed-for dignity of selling the farm-produce. He failed to encounter any gentlemen of the road, and, as his grandfather often told him, it was too much to expect two out of the same family to meet and outwit a highwaymen.

A Vermonter on Mr. Evarts.

At the great meeting held in Cooper Institute in October last, to sustain the administration of President Hayes, at which it had been announced that Mr. Evarts would be present, a gentleman from Vermont, who had never seen the Secretary of State, but had a desire to do so, said to the person seated next to him, "Is Mr. E-varts on the platform?"

"No; he has not yet arrived."

"He's expected?"

"Oh, yes; he'll be along presently."

"I've never seen Mr. E-varts, though I've heard a good deal of him. He's got a farm up to Windsor, in our State."

"Well, when he comes in I'll tell you. The boys generally give him a cheer when he comes on the stage. Ah, there he comes!"

"Is *that* him?"

"Yes."

"William *M.* E-varts?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed the Vermonter. "Why, he *looks as though he boarded!*"—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

Preservation of the Dead.

The corpse of the great Italian republican, Mazzini, was petrified by the method invented by Senor Gorini, of Lodi. Recent travelers say that it proves entirely successful, the features of the eminent agitator presenting no visible alteration, and the expression well preserved, as he reposes in his tomb, which is open to the inspection of visitors. Senor Gorini has not revealed the secret of his method, but has taken measures to give it to the public at his death.

THE DYING YEAR.

Far, far away, there is a glint of crimson in the West,
A roseate glow, as sparks of fire set in the opal's breast;
And myriad isles of purple cloud float in a sea of gold,
Whose shapes each moment, changed anew, some beauties fresh unfold.

The red leaves strew the garden walk; the autumn shadows fall
Across the path, in gloaming gray; the whistling plovers call
Their comrades to the sheltering fen—the stealthy owl skims by,
What time the white moon 'gins to show her crescent in the sky.

And rise from river side the mists, and cattle cease to graze,
And lay them down beneath the boughs; and in the gathering haze,
The marsh-lights show their glittering sparks of all-deluding fire,
To lure the headless wayfarer unto the treacherous [illegible]

Wet are the last few [illegible] gorgeous crown
Bows heavily its petals bright, with glittering gems bent down;
The crimson fuchsia gently nods her purple-lined bells;
The frosty nights creep on apace, and the short daylight tells

Of coming winter; when the earth shall robed be with snow,
And bare shall be the forest trees; nor shall there longer blow
One bloom of all the blossoms fair that brightened summer hours,
Till the spring shall smile on the earth again, and bring us back the flowers.

PITH AND POINT.

"Put your lips on ice" is the latest slang.

A rum crowd—Toper-graphical engineers.

If you receive a blow from a fellow full of Bourbon, can you be said to have had a whisky punch?

When a faithful mother goes on a whaling expedition, she never fails to get all the blubber she wants.

A Brooklyn girl has been arrested for burglary—as if a young woman had no right to be out with her jimmy.

The great advantage about a lean wife is that you don't have to call in a carpenter every time she falls down stairs

A tramp had entered a widow's cot
One dark, uncanny night.
She felled him with a big slungshot,
Such was the widow's might.

Full many a gem of rarest hue serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a maid who toyed with kerosene
Has gently clambered up the golden stair.

It's a wise child that knows its own father, and a wise cask of vinegar that knows its own mother.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A man who has just had to rig his wife up in a $100 seal-skin cloak, charges it all to the rig-her of the climate.

Customer—"Have my goods been sent home?" Grocer (who has just laid them on the scales)—"They are on the weigh, sir."

"My dear," said a husband in startling tones, after awaking his wife in the night, "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, then, do for goodness sake be still, or it may come up."

Before deciding to marry a poetess, metre and scrutinize her feet. After scanning her, if she prove, in a measure, well versed, and not averse to you, you canto the mark forever after—if you will.

A base, ignoble brute from Oil City says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, but 40, with a cardinal-red plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life and death struggle between nature and art, with art on top with a large majority.

"Well, may I hope, then, dear, that, at some future time, I may have the happiness of making you my wife?" "Yes, I hope so, I'm sure," she replied, "for I'm getting tired of suing fellows for breach of promise."

His wife died recently, and, meeting a friend on the street, he said, despondingly: "Well, the old woman is gone." "Where?" asked his sympathizing friend, who had not heard of her decease. "I don't know, but she is dead anyhow," said Patrick.

"Where no hope is found, is found no fear,"

wrote the paragraphist, in a sentimental mood; and

"Where no hope is found, is found no beer,"

was the impecunious compositor's free translation, just from a free lunch and a free drink.—*Breakfast Table.*

"Don't set on me!" exclaimed a testy old fellow, when, by the lurching of the car, a rough-looking customer was deposited in his lap. "Eggscuse me, Hen-ry," returned the man; "you've run a-fowl o' the wrong chicken, I cackleate! But I'll not brood over your mistake, or lay around this coop a minute longer!" And he scratched out.

A man from Boston would not confess astonishment at anything he saw in Nevada. As he was passing a hotel in Virginia City the cap blew from one of the chimneys. It was a circular piece of sheet-iron, painted black, slightly convex, and the four supports were like legs. The wind carried it down street, and it went straddling along like a living thing. The Boston man asked what it was. "A bed-bug from the hotel," was the reply. "By George, I never saw anything like that—," he began, and then added, "outside of Boston."

Barnwell Rhett, the incorrigible punster, stuck his head in our doorway, day before yesterday, and said: "Why is a blind man eating chestnuts like Martin Luther at the time of his proscription by the imperial edict?" "Get out, you blarsted, ——!" and the ten-pound weight came leaping from under our desk. "Because he's at the Diet of Worms!" screamed Barnwell, trying to dodge. Blood-spatters on the door-jam and a large grease-spot in the hall record the bold adventurer's doom.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

A Filter to Purify Air.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Useful Arts, attention was called to a simple method of filtering the air of an apartment. The object is to free the air from dust, excessive dampness, and possibly, from the germs of malaria. The contrivance consists essentially of a fibrous woven fabric, strengthened by brass wire. It is to be applied to windows and ventilators, and may be of service on railway cars to exclude dust. It has the merit of checking draughts, while admitting air. Its general use might tend to prevent the spread of malarial diseases, and modify the dangers that dirty streets occasion to the health of city residents.—*New York Tribune.*

OHIO PENITENTIARY HORRORS

Described by an Offender Who was for Eleven Months in the Institution.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There's the case of Frank Bechtel, on three years' sentence, a man who was working in Sill's stove foundry, and, in some way, through over-lifting, no doubt, strained his back. He complained of his back continually for two weeks, but did his task every day. One morning he was unable to leave his bed. The doctor visited him, looked at him, and then said: "Dutchy, you can't play that on me. If you want to be a cripple I will fix you to perfection." He then had him taken in by six convicts and stripped. They put on his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He then took a blow-pipe and spirit-lamp and burnt his back until the flesh began to roll off. After being released from his position he made a rush at the doctor, and would have throttled him had he not been overpowered. He was then put into the dungeon and kept there with his back undressed until the next day. Upon the guards going to him he was unable to walk. He was not allowed to go near the hospital, and in two weeks' time he was not able to walk without the aid of crutches, and he is to-day an incurable cripple.

Then there's the case of James Quill, a five-year man. For a breach of discipline he was kept in the dungeon fourteen days, and ducked in ice-water twice a day during the fourteen days. When released from the dungeon he was unable to stand. He was taken to the hospital. He weighed 192 pounds when he went into the dungeon, and when he came out he scarcely weighed 165 pounds. He was looked upon as the model man in physique of the prison; but since his severe punishment he has contracted heart-disease, doubtless from the intense cold of the water and being put wet into a damp cell, and is now slowly creeping to his grave.

There is a guard who, on the slightest pretext whatever, will strike down a prisoner with his loaded club, and woe to the convict who dares attempt to resist his blows. His revolver is always close at hand, and he uses it without scruple. One instance of this is the case of the man Smith. Smith was under sentence for five years. He worked in the cooper shop under this guard, who was continually getting him punished for trivial offenses, and Smith told him he was not dealing fairly with him. Guard told him that he was going to do as he pleased. He then told him to go to work. Smith refused to work until he had seen the Deputy Warden. The guard got his club to strike him. Smith, seeing this, ran toward the Deputy Warden's office, the guard following close at his heels. Smith tripped and fell. The guard, having his revolver in hand, fired at the prostrate man twice, the balls taking effect and killing him. The guard had a mock trial in Columbus and was acquitted, none of the convict witnesses being heard.

Now for the different modes of punishment at the hands of the Deputy Warden—the sweat-box, the bull ring, the ducking tub, or baptismal font, as the prisoners call it. The sweat box and bull rings, not being barbarous enough, are little used, but the dungeon, or "hole," suffices for both. The ducking tub is situated in the asylum for the insane. A visitor is never allowed to see it. It is a large trough, 10x3 feet, on stanchions. Previous to ducking time it is filled with ice and water. It is presided over by two convicts who act as attendants in the asylum. At 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. the deputy marches over the men to get ducked—their offenses being for looking at a visitor passing them while at work, making a sign at, or speaking to, another prisoner, or such trivial offense. A man is taken out of a foundry, rolling in perspiration, out into the winter air, in his wet shirt, to the asylum. He is then stripped and shackled at the wrists and ankles, lifted up and suspended in the water until his breath is almost gone. He is then set up and water is splashed in his face until he begs pardon, if he can find breath, or until he faints, if he can't or will not beg. Then he's unshackled and put into his clothes, without drying, and taken over to the shop, where he must catch up on his task. If he fails, from weakness, to do so, he gets another ducking, and is then put in the dungeon without supper. In the dungeon he gets one-half rations of corn bread and one-half pint of water every twenty-four hours.

A Sharp Swindle.

A new development in the check-raising line has been manifested within the past few days, and one of our city banks mourns the consequences. The trick is original, although but an adaptation of a very old one, and so far the guilty parties are at large. As usual in such cases the simplicity of the scheme proved to be the cause of the success, and, unless the operators should give themselves away, a wide field lays before them.

The modus operandi was as follows: A decently-dressed man, got up to represent a traveling salesman, entered a country bank and bought a draft on Chicago for $1,500. Later in the day another customer turned up, and he wanted a draft for $15. Both received the documents, paid the charges, and departed. On the following day a draft for $1,500 was presented at the Chicago bank. The teller telegraphed to his country correspondent to know if such draft had been issued on that date, and, of course, received an affirmative reply. The money was paid over, and the recipient walked off with it.

On the following morning the purchaser of the $1,500 draft returns to the country bank, and with some little irritation states that he presented it in Chicago, and was met with a demand for identification, with which he was unable to comply. He, therefore, wants his money back, and, commissions being deducted, it is handed to him. Not for three days was it discovered that the draft presented in Chicago, and there honored, was the $15 one, deftly raised to $1,500, and by that time the swindlers had ample opportunity to cover up their tracks. On whom the loss will fall is an open question, for both banks enforced the usual rules in such cases made and provided, and it would be difficult to prove neglect on either.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A series of deep-sea researches, after the manner of the Challenger investigations, is to be instituted toward the close of next year, in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean, by an expedition under the direction of the Government of India.

Literary Charades in Rhyme.

Below are a number of ingenious charades, each couplet describing the name of a well known author. They were contributed by various persons to the New York *Graphic*, and their solution will prove a pleasant pastime for the home circle of a winter evening. The answers will be found appended:

1. My last a little spear, my first a field (in Saxon);
My whole the god with which a farmer drives his oxen.

2. My first is chopping with a heavy ax,
My last denotes departing—making tracks.

3. My first a bee's note singing on a flower,
My last a bolt of lightning in a shower.

4. To wed and [illegible] by his name appears to mean;
The whole suggests the use of Gretna Green.

5. He never was known of his songs to boast;
He is greater than many and less than most.

6. He earned a regal purple gown,
But always wore the garb of a clown.

7. This name—observe it very well—
Is a kind of bread and a hotel.

8. My first may be found on a salt-water slope;
My second in eatables, papers and soap.

9. That, which the shrewdest, most ingenious man
Could never make, a small pig often can.

10. And this (although not very nice, 'tis true),
The last named author always likes to do.

11. Look on this name—a sunbeam in between
A stocking and tormentor, you have seen.

12. An adverb and additions to a house;
The whole a dog does when he can't get loose.

13. My last is to think and my first barking louder;
My whole, you hear people inquire for his powder.

14. A letter that partakes of food,
And thus obtains a livelihood.

15. A carbonic mound, petrified, if you will—
An anthracite range—a bituminous hill.

16. Although he seldom would complain,
His name is an internal pain.

17. My first is a visible line, a signal to convey;
My second goes to its wedding, but never goes away.

18. His dual syllables will represent
A stately tree and what one should repent.

19. His motto always was, as I have heard,
Be virtuous first and wealthy afterward.

20. His name you'll not find difficult to guess—
The leading part in music and a tress.

21. A poet of great worth and fame,
Yet a sick brink will sound his name.

22. Another margin this; but let me tell you,
It is not sick and has some little value.

23. Just half a book my first will represent;
The rest is not a lease, but is a rent.

24. Three of my first in England's royal group;
The last a Cockney calls his feathered troop.

25. If names show tendencies, here is another
Who must have loved to wait upon and bother.

26. This is a vowel which is often read,
But never hears a single thing that's said.

27. Philosopher and savan both together,
And yet his name is lighter than a feather.

28. My first is a curse that people used to fear,
The rest a homestead-meadow lying near.

29. This name, as pronounced by himself, is revealed,
When a Yankee child teases its mother to yield.

30. In his name two syllables see—
A fop and a mountain is he.

31. His name it is used to gain power,
And his readers all laugh by the hour.

32. He wrote charming poetry—all his works show it,
And yet he was only three-fourths of a poet.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES.

1. Hawthorne; 2. Hugo; 3. Humboldt; 4. Marryatt; 5. Moore; 6. Motley; 7. Ruskin; 8. Shelley; 9. Hogg; 10. Waller; 11. Socrates; 12. Howells; 13. Bacon; 14. Keats; 15. Coleridge; 16. Akenside; 17. Mark Twain; 18. Beecher; 19. Goodrich; 20. Mulock; 21. Virgil; 22. Edgeworth; 23. Voltaire; 24. Dickens; 25. Cervantes; 26. De Foe; 27. Agassiz; 28. Bancroft; 29. Dumas; 30. Beaumont; 31. Lever; 32. Poe.

A Horse with Gold Shoes.

By instructions of an American lady, Miss Thomson, who has been resident in Edinburgh for some time back, Messrs. Marshall & Sons, jewelers, Great George street, have manufactured a set of horseshoes of solid gold, at the cost of £200; and on Friday a mare belonging to that lady was shod in the precious metal at the smithy of Prof. Baird, veterinary surgeon, St. James place. The shoes are of the ordinary size, and shape, and the nails with which they were fixed are also of gold. The mare was afterward conveyed to Messrs. Moir's horse repository, where she has been at livery for the past two months, and in the course of the afternoon was mounted and ridden about the yard by Miss Thomson. The animal was purchased for her present owner at one of Messrs. Moir's sales about two years ago, and since then has made a voyage across the Atlantic. Miss Thomson and her steed left Edinburgh on Friday night for London, en route, it is supposed, for America.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

The Length of a Minute.

Few persons realize how long a minute is. The New York *World* relates this of a witness who frequently used the expression, "several minutes:" "Now, Mr. Small," said the Judge, "when you think a minute is gone say 'now.' I will say 'now' when I wish you to begin." Mr. Small nodded his entire comprehension of the plan and looked confident of his ability to guess well. "Now," cried the Judge, and in a dead silence the court waited. The witness fidgeted about in his chair, and, with a great clock-face staring at him from the wall, stood the suspense as long as he was able, and then cried "Now." "Just twelve seconds," said the Judge, amid a chorus of laughter.

The Bite of a Cherub.

It was in church, and the bright-eyed, restless little cherub would stand up on the seat and spill the hymn-books and keep up an incipient racket, while its mother frowned threateningly in the interests of good order. Cherub committed some particularly flagrant outrage, when the scandalized mother suddenly pointed a threatening forefinger at it, after the manner of long-suffering mothers under such circumstances, and the cherub, after the manner of cherubs under such circumstances, just opened its mouth, took that baleful finger in, and shut down on it with a pressure that made that mother groan out in the wrong place: "Oh! Ouch! Have mercy on us!"—*Easton Free Press.*

The old and reliable piano manufacturers, George Steck & Co., of New York, have taken a sensible view of the hard times by offering to the public, for the present, their pianos at prices in accordance with these times. Considering that the Steck pianos have the enviable reputation of being the best and most durable instruments made, a good many being in need of such an addition to a comfortable home will not be slow in availing themselves of the rare chance to procure an absolutely reliable piano for near the same price they would have to pay in getting a so-called cheap class instrument with a fictitious and doubtful name.

OREGON politicians estimate, that the vote of that State will be increased 50,000 by immigrants, and are wondering what proportion each party will get.

An Open Letter—It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2d, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 20 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes" and "sticks" wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable taster for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly, S. D. REMICK.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The Bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill-consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys, by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

How to Make Good Bread.

Use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, and you will have no difficulty. The substances entering into its composition are perfectly pure, healthy and nutritious.

DO NOT GO HOME Saturday night without a copy of THE CHICAGO LEDGER. You can get it at the news depots.

THE rector of the Episcopal church at Corpus Christi, Tex., opened the Bible a few Sundays ago in his pulpit, and much to the surprise of the congregation, a euchre deck tumbled out.

HAVE you *Heart Disease?* If so, we would like to call your attention to Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation specially prepared for the cure of Heart Disease, Nervousness and Sleepless Nights.

When we say it can be cured we know what we say, and can substantiate it by certificates of cures, and, what is best, living witnesses. Send to FRANK E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing certificates of a few who have been cured by its use. Also, description of various forms of Heart Disease.

You can obtain the HEART REGULATOR of your druggist. Small size 50 cents, large size $1.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep was discussed and admitted by many of the agricultural societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Good judgment.

DIPHTHERIA.—This awful disease is raging again this winter, and is almost sure death if neglected but for a single day. If taken in season Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will cure nine cases out of ten. No family should be without it a moment.

FRANK LESLIE, Esq., of the "Illustrated Weekly," says: "For some time past I have been using your COCOAINE, and I think it far preferable to anything I have ever use for the hair."

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER for a copy of THE CHICAGO LEDGER the best story paper in the West.

INTERESTING to All is the offer of a Genuine *Microscope* for a trifle. See advertisement.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

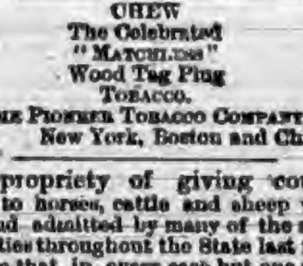

PURELY VEGETABLE.
An Effectual Specific for
Malarious Fevers,
Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia,
Mental Depression,
Restlessness,
Jaundice,
Nausea, Colic,
Sick Headache,
Constipation and Biliousness.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly celebrated medicine Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial disease.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY POST
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

32 columns of Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellany and Market Reports. One copy 1 year, postage paid, 75c. Same terms to Agents as last year. Address THE POST,
88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. The best reduced to $1. Circulars free. Address Box 788, New York.

ALL Who will cut this out and send to us with 50 cents will receive "The Young Folks World" one year, an eight-page 8-column monthly for young and old, and 50 fine mixed visiting cards in a neat card case. No amateur paper; established three years. P. O. stamps taken. Sample copy of paper, with best premium list ever offered, for 3 cents. Address
THE YOUNG FOLKS WORLD,
12 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claims of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and (or) FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, $[illegible], set, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

SONG LEADER!
By W. A. OGDEN AND OTHERS.
For Singing Schools and Choirs.
TEACHERS ALL LIKE IT—SAY IT IS THE BEST.
192 pages, large size. $7.50 per doz. Single copy, 75 cts. Sample copy, postpaid, on receipt of this advertisement and 50 cts. Specimen pages free.
Address W. W. WHITNEY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

MILLIONS OF MONEY LOST!—Important suggestions to Farmers and Fruit-Growers in reference to the almost universal waste of fruits and berries. How to utilize and make them profitable. Account of the growing fruit trade of U. S. How to handle fruits and berries to best advantage. Prices and markets. Recent improvements in evaporation and conserving of all kinds of fruits, berries and vegetables. Recipes, and directions how to do it. Their values, and parties who buy them. An interesting Illustrated Pamphlet, sent for 20 cts or P. O. stamps. Its perusal will repay every one having an orchard, or plot of small fruits, many times. Address Purchasing Agency, A. D. Co.'s Evaporated Fruits, Chambersburg, Pa.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,
Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $4.00 a dozen. Sample by mail 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY
SURPASSES A[illegible] FOR COMFORT

Almost for Nothing:
A Genuine, Useful, Highly Interesting
MICROSCOPE
Very Valuable to Every Family—not a Cheap Toy of dropped glass, but Three Fine Lenses, accurately ground, with Stand, Diaphragm, glass Stage, plates, springs, etc. Uses both Reflected and Transmitted Light.—No so good Microscope ever before offered for $2.50. By new inventions, by manufacturing with machinery, on a hundred-fold greater scale than ever before attempted, the cost is so reduced that, by bearing part of expense, the Publishers of the *American Agriculturist* can offer it to all Subscribers for 1878 (*and to such alone*) for
Only 40 Cents,
though richly WORTH $3.00, to Every Family, in its practical Usefulness, Instruction and Amusement, for OLD and YOUNG.—A cost of ONE CENT, to send your address to the Publishers, by Postal Card, will secure a full description of the Microscope and its uses.
It Will Pay.
ONE DIME (½ price), with your address, will bring a Specimen Copy of *American Agriculturist* (described below), with full description of the Microscope, and much other valuable reading, worth many times a dime. Send your address only, or one Dime with it; OR send $2 for the *American Agriculturist*, all of 1878, including the Microscope. (2 Copies and 2 Microscopes for $1.90 each; three for $1.80 each; four for $1.70 each.) 15 cts. extra for each Microscope will prepay its delivery anywhere in the United States or Canadas.

Everybody's Paper.
The Best and Cheapest in the World
For City, Village, and Country; For every Man, Woman, and Child: THE
American Agriculturist,
so-called because started 36 years ago as a Rural Journal—(whence its name)—but greatly enlarged in size and scope, without change of name, until now a large, splendid, Illustrated Family Journal, adapted to the Wants, Pleasure, and Improvement of *Every Member of Every Family* in City, Village, and Country—full of PLAIN, PRACTICAL, USEFUL, INTERESTING, RELIABLE, and HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE INFORMATION—with Departments most Valuable to Housekeepers, to Youth, and to Children.
Every Volume contains 550 to 650 Original Engravings, finely executed, well printed on fine paper. They are PLEASING and INSTRUCTIVE.
☞ *No one can read this Journal without getting numerous hints that will pay back many times its cost.*
TERMS, for the English or German Edition: $1.60 a Year (sent postpaid). Four copies, $5.20 ($1.30 each). Ten copies, $12.00 ($1.20 each).
(Extra for Microscope, as above.) Published by
TRY IT A YEAR. ORANGE JUDD CO.,
245 Broadway, New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!

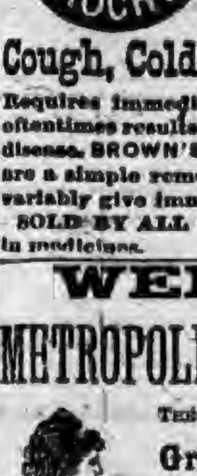

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!
Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whale boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so placed in back that the fabrics and laces adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Sample by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEP'T, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The leading American powder—Uniformly pure and reliable article—Full weight and full strength, and perfectly wholesome. All Grocers authorized to guarantee it. The "Royal Baker," a complete and valuable receipt book for using it in all forms, sent for 10 cents. Address
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

BOUNTY! Soldiers discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury, other than disease, can secure full bounty; those who re-enlisted for three years between Jan. 1, 1864, and April 1, 1864, having previously served nine months, are entitled to $400 bounty; those who enlisted before July 4, 1864, having received but $100, are entitled to bounty, act July 28, 1866; where soldier was discharged for disease, and died of same prior to July 28, 1866, the widow is entitled to bounty; if soldier is dead, the heirs are entitled as above, provided bounty has not been paid. Pensions for all disabled soldiers. Address, with stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C. *No fee till claim allowed.*

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

PULMONA IS A SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!
READ THIS STATEMENT FROM A PATIENT. From T. J. Carson, College Hill, Cincinnati: "I was in the last stage of CONSUMPTION. In ten days after taking PULMONA my CHILLS, NIGHT SWEATS and FEVER decreased, and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me."
PULMONA may be ordered through any Dealer in Medicines. Circulars, containing particulars of MANY CASES successfully treated, sent *free*. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

GEO. STECK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Square and Upright
Piano Fortes
Established since 1857—Received the Highest Awards.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At the World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
First Medal & Diploma
At the Centennial, Phila., 1876.
These Pianos have been before the public over twenty years, and outrank all others by an uncommonly rich, sympathetic tone, combined with absolute durability, and have proved to stand longer in tune than any other instrument. *During these hard times the Steck Pianos will be sold at factory prices, and to those wishing to possess the most reliable Piano made—a life-long treasure—a rare chance is offered now to do so at a moderate cost.*
A full warranty, based on a 20 years' excellent reputation, is given with every Piano.
☞ Beware of Bogus Pianos. ☜
For Illustrated Catalogue and Terms apply to nearest Agent, or direct to Headquarters,
No. 25 East 14th St., New York.

VEGETINE.
HER OWN WORDS.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE; and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE, and, after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.
SAFE AND SURE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.
CHARLESTOWN.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russel Street.

VEGETINE.
WHAT IS NEEDED.
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.
ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.
SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

$50 to $12 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

Books Old & New wanted and sold. Immense Catalogue. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

ASK for Kendall & Co.'s Thermometers. They are the best, cheapest and most reliable.

PATENTS obtained or no pay. Send for circular. J. Wm. Mister, ex-Editor of Patents. Box 888, Washington, D. C.

HAIR [illegible]

$200 a month. Agents wanted to [illegible]. [illegible], Cincinnati, O.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalog. VAN & CO Chicago.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED. 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

TURKEY FEATHERS! Don't waste them. Save carefully the wing and tail feathers. We pay cash. Send for prices. HIRAM HADLEY & CO., Chicago.

SIXTY-SIX specimen copies of our BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS free to responsible Agents. Inclose 10 cts. with your application to cover postage. STEIGELMAN & CO., 104 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Agents, Read This!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address L. S. SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Michigan.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for every wounded, ruptured, or accidentally injured or diseased Soldier. Address Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS. U. S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circ'l of instructions, etc., sent free.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equalled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

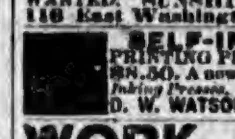

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]. SMITH & CO., Sole Agents, Palatine, Ill.

SUNSHINE A 16-page monthly, for one year; 1 fine Chromo; Box of Fine French Stationery; Centennial Puzzle; Puzzle Sleeve-Buttons and Magic Pen. All for 25c. AGENTS WANTED. SUNSHINE PUBLISHING CO., 118 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. A new line of ROTARY POWER & Self-Inking Presses. Send 3 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Estab'd 1830.]

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
[illegible]

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, BaseBall, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS
Paid to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. *We mean business!* Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., etc., to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.;
or San Francisco, Cal.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Ginghams, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

O. N. U. No. 1

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 10, 1878.

—It is somewhat refreshing to hear W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, talk of the Louisiana election in the following manner:

"In Louisiana, however, there had been thrown into the ballot-boxes over 7,000 more votes for the Tilden than for the Hayes Electors, and to make Hayes President it became necessary for the Returning Board, acting under peculiar local laws, to throw out more than 7,000 Tilden votes to perform this extraordinary, even-justifiable, work, &c."

—The Indianapolis Herald is one of the Republican papers that speak out what it thinks. After giving a brief review of the proceedings of the Republican Central Committee it says: "The Democrats have taken the bulge on the soft money lunacy and their triumph in this State at the next election is a foregone confusion. If the Republicans had a ghost of a chance for the State election, they could afford to throw it away for the sake of being consistently right in 1880. But they have not the ghost of a chance and there is not even the poor excuse of policy for going wrong now."

—Ex-Governor Hendricks in his remark before the Democratic State Central Committee last week "directed attention to the fact that this year the fight would be in the counties, as the question was should Indiana send Mr. Voorhees to the place to which he has just been appointed. [Applause.] That had got to be settled in the counties. As chief executive of the State he had seen the importance of sending men to the legislature who were able to grasp the problems there presented. No man had a right this year to command the nomination for the Senate or House of Representatives. The people want the man who can command the most votes and make the best race." This is most excellent advice and should be heeded by the Democracy of every county in the State. Nominate the men who are "able to grasp the problems there presented," is advice that should not be thrown away. The struggle for the Legislature is too important to make any mistakes.

—Prof. Tice has been interviewed in regard to the weather. He says: "I have observed that when the weather is cold in Europe it is warm here and when it is cold here it is warm there. Now see, the snows in the Balkan mountains this winter have been heavy and the weather has been severe, that's the reason of our mild weather. Last year the first half of winter was especially mild in Europe. In England the birds were building nests in the hedge-rows while here we were in the midst of our severest weather. About the 20th of January there came a change, the winter from that time on in this country was mild, and in Europe became quite severe. I expect a change here about the 6th of January—it may come two or three day before. It will probably begin with a storm—a snow storm—and then the cold will follow. If the barometer swings in from the northwest it will be intensely cold and cutting. It all depends on the way the barometer swings in. If it swings from the southwest of course the cold will not be extreme. Everything, however, indicates cold weather after that date—January 6th.

The Silver Bill.

—The silver bill as passed by the houses restores the coinage and the legal tender character of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to what they were before the adverse legislation in 1873 and 1874. The senate committee have reported amendments (yet to be voted on) making the dollar a legal tender again, but limiting the coinage to not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 a month, and the money to be coined on account of the government. Gold is now, as the silver dollar was before 1873, coined for any person who should deposit the bullion, a charge being made sufficient to cover the cost of coinage. The amendments, so far as it limits the coinage to four millions a month, will have no practical force, because that sum exceeds the capacity of the mints to coin. The restoration, however, in the hands of a hostil administration, might confine the coinage to the minimum. There is no more reason for authorizing the free coinage of gold than there is for the free coinage of the silver dollar. For a few months, perhaps, the government might make a profit by buying bullion and converting it into dollars, but the price of silver bullion would rapidly advance to what silver will be as coin.

St. Joe Gossip.

—The item last week in regard to Mr. VanHyde was a little premature.... Our restaurant man, Mr. Baker, has employed W. C. Johnson as clerk.... St. Joe wants a bridge across the river east of the station.... Barney & Sons, of Spencerville, have sold the property owned by M. B. Hedge, of Spencerville.... C. Curie and J. Engle are the champion debaters of this place. Engle has the boss smoke pipe.... Ed., our drayman is buying porkers for our old friend Johnny Jenkins.... Ask Johnny how the horse trade he made for Tom Mullen prospers.... J. D. Leights bought of D. Grats 600 bushels of wheat at $1.20 per bushel.... Oats 23c, corn 37c, potatoes 40 cents.

RUSTIC.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

To the Tax-Payers of De Kalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax Payers thereof that the rate of taxation for the year A. D. 1877 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of De Kalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.							County Levies.			
	State Taxes		School Tax		Town-ship Tax.	Road Tax	Com. School Tax	Spec'l. School Tax		Addit'l. Special School		County Tax	Bond Int.	Total Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORA'D TOWNS	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	Total Poll.
Butler Townsip.	13	50	16	50	5	20		[illegible]0	50			45	10	159	150
Jackson "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	25			45	10	119	125
Concord "	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150
Newville "	13	50	16	50	5	15		35	10			45	10	139	200
Stafford "	13	50	16	50	5	10		40	50			45	10	139	150
Wilmington "	13	50	16	50	5	15		35				45	10	139	100
Union "	13	50	16	50	5	15		5				45	10	109	100
Richland "	13	50	16	50	5	10		25	100			45	10	124	200
Fairfield "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Smithfield "	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Franklin "	13	50	16	50	5	20		20	25			45	10	129	125
Troy "	13	50	16	50	5	15		22				45	10	126	100
Keyser "	13	50	16	50	5	15	10	30	50			45	10	134	150
Auburn Town	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50	50	100	45	10	189	250
Waterloo "	13	50	16	50	5	15		50	100			45	10	154	200
Butler "	13	50	16	50	5	15		50		50		45	10	204	150
Garrett "	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150

DOG TAX:—For every male, $1.00; for every female, $2.00; for each additional dog, $2.00.

Examine your receipt before leaving the office and see that it covers all your property. People are taxed for what they own on April 1st of each year.

Taxes are due on the 15th day of December, and tax-payers may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the third Monday of April, or may, at their own option, pay one-half thereof on or before said third Monday and the remaining one-half on or before the first Monday in November following, provided, however, that all road taxes charged shall be paid prior to the third Monday in April, as prescribed by law; and provided, further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of taxes charged against a tax-payer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday in April, the whole amount charged shall become due and returned delinquent, and be collected as provided by law. Delinquent lands are advertised on or about the first Monday in January, and are sold on the second Monday of February of each year.

The treasurer is responsible for the taxes he could have collected. Therefore tax-payers ought to remember that their taxes must be paid every year.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent tax. As the road tax is all due with the first installment, road receipts must be presented on or before the third Monday of April, or they will not be received. For the collection of which I may be found at my office, in Auburn, as directed by law. Pay your taxes promptly and avoid costs.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of De Kalb county.

December 24th, 1877.

Corunna News.

—Mrs M. Slayman is visiting at Sedan.

—This week ends the first half of this term of school.

—The boys at the depot are having their desk enlarged.

—Hans Quince took a car load of hogs to Chicago last week.

—Tom Lipsett has engaged himself with an eastern firm to sell cigars on the road.

—Ed Orr has been confined to the house for a few days from an attack of billiousness.

—The cold weather has been thankfully received. Everybody was sick and tired of the mud.

—Mrs. S. W. Beak, Ligonier, Ind., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Lipsett, for several days past.

—Our old friend Lafe Miller, agent at the depot, informs us that the stock market has been lively for the last few days.

—One of our citizens has a game rooster and christmas the boys had considerable sport dropping dung hill cocks to him.

—There will be a teacher's institute at the corners, south of town, either next Friday or one week from that time, we cannot find out which.

—The protracted effort is meeting with good encouragement. Eight or ten have already been converted and it looks as though there was more to follow.

—Our village is extremely dull this week as far as local matter for the COURIER is concerned. Some weeks, like all other places, we can dish up a large quantity of them, and then again it is too dull for any use.

—Mrs. Heminger, who died three weeks ago, had her funeral sermon preached at the M. E. church last Sabbath. The little infant child that she left to the "cold charities" of the world, found a home with Mr. Heminger's brother.

—We noticed a sign in front of Mr. Williamson's saloon which indicates that a change has been made in that institution. The sign reads "Bascome's saloon." It may be, however, that some of our painters have "put up a job" on Mr. W. There is one thing that he cannot be beaten in and that is cigars. He keeps the best in the place.

—A candy agent from Auburn lost a pair of "dog skin" gloves in this place last Saturday. They were those "dog gone" two button gloves, and to Kapp the thing off they didn't belong to him. He talked seven people to death describing this lost property, and the only way they could get him homward bound was for the citizens to promise him a pension until spring.

—We invite the attention of our readers to one of the most liberal schemes ever offered by a merchant to his patrons, the free railroad transportation to Fort Wayne and return, tendered by Sam, Pete & Max, of the famous Star Clothing House. Inquire of your station agent for particulars.

—Why is not the marshal busy collecting the town tax? Do they propose to wait until the hard times of spring reach us, when even in flush times money is scarce. The other corporations in the county we believe are at work.

—How is this for low prices: Coffee A Sugar, 10½c.; Extra C. Sugar, 9½c.; Choice Dried Peaches, 8½c.; Six Bars of Buffalo Soap, 25c.; Flour per sack, $1.50c and all other goods as low in proportion at SCHABB, BEUGNOT & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein George Ensley is plaintiff and Robert Zacher et ux are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars, and thirty cents, $142.30, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, atty's for plff.
Jan. 9th 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas H. Sprott, Trustee, is plaintiff, and Andrew J. Little is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty-five dollars $35.00, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Situated in DeKalb county, Ind., to-wit: One and one-half feet front by eighty (80) feet deep adjoining the south half of lot No. ninety-three (93) all in the original plat of the town of Auburn

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Jan. 9th 1878 Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Griswold is plaintiff and David Floyd et ux. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents $459.78, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Described as follows to-wit: The first five acres off the west side of the south half of the north-east quarter of section twenty [20].

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan 9th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al are plaintiffs, and Albert Widner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and sixty cents, $309.60 with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

North east quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pf. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. Hemstreet is plaintiff, and Jacob Beck et al, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, $210.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

A strip of land thirty feet, 30, in width east and west running the entire length off of west end of lot number sixty-eight, 68, in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jonathan Clutter is plaintiff, and Geo. W. Clutter et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-six cents $2645.66, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

North half of the south east quarter of section five, 5, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, containing seventy-five, 75, acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and John T. Hayke et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and eighty-eighty dollars and fifty cents, $388.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-one, 21, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing forty acres, 40, more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride Morlan & Leas Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William L. Pettit is plaintiff and Geo. Wilmot and Lucinda H. Wilmot are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

South half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, 22, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing eighty acres, 80, more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visit as the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Soloman Mier is plaintiff, and L. S. Goodwin et a are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-five cents, [$356.85], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Being a part of south east quarter of section four, 4, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, commencing in the centre of a road running parallel with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at a stake being the north east corner of William Feniton's lot sold by Henry Zerkle to said William Feniton, thence east along the centre of said road seventy-six [76] links thence south two, 2 chains and thirty-four 34 links thence west one, 1, chain and seven, 7, links, thence north one, 1, chain and thirty-four, 34, links, thence east thirty, 30, links, thence north one, 1, chain to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $9.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Anthony E. Swineford is plaintiff, and John Treesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, $604.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing twenty-two feet, 22, north of south east corner of lot number ninety-seven, 97, in the original plat to the town of Auburn, thence north twenty-two feet, 22, thence east eighty feet, 80, thence south twenty-two feet, 22, thence west to the place of beginning in DeKalb county, Indiana,

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. S. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross. Deputy.
W. H. Dills A'torney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel B. Wood is plaintiff and John Treesh is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-Two dollars and Thirty-eight cents, $322.38, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty two [32] in Brandt & Ashley's addition to the town of Auburn, lot number twenty-seven [27] in the Western addition to the town of Auburn, and part of lot number ninety-seven (97) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing twenty-two (22) feet north of the south-west corner of said lot ninety-seven (97) thence north twenty-two 22 feet, thence east eighty 80 feet, thence south twenty-two 22 feet thence west eighty 80 feet to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.
W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 26, 1877.
P. fee $6.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin and Mary Mase, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six Thousand and Fifty Two dollars and Seventy-One cents, $6052.71 with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North-east quarter of section twenty-four, [24] township thirty-four, [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, excepting one acre off the north west corner of said above described real estate, deeded to James Leonard, balance of said land to contain 180 acres more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Ross & Hartman, Attorneys for plff.
Auburn, Dec 26th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

MOODY & HOFFMAN, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DEKALB COUNTY }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term 1878

William Shutt,
John D. Leighty,
vs.
Joseph Depew,
Isaac N. Depew,
Ellen Depew
and Jonathan Edwards.
} Complaint

The plaintiffs by Moody & Hoffman their Attorneys file in open Court an affidavit that said defendant Jonathan Edwards is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and the Court orders that publication hereof be made in the Auburn COURIER.

Notice is therefore given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn said county and State, and answer or demure to the complaint herein the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of December 1877.

G. H. K. Moss, Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Knott is plaintiff, and Robert M. Lockhart et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum fourteen hundred dollars, [$1400.00] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

As lot number thirty-six [36] in the original plat of the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Penfield & Emanuel Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 1st, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents $5902.76 with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-eight, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-nine, eighty-two, eighty-three, one hundred and one, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty-seven, and one hundred and fifty-eight, [28, 52, 53, 59, 82, 83, 101, 130, 133, 134, 131, 139, 140, 157 and 158,] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, deputy.
Zollers & Zollers, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Dec. 26th, 1877.
Pr. fee $9.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob Sibert is plaintiff and John McClellan is defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, ($163.75) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Part of out lot number six, (6), in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., commencing at a point on the south line of said out lot, one hundred and forty (140) feet west of the south east corner of said lot, and running thence west seventy (70) feet on said south line thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east seventy (70) feet on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Ross & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Dec. 26th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

—Subscribe for the Auburn COURIER. Only $2.00 a year.

Auburn Courier.

Old Hengland.

A brewer lately died in Old Hengland at the age of one hundred, who had for fifty years drank ten quarts of beer in a day, and the doctors said that's what ale'd him. A tippler was bothered how to honor his mother's birthday. A brilliant idea struck him—kept sober. One set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to 100. water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to [illegible] Card and Cake stands, [illegible] castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Mace Long, our old friend, and well known here, wants to give us a temperance lecture. When shall we have it, boys? Mace makes a good lecture and we want a big audience for him. He spoke in Elkhart last week, and the papers report the Opera House crowded. Auburn must do her old friend honor, now that he has started out fairly to run with patience the race before him, and she can best show her appreciation of the wise course he has taken by turning out to hear him. We hope to announce the time very soon.

—We have been confidentily told that there is a haunted house in south Auburn, but we have been requested not to locate said house out of respect to the owner of said property. All right. Last fall this same story came to us pretty much the same way, and a few months before that we heard a blood-curdling revelation pointing to the same locality. His ghostship does not appear to the naked eye, but his voice comes from space with ease and fluency quite startling. We hope he will show up so as to remove this embargo on publicity.

—A son of Mr. John McClellan's met with a frightful accident last Tuesday, while at work on a farm in Jackson township hulling clover. His arm was caught by one of the belts of the machine and broken so badly that the bones of the limb penetrated through his clothing. Drs. Cowan and Casebeer were sent for and amputated the arm close to the shoulder. Mr. McClellan is a young man and a hard laboring man and now as he is unfit for work and in very limited circumstances we hope his friends and acquaintances will contribute something to aid him in getting along.

—The wife and baby of one of our prisoners came here last Friday to bid the husband and father a good-bye. A transaction of this nature must have deep impression on a man's mind, and during the two years of prison life which he is now about to enter into, will doubtless think many times of his wife's tears and of the fond kisses left upon the rosy cheeks of his innocent babe. Should either his wife or babe close their eyes in death before the happy meeting time comes again, he will have a relic bound up in his memory that should forever be a warning to him to shun bad company and let the intoxicating bowl alone. Young men, beware.

—W. E. Grose has started in the attempt to publish a paper at Cherubusco Now he may succeed for a short time, but we believe it will prove a failure in the end. This thing of publishing a paper at every cross road will play out as soon as the supply of unexperienced shoemakers are exhausted. No good, live, wide awake printer will start at a point so hazardous, and you will find on close observation, that these ventures and failures can be traced to those who have neither fitness nor ability as newspaper men. We cannot wish this and that one success in a business they know nothing about and we won't make a show of friendship by doing so.

—A clothing house at Fort Wayne, run under the name of Owen, Pixley & Co., published a Rebus in the papers, and offered three prizes for its solution. A ten year old of this place sent in one and the answer returned was that he had got the word people in stead of lovers. Doubtless if he had got it lovers, why then it would have been incorrect as the change could be made in their favor every time. A shody concern might do this and regard it as a smart trick. We notice all the prizes were gived to residents of Fort Wayne, and our rural friends were ignored. We hope this will learn the people to deal with reliable persons. Go to Sam, Pete & Max, if you want to get a square deal and respectable treatment.

SPENCERVILLE, IND., Jan. 4, 1878.

The finest entertainment of the season occurred at the Lutheran church, Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1878. The committee of arrangements performed their duties so successfully that not a jar occurred to mar the harmony of the evening. The church was beautifully trimmed with evergreen and the concert was excellent. The little folks performed their part so well that there was not a discord in their execution. And then on repairing to Provines' Hall a bountiful supper was spread with such delicacies as woman's tact alone could devise. Although originally intended as a free supper to a part of the school, the crowd was so large that the net proceeds amounted to about thirty dolars.

O. W. RUMMELL

—Several beer kegs, at the Saginaw depot, were bursted by the cold weather Monday. The loss comes on the manufacturers and it will not be felt by them to any extent.

—The Republicans of this State have fixed upon June 5th, as the day for holding their convention. The Cincinnati Enquirer says, "to parties outside the State this seems an unnecessary piece of trouble."

—We are glad to learn that another effort will be made to organize a band. We have some most ecellent tallent and it should be put in sporting order as soon as possible. The boys will hold a [illegible]

—We wish our friend W. D. Boyle, Esq., of Butler, and his beautiful bride late Miss Alma Boyer, of Waterloo, much happiness and prosperity. They were married at Mr. Abright's, of this city, Tuesday evening last.

—We are authorizen to say that the boot is still upside down, and while Austin is up and ready to please you with anything in the boot and shoe line, the prices are still down at the lowest notch. Come on if you want good bargains.

—Sportsmen should bear in mind that the time during which quails may be legally killed expired on the 1st of January. It is now unlawful to kill this gamey bird, or even to be found in possession of its corpse. So, beware.

—That is not a picture of Dan McDonald, at the head of the local columns of the last Plymouth Democrat. Not by any means. You can't make us believe that you've grown so nice, and sleek, and fat as that, Dan. That's more like Germ Brown, of the Angola Republican.

—Fort Wayne beats that hot place on the Wabash for Doctors. Since that martyr affair two more handles of the scalpel have been arrested for stealing a dead body from the grave in Lindenwood cemetery. They are bound to show up an activity not indulged in by rival towns.

—There is to be a very large sale of stock, farming implements and other articles, at St John's station this county A herd of fine cattle and other stock will be offered for sale next Tuesday the 15th. We have printed a half sheet bill for this sale, and we hope a large crowd will be in attendance.

—Our friend Ben. Gaskell is on the war path about a bridge in Troy township. His communication is not concluded in that language proper for the public eye, but we will investigate the matter and see what can be done. In the mean time we hope Ben will keep a good weight on the safty valve.

—A gentleman who has been prospecting in the city by the name of Sam'l Puffenberger met his "pard"—"Pompy" unloading wood on Main street Tuesday. Pompy and the gentleman had a long talk together after which they came to the conclusion that they were cousins. They shook, Pompy smiled and they parted to meet some more.

—In the case of Spindler, charged with arson, the defense was ably conducted and the plea of imbecility saved the man. But the ablest speech in the case was made by our genial friend, C. M Philips Esq, of Waterloo. It was a clear, forcible, persuasive analysis of the question of man's responsibility for his acts. The prisoner was acquitted.

—At an up-town residence, the other evening, there were several boys playing and singing at the organ to entertain a young lady of that threshold, and when the head of the family appeared, threw up his arms and said: "Ladies shange," and the girl did change from the sitting room into the kitchen too quick.

—James Goetschius, Esq., living a few miles south-east of the city, was kicked by one of his horses last Friday, receiving serious injuries on the head. He was in the act of stooping when the animal lengthened out its right hind leg and if the wound had been a little nearer the top part of his head it would have no doubt resulted in death.

—Those who get the COURIER at Waterloo, and are conscious of being in arrears, will find receipts already made out and in the hands of D. Y. Husselman Esq., where they can call, pay up and get their receipts. We left them there as a matter of convenience to our subscribers who may want to pay up, and we hope all delinquent will give him a call.

—Last winter it was blue glass and this winter it is blue ribbon. But to tell the truth there is but little of the latter practiced in this city. With the exception of a few, the same old bummers can be seen early and late at the "brine rooms" wasting their time and spending their earnings. How much more comfortable would home be were this money distributed there.

—At a meeting of the stock holders of the First Notional Bank of this place last Tuesday, the following were elected Directors for the year:

Geo. Hazzard, J. H. Ford, Jacob Walborn, E. Berry, Wm. McIntyre, J. E. Shilling, Isaac Hague and James McClellan. J. H. Ford. President, Wm. McIntyre, Vice President and Jas. V. Hazzard, Cashier

OUR REPORTER'S ROUND.

He Gathers up the Local News Very Closely.

—No socials this week.

—Court adjourned last Saturday.

—1878—what will the harvest be?

—The Justice courts are very dull.

—Will the silver dollars roll soon?

—The shortning is all out of the days

—Syracuse is organizing a fire company.

—The Garrett grist mill is now in operation.

—Boys were skating on the creek [illegible]

—The wood market was over stocked this week.

—Grubb has a man on the road selling cigars.

—Have you stayed with your new years vow?

—Ladies sandles only 45c at the boot upside down.

—The Sheriff took his party to Michigan this week.

—Several inches of snow would make good sleighing.

—This is no off year. Neither is it 7 to 8, but 8 to 7.

—The sheriff and his deputies can have a rest now.

—Trade has revived considerable since the freeze up.

—Last week it was 'dry up,' this week it is "freeze up."

—A currency reform club will be organized in Ligonier.

—The heaviest snow of the season fell last Friday night.

—Jan Van Auken has a nice new pole for surveying purposes.

—Men's Buckle Artic only $1.60 at the boot upsipe down.

—Sleds and mud boats were plenty on the streets Saturday.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for iron, steele and horse shoes. 4t

—Mr. Pratt and family, of Garrett, have moved to St. Louis.

—The Garrett Herald got out a carriers' address new years.

—Hi. Randall will have a public sale the 12th of January.

—There will be four eclipses this year of the sun and moon.

—Mr. Ed Ditmar is assistant agent at the Junction for the B. & O.

—This town wants better roads and more potatoes in the market.

—Root & Company have a change in their advertisement this week.

—Smith, the egg man, had a breakdown west of town Saturday.

—The club dance is postponed until one week from next Tuesday.

—Frank Griswold is again at his old posish at the Eel River depot.

—Week of prayer. A number of weak prayers will be "spieled."

—The South Bend Herald has moved into its new rooms on first floor.

—Men's best rubber over shoes only 65 cents, at the boot upside down.

—Kapp, the candy man, will move his stock in the old bank building.

—Last Saturday sayeth the Statues, was the last day for shooting quail.

—Mace Long, of Fort Wayne, joined the Baptist church there this week.

—Just think of it, men's Gum boots only $3.40, at the boot upside down.

—Mark Center, a few miles east on the B. & O., is to have a stave factory.

—Will it be possible that after the week of prayer we will have sleighing.

—C. C. Boyer, of Waterloo, has connected himself with the Angola Herald.

—Mich Houston killed a number of porkers at the county house last week.

—The first page of this week's COURIER is filled with interesting local news.

—The Wagoner Noragon case in court last week was settled by the parties.

—30,000 California Salmon have been planted in the Maumee river at Defiance.

—Dr. Huxford, of Fort Wayne, died last week at the advanced age of eighty years.

—Men's wool lined boots till you can't rest at your own price, at the boot upside down.

—We have received quite a number of new subscribers this year. Thanks, gentlemen.

—The merry jingle of the sleigh bells were heard yesterday—in the hardware store.

—We hear that Sam Maxfield will move his bowling alley and air gun to Beugnot's saloon.

—Our thanks are due Dr. Ford and Mr. Ryan for a mess of splendid quails several days ago.

—Geo. Weamer has traded his Michigan property for a house and lot on Van Buren-st., with Joe Link.

—A change has been made at the Lake Shore depot, Waterloo. Mr. Paterson, of Wawaka, now officiates.

—A number of boys attended the protracted meeting at the M. E. church through curiosity and nothing else.

—Court adjourned Saturday. The female part of divorce cases are mad because their trials didn't come off.

—The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the best remedy for babies while teething. Price 25 cents.

DEATH OF M. LONG, Sr.

We are pained to announce the death of an old and esteemed citizen of this place, Michael Long, Sr., which occurred on last Thursday evening, Jan. 3rd. He had been suffering for some months past with a disease of the stomac, and his death was not entirely unlooked for.

Mr. Long was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1814, and removed to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1845, where he remained about a year. He then removed to this place in 1846, and has been a resident about thirty-one years. He was physically one of the strongest men for his weight in this country. At one time he became very much dissipated, and during that time lost nearly all his property, as he was once a large land holder. About twelve years ago he abandoned his intemperant habit, and from that day to his death not a drop of stimulants passed his lips. He cleared many an acre of ground in early days, and was always a vigorous, industrious citizen. He was a member of the M. E. church, but his last years were more especially directed in the cause of temperance, and his last request was that his funeral sermon should be on the subject of temperance. He was a genial, liberal hearted gentleman, a pleasant neighbor and a good citizen. He leaves two sons, Henry J. and Michael, and his faithful wife, who is about the same age of her husband. Father Long had many friends and few enemies, and we always found him an honest, true, brave-hearted man.

SEDAN, IND, Jan. 7, 1878.

MR. EDITOR.—The temperance club of this place held a meeting new years eve. which resulted in the admission of twenty members. The exercise of the meeting consisted of speeches and relating experiences by the members. Much good is being accomplished here through the temperance movement, and many of the former inebriates, who day after day used to walk in the gutters are now uniting with the church, being thoroughly reformed from the vice of intemperance and their sins. Thus the good work goes on. GEORGE.

While in at Kahn's store, at Waterloo, Tuesday, we saw a splendid lot of dressed poultry, and more still coming in. While Waterloo and Butler are shipping larged amounts of poultry, Auburn does not allow the thought of a dressed foul to disturb her. A live, wide-awake, enterprising citizen like Jake ought to be largely appreciated in any town.

—A telegram received by Mr. Miller, of the late firm of Miller & Casebeer, states that Mr. John Casebeer had his hotel at Lagrange, Ind., entirely destroyed by fire last Monday evening. We sympathize with John, and hope he will be successful in making the loss back again in a short time.

—We learn that D. D. Snyder, Esq., of this place, will take control of the Hub and Spoke Factory, and with activity in that locality, now so grave and quiet, that cannot but be productive of good to all. There is money in it, and we believe the active percistent energetic application of Mr. Snyder, will bring it out. Let all encourage the enterprise.

—A strange phenomena occurred on Seventh street the other day. Al. Dawson was actually seen to run for a few steps, and it so surprised everybody that he was asked several times where the fire was. It is said that he cleared a nickel in the operation.

—People living between here and Butler want to keep a close eye on their cordwood in the woods already cut. Si. Hare and Sime Snyder went in that direction Friday morning with a cross-cut saw and an axe.

—There are other places than book stores for some women to find "That Husband of Mine." Just take a sly glance through the screens of a lager beer saloon and convince yourself.

FOR ADOPTION.—There are three girls from 8 to 12 years old and three boys about the same age, for adoption. Good homes wanted for them. Apply to County Asylum.

—We would like to have a large number of our subscribers who are back on their subscriptions to come forward and square up. We need it just now very badly.

—The editor of the Wabash Courier received three turkeys from different parties as a new years gift. One editor's family had a square meal, thank the Lord.

—Our popular grocer, G. C. Ralston, has two performing cats. One is named Thomas, and the other Mrs. Thomas, we guess. They have been learned several cute tricks.

—We suggest that our Town Dads immediately place a crossing on Fourth street. A good suggestion is like a crying baby at a meeting—it ought to be carried out.

—Reub. Stevens has brought suit against Hi. Parent for false imprisonment, placing his claim at $5,000 damage. Dr. Ford and G. C. Ralston are Hi's. bondsmen.

WANTED.—A good stout girl to do housework, can find a good steady place by addressing, Lock Box 250

—We are glad to hear it. Our druggist informs us that Dr. Bull's Chough Syrup sells better than any other midicine, and always gives staisfactoin.

Here You are Again.

—The hack horses trot.

—No jail birds at present.

—Overcoats are dead sale.

—Nice and pleasant to-day.

—Ten Sheriff sales this week.

—An interesting court trial is brewing.

—The Excelsior Hardware has a new clerk

—Roy Gregg has a potition placed in his cigar room.

—We hear one of our men was quietly married New Years.

—[illegible] gan to work up their claims.

—Sam Pommert hasn't fell in love with bath tubs. We don't blame him.

—Lafayette, Ind., is trying to get the Wabash shops away from Fort Wayne.

—We learn that Tom. Leasure is coming home soon. Come, dear Tommy, come.

—We have had no fires this winter thus far. Not even the burning out of a chimney.

—Parlor and heating stoves at cost for the next 30 days, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store. 4t.

—We understand that Al. Dawson is about to purchase the Lewis property on Van Buren street.

—The chimneys on the jail and court house burned out Tuesday evening.—The first of the season.

—We hear of a few cases of sore throat in town. Aside from this we have but very little sickness.

—The little folks will be entertained by Master Johnny McIntyre, at his father's residence this evening.

—A fellow in the Kendallville calaboose set fire to a barrel of benzine and during the excitement escaped.

—There is a letter remaining in the P. O. addressed to Red Cloud, Nebraska, has been returned for correct directions.

—A large number of people visited Dr Casebeer's office yesterday, to gaze upon the amputated arm of J. McClellan's.

—Milt. Roth has been awarded the contract for carrying the B. & O. express from the Junction to this place.

—The Martin Bros. have moved a part of of their groceries stock in their old room opposite the Auburn House.

—We notice by our exchanges that the red ribbon clubs swelled in numbers immediately after new years.

—How about that new leaf you promised to turn over at the begining of the new year. Has it flopped over again?

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for your axes and cross cut saws. They are warranted. 4t

—When a tramp dont hault at Fort Wayne they send a small piece of lead after him—it caught the last one in the back.

—Mrs. Long was so ill that she could not attend the funeral of her husband. She is better at present, we are glad to state.

—Warsaw came near having a Charley Ross sensation. Assistance came soon enough to save the lad from being taken away.

—Dr. Van Buskirk, the grave robber at Fort Wayne, has been bound over to criminal court. Dr. Summers was acquitted.

—R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, represents the Board of Agriculture for this part of the state at Indianapolis this week.

—Senator Voorhees will remain in Washington during the recess and work on his great speech to be delivered January 15th.

—Jeff Meyers, well known here, has been released from his Michigan home and has signed the Murphy pledge at Fort Wayne.

—A party belling a newly wedded pair at Monroville, Ind., were shot at with shot guns, injuring several who participated.

—Public meetings favoring the restoration of the silver dollar are being held in nearly every town and city in the Nortwest.

—A big black bear has been found in the woods near Tiosa, Ind. It is supposed to be a tame one that has escaped from its master.

—There hasn't been poultry enough bought in this city this winter to "tar and feather" a bald head. What are our dealers about.

—As spring draws nigh the membership of the H. & L. company will increas. They dont have to work the roads, you know.

—Sheriff St. Clair took five young men down to Michigan City last Monday. These fellows are to remain from one to two years.

—The Warsaw Indianian and the Goshen Times both closed the twenty-second year of their existence with the close of the year 1877.

—John Britton had the misfortune to lose his grey horse last Saturday. This is the fourth horse that has died for him since he located here.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?" DEC 27.1y

—D. D. Snyder and lady gave a reception to their friends at the Swineford House, last Friday evening. It was an enjoyable affair.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for hardware, stoves and tinware t.

Personal Mention.

—T. D. Gross' little child is quite sick.

—Geo. Hazzard, of New Castle, Ind., is in the city.

—Dr. Littlefield, of Hudson, was in the city Monday.

—Tom. Stevens, of Huntertown, was in town Saturday.

—Billy Miller, of Hicksville, Ohio, was in town Saturday.

—John Simons, of Michigan, formerly of this place, is in the city.

—Miss Shaw, of Bucyrus, Ohio, is the guest of the Misses Shaffer.

—Messrs. Butt, McClellan and Baxter, of Waterloo, were in town Monday.

—Mrs. M. Long will probably make her home with her son Henry at Kendallville.

—W. K. Davis, Esq., and lady, of Wabash, Ind., are the guests of their brother, J. L. Davis.

—Judge M. Clapp was married at Albion, Christmas to Miss Angil Skinner. It was quite an affair.

—Rev. Mr. Long, of Ohio, attended the funeral of his brother Michael, at this place, last Thursday.

—Miss Frankie Stahl, of Waterloo, attended the infair of D. D. Snyder and wife, last Friday evening.

—Geo. Yesbera, of West Unity, Ohio is visiting with his brother Henry and better-half, of this place.

—Billy Edgington has been paying a visit to his parents and friends at Columbia city for several days.

—L. Jackman, wife and baby, of Waterloo, were visiting in the city the latter part of last week. Guests of J. V. Hazzard.

—Mr. Bruce Jones and wife, of Fostoria, Ohio, have been visiting in the city for several weeks. They returned home Tuesday.

—Obe Cool and lady are expected to arrive home this week Obe will take charge of the livery again. He thinks there is a poor show of his lengthing out with the west.

—W. E. Peterson, of Kendallville, was in the city Saturday last. We understand he has purchased the establishment of Mr. Alexander of that place and will continue in the sale of musical instruments, &c. Walt. is a pleasant, genial, enterprising fellow, and we wish him success.

—Dr. Brown will close up business at the Auburn House this week. He will move to the south part of the city.

—Two Freight trains came together a short distance east of Butler, on the Air Line Road, last Saturday. The cars were pretty badly wrecked, but no lives lost.

—The most pleasant and prompt Cough Remedy is Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Children cry for it. Call on your druggist and try a bottle. Price 25c. For sale by all druggists.

—Two old citizens, of Warsaw, Ind., by the names of Stephen Boyer and Sam'l Holm engaged in a stabbing affray while in a saloon, wherein the former was cut under the left shoulder penetrating the lung.

—"Shall we gather at the river?" That's what is bothering the ice men. They are fearful that we will not have cold weather enough this winter to make an ice crop.

—Two men were arrested on suspicion for burning Mr. Croxton's barn, at Angola. They were taken to jail, but after a two hours hearing were let go on their way rejoicing.

—The farmers of this vicinity certainly can't squeal on the products of last year. The year 1877 was a bounteous one for the farmer. They, of all classes made money.

—Our druggists are selling large quantities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs, colds, pulmonary complaints generally. It takes the lead of all cough remidies. Try it. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN,
Administrator.

GARRETT, IND., Jan. 8, 1878.

DEAR COURIER.—I noticed a letter in your issue of Dec. 28th, from a "would-be historian" of our town, signed M. L. Now, I wish to say in regard to the above mentioned letter, that I think it very ungenerous and unkind of any one to take up my non-de-plume and write a letter over it, in order to impress upon the minds of your readers that I have contradicted myself. One would suppose from the "eloquent" flow of language that he started out with, that he was going to give in brief a history of all the past ages, but the eloquence soon left this modern writer, and in order to get out of the dilemma he concluded to impose his injustice upon some one else by signing M. L. A man who is mean enough to do such a contemptable trick, I look upon as a slanderer and an impostor, and when he gets so far down in the scale of indecency that he would attempt to defend a party of "scallawags," or more strictly speaking a band of "fugitives from justice," he should no longer be tolerated in a respectable community. If that monster fraud would read more history of civilization, and devote less of his time to the Boston Advertiser, he would know how much good christianity has done mankind. I think the orthography of the correspondent's communication must have been better than his letters generally are, or no editor would have been able to ferret out its contents.

M. L.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

AN explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day, caused the death of one or two miners, the wounding of several more, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property.

LAMBERT, the swindling President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, has been denied a new trial.....Scott and Dunlap, the Northampton (Mass.) bank-robbers, have been each sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in New York financial circles by the failure of Bonner & Co., one of the oldest stock operating firms in the city. Liabilities heavy.

A SHOCKING tragedy was enacted in the village of Ferndale, Pa., last week. John Haddock, crazed by love and jealousy, shot and killed the object of his affections, Miss Lizzie Davis, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and then blew his own brains out.....J. H. Young, a New York stock broker, has been robbed of $100,000 worth of bonds by some ingenious thief, who entered his office and cabbaged them in broad daylight.

THE Pittsburgh Savings Bank has closed its doors; liabilities about $100,000....Up to the 8th inst. fourteen bodies had been recovered from the ruins of the Barclay street, New York, candy factory. The cause of the disaster still remains a mystery......Indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury of Hartford, Ct., against Walkely, White, Wiggin and Furber, late officers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, for conspiracy to defraud policy-holders......Capt. A. H. Bogardus has just accomplished at New York the remarkable feat of breaking 5,000 glass balls inside of 500 consecutive minutes, with 19 minutes and 25 seconds to spare.......Clarence Boyle, one of the first "Molly Maguires" convicted, has escaped from the Eastern (Pa.) penitentiary. He was under a ten-years' sentence, and had served about four.

THE WEST.

THE Golden Gate Mining Company, of Deadwood, have consummated a sale of their four mines—the Father DeSmet, Golden Gate, Justice, and Belcher—to California capitalists for the handsome sum of $400,000. This is the heaviest mining transaction that has occurred in the Hills.

A LEAGUE has been formed in Chicago, whose object is to suppress the sale of liquor to minors. They have already secured the arrest of a number of saloon-keepers for dealing out poison to boys, and propose to continue in the good work until every saloon-keeper in Chicago is made to realize that it is a crime to engage in making drunkards of the rising generation. It is said that half the saloons in the city are mainly supported by boys between 12 and 21 years old, and that if deprived of this patronage at least 1,000 gin-mills would be compelled to close up.

THE German Savings Bank, of Lafayette, Ind., has failed......The reported discovery of oil in the Black Hills is fully confirmed.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred in the vicinity of Negaunee, Mich., on the morning of Jan. 2, by which seven men lost their lives and several others were slightly injured. The Lake Shore Nitro-Glycerine Company were preparing a car-load of nitro-glycerine for shipment by railroad to the Republican mine, and while the explosive was being loaded, by some means wholly unknown, the entire lot of 4,800 pounds exploded with a terrific crash, demolishing the car, engine, and everything within a radius of 500 feet. The concussion shattered the glass of nearly all the stores in Negaunee, and all the dwelling-houses were left without a single window-light unbroken. The names of the unfortunates who have lost their lives are: Wil Myers, engineer; Wm. Spellman, fireman; Chas. Miller and Jerry Foley, brakemen; Ira Hinckley, Seneca; A. Wheeler and Walter Wheeler, employes of the Glycerine Company. The last three named were blown to atoms, their remains scattered in all directions, and were picked up in small pieces, the largest piece found not weighing more than a pound and a half.

THE well-known banking house of Jacob Bunn, at Springfield, Ill., has failed. The liabilities are placed at about $750,000, and the assets at a quarter of a million less....Hickox & Spear, bankers, San Francisco, Cal., have failed....The State Savings Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., has closed its doors; $84,000 due depositors.

THE bank of J. A. Thomas, Des Moines, Iowa, has failed.......J. D. Easter & Co., Chicago, dealers in the Marsh harvesters, have collapsed, owing creditors about a million and a half, and with nominal assets of about an equal amount.......Samuel Bliss & Co., wholesale grocers, Chicago, have failed, with liabilities of $180,000.......The unemployed workingmen of San Francisco are clamoring for bread or blood.

THE SOUTH.

THE extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, which was called for the purpose of considering a proposition for the settlement of the State debt, has adjourned without accomplishing anything.

A NASHVILLE (Tenn.) dispatch says a frightened team backed a wagon containing Mrs. Morris Goodloe and four children off the bridge over the Obion river, resulting in the drowning of the four children.

A DISPATCH from Austin, Tex., to the Galveston *News* says: "Gen. Reynolds, of the Rangers, and a squad of his men, acting as peace officers, attempted to arrest three negroes, charged with felony, in Menard county. They were resisted, and killed the negroes. One Ranger, named McCarry, was wounded." ....Portions of Virginia had a severe earthquake shock on the 3d inst.

GENERAL.

BUSINESS failures: The Real Estate Savings Bank, of St. Louis, Mo.; John B. Flowers, boot and shoe dealer, Halifax, N. S., liabilities $160,000, assets $100,000; the Rockland County Bank, Nyack, N. Y.; the Jersey City (N. J.) Savings Bank; J. D. Parker & Co., wholesale druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio.... Another member of the "fighting family" of McCooks has joined the ranks of the silent majority. Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, died the other day in New York at the residence of Anson G. McCook.

AT the request of Representative Mills, the President has ordered a commission to investigate and report the facts in regard to the El Paso troubles. Gen. Ord is directed to detail two officers of the army to act in conjunction with such person as Gov. Hubbard may appoint, the three to constitute the commission. They will summon witnesses, take testimony, and report all the facts, and whether or not Mexicans from Mexico, and what number, took part in the affair at San Elzario.... The yield of precious metals for the year 1877 in the States and Territories of the United States, British Columbia, and the western coast of Mexico aggregates a value of $98,-500,000, which is an increase of $7,500,000 over the yield of 1876, the largest known previously. During the year the heathen of India and China got $19,000,000 of silver shipped from San Francisco alone.

A DISPATCH from Halifax, N. S., says the ship Nebro, from Cascumpec, Prince Edward's Island, has been lost, with nine men on board. Three of the bodies washed ashore at New Frage.

THE General Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service has submitted his annual report of the operations of that service for the last fiscal year. The report shows that there have been during the year 134 disasters to vessels within the limits of the operations of the service. On board these vessels there were just 1,500 persons. Estimated value of the vessels, $1,386,744; and of the cargoes, $1,206,586. Number lives saved, 1,461; lost, 39. Amount of property saved, $1,719,647; amount lost, $1,570,685.

BURNED: The Vulcan iron works, Cairo, Ill., loss $15,000; the malt house of B. M. Grarder & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., loss $70,000; Wood & Co.'s' furniture warerooms, New York, loss $25,000; several houses at Salem, N. J., loss $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE Widow Oliver has abandoned her suit for breach of promise against Simon Cameron. ....It is expected in Washington that the present session of Congress will be a lengthy one. The Appropriation Committee will soon be ready to report on the Pension, Consular, Naval, and Postoffice bills, but the condition of general business indicates that slow progress will be made.

THE Secretary of the Interior has issued his report upon the Pacific railroads, called for by Congress. The total indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government on Oct. 31, 1877, amounted to:

Principal	$64,623,512	
Interest	28,493,586	
		$93,117,108
Total amount earned by companies in transporting troops, mails, supplies, etc., to Oct. 31	$15,407,395	
Of which the United States has paid the companies	4,185,981	
Balance due the companies		11,221,414
Total amount due the Government		$81,895,784

GEN. ADAM BADEAU has been dropped from the rolls of the army retired list, under the decision of the Attorney General that he was not legally entitled to be carried on this list and hold a civil office at the same time.... The silver-wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Hayes, which occurred on the 30th ult., proves to have been an affair with no pretensions as to display or social splendor. True to announcement it was a quiet, unostentatious and thoroughly pleasant celebration of an event of general interest....The following is the official statement of the United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$ 63,532
Legal-tender notes (all issues)	349,943,776
One-year notes of 1863	54,162
Two-year notes of 1863	16,050
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,950
Compound-interest notes	288,010
Fractional currency	17,764,108
Total	$368,154,092

THE January statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 748,667,200
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	74,900,000
Total coin bonds	$1,726,933,850
Lawful money debt:	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt:	
Principal	$ 21,512,240
Legal-tenders	350,077,308
Certificates of deposit	32,830,000
Fractional currency	17,764,108
Coin certificates	33,424,900
Total without interest	$ 434,026,817
Total debt	$2,196,372,407
Total interest	37,430,285
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 139,518,405
Cash in treasury—currency	5,498,845
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,830,000
Total in treasury	$ 187,847,250
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,045,955,442
Decrease of debt during December	71,623
Decrease since June 30, 1877	14,202,780
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	35,957,029
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	9,006,189
Balance of interest paid by United States	26,951,439

SUMNER HOWARD, formerly of Michigan, has resigned his position of United States District Attorney in Utah......Alexander Stephens' Committee on Weights and Measures is going to report a bill making the metric system obligatory in all governmental transactions. Mr. Stephens is positive that the system is going to be adopted, sooner or later, by all civilized nations, and thinks that the United States ought to take it up promptly...... THE following comparative statement of the condition of the United States Treasury Jan. 1, 1877, and Jan. 1, 1878, has been issued from the treasury:

BALANCES.

	1877.	1878.
Currency	$ 9,483,860	$ 5,436,844
Special fund for redemption of fractional currency	....	10,000,000
Special deposits legal tenders for redemption certificates of deposit	31,100,000	32,830,000
Coin	[illegible]	139,518,416
Coin certificates	47,280,000	33,424,900
Coin less coin certificates	40,267,418	106,093,505
Outstanding called bonds	11,021,990	20,745,300
Other outstanding coin liabilities	8,596,729	5,907,346
Outstanding legal-tenders	366,055,084	349,943,776
Outstanding fractional currency	26,348,206	17,764,108
Outstanding silver coin	25,340,167	38,056,820
Total debt less cash in treasury	2,092,931,241	2,045,955,442
Reduction of debt since July 1	6,818,103	14,202,780
Market value of gold	107	102.81
Imports twelve months, ending Nov. 30	441,784,784	482,150,573
Exports twelve months ending Nov. 30	575,651,068	622,843,282

Increase of debt for December, 1876, $3,585,149; decrease, 1877, $71,622.

POLITICAL.

THE Washington *Post*, the new Democratic organ at the capital, announces in a double-leaded editorial that hereafter the Democratic Senators will vote to confirm the President's appointments.

PRESIDENT HAYES has been interviewed by a Washington *Post* representative, and is thus reported: "Without referring specifically to the New York appointments, but evidently having them in mind, he observed that he had not been moved by the action of the Senate either to abate his desire of carrying out the policy generally known as civil-service reform, or to despair of final success in the selection of instrumentalities to that end. He would neither deny nor affirm the statements that had been made in the press relative to his design of greeting Congress next week with a special message on that subject, but it was true that he intended to exhaust his constitutional powers in the promotion of such reforms. The most remarkable thing he said was that no plea or remonstrance based upon purely partisan considerations would have any weight with him, no matter by whom it might be made, and that he attached importance to those representations only which were put upon the ground of the general public welfare. He intimated that there had been of late a cessation of party appeal to him, which was a relief, because his love for the name of Republican and his reverence for the early traditions of his party were so strong that it was not easy or pleasant to him to resist appeals made for their sake, particularly when such appeals came from men whom he had always delighted to honor. But the responsibilities of his position placed duty above personal feelings, and, in his effort to keep the faith of his inaugural with the whole people, he should not hesitate to proceed contrary to the advice of individuals, however dear to him they might be personally, whenever it seemed to him or his constitutional advisers, or rather to the collective judgment of his administration, that such advice was contrary to the letter and spirit of the promises he had made to the country. The whole tenor of the conversation was to the effect that Mr. Hayes regards the situation with calmness, and has been at no time less inflexible in his purposes than now."

THE Maryland Court of Appeals decides that a negro cannot be admitted to practice in the courts of that State....Gen. B. F. Butler predicts that the Silver bill will be a law within sixty days, veto or no veto....Senator Morton's lost report on the Chinese question has been found in the incomplete state in which he left it, and will soon be published. It advocates a policy of justice and protection toward the Celestials.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THERE seems little doubt that England has consented to accept the office of peacemaker, and will undertake to bring about an adjustment between Russia and Turkey. The announcement is now made officially in the London *Advertiser* that the British Government has acceded to Turkey's request, and will try what can be done toward prevailing upon Russia to negotiate terms of peace.... Reinforcements ordered for the Russian army exceed 250,000 men. The Army of the Baltic, numbering 90,000 men, is also being formed. Russia has bought 200,000 rifles from Berlin. ....A London dispatch of Dec. 29 says: "I am informed, on good authority, that in English military circles war is considered almost inevitable. Arrangements are completed and regiments allotted for an army of 80,000 men, and steps are already taking toward the formation of the nucleus for a reserve army. Profound uneasiness prevails here, and there is great depression in trade and finance."..... There are no complaints of an unseasonable mildness in the weather on the Danube. Snow at the headquarters of the Russian army near Rustchuk is two feet deep; the roads are no longer passable for wagons; sledges for winter use have not been provided; the quartermasters declare that they cannot keep up the supplies for the cavalry, and grave fears are entertained that the bridges will be broken by ice, completely interrupting the movement of food for man and beast.

RUSSIAN journals are discussing with great earnestness the possibilities of the situation as latterly presented in consequence of England's attitude. Upon one point there is but one expression—that mediation is not possible unless solicited by both parties, and that Russia, while at all times willing to receive peace proposals from the Porte direct, has not invited, and will not favorably receive mediatory offices from any source......Vienna advices render it certain that Greece is about to take up arms and unite with the Servian forces operating in Western Bulgaria......The Servians have begun a regular siege of Widin, which is well provisioned. Its garrison is weak, however, and its capture is expected within two weeks at the farthest.

A VERY few words comprise the document concerning which the entire civilized world is intensely anxious at this time. England's note to Russia is short and to the point—simply informing the Czar that the Porte is ready to open peace negotiations, and that, from the Emperor's wisdom and his frequent expressions of love for peace, Her Majesty's Government infers that he will lend a favorable ear to the Sultan's request. A London dispatch says England's offered mediation has been refused point-blank, though not offensively. The Russian answer is to the effect that, while the Czar wishes peace and is ready to conclude the war on such terms as Russia would consider acceptable, yet no steps can be taken till Turkey is willing to give preliminary guarantees of her desire for actual peace, and not merely for delay.

ANOTHER dashing raid through the Balkan mountains has been accomplished by a Russian force, the strength of which is not now known. The object of the move apparently is to threaten the position taken by Suleiman Pasha, and to hasten the complete withdrawal of the Turkish army beyond the Balkans.

LONDON dispatches of the 4th inst. say "the British Cabinet has decided to inform Russia that no separate negotiation between the belligerents will be sanctioned by Great Britain, and that a statement of the conditions of peace required by Russia will be regarded as necessary before any proposal from Turkey for a truce can be made. While the tone of the note will be courteous, it cannot fail to cause ill feelings."

WITH the fall of Plevna the second line of defense upon which Turkey has depended may be said to have been taken. The latest information is that the Russians have already crossed the Etropol Balkans, and Suleiman Pasha is in retreat. It is reported that the third line of defense, the Balkan range, will be abandoned without a struggle, and that whatever decisive fighting occurs hereafter will be on the plains of Roumelia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and family are traveling in Italy....The estimates of the German Government for the coming year are considerably in excess of the last budget. For naval purposes alone an increased expenditure to the amount of nine and a half million marks is demanded. Bismarck is jealous of England's maritime supremacy, and is determined that Germany shall appear in the front rank of naval powers.

MEXICO news: Gen. Ogazon, Minister of War, has resigned, and Gen. Manuel Gonzales has been appointed in his stead. Other Cabinet changes are expected.—The newspapers urge a close alliance of the Hispano-American republics against Northern aggression.—There has been a grand military display at Chapultepec. Five thousand troops were out, well armed, uniformed, and drilled.—Minister Romero, of the treasury, claims to have made improvements which will augment the treasury millions of dollars......Several thousand people, principally of the lower classes, assembled in Trafalgar square, London, on the 29th ult., in response to a call for a public demonstration against Russia. The meeting was very turbulent. A peace procession was broken up and its banners torn to pieces. There was a large display of Turkish flags, and several were torn up in the melee. A heavy police force was necessary to prevent a riot. Bitter speeches were made against Russia. Resolutions were passed demanding such action by Parliament as will put a stop to Russian progress. Despite the efforts of the peace men to pack the meeting, a vast majority of those in attendance were furiously anti-Russian..... Official intelligence has been received announcing the success of the Chinese troops in Kashgar. They had fortified Touchtongarar and Aksu, two strong strategical points. The inhabitants were fleeing in terror into Russian territory.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, has published a letter in the *Figaro* protesting against the expulsion of Don Carlos from France on account of an alleged conspiracy against the present King of Spain. She denies that she is a party to any such conspiracy, or that any exists, and declares that the intimate friendship which exists between herself and Carlos has nothing to do with politics.

Fire.

The sun is a natural incendiary, and a most powerful one. Recently, some cartridges had been placed on a table near a window; the concentration of the sun's rays by an "eye" in the glass was sufficent to cause an explosion. In summer conflagrations have arisen along railways by similar action of the glass of the carriage windows on the dried leaves along the track and embankments. It is known that in Algerian forests fire has occurred through drops of water attached to the leaves acting as lenses or burning-glasses.

THE Bank of Russia is supposed to hold a metallic reserve of $125,000,000, to be touched only as a last resource; but now insinuations are thrown out that this great sum is not really there.

THE CHANDLER MANIFESTO.

The Hon. William E. Chandler, of the Republican National Committee, has addressed a letter to the Republicans of New Hampshire. The following were the salient points:

On the morning of the 7th of November it was apparent that Hayes and Wheeler were elected by one majority, if South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana had given them their votes. But immediately the Tilden forces—hungry Northern and desperate Southern Democrats—determined to prevent the counting of the votes of those States for the Republican candidates, and threats, attempts to bribe, and all manner of foul influences were arrayed to seduce or intimidate the local Republican officials who were to declare the result.

To counteract these machinations, Gov. Hayes sent a large army of distinguished persons to the contested States, from Ohio notably the following: Messrs. John Sherman (afterward made Secretary of the Treasury).

Stanley Matthews (private counsel for Gov. Hayes; afterward made United States Senator by his influence).

Edward F. Noyes (afterward made Minister to France).

John Little (Gov. Hayes' Attorney General).

Samuel Shellabarger (Gov. Hayes' private counsel).

James A. Garfield (member of Electoral Commission and administration candidate for Speaker).

And many others went there from other sections. In South Carolina and Florida, owing to the manifest facts and to the noble fearlessness of Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain and Gov. Marcellus L. Stearns in protecting the canvassing boards, the correct result of the election—the choice of Hayes electors—was declared, without extraordinary assurances from the Northern visitors.

In Louisiana, however, there had been thrown into the ballot boxes over 7,000 more votes for the Tilden than for the Hayes electors, and to make Hayes President it became necessary for the Returning Board, acting under peculiar local laws, to throw out more than 7,000 Tilden votes on account of alleged murder, riot, and intimidation, preventing a fair and free election in certain parishes. To perform this extraordinary, even if justifiable, work in the face of an armed and infuriated Democracy required men of undaunted courage; and such courage the Returning Board possessed. It required also that the board should have assurances that the national exigency demanded its performance; that the moral sentiment of the North would approve it; and that they themselves should be protected from evil consequences to be apprehended from the violence of a mob Government, which it was known would be established by one Nicholls, a pretender to the office of Governor against Stephen B. Packard, who was sure to be elected Governor if the Hayes electors should be found to have been chosen.

All these assurances were freely and forcibly given by Mr. Senator Sherman and his associates. Mr. Stanley Matthews declared to Mr. J. E. Leonard, and on more than one occasion, that Hayes and Packard should stand or fall together.

A reported interview of Gov. Hayes, Dec. 3, with W. R. Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times*, having occasioned alarm as to the future course of the prospective President toward Southern Republicans and the Louisiana and South Carolina Governments, Gov. Hayes, through his Private Secretary, Capt. A. E. Lee (since made Consul General to Frankfort), and Gen. James M. Comly, of the *Ohio State Journal* (since made Minister to the Sandwich Islands), denied the reported interview, and all sympathy with the sentiments therein expressed.

Encouraged and forced forward by these assurances, the Returning Board boldly performed its duty, gave voice to the murdered Republicans of the bulldozed parishes of Louisiana, and made Hayes President, and Packard Governor of Louisiana, by titles indissolubly connected in law, in morals, and by every rule of honor that prevails among civilized men.

The same tender regard for the Louisiana Republicans and for the result which they had achieved continued during the ensuing struggle in Congress. The Returning Board were arrested and confined at Washington by the Confederate House of Representatives. Sick, and in prison, they were visited by Senator Sherman and his associates, and urged to stand firm until relief should come from the advent to power of the President whom they had made.

With substantial unanimity the Republicans of the country seconded the determination of their representatives in Congress to declare and achieve the election and inauguration of President Hayes; and the Republican party was never more courageous, harmonious or united than on the day of his accession.

Coming to the Presidency under these remarkable circumstances, Mr. Chandler says the President should have maintained faithful and scrupulous allegiance to the principles of the Republican party.

But almost the first act of the new administration was to fulfill a bargain that had been made during the Presidential count, by which, if Hayes should be President, the lawful Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina were to be abandoned, and the mob Governments in those States were to be recognized and established.

Certain Democrats in the House of Representatives, seeing that, by the recurring decisions of the Electoral Commission, and the regular proceedings of the two houses under the Electoral bill, which they had warmly supported, Hayes would surely be President, had conceived the plan of saving something from the wreck. They had, therefore, threatened by dilatory motions and riotous proceedings to break up the count, and then opened negotiations with such timid or too eagerly expectant Republicans as they could find ready. They had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Senator Sherman had visited Ohio and consulted Gov. Hayes. Mr. Henry Watterson, a Democratic member, and a nephew of Mr. Stanley Matthews, had acted as go-between; and on the one side, Messrs. Matthews, Charles Foster, John Sherman, James Garfield, and on the other, L. Q. C. Lamar, John B. Gordon, E. J. Ellis, Randall Gibson, E. A. Burke and John Young Brown, had agreed: 1. That the count should not be broken up in the House, but that Hayes should be declared and inaugurated President. 2. That upon Hayes' accession the troops should be withdrawn from protecting Govs. Chamberlain and Packard, and that the new administration should recognize the governments of Wade Hampton in South Carolina, and F. H. Nicholls in Louisiana.

By certain general and indefinite letters since given to the public, by a secret writing now in the hands of E. A. Burke, and other ways, the agreement was authenticated; and President Grant was immediately requested by Gov. Hayes' counsel on no account to recognize Packard or Chamberlain, but to leave the ultimate decision as to their fate to the incoming President.

After the inauguration the bargain was speedily fulfilled. As soon as the electoral vote of their States was safe, Govs. Packard and Chamberlain had been notified by Messrs. Matthews and Evarts to get out. Gov. Chamberlain was now summoned to Washington and informed that he must surrender. He protested against his taking-off. The President hesitated, but Wade Hampton demanded the performance of the bargain. Mr. Matthews was sent for, came from Ohio, and within twenty-four hours the United States flag was ordered down in Charleston and Gov. Chamberlain stamped out.

As to Louisiana, the fulfillment proceeded more slowly, but none the less surely. Packard had made, March 21, a constitutional call for Federal aid, which it was difficult to withhold from one as surely Governor as Hayes was President. And yet there was the bargain.

As a subterfuge, an unconstitutional commission, consisting of Messrs. John M. Harlan, Joseph R. Hawley, C. B. Lawrence, Wayne McVeagh, and John C. Brown, was sent to New Orleans; instructed to gradually destroy the Packard Legislature by seducing or forcing its members into the Nicholls Legislature. But, they proving too stubbornly Republican, the commission telegraphed the President that nothing would destroy Packard but the actual order withdrawing the troops. At the word the President gave the order, Packard was crushed, and the commission returned triumphant to Washington to be "recognized"—one of them, Gen. Harlan, by an appointment as Supreme Court Judge; another, Mr. Lawrence, by the release of Jake Rehm, the great whisky conspirator and defrauder of the revenue at Chicago; Gen. Hawley was offered the appointment as Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, but declined because the salary was to be only $5,000; and three offices were tendered to Mr. MacVeagh, but declined on the ground that his signal services demanded more ample recognition; the English mission was next assigned him, but circumstances have made its delivery inexpedient or impossible.

Silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are political death. Can the Republican party, of heroic achievements, be bound to an administration which is not a free agent, but is bound by a bargain to Gens. John B. Gordon, L. Q. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton, and the Southern Democrats now in high office only through the blood of murdered Republicans? Does not every voter in the land know that Hayes and Packard were elected simultaneously, and held by the same title, and that when Hayes abandoned and trampled down Packard he put an irremovable stain upon his own title? The Republican party has lived long and survived many assaults and many treasons, only because it has been a party founded upon high principles, animated by lofty sentiment, courageously acting up to noble convictions. If it now disgraces its record, and indorses or fails to repudiate the Hayes surrender, its voters will leave it by thousands; its days are numbered; it will die a deserved and unhonored death.

A Convincing Argument.

A Rome journal explains to its subscribers why it can be had cheaper by yearly than by quarterly subscription, as follows: "In repeatedly going to the office to subscribe, you may meet a friend not only in search of a match, but of a cigar and glass of vermouth; you may rub up against two or three beggars; you may get wet on a rainy day, or on a hot day fall in with hydrophobic dogs not led by appropriate little strings; while, by taking a full year's subscription on the 1st of January, all such possible expenses will certainly be avoided."

WAR'S HORRORS.

Heartrending Picture of the Misery at Plevna.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Plevna sends a horrible story of the state of things prevailing in and around the captured town. Before the recent great storm Plevna was simply a charnel-house. Modern warfare has no parallel for it, and its horrors can only be compared to those which followed in the wake of Genghis Khan, or Timour, as their savage Tartar hordes swept over and desolated Asia. The famished dogs, of which there are always large numbers in every Turkish town, were feeding on the corpses of the dead, and the bodies of the still living wounded. The savage howls of the greedy brutes as they tore the putrid flesh of the dead, or crunched the bones between their teeth, the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs, might be heard for miles around, and made the soul sick. Birds were pecking at the skulls, hopping from body to body with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood, and screaming with fiendish delight. Dogs fought among themselves, and bird struggled with bird for the possession of a morsel of human flesh, and the most indescribable horror prevailed. In one house alone thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found, some of the former in a half-decomposed and putrid state, and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about, and clutched at odd morsels of food that were found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity; but thousands of them were utterly helpless, and awaited death or succor with a listless fatalism. Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the banks of the Vida, and the horrors of their position equaled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work, and the confusion was indescribable. Osman's bravery is stained and blackened by his treatment of the Russian wounded that fell into his hands. His gallant defense of Plevna for a moment blinded the victors and Europe to the fact that all prisoners were butchered by the troops under Osman's command. A Bucharest correspondent says that a fearful retribution has overtaken a part of Osman's army, which was caught on the march by that dreadful snow-storm. Fate seems to be wreaking vengeance for the slaughter of the Russian wounded whose corpses lie unburied on the hills around Plevna.

The Roads Blocked with Refugees.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "I wish those who have made this war could have been with us yesterday and the day before, for we made two days of it from Sophia, halting at Tashkesend, at the southern foot of the hills. A vivid pen might easily draw a lively picture of the wretchedness and misery this war is causing. It is not like other wars, where the peaceful inhabitants remain comparatively unmolested. Here and hereabouts, directly the enemy advances, all the townspeople and villagers decamp, and just now that the Russians have gained a success between Plevna and Orkhanie the whole country is on the move. All the roads in Sophia are blocked with refugees, of whom there are about ten thousand five hundred in and around the town. As we proceeded, we encountered parties of Mussulmans coming in; some Bulgarians and Circassians also were fleeing, but they formed only a small portion of the fugitives. On the first half of the road we counted eleven hundred carts, and estimated eleven persons to a cart. Many flocks of sheep and herds of cattle were being driven in, and every head of a household conducted his own cart, which contained his family, their clothing, food, cooking utensils, and provender for the bullocks. The second half of the road was in a dreadful state. It consisted of a steep ascent, a cut through a gorge in the mountains, and a winding ascent about fifteen miles long. The whole of this was blocked and choked with carts in an indescribable confusion. We estimated them at six thousand, making about twenty-five thousand souls driven from their homes, and wandering they knew not whither. Many of the fugitives appeared to look upon the situation as hopeless, and with a serene confidence in fate camped out, driving their bullocks into the ravines and more practicable places at the sides of the road, but of course leaving their carts to form an impenetrable block. All classes were involved in a common interest, all fled the Russian and the dreaded Cossack, whether Mussulman, Bulgarian, Circassian, Jew, or gypsy—all were struggling in this tohu-bohu of humanity Not that all were equally miserable. After a sickening group of gray-bearded, broken old men, and half-naked, paralytic hags, the eye would light upon the merry, happy faces of a cartload of children, quite enjoying the novelty of the scene. Here delicately nurtured Mussulman women, whose faces had never been exposed to gaze, would be seen picking their way through the deep mud. There a little girl of 7 or 8 years drove a pair of hideous, shaggy buffaloes, striking them feeble blows and pulling at their nose-cord with truly infantine cruelty. A panorama of rural life, in its worst aspect was presented to us. But full of interest and indeed of picturesque beauty as the scene was, with the steep mountains bordering the road, and carrying the eye up, from the colored dress of the people to the snowy tops above, it was impossible to forget that though nearly all these families had food left for a few days, yet that when once that was exhausted, they had nothing to look forward to but starvation. Almost every town, district, villayet is already full of fugitives, who have been placed on the English relief list, and get a sum considered just sufficient to keep body and soul together,—a sum which is to supply them with food, drink, lodging, and clothing. For food they get bread, for drink water, for lodging the ground or cart, for clothing what they have on their backs. The sum that supplies all these luxuries is 2d a day per head."

Wants to be Hung.

Ohio reports a peculiar illustration of the saying, "When a woman says she won't, she won't." In May, 1875, a Mrs. Victor, of Cleveland, was convicted in the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga county of poisoning her brother, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of August following. Before the day of execution arrived she became insane, and the Governor respited her till the 20th of November, at which time, she being still insane, he commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life, and she was accordingly confined in the penitentiary. In January, 1876, having recovered her reason, she refused to assent to the commutation of her sentence, and insisted upon either being hung or released. Finally she procured from the Franklin Court of Common Pleas a writ of habeas corpus against the Warden of the penitentiary, claiming that she was entitled to be set at liberty. The court held that she was "in law an escaped prisoner," and ordered that "she be delivered to the Sheriff of Cuyahoga county, to be further dealt with by the Court of Common Pleas of that county according to law." The Warden filed a petition in error to reverse the decision of the Franklin court and have the prisoner remanded back to the penitentiary. The case went before the Supreme Court, and that court decided that the Governor has power to commute the sentence of a lunatic without his or her consent, and that as soon as the commutation is made the new penalty becomes the one fixed by law, and the original penalty cannot be restored. In the language of the decision, "Commutation is not a conditional pardon, but a substitution of a lower for a higher grade of punishment, and is presumed to be for the convict's benefit," therefore "it cannot be defeated or invalidated by the convict's rejection or refusal of it when restored to reason." The judgment of the lower court was reversed, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Warden of the penitentiary.—*Inter-Ocean.*

One Thing Deaf-Mutes Can Do Well.

Mr. J. C. Davis, of 302 West Thirteenth street, advertised yesterday for 100 deaf-mutes to be made into telegraph operators. Nine years ago, he says, he taught a deaf-mute named Hoffman telegraphy. Hoffman learned the art in less than three months, and became one of the most expert operators in the country, being at the time of his death the chief operator in the Mobile telegraph office. Mr. Davis has since taught twenty deaf-and-dumb persons, and says that they are almost invariably much quicker to learn than persons who speak and hear, and make far better operators. "I had a call from one to-day," he said, "who told me that he had been a bookbinder. He was at first very skeptical, but I convinced him of the ease with which he could learn by giving him one lesson. In three-quarters of an hour he knew more than half of the Morse alphabet, and, by referring occasionally to the alphabet written out for a guide, he could talk with me on the instrument with ease. Of twenty that I taught in Philadelphia, sixteen are now in London, where a number of them are in the telegraph department of the General Postoffice. Two of them have positions in Philadelphia.—*New York World.*

A PHILADELPHIAN whipped his entire family in one day, beginning with two children, following with his wife, then taking his two sisters-in-law in hand, and finishing with his mother-in-law, with whom, as the narrative says, "he wiped the floor and swept the dinner dishes off the table."

THERE were only seventy cats at Philadelphia's recent cat show. The other 7,000,547 were sitting on back fences and sheds o' nights growling at the small amount of the premiums offered and discussing methods to avert the dangers threatened by the lively sausage season.

THE cost of the famine in Madras is officially stated at $42,500,000, and in Bombay at $10,000,000.

THE publication of lotteries and race sweeps has been prohibited in India.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 25	@11 00
HOGS	4 60	@ 5 70
COTTON	11⅛	@ 11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—Western Mixed	50	@ 56
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 40
RYE—Western	73	@ 75
PORK—New Mess	12 62½	@12 87½
LARD	8	@ 8⅜

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 4 20
HOGS—Live	3 00	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	56	@ 57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess	11 37½	@11 50
LARD	7½	@ 7⅝

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	63	@ 64

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	11 75	@11 85
LARD	7½	@ 7⅝
HOGS	3 70	@ 4 15
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 25

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 15	@ 1 23
CORN—New	37	@ 39
OATS	29	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 63
PORK—Mess	11 60	@11 75
LARD	7⅜	@ 8⅛

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red Winter	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN	47½	@ 50½
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	5 80	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 05	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess	12 25	@12 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 70	@ 5 80
Fair	4 [illegible]	@ 5 00
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 50
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Pruning of currants, gooseberries, grape vines, omitted in the fall, may be done now on mild days.

Care of the orchard, whether young or old, will require good fences and gates to keep out intruders of all kinds. A stray ox or horse may cause serious damage in a young orchard.

Roots are better pulped than cut for sheep. There are very cheap machines that can cut roots into fine shreds or pulp, which will soon save their cost in the improved condition of the animals thus fed.

Manure may be carted to the orchard and spread over the whole surface. The time of manuring is not of so much importance as to get it on at any rate. It is a mistake to put a little manure close around the trunks of trees.

Covering of strawberries and tender raspberries should be done, if not already completed. In covering strawberries do not get the materials too thick over the plants. An inch or so is better than more.—*American Agriculturist.*

Calves and yearlings may be made to increase in size and weight considerably, and make a large quantity of fine manure, by keeping them in a roomy shed, bedding them deeply with cut straw or leaves, and feeding them well. With plenty of bedding the shed need not be cleaned out until next spring.

No question is more frequently asked than: "When shall I prune?" If the cutting is such as may be done with a knife, it makes but little difference when it is done, but if on old and neglected trees, where large wounds are to be made, it is better to do it when the severe cold weather is over, but before vegetation starts. In the climate of New York, late in February and early in March.

Cows in milk may be made greatly more profitable by feeding wheat middlings freely; it will pay to feed as high as four quarts of corn-meal, and three of wheat middlings, to some cows producing butter; the butter is increased in quantity and improved in quality and color. The kind of cow, however, is important, as some will fatten upon this feed, while others will only increase in milk and cream.

Sheep and lambs should be kept and fed separately, else the stronger will crowd and rob the weaker; when in separate pens each thrives better, as the food can be properly apportioned. It is convenient to make as many feeding stalls around the feed racks as there are sheep, each large enough for one sheep only, then a weak one will have a secure place from which it cannot be dislodged. Of course the feed should be evenly placed in the rack.

If no accounts have been kept, a beginning of a better system should be made now. At the close of the year make an inventory of every article, and value them, and also put down the debts owing and due. This will show how one stands at the close of the year. By keeping strict account of one's business, it is not only known what goes out and what comes in, but by noting every expenditure and income, we can readily find where we gain or lose; foolish or unwise spendings are thought over a second time, and this naturally leads to avoiding them in the future.

Fruit in cellars is likely to suffer from heat rather than cold. In the slow operation of ripening, heat and carbonic acid are thrown off. Whenever the temperature approaches 40 degrees, the outer air, if cooler, should be let in to reduce it. In the house-cellar, the accumulation of carbonic acid would be injurious to the health of the family, and it is highly important that this be removed by ventilation. In fruit-cellars apart from the house, this is not necessary, as the presence of this gas, so injurious to animal life, tends to preserve the fruit, as it excludes the atmospheric air.

About the House.

To Clean Wall Paper.—Wall paper may be somewhat cleaned by using fine, dry Indian meal—rubbing it on with a soft, dry cloth.

Black Ink.—Bruised galls, two pounds; logwood chips, green copperas, and gum, one pound of each; water, seven gallons. Boil two hours and strain. Product, five gallons.

Mica Windows.—Mica windows of stoves should be removed from the stove and washed in warm water and soap, using fine sand paper. But they are inexpensive and can be bought new to fit old stoves.

Boiled Cauliflower.—Strip off the leaves and cut off the stalk; lay it head downward, in cold water and salt, to draw out the insects. Boil it in boiling water with some salt and sugar for one hour, or until the stalks are tender.

Hair Invigorator.—Bay rum, one pint; alcohol, one-half pint; castor oil, one-half ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one-quarter ounce; tincture of cantharides, one-half ounce; mix them well. This mixture will promote the growth of the hair and prevent it from falling out.

Cocoanut Cake.—Break two eggs in a coffee-cup; fill it with good sour cream, one cupful sugar, two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar; stir well; this will make four cakes baked on jelly-tins or any tin; then fix the icing; one-half cupful prepared cocoanut, one-half cupful sour cream, one-half cupful white sugar; spread each cake with this.

Advice to Stout People.—Any medicine or ingredient of any kind taken by a stout person to reduce him in flesh, to be successful, would injure his stomach and produce endless troubles, but any person with sufficient will may do this and be benefited: Eat no slops; live on parched corn, broiled meats, little vegetables, no fruits, but drink water, green tea—no sugar or milk; exercise, plenty of water, and no food, is the safe, healthy cure.

Suggestions to Lean People.—One who has but little exercise daily will not keep lean for want of exercise. Leanness is constitutional with many. Excess of eating by those with small abdomens only induces leanness, but by the proper mode of eating the proper food, they may be kept in good condition. Broiled and baked food, with pure water, stands first; soups, stews, condiments, pastries, cheese and spices last. Plenty of sleep, with proper attention to the relaxation of the system, are helps.

Harris' Carpet.

Mrs. Harris told hubby that she must have a carpet for the front room, and she thought that a fifty-dollar one would suit.

Mr. Harris called in at the auction-room the next day. He didn't know a velvet from a rag-carpet, but he bid as if he had been in the business from childhood.

The auctioneer put up a beautiful ingrain, worth about five cents a mile, and asked how much he heard. Mr. Harris bid fifty cents a yard.

Mr. Beales, who was in another part of the store, had been indulging very freely, and he said, "Five."

"Seventy!" shouted Mr. Harris.

"Five!" came from Beales' corner.

Mr. Harris became angry, and determined to have that carpet if he never laid up a cent; so he yelled, "One dollar!"

Mr. Beales never moved an eyelash, but he said, "Five!"

By the time that the two had run up the carpet to four dollars a yard, both were red in the face. Mr Beales' "Five" came regularly, and all other bidders gave up in despair. Beales gave the people in his neighborhood to understand that "that was his carpet."

Mr. Harris winked at his friends with a wink that said, "If I don't get that carpet, you can put me down for a horse-thief."

Before the matinee was over, Harris had bid eleven dollars, and Beales said, "Five."

The carpet was finally knocked down to Beales; but when it was ascertained that he only had five cents, the auctioneer's trusty assistant showed Mr. Beales the hole the carpenter had left in the front of the building.

Mr. Harris finally got the carpet for nine dollars a yard, and when he got it home, having neglected to measure the room, he found that it wouldn't fit the first floor of a corn-crib.

Mrs. Harris informed H, confidentially that he was a "darned fool," and that he didn't know enough to go in the house when it rained. She uses the carpet for a table-cloth, and Harris buys his carpets at a regularly-organized store now.

How to Preserve a Piano.

It is evident that if the piano is to remain in good order for many years, good care must be taken of it. The instrument should be closed when not in use, in order to prevent the collection of dust, pins, etc., etc., on the sound board; however, it must not be left closed for a period of several months or longer, but be opened occasionally, and the daylight allowed to strike the keys, or else the ivory may turn yellow. Any hard substance, no matter how small, dropped inside of the piano will cause a rattling, jarring noise. It is in every case desirable that an india-rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. The piano should not be placed in a damp room, or left open in a draft of air—dampness is its most dangerous enemy, causing the strings and tuning pipes to rust, the cloth used in the construction of the keys and action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly, or often stick altogether. This occurs chiefly in the summer season, and the best pianos, made of the most thoroughly-seasoned material, are necessarily affected by dampness, the absorption being rapid. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious. The piano should not be placed very near to an open fire or a heated stove, nor over or close to the hot air furnaces now in general use. Moths are very destructive to the cloth and felt used in the piano, and may be kept out of it by placing a lump of camphor, wrapped in soft paper, in the inside corner, care being taken to renew it from time to time. Many persons are unaware of the great importance of having their pianos kept in order, and only tuned by a competent tuner. A new piano should be tuned by a competent tuner. A new piano should be tuned at least once every three or four months during the first year, and at longer intervals afterward.

Edgar Allen Poe.

The late Charles F. Briggs, an experienced journalist, was a companion of Edgar A. Poe. In a posthumous article from his pen some hard things are told of Poe, like this: "He could write the tenderest and most touching letters, which he would bedabble with real tears as he folded the paper, to women upon whom he had no other designs than an intention of sending his wife or her mother to them to solicit a loan of $50. Some of these women fondly believed in his passionate infatuation for them; but some others were cruelly undeceived before he died." According to Mr. Briggs, there was ample proof in Dr. Griswold's hands to substantiate the worst that has ever been said of Poe. When drunk he was insolent and aggressive, abusive to his wife aunt, and utterly disregardful of decency, treacherous to his friends and physically repulsive. The following is Mr. Briggs' description of the poet at his best. "His remarkably shaped head, high and broad forehead, his pale complexion, large gray eyes, which always had a sad and tearful look, and his finely-formed mouth, all indicated delicacy and refinement of thought and tenderness of feeling. He never laughed, and rarely smiled; but when he did smile there was always a partially-suppressed expression of sadness. He spoke with great precision, as though he were dictating to an amanuensis, and never for a moment gave utterance to what might be thought a spontaneous or unconsidered idea. His dress was neat and free from anything eccentric. He never wore an ornament, and avoided colors. His manners were free from affectation, and, although they were graceful and unrestrained, yet he was respectful and deferential."

DIPHTHERIA.

Means by Which the Prevailing Scourge May be Averted.

[From the New Haven Register.]

At a meeting of the Board of Health last evening, Health Officer Lindsley, in accordance with the suggestions of the board at a previous meeting, submitted the following paper. It will be printed in pamphlet form for general circulation:

Diphtheria is both a contagious and an infectious disease; it is, moreover, one of the class of filth diseases—that is, it occurs most frequently and in the most malignant and fatal form where dampness and dirt do most prevail. The means of protection, therefore, obviously lie in avoidance of exposure to its presence and in the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness. Absolute isolation of the sick, the most rigid purity of surroundings, aided by disinfection when required, would probably exterminate the disease. The veteran sanitarian, Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence, says that where there is abundant sunlight, dryness, cleanliness and pure air diphtheria cannot prevail. The same conditions will protect almost as effectually from most other dangerous diseases. Such being the truth, neither individuals nor communities can afford to ignore the fact that they are in a great degree responsible for their own health.

When a case occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick-chamber should be well warmed, well aired, and exposed to sunlight; its furniture should be such as can be cleansed without injury, and all superfluous things, as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, and the like, should be removed. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors should be warned of the presence of a contagious disease, and children should not be admitted to the house.

All clothing removed from the patient should be at once placed in boiling water; instead of handkerchiefs, soft pieces of linen or cotton cloth should be used and immediately burned. Disinfectants should be placed in all the vessels which receive the expectoration or other discharges from the patient. Disinfectants should also be freely used in the sick-room. Those which destroy bad odors without causing others are best, such as solution of nitrate of lead and chloride of zinc.

The sick person should not mingle with others until fully recovered, and in case of scarlet fever until all roughness of the skin, due to the disease, has disappeared, because the exfoliated skin is especially infectious.

The disinfection of the sick-room should be thorough. The walls should be dry-rubbed and the cloths used burned without shaking, the ceiling should be scraped and lime-washed. The floor and woodwork should be washed with soap and water. The clothing or bedding used by the patient or nurse should be purified by boiling at least one hour, and should always be cleaned by themselves, and under no circumstances should they be sent to a laundry. In case of death the body should be placed as early as practicable in the coffin, with disinfectants, and the coffin tightly closed.

Children certainly, and in most cases adults, should not attend a funeral from a house in which a death from diphtheria or scarlet fever has occurred. But with suitable precautions it is not necessary that the burial should be strictly private, provided that the corpse be not in any way exposed.

Because children are especially liable to take and to spread these diseases, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, every child from any family in which a case of either of these diseases has occurred should be excluded from school and be readmitted not sooner than one month from the beginning of the disease, except upon the certificate of some competent physician that it will be safe.

All the above precautions concern the dangers of contagion. But the continued prevalence of these diseases in any community is probable evidence of insanitary surroundings, and of sources of sickness, partially or wholly preventable. The most exemplary housewife, whose home is the very model of neatness and order, may have all her efforts defeated in a sanitary sense by a defective sink-trap or a leaky drain-pipe, or an overflowing cesspool, or an undrained cellar, or even by a heap of decaying garbage in her neighbor's yard.

Therefore, look well to the surroundings. Abolish filth, remove dampness and all sources of foul air, especially from living and sleeping rooms. Disinfect thoroughly all suspected places in yards and neglected corners.

The following disinfectant is both very cheap and efficient:

Take of copperas (sulphate of iron) five pounds, and dissolve in three gallons of water.

Why Blaine and Conkling Didn't Speak For Eleven Years.

Mr. Conkling desired to add that no commission, paper, or authority whatever was issued to him, except the letter of retainer which had been read. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent to him his opinion was on the subject he had been discussing, or on any other subject, he thought he would hardly take the trouble to express it. He apologized to the House for the length of time he had occupied in consequence of being drawn into the matter by an interruption which he had before denounced to be ungentlemanly and impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Blaine said he knew that this was what they called down East "running emptyings." The gentleman from New York could not get off on the technical pretense that he did not hold a commission as a Judge Advocate. Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or a corps with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from New York held. As to the getleman's cruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued: "I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic overtowering, his turkey-gobbler strutting have been so crushing to myself, and to all members of the House that I know it was an act of the grossest temerity on my part to venture on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the last five weeks an extra strut has seized the gentleman. It is not his fault—it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical man, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, was here spending some weeks and writing home letters, in which, among some serious things, he put some jocose things, among the cruelest of which was that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. He (Conkling) took it as serious, and has since strutted more than usual. Well, the resemblance is great—as striking as Hyperion to a Satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, a dung-hill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!
—*Debate in the House in 1866.*

The Nez-Perces.

The Nez-Perce comes into history as the white man's friend. In September, 1805, the Governmental exploring expedition of Capt. Wm. Clarke, of the First infantry, and Capt. Meriwether Lewis, Private Secretary of President Jefferson, crossed the Rocky mountains, found the various bands of Nez-Perces occupying the plains west of the Bitter Root mountains, and the valleys of the Salmon, Snake, and Clearwater rivers, where they had been from their earliest tradition, and where they all continued till this year of grace 1877. The history of the expedition tells us that when the explorers, "descending the last of the Rocky mountains," reached a beautiful open plain, they came upon an Indian village, "all of whose inhabitants gathered round to view, with a mixture of fear and pleasure, those wonderful strangers." Immediately they brought "a sumptuous treat; we returned the kindness of the people by a few small presents." Two miles distant was another village, and here also the party was "greeted with great kindness. The two villages," continues the account, "consist of about thirty double huts, and the inhabitants call themselves Chopunnish, or Pierced Nose." Among these hospitable people the Government's party spent upward of twenty days, leaving them then to push on to the Pacific. So much had they been impressed with the honesty of their new-found friends, that they left their horses with them, to be called for the following spring. The spring of 1806 came around, and with it, in April, the explorers returned. Toward the ocean they had hard experience with the Indians; but now, among the Wollawollaws, neighbors of the Nez Perces, they found a welcome "peculiarly acceptable after the cold, inhospitable treatment lately received." Passing on to the Chopunnish village, one of the first Indians they met gave Clarke a "very elegant mare, for which all he requested was a vial of eye-water;" another Indian brought two canisters of powder, buried by the party in autumn, which his dog had uncovered—"he had kept them safely, and had honesty enough to return them;" and then followed the recovery of the buried saddles and the horses left in Chopunnish charge. When they asked a fat horse for a lean one, desiring to eat the former—for the Chopunnish lived almost wholly on roots—"the hospitality of the chief was offended at the idea of an exchange; we might have as many horses as we wanted. Accordingly, they soon gave us two fat young horses without asking anything in return—an act of liberal hospitality much greater than any we have witnessed since crossing the Rocky mountains." Other presents of horses are recorded, both for food and riding. "Finding that these people are so kind and liberal, we ordered our men to treat them with great respect."—*Galaxy for December.*

Andrew Johnson.

H. V. Redfield writes from Greenfield, Tenn., the home of the late Andrew Johnson, to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

Johnson's body rests beside that of his wife on a beautiful, cone-shaped hill, and over their graves an $8,000 monument, an arch spanning the two graves and surmounted by a shaft, is being erected. It will bear the inscription, "Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States," with date of birth and death. The body rests beneath, wrapped in an American flag, and buried with it is a copy of the constitution. Johnson left property of the value of about $100,000.

The little house where Mr. Johnson first went to housekeeping is standing. It contains two rooms, so low that a tall man could easily touch the ceiling, and a fireplace. He was then (1832) a journeyman tailor, getting from $5 to $8 a week, and this was his seven months' store-bill at the village store:

1832.	*Andrew Johnson.*	*Dr.*
Sept.	13—1½ pounds sugar, 30 cents; 1 crock, 9 cents; 2 tumblers, 25 cents; 2 quarts molasses, 50 cents; 2 mackerel, 25 cents. Total	$1.39
Sept.	15—Paid on account, $7.	
Sept.	27—1½ pounds sugar	25
Oct.	15—Shirting	25
Oct.	19—2 packages needles, 25 cents; 1½ pounds sugar, 30 cents	55
Nov.	7—1½ pounds sugar	30
Nov.	10—21 pounds pork, 63 cents; 1½ pounds sugar, 30 cents	93
Nov.	10—Cr. by Parrott, $7.	
Nov.	19—1½ pounds sugar	30
Nov.	22—9 buttons	25
Nov.	24—1½ pounds sugar	30
Nov.	28—1½ pounds sugar	30
Nov.	30—1 pound coffee, 30 cents; 1 pound sugar, 20 cents	50
Dec.	3—2 pounds sugar	40
Dec.	12—2 pounds sugar, 40 cents; pepper, 9 cents; ginger, 9 cents	58
Dec.	15—1½ pounds sugar	30
Dec.	17—2 pounds putty	25
Dec.	18—2 pounds sugar	40
1833.		
Jan.	2—1½ yards shirting	25
Jan.	23—1½ pounds sugar	30
Feb.	12—Cheese	25
Feb.	14—Essence peppermint	25
March	2—Half pint brandy, 25 cents; 2 mackerel, 25 cents	50
March	15—Thomas Porter, by Andrew Johnson, trimming for one coat	2 18
March	25—1 pound coffee	30
March	30—1½ pounds sugar	30
March	31—34 pounds bacon	2.72
	Total store account for seven months	$13.69

The amount of sugar annually consumed in Great Britain is 900,000 tons, being about sixty pounds for every one of the population. Raw sugar, when imported, contains from 2 to 3 per cent of impurities. As much as three tons of stones have been found in a single cargo. According to experiments made by Dr Cameron, of Dublin, and Dr. Hassel, of London, as many as 100,000 mites are sometimes found in a pound of raw sugar.

A KANSAS HORROR.

Murder of a New York Merchant by His Crazy Son, Who Nurses the Headless Corpse in Solitude a Week Before Discovery.

[From the Kansas City Times.

Some time during the year 1875 a young man named Arthur G. Wells arrived at Merriweather's ranch, on Beaver creek, Kansas, and applied for work as herder or "cow-boy." Not wanting any assistance, Col. Merriweather referred the young man to some Texans who were herding about ten miles west. He returned a few days afterward and applied for board, and offered to attend the cattle herd gratis, if he could be permitted. Being a quiet, honest-looking youth, he was permitted to remain in the dug-out, or cave, and subsequently engaged in herding. It was noticed by the three men in charge of the herd that Wells acted strangely at times. He would remain out at night, and be absent sometimes for two or three days. He had a terrible abhorrence for writing or reading, and appeared to be always in dread of something. On his return from one of his long trips from the ranch, he returned with an old man whom he introduced as his father. They went away, and, after a few weeks' absence, returned to the neighborhood, and seemed to be engaged in purchasing cattle and in herding. The old man was not more communicative than the son, but seemed to devote his whole time and attention to the care and comfort of the boy. They did not want for money, and the old man made frequent trips to Wallace for letters. They soon ceased to excite remark or curiosity among the herders, and were left to themselves.

About three weeks ago the Wells herd, including about 150 head of cattle, was found scattered, and without a herder. This was remarked upon by others, and, as day after day the herd became separated, and was wandering off south, cattle-men in the vicinity began to wonder. Last Sunday a party of three cattle-men rode down to the Wells camp, in a ravine on Beaver creek, and were surprised to find three dead ponies and several dead dogs lying in front of the cave, or "dug-out," in the bank. No sign of life was visible outside. The door was found unfastened, and, on entering, a sight was presented which almost paralyzed them with horror. The headless body of old man Wells was found near the entrance to the cave in a very advanced state of decomposition. The young man was reclining in a berth or bunk in the farthest end of the dimly-lighted den, evidently asleep. When aroused, he sprung from the bed with something in his arms which was wrapped in a blanket. He attempted to shoot the intruders, but was promptly seized, and, in the struggle the head of the father rolled out of the blanket. He cried and begged for his horrible-looking pet, and, when his desire was gratified, sat on the floor and hugged the ghastly, putrid head to his bosom. He was a raving maniac. It required force to bind and control him, but this was promptly furnished.

An examination of the papers and correspondence showed that the old man was L. A. Wells, dealer in leather and hides, New York city. His son had been accused of some crime—the correspondence and the papers found seemed to indicate murder of his wife. His father had followed him out to Kansas, and was endeavoring to reclaim his boy, but lost his life in the attempt. Mr. Knowlton says the circumstances surrounding the affair are briefly these: The maniac son had killed his father and everything living about the ranch at least about a week before the discovery of the tragedy. He had lived alone with the corpse, evidently without food, as when discovered there was no sign of cooking having been done since the murder.

The Sale of Postage Stamps.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, in his report, devotes considerable space to the abuse of the sale of stamps by country Postmasters of the fourth-class offices, which are allowed commissions on the sale of stamps, and says that they comprise 96 per cent. of the whole number. The commissions on the sale of stamps run from 40 to 60 per cent. The abuse appears when the Postmaster at a fourth-class office sells or trades stamps out of its delivery. The Assistant Postmaster General says that the vigilance that has been exercised has failed to provide an adequate remedy. Experience has shown that second only to the variety of expedients developed by Postmasters in effecting sales is the plausibility of the excuses assigned by them for needing unusual supplies, and, as there are over 30,000 Postmasters of the fourth class, the department must, to a great extent, accept the representations. Some interesting incidents are related of the the thriving business done by the country Postmasters. The two largest business houses in Salt Lake City, receiving 200 letters daily, have not bought $5 worth of stamps from the Salt Lake Postoffice in two years, but they have stamps constantly for sale; and one offered to furnish the Salt Lake Postmaster with $1,500 worth. A Mormon, from Southern Utah, coming into Salt Lake recently, bought new furniture for his entire house and paid for it in postage stamps.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Dyed Cigars.

The artificial dyeing of cigars has yet attracted but little attention among smokers, and is conducted very quietly and is apparently harmless, yet under all circumstances it should be condemned. Every artificial change of a natural product like tobacco, to give it a better appearance, should of itself be branded as improper. When we must take into consideration the fact that the natural color of the cover has an essential influence upon the strength of the cigar, and consequently most smokers place great value on the color. By artificial coloring, on the contrary, the judgment is deceived, and it makes it impossible to determine the quality of the cigar from the color of the cover; for every dealer now has it in his power to make splendid dark cigars from his very light ones without any trouble. But we have especially to notice that now poor colored and refuse cigars may acquire a fine color, and may be sold for good ones. On all these grounds dyeing cigars must be ranked as an adulteration for the purpose of swindling the public. Unfortunately no means have yet been devised whereby the people can distinguish such cigars in all cases from the genuine. All we can do at present is to call attention to the fact and recommend caution in the matter.—*Scientific American.*

ALL SORTS.

There have been 253 Popes.

Fox-tail brushes for dusters are a new idea.

The subsidy projects before Congress aggregate $635,000,000.

An opium-smoking house has been established at Deadwood.

American women, according to a French journalist, live on [illegible].

A Baltimore paper wants to oblige every quack doctor to wear a bell.

Quart-pot street is the name of an avenue in Northampton, England.

The coming dresses for ladies doesn't touch the pavement by about three inches.

A Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language is now in full life in Dublin.

In 1797 the British Government was supporting 5,000 clerical and 2,950 lay emigres.

Pennsylvania reports a man six feet eight inches in height, with a weight of 270 pounds.

A 65-year-old father in Iowa has just kissed his latest girl-baby. It is his twenty-first.

In many parts of Germany taxes now amount to from 17 to 20 per cent. of ascertained income.

A camel race is to be run in Sutro, Nev., which will be followed by a five-mile race against horses.

A Georgia paper asks the State Legislature to pass a law making it an offense to give tobacco to minors.

There are 150,000 Chinese in California, one-fifth being women brought there for immoral purposes.

A baby elephant in New York is brought up on the bottle. The baby's bottle holds four gallons of milk.

An English musical journal says that 15 per cent. of the inmates of lunatic asylums are musicians and singers.

Forty-five millions is the estimate of the St. Louis *Republican* for the population of the model republic in 1880.

Nearly all the distinguished Californians of the day are said to be self-educated men, guiltless of college training.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR
NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,
handsome and durable, all widths, $1.0? to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.35, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.
Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.
THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.
☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS
there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.
The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.
India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up.
India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.
Real Dacca, Chudda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $5.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.
These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.
Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.00 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $15.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.
DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.
Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.
Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,
Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.
Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.
All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a fu line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 6c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00,	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c.	Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nuts for Christmas and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, quart 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nuts quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and Londen Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 12½. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF

STOVES, TINWARE, AXES, CROSS-CUT SAWS, &C., &C.,

That must be sold at some price. We have every kind of saws on the market and parties wanting anything in the

SAW, AXE, STOVE AND TINWARE LINE,

Will do well to call on us before buying elsewhere. We have the goods and can suit you in kinds, quality and the best of all we

GUARANTEE PRICES

Lower than the lowest. We have added Iron and Steele,

SEAT AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

and a general line of Carriage and Wagon Hardware,

WOOD WORK.

Sleigh and Sled Runners, Rims, Hubs and Spokes,

and a general line of Wagon, Carriage and Blacksmiths goods, and will sell just as low

And a Little Lower

Than you can buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. We b u for cash and sell for cash and therefore it is clear that we can compete with any house in the state selling Hardware. Come everybody and cary away goods at almost your own prices. This is no humbug, but mean just what we say. Come and see for yourselves Remember the place,

EXCELSIOR HARDWATE STORE

N rth Side Public Square, AUBURN. IND.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00. CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair-dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.

DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.

DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.

DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.

DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.

DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 55 "	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	1 60 "	2 60 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 08 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 26 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 40 "	4 25 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 23 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 54 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'a ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	9 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 31	7 10	9 18
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 37	8 25	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 58	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Col'en's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 33	3 48
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 48	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 55
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 27
Cherubusco	20	8 30	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 35am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 6 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	[illegible]am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 20 am	6 12
Cambridge	11 18	1 2[illegible]	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	5 20	
Shawnee	4 30	10 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20	[illegible]	5 50pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		11 25
Shelby	5 11		12 22am
Monroeville	6 13		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 56
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 [illegible]
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 36pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 46	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 40	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03.	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 25
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 36	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	5 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	5. Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	....
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	....
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	....
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 40 a m
New Castle	5 00	....	7 [illegible]
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 45
Connersville	6 2[illegible]	....	10 [illegible]
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 35 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	4 05	11 25 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	5 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 36 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	6 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH [illegible]	6 Express.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	6 45 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 36 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 25 am	pm
Connersville	10 40 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	11 15 am	....	pm
New Castle	11 53 am	....	50 pm
Muncie	12 41 pm	8 20 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	1 36 pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	2 04 pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 28	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 22
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	5 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 12 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills. for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui , Mo

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam. le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 17th, 1878. Number 3.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	16 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn. Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

-AND-

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, Late of City Hotel, Clerk.

O. SANDS, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, [illegible] has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Hugh Wait deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GUY PLUM, Administrator.

December 10th, 1877.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Knott is plaintiff, and Robert M. Lockhart et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum fourteen hundred dollars, ($1400.00) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

As lot number thirty-six (36) in the original plat of the town of Waterloo, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Penfield & Emanuel Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan. 1st, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Orlando T. Letcher and William Letcher are plaintiffs, and Martin and Mary Maze, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six Thousand and Fifty Two dollars and Seventy-One cents, ($6052.71) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North-east quarter of section twenty-four, (24) township thirty-four, (34), north of range fourteen (14) east, excepting one acre off the north west corner of said above described real estate, deeded to James Leonard, balance of said land to contain 160 acres more or less, in De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plff.

Auburn, Dec 26th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob Sibert is plaintiff and John McClellan is defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, ($163.75) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Part of out lot number six, (6), in Kuhlman's second addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., commencing at a point on the south line of said out lot, one hundred and forty (140) feet west of the south east corner of said lot, and running thence west seventy (70) feet on said south line thence north ninety (90) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east seventy (70) feet on the north line of said lot, thence south ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff,

Auburn, Dec. 26th, 1877. Pf. $8.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel B. Wood is plaintiff and John Treesh is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-Two dollars and Thirty-eight cents, $322.38, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty two (32) in Brandt & Ashley's addition to the town of Auburn, lot number twenty-seven (27) in the Western addition to the town of Auburn, and part of lot number ninety-seven (97) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing twenty-two (22) feet north of the south-west corner of said lot ninety-seven (97) thence north twenty-two 22 feet, thence east eighty 80 feet, thence south twenty-two 22 feet thence west eighty 80 feet to the place of beginning, all in De Kalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 26, 1877. P. fee $9.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents $5902.76 with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-eight, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-nine, eighty-two, eighty-three, one hundred and one, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and fifty-seven, and one hundred and fifty eight, [28, 52, 53, 59, 82, 83, 101, 130, 133, 134, 131, 139, 140, 157 and 158,] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, De Kalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, deputy.

Zollers & Zollers, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Dec. 26th, 1877. Pr. fee $9.50.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The motto of lovers: 'E pluri bus, yum, yum.'

Hank Little has got a hoss. Who is on the trade?

Goshen, Ind., now has three papers. Two too many.

Next Tuesday is the accepted time for the club hop.

Mr Kapp's little boy is quite sick with brain fever.

Mr. C. Altenberg has taken up his abode in the west again.

J. J. Martin has received the appointment of agent on the B. & O.

Hank Altenberg attracts the attention of the boys with his mail agent suit on.

Mr. Baker, editor of the Columbia City Commercial, was married last week.

Over 12,000 bushels of grain were taken in at the Eel River Elevators, last Friday.

The marshal had his eye on several tramps last Friday. Sam is always up and adoing.

Mr. Frank Patterson, of Angola, passed through the city Friday last, on his way east.

F. Palmer, who has been working at Pleasant Lake for some time, has again located among us.

Since the cold weather has set in, select committees are invoicing their neighbors' wood pile.

From the present out look, building opperations in Auburn, will by far excell those of last year.

H. J. Long and family, of Kendallville, were called to the bed side of their mother last week.

Another Hop will be given by the Neoteric Club next Tuesday evening. A good time is anticipated.

Look out for Mexican counterfeit dollars. Many of them are made of white metal, and are largely circulated.

Resolutions made on new years don't count now, to judge from several fellows on the streets the other evening.

The party given the little folks at Wm. McIntyre's last week, was an affair long to be remembered by the juveniles.

If all the year were playing holidays, to sport would be as tedious as to work; but when these seldom come, they are wished for.

Just previous to the recent cold snap the strawberry vines on Judge Tousley's farm near town were in full bloom.—Albion New Era.

A number of young folks participated in a dance at the residence of Mr. Reed, a few miles south of town. A good time was had.

Business in town, and in other towns as well, we learn, has sensibly revived since the freeze-up, and consequent improvement of the roads.

Two boys came near being drowned at Newville last week. They were keeping the Sabbath day "holy" by trying their skates on the St. Joe river

We heard a fellow say yesterday, that he assisted in taking the hides off of seven pigs. That man ought to have swore off new year's never to tell a lie.

The Hicksville News is leaning a little from its old political stand point. That's nothing, however for its editor. He'd turn forty somersaults for a nickle.

Waterloo has a band of out door vocalists, who label themselves "H. C. & S. Party," which when written out means "Hoosier Charivari and Serenading Party."

A man named Walter White, a piano tuner by occupation, jumped from the second story window of the Tremont House, at Marion, Ind., last week, and was killed.

Henry Waid Beecher has created another sensation. His trial will doubtless be deferred until after death; then Hank will surely have to stand the verdict rendered.

This is the time of year when every energetic, wide-awake man's wife, will examine her drawers (bureau) and see that the little pestersome mouse, is not building its winter quarters too near the choice lining and valuable papers.

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was, "I have three sons, and they have each five sisters." Mercy! replied the interrogator, such a family.'

A Kendallville man named Cogan last week forged a note upon one Hill for $250, and offered to sell the same for $225, but was discovered and now lodges in jail at Albion.

An old rail-splitter in Indiana put the quietus upon a fellow who chaffed him upon his bald head, in these words: 'Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell.'

Some one entered Mr. Houston's out-house, at the rear end of his shop last week, and got away with quite a number of hams, shoulders, &c. This seems to be a good season for this kind of work.

Who says the farmers don't help work the roads? They come with their stone boats heavily loaded with wood, which does more good to the roads than one would think, without reflecting carefully.

It is now pretty thoroughly demonstrated that the Democracy of Indiana will be satisfied with nothing less than the unlimited coinage of silver, which shall be received in payment for all debts, both public and private.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A good Piano bought three years ago, very little used and never abused, with velvet stool and cloth cover can be had for $200 if application be made immediately to Mrs. T. R. Dickinson, at Waterloo.
Jan. 1, 1878.

When you notice a man slam the door on leaving home looks solemn as he walks down the street and presently that his wife visits a milliner shop, it is safe to conclude that there has been a discussion upon the variety of dress. "When she will, she will, you may depend on it, and when she won't she won't and that's the end on it.

Any person gifted with ordinary common sense can preceive that life is short, that time flies, that we ought to make good use of the present; but it needs the union of much experience with the most consummate wisdom, to know exactly what ought to be done and what ought to be left undone, the latter be frequently by far the most important of the two.

The pious season of the year is at hand:

Mince sisters, mince,
Mince with care;
Pour your brandy
In "on the square,"
A full half pint
For and old topaire,
Only a scant gill
For the young and tendaire.

When a banker in New York fails, with other people's money in his hands, he is not called a thief or swindler, because it sounds badly and effects his social standing; those harsh epithets are only to be applied in the lower classes. The Stock Exchange now calls the failure of a Fifth Avenue operator the "conversion or utilizations of margins." Only that, nothing more.

A dress that Clara Louise Kellogg wore in Washington, was criticised by a correspondent of the Boston Herald as being indecently low at the neck. Max Strakosch writes in defense of Miss Kellogg that the dress was no more nor less than fashionable, and adds, relative to the fact that the correspondent is a woman. There is nothing so venomous in all this world as woman's inhumanity to woman.

One of the live issues of the day is the "Hell question," which is generally discussed in the press and the pulpit. The ministerial association of Philadelphia refuse to be led astray by Canon Farrar and Henry Ward Beecher, and have recently passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED., That we put on record as the sense of this body that the old orthodox doctrine of future and endless punishment of the finally impenitent is firmly held by all Evangelical Churches of this day within our limits.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles was sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

The Use of the Lemon.

Few people know the value of lemon juice. A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will cure it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morning. A free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. Most people feel poorly in the spring, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week—with or without sugar, as they like—they would find it better than any medicine. Lemon juice will sometimes cure consumption.

When you see a man with a long willow switch in his hand, sneak cautiously down to the back fence, and stealthily pull himself up until his head is above the top of it, and then look anxiously, longingly, and with a disappointed expression withal, up and down and all around a vast, lifeless, uninhabited scope of vacant lots without a sign of human life about it, you may safely bet your little pile that there is a broken window in that man's house and a 12-year old boy about a thousand miles away and still going.

We have a clever old citizen in the north end of town, who drives a donkey hitched to the hind wheels of a one-horse wagon with a store box, the front end knocked out, for a seat, and here is the way one of those up-town fellows gives him away.

As my wife and I at the window one day
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came by with "a broth of a boy,"
Who was driving a stout little donkey.
To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke,
"There's a relation of yours in that carriage"
To which she replied, as the donkey she spied,
"Ah, yes, a relation—by marriage."

He Was Partly Provided For

He had been gone from the paternal roof six months—left home in the first bloom of summer, with a smile upon his brow and a pickax in his hand. The Black Hills his destination, glory and gold the goal. A summer spent amid the auriferous rocks—industry, perseverance and a rare knowledge of chemistry and minerology his useful tools, in addition to the pickax. Results are such that he is enabled to return sooner than his most sanguine expectations had allowed him to dream of doing.

Almost home, he pauses outside the town until nightfall and sends to his waiting expectant parent the following suggestive message:

"Bring me a large blanket and a pair of old pants—I've got a hat!"

A few days ago a teacher in one of the schools not far from here, was instructing her lowest class in natural history. Her subject was the cat and, its habits, and as proceeded with her remarks she was charmed with the wrapt attention of her demunitive auditors. After her task was over she proceeded to question her scholars in order to see how much they knew of the subject under consideration, and many were the answers—showing that she had not wasted her effort—that she received. At last she said to the smallest of her boys, a little mite with chubby cheeks and glistening eyes: "Johnny, what does your mother keep a cat for?" "To lay kittens," was the unexpected reply. The questioning for the session came to an abrupt end.

Words of Warning.

During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health. Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute his invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Chery and Horehound. There is no cough or cold, case asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lung, croup or whooping cough which will not yield more readily to this great botanical remedy than any other medicine. If you want avoid disappointment, and be speedily cured, ask your druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Chery and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all requied to perfect title.

Gravel Roads.

There is no good reason why we [illegible] county, because it is possible and of easy attainment, and not very expensive. If two or three in every township will make a move in this direction, about all the others will follow. Now if some one in every neighborhood in the State will get mad—very mad—at the waste of road taxes and the slipshod manner of working highways, and start out among his neighbors and say, "Come on, boys," and keep mad; keep on saying, "Come on, boys," there would be hundreds of miles of good gravel road in Indiana before the 1st of April.

There are in many parts of the State creeks where immense bars of gravel are to be had for nothing but the hauling. There are also ridges and beds of bank gravel. Either of these will make a first class and cheap road bed.

There are hundreds of roads in this State that cross these creeks over beds of this meterial, where to-day the roads each side for miles are a sea of impassable mud.

For years it has been a matter of astonishment to us to see road officers hauling, plowing, and scraping within a stone's throw of these immense beds of gravel. We have often told such road bosses the story of the old chap in Indiana whom everybody knew and respected for his "wagon-horse sense," but who occasionally, when in town, got reasonably full of old rye. One day, on his way home, "full as a tick," he came to a piece of very bad road, where a road boss and a party of his neighbors were making some corduroy (Indiana rail) road. They were piling in the brush and logs, and hauling on dirt to cover them. The old chap in his buggy was "bumping along." When he came up with the party he sang out, "Whoa! (hic) What are you (hic) doing here (hic), you d—d fools, ye (hic)?"

"Why, uncle,' said the "boss," "don't you think this bad place ought to be fixed?'

"Certainly (hic), but not in that (hic) way. Go down to the creek (hic) you d—d fools ye (hic), and haul that gravel (hic), and slap it into this mud-hole (hic), and then it will stay (hic) fixed."

Said the boss: "Uncle, your head is level, drunk or sober. Come on, boys, and tackle that gravel bed!"

Tradition says that road is now one of the best in the State.

The winter season is the best time to put on this gravel because the farmer has the time and teams otherwise idle. The frost will only require additional picking, and a man and team can easily, these short days, make four loads a day and haul two and a half miles.

Dump the gravel in the centre of the road, breaking with a hammar all the large rocks.

Commence with a single track. Three good loads will make a rod five feet wide and ten inches thick in the centre. No grading is required, for the gravel itself fills up the road and makes its own grade. As soon as the travel has packed the gravel, and perhaps made ruts, one load to the rod will fill up the ruts, and you have a good road-bed that will not cost to exceed $2 per rod, and less according to the distance hauled.

Now, if every Commissiner of Highways in the State where bank or creek gravel can be had within three miles will just "get on his ear" and declare he will have a good road, the result will be surprising.

Let him (or any other man) start out among his neighbors saying, "I will give two weeks or more with man hauling gravel; now, neighbors, what will you do?" Just as soon as three have agreed to your offer commence work, and the example, with a little canvassing, will be generally followed by nearly all that neighborhood.

Where any township road-funds are available let the Commissioners say that (to the extent of their ability) they will assist the good work.

Cold weather will make our road simply passable until the next thaw, when, the earth being full of moisture, they will again be in a fearful condition.

Do not delay. Begin now. Do not procrastinate until the big muddy of December, 1877, is forgotten.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The returns of the State census of New York show that the total population of the State is 4,698,958, of whom 1,196,658 are foreign-born. The total State debt Jan. 1, 1875, was $244,079,859, from which should be deducted a sinking fund of $82,508,855....Heavy gales are reported on the east Atlantic coast, resulting in considerable damage to shipping and some loss of life....The merchants of New York are discussing the question of abolishing the system of sending out "drummers."

The committee of New York Aldermen appointed by the Council to investigate the Tweed ring robberies have presented an extensive report. In conclusion, they give their opinion that there is sufficient evidence to enable the corporation to defend actions now pending against them to an amount aggregating at least $2,000,000; also, that there are no legal obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution, which they recommend, of such ring thieves as are still living in the city in the enjoyment of their stolen goods. The report was accepted, and, in consideration of the portion of it which treated of Tweed's fate as too harsh in comparison with the unwarrantable leniency to his associates, the Council passed a resolution in favor of Tweed's release, the voting being 17 to 7. The conditions are that Tweed surrender his property as he has agreed, and hold himself ready as a witness. The total amount of the ring robberies is estimated by the Aldermen at $50,000,000, $1,000,000 of which has been recovered.

M. Rader & Sons, tobacco dealers, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $180,000; assets, $67,000....D. A. Brigham & Co., extensive dealers in clothing, Springfield, Mass., are "embarrassed." Their liabilities are $250,000. ....Theodore B. Wetmore, late Vice President of the Security Life Insurance Company, has been convicted on a charge of conspiracy, in making false reports of the condition of the institution.

The Great Barrington (Mass.) Savings Bank has suspended, pending investigation by the State Bank Commissioners. Its deposits are $407,000, and its total liabilities, $414,000.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston, of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., the Bishop-elect of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia, has finally determined to decline the office tendered him.

THE WEST.

Rich coal discoveries are reported in the vicinity of Deadwood, Black Hills. The newly-discovered oil regions of the Hills are beginning to attract considerable attention, and many parties are locating claims....David Gibson, liquor merchant, and W. P. Renner & Co., candy manufacturers, Cincinnati, have failed......Clement, Morton & Co., one of the leading wholesale clothing houses of Chicago, have failed.

The Grand Jury of the Chicago Criminal Court has indicted Maj. R. M. Woods, Insurance Examiner for the State of Illinois, charging him with willfully making an untrue report of the condition of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago. The officers of the company are also under indictment for perjury....A large number of commercial failures have occurred in Chicago since the beginning of the New Year. Among the suspensions is that of Abe Lipman, for many years the leading pawnbroker of the city. It is a curious development of this case that all the time he has been exacting a heavy per cent. from his customers, he himself has been paying 2½ per cent. a month for borrowed capital...Prof. Swing, of Chicago, in his last Sunday's sermon, astonished his audience by taking ground with Henry Ward Beecher and Canon Farrar and repudiating the doctrine of an everlasting hell. He contended that in theology as in the other affairs of life the meaning of words has undergone a marked change within the past few hundred years, and that it is altogether possible to believe in the Bible and not believe in the creeds and dogmas that have stood still while the world kept moving.

The Second National Bank, of St. Louis, has gone into voluntary liquidation....Gen. John O'Neill died last week, at Omaha, of paralysis. He was a prominent Fenian, and took a leading part in the Fenian movement in 1865 against Canada, and thus acquired national fame, especially among Irishmen.

THE SOUTH.

At Concord, Ky., recently, Deputy Sheriff Ruggles, with a posse, overtook the notorious Underwood brothers, who had been stealing horses from farmers, and demanded their surrender. The Underwoods immediately fired at the party, instantly killing Ruggles. The fire was returned, wounding both outlaws. It is thought the Underwoods would be lynched by the excited farmers.

GENERAL.

The Government Commission to be appointed to investigate the recent disturbances in Texas is intended to be a secret affair—so much so that not even the names of the Commissioners will be disclosed.

Advices from Lima, South America, give particulars of the loss of the steamer Atacama, on the Chilian coast, some weeks ago. In all, it is estimated that 101 persons were drowned. Twenty-nine were saved. The ship was on a trip from Valparaiso to Callao. She struck at 8 p. m., when the majority of the passengers were below, and so instantaneous was the breaking up of the ship that no time was given to gain the deck. The passengers were mostly Chilians, journeying between the ports.

Immigration statistics compiled at the port of New York show that 54,536 immigrants came to this country via New York during 1877, a number 16,729 less than that reached in the previous year, and a decrease from the year 1866 of 178,862 souls.

The annual meeting of the American Social Science Congress was held last week at Boston. David Ames Wells, of Norwich, Ct., was elected President for next year. Rev. H. Wines, of Illinois, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Rhode Island, were chosen delegates to the Prison Congress at Stockholm.

WASHINGTON.

The President has appointed Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York....It is understood, says a Washington dispatch, that in the Postmaster General's office the opinion held by the law-officer that complimentary papers cannot go at pound rates is not entertained, but that it is there held that a person receiving a free paper is an actual subscriber. The law-officer, however, without having had the matter submitted formally to him, expresses a decided opinion that dead-head papers can only go at transient rates.

There are rumors and rumors of coming Congressional investigations. Among these is one to declare the seat of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, vacant; another to investigate the entire Presidential question....The Interior Department investigation has discovered a new abuse in the Indian service. On some reservations the Indians have made progress in agriculture and raised considerable crops. These products have been sold by the Agents and the money accounted for to the department, but the Indians have been paid with brass checks instead of money. These checks the traders received in payment for goods purchased by the Indians, but the traders charge extravagant prices. Seven dollars in money buys as many blankets as $16 in brass checks, and $1 in checks would only purchase two pounds of sugar.

S. A. Galpin, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, has been removed by Secretary Schurz on account of corrupt practices....The report submitted to Secretary Schurz by Joseph K. McCammon, of the Department of Justice, Capt. Thos. H. Bradley, United States army, and George M. Lockwood, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, the Board of Inquiry convened by him in June last to investigate the Indian service, is a very elaborate and luminous document. The report condemns "the absence of regulation, system and method" in the bureau's administration; also the suppression of charges against agents and contractors; the carrying on of semi-official correspondence by subordinates without authority; the careless disposal of records; the relinquishment of authority by responsible officers; the loss or disappearance of important papers, and the factious opposition by the clerks and others to the Board of Indian Commissioners. It also refers in terms of distrust to the "unfitness of the Chief Clerk, the Corresponding Clerk, the Accounting Clerk, and others; the incompetency displayed in the accounts division; the inefficiency of the land division; the habitual lack of circumspection in the finance division; the uselessness of the civilization division, and the demoralization of the bureau throughout."

The inventors are moving to have the cost of patents reduced from $100 to $5. It is proposed to abolish the models and examinations, granting patents to all who apply, as in England, and leaving the right to an invention to be contested in the courts....The Supreme Court has unanimously decided against the famous McGarrahan claim, which has been the subject of endless controversy.

At the Cabinet meeting, the other day, it was resolved to reopen the 4 per cent. loan for popular subscriptions, offering every possible facility for investments in it through national banks or otherwise....Frederick P. Goodrich, formerly of Michigan, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Federal penitentiary in Maryland. Goodrich was a clerk in the disbursing office of the Interior Department, and was charged with forgery of the pay-accounts of his associates.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, one day last week, Secretary Sherman submitted a rough draft of a bill looking to the establishment of postal savings banks. The bill provides that any person may deposit sums of not less than $25 or any multiple thereof not exceeding $300 at any of the money order postoffices throughout the country and receive for such deposit a certificate of deposit entitling him to a small Government bond for the amount named in the certificate. Bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, and the proceeds received by the Government in this manner are to be used for the purchase of 5-20 bonds now outstanding. The matter was talked over for a while, but no definite conclusion reached.

POLITICAL.

It is stated that, in view of the retirement of Senator Stanley Matthews from the Senate, the administration has decided to tender him a prominent position under the Government.

A Washington dispatch says: "President Hayes will not send in any new nominations for the New York Custom House, at least for some time to come. This course he believes to be for the best interests of the country and the party."

A special Washington telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "There are numerous printed statements to the effect that a number of members are coming back, determined to revise the electoral count, and to have an investigation of the Presidential election. Senator Conkling is credited with being the prime mover, and it is asserted that, while no attempt will be made to implicate President Hayes, efforts will be made to involve Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman, and Gen. Garfield in an alleged Presidential bargain. The name of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is quoted as the person who will consent to introduce the resolution in the Senate in behalf of Senator Conkling, while to Gen. Butler is attributed the leadership of the movement in the House. Democrats claim that there are affidavits in existence from Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board, in which these two worthies assert that there was a bargain for the Louisiana electoral vote, to which they were parties as members of the board, and that the bargain made with them has not been fulfilled. The name of Gen. Grant is also used as a party to this understanding."

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord last week, and nominated B. F. Prescott for Governor. Resolutions were adopted denouncing any legislation tending to repudiate the public debt, disapproving the remonetizing of silver, opposing money subsidies and land grants to private corporations, condemning as factious and mischievous any attempt to reopen the Presidential controversy, and the following in relation to the national administration:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hampshire reaffirm and readopt the Cincinnati platform which pledged the party to these declarations and principles, to-wit: That the United States of America is a nation; the full protection of all citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights; the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union; redemption of United States notes in coin by continuous and steady progress to specie payment; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office, the invariable rule for appointment to have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capabilities of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where the harmony and vigor of the administration requires its policy to be represented; the deprecation of all sectional feelings and tendencies; the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts; opposition to further land grants to corporations and monopolies; the adjustment of duties or imports for revenue so as to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That we recognize the paramount duty of President Hayes to render these high and solemn professions actual and living realities; and, while we admit honest difference of opinion in respect to past acts we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican national administration.

A call is issued for a National Convention of the National party, to be held in Toledo, Ohio, on the 22d of February next. It reads as follows:

The undersigned, believing the present financial policy of those in control of the Federal Government is destructive of the best interests of the people, and that if continued it will bring general ruin and unprecedented suffering on the industrial classes, and also believing that thorough organization and unity of action may induce those in power to take such steps as will avert such calamitous results, call upon those, regardless of political affiliation, who will unite for independent action to select one delegate in each Congressional district, and afterwards, by proper authority, two delegates for each State at large, to meet in national convention, in the city of Toledo, on the 22d day of February, 1878, there to take such action as wisdom may dictate.

Upward of 10 names are appended to the call, prominent among them being those of Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; Peter Cooper, of New York; Thomas D. Hoxey, of New Jersey, Alexander Campbell, of Illinois; Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Moses W. Field, of Michigan....The Democrats and Greenbackers in the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature formed a coalition and captured all the offices—the Greenbackers taking the Speakership and the Democrats the remainder.... In the lower house of the Maryland Legislature, last week, Montgomery Blair introduced a memorial asking Congress to investigate the title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the office of President. He made an elaborate speech, in which he charged that President Hayes obtained his title to office through corrupt bargaining with the Louisiana Returning Board and his political opponents, and urged the importance to the country of obtaining a rightful solution of the question involved. Mr. Lieb, Republican, moved to lay the memorial on the table and called for the ayes and noes, which resulted—ayes 13, noes 54. It was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Senator Edmunds has embodied in a letter to the President, at the request of the latter, his views of the relations which should exist between the Executive and the Senators and Representatives in the matter of nominations and appointments to office. The right or the propriety of dictation by members of the legislative branch of the Government is distinctly denied by Mr. Edmunds, who holds the belief that a custom which was of itself unobjectionable has grown into an abuse—that is, that from being invited to furnish information concerning the character and fitness of applicants for office, Senators and Representatives have come to regard appointments as their prerogative.

George H. Pendleton will be elected United States Senator from Ohio, to succeed Stanley Matthews, whose term expires March 3, 1879, he having been nominated by a Democratic caucus.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Turks have evacuated Sophia....The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says Russia could not, in the interest of peace itself, do otherwise than refuse all intervention, and make it clearly understood that peace must be discussed between the belligerents.

An important victory was gained by Gourko's command over the Turks, near Sophia. The latter lost 1,000 in killed, while unsuccessfully attempting to surround a brigade of cavalry and five infantry battalions. As an offset to this, the Turks announce the destruction of a Russian force, near Erzeroum, which had been engaged in destroying telegraph lines. The Russians lost only twenty-five men in occupying Sophia, but a portion of their forces suffered terribly in advancing through the mountains. About 1,000 of them were severely frozen, and more than fifty died.

London dispatches of the 9th state that England has advised the Porte to accept the Russian peace preliminaries....A Constantinople dispatch says that after two days' sanguinary fighting, Hafiz Pasha, commanding the Novi-Bazar Division, had reoccupied Karschumeja. The Servian loss was considerable. Evoub Pasha, commanding the civil guard at Novi-Bazar, also defeated the Servians, pursuing them to the frontier, burning six of their military stations, and destroying their intrenchments.

A Russian official telegram states that a Russian detachment which had crossed the Balkans by byways had occupied a position in the rear of the Turkish fortifications in the Trajan pass. The Turks, being also attacked in front, abandoned their positions, which were occupied by the Russians, whose vanguard advanced in the direction of Teke.

A London dispatch of the 10th says: "Turkey has at last decided to propose an armistice to the Russian commanders, and Mehemet Ali has left Constantinople for the front with power to treat for an armistice of six weeks. In Asia Minor Muhktar Pasha will negotiate. The Turkish propositions are, that the belligerents shall maintain the positions each now holds, and that negotiations for peace shall begin at once."

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor: "Jan. 9.—I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day. Gen. Radetzky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending the Schipka pass, consisting of forty-nine battalions, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kezan'ik. Gen. Skobeloff holds Schipka."

The appointment of Raouf Pasha as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies would seem to signify that the Porte is ready to make great concessions in the approaching peace negotiations. Raouf has been Minister of War in the Cabinet controlled by Mahmoud Damad, the Sultan's brother-in-law, whose voice has been for peace rather than for war during the entire campaign of last year.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Stanley, the African explorer, has arrived at Cairo, Egypt, where he was magnificently entertained by the Khedive.... The *Advertiser* hears, on reliable authority, that official information has been received in St. Petersburg that the Chinese have massacred 15,000 men, women, and children in the Kashgarian town of Manas: committing most frightful atrocities....A terrific explosion of gunpowder recently occurred at Montevideo, S. A., resulting in the killing and mortal wounding of some sixty or seventy officers and soldiers.

The uneasiness in France at the prospect that England would seize upon Egypt was so great as to lead to a diplomatic correspondence on the subject. A note of inquiry was recently addressed by the French Government, and, in response the British Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the most positive assurance that England had no intention of helping herself to the land of the Pharaohs.... Gen. Grant arrived in Egypt on the 5th inst. He was saluted by Turkish vessels in the port, the bands playing American national airs. During the visit the Khedive's barge and the other vessels manned the yards, displayed American flags and saluted with great enthusiasm. The Khedive offered the use of his palace in Cairo to Gen. Grant during his stay there, and a steamer to navigate the Nile was placed at his service....A Rome dispatch states that the Pope continues to improve in health, and his physician is now of the opinion that his Holiness will soon recover the use of his legs....A dispatch from Constantinople states that, if Russia rejects mediation, Turkey will await the meeting of the British Parliament before making direct overtures to Russia....Five thousand more troops have sailed from Egypt for Turkey. A further reinforcement is preparing.

The French held their municipal elections on Sunday, the 6th inst. The republicans seem to have carried everything. In Paris they elected seventy-six councilors out of eighty.

A cable dispatch announces the death of King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy. Prince Humbert, his eldest son, succeeds to the throne.... The expenditures by the English people for the sufferers by the famine in India have reached £9,250,000.

A fire in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, devastated the esplanade portion of that city, destroying the Government warehouses, the wharves and sheds devoted to the use of ocean mail steamers, and a number of private buildings. Loss about $250,000; insurance, $63,100.

A steam-tug has left the Thames for Ferrol, Spain, to take Cleopatra's obelisk to London.... Failures to the number of 1,890 were reported in the Dominion of Canada in 1877, with liabilities of $15,500,100.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, Jan. 10.—Senate.—Over forty Senators were in the Chamber before the Senate was called to order at noon....A great part of the morning hour was taken up in the presentation of petitions in favor of the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections....A large number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate Committees, among them the following: By Mr. Sargent, to regulate Chinese immigration; by Mr. Plumb, to reorganize the pay department of the army; by Mr. Voorhees, in relation to prize money to all fleet officers; by Mr. Sargent, to relieve certain legal disabilities of women, providing that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for three years, shall, on motion, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States; by Mr. Jones, of Florida, to repeal certain provisions of the acts of Congress making appropriations for the support of the army....Mr. Sargent submitted resolutions in regard to a sixteenth amendment (woman suffrage), which were, on objection, laid over....Mr. Edmunds submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from making an appropriation for sectarian purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee....A motion was made to hold a session on Saturday to allow a committee of women an opportunity to address the Senate on a proposed sixteenth amendment. Rejected, yeas, 13 nays, 31.... Adjourned till Monday.

House.—The House met at noon, and 260 members responded to their names. The resolution reported by Mr. Wood, prior to the recess, directing investigations to be made into the management of the several departments of the Government, came up as the first business in order, it having been postponed till after the reading of the journal. ....Mr. Hewitt presented the petition of New York Chamber of Commerce, praying for the passage of a bill to correct all errors in assessment and collection of duties on imports, whether in favor of or against the Government. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. ....The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Luttrell, of California, to prohibit the employment of the Chinese, or Mongolians, on any public works of the United States; also, to prevent the naturalization of Chinese, or Mongolians; also, to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in Territories and other places subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; by Mr. Cox, of New York, for the coinage of 3-cent silver pieces, and the discontinuance of 3-cent nickel or copper coins. ....Mr. Wood's resolution was then taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed, when Mr. Hale offered a substitute, which was adopted by 161 to 92. [illegible]

PLEVNA.

Scenes at the Surrender of Osman Pasha.

[From the London Daily News.]

A long, loud shout went up from the Russian army when the white flag was seen and its significance was understood—a joyous shout that swept over that dreary plain, and was echoed back sonorously by the sullen, rugged cliffs overhanging the scene. The thrill of gladness in the shout showed how deeply the Russian soldiers had dreaded the long, weary waiting through the winter months among snow and mud round this impregnable stronghold. It was clear that a load had been lifted from every heart. A moment later a Turkish officer was seen riding over the bridge with a white flag in his hand. He rode forward to Gen. Ganetsky, in command of the Grenadiers, halted a moment, and then rode back. As it turned out, he was an officer of inferior rank, and returned because Gen. Ganetsky instructed him to send an officer with the rank of Pasha to negotiate the terms of capitulation. Then thirty or forty of us, headed by Gen. Skobeleff, who had been this morning placed on the Sophia road, rode down the road toward the bridge, within point-blank range of the Turkish rifles, if the Turkish soldiers, grouped in masses on the road behind the bridge on the cliffs overlooking the Vid, had chosen to open on us. About fifty yards from the bridge, and seventy-five from some masses of Turks on the other side, we halted. Gen. Skobeleff and two or three other officers waved white handkerchiefs. This signal of amity was answered by the waving of a piece of white muslin, about two yards square, attached to a flag-staff. Then two horsemen came forward, each carrying a white flag. They rode across the bridge and approached us. There was a moment's conversation with Gen. Skobeleff's interpreter, and then it was announced that Osman himself was coming out, and the two horsemen galloped back.

"Osman himself coming out!" exclaimed all of us with surprise. This was indeed an unlooked-for incident.

"At any rate we will give him a respectful reception," exclaimed one Russian officer, in the gallant spirit of true chivalry.

"That we will," said another. "We must all salute him, and the soldiers must present arms."

"He is certainly a great soldier," exclaimed another, "and he has made a heroic defense."

"He is the greatest General of the age," said Gen. Skobeleff, "for he saved the honor of his country. I will proffer him my hand and tell him so."

All were unanimous in his praise, and the butcheries of Russian wounded committed by the Turkish army of Plevna were forgotten.

All around me the ground was covered with grim relics of battle. Here and there the earth was uptorn by the explosion of shells. Near me lay a horse groaning and struggling in death; close by, an ox, silently bleeding to death; his great, round, patient eyes looking mournfully at us. Just before me was a cart with a dead horse lying in yoke as he had fallen, and a Turkish soldier lying alongside whose head had been carried away. Another man was lying under the wagon, and around were four wounded men, lying gazing up at the murky sky, or covered up with the hood of their ragged gray overcoat drawn over their faces. Not one of them uttered a sound. They lay there and bore their suffering with a calm, stolid fortitude which brought tears to my eyes. Just behind the wagon the ground was ripped to pieces by shell fire, telling how these unfortunates had met their fate. The road and its edges were dotted here and there with dead and wounded Turkish soldiers, oxen, horses and shattered carts, and, a few hundred yards north of the road, the ground over which Osman Pasha's sallying column had made that heroic charge was literally covered with dead and wounded. Russian doctors were already going about on the field looking after the wounded, and giving them temporary dressing, while waiting for the ambulances to come up.

All these things I observed during the pause which was broken at last by shouts of "There he is! He is coming," and I rode forward again to the point of main interest. Two horsemen were again approaching with a white flag, the bearer of which was apparently merely a common soldier. He wore a fez, a long, dirty brown cloak, and very ragged footgear. The other horseman wore a bright red fez, which set off the officer's blue cloak. He was clean and natty, and had on fresh gloves. He was comparatively young, with a round, rosy face; clean shaved, light mustache, straight nose, and blue eyes He did not seem over 35 years old. "This cannot be Osman Pasha," was the general exclamation. In fact it was not he, but Tefik Bey, his Chief of Staff. Was it possible that this boyish-looking face belonged to Osman's right-hand man, who must have played so great a part in the organization and maintenance of Osman's mighty defense? It seems strange, but it was true. The Turks have the merit at least of not being afraid of young men. I saw no tottering gray-bearded officers in this captive host. Everyone on our side saluted as Tefik Bey rode to. He halted for a moment and was silent. He then spoke in French with good accent, but slowly, as if choosing his words.

He said, "Osman Pasha—" then stopped fully ten seconds before he proceeded—"is wounded."

This was the first intimation we had had of this occurrence. All expressed their regret.

"Not severely, we all hope," exclaimed Gen. Skobeleff.

"I do not know," was the answer, with a pause of a second between every word.

"Where is his Excellency?" was the next question.

"There," was Tefik Bey's reply, as he pointed to a small house overlooking the road just beyond the bridge.

Then there was a pause while we scrutinized our strange visitor, and he surveyed us, as it seemed to me, with the most perfect calmness, but obvious curiosity. The pause became embarrassing.

The Turk showed no hurry to speak, and the Russians evidently felt delicacy in asking. It looked as if nobody knew besides which there was really no officer there who had the right to treat with him. The situation was critical, and if it possessed an amusing element was also embarrassing. Both armies were watching us not more than 500 yards apart, with arms in their hands, for the Russian infantry had gradually moved down toward the bridge. Finally Gen. Skobeleff stammered out, "Is there anybody you would like to see?—[pause]—With whom did you wish to speak?—[pause]—Is there anything—?—[pause]—What the devil is the matter with the man? Why don't he speak?" blurted out the General, in English, turning to me. Tefik Bey remained impassive. I have seen more of him since, and I find he is singularly and habitually taciturn, but I believe his extreme taciturnity, on this occasion, was partly owing to emotion, in spite of the steady, inflexible front he maintained.

"Gen. Ganetsky is in command here. He will be here presently, in case you would like to speak to him," Gen. Skobeleff finally observed. Tefik Bey simply nodded.

"Osman Ghazi has made a most glorious defense," said an officer. "We esteem highly his soldierly character." The Turk gazed silently before him, and gave no sign that he had heard.

"We look upon him as a very great General," said another. No answer. The Turk's eyes were bent in the direction of Sophia, as though looking for Mehemet Ali Pasha. There was evidently no use trying to converse with this obstinately silent man, and they gave it up. Fortunately Gen. Strukoff, of the Emperor's staff, soon arrived, with powers to treat. He asked Tefik if he had authority from Osman Pasha to negotiate. It appeared not. I did not catch all that was said; but the final result was that Tefik bowed to us and galloped away back across the bridge. * * *

The terms of capitulation were easily arranged. The surrender is unconditional. Osman consented at once. If surprise be expressed that he should have so suddenly agreed, it is only necessary to state that he could do nothing else. We turned back and over the bridge, and Osman Pasha got into a carriage and drove to Plevna. The Grand Duke Nicholas with his staff arrived a few minutes afterward, and passed the troops in review. He was received with cheers. Halting, he spoke a few words to the Grenadiers, which was greeted with the wildest acclamation. The Grand Duke has certainly the soldierly quality of knowing how to speak to soldiers. Then we pass again slowly across the bridge.

The scene had now changed. No more armed Turks were to be seen. The interview with Osman Pasha had taken place about 2 o'clock. It was now 3, and the Turks had all laid down their arms. They had obeyed the injunction literally, and each man had simply laid his rifle down in the mud where he was standing when the order reached him. The ground was littered with arms, the same Peabody-Martinis that had wrought such destruction in the Russian ranks in July and September. The road lay thick with them, and we rode over them, trampling them under our horses' feet and spoiling hundreds of them. Osman's army was not, however, all armed with Peabodys. I observed some Sniders and a good many Krankas, evidently taken from the battle-fields of July and September.

Osman Pasha was escorted by fifty Cossacks, and there followed him twenty-five or thirty Turkish officers on ponies. They were all, or nearly all, young men. Scarcely one among them seemed over 30. Most had the faces of mere boy students. "Are these the lads," I inwardly exclaimed, "with whom Osman Pasha has accomplished such wonders?" The Grand Duke rode up to the carriage, and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word. Then the Grand Duke stretched out his hand and shook the hand of Osman Pasha heartily.

I rode through the Turkish troops after the surrender, when I had time to examine them closely. There were bad, vile faces among the horde, but there were also many bright faces, in whose eyes there was no murderous glare. I shall never forget the face of one young officer, who, with folded arms, stood a prisoner among his men, gazing at us with a look of fierce, defiant hate that was softened by profound despair. The men all wore dirty brown cloaks, with hoods pulled down over their heads, and very ragged foot-gear. They seemed ill fed, and were, mostly, miserably bedraggled and tattered; yet withal each man was a hero in our eyes when we thought of the successive episodes of the long-protracted defense of Plevna, from the repulse of Schrider Schuldner to the final desperate struggle to break the iron band of environment.

Incombustible Paper.

Incombustible writing paper has been invented by two Salamanca savants, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat. A single sheet will carbonize, but will not burn, while if a roll of prepared paper be placed in the fiercest fire, although the outside leaves and the extreme edges may carbonize, the interior will remain unaltered, and the writing or printing will be perfectly legible. Papers already written or printed upon may undergo the process of preparation without injury. This is *litera scripta* with a vengeance; invaluable in breach-of-promise suits.

A young girl in a theater in London gets $500 a week for diving from a perch ninety feet down toward a net. She drops head first, turns on the way, and strikes on her back.

A Harrowing Story.

Writing from Naples, a correspondent says: "A case was decided last week in the Court of Appeals involving the most harrowing incidents we have heard of for a long time. It was called a case of involuntary homicide, which was committed in a small commune of Castel del Giudice, in the province of Molise, and the persons accused were the Syndic and the municipal doctor. It appears that a poor woman, near her confinement, was suddenly taken ill, and sent for the doctor. On his arrival she had fainted, 'had lost her senses,' and was pronounced to be dead.

"On the doctor being urged to save the child, at least, the answer was that the operation would be useless, and the woman was buried according to the law of the country, within twenty-four hours after her decease.

"Several days afterward the grave was reopened to bury a girl, and it was found that some displacement had occurred in the body of the woman. The report got wind, and an excited population demanded an instant investigation, the result of which was that the swathings by which the legs had been bound were discovered to have been broken, while her hands were raised to the mouth as if the poor creature had desired to tear asunder the ribbons by which they were tied together.

"Worst of all, she had given birth to a son, who lay dead with her. The case was tried in the local courts, and the prisoners found guilty of involuntary homicide.

"The Court of Appeals, on the 20th of November, while approving the verdict, reduced the sentence to three months' imprisonment, 'which was covered,' says the journal from which I cite the details above, 'by sovereign indulgence.' All was done with perfect legality, yet the circumstances of the case, if well analyzed, show the slight value which is attached to human life in this country, or the imperfect guarantees which exist for the preservation of it."

Comparative Value of Woods.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shell-bark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and, calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows: Shellbark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 95; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 67; white beech, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 54; chestnut, 52; yellow poplar, 51; butternut and white birch, 43; white pine, 30. It is worth bearing in mind that in woods of the same species there is a great difference, according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser oak is oak and pine is pine, but for home use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from others is worth a great deal more.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Between 1848 and 1876 the product of gold and silver in Mexico was $702,000,000. During the same period American enterprise produced from the territory acquired from Mexico by the Mexican war $1,389,372,185. In the northern states of Mexico there remains a mineral wealth of enormous value, which, after all the operations of the Spaniards, has scarcely been scratched. Railroads and American enterprise will stir this region into life. Thousands of mines have been abandoned in Sonora and Chihuahua on account of the insecurity of the country, which formerly yielded enormous riches even with insufficient appliances for working them."

Houses in Paris have been greatly improved in comfort of late years. Water is now brought to the upper stories, and a furnace is often maintained by the landlord. Flats vary in prices, from $200 to $5,000 a year; but, while the majority live in this way, the wealthy still reside in "hotels," as in days gone by, and build new ones. Many of these latter, though plain externally, are exquisite within. The Paris houses are excellently built, and made as near fire-proof as possible.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 50	@	12 00
Hogs	4 70	@	5 00
Cotton	11⅛	@	11⅜
Flour—Superfine	4 75	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 30	@	1 31½
Corn—Western Mixed	54	@	64
Oats—Mixed	36	@	40
Rye—Western	71	@	74
Pork—New Mess	12 60	@	12 75
Lard	7⅞	@	8
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 60	@	5 80
Choice Natives	4 40	@	4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 75
Butchers' Steers	2 25	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 20
Hogs—Live	3 25	@	4 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@	1 08
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@	1 01
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	24	@	25
Rye—No. 2	56	@	57
Barley—No. 2	57	@	58
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	19	@	20
Pork—Mess	11 25	@	11 40
Lard	7⅛	@	7½
MILWAUKEE			
Wheat—No. 1	1 12½	@	1 13½
No. 2	1 09	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2	41	@	42
Oats—No. 2	24	@	25
Rye—No. 1	56	@	56
Barley—No. 2	64	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 18	@	1 19
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	28	@	29
Rye	55	@	56
Pork—Mess	11 40	@	11 50
Lard	7⅛	@	7½
Hogs	3 80	@	4 05
Cattle	2 50	@	5 12½
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 23	@	1 27
Corn—New	41	@	42
Oats	29	@	32
Rye	62	@	64
Pork—Mess	11 40	@	11 50
Lard	7⅞	@	8⅛
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 30	@	1 30
No. 2 Red Winter	1 25	@	1 26
Corn	48	@	49
Oats—No. 2	27	@	28
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice White	5 80	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 30	@	1 32
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@	1 29
Corn—No. 1	49	@	50
Oats—Mixed	27	@	29
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@	1 60
Pork—Mess	12 00	@	12 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 50	@	5 65
Fair	5 00	@	5 25
Common	4 25	@	4 75
Hogs	4 20	@	4 50
Sheep	3 75	@	4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THE best way to protect the bark of trees from mice, rabbits or farm stock, is to tie a small bundle of dead branches around the part to be protected.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

I HAVE used oils and fats for the preservation of eggs with considerable success, and find that oils or thin fats are immensely inferior to solid fats or waxes—a fact, I believe, which is very often overlooked.—*Mark Lane Express.*

TYPHOID fever is now regarded by our best physicians as a filth fever, and in many cases the immediate cause is to be found in the access of filth to the well or spring from which the water is obtained for domestic purposes.—*Western Farm Journal.*

IN three pens, three hogs, each nearly full grown, and about equal in weight and thriftiness, were fed four months as follows: One pen, soaked corn; one pen, cooked corn-meal; one pen, dry corn. At the close of the experiment, those fed on dry corn had made the most weight.—*Producer.*

EXPERIENCE has proved that plowing in the fall is one of the most effective as well as one of the quickest and easiest methods of fining the soil, and that land which was plowed in the fall can be worked earlier in the spring, and more easily during the season than will be possible if the plowing is neglected. We have tried this plan and found it to work so well as to merit acceptance as one of the "principles" of agricultural practice."—*N. E. Homestead.*

TALKING about cutting potato seed, a member of the Elmira Farmers' Club says: "As a rule, it is economy to cut the seed, and cut it small. I took two bushels and twelve pounds and cut to single eyes. They planted half an acre in rows, three feet apart, eighteen inches between the hills. I marked the ground with a plow, dropped the seed in the furrow, and plowed a furrow over for covering, so that there should be fair comparison with large seed put in by the same method. I wanted no coaxing nor playing with fancy seed. In the fall I plowed out and sold 103 bushels from the half acre, and what were not plowed out of course I did not get. I planted fourteen rods of early rose, the seed cut to single eyes and one piece in the hill. From the piece I dug thirty bushels of good-sized potatoes.

BONES are fed to fowls in two forms—in either a fresh or a calcined state. The former method is much the better, as the bones are rich in both organic and inorganic matter, just as they were in the frame-work of the animal from which they were taken. In this condition they are easily and quickly taken up by the secretive organs and appropriated to supply the wastes and wants of the system. Burned or calcined bones are freed from all organic matter, and there remain only the ashes of the bones, which are chiefly lime (phosphate and carbonate), and consequently inferior to fresh bone. The only objection to fresh bones is the difficulty of keeping them fresh. The best and most satisfactory substitute is burnt bones. The water is removed by the heat, leaving the lime in a dry and crisp state easily crushed.—*Exchange.*

WE find lining the shell a thin skin, which, when kept in healthy condition by the albumen of the egg, is impervious to air; but, if the eggs remain too long in one position, the yelk, being heavier than the albumen, gradually sinks through it, and comes in contact with the skin. As it has none of the qualities requisite for keeping the skin lubricated and healthy, the skin soon becomes dry and pervious to air, which penetrates it to the yelk, causing the mass to rot. Therefore the true plan is to keep the yelk in its central position. By doing this, the egg can be preserved for a long time. My plan for accomplishing this is to take a keg or barrel, and pack the eggs on their sides, end to end, laying a tier first around next to the staves, so continuing until a layer is made, and so on till the barrel is full. Use oats for packing; jar them down as much as is required to keep them firmly in their places, and head up the barrel ready for market. By rolling the barrel about a quarter around every few days, the yelks of the eggs will be kept as required.—*Cor. American Stock Journal.*

About the House.

TO WHITEN A RED NOSE.—Stop using salt, the cause of erysipelas.

HOW TO CURE BUNIONS.—Tallow dropped from a lighted candle on the affected part will eradicate the heat and finally remove the bunion. A strip of candle should also be wound around the corn. Bandage at night.

DRESSING FOR COLD SLAW.—To the well-beaten yelk of one egg add a little milk, two or three table-spoonfuls of vinegar, a small piece of butter; stir it over the fire until it comes to a boil.

BREAD SAUCE.—Pour boiling milk on a slice of bread without crust, then beat it fine and add a little salt and whole pepper-corns; serve it hot, in a sauce tureen.

TO KEEP JUICE OF A PIE FROM BOILING OVER.—Wet the edges of both crusts; press tightly together; stick a fork several times through the upper crust to allow the steam to escape.

TO PICKLE PEACHES.—Take as much vinegar as will cover the quantity of peaches you have. After it has boiled sufficiently sweeten it to your taste, put in your spices, cloves, cinnamon, or mace. Boil together, for a little while, then put in your peaches (peeled, or with the skins on, as you prefer). Boil for fifteen minutes, or until they are tender. Take them out, and boil the vinegar down until it is strong enough to keep them. Keep in a cool place.

PORK CAKE.—One pound pork, chopped fine; add one pint of hot water to dissolve it; let it cool; then add two cupfuls sugar, two pounds raisins, stoned and chopped; one pound of currants, half pound of citron, cut fine; one tablespoonful of spices—cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mace—one nutmeg, one pound of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of soda. This makes a nice large cake. Bake in a slow oven four hours.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.—One half-pint of button mushrooms, one half-pint of good beef gravy, one table-spoonful of mushroom catchup, thickening of butter and floor; put the gravy into a saucepan, thicken it, and stir over the fire until it boils; prepare mushrooms by cutting off the stalks and wiping them free from grit and dirt; put then into the gravy, and let them simmer very gently about ten minutes; then add catchup and serve.

TO CLEANSE WHITE RIBBON.—Dissolve, by means of gentle heat, one tablespoonful strained honey, one tablespoonful shavings of good common soap in one-half teacupful pure alcohol; spread ribbon smoothly on clean board; rub the mixture on both sides with a piece of white flannel until the stains disappear; rinse thoroughly in cold water, changing it often, blueing the last; do not wring, but strip repeatedly through the fingers; iron while wet between two cloths; if carefully done, only the natural stiffness will be retained; colors can be treated in same manner without injury.

INSECT-RAVAGES.

Labors of the Locust Commission Over for the Year—A Report in Preparation.

The United States Commission which was organized for the purpose of investigating the subject of insect-ravages in the West, and of devising a remedy for the evil, has finished its field-labors for the year. Its members will soon assemble in Washington to complete their annual report to Congress. This report will make a volume of about 500 pages. It will be ready for distribution in February or March.

Among other interesting questions to be treated of in the report, the migratory habits of the locust will be described, showing that, like many species of birds, these insects journey at certain fixed seasons southward, and at certain other seasons return to the place of their origin. These migrations being foreseen, steps may be taken to protect from their ravages the fields which lie under their line of flight. Many methods of accomplishing this are suggested, some of the most effective of which are the direct fruit of the researches and experiments made by this commission. It is shown that the destructive propensities of these pests can, by timely precautions, be practically neutralized. The definite limits, beyond which the locusts have not ventured, are carefully fixed, and the crops which are most liable to destruction, and the best methods of procedure, with regard to the protection of each, are specifically given. The insects' feeding habits are treated of at great length, and form an interesting feature of the report. The examinations of the stomachs of more than ninety species and 690 specimens were made with special reference to this subject, and the value hitherto placed on these aids by entomologists is fully sustained by the results now arrived at.

Among the discoveries made by the commission, those relating to the habits of the silky mite and of the blister beetles will be of interest to entomologists. The former is an eight-legged creature which preys on the locust eggs. It is proved to be the mature form of the little six-legged mite, which is parasitic to the locust. Of the larval habits of the blister beetle nothing has heretofore been known, notwithstanding that the attention of scientific men has been directed to the matter for many years, both on account of its value to commerce under the name of the Spanish fly and of the injury it causes to potatoes and some other plants. Many facts of interest with regard to the origin and habits of this insect have been discovered, and will be made the subject of a chapter in the report.

Birdlime.

Among the many industries of Japan is the manufacture of birdlime. It is, of course, principally employed for the snaring of birds and animals. By its means animals as large as monkeys are caught. When once they get the stuff on their paws they soon cover themselves with it, and so exhaust themselves in trying to get rid of it that they fall an easy prey. Birds also as large as ducks and every variety of smaller ones are taken by it. Rats are easily caught by spreading a small quantity on a piece of board or paper, and placing it near their holes. It is spread upon a bamboo leaf, and used during the summer for catching flies or other insects. Flea traps are made for its service, and occasionally used by the Japanese in bed. Birdlime is also used by the Japanese for medicinal purposes, and considered one of the best cures for wounds. Japan is the only country where it is regularly manufactured on a large scale, the principal tree from which it is made being a dark evergreen from the mountains in the south.

Served Him Right.

A man from this city, with his bride, made a sensation at the Westfield depot yesterday. Leaving his lady at the depot, he started on an errand and was bitten by a dog. Rushing back, he asked the lady for money to pay the doctor, whom he must see instanter. The woman was disgusted, and declared she was tired of paying out money for him. He ventured to inquire if she was not his wife, whereupon she repudiated the idea with scorn, saying the only claim he had upon her was a certificate which she herself had to pay for. This was too much, and the forsaken one burst forth with, "Oh, Clara! is this the way you cast me off? Oh, Clara, Clara!" But Clara was incorrigible, and, ordering all her baggage rechecked, left on the train for New Haven."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A Terrier Dog Eating a Baby Alive.

At 9 o'clock Thursday night an accident occurred at the house of Mrs. Dalby, No. 213 Customhouse street, which is perhaps without a parallel. It appears that the lady placed her baby, aged 5 months, in bed, and on leaving the room locked up a terrier dog in it. On returning to the room she found her child in an insensible condition and the dog gnawing at the unfortunate little creature's foot, which it had already lacerated to a horrible extent. The child's foot is so badly mangled that amputation is thought to be necessary. The vicious animal was taken out and shot by Officer Morrison.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

DR. TANNER'S LONG FAST.

Going Without Food Forty-two Days.

[Minneapolis Cor. New York World.]

Dr. H. S. Tanner, the hero of "the six-weeks' fast," has published a very long letter on the subject, the main point of which is the offer contained at the close. That such a feat as he claims to have done was not an impossibility, he contends from the cases of the Savior, whom, however, he admits to have been more than human, and of the wife of Dr. Smith, of this city, who is said to have lived fifty-seven days with no other nourishment than a little gum-arabic water. He also cites the instances of Kane, Fremont, and other explorers, who have preserved their vitality under prolonged fasting and hardship; then goes on to argue that in "the hibernations of cold-blooded reptiles and certain superior forms of animated nature we have abundant evidence to support the assumption that total abstinence from food for many months does not involve the total extinction of the vital principle." Hibernating animals, Dr. Tanner says, show no loss of flesh after passing a winter without food (which, indeed, is not usually the case); all through the parental period the embryo child exists without air or food, and there are innumerable well-authenticated cases of catalepsy or trance in which persons, from a variety of causes, have sunk into a morbid state which has been mistaken for death. In these cases, as in hibernating animals, the involuntary forces were suspended, the lungs and heart no longer heaved and pulsated, the blood ceased to circulate, and the limbs grew stiff and cold. Thousands in this condition have been prematurely buried, come to life, turned over in their coffins, and perished. The Doctor contends that this condition of suspended animation is identically the same as that found in animals during the winter repose, and that there is nothing to show why it should not exist for an indefinite period, as the same law that sustains the lower animals through the long, tedious winter months in a condition of suspended animation is amply sufficient to sustain and keep alive the vital spark in the higher forms of animated nature, when conditions are favorable. When the voluntary powers of our bodies are exhausted they fall asleep at night, and in the morning we wake up refreshed. But when the involuntary powers are entirely exhausted by pain or fevers, or sickness in general they fall asleep. This sleep we call death. If not entirely exhausted, but closely approximating to it, then we get the condition above described. Hence at death, could the laws of chemistry that decompose our bodies be suspended, and could the entire system, blood and all, be kept in entirely the same condition as when we expired, we should wake up after few days in perfect health. Says Dr. Tanner:

"It was with a desire to know more about this change, to probe its mysteries, that I voluntarily undertook the discomforting task of exhausting the involuntary forces of my system by forty-two days of total abstinence from food, and by daily exercises I so far succeeded as to be brought to the very portals of the tomb. I could 'almost see over to the other shore'; the heart's action was well-nigh suspended; for a number of days there was no perceptible circulation in the extremities. In consequence of my own imprudence in drinking cold water to excess and unduly exercising on the thirty-eighth day of my fast, which induced persistent retching and vomiting, with intervals of severe hiccough, the experiment was not pushed to the extent desired and intended. I do not hesitate to declare it as my firm belief that it is not impossible for human beings, peculiarly constituted and under favorable conditions, to remain for months in a condition of suspended animation (like the lower animals), deprived of air, food, and water, and buried six feet under ground, withal. It is a well-established fact that hibernating animals do exist for months in a condition of suspended animation. Who, in the face of these facts, dare affirm that man, the crowning glory of all animal creations, is incapable of such experience?"

By way of final argument is adduced the familiar case of the Sikh fakir, who could retain life during a period of ten months when buried under the ground in a sealed box.

The Doctor then announces his willingness to repeat his fast under strict tests, but he does not wish to do so to obtain notoriety, to gratify idle curiosity, or to make money. This, however, he will do: He will repeat the experiment under the strictest surveillance for $5,000, the amount to be raised and deposited in any trustworthy bank in Minneapolis or St. Paul. If he succeeds in totally abstaining from food for forty days $1,000 shall be subject to his order at the expiration of the time allotted to the experiment; the remaining $4,000 shall be subject to the order of the Matron of the House of Refuge at Minneapolis, to aid her in her noble endeavors to reclaim the unfortunate. If he fails in totally abstaining from food for the time specified, then all claim on the money shall be forfeited, but in such event the amount shall constitute a poor fund to be distributed for charitable purposes as properly selected committees shall direct.

A Queer Prescription.

On one occasion when I was ill, the General called in Dr. Hunt, his family physician. The doctor was a tall, lank, ugly man—"as good as gold," but with none of the graces that are supposed to win young ladies; yet he was married to one of the loveliest young creatures I ever knew. Gen. Jackson accompanied him to my room, and, after my pulse had been duly felt and my tongue duly inspected, they drew their chairs to the fire and began to talk. "Hunt," suddenly exclaimed the President, "how came you to get such a young and pretty wife?" "Well, I'll tell you," replied the doctor. "I was called to attend a young lady at the convent in Georgetown. Her eyes were bad; she had to keep them bandaged. I cured her without her ever having a distinct view of me. She left the institution, and a year afterward she appeared here in society, a belle and a beauty. At a ball I introduced myself, without the slightest ulterior design, as the physician who had restored her sight, although I supposed she had never really seen me. She instantly expressed the most heartfelt gratitude. It seemed so deep and genuine that I was touched. That very evening she informed me that she had a severe cold, and that I must again prescribe for her. Well; it don't look reasonable, but I did it. I wrote my name on a bit of paper, folded it and handed it to her, telling her she must take that prescription. She read it and laughed. 'It's a bitter pill,' she said, 'and must be well gilded if ever I take it.' But whether it was bitter or whether it was gilded, we were married."—*Lippincott.*

No Use Fighting Against Fate.

A boy, about 13 years old, was Saturday forenoon dragging a big, sneakish-looking cur along High street to find an owner for the canine. Ringing a door bell he said to the housemaid who answered it:

"I've brought your dog home."

"My dog!" she exclaimed, as she looked down upon the embarrassed dog.

"Yes; gimme two shillings and I'll tie him up in the back yard."

"I'll give you a broom-sticking if you don't leave!" she screamed as she grabbed for him.

He dragged the dog across the street to where a girl was scrubbing the front steps, and, bringing a smile to his face, he said:

"Your feller in Chicago sent you this dorg by express to put in your Christmas stocking. The charges are 50 cents. Where shall I tie him up?"

"Get out with ye—I'm no greenhorn!" she said, as she raised the brush to hit him.

The boy pulled on the rope with both hands and got the reluctant dog half a block farther, when he met a boy carrying home ten pounds of buckwheat flour. He blocked the way and said:

"Bub, yer father told me to bring this dorg up to you and collec 30 cents."

"I hain't got no farther," answered the lad.

"Who said you had—I was only fooling. Say, bub, this 'ere is the beautifulest dorg you ever sot eyes on. He kin sing, dance, clean off the snow from the walk, and bring in rabbits from the country. I'll take a quarter for him."

"I hain't got a no money," replied the boy.

"I'll trade him for a knife."

"I havn't got a knife."

"Any old skates?"

"No," answered the boy with the flour, as he dodged around the dog and hurried on.

The other looked down on the canine with mingled sadness and indignation. The dog braced back at an acute angle, his eyes shut and his tail lying on the walk, waiting for the boy to say:

"Oh h—h! if I knew how I'd blast ye! I kept you hid away for a week, and I've hauled you all over town, and you ain't even a three-cent dog. I've fit inte for more'n a month to get some chink for Christmas, and here I am, dead-broke and no assets but you, you old sole leather colored skulk! I've got desperate, and I'm going to shed your blood!"

He slackened on the rope to administer a kick, and the dog made a jump and gained his liberty. He ran off around the corner, and the boy leaned against a tree-box and mused:

"There's only one plan left. I'll take paregoric enough to make me sleep from Monday night to Wednesday morning, and I won't know nothin' 'bout Christmas nor nothin'!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

How Mr. Emery Nominated His Wife.

Enoch Emery is editor of the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript.* A few months ago he married a Miss Mary Whitestead, who at the time was Superintendent of Schools in that county. In the course of time the election season rolled around, and the lady aspired for a renomination before the Republican County Convention. Her husband was a delegate, and the following account of how he presented her to the convention is given in an Illinois paper: "When Enoch Emery arose in the Peoria County Convention to nominate the candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, there came a sudden lull in the proceedings. Every one became interested, and the delegates leaned forward in breathless attention. One could have heard a horse cough in that awful stillness. The emotion extended even to the good Enoch himself. He arose, diffidently toying with his spectacles, first cleaning them with a new cambric handkerchief, and then, placing them on his forehead, said: 'I put in nomination for the office of County Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Mary Whitestead [a long pause] Emery. [Fluttering among the delegates.] I nominated her four years ago [sensation], and, as I was in some sense responsible for her as an official, I got to watching her. [Cheers.] I watched her close and saw her real worth. [Encouraging cheers.] I was drawn nearer and nearer to her [Cries of 'Good! Go on!'], and the closer I got to her the better I liked her.' [Storm of cheers and yells and cries of 'Whoopee!'] She was nominated without a dissenting voice."

A Millionaire's Miseries.

Jay Gould is a very recluse in his habits, being evidently afraid of violence. One reason for this is the self-consciousness of having ruined more men than any other stock blower. He was assaulted last summer by Selover (one of his victims), who, had it not been for fear of the law, would have shot him. Being prevented from this, he pitched him down an area and left him to crawl out as best he could. The fact that Gould's former confederate, "Jim Fisk," was murdered by one of his victims shows the former what desperate men may do, and must impress him with a sense of his own danger. Gould is in ill-health, and, though he has made an immense fortune, he is unhappy. He knows how easily such money may be lost. He cannot retire, for that would be greater misery. No, he must remain and fight it out to the last. Then he knows that he is not safe in the street, and it is useless to appeal to the courts of law for protection. Jim Fisk had bought up the courts, but that did not protect him from the assassin. It is a question how many millions are necessary to make a man happy in such a position.—*New York Letter to Utica Herald.*

JAPAN has 3,691 postoffices, which distributed last year 24,000,000 letters and postal-cards and 5,000,000 papers. Postal-cards, stamped-wrappers, money-orders and savings banks are all included in the system.

LEGISLATIVE JOKES.

Reminiscences of Robert Dale Owen.

Like most of my colleagues who lived in remote portions of the State [Indiana], I traveled on horseback to attend the Legislature; part of the way along bridle-paths; sometimes swimming creeks, or, if we were fortunate enough to find a canoe, depositing therein saddles and saddle-bags, and trailing our horses swimming behind. A trunk for those who indulged in such a luxury was sent on by a carrier.

The Legislature was composed chiefly of farmers, plain, honest, genial men, with a few sharp-witted lawyers and other professionals often taking prominent parts. Now and then I could not forbear a smile at the ignorance, especially in common facts in science, that sometimes peeped out. The hall in which we met being often irregularly heated by two large cast-iron stoves, my friend, Chris Graham, member from Warwick county, moved that the doorkeeper be authorized to buy two thermometers so that an even temperature might be maintained. Thereupon an old farmer from a remote county objected. He did not know, he said, just what sort of machines the gentleman wanted to keep us warm; but these out-of-the-way patent contrivances were always expensive, and he supposed it would need a man to attend to each and keep it in order; for his part, a stove, or what he liked much better—a big wood-fire, was good enough for him.

But, if science was not adequately represented among us, sound judgment in many practical matters and an earnest sense of duty were. The venality which now stains so many of our legislative bodies was unknown. Economy, occasionally degenerating into parsimony, was practiced, and I am very sure that no member went home richer than he came, except what he may have saved out of $3 a day after paying expenses. And they were a lively, genial body in their way. Nothing took better with them than a merry story or a practical joke. Of the latter, one instance came very near having a serious result.

It was toward the close of the session, when we were waiting to receive bills from the Senate, with little else to do meanwhile. Several young ladies of my acquaintance came into the Speaker's lobby, where I then happened to be. One of them told me that, a few evenings before, Mr. Cutter, a young member, had made to them a solemn promise that he would introduce a bill taxing old bachelors, and that they had come to see that he kept his word; would I please tell him so? I did her bidding, of course.

Now, G. W. Cutter was our poet, and one of no mean order; author of the celebrated "Song of Steam," beginning:

> Harness me down with your iron bands
> Be sure of your curb and rein;
> For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
> As the tempest scorns a chain.
> How I laughed, as I lay concealed from sight,
> For many a countless hour,
> At the childish boast of human might,
> And the pride of human power!

a poem which *Blackwood,* not overprone to commend American literature, pronounced to be "the best lyric of the century." Its author afterwards married the well-known actress, Mrs. Drake, many years his senior.

When I delivered to him the message from the young ladies, he was at first inclined to shirk the matter; but, when encouraged to go through with it, he drew up a bill at once providing that on every bachelor over the age of 30 there be imposed an annual tax of $10, the amount to go the school fund. I suggested an amendment, which he incorporated in his bill, thus: "Provided, that if such bachelor shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court doing county business that he has twice offered marriage and been twice refused, he shall be exempted from said tax."

Then I posted the Speaker as to what we had on hand, and he recognized Cutter as soon as he rose. The rules were suspended and the bill was read twice. Thereupon we had a jovial debate, interspersed with all manner of gibes against bachelors. One speaker opposed the bill.

"We have adopted the ad-valorem system," he argued; "we tax according to intrinsic values. Therefore, we impose no tax on the contents of the rag-bag, or the chips in the wood-yard; why, then, on an article so utterly useless to society as an old bachelor?"

Finally, the rules again suspended, we actually passed the bill!—rather taken by surprise, when the vote was announced, at what we had done, and a little concerned as to how our constituents might take it. But we were in no mood to reconsider the vote. So we urged the Clerk to report to the Senate at once. Then, having adjourned the House, we followed, accompanied by the young ladies, to see the result.

The spirit of frolic is infectious. The Senate took up our bill at once; it was read a first and second time, and put on its passage. Then two or three of the more "grave and reverend seigniors" made a serious stand against it; and, finding the tide for the time too strong against them, availed themselves of the lateness of the hour to procure an adjournment of the Senate. Next day it was laid on the table by a small majority.

I afterward asked our Governor if he would have signed it.

"Why not?" he replied. "I see no impropriety in the bill; and, as to its expediency, you gentlemen of the House and Senate would have been responsible for that."—*Robert Dale Owen, in Scribner.*

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's Recipe for Bores.

Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt rises at times to the height of interest and instruction on his cross-examination. He did this, for instance, when explaining his habit of borrowing money. Though he did not borrow money when he had no need for it, he often used his need and his ability to borrow for a more justifiable purpose than the simple one of getting the wherewithal to meet expenses. He borrowed to relieve himself of bores. He entertained liberally, and some men abused his hospitality. They did this, unwittingly, at their peril. The first thing they knew the host would want to "borrow a little money" of them. In the particular case of which witness was speaking, the guest loaned him money. That was the last of the guest and his money. He was of so retiring a character that he never ventured to prefer a request for repayment. He hadn't the courage to face Cornelius J. after loaning him funds. He ceased to be a bore. This is a valuable recipe. The world of bored people is indebted to Mr. Vanderbilt for it.—*Utica Herald.*

ALL SORTS.

HORSESHOES are made in California of compressed rawhide.

CALIFORNIA exports $10,000,000 worth of wood per annum.

TENNESSEE'S tobacco crop is estimated at 60,000,000 pounds.

THE cultivation of teas is to be attempted in South Carolina.

COAL was never lower in New York city than it is at present.

THERE are 500 convicts working on one North Carolina railroad.

THE United States now use more postal cards than any other nation.

IT is a fact that 248 English persons went mad from love last year.

PENNSYLVANIA produced over 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco last year.

ORANGES are 40 cents a hundred—twelve for a nickel—in New Orleans.

THE capital of Georgia, by a big vote of the people, is to remain where it is.

AN Iowa farmer recently sold sixty-three hogs which averaged 433 pounds.

OF sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's Prayer, only five are not Saxon.

HEAVY failures in Montreal have brought business feeling there into a ticklish condition.

WHEN a mother goes on a whaling expedition she rarely fails to get all the blubber she wants.

THE Democrats of Indiana will hold their convention Feb. 20, 1878, and it will consist of 1,067 delegates.

REMEDY FOR DANDRUFF.—Cleanse the hair with egg and water; if the dandruff afterward be in excess, it is caused by unwholesome food, probably salt. Stop the use of salt.

BEFORE the war Mississippi and Alabama were the largest cotton-producing regions of the South, but neither one ever exceeded the 650,000 bales produced by Texas last year.

THE Rev. Wm. Gleeson, in a recent lecture in San Francisco, on Ireland's independence, said that there are from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 Irishmen on the globe, and that an army of 250,000 could be easily raised to remove British supremacy in Ireland.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25. Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.

Real Dacca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $5.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $15.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 17, 1878.

—Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, was inaugurated this week. From the reports of our dailies it was a grand affair.

—"Little Mac" took the oath of office on the 15th. Bishop was just one day ahead of him. Significant, isn't it?

—Why is it that we have not had any silver tongued orators to listen to There are lots of hard money men here.

—Daniel Voorhees will soon shoot off his silver gun. The Senate of the United States will do well to listen to the Tall Sycamore. He has few equals as an orator.

—The opening year is replete with financial disaster. The failures are chronicled thick and fast, and we would ask our Republican friends, how like you the prospects?

—Hayes—beg pardon, perhaps we should have said Mr. Hayes—will not make any more appointments for the New York Custom House at present. The scorer will please tally one for dandy Conkling.

—A great mass meeting in the interest of the "dollar of the fathers" was held at Indianapolis last Thursday evening. Nine-tenths of the citizens of the State indorsed the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

—Our Republican brethren are unduly excited. They must expect these little skirmishes from time to time until the 4th of March, 1881. These are only slices of the day of judgment; then the day of judgment itself will begin.

—The Supreme Court of this State has recently decided, in an appeal case from Tippecanoe county, that claims filed with the Township Trustee for sheep killed by dogs, must be paid in full in the order in which they are filed, untill all the funds are exhausted.

—And now prominent Republicans, who took a leading part in the Presidental campaign and the Electorial Conspiracy, begin to shriek "Fraud!" We shall not be surprised to hear the cry swell to tones so loud as to make Hayes' stolen home in the White House a very uncomfortable place to stay in.

—Senator Edmunds also comes to the rescue of the public faith. He can not recognize the silver dollar, and knows the people will never pay the bonds in that metal. Mr. Edmunds might as well make up his mind that they will be paid in silver or not at all. The west and south will take care of their bonds.

—There is a general feeling of relief in business circles that winter has relieved the country from the mud embargo. The wheels of commerce are once more set in motion, farmers are marketing their products giving them the means to pay debts and buy goods, labor is finding employment, and in a thousand ways has the advent of winter lifted the load of despondency.

—Likely Democratic candidates for President in 1880—Geo. B. McClellan, Governor of New Jersey; Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; Sanford E. Church, of New York; Senator Thurman, Senator Pendleton and Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohio (with many a dark horse in the stable); Thomas Hendricks, Indiana. If death were to remove all but one of the above mentioned gentlemen, the survivor would wear crape two feet thick.

—The Lagrange correspondent of the Walcottville Gazette writes: "When one man boasts to another of having cleared seven thousand dollars in the last year, out of bonds and mortgages and shaving notes, and after being interrogated as to how much he had given to benevolent purposes, replied, "Not one damned cent," the country may well despair of seeing better times until such sharks are debarred the privilege of robbing the people in this heartless way. "Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless thousands mourn."

—So much has been said in behalf of the silver dollar, and so many sound arguments have been adduced in favor of its remonetization, that it seems superfluous to attempt further ergument, and yet, while there is a chance of the measure being defeated in the Senate, or vetoed in the White House, it will be well for the press to continue the cry until the act is "unfait accompli." Whatever Mr. Hayes' policy may be, and it is hinted that he has an opinion which is adverse to the popular sentiment of the country, he will hardly attempt to exercise the one man power, in opposition to the demand of a nearly united nation.

—Sherman is gathering in his victims at a rate that is alarming. The bankruptcy officers are kept busy. Ruin's harvest seems to be at hand. The daily papers are filled with failures and the details of loss and pauperism. Despite this alarming state of affairs, John Sherman goes on with his schemes for resumption—playing into the hands of the money power without any regard for consequences. The people's representatives in Congress should hasten to put the seal of condemnation on this ruinous policy by passing the Anti-Resumption Act and the Silver Bill

THE NEW YORK STORE,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

To the Tax-Payers of De Kalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax Payers thereof that the rate of taxation for the year A. D. 1877 are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of De Kalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.							County Levies.			
	State Taxes		School Tax		Township Tax.	Road Tax	Com. School Tax	Spec'l. School Tax		Addit'l. Special School		County Tax	Bond Int.	Total Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORA'D TOWNS	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each Poll	On each $100.	On each Poll.	On each $100.	On each $100.	On each $100.	Total Poll.
Butler Townsip.	13	50	16	50	5	20		50	50			45	10	159	150
Jackson “	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	25			45	10	119	125
Concord “	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150
Newville “	13	50	16	50	5	15		35	10			45	10	139	200
Stafford “	13	50	16	50	5	10		40	50			45	10	139	150
Wilmington “	13	50	16	50	5	15		35				45	10	139	100
Union “	13	50	16	50	5	15		5				45	10	109	100
Richland “	13	50	16	50	5	10		25	100			45	10	124	200
Fairfield “	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	140
Smithfield “	13	50	16	50	5	15		15	40			45	10	119	14
Franklin “	13	50	16	50	5	20		20	25			45	10	129	125
Troy “	13	50	16	50	5	15		22				45	10	126	100
Keyser “	13	50	16	50	5	15	10	30	50			45	10	134	150
Auburn Town	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50	50	100	45	10	189	250
Waterloo “	13	50	16	50	5	15		50	100			45	10	154	200
Butler “	13	50	16	50	5	15		50		50		45	10	204	150
Garrett “	13	50	16	50	5	15		25	50			45	10	129	150

DOG TAX:—For every male; $1.00; for every female, $2.00; for each additional dog, $2.00.

Examine your receipt before leaving the office and see that it covers all your property. People are taxed for what they own on April 1st of each year.

Taxes are due on the 15th day of December, and tax-payers may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the third Monday of April, or may, at their own option, pay one-half thereof on or before said third Monday and the remaining one-half on or before the first Monday in November following, provided, however, that all road taxes charged shall be paid prior to the third Monday in April, as prescribed by law; and provided, further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of taxes charged against a tax-payer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday in April, the whole amount charged shall become due and returned delinquent, and be collected as provided by law. Delinquent lands are advertised on or about the first Monday in January, and are sold on the second Monday of February of each year.

The treasurer is responsible for the taxes he could have collected. Therefore tax-payers ought to remember that their taxes must be paid every year.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent tax. As the road tax is all due with the first installment, road receipts must be presented on or before the third Monday of April, or they will not be received. For the collection of which I may be found at my office, in Auburn, as directed by law. Pay your taxes promptly and avoid costs.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of De Kalb county.

December 24th, 1877.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visit as the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. Joe. Gossip.

—W. H. Dills, of Auburn, in town to-day.

—Mrs. A. A. Bittinger, of Ft. Wayne, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—Miss Green, of Zanesville, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs Van Hyde of this place.

—W. Leighty, of St. Joe hotel, is engaged in buying wheat for M. Case of Spencerville.

—Coburn's corners grangers are in town with their four dollar hogs, selling them at $3.60.

—Constable Jones of Garrett, arrested an old man at that place, on a writ of attachment, I believe.

—George Wilmot says he has not shaved for 23 years, and yet he has not a very abundant crop of Sampson's strength.

—Someone visited Frank Engle's flour barrel one night last week, and got away with all the flour Frank had. Jake says that comes of not locking up the barrel.

—David Andress, of the corners, has the finest lot of porkers sold in the market. If a certain other man in that neighborhood would pay a little more attention to watering his squealers perhaps he would get more for them.

RUSTIC.

—Old Tommy Monks has taken up his quarters at the County Farm. Tommy is old and badly crippled with rheumatism, but for all that can do a fair day's work yet.

—The Wabash Courier is one of the best local papers in Indiana. A paper so ably conducted as this one, should have an immense patronage from the community where it is published.

—The man who swore off New Year's day, can be selected from a dozen, by the size of the quid he stuffs into his cheek when he gets hold of another man's box.

—This is a singular winter. There has been a heavy snow storm in Louisiana, and the weather was so cold in Memphis that a negro was frozen to death.

BOY LOST.—A little boy 8 years old, son of John Reesch, this city, left home Wednesday morning and has not returned. Any information will be thankfully received by the parents.

—The question of the Fort Wayne fair grounds has been settled, and the organization will hold another fair next season.

—Francis Murphy, the temperance revivalist, has surprised his friends a little by entering the regular lecture field under the management of the bureau.

DEATH.

Thomas C. only son of Mr. and Mrs T. D. Gross, died last Wednesday, aged 4 months.

The little unfortunate one was named after the editor of this paper and being the only boy baby of our fellow townsman, it's death was greatly regretted by all the mourners of the several families. We sympathize with the parents and friends, as do all who know them.

"There are sighs and tears in yon darkened room,
And every face wears the deepest gloom;
For visions of coffin, and shroud, and pall,
Like midnight shades round their spirits fall.

They have gathered in tears round a loved one's bed,
Who is soon to repose with the silent dead;
And ready they part from his forehead fair
The clustering tresses of golden hair.

'Tis over—the soul, from its prison of clay,
To the land of the blessed hath taken its way;
But a smile, like a sunbeam, yet lingers above,
The lips whose last accents breathed mercy and love.

O, happy the soul that can fearlessly brook,
On the presence of death, with its terrors, to look!

That can lift to the cross an unwavering eye,
And, with faith in the promises, joyfully die."

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and Samuel R. Hughes is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fourteen cents, $377.14, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross deputy.
Young & Ralston, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Egnew is plaintiff, and William Strough et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ninety dollars and fifteen cents, $590.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate; to-wit:

As the undivided one half of lots number twenty, 20, and twenty-one, 21, twenty-two, 22, twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, and thirty-two, 32, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11, 6m [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Griswold is plaintiff and David Floyd et ux. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents $459.78, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Described as follows to-wit: The first five acres off the west side of the south half of the north-east quarter of section twenty [20].

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs,

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan 9ht, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and L. S. Goodwin et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-five cents, [$365.85], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Being a part of south east quarter of section four, 4, township thirty-four, 34 north of range thirteen, 13, east, commencing in the centre of a road running parallel with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at a stake being the north east corner of William Peniton's lot sold by Henry Zerkle to said William Peniton, thence east along the centre of said road seventy-six [76] links thence south two 2 chains and thirty-four 34 links thence west one, 1, chain and seven, 7, links, thence north one, 1, chain and thirty-four, 34, links, thence east thirty, 30, links, thence north one, 1, chain to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'y's for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $9.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Anthony E. Swineford is plaintiff, and John Treesh is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, $604.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing twenty-two feet, 22, north of south east corner of lot number ninety-seven, 97, in the original plat to the town of Auburn, thence north twenty-two feet, 22, thence east eighty feet, 80, thence south twenty-two feet, 22, thence west to the place of begining in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $8.00.

—Six thousand dollars of Waterloo's debt is due in March, three thousand of which will be paid, and three thousand funded in long bonds.—Press.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein George Ensley is plaintiff and Robert Zacher et ux are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars, and thirty cents, $142.30, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, atty's for plff.
Jan. 9th 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas H. Spratt, Trustee, is plaintiff, and Andrew J. Little is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty-five dollars $35.00, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Situated in DeKalb county, Ind., to-wit: One and one-half feet front by eighty (80) feet deep adjoining the south half of lot No. ninety-three (93) all in the original plat of the town of Auburn

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, Atty's for plaintiff
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 9th 1878 Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. Hemstreet is plaintiff, and Jacob Beck et al, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, $210.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

A strip of land thirty feet, 30, in width east and west running the entire length off of west end of lot number sixty-eight, 68, in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

MOODY & HOFFMAN, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DEKALB COUNTY }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term 1878.

William Shutt,
John D. Leighty,
vs.
Joseph Depew,
Isaac N. Depew,
Ellen Depew
and Jonathan Edwards. } Complaint

The plaintiffs by Moody & Hoffman their Attorneys file in open Court an affidavit that said defendant Jonathan Edwards is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and the Court orders that publication hereof be made in the Auburn COURIER.

Notice is therefore given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1878, at the court House in Auburn said county and State, and answer or demure to the complaint, herein the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of December 1877.

G. H. K. Moss, Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al are plaintiffs, and Albert Widner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and sixty cents, $309.60 with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

North west quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and John T. Huykent et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents, $388.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-one, 21, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing forty acres, 40, more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride Morlan & Leas Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jonathan Clutter is plaintiff, and Geo. W. Clutter et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-six cents $2245.66, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

North half of the south east quarter of section five, 5, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, containing seventy-five, 75, acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple, of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 6th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William L. Pettit is plaintiff and Geo. Wilmot and Lucinda H. Wilmot are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

South half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, 22, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing eighty acres, 80, more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Do You Call This a Church.

My soul is in fetters here, its wings are earth-clipped. Things are all too fine; nobody can come in at the door, whose hat and coat and bonnet are not fashionably cut. "Fortune may favor fools, but that's a poor reason why you should make a fool of yourself. One set of French China dinner ware for $35.00; 100 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the names of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100. writer set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

◆

—The editor of this paper having disposed of White Stocking, the difficulty of running a live paper without a fast horse, has been obviated by a former foreman of this office, who has purchased at great expense a fine blooded mare, who has the peculiar faculty of a double motion in her hind legs. On her arrival at Auburn, the owner, although she had been fitted and trained for the race track exclusively, concluded he would have a load of wood. The result was, the wood rack was left in the woods, the wagon near the railroad track with a broken shaft, and the mare after making three somersaults and once lighting on her head, came rushing up to the stable door all white with foam and mud, snorting and panting from the conflict.

MORAL.—Every one to their trade and training, even if it be a horse.

—The rumor that a shooting affray occurred at Cedar Creek, this county, was not built on a "solid foundation." It was near Columbia City, on the Eel River, and we give the report as it appears in the Chicago Times. It says: "For a number of years past a bitter feud has existed between the families of U. Tinkham and S. Kiser. Many unpleasant encounters have taken place which, it has been feared, would yet prove fatal. Monday night an affray occurred which will probably cost Kiser his life. The parties met at a singing school, twelve miles north-west of Columbia City, at the old Centre school house. The difficulty was soon fanned from a spark to a flame, and Tinkham drew a revolver and shot Kiser, the ball taking effect in his breast, penetrating the lungs and producing a fatal wound. Tinkham fled to the woods, hotly pursued by J. Kiser, a brother of Silas, shooting at him at every available opportunity, but without effect. Tinkham gained the woods and made good his escape, and is still at large."

◆

—We have heard of some small fry, Jay Cook's, at Auburn, who are in the habit of getting poor men to work for them for extremely low wages, and then when pay-day comes they pretend, while their purses are well filled, to be out of money, and force their man to take a note from them on as long time as they can get. When he goes away with the note, wondering how he can turn in into bread for his children, the dishonest employer goes to a third party and gives him the money with which to buy the note at a heavy shave, and then the two divide the profits. We cannot tell just how this may suit their idea of fair dealing over at Auburn, but if such a game should be played on a laboring man in this town, we believe the citizens would drum the prepetrators out of town.—Butler Record.

We think the editor of the Butler "Hand Bill" is off the path. We have no firm in this city, to our knowledge, who gives notes to employees. The Hub and Spoke Factory did, about a year ago, pay their hands partly with orders, but these was good at any business house in town for their face. Men of any newspaper ability don't generally come out on their neighboring towns in this manner.

◆

—A peculiar looking tramp was wandering from one saloon to the other all day last Friday. He was a southener having the negro brogue in his speech to perfection. He was very poorly attired, and acted as though he possessed only about half wit. However, there was a keenness about his eye and a manner of grace in his jestures that showed plainly that he was endowed with good natural abilities. He carried a roll of "government paper" as big as your hat, and of course this attracted the especial attention of some of our "smart elicks." He was picked up by one of them and dropped by him ditto. All the detectives in the city and the marshal kept a close eye on him, waiting perhaps for the telegraph wires to announce his arrest. He was offered lodging in the calaboose free of charge, but this was not the place he "had sought," and his followers were left on that plan. He didn't have to go there because his wallot contained the wherewith to buy an ordinary hotel. He finally disappeared and to the Junction went where he was met by his pards and they laid low for suckers in the three card monte business.

◆

—We have received a communication from Garrett, answering the one signed "M. L." We don't know who it is from there being no name attached, and of course to publish it would be against our customs. Articles to appear in the COURIER must be signed by the one who writes them, so that we will know who the persons are.

BOTTLED UP.

A Reporter's Beverage taken Before or After Meals.

—Ask Crist who hit him.

—Blacksmiths are busy.

—Fresh fish in the market.

—Boys, do not be too risky on the ice.

—When are we to have our "January thaw."

—Katie Kapp is learning the cigar trade.

—Not much demand for daily papers just now.

—The beautiful snow fell Sunday afternoon.

—The town was full of teams last Saturday.

—Our schools are largely attended this winter.

—Billy Seward is working on the Republican.

—The churches was largely attended last Sabbath.

—Mel Bowers looks bad. He has the consumption.

Our farmers all speak well of the growing wheat.

—Constable Jones, of Garrett, was in the city Monday.

—Fort Wayne is working up a rape case in high life.

—Have we packed up enough locals for you this week?

—"Rise up and tell what the Lord has done for you."

—The Washington Legislature is in active operation.

—This week ends the publication of the delinquent list

—The Steuben Republican issued a tripple sheet last week.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for iron, steele and horse shoes. 4t

—Pay car on the B & O. Tuesday. The boys are happy.

—Jerry McCartney, of Hicksville, O. was in town Tuesday.

—Our Corunna correspondent is out of sorts. Why is it thus?

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for hard ware, stoves and tinware t.

—A new house is going up in Rainier & Headley's Addition.

—Calvin Powers, an old resident of Angola, died last week.

—Jno. Leasure never takes less than three ladies to church.

—Saturday wood sold cheap. 85 cts. buying a wagon-box full.

—We have received the Kendallville News once in three weeks.

—The cigar makers take their "grub" with Mr. Grub this week.

—Young man if you want to cutter fellow out, sleigh the girl.

—Moody & Hoffman appear this week with a new business card.

—Jno. Britton and Tom Cool are trying to make a donkey trade.

—M. F. Long sold one of his celebrated pianos to J. V. Hazzard.

—There were not many dry goods boxes whittled last Sunday.

—Mrs. Long has been taken to the residence of her son Michael

—Several tramps were around begging something to eat yesterday.

—The protracted meetings at the M. E. and Baptist churches continue.

—W. B. McConnell has severed his connection with the Angola Herald.

—Our livery men look a little more good natured as the roads get better.

—Obe Cool and lady will occupy the Altenberg property on Seventh street.

—Auburn is without a saw mill One mill in this place would certainly pay.

—The beautiful rain mixed up somewhat with the beautiful snow Monday.

—We are glad to state that our subscribers are paying up pretty promptly.

—Mr. James Anderson, son and better-half visited friends in Angola over Sunday.

—This is the kind of weather that tramps freeze—to everything they get hold of.

—The editor has been away from home on a visit, but is expected back this week.

—We have quite a large supply of old papers on hand just now. Forty cents a hundred.

—After February 1st, don't shoot any more turkeys, or you may have some costs to pay.

—The Justices of the county forked over what fines they collected, to Clerk Moss last week.

—There is not many firms advertised to commence the "Ready Pay System" this year as of old.

—The Republican foreman went last week. He said he had gone far enough west to satisfy himself.

—Carter held the crowd Saturday night. The billiard fever has taken the boys by storm it seems.

—Warren McMeans, one of the members of the Adelphian company, of Albion, died last week.

—The man you can have to work on a farm for nothing and board himself, just about earns his wages.

—Do not flirt with the married women. It annoys their husbands and may possibly shorten your days.

—The song of the Cincinnatian, according to the New York Graphic—"Hold the pork fry ham coming."

—Mice can live any where comfortable but in a church; they fat very slowly in a church. This proves that they can't live on religion any more than a minister can. If our church going people would pay up their dues regularly, one would not hear so much harsh talk from outsiders. To speak plainly, collections and duns from the pulpit, keeps more people away from the church than poor clothes does.

◆

—This is the way a Van Wert lady writes to one of her sister chums. She is visiting in a large city, and making every effort to attract attention. We clip the following from the Van Wert Press: "We attrackled a good eal attenshun while promenandin' the streets like other ladies and holding up our cloze Nobody isn't nothing now which don't hold up their cloze, and the higher you hold 'em the more attenshun you attracx.

◆

—Henry Ward Beecher's recent sermon in which he stated that he had no belief whatever in a future punishment has set all the preachers of New York and elsewhere preaching upon the subject of hell, and many are the beliefs in regard to the state of existance of that unknown place. Beecher, by the standpoint he has taken, has created no small excitement in the minds of the people and many of the press are denouncing him in strong terms for his infidelity.

◆

—He is not handsome, but he has such a pleasant way one cannot help liking him, is a remark often made concerning some popular man. And there are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed fopish. The sweet smile, the cordial bow, the earnest movement, in addressing a friend, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self possession, this will ensure us the good regards of even a churl.

◆

—There is no motto like hope, for one's guidance through life. Storms, shadows and darkness may and must assail our pathway, but the star of hope is always beaming, if we only will but see it, white as a white sail on a dusky sea For a person determined to make the best of everything, there are a variety of proverbial encouragements which never come amiss. "It's a long lane that has no turning." "Fortune's wheel is ever revolving." "Bad luck this time, better next," are all golden legends for the poor and struggling.

◆

—Weamer came out last week with a half column of editorial matter answering a small item that appeared in the COURIER the week previous. An item from his pen generally falls so weak and faint upon the reader's mind that we think we can find other matter that will be more interesting to our readers, than to answer his "lingo of wind." Weamer stands by his party whether the party stands by him or not and a man that possesses this amount of cheek would take the last chew of tobacco from a blind tramp.

◆

—We publish the following by request of the New York Herald. They know the COURIER has a large circulation even in N. Y:

Information wanted of Louis Obly. German decent, 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, smooth face, auburn hair, speaks English and German: last heard from in Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., in November last. His present whereabouts or information regarding him will be liberally rewarded by his anxious and sick mother, Mrs. Obly, 97 Cedar st., New York City. Southern papers please copy.

◆

—The farmers of Elkhart county have made grand use of the mild open weather through December, by turning over their sod ground and getting it ready for spring planting. Nothing pulverizes such ground half so well as the freezing and thawing process of spring, cleaning it of the eggs and larvæ of worms and insects which prey upon the crops. Winter plowing also enriches the earth by absorbing the fertilizing properties of the snow and spring rains. Land thus worked hardly ever fails to produce heavy summer crops.

◆

—Mason Long and several others were taken into the Baptist church, at Fort Wayne, and from the papers we learn there's more to follow. The Reverend gentlemen in that city have been studiously active in looking to the spiritual wants of the reformed men, and if our ministers would be a little more active with this class of men, they would find a rich and abundant field in which to work in this city, where a harvest can be reaped, if our christian workers will but go out and work in the watery vine yard.

◆

—The New York Store is now open and under full headway, selling more goods than ever, and we predict a large and prosperous trade for it the coming year. The proprietors have merited the good will and wishes of all, and are worthy of a liberal patronage from the citizens of Auburn and DeKalb county. They have the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in the county, and we are glad to know that they are determined to remain with us. We hope the public will lend a helping hand in sustaining them, by patronizing them liberally.

◆

—We are always pleased to recommend a good article. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup never fails to cure a cough or cold in a short time. Sold in every drug store.

GOOD GOODS.

News of all Kinds Warranted to the Courier Readers.

—The Kendallville Standard gave each of its advertisers a notice last week.

—The boys have found a good skating pond in Mr. Gibson's woods west of town.

—We are glad to learn that the health of Miss Sadie Grogg is improving somewhat.

—I. D. Ryan, Esq. has been down the Eel River buying grain for Mr. Cuppy.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for your axes and cross cut saws. They are warranted. 4t

—It matters not for the present to the Republicans of Indiana what the "harvest shall be."

—Two sisters and a friend of Mrs. E. D. Hartman, of Ohio, are paying the family a pleasant visit.

—We might have furnished more local matter this week, but new "ads." have taken up our space.

—Parlor and heating stoves at cost for the next 30 days, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store. 4t.

—Harper's Monthly for February was received last week, full to overflowing with interesting matter.

—The week of prayer has passed. It will be one year again until the angels will have another harvest.

—T. J. Kinsey, a barber from Hicksville, Ohio, was in the city yesterday looking up a location.

—The Wabash Courier suggests that the Republicans of this State call a convention to "nominate a leader."

—The last few cold nights cause a young man to soliloquize upon his forlorn condition in single blessedness.

WANTED.—A good stout girl to do housework, can find a good steady place by addressing, LOCK BOX 250

—We have again placed local matter on first page this week, in order to give us more room upon our inside pages.

—A runaway horse stood on his head on Seventh street last Saturday. He hasn't had exercise enough this winter.

—We hear that Mr. Bert. Killinger, of Waterloo, is making arrangements to buy the Locke saloon in this place.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, from the Pirouette Club, of Fort Wayne, given January 19th, 1878.

—How about that new leaf you promised to turn over at the begining of the new year. Has it flopped over again?

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?" DEC 27.1y

—We make our own faces, in a measure, and old ladies are sometimes far more beautiful than their grand-daughters.

—The singing at the M. E. church in the afternoon is conducted by M. F. Long, and at the Presbyterian by Prof. Siler.

—We know of one who has not written the figure seven instead of eight in putting down the new year. He can't write.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Knapp, lately of Fort Wayne, were united with the Presbyterian church by letter last Sabbath.

—There may or may not be a hell in the hereafter, but if there is Beecher will see the "side shown" to his heart's content

—Our Butler items did not reach us last week. Come, brace-up, correspondents, we cannot do without your weekly letters.

—The man who was the most anxious for it to freeze up, is now sitting shivering around the kitchen stove anxiously awaiting a thaw.

—A sleeve cuff supplied with a button was tacked up on the corner of Main and Seventh streets yesterday, for the owner to gobble.

—Billy Burlingame, one of the best horsemen in this part of the country, has withdrew his connection from the Cool livery barn.

—The sale at St. John's Tuesday was a large affair. It was thoroughly advertised which accounts for the large crowd in attendance.

MARRIED.—On the 8th of January, by 'Squire Smith, of Fairfield. Mr. Joseph Albright to Miss Mary Hines, both of DeKalb county, Ind.

—Jno. Britton has a new Milburn wagon that he wants to trade for a horse. Here's a good chance for a anyone wanting a wagon.

—The boys are getting mittens nightly at the church. The girls are kind in giving them when the weather so much demands them as now.

—Several weeks have passed and not a fight has occurred nor a "mon" placed into our calaboose. Hard times may have something to do with it.

—We see by a notice in the post office that Mr. Capp found a black valice on the street. The owner can have it by calling at his establishment.

—It is a noticable fact that several of our old gentlemen, who in the past were not church going citizens, attend the services regularly each Sabbath.

—The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's baby syrup, the best remedy for babies while teething. Price only 35c a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

MONEY MAKES THE HORSE GO.

A Baltimore Express Agent puts Down a Few Hundred.

We heard on the streets a few days ago that there was a little trouble in the express business, but did not publish it on account of the rumor not having a reliable foundation, but now the tale is told in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and we give it as it appears in that paper. It says: "Several months ago a package containing $100 was handed to Ex-Messenger Tanner by the driver of the express company's wagon at Auburn. The package never reached its destination, and no trace could be had of it. The company having confidence in both parties handling the money, let the matter drop, thinking it was accidently lost. On January 9th the same thing happened to both again. The package contained $500 this time. Tanner must have gone with it, as he has not been seen since that trip, nor can any clue be had of him. The driver has Tanner's receipt for both packages."

◆

—A young lad giving his name as Ervin Ritter, about 11 years old, was wandering around the city yesterday, without money, and not very cofortably clothed. From his story he lives between here and Jonesville, on the Saginaw road. He is very forward giving evidence of a poor bringing up. His stories are full of romance, and he has launched himself for a hard row to travel, we think

◆

—One thousand shingles, says a newspaper item, will cover one hundred square feet of surface. One shingle, by the way, will cover six inches of a bad boy, and if properly applied where it will do the most good, will be productive of as much benefit and more noise than the one thousand shingles on one hundred square feet of sufarce. Figures won't lie.

◆

—The Elkhart Review states that Mrs Stocking gave birth to a pair of Stockings, weighing 10 pounds each.—Kendallville Standard.

The man that built them Stockings certainly got down to his "knitting" in a lively manner. Just think of 20 lbs. of Stockings for a person to carry, such a mild winter as we have had. Too much yarn, Bro. Myers.

—People with whom a little joke falls upon through the columns of a newspaper, should not get angry or give the writer thereof a cross look as they pass him by on the public streets. There is nothing wrong ment upon our part, and if all would take these things in the same spirit they were given, we could all laugh and grow fat. Remember this, friends.

◆

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn post office, up to January 12th, 1878: Boillof Cathrine, DeLong Betsey, Dudley Alice, Heirheart Mrs. M Long F. B., McCoy Joseph, McGran T. M., Miller Jess. M., Park John W., Pirgsley Geo., Smith Mrs. John, Valk J. E., Wilson W. F.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

◆

Since Beecher's famous sermon declaring against the "old-time hell" nearly every newspaper man in the country has taken to airing his opinion concerning that much talked of brimstone factory. As for us, we are willing to "walk humbly, deal justly" and take the chances.

◆

—It is somewhat to early in the season—not yet quite cold enough, ladies to remind the good husband, after he is nicely encoused in bed, that he has forgotten to wind up the clock, turn off the water, lock the back gate, take in the front door mat and set the buckwheat batter on the kitchen hearth.

◆

—The prettiest bonnet worn at present flares very much at the top of the head and fits closely at the sides, and the wearer can sit down without disarranging her front frizetts. It is predicted that by the next change that they will not extend much below the 18th vertebra of the spinal column.

◆

Groceries Cheaper Than Ever.

—Coffee A. Sugar, 10½c; Coffee C. sugar 9½c; Choice Dried Peaches, 8½c Best Rio Coffee, 25c; 6 Bars Buffalo Soap, 25c; The Best 75c Tea, 50c; and all other goods as low in proportion, at Schabb, Beugnot & Co.

◆

—Hicksville, in our adjoining county was named after the husband of Mrs. Hicks, the gay and festive widow who has lately created such a bobbery by connubiating with the millionaire, Lord We believe she still owns a large amount of real estate there.

Accident.

Mr. John Mitchell, fireman at the lower grist mill, had his finger cut off Tuesday by the falling of a stick of cord wood. The wound was dressed by Dr. Tritch.

◆

—Jno. Casebeer, Esq., who burned out at the recent Lagrange fire, informs us that he did not save anything. His goods were insured for $2,300, which beats nothing all to pieces.

◆

—A little boy named Jacob Kapp, aged 13 years and 7 months, died Monday morning about 2 o'clock with typhoid fever. The funeral services were preached at the residence on Main-st., Tuesday afternoon.

◆

—South Bend Register: The Cincinnatti, Wabash and Michigan road, running from Goshen to Anderson, within a short distance of Cincinnatti, has fallen into the hands of the Lake Shore road.

◆

—James W. McClellan, who had the misfortune to lose his arm, we are informed by Dr. Casebeer, the surgeon in charge, is improving fast and has been removed to his home, the accident having occured at one of his neighbors.

◆

—Ed. Carter and Miss Katie Blake, of Columbia City, were arrested for theft and found guilty, last week. The Post says they have been carrying on this business for a number of years in that city.

◆

—It was on Fluke's corner. "Pard, whose writing for the COURIER?" "I dunno." "Well," says the other, "if he gives me away I'll put a nose on him, that's what." We wish to inform all "air-guns" that we have a nose.

◆

—The DeKalb County Bar Association will meet at Waterloo Feb. 5th, with the following officers: J. I. Best, President; E. D. Hartman, Vice President; J. W. Baxter, Secretary; Guy Plum, Treasurer.

◆

—We extend our heartiest congratulations to our young friends, Billy Rickel and his beautiful bride, Miss Ella Cadwalter, of this city. The marriage was a quiet one, and no invited guests were present to witness the ceremony.

◆

—Mr. H. Lesh, who has been in the employ of our hardware merchant, J. L. Davis, for a few years past, will leave to-morrow for a brief visit to his paternal home in Ohio.

◆

—James McClellan, who had his arm amputated last week, is getting along as well as could be expected. His friends gave him about $50 in money to help him along.

◆

—A young man kissing his "Marier" in the dark, may be likened unto a dry goods merchant who who don't advertise, he knows what he's doing, but the world don't. Its sweet to be alone.

◆

—A new temperance society termed the "White Ribbons," now figure prominently in the temperance work of Iowa and Illinois. A small, still voice whispers, "on to victory, on!"

◆

—Railroad companies, by decision of the Supreme Court, are not compelled to carry persons when drunk. The Republicans at Washington will have a nice time getting home.

◆

—The party at Spencerville who offers to correspond for us can do so. We would be glad to have him prompt and get his matter in by Tuesday of each week.

◆

—The wife of J. M Shandel, Jr., of Smithfield, died last week. Mrs. R. T. Duncan, of the same township also died of consumption about the same time.

◆

—We are glad to hear it. Our druggist informs us that Dr. Bull's cough syrup sells better than any other medicine, and always gives satisfaction. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

◆

—The Baltimore and Ohio train No. 1 ran off the track at East Zanesville last Friday, seriously injuring engineer Moore, and slightly wounding the fireman.

◆

—Moody & Hoffman have removed their office over First National Bank, formerly occupied by Mr. Rickel. Mr. Rickel now occupies rooms in Odd Fellows Building.

◆

—We have about all the wood now that we need at present. Notice will be given when we want more. In the language of Dr. Fox, "wait a minute."

◆

—Just as we go to press we hear that Mrs. M. Long, Sr., died this morning.—Funeral services to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. at M. E. Church.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Railroad fare to Ft. Wayne

FREE!

A Splendid Scheme.

For particulars enquire of your Station Agent.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

OLD MAN GRAM.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

In little Gram Court lives old man Gram,
The patriarch of the place,
Where often you'll see his face,
[illegible] and greedy, peering about,
As he goes bustling in and out
At a wriggling, rickety pace—
Brisk octogenarian's pace.
He rattles his stick at his heels, and brags,
As he comes shuffling along the flags—
Brags of his riches and brags of his rags,
Much work and little play.
"You see where I am," says old man Gram—
"You see where I am to-day.

"I came to town at twelve years old,
With a shilling in this 'ere pocket"—
You should see him chuckle and knock it!
"The town to me was a big stout chest,
With fortunes locked in the till; but I guessed
[illegible] key would unlock it.
My [illegible] would unlock it.
[illegible] by a Jew
A place to sleep and a job to do,
And managed to make my shilling two;
And that's always been my way.
Now see where I am," cries old man Gram—
"Now see where I am to-day!"

In his den atop of the butcher's shop
He lies in his lair of husks,
And sups on gruel and rusks,
And a bone now and then to pick and gnaw,
With hardly a tooth in his old jaw,
But a couple of curious tusks!
Though half Gram Court he calls his own,
Here, hoarding his rents, he has lived alone,
Till, like a hungry wolf, he has grown
Gaunt and shaggy and gray.
"You see where I am," growled old man Gram,
As I looked in to-day.

"I might have a wife to make my broth,
Which would be convenient—rather!
And younkers to call me father.
But a wife would be after my chink, you see;
And bantlings for them that like" snarls he;
"I never would have the bother—
They're an awful expense and bother!
I went to propose at fifty-four,
But stopped as I raised my hand to the door;
'To think of a dozen brats or more!'
Says I, and I turned away.
Now see where I am," brags old man Gram—
"Only see where I am to-day!

"I had once a niece, who came to town
As poor as any church mouse;
She wanted to keep my house.
'Tut! I have no house to keep; go back.'
I gave her a dollar, and told her to pack;
At which she made such a touse—
You never did see such a touse!
Whole rows of houses were mine, she said;
I had more bank shares than hairs in my head,
And gold like so much iron or lead—
All which I couldn't gainsay.
Men see where I am," grins old man Gram—
"They see where I am to-day.

"But if there is anything I detest,
And for which I have no occasion,
Sir, it's a poor relation.
They're always plenty and always in need;
Take one, and soon you will have to feed
Just about half the nation—
They'll swarm from all over the nation!
And I have a rule, though it's nothing new—
'Tis one that I learned from my friend the Jew:
Whatever I fancy, whatever I do,
I always ask, Will it pay?
Now see where I am," boasts old man Gram—
"Just see where I am to-day!"

The little boys dread his coming tread,
They are pale as he passes by,
And the sauciest cure are shy.
His stick is so thick and he looks so grim,
Not even a beggar will beg of him;
You should hear him mention why!—
There's a very good reason why.
The poor he hates, and he hasn't a friend,
And none but a fool will give or lend;
"For, only begin, there'll be no end—
That's what I always say.
Now see where I am," crows old man Gram—
"Just see where I am to-day!"

His miserly gain is the harvest grain;
All the rest is chaff and stubble;
And the life beyond is a bubble.
We are as the beasts; and he thinks, on the whole,
'Tis quite as well that he has no soul,
For that might give him trouble—
Might give him a deal of trouble.
The long and short of the old man's creed
Is to live for himself and to feed his greed.
The world is a very good world indeed,
If only a chap might stay;
"Only stay where I am," whines old man Gram—
"Stay just where I am to-day!"
—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

THE STAIN OF PARENTAGE.

In the woods forming what remains of the forest of Ardennes, about a mile from a small village called Solenthal, a narrow path leads from a high road to a spot once occupied by charcoal burners, but now abandoned. It was a gloomy place. The ground for about an acre was black, where charcoal had been burned and stored, while a small fringe of green grass had perched itself forward from the forest, and commenced regaining the lost ground. In the center was a deep hole, to be entered only on one side by a path of narrow dimensions. In this was a small hut, of wretched aspect, one of millions in France, where glitter and glory hide misery worse than that of Ireland in her worst days, where sound and show conceal from us 16,000,000 of paupers. This hut had no window. It was curved in shape and closely resembled a wigwam of the poorest class. It consisted of three poles stuck in the ground, meeting at the top, these tied together, and then, of course, thatch and mud. A hole was left in the top for the smoke to pass through. The floor was of mud. In one corner was a pile of straw, which, with two chairs and a table, formed the whole of the furniture. It was occupied by two women and a large dog. At the moment when our narrative commences one only was at home. She was about 36, poorly but not meanly clad. She was clean, neat and tidy, and she plied her needle with unceasing energy. She was sewing for a livelihood.

A short distance off, on the edge of the wood, another woman, or rather a young girl, dressed in the same manner, was picking up wood and laying it in an outspread cloth on the ground. She, too, plied her work industriously, for, until sufficient fuel had been collected she could not cook their humble dinner. Presently she seemed satisfied with what she had done, and was about to proceed, when two horsemen issued from the wood and came along, walking their horses slowly. One was a young man, about five-and-twenty, rosy-cheeked, handsome and full of health; the other was ten years older, and evidently an habitue of the boulevards and the cafes of Paris. His pale face, made paler by a thin, black mustache and jet-black hair, his hollow, sunken eyes, spoke of the man of late hours and pleasures. His face was cold and repulsive, while that of the other was open and frank.

"What a wretched occupation for so pretty a girl," said the young man, riding quickly on, so as to speak first; "surely, ma chere, you might put your taper fingers to a better use. Here's will buy you firewood for months."

And he cast a double Napoleon at her feet.

The girl raised her angelic face to his, sadly and reproachfully. She was about 18. Her white skin, her blue eyes, her curly, golden hair, her simple, childlike manner, was something he had never seen before. Her expression was timid and yet proud, and, looking into her eyes, the young man was not surprised at the reply he received.

"Monsieur, I have done nothing to give you a right to insult me. What you have done may have been meant kindly, but I ask alms of no one."

"Pardon, mademoiselle," exclaimed the other, confused and stammering, "I meant no insult. Pardon me, mademoiselle, I pray you. I thought you poor, and my impulse was to aid you."

"Thank you, monsieur, for the first kind word I have heard these fifteen years, except from my own mother," said the young girl. "But go your way, or else the whole country will shun you too."

"Begone, wretch!" exclaimed the other, riding up and raising his whip menacingly; "begone, viper, and dare not speak to an honest man."

The young man listened in amazement.

"I did not speak to monsieur; monsieur spoke to me," said the girl gently, with, however, a smile of pity and contempt.

"Raise your accursed lips to me again," cried the other furiously, "and I will scourge you with my whip."

"Monsieur is perhaps a coward," said the gentle girl, stung to anger for once, turning at the same time to face his insults.

"What! you dare answer me," and he raised his hand again.

"Nay, Edward, you would not hit a woman?"

"A woman! Do you call Madeleine de Pierrepont, the child of the assassin of my Uncle Dubois, a woman? Say, rather, a fiend," screamed the usually calm dandy.

"Madeleine de Pierrepont!" replied the other, staggering so that his friend had to turn his assistance to him. "Madeleine de Pierrepont? And this is Madeleine de Pierrepont! Truly," he muttered, as he remounted his horse, "she is not a woman."

The other imitated him, and they rode off, leaving the young girl to weep alone. In a few minutes, however, she wiped her eyes, and then, fearful she might be suspected of appropriating the gold-piece, she took it up, wrapped it in a piece of paper, with the intention of returning it to its owner. She then lifted up her bundle and walked slowly toward the hut.

"Tell me the story of the girl," said the young man, gravely.

The other told it: "Fifteen years before, the father of Madeleine de Pierrepont and a Monsieur Dubois, a rich proprietor, had been intimate friends. De Pierrepont was comfortably off, from the fact of his having several occupations. He was collector of the rent of a rich member of his noble family; he was tax-gatherer and *adjoint* to the *Maire*. The *Maire* was M. Dubois, a rich man, but somewhat of a miser. It appeared that one afternoon Dubois asked Pierrepont to walk over to a small town at some distance to receive with him a large remittance, with which he had to pay a body of workmen employed on public works, and other expenses incurred in the building of a church and school-room. Dubois felt safer with a companion. It was afterward proved that they received the money, dined together at the Soleil d'Or, drank rather more than they were used to, and then, despite every representation, set out to walk home, though De Pierrepont wished to hire a gig. Next morning the body of Dubois was found about a hundred yards beyond the house of De Pierrepont, which was at the foot of a hill that led up to the village. All his money was gone as well as his watch and rings.

"A search took place instantly, and De Pierrepont, as his companion, was visited by the police agent. De Pierrepont deposed that Dubois, on his reaching his house, bade him go in, for that he could go the hill safely alone; but still he requested him to keep a bag of 1,000 francs in silver, because it was so heavy, until the morning. This 1,000 francs he gave up to the police. Of 16,000 francs in notes he solemnly declared he knew nothing. On this he was arrested as the assassin, tried, found guilty and sent to the galleys for life. His wife solemnly declared that she heard Dubois wish her husband good-night, and say, laughingly, "I'll send a cart for the silver in the morning." But, instead of benefiting him in the eyes of the world, she became his accomplice. To avoid being hooted at in the streets, she left the village, and, every penny being spent ere her husband's trial was over, she obtained reluctant permission to dwell in the charcoal-burner's deserted hut. But all shunned her and her child as they would lepers, and, to live, she was obliged to walk nine miles in search of work of the coarsest description. Leave the country she would not, because she was born there, and she felt convinced that her husband would be ultimately pardoned."

"And you join, Edward, in the infamous persecution. Supposing the father guilty (which to me is not clearly proved—and you know I am a lawyer), why should this poor girl suffer for the sins of her father? Why, the savages of North America, where I have just come from, are more civilized than you. I see in this heroic couple subject of wonder and admiration, but not of hate. Poor creatures! Fifteen years of misery have not satisfied you all, but you must still treat them as outcasts."

"My dear Arthur, you have just come from America, where it appears to me you pick up very singular notions. For my part the wife and daughter of an assassin, and the assassin of my uncle, are detestable wretches whom I must hate," said the other, in his usual cool way. His fit of anger was passed.

"Injustice, infamous injustice! Poor girl! I think I see her meek face now, looking at me so proudly and yet so sweetly. I never saw anything so lovely in my life."

"Why, the man is in love!" exclaimed Edward Dubois, the heir to the murdered man's property.

"Half; and what's more, Edward, do you know I'd marry that girl to-morrow if she'd have me, but I know she wouldn't."

"By my faith," said Edward, "you amaze me, and I am not easily amazed. Of course you are joking."

"Time will show. But now, my dear fellow, adieu; you follow that path in search of pleasure, I this on business."

"Adieu, *a demain*."

"Yes. You breakfast with me at the little inn, you know."

"Agreed, my philosopher. Adieu."

And Edward Dubois galloped down a narrow path leading to the chateau of a certain Count de Jesson, who that day gave a grand dinner and evening party. As soon as Arthur saw that he was out of sight he turned his horse's steps and galloped hard toward the charcoal-burner's hut.

When Madeleine returned to the hut and began making a fire she told her mother what had passed and showed her the gold piece. They were used to this kind of treatment, and the mother did not feel it much now. The scorn of fifteen years had made her despise the world. But Madeleine seemed hurt.

"I do not care," she exclaimed aloud, at last, "for what young Monsieur Dubois said; but I am vexed that the good-looking stranger should have said that I was not a woman."

"You are not a woman, but an angel," exclaimed Arthur, solemnly. He had approached on foot and had heard a portion of their conversation.

The mother and daughter stood still in dumb amazement.

"You seem surprised, madam," said the young man, addressing the mother. "You will be still more so when I add that I have returned with the deliberate intention of imploring you to give me your daughter's hand in marriage; not now, instantly, but when you know me better."

"Monsieur!" exclaimed the mother, indignantly, "this is too much. Go. The felon's daughter is still too good for insult."

"Madam," said Arthur, respectfully, "perhaps your astonishment will cease when I add that your husband is innocent, and that I have come 16,000 miles to prove it."

"You are—speaking—seriously?" gasped the poor woman.

"On my soul and conscience," said Arthur, solemnly.

"Oh joy! oh joy!" shrieked the girl, clasping the stranger round the neck, "the savior has come at last."

"Be calm, my dear young lady, and I will tell you my story in a few words. You will then understand my motives in coming here. I scarcely expected to find you at Solenthal, but at last determined to try. I came yesterday night, and soon heard of your heroic resignation and courage. Be seated, dear girl, and listen to tidings that will be joyful indeed to your filial heart."

Madeleine, blushing, her color going and coming, obeyed and seated herself on a log near the young stranger.

"I am a young Frenchman, and about seven years ago I emigrated to Peru in search of fortune. I started as a lawyer, and found business plentiful enough. I knew many Frenchmen in the place, but a merchant of the name of Gaillard was my most intimate friend. He was twice my age, grave even sullen and saturnine; but he had quaint ways, was very charitable, and I liked him. Besides, the others were married, had families, and he was alone. We used to meet of an evening at a cafe, play piquet, drink sherbet, and then walk home together. He was rich, and lived in great style, but not in any way up to his income. People wondered he never married, but he said he had been married, and was not inclined to try the experiment again. He looked with alarm at the prospects of my settling in life, and did all he could to preserve unto himself one bachelor friend.

"About a year ago he fell ill, and the doctor at once intimated to him that he would not recover. Apart from disease, it was a general break-up of nature.

"When he found there was no hope he sent for me.

"'Versan,' said he, 'listen to a dying man, and interrupt me not. You see on this bed an assassin, a thief, a murderer. Fourteen years ago, sitting in a hotel, I saw two men dining, one of whom had received sixteen or seventeen thousand francs. A dreadful thought came into my head. I was not poor, but I was wicked. I followed these two men. They walked on their way to Solenthal together. I dare not attack both, and once or twice I thought of giving up my fearful design. But at the house of one De Pierrepont they parted, and my victim, Dubois, advanced alone.

"'I was monster enough to think that Heaven gave him up to me. I bounded after him; I gave myself no time for thought; I stabbed him in the neck; killed him; took his money and fled. I spare you my thoughts and my fifteen years of suffering. I fled my country; I became a merchant—rich—respected; but I have never had one happy moment. Not only had I murdered him, but Pierrepont was suspected, and sentenced for my crime, only not to death, because the jury hesitated. I thus ruined an honest man, and sent his family to beg their bread.'

"He paused. I spoke not; too absorbed in my horror.

"'De Versan, listen to me, my friend. Do not turn against me; I have left you my sole heir.'

"'Never will I——'

"'Hark! you must and you will. Take my property, and think, when you enjoy it, with pity on its guilty present owner, and I will make a public confession, pay the heirs of Dubois their 16,000 francs, and, by proving my own guilt, obtain the pardon of the innocent De Pierrepont. Refuse and I will die impenitent, for my only friend will have deserted me.'

"I accepted."

"And may Heaven bless you!" said the weeping and sobbing mother, while Madeleine hid her head in her mother's lap.

"An hour later, in presence of the French and English Consuls—four Englishmen and four Frenchmen, two priests and the Alcalde—Gaillard, or rather, Mesnard, made his solemn confession, which was signed by all present, sealed, and one of two copies given to me. That copy is now in the hand of the Minister of Justice, and here," drawing forth a letter, "is a copy of your father's free pardon."

A wild shriek from both women was his reply.

"And now, Madeleine," said he, taking the girl's hand, "before I have the chance of rivals may I renew my request for your hand and heart?"

"Monsieur, no man on earth can ever do for me what you have done. In an hour I have lived years of joy; that joy I owe to you. Give me my father, and the love of my whole life, if you value it, shall be your poor reward."

This sudden resolution of the young girl, so natural under the circumstances, was approved of heartily by the mother. Next morning there sat in a small inn in Solenthal, waiting for breakfast, a man, not old, but bowed by years of woe, gray-haired and pale. On each side of him sat a woman—one his wife, the other his daughter. They had been talking for hours, and were not wearied yet. A young man sat opposite, his face beaming with delight. Several times the waiter had announced breakfast, but the young man had always bade him be quiet and wait still a while.

At length a hurried step was heard, and the young Edward Dubois entered. He started as if bit by a snake, and would have left the room.

"Stop!" said Arthur, sternly, as he caught him by the wrist. "Rather kneel and ask for pardon than fly. Read this, man," and he put in his hand the printed bill proclaiming the injustice of Pierrepont's sentence, his free pardon, and containing the certified confession of Mesnard.

Edward Dubois read it in silence. When he had finished he turned and grasped the ex-convict's hand.

"No apology can make up for my conduct," he said, "but what I can do I will. This bill will satisfy the whole country."

"Monsieur," replied De Pierrepont, in husky tones, "you did but as the world did. Appearances were against me and all condemned me."

"Edward, my friend," said Arthur, "you see the danger of judging from appearances. Had De Pierrepont been truly guilty, his wife and child would have been pitied, not scorned. As it is, a vile prejudice has made these two women for fifteen years outcasts and pariahs."

Edward made no reply, as the breakfast came in. He, like all the country round, was horrified now they found how unjust they had been; and never was wedding more tumultuously hailed and feted than that of Arthur de Versan and Madeleine de Pierrepont. Still I have not heard that one man, woman or child in the forest of Ardennes has been cured of the evil habit of judging always from appearances, and visiting on the innocent the sins of the guilty.

A Prophecy of the Pacific Coast.

Twenty years hence nearly all the breadstuffs for export from the United States will be produced in the country west of the Rocky mountains. The exception will be the surplus production of corn in the Mississippi valley. Ohio has ceased to be a great wheat-producing State. This crop is yearly diminishing in Illinois; in Minnesota, the production this year was only about as much as in California, where we had one of the dryest seasons ever known. The agriculture of all the vast region west of the Rocky mountains is still in its infancy. Some of the great Territories are not yet producing breadstuffs enough for home consumption. That was true of Oregon a few years ago. Now there is a large fleet of wheat-laden ships sailing from her principal port every year. Utah Territory, with the exception of a little spot about Salt Lake, made no show of agricultural products. Now the best potatoes found west of the Mississippi river are produced in Utah, and sent over to California in large quantities for consumption. Fruit culture has been pushed beyond the Sierra. The great apple orchards will be far up the mountains on either slope. The culture of the grape and the wine interest will probably be west of the Sierra, although it is just possible we have not yet found the best soils for the production of wine grapes. The maximum of lumber production has already been reached in the States east of the Mississippi. The eastern timber belt has been explored, and most of the lands reduced to private possession. The timber belt of the Pacific coast, north of Oregon, covers an area clear up to the north limit of Alaska, or as far as the climate will permit. No impression has been made upon the forests of Alaska, and the timber resources of Washington Territory will last a long time.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

No Labor-Saving Devices for Her.

"Then you don't want a clothes-wringer to-day?" said the man.

"No, I don't," replied the woman. "Times are too hard to think about it. Here it is the middle o' winter, and me with my summer hat yet. I think I see myself buying a clothes-wringer and goin' bareheaded till next summer. Not much."

"But I can sell you one on weekly payments," put in the man. "Give it to you at the wholesale price, and let you pay $1 a week on it, and before you knew it you'd have it all paid for, and be getting the use of it all the time. Ain't that fair enough?"

"I'm not finding any fault with your terms, said the woman. "But do I want to hide all that money where it can't be seen? A clothes-wringer wouldn't look well propped up in a front window, would it? Six dollars is right smart o' money, and I could get a hat with it that would just more'n make the plasterer's wife wish she'd stayed in the old country."

"But," urged the man, persuasively, "think of the hard work it would save you, and besides it's dirt-cheap at the price. No twistin' your fingers out of joint if you have one o' them. Shall we call it a trade?"

"Not if I know myself!" returned the woman. "Why, sir, with $6 I could almost get a cloak that would make nearly every woman on the square catch cold peeping through the door crack, and I have my mind on a piece of alpaca that could be sent home to me for about that figure, that would take the peace out of every family within seven doors each way. I don't spend much money these hard times, but when I do I want to get a little satisfaction out of it. So you can move on with your squeezin' machine, an' sell it to some woman who hain't got no pride about her," and she slammed the door in his face.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Romantic Stoves.

He wore sheepskin mittens, had his trousers in his boots, and he covered his horses with old pieces of rag carpet, and entered a hardware store and asked to look at a sheet-iron stove. He was shown several patterns, one after the other, but none seemed exactly to suit his ideas. "I have shown you every style of parlor stove on sale by any house in Detroit," said the dealer as they stood before the last one. "Yes, I s'pose so, but none o' them quite fills the bill," was the dubious answer. "Why not? Aren't they big enough, tall enough, handsome enough, or what is the trouble?" "Waal, I'll tell you?" slowly replied the would-be customer. "The ole woman, she takes a story paper, and her head is chuck full of such names as Evangeline, Emilene, Maud, Arabella, and Riverbell. The gals they read Shakspeare, and they are all the time talking about Hamlet, Claudius, Petruchio, Romeo, and so on. I'm kinder postin' up on astronomy myself, and I'm all the time thinkin' about Venus, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. Now, you haven' got a stove in the lot with a more romantic name than 'Ajax,' and just imagine folks like us sittin' around a stove with a plug name like that!" He thought he'd look further, and as he unhitched his team he called out: "Whoa, now, Lady Estella; stand around there, Othello!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

CLAY AND KING.

A Parallel to the Conkling-Gordon Quarrel.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The more that the Gordon-Conkling fiasco is talked about the more it is laughed at. Sharper and harsher words are frequently uttered without rendering it necessary for four solemn old Senatorial roosters to sit up over them and concoct a Pickwickian declaration of peace and harmony. But the gallant Gordon, who is a candidate for re-election, and the arrogant Conkling had to have their angry passions assuaged as Clay and King had theirs in 1841.

Francis P. Blair had been dismissed from acting as Senate Printer by a party vote, and King, of Alabama (afterward Vice President), made an elaborate defense of him. He went into Blair's personal history, and his former intimate relations with Mr. Clay (it may be stated here that Mr. Clay had befriended Francis P. Blair, in Kentucky, when he was quite a young man and in needy circumstances), and concluded by saying that the character of Mr. Blair would not suffer by comparison with that of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay responded by saying that he should not have referred to Mr. Blair personally had his name not been before the Senate in an official character. That for ten years he sat in silence under the personal abuse of the *Globe;* that it was an infamous paper, and its chief editor an infamous man. He considered him a common libeler, and the paper itself a libel; and for Mr. King to undertake to put him on an equality with Blair constrained him "to say it was false and cowardly."

Mr. King immediately rose, and, addressing the chair, said: "Mr. President, I have no reply to make—none whatever."

Within a very short time Mr. Clay was approached by a gentleman whom he recognized as a mutual friend, bearing in his hand what he took to be a written missive, and, without waiting for him to speak, Mr. Clay exclaimed with much excitement of manner, "You have a challenge from Mr. King, I suppose; I accept it." Both gentlemen were determined to fight, and, as the law of the District of Columbia prohibited dueling within its limits, it was greatly feared they would escape to Virginia or Maryland for the purpose of a hostile meeting. The friends of both, without regard to party feeling, made the strongest appeals to them for forbearance and explanation, and probably no similar case ever excited so much interest. Firstly, after the lapse of six days, an arrangement was made by which Preston, of South Carolina, made a statement, after which King and Clay each withdrew their words, and there was a general love-feast. Hamlin played the part of Preston, but neither Conkling nor Gordon spoke their little pieces. Gordon is not so quick-tempered as his colleague, Ben Hill, who once, in the Confederate Senate, had a fearful row with Yancey, of Alabama. They indulged in some pretty rough talk, and at last Yancey said that Hill had made some statements about him which were false. Hill responded quickly from his seat that he threw the falsehood back in his teeth. Upon motion, the Senate went into secret session. Yancey was then appealed to adjust the matter, but reiterated what he had said, and took his seat. Thereupon Hill threw a heavy glass inkstand, which struck Yancey on the side of his face, bruising it and causing the blood to flow profusely, but not knocking him down or doing any visible injury. Yancey rushed at Hill, but was prevented from striking him, and here the fight ended. After much trouble the parties were reconciled and the Senators were bound to secrecy, but the story leaked out. Many think that the blow brought on the spinal disease which caused Yancey's death.

An Arizona Tragedy.

Bob White had some words with a stranger named Frank McNiel, about a trivial matter, which resulted in White's resuming the controversy the next day. White attempted to shoot McNiel, who knocked him down, disarmed him, and, upon his begging for his life, led him to the saloon and told him to go about his business. Charlie Rice, whom you also remember, shortly afterwards came into camp, and approaching McNiel, to whom he was unknown, he emptied his six-shooter at him, five shots taking effect; death ensued in a few hours. The citizens turned out en masse to arrest the murderer; a fight ensued, Rice was badly wounded, but, refusing to submit, was hanged by the neck from the ridge-pole of the blacksmith-shop, where he remained till next morning. In the meantime, White attempted to escape, but soon fell dead, pierced with bullets. —*Letter from Hackberry, Arizona.*

The Lecture Field.

Joseph Cook is getting rich in the lecture business. John B. Gough is to make a lecture tour in England. Collector Simmons, of Boston, lectures to New England audiences on "Reform." Joaquin Miller is on the platform this season. Thirty-one women are giving readings throughout the country. They are cheaper than lecturers, and exceed the demand. Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, is on a lecture tour in the East. Gen. Banks has made a few engagements. Mrs. Livermore is booked for the winter. Beecher lectures two or three times every week, and has reduced his price from $500 to $200. Wendell Phillips has just completed a tour of six weeks in the West.

Dr. Stamataki has discovered another tomb in the Acropolis of Mycenæ, making the sixth now found. This does not look altogether well for Dr. Schliemann's theory of the five tombs.

TO CORA F——.

Love thee, Cora? Within my heart
Thine image ever has a shrine,
From which thy love shall never depart
While life and mental powers are mine;
And 'twould crush my heart with sorrow
Make existence life-long pain,
If I thought thy smiles to-morrow,
In their love for me should wane.

Love thee, Cora? Do you ask me
If my love for thee be true,
And if I will ever love thee
As I promised once to do?
Then my heart fore'er unceasing,
Would, in love, to thee o'erflow,
Till, by token still increasing
Thou at last its depth should know.

Love thee, Cora? As the river,
Trickling down the mountain's side,
Gains in breadth and depth forever
As it flows to join the tide,
So my love in thee abiding,
As I journey down life's way,
Ever in thy truth confiding
Grows more lasting day by day.

Love, thee, Cora? Sad and dreary
Seem the hours away from you,
And my heart is sad and weary,
Though my love none less the true;
But, in truth, I can not tell thee
If my love with me shall die,
For a spirit fondly tells me
"It shall live beyond the sky."

BELOIT, Wis. GEORGE.

PITH AND POINT.

THE latest out—The hired girl.

"CAN marine animals talk?" Certainly; seal skin.

THE best definition of quicksilver is the nimble sixpence.

DEALERS report the slowest toys this season to be the tor toise.

A HINT to hotel keepers—How to treat a guest: Treat him with inn-civility.

MAY not the venerable editor who prefers old to new jokes be called an old saw sage?

"LIFE is made up of sunshine and shaddow"—about five shaddos to one sunshine.—*Josh Billings.*

A RECENT poem has the following line: "A tear danced in her eye." That tear must have been at the eye-ball.

THE reason why the stove pipe is so popular among paragraphers is that it always looks funnelly when put together.

WHEN the landlady discovered that her boarders were dropping off, the burden of her song became, "Nothing but leaves."

MRS. SPRIGGINS, after preparing her two little "Presidents of the future" for their bath, called them "a pair of undressed kids."

WHATEVER else may be said against the Chinese, no one can truthfully say that he ever saw one who parted his hair in the middle.

A PHILOSOPHER who went to a church where the people came in late said it was the fashion there for nobody to go till everybody got there.

"WHEN is the best time to pick apples?" This is a very simple question. The best time for such work is when the farmer is not looking, and there is no big dog in the orchard.

THE people in a town in Iowa wanted a flouring-mill, and finally they got it; and they are now very anxious to have a bank established, so that they can borrow money to buy flour.

SOME soured bachelor says: "Heaven in its merciful providence gave no beard to woman, because he well knew they could not hold their tongues long enough to be shaved."

"HAVE the animals a sense of humor?" asks an owlish exchange. Certainly they have. You'll always find that jackasses are ready to laugh immoderately at the poorest jokes.

SAID an excessively fleshy woman: "I can scarcely make a remark but that my husband is always ready to take me up." "Madam," replied a printer, "your husband is always ready, then, for a fat take."

"LET me see," said Mr. Spilkins, "this year Christmas fell on Tuesday." That accounts for it! We thought it must have fallen on something, and got hurt, too. It was the "lamest" Christmas that ever fell on a week-day.

"DON'T touch this," said Mrs. Gobble, as she laid before her husband a specimen of her Christmas baking; "it's only a sample." "My dear," replied Gobble, as he gobbled it down, "in future it will be an ex-(a)mple to you."

A LITTLE girl down in Maine was listening with much interest to the story of Jonah. When the question was asked, "What should you suppose would be the first thing Jonah would do after the great fish threw him upon the land?" she answered promptly, "I sh'd fink he'd go home quick as he could and get cleaned up."

MRS. BROOKS found a dreaming beauty in a roll of butter. Jowler says the nearest approach he could ever make to the same thing, during a boarding-house experience of fifteen years, was a stray lock of hair now and then, which indicated that the damsel had been there, but left before he went to dinner. —*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

A LADY correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as follows: "Oh, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do—with an old shoe.

'Tis Augustus Adolphus de Toots
Writes down his New Year's resolutes.
Ere the morrow is over
He'll wake to discover
He meandered to bed in his boots.—*Puck.*

Gen. Custer's Widow.

A letter from the widow of Gen. Custer to Gen. Wells, of the Vermont cavalry organization, written in September just before the funeral ceremonies took place at West Point, has been published. Mrs. Custer says that since her recovery she had taxed her nerve in some work that helped her to forget herself, and adds: "If the soldiers who so loved their heroic commander think me worthy to have been his companion and wife I shall go to my grave comforted with such a tribute. God has answered my prayers and given me back the sacred dust that I may do as he wished. Gen. Custer loved West Point, and, when he lies at rest peacefully where he asked to lie, I shall be thankful for his sake. I wish that I might some time see you and the loved soldiers and officers who followed my husband so faithfully. I long to believe that they claim me as belonging to them, in a measure. New York is my home solely because I can find the work there that will make my life less useless."

TOWN VERSUS COUNTRY.

Comparative Growth of Urban and Rural Population.

Scribner's Monthly for January contains what ought to have been made an interesting article on the comparative increase of urban and rural population in the United States; but it only gives the chief cities, leaving out the large town and village population, and hence its article is of no value. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has tried to supply this omission in the case of ten States, and it points out the following among the consequences of excessive urban growth:

1. Concentration of population.
2. Concentration of wealth.
3. [illegible] down the great middle class.
4. The increase of the poor at a very much greater ratio than that of the population.
5. The increase of the power of realized wealth.
6. Increase of mortality and effeminacy.
7. Increase of vice and crime.
8. Physical and moral degeneracy.
9. Increasing peril to free institutions.

Accurate statistics, carefully and honestly handled, are indispensable to a full understanding of our economical, social, political, moral and educational relations. We have made a somewhat tedious scrutiny of the State of New York, and separated the entire town population from that of the purely rural, and find the grand aggregate to have been, in 1870, 2,824,986, against 1,652,317 in 1850. We have now the following:

	1870.	1850.
Total population	4,382,759	3,097,394
Urban population	2,824,986	1,682,317
Rural population	1,557,773	1,415,077
Increase of total population		1,285,365
Increase of urban population		1,172,669
Increase of rural population		112,699

Increase per cent.—Total, 43; urban, 71; rural, 8.

A thorough analysis for the whole State of Massachusetts gives a rural increase, during the two decades, of but 7 per cent., against an urban increase of 92 per cent. Were all the town population of Pennsylvania gathered up, the rural increase would be found to have been about 10 per cent., and the urban 120 per cent. In Illinois, a comparatively new State that was chiefly settled during the two decades, we find thirteen cities and towns of over 7,000 people in 1870 that can be compared with 1850. The aggregates are:

	1870.	1850.
State population	2,539,891	851,470
Urban	448,475	66,187
Rural	2,091,416	785,283
Increase of State population		1,687,421
Increase of urban population		382,288
Increase of rural population		1,306,133

Rural, 166 per cent.; city, 579 per cent.

Were all the towns and villages of the State sifted out, the rural increase would be found to have been much less than 166 per cent. Ohio is a fair average between the old and the new States. How is it with us? There are but six cities and towns of over 10,000 in 1870 that admit of comparison by the official figures. The aggregates are:

	1870.	1850.
State population	2,665,260	1,980,329
Urban population	412,410	163,568
State over city	2,252,850	1,816,761
State increase		684,931
City increase		248,841
Rural increase		436,089

Increase per cent., State, 34½; city, 151; rural, 24.

After scanning all the townships of Ohio, and separating the village, town and city population from the grand total of the State, we have reached the following results:

	1870.	1850.
Urban population	1,000,000	480,000
Purely rural	1,665,260	1,500,329
Urban increase	520,000	108 per ct.
Rural increase	164,931	11 per ct.

In a political point of view, the rural majority in 1850 was 1,020,329, against 665,260 in 1870; a loss in numerical strength of 520,000, or over 50 per cent., during those twenty years. The aggregates for ten of the principal Northwestern States are as follows:

	1870.	1850.
Ten States	20,988,767	12,192,089
Seventy cities	5,141,925	2,198,157
Cities deducted	15,846,842	9,993,875
Increase of population		8,796,738
Increase of urban population		2,943,768
Increase of rural population		5,852,967

Increase per cent. total population, 83¾; city, 137; rural, 58.

These States are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan. The great lesson from these facts is that efforts to prevent the increase of vice and crime, and to mitigate the calamities of poverty in our cities, should be increased in proportion to the increase of concentration. The Christian philosophers and philanthropists can study the problem at their leisure, and the more they study the more they will find it necessary to do in order to counteract the unfortunate results of this tendency of population.

The Hangman's Work for 1877.

The hangman's record for the past year shows that 83 murderers were hanged in the United States. Of this number 47 were white, 34 colored, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman; 4 were hanged for indecent assaults, 1 for burglary, 8 for wife-murder, 1 for filicide and 1 for fratricide. There were three double executions, one triple, two quadruple, and one in which six men were hanged. Not a single woman was hanged; the only one sentenced to death, Mrs. Louisa Lawsar, of Virginia, had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor. Friday still maintains its reputation in the black list as the favorite day on which to enforce the death penalty, more murderers having hanged on that day than on all the other days of the week combined. Forty-seven murderers were hanged on Friday, 17 on Thursday, 8 on Saturday, 6 on Monday, 3 on Tuesday and 2 on Wednesday. There were 5 executions in January, 5 in February, 6 in March, 6 in April, 10 in May, 15 in June, 11 in July, 1 in August, 5 in September, none in October, 9 in November and 10 in December. Pennsylvania stands first in the line of States for the greatest number of executions during the past year, South Carolina being second. The executions were distributed among twenty-five States as follows:

Pennsylvania	16	Ohio	2
South Carolina	12	New Jersey	1
North Carolina	8	New Hampshire	1
California	5	Delaware	1
Missouri	4	Alabama	1
Maryland	4	Kentucky	1
Georgia	4	Texas	1
Virginia	4	Utah	1
New York	3	Dakota	1
Louisiana	3	Oregon	1
Arkansas	3	Wyoming	1
Nevada	3		
Tennessee	3	Total	83
Mississippi	2		

"What is the Balsa?"

There was, no doubt, a question in the minds of many who read Ensign Lucien Young's graphic description of the wreck of the Huron and of his own escape on "the balsa." The latter is a raft or float, and on the Pacific coast of South America, whence the name is derived, it is made of whole hides of bullocks sewed into air-tight bags, two of which are fastened together at the smaller end, and form a flat, upon which a board is laid crossways. On this board the occupant of the balsa sits, with legs dangling in the water, and by means of a paddle guides the buoyant craft through the surf. The balsa is much used by Peruvian women, who go out to vessels at anchor off shore to sell provisions, fruits and whisky to the sailors. As they sit on the cross-board, with the inflated bags spread out like two wings from their point of junction, near which the board is placed, one end of the balsa is elevated high above the water, and it is only necessary to turn this end to shore as the balsa approaches the breakers to insure a safe passage through them. The balsa of the Huron was probably an air-filled India-rubber float, sufficiently like its South American prototype to bear the family name. It saved the lives of two men, and, under more favorable circumstances, might have carried a line ashore and been instrumental in saving the lives of others.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Tearless Lunatics.

One of the most curious facts connected with insanity is the utter absence of tears amid the insane. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous by their absence, as much in the depression of melancholia, or the excitement of mania, as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears, it will be found that it is either a patient beginning to recover or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic who is scarcely truly insane, while actually insane patients appear to have lost the power of weeping; it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountains of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervid language how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated on herself, her eye is never even moist. The ready gush of tears which accompanies the plaint of the sane woman contrasts with the dry-eyed appeal of the lunatic. It would, indeed, seem that tears give relief to feelings which when pent up lead to madness. It is one of the privileges of reason to be able to weep. Amid all the misery of the insane they can find no relief in tears.—*British Medical Journal.*

Centenarians.

The following centenarians paid the debt of nature during the past year: Margaret McNaught, Dumbarton, Scotland, aged 102; Stephen G. Hooper, Newark, N. J., 100; Mlle. Alida Marchand, Paris, 111; Angelique Muller, Chicago, 110; Martha Sinington, Joliet, Ill., 100; Caroline Lambert, Omaha, Neb., 101; Lady Smith, England, 104; Mary Dunham, Glenville, N. Y., 105; Abner Huntly, Cuba, N. Y., 109; Pauline Spitz, Einanowitz, Austria, 108; Eunice White, Macedon, N. Y., 102; Samuel Vann, Trumansburg, N. Y., 104; Augustin Picard, Rochester, N. Y., 110; William Devine, Dover, N. H., 101; Heister Johnson, Baltimore, Md., 107; Capt. Frederick Lahrbush, New York, 111; Mrs. Rosa Brady, New York, 108; Martin Kelly, Chicago, Ill., 103; John Francis Harrison, New York, 108; William Goodman, New York, 101; Elizabeth Allen, Charlestown, R. I., 105; Thomas Grimaldi, Knoxville, Tenn., 106; Margaret Gray, Charlotte, N. C., 116.

The Temperance Wave.

The great temperance revival has closed in Troy, and the Committee of Arrangements say: "The total number of pledges taken is estimated by Mr. Murphy to be 17,000, and we have put out to signers over two miles of blue ribbons, at a cost, at the lowest trade prices, of nearly $100." The assertion is made by a local Police Justice that public drunkenness in that city is lessened 60 per cent., as shown by the number of arrests. Many bar-rooms have been closed, and "it is believed that the consumption of strong drink has been materially reduced."

Vegetable Diet for Drunkenness.

Charles Napier, an Englishman of good standing in science, has been testing the theory that alcoholic drink is compatible with animal food, but not with farinaceous. He announces, as the practical result of many experiments, that a vegetable diet is a remarkable help to the cure of drunkenness. He mentions the case of an old man, whose constitution had been shattered by repeated attacks of delirium tremens, and who was cured of his appetite for liquor in seven months by eschewing meat.

Boiler Explosions.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a carefully recorded list of steam-boiler explosions in the United States for the year 1877. There were in all 63 explosions of boilers, involving a loss of life to 131 persons, and the wounding and maiming of 123. The majority of the accidents were caused by the ignorance or neglect of those placed in charge of the engines, generally cheap men or mere boys.

ONE of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued has just made its appearance. It is printed from the same plate as was used for the counterfeit $5 bills on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, the title of the bank being changed to Hanover, Pa.

A YOUNG man in Saline county, Mo., playfully attempted to kiss a pretty young widow who was boarding in the same house with him. In the scuffle the widow suddenly thrust a finger into one of the young man's eyes, totally destroying the sight.

THE Michigan salt inspector's report shows the product of the year to be as follows: Fine salt, 1,590,841 barrels; packers' salt, 20,858; solar salt, 22,949; second-quality salt, 26,249; total, 1,660,897 barrels.

IN 1859 there were 1,600 miles of railway in Italy; on Jan. 1, 1877, 8,000 miles of rail were in operation. The total cost of these railways was $478,436,260.

THE champion corn-shucker this time is from Dodge county, Neb., 2,300 bushels; time thirty-three days, and his name is William Dale.

TURKISH soldiers have recovered from their wounds in a marvelous manner in many instances, owing to their strictly temperate lives.

THE population of France on the last day of the last year was 36,905,788; Paris, 2,410,349.

A PRUSSIAN military journal says that France can put on a war footing 1,738,000 men and 209,400 horses.

A MICHIGAN Judge decides that oysters are fish

Strange Experience of a Duelist.

The late Alexandre Grailhe, whose remains were brought to this city from Europe in the steamship Nuremburg, had a singular and rather unpleasant experience on the field of honor in his younger days. Like all adventurous young Frenchmen, forty years ago, he could not avoid involvement in some of those numerous personal affairs which were then so frequent between Frenchmen and fiery young Creoles. With two very prominent and gallant gentlemen of the latter race Mr. Grailhe became engaged in controversies which led to meetings on the field of honor.

In the first instance the duel was fought with swords, and the unfortunate Frenchman was run through the body, and not only suffered greatly from his wound, but exhibited for two years afterward the effect of the injury in a certain inclination of his body which was not natural, owing to the internal abscess resulting from the wound. Some time after he engaged in his second rencounter, in which he received the bullet of his adversary right through his body. Strange to say, the beneficent missile passed right through the former wound, opening the abscess which threatened the estimable gentleman's life; and, by inflicting a new, severe and painful wound, not only cured him, but had the effect of straightening his person to a rigid and exact perpendicularity, so that his carriage appeared even unnaturally stiff and haughty.

Quite a similar experience of the effect of wounds is related by Dr. Guthrie in his celebrated work on gunshot wounds, of that distinguished British chieftain who received his death wound on the plains of Chalmette in the memorable battle on the 8th of January, 1815. We refer to Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Packenham. In the attack by the British at the close of the last century on the French fortifications on the island of Martinique, Col. Packenham, who led the storming party, received a musket-ball, which passed through his neck. He recovered from the wound, but was for some years afterward very marked by it, bearing his head with a strong inclination to one side of his body.

Seven or eight years subsequently Packenham was the second man to ascend the ladders which had been established against the walls of Badajos, in Spain, in the brilliant assault of the British on that fortified town, and was again shot through the neck, the ball entering on the opposite side to that of his old wound, and passed apparently through the same track. On recovering his neck was brought into its original erect and natural position.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

A Phenomenal Winter.

Discussing the balmy weather of this winter, a gentleman well known in Harrisburg, Pa., as one of the oldest and most successful business men of that city, states that he plucked peaches on a tree on his premises on Christmas day, 1852, and served them as part of the dessert for the dinner on the occasion. Gen. Cameron, if he reads this paragraph, will recall the incident, as he ate a portion of the fruit, and also examined the tree on the day referred to which contained it. This, as an incident of past propitious winter weather, has not often been surpassed in the fruit line in that latitude.

Savings Banks in Massachusetts.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Commissioners of Savings Banks shows that the 179 banks hold $244,596,614.18 deposits, against $243,340,642.75 in 1876. The surplus of the banks is $4,267,923.08, a decrease of of nearly $1,000,000, which is nearly made good by the new guarantee fund. The only noticeable change in the investments of the banks is the increase $5,000,000 in the amount invested in mortgages on real estate, and the increase of nearly $5,000,000 in the amount invested in public funds. More than one-half the deposits is invested, directly or indirectly, in real estate.

They Trotted Him Out.

A bright story is told of the accomplished wife—now dead—of Gen. Hooker. When she was the admired Miss Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, she was once at an evening party when a fashionable young dandy was asked if he would like to be presented to her. "Oh, yes," said he, languidly, "trot her out." The lady overheard the remark, and when he was presented, she adjusted her eyeglasses deliberately and slowly scanned his clothing from boot to collar. The survey finished, she waved her hand and carelessly said: "Trot him back, I have seen all there is of him."

Remarkable Success.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of THE LEDGER scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of THE LEDGER is only $1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Wives Know That the Brow of Care

Is often soothed by a delicious supper, to which perfect bread, rolls, biscuit, etc., are so important. To have these delicate products of baking always reliable, the use of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is very important. This article is among the most valuable of the day in its bearing on health. It is put up in cans always full in weight.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for four years. I keep in stock all the cough remedies considered standard in this section. None sell so rapidly or give such general satisfaction as "The Universal." Hadn't you better try a remedy that is commended so highly by your neighbors?

EDWIN P. FALLING, Oswego, N. Y.

Sold by J. Blocki & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Death in His Favorite Robe.

The mortuary statistics of the whole civilized world show that about one-fifth of all mankind die of consumption alone, and the number of deaths due to consumption bears a greater ratio to the whole number than that of any other three diseases together. Moreover, investigation proves that this ratio is steadily increasing. Its increasing prevalence has led to the popular belief that consumption is incurable. Every year hundreds of these sufferers seek, in the sunny retreats of Florida or the dry atmosphere of Colorado, for health, and find only a grave. The influence of the atmosphere—the only remedial agent that either Florida or Colorado can afford the consumptive—is at best only palliative. The cure of consumption depends upon two essential conditions: 1st, the arrest of the abnormal breaking down of the tissues, which prevents emaciation, and, 2d, the restoration of healthy nutrition, in order to stop the formation of tuberculous matter. Fulfill these conditions, and consumption is as curable as fever. To fulfill these conditions the required remedy must increase the appetite, favor the assimilation of food, and enrich the blood, thus retarding the development of tubercles. To accomplish this, a more powerful alterative than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has never been discovered. At the same time, it soothes the irritation of the nervous system produced by violent coughing, which, in its turn, so often leads to more serious results. The use of "expectorants" in consumption is absolutely suicidal. For, while removing the tubercles already formed, they produce yet more serious results by inflaming and destroying the sound and healthy tissues. Consumption requires a remedy that will soothe while it relieves; harsh medicines but add fuel to the flame that already threatens to consume the system. The Golden Medical Discovery fulfills these conditions, and has been pronounced the best remedy yet discovered to allay and arrest consumption.

Disease Grows Apace,

Like an ill wind, and cannot be mastered too early. What is a trifling attack of sickness today may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week. Small ailments should be nipped in the bud before they blossom into full-blown maladies. If this advice were attended to, many a heavy bill for medical attendance might be avoided. When the liver is disordered, the stomach foul, the bowels obstructed, or the nerves disturbed, resort should at once be had to that supreme remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a few doses of which will restore healthy action and put the system in perfect order. It is a wise precaution to keep this incomparable preventive in the house, since it checks, with unrivaled promptitude, disorders which breed others far more dangerous, and in their latest developments are themselves often fatal.

HEART Disease, by its insidious workings, has brought many persons to an untimely grave. The valves and various parts of the Heart are very tender and easily disarranged, which in time will become settled Heart Disease, for the relief and cure of which we offer you Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation long and favorably known in New Hampshire, where the Doctor practiced as a regular physician. It is not a cureall, but is a medicine which goes straight to its work.

The HEART REGULATOR will assist the action of the Heart, and its continued use will afford a permanent cure. Send for a pamphlet, containing a full description of its merits, to FRANK E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H. For sale at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

A LIFE SAVED FOR THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.—A lady in Boston had diphtheria and was almost dead from strangulation. She was instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best Hotels, Confectioners and Grocers throughout the country. They are perfectly pure, and of great strength—at once the cheapest and best—and received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, fed to a coop of of thirty hens, will yield a profit of $3, besides preventing all manner of disease.

IT will pay to read advt. "Florida Homes!"

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Coughs and Colds yield readily to Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which is a most agreeable remedy. It heals the soreness, loosens the phlegm, and expels it from the system with scarcely an effort on the part of the patient.

For sale by all Druggists.

FLORIDA HOMES!
Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Price ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE. Cheap transportation. Settlers are delighted. Send stamp for State Map, Views, and Report Chicago Excursion. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 205 LaSalle st., Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'s are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

KANSAS
AS IT IS.
AN ELEGANT NEW BOOK, answering 1000 questions about this great State. JUST OUT. 180 pages; 50 engravings, with an accurate State map. 50 cts. in paper; $1 in cloth, postpaid. AGENTS WANTED. C. S. BURCH & CO., Pubs., Chicago.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

PULMONA IS A SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!
READ THIS STATEMENT FROM A PATIENT. "From T. J. Carson, College Hill, Cincinnati: "I was in the last stage of CONSUMPTION. In ten days after taking PULMONA my CHILLS, NIGHT SWEATS and FEVER decreased, and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well covered with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me."
PULMONA may be ordered through any Dealer in Medicines. Circulars, containing particulars of MANY CASES successfully treated, sent free. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

Caution to the Public.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine Watch, whether gold or silver, bears our own trade-mark on both case and movements.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.," and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Coin Silver," or "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," according to quality, and are accompanied by guarantee certificate signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "WALTHAM" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put upon worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the Watches, and vitiating our guaranty, which is intended only to cover our complete Watches wholly made by us. Every buyer should make a close inspection as indicated.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
By R. E. ROBBINS, Treas.

YOU WANT IT.
To mark your Clothing, Books and Cards, your name and fancy Initial Letter, with Indelible Ink, sent by mail for 50 Cents.
Send for Circular to
C. HAYNES,
Auburn, N. Y.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

LAND CENTRAL-WESTERN IOWA
1,200 000 ACRES for
Sale at $5 and $6 per Acre, in farm lots, and on terms to suit all classes. Round-trip tickets from Chicago and return free to purchasers. Send postal card for maps and pamphlet describing climate, soil and products in 16 counties. Call on or address IOWA R. R. LAND COMPANY, 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

A FARM AND HOME
OF YOUR OWN.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE
Of the best Land in America. 2,000,000 Acres in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, now for sale. 10 years' credit given, interest only 6 per cent. These are the only lands FOR SALE on the line of this GREAT RAILROAD, the WORLD'S HIGHWAY. Send for THE NEW "PIONEER," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published. Full information, with maps, sent FREE. O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

POND'S EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE. Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York.

GRAFF'S IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
SOAP IS MADE IN ONE HOUR
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING, SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H.M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
An Excellent Medicine.
SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.
This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints.
Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$50 to $75 a week with our popular Books, Bibles, Chromos & Maps. Goodspeed's Pub'g House, Chicago.
Books Old & New wanted and sold. Immense Catalogue. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.
$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.
WONDER box, contains 27 useful articles; for 25c stamps. Miss Eve Grant, Middleboro, Mass.
3 new vocal and 3 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. Globe Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.
GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Organs, price $340 only $95. [illegible] free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.
$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
SIXTY-SIX specimen copies of our BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS free to responsible Agents [illegible] STEINMAN & CO., 186 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.
AGUE and Fever quickly and positively Cured by the Great Central American Fever Remedy. [illegible] Address, postpaid, on receipt of $1, by M. L. WHITNEY, Cincinnati, O., Sole Proprietor.

Agents. Read This!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, with stamp, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

SWINDLERS All devices resorted to by rogues, ADVERTISERS and others, defrauding the public EXPOSED. DETECTIVES are WANTED [illegible] Address, Publishers American Criminal Gazetteer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Case. Soldiers' Limbs on Government Order.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Manuf'r,
150 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.

NORTH STAR SEEDS.
"The further North seeds are grown, the sooner the product will mature." Send for Catalogue of the most Northern Seed Farm in America. HOLLISTER CARTER & CO., St. Paul Minn.

WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 149 S. Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS
Paid to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. We mean business! Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., etc., to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission Merchants, 346 N. Water St., Philadelphia, and wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all shipments except perishable articles. To show that we do an extensive business, any game dealer in Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other Houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price-List, Stencil, &c., &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to any responsible House in our city.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For sale by all Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace Comfort and Beauty!
Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whale boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so curved in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial reflerence to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a fu line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored We now sell more chests of tea in a mouth than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thoroby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - - -	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - - -	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - - -	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea, - - - - -	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea, - - - - -	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 6c. Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c, Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigars, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OILI!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00 Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nut for Christms and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nute quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2 50. Dublin and Londen Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

—We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 12½. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.—

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs.
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workmau that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neee apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED

In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, 1 Collar Stud; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent Post-paid for $1.00 or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.00. CLUB PREMIUM. To any one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston Globe, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—Herald, April 13, 1877.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

—o—

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorised to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 [illegible] a m	5 50 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 07 "	[illegible] "
Bryan	12 52 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 [illegible] "	2 [illegible] "	"
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 51 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 35 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 24 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 25 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 23 "	11 27 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 46 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 23	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOIMG EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 25pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 25	7 40
Denver	9 00	9 07	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 25	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Collin's	11 20	11 55	2 00
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 54	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 10am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No.	No. 7
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 40	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 28	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 9 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 35pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 13pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 35	8 40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 25am	6 12
Cambridge	11 18	25	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	1 20	
Shawnee	4 30	2 10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		6 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		11 25
Shelby	5 11		12 23am
Monroeville	6 18		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	8 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 [illegible]
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 27pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 35	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 [illegible]	9 20 pm	9 10 am
Newcastle	5 05	....	9 [illegible]
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 [illegible]
Connersville	6 2[illegible]	....	10 [illegible]
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	3 20 am	
Terre Haute	10 34 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 [illegible] am	[illegible] am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6 3.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	5 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 20 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 27 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 43 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 4[illegible]
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 10	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	6 26
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills. for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 200 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ills.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sam. le Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 24th, 1878. Number 4.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

B. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advance Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

E. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

—AND—

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, Late of City Hotel,} Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brand of flour will be found on hand at reasonable rates. Orders delivered in any part of town free of charge.

P. W. SILVERS.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prompt attended. seehisbiggestone a

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism,	**Diphtheria,**
Dyspepsia,	**Sciatica,**
Neuralgia,	**Toothache,**
Pleurisy,	**Sore Throat,**
Swollen Joints,	**Chilblains,**
Headache,	**Sprains,**
Lame Back,	**Burns,**
Erysipelas,	**Scalds,**

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A poor young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is to "live within his income," whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

A Spanish illustrated newspaper is threatened with prosecution for publishing a portrait of the Princess Mercedas, the destined bride of King Alfonso, the portrait being by no means flattering.

If the female Washington correspondent keeps on talking of "the simple old-fashioned style in which Mrs. Hayes' hair is laid smoothly down," the public will rise up and demand that Mrs. Hayes should bang her hair, if only for a little variety.

A country couple newly married, stopped at a hotel, and the bridegroom called for some wine. When asked what kind he would have, he replied: "We want that kind of wine where the corks pop out and the liquor boils up like soap suds."

It is when a dry goods clerk of ninety-seven pounds weight attempts to help from a farm wagon a farmer's wife of two hundred and three pounds weight, that the reporter seats himself contentedly on the curbstone and waits for the catastrophe.

Mark Hamilton, speaking of a belle, who was a great favorite, said: "She has a mouth like an elephant!" Oh, Mr. Hamilton, said a lady present, how can you be so rude?' 'Rude, ladies, rude! I said she had a mouth like an elephant because it's full of ivory."

PIANO FOR SALE.—A good Piano bought three years ago, very little used and never abused, with velvet stool and cloth cover can be had for $200 if application be made immediately to Mrs. T. R. Dickinson, at Waterloo.

Jan. 1, 1878.

The newest styles in dresses are made with a hollow pocket, through which the train may be drawn; thus enabling a lady to carry her train in her pockets, much to the relief of gentlemen. But how would a fellow look with the bottom of his trousers tucked in his coat tail pockets.

A boy was sent for a doctor, his mother being ill, when looking down the street he saw a great crowd. Then come a great struggle between duty and curiosity, but he finally started for the crowd, saying: "The old lady's pretty badly off, but I know she wouldn't want me to miss that fight."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitus, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pheumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Devenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Plain Talk to a Girl.

Your every day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or sloven in the morning is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room be, there are eight things it should contain, viz: a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. These are just essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good and free use of them. Parents who fail to provide for their children with such appliances not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of ommission. Look tidy in the morning, and after the dinner work is over improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" in the afternoon. Your dress may or may not be anything better than calico, but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an airy self-respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed.

Words of Warning.

During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health. Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute his invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Chery and Horehound. There is no cough or cold, case asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lung, croup or whooping cough which will not yield more readily to this great botanical remedy than any other medicine. If you want avoid disappointment, and be speedily cured, ask your druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

The Press and the Pulpit.

We find the following article from the Fairfield, Main, Chronicle, in an exchange and it so aptly illustrates the frequent experience of an editor that we give it entrie. It shows both sides of the case so plainly that all must see it.

He was manager of a church fair and one morning he walked into the newspaper office and said:

"Want an item this morning?"

"Of course," said the editor. Whereupon the visitor laid the following note upon the table.

"The ladies of the —— street church will give a festival at their vestry hal! next Friday evening. Literary and musical entertainments will be provided and a supper will be servered to all who desire. The ladies in charge of the affair have much experience in such matters and are sure to provide a good time. The admission will be only fifteen cents, and it is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to go and take your friends."

When the editor had red it, he said: "Oh, I see, an advertisement."

"No, not an advertisement. We prefer to have it go in the local column," replied the manager.

And seeing that the editor looked skeptical, he continued:

"It will interest a great many of your readers and help a good cause; besides, we have spent so much money getting up our entertainment that we can't afford to anvertise it without increasing the price of the tickets. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other."

"Well,' said the editor, "If it goes into the locals, I suppose you would reciprocate by reading a little notice in your church next Sunday."

The visiting brother asked what notice, and the editor wrote and handed him the following:

"The Weekly Chronicle for the coming year will be the best and cheapest family paper in Main. Its proprietor has had much experience, and has all the helps which an outlay of money can procure. His paper has a larger circulation than any other published in the country, and it is to be furnished at only $2. It is certain that no one can spend that amount to better advantage. Be sure to take the Chronical and subscribe for your friends."

The manager hemmed and hesitated and then said, solemnly, that he doubted whether it would be judicious to read such a notice, but suggested that if it was printed, copies of it might be distributed at the door of the vestry on the evening of the entertainment.

"Yes,' said the editor, 'but it would attract more attention in the middle of a sermon. It will interest a great number of your congregation and help a good cause and, besides so much money is spent upon the Chronicle that I don't see how the owner can afford to print a handbill to adver ise it without increasing the subscription price. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other."

Then the gentleman saw the situation.

From the Logansport Pharos.

Notes and Items of Early Times.

BY MAJOR M'FADEN.

My last related to you the death of Aubbeenaubbee, and that the Indian woman and her child, which was sick, stayed with my mother while Mingo and myself went over to see Aubbee.

The Indian woman was called White Swan, from the fact that one flew over the wigwam when she was born. Her pretty little child was called Leni Leoti, or Prairie Flower, as they were in full bloom when she first saw the light. If you remember I have not mentioned the name of the Indian found dead in the hollow tree. His name was Whippoorwill, as they serenaded him at his birth. Indians are named after some trifling incident that may occur at the time they first come into existance. Sitting Bull was named from the fact that an old buffalo bull was kind of sitting on his haunches. Crazy Horse on account of a wild horse running round the wigwam and Red Cloud on account of the clouds being red at the time, &c.

I forgot to tell you in my last that every time I eat bologna sausage I think about that wolf that I salted down for winter's meat, and I want you to do so, too.

After Aubbee died we laid him out in state, on a log, and covered him with green walnut limbs and leaves, to keep the flies away, as it was very warm, and we wanted to send word to different Indians in the country. Mingo and the rest concluded to bring over the remains of Whippoorwill, from where he was buried, and bury him with Aubbee near the graves of their fathers, at lake Muxinkuckee. Mingo and myself started over from the Tippecanoe on two ponies with only one saddle and a lasso, with which Mingo was good. Arriving at home we found little Leni Leoti nearly well, and its mother ready to go over to the burial of Aubbee. Indians strap their papooses to a piece of bark and set them up against a tree or log and leave them for hours. While over at the Tippecanoe mother heard a noise like the flopping of wings and running out they found an eagle trying to carry off Prairie Flower, who had been left standing against a tree. They had hard work to drive it off, as it was hungry and showed fight, and wanted a warm meal. At last they clubbed it off. Leni was nearly scared to death, but only got a sligot scratch on its face, that soon got well.

We went and dug up the remains of Whippoorwill and found nothing but bones. We had nothing to put them in but an old coffee sack. We had no boxes then, and if we had could not have carried it. We tied the sack to the saddle on the pony and led him: White Swan and Leni Leoti rode the other. While the procession was moving quietly along a prairie owl flew up right in front of the pony carrying the remains, scaring him so that he jerked away from Mingo and run off and was perfectly wild. The bones rattleing agains his side like John Gilpin's bottles. scared him the worse. He would run way ahead for about a quarter of a mile, and then come tearing back on the home stretch; and, horror of horrors! at last the coffee sack came open and scattered poor Whippoorwill's bones all along. We had to hunt them up, and the worst of all was they got mixed with some other kind of bones, and we could not tell which was which. At last Mingo lassoed the pony and choked him down, and we hobbled him so he could not run. We gathered up what bones we could find, but they were a good deal mixed, and I have often wondered how they will come out, or come to gether, at the resurrection morn. At last we reached the camp and found a few Indians watching the remains of poor Aubbee. The big white owl came every night and watched with them and kept them company. They called it the Good Spirit: but let a black owl come and they are almost scared to death, as they believe it is the evil spirit or the devil. They had sent out runners to all the Indians they knew of. Kilkomic and one of the Godfreys came over from the Mississinewa, several from lake Manitou, a few from Muxinkuckee, and three four from Indian Garden, on the Kankakee and the country around.

It would take too long to tell you of all the pow-wows and ceremonies they went through. I had hard work to keep from laughing some times, as that would not do on such a solemn occasion, and I wanted to have some respect for public opinion. Suffice it to say that after he had laid in state for three days the Indians prepared for his burial. A kind of litter or bier was fixed and lashed between two poules, and Aubbee placed in it and securely fastened, so that he could not jolt or slip out. There were twenty Indians all told—a small remnant of the mighty nations of the Pottawattamies and Miamies. The funeral cortege started and took the trail, single file, for lake Muxinkuckee. After two days hard traveling and much watching and praying, and something that sounded like swearing in French and Indian, at the ponies we arrived at the lake. They then pointed out to me the places where their ancestors had been buried for many generations back. There was a point of land, with a fine grove, extending out into the lake from the south side, and that was their burial ground. The Indians cut down a Linn tree and peeled the bark off, like you would to make a bark canoe, and put Aubbee, with tomahawk and gun, in it and then carefully laid him, like Jacob of old, away with his fathers—covered him over to wait for the last trumpet. They then killed his pony and dog, to accompany him to the happy hunting ground, and placed some food near by to last him on his long journey. His cross was given to Mingo. The remenants of poor Whippoorwill were buried at the foot of a tree, and they did not kill anything for him, as he had been dead so long they concluded he had got through all right. It was a fit time and place for their burial. Night came on before we got thought with the ceremonies, and the moon rose in all her splendor and grandeur, like a great silver ball. An Indian sadly remarked that there would not be many more moons before the last Indian would be gone. I thought of the lines of the death of Sir John Moore, who was buried by his comrades after night:

> "Not a drum was heard, or a funeral note,
> As his corpse to the ramparts were hurried;
> Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
> O'er the grave where our hero was buried.
> Slowly and sadly we laid him down," &c.

After lingering around the place for a day we started for home and left Aubbee with the wild winds and birds, wolves and thunder pumpers, to sing, wail, howl and chant his requiem.

I must now close again for the present, and at some future time will tell you what became of White Swan, Leni Leoti, or Prairie Flower, with raven hair, and the tragic fate of Mingo, the Indian boy, and how he died, all for his own true love.

Golden Rules.

The person who first sent these rules to be printed says truly if any boy or girl thinks "it would be hard work to keep so many of them in mind all the time, just think also what a happy place it would make of home if you only could":

1. Shut every door after you, and without slamming it.
2. Never shout, jump or run in the house.
3. Never call to persons up-stairs, or in the next room; if you wish to speak to them, go quietly where they are.
4. Always speak kindly and politely to servants if you would have them do the same to you.
5. When told to do, or not to do, a thing by either parent, never ask why you should or should not.
6. Tell of your own faults and misdoings, not those of your brothers and sisters.
7. Carefully clean the mud or snow off your boots before entering the house.
8. Be prompt at every meal hour.
9. Never sit down at the table, or in the parlor, with dirty hands or tumbled hair.
10. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently your turn to speak.
11. Never reserve your good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad.
12. Let your first last and best friend be your mother.

What A Paper Costs.

It costs less than half a cent a day to take a weekly paper; less than a diligent hen would earn in a year at the market price of eggs; less than a cigar a fortnight, and a very cheap one at that; less than a barber would charge by the year to keep ones hair trimmed; less than a good sized christmas turkey; less than an energetic kitchen girl will waste in a week. A penny a day can be saved in many a better way than stopping your paper.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN, Administrator.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m l.014.

THE SEEKING OF THE WATERFALL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

They left their home of summer ease
Beneath the lowland's sheltering trees,
To seek, by ways unknown to all,
The promise of the waterfall.

Some vague, faint rumor to the vale
Had crept—perchance a hunter's tale—
Of its wild mirth of waters lost
On the dark woods through which it tossed.

Somewhere it laughed and sang; somewhere
Whirled in mad dance its misty hair;
But who had raised its veil or seen
The rainbow skirts of that Undine?

They sought it where the mountain brook
Its swift way to the valley took;
Along the rugged slope they clomb,
Their guide a thread of sound and foam.

Height after height they slowly won:
The fiery javelins of the sun
Smote the bare ledge; the tangled shade
With rock and vine their steps delayed.

But, through leaf-openings, now and then
They saw the cheerful homes of men,
And the great mountains with their wall
Of misty purple girdling all.

The leaves through which the glad winds blew
Shared the wild dance the waters knew;
And where the shadows deepest fell
The wood-thrush rang his silver bell.

Fringing the stream at every turn
Swung low the waving fronds of fern;
From stony cleft and mossy sod
Pale asters sprung, and golden-rod.

And still the water sang the sweet,
Glad song that stirred its gliding feet,
And found in rock and root the keys
Of its beguiling melodies.

Beyond, above, its signals flew
Of tossing foam the birch-trees through;
Now seen, now lost, but baffling still
The weary seekers' slackening will.

Each called to each: "Lo here! Lo there!
Its white scarf flutters in the air!"
They climbed anew; the vision fled,
To beckon higher overhead.

So toiled they up the mountain slope
With faint and ever fainter hope;
With faint and fainter voice the brook
Still bade them listen, pause, and look.

Meanwhile below the day was done;
Above the tall peaks saw the sun
Sink, beam-shorn, to its misty set
Behind the hills of violet.

"Here ends our quest!" the seekers cried,
"The brook and rumor both have lied!
The phantom of a waterfall
Has led us at its beck and call."

But one, with years grown wiser, said:
"So, always baffled, not misled,
We follow where before us runs
The vision of the shining ones.

"Not where they seem their signals fly,
Their voices while we listen die;
We cannot keep, however fleet,
The quick time of their winged feet.

"From youth to age unresting stray
These kindly mockers in our way;
Yet lead they not, the baffling elves,
To something better than themselves?

"Here, though unreached the goal we sought,
Its own reward our toil has brought;
The winding water's sounding rush,
The long note of the hermit thrush,

"The turquoise lakes, the glimpse of pond
And river track, and, vast, beyond
Broad meadows belted round with pines,
The grand uplift of mountain lines!

What matter though we seek with pain
The garden of the gods in vain,
If lured thereby we climb to greet
Some wayside blossom Eden-sweet?

"To seek is better than to gain,
The fond hope dies as we attain;
Life's fairest things are those which seem,
The best is that of which we dream,

"Then let us trust our waterfall
Still flashing down its rocky wall,
With rainbow crescent curved across
Its sunlit spray from moss to moss.

"And we, forgetful of our pain,
In thought shall seek it oft again;
Shall see the aster-blossomed sod,
This sunshine of the golden-rod,

"And haply gain, through parting boughs,
Grand glimpses of great mountain brows,
Cloud-turbaned, and the sharp steel sheen
Of lakes deep set in valleys green.

"So failure wins; the consequence
Of loss becomes its recompense;
And evermore the end shall tell
The unreached ideal guided well.

"Our sweet illusions only die
Fulfilling love's sure prophecy;
And every wish for better things
An undreamed beauty nearer brings.

"For fate is servitor of love;
Desire and hope and longing prove
The secret of immortal youth,
And nature cheats us into truth.

"O kind allurers, wisely sent,
Beguiling with benign intent,
Still move us, through divine unrest,
To seek the loveliest and the best!

"Erelong the flitting glimpse of good
Shall rest in full beatitude;
And more than all to earth denied
Shall greet us on the other side!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

MY FIRST CUSTOMER.

Grandfather didn't leave me his property, after all. I might have known he wouldn't, because he said he would. Grandfather always did something entirely different from what he set out to do.

There, for instance, was the day—we had just got nicely settled in our country home—that we were all waiting patiently for the cow grandfather had gone to buy. Goodness gracious knows how many quarts of delicious milk we had drunk, how much luscious cream and strawberries we had eaten, how many crocks of sweet golden butter we had churned, and how many pats of cottage cheese we had made—in imagination—when he returned, with no cow, and a handsome parlor organ. Nobody could play on it. Grandfather said somebody could learn; but nobody ever did, and so we had to try and console ourselves for the disappointment by reflecting what a fine addition to our somewhat scanty parlor furniture the organ was, until the morning grandfather suddenly made up his mind that he needed another horse, and brought our gentle, star-faced Daisy home instead.

There were four of us in the family; grandfather, a tall, straight, eccentric, obstinate old man; mother, the sweetest and dearest woman that ever lived—and who should know better than her only child?—myself, a plain, quiet girl of five-and-twenty; and my cousin Etta, just of age, but looking about 17—pretty, selfish, idle, and vain.

Now you're thinking I added the last three adjectives on account of the first one. But I didn't, upon my word, for I tried my very best to love the blue-eyed, fair-haired, tossing thing when she first came among us, her father and mother both having died during the previous year; but I couldn't; she was so thoroughly wrapped up in herself, so sensible to her own wants and wishes, and so utterly insensible to even the rights of others.

Grandfather was forever scolding and finding fault about her, and wondering how his grave, honest, elder son John came to have such a good-for-naught daughter, and always praising me, who was the child of his second son William, and saying that I was the comfort of his life, and should have the cottage and grounds when he died, but I "must promise"—this was the invariable conclusion—"to take care of Etta until she married, which is sure to be before long, as men are always taken with a pretty, doll-like face and kittenish ways, and never care much for sensible-looking, sensible-acting girls like you, my dear."

Of course I promised, although I hadn't the slightest idea of grandfather's dying soon when he talked in this way; neither had he, or he would have said nothing on the subject, for he was a hale, hearty man of 70, apparently good for another twenty years' lease of life, when one day, having started to build a hen-coop, and beginning to dig a well instead, he had a terrible chill, and died in an hour.

And when his will was read, the day after the funeral, I for one, was very little surprised to hear that all his possessions, with the exception of $500 to my mother and $500 to myself, were left to "that good-for-naught," the daughter of his son John.

And it was only a week after the reading of the will when my cousin Etta said to me, with a calmness and coolness somewhat astonishing in such a babyish-looking little thing, "You must be looking for another home, Faith. I am going to marry James Read"—a young man grandfather had detested—"in a short time, and we will want the whole cottage ourselves."

So mother and I went up into our room—a fine large square room it was, right over the porch, where the branches of a hundred-year-old oak-tree served us in summer for window-blinds and curtains, and the birds that made their nests there awoke us in the early morning with their musical chatter—and held a consultation as to what we had better do.

I wasn't well enough educated to be a governess, and couldn't sew well enough to be a seamstress, and, besides that, mother and I couldn't bear the thought of being separated—we never had been since the day father died, ten years before; and we finally came to the conclusion that a small store was the very thing.

What kind should it be? was the next question. I inclined to books, papers, and stationery; but mother shook her head, and said, "You know that books and papers are an almost irresistible temptation to you, Faith, and when you find one that interests you, you forget everything else. I think confectionery and fruit would be a good idea."

"Ah, yes," said I, shaking my head in turn; "but you know *your* weakness is children, and you'd give away all the profits gained through larger buyers to the poor little things who had only a penny to spend."

"I'm afraid I should," confessed she, with a smile. "How would millinery do?"

"That requires some knowledge of the business, and necessitates strange women about us," said I. "The only thing that I can think of as at all suitable is a fancy store, with a great variety of small goods. *That* I am sure we could manage, and make enough to support us comfortably all our lives long; for of course I shall never marry, being so plain and sensible, as grandfather used to say, and we will never, never be parted;" and I kissed her, and she kissed me in return, with a tender look in her gray eyes, and the very next day we set about looking for the store, and in less than a week had found it; a nice new little place in a thriving village a few miles away from grandfather's—I mean Cousin Etta's—cottage, just completed the very morning the agent sent us to look at it. The street on which it stood was the main one of the village, and before the door grew a splendid old hickory-tree, which made it less sad to part with our oak, and directly opposite was a large, comfortable-looking house, sitting well back from the road, with half an acre of garden about it.

Well that small store did look pretty when mother and I put the finishing touches to the contents of the good-sized window, and stepped out on the sidewalk to observe the general effect.

It was a lovely, sunshiny summer morning, and, feeling singularly hopeful and cheerful after observing the general effect, I seated myself in the sitting-room at the back of the store and waited for my first customer.

Mother went into the tiny kitchen and began making cherry-tarts for dinner—we had an enormous cherry-tree in the garden—and had just called to me to come and see how splendid the cherries were, when the store-bell rang loudly, and some one came in and shut the door with a bang.

I went out as quickly as I could, and there stood a rather stout middle-aged gentleman, very red in the face, and evidently in a very bad temper.

"Look at that, ma'am, look at that," said he, as I came forward, holding out his hand, and directing my attention to the buttonless wristband of his shirt-sleeve. "No buttons, and I buy buttons by the gross, and, by heavens, there's never one in the house. You keep buttons?"

"Yes, sir."

"I'll take one—and you look as though you would sew it on for me."

"With pleasure," said I, going for a needle and thread, with a smile, for it struck me as being somewhat odd that my first customer should want *one* shirt-button, and almost demand my services as a seamstress, and it was with the greatest difficulty I resumed and kept a demure countenance while sewing it on.

"Um!" said the gentleman, half aloud, as I fastened the thread; "nice, though not handsome, and would wear well, I should think."

I looked up and saw his eyes fixed upon a crimson and green rose-and-bud tidy (one of mother's prettiest patterns), and thought that if it didn't suit him, he must be hard to suit in the way of tidies.

After the gentleman had said "Good-day, ma'am," to mother, who came into the store looking as sweet as a roll (by-the-by, he was a jolly-looking, blue-eyed, rather handsome man when he ceased frowning), and "Thank you, miss," to me, and gone away, we had a dozen or more callers, among them two dear little girls, to whom mother—God bless her!—gave the two biggest cherry tarts, and altogether our first day of shop-keeping was a profitable one, although I *had* refused to take anything for the very first sale I had ever made; no, it couldn't have been a sale either, but it was the beginning of my business life, anyhow.

We soon discovered that the jolly-faced gentleman was owner of the comfortable-looking house across the way, Mr. Multahney by name (though that blessed mother of mine always called him Mr. Mullagatawny, after a fashion she had of mixing up names in her mind, as, for instance, calling the baker, Mr. Black, "Mr. White," and our old lawyer, whom we had known for twenty years, "Mr. France," instead of Mr. Paris), and a widower with six children, the oldest only 9 years old.

His wife had died nearly two years before we came to the village, and the household since that time had been in the charge of an old nurse, who, though she loved the children as dearly as she had loved their mother, was totally incompetent to manage so large an establishment.

"But you see, ma'am," said Mr. Multahney, one afternoon, to my mother (she was sitting under the big cherry-tree, to which he had found his way in search of Mollie, his youngest—a darling with rosebud mouth and violet eyes). "I couldn't place any one over nurse. It would break her heart, and I'm not good at breaking hearts—never was, and never will be; but, to tell the truth, ma'am, we're all at sixes and sevens at our house. Bless your heart, ma'am, I found Rosie and Frankie yesterday afternoon just about playing tea-party with the blue tea-set I bought here the day before; and what do you suppose they had for tea and milk and pudding sauce, ma'am?"

"I'm sure I can't guess, Mr. Mullagatawny," said mother.

"Laudanum in the tea-pot, hydrate of chloral in the milk jug, and arnica in the sauce-boat! Yes, ma'am, they had taken the bottles from my medicine chest, which nurse had placed on the floor of my room while she tried to capture the canary which Mollie had let out of its cage."

"The darlings!" said my mother, kissing the dear little upturned face of the child on her knee.

"Certainly, ma'am," said Mr. Multahney; "but I was frightened all the more because they are darlings, and I came nearer discharging nurse than I ever did before, and I've been devilish near it before, ma'am; but the young ones set up such a hullabaloo that, to stop it, I was glad to let her stay. And so, ma'am, the old confusion and mismanagement go on, with meals so irregular that I don't know whether I'm eating my breakfast or my lunch, my dinner or my supper."

"I assure you I sympathize with you heartily," said my dear mother.

"I believe you do, ma'am. Good-evening," said Mr. Multahney, carrying sleepy little Mollie away in his arms.

The Multahney children were the most lovable children I ever met, and it was quite a pleasure to have them running in every day to visit mother and me.

Harry, the oldest, named after his father, was a frank-faced, merry-hearted boy, immensely pleased when I made him a gay neck-tie, or hemmed his new handkerchief, or arranged a bouquet for his button-hole. "No one does such things for me but you, Miss Faith," he would say, "and I think you're a darling."

The second child was Lily—a bright little thing, and, like all the human Lilies I have ever known, brown as a berry.

It was her delight to keep store. "It's awful cunning to *truly* sell things, Miss Faith, Faith, Faithey," was the burden of *her* song; "and when I grow up I mean to have a store zackly like this, if papa will let me; or p'r'aps you'll take me for a partner, dear Faith—papa has a partner."

"Most certainly I will, my dear. I promise, if at that time you continue to wish it, and papa consents."

Then came Robbie, a lame little fellow, with large, serious, brown eyes and pale, wistful face, who had fallen from the high porch one day (nurse was showing the new servant-girl how to can peaches, and thought he was safe in the nursery) and broken his leg. Mother and I used to spend hour after hour telling him stories, and reading to him from his favorite fairy-books, and teaching him pretty verses, which he was very fond of reciting. We had a small lounge on purpose for him in our pleasant sitting-room, and, when the noise in the big house made him nervous and restless, he would limp over to us, and lie down, his head on a soft little pillow I had made, and on which I had embroidered his name, and his pet kitten curled up by his side. He was only 6 years old, but a wise little chap for his years; and I used to smile with a tear in my eye when he said, as he often did, "I don't know how I ever lived before you and Auntie Welton came here. I was so sick, and papa had to go away every day, and Harry and Lily went to school, and the little children teased me awful. I think the fairies sent you here—don't you?"

Three more girls followed Robbie—Rosie and Frankie (round, rosy, dimpled wee bodies, with a great liking for mother's tarts) and Mollie, the 2-year-old baby.

The shirt-button I gave away on "opening-day" brought us luck, for the Multahney family bought more at our store than any other three families in the village—never going, as some of the well-to-do people did, to the neighboring city for things which we had equally good and cheap, but getting everything they could get from mother and me. And, bless me, what a quantity of things they did buy!—pins, needles, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, hats, ruffling, laces—all sorts of things. Yes, indeed, the Multahney shirt-button proved a lucky one.

Well, life went on smoothly and happily, mother growing prettier every day, and Mr. Multahney and nurse and the children in and out all the time, and before we were really aware that autumn had left us, behold, it was the day before Christmas!

Mother and I had bought a large assortment of toys and candies, and had been well patronized all day, but were disappointed and surprised when evening came and 9 o'clock struck and Mr. Multahney had not made his appearance; for the dear, romping, laughing children had confided to us, weeks before, what gifts they hoped Santa Claus would bring them, and, of course, we had procured them all, with the exception of a pony for Harry and a diamond ring for Lily, which articles were a little beyond our means, and had laid them aside to produce when the indulgent father asked our advice on the subject, as we were sure he would.

But the clock had scarcely ceased striking when he came in.

The small store looked uncommonly pretty, dressed in Christmas greens and bright paper flowers (mother had a great knack at making paper flowers, and had taught me so that I made them almost as well as herself), and we had four wax candles on the counter and two in the window besides the regular lamps; and I wore my new gray merino dress with a blue bow at the throat and another in my hair (my hair doesn't ripple and wave as much as mother's, but it is the very same color), and mother wore her gray dress with a handsome black lace rosette among the waves and ripples.

"Very pretty indeed!" said Mr. Multahney, going up to the stove to warm his hands a moment, and then turning his back upon it and smiling approvingly around.

"We're trying to *rig* up a Christmas tree at our house, Mrs. Welton," he went on to say, "and I'd be pleased to have you and Miss Faith come over as soon as you can, and give us the benefit of your excellent taste. The children will be gone to bed in a few moments—"

Just then the door flew open, and the two eldest children came running in, little Robbie limping after them.

"Oh, papa!" cried Lily, "nurse says if you don't come back immediately she'll go crazy, for we *will* peep into the room where she's fixing something, and pound on the door when she locks us out, and the grocer forgot the raisins and currants for the pudding, and—"

"Oh dear! oh dear!" said Mr. Multahney, grasping his curly black hair as though he meant to tear it out then and there.

"I will go with you, Mr. Mullagatawny," said my mother, distressed for the poor man, as she always is for any body in trouble, "and do all I can toward preparing a merry Christmas for you."

The fact is, mother and I had often been over in odd moments and smoothed things in this tangled household, and made the children presentable before "the master," as the nurse called him, returned home; so we knew the ways of the place as well as we did our own.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Mr. Multahney. "It's very kind of you; and if any body *can* bring order out of discord, you can. I wish from the bottom of my heart you would stay there forever!"

Mother looked at him in mild surprise, and went for her bonnet and shawl.

"Dear me," I thought to myself, "can he be going to ask mother to be his housekeeper? I'll never consent, though he offer her ever so much, and it *is* only across the way."

"Please come too, Miss Faith, for half an hour," said Mr. Multahney, coaxingly; "we can come back to the store afterward, and—"

"And *I* wish *you'd* stay forever," broke in that darling Harry, who had been prancing about, flourishing a wooden sword he had taken from the counter.

"And so do I," said dear little Robbie, climbing upon the stool at my side and putting his arms about my neck. "Don't you, papa?"

"With all my heart," said papa.

"Why can't she?" asked Lily dropping the cat and looking earnestly up in her father's face. "We all love her dearly—best of any body but you."

"The Gray children have a new mamma," said that dreadful Harry, "and she ain't half as nice as Faith and Faith's mother."

I felt the blushes rising to my face and spreading all over it, until I must have been red from my chin to my forehead and away back to my ears.

"My dear Faith," said Mr. Multahney, his eyes sparkling mischievously, "the children have proposed to you. Will you accept them—and me?"

I stood confused and silent; for, though I liked Mr. Multahney very, *very* much, I had never thought of him as a husband, having, in the first place, made up my mind to be an old maid, and, in the next, never having suspected for an instant that he thought of me save as the daughter of my mother, she being so much more attractive. When mother returned:

"Say yes, dear Fairy," whispered Robbie, kissing my cheek.

"Say yes, Miss Faith," shouted Harry, "and we'll have no end of fun."

"Say yes, say yes, *say yes!*" teased Lily.

"Yes to what?" asked my mother, smilingly.

"To a question I've just asked her," answered Mr. Multahney—"whether she would be my wife."

"Mr. Mullagatawny!" said my mother; and then laid her bonnet on a chair and sat down upon it.

"Why, ma'am, there's nothing surprising about *my* part of the affair," said Mr. Multahney. "A young lady, sunny-faced, sweet-tempered, devoted to her mother, endowed, in fact, with more virtues than any woman *I* have ever met before, comes to a country place where a poor devil of a widower is struggling along with six young children, and from the very first day she smiles on him his life seems brighter, and ever since that day she and her no less charming mother have quietly done all they could to promote his happiness and that of the children, and the children have grown to love them both, and so has the father, too. And I shall be honored, proud and honored, ma'am, if you will accept me for a son-in-law, and Faith for a husband."

"Mrs. Mullagatawny!" murmured my mother. "I never thought Faith would have such a queer name as that. But, dear me" (in a louder tone), "it *isn't* hers yet, and perhaps never will be."

"Don't say that," said Mr. Multahney, with emphasis, "or I'll go and drown myself."

The children set up a howl, Robbie hanging around my neck, and Harry and Lily clinging to their father. "Oh! oh! oh! our darling papa going to drown himself! Dear, *dear*, DEAR, Miss Faith, you won't let papa drown himself?"

"I won't," said I.—*Harper's Bazar.*

In Paris they are warming the street cars by small hot-water pipes connected with a little stove placed beneath one of the platforms. The cost is about ten American cents a day, the fuel used being just sufficient to keep a moderate quantity of water hot. The Parisians are greatly pleased with the plan.

Not the Kind She Wanted.

"Are these young chickens?" asked a lady of a market woman.

"Oh, yes, indeed, lady. They're nice and tender—as fine as any you ever saw," said the woman.

"They don't look like it," remarked the customer, pinching one of them critically.

"It's the honest Christian truth I'm telling you, lady. I raised 'em myself, and could give you their age to a day if my old man was here, for he put it down in the almanac the self-same day they was hatched. And they're nice and fat, too, lady, see"—holding up the choicest in the lot.

"You're quite sure they are not tough, then? Young chickens are sometimes nearly as tough as old ones, you know."

"Yes, yes, very true. But I'm certain you'll find these tender. I had a couple out of the same brood for dinner, Tuesday, and they were as nice as could be."

The customer opened her purse and took out a brand-new trade dollar, as she placed her basket on the stall, and the market woman bustled around with a feeling of charity in her heart for all humanity, as she brought out a fresh quire of wrapping paper, and prepared to fill what she believed would be the biggest order of the morning.

"You'll stand by all you've said about those chickens?" queried the lady, pausing with the coin in her hand; "and I believe you are here every market, ain't you?"

"Oh, yes, lady; I'd sooner have every one of 'em spile on my hands than to say a single word that wasn't true, and, if you don't find it just as I told you, come back and get your money."

"They won't do for me, then," said the lady, putting back the money and picking up her basket; "I want a fowl that'll do to make soup of for a couple o' days without falling all to pieces, and then do for pot-pie afterward. Times are very hard, and it takes close fighting to keep boarders nowadays without losing money."

The market-woman stood with her hands on her hips and watched the landlady in speechless wonder until her figure was lost in the crowd, and then she huddled down again over her charcoal furnace and muttered:

"Why didn't I stick to the truth and close out the lot to her. She may search this market over and not find anything that ever wore feathers that can stand bilin' like these old roosters will. Well, well; honesty's the best policy after all, but it don't always look that way. Here you are, lady—chickens? Just the thing for boarders. Three years old last fall, and tougher'n a boot-black."—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Ruined by Whisky.

Murray was a soldier of Company F, Fifth United States Cavalry (Capt. Payne). Will Baker, the man who thrust the fatal knife into his bosom, is a son of the late Gov. N. B. Baker, of New Hampshire, and is only 21 years of age. About two and a half years ago he came to Cheyenne, and, being a smart, active, and, so far as known, a reliable young man, he was made one of the bailiffs under Sheriff O'Brien, and acted as such during the greater part of May (1876) term of the District Court here. Subsequently he went to the Hills, or on a surveying party, and, after a time, taking a fancy to a military life, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Cavalry, but soon grew tired of his bargain, and, through the influence of his friends in Iowa, he not being of age, he was discharged from the service. Since that time he has been radiating between Cheyenne and the Hills, and lately has been at Fort Russell, most of his time, seeking again to be taken into the United States service. During all this time whisky, etc., had been gradually demoralizing him. On Friday, Dec. 21, Baker and Murray had an altercation in the bar-room at the sutler shop. Finally Baker went out and bought a butcher-knife, came back to where he left Murray, sprung upon his victim, and with his knife struck him three terrible blows, the last one penetrating into the region of the heart. Murray died in about ten minutes. Baker then backed up into a corner, and threatened others of the bystanders, who made no attempt to arrest him. He then ran out with the knife, and before he was secured he attempted to stab two other soldiers. The murderer is now in irons. On Monday night, Dec. 24, eight masked men seized the guard of the Federal Marshal's office at Cheyenne, and demanded the key to the jail where Baker was confined for murder. But the guard did not have the key, and the Sheriff, in whose possession he was, was out of town, and so the scheme to lynch Baker was frustrated.—*Cheyenne Sun.*

The Use of Dynamite in Arctic Explorations.

The reports of Capt. Nares, commander of the English expedition to the North pole, point out several novel applications of recent scientific inventions. The electric light will transform into day the unbroken night of five months, while dynamite will open the way across barriers of ice hitherto regarded as impassible. It is only necessary to lay the cartridges on the surface, and their explosion will rapidly create a passage. When great masses of ice are encountered they can be rapidly pierced by tunnels. By causing the simultaneous explosion of several charges, it is possible to open up free channels for the passage of ships. If Capt. Nares had resorted to these expedients, it is believed that he would have reached the pole in safety.

How He Didn't Cheat His Pastor.

A mean Covington (Ky.) grocer was nicely sold at Christmas. He purchased from a dollar store a table caster, which he marked with a tag inscribed "$14," and gave it to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The reverend gentleman next day brought the castor back to the groceryman and said to him: "I am too poor in this world's goods to afford to display so valuable a caster on my table, and, if you have no objections, I should like to return it and take $14 worth of groceries for my family in its stead." The merchant could do nothing but acquiesce.—*Baltimore American.*

The mountains of Nevada are rapidly being denuded of the pine forests.

THE "SONG OF THE BONNET."

AFTER HOOD, AS WRITTEN IN A MILLINER'S ALBUM.

With fingers weary and worn,
Yet working the dreary while,
A milliner sat in a little back room,
Trimming a hat "in style;"
Her face was the face of an angel,
And bordered with golden curls,
And she smiled at this "Song of the Bonnet!"
As sung by "one of the girls."

"Work! Work! Work!
In a little room back of the store,
Where fragments of lining and trimmings
Are scattered all over the floor;
It's oh! to be cast ashore
On some Southern Pacific isle,
Where women are never worried
About the 'change of style!'

"Oh! woman, thou fashion's slave,
Whether mother, or sister, or wife,
It isn't a bonnet you're wearing out,
But a patient milliner's life!
Trim! Trim! Trim!
Every kind of bonnet and hat,
From the stylish chapeau of the city belle
[illegible]

"Work! Work! Work!
Till my brain begins to swim!
Work! Work! Work!
Nor wait on fortune's whim!
Seams, and ribbon, and shape,
Of every kind they seem—
When I go to bed I cannot sleep,
And of bonnets all night I dream.

"Work! Work! Work!
Till my fingers are worn to the bone
Till my cheeks are as thin as paper,
And my head feels like a stone!—
A stone covered over with hair,
And pebbles set in for eyes—
Some night I'll lie down on my weary couch,
And from it I never will rise.

"Work! Work! Work!
My labor is never done!
It begins with the gray of the morning,
Nor vanishes with the sun!
Work! Work! Work!
And never 'let up' a bit,
Till the shades of night come over the scene
And after the gas is lit!

"Oh! for the joyous rest
That comes in vacation time!
To roam in the fields and forest,
And over the hills to climb!
To sit by the running brooks,
And hear the birds sing in the trees,
Where no one can say, in commanding tone,
'Trim this right away, if you please!'

'Work! Work! Work!
That ladies may 'put on style'
When they enter late at the church's gate,
And amble down the aisle!
They serenely scan their neighbor's clothes—
Bonnet, and dress, and shawl—
And never dream that the preacher's theme
Is 'Pride must have a fall.'

"My aching temples throb,
Like the sound of a muffled drum;
I wish it could be that milliners
Might millionaires become!
Lest I should ask too much—
For I don't want more than's fair—
I'd even be satisfied to be
The wife of a millionaire.

"But it's Work! Work! Work!
Chilled by November's breath!
And Work! Work! Work!
When roasted half to death!
Ribbons, and flowers, and bows,
And bows, and ribbons, and flowers,
I must labor on, with a patient heart,
And hope for brighter hours."

With fingers weary and worn,
She trimmed in the latest style,
And her pale lips faintly murmured,
"Only a little while!"
Her face was of angelic sweetness,
All shaded by sunny curls,
And she joined in the "Song of the Bonnet,"
And sang it along with "the girls."

J. V. McElheny.

Wooster, Ohio.

PITH AND POINT.

Quicksilver—The nimble sixpence.

The cat on the woodshed—She loves not wisely but to wail.

There is no doubt but the dollar of our fathers would be useful, in a pay-rental sense.

The difference between a pig and a porcupine is that one uses a pen and the other a quill.

Why didn't he eat up the whole desk? We refer to the anaconda who swallowed a pigeon-whole.

"Moral force is never lost," observes a contemporary. The same can be said of a broken-bladed pocket-knife.

A man can lick a postage-stamp with his lip, but a boy is so much bigger that he has to lick him with his slipper.

A youngster says he hasn't much reverence for royal persons, for, ever since his dad whaled him, he has to sit on the prints of whales.

A minister who had twice married the same couple—a divorce ensuing between the two marriages—remarked that he didn't wish to add a repairing department to his business.

"What constitutes marriage?" asks the Boston *Advertiser*. Getting down to one cigar a day in order to pour money into the coffers of the man who sells striped stockings.

"Mister, will you lend pa your paper? He wants to send it to his uncle in the country." "Oh! certainly. And ask your father if he'll lend me the roof of his house. I only want it to make the tea-kettle boil."

"You must have been drinking strong coffee," remarked a billiard player to his opponent, whose hand trembled. "No, but I've been using considerable chalk o' late," replied the other, as he caromed on both reds—and went out.

The cold world little realizes the sense of desolation that shuts down on a man who thinks he has been handed too much change by his grocer, when he dodges around the corner and finds it right to a cent.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

President in political economy class—"You know, Mr. S., that there was a fall in the price of whisky a year or so ago." Mr. S. (anxious to remove suspicion)—"Oh, no, Mr. President! I didn't know anything about it!"—*Columbia Spectator.*

A man reads a book for entertainment and instruction. A woman skips all the nuggets of wisdom, and skims impatiently through the volume to find out whether the dark-skinned misanthrope married the blue-eyed consumptive.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

"Mamma, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out, "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"

Tommy came home from school and handed to his father the teacher's report on his progress during the month. "This is very unsatisfactory, Tom; you've a very small number of good marks. I'm not at all pleased with it." "I told the teacher you wouldn't be, but he wouldn't alter it."

"I wish I was short-sighted," said a little boy to his mother, the other day. "Why, my dear?" said the fond parent. "Because," replied the precocious 6-year-old, "I should not then be blamed for always taking the largest plums off the dish; for, of course, I should not be able to see the small ones."

VALUE OF MONEY.

Report of the Treasury Department Showing the Comparative Value of the Coins of All Other Nations and the United States.

The following circular has been sent to the parties concerned by Secretary Sherman:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1878.

The first section of the act of March 3, 1873, Statutes at Large, volume 17, page 602, reproduced in section 3,564 of the Revised Statutes, provides "that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the 1st day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The estimate of values contained in the following table has been made by the Director of the Mint, and is hereby proclaimed in compliance with the above-stated provisions of law:

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in United States Money.
Austria	Florin	Silver	.45.3
Belgium	Franc	Gold & sil.	.19.3
Bolivia	Dollar	Gold & sil.	.96.5
Brazil	Mil. of 1,000 reis	Gold	.54.5
Brit. Possess., N'h Amer	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Bogota	Peso	Gold	.96.5
Cen. Amer	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Chili	Peso	Gold	.91.2
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Egypt	Pound of 100 piastres	Gold	4.97.4
France	Franc	Gold & sil.	.19.3
G. Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4.86.6½
Greece	Drachma	Gold & sil.	.19.3
Ger. Em.	Mark	Gold	.23.8
Japan	Yen	Gold	.99.7
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver	.43.6
Italy	Lira	Gold & sil.	.19.3
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	.99.8
Neth'l'nds	Florin	Gold & sil.	.38.5
Norway	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Peru	Dollar	Silver	.91.8
Portugal	Milr. of 1,000 reis	Gold	1.08
Russia	Rou. of 1,000 cop.	Silver	.73.4
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00
Spain	Peseta of 1,000 c.	Gold & sil.	.19.3
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26.8
Switz'l'nd	Franc	Gold & sil.	.19.3
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 pias.	Silver	.82.9
Tunis	Pias. of 16 caroubs	Silver	.11.8
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04.3
U'd States Colombia	Peso	Silver	.91.8

The above rates will be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise made out in any of the said currencies imported on or after Jan. 1, 1878. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A Great Lawyer With a Weakness.

Luther Martin was one of the most famous lawyers of his time. He was a little above the medium height, and was slovenly in appearance. His dress was a compound of the fine and the coarse, and seemed never to have felt the brush. He wore ruffles at the wrist richly edged with lace after every one else had abandoned them. These ruffles were conspicuously broad, and were always dirty with tobacco juice. Judge Taney said that in his speech he used vulgarisms, and that he heard him say "cotch" him, instead of caught him, and we sot down, instead of sat down.

His genius was frequently clouded by the excessive use of strong drink. Being engaged in an important case, he promised his clients the day before the suit was to be tried not to drink any liquor. He retired to his room, but could not resist his desire for stimulants. He sent for a bottle of brandy and a loaf of bread, and, after saturating the bread thoroughly with the brandy, he ate it, and his unfortunate appetite was satisfied, and he claimed he had kept his promise not to drink. He tried the cause in the ablest possible manner, but, on being reproached by his clients for his virtual violation of his promise, he remarked, "I did not drink a drop; besides, say no more about it. Had it not been for the bread I would have lost the case."

He had a paralytic stroke, and, having squandered his large earnings at the bar as fast as they were acquired, in his old age, under the goadings of penury, he removed to New York, and received the hospitalities and kind attentions of Aaron Burr, whom he had ably defended at Richmond. Before his death the Legislature passed a resolution that every one on being admitted to the bar should pay $1 cash for his use. He died on July 10, 1826, when he was 82 years of age.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Legal Status of Complimentary Copies of Newspapers.

The opinion rendered two or three days ago by the law officer of the Post-office Department, interpreting the act of Congress relative to postage on newspapers in bulk, has caused several important questions to be raised. Among them is one in regard to the sending of complimentary copies of newspapers to Government officers and others who are not actual subscribers. The Solicitor for the department has given it as his private opinion that the publisher of a newspaper who places in the bag with those issues of his journal intended for bona-fide subscribers a daily or weekly copy for the President of the United States, or for any one else who does not actually pay for it, incurs the risk of having to pay postage on the entire lot, at the rate of 2 cents for every four ounces or fraction thereof. This opinion, it is understood, is not shared by the Postmaster General himself, who holds that a person receiving a free paper is an actual subscriber. This question is likely to come before the department within a few days in regular form for decision; and the solution of it will be looked for with interest, not only by all the publishers of newspapers, but also by those who are now receiving their papers without having actually subscribed for them.—*Washington Cor. New York Tribune.*

Diphtheria.

A Bridgeport (Ct.), physician sends to the *Standard* the following: Our advice to parents is—for this is mostly a disease of childhood—protect the feet, legs and bodies of your children well, by suitable clothing. Give them plain, substantial food, plenty of rest, with fresh air and sunshine. Discard late hours and exciting amusements and too hot rooms. If your child take cold, keep it at home in a pleasantly-warmed room, and admit sunlight freely. If with the cold there is some sore throat, use simple remedies to promote perspiration and a water compress about the throat. In the meantime keep a vigilant watch of the throat, and upon the first appearance of white or gray patches send for your physician. Do not put it off to see if it will not get well itself. Twelve hours may decide the fate of your child—prompt, thorough, efficient medication at this stage of the disease will rarely fail of success; later the system may be too depressed to respond to any remedies.

Daniel Webster's Courtship.

The following has been related as the manner in which Mr. Webster became engaged to his loving and devoted wife. He saw her first when he was a young lawyer at Portsmouth, and she was Miss Grace Fletcher. At one of his visits he had, probably with a view of utility and enjoyment, been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped, saying: "Grace, we have been engaged in untying knots, let us see if we can tie a knot which will not untie for a lifetime." He then took a piece of tape, and after beginning a knot of peculiar kind, gave it up to her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of the engagement. And in the little box marked by him with the words "Precious Documents," containing the letters of his early courtship, this unique memorial was found—the knot never untied. To the memory of the lady who won his earliest affection, who shared the trials and the triumph of his early manhood, Mr. Webster retained to the end of life an unfaltering devotion. He could never speak of his first wife without visible emotion. Grace Fletcher Webster was a person of very delicate organization, both physically and intellectually; yet she was energetic, and, when occasion required, she exhibited a rare fortitude. To her husband's welfare she was entirely devoted, she presided over his household with peculiar grace and dignity, and really seemed to live for him. When he was at home she sought his comfort and pleasure; when he was absent her thoughts, as her beautiful letters testify, were of him day and night. She wrote to him almost daily.

Old Si on Hell.

While they were resting from work at noon yesterday, Amos said:

"I heah'd er white man readin' in de paper dis mornin' dat folks was 'batin' now whudder dere wuz enny hell or not!"

"Shucks!" said old Si; "you'se got dat wrong eend fo'must, sho!"

"No, sah; dat wuz what he red in de paper!"

"Whudder dere wuz enny hell?" repeated Si.

"Yas, sah; whudder, when er man give out up hyar he went ter hell, or jess dissolved ter dus' agin!"

"Lookie heah! I don't want no 'spute wid nobody, but ef enny man come foolin' 'round me wid dat sorter skriptur, he's gwine ter heah me git up yander inter shouting tones!" said Si.

"Why is dat?"

"Kase taint gwine ter do! Yer jess make er nigger belebe dar aint no heah-arter an' see what yer comes ter. Ebery sdcon' house'll be er Court Hous' an' de houses twixt 'em'll be jale-houses. Hit's moughty hard ter keep 'em strate now wide de Sheriff an' hell bofe 'fore dar eyes!"

"Den you'se on de side ob de fiah an' brimstone?"

"You'se right, honey! Ef you tink you'se gwine ter leebe dis wurld ter play snow-ball somewhar, you'se 'rong. Dar's er warm place jess beyant heah for der manigers ob de Freedman Bank an' chickin-lifters giurully, else I'se gwine ter swap my him-book for er pack er kyards."—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

How Woman Loves and Suffers.

As a reporter was walking through one of the streets on the South Side last night he saw a woman sitting on a horse-block in front of a saloon, weeping bitterly. The reporter stopped and asked if he could aid her in any way, for she was a neat, tidy little women, with a pleasing, honest face. After several questions the story came out. Her husband, who is a workman, had been paid some money that morning, and had gone to this saloon and was carousing inside with some of his companions. Her little girl was sick at home, and several things were needed for her, which the father had promised to buy, but she was sorely afraid that the money would all be gone before the morning. As the woman told her sad story, with an air of patient resignation, her hands lay folded in her lap, and on the upper one was a long, ugly scratch. "Does your husband ever ill-treat you?" asked the reporter. She drew the wounded hand quickly under her shawl, and answered promptly, "Oh, no, sir; he is a good man, only when he's drinking he is sometimes a little quick with the children."

"Why don't you ask some of your friends to aid you in trying to stop his drinking, or else get a magistrate to interfere?"

She sprung up from the stone, and, drawing herself up, said in a trembling, indignant voice: "He is my husband, sir; do you think I would go to a magistrate about *my husband*, sir! my Harry? Oh no, sir, I never could do that, no matter what he did."—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.*

Fashionable Conversation.

First Swell—I say, Plevna has fallen.

Second ditto—Ya-as, so I see.

First Swell—Gweat blow to the—ah the—ah.

Second ditto—To the ah, yes—the Wussians.

First Swell—Ya-as. He was their pwincipal Genewal, I believe.

Second ditto—Ya-as, something of the sort; but, weally, I don't twouble to wead about the waw. It's too much.

First Swell—Quite awfully too much, weally; only evewbody's saying Plevna's fallen, you know; and it's fashionable.

Second ditto—Ya-as. Come to my chambers. Got some doosid fine Chartweuse. Come over. A pwesent. Come along, old fellah.

First Swell—All wight. I suppose old Plevna was a vewy gweat General, else they wouldn't have made such a doosid fuss about him.—*London Fun.*

The Eads Jetties.

Capt. James B. Eads is apparently making a success of his jetty system of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river and rendering navigation more practicable and secure. About Christmas he reported to the Secretary of War that he had established a channel in the South pass of the mouth of the Mississippi river of a minimum depth of twenty-two feet and a minimum width of 200 feet, as required by the act of March 3, 1875, and applied for the $500,000 due to him under said act upon said work. A Government commission was dispatched to examine the work. They report to the effect that the depth and width of the channel required by the act have been obtained; that the jetties and auxiliary works contemplated by the act are completed in permanent, substantial form, and that Capt. Eads is entitled to the $500,000. This report was considered in Cabinet meeting recently, and the President authorized the Secretary of War to draw the proper warrant for the money.

Brandy and a Big Rattlesnake.

James Mitchell, Fred Bivins, Johnnie Woodward of Butler, went out squirrel hunting last Saturday. Mr. Mitchell got into a rattlesnake's nest, and was bitten four times before he could extricate himself. There was a flask of brandy in the party, and after drinking the contents he says he felt no inconvenience from it. Mr. Woodward, while attempting to shoot the snake, accidentally shot Mr. Bivins in the left arm just below the elbow. The snake was killed, and measured fifteen feet, with twenty-one rattles and a button.—*Butler (Ga.) Herald.*

THE bank of Bartlett & Smith, in Columbus, Ohio, went to pieces last spring, and the cause was a mystery. Now one member of the firm sues the proprietors of four gambling establishments to recover about $100,000. He says that the teller, the cashier and his partner gambled away the bank's money.

Honor in His Own Land.

Says Comley in his recently-issued work, The History of New York State, "The day has passed when the benefactors of humanity were allowed to live in ignominious poverty—their sacrifices, their labors, unrecompensed. To-day, the benefactors of the people—the men who devote their lives and energies to the interests of humanity—these are the men whom the world delights to honor, and whom it rewards with princely fortunes. As an earnest worker for the welfare of his fellow-men, Dr. R. V. Pierce has won their warmest sympathy and esteem. While seeking to be their servant only, he has become a prince among them. Yet the immense fortune lavished upon him by a generous people he hoards not, but invests in the erection and establishment of institutions directly contributive to the public good, the people thus realizing, in their liberal patronage, a new meaning of that beautiful Oriental custom of casting bread upon the waters. Noted in both public and private life for his unswerving integrity and all those sterling virtues that ennoble manhood, Dr. Pierce ranks high among those few men, whose names the Empire State is justly proud to inscribe upon her roll of honor. Ambitious, yet moved by an ambition strictly amenable to the most discriminating and well-balanced judgment, his future career promises to be one of unparalleled activity and usefulness, ably supplementing the work he has already accomplished, by a life at once noble in effort, enviable in its grand results." While Dr. Pierce's genius and energy have won for him so enviable a position on the records of nation, having been elected Senator by an overwhelming majority, his justly celebrated Household Remedies have gained for him a yet more desirable place in the hearts of a grateful people. His Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription have brought health and happiness to ten thousand households.

Remarkable Success.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national; and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of THE LEDGER scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of THE LEDGER is only $1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Happy Influence of a Great Specific.

For the preservation or recovery of health and strength, the diet should be wholesome and nutritious. When it happens that the alimentary processes are disturbed by improper or half-masticated food, the best remedy for the evil results of abusing the digestive organs is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most agreeable, prompt and gentle remedy for dyspepsia, and for the bilious and evacuative irregularities which result from it. The liver and bowels, in common with the stomach, experience its beneficent influences. The refuse of the system is carried off through its natural outlet, a healthy flow and secretion of the bile is promoted, and a powerful impetus is given to assimilation in consequence of its use. It healthfully stimulates the bladder and kidneys when they are inactive, and by its tonic and regulating action fortifies the system against malaria.

HEART Disease, by its insidious workings, has brought many persons to an untimely grave. The valves and various parts of the Heart are very tender and easily disarranged, which in time will become settled Heart Disease, for the relief and cure of which we offer you Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation long and favorably known in New Hampshire, where the Doctor practiced as a regular physician. It is not a cureall, but is a medicine which goes straight to its work.

The HEART REGULATOR will assist the action of the Heart, and its continued use will afford a permanent cure. Send for a pamphlet, containing a full description of its merits, to FRANK E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H. For sale at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Get the Genuine

The genuine DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is sold only in cans. Always refuse it if offered loose or in bulk. It is the practice of many grocers and dealers to keep cheap Baking or Yeast Powder loose, and sell it for any brand that is called for. We, therefore, caution purchasers to see that they get it only in cans, under the Label and Trade Mark of the Manufacturers, DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York.

THE constantly-increasing sale of BURNETT'S COLOGNE confirms the opinion of the best judges that it is equal, if not superior, to any, domestic or foreign. It also received the highest award at the Centennial Exposition.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION, ETC."—Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will positively prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls, besides constantly improving them in appearance and in value.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

CAUTION.—We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs, and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Forty years of success is sufficient evidence of the value of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as a cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat. It contains no opium; is pleasant to the taste.

For sale by all Druggists.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c., &c.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. *It will cure all Diseases caused by* Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; *Sour Stomach;* Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; *Debility, Low Spirits,* a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend, as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.—LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1,625 MASTER STREET, ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

How, When, Where,
TO GET A FARM.
Send for our Catalogues.
A. H. WYMAN & CO.,
206 South Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 500 fine historical engravings and 1,120 pages, and sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.

TERMS:—Postage Prepaid:—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.

The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.

All letters should be sent to
HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

Gold Mines and Lands Coal

GOLD	MINES AND LANDS	COAL
SILVER	SOLD.	OIL
LEAD	COMPANIES ORGANIZED.	STONE
IRON	MINING AGENCY,	COPPER
MARBLE	206 S. SEVENTH STREET,	LIME
COAL	PHILADELPHIA.	MICA
MARL	A. H. WYMAN & CO.	GYPSUM

AGENTS WANTED!! A thrilling history of the war with CRAZY HORSE and SITTING BULL LIFE and DEATH of CUSTER, with full account of his last battle, RENO'S battles of the Big Horn, and TERRY'S march to his rescue; MOUNTAIN ADVENTURES, and perils of FRONTIER LIFE. 500 pages of wonderful romance and deep interest. Finely illustrated, and sells at sight. Buyers are pleased. AGENTS MAKE MONEY. For extraordinary terms, address COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Hartford, Ct.

Agents also wanted for a standard work of 1,000 pages. A copy to canvass with sent, prepaid, for $1.50.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.

KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.

RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.

Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each. White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each. Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each. Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

LOVERING'S NEW MILLION DOLLAR
BOOK SALE.

The Grandest Book Sale the World ever saw. $250,000 in Presents to the buyers. Your choice of A Million Splendid Books for One Dollar Each, and an Elegant Present with every Book, including Pianos, Gold and Silver Watches, and other Elegant Articles, all free. If you want a Piano or Watch free, send for "Catalogue" of sale. Address
A. W. LOVERING,
399 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, &c.
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET. Everyone a Musician.
THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Phila'a, Pa.

WANTED SALESMEN for wholesale house. Liberal salary; traveling expenses paid. Address R. & Co., box 1364, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER,

Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Builders' Hardware, Building Paper, Metallic Center-Pieces, Farm Pumps and Pipe, Paints, Oils, Salt, School Desks and Furniture at Manufacturers' Wholesale Cash Prices. Descriptive Catalogues for 1878 sent free to any address. Estimates on Bills promptly made. The only Wholesale House in Chicago dealing direct with Farmers and Builders at Strictly Wholesale Cash Prices. Established in 1857. Address GEORGE WOODLEY, 242 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. Wholesale Lumber, Building Material & Farm Supplies.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

A. L. L. [illegible] 16 column eight page Monthly for young and old. [illegible]

No amateur paper; established three years. P.O. stamps taken. Sample copy of paper, with best premium list ever offered, for 3 cents. Address
THE YOUNG FOLKS WORLD,
13 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

PULMONA IS A SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!

READ THIS STATEMENT FROM A PATIENT. From T. J. Carson, College Hill, Cincinnati: "I was in the last stage of CONSUMPTION. In ten days after taking PULMONA my CHILLS, NIGHT SWEATS and FEVER decreased, and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well covered with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me."

PULMONA may be ordered through any Dealer in Medicines. Circulars, containing particulars of MANY CASES successfully treated, sent free. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. [illegible] samples worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. (Established [illegible].)

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

POND'S
EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE. Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract in pamphlet form, sent free on application to
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Safety Inkstand Free.—Don't spill, spoil pens or soil fingers. Write American Book Exchange, N.Y.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent [illegible], Cincinnati, O.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ills.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. The best reduced to $1. Circulars free. Address Box 788, New York.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Papers free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S [illegible] are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. [illegible] Bristol, Ct.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

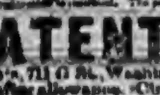

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS., Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D.C. Established in 1865. Fees after allowance. Full instructions, etc., sent free.

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press $8.50. A new line of ROTARY POWER & Self-Inking Presses. Send 3 stamps for catalogue to W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

SWINDLERS All devices resorted to by bogus ADVERTISERS for defrauding the public EXPOSED. WANTED DETECTIVES and to report crime; will pay liberal; position permanent; terms and specimen copy of paper sent for nine cents. Address, Publishers American Criminal Gazetteer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,
Desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS. An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. H. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $4.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY POST
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

32 columns of Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellany and Market Reports. One copy 1 year, postage paid, 75c. Same terms to Agents as last year. Address THE POST,
88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicine.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so curved in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type or figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

O. N. U. No. 2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 24, 1878.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SENATOR VOORHEES' GREAT SPEECH.

The Scene During its Delivery.

DEAR COURIER.—It was my great good fortune to be in the Senate Chamber during the delivery of the most eloquent speech of our distinguished statesman, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, on the 10th inst. Long before the hour of assembling, the galleries were crowded, for it was known that the greatest living orator would make his presentment of the cause of the people to the Senate that day. I obtained a place on the floor within a few yards of the Senator, where I could hear and see everything. From the time the Senate assembled until the hour when Mr. Voorhees took the floor, the lobbies and cloak rooms and every vacant space back of the Senators' seats were filled with members of the House and visitors, until there was not even standing room or a passage-way for the pages. At last one o'clock came, and as the Vice President announced that the morning hour had expired, Stanley Mathews arose, and there was a murmur of disappointment in the galleries. They had come to hear the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," but Mr. Mathews soon relieved them by giving way in laying his resolution over informally.

The Mr. Voorhees arose, perfectly calm and self-possessed. A hush fell upon the whole assemblage, and every eye was centered upon his commanding figure. The grave and learned Senators settled themselves in their seats, and turning so as to face the speaker, prepared to listen attentively. All but Conkling. He picked up a pen and commenced to write, apparently very busily engaged, but something in the speakers voice drew his attention, and he would stop and listen a moment or two and then to his writing again. He kept this up for perhaps fifteen minutes but the interruption became so frequent that he soon abandoned the pen, and turning full upon the orator gave his undivided attention until its close. In a clear, sound, full, resonant tone, Mr. Voorhees' first words fell upon the audience. Though hampered by manuscript, and having for his theme one of those dry, prosy subjects which fall to the lot of a deliberative body, he held that vast audience almost spell-bound, through the magnetism of his voice and matchless eloquence of his words. For two hours and ten minutes not a body moved, nor a muscle relaxed, in the intense interest to catch the impassioned tones. Even the bankers and aristocrats, who had poured into the lobbies, where the poor man dared not enter, gave the strictest attention. Ladies, whose costly dresses and sparkling jewels shown resplendent, gave ear to that persuasive voice as to the relation of a love story, and the less favored hung breathless on his words. Men of toil, with which a portion of the gallery was filled, heard the champion of their rights with beating hearts, and from all directions came a responsive thrill to the clear and forcible expose of the wrongs of the people. Clothed in most beautiful language, the legislation of the last sixteen years in the interest of the rich was shown up, and condemned. The schemes for the enrichment of the bond class were laid bare, and the wrongs inflicted upon the farmer and the laborer, which are now crushing out all hope, all ambition, were portrayed in telling tones.

It is impossible to describe the effect which his closing words produced. I give them in full as follows:

First.—Those for whom I speak demand the restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plentiful for their wants, and that it be made full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during eighty-one years of American history.

Second.—They demand the repeal, unconditionally, of the act of January 14, 1875, compelling a resumption of specie payments in January, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness and degradation, in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

Third.—They demand that the national banking system be removed, and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people, without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it. And they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States.

Fourth.—They demand that the currency authorized and circulated on the authority of the government shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold, or more likely at a premium over it.

Fifth.—They demand that hereafter the financial policy of the government be framed permanently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation as in the past, and that their prosperity and not the mere growth of incomes to retire capitalists shall be the primary duty of the government.

In my judgment, sir, these demands are just and moderate. I implore Senators not to suppose that they can be disregarded with safety. If they are rejected now they will be renewed hereafter with still greater determination and perhaps with others added. I plead for the financial credit of the government. It rests on the popular will alone, and that will can no longer be defied or menaced with impunity. The people are sovereign, and they can bind and they can loose. If the money power is advised with wisdom it will stop and retrace its steps. It confronts a power now mightier than itself—a free people at the ballot box, influenced and united by a sense of injustice and oppression. If, however, it is joined to its golden idol; if its heart is hardened and its neck stiffened by its vast possessions; if the burning lust of avarice have made it deaf to the voice of reason and blind to all human experience it will push on in its career until it works its own destruction; for sooner or later the people, irresponsive of party names, will unite in their own defense and establish justice.

Sir, I have no word of menace to utter on this floor, but in behalf of every laborer and every owner of the soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony and the fire of liberty will blaze forth again as they did one hundred years ago in defense of the national rights of man. (Applause in the galleries.) May the wisdom of our fathers and the benignity of our God avert such an issue; but if it shall come, if infatuation has seized our councils, the result will only add one instance to the long catalogue of human crime and folly, where avarice like ambition overleaps itself and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions, loses its own (Great applause in the galleries.)

It was impossible to check the applause that burst out just before he uttered his last sentence. The President rapped with his gavel, and all knew that it was a breach of decorum, yet it burst forth, in one general irresistable response in obedience to a prompting that ignored time, place and authority in its flattering appreciation of a noble effort.

At the close of the speech everybody rushed towards Voorhees, and for a minute he was enclosed on all sides by admiring friends, among whom were Senators, Members, Governors, Generals down to the bony-handed laborer, all receiving the same attention, the same recognitions, from the polite Senator. I happened to be standing near the President's desk near which Mr. Voorhees was standing when Judge Thurman came up and said: "Why, Senator, you must have your steel gaffs on to-day." A moment after in came General Crittenden followed by a crowd of ladies, among them the aged mother of Mr. Voorhees, who received the first kiss of her gallant son. The flattering attention bestowed, the hearty friendship extended and the high appreciation shown to Indiana's distinguished favorite, place him at the head of that small but determined column now struggling against the money power to right the wrongs of the people.

Washington is unusually dull this winter, even with Congress in session. The social world is at a stand still, and parties, balls, receptions, &c., occur very rarely, and with less show and pomp than heretofore. The city is over run with tramps, beggars, and a large number of the unemployed. One can scarcely go ten rods at any hour of the day without being appealed to for a pittance with which to buy something to eat. Hundreds remain there who once were in the governments employ and still clinging to the hope that they will be reinstated in their positions. There are now about one hundred females on the rolls as employees, who have nothing to do and must soon be discharged, to increase the fearful tide of want and destitution that hovers in and around the city. The rich and mighty feel the chilling effect of its presence, and dare not spend thousands on banquets and suppers, while the contrast with the poor suffering class without is so great. So that this and the dull, distressed condition of business prevents an inauguration of the gaities common to the Capitol. In a conversation with Mr. Baker, he informed me that there would likely be an attempt to reduce the tax on liquors and tobacco. The south and west would no doubt vote for it to a great extent. He stated that the revenues now were scarcely sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, and that the committee on appropriations, of which he is a member, had determined to maintain the same rigid economy as in last Congress. The reduction of the tax would largely decrease the revenues and the tax on other articles, perhaps the necessities of life, would have to be increased to meet current expenses. It is, to be hoped that this will not be done.

The active, light-hearted Mrs. Gen. Gaines is back again from New Orleans and is stopping at the Metropolitan. Her clear, ringing laugh can be heard in the parlors, and her bright eyes and golden hair as she flits by on the avenue are not all the attractions of the little woman. She has a warm sympathetic heart, and often expresses her feelings at the distress of the poor with tears in her eyes. She fires up with true indignation at the wrongful legislation that has brought oppression to the people. She is not in possession of her property in New Orleans, but has fair hopes to realize the great object of her life in a short time.

While at Pittsburg, on our way to this city, we enjoyed the hospitalities of our genial friend, Col. Wm. Holmes and his amiable, accomplished family of East Liberty. The Colonel is the principal live stock dealer in that city, where thousands are received and shipped every day. We made a pleasant inspection of the yards, under the guidance of that prince of good fellows J. B. Aveline, Esq., formerly of Fort Wayne, now connected with the firm. In our ramble we noticed one lot of cattle, about one hundred, which averaged 1700 pounds each. The yards are the most extensive and best arranged in the country and a walk through them presents a novel sight. We are obliged to Mr. Holmes, Jr., for his friendly courtesies.

TOM.

THE NEW YORK STORE,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rodgers, Puck and Lewis are plaintiffs, and John E. Freeburn is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, 228.19, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventy-two, in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.
Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Free by mail, to any address, sealed.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Griswold is plaintiff and David Floyd et ux. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents $459.78, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Described as follows to-wit: The first five acres off the west side of the south half of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20).

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Anthony E. Swinford is plaintiff, and John Trench is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, $604.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing twenty-two feet, 22, north of south east corner of lot number ninety-seven, 97, in the original plat to the town of Auburn, thence north twenty-two feet, 22, thence east eighty feet, 80, thence south twenty-two feet, 22, thence west to the place of begining in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Egnew is plaintiff, and William Stough et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ninety dollars and fifteen cents, $590,15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

As the undivided one half of lots number twenty 20, and twenty-one 21, twenty-two, 22, twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, and thirty-two 32, in Buforth's addition to the town of Butler, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William L. Pettit is plaintiff and Geo. Wilmot and Lucinda H. Wilmot are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

South half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, 22, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing eighty acres, 80, more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and Samuel H. Hughes is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fourteen cents, $377.14, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, deputy.
Young & Ralston, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein three different executions. 1, J. S. Parratt, 2, Wm. Carpenter, 3, Mary Firestone, are plaintiffs, and David Fay, David Fay, and A. F. Pinchin and David Fay are defendants requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars, $460, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided four fifths, of the south east quarter, of the south west quarter, and thirty-seven 37, acres, off the west side of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, and Bope, Baxter & Plum, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $8.50

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,
H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.
October 31.—6m coll.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visit as the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein George Ensley is plaintiff and Robert Zacher et ux are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars, and thirty cents, $142.30, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two [72] in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, atty's for pltff.
Jan. 9th 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas H. Sprott, Trustee, is plaintiff, and Andrew J. Little is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty-five dollars $35.00, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Situated in DeKalb county, Ind., to-wit: One and one-half feet front by eighty (80) feet deep adjoining the south half of lot No. ninety-three (93) all in the original plat of the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.
Penfield & Emanuel, Atty's for plaintiff
Auburn, Ind. Jan. 9th 1878 Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. Hounstout is plaintiff, and Jacob Rook et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, $210,50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

A strip of land thirty feet, 30, in width east and west running the entire length off of west end of lot number sixty-eight, 68, in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and L. S. Goodwin et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-five cents, ($356.85), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Being a part of south east quarter of section four, 4, township thirty-four, 34 north of range thirteen, 13, east, commencing in the centre of a road running parallel with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at a stake being the north east corner of William Penilton's lot sold by Henry Zerkle to said William Penilton, thence east along the centre of said road seventy-six [76] links thence south two 2 chains and thirty-four 34 links thence west one, 1, chain and seven, 7, links, thence north one, 1, chain and thirty-four, 34, links, thence east thirty, 30, links, thence north one, 1, chain to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $9.50

—When a man, who has heretofore scarcely deigned to notice you, grasps you by the hand, shakes it cordially, inquires after your health and that of the whole family, take out your little book and write him down—a candidate.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al are plaintiffs, and Albert Widney is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and sixty cents, $309.60 with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North east quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and John T. Haykes et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents, $388,50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-one, 21, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing forty acres, 40, more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride Morlan & Leas Atty's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan, 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jonathan Clutter is plaintiff, and Geo. W. Clutter et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-six cents $2655.66, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North half of the south east quarter of section five, 5, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, containing seventy-five, 75, acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 6th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

AUBURN FRUIT HOUSE.

PHILIP BASHELIER

Having purchased the large grocery stock of B. TRENTMAN, of Fort Wayne, is now ready to supply the trade with

Groceries,
Provisions,
Fruits,
Crockery, &c.

At the lowest prices. Store in Odd Fellows' building, North of Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Highest price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO.,
129 East 28th St. N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Do You Call This a Church.

My soul is in fetters here, its wings are earth-clipped. Things are all too fine; nobody can come in at the door, whose hat and coat and bonnet are not fashionably cut. "Fortune may favor fools, but that's a poor reason why you should make a fool of yourself. One set of Friuch China dinner ware for $66.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the names of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea sets $25 to 100. water set, $13 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—The Supreme Court has recently decided that incorporated towns are liable to be held for damages by persons receiving injuries from defective side walks, crossings, bridges or from open cellars, cisterns, &c., but that the town may have recourse upon the person or persons who are responsible for keeping in repair such side-walk, or who leave open areas in which the party was injured.

—The monument that is to be placed over the grave of Andrew Jackson has been received from the east It is an arch spanning both the grave of Johnson and that of his wife, and will soon be placed in position. From its place on the hillside it will be clearly visible for miles. In connection with this it is stated that three presidents are buried in Tennessee—Jackson, Polk and Johnson.

—A new counterfeit five-dollar note on the First National Bank of Hanover, Penn., has made its appearance. The paper is thin and color dark. Bank number 187, date February 20, 1864, and bearing the signature of F. E. Soinner and L. E. Chittenden. It is printed from same plate as the First National Bank of Tamqua, Penn., which made its appearance about September 20th, 1877.

For Sale or Rent.

The St. Nicholas, one of the best, neatest arranged and most popular saloons in the city, will be sold or rented very cheap. The proprietor contemplating a trip to Oregon, will sell or rent his entire stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., at a bargain. Also all the necessary furniture to complete a first-class establishment of this kind. Any one desirous of purchasing this stock should call immediately at the St. Nicholas, on Seventh street.

J. E. Beugnot.

Editor Courier.—As the tax-payers in De Kalb county are more or less interested in the management of the County Asylum, for the poor, and have a right to know what is being done there to make the institution self-sustaining, we make the following exhibit of the amount of grain, &c., produced upon the county farm for 1877, as shown by the report of Jonathan Rummell, Sup't. Co. Asylum, as made by him to the County Commissioners: Wheat, 330 bus.; oats, 410 bus.; corn, 4,000 bus; buckwheat, 54 bus.; beans, 42 bus.; potatoes, 400 bus.; cabbage, 4,600 heads onions, 25 bus.; beets, 44 bus.; rutabagas, 50 bus.; wool, 120 pounds. In addition to this there has been raised all the vegetables used by the inmates. Of stock on the farm at the present time there are: Horses, 4 head; Mules, 2 head; milch cows, 9 head; young cattle, 11 head; bulls, 1 head; sheep, 15 head; hogs, 20 head; number pounds pork killed during the year, 3,550; number pounds of beef, 2,174; number of inmates at the present time, 34.

Com. D.

Death of Mrs Long.

It was just week before last that we announced the death of an old and respected citizen, Mr. M. Long, Sr, and now we are called upon to do the same office. for his faithful alley and consort, Mrs. C. J. Long, who died on the 17th inst, in the 67th year of her age.

Mrs. Long was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in early life under the guidance of a christian mother, connected with the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Long grew up from a little girl as a member of the M. E. church, and for over half a century she had steadily followed the religious course, and faithfully discharged the duties of an earnest christian. The trials of her life developed that true christian spirit, and an exalted fidility and devotion seldom found in her sex. For years she patiently wrought and prayed for the redemption of her husband from dissipation, and spurned the advice, always so readily tendered, to abandon him to his fate. That was not the kind of christianity she had learned, when a little girl, from the Good Book. Her warm loving heart was a stranger to such ephemeral devotion. With a fixed purpose to do her duty, she clung to him until victory came—smiling, peaceful, happy, triumph, greater than that of Kings with conquering armies. Thus passes away one of the amiable and beautiful characters, that can be developed from the human family. Let her pure, devoted life long remain an example that others may be blessed and a good influence wrought upon society.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

Local Briefs Gathered Together For the Readers of the Courier.

—Cisterns are low.

—Where is Oiler's dog?

—Give us some amusement.

—We use everybody alike.

—Whooping cough in town.

—Spring elections pretty soon.

—What is a man without friends?

—The bowling alley has "shut down."

—Ask Billy Edgerton how that glove fit.

—The cisterns at the jail have gone dry.

—F. E. Davenport has erected new signs.

—The winter is certainly a conundrum.

—There are no more night mails on the B. & O.

—The western fever has seized some of our lads.

—Boys under 21 are now refused cider. Right.

—D. D. Snyder and wife will try housekeeping.

—Mich Houston put up a quantity of ice last week.

—Hook & Ladder company meeting Monday night.

—Hank Beecher is getting weak with New York society.

—There is talk of two more barber shops locating here.

—Noble county has one penitentiary bird this term of Court.

—The Song of the widow—"What is home without another?"

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for hard ware, stoves and tinware 4t.

—Jeff Myers was in town Monday, shaking here and there.

—Nelson Shook, at Corunna, had his leg broken Saturday night.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for iron, steele and horse shoes. 4t

—They are still protracting their efforts at the M. E. church.

—Mrs. H. E. Little, of Corunna, was here on a visit last Saturday.

—Ab. Dawson's youngest child is lying very sick at this time.

—There was a good business transacted in town last Saturday.

—Mr. John Roskoff has started a barber shop in the Cool building.

—There were no services at the M. E church last Saturday evening.

—A number of Kendallville citizens started for the west last week.

—A number of boys want a temperance revival. Can they have it.

—Maggie Blair and Mrs Dilis, of Butler, have opened a millinery store.

—Our Presbyterian friends are talking of protracting their meetings.

—The order at the M. E. church is unusually commendable this winter.

—An eleven pound girl baby at the residence of Mr. Penfield, yesterday.

—Singing every Sunday afternoon at the M. E. and Presbyterian churches.

—The wood market was over run Saturday, selling for 50 cents a load.

—The boss place to buy clothing, hats and caps is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—There is some talk of Hopnix paying the balance of his fine and walk from jail.

—The Stamet's Hotel located south of the city, will be moved up town in a short time.

—Elder Ward has purchased several town lots, and will probably build on some of them.

—Some one broke one of the front windows in Mr. Basheller's Fruit Store Sunday night.

—Geo. Patterson and family have removed down the Eel River Road. Geo. will buy lumber

—A fire was discovered in the McQuiston building last Tuesday forenoon. No damage as yet.

—Mr. Strodel one of the oldest beer slingers in Fort Wayne, committed suicide last Saturday.

—Isaac Bachtel, of Corunna, and Mr. Silvers, of this place, we learn, have exchanged mill property.

—Mr. Kirkpatrick's sons, of Corunna, were in town Saturday last, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kline.

—Some of our correspondents will forget and write on both sides of the paper. Don't do it.

—The Bryan Argus, one of the live papers of Ohio, gives a history of its town, in its last edition.

—The Detroit, Eel River and Illinois R. R. is now called the Eel River Road—owing to recent changes.

—The Turko-Russian war is about ended, and Turkey has been terribly humiliated and made desolate.

—Alex. Britton, well known among the citizens here, is gradually dying with consumption in Illinois.

—Calvin Beard, of Cedarville, was in the city Friday last, in attendance to the funeral of Mrs. Long, Sr.

—Geo. Lanning and New York Store dissolved last Saturday. He is now with his father in Easley's block.

—Miss A. O. Bodine and mother, of Plymouth, Ohio, are the guests of her relatives, Mrs. Bodine, of this place.

—We are informed that every thing that happens—to the boys—appears in Courier. That's what we are here for.

Written to the Bars.

Lady Gibson, of Newville is in jail charged with stealing wheat. This is the second time Lady has been arrested for theft. The first time he was acquitted, and the result of this arrest has not yet come.

—Germ Brown, of the Steuben Republican, gave the editors of this district away under the head of "Notes of the War." The first time we meet you, sweet Germ, we intend to baste you with a stuffed club.

—If business men were favored with better success in collecting outstanding accounts, they could help themselves pretty well. Slow collections cause them a great deal of annoyance and embarrassment.

—Treasurer Gonser lost a little girl about six months old, Tuesday morning. Soon after its death Mrs. Gonser was stricken with paralysis, on the right side, and rendered unconscious. She lies in a very critical condition.

—Down in the vicinity of Union county, Ohio, some animal, which goes about like a roaring lion, devouring sheep and pigs, has raised the hair on the whole community. It lately attacked a man and broke his leg.

—Five persons have joined the M. E. church by letter and one by probation, since the protracted meetings began. Two men baptized and received into full membership by the pastor last Friday evening.

—The Turkish war has undoubtedly given to the wheat growers of this country twenty-five cents per bushel upon their crops, to those who have sold. This illustrates the old adage, that an ill will blow somebody some good.

—We are glad to state that we were mistaken last week in the article that there was no sawmill in the city. The one at the south part of town, owned and conducted by Mr. Mitchel, is under full blast, and will continue so for the accommodation of our farmers.

—Mr. Hayes says that his overwhelming defeat in Ohio is not at all due to his administration, but to the greenback movement. "It wasn't the liquor in the punch," says the man with a head ache next morning. "It was that confounded lemon peel that fixed me."

—The Richland Township Sunday School Worker's Institute will hold its next meeting in the Lutheran church, at Sedan, on the first Monday in February, at 1:30 p. m. All Sunday School Workers are cordially invited to attend.

P. Graham, Sec'y.

—If Hayes had in time learned the lesson that honesty is the best policy, he would not now be learning the bitter one, that a Fraudulent President who seeks to conciliate favor by abandoning the principles of his party is doomed to defeat.

—Hon. O. Bird of Fort Wayne died last, Monday, after a short illness. Mr. Bird represented that county in the Senate and was always assigned a prominent influential position in all matters, whether political, social, or of a business character. One by one the Old Guard retires.

—An exchange truthfully remarks that it is easier to raise a hundred dollars for the purpose of a gold watch to be presented to somebody who does not need it, than it is to collect the same amount for some poor man, from the same persons who owe him the money.

—When a man drives through two or three good towns to get to James Anderson's shop in Auburn, to have horse shoeing done, there must be something in it. This was done Friday last by a gentleman living west of Angola. We can't blame him as Jim. is one of the best workmen in the state.

—In the olden time cheek was called a moral courage. There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of a man as good, solid cheek. It is more valuable than wealth and influence. With plenty of it you can beat a bob-tailed flush and sometimes scoop the man who holds four aces.

—Petit Jurors—The following persons have been drawn as Petit Jurors, for the February term of Court:

S. Crocker,
Lewis Spangler,
Thomas Nelson,
Joseph Weller,
John Gaff,
Daniel Boardman,
Alex. Provines,
Jesse Mountz,
John Bell,
Otis S. Blood,
William Dirrim,
George Clark.

—At the causus last Thursday night Hon. George H. Pendleton, was nominated for United States Senator on the third ballot, having received four more votes on the ballot than was necessary for a choice. The selection of Mr. Pendleton is eminently satisfactory to the Democracy of Ohio He represents the Ohio idea of finance fully, and has the ability to maintain it in the Senate.

—We have an industrious carpenter in Butler who has worked all of the time since last spring and he declares that he has only received $1.50 in money for work during the whole of that time.—Butler Record.

And the same paper says, the other week: "If we had men in this town who could not pay their employes, we'd drum them out of town. "Savior hide us, &c."

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for your axes and cross cut saws. They are warranted. 4t

—The Venius 2 button kid glove warranted, for $1.00 at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Garrett advertises for grain and then does not buy it, according to the Herald.

—Julius Young, of Edgerton, Ohio, was in the city Friday and Saturday of last week.

—A young man by the name of Chas. Antwerp was buried in the cemetery last Friday.

—The merry jingle of the sleigh bells have not yet been heard at Auburn this winter.

—We want it distinctly understood that no boys are allowed in this office except on business.

—The Democrats of Allen county elect their delegates to the State Convention February 9th.

—The average small boy makes himself scarce on first sight of the marshal, since the "belling."

—A stock company is in the process of organizing, at Logansport, to light that city with kerosene.

—Parlor and heating stoves at cost for the next 30 days, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store. 4t.

—Shooting matches are still the rage. We learn that Mr. Stimely, west of town, gave one last Saturday.

—The last quarterly meetings, for this year, will be held at the M. E. church next Saturday and Sunday.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the best fine cut tobacco, and also the best 5 cent cigars you can get in town

—We are in receipt of an invitation to attend a masquerade ball at Angola, this evening. Thanks Gentlemen.

—Too much Saturday night "disturbance" was the cause of one young gent wearing mourning on his nose.

—A detectives agency has been established at Fort Wayne. Capt. A. P. Kyle will be at the head of the business

—Auburn is making an attempt to organize a brass band. That is right. Every town should have an organization of this kind.—Syracuse Gazette.

—The hog, grain and hay markets have been very active here the past few days. But a slight advance in prices.

—The Neoteric Club gave another hop Tuesday evening last, which was hugely enjoyed by those participating in the sport.

—It is doubtful whether the oldest inhabitant ever saw as rank growing wheat crop, at this time of the year, in this county before.

—Several hams belonging to Doctor Ford, in Houston,s smoke-house, were stolen a few nights ago. Look out for sneak thieves.

—Mortgage is a Latin word, and means "death grip." This is worth thinking of when one wants to get hold of your house.

—Everyone blames Beecher for thinking there is no hell. He has a good right to think so, fellow hearers. Reflect upon his record.

—Mrs. D. D. Moody and Mr. Wm. Ensley were baptised and taken into full membership at the M. E. church, last Friday evening.

—A lantern is a handy thing to have along with you, but you had better turn it down when you kiss a girl swinging on the gate.

Query: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?" dec. 27.1y

—A girl-baby with three arms has been born in Michigan. This looks as though holding hair pins in the mouth might yet go out of fashion.

—Rev. Mr. Ervin delivered a sermon especially for the young folks, at the M. E. church, last Sabbath evening, which had good effect.

—When shall we have Mace Long here to deliver a temperance speech? If there are any temperance people in this town let them come forward.

—Several communications are unavoidably crowded out this week, owing to want of space, and the late hour at which they were received.

—The best is the cheapest. Dr. Bull's Baby syrup is acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable medicine for babies. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—For coughs and colds take Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to you friend and neighbor. Price only 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

—"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Such friend is Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for coughs, colds, &c. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, and may save many a doctor bill. Sold in every drug store.

—A freight conductor has just received a verdict of $5,000, from the B. & O. rail road company in Fredrick Maryland, for injuries recived upon the road.

St. Joe. Gossip.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty is visiting friends at Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Mrs. Geo. Johnston and son, have gone east, visiting her father and mother.

—Mrs. J. B. Moore is visiting friends at Whitehome, Ohio.

—E. J. Hoffman, B. & O. conductor, is in town at Mr. Van Hyde's.

—Through the courtesy of A. S. Van Hyed, the passenger room at the station is kept open nights for passengers.

—An effort is being made by the citizens of this place to have the overhead bridge across the R. R. torn down, and the embankment taken away.

—In a game of base ball played by the Hoisington and Coburn town schools on Saturday, the first named came off victorious—they always do.

—The cross roads itemizer of this place for the Republican, should gather sooner, as some of his items were at least a month old. Wake up cross roads X.

—John Engle having a sore foot undertook to drive two cows home on Saturday, with what success Cross Roads can tell better than Rustic.

—Van says Jake should keep his horses out of the highway where the ladies go out carriage riding, as some people have horses high toned, and do not like to be bothered.

—Kit don't like to go unless someone pushes on the lines. Don't go too far ladies, or there is a chance that you will not get back the same day.

—Uncle Ed. is still buying hogs for Mr. Shilling. Three cars to be loaded Tuesday.

—Henry Robertson, Jerry Andrews and Cyrus Walters, were all in town with $4.00 hogs, selling at $3.50. Don't get discouraged gents., its always darkest just before day.

—We learn that Mr. Jenkens has gone out of the stock business, his first adventure not proving very profitable. We thought Uncle John had more sand.

Rustic.

Spencerville Items.

—The roads are getting better about town.

—Business dull since '77.

—The grist mill belonging to the Zimmerman estate was sold to Murray Bros. for $9,500.

—John Provines has a pet coon that attracts considerable attention among the boys.

—A gentleman from Hicksville was in town Friday last, looking up a location for a tin shop.

—The entertainment the band boys gave at Newville, was not very largely attended.

—A surprise party was held at the residence of Rev. Thos. Lancaster, at which handsome presents were made, amounting to about $20.

King's Corners.

—Weather fair and roads muddy.

—Grand game of base ball at H. Saylor's last Saturday, between Sweepstakes and Mud Legs. Sweep Stakes 23, Mud Legs 20.

—B. F. Hoyt is doing a business at blacksmithing.

—Singing school at Orangeville every Saturday evening. They talk of getting new books.

—Spelling at St. Joe Thursday evening.

—The boys from Spencerville had rather weak joints to play snap with the girls.

Bummer.

—We have received the first number of the National Reporter, published at Washington. It assumes the form of a journal only to avail itself of newspaper rates of postage.

—We are always pleased to recommend a good article. Dr. Bull's cough syrup never fails to cure a cough or cold in short time. The price is 25c. Sold by F. E. Davenport

—At a "belling" in the lower part of town, last Thursday night, we learn there was considerable damage done, for which some of the boys may have to "put-up"—in the county jail.

—Some people are so given to lying that they frequently get themselves in to a very embarrassing predicament without deriving the slightest benefit. Lying is not only a wicked but also a very foolish practice.

—Dandelion flowers were plucked on Christmas, in Washington township, so Mr. Lise informs us. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of the like.—Ligonier Banner.

—Married,—On Thursday eve, Jan. 18th, 1878, by Rev. P. Rhul. Mr. Michael Lumm, to Miss Elizabeth Hike, all of Auburn.

—The Catholic denomination at Avilla propose holding a grand fair in their new church building, commencing on the 25th of February and continuing through the week.

—All persons indebted to J. E. Beugnot by book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to call at his saloon and settle immediately, as he is desirous of closing up his business.

—Mr. Reesch's little boy, who took a "walk-off" last week, was found two and a half miles east of Avilla, and returned to his home by Mr. John Schmenk.

—Schaab, Beughot & Co's. is the place to buy your groceries. Coffee A Sugar, 10½c.; Coffee C Sugar, 9½c.; Choice dried peaches, 8½c.; Best Rio Coffee, 25c.; 6 bars of Buffalo soap, for 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John M. Coombs et al are plaintiffs, and Lewis Burgett and John E. Freeburn are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-five cents, $440.55, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of De Kalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots fifty-nine, 59, and sixty, 60 in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Best & McClellan, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alra Knight is plaintiff, and John E. Freeburn, Lewis C. Burgett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, $175.55, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and fifty-three, 253, in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interests and costs I will at the same time and place, at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam P. Foltz and John F. Cannon are plaintiff, and Jared Eaton is defendant. requiring me to make the sum of forty-five dollars and five cents. $45.05, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north half of the north half of lot number ninety-three, 93, in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much there of as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Auburn Building Loan & Saving Association is plaintiff, and Enos Kuhlman and Amand L. Kuhlman are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars, $1060, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half ½ of town lot number one hundred and forty seven, 147, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. StCLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. D. Gross Deputy.

Plum, Moody & Peterson Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Railroad fare to Ft. Wayne

FREE!

A Splendid Scheme.

For particulars enquire of your Station Agent.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co., of New York, one of the largest houses in the patent medicine business, have suspended payment. The firm has been reputed worth over $500,000, but much of this was in patent-medicine rights......A heavy storm and gale occurred last week on the coast of Maine, doing much damage. At Camden trees and fences were prostrated, barns blown down and houses unroofed, the damage in the village exceeding $10,000. At Eastport forty chimneys were blown down, and several small fishing vessels went to pieces. The schooner Nightingale was ashore in Broad cove, and full of water. At Oldtown the steeple was blown from the Baptist church. Two schooners put into Seal harbor and went ashore on Norton's island. Several schooners went ashore at Tenant's harbor.

The bark Antioch, from Cuba for New York, lost five of her crew from different diseases on the voyage....Judge John R. Franklin, an ex-Congressman, died lately at Baltimore....A Harrisburg dispatch says a resolution was offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Long, for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to inquire into the circumstances of the riots, and to ascertain the causes, as well as results of the same, and report the result of their investigation to the Legislature. A very spirited debate followed, after which a motion to indefinitely postpone the subject was carried by a small majority. Notwithstanding its defeat, the supporters of the resolution are confident of securing a reconsideration and passage within a few days. The dispatch says the resolution was offered as the beginning of an effort to make the State responsible for the payment of damages by the riots of last summer.

Another item of proof of the folly of leaving loaded firearms within the reach of children is afforded by the following dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa.: "A terrible affair has occurred in the family of Mrs. E. Hepburn, residing at No. 867 Penn avenue. As the time to prepare supper drew nigh, Mrs. Hepburn left her two children, a boy aged 2 years and a girl of 3, in an up-stairs room, while she went to the kitchen below. She had been gone but a few minutes when she heard the report of a pistol in the room occupied by the children. Hastening thither, a terrible sight met her gaze. Her little girl was lying on the floor insensible, its face covered with blood from a pistol-ball wound in the head. The little boy, it appears, seeing a revolver lying on the table, took it up to play with it, and in doing so it was discharged, the contents lodging in his sister's head."

A Hartford (Ct.) dispatch, of Jan. 15, reports a serious railroad accident on the Connecticut Western railroad, just beyond Tariffville, about ten miles from Hartford, at 10 o'clock that evening. An excursion train returning from the Moody and Sankey meeting at Hartford fell through a trestle bridge into the Farmington river. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. The bodies of seven men and six women had been recovered, and others were supposed to be in the wreck....Gen. George B. McClellan was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey, Jan. 15, at Trenton. About 15,000 persons assisted, the procession being quite imposing. When Gen. McClellan had taken the oath of office of Governor, and delivered his inaugural, which was frequently applauded, he returned to the Executive Chamber, when the Veteran Association of Philadelphia presented an address, signed by 2,036 members. The same party also presented him with a silver medal, made from a half-dollar picked up on the field of Antietam.

A Boston dispatch says: "Davis Brothers & Co., leather dealers, No. 73 High street, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are $800,000, half of which is secured. A large proportion of unsecured indebtedness is in favor of Boston parties. The embarrassment of William C. Childs, leather dealers, No. 21 South street, caused the failure of Davis Brothers & Co. Charles Richardson & Co., dealers in paints and oils, No. 85 Oliver street, have also failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $100,000."....By an explosion in Potts' colliery, near Ashland, Pa., four men—Henry Jones, Hugh Wilson, Walter Cosgrove, and a man named Guyer—were killed. George Scheber was severely, and two others slightly, injured.

The death of Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, occurred Jan. 16. Mr. Bowles was born in Springfield, on the 9th of February, 1826. His father published a weekly paper called the *Republican* in that place for many years. In 1844 the daily *Republican* was established, and young Bowles, only 18 years of age, became its editor. He has remained in that position ever since. He has been an active editorial worker, and a man of influence in the politics of his State.

THE WEST.

The Board of Trade of Chicago has adopted a memorial urging Congress to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad....A Bannock City (Mont.) dispatch says: "The Bannock Indians are alarmingly aggressive. Bands are roaming over the Beaver Head country, tearing down corrals, and feeding farmers' hay to their horses. The people are moving into Bannock from Horse prairie, fearing an outbreak. Several companies of troops are needed now at the head of Horse prairie, and, if we don't get them immediately, our ranches will be deserted and destroyed."

The Methodist ministers of Chicago have concluded to enter upon an interchange of views regarding the question, "How Shall We Teach the Doctrine of Future Punishment?"....State Senator Buehler, of Chicago, was assaulted lately in a street of that city, by a Bohemian named Michael Marso, who stabbed him three times with a dagger, but without fatal effect. Mr. Buehler is a banker, and the trouble arose from the foreclosure of a mortgage on Marso's property.

A Virginia City dispatch says: "Owing to the recent imbroglio between the Alta and Justice mines, a number of hired fighting men have been sent down to the level on which connection between the mines is momentarily expected to be made."

A Salt Lake dispatch says: "In November a man named Rhoden was killed by the Bannock Indians at Ross Fork, Idaho. The Indians have been threatening trouble since. The murderer was captured Jan. 9, by Capt. Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, since which the Indians were more hostile than before. Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, was sent to Fort Hall some time ago to induce the surrender of the murderer, but was unsuccessful. Maj. Hart, with three companies of the Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Ross Fork, and, together with three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, surrounded the encampment of the Bannocks on Snake river, and demanded their surrender, which they acceded to quietly. Fifty-five bucks, some arms, and 250 horses were taken."....Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has just made a tender to the State of his beautiful residence property at Edgewood, two miles from Madison, and valued at $100,000, as the site for an industrial school for girls....A decision has been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court, in the long litigated matter involving the title to Christ Episcopal Church, Chicago, of which Rev. Dr. Cheney (now a Reformed Episcopal Bishop) was rector, and which was claimed by Bishop Whitehouse, on account of Mr. Cheney's heresy. The decision fully sustains Mr. Cheney.

A mine of unusual richness in gold is reported to have been recently opened a short distance from Pueblo, Col....The following notice appeared in front of Patterson & Co.'s bank at Sterling, Ill., recently: "Have done our best, but are obliged to suspend." The firm is composed of S. S. Patterson, W. L. Patterson and J. M. Patterson.

THE SOUTH.

Heavy rains have caused another rise in the Virginia rivers. The bridge over the Staunton river, on the Richmond and Danville road, just replaced, was again swept away, the third time inside of two months. An iron bridge over the same river, on the Virginia and Midland road, between Lynchburg and Danville, was also washed away. This bridge was destroyed during the great flood in November, and but recently replaced. The Roanoke river at Weldon, N. C., is very high, and the water rising six or eight inches per hour. The railroad bridges at that point are threatened.

An organization numbering 5,000 persons has been formed among the colored people of [illegible], having in view the subject of emigration to Florida. In reply to a request for advice, President Hayes has written a letter counseling against the enterprise.

An Atlanta dispatch says: The jury in the trial of the second indictment against ex-Gov. Bullock voted unanimously "Not guilty" on the first ballot. The trial lasted six days. This disposes of all the cases against the Governor except misdemeanor, to which this verdict is an admitted bar.

Hon. Wilson Primm, for thirteen years Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court, died recently, at his home in Carondelet, from old age and general debility. He had attained 68 years. St. Louis was his birthplace....Col. Lem Meade, a prominent citizen of Northern Alabama, living sixteen miles east of Huntsville, was shot and killed lately by men supposed to be his tenants, with whom he had trouble, and whose arrest he had caused....The moonshiners in Wayne county, Ky., have repelled a Government force of thirty men seriously wounding an officer, killing a horse, and running the posse out of sight. They are very strongly organized, and announce their purpose to resist arrest.

GENERAL.

The Hudson Bay Company's bark Lady Thompson, from London with an assorted cargo, while entering Esquimault harbor, Vancouver island, ran on a rock and is probably a total loss. The bark Osmyn, from Seattle, for San Francisco, collided with the bark Aureola on the 9th inst., near Narrowstone point, Puget sound, and sunk. She was a total loss. The Aureola was slightly injured.

A San Francisco dispatch says it is believed that the American bark W. A. Holcomb, Capt. Dunton, which left Honolulu Sept. 27 for Baker's island, has been lost with all hands.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says: "Postmaster General Key, being asked what would be the course if the anti-repudiators in Tennessee should call on him to lead them in the next gubernatorial campaign, replied: 'The campaign is a long way off—next fall—and I do not at present much expect to be called on. I am, however, known throughout the State as being bitterly opposed to the repudiation of the State debt, and, if an honest party should get into a strait, and it were thought that by running me as its candidate for Governor the cause would be strengthened, I would be greatly tempted to leave any position I might occupy, to answer the call thus made for me.'"

A Washington dispatch says: "The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day heard Lieuts. Bullis and Shafter, the two army officers who had been summoned here from the Rio Grande border, together with the commercial agent stationed near the scenes of the troubles. Their statement is substantially the same that was made to the Military Committee. The most noticeable fact of the testimony seems to be that, while there is no doubt of the desire of Diaz to be entirely friendly to the United States, there is great doubt as to his ability to so strengthen his administration as to execute his friendly purposes."

The Attorney General, in the matter of the contest between the Pacific railroads over prorating, decides that additional legislation will be necessary to enforce the law which requires the Union Pacific to prorate with the Kansas Pacific.

POLITICAL.

George H. Pendleton has been elected Senator from Ohio to succeed Stanley Matthews.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met Jan. 16, Col. Henry O. Kent presiding. The Committee on Resolutions reported a number of "planks" which may be summed up as follows: First, we cordially reaffirm the National Democratic platform of 1876; second, that we denounce upon the Republican party stern retribution for the great crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by the rulers of their choice; third, that we congratulate all good citizens upon the happy results which have ensued through the adoption of Democratic principles by the national administration in reference to Southern States; fourth, that we are in favor of a stable currency, honest payment of the public debt, and are opposed to all measures by which public credit may be impaired; fifth, we reassert our unqualified opposition to all schemes for depleting the public treasury or bestowing the remnant of public lands in aid of private corporations or monopolies; sixth, that we declare our abiding faith in the principles of the Democratic party; seventh, that we demand thorough revision and reform of the Federal tariff; eighth, that we tender our thanks to the Democrats and Conservatives in the Forty-fourth Congress for their refusal to appropriate money for the army while used in illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the republic; ninth, that the public interests demand a thorough revision of the laws relating to taxation; and, tenth, that we demand more complete protection for the savings of industrial classes by stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested. Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor, and Hadley B. Fowler was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

In Memphis, Tenn., John R. Flippen, Citizens' candidate, has been re-elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority over John Johnson, the Democratic nominee, and J. W. Anderson, Workingmen's candidate....Gen. John S. Williams has been elected by the Democratic majority of the Kentucky Legislature as United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. McCreery, whose term expires March 3, 1879. In Maryland the Democratic caucus nominated James B. Groome to succeed John R. Dennis, whose term expires March 3, 1879.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The cable brings news of the surrender of Antivari to the Montenegrins and of Nisch to the Servian army. The operations at these places have been on a much smaller scale than those of the Russians at Plevna, but the Turkish resistance has been no less stubborn than that which Osman offered in his Bulgarian stronghold. The places are of some local importance, but of no possible consequence in the general issue of the war....The garrison of Nisch, which surrendered to the Servians, numbered 4,000, with ninety cannon, 12,000 rifles and a number of flags....It is announced that Hakmi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Edhem Pasha, resigned....A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Turkish Ministry has been reconstituted, but Server and Safvet Pashas retain the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Justice respectively....The Prince of Montenegro having applied to the Russian headquarters for instructions relative to an armistice, has been informed that he need not send an envoy, as the Grand Duke would take charge of his interests....A Pera correspondent sends the following: "The Porte has refused to allow the questions of peace and an armistice to be considered together, as it was understood that these questions were to be kept separate during the preliminary negotiations. I believe the Porte has determined that a defense of Adrianople is virtually impossible."....It is officially stated that the term of armistice proposed by Turkey is six weeks....A Constantinople dispatch of the 11th says: "The Porte has received the Russian answer to the Turkish communication proposing an armistice, intimating that the negotiations must be conducted on a basis of eventual peace conditions. The reply of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and that there could be no question of an armistice without a basis for peace."

A Malta dispatch says: "Vice Admiral Hornby and staff will leave on her Majesty's steamer Sultan for the Levant, whither the Alexandria and all the ships in port will follow when revictualed and refitted"....Constantinople dispatches say that refugees in large numbers are arriving there from Adrianople, and that there is great distress among them....It is reported from Constantinople that the Prince of Reuss, the German Minister, and Count Corti, the Italian Minister, have informed the Porte that if it permits the British fleet to come to Constantinople Germany and Italy will also demand permission for their fleets to pass through the Dardanelles....A dispatch from Tiflis says that, in a cavalry engagement near Boiburt, the Turks have been defeated and driven to Kopdagh. Erzeroum has been completely invested since Jan. 9.

Russia's demand that a peace basis should be determined before an armistice would be granted has been finally conceded by Turkey, and Server Pasha, Foreign Minister, and Namyk Pasha, have been appointed to negotiate, with full powers, for a peace and an armistice together.

A correspondent at Pera says it is calculated that 20,000 fugitives have arrived in Constantinople from Roumelia during one week. A train crowded with fugitives ran off the track near Tchataldja recently. About fifty were killed and wounded....The Turkish Parliament has raised a subscription for the relief of refugees....A Belgrade dispatch says: "The Servians have reoccupied Kurschumlje, which the Turks evacuated, and have taken Vranja. The Servian General, Belimarkovich, with fifty battalions, is marching on Prishtina. The Servians have effected a junction with the Roumanians before Widin. The commandant of that town has been summoned to surrender."

The Turks have bombarded the town of Theodosia, southeast of the Crimea. They burned ten houses, killed one person, and wounded twelve. They have also bombarded Anapa, on the Black sea, in Circassia, but did little damage to the town. One person was killed there....A battle is reported between the Russians under Gourko and Radetzky and the Turks under Suleiman Pasha, at a point between Tatar-Bazardjik and Philippopolis. The fighting lasted two days. Suleiman Pasha afterward took up positions near Philippopolis, and ordered the inhabitants to leave that town, which was subsequently ordered to be burned.

The Russian Government has ordered forty-two more torpedo boats at Stettin, to be completed by the middle of April....A special from Belgrade says Servia intends to claim the following peace conditions: The independence of the principality, the cession of old Servia, and indemnity for Turkish devastations in the last war.

The actual number of Turks captured at Schipka pass was 25,000, including four officers of the rank of Pasha and 280 of lower grades. Eighty-one guns were taken. The Russians lost 5,464 in killed and wounded.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Berlin says Russia is negotiating with other Baltic powers for the purpose of prohibiting the war vessels of non-Baltic powers from entering that sea....Demetrius Bulgaris, the well-known Greek politician, has just died of apoplexy. He was President of the Provisional Government of Athens in 1862, later President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and at the time of his death chief of the Greek Revolutionary Committee....The marriage of King Alphonso, of Spain, will be postponed for a few days from the date originally fixed, in consequence of the death of Victor Emmanuel.

The Blackburn (England) mill-owners have abandoned their attempt to reduce the wages of operatives....Wm. Cobbett, well-known for the strenuous efforts he made in behalf of the Tichborne claimant, fell dead in Westminster Hall, Jan. 12. He was a son of William Cobbett, the celebrated English radical politician and writer, who died in 1835....D. R. MacGregor & Co., merchants and steamship-owners at Leith, Scotland, have failed. Their liabilities range from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000. Their assets are not over £50,000. MacGregor, who is a member of Parliament for the Leith district, has resigned his seat.

The recently liberated Fenians—McCarthy, Chambers, O'Brien and Davitt—were received at Dublin with great enthusiasm, an immense crowd greeting them at the station on their arrival....Henry M. Stanley was received with much honor at Rome. A splendid gold medal, the gift of the late King Victor Emmanuel, was presented to him.

A Paris correspondent says that "circulars have been issued from the French embassy in London to all the French Consuls in Great Britain and Ireland charging them to report exact information concerning the popular feeling on the Eastern question and intervention. This confirms the report that France has interrogated Lord Derby in regard to England's intention in regard to Egypt. It will be seen, therefore, that this action of the French republic further complicates England's relations with the continental powers."

A Welsh colliery has received orders to immediately dispatch a large quantity of coal to Vourla bay for the British fleet.

A report comes from Dublin that Sergt. Charles McCarthy, one of the recently-released Fenian prisoners, died suddenly, in a hotel to which he had gone with the other three prisoners to breakfast with Charles Stewart Parnell, the Home-Rule member of Parliament for Meath....Garibaldi has written a letter to the new King of Italy, imploring him to continue the policy of his father....The average daily mortality from cholera at Mecca to the 31st of December was sixty. At Jeddah the average daily mortality was thirty-eight....Sir William Stirling Maxwell, the distinguished author, is dead.

The British Parliament assembled Jan. 17. The Queen's speech contained a brief history of England's connection with the Eastern difficulty thus far, and stated that up to this time neither of the belligerents have infringed the conditions upon which the British policy of neutrality is founded. The possibility, however, of a different phase of the situation, requiring the armed intervention of England, was plainly adverted to, and confidence expressed that Parliament would promptly furnish means to carry such measures into execution....The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel took place at Rome, Italy, Jan. 17, and was very impressive. The body of the late monarch was placed on the funeral car at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the procession started from the Quirinal about 10. It was headed by fifteen military detachments with three bands and clergy bearing tapers. The car used at the funeral of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel's father, was used on this occasion. It was surmounted by an iron crown, the ancient diadem of the Lombard Kings, which was brought from Monza for the occasion.

An indication of the decline in rents at Boston is shown in the fact that one broker has rented an office on Doane street for $150 a year which three years ago was let for $1,200.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, Jan. 11.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—The substitute of Mr. Hale to Mr. Wood's investigation resolutions, as reported by the committee of the whole, being in order, Mr. Wood offered his original resolutions as a substitute. After some colloquy, they were passed as originally presented, by a vote of 111 to 107....Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Price, to promote the deposit of savings and the refunding of the national debt; by Mr. Sapp, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds of the denomination of $10, $25, $50, and $100 for the investment of savings....After some unimportant business, the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 14.—Senate.—Mr. Edmunds submitted a long amendment to the preamble of the resolution introduced by Mr. Matthews before the recess, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, etc. The amendment sets forth that the silver dollar of the United States had been [illegible] when the existing [illegible] of the United States were authorized; that gold coin had been the only lawful coin, and that Congress should not legislate to make money at the expense of its creditors; that it was the highest obligation of the United States to pay its debts in such coin as its creditors expected they would be paid in, and that it would be unjust to compel them, or laboring men either, to receive silver dollars or any debased money. Laid on the table and ordered printed....A large number of petitions, resolutions and bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Mitchell, a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the propriety of setting apart four large reservations for all the Indians of the country, and that the lands now occupied by them be open to settlement; by Mr. Thurman, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any, and if any what, legislation is necessary or expedient to increase the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories to correspond with the increase in population since the passage of the act of 1808, such increase to take immediate effect....Mr. Bailey then made a set speech upon the Matthew's silver resolution, after which the Senate went into executive session. On reopening the doors the Senate adjourned.

House.—Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, fixing rates to be paid for public advertising; providing for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic traffic; amending the revenue laws; increasing the special tax on wholesale liquor-dealers; increasing the tax on distilled liquors; repealing the law imposing a tax on friction matches, and repealing the law requiring stamps on bank checks; for the removal of the tax on deposits with State and national institutions and trust companies; restoring to either House of Congress the power to punish for contempt; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Pottawotomie Indians; forbidding Territories to incur indebtedness in aid of railroads or other private corporations; to prevent the overloading of vessels carrying freight and passengers; to assign certain credits to the sinking fund, and to make their equivalent available for the redemption of United States notes; providing for the purchase of the best movable torpedo; authorizing the purchase of gold dust and gold and silver bullion at the mint at Denver and payment therefor by draft....A resolution, by Mr. Kelley, giving the session on Saturday, the 19th, to the woman-suffrage delegation for the presentation of petitions was rejected by 107 to 140....After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.—Senate.—A number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following: By Mr. Dorsey, to authorize the payment of fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons in the courts of the United States; by Mr. Davis, to promote immigration to the United States, and for the protection of immigrants; by Mr. Windom, for the restoration of wages in the Government printing offices....Mr. Christiancy presented a resolution of the State Grange of Michigan, in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Michigan. Referred....At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as unfinished business, and then laid aside informally, in order that Mr. Voorhees might address the Senate on a resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. Mr. Matthews, in expressing his willingness to have his resolution laid aside for the present, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote it on Monday next. Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate upon the resolution submitted by him....After the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

House.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Dunnell, to declare jurisdiction of the United States over harbors and navigable waters of the United States; by Mr. Blair, for the reduction of postage; by Mr. Springer, to prevent the further contraction of the currency....The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and discussed the silver question....The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.—Senate.—At 12:30 a vote was taken on the pending question, to refer the resolution of Mr. Matthews, in regard to paying bonds in silver, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 31....After some discussion, further consideration of the Matthews resolution was, by unanimous consent, postponed until Friday next, at 1 o'clock, to-day being assigned for eulogies upon the late Senator Bogy....At the expiration of the morning hour business was suspended, and Mr. Cockrell formally announced the death of the late Senator Bogy, of Missouri, and eulogiums were made by Senators Cockrell, Maxey, Christiancy, Johnson, Kernan, Merrimon, Sargent and Armstrong. The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the Senator.

House.—A gift to the Government of Carpenter's painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" was received and accepted....The Judiciary Committee reported bills to provide for stamping unstamped documents and making persons charged with crime competent witnesses in United States courts....The House went into committee of the whole and passed some internal-improvement bills....The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 17.—Senate.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Howe to punish the forcible obstruction of inter-State commerce by railways. By Mr. Ferry, providing for the classification of mail matter and rates of postage thereon....Mr. Wadleigh said that the family of the late Senator Morton found among his papers his views as a member of the special committee in regard to Chinese immigration, and he now presented such views, and moved that they be printed. So ordered....After the morning business had been disposed of Mr. McDonald submitted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. McDonald, Thurman, Conkling, Morgan, Bruce, Voorhees, Edmunds, Burnside, Booth, Anthony, Wadleigh and Paddock. The Senate, then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

House.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To restrict Chinese immigration; extending the operations of the Lighthouse Board over the Illinois river....Mr. Hewitt reported a bill granting pensions to the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors (or their widows) of the Mexican, Creek, Florida and Black Hawk wars. Ordered printed....Mr. Watson introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the laws relating to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. Referred....The House then took up and passed the bill to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States courts....Mr. Banning reported a bill directing the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico the three months' extra pay already provided for by the act of Congress. Passed....Mr. Cox reported back the joint resolution extending thanks to Henry M. Stanley, which was unanimously passed....Adjourned.

A Cat Story from Maine.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* is fond of telling stories about intelligent animals, and fonder of the animals themselves. His latest contribution is found in the issue of his paper for the 28th ult., and reads thus: "Not long since, Dr. E. W. Johnson, druggist, while sitting quietly in his store, heard a scratch at his door, which he took to be that of the dog of a friend who often visits him. He did not rise for the moment, and heard the scratch repeated. He opened the door and in walked a strange cat, which looked up in a friendly way in his face. The cat roamed about the store, going, as cats do, into all the odd nooks and corners. Finally she came behind the counter, where the doctor was waiting upon a customer. Turning round he found the cat at a drawer, endeavoring to get the knob in her mouth and with both paws around it, endeavoring, apparently, to pull out the drawer. He drove the cat away, not thinking for the moment what she was after. In a few seconds pussy was again at work, and this time the doctor bethought him that she was at the catnip drawer. He opened it, threw down a handful of the herb, in the eating of which and in rolling in which the cat seemed to be in ecstasies. He gave puss a second dose, and puss had her fill, very soon after leaving the store. The doctor had never seen her before, and has not seen her since. A sick cat? In pursuit of medicine? If so, how did she learn where to go and just where to look for it? We state plain facts."

EDMUNDS TO HAYES.

The Subject of Executive Appointments Considered by the Vermont Senator.

A letter to President Hayes, from Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, in regard to official patronage has been published, in which the Senator gives his views on that important subject. Below we give the full text of the document:

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, Dec. 29, 1877.

Mr. President: Returning from an absence from town I find your note of the 17th inst. In it, referring to a prior conversation between us in relation to the intervention of Senators and Representatives in respect to nominations and appointments by the Executive Department of the Government, you ask me to give you my views and experience on the subject. I do so with greater pleasure and freedom from the circumstance that your views and my own concerning what ought to be the independence of the Executive in making nominations and submitting treaties, and the independence of the Senate in acting thereon, are entirely in accord, and that I believe this independence would be made much more perfect if what is suggested below could be carried into practice.

In the great number of selections required to be made to fill the necessary offices in all parts of the republic, the capacity and character, and in many instances the opinions, of persons suggested for places sought to be known, and must generally be ascertained by information from some source extraneous to the Executive Department. It has not been possible generally for the President or heads of departments personally to know the propriety of a particular selection. This has naturally led to the practice of applicants for place and citizens recommending them communicating with the Executive branch of the Government through the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and reciprocally to the President and heads of departments, asking and receiving the information and sometimes the advice of Senators and Representatives on the subject. So far, I think, the process was natural and reasonable, and perhaps in a degree necessary, as the simplest and safest means of the Executive Department acquiring indispensable information. But, as in almost every kind of affair unrestricted by positive and binding limitations, a useful habit became a custom, and the custom gradually transformed itself from its true nature as a means of information into the course of practically disposing of Executive local appointments according to the judgment or the will of Senators and Representatives. They came gradually to volunteer recommendations in every instance, and the Executive Department in like manner came to receive and treat such recommendations as final, as a relief from personal scrutiny of testimonials and objections, and from much of the sense of responsibility for selections. This was evidently an abuse and perversion of the constitutional theory of appointments as well as of a salutary process in administration. The effect of this was of course not beneficial. The citizen securing the prize of office became too often the personal adherent of the Senator or member who secured him the place, and the disappointed ones became the reverse. Senators and members were sometimes influenced in their recommendations by considerations of ambition or of gratitude to those who had rendered, or were expected to render, aid to their personal aims in politics. The liberty of free political expression and action belonging to the place-holder as a citizen became also somewhat cramped and embarrassed. Perhaps still more injurious to the public interest was the entanglement of the relations between Senators and Representatives and the Executive Department. Who can measure in such cases how much of Executive action in appointment is due to a desire to secure an appropriation, or avoid an investigation, or encourage or reward a legislative or Senatorial following? Who can tell in such a case how far the Senator who votes for or against a favorite treaty or nomination, or the Representative who votes for or against an appropriation or an inquiry, has been moved directly by what has been or what is to be expected to be done or omitted by the executive branch in the direction of his wishes? I hardly need say that these things do not imply corruption in the ordinary sense on any one. They imply rather bias or prejudice and perversion of judgment arising from self-interest and absence of power and success, from which human nature is nowhere free. The distinct separation and independence of the various branches of the Government rest upon principles drawn from universal experience, and they cannot be too strongly maintained. The Senate and House of Representatives must in their respective spheres watch, and scrutinize, and deal with, if need be, every step of the executive departments, and they in their turn must administer the law as it is through proper agents free from the dictation of members of the legislative branch, and from the temptation either to yield to their domination or influence, or corrupt them by the bestowal of patronage. It may be that these suggestions are simple truisms, but they are those that cannot be too often repeated. They are stated in more general terms in the formal declarations of both the political parties of the country at their last conventions. How, then, shall we follow them? It has appeared to me that much could be accomplished in the right direction by the absolute abstention of Senators and Representatives from recommending particular appointments at all, unless their advice should be asked by the Executive Department, and accordingly, since the incoming of the present administration, I have endeavored consistently and steadily to abstain from doing so, and I believe I have kept my purpose. I have thought it consistent with this position, when applications or recommendations for place were sent me, to forward them to the proper office with a written statement or memorandum of the character and standing of the signers, if known to me, and I have thought it right, indeed a duty, whenever any of my constituents in the employment of the Executive Department have complained of its action as unjust in respect to him, to make the necessary inquiries and endeavor to rectify what should appear to be wrong. These, I think, ought to be the clear and positive boundaries in respect of appointments between the members of the two branches of the Government. I am gratified in believing that this course is satisfactory to my constituents, and in feeling that neither my official course nor that of the Executive Department, so far as I am concerned, can be affected by the influences to which I have alluded. But to have proper and fair effect, whatever course is pursued ought to be uniform, constant and universal. Any system will be radically vicious and will fail that opens the candidacy for the duties and honors of public trust to citizens of a State or section only, upon the previous knowledge of the Executive branch or the simple recommendations of private persons, while there is brought to bear for the candidates of other States and sections the powerful and personal solicitations of Senators and Representatives whose gratitude for success may be drawn upon in an emergency, or whose disappointment in failure may prejudice them against some necessary measure recommended by the Executive. It can be easily seen, too, that there would be no gain to the public welfare if the practice of following the volunteer recommendations of Senators and Representatives were to give place to the influence of private cliques or to a business of brokerage in office, as it is said has sometimes happened. It is not probable that the fitness of the persons appointed would be increased by such a change as this, and it is clear that the responsibility of the promoters of such appointments would be less, as they would be less easily ascertained, and would not have so strong motives to satisfy public opinion as those who have been elected to the House or Senate by their fellow-citizens, and who are generally supposed to desire fresh proofs of public confidence. With the vast extent of our territory and population the number of place-holders has of necessity become very great, and the means of personal or other definite knowledge of men by the executive branch has proportionally decreased, and in the same degree the evils of patronage, in whatever hands it is to practically exist, increased. I think these can be greatly mitigated by an entire cessation by Senators and Representatives whatever from advice or solicitations respecting appointments, and by the establishment by law of definite regulations respecting selections for many officers and employments, and the terms upon which they shall be held, so that the executive branch and the legislative department may be and feel perfectly free in their respective spheres, and so that the holders of office may feel also that they are the servants of the law and not the personal tenants at will in their places of either heads of departments or Congressmen. I am respectfully yours,

George F. Edmunds.

Another international marriage will probably occur during the coming year. The engagement of Miss Terry, of Fifth avenue, New York, to Baron Albert Blanc, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy to the United States, is announced. The lady is of Cuban parentage, handsome and highly accomplished.

An Army of Ants.

Mr. Belt gives the following graphic account of the excitement caused by a marching column of ecitons in the primeval forests of Nicaragua: "My attention was generally first called to them by the twittering of some small birds belonging to different species. On approaching, a dense body of the ants, three or four yards wide, and so numerous as to blacken the ground, would be seen moving rapidly in one direction, examining every cranny and underneath every fallen leaf. On the flanks, and in advance of the main body, smaller columns would be pushed out. These smaller columns would generally first flush the cockroaches, grasshoppers and spiders. The pursued insects would rapidly make off, but many, in their confusion and terror, would bound right into the midst of the main body of ants. At first, the grasshopper, when it found itself in the midst of its enemies, would give vigorous leaps, with perhaps two or three of the ants clinging to its legs. Then it would stop a moment to rest, and that moment would be fatal, for the tiny foes would swarm over their prey, and, after a few more ineffectual struggles, it would succumb to its fate, and soon be bitten to pieces and carried off to the rear. The greatest catch of the ants was, however, when they got among some fallen brushwood. The cockroaches, spiders and other insects, instead of running right away, would ascend the fallen branches and remain there, while the host of ants were occupying all the ground beneath. By-and-by, up would come some of the ants, following every branch, and driving before them their prey to the ends of the small twigs, where nothing remained for them but to leap, and they would alight in the very throng of their foes, with the result of being certainly caught and pulled to pieces.—*From "Our Six-footed Rivals," in Popular Science Monthly for January.*

Paying the Piper.

Pennsylvania is now engaged in paying the fiddler for the music of the July dance of her rioters. A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature providing for the payment of the military for services during last summer's riots, and other attendant expenses. The amount demanded for the payment of troops is $200,000, and transportation, subsistence, quartermasters' and medical stores, $325,000. The estimates of the cost of the riots at the Adjutant General's Department exceed the above amounts about $24,000. These amounts do not include about $70,000 already paid to the three months' and independent regiments from Philadelphia. The cost of the riots, therefore, is $700,000. The cost of the Governor's train, which he used in conveying him to Pittsburgh, Scranton and other points of the State is estimated at $10,000.

British India.

A statistical abstract relating to British India, just issued by order of Parliament, shows that the area under British administration is 909,834 miles, with a population of 191,065,445. The native states comprise 573,052 miles and a population of 48,233,978. Including the French and Portuguese possessions, the total area of all India is 1,481,130 square miles, with a population of 239,978,595. Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India the religious denominations are given as follows: Hindoos, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jains, 2,332,851; Christians, 897,682; others, 5,417,304, and "religion not known," 532,227.

A few days ago a teacher in one of the primary schools was instructing her lowest class in natural history. Her subject was the cat and its habits, and, as she proceeded with her remarks, she was charmed with the wrapt attention of her diminutive auditors. After her task was over she proceeded to question her scholars, in order to see how much they knew of the subject under consideration, and many were the answers—showing that she had not wasted her effort—that she received. At last she said to the smallest of her boys—a little mite with chubby cheeks and glistening eyes: "Johnny, what does your mother keep a cat for?" "To lay kittens," was the unexpected reply. The questioning for that session came to an abrupt end.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 25	@11 50
Hogs	4 40	@ 4 75
Cotton	11¼	@ 11⅜
Flour—Superfine	4 75	@ 4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28½	@ 1 29½
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@ 58
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 39
Rye—Western	71	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	11 75	@12 00
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	3 60	@ 4 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 04	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	54	@ 55
Barley—No. 2	52	@ 55
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	15	@ 16
Pork—Mess	10 65	@10 75
Lard	7	@ 7¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 10½	@ 1 10¾
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	54	@ 55
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 61
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 14	@ 1 15½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	41	@ 41½
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	52	@ 53
Pork—Mess	10 50	@11 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼
Hogs	3 25	@ 3 85
Cattle	2 50	@ 5 12½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 15	@ 1 25
Corn—New	39	@ 40
Oats	28	@ 34
Rye	62½	@ 65
Pork—Mess	10 75	@11 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 2 Red Winter	1 20	@ 1 22
Corn	42	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 80	@ 6 40
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 27	@ 1 28
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—No. 1	44	@ 46
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 60
Pork—Mess	11 10	@12 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 30	@ 5 60
Fair	5 00	@ 5 25
Common	4 00	@ 4 75
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 10
Sheep	3 35	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

"BULL BUTTER" is the not-inappropriate name bestowed by the trade upon oleomargarine.

THERE is a current paragraph—without credit, but good enough to be true—to the effect that a Connecticut farmer turned down a rank growth of clover and sowed winter wheat, which yielded twenty-seven and a half bushels per acre. A neighbor sowed the same kind of seed in an adjoining field, not fertilized with clover, and harvested—a fair crop of straw, that contained no grain.

I FOUND one of my pullets with the tips of her comb bleeding profusely, it having previously been frozen. She had become very weak. I carried her into a warm room, bathed her comb in warm water, and then sprinkled the tips with wheat flour, which soon stopped the bleeding. I kept her in a warm room for a day or two, then put her with the rest; she is now laying, and is as well as ever.—*Cor. Exchange.*

THERE have been many foolish things said and printed about saturating stumps with oil or saltpeter, to cause them to burn out, or to set a length of stovepipe on the stump to make a draught so as to consume it. All these plans are useless, and would fail. The practical methods are: to wait until they rot, to pull them out with a stump-puller, to dig them out, or to blast them out. This last method is the cheapest and quickest.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO PLANT POTATOES.—My theory, which I have proved in my own practice, is this: If the soil is wet and heavy, plant shallow, and hill up heavily as the season advances; but if it is light and dry, plant deep, and hill lightly only during a wet season, or more heavily during a very dry one. The reasons are obvious. Never plant two years in succession in the same place, because the soil wants rotation, and because potato bugs always are more numerous in last year's field.—*S. Rufus Mason.*

AN intelligent farmer of Northern Iowa spread a light covering of straw over his newly-sown wheat, thinking that the growing grain would readily find its way through, and that during the probable midsummer drought the mulch would help the crop to mature. In this he was not mistaken, for the average on ten acres thus treated was forty bushels to the acre, while on the same kind of land adjoining, with the same seed sown, and as carefully put in, the yield per acre was twenty-two bushels. The increase was thus nearly double, while the straw was in excellent condition to turn under the past fall, and a double benefit consequently secured.

OFTEN in a fine orchard we find one or more trees leaning over so far as to destroy the beauty of the whole orchard. It is also much more difficult to cultivate around a leaning tree. This trouble may easily be remedied while the trees are young by partly digging up and replanting them. The roots will be found smallest on the side from which the tree leans; therefore, these roots should be loosened from the earth, and the tree set in a perpendicular position and carefully fastened by stakes and guys, and the earth replaced around the roots. It would be well to add some rich compost to promote their growth. If, as is very probable, the top of the tree has become one-sided, it should be pruned so as to restore the balance. In this way we have "righted up" pear trees six inches through the stem; but the best way is to look after the young trees and not permit them to depart from the way of uprightness.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE bones of all animal creation are composed of three substances—phosphoric acid, lime and gelatine or glue, three of the best fertilizing substances to produce good seed. But where do the bones of animals come from? Certainly from the soil, through the grass, hay, grain, etc., consumed as food. Therefore, every horse, bullock, cow, sheep and hog sent off the farm without returning a like quantity of bone to the earth causes our land to yield less and less every year, till the land becomes what is called worn out. Beside, every load of hay and every bushel of grain sold off the farm carries away the same material, as it is the hay and grain that make the bones of cattle, horses etc. Five per centum of all plants are composed of ten mineral substances, of which bone forms a large part, and which comes directly from the earth, while the fat of the animals is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, three of the gases that plants take exclusively from the air, in the forms of carbonic acid and water, which constitute about 94 per centum of all plants.—*Boston Transcript.*

About the House.

COOKIES.—Three eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of sour cream, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda. Mix hard enough to handle easy.

NUMBER CAKE.—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; three cups of flour; four eggs; one cup of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream-of-tartar. Flavor with lemon.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, two eggs, one cup of fried meat gravy, one table-spoonful of cider-vinegar, two heaping spoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger. Flour enough to roll.—*Mrs. Nettie Skee's.*

COOKED CABBAGE.—Cut fine as for raw; put into a kettle and add water to cook until tender; then add one-half cup of sweet cream; one-half cup of vinegar, in which mix one table-spoonful of flour; season with pepper and salt to suit the taste; let it boil up and serve.

REMOVING PAINT STAINS FROM OIL-CLOTH.—A small quantity of soft soap and common soda, applied warm on flannel and carefully rubbed, will remove paint from oil-cloth, or, if not strong enough, a little (very much diluted) caustic potash will effect a clearance. The latter is very strong, and requires caution in using, not to burn or discolor the fingers.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

TO GET RID OF BEDBUGS.—Wash the room and the furniture of the room they frequent with salt water, filling the cracks with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bedbugs, and they will not trail through it. I think it preferable to all ointments, and the buyer requires no certificate as to its genuineness.—*Cor. Exchange.*

TAILOR'S CHALK FOR GREASE-SPOTS.—Tailor's chalk is one of the best things to remove grease from dresses. Simply rub the chalk on the spot and let it remain a few hours; or place the dress on the ironing-table with a brown paper underneath; cover the spot quickly with powdered chalk; place another brown paper and a warm iron over that, and let them stay until cool; brush off the chalk, and, if the grease is still visible, try again.—*Household.*

HOW TO CHOOSE POULTRY FOR THE TABLE.—Young, plump, well-fed, but not too fat, poultry are the best. The skin should always be fine-grained, clear and white; the breast full-fleshed and broad, the toes pliable and easy to break when bent back; the birds must always be heavy in proportion to their size. This applies to fowls. As regards ducks and geese, their breasts must also be very plump, the feet flexible and yellow. When they are red and hard, with bills of the same color, and skin full of hairs and coarse, they are old. For boiling, the white-legged poultry must be chosen, because, when dressed, their appearance is by far more delicate; but dark-legged ones are more juicy and of better flavor when roasted.—*Toronto Globe.*

DIRE DISASTER.

A Train Filled with Excursionists, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, Breaks Through a Bridge—Sad Loss of Life.

A Hartford (Ct.) dispatch giving particulars of the terrible railroad disaster near that city says: Over 500 residents of Winstead, Canaan, Salisbury, and other places in the western section of the State had visited the Moody and Sankey revival meeting, and embarked for home after services, leaving Hartford by a special train of eleven cars and two locomotives. The party had enjoyed a rare feast of religious communion with the great evangelists, and little did they imagine the fearful catastrophe so close at hand. There was no warning—nothing to lead to apprehension. Crossing the Farmington river bridge, one mile from Tariffville, the train was just entering upon the trestle-work stretching across the meadows when an ominous crash was heard ahead of the train. The west span, 100 feet long, on the Howe truss principle, had yielded to the overweight of two engines, and, parting near an abutment, caved into the stream, crushing through six inches of ice with which it was covered. The first engine cleared the woodwork of the bridge proper, and, turning over, landed bottom up, irretrievably damaged. Its mate went down, enwrapped in the wreck of the bridge, both landing upon solid ground, but the baggage-car crashed through the ice into six feet of water, and deposited its dozen occupants in the icy flood, mixed up with the myriad of splinters into which the woodwork was shattered. The first passenger-car was next crushed to half size. Swinging around at right angles, into its weakest spot, the side, came like a catapult upon the heavy front platform of the next car, the rear end of which remained upheld against the central pier of the bridge. The fourth car, striking its predecessor, swung off diagonally, and pitched headforemost into the chasm. This ended the crash, for the remaining cars were saved from going off by the ends of the two cars resting against the pier as described. In a moment the shrieks of women and groans of men rang out upon the piercing cold air—the shrieks of crushed, mangled beings, struggling to obtain release from the meshes into which the shock had hurled them in the ends of the overturned cars. The unhurt hastened to help the endangered, and additional aid came from the villagers of Tariffville, who were aroused by the noise of the crash. A merciful Providence preserved the passengers from the usual terrible feature of fire originating from lamps and stoves, but the occupants of the first two cars were brought face to face with death by drowning, as the cars forming their prisons settled gradually down in the water and sand. Measures for relief were well organized by a few leading spirits, and soon the workers hewed and tore away timbers with a will until, in less than two hours, every car was cleared of its living occupants, the wounded being borne away to the river bank on sledges hastily improvised from saplings and car-cushions, and thence to the genial warmth of the cars which had remained on the track, and where friends were ready to minister to their needs. Telegrams were dispatched to Hartford and Winsted for aid, and special trains arrived soon after, Hartford contributing a dozen surgeons under the excitement occasioned by the report that at least fifty deaths had happened and wounds were innumerable. The worst injured were removed to hotels and private dwellings, people throwing open their doors and offering every accommodation. Two hours later the members of the party able to travel were sent home by a special train over other roads affording connection beyond the break. Meantime search for the dead began, and five corpses of women were taken from the wreck, all having died from drowning. Further search yielded the bodies of six young men who met death in the same way, having been standing on a front platform when the car went down, and being pushed under the water. Strange to say, of an aggregate of thirteen deaths reported, all but two are by drowning, only one passenger, Fred Hotchins, and Engineer Hatch, dying from injuries usually incident to such a disaster as this. The wounded number about thirty.

Nearly all the dead were in the first passenger car, which was almost a complete wreck, although one body was taken from the second car, where it was found caught under a broken seat. Five young men from New Hartford, among the killed, were of a party of six who were on the platform of a car enjoying a moonlight ride and whistling in chorus. The only survivor of the six was inside at the time.

HORRORS OF PLEVNA.

The Frightful Scenes Witnessed by a Newspaper Correspondent.

The dispatch of MacGahan to the London *Daily News*, giving an account of the frightful scenes witnessed in Plevna on the entry of the Russians, a very brief extract of which was telegraphed by cable, is given in full below. It was written before the great snow-storm, which must have aggravated, in a great degree, the sufferings of the wounded and famishing men:

Plevna is full of horrors, and after the turmoil of the past few months the complete silence now seems strange and oppressive. As I rode into the town along the Lovtcha road the other evening, just after sunset, not a sound broke the dead quiet, and the only living thing I met was here and there a stray dog, which slunk away to his horrible meal among the shallow graves in front of the redoubts on the hills. With all the vivid recollections of the various incidents of the siege, the most active imagination could not picture the thousandth part of the frightful suffering, the awful misery and wretchedness, that are found within the narrow limits of the town, nor draw the faintest outline of the sickening spectacle, the panorama of ghastly horrors, that is almost unparalleled since the terrible plagues of past centuries. Human beings lying like sheep in the streets; houses filled with dead; hundreds stretching their hands heavenward for a morsel of bread or a drop of water, and no help that could be commanded to alleviate their suffering or save the wretched creatures from their painful death. Even in the midst of these scenes, which the pen of Dante alone could render, with all the terrible rhythm of the poem attracting every ear with its irresistable force—even after days of constant contact with human suffering in every form, with death in every aspect, I can scarcely bring myself to repeat the story of what has passed in Plevna since the surrender. I have become in a measure callous now to what I see every hour in the day, yet the horrors of the first few momentary impressions is still so vividly impressed upon me that I cannot refer to it without pain.

When the Turks made the sortie they left the sick and wounded, of whom there were thousands, entirely without attendants. There was never a regular hospital in Plevna, the sick being transported to Sophia, and the small ambulance corps was at all times insufficient to care for the wounded, even before the town was surrounded. Of course the attendants at the hospitals thought only of their own safety when the sortie was made, and they joined their lot with those who tried to break through the Russian lines. The day and night of the battle passed, and the sufferers received no food or water, and their festering wounds were undressed. The following morning the Russians entered and took possession, and made the day one of rejoicing with the visit of the Czar and the imperial staff; but this celebration of the event, however short it may have seemed to the victors, was a long season of horrible suffering for the wretched, helpless captives, who stretched their skeleton hands in vain toward heaven, praying for a bit of bread or a drop of water. Neither friend nor foe was there to alleviate their sufferings, or to give the trifle needed to save them from a painful death, and they died by hundreds; and before the morning of the third day the dead crowded the living in every one of those dirty, dimly-lighted rooms which served to shelter the wounded from the cold and wet, but confined them in a foul and fetid atmosphere of disease and death.

It was only on the morning of the third day after these wretched, tortured creatures had been left to their fate that the Russians found opportunity and means to begin, first, the separation of the living from the dead, and then the care of the former. The mosques, the largest houses, and many of the small dwellings had been filled with sick and wounded. Overcrowded in every sense, and, as I have before said, from the first without proper attention, these temporary hospitals were, at the best, most filthy and pestilential, and the air was tainted with the stench of undressed wounds, and the corpses that lay unburied in the court-yards.

The first room entered in one of these charnel-houses contained ninety-odd Turks. Of these thirty-seven were dead, and many others on the point of death. Piteous groans came from between rigid lips, and painful cries for water, and some made feeble signs for food. One or two of the strongest raised themselves, and fixed their hideous, sunken eyes with such a beseeching stare on those who had come to free them from the company of the dead, that it would have softened the hardest heart. The small room, dimly lighted by a high window with one pane of glass, was crowded with the forms of thirty or forty ragged, filthy human beings. Many of these forms were motionless, and scarcely audible groans were heard from one or two who raised with difficulty their bony hands to their lips, to signify their need of food. There were faint whispers of "Some water!" "Some water!" piteous to hear. The dim light was concentrated on the half-naked body of an old man stretched across the entrance, whither he had dragged himself in the last hours of his agony in hope of succor, or at least of a breath of fresh air; for in the unventilated room the air was thick with putrid odors, which burst out when the door was opened, overpowering strong men, and causing them to turn sick and faint. The old man's hands were clutched in the rigor of painful death on his nude and meager breast, and his head lay against the very crack of the door, so that it opened only by rude force. Living and dead were lying together undistinguishable along the walls behind the door and under the window. This room is one of fifty where a similar spectacle is presented. The pavement of the mosques is covered with crouching forms, some moving at intervals, others motionless and silent. Here and there the faces of the dead come out in ghastly relief, with a fixed expression of great agony.

Three open oxen-carts began the removal of the dead at once, and as I write the work still goes on. The hospitals daily supply more freight of this kind than the slow-moving teams can carry away to the ditches outside. The disinfection of the hospitals was promptly effected. As fast as possible with the small force of men at hand the rooms were emptied one after another. After a day or two some of the Bulgarians were compelled to serve in place of the soldiers, and they set themselves about the hated task with a brutality terrible to witness. They drag the bodies down the stairs by the legs, the heads bumping from step to step with sickening thuds, then out into the court through the filthy mud, where they sling them into the cart with the heads or legs hanging over the side, and so continue to pile up the load with a score of half-naked corpses.

It is horrible to hear the conversation of the men who do this work. They perhaps bring out a body still warm, the heart still beating, and the flush of life on the cheek. One says, "He is still alive," and proposes to leave him without stopping to decide the question. The others cry, "Devil take him! He will die before to-morrow, any way. In with him!" And so the living goes in with the dead, and is tumbled into the grave. I have seen this myself, and the man who has charge of the disinfection of the hospitals and burial of the dead told me that he doubted not that such cases occurred several times daily. When the three carts are full they start away through the streets toward the ditches outside the town. The horrible load jolts and shakes, and now and then a body falls out into the mud and is dragged into the cart again, and thrown down and jammed in solidly to prevent a recurrence of the accident. This heartless proceeding goes on in the public streets, crowded with the men, women and children of the place, the soldiers, the wounded and the sick; and, after so many days of the same spectacle, no one any longer pays any attention to the transport of the dead. Over a thousand have been already carted away, and from the hospitals come about 100 daily.

I have given but a slight outline of the scenes that have passed before my eyes since I came here. A long detailed account alone could give anything like an idea. Along the streets are frequently seen one or two wounded who have crawled out from the hospital and are dying in the mud. Out on the plain near the bridge over the Vid are bivouacked 15,000 or 20,000 prisoners, fighting for bread, miserable beyond description, in the cold, with hundreds of unburied dead covering the ground near the spot where the first attempt was made to break through. The story of the hospitals, of the prisoners, and of the Russian disasters, all hang on one thread. But the horrors of Plevna are not all in the town. Some are in the valley of the Vid. In the redoubts which the Russians stormed, hundreds on hundreds of still-unburied bodies lie; the whole ridge of the wooded mountain, the valley beyond and the hill further on, where stand the two redoubts overlooking the town taken with terrible loss by Gen. Skobeleff on Sept. 30, are strewn thickly with the corpses of the Russians who fell on those days. Some of these bodies have been partly covered with four spadefuls of dirt, but most of them lie as they fell. Not all as they fell, for the dogs have torn away the limbs of many, and the birds of prey have pecked at the skulls. In the pools of water lie corpses half decayed; pale, withered hands and feet stick out of the soil on all sides, and horrible dead, mummified faces stare at one from every little hollow in the ground, and from among every clump of bushes. Some of these bodies have been put in graves within a day or two, but still the whole region is strewn thickly with these dreadful mementoes of the fight there nearly three months ago.

Around the redoubts the ground is furrowed and dug with thousands of shells, and tons of pieces cover the earth. It is interesting to observe how few shells went into the redoubts, or struck the edge of the redoubts. The majority plunged into the ground just in front. The Turks built great transverses across the redoubts, and, under these, dug deep bomb-proof shelters, where they were as safe from harm from the shells as in Constantinople; but the whole surface of the hills is literally riddled with holes large enough to bury horses in, and all about lie great unexploded shells. Even away back in the ravines where the soldiers' huts are, bullets, fragments of clothes and equipments cover the ground; and one frequently finds, in the most unexpected spots, long-unburied bodies, or, sodden in the path, one sees the limbs of human beings who fell and were left there until many feet passing trod hard the thin layer of earth over them.

Plevna is one vast charnel-house, surpassing in horror anything that can be imagined.

A Desperate Case.

During the cholera epidemic that lately visited Bangalore, in India, a gentleman holding a high official position in that city was one morning informed that his horsekeeper had been seized with the dreaded disease. He at once sent for the doctor, who found the patient in a state of coma, and pronounced the case to be desperate. Disinfectants were profusely sprinkled throughout the house, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease to the other inmates. The unfortunate man was himself tenderly removed to Bowdon Hospital, where the usual remedies were applied without producing any effect, for the patient still remained insensible. At last, his situation appearing hopeless, it was thought better to desist from further attempts to kindle the faint spark of life that was rapidly dwindling. Late in the night, however, to the surprise of the hospital attendants, the patient suddenly recovered consciousness, and in strong voice and language demanded to know "where he was." He was informed that he had been ill with cholera and was now in hospital, and was implored to remain perfectly quiet as his only chance of recovery. "Ill with cholera!" he shouted indignantly; "I have only been drunk;" and, to the consternation of the doctor and his employer, who had given him up for lost, this statement turned out to be true.

BEN HILL, on being asked to address some Alabama editors, answered: "I really desire to address a press association, because there is no power in this country capable of doing so much good, and really doing so much evil, as the press of this day."

ITALY.

Death of King Victor Emmanuel.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, died on the 9th of January at Rome, aged 58 years. He was the eldest son of Charles Albert, and was born in Turin in 1820. The modern history of his family is a brilliant one. In 1813 Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, was, by the treaty of Utrecht, made King of Sicily, but in 1820 was compelled to exchange Sicily for Sardinia, and became the first King of Sardinia, and his branch of the family ran out in 1831 and was succeeded by the younger line of Carigan in the person of Charles Albert. This Prince strongly favored the unifacation of Italy, and, in 1840 granted a liberal constitution to several states in this kingdom. This involved him in a war with Austria. After a defeat in July, 1848, at Custozza, a truce was agreed upon, but in March, 1849, the war having been renewed, the King was defeated at Novarra, whereupon he abdicated and left Italy. Victor Emmanuel succeeded as King of Sardinia, and though compelled to make peace he adhered to his liberal policy and never lost sight of the great end, the unification of Italy. He called to his Cabinet Cavour and other leaders of the constitutional policy, and liberalized the internal government of his kingdom, and established commercial relations with other states. He joined France and England in the Crimean war. In 1859 Austria declared war against the aggressive Italian, who, with France as an ally, reconquered Lombardy, and the credit of the King as a soldier and a statesman was general. His policy of a united Italy made him the popular hero throughout all Italy. In 1860 Cavour was again placed at the head of the Ministry, and soon after Parma and Modena were annexed to Sardinia, and Tuscany also voted to be annexed. Nice and Savoy were ceded to France in 1860. An insurrection in Sicily in 1860, under Garibaldi, resulted in the expulsion of Francis II., and in October the Two Sicilies voted for annexation to Sardinia, and Victor Emmanuel entered Naples as King in November, 1860. Umbria and the March of Ancona soon after joined Sardinia, and, at the opening of 1861 he was sovereign of all Italy, save Rome and Venetia. Count Cavour died in 1861, but his successors continued the same policy. Negotiations were opened with the Papal Government for a peaceful reconciliation and for the annexation of that city, but all offers were rejected. The city of Rome had been occupied by French troops from 1849. The first Parliament of the new kingdom of Italy met at Turin, Feb. 18, 1861, which was opened by a speech from Victor Emmanuel, and an act was passed conferring upon him the title of the King of Italy. The Government was under an obligation with France not to disturb the Pope in his authority, and the capital of the kingdom remained at Turin until 1864, when it was removed to Florence. The King succeeded in establishing many and general reforms. As the local government of the various States had been more or less under ecclesiastical control, the establishment of an exclusively civil government was a work of difficulty, and constantly brought the Government into conflict with the church, but the work of separating church and state went on thoroughly and completely.

In 1866 Italy united with Prussia in the war against Austria, and a result of this war was the cession of Venetia to Italy.

In 1870, in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war, the French troops evacuated Rome, and the demand for the incorporation of that city into the kingdom was revived. All overtures to the Pope were rejected, and in September, 1870, the city was occupied by Italian troops. A plebiscite resulted in the annexation of Rome by an almost unanimous vote. The Italian Government made what are known as the guarantees for the protection of the Pope and for the support of the Papal Government. Italian unity was now complete; a new National Parliament was convened; the capital was removed to Rome, and on the 1st of January, 1871, Victor Emmanuel entered Rome as King of all Italy. There has been no official or political reconciliation between the Papal and the Royal Government, the Pope submitting, as he claims, to superior force, and protesting against all the acts of the Government since 1860, and especially against all the legislation disestablishing the church. The Pope has further protested that he is held as a prisoner in his own city.

A Noble Temperance Martyr.

Nine o'clock a. m.—"I lay my hand on my heart and forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

Ten a. m.—"No, thank you. I lay my hand on my heart and forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

Eleven a. m.—"Nuck, drink, drink. Laid my han' on m' heart 'smorning, an' forever forswore the use of intoxicating beverages."

High noon.—"Norra it. Laid my han' on my heart 'sh morning, and frever forswore th' use of intoxicating beverages."

Two p. m.—"Firsh time doeshn't count. But 'sh morning laid m'—hic—hand ommy heart, and forever forshwore use of intoxicating bevalages."

Four p. m.—"Settemupagain! Thish last time. Lay my han nommy—hic!—heart, and fullever foshwear uge of intoxicated bellavages."

Ten p. m.—"Lamrod, fill th' fuf—fuf—hic—fuf—flowing bo—hic!—owl! He'sh jolly goo' fuf—feller! Lesh fellever f'shwear uge of tockshicadel bevageler."

Eleven p. m.—"Whoop pee! I'm al' ri'! 'Smatter 'th you? Nev' mind bootsh; allus shleep 'ith 'em on. Lesh f'ever f'shwear hic!—tocksh—f'shwear tockshy—tocksh—tocksheed!—"

(The bell strikes 12. Mr. Duffy takes no note of time.)—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A Meerschaum that May Be Colored in Thirty Seconds.

Devoted young men who spend months and injure themselves with excessive smoking, in coloring meerschaum pipes, may thank a philanthropic Frenchman for accelerating the process, obviating some of the expense, much of the annoyance, and, possibly, some of the dangers of the operation. He soaks a pipe of common porous clay, worth a few cents, in a mixture of ether and alcohol, to which a little rose essence is added, and in which 10 per is dissolved cent. (by weight) of camphor and 10 per cent. of borax or other flux. With this is combined a trace of nitrate of silver. The advantages of this treatment are that the pipe is made to look like meerschaum and to have a fine gloss; the smoke, perfumed by the rose and camphor, is agreeably aromatic; the pipe is cheap, and it will color nicely, either by smoking or exposing it to the light. In the latter instance, thirty seconds' exposure is stated to be quite sufficient.

ALL SORTS.

THE mourning color of the Turks is blue.

MANITOBA lands are advertised at 63 cents per acre.

A PRINTER at La Crosse recently fell heir to $75,000.

A LOUISIANA planter killed 1,960 snipe on the wing in six days.

THE next Georgia Legislature will have but one colored member.

WHEAT all over Kentucky is looking green as in the merry month of May.

A PLAYFUL horse in New York bit a gentleman's ear off in the public street.

THE cackling of geese saved a house in Annapolis, Md., from being burglarized.

ALL Queen Victoria's married children have issue except the Marchioness of Lorne.

A BERLIN firm is making a number of telephones for experimental use by the Russian army.

GUILFORD, Ct., claims the oldest house in New England, built in 1639, and still in good preservation.

A LONDON firm has introduced a hunting biscuit, containing in a small compass a great amount of nutrition.

THERE are 1,500,000 bushels of corn in Southern Indiana and Illinois to be moved within the next month or two.

THE young King of Spain proposes to guard himself against military uprisings by being the commander of his own army.

HEREAFTER no person can vote in Maine unless he has paid a poll tax within two years of the time when he offers his ballot.

TWENTY-TWO towns in Texas are organizing companies and making preparations to build the roads to connect them with the trunk lines.

THE birth rate in Georgia since 1863 among the whites has been a little more than 30 per cent., and among the blacks a little more than 50.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $20.00 and up.

Real Dacca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $[illegible].

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $25.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shades, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a fu line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

Great Reduction on Sugars

All grades reduced 1 cent per pound; the lowest they have sold for fifteen years. Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c.

An immense stock of all goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!

Candies, Nuts, Toys, Liquors and Cigars.

TEAS!

Fifty more chests of the choice 40c tea and 40 chests of the good 25c tea. We sell large amounts of these two teas; being good drawers, strong and well flavored. We now sell more chests of tea in a month than we used to in a year, and this comes simply from our purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 20 to 40c on the pound.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 50, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, 70, best 90 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 90 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 60, best 70 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 70 cents per pound

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Old Government Java, 30 cents.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 50 and 75 cents White Drips, 75 cts. and $1.

RAISENS, and ZANTEE CURRENTS for CHRISTMAS CAKE, CITRON, LEMON and ORANGE PEEL.

Valencia raisins per pound 6c, Best layers raisins 12½c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

CANDIES.

Toy candies of all kinds. Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Toy candy all sorts and varieties 30c. Toys for Santa Claus from a penny whistle to a nice album to make presents with a thousand different things to amuse the little ones—Dogs, cats, rats, mice, birds, elephants, lions, tigers, drums, wagons, horses, Chineese lanterns, pistol caps, &c., something for every little one in the country.

And for Christmas tree candles we have a large assortment of every color, from ½ cent to 2 cents each or 50c per box.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 20 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 25 cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, $1.00
Fish Oil per gallon, $1.00. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 70c. Machine Oil per gal. 30ct

Nut for Christms and New Years.

Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts, quart 15c. Almons, qurrt 25c. English walnuts, quart 15c. Pecans, quart 12 1-2c. Roasted pea nute quart 5c.

Liquors of all Kinds for Medical use Whisky, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines and Ales.

Good old bourbon $1 and $1.25. 2 years old $1.40 and 1.50. Best old 76 for medical use $2.50. Sherry Wine as good as any in the country $1.50. Port wine best in the market $1.50. California Angelica wine best $1.50. Gin $1.50 and $2.50. Dublin and London Porter 22c. Scotch 22c.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 50c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 50c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.25 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEAT—We sell a fine Oyste at 12½. No. 1 full count saloon oyster 20c. Large A standard 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11 '77—

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business,

Lambrequins

A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana

BOSS HARNESS SHOP

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workmau that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neee apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" **BARGAIN** 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent Post-paid for $1.00 or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.00. CLUB PREMIUM. To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston Globe, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every respect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair-dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 10, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

—o—

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 25 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 29 "	8 28 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 40 p m	"
Goshen	1 28 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 54	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 31	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOIMG EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 37	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 06	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 45	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 05	11 31	12 50
Col en's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 31	12 12	2 34
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 35	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 30pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 40
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 24	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 50pm	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER.
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 8 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 20	
Baltimore	5 15pm	00am	
Washington	6 55	9 40	
Wheeling	6 20am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 00am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 20am	6 12
Cambridge	11 18	1 27	7 30
Zanesville	12 25p.m	2 35	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	3 30	10 00
Columbus	3 20	4 20	
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		11 25
Shelby	5 11		12 25am
Monroeville	6 13		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 25	9 35
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 05
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	2 35
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a.m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv. Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Philadelphia			
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 25 am
Newcastle	5 08		9 00
Cambridge City	5 47		[illegible]
Connersville	6 25		10 30
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 30 p m
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	3 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 34 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		s.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		5 am	
Terre Haute		1 30 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 50 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 45 am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 45 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	8 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 32
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 38
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 pm
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	2 40
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 20 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. A. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address WORTH & CO. St Louis, Mo.

Recorder Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 31st, 1878. Number 5.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	12 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	15 00	20 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	25 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

R. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIB

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. R. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

—AND—

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. PALMER, Late of City Hotel, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William [illegible] is plaintiff and Geo. Wilmot and Lucinda H. Wilmot are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1876.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

South half of the north east quarter of section twenty-two, 22, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing eighty acres, 80, more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Best & McClellan, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th 1878. Pr. fee $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas H. Sprott, Trustee, is plaintiff, and Andrew J. Little is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Thirty-five dollars $35.00, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Situated in DeKalb county, Ind., to-wit: One and one-half feet front by eighty (80) feet deep adjoining the south half of lot No. ninety-three (93) all in the original plat of the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Penfield & Emanuel, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 9th 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. Hemstreet is plaintiff, and Jacob Beak et al, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, $210.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

A strip of land thirty feet, 30, in width east and west running the entire length off of west end of lot number sixty-eight, 68, in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Griswold is plaintiff and David Floyd et ux. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents $459.78, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Described as follows to-wit: The first five acres off the west side of the south half of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20).

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan 9th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein George Ensley is plaintiff and Robert Zacher et ux are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars, and thirty cents, $142.30, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number seventy-two (72) in Ensley's 2nd addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Penfield & Emanuel, atty's for pliff.
Jan. 9th 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jonathan Clutter is plaintiff, and Geo. W. Clutter et al are defendants requiring me to make the sum of twenty-six hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-six cents $2245.65, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

North half of the south east quarter of section five, 5, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, containing seventy-five, 75, acres more or less in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 4th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Old Si On Hell.

Atlanta Constitution.

While they were resting from work at noon, yesterday, Ampersand:

"I heard er white man readin' in de paper dis mornin' dat foks was 'batin' now wudder dere wuz enny hell or not!'

"Shucks!' said old Si, 'you'se got dat wrong end fo'most, sho!'

"No, sah; dat wuz what he red in de paper!'

"Whudder dere wuz enny hell?' repeated Si.

"Yes, sah; whudder, when er man give out up hyar he want ter hell, or jess dissolved ter dust agin?'

"Lookie heah! I don't want no 'spute wid no body, but ef enny man come foolin' 'round me wid dat sorter skiptur he's gwine to heah me get up yander into shoutin' tones!' said Si.

"Why is dat?'

"Kase taint gwine ter do! Yer jess make er nigger believe dat dar ain't no heah-after an' see what yer comes ter. Ebery secon' house'll be er court hous', and de houses twixt 'em will be jale houses. Hit's moughty hard ter keep 'em strate now wid de sheriff an' hell bufe'fore dar eyes."

"Den you'se on de side ob de fiah an' brimstone?'

"You'se right, honey! Ef you tink you'se gwine ter leebe dis wurld ter play snow-ball somewhar you'se 'rong. Dar's er warmer place jess beyant heah fer de manigers ob de freedmen bank an' chickin' lifters ginerally, or else Ise gwine ter swap my himbook fer er pack er kayards."

We are in favor of the remonetization of silver in the true sense of the word because—in the language of J. C. News: "There will be no wrong committed upon the rights of any one by doing it. There was no popular demand for its demonetization, and the people were not consulted in the act. If there was by this act a change of contract, the people were not parties to it. More than three quarters of the people of the world use silver as coin, and more than half use it exclusively. This is the silver producing country of the world, and we should foster our own productions. The 412½ grain dollar is equal to the silver standard in any country, and therefor, good enough for us, a debtor nation and a debtor people. Until its demonetization the silver dollar was worth as much as the gold dollar, and when remonetized will again be. I have paid at the mint in Philadelphia before the war, 8 per cent. premium for silver dollars, in gold coin minted in the same building, and there was an established premium for silver dollars for years at the mint and at the treasury, and yet, no one then said gold was at a discount. The resumption of specie payment is a practical question as well as one of theoretical finance, and with all the aid we can get from silver will find it difficult to maintain.

At a county special election in South Carolina, last week, the colored republicans elected their whole ticket by the usual majorities. Let such free elections become general throughout the south, and there will be little cause of complaint. Fair play and free ballots is the essence of repulicanism.—Lagrange Standard.

But this acknowledgment is in striking contrast with the assertion so general among republican papers that the poor negroes could not and dare not exercise the liberty of the elective franchise among the southern whites. Democrats knew they were lying all the the time. "The essence of republicanism" down south is found in such as Chandler (Hayes' agent to help on with the Florida count) lately confessed as being perpetrated in Louisiana, as follows:

"IN LOUISIANA, HOWEVER, THERE HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE BALLOT BOXES OVER 7,000 MORE VOTES FOR THE TILDEN THAN FOR THE HAYES ELECTORS, AND TO MAKE HAYES PRESIDENT IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR THE RETURNING BOARD, ACTING UNDER PECULIAR LOCAL LAWS, TO THROW OUT MORE THAN 17,000 TILDEN VOTES TO PERFORM THIS EXTRAORDINARY, EVEN IF JUSTIFIABLE, WORK," etc.

This is W. E. Chandler's open confession—one of the conspiratiors who helped rob Americans of their right to rule through a majority ballot. What does the Standard think of this specimen of the quaint essence of republicanism?—Goshen Democrat.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN, Administrator.

Too Muches Jawes.

The San Antonio (Tex.) Express promises to stand good for the following:

A tall, angular woman in a sunbonnet, with a stride like a man late for a train, came into the Recorder's office yesterday morning, and took a seat on the end of a bench near where the city marshal was at work at his desk. She removed her bonnet, laid it across her knees, removed her spectacles, and after snapping her eyes a couple of times at the city marshal asked in a voice sounding like sharpening a cross-cut-saw:

"Be you the man the locks people up?'

"Sometimes I find it requisite to appeal to that extreme measure,' replied the official.

"I know all that, but be you the man?'

"Yes, madame.'

"Well, why didn't you say so when I ask you?'

"I did.'

"I say you didn't'

"What do you want, madame?' asked the city marshal.

"I want that good-for-nothing skunk that was married to my daughter locked up.'

"What has he done?'

"Yes, phat's he done, the vile wretch? and she breathed hard, glared about and gritted her teeth, until the officer felt in his pocket for his police whistle.

"Be calm, madame, compose your feelings,' argued the marshal.

"He told me—if I just had him alone for five minutes—what a picture he would make?'

"Continue, madame.'

"I overheard him telling my darter he'd give 320 acres of land with a gold mine on it to anybody who would amputate my jaw with a boot-jack,' said she.

"What in the world could have induced him to say that?' observed the official.

"I got him by the hair and drawed him across the kitchen table with one hand, and had only hit him a time or so with the long handled skillet, and he was callin' me 'mother dear' and all that sort of nonsense——'

"You let up on him—you felt sorry for him, observed the marshal.

"Yes, I felt sorter sorry at his har givin' way. It looked like Providence was agin me. Mebbe I'll never get to lay my hands on him no more. It would be just my luck never to fetch him another clip,' and for the first time she seemed depressed.

"What could have induced him to talk in that absurd way?' asked the city mars'ial, feeling uncomfortable.

"But after all it makes me feel good to talk about it. It calls up old recollections, you know. It brings to mind about Matildy's husband. His har didn't give worth a cent. What a time they had holding that inquest. There was some of him in one corner, and some hanging on the fence, and right smart of him was wrapped about that ax handle. It makes me feel bad about these things, and then to think how that miserable little skunk got clear off excepting a few pounds of har——'

"What do you want to do?' asked the officer.

"If you can catch him just lock him up, and send for me; that's all. I'm a law abiding woman. I've notified the civil authorities to catch him for me. You will know him by the place whar I hit him with a skillet, the little, worthless shanked, goggle eyed, brassy whelp. Wanted to amputate my jaw, did he?'

"I really can't imagine what he meant be that remark,' observed the officer of the law, as she went out; it's perfectly incomprehensible."

A COLORED SKEPTIC.—When schools were established in the South for the education of the negro, they were eagerly patronized by the colored folks of all ages. Coy maidens of thirty and bashful lads equally as old gayly trudged to school with diminutive primers in their hands, while the small fry swarmed in the school-houses, and were entusiastic on the education question. Of Pete, the subject of our anecdote, it might be truly writen that "ne'er did pencil trace a whiter eye or blacker face." His former master, Dr. H——, had taken great pains with him, instructing him daily in reading and writing. In the fall Peter was to go to school, and anxiously looked forward to it. This was in 1869, when the sun was in total eclipse in August. There were all sorts of rumor among the colored people about calamities which would happen at the time of this phenomenon. A few days before it occurred the following conversation took place between Peter and a friend:

"Peter, did you know dar was gwine to be a 'clips of de sun next week?'

"Yes,' said Peter, "I heard de folks talkin' 'bout it.'

"Peter, I hear dat awful things is gwine to happen when it comes. Dey say dat de world is gwine to come to an end.'

Curling his lip in scorn, and fixing his big white eyes on him, Peter answered, with contempt, "Go 'way, niggah. Dont you know dat school opens in September? How, den, can de world come to an end in August?"

Influence of Benjamin Franklin.

"See here, old woman,' Henry observed with his eyes intently fixed on a "Poor Will's Almanac,' of 1807.

"Now, what is it?' said Mrs. Archibald, without removing her hands from the pie dough.

"Why, that great and good man, Benjamin Franklin, who writ into this almanac afore you was born, says:

"Never argue at home."

"Of course not. Any fool might know that.'

"But it's a good idea of him, notwithstanding.'

"No, 'taint. I know that much afore your old Ben Franklin was ever thought of.

"Then why don't you try it on once in a while?'

"Try what on?"

"Not arguing at home.'

"Who's arguing, I should like to know?'

'Why, you are,'

"I arn't.'

"You are.'

"I ain't; you are; ain't; yar; ain't; yar; hain't-yar; ain't-yar; hain't.'

"You. Martha,' she screamed, 'where's that poker? What on the face of the arth's the reason everything in the house is out of the road when it can do the most good?'

Henry made a brake for the door, but she saw the movement, and grabbed up a lump of dough as big as a water-melon and she brought it down on his head and gave it a twist around his neck, as though she was putting the finishing touches on an apple dumpling, while Henry blinded by the involuntary mask, fled across the front room only to fall out of the open window, breaking the eggs he had for breakfast, across the sill, and dropping through the open cellar door into the coal pile, where the old woman held him at bay with a soft pumkin pie, while Martha scrubbed the dough out of his ears and the smut off his nose with the stove brush she had been using up stairs.

When Henry got out he confidentially buttonholed Oxtoby and remarked with a cautious look over his shoulder:

"I always thought Ben Franklin was a fool, and now I am convinced of it."

A RECEIPT FOR MUFFINS.

As we all know, there are some women who are natural cooks. The natural depravity of inanimate objects seemed charmed away when they got hold of a bowl and spoon. Their ovens always bake on both top and bottom. Soups never scorch, nor biscuits sour. They always carry their receipts in their heads. With what exasperating indefiniteness do they answer you when you ask them how they make any particular thing—muffins for instance.

"Dear me, I never have much of a rule about such things.'

"But can't you give me a little idea? John has so often spoken of your muffins since we took tea with you, and I really should like to learn how to make them.'

"Well, I stir up a pretty stiff batter; depends something on how many folks I have to tea,'

"Do you use milk?,

"Yes, if I have it; if not, I take water.'

"Any eggs?'

"Well, if eggs are cheap, I break in a couple, if they are dear, I don't always.'

"You use some butter?'

"Oh yes! a piece about as big as an egg.'

She pauses, as if that were all. You timidly suggest—

"Cream tartar or soda?'

A look of surprise creeps over her face, as if she would say, 'What does the woman mean by asking so many questions?' but she says—

Well, if I have sour milk, I don't use cream tartar; if the milk is sweet, I put in a couple of spoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda

You wish you dared ask whether it's table or tea spoonfuls she means, but if you are a novice, think it must be table-spoonfuls, the muffins are so very light.

She evidently now considers the thing complete.

"You haven't said anything about the flour?' you inquire—with inward trembling; but you really do wish to please John.

The look of surprise changes to wide-eyed amazement.

"Flour? Why, I supposed any goose would know about that. A good bowlful, of course. I always use my own judgment about the flour.'

You retire from the field discomfited, but not being discouraged, try to follow these "directions." The result is something very different from Mrs. Handy's delicate Muffins. John brakes one open very suspiciouly, and, after a minute's inspection, pushes back his plate—with that expression of huge patience which men assume when they want to say something severe but don't—and says:

"Haven't you any bread, Mary? Don't let the children touch these. They are as tough as leather. Why don't you ask Mrs. Handy how she makes her muffins? They're something like.'

You nerve yourself and pleasantly ask if he would like a slice of dry toast. (Such circumstances!) In a week or two, after a series of experiments, you finally evolve from your "inner consciousness,' and flour and eggs, some very creditable muffins—but you don't call your experience judgment.—Mary Blake, in Scribner for February.

Sampson Jones' Astonishment.

The other afternoon Sampson Jones, a boy of fourteen, was coming down Lafayette street, wondering if he would get a bowie-knife in his New-year's stocking, when a young man of pleasing [illegible] encountered him and said,

"Bub, do you want to earn a quarter?'

"You've hit me dead-center—I do!' replied Sampson.

"Well, now, you see that third house on the right hand side, don't you?' continued the young man.

"I see.'

"Well, I live there with my dear sister Amelia. We are all alone in this cold world, and although we love each other dearly we occasionally quarrel. We had a word or two this noon, and I left the house declaring that I never would return. I, however, got ashamed of myself in a short time, and wrote this note to her to evince my contriteness of spirit. If you'll hand it in she'll read it, forgive me. write an answer telling me that all is forgiven. And as you return I'll pay you and rush to her kisses of sisterly gladness.'

"That's a purty long story, but if your sister don't own a dog, I think I can earn that quarter.'

"Go up the front steps kind o' softly,' cautioned the young man, "and if our big, fat hired girl opens the door say to her that you want to see Amelia. You understand?'

"I t-u-m tum, b-l-e bul, tumble,' and Sampson winked as he took the note and started off.

He went up the steps softly, pulled the bell the same way, and in about a minute a portly matron of forty opened the door, glared down on him and asked:

"What do you want around here?'

"Put'n on a heap o' dig for a hired girl, aren't you?' he sneeringly answered, as he tried to look into the parlor.

"What! What's that?' she exclaimed, as she seized his collar.

"See here, ole gal, don't try to put on any nickle-plate for my benefit. You kin deceive the kitties and spiders, 'cause they haint traveled, but don't bang my hair—not for Joseph!

"You unmitigated villian—you impudent wretch—you—you———

But she didn't waste her strength in words. She sort o' picked Sampson up and sort o' shook the breath out of him, and dropped him over the fence on the walk before he could figure that two cats at seven dollars each would cost fourteen dollars. As he got up a young lady came running to the door and cried out:

"Mother! mother! What is it? What's the matter?'

"Come here Amelia, till we catch him again!' answered the mother.

But they couldn't. Sampson got across the street like a thirsty camel running for water, and as he turned and surveyed the house and the two females, and then looked down the street and saw the young man flying around the corner, he soliloquized:

"Dearest Amelia—darling brother—fat hired girl—waiting to rush, and so on—I t-a-i-k talk, and I'd have bet a hencoop to a cent that no living man could have put that 'ere job on me. Lordy! but didn't that old lady criss-cross all the ribs in my body by that one shake! 'Our big fat hired girl!' I s-e-e! 'My sister Amelia'—I c-o-n con, s-t-r-e-w strew,—constrew!"—Detroit Free Press.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Words of Warning.

During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health. Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute his invasion with that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. There is no cough or cold, case asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lung, croup or whooping cough which will not yield more readily to this great botanical remedy than any other medicine. If you want to avoid disappointment, and be speedily cured, ask your druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

An order has been issued by the New York Supreme Court postponing for sixty days the sale of the Erie railway. Simultaneously, another suit has been commenced by a number of stockholders, who wish to oust Mr. Jewett, the receiver, upon allegations of improvidence and mismanagement.... A grand banquet was given to [illegible] in Boston last week.

At Lynn, Mass., Mayor Bubier, who furnishes steam-power to forty or fifty shoe factories, stopped his engines, and the factories had to suspend operations, Bubier claiming that the engines required repairs. On the other hand, it was said that the most of these factories did not join in the crusade against the Crispins, and Bubier's action in stopping their motive-power was regarded as a strategic movement to compel them to suspend. He was hooted by large crowds in the streets, and induced to start his engines again.... A Boston dispatch says: "From 6,000 to 10,000 unemployed laboring men met on the Common to-day, and, after listening to speeches by their leaders, paraded the streets and waited upon the Mayor at the City Hall and demanded work. The were not an ill-natured or vindictive set, and exhibited very little of a riotous spirit—a fact due in no small degree to the large number of police on duty. The speeches were declamatory rather than incendiary, and the turn-out made such a favorable impression that doubtless all will be done that is possible in the way of furnishing employment by the City Government. At the close a vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Pierce."

Waterhouse Bros., woolen manufacturers, of Passaic, N. J., have failed. Liabilities thought to be $160,000; nominal assets, $60,000. Depression of business and shrinkage of values are assigned as the causes.

J. H. Schenck & Son, the well-known manufacturers of patent medicines (Philadelphia), have failed.... Jacob and John Huntzeger, late President and Cashier of the Miners' Trust Company, at Pottsville, Pa., have been sentenced to two years' solitary confinement and to pay a fine of $500, and to refund to Thomas Kerns, prosecutor, $24,000, with costs.

William H. Vanderbilt, the railway millionaire, while driving one of his fast teams, last November, ran over and knocked down one Matthew Riley. The latter has just died of his injuries, and Vanderbilt has been held in $2,000 bail. The family of the deceased intends to bring suit for heavy damages against Vanderbilt.

The thresher manufactory of Stevens, Sons & Co., at Genoa, N. Y., has been burned. Loss $200,000. Small insurance.... True bills have been found against Jacob H. Freeze, Harry C. Freeze, and Louis K. Freeze, for conspiracy to defraud the depositors of the State Savings Bank, of Trenton, N. J.

THE WEST.

Mark R. Parmer's private banking house at Yankton, D. T., has closed its doors. Liabilities $60,000, which Mr. Parmer claims can be fully met by the assets.... A Virginia City (Nev.) dispatch says that the threatened hostilities at Atlanta and Justice mines were stopped by the Miners' Union, which visited both mines in a body and ordered the miners to quit work on the disputed ground, and disarmed and removed the hired fighters.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature prohibiting card-playing and dice-throwing in saloons.... The Humiston House, at Idaho, Col., has been totally destroyed by fire.

Ex-State Senator Ochmig Bird, of Fort Wayne, Ind., died recently, aged 65. He had resided in that city forty-three years, and was one of the leading Democratic politicians of Indiana. He was largely identified with the construction and management of the Wabash and Erie canal, and had been heavily engaged in railway contracting. He had filled many important offices, including ten years' service in the Legislature.

At the Adelphi Theater, Chicago, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, the popular and versatile comedian and character actor, is playing an engagement this week in his celebrated play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," which is being produced with new scenery and mechanical effects, and with a selected company.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs from Bismarck, D. T.: "A communication from Gen. Miles, at Post Fort Keogh, this evening, says: 'We have received Indian news which is really of the most startling character,' and accompanying is a private to your correspondent which says this news is official. It comes from an officer of Gen. Miles' command, and is as follows: 'Sitting Bull is now camped on Frenchman's creek with over a thousand lodges, including the escaped Nez Perces and the recent deserters from the agencies, numbering 280 lodges, with 800 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbers 2,000 warriors and 5,000 women and children. They are splendidly mounted and armed.'".... Gen. August Willich, who entered the war as a private in the Ninth Ohio regiment, and served with distinction in a number of battles, died at St. Mary's, Ohio, last week, aged 68 years.

Look out for counterfeit $5 notes on the Farmers' National Bank of Virginia, Ill. They are well executed and calculated to deceive the unwary.

THE SOUTH.

The Deputy United States Marshal, Goodwin and five assistants have returned to Huntsville, North Alabama, from a revenue raid there. The Baisdens, the well-known desperadoes, who have been running a distillery in open defiance of the law for two years, were captured, and their apparatus destroyed. In Franklin county, adjoining, the officers destroyed a distillery owned by Green Holland and William Stanfield. Holland and five other distillers were captured. The same parties destroyed six large distilleries in Lawrence county. Six prisoners were secured.

A recent dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: "Collector Woodcock is systematically weeding out illicit distilleries in this district of forty counties, having since Nov. 20 suppressed twenty-four, destroying all their contents, and had forty men bound over to the Federal court. Legalized concerns are now starting in the depleted districts, distillers asserting that it is cheaper to operate them than wildcat concerns."

A great panic was produced in the Holliday Street Theater, Baltimore, the other evening, by the explosion of a gas cylinder. Several persons were injured by the explosion.... A decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court, to the effect that Circuit Judges must be elected by ballot, instead of viva voce, ousts all Circuit Judges elected in that State, prior to 1877, by the Republican Legislature, and retains Kershaw and Wallace, elected last year by the Democrats. It was a constitutional question involving the construction of the word "ballot."

Deputy Revenue Collector Davis has just returned to Nashville, Tenn., from a successful raid on illicit distillers in Smith, Putnam and Sumner counties, destroying three distilleries and arresting twelve men engaged in the traffic. They were shot into at one point, and returned the fire, shooting R. S. Moody through the wrist and through the side, producing perhaps a fatal wound.

GENERAL.

In the case of Edward Tatro, the Highgate murderer, the Supreme Court overruled the exceptions, and sentenced him to be hanged on the first Friday of April, 1880.... Commodore George N. Hollins died recently at Baltimore, Md., of paralysis, aged 79 years. He was in command of the sloop-of-war Cyane, which bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1854. At the commencement of the late civil war he entered the Confederate service.... A correspondent writing from the Black Hills region says that capital, the one thing needful to thoroughly develop the hidden treasures of the country, has found its way thither to an extent that would scarcely be thought possible within the two years that have elapsed since the inception of the Black Hills settlement.

Col. Wagner writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Greenville, S. C., that the breechloading rifles sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for use by officers of the revenue in their raids on the illicit whisky distillers have been of great assistance. In a recent raid made by the officers under the Collector, in which they captured an eighty-gallon still and arrested the owners, they were assailed by nine moonshiners with shotguns and rifles. They responded with their breechloaders, and charged up a hill upon their assailants, driving them back, chasing them until they were dispersed.

The "stone man" recently unearthed in Colorado, like its prototype the "Cardiff giant," proves to be no stone man at all, but a grand fraud, conceived and executed by a man named Hull, of Tioga county, Pa. According to the statement of a citizen of that county, Hull, in February, 1877, molded the figure out of different kinds of dust, principally bone, and baked it in a lime-kiln. It is stated that he spent $10,000 or $12,000, and exhausted his money. Then Barnum saw that it was good, and came forward and breathed the breath of life into the enterprise, the giant being immediately shipped to Colorado, and its age set back several millions of years by plenary indulgence. Hull is the same genius that perpetrated the "Cardiff giant" hoax.... Business failures: Rhodes & Server, produce, New York, liabilities $100,000; J. M. Brainard, notions, Cleveland, Ohio, liabilities, unknown; Wood & Co., brass founders, Philadelphia, liabilities, $70,000, assets $45,000; J. J. Wrightman & Co., wholesale liquors, Cleveland, Ohio; Dovall & Co., general shipping business, South street, New York, liabilities, $150,000.

WASHINGTON.

The long dispute over the office of Collector of New Orleans has been terminated. The President has sent to the Senate the name of George Williamson, at present Minister-Resident at Guatemala City, Central America.

An organization has been formed among the members of the House of Representatives at Washington, composed of members of both political parties, the object of which is indicated by the following resolution passed at its first meeting:

Resolved, That the purpose of the organization now about to be made shall be confined to the remonetization of the silver dollar and the repeal of the Resumption act.

It has been agreed by the House Committee on Indian Affairs to report a bill for the abolition of the Indian Bureau, and the transfer of the business to the War Department.... Capt. A. K. Long, Commissary of Subsistence at Washington, committed suicide last week.

The President, it is reported, will soon communicate to Congress a special message on Chinese immigration. He will urge, it is represented, that the treaty obligations of the Government toward the Chinese must be strictly obeyed, but will recommend that authority be given to open negotiations with China looking to a limitation of the importation of Chinese, or a discontinuance of immigration altogether.... The President entertained ex-Secretary Bristow and a number of distinguished acquaintances at the Executive Mansion one night last week.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow is announced as a probable Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

President Hayes has addressed a note to Congressman Glover, who introduced the investigation resolutions in the House, in which he says he will be glad to co-operate with the committees in the proposed investigations, and to that end promises to issue such directions to the heads of departments as may be required to secure an effective assistance in the conduct of the investigations.... The United States Senate, in executive session, has rejected the nomination of M. J. Waldron to be Marshal for the District of West Tennessee.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has addressed a letter to the President on the subject of civil service. The Senator believes that the terms of service of all employes, except of the judiciary, should be limited to four years; that selections should be governed by character and efficiency; and that apportionments should be made according to population. Mr. Plumb thinks that members of Congress should not be permitted to dictate appointments to the Executive or heads of departments.... A resolution has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature approving the course of Senators Hoar and Dawes in defending the commonwealth against the attacks of Mr. Blaine.... Hon. William B. Allison has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Iowa Legislature.

Federal appointments: Benjamin B. Murray, United States Marshal for Maine; Nathan Webb, United States Attorney, Maine; Philip T. Van Zile, United States Attorney, Utah; John H. Hammond, of Illinois, Indian Inspector; Thomas Boles, Receiver of Public Moneys at Dardanelles, Ark.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Two squadrons of Cossacks having arrived at Tirnova-Semenli to escort the Turkish peace delegates to Kezanlik, the Turkish commander at the former place believed an attack was intended, and blew up the railway bridge.... The London *Times'* Pera correspondent says: "Queen Victoria telegraphed the Sultan he was already acquainted with the action of the British Government, and that she had herself urged the Czar to make prompt and honorable peace.".... A Russian official dispatch announces that Gen. Skobeleff entered Philippopolis and extinguished the flames in the Bulgarian dwellings fired by retreating Turks.... A Shumla dispatch says that the Turks have evacuated Kazan, south of Osman Bazar. The Russians hereby secure the head of another Balkan pass. All the war material, etc., has been removed from Osman Bazar to Eski Djuma.... The Turkish delegates met the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova-Semenli, and preliminary notes were exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates having assented, orders were telegraphed to Djemil Pasha to evacuate Adrianople. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign Consuls, they telegraphed their Ambassadors for instructions, and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen.

The *Agence Russe* repels the idea that Russia intends to refuse European participation in the treaty of peace.... A Turkish irade has been issued, ordering the enrollment of all free males.

The London *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs from Giurgevo as follows: "The mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Fratesti is fearful. The station of Fratesti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plain surrounding the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them, fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps as they were emptied from dead-carts. Their ragged, half-clothed forms, and the frost-bites visible on their naked limbs, gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on their dreadful march from Nikopolis." It is reported from Constantinople that, in consequence of decisions taken at the Great Council of the 17th, Izzed Bey was sent to the Russian headquarters with fresh instructions to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, giving them full powers to sign, whereas they, at first, were instructed to refer conditions to the Porte. It is said that this resolve was taken in consequence of the pacific tone of England at the opening of the British Parliament, and also because Russia has given notice that she will insist on an immediate acceptance or rejection of the terms.... Mukhtar Pasha, notwithstanding the defeats which he suffered in Armenia, has been appointed to the chief command of the Turkish forces at Constantinople.

The Governor of Salonica telegraphed the Porte that 300 sick and wounded from Suleiman Pasha's army had arrived at Drama.... A Pera correspondent understands that Suleiman Pasha had with him at Drama 108 battalions and 115 guns.... Queen Victoria has recently addressed a personal letter to the Czar, and the question was asked in the House of Commons as to the tenor of this letter, but the information was refused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cable dispatches of Jan. 23 report that Gourko attacked Suleiman on the 15th, and kept up a continuous battle until the 18th, killing 4,000 Turks and taking 2,000 prisoners and a number of cannon. The remnant of the defeated army escaped into the defiles of the Rhodope mountains.

The flight of the Turks from Northern Roumelia has been the cause of incalculable misery to themselves. Open cattle-trucks were the only means of transportation available on the railroad, and into these the fugitives packed themselves in hundreds. Snow fell heavily, the cold was intense, and the swarms on the trucks were starving. One night fifteen poor wretches died on the cars from cold and hunger. Multitudes of the refugees at Constantinople are wholly without shelter, while the weather is severe almost beyond precedent. The English relief agents and the Turkish Government are doing something for the alleviation of the terrible mass of misery in Constantinople, but their means are wholly inadequate.

A London dispatch of Jan. 25 says: "War is England's decision. In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that, on Monday, the Government would ask supplementary supplies for army and navy. The hopes of the peace party are wholly crushed by the evident determination of Lord Beaconsfield for war, and yesterday Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Minister, resigned their places in the Cabinet. Orders have been sent to the British Mediterranean fleet to land a force of marines and sailors at Boulair, covering the approach to Gallipoli, and six of the largest ships have been ordered to bring up a garrison from Malta. It is no longer a conditional neutrality that England maintains, but, on the contrary, active participation in the war.".... A Vienna correspondent says that, in spite of the negotiations, preparations for defending the lines of Constantinople are being carried on with great activity. According to trustworthy data, some 60,000 men are available for this purpose.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A London dispatch says the Arctic steam yacht Pandora has been bought by James Gordon Bennett. It is stated that the vessel is to be used for another Arctic expedition.... The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,200,000 marks.... Alexandre Reno Dethou, republican member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is dead.... The budget of the Russian empire shows an exact balance between the revenue and expenditures, both amounting to 600,308,425 silver roubles.

The Geographical Society banquet at Paris, in honor of Henry M. Stanley, was a magnificent affair. Two hundred and seventy guests were present, including leading members of the society, James Gordon Bennett, and a representative of President MacMahon. Vice Admiral De La Ronciere le Noury presided. In reply to a toast, Stanley proposed that the river Congo bear the name of Livingstone. The Minister of Public Instruction entered the room, and handed to Stanley the decoration of the Academical Palm. The President announced that the Geographical Society had awarded a gold medal to Stanley, who was overwhelmed with congratulations.... Henri Regnault and Antoine Becquerel, distinguished French physicians are dead.... A telegram from the Hague states that marriage is contemplated between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Beatrice, of England.

A Dublin dispatch of Jan. 20 says: "The funeral of the Fenian McCarthy took place to-day. It is estimated that 60,000 persons followed the remains to the cemetery. There were forty bands in the procession, which was the largest since the burial of Daniel O'Connell. The other Fenian convicts recently released were among the principal mourners." .... Cleopatra's Needle has crossed the Bay of Biscay, and been safely conveyed into the Thames river.

The French Chamber of Deputies, like the Congress of the United States, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the Republican majority has, of late, exercised very freely its power by unseating Deputies of the Right whose election is claimed to have been attended with irregularities. An attempt was recently made by the minority to impose a check upon what is asserted to be an abuse of numerical supremacy by moving the adoption of a rule requiring that hereafter a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to invalidate an election. The measure was violently opposed by Gambetta, who moved the previous question in order to put an end to the debate, and it was ordered by a vote of 312 to 186.... The Northumberland (Eng.) miners have decided to appoint a committee to settle the dispute with the masters, 4,875 voting in favor of this course and 2,096 for a continuance of the strike.... The Argentine republic and Chili have determined to submit their dispute about the Patagonian frontier to arbitration.... The Royal Geographical Society has resolved to give a banquet at London, in honor of Henry M. Stanley, and to invite him to read a paper on his explorations.

The Vatican, replying to inquiries of Nuncios abroad, states that the situation has not been changed by the accession of Prince Humbert to the throne of Italy.... The complete subjugation of Kashgar by the Chinese is reported in cable dispatches. The deposed Emir escaped from the country, and has appealed to the Russians for assistance in recovering his throne.... A dispatch from the City of Mexico says the Mexican authorities will endeavor to learn what officers of the Mexican army invited Lieut. Ward, of the United States forces, to cross into Mexico. The Government has determined to oppose the crossing of the boundary by American troops.

The great trial of the Russian Nihilists, which commenced at St. Petersburg on the 30th of last October, has ended. Of the 109 prisoners accused, the actual offense was proved only against twenty. The remaining eighty-nine were liberated on bail.... The nuptials of King Alphonso of Spain and his cousin, Princess Mercedes, were celebrated at Madrid on the 23d of January. The Duke de Montpensier, father of the bride, gave her 25,000,000 francs, in addition to a great quantity of diamonds.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

An Exciting Debate in the Senate.

A literal mad bull plunging about in the traditional china shop, says a Washington correspondent, could not have created greater havoc than did Mr. Blaine in the Senate to-day. Hamlin took the floor with a written speech upon the life and virtues of William King, the first Governor of Maine, whose statue was to be unveiled in the national memorial gallery. Immediately a calm settled upon the Senate. Every Senator was in his seat and the galleries were densely crowded. Hamlin's speech was a plain one, dwelling upon the life and virtues of Mr. King, and the reasons which prompted Maine to select him as the most fitting representative whose marble statue was to adorn the memorial gallery of the nation. When Hamlin had finished Blaine arose, and at once there was a general commotion in the galleries, and the throng of spectators bent their heads in all directions to catch a glimpse of the orator. Blaine's speech was a masterpiece of elocution. It lasted over thirty minutes. It was an analytical review of Maine's greatest men, and a selection of William King as the greatest. He spoke of the powers of leadership of this hero, and, in doing so, placed him as foremost in the movement which separated the district of Maine from the commonwealth of Massachusetts and made it a separate State. In this connection he dwelt upon the circumstances of this separation, told of the rancor and hate engendered between the people of the two sections, and which, to some extent, still exists, and how Maine was unable to bear the tyrannical domination of Massachusetts. He spoke with great warmth, and was very severe on Massachusetts people. He even referred to the part which Massachusetts had taken in the war of 1812, and gave it some pretty hard raps, several times making ridiculous comparisons, and producing general laughter at the expense of Massachusetts. All throughout the speech a whisper might have been heard in the Senate, and, when he ended, the Senate sat motionless as Vice President Wheeler was about to put the question upon the adoption of appropriate resolutions. The scene was at this point suddenly changed by the rising of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. He said that he did not desire to interfere with the formal arrangements of the occasion by presuming to make a speech when it was only intended that the two Senators from Maine should speak, but he felt that he could not allow the occasion to pass without some remarks from him. Then he even outdid Blaine's want of decency by indulging in a most partisan attack upon the people of Maine, a defense of Massachusetts, and a bitter charge upon Blaine for having dragged from the ashes of the past events which the respectable element of Massachusetts had long repudiated.

After Dawes came Hoar. His speech was very severe upon Blaine. Indeed, Hoar's main forte is his venomous tongue, and when he wishes he can turn himself into a bag of the bitterest gall. He grew very excited as he addressed himself almost exclusively to Blaine, and walking in the direction of the latter, with flashing eyes, compressed lips, and his finger shaking at the rate of forty motions to the second, he told Blaine that if there was a heart that cherished such sentiments as he had to-day expressed that heart did not beat in Massachusetts. He defended his people and defended their valor and patriotism in the war of 1812, saying that the only naval battle that had occurred off the coast of Maine was victoriously won by a Boston crew. At this point Blaine, with nervous excitement, shouted out, "No, sir! that was a Portland crew." This sudden outburst was the occasion of laughter and applause, during which Hoar's voice was completely drowned. He went on, however, and said that Blaine's attempt at ridicule of his State was done only for the purpose of ingratiating himself with a certain class of Senators upon the floor who may not feel over-kindly to Massachusetts. He even went further, and charged that Blaine's grievance against Massachusetts was the outgrowth, not of the war of 1812, but of more recent events. By this he referred to the failure of Blaine to secure the votes of the Massachusetts delegation in the Cincinnati Convention, and everybody understood it. Subsequently Dawes spoke again, and made the same point, only with greater force. Blaine quietly replied to Hoar that he had no desire to enter into a controversy upon the subject on this occasion, but went on to criticise Massachusetts' course in the war of 1812.

Dawes undertook to get in a little more abuse of Blaine, when the latter, as if unable to restrain himself, arose very excitedly, and, addressing himself to both his antagonists, asked if the Senators from Massachusetts could stand there to-day and say that their State had not bristled with acts of cowardice that bordered nigh upon treason. "Certainly," said he, "such acts of bravery as are recounted here to-day would have been better if done in war." Dawes tried to interrupt Blaine here to say something about the promptness of Massachusetts soldiers to respond to the call to arms, but Blaine laughed to derision this statement, and, walking up and down in the greatest excitement imaginable, said that it was not true, but that Maine volunteers had first crossed the line. Hoar took another hand and made a personal onslaught upon Blaine, charging prostitution of his office as Speaker of the House to accomplish party ends, when Blaine suddenly interrupted him and asked him what he meant. "I mean," said Hoar, "the Ku-Klux legislation of 1871." Blaine retorted that whatever were his acts then, Hoar, who was then a member of the House, was always his closest adviser. Blaine then fired another long-range volley of canister at his adversaries, and especially at Hoar. He repudiated the charge that he (Blaine) was trying to ingratiate himself with the Southern Senators, and said the remark came with bad taste from Hoar, who was one of those anxious for reconciliation and was willing to embrace every wayward brother in the land. This disregard of dignity and personal and political abuse of each other continued for some time. Several times during this scene the galleries became very noisy, and loud applause came forth unrebuked by the chair.

Regular Proceedings.

Friday, Jan. 18.—**Senate**.—Mr. Voorhees, by request, introduced a bill reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.... Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from the Michigan State Grange in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of that State. Referred.... Mr. Cameron presented a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the improvement of the St. Croix river. Referred.... Mr. Christiancy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and it was indefinitely postponed.... At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the Government to pay the interest and principal of the bonds in silver, and Mr. Merrimon and Mr. Maxey spoke in favor thereof.... The Vice President laid before the Senate a report of the Attorney General that he found no authority in present laws for the President to oblige the Union Pacific railroad to prorate with the Kansas Pacific, and that additional legislation is necessary. Referred.... After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Durham reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating $272,183, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.... Mr. Singleton introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission. Referred.... Mr. Springer, from the Election Committee, presented a report in regard to the contested-election case for the Fourth District of California. The report declares that Peter D. Wigginton is entitled to the seat. Mr. Hiscock submitted a minority report, declaring Romualdo Pacheco entitled to a seat. Printed and recommitted.... Mr. Mills, of Texas, introduced a bill donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the education of females. Referred.... The House went into committee of the whole on private bills.... Afterward, Mr. Hanna called up the Senate resolutions in regard to the death of Senator O. P. Morton, and eulogies on the life and public services of the dead Senator were pronounced by Messrs. Hanna, Browne, Hunter, Calkins, Wilson, Hardenbergh, Garfield, Dunnell, Williams of Wisconsin, and Hazleton. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 21.—**Senate**.—A bill having been reported to the Senate, Mr. Beck submitted a concurrent resolution declaring that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to impose the taxes at this time asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury to provide $37,000,000 for a sinking fund, and directing the Secretary not to purchase any more bonds for the liquidation of the public debt until directed to do so by Congress. Laid over and printed.... Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. McDonald, to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, Ind.; by Mr. Cameron, authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a legal tender; by Mr. Eustis, to authorize the establishment of mail steamship service between the United States and the empire of Brazil.... At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor thereof.... Executive business was then transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills were introduced: Proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that no claim against the United States shall ever be paid unless the claim shall have been presented to the proper tribunal within ten years from the time the claim shall have accrued; authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, and declaring gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, to be full legal tender; to regulate inter-State commerce, and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers; for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; restricting the admission of cadets at West Point; to prevent the further destruction, or retirement of the United States treasury notes; declaring the sense of Congress in regard to subsidies; to suspend for five years the operation of the law requiring the purchase annually of 1 per cent. of the debt of the United States.... Mr. Southard moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes after the 1st of January, 1879. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas, 164; nays, 96—not two-thirds in the affirmative.... The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.—**Senate**.—Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks.... A few unimportant bills were introduced.... The statue of William King, once Governor of Maine, contributed by that State to the National Statuary Hall, was accepted, after a sharp debate between Messrs. Blaine, Hoar and Dawes.

House.—Mr. Willis, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Rear Admiral John J. Almy to receive a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian islands. Passed.... The House spent a considerable portion of the day in considering a bill to amend the existing laws concerning commerce and navigation.... The joint resolution accepting the statue of William King was passed.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.—**Senate**.—Mr. Blaine introduced a bill to coin a silver dollar of so many grains as the Director of the Mint shall from time to time prescribe, to be a legal-tender in common with gold coin up to and including $5, and for all sums exceeding $5 the debtor shall have the right to tender, and the creditor to demand, one-half of the amount in gold coin and one-half in silver coin.... Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters and for other purposes. Referred. It provides, as its main feature, that the compensation for fourth-class Postmasters shall be based upon the stamps canceled in their offices instead of stamps sold.... The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business—the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the interest and principal of bonds in silver—and Mr. Cockrell continued his remarks in favor of the resolution. Mr. Randolph spoke in opposition to the resolution, and in favor of gold as the single standard of value.

House.—The proceedings in the House were exceedingly tame, the greater portion of the day's session being devoted to the consideration of the Steamboat bill.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—**Senate**.—Messrs. Howe and Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in favor of extending the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad on certain conditions. Referred.... At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the interest and principal of bonds in silver, and Mr. Lamar spoke in regard thereto. He opposed the remonetization of silver, and advocated the single gold standard.

House.—The House spent another day in discussing the Steamboat bill.

The Victim of a Double.

"My father," said Edwin Booth, the tragedian, "was charged with a good many excesses which ought not to have been laid at his door. He was the victim of a double. I do not mean to say that he was wholly free from faults, or that he was not given to occasional indulgences and some strange eccentricities; but he was followed about by a man who bore a striking personal resemblance to him, and who was a worthless vagabond. This fellow crawled out of a good many scrapes by assuming my father's name. On one occasion my father disappointed a Baltimore manager. On the evening that he was to appear the audience assembled, and the manager, hoping against hope that Booth would come, waited and waited. When it was almost time for the curtain to go up, this vagabond came into the green-room. The manager arose and greeted him as Mr. Booth. 'I am not Booth,' he said, 'but am perfectly familiar with his part!' A hurried consultation was held, and it was decided to let the stranger essay the role. He went on the stage and played it through without a break, and the people went away saying: 'Booth was not at his best to-night.' But of those who listened not one in a hundred had a suspicion of the deception practiced upon them."

"How did your father treat this double?"

"He didn't treat him at all. He very seldom saw him. The fellow kept out of his way. But while he was assuming my father's character, he would stand on the street corners half drunk, and recite long soliloquies from Shakspeare. Then he would pass around the hat and take up a collection, and the people, thinking Booth was indulging in some foolish pastime, would drop money into the hat. One day my brother, Junius Brutus, who was then a stout, lusty young fellow, came along and found this man personating Booth, and telling the street-corner crowd that he was the actor. My brother's anger outran his discretion, and he knocked the vagabond down. But the people, still believing that the stroller was really Booth, took sides with him and threatened to mob Junius for striking his father. He came to the conclusion that it was rather dangerous business to vindicate the family name."—*Interview with Edwin Booth.*

Schuyler Colfax as a Hotel Clerk.

The Dubuque *Herald* tells a good story about Mr. Colfax and a landlord at Warren, Iowa. Mr. Colfax was traveling in Iowa lately, and arrived at the latter station at 9 a. m., and had to wait several hours for a train. As the guest decided to remain in the waiting-room till daylight, the landlord, not knowing who Mr. Colfax was, and wanting an hour's rest, asked the ex-Vice President if he wouldn't wake the porter at a certain hour, and also tap at the room-doors of the female "help," and make himself generally useful. Mr. Colfax readily assented, and began by polishing the stove, sweeping the floors, and doing what any other handy and industrious citizen would have done. The porter was awakened, the girls were rapped up, and a roaring fire greeted "mine host," who on rising complimented Mr. Colfax on his efficiency. When the train arrived, some one stepped on to the platform and saluted Mr. Colfax with, "God bless you, Schuyler Colfax; what in the world are you doing here?" The landlord was amazed, and was just able to ask: "Are you Schuyler Colfax?" And when the inn-keeper left, "you could have played marbles on his coat-tails."

Lieut. Bullis, the hero of the Mexican raids, is a man of 30, with jetty hair and mustache, about five feet eight inches in height, and a model of physical strength and endurance. He has served on the Texas frontier for the last eleven years, and is now in command of an effective company of Seminole scouts.

Two or three officers from the Japanese War Department will shortly be sent to the seat of war in Europe; a man-of-war will likewise be sent from the Navy Department to the Black sea.

Stanley at Rome.

A correspondent in Rome writes that Henry M. Stanley was presented with a splendid gold medal, the gift of the late Victor Emmanuel, in recognition of his great services as an African explorer. The King had been greatly struck with the brilliancy of Stanley's achievements, and on all occasions expressed the highest admiration for him. It was his intention to present the medal personally to Stanley, but, feeling his end approaching, he was determined that the gift should be accompanied by a personal communication.

The medal, which is of beautiful workmanship, bears the simple inscription, "Henry M. Stanley, the intrepid African explorer," and it was accompanied with a letter from the dead King containing the most flattering compliments, marking Victor Emmanuel's appreciation of Stanley's numerous geographical discoveries and the great services he has rendered to humanity and civilization. The medal was presented by Signor Carrenti, President of the Italian Geographical Society, who made a short address containing many handsome compliments, and assuring Mr. Stanley of the high appreciation in which his great work was held by the savants of Italy.

Mr. Stanley made a short and suitable reply, returning thanks for the honor done him, and expressing his gratitude in a particular manner to the late King for the handsome medal and the kind and flattering compliments contained in the letter, which he would treasure through life as one of his happiest souvenirs. After the presentation, Mr. Stanley, the members of the Geographical Society, and other distinguished gentlemen, were entertained at a banquet by Baron Telfener. At the conclusion of the dinner, which was splendidly served, many speeches were made, showing appreciation of Mr. Stanley's great work, and passing encomiums on his courage, enterprise, and devotion.

The death of the King lent a certain gravity to the occasion, and was referred to as a national calamity. Mr. Stanley made a short speech, acknowledging the high compliments paid him.

A Large Steamer.

The largest vessel afloat, the Great Eastern excepted, is now lying in the Alfred dock at Birkenhead. The Hooper, the property of the Hooper Telegraph Company, of London, was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1873, is an iron steamer between 360 feet and 370 feet long, is sixty feet across, and has a depth of hold of about forty feet. She was principally constructed for purposes of cable-laying, and, between the year in which left the stocks and 1876, she successfully deposited eight submarine telegraph lines upon the sea-bottom, between Cuba and Santiago, Santa Cruz and Porto Rico, Demerara and Para, and various other points. Built from a model designed to unite great spaciousness with seagoing capacity, the Hooper is flat-bottomed, and has large iron storage cylinders of great depth and width; while it is claimed for her that she exceeds the Great Eastern in carrying capacity, and is able "to go down to the sea" with a dead weight of cargo of something like 12,000 tons. —*London Times.*

The Syndicate Contract Revoked.

At a recent Cabinet meeting Secretary Sherman informed the Cabinet he had notified the syndicate that the contract with them for placing the 4-per-cent. bonds would be considered annulled on the 24th inst., that being the end of the ten days' notice by the terms of contract. The skeleton of an advertisement sent to the newspapers was read, offering to the public the 4-per-cent. bonds for gold at par, and notifying the public that gold could be obtained for purchase at any bank at the market rates. A circular will be sent to banks and bankers offering them a discount of one-half of 1 per cent. for disposing of these bonds, and announcing that the Government will sell gold sufficient for purposes of exchange in placing them upon the market.

The treasury of Nevada has a balance of $176,606, and the Comptroller thinks that the State tax for 1878 can be safely reduced to 40 cents on each $100.

A needle ring—The sewing circle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 50	@10 50
Hogs	4 35	@ 5 50
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	4 40	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 29	@ 1 31
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@ 60
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 38
Rye—Western	70	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	11 90	@12 25
Lard	7⅝	@ 7⅞
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 30	@ 4 70
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 80	@ 4 15
Hogs—Live	3 75	@ 4 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 02½	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	51	@ 52
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	13½	@ 15
Pork—Mess	10 60	@10 65
Lard	7	@ 7⅛
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 59
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	43	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard	7	@ 7⅛
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 05
Cattle	2 50	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 15	@ 1 20
Corn—New	37	@ 39
Oats	28	@ 31
Rye	58	@ 59
Pork—Mess	11 20	@11 30
Lard	7⅞	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 23	@ 1 25
No. 2 Red	1 18	@ 1 20
Corn	38	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 26
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	27	@ 28
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 65
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 25	@ 4 25
Hogs	4 10	@ 4 [illegible]
Sheep	3 25	@ [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Raising a Motherless Colt.—The best thing for a motherless colt is cow's milk diluted with about twenty-five per centum of water and with a little sugar added. The milk, if possible, should be from a newly-calved cow. In addition, the colt might have thin gruel made of oatmeal and linseed meal equal parts, the linseed being reduced or increased according as it is found that the bowels are relaxed or constipated. The addition of a few raw eggs to the gruel will improve it.—*Toronto Globe.*

Water-Proof Finish for Raw-Hide.—As raw hide contains a large amount of gelatine, or glue, which is very soluble in water, it will certainly be softened by wet weather. One of the best materials to make gelatine insoluble is tannin, hence the tanning of leather, which makes hide water-proof; however, it spoils the finish of raw-hide. We would therefore suggest the use of a saturated hot solution of bichromate of potash. Hide covered repeatedly with this and exposed to the sunlight (which is an essential condition to make it effective) will have its gelatine made insoluble without injuring its finished appearance, and wet weather will not affect it much. —*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Packing Eggs for Shipment.—It is only through careless packing that eggs get spoiled for hatching during carriage. They must be packed so that there will be no jarring. A good way is to have a box made of half or three-quarter inch pine, of such a size that the eggs can be packed, leaving at least an inch space around them. Then wrap up the egg in soft paper, leaving a good-sized bunch of paper at the end. Pack the egg in oat chaff or some substance that will not shift and let the egg touch the side of the box. Bran is frequently recommended, but it has the objection that it shifts, and the egg is thus jarred and killed. Fine, uncut hay is a good thing for packing. The top of the box should be screwed, not nailed, on.—*Toronto Globe.*

Exposing manure to air, either in the farm-yard, or, still worse, in small heaps in the open field, causes the loss of a considerable amount of its beneficial properties, owing to the evaporation or escape of some of its fertilizing gases into the surrounding air. By sowing a bushel or two of gypsum over the surface of these heaps, however, and then superimposing a layer of loam, the deterioration, unless the weather be very wet, will be extremely slight. This, as it readily absorbs the volatile gases that are ever striving to escape into the atmosphere, will itself become rich, and may be advantageously applied to crops requiring animal or vegetable manure. The gypsum also arrests the ammonia which freely escapes from animal excrement, and retains it for the sustenance of the crops to which it may be applied.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.—1. Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow. 2. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days and mix a little alum with her salt. 3. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it. 4. Separate all weak, thin or sick sheep in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care. 5. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with a healing lotion. If a leg is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells. 6. If a sheep is lame, examine its foot, clean out between the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco, with blue vitriol boiled in a little water. 7. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe. 8. Keep none but the best and see that they are properly attended to.—*Exchange.*

The best time to sell, as a rule, is as soon as the farmer can obtain a fair profit on the amount of time and money expended in raising his crops. Experience everywhere has proved conclusively that it seldom pays the producer to become a speculator. By selling early the mind is relieved from anxiety, and can turn the more earnestly to the season's legitimate duties; shrinkage and loss from vermin and other causes are avoided; the money in hand often prevents the necessity for running into debt, for which a heavy interest is always charged either under its proper name, or in an increase of price on the goods purchased; the farmer has the means for buying manures, stock, implements and machinery at the best time and figures, and of pushing necessary work, and making improvements on his land or homestead. Calculate, therefore, what your products have cost you in money and its equivalent, time, add a moderate profit, and sell promptly so soon as you can realize the total, taking, of course, as much more as you can get, and leaving to others the anxieties and risks of speculation.

About the House.

Washing Brown Prints.—In answer to the inquiry, "What will prevent a brown print from fading in washing," I send the following: Get 3 cents' worth of sugar of lead and dissolve in as much water as will wet the dress. Do this before the dress is washed, and it will set the color.—*Correspondent.*

Rolled Jelly Cake.—One cupful sugar, one cupful flour, four eggs, whites and yelks beaten separately, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in a dripping-pan; when done, turn the cake out upside down on a towel. Spread with jelly or icing, and roll up carefully. It will not break.

To Feed Young Birds.—When canary birds are first hatched, and until they are able to leave the nest, they should have every day hard-boiled egg chopped fine and mixed with a little cracker crumbs; about twice a week a piece of baker's bread dipped in sweet milk, and twice a week a little stale sponge-cake.

Pea Soup.—Soak one quart of split peas over night; boil tender in just enough water to prevent scorching; when tender pass through a wire sieve and add two quarts of good stock; add pepper, salt, and a little parsley; simmer gently for one-half hour, and just before serving stir in a table-spoonful of butter, in which has been rubbed a teaspoonful of corn-starch.

Damp Closets.—In damp closets and cupboards generating mildew, a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure; of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time as it becomes fully slaked. This remedy will be found useful in safes and strong rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.—*Maine Farmer.*

Making Biscuit Without Soda.—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls yeast powder, one heaping teaspoonful lard, and one level teaspoonful of salt; milk and water mixed, half each, about two-thirds of a pint; mix the flour and yeast powder together, then rub the lard well in until no particles of lard can be seen; add the milk and water, mixing all together with a spoon, turn out and knead until smooth, the dough should be as soft as it can conveniently be rolled out. Roll out about an inch thick, cut with a round, smooth cutter, then fold over in the center like a turnover, having first dampened the upper side to make the folds stick together. Allow plenty of room in the pan so they will not run together.

English Plum Pudding.—One pound of raisins, stoned and minced fine; two pounds of currants, well dried; one pound of brown sugar, half pound of citron, cut fine; three nutmegs, one table-spoonful cinnamon, half table-spoonful ground cloves, one small teaspoonful allspice, one small teaspoonful mace, one large teacupful molasses; put these ingredients in a crock, rub well together, mix the spices all together, then add gradually to the fruit, pour the molasses over the top of the mixture, also a teacupful of good Madeira, a pint of strong brandy; cover with the lid of the crock and let it stand twenty-four hours; add, the morning when you make the pudding, one pound of beef suet chopped very finely, one pound of sifted flour, well dried; one pound of grated bread crumbs, and the yelks only of eight eggs, put in your pudding-mold and boil steadily for five hours, pour brandy over the pudding plentifully before taking to table, and set fire to it. Hard sauce.

Cabinet Officers in Congress.

It is stated on good authority that the President, in a forthcoming message to Congress on the civil service, will recommend that the members of the Cabinet be allowed seats on the floor of the House of Representatives and the privilege of participating in the debates on questions relating to their departments. This is a proposition to adopt as far as practicable under our constitution and laws the theory of direct, personal responsibility of the Cabinet to the representative branch of Congress. Materially the same proposition was introduced during the Thirty-eighth Congress (1864-65) by Mr. George H. Pendleton, then a member of the House from Ohio. His bill, reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred, was in the following terms:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General shall be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of the respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the House.
>
> Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretaries, Attorney General and the Postmaster General shall attend the sessions of the House of Representatives immediately on the openings of the sittings on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House.

There was also a draft of rules submitted for carrying out the intentions of the proposed bill, which provided that members should give notice of an inquiry for information from any of the heads of the departments; that such notice should be conveyed to the proper Cabinet officer; that the inquiries should be first in order of business Mondays and Thursdays, and that there should be no debate or statements in the questions and answers further than should be necessary to a clear understanding of the same. No vote was ever taken on the proposed bill, but it was widely discussed pro and con in the closing days of the session. The most elaborate arguments were made by Messrs. Pendleton and Garfield in favor of the proposition, and by Messrs. Morrill (of Vermont) and Cox, opposed to it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Latest Fashion Notes.

Moss trimming is used for heading fringes.

Coronet bonnets are more popular than ever.

One of the novelties is the brocaded ribbon.

New fichus are of crepe lisse, and have long square fronts.

Ivory-linted or ecru antique damasked table linen is sought for.

The latest seal-skin jackets are in the shape of the English cut-away coats.

The Carrick capes are growing in favor, and are seen on nearly all the new suits.

Very low-necked dresses cut in a V at the back, are in fashion for ball dresses.

Short dresses are slowly but surely gaining ground. The kilt plaited skirt is the favorite.

Velvet sacques are more fashionable this winter than they have been for a number of years.

A pretty new fraise has pendant flowers and is fastened in front with long loops and ends of ribbon.

Scarf-pins, with the enamelling in very bright colors, and representing Chinese pictures, are in great demand.

Sensible women have adopted the short, round skirt for walking. Trained dresses are only worn in the house.

Traveling pocket cases for ladies contain tongs for crimping the hair; also an apparatus for heating the tongs.

Dress sleeves are made tighter than ever before and without trimming, the wide linen and lace cuffs taking its place.

Woolen stockings come in the long English shape, in drab colors, and are far handsomer in finish this winter than ever before.

Square cards, with the name of the writer engraved on the left-hand corner, with envelopes to correspond, are the most stylish.

JUSTICE.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, Makes a Demand for It.

Justice for the People as Well as for the Bondholders.

An Exhaustive Review of the Whole Subject.

In the Senate, a few days since, Mr. Matthews gave way to Senator Voorhees in order that he might address that body on a resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

Mr. Voorhees said the agitation of the question of finance will never cease until the people are satisfied that the vast debt is in process of extinction on principles of justice to tax-paying labor, or until, on the other hand, they are subjugated into silent submission, and the Government itself becomes a moneyed aristocracy. Denunciation is now the principal weapon used by those who are ranged on the side of grasping wealth. There is no epithet, however base, that is not in daily use against all who venture to believe, as I do, that to a great extent our whole financial system is organized crime against the laboring, tax-paying men and women of the United States. The great plea of the present hour for the continuation of wrong and injustice is that good faith requires it. Those who, finding a monstrous evil imbedded in the laws of their country, seek to eradicate it by peaceful legislation, are at once, and with the utmost fury, assaulted as violators of public faith, enemies of the national honor, and worse, if possible, than common swindlers. This plea, so loud now in our ears, has been invoked in behalf of every wickedness that has ever cursed the world. The usurper invokes it to protect the throne he has stolen as soon as he is seated. The tyrant invokes it to shelter his prerogative, and his nobility in turn invoke it in order to live in ease and splendor off the labor of others.

Mr. Voorhees reviewed the financial legislation since 1862, and said experience had shown the legal tender to be the best money that ever circulated. Every Government bond which did not on its face stipulate payment in coin was made payable by the express words of the law in legal-tender notes. This enactment guaranteed to the American people the right to pay three-fourths of the national debt in national currency. It was the law of contract when all the 5-20 bonds, amounting to over $1,500,000,000, were purchased from the Government by bondholders and paid for in this currency at par, when it was quoted at from 40 to 60 per cent. below par in coin. Every one understood the law to be as I have stated it at the time of its passage; in fact, the great struggle then was whether even the interest on the bonds I have mentioned should be paid in coin. No one in debate made the slightest pretense or intimation that the principal of the bonds was payable in coin. During the full term of seven eventful years that followed there is not a platform of either political party in any State in the Union which makes such an assertion.

Mr. Voorhees alluded to Secretary Sherman's letter of 1868, favoring the payment of bonds in the same kind of money as bought them, and his subsequent action in procuring the passage of an act for the payment of bonds in coin, which he said was open repudiation of a solemn contract, and fastened an extortion of not less than $500,000,000 on the staggering industries of the country as the speculative profits of the operation. In the whole financial history of the civilized world no parallel can be found to this audacious deed of broken faith, deliberate treachery to the people, and national dishonesty. It stands out by itself, towering high above all common frauds, and dwarfing them in comparison with its own vast proportions. It will bear the names of those who enacted it to distant generations amidst the groans, curses, and lamentations of those who toil on land and on sea, and more deeply engraven than any other name will be forever found that of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the author of what he himself said constituted the twofold crime of repudiation and extortion.

Mr. Voorhees, in support of his position, quoted the language of Senator Morton in 1869, as follows: "A combination of stock-jobbers, as destitute of conscience as pirates, and inspired alone by greed for money, successfully thundered at these doors, and finally drove this Government into the most stupendous act of bad faith and legalized robbery ever practiced upon any people since the dawn of history."

He next took up the Funding act of 1870, charging it was the offspring of an apprehension that the work of repudiating the contract for the payment of the 5-20 bonds might not be quite complete. Thus it was provided that an issue of new coin bonds should be made in place of the original ones. The amount saved in interest is trifling when compared with the loss by the whole transaction.

Mr. Voorhees then argued that by the laws of March, 1869, and July, 1870, bonds outstanding and afterwards to be issued were payable in coin, not in gold alone, nor in silver alone, but in coin. He quoted Mr. Sherman in 1869 as explicitly favoring this view.

Mr. Voorhees commented at some length on the passage of the law of Feb. 12, 1873, which he said doomed the dollar of our fathers, and its enactment was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed to four-fifths of Congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in a house at midnight to its sleeping inmates. The silver dollar was eliminated from our money system under the cover of false pretense.

Mr. Voorhees proceeded to show that, of the entire trading and commercial populations of the earth, more than four times as many people have chosen silver as have chosen gold, and more than five times as many have chosen silver as have chosen gold and silver together. The laboring classes desire money to be plentiful, while those who wish to fasten their idle wealth on productions of labor clamor for scarce and dear money. It was in the interest of the latter powerful class that silver was demonetized.

He referred to the act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments, and said the law of February, 1873, taking away silver money from the people, and the law of January, 1875, fixing the day now less than a year in advance, when greenbacks shall also perish, are twin monsters of evil, born of the same parentage, and linked together for the destruction of all money save gold. He vividly portrayed the affect of such legislation upon business and labor. He spoke of the impossibility of resuming January, 1879, and attributed the vast shrinkage in the value of property and universal distress to the policy of contraction, and said during the four years when the volume of currency averaged $1,000,000,000 the business failures of the entire country reached only 2,167, less in number than occurred in any three months of the year just closed. During the period which is now stigmatized as one of inflation, the windows of business houses were not darkened, and business men did not go as mourners about the streets. The laborer did not go home without bread to his wife and children. Helpless millions did not cower and tremble at the approach of winter for lack of food and shelter. The public peace was not broken by riots in resistance to starvation wages. The courts were not principally occupied in enforcing collections, foreclosing mortgages, ordering Sheriff's sales, or in punishing the destitute outcast.

The speaker next turned his attention to the national banks, and said the system of national banking now in use is the most elaborate and complete scheme for making people pay tribute to wealth, in order to obtain a circulating medium, ever known in the financial history of the world. There is not a dollar in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the Government. The national bank is the middle-man between the Government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the Government ought directly to do itself. On Oct. 1, 1877, there were 2,080 national banks, with resources of $1,741,000,000, and on these resources the interest paid by the people was $130,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Voorhees said he represented those who demanded—

1. The restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plenty for their wants, and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during eighty-one years of American history.

2. The repeal unconditionally of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, compelling the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness, and degradation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

3. That the national-banking system be removed, and a circulating medium provided by the Government for the people without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it, and they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and population of the United States.

4. That the currency authorized and circulated on the authority of the Government shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, including all dues to the Government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold, or more likely at a premium over it; and,

5. That hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed permanently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation, as in the past, and that their prosperity and not the mere growth of income to retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees quoted from articles he had noticed in certain Eastern newspapers in regard to the rights of the bondholders, the duty of the laboring classes, and the policy that should be pursued by capitalists to counteract the effects of anticipated legislation on the silver question, and said: Sir, I have no word of menace to utter on this floor, but, in behalf of every laborer and every owner of soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the fires of liberty will blaze forth again as they did 100 years ago in defense of the natural rights of man. May the wisdom of our fathers and benignity of our God avert such an issue; but, if it shall come, if infatuation has seized our councils, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crime and folly, where avarice, like ambition, overleaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions loses its own.

An Important Claim Bill.

A very important bill is now before the House Judiciary Committee, and will soon be taken up for action. It provides that all claims against the Government, of whatever nature or standing, shall be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. This bill will take from every department of the Government claims arising out of their business, including pensions, bounties, Southern claims, and everything of that character. The bill was introduced by Mr. Frye, by request of the Washington lawyers. When the bill comes up for action in the committee, each Cabinet officer will be asked to appear before the committee and give his views. The Attorney General is strongly opposed to the proposition, but it seems to have many friends, particularly in the South. —*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

History of the Legal American Dollar from 1771 to 1878—The Gold Dollar Born in 1849.

[From the Essex County (N. J.) Press.]

The following is the history of the "dollar" in this country from its establishment by the Colonial Government to the present time:

The Congress of the Confederation, by act passed Aug. 8, 1776, and ordinance passed Oct. 16, 1786, authorized and established as "the unit of account" a silver dollar, to consist of 375.64 grains of pure silver, but none of these coins were ever made.

The constitution of the United States was adopted Sept. 17, 1787. On the subject of money it provides as follows: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; also, that 'no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coins a tender in payment of debts,'" thereby plainly reserving this latter right to Congress.

Now commences the history of the dollar under the present Government:

The act of April 2, 1792, provides for "dollars, or units," which shall contain 371.25 grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver. It also declares that every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold; that the money of account in the United States shall be expressed in "dollars, or units" and decimals thereof. It creates gold coins, which are enumerated as follows: Eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles, the value of which it expresses in "dollars or units." It does not provide for a gold dollar.

The act of Feb. 9, 1793, declares that all foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender.

The act of April 10, 1806, establishes rates at which certain foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money and be a legal tender for the payment of debts.

The act of June 25, 1834, makes the silver dollar of Mexico, Peru, Chili and Central America a legal tender when weighing 415 grains each.

The act of Jan. 18, 1837, provides that "The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy, and the alloy of silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver; provided that the silver do not exceed one-half the alloy." It then fixes the weight of the silver dollar at 412½ grains 900 fine, and subsidiary silver coins in proportion, to wit, a dime 41¼ grains. It then declares that all the silver coins, from dollars to half-dimes, shall be legal tenders of payment according to their nominal value for any sums whatever, after which it makes the same provision respecting the gold eagle, half-eagle and quarter-eagle, that they shall be a legal tender for all sums.

The act of March 3, 1849, provided for the first coinage of two new coins, the double eagle and the GOLD DOLLAR, both to be a legal tender for all sums, and to be of the respective value of "twenty dollars, or units," and "one dollar, or unit." This is the first gold dollar.

The act of March 3, 1851, created a new silver coin, to be of the legal-tender value of 3 cents, and to be a legal tender for all sums of 30 cents and under.

The act of Feb. 21, 1853, reduces the weight of the subsidiary silver coins from the half dollars down, and limits their legal-tender function to sums not exceeding $5. It also creates a new gold coin, to be of the value of "three dollars, or units."

The act of Feb. 21, 1857, repeals all former acts which made foreign gold or silver coin a legal tender.

The act of April 22, 1864, makes the 1-cent coin a legal tender to the amount of 10 cents, and the 2-cent coin for 20 cents.

The act of March 3, 1865, provides for a 3-cent piece of copper and nickel, which shall be legal tender to the amount of 60 cents, and limits the legal-tender function of the 1 and 2-cent pieces to sums not exceeding 4 cents.

The act of May 16, 1866, creates a 5-cent coin of nickel and copper, and makes it a legal tender to the amount of $1.

The act of March 3, 1871, provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury is required to redeem in lawful money all copper, bronze, copper-nickel, and base-metal coinage, of every kind hitherto authorized by law, when presented in sums of not less than $20.

The act of Feb. 12, 1873 (commonly known as the Demonetizing act), provides that "*the gold dollar of the United States of twenty-five and eight tenths grains shall be the unit of value.*" It creates the trade dollars of 420 grains weight, 900 fine; and changes the weight of the half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime, by use of the French word "Gram," making the half dollar 12½ grams, which is said to be about 164 grains (Troy) although according to Webster a gram is one-twenty-fourth of of an ounce, is silent about the 412½-grain dollar, and the half dime; and reduces the legal-tender function of all silver coins of the United States to sums not exceeding $5.

The act of March 3, 1873, declares the legal value of the English pound sterling shall be deemed equal to $4.8665, and all contracts made after the first day of January, 1874, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of 54 pence to the dollar, or $4.44 4-9 cents to the sovereign or pound sterling, shall be null and void. The act of March 3, 1875, creates a silver coin of 20 cents, containing 5 "grams," and makes it a legal tender to the amount of $5.

The act of July 13, 1876, *especially demonetizes the trade dollar of 420 grains, 900 fine*, in the following words: "That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

This brings the question of what is and what was a dollar down to the present time.

The Philadelphia ministers have solemnly passed a resolution declaring that they will not go back on the old-fashioned doctrines concerning hell. The resolution does not define exactly what these doctrines are; thus each minister is left free to preach the particular shade of doctrine which has always been to him the old-fashioned one.

ALL SORTS.

Thurlow Weed has entirely recovered from the effects of his sidewalk tumble.

Mrs. Woodhull, the great moral lecturer, is endeavoring to improve London with her talking.

They are going to try and clear the streets of New York this winter by the use of boiling water.

A Louisville gun was loaded with shot, but a citizen blew into the barrel, and now the man is loaded.

Disraeli so much wants to fight that he will presently lick some of the peace members of the Cabinet.

Germany and Italy want England to show her hand. They suspect she has been playing a bluff game.

It is now claimed that Lord married the dashing widow without any consultation whatever with his parents.

Adirondack Murray associates with himself Edward Everett Hale as one of the editors of the *Golden Rule*.

Japan has 3,691 postoffices, which distributed last year 24,000,000 letters and postal cards, and 5,000,000 papers.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, has been appropriately made Chairman of the Canal Committee of the New York Assembly.

At the Exposition in Paris next year a special jury will be appointed to investigate the several recent electrical inventions which may be presented for competition.

Poor Prevost-Paradol's family has become extinct with his son's suicide, his daughter, a young woman of remarkable beauty and talent, having a few months ago taken the veil.

Magic meerschaum pipes are a new article of manufacture in Germany. These pipes, being chemically prepared, will show, when smoked, a small indelible picture or writing.

Mercedes, the future Queen of Spain, will receive from her father a wedding dowry of $5,000,000. Of course Alphonso doesn't marry her for her money. He marries her for her father's money.

Victor Emmanuel was an exceedingly homely-looking man, but his son and successor, Humbert, is quite handsome, and a great favorite with the poor classes, toward whom he is very liberal.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $8.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25. Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $30.00 and up.

Real Decca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $35.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 31, 1878

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committe.

The Democratic Central Committee of De Kalb County, is requested to meet at Auburn, on

Saturday, February 9th, 1878.

For the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention on February 20th, and attend to other important business. A full attendance is desired, and all others interested are cordially invited to attend. The following gentlemen compose the committee: L. L. Irons, W. S. Dancer, T. S. Murray, B. F. Blair, D. B. Bordner, Edgar Freeman, D. Y. Husselman, C. B Kagey, G. W. Row, R. J. Sawvell, B. F. Cornelius and B. D. Thomas.

J. R. Lanning, Chairman.

—Gov. Hendricks has expressed himself in favor of the remonetization of silver. Morton would have been there, too had he lived.

—Hon. John C New, of Indianapolis, had the honor of holding the office of United States Treasurer for several months. Since that time Mr. New's opinions are valuable. He believes in the silver dollar.

—Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, John S. Williams, of Kentucky, and Gov. Greome, of Maryland, all Democrats, were elected to the United State Senate from their respective States during January.

—Gov. Williams has appointed Frank C. Johnson, of New Albany, and Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, commissioners to represent this state at the Paris exposition. Johnson is a Democrat, and Studebaker is a Republican.

—Silver is still the monetary standard of the densley populated countries of Asia, the Russian Empire and some other countries, and, together with gold is a legal standard money in France the Netherlands, Belgum, Italy and Switzerland.

—A call for a silver meeting has been issued in New York. The silver dollar is growing in favor in the greatest stronghold of money sharks. Senator Voorhees' great speech has awakened the minds of the people on this subject.

—When you hear these fellows talk about the depreciation of silver, you may set it all down as froth. Test them practically, and they reach for every dime you've got, honestly enough no doubt, but they will take it quite readily. And now all that is necessary is to make it a legal tender, to make it what is practically a good hard currency.

—Hon. David S. Gooding, of Greenfield, is a candidate for Secretary of State. We do not know the names of all the aspirants for that office, but we doubt whether a better one can be named than Judge Gooding. He is always reliably Democratic and is one of the foremost speakers on the stump our State can boast of. We can heartily wish he may be successful.

—The Steuben Republican says the House of Representatives in Congress is largely Democratic when they are all there. This in the face of the assertion of the Republican press only a few weeks ago, that Clerk Adams of that body had made up the rolls so as to give the Democrats a small majority is to say the least rather contradictory. The fact is, there is but a small majority in the House in about the same proportion as that of the Senate.

We are sorry it is so, but the fact can not be denied that there is a strong feeling arising among Republicans all over the country in favor of running Gen. Grant again for President.—Steuben Republican.

As Grant gave us about the worst administration ever known in this country, we would like to have him in a position where he could be punished for his many sins. As a Democrat is to be elected, it would be some satisfaction to defeat a candidate notoriously deficient in all those abilities necessary to the position.

—A Senate Committe, seized of an enquiring disposition, has examined the books of the Treasury Department. It is found that the Department has spent ninety-five millions incidentally in fastening the public debt upon the people. Since 1850 we have paid in interest more than one thousand million of dollars. It is also discovered that there was a net interest of the public debt during last year of nearly twenty-five million of dollars. The Republican party is opposed to investigations.—Enquirer.

—Sam F. Winter continues much disturbed over the calling of the Democratic State Convention at such an early date. Growl on, Samuel, the Democracy will meet, nominate and elect, notwithstanding, nevertheless.—Columbia City Post

The calling of the State Convention for February, was is our opinion a great mistake to say the least, and we believe it was brought about by the influence surrounding the Capital, so far as this district was concerned. But it is useless now to attempt to change the [illegible]

Corunna News.

—The organ question has been laid on the table for future reference and discussion, when the club are out of other subjects.

—"Ah, the snow, the beautiful snow," has put in appearance at last, and we are now made happy by the merry jingle of the sleighbells, as they glide so swiftly past. Really we have waited so long and patiently for a glimpse of the beautiful snow, that it seems as though we should join in a general note of thanksgiving, for being at last delivered from the mud and dirt, through which we have cheerfully endeavored to wade for the last three months.

—The Methodists of this place, held their quarterly meeting on last Saturday and Sabbath. The presiding Elder, Mr. Greenman of Goshen, delivered the sermon on Sabbath morning, a very practical, and by the way, a very sensible, one just such a one as the people need, and they fully appreciated its worth. The meetings we understand are to be protracted for an indifinite time.

—The township Institute of Richland township, convened on last Friday and Saturday, with Mr. Barns presiding. It was a very pleasant and instructive affair, each teacher being called upon to give his method of teaching the different branches, and give a practical illustration of the same the remainder of the teachers acting as pupils. Mr. Barns acting as judge and deciding all points of difference which came up for discussion. All of the teachers of the township were present, except one, and each went away with the feeling, that they had had an enjoyable time, as well as receiving much valuable information.

St. Joe Items.

—First sleighs of the season were on the streets to-day.

—A Leighty is getting out material for a blacksmith shop.

—A. W. Allen and Fusselman of Newville, was in town Tuesday.

—Stamen & Sumerlot are building a house for Mr. A. F. Woodcox, on the lot formerly owned by M. B. Hedge.

—W. D. Johnson has a tumor on the back of his neck which causes him to carry his head a little to one side. Brace up, Bill.

—J. S. Coulter, of Hicksville, O., is visiting O. H. Widney, of this place. I understand they intend to play the champion game of checkers, both being conceitey. We look for a lively time.

—A back line owned and operated by Abe Johnson, of Spencerville, is now running between here and the above village, headquarters at the depot where Abe or his assistant will be found on the arrival of all trains.

—Frank Draggoo had a narrow escape from a runaway team last Thursday. His team became frightened at an engine, and succeeded in getting under good headway when Wm. Leighty managed to catch one of the horses by the bridle and stopped them.

—Frank Coder, our good natured school teacher, was seen wending his way home from Kinderhook spelling school the other night, with a young lady on his arm. Some of the scholars want to know who it was. Speak up Frank.

—Those ladies who think they were given away in last week's paper, are mistaken when they think your correspondent was the cause of it. It was Old Kit.

Once A Week.

—The Supreme Court of this State, in a recent decision, made the following rulings:

The fact that a juror is not a householder or a freeholder is waived if the question if he was or was not such was not ask him when the jury was impaneled.

The fact that a person has expresed an opinion before he is called as a juror, it no objection to his sitting in the case as a juror, if the opinion he expressed was not formed on the facts of the case but from a mere rumor, and would not influence his action in the case.

A clergyman may be allowed to testify in a cause except as to confessions made by a party in course of church discipline.

Drunkenness is no excuse for crime, but if so long continued as to destroy mental power of persons as to intention is good ground of defense.

—"Defeat inflatation and hold fast to gold,' says the New York Evening Post, "and better times are ahead."—You can bet your life they are; so far ahead we will never catch 'em.—Garrett Herald.

Now, Baxter, what do you make out of that. A few weeks ago, you thought you discovered the Herald hanging to the gold hobby, by a more slender thread than the above, and you jollified and cavorted around like a yearling colt. Then you had Weamer against you, and you were happy. But things have changed. •Weamer, is doing business on the gold basis, and won't take four half dollars, for a year's subscription, nohow, while we lay the flattering unction to our soul that the Herald is for silver. We are satisfied, nay, delighted with the change

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn postoffice to Jan. 26, 1878: Hariot Baley, Wm. S. Brown, Bettie Carron, M. J. Chandel, J. D. Ireland, Wm. A. Jones Jennie E. Johnson, Arterista Lorance, Jennie Miller, Mattie Minard, Phebe Summers, Henry Wilks, Thomas Scapp,

Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—Capt. Fisher, of Rome City, was in Kendallville Monday, looking as natural as life. He informed us that he would start operations at the woolen mill some time next month.—Kendallville Standard.

—The entire party who went on the 15th of January excursion to South Eastern Kansas, purchased farms in that locality. Another party will leave here on the 5th of February.—Kendallville News.

Spencerville Items.

—Snow last Sunday.

—Business increasing.

—Public sales quite frequent about town.

—Freeman Bishop will start for Kansas in a few days.

—A bad case of slander is slowly progressing in our town

—Bill Fales says he don't like the idea of Oregon fellows marrying our town girls.

—Ben Zimmerman and lady, have been visiting the parents of the latter, last week.

—Mort says he haint going to let the boys run off with his girl from the social at this time.

—Mark Barney was to—well we want to say where he was, but he was gone all week, and looked terrible desperate when he came home.

—At a spellingschool west of town last Thursday night, two whole families got into a fight. I guess the country boys were too many for the town lads, judging from the looks of their faces.

—Mr Henry Slates and Miss Anna Babbage, were married at the residence of the brides parents, near Hicksville, Ohio, on last Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. E W. Erick. The affair has proved to be the most complete and harmonious ever witnessed in this section of the country. A number of Spencerville folks were present.

—There is a certain class of young men in this town, who make it a practice, of attend gatherings out side of town, for the purpose of quarreling with someone not belonging to their party. Is it their loud, boistersome, unpleasant words that make them friends? Is it the spirit of roguery and hatred which they cultivate that make them popular? We think not. If those young men will only cultivate civilization and modification they will experience better appreciation.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles was sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Why every man you meet thinks he can say something original in reard to the weather is one thing utterly beyond our comprehension. We never saw a man who could do it, and, likewise, we never saw one who wouldn't try it every time he got a chance.

—It is a very good thing that postage stamps can be used twice. The cost, however, is a small difficulty. The first time it costs three cents, and the second time about $50.

—A new payer at Delphi, Ind. has been received in our mail. It is neatly gotten up, and is well patronized.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, De Kalb county, Indiana, will petition the Board of Commissioners at their March session, 1878, to annex to said town the following territory, to-wit:

Commencing at a point sixteen chains and forty links, south of the north west quarter of section thirty two, township thirty-four north, range thirteen east, thence east nine chains and twenty-two links, thence south five chains and forty links, thence west nine chains and twenty-eight links, thence north five chains and forty links to the place of beginning.

Also the follow territory, commencing at the north west corner of lot number 5 in Parks addition to Auburn, thence north eigateen rods, thence east to west bank of Cedar Creek, thence down said west bank to the north line of said lot number 5, thence west to the place of beginning.

Also the following territory, commencing at the south west cornes of lot number twenty-three in Ensley's second addition, thence south to the south west corner of lot eigety-five in Ensley's second addition, thence east along the north line of Ensley's second and third additions, and north line of Peter A. Brandon to the open quarter line running north and south through section thirty-two, in Union township, thence north to the south east corner of lot number 306 in old plat of Auburn. All of the aforesaid territory being situated in De Kalb county, Indiana.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. Coulter & Co., Chicago.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Egnew is plaintiff, and William Hough et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ninety dollars and fifteen cents, $590.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

As the undivided one half of lots number twenty 20, and twenty-one 21, twenty-two, 22, twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, and thirty-two 32, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and Samuel H. Hughes is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fourteen cents, $377.14, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos D. Gross, deputy.

Young & Ralston, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and L. S. Goodwin et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-five cents, [$356 85], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Being a part of south east quarter of section four, 4, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, commencing in the centre of a road running parallel with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at a stake being the north east corner of William Peniton's lot sold by Henry Zerkle to said William Peniton, thence east along the centre of said road seventy-six [76] links thence south two 2 chains and thirty-four 34 links thence west one, 1, chain and seven, 7, links, thence north one, 1, chain and thirty-four, 34, links, thence east thirty, 30, links, thence north one, 1, chain to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief, whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for plaintiff.

Auburn Jan. 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $9.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Anthony E. Swineford is plaintiff, and John Trench is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, $604.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing twenty-two feet, 22, north of south east corner of lot number ninety-seven, 97, in the original plat to the town of Auburn, thence north twenty-two feet, 22, thence east eighty feet, 80, thence south twenty-two feet, 22, thence west to the place of beginning in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pr. fee$4.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alre Knight is plaintiff, and John E. Freeborn, Lewis C. Burgett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, $175.55, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and fifty-three, 253, in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interests and costs I will at the same time and place, at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,

By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein three different executions, 1. J. S Parrett, 2, Wm. Carpenter, 3, Mary Firestone, are plaintiffs, and David Fay, David Fay and A. F. Pinchin and David Fay are defendants requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars, $460, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided four fifths, of the south east quarter, of the south west quarter, and thirty-seven 37, acres, off the west side of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, and Bope, Baxter & Plum, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $8.50

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless, no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visit as the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam P. Foltz and John F. Cannon are plaintiff, and Jared Eaton is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-five dollars and five cents, $45.05, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north half of the north half of lot number ninety-three 93, in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Auburn Building Loan & Saving Association is plaintiff, and Enos Kuhlman and Amand L. Kuhlman are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars, $1060, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half ½ of town lot number one hundred and forty seven, 147, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Plum, Moody & Peterson Atty's for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1879. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rodgers, Buck and Lewis are plaintiffs, and John E. Freeburn is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, 228.19, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will, expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventy-two, in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

By GEO. W. MAXWELL Dept.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY
HAS SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Boyer et al are plaintiffs, and Albert Widner is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and sixty cents, $309.60, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

North-west quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan 9th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Miles Waterman is plaintiff, and John T. Hayke et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and eighty-eighty dollars and fifty cents, $388.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-one, 21, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing forty acres, 40, more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride Morlan & Leas Atty's, for plaintiff.

Auburn, Jan, 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $7,50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John M. Coombs et al are plaintiffs, and Lewis Burgett and John E. Freeborn are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-five cents, $440.55, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of De Kalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots fifty-nine, 59, and sixty, 60 in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Best & McClellan, Att'ys for plaintiff.

Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

AUBURN FRUIT HOUSE.

PHLIP BASHELIER

Having purchased the large grocery stock of B. TRENTMAN, of Fort Wayne now ready to supply the trade with

Groceries,

Provisions,

Fruits,

Crockery &c.

At the lowest prices. Store in Odd Fellows' building, North of Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Highest price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Do You Call This a Church.

My soul is in fetters here, its wings are earth-clipped. Things are all too fine; nobody can come in at the door, whose hat and coat and bonnet are not fashionably cut. "Fortune may favor fools, but that's a poor reason why you should make a fool of yourself. One set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 100 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the names of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100, water set, $12 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—A man was killed at Breman last week, on the B. & O. road. The engineer reversed his engine, and could have easily stopped the train, but noticing the man deliberately getting off the track, steam was put on, and the train started at usual speed. The man stepped on the track again, and from his actions evinced a determination to get in the way of the locomotive. The train could not be stopped in time, and the man was struck and instantly killed

—Have you ever considered how much tobacco is consumed in a year in this country. From a reliable source we find there is 8,000,000 consumers who average about fifteen pounds a year. Multiplying the one by the other and have 120,000,000 the number of pounds annually consumed. To put it low say this is sold at 50 cents per pound, and we have the startling sum of $60,000,000 for an article, the use of which in the ordinary way undermines the system, debilitates the mind and furnishes the means for a filthy, often disgusting habit.

—A dray loaded with men went dashing up Main Street Saturday at a fearful rate, and shortly men, women and boys were hurrying in the same direction. Everyone at their gates would ask, "what's the matter!" "what's the rip-up!" "whose hurt!" "where's the fire!" &c., but the excited pedestrians rushed on with lightning speed until they came to the turn in the road at the residence of Jacob Grogz's when their eyes caught sight of the scene they had hurried so fast to witness. The men on the dray were removing a piano at the residence of Mr. Geo. Steele's—that's all.

—Because we have said nothing lately on the subject of gravel roads, we hope it will not be taken as an evidence that what we have said heretofore was only for pastime. We are deeply in earnest in this matter, and feel confident the citizens of this county can be benefitted by their introduction. We notice a movement in several counties in this section, to better their condition by good roads. The experience of the last six months ought to convince all that time and money yearly spent in the old way, should be used in a more intelligent and benificial manner. While other counties are making a move, let not the fair name of our own suffer by a future comparison.

—Tom Mays is down at Washington again, thinking, doubtless, that some of the Johnnies have got tired and went home, leaving him a chance.—Press.

In the language of the Butler Record, "the gross errors in language," and the indecent haste to misrepresent us in the above are "proofs of a depraved and weak understanding." Having been "schooled so long in the haunts of vice and iniquity," we do not expect to make a move to suit Charley. On the one hand we are catching thunder for being at Washington after a position, and on the other for writing obscene liturature, all at one time. Give us all the the credit for versatility you please, gentlemen, but for Heaven's sake, do not allow us to rest under the terrible charge of being ubiquitous.

—While absent at Washington week before last, our left tenant was indiscreet enough to refer to our excellent neighbor at Butler as the "Hand Bill" We regret that he was so disrespectful, as we have always entertained a high opinion of our neighbor. As a consequence, however, several columns of the Record have been devoted to our special education in the journalistic profession. For which we are thankful. We feel that we are better, and that several very able, truthful articles in that paper have not been written in vain. It has been our fate that when B and B have attempted a criticism on articles in the COURIER, said articles have not flowed from our facile pen though as editor, responsible, therefore. The "spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes,' is one of the burdens of journalism, and we love to bear it uncomplainingly. As to our depravity and vulgarity we felt very sorry, but in the light of recent events, the editor of the Record ought to know that while it may be naughty, its awful nice. We are reminded that "there are some persons on whom their faults sit well, and others are made ungraceful by their good qualities."

—Endorsed by the people as a safe, reliable, harmless and cheap remedy—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, for coughs, colds, &c. Sold in every drug store.

ABOUT TOWN

Some Information Touching our Citizens and their Interests.

—Roads good.

—Give us silver.

—Nearly February.

—The ice harvest is good.

—Albion wants a grist mill.

—Wheat market good—$1.25.

—The Auburn House is still vacant.

—Pay day on the B. & O. last Saturday.

—Wm. Fair has returned to the city again.

—Wheeled vehicles run good this winter.

—Hook & Ladder meeting Monday night.

—Boys, go and hear Mace Long to-night.

—Agricultural men are preparing for spring.

—Mace Long at the Baptist church to-night.

—The Baptist church will be crowded to-night

—W. D. Rickel has returned from an eastern visit.

—The beautiful snow fell nearly all day Sunday.

—After the change in the moon, look out for snow.

—Not a fire this winter. That's splendid luck.

—A young man came near Perish(ing the other night.

—The "second installment" of butchering is at hand.

—Mr. Hollister has been away from town several weeks.

—Dr. Stone, of Fort Wayne, to-night a the Baptist church.

—A. C. Dawson had visitors from Fort Wayne last Saturday.

—Recorder Boland has repaired his sidewalk. That's right.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for hard ware, stoves and tinware 4t

—Elder Ward has turned his business room into a carpenter shop.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for iron, steele and horse shoes. 4t

—There is a little—just a little—talk of a skating rink in this city.

—A little alteration should be made to the door of the M. E. church.

—Sunday was a disagreeable day and the churches were not largely attended.

—If Beecher's doctrine is true, what will become of delinquent subscribers ?

—Monday night, it is said by the weather birds, was the coldest of the season.

—Joe. Ashley's chimney burned out the other evening. No further damages was done.

—William Murphy—not the blue ribbon Murphy—has gone to Ohio on a short visit.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co's. for your axes and cross cut saws. They are warranted. 4t

—Mr. M. Kline put a cistern on his lot just in time to catch the rain and snow Sunday.

—The meetings at the Presbyterian church will be protracted from to-morrow evenings.

—H. C. Kircher has purchased the barber shop at Garrett, formerly owned by John Marvin

—Thos. Baldock has opened a carpenter shop in the building on Mr. Baker's lot, Main street.

—Parlor and heating stoves at cost for the next 30 days, at Kiblinger & Co's. hardware store. 4t.

—It is a remarkably singular fact how many times dame rumor will marry a man before his girl does.

—There was a hop at Mr. Miller's two miles south of town last week. The b'hoys report a jolly time.

—It is shinning around corners to avoid meeting creditors that is sapping the energies of the present generation.

—A turkey dinner was served to friends and relations last Sunday, at the residence of Mr. Thos Baldock.

—Will Stamat's hotel be moved up town. Parties at Angola offer to move it for $200 and not break the plastering.

—We now have three barber shops in town, and we would advise Mr. Kinsey, of Hicksville, to remain where he is

—Charley Follett's celebrated "express hoss" was buried last week, after a protracted effort to get something to eat.

—We learn that Dr. Fox will soon embark in the saloon business again. The Dr. will have a large share of the trade.

—John Britton has purchased another horse. We hope he will have good luck now, henceforth and for all time to come.

—We hear there is a new post office recently established in this county called Ider. Now, the idear is where it is situated.

—Our rural friends at and around the Sugar school house, had a pleasant time Tuesday evening in the way of a debating exercise.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price ?" DEC. 27.1y

—Cornfodder is a scarce article in the market. There was so much sickness about the time it should have been harvested, that there was but little cut.

Sedan Items.

—The temperance society at this place met in regular session last Thursday eve, and some appropriate remarks were made by several of the members, and also by Mr. Hine and lady, of Edon Ohio. At the close of the speaking meeting the president, Mr. McItyre, was highly complimented by Wm. Wise Esq., for the able manner in which he has discharged his official duties the past six months. The society then proceeded to an election, and the following officers were chosen: President, N. McItyre; 1st Vice President, J. W. Bateman; 2nd V. P., Wm. Park; 3rd V P., R. Dilgard; Secretary, Isaac Taylor Cor. Sec'y, G. M. Crane; Treas., J. A. Jones; Steward, N. Treesh; Marshals, A. McIntyre, M. Chaney; Financial Committee, D. Delong, M. Randall and L. W. Treesh; Sargent at Arms, Wm. Kruse. Society then adjourned to meet again in two weeks. G. M. C.

La Otto Items.

—Protracted meeting in progress at the Lutheran church.

—Dr. Bowker has purchased Shoult's town property and is now the occupant thereof.

—Wm. Plank, of Green Center, committed suicide one day last week by shooting himself through the heart. Cause of rash act, insanity.

—Brent Ricket, of Huntertown, attempted to shake off this mortal coil by the aid of strychnine. Disappointment in love matters, wearied him of life.

—Mr. Meese, of Auburn, is pounding the gospel into the frequenters of Cedar Chapel, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Michigan.

—The grand order of Nimrods met last week and elected the following officers: H. R P., E. Grange; H. I. S., Goe. Dickover; G. Tres., A Bender; G. H. Chiefs, Geo. Sewers and Nathan Benjamine. The 21st of Feb. has been appointed as the day for a grand hunt and a grand ball on the evening of the 22nd, at Young's Hall. Persons desiring to participate in hunt or dance, can do so by giving name and one dollar to the treasurer at the drug store.

GARRETT, IND., Jan. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR.—I noticed an attempt in your issue of the 16th, to criticise a so-called letter, written over the non-de-plume of M. L. The communication was signed an answer to M. L. Now as the writer thereof seems to be the mouth-piece through which this so-called set of Disciples of Christ speak, I would say that if the Lord did not know you, Mr. Writer, and your church or club or whatever you may be, you are gone up—you are meaner than the man—no, I will not say man—that gimblet eye'd, knock kneed squinty, that you set up to watch and swear for you in your courts. He is satisfied the church must have just such men. They have to have a hell and someone on the road to it, or they cant make out their case. They are now reinforcing anothe branch—the scenes are are lively—they have a variety of performers, some ladies who don't turn sommersaults nor stand on their heads. The proprietors are a blacksmith, an engineer and a lawyer. The great tragedy of "Hold the Fort" was played on the 16th. The bugle sounded "hold the fort," ammunition was brought in quantity, but low and behold, it was Beecher and Prof. Thomas' sermons, which they could not use, as there was no hell in them. They want help and our friend M. L. might get a job. Take in your pal, who is so easy disturbed in church. They have no use for your great law-giver. He judges too quick where the money is, inasmuch as you have a hankering to be on the popular side. C. O. D.

Garrett Items.

—Our town is beginning to assume a more lively appearance.

—Messrs. Frederick and Cowen are still in the grain business.

—There was quite a number of teams on our streets last Saturday, and the farmers that drove them in seemed to be purchasing goods quite freely, which made our merchants look pleasant.

—Our new grist mill is now in full running order, which is one of the finest in the State, and the boys say they are doing a pretty good business. Farmers bring in your wheat and give them a trial.

—It is rumored that Mr. Cowen will cease to represent the land company at this place, and Mr. H. S. Morse is reported to have authority to act as trustee of the above company. We are very sorry to have Mr. C. leave us, as he is a gentleman of enterprise and means, and has devoted his entire time and attention to the welfare and prosperity of Garrett. In every enterprise that has sprung up for the benefit of our town, Mr. Cowen has always been first to give it encouragement, and he has always been free to contribute his time and money to any enterprise that would be an advantage or importance to our town. When our present mill men came here looking up a location for a grist mill, Mr. C. was right with them, and by his liberal inducements succeeded in having erected as fine a mill as Northern Indiana can produce, which is certainly a decided improvement, and an ornament to our town, which without his influence we would have been deprived of this enterprise. No one has ever went to Mr. Cowen for assistance for any charitable purposes, but what he has contributed. We noticed a slanderous little article in Weamer's filthy sheet last week. Were it to come from any other source, it might be derogatory to Mr. Cowen's good name, but coming from Weamer it is not worth notice, as every one knows he devotes his time to slandering respectable citizens. Yet, while we regret the loss of Mr. Cowen, we can congratulate ourselves upon receiving as his successor, Mr. H. S Morse, who has identified himself, both financially and socially, with our town. We think the land company could not have made a better selection in men to represent their interests, than they did in Mr. M. No man could have been placed here who could carry the popular good will of the people like Mr. Morse. Backed up by the best wishes and co-operation of all our citizens, we see no reason why Mr. Morse should not give entire satisfaction, both to the people at large and to the company which he represents. CITIZEN.

Church Matters.

—The Sabbath Schools are largely attended and great interest is manifested by the parents and scholars.

—The protracted meetings at the M. E. Church are meeting with splendid success. There are eight or ten who have shown their desire to become christians.

—Four persons applied for membership in the M. E. church, Tuesday evening. The meetings are still growing in interest.

—Bishop Peck, of the M. E. church, will preside at the Goshen District Conference, held at Kendallville next week. This Bishop will preside at the next session of the North Ind. Annual Conference, held at Anderson, April 3d.

—There will be no services, at the churches to-night, owing to the temperance meeting, except at the Presbyterian church. They will have an early prayer meeting and adjourn in time for the lecture.

—Communion services were held at the M. E. church last Sabbath morning, and love feast was in order in the afternoon. The Presiding Elder of Fort Wayne, was present in the forenoon and administered the ceremonies.

—The Baptist denomination are still keeping up their meetings, but as yet we have not learned of any accessions to the church; however, we may anticipate a grand work in the Baptist church ere long, as Rev. Laugdon Sanders has the energy to "hold the fort" until the meetings are successful.

The Sick List.

—W. J. Austin's child is reported as being quite sick.

—Mrs. Jas. Anderson has been quite ill but now much better.

—A. C. Dawson's youngest child, who was so very low with fever, is gaining slowly.

—Mrs Gonser, wife of our efficient Treasurer, is getting along as well as could be expected, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

—Melvin Bowers is lying in a low condition from that terrible disease consumption. He has been confined to the house for several weeks.

—There is not a great amount of sickness in the city and yet most every one we meet is complaining. What illness there is seems to be sore throats and colds.

—Reub Stevens, at the jail, is getting well rapidly, but is yet a great trouble to the family of Sheriff St. Clair, owing to the fact that he is in an up-stairs room and requires considerable attention.

—A man by the name of Isaac Fairchild died at Belleville, Ohio, on the 23th inst., after having lived his last 37 days without food, drink or stimulants, and talked to within an hour of his death. He was over 92 years old.

—We are gld to learn that H. S. Morse, Esq., of Garrett, has been appointed agent of the Land Improvement Company of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at that point. Mr. Morse will take position to-morrow.

—Gold fell lately to 101½. The agitation of the silver question has a perceptible influence on this commodity and when remonetized the avocation of the Shylocks will be gone.

—It is said that there is a couple named Smith, residing west of Corunna who have never rode on a railroad train or been inside of a car, although they are about 60 years old.

—Boys should be careful when riding horses over the rough roads. A young lad of E. Ashley's had a horse fall while running it, and it was only a miracle that he was not seriously injured.

—G. A. Porter has exchanged his grocery and bakery for a part interest in a woolen mill at Edgerton, Ohio. The parties abroad will take possession this week, and Mr. Porter in the spring.

—Billy Edgerton has started a barber shop in Mourman's old stand, and invites the public to give him a "whirl" He has everything tastily arranged and can suit all.

—John Zerbeigener, living in the direction of Spencerville, had a runaway at the Junction last saturday, and was injured so badly that he will probably not recover.

—Mr. Ground-hog will soon be poking out his nose to see whether we are going to have a late spring. We hail the second of Febru-airy as the blast-ed time.

—The temperance people are renewing their enthusiasm. We will not venture to say how much, but it is actually reviving a little.

—Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Spake have made a trade in property. The latter trading his residence for the hat and cap store of the former.

—Quite a number of boys from "up town" were present at the literary entertainment at the Junction Saturday evening.

—"A good resolve never broken is worth twenty tried." This is supposed to have originated with a man who swore off.

—Check a cough or cold at once and use an old reliable remedy such as Dr. Marshalls Lung Syrup. Price 25 cents, large size 50 cents, Sold in every drug store.

Temperance.

It was given out in the several churches last Sabbath, that Mason Long and others, of Fort Wayne, would give a temperance lecture at the Baptist church to-night (Thursday). Mace is well known here and the boys should all come out and hear what he has to say. He has been "through the mill" and perhaps will interest us beyond our expectations.

—A. Willich, a distinguished General in the army of the Cumberland, died last week at St. Marys, Ohio, of heart disease. He was Auditor of Hamilton county, for two terms, since the war. He organized the 9th Ohio, and afterwards became Colonel of the 32nd Indiana, and was known and recognized throughout the army as a brave gallant officer.

—After mature reflection, the editor of the Albion New Era has come to the conclusion that you can't make a whistle out of a pigs tail. We believe the proposition is a safe one, yet this whistle business, is even more easy of accomplishment than 'tis for the editor of the New Era to run an independent paper, and not show his ear marks as a bitter partizan.

—MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the county Clerk so far during January. W. W. Goodwin and Emma R. Shaffer, Joseph Albright and Mary Hiner, W. D. Boyle and Alma C. Boyer, Oliver J. Camp and Ida Ferner, M. K. Wilson and B. H. Thomas, David Rice and Bettie Finch, John M. Lamm and E. M. Henck, Phenis Hyeil and Isabella Shaffer, Frank Gaff and Julia A. Christoffle, Richard Freed and Katie Whetsel, Isaac M. Grube and Mary A. Dudley.

—The Angola Herald gives an account of an attempt at suicide at Metz a few days ago by one John Repp, because he was charged with swearing falsly in a law suit. He tried water water first by plunging into a shallow well and then had resort to a jack knife, which proved to dull to serve his jugular, and his connection with life. The attempt was a failure.

—Courier: "Over 12,000 bushels of grain were taken in at the Eel River Elevators on Friday." When lying is so easy, why didn't you say a million ?—Press.

Lying is easy, is it ? Well that is not our experience. In the above case it required the "devil" and a naught (y) additjon to accomplish the above case, is brought about by long continued practice, and there's where Charles has the advantage of us.

—We hear of men having the western fever. Some want to leave this county because they can't get rich here. We would say to one and all, go, and whenever you find a place in the west where men can live and get fat by doing nothing, we want you to just drop us a line back. We shall then publish it just for the benefit of all the lazy men in this county, because that is the place many have been hunting for and failed to find.

We are in favor of the remonetization of silver upon upon a proper, honest basis. But we do not want the law to oblige us to take 93 cents worth of silver for one dollar The law has no right to force such a transaction upon the people.—Steuben Republican.

We are taking two half dollars for a dollar every day, and these contain about 5 grains less pure silver than the old silver dollar, with a bullion value of 93 cents as compared with gold. We guess the Republican will take all the half dollars, too, that can be pushed at it.—Lagrange Standard.

—Eight business houses of Ft. Wayne have combined in issuing a circular, in which they make the magnanimous "liberal offer," to persons visiting, who pay $2 railroad fare, that if they will purchas $40,000 worth of goods, they will discount the bill to the amount of railroad fare. Forty thousand dollars at one trip! Liberality is no name for it.—Kendallville Standard.

If you lived in this county, C. O. Baxter would want to know why, as lying is so easy, you did not make it $40,000,000. In fact he may do so anyhow, though we think he is a little afraid of you.

—What a vast difference there is in hotels, and especially in their managers We found this out the other day while stopping at the Violet House, Goshen, Ind. Gen. M. S. Hascall, now the popular nive host, and his estimable lady, have made it one of the most home-like resorts in the country, where excellent accommodations and reasonable prices make it an exception the general rule Mr. Sam. Wise, formerly a resident of this place, is the agreeable clerk, obliging and affable, not a whit affected with self importance.

Communication.

AUBURN, IND., Jan. 29, 1878.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last issue, I saw an article stating that Mr. I. O. Bachtel, of Corunna, and myself had traded mills. There is nothing of it, and you will please correct the statement of your correspondent. I have not traded, nor have I a notion to do so. I still keep the excellent patent flour on hand to accommodate all who come. Common flour, $1.30 per sack, good thrible X. for $1.50, and patent A. X. L. A., $1.60 per sack. There is a great rush for this patent flour, and still there is room for more. P. W. SILVER.

—The Fort Wayne Commandey of Knights Templar will give their first grand reception at Armory Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th, 1878. This commandery enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest in the west, and this reception will no doubt be avecherche affair.

—Our young friend, M. F. Long, the popular musical dealer of this county, informs us that he is having fine success in the sale of his instruments. Mike deals squarely and fairly and sells the best instruments manufactured, which accounts in the main for his large sales.

—Our worthy Marshal has placed a crossing on Fourth street at last. He got it down right after the freeze-up, but then we won't complain, as there is a probability that we will have more mud between this and when the sprinkling wagon runs again. All the ladies appreciate it Sam, and you too.

—A lively spelling match was held in the brick school house two miles west of town last Friday evening. A champion speller from Altona was brought there expecting to carry off the prize, but he was left badly. We learn that another one will be held again next Friday evening.

—W. B. Stone & Co., lumber dealers at the Saginaw depot, have sold their stock and will not remain with us longer. The yard will continue at the same place by the new proprietors, Messrs F. N. Wright & Co., who will remove their stock in the lower yard to this one.

—There was a dance at the Junction last Thursday night. Jim Sherlock was the "orchestra," and at one time he said, "Boys, attention. I'll give you something new this time—now watch your pards,' and he be yelled out, "eight hands 'round."

—We learn that our enterprising farmer friend, C. Sheets, Esq., has bred a fine bull, now two years old, which weighed the other day 1760 pounds. The animal is from the blooded stock now owned by J. M. Brumbach, near Corunna.

—Many a sweet girl, with tender loving eyes, has swept away the moment of love's young dream, while the young man who was to tell her all about it, is pleading with the livery stable man, trying to hire four dollars' worth of horse and buggy for a dollar and a half.

—The Democracy of Whitley county, met in Convention a few day ago, and passed resolutions good and long enough for a State Convention—one favoring a reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

—The legs of a stove and several other articles were taken from a carpenter shop on North Main-st. which had better be returned to save the parties from getting into trouble.

—Mothers should take warning and stop dosing their babies with laudanum while teething. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup answers the same purpose, and is perfectly harmless. 25 cents. Sold by F. F. Davenport.

—The Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee gives notice in another column of the the meeting of that committee on the 9th. We hope every member will be present.

—Josh Billings says he knows people who are so found of argument they will stop and "dispute with a guide board about the distance to the next town.

—We can recommend our readers to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of cough, cold, &c. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, and is warranted to cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Now is a good time to pity the poor, and it will be appreciated if the pity finds expression in the way of donations of provisions, fuel or clothing.

—Short dresses are slowly but surely gaining ground.—New York Tribune.

We thought it was the long dress only that accumulated real estate.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Railroad fare to Ft. Wayne

FREE!

A Splendid Scheme.

For particulars enquire of your Station Agent.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

FORT WAYNE.

THE MASQUE OF THE MONTHS.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

Firstly thou, churl son of Janus,
Rough for cold, in drugget clad,
Com'st with rack and rheum to pain us—
Firstly thou, churl son of Janus;
Cozened now is old Sylvanus;
Numb and chill are maid and lad.

After thee thy dripping brother;
Dank his weeds around him cling;
Mist his footsteps swathe and smother—
After thee thy dripping brother.
Heart-set couples hush each other,
Listening for the cry of spring.

Hark! for March thereto doth follow,
Blithe—a herald tabarded;
O'er him flies the shifting swallow—
Hark! for March thereto doth follow.
Swift his horn, by holt and hollow,
Wakes the flowers in winter dead.

Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
Born between the storm and sun;
Coy as nymph ere Pan hath caught her,
Thou then, April, Iris' daughter.
Now are light, and running water;
Now are mirth and nests begun.

May the jocund cometh after,
Month of all the loves (and mine);
Month of mock and cuckoo-laughter,
May the jocund cometh after.
Beaks are gay on roof and rafter;
Luckless lovers peak and pine.

June the next, with roses scented,
Languid from a slumber-spell;
June in shade of leafage tended—
June the next, with roses scented.
Now her Itys, still lamented,
Sings the mournful Philomel.

Hot July thereafter rageth,
Dog-star smitten, wild with heat;
Fierce as pard the hunter cageth,
Hot July thereafter rageth.
Traffic now no more engageth;
Tongues are still in stall and street.

August next, with cider mellow,
Laughs from out the poppied corn;
Hook at back, a lusty fellow,
August next, with cider mellow.
Now in wains the sheafage yellow
'Twixt the hedges slow is borne.

Laden deep with fruity cluster,
Then September, ripe and hale;
Bees about his basket fluster,
Laden deep with fruity cluster.
Skies have now a softer luster;
Barns resound to flap of flail.

Thou then, too, of woodlands lover,
Dusk October, berry-stained;
Wailed about of parting plover,
Thou then, too, of woodlands lover.
Fading now are copse and cover;
Forests now are sere and waned.

Next November, limping, battered,
Blinded in a whirl of leaf;
Worn of want and travel-tattered,
Next November, limping, battered.
Now the goodly ships are shattered,
Far at sea, on rock and reef.

Last of all, the shrunk December
Cowled for age, in ashen gray;
Fading like a fading ember,
Last of all, the shrunk December.
Him regarding, men remember
Life and joy must pass away.

—*Good Words.*

A NIGHT ADVENTURE.

I will tell you about an affair—important as it proved to me; but you must not hurry me. I have never been in a hurry since then. Up till that time inclusive I was always in a hurry; my actions always preceded my thoughts; experience was of no use, and anybody would have supposed me destined to carry a young head upon old shoulders to the grave. However, I was brought up at last "with a round turn." I was allowed a certain space for reflection and plenty of materials, and if it did not do me good it's a pity.

My father and mother both died when I was still a great awkward boy; and I, being the only thing they had to bequeath, became the property of a distant relation. I do not know how it happened, but I had no near relations. I was a kind of waif upon the world from the beginning, and I suppose it was owing to my having no family anchorage that I acquired the habit of swaying to and fro and drifting hither and thither at the pleasure of wind and tide. Not that my guardian was inattentive or unkind—quite the reverse; but he was indolent and careless, concerning himself with providing abundantly for my schooling and my pocket, and leaving everything else to chance. He would have done the same thing to his own son, if he had had one, and he did the same thing to his own daughter. But girls somehow cling wherever they are cast—anything is an anchorage for them; and as Laura grew up she gave the care she had never found, and was the little mother to the whole house. As for the titular mother, she had not an atom of character of any kind. She might have been a picture, or a vase, or anything else that is useless, except to the taste or the affections. But mamma was indispensable. It is a vulgar error to suppose that people who have nothing in them are nobody in a house.

It is no wonder that I was always in a hurry, for I must have had an instinctive idea that I had my fortune to look for. The governor had nothing more than a genteel independence, and this would be a good deal lessened after his death by the lapse of an annuity. But sister Laura was thus provided for well enough, while I had not a shilling in actual money, although plenty of hypothetical thousands and sundry castles in the air. It was the consciousness of the latter kind of property, no doubt, that gave me so free-and-easy an air, and made me so completely the master of my own actions. How I did worry that blessed old woman! how Laura lectured and scolded! how the governor stormed! and how I was forgiven the next minute, and we were all as happy again as the day was long! But at length the time of separation came. I had grown a great hulking fellow, strong enough to make my bread as a porter, if that had been needed; and so a situation was found for me in a counting-house at Barcelona, and, after a lecture and a hearty cry from sister Laura, a blessing and a kiss from mamma, and a great sob kept down by a hurricane laugh from the governor, I went adrift.

Four years passed rapidly away. I had attained my full height, and more than my just share of inches. I already enjoyed a fair modicum of whiskers, and had even made some progress in the cultivation of a pair of mustaches, when suddenly the house which I was connected with failed. What to do? The governor insisted upon my return to England, where his interest among the mercantile class was considerable. Laura hinted mysteriously that my presence in the house would soon be a matter of great importance to her father; and mamma let out the secret by writing to me that Laura was going to "change her condition." I was glad to hear this, for I knew he would be a model of a fellow who was Laura's husband; and, gulping down my pride, which would fain have persuaded me that it was unmanly to go back again like the ill sixpence, I set out on my return home.

The family, I knew, had moved to another house; but, being well acquainted with the town, I had no difficulty in finding the place. It was a range of handsome buildings, which had sprung up in the fashionable outskirts during my absence; and, although it was far on in the evening, my accustomed eyes soon descried through the gloom the governor's old-fashioned door-plate. I was just about to knock when a temptation came into my way. One of the area windows was open, gaping as if for my reception. A quantity of plate lay upon a table close by. Why should I not enter and appear unannounced in the drawing-room, a sunburnt phantom of five feet eleven? Why should I not present the precise and careful Laura with a handful of her own spoons and forks, left so conveniently at the service of any area sneak who might chance to pass by? Why? That is only a figure of speech. I asked no questions about the matter; the idea was hardly well across my brain when my legs were across the rails. In another moment I had crept in by the window; and, chuckling at my own cleverness and the great moral lesson I was about to teach, I was stuffing my pockets with the plate.

While thus engaged the opening of a door in the hall above alarmed me, and, afraid of the failure of my plan, I stepped lightly up the stair, which was partially lighted by the hall lamp. As I was about to emerge at the top a serving-girl was coming out of a room on the opposite side. She instantly retreated, shut the door with a bang, and I could hear a half-suppressed hysterical cry. I bounded on, sprung up the drawing-room stair and entered the first door at a venture. All was dark, and I stopped for a moment to listen. Lights were hurrying across the hall, and I heard the rough voice of a man, as if scolding and taunting some person. The girl had doubtless given the alarm, although her information must have been very indistinct, for, when she saw me, I was in the shadow of the stair, and she could have had little more than a vague impression that she beheld a human figure. However this may be, the man's voice appeared to descend the stair to the area-room, and presently I heard a crashing noise, not as if he was counting the plate, but rather thrusting it aside en masse. Then I heard the window closed, the shutters bolted, and an alarm-bell hung upon them, and the man reascended the stair, half scolding, half laughing at the girl's superstition. He took care, notwithstanding, to examine the fastenings of the street-door and even to lock it and put the key in his pocket. He retired into a room and all was silence.

I began to feel decidedly queer. The governor kept no male servant that I knew of, and had never done so. It was impossible he could have introduced this change into his household without my being informed of it by sister Laura, whose letters were an exact chronicle of everything, down to the health of the cat. This was puzzling. And, now that I had time to think, the house was much too large for a family requiring only three sleeping-rooms even when I was at home. It was what is called a double house, with rooms on both sides of the hall, and the apartment, on the threshold of which I was still lingering, appeared from the dim light of the windows to be of very considerable size. I now recollected that the quantity of plate I had seen—a portion of which at this moment felt preternaturally heavy in my pockets—must have been three times greater than any the governor ever possessed, and that various pieces were of a size and massivness I had never seen in the establishment. In vain I bethought myself that had seen and recognized the well-known door-plate, and that the area from which I entered was immediately under; in vain I argued that since Laura was about to be married the extra quantity of plate might be intended to form a part of her trousseau. I could not convince myself. But the course of my thoughts suggested an idea, and pulling hastily from my pocket a table-spoon I felt, for I could not see the legend which contained my fate. But my fingers were tremulous; they seemed to have lost sensation—only I fancied I did feel something more than the governor's plain initials. There was still a light in the hall. If I could but bring that spoon within its illumination! All was silent, and I ventured to descend step after step—not as I had bounded up, but with the stealthy pace of a thief, and the plate growing heavier and heavier in my pocket. At length I was near enough to see, in spite of a dimness that had gathered over my eyes, and, with a sensation of absolute faintness, I beheld upon the spoon an engraved crest—the red right hand of a Baronet!

I crept back again, holding by the banisters, fancying every now and then that I heard a door open behind me, and yet my feet no more consented to quicken their motion than if I had been pursued by a murderer in the nightmare. I at length got into a room, groped for a chair, and sat down. No more hurry now. Oh, no! There was plenty of time, and plenty to do in it, for I had to wipe away the perspira ion that ran down my face in streams. What was to be done? What had I done? Oh, a trifle, a trifle! I had only sneaked into a gentleman's house by the area-window, and pocketed his table-spoons; and here I was, locked and barred and belled in sitting very comfortably, in the dark and alone, in his drawing-room. Very particularly comfortable. What a capital fellow, to be sure! What an amusing personage! Wouldn't the Baronet laugh in the morning? Wouldn't he ask me to stay to breakfast? And wouldn't I eat heartily out of the spoons I had stolen? But what name is that? Who calls me a housebreaker! Who gives me in charge? Who lugs me off by the neck? I will not stand it. I am innocent except of breaking into a Baronet's house. I am a gentleman, with another gentleman's spoons in my pockets. I claim the protection of the law. Police! police.

My brain was wandering. I pressed my hand upon my wet forehead to keep down the thick-coming fancies, and determined, for the first time in my life, to hold a deliberate consultation with myself. I was in an awkward predicament—it was impossible to deny the fact, but was there anything really serious in the case? I had unquestionably descended into the wrong area, the right-hand one instead of the left-hand one; but was I not unquestionably the relation—the distant relation, of the next-door neighbor? I had been four years absent from his house, and was there anything more natural than that I should desire to pay my next visit through a subterranean window? I had appropriated, it is true, a quantity of silver-plate I had found; but with what other intention could I have done this than to present it to my distant relation's daughter, to reproach her with her carelessness in leaving it next door? Finally I was snared, caged, trapped—door and window had been bolted upon me without any remonstrance on my part—and I was now some considerable time in the house, unsuspected, yet a prisoner. The position was serious; but come, suppose the worst, that I was actually laid hold of as a malefactor and commanded to give an account of myself; well, I was, as aforesaid, a distant relation of the individual next door. I belonged to nobody in the world if not to him; I bore but an indifferent reputation in regard to steadiness, and after four years' absence in a foreign country I had returned—idle, penniless and objectless—just in time to find an area-window open in the dusk of the evening and a heap of plate lying behind it, within view of the street.

This self-examination was not encouraging; the case was decidedly queer, and, as I sat thus pondering in the dark, with the spoon in my hand, I am quite sure that no malefactor in a dungeon could have envied my reflections. In fact, the evidence was so dead against me that I began to doubt my own innocence. What was I here for if my intentions were really honest? and how came it that all this silver plate had found its way into my pockets? I was angry as well as terrified. I was Judge and criminal in one, but the instincts of nature got the better of my sense of justice, and I rose suddenly up to ascertain whether it was not possible to get from the window into the street.

As I moved, however, the horrible booty I had in my pocket moved likewise, appearing to me to shriek, like a score of fiends, "Police! police!" and the next instant I heard a quick footstep ascending the stair. Now was the fatal moment come! I was on my feet; my eyes glared upon the door; my hands were clenched; the perspiration had dried suddenly upon my skin, and my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. But the footstep, accompanied by a gleam of light, passed—passed, and from very weakness I sat down again, with a dreadful indifference to the screams of the plate in my pockets. Presently there were more footsteps along the hall; then voices; then drawing of bolts; and creaking of locks; then utter darkness; then silence—lasting, terrible, profound. The house had gone to bed; the house would quickly be asleep; it was time to be up and doing. But first and foremost I must get rid of the plate. Without that hideous *corpus delicti* I should have some chance. I must at all hazards creep down into the hall, find my way to the lower regions and replace the accursed thing where I found it. It required nerve to attempt this; but I was thoroughly wound up, and after allowing a reasonable time to elapse, to give my enemies a fair opportunity of falling asleep, I set out upon the adventure. The door creaked as I went out; the plate grated against my very soul as I descended the steps; but slowly, stealthily, I crept along the wall, and at length found myself upon the level floor. There was but one door on that side of the hall—the door which led to the area-room, and it was with inexpressible relief I reached it in safety and grasped the knob in my hand. The knob turned—but the door did not open; it was locked; it was my fate to be a thief, and after a moment of new dismay, I turned again doggedly, reached the stair and re-entered the appartment I had left.

It was like getting home. It was snug and private. I had a chair there waiting for me. I thought to myself that many a man would take a deal of trouble to break into such a house. I had only sneaked. I wondered how Jack Shepherd felt on such occasions. He would make nothing of getting down into the street from the window, spoons and all. I tried this. The shutters were not even closed, and the sash moving noiselessly I had no difficulty in raising it. I stepped out into the balcony and looked over. Nothing was to be seen but a black and yawning gulf beneath, guarded by the imaginary spikes of an invisible railing. Jack would have laughed at this difficulty; but then he had more experience in the craft than I, and was provided with all necessary appliances. As for me, I had stupidly forgotten even my coil of rope. The governor's house, I found, had either no balcony at all, or it was too far apart to be reached. Presently I heard a footstep on the sidewalk a little way off. It was approaching with slow, measured pace. The person was walking as calmly and gravely in the night as if it had been broad day. Suppose I hailed this philosophical stranger and confided to him, in a friendly way, the fact that the Baronet, without the slightest provocation, had locked me up in his house, with his silver spoons in my pocket? Perhaps he would take the trouble of knocking at the door or crying fire, and when the servants opened I might rush out and so make my escape. But while I was looking wistfully down to see if I could not discern the walking figure, which was now under the windows, a sudden glare from the spot dazzled my sight. It was the bull's-eye of a policeman, and, with the instinct of a predatory character, I shrunk back trembling, crept into the room and shut the window.

By this time I was sensible that there was a little confusion in my thoughts, and by way of employing them on practical and useful subjects I determined to make a tour of the room. But first it was necessary to get rid, somehow or other, of my plunder—to plant the property, as we call it; and with that view I laid it carefully, piece by piece, in the corner of the sofa, and concealed it with the cover. This was a great relief. I almost felt like the injured party—more like a captive than a robber; and I groped my way through the room with a sort of vague idea that I might perhaps stumble upon some trap door or sliding-panel which would lead into the open air, or worse, into a secret chamber, where I should be safe for any given number of years from my persecutors. But there was nothing but a few cabinets and tables, and couches and arm-chairs, devotional-chairs, footstools, lamps and statuettes, and the elaborate girandole hung around with crystal prisms, which played such an interminable tune against each other when I chanced to move them that I stumbled away as fast as I could and subsided into a *fauteuil* so rich and so deep that I felt myself swallowed up, as it were, it its billows of swan's down.

How long I had been in the house by this time I cannot tell. It seemed to me, when I looked back, to form a considerable portion of a lifetime. Indeed, I did not remember the more distant events of the night, although every now and then the fact occurred to me with startling distinctness that all I had gone through was only preliminary to something still to happen; that the morning was to come, the family to be astir and the housebreaker to be apprehended. My reflections were not continuous. It may be that I dozed between whiles. How else can I account for my feeling myself grasped by the throat, to the very brink of suffocation, by a hand without a body? How else can I account for my sister Laura standing over me where I reclined, pointing to the stolen plate on the sofa, and lecturing me on my horrible propensities till her voice rose to a wild, unearthly scream which pierced through my brain!

When this fancy occurred I started from my recumbent posture. A voice was actually in my ears and a living form before my eyes; a lady stood contemplating me with a half-scream on her lips and the color fading from her cheek, and as I moved she would have fallen to the ground had I not sprung up and caught her in my arms. I laid her softly down in the chair. It was the morning twilight. The silence was profound. The boundaries of the room were still dim and indistinct. Is it any wonder that I was in some considerable degree of perplexity as to whether I was not still in the land of dreams!

"Madam," said I, "if you are a vision, it is of no consequence; but if not, I wish particularly to get out."

"Offer no injury," she replied, in a tremulous voice, "and no one will molest you. Take what you have come for, and begone."

"That is sooner said than done. The doors and windows below are locked and bolted, and beneath those of this room the area is deep and the spikes sharp. I assure you I have been in very considerable perplexity the whole of last night;" and, drawing a chair, I sat down in front of her. Whether it was owing to this action, or to my complaining voice, or to the mere fact of her finding herself in a quiet tete-a-tete with a housebreaker, I can't tell; but the lady broke out in a low, hysterical laugh.

"How did you break in?" said she.

"I did not break; it is far from being my character, I assure you. But the area-window was open, and so I just thought I would come in."

"You were attracted by the plate! Take it, for Heaven's sake, desperate man, and go away!"

"I did take some of it, but with no evil intentions—only by way of amusement. Here it is;" and going to the sofa I drew off the cover and showed her the plate.

"You have been generous," said she, her voice again trembling; "for the whole must have been in your power. I will let you out so softly that no one will know. Put up in your pockets what you have risked so much to possess and follow me."

"I will follow you with pleasure," said I, "were it the world over;" for the increasing light showed me as lovely a creature as the morning sun ever shone upon; "but as for the silver, you must excuse me there; I never stole anything before, and, please Heaven, I never will again!"

"Surely you are the most extraordinary person," said the young lady, suddenly, for the light seemed to bring a revelation to her likewise; "you neither look nor talk like a robber."

"Nor am I. I am not even a robber—I am nothing, and have not property in the world to the value of these articles of plate."

"Then if you are not a robber, why are you here? Why creep in at the area-window, appropriate other people's spoons, and get locked up all night in their house?"

"For no other reason than that I was in a hurry. I had come home from Barcelona, and was going to my guardian's, next door, when your unfortunate area window caught my eye, with the plate on the window inside. In an instant I was over the rails and in through the window like a harlequin, with the intention of giving the family a pleasing surprise and my old monitress, Sister Laura, a great moral lesson on the impropriety of her leaving her plate about in so careless a manner."

"Then you are Gerald, my dear Laura's cousin, so longingly expected, so beloved by them all." Here the young lady blushed and cast down her eyes. What these two girls could have been saying to each other about me I never found out; but there was a secret, I will go my death upon it.

She let me out so quietly that neither her father nor the servants ever knew a syllable about the matter. I need not say how I was received next door. The governor swept down another sob with another blessing and another kiss; and Laura was so rejoiced that she gave me another hearty cry and forgot to give me another lecture. My next four years were spent to better purpose than the last. Being less in a hurry, I took time to build up a flourishing business in partnership with Laura's husband. As for the Baronet's daughter—for we must get everybody into the concluding tableaux—why, there she is, that lady cutting bread and butter for the children with as matronly an air as Werter's Charlotte; she is my wife; and we laugh to this day at the oddity of that first interview which led to so happy a denouement.

The Union League Club.

The Union League Club, of New York, held its annual meeting recently, and adopted resolutions favoring specie resumption Jan. 1, 1879, and the payment of the public debt in gold or its equivalent. George Cabot Ward was elected President, and prominent among the new Vice Presidents are William Cullen Bryant, William Orton, Peter Cooper, David Dows and Theodore Roosevelt.

A SHREWD fellow—A henpecked husband.

THE SHADOW OF FATE.

BY JUDGE JARVIS.

A rider was threading his way over a road which lay along the hills at the base of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the region known as the Piedmont of Virginia, about the sources of the Rappahannock river.

* * * * *

The man himself might be described in the same language, as far as it would apply. Beyond this his age was about 28, his hair brown and full in lock, his eye of a grayish blue.

* * * * *

His way quickly brought the traveler to a stream now running over its banks. Slipping easily from his saddle, he tightened the girths, slackened the crupper, and, gently patting his animal, addressed a few affectionate words to him. Remounting, he fixed himself firmly in the saddle, gathered his bridle in a manner to impart to his companion his own energy and determination, and moved into the creek.

Turning up the stream, he proceeded for about a hundred yards along the bank, and then struck boldly across in a direct line, with the horse's head slanted up current. The depth of the water did not sensibly increase in the course of eighty yards, and the stranger was congratulating himself upon the probability of getting over without a wetting, when the animal in two steps increased the depth until he could no longer hold his footing, and sprung boldly into the middle of a deep, rushing channel. In an instant the rider had seized the mane of the horse in his left hand, and slipped smoothly out of the saddle to the lower side, where he floated along.

Man and beast battled bravely with the flood for a moment, when the former was startled to feel the horse flinch and turn with a terrified snort down the current. A quick jerk upon the left rein served to procure but an instant's pause in the precipitate course of the beast, but in that instant the stranger became aware of another presence by the touch of a clammy object against his hand.

Raising his head above the neck of the charger, he saw dimly outlined upon the waving and shimmering surface a dark and undefinable object. The next moment the desperate plunges of the beast had obstructed his vision, when, with the self-command of one accustomed and nerved to the hardship of athletic sports and a soldier's danger, he swung his leg over the back of his animal and gathered himself into his saddle.

Reaching out a hand, he was about to seize the object of his horror, when it exposed the ghastly features of a woman.

For an instant only he hesitated; then, recovering from the thrill, he grasped the head firmly by the loose, flowing, tangled mass of raven tresses, and raised it above the water upon the pommel of his saddle.

Turning his head again up stream, he renewed the combat with the tide. Twice it seemed as though man, woman, and beast must all succumb, and twice the noble struggles of the animal cheated the turgid grave of its victims.

Finally, the hoofs once more crunched the firm bottom of the stream, and ten paces brought the party safely to the shore.

* * * * *

Feeling the forehead, he found it cold; the hands were also chilled, but he thought he felt a slight flutter of the pulse. Tearing open the dress, he pressed his hand against the heart and found it still warm.

His efforts to resuscitate her were soon rewarded, and, after a few moments, the woman made an attempt to speak, which resulted, however, only in a moaning cry.

At this point he began to look for other assistance, when he observed a light upon the hill above the creek. Once more raising the body to the pommel of his saddle and mounting behind it, he sought the road.

* * * * *

One stepped around to receive the woman, and another entered the house to procure the stimulant.

"What's this?" said the one who was assisting the traveler in dismounting the woman.

"Send for the nearest physician at once."

They lifted the motionless, but reviving, form into the house, and deposited it upon a sofa.

The stimulant was soon brought, and, upon a small portion of it being administered, the woman indicated an increased vitality by a broken gurgle. This, after a while, gave way to clearer articulation, in which, however, only syllables were emitted. These were in turn succeeded by one or two sharp cries of pain, which gradually subsided into a moaning chatter of wailing, incoherent sentences.

At this point the stranger, in raising his hand to her head to brush the tangled hair from her brow, noticed a clot of blood upon the wet skin of his finger; rubbing it off, he found no trace of a wound.

"She must be bleeding!" he ejaculated; "see if there is a cut anywhere."

An examination soon revealed a ghastly wound, an ugly, gaping abrasion upon the left side of the head, above the ear, and just behind the temple. The locks were matted over it, and the blood still oozed slowly from its mouth.

Pending the arrival of a doctor, the stranger clipped the hair from around the wound, and, after bathing it with feminine tenderness, he gave the patient over to the charge of the ladies of the house who were in attendance.

* * * * *

"I presume you are the host, sir," said he, at once, addressing the elder of the two. "If you will be kind enough to let me have a bed, until I can rest for an hour or so and dry my clothing, I shall resume my journey under great obligation to you. Matters of importance urge me to lose no time, and I shall only delay until my horse can recruit for the balance of my ride. In fact, but for the incident of finding the unfortunate lady in the creek, I should have continued on the road without consulting my comfort so far."

"Will you tell me how you happened upon the adventure, and how you account for the lady's wound and present condition?"

The traveler gave a brief account of the events, without, however, throwing any light upon his own identity or business.

"May I ask your name, sir?" inquired the host, whom we will introduce to the reader as Mr. Thornton, or Squire Thornton, as he was dubbed by his neighbors in honor of his being a Justice of the Peace.

* * * * * *

"I beg pardon for the misconstruction. My name is Gaspard Durer, a short while since a soldier in the French service. Do you see anything in my appearance or anything else about this case which justifies you in interrogating me officially?"

"Until one who is found with a body that has been murdered or dangerously assaulted has accounted satisfactorily for his presence there, there is a legal suspicion fixed upon him."

* * * * * *

"If I must be detained to satisfy the law, I yield to the annoyance with as little impatience as possible, where the officer of the law exercises his duties so courteously."

After a few more remarks were passed, the Squire bade his son Eddie conduct the gentleman to his room and see him well provided for the night.

After the traveler had left, the vagrant still lingered. Shifting his hat restlessly but mechanically, he seemed to resume a conversation which had probably been interrupted by the stranger's exit from the stable.

"'Pears to me now"—an expression which indicated the result of some mighty reflection for his caliber—"'Pears to me he ain't tellin' the truth. He ain't named Gasper Deray, because he'd a said so fust. 'Pears to me he looks like old Raoul Dupuy, and Gaston afore him; and, if I ain't mistaken, he's been in these parts afore."

"Who's the woman, Randy?"

"I have been lookin' at her, but 'pears to me I never seen her afore—leastways she don't come from about here."

"The resemblance of Durer to the Dupuys is striking, and I thought at first he was the son of Gaston, who has been absent so long. What think you, my son?"

"Can't say, father, but his resemblance to Mr. Dupuy at the manor would be noticed by anyone."

"Perhaps," suggested the vagrant, "he's a son of Dupuy himself; if half they bring from furrin parts about him is c'rect, 'pears to me he must have mor'n one."

"And your friend Raoul ain't too good for a fraud or lie," chirped the vagrant.

"We will dispense with your comments on the characters of my friends," retorted the Squire.

"No offense, Squire, but 'spense or no 'spense, I knows the laws, and I allers take care to have proof afore I says a libel on any man."

"What do you know of Raoul Dupuy, villain, that you dare maintain such a thing concerning his character, which is polluted by your mention of it?"

"Never mind what I know, Squire, so long as I ain't said it," answered the tramp.

* * * * *

"What is your opinion, doctor?" asked the Squire.

"It is rather early to ask an opinion about the patient, Squire. The skull is fractured, and it may be necessary to trepan it, if any portion is bearing on the brain."

"Do you think the blow will permanently affect her brain, or that she will be sound in mind should she recover?"

"If the pressure of the bone upon the brain be removed, she will doubtless recover her senses. But, until she is completely well again, and even after, no risk must be taken in the case. Absence of excitement or noise is indispensable, as the slightest mental shock might make her a raving maniac. Blows upon that region of the head have been known to deprive persons of the power of speech, and, if she is not kept perfectly quiet, she may recover only to linger out a dumb existence."

After breakfast a servant, whom the Squire had dispatched across the creek upon his first rising, returned with the information that Mr. Taylor—the gentleman whom the stranger had left at his gate on the road—would be over immediately after breakfast.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Taylor, he and the Squire retired for a consultation, to which they after a while called Randy, the vagrant. They then returned to the traveler, and after hearing his account once more, and comparing the time of his leaving Mr. Taylor with that of his arrival at the Squire's, they proceeded to the creek in company.

Upon their arrival the squire addressed the traveler:

"I have taken counsel with Mr. Taylor touching this case, which seems a deep mystery, after all the information we have been so far able to gather; the lady seems unknown even to Randy, who visits every house in this and the adjoining counties, and you are equally a stranger to us. I consider, however, that you have been fully discharged from any connection with the affair. We must first attempt to gather something from the lady herself."

At this point the doctor came out of the sick-room. He stated that the lady had greatly improved during the night, and that the wound was, in all probability, not serious; the lady had even recovered, in a measure, the control of her mental faculties and language, though she was not fully conscious or coherent as yet.

The Squire, Mr. Taylor, the traveler, and the doctor together proceeded to the bedside of the unfortunate woman, the stranger—being assured of his release by the words of the Squire—first ordering a servant to bring his horse to the door before leaving the piazza.

Upon reaching the bed the woman opened her eyes, and, seeing the kind, manly faces of the Squire and Mr. Taylor, she faintly smiled and ran her eyes over the rest of the group.

She passed the doctor without any variance of expression, and then rested them upon the face of the stranger.

The eyes became set in a horrible stare, the light forsook them, the pupils dilated; she raised herself to a sitting posture by a convulsive movement of the arms; then, crouching to her knees and throwing herself wildly down upon her face, she shrieked out, with a curdling moan:

"Oh, oh, Dupuy! don't, don't!" and consciousness once more left her.

Despite his self-command, the traveler paled. He at once retired with the gentlemen, however, to the piazza, and the doctor moved to assist his patient.

In a short while he, too, joined the party upon the piazza. Nothing had passed between the group until the doctor broke a painful constraint which had fallen upon all.

"Gentlemen," said he, "the worst mishap that could befall this unfortunate lady has just occurred through her having seen this gentleman, Mr. Durer. She is a raving maniac. She may die. she may recover, after a lingering illness; but, in any event, she will be fortunate if she ever recovers her reason. Darkness has settled upon her brain for a long night, which may never be followed by the dawn."

"To what, doctor," asked the Squire, "do you attribute her shock?"

"She was evidently stricken with horror at the sight of Mr. Durer, whom, from my knowledge of the laws of the human brain, she has in some way associated with the violence which has been done her, to her great terror."

There was a pause, a painful lull.

Then the Squire spoke to Durer.

"The case. sir, has taken a new turn. You will not be surprised that I conclude it my duty to commit you, to await further developments in the matter."

* * * * *

Upon the last syllable he strode from the piazza, booted and spurred, his steps clanging an echo to his voice. One spring and he has vaulted into his saddle; he brushes away the servant who holds his bit with imperial disdain, and turns his horse at the gate.

The animal clears it with the activity and fire of his master, gathers himself on the other side, and before the Squire can recover from the stupor of amazement, is off like the wind.

The above is a synopsis of "THE SHADOW OF FATE," by Judge Jarvis, a wonderfully dramatic and powerful novel, which began in No. 660 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER, now for sale at all news depots. It is a story of adventure and devotion, of an interest beyond that of any novel published for years. With No. 660 FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER is presented an exquisite steel engraving, "Love's Young Dream;" with No. 661, "Dressed for Baptism," a picture appealing to every family; with No. 662, "Nina." These three engravings cannot be purchased in the print stores under FIFTEEN DOLLARS. The price of the CHIMNEY CORNER is 10 cents weekly, or $4 per annum. Anyone wishing to enjoy the excellent stories, instructive and entertaining matter in this popular paper can receive it for three months, free of postage, by remitting ONE DOLLAR to FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl street, New York. Try it, and commence with No. 660, thus securing these three exquisite engravings.

A Successful American Prima Donna.

Lucy Hooper, in her last letter from Paris to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, speaks of the latest American prima donna who has been successful at the gay capital of France. This lady is a native of New Orleans, is Mme. Marie Durand, and has won laurels at Les Italiens in "Aida." Young and handsome is this new star, a grand dramatic soprano, who brings to the metropolitan boards a store of fame and of experience gained in the great lyric theaters of Italy. It is owing to the Turko-Russian war that Paris has been enabled to applaud her. Originally engaged for the season at Warsaw, the disastrous and premature termination of her engagement there, owing to the closing of the theater, set her free to wing her way to Paris, a point that attracts all operatic song-birds sooner or later. Mme. Durand possesses a noble and sympathetic voice, and is also a fine actress. She created a perfect furore as "Aida," and was called out no less than five times at the close of the opera.

"I LIVE in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy in Colman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," replied George, "since I observed she had a *sty* in them when I saw her last."

THE SCHOLAR'S SWEETHEART.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

All day he toils with zeal severe
On something learnedly polemic.
From Harvard he returned last year,
With bounteous honors academic.
His parents name him but to praise,
His little sisters quite adore him,
And all the loving household lays
Allegiance willingly before him.

What forms his labor, week by week?
They could not understand—oh, never!
'Tis something eminently Greek,
'Tis something intricately clever.
But still his task, unfinished yet,
He shapes with industry unflagging,
And writes his treatise that shall set
The heads of noted pundits wagging.

Is it of Homer's doubtful lines?
Or yet some question, subtly finer,
Of whether certain famous wines
Were first obtained from Asia Minor?
Is it of dialects impure?
Is it some long-fought rule of grammar?
Is it old Sanscrit roots obscure?
Is it that wearisome digamma?

But, whether this or whether that,
Through fragrant fields, when work is ended
While darkly wheels the eager bat,
And all the west is warmly splendid,
He steals to meet, in loving wise,
With eager steps that do not tarry,
A rosy girl, whose shining eyes
Grow tender as she calls him "Harry."

What altered thoughts can she awake,
This pearl of sweethearts, best and fairest!
And what a contrast does she make
To "Comments on the Second Aorist!"
So strongly round him can she throw
Her dazzling spells of sweet retention,
'Tis doubtful now if he could go
Correctly through his First Declension.

For, while near mossy meadow bars,
With spirit thrilled by sacred pleasures,
He lingers till the dawn of stars,
He lingers by the girl he treasures,
This grave young scholar scarcely knows
If Hector was a fighting seaman,
If lofty Pindar wrote in prose,
Or Athens lay in Lacedæmon!
—*Harper's Magazine.*

PITH AND POINT.

A STERN ruler—The schoolmaster.

The baker and his customer
A kindred nature show;
The latter needs the "staff of life,"
The former kneads the dough.

A LITTLE one in Philadelphia heard a mouse squeaking the other night, and remarked, "O, mousey, mousey, 'ou eat too much mince pie, too."

AN acquaintance of ours has become convert to the lifting cure. Three years ago he could not raise a dollar, but last week he lifted a mortgage off his house.

A PATENT has been taken out upon almost everything of value, but there is a fortune waiting for the man who patents a boot-jack that will kill two Thomas cats at one time.

IT is reported that Lydia Thompson will bring her performance to a close next spring. If her next spring should bring any clothes to her performance, it will be a great improvement.

DURING a series of wet days a gentleman ventured to congratulate his umbrella-maker. "Yes, that's all very well, sir," he replied; "but then there's nothing whatever doing in parasols."

PRIEST (to a convalescent parishioner)—"Well, Patrick, I'm glad to see you around again. The thought of heaven must have given you serious moments." Patrick—"An' faix it did not; it was the thoughts of the other place."

LADIES who have a broad aisle on the top of their heads will be glad to learn that false hair has never been so low priced as at the present time. For $6 you can buy a handsome switch, and when it is mixed with the natural hair you can't tell which is switch.

THEY were out riding on the Lowell road, and his mustache had got entangled in the hood of his Ulster. Said he, "Confound this Ulster and the cold wind; I've got three hairs frozen on my nose and two at the corner of my mouth." "Where's the other hair, dear?" she inquired tenderly.

THERE is a hole in the ground up in Anamosa in which there are $30,000, and if anybody wants to go and dig for it, they may have it. There is no fraud about this; the hole was dug and the money put into it by an artesian-well company, and the money must be there yet, for nobody ever got a cent of it back. —*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

WHEN a man with two heavy sachels is running to catch a street-car and a small boy turns the corner just in time to get all tangled up in his legs, it isn't perhaps the most opportune moment to shove a tract into his pocket addressed "To the Profane Man," but it is very apt to strike the market for which it was manufactured.—*Breakfast Table.*

THE following lines were taken from a young lady's hymn-book a few days ago, which she thoughtlessly left in church:

I look in vain—he does not come;
Dear! dear! what shall I do?
I can not listen as I ought,
Unless he listens too.
He might have come as well as not—
What plagues those fellows are!
I'll bet he's fast asleep at home,
Or smoking a cigar.

A COUNTRY minister of "limited capacity" recently married for a second wife a widow of some property. Being an ardent servant of Mammon, a former neighbor asked him if he did not do well by the second marriage. "O, yes indeed," he said with animation; and then, as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face, he added, "and, what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife's first husband just fit me."

A Prophetic Curse.

A Savannah (Ga.) correspondent writes that Walter S. Harley, the duelist, is dead. An inquest was held, and the verdict was that deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound inflicted by some person unknown to the jury. This is the second member of this family who has lost his life in a duel. Thomas Harley, his brother, was one of a large party of Southerners who moved from Charleston to Texas at the close of the war. He had been in Texas but a short time before he became involved in a quarrel. A duel was the result, and Thomas Harley received a wound from which he died soon afterward. Col. Harley, the father of the family, was known as an uncommonly passionate man. At one time he became enraged at one of his female slaves, and at once sold all of her children to punish her. In her sorrow and anger she cursed her master, telling him that the children of a man so merciless as he would surely come to some bad end. Walter, the son who has just been killed, was commonly considered the best member of the family. His tragic taking off is considered a verification of the old slave's prophetic curse.

BUTCHERS are becoming high-toned. They now call meat-markets joint-stock affairs.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

CIVIL-RIGHTS CASE.

The United States Supreme Court gave its decision in the case of Hall, administratrix, of Benson, vs. McCuire, error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In this case Benson was master of a steamboat enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States and plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg. He refused passage to defendant on account of her color, and this suit was brought under the law of the State forbidding discrimination by common carriers within the State on account of race or color. The defense was that the law of the State was a void act, as it had undertaken the regulation of commerce so far as the business of defendant's vessel was concerned—as it was engaged in inter-State commerce—a matter wholly within the jurisdiction and control of Congress. The State court held that the law was valid, and the same question was presented here. The statute is regarded, in accordance with the decision below, as requiring those engaged in inter-State commerce to give all persons traveling in Louisiana upon public conveyances employed in their business equal rights and privileges, without distinction on account of race or color, and it is said that for this reason the court has nothing to do with it as a regulation of internal commerce, or as affecting anything else than commerce among the States; and, as to this, the court says there can be no doubt that exclusive power has been conferred upon Congress. The difficulty has never been as to the existence of this power, but as to what is to be deemed an encroachment upon it, and it may be safely said that State legislation which seeks to impose a direct burden upon inter-State commerce, or to interfere directly with its freedom, encroaches upon the exclusive power of Congress. The statute in question occupies this position. It does not act upon business through local instruments to be employed after the vehicle of conveyance comes within the State, but directly upon the business as it comes into the State from without, or goes out from within. While it purports only to control the carrier when engaged within the State, it must necessarily influence his conduct to some extent in the management of his business throughout his entire voyage. Reversed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

BANK-TAX CASE.

Farrington vs. State of Tennessee and Shelby county, error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Plaintiff in error in this case represents the Union and Planters' Bank, Tennessee, whose charter declares "That it shall pay to the State an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on each share of capital stock subscribed, which shall be in lieu of all other taxes." In 1872, under subsequent legislation, the stock of the bank was taxed for State and county purposes at par value of its stock at the rate fixed by the later statute. The court held that the bank was exempt from any different rate of taxation than that fixed in its charter by the compact therein contained between the State and corporation, and that subsequent legislation was void as impairing the obligations of the contract. A compact, says the court, lies at the foundation of all national life. Contracts mark the progress of communities in civilization and prosperity. They guard as far as possible against the fluctuations of human affairs. They seek to give stability to the present and certainty to the future. They gauge the confidence of man in the truthfulness and integrity of his fellow-man. They are the springs of business, trade and commerce, and without them society could not go on. Spotless faith in their fulfillment honors alike communities and individuals. Under the contract in this case there could be no further tax upon the shares of the bank, for rights have vested under it, and these rights are sacred. Reversed.

Justice Swayne delivered the opinion. Dissenting—Justices Strong, Clifford and Field, who held that the assumption of a contract does not extend to the shares of the bank taxed as property against individuals holding them. Four other cases are disposed of by this decision.

An Old Claim Paid.

The reason of the persistence of the heirs of Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, will be understood when it is ascertained that they have just drawn from the treasury $17,700, which was his pay as Senator from March, 1861, to March, 1865. Sebastian was one of those Senators who left the Senate at the outbreak of the rebellion to join the Southern cause. He was expelled from the Senate, and ever since the war his heirs have been petitioning Congress to have the resolution of expulsion reconsidered, on the ground that the representations of the disloyalty of Sebastian are unfounded, and that, legally, he was Senator till March, 1865. At the last Congress the resolution of expulsion was rescinded, and, whether the Senators understood it or not, that act of rescinding has the effect of declaring Sebastian was Senator for the four years, and, consequently, was entitled to his pay for that period. At any rate, the money has been drawn by the heirs.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Missionary.

"My name," said the prisoner, "is John Honor. I am an honorable man, sir, and never stole a cent in my life—because (sotto voce) a cent isn't worth the stealing." "John," remarked the court, "honorable men are scarce in the workhouse, and I feel in duty bound to place such a party among the poor fallen ones at that place, in order that they may witness a good example and profit by it." As John filed toward the Black Maria he was heard to mutter, "They set too much value on honor in this city. I shall hereafter plead guilty to being a thief. To be locked up as a missionary is too much."—*Cincinnati Times.*

The McGarraghan Claim.

It is stated that William McGarraghan proposes to renew the litigation of his claim to the New Idria quicksilver mine, notwithstanding the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. He claims that that decision shows that the title of the mine is solely and unquestionably in him, and defective only by the neglect of a clerk to insert the name of the recorder in the record of the patent.

Midgets.

There are two persons now in New York who are attracting a good deal of attention. The name of one is Miss Minnie Obom, and of the other, Gen. Mite. They are exhibited in a hall on Fifth avenue, and are visited daily by crowds of people. Miss Obom is 13 years old, and weighs only ten pounds. Gen. Mite is also 13 years old, and weighs only twenty-two inches, he says; or, upon being corrected, only nine pounds. These young persons are justly called, in the advertisements, "wonderful Midgets." The price of admission is 25 cents. The exhibition is more amusing, and much less unpleasant than that of any dwarfs I have ever seen. The General is ridiculously and unbelievably small. When you look at him you are ready to believe all the delightful old fairy stories about dwarfs being sent around in pot-pies. Lilliput ceases to be a myth.

It must be a very curious thing to be a midget; and yet a great many of us are midgets without knowing it. That is to say, we derive our celebrity entirely from accidental circumstances. I heard a midget make a speech the other evening; I did not know he was a midget, however, till the speech was over. I went into a hall where a great public question was being discussed, and I heard a dapper little man making the most proper and commonplace and silly address on this great public question that I ever listened to in my life. When he sat down some one whispered in my ear: "That gentleman's name is Julius Cæsar; he is a grandson of the true, original, and only Julius Cæsar, of whom you have heard." Julius Cæsar is used here, of course, merely in place of another familiar name, which immediately called to mind one of the most towering reputations in American history.

Princes and princesses of the blood, heirs and heiresses, and men who wear their hair long, are all midgets. There are midgets also in literature and art. Some of our "celebrated" painters and sculptors would never have been heard of if it had not been for their fathers, or their grandmothers, or their wives. Celebrity in art is sometimes reached by no more artistic qualities than endurance, push, enterprise, knack. In literature the faculty of memory goes a great way toward the acquisition of a reputation. When an author has a great memory, and can by this means make his writings interesting and widely current, we sometimes get to calling him a great writer. Mr. Bryant, in his recent speech at the Goethe Club reception, tried to prove that he himself was a midget—in other words, a poet celebrated for the accident of longevity instead of the excellence of his poetry. It was of course nothing but a good joke. His audience was intensely amused; they were very well aware that the sly old poet knew better.

At the exhibition in Midget Hall the fathers of the two little people are present. They take excellent care of their children, and do not permit their tiny brains and bodies to be overworked. They are also very proud of their offspring, and there is evidently a rivalry between the father of Minnie Obom and the father of Gen. Mite. It is always this way in the families of midgets.—*"The Old Cabinet;" Scribner for January.*

An Adventurous Life.

A locomotive ran over a good deal of human experience near a freight depot in Kansas City lately. A switch engine with three baggage cars was backing rapidly, when a man rushed from a side-crossing and, disappeared beneath the wheels; and when the train had passed, the mangled and quivering body of Capt. Kottwitz was found lying across the rails in a pool of blood. He was an officer of the Russian Imperial Guard during the Crimean war, and was wounded during an assault upon the Redan. He was sent home to his father's estate near Moscow, and enjoyed the pleasures of a young nobleman until he rejoined the Imperial Guard. His Colonel was arrested for a political offence, and sentenced to the Siberian mines for life. The Captain and eleven officers conspired to effect the release of the Colonel, but the plot was discovered and the ringleaders was sentenced to death. On account of his high rank his sentence was commuted to service for life in a Cossack regiment in Eastern Siberia. He escaped from the military prison at Moscow, made his way to the Black sea, and passed into the Turkish dominions. He arrived in New York in 1863, and joined the Seventh Volunteer regiment, serving until the close of the war. In 1870 he went to Rome and made an unsuccessful effort to secure a pardon from the Czar. The death of his grandmother cut off his annuity, but gave him $20,000, with which he returned to the United States and settled in Kansas. His fortune went to waste in a land speculation, and he was thrown upon his own resources, which finally failed to keep him out of debt. He spoke seven languages; he was a graduate of Heidelberg; and he had two unpaid board-bills in his pocket when he dashed out his brains.—*New York Tribune.*

Carelessness Punished.

The following from the Saginaw (Mich.) *Republican* would indicate that the terrible explosion at Negaunee was the natural result of the criminal carelessness of one of the victims: "The writer was well acquainted with 'Nitro-Glycerine Wheeler,' as he was called, and his son, and only last summer was witness of his experiments and handling of the dangerous product. It was put up in rolls like candles, and Wheeler would handle it as carelessly as if it were sausages. He carried it almost constantly loose under his buggy-seat, and many a friend of his would thank God as he alighted from his vehicle with the assurance that 'he was not blown up yet.' Wheeler would blow up stumps and rocks 'just to show how it went,' and was as unconcerned and happy with a pocket full of it as a child with a toy. But he played foolish just once too often."

Bleeding at the Nose.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in the mouth, and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in very severe cases."

"Etc."

Edmund About's paper repeated a statement that the Duc de Broglie had observed that a civil war was the only means by which the Radicals could be got rid of. De Broglie sent in reply the following letter to About: "*Mr. Editor:* The words you attribute to me were never uttered by me. Kindly make this denial to your readers. I have the honor, etc., BROGLIE." To this impertinence, which lies in the "etc.," About replied: "*Mr. Etc.:* I am glad you retract a statement that has wounded all honest members of the Senate. I wish I could as easily obtain satisfaction for one-thousandth part of the injuries you and your detestable policy have done to France. I have the honor to express the etc. due to you, and remain yours, etc., ABOUT."

A SKETCH of Barnum's life shows that he lost by fire in the course of eight years nearly a million and a half of property. Still he continues in business, and announces that he will next year take the road with "a combination unprecedentedly comprehensive and entertaining."

A FATHER, fearing an earthquake in the region of his home, sent his two boys to a distant friend's until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

MR. BEECHER is determined to practice what he preaches. He declared some time ago that a man could live comfortably on $1 a day, and accordingly he has just allowed his salary to be cut down to the pittance of $15,000 a year.

Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." When the body becomes diseased, the mind is thereby necessarily influenced. National wars, State dissensions, neighborhood broils, and family differences, are more frequently than otherwise the result of diseased and disordered constitutions. When the body is suffering, the mind, acting in sympathy, will become irritated and perplexed. When the physical system is in health, the mind perceives things in their true light, and the disposition assumes a very different phase. Nothing more directly tends to destroy the happy, cheerful disposition of a woman, and render her peevish, nervous, and fretful, than a constant endurance of uterine disorders. The diseases peculiar to woman take away the elasticity and buoyancy of health, and reduce her body and mind to a mere wreck. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a *real peacemaker* in a family. No woman suffering from uterine disorders can *afford* to be without this remedy. The Favorite Prescription saves unnecessary doctor bills, prevents divorces, wards off suicides, brings back buoyant, joyous feelings, restores the woman to health, and her family to happiness. It is sold by all druggists.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather as recommending, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

HEART DISEASE can be cured. To prove our assertion we print the following:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and from the worst stages of Heart Disease I now consider myself well, by the use of one and one-half bottles of HEART REGULATOR. I have been troubled a little more than a year with a sluggish misbeating of the heart, and could do no stooping work whatever. I applied to the best physicians of New England, and got no relief, but by the simple use of this really valuable remedy I am now able to do a good day's work, and experience no distress from it. I think there is nothing that equals the HEART REGULATOR, and I advise all afflicted in any way with Heart Disease to give it a thorough trial, and they will not regret it. THOMAS M. TOWNE, Tilton, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WE have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years, and it has steadily gained in popularity from its first introduction. We keep all the cough remedies considered "standard" in this section. The sale of the Universal has become greater than any, perhaps greater than all others combined. We do not hesitate to recommend it.

NICHOLS & LYTLE, Westbury, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. The COCOAINE has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening will find that it imparts a healthy, natural gloss to the hair, and will cause it to retain its shape for hours.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

GOOD ADVICE.—We advise every farmer or stock raiser to invest in Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, and feed them out to their herds this winter. Depend upon it, it will pay big interest.

DANGEROUS.—It is a dangerous thing to neglect a cough or cold, or any difficulty of the throat or lungs. Lose not a moment in getting a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. You can rely upon it to cure you.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

Dyspepsia, Debility and loss of appetite, whether the result of sickness or over-exertion, may be readily cured by Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. It builds up the enervated system by aiding digestion and stimulating the appetite.

For sale by all Druggists.

WOMEN dispute about other matters, but all agree on the merits of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER as *par excellence* the best of all. Grocers throughout the country keep it, and find it gives supreme satisfaction. By using it the housewife is sure of delicious bread, rusk, rolls, biscuit, buckwheat cakes, and all the delicacies made from flour.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Caution to the Public.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine Watch, whether gold or silver, bears our own trade-mark on both case and movements.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co." and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Coin Silver," or "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," according to quality, and are accompanied by guarantee certificate signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "WALTHAM" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put upon worthless movements of other makers, and vice versa, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the Watches, and vitiating our guaranty, which is intended only to cover our complete Watches wholly made by us. ☞ Every buyer should make a close inspection as indicated.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
By R. E. ROBBINS, Treas.

Curse the Whole Lot.

That Scale agent cheated me out of $50, since, for I could have bought a better Five-Ton Wagon Scale for $50, on trial, freight paid to my own door, of JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

SWINDLERS defrauding the public exposed and MEN WANTED for DETECTIVES. All devices resorted to by bogus ADVERTISERS and to report crimes; pay liberal; position permanent; terms and specimen copy of paper sent for nine cents. Address, Publishers American Criminal Gazetteer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

How, When, Where,
TO GET A FARM.
Send for our Catalogue.
A. H. WYMAN & CO.,
200 South Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS [illegible] C. T. MILLIGAN

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
☞ Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. ☜

LAND CENTRAL-WESTERN IOWA
1,200,000 ACRES for Sale at $5 and $6 per Acre, in farm lots, and on terms to suit all classes. Round-trip tickets from Chicago and return free to purchasers. Send postal card for maps and pamphlet describing climate, soil and products in 16 counties. Call on or address IOWA R. R. LAND COMPANY, 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.
TERMS:—Postage Prepaid:—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.
The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.
All letters should be sent to
HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED!! A thrilling history of the war with CRAZY HORSE and SITTING BULL LIFE and DEATH of CUSTER, with full account of his last battle, Reno's battles of the Big Horn, and Terry's march to his rescue. MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE, and perils of FRONTIER LIFE. 500 pages of wonderful romance and deep interest. Finely illustrated, and sells at sight. Buyers are pleased. AGENTS MAKE MONEY. For extraordinary terms, address COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Hartford, Ct.
Agents also wanted for a standard work of 1,000 pages. A copy to canvass with sent, prepaid, for $1.50.

Gold Mines and Lands Coal

GOLD	MINES AND LANDS	COAL
SILVER	SOLD.	OIL
LEAD	COMPANIES ORGANIZED.	STONE
IRON	MINING AGENCY,	COPPER
MARBLE	206 S. SEVENTH STREET,	LIME
COAL	PHILADELPHIA.	MICA
MARL	A. H. WYMAN & CO.	GYPSUM

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 380 fine historical engravings and 1,120 pages, and sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

PULMONA IS A SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!
READ THIS STATEMENT FROM A PATIENT. From T. J. Carson, College Hill, Cincinnati: "I was in the last stages of CONSUMPTION. In ten days after taking PULMONA my CHILLS, NIGHT SWEATS and FEVER decreased, and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me."
PULMONA may be ordered through any Dealer in Medicines. Circulars, containing particulars of MANY CASES successfully treated, sent free. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

A FARM AND HOME
OF YOUR OWN.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE
Of the best Land in America. 3,000,000 Acres in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, now for sale. 10 years' credit given, interest only 6 per cent. These are the only lands FOR SALE on the line of this GREAT RAILROAD, the WORLD'S HIGHWAY. Send for THE NEW "PIONEER," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published. Full information, with maps, sent FREE. O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

GUNS Revolvers. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

WANTED SALESMEN [illegible] Liberal salary; traveling expenses paid. Address R. & Co., box 1364, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$360 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 [illegible] Address J. WORTH & Co., [illegible]

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. [illegible] Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $50 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

NORTH STAR SEEDS. "The farther North seeds are grown, the sooner the product will mature." Send for Catalogue of the most Northern Seed Farm in America. [illegible]

WATERPROOF COVERS, Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, [illegible], Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Case. Soldiers' Limbs on Government Order. CHAS. M. EVANS, Manuf'r, 169 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

WORK FOR ALL In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, [illegible], Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS. KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7. KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory. RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR. Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each. White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each. Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each. Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. ☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ☜

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H.M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
SHE RESTS WELL.
SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.—Mr. H. R. STEVENS—*Dear Sir:* I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully, MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above: Mr. George M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

O. N. U. No. 4

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. Also a full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars Down 1c per pound.
Java Coffee Down 3c per pound.
Good teas down to 25c per pound.
Pickled Pork down 2c per pound.
Plug tobacco down 10c per pound.
Smoked shoulder down 2c per poun.
Sugar Cured Hams Down 2c per pound.
Fine cut tobacco down to 40c per pound.
And the best teas down to 60 and 80 per pound. This is a Reduction of 10c on teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to C. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no11.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large aud choice stock of Carpets iu all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and apholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

BOSS HARNESS SHOP

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neee apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED

In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for **$1.00.** 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00.** **CLUB PREMIUM.** To any one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston Globe, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work war

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shora & Mich Soutl era R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Acom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 40 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 23 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 35 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 46 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	7 28 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Divisinn Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 33	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOIMG EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 8,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 26	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 33	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 05	11 31	12 50
Col'en's	11 20	11 45	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 08	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 40pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 35am	7.15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 20	
Baltimore	5 15pm	00am	
Washington	6 55	2 40	
Wheeling	8 25am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	8 00am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 25am	6 12
Cambridge	11 13	25	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	55	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	20	
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 29		5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		11 27
Shelby	5 11		12 23am
Monroeville	6 13		2 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	3 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 18
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 23
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 56
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 03	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	2 37	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 10 am
Newcastle	5 [illegible]		9 00
Cambridge City	5 40		9 46
[illegible]	[illegible]		10 22
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	2 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 36 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	9 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		3 Ex.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		am	
Terre Haute		1 36 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		6 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 45 am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	6 0 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	2 36 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Baukers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 18	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 22
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	2 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	9 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 20 am
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 33	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 40	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	11 00	4 20 pm
Lansing		6 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 12 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading, 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

eOober 11,—6m no11.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 7th, 1878. Number 6.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.......	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.......	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February.	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'y	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

B. S. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. EICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. P. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

E. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

-AND-

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, Late of City Hotel,] Cl'rks. O. Sands, Proprietor

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

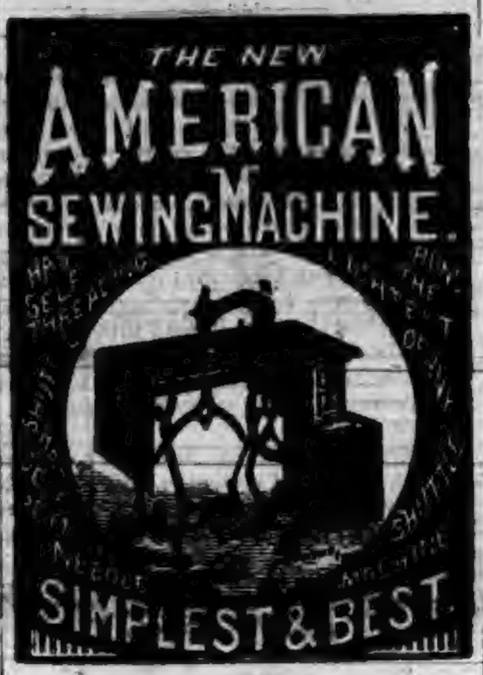
THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. [illegible]

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers. Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

Road Supervisors and Township Trustees.

MR. EDITOR,—Having had occasion a few days ago to look up the law in regard to Supervisors of highways, I noticed last winter's legislation on the subject of their election, and as there may be some confusion on the part of your readers, I would call their attention to one peculiarity. Heretofore as you are aware, our township officers were elected biennially in October, and at the same time as county and State officers. On March 3d, 1877, (see page 53, Regular sess acts, 1877), the law was changed, providing for the election in all townships, naming specifically, Justices of the Peace, Township Trustees, Assessor, Constable and Supervisor, should be elected on the first Monday of April, 1878 and biennially there after. Two days after, March 5th, 1877 (see page 120, Regular session acts) another act was approved in regard to elections &c., of Supervisors, providing for their election to take place on the second Tuesday of October 1878, and shall hold his office two years, and that the Supervisor then acting will continue to act until October election 1878. So you see that it will not take much of a lawyer to determine the fact, that the last expression of the law making power will govern. By section 3, chapter 15, page 38, acts special session 1877, township trustees shall act as inspector of elections in his elective precinct, and he with the judges shall constitute a board of electors, and the last proviso of that section says "no person shall be eligible to sit on any board of electors, who is a candidate to be voted for at any such election." This act was approved March 14, 1878. Now two days before that on March 12, another act was approved (chapter 44, page 79, acts special session '77) and provides that a person may be township Trustee for two terms under certain conditions. Now can a township trustee become his own successor? Or if he discharge his duty by acting as inspector of election, be re-elected? The act passed first says he may, but the act passed last says he shall act as inspector, and it says if he is a candidate for that office or any other at that election, he shall not "be eligible to sit on any board of election," &c. Mr. Editor why are things thus? W. H. DILLS.

Wants Eph Reynolds.

Witherill tells a good story occasionally. He says Ed Nicar was out the other night and had very uncomfortable dreams when he got to bed. He had been reading Bower on hell and his spirit, usually serene, was perturbed by visions of his future state. In short, he dreamt he was in hell without his stock of summer clothes. He looked around a little while to see if he couldn't get a drink somewhere, but not finding John Wagener's sign he got up in disgust to leave the premises. The Devil collared him and shouted:

"Hold on! Where are you going Ed?'

"O, nowhere in particular—just around to see Jim Ellsworth.'

"That won't do,' observed his majesty, 'I've got you now—you can't leave this place.'

"But I must,' replied Ed, "besides, I didn't know it was so d—d hot here and I brought my skates and an overcoat instead of a fan.'

"Well,' said the Devil, whisking his tail around; and inserting it in Ed's off ear by way of emphasis, "you can go on one condition.'

"Name your terms,' said Ed, with his customary promptness.

"You are to come back in three weeks and bring Eph Reynolds.'

"All right me covey,' and Ed shook hands with him and woke up.—South Bend Herald.

A Boys First Composition.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Album, gives the following essay on "The Ox," from one of its young contributors, just as it came from his pen. It is as natural and spontaneous, that we doubt if Shilabar or Josh Billings could equal it in genuine humor.

Oxen is a very slow animal, they are good to brake ground up. I would drather have horses if they didn't have kolick, which they say is wind collected into a bunch, which makes it dangerrs to be safe for to keep horses the people would have to wheal thare wood on a wheel-barrow, it would take to or three days to wheal a cord a mile.

Cows is useful to. I have heard some say that if they had to be tother or ox they wood be a cow. But I think when it cum to have their tits pulled or a mornin' they would wish they wasn't, for oxen don't generally have to raise cows. If I had to be enny I would rather be a heffur. But if I couldent be a heffur and had to be both I would be an ox.

ISAAC SPIKER.

Napoleon's Campaign in 1812.

Flushed with his series of victories Napoleon crossed the Niemen in June. As he advanced, the Russians retreated, destroying in their flight everything that would sustain the life of man or beast. Before a shot had been fired, twenty-five thousand men of the 'grand army' were suffering the pangs of hunger and dying too rapidly to be buried, the road to Nilna was piled with ten thousand dead horses, and a hundred and twenty pieces of artillery were abandoned en route for want of horses to haul them. At Smolensko, the first stand was made, and a seige begun—During the night, the inhabitants evacuated the city, and retreated, with the soldiers, leaving for the French the shelter of fire, smoke and ashes. At Borodino, the Russians halted in the hope of checking the conqueror, and saving Moscow, in which he had declared he would spend New Year's.—Battle lines were drawn on September 6th, each side having about a hundred and thirty thousand men, and the artillery of both aggregating a thousand guns. The battle commenced at sunrise; it closed with the darkness, and although ninety thousand men lay dead upon the field, neither combatant could claim a signal triumph. The Russians resumed their retreat to Moscow, and when Napoleon caught up with them on Sept. 14, the city was like the grave. Its three hundred thousand inhabitants had fled; incipient were burning at points best calculated to spread the flames, and in twenty-four hours the French themselves were compelled to fly from its environs to escape the conflagration. When the flames had been extinguished, the Kremlin was found habitable, and there Napoleon took up his residence to dictate terms of peace.

His victory at Moscow was too like that at Borodino—it had undone him. His men prefered graves in France, and demanded that they might be given a chance to see again the sunny slopes if only to die in the vision. On Oct. 19 the retreat began.

The Russians, frenzied, fell in small divisions upon the retreating and invalid French and cut them down like grain. Winter set in; icy mounds of corpses had to be climbed by those who were able to withstand the storms. Circles of dead surrounded the feeble bivouac fires. Birds of prey and famishing dogs followed the perishing detachments, and feasted on the dying and the dead in the sight of their comrads. When Napoleon reached Paris, December 19, Ney and thirty soldiers constituted the rear guard. From June to December a hundred and thirty thousand of the grand army had been slaughtered on the battle-fields; a hundred and thirty thousand had died of cold and starvation; and two hundred thousand had been taken prisoners.

Have You Tried It.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for coughs, colds, blood spitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthama, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pheumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

For Sale or Rent.

The St. Nicholas, one of the best, neatest arranged and most popular saloons in the city, will be sold or rented very cheap. The proprietor contemplating a trip to Oregon, will sell or rent his entire stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., at a bargain. Also all the necessary furniture to complete a first-class establishment of this kind. Any one desirous of purchasing this stock should call immediately at the St. Nicholas, on Seventh street.

J. E. BECONOT.

GARRETT, IND., JAN. [illegible]th, 1878.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to make a brief reply to a communication that appeared in the COURIER, from one of our citizens. The correspondent seems to denounce all christian religion. He says that five hundred years of "reason, without religion," would bring about a wonderful change in mankind, and men would not be persecuted for their opinions. Now, to give an illustration of this age of reason, we will refer to the French Revolution, during the reign of Voltaire, one of the greatest infidels that ever lived. They had no religion, but lived in an age of reason. And what was the situation of that nation during that period? Did they have peace, unity, concord, and good will for their fellow man? No, but malice, discord, hatred, tumult, and wars prevailed. Churches, where once God's holy name was preached, were turned into houses of prostitution. Voltaire paraded the streets of Paris, with the worst prostitute he could find in the city, and compelled his subjects to bow down before her. This was reason without religion. Is such the kind of reason the correspondent wishes. Is not the laws of our land based upon the laws of God, and to discard the divine rights of man, you destroy the laws of our land. Hence, without religion we would be a powerless people. What would be the situation of our country in a short time, without religion? How long before we would have another reign of terror, how long before another guillotine would be in operation for the destruction of loyal citizens? who could predict the moment the breath might come that would hurl the avalanche on its errand of devastation, and, that mighty engine of crime would force its way through our land. Such would be the crowning glory of infidelity, when they could see our country the noblest the sun ever shone upon, the scene of desolation, and I presume that correspondent would welcome the day, when our churches and places of divine worship, would be converted into "temples of reason" as they had in the city of Paris in 1793, (and I have no doubt he would soon be one of the proprietors,) where, instead of congregating to worship a divine master, they would congregate to perpetrate some crime of the grossest sort.

My dear readers, such has been the actual existence of things without religion, and why should we not look for it again, with the same principles of infidelity brought to bear as there was during the French revolution. Both Voltaire and Halvetius advocated the unlimited gratification of the sexual appetites, and the latter held that it was not agreeable to policy to regard gallantry (that is unlawful intercourse with married women) as a vice, in a moral sense, and if men would call it a vice, it must be acknowledged that there are vices which are useful in certain ages and countries, in other words, that in those countries, such vices are virtues.

Rousseau, a thief, a liar, and a debauched profligate, according to his own printed confessions, also had recouse to feelings, as his standard of morality. I have only to consult myself, said he, concerning what I do. All that I feel to be wrong, is wrong. All the morality of our actions lies in the judgment we ourselves form of them, and just before the French revolution broke out, it is a known fact that the idea of moral obligations was exploded among the infidel clubs that existed in every part of France. Such is the morality taught by some of those in the last century, claimed to have received as the masters of reason. It were no difficult task to add to their precepts, many similar ones from their opponents of revelation in our own times, but as they only re-assert the atheistical and moral tenets of their predecessors with increased malignity and grossness, we will spare the reader the pains of perusing columns that cannot but shock the mind of every one who cherishes the least regard for decency or social order. Let us advert for a moment, to the effect produced by these principles on an entire people, and also on individuals. The only instance in which the avowed rejectors of revelation have passed the supreme power and government of a country, and here attempted to dispose of human happiness according to their own doctrines and wishes, is that of France during the greater part of the revolution, which it is now well known was affected by the abetters of infidelity. the greater part of the nation had become infidels, the name and profession of christianity was renounced by the legislature, and the abolition of the christian area was proclaimed, all the religions in the world were proclaimed to have been the daughters of ignorance and pride, and it was decreed to be the duty of the national convention, to assume the honorable office of disseminating atheism (which was blasphemously affirmed to be truth) over all the world. And it was asserted and received in the convention that the adversaries of religion had deserved well of this country. Correspondent with these professions and declarations were the effects actually produced. Public worship was utterly abolished. The churches were converted into "temples of reason," in which atheistical and licentious homilies were substituted for proscribed service, and an absurd and ludicrous imitation of pagan mythology was exhibited under the title of "religion of reason." In the principal churches in every town a tutelary goddess was installed with ceremony equally frivolous and profane; and the females selected to personify this new divinity, were mostly prostitutes, who received the adoration of the attendent muncipal officers, and of the multitude whom fear, or force, notion of gain, had collected together on the occasion. Contempt for religion or decency became the test to the attachment to the governments. All distinction of right and wrong were confounded. The grossest debauchery triumphed. The reign of atheism and of reason was the reign of terror. "Then proscription followed proscription, tragedy followed tragedy" in almost breathless succession, on the theatre of France. Almost the whole nation was converted into a horde of assassins. Republicanism and atheism hand in hand desolated the country, and converted it into one vast field of rapine and of blood. In one part of France the course of the river was impeded with drowned bodies of ministers of the gospel. Children were sentenced to death, for the faith and loyalty of their parents and they whose infancy had sheltered them from the soldiery, were bayoneted as they clung around the knees of their destroyer. The moral and social ties were torn asunder. For a man to accuse his father was declared to be an act worthy of a true republican, and to neglect it was declared to be a crime punished by death. Accordingly women denounced their husbands, and mothers their sons as bad citizens, and traitors. We are sorry to think we have a man in our community whose heart has grown so callous, and is so void of consience, that he would publicly declare, with the knowledge of all past human sufferings without religion, by the adoption of "reason" without "religion, man would not be persecuted for his opinions. The miseries suffered by the French nation alone, have changed all the histories of the preceding sufferings of mankind into idle tales Were the world to adopt, and be governed by the doctrines of revolutionary France, what crimes would mankind perpetrate, what agonies would they not suffer? And yet republican France is held up in the present day as an example worthy to be followed in this country. M. L.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadeldhia Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, will petition the Board of Commissioners at their March session, 1878, to annex to said town the following territory, to-wit:

Commencing at a point sixteen chains and forty links, south of the north west quarter of section thirty two, township thirty-four north, range thirteen east, thence east nine chains and twenty-two links, thence south five chains and forty links, thence west nine chains and twenty-eight links, thence north five chains and forty links to the place of beginning.

Also the follow territory, commencing at the north west corner of lot number 5 in Parks addition to Auburn, thence north eighteen rods, thence east to west bank of Cedar Creek, thence down said west bank to the north line of said lot number 5, thence west to the place of beginning.

Also the following teritory, commencing at the south west cornes of lot number twenty-three in Ensley's second addition, thence south to the south west corner of lot eighty-five in Ensley's second addition, thence east along the north line of Ensley's second and third additions, and north line of Peter A. Brandon to the open quarter line running north and south through section thirty-two, in Union township, thence north to the south east corner of lot number 306 in old plat of Auburn. All of the aforesaid territory being situated in DeKalb county, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

It is said that several prominent New York bankers are ready to place their business on the basis of specie payments, gold and greenbacks being accepted as interconvertible. These parties are members of the Clearing House, and only await the general concurrence of that body to put their plan into effect.

The New York cigar-makers' strike is virtually at an end, the strikers having agreed to return to work at the best rates they can obtain, and the manufacturers agreeing that they would not inquire whether a man was a unionist or non-unionist....Five of the Reading (Pa.) railroad rioters of last July have pleaded guilty and received a sentence of six months' imprisonment each....The Finance Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has reported a bill making the State debt payable in gold.

The officials of the New Jersey State Prison are charged with the most inhuman treatment of the convicts under their charge, and the Legislature is about to institute an investigation into the matter. Among other tortures inflicted are the following: First, the boot-heel gag—a very painful instrument. Second, the paddle—an instrument used to beat prisoners on the bare flesh, inflicting intense suffering. Third, the stretcher, which is equal to the rack of olden times. The man's feet are fastened to the floor, he is handcuffed, and is then stretched by a rope drawn up to the ceiling as tight as possible. From five to twenty minutes of this would make anyone weaken. Fourth, alcohol is poured on the prisoner's back and set on fire. In one case a man was burned twice in succession, so that the hair on his body crackled, and he was twice put in the stretcher. Fifth, the douche, which consists in throwing cold water from a hose upon the naked body of a prisoner. This causes the most agonizing pain, and is very apt to produce insanity.

The surplus of $80,000 of the Brandon (Vt.) National Bank has been wiped out, and its capital of $200,000 impaired 10 per cent., by the action of the late Cashier, D. C. Bascom, letting J. C. Batchelder have about $100,000, part on raised notes. Bascom has left town.

The project to build a free pipe-line from the oil regions to the seaboard has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature, after a fierce contest. The defeat was brought about by the combined influence of the Standard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Philadelphia interests.

THE WEST.

Laughter agrees with the Chicago public, judging from the audiences that have attended McVicker's Theatre for the past week to witness the four comedians, Dillon, Reed, McVicker and Pearson, in one caste. The play, "All the Rage," is a new production of Mr. W. D. Eaton, a young journalist, and is called a farcical comedy. Nobody can help laughing at it, as it literally bubbles with pure fun.

The annual report of the Indianapolis Board of Trade shows a falling off of the total business of the city, but, on the whole, makes a very encouraging exhibit, especially in the grain trade. The receipts and shipments of wheat are double those of 1876. The receipts of corn and flour were 25 per cent. more than in 1876.....Clement, Morton & Co., wholesale clothing merchants of Chicago, whose recent failure threw over 800 people out of employment, have effected a settlement with their creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, and will continue business.

A daring attempt to rob a train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was made and frustrated at Kinsley, Kan., last week. Five armed and masked men entered the station and captured A. Kincard, the night telegraph operator, who was ordered to open the safe. He refused to do so, although his life was threatened. The west-bound express train arrived by this time, and the operator, by a desperate effort, broke loose and ran to a hotel near by, arousing the inmates. A volley of pistol shots was fired into it, and, as the train stopped, Conductor J. W. Mallory was met by two of the robbers, who presented pistols to his head and ordered him into the baggage car. He stepped in and closed the door, instantly starting the train by pulling the bell-cord. Mallory and the baggage master then armed themselves with carbines carried in the car, and then stopped the train, after running about a mile from the station. They went into the back coaches with arms, but found the robbers not on the train, and that the passengers had not been disturbed.

The Chicago papers report that the retail merchants of that city are beginning to pay out gold as "change" for greenbacks; and at Denver, Col., greenbacks are held at a premium for gold.

Maj. Walsh, of the Northwest (Canadian) Mounted Police, commandant of Fort Walsh, Canada, near which Sitting Bull and other hostile Indians are now located, arrived at Helena, Mont., last week, eight days out from Fort Walsh. When Maj. Walsh left, Sitting Bull, Little Knife and fifty-five lodges were at the East End Police Post, Cypress mountains, where they intended to remain during the winter. Thus it appears that the reported return of S. B. to Uncle Sam's dominions was a false alarm....Reports from Colorado show that the Ute Indians are in a dangerous state of discontent, on account of the Indian Bureau's neglect to furnish and distribute the supplies due the tribe. Some of the more turbulent bands threaten to go north and join the Sioux in a general war next summer.

THE SOUTH.

Judge Whittaker, of the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, has overruled the motion for the transfer of the case of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to the United States Circuit Court. The application and arguments of counsel were based chiefly upon the fact that there was undue prejudice against the accused, and that they could not obtain justice in a State court, the fact that in the composition of the jury negroes had been studiously excluded being strongly dwelt upon in support of this claim.

The irrepressible Myra Clark Gaines is preparing for more legal conquests. She is now in Washington engaged in hunting up titles to between 16,000 and 17,000 acres of land lying within seventy-three miles of St. Louis, which, as she claims, was granted to her father over seventy years ago by the Government Board of Land Commissioners.

The members of the late Louisiana Returning Board have been stirring up some excitement in New Orleans. They took refuge in the United States Custom House in order to escape arrest, United States Marshal Wurzburger and Deputy Collector Tomlinson assuming the responsibility of protecting them, a detachment of marines being summoned from a revenue cutter for this purpose. Sheriff Houston went to the Custom House and attempted to arrest them, and was himself arrested by the United States officers. He was taken before Judge Billings, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, but the latter decided that he had nothing to do with the matter. District Attorney Ogden telegraphed the facts to Washington, and instructions were sent to the United States officials at New Orleans not to interfere with the execution of the writs of the State courts. The Returning Board men then quietly surrendered and were held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Advices by way of Galveston from Presidio, Texas, report that a party of Texans were surrounded by a band of Indians in the Copate mountains, and lost seven men killed and several wounded. The Indians were from Stanton reservation, New Mexico, and were armed with Winchester rifles. The people are all fleeing. In the extreme western part of Texas the Indians are pillaging stock ranches, which are being abandoned, and cross most of their booty into Mexico, and sell it openly for what they can get.... Three members of the Returning Board—Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner—were brought into court in New Orleans on the 29th ult., and the trial of the first-named person was formally commenced, a motion for a change of venue having first been denied. The Attorney General said that the State had wished to try the case of Wells first, but, as he had disappeared, he agreed to proceed with the case of Anderson.

GENERAL.

At a largely-attended meeting of the Western Iron Association, held at Pittsburgh last week, it was resolved to immediately curtail the production of iron.

A United States ship will sail from New York on the 16th of February with a cargo of exhibits for the Paris Exhibition. About 400 applications for space have been granted, and these will nearly represent the number of lots exhibited.

Mr. Minnie, the colored cadet at West Point, has left. He neglected to prepare for examination, and failed, as he says, on purpose, because the white cadets were abusive in their treatment of him....Murphy, the temperance reformer, is conducting a temperance revival in Washington....George P. Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon printing press, died last week at Norfolk, Va.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the lower house of Congress have agreed to favorably report the bill for the Texas indemnity. This is a bill granting $100,000 to the State of Texas. After the State came into the Union it owned considerable public land outside of the present limits of the State, in what are now Arizona and New Mexico. The United States purchased this for $1,000,000, and out of this transaction a claim remained due to the State of $100,000, which the sub-committee now awards to it.

J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was arrested last week at Petersburg, Va., while in the train en route to Washington, and detained as a fugitive from justice.

We are called upon to chronicle another terrible marine disaster on the North Carolina coast. The steamer Metropolis, bound from Philadelphia to Para, Brazil, was wrecked at Carratuck inlet, not far from the scene of the foundering of the United States war steamer Huron. There were 250 persons on board, only fifty of whom escaped. The vessel had encountered heavy weather for twenty-four hours, and at the time of going down a furious hurricane was blowing from the southeast. Nearly all the people lost were railroad laborers bound for Brazil.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that the department cannot receive for collection and deposit drafts issued by bankers and others in payment of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan....An examination of the quarterly account of the United States Treasurer, which is the general cash account of the United States, shows the following figures of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance due United States July 1, 1869, unavailable	$28,507,625
Available	4,685,625
Money received by the Treasurer From July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877.	14,835,289,660
Total	$14,868,482,909
EXPENDITURES.	
Money paid by the United States Treasurer from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877, and charged out by authority of law	$14,653,017,313
Balance due United States, unavailable, June 30, 1877	29,585,805
Available at same date	185,879,789
Total expenditures	$14,868,482,909

The attorneys for Bollie, Junker & Co., and other whisky firms in Chicago involved in the ring frauds, who have been in Washington for some time pressing on the President an application for a pardon, have signally failed to accomplish their purpose. The consideration of the pardon is indefinitely postponed, to give time for the hearing of the civil cases against these and other parties, involving large sums for damages, forfeitures and taxes.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a dispatch from Special Agent Hector, in Florida, stating that the Grand Jury in Jacksonville found indictments in seventeen cases against alleged timber depredators in that State, involving an immense value in lumber, timber, tar, turpentine and resin....Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who is investigating the alleged discrepancies in the treasury accounts, claims to have discovered that, in 1870, the treasury officials under Gov. Boutwell made a forced balance of $200,000,000 to straighten old accounts. Senator Davis claims that this is a deficit.

The Congressional Silver and Greenback Association, organized for the purpose of securing the remonetization of silver and repeal of the Resumption act, held another meeting last week. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Finance Committee to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of printing and distributing documents, authorizing the Executive Committee to correspond with Senators and invite an independent organization of that body, with an Executive Committee, in conjunction with that of the House Association. The Executive Committee was also instructed to investigate and report concerning the old law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appear before the House of Representatives in person and answer inquiries, etc. This report is to be made with a view of determining the advisability of calling the Secretary of the Treasury before the House on the silver question in the event of the Executive being arrayed against the views of the majority on silver resumption.... It is reported with positiveness, from Washington, that "information in due form has been lodged with the legal authorities of New Orleans charging Secretary Sherman and several other prominent Republicans who visited Louisiana to witness the count with attempting to influence the Returning Board and control their count, and with participating in the general work of preparing affidavits, or inducing others to do so, to establish intimidation, and with procuring false evidence. It is claimed that the understanding in New Orleans among those directing operations against the Returning Board is that Secretary Sherman and others there with him will be indicted for present trial."....It is reported from Washington that Senator Matthews has the assurance that the President will not, in the face of the expressed opinion of both branches of Congress, veto the Silver bill, but allow it to become a law without his signature....A Washington correspondent states that Secretary Sherman, in an interview, says that he recognizes the fact that the Silver bill will become a law. He believes there is a clear two-thirds for it in each branch of Congress. He saw no reason for a belief or hope that it could be defeated. Mr. Sherman, the correspondent says, affects no surprise at the course of the gold market. He expresses the belief that remonetization of silver will not affect gold or greenbacks at once. All the silver that can be coined for several months would be used for the payment of duties, and the people in general will not see much of it until some time after the passage of the bill. He said that, as the supply of silver increased, gold would entirely disappear. Mr. Sherman was of opinion that the silver people will be greatly disappointed with the immediate effects of the remonetization of silver, and that the greenback men, who are at the bottom of the silver movement, will be the only ones strengthened....The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles R. Coster, of New York, Pension Agent for New York city; F. Holomon, of Missouri, United States Surveyor General for Utah; Nathan C. Meeker, of Colorado, Indian Agent at the White River Agency.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of additional circulation issued during the month of January, $1,041,690; total amount issued since the passage of the act, July 14, 1875, $41,111,970. The total amount of legal-tender notes retired to date under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, is $33,328,576; amount retired the present month, $383,562, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding Feb. 1, $349,128,424. Amount of national-bank notes outstanding Feb. 1, $320,629,690, together with $1,432,120 national gold bank notes....The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents has just been submitted to Congress. The report shows that the cash received this year is $732,342.85, against $757,367.65 last year, while the cash expended is $619,152.62, against $652,642.60 last year. The number of patents issued was 1,316 against 1,702 last year....An effort is being made in Congress to discontinue the issue of the twenty-cent silver coin.

A bill has been agreed upon in the House committee extending the time of the land grant on the main line of the Northern Pacific for ten years, and on the branch from Seattle across the mountains for five years. If the terms of this extension are not complied with, the lands will revert to the Government.

POLITICAL.

In the case of Congressman Smalls (colored), of South Carolina, who has been tried and convicted of corrupt practices by a South Carolina court, the Judiciary Committee of the lower house of Congress decides that his privileges as a member of the House of Representatives do not shield him from the custody of his State under the charge of felony....The resolution introduced in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature condemning Senator Blaine's attack upon, and applauding Messrs. Dawes' and Hoar's defense of the Bay State, was incontinently kicked out of the upper house, every Senator voting against its adoption. In short, the Massachusetts Senate affects to ignore the existence of the Senator from Maine, and don't propose to give him any free advertising.

Maj. E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, having stated in an interview with a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* that Senator Conkling had a speech ready last winter opposing the counting of the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, the New York Senator authorizes the statement that such charge is absolutely false.

The House Committee on Elections in the lower house of Congress, by a party vote of 7 to 4, agreed that Wigginton (Democrat) was entitled to a seat from California, and that Pacheco (Republican), the sitting member was not. The following is the vote: For Wigginton, Harris, Springer, Candler, Turney, Cobb, Williams and Ellis; for Pacheco, Wait, Thornburgh, Price and Hiscock.

"One thing," telegraphs a Washington correspondent, "is now settled beyond a question—that the Senate committees are set up to reject all and every one of the President's nominations against which a ghost of an excuse can be made for rejection. The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day rejected the nomination of Reed, appointed United States Marshal for Alabama, upon the ground that the Attorney General gave no good reason for the dismissal of his predecessor, one of Spencer's men. The nomination of Northrup for District Attorney in South Carolina has been hung up until Patterson will be well enough to appear before the committee."

In the Western States the only members of the House who voted against the Matthews resolution declaring the bonds payable in silver at the option of the Government were:

Michigan	2
Missouri	1
Minnesota	1
Ohio	1
Total	5

At length Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has consented to revise his judgment on the Presidential question and recognize Mr. Hayes. At the last "State dinner" given by the President the Judge visited the White House for the first time. Senator Blaine was also among the guests.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Dispatches of Jan. 26 state that the Porte has accepted the preliminaries of peace proposed by Russia, which are as follows: Servia, Roumania and Montenegro to be independent—the latter to have more territory, but no seaport, as Austria objects; Bosnia and Herzegovina to have Christian Governors and reforms in their Government; Bulgaria, including a portion of the territory south of the Balkans, to have a separate Government, similar to that of Lebanon; Russia to have Batoum, Kars, Erzeroum and adjacent territory in Armenia, and part of Bessarabia; Russia to require a war indemnity, in money or territory, or otherwise. This last phrase is regarded as meaning that the Turkish fleet is to be taken in part payment. The question of the Dardanelles is left open to be settled by a European conference. The terms of peace were not communicated to the British Government until Jan. 25, although Austria and Germany had been aware of them for several days. When notice was given in Parliament of a demand for additional appropriations, orders were sent to the British Mediterranean fleet to occupy the Dardanelles and place several ironclads at Constantinople, but, on receiving information that a truce had been agreed on, those orders were countermanded.

In the British House of Commons on the 29th ult., Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained at length England's position with reference to the Eastern question. He confined himself almost exclusively to an elucidation of that stereotyped and well-worn phrase which has been the watchword of the British Cabinet and people since the breaking out of the war, to-wit: British interests. It appears, according to the Chancellor, that the independence of Bulgaria, and especially if that province should be governed by a Prince of Russia's choosing, would be most decidedly detrimental to British interests; that even the temporary occupation of the Turkish capital would seriously undermine some important interests which her Majesty's Government is disposed to guard jealously; that the question of the free navigation of the Dardanelles is one in which England is peculiarly interested, and also one which must not be settled by a separate agreement. Added to this list of leading interests there are, according to Sir Stafford Northcote, many incidental questions which must be passed upon by a Congress of the powers, in which England must have a commanding voice. To this end he said it would be necessary that the extra grant called for be immediately voted, in order that the Government might go into the conference with the proper backing, and be enabled to maintain any policy which she might be called upon to assume.

A Constantinople dispatch says "the Turkish Government is having difficulty to maintain order in the capital. Among the tens of thousands of refugees from Roumelia are many armed Circassians. These have already plundered Lalch, Bourgas, Charlu and Rodosto and other towns, and are now flocking into Constantinople, laden with booty."

An Adrianople dispatch of the 1st inst. says: "The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on the 26th by railway from Hermanli and took up his quarters in the Governor's palace. The Russian vanguard has occupied Boboski, Haskiot, Dematico and Kirk-Kilissa. The Czarowitch's army has crossed the Lom in force. The Turks are everywhere retreating upon the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Ten thousand Russians are advancing on Radosta and Rushan."....An anti-war meeting in London was broken up and dispersed by a mob, which took possession of the hall, cheered the Government and sang patriotic songs.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from the United States Vice Consul at Shanghai asking for funds, says: "An appalling famine is raging throughout the four provinces of North China. Nine millions of people are reported destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food."....Dispatches from Havana report that Spain is about to sign a treaty assuming a protectorate of the republic of Santo Domingo.

Athens, the capital of the Greeks, has been the scene of violent demonstrations by the war party. Crowds of people besieged the residences of the Ministers, and were dispersed by the soldiery firing into the mob.

The Cuban Captain General Jovellar liberated forty-seven prisoners from the Havana fortress on the day of the marriage of King Alphonso....The Pope is said to be preparing an allocution against Russia on account of the persecution of Catholics in Poland, and also against King Humbert because of his assumption of the title of King of Italy.

Joseph Hillebrand, the German philosopher, is dead.

The rush of the panic-stricken people of Roumelia to Constantinople continues without abatement. Eight thousand refugees arrived at the capital in a single day, and the suffering among the dense swarms now congregated there is horrible. Small-pox and typhus are raging, and the local relief committees report that there is no possibility of finding food or shelter for the sick or the well. Urgent appeals have been telegraphed to London for relief.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.*

Friday, Jan. 25.—Senate.—A number of petitions and memorials, most of them relating to the tariff and restoration of silver to the currency, were presented and referred....The bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was briefly discussed... Consideration was resumed of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver. The amendment of Mr. Conkling, making the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 39. Mr. Edmunds then spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Matthews, and favored the amendment offered by himself. The amendment was defeated—yeas, 16; nays, 44. The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Morrill submitted on the 18th inst., to the effect that it would be detrimental to the economical interests of the Government and people to pay the bonds in silver. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 41. Mr. Edmunds moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the Matthews resolution. Rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 48. The resolution of Mr. Matthews was then agreed to by a vote of 43 yeas to 22 nays, as follows:—*Yeas*—Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Coke, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Harrford, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon Morgan, Oglesby, Plumb, Ransom, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Withers—43. *Nays*—Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Windom—22.

House.—The House passed the Steamboat bill by a vote of 173 to 80....Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to furnish the House with such information as he may have in relation to the ocean mail steamship service of foreign countries. Adopted. ....Mr. Tipton, of Illinois, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Postoffices to report what legislation is necessary to enforce the provisions of section 4,257 of the Revised Statutes relating to postal telegraph. Referred...Mr. Knott, of the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Robert Smalls, member from South Carolina, to the effect that there was in that no breach of privilege of the House. Ordered printed....The House indulged in a long and animated debate on the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of whisky in bond until the end of the fiscal year.

Saturday, Jan. 26.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The House met for general debate only. Mr. Durham then made a speech in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. In the course of his speech, Mr. Durham said he would vote for the Matthews silver resolution, and for any bill which would propose a reduction of the tariff. He would also lend his aid in repealing the Bankrupt law. Mr. Bright also spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver, and called attention to the fact that he was the first person who, in 1875, had brought that question before Congress. Mr. Deering favored a return to the double standard of value. Mr. Humphrey spoke in the same strain, and denied that there was a particle of spirit of repudiation in the West. Mr. Tipton said the people were demanding the immediate passage of the Remonetization bill and the Repeal bill, and if that were not done the West would send to the Forty-sixth Congress men who would not be satisfied with the passage of those bills, but who would also repeal the National Banking law.

Monday, Jan. 28.—Senate.—A great part of the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions remonstrating against a reduction of certain tariff duties and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, etc., all of which were referred. ....Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of 1,200 citizens of Albany, N. Y., in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act. Referred.... Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Plumb, providing for the disposition of public timber and timber lands of the United States; also a bill to amend the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, in regard to compensation to railroads for Government transportation.... Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to reimburse the States of Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado for expenses incurred by said States in repelling invasions and suppression of Indian hostilities. Referred.... The House bill to remove the obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers was taken up and passed after a brief discussion....At the expiration of the morning hour the Bland Silver bill was called up for consideration, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke in opposition to the measure.

House.—A great number of bills of minor importance were introduced and referred. To prevent the consideration of Mr. Matthews' silver resolution the reading of every bill was demanded by the anti-silverites. The Matthews resolution was finally reached, however, and was passed without debate by more than a two-thirds vote—187 yeas to 79 nays....The House by more than two-thirds passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, declaring against the granting of any subsidies.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.—Senate.—Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to make the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia....Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to repeal certain acts and parts of acts relating to the taxation of deposits in savings banks....Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably on the House joint resolution accepting Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and his Cabinet. After some debate the resolution was agreed to—yeas, 48; nays, 7....Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in favor of the Silver bill, which was called up for consideration. Messrs. Bayard, Dawes and Whyte spoke against the measure. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment to the Silver bill so as to provide that the dollar shall consist of 420 grains standard silver, instead of 412½ grains. Ordered printed. Mr. Burnside submitted an amendment to the clause declaring that said dollar should be legal tender for all debts, public and private, so as to provide that it shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, amounting to sums over $500. Ordered printed. Mr. Beck called up his resolution declaring it "unnecessary or inexpedient to maintain or impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for $37,106,045.04, asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund," and spoke in favor of passing the resolution.

House.—Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to make importers use the metric system of weights and measures. Referred....Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, created considerable excitement and amusement by presenting the resolutions adopted by the Norfolk (Mass.) Unitarian Conference in favor of a single gold standard, and then asking the Speaker for his Bible, and causing to be read, from a chapter in St. John, Christ's rebuke of certain disciples and money-changers who attempted to use the Lord's temple for purposes of merchandise. Mr. Butler said that, after the rebuke by Christ, he had no answer to make the ministers who attempted to instruct him....After a somewhat amusing discussion of the subject of admission to the floor of the House, a resolution was adopted directing that the rule be rigidly enforced, and the issuing of passes be discontinued. The Speaker stated that he would immediately revoke all passes, that ex-members of Congress desiring admission to the floor should file a declaration that they are not interested in pending legislation, and that the execution of the rule would exclude employes, clerks to committees and private secretaries....Mr. Kenna, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to recognize the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. The bill grants for the purpose of the expedition an American register to a foreign-built vessel....After discussion the bill passed—yeas, 167; nays, 100.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Senate.—Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit to the Senate a statement as to how many acres of land in the Indian Territory have been surveyed into sections and quarter sections, for what purpose said survey has been made, and how much land remains in said Territory not surveyed; also, what amount of lands were owned by the several tribes of Indians previous to the treaties of 1866, and whether the Indian title to any such land has been extinguished since said treaties were made, and, if so, to what extent and for what consideration. Agreed to....Mr. Christiancy made a speech in opposition to the Silver bill. He claimed that the depreciation of silver was not due to its demonetization, but to other causes, and that its remonetization would not restore it to a par with gold. He proposed to amend the pending bill, by providing for the coinage of a silver dollar of 420 grains, to be a full legal tender, except where otherwise provided by law, or by contract, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month for coinage—the act to remain in force for one year.

House.—Mr. Hays introduced a bill prohibiting any further destruction of legal-tender notes, and making them a legal tender for customs duties. Referred....Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, introduced a bill repealing section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes, forbidding the payment of pensions to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion.... The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond until July 1, 1878. Mr. Butler's amendment, providing that when spirits are withdrawn from bond the tax shall be collected at the rate required by law, at the time of its entry into bond, was adopted—108 against 51. Mr. Foster's substitute for the original proposition, declaring a reduction of the tax on whisky inexpedient, was adopted by a vote of 134 to 86. The House sustained the action of the committee in adopting the substitute by a vote of yeas 146, nays 112, and the title was changed accordingly.

Thursday, Jan. 31.—Senate.—It was an exceedingly dull day in the Senate. A few bills of a private character were passed, some petitions presented, after which the Silver bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan submitted an amendment to allow the free coinage of silver, by permitting any holder of bullion to deposit it in the assay office or mint in sums not less than $100 in a single deposit nor to exceed $100,000 during a calendar month by the same depositor. This bullion is to be valued at its market price for legal tenders at the date of deposit, certificates to be given to the owner, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, in not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, in legal-tender notes, or silver dollars, at the option of the Government. After one year the coinage of silver to be on the same footing in all respects with the coinage of gold. Ordered printed. Mr. Booth submitted an amendment to allow the owner of silver dollars to deposit them with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and receive certificates of not less than $10 each, the certificates to be engraved as money, and to circulate in place of silver. The design is to obviate the inconveniences of silver in commercial transactions. Ordered printed. Mr. Oglesby spoke in favor of the bill, and urged immediate action....Adjourned till Monday.

House.—There was a wrangle over the West Point Appropriation bill....Mr. Harris, of Virginia, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the California case against Pacheco, the sitting member, and in favor of Wigginton, the contestant. Mr. Wait presented a minority report taking opposite grounds. Mr. Springer presented a separate report on his own account, although concurring in the resolution of the majority. The reports were ordered printed. Mr. Harris gave notice that he would call up the case next Tuesday.

Stanley.

When he arrived in America, after his splendid feat—than which none more heroic and daring has been performed during this century, except a later one by himself—he was received with a small burst of enthusiasm, which soon died out, when it was found that he could not lecture and would not be lionized. Nothing was forgiven him on account of strangeness to society, and the social cold shoulder was turned toward him by all those who could neither tell a hero when they saw him, nor hold him at his superlative value when they had him in their hands.

Stanley lived in New York for some time, his social relations limited to a few congenial men and women, who reverenced his manhood, and believed in him. Then he went away, and, at last, we heard of him engaged in organizing a force to march across Africa. When he received the dispatch which summoned him to this task, it threw him into a violent fever. He knew what the undertaking was—no one else did—and for more than three years he has been engaged in the gigantic task of managing hundreds of wild men, in the midst of thousands of wilder men, in a passage through a wilderness thousands of miles in extent. He has had to pierce forests, thread rivers, cross lakes, tread morasses, and fight wild beasts and savage men by day and by night. His one will has directed and controlled everything. The strain upon him must have been terrible—three summers and three winters long. Can anyone imagine his joy as he traced the Congo to the sea, and caught sight of the waves that connected him with his home?

We do not feel particularly interested in Mr. Stanley's discoveries. The geographers may have that part of it; but we are immensely interested in the hero, and shall be glad to see his face and take his hand once more. And, if New York shall fail to take and hold him at his value this time, she will do herself foul dishonor. This man, who has done so much to honor the American name, and so much to illustrate the higher traits and capacities of human nature, should have a befitting welcome on his arrival home. It should not be a fitful and quickly-forgotten affair; but, after such tempestuous tossings upon the sea of his great enterprise, he should find himself in smooth water. The heroes of few battle-fields have been worthier of lasting admiration and homage than he is, who will come to us from his latest achievement in African discovery. Let us give him the freedom of the city in the freedom of our homes.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for February.*

A Clock She Can Understand.

"Hav ye gat airy clock to sell—somethin' noice, for a present to me sisther?" "We have all kinds of clocks," replied the jeweler; "twenty-four-hour clocks and eight-day clocks, from $1.50 to $300 in price. Here's one that will just suit you—a fine French clock, worth $15." "Divil take yer French clock! Give us wan that me sisther kin understand whin it sthrikes."—*Oil City Derrick.*

A Confederate Wag.

One of the amusing anecdotes Gen. Jubal Early's soldiers tell of him is that in 1864, when his military star began to wane, and Sheridan defeated him again and again in the valley, Gen. Lee sent him as reinforcements a battery of artillery, via Lynchburg. Some wag marked on one of the pieces, "Gen. Sheridan, care Jubal Early, Shenandoah valley."

There is a negro in Glasscock county, Georgia, about 50 years of age, whose face, hands, and feet, and most of his body, have turned completely white. He was once black all over—said to have been very black. When a boy a white spot appeared on his body, and since then he has been gradually turning from Ethiopian to Caucasian color. There is a similar case in one of the counties of Central Kentucky.

Historical.

But there is one novelty there I never heard any of the flat-boatmen tell of—an old negro, on the Chalmette place, who remembers all about the battle, and was an eye-witness. He isn't a day over 60 years old, but he remembers the battle all the same, and gives a somewhat more graphic account of it than is contained in current histories. Here is all I can remember of it: "Yes, sah; yes, sah; I was right heah, and seed it all. Y' see Ginral Jackson he come down along heah, and fo' o' five dem Bridishehs dey crep down dat side de fence, and one slipped froo on Ginral Jackson, and tried to cut him down de back wid a razor. Den he turn roun' and just swing his big fist, an' he knock dat Bridisheh clar froo dat fence, y' see dah! Den Packinum he crep down along by some cotton bales, an' tried to slip up on Ginral Jackson; but Ginral Jackson he seed his head over the cotton bale, and he jest went for him! Lawd, how de fiah floo from d'r scabds! I was right heah, whar I'm standin' dis minit. Well, I reckon it was 'bout free in de arternoon when day went at it, and day fit an' fit till nigh onto dark; den Ginral Jackson got in a big lick and knock Packinum in de ditch, and cut off his head with one lick, and dat ended it. I was heah, sah, and seed it all."—*Cincinnati Gazette's New Orleans Letter.*

Scope of the Russian Campaign.

The scale of the Russian campaign in Europe may be better understood by many Americans, according to a writer in the Boston *Advertiser*, by comparison of a similar area in the familiar country of the Virginia valley. Suppose Washington to represent the junction of the Jantra river with the Danube, then Manassas Gap, forty-five miles south of west, would be Plevna; thence ninety miles southwest, Staunton, in the Shenandoah valley, would be Sophia; thence southeast, 175 miles, Fortress Monroe would stand for Adrianople; from which place back to the starting point is 140 miles west of north. The Balkan range would cross this track, east and west, on the parallel of Gordonsville.

Wanted a Drink.

A 5-year-old child left its seat in the Baptist church at Grand Rapids, Mich., walked up to the pulpit and up the steps, and stood beside Dr. Graves, the pastor, who turned toward the lad, saying, "What do you want, my little man?" The child innocently replied, "A glass of water." The pastor poured out a glass of water, the child drank it and left the platform. The incident created considerable merriment among the audience, which the child in returning to his seat noticed, and, thinking the people were amused at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor, and said, "Thank you, sir," and went to his seat, satisfied that he had not committed an impropriety.

A Society for Mutual Dissection.

The *Temps* announces the existence at Paris of a Mutual Autopsy Society, consisting of doctors, anthropologists, *savants*, who pledge themselves to give up their bodies to dissection by the survivors. The members meet on the death of one of them in the *salon* of a restaurant, and after the table is cleared a box is opened containing a series of bottles, in which the remains of the deceased, the provider of the feast, are preserved in spirits of wine. A malicious story is told of a sick member who thoughtlessly called in the services of a co-member, and, the society having been a long time without a dissection, the temptation was too strong and the patient soon expired. —*London Times.*

New Heating Material for Railway Carriages.

The *Technologiste* calls attention to a new combustible which may be advantageously used for heating railway carriages. It has for base the tan or bark of wood carbonized and mixed with a small quantity of nitrate of lead; some slaked lime or puddle is added as agglutinative material. It is easily lit, and burns slowly and continuously. If a little wood charcoal dust be added, it is consumed still more slowly. A small quantity of the mixture in a foot-warmer with limited draught is not entirely consumed at the end of sixteen hours, and develops enough heat for an ordinary compartment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@11 50
Hogs	4 35	@ 5 50
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	4 25	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@ 1 26
Corn—Western Mixed	49	@ 58
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 39
Rye—Western	70	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	11 75	@12 00
Lard	7⅜	@ 7⅝
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 15	@ 5 65
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	3 70	@ 4 20
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 25	@ 6 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 98
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	48	@ 49½
Barley—No. 2	49	@ 50
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 13
Pork—Mess	10 70	@10 80
Lard	7⅛	@ 7⅜
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 08½	@ 1 09
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	49	@ 50
Barley—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 12½
Lard	7	@ 7¼
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 00
Cattle	2 50	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 15	@ 1 18
Corn—New	38	@ 39
Oats	28	@ 30
Rye	56	@ 58
Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard	7¾	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 18	@ 1 20
No. 2 Red	1 16	@ 1 17
Corn	46	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 47½
Oats—Mixed	27	@ 28
Barley (per cental)	1 05	@ 1 60
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 10	@ 5 35
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 25	@ 4 00
Hogs	4 10	@ 4 20
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Senator Cockrell on the Remonetization of Silver.

Secretary Sherman vs. Senator Sherman.

Honesty East and West—The Frightful Results of Contraction.

Silver Remonetization—Remarks of Senator Cockrell.

[From the Senate Proceedings.]

Mr. Cockrell was in favor of the Matthews resolution. He argued that silver was still a legal tender of the United States. The customs regulations of 1874 provided that silver dollars, though no longer coined or issued, were receivable for duties and imports in unlimited sums, and subsidiary silver coin was receivable to the extent of $5. Mr. Conant, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter directed in 1875 to the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, stated that silver dollars were receivable for duties on imports to an unlimited extent. Thus the Government officials proclaimed the silver dollar as a legal tender. He argued that the bondholder knew that the dollar named in his bond meant the silver coin of 412¼ grains, or the gold coin of 25 8-10 grains. Silver dollars had been practically as much in circulation as money since 1861 as gold. Neither metal had been actually used and circulated as money in the business of the country since that time.

Mr. Cockrell then quoted extensively from statistics, showing the coinage of gold and silver, and called particular attention to the following figures: The coinage of the silver dollar in 1868 was $54,800; in 1869, $231,350; in 1870, $588,308; in 1871, $657,929; in 1872, $1,112,296, and in 1873, up to the time silver was demonetized, the coinage amounted to $977,155. Had coinage been continued that year it would have amounted to $1,571,102. These facts were not mere assertions. They showed a rapid and wonderful increase in silver coinage. The gold coinage in 1868 was $10,550; in 1869, $5,295; in 1870, $93,300; in 1871, $3,940; in 1872, $1,030; in 1873, $252,000; in 1874, $323,920, and in 1875 it fell to the enormous sum of $20.

Mr. Bayard inquired if the Senator in preparing his table had not counted each piece of silver coined as a dollar. Did not the tables show that the value of gold coined was five times as much as that of silver?

Mr. Cockrell replied that his tables were correct. He knew that assertions had been published in newspapers and made in speeches, and went forth as facts, though they were not true. The Government officials had falsified facts.

He then argued that all subsidiary silver coined prior to the act of April 1, 1853, was full legal tender for all debts, public and private. Prior to that date the half dollar, quarter dollars, 10 and 5-cent pieces were proportionately of the same value as the silver dollar of 412¼ grains. All subsidiary coin issued prior to the act of April 1, 1853, was to-day vested with unlimited legal-tender power, and the Government must receive such coin in payment of all customs dues.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator would recollect that in 1853, when six and seven-tenths grains were taken out of every half dollar, it was because they could not be kept in the country. They were swept out of this country, where they were undervalued, and went to other countries, where they were properly valued.

Mr. Cockrell said that in the Western country there were many silver halves and quarters coined prior to 1853 still in use. Many of them had been locked up for years, and were brought out since the close of the war. He argued that the bondholder had no right to question the power of Congress in regard to coining money and regulating its value. They had no right to complain, because, no matter what happened, they would still be paid in coin of the standard of value of July 14, 1870.

He then referred to the assurances of Government officers that bonds would be paid in gold, and argued that these officials had no right to modify the plain words of the law. They could not change the terms of the contract. Officers of Government were administrators of law, and not law-makers, and no one knew this better than the present Secretary of the Treasury. He then quoted from the recent report that an officer was urgently recommending Congress to give sanction to his assurance that the bonds would be paid in gold. The Secretary had dared to give unauthorized assurances to bondholders, but he had not dared to issue a single bond contrary to law. To claim now that the United States must pay its bonds in gold on account of the assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury, was scarcely less than a crime. The cry of "repudiation," "violating national honor," "impugning the faith of the Government," and so on, had been heard far and wide from the Eastern press and from bondholders, their allies and friends. Western men in favor of the remonetization of silver had been stigmatized as lunatics. He (Cockrell) was as firmly devoted to the maintenance of the national honor as any of these Pharisees, and he hurled back, with scorn and contempt, their imputations. He stood upon the floor of this Senate as one of the Senators of the great State of Missouri, and demanded for the people the enforcement of a contract. He boldly asserted that to pay the bonds in gold and silver, or in silver alone, was in perfect compliance with the plain words of the law, and with all the recognized principles of honesty and national honor. He charged these crimes of repudiation upon those who upheld the bondholders. The people whom he represented, with the bayonets of truth in their hands, would drive them into a decent observance of the plain terms of the law. The bondholders, by their false cries, were attempting to foster their high crimes and misdemeanors upon those who desired to comply in good faith with the letter and spirit of the law. The tax-payers of the country had their rights, one of which was to pay the bonds in silver, and they would never surrender that right. The people could not and would not pay gold alone. He heartily approved the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, and it was the imperative duty of Congress to-day not only to pass this resolution, but also to restore free coinage of the silver dollar by passing the Silver bill.

Sherman vs. Sherman.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Secretary of the Treasury at this moment is the chief obstacle between the people and a return of prosperity. He is our Minister of Finance. He was the author of the Resumption act. He forced it through Congress under the gag law. He has announced his determination to enforce it, no matter how much ruin it scatters abroad. He is in a position to do it unless Congress stops him. He dictates to the President the financial policy of the administration, and it is he who persists in proclaiming to the world that the bonds are not payable as the bonds themselves say they are payable. He does all these things in the name of honesty. He advertises himself as the protector of the honor of the country. He is the apostle, by his own statement, of financial justice in the administration of our affairs. It is he that will secure the veto of one or both the great financial measures now pending in Congress, if those vetoes are secured at all. He takes it upon himself to interpret the law. A rule of interpretation is lasting. Statutes may change, laws may alter, but the law of interpretation of laws is not so fickle. Especially when the man sitting as Judge has laid down a law of interpretation should he be held fast to it. The Judge who would not abide by his own decisions, and who, when vast pecuniary interests were involved, and when he himself was suspiciously involved, would, with indecent haste, scorn his own rule of interpreting the statute would be likely to hear something about impeachment. Impeached or not, such a Judge would earn the contempt of the bar and of the community, though the transactions depending were of limited amount. What if they should reach hundreds and thousands of millions?

On the 20th of March, 1868, John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, gave his rule of interpretation of the law touching the payment of the national debt. The laws have shifted since then, and the national debt has been largely funded into other forms of indebtedness, but the philosophy of translating the law has not changed. As an *argumentum ad hominem* it is proper to summon John Sherman against himself:

"UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: I was so glad to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it if the case should be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise *when we offer to redeem the* principal' in legal tenders *is* erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise *when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds.* If the case is to be tested by law, I am right; if it's to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from what is right for fear of undeserved epithets. If, under the law as it stands, the holders of 5-20s can only be paid in gold, the bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave. Truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

As indicated in this letter, John Sherman elaborated its doctrine in a speech in the Senate. His "construction of the law was the result of careful examination," he says. He is sure that it would be sustained by an impartial court. His "construction of the law" was that the five-twenty bonds were payable in greenbacks. Why? Because it was so nominated in the bond. Because the bonds said they were payable in "lawful money." Because the bonds were bought with this money. He then scorned Jay Cooke's interpretation of the law. But Jay Cooke had then as good a right to declare what the law was as John Sherman has now, and the Government would be equally bound by either decision. John Sherman then called a bondholder a "repudiator and extortioner" for demanding more than his bond demanded. It was the holder of the bond who was then the holder of the promise by refusing to take the same kind of money he had loaned. He was not then "deterred from what was right for fear of undeserved epithets," such as "repudiator," "soft-money heretic," "cabbage-leaf advocate," etc.

Just one year later we find John Sherman framing a law—and on the 28th of last month he confessed in writing that he "partly framed" it—declaring that the bonds were payable, not in the money in which they were bought and promised to be paid, but in the "extortioners'" money, and that law which John Sherman "partly framed" was worth $800,000,000 to the men he had just called "repudiators," "extortioners," and "violaters of contracts."

In antagonizing the Silver bill Sherman even more flagrantly, if possible, violates his own "law of construction" and becomes himself a stupendous extortioner. Sherman said that the bonds should be paid in money not more valuable than that with which they were bought, even though there might be doubt as to what the bonds said themselves. In this case there is no doubt. The bonds travel up and down the face of the earth saying: "I am payable in gold or silver coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870." John Sherman, from his high place, has announced that the law and the bonds are mistaken. The law says that the bonds shall be sold for silver coin. Sherman says they shall not, and declines offers so to dispose of them.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Listen to the language used by Secretary Sherman in a speech delivered in the Senate Jan. 27, 1869:

Since the earliest records of humanity gold and silver have been employed as the equivalent for effecting exchanges. From Solon to our day innumerable attempts have been made to substitute something else as money, but, in spite of all, gold and silver have maintained their exclusive dominion as the money of mankind.

The gold in the shield of Achilles, the shekels that bought the field at Macphelah, the pieces of silver the price of the blood of our Savior, will be current coin when the completed history of nations now rising into greatness will be folded away among the records of time.—Congressional Globe, Part Third, Fortieth Congress, page 626.

As the boys in the army used to say: "You're mighty right." Mr. Secretary!

Honesty East and West.

[From the New York Graphic.]

We have heard a great deal about repudiation being a disease almost confined to Southern and Western mercantile life, and many severe lectures have been read to those sections about the villainy cloaked in the remonetization scheme as being latent repudiation. Let us test this theory by the facts. In Dun, Barlow & Co.'s statement the following table is given:

STATES.	No. in Business.	National Bank Circulation.	Av. Bank circulat'n for each Trader.	No. Failures.	Percentage Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
	1877.						
Eastern	77,734	$112,673,336	$1,450	1,353	1 in 58	$26,048,007	$19,239
Middle	224,707	112,611,913	547	3,049	1 in 73	77,172,750	25,311
Southern	91,715	23,531,036	256	1,076	1 in 85	17,271,321	16,022
Western	231,867	65,194,381	281	2,756	1 in 84	56,187,064	20,387
Pacific and Territories	26,226	3,090,454	119	638	1 in 41	13,940,185	21,932
Total for United States	652,006	$317,814,110	$466	8,872	1 in 73	$190,669,936	$21,491
Canada	56,334	$22,016,668	$391	1,892	1 in 30	$25,523,903	$13,490

This table shows that the percentage of business failures in the Southern States has been lower than in any other section of the country. The Western States follow next; then the Middle, then the Eastern, and last come the Pacific slope States. It has not been attempted to be denied that many failures are fraudulent, and on the score of probability it is more likely that where one trader in fifty-eight failed there will be more dishonesty than where one in eighty-five fails. With these figures before us we see that the South and West have been grossly slandered—that taking those tables as our guide the South and West live up to their engagements better than any other portion of the country. As Dun, Barlow & Co.'s report says:

"Notwithstanding the solidity and wealth of New England, its established sources of income from its long career of success, and its enormous investments within and without its own borrowers, its perfect monetary facilities, and other great advantages, yet all this does not preserve its traders from failing in numbers far greater than in the Southern States—ruined by war, retarded by misrule, and only just recovering to a self-sustaining power of existence."

There is another point deserving of thought. Failures are more prevalent in Canada than anywhere else in the world—one trader in every thirty failed last year. On the Pacific slope one trader in every forty-one failed. Now it should not be forgotten that Canada has the single gold unit of value, and paper has never defiled California, where the bulk of the Pacific coast failures occur. Unless there has been an abnormal development of dishonesty in Canada and California, gold must have had something to do with these failures. One thing is certain, whether they are to be attributed to the single standard or not, gold has not preserved its votaries from great waves of mercantile disaster, accompanied, we may hope, with small waves of dishonesty. Let not the East hereafter say, "I am honester than thou," or pretend that gold will ward off the evils of insolvency.

The Results of Contraction.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The business distress of the country has grown, in recent years, with the contraction of the currency. As business misfortune is itself a cause of business misfortune, the disasters in business have increased even more rapidly than the contraction of the machinery with which business is done. The contraction of the currency of a country is properly measured, not merely by indicating the volume in circulation, but by naming the volume compared with the population for whose business it is the machinery. The volume of currency a country should have must be determined by still another circumstance—the sparseness or the compactness of the population. The city, with its various credit devices, bills of exchange, notes, checks, drafts, clearing-houses, needs comparatively little money per capita, while the millions of people scattered thinly over an undeveloped continent need a much larger sum per capita. In this country, after the close of the war, an element of enormous contraction was suddenly introduced to our financial system by the addition to the Union of the dollarless States that had attempted to secede. The same quantity of currency was spread over a vast territory and among millions of moneyless people where it had not been used. The annual increase of population, the currency remaining the same, is of itself an element of contraction. The results of contraction are before the people. They are the bankruptcies strewn over the last twelve years, the prostration of all industry, the suffering that accompanies hard times. We present a statement of the amount of contraction that has actually taken place. On the 30th of June, 1864, the amount of paper-money issues outstanding, consisting of greenbacks, postal currency, treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, national-bank notes, State-bank notes, seven-thirty notes, temporary deposits for which certificates were issued, was $1,125,877,034.53. In that year there were but 520 failures in the country, and the aggregate liabilities were but $8,579,000. We give below the story of the contraction for the last thirteen years:

Years.	Paper Money.	Paper Money Per Capita.
1865	$1,651,282,373	$47.42
1866	1,803,702,726	50.76
1867	1,330,414,677	36.68
1868	817,199,773	23.08
1869	750,025,989	19.86
1870	740,039,179	19.19
1871	734,244,774	18.47
1872	736,349,912	17.97
1873	738,291,749	17.48
1774	779,031,587	17.89
1875	778,176,250	17.23
1876	735,358,832	15.80
1877	695,443,394	14.60

What is the result of reducing the money of the country from $50 per capita to $14, a reduction of almost three-fourths? For the first six months of the year 1877 the number of failures in the country was 4,740, and the indebtedness involved was $99,606,171. The agony of bankruptcy has been multiplied more than twenty-fold. And the end, even the worst, is not yet.

A Voice from Indianapolis.

The annual report of the Indianapolis Board of Trade for 1877 makes this reference to the prevailing stagnation of business:

"The sanguine hopes entertained a year ago that the returning tide of prosperity had set in, and the depression in trade incident to financial agitation and threatened currency contraction which had prostrated the industries of the whole country was passed, and henceforth we would experience an active and healthy advance toward prosperity, were early dispelled, and 1877 has passed into history as the most disastrous year known in trade for a generation."

The financial question is thus touched upon:

"The Government, by discarding one-half the metallic currency and bidding for the remaining half at its high speculative price, at the same time threatening to withdraw one-half of the paper currency, has given to money a marvelously-high purchasing power, which has greatly oppressed the debtor class. Such a state of finances unsettles credit, and works great hardships to merchants, who are dependent upon a healthy state of trade to meet their obligations. Forced resumption has proved an expensive and rough road out of difficulties—a corduroy, destroying the springs of credit and trade, ending in distress and loss, endurable only in the shadow of the Government, or wrapt in its promises to pay."

The Old Silver Dollar a Legal Tender.

Secretary Sherman, in a recent letter to the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, says:

The old silver dollar, if any are in existence, coined before 1873, is a legal tender for all sums, but, practically, there have been none in circulation since 1837, when the change was made in the standard from 15 of silver to 1 of gold to 16 to 1; but all silver coins are now a legal tender to the extent of $5.

This is an important concession. The goldite organs have demonstrated over and over again that the old silver dollar, alluded to by Secretary Sherman, is worth only 92 cents; but here is proof that it is held to be worth as much as the gold dollar.

To Use Plain English.

The physicians of a public institution at Jersey City have been instructed to make their reports in plain English. A director complained that they charged 23 cents a pound for castile soap, calling it "sapo hispano," but if they called it castile soap the price would be only 11 cents. Another member objected to such a familiar article as whisky being designated as "spiritus frumenti."

DELEGATE CANNON is, the Salt Lake *Tribune* says, at home fixing up things for the admission of Utah as the thirty-ninth State, and the paper complains bitterly that he should, being an unnaturalized alien as well as a polygamist, have been allowed to sit unchallenged in Congress for five years. His presence at Washington, the paper further declares, is extremely injurious to the best interests of the Territory, since he opposes free schools and does nothing to aid the oppressed and struggling mining interest.

THERE are 157 members in the Mississippi Legislature. In the Senate are two Republicans, one colored. In the House are one white Republican, two independent colored Republicans, two fusion colored Republicans, and three colored Democrats. A colored Democrat was elected Doorkeeper of the House.

EVERY member (120) in the lower house of the Mississippi Legislature voted in favor of Congress remonetizing silver.

DEATH IN LIFE.

An Extraordinary Case.

A remarkable case of death in life is reported, in a late number of *Pfluger's Archiv*, by Dr. Strumpell. It came under the notice of the writer at a medical clinic at Leipsic, and the sufferer was a youth of 16. The skin of the patient was utterly dead to every sensation; even a burning taper held to it induced no consciousness. The mucous membrane of the body, as far as could be ascertained, was alike insensible to touch or feeling. When his eyes were closed the patient could be carried about and have his limbs placed in the most uncomfortable positions without the slightest consciousness of the fact. Even the feeling of muscular exhaustion was lost. Gradually the sense of taste and smell departed with the rest, and amaurosis of the left eye and deafness of the right ear supervened.

In short (says Dr. Strumpell) here was an individual whose only connection with the outer world was limited to two doors of sense—to his one (right) eye and his one (left) ear. Moreover, both these remaining doors could at any time be easily closed, and in this way it was possible to investigate the consequences of completely isolating the brain from all external stimulation through the senses. I have frequently made the following experiment, and often showed it to others: If the patient's seeing eye was bandaged and his hearing ear was stopped, after a few (usually from two to three) minutes the expression of surprise and the uneasy movements which at first showed themselves ceased, the respiration became quiet and regular; in fact, the patient was *sound asleep.* Here, therefore, the possibility of artificially inducing sleep at any time in a person, simply by withholding from the brain all stimulation by means of the senses, was realized.

The awakening of the patient was as interesting as the sending him to sleep. He could be awakened by an auditory stimulation—as, for example, by calling into his hearing ear; or by visual stimulation—by allowing the stimulus of light to fall upon his seeing eye; but he could not be woke by any pushing or shaking. If he was left to himself, he did eventually wake up of his own accord in the course of the day, after the sleep had lasted many hours, the awakening being due, it might be, to intrinsic stimuli started in the brain, or it might be to slight external unavoidable stimuli acting through his still-functional sense of organs, and making themselves felt in consequence of the sensitiveness of the brain being increased during the repose of the sleep.

He Was Strictly Honest.

A citizen of John R. street not only keeps a score or more of hens, but the family take pride in them, and the slightest noise in the back yard at midnight arouses every inmate of the house. A morning or two since a weary-looking old chap called at the side-door with a dead hen in his hand, and when the servant girl had summoned the lady of the house he said:

"Madam, as I was walking down the alley just now a boy jumped over your fence with this dead hen in his hand. I am poor and hungry, but I am honest, madam. This hen belongs to you. She will make you a beautiful dinner. I ask for no reward, madam, though the smell of coffee almost makes me crazy with delight."

"Those bad boys—they ought to be shut up!" exclaimed the indignant lady.

"So they had, madam. It is a sin to murder a young and healthy hen in this sudden manner. I could have taken the body and sold it, but I would not do so base a thing. No, madam; I am as hungry as a wolf, but I am honest. There is your hen, lady, and though I need food I will not—"

He laid the hen beside the door and was going away when she asked him to come in and get breakfast. He accepted the invitation, cleared the table, and had been gone about five minutes when the girl called to her mistress:

"Why, this hen is frozen as solid as a rock, and only about half of it is here!"

The lady investigated, saw that it was a "corpse" which had been kicking around for days, and as she rushed for the front gate there was a bright red spot on each cheek, but the man was out of sight.—*Free Press.*

The Crime of the Geshoffs.

It was an American who wrote, a year ago, those thrilling accounts of the massacres in Bulgaria, which, when published in the London *Daily News*, caused a revulsion of public sentiment in England, and a temporary reversal of the Government's pro-Turkish policy; and it was through the zeal and energy of another American, the Consul General at Constantinople, that the evidence was gathered together. It now appears that the main offense for which the Geshoffs have been imprisoned in Turkey was their readiness in giving information to Mr. MacGahan and Mr. Schuyler. There were four brothers, the youngest of whom was in business in Manchester, England, while the others lived in Turkey. Two sons of one of these brothers were the first arrested, and were kept in prison for three months without any examination or charge being brought against them. One of them had been appointed United States Consul at Philippopolis. After the sons had been in prison three months, the three fathers, aged 75, 70 and 60, with their wives, children and grandchildren, were sent to Constantinople. The American Legation has done its best for the unfortunate family, and insisted that they should not be banished to Aleppo, as was at first proposed, and the Geshoffs have been so far released that they have been allowed to go to live in Kadiquy, a suburb of Scutari. They are not to leave this village, and an officer of Government is to stay in the house to keep watch over them.

Another Version of Custer's Last Battle.

George B. Herendeen, a scout with Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, writes a letter to the New York *Herald* giving his version of the battle. He says Custer and all the officers thought the Indians were running, and that when Custer ordered Reno to take the advance he said, "Take the scouts and lead out, and I'll be with you." He declares that the force of Indians which caused the retreat of Reno was not more than 200 strong, and he believes that if Reno had pressed forward at that time Custer would not have been so roughly handled, as the Indians were contemplating retreat. He censures Reno for his precipitate retreat, and gives Benteen the credit for making the good fight on the hill. The aim of the letter is to vindicate Custer from any charge of rashness, and to throw the responsibility for the disaster on Reno, but the facts presented leave the question as it was before, the new matter in the letter being principally made up of surmise and opinion.

Cured by Dog-Liver Oil.

A jolly old German, while suffering from a pulmonary attack, sent for a physician. In a short time the doctor called on him, prescribed two bottles of cod-liver oil, received his fee of $6, and was told by the German, who disliked the size of his bill, that he need not come again. The German, who had followed the doctor's prescription very well, supposed that he could get the oil and treat himself. The doctor saw no more of the patient for some time, but one day, riding past the residence of the German, he was pleased to see him out in the garden digging lustily. The case seemed such a proof of the virtue of cod-liver oil that he stopped to make more particular inquiries about it.

"You seem to be getting very well," said he, addressing the German.

"Yaw, I ish well," responded the formerly sick man.

"You took as much oil as I told you?" queried the doctor.

"O, yah, I have used many as four gallons of de dog-liver oil!"

"The what?" said the astonished doctor.

"De dog liver dat you say I shall take. I have killed most every fat little dog I could catch, and de liver have cured me. It is a great medicine, dat dog-liver oil!"

The doctor had nothing to say, but rode quickly away.—*Investigator.*

Hide-Bound Trees.

The practice of slitting the bark of fruit trees perpendicularly has its friends and enemies. We are of the latter. It deals with the effect instead of the cause. The cambium layer is that from which a zone of growth (in exogenous plants) is annually added both to the sapwood and the inner bark. The outer bark is finally exfoliated or rent in fissures or scaled by the action of the weather. Trees that are starved increase in growth slowly, and the outer bark becomes so indurated as to resist, to a certain extent, their growth by retarding the upward passage of the crude sap from the root to the leaves, and of the elaborated sap from the leaves downward. But we think it may be questioned whether it is not well that its growth should be retarded. Surely, if it is true that a tree becomes "hide-bound" because it is starved, increasing its size is not going to remedy the evil, since we do but furnish more mouths, so to speak, to be fed by the same amount of food.

A Humane Princess.

Victor du Bochet, who recently died in Paris, was once delegated by the French Government to settle with the Prussian Government the unity of gauge of the terminal lines of railways of the respective countries. He used to tell that one day he dined with Princess Augusta of Prussia (now Empress of Germany). She asked, "Do you think railways will facilitate war?" "Assuredly, your Royal Highness." "Then I should be almost tempted to deplore their invention. Everything which makes war easier fills me with horror. I have always deplored the invention of powder; as nobody can prevent men from fighting, everybody should at least throw in their way as many obstacles as possible. I never worship at the altar of the god of battles."

The South African Diamond Fields.

The diamonds of South Africa are found over many hundred square miles of territory. They are mostly imbedded in terrugnous gravel, and are found at depths varying from two to twenty feet below the surface, the usual depth being from two to six feet. In working the mines a claim or piece of ground thirty feet square is occupied by two diggers, assisted by their black servants. They remove the loose blocks of stone, take up the gravel, sift it thoroughly, either in a dry state or with abundance of water, in a sieve rocked by a cradle. When the pebbles have thus been separated from the sand, they are cleaned and placed upon the sorting table, to be carefully examined for the diamonds that may be among them.

Toys.

The tables are turned. Not many years ago a large portion of the toys used by the children of America came from Europe. But now not only are the many inventions which have originated in our country sought by foreigners, but toys formerly made abroad are manufactured more cheaply here, and the old world buys largely from the new. Last year the export trade in toys was over $1,000,000. American steam toys and mechanical toys have rapidly multiplied within a few years, and are exported in large quantities; so also tin and wooden toys, which much excel European products in style, finish, and cheapness.

Air-Tight Floors.

Air-tight flooring is a most important factor in the construction of practically fire-proof buildings. An English brewer made the floor of his malt-house of three-inch planks grooved together. A fire broke out in the house. The roof over the floor fell in, and the fire raged twenty-four hours above the floor without burning through it, because the substantial, well-grooved planks prevented a supply of air from below. An easy test of the soundness of the explanation may be made by anyone. Fasten a piece of board on the ground and build a fire on it. The time taken to burn the board will surprise most people.

AT the present time there are confined in the ten State prisons and penitentiaries of the State of New York no fewer than 8,000 convicts, as follows: In Sing Sing, 1,600; Auburn, 1,420; Clinton, 550; Albany penitentiary, 1,150; Blackwell's island, 1,000; King's county, 1,000; Syracuse, 300; Rochester, 270; Buffalo, 550. In the Elmira State Reformatory Prison are 100 prisoners, 90 of whom were transferred from Sing Sing.

ALL SORTS.

DRUNKENNESS is going out of fashion.

PUT ashes on your slippery sidewalk.

THE Toronto *Mail* has editorials ten columns long.

WHEN is water most liable to escape? When it is only half-tide.

LOWELL says that "the American is an Englishman reinforced."

A NITRO-GLYCERINE explosion restored the hearing of a deaf man of Troy.

THE astronomers have taken to fighting again over the sun's distance from the earth.

THE deepest artesian well in the world is being bored in Pesth, Hungary. It has already reached 3,000 feet.

THE Central Pacific Railroad Company has ordered 700,000 trees to be set out along the line of the road the coming season.

INEBRIATE—"Now, look here, what I shay is, what's the use o' riches? 'Spose a man's a Roth—you know—a Rothschild's bank, eh? Well, what's the good of it? He can't get more drunk than he can—now, can he?"

RUSSIAN women go out of doors with their children, but seldom with their husbands; and a man is not expected to take notice of another man's wife by bowing to her when passing in the street.

FARADIZATION has been used in treating hydrophobia in man with sedative effect by M. Menesson, but it could not stop the progress of the disease. A sudden stoppage of the contractions of the heart terminated the life of the patient after two days.

THE deacon of a Washington church, while recently counting over the collection money, found an old and faded piece of paper, which proved to be his own nearly-outlawed note for $30, which the holder, unable to collect, had turned into the treasury of the Lord.

THE pointed helmet of the German army has been decided upon for that of Great Britain, and will be distributed to thirty regiments of infantry and several brigades of cavalry on the 1st of April next. The new helmet is somewhat lighter than that of the Germans.

THE street-car drivers of Montreal are compelled to advertise their dishonesty by carrying cash boxes slung around their necks. The passenger places the money on the lid of the box, the conductor presses a spring, and the money falls in. If the conductor touches the money, he is discharged.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR
NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS, THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,
handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $2.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.50, $1.75, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
new shades, commencing as low as 75c per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25. Fancy Broche and Damassé Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.50.
THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.
A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS
there is richer display of selections and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.
The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard, up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.
India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up. Real Daccas, Chudda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.
These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.
Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $8.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.00 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.00.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.
DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.
Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.
Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,
Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.
Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.
All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth Streets, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 7 1878

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committe.

The Democratic Central Committee of De Kalb County, is requested to meet at Auburn, on

Saturday, February 9th, 1878.

For the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention on February 20th, and attend to other important business. A full attendance is desired, and all others interested are cordially invited to attend. The following gentlemen compose the committee: L. L. Irons, W. S. Dancer, T. S. Murray, B. F. Blair, D. B. Bordner, Edgar Freeman, D. Y. Husselman, C. B. Kagey, G. W. Row, R. J. Sawvell, B. F. Cornelius and B. D. Thomas.

J. R. LANNING, Chairman.

The Columbia City Post says: "The Democrats rather enjoy the efforts of the radical leaders in this place in waging a guerrilla warefare upon their ranks. Just now the men who endorsed the great fraud of 1876, passed the resumption act, demonetized silver, created the National bank monopoly, passed the 10 per cet. interest law, and generally legislated as a party against the masses, don't have the confidence of the people very much.

The Democratic delegation from this county will undoubtedly favor David S. Gooding, in his aspirations to fill a State office. In a speech in the DeKalb county Court House, in 1860, Gooding said the best way to treat the democracy was to "unscrew the top of hell and shovel about half the party into that hot place." As an evidence of successful conciliation, it would be a grand sight to see DeKalb voting solid for Gooding.—Waterloo Press.

That was when Morton, Logan and others belonged to the party.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel says: "The Chicago Times concedes the adoption of the silver bill, and says that its effect will disappoint its friends, because silver will speedily be quoted at about the same premium above greenbacks as gold, and they will thus be unable to swindle their creditors out of 10 per cent of their claims. This inadvertent confession from the Times speaks volumes. If silver will be at the same premium above greenbacks as gold, will not gold and silver be of the same value? And if that is the case what will become of the talk about a 92-cent dollar? The Times' argument is like a two edged sword; it cuts on both sides.

J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, who was wanted a few days ago in New Orleans on a charge of forgery, has suddenly appeared in Washington, and is appealing to Joe Bradley to save him from the terrible retribution his many offenses are bringing down upon him. He appealed to the right man, but whether Bradley can do as much for him as he did in the electoral count remains to be seen. The remainder of the Returning Board are now on trial, with some show of speedy justice being meted out to them.

Since the above was in type it is reported that Wells has been captured and is now in prison in New Orleans, to await a trial.

Indiana Democrats have rewarded William E. Niblack with a seat on the Supreme Bench, and Daniel W. Voorhees with a seat in the United States Senate. Both are noted "salary grabbers." Feeling that these patriots have not all been rewarded, they now propose to elect Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, Auditor of State. It will soon be essential that a man has taken the salary swag, in order to be eligible to office at the hands of Indiana democrats.

The above is from last week's Press. The Press is periodically consistent as was clearly indicated last week. In the above it denounces Indiana Salary Grabbers, and then in the same paper surrenders three-fourths of its space to the demagoguery of James A. Garfield, who is not only a salary grabber, but a party to the Credit Mobilier affair, which for foul corruption has not been equalled in American history. This is a specimen of political manliness for which Baxter has long been noted. Salary Grabbers are detestable when Democrats—when Republicans they are hugged to the manly form of toadying Charley.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention meets on the 20th of this month. The holding of this convention is not a mere matter of ceremony. A very great responsibility is to be discharged. Selections for the various State offices are to be made, and a platform is to be adopted. As to the first, there is splendid material from which to select.—Ability and honesty should rise above all other considerations. All things being equal, the different portions of the State should be fairly represented on the ticket. There will not be so much difficulty about the platform. The democracy committed itself to the interests of the people, and the great speech of Senator Voorhees has clearly expressed the popular will, so that the leading features of the instrument are already known. We believe that provision should be made for redist ricting the State, so that the people may be fairly represented. A demand for a reduction upon the present rate of interest should be made to that in force before the war. With general harmony a common sense platform, and the selection of good men, there will be no fear as to a favorable result.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BUSY BROADWAY, FASHIONS, THE WEATHER, &c.

NEW YORK, January 28th, 1878.

ARTERIAL BROADWAY.

Broadway is the great business artery of the Continent, ever thundering with sounds like the avalanche of Niagara, with the great human tide rushing down town in the morning and back again at night. Place a barrier across Broadway for ten minutes, and a crowd of thousands of people and hundreds of vehicles will press angrily and tumultuously against it on either side, and the clubs of hundreds of policemen will be needed to preserve order, and extricate people and wagons from the jam. We ascend Trinity Steeple and gaze upon the moving mass below, and as you ascend higher and higher, the streets present the appearance of an alley filled with dancing dolls, dogs and toy-wagons. The huge old Trinity bells begin to chime the quarter of twelve, and we hasten down a few steps to keep from being deafened by the "ringing in your ears." We pause, however, at a second story window, and here see sights "too numerous to mention." At our left is the church-yard, the city of the dead, with its venerable old tomb stones, stately elms and now empty flower stands. This spot, sacred for the dead, is most thickly peopled of any in the land, and the ground is worth more by the square inch than any other real estate in America. There stands the soldiers' monument, which the patriotic vestry of Trinity church, in a moment of inspiration, voted to erect to the memory of our brave soldiers, to keep the corporation from running Pine street opposite, through the church-yard. At any hour of the day may be seen people nosing about among the tomb-stones, some for curiosity perhaps, while others have a sacred and personal interest. This topic is terrible grave, therefore we will put our devoted knowledge box out of the window and see what? Ah! there is the Western Union building up there, with its mighty French roof and tower. As we look, the bell of Trinity begins to strike the hour of twelve, and instantaneously a hundred watches can be seen in the hands of people, who are all gazing at the ball of the pole on the Western Union building. Every man grabs his watch and compares notes, five, six, seven, eight. At the eighth stroke the ball is seen to fall, and shows that the people in the observatory at Washington, keep time with wonderful accuracy, and send the electric spark that drops the ball at precisely the right moment every day. The pedlers on Broadway are a study.—There is an enterprising youth of the Israelite persuasion who would make a fortune in the desert of Sahara, or if cast on a barren island, would manage to trade jack-knives with a mud turtle before night, and we watch the little chaps with interest. To attract a crowd he will indulge in the most singular antics, strike an attitude and gaze up at a building, or carefully spread his red bandana on the walk or tie it over his hat. After he has drawn a crowd, he takes from his pocket a number of envelopes containing cheap jewelry, which he sells for ten cents each. The emigrants are seen streaming up Broadway every day. Where do they all go to? A crowd of Italians passed up the street, and the women were peasants, who still wore the white linen sleeves, blue pockets, and square pieces of cloth on their heads, and such was the astonishment of an old Irish woman, at their singular appearance, that she cried out with uplifted hands, "Great God, look o' that!" Yet might we not all exclaim at some of our modern styles—We take a stage here and ride up three or four miles, through this medly of vehicles, twisting and driving at all angles. While you are congratulating yourself that the noisy ride is almost ended, you come to a sudden halt, and looking through the front glass, see the horses both lying flat upon their sides—they struggle vigorously to regain their feet, but fail—so the process of unbuckling has to be gone through with, before you are ready to proceed. So you finish the journey by a walk through the fashionable part of "up town." You would think every lady in the city had chosen this day of all others to go shopping and promenading. You try to notice the styles, but such a variety of costumes meet the eye, you are confused and know not where to begin, but are reminded of the old advice "better begin at the foot of the ladder and go up than at the top and fall." So we commence with the train, which is of all lengths, from six to thirty-six inches, but carried in the hand while on the street—all look slender as possible—"tilters" being among the things of the past. In dress goods "French Novelty" is most worn—in all shades and designs, costing from a shilling (imitation) to ten dollars per yard. And as for wraps, everything from short sacques of the suite material to long circulars, and cloaks are in style. And bonnets! I despair of ever reaching the top—so high in front, so flat in the back. I am reminded of the sky-scrapers our grand mothers used to wear.

WEATHER.

'Tis strange I had not made a note of it before, yet 'tis calm compared with yesterday's zyphers. Yesterday New Yorkers were divided into two classes. Those who lost their hats and those who did not. The wind reaches its height between four and five o'clock when it blew steadily at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Down town men in groupes, from fellow feeling, were racing after sailing hats. Up town it was the same, but here it was womens' hats that filled the air rather than those of men. The bonnet of the period carries too much sail for a January gale, and Fifth Avenue near Fourteenth-st. was best filled with a throng that watched a young Miss Flora McFlimsey chase her head gear.

TRILBIC.

Corunna Items.

—Recorder Boland was in town over Sunday.

—The wheat and stock markets are favorable.

—There is some talk of a new hardware store locating here.

—Mrs. A. J. Little and son, Conger, of Auburn, was in town Sunday.

—Ed. Orr is paying his daughter, Mrs T. B. Hall, of Pioneer, O., a visit.

—Mrs. R. Elson, of Auburn, is visiting with her brother, Mr. P. Alling, Mrs. Alling is yet quite ill.

—Our hardworking and industrious station agent, Lafe Miller, hooked up one of his fast steeds last Sabbath and visited the capitol of the county—Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."

—A fire broke out in the shoe shop which might have done considerable damage but for the assistance of some of our citizens. The sewing machine received about all the damage that occurred.

—The protracted effort at the M. E. church is meeting with very good success. Several have gave up their wicked life and will hereafter lead a better one. The older members of the church are getting pretty loud, and the "amens" ring loudly within the walls of the structure.

—The organ for the Red Ribbon Club has arrived. It was put together and shipped here at the enormous cost of $65. We think this a very foolish move on the part of the committee A cheap organ, like all cheap things, are always out of repair, and in the course of a few months it will reach the sum which would now procure a good substantial one. We think, and so do a large number of others here, that the organ M. F. Long, Esq., of your city, had here was as cheap as could be desired, taking into consideration the style, workmanship tone and convenience of the instrument. Our people are too selfish, bigoted and bossy. Each one must have his way, and his particular friend to sell them the organ. We think they have handled and discussed this organ question long enough to come to some conclusion.

—MR. EDITOR—Please insert the following which I dedicate to the editor of the Butler Record.

YOURS, SANKEY.

An Irish matron enters a lawyer's office: "Is this the place, sur, where people get divorces?"

"Yes, occasionally we engage in that kind of business. What can we do for you, madam?"

"Faith, sur, I'd loike to get a divorce from me husband Patrick."

"What's the matter with Patrick, madame?"

"Sure and Patrick gets drunk, sur."

"That's bad. But I hardly think that alone will be a sufficient cause. Have you no other complaint?"

"Indeed I have sur, Pathrick bates me."

"Yes, yes, I see. That adds cruelty to drunkenness. But, madam, you do not seem to suffer much in your appearance from Patrick's cruelty. I think you must find a stronger reason before the court will grant you a divorce."

"Well, sur, besides all that, I fear, sur, that Pathrick isn't thrue to me."

"Ah! now, madam, you begin to talk business. What reason have you for thinking that Patrick is unfaithful to you?"

"Well, sur, I may say that it's meself that has a strong suspicion that Pathrick is not the father of me last choild."

—The apportionment of the school fund has been made as follows:

TOWN OR TP.	NO. CHILDREN.	TOTAL AM'T
Butler Tp.	242	$348 80
Jackson "	469	675 98
Concord "	516	743 72
Newville "	271	390 60
Stafford "	197	283 93
Wilmington	580	835 97
Union "	406	585 18
Richland "	529	792 46
Fairfield "	532	766 78
Smithfield "	564	812 90
Franklin "	409	586 63
Troy "	218	314 20
Keyser "	318	458 34
Auburn town	511	786 51
Waterloo "	563	811 46
Butler "	316	455 45
Garrett "	340	490 64
	6979	10.058 95

Of the above $504 99 is due on account of Congressional township revenue. $8,653.96 common school revenue and $900.00 for liquor license.

Spencerville Items.

—Weather pleasant.

—Abe. has a new hack-badge.

—Rev. Thos. Lancaster is still in his protracted effort at Concord.

—Rev. Mann has commenced his meetings at this place.

—J. A. Provines has gone to Toledo, O. Oh, how vexing.

—F. P. Lancaster has charge of the drug store in the absence of the proprietor.

—Dan Reiter is frequently seen in the vicinity of Dave Butler's with the (keyes) of the house.

—The correspondent for the Republican of this place, says amateur editors are numerous here. Quite amateur to have a postal card manuscript as he has.

W. H. K.

St. Johns' and New Era Items.

—Broughton is beginning to smile.

—Cedar Creek Chapel was full Sunday night.

—Tom. Hall was too late to get home Monday morning without being seen. Reason, sparking too late.

—The Polander's around here have got their "danders" up as we can testify

—Rev. Mr. Houliser, of Ohio, is assisting Mr. Meese, of Auburn, in conducting the services at the Chapel, and we are glad to say they have met with some success.

—We have just received intelligence of the death of Cortney J. Stoner, formerly of Auburn, at Girard, Kansas, where he removed with his folks last fall. He was a step son of J. R. Moody His death is sincerely regreted by all who knew him. He was 19 years old.

—The farmers are taking advantage of the good sleighing, and are busily engaged in hauling their railroad wood. Anybody can safely "bet their boots," that our two stations beat every other place along the line south of Auburn.

—Jake Miller has got the place to boss the fast young men who come to church and begin their didoes and mischief. He seems to crawl around on all fours on the look-out for some signs of laughing phiz. He caught Charles Baber raising cane Monday night, and gave him a talking to, with a great deal of fist shaking, and everybody from an old man down to a youngster know his topknot from others, and are on the lookout for it.

TOWRIAUX.

—We would like to call the attention of the refined editor of the Butler Record, to an article in the Garrett Herald, entitled "An old Story," copied from the Kendallville Standard, and lately appearing in the Bryan Argus. The editor's of the above papers need lecturing, if we deserved it a few weeks ago, because this is worse than anything that has appeared in the COURIER. A high-toned lecture is now in order.

—The Goshen Democrat gives the particulars of the death of the first settler of Elkhart county, Mr. Wm. Simpson He died Jan. 29th, aged 75 years. He was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., and settled near Goshen, in September, 1828, several years before DeKalb was invaded by the white man.

—A man at Fort Wayne wrote to the officials for "a chance to run on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad." President Loomis replied by saying that he might "run on the road" as much as he liked, if he would only keep out of the way of trains.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of De Kalb county, Ind., at their next session, (March session for 1878) to change the place of retailing spirituous vinous and malt liquors, in a quantity less than one quart at a time, to be drunk upon lot number 23, block 35 in the town of Garrett, De Kalb county, Indiana, to lot number six, block number nineteen in said town of Garrett aforesaid.

Jan. 31st, 1878. CHARLES LINKENHELT.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Auburn in De Kalb county, State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at their regular session in March, 1878, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank upon the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at the south west corner of lot number 67, original plat of the town of Auburn in said county, thence east 20 feet, thence north 66 feet, thence west 20 feet, thence south 66 feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH E. BRUSNOT.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Auburn De Kalb county Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session, commencing on the 4th of March A. D. 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold. The premises in which I design to sell is the lower story of the building situated on the following described premises to-wit: Commencing 78 feet west of the south east corner of lot 24 in the original plat of said town, thence north 71½ feet, thence east 22 feet thence south 71½ feet thence west 22 feet to the place of beginning.

FREDERICK SHOEMAKER.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of four different executions and transcripts to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Simon Stifel and Isaac Ochs are plaintiffs, and Lewis W. Rade is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and fifty-seven ($757) dollars and forty (40) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34) bounded by a line commencing on the east line of said south west quarter twenty-six (26) rods north of the south east corner of said south west quarter, and running west to the centre of the road leading from Butler to Hamilton thence in a southerly direction to the point where said road crosses the east line of said south west quarter of said south east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, and the east half of the south east quarter of said section thirty-four, 34) aforesaid, except that part lying west of said Butler and Hamilton road and excepting twenty (20) acres off the north end of said east half, and also excepting a part of said east half of said south east quarter, bounded by a line commencing at the north east corner of the south west quarter of the south west quarter aforesaid, and running thence north to the south boundary line of said twenty (20) acres heretofore excepted, and thence east two (2) rods, thence south to a point directly east of said north east corner of said south west quarter thence west to the place of beginning all in township thirty-five, (35), north of range fourteen, (14) east, in De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb 6th, 1878. Pf. $13.50.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. October 11.—9m1.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visit as the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alrs Knight is plaintiff, and John E. Freeborn Lewis C. Burgett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, $175.55, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and fifty-three, 253, in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interests and costs I will at the same time and place, at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Solomon Mier is plaintiff, and Samuel H. Hughes is defendant requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fourteen cents, $377.14, with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty-six, 36, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS deputy.

Young & Ralston, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Egnew is plaintiff, and William Stough et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and ninety dollars and fifteen cents, $590.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

As the undivided one half of lots number twenty 20, and twenty-one 21, twenty-two, 22, twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, and thirty-two 32, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 16th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein three different executions, 1, J. S. Parratt, 2, Wm. Carpenter, 3, Mary Firestone, are plaintiffs, and David Fay, David Fay, and A. F. Pinchin and David Fay are defendants requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars, $460, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided four-fifths, of the south east quarter, of the south west quarter, and thirty-seven 37, acres, off the west side of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, and Bope, Baxter & Plum, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $8.50

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN, Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John M. Coombe et al are plaintiffs, and Lewis Burgett and John E. Freeburn are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-five cents, $440.55, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of De Kalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots fifty-nine, 59, and sixty, 60 in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Best & McClellan, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rodgers, Duck and Lewis are plaintiffs, and John E. Freeburn is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, $228.19, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventy-two, in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Auburn Building Loan & Saving Association is plaintiff, and Enos Kuhlman and Amand L. Kuhlman are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars, $1060, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half ½ of town lot number one hundred and forty seven, 147, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.

Plum, Moody & Peterson Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1879. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Azam P. Foltz and John F. Cannon are plaintiff, and Jared Eaton is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-five dollars and five cents $45.05, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north half of the north half of lot number ninety-three, 93, in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much there of as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee. $7.25.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Diamonds.

Why is a an infant like a diamond? Now, dear wife, answer and I will buy you a plated castor at Ward's. Wife, with a sigh—Because it is a dear little thing. Now, dear husband, it is rather a damper to one's elation of feeling at a public ovation, to think that though the people rush and crowd to get a look at our dear husbands, they would be just as ready to rush and crowd to see him "if he was going to be hanged." Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100. water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—The Baptist church was crowded last Friday evening to hear the temperance addresses by Rev. Dr. Stone and Mason Long, of Fort Wayne. Both gentlemen spoke their pieces very nicely, and the audience gave their undivided attention. Mr. Long being well acquainted with "the boys" in this place, it was arranged to have a social after the services, to give him an opportunity to shake with them all. A large number remained and many kind words and warm congratulations were indugled in.

—The Columbia City Post, says the lecture committee of that place have persuaded our young friend, James A. Cambell Esq., to deliver his great lecture on the subject: "Are the wicked punished beyond the grave," on Tuesday evening, February 5th, at the High School building. Mr. Cambbell has devoted much time and thought upon the subject as an orator he has no equal in the State. We would like to hear our friend "Jim" on this subject, and no doubt many of our citizens feel the same way, so we suggest that he come up and deliver it here.

—Tom Mays, of the Auburn COURIER, is in Washington this winter, but he has left some one in charge of his paper who is one of the best "locals" in the northern part of the State.—Warsaw Indianian.

The above is from Gen. Williams, whose experience of over twenty years in journalism, entitles him to respectful consideration. The editor of the Butler Record who has an extended experience, of perhaps twenty weeks, says that some of our items are not fit to be read by respectable persons. Twenty years against twenty weeks! "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

—Our excellent friend, Mr. H. T. Randall, living a short distance from Auburn, on the Butler road, contemplates moving to Kansas. In fact he has made complete arrangments to go there in a few days. Last Thursday he and his amiable wife were agreeably surprised to find about sixty of their neighbors and friends swooping down upon them from all directions. They were pleasantly entertained by Hi. in his usually genial manner, and a grand dinner was enjoyed by all. As a mark of esteem in which they were held by those present a handsome quilt, gotten up by, and the handiwork of the thrifty ladies of that neighborhood, was presented to Mrs. Randall. We regret to loose Hi. but if for the best we say, God speed.

—There is a new dodge on hand with which sharpers are trying to swindle our farmers. The Kendallville Standard gives a case of a man who called upon a resident of Jefferson township, in Noble county, and got his dinner and horse fed, for which he paid 50 cents, and upon the pretense that he had to take a receipt for all his expenses, to send to the company he was at work for, induced Mr. Shook to sign his name in a book for that purpose. A few days afterwards another sharper came along with a note against Mr. Shook, for $125, his name being forged to it, his signature in imitation of the name signed in the book. Of course the person now holding the note is an "innocent purchaser," and if he can scare anything out of Mr. Shook, the swag will be divided between the two thieves.

Our Lumber Trade

During the past few days a large amount of lumber has gone out in many directions from the popular lumber yard of F. N. Wright & Co., now under the superintendency of our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. Lewis. The above company having purchased the lumber stock of W. B. Stone & Co., will consolidate the two yards, locating at the Saginaw Depot. There is no attempt at monopoly in this trade. Two yards can hardly pay where there is but patronage sufficient to support one, and this one can now sell lumber at less prices and make more money than heretofore. Hence this business change will benefit the purchasing class and give them a greater advantage than under the old arrangement. Mr. Lewis is a prompt, active business man, clever, genial and enterprising, and we expect to see a largely increased trade, though there may be an advance in prices owing to the discouraging reports from the pine regions, the fall of snow being entirely inadequate to get the usual number of logs in position for the mills.

—The sleighing has left us.

—Smoked meats at Houston's.

—Fresh oysters at Humes' restaurant.

—The livery men had a good run Sunday.

—The blacksmiths were busy last week.

—The stave factory has a number of bolts.

—Hopnich is out of jail on "furlough."

—The ground-hog stays in his hole six weeks.

—Dr. Allen has moved to the south end of town.

—Cook Ford went to Fayette, Ohio, last Monday.

—Mrs. Gonser is reported as being worse again.

—Rev Dr. Butler, of Butler, was in town last week.

—John Casebeer, of Lagrange, was in town Monday.

—Sim. Tarney went to the lake north of town for his ice.

—The blind horse at the Saginaw depot has pegged out.

—James Anderson is now a resident of Cedar street.

—Best brands of oysters by the can at Humes' restaurant.

—The whooping cough is raging to some extent in the city.

—The stave factory will commence operation again next week.

—St. Joe items was received too late to be published in this issue.

—D. Z. Hoffman Esq., had a finger amputated last Thursday.

—Geo. Patterson, now at Warsaw, Ind., was in town Monday,

—The estate of Michael Long, deceased is being settled.

—For nice smoked hams, shoulders, &c., go to Mich Houston's.

—Fresh crackers at Humes' restaurant, 3 pounds for 25 cents.

—Best brands of tobacco constantly on hand at Humes' restaurant.

—Joe. Rainier is preparing to build a new fence around his residence.

—The boot upside down took an inventory of its contents, last week.

—H. D. Hathaway will give a grand social hop at Newville, on Feb. 20th.

—Mich Houston is now keeping a fine line of fresh meats that can't be beat.

—The protracted meetings at the Presbyterian church began last Sabbath.

—Rev. Mr. Tedrow is now convalescent from a very severe attack of lung fever.

—Jno. Britton was called to the sick bed of a sister last week, living near Angola,

—We learn that Mrs. Myers, living in the south end of town, fell and hurt her arm badly.

—Theo. Swihart has "sold out" to Bill. Britton, and is now engaged at the Cool livery barn.

—Our local reporter had it in last issue that Mr. Austin's child was very ill. A mistake.

—A couple of politicians swapped sass pretty lively, Monday evening, to the amusement of the boys.

—There was a pleasant dancing party at the residence of D. Culver, at the Junction, last Monday evening.

—Hi Parent had his "sewing machine" suit at Indianapolis, last week. We have not learned the particulars.

—See the new announcement of the Boot Upside Down. Good bargains can now now be secured in boots and shoes

—We furnish Senator Voorhees speech in supplement this week. Read it carefully and then hand it to your neighbor.

—A number of our citizens attended the entertainment, for the benefit of the Reform Club, at Waterloo, last Saturday evening.

—Mr. Dills gives his opinion of the new law, relativa to township elections, on the first page of this paper. It will pay perusal.

—Dr. Littlefield has move back to the city. Himself and Dr. Matheny will go pards in waiting upon the sick and in the drug business.

—We call attention to a very able article witten in the defense of religion on the first page of this paper. Every body should read it.

—It is strange that we have had no amusements this winter at the hall or upon the streets. Not even an Italian band has been among us.

—As we go to press, we learn that Miss Sadie Grogg, who has been suffering from that terrible disease, consumption, died last night.

—W. H. Dills, Esq., and the Rev. Langdon Sanders, will address the people at Newville, on the subject of temperance, to-morrow evening.

—It is said that Dr. J. J. Littlefield will remove to Auburn, and open out a stock of drugs in McIntyre's block. We will welcome the Doctor back.

—Suicide is not more sinful than neglecting a cough. For only 25 cents you can buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Lung Syrupand be saved from death.

—Jno. Leasure came near running into A. Swineford's cutter with his horse's head last Saturday. The driver of a vehicle should keep his eye pealed.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?" DEC 27.1y

Garrett Items.

—Business on the B. & O. is very lively at this place. There never was a better run of freight than there is at present. The boys are all making good time, which makes them appear cheerful.

—There has been a protracted meeting going on, on Cowan-st for a few weeks, which has been very attractive, and also very successful, so much so that when they had an intermission the last two evenings of last week for the purpose of recruiting both physically and spiritually, some of the amateur converts got up a sleigh load last Friday eve., went over to the moral and virtuous burg of Avilla, and spent the eve. by indulging in a few fantastic maneuvers to the sweet accompaniment of the viol. It is said that it was quite visible from their graceful appearance, that they had been well drilled by a skilled professor It would be advisable for a certain clerical gentleman to look around a little more carefully, before kissing some of the young ladise when accompanying them them home. Had he looked in the right direction the other eve, he could have seen the allseeing eye. It is naughty but it is mighty nice.

—The correspondence of this place which has been going on between M. L. and C. O. D. in the COURIER, has created quite an excitement, so much so, that the regular programme on Cowan street was suspended last Sunday evening, and the subject taken up, and handled with ability and skill, of what to do with C. O. D. The blacksmith, engineer and lawyer were all present, and some able and touching remarks were made upon this important subject. It is fully known who C. O. D. is, and many wise plans have been laid to bring him forward to repentance. It is reported that the the theory of prayer was unanimously adopted, and "it is confidentially expected that if there will be no dancing at Avilla, or kissing" at Garrett this week, that C. O. D. will be happily perched next Sunday with the blacksmith, engineer and lawyer, then if M. L. can be brought in all the smart "Alecks" of the town will be together.
D. O. C.

Butler Township.

—Lots of railroad wood going on the road since the snow fell.

—Mr. Henry Kuhns and wife, living one mile north of Cedar Creek, are visiting their old home in Pennsylvania. We wish them a pleasant visit and a safe and happy journey.

—The house of Ira Andrews, of the Center, was destroyed by fire one day last week. The family were not at home when the fire broke out, but some of the neighbors arrived in time to save most of the household goods.

—Cedar Creek is having a first-class country literary society this winter. A large number of citizens in the surrounding vicinity, both old and young, are taking an active part, thereby making it a grand success. Names enrolled 62. Society meets Thursday evening.

—Ex-Sheriff Meese, of your place, is still continuing his series of meetings at Cedar Creek Chapel. He has been favored with a large and attentive audience, but I fear it is a poor place to accomplish much in a revival effort. He has now secured the assistance of Rev. Hosier, of Garrett, who is also an elegant speaker.

—There has been several spelling schools at the different school houses through these parts within the last few weeks. They all pass off very quietly and nicely, with the exception of some little unfairness in spelling down. If teachers wish to make their spellings interesting and profitable, they should spell fair, not use "picked words," give their scholars several trials and others only one, or claim a person misspells a word when he does not. This, to say the least of it, is unfair, dishonest and unwise, as it teaches pupils to cheat and become dishonest, and besides kills all interest in spelling meetings. Spell fairly, even if you do not happen to stand up longest, for there is more honor in getting spelled down by fair means, than coming out ahead by unfair means. If we could have more of those old-fashioned spellings, whose object was improvement, and not like those of to-day, whose object is merely a place of amusement, not for spelling, it would be a blessing to our scholars, and that long-neglected branch would be again revived and our scholars of to-day could spell as they did in times gone by. If your school is not advanced, drill them on lessons preparatory to the spelling. This is not really giving all an equal chance, but after all there is a benefit derived from it, as it induces scholars to pay more attention to their spelling.

I do not write this with the desire of abusing or hurting any one's feeling, but I write it with hope that teachers will consider this matter, and try to make their spellings more profitable.
READER OF COURIER.

—MR. EDITOR—I have been a reader of Weamer's paper for some weeks, but for the life of me I cannot tell on which side of the Finance queston he is from the tone of his paper. Some weeks he is for remonetization, and then again he isn't. Perhaps you can tell me where to put him.
REPUBLICAN.

[You may put Weamer on the fence as to the question, on the top rail, provided said A. T. is a broad plank, as Weamer couldn't stand anything sharp. You can generally count on him being there on all important questions.]

Milk Stews!
ARE GOOD.
ARE YOU
BARE FOOTED?
There is a Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
That must be disposed of to make room for the spring trade, at the
BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!
Come in and get your goods at your own prices. We are selling out winter stock very low.
AUSTIN & CO.

—Remember the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee next Saturday. We hope all will be in attendance.

—The engine on train No. 2, between Auburn and Butler, burst one of her flues Tuesday, and was delayed several hours.

—The Goshen folks pay Beecher $500 to lecture there on the 7th. Why people will submit to such extortion is more than we can understand.

—There is a probability that Mr. Bradley, now at the Saginaw depot, will go to the Junction in the place of Mr. Richards, who finds the work too laborious.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

—Mr. Yesbera is disposing of a large number of sewing machines, of the American pattern, having made several sales already this week. His prices are low and the machines first-class.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, a daughter, on Monday, Jan. 21st, 1878. Also, on Saturday morning last, to Mr. and Mrs. McLauglin, a daughter. Garrett is rapidly increasing in population for several months past—and still there is more to follow.—Garrett Herald.

—What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now, and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold in every drug store.

—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup takes the lead of all medicines for coughs, colds, asthma, sore throat and pulmonary complaints generally. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price 25 cents. Sold in every drug store.

—While W. L. Penfield, Esq., was paying his sister a visit, near Indianapolis, last week, her clothing accidentally caught fire, and in an effort by him to extinguish the flames, his hands were badly burned.

—Dr. F. Snyder, of Corunna, gave us a call Tuesday. The Doctor is about the best practising physician in the north-west part of the county. He is a genial, clever gentleman, and a persistant indefatigable student.

—Our enterprising merchant tailor, Mr. G. H. Yesbera, has just received a fine lot of piece goods for the spring styles. The new styles are very elegant and will make attractive suits. Call before the best patterns are selected, and have a suit made up in the splendid fits for which Mr. Y. is noted.

—"Helen's Babies." This work is acknowledged to be the best selling article in our bookstores. Druggists, however, say that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup sells better than any other medicine. It is perfectly harmless and always reliable. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Dr. W. H. Madden of Butler, has now in his hands, receipts for subscription due the "COURIER," of all those getting their papers at that place. We hope our subscribers will be very prompt in coming forward and liquidating their claims, as we need what is due.

—Our enterprising barber, Mr. S. Pommert, has lately filled his tank with clean fresh water, and is now amply prepared to accommodate all those wishing warm or cold baths. He has also rearranged his bath room, which presents a neat appearance. Give him a call, first door south of the post office.

—There will be a trial in the next term of court against the Building, Loan and Saving Association, in regard to the assessment of fines, when parties fail to make regular payments. There are now but twenty shares in the organization.

—The Albion New Era gives an account of how James Campbell, of Kendallville was arrested, indicted, tried and sentenced in the small space of twenty-four hours, on a charge of assault upon one Geo. Cretzinger, with intent to kill.

—The ladies of the temperance cause at Waterloo, gave a very excellent entertainment at that place last Friday and Saturday evenings, in the presentation of a drama called the 'Drunkard.' The different parts were well sustained and all were pleased in its rendition.

—The New Era says Warren Kelley, son of Dr. D. C. Kelley, of Syracuse, recently broke through the ice while skating upon the lake at that place, and came very near drowning. He was in the water fully five minutes before assistance reached him, and how he managed to keep from sinking is a mystery.

—If a man thinks there is no hell, just let him swallow a dose of carbolic acid, mistaking it for a swig of port wine. We heard of a gentleman last week who did this, and he says he has felt ever since as if he wood give anything in the world if he could only rent his stomach out for an ice house.

—Among the pupils of the Auburn High School, is one of our married ladies who, it is said, is making great progress in her studies. It may not be out of place to say that there are others of this class, who might be greatly benefitted by a similar course. It is never too late to learn

—We have the boss chicken story, now, and 'defy competition.' Mrs. Randall, of this city, killed a pullet last week, that was very large and supposed to be very fat, but a post mortem examination revealed the fact that it had two hearts, two livers and two gizzards, and besides, containing 11 full sized and matured eggs. There is no eggsageration about the story, as the statement can be verified by a number of witnesses.—Kenallville Standard.

—We are glad to present this week an interesting, gossipy letter, written by our own correspondent from Brooklyn, N. York. It does not come from a correspondence Bureau, but is written especially for the "COURIER". It will soon be discovered that it is written by a lady, as none but the feminines can get up such a spicy letter. We are trying to make arrangments to have her contribute once every two weeks, with flattering success. The ladies will especially enjoy her letters.

Theodore Tilton.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Theodore Tilton, one of America's great lecturers, will appear at Auburn on the 26th of February. We have not learned which one of his lectures will be given, but the agent writes that he will be here on the date above mentioned. Owing to the great expense of getting such a lecturer as Mr. Tilton, it is thought best to place the price of admission at one dollar, though we hope it can be arraged at a lower rate. Tickets and reserved seats can be had at Willis' book store. Arrangements will be made to have trains run on the Eel River and Saginaw roads so as to accommodate those abroad who desire to attend.

—We regret to learn of the death of our old friend, Rev. T. P. Sutton, of Butler. We first met him years ago, and always found him a honest, active, enterprising citizen. He was born in White Eyes township, Coshocton county, Ohio, July 29, 1840, and died Jan. 24, 1878, being at the time of his death aged 37 years, 5 months and 25 days. In 1863 the deceased entered the army, and continued in the service until the close of the war, during a part of the time acting as chaplain of the regiment of which he was a member. He leaves a wife and three children, the oldest being an inmate of the deaf and dumb asylum in this State.

—I see an article in the COURIER stating that Mr. Hale had shipped from Auburn twelve hogs that weighed 4,560 pounds. D. E. Mellville brought that number to this place, Hale owning one third interest only. A mistake, Mays.

The above is from one of Weamer's postal editors. When they desire to correct an error in the "COURIER," they should be reliable in their reports. In the first place, Mr. Wm. Demaranville, took them to St. Joe. In the next place they weighed 4,500 pounds, and in the third place, Mr. Demaranville owned ½, Mr. Thos. Conner ¼ and Mr. Hale ¼. With these exceptions the above item may be correct.

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass
and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of Julius' harness shop

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Railroad fare to Ft Wayne

FREE!

A Splendid Scheme.

For particulars enquire of your Station Agent.

SAM, PETE & MAX.
FORT WAYNE.

THE PALMER'S VISION.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Noon o'er Judea! All the air was beating
With the hot pulses of the day's great heart;
The birds were silent; and the rill, retreating,
Shrank in the covert, and complained apart,

When a lone pilgrim, with his scrip and burden,
Dropped by the way-side weary and distressed,
His sinking heart grown faithless of its guerdon—
The city of his recompense and rest.

No vision yet of Galilee and Tabor!
No glimpse of distant Zion thronged and crowned!
Behind him stretched his long and useless labor,
Before him lay the parched and stony ground.

He leaned against a shrine of Mary, casting
Its balm of shadow on his aching head,
And worn with toil, and faint with cruel fasting,
He sighed: "O God! O God, that I were dead!

The friends I love are lost or left behind me;
In penury and loneliness I roam;
These endless paths of penance chafe and blind me;
Oh take and take thy wasted pilgrim home!"

Then with the form of Mary bending o'er him,
Her hands in changeless benediction stayed,
The palmer slept, while a swift dream upbore him
To the fair paradise for which he prayed.

He stood alone, wrapped in divinest wonder;
He saw the pearly gates and jasper walls
Informed with light, and heard the far-off thunder
Of chariot wheels and mighty waterfalls!

From far and near, in rhythmic palpitations,
Rose on the air the noise of shouts and psalms;
And through the gates he saw the ransomed nations,
Marching and waving their triumphant palms.

And while within the thronging Empyrean,
A golden palm-branch in his kingly hand,
He saw his Lord, the gracious Galilean,
Amid the worship of his myriads stand!

"O Jesus! Lord of glory! Bid me enter!
I worship thee! I kiss thy holy rood!"
The pilgrim cried, when from the burning center
A broad-winged angel sought him where he stood.

"Why art thou here?" in accents deep and tender
Outspoke the messenger. "Dost thou not know
That none may win the city's rest and splendor,
Who do not cut their palms in Jericho?

"Go back to earth, thou palmer empty-handed!
Go back to hunger and the toilsome way!
Complete the task that duty hath commanded,
And win the palm thou hast not brought to-day!"

And then the sleeper woke and gazed around him;
Then, springing to his feet with life renewed,
He spurned the faithless weakness that had bound him;
And, faring on, his pilgrimage pursued.

The way was hard and he grew halt and weary,
But one long day, among the evening hours,
He saw beyond a landscape gray and dreary
The sunset flame on Salem's sacred towers!

O, fainting soul that readest well this story,
Longing through pain for death's benignant balm,
Think not to win a heaven of rest and glory
If thou shalt reach its gates without thy palm!

—*Scribner for February.*

THE EXPRESS TRAIN.

Two or three of us had lounged out of the club one night, into Santley's office, to find out the news coming in by cable, which the sleeping town would not hear until the paper would be out to-morrow. Santley was editor of the *Courier*. He was scribbling away at driving speed, his hat on, an unlighted cigar in his mouth.

"You're at it late, Ben."

"Accident on a Western road. Sixty lives lost," without looking up.

We seized the long, white slips which lay coiled over the table, and read the dispatch.

"Tut, tut!"

"Infamous!"

"Nobody to blame, of course."

"I tell you the officers of a road where such an accident is possible should be tried for murder!" cried Ferrers.

Santley shoved his copy to the boy, and lighted his cigar. "I think you're wrong, Ferrers. Instead of being startled at such casualties, I never travel on a railway that I am not amazed at the security of them. Just think of it. Thousands of trains running yearly on each, with but a minute to spare between safety and destruction, the safety of these trains depending on conductors, telegraph clerks, brakesmen, men of every grade of intellect, their brains subject to every kind of moods and disease and tempers. The engineer takes a glass of liquor; the conductor sets his watch half a minute too fast; the flagman falls asleep, and the train is dashed into ruin! It is not the accident that is to be wondered at; it is the escape that is miraculous!"

We all had dropped into seats by this time. The night was young, and one after another told some story of adventure or danger. Presently Santley said, "There was an incident which occurred on the Erie road a few years ago, which made me feel as I do in the matter. I happened to be an eye-witness to the whole affair."

"What was it, Ben?"

"It's rather a long story—"

"No matter. Go on. You can't go home until your proof comes in, anyhow."

"Well, to make you understand, about five years ago I had a bad break-down—night-work, hack-writing and poor pay. You know how fast it all wears out the machine. The doctor talked of disease of the gray matter of the brain, etc., and prescribed, instead of medicine, absolute rest and change of scene. I would have swallowed all the nostrums in a drug-shop rather than have left the office for a week.

"'I'll take country board and send in my editorials,' I said.

"'No; you must drop office and work utterly out of your life for a month, at least. Talk and think of planting potatoes, or embroidery—anything but newspapers and politics.'

"Well, I obeyed. I started on a pedestrian tour through Pennsylvania, studied oil stock in Alleghany county, and ate sauer-kraut in Berks. Finally I brought up—footsore and bored beyond bearing—in Williamsport. While there, I fell into the habit of lounging about the railway station, studying the construction of the engines and making friends with the men. The man with whom I always fraternize most readily is the skilled mechanic. He has a degree of common-sense—a store of certain facts which your young doctor or politician is apt to lack. Besides he is absolutely sure of his social standing ground, and has a grave self-respect which teaches him to respect you. The professional lad just started on his career is uneasy, not sure of his position; he tries to climb perpetually. I tell you this to explain my intimacy with many of the officials on the road, especially with an engineer named Blakeley.

"This man attracted me first by his ability to give me the information I wanted in a few direct, sharp words. Like most reticent men, he knew the weight and value of words. I soon became personally much interested in him. He was about 40, his hair streaked with gray, with a grave, worn face, which hinted at a youth of hardships and much suffering. However, Blakeley had found his way to the uplands at last. Three years before he had married a bright, cheerful woman. They had one child—a boy. He had work and good wages, and was, I found, high in the confidence of the company. On one occasion, having a Sunday off, he took me up to Jersey Shore, where his wife and boy lived. He was an exceptionally silent man, but, when with them, was garrulous and light-hearted as a boy. In his eyes Jane was the wisest and fairest of women, and the boy a wonder of intellect. One great source of trouble to him was, as I found, that he was able to see them but once in three weeks. It was necessary for the child's health to keep them in the country air, and, indeed, he could not afford to have them elsewhere; but this separated him from them almost wholly. Jane was in the habit of coming with Charley down to a certain point of the road every day, that Blakeley might see them as he dashed by.

"And, when I found out this habit, it occurred to me that I could give Blakeley a great pleasure. How often have I cursed my meddling kindness since. January 25 was the child's birthday. I proposed to Mrs. Blakeley that she and Charley should board the train which her husband drove, unknown to him, and run up to Harrisburg, where he had the night off. There was to be a little supper at the Lochiel House. Charley was to appear in a new suit, etc., etc. Of course the whole affair was at my expense—a mere trifle, but an affair of grandeur and distinction which fairly took Jane's breath. She was a most innocent, happy creature; one of those women who are wives and mothers in the cradle. When Blakeley found her she was a thin, pale little tailoress—a machine to grind out badly-made, shoddy clothes. But three years of marriage and petting of Charley had made her rosy and plump and pretty.

"The little Highland suit was bought complete, to the tiny dirk and feather, and very pretty the little fellow looked in it. I wrote down to order a stunning supper, to be ready at 8. Jane and the boy were to go aboard the train at Jersey Shore, a queer little hill village near which they lived. Blakeley ran the train from Williamsport down to Harrisburg that day. His wife being in the passenger car before he took charge of the engine, of course he would see and know nothing of her until we landed at Harrisburg at 7. I had intended to go down in the smoking car as usual, but another fancy, suggested I suppose by the originator of all evil, seized me. No need to laugh. Satan, I believe, has quite as much to do with accidents and misery and death as with sin. Why not? However, my fancy, diabolic or not, was to go down on the engine with Blakeley. I hunted up the fireman, and talked to him for an hour. Then I went to the engineer.

"'Blakeley,' I said, 'Jones (the fireman) wants to-night off.'

"'Off! O, no doubt! He's taking to drink, Jones. He must have been drinking when he talked of that. It's impossible.'

"I explained to Blakeley that Jones had a sick wife, or a sweetheart or something, and finally owned that I had an unconquerable desire to run down the road on the engine, and that, knowing my only chance was to take the fireman's place, I had bribed him to give it to me. The fact was, that in my idleness and the overworked state of my brain I craved excitement as a confirmed drunkard does liquor.

"Blakeley, I saw, was angry, and exceedingly annoyed. He refused at first, but finally gave way with a grave civility, which almost made me ashamed of my boyish whim. I promised to be the prince of firemen.

"'Then you'll have to be treated as one, Mr. Santley, said Blakeley, curtly. 'I can't talk to gentlemen aboard my engine. It's different from here, on the platform, you'll remember. I've got to order and you to obey, in there, and that's all there's of it.'

"'O, I understand,' I said, thinking that it required little moral effort to obey, in the matter of shoveling coal. If I could have guessed what that shoveling coal was to cost me! But all day I went about thinking of the fiery ride through the hills, mounted literally on the iron horse.

"It was in the middle of the afternoon when the train rushed into the station. I caught a glimpse of Jane on the passenger car, with Charley, magnificent in his red-and-green plaid, beside her. She nodded a dozen times and laughed, and then hid behind the window, fearing her husband should see her. Poor girl! It was the second great holiday of her life, she had told me, the first being her wedding-day.

"The train stopped ten minutes. It was neither an express nor an accommodation train, but one which stopped at the principal stations on the route—Selinsgrove, Sunbury, etc.

"I had an old patched suit, fit, as I supposed, for the service of coal heaver; but Blakeley, when I came up, eyed it and my hands sardonically. He was in no better temper, evidently, with amateur firemen than he had been in the morning.

"'All aboard!" he said, gruffly. 'You take your seat there, Mr. Santley. You'll put in coal just as I call for it, if you please, and not trust to your own judgment.'

"His tone annoyed me. 'It cannot require much judgment to keep up a fire under a boiling pot, and not to make it too hot. Any woman can do that in her own kitchen.'

"He made no reply, but took his place in the little square box where the greater part of his life was passed. I noticed that his face was flushed, and his irritation at my foolish whim was surely more than the occasion required. I watched him with keen curiosity, wondering if it was possible that he could have been drinking, as he had accused Jones of doing."

"It strikes me as odd," interrupted Ferrers, "that you should have not only made an intimate companion of this fellow, Santley, but have taken so keen an interest in his tempers and drinking-bouts. You would not be likely to honor any of us with such attention."

"No. I have something else to do. I was absolutely idle then. Blakeley and his family for the time made up my world. As for the friendship, this was an exceptional man, both as to integrity and massive hard sense. The knowledge that comes from books counts with me but for little, compared with the education given by experience and contact with facts for forty years. I was honored by the friendship of this grimy engineer. But the question of his sobriety that day was a serious one. A man in charge of a train with hundreds of souls aboard I felt ought to be sober, particularly when I was shut up in the engine with him.

"Just as we started a slip of paper was handed to him, which he read and threw down.

"'Do you run this train by telegraph?' I asked, beginning to shovel vigorously.

"'Yes. No more coal.'

"'Isn't that unusual?'

"'Yes. There are two special trains on the road this afternoon.'

"'Is it difficult to run a train by telegraph?' I said presently, simply to make conversation. Staring in silence at the narrow slit in the gloomy furnace, or out at the village street, through which we slowly passed, was monotonous.

"'No, not difficult. I simply have to obey the instructions which I receive at each station.'

"'But if you should happen to think the instructions not right?'

"'Happen to think! I've no business to think at all! When the trains run by telegraph the engineers are so many machines in the hands of one controller, who directs them all from a central point. He has the whole road under his eye. If they don't obey to the least tittle their orders, it is destruction to the whole.'

"'You seem to think silent obedience the first and last merit in a railway man?'

"'Yes,' dryly.

"I took the hint and was dumb.

"We were out of town now. Blakeley quickened the speed of the engine. I did not speak to him again. There was little for me to do, and I was occupied in looking out at the flying landscape. The fields were covered with a deep fall of snow, and glanced whitely by, with a strange, unreal shimmer. The air was keen and cutting. Still the ride was tame. I was disappointed. The excitement would by no means equal a dash on a spirited horse. I began to think I had little to pay for my grimy hands and face, when we slowed at the next station. One or two passengers came aboard the train. There was the inevitable old lady with bundles, alighting, and the usual squabble about the trunk. I was craning my neck to hear, when the boy ran alongside with the telegram.

"The next moment I heard a smothered exclamation from Blakeley.

"'Go back,' said he to the boy. 'Tell Sands to have the message repeated. There's a mistake.'

"The boy dashed off, and Blakeley sat waiting, coolly polishing a bit of the shining brass before him. Back came the boy.

"'Had it repeated. Sands is raging at you. Says there's no mistake, and you'd best get on,' thrusting the second message up.

"Blakeley read it, and stood hesitating for half a minute. I never shall forget the dismay, the utter perplexity that gathered in his lean face as he looked at the telegram, and then at the long train behind him. His lips moved as if he were calculating chances, and his eye suddenly quailed, as if he saw death at the end of the calculation.

"'What's the matter? What are you going to do?' I asked.

"'Obey.'

"The engine gave a long shriek of horror, that made me start as if it were Blakeley's own voice. The next instant we rushed out of the station, and dashed through the low-lying farms at a speed which seemed dangerous to me.

"'Put in more coal,' said Blakeley.

"I shoveled it in.

"'We are going very fast, Blakeley,' I ventured.

"He did not answer. His eye was fixed on the steam gauge; his lips closely shut.

"'More coal!'

"I threw it in.

"The fields and houses began to fly past but half seen. We were nearing Sunbury. Blakeley's eye went from the gauge to the face of the timepiece and back. He moved like an automaton. There was little more meaning in his face.

"'More!' without turning his eye.

"I took up the shovel—hesitated.

"'Blakeley! We're going *very fast.* We're going at the rate of sixty miles an hour.'

"'Coal!'

"I was alarmed at the stern, cold rigidity of the man. His pallor was becoming frightful.

"I threw in the coal.

"At least we must stop in Sunbury. He had told me that was the next halt.

"The little town approached. As the first house came into view the engine sent out its shriek of warning; it grew louder, louder. We dashed into the street, up to the station, where a group of passengers waited, and past it without the halt of an instant. I caught a glimpse of the appalled faces of the waiting crowd; then we were in the fields again.

"The speed now became literally breathless; the furnace glared red-hot; the heat, the velocity, the terrible nervous strain of the man beside me, seemed to weight the air. I found myself drawing long, stertorious breaths, like one drowning. I heaped in the coal at intervals, as he bade me.

"'I'd have done nothing of the kind!' interrupted one of the listeners. 'The man was mad.'

"I did it because I was oppressed by an odd sense of duty, which I never had in my ordinary brain-work. I had taken this mechanical task on myself, and I felt a stricture upon me to go through with it at any cost. I know now how it is that dull, ignorant men, without a spark of enthusiasm, show such heroism sometimes, as soldiers, engineers, Captains of wrecked vessels. It is this overpowering sense of routine duty. It is a finer thing than sheer bravery, to my notion. However, I began to be of your mind, Wright, that Blakeley was mad, laboring under some sudden frenzy from drink, though I had never seen him touch liquor.

"He did not move hand or foot, except in the mechanical control of the engine, his eye going from the gauge to the timepiece with a steadiness that was more terrible and threatening than any gleam of insanity would have been. Once he glanced back at the long train sweeping after the engine, with a headlong speed that rocked it from side to side. You would catch glimpses of hundreds of men and women talking, reading, smoking, unconscious that their lives were all in the hold of one man, whom I now strongly suspected to be mad. I knew by his look that he remembered their lives were in his hand. He glanced at the clock.

"'Twenty miles,' he muttered. 'Throw on the coal, Jones. The fire is going out.'

"I did it. Yes, I did it. There was something in the face of that man that I could not resist. Then I climbed forward and shook him by the shoulder.

"'Blakeley!' I shouted, 'you are running this train into the jaws of death.'

"'I know it,' quietly.

"'Your wife and child are on it.'

"'My God!'

"He staggered to his feet. But even then he did not move his eyes from the gauge.

"'In a minute—'

"'Make up the fire,' he said, and pushed in the throttle valve.

"'I will not.'

"'Make up the fire, Mr. Santley,' very quietly.

"'I will not. You may murder yourself and your wife and boy, but you shall not murder me.'

"He looked at me. His kindly gray eyes glared like those of a wild beast. But he controlled himself in a moment.

"'I could throw you out of this door, and make short work of it. But—look here; do you see the station yonder?'

"I saw a thin wisp of smoke against the sky, about five miles in advance.

"'I was told to reach that station by 6 o'clock. The express train meeting us is due now. I ought to have laid by for it at Sunbury. I was told to come on. The track is a single one. Unless I can make the siding at that station in three minutes, we will meet it yonder in the hollow.'

"'Somebody blundered?'

"'Yes, I think so.'

"'And you obeyed?'

"He said nothing. I threw on coal. If I had had petroleum, I would have thrown it on. But I never was calmer in my life. When death has a man actually by the throat it sobers him.

"Blakeley pushed in the valve still farther. The engine began to give a strange, panting sound. Far off to the south I could see the bituminous, black smoke of a train.

"I looked at Blakeley inquiringly. He nodded. It was the express.

"I stooped to the fire.

"'No more,' he said.

"I looked across the clear, wintry sky at the gray smoke of the peaceful little village, and beyond, that black line coming closer, closer, across the sky. Then I turned to the watch.

"In one minute more—

"Gentlemen, I confess; I sat down and buried my face in my hands. I don't think I tried to pray. I had a confused thought of a mass of mangled dying men and women, mothers and their babies, and, vaguely, of a merciful God. Little Charley, with his curls and pretty suit—

"There was a terrific shriek from the engine, against which I leaned. Another in my face. A hot tempest swept past me.

"I looked up. We were on the siding, and the express had gone by. The hindmost cars touched in passing.

"'Thank God! You've done it, Blakeley! Blakeley!' I cried.

"But he did not speak. He sat there immovable, and cold as a stone. I went to the cars and brought Jane and the boy to him, and when he opened his eyes and took the little woman's hands in his I came away.

"An engineer named Fred, who was at the station, ran the train into Harrisburg. Blakeley was terribly shaken. But we went down and had our little feast, after all. Charley, at least, enjoyed it."

"What was the explanation? A blunder of the director, or the telegraph operator?"

"I don't know. Blakeley made light of it afterwards, and kept the secret. These railway men must have a strong *esprit de corps.*

"All I know is, that Blakeley's salary was raised soon after, and he received that Christmas a very handsome 'testimonial for services rendered,' from the company."

A Checkered Career.

In the State prison, at Charlestown, Mass., is a man named Dunaunin, who has had an eventful career. When the war broke out he was serving a sentence of thirty years, but was pardoned out on condition that he would enlist in the army. His bravery quickly won the good will of his officers, who knew nothing of his antecedents, and after the battle of Fredericksburg he acted as a spy, gaining important information. He was afterward captured and sentenced to Libby prison and paroled. He broke the parole, re-enlisted, deserted, committed a burglary, and is back in his old quarters, with twelve years more to serve.

Roman Catholics.

It is commonly said that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is almost wholly made up of Irish elements. The *Catholic Telegraph* gives the statistics on this point. Of the ten Archbishops in the United States four are Irish, as are twenty-nine of the fifty-six Bishops; of the 5,200 priests 3,000 are of the same nationality. The Catholic laity number 6,500,000; of this number 4,000,000 are of Irish stock. If this estimate be correct, then the number of Irish Catholics in this country is precisely equal to the number in Ireland itself.

The Dardanelles.

The Dardanelles is about forty miles in length, and is from three-fourths of a mile to two miles wide. Xerxes crossed the channel on a double bridge of boats B. C. 480, and Alexander crossed it B. C. 334. Gallipoli, on the peninsula which forms the western boundary of the strait, has a population of about 25,000. A strong Russian force at Gallipoli would close the strait (or the way from the Mediterranean) as completely as the rebel batteries at Vicksburg did the Mississippi river.

KRUPP'S GUN FACTORY.

Its Progress from Ten Men Employed in 1810 to Nine Thousand in 1877.

A correspondent writing from Berlin says:

An international congress of rare character assembled a short time ago at Bredelar, in Rhenish Prussia. Mr. Krupp, the greatest gunmaker of the entire world, and director of the celebrated foundry at Essen, invited representatives of all nationalities—Russian, English, Austrian, Belgian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Brazilian and even Japanese—to witness the experiments of a new piece of artillery, the plated cannon, or, as it is called in German, the "panzer canone." The number of officers present at these interesting experiments was fifty-five. The object was to solve two problems considered extremely difficult, and which have hitherto defied the ingenuity of inventors: First, a permanent pointing in aim; second, the protection of the piece. Now this new Krupp gun has no recoil, and, therefore, it is only necessary to aim it once if the object does not change. In the second place, it can neither be damaged nor dismounted by the enemy. The artillerymen who serve it are sheltered in a sort of sentry box, formed by iron plates of about twenty inches in thickness. This sentry-box contains the gun and the gunners. The roof and the exterior sides are protected by earth, while the front is pierced by a hole for the passage of the mouth of the gun. The enemy can see nothing but this hole. The experiment was so decisive that almost all the officers wanted to go into the sentry-box while two enormous siege guns showered shot upon them at short range. This invention may bring about a revolution in the art of defending strongholds.

It is known that the Emperor, while at the military maneuvers at Essen, visited the factory of the Messrs. Krupp, and this affair recalls the origin of this great industrial family. When the first chief of the factory came to Essen, the village had only 3,000 inhabitants. To-day it has 40,000. Krupp commenced in 1810 with ten workmen, and in 1843 he had 100. It was his son, Alfred Krupp, that gave the establishment the prodigious development which it has reached to-day. It was from England that he brought his method of making steel, and he has wonderfully improved upon it by combining it with the Bessemer process. In 1863 he had 4,000 hands employed, and he has 9,000 at present. The buildings of the factory cover a space of over 200 acres, and are surmounted by 100 chimneys. A workingman's city, with 3,000 houses, gives to the hands apartments which are rented at from $40 to $80 a year. An association for providing food, with twenty-two salesrooms, furnishes the inhabitants, at reduced prices, with all that they desire. A single bakery makes 400,000 pounds of bread in a month. There is in this factory of Essen 413 steam engines, representing a total of 17,000 horses, and 77 steam hammers for striking iron, among which figures the famous hammer called "Fritz," and which weighs 100,000 pounds. There are thirty miles of railway communicating with the different parts of the manufactory, as well as forty miles of telegraph lines. The establishment can manufacture in twenty-four hours 2,700 rails, 150 locomotive wheels, 180 wagon wheels and 1,500 shells, and in a month 250 field-pieces and 54 others of larger caliber.

Adrianople.

Adrianople is situated at the confluence of the Tundja, the Maritza, and the Arda, and is about 135 miles from Constantinople. Its population has been variously estimated at from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. According to the most trustworthy accounts about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek Emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall and contains a citadel, but these are now useless as defenses. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of field or at most of a provisional type. In the opinion of Von Moltke, the hollow roads, ditches, and garden walls without the town afford great facilities for its defense, and the approaches may be covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the rivers, but only in corps of not less than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and consequently it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Adrianople is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and the lead-roofed cupolas of the mosques, baths, and caravanserais rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and the broad tops of the plane trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently, but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and orchards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit-trees, and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

What the Microscope Reveals.

Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet a scale covers 500 pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of living creatures, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows in a meadow.

"Now," sobbed a devout North Carolina fisherman, as a passenger packet came crashing ashore in the storm and darkness; "now," he exclaimed, raising his hands to heaven and falling on his knees; "now, thank heaven, my wife and daughters can have good clothes and jewelry to wear to church."—*Hawk-Eye.*

A RETURN.

"Do ye not know me, Donald?"—
Pushing back her gray hair—
"Can ye not speak to me, Donald—
Me who was once so fair

"Many years have gone over us—
Fortunate years for thee;
When I see thee they seem not so many—
Only when thou seest me.

"For I wear the snow of winters
No sun and no summer can change;
Yet I seem to hear the spring coming,
And the blue-bird beginning to range,

"As when in the old days together
We wandered and talked by the stream,
Of thy life in the far new country,
And our love. Was it all a dream?

"For what could I be to thee, Donald,
A man grown in honor and land,
With a choice of the whole world before thee,
While I could give thee but my hand!

"'Twas long that I staid by the brook-side,
In the dawn and the dark of the eve,
Through winter and summer thereafter,
Ere I could forget to grieve.

"For thou wast my first love, Donald—
Thou the first love of my heart;
Why should I not tell thee, Donald,
What sadness it was then to part?"

"I cannot recall thee, woman;
And yet, when I hear thy voice,
I hear the low rippling river,
I see the girl of my choice.

"Can ye not tell me of Janet,
Something of her I once loved?
She gave me a wing for my bonnet;
I gave her a ring ere I roved."

"Think ye on her sometimes, Donald?
Can ye remember the ring?
It is worn now very thin, Donald;
Yet, perhaps, ye'll remember the thing.

"It is here on my hand still, Donald;
I cannot remove it again;
I have kept it through labor and sorrow;
It is grown now a part of my pain!"

—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

PITH AND POINT.

WHAT is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat; the other eats too long.

THE man who swore off is beginning to observe, with great feeling, "We've got but one life to live, anyway."—*Danbury News.*

MAYBE they did "have giants in those days," but they couldn't have looked any bigger than a free-born American citizen feels when he's in a procession.

WITH four metallic qualifications a man may feel pretty certain of worldly success. They are, gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

"I SAY, Jim, if five and a-half rods make a perch, how many will make a pickerel?" "You just tell me, first, if two hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschaum?"

THE second nuptials of the widow Canter to Thomas Rush were thus chronicled:

When Cupid did this maiden banter,
At Hymen's course to take a brush,
At first she started at a Canter,
But now she goes it with a Rush.

"DO YOU believe in the use of the rod, my dear Professor?" asked the lady whose children were making life a burden to all the guests in the hotel. "In some cases, madam, but there are others," glancing at her gamboling darlings, "where I prefer the revolver."

"PAY the bill!" said a gentleman who is well known to collectors as the prince of procrastinators. "I should be happy to do so; but this damp weather has caused my money-drawer to swell, and I cannot get at my funds. Come the first dry day."

LET no one hereafter insinuate that teachers' institutes produce no good. At the late Bucks County Institute a fair-haired, blue-eyed darling of a teacher of the female persuasion forever demolished the base insinuation by the following conundrum: "How do you make a Maltese cross?" Answer: "Tread on her tail."

SAM, a Kentucky darky, who was expatiating on the merits of a mule he was trying hard to sell, said, "I've know'd dat mule fur tree year, an' I don't tink de animile would hurt a lam', cause——" The blank space indicates where the recommendation was interrupted, and Sam forwarded to the other side of the fence.

HE was so drunk that he could not walk—could scarcely move and only partially articulate. A friend of his came up and upbraided him. "If I were in your place," said his friend, "I'd go out in the woods and hang myself." "If (hic) you were (hic) in my place, how (hic) the deuce (hic) would you get to (hic) the woods?" was the squelching inquiry.

NOT long ago an Irishman was summoned before a bench of county magistrates for being drunk and disorderly. "Do you know what brought you here?" asked the Chairman? "Faix, your Honor, two policemen," replied the prisoner. "Had not drink something to do with it?" said the J. P., frowning. "Sortinly," answered Paddy, unabashed; "they were both drunk."

CHARLIE MAY had been taught by his father that God made all things. He began to inquire in detail in regard to various objects. Coming out one day where his father was at work, he set his bare foot on a thistle. "O! Papa, what is that?" "That is a thistle, Charlie." "Thistle! Did God make it?" "Yes, Charlie, God made the thistle." "Well, he whittled it pretty sharp, didn't he?"

O, now nasty is the weather!—streets no longer in "fine feather;" slush is sloshing through the leather, rubbers, stockings—all together. Mists and fogs, they take an airing; soot is flying, patience wearing; black the sky, black clouds a-bearing; drizzle, drizzle downward faring. Everybody's chill and grumbling; prices tumbling, merchants humbling; falling banks are heard a-rumbling—creditors deep curses mumbling. Thus the people and the weather growl and howl and weep together.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

The War in Cuba.

The uncrushed Cuban rebellion is still a cause of considerable proportions, if the reports of the Spanish authorities on the island can be regarded as reliable. The number of the rebellious "patriots" at present is placed at 79,000, of whom 25,000 are in arms. The number of Spanish soldiers engaged in fighting or watching the rebellion of these 79,000 men is over 200,000, of which 40,000 are in the field, and the rest engaged at garrison duty in the chief cities. The troops of both sides are at present resting under a truce of a few weeks, on account of the nuptials of Alphonso, the Spanish King.

THAT ANACONDA SIGNATURE.

Something About Gen. Francis E. Spinner—How He Gave Away an Office to a Tall Virginian.

Many curious things happened to Gen. Spinner, late United States Treasurer, during the many years he held that responsible position, but the bluff old watch-dog of the treasury had a practical way of managing which seldom failed to win against all odds. He got caught one day, however, in the most unexpected manner. His signature, so well-known where greenbacks have ramified, got in time to be so much in demand that people all over the country used to write asking him for his autograph. He fell into a habit of complying by returning a brief response, in which, after the formal beginning, he would say: "The request made in your note of — date is herewith complied with," to which he would affix his grotesque signature.

One day a tall man, a very tall, slim man, with store-clothes on, in a plug hat and new boots, from one of the south-western counties of Virginia, stalked into the office and stated that he had come up to be sworn in.

Spinner looked up. "What did you say?" said he.

"I came to take the oath of office."

"Go to——Chicago," said he. "What do you mean?"

"I mean," said the tall Virginian very slowly and solemnly, "that I have come up to take the oath, and be inducted into the office to which you have appointed me."

The valiant old financier began to boil over. "How dare you, sir! How dare you come in here with so monstrous a proposition? I never promised you an office. You're crazy. I never heard of you; who are you and what the d—nunciation do you mean by coming in here with such a story? Go home! Go home, sir, and don't bother me!"

"I beg your pardon," said the tall man, glancing complacently at his new clothes. "I have a note from you in reply to my application, in which you offer me a clerkship in your office," and taking from his pocket a folded paper he spread it before the astonished Treasurer, who read:

"SIR: The request contained in yours of —— date is herewith complied with. Sincerely yours,

"F. E. SPINNER."

"Holy Moses!" said he; "you asked me for my autograph, and this is my reply. Do you think I'm a —— idiot?"

"Not at all," said the tall stranger, "only you have made a mistake. I wrote you some time ago asking for an office, and this is your reply to that application. I have spent all my money in purchasing these gar—ments and paying my fare to Washington, and I want my place, which you have promised me."

The old man jumped up, rushed to his letter-file and discovered that on the day named he had received two applications for his autograph and one for an office. He had mailed the same answer to all three. He sat down, turned and gazed sadly at the expectant Virginian for about two minutes, and then, going down into his pockets, he raked up all his loose greenbacks and fractional currency, and, handing them over, said: "There, take that and pay your fare back to your home in the country, and thank God that you have escaped a public office."—*Washington Union.*

Sumner's Letters from Europe.

He was often thought to be exclusive, egotistical, and cold. His *ego* was certainly immense, but he was as artless as a child, and no man was ever more affectionate or more boundlessly generous in his estimates of others, and in his expression of those estimates. This appears in these letters, as it did in his private intercourse, and it went with him through all the storms of his public career to the end. Aside from the deep furrowed ruts in which his public life moved, there were always these fresh, dewy paths of sympathy and affection and interest in persons and things. Under all and over all an indefeasible sweetness and simplicity endeared him to those who knew him best. There might be warm and excited differences; there might be even the form of alienation; but the living stream ran quick below, and the ice was of a night, the stream of eternity. He was, like most public men, largely indebted to circumstances, to the nature of the public questions of his time, and to the kind of treatment which they demanded. Kings and warriors died unsung before Agamemnon, but Helen was not yet born. They had it doubtless in them to lead the Trojan host; but there was no host, there was no Troy. Sumner came into public life at the moment which demanded just his temperament, his training, his character, his unconscious courage. There was much that he could not do, but his own peculiar work was a great part greatly played.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

A Colored Skeptic.

When schools were established in the South for the education of the negro they were eagerly patronized by the colored folks of all ages. Coy maidens of 80 and bashful lads equally old gayly trudged to school with diminutive primers in their hands, while the small fry swarmed in the school-houses, and were enthusiastic on the education question. Of Pete, the subject of our anecdote, it might be truly written that "ne'er did pencil trace a whiter eye or blacker face." His former master, Dr. H——, had taken great pains with him, instructing him daily in reading and writing. In the fall Pete was to go to school, and anxiously looked forward to it. This was in 1869, when the sun was in total eclipse in August. There were all sorts of rumors among the colored people about calamities which would happen at the time of this phenomenon. A few days before it occurred the following conversation took place between Pete and a friend:

"Pete, did you know dar was gwine to be a 'clipse ob de sun next week?"

"Yes," said Pete, "I heard de folks talkin' 'bout it."

"Pete, I hear dat awful things is gwine to happen when it come. Dey say dat de world is gwine to come to an end."

Curling his lip in scorn, and fixing his big white eyes on him, Pete answered with contempt, "Go 'way, niggah. Don't you know dat school opens in *September*? How, den, can de world come to an end in *August*?"—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

Some of the "Blue Laws."

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite or other heretic.

If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the Dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet, and jewsharp.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently, to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or a fasting day.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.—*Peters' History of Connecticut.*

A Rejected Lover's Expedient.

The Groesbeck (Texas) *New Era* records the singular courtship of a Prairie Grove gallant as an illustration that "faint heart never won fair lady." He proposed, but was gently refused. He went a second and third time with same result. But at length he rode over one evening, and told her he would neither eat, sleep nor speak until she consented to be his bride. She invited him in to dinner; he shook his head. She talked on, he merely looked dejected. Then she requested him to take supper; a negative shake of the head was the only reply. She played, sang and chatted on till bed time, when a servant showed him a room; a negative shake. She tripped away to her chamber; he sat determinedly still. About 12 o'clock she came back and said, "I don't wish to cause the death of a good officer, so I will marry you." The released one rose, and, with much eagerness, said, "My dear, have you any cold victuals on hand?"

An Oregon Widow as a Nevada Wife.

Not many months ago Al Perkins, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*, a well-to-do rancher in Dayton, took to himself an Oregon widow for a wife. It was a big event. There was a gay party, champagne was as free as milk and water, and the blow-out was pronounced a success. A few days ago, however, a change came over the spirit of the milk-rancher's dreams. He did not hitch well with his new affinity, and ordered her to take her four children and skip out. She produced a Colt's navy revolver and informed him that if he attempted to put on any French airs with her she'd fill him as full of lead as the jumping frog of Calaveras. A neighbor interfered in his behalf and she fired them both out. She now holds the redoubt. Perkins says that Oregon widows are hefty.

Imitating Their White Brothers' Foolishness.

Two brave sons of Ham, finding some fault with each other, sought to settle their difficulties on Monday evening by an encounter on the field of honor. They hired a hack, and with their friends and two trusty shot-guns proceeded to an open field about two miles northeast of the Capitol, where they proposed having blood. The paces were measured and the principals placed in "posish." At the word "fire!" two reports were heard, and one negro dropped. When picked up and examined it was found that he had not been struck. Upon further investigation the fact was developed that the guns had only been loaded with powder. Both parties expressed themselves as being satisfied, shook hands across "the bloody sarcasm," and returned to town to blow about their duel.—*Austin (Tex.) Gazette.*

An Obstinate Woman.

A few days ago internal-revenue officers went to the residence of Mrs. Lydia Wings, of Taswell county, Va., for the purpose of arresting her, on charges of illicit distilling and violating the whisky laws. They found her in bed. She refused to get up, and told them if they wanted her they would have to take her by force. In this dilemma two officers promptly set to work. While one pulled on her stockings, and garters, and shoes, the other hauled her to a sitting position, and bunglingly endeavored to put a mass of skirts, waists, dresses, and other articles of attire in their proper places. As soon as the officers had put on as many clothes as they supposed a woman should wear, they stood her up, shook out her skirts, tied a shawl about her head, and carried her between them to the county jail.

A Fish Story.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* vouches for the following rather transparent story: "Mr. Norment, a well-known politician of Robeson county, was engaged in fishing in Lumber river, using a hook and line, when, by some means, he lost overboard a valuable gold ring which he had worn upon one of his fingers. The water was deep, and the bottom of the river was soft and muddy, so, of course, no attempt was made to recover the lost trinket. Nine weeks afterward he was again fishing in the same locality, when he caught a large trout, which he took home with him, and, upon opening the fish preparatory to cooking it, he was astonished to find in his stomach the identical ring which he had lost overboard more than two months previously."

"It is Perfectly Splendid."

"There's nothing like it." "Never could use baking powder till I tried yours." "Can't speak too highly of it." That's what they say of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

ORNAMENTS for decorating vases, ginger jars, etc. We send prepaid our "Gem" Package, 5 full sheets, for 25 cts.; "Berlin," 18 full sheets, for 50 cts; or 3 Gems and 1 Berlin for $1, on receipt of price. Send 3-ct. stamp for catalogue. Postage stamps rec'd. Berlin & Yeddo Chromo Co., 111 Fulton St., N. Y., Box 5,268.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged by the people as a positive cure for all catarrhal affections. Its great popularity with physicians and patients, together with its constantly-increasing sale, attests, in arguments stronger than words, its healing power. If there be general or nervous debility and impoverished blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Catarrh Remedy. The following-named parties are among the thousands who have been *cured of catarrh* by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Ohio; Charles Nowcrop, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, Scriba, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Bridger Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, Pa.; H. P. Ayers, Laporte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Onarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Tex.; Jonas F. Beinert, Stonesville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; Mrs. M. A. Currey, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. Va.; Louis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Galusha, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Adel, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newnan, Ga.; Chas. E. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Daniel B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnaise, 290 Delancy street, New York; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; Wm. F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; I. W. Roberts, Earicops, Ariz.; Chas. S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. C. J. Spurtin, Camden, Ala.; Chas. E. Kaw, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. Lydia Waite, Shushan, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction City, Mont.; Henry Ebe, Bantas, Cal.; L. P. Cummings, Rantoul, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston Four Corners, N. Y.; Geo. F. Hall, Pueblo, Col.; Wm. E. Bartrio, Sterling, Pa.; H. H. Ebon, 948 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. R. Jackman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrott, Montgomery, Ohio; L. Ludbrook, Chatham, Ill.; J. B. McCoy, Nashport, Ohio; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Winne, Darien, Wis.; John Zeigler, Carlisle Springs, Pa.; James Tompkins, St. Cloud, Minn.; Enoch Duer, Pawnee City, Neb.; Joseph T. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S. B. Nichols, Galveston, Tex.; H. L. Laird, Upper Alton, Ill.; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Nancy Graham, Forest Cove, Ore.

What the Bilious Require.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of its disorder, it is evident that what the bilious require is an alterative stimulant which will arouse it to activity, an effect that is followed by the disappearance of the various symptoms indicative of its derangement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably achieve the primary result mentioned, besides removing the constipation, flatulence, heartburn, yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, pain in the right side and under the right shoulder, nausea, vertigo and sick headache, to which bilious invalids are peculiarly subject. As a remedy for chronic indigestion, mental despondency, and nervousness, the Bitters are equally efficacious, and, as a renovant of lost vigor, a means of arresting premature decay, and a source of relief from the infirmities to which the gentler sex is peculiarly subject, they may be thoroughly relied upon.

Medical Students.

The twenty-second graduating course of lectures in the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., will begin March 1st. Five per cent. of the class granted beneficiary privileges. For further particulars address as above.

HEART DISEASE can be cured. To prove our assertion we print the following:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and from the worst stages of Heart Disease I now consider myself well, by the use of one and one-half bottles of HEART REGULATOR. I have been troubled a little more than a year with a sluggish misbeating of the heart, and could do no stooping work whatever. I applied to the best physicians of New England, and got no relief, but by the simple use of this really valuable remedy I am now able to do a good day's work, and experience no distress from it. I think there is nothing that equals the HEART REGULATOR, and I advise all afflicted in any way with Heart Disease to give it a thorough trial, and they will not regret it. THOMAS M. TOWNS, Tilton, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

COL. ALVIN HULBERT, of the "Sherman House," Chicago, has reduced the rates to people from this town to $3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor without baths; a further reduction of 50 cents per day to those remaining four days or one week.

IT will pay to read advt. "Florida Homes!

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

INVALID PENSIONS INCREASED.
Write COL. L. BINGHAM & CO., Att'ys for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c., &c.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. *It will cure all Diseases caused by* Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; *Sour Stomach*; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; *Debility, Low Spirits*, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend, as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.—LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1,625 MASTER STREET, ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.

FLORIDA HOMES!

Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Five Dollars per Acre. Cheap transportation. Settlers are benefited. Send stamp for Sectional Map, Views, and Colony Circulars. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 88 LaSalle st., Chicago.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

desiring the Best Book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS. An unequaled collection of Gems compiled by Profs. H. R. and T. H. B. Chittle, and supervised by Prof. H. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $4.00 a dozen. Sample by mail, 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. F. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

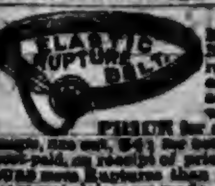

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, one set, $4; for both sides, $5. Sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARD TABLES

BUY THE BEST AT HEADQUARTERS with the celebrated PHELAN & COLLENDER COMBINATION CUSHIONS, which will be sold on tables of my manufacture only in future, as I will not furnish them to any other manufacturer. The finest tables, balls, cloth, cues, &c., at lowest prices. Send for catalogue and reduced price-list. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York, Successor 1876. | to Phelan & Collender. | 1876.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

An Illustrated Paper, devoted to the best things in Science, Invention, Mechanics, Chemistry and the Useful Arts for the Workshop and Family. Everything will be discussed in language that the people can understand. ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Address S. H. WALES & SON, Publishers, 114 Nassau Street, New York.

☞ We also take out Patents and give advice FREE.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

WE WILL PAY
THE
Highest Market Price

FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, OR WE WILL SELL THEM FOR YOU, ON FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION:

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, LARD, TALLOW, FEATHERS, POTATOES, APPLES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FUR, HIDES, WOOL, PEANUTS, BROOM CORN, DRIED FRUIT, HAY, HOPS, &c., &c.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your very lowest price for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

ADDRESS
HULL & SCOTNEY,
Gen'l Commission & Shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 North Water St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

PASTORS

Knowing worthy persons who desire useful and remunerative employment will help such by directing them to send for a Special Agent's Circular of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, a Household Periodical, unsectional and unsectarian, edited by REV. DR. DEEMS. Good terms made to such as send a recommendation from a clergyman and ten cents for postage for a specimen copy. Address FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!

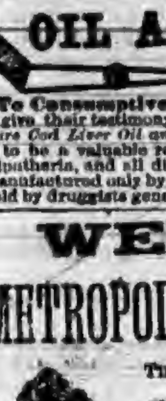

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so corded in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type or figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.

WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

POND'S
EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

"HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

HUNTER'S REVERSIBLE WAGON-POLE SUPPORTER. Pat. Nov. 6, 1877. The greatest improvement of the age. Marvelous in simplicity, unexcelled in [illegible] as long as the wagon. Can be applied in five minutes to any double wagon. An Agent wanted in every town to sell [illegible] Supporter. Retail price, each, $[illegible]. One [illegible] ready to apply [illegible] by mail on receipt of P. O. order or registered letter to S. M. HUNTER, Station A, New York City. Reference and Manufacturers, A. O. POWELL, SON & CO., [illegible], N. Y.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE U.S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 500 fine historical engravings and 1,100 pages and extra terms to agents, and the city is sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

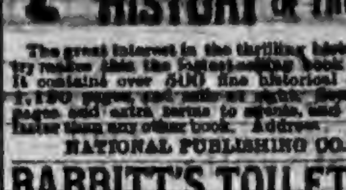

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ☜

CHICAGO
WEEKLY POST
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

32 columns of Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellany and Market Reports. One copy 1 year, postage paid, 75c. Same terms to Agents as last year. Address THE POST, 82 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Richardson's New Method
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Price, $3.25. By Nathan Richardson.

250,000 copies sold. Sales have surpassed those of all other books combined. Be sure to order by the above full title, and do not accept instead of this, THE MODERN SCHOOL, which is an older book, by the same author. Mr. Richardson's opinion of the merits of this first effort may be gathered from the following, taken from the Preface to the NEW METHOD:

"Becoming at length satisfied of the truth of these criticisms (by many eminent composers and professors), and convinced that great improvements were obviously needed, I determined, if possible, to remedy the defects. Profiting by the experience and advice of the best practical teachers, I commenced a thorough and critical examination of my first method, and concluded that the only remedy would be to bring out a new work on an improved plan."

This new work, substituted for the defective MODERN SCHOOL, was Richardson's

NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE

which has been revised and re-revised, until it is the most perfect of music books, is a great favorite with the profession, and is the only true "Richardson."

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N.Y. | J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

"VEGETINE,"

says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

GUNS REVOLVERS, Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

[illegible] sell [illegible]. Write American Book [illegible], N. Y.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible]

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free [illegible] Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$360 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. [illegible] Address J. [illegible]

2500 Copies of the "OLIVE BRANCH" and "MARRIAGE RING" [illegible] in 6 days. Send for terms to ORNDER & ROOKERS, York, Pa.

WANTED SALESMEN [illegible] Address S. & Co., box 1384, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PIANOS Retail price $[illegible] only $[illegible]. Organs, price $340 only $95. [illegible] free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. The best reduced to $1. Circulars free. Address Box 788, New York.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, [illegible] Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS AND INVENTORS EDSON BROS., U.S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D.C. Established in [illegible].

SELF-INKING TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, $3.50; Outfit & Press, $8.50. A new line of ROTARY POWER & Self-Inking Presses. Send 2 stamps for catalogue to D. W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

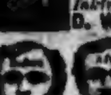

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

The preparation is harmless. [illegible]

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory—Bristol, Ct.

EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. I pay highest cash price for such claims. $4.00 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 5 Books, $1.50.
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET. Everyone a Musician. | THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philad'a, Pa.

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.

TERMS—Postage Prepaid—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.

The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.

All letters should be sent to HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.

KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.

RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.

Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each. White Flannel Underwear, best quality, $1.50 each. Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, patent frames, $3 each. Best Ginghams, patent protected ribs, $1 each. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

ALL Who will cut this out and send to us with 50 cents will receive The Young Folks World one year, an eight-page 32-column monthly for young and old, and 50 fine mixed visiting cards in a nice card case. *No amateur paper; established three years.* P. O. stamps taken. Sample copy of paper, with best premium list ever offered, for 3 cents. Address THE YOUNG FOLKS WORLD, 12 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS

Paid to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. We mean business! Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., etc., to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicine.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset Steel.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT | GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION | FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. [illegible] is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. No. 3

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. fu line of.

GOLD PEN , ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars Down 1c per pound.
Java Coffee Down 3c per pound.
Good teas down to 25c per pound.
Pickled Pork down 2c per pound.
Plug tobacco down 10c per pound.
Smoked shoulder down 2c per poun.
Sugar Cured Hams Down 2c per pound.
Fine cut tobacco down to 40c per pound.
And the best teas down to 60 and 80 per pound. This is a Reduction of 10c on teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - - -	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - - -	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - - -	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea. - - - - -	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea. - - - - -	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. [illegible]

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neee apply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo al' kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent Post-paid for $1.00 or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.00. CLUB PREMIUM. To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work ward.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 19 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 30 "	7 24 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 30 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna		"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 02 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 53 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 26 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	[illegible] a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 25	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 50	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 15	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 46	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 53	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30p.m	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 25	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 33	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 04	11 34	12 50
Col en's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 33	10 35	3 05
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 22	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 46	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 24	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 8 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 [illegible]	
Baltimore	4 15pm	[illegible] am	
Washington	6 55	40	
Wheeling	2 20am	10 50pm	4 30pm
Bellaire	2 50am	11 15	4 50
Barnesville	10 10	12 2 am	6 12
Cambridge	11 18	2	7 30
Zanesville	12 25pm	33	8 50
ar Newark	1 30	40	10 00
Columbus	3 20	20	
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		6 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		1 2
Shelby	5 11		12 23am
Monroeville	6 13		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	5 39	6 19
Tiffin	7 15	6 10	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	10 09	10 00
Deshler	8 50	11 05	1 30pm
Defiance	9 52	11 53	
Hicksville	10 41	12 35	
Auburn Junction	11 22	1 05pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 23	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 05	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 48
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 35
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 58
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 58	5 35	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	5 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	2 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	1. Mail.	3. Express	Accomo
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 43	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 27	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 30 pm	6 15 am
Newcastle	5 00		8 00
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 46
Connersville	6 25	....	10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 25 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 30 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	6 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		2	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute		1 35 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	30 pm
Muncie	pm	8 30 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 55 pm	11 20 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 45
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 18
Angola	9 45	2 22	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 22
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 07 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	6 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		6 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 20	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m no41.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SUPPLEMENT.

SENATOR VOORHEES' SPEECH

The resolution submitted by Mr. Voorhees on the 13th of December, 1877, was read.

Mr. Voorhees—Mr. President, on the 13th of December I had the honor to introduce in this body the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and, in order to do so the government itself, in all its departments, should in good faith keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

And in pursuance of a notice then given I now call it up, for the purpose of discussing the subject to which it relates.

The agitation of the question of finance has continued without a moment's intermission from the commencement of our present system until this hour. Nor is it likely to cease for many years to come. In fact, it will never cease until the people are satisfied that our vast debt is in process of extinction upon principles of justice to tax-paying labor, or until, on the other hand, they are subjugated into silent submission, and the government itself becomes changed in spirit and form into a monied aristocracy. It may be that this latter alternative is to overtake us. There are dark and plentiful omens in our recent history indicating such a conclusion, and there is a numerous and powerful class in our midst who believe, as Alexander Hamilton declared, that the British government, on this as well as on other points, is the best ever devised by the wisdom of man. Those entertaining this opinion have thus far triumphed in the financial legislation of the United States, and the time has now arrived when their victories must be reversed or soon this government will cease to be republican and the people no longer be free.

The policy of this victorious interest in this country, as in all others, has been vigilant for opportunities of greed and gain, and aggressive in appropriating them to its own advantage. In its tenacious pursuit of this policy it has during the last sixteen years pressed its cruel and unjust demands upon the American people in a variety of shapes. Just now it assumes a manner swollen with arrogance, haughty, defiant and filled with insolence toward all opponents. Those who are ranged on the side of grasping wealth affect a high disdain for such as choose to remember that labor has rights which this government is called upon to protect. There seems to be an immense sneer on the face of sordid, inactive capital, as if its pretensions were beyond the criticism of ordinary mortals. Its advocates outside of congress do not condescend as a general thing to argument at all. Denunciation is now their principal weapon. There is no epithet however base, no insinuation however infamous that is not of daily use against all who dare to differ in opinion with them. A curious spectacle is presented on this subject by a large portion of the eastern press, here and there aided by a newspaper in the west. Their columns reek from day to day with clamorous abuse of all who venture to believe as I do that to a great extent our whole financial system is an organized crime against the laboring, tax-paying men and women of the United States. Those who think as I do that a great work of financial reform is demanded in order to secure the people from slavery in fact, if not in name, are denounced in the same spirit, and in the exact language with which every old criminal abuse in government, throughout all history, has sought to paralyze the work of reformation and beat back the tide of human progress. Wherever in the annals of the human race unholy avarice has built its strongholds, and privileged classes have intrenched themselves; wherever superstition has held the human mind in bondage for the benefit of spiritual tyrants; wherever man in any way has had unlawful mastery over his fellow man and gathered in what belonged to another, there the same cry which we now hear has always been raised against any intrusion or disturbance of established and venerable iniquity. Nor does the parallel stop here. The great plea of the present hour for the continuation of wrong and injustice is that good faith requires it. Those who, finding a monstrous evil imbedded in the laws of their country, wish to eradicate it by peaceful legislation are at once and with the utmost fury assaulted as violators of the public faith, enemies of the national honor, and worse, if possible, than common swindlers. It matters not how deep and burning the outrage may be or how fraudulently it may have crept into our statutes, good faith, in the estimation of those who profit by the outrage, requires it to remain there forever, though it should aid day by day the ghastly work of ruin that now pervades the land. When the peasantry of France, in 1789, worn out with the extortions of five centuries, arose against king, priests and nobles, they were told that they were breaking the faith of the nation which had been pledged a thousand times for their silent submission to any wrong, in person or property, however horrible or indescribable. Whenever the starving people of Ireland, in the dreary centuries of the past, have grown uneasy in their bondage and struggled against their fetters, they have been fiercely reminded that the good faith of England is solemnly pledged to maintain existing laws and perpetual abuses.

Sir, this plea, so loud now in our ears, has been invoked in behalf of every wickedness that ever cursed the world. The usurper invokes it to protect the throne he has stolen, as soon as he is seated. The tyrant invokes it to shelter his prerogative, and his nobility in turn invoke it in order to live in ease and splendor off the labor of others. It is my purpose on this occasion, however, to show what the obligations of good faith require of us on the great question of our finances, and to arraign those who have systematically broken it whenever their interest prompted them to do so. It is my purpose also to show that while it is of the highest importance to maintain our financial credit, it can only be done by the government keeping all its contracts and obligations with its own citizens. This issue has been presented of late in a manner so persistent and offensive, especially to western men and western interests, that it shall now be met as far as my humble capacity enables me to meet it.

Sir, I appeal to the history of our financial legislation. I challenge its solemn records for judgment against the actual repudiators of national faith and honor. Its pages contain the facts, the immutable facts, from which the future historian will judge this question. Let us candidly review them. The act of February 25, 1862, is the beginning of our bonded debt. The precious metals were found to be unequal to the emergency of war. Specie payments were abandoned as soon as the hour of trial came, and gold and silver cowered in the rear, while the legal tender dollar went to the front with the flag and staid there. I was among those who doubted our right to issue it, but experience has shown it the best money, all things considered, that ever circulated on American soil. By this act of February, 1862, and by similar legislation at subsequent periods, every bond issued by the government which did not on its face stipulate for payment in coin was made payable by the express words of law in legal tender notes. It was plainly written in the statute that these notes, now known as greenbacks, "shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excise, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports; and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

This simple, explicit, and at the same time comprehensive enactment guaranteed to the American people the right to pay three-fourths of their national debt in national currency. It was the law of the contract when all the 5-20 bonds, amounting to over fifteen hundred millions were purchased from the government by the bondholders, and paid for in this currency at par, when it was quoted at from 40 to 60 per cent. below par in coin. Every one understood the law to be as I have stated it at the time of its passage. In fact the great struggle then was whether even the interest on the bonds I have mentioned should be paid in coin. The act of February 25, 1862, first passed the house without any provision at all for the coin payment of interest. That feature of the law was attached here in the senate as an amendment, and when the act, thus amended, was returned to the house a violent conflict at once arose. An examination of the Congressional Globe for the second session of the Thirty-seventh congress, at pages 881 and 900, will show that both Mr. Spaulding, of New York, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the leading members of the committee of ways and means, and one its chairman, united in denouncing the senate amendment in the bitterest and severest terms. They contended in stern and determined language that even the payment of interest in coin was an odious and unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder and against the soldier, the sailor, and the citizen, who were compelled to receive the legal-tender currency, greatly depreciated by this very discrimination.

No one by a single word in that entire debate made the slightest pretense or intimation that the principal of our bonds was payable in coin. During the full term of seven eventful years thereafter there is not a platform of [illegible] political party in any state in the Union which makes such an assertion. No claim for such a construction of the law in behalf of the bondholder ever fell from the lips of a leading member of the party in power during the same length of time in either branch of congress, or anywhere else, as far as the public is advised. On the contrary, in many states, and notably in Ohio, the home of the president and secretary of the treasury, the dominant party in its state convention in 1868 expressed its deliberate "conviction that, according to the laws under which the 5-20 bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be legal tender when the government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds." On this doctrine the present chief magistrate and his secretary took their stand only nine years ago, and told the people that the doctrine was true. Not only so, but secretary Sherman, who now in his own report, warns us against repudiation, then gave in a letter dated March 20, 1868, and widely published his idea of what constituted a repudiator. Speaking on this subject, he says:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I was glad to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it if the case should be tried before a court. I send you my views, as fully stated in a speech. Your idea that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the "principal" in legal tenders is erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by the law I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from what is right for fear of undeserved epithets. If under the law as it stands the holders of five-twenties can only be paid in gold, the bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.

Truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

When it is remembered that the bondholder never paid a dollar in coin for a bond of any description, but purchased them all with government currency, which the government itself had depreciated by refusing to take it for custom dues and interest, the full meaning of this letter becomes very plain and forcible. It is not the offspring of impulse or inexperience. Its author was then chairman of the finance committee of this body, and he wrote, as he says, after "careful examination." By the light which he here throws upon the subject we may see the exact beginning of repudiation and behold the furtive and ravenous movements of the actual repudiators as they hurry up and down the precincts of legislation during the last nine years of our history. By its light, too, we behold the present secretary of the treasury, judged by his own words, as the chief of repudiators, foremost among the violators of contracts, and a leader among those who have in no instance kept the good faith of the government with its own people a moment after they found that bad faith would bring them richer gains. In less than ten months after this letter was written, and after the enunciation of the Ohio platform, the Hon. John Sherman, then a senator, advocated and procured the passage of the act of March, 1869, for the payment of all the bonds in coin which he had declared payable in currency, thereby establishing an open repudiation of a solemn and binding contract, and fastening an extortion of not less than $500,000,000 on the staggering industries of the country as the speculative profits of the operation. In the whole financial history of the civilized world no parallel can be found to this audacious deed of broken faith, deliberate treachery to the people, and national dishonesty. It stands out by itself, towering high above all common frauds, and dwarfing them in comparison with its own vast proportions. It will bear the names of those who enacted it to distant generations amidst the groans, the curses, and the lamentations of those who toil on the land and on the sea; and more deeply engraven than any other name will be forever found that of the secretary of the treasury as the author of what he himself said constituted the twofold crime of repudiation and extortion. Do I state the case too strongly? Does any senator think that I am not justified in the language I use or in the conclusion I state? If so, I pray him to recall the utterances of my lamented and distinguished predecessor in this body. When this monstrous act of repudiation was on its passage here in March, 1869, Senator Morton pointed out in the plainest and most explicit manner four distinct acts of congress under which the people had acquired a vested right to pay the 5-20 bonds in legal tender notes, and which were to be broken and set aside by the measure then under discussion. Among other things he said:

"And now I propound the question. It is either intended by this bill to make a new contract or it is not. If it is intended to make a new contract, I protest against it. We should do foul injustice to the government and the people of the United States after we have sold these bonds on an average for not more than 60 cents on the dollar now to make a new contract for the benefit of the holders."

Again he says:

"It gives to those laws a construction that I do not believe in and that I have shown is contradicted by at least four acts of congress."

And again Senator Morton exclaimed, with that power of statement which always so greatly characterized him:

"Sir, it is understood, I believe, that the passage of this kind of a bill would have the effect in Europe, where our financial questions are not well understood, to increase the demand, and that will enable the great operators to sell the bonds they have on hand at a profit. It is in the nature of a broker's operation. It is a bull movement intended to put up the price of bonds for the interest of parties dealing in them. This great interest is thundering at the doors of congress, and has for many months, and by every means attempting to drive us into legislation for the purpose of making money for the great operators. That is what it means and nothing else."

These are words of intense and overwhelming force. Where in the whole range of debate can be found a more revolting picture of bad faith inspired by base cupidity than is here portrayed by the greatest party leader perhaps ever known in the American congress? He has passed away, his voice is silent, and he rests after his life's fitful fever, but this accusation hurled against criminal wrong doing survives, and will continue to survive as long as it remains to be determined who have repudiated the sacred obligations and the plighted faith of the American republic. In far distant times generations now unborn while examining the sources of the burdens that have descended to them will read the charge made in this presence by the late senator from Indiana, that a combination of stock jobbers, as destitute of conscience as pirates, and inspired alone by greed for money, successfully thundered at these doors and finally drove this government into the most stupendous act of bad faith and legalized robbery ever practiced upon any people since the dawn of history. Five hundred millions made by the great operators and five hundred millions lost to the plowman and the mechanic, who have it all to pay!

And yet the authors, the instigators, the abettors of this crime, and the participators in its proceeds, fill the air with railing on the subject of repudiation, and point their fingers, stained with plunder, at honest men, as repudiators, because they believe that a contract for the benefit of the people should be held as sacred as one for the benefit of the bondholder. Sir, forbearance on this point has ceased to be a virtue. Those who have at all times labored to keep the faith of the government with its citizens, and its creditors alike, can not submit any longer to insult added to injury, to wholesale calumny added to national plunder. In some countries the habit prevails of building a cairn, a pile of stones, to mark the spot where some tragic event has happened. So let American tax-payers, whenever the act of March, 1869, is cited, each cast a stone upon it, to mark the place in American history where repudiation began, and where the rights of the people were mercilessly and treacherously slaughtered.

The next step in the systematic violation of its obligations to its own citizens by the American government was taken in the enactment of the law of July 14, 1870, known as the act for refunding the national debt. The motive which prompted this legislation has never yet been fully exposed. It has always been held up in the innocent guise of an attempt to reduce the rate of interest. It was in fact, however, the offspring of an apprehension remaining in certain minds even after the act of March, 1869, that the work of repudiating the contract for the payment of the 5-20 bonds might not be quite complete and final. These bonds were outstanding, and although the law of their payment had just been repealed, yet their holders feared that the people might sooner or later in turn repeal the faithless act of March, 1869, and declare again for the payment of these original bonds according to the original contract.

Therefore this act of July 14, 1870, called the refunding act, was brought in as supplemental to that of March, 1869, and as one of its joint measures, [illegible] payable in coin. By a sort of moral forgery on the American people the refunding act provides for the issue of new bonds to the amount of $1,500,000,000, with an agreement for coin payment written on their face; and then further provides that these new coin bonds shall be substituted for the original 5-20 bonds, one in exchange for the other, dollar for dollar. Avarice in the ordinary affairs of life has often tempted the holder of a deed, a will, a bond or other obligation for money or property to obtain a false construction, if possible, or even to change the terms of the instrument in order to enhance its value. Here both these objects have been obtained by the money power, first false construction of the contract, and next a direct change of its most vital terms. It is true that a reduction of the rate of interest on the new coin bonds is provided for in the act of July 14, 1870; two hundred millions of these bonds to bear 5 per cent., three hundred millions to bear 4½ per cent., and a thousand millions to bear 4 per cent. This reduction in the rate of interest has, at first, the appearance of a concession to the people, but a moment's calculation will show the amount thus saved utterly trifling in comparison with the enormous loss they suffer by the whole transaction. Nor is it to be supposed that the holders of the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds would surrender them voluntarily in exchange for bonds of a less rate of interest, unless they knew they were getting bonds of higher value and were to reap substantial advantages by the operation. To draw a different conclusion would be to reverse the well ascertained laws of human nature. The archives of history may be ransacked in vain to find a single instance where a moneyed investment relinquished without compulsion a superior for an inferior security. Such a thing was never known and never will be.

When, however, this elaborate scheme for the destruction of the rights of the people in regard to the payment of the 5-20 bonds was supposed to be finished; when the gateways of justice, of law and of public morality had all been closed and double barred and bolted against the tax-payers by the repudiating acts of March, 1869, and of July, 1870, did the practice of bad faith on the part of the government toward its own citizens stop even then? A finality appeared to have been attained. Proclamation was made in every quarter that a permanent settlement had been reached of the manner in which every dollar of our national debt should be paid. We were constantly reminded that from that day forward no law-abiding, honorable citizen would ever again seek to reopen or agitate the question. The bondholders were for the time being content, but they did not remain so a moment longer than a new opportunity presented itself for another encroachment upon the heavily taxed industries of the country. By both the laws of March, 1869, and July, 1870, framed in their interest and under their dictation, it is so plainly written that the bonds then outstanding and afterward to be issued were payable in coin—not in gold alone, nor silver alone, but in coin—that it is impossible to construct an argument against the proposition.

Indeed, it is almost equally difficult to make an argument in its favor, for a truth that is self-evident does not admit the ordinary methods of reason in its support. In the first section of the act of July 14, 1870, the bonds therein authorized are made "redeemable in coin of the present standard value." What is there here for construction? What word here taken from the law can the keenest casuist construe into even a doubtful meaning? We all know what the term coin means in connection with the use of the precious metals in the trade and commerce of the world. Even, however, if we did not, and we desired to seek a still plainer and more explicit guarantee, we have only to turn to the act of March, 1869. It declares its object in the following language:

"That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver."

False and perfidious as this law is known to be, yet it has at least one merit. It is absolutely clear and unambiguous. If human language can be made to convey an unequivocal meaning, then this law pledged the faith of the government to the people, and to the world, for the payment of the national debt in "gold and silver." It is a rule of court, however, in finding the true meaning of a law under consideration, to resort, if necessary, to the opinions of those by whom it was enacted. If we do so in the present instance we are amply rewarded by rich discoveries. William Pitt Fessenden, then a senator from Maine, and who also served as secretary of the treasury, used on this floor the following language:

"Sir, I meant what I said, and the congress of the United States meant what it said, that it would pay so many dollars. What was a dollar? A dollar was defined by statute. It was gold or silver coin."

Senator Morton, when pleading here for the payment of the bonds according to the original contract, made the following statement:

"When you return to specie payments you have nothing to pay any of your bonds with but gold or its equivalent, and therefore the exception here in favor of bonds payable expressly in currency is utterly worthless, because we shall have nothing then but gold and silver with which to pay these bonds."

But the evidence on this point would not be complete if I did not call Senator Sherman, now secretary of the treasury, to refute not only all the present enemies of silver as a coin of legal tender, but especially to refute and confound, as usual, his own subsequent views. In his recent report on the state of the finances, now on our tables, he says:

"If the market value of the silver in the new coin is less than the gold dollar, a forced payment in the new coin is a repudiation of a part of this debt."

Now it is repudiation to pay the national debt in anything but gold. What was his position when the act of March, 1869, was here on its passage? At that time he exclaimed:

"What is the first section of this bill? It is simply a solemn pledge of the United States that all the obligations of the United States, notes and bonds, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, except only those where the law expressly provides that they shall be paid in lawful money.

And again, in speaking of the resumption of specie payments, he says:

"The honor of the country, the good faith of the nation, the interests of the laborer, the rich and the poor, all classes, demand that we should resume specie payments as early as possible, and place all the obligations of the people of the United States upon the solid basis of gold and silver coin."

Sir, this theme becomes humiliating to every honest American mind. It fills with shame every honest, patriotic heart. The naked fact confronts us at every step that no pledge, however high, solemn or binding in law and morals, has been strong enough to compel the authors of our financial legislation to obey it. No sense of national honor or good faith has restrained for a single moment the unbridled avarice of idle, interest-bearing capital whenever it has been tempted, like some hungry, marauding animal, to break over the barriers erected between it and new fields of spoliation that lie beyond. The silver dollar came to us with the birth of our government. It was devised as a unit of value by Thomas Jefferson, and adopted by congress in the days of Washington, Hamilton and Morris. It stood as honored as gold through every storm that beat upon this government. It is associated with all our development, our strength, our growth and our glory. With it as currency, more than any other, the picket lines of civilization have pushed westward. The pioneer in the shadow of the great forests or on the wide prairies toiled to lay it by, one by one, until the coveted sum of one hundred lay before him. Then tightening the girths of his saddle, he rode with speed to the distant land office, where the government took his one hundred silver dollars for eighty acres of land, which thenceforward became that most blessed spot on earth—a home; a home where trees were planted, where children were born and grew to be men and women, and then in turn went forth into the great world, still to the west, there to live over in privation the lives of the father and mother left behind.

The silver dollar is peculiarly the laboring man's dollar, as far as he may desire specie. When specie payments were authorized before the war it was the favorite currency with the people, and it will be so again whenever a general circulation of coin is obtained, if that shall ever happen. Throughout all the financial panics that have assailed this country no man has been bold enough to raise his hand to strike it down; no man has ever dared to whisper of a contemplated assault upon it; and when the hour of its danger and destruction drew nigh, when the 12th day of February, 1873, approached, the day of doom to the American dollar, the dollar of our fathers, how silent was the work of the enemy! Not a sound, not a word, no note of warning to the American people that their favorite coin was about to be destroyed as money; that the greatest financial revolution of modern times was in contemplation and about to be accomplished against their highest and dearest rights! The tax-payers of the United States were no more notified or consulted on this momentous measure than the slaves on a southern plantation before the war, when their master made up his mind to increase their task or to change them from a corn to a cotton field. Never since the foundation of this government has a law of such vital and tremendous import, or indeed of any importance at all, crawled into our statute books so furtively and so noiselessly as this. Its enactment there was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed to four-fifths of congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in the house at midnight is to its sleeping inmates. This was rendered possible partly because the clandestine movement was so utterly unexpected, and partly from the nature of the bill in which it occurred. The silver dollar of American history was demonetized in an act entitled "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States." The avowed and ostensible purpose of this act is set forth by Dr. Linderman, the director of the mint, in his report upon money and legal tender. After citing very fully the legislation of this country on the subjects of mints and coinage, he says:

"There were, however, provisions of law, conflicting in their character, as to the relative powers and duties of the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint. To remedy this and to consolidate coinage enactments were the chief objects of the act approved February 12, 1873, revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States."

This act embraces sixty-seven sections, and fills twelve closely printed pages of the seventeenth volume of the United States Statutes at Large. From this voluminous and prolix measure, proclaiming, as it did, other and totally different objects to accomplish, it was only necessary to silently omit the few words that for nearly a hundred years had floated the old familiar dollar as a full legal tender down the stream of time. This was done in the fifteenth section, which I quote in full in order that the people may see for themselves exactly how this great wrong was effected. It reads as follows:

"That the silver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar or fifty cent piece, a quarter dollar or twenty-five cent piece, a dime or ten cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy; the weight of the half dollar shall be twelve grams (grammes) and one-half of a gram (gramme;) the quarter dollar and the dime shall be respectively one-half and one fifth of the weight of said half dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

Thus it will be seen that in declaring what the silver coin of the United States should be, the dollar, so long imbedded in our history, was dropped, literally thrown away as useless, and another coin, styled a trade dollar, of no service to the people as a legal tender, was inserted in its place; or, as the director of the mint expresses it—

"Under the provisions of this act the coinage and issue was discontinued of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, the three cent silver piece, the five cent silver piece, and the two cent bronze piece."

And by a subsequent act of congress, July 22, 1876, the legal tender quality of the trade dollar for even the small amount of five dollars was repealed, and now it is not a legal tender for anything, or any amount.

But, sir, having pointed out the false pretenses under cover of which the American silver dollar was eliminated from our money system, it yet remains to inquire into the real reasons for such an act. In the first place, had silver failed in its functions as a specie basis any more than gold? Had it been found any less capable than its twin metal in upholding a paper currency on which the commerce and business of the world has been transacted since the beginning of civilization? These two metals of gold and silver have come down to us together, from the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They were in great abundance and in high favor when Israel built her temple and adorned the city of Jerusalem. They crept along the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, hand in hand, as arbitrary factors in human affairs. They spread over Europe, as inseparable allies, during the dark and barbarous ages that intervened between the downfall of Rome and the discovery of the art of printing, the revival of learning, in the fifteenth century. The cupidity of man has delved into the earth, toiled across the stormy seas, broken solemn treaties, sworn false oaths, murdered his fellow man, and bartered away his soul alike for them both. The Spaniard and the Portuguese swept whole races in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, first into slavery and then out of existence, in their accursed greed and thirst for gold and silver. Throughout all our colonial history these metals were linked together in an embrace that no convulsion could tear asunder. And when our government emerged, weary and blood stained, from the revolution, our fathers found them both standing together on our threshold as a mighty tradition of all the past. They were adopted together as our measure of values because other nations had done the same. They entered their career as American money together, equal in dignity before the law. By the constitution of the United States they were introduced into each new incoming state of our expanding Union on terms of absolute equality. We find by article 1, section 10 of that instrument that—

"No state shall * * * coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

From that day to this I challenge every page of American history to show a single instance in which the silver dollar has not been as brave, as firm and as reliable as the gold dollar. I challenge the sad records of every financial alarm, panic or crash that ever befell us to show where for a single day or hour silver was not as intrepid and fearless in the money market as gold.

From 1792 to 1873, from the coinage of the American silver dollar to the day of its insidious destruction, 81 years, gold and silver never fluctuated in their relation to each other but a fraction over 3 per cent., and during most of that time silver money ranked higher than gold money, and did so the day it was destroyed. It is true that both these metals, so precious in the traditions of mankind, broke down at once when this government was called on to fight for its life, when the ultimate and extreme necessity of the hour demanded a money stronger than them both, based on the confidence of the people that their government would live and not die; yet when they fell, they fell together. Neither the one, nor the other, nor both united were sufficient to make even a respectable struggle for national existence, and they abandoned the field on the first roar of hostile cannon, but silver did not flee any sooner nor get under cover any quicker than gold. It may then, I think, be safely assumed in the light of all experience that the real reason for demonetizing silver is not to be found in its failure to be the peer under all circumstances, in all ages, and in all nations of the other precious metal which has now become so strangely, so suddenly, and so surreptitiously exalted in the eyes of the money power as the sole standard of values.

Pursuing our inquiry, therefore, on this point we come next upon one of the principal reasons now assigned for abandoning silver coin as money. It is true that the sincerity of this reason is open to the suspicion which always taints an argument brought forward as an after thought to justify an act which evaded all discussion at the time of its passage, but nevertheless it shall be fairly considered even at this late day. It is now urged with great vehemence by the advocates of the gold standard alone, that because here and there a European monarchy with the hardest worked and poorest paid peasantry on the face of the earth has banished silver, we are called upon by our business relations to do the same. It is urged that we are to follow and not lead in the affairs of the world. According to this argument we are to trail in the footsteps of governments whose principles we denounce, and whose laboring people are fleeing in constant streams from their shores to our own, in order to escape oppression and starvation.

Sir, no one disputes the fact that all civilized governments have certain communities of interest, but to my mind the American republic is less dependent for its strength and prosperity on the conduct and politics of other nations than any other government now in existence. Nature, in her most lavish mood has conspired to make the American people, in fact as well as in name, independent people. Our place on the map of the globe is an isolated one. Mighty oceans stretch out between us and all the first class powers of the world. What foreign neighbors we have on our immediate borders are weak and unimportant. We are not only substantially alone as a political power on the North American continent, and separated by long distances from all the great nations of the earth, but we possess within ourselves, in unfailing abundance, every article and every element of national wealth and glory. Our vast domain will feed uncounted millions, mountains of iron and of all other useful ores respond to every call of enterprise, progress, while the intelligent industry of man, if not paralyzed by bad government, will forever supply all his wants, comforts and luxuries. On such a theater our greatest resource is self reliance, and we have but little need of examples or alliances furnished by less fortunate nations.

Admitting, however, the argument, for the sake of meeting it, that our financial policy in regard to a specie basis ought to be in harmony with the rest of the world, let us examine into the actual facts as they now exist in the various money systems of every people with whom we have even the slightest commercial intercourse. Has silver in the general trade and business of nations fallen into such discredit that we are compelled to cast it aside in order to keep pace with a wide spread financial revolution? Is it held in such dishonor as a medium of traffic throughout the world that we can no longer uphold it with credit to ourselves? On the contrary a careful estimate shows that silver is an enormous and overwhelming favorite. Of the entire trading and commercial populations of the whole earth [illegible] more people have silver alone as their standard of values, and transact all their business upon it as a specie basis, than those who have gold alone for similar purposes. From the same sources of information we learn that 744,200,000 more people use silver alone than use gold and silver both as their metallic currency. In this last statement I include the population of the United States as using the double standard, for we shall return to it at once, as far at least as a specie basis can now exist. The great fact, therefore, is that in the mighty bulk of intelligent mankind more than four times as many people have chosen silver as have chosen gold, and more than five times as many have chosen silver as have chosen gold and silver together.

The following table giving the financial systems and the populations of the various governments of the world will be found in the main correct:

Nations under gold alone.	Population
Great Britain	32,000,000
Canada	4,000,000
Australia	2,000,000
Portugal	4,250,000
Turkey in Europe and Asia	29,500,000
Persia	5,000,000
Brazil	10,000,000
Argentine Republic	1,800,000
Egypt	8,000,000
German Empire	41,000,000
Sweden	4,250,000
Denmark	1,800,000
Norway	1,750,000
Chili	2,100,000
Japan	33,000,000
Total	180,450,000

Nations under silver alone.	Population
Russia	87,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Central America	2,000,000
Ecuador	1,300,000
China	425,000,000
India	300,000,000
Mexico	9,000,000
Peru	4,500,000
United States of Colombia	2,700,000
Tripoli	1,300,000
Tunis	2,000,000
Holland	3,700,000
Venezuela	1,800,000
Total	876,700,000

Nations under gold and silver.	Population
Belgium	5,100,000
Bolivia	1,800,000
France	36,100,000
Greece	1,500,000
Italy	26,800,000
Spain	16,500,000
Switzerland	2,700,000
United States	42,000,000
Total	132,500,000

It will be seen from this statement that silver coin, as money, not only meets the desires of four-fifths of the human race, but that those who use it as a standard occupy more than three-quarters of the inhabited parts of the globe. Germany is perhaps prematurely placed in the list of nations using gold alone. It is true she has attempted to adopt the gold standard, but there are still two hundred millions of silver currency in the hands of her people, and they are reluctant to give it up and see it driven away from fatherland. Whether the empire will be entirely successful in depriving its subjects of this favorite money yet remains to be proven. In view of all the foregoing facts, however, in view of the history and condition of the world on this question, the enemies of the silver dollar in the United States who, having first destroyed it, seek now to justify themselves by slandering the reputation of its metal in distant lands, must stand before their injured countrymen covered with shame and confusion. They are utterly overwhelmed and beaten from their position by the general testimony of the civilized races of men, and we are left at this point to follow them next to their final and in fact real reason for their assault upon silver money.

Sir, I touch now upon an issue as old as human society and as universal as the loaning of money at interest and the investment of capital for income. Two classes have existed in every age of history on the question of money. All such as plow, sow and reap; who spin, weave, and make merchandise for sale; who manage and work the caverns of coal and iron, and the blast furnaces and forges; who construct railroads, build ships, and found cities; all such as are in any way pushing on the cause of progress and material development, and who desire to keep their capital, whatever it may be, and especially that greatest of all capital, the bone and muscle of the laborer, actively employed, constitute one class. Those who have stepped aside from the active, moving column of affairs and withdrawn themselves and all they own from the trade and business of the world, intending thenceforward to fasten their idle wealth on the productions of labor as a consumer, and not as an assistance, constitute the other. Of these two classes those who compose the first desire money to be plentiful and cheap, for they are working to obtain it while those who compose the latter desire money to be scarce and dear, because they already have it in abundance to loan and to invest at high rates of interest and profit. And it was in the real and actual interest of this last powerful class that silver was demonetized in February, 1873, not because it was less valuable as money than gold, nor because such a change was demanded by the policies of foreign nations, but simply because retired capital desired to diminish the amount of money of every kind circulating in the hands of the people.

Silver was selected as the victim for sacrifice on that occasion because it was thought, on account of certain circumstances yet to be noticed, that it could be more successfully assailed than the other kinds of money then in existence. The managers of the great money centers in this country and in Europe saw with avaricious alarm the bright streams of silver beginning to increase in volume and in value as they flowed from the mouths of our mines, and now we hear from their angry throats, and from an apparently still angrier newspaper press which they control, a cry without ceasing against silver inflation arising from an overproduction of the metal. They have heretofore filled the world with their hostile clamor mainly against a paper currency not immediately convertible into coin of intrinsic value, but it now appears that there can be, in their own amiable language, an insane inflation of a currency which has this very intrinsic value itself. We have heard much talk to prove that gold and silver are the only real money, that they have an absolute value as such everywhere and at all times; but we now discover that even these precious metals may become more abundant than is agreeable to those who want the purchasing power of money increased by lessening the quantity in circulation until fifty dollars will buy in a farm worth a thousand under the foreclosure of a mortgage. Is it true, however, that for the genuine interests of the American people, for their advancement in trade and development, and for the prosperity of our commerce throughout the world, too much silver has been produced in the United States or anywhere else? Has silver, as now claimed, ever threatened to pour into the channels of business such floods and torrents as would unsettle and sweep away all the landmarks of safety? We will examine this question.

The history of the production of the precious metals is one of great and prevailing interest. Although they have been arbitrarily determined upon as the money of mankind, yet it has never been possible for the highest human intelligence to foretell their supply or to say with certainty that their production will not fail altogether. The quantity of a circulating medium sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of trade can be estimated, but who has ever been able to look into the mines and declare how far their veins of ore extend or how soon, they will cease to yield? Who has ever been able to point out where new mines may be opened into the hidden riches of the earth to take the place of those that are worn out, sterile, and barren? The result has been that while the precious metals have been declared the standard of values, they have themselves always been an unknown quantity, and the irregularity, uncertainty, and insufficiency of their production have caused frequent and crushing disasters in all countries and in every period of history, and have often compelled the strongest governments of ancient and modern times to entirely abandon them.

It is not my purpose, however, to dwell on this point further than to meet the argument based upon an alleged overproduction of silver in recent years. From a report made not long since by a commission in the British parliament it appears, as nearly as can be estimated, that the entire production of silver throughout the world during the last twenty-five years has reached about $[illegible],000. The increase in its production during that period arose from about $40,000,000, in 1852, to $80,000,000, in 1875, and the annual amount produced at this time may be placed at $[illegible]. Of these amounts South America, Mexico, and the United States produced all exceeding about $30,000,000 a year, arising from the silver resources of all other countries. In our own country the development of this great agency of national prosperity has all taken place in the last eighteen years, substantially in the last ten.

The following estimate, made by the commissioner for mining statistics, shows the annual production of silver and its increase in the United States:

1860	$150,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	2,000,000
1862	4,500,000
1863	8,500,000
1864–1869 (average)	11,000,000
1870	16,000,000
1871	22,000,000
1872	25,000,000
1873	35,750,000
1874	[illegible]
1875	32,000,000

Estimating the production of 1876 and 1877 the same as 1875, and we find that the entire amount of silver yielded by the mines of the United States since they began to pay for working them, has reached but a trifle over the comparatively small sum of $250,000,000. This is less than one-half the amount of our present volume of currency; yet when those who are interested in making and keeping a scarcity of money in circulation noticed an increase of only $12,000,000 from 1870 to 1872, they took the alarm which resulted in the act of 1873, proscribing and outlawing it from the companionship of gold as money. It will not do to say that the demand for silver had failed, for aside from what our own people needed at home, the demand from abroad was so great that in the very act of demonetizing it here provision was made for the coinage of a dollar that we found necessary for our foreign trade. It was a dollar of the weight of 420 grains troy, and the secretary of the treasury, in his recent report, says:

"This provision was made at a time when such a dollar was worth in the market 102.12 in gold, and was designed for the use of trade in China, where silver was the only standard."

The great demand for this coin, especially in our trade with China, is shown by "reports made by the two leading foreign banks of China, the Oriental bank and the Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporation, dated respectively January 31 and 30, 1877, and furnished by the United States consulate at Hong Kong to the secretary of the treasury." I find these reports quoted by the director of the mint, and I extract from them the following statements:

"The United States trade dollar has been well received in China, and is eagerly welcomed in those parts of the country where the true value of the coin is known. It is a legal tender at the ports of Foo-choo and Canton, in China, and also at Saigon and Singapore; and, although not legally current in this colony, it is eagerly sought after by the Chinese, and in the bazaars it is seldom to be purchased. In proof of the estimation in which the trade dollar is held in the south of China, we need only state that the bulk of the direct exchange business between Hong Kong and San Francisco, which is very considerable, is done in this coin, the natives preferring it to the Mexican dollar. Late advices from San Francisco report that so great is the demand for trade dollars for shipment to China that the California mint is unequal to the task of turning out the coin fast enough to satisfy requirements. * * * My opinion is that ultimately it will be current all over China. It is the best coin that ever has been imported, and, being produced at the fountain head of silver, can be laid down more cheaply than any other dollar. * * * China requires many millions of dollars annually, and while the clean Mexican dollar will be imported for the north of China, the trade dollar will be imported for the south. I would roughly estimate that San Francisco steamers will bring from four to six lacs of trade dollars (from four to six hundred thousand) each fortnightly trip all the year round."

The secretary of the treasury also informs us that since the trade dollar was authorized it has been coined to the large amount of $20,710,400, mainly to meet this and other foreign demands for silver money. It is true, however, that he further states that the export demand for the trade dollar has now almost if not quite ceased. It is not strange that this should be so, when this government has done all in its power to dishonor it at home; first limiting it as a legal tender to the insignificant sum of $5, and hastening soon afterward to strip it of even this small badge of respectability. Distant people naturally suspicious of our institutions, would necessarily reject a coin on which we ourselves have placed such a stigma of disgrace, however great, as we have seen, may be their demand for silver money. In fact, no artifice, no cunning device has been spared to bring the silver dollar into contempt and to drive it out of existence, although the American people and the people of all lands and of every form of civilization plead for its restoration to favor and to an ample circulation.

If there are some, however, who still think that these assaults on silver were inspired by any other motive than the fear of too much money, allow me to recall an incident in financial history full of teaching on this point. When the revelation of gold took place in California, and on the other side of the world in Australia about the same time, an impulse was given to the progress of mankind greater than has been produced by any other one event since Columbus discovered America. It quickened every energy of labor, aroused all the great industries everywhere into new and startling activity, revived the drooping sails of commerce in every sea, and sent the loaded caravans of railroad transportation flying in every direction over the face of the earth. The whole world rejoiced with one exception. The creditor class in every clime beneath the sun looked on in sullen distrust and dread. And in 1856, when the production of gold had reached its highest point, and when it was supposed that it would continue to increase, this class broke forth in the different countries of Europe in favor of demonetizing gold, because the supply was making money too plentiful. De Quincey, Chevalier and other writers made earnest and elaborate arguments to show that the increase in the flow of gold was so great that soon it would be within the easy reach of all classes, and then its power to purchase labor and property in large quantities for very small sums would be forever gone. Germany and Austria and some other European governments heeded these arguments, and in 1857 actually demonetized gold in order to maintain the scarcity of money. The reason why this question did not seriously agitate the financial circles of the United States is to be found in the fact that at that time we had no great creditor class in this country; we had no stupendous national debt held as an investment for fixed incomes; no such state, municipal and corporation debts as have since filled all the stock markets with interest bearing bonds, and which are now a draining tax on all the labor and production of the country. Had our situation been then as it is now we would have seen the holders of government securities, and all other bonds wherein the payment of money from the many to the few was nominated, as badly affrighted in this country at what was called an over production of gold as the holders of similar securities and bonds were in Europe. The laws which govern the human heart in its love of gain are the same everywhere. The creditor class is not so much concerned what coin or other material shall constitute money as it is that there shall be no redundancy after its demands are paid.

The report of the monetary commission submitted to this body in March last by the distinguished senator from Nevada (Mr. Jones) comments on this fact as follows:

"In all the European discussions, after 1848 and prior to the German demonetization of silver and its consequences, the point made was not that either metal had depreciated relatively to the other, but that by reason of extraordinary supplies of gold from California and Australia, supplemented, about 1862, by new supplies of silver from Nevada, both metals had depreciated relatively to labor and commodities, and that those having fixed incomes were being injured by a rise in prices. So long as a double standard existed a new supply of either metal was only an addition to and only affected the value of the general mass of money and not the relative value of the metals.

"The 'fall in gold,' which Chevalier lamented in 1857, was its fall in relation to property. He pointed out how the double standard had prevented any change from occurring in its relation to silver and how it would continue to do so until the silver of double standard countries was exhausted. In order, therefore, to protect the interests of the income classes, it was claimed to be necessary to demonetize one of the metals, and gold being the metal which then promised the most abundant yield was selected for the purpose.

"It was the depreciation in the value of the precious metals as a standard of money, supposed to have already resulted from the new supplies of gold, which made [illegible] the conspicuous advocate of the demand that one of the metals should be demonetized in order to 'relieve the situation.'" It appears, therefore, that gold, even gold, the very god of a sordid idolatry in our midst at this time, has committed the mortal sin of inflation, and has been cursed and condemned on that account by the usurers and money changers as well as its more modest companions, silver and paper. And if now both the precious metals threatened to increase beyond the wishes and interests of this class they would be earnestly inquiring and scheming into some plan by which they could demonetize gold and silver alike, and substitute diamonds or some other scarcer and more difficult commodity to obtain as the basis of specie payments and the money in which all debts due to them should be paid.

There remains, however, one other argument in connection with the alleged overproduction and inflation of silver which requires attention. In the name of good faith it has been urged here in this body and elsewhere that although silver is specified as plainly as gold in all our financial legislation, yet it was produced in such meager quantities at the time our national debt was created that the purchasers of our bonds could not have reasonably supposed they were ever to receive it in payment of the same, notwithstanding the law expressly said they should. In other words, it is an argument to release the bondholder from the absolute, definitely written words of the law on the ground that he could not foresee that the government would ever have silver enough to fulfill the law. This is the highest, boldest note of repudiation ever heard in this country; an open admission of the law and an open, square demand for its violation.

No facts or surrounding circumstances at the time the contract was made can for a moment justify such a flagrant abrogation of its most explicit terms, but even if outside conditions, not expressed in its face, could be set up now to defeat it, I assert that the conditions alleged by the advocates of this argument never existed at all. I assert that when the law for the payment of the public debt was construed by the famous act of March, 1869, to mean payment in gold and silver both, the production of our silver mines for that year was $11,625,000, and had annually averaged that amount since 1861. It is contended that the purchasers of our bonds overlooked, when they were first issued the feeble supply of silver. Did an annual average production of nearly $12,000,000 for the space of five years preceding the act of March, 1869, likewise escape their attention, when they were framing that act in their own interest and to suit themselves? But again, by the refunding act of July 14, 1870, authorizing the issue of new coin bonds to be substituted for the original 5-20 bonds, making thereby the new contract of that date, it was agreed that the bonds issued by virtue of that act should be payable in silver as well as gold.

During that very year, the year of the contract which is to be enforced in all its demands against the flesh and blood of labor, the generous silver mines of the United States yielded $16,000,000. Was not this sum sufficient to put the authors of that enactment, the bondholders in Europe and America, on their guard against making a solemn stipulation to receive silver money in payment of their bonds, unless they intended at the same time to do so? During the years 1871 and 1872 many hundred millions of bonds were issued under the act of July 14, 1870, and received in exchange for 5-20s. They were all payable by the express terms of the law either in silver or gold, at the option of the government; and the production of silver, when they were thus voluntarily received, amounted, according to our mining statistics in 1871, to $23,000,000, and in 1872 to $28,750,000. It is no doubt true that the product of these two latter years excited the fear of a silver inflation which has since deepened into the absurd panic now prevailing, but how can it with any fairness be pretended that the bondholder is released from receiving silver according to his agreement, on the ground that we were not producing that metal when the laws governing the contract were enacted?

And if it was not coined in amounts as large as it has been since, yet it was well known that the law made its coinage free and unlimited, and no one has a right to complain of the enforcement of a law of which he had full knowledge at the time his rights and liabilities accrued. The argument is unsound in law and unsustained by the facts. In fact, the entire movement demonetizing silver is to be explained solely and alone on the principle of contraction; and this brings me, in this connection, to consider more fully that destructive principle, and especially to examine the policy and the effects of the law of January 14, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments by an enforced contraction of the non-interest bearing legal tender currency of the country. The law of February, 1873, taking away silver money from the people, and the law of January, 1875, fixing the day, not less than a year in advance, when the greenback shall also perish, are twin monsters of evil, born of the same parentage and linked together for the destruction of all money save gold. In their discussion, therefore, they are entitled to a joint recognition.

Sir, in the entire catalogue of crimes against human society not one can be found so awful in all its consequences, both immediate and remote, as a government commits when it deliberately destroys the money of its own citizens. Wherever in all the regions of time such measures have been accomplished, the horrors of history have taken place. No shrinkage in the amount of money, no contraction of the currency in the hands of the people was ever enforced by law to any considerable extent, except amidst broken lives, ruined hopes, despair, lost honor, and all the vices springing from the lowest depths of poverty and human misery. The worst ingredients of war, pestilence, and famine all flow from the act of a government violently tearing from the hands of the laboring masses the money they so much need. Murder, theft, robbery, prostitution, forgery, embezzlement, and fraud of every hue and mien curse the land that is deprived of a full and sufficient circulating medium on which to give employment to its toiling men and women. The social statistics of mankind will show that wherever the supply of money has been scant and labor poorly paid, or left entirely idle, there the gallows-tree has borne most frequently its horrid burden; there the jails and the penitentiaries and all the haunts of infamy have been most crowded. The well-clothed and well-fed Pharisee may ostentatiously thank God that he is better than such as these, but he is not. When the strong hand of the government is engaged in abolishing money, and thus interposing between the laboring man and the laboring woman and their last chance for bread by honest work, their sins for self-preservation are less odious to their merciful Father than the prayers of the usurers who have driven them to ruin.

It is said in highly intelligent quarters that at this hour there are three millions of our own people unemployed, who have no other dependence for food and shelter than the labor of their hands, and one-half of whom are now tramping from place to place for crumbs of charity. Pitiable and dangerous spectacle! It never happened before in this land of bounteous nature, nor would it now but for the fact that in these later days a class has arisen in our midst which is benefited by the scarcity of money, and the consequent destruction of all those great industries which afford employment to labor. Nor does this frightful spectacle appeal alone to our sympathy with human misery, deep and indescribable as that must be. The loss to the country in actual wealth arising from the absolute idleness of three million persons is very great. It has been estimated that at one dollar per day as wages it would amount to enough in two years to liquidate our public debt. The United States monetary commission make the following valuable observations in their recent report:

"The worst effect, however, economically considered, of falling prices is not upon existing property, nor upon debtors, but upon laborers, whom it deprives of employment and consigns to poverty, and upon society, which it deprives of that vast sum of wealth which resides potentially in the vigorous arms of the idle workman. A shrinking volume of money transfers existing property unjustly, and causes a concentration and diminution of wealth. It also impairs the value of existing property by eliminating from it that important element of value conferred upon it by the skill, energy and care of the debtors from whom it is wrested. But it does not destroy any existing property, while it does absolutely annihilate all the values producible by the labor which it condemns to idleness. The estimate is not an extravagant one that there are now in the United States 2,000,000 persons willing to work, but who are idle because they can not obtain employment. This vast poverty-stricken army is increasing and will continue to increase as long as falling prices shall continue to separate money capital, the fund out of which wages are paid, from labor, and to discourage its investment in other forms of property.

"Labor, co-operating with the forces of nature, is the source of all wealth, and to reach the highest degree of effectiveness, it must be classified through the aid of capital and supported by capital during the process of production and be measured and paid in money, each unit of which is a sight draft on all other forms of property, bearing a value in proportion to the number of such drafts. In order that any country may reach the maximum of material prosperity, certain conditions are indispensable. All its labor, [illegible] by the most approved machinery and appliances, must be employed, and the fruits of industry must be justly distributed. These conditions are only possible when capital is absolutely protected against violence and free from illegitimate legislative interference, and when the laborer is protected in his natural right to dispose of his labor in such manner as he may prefer. They are utterly impossible when the money stock is shrinking and the money value of property and services is declining. Howsoever great the natural resources of a country may be, however genial its climate, fertile its soil, ingenious, enterprising and industrious its inhabitants, or free its institutions, if the value of money is shrinking and prices are falling, its merchants will be overwhelmed with bankruptcy, its industries will be paralyzed, and destitution and distress will prevail.

"The instinct of self-interest is the mainspring of industrial and commercial activity. It is the animating motive alike of the capitalist and of the laborer. Without it, no labor would be performed, nor would capital have an existence. If money capital is withdrawn from productive enterprises, it is from the apprehension of loss and from the same instinct of thrift through which it was acquired. It is natural that the money capitalist should exact from labor all he can in exchange for his money, and that the laborer should exact all the money he can in exchange for his labor. What is known as the conflict between capital and labor, is not so much a conflict between other forms of capital and labor as it is between money and labor. Indeed, the conflict between money and other forms of capital is as distinctly marked and quite as severe as the conflict between money and labor, and in that conflict other forms of capital suffer fully as much as labor, the only difference being that they are better able to endure losses. Other forms of capital must be constantly converted into money in order to pay wages and to meet other demands incident to industrial enterprises. When the stock of money is shrinking and prices are falling, this conversion can only be made at rates continually growing more unfavorable, while at the same time the products of the laborer for whose wages sacrifices have been made are also undergoing a shrinkage of money value. Thus loss and sacrifice are encountered at every turn, and the owners of other capital than money shrink from the friction of exchange, withdraw from productive enterprises, and only exchange as much of their property for money as will suffice to meet the necessary expenditures of living, which are reduced to the most economical level, as it is principal and not income which is being consumed. Little more labor will be employed under these circumstances than is sufficient to support the owners of capital on this parsimonious basis, and as a consequence the labor market will be overstocked, and the competition between laborers will reduce wages to a starvation level. But during this period, when property is being sacrificed to meet current necessities, and laborers are being remitted to idleness and destitution, money fattens on the general disaster."

When, therefore, on the 14th of January, 1875, this government, having already destroyed silver money, determined to destroy within the next four years its outstanding legal paper currency until there should be no more of it left than could be redeemed in gold coin alone on the 1st day of January, 1879, it became responsible for all the appalling consequences that have followed. An attempt to force the resumption of specie payments with gold and silver both as our metallic basis would be a cruel failure at this time; but the proposition to contract, reduce, cancel and burn our present amount of currency until it harmonizes with the meager margin of gold which we can command has stricken the arm of labor with paralysis, dried up the fountains of business prosperity, and placed hollow-eyed want in more than a million hitherto happy homes. The demonetization of silver was purposely accomplished before the policy of specie resumption was declared, in order to make money as scarce as possible in reaching by forced contraction the single standard of gold. We could reach the double standard easier than the single one, but the purpose of the money power was the diminution of money in circulation, and it better accomplished that object by first outlawing silver and then seeking the specie basis composed of but one metal. It can not be denied that great progress has been made in this work of destroying moneys, and all values, except the value of money, which is made greater by being made scarcer and harder to obtain.

At the date of the act of January, 1875, our volume of currency was already reduced in proportion to population far below European nations, where labor commands barely sustenance wages. We had nearly one-half less per capita than Germany, England or France. Financial distress was even then upon us. Business wrecks were afloat on every hand. We had the warnings of the nine preceding years during which the money of our country had been diminished nearly $400,000,000 by contraction, and during which time the liabilities for commercial failures and bankruptcies had arisen from an average of about $11,000,000 per annum to nearly $300,000,000. A panic had just swept over the country with sufficient havoc and ruin to extort the admission from General Grant in his message of December, 1873, that our volume of currency was too small for our business, even at its dullest stages. We had less than $735,000,000, not counting fractional currency, and yet against the supplications of every active business and industry a still further reduction was dictated, and has been effected to the extent of nearly one hundred millions. If, however, the law for the enforced resumption of specie payments is to stand unrepealed on our statute books, then there still remains a work of destruction to be done in this country far more extensive, dangerous and full of wretchedness than we have yet witnessed. That law declares that—

"On and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50."

The term coin here used means only gold now, and the law, in order to enable the secretary of the treasury to carry out this plan for retiring the greenback money from circulation, authorizes him to sell interest-bearing bonds to obtain gold and to use such surplus revenues as he may have on hand.

The government has undertaken two things; first, the shrinkage of the amount of currency, and second, the possession of gold in such quantity that the one can be converted into the other. The smaller, therefore, the quantity of gold that can be obtained, the greater must be the reduction of paper money in order to rest dollar for dollar on such a narrow metallic basis. It becomes important in this view to know what has been done under the law of January, 1875, in accumulating gold as a basis for specie payments a year hence. Many efforts have been made to ascertain the exact amount of actual gold which this government now owns, none of which have been entirely successful, for the reason that the sum is so small, but it is perfectly safe to state, after deducting the amount due as interest on bonds, that there are not this day fifty millions of gold in the United States treasury and in all the national banks besides. If resumption is to take place on that basis, the gigantic task of this poor pittance will be to stand good for the redemption of $350,007,388.50 of legal tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, and $321,874,256 of national bank note circulation, making in all the sum of $641,881,544.50. It is very plain, even to those who believe that $1 in gold is sufficient for the circulation and redemption of $3 in paper, that our present condition of $1 in gold to about $14 in paper must be radically revolutionized against the day fixed for specie resumption. What probability is there of any large increase of gold in the vaults of the treasury? Will specie resumption be reached within the present year by leveling up the amount of gold in our possession or by leveling down the amount of currency in circulation? No one claims that foreign nations will supply our want of gold.

On the contrary, nearly all the produce of our mines goes to them to pay interest on public securities held abroad. But even if this government could turn the entire gold yield of every American mine into the treasury between this and the 1st day of January, 1879, the supply would fall far short of a specie basis for one-tenth part of our present circulation. During the year that has just closed, 1877, the gold coinage of our mints reached only the sum of $44,078,199. The bulk of this sum went abroad, a portion of it is hoarded by private parties, and a small fraction, perhaps, found its way into the coffers of the government. An examination of the report of the director of the mint for 1877 shows that the entire coinage of gold in the United States to the present time amounts to but $983,159,694. This is the slow and comparatively small production of gold money in the long space of 84 years—nearly the whole lifetime of the American republic; less than $1,000,000,000; less than enough to pay for one single crop of agricultural products in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and less than one-half enough to pay the national debt as it exists to-day. Is there no lesson of wisdom in these figures for the statesman of these times? They are the experience of almost a century. Do they encourage any reasonable being to believe that gold enough can be obtained by this government in the next twelve months to redeem its currency and to enable its citizens to do business on a specie basis? Is there anywhere in America or in the whole universe a new fountain of gold, pouring forth increased volumes, from which our parched and scanty resources may be replenished?

The very reverse is the fact; old fountains are drying up; their streams are diminishing; no wizard's rod can smite the earth and indicate where new supplies will break forth. But the requirements of the government for gold constitute but a small portion of the demand. The American people at this time are enormously in debt—more than any other people beneath the sun. Their state and municipal debts of all kinds, and their private debts to each other, have been variously estimated at from six to ten thousand million dollars. Every dollar of this vast indebtedness will call for gold coin after the 1st day of January, 1879. Where are the people to obtain sufficient gold with which to pay their debts and transact their business? The question is one that may well terrify every man who owes his neighbor anything, for there is not now, and never has been at any one time, enough gold in circulation as money on the whole face of the earth to meet this demand. If, therefore, specie payments are in reality to be resumed in January, 1879, the government has yet to destroy at least two-thirds of its present paper circulation, and the people on this reduced basis, and under the gold standard alone, will be compelled to meet their debts and their taxes, which have undergone no diminution.

Sir, here the bad faith of this government toward the great mass of its citizens culminates. To the people in debt the destruction of their money is the virtual increase of their indebtedness to the extent of the money destroyed. If a man makes a contract to pay $100 on a given day, and has just that sum of money in his possession at the date of the contract, he is doing business securely. If, however, $50 are taken from him by force, and he is left to meet his contract on one-half the amount needed, his bankruptcy necessarily follows. The American people were supplied with one amount of currency on which to control debts, both public and private, and they are now to have another and far smaller amount with which to pay them. They entered into all their existing obligations with comparatively plenty of money in their hands. By the laws of this government now they are first to be deprived of one-half their money, and then required to pay every obligation in full. The national debt was contracted on the basis of inflation, and is to be paid on the narrowest basis of the most merciless contraction. A thousand dollar bond, for which only $500 in gold was realized by the government, in its distress, at the time of its issue, has now to be taken up and paid for with over a thousand dollars in gold by the tax-payers. The farmer who bought land with deferred payments; the mechanic who purchased a house and lot and made a mortgage for the balance of the purchase money; the business man who used his credit as a part of his capital, have all found the weight of their obligations largely increased by being deprived of the means of meeting them. They must be met, however, and property itself, in the absence of money, changes hands from the debtor to the creditor classes in payment of debts. It changes hands, too, at such reduced values that the business man is sold out and closed up, and homes are swept away, often for the want of a very small sum of money.

Since the act demonetizing silver, supplemented as it has been by the act for a forced resumption of specie payments, the property of the people of the United States has shrunk not less than 35 per cent. in value. What could be sold for $100 five years ago can be bought now for $65 on an average all over the country. This is a criminal confiscation of property amounting to not less in value than $10,000,000,000 when the estimate is applied to every state and section alike. In this vast shrinkage of all values, arising from the shrinkage of money in circulation, is to be found the immediate cause of that general bankruptcy and ruin which now fill the land with the sound of falling business houses, commercial failures, broken savings banks, and the lamentations of the poor who have been robbed of their hard earnings and of the opportunity to earn more. Under the influence of this policy nearly forty thousand business failures have taken place in this country since February, 1873, with liabilities amounting in the aggregate to over $1,000,000,000. The heart sickens in thinking for a moment of the sorrows, the broken hearts, the shattered hopes, the suicides which these figures represent. If the policy of this government has been to inflict the greatest misery on the greatest number its success has been complete. It is in vain to attribute such widespread disasters to other causes. We sometimes hear them ascribed to what is vaguely styled overproduction. I would gladly know what is meant by this oracular term. Overproduction? What is it that we overproduce? Is there too much food, clothing, and other necessities of life? Has the soil yielded too much wheat, corn, hay, cotton, sugar, rice? The producer is one who creates wealth, and overproduction would therefore signify too great an amount of wealth. It will be hard to convince a sane mind that an overflow of wealth is the cause of depression and gloom, of financial calamities and rapidly increasing poverty, and of laborers praying, and praying in vain, for the privilege, once afforded to slaves, of working for the bare means of subsistence. The mission of wealth produced by toil from the bosom of the earth is far different from this. Unless deprived of its natural functions by pernicious laws it brings abundant happiness to a people and establishes smiling content in their midst.

But the cause most commonly assigned by the authors of our financial policy for its baleful effects on the business and labor of the country is that the currency has been and is yet in an inflated condition, and that real prosperity can only be attained by its reduction to the gold basis. The evils of inflation have been painted in the darkest colors for years past, and on all occasions. I am not an inflationist in any sense that would disturb the true interest of trade and commerce, nor would it ever be necessary to discuss the question at all, if the contractionist had only been willing to let the volume of our currency remain at the point where the country prospered most and the people were happiest. A comparison between the periods when our paper circulation was greatest and the years of contraction which have followed, is crushing to the advocates of the latter policy. During the whole four years of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, when the volume of our currency averaged over a thousand millions, the business failures of the country reached only 2,167—less in number than occurred in any three months of the year just closed. Is this an argument against a full and generous circulation of money? During the period which is now stigmatized as one of inflation the windows of business houses were not darkened, and business men did not go as mourners about the streets. The laborer did not go home without bread to his wife and children; helpless millions did not cower and tremble at the approach of winter for lack of food and shelter; the public peace was not broken by riots in resistance to starvation wages; the courts were not principally occupied in enforcing collections, foreclosing mortgages, ordering sheriff sales or in punishing the destitute and outcast. These are some things which did not take place. Others that did are equally striking. Good wages and good prices stimulated every laboring man's muscle, every business man's brain, and every power of machinery into the highest and most productive activity. Hope and encouragement was in every heart. New farms were bought and cultivated; new workshops were opened; new manufactories were established; new towns and cities were founded, and old ones expanded and improved; new railroads were built, giving employment to millions, and bringing the remotest and most obscure regions into immediate contact with trade and civilization; new mines of coal, iron and silver were sunk in the earth, whose contents in return assisted in the glad work of a universal, individual and national prosperity. Am I to be reminded that this well known condition of general welfare and happiness was a delusion; that it was unreal and could not last? Why was it a delusion? Were not its comforts and blessings a reality to the American people? But why did it not last? But one answer can be given. The money power determined it should not last. The Garden of Eden before the fall was not more hateful in the eyes of Satan than was this picture of plenty and prosperity to those whose gains and profits depended on the scarcity of money in the hands of the people, and consequent hard times. They began their work of spoliation in 1866, and they have made the downfall complete. They have haunted these halls; they have thundered at these doors; they have fortified themselves in the high places of the government, and, whether by deceitful persuasion, artful speech or open menace and assault, they have not ceased to bring blight and ruin to the people. The very madness of avarice has impelled them from blow to blow, from act to act. The picture of general welfare that I have drawn, indeed, did not last. It has been defaced, torn, stamped under foot by the repeated acts of legislation inspired by remorseless greed. The people asked for no such change. They never sent petitions here asking for any of the enactments of the last 12 years. They would have been glad to be let alone and to allow the natural laws of trade and business to work out a safe solution of every financial problem. Loud complaint is now made by thoughtless or designing persons that the question of our finances is under agitation. Every act of legislation thus far has been dictated by invested capital, and not one by the people. Every agitation of this question in congress, until the present, has been made in the same interest and to gain additional advantages.

The people thus far have borne their wrongs in the forbearing hope that they would cease, and if now they rise at last and see to it that their rights are better respected, it is because the full measure of their patience is exhausted. When their prostrate and suffering condition, however, is forced on the unwilling recognition of the money power, we are often met with the impatient argument that it is not for the government to make money for the people. I might content myself with answering that it is certainly not for the government to destroy money for the people. Those who deny the right of the government to regulate the amount of currency in circulation overlook the fact that they have been dictating that very policy to be pursued for themselves; only that they have always caused it to be regulated downward instead of upward. But what is the duty of the government in this regard? Is it true that the people are not dependent on the policy of their government for money on which to do business?

Is it true, as often asserted, that in some way or other those who are willing to work, or have something to sell, can always obtain money regardless of all financial legislation? No greater fallacy than this was ever put forward in defense of wrong and injustice. Money is the creature of government both as to quality and quantity. It exists merely by the assertion of law, and in no other way. Article 1, section 8, of the constitution of the United States, provides that "The congress shall have power * * * to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures," and section 10 of the same article denies all such powers to the states, thus making congress the exclusive creator of money for the American people. Without the action of congress not one dollar can exist in the United States. If the article called money, whether of gold, silver or paper, is necessary at all in the transactions of life, here alone is the fountain from which it emanates. How then shall this high power be exercised? Shall only enough lawful money be created, in proportion to the labor and other commodities which it is designed to pay for, to give ten cents a day to the laborer, and $10 for a horse; or shall it be furnished in sufficient amount to afford a just equivalent for labor and for every other thing of value? On the answer to this question has depended the prosperity or the adversity of the American people in all the past; on it their present deplorable condition can alone be explained, and their future fate foretold. A circulating medium being a recognized necessity of civilized nations, and its existence depending solely on national authority, that government which, for any reason, fails to make a supply adequate to the business prosperity of its citizens, violates that fundamental compact of duty which must prevail in every free political commonwealth.

Not only, however, has this government failed in this great duty, but the manner it has adopted to furnish the people with their limited and insufficient supply of currency was conceived and perfected by the owners of retired and inactive capital. The system of national banking now in use is the most elaborate and complete scheme for making the people pay tribute to wealth, in order to obtain a circulating medium, ever known in the financial history of the world. There is not a dollar to-day in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the government. The national bank is the middle man between the government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the government ought directly to do itself. According to the report of the comptroller of the currency there were two thousand and eighty national banks October 1, 1877, and they owned in even numbers $330,000,000 of government bonds as the basis of a bank note circulation of $321,000,000. The interest paid by the people on the bonds thus used to secure a currency on which to transact their business amounts to not less than $16,000,000 per annum. This is the tax paid for the bank note circulation. The bondholder has been made the banker of the country, and he is banking on the interest bearing debt of the people. For every $100 of currency they pay him nearly $6 interest on the bonds which secure that hundred. His advantages, however, only begin with this bonus of sixteen millions.

The report of the comptroller shows that, October 1, 1877, the national banks had loans outstanding to the amount of $891,000,000. No one will pretend that these loans are made on an average interest of less than 10 per cent. This makes an interest account of eighty-nine millions per annum, and this is an under rather than an over estimate. Of other bonds, stocks, debts, real estate, specie, currency, clearing house exchanges, United States certificates of deposit, and all other resources, the property of the national banks, at the above date, amounted to something over $514,000,000, which, at the low rate of 5 per cent., makes an additional interest income of $25,000,000. The following statement will therefore correctly represent the facts:

October 1, 1877:

National banks	2,080
Resources	$1,741,000,000
Interest on resources paid by the people per annum	130,000,000

In return for the establishment of this stupendous money power it simply acts as an agent in transmitting the currency of the United States from the treasury to the people. Will any one pretend that a cheaper and more equitable mode of supplying the country with a circulating medium can not be framed by our legislative wisdom? In fact can any one for a moment defend such a system of monopoly and oppression? He who desires its permanence desires also the permanence of the national bonded debt.

The two are inseparable. One rests upon the other. If the national banks are a blessing then our public debt is a blessing, for the debt supports the banks. This idea is embraced in the act of January, 1875. Provision is made in the third section of that act for an increased number of "banking associations" to be based on an increased number of interest bearing bonds sold for that purpose. They are armed too by this section with hostile powers against the legal tender greenback. With the aid of the secretary of the treasury they are authorized to exterminate this favorite money of the people. For every $100 issued after the date of the act of January, 1875, by the national banks then in existence or organized afterward $80 in legal tender notes are to be withdrawn from circulation and destroyed until that currency is contracted to the limit of $300,000,000. The purpose of this legislation is to make the banks completely master of the financial situation and to subordinate all the wants and interests of the American people to their will and pleasure. And in order to facilitate this purpose the greenback dollar has been denounced with every epithet of contempt and derision known to the English language. I will not pause now to defend this great money in its contest with those who are bent on its destruction. Its reputation in peace and in war is known to all. The soldiers and the sailors knew it in the great hour of peril; their widows, their orphans, and their maimed and crippled comrades have known it ever since.

The people of every class and of every party engaged in business and labor know that, in spite of all assaults, in spite of the fact that the government dishonors it by refusing to take it for government dues, and in spite of the fact that there is not gold enough in the treasury to redeem it at ten cents on the dollar, yet to-day it ranks but three per cent. below gold in the money markets that are most hostile to its existence. All these things are known and treasured up, and I do not dwell upon them now.

Sir, thus far I have spoken in pointing out what I conceive to be the vicious legislation of this country on the great and paramount question of its finances. There are two opposing ideas on this subject now thoroughly aroused into vigilance and activity. On the one hand is the vast money power in all its various developments of bonds, banks and loaning associations, and on the other are the great industries, the active business and the laboring people. The issue has been years in making up, but it is now joined. Nobody need be deceived. All the widespread influences of capital are organized and combined. The holders of public securities in America and in Europe work together. They think and act in concert.

The national banks of the United States have a solid organization to protect what they have and to get as much more as possible. [illegible] are asking now to be relieved from pay[illegible]xes on their circulation and deposits, in [illegible] that they may enjoy their enormous pr[illegible] free from all burdens for the support of the government. Associations of capitalists, engaged in obtaining mortgages at 12 per cent. interest on western farms, on account of the scarcity of money in that section, are not only striving to make all such mortgages payable in gold a year hence, but they are threatening those in pecuniary distress that they shall have no further favors at the same rates unless they agree in advance to pay gold in return for greenback loans. The power of money in the midst of times like these is very great, but I am much deceived in the people if they have not turned at last in defiance and bold warning upon their oppressors. They are not in favor of repudiating a single dollar of their public or private debts. They intend to pay everything they owe, but they intend to submit to no more changes of contracts, violations of obligations, and breaches of public faith, in order to increase their indebtedness or to take away their money to pay it. They demand, too, these certain specific wrongs shall be redressed.

1. Those for whom I speak demand the restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was banished by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plenty for their wants, and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during 81 years of American history.

2. They demand the repeal, unconditionally, of the act of January 14, 1875, compelling a resumption of specie payments in January, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness and degradation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

3. They demand that the national banking system be removed and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people, without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it. And they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States.

4. They demand that the currency circulated on the authority of the government shall be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold or more likely at a premium over it.

5. They demand that hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed permanently in their interest; that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation as in past, and that their prosperity, and not the mere growth of income to retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the government.

In my judgment, these demands are just and moderate. I implore senators not to suppose that they can be disregarded with safety. If they are rejected now they will be renewed hereafter with still greater determination and perhaps with others added. I plead for the financial credit of the government. It rests on the popular will alone, and that will can no longer be defied or menaced with impunity. The people are sovereign, and they can bind and they can loosen. If the money power is advised with wisdom it will stop and retrace its steps. It confronts a power now mightier than itself; a free people at the ballot box, inflamed by a sense of injustice and oppression. If, however, it is joined to its golden idol; if its heart is hardened and its neck stiffened by its vast possessions; if the burning lust of avarice has made it deaf to the voice of reason and blind to all human experience, it will push on in its career until it works its own destruction; for, sooner or later, the people, irrespective of party names, will unite in their own defense and establish justice.

They have been slow to believe that there was a deliberate purpose to degrade and impoverish the great producing classes, but they are being rapidly educated now. The condition of the country is a teacher whose awful lesson is engraven on all their hearts. They have also recently read the proclamations of the great organs of the money power, removing all disguise as to the meaning of our financial legislation and the misery it has created. In the columns of one they have read that—

"The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for low wages. * * * In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station in life to which it has pleased God to call him."

In the columns of another organ of consolidated capital they have read the following revolting sentiments:

"There seems to be but one remedy. It is a change of the ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land owners on the one hand and of tenant farmers on the other; something similar in both cases to what has long existed and now exists in the older countries of Europe."

And in every form in which the English language can be used the American people, and especially the people of the west, have been notified, not that their consent will be asked, but that they will be compelled to submit to the legislation which results in this British system of baronial landed estates, a dependent tenantry and pauper wages for the workingmen. Sir, I have no word of menace to utter on this floor, but in behalf of every laborer and every owner of soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the fires of liberty will blaze forth again, as they did a hundred years ago, in defense of the natural rights of man. May the wisdom of our fathers and benignity of our God avert such an issue, but if it shall come, if infatuation has seized our hearts, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crimes and folly, where avarice, like ambition, overleaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions, loses its own.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Indianapolis Weekly Sentinel is the best weekly paper published in the state.—Lewisville Democrat.

The Sentinel is still furnishing the most news of any paper in the city. It is especially valuable in this season of the year for its reports of markets.—Odd Fellows' Chronicle.

The Indianapolis Weekly Sentinel is a large and ably conducted democratic paper, full of state news and correct in its market reports. Every family in the county ought to have it this year.—Rochester Sentinel.

The Sentinel, both daily and weekly, is an excellent paper. When our citizens send out of the state for their news, they not only commit a blunder, but work against the interest of the democracy.—Tipton Times.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

Only $1.50 will pay for the Weekly Sentinel and the Sentinel's new map of Indiana, both postage paid, or Ropp's Easy Calculator, a work that no farmer, mechanic or business man should be without, sent in place of map, if desired.

Address SENTINEL COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

VOORHEES' SPEECH.

15 cents a dozen will pay for this great speech. Democrats, don't let any republican neighbor be without an opportunity to read it.

Address SENTINEL COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind

1860. 1878.

H. H. LEE,

No. 34 W. Washington St.
No. 7 Odd Fellows' Hall.
No. 250 Virginia Avenue.
No. 1 Madison Avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The inducements we offer in the way of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods and Dried Fruits, is that

1st. We buy entirely from first hands.
2d. We have but one price.
3d. We buy and sell entirely for cash.
4th. Having a large established trade our goods are always fresh.
5th. The customer pays but one profit direct from the importer and refiner.
6th. Eighteen years' experience enables us to say we thoroughly understand the quality of the goods we handle.

H. H. LEE.

The Greatest Slaughter in Prices of

OVERCOATS

Ever known in this City at the

WHEN CLOTHING STORES!

We have received from our Wholesale Manufactory Over

1,000 OVERCOATS

For Men, Boys, Youths and Children,

With Instructions to Reduce and Sell at the Following Prices:

MEN'S WEAR,

Lot 5775, Vermont Grey	$ 3.00,	former price	$ 5.75
" 5721, All-Wool Felt Overcoats	3.75,	"	6.00
" 5735, All-Wool Ulsters	6.00,	"	
" 4741, Fancy Fur Beaver	5.75,	"	7.50
" 5919, Heavy Fur Beaver	7.50,	"	10.00
" 5621, Fancy Fur Beaver	8.50,	"	12.00
" 3707, Fur Beaver	10.00,	"	18.00
" 5785, Fancy Fur Beaver	12.50,	"	15.00
" 5959, Fancy Stripe Fur Beaver	14.00,	"	17.00
" 5839, Fine Brown Commonwealth Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	21.00
" 5837, Fine Black Commonwealth Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	21.00
" 5825, Fine Black Commonwealth Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	23.00
" 5841, Fine Black Commonwealth Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	21.00
" 5851, Fine Olive Commonwealth Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	21.00
" 5045, Langley Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	20.00
" 4869, Langley Fur Beaver	15.00,	"	20.00
" 5961, Schnabel Fur Beaver, (Imported)	18.00,	"	24.00

Just received, 75 Overcoats in Black, Blue, Brown and Olive Beavers, (in Slaters, Harris & Shawmut Overcoatings) at $10.00 each, worth $15.00 at wholesale the past season.

IN OUR YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT WE OFFER

Lot 5789, Vermont Grey, at	$ 2.50,	formerly	$ 3.00
" 5769, All-Wool Felt, at	3.00,	"	3.50
" 4921, Oxford Fur Beaver, at	4.50,	"	6.00
" 5969, Fancy Fur Beaver	5.50,	"	7.00
" 3787, Elysian Fur Beaver	6.50,	"	8.00
" 6127, Fancy Fur Beaver	6.00,	"	10.00
" 4983, Langley Fur Beaver	12.00,	"	15.00

IN OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT WE OFFER

Lot 3757, Child's Vermont Grey	$1.75,	formerly	$2.25
" 5787, Vermont Grey	2.00,	"	2.25
" 5117, Child's Plaid Union	2.25,	"	3.50
" 5771, Boys' All-Wool Felt Overcoats	2.50,	"	3.00
" 4919, Boys' Oxford Fur Beaver	3.50,	"	5.00
" 5005, Child's Fur Beaver	3.75,	"	5.00
" 5975, Fancy Fur Beaver	4.50,	"	6.00
" 6129, Boys' Fancy Fur Beaver	5.00,	"	8.00
" 5857, Boys' Fancy Fur Beaver	5.00,	"	8.00

The above Partial Price List, (not one-fourth of our stock) if taken advantage of will save to any one wanting an Overcoat

From 25 to 40 Per Cent.

REDUCTIONS ON HEAVY SUITINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

To make room for our Immense Spring Stock, which is being Manufactured.

When Clothing Stores!

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET,
AND
10 West Washington Street.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

6 Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 14th, 1878. Number 7.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
4th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
3rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
4th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
3rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

S. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties.—*Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

T. [illegible]

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D TRITCH

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP [illegible].

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

AND

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample room s on first floor.

Central House.

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $[illegible] per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue in full view of the Capitol and City Hall.

F. P. HILL

SANDS HOUSE.

COR WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, (Late of City Hotel,) Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS'

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers. Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larnest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom[illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry

Ladies Gold Watches,

American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vase

Watch Chains, magnificent

Holiday Gifts, Lockets,

Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet

Shell and Horn Jewelry,

All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

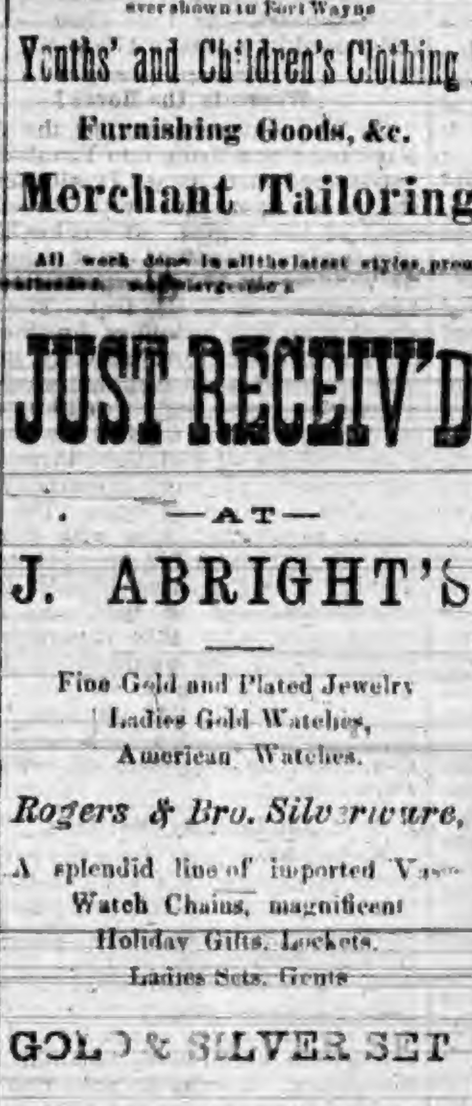

Go and see them

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

Have You Tried It.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for coughs, colds, blood spitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthama, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound Trial size 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper. Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

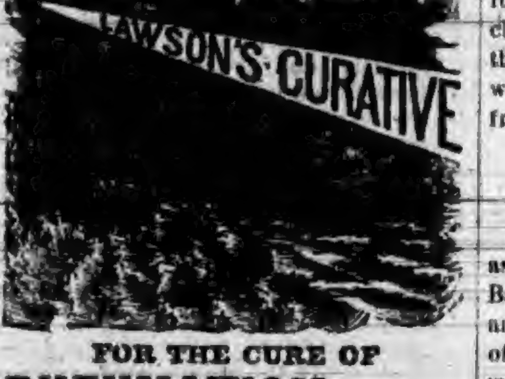

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland,

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11—6m act.

A Timely Suggestion.

The following dialogue is reported as having taken place between a gamekeeper and a patient looking through the iron gate of a French lunatic asylum.

Patient—"That's a fine horse; what's it worth?"

Keeper—"Five hundred dollars."

Patient—"And what did that gun cost?"

Keeper—"One hundred dollars."

Patient—"And those dogs?"

Keeper—"Eighty dollars."

Patient—"What have you got in that game-bag?"

Keeper—"A woodcock."

Patient—"Well, now, you had better hurry on, for if our Governor catches a man who has spent $680 to get a woodcock worth thirty cents, he'll have him under lock and key in no time, I tell you."

Wishing to Die.

When a man goes round the house sighing and wishing himself dead you needn't trouble to put the bottle of opium away! He wouldn't touch it for worlds. If he should be suddenly attacked by colic you would hear him screaming out for a doctor at the top of his voice. One day Pompey said he wanted to die and go to glory. He wrought himself into an ecstatic state, and told the people at the prayer meeting that he positively couldn't wait much longer. That night, at twelve, some one knocked at his cabin door. "What you want?" said the colored man, trembling. "I want Pompey to take him to glory," replied a gruff voice. The darkey thought a moment and then said, "Mister Angel, Pompey done moved up Norf three months ago, and don't never expect to come back again. Now, go way!" White or black we are all the same.

Children's Stockings.

The question of short socks instead of stockings for children is, says a physician, I am glad to see, being noticed; and I trust the result will be that the custom of congning children's limbs in hot, and especially dark colored stockings, will, at least in summer, give way before the pretty fashion—now almost universal in France, Italy, Belgium and Holland—of keeping boys and girls, especially the latter, in socks. As a medical man, I am convinced that, provided a child is healthy, and otherwise warmly and suitably clad, it is all the better at any time of the year, for having its limbs exposed. In summer there is no doubt about it. There is no finer health-giving agent than fresh, warm air and bright sunshine. Children cannot have too much of either. Their limbs ought to be bathed in qoth. Those who see our little people wading on the seashore, delighting to paddle for hours in the waves, their scanty clothing tucked up charmingly, know that children are never so happy as when their arms and legs are bare and free.

Temperance Meeting.

A very large and inteligent audience assembled last Thursday evening at the Baptist Church, to hear Rev. Dr. Stone, and Mason Long, Esq., on the subject of temperance. Dr. Stone, one of the most profound and eloquent of Fort Wayne's clergy, opened the meeting in one of those elegant little speeches that always catch the sympathy and interest of an audience. Our old friend Mace Long, followed in an earnest plea for the cause. He began by giving his experience as a gambler, and a saloon-keeper, and closed with a touching description of his reformation. Abounding in pathos, vivid description and earnest expression, it was received in almost breathless silence by his hearers, while many a moistened eye attested the sympathy that was felt for the speaker in his effort to "Dare to do right." Mr. Long never was a bummer in his dissipated life, but a fellow of quick intelligence and sensitive heart. Such characters wield an influence not posessed by the low dead beat class, and we believe the recital of his story here will be prolific of good.

The above item should have appeared last week.

Dr. Seguin, a French physician of international reputation, in a report submitted to the Vienna International Exposition emphasizes the importance of training children to use and exercise both arms. He says; "By this means may be restored to our use an inexpensive power more permenant than steam and equally applicable to mental and physical labor. Through the restitution to our children of this natural capacity (the equal use of the left hand and arm), the diseases and infirmities which attack one side of the body would become unknown or rare."

Suppose a Case.

Indiana Farmer.

Suppose at a certain time red wheat and white wheat were worth the same price per bushel. Suppose at that time you became indebted to A. B., the miller, and he agreed with you to take pay after harvest in 100 bushels of wheat, "either red or white," each being of the same value at the time of harvest and pay day arrived. A. B. discovering that the farmers are growing more red wheat than white, and that white wheat is going to bring the better price; and suppose he quietly draws his pen through the word "red" in the agreement and when pay day arrives presents the note to you and demands payment in white wheat only. Now would A. B., the miller, differ from the bondholders who their bonds payable in the coin of the country, gold or siver, and now demand that payment be made in gold only? Who would be guilty of fraud, you (the people) for refusing to pay in white wheat (gold) or A. B., (the bondholders) for striking out the word "red" (procuring the passage of the silver-demonetizotion bill) from the agreement?

St. Joe Items.

—How about that old settlers meeting

—Grain arriving in small quantities.

—Wagons are again the order of the day.

—Look out for a blow out at Orange, one of these days.

—Singing at Orangeville every Saturday night. Levi. Sechler, head chorister.

—H. S. Van Hyde is out $15.00, thinks he must have put it in the stove accidentally. There is no benzine in this town.

—Grand fox hunt at the Brownlee Swamp. Turn out everybody, and help scare that sly old fox. Jake and J. B. will be there.

—W. D. Johnson having traded his property in town, for Rhodebeck's farm will move during next month. Rhody intends to put in a stock of groceries, where W. D. now lives.

—Protracted meeting at Concord. Rev. Lancaster officiating. A protracted effort by some good Revivalist, one of the old fashioned, would be a good thing for this place.

—J. W. Dills, and J. Engle, had a little set to on theology one day last week, in which we think Jack had the advantage. Persevere Jack, you may yet be one of the shining lights.

—Will Newville let St. Joe know when that gravel road is finished from Butler to Newville. St. Joe will enlarge it's lines so as to take in that gravel for Driving Park. By all means hurry up the road. We congratulate D. H. Murray on his prospects to sell the gravel.

PINTS.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Boil everything slowly.

Tea does not give strength.

Milk is the most perfect food.

Apples are the healthiest fruit.

Herrings are very strengthing.

Add your fuel to the fire slowly.

Do not make your bread too light.

Guessing is never good in measuring.

Fat is not cheap at the price of meat.

Tea and coffee are injurious to children.

New flour takes up more water than old.

The French spice their dishes into flavor.

Fish will boil in from five to ten minutes.

Stale bread may be steamed into freshness.

Women eat on the same allowance as boys.

Never cut broiling meat. The juices escape.

Apples are more substantial than potatoes.

Broil your steak from ten to fifteen minutes.

Scalded skimmed milk will go as far as fresh milk.

"Middlings" flour contains the best element of wheat.

Slow and long cooking will make tough meat tender.

Your fat must be boiling when you put your meat in to fry.

Salt meat should be simmered. They should not be fiercely boiled.

Do not boil your cabbage after the stalks are tender. After that there is waste.

Baking meats is not cheap unless you surround them with flour paste to keep the juice in.

Celery salt is made of grated dried celery root mixed with one-fourth its quantity of salt.

Vegatables supply the place of meat. Vegatable should be cooked, if possible in water in which meats have been cooked.

THE MARCH OF OPINION.

The Shylocks might as well make up their minds first as last that they can not longer rule this country. The people, who have been deceived and defrauded, will no longer submit to their rule. The repeal of the resumption law and the remonetization of silver are fixed facts, and may as well be recognized now as hereafter. These measures are absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country, and the bondholders will be compelled to stand by their contract with the government, and they may as well get ready to take a little silver with their gold. We like the outlook exceedingly. It is always pleasant and assuring to see the people acting in concert upon important questions. Having suffered from contractions, which has been the prolific parent of numberless ills, they have determined upon a change. Resumption will be indefinitely postponed. Contraction of the currency and the shrinkage of values will cease. Silver dollars of 412¼ grains will be coined, and made a legal tender for all debts. Business will revive. Confidence be restored, and the whole country will enjoy the blessings of wise legislation. But this suspicious outlook must not dampen the ardor of democrats. If "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," it may be said with equal propriety that eternal vigilance will be required to overthrow and completely demolish the radical party. The democratic party is accomplishing wonderful results for the welfare of the people. The south restored to liberty, military despotism removed, carpet-beggers exiled, radical scoundrelism undergoing investigation, resumption postponed, and the silver dollar of the fathers remonetized, an era of prosperity in the near future may be anticipated as the great blessing the triumph of the democratic party has secured for the country. It is now understood that Hayes will not interfere with his veto. He will let the people controls their business and financial affairs. John Sherman sees the folly of antagonising the people, and the outlook is cheering. If the shrinkage of values can be averted, if honest silver dollars can be coined and sent broadcast through the land it is believed that business will revive, bankrupts will be less numerous, and idle men will have employment. The march of opinion has been in all regards grand. It has confronted the Shylocks and neutralized their power. It has stocked into the white house and overawed the miserable fraud that plays president. In congress it has commanded audience, and the votes of the people's representatives give assurance that public servants will heed public opinion. Already there is a better feeling in the country. Business will soon revive, and laboring men will have work. The march of opinion has been stately, and its triumphs in all regards in the interest of the people.

Invited to a Wedding.

"There are palliating circumstances in my case,' remarked Augustus Cæsar Paddington as he crossed the Danube and appeared on the dead line.

"No doubt—no doubt," blandly replied his honor, "and we will now take them into consideration. You were found lying on two sides of an old board fence, far from the scenes of busy strife and the hum of industry. You had evidently intended to crawl through the fence, but at the half-way point you got tired and took a rest. You were arrested in halves sir, there being an officer on either side of the fence."

"I now desire so say to you,' continued Augustus, "that I was invited out to a wedding.'

"And you went?"

"And I didn't go. I was on my way there when—when—this—fence you spoke of insisted in crossing my path. I tried to dodge it. I sought to climb over it—I offered to fight it, and finally I tried to crawl through it. I think I must have been temporarily insane."

"Certainly you were. I know just how you felt. The ground seemed to be skylarking around—all buildings were on the move—there were more than a million lamp-posts around. I suppose your defense is that a clean shave and a top-dressing of bay rum produced the mental and physical condition spoken of."

"I kind o' lay it to that,' replied the prisoner.

"Yes, you might as well, for the fine will be five dollars in any case. Please proceed to hand over the cash as fast as possible, as the clerk isn't very well this morning.—Free Press.

For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy, for a carpet-man's wife, Mattie; for an auctioneer's wife, Biddy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridget.

OUR SCHOOL DAYS.

BY T. [illegible].

Crowded back, we look upon them—
  Past, yes, past—forever gone—
Scenes of pleasure, hours of treasure,
  Sweet to gaze and look upon;
Past, yes, like a fleeting [illegible],
  Oft they constitute no age;
Budding forth from early childhood,
  Soon we turn life's gayest page.

Mingling with our infant comrades
  Life stamped naught upon our mind;
But when school days dawned upon us,
  Footprints, then, were left behind;
[illegible] of a new-born era,
  On the way by which we trod,
Like the plow which marks its furrow,
  Leaves behind the upturned sod.

Thus do we in pensive silence
  Wander thoughtfully through the field,
Gathering flowers of early childhood,
  Fragrant with life's morning seal;
Straight, perhaps, our course has led us,
  Sweetly smells each glowing flower,
Planted well and watered duly,
  Index of a happy hour.

Not alone we find we've labor'd,
  Many hands came to our aid;
Cheering words, like dews of heaven,
  Gave a vigor not to fade.
Helping hands and toiling comrades
  Made our interests all but one,
While our troubles, light and narrow,
  Soon were lost in blithesome fun.

Passed we've now the span of boyhood,
  With its memories flooding on,
As the bosom of a river
  Ever bears its tide along.
Launched upon more ruffl'd waters,
  And beset by greater fear,
Swift our bark floats down the current,
  And the verdant leaf grows sere.

Pause we then—yes, stop to wonder
  How our happy school days sped;
Years rolled by and days long numbered—
  Would we could again but wed.
Thus we look upon life's morning,
  Ushering in a noonday sun;
Veering round, it shrouded leaves us—
  Thus the race of life is run.

WILD AND DARING HEROES.

Thrilling Narrative of a Terribly Tragic Enterprise.

In March of 1862 the Confederate Army of the West was concentrated at Corinth, Miss., under Beauregard. This army received its supplies from the rich Georgia and Carolina fields, and its re-enforcements from extensive drill camps in these States. These troops and supplies were forwarded over a single line of railroad—the Western and Atlantic—running from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., which had been, not inaptly, called "the backbone of the rebellion." The movements, present and prospective, of the Federal armies rendered it very important that Beauregard should be cut off from the camps and granaries in his rear. But as this railroad that was his channel of communication ran through the very heart of the Confederate country, and was guarded by numberless soldiers on all sides, it was felt to be impossible to isolate the wily commander.

Just at this time a man named J. J. Andrews, a Kentuckian, and thoroughly devoted to the Union cause, sought an interview with Gen. Mitchell and offered with a detail of twenty men to penetrate the enemy's country in disguise, capture an engine and burn the bridges of the Western and Atlantic road. The project was considered impossible; but Andrews persisted that he could accomplish it, and at length he was empowered to make the attempt. It was agreed that if he succeeded he was to be paid $50,000. He selected as his Lieutenant, Wm. Campbell, a Kentuckian, and was furnished with a detail of twenty men from the Second, Twenty-first, and Thirty-third Ohio regiments. Only one man was taken from each company.

On the 6th of April, at 4 o'clock, the men, in the disguise of citizens, left their camps to rendezvous at Shelbyville, the Federal camp being at Murfreesboro. At about midnight the twenty-two determined men met in the woods beyond Shelbyville, and the daring plot was for the first time unfolded to the detailed soldiers. The council over, the raiders scattered into squads of two or three and started for Chattanooga, the northern terminus of the Western and Atlantic road. To reach this they were compelled to march through 133 miles of the enemy's country, with soldiers standing guard over every road. After exciting adventures, the whole party reached Chattanooga, and, in company with hundreds of Confederates who were hurrying to the front to join Beauregard, boarded the train. They had arranged to ride to Marietta, rest there during the night, and start back toward Chattanooga the next day and burn the bridges as they came. They reached Marietta, went to the hotel, registered and turned in for a night's rest. They were in the very heart of the enemy's country, with no possible succor within two hundred miles, and were determined on the next day to burn the bridges and destroy the rails of a road that was the vital artery of the Confederacy, and that was literally lined with soldiers. Indeed, their devotion seemed fatuous, their heroism fool-hardy, their martyrdom self-chosen and foreordained.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the men were awakened and hurried on the train. Their general scheme involved the seizure of the train by some means or other. The train once captured, they were to push ahead, burn the bridges, and destroy the track. The details of this plan were not arranged. Whether the train should be captured by a trick, or by a direct assault upon the forces commanding it, was not determined upon. The whole affair was intrusted to Andrews. His men were to watch him closely, and obey his slightest sign.

The train pulled slowly out of Marietta, and after an hour or so reached Big Shanty, where it stopped for breakfast. Big Shanty was a drill camp, and about 10,000 soldiers were stationed there. The engineer, conductor, and passengers were in the hotel at breakfast. The "Yankees" had gone in with the rest, and were quietly eating their breakfast. Suddenly Andrews appeared at the door of the eating hall and said, in a leisurely way:

"Well, boys, if you are done, let us go and get our seats." Immediately his twenty-one men arose and started out of the hall. Their hearts were bounding wildly within their breasts, and their faces must have paled with resolution, for they knew that the hour of their trial had come. And yet they walked coolly and tranquilly out of that room, conscious that they must move so leisurely as to avoid all suspicion. When they reached the door they found Andrews awaiting them. As they came out he gave each man a hurried, whispered word of instruction. Then, taking three men with him, he walked slowly, and apparently aimlessly, in the direction of the unguarded engine. In the meantime, one of his band had slipped in between the baggage and passenger cars and uncoupled them, leaving only three cars attached to the engine. The other members of the band stood by the open doors of the baggage cars, ready to leap into them at a moment's notice. Several thousand Confederate soldiers were standing around in sight, many of them almost touching the cars. As soon as Andrews and his three companions reached the engine, they leaped briskly upon it, he having first given a subtle signal with his hand that whisked the other raiders into the baggage car as if by magic. Then the throttle of the engine was opened, her lever was pulled back to its utmost stretch; the great iron monster thrilled for a moment, trembled uneasily, then flattened to the track, and went flying away toward the west. Not until the engine was fairly out of sight did the crowd begin to understand what had been done. When the truth was realized the most frantic uproar arose; the mass of soldiers, citizens and train hands huddled upon the track in pitiable confusion; yells of rage swelled into the air and the sharp crackle of comment broke the monotone. Suddenly two men, hatless and coatless, sped from out this bewildered crowd, and, with pale, determined faces, started in pursuit of the engine. These were the conductor and engineer, Messrs. Fuller and Murphy, who, on foot, amid the sudden and uncontrolled laughter of the crowd, started out to catch the men, who were flying away at the rate of sixty miles an hour with their train.

The twenty-two men upon the engine had an almost impossible task before them. They had to burn the bridges upon their route—they had to cut the telegraph wire as they proceeded to prevent the alarm preceding them—they had to meet and pass two of the regular trains of the road—they were followed by maddened enemies—and even if they should reach Chattanooga, the terminus of the road, in safety, they would find themselves in a strongly fortified post of the enemy—a hundred miles from their own lines—and in momentary expectation of the sight of their pursuers.

And yet they went ahead, bravely and carefully. When out about one mile from the station (where there was no telegraph operator) they stopped and cut down the wire and pulled up a rail or two. Remounting their engine, they hurried on. When they reached the first station above Big Shanty they told the tank-tender that they were pulling through an extra powder train for Beauregard, and asked for a schedule. He gave them one, and they found that they would meet the down passenger train a few stations above. Having more than enough time to make the schedule, they pulled leisurely along, stopping occasionally to tear up the track. They had no tools with which to take up the rails, and had to batter them down with hammers. While engaged at this work they were astounded at hearing a short distance behind them the whistle of an engine in pursuit. With one convulsive effort they tore up the rails they were hammering at and remounted their engine. As they did so they saw the engine manned by their pursuers rush around the curve. It was stopped by the torn track, and in the meantime the raiders flew out of sight. They had to stop so frequently, however, to cut the wires that their pursuers kept in sight nearly all the way. The chase was a headlong one. Two men stood on the cow-catcher of the pursuing engine, to leap off and remove obstructions from the track and to tear up rails from behind the engine and lay them down in front. At length, just as they were nearing the station where they were to meet the down train, the raiders succeeded in tearing up the track very badly and loading their baggage car with some fifty rails. They then drew in on the siding and waited for the down train to clear the track. They told the powder-train story to the conductor of this train.

As they pulled out they saw their pursuers reach the broken track and halt their engine. Two men (the conductor and engineer of the stolen train) jumped off and ran toward the down train. They boarded it and hastily turned it back and pushed, wrong end foremost, in pursuit of the flying Yankees. Then there was an open track and a fair race. Through village after village the two trains flew like lightning. Having to stop occasionally to cut the telegraph wires, Andrews saw it was necessary to force his pursuers to halt also. Consequently he knocked the rear end of the last baggage car out, and dropped crossties and rails upon the track in front of the pursuing train. At last when he was pushed very close, he uncoupled one of the cars and left it drifting upon the track. The Confederates halted an instant, coupled it to their train, and hurried on again, pushing it ahead of them. Another car was finally dropped, and at length the last car was kindled into a blaze and left upon a high bridge, in the hope that it might burn the bridge and thus check the pursuers. But it was impossible, with the whirling at such enormous speed, to get the blaze fully started, and it went out before it enkindled the bridge. The pursuing train coupled this car and swept on.

Chattanooga was now only twenty miles distant, but the foremost engine was in a sad plight. Its brass journals were all melted down; its wood and water were exhausted, and progress was virtually ended. A hurried council of war was held, and a bold and brilliant plan was determined upon. It was decided to let one of the raiders pull the Yankee engine out of sight around a curve, while the others disembarked, tore up the track, and hid in the brush near the road. Then, when the train of the pursuers arrived, and the forces on it were engaged in repairing the track, the ambushed men would spring upon them, and send their train sweeping back down the road to wreck everything behind it, and give the raiders time to escape. But just as this plan was determined upon, the pursuing train rushed in sight, and bore down rapidly on the doomed engine. Seeing that they would inevitably be run down in a very few moments, Andrews ordered his men to take to the woods and save themselves, and, shaking the hands of his comrades, who were huddled upon the tender, leaped from the flying engine, and was soon lost in the woods. He was followed by his men, who jumped from one side or the other and took to the nearest shelter.

We recur to Messrs. Murphy and Fuller, who set out upon foot from Big Shanty in pursuit of the stolen engine. As absurd as that foot race appeared, it was the means of baffling the scheme of the determined raiders. Murphy and Fuller ran on foot for about three miles as fast as they could hurry, having no definite plan except to go ahead. After they had gone three miles they came upon a hand car, which was lying upon the side of the track. It was used to move the road-workers about. Putting this car upon the track, and impressing a force of negroes, they hurried on, pushing it up grade with poles, and letting it fly down grade of its own weight. They made pretty good time with this, and at last reached a station where a side road ran out to a coal mine. An engine ready fired was standing here. They impressed it, and put it through its best paces until they reached Kingston, where the engine of the Rome railroad (a branch of the Western and Atlantic railroad) was awaiting the up train. They seized this and continued their pursuit. With this engine they came in sight of the stolen train. They followed it until they came to the place where the track was so badly torn they could not replace it. They then started on foot again, and soon met the down passenger train which they at once turned backward, and pressed the runaways so close that they had to take to the woods. Thus it will be seen that three engines and a hand car were used consecutively in this wild and headlong chase after the raiders.

As an evidence of the tremendous speed made in this run, it is said that the down passenger train which was reversed went fifty-two miles in sixty-one minutes, pushing a train ahead of it for several miles, stopping frequently to remove obstructions.

Of course the Yankees who leaped from the stolen engine had very little chance to escape. They were surrounded on every side by enemies. Within a few hundred yards of where they left their engine two regiments of cavalry were encamped. It was muster-day at Ringgold, two miles away, and hundreds of farmers, armed and mounted, were collected there. The road was lined with soldiers. The alarm had been sent to Chattanooga by telegraph, and trains, loaded with troops and scouts, were hurrying to the scene. The day was dark, cloudy and rainy. The raiders were unacquainted with the country, and, with the stars and sun hidden, did not know the south from the north. They plunged into the woods, however, and struck out for the Tennessee river. In an hour the whole county was alive with scouts and hunters. There was not a by-path or cross-road that was not thoroughly explored. To add to the terrors of the situation, well-trained hounds were put upon the track of the fugitives, and trailed them down with unerring certainty. The hunt, though an exciting, was not a long one. In twenty-four hours from the time they left the engine every member of the band was captured. They were in a pitiable plight when taken. They were drenched to the skin—covered with dirt and filth—in the last stages of exhaustion, and almost starved. The story of their adventures in the Georgia forest that night is a wild and thrilling one. It was a night of horror.

At first the prisoners denied any complicity with the train-wrecking. They claimed to be citizens of Kentucky, disgusted with Lincoln, and trying to join the Confederate army. Being confronted with citizens of Kentucky, however, they were not able to carry out this fiction, and they then told a straight story—claiming that they were soldiers of the United States army, detailed for special service, and entitled to be held as prisoners of war. The Confederate authorities charged them with being spies, and ordered them to be tried by a court-martial. They were given able counsel, Judge Baxter, of Tennessee, being in charge of their case. Before the trial opened, Andrews, the leader, who was never put upon the same footing with the others, was carried before a court-martial and condemned to be hung as a spy. The witnesses against him were the men from whom he had stolen the train, though his own admissions were held to be sufficient to convict him. A scaffold was prepared for him at Chattanooga, but the near approach of the Federal troops caused his removal to Atlanta. Just before his death he made a daring attempt to escape, and succeeded in making his way nearly through the lines. He was finally discovered, naked, and nearly starved, in a tree, by some little children who were playing in the woods. They reported his presence, and he was speedily surrounded and captured. He was then hanged almost immediately. His scaffold was erected a short distance outside of Atlanta, about the center of what is now a cotton-field. He died very bravely, protesting against the manner of his death, and claiming that he was executed in violation of law. He was a magnificent specimen of manhood, and was engaged to be married to a beautiful young Kentucky girl within a few days of the date of his hanging. There were no unusual circumstances attending his execution. He died quickly, and apparently without much suffering.

When the trial of the rest of the band had begun, it was discovered that the court-martial had determined to make a difference between the men who had been promised a share of the $50,000, to be given at the close of the expedition, and those who were simply detailed for service without knowing the precise nature of the expedition. The prisoners relied upon the fact that the whole twenty men were detached for this service from the same brigade, and that their raid was hence a military expedition, and not the work of spies. They defended their having adopted citizens' dress by citing instances where Morgan's raiders, having been captured in squadrons in civilians' clothes, were treated by the Federals as prisoners of war. The trial was a lengthy, tedious one, and the decision was reserved for some days.

One day the men were in their prison playing checkers upon the floor and singing quite merrily, when some one called attention to the fact that a large body of horsemen had halted in front of the jail door. It was noticed that an immense mass of people was collected in the streets near the prison. The door was thrown open and an officer standing in the doorway called for William Campbell, of Kentucky; Geo. D. Wilson, Marion A. Ross, Perry G. Shadrack, Samuel Slavens, Samuel Robinson, and John Scott, of Ohio. The men arose as they were called, except Robinson, who was very ill with a fever, and had to be raised to his feet and supported while he stood. The officer commanded the men to follow him, and they left the room with him. The prisoners who were left were in a deplorable state of uncertainty. They did not know whether their comrades had been carried out for exchange or parole or death. No intimation of the decision of the court had been given. At length they returned, headed by George Wilson, who, with a face as pale as death, said: "Boys, we are to be hung immediately!"

The guards came in with the men, and tied them hand and foot. During this preparation, the condemned men took a last farewell of their comrades. Wilson, who had been for years an unbeliever, turned to Pittenger, a comrade who was quite religious, and said, "Oh, Pittenger, I know that you are right," and then, turning to his friends, he said, "Boys, when you come to die, try to be better prepared than I am now!" Shadrack, who had been the wit of the party, but a profane and reckless man, said, "If I were only prepared to meet my God I would be satisfied." He was urged by Pittenger to calm himself, and think of heaven, but he replied, "It is too late, now—but I'll try, I'll try!" Slavens, who was a man of immense stature, turned toward his friends, and said, "Oh, boys, tell my wife and children!" and then broke completely down, and could say no more. Young Scott, who was married only three days before he left for the army, never said a word from the time his sentence was announced. His lips were drawn tight across his mouth, and his hands clasped in front of him. He never spoke a word. Ross is said to have been the firmest of them all. He said: "Boys, if any of you escape, tell them I died for my country; that I died like a man, and do not regret it." Robinson, so ill that he could hardly speak, and could not stand, had to be carried from the room. Only about three minutes were consumed in the preparations. The men were then carried through the front door and placed in an open cart. The cart was surrounded by a heavy force of cavalry, and an immense throng of sight-seers accompanied it.

The place selected for the hanging was within the city limits. An enormous scaffold was erected, it being a notably low one. The scaffold was furnished with a trap-floor, which sank from beneath the feet of the men at the springing of a trigger. After the men had ascended the plank, and the nooses had been adjusted, Geo. Wilson asked to be allowed to make a statement. Permission was granted him, and, standing there, in the shadow of a violent death, with the fatal rope about his neck choking his voice down, he made a speech that went to the heart of every man that heard it. He spoke without a tremor, and with calm and distinct utterance. He said it was not the part of brave men to murmur at death when they were brought face to face with it, and that he had nothing to say against the decree of the court that had brought him to the scaffold. He decried, however, in the name of his comrades and in the name of justice, the manner of the death to which they had been brought. It was not such a death as soldiers deserved. He said that he and his comrades had been moved by nothing but an honest and patriotic love of the Union. He deplored "the wickedness of the Southern leaders" who had "misled and deluded the people into making an unholy and hopeless war." He dwelt with great enthusiasm upon the cause of the Union, and predicted that in a short time the star-spangled banner would wave over the very spot on which this scaffold then stood. He then closed his speech, and announced that he and his friends were ready. His comrades listened attentively to his words, turning so that they might face him. They seemed to be very much moved. Robinson was an exception, as he was very ill with a fever.

After Wilson had concluded, the trap was sprung, it is believed, by the Sheriff of the county. The trigger was concealed, and it was not definitely known who touched it. The men fell simultaneously, and the crowd averted their faces for an instant. When they looked at the scaffold again only five men were hanging. Slavens and Campbell, who were very large men, had broken the ropes and fallen upon the ground. They were writhing there in great agony, half strangled, and the noose still pressing about their necks. The crowd made a rush toward the prostrate men. The Lieutenant in charge of the hanging drew his sword, and, standing over the men, drove the crowd back. The rope was speedily loosed from the necks of the victims, and they were assisted into a sitting posture. They recovered their senses in a moment, and both begged for a drink of water. This was given them, and revived them very much. The ropes were then readjusted, and the two men were made to reascend the scaffold. Their comrades were corpses. The trap was set again, and the fatal trigger was touched once more.

The men fell with a dull, heavy thud, Campbell's neck being apparently broken by the fall. Slavens, however, was doomed to still further torture. His immense weight and size were such that his feet touched the ground. His convulsions were terrible. His feet would touch the ground and relieve the strangulation, and then his convulsions would renew it. At once a bystander seized a shovel, pushed the ground from under Slavens' feet, and the brave man's sufferings were soon at an end. The bodies were buried near the scaffold.

Of the remaining prisoners none were hanged. By a most daring sally from their prison, eight of the men escaped. They seized the inside guard of the prison, gagged him, took his keys, opened the front door, overpowered the sentinels, and wrested their arms from them, and, after a terrible hand-to-hand combat, fought their way through to the Federal lines, which were now quite near to them. These men were W. W. Brown, Wm. Knight, J. R. Porter, Mark Wood, J. A. Wilson, M. G. Hawkins, S. A. Dorsey, and John Wallam, all of Ohio. Their comrades attempted to escape with them, but were all wounded or driven back before they could get beyond the yard. These men, J. Parrott, Robert Buffum, Wm. Bensinger, Wm. Reddick, E. H. Mason, and Wm. Pittenger, all of Ohio, were kept in prison for several months, and exchanged in March. The United States Government gave very handsome medals to the survivors of this terrible raid, and provided for the families of those who were killed. The first medal was given to Jacob Parrott, a mere boy, who is said to have been punished severely in order to make him disclose the names of his comrades, which he refused to do.—*Detroit Free Press.*

National Savings Banks.

Representative Waddell, of North Carolina, has introduced in Congress a bill to establish and maintain national savings depositories, as a branch of the Postoffice Department. It is, in many respects, similar to the bills heretofore introduced for that purpose. In order to give complete and direct security to all depositors, the credit of the United States is pledged for the repayment to the depositor, or to his legal representative, of every sum of money deposited. There is to be a chief office at Washington, and the Postmaster General is authorized to designate such suitable money-order Postoffices, at which the salary of the Postmaster is not less than $800 per annum, as the business of the postal savings depository may require. The rate of interest on the deposits shall not exceed 3 per cent. per annum, and shall on the 30th day of June and 30th day of December, in each year, be added and become a part of the principal. The aggregate amount of principal and interest to the credit of any depositor shall not exceed $1,500, and money due to a depositor, whether remaining on deposit in said depository, or invested in bonds, for which the bill makes provision, or in the inscribed debt, shall not at any time, while in the custody of the United States, be liable to taxation under any State or municipal authority; and any such money shall not be liable to demand, detention, seizure, or withdrawal without the voluntary consent of the depositor, by reason of any debt due against the depositor or his legal representative.

The Steamboat Bill.

The national House of Representatives has passed an act known as the Steamboat bill, for codifying the general laws of the United States regulating steam navigation. This measure has been pending in Congress for several years, and has twice before passed the House, in pretty much its present shape, but was defeated in the Senate, generally through the persistent efforts of Mr. Conkling, who has steadily opposed it. The bill passed by the House contains most of the amendments that have been made in the Senate in previous sessions. One amendment changes the rates of officers' licenses. The present rates are $10 for a first-class license and $5 for a second-class. The rates now proposed are $8 and $4, with $1 each for renewals. Another amendment requires vessels to carry howitzers and lines for the purpose of establishing communication with the shore in case of shipwreck. Still another amendment declares that none but citizens of, or persons actually in the United States, shall be licensed as pilots and engineers. As thus amended, the bill passed by a vote of 173 to 80.

Where is the Moral?

On Wednesday evening, as the down Napa train was flying into Yountville, a gray-haired man named Dewitt, drunk, staggered upon the track directly in front of the engine. It was too late to stop the iron monster; on it came, and the shuddering crowd expected to see him crushed under its feet. The pilot struck him, but, instead of hurling him down and passing over his body, picked him up gently as an elephant would lift a child in a circus, and carried him along on its arms until it reached the station, some distance off, and then turned him out upon the platform as carefully as if he were a basket of eggs. The conductor approached him with mingled relief and wrath on his brow, as he was getting up and shaking himself in an unconcerned sort of way, and said: "Old man, after this experience, I should think you would never touch another drop of liquor in your life." "Umph," grunted the old man, "if I hadn't been drunk, I'd be a dead man now," and he staggered off.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Not Entirely Destitute.

He had been gone from the parental home six months—left home in the first bloom of summer, with a smile upon his brow and a pickax in hand. The Black Hills his destination, glory and gold the goal. A summer spent amid the auriferous rocks—industry, perseverance, and a rare knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy his useful tools, in addition to the pickax. Results are such that he is enabled to return sooner than his most sanguine expectations had allowed him to dream of doing. Almost home, he pauses outside the town until nightfall and sends to his waiting, expectant parent the following suggestive message: "Bring me a large blanket and a pair of old pants—I've got a hat!"—*Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat.*

The Metric System.

The metric system has found its way into Congress, where a bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Maish, providing that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, for all postal purposes, fifteen grammes shall be substituted for half an ounce, and so on in proportion; that the Postmaster General shall furnish all Postmasters with postal balances denominated in grammes of the metric system, and that on and after Jan. 1, 1880, the metric system of weights and measures, as legalized in the Revised Statutes, shall be obligatory. Mr. Maish has also introduced a bill to establish the metric system in coins of the United States, and to provide for and regulate coinage, including the new coin metal called "goloid."

How Seal-Skins Are Dressed.

When the seals have reached the killing ground, they are allowed a certain time to rest and cool, after which about 100 are driven together into an inclosure, and the fittest are selected for slaughter. The others are then allowed to go down to the nearest water, whence they make their way back to the sea. The instrument of destruction is a long club of hard wood, with which they are struck a violent blow on the head. One is usually sufficient. A long, sharp knife is then thrust into the vitals, and the carcass laid aside, and so till about 1,000 have been slain, when the work of skinning commences. When taken off, the skins are salted and sent home in that condition.

THE ONION.

BY [illegible].

Draw off his satin waistcoat,
  Tear his silk shirt apart;
And, shedding tears of pleasure,
  Creep closer to his heart!

Wrapt in this modern mummy
  In conscious fold on fold;
Yet what a wondrous power
  These endless wrappings hold

Of all the vegetables
  From garden's length to length
He is the one most mighty—
  Epitome of strength.

Whene'er his person enters
  All noses sniff the air,
And epicurean stomachs
  For gastric treats prepare.

A subtle spirit rises
  Of dinner in full bloom—
An appetizing odor
  Pervading all the room.

When at the well-laid table,
  How is the palate blest!
He betters other dishes,
  Yet is himself the best.

But then call on a lady;
  Why is her smile so grim?
Before a word is spoken
  She knows you've been with him.
—*New York Evening Post.*

PITH AND POINT.

The first thing in a boot is the last.

Mince-meat—"The dollar of our fathers."

When is a mother a father? When she's a sigher.

A young man sent 60 cents to a firm in Michigan that advertised a recipe to prevent bad dreams. He received a slip of paper on which was written: "Don't go to sleep."

It's time this fuss about Eve giving Adam something to eat was stopped. Now, where is the woman who would have the heart to refuse a naked, hungry tramp an apple-core, if he came to the door looking for food?

They do say that when Santa Claus saw Senator David Davis' stocking hanging up against the side of the house, he remarked, with a sigh, that he couldn't favor David to the exclusion of all the boys and girls in America.—*St. Louis Journal.*

A lady that would please herself in marrying was warned that her intended, although a good sort of a man, was very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much unlike other men, he is much more likely to be a good husband."

Tickle the public and make it grin!
The more you tickle the more you'll win;
But teach the public—you'll never grow rich,
But live like a beggar and die in a ditch!

Take, O, take that bill away,
  That, alas! long since was due!
Call again some other day,
  When the trees do bud anew—
Mebbe, dimly distant spring
Some financial change will bring.

When you a see a man with a long willow switch in his hand sneak cautiously down to the back fence, and stealthily pull himself up until his head is above the top of it, and then look anxiously, longingly, and with a disappointed expression withal, up and down and all around a vast, lifeless and uninhabited scope of vacant lot, without a sign of human life about it, you may safely bet your little pile that there is a broken window in that man's home, and a 12-year-old boy about a mile away, and still going.

CRUMBS FROM THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

There are some things harder to keep than a diary, even—a $3 pocket knife, for instance.

The fool-killer seems to have a hard time in cornering the man who eats a quail a day for thirty days.

A woman never so fully realizes her dependence upon man as when she undertakes to sharpen a lead pencil.

The puffed-up egotist who says a woman cannot do anything as well as a man has never seen her pack a trunk.

What the country needs as much as anything else is a 3-cent piece that can't swindle a near-sighted man out of 7 cents every time it bobs along.

The custom of kicking sewing-machine and book agents down stairs is a custom that is as much honored in the breech as the observance. Ah—um—Shakspeare!

The man with a stomach as uncomfortable as a tenement house will be glad to learn that pop-corn will cure dyspepsia. It don't take over 500 or 600 bushels for the most stubborn case.

Newton did not labor half so hard, with hand and brain, to discover the principle of gravitation, as the ingenious and ambitious compositor labors in over-spacing to get a fat paragraph.

When a man turns a short corner in a big hurry and makes the discovery somewhat abruptly that another unfortunate is trying to do the same thing in the opposite direction, he always blurts out something about a qualified fool—and he don't mean the other man.

The man who waited until New-Year's day to "swear off," and then went through the affecting ceremony, is beginning to wonder why he did it. He may be detected by the plaintive glances he casts at his favorite hostelries when he passes them, and by the anguish depicted on his countenance whenever he converses at noon with a friend who hasn't done any swearing off.

Steam on the Erie Canal.

The State Engineer and Surveyor, in his annual report, makes a presentation of the subject of canal transportation. The different modes of steam propulsion are considered and estimates furnished of the cost of transportation by the several modes which have been used with success. Steam has been used on the canal this year to a greater extent than ever before. Its use, however, has not been general, a small portion only of the tonnage having been moved by it. It appears from the estimates furnished in the report that the Baxter steamer, making ten round trips this season, accomplishes a given result at a slightly greater cost than the horse-boat that, in the case of the Belgian system, towing trains of three boats, and the towed boats making either eight or nine round trips, the same result is obtained at a cost of from half a cent to a cent per bushel less than by either of the first two modes mentioned; and that by the steamer and consort system, the boats making nine or ten round trips, the same result is accomplished, at a cost about one and one-sixth cents per bushel cheaper than by the horse-boat or Baxter steamer singly.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

An Abstract of Gen. Banning's Bill.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. Banning, Chairman of the Military Committee, for the reorganization of the army, reduces the number of enlisted men to 20,000, and the number of regimental organizations as follows: Cavalry regiments, from ten to six; artillery regiments, from five to three; infantry regiments, from twenty-five to fifteen; makes infantry regiments consist of three battalions of four companies each, of which two battalions constitute a peace establishment; provides for the reorganization and reduction of Adjutant Generals' and Inspector Generals' departments, and for the filling of certain grades by details from the line of the army; abolishes the Bureau of Military Justice and provides for the detail of an officer and Judge Advocate with the rank of Colonel; provides for the consolidation of the Quartermasters' and subsistence departments into one organization, to be known as the department of supplies, making a great reduction in the number of officers and filling the grades by details from the line of the army; requires the Secretary of War to report to the next session of Congress what reductions can be made in the medical department; reorganizes the pay department, making the Paymaster General a Colonel; abolishes the grade of Deputy Paymaster General, and fixes the number of Paymasters at twenty-five, being a reduction of twenty-seven Paymasters; provides for the constitution of a board to consist of the three Major Generals to report a plan for the reorganization of the corps of engineers and ordnance department; for ridding the army of the officers rendered supernumerary by the provisions of the bill, and for the reduction of the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals to one of the former and three of the latter, as vacancies occur in those grades; provides that general officers shall have the following aids: General, three, no limit to rank; Lieutenant General, two, not above the rank of Major; Major General, two, not above the rank of Major; Brigadier General, two, from First and Second Lieutenants, no increase of rank or pay on account of detail, to have first served five years with their commands, no detail to be made for more than five years. No officer below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before three officers of his own branch of the service, senior to him in rank. Failing to pass the first examination, he is to be suspended for one year, and to be re-examined. All promotions shall be lineal to all grades below the rank of Brigadier General. All appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be from graduates of West Point and non-commissioned officers of the army. The headquarters of the army in time of peace are to be at Washington, and all orders are to be issued through the General of the army. Details of officers, as Presidents of colleges, etc., shall be only made from officers on the retired list. Officers are to be retired at the age of 62, or after forty-five years' service.

The Army Pay bill introduced by Gen. Banning fixes the annual pay of officers of the army as follows:

	Per Year.
The General	$10,000
Lieutenant General	8,000
Major General	6,000
Brigadier General	5,000
Colonel	3,000
Lieutenant Colonel	2,500
Major	2,000
Captain (mounted)	1,800
Captain (not mounted)	1,600
First Lieutenant (mounted)	1,600
First Lieutenant (not mounted)	1,400
Second Lieutenant (mounted)	1,300
Second Lieutenant (not mounted)	1,000
Ordnance Storekeeper	1,800

The second section makes considerable reduction in the allowances for forage and for rent of quarters.

Section 3 increases the monthly pay of non-commissioned officers as follows: Sergeant major, from $23 to $34 per month; quartermaster sergeant, from $22 to $33; chief trumpeter, from $22 to $24; first sergeant, from $22 to $33; sergeants, from $17 to $24; all corporals from $15 to $20 per month. The bill reduces pay of commissioned officers, including allowance for quarters, fuel and forage, in round numbers about $1,250,000 per annum. It increases the total pay of non-commissioned officers about $55,000 a year; but this will be much more than compensated by the reduction in the number of these men provided for in Gen. Banning's bill to reorganize the army. The two bills reduce the cost of the army between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Hints on Cleanliness.

Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over, and whether in summer or winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water and a hog's-hair brush in a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit. Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of the family physician. The best mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once-a-week washing already mentioned, is as follows; As soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck and breast; into the same basin of water put both feet at once, for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then with the towel, which has been dampened by wiping the face, feet, etc., wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, with mouth shut and breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done within five minutes. At night, when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands, as far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which is essential to health, and which too frequent washings will always destroy.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A French engineer returned to Paris from a honeymoon in Nice, and after securing a room at the hotel for his wife went out and shot himself in the Bois de Boulogne. His bride, after asking several times whether he had returned, went out to search for him, and finally drowned herself in the Seine. Two letters were found in their room—one from the husband to his mother-in-law, speaking of their happiness and promising a speedy return to Epernay; the other from the wife, declaring that she could not live without her husband.

FLAYED ALIVE.

An Instance of the Extraordinary Cruelty of the Turks.

The following is a translation in the Cleveland *Herald* of a private letter from a Russian officer:

Coming to a place where the road somewhat widened, about two miles from Telis, we halted, and, after driving away and cutting down in a short skirmish a party of Turks who were busy robbing our dead, we stopped to form before going on. As I rode along the front, shouting out orders to my men, an agonized cry for help arrested my attention. I looked around. Nothing but heaps of dead everywhere. Of these none needed me. But hark! once more, and again, and again these piteous cries. Hastily dismounting, I threw the bridle over my sound arm and ran toward some bushes from behind which the sounds proceeded, and there, in a pool of clotted blood, lay that which I at first failed to recognize as a human being, though human it certainly was in its piteous cries, and the seemingly gloved hands that clutched air and earth in their agony. The rest, from the waist upward, was one mass of raw, quivering flesh—the face featureless, eyelids and eyes cut out, the man flayed alive, all but the hands, whose white skin at first gave the impression of their being gloved. This ghastly object lay a few steps from a dead horse, one of our own regiment's golden bays. Faint at heart I bent over the sufferer, evidently one of our own men, but now mangled beyond recognition. He prayed for death with his poor, torn lips, and in a minute more W., our surgeon, and two more of our officers were by my side. I made room for W., who stooped for a few seconds over our comrade, and then rising, sadly shook his head, murmuring, "No help."

A sudden impulse prompted me to seize the poor, helpless hand in my own, and, pressing it, whisper a few words of comfort. At the sound of my voice came the sadder appeal: "Nicolai, for old friendship's sake send a bullet through my heart." This voice sounded so strangely familiar, and yet I could not recognize it. "Who are you?" "Alexis S." Alexis, my old schoolmate, who had a few hours ago shared my breakfast by our bivouac fire, and then rode away, handsome and bold, at the head of our gallant first squadron. He had fallen wounded, helpless, his horse shot under him, and the fiendish Turks were slowly torturing him to death when our approach drove them away. Clasping my hand in his, he still begged for death. My revolver was empty, discharged in the scuffle a few moments before. I looked at W., who silently drew out his, and, shuddering in every nerve, placed the muzzle against S.'s breast, and with averted face, fired twice in succession, while I still pressed the poor hand in mine. We wrapped him up in my cloak, and, placing him in the shallow ditch, rolled a bowlder over him, and then, with our hands still moist with his blood, we swore to each other never to empty the last chamber of our pistols, but always to reserve a shot for ourselves and friends should any of us, wounded, have to be left behind. May a quick death, a soldier's death, be ours.

As I rode away I thought of S.'s young wife and of my own, a few weeks' brides, one widowed, the other likely to be; and my heart burned with indignation within me as I thought how, in the face of a warfare waged by the Turks with such fiendish, savage atrocity, any civilized nation, or paper edited in a Christian land, would ever have the heart to waste their sympathies upon the Moslems.

Readjusting Postmasters' Salaries.

The Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads of the lower house of Congress have prepared a bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters. It divides Postmasters into four classes. The first class receives $3,000 and upward; the second less than $3,000 and not less than $2,000; the third class from $1,000 to $2,000, and the fourth class less than $1,000. It provides that classes one, two and three shall be appointed by the President, and the fourth class by the Postmaster General. The three higher classes receive annual salaries, to be ascertained from their respective quarterly returns to the Postoffice Department. The compensation of Postmasters of the fourth class shall be the whole of the box rents collected at their offices and commissions on unpaid letters, postage collected, or amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter and twine sold, etc. Their commissions are regulated by the amount of receipts from these sources. On the first $100 it is 60 per cent., and on all over $300 per quarter, 40 per cent. It provides that when this commission and box rents amount to over $100 the Postmaster General shall fix a salary. In no case is there to be allowed to any Postmaster of the fourth class a greater compensation than $250 in any one quarter, exclusive of money-order commissions. It further provides that the salaries of the first, second and third classes shall be readjusted every two years. No Postmaster is to receive exceeding $4,000, except in the city of New York, which salary shall remain as now fixed by law.

Discretionary power is given to the Postmaster General to withhold commissions on returns whenever he is satisfied that a Postmaster has made a false return. The penalty of a violation of the provisions of the bill in making returns is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $5,000.

A Curious Experiment.

A curious experiment has been tried with buttermilk by testing it against claret. One who is in the secret will bet with one who is not that the latter, if blindfolded, cannot distinguish claret from buttermilk by the taste. Several glasses are filled with claret, and an equal number with buttermilk, and they are handed alternately to the blindfolded person, who tastes them. For a few turns he will name the respective liquors correctly, but after awhile his sense of taste becomes confused, and he insists that buttermilk is claret, and vice versa.

The paragraphists have discovered the best method of heating a street-car: "Carry a woman a block farther than she wants to go." It will be hot enough."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

BLIND FISH.

Blind fish are found in some Swiss lakes, but they are not as large as similar animals obtained from subterranean waters. This fact is explained by the fact that in the illumination of the open lakes they encounter a rivalry from their better-furnished brethren that prevents them from obtaining a full supply of food.

HONEY IN FLOWERS.

The wonderful magnitude of the least operations in nature is illustrated by the quantity of honey that can be gathered from flowers. Two hundred thousand pounds have been taken from bees kept within an area of ten miles, and on this basis it is plain that our continent might be made to produce thousands of tons yearly, and the honey crop outdo the sugar crop.

PROPAGATION OF EELS.

The Fishmongers' Company of Berlin has offered a prize for the discovery of a parturient eel, sufficiently developed to enable Prof. Virchow to ascertain how the race is propagated. Thus far the artificial culture of eels has defied all the researches of scientific men, and information on the habits of this fish is diligently sought.

TO DISTINGUISH BUTTER FROM OLEOMARGARINE.

Artificial butter now so nearly resembles the genuine article that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. M. Jaillard submits the following plan: When the butter is placed between two slips of glass the animal fats appear under the microscope as arborescent crystallizations. Pure butter is seen only as fatty globules.

ELECTRICITY.

The days of the lamplighter are numbered, and the time is at hand when he will exist only in story. Electricity is certain to take his place, because it can work more cheaply. It has been tried for the purpose of lighting and extinguishing 220 street lamps in Providence, R. I., scattered over a district nine miles long. One man attends to the whole business, and does it in fifteen seconds. The method has now been on trial for some months, and a saving of $10 per lamp per year is reported.

A NEW KIND OF LOOM.

A newly-invented loom bids fair to work quite a revolution in the art of weaving. This loom is built entirely of metal, even to the shuttle, and is entirely different from any now in use. It is upright instead of horizontal. The shuttle passes through the warp instead of over it, as is commonly done, thereby making better goods, for the reason that the warp is not frayed. It does away with the tied twine harnesses, and in place of them has ingeniously contrived metallic ones, which are not only very durable, but do not chafe the yarns. Instead of the heavy, cumbersome, noisy sley, the shuttle-boxes are stationary, the reed only moving to beat up the filling. The picker's tick is also dispensed with, its place being supplied by an independent shuttle motion of novel design, and which acts at the proper time, no matter at what speed the loom is running. There are two looms in one frame, driven by a single pulley, thus requiring but half the usual space; it also requires only a comparatively little power, and is capable of great speed.

Another illustration of the fact that inventors seldom realize the benefit of their own inventions is the recent death of John Young, the inventor of the clothes-wringer, at Amsterdam, N. Y., in comparative poverty. He once sold a conditional right to a Boston firm for $5,000, when he might have realized $100,000.

Remarkable Success.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, The Chicago Ledger, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, The Ledger has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of The Ledger scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The Chicago Ledger is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of The Ledger is only $1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous ailments, rheumatism and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wonders." The botanic ingredients, which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salubrious. It contains some of the most potent tonics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure, stimulating element. The Bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained, and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

Light, Wholesome, Delicious

Are biscuits, bread, rolls, dumplings, etc. made with Dooley's Yeast Powder. Always use it for the delicious Vienna rolls. Should your grocer not have, and refuse to get, Dooley's Yeast Powder for you, send 20 cents for ¼ lb., 35 cents for ½ lb., or 60 cents for 1 lb., direct to Dooley & Brother, New York, and it will be sent by mail, post-paid.

The *possession* of riches will bring you no enjoyment unless you have good health; therefore, if you are troubled with any Disease of the Heart, no matter how slight, it is well to look to its immediate cure. Your physician may say, "I will give you relief," but notice that he does not say he will cure, but in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR we have a cure, and can substantiate it by the many testimonials we have received. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists, price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Mt. Vesuvius.

Should an eruption occur in this volcano and cause the destruction of one-half of the inhabitants in the vicinity, the remainder, who barely escape with their lives, immediately move back upon the half-cooled lava, and there live in constant fear of another eruption, foolishly fancying that the only tenantable portion of the earth rests within the shadow of the great volcano. This fairly illustrates the force of habit and the persistency with which people cling to opinions when once formed. For example, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures incipient consumption, coughs, colds, and all affections of the liver and blood, yet some still depend upon physicians and remedies that have naught but repeated failures to which they can refer. And, although Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure those weaknesses peculiar to women, and, notwithstanding that thousands of women bear testimony to its efficacy, and the truth of all statements made concerning it, many yet submit to [illegible] the [illegible]. Again, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, no larger than mustard seeds, will positively cure constipation, where it is dependent upon dyspepsia or torpid liver; yet some still depend for relief upon the "blue pill" or huge doses of drastic cathartic medicine. In the face of such facts, can we wonder at the blindness of the poor Italians?

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., of Bangor, Maine, proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, will send free, to all who will write for it, reliable information how to prevent diphtheria—the most to be dreaded of all dreadful diseases. Write your name, postoffice address, county and State plainly.

An English veterinary surgeon, now in this country, says that "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure." He denounces the large package fraud, and warns people not to buy them.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

Caution to the Public.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine Watch, whether gold or silver, bears our own trade-mark on both case and movements.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.," and guarantee certificate accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Coin Silver," or "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," according to quality, and are accompanied by guarantee certificate signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "WALTHAM" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put upon worthless movements of other makers, and *vice versa*, thus affecting injuriously the performance of the Watches, and vitiating our guaranty, which is intended only to cover our complete Watches [illegible] made by us. Every buyer should make a close inspection as indicated.
AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
By R. E. Robbins, Treas.

$10 to $25 A [illegible] made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

PERFECT BUTTER! OUR PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the best dairymen. If you wish to know what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it, write to Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

PULMONA
IS A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!
Statements from Physicians and Patients, certificates of actual cures, &c., &c., given in the circulars around each bottle, or copies will be sent *free* to applicants. PULMONA may be ordered through any dealer in medicine or direct from the proprietor. $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Oscar G. Moses, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

YOU'LL SCRATCH
A poor man's nose as long as you live if you don't forsake the old monopolies. Five-ton Wagon Scales $50 each. On trial, freight prepaid, by JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

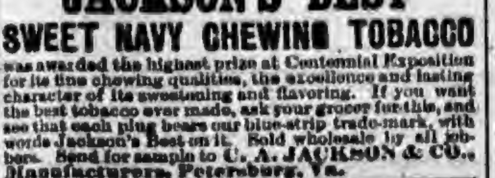

THE NEW YORK
Commercial Advertiser.
TERMS:—Postage Prepaid:—Daily, one year, $9; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.
Weekly, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents. Specimen numbers sent on application. An extra copy to Club Agents for club of ten; the Daily for club of thirty.
The Commercial Advertiser is the best Republican paper published in this country. Its Weekly edition is unsurpassed. Special terms to Agents.
All letters should be sent to
HUGH J. HASTINGS, 126 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS
Paid to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. We mean *business!* Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., etc., to the
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

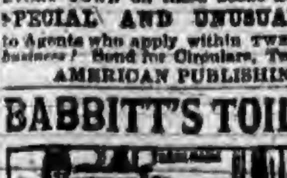

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FREE! FREE! FREE! [illegible] Playing Cards, Books on Magic, [illegible] Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unobtainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. [illegible] 1,150 pages, and sells at sight. [illegible]
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
Approved by all Physicians.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

PASTORS
Knowing worthy persons who desire useful and remunerative employment will help such by directing them to send for a Special Agent's Circular of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, a Household Periodical, unsectional and unsectarian, edited by REV. DR. DEEMS. Good terms made to such as send a recommendation from a clergyman and ten cents for postage for a specimen copy. Address FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tried it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
SHE RESTS WELL.
South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.—Mr. H. R. Stevens—*Dear Sir:* I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Albert Ricker.
Witness of the above: Mr. George M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

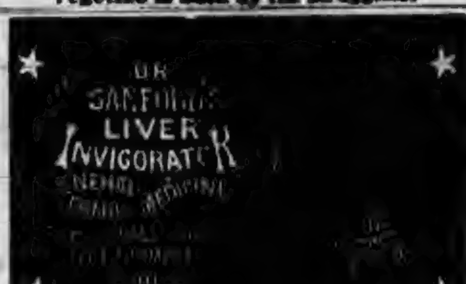

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!
The Only Corset Combining
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whale boned and self-opening, the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so curved in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of $1.50.
WESTERN DEP'T, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

A FARM AND HOME
OF YOUR OWN.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE
Of the best Land in America. 2,000,000 Acres in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, now for sale. 10 years' credit given, interest only 6 per cent. These are the only lands for sale on the line of this Great Railroad, the World's Highway. Send for The New "Pioneer," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published. Full information, with maps, sent Free. O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

POND'S
EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

GUNS REVOLVERS, [illegible] Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.
FOOT LATHES [illegible]
$3300 A YEAR. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] Write American Book Exchange, N. Y.
$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.
$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.
RED HOT VALENTINES, Genuine Stunners, 12 for 10c. 20 styles New, RED HOT Pop Question Cards, 10c. L. Clark, Wiscoy, Minn.
PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Papers free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
WANTED SALESMEN for wholesale house. Liberal salary; traveling expenses paid. Address [illegible], Cincinnati, Ohio.
WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.
CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S are superior in design and not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactory: Bristol, Ct.
YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $45 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.
POTTERY DECORATIONS, such as Japanese figures, Birds, Butterflies, Flowers, etc. We will send 12 full sheets, of different designs, for 50c. Stamps taken. Morrison & Co., 411 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. $5.00 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 109 E. Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

BILLIARD TABLES
BUY THE BEST AT HEADQUARTERS with the celebrated PHELAN & COLLENDER COMBINATION CUSHIONS, which will be sold on tables of my manufacture only in future, as I will not furnish them to any other manufacturer. The finest tables, balls, cloth, cues, &c., at lowest prices. Send for catalogue and reduced price-list. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York, Successor to Phelan & Collender. 1878.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

LAND CENTRAL-WESTERN IOWA
1,200,000 ACRES for
Sale at $5 and $6 per Acre, in farm lots, and on terms to suit all classes. Round-trip tickets from Chicago and return free to purchasers. Send postal card for maps and pamphlet describing climate, soil and products in 16 counties. Call on or address IOWA R. R. LAND COMPANY, 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

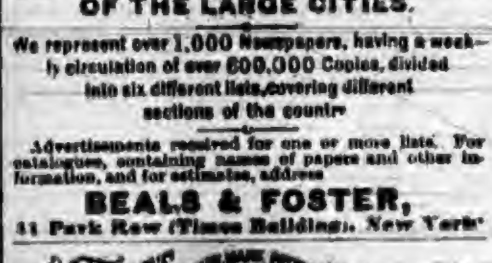

A
Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicine.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

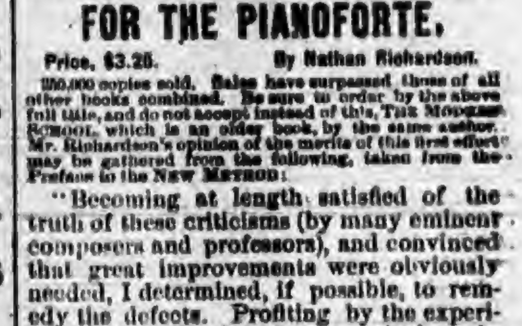
GRAFF'S
IMPROVED
POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR

PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING, SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. W. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

Richardson's New Method
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
Price, $3.25. By Nathan Richardson.
250,000 copies sold. Sales have surpassed those of all other books combined. Be sure to order by the above full title, and do not accept instead of this, The Modern School, which is an older book, by the same author. Mr. Richardson's opinion of the merits of this first effort may be gathered from the following, taken from the Preface to the New Method:
"Becoming at length satisfied of the truth of these criticisms (by many eminent composers and professors), and convinced that great improvements were obviously needed, I determined, if possible, to remedy the defects. Profiting by the experience and advice of the best practical teachers, I commenced a thorough and critical examination of my first method, and concluded that the only remedy would be to bring out a new work on an improved plan."
This new work, substituted for the defective Modern School, was Richardson's
NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE
which has been revised and reenvised, until it is the most perfect of music books, is a great favorite with the profession, and is the only true "Richardson."
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 14 1878

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee met at Auburn last Saturday, pursuant to a call of the chairman. Though the weather was stormy, the attendance was large, nearly every township being represented.

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint a delegate to the State Convention from each township. The following delegates were then selected:

TOWNSHIPS.	DELEGATES.
Butler	W. I. Work.
Jackson	Joseph Walters.
Concord	S S Shutt.
Newville	B. F. Blair.
Stafford	Daniel Bordner.
Wilmington	A. D. Moore.
Union	C. A. O. McClellan.
Richland	L. D. Britton.
Fairfield	G. W. Dowas
Smithfield	Free Kelly.
Franklin	Joseph Sewell.
Troy	B. F. Cornelius.
Keyser	B. D. Thomas.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

RESOLVED, That the delegates this day appointed to cast the vote of this county, at the State Convention, to be held on Feb. 20, 1878, are hereby directed, in case of the absence of any of the delegates, to fill said vacancy from such members of the Democratic party from this county as may be in attendance, and all Democrats present from said county are invited to participate in said convention.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that our county convention should be held in the month of June, next.

RESOLVED, That we warmly recommend the nomination of Wm. Fleming, Esq., the democratic war horse of Allen county, Ind., for Treasurer of State.

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the Central Committee be instructed to notify the Democrats of the several townships to meet in mass convention at the usual places of holding elections in said tp, to elect delegates to cast their votes at the county convention the same as in a delegate convention. On motion the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of, first, the remonetization of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, with free coinage, and full legal tender capacity for all debts, public and private.

Second, The unconditional repeal of the odious resumption act of 1875, now bankrupting the country.

Third, That the ruinous policy of withdrawing the greenback currency from circulation should be stopped at once, and that, Congress should, without delay, authorize its volume to be so increased as to meet the wants of the people.

Fourth, The total abolition of the National Banking system, and a withdrawal of National bank notes, their place as a circulating medium to be filled by the issuing of greenback notes with full legal tender capacity.

Fifth, That in view of the enormous depreciation of property, both personal and real, and the depressed condition of the times, entailing unusual burthens upon the producing, laboring, commercial and debtor class, that the war rate of 10 per cent. interest on notes and judgments, should be abolished and the old rate of six per cent. interest be made absolutely the legal rate in this state.

Sixth, That the attorney fee law in this state, should be either entirely repealed, or so modified by a judicious fee bill, regulating the charges to be made for collections, as will be just between creditor and debtor.

Seventh, That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the Republican party who secretly connived and with bare faced revolutionary effrontery, carried out the scheme, by and through venal Returning Boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for President and Vice-President, were wrongfully defrauded from the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against a free government, a crime against the elective franchise and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to oblivion by the people whom they have outraged.

Spencerville Items.

—Weather cold.

—Cutting harness has ceased to be a joke.

—Subscribe for the COURIER, and don't borrow from your neighbor.

—The protracted effort conducted by the Rev. Mann, is progressing finely.

—Sol Barney spent two days in Fort Wayne, disposing of his cloverseed.

—John Provines can do more work than any two men in the township. So says the secret detective of the town. John says Muggins can't associate with his dog and coon, not having a good character.

—Isaac Depew, son of Jas. and Sally Depew, died very suddenly last Saturday evening of heart disease. He had been down town in the evening, and returned feeling quite well as usual, and went to bed. By some means his condition was discovered, and it is thought he had not been in bed ten minutes when he expired. He was 20 years and 7 months old.

MUGGINS.

—Four men and two bears appeared on the streets last Saturday and performed several feats to the amusement of a large crowd. When the "manager-in-chief" passed the hat around the crowd, imagined themselves in a Sanky and Moody meeting, to judge from the few pennies that were dropped into the hat.

Garrett Items.

—Business on the B. & O. continues lively. There has been a decided change in the transportation of freight since 1878.

—The new flour mill at this place is giving good satisfaction to all who patronize it. It is one of the best mills in Northern Indiana, and in fact there is no mill in the west that has better machinery. Farmers will do well to give it a trial, as the proprietors are gentlemen of experience in the business and will do justice.

—The change in the agency of the Loan and Improvement Co., has had quite an effect on some of our sports. Fredericks has been troubled very much since the change, with the "sore head," while on the other hand his successor, Connett, has received a severe attack of "big head."

—I understand that M. L., of this place, who wrote such an able article in defence of religion, for the COURIER of last week, became so sanguine on its merits that he has taken up the study of theology, and that he retired to the tamarack last Sunday, and there, in solitue, amidst the tamarack poles, delivered his first sermon, and as there were no pebbles to be found in that secluded spot, with which to enable him to subdue his perplexed embarrassment, a large snow ball was submitted.

—A certain would-be high-toned "rooster" who has been assisting the protracted meetings by exhorting and rehearsing the talk of old women, in regard to who is going with the ladies, etc., and then apologize and take it all back the next evening, has been trying to get a job to preach for the Christian congregation, and as he did not get the position, it is reported he is going to preach the Baptist doctrine. The question is how much would it take to employ such a "rooster" to crow for Old Nick.

D. O. C.

Another Door Keeper of the House of Representatives is being investigated, for trying to be a "biger man than old Grant." Well, if he is guilty, kick him out and get an honest man to fill his place As long as the Democracy will follow the policy of discharging dishonest scamps from office, we will be satisfied.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O., Feb. 11th, 1878:

John Crates, Zila Cook, E. S. Downey, Jonah Goshua, David W. Harner, Mary Hurni, E. Hale, Mrs. Freman Houser, Mrs. M. J. Johnson, Mrs. Ellen Miller, W. B. Osborn, Mrs. John Plum.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—The Press is the only advocate of the bondholding fraternity, of arrogant aristocratic demanders of gold for interest, and gold for principal, in the county. And there is not one Shylock note-trader, or mortgage-getter, but what endorses a gold basis.

—Capt. white, of the Fort Wayne Fruit House, has made another reduction. Currants reduced from 9c to 7c per pound. Shoulders from 7c to 6c and tobacco from 50c to 40c per pound. Teas and sugars are also put down to the lowest figure.

—The Garrett Herald came to us last week looking as neat and bright as a new pin. It has been enlarged to eight columns, and filled with local and miscellaneous news. We are glad to welcome so able an adjunct on the silver question.

—The Albion New Era is informed that Butler is no pet of ours. If he is guilty of half charged to him, we want to see him kicked out. But Republicans should hold their heads in shame until Kellogg is wiped from senatorial existence.

—It is said that Johnny Picker is making arrangements to place upon the stage a new and attractive dramatic play, before long. There will be no reserved seats, but "Michael Snyder" will appear between scenes as in the past.

—We learn there was no debate at the Junction Saturday evening, owing to one of chosen sides not preparing any argument for the subject in question. The failure is attributed to the cause of too many dances in the neighborhood.

—Our farmer boys lead the "city broadcloth" in sleighing parties. They pass through town nightly, with their merry voices sounding sweetly upon the mid night air, while the B. C's, take their'n out in pool, and let the "gals of the period" ride on hand sleds.

—The Presbyterians, at Waterloo, elected church officers last week: F. W. Willis, Elder; Newell Buckland, Deacon; J. A. Barnes, Trustee; Henry Willis, Treasurer; S. B. Johnston, Secretary and Chorister.

—A father fearing an earthquake in the reign of his home, sent his two boys to a distant friend until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

—Al Dawson was the recipient the other day of a box of raisin grapes, from his mother, Mrs. S. Cary Evans, now residing at Riverside, San Banardino County, California. They were the nicest we ever saw.

Another Reduction.

A reduction of three cents on a pound on coffees as follows:

Best Rio........22c.

2d Best........18c.

At the Fort Wayne Fruit House.

—Persons writing to us will please write on all sides of the paper, closing each article with a few lines at the top of first page. It is very convenient, and then if you want to see your article in print, never sign your name.

—Our correspondents have been doing nobly for several weeks, and we beseech of them to continue in their kind endeavors to make the COURIER a paper for all communities within the county lines.

—To-day is St. Valentine's day and the little "cogers" are looking anxiously for their fellow playmates to call on the P. M. Ugly, disagreeable surprise. The Smiths' and Jones' will receive their usual supply.

—Lewis J. Geugier, late of Edgerton, has permanently located among us, near the Catholic church, and will give instructions on the piano or organ. He will also start a night school in both German and English.

—Seven-eighths of the married women in this country don't care a hairpin whether they ever get to vote or not. What they want, to keep peace in the family, is a spitoon that can't be upset,

—Hiram Randall and wife, extend their heartiest thanks to the many kind friends, who assembled at their residence last week, and made them the recipient of a handsome bed quilt.

—Wm. Wallace, living east of the city, was having a little sport in Sommers' saloon last week, in the way of a wrestling match, in which he had a limb dislocated, and has not been able to get out of his bed since.

—We learn that a family in this county by the name of Jno. Strophs, recently had a lot of silverware stolen from their residence, during the family's absence. The ware amounted in value to several hundred dollars.

—Some of our young kids have left home without the consent of their Pa's and Ma's. If this snow should last for a few days, it will make bad walking for them on their return.

—Klotz is agent for the St. John and Singer Sewing Machines. They are the best lightest running machines made, and if you are in need of a machine don't fail to see them. They are warranted to give satisfaction.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNES Co. Sup't.

—Mr. C. T. Murray, the brilliant, spicy editor of the South Bend Herald, has withdrawn from the Herald and will go to Washington to take a position on one of the leading dailies of that city. We wish him success.

—Mr. John Stoner, owner of the Stoner Mills, in south part of the county, died at 5 o'clock a. m last Friday morning. Mr. Stoner had been serving as a minister of the gospel for several years back.

—When in town and in want of a good square meal at hard-time prices, go to Humes' restaurant, next door to Abright's, and you will be well treated Parties attending court should bear this in mind.

—The ground hog is ahead of Prof. Tice this time. It wouldn't be a bad idea, however, for these two distinguished gents., to allow themselves to be used for a target in the spring.

—The coming campaign looks now as though it will be full of life and vigor. That's the way to win, boys, and let us all push forward with honesty, friendship and truth for our motto.

—The Butler Record will not be issued for two weeks, as Mr. Kist intends introducing new improvements in his paper, requiring some time for their accomplishment.

—No cough or cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup It completely cures when all others fail. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle, larage size 50 cents. Sold in every drug store.

—When Weamer attempts burlesque, we hope he will either make it a success or leave our name out of his list of subjects. His last effort was terribly flat and pointless.

—H. F. Long sold the Corunna R. R. Club an organ at last. A resolution was also passed at the Lutheran Sunday school last Sabbath, in this place, for the purchase of one.

—It is reported on the streets that Sam Searight, hardware merchant at Butler, made an assignment last week. We are sorry that Sam has met with this misfortune.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina," at the same price?" DEC. 27.1y

—We learn that Jno. Casebeer will erect a new hotel near the sight of the burnt one, at Lagrange, in the spring.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

Only $1.50 will pay for the Weekly Sentinel and the Sentinel's new map of Indiana, both postage paid, or Ropp's Easy Calculator, a work that no farmer, mechanic or business man should be without, sent in place of map, if desired.

The Sentinel is in every sense the paper of the people.

It advocates justice and fair living opportunities for industry and labor.

That there be no more class legislation.

A reduction of the present ruinous rate of interest.

An immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption law.

The remonetization of silver.

Withdrawal of national bank notes—greenbacks and silver to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without limit,

The bondhold to be paid no more than the contract and to share equally the burdens of government with industry and labor.

ON TRIAL We are confident the Sentinel will not be stopped where once tried, and therefore submit the above extraordinary offer.

Addres SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railroad, at their last meeting: P. B. Loomis, D. Merriman, E. A. Webster, W. D. Thompson, W. R. Reynolds, H. H. Smith, Jackson, E. O Grosvenor, Jonesville, A. P. Edgerton, John A. Clark, John H. Bass, O. P. Morgan, Fort Wayne, C. A. O. McClellan, Waterloo.

—A horse with the blind-staggers plunged through a grocery store at Defiance, Ohio, and injured several persons therein, damaging counters, showcases, &c., to the amount of $30.

—People at Corunna are so well pleased with their school this winter that an effort will be made to raise money for an extra month, after the township purse weakens.

—J. W. Case's Scroll factory resumed work Monday, after a lay off of several months. This will give employment to several men who are in want of work at present.

—A large party from Garrett came over last evening, and seemed to enjoy themselves greatly to judge from appearances.

—Geo Heusler's hardware store, at Butler, was burglarized last week.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, will petition the Board of Commissioners at their March session, 1878, to annex to said town the following territory, to-wit:

Commencing at a point sixteen chains and forty links, south of the north west quarter of section thirty two, township thirty-four north, range thirteen east, thence east nine chains and twenty-two links, thence south five chains and forty links, thence west nine chains and twenty-eight links, thence north five chains and forty links to the place of beginning.

Also the follow territory, commencing at the north west corner of lot number 5 in Parks addition to Auburn, thence north eighteen rods, thence east to west bank of Cedar Creek, thence down said west bank to the north line of said lot number 5, thence west to the place of beginning.

Also the following teritory, commencing at the south west cornes of lot number twenty-three in Ensley's second addition, thence south to the south west corner of lot eighty-five in Ensley's second addition, thence east along the north line of Ensley's second and third additions, and north line of Peter A. Brandon to the open quarter line running north and south through section thirty-two, in Union township, thence north to the south east corner of lot number 306 in old plat of Auburn. All of the aforesaid territory being situated in DeKalb county, Indiana.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Benjamin B. Dearborn is plaintiff, and Samuel G. Zeigler, John Zeigler, Freeman Zeigler, Barbara Zeigler, Elinor Zigler and Ellison Baily are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-seven, ($287) dollars and forty-four (44) cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet north of the south west corner of the north east quarter of section four (4), thence east three hundred and fifty (350) feet, thence north sixty six (66) feet, thence west three hundred and fifty (350) feet, thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land in township thirty-four (34), north of range twelve, 12, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb. 14th, 1877. Pf. $9.75.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next session, (March session for 1878) to change the place of retailing spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a quantity less than one quart at a time, to be drank upon lot number 2, block 48, in the town of Garrett, De Kalb county, Indiana, to lot number six, block number nineteen in said town of Garrett aforesaid.

Jan. 31st, 1878. CHARLES LINKENHELT.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jacob G. Row deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys,
GEORGE W. ROW, Adm'r.

February 10th, 1878.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visit as the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Aire Knight is plaintiff, and John E. Freeborn Lewis L. Burgett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, $175.55, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and fifty-three, 253, in Egnew's third addition to the town of Butler De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interests and costs I will at the same time and place, at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein three different executions, 1. J. S. Parratt, 2. Wm. Carpenter, 3, Mary Firestone, are plaintiffs, and David Fay, David Fay, and A. F. Fluchin and David Fay are defendants requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars, $460, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided four fifths, of the south east quarter, of the south west quarter, and thirty-seven 37, acres, off the west side of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-four, 24, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14 east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, and Bope, Baxter & Plum, Attorneys for plaintiffs.
Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $8.50

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of four different executions and transcripts to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Simon Seifel and Isaac Ochs are plaintiffs, and Lewis W. Rude is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and fifty-seven ($757) dollars and forty (40) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34) bounded by a line commencing on the east line of said south west quarter twenty-six (26) rods north of the south east corner of said south west quarter, and running west to the centre of the road leading from Butler to Hamilton thence in a southerly direction to the point where said road crosses the east line of said south west quarter of said south east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, and the east half of the south east quarter of said section thirty-four, (34) aforesaid, except that part lying west of said Butler and Hamilton road also excepting twenty (20) acres off the north end of said east half, and also excepting a part of said east half of said south east quarter, bounded by a line commencing at the north east corner of the south west quarter of the south west quarter aforesaid, and running thence south to the south boundary line of said twenty (20) acres heretofore excepted, and thence east two (2) rods, thence south to a point directly east of said north east corner of said south west quarter thence west to the place of beginning all in township thirty-five, (35), north of range fourteen, (14) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb 8th, 1878. Pf. $13.50.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB County } S. S.

John Height vs John Weise.

Before John Finch, a Justice of the Peace of Richland township.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, that unless he be and appear at my office on the 9th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Richland township, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of Febuary, 1878,

JOHN FINCH, Justice of the Peace.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John M. Coombs et al are plaintiffs, and Lewis Burgett and John E. Freeborn are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-five cents, $440.55, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of De Kalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots fifty-nine, 59, and sixty, 60 in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Best & McClellan, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rodgers, Buck and Lewis are plaintiffs, and John E. Freeburn is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, 228.19, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventy-two, in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dept.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Auburn Building Loan & Saving Association is plaintiff, and Enos Kuhlman and Amand L. Kuhlman are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars, $1060, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half ½ of town lot number one hundred and forty seven, 147, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.

Plotts, Moody & Peterson Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Azam P. Foltz and John F. Cannon are plaintiff, and Jared Eaton is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of forty-five dollars and five cents, $45.05, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north half of the north half of lot number ninety-three 93, in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficients sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much there of as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

W. H. Dills Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Jan. 23d, 1878. Pr. fee. $7.25.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Auburn De Kalb county Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session commencing on the 4th of March A. D. 1878, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold. The premises in which I design to sell is the lower story of the building situated on the following described premises to-wit. Commencing 78 feet west of the south east corner of lot 94 in the original plat of said town, thence north 71½ feet, thence east 22 feet thence south 71½ feet thence west 22 feet to the place of beginning. FREDERICK SHOEMAKER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Diamonds.

Why is a an infant like a diamond? Now, dear wife, answer and I will buy you a plated castor at Ward's. Wife, with a sigh—Because it is a dear little thing. Now, dear husband, it is rather a damper to one's elation of feeling at a public ovation, to think that though the people rush and crowd to get a look at our dear husbands, they would be just as ready to rush and crowd to see him "if he was going to be hanged." Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 108 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to 100, water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—He went to the west end of Eigth street to "see the pride of his heart," last Sunday evening, and on entering, through a timid sensation that another fellow might be there, forgot to relieve his "clam" of a huge chew of tobacco. The carpet presented a neat and tidy appearance and there was no spitoon, wood-box or stove draft, in which he could gently lay his cud away, or relieve himself of a "slop-pail" full of the nasty juice. The only thing remaining was to swallow it and swallow it he did. In the course of time it operated, and all he had swallowed for the past two weeks was be-spattered from the sitting room to the front gate.

—The Auburn Republican is very solicitous that Dan Voorhees be defeated in his aspirations for an election to the U. S. Senate. Now, if the "financial theory," advocated by that paper last week, is correct, why should Voorhees be defeated? He is the most prominent and able advocate of the repeal of the resumption act in the State, and as the Republican wants the resumption act repealed, it betrays a lack of consistency in this matter. In the same issue in which Weamer declares in favor of repeal, as the only hope of an oppressed people, he copies approvingly the nomination of Gen. Harrison for Senator, on a hard money platform. We don't apprehend it makes much difference on which side Weamer is, in this contest; but he ought make an effort to stay on one side or the other long enough to publish one number of his paper.—Waterloo Press.

Our sentiments exactly, but a sense of delicacy has prevented us from saying as much. It's no pleasant task to take Weamer to account, for his blunders and mistakes, and we feel like a father when punishing a child, rather take than inflict the castigation.

—Dr. James Yarnell, proprietor of the Mineral Springs' Health Institute, at Rome City, Ind., who is making regular monthly visits to Auburn during the present winter, can be consulted again at the Central House, on Thursday, Feb. 21st, and at Long's hotel, Waterloo Tuesday, Feb. 26th. The doctor represents an institution of high standing and undoubted responsibility, and has the largest and most successful practice in the treatment of Chronic Difeases of any physician in the west. Often examining and prescribing for more difficult cases in a single day than come under the observation of an ordinary physician in a life time. Those who wish to avail themselves of this convenient opportunity now offered, of consulting this experienced physician, should do so at once, as he will be unable to leave his institute after the opening of the summer season. Besides the treatment of chronic diseases in all their complicated forms, he gives special attention to the manufacture of surgical apparatus for the correction of physical deformities, including spinal curvatures, club foot, high joint disease, weak ankle paralysis and all cases requiring mechanical support.

A Bad Case of Brother-in-law.

Last Friday evening terrific screams were heard upon our streets from some one in distress, and hastening to the spot our reporter found that a pair of brothers in-law were engaged in a destructive conflict. It seems that our friend Gregg, of the "Little Cigar Shop on the Corner," and George Washington Weamer were trying to settle an account, when a difference of 12 cents arose, and this being demanded by Gregg, was responded to by George, by applying an epthet not very complimentary to his wife, who was present. Now, Gregg is a quiet, peaceable, industrious, good natured fellow, poor but honest, and a cripple. But however much a cripple, he had the manhood to resent an insult so foully offered by the husband of his sister, and in a few minutes George was disappearing down stairs at a two forty gate, and Gregg held the field, flushed with pride and feeling as proud as a two-year old colt behind a brass band, while George looked like an army mule pulling a load of pig-iron. Take it all in all it was a most disgraceful affair for a public educator to indulge in, and to make amends he might defray expenses incurred, which will distress a worthy, and hard working citizen and a cripple, and apologise for his rudeness. Little acts of this kind go a good ways to make amends for the shortcomings of human nature.

—A farmer told us the other day that he would not be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if it cost five dollars a bottle. It must be a wonderful remedy. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—West's Liver Pills Cure Dyspepsia.

—Wood is slow sale.

—Garrett wants a harness shop.

—The wheat has a nice covering.

—The spelling mania is again among us.

—Mr. Jno. Grate, at Sedan, died last week.

Mr. Davinson cut his foot badly yesterday.

—The German barber has pulled up stakes.

—Rumor says that Newville is to have a saloon.

—Mr. Henry Martin is again a residen here.

—The Stave factory has resumed operations.

—The Waterloo Schools have vacation this week.

—Circuit Court in Steuben county this week.

—Milt Horn, formerly a resident here, is in the city.

—Mr. P. Fluke has been sick for a few days back.

—The managers of the Tilton lecture advertise freely.

—Sam Pommert has moved to the north end of town.

—The sawing machine horses have a new harness.

—Mace Long spoke at Waterloo last Friday evening.

—The snow last Friday made it disagreeable out door.

—Johnny Knoder is getting to be quite a gunsmith.

—Sam. Puffenberger had his leg badly jammed last week.

—St. John items were received too late for this week.

—J. B. Hoover, Esq., of Waterloo, is now a notary public.

—The rabbit hunters were out this week in full force.

—The new Setuben county jail is ready for occupants.

—They are having trouble in some of the country schools, in the vicinity of Ligonier, Noble county.

—Byron Rainier is pulling the strings over Bill Britton's team.

—Our merchants did not lay in a very large stock of Valentines.

—According to prophets, this is a "dry moon" we are having.

—The two telegraph offices at Garrett have been merged into one.

—We ought to have had a fox hunt while the snow was with us.

—M. F. Long and Francis Beard, have been on a visit to Ohio.

—Sheriff Wicoff, of Angola, fell and hurt himself badly recently.

—The girls will all be Tilton; toward the lecture room on the 26th.

—Mrs F. Buchanan, of near Spencerville, was in town last Friday.

—A greenback club was organized at Ridge School House, last week.

—Hank Mader is the owner of the best styled single nag in town.

—C. Kelly Baxter, of the Waterloo Press, was in town on Monday.

—The Presbyterian protracted meeting, will continue this week only.

—A re-union of the Leas family took plack at Angola, a few days ago.

—About one dozen of Kendallville citizens left for Kansas last week.

—The "revival of trade" will soon reach us—after harvest, as it were.

—Nick McIntyre was re-elected president of the Sedan temperance club.

—The trains were late Monday on account of the heavy snow storm Sunday.

—A. J Little's residence, came near succumbing to the firey element Tuesday.

—It takes a sharper to get a horse trade out of Tom Cool. He "holds the fort."

—The pioneers of Defiance county, Ohio, will hold a meeting at Defiance soon.

—The Goshen District Conference was in session at Kendallville, last week.

—More attention should be given to the cleaning of sidewalks after a snow storm.

—We have not been bothered much this winter with institute proceedings. How is it.

—Mr. Wm. Heist, of Kendallville, was in town Monday, on his way to Warsaw, Ind.

—Our merchants certainly cannot squeal at the trade this week. It has been good.

—Will Prof. Tice give us some weather—just a few days—that will suit everybody.

—T. D. Gross, Deputy Sheriff, visited Butler Monday to invoice a stock of hardware.

—Dr. Tritch removed a large tumor from the breast of Mrs. Frank Griswold last Sabbath.

—Rev. Langdon Sanders is gaining notoriety as a temperance lecturer, as well as a minister.

—Sunday was a disagreeable day, snowing and blowing from early morn until late at night.

—We learn that a new drug store will be located in the vacant room, Ensley's Block, in a short time.

—Geo. Patterson moved his family to Cherubusco, instead of Warsaw, as we stated last week.

The Problem of Life

—LECTURE BY—

Theodore Tilton!

—ON—

Tuesday Evening Feb. 26, 1878.

On the above occasion the people of this corner of Indiana will have the rare opportunity of hearing Mr. Tilton in his lecture on the "Problem of Life." The lecture will take place at the M. E. church, Auburn. Tickets have been placed for sale in the neighboring towns with the following parties:

Waterloo,....F. VanAuken,
Angola,......Dr. E. Leas,
Butler........G. B. Hoopingarner,
Spencerville..G. A. Bishop,
Garrett......Jno. Robbins.

Such arrangements will be made with the railroads as to accommodate all from abroad. Persons desiring to have seats assured them will need to engage tickets, or send in their names before hand.

M. SEILER,
A. ROBBINS, } Auburn.

Read what our most prominent papers have to say about these lectures:

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Mr. Tilton's address was really a high moral lesson throughout. Eloquence, analysis, analogy, imagery, description, deduction—all were there, and their effect was unmistakable. As he warmed with his subject, Mr. Tilton rose to that fervid, splendid oratory that seems as essentially his own as the air itself. It reminded his hearers of old of the days when his vioce was a clarion call and his gray hairs now seemed the emphasis of time on the ardent nature that spoke then.

[From the N. H. Daily Union]

Theodore Tilton's lecture last evening was a grand, a noble one, and we think that every person who heard him, and whose noblest aspirations were not quickened, and who did not for the time loathe within himself all motives not of the purest and holiest, must have failed through some fault of his own. We venture the assertion that more forcible words, heavy with the pure gold of heaven itself, have dropped from his lips in the two lectures he has delivered in this city, than will be heard here for a year to come. There is a masterly eloquence, an apparent earnestness in his speech, which touches the heart.

[From the New York Sun.]

Theodore Tilton was greeted with as large an assembly in Brooklyn last evening as the spacious Academy could hold, and the wealth, the character, and the respectability of Brooklyn were notably represented. The Academy walls rang with applause and cheers as Tilton passed on the platform. After round upon round as applause, he arose slowly and said: "In the presence of so magnificent an assemblage, and in the face of a demonstration so unexpected, at least to me, I don't know what I can say to you to show my gratitude. I have no words to speak of that which cannot be spoken of in words. All I can say is, thanks, thanks, many thanks.' The applause which followed was a greater outburst than that which preceded. The lecture on "The Problem of Life" was a stream of pure language, brightened by wit and humor, strong with philosophy, useful with ripe suggestions, and powerful with impassioned oratory.

Summit Items.

EDITOR COURIER.—In last week's Press I noticed a slanderous item written by a person signing his name Union It appears that his main object is to slander the greenback movement and run it down in the minds of the people. From his item I judge he is a low-bred ignoramus, who has always lived in the back woods and just been weaned, has started out to make his living by his wits, but he had better change his course or he may make a complete wreck of himself, as I think his capital is scarce. He speaks of an ex-sewing machine agent who was the leading figure at the Ridge school house, Saturday evening, Feb. 2nd. He says this agent wants to raise the price of machines to where they were in past years. Any one can see that man Union, is a lunatic, or he would not make such assertions as he did and without cause whatever, or at least he stated none in his item. I think any editor of good common sense can see at the first glance that an item of this kind is based on pure jealousy, and any editor who will publish such an item is no better than the writer, and his paper should not be supported by the people. E. M.

Billy Stewart.

The above third-rate dead beat, of Fort Wayne, with his congress of stars (?) appeared here last Monday evening, and tried to entertain the boys with one of the worst shows with which our town has been disgraced for some time. We did think Billy had some little sense, but his talk about his name being a household word and his brass in puffing his own show on the stage is too disgusting for any intelligent mind. His troupe, with the exception of a clog dancer, and a dutch comedian, both of whom are good, is a fraud. His lady (?) artists were anything else but good singers and the whole attempt at minstrelsy was a complete failure. Billy came up here about three years ago and succeeded in beating us out of small bill, but we dealt with him kindly, hoping he would mend his ways. He tried again this time by getting away on a frieght train, and then pretending he had sent the amount in by mail, but it never came to hand. Such little acts as these lessen our confidence in traveling showmen.

—Why suffer with such a dreadful cough and cold. For 25 cents you can purchas of your druggest a bottle of Dr. Marshals Lung Syrup, and your cure is certain. Sold in every drug store.

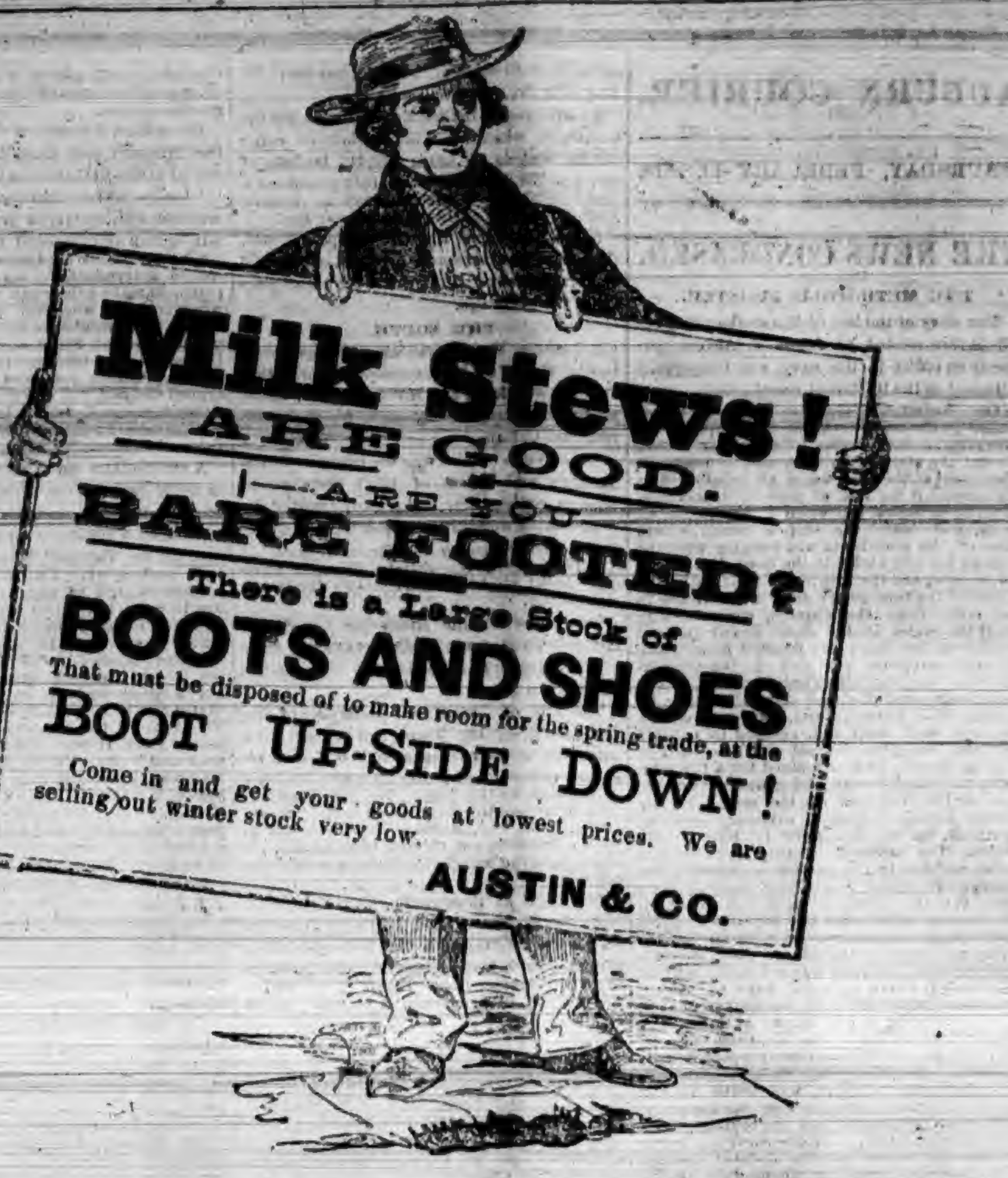

Milk Stews!
ARE GOOD.
—ARE YOU—
BARE FOOTED?
There is a Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
That must be disposed of to make room for the spring trade, at the
BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!
Come in and get your goods at lowest prices. We are selling out winter stock very low.
AUSTIN & CO.

—The marshal should stop the small boys from throwing snow-balls at parties riding in sleds.

—A German, chopping wood for Tom Cool, came near giving his foot a severe cut while splitting bolts.

—Circuit Court commences next Monday week. There are about the usual number of cases on the docket.

—Our farmers in the south-eastern part of the county are complaining of the hog cholera again.

—The sale of delinquent lands took place last Monday. We are glad to state they were light.

—The B. & O. railroad pays about ten thousand dollars to the people of Garrett, each month.

—The stock holders of the Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railroad held their annual meeting Tuesday.

—Justice of the Peace must pay their fines over to the county treasurer every six months, sayeth the law.

—We have not heard of any accidents as yet resulting from sleigh riding. It's a hard winter for local editors.

—28 days in this month. Will some of our "weather cocks" tell how high the creek will be on the last day.

—The "slight of hand" show left on the B. & O. 4 o'clock p. m. train, and Mr. Ensley yearns for his hall rent.

—The Eel River and Grand Rapids railroads have formed a union depot at LaOtto. This should have been done long ago.

—There is talk of another paper at Defiance. That place wants three papers about as bad as this one does two—just about.

—A. K. Gubb has taken a contract to furnish 21,000 cigars for a Ft. Wayne firm. They expect to wrap up the last ones this week.

—Our ladies should keep up their church societies. Meetings of this kind give evidence of a more thrifty congregation.

—Pius ix, Pope of Rome, died last Thursday afternoon. The cardinals will soon assemble in conclave and elect a new one.

—We have heretofore neglected to state that ex-Sheriff Meese has been conducting a successful religious effort near New Era.

Clark's store, at Waterloo, was burlarized last week of about $100 worth of cutlery. That is slashing into one firm pretty lively.

—Preparations are being made for the spring elections. All offices will be open for converts, except the one held by Justice Altenberg.

—A man went to Swan last week, registered at the hotel and went to bed with a revolver and shot himself. It is not known who he is.

—The M. E. protracted meeting at Garrett, closed last week. They did a noble work, adding some fifty new members to the church.

—The 17th of this month we will have an eclipse of the moon. We are not informed where it will be visible; probably at Garrett or Sedan.

—Senator McDonald made a strong speech in favor of silver and against resumption Tuesday. Indiana seems to be well represented in the Senate.

—We notice invitations scattered here and there for a dance at Huntertown, under the management of Tom. Stevens—windy Tom. Go down, boys.

—We request all mothers to stop using Laudanum for their babies, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a good medicine. It contains nothing injurious. 25 cents a bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

THIEVES.

On last Monday night the hardware store of Geo. Hensler was entered by some unknown persons who stole about three hundred dollars worth of knives, compasses, brace bits, razors, files, razor straps, spoons and revolvers. The entrance was effected by boring a piece out of the door in the rear end of the building, and then removed the iron bar that fastened the door. After they had secured their plunder they took the lock off the front door and probably left the building by that door.—Butler Record.

—We trust all our local correspondents will send in their items by Tuesday of each week. We would prefer having them written on one side of the paper only, and in ink, and all proper names should be spelled correctly and written legibly. On application we will furnish stamped envelopes already addressed, and paper on which to write.

ONE CENT REWARD.—This reward will be paid for the return of one Wilbur Jaynes Austin, who left home on Tuesday morning last, and was to return that night but didn't. He was last seen in Fort Wayne eating a milk stew. There is no fear but that he will turn up as soon as hungry, but there is such a demand for goods at the boot upside down, that Dave is about flaxed out and he needs assistance.

—We had not time last week to mention the death of Miss Sadie Grogg only in a small space, as we were just going to press when the news reach us. We learn that she died easily, being fully aware of the fate that was awaiting her. She spoke loud and distinctly until a moment before she expired, and gave the family her desire for burial, and also requested that Rev. Johnson preach the sermon. The people of the city will miss her in their entertainments. She was nearly 24 years of age.

—A lady who is very deaf stopped a milkman as he was passing the house the other day, and ask him how much he charged for a quart of milk, and then put up her ear trumpet to catch the reply. The man drew a quart of milk and emptied it into her trumpet, and the result has been that he goes three miles out of the way to keep out of sight of the lady, who sits on the porch with a shot gun waiting for him to pass.

A Bear Fight.

A strolling band of bear tamers passed through here last Saturday to Waterloo, where they purchased the larger of Si Lock's black bears. On Sunday they tried to ring its nose, and had a desperate struggle with the animal. Throwing it on its back they did their utmost to introduce the ring, during which two of them were bitten and another clawed severely. Finally they poured water into its mouth to keep it from biting, and soon choked it to death. They afterwards bought the other one from Si, ringed it and went to Kendallville

A Card.

It has been reported in and about the vicinity of Auburn, that the New York store was going to be removed to some other point, but such is not the case. We wish it distinctly understood that the New York store is one of the fixtures of Auburn. We wish to say further that we are now making arrangements to buy our spring stock, which we expect to open early. We will have one of the largest and best selected stock of dry goods ever offered in this market. We will also be in the wool trade, and expect to buy all that is offered.

Yours, &c., G. H. FORKNER & Co.

New Marble Works.

We are glad to state that Abner Niebel, Esq., one of the reliable solid citizens of Tiffin, Ohio, and largely connected with the manufacturing industries of that city, will establish his head quarters at Auburn, and erect large marble works, the coming season. It is always a pleasure to announce the coming of new enterprise into our county, and especially when under the management of men of large experience and capital.

—The ladies social connected with the M. E. church, will be entertained by Mrs. J. B. Casebeer, at her residence next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and a large attendance is desired, as there is important business to be transacted. No refreshments, by order of society.

MRS. T. C. MAYS, Pres't.

—During the year 1877, 42,360 paupers in Indiana were cared for at the expense of the various counties in the State, at a cost of $600,626. Here is a chance for the narrow contracted cuss, who corresponds for the "Republican," in regard to our county asylum, to twist his steam valve again.

—Charley Murray, of the Goshen Democrat, has sold his interest in that office to Billy Bean and will go to South Bend to take charge of the Herald. Let his enemies say what they will, Charles Murray is an able, vigorious writer and a close, persistent student. We wish him unbounded success.

—A young man by the name of Harry Potter, recently of South Bend, Ind., was arrested at Garrett last Friday for theft. Several articles of jewelry, revolvers, &c., belonging to John Stoops were found on his person, which gave sufficient evidence for his arrest. He now boards with Sheriff St. Clair.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES MCCLELLAN,
Administrator.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Auburn in De Kalb county, State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at their regular session in March, 1878, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank upon the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at the south west corner of lot number 67, original plat of the town of Auburn in said county, thence east 20 feet, thence north 66 feet, thence west 20 feet, thence south 66 feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH E. BRUCKNER.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing thirty pills, 25 cents; sample boxes, 10 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison st., Chicago, 181 Broadway, New York.

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass
and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE METROPOLIS DISASTER.

The story of the loss of the steamer Metropolis is that related by James F. Alcorn, formerly an officer in the navy, and temporarily attached to the ill-starred vessel:

On Wednesday night at 8 o'clock I was called by the mate to assist the carpenter in stopping a leak aroun . the rudder trunk. Found the stern-post loose, and so reported. Remained at the post, using all possible exertions to stop the leak or prevent its increase, until about 5:30 a. m., when I was called on deck, and found the ship a partial wreck. One of the port boats was hanging over the side by her bow-tackle to the davit, the smoke-stack gone, and the ship heading for the beach. Reached the fore cutter and, in obedience to an order from the Captain, commenced to start the water in the casks stored forward to lighten the ship; was assisted in so doing by the carpenter and one of the quartermasters, who was afterwards drowned. The mate suggested that sail should be made by setting the foresail, and, on getting his consent, went aloft and, assisted by Charles Seaman, loosed the foresail and succeeded in setting the sail, which remained but a few minutes until carried away, and it was necessary to clew up the port wing of the sail. The ship struck heavily amidships, evidently breaking her back, but she continued to drive on the beach. The admirable management of the helm, assisted by the foresail, maintained the ship's position head on until fairly beached. Soon after this the main-mast went, and she began to break up rapidly, the first seas that boarded her having destroyed or crippled all the remaining boats but the dingy, which was attached to the starboard forward davits. Upon that boat I placed my chief hope of safety, provided I could maintain possession of the boat for sending a line ashore at low water. But while my attention was otherwise engaged the boat was lowered and my purpose defeated, while she, without any management save the providence of God, was borne to the beach—a perfect "ark of safety" for the six or seven poor fellows who had the courage to secure the opportunity. During the trying hours of the day several of the ill-fated passengers, bravely intrusting themselves to the tide, evidently lost heart with the passage of the first breaker over their heads, and, abandoning all hope, sank without a struggle. Others, either washed or leaping off the wreck, would almost seem to have committed suicide, so deliberately did they bury their heads beneath the waves and meet their doom. The foremast falling aft, and the foresail being still partially spread, several were either killed by its fall or buried beneath the mass of the sail in such a way as made death certain....At about 4:30 or perhaps 5 p. m., the midship body of the hull, the fore body being already gone, began to break up rapidly, while I urged all who would listen to me to trust themselves to Providence, the waves and their life-preservers. Many did so, and the majority with success. At length the closing scene was upon us. The lower-deck beams gave way and the starboard broadside, giving a few more heavy shocks from the surf, sank slowly beneath the waves.

THE EAST.

Philadelphia has just had the most destructive fire that has visited the city in three years. The loss is estimated at $500,000. H. P. & W. P. Smith, dry-goods commission merchants, were the heaviest losers....Boston, on the same day, had quite a costly blaze. The large furniture factory of F. W. Holmes & Co. was burned, involving a loss of $200,000, and throwing 500 people out of employment....Mr. Thomas Lord, the aged New York millionaire, whose marriage to the dashing widow Hicks created such a rumpus among the relatives of the bridegroom, has emerged from his retirement, and will hotly contest the legal proceedings brought against him by his sons. The old gentleman says it was on account of his children's threats that he and his wife kept secluded....New York city reports 129 commercial failures during January, the largest number of any one month since the panic of 1873.

The gale that swept along the North Atlantic coast on the night of the 1st inst. exceeded in violence anything of the kind experienced on that coast for many years, and was attended with serious loss of life and property. There was wreck and ruin in the track of the gale for hundreds of miles along the shore. Vessels were beached, houses demolished, telegraph poles prostrated, and houses, bridges, and railroad tracks swept away by the heavy sea. A schooner was driven ashore on Plum island, and all on board lost. Three sailors belonging to a disabled brig were drowned in Chesapeake bay while attempting to reach the shore in a small boat. On Coney Island, N. Y., several houses were swept away by the angry waves, and two women and five children were drowned. Numerous disasters at other points are reported. The wind at times assumed the velocity of a tropical hurricane, and was accompanied by a furious fall of snow, which in some places reached a depth of two feet on the level.

There recently arrived at Baltimore, in a vessel from Demerara, a boy answering in some respects the description of Charley Ross. It was firmly believed by the Baltimoreans that the long-lost boy had at last been found, and there was great excitement for a little while. To settle the matter M. Christian K. Ross visited that city and took a look at the boy. He at once declared that it was not Charley....The good people of Mauch Chunk, Pa., have a genuine sensation in the shape of an alleged miraculous cure. One Amelia Greth was taken sick and apparently died. Father Heinen, a Catholic priest, was called in, and by some hocus pocus, it is claimed, restored the dead to life. Amelia, at the call of the priest, was instantly transformed from a cold corpse to a living, breathing, talkative woman. She immediately arose, dressed herself, walked a long distance to church, and declared herself as well and strong as ever. Whether or not it is a real miracle, it has certainly produced a great sensation among the Mauch Chunkers and all the people round about that region.

The criminal carelessness with which banking institutions are conducted in these modern days is forcibly illustrated by the case of the Bank of North America, of New York. The teller of this bank, Augustus M. Turney, in 1869 commenced speculating with the concern's funds, and lost. He endeavored to repair his losses, but ill-fortune attended every venture. He has continued these speculations ever since, until, despairing of ever restoring the stolen funds he now comes forward and makes full confession. The defalcation, which has been accumulating for a period of eight years, now amounts to over $109,000....The Pacific Print Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000.

THE WEST.

Chicago has had a criminal trial of unusual interest. A constable, while in the act of levying upon the household goods of Miss Alvina McKee to satisfy a judgment for rent, was shot and killed by the woman. An indictment for murder followed, and, after a trial lasting six days, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. It was proved on the trial that the woman had been subject to unusual annoyance and persecution from constables, that the one who met his death at her hands gained admission to the premises by false representations, that he demeaned himself in a rough and unseemly manner, and, finally, that the warrant with which he was armed was illegal in form, and therefore void. Popular feeling ran strongly in favor of the accused, and few criminal trials in that city have excited such deep interest....Gen. Miles reports that his forces have set out from the post on Tongue river to look after the hostile Sioux, of whom so many rumors have lately been heard.

The Academy of Music, a theater hall located in the West Division of Chicago, has been destroyed by fire.

There is stored in Chicago elevators 1,280,916 bushels of wheat; 679,767 bushels of corn; 313,904 bushels of oats; 183,417 bushels of rye, and 758,802 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,216,306 bushels, against 5,060,186 bushels at this period a year ago.

R. E. J. Miles, of the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, has recovered a verdict of $40,000 damages against P. T. Barnum, for a libel published two years ago.

THE SOUTH.

J. Madison Wells was arrested, last week, by the Sheriff of Orleans parish, at a station on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, where he had been sojourning since his departure from New Orleans.

The revenue officers who are engaged in the detection and arrest of illicit distillers in Winston county, Ala., have been resisted by overpowering numbers of armed men, and prevented from enforcing the Revenue laws....The Treasurer of Lee county, Miss., is missing. About $40,000 of the county's funds are also missing.

Both houses of the Mississippi Legislature last week adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote for the Silver bill.

The trial of Thomas C. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was brought to a conclusion at New Orleans on Feb. 7, and resulted in a verdict of guilty after fifty minutes' deliberation, by the jury. The jury considerately recommended the accused to the "mercy of the court." J. Madison Wells was still in jail at that date, and claimed that he was unable to give the bail ($10,000) demanded by the court.

In a duel at Brownsville, Texas, between Hon. Nestor Maxan and M. De La Pena, the former was shot through the body and killed. Deceased was a leading lawyer....By the sinking of the steamer Lessie Taylor on the Atchafalaya river, in Louisiana, a colored woman and child and four or five deck-hands were drowned.

GENERAL.

Business embarrassments: Althof, Bergman & Co., toy importers, New York, liabilities $150,000; the Topeka Bank and Savings Institute, Topeka, Kan., deposits $140,000, nominal assets $290,000; Eli Parsons, hats and clothing, Toledo, Ohio; Cooley, Palmer & Co., dry-goods jobbers, Dubuque, Iowa; Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kansas; First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; the Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; James Watson, coal dealer, Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities $100,000; George Park, manufacturer of edge tools, Buffalo, N. Y., liabilities $60,000, assets $11,000; Peoria Furniture Company, Peoria, Ill., liabilities $22,000; Young, Smith & Co., sugar importers, New York, liabilities $260,000; Howard, Snelling & Co., coal dealers, Boston, liabilities $130,000; the Casement Savings Bank, Union City, Pa., liabilities $40,000; James H. Batchelder, lumber dealer, Middlebury, Vt., liabilities $60,000, assets $25,000; Henry McCulloch, stock dealer, Wells county, Ind., liabilities $100,000; Donovan, Williams & Shannon, boots and shoes, Montreal, liabilities $200,000; G. F. Seebold, china and queensware, St. Louis; the Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.

William Wieners was hanged at St. Louis, on Friday, the 1st inst., for the murder, in January last, of A. V. Lawrence, a barkeeper in a low theater. A tremendous effort was made to save the condemned man from the gallows, but the Governor of Missouri was inexorable. On the same day Joseph Woods was hanged at Malone, N. Y., and Philip Watson (colored) was similarly disposed of at Cincinnati. The crimes for which this trio of culprits suffered death were all of a peculiarly atrocious nature.

Edmund Jussen, of Chicago, brother-in-law of Carl Schurz, and attorney for the Chicago whisky crooks, has written a letter in which he sharply attacks the administration for refusing to pardon his clients.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board appealed to Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, to issue a writ of *certiorari* ordering a transfer of the cases from the State to the United States Court. Judge Bradley, in a decision of some length, refused the application. The decision sets forth that the Returning Board make application on the ground of prejudice and inability to secure their rights and the fact that the Jury law of 1877 is hostile to colored citizens. Justice Bradley says the application raises three questions: First, was the presentation of the petition sufficient to amend the jurisdiction of the State court, or had that court the right to examine into that sufficiency? Second, if the State court had the right to examine, had the Circuit Court the right to re-examine and issue a certiorari or other writs? Third, if the Circuit Court had such rights, did the petition show sufficient ground to the first two questions? Justice Bradley answers that, in the Jury law of 1877, there is nothing open to constitutional objections, and also the prejudice is not such a cause as warrants a transfer. Neither the Fourteenth amendment nor the Civil-Rights bill was violated. There is no State legislation hostile to either.

It is charged, and the facts appear to prove, that the lost steamer Metropolis was sadly unseaworthy and as rotten as punk. An eye-witness describing the wreck says: "In the immediate vicinity of the scene was a true realization of the terrible word 'wreck,' and, to the shame of humanity and civilization, there was vandalism, evidences of which were hard to believe. It was ghoulism almost incredible, committed mostly by negro residents of the beach close by, and aided by a number of whites. They took all the valuables and even the clothing from the dead that washed ashore. The sacred person of a female was not a bar to the worst sort of barbarism. There was a very large South American mail on board. The bags were cut open and rifled of their contents. The letters, after being opened, were strewn along the beach."

Two vessels are to sail from this country on the 25th inst., with goods for the World's Exposition at Paris next summer. Commissioner McCormick reports that the American exhibit will be creditable, but would have been better had longer time for preparation been given.

An excited mob visited the Parliament house in Quebec, Canada, a few evenings ago, burned an effigy of the Solicitor General in the esplanade, broke some windows, and raised a lively rumpus generally. The cause of the demonstration is the unpopularity of the Government on certain questions, notably their railway policy.

WASHINGTON.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has telegraphed and written to the Postmaster at New York as follows: "Trade dollars not being a legal tender, you are not obliged to receive them. A joint resolution of Congress, approved July 22, 1876, is the authority upon which the above decision is based. The second section of the law referred to contains the following explicit provision: 'The trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender.'"

Col. Bob Ingersoll is said to have the most extensive Congressional practice of any man in Washington....It is rumored that the President will shortly tender Gen. Bristow a high office....The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement of imports into and exports from each customs district of the United States during the calendar year 1877. The aggregate value of merchandise exported was $620,000,000; imports, $480,000,000; excess in value of exports, $140,000,000....The rejection by the House of Representatives of a joint resolution introduced by the Ways and Means Committee extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from bond, and the passage in its stead, by an emphatic majority, of a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the tax on distilled spirits, is in the nature of a peremptory instruction to the Ways and Means Committee, and may be regarded as settling all attempts to raise the tax on whisky for this session at least.

It has been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury that trade dollars shall not be coined at the Philadelphia mint.

Various reports that have reached the Government with reference to the whereabouts of Sitting Bull and his band have not been disregarded at the War Department. There is a settled determination, says a Washington dispatch, to make a thorough war upon that party wherever and whenever found in our dominion....The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Joseph W. Huston, United States Attorney for the Territory of Idaho; Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, Consul General for Rio de Janeiro; Ernest L. Oppenheim, of New York, United States Consul at Guttenburg; Edward Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue for Arkansas.

A significant vote, showing the existence in the House of a very strong majority in favor of restoring the income tax, was taken last week upon a motion to suspend the rules and instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report such a bill. The motion received 165 affirmative and 88 negative votes, or only 11 less than the two-thirds requisite to its passage. The New England States gave for this proposition 6 votes to 18 noes; New York cast 8 votes against to 3 for it; New Jersey 1 yea and 3 nays, and Pennsylvania 5 yeas and 14 nays. The Southern States cast 89 votes in its favor to but 6 nayes. The vote of the Western States was as follows: Ohio, 11 yeas and 10 nays; Indiana, 11 yeas and 1 nay; Illinois, 11 yeas and 7 nays; Michigan, 8 yeas and 1 nay; Iowa, 9 yeas; Wisconsin, 5 yeas and 2 nays; Minnesota, 3 yeas; Kansas, 3 yeas; Nebraska, 1 nay. The Pacific people voted 2 yeas and 3 nays. This indicates a certainty of the passage by the House at least of an income tax of some kind.

The members of the Grasshopper Commission appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations last week, gave an account of their battles with the locusts on the plains last year, and asked for an appropriation of $25,000 to enable them to continue their researches for another season.

The following is the list of Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition: Andrew D. White, New York; Levi P. Morton, New York; George W. Childs, Pennsylvania; W. H. H. Davis, Pennsylvania; A. L. Coolidge, Massachusetts; Frederick Smythe, New Hampshire; Frank Millward, Kentucky; James H. Smart, Indiana; Alfred Hibbard, Iowa; William A. Moore, North Carolina; Edwin Cowles, Ohio; Benjamin E. Gallup, Illinois; E. H. Knight, District of Columbia; William Seligman, California; S. T. Merrill, Wisconsin; J. M. Safford, Tennessee; J. A. Tonner, Arizona; Austin Savage, Idaho; William Hayden, Utah....The Educational Committee of the House of Representatives has decided, by a big majority, to report in favor of giving all proceeds of public-land sales hereafter to the States for educational purposes, the division to be made on the basis of "illiteracy."

POLITICAL.

The Washington *Post* publishes an interview with Charles Foster, of Ohio, on the subject of the alleged bargaining which preceded the final declaration of the electoral count. Some of the points made are these: The Wormley conference was not called to make a bargain. The conferees were Ellis, of Louisiana, Henry Watterson, John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, Gov. Dennison, Gen. Garfield, Maj. Burke and some others. Foster did not represent anybody. He got there by accident. The letter from Hayes to Foster had been received long before. That letter simply favored withdrawing the troops from the South. It made no contingent promises. Maj. Burke read a paper at that conference. It was a document pledging the Nicholls Government, if it were sustained, to protect the Republicans of Louisiana, and to insure them peace and happiness in that State. It was not an agreement. There was no bargain. The paper simply set forth what Nicholls was willing to do, and was not signed by anybody.

The Republican Congressmen who visited Louisiana pending the electoral count and were present at the canvass of the votes, generally known as the visiting statesmen, held a conference one evening last week. The object of the meeting, says a Washington telegram, is understood to have been carefully to consider the present situation in Louisiana, and the duty which the visiting statesmen owe to the Returning Board. The interchange of views was informal, and the definite plan has been determined upon. These gentlemen, and most of the Republicans in Congress, think that nothing should be omitted that can be done to sustain the Returning Board in their present trouble.

The Committee on Federal Relations of the Maryland House of Delegates, to whom were referred Montgomery Blair's resolutions and memorial calling upon Congress to reopen and investigate the electoral question, have reported adversely to their adoption.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The war situation on the 4th inst., as gleaned from the cable dispatches of that date, was about as follows: Russia had granted an armistice, and the preliminary conditions of peace had been signed by the representatives of the belligerent powers; the lines of demarcation had been fixed, the Russians provisionally to occupy Erzeroum and Silistria; Russia had accepted Austria's proposal for a conference for settling the questions resulting from the war; there were rumors of an alliance between England, France, Austria and Italy for the purpose of opposing Russian aggrandizement; Gambetta, the French statesman, giving color to these rumors by publicly declaring that the Russian conditions were a flagrant violation of the treaty of 1856, and intimating that a peace based upon those conditions will not be tolerated by the French nation.

The preliminary peace conditions signed at Adrianople are as follows. They differ very little from those proposed by the conquering power, and heretofore printed in this column: 1. The erection of Bulgaria into a principality. 2. A war indemnity or territory in compensation. 3. The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each. 4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 5 An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Czar regarding the Dardanelles. 6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.....The closing action of the war took place on the 1st of February, the Servians having stormed and taken Vrania pass with about 1,900 prisoners, and great quantities of stores.

The Czar, in an address to the troops the other day, spoke as follows: "I congratulate you upon the armistice, the satisfactory conditions of which are due to our brave troops, who proved that for them nothing is impossible of accomplishment. We are still, however, far from the end, and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace, worthy of Russia."

Cable dispatches announce the Russians in possession of Constantinople. The delay in signing the protocol is now explained. It gave the Russians an opportunity to cut the telegraph lines on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, and thus to permit the entry of the Russians into the Sultan's capital without the knowledge of the British, whose fleet might have given them some temporary trouble. The Russians seem to be in a position now that will enable them to remain masters of the situation, whatever the chattering diplomats of the conference may say or do.....Russia's reply to Austria's invitation to the conference, is in the affirmative, but intimates that another place of meeting besides Vienna would be preferable.

Cable telegrams of the 8th inst. report that England had assented to Austria's proposal for a conference; that England had asked Russia for explanations; that there was tremendous excitement in London on account of the manner in which the Bear had outwitted the Lion, crowds thronging the streets, clamoring for war, singing "God Save the Queen," and stoning the house of Gladstone, and the office of the *Daily News*; that the opposition to the vote of credit of £6,000,000 had been withdrawn by the opposition in the House of Commons; that Constantinople was not in actual possession of the Russians, who held only a portion of the outer line of defenses, thus leaving it in a practically defenseless condition.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Italy is reported to be ready to join England and Austria in opposing the aggrandizement of Russia....Greece has concluded to strike for freedom from Ottoman subjection, and orders have been given by the Hellenic Government for the occupation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia by an army of 12,000 men.

Austria has taken the initiative in calling a European conference to take cognizance of points in the pending treaty between Russia and Turkey which trench upon the rights or interests of other powers. Her recent intimation to the Czar that, while Russia and Turkey might freely enter into stipulations affecting their own interests, no contracts for the modification of European treaties could be recognized without the concurrence of the signatories, has been answered in a friendly spirit. Russia in effect admits all that Austria demands, and no objection seems to be made in any quarter to the proposed congress.

The cable brings the intelligence of the death of George Cruikshank, the English caricaturist of world-wide fame. He was born in London in 1792, and was consequently in his 86th year.

The Greeks have entered Thessaly, and captured Domoco at the point of the bayonet. Thirteen hundred Turkish prisoners were taken....Nine millions of people are reported destitute in Northern China. The Foreign Relief Committee appeal to England and America for aid....At Calais, France, during the performance at the circus, there was a false alarm of fire, which caused a great rush of the audience. Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death, and several others were hurt....Advices from Shanghai, China, state that an asylum for women and children at Tien-Tsin has been burned, and over 2,000 persons perished in the fire....It is reported from Paris that Marshal MacMahon meditates resigning the Presidency of the French republic.

The Prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered a cessation of hostilities....A Constantinople dispatch makes the important announcement that the office of Grand Vizier has been abolished and a new Ministry formed, at the head of which figures the name of Ahmed Vefik Effendi as President of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior. This constitution of the new Ministry under European forms and designations seems to indicate a further step in the promised reforms....A general war is threatened among the little republics of Central America....A Russian paper estimates that about 40,000 bushels of wheat will be ready for shipment from Black sea ports as soon as there is absolute assurance of peace....There has been great excitement in St. Petersburg, owing to a vicious attempt to assassinate the Prefect (Mayor) of the city. He was shot and dangerously wounded by a woman, for some cause as yet unrevealed....Austria is represented as ready and willing to join England in the movement to oppose the designs of Russia as indicated in the armistice conditions....In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that he had tolerable confidence that England would not find herself in an isolated position at the conference.

During the negotiations for a definitive peace, the armies of the Czar and his allies will occupy five-sixths of Roumelia, including Adrianople and Philippopolis, nearly the whole of Bulgaria, the whole of old Servia, and the territories bordering on Montenegro; while a Greek force of 12,000 men will have entered Epirus, Thessaly, and a portion of Macedonia. In Asia, Russia will hold the fortified towns of Kars, Ardahan, Erzeroum, and Batoum, with the larger part of the province of Armenia. More than three-fourths of the Sultan's European and a portion of his Asiatic dominions will thus remain in the hands of the Russians pending a final settlement....The German Parliament convened on the 6th of February....The reported capture of Domaco by the Greeks was false.

Pope Pius IX. died at Rome on Thursday, Feb. 7. He had been ill for a long time, was very feeble in body, and the final collapse was no surprise to his immediate attendants, or the world at large. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, who was elected to the Pontificate of the Roman Catholic Church, June 16, 1846, was born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He received priest's orders in 1819; in 1823, he was chosen Secretary to the apostolic delegate to Chili, S. A.; was nominated Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827; was created Cardinal in 1839, and proclaimed in 1840. On the death of Gregory XVI., in 1846, he was invested with the Papal tiara. The deceased Pope had outlived all the Cardinals who elected him, save one or two, and was the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe, Queen Victoria alone excepted....The official news has been transmitted from Rome to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church of America that the late Italian King, Victor Emmanuel, died a Catholic.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, Feb. 1.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to provide for the funding of the national debt in home bonds convertible into currency. Referred....There was an animated debate in the House over the charges against the Doorkeeper, Polk, of Missouri, and the incidents connected with them. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, called the attention of the House to numerous rumors which have been about the Capitol for a long time, and which were fully stated in affidavits that Mr. Baker made a part of his speech. After a sharp discussion the investigation asked for was ordered, and the matter committed to the Civil-Service Committee. After investigation had been ordered, Mr. Ellsworth, of Michigan, moved that the affidavits against Polk, on the ground that they were ex parte, be eliminated from the public records of the proceedings. The motion was in fact to expunge a portion of Mr. Baker's speech. Baker was absent from the hall and arrived just as the House had voted to mutilate the records. Baker immediately moved a reconsideration, and, after an impassioned speech, in which he demanded that his rights as a member be protected, succeeded in carrying the point....Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 4.—Senate.—A large number of petitions were presented from all parts of the country, most of them remonstrating against changes in the present tariff duties, and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, all of which were referred. Other petitions, favoring the organization of a Department of Industry, the head thereof to be a Cabinet officer, were presented and referred....The following bills were introduced: Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to prevent abuses in respect to mileage of District Attorneys of the United States; by Mr. Dawes, a bill regulating the authentication and use of proxies in the meetings of shareholders of national banking associations; by Mr. Spencer, to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company; by Mr. Saunders, supplementary to the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition. It authorizes the President to appoint eighteen additional Commissioners....Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to the passage of the Silver bill.

House.—A resolution ordering the preparation of a graduated income tax was offered in the House, and received 165 yeas, the nays numbering only 88. As it required a two-thirds vote, the resolution did not pass. The affirmative votes came chiefly from the Democrats, and the negatives from the Republicans....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Southard, authorizing the payment of customs in legal-tender notes; by Mr. Mills, providing that all bonds hereafter issued by the Government shall be payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes; by Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, to reduce the tax on brandy made from apples, peaches or grapes, 35 cents; by Mr. Riddle, for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President by the direct vote of the people; by Mr. Saxton, making the receivers of railroad corporations amenable to processes and judgments of the courts of the several States through which said railroads are run....Mr. Ellsworth presented an affidavit from the Doorkeeper denying as utterly without foundation the charges against his official integrity, and earnestly requesting an investigation on the part of the House. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—Senate.—Mr. Conkling presented the petitions of a large number of citizens of many counties of New York in favor of the remonetization of silver....Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the bill introduced by him some time ago to authorize a long bond for investment for savings, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $500,000,000 coupon bonds of the denominations of $20, $50 and $100, each of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum....Mr. Eaton continued the discussion of the Silver bill, taking ground against it. He was followed by Mr. Howe, who spoke in favor of the measure....Mr. Conkling presented a petition from citizens of New York setting forth the appalling famine raging in Northern China, and suggested the appointment of a commission from the residents of China to act in connection with the United States Minister in procuring and distributing relief....Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters and for other purposes.

House.—The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad ten years was reported and recommitted....Mr. Hewitt, of New York, presented two petitions, one from New York and one from Boston, asking Congress to adopt appropriate measures to mitigate the hardships of the famine now raging in China....The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis was taken up, briefly discussed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union....The Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.—Senate.—Mr. Davis, of Illinois, presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the friends of silver held in Chicago, Dec. 15. He quoted from the resolutions which favor the remonetization of silver, and declare that the Government "cannot waive its right to pay its bonds in silver or gold."....Mr. Ferry presented a petition of wool-growers of Michigan remonstrating against any change in the duty on foreign wool. Referred....Mr. Bruce presented joint resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill remunerating certain citizens of Mississippi, mill-owners and log-men, for damages sustained by them on account of the seizure of certain lumber and logs in the lumber district by agents of the United States....The Senate bill to remit the taxes on insolvent savings banks was called up by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Thurman spoke in favor thereof. Mr. Thurman was followed by Mr. Kernan, who opposed the bill, and then by Senator Christiancy, who submitted a substitute for the pending bill. It provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains at the mints of the United States, but that gold shall be the standard of value. The present subsidiary silver coins are to be made legal tender in all cases to the amount of $10. Silver dollars and subsidiary coin and bars stamped at the mints or the New York Assay Office, with their weight and fineness, and trade-dollars, are to be made legal tender according to their market value, to be fixed monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Director of the Mint.

House.—The debate on unseating Pacheco, Republican, and seating Wigginton, Democrat, of California, was begun in the House, but no vote was reached....A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the Metropolis disaster.

Thursday, Feb. 7.—Senate.—The Senate took up and passed Judge Davis' bill relieving insolvent savings banks from the taxes on their capital......The discussion of the Silver bill was continued, Mr. Blaine having the floor. He opposed the Bland bill, but expressed himself in favor of silver under certain conditions. He proposed, as a compromise, a dollar of 425 grains, giving the profits of the coinage to the Government, and addressed the Senate at length in support of his idea. Mr. Blaine was followed by Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, who advocated the Bland bill....There was a spirited debate, in executive session, over the nomination of Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, to the Minister to Brazil. His confirmation was opposed by many Republicans, but particularly by Messrs. Conkling, Edmunds and Hamlin. The nomination was defended by Messrs. Lamar, Hill, Butler of South Carolina, Matthews and Burnside. Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds directed their efforts toward establishing the fact that Hilliard was a Democrat, and had never been a Republican. The nomination was finally confirmed by a small majority, Messrs. Matthews, Hoar, Burnside and Christiancy voting with the Democrats.

House.—The House took up the California contested, election case of Pacheco vs. Wigginton, and by a strict party vote, after a long debate, declared Wigginton, the Democratic claimant, entitled to the seat. This was the only business disposed of by the House.

The Proposed Tariff.

The bill prepared by the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the revision of the tariff has been published. Following are some of the leading provisions of the bill:

Books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter; engravings, bound or unbound; illustrated books and papers, and maps and charts, 20 per centum ad valorem. Type, plain book and newspaper, 15 cents per pound. Type, jobbing and ornamental, 30 cents per pound. Cottons, plain goods, are classed under three heads, and are taxed, unbleached, 2 cents; if colored or printed, 3 cents. These are now taxed at a rate equivalent to 35, 33, and 42 per cent. The new average rate is about 25 per cent. The finer goods are taxed about 35 per cent., as against an average of 50 per cent. at present. The present tax on jeans, denims, drillings, ginghams, cottonades, etc., bleached, printed, or colored, are now taxed from 40 to 65 per cent., and the duties are reduced to an average of 35 per cent. The bulk of cotton goods imported is made up of hosiery, laces, braids and cotton yarn; the hosiery and laces now pay 35 per cent., and are reduced to 25, while the duty on the kind of yarn principally imported is raised from 60 to 80 cents per pound. The duty on spool-thread is reduced from 9 to 7 cents per dozen spools of 100 yards. The duties on glass are somewhat increased, and are generally specific, being computed by the square inch or foot, the rate of duty increasing as the size increases—the average rate aimed at being 40 per cent., which is higher than the present rate. Earthenware, china, porcelain, are taxed 40 per cent., which is no reduction. Undressed flax is reduced from $20 per ton to $10; dressed flax from $40 to $30 per ton. Hemp and jute and manufactures of them remain, with little or no change, at about 30 per cent. Spirits and brandy are to pay $2 per gallon—no change; champagne to pay $6 per dozen quarts; still-wines in casks to pay about 60 per cent.; other wines in bottles, 60 per cent.—no change. The duties on iron manufactures are made specific on a basis of 35 per cent.—a very slight reduction. Pig-iron is reduced from $7 to $5 per ton. Sheet-iron is reduced from 1½ to ¾ cents per pound. Steel railway bars from 1¼ to 1 cent per pound. Copper is reduced from 5 to 2 cents per pound. In regulating the duties on wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc., the duty is fixed per bushel, instead of by the 100 pounds, and the duty on coal is levied by the ton of 2,240 pounds, instead of by the round ton. The classification of sugar is amended, and the duty ranges from 2¼ to 2½ cents per pound. Candy is protected by a duty of 40 per cent. The duty on silks is reduced from 60 to 50 per cent. Woolen carpets are fixed at 50 per cent., and woolen goods generally at the same rate. In consequence of the changes from ad valorem to specific rates, it is not practicable to state accurately the changes. There is supposed to be a general reduction of 20 per cent. in the rates, but in this reduction is included the long list of articles made free.

Capt. Eads' Big Contract.

Capt. James B. Eads has received from the Government $1,000,000 for improving the navigable waters at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The whole amount to be paid by the Government is $5,250,000, and that is when a depth of 30 feet and a width of 250 feet of water shall have been attained. The Captain claims that about 75 or 80 per cent. of his contract work is finished, and that he has as yet received only 18 per cent. of his rightful compensation.

It is when a dry-goods clerk of ninety-seven pounds' weight attempts to help from a farm-wagon a farmer's wife of 203 pounds avoirdupois that the reporter seats himself contentedly on the curb-stone and waits for the catastrophe.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Nation's Cash Account.

The Public Debt.—The national debt was decreased $1,666,076 during the month of January. The official statement of the United States Treasurer, issued on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 748,667,100
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	75,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,738,953,750
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 11,559,480
Legal tenders	349,179,921
Certificates of deposit	31,115,000
Fractional currency	17,471,919
Coin certificates	42,738,800
Total without interest	$ 440,494,841
Total debt	$2,193,038,011
Total interest	23,497,684
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 136,882,989
Cash in treasury—currency	3,170,490
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	31,115,000
Total in treasury	$ 171,166,479
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,044,287,360
Decrease of debt during January	1,666,076
Decrease since June 30, 1877	16,970,857
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	37,380,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	9,005,862
Balance of interest paid by the United States	28,380,472

Comparative Treasury Statement.—Appended is a comparison of the condition of the treasury Feb. 1, 1877, and Feb. 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$ 40,626,082	$3,170,490
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	....	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,745,000	31,115,000
Coin	86,477,080	136,882,989
Coin certificates	53,315,700	42,738,800
Coin, less coin certificates	33,163,980	94,140,189
Outstanding called bonds	10,106,550	10,836,100
Other outstanding coin liabilities	9,881,930	6,623,565
Outstanding legal tenders	364,984,812	349,110,424
Outstanding fractional currency	25,464,367	17,471,019
Outstanding silver coin	27,096,305	33,254,356
Total debt, less cash in treasury	2,090,881,572	2,044,287,360
Reduction of debt for January	3,060,660	1,666,076
Reduction of debt since July 1	8,587,772	16,970,857
Market value of gold	105.37	101.87
Imports (12 months ending Dec. 31)	427,347,165	480,224,876
Exports (12 months ending Dec. 31)	590,666,629	620,968,322

The Redemption Agency.—The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and seven months ending Jan. 31, 1878, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

	One Mo.	*Seven Mos.*
National-bank notes disposed of, notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to bank of issue	$15,067,000	$ 92,125,800
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	4,392,600	28,264,700
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in treasury	829,250	6,602,650
Totals for 1878	$20,228,750	$126,993,150
Totals for 1877	19,036,200	128,401,800
Increase for month	$ 1,192,550	....
Decrease in seven months	....	$ 1,418,650

Coinage.—The coinage executed at the United States Mint during January was as follows:

	Pieces.	*Value.*
Double eagles	122,300	$2,446,000
Trade dollars	1,391,300	1,391,300
Half dollars	931,000	465,500
Quarter dollars	1,403,400	350,850
Twenty cents	200	40
Dimes	914,200	91,420
Total, silver	4,640,100	$2,299,110
Five cent	400	$ 20
Three cent	400	12
One cent	1,130,400	11,304
Total, minor	1,131,200	$ 11,336
Recapitulation—		
Gold coinage	122,300	$2,446,000
Trade dollar	1,391,300	1,391,300
Fractional silver	3,248,800	907,810
Minor	1,131,200	11,336
Total	5,893,600	$4,756,446

A Soft Voice.

An old poet said "a low, soft voice was an excellent thing in a woman." Yes, it probably is, but of what account is it when she suddenly has occasion to call her oldest son off the top of the house, shout after the departing milkman, shoo a cow out of the garden, shriek down into the cellar that the baby had fallen into the cistern, and howl "fire" for her neighbor's blazing barn, all at the same time.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$9 80	@11 50
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 78
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@ 1 26
Corn—Western Mixed	50	@ 58
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 35
Rye—Western	70	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	11 00	@11 75
Lard	7	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 15	@ 5 65
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	2 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 35
Hogs—Live	3 50	@ 4 05
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	98	@ 99
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	23½	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	45	@ 50½
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	13	@ 14
Pork—Mess	10 60	@10 70
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	22	@ 23
Rye—No. 1	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	54	@ 55
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	50	@ 51
Pork—Mess	10 80	@11 00
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
Hogs	3 70	@ 4 10
Cattle	3 00	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 12	@ 1 18
Corn—New	39	@ 40
Oats	28	@ 31
Rye	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	10 90	@11 00
Lard	7½	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 18
Corn	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 75	@ 6 20
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 1 Amber	1 20	@ 1 21
Corn—No. 1	45	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 29
Barley (per cental)	1 02½	@ 1 55
Pork—Mess	11 50	@11 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
Hogs	4 10	@ 4 25
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

KING SHYLOCK'S TRIBUTE.

One Thousand Millions Clear Arising from No Investments at All—A Startling Exhibit.

In the United States Senate recently, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, spoke at length on the remonetization of silver, and, in the course of his very able speech, he quoted from Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, a history of all the bonds which were sold each year and the prices that were paid, and that were given, and which revealed the fact "that the bondholders had up to 1869 received over $100,000,000 of profit before they even got the principal of their bonds made payable in gold by the act of 1869." The following is the statement quoted by Senator Beck, and we recommend it to our readers as suggestive of the rapacity and arrogance of the bondholding class, unparalleled probably in the history of the world:

In 1862 the Government sold 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds to the amount of $60,982,450, and received for them greenbacks at their face, dollar for dollar. The demand now is that these bonds shall be paid in gold at their face; and yet, owing to the depreciation of greenbacks at the time of their purchase, only $44,030,649 in gold was paid for them. This makes a clear speculation of $16,951,801 in favor of the bondholder in this first transaction. On this clear speculation the bondholders have received interest for eleven years, amounting to $11,187,188, which, added to its principal, makes the sum of $28,138,989 already received in that single transaction, for which not one dollar was ever paid.

In 1863 the Government sold of the same kind of bonds $160,987,550, for which it received an equal amount in greenbacks. A standard authority placed the average price of gold during that year at $1.58 in currency. It will thus be seen that these bonds cost their purchasers but $101,890,854 in gold, leaving a profit of $59,096,696, without including the interest. For ten years, however, the Government has paid interest on this naked profit, this principal, without any consideration. The interest thus paid amounts to $35,458,017, which, added to this fictitious principal, makes $94,455,713 now in the pockets of the bondholders on that year's operation, for which they never paid anything.

In 1864 the Government sold these bonds, amounting on their face to $381,292,250. Again the Government received only depreciated paper for these bond obligations, and at that time our currency was enormously depreciated, if tried by the gold standard. The price of gold during that year was at an average of 201 in currency. The sale of these bonds therefore, which are now assumed to be gold bonds, only realized to the Government $189,697,636 in gold, less than one-half of their face value. There was left to the capitalists who speculated in them as purchasers the immense profit of $191,594,614. This was the amount of the broker's shave, and on it he has drawn interest from the people for ten years, amounting at this time to $114,956,768. Add this to its principal, which stands as pure speculation, and we find that the bondholders have made as clear gain, as something for nothing, the sum of $306,551,382 on the one year's transaction of 1864.

In 1865 the Government sold bonds to the amount of $273,746,150, on which it suffered a discount of $71,532,060 at the hands of the capitalists. The interest already paid by the people on this discount reaches $38,627,307, making this year's operation realize for the bondholders $110,159,367, for which not one cent was ever paid.

In 1866 the Government sold $124,914,400 of its bonds, for which it received depreciated paper currency amounting to $88,591,733 in gold, according to the then price of gold. The difference between the face of these bonds and the amount they realized to the Government was $36,332,627. Eight years' interest received on this shave amounts to $17.434,556. Adding this interest and principal together, and we find that the bondholders have received $53,757,188 out of this years' sale of bonds, for which not one dollar ever left their coffers or reached the United States treasury.

In 1867 the Government sold of its bonds the immense sum of $421,469,550. The purchasers paid for them $303,215,503, leaving a clear profit to them on the operation of $118,254,047. Taking the interest on this profit for seven years, amounting to $49,661,694, already paid, and the speculators have in their pockets, if these bonds are to be paid in gold, the sum of $167,915,741 on this year's brokerage, and for which they never gave a farthing in consideration.

In 1868 the Government sold its bonds to the still further amount of $425,443,800. Their purchasers paid $312,326,323 for them, clearing by that annual speculation the sum of $112,617,477. Add six years' interest on this bonus, amounting to $40,542,228, to the bonus itself, and we find that these traffickers in a nation's perils have received in this operation $153,159,765 of the people's money, for which not the slightest equivalent was ever paid into the United States treasury.

In addition to the foregoing 6 per cent. bonds, the Government at different times during the years mentioned issued and sold $195,139,550 of bonds bearing 5 per cent. They realized to the Government $122,957,410, thus leaving to the purchasers a net profit of $72,182,140. Interest already paid on this profit amounts to $26,115,724, which, added to the profit itself, makes the sum of $98,297,864 as the amount now in the pockets of the bondholders growing out of their operations in the 5 per cent. bonds, and for which there is not the slightest consideration.

An account of the bondholders' clear profits arising from no investments at all may therefore be stated in the following tabular form:

1862	$28,138,989
1863	94,555,713
1864	306,551,382
1865	110,159,367
1866	53,757,183
1867	167,915,741
1868	153,159,765
On account of 5 per cent. bonds	98,297,864
Total	$1,012,536,004

This most remarkable statement was, as Senator Beck declared, "carefully and truthfully prepared." The proof is in the official records. "It will satisfy the country," said the Senator, "and ought to satisfy the bondholders and their advocates, that they ought not to insult a suffering people whose hard earnings have gone to enrich them by any complaint of want of good faith to them in the effort we are making to save the country from bankruptcy."

One thousand millions of profits, and yet the bondholders cry for more! Let workingmen see in this statement, the truth of which is beyond question, the main cause of the sufferings which they are now enduring. Let prostrate and helpless industry understand that this is the system which has made it the prop of King Shylock's throne, and which still continues to wring from it, exhausted as it is, $700,000,000 annual tribute. Let Greenback men arm themselves with such facts and figures as are given above, and so be prepared to overthrow King Shylock, raise industry to its feet once more, and bring back the prosperity and happiness that were ours are yet the bonds that bind us had begun to tighten on us and bear us down to vassalage.

New York Bulldozing.

The New York bankers have held several meetings recently, having for their purpose the agreement upon a plan of action with which the Southern and Western States are to be threatened unless they withdraw their support of the remonetization of silver. The plan includes: 1. No more sale of goods except on condition of payment in gold; 2. No credit or discounts to any Western or Southern banks, merchants, corporations, or municipal governments, except on contracts payable in gold; 3. The refusal of all dealings with persons who will not make contracts to pay past and future debts in gold. This threat is to be sent all over the country as the determination of the men who claim to represent the "center of capital." Do these gentlemen think that the "center of capital" is immovable? Within the memory of even young men and merchants, New York was the "center of trade" in the United States, and every man who dealt in dry goods or groceries all over the land had to go to New York or send to New York to purchase his stocks. Times have changed. New York was once the center of the provision trade, and every pound of packed beef, pork, lard, bacon, and cut meats had to be sent to New York to be sold—both to the foreign and domestic markets; but the center of the provision trade has moved a thousand miles westward.

The day has long since gone by when the West and South depended on New York city. That city might be buried, and the business of the West and South would go on just the same. If the banks and merchants of New York shall insist that the capital gathered there shall not be employed in trade with the West or South, it is possible that that capital will quietly find its way to the productive centers, and be invested directly among those who produce to sell and who buy to consume. There is no law that can compel capital to remain in New York one hour after the trade of that city with the producing sections of the country shall cease or be suspended, and if the city of New York proposes to suspend or refuse further commercial or financial dealings with the exporters of $650,000,000 surplus products of their labor, the latter will probably find some other route to market, some other route to the open sea, some other point from which to obtain what they need, and some other part of the world in which to obtain the capital that they may need to handle what they produce.

Now, if the New York banks and merchants want to get out their "black list," let them do it. If they will not sell us dry goods, there are other places where we can buy them; if they will not buy our bread and meat, let them go hungry. The people who produce more than they consume of human food have an open market the world over, and can find elsewhere all they need in exchange. Let New York get out its "black list;" it need not be at trouble to select the names; let it put down the people of the West by acres, townships, counties, Congressional districts, and States; let them put the people of twenty-six States under a commercial and financial interdict; let them advertise to the remotest parts of the earth that New York holds no commercial intercourse with the South or West; that the people of these sections refuse to pay any more debt or interest than is called for by the letter and terms of their contracts, and, when the railroads to New York shall become bankrupt, and the Erie canal become stagnant from disuse, and the banking buildings in Wall street will have inscribed in chalky whiteness over their doors the legend "To let," then perhaps Mr. George W. Coe and his associates will discover that any attempt to bulldoze or intimidate a free and intelligent people must prove a failure.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Non-Resumption in France—Interesting Facts.

Mr. Henry Carey Baird writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Times*: "The 1st of January, 1878, having come and gone, and the debt due by the French Government to the Bank of France having been reduced to 300,000,000 francs, and when 'the forced circulation of notes should cease in conformity with the law on the matter,' it is an interesting fact to learn from the correspondent of the London *Economist* that on the 3d inst. 'no notice of the legal resumption of specie payments had been issued.' It is true that for several years past the bank has been paying specie to the amount of 1,000 francs at a single payment, but it has held in its own hands entire and complete control over the matter, and all such payments are purely optional. Now, not only has the bank not formally and legally 'resumed,' but it had during the week ending Jan. 3, increased its circulation of notes $20,000,000, and that circulation then stood at $520,000,000, being $21,000,000 more than it was in September, 1875. The 'cremation theory of finance' evidently does not obtain in France, where the trade, commerce and industries of the people are not subordinated to any arbitrary fixed amount of money, but the latter is subordinated to the former. In a word, the circulation of the bank is a purely automatic affair, and varies from day to day, and week to week, according to the demands of business. This is as sensible as it is just.

"It is equally worthy of note that the bank held, Jan. 3, but $405,000,000 in specie, against $455,000,000 on June 28, 1877. The Government and the bank evidently see and appreciate the perils of resumption, while, notwithstanding the facts that their country is creditor with the rest of the world, and is steadily importing specie, the bank has lost $50,000,000 within six months. All such unimportant and trifling considerations as these are, however, overlooked and disregarded by the great statesmen at the head of our affairs, who fail to think or care what kind of a chance our poor debtor country and its industries would stand if our treasury resumed on a paltry $100,000,000 of specie, while liable to have foreign calls for $1,000,000,000 within a year if any great convulsion should occur in Europe. 'Verily do fools rush in where angels fear to tread.'"

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Interview of a Chicago Tribune Correspondent with Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans.

Correspondent—"The charge has been made by Northern Democrats that the Southern Congressmen did not act in good faith with their party at that time."

Maj. Burke (warmly)—"Well, that is all nonsense. The people of Louisiana had expressed no favor for the Electoral bill; they regarded it as a means of letting Mr. Tilden down easy. They had been led to expect that Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party North would claim their rights, and, if needs be, enforce them. Mr. Pelton and the Tilden managers besought Louisiana Congressmen and myself to urge Nicholls, the Legislature, and our people to work up a public sentiment in favor of the Electoral bill, under the belief that Mr. Tilden's rights were secured by it; and we did so at their solicitation and upon their representations; therefore, Mr. Tilden's declaration on the eve of his departure for Europe, that 'He had always disapproved the Electoral bill,' came with bad grace. As to the charge of bad faith, it is contemptible."

Correspondent—"Did the Democratic party have no definite plan for the inauguration of Tilden?"

Maj. Burke—"None that I could discover, other than the votes in Congress disclose. The Tilden managers in Washington had schemes for defeating the count in the Senate, and for holding a new election under Conkling; but the party had never authorized them."

Correspondent—"Do you mean to say that there was an understanding between Senator Conkling and the friends of Mr. Tilden with the object of defeating Mr. Hayes?"

Maj. Burke (smiling)—"Well, I am surprised to hear a newspaper man ask that question. I supposed they all knew that; it has been kept wonderfully quiet, to be sure, but I thought every newspaper man in Washington last winter knew about it. I know positively that Senator Conkling had a speech all prepared in favor of throwing out the vote of Louisiana, in which event he was to have been elected President of the Senate, and would have become President of the United States pending the new election, which would have taken place a year afterward. Mr. Tilden's friends were satisfied with this arrangement, because they thought that, with his wounds fresh bleeding, he would have no trouble in securing the Democratic nomination; and Senator Conkling doubtless thought that, with the control of the patronage, he could easily shelve Mr. Hayes and become the Republican candidate. The cause which prevented an attempt at carrying this programme out was the distrust felt by Mr. Conkling's adherents on the Republican side—the carpet-bag Senators from the Southern States. They were all ready enough to slaughter Hayes, because they had become alarmed at some of his utterances and at Grant's declarations. But it was feared that, instead of supporting Conkling, they might vote for Morton, as they probably would have done."

Correspondent—"Major, the statement has frequently been made that there was, about that time, an agreement made in writing between the President, represented by Stanley Matthews, Charles Foster and others, and leading Southern men, prominent among whom have been named Gen. Gordon, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Gibson, of which you were the custodian. May I ask whether you have now, or ever have had, such a document in your possession?"

Maj. Burke (after considerable hesitation)—"You may say that no true statement on that subject has ever been published; that I have no agreement signed by Stanley Matthews, Charles Foster, or anybody else for Mr. Hayes, and never had. As to the methods by which Southern Congressmen and myself were convinced that Hayes would be allowed by his party to carry out Grant's declarations about withdrawing troops from interfering with the local affairs of our State, I do not care to speak at present."

Telegram from William E. Chandler to Maj. Burke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

To Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans:

Referring to denials in a recently-published interview of yours, I have the honor respectfully to ask you this question: Were you, as representative of the Nicholls Government, with other Southern men and Messrs. Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, Charles Foster and James A. Garfield, all or any of them, and other Northern men, present at a conference or conferences, at Wormley's Hotel, in Washington, about Feb. 26 last, concerning Louisiana affairs? If so, was any written paper, whether signed or unsigned, and whether with or without names affixed as witnesses of its correctness, made then or subsequently, embodying or purporting to state the whole or any part of any agreement, understanding, or intention, resulting from such conference or conferences concerning Louisiana affairs or concerning the Packard or Nicholls Government, or the Federal troops in New Orleans? If so, have you now, or have you ever had, that paper or a copy thereof? Is it in existence? If so, where is it now? If not, when, where, and by whom was it destroyed, and will you or not make it or a copy of it public if you have it?

(Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

Burke to Chandler.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

To W. E. Chandler, Washington:

Before considering the subject matter of a telegram received this day, signed "W. E. Chandler," I desire to ask if the author is the Chandler who, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury traveling in the South in 1865, corruptly participated in the spoils gathered by Supervising Treasury Agents engaged in robbing their Government, and in defrauding the distressed people of this and adjacent States.

Is it the Chandler who, as Secretary of the Republican National Committee, with certain Republicans from Louisiana, at a conference or conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, concerning Louisiana affairs, about October, 1872, secretly and corruptly conspired to take advantage of the absence from Louisiana of the Governor thereof to assemble secretly the Legislature, impeach the Governor, seize the Government, and use its machinery to carry the election of 1872?

Is it the Chandler who carried and received a fee from Kellogg of $3,000 in 1873, and the encomium, "You have done more for him than anyone except Attorney General Williams, in maintaining his foul and impious usurpation of the office of Governor of this State?"

Is it the Chandler who encouraged, abetted and conspired with infamous allies in this city to rob 12,000 citizens of New Orleans of their franchise and drag them before the Federal courts on or about the day of the late election; who, in November, 1876, by telegraph, guaranteed Kellogg that the whole power of the Government would sustain the Returning Board, counting the vote of Louisiana for the Republican candidate, and then hastened to Florida to manipulate the frauds of that State?

Is it the Chandler who has of late been seeking to stir up the hell-broth of sectional hate, and to foul his political nest to the disgust of decent citizens North and South? If yes, permit me to say that the inquisitorial powers of political tramps terminated in March last. If nay, the impertinent telegram shall have such consideration as it deserves.

(Signed) E. A. BURKE.

Chandler to Burke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans:

Your insolent language and false charges against me leave no doubt about your identity, and I therefore repeat my inquiry about Wormley's Hotel conferences. Were you present, was a memorandum made, and will you make it public? (Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

Statement of Burke to a New Orleans Press Reporter.

Referring to the question asked Maj. E. A. Burke by W. E. Chandler in the telegram from Washington, Maj. Burke disclaims knowledge of any corrupt or disreputable bargains on the part of Hayes or Southern Congressmen last winter, or that Southern men did anything to prejudice Tilden's chances in the electoral count. He claims that whatever assurances were given or derived were openly submitted to the Nicholls Legislature, generally discussed and approved, and, having been voted and acted upon by eighty members, the subject could not be regarded as secret. He has contemplated the preparation of a statement of all the facts coming under his observation, to be published if any good purpose can be served, but thinks the country has had enough of the whole business, and has other more important subjects to consider. If any publication is made by him, however, he indicates a determination to use other channels of communication than Mr. Chandler.

Statement of Chandler to a Washington Press Reporter.

It has never been charged that the written memorandum authenticating the alleged bargain made at the Wormley's Hotel conference of Feb. 26 was signed by Stanley Matthews, or Charles Foster, or any other Republicans, but that a written memorandum was drawn up showing the understanding that had been reached by the conference: that this was read over and agreed to as substantially correct; and that at the same time the Southern Democrats, or some of them, affixed their names to the paper as witnesses of its correctness, and the paper was then deposited with Maj. Burke. I have been informed that Gen. Garfield was not quite satisfied with the way the bargain was expressed in the Burke memorandum, and so he made a memorandum of his own, which he says he shall publish if Burke's paper is made public.

Burke to Chandler.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.

W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:

The statements in my telegram are true, and can be established, and, having admitted their application to yourself, it is evident that your past connection with Louisiana affairs has been such as to justify me in declining any further correspondence with you upon that subject.

(Signed) E. A. BURKE.

Chandler to Burke.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans:

Please make public immediately all proofs of your charges against me, together with the memorandum you have of the Wormley's Hotel conference. W. E. CHANDLER.

The Matthews Silver Resolution.

The full text of Stanley Matthews' resolution for the payment of Government bonds in 412½-grains silver dollars, which has passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, is as follows:

WHEREAS, By an act entitled "An act to improve the public credit," and approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to pay in coin or its equivalent all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money, or currency other than gold and silver; and,

WHEREAS, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and,

WHEREAS, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, are required to be descriptive of the bonds of the United States described in said act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and,

WHEREAS, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of the standard value of that date included the silver dollar of the weight of 412½ grains each, as declared by an act approved July 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating coins of the United States,' to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), that all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Chicago Failures.

Following is a statement of the failures in Chicago during 1877, furnished by Tappan, McKillop & Co.:

Business or occupation.	No. in each.	Amount of debt.
Advertising agents	1	$20,000
Agricultural implements	3	1,864,700
Auctioneers	3	22,464
Architects	2	26,000
Banks and bankers	14	7,662,886
Bakers	2	120,415
Booksellers, etc	4	139,119
Boots and shoes	16	865,766
Builders and contractors	19	1,015,636
Brickmakers	1	11,563
Brush dealers	1	16,000
Clothing and cloth dealers	10	258,782
Commission merchants	29	484,990
Confectioners	4	17,500
Crockery and glassware	6	165,226
Corn dealers	12	579,487
Carriages	3	36,000
Cement works	1	84,000
Dry goods	8	210,000
Druggists	7	82,079
Dentists	2	19,280
Furniture	8	114,487
Fish	1	9,880
Furnishing and underwear	6	142,087
Gloves	2	77,000
Groceries and teas	26	478,646
Hotels and restaurants	8	218,208
Hats and caps	11	175,308
Hay	1	15,000
Iron and hardware, stoves, brass, etc	21	2,133,333
Insurance	2	440,000
Ice	1	3,000
Jewelry	2	12,965
Live stock	3	27,673
Liquors	20	420,505
Lumber	6	281,521
Millinery	10	173,347
Marble	1	30,659
Plumbers and gas-fitters	4	92,971
Publishers, printers, and paper	7	210,880
Pawnbroker	1	60,000
Provisions and packers	8	896,419
Paper-hangings	1	130,000
Paints and oils	9	397,342
Real estate	27	6,043,612
Stone	1	15,319
Seeds	2	16,400
Toys	1	86,000
Tobacco and cigars	18	186,500
Woodenware	1	28,373
Fifty-one cases where a clearance from old matters has been asked of bankrupt courts		3,403,631
Total	361	$30,887,938

Congressional Library.

The annual report of the Librarian of Congress exhibits an increase of 20,021 volumes during the year, besides an immense number of pamphlets, periodicals, maps, engravings, etc. The library now numbers 331,118 volumes and 110,000 pamphlets. There are about 70,000 volumes for which there is no room on the shelves, and Librarian Spofford urges the immediate erection of a new building, which Congress will probably provide during the present session.

AFTER the declaration—"This is, perhaps, not the first mitten you have received, Mr. Brown?" "But perhaps the first you have ever given, Miss Smith."

WEBSTER AND HAYNE.

An Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. Harvey gives an interesting account of the circumstances under which Mr. Webster purchased his Marshfield property. Capt. Thomas, who owned it, was to have a home in the house during his life. The following story is told:

The intimacy and friendship between Capt. Thomas and Mr. Webster were peculiar. The Captain, though much Mr. Webster's senior, soon learned to look upon him with respect and admiration; he made Mr. Webster his Magnus Apollo, and at the same time entertained for him a sort of maternal affection. He deferred to Mr. Webster in all matters, excepting in some practical rules of farming, the nicer points of sporting, and the habits of birds, wild fowl and fish—in all of which matters the Captain was Mr. Webster's instructor. Their association, always pleasant, grew into mutual affection; and Capt. Thomas, who, at Mr. Webster's suggestion, subscribed for the *Semi-Weekly Columbian Centinel*, watched with the most intense interest Mr. Webster's course in the Senate as reported in that journal. In 1829-'30 the good Captain read Hayne's first speech. He waited in confidence for a triumphant reply. It came and he was entirely satisfied. The faithful *Centinel*, however, soon brought him Hayne's second speech. He read it with extreme and painful interest. It excited in him the greatest pprehensions for the idol of his old age. He was overwhelmed with grief. His hero, his great man, his beloved, almost worshiped, friend was overthrown in debate by his Southern antagonist. The kind old gentleman's pride was humbled; he was in despair—his heart almost broken. Casting away the papers, he rose and retired slowly to his room, directing some one to come and take his boots away, as he should never want them again. His family tried in vain to console him. He refused to be comforted. Like one of old he was ready to exclaim: "Ye have taken away my Gods, and what have I more?" For three days he kept his bed, mourning over the fall of his friend, and refusing all consolation. His eldest son tried to persuade him that Mr. Webster was able to defend the cause of New England, and would yet have his triumph. His only reply was: "It can't be answered, Henry; it can't be answered."

The fatal *Semi-Weekly Centinel* came again in due course. It was evening. The family were gathering around the fire in sad apprehension. The old man's mind seemed almost unhinged—they even feared for his life. The Captain still kept his bed, and appeared to have determined to hold his vow and never to rise from it. All their efforts to rouse him had thus far proved ineffectual. On opening the paper it was found to contain Mr. Webster's second reply to Col. Hayne. The family resolved at once that Henry should assume the task of carrying it to his father and try the effect of this medicine to "minister to a mind diseased." Henry entered the father's room with the paper and a candle. The old man groaned and asked what he wanted. Henry replied:

"Father, I have brought the *Centinel*; I thought you might like to look at it."

"No, Henry, I don't want to see it."

"It contains a second speech of Mr. Webster in reply to Col. Hayne."

"O Henry," said the old gentleman, "it is of no use; it can't be answered; I don't want to see it."

Henry lingered, and seemed greatly distressed at his father's refusal. At last Capt. Thomas consented to have the paper and candle left, and said that perhaps he would look at it. Henry went down stairs and reported the apparently unsuccessful result of his mission, and the little family drew closely around their winter fire more gloomily than before. Some time had thus elapsed, when they were all suddenly startled by a tremendous shout from their father's room. They all rushed up-stairs together to see what had happened. The Captain was sitting on the side of the bed, with the paper in one hand and the candle in the other. As Henry entered the Captain roared out:

"Bring me my boots, Henry! Bring me my boots!"

Capt. Thomas' recovery was so complete that he never again suffered a relapse of that mental complaint.

Grant and His Lieutenants.

A correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives some interesting reminiscences of the war of the Rebellion, and particularly of the freedom with which Gen. Grant was accustomed to speak of his subordinates: "'What do you think of Sherman, General?' was asked. 'One of the most perfect men I ever knew.' 'And what of Sheridan?' 'Oh, I never think of Phil,' said Grant; 'he'll take care of himself.' 'What kind of an officer is Schofield?' 'One of the best,' was the reply. 'Schofield has not had a chance to show what he is yet,' added the General; 'but if the war lasts I mean to give it to him.' And shortly afterward Schofield was sent to North Carolina, where it was expected the bulk of the fighting would occur when the two armies of Johnston and Lee should be united, and one last desperate effort made to overthrow the Union army. 'What of Hooker?' was the next inquiry. 'Oh, Hooker is a very good corps commander, but he is too ambitious; he can never again have a command under me.' 'What do you think of Thomas, General?' 'Thomas is a little slow sometimes, and I have been impatient at his delay in attacking Hood. I have sent him three successive orders to attack, and he has not done so; but I received to-day a telegram from him saying he shall attack to-morrow, and I give myself no further uneasiness about that matter. To-morrow night or the next day we shall receive news of Thomas' victory.' And we did. The day subsequent to this interview Thomas moved out of Nashville, and, attacking Hood, won one of the most memorable battles of the war."

A Skillful Burglary.

The recent great burglary in Baltimore was a remarkably skillful and successful crime. The burglars dug through a brick wall into a jewelry store at night. The safe containing the most valuable part of the stock was on a platform, fully exposed to sight from the street, and with gas burning brightly. A screen was placed in front of it, and the burglars thus worked undetected, while a confederate in the street was ready to give warning of danger by jerking a string. Compact but powerful machinery, afterward abandoned, was used in breaking the door of the safe. Watches and diamonds worth $20,000 were carried away.

ALL SORTS.

A TENNESSEEAN broke his leg pulling on his boot.

MANKATO, Minn., boasts of a 900-pound hog.

KANSAS gets a large immigration from Pennsylvania.

IT is thought that the Iowa hog crop will exceed that of last year by over 800,000.

HORSES are fast taking the place of oxen, even in the roughest portion of New England.

A MAINE Postmistress was fined $117.60 for opening a letter passing through her office.

A MAN in Harom, N. H., has sued the dilatory lover of his daughter for $900 for room-rent, fuel, and lights during four years of courtship.

OF the fifty millions of our population, the ten millions who are heads of families are taxed less than ten cents a day for the support of the Federal Government.

As a rule the quality of the buckwheat raised at the Atlantic States is much better than last year. At the mills the price ranges from $2.50 to $3 per 100 pounds.

THERE were more miles of railway constructed in Iowa than in any of the other States, except California and Minnesota. The figures are: Iowa, 136; California, 190; Minnesota, 182.

RESIDING near York, Pa., is a farmer who has kept a record of the number of tramps visiting his premises. From April 1, 1877, to Nov. 18 there were 545, or an average of 16 per week.

THE Mormons are building a magnificent temple on the summit of a high mountain in Manti, Utah. Five hundred men are at work on it, and it will not be completed in four years.

FROM trustworthy figures just compiled regarding the liquor traffic it appears that there are nearly twice as many drinking saloons in New York as in any other State. The exact number is 23,934.

"IT is not right to spoil a golden wedding" was the ground on which a Missouri Judge recently refused a divorce in a case where the parties had lived together forty-nine years.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $8.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25. Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past. The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up. Real Dacca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $5.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.75 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $25.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety. Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter. Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application. All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. fu line of,

GOLD PEN, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars Down 1c per pound.
Java Coffee Down 3c per pound.
Good teas down to 25c per pound.
Pickled Pork down 2c per pound.
Plug tobacco down 10c per pound.
Smoked shoulder down 2c per poun.
Sugar Cured Hams Down 2c per pound.
Fine cut tobacco down to 40c per pound.
And the best teas down to 60 and 80 per pound. This is a Reduction of 10c on teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffeer. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 11c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 20 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 9c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season, We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, A DREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Barry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be und in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neee pply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant as tock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As I am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farmer formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

AIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IN

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for **$1.00**. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00. CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Promium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever head of before. All work wa

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC
Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC
Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC
Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC
Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC
Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC
Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC
Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC
Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC
Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomaches; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18' 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 0[illegible] "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 [illegible] "	7 04 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 2[illegible] "	7 38 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 00 "	8 57 "
Sedan		"	
Corunna	"	"	"
Kendallville	2 18 "	3 05 "	9 15 "
Ligonier	2 53 "	3 40 "	9 30 "
Goshen	3 24 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 [illegible] "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 43 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 03 a m	6 54 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 34 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 [illegible] "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 50	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 [illegible] a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 1	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 [illegible]	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 34	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. [illegible]	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 35pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 37	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 00	9 02	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 55	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 56
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Col en's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 28	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 28		5 40
Denver	6 17		5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 14	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 38
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 14	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	[illegible]20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 46
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 [illegible]am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	[illegible] am	
Washington	6 05	[illegible]	
Wheeling	8 2[illegible]am	10 30pm	
Bellaire	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	30pm
Barnesville	10 10	2 am	0
Cambridge	11 18		3
Zanesville	12 25pm		0
ar Newark	1 30		50
Columbus	3 20		0
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		[illegible] pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		[illegible]
Mansfield	4 54		
Shelby	5 11		[illegible] am
Monroeville	6 13		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	15
Republic	6 45		10
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	
Deshler	8 50	10 09	[illegible]
Defiance	9 52	11 08	1 35pm
Hicksville	10 41	11 43	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am		
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 38		
Chicago	5 40		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 4[illegible]	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 46	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 14	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	[illegible]am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 1
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 1
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	3 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:50 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—and—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	6 30 am
Newcastle	5 06		8 00
Cambridge City	6 [illegible]		9 40
Connersville	6 20		10 30
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	8 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 [illegible] pm	3 [illegible] am	
Terre Haute	10 3[illegible] pm	1 [illegible] am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	6 3[illegible]	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	2	4 Accom.
St. Louis		am	
Terre Haute			
Louisville		1 25 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am	7 17 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	4 10 pm
Connersville	12 4[illegible] am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		pm
Muncie	am		60 pm
Hartford	pm	8 30 am	60 pm
Montpelier	pm	9 15 am	
Bluffton	2 48 pm	9 41 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	10 19 am	
		11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN,
Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.

W. W. WORTHINGTON,
Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 18
Angola	9 15	2 12	9 4[illegible]
Waterloo	10 24	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 22
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 40 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	6 33 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 10	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 00
Ar Angola	6 33	12 57	6 36
Reading	7 30	1 49	7 13
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 25 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	3 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all disease of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder Offic

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 21st, 1878. Number 8.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind, Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion Streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

—AND—

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. BILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish ... nly $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] C ... O. Sands, Proprietor

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prompt attention ... satisfaction ...

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY
HAS SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croups, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Assignment of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your possession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

Have You Tried It.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for coughs, colds, blood spitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthama, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

IS IT WISE?

Would it not be well for the real business men of this city to take counsel and see if it is wise to permit the press, which pretends to represent the metropolis, to malign and insult the great mass of American people? New York lives upon the trade of the country. We buy from one section and sell to another; we bring goods from Europe for distribution inland; we gather the crops from all sections to sell in our own markets or to dispose of across the ocean. The metropolis is the representative of the nation. When it ceases to be that, it is no longer the metropolis. The press representing this great city has for some time past been stigmatizing the great bulk of the American people as repudiators and swindlers.

There has been a demand—almost a unanimous demand—from the South and West, to once more use the old American dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver. This dollar for eighty years and up to 1873, was our unit of value. All our debts, public and private, except those created since the panic, were made when that silver dollar was in the standard. Since silver has been demonetized the country has passed through all sorts of financial convulsions. The markets have been steadily falling, and one industry after another has suffered severely. Our people have become discouraged, the laboring classes are discontented, and it is the firm convictions among the mass of the people that we cannot see better times until the silver dollar is restored to its old place in our coinage, so as to widen the metalic basis for our paper money. The journals and the organizations which represents the business men of New York have treated this very natural agitation first as a species of insanity and more recently as a vast knavish conspiracy against the credit of the Government and the rights of the creditor interest. We have from the very start deplored this attitude of the New York press, and have insisted that nothing but injury can result to New York from so unwise a course on the part of its journalists. And, as we understand, they are now beginning to feel that a mistake has been made. The January subscription lists of all our leading journals have fallen of very considerably because of their unwise course.

The American people are not swindlers. Paying a debt according to contract is no knavery, and there is a sense of burning indignation against the New York press, which has extended to the banking and commercial interests which they represent. The religious press has also taken a hand in on the side of what they call "honesty," and the result is their subscription lists are being stripped bare. New York journals are destined to lose their weight by losing their circulation outside of the city.

The Startling Story He Told the King of Prussia.

No Frenchman will ever forget the name of Blucher, the Prussian Field-Marshal, who helped the English to gain the battle of Waterloo.

Blucher, discontented with everything and everybody, left France during the autum of the same year he had entered Paris. Angered by having been reduced to inactivity, he retired to one of his numerous country-seats, where he soon became a prey to a profound melancohly, the cause of which no one seemed to know. He was also subject to attacks of dropsy, and afflicted with inflammation of the lungs, the danger of which he considered more imminent than it really was. He could not bear to remain in obscurity, and solitude he regarded as bodily torment, and so great was the inquietude which his state of health gave rise to, that the King of Prussia departed for Krieblowitz immediately after hearing that the old General had often expressed a desire to see his sovereign before his death.

At the dead of the night the King arrived at the castle, and was at once conducted to the apartments occupied by Blucher, who was then seventy-four years old. The royal visitor found himself in a large, dark room, the old fashioned furniture of which added greatly to the melancholy aspect of the place. Divers arms and trophies of the chase were hanging upon the walls. The old General, enveloped in a large bearskin, was seated in an antique oaken chair, and the only light by which his wan features could be discerned was that of the fire which burned on the hearth.

On preceiving the King, he made an effort to rise to receive him, but the monarch told him to remain seated, and taking his hand in his own, he sat down by his side. Blucher made a sign to his attendants that he desired to be alone with the King, and every one retired. Then, rising himself up with evident pain, from his half reclining posture, he broke the silence by saying:

"Sire, I besought you to undertake the journey you have made to Krieblowitz, knowing that you were near, assisting at the annual review of the troops; but had you been at Berlin, or even the furtherest extremity of Europe, rather than not see you—dying and ill as I am—I would have set out to find you, 'for I have a terrible secret to reveal. But before I tell it look at me well. Scrutinize the expression of my countenance, the features of my face—listen to the tone of my voice, and pay attention to the order of my ideas! Assure yourself that I am in the full possession of my reason, and that I have not become mad. For, at times, I ask myself if I am not an idiot, who mistakes the dreams of the night for events of years gone by.

"But no,' continued he, as he drew from his breast a gold bracelet: "no, all is true, all is real, and I cannot doubt nothing. Listen to me, sire. When the seven years' war broke out, in 1756, my father, who dwelt in his mansion at Gross-Renzow, sent me and one of my brothers to a relation of ours, the Princess Kraswisk, who lived in the island of Rugen. I was then fourteen years old, and, after having passed some time in the old fortress without hearing any news from my family, as Gross-Renzow and its neighboring countries had become the seat of war, I joined a regiment of Hussars in the Swedish service. I was taken prisoner at the battle of Luckow, and the Prussian Government urged me to enter its army. During a whole year I resisted all persuasion to that effect, and at last I obtained my liberty by enlisting as a bugeler in the Black Hussars. I, however, managed to procure a few months' furlough, for sixteen years had passed away since I last heard from my family, but my mind was constantly harassed with fearful thoughts as to what had become of my mother and sisters. I at last started for Gross Renzow, and on my way found all the country near Mecklenburg in a dreadfully ravaged state. As the carriage I was in moved but slowly and with great difficulty over the rocky road leading to my ancestors' domains, I abandoned it, and continued my route on horseback, accompanied by a servant man. This happened fifty-nine years ago to-day, on the twelfth of August, and just about the same hour as the hand of that clock you see there is pointing half-past eleven. A tremendous storm had commenced; the thunder rolled and crashed with reports like the firing of a park of artillery, the lightning flashed and the rain fell in torrents. After having wandered for a long time in the forest, I arrived at the door of the castle; and it was only then that I preceived that I was alone, and that my servant had not followed me; the tempest and the darkness had probably caused him to stray away.

"Without dismounting, I knocked with the handle of my whip at the iron bounded door, bristling with large rivets. No one answered my call; I knocked again three different times with the same success. At last, becoming impatient, I dismounted. The door opened of its own accord. I saw no one who could have been the means of giving me admitance. Without paying any attention to this singular incident, I left my horse standing at the door, and after having crossed the yard, I ascended the stairs and entered the interior of the mansion. There was not a particle of light in the whole place—not a sound fell upon my ears. I must confess my heart seemed to cease its beating, and a cold chill ran over my body.

"What folly!' thought I to myself. 'The castle is uninhabited. My family left it when I did, and have not returned. No matter. As I am here, in this deserted place, I will try to pass the night as comfortably as possible.'

"Thus, speaking to myself, I passed through several apartments, and arrived at my father's bed-room. A nearly extinguished fire was slumbering amid the ashes on the hearth. With the assistance of its flickering light I recognized my father, my mother, and my four sisters, seated in a half circle before it. They all stood up on seeing me. I was on the point of throwing myself into my fathers' arms, when I was stopped by a solemn gesture he made to prevent me from coming near him. I held out my arms to my mother, but she receded from me with a melancoly look. I called each of my sisters by their names, and the only answer I received was that they took hold of each other's hands, without pronouncing a word, and then all sat down. 'Do you not know me?' I exclaimed. 'Is that the way a family should receive a son and a brother after so many years of separation? Have you, then, already learned that I have entered the Prussian service? But I could not do otherwise; my liberty, the happiness of seeing you, were its reward. Just think, that in sixteen years I have heard nothing of you. Separated from you by interminable wars, in the Swedish service—prisoner of war—no news ever reached me to calm my anxiety and doubts. You see yourself that the first use I made of my liberty was to come and see you here, fearing I might not find you alive, but where, at least, I thought I should learn something to set me on the right road to find you. What, father! you do not answer me? Mother, you are silent! Have you, 'sisters, forgotten the tenderness and plays of our childhood—those plays of which this room has been often the spectator?'

"These last words seemed to move my sisters. They began to speak in low tones to each other, made a sign to approach, and one of them knelt down before my mother, hiding her head in her lap as if she was desirous of playing a game called 'hot-hands.' Now, it came to my turn to kneel down before my mother and hide my head in her lap. Oh, horror! I felt under the garments cold and hard substances—I heard a dry noise, like the jumbling of bones together—and when a hand was placed in mine, that hand remained there. It was a skeleton's. I arose, breaking forth into a cry of horror. All had vanished, and nothing remained of that terrible vission but a few human bones. Wild with terror and half crazy I rushed out of the abominable habitation, found my horse and, throwing myself into the saddle, departed at a break neck gallop, unconscious of where I was going, letting the horse take his own route.

"About daylight, my horse fell dead under me, and my follower, anxious and troubled about my disappearance, after a long search, found me with a large wound in my head, lying insensible beside my horse, at the foot of a tree. I was a long time on the point of death; and it was only after three weeks of a raging fever, of agony and delirium that I was again in the possession of my reason. I then heard from the people of the town that my whole family had perished, victims of the cruel war that had devastated Luxembourg, and that the castle of Gross-Renzow had been pillaged and ravaged several times.

"Scarcely convalescent, I went a second time to the castle to have the remains of my family placed in the family vault, when, to my great surprise, and notwithstanding the scrupulous search I made, not a particle of those sacred remains could be found. A hand alone—a woman's hand—round which was this bracelet, lay on the floor of the room wherein the fatal vision had appeared to me. I took the bracelet; it was the one I now hold in my hand, and the human bones were placed in the oratory of the castle.

"Since that time, many, many a year has rolled past. About two months ago, as I was sleeping in the very chair I am now seated in, I was awakened by a slight noise. On opening my eyes I beheld my father, my mother, and my four sisters before me, and, as they had done in the Castle of Gross-Renzow, my sisters joined their hands together as if to play 'hot hands,' and beckoned me to approach. 'No,' I exclaimed, 'no never.' Then all the phantoms, taking each other by the hand, began to turn a circle round my chair. 'Justice,' said my father, while passing before me. 'Penance,' murmured my mother, as she bent her head toward me. 'Prayer,' said my youngest sister. 'Sword,' sighed the other. Afterwards I heard the other one say, 'The twelfth of August.' And the last one repeated, 'The twelfth of August, at midnight.' Again they commenced to walk around my chair, repeating the same words. After acting thus for some time, they joined their sepulchral voices in saying, 'Till we meet again!' I understood, then, that my destiny was about to be accomplished, and that I had nothing more to do than to recommend my soul to Heaven, and my family to Your Majesty."

"My dear Marshal,' said the King, "what you have related is certainly very strange. Do you not think that your fever and delirium have had something to do with those two visions? Come, come—take courage! Combat and overcome these hallucinations, and hope for the best! You will be soon well, and you will live to enjoy life for years to come. Is it not so? Do you not believe me? Come, give me your hand."

As Blucher did not answer, the King of Prussia took hold of the old man's hand. That hand was as cold as ice, and the old clock was just striking midnight!

Field-Marshal Gerhard Lebrecht Blucher was dead.

The Pirate-Fisherman.

The fish-market of Havana is said to be the finest structure of the kind in the world. It also interest the traveler by its romantic association with the story of Marti, a reformed pirate and smuggler, who built it and the "Tacon Theater."

During the administration of Tacon, from 1834 to 1838, smuggling and piracy had grown so bold in and about Cuba as to defy the Spanish Navy sent to suppress the outlaws. Their leader was a man named Marti, and for his person, dead or alive, the Governor-General offered a large reward.

One dark night a man was watching the sentinels pacing in front of the Governor's Palace, Havana. As they turned their backs and separated for a moment, the man sprang unobserved through the entrance. He passed up the broad stairs, saluted in an imperious style the guard there stationed, and passed into the Governor-General's room. The Governor, engaged in writing looked up as the man cooly cast aside his cloak, exclaiming:

"Who enters unanounced?'

"One who has information of the pirates."

"What of them?' said Tacon earnestly.

"One moment—I must not sacrifice myself.'

"You have naught to fear. Even if you be one of them, you will be pardoned.'

"Will you pardon and reward me if I reveal the lurking places of the pirates, and put Marti into your hands?'

"I pledge you my word of honor, said Tacon.

"Your Excellency, I am Marti."

The cool schoundrel then entered into an engagement with the Governor for the betrayal of all the smugglers and pirates. Under his guidance, the Spanish vessels sailed to the outlaws' hiding places and captured those who were not slain.

When Marti returned to Havana, he was offered the pardon, which he accepted, and money, which he declined. In lieu of the reward, he asked the monopoly of selling fish in Havana. It was granted, and he erected magnificent stone market. When he became master of enormous wealth, he built a theater and named it after the Governor-General who had pardoned the scoundrel.—Youth's Companion.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper. Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

CRADLE-SONG OF THE POOR.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTER.

Hush! I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
Dear, I have no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain!
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful, too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary,
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day,
Soon, I know, will want and fever
Take thy little life away.
Famine makes thy father reckless;
Hope has left both him and me;
We could suffer all, my baby,
Had we but a crust for thee.

Better thou should perish early,
Starve so soon, my darling one,
Than in helpless sin and sorrow
Vainly live as I have done.
Better that thy angel spirit
With my joy, my peace, were flown,
Than thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all opprest,
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me,
He will take us to His heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.

Such the plaint that, late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear
Close beside us—but the thunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, as God's bright angel
Can bid one such sorrow cease;
God has glory when His children
Bring His poor ones joy and peace.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Toward the close of a chilly afternoon, in the latter part of November, I was traveling in New Hampshire on horseback. The road was solitary and rugged, and wound along through gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and stony hills. Several circumstances conduced to my discomfort. I was not sure of my way, I had a hurt in my bridle hand, and evening was approaching, heralded by an icy rain and a cold, searching wind. I felt a sinking of spirits which I could not dispel by rapid riding, for my horse, fatigued by a long day's journey, refused to answer spur and whip with his usual animation. In an hour after, I was convinced that I had mistaken my road, and night surprised me in the forest. I had been in more unpleasant situations, so I adopted my usual expedient of letting the reins fall upon my courser's neck. He, however, blundered on, with his nose drooping to the ground, stumbling every moment, though ordinarily as surefooted as a roebuck. So we plodded on for a mile, while the landscape grew darker and darker.

At length, finding my horse less intelligent or more despairing than myself, I resumed the reins and endeavored to cheer my brute companion. To tell the truth, I stood in need of something exhilarating myself. The somber air of the eternal pines struck a deathly gloom to my heart, as one by one they seemed to rise on my path, like threatening genii, extending their scathed limbs to meet me. The rain, fine and cold, bedewed me from head to foot, and I question if a more miserable pair of animals ever threaded their way through the mazes of an enchanted forest. I thought of the comfortable home I had left for my forlorn pleasure excursion, of that cheerful hearth around which my family were gathered, of wine, music, love and the thousand endearments I had left behind, and then I gazed into the recesses of the shadowy wood that closed about me, almost in despair.

I began to dread the apparition of some giant intruder, and was seriously meditating the production of a pair of pistols, when my quick glance caught the glimmer of distant lights, twinkling through some opening in the trees, and darting a beam of hope upon the wanderer's soul. My reins were instantly grasped, and my rowels were struck into the sides of my charger. He snorted, pricked up his ears, erected his head, and sprung forth in an uncontrollable gallop. Up hill and down hill I pricked my gallant gray; and, when the forest was past, and his hoofs glinted on the stones of a street leading through a small village, I felt an animation that I cannot well describe. A creaking signboard, swinging in the wind on rusty irons, directed me to the only inn of the village. It was a two-story brick building, standing a little back from the road. I drew rein at the door and dismounted from my weary nag. My loud vociferations summoned to my side a bulldog cursed with a most unhappy disposition, and a hostler whose temper was hardly more amiable. He took my poor, jaded horse with an air of surly indifference, and gruffly directed me to the bar-room.

This apartment was tenanted by half a dozen rough farmers, rendered savage and morose by incessantly imbibing alcohol, and by the proprietor of the tavern, a bluff man, with a portly paunch, a hard, gray eye, and a stern Caledonian lip. He welcomed me without much frankness or cordiality, and I sank into a wooden settle, eyed by the surly guests of mine host, and the subject of sundry muttered remarks. The group, as it was lighted up by the strong red glare of the fire, had certainly a bandit appearance, which, however delightful to a Salvator Rosa, was by no means inviting to a quiet traveler, who had sought the bosom of the hills for pleasure.

After making a few remarks, which elicited only monosyllables in answer, I relapsed into silence, from which, however, I was soon aroused by the entrance of the surly hostler, who in no very gracious manner informed me that my horse was lame, and likely to be sick. This intelligence produced a visit to the stable, and the conviction that I could not possibly resume my journey on the ensuing day, which was somewhat disagreeable to a man who had taken up a decided prejudice against the inn and all its inmates.

Having succeeded in procuring a private room and a fire, I ignited an execrable cigar (ah! how unlike thy principes, dear S.), and endeavored to lose myself in the agreeable occupation of castle-building while my supper was preparing. Alas! my fancy came not to my call. I had lost my power of abstraction—the realities around me were too engrossing. Ere the dying shriek of a majestic rooster had ceased to sound in my ears, his remains were served up on my table, together with a cup or two of very villainous gunpowder tea and a pitcher of cider, with coarse bread and butter *ad libitum*. Supper was soon dispatched, and in answer to a bell, lightly touched, a vinegar-visaged waiting-maid, of the interesting age of 45, entered and removed the scarcely-touched viands.

I ventured to address her, with a request that I might be supplied with a few books, to enable me to while away the evening. I anticipated a literary feast from the readiness with which she rushed from the room; but she soon reappeared, bringing only "Young's Night Thoughts" (very greasy), a volume of tales with the catastrophes torn out, a set of plays consisting only of first acts, and an odd number of the *Eclectic Magazine*. This was sufficiently provoking; but I read a few pages and tried a second cigar and made the tour of the apartment, examining a family mourning-piece worked in satin, a genealogical tree done in worsted, and a portrait of the mutton-headed landlord and his simpish wife. I counted the ticks of the clock for half an hour, and was finally reduced to the forlorn expedient of seeing likenesses in the burning embers.

When the clock struck 9 I rang for slippers and a guide to my bedroom, and the landlord appeared, candle in hand, to usher me to my sleeping apartment. As I followed him up the creaking staircase, and along the dark upper entry, I could not help regretting that fancy was unable to convert him into the seneschal of a baronial mansion, and the room to which I was going into a haunted chamber. It seemed as if my surly host had the power of divining what was passing in my mind, for, when he had ushered me into the room and placed the candle on the light stand, he said:

"I hope you'll sleep comfortable, for there ain't many rats here, sir. And, as for the ghost they say frequents this chamber, I believe that's all in my eye, though to be sure the window does look out on the burial-ground."

"Umph! a comfortable prospect."

"Very, sir; you have a fine view of the Squire's new tomb and the poor-house, with a wing of the jail behind the trees. And I've stuck my second-best hat in that broken pane of glass, and there's a chest of drawers to set against the door, so you'll be warm and free from intrusion. I wish you good-night, sir."

All that night I was troubled with strange dreams, peopled by phantoms from the neighboring church-yard, but a bona-fide ghost I cannot say I saw. In the morning I rose very early and took a look from the window, but the prospect was very uninviting. The church-yard was a bleak, desolate place, overgrown with weeds, and studded with slate-stones, bounded by a ruinous brick wall, and having an entrance through a dilapidated gateway. One or two melancholy-looking cows were feeding on the rank herbage that sprung from the unctuous soil. But afar, in the most distant part of the field, I espied the figure of a man who was busily occupied in digging a grave.

There was something within that impelled me to stroll forth and accost him. I dressed, descended, and, having ordered breakfast, left the inn, clambered over the ruinous wall and stood within the precincts of the burial-place. The spot had evidently been used for the purpose of sepulture for a number of years, for the ground rose into numerous hillocks, and I could hardly walk a step without stumbling upon some grassy mound. Even when the perishable gravestones had been shattered by the hand of time, the length of the elevations enabled me to judge of the age of the deceased. This slight swell rose over the remains of some beloved child, who had been committed to the dust with only the simple ceremonies of the Protestant faith, bedewed by the tears of parents, and blessed by the broken voice of farewell affection. This mound of larger dimension was heaped above the giant frame of manhood. Some sturdy tiller of the soil, or rough dweller in the forest, cut off by a sudden casualty, had been laid here in his last leaden sleep—no more to start at the rising beam of the sun, no more to rush to the glorious excitement of the hunt, no more to pant in noonday toil.

Over the whole field of the dead there seemed to brood the spirit of desolation. Stern heads, rudely chiseled, grinned from the gravestones, and frightful emblems met the eye at every turn. Here was none of that simple elegance with which modern taste loves to invest the memorials of the departed; no graceful acacias, or nodding elms, or sorrowing willows shed their dews upon the turf—everything spoke of the bitterness of parting; of the agony of the last hour, of the passing away from earth—nothing of the reunion in heaven!

I passed on to where the grave-digger was pursuing his occupation. He answered my morning salutation civilly enough, but continued intent upon his work. He was a man of about 50 years of age, spare but strong, with gray hair, sunken cheeks, and certain lines about the mouth which augured a propensity to indulge in dry jest, though the sternness of his gray eye seemed to contradict the tacit assertion.

"An unpleasant morning, sir, to work in the open air," said I.

"He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap," replied the grave-digger, still busily plying his spade. "Death stalks abroad fair day and foul day, and we that follow in his footsteps must prepare for the dead, rain or shine."

"A melancholy occupation."

"A fit one for a moralist. Some would find a pleasure in it. Deacon Giles, I am sure, would willingly be in my place now."

"And why so?"

"This grave is for his wife," replied the grave-digger, looking up from his occupation with a dry smile that wrinkled his sallow cheeks and distorted his shrunken lips.

Perceiving that his merriment was not infectious, he resumed his employment, and that so assiduously that in a very short time he had hollowed the last resting-place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done, he ascended from the trench with a lightness that surprised me, and, walking a few paces from the new-made grave, sat down upon a tombstone and beckoned me to approach. I did so.

"Young man," said he, "a sexton and a grave-digger, if he is one who has a zeal for his calling, becomes something of a historian, amassing many a curious tale and strange legend concerning the people with whom he has to do, living and dead. For a man with a taste for his profession cannot provide for the last repose of his fellows without taking an interest in their story, the manner of death and the concern of the relatives who follow their remains so tearfully to the grave."

"Then," replied I, taking a seat beside the sexton, "methinks you could relate some interesting tales."

Again the withering smile that I had before observed passed over the face of the sexton, as he answered:

"I am no story-teller, sir; I deal in fact, not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange events. But of all the things I know, there is nothing stranger than the melancholy history of the three brides."

"The three brides?"

"Ay. Do you see three hillocks yonder, side by side? There they sleep, and will till the last trumpet comes wailing and wailing through the heart of these lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring that the dead will start from their graves at its first awful note. Then will come the judgment and the retribution. But to my tale. Look there, sir, on yonder hill, you may observe a little isolated house, with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it. It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a desolate appearance. If the wind were high now, you might hear the old crazy shutters flapping against the sides, and the wind tearing the gray shingles off the roof. Many years ago there lived in that house an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable land which belonged to it.

"The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and, as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden, and used to sit up late nights over his books, or reading the wonderful story of the starry heavens, men thought he was bewitched or crazed, and avoided him, and even hated him, as the ignorant ever shun and dread the gifted and enlightened. A few there were, and, among others, the minister and lawyer and physician of the place, who showed some willingness to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man somewhat reserved and morose, and, moreover, their vanity was wounded by discovering the extent of his knowledge. To the minister he would quote the fathers and the Scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of polemic controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his profound acquaintance with jurisprudence; and the physician was surprised at the extent of his medical knowledge. So they all deserted him, and the minister, from whom the old man differed in some trifling points of doctrine, spoke very slightingly of him; and by and by all looked upon the self-educated farmer with eyes of aversion. But he little cared for that, for he derived his consolation from loftier resources, and in the untracked paths of science found a pleasure as in the pathless woods! He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, literature, history, philosophy, science, were unfolded, one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the solitary.

"Years rolled away, and the old man died. He died when a storm convulsed the face of nature, when the wind howled around his shattered dwelling and the lightning played above the roof; and, though he went to heaven in faith and purity, the vulgar thought and said that the evil one had claimed his own in the thunder and commotion of the elements.

"I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at his bereavement. He was, for a time, as one distracted. The minister came and muttered a few cold and hollow phrases in his ear, and a few neighbors, impelled by curiosity to see the interior of the old man's dwelling, came to his funeral. With a proud and lofty look the son stood above the dust and the dead in the midst of the band of hypocritical mourners, with a pang at his heart, but a serenity on his brow. He thanked his friends for their kindness, acknowledged their courtesy, and then strode away from the grave to bury his grief in the privacy of his deserted dwelling.

"He found, at first, the solitude of the mansion almost insupportable, and he paced the echoing floors from morning till night, in all the agony of woe and desolation, vainly imploring Heaven for relief. It came to him first in the guise of poetic inspiration. He wrote with a wonderful ease and power. Page after page came from his prolific pen, almost without an effort; and there was a time when he dreamed (vain fool!) of immortality. Some of his productions came before the world. They were praised and circulated, and inquiries were set on foot in the hope of discovering the author. He, wrapped in the veil of impenetrable obscurity, listened to the voice of applause, more delicious because it was obtained by stealth. From the obscurity of yonder lone mansion, and from this remote region, to send forth lays which astonished the world was, indeed, a triumph to the visionary bard.

"His thirst for fame was gratified, and now he began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share the laurels he had won, to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his old father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined intercourse with a highly-intellectual and beautiful woman, and, as he had chosen for his motto, "what has been done may still be done," he did not despair of success.

"In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and all accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide and Madeleine. I am far enough past the age of enthusiasm, but never can I forget the beauty of those young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fair-haired, more laughing damsel never danced upon a green. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was dark-haired and pensive; but of the three, Madeleine, the eldest, possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and intellectuality.

"Their father was a man of taste and education; and, being somewhat above vulgar prejudices, permitted the visits of the hero of my story. Still, he did not altogether encourage the affection which he found springing up between Mary and the poet. When, however, he found that her affections were engaged, he did not withhold his consent from her marriage, and the recluse bore to his solitary mansion the young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the house assumed a new appearance within and without. Roses bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through its lattices, and the fields about it smiled with the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the little parlor in the evening, and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden-gate to listen to strains of the sweetest music, breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife were neglected by their neighbors what cared they? Their endearing and mutual affection made their home a little paradise. But death came to Eden. Mary fell suddenly sick, and, after a few hours' illness, died in the arms of her husband and her sister Madeleine. This was the student's second heavy affliction.

"Days, months rolled on, and the only solace of the bereaved was to sit with the sisters of the deceased and talk of the lost one. To Adelaide, at length, he offered his widowed heart. She came to his lone house like the dove, bearing the olive-branch of peace and consolation. Their bridal was not one of revelry and mirth, for a sad recollection brooded over the hour. Yet they lived happily; the husband again smiled, and, with a new spring, the roses again blossomed in their garden. But it seemed as if a fatality pursued this singular man. When the rose withered and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide, too, sickened and died, like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband and of Madeleine.

"Perhaps you will think it strange, young man, that, after all, the wretched survivor stood again at the altar. But he was a mysterious being, whose ways were inscrutable, who, thirsting for domestic bliss, was doomed ever to seek and never to find it. His third bride was Madeleine. I well remember her. She was a beauty, in the true sense of the word. It may seem strange to you to hear the praise of beauty from such lips as mine; but I cannot avoid expatiating upon hers. She might have sat upon a throne, and the most loyal subject, the proudest peer, would have sworn the blood within her veins had descended from a hundred Kings. She was a proud creature, with a tall, commanding form, and raven tresses that floated, dark and cloud-like, over her shoulders. She was a singularly-gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wedded him. They were married in that church. It was on a summer afternoon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens like a pall, and, at the moment when the third bride pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to the center. All the females shrieked, but the bride herself made the response, with a steady voice, and her eyes glittered with wild fire as she gazed upon the bridegroom. He remarked a kind of incoherence in her expressions as they rode homeward, which surprised him at the time. Arrived at his house, she shrunk upon the threshold; but this was the timidity of a maiden. When they were alone he clasped her hand—it was as cold as ice! He looked into her face.

"'Madeleine,' said he, 'what means this? Your cheeks are as pale as your wedding-gown. What is the matter?'

"The bride uttered a frantic shriek.

"'My wedding-gown!' exclaimed she; 'no, no—this—this is my sister's shroud! The hour for confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speak. To win you I have lost my soul! Yes—yes—I am a murderess! She smiled upon me in the joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug! Adelaide twined her white arms about my neck, but I administered the poison! Take me to your arms; I have lost my soul for you, and mine must you be!'

"She spread her long, white arms, and stood like a maniac before him," said the sexton, rising, in the excitement of the moment, and assuming the attitude he described; "and then," continued he, in a hollow voice, and shuddering at the recollection, "at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor."

The countenance of the narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I; "the husband of the destroyer and the victims—what became of him?"

"*He stands before you!*" was the thrilling answer.

A Brave Woman.

A little Eureka (Nev.) woman awoke the other night to find a burglar prospecting her room for valuables. The *Sentinel* says: "She lay very quietly until he had concluded his labors and transferred operations to the adjoining parlor, when she quietly arose, armed herself with a revolver which her husband had provided her with, and which was snugly ensconsed under her pillow, and tip-toed into his presence. Covering him with the weapon, without a tremor in her voice, she commanded him to disgorge his plunder. There was blood in her eye and determination in her voice, and the bold burglar weakened at once. He deposited on the center-table a bracelet, gold chain, and pair of ear-rings, all that he had managed to secure thus far, and meekly listened to a spirited lecture which the lady delivered impromptu. She wound up her address by expressing a regret that her scanty toilet prevented her from escorting him to the jail, and ordered him out of the house. He did not stand upon the order of his going, but went at once.

Not as He Expected.

Last Monday John C. Sarberry, of Hannibal, put his old clothes on the river bank, anchored a note to his wife on top of them with a stone, and hid around to read his obituaries. When he read in the first paper he got hold of that "that primordial dead-beat and free-lunch gobbler, Jack Sarberry, had been good enough to the community and humanity to go to the devil without waiting to be called for," he got so mad he couldn't read any further, but sailed into town with a club and did the hardest day's work of his life hunting for the editor. Truly, it is not all of death die.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Do not boil your cabbage after the meat is tender. After that there is waste.

STANLEY LIONIZED.

He Dines with the Prince of Wales and Lectures to an Audience Representing the Wealth and Culture of England.

[London Cor. New York Herald.]

Stanley dined with the Prince of Wales, and, after enjoying the hospitalities of St. James Palace, proceeded to the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at St. James' Hall, where he delivered a lecture before an immense assemblage. Over 3,000 persons were present, including the principal nobility and nearly every distinguished personage in London associated with science, arts and literature. All the tickets were special and complimentary, and the spacious hall was thronged. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis Napoleon, ex-Prince Imperial of France, the son of the Khedive of Egypt, and Midhat Pasha, also attended the meeting, testifying by their presence the appreciation with which Mr. Stanley's great geographical success is regarded by the royal family in England.

Mr. Stanley, on appearing on the platform, was received with immense cheering, the assembly rising to greet him. Standing before this vast audience, which represented the wealth and culture of England, his breast blazing with decorations received from Kings and the chiefs of the republic of science, the gallant explorer silently bowed his acknowledgment of the honors tendered to him. Stanley gave a graphic description of his wonderful journey across Africa. For two hours he held the attention of the assemblage. He sketched pictures of the scenes and events of his journey. His description of the return of the survivors of the noble band of natives who had accompanied him across the African continent to their homes at Zanzibar was one calculated, and did not fail, to touch the sympathies of his hearers. When the wanderers arrived on their beloved island of palms and mangroves, and to their wondering families, they knelt down on the sea-shore and kissed their native sands in a transport of joy and thankfulness.

When Mr. Stanley concluded he was greeted with prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided the Prince of Wales addressed the assemblage in a speech filled with compliments to Stanley. The praise of the Prince of Wales was regarded as unusually significant. The distinguished African traveler and explorer, Sir Samuel Baker, followed the Prince of Wales in a brief address. After complimenting Stanley on his great achievement, he said only African travelers could fully appreciate Stanley's great feat.

"Long John" Wentworth.

Long John was lightly resting on the simple but substantial chair which supports his ethereal form in his office yesterday afternoon when there entered, with a slow, uncertain step, an elderly man, who looked as if he had never seen better days.

"I kem up to thank ye, Mr. Wentworth, for a favor ye done me the first time you was Mayor. I've had it on my mind for some time, 'an I thought I'd come down an' tell you. But maybe ye don't remember me?"

"No, I don't," said Mr. Wentworth. "You see I've been Mayor several times, and, as I gave my time to the business and have been very busy ever since, I can't remember every one I met. What did I do for you?"

"It was just like this: The fust time you was Mayor I started down to your office one day to ask a favor. I met you on the street an' said I was goin' to the Mayor's office, an' says you, 'This is the Mayor's office; I take it right around with me. What do you want?' says you. Says I, 'I want a pardon for my boy, who is in the Bridewell,' an' then I told you how he kum there.

"You just took a piece of paper an' reached down an' wrote on my shoulder, an' gev it to me.

"I went to the Bridewell an' give it to the man an' sat down. When I saw the boy wasn't comin' I asked why they delayed, and said I'd brought a pardon from Long John. They asked me if I'd read the paper, an' I said 'No.' They gev it to me, an' it read:

"Give this man his son when his term is out.
"J. Wentworth, Mayor.

"So I went home, an' the boy came when his term was out. He hadn't been long home till I made up my mind that you was right in not letting him go sooner, and since then I've kim to the conclusion that it 'ud have bin better if you ordered him kept there ever since. So I thought I'd just drop in an' thank you for not lettin' him out when I asked you."—*Chicago Times.*

A Bloody Indian War Predicted.

Extensive operations against the hostile Indians will be instituted at an early day, for which preparations have already been ordered. That war will be resumed, be protracted, and exceed in its bloody record any in the annals of the West, is conceded by one and all of those here who are in a position to know, and this knowledge is not solely based upon preparations that are being made for war, but as well upon the knowledge of the Sioux Indian, and his hostile proclivities when he becomes the victim of a real or imaginary grievance, that is cherished by informed parties.—*Omaha Cor. Chicago Times.*

How a Man Put Himself Out.

As a gentleman was walking along the street last evening, he perceived some way ahead of him a man who appeared to be carrying a smoke-stack in his coat pocket. Suddenly flames burst out from the back of the coat, the individual still proceeding calmly along till the region of the neck was reached, when he turned around, and, grasping the situation, immediately threw himself in the snow, and for awhile afforded a fine example of nervous energy expending itself in rotary movement. He extinguished the fire. Cause, a lighted pipe carelessly put into a pocket.—*Montreal Witness.*

An odd figure in the ceremony of the Barnett-Shoemaker wedding, at Baltimore, was that of the bride's train-bearer. This was "Mammy Gracie," an ancient colored woman, who has cared for the youngsters of three generations in the Shoemaker family. She marched proudly up the aisle, with a new bandanna handkerchief of gorgeous colors on her head, and when the party reached the altar Mammy Gracie took her stand beside the President of the United States.

THE PASSING OF THE TRAIN BOY.

In the West the day was dying:
Wintry cloud-ships near the sun,
In a sea of crimson lying,
Told the day was almost done.
On his couch of pain and weakness
Pale and still the train boy lies;
Beams his face with placid meekness,
Glow with softened light his eyes.

"Comrades, on both sides surround me!"
And he brightens with a smile;
"In two long lines stand around me,
Make my couch the Pullman aisle."
Even as the wish he utters
Round they stand with wond'ring stares,
While in frosty tones he mutters,
"Pears? Fresh California pears!"

Then they tumble to his fancies,
And at passengers they play,
While they snarl with surly glances,
"Naw!" "Don't want no pears." "Go away!"
Then they closer stand around him,
Nudging him to hear him say,
As though in the car they found him—
"Peanuts? Roasted fresh to-day!"

Then they hoot in wild derision,
And in answer to their scorn,
Loud he calls with kindling vision,
"English walnuts? Fresh pop-corn?
All the latest and the best books?
Morning papers? Journal? Times?
Daily Hawk-Eye? Roasted chestnuts?
Don't be stingy with your dimes.

"New laid figs? The best imported
Hand-made abyssinian dates!
Train stops while you eat one; sorted
For the trade in canvas crates."
Thus his strength comes back with chaffing,
And his comrades dry their tears;
From death's jaws he leaps, and, laughing
Duns the train for fifty years.
—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

PITH AND POINT.

An Aberdonian recently bought a horse by photograph, thus literally getting the carte before the horse.

A Buffalo schoolmarm was kissed in the dark one evening, and has not had a light in the house since.

Dobson thinks his wife has got religion, because she is always singing "Sweet, Buy and Buy" to him.

A Newburg goat, the other day, devoured an entire novel at one sitting. That's what you might call a regular swallow-tale goat.

In Chicago a reverend gentleman is lecturing on "Wine, Water, Women, Wit, Wisdom," and it's enough, they say, to w up with laughter.

Emma Bailey and Emma Colby are billed to run a foot race in Virginia City, Nev. This will be, we suppose, what the printers call a two-em dash.

Tobacco was named in honor of its discoverer, O. C. Cabot, a brother of Sebastian Cabot. They just spelled his name backward.—*Graphic.*

"The bright lexicon of youth," in which "there is no such word as fail," does not seem to be a very popular dictionary in the mercantile community just now.

"Do they miss you at home?" he asked, as she folded and put away a letter she had just received from her mother. "Never," she answered; "they call me 'Sis.'"

A pot of lard exploded the other day, and a lean woman immediately got fat. She got it all over her, from head to foot, and looked as if she had just taken a trip to Grease.

There is a man in New Jersey who, even while asleep, manages to watch a table by his bedside—or, rather, we should say, keeps his eye on it. N. B.—It is a glass eye.

He gave his youngest son a box of tools and a quart bottle of mucilage. And now he thinks it is his turn to treat himself. He is treating himself to a new carpet, a parlor-table, several rolls of wall-paper, and a yard section of rattan.

It is suggested that parents be made financially responsible if their children venture upon thin ice. Their danger is liable to induce sympathetic persons to go to their rescue, and thus lives that are really valuable may be put in peril.

The best savings bank heard from lately is a snow bank on Mt. Washington. Sergeant Cone, who was going down hill forty miles an hour, lost his balance, and was deposited in the bank; his life was saved, but it took some time to restore his circulation.

"I come to ask your hand," said a lover to his St. Louis sweetheart. "You ask a great deal," replied she; and he thought so, too, when she finally succumbed, and gently laid in his a nestling, soft, white paw two sizes larger than a goose.—*Chicago Journal.*

A red-haired lady, who was ambitious of literary distinction, found but a poor sale for her book. A gentleman, in speaking of her disappointment, said: "Her hair is red, if her book is not." An auditor, in attempting to relate the joke elsewhere, said: "She has red hair, if her book hasn't."

Every emotion of the human heart has been wreathed in poesy except, perhaps, the feeling of joyous complacency that comes to a man when he finds he has dodged the conductor in a crowded street-car, and got the start of a soulless monopoly to the extent of a nickel.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

"Understand me, Mrs. Trevor, I don't say that your man was drunk, or that he had been drinking even, but my husband says he can prove by three witnesses that they saw him try to pare an apple with a cork-screw, in broad daylight, and I thought that looked so suspicious I felt it my duty as a neighbor to come and tell you about it."—*Breakfast Table.*

The other day a good-sized boy visited the *Free Press* editorial rooms to ask how a certain word was spelled. He was referred to the dictionary, and he began at page one and carefully studied the book till noon. He returned at 1 o'clock, read until 4, and then closed the book with a heavy sigh. "Can't you find the word?" was the inquiry as he was leaving. "I suppose I could," he answered, "but I haven't time. I've been reading here for a good half-day, and I've got along to the head of 'Occasional Sounds of A.' I guess the whole thing's a sham."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Corn at Ten Cents a Bushel.

Corn is selling in Atchison county, Mo., for from 10 to 12 cents, and buyers are not eager to take it at that. This is the cheapest we have yet heard of. In some parts of Iowa corn is selling as low as 15 cents, and wheat as low as 75 and 80. We do not wonder that the farmers do not feel cheerful.—*Chicago Journal.*

In a hearing before a committee of the Maine Legislature, Neal Dow denounced druggists' shops as "the worst rum-shops in the State."

THE MUSCOGEE BLOSSOM.

How John Morrissey Resented an Insult.

[From the New York Sun.]

On Mr. Morrissey's arrival in Savannah his friends say that he put up at the Pulaski House, an old and somewhat famous resort for Southern chivalry. He had no particular acquaintances in that city, and walked up to the clerk's desk and wrote his name upon the register like any other traveler. The proprietors assigned him fine rooms and did their best to make him comfortable. The news of his arrival was announced in the daily newspapers, and created much interest. Naturally unobtrusive in his demeanor, he shunned publicity, but was affable and courteous to all who made his acquaintance. He took his meals at a table removed from general observation, and had no company. The ladies eyed him somewhat curiously, and he was silently lionized by all, but beyond this nothing was done that would lead him to suppose he was a man of more than usual interest.

One day, however, the traditional Georgia blossom appeared at the hotel. He came from up country, near Muscogee district, and was on his annual spree. He was six feet high, well-built, and in his own country was a man of considerable consequence. Away from home he attracted general attention by the loudness of his voice, the violence of his actions, and his odd appearance. He heard the guests of the hotel commenting on Senator Morrissey, and imagined that his own light was eclipsed by the unobtrusive gentleman from New York. The Muscogee blossom made no effort to conceal his chagrin. He roared in the corridors over the cotton crop, and ostentatiously aired himself in the ladies' parlor. All in vain. No one gave him the slightest consideration. Disappointed and exasperated, he entered the dining-hall and sat down at a prominent table, apparently determined to create a sensation. Senator Morrissey was quietly eating his dinner in his usual place. The Georgian, recognizing an acquaintance across the room, began a conversation with him, "cracker" fashion, in a loud voice. The talk drifted upon politics, the recent election in New York serving as a pivot.

"New York city," said the Muscogee blossom, "is the slum-hole of politicians. No respectable man can hold an office there." Raising his voice: "Why, no man can be elected to the Legislature from New York city unless he is a thief or a gambler."

The object of his remarks was so palpable that every eye was turned upon Mr. Morrissey. The Senator did not raise his eyes, but finished his meal as though totally unconscious of the conversation. Incensed by his silence, the Muscogee blossom became so personal in his allusions that several ladies left the dining-room. After dessert, Mr. Morrissey walked out to the office and lighted a cigar. One of the proprietors of the hotel began to apologize for the scene in the dining-room, but the Senator interrupted him by saying, "Don't give yourself the slightest uneasiness. You certainly are not responsible for the drivel of a blackguard, and I hope you will say nothing more about it."

While the Senator was leaning upon the cigar-stand, the gentleman from Muscogee came down the corridor and purposely brushed against him in passing. Mr. Morrissey tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "I beg your pardon, sir; but I overheard your remarks at the dinner-table concerning New York and New Yorkers. Probably you were not aware that I am from New York city."

"Oh, yes, I reckon I was," said the Muscogee blossom.

"Then," continued Senator Morrissey, "when calling the city members of the New York Legislature thieves and gamblers, you were not aware that I was one of those officials."

"Oh, yes, I reckon I was," repeated the Muscogee blossom very unconcernedly.

"Probably you know who I am, and your remarks at the table were meant for me," said the Senator.

"I reckon you're right," replied the blossom, with refreshing insolence. "They were just meant for you sure, and no one else."

He stood with his fingers in his pistol-pocket. Morrissey never raised his hands. For two seconds he remained motionless as a statue, and then the Muscogee blossom fell to the floor bleeding and senseless, a flower without a stalk. The Senator had used one of the tricks of his early days, and "bucked" him. Like lightning he had hurled his head against the skull of the Georgian, and the latter dropped like a pig of lead. He was carried to his room insensible, and for hours it was a question of life and death. One of his doctors told Mr. Morrissey that the injured man could not live twenty-four hours. "I congratulate the citizens of Georgia," he replied. Six hours afterward the doctor met the Senator and said that the man would recover. "I condole with the citizens of Georgia," was the response. "I shall go to Jacksonville within a few days; but, if I am wanted, a telegraphic dispatch will receive prompt attention."

The next day, as Mr. Morrissey entered the dining-hall, he was shown to his table by the head-waiter. The table was a bed of rare and beautiful flowers, the gift of the ladies of the hotel. The Senator was so confused by this delicate attention that he could make no response. His manner, however, spoke louder than his words, and, when he went to Jacksonville, his departure was universally regretted.

Slaughtering the Buffalo in Texas.

The town of Griffin is supported by buffalo-hunters, and is their general rendezvous in this section. The number of hunters on the ranges this season is estimated at 1,500. We saw at Griffin a plat of ground of about four acres covered with buffalo hides spread out to dry, besides a large quantity piled up for shipment. These hides are worth, in this place, from $1 to $1.60 each. The generally-accepted idea of the exciting chase in buffalo-hunting is not the plan pursued by the men who make it a regular business. They use the needle-gun with telescope, buy the powder by the keg, their lead in bulk, and the shells, and make their own cartridges. The guns in a party of hunters are used by only one or two men, who say they usually kill a drove of thirty or forty buffaloes on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed the whole herd, smelling the blood, collect around the dead body, snuffing and pawing up the ground, and uttering a singular noise. The hunter continues to shoot them down as long as he can remain concealed, or until the last animal "bites the dust." The buffalo pays no attention to the report of the gun, and flees only at sight or scent of his enemy. The others of the party then occupy themselves in "peeling." Some of these have become so skillful they offer to bet they can skin a 5 or 6-year-old bull in five minutes. The meat is also saved and sent to market, and commands a good price.—*Shackelford County Letter to Galveston News.*

Fighting With a Wild-Cat.

Joe Elting lives in the mountain district, twenty-five miles northwest of Shokan, N. Y., in a log hut in the woods, some distance from any neighbor. He keeps pigs and some chickens in a small building 200 feet from the house. Of late he had missed chickens almost every night. He made up his mind to find the thief, and kept close watch. One night he heard a noise among the chickens, and, taking his gun and lantern, went to the building, and entered it by a small door, in the bottom of which was a hole cut for the ingress and egress of the fowls. He carefully closed the door after him, but scarcely had he done so before a large wild-cat attempted to escape through the hole in the bottom of the door. Elting disputed the passage; the animal was so close to him that his gun could not be used. In the scuffle that ensued the lantern was knocked over and the light put out. The animal fastened his fore-claws deep in his right shoulder and neck, and, at every effort to unloose it, its hind-claws were used on his side and chest. Elting at length reached the cat's neck with his left hand, which partially unloosed it from its first hold. Then he grasped it firmly around the neck with both hands, and killed it. The blood was flowing in streams from Elting's side, breast and arms, and so fearful a strain had he undergone that he sank in a swoon beside the dead body of the beast, where his wife found him some time afterward.

Fish Culture.

There are now twenty-seven States whose Commissioners of Fisheries receive, hatch and distribute the eggs furnished by the United States Fish Commission. About 4,000,000,000 eggs of California salmon were thus distributed in October. Congress has appropriated $5,000 toward preparing ponds near the Washington monument for breeding the carp, a European species being regarded desirable for introduction here. The Wisconsin Fish Commissioners report a large amount of work, having hatched and distributed 1,736,000 lake trout, 6,295,000 whitefish, and smaller amounts of brook trout and California salmon. The question whether our lakes will prove fitted for California salmon will soon be determined. The hatching has been successful with about 90 per cent. of the eggs. The Fish Commissioners of Maine report an unusually large quantity of salmon, principally due to the efforts of fish culture, in most of the rivers of the State. Several ponds have been stocked with black bass as an antidote to pickerel. In the Mattawamkeag river 80,000 shad-fry have been placed.

Better than the Moffet Law.

In Mississippi a patent has been obtained for a method of collecting taxes upon drinks which is far better than the Moffet or Clarke register. Books of coupons are sold by the State Auditor to all liquor dealers. When a drink is sold the consumer receives a coupon, which entitles him to receive from the State, in payment of his taxes, 1 cent. If two drinks are to be paid for he receives an orange-colored coupon good for 2 cents. If five drinks, a blue paper good for 5 cents. Not only does the State enjoy an income from the tax on drinks, but the consumer has a reasonable chance of paying off his taxes with the orange and blue coupons. The saloons are crowded at all times with men making out their taxes.

Old Pensioners.

The surviving soldiers of the Mexican war are estimated to number about 6,000; the widows of Mexican veterans, 1,000; surviving soldiers of the regular army participating in that war, 2,700; soldiers and widows of the Black Hawk, Creek and Seminole wars, 3,700, all of whom are provided for under the bill recently reported favorably by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. Their aggregate pensions at $96 each will amount to $1,286,400 per annum, but this sum will, of course, be rapidly diminished, as the beneficiaries of the proposed legislation average 60 years of age, and in less than two decades few will remain to answer roll-call.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Last week we gave the annual accounts of a farmer who keeps books. There was nothing particularly remarkable about the figures. They showed a safe, comfortable business, but no such profits as would attract much attention. The item owed its interest to the fact that it gave, with some approach to accuracy, the business transactions of a year on a farm. The simple fact that it did command attention is lamentable evidence that it is an uncommon thing to find a farmer who keeps books accurately enough so that he can determine his profits or his losses at the end of the year.—*Rome (Ga.) Sentinel.*

Prussia's Navy.

The Prussian fleet consists of eight ironclad frigates, of which two are unfinished; five ironclad corvettes, of which three are unfinished; besides sixteen wooden corvettes and nine gunboats. The defense of the coasts is left to two smaller ironclads, seven ironclad gunboats, six torpedo boats, and four smaller gunboats. While Prussia in the war in 1864 was unable to prevent the German ports from being blockaded by the Danish fleet, her fleet would now not only be able to defend the coasts, but might proceed to Copenhagen, bombard the town, and dictate the conditions of peace.

In Buenos Ayres, the Inhambay gold mines have created quite a furore, the shares rising in one day from 40 per cent. premium to 200, falling afterward to 100. The mines are at the north of Paraguay, in the frontier range.

Myths Are But Symbols of Truth.

As the scholar sees in the vain but beautiful mythologies of the ancients the embodied expressions of the hungry human soul, blindly groping after the infinite, so the physician sees in that popular myth of the sixteenth century—the fountain of perpetual health and youth—an expression of the longings of suffering humanity for a remedy that should forever prevent the incursion of disease. The wilds of Europe were ransacked for this wonderful fountain, and Ponce de Leon sought for it in the cypress-swamps and tangled everglades of our sunny Florida. Men have searched for it everywhere and anywhere, but it really is—in the human body itself. The blood is the real fountain of perpetual health and youth. When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but, as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again, I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.; but, as all these various-appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure tetter, salt rheum, scald head, St. Anthony's fire, rose rash or erysipelas, ringworms, pimples, blotches, spots, eruptions, pustules, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, rough skin, scurf, scrofulous sores and swellings, affections of the skin, throat and bones, and ulcers of the liver, stomach, kidneys and lungs.

Cogent Reasons for a Grand Success.

Conspicuous among the highest examples of success which the present century can show is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its triumphs over disease is to be traced in the written acknowledgments of thousands who have experienced its beneficent effects, and the evidence of its popularity is to be found in the vast and growing demand for the article in North and South America, Mexico, Guatemala, the West Indies, Australia and Europe. The reasons for its unparalleled success are cogent ones. The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years shows that it is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

THE *possession* of riches will bring you no enjoyment unless you have good health; therefore, if you are troubled with any Disease of the Heart, no matter how slight, it is well to look to its immediate cure. Your physician may say, "I will give you relief," but notice that he does not say he will cure, but in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR we have a cure, and can substantiate it by the many testimonials we have received. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists, price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dime Savings.

Housekeepers who study economy in small things should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, the best, because perfectly pure; the cheapest, as every package is full weight.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER—the best Story Paper in the West. Send five cents and get two copies.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—It is claimed that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is almost infallible in the cure of Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchitis, Congestion of the Lungs, and hard, dry Coughs. This may all be true; we know it will certainly prevent diphtheria, and that it will cure the croup instantly.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

WE will wager a year's subscription that a small 25-cent package of Sheridan's Condition Powders contains more pure ingredients and costs more money than a bushel of any kind put up in large packages. Why? Because the large packages are worthless trash.

DO YOU want a good Story Paper? Such is THE CHICAGO LEDGER. Send five cents for two copies.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

GOLD mining. How fortunes are made. Read advertisement Brown & Bro., Calais, Maine.

TWO COPIES OF THE CHICAGO LEDGER sent to any address for five cents.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. SAMPLE WATCH FREE to AGENTS. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED SALESMEN for wholesale house. Liberal salary; traveling expenses paid. Address R. & Co., box 1364, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

BILLIARD TABLES

BUY THE BEST AT HEADQUARTERS with the celebrated PHELAN & COLLENDER COMBINATION CUSHIONS, which will be sold on tables of my manufacture only in future, as I will not furnish them to any other manufacturer. The finest tables, balls, cloth, cues, &c., at lowest prices. Send for catalogue and reduced price-list. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York, Successor 1879. to Phelan & Collender. 1879.

PENSIONS Soldiers suffering from wounds, injuries, or disease, can procure pension, and those who are pensioned can have their pensions *increased*, where their present rating is too low, as is the case in thousands of instances. Widows and children of soldiers who died in or out of the army, of disease contracted in service, are entitled to pension. Full bounty is due all soldiers discharged for wounds, rupture, or injury other than disease. Soldiers who were prisoners of war can secure pay for rations for the time so held. For full information, address, with stamp,
McNEILL & BIRCH,
Washington, D. C.

No fee till claim allowed.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c., &c.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. *It will cure all Diseases caused by* **Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; *Sour Stomach*; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; *Debility, Low Spirits*, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend, as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.—LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1,625 MASTER STREET, ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

GOOD SEEDS

Gardeners buy from first hands Save Money.

Cheapest, best, purest stock ever grown. Sent prepaid by mail or express. Gardeners write me there is none as good. Hundreds of splendid engravings in my new illustrated catalogue. Fine as ever published. Free to all. Send for one now. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

PULMONA

IS A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION!

Statements from Physicians and Patients, certificates of actual cures, &c., &c., given in the circular around each bottle, or copies will be sent *free* to applicants. PULMONA may be ordered through any dealer in medicine or direct from the proprietor. $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC,

Desiring the Best Book extant, should try **FAVORITE SONGS** An unequaled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie, and supervised by Prof. E. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price $6.00 a dozen. Sample by mail 50 cents. SPECIMEN PAGES FREE. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, or Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

WE WILL PAY the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for all Produce, &c., &c., or we will sell them for you on five per cent. commission. Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your *very lowest price* for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight. Address HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 346 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

GOLD BONANZA.
How Fortunes Are Made!

Many poor men on the Pacific coast are made rich every year by small investments in mines without risk.

The HERALD, published at Calais, Maine, says, they have no doubt the shares that can now be had at One Dollar, will soon be worth over $500.00 each.

Send at once for full particulars, as the shares are being rapidly taken. Address,
Mess. Brown & Bro., Bankers,
CALAIS, MAINE.

Choirs, Singing Schools, Societies
SHOULD USE
The Salutation ($12.00 per doz.), or **Zion** ($12.00 per doz.), or **The Encore** ($7.50 per doz.), or **Perkins' Singing School** ($6.75 doz.), or **Johnson's Chorus Choir Instruction Book** ($12.00 per doz.).

The first two are first-class Church music books, by L. O. Emerson and W. O. Perkins, and have full instructive courses. The last three are fitted especially for Singing Schools by the very best talent. Now for a spirited Winter and Spring Singing Class!

Also give new interest to the year's practice by getting up one of our 40 CANTATAS (send for circulars). Five of them are:

Belshazzar,	*Butterfield.*	$1.25
Don Munio,	*Dudley Buck.*	1.50
Joseph's Bondage,	*Chadwick.*	1.25
Prodigal Son,	*Sullivan.*	1.25
Walpurgis Night,	*Mendelssohn.*	.80

Belshazzar and Joseph's Bondage are dramatized, and are splendid musical dramas.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A **Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,**

Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST ADVERTISING

TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Facts and figures have already been published showing, by as reliable testimony as can be found, that the White Russian Wheat will produce from 5 to 15 bushels per acre more than other varieties, and is hardier, stands up better, and is of better quality than any other spring wheat. We can only present a few specimen extracts showing the character of letters received from farmers.

From W. H. [illegible], [illegible], Iowa.—The Russian Wheat I raised beats all the varieties of spring wheat I ever saw—weight, 64 lbs. per bu.

From J. H. Williams, [illegible], Iowa.—The two bushels of Russian Wheat I bought of you last spring was sowed on one acre, from which I harvested [illegible] bushels. I sowed two other varieties, and I think the Russian yielded double that of any wheat on my farm. It has attracted considerable attention here, and I could have sold my crop at a big price, but it was not for sale.

From Geo. W. [illegible], [illegible], Clay Co., [illegible]—My White Russian Wheat yielded from one bushel of seed [illegible] bushels. Other varieties yielded from 10 to 15 bushels per acre.

From Edward [illegible], [illegible].—The one-half bushel of White Russian Wheat I purchased last spring was sowed on one-half acre of land, and I harvested [illegible] bushels of good wheat.

Send stamp for circular, with full particulars and prices, also a sample of the wheat.

W. C. STITT, 338 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 500 fine historical engravings and 1,120 pages, and sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS

Paid to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. It's some business! Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., etc., to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

VEGETINE.

REPORTS FROM OHIO:

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have sold the VEGETINE for several years, and, from personal knowledge of my customers who have bought it, I do cheerfully recommend it for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Respectfully, J. J. BROWN,
Druggist and Apothecary.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—My wife has used your VEGETINE for Kidney Complaint and General Debility, and has found great relief from it, so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.

THOMAS H. GOODWIN,
West Market Street.

I am personally acquainted with Thos. H. Goodwin, Esq., who is an old and highly-respected citizen of Akron. Yours respectfully,

A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in flesh while taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend it.

Yours truly, W. T. ARCHER,
No. 330 West Sixth Street.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 10, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from disease of the Kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, cor. Eighth and Central Avenues.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

LUMBER

of all kinds, Doors, Windows, &c., Building Paper, Metallic Centre-Pieces, Farm Fencing, Iron and Lead Pipe, &c., Mixed Paints, [illegible], Salt, Cement, &c., Barbed Wire, &c., School Desks, &c., Groceries, &c., shipped direct to Farmers and Builders at Strictly Wholesale Cash Prices. White Russian Spring Wheat, Snowflake Potatoes and New Varieties of Seed furnished. Catalogues sent free to any address. GEORGE WOODLEY, 244 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. Wholesale Lumber, Building Materials & Farm Supplies.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.

Safety Inkstand Free.—Don't spill, spoil pens or soil fingers. Write American Book Exchange, N. Y.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

SEINES NETS, Fishing Tackle, very cheap. 100 assorted Hooks, postpaid, 25 cts. Price lists free. J. H. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pa.

25,000 copies of the "OLIVE BRANCH" and "MARRIAGE SCENE" ordered in 60 days. Send for terms to GRIDER & BROTHER, York, Pa.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. The best reduced to $1. Circulars free. Address Box 788, New York.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] ALREADY WEAR HEAVY MOUSTACHES AND BEARDS [illegible] Smith & Co., Sole Agents, Palatine, Ill.
This preparation is infallible. The public will see [illegible]

PATENTS AND INVENTORS. EDSON BROS. U.S. and Foreign Patent Agents, 711 G St., Washington, D. C. Established in 1865. Fee after allowance. Circulars, instructions, etc., sent free.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boating, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS

Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, 25c. CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED. MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET. Everyone a Musician. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

PASTORS

Knowing worthy persons who desire useful and remunerative employment will help such by directing them to send for a Special Agent's Circular of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, a Household Periodical, unsectional and unsectarian, edited by REV. DR. DEEMS. Good terms made to such as send a recommendation from a clergyman and ten cents for postage for a specimen copy. Address FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 21 1878

THE SILVER BILL PASSED.

The United States Senate, last Saturday, at 5 o'clock, after an all night session, passed the Bland silver bill with the free coinage clause stricken out. The bill passed by a vote of 48 ayes to 21 nays—more than two-thirds. We congratulate the people of the west and the entire country upon the passage of this bill, because it is a measure of right, justice and wisdom; because it is calculated and will operate to relieve their burdens and to bring a return of prosperity, and most of all because it shows that the Senate of the United States at last represents the people of the country and can no longer be controlled by Wall street.

Junction Items.

—The boys are all happy.

—Stave Factory of D. McNabb in full blast.

—Mr. Gale has gave up the ghost. Let some one else try now.

—Copper must be growing, as his head is coming out of the top of his hat.

—Mr. James Sherlock has closed out his entire stock of groceries and intends moving to Auburn.

—Mr. Morse and Mr. Hoskins, of Garrett, gave us a friendly call the other day. Call again when you can stop longer with us.

—We visited the literary last Saturday evening and think from Mr. R's. fine poems he has missed his calling. He was intended for an second Byron.

—Quite a change has taken place around the depot. Mr. Rumstead, of Detroit, is now acting as agent for the F. R. and Jackson Ry's., with Mr. Mulcay as his assistant. Also Mr. Fonda, ex-agent at Albion, acting as Mr. Martin's assistant, Vice Ditmar resigned. They are all worthy young men and come well recommended. We welcome them in our midst.

PERHIPS.

GARRETT, IND., Feb. 13, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER.—At half past seven on the evening of Feb. 11th, in the quiet town of Garrett, several sleds were skipping rapidly from this house to that one, and at each stopping point an addition was made to the jollity of those already aboard.

All are anxiously awaiting the inception to the journey, and presently we arrived at the door of the last passenger expected. What horror! Chagrin is depicted upon our countenances when we suddenly perceive an expression, (pallor, I presume, with anger intermixing,) although incongruous to the benevolent and complacent lady of the elite of Garrett. Dare we conjecture the truth? If we make known our ideas, and they are founded on mendacious reports, it might tend to distemper this lady. Nevertheless, we will not controvert upon a matter so odious to our subordinate selves, but ask to lay the case before the public and see what they think of it.

Oh, what a disgrace it is not to be a "Long!" Just think of it, that a Long would not condescend to ride in a sled with good social people! We think they are a great deal like the son whose opinion of himself was so exalted beyond measure, that his father, seeing the erroneousness of the son, thought it time to advise him:

"My son," remarked the old gentleman very solemnly, "I know everything that you do, and one thing more."

The highly erudite son, somewhat overcome by this remark, was anxious to obtain this one knowledge of his father and thereby be exceedingly smart. He studied the matter over and over, and presently remarked:

"Father, will you not teach me this one knowledge of yours?"

"Well," quoth the old gentlemen, "you are a d—d fool, and I know it."

Inferiority and lividness just at this time, so possessed the unfortunate son, that ever after they were inseparable, and as a natural consequence he descended to this limit.

Thus we see this little incident is just the "fit." We are not "tony" and we know it, but on the other hand, they are not "tony" and don't know it.

Well, come, let us leave this scene alone in its glory, and pass to the next sled where hilarity reigns. We will first inquire how many occupants.—There are nine, four ladies and five gentlemen; and, nevertheless, if poor "Strap" is dead and not buried yet, this was the most jovial crowd of all, as we learn from one of the occupants.

Oh, if ever we have the honor, my wife and I, of accompanying another social to Auburn, may fate chance or some other fellow put us in with this felicitous crowd, where Garrett in all her loveliness shone forth in magnificent splendor.

In two short hours we were in the Odd Fellows' Hall of Auburn. Was it not kind to open an Odd Fellows' Hall for our reception? We felt highly honored by those noble people of Auburn, and hope that soon we shall have an opportunity offered us of returning the honor as well as pleasure.

PILSNDER FOX.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Garrett Tea and Fruit House, in another column. Mr. J. J. Hoffman, proprietor of the firm, has put his goods down to the lowest prices, desiring inspection of the public general. Give him a call.

Expense of Bridges.

Below we give a statement, taken from the county Auditor's books, of the amounts expended by the County Commissioners on bridges in the county during the last year:

Commissioners District No. 1.	
Hood bridge in Smithfield tp. How truss	$255 20
Hemple " " Bent	26 10
Snyder " " Franklin	21 10
Shoudel " " Smithfield	30 00
3 bridges near Fairfield Center Franklin township Bent	95 80
Bridge west of Corunna on tp. line	37 80
Bridge at Perkey's mills Franklin township, How truss	343 60
Grading and ditching roads	129 95
Total	938 45
Commissioners District No. 2.	
Hartels bridge	$ 66 00
Miller "	23 00
Auburn "	160 00
Waterloo " west How truss	174 00
Miller " Butler tp.	275 00
Rockwell " How truss	240 00
Sam Long bridge bent	144 00
St. Clair " How truss	233 00
Thomas " bent	48 00
Bridge on Morning Star road	18 00
Fulks bridge	44 00
Auburn "	230 00
Bridge east of Auburn	68 00
Lockwood bridge	41 00
Grading on Spencerville road at Auburn	18 00
Bridge in Union tp.	150 00
Waterloo bridge	1085 00
Waterloo abutments	1320 00
Auburn "	330 00
Extras on bridges	297 36
Total for bridges	6000 36
Grading in Keyser tp.	13 00
Grading at Hartel bridge	20 00
Grading at St. Clair "	60 00
Approach to Miller	100 00
Grading at Auburn Spencerville road	192 06
Grading at Millers	98 75
Total	6854 17
Commissioners District No. 3.	
Repairing Dills bridge	$ 30 00
Beard's bridge and State line bridge	51 00
Scattergood bridge Union tp How truss	240 00
3 How truss bridges at Butler	815 40
3 bridges, pile, Wilmington and Stafford townships	280 00
Approach at Tinson bridge	26 50
Stone for Spencerville "	109 65
3 bridges in Concord and Jackson tps.	96 60
2 bridges on township-line (Wilmington and Franklin)	99 88
Bridge on Big Run in Stafford tp.	108 00
Iron abutments at Newville	2450 00
Bridge at "	2415 00
Piling at "	325 00
Piling on wings at "	95 22
Raising approach and extra piling Spencerville	122 00
Extra work on bridges	42 90
Total for bridges	7318 75
Grading at Scattergood bridge	24 50
Grading at Butler "	42 00
Grading at J. Lewis "	35 00
Stamen grading at Hulls and Newville road	107 00
Piling and planking at Spencerville	489 40
Hadsell and Shub piling and planking at Spencerville	120 00
Grading dyke at Spencerville	780 00
Approach to Big Run bridge	8 00
Approach to Newville	165 00
Stone at Spencerville	47 20
Total	9141 65

It will be remembered that the excessive rains and floods of last year were very destructive to our bridges during, 1877. Owing to some considerable carelessness, many of our bridges had become worthless and even dangerous, and with this accumulation of years, together with the series of freshets, with which we were afflicted last year, a large expenditure had to be made by petition and otherwise for the ordinary passage over the streams of the county. The above sets forth an itemized statement of the expense for bridges and their approaches. As there has been some controversy as to the amount expended during the year, we take great pains to give a full and complete showing. We believe the Board has endeavored to discharge its duties to the best of their judgment, and have distributed these improvements as nearly as possible over the entire county. While we think a course of strict economy should be pursued in the paying out of public money, we believe there has been no job, or any attempt at a dishonest use of the county's finances. The other expenses of the county have been no more than in other years, and the pay of each Commissioner, the Auditor informs us, for his official duties has been but $184 for the year, from December to December. Of course the large amount of bridge building has required the presence of one of the commissioners, and that is additional to their regular duties. Besides the new ditch law passed by the last legislature, entails more expense upon the county than any former one, and this is another additional source of expense. It is only about two years since a law was passed requiring an itemized statement to be made by the Commissioners, after each session, of the bills allowed, so that few persons before that knew but little about the sums being expended yearly for public improvements. It is evident that the new bridge erected, while costing more now, will in the end be the cheapest for the tax-payer. The old style of bridge building, that of setting a bridge down on the water, without abutments has been abandoned, and no intelligent person will deny that the present system is more in keeping with good common sense and economy. Let us have rigid economy, but not that kind which is a penny wise and pound foolish.

—In some place in this State the trustees of the schools propose to provide all the text books used in the school. The books will remain the property of the school and be used by different scholars as they advance. We think this a good idea, as it will give the poorer class a better chance to advance in educational matters.

—Our choirs is doing some excellent singing. This is as it should be. Good music is the life of any church. We are a progressive people and the old fashioned, long-meter whine in use thirty years ago will not answer anymore. We are commanded to sing with the spirit and understanding. Mr. X. get up and say something for yourself.

—Over 500,000 bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are sold every season, and thousands of persons saved form an untimely grave. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Mrs. Frank Griswold, from whom Drs. Tritch and Knapp removed a large tumor of the left breast, is doing very well.

—It is now about time for candidates to begin to sprout out for the spring elections. We'll take sugar in "ourn," Sam.

—Dr. Van Buskirk, the grave robber of Fort Wayne, was re-arrested last week. He was placed under $6,000 bonds.

—F. D. Ryan, Esq., has been presented by a kind friend, a most beautiful bird dog. Frank prizes the favor very highly.

—Miss Etta Kline gave a valentine party, last Friday evening, wherein a number of her youthful friends had a jolly good time.

—We hear that there is some talk of converting the Auburn House into a dwelling. It would make a handsome residence with a little expense.

—The court docket next week is a large one, containing four hundred cases. Judge Tousley is going to clean it out if it takes all summer.

—The little shavers have been breaking the windows in the packing house of Cool & Co. Look out for a hot time if the Judge catches you at it.

—With Tilton in this place, and Beecher in Goshen, Sedan should have Mrs. Tilton or bust. It goes kind o' tough to be left out in the cold.

—The Rev. gentlemen will not have the "soft snap" of half fare railroad tickets in the future, according to regulations recently adapted by Ry's.

—We hear of a "high toned" wedding soon on Seventh street. Weddings are nice occasions, especially about the time the gong calls for supper. Eh,

—We are informed by Mr. Jno. McClellan, the man who lost his arm recently, that he only received $22 from his friends at the time of his accident.

—A Mother on Seventh st. says her son, James Henry, caught his cough running and jumping on sleds. The Marshal should not allow such sleds on the main thoroughfares. Ain't it?

—A man by the name of John White, of Wabash, was foully murdered near Knightstown on Saturday last. The object was plunder, as his valise was found near by, broken open.

—A newspaper solicitor from this place tried to get a subscriber at Corunna by telling the fellow that he belonged to the same church he did. Give us a "let up" on that kind of talk, Doc.

—Henry F. Porter, of South Bend, formerly in the employ of the Studebakers, is missing, and it is supposed he has committed suicide by jumping into the river at that place.

—We cast a wishful eye upon a newly married couple parading our principal "boulevard" the other day, and you hear me, they looked "pusity," num, num.

—Our manipulators of the seductive lemonade are "well heeled" on the ice question, and you can call for one during the "ensuing season" with the assurance that the "stick" will be forthcoming.

—Dare we know what was the matter with an Auburn party coming into town the other day, but rather infer from observations they had been hunting.

—Harry Rush, we learn, will move with his family from Angola to this city soon. This is Harry's old stand-by and his many friends will welcome him back to the "old camp ground."

—Auburn has the boss harness shop as regards work and sales. Shilling has sold since the first of the month 12 doubles harness and 1 single. Farmers call where you get the best goods for the money.

—We neglected to state last week that Samuel Widney, living on the St. Joe River, died in his 80th year. Mr. Widney was one of our oldest settlers and was highly respected by all his acquaintances.

—Prof. C. R. Reed and his singing class of 60 singers, will give a concert at Sedan next Saturday evening, February 22rd. Some "noted" singers are expected to be present. All are invited.

—One of our prominent "blow-offs" in protracted meetings was throwing himself hugely in a loud and eloquent "send off," when by an extra jesture of his right arm he awoke a lady who was enjoying a second-rate snooze by the side of him.

—The social connected with the Presbyterian church, will be entertained by Mrs. J. Abright, next Wednesday evening, Feb 26th. By order of the secretary there will be no refreshments. Mite ten cents. All are invited.

MRS. ELSON, Sec'y.

Home Again.

Young Weyer, who was sent to Michigan City prison a year ago for taking goods from J. L. Davis' hardware store, has returned home. We hope this lesson just experienced by the boy, will cause him in the future to "put on the armor" and keep square on the path of honesty, sobriety and usefulness.

St. Joe Items.

—James Ferrell moved to Orange a few days ago.

—W. D. Johnson has moved on his farm where the bull frogs doze.

—Candidates for the spring offices are as thick as mosquitoes in harvest time.

—J. B. Moore goes back to Hicksville Ohio, the St. Joe bulldosers being to much for him.

—Rudolphy Sechler living near Orangeville, is reported very sick with Typhoid fever.

—Mrs. W. Tustison has been ill for some time, resulting from a derangement of her nervous system

—This week closes our school for the winter term, Mr Coder having conducted the school with good success. Miss Florence Scholes will commence the spring term immediately, and continue three months.

—We fear Mr. Case's prospects if nominated will be slim, as there will be no Swapping rates as there was two years ago for Mr. Shilling.

—The Spencerville hack has been abandoned, it not panning out very well. Abe thinks selling golden oil pays better.

—Mort Engle being satisfied that farming don't pay, is buying stock, his first purchase being a two weeks old calf, bought of J. Leighty, which he was seen carrying home on his back. We saw him a short time afterward with a new suit of clothes from top to bottom.

—Billy Tinssel can give the best solution of that Wilmington ghost, of any one we have heard yet. Billy knows how it is himself.

—The Green Back club of Coburn's corners, meet Friday next. The meeting will be addressed by several speakers, among them Rev. Harvy.

PINTE.

TILTON LECTURE—HOW TO GET HERE.

Parties desiring to coming from the north on Saginaw road can come on the P. M. train, arring here at 4:30 and return on the midnight Parties from the east can come on the Eel River road arriving here at 3:30 P. M., and return immediately after the lecture on a train to be detained for that purpose.

COM.

—A lady at Laporte, the Herald says, had ten teeth drawn one forenoon recently, and in the evening afterward her gums bled so profusely that she fainted twenty-five or thirty times before the bleeding could be stopped." And in less than six weeks "them teeth" will re-appear as white and as perfect as the day they were "born" and there'll be no bleeding nor fainting over there.

—We would like to know what kind of a basket a "close basket" is. The Auburn Republican says Bro. Mays has a patent on that kind of an article.—Garrett Herald.

Don't ask Weamer what anything is. Connundrums is out of his line of business. We don't suppose that he knows the difference between a clothes basket and a wooden shoe.

—The fox hunt advertised to take place on the 9th, on account of the inclement weather, was postponed until Saturday 22d inst.—Plymouth Democrat.

30 days hath September, April, June and November, all the rest have 31, save Febuary, which alone has 28.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN,
Administrator.

Another Reduction.

A reduction of three cents on a pound on coffees as follows:

Best Rio........................22c.
2d Best........................18c.

at the Fort Wayne Fruit House.

Notice of Township Elections.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, S. S. I Geo H. K. Moss, Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, do hereby certify that a Township election will be held in each of the townships of said county, on the first Monday in April A D. 1878, at which officers will be elected for said several Townships as follows, to wit:

In Butler Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the peace, two Constables.

In Jackson Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Concord Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Justices of the Peace, three Constables.

In Newville Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Stafford Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In Wilmington Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.

In Union Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.

In Keyser Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace two Constables.

In Richland Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor two Constables.

In Fairfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In Smithfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Franklin Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Troy Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name and affix my official seal, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1878.

G. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk De Kalb Circuit Court.

A true copy of the original certificate.

J. C. St. CLAIR,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Those who contemplate building this season, will find it to their advantage to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of W. H. KIBLINGER & CO, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jacob G. Row deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys.

GEORGE W. ROW, Adm'r.

February 18th, 1878.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of De Kalb county, Ind., at their next session, (March session for 1878) to change the place of retailing spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a quantity less than one quart at a time, to be drank upon lot number 22, block 25 in the town of Garrett, De Kalb county, Indiana, to lot number six, block number nineteen in said town of Garrett aforesaid.

Jan. 31st, 1878. CHARLES LINNENBURG.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Auburn in De Kalb county, State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at their regular session in March, 1878, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank upon the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at the south west corner of lot number 67, original plat of the town of Auburn in said county, thence east 20 feet, thence north 66 feet, thence west 20 feet, thence south 66 feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH E. BRUCKER.

NOTICE to the citizens of the town of Auburn De Kalb county, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session, commencing on the 4th of March A. D. 1878, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold. The premises in which I design to sell is the lower story of the building situated on the following described premises to-wit. Commencing 78 feet west of the south east corner of lot 94 in the original plat of said town, thence north 71½ feet, thence east 22 feet thence south 71½ feet thence west 22 feet to the place of beginning. FREDERICK SHOEMAKER.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DEKALB County }

John Beight vs John Weise.

Before John Finch, a Justice of the Peace of Richland township.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, that unless he be and appear at my office on the 9th day of March 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Richland township, in said county and State and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of Febuary, 1878.

JOHN FINCH, Justice of the Peace.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction at the dwelling house on the premises, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1878, the farm formerly owned by Lyman Green, deceased, at Green's Corners, Richland township, De Kalb county, Indiana, one half mile south of Sedan Station. Said farm contains about eighty acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, with good improvements, good orchard and plenty of good water. The land to be sold at not less than two-thirds of its appraised value. Terms of sale, one-third down, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Deferred payment to be secured by note and mortgage on said land.

Sale to commence about one o'clock P. M. JESSE M. BRUMBACK,
Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Benjamin F. Dearborn is plaintiff, and Samuel D. Zeigler, John Zeigler, Freeman Zeigler, Barbara Zeigler, Elinor Zigler and Ellison Bally are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two-hundred and eighty-seven, ($287) dollars and forty-four [44] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing one hundred and ninety-eight [198] feet north of the south west corner of the north east quarter of section four (4), thence east three hundred and fifty [350] feet, thence north sixty six (66) feet, thence west three hundred and fifty [350] feet, thence south sixty-six [66] feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve, 12, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb. 15th, 1877. Pf. $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of four different executions and transcripts to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Simon Stifel and Isaac Ochs are plaintiffs, and Lewis W. Rude is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and fifty-seven ($757) dollars and forty (40) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

A part of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34) bounded by a line commencing on the east line of said south west quarter twenty-six (26) rods north of the south east corner of said south west quarter, and running west to the centre of the road leading from Butler to Hamilton thence in a southerly direction to the point where said road crosses the east line of said south west quarter of said south east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, and the east half of the south east quarter of said section thirty-four, 34) aforesaid, except that part lying west of said Butler and Hamilton road also excepting twenty (20) acres off the north end of said east half, and also excepting a part of said east half of said south east quarter, bounded by a line commencing at the north east corner of the south west quarter of the south west quarter aforesaid and running thence north to the south boundary line of said twenty (20) acres heretofore excepted, and thence east two (2) rods, thence south to a point directly east of said north east corner of said south west quarter thence west to the place of beginning all in township thirty-five, (35), north of range fourteen, (14) east, in De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb 6th, 1878. Pf. $13.50.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m aoll.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Why is a an infant like a diamond? Now, dear wife, answer and I will buy you a plated castor at Ward's. Wife with a sigh—Because it is a dear little thing. Now, dear husband, it is rather a damper to one's elation of feeling at a public ovation, to think that though the people rush and crowd to get a look at our dear husbands, they would be just as ready to rush and crowd to see him "if he was going to be hanged." Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100, water set, $13 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Charity All Over.

We hear of a little "snide" performed at a country residence east of town. We got the news like this: The neighbors congregated together and baked a lot of cakes, pies, bread, &c., and intended the same for a poor lady in the vicinity. The good things were all left at a certain farm house with the understanding that they were to be conveyed to the poor lady. The party left and up to this writing the P. L. has not received a crumb as large as Lazarus got from under the rich man's table, and the neighborhood knows that all swindling is not performed by patent right men. We give the story as we heard it, and will not vouch for its truthfulness.

Hands on Your Pocket Book.

A man giving his name as H. Davis and claiming to be a resident of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, said he was robbed of $9.00 in one of our saloons last Friday night. He was under the influence of liquor, and was assisted to a hotel by two of our young men who he claims got his money, Constable Shull went to the Junction and brought one of them to the city, but upon examination was released. Some persons doubt as to the man Davis having over four dollars, and being on a "high, low, Jack and the game" probably got away with it all before he went to bed. He did, however, put up for his lodging in advance so he was not entirely "stripped" as he claimed.

TALLY ONE.

In one of our grocery stores Monday night the proprietor was reading in a paper of an eastern firm who offered to sell tea very cheap, and on sending the order you never hear from them. The agent who "bites" must send $5 for a "patent valice" that they handle "exclusively" and after receiving this they send him a few samples of tea Just as he was winding up the article, a broad shouldered, healthy looking chap appeared with one of the original satchels and samples of tea. After making "laughing stock" of himself for an hour, the merchant re-read the item and the young man's anticipations were blasted. He has made up his mind to return to the farm again, and take up the shovel and the hoe.

Head Cut.

During a wrestling contest in one of our saloons last Saturday, Sam Weaver was thrown upon a beer keg head foremost, and received a bad cut in his cranium. Why it is that some people, while under the influence of liquor, are always "on" the knock-down or throw-down. is past our comprehension, but after several heads being cut open, so that two fingers of the hand can be laid in the gash, and legs and arms dislocated, so as to unable persons for weeks or months, to do any labor, and accumulate doctor bills, we should think the lesson of past experience would open the eyes of even the drunken men. If these practices are kept up it will only be a short time until a murder will be committed, and then the curtain will drop only to rise with a horrible scene that will be bound in solid metal by the convicts' heart as long as life will last.

Spring Elections.

The time is drawing nigh when we will be called upon to select our township, corporation and city officers for the ensuing year, and it is the duty of every good citizen to see that these offices are filled by men who know their duties, and who dare to discharge them fully and faithfully. One serious mistake that we are too apt to make is to look upon the selection of men to fill these minor offices as a matter of no importance. It is but very seldom that anything approximating a full vote is polled on these occasions. Although at our last election we did get out the greater part of them, and we elected a good corps of officers—all Democrats, and everyone we have heard speak of their proceedings, always do so in the best of terms. A little effort on the part of a few lively gentlemen will bring about a like result in the election now drawing nigh. If all would pattern after "South Germany," as it is called at the polls, we would have no trouble in securing a full turn out of the voters.

—The demand for gold is great, but not equal to the demand for Dr. Marshal's Lung Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds. Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Packed Together for Your Pastime

West's Pills cure Liver Complaint.

—Tilton

—Mud to the bat.

—Court next week.

—A snowy February.

—Rain Tuesday night.

—"Just behind the scenes."

—Grubb will move next week.

—Warsaw had a fire last week.

—Angola has a new town Hall.

—"Blue Jeans" is past seventy.

—The Stock market is not brisk.

—The sourerkraut barrel weaketh.

—Greece has slipped out of the fight.

—New goods at the New York Store.

—Hi Parent has bought Tom. Cook's colt.

—Ira Eaton lost some money last week.

—The Corunna schools close next week.

—A number of strangers in town daily.

—The Hall question is heating up again.

—Is our corporation limits to be extended?

—Some of the trains were behind time Saturday.

—The New York Store is opposite the P. O

—Nearly March. Spring will soon be here.

—Four hundred cases on the docket, this rip.

—Wm. Groh, of Kendallviille died last week.

—Hay is selling at $8 a ton. Too much-e-e.

—The Valentine trade was light—very light.

—If England does strike, somebody will be injured.

—The churches were largely attended last Sabbath.

—The girls complain of a lack of beaus. Oh, my.

—Dick Elson gave Lee a professional visit last week.

—Nice dress plads for 10c, at the New York Store.

—The restaurant men are preparing for Court week.

—Literary at Sugars' school house Tuesday evening.

—At the organ contest at Waterloo, Mike Long was trump.

—Preaching at the Presbyterian church Monday night.

—Mrs. H. E. Little, of Corunna, was in the city over Sabbath.

—Remember the New York store is opposite the post office.

—Mr. F. S. Bishop, of Spencerville, left for Kansas last week.

—The Waterloo schools opened Monday for a 11 weeks term.

—Recorder Bowland, will repair his residence in the spring.

—Dr. Tritch has moved into the Baker property on Main street.

—G. A. Porter will not move away from town as reported recently.

—Take the COURIER now and post yourselves in the coming election.

—A large crowd from abroad is expected to attend the Tilton lecture.

—The Hook & Ladder company, of Angola, will give a hop on the 22nd.

—One of our little girls was dressed in men's attire last Saturday evening.

—Mooney's moustache looks as huge as a camel-back engine—at a distance.

—Billy Steward's better-half has gone west and Billy will follow in the spring.

—The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. has changed time somewhat.

—The sidewalks were bad Sunday. The snow and ice should be cleared off.

—The awning in front of the Dutch saloon, on Seventh street, fell last Friday.

—John Yard, living near Garrett, will build a new residence the coming season.

—Mrs. Morse, of Fort Wayne, was a guest of A. C. Dawson and family last week.

—Al. Dawson will go to California next month. His family will follow in June.

—Johnny McIntyre is the partner in the dew drug store, instead of Dr. T. G. Matheny.

—Wherever two or three are gathered together, there the Republican candidate is also.

—The pioneers of Defiance county have a meeting this week. It will be a large gathering.

—The editor is at Indianapolis in attendance at the Democratic State Convention this week.

—The roads began to break through the forepart of this week, making the wheeling quite bad.

—Mace Long's story is in print Mace has gained considerable notoriety in the temperance field

—Two Holmes county chaps traded wives. One of the wives kicked and the trade was declared off.

—All around us they are agitating the building of graveled roads. Will Auburn be in the fashion, too.

—How much license did the marshal get out of the bear show? We are afraid he can make but a bear-showing.

The Problem of Life

—LECTURE BY—

Theodore Tilton!

—ON—

Tuesday Evening Feb. 26, 1878.

On the above occasion the people of this corner of Indiana will have the rare opportunity of hearing Mr. Tilton in his lecture on the "Problem of Life." The lecture will take place at the M. E. church, Auburn. Tickets have been placed for sale in the neighboring towns with the following parties:

Waterloo,....F. Van Auken,
Angola,......Dr. E. Leas,
Butler........G. B. Hoopingarner,
Spencerville, G. A. Bishop,
Garrett......Jno. Robbins.

Such arrangements will be made with the railroads as to accommodate all from abroad. Persons desiring to have seats assured them will need to engage tickets, or send in their names before hand.

M. SEILER, } Auburn.
A. ROBBINS, }

Read what our most prominent papers have to say about these lectures:

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Mr. Tilton's address was really a high moral lesson throughout. Eloquence, analysis, analogy, imagery, description, deduction—all were there, and their effect was unmistakable. As he warmed with his subject, Mr. Tilton rose to that fervid, splendid oratory that seems as essentially his own as the air itself. It reminded his hearers of old of the days when his vioce was a clarion call and his gray hairs now seemed the emphasis of time on the ardent nature that spoke then.

[From the N. H. Daily Union]

Theodore Tilton's lecture last evening was a grand, a noble one, and we think that every person who heard him, and whose noblest aspirations were not quickened, and who did not for the time loathe within himself all motives not of the purest and holiest, must have failed through some fault of his own. We venture the assertion that more forcible words, heavy with the pure gold of heaven itself, have dropped from his lips in the two lectures he has delivered in this city, than will be heard here for a year to come. There is a masterly eloquence, an apparent earnestness in his speech, which touches the heart.

[From the New York Sun.]

Theodore Tilton was greeted with as large an assembly in Brooklyn last evening as the spacious Academy could hold, and the wealth, the character, and the respectability of Brooklyn were notably represented. The Academy walls rang with applause and cheers as Tilton passed on the platform. After round upon round as applause, he arose slowly and said: "In the presence of so magnificent an assemblage, and in the face of a demonstration so unexpected, at least to me, I don't know what I can say to you to show my gratitude. I have no words to speak of that which cannot be spoken of in words. All I can say is, thanks, thanks, many thanks.' The applause which followed was a greater outburst than that which preceeded. The lecture on "The Problem of Life" was a stream of pure language, brightened by wit and humor, strong with philosophy, useful with ripe suggestions, and powerful with impassioned oratory.

Thirty-Five Years of Usefulness.

Last Saturday afternoon the family of our old and respected citizens, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rush, met under the paternal roof, and celebrated the 35th aniversary of their married life. The family was all present but one, and an enjoyable time was participated in. Each of the children presented their parents with a useful present, and after passing away the time with them over Sabbath, they all departed to their several homes, thinking to themselves that there is no place like home, sweet, sweet home.

Then a maiden fresh and gush,
At Hyman's course she took a brush,
With cheeks aglow with youthful blush,
But now she goes it with a Rush.

Can't Do It.

Nearly every day we have men offer us $1.50 for the COURIER a year, claiming they can get city papers for that amount. These city sheets do not, however, fill the bill. They want the county news and every family in old DeKalb should have a county paper. News from your own county does more good than the news of twenty cities. After you read them you have some satisfaction, being acquainted with the parties, you can talk about it with your neighbor in a manner that interests you both. After counting up the cost of production and deducting it from the income, we find that two dollars would leave us on each subscriber no more than a reasonable margin, and perhaps in the course of a hundred years of constant labor would leave us in very good shape to pay our funeral expenses.

A Case of Conscience.

Some six years ago a young man was shaved in one of our barber shops, and before going out picked up a neat little hat brush and slipped it into his pocket. After arriving at home he carefully laid it in the bottom of his trunk, but never used it. The act seemed to trouble his mind. He was married a few years ago, and now has a couple of prattling children. The other day he came to the same shop, and after getting shaved, drew out the identical brush he had carried off years ago, and returned it to the owner, at the same time asking his forgiveness, and begging of him to keep his name a secret. It was a sincere case of repentance, as he confessed that he could never be happy until he restored the property and obtained the forgiveness of the man he had wronged. He had ought to have taken a lesson in Washington; that would cure him of such "squeamishness."—Goshen Democrat.

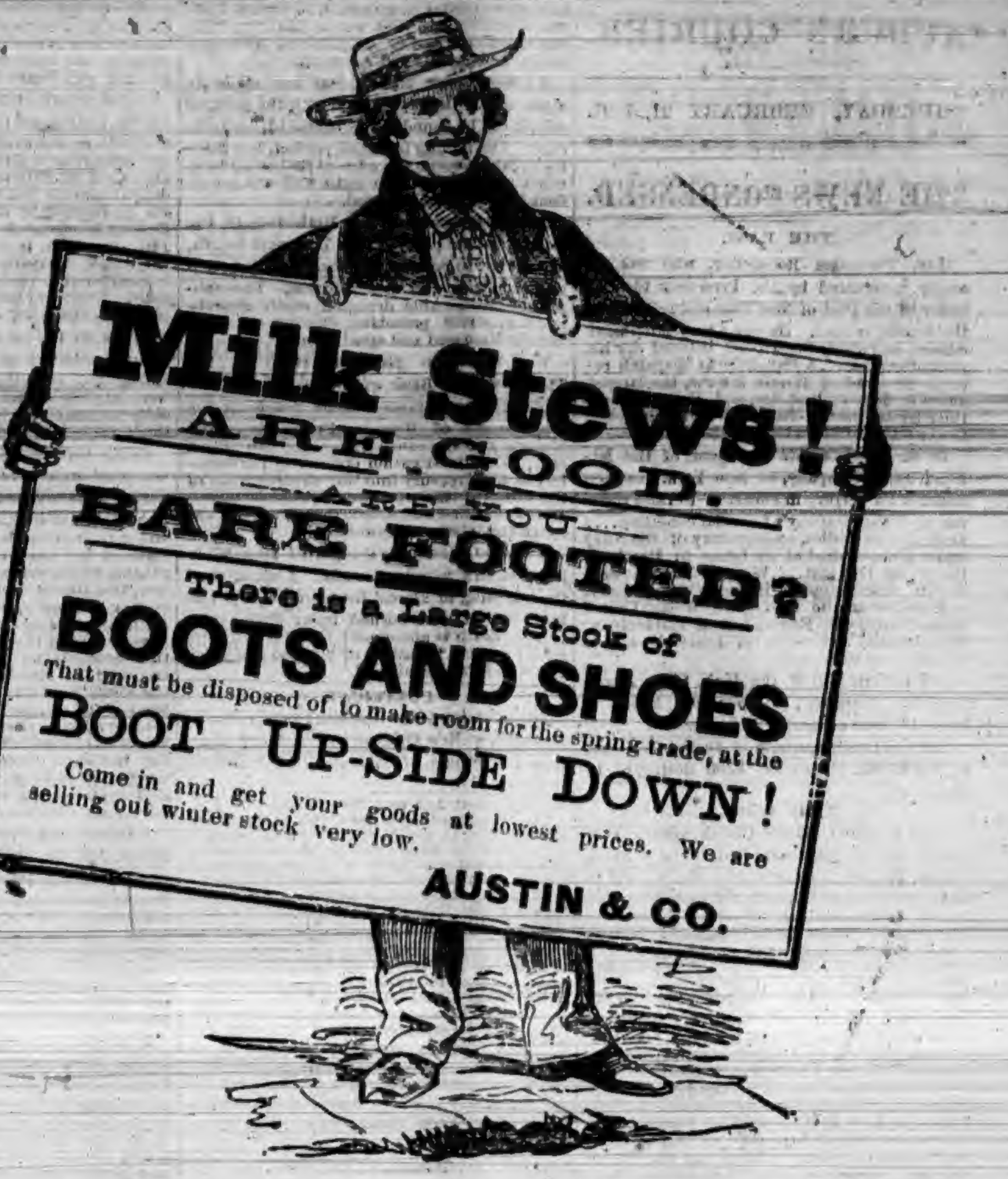

Milk Stews!
ARE GOOD.
ARE YOU
BARE FOOTED?
There is a Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
That must be disposed of to make room for the spring trade, at the
BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!
Come in and get your goods at lowest prices. We are selling out winter stock very low.
AUSTIN & CO.

—We have received Punch's almanac for '78. It punches the stuffin' out of 'em all.

—Mr. Miller, of Ohio, has started a boarding house in the old Ehlers property.

—Moody will be called to the Fort Wayne Rink shortly, to lecture on temperance.

—Notice the new advertisement of the Excelsior Hardware store, in another column.

—Mr. Morse, of Garrett, is making every effort to have the DeKalb House re-opened.

—In four weeks the school will have a short vacation, and then a ten weeks term follows.

Mat Zerwis, of Waterloo, comes to Auburn to buy his iron for blacksmithing purposes.

—We received a communication from New Era too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

—Saturday last was a good trading day. The streets were litterally jammed with teams all day.

—A dog with a tin can to his tail made everybody side track Tuesday night on Main street.

—New good received almost daily, now, at the New York Store, until the spring trade is over.

—A young man by the name of Wright is assisting Mr. Lewis in the Saginaw lumber yard.

—Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, 19th wife of Brigham, will deliver a lecture at Angola on the 27th, inst.

—Billy Baldock will be a journaman in a few days. He is called one of the best workmen in the county

—The "Indianan" boys had the misfortune to pi their forms last week. We are sorry they met with the misfortune

—We occasionally hear from Joseph Columbus Loveland, at Clyde, Ohio, and find that he is getting along finely.

—A requiem high mass meeting was held at the Catholic church last week, for the repose of the soul of the Pope.

—A Chicago minister married a country girl near Corunna, this week. A large number of invitations were sent out.

—Goshen is to have a fourth newspaper. This move will make a little business for the constable in a short time.

—The goods formerly belonging to E. E. Williams was moved into Michael Long's old room near the Auburn bakery.

—The Hook and Ladder boys have a new way of tapping the court house bell for their meetsing. City airs, you know.

—Charley Klotz has a patent on school furniture which is said to be the boss. The model was sent to the patent office last week.

—The country schools are closing up business. Remember, teachers, we can print you some nice cards for your scholars at a reasonable sum.

—The two prominent business corners in the city are without buildings—Fluke's and Swineford's. Won't someone build on them in the spring.

—Orlando Gibson has been bailed out of jail, and is home again. His mother is not expected to live long on account of her trouble about her son.

—Rev. Sutherland, of Finlay, is a trump. He told his congregation the other day that if they expected to succeed in business they must advertise.

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
GROCERIES!
10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Read the following prices:

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	10c
Rio the very best	23c	Whith, Extra C	9½c
Rio prime	21c	Extra C	8½
Roasted best	27c	Brown	8½
Roasted good	25c	Orleans	8½
Ground	22 to 25c		

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun-Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Teo from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

—Joe. Bender, known among the boys here, is in jail at Fort Wayne. His sentence is 13 days. Joe. was probably drunk.

—The Syracuse Gazette came to us last week partly torn and badly printed. Send us a good one. Its small enough without tearing any of it off.

—A number of young folks got together Monday evening and organized a literary society. This will be nice amusement.

—The St. Joe Items came too late again last week for publication. We must have them by Tuesday evening or they are laid upon the shelf for the next week.

—Who saw the eclipse of the moon last Sabbath morning. We were up and had the fire red hot when the eclipse first made its appearance, of course, but didn't take the trouble to gaze upon it. It commenced at 4 o'clock p. m.

—If our merchants wish to have a large spring trade they should begin to advertise. People who contemplate buying large bills for spring and summer use look for an invitation through their county paper.

—We hear of no arrangement for a dance at the hall on the 22nd. Some one could have made a "stake" by taking hold of the matter. This is the first 22nd of February that has passed for a long time that there was not a dance in town.

—Farmers, don't allow your wagons to stand on the street crossings. By so doing you not only compel pedestrians to wade through the mud to pass, but at the same time cause them silently to break the second commandment. It only takes a moment to say "Get up, Dol."

—Kendallvill is a tough place, and to judge from the following, from the "News," the people there don't take much stock in Sunday-schools: The treasurer of the M. E. Sunday school, of this place, received a counterfeit 50 cent piece recently, and at another time two beer checks. John's bank had not suspended specie payment, therefore the treasury lost nothing on the checks.

—This is the way it is. We flourish awhile. Men take us by the hand and are anxious about the health of our bodies and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. The sun does not stop for our funeral, everything goes on as usual, we are not missed in the street, men laugh at new jokes, and in three days the great waves sweep over our path, and wash out the last vistage of earthly foot prints. Such is life.

ANOTHER ENTERPRIZE.

A First-Class Carriage House to be Carried on in Auburn.

We are glad to state to the people of DeKalb county, that our enterprising, energetic and good-natured fellow townsman, Jas. Anderson, Esq., will engage extensively in the manufacture of wheeled vehicles the coming summer. Mr. Anderson is a man who has had large experience in this line of trade and will manufacture all his buggies, carriages, wagons, phaetons, etc. of the very best material. We would advise one and all to deal with him and know that they will get good substantial work. Everything is warranted to be genuine and sold at living prices. Shop on Seventh street, near Eagle Mills.

—Hank Beecher has a special car for him and his servants to ride in.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who was recently nominated by the President for Collector of the Port of New York and rejected by the Senate, is dead. He was a very prominent citizen, and widely known and beloved for his philanthropies....A Philadelphia dispatch reports the arrest of Wright & Sons, the largest shipping firm in that city, and the seizure of their books, upon a charge of defrauding the Government to the extent of $200,000.

D. R. MANGAM, late President of the National Trust Company, of New York, has been indicted for perjury in swearing to false statements of the company's financial condition.... Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln, died at his home in Hartford, Ct., on the 11th inst....Wm. Welsh, the well-known philanthropist, Indian Commissioner, and brother of the Hon. John Welsh, United States Minister to England, died suddenly at Philadelphia, last week, of heart disease, in the 71st year of his age.

THE cambric mill of the H. N. Slater Manufacturing Company, at Webster, Mass., is burned. Loss estimated at $100,000.

THE old family mansion of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

THE WEST.

THAT so-called Mauch Chunk miracle cure turns out, as was suspected, to be a fraud. Father Heinan, the priest who was reputed to have raised the girl Amelia Grether from the dead, admits that he was deluded and imposed upon. Verily this is an age of humbugs.

THE city of Chicago has been brought to a serious financial crisis by a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois. That decision is to the effect that the city cannot borrow money repayable out of the general tax fund. Neither can it borrow money to pay the principal or interest of money which has heretofore been borrowed in that manner. Some $500,000 borrowed in this illegal manner is now outstanding. How it is to be paid is what is puzzling the financiers of the Garden City, as well as those who loaned the money, and, if the city cannot pay the interest on what it has already borrowed, it can hardly expect to negotiate any more loans.

THE house of V. Leftridge (colored) near Ironton, O., caught fire and was burned to the ground the other day. Three children, who were alone in the house, were consumed in the flames.

THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, GA., had a very remarkable experience the other night. First came a shower of hail, then rain, then thunder and lightning, then the rumbling of an earthquake, and finally, after midnight, a terrible cyclone, which prostrated buildings and tore up things generally.

IT is stated from New Orleans that the two colored jurors in the Anderson trial now claim that their verdict of "Guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court," was given under an impression that this was tantamount to an acquittal, and they were so informed by the other jurors. From Washington it is reported that the President is very indignant at the prosecution of the Returning Board members. It is generally believed at the capital that Gov. Nicholls will pardon Anderson. The latter has received a dispatch, signed by John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, Gen. Garfield and Eugene Hale, earnestly protesting his innocence of any fraud, and denouncing his trial and conviction as an exhibition of bitter sectional partisanship. J. Madison Wells has been released on $10,000 bond.

THE HON. Charles M. Conrad, ex-Member of Congress, ex-United States Senator, and Secretary of War under President Fillmore, died at his home in New Orleans, La., last week, aged 73.

IT is charged that Judge Whittaker, of New Orleans, before whom Returning-Board Anderson was tried, is a defaulter to the Government to the extent of $600,000. The story goes that in 1866 he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans by President Johnson, and that a year afterward he was found to be short in his accounts the amount named, which, it is claimed, he lost in gold speculations. He was tried and acquitted by a jury without leaving their seats.

A HORRIBLE murder was recently perpetrated near Goldsboro, N. C. James Wormley and his young wife were bound together by cords and beaten to death with clubs by two negroes. The wretches are under arrest.

WASHINGTON.

TIPPLING Congressmen are seriously annoyed by the strict manner in which the rule prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol is enforced by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

CONGRESS has been in session over four months and has passed only six bills and four resolutions, although over 4,000 bills have been introduced. There have been fifty-nine bills intended to improve the financial condition of the country, and not one has passed....A bill for the retirement of the national-bank circulation has been prepared by the silver wing of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Treasury notes, receivable for all public dues and fundable in 4-per-cent. bonds, are to take the place of bank paper.

BEN BUTLER has ready a resolution to declare that the House has lost confidence in the administration of the Treasury Department. This resolution is to be presented upon the passage in the House of the amended Bland bill, after its return from the Senate.

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted A. B. Moore, ex-Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, for slandering Gen. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

PRESIDENT HAYES has positively refused to remove Gen. Anderson from the office of United States Collector at the port of New Orleans.

GENERAL.

FAILURES: Joel Hayden & Co., brassware manufacturers, Haydenville, Mass., liabilities $400,000, nominal assets $800,000; the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Detroit, Mich., liabilities $425,000, nominal assets about $1,000,000; Hallett Brothers, proprietors of dollar stores in Cleveland, Detroit and other cities, liabilities heavy; J. & J. Woodley, leather, Quebec, Canada, liabilities $400,000; W. C. Sapp, dry goods, Mount Vernon, Ohio, liabilities heavy; D. H. Brigham & Co., clothing, Springfield, Mass., liabilities $250,000; Peter Herdic, lumber, Williamsport, Pa., liabilities $1,000,000; the Hinckley Locomotive Works, Boston, Mass., liabilities $300,000; Joseph Gilmore, coal, Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities $85,000; Robert Henderson & Co., coke, Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities over $100,000; J. C. Ferguson & Co., pork-packers, Indianapolis, Ind., liabilities $500,000; J. W. & E. Cheney, millinery, Detroit, Mich., liabilities $42,000; Sweet, Cool & Co., boots and shoes, Buffalo, N. Y., liabilities $150,000; Daniel Robertson, tea importer, Montreal, Canada, liabilities, $210,000; the Mercantile Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.; John T. Henry, Curran & Co., heavy druggists, New York city, liabilities not stated; L. Woods & Co., importers of woolen goods, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $300,000, assets $280,000; William Sturges, capitalist and speculator, Chicago, liabilities $1,165,000, assets $750,000; Leblanc & Robitaille, groceries, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $100,000, assets $80,000; William A. Butters & Co., auctioneers, Chicago, liabilities about $15,000, assets nil.

A COUNTERFEIT trade dollar has made its appearance. On comparison with the genuine coin, it will be found to be a pinkish white in color. The milling is almost perfect, but there are slight traces on the edge of its having been run in a mold; it is also light, and will not rebound much when sounded.

A GREAT congress of the Methodists of the world will take place in New York next month, with a view to restore the church to its primitive simplicity and unworldliness. The subjects of fashionable dressing, costly church-building, street preaching, dancing, etc., will be fully discussed and acted upon.

WELL-EXECUTED $50 counterfeits on the Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., have made their appearance....The people in the iron districts of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio vigorously oppose the new Tariff bill....The investigation ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury into the circumstances of the wreck of the steamer Metropolis proves what was at first suspected, that the vessel was rotten and totally unseaworthy.

A SHOCKING casualty is reported from Wickham, Queen's county, Canada. A whole family, consisting of Daniel Reardon, his wife and four children, were burned up in their house. ....The death is announced of John F. Tracy, for many years President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad.

POLITICAL.

THE following is the dispatch recently sent to Anderson, at New Orleans, by Secretary Sherman and others of the so-called "visiting statesmen:"

> Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, New Orleans:
>
> The undersigned feel it due to you, under present circumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that in the matter wherein you stand charged you are altogether guiltless of any offenses against the law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender our earnest sympathies, and express our hope that the sense of justice and the love of peace of the people of Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosity.
>
> In any event, we are confident that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim.
>
> JOHN SHERMAN,
> STANLEY MATTHEWS,
> J. A. GARFIELD,
> EUGENE HALE,
> HARRY WHITE.

THE New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent is the author of a story to the effect that the day Thomas C. Anderson was convicted in New Orleans Senator Kellogg had to pay a note of $20,000, indorsed by ex-Congressman Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, for money borrowed from the Union National Bank, of that city, to pay the expenses of the Republicans who went to Louisiana to see a fair count. Mr. Farwell has been interviewed, and he says there is no truth in the story, and that the gentlemen who went down from Illinois to witness the count paid their own expenses. Senator Kellogg is also reported to have denied the *Sun* correspondent's story. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, referring to this matter, says: "Kellogg has told the story to at least twenty persons whose names can be given, and on one occasion made the statement in a Senate cloak-room in the presence of at least half a dozen witnesses."

PRESIDENT HAYES has written a letter to the Attorney General of the United States in relation to the Returning Board prosecutions in New Orleans. The President is of the opinion that the prosecution against Anderson is solely political; that it is not countenanced by the best men of Louisiana, and, therefore, is contrary to their calm judgment; that the proceedings were in the interest of those who strive to antagonize the two parties in that State, rather than to harmonize them; that, so far from receiving the approbation of the country, the act will be condemned by right-thinking and patriotic men everywhere, when they become acquainted with the circumstances attending the prosecution. As grave constitutional questions may be involved, in which the General Government may perhaps have a right to interfere, the President submits the subject to the Attorney General for his consideration.

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in Washington last week, it was unanimously resolved to postpone the meeting of the committee, to be held in the city of Washington, from the 22d of February to the 22d of May.

THE President says that he has not abandoned his purpose of sending in a civil-service message, but that he has concluded to postpone this for the present. The Silver bill, he thinks, does and will for a considerable time occupy the attention of Congress, so that civil-service questions will not receive the prompt attention of Congress on this subject....The President has nominated Charles McCandless (Pa.), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, New Mexico; John S. Witcher (W. Va.), United States Marshal for Idaho; William J. Pollock (Ill.), Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakota; Adolph Dombrowsky, Receiver of Public Moneys at Shasta, Cal.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

ACCORDING to the summary of the terms of armistice communicated to the British House of Commons, the line of demarcation places in Russian hands almost all of Bulgaria and Roumelia up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli. Three days' notice is to be given before the resumption of hostilities. Another article of the armistice stipulates that the Turks are to remove their arms, etc., on evacuating places within the neutral zone which will divide the two armies....The House of Commons voted the extra grant of £6,000,000 by 328 to 124.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND has ordered a portion of her fleet to Constantinople, under the pretense of a desire to protect life and property....The hero of Plevna is to be court-martialed soon on the charge of horrible inhumanity and cruelties in violation of the rules of warfare....A bill which prohibits the proclamation of martial law without the concurrence of the Legislature has passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. ....It is announced from St. Petersburg that Russia and Turkey will positively form a close alliance, offensive and defensive. ....Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dined with the Prince of Wales, in London, on the 7th inst., and in the evening lectured before the Royal Geographical Society in St. James' Hall. The immense assemblage included the principal nobility and the most distinguished scientists and literati in London. When the journalist-explorer appeared upon the platform, his breast blazing with decorations, he was received with immense cheering, the whole assembly rising to greet him. Stanley gave a graphic description of his wonderful journey across, and for two hours held the wrapt attention of one of the most cultivated audiences ever gathered in England. The Prince of Wales and Sir Samuel Baker also delivered addresses highly complimenting Stanley's great achievements....The immediate cause of the death of the Pope was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humors mount into the lungs and brain. His last words were: "Death wins this time. Guard the church I loved so well and sacredly."

CABLE dispatches of the 11th inst. report that Russia had not only rejected Vienna as the site of the conference, but had announced that certain points in the peace preliminaries were not to be referred to the conference at all; that Turkey's alliance with Russia was regarded as a fixed fact; that Austria had given orders to prepare her iron-clads for sea; that England was sending troops and war munitions to Malta, and that neither Russia nor Turkey objected to the British fleet going to Constantinople; that the Turks had evacuated Widin, Rustchuk, Silistria and Erzeroum, and that Turkey would be denied a voice in the deliberations of the conference of the powers....It has been decided to have a grand international poetic contest at the coming Exhibition, each nation appointing a jury and each jury declaring a certain number of laureates. The French jury, we are informed, has already been appointed, with Victor Hugo as Chairman.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 12th says Turkey has refused permission to the British fleet to come to Constantinople, the whole fleet still remaining in Besika bay pending negotiations. A St. Petersburg telegram of the same date announces that the order had been issued for the occupation of the Turkish capital by Russian troops....A London dispatch of the 12th says there is extraordinary activity in all the British dockyards, and the workmen had been ordered to put in three hours' over-time daily. Every available means were being employed in fitting out war vessels.

AFTER the funeral service in Rome for King Victor Emmanuel, an Orsini bomb was thrown among the returning crowd. Five persons were slightly wounded. The police with difficulty prevented the lynching of the person who threw the bomb.

CABLE dispatches of the 13th state that there was great excitement in England over the Sultan's refusal to pass the British fleet to Constantinople, the newspapers being particularly furious in their demands for its passage; that the Channel fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean, which was regarded as a warlike measure; that Russia had peremptorily declined to answer England's question as regards the exact military status at and around Constantinople, replying in effect that this is a matter that concerns no one except Russia and Turkey; and that Russia had notified Austria that she would submit to the conference the questions of the reorganization of Bulgaria and the reannexation of Bessarabia....The Khedive of Egypt has issued an official decree, suppressing the slave trade in his dominions....A number of failures have occurred among the Belfast (Ireland) grain dealers. The total liabilities amount to over $1,000,000.

A LONDON dispatch of the 14th says: "The British fleet has left Besika bay for Constantinople without obtaining the Porte's permission. The Sultan has declared that, on the entry of the Russians, he will proceed at once to Broussa, in Asia Minor, and, should he do so, there is little likelihood of his future return."

THE Pope is said to have left a fortune of 120,000,000 lire, nearly $24,000,000....Smallpox is raging in Constantinople.

IN the British Parliament, on the 15th inst., it was announced by the Ministers that the English fleet had arrived at Constantinople, and that dispatches from Gortschakoff had informed the British Government of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, "merely as a pacific measure." The English Ministers protested against this occupation as unnecessary, but they had no means wherewith to resist it, and the Turks appear to been submitted without murmur or protest....The official organ of the Austrian Government declares that it is time for the powers to abandon their neutrality; that the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and the exaggerated extension it is proposed to give that province, will never be tolerated by Austria. These declarations are backed by great apparent activity in military affairs....An Athens dispatch says the news from Thessaly is grave. There has been fighting near the frontier. The Greek corps of observation is almost sure to be drawn into the struggle.... It is reported from Havana that the Cuban insurgents, through their leaders, are suing for peace, and that an early termination of the war may be looked upon as one of the certainties.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the ministers and congregations of colored churches in various States and Territories, asking the passage of a law to protect them against outrages on account of race, color, religious and political opinions....Mr. Ferry presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the Government of the United States entering into commercial and so-called reciprocity treaties with other Governments.... Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to consider and report whether the work on public buildings in Washington, which is now suspended, may be resumed forthwith, so as to give present employment to workingmen whose families are suffering from destitution. Agreed to....Mr. Saunders called up his supplemental joint resolution providing for the appointment of eighteen additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It was discussed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.... Consideration was resumed of the Silver bill, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the measure. He was followed by Mr. Withers, of Virginia, in advocacy of the bill, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Bills of a purely private nature only were considered in the House, consequently the proceedings were dull and uninteresting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House met for general debate only. The first speech was by Mr. Joyce, in advocacy of a six-year Presidential term, and of civil-service reform. He was followed by Mr. Chittenden, who spoke against the proposed silver legislation. Mr. Chittenden, in the course of his speech, referred to the silver meeting in Chicago last December. The Shylocks mentioned in the Chicago papers' report of the meeting were active bankers and business men at home and abroad, who, through the Chamber of Commerce of New York, gave Chicago outright a round million of dollars in the hour of her desolation—the very same men who subsequently loaned Chicago scores and scores of other millions, which has been hopelessly squandered and lost in Quixotic ventures. Mr. Harrison, replying said that, while the people of Chicago acknowledged the generosity of the world when that city was in ashes, yet they did not feel that the rich men of New York who helped them in their hour of need should now keep them from rising from their ashes. Mr. Kenna advocated the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, the abolishing of the national-banking system, and the granting of full legal-tender qualities to greenbacks. Mr. Ellsworth spoke in opposition to the attempt to array labor against capital for the purpose of gaining political power, and advocated a general amnesty bill. Mr. Hayes replied to the arguments against the remonetization of silver, and defended that proposition. Mr. Haskell also spoke in favor of silver remonetization and Mr. Bell advocated a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—A number of petitions, from all parts of the country, in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, were presented and referred....Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce against the remonetization of silver....Mr. Matthews presented a petition of Ohio bankers in favor of the repeal of the tax on bank deposits; also, a petition of 570 business men of Cincinnati in favor of the passage of the Bland Silver bill. A large number of other petitions of the same character from citizens of various counties in New York State were presented by Messrs. Kernan and Voorhees....Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Voorhees, to authorize the Secretary of War to issue ordnance stores and equipage for the use of students in colleges and other institutions of learning where military instruction is given; by Mr. Ferry, to provide for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie....Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Coke, of Texas, addressed the Senate in support of the Bland Silver bill. Mr. Coke also advocated at some length the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and argued that the Government was in no condition now to resume specie payment. It was utterly impracticable on any basis, and especially on gold basis alone.

HOUSE.—Mr. Leonard presented the concurrent resolution of the Louisiana Assembly, expressing its satisfaction with the policy of President Hayes. ....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Mackey, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing any bonds for the reduction of the principal of the national debt until strict compliance with the provisions of the law shall require it; by Mr. Joyce, declaring forfeited all grants of public lands to railroads or other corporations when conditions of grants have been violated, and appropriating said lands to the use of actual settlers; by Mr. Jones, of Ohio, making custom duties to the amount of one-quarter part thereof payable in legal-tender notes; by Mr. Gause, to distribute to the several States the proceeds of captured and abandoned property remaining in the treasury; by Mr. Mills, a resolution making inquiry into the action of the treasury officials in regard to seized cotton; by Mr. Stevens, for the relief of Gen. Count C. Pulaski (it provides that there be paid to his heir, legal representative and descendant the sum of $100,000); by Mr. Phillips, to provide for the survey of and estimates for a ship canal with stone sides and bottom from deep tide-water near the mouth of the Mississippi river to St. Louis, Mo., with branches to Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha.... The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) upon the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the sections which allow additional pay to First Lieutenants acting as instructors at the institution. After debate, the amendment was defeated....There was a spirited debate on the proposition to reduce the pay of cadets from $540 to $500, and it was finally rejected.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Christiancy, in presenting petitions from citizens of Michigan favoring a sixteenth constitutional amendment conferring the right of suffrage upon women, said that he hoped the Committee on Privileges and Elections would take up the subject and report upon it. When he should become satisfied that a majority of the women of the country were in favor of female suffrage he would vote for it, but until then he would not. He did not think these petitions should be presented to Congress. The Legislatures of States were the proper bodies to present them to....Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House joint resolution declaring that the reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient. He also reported a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcohol liquor traffic....Mr. Burnside, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army. Messrs. Maxey and Cockrell, of the committee, announced that they did not agree with the majority of the committee in reporting this bill.... Mr. Thurman presented petitions of citizens of Ohio in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the Resumption law....A few bills of minor importance were introduced, and a bill was passed making the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, after which consideration was resumed of the Silver bill. Speeches were made by Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, and Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey—the former in favor of and the latter in opposition to the measure.

HOUSE.—The House went through the ceremony of formally receiving Carpenter's painting of President Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation, after which the Military bill was discussed. The most notable feature of the presentation ceremonies was an eloquent eulogium upon Mr. Lincoln by Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the Confederacy, in which he confessed that slavery was a weakness, and avowed his constant, conscientious belief in the Union cause. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln as his friend, and eulogized his personal and political virtues with great warmth and energy.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—The Senate renewed the discussion of the Bland Silver bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Merrimon and Saunders in favor of the bill, and by Mr. Sargent in opposition.

HOUSE.—The House woke up from the usual dull routine that has lately characterized its proceedings, and indulged in one of those bitter personal controversies that were so common in years gone by. Hewitt, of New York, and Aiken, of South Carolina, were the central figures in the affair. The former arose to a personal explanation, and defended himself against the charge of slandering the South, made by Mr. House, of Tennessee, on Monday. If there was anything in the language which he had used which could be construed into any slandering of the Representatives of the Southern States, he would take it back, but he insisted that his motives were to defend the representatives of the South from the slander which had been uttered against their good name by the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken), when he declared that West Point was an incubus on the country. House replied to Hewitt. He said he was a man of honor, and always proud to apologize when he had been guilty of a mistake. He was sorry for what he had said, for he had supposed that Hewitt had reflected upon the South. Aiken then took the floor and accused Hewitt of garbling his speech. He (Aiken) was not in favor of selling out West Point. He pointed to its long-time illustrious graduates, beginning with Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and other noted Generals, and then passed to the Union side. He had fought them and found them foemen worthy of his steel, but he had never met Hewitt there. Then, in his most excited manner, he said, "West Point never produced an Esau or a Benedict Arnold—mark my words—never produced a man who had the Presidency in his grasp, and," shrieking in a whirlwind of passion, "sold it, sold it; do you hear?" Hewitt, trembling with agitation, retorted: "The gentleman insinuates that somebody sold out the Presidency. No Northern man sold out the Presidency—the proposition to sell the Presidency was made to me, and I contemptuously refused it." [Excitement and shouts of "Name," "Name."] Mr. Ellsworth—I want to know who it was that proposed to the gentleman to sell out the Presidency. Mr. Hewitt—If the House desires to have that portion of unwritten history told I will tell it. (Cries of "Let us have it all," and great excitement.) Mr. Hewitt, after order had been somewhat restored, proceeded to recount the facts connected with a proposition made to him by Col. Pickett (as coming from J. H. Maddox, Special Agent of the Treasury Department) to pay J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Returning Board of Louisiana, for giving the count of that State to Mr. Tilden, all of which was testified to by Mr. Hewitt before the committee of the House at the last session. "And now," said he, "in conclusion, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) to tell me by what right he turns on me and accuses me of selling the Presidency?" Aiken renewed his thrusts at Hewitt, charging that he had boasted that he would rather sell the Presidency than spill one drop of blood in defense of the Democratic party. Hewitt denied that he had ever said this, and charged South Carolina with being false and unchivalrous. Above the din, in a clear, loud, piercing voice, Patterson, of New York, the oldest man in the House, nearly 80, said, "How pleasant it is to see brothers dwell in unity." Luttrell broke in to intimate to Hewitt and Aiken that it was but eight miles to Bladensburg, the noted dueling-ground, and the House might proceed to its business. Hewitt, maddened by Aiken's second charge, proceeded to explain why the filibusters did not succeed. He stated that he had seen Charles Foster, and told him that there would be trouble unless the South could be satisfied that Hayes was honest in his policy of local self-government; that soon after Foster made the speech in which he declared that the flag should thenceforth wave over States, not over provinces, and that from that hour he (Hewitt) had learned that the South was satisfied. Stating this, Hewitt strongly intimated the belief that the Southern Democrats had made a bargain with the friends of Hayes that the troops should be withdrawn. Hewitt had ended his speech only by giving a challenge to the Louisiana Conservatives and to the Republican attendants at the Wormley conference. The attempt was made to limit this discussion, but the Republicans, led by Ben Butler, shouted, "This is the best thing that could happen," and the hot talk of Finley, of Ohio, the author of the only resolution to investigate the Presidential count that has been presented, characterized Wells as "a hoary-headed old rascal," and arraigned Secretary Sherman and the visiting statesmen for their telegram of condolence to Anderson, "a convicted felon." This, in turn, brought Garfield, Hale, and Ellis to their feet. Each in turn told the story of the Wormley conference. Foster indignantly denied that there was a bargain, and vehemently asserted that he had neither given nor received any promises from anybody anywhere. Garfield defended the thirty or forty anti-filibusters among the Southern men, and said that if any mortal man anywhere charged these Southern gentlemen with bargains that man lied. He defended in a similar way the Northern Republicans, and declared that the troops were withdrawn as a matter of constitutional duty, and not of policy; but he did not forget to rebuke the people of Louisiana for the manner in which they are treating the Returning Board. He charged that the trial was a malicious persecution. E. John Ellis, for the South, denied that there was a bargain, and charged that whoever said that Louisiana betrayed the rights of Tilden "lies in his heart and in his own false throat." These words were intended for Mr. Hewitt, but were subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Ellis upon the plea that he misunderstood Mr. Hewitt. The story of the Wormley conference, as it was so often told, was repeated by Mr. Ellis, and it agreed in every particular with the accounts of Messrs. Foster, John Young Brown and others.... This ended the most exciting day of the session, and the first significant allusions to the subject of the Presidential count.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—The House resolution declaring it inexpedient to reduce the present tax on whisky was concurred in—yeas, 40; nays, 9....Senator Jones, of Nevada, made a two hours speech in support of the Silver bill, most of his speech being devoted to an argument showing that silver has not depreciated in value since its demonetization, and against the assertions that the dollar proposed by the bill is dishonoring the medium of payment and a depreciated coin. Mr. Wadleigh spoke against the bill, and in the course of his remarks said there had been statements of distress and suffering, but to his mind all this cry of weeping and wailing was to divert the attention of the people while they were being robbed for the benefit of the bloated German empire and Nevada silver kings.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury notifying Congress that compared with the last fiscal year, and according to the present rate of increase there would be a deficit the present fiscal year of $4,909,219. The Secretary recommended increased taxation or reduced expenditures. After considerable wrangling the communication was referred to the Ways and Means Committee....The West Point Military Academy bill was passed....Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, rising to a question of privilege, said he repudiated the intimation or suspicion of any representative of Louisiana having been engaged in any bargain in regard to the Presidency which reflected on the honor of that State. He defended the Returning Board prosecutions, and said the proceedings were in accordance with the laws of Louisiana. Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman sustain the prosecutions that have been and are now going on against the Returning Board? Mr. Gibson—If the men have been guilty of any violation of the laws of that State, the authorities are perfectly right in prosecuting them. Mr. Hale—Then the gentleman does not discourage it. Mr. Gibson—Does the gentleman mean to say he thinks it is not right to prosecute them? Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman ask what I think? I think the whole proceeding is the greatest outrage which has ever occurred in American history, because I believe it to be political persecution under the guise of the process of law. Mr. Gibson—I do not yield to the gentleman to denounce the people of the State of Louisiana. Since I have been on this floor, the gentleman from Maine has omitted no occasion to denounce the people of Louisiana. I have treated his former denunciations as I treat this, with the contempt which they merit.

1,000,000,000,000.

The Tremendous Significance of a Billion.

(Henry Bessemer, in the London Times.)

It would be curious to know how many of your readers have brought fully to their inner consciousness the real significance of that little word "billion," which we have seen of late so glibly used in your columns. There are, indeed, few intellects that can fairly grasp it and digest it as a whole, and there are doubtless many thousands who cannot appreciate its true work, even when reduced to fragments for more easy assimilation. Its arithmetical symbol is simple and without much pretension; there are no large figures—just a modest 1 followed by a dozen ciphers, and that is all.

Let us briefly take a glance at it as a measure of time, distance and weight. As a measure of time, I would take one second as the unit, and carry myself in thought through the lapse of ages back to the first day of the year 1 of our era, remembering that in all those years we have 365 days, and in every day just 86,400 seconds of time. Hence, in returning in thought back again to this year of grace 1878, one might have supposed that a billion of seconds had long since elapsed; but this is not so. We have not even passed one-sixteenth of that number in all these long, eventful years, for it takes just 31,687 years, 17 days, 22 hours, 45 minutes, and 5 seconds to constitute a billion of seconds of time.

It is no easy matter to bring under the cognizance of the human eye a billion objects of any kind. Let us try in imagination to arrange this number for inspection, and for this purpose I would select a sovereign as a familiar object. Let us put one on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height; then let us place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coin. Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming as it were a long street. We must then keep on extending these walls for miles—nay, hundreds of miles—and still we shall be far short of the required number. And it is not until we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,386¼ miles that we shall have presented for inspection our one billion of coins.

Or, in lieu of this arrangement, we may place them flat upon the ground, forming one continuous line like a golden chain, with every link in close contact. But to do this we must pass over land and sea, mountain and valley, desert and plain, crossing the equator, and returning around the southern hemisphere through the trackless ocean, retrace our way again across the equator, then still on and on, until we again arrive at our starting point; and, when we have thus passed a golden chain around the huge bulk of the earth, we shall be but at the beginning of our task. We must drag this imaginary chain no less than 763 times round the globe. If we can further imagine all these rows of links laid closely side by side, and every one in contact with its neighbor, we shall have formed a golden band around the globe just 52 feet 6 inches wide; and this will represent our one billion of coins. Such a chain, if laid in a straight line, would reach a fraction over 18,328,445 miles, the weight of which, if estimated at one-quarter ounce each sovereign, would be 6,975,447 tons, and would require for their transport no less than 2,225 ships, each with a full cargo of 3,000 tons. Even then there would be a residue of 447 tons, representing 64,081,920 sovereigns.

For a measure of height, let us take a much smaller unit as our measuring rod. The thin sheets of paper on which those lines are printed, if laid out flat and firmly pressed together as in a well-bound book, would represent a measure of about 1-333d of an inch in thickness. Let us see how high a dense pile formed by a billion of these thin paper leaves would reach. We must, in imagination, pile them vertically upward, by degrees reaching to the height of our tallest spires; and, passing these, the pile must still grow higher, topping the Alps and the Andes and the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and shooting up from thence through the fleecy clouds, pass beyond the confines of our attenuated atmosphere, and leap up into the blue ether with which the universe is filled, standing proudly up far beyond the reach of terrestrial things; still pile on your thousands and millions of thin leaves, for we are only beginning to rear the mighty mass. Add millions on millions of sheets, and thousands of miles on these, and still the number will lack its full amount. Let us pause to look at the neat plowed edges of the book before us. See how closely lie those thin flakes of paper, how many there are in the mere width of a span, and then turn our eyes in imagination upward to our mighty column of accumulated sheets. It now contains its appointed number, and our one billion sheets of the *Times* superimposed upon each other, and pressed into a compact mass, has reached an altitude of 47,348 miles!

NOTE.—The billion of English numeration is a million millions; in the French system, a thousand millions make a billion, which is the system in vogue in America.

Killed by the Kick of His Gun.

William A. Matthews, 19 years of age, who was living near Cuthbert, Ga., met with a serious accident, a few days since, which caused his death. He was out hunting, and, while preparing to shoot a squirrel, his gun was accidentally discharged, kicking him on the right side of the abdomen. The force was so great as to cause peritonitis, from the effects of which he died.—*Savannah News.*

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Heartrending [illegible] of the Northern Provinces.

A telegram from Shanghai calls attention to a state of distress concerning which there can be no more doubt than if we could see the starving with our own eyes. The telegraphic reports are confined to the accounts of journeys, made in the autumn, into the famine regions, brought by Shanghai newspapers. Even then, after the harvest, and before winter set in, there was the beginning of suffering and death for want of food. Here are a few quotations from one account: "This extended tour, 760 miles, revealed the fact of a vast deal of suffering in (the provinces) Chihli, Shansi, Honan, and Northern Shantung. Multitudes are now on the verge of starvation, many have already died, while multitudes have not enough to carry them through the winter. Men heretofore well-to-do, having several acres of land, and six, eight or ten rooms in their houses, have, in multitudes of cases, torn down and sold all the wood—doors, windows, rafters, etc.—of all the rooms save one, for a mere trifle to get a little money to buy food. It was made manifest, too, how easily, and to what a terrible degree, drought may affect the North of China, and bring suffering and death to thousands of its inhabitants."

Of one district it is said: "This year there was absolutely no harvest, and the crop had been very small the two preceding years. Well-to-do farmers and mechanics have been reduced to beggary. Hundreds are leaving the province daily in search of food. Women and girls are being sold for a trifling sum, and thus hundreds of families are being broken up and scattered." "From the harvest at Linching it soon fell to three-tenths, two-tenths, one-tenth of a crop; and chaff, the leaves of the sweet potato, the pear and apricot tree were saved with great care and mixed with the grain for food." Of another district: "The yield of the year varied from nothing to 'four-tenths' of a crop." Said one old man: "It is difficult getting food now; what are we to do when winter comes?" "Many houses have already some inmates dead of hunger. I personally entered 120 houses in six or seven villages. The scenes were heartrending, yet borne with a patient cheerfulness that fairly astonished me."

Words of Wisdom.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft. Boasters are cousins to liars. Confession of faults makes half amends. Denying a fault doubles it. Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself. Foolish fear doubles danger. God reaches us good things by our own hands. He has hard work who has nothing to do. It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them. Knavery is the worst trade. Learning makes a man a fit company for himself. Modesty is a guard to virtue. Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it. One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow. Proud looks make foul looks in fair faces. Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep. Richest is he that wants least. Small faults indulged are little thieves. The boughs that bear most hang lowest. Upright walking is sure walking. Virtue and happiness are near kin. True men make more opportunities than they find. You never lose by doing a good turn. Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

Woman.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuition; almost instinct. By a glance she will draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it, and she cannot answer the question. A philosopher deduces inference, and his inference shall be right; but he gets to the head of the staircase, if I may say so, by slow degrees, mounting step by step. She arrives at the head of the staircase as well as he; but whether she flew there or not is more than she knows herself. While she trusts her instinct she is seldom deceived, and she is generally lost when she begins to reason.

Revised Statutes.

Ex-Senator Boutwell has completed his revision of the United States statutes, and the codification he has prepared has been carefully examined and approved by Secretary Evarts. The manuscript is now in type at the Government printing office, but will not be ready for publication for two months yet.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 50	@11 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 50
COTTON	10⅞	@ 11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	34	@ 35
RYE—Western	70	@ 72
PORK—New Mess	11 25	@11 50
LARD	7⅜	@ 7⅜
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 25	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 2 60
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 15
HOGS—Live	3 50	@ 3 95
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	46	@ 47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 37
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 13
PORK—Mess	10 15	@10 25
LARD	7⅜	@ 7⅜
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 1	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess	10 50	@10 75
LARD	7	@ 7⅛
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 95
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 15	@ 1 18
CORN—New	38	@ 39
OATS	28	@ 30
RYE	58	@ 60
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 00
LARD	7⅜	@ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 2 Red	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN	43	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 65	@ 6 10
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 1 Amber	1 19	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 1	37	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	27½	@ 28½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	4 10	@ 4 40
SHEEP	3 80	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

SALT is very important for animals. Large pieces of rock salt put into the mangers and feeding troughs are recommended. One-half the ash of animal blood consists of salt; without the latter the blood cannot be natural or in a healthy state.

THE PEACH-TREE BORER.—Placing leached ashes around the base of trees was recommended as a means of preventing the beetle which lays the eggs from depositing them. The ashes were first applied as a manure, and this effect was accidentally discovered.—*Moore's Rural.*

VALUABLE MANURE.—It is estimated that fifty head of poultry will make more than enough manure for an acre of land—seven cwt. of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilising salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer.

SHELTER YOUR FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Every farmer not only wants shelter for his hay, corn and other grain—for his cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine—but he wants shelter for his plows, harrows, cultivators, reapers and mowers, wagons, carts, etc. Has the farmer good shelter for all these? If not, now is the time and now is the hour to provide this shelter. Lose no time in doing it. The snow and the cold rain-storms are here. Make comfortable everything you have.

FOR DISCUSSION.—Sanitary laws for our homes. What farmers' gardens are and what they should be. Small fruits for family use. Trees for the lawn, the farm, the roadside. The adaptation of fruits to soils. The best evergreens for home decorations. The best trees for small grounds. The value of experiments in the farm and garden. The value of botanical studies to country children. These are topics which we think worthy of discussion at our farmers' clubs, agricultural and horticultural conventions, and in the family circle.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SELECTING SEED CORN.—There is a difference, if we notice it, in the ears, which can be seen when husking, some ears being much harder to break off than others. And herein lies the secret: Those with the large, tough stems are the male or bastard ears, which I never take for seed, no matter how large the ear; but those which are somewhat hollow and small in the stem end are the female, and the only kind that should be taken for seed. This being the true way of picking out seed-corn, it is of no matter whether it be the top or bottom ear, as it is all one. We very well know that mixture or fertilizing between the male and female stalks takes place in the later stages of their growth.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOW TO BUILD A POULTRY HOUSE.—We advise every man to build a hennery on the same principle that a farmer would build a barn: first for comfort, second for convenience, and then add as much for elegance and style as he is willing to pay for. The plan we would adopt for a poultry house is this: Build on a southerly slope, if you can. Dig out for a back wall, to be cemented up; then lay upon it a shed roof, the roof and sides shingled, with tarred paper between the boards and shingles. It should be ten feet high in the front and five in the rear. On the inside have a walk three feet wide running the whole length, high enough from the ground to let the fowls under, to scratch and go out into the yard. Lay a floor over the rest with the roosts on the back part, with the shelves under them to catch the droppings, so arranged as to be removed and cleaned once a week. The nests for large hens should be a foot high, and small at the entrance, running back two feet. With such nests as these hens seldom learn to set eggs. Fasten the nests on the partition which separates the walk from the coop. A building thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide may be separated into three rooms, large enough for twenty-five fowls to a room. Such a building can be put up for $50, and is worth as much for all practical purposes as the most elegant building, while everybody that can afford to keep good fowls can afford such a hennery.—*Boston Transcript.*

About the House.

ADD your fuel to the fire slowly.

HERRINGS are very strengthening.

DO NOT make your bread too light.

STALE bread may be steamed into freshness.

SCALDED skimmed milk will go as far as fresh milk.

SALT meats should be simmered; they should not be fiercely boiled.

TO PREVENT SCORCHING.—To prevent scorching, the secret is simply to keep a basin or cup of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents scorching, but makes the meat cook nicer.

DESTROYER OF BED BUGS.—The quickest and best cure for them, I find, is to wash the bedstead with cold water and then sprinkle well with red or best black pepper, and also sprinkle well where there is any sign of bugs.

POUND CAKE.—Eight eggs beaten separately; not quite one pound of butter; one pound of powdered sugar; not quite one pound of prepared flour, or flour with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the yelks, sugar and butter together, then add the beaten whites and flour by degrees, alternating till both are stirred in; flavor with lemon.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, one cup of milk, scant three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, bake in layers. For the chocolate mixture, grate one cake of sweet chocolate; beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and add a cup of powdered sugar.

TO GET RID OF BIRD LICE.—To keep insects off birds put the least little bit of kerosene oil under each wing, say as much as remains on the little finger after you have let the drop fall off; do this every ten days until all are removed; clean the cage well every day; scour it in hot water; use powdered borax, but no soap.

TO PURIFY THE COMPLEXION.—Eat an orange or two every morning before breakfast, drink plenty of lemonade not sweetened; never drink tea, coffee, nor any kind of stimulants; do not use soap on the face or neck; take a sponge bath every morning, either cold or tepid, in water made soft with powdered borax, a teaspoonful in a quart of water.

HARD SOAP.—Pour four gallons of boiling water on to four pounds of washing soda, and three pounds of unslacked lime; let it stand until clear and then drain off; place it on the fire in an iron pot; put in six pounds of good, clean fat; boil two hours—stir most of the time; pour one gallon of cold water on to the mixture of soda and lime that has been once used; let it settle clear, and add this cold solution to the boiling soap whenever it is in danger of boiling over; add only a pint or so at a time; try the soap by cooling a little in a saucer; about thirty minutes before removing from the fire, add four ounces of borax; wet a tub to prevent sticking; turn in the soap and let it stand until solid; cut into bars.

PENSIONS.

The Total Sum Paid Out Since 1791 Over $399,000,000.

[Washington Cor. New York Tribune.]

A complete statement of the amount of money appropriated and expended by the Government of the United States from 1791 to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, has been prepared in the warrant division of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of Mr. Rafael A. Bayley, and has been printed by order of the Senate. The following table shows the net amount of expenditures under each class of appropriations for pensions, and the grand total:

Pensions to military invalids	$ 76,681,381.53
Revolutionary Pensions act, March 18, 1818	22,418,867.66
Pensions to widows and orphans, act March 3, 1817	471,988.42
Pensions act, May 29, 1830	35,582.00
Invalids' Pensions act, March 2, 1833	3,419.90
Revolutionary Pensions act, June 7, 1832	17,992,585.03
Revolutionary Pensions act, May 15, 1828	873,659.58
Pension to Col. Gideon Morgan	1,118.00
Pension to Col. William Lawrence	1,878.00
Pensions under act May 14, 1836	4,196.02
Pensions to widows and orphans, act July 4, 1836	6,183,986.80
Unclaimed pensions	925,088.72
Five years' pensions to widows and orphans, act July 7, 1838	4,443,246.56
Revolutionary Pensions act, March 3, 1843	716,496.67
Pensions act, June 17, 1844	1,885,894.30
Pensions act, Feb. 2, 1848	3,275,167.6
Pensions act, July 21, 1848	101,009.00
Pensions act, Feb. 3, 1853	1,179,094.72
Pensions under special acts	1,920.00
Pensions acts, March 18, 1818, May 15, 1828, and June 7, 1832	297,510.06
Pensions acts of July 4, 1836, March 3, 1843, June 17, 1844, etc	2,569,979.93
Half-pay Pensions acts, July 21, 1848, Feb. 3, 1853, etc	20,261,445.04
Pensions act, June 3, 1858	444,953.70
Pensions to widows and others (various acts)	192,132,390.64
Pensions war of 1812	2,685,271.83
Army pensions consolidated	116,735,062.01
Navy pension fund	10,701,265.32
Privateer pension fund	264,260.18
Pensions to widows, etc., of officers killed on the Wabash in 1811	5,517.27
Navy invalid pensions	788,610.13
Pensions to widows and orphans, act March 3, 1837	8,480.19
Pensions to widows, act June 30, 1834	57,984.23
Five years' pensions to widows	5,338,266.87
Pensions to widows and orphans of persons lost in United States schooners Sea Gull and Grampus	3,810.36
Pensions to widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines	47,544.96
Unclaimed pensions, navy	36,063.03
Navy pensions	658,227.51
Total	$399,327,536.29

From another table showing the net annual expenditures, it appears that the largest sum paid out in any one year to pensioners was in 1871, when it amounted to $34,024,990.91. The annual pensions prior to 1819 never reached $1,000,000. In that year, as a result of the act of March 18, 1818, they reached $2,416,829.04, and the next year $3,218,494.70. From that time they ranged from less than $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, averaging about $1,500,000 until 1864, when they became $4,985,273.89. In 1865 they were increased to $16,338,155.15, and, except in 1866, continued to increase until 1871, when they reached their maximum. Unless there is still further legislation increasing the pensions the annual appropriations for this purpose will now gradually decrease.

An Unfailing Sign.

"What makes you think they're engaged, Mrs. Berkley?" asked the neighbor. "Has Julia's mother ever intimated anything of the kind to you?"

"Oh, dear, gracious, no. She never so much as hinted it," replied Mrs. Berkley.

"Then what makes you think it's all settled between 'em? It ain't over three months since he commenced waiting on her."

"That don't make any difference—they've known each other for two or three years. She's as likely a girl as any—not bad looking, and he's—"

"Yes—yes; all true enough. But what makes you think they're engaged? That's what puzzles me."

"Why, la, bless you, I know it as well as if I'd heard the whole bargain with my own ears."

"Go on—go on."

"Yes, as I was saying, last Sunday afternoon my Marthy met 'em out walking together, and stopped to chat with 'em a minute. As soon as she got home and told me they had both been eating onions, I knew it was all arranged, and I shan't be a bit surprised to hear any day that the cards are out for a speedy wedding. A sign like that never fails.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.

Having recently paid a visit to Grahamton and vicinity, I met Mr. William Blankinship, one among the oldest, if not the oldest, citizen in Kentucky. He was born in Franklin county, Va., in 1763, and went to that State with Berry Wright about sixty-five years ago. He has been married three times, his youngest child being now only 5 years old, and he says that if he should lose his wife he would marry again. Though uneducated, his mind seems very active and strong. His recollections of early life seem more distinct than of recent events. His own story of his age is corroborated by old citizens, who say that he must be at least 115 years old.—*Meade (Pa.) Record.*

A HOSPITAL is to be started in Paris under the charge of female surgeons.

THE FINANCES.

Speech of Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, Delivered in New York.

The Evils of Contraction Powerfully Depicted.

The Restoration of the Silver Dollar Advocated.

At a great meeting of the friends of silver and greenbacks in Cooper Institute, New York, Congressman Ewing, of Ohio, spoke as follows:

I am here this evening to address you on two measures which have passed the House of Representatives and are now pending in the Senate—one to restore the ancient silver dollar, just as it was, to all its functions as money; the other, to repeal the resumption scheme. The vast debts of the world, owned outside of the countries making the debts, are held by a few hundred German, English and French bondholders. They have always watched with eager jealousy the production of the precious metals, knowing full well that a large production tended to lessen the purchasing power of every one of their dollars, while a small production tended to increase the purchasing power. After Great Britain had quadrupled her already vast national debt by her Napoleonic wars, her bondholders came in and demonetized silver. Why? To contract the currency, to bring down values, to make the nation pay vastly more in real value in gold than the sum stipulated to be paid in gold or silver. But, as Great Britain is the great producer of gold, national pride came in as an ally of craft, and secured the demonetization of silver in England. From 1808 to 1848 the production of the precious metals in the world fell off so much that the purchasing power of the dollar was increased 45 per cent., and with that scarcity of money and shrinkage of values the great bondholders of the world were content. Hence, during that period of forty years no further effort at the demonetization of either of the precious metals was made. But when California and Australia poured their flood of gold upon the world, lessening its purchasing power 18 per cent., a concerted movement was made to demonetize gold, and Germany did demonetize it. In, however, the sixteen years from 1854–'70, the production of gold fell off largely, and the production of silver doubled. Then came the agitation by this class for the demonetization of silver.

They got Germany, which had demonetized gold when it was getting cheap, to turn about and remonetize gold and demonetize silver. They got the states of the Latin Union—that is, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Wallachia and Moldavia—to restrict the coinage of silver, and then they held a meeting of European bondholders to consider the question, "How can we make the United States—the greatest debtor in the world, and the greatest producer of silver—to cut their own throat by demonetizing silver?" Well, they solved the question somehow, we don't know exactly how. They got a preliminary change in our coinage laws in 1873 which nobody noticed particularly. And then, when the Commissioners who were appointed to codify the laws of the United States made their final report, they succeeded in getting inserted in that codification, in 1874, the provision which forbade the coinage of the old silver dollar. The codifiers had no power to touch, in the estimation of a hair, the meaning of any existing statute. They were appointed simply to arrange and codify the laws as they then stood. They reported the code to Congress, printed, and it passed the Senate without the bundle in which it was tied up having even been once opened, and in that bundle this fraud lay nestled. For two years nobody knew, except the rascals who were in the secret, and who were to profit by it, that the deed was done, and now, when the wrong is discovered and the outrage laid bare, and the people of this country rise up and demand the restoration of their ancient standard, these men have the atrocious impudence, through their organs, the press, to turn upon the people of the country and denounce them as scoundrels, and set themselves up as persecuted saints.

Why should not the wrong be righted? They say the creditor class will suffer, because silver has been depreciated. How was it depreciated? By the very act of demonetization. It is depreciated in respect to only one commodity that exists in our land, and that is gold. Take one of those disfranchised dollars, and it will buy 20 per cent. more of labor, of breadstuffs, of clothing, of land, of everything that every human being wants, than it would have bought in 1874. Who is wronged then by having it paid to them?

But public credit is impaired by righting this wrong. How impaired? We should be honest as a nation as much as individuals. We should do what law, what equity, what good conscience requires; but when we do that, I say, we must do no more, or we ourselves impair our own national credit. I would rather take the credit of any man in Wall street who would meet his obligations in letter and in spirit, but who would resist any attempt to extort more from him, than the credit of a spooney who would suffer his creditor to come in and bully him out of more than he really owed.

There is not a bond in the United States that is not in law, equity and good conscience payable in the old silver dollar. Why, take this Funding act! It requires that the bonds issued under it should be paid in coin, as authorized and fixed at the date of that law, July 14, 1870. That provision is printed on the face of every bond, so that every man who buys one can see that he is entitled to one or the other of these two dollars as they existed at the date of the enactment of the law. Now, because some sneak-thief has slipped into our code a provision forbidding the coinage of the old silver dollar, can it be justly said that we are deprived of the option of paying the bonds in that dollar when they mature twenty-five or thirty years hence? We paid for the option, and we have the right to do it. Suppose both our gold and our silver dollar had been demonetized by accident or design, and suppose that paper had been created the only legal tender, what would the bondholder have then said to the people? Why, he would have said: "I stand on my contract; it calls for either the gold or the silver dollar, as it was established on July 14, 1870. I ask no more, and will take no less."

Fellow-citizens: I feel that in dwelling on this subject I am almost wasting your time, because the remonetization of the old silver dollar is already a foregone conclusion. More than two-thirds of both houses of Congress have plainly indicated their purpose to restore that dollar, veto or no veto, and it will not be sixty days until that dollar, which for eighty years in this republic was a standard of value, a legal tender for all debts, public and private, will be restored to our coinage and currency, with its undimmed monetary power.

But, fellow-citizens, I fear that the recoinage of the old dollar will disappoint both its friends and its enemies. (Voice: "That's so; I hope it will.") Well, I can't say I hope so, but it will be so. As I said before, the drive for the demonetization of silver was made chiefly at the United States. We produce 60 per cent. of the silver and Great Britain and her colonies 60 per cent. of the gold of the world. We being the great debtor nation, the aim was to hamstring us and make our vast public corporate and private debts, held abroad, payable in a metal of which we have no chief command. The restriction of the silver coinage by the Latin Union was a more defensive expedient to prevent gold coin from going out and the silver from taking its place in those nations. Let us restore the silver dollar, and Germany, who already halts and hesitates over the question, will probably restore it, the Latin Union will probably remove its restrictions and the chances are that silver will return to its old place as the common currency of the world in every nation except Great Britain. Remonetization will bring gold down and send silver up until there is but little difference between the two, and then nobody in this country will be particularly hurt by the restoration of the silver dollar.

What I am afraid of is that the great masses of distressed people are not to be immediately helped by this restoration. Demonetization did not bring this great distress on the country, and remonetization will not give us immediate relief. It will ultimately make the payment of the public debt in the future vastly easier and add largely to our currency, but it will not dispel the nightmare now oppressing every industry in the land. There is but one thing that will do that, and that is the repeal of the resumption scheme, which, by reason of the enormous contraction of our paper currency which its execution inevitably involves, is shrinking and shriveling up every value in this land except the value of the almighty dollar itself.

That Resumption law had two objects. One was the contraction of the currency to a volume possible to be held redeemable in gold by the 1st of January, 1879, and the consequent shrinkage of the value of all land, and of all products of the field and shop, and the consequent enormous increase of the value of all safe money securities. Its further object was one much more lasting, though not so immediately productive of distress to the people—to take from the people's government all control over the paper currency, which necessarily must be the chief currency, and put that control in the hands of the money power through confederated national banks. These objects are not only of vast immediate effect, but they are far-reaching. They strike at the very foundation of our republican system of Government. They are apparent to the minds of the people who dwell in the great Mississippi valley and the South Atlantic States, for there the press is free and open to the discussion of both sides, and they have aroused a great agitation in the heart of this country, which is shaking up party affiliations and reforming party lines.

The Democratic party is not only adhering to the faith of the fathers, but, better than that, it is right in principle. Why should the power to issue money be given to any individual? It is a sovereign function and has been so treated throughout the world's history, and well it may be. How vast a power it is. There is no law of political economy more generally recognized than that the rise or decline of values is regulated by the expansion or contraction of the currency. Suppose there be $500,000,000 of paper money, and that its issue is controlled by private corporations. There are about fifty billions of other property in the country, all measured by this petty sum of money. By increasing that $500,000,000 of money to the extent of one-fifth, they increase the selling price of the property in the country $10,000,000,000, and by contracting the volume of the currency one-fifth they decrease the value of property in the same proportion. And with the power in the possession of the confederate corporations they can make hard times and good times at their pleasure and rob the masses at every change of values.

Hence, if this plan for resumption could be executed without any immediate danger to the business of the country, it would be an immense evil for the future. But it cannot be carried into effect without not only endangering but massacring the business of the people. Why? Because it inevitably involves the contraction of the currency to one-third or one-fourth of its present volume, and consequently involves the shrinkage of all values—whether land or products or labor—in substantially the proportion of the contraction of the currency. That has been demonstrated over and over again in our own history. Every period of a contraction of the currency has been a period of a decline in values, and every period of expansion has witnessed a continuous rise in values.

Now, why must we have such a large contraction of the currency to reach resumption? Because the amount of paper money that we can keep afloat, redeemable in coin, depends on the amount of coin we can get and keep in this country. No nation on this earth ever maintained specie payments with a volume of paper money as large as the volume of coin in the country. In France, England and Germany the amount of coin in the country exceeds three-fold the amount of paper money. And why? Because the banks cannot get control of one-third or one-fourth of the coin in the country.

Before the war we had $285,000,000 of coin in the country. How much have we now? Well, we have not nearly that amount. Our mines have produced over $1,200,000,000 of gold and silver since the war, and it has gone abroad to pay our debts. We owe annual interest to the amount of $100,000,000 or $150,000,000. We pay yearly $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 for foreign travel and as much more for foreign shipping. And since the war broke out we have annually shipped abroad over $50,000,000 in excess of the coin and bullion we have imported. Even last year, with an enormous balance of trade in our favor, we exported $16,000,000 more coin and bullion than we imported.

We have now, by various estimates, from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of coin and bullion in the United States. We have about $650,000,000 of paper and not $200,000,000 of gold and silver in the country, and resumption is fixed for next New-Year's day. It is as certain as the sun shines that the volume of the currency must be cut down to less than $200,000,000 to make it redeemable in coin.

Mr. Sherman says that the resumption is possible, and yet, with all the powers of the Government at command to accumulate coin, in about three years' time the treasury has accumulated only $33,000,000 applicable to resumption.

Now, how are we going to get the coin to resume with? Suppose we had $250,000,000 of coin and bullion in the United States, and, suppose the treasury should run up its $30,000,000 in gold to $60,000,000 or $70,000,000, resumption could not come even then, except through the destruction of two-thirds of our paper money.

When England undertook resumption, in 1819, her situation was just the reverse of ours. All the world owed her. Her twenty years of unparalleled prosperity made her the mistress of the seas—the manufacturer and merchant of the world. She might resume specie payments, for she only had one-third as much paper money as we have. She owed nobody, while we owe everybody. But she, by that act of 1819, found it necessary to contract her paper money 45 per cent., shrinking all values on the island 45 per cent., bankrupting her manufacturers, bankrupting her debtors, filling her streets with idle workmen, and was obliged to increase her army 82,000 men to suppress her starving wage-men. An officer of the United States army told me the other day that we would have to increase our army 100,000 men to enable us to execute this Resumption law, to make people consent to be robbed of their property, and the laboring classes to starve in the streets. But no matter what may be the effect of the Resumption act, or what difficulties may attend its execution, I tell the authors and promoters of this atrocious law that the army of the United States will never be increased one man in order to enforce its provisions. Look along our coast at our shipping idle and rotting at their wharves. Look at our manufacturing regions everywhere and see the smokeless stacks. Go through the West and South, and see the manufacturers and tradesmen forced into bankruptcy and workingmen outcast and starving. Look around you and see it all, here on this island of Manhattan. Every industry everywhere is perishing.

We hear the hard times imputed by the resumptionists to everything but the right cause. Over-production! With 3,000,000 working people—men, women and children—idle! Over-production, with 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of working people on half-time! Over-production, when the cry is raised from the wage classes in every community in the land for bread and clothes! Over-production? How preposterous! The panic of 1873, they say. The panic of 1873? Why, the effect of the panic was substantially over before this Resumption law passed. It was not a money-panic, like the former ones. The money of the people was untouched and undisturbed by that panic, and everybody felt that if they could get a greenback or a national-bank note they would, at least, be safe. The industries of the country had revived before this Resumption law passed, as is shown by the tables of the business failures published in this city.

But, when the Resumption law passed and the contraction commenced, then came the failures increasing every year, and the last three or four months is a period without parallel in the history of our country. Here, in this city alone, as the papers of this morning show, there were failures during January amounting to $7,000,000. From the time we began to approach resumption, every year has shown an increase of hard times and of distress and bankruptcy in all classes of industry.

Did you ever think of the loss that this country is now undergoing? We have 3,000,000 of wage people idle. At $1 a day that is $3,000,000 a day—nearly $1,000,000,000 a year. One-half of our national debt wasted from the poorest class of our people, who, above all others, are able to bear no loss. We have shrunk our debt-paying capacity 40 per cent., and added so much to our national debt. We have put on the shoulders of the debtor class of this country $3,000,000,000 they have no right to bear—a clear piece of legislative robbery. The debtor class does not comprise the rich men of the country. The men who form it are our young and enterprising business men, the men above all others the laws should foster. By this law we have simply robbed them of their accumulated property. Look at the taxpayers; you shrink all the values 50 per cent., and you double the burden of all taxes. We pay already more taxes than any nation on the face of this earth. We pay $17.50 per head; the Britons $11; the French about the same; the Germans $9, and the Austrians a little over $7. Push on this scheme, bring down the value of labor and property to 25 per cent. of what they were when that law passed, and I believe that there is not one business man in five that can pay his debts, or one property-owner in five, who has a mortgage on his property, who can pay off his mortgages, and hardly a debtor community in the West and South but that will be driven to repudiation. It seems to me this money class are stricken with a madness akin to that which infected the leaders of the slave power, until it ended in the destruction of all they so blindly sought to preserve and perpetuate.

We have been told on the floor of Congress what an outrage it is to the working people that they should not have an honest dollar! That they should have taken from them 10 per cent. of their wages and savings! But the real trouble with the wage people is that they have not got the $1 to lose the 10 per cent. of. They are not troubled much about the difference between greenbacks and gold. The greenback has been rising in purchasing power until it will buy nearly double what it would two years ago, but their wages have been cut down more rapidly than the greenback rose—those who have had wages at all.

Keep on shrinking the value of property on which the mortgages of our savings banks are placed, and I tell you that within one year from this day not one savings bank out of five in the United States can pay 25 cents on the dollar. Why, these savings banks and national banks have $2,000,000,000 of deposits that will all be payable in gold next New Year's, and how many of them have got the gold to pay with?

But we are told that good faith demands that this law should stand, and the holders of greenbacks should be paid dollar for dollar in gold at all hazards and at any sacrifice. Does good faith demand it? Was the greenback issued as a debt? No, it was issued when gold and silver had fled—when the Government could get no money to carry on the war, and it was issued not as a forced loan, but as money. It carried us through the war. It has been the most safe, useful and acceptable currency the people of the United States ever had or ever will have.

The speaker argued further that those who had hoarded greenbacks had no right to demand dollar for dollar in gold for them at such stupendous sacrifice to the people of the country.

The speaker discussed the financial situation as it would be after resumption and after the people were driven to rely only on a bank currency, which he showed would necessarily be a panic-breeding system—throwing the business of the country into distress by frequent suspensions of specie payments. He then continued:

Fellow-citizens, I would not have left my duties in Congress to have come here to-night but for the hope that I might say something to rouse the masses here to action in this supreme hour of peril. Three thousand incorporated institutions, holding $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 of wealth in money and money securities, have imposed this scheme of resumption and silver demonetization, have doubled their wealth and brought the business of the country down to a condition that almost threatens death. They would not have accomplished their scheme of spoliation if it had not been for the humbug agitation about the South—which was an apple of discord thrown into our politics in 1868 by this cunning band, which sought to distract only to rob them. Now that these Southern difficulties are settled, the great masses of the people, West and South, are aroused to the injuries that have been inflicted, and are determined to repair them as far as possible. And how about the Northeast? We want the masses here to join us. I know they would if they had the same chance we have to hear both sides of the question discussed. But your great papers are owned by the money power, and are blind to the people and deaf to their cries. A free press in a free country ought, at least, to give the people fair play.

We who resist this resumption scheme are treated as a pack of lunatics—the most amiable term the New York press seem willing to apply to us. Now let any honest man look at our situation—at our utter poverty of coin, at our position as the financial slave of the world, at our large volume of paper money, at the inevitable contraction of the currency and consequent business distress, involved in the execution of this Resumption law—and, if he does not concede that it will occasion losses that the country should not be called upon to endure, then either he is a lunatic or I am.

The speaker then referred to the financial history of France and her action regarding resumption; although the Bank of France had accumulated nearly the entire amount of gold necessary to redeem her paper money, because the sum of $35,000,000 of gold was taken from the country, resumption was indefinitely postponed. Referring again to the condition of our country, he said:

Laboring men of New York, you are suffering from the same cause exactly and in the same way as the millions of workers at the wharf, in the streets, at the forge, in the mine, at the spindle—everywhere throughout our broad land. Merchants of New York, you are also plunging into the gulf of bankruptcy exactly as are the merchants of the West and South. Farmers of the Northeast, you are losing your homes by foreclosures, just as are your brethren of the West and South—for the crime of going in debt to improve your lands or to buy homes for your children. The industrial classes everywhere throughout the broad land are suffering intensely from the same terrible cause as your business men and laborers of Manhattan island. I know you have not the opportunity to act as have the people of the West and South. I know the power of a hostile press. I know the power of accumulated money capital. We of the West and South have shaken off these influences easily, but the money-power sits enthroned on this island and its suburb States.

But recollect there is no power in this land that can withstand the people determined to vindicate their rights. Agitate, then; discuss these questions. You can get halls somewhere, and, if you can't, then discuss them on the street corners. Agitate! agitate!! and press, banks and politicians will succumb to the power of an aroused and intrepid people.

I sincerely believe that this confederated money-power, if unchecked, will subvert our republican institutions. Owning the press, it makes it the enemy instead of the advocate of the people. It holds party machinery in its fist, and uses it to destroy the people. I don't mean to make any tirade against wealth; I speak simply of the organized money-capital acting to control financial legislation in its interest, and regardless of the rights and interests of the great masses who create all power and riches. That power so organized as a political power is as hostile to our free institutions as is the Mohammedan power to Christian civilization in Europe. We of the West and South have already shaken it off, and have driven it beyond the Balkans. Rise now and join us, and we will drive it to its old haunts beyond the Hellespont, to threaten free government in America no more forever!

SYRACUSE has a free public sewing-school.

ALL SORTS.

THE devil-fish has three hearts.

GLASS is gradually supplanting paper in Japanese household goods.

THE orange product in Florida for the year 1877 was 17,000,000 oranges.

CALIFORNIA has 60,000,000 acres in vineyards, and manufactures annually 10,000,000 gallons of wine.

ICELAND sent 2,000 ponies to England during last year. Icelandic ponies are used in British coal mines.

DURING the year 1877, 49,980 paupers in Indiana were cared for at the expense of the various counties in the State at a cost of $600,626.

THE Musser family, of Center county, Pa., five in number, weighs 1,185 pounds. The lightest weighs 223 pounds and the heaviest 251.

THE Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition is not so badly off as it might be. The expenses during the past year were only $62,593 in excess of the receipts.

MRS. VAN HORN, of Waupaca, Wis., has a cat which is 20 years and 3 months old. It has raised and sent out into the world of bootjacks and coal-scuttles 206 cats.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates to amend the revenue laws so as to impose a tax of 1 cent on every cigar sold in the State.

FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars are involved indirectly in the suit commenced in the Supreme Court at Buffalo for the foreclosures of the mortgages of the Atlantic and Great Western railway.

RESIDING near York, Pa., is a farmer who has kept a record of the number of tramps visiting his premises. From April 1, 1877, to Nov. 18 there 545, an average of sixteen per week.

THE Mormons are building a magnificent temple on the summit of a high mountain in Manti, Utah. Five hundred men are at work on it, and it will not be completed for four years.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church has, in nine conferences in Illinois, 124,000 members, and leads all the denominations. The Baptists, who are second on the list, have 80,000 members.

THE *British Mail*, a monthly financial publication, says, in a review of the general commercial depression, that up to the present time the United States seems to have suffered most and France least.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $8.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1 25. Fancy Broche and Damassé Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.75.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past. The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up. Real Dacca, Chudda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $5.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $5.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boas, from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $15.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.
Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST.
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much charper than coffee. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c, Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c, Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to .. P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class,

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no11

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be und in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neee pply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad tock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farme: formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo al kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND.

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" **BARGAIN** 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George 1 Collar Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, Diamond Stud; 1 Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. **EVER** Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00.** **CLUB PREMIUM.** To any one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. **OFFERED** WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work war ted.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 26 "	8 36 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 03 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 56 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 26 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 37 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 46 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 54 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tkt. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 28	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 50 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 29	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 25
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 00	8 23
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 03	10 19
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 25	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 04	11 35	12 50
Coben's	11 20	12 45	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 21
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 25	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 32	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 15	9 37	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 32	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 10	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 24	7 36	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	11 15	50
Barnesville	10 10	12 25am	12
Cambridge	11 13	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	3	50
ar Newark	1 30	4	00
Columbus	3 20	20	
Shawnee	4 30	30	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		1 25
Shelby	5 11	—	12 25am
Monroeville	6 18		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 03
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 53	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 25pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 06	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 57pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	2 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 40	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 50am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 36	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 30	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accom.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 43	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 15 am
Newcastle	5 08	———	9 10
Cambridge City	5 48	———	9 46
Connersville	6 26	———	10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	———	12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 00	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	4 20 am	
Terre Haute	10 26 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 20	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 35 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	40 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 43 pm	10 10 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		8 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 35 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 56 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 26	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 04	11 03
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 08	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	5 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 36	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 20	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 25 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th st. N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$45 FRENCH WATCH AND CHAIN—stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 28th, 1878. Number 9.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months,..... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TE OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours 9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

W. T. KNAPP, M. D.

Formerly of Chicago, Ill.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Office at Residence, Ralston Property, Seventh Street.

Special attention given to

CHRONIC DISEASES

-AND-

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Calls promptly attended, day or night, city or country. Consultation in German or English.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS LIGHTEST OF ANY
SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumtion, Asthama, Croupe, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town an village in the United States are recommending it to their cutomers. Go to your Druggist, F. E. Dvenport, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thouroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Have You Tried It.

We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for coughs, colds, blood spitting, weak lungs, croup, whooping cough, asthama, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. Its sale in our community is simply enormious. Those who have been disappointed in other so called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop

---

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland,

EAGLE MILLS.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c.

The reputation of the Eagle Mills, its excellent facilities for making good flour together with the advantages it possesses in the way of improved machinery enables the proprietor to announce that he is now prepared to meet all demands in the way of custom work. The Eagle Mill brands flour will be found on hand at reasonable rat Orders delivered in any part of town free charge.

F. W. SILVERS

From our own Correspondent.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Weather, Valentines, Amusements, Col. Ingersoll, Hotels, Silver Bill, &c.

New York, Feb. 28th, '78.

Lets see: It was near two weeks ago, we rested our pen to hold our hat on. Since that date however we have seen probabilities verified. The snow storm came in all its fury, bringing with it the usual accompaniments, sleigh riding, coasting, snow-balling, &c. The "beautiful snow" seems to inspire every one with a love for follo, which is indulged in according to the size of your purse, and fortunate is the young lady considered, who is favored with a drive, which costs at the rate of $6 an hour. The excellent sleding, however, was very tempting, and brought out many Belles Beaux and bells, and merry hearted serenading agitated the usual dignified air of city life. The pleasure derived from all this is only exceeded by the suffering caused to the poor, poor little ones who go shivering from door to door, begging only the crumbs, or fishing in an old ash barrel in hopes of finding a crust. Some of the most enterprising make the most of circumstances, and providing themselves with an old broom, sweep the crossings, holding out a miserable chopped and sometimes bleeding hand, while a face all entreaty and a whine, arrests the attention of the passer by—"please mam, give me a penny for sweeping the crossing." The horses too: how much extra labor they are called on to perform, especially the street car horses. I doubt whether the President or Secretary of a society for the "prevention of cruelty to animals" could shed more than we. Thanks to the man (or woman) who invented the street sweeper, And a curiosity it is. Here it comes, humming, drawn by eight horses, and looks like a large wagon, underneath which is a huge revolving broom, large and strong enough to sweep the car track almost clean, leaving a ridge of snow near the sidewalk—a similiar machine is used every night to sweep Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

Emerson says "The world wishes to be amused," and if New York and Brooklyn represent the world he is quite right. Every evening finds the "hundred and one" places of amusement well filled. Just now New Yorkers are laughing most heartily over the murder of Hamlet, by "Count Joannes," as he is styled: Said to be a descendent of English Nobility, and some years ago an actor of merit, but now old and childish, and all unconscious of his ridiculous failure as an actor, persists in playing Shakespear's most popular plays, and considers all the laughing and fun making as peals of applause—exclaiming: "Did ever another actor call forth such enthusiastic applause?" "Where ignorance is bliss &c." The house is filled night after night with fun loving men and boys who give vent to their mirth in uproarous laughter, slang phrases, and complements in the shape of boquets made of cabbage heads and onions. The play is called a Pantomine by the public, as the applause of the house, drowns every thing that may be said on the stage.

"Vanities of vanities saith the preacher, all is vanity" at Gilmore's Garden for two days this week, where the "Congress of Beauty" is being held, and 700 women are on exhibition as competitors for prizes to be awarded to the most lady like, the handsomest blonde, the best dressed lady, for the finest head of hare, for the prettiest blue, black, brown and grey eyes, and to the tallest, shortest, heaviest and lightest, the best pianist, vocalist, roller skater, dancer, pedestrian, and elocutionist. But we will turn our backs on New York entertainments for one evening and speak of the splendid "Old Folks Concert," at Beecher's church, Brooklyn, on the 6th, inst. Said Concert was given as a complimentary to the choir. Over one hundred ladies and gentlemen participated in the rendition of an excellent programme. The performers adopting quaint manners, and the style of dress of a century ago The costumes were noticable for their richness of texture and elegance of finish. Every style was represented, from the gaudy dress made of the American flag, to the modest quaker, with real quaker bonnet and white neck handkerchief. Many of the tunes were old fashioned as our grand mothers, for instance, "Easter Anthem," "Sons of Zion," "Strike ye Symbal, etc., one of the most interesting was "The ode on Science."

The British host, the gallic chain,
Was urged upon her sons in vain,
All haughty tyrants we disdain,
And shout long live America.

with Topsy's voice sounding loud and long on the last. A judicious sprinkling of worldly melodies kept up the interest. The large church was crowded, hundreds had to go away without admittance. The choir have consented to repeat the same in the Academy of Music soon.

ROBERT INGERSOLL

has been here, and I doubt if he does more harm than good, with his furious attacks upon the Christian religion, for he has roused up the clergymen, and provoked a discussion that will surely have a good effect. Those who were disposed to deny the existence of hell, are now mostly convinced there is such a place, and many who have for years been very mild and pleasing on the subject of eternal punishment, are now giving their congregations h——. Many of the most popular ministers used it as a theme for sermons Sunday, and their expressed opinion had the usual diversity. Father Colton said: "There is a hell." Then Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth church, exclaimed: "I believe in a hell!" and after a pause, during which astonishment was depicted in the countenance of his hearers, he added, "I mean a hell on earth." Rev. Fulton preaches a local hell, but none could be more positive than the well known Talmadge.

NOTES.

New York can no doubt number more hotels than any city in the Union, especially since the enforcement of the excise law, which allows only hotels to keep a bar, consequently every saloon has a new sign board which reads, hotel, something according to the taste or ingenuity of the proprietor, for instance, "Hotel Farmers," a common saloon with only the name hotel attracts the attention of some stranger, who applies for a nights lodging, and of course the proprietor is equal to the emergency, and replies: "Oh, yes, we have a bed, but it is in the celler and fear you would not find it pleasant, as the last lodger was eaten up by rats, nothing being left but his boot heel. Another says: "Certainly you can be accommodated, but one of our lodgers has the small-pox. Such prospects not being atal agreeable, he quietly, and with a felling of relief, passes out to some respectable quarters.

THE SILVER BILL.

I think it is the impression of most of your readers, that the majority of New York is opposed to the Bland bill, but it's a mistake. Only the large stockholders are opposed, while most of the business men and working people are in favor of it, and a petition in favor of the Bland bill, has just been sent to Washington, signed by 193 business firms on Broad every.

TILIDIC.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of the State of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

The National bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of Treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contract under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound busines interests of the country may, from time to time, require.

We are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates, or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislation so as to distribute said debts among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation which shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412½ grains, to the coin in the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shallbe unlimited, and upon the same termsand conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employees of corporations engaged in the busines of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that said lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and the owner.

The Democratic party is a friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last appointment of the State for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonerable, and we demand that the next Legislature, in apportioning the State for Legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard for population alone and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the States, tend to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true intests of the people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the Constitution, and expressed in the Judiciary Act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the Federal Government, either in lands, bonds, money or by pledge of public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the Republican party who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery, carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for President and Vice President, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the President of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts of Federal officers in attempting to interefere with the rights and powers of the State courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldier of the war of 1812.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

Only $1.30 will pay for the Weekly Sentinel and the Sentinel's new map of Indiana, both postage paid, or Ropp's Easy Calculator, a work that no farmer, mechanic or business man should be without, sent in place of map, if desired.

The Sentinel is in every sense the paper of the people.

It advocates justice and fair living opportunities for industry and labor.

That there be no more class legislation.

A reduction of the present ruinous rate of interest.

An immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption law.

The remonetization of silver.

Withdrawal of national bank notes—greenbacks and silver to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without limit,

The bondhold to be paid no more than the contract and to share equally the burdens of government with industry and labor.

ON TRIAL We are confident the Sentinel will not be stopped where once tried, and therefore submit the above extraordinary offer.

Addres SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

A gentleman having boasted that it was easy enough to "do" railway companies out of their fares, and that he had passed from station to another of a certain road the day before without a ticket, was approached by an officer of the road, who wanted to know how it was done. The gentleman agreed to tell for a "consideration." It was paid, and then the officer said: "Now, tell me how you did it." "I walked," quietly replied the gentleman.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 18[illegible]

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character, passed the United States Senate by a vote of 48 to 21. The absentees were 7, of whom 4 favored the bill and 3 opposed it, making the full vote for the bill 52, and 24 against it. Of the 24 votes against the bill, 12 were contributed by New England, four by New York and New Jersey, and one each by Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, California, Oregon and Michigan. Messrs. Christiancy, of Michigan, Sargent, of California, and Mitchell, of Oregon, are the only Western Senators whose votes stand recorded against the measure. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Allison,
Armstrong,
Bailey,
Beck,
Booth,
Bruce,
Cameron (Pa.),
Cameron (Wis.),
Chaffee,
Cockrell,
Cook,
Conover,
Davis (Ill.),
Davis (W. Va.),
Dennis,
Dorsey,
Eustis,
Ferry,
Garland,
Gordon,
Grover,
Hereford,
Howe,
Ingalls,
Johnston,
Jones (Fla.),
Jones (Nev.),
Kellogg,
Kirkwood,
McCreery,
McDonald,
McMillan,
Matthews,
Maxey,
Merrimon,
Morgan,
Oglesby,
Paddock,
Plumb,
Saulsbury,
Saunders,
Spencer,
Teller,
Thurman,
Voorhees,
Wallace,
Windom,
Withers—48.

NAYS.

Anthony,
Barnum,
Bayard,
Blaine,
Burnside,
Christiancy,
Conkling,
Dawes,
Edmunds,
Hamlin,
Hoar,
Kernan,
Lamar,
McPherson,
Mitchell,
Morrill,
Randolph,
Rollins,
Sargent,
Wadleigh,
Whyte—21.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscription provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000; and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of the relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe, or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same, whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

THE EAST.

The steamer Richmond left Philadelphia the other day with 425 railroad laborers for Brazil. Notwithstanding the appalling fate of the Metropolis, her sister ship, the rush of the unemployed to ship on the Richmond was tremendous.

A fire in West Twenty-third street, New York, last week, destroyed $500,000 worth of property.

The difficulty between Thomas Lord, Sen., of New York, and his children, growing out of the marriage of that gentleman to Mrs. Hicks, has been amicably settled. The property of the old gentleman, valued at $3,000,000, is to be placed in the hands of a trustee, the children each to receive $12,000 a year from the proceeds, and upon the death of the father the estate is to be divided equally among them. Mrs. Lord surrenders all right of dower to the estate, and agrees to receive nothing from it after the death of her husband, should she survive him. Mrs. Lord possesses a fortune of over $500,000.

The New York school janitors' salaries have been increased from $725 to $825 a year, while the salaries of the teachers have been reduced from $850 to $800.

A sensation has been created in Philadelphia financial circles by the suspension of the heavy grain shipping firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. The liabilities are about $250,000. Cattell was formerly a United States Senator from New Jersey.... John Dippold & Son, coal dealers, Pittsburgh, have failed. Liabilities, $200,000. .... The annual report of the New York Fire Department shows that during the past year there were 1,450 fires in the city, causing a loss on buildings of $1,008,446, and damage to property of $2,207,249. The insurance on buildings was $3,298,960, and on property $7,209,647; uninsured losses, $128,068. This is an increase of ninety-four fires over the previous year.

THE WEST.

John W. Beavers was hanged at Madison, Ind., Feb. 15, for the murder of J. W. Sewell. John T. Ables was executed at Carthage, Mo., on the same day, for the murder of John Lane, in April, 1874.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed and the Governor has approved a law voting an appropriation of $150,000 for the relief of the grasshopper-ravaged districts of the State, including the purchase of seed-wheat for this year's crop.

Agents of Eastern school-book publishers, who have been mousing around the Minnesota Legislature as lobbyists to secure legislation in their interest, have been "caught in the act." A member of the House named Brandt openly exposed them, declaring that he had been paid $50 to vote for a certain text-book contract. The exposure caused considerable excitement at St. Paul, and a legislative investigation is in progress.

The Lindell Hotel, the leading hostelry of St. Louis, has been the scene of a sensational tragedy. A young man and woman called at the hotel, registered as John and Maggie Gumbinger, and engaged a room. The next morning pistol-shots were heard in the room occupied by the couple, and upon investigation the shocking discovery was made that the young man had shot the girl and then taken his own life. They were both residents of the city, and belonged to respectable families. The cause of the tragedy was the refusal of the girl's parents to sanction the marriage of the young man with their daughter.... Many portions of California have just been visited by rain-storms of unusual violence. The streams were swollen to an extraordinary degree, and much property was destroyed.... D. J. Calligan, boot and shoe dealer, Peoria, Ill., has failed. Liabilities, $40,000.... A terrible accident occurred, last week, near Palmyra, Mo., resulting in the death of four men. A boiler in Shields' steam saw-mill exploded, instantly killing three men, and scalding a fourth so badly that he died shortly after.

In August last a package of Canadian currency, amounting to $5,000, mailed at Montreal, Canada, and destined for Helena, Montana, was mysteriously abstracted from the United States mails at some point west of Chicago. All efforts of the detectives to ferret out the robber were unavailing until recently, when a man from Nebraska entered a Chicago bank and tried to negotiate the exchange of the identical money. He was pounced upon by the officers of the law. This man (Harmon by name) informed the officers that he got the money from a postal clerk named John J. Moore, living at Fremont, Neb., and that Moore had hired him to exchange it for other money. Moore has just been arrested, and confesses to the robbery.... One of the most agreeable places to enjoy an evening's amusement in Chicago is at Haverly's theater. It is the largest dramatic temple in the city; it is patronized by the best classes, the attractions are first-class, and the orchestra A 1.

Nelson Morris' extensive slaughter-house, near the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss about $120,000; insurance only $10,000.... The Insane Asylum at Winoski, Sheboygan county, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Four inmates perished in the flames.

THE SOUTH.

A fire at Savannah, Ga., last week, burned a warehouse containing 4,000 bales of cotton. Loss about $200,000..... Fifty-three Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature have signed an appeal asking Executive clemency in behalf of Thomas C. Anderson.... J. Madison Wells is out in an open letter in regard to the Returning Board prosecutions. It is written in Wells' characteristically vigorous style, and gives what purports to be a personal history of the men prominently engaged in the prosecutions. He asserts that Maj. E. A. Burke, one of the leading witnesses, is a fugitive from Illinois and a villain; that the Sheriff and some of the other witnesses are murderers and villains; that Judge Whittaker is a defaulter and a drunkard; that Attorney General Ogden is a deacon in the church and a villain; that Assistant Prosecutor Egan is a murderer and a villain; that Charles Cavarac, a leading instigator of the prosecution, is a liar, thief and villain, and that the whole prosecution is conducted by rebels in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden.

WASHINGTON.

It is announced from Washington that Attorney General Devens declines to write any letter in answer to the President's on the Louisiana subject, giving as a reason therefor that is unnecessary. He also says that, in his opinion, the United States could not interfere in the trials of the Returning Board; that Louisiana has a perfect State Government, and is just as much entitled to her sovereign power as the State of Massachusetts.

The President has made the following appointments: Bayard Taylor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, Minister Resident at Venezuela; Wm. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, Minister Resident at Belgium; Benjamin F. Simpson, of Kansas, United States Marshal for Kansas; Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, Governor of Dakota Territory.... The Senate Committee on Territories has decided to report favorably upon the bill for the creation of the Territory of Lincoln, to be formed out of portions of the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming, so as to include all the Black Hills country.

The Postmaster General estimates that the revenues of the Department are now suffering not less than $250,000 per month by the flood of stamps sold by Postmasters at small country offices at a discount for use in cities and towns. The Postmaster at St. Louis alone shows his office defrauded of revenue to the amount of $180,000 per annum in this way.

The House Banking and Currency Committee have agreed upon Mr. Buckner's bill proposing to substitute for national bank notes a new description of treasury notes, which shall be receivable in payment of customs, dues, and all claims or demands against the United States, except obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be receivable at par for 4 per cent. bonds. The Comptroller of the Currency made an argument before the committee against the bill. He contended that its enactment would be an infringement of vested rights, and that the Government has no constitutional power to take this action in regard to national banks while their charters continue in existence.

The House Committee on Public Lands has decided to report several bills, the effect of which is to cause all land grants to railroads which up to this time have not complied with their charters to revert to the United States. The effect would be to cause to revert 700,000,000 acres.

Washington was thronged with agriculturists last week. They came from the East, the South and the West. The occasion that brought them together was the meeting of the National Agricultural Congress. Resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the expediency of supplying such additional endowment as is necessary to the carrying out of the objects for which the act establishing agricultural colleges was passed; declaring that in view of the vital importance of transportation to agricultural interests, it is the sense of the Agricultural Congress that the General Government shall own and operate lines of railroads in the country, and that Congress should be instructed to have one of its committees examine into the question; recognizing the substantial benefits already conferred by act of Congress to encourage agricultural colleges, and declaring against any further distribution of public lands by railroad corporations. In the course of the proceedings speeches were made by various delegates, giving the condition of various agricultural interests.

As noted in our Congressional summary, the Senate of the United States, by a majority of twelve, has voted for the restoration of the franking privilege. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allison, Beck, Burnside, Butler, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Garland, Grover, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Hoar, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, Matthews, Morgan, Paddock, Ransom, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Windom, and Withers—33. *Nays*—Bailey, Bayard, Booth, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Coke, Davis of Illinois, Eaton, Eustis, Ferry, McCreery, McMillan, Merrimon, Morrill, Oglesby, Plumb, Sargent, Saulsbury, Voorhees, Wadleigh, and Wallace—21. *Paired*—Patterson (who was in favor of) and Armstrong (who was against the bill).

The National House of Representatives has passed, by a large majority, a bill giving women lawyers the right to practice in United States Courts.

Secretary Sherman says he will execute the Silver bill in the spirit in which it passed.... The Western wool-growers and Eastern wool-manufacturers are not in harmony on the subject of the wool tariff. The wool-growers wish the tariff to remain as it is. The wool manufacturers desire a considerable reduction, in order that they may compete more easily with British manufacturers.

GENERAL.

The wife of Benn Pitman, of Cincinnati, the well-known phonographer, died recently, and, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, as expressed in her will, the remains were taken to the crematory of Dr. LeMoyne, at Washington, Pa., and reduced to ashes.

A great curiosity, in the shape of a Chinese war vessel, with American officers and a Mongolian crew, will shortly visit the United States. ....Died, at Boston, Feb. 21, John McCoy, aged 110; same day, at Halifax, N. S., Mrs. Catharine Jarvis (a colored woman who escaped from Southern slavery in 1782), aged 110.

Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 8,691,292 bushels; corn, 6,009,408 bushels; oats, 3,207,716 bushels; rye, 768,026 bushels; barley, 4,184,476 bushels.... Fires: At Waco, Texas, loss $50,000; Chester, Pa., loss $35,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, loss $20,000.

POLITICAL.

In the local elections throughout Pennsylvania, last week, the Democrats carried Pottstown, Lock Haven, Allentown, Chester, Oil City, Williamsport and York. The Republicans carried Norristown, Easton, Westchester, Lancaster, Lebanon and Erie. The Greenbackers carried Shenandoah, Bellefonte, Titusville and Scranton. The Independents carried Bethlehem and Pottsville. In Philadelphia the Republicans were successful in a very light vote, 75,000 being polled out of the full voting strength of 140,000. In the rural districts gains were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, with a tendency toward the Greenback party at the expense of both.

New Hampshire is having a quiet political campaign with little champagne. The election occurs Tuesday, March 12.... Persons prominently identified with Louisiana politics say that Gov. Nicholls will pardon the Returning Board on consideration that the President removes the three that are now holding Federal offices from those offices, and agree not to appoint any of the Board to Federal offices in the State of Louisiana. So reports a New Orleans telegram.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and organized by the selection of ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks as Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, John G. Shanklin; for Auditor of State, Mahlon D. Manson; for Treasurer of State, William Fleming; for Attorney General, Thomas W. Wollen; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart. The platform adopted demands retirement of national-bank notes and the issue of greenbacks, instead of legal-tender notes, for all debts, public and private, except when coin is stipulated; the remonetization of a 412½-grain silver dollar; unlimited coinage, under the same regulations as gold is coined; favors the sale of bonds in this country instead of abroad by means of a syndicate; demands the punishment of those Republicans who were engaged in the Presidential frauds; favors the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and protests against subsidies by the Federal Government.

The Ohio State Prohibition Convention, held at Columbus last week, nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, E. N. Robinson, of Cuyahoga; for Judge of the Supreme Court, William F. Ross, of Miami; for Members of the Board of Public Works, Delmont Lock and J. Ross.... In an interview with a Washington reporter, the other day, Mr. Stanley Matthews admitted that he knew of no pledge or understanding made by or with Nicholls, the Governor of Louisiana, in relation to amnestying the Returning Board. He thought the resolutions adopted by the Legislature covered the case, however.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs Feb. 16: Russia will get her troops ready for a sudden and rapid movement in overwhelming force, and then, if England makes the least hostile move, the Russians will not only enter Constantinople and the Bosphorus forts, but will take possession of the forts on the Dardanelles, thus cutting off the communications of the English fleet. This possibility is evidently contemplated by England, for Lord Derby has informed the Russian Ambassador that any movement toward Gallipoli would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, adding that he could not answer for the consequences, which might be most serious. All now depends upon Russia's action. If she is satisfied to let things remain as they are, hostilities between herself and England may be postponed indefinitely, and even altogether avoided, but if Constantinople or Gallipoli is occupied England will send an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the troops. This will of course be refused, and after some slight delay for final preparation war will be declared.

A cable dispatch of the 18th says: "A congress of all the great powers at Baden Baden has been agreed to, and Prince Gortschakoff will preside. Russia has even suggested that the United States, as one of the great maritime powers, should be represented, and England and Austria have acquiesced. The withdrawal of the British fleet to Mundania bay is also confirmed. Germany will use her influence with Russia to obtain a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. Negotiations for the final peace settlement are progressing at Adrianople, and it is expected that the treaty will be ready for signature in about ten days."

A London dispatch says: "There are still wide divergencies between Russia and Austria. Prince Bismarck will complete the reconciliation at the congress. England must look to herself. She has interests at stake which she will certainly be called upon to defend. There is not a statesman on the continent, outside those directly concerned, that does not admit the chief object of the triple alliance to be the annihilation of British influence abroad."

Berlin enjoyed the sensation of two weddings in the imperial family, on the evening of Feb. 18. The eldest daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William, was married to the heir of the duchy of Saxe Meiningen. She was born July 24, 1860, her mother being the "Princess Royal" of England, the eldest of Queen Victoria's children, Victoria Adelaide. The other bride was Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles (cousin of the Crown Prince), and her bridegroom is the hereditary Prince of Oldenburg.

The Thessalian insurgents are not inclined to fall in with the general peace movement which has been acquiesced in by all the other powers, great and small. The insurrection in that province is rapidly growing more formidable. Greek has met Turk, and the Moslem, collectively numbering some 6,000, has been defeated in a desperate battle, with a loss of 600 alone.

The Eastern question was debated in both the German and Austrian Parliaments last week. Prince Bismarck stated that he did not believe in a European war; was in favor of an early assembling of the Congress of the powers; and while the Government was willing to act as a mediator, it did not wish to be considered the arbiter of Europe. In the Austrian Chamber, Prince Auersperg, President of the Council of Ministers, stated that the basis of the peace conditions were considered detrimental to the interests of the monarchy; that they could not be accepted as final by the Government, fearing an alteration in the European balance of power, and trusted that the Congress of Powers would settle matters on a lasting and equitable basis.

Inspired by Stanley's successes, and petitioned by the Paris Geographical Society, the French Government, through the Minister of War, has authorized the Comte de Semelle, an Algerian officer, to proceed to the survey of equatorial Africa, from east to west.

If advices from Havana, Cuba, are to be believed, the insurgent resistance to the Spanish authority is over, and peace once more reigns in that long-afflicted island. All the rebellious chiefs have acknowledged their allegiance and subscribed to the peace conditions. These are, in substance, as follows: The island of Cuba to receive the same political organization and administrative concessions as enjoyed by Porto Rico; ample pardon for all political offenses committed since 1868, and liberty for those persons under sentence and political prisoners, and a general pardon to deserters from the Spanish lines; liberty to be given to slaves and Chinamen within the insurgent lines; all persons desiring to leave the island to be furnished with means to do so, without touching either village or city if so desired.

Cardinal Joachim Pecci, an Italian, has been elected by the Conclave of Cardinals in Rome as the successor of Pope Pius IX., whose appointee he was as Camerlengo, or High Chamberlain of the Vatican, and who, it is understood, had, before his death, privately expressed a preference for him for the Pontifical succession. Pecci is 68 years of age, and is a native of Carpenetto, in the diocese of Arragni. He was created a Cardinal Dec. 19, 1853, and, in addition to being Camerlengo, was the Archbishop of Perugia. Pope Pius had great confidence in him, and Antonelli, the late Papal Premier, was exceedingly jealous of him, and dreaded his influence in the Vatican. Pecci will be the 258th Pope of the Church of Rome. He will assume the title of Leo XIII.... In a London dispatch it is reported, on what is said to be good authority, that the number of persons suffering from famine in the northern provinces of China is 70,000,000.

Cable dispatches of the 21st of February are to the effect that there was a serious misunderstanding between Russia and England, and that the former threatened to occupy Constantinople if the British fleet was not withdrawn from the Sea of Marmora. The concentration of large bodies of Russians south of Adrianople continued, evidently for the purpose of moving with resistless force upon Constantinople and the straits, in the event of any failure of the peace negotiations. The dispatches report that the prospects for the early assembling of the congress are not flattering. Russia is hastening negotiations for peace at Adrianople, and also concentrating a large force of troops in Roumelia, as if anxious to provide against any possibility of Austria cutting off her line of communication. From Vienna come disquieting rumors as to Austria's warlike preparations, and altogether the prospect is not so peaceful as had been hoped.... Namyk Pasha, a leading Turkish statesman, has gone to St. Petersburg to endeavor to obtain from the Czar a modification of the terms of peace, especially those touching the withdrawal of the Mussulmans from Bulgaria, and the limits of the new principality.... Server Pasha has been deposed from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.... John Walter, proprietor of the London *Times* and Liberal member of Parliament, has been blackballed by a prominent Edinburgh club, on account of his pro-Russian sentiments. .... The Turks have been at some of their favorite deviltry among the Druses in Syria. On pretext of arresting a villager for some trivial offense, the place was visited by Turkish soldiers, and thirty men were killed and a number wounded.... The British Foreign Office has given notice to Lloyds that prohibition of export of grain and other products from Black sea ports has been raised.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, Feb. 15.—Senate.—Consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Ingalls spoke in favor of the measure. He declared that gold was the worst enemy the people had to contend against, and expressed the hope that if a single standard must prevail it would be a silver one. In concluding he referred to the people of the West and their labors, and said when he reflected upon the burdens they bore he was astonished at their moderation. After Mr. Ingalls' speech, and an explanation by Mr. Lamar of the reasons that impelled him to vote against the bill, notwithstanding the instructions of his State Legislature, the Senate began voting on the various amendments. The motion to strike out the free-coinage feature was the first in order. This was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Edmunds then submitted the following amendment: "But nothing in this section contained shall be construed to interfere with the coinage of gold and subsidiary silver coins as now authorized by law." After a lengthy discussion this was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 46. The question then recurred on the second section of the bill reported by the Committee on Finance, providing for an international commission to adopt a common ratio of legal tender as between gold and silver. After considerable debate, Mr. Allison modified the amendment by striking out the words "of legal tender," so that the conference should be to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver without reference to legal tender. The amendment as modified was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 30. Mr. McDonald submitted an amendment to the clause making the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract, so as to read, instead of provided by, expressly stipulated in, the contract. Agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 35. Mr. Booth offered the following amendment: "That any holder of coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued." Adopted—49 to 14. After a session lasting nearly all night, the Bland Silver bill, so amended, was passed by a vote of 48 to 21.

House.—The House spent the entire day in debating a bill to pay certain Southern mail contractors a claim amounting to $375,000. No action was taken on the bill.

Monday, Feb. 18.—Senate.—The bill to enable Indians to become citizens was taken up, and Mr. Whyte spoke in opposition.... Mr. Bayard presented the petition of the National Liberal League, signed by the officers thereof and 10,650 persons residing in every State of the Union, favoring the adoption of an amendment to the constitution separating church and state.... The resolution of Mr. Beck to have an inquiry into the legislation needed to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the country was adopted.... Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to reinstate certain officers of the United States army. ....The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Pre-emption laws was passed.

House.—The Silver bill, as passed by the Senate, was returned to the House and placed upon the Speaker's table. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Robertson, a resolution of the Louisiana Assembly in favor of the Texas Pacific bill and the Bland Silver bill; by Mr. Southard, a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature declaring United States bonds payable, principal and interest, in silver at the option of the Government, and declaring further that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in their opposition to the Silver bill, do not represent the views of the people of Ohio; by Mr. Riddle, to prohibit the organization of National Banking Associations under the existing laws, and re-charter those now in operation; by Mr. Burchard, to promote the deposit of savings, and the re-funding of the national debt; by Mr. Corlett, to incorporate the National Pacific railroad; by Mr. Garfield, to provide for a more thorough investigation of railroad accidents; by Mr. Banks, granting the privilege of the floor to one representative of every newspaper having daily telegraphic communication with Washington.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Senate.—Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General in the army.... Mr. Ferry called up the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters, and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length. During the debate a strong sentiment in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege was developed among the Senators.... The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of a bill so amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 as to pension all who served for fourteen days, and also restoring to the pension-rolls the names of all survivors which were stricken from the rolls in consequence of participation in the rebellion. Senator Oglesby opposed the bill. He had voted to pension those soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served sixty days, and was willing to pension those who had served only fourteen days; but he will not aid in restoring to the rolls those who had been pensioned by a grateful country, but who had deserted that country in its hour of need, and who would not now ask to be forgiven. It was unfair to the Southern men who had accepted the situation, and who had asked to have their disabilities removed. Mr. Blaine advocated the restoration of the Southern pensioners to the rolls. Mr. Oglesby moved to strike out the section of the bill which restored disloyal pensioners, but his motion was lost by a vote of 7 yeas against 60 nays. The yeas were: Anthony, Cameron of Wisconsin, Edmunds, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby and Teller. The bill was then passed by a vote of 47 yeas against 8 nays.

House.—The feature of the House proceedings was the delivery of a speech by Eugene Hale, of Maine, in which he made a sharp attack on the President's Southern policy, the occasion being furnished by the bringing up of the eternal Louisiana question through the contested-election case of Acklin vs. Darrall. Gen. Garfield vigorously defended the President against the attacks of Hale.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.—Senate.—Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish to the Senate such information and facts as may be in his possession relative to the disease of hogs, commonly called "hog cholera," with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to.... Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill for the transfer of the life-saving service from the Treasury to the Navy Department.... The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 21, put an amendment to the bill regulating the salaries of Postmasters, restoring the franking privilege to the President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. The amendment allows all matter bearing the frank of any of the above officers, to the amount of two ounces, to pass through the mails free. As amended, the bill was passed.

House.—The House devoted the entire day to the discussion of the contested-election case of Acklin vs. Darrall, from the Fourth Louisiana District—the Speaker having decided that it was not in order to take up the Silver bill. After a lengthy debate, the House decided, by a vote of 130 to 118, to seat Acklin, the Democratic contestant. All those voting yea were Democrats, with one exception—Mr. Cox, of Ohio. All the nays were Republicans.

Thursday, Feb. 21.—Senate.—Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to provide for a military post for the protection of the citizens of the Black Hills.... Mr. Windom presented a memorial in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river.... The Senate spent three hours in executive session over contested nominations. The three which caused most of the debate were Williamson, Collector of New Orleans; Northrup, District Attorney for South Carolina, and Smith, Collector of Mobile. The debate developed the fact that the Republican Senators are, if anything, more united against the President than at any previous period. Williamson's name was rejected by a large majority—the Democrats voting in a body against him, and only fifteen Republicans supporting the nomination. In the case of Northrup, the friend of Wade Hampton, the Democrats voted solidly for him, while all the Republicans opposed him except Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Burnside, and Matthews. Mr. Christiancy, who generally votes to sustain the President, on this occasion opposed Northrup, and he was barely saved by the four mentioned. The result of the day was to show that the five Republicans last named constitute all that can be fairly counted as Administration strength in the Senate. Smith was confirmed as Collector of Mobile by a vote of 26 to 23.

House.—The House, after a six hours' struggle, passed the Senate Silver bill without amendment. The most determined fight was made against the bill by a few greenback-silver men and the opponents of silver, but at every stage they were defeated by a vote of 204 against 72. The first opposition came from the extreme silver men under the lead of Mr. Springer. The point made was that the amendment providing for an international commission, in that it made no appropriation of money, must be considered first in committee of the whole. The purpose of this motion was to force the bill where it would be open to unlimited debate. A protracted debate followed upon this parliamentary technicality, with the result that Speaker Randall ruled that the point was not well taken; that inasmuch as the majority could ultimately decide, it was unjust to place the absolute power of objection with one member. Mr. Cox, of New York, who finally voted for the Senate bill, appealed from the Speaker's decision, but the latter was sustained by 223 to 28. The previous question was then ordered without difficulty, and an hour's debate followed. Probably there never were so many speeches in one hour. At the end of the debate a desperate effort was made by the opponents of the silver measure to defeat it by sustaining Mr. Hewitt's motion to table. The result was to show their complete helplessness, the vote standing yeas, 72; nays, 204. The 72 votes were almost exclusively cast by Eastern men. Voting then proceeded on the Senate amendments. They were all concurred in, in rapid succession, by about the same majority cast in the final passage. The amendments having been disposed of, the bill was put to a vote and passed—yeas, 204; nays, 72, as follows:

YEAS.

Acklin,
Aiken,
Aldrich,
Atkins,
Baker (Ind.),
Banning,
Bayne,
Beebe,
Bell,
Benedict,
Bicknell,
Blackburn,
Bland,
Blount,
Boone,
Bouck,
Boyd,
Bragg,
Brentano,
Brewer,
Bridges,
Bright,
Brogden,
Brown,
Buckner,
Bundy,
Burchard,
Burdick,
Butler,
Cabell,
Cain,
Caldwell (Ky.),
Caldwell (Tenn.),
Calkins,
Candler,
Cannon,
Carlisle,
Caswell,
Chalmers,
Clarke (Ky.),
Clark (Mo.),
Clark (Iowa),
Clymer,
Cobb,
Cole,
Collins,
Conger,
Cook,
Cox (Ohio),
Cox (N. Y.),
Cravens,
Crittenden,
Culbertson,
Cummings,
Cutler,
Danford,
Davidson,
Davis (N. C.),
Deering,
Dibrell,
Dickey,
Douglass,
Dunnell,
Eden,
Elam,
Ellis,
Ellsworth,
Errett,
Evans (Ind.),
Evans (S. C.),
Ewing,
Finley,
Forney,
Fort,
Foster,
Franklin,
Fuller,
Garth,
Gause,
Giddings,
Glover,
Goode,
Gunter,
Hamilton,
Hanna,
Harris (Ga.),
Harris (Va.),
Harrison,
Hartridge,
Hartzell,
Haskell,
Hatcher,
Hayes,
Hazelton,
Henderson,
Henkle,
Henry,
Hewitt (Ala.),
Herbert,
Hiscock,
Hooker,
House,
Hubbell,
Hunter,
Hunton,
Humphrey,
Ittner,
Jones (Ala.),
Jones (Ohio),
Keifer,
Kelley,
Kenna,
Killinger,
Kimmell,
Knapp,
Knott,
Landers,
Lathrop,
Ligon,
Luttrell,
Lynde,
Mackey,
Manning,
Marsh,
Martin,
McGowan,
McKenzie,
McKinley,
McMahon,
Mills,
Mitchell,
Morey,
Monroe,
Morgan,
Morrison,
Muldrow,
Neal,
Oliver,
Overton,
Page,
Patterson (N. Y.),
Patterson (Col.),
Phelps,
Phillips,
Pollard,
Pound,
Price,
Pridemore,
Rainey,
Randolph,
Rea,
Reagan,
Reilly,
Riddle,
Robbins (N. C.),
Roberts (Md.),
Robertson (La.),
Robinson (Ind.),
Ryan,
Sampson,
Sapp,
Sayler,
Scales,
Sexton,
Shallenberger,
Shelley,
Singleton,
Slemons,
Smalls,
Southard,
Sparks,
Springer,
Steele,
Stephens,
Stone (Mich.),
Stone (Iowa),
Strait,
Thompson,
Thornburgh,
Throckmorton,
Townsend (O.),
Townshend (Ill.),
Tucker,
Turner,
Turney,
Vance,
VanVorhes,
Waddell,
Walker,
Walsh,
Welsh,
White (Pa.),
White (Ind.),
Whitthorne,
Wigginton,
Williams (Wis.),
Williams (Ala.),
Williams (Ore.),
Willis (Ky.),
Willets (Mich.),
Wilson,
Wren,
Wright,
Yeates—204.

NAYS.

Bacon,
Bagley,
Baker (N. Y.),
Ballou,
Banks,
Bisbee,
Blair,
Bliss,
Briggs,
Camp,
Campbell,
Chittenden,
Claflin,
Clark (N. J.),
Covert,
Crapo,
Davis (Cal.),
Denison,
Dwight,
Eames,
Eickhoff,
Evans (Pa.),
Field,
Freeman,
Frye,
Garfield,
Gibson,
Hale,
Hardenbergh,
Harmer,
Harris (Mass.),
Hart,
Hewitt (N. Y.),
Hungerford,
James,
Jones (N. H.),
Jorgensen,
Joyce,
Ketcham,
Lapham,
Leonard,
Lindsey,
Lockwood,
Loring,
McCook,
Metcalfe,
Morse,
Muller,
O'Neill,
Peddie,
Potter,
Pugh,
Quinn,
Reed,
Rice (Mass.),
Robinson (Mass.),
Ross,
Schleicher,
Sinnickson,
Starin,
Stenger,
Stewart,
Swann,
Veeder,
Waite,
Ward,
Warner,
Watson,
Williams (Mich.),
Williams (N. Y.),
Williams (Del.),
Wood—72.

Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

Some persons have doubted whether the Babylonians were guilty of such "extreme cruelty" as to cast persons alive into a burning, fiery furnace, as in the case of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, mentioned by Daniel iii: 26). They are strangely forgetful of innumerable fiery martyrdoms, very much more slow in their torture, and therefore more cruel, than the seven-times heated furnace of Babylon. Mr. H. F. Talbot has discovered ample proof in the Assyrian writings that both this punishment, and that of casting men alive into a den of lions, as Daniel was treated, were in common use at Babylon during the reign of Assurbanipal, who preceded Nebuchadnezzar on the throne by less than twenty years. Saulmugina, the younger brother of Assurbanipal, having risen in rebellion against his sovereign, and having failed in the attempt, was not spared by his angry brother. The following brief record is sufficient to tell its own terrible tale: "My rebellious brother, Saulmugina, who made war with me, was cast into a burning, fiery furnace." Many of Saulmugina's adherents were treated in the same manner, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of in the following way, as Assurbanipal very pithily says: "The rest of the people I threw among bulls and lions, as my grandfather, Sennacherib, used to do; and I, following his example, have thus treated these rebellious men." Truly may we exclaim, with the Psalmist, "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty."—*London Quarterly Review.*

PRESIDENT HAYES AS A LOVER.

How He Wooed and Won Miss Lucy Ware Webb.

[Washington Cor. Boston Post.]

It is nearly forty years since Rutherford B. Hayes, a mere lad, visiting the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, met his future wife, then a little girl 8 or 10 years of age. It was a boyish fancy on his part, but attraction is so characteristic of the Webb family that those who knew her mother and were intimate with the family say that the charm which beguiled young Rutherford has clung to all her kindred. Dr. Webb died about 1843, leaving the widow with two boys and a girl to educate. A devoted mother at once laid aside all thought of herself, and resolved to spend the remainder of her days in the development of her children. Joseph and James were placed at school at the Wesleyan College in the town of Delaware, Ohio, and thither Mrs. Webb removed with her daughter. Delaware was at that time the home also of Mr. Hayes. The boyish fancy had not lost any of its charms, and, though young, Hayes was now man grown. He still clung with affectionate regard to the sweet face which met him in childhood's simplicity as he walked through the streets of his native town. The Webb boys finished their collegiate course, and now the daughter, budding into womanhood, must have her share of the polish and refinement of the education of the gentler sex. Rev. Dr. McCabe, the President of the college at Delaware, pointed out the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati as the most admirable of the female institutions of learning in the West, and so the mother and sons removed to that city, the latter studying for the medical profession, while the mother and her daughter made their home at the college. While she was here young Hayes, who had entered the bar, also removed to Cincinnati to practice his profession. Gen. R. B. Mitchell and Congressman S. S. Cox both relate their recollections of the buoyant and modest young man who boarded at the same residence—a large house, kept by a Mrs. Folsom—and how he was then striving to build up a business and gain professional fame. He had been in the city but a short time when it seemed to him equally to be his duty to look after a partner in life, and the one thought emboldened him to call upon Miss Lucy Webb at the college. His card was handed to Miss Webb, who had forgotten she ever knew such a person as R. B. Hayes, and was still further convinced that there must be a mistake on his part in sending for her. As she came into the parlor, on the ground floor of the building, and saw Mr. Hayes, she protested that he had made a mistake, that she did not know him and it was not necessary to further explain why he had intruded himself. A lawyer was not to be put down with any such special pleading, and, recalling events of twelve years past, he convinced the young lady that, if she did not remember the visitor, at least he had the advantage of a multitude of facts to prove that he had known her from early childhood. And so the spell which had led him captive so many years took them both back to the beginning, and she, recognizing in his fidelity the creation of her own charms, received his devotion, and with it the affection which had nurtured it. While Mrs. Webb was completing the arrangements for her daughter's wedding, the excellent bridegroom won an important case in the courts, and the happy couple found the course of their love running smoothly.

The large number of negroes who have rented land in Alabama and gone to farming for themselves, has caused a great scarcity of hands among land-owners who desire to farm their own land.

Since Adrian V., elected in 1522, all the Popes have been Italians.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$7 75 @10 75
Hogs	4 25 @ 4 65
Cotton	10⅞ @ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 25 @ 4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28 @ 1 29
Corn—Western Mixed	48 @ 54
Oats—Mixed	38 @ 41½
Rye—Western	71 @ 72
Pork—New Mess	11 50 @11 60
Lard	7⅜@ 7½
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 90 @ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 25 @ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25 @ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25 @ 3 80
Medium to Fair	3 70 @ 4 15
Hogs—Live	2 80 @ 4 20
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 50 @ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 09½@ 1 10½
No. 3 Spring	1 04 @ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	41½@ 40
Oats—No. 2	24 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	53 @ 54
Barley—No. 2	47 @ 48
Butter—Choice Creamery	30 @ 37
Eggs—Fresh	12 @ 12½
Pork—Mess	10 35 @10 50
Lard	7⅛@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 14 @ 1 15
No. 2	1 10 @ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	41 @ 42
Oats—No. 2	23 @ 24
Rye—No. 1	53 @ 54
Barley—No. 2	57 @ 58
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 25 @ 1 26
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	41 @ 42
Oats—No. 2	25 @ 26
Rye	51 @ 52
Pork—Mess	10 60 @10 70
Lard	7¼@ 7½
Hogs	3 40 @ 4 10
Cattle	3 50 @ 4 75
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	1 15 @ 1 26
Corn—Mixed	39 @ 40
Oats	28 @ 31
Rye	59 @ 60½
Pork—Mess	10 75 @11 00
Lard	7⅜@ 8
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red Winter	1 26 @ 1 27
No. 2 Red	1 23 @ 1 25
Corn	45 @ 46
Oats—No. 2	27 @ 28
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice White	5 65 @ 6 10
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 24 @ 1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 23 @ 1 25
Corn—No. 1	38 @ 39
Oats—Mixed	28 @ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 02 @ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 75 @11 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	5 25 @ 5 50
Fair	4 75 @ 5 00
Common	4 00 @ 4 50
Hogs	4 00 @ 4 35
Sheep	3 50 @ 5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

SILVER REMONETIZATION.

Synopsis of Senator Jones' Great Speech—The Tactics Adopted by Eastern Capitalists Fearlessly Exposed.

The speech of Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada, in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar, delivered recently in the United States Senate, is pronounced the ablest that has been made upon that subject, and he has been the recipient of congratulations from both the friends and opponents of the measure upon the exceedingly terse, direct and lucid presentation of his facts and figures. There was not much rhetoric in the speech, and it was delivered at the rate of 200 words a minute, but he meant what he said, and his meaning was unmistakable. The facts were new, many of them, and that was a remarkable thing after so many speeches on the subject. The figures were fresh, and the illustrations and similes were original and striking. We present below an abstract of the speech:

Mr. Jones spoke at great length, most of his speech being devoted to an argument showing that silver has depreciated in value since its demonetization, and against the assertions that the dollar proposed by the bill is a dishonoring medium of payment and a depreciated coin. He said that silver since 1873, although discrowned and shorn of its monetary function, denied mintage throughout the western world, and degraded to the rank of a commodity, instead of having become less valuable, has nevertheless increased in its command over services and all kinds of property; that both gold and silver have gained in purchasing power, and that silver only seems to have fallen in value because it has not risen to so great an extent as gold. In the face of these potent and accumulative facts, it is still claimed that silver has depreciated to such a degree that it would be dishonest to pay debts in it, even if it would legally discharge them. An eminent jurist once said of a certain legal proposition that he could not conceive of a human mind so constituted as to entertain it. I am equally incompetent to conceive of a human mind so constituted as not to see that silver has appreciated rather than fallen in value, and that gold has been so enormously enhanced in value that to gratuitously require debts to be paid in it is either the most gigantic folly or the most gigantic fraud of all the ages.

Mr. Jones denounced as false the charges that he has individual interests to be subserved by remonetizing silver, and in conclusion said: "Leaving personal and local matters aside, I will conclude with a brief reference to the frantic appeals that come to us from certain quarters to rally to the rescue of the ancient honor of the republic, which, it is declared, is now held aloft by less than a dozen States in the Union. It is said that this nation will lose the high position which it has maintained for a hundred years in the family of nations if the pending bill shall pass. It is said that even the discussion of a measure to restore to the country power to perform its contracts on the terms in which they are written has, to no inconsiderable extent, disparaged us in the eyes of the world. Whence come the really dangerous assaults upon the good name of the nation? Is it not from certain members of Congress, who denounce this as a 'pickpocket bill,' and as a scheme to issue clipped coins, forgetting that the clippings were stolen from the pockets of the people, and are now found in the pockets of their creditors? And is it not from the leading Metropolitan and Eastern press, which denounces the supporters of the bill as swindlers and repudiators, and declares itself to have the honor of this nation in its special charge? By what title does any faction set itself up as being, par excelence, the guardian of the honor of the country? Sir, the honor can repose nowhere so securely as in the keeping and hearts of the people. There is its shrine, and there alone can it find protection. In what manner and by what methods has the New York and Eastern press sustained the honor of the nation of which it proclaims itself the special guardian? Only by libels upon the character and personal motives of every public man who cannot see the justice of robbing the Government and the people by enhancing the value of the money in which their debts are to be paid; by open and shameless appeals to the President to make a corrupt use of his patronage to influence votes in Congress against the Silver bill, and by a pretension as false as it is humiliating that Congress dares not resist the decrees of organized capital."

He then quoted from the New York *Tribune* of Jan. 7, as follows: "The President knows that men can be held true to Republican pledges as to finance if they know that their truth will mean favor as to appointments." Three days later the same paper said: "The capital of the country is organized at last, and we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face." These newspapers claim to be read largely in Europe. What impression of our people and our public affairs and public men is likely to prevail in Europe which sees those American newspapers in which the majority in Congress is daily denounced as made up of silver swindlers, repudiators or heretics? and in which it is daily represented that Congress can be corrupted by the President's patronage and intimidated by the threats of organized capital? What better than a roaring farce is it for the editors engaged in this work of defamation to style themselves the peculiar champions of the honor of the nation? The attempt to persuade the President to use his patronage as a corrupting agency seeming to have failed, and Congress, by votes at various times and in decisive numbers, having exhibited a determination to 'fly in the face of the organized capital of the country,' the latest movement has been to defame those who could neither be purchased nor intimidated. No longer invoking the President to buy Senators, these gold organs charge that Senators have sought to sell their votes, and we are treated to lengthy homilies on the decaying morality of this body. The same men who day after day have declared that it was the most urgent duty of the chief magistrate to trade patronage for votes in favor of what is called honest money now shed tears over a story of their own invention, that members of this body have been waiting, watching, hoping, and asking to be bribed. The New York *Times* of the 12th inst. editorially says: 'The United States Senate has sunk so far below the standard with which it was formerly associated that the proposition which we yesterday gave as in circulation at Washington excites little or no surprise. There are Senators who have so little intelligence and principle that they do not know their own minds in regard to the silver question, or so little conscience that they are ready to vote for or against the pending bill. They imagine that it is popular. Provided they receive a *quid pro quo*, however, they are willing to run the risk of unpopularity. They are ready, in short, to sell their votes to the President and aid in defeating the bill if he will only pay their price. It is hinted that, by adopting the bribery plan, the President may not only defeat the Bland bill but may also establish amicable relations between his administration and the Senators who are at present inimical.' The explanation does but add to the disgrace of those who offer it. It was Joab who said to Amasa 'Art thou in health, my brother?' and 'so he smote him in the fifth rib.' The journals from which I have quoted seem to have been equally solicitous concerning the national honor, and, while tenderly inquiring as to his health, deal deadly stabs like these. In this country the national honor had never been tarnished by those who proposed to restore the ancient money in which every national bond is promised to be paid. If it is in danger of being tarnished it is from the charges of the opposing faction that a majority of the citizens of a majority of the States of this Union are innately dishonest. Let the press of this country not forget that while power usually begets intolerance, it always begets resistance. It is boastfully declared that capital is now 'organized at last, and we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face.' How long is it since the slaveholders of this country, intoxicated by long possession of absolute sway, declared that cotton was king, and that grass should grow in the streets of the Northern cities if its regal prerogatives were interfered with. The Southern men who hear me know that it was arrogance together with irresponsible power, the dominating spirit engendered by slavery, which provoked and precipitated the revolution which destroyed it. Are the same people who carried that revolution through fire and blood on the bayonets of 3,000,000 men likely to be patient under the taunt that their chosen representatives sitting here under the dome of this Capitol dare not fly in the face of the organized money-lenders and bondholders of the country? Thank God and the Declaration of Independence and the patient heroism that made it a vitalizing force and the constitution that crystallized it into law, the people of this country are furnished with a better method of righting wrongs and asserting rights than a resort to arms, and, with no less resolution and enthusiasm than wars against oppression inspire, they will in peaceful methods and under the forms of law trample under foot any power that seeks, through corruption or intimidation, to intrench itself in the citadel of their liberties. They will see to it that this remains a popular government in fact as well as in name, and, in spite of the craft and cunning wiles of the wicked, that their representatives in this Capitol register through constitutional laws their imperial will."

PAST AND PRESENT.

The Edinburg Review of 1830 Describes Our Ills, the Cause and the Cure—A Complete Parallel in History.

[From the National Republican.]

From 1797 to 1823 England used an exclusive paper currency. The mighty struggle with Napoleon carried all her coin to the continent. Convertibility of paper bank-notes became impossible, and in 1797 the Bank of England was forbidden to pay coin for its bills. The circulation thus relieved of the arbitrary limits imposed by convertibility expanded to meet the demands of the nation. It enabled England to sustain her decimated and despairing allies and to destroy the armies of Napoleon. It gave to her the most wonderful development and a glory and prosperity unexampled in her history. Like our own greenback, it proved her savior in war and her benefactor in peace.

But, when the armies of Napoleon no longer threatened their possessions, an army of bullionists, bondholders, annuitants and "wreckers" at once came down to prey upon the substance of the people. They demanded that specie payments should be resumed, and all the debts incurred under the paper standard should be doubled by being made payable in coin. Against the protest of all the practical business men of that time, these conspirators, aided by the doctrinaires, passed the Resumption act of 1819, to take effect in 1823. As with us they gave four years' notice, humanely cutting off the nation's right arm "an inch at a time." The same process was used on us by our McCullochs and Shermans. The currency was contracted in volume, so as to make it scarce and dear, and thus enable the fundholder and mortgagee to obtain a vastly greater amount of the products of labor for its use. As a resumption of specie payments it was a miserable fraud and a disgraceful failure.

As a means of bringing measureless ruin upon a prosperous and happy people it was a magnificent success, equaled only by the wretched cheat of "resumption by destruction" which is being crowded down the throats of Americans to-day by the modern "pirates of 'change.'"

The Edinburgh *Review* of 1830 contains a picture drawn nearly fifty years ago, in whose lineaments we can see the counterpart of our own country to-day. That conservative and authoritative journal has painted, with the utmost minuteness of detail, a faithful portraiture of the United States in this crisis. Let every thoughtful citizen read, think, and resolve. The article from which we quote is upon "The Cause of the National Distress," and is written seven years after the so-called Resumption act took effect. It first ably disposes of the flippant and shallow excuses of a returning peace and overproduction, as the cause of the widespread suffering. It points out clearly the true cause in the appreciation of the value of money, and its increased power over production and trade. It says:

> Peace may perhaps account for a lowering of the rate of profit, but it affords no explanation for a fall in prices exceeding the reduction in cost.
>
> The sinking credit of all engaged in production or trade, and the general despondency attest that prices have been constantly impelled below cost. The steadiest industry can no longer insure success. The best-founded expectations end in disappointment. The wisest schemes lead only to ruin. It is not one branch of industry only that feels the pressure of the times—all are equally borne down by the oppression.
>
> A rise in the value of money is, in a national point of view, an unmitigated evil. It is by no means the direct consequences of such a rise that constitutes its greatest evil.
>
> The addition which the rise causes in the pressure of every debt, every tax—in short, every fixed money claim—cannot be avoided. Were the use generally understood beforehand it would not cause half of the distress which it does now, owing to its silent and unsuspected progress. There is a popular disposition to regard the measure as invariable. Thence the universal perseverance of accounting for the fall of prices by any cause other than this; thence the indulgence of hopes and reliance on calculations founded on past experience exciting to activity, when the knowledge of the real cause would dictate a strictly passive attitude to all engaged in business. If we consider that capital to an immense amount has been destroyed, suffering, moral and physical, to a harrowing extent, inflicted, we shall see the urgent necessity of promulgating accurate knowledge on this subject, which is the main cause of the present distress. In the procession of sufferers precedence is given on every ground to those who derive their income from the soil. In the direct ratio to the rise in value of money the pressure of rent and taxes on land increases, while at the same time the fall in the elementary cost of production is much slower than in that of prices in market. The year's product fails to meet the outgoes, and the farmer makes up the deficiency from his capital. The next year it is no better; still he feels confident that better times will soon come, because he cannot see the invisible hand which relentlessly perseveres in depriving him of his toil. But the years roll on and bring no relief, until his capital is exhausted and ruin ensues. As long as money rises in value the destruction of capital invested in farming goes steadily on.
>
> The manufacturer comes next. Calculating on the stability of money, he erects works, buys material, and puts his goods upon the market. But he finds, to his dismay, that prices have fallen below the cost of production. Unconscious of the true cause of his failure, he ascribes it to transitory conditions, soon to pass away. He returns to his work, hoping for better success next year; but again and again is the result the same. Disheartened by the badness of the times, the prudent man limits his operations, the adventurous redoubles his exertions only to sink at length into bankruptcy. By this process one-half the capital invested in machinery has been lost during the last fifteen years. The laborers share in the misery, and, while the same cause continues to operate, the numbers that are thrown out of employment continue to increase. Oppressed alike by idleness and want, they are seen lounging about the places of their former activity, suggesting the image of the suffering groups that stretch around the pool of Bethesda in listless expectation for the delivering angel to touch the stagnant waters. The merchant also finds all his calculations end in disappointment. The general distress diminishes consumptive demand and aggravates the fatal tendency of the appreciating currency to depress values. If he thinks "this unnatural state of things cannot continue," and thus fortifies himself against doubts, ruin overtakes him. If he limits his operations to the preservation of what he has already acquired it is a paralysis of trade. Sooner or later the suffering reaches all classes, coming at last to the bankers and dealers in money. With rueful countenance they bring up the rear in this general muster of pursuits. Alarmed by oft-recurring disasters, the capitalist recalls his loans from trade "as from a burning city devoted to destruction."
>
> Deprived of his best customers—the productive classes—he waits in vain for an effective demand in the money market, and, though he reduces the interest again and again, a large portion of it will still remain unemployed, and thus his income is reduced. In the midst of the general distress the fundholder and the annuitant, the man and pensioner, and the mortgagee are the only real gainers. The purchasing power of their income has vastly increased, and thus the weight of their claims on the productive class has been made proportionately heavier. In fact, the whole sum of additional enjoyment gained by the former has been lost by the latter, and so long as the same cause operates the spoliation will continue. Such are some of the effects of a rise in the price of money. In proportion as they are unsuspected or defied they are destructive. In proportion as a community is wealthy and productive they will be severely and acutely felt. Is the momentum of the ball exhausted, or is it still in operation? If the latter, when will it terminate? and, lastly, what remedies does the cause admit of?
>
> We can get no more metals, but we may diminish the demand for them by the substitution of paper money—"by a rehabilitation of the condemned paper circulation." A reformer of the English banking system is all that is needed for England.

How Indians Hunt Buffalo.

The commandant of a post generally gives the Indians under his control permission to go on a buffalo hunt about twice a year. A party from 200 to 300 is allowed to go out at once, and may be out for from thirty to ninety days, being, during that time, accompanied by two or three soldiers from the garrison. The party is divided and the herd is surrounded, the circuit being about a half mile in diameter. When about half way around the signal is given to charge, and the bucks commence to ply their arrows. The excited buffaloes run backward and forward, until probably one-fifth of them are killed, when the hunt is temporarily over, at least. The squaws have, in the meantime, come along and picked up their husbands' clothing, and follow after to complete the work of the chase. The buck, having shot his buffalo, rushes forward to pass the animal over, so that he will not fall on the side which the arrow has pierced and break it. He cuts the arrow out of its place, puts it back in his quiver, and then marks the buffalo with his peculiar brand, which may be a cut in the nostril, in the ear, thigh, or some other part of the body. Here again then the squaw gets her onerous share of the work in. She distinguishes the animal her buck has slain, skins it, cuts the meat away from the bones in the most convenient and hurried manner, and packs it to where the bucks have already made a permanent camp, in the vicinity of the nearest water.—*St. Louis Post.*

A WOMAN in Fairfield, Me., has a growth of natural hair eight feet and one inch long, and has refused, it is said, $2,000 for it.

THE ELECTORAL DISPUTE.

Passionate Debate in the National House of Representatives, in Which Much Political Scandal is Rake Up—Charges, Counter-Charges, Explanations and Denials.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—The gentleman (Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina) insinuates that somebody sold out the Presidency. No Northern man sold out the Presidency. The proposition to sell the Presidency was made to me, and I contemptuously refused it.

Mr. Hewitt proceeded to recount the facts connected with a proposition made to him by Col. Pickett (as coming from J. H. Maddox, Special Agent of the Treasury Department) to pay J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Returning Board of Louisiana, for giving the count of that State to Mr. Tilden, all of which was testified to by Mr. Hewitt before the committee of the House at the last session.

And now, said he, in conclusion, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) to tell me by what right he turns on me and accuses me of selling the Presidency.

After the decision of the Electoral Tribunal in the Louisiana case had been announced it became apparent to me, as it did to every intelligent person who studied the situation, that the decision of the Electoral Commission would award the Presidency to Hayes. Of course, I felt it was a great grievance, but I felt that we had submitted that question to the tribunal, and that we were bound and concluded by its decision, and I told everybody that I should vote to sustain every decision of the tribunal, no matter what the consequence might be. But I did not see any reason why, because Mr. Hayes was going into the Presidency, I should ignore the fact that there was a large number of gentlemen in the House who did not look on the question as I did, and that they had told me the count should never be completed. On that statement I reflected, and I said to myself, Unless it is understood that the troops shall be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina civil war will surely break out, for the members from Louisiana assured me that their people would no longer submit to military domination. I knew if they resisted, other Southern States would be in honor bound to help them, and I thought that if I could not save the Presidency from the wreck there was not any good reason why South Carolina and Louisiana should not be saved from it. Thereupon, of my own motion, I went to my friend from Ohio (Foster) and made to him pretty much the remark that I now make. The reason why I went to him was because he had made a speech on this floor in which he declared what the President's policy would be, and he believed it, and I believed it. I said to that gentleman, "I fear there will be trouble unless you can satisfy these Southern gentlemen this policy which you have declared to be the policy of the incoming administration will be adhered to." He said to me, "What can I do?" I said, "I do not know. It is not my business, but I tell you the facts." He said, "I will see about it," and subsequently (I think the next day) he came back to me and showed me a letter signed by Mr. Hayes, which letter has since been published. I read it. He said, "Will that be satisfactory?" I said, "Mr. Foster, it is not me whom you have to satisfy; it is other gentlemen. To me it would not be satisfactory, but you must go to them and satisfy them that this policy will be carried out." That was the last interview I had with Mr. Foster on the subject. What followed came to me from other persons. I had no part in a bargain, if it was made. I knew nothing of its terms, but I was told on the day the Vermont return had been put through the joint convention tha these gentlemen from South Carolina were satisfied, and that there could be no good reason why the count should not proceed. I do not know how they were satisfied. I have never seen any member from Louisiana about it. I only know that they told me they were satisfied, and in so far as I had any influence I exerted it for the completion of the count. I did it in the interest of peace. I did it in the interest of my country. I believe that I did then the wisest and best act of my life so far as I had any connection with matters. If other men made improper bargains, I know nothing of them. Have I answered the gentleman's (Ellsworth's) question to his satisfaction?

Mr. Finley said, in his opinion the time of the House had been spent more foolishly to-day than on any day of this session. The gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had stated that a proposition had been made to him by J. Madison Wells to sell out the Presidency. He (Finley) desired to add that the hoary-headed old rascal and his fellow-conspirators had been indicted in Louisiana, and that one of them had been convicted; and yet, to-day, members of Congress, of the House and Senate, and members of the Cabinet, were sending to this convicted criminal letters of condolence. Not only that, but, if the papers spoke truly, there was even now a serious discussion in the Cabinet over a proposition of sending the army.

Mr. Townsend—They should not have been taken away into Louisiana to wrest from the hands of the law the convicted criminal.

Mr. Foster said that it had not been his good fortune to hear the opening remarks of the gentleman from New York (Hewitt), but in the remainder of his statement there was really nothing which had not been published to the world time and again, unless it was a statement that he had reason to believe that some bargain had been made with some Louisiana gentleman. There had been no bargain made so far as he (Foster) was concerned. He never knew of any. For himself, he had confessed that he felt great solicitude at the condition of the country. He had desired a peaceful solution of the Electoral Count bill. He had voted for it against many of his party friends, because he believed it was immensely more important to the country that the question should be settled in a peaceful, orderly manner, than that either Hayes or Tilden should be President. When the filibustering movement had been commenced on the Democratic side he had again become solicitous about the happiness of the people. The question of peace or strife had been involved. He had thought then that he knew what Gov. Hayes' feelings were on the question of local self-government. He had made public proclamation of that in his place on the floor, and Gov. Hayes had thanked him for making it, and that was the letter to which so much reference had been made. He did not know that at that time the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) was playing any important part in that case until after he had come to him (Foster) to inquire something about it. At that time he (Hewitt) was not a great factor in the problem. The other gentleman from New York (Wood) was conducting the Democratic anti-filibustering movement. He (Foster) had labored simply for the peaceful execution of the Electoral bill without exacting any promises except stating what he had believed would be the policy of President Hayes. No one thing was done anywhere or in any place, and he defied mortal man to bring evidence to that effect, that obliged anybody to do anything in consideration of anything being done by the other side.

Mr. Garfield said, when the decision of the Electoral Tribunal was announced, there were between thirty and forty gentlemen on the other side, most of whom had been in arms against the United States, who believed in their honor they were bound to stand by the result. They did so, and they resisted like patriots every effort to break up this count and bring this country into civil war. The country will not believe that after they declared their purpose to do so they stained their honor by doing what they were doing as a matter of trade; and I do not believe it. The man who resisted the filibustering on that side did it on high grounds of national duty and their consciences as men, and if there be a mortal man in this world who says they traded, I believe that that man lies. I say it for them, and if there be a man in this world that says that any man on this side of the House, or the President, or any man for the President, made a trade, I hope he will exhibit the trade, and let the scoundrel who made it, or who authorized it, be lashed naked through the world. But I believe that the man who alleges that there was such a trade is either a deceived and fooled man or a liar. Let us have done with this nonsense about trading Presidencies and selling Presidencies. What man here had a Presidency for sale or was in the market to buy a Presidency? Let the man who has such wares for sale show them, and not thunder in the index, but let the body of his work show he has the manufactures he proposes to sell. In regard to what has been said about the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana, I disclaim, for one, in so far as my disclaimer goes for anything, that the troops were withdrawn as a matter of policy or conciliation. They were withdrawn as a matter of constitutional duty, and as such I defend the withdrawal. But the evils which have followed and the truculent spirit exhibited by some gentlemen in Louisiana is a poor recompense for the efforts of our people to restore to the whole country the spirit of peace and conciliation.

Mr. Southard—Will the gentleman say what the truculent spirit is?

Speaker Randall (in a low tone from the Clerk's desk)—"Punishing the guilty."

Mr. Garfield—The persecution, the outrageous persecution which is following the members of the Returning Board in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Hale, referring to Finley's denunciation of J. Madison Wells as an old rascal, and of his fellow-members of the Returning Board of Louisiana as conspirators, and of others who had been sending letters of condolence to the condemned criminal, said he himself (Hale) was one of those who had been invited to Louisiana after the Presidential election to see that there was a fair count. He had gone there because he knew the spirit which had for years prevailed in the Democratic party there was sufficiently active to flame again, and to make the streets of New Orleans run with blood. He went on to defend the action of the Returning Board, and particularly to show that the returns from Vernon parish had been published in the newspapers before one claim had been set up that there had been fraud or alteration in them. The Returning Board had eliminated certain votes which were claimed to have been cast through intimidation and fraud, and through the overawing influence of armed bodies of men in that State. The action of the Returning Board had been sustained by the Electoral Commission, and following that Hayes had been inaugurated. He did not know what the agreement was, did not know that any existed, but he knew that, whether the troops had been withdrawn from Louisiana for constitutional reasons or as a matter of conciliation, the Nicholls Legislature had passed a resolution that it would discountenance any political prosecutions, and he knew and believed that the prosecution of members of the Returning Board were of that kind. He had signed the dispatch referred to, because he did not believe these men ought to be abandoned, or that the administration ought to abandon them.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, who had been out of the hall during the discussion, and who had evidently been ill-informed of the purpose of Hewitt's remarks about him, obtained the floor, and, assuming that Hewitt had held himself and his colleagues responsible for the Presidential bargain, declared that the lip which uttered the assertion that Louisiana or any representative of Louisiana had ever bartered or sought to barter or entertain a proposition to barter away the interests of the Democratic party or interests of the whole people of the Union in the election of Samuel J. Tilden lied in heart and lied in his foul throat. He then went on to relate the conference at Wormley's Hotel, mentioning as the actors on that occasion, himself, E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, on the Democratic side, and on the Republican side Mr. Garfield, Mr. Foster, ex-Gov. Dennison, Stanley Matthews, and Senator (now Secretary) Sherman. He declared there was no bargain; that the only matter which transpired was an interchange of views, and that he and his friends relied upon the assurances of Mr. Hayes' close friends as to what were his views and sentiments in regard to Louisiana and South Carolina. These gentlemen had pledged nothing for Mr. Hayes. They had bound him by no promise, by no pledge. The language they had held was: "We know him; we know his sentiments toward the South. We know he believes in the self-government of those States, and, without speaking authoritatively for him, we will say that, in our opinion, he will give the blessing of free government to those States; that he will lift them from the blood and dust in which they have been trampled, and that (in the language of Mr. Foster) the flag shall float there over free States, and no longer over conquered and abject provinces."

Subsequently Mr. Ellis again obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and retracted all the offensive allusion to Mr. Hewitt in his remarks, saying he had been assured by that gentleman and other friends that he had been misinformed.

For the hour or two that this personal and political skirmish lasted the scenes in the House were of a highly excited character. The members on the Republican side seemed to enjoy keenly the internecine war on the opposite side of the chamber, and were most eager in the encouragement of Aiken, Ellis, and other antagonists whom Hewitt had on hand, and Conger was constantly and irrepressibly on his feet, seeking to send poisoned arrows into the enemy's camp.

Spider vs. Parrot.

The correspondent of a French paper relates a remarkable contest which he witnessed in the isle of Java between a parrot and a gigantic spider. The spider, whose body was as large as a small bird's, dropped down upon a young parrot whose mamma was from home, and spreading its huge claws over the nest began sucking its blood. When the mother returned she naturally "went for" the enemy, and seized hold of one of his legs, but whether it be that legs are not a sensitive portion of spiders' organizations, or that this particular insect had an overpowering penchant for the blood of young parrots, he wouldn't let go, until his pain becoming too intense for endurance he turned on the mother, and, twining all his legs firmly around her neck, was just arranging for a good long suck in that quarter when she gave him an awful dig in the belly with her beak, whereupon he fell over, dragging her to the ground with him. The naturalist then shot him and released the parrot.

A Wild Family of the Woods.

There is a family consisting of a man, his wife and seven children now living in the lower part of this county of Texas who stay in the woods without any shelter other than that afforded by the forest trees, and subsist upon acorns, nuts, herbs, rats, birds, fish, frogs, and such other food as they can procure by fishing, foraging and trapping. These people, it is said, came from Southeast Texas, though their true origin is unknown. They are of a wild, uncivilized nature, and when carried to the homes of good people and treated kindly wear an air of discontent, and, after eating in a most gluttonous manner, steal slyly away to the woods.—*Jasper County (Mo.) Newsboy.*

War's Horrors.

Horrible stories are told by the correspondents in the Russian camps concerning the mortality of sick and wounded prisoners. At Fratesti a correspondent came upon a party of Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them were four ghastly piles of dead lying in heaps of four or five feet in thickness, with their ragged and half-clad forms entangled in horrible confusion as they had been emptied out from the dead-carts.

A CHINESE resident of Winnemucca, Nev., informed on the proprietors of four opium-smoking dens, who were fined. For this he was tried and sentenced to death by a secret Mongolian tribunal, and shot down and stabbed on the street at dusk.

Gen. Harney's Foot-Race.

Gen. William S. Harney, of this city, when a young man, had the reputation of being the swiftest runner in the army, as well as the best Indian fighter. He was a strict disciplinarian, but not one of the "stuck-up" sort so common nowadays. He would often mingle with his men, when not on duty, and laugh and joke with them on terms of familiarity, and went so far at times as to compete with them in the exciting sport of foot-racing. An impression prevailed at one time that almost any Indian could outrun a white man; but Gen. Harney believed that he could beat any red rascal that wore moccasins, and, whenever he met a warrior who boasted of his fleetness of foot, he took great pleasure in giving him a trial, and always came out ahead. Only once did he fail to reach the winning-post before his adversary, and that was by a "foul." The affair occurred at Fort Winnebago in the winter of 1830, when Fox river was frozen over and the weather was very cold. An Indian had committed some breach of the rules of the garrison, for which Harney, then a Captain, concluded to administer a flogging. The race was on the ice, which at some places was thinner than at others, on account of the formation of "airholes." Both men wore moccasins, and both were stripped and belted for the race, Harney swinging a cowhide in his hand, with which he confidently expected to accelerate the movements of the Winnebago on overtaking him. At the word "go" both started at full speed, the Indian doing his best to save his hide, and the white man anxious to preserve his reputation as a runner. Harney gained rapidly on the warrior, and was getting ready to swing his rawhide, when the cunning savage made an oblique movement toward a spot where the ice was thin. Being of much lighter weight than his partner, he passed over the dangerous place in safety, but as soon as Harney stepped upon the thin ice it was shivered like glass, and down went the tall Captain, sinking into the cold water like a sea lion. Being a good swimmer, a few strokes brought him to the edge of the thick ice, and clambering upon it he made his way to his quarters, spangled with icicles, and as mad as a buffalo bull. He lost his cowhide in the water, but that was a small matter, as Mr. Winnebago never returned to the fort while the Captain remained there. Capt. Harney's foot-race afforded "old Twiggs" occasion for many a joke, and it was a long time before he heard the last of it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,
handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $8.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.
Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00; worth $1.25.
THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.
☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS
there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.
The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and our low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.
India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up.
India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.
Real Dacca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $8.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.
These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.
Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa , from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.
DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.
Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.
Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,
Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.
Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.
All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 28, 1878

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1878.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

—The report of the debate on the silver bill says that Mr. Cox inquired why it was, since the passage of the Silver Bill, gold had gone down? This does play the mischief with the predictions.

—Would it not be a good plan for the press all over the country to demand the retirement of John Sherman from the Treasury department. It is evident he has brass enough to remain there until he is kicked out.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor, the poet and author, has been nominated Minister to Germany. The nomination is a good one—the best that could be made. As nearly all the important missions were farmed out to the men that took part in counting in the fraudulent President this excellent exception is somewhat of a surprise to the people and politicians.

—With pleasure we notice the magnanmity of Mr. Cooper, of Indianapolis who made such a gallent fight in the contest for the Treasurer of State. He came around to see the boys at the Bates' and there expressed his determination to battle for the Democracy just as though he had been nominated. And it was no mere talk either. Mr. Cooper is not an old man yet, and such points as these never fail to meet their reward.

The Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks.

The Cincinnati Enquirer: We have read with care the speech of Governor Hendricks before the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, and with pleasure we can say that it is an open, straightforward, manly expression of principles, and is fully in accord with the glorious Democracy of Indiana. Ohio and Indiana are now in harmony on the only question that divides the people of the United States into parties. The platform of principles announced by the Indianapolis Convention speaks the real voice of the people of the west and south, and will soon be taken up by the plundered and oppressed masses in the east. Now, it is in order that the organs of British capitalists and their brethren in crime in the east should begin to denounce and blackguard Tom. Hendricks as a swindler and repudiator.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention did its work last Wednesday, and did it thoroughly, nobly. It was composed of as fair a representation of intelligence as we ever saw. While at times animated and a little noisy on balloting, it was on the whole a sober, well behaved crowd. There was less drinking and more real enthusiasm than has characterized any convention for years. It was very largely attended, every county being represented, while there were hundreds there not delegates. The balloting on Treasurer became quite warm, but after the nomination, all settled down good-naturedly and the defeated candidates came around at the close with as warm congratulations as any. This spirit, this unity and harmony is always ominous of grand results. The platform is broad and comprehensive, and speaks definitely, decisively and without uncertainty. It is based upon the interest of the people and in their behalf. After the convention, what? Hard persistent work, thorough organization, unity of action, and zealous co-operation in the interest of our common welfare. Let this be our motto, and a grand sweeping victory will reach us in October.

Waterloo Items.

—Prof. Reed's concert at Sedan was well attended considering the condition of the roads. It will be repeated soon.

—F. W. Willis had a lively time with a burning chimney last evening about 10 o'clock. No damage done but a big scare to the inmates of the house.

—The amateur dramatic company of this place, will give their first entertainment on Friday evening, March 8th, in the way of a drama entitled "The Little Brown Jug."

—Prof. S. W. Straub and C. R. Reed are conducting a class in vocal music, and will give a concert next Saturday evening at the Presbyterian church Waterloo's best musical talent are engaged, and "we'll try and keep the gas from going out" W. C.

—George Francis Train has been prophesying to a New York audience. He predicted the pope's death within a few days. He says that before January 1, 1879, William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper and Simon Cameron will be dead. Europe is to see many changes in the next twelve months, and that Hayes will be the last president of the United States. Now if Train would only appoint a day for his own funeral, and see that it came off promptly, the world would suffer and be patient yet awhile longer.

Corunna Items.

—Peter Draggoo has sickness in his family. Pete has had bad luck in this line.

—Our German people go by handcar to attend church at Kendallville every Sabbath.

—The mud is deep again, and having no sidewalks in makes is bad for "fashionable calls" and so on, you know.

—School closes Saturday. The teachers are obliged to put in Saturday because they attended a township institute one day.

—Two of our old citizens got into a misunderstanding and settled the same with a "high old famberee." There was no chance for the music of a "Whippie(will) I tell you. It was whole hog or none. Axes were brought into requision and there was no end to the amount of cord wood sticks and fence boards dangling in the air. "Preliminaries" from the mouths of the pugilists rolled heaven-ward as free as the smoke from a railroad engine and the echo was heard for miles on the pure, sweet air. At this period assistance came to

"Rescue the fallen
And care for the dying."

and in the struggle to release their mighty grip, a hand full of whiskers was taken from "Sampson," with the hide on one end of them. This of course weakened Mr. S., and with the assistance of several well directed brickbats he succeeded in landing safely on the other side—of the fence. The broken bones of the fence boards were immediately cared for by a proper person, and the injured pugilists are doing as well as could be expected. Time—welt, it was a high old time.

Garrett Items.

—W. J. Fredricks continues convalescent.

—Our Post Master was married Sunday.

—It is reported that Garrett is to have a Baptist Church.

—It is expected that business will be good here next summer.

—The De Kalb House is to be opened the first of the month, by Mr. Bryant.

—There has been considerable of dissatisfaction with the school here this winter.

—It is reported that broom sticks are in good demand among the Revivalists at Cedar Creek.

—Randolph street is to be opened through to Thomas' addition, as soon as the spring will open.

—Garrett is to have a new Hardware store, in Clark's building, S. W corner of King and Randolph streets.

—There was a fight in the post office last week between a one leged lawyer and a farmer. The Garrett "Court" investigated the case.

—Brother Hosier, who has been helping the Methodists all winter, and is the proprietor of a "Clock Shop" and "Tooth Factory," is to be the expounder.

—E. N. Woodford's dwelling house was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. The family were away from home visiting, and Mr W. was in the house alone at the time the fire broke out. It started in the second story, which was all in flames before it was discovered. Some of the household goods were saved. The building was insured, but it is reported that there is doubts as to the reliability of the Company. People having buildings insured should be cautious and inquire as to the reputation of the company, and also of the agent. X.

St. John and New Era Items.

—Lots of mud.

—Perry and Jake have reformed.

—What has became of Sam Knott, we have not seen him lately.

—Mrs. Fitch, living south, has two of her long absent brothers visiting at her house.

—L. L. Irons and the Polanders, have settled a difficulty about the dollar of their daddies, before Justice Harvey last Monday.

The Huntertown boys, when they come here, are just the least bit too pompous, and carry too many bottles which they guzzel too often.

—Irons talks of buying Broughton out, and himself becoming the veritible villiage store keeper of this burg. We don't know if Broughton will or not, but we just jump at conclusions for the sake of a little excitment.

—G. H. Post, the polite and gentlemanly young agent, of Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. at New Era, has within the past month, shipped large car loads of grain to Toledo, and last week shipped a car load of clover seed to the same place. We think this ought to speak well for a town with a population of four, and two houses, one sawmill, and a hencoop.

—Attendance at the chapel last Sunday night was never better. All the standing room was taken up, and Wes Work and reformed Jake did their best to provide seats, and we should think they rather overdid themselves in their zeal, by bringing in wagon seats, chairs, etc. Sorianx.

—Be wise in time and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, which always cures coughs and colds, and prevent consumption. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold in every drug store.

Junction Items.

—B. & O. pay car Wednesday.

—Where, oh where is Britton, with his ark of safety.

—Fonda says Copper and Gale put up a job on him. Ask Susin.

—Another change at Junction depot. Peter B. won't you never let up.

—Ettie and Allie visited the Junction Saturday—for what. Ask Curley.

—Hotel, Baker is filled with boarders. No drummers need apply.

—A portable saddlers shop passed through here this morning. Who ever heard of the like.

—Ed. Lane, the efficient night watchman, makes it lively for the tramps about the Junction. Go in Ed.

—The U. S. mail to and from the Junction is carried by the pony express The pony used is Theo. Swihart.

—Copper, go and buy a pair of gum boots before escorting your Dulcina home from spelling school again.

—There was a dance at La Otto on Friday eve., judging from the looks of the party on their return to the Junction.

—The two females who take such an interest in the railroad boys' affairs will do well to attend to their own business in the future.

—Those boys from Auburn met with poor success in getting three half pint bottles filled at the Junction. Better stay at home, boys, or we will make it plainer next time.

—Spelling school at the Junction on Wednesday evening was a success. The attendance was large and the spelling good. Miss Cora Grube did remarkably well and was the last to leave the floor.

—Our old friend, Mr. Whittington, has been having a holiday for some time. Let up Catawampus, and state to the court what you was doing with those two young men under the buffalo robe after Pop Gun Smith.

—Several car loads of steel rail for the F. W., J. & S. R'y., went north on No. 7 Friday morning; destination, Angola, where they have already some four miles laid. We are informed they will lay steel between Auburn and Auburn Junction. It certainly needs it.

—Jno. Letford, of Jackson, M., is acting as clerk for Mr. Plumstead, agent at the F. W., J. & S. R'y. He relieves Mr. Mulcay, who is appointed agent at Auburn, and Mr. M. relieves Mr. Bradley. We congratulate Dick on his success.

Perkins.

GARRETT, Feb. 26th, '78.

—EDITOR COURIER,—I never wrote any for papers, but my attention was called to an article in the COURIER of last week, written from this place and signed "Filander Fox," which deserves criticising and correcting. The way he starts out he would make the people believe that they never saw anything till he came to Garrett. He commences his story with the proceedings at half past seven, on the evening of Feb. 13th,—then he inquired—dare we conjecture the truth? If he dare, he did not do it. Now, this wonderful sleigh ride was got up in about this style. All day on the 13th of Feb., the instigators of this wondrful party could be seen going around town calling and inviting ladies to participate, whose husbands were away from home. Next, three pair of bobsleds were engaged, one of them having been used for drawing ice, the other for drawing meat from the slaughter house to the market, and the third one for drawing the offal of the town stables out on the farms. At half past seven those three vehicles were packed full of the upper crust of human deception, and whose reputations were thoroughly drenched with a compound solution of actual and original sin. The Altona String Band was engaged, which was composed of an old corn stock fiddler and an etheopian banjo picker, which I presume they employed for about fifteen cents each, and their drinks. Then this "grand party," with three old crow-bate teams started for Auburn—had a horse race on the way, and Fox says they were two hours in going four miles, so you can judge to the abilities of the teams. Farmers along the road were called to their doors by the whoops and yells, and thought it was a party going to "Tim Finnigan's Wake." Again he says, "was it not kind for the people of Auburn to open the Odd Fellows Hall for our reception," but had justice taken place it would have been the doors of the county jail that would have been opened for their reception. Then he winds up by saying, "Oh if ever we have the honor, my wife and I, of accompanying another social to Auburn." Now, I would state that "Filander Fox" has no wife, and could not support one if he had, and whose wife he accompanied that eve, he knows best himself. Now I would advise Mr. Fox not to try to write any more such articles for the papers, and call innocent people d——d fools, but quietly put on your moccasins and your blanket, take up your bow and your quiver, and skulk off to the western wilds, and there join with your brother in the whoop, the yell and the war dance, where you can roam at liberty in the wilderness of wickedness, and prey and feast in your ignorance, and glory among the chicken roosts of iniquity. ALICK.

—It is said that codfish is a preventive of diphtheria, and it is asserted that where it has been served twice a week in families, diphtheria is unknown Pass around the codfish balls.

Those who contemplate building this season, will find it to their advantage to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of **W. H. KIBLINGER & CO**, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

1878. 1878.

ROOT & COMPANY

Have commenced their great annual closing out SALE and will offer during the next 30 days

Bargains

in every description of

CARPETS, DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

We would advise an early visist a the prices we shall put on many will close them out rapidly.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

NOTICE OF
TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS!

State of Indiana, De Kalb County, S. S. I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, do hereby certify that a Township election will be held in each of the townships of said county, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1878, at which officers will be elected for said several Townships as follows, to-wit:

In Butler Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the peace, two Constables.
In Jackson Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.
In Concord Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Justices of the Peace, three Constables.
In Newville Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.
In Stafford Township.
One township Trustee one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.
In Wilmington Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.
In Union Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.
In Keyser Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace two Constables.
In Richland Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor two Constables.
In Fairfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.
In Smithfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.
In Franklin Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.
In Troy Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name and affix my official seal, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1878. G. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk De Kalb Circuit Court.

A true copy of the original certificate.
J. C. St. CLAIR,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction at the dwelling house on the premises, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1878, the farm formerly owned by Lyman Green, deceased, at Green's Corners, Richland township, De Kalb county, Indiana, one half mile south of Sedan Station. Said farm contains about eighty acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, with good improvements, good orchard and plenty of good water. The land to be sold at not less than two-thirds of its appraised value. Terms of sale, one-third down, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Deferred payment to be secured by note and mortgage on said land.

Sale to commence about one o'clock P. M. JESSE M. BRUMBACK,
Trustee.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } S. S.
DEKALB County }

John Beight vs John Weise.

Before John Finch, a Justice of the Peace of Richland township.

Now comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant, that unless he be and appear at my office on the 9th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Richland township, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of February, 1878.
John Finch, Justice of the Peace.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jacob G. Row deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys,
GEORGE W. ROW, Adm'r.
February 13th, 1878.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.
Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN,
Administrator.

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Resetling good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam Burgett and Geo. W. Hart, are plaintiffs, and Adolphus G. Jones and William L. Jones are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-two (542) dollars and fifteen (15) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SARURDAY, MARCH 23d, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

North one third (⅓) of lot number eight (8) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. L. Penfield, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., Feb. 27th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Benjamin B. Dearborn is plaintiff, and Samuel G. Zeigler, John Zeigler, Freeman Zeigler, Barbara Zeigler, Elinor Zigler and Ellison Baily are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two-hundred and eighty-seven, ($287) dollars and forty-four [44] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing one hundred and ninety-eight [198] feet north of the south west corner of the north east quarter of section four (4), thence east three hundred and fifty [350] feet, thence north sixty six (66) feet, thence west three hundred and fifty [350] feet, thence south sixty-six [66] feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve, 12, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb. 13th, 1877. Pf. $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of four different executions and transcripts to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Simon Seifel and Isaac Ochs are plaintiffs, and Lewis W. Rude is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and fifty-seven ($757) dollars and forty (40) cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

A part of the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34) bounded by a line commencing on the east line of said south west quarter twenty-six (26) rods north of the south east corner of said south west quarter, and running west to the centre of the road leading from Butler to Hamilton, thence in a southerly direction to the point where said road crosses the east line of said south west quarter of said south east quarter, thence north to the place of beginning, and the east half of the south east quarter of said section thirty-four, (34) aforesaid, except that part lying west of said Butler and Hamilton road also excepting twenty (20) acres off the north end of said east half, and also excepting a part of said east half of said south east quarter, bounded by a line commencing at the north east corner of the south west quarter of the south west quarter aforesaid, and running thence north to the south boundary line of said twenty (20) acres heretofore excepted, and thence east two (2) rods, thence south to a point directly east of said north east corner of said south west quarter thence west to the place of beginning all in township thirty-five, (35), north of range fourteen, (14) east, in De Kalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb 6th, 1878. Pf. $13.50.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
October 11,—6m noll.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

It is All By Jerks.

In dry weather, when rain is most needed, "we have no rain;" in wet weather we have plenty of it, and so of heat and cold. We have to keep fires in winter and ice in summer. Again, poor people who most need money have littler or none; while rich people, who don't need it, have more than they can use. Chandeliers and lamps at cost. Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to 100. water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Sudden Death—Yesterday afternoon, while Henry Wolf of this place, was passing over the premises of Jacob Sibert north of town, he saw the body of Mr. Sibert lying on the ground, and going up to it found life extinct. Mr. S. lived by himself in a small house he built there some years ago. He has been around this winter as active as ever, and was seen an hour before he was found dead. He was a close, shrewed manager, and had accumulated a nice little fortune. He had no relatives in this county we believe. He was about 65 years old. He leaves a wife and son in Ohio. His death is attributed to heart disease.

—Our accomplished friend, Dr. T. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne, was in town Monday. By the way, we congratulate the Doctor on the signal triumph he gained before the Supreme Court, on the question of whether a doctor must testify before courts without compensation. The Courier was positive even before the court decided, that the Doctor had right on his side, and advised him to stand by it until the last armed foe expired. We gave our opinion, based upon the great principle of equity alone, and eschewed all technicalities of the law. This places Doctor Dills in the foreground, and will command great respect for him, while a few of the fraternity there should hide their heads in shame.

—The name of Hon. B. F. Havens is being mentioned in the connection with the congressional race in the Terre Haute district. We have the honor of an extended acquaintance with Mr. Havens and feel that he has all the elements to make a strong, vigorous, successful canvass. While a member of the legislature, with which we were officially connected, Mr. Havens, then a new member, was recognized at once as a bold, discreet, energetic leader, and through his quick discernment, untiring persistency and great personal force, came out of that session a gallant victor. We are satisfied his selection will be in harmony with the times, that his Democracy will give him prestige, and the people a representative worthy their most cordial support.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel has the following: The inimitable Tom Mays, editor of the Auburn Courier, was at the state capital on the occasion of the recent convention. He was a guest of the Grand Hotel, and as such guest took good care that the inner man was well provided for. At the breakfast table he called for a glass of milk. This was his favorite beverage; he has been used to it from his earliest infancy. The darkey waiter brought the lacteal but Tom's keen optics discovered dark specs floating on the snowy surface; he called the attention of the colored gentleman to the fact, who replied that the suspicious specs were nothing but sawdust. "Well," says the nervous Courier man, "do you expect me to drink sawdust? What do you think the anatomy of an editor consists of that he can digest sawdust? If I indulge in sawdust to-day you will be encouraged to bring me an entire board to-morrow."

—That genial, amusing conversationalist, Judge Borden, of Fort Wayne, who tells a story with a finesse unapproachable, delighted a car full of hearers the other day on the way to the convention, with a good one on Dr. McConnell, of Angola. It is almost unnecessary to state that the amiable Doctor is considered ubiquitous; that there is no place in this narrow-contracted country of ours, where he may not be expected at any moment, and that where you least expect a friendly face, even in the western wilds, there the Doctor is sure to welcome you. The Judge relates that while on his trip to Hong Kong, China, some years ago, after the vessel had labored for days amid waves and spray, carring them farther out from home and friends, his amiable spouse who accompanied him, knowing the ready recognition which the Judge gave to even slight acquaintances, remarked:

"My dear, we have never went anywhere yet, without meeting with some of your accquaintances. Now that this long tedious journey takes us half around the world, tell me, who do you expect to meet at Hong Kong?"

"Dr. McConnell, of Angola, promptly responded the Judge.

—All that have once used it pronounce Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best medicine known for the complaints of early childhood. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—West's liver pills cure Indigestion

—Mrs. Showalter, of this place, died last Friday, and was taken several miles beyond Waterloo for burial on Saturday.

—Theodore Tilton called at the Courier office yesterday, and being an old journalist made it a very agreeable visit.

—The venerable Peter Cooper, not only wants silver remonetized, but thinks other countries ought to be induced to do the same.

—It is said that Pike, the fellow whom Bixler shot a few months ago, is lying very low with paralysis, caused by the wounds received.

—The Wabash Courier gave an account of the Republican convention in that county with illustrations, that was certainly unique and attractive.

—A tidal wave of scarlet fever swept down upon the family of I. N. Crooks, last week. Eight of the family were down at once, but are now recovering.

—Judge Anthony, of Valparaiso, late Attorney for the Baltimore railroad died suddenly at Crown Point, a few days ago, while holding court, of heart disease.

—Austin, the boot and shoe man says come in and get good goods, at a bargain. He keeps a large stock of every kind, and his low prices will astonish you.

—Theo. Tilton arrived on the noon train, Saginaw road, Tuesday and was escorted to the Swineford House by Rev. Langdon Sanders, and Dr. J. H. Ford.

—Our popular young attorney, T. H. Sprott, Esq., left Tuesday for Kansas, on an inspecting tour, connected with his agency with a land company in that State.

—Court opened Monday with Judge Tousley at the helm. He proposes to get away with the most of the cases this session and we hope he will succeed.

—Our readers should understand that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Every tub stands on its own bottom and so do our correspondents.

—Mr Van Hyde has recently taken a position in the office of Mr. Hoffman, at this place. Mr. H. is a first-rate young man, and we welcome him to our town.—Garrett Herald.

—Mr. McCune, living in the southwest part of the city, had the misfortune to loose his eye-sight. It is necessary for him to be about.

—Billy Stewart writes to Weamer that he was taken sick at Angola and had to return. If being beastly drunk should be called sickness, then Billy was slightly under the weather.

—In the "Junction Items" last week we got the name of the new Eel River and Saginaw railroad agent there wrong His name is Will A. Plumstead, and very genial, clever gentleman he is, too.

—We learn that the Catholic people of this city, are making arrangements to purchase the Somers' farm, southeast of the city, probably with the intention of building a school for their order.

—Isaac Cool has torn down the old Swineford barn, and is making preparations to erect a large barn in the spring Stone for the foundation of the building are being hauled on the ground this week.

Examination of Teachers.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning Marsh 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

James A. Barns Co. Sup't.

—If you think of investing in real estate, you are not likely to find a better opportunity than at the present time. The people are now masters of the situation at Washington; depreciation must therefore come to a stop.

—Mr. Tilton visited our schools yesterday, and seemed delighted with our handsome edifice, its admirable arrangement, and fine location. He spoke very complimentary of the thorough training and excellent discipline under our efficient corps of teachers.

—We wish that the parents of some of the boys who are let loose every night to whoop and howl on our streets, could have attended the lecture of Mr. Tilton. They might have got an idea that would have done them good. These boys ought to be suppressed.

—The mite of the M. E. Church will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. Jas. Potter, Wednesday evening, March 6th. There will be reading, speaking, music and other amusements to make the evening pleasant.

Mrs. T. C. Mays, Pres't.

—Where are the scientists who were advocating the theory that the earth was growing colder, and the winters were gradually growing colder and longer, and would eventually embrace the whole year?

—Yesterday I had such a bad cold that I could not speak. I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and to-day I am as well as ever. It only costs 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A Rebus by Billy Stewart.

We take the following delightful Rebus from the Fort Wayne News, gotten up by the original Billy Stewart, "whose name is a household word," as one of the worst frauds extant:

I first arived home this Morning from michigon sick with dypbtheria and on ariving my wife Showed me a artical that seams to be copied from the orborn courier conserning myself & troop & now if you will be kind enouf to publish A few lines for me i will try and make a reply

at 11 o'clock mondy mourning feb Eleventh wee started for aurborn where wee showed that Night mr tom mays Editor of a 1 hors delapadated misrable & low degrayded god For saken newspaper known as the orborn carior caled on me for compermentry tickets i give Him tickits for him self and wife & local editor and wife then the Grate mister mays Wanted me to furnish 7 or 8 more comps for a lot of Young kids that worked around his 7 up office & i refuse at the same time tell Him that i couldnt fill up the Hall with dead heads & he Got mad

in Reguards to the bill That he said i beet him out of i would say he neaver presented the bill at the ticket ofice for colection and wen the show was out the printin ofice was shut up & when we left on the comidation Train the next mornin his One hors printin ofice was still closed and when i Got to angolia Ind i sent him the money & if he sais i didnt heis a lira he calls me a dead beet Now speaking of dead beets he Had better go back to upper sanduskey & pay that $40 and several otheir Little debts in honor of myself i wish to say thar Is not 1 person in fort wayne that is aquainted with me but what nows that i am a Poor man & that i strugle hard to Get along & git a start in this world & when i maik mony i pay My debts & when I havent got money i cant but their is 1 thing about it i keep my self paid out so Close all the time that i neaver have eny on hand

but it is old saying & i Find it is a true one you will always find 20 Ready too kick a poor man down where You find one ready to take him by the hand & Help him up

…………Now Mr Editor…………
please give the above lines Space in your worthey paper oblige yours & et

Billy Stewart.

Billy calls $40 a little debt, and from that he argues that $1 25 is no debt at all and that is why he took a frieght train when he left this place last. Well, we got our money all the same, through Mr. Croxton, of Angola, and not through the mail as Billy will have it. If Billy will abandon his dead beat habits, avoid associating with prostitutes, cease trying to make people believe he knows something about the show business, get an axe and try to honestly earn a living, he may succeed, and not otherwise.

—New goods at the New York Store.

—"By guy," is the latest profanity out.

—Read the Democratic platform on first page.

Jno. Casebeer, of Lagrange, was in town this week.

—The clear bright weather will improve the roads.

—Tom Biglow, of Hicksville, was in town yesterday.

—The protracted effort has ceased for this season.

—The Board of Commissioners meet in regular session next week.

—The grain market has been dull, on account of the muddy roads.

—Mrs W. H. Dills spent Sunday last with friends in Kendallville.

—Communion services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath

—Several of the boys attended the dance at Angola on the 22nd.

—Hank Little spent Sabbath last in Corunna with his wife and boy.

—For Fair and honorable dealing, the New York Store stands at the head.

—A noisy baby in a quiet audience, is not the most soothing thing in the world.

—Another spicy letter from our fair correspondent at Brooklyn, on the first page.

—The New York Store will add to their already large stock, $500 more this spring.

—Al. Dawson is making preparations to remove to the golden shores of California.

—10cts dress goods at the New York Store.

—The lawyers and officials are looking for a fat take this week. The docket is large.

—Miss Beck Canon has removed her dress making shop over Tarney's meat market.

—Cook Ford has changed hands. He now has a young man from Waterloo working for him.

—Mrs. Bulkeley and daughter, returned to their far-off home in Connecticut last week.

—Clergymen, like breakmen, do a great deal of coupling, but they only couple the tender.

—We notice a fine picture of the late Hon. T. R Dickinson in the court room draped with crape.

—The band boys are prompt in practicing and think they can scoop anything in the county.

—Several of our boys wend to Cherubusco Wednesday to assist in packing ice for the Eel River R. R.

—Mr. Bradley of the Saginaw depot went to Crestline, last Monday, to engage in the railroad business.

—Astonished Englishman—"Hof course there's a hel. W'at would the halphabet be without a hel?"

—Hon. E. R. Glasgow, of Steuben county, gave us a call yesterday, looking much improved in health.

The Drunkard.

We are glad to announce that the fine drama of "The Drunkard," will be given here in a few days by the same parties who played it so admirably and successfully a short time ago at Waterloo. It is a sterling drama, full of pathos and humor, and rich in striking example, and the local talent of that place won great praise in its excellent rendition.

—Wm. Fleming, Esq., our candidate for State Treasurer, is the best organizer in the State. Though late in the canvass, and for a great part of the time unable to be out, he closed solidly with a formidable antagoist and came out the victor. A strong evidence of his popularity, and his fine ability in marshaling his forces.

—Cardinal Gioachinel Pecci, the late pontificial camerlengo, was elected successor of Pius IX. on the 20th inst. He assumes the title of Leo XIII. The elevation of Cardinal Pecci to the papacy gives almost universal satisfaction He was the choice of the moderates in the conclave and was chosen on the third ballot.

—Ho! ho! farmers, if you want a good set of harness, stop at the shop opposite the Court House in the old post office building, where you can get the best of work, and stock, as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Rhodenbaugh warrents all his work, uses best Oak tan, and warranted as represented. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

—At a late printers' festival the following toast was presented: "The master of trades; he beats the farmer with the Hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason in putting up tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and the doctor in attending to his cases, and he beats the parson in the management of the devil."

—There was an attempt to burglarize Joe Abright's Jewelry store last Sunday night, by prying open the front door. The large glass in the door was cracked, and the door jammed but they did not get in. Then again on Tuesday evening, the chandilier fell with several lamps, and there was some danger at the time of a destroying fire, but it was fortunately controlled.

—Our friend Hon Edgar Henderson, of Anderson, made a splendid race for State Treasurer in the late Convention. He received a large vote on the first ballot, standing third on the list among nine others, gives us pleasure to know that he was so highly complimented, one evidence of the great personal esteem in which he is held throughout the state.

—We had the pleasure of meeting with a number of the friends of A. J. Ralston and his aimable lady, last Monday evening, on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of their marriage. Time trips gaily along with our friends, meting out few sorrows, and yielding to them a full share of earthly joys. We wish them ever thus, that their ways may be ways of pleasantness and their paths the paths of peace.

—We are compelled to state again that communications must reach us by Tuesday in order to get in the paper that week. Several came to us last week late on Wednesday and it was too late. When they are received too late they are out of time a week later, and have to be thrown away. Now, we desire communications from all points, and if you will try and get them in on time, we will cheerfully insert all fit for publication.

—While absent at the convention last week our deputy failed to mention a pleasant social event of the week before. A delightful party of the best citizens of Garrett, gave our town a visit, and were entertained as well as the short notice would allow, at Odd Fellows Hall, by a number of our people. It was a cordial, friendly greeting with all, and was so enjoyable that all will desire to meet again, which we trust will be in the near future.

—Daniel S. Littlefield and Henry J. McIntyre, have formed a partnership under the name of Littlefield & McIntyre, in the drug trade. They have opened out a fine stock of fresh drugs and medicines, in the McIntyre block, and with the extended experience of the senior member they are prepared to meet all calls in their line. They are both young men of correct habits, good business qualifications, and it will always gratify us to know that they are meeting the success they deserve.

—We don't know why Democrats will patronize the Chicago Times as a party paper. It is the meanest and most contemptible politically, of any sheet now published. Its editorials are gotten up solely for their abusive features, and they are as unreliable in their statements as any can be. Some say it is a good newspaper. So is the Cincinnati Enquirer a fair, honorable, exponent of Democratic principles, and can be had here the same day as published. It is larger than the Times and more newsy, and we know it will suit the temper of the general reader more clearly than the hermophradite Times.

—Lucy Stone says she despises the custom of men lifting their hats to women, and she wants no man to salute her in that way. What Lucy likes is an easy, natural, hearty greeting, something like, "Hello, Stoney, old girl, how does she run."

The Lecture.

Never has Auburn been favored with a more handsome, intelligent audience than that assembled last Tuesday evening to hear Mr. Tilton. Albion, Angola Waterloo, Butler, Spencerville and other points contributed their best citizens to hear the master orator. And never has such a lecture been delivered in this vicinity. It was simply grand with splendid oratory, rich with pure sentiment and overflowing with masterly eloquence. We heard the same speaker on the same subject at Washington two years ago, but must decide in favor of Auburn as to the two efforts We understand Angola will endeavor to secure a lecture from him in a few weeks on a different subject, and if so they can count on a *few from Auburn.*

Attention Greenback Men!

Waterloo, Ind., Feb. 26, 1878.

Pursuant to a call of the Waterloo Greenback Club, together with the various other clubs of the county uniting there will be a county convention held in the town of Waterloo, on the 20th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of creating a County Central Committee, and to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 22nd of May next, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said Convention. It is highly desirable that every township in the county be represented, and that all citizens of the county, regardless of past political party affiliation, who are desirous of establishing the soverignty of the people over and beyond the encroachments and control of an unjust and oppressive money power, and those who are in sympathy and identified with the National Greenback Party, are cordially invited to attend. Let every greenback man in the county appoint himself a delegate to this convention

Committee.

Attendance at the Schools.

The following list comprises the names of the pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the past month:

HIGH SCHOOL.

J. Snull, M. Hoffman, W. Rose and S. Snyder.

SCHOOL OF MRS. THOMAS.

Alfred Rowland, Flora Hoffman, Wm. Stamets, Clara Stamets.

SCHOOL OF MISS TOWER.

Lizzie Mahurin, Ira Brandon, Francis Otto, Wm. Hoffman, Eliza Bigelo, Jas. Hoffman, Althea Houghton.

SCHOOL OF MISS WIDNEY.

Aliza Ralston, Frank Stamets, Bertie Shaffer, Clara Walborn, Minnie Wilson, Mary Ashley, Frank Eckhart, Frank Spake.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Minna Mitchell, Dora Jones Maggie Snyder, Tutie Peterson, Emmet Ensley.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Laura Huffman, Lizzie Ashley, Willie Culbertson, Mary Burett.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TICH.

Lindon Kuhlman, Laura Miser, Charles Rainier, Minnie Lameback, John Dawson, Frank Kagey, Theresa Ashley, Harry Parent, Bertha Henry, Ella Somers, Frank Weaver, Albert Weaver, Samuel Miser, Chas. Hoffman, Frank Campbell.

M. Seiler, Supt.

—Dr. W. T. Knapp, recently located, has decided to remove to Hillsdale, Michigan, where a better field is offered for his professional services. The Doctor has made many friends during his short stay, and is recognized as a thorough able physician, and a clever enterprising citizen. We wish him every success.

—See what the druggists say about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. "It never fails to cure the worst cough or cold promptly and effetually." Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold in every drug store.

Township Caucuses.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Butler township are requested to assemble at Butler Center, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1878, to nominate candidates, for the various township offices.

W. I. Wone, Chairman.

—Of the 400 cases pending in the DeKalb circuit court, one-tenth (40) are said to be for divorce. Can it be possible that such a sad condition of infelicity exists in our sister county? How is this? brethren of the press.—Angola Herald.

This is a foul aspersion on DeKalb county. There are only 39. Exact figures should always be given.

—What degree of sincerity does it indicate when church members neglect to attend their places of worship, and seek other places of pleasure instead, on the same evening appointed for meeting at their church?

When roads are bad, and mud is deep,
The people from their churches keep;
But, to a party, father off,
They'll wade the mud, both deep and soft.

—The silver bill as amended by the Senate, went back to the House, and was passed last week. It is now in the hands of the President, and the country is anxously awaiting his action. Sherman will have a good partner in destroying the business of the country, if Hayes vetoes the bill.

—Dr. Yarnell, of the Health Institute at Rome City, visited Auburn promptly as announced, notwithstanding the very bad weather which prevailed at the time. The doctor is prompt, energetic and very generally successful in the treatment of chronic diseases.

—Now Columbia City comes forward with a first class attempt at suicide. A young woman of doubtful reputation, named Emma A. Patton, on the account of the cruelty of her step-father, took nux vomica. The "Post" says this is the third attempt. One more unfortunate.

—DeKalb county was represented in the late State Convention by C. A. O. McClellan, Simon Ochs, West Work, C. Kelly Baxter, Hon. R. M. Lockhart and the editor. Baxter would come around about every half hour, shake hands and say, "Isn't it spendid." It did us good to see him enjoy himself once.

—Linn, of the Wabash Courier, was in the attendance at the State Convention last week, and the result was he got the Declaratian of Independance for the Emancipation Proclamation, quite a mistake in these degenerate days. His Democracy is only excelled by his patriotism.

—J. P. Prickett, of the Albion "New Era," and W. K. Shaffer of the Angola "Herald," gave us a call Tuesday. They were in attendance upon the Tilton lecture. It is always pleasant, to meet such genial accomplished members of the corps editorial.

—John Stacy, who was sentenced to two years for attempted rape, last term of court, was brought back from Michigan City, Tuesday for a new trial. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court as to venue, and a new trial will be had.

—Old man Lord, who married the beautiful Mrs. Hicks, has compromised with his heirs. His new wife gets a dowery of $400,000, and the balance falls to the children when the old man is gathered to his fathers. The Lord be praised.

—The young man who annoys several families at the upper end of town by bawling like a calf, will get his coattail filled full of his "fathers" hide, in the shape of a boot, if he doesn't let up soon.

GARRETT

Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Read the following prices:

COFFEES.	
Old Java best	30c
Rio the very best	23c
Rio prime	21c
Roasted best	27c
Roasted good	25c
Ground	22 to 25c

SUGARS.	
A Coffee Sugar	10c
Whith, Extra C	9½c
Extra C	8½
Brown	8
Orleans	8½

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Teas direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" "
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c	" "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR.

Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
  The wealth of our next-door neighbor,
But bid me still to be stout of heart,
  And cheerfully follow my labor.
You must know the last of those little debts
  That have been our lingering sorrow
Is paid this night! So we'll both go forth
  And shake hands with the world to-morrow!
Oh, the creditor is but a shame-faced dog
  With the debtor's name on his collar,
While I'm a king and you are a queen,
  For we owe no man a dollar.

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day,
  With his wife and his flaunting daughter,
While we sat down at our coverless board,
  To a crust and a cup of water.
I saw that a tear-drop stood in your eye,
  Though you tried your best to conceal it;
I knew that the contrast reached your heart,
  And you could not help but feel it;
But knowing now that our scanty fare
  Has freed my neck from the collar,
You'll join my laugh, and help me shout
  That I owe no man a dollar!

This neighbor whose show has dazzled your eyes,
  In fact, is a wretched debtor;
I pity him oft, from my very heart,
  And I wish that his lot were better;
Why, the man is the veriest slave alive;
  For his dashing wife and daughter
Will live in style though ruin should come—
  So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter!
But he feels it the tighter every day—
  That terrible debtor's collar!
Oh, what would he give could he say with us,
  That he owed no man a dollar!

You seemed amazed—but I'll tell you more,
  Within two hours I met him,
Sneaking away with a frightened air
  As if a fiend had beset him;
Yet he fled from a very worthy man,
  Whom I met with the greatest pleasure—
Whom I called by name, and forced to stop,
  Though he said he was not at leisure.
He held my last note! so I held him fast!
  Till he freed my neck from the collar;
Then I shook his hand as I proudly said,
  "Now I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah! now you smile, for you feel the force
  Of the truths I've been repeating;
I knew that a downright honest heart
  In that gentle breast was beating!
To-morrow I'll rise with a giant's strength
  To follow my daily labor;
But ere we sleep let us humbly pray
  For our wretched next-door neighbor;
And we'll pray for the time when all shall be free
  From the weight of the debtor's collar—
When the poorest will lift his voice and cry,
  "Now I owe no man a dollar!"

POPPET'S CIGARETTE.

On one of the brightest days of a bright June, two of the fairest of fair company, at a seaside resort, sat beneath a luxurious tree in a pine grove, engaged in that richest of sweet employments, discussing the personal qualities of Mr. Dick Redfern, who, lucky dog, was engaged to be married to one of the jewels, whose name was Agnes Catherine Preston, but who was familiarly called "Poppet" by her friends.

"My love," said she, addressing her companion, who lay with her head resting upon her hands, observing her through her half-shut eyes, "My love, I am not above admitting to you that I think I've got a pretty good sort of a fellow on the whole. I admit that he has a few blemishes; who has not? There are a few points in which I could correct him, but, taking him all in all, I think that, with a firm hand and resolute will, I can bring him into tolerable subjection. I do not feel sure that a girl of your easy temperament would succeed with him, but I, being possessed of considerable vim and fire, am convinced that the task will occupy me but a few hours; and so I think I am safe in permitting you to congratulate me on my acquisition. In one week after our marriage we shall be the happiest couple in the State."

"But suppose he kicks?"

"Kicks!" (this with surprised emphasis).

"Yes, kicks. It seems reasonable enough that a young fellow, who is enticed out of bachelorhood by a pretty fair sort of a girl, will not entirely relinquish his independence without a fight. And, even at the risk of making a sworn foe of you, I should like to suggest something that has probably never entered your head."

"What is it?"

"Will you promise not to fly at me?"

"Nonsense; I'm not a fury."

"Very well, then. I should like just to hint, in the most amicable way, that you have a few slight faults of your own."

"I—faults!"

"You have some decided faults."

"Such as what, pray?"

"Oh, now, that's another thing. I don't profess to be able to point out the beams in your eye, when I am conscious there are plenty of motes in my own."

"Now, please—please, Molly!"

"Do you really want me to tell? Truly and honestly?"

"Certainly," was the faint response, uttered with an apprehensive look.

"Well, included among the rest," proceeded the indomitable critic, "I perceive a foolish obstinacy, a belief in your own self, an inability to look beyond your own desires. If you were asked, for instance, to give up a pleasure for the good of your husband, or for the benefit of any one else, you would never consent with a good grace. It is clear selfishness, mixed with a good proportion of pride, which is, if you will permit a dear friend to say so, extremely silly."

"Well—well!"

"And—"

"Oh, wait a moment; let me comprehend this first. Obstinate, foolishly proud, selfish—I think I have it—go on."

"No. On the whole I think I won't. You've got it all there. All the rest of the flaws in your style of mind and temper are subordinate to those. Correct these radical faults, and you will be an angel!"

"Oh, but I don't admit a word of it!"

"Indeed!"

"Certainly not. On the contrary, I am sure you have made a mistake. I am generous, confiding, yielding, and amiable; but—oh, Molly, have you got a cigarette in your pocket? I feel that I cannot continue the course of my remarks without a stimulant."

I am ashamed to say that the blonde-haired Molly thrust her hand into her pocket, and pulled out a little bunch of Honradas, from which her companion extracted a dainty, white paper tube, and lighted it with a practiced hand. She placed it between her lips, and enjoyingly drew in a volume of smoke; then emitted it in a slender stream, until it was nearly exhausted; and then she heard a step in the grass behind her, and, being startled, she puffed out the rest through her nostrils, after the manner of the Cubans, and looked around.

She saw her sweetheart, Dick, towering above her, with a curious expression upon his face. He said nothing. She nodded, and, placing the cigarette between her lips, she put out her hand to him. He took it, and sat down.

"By George!" exclaimed he, first bowing to Molly.

"What is the matter?" cried Poppet.

"I am surprised—confounded!"

"At what?"

"At you."

"An excellent subject."

"That's a fact. I thought you agreed with me the other night that this woman-smoking is a bad habit?"

"Yes, certainly—if it is a habit. It is dreadful."

"Then it isn't the smoking, it's only the habit you refer to, is it?"

Poppet looked puzzled. There was a silence, a long one; meanwhile Poppet smoked vigorously; her little clouds puffed into the two faces beside her, and Dick began to grow red. Finally he got up.

"Poppet, I'd like to speak to you a moment."

"Oh, dear! What's it about, Dick? I can't get up."

"Very well, then."

He looked moody.

"Is it about smoking?—is it?"

"Why, yes."

"Oh, then, if you are going to scold, why do you want to take me aside? If it is sensible, why not give Molly the benefit of it?"

Dick looked volumes. He half laughed and half swore. This was a terrible sort of girl.

"Well, then, I tell you flatly I do not approve of it."

"That isn't much of an argument."

"But I hoped you would consider it a reason. I would quit any habit that offended you, and feel glad of the chance of pleasing you."

"If I adopted that principle, mercy knows what there would be left for me to do. You always object."

"I beg your pardon."

"Which, I fancy, is your polite way of telling me that I fib."

"As you please." Dick's eyes began to light up. "Poppet, I remember distinctly that you agreed with me that it is an unpleasant sight to see a woman smoke. It is useless, hoydenish, fast, and you know it. I expressly ask you to throw away that cigarette."

"And I say expressly that I shall do no such thing. To *dare* to come here, before my best friend, and ask me to give up one of the few pleasures I have, simply because your Highness has come to the conclusion that I do not show off to advantage in a cloud of smoke! It is preposterous! absurd! idiotic!"

"Poppet!"

"And I wish you to understand, sir, that I shall retain as many of my habits as pleases me. It so happens that I enjoy smoking, therefore I shall smoke on all occasions, and what I like, whether it is a cigarette, or a cigar, or a meerschaum or a clay pipes—it is all the same to me."

Mr. Dick Redfern arose easily to his feet, took off his hat, made a low bow, and went away; leaving his sweetheart fuming and glaring and smoking, while in her friend's eyes there was a faint trace of tears.

"I believe it is you who are the idiot!" said she.

"At any rate, I shall now enjoy my cigarette without interruption," replied the other, "and to show him how little I care for what he says, I shall go this evening and smoke a good Havana under his window. He will smell it, look out, see me and come down, and I shall forgive him."

But Dick was savage. It was the middle of the afternoon, and it was hot, and so he brought a jug of lemonade, and sat down in a corner of his room, upon a Japanese fauteuil, to think over his situation.

He sat until the hotel bell rang for tea. He felt neither like eating nor drinking. A man who feels he must give up his sweetheart rarely does. He sat until dusk. He heard them dancing, and he knew that Miss Preston was in the middle of the rout. He grew more and more indignant, and more sure that he was right and that she was wrong. He nursed his troubled mind, and recalled all her words. It was not the miserable cigarette, but it was the disposition she showed. If she would act thus in the delicious moments of their courtship, what would she not be capable of doing when in the midst of the humdrum of married life? He reasoned with himself that there was nothing to do but to surrender her—to send back her letters and pictures, and then to go away on a sea-voyage.

It grew dark. His room was but a few feet from the ground, and they began to take down the Chinese lanterns from the trees outside. Then it grew very dark. A little breeze sprung up, but still he kept his three windows wide open, and sat looking out at the lonely picture.

He began to feel miserable, wretched, deserted. To be suddenly bereft of that thing that gave his life a motive and an object, was to make his heart sink and his spirit fail him.

It grew to be 11 o'clock. The notes of the huge bell sounded frightfully loud. As its last stroke sounded, he thought he heard a noise in the room. He looked about cautiously. By the faint glow of the stars, which came down through the overarching trees, he perceived a man's head rise cautiously above the sill of the furthest window. The body followed. Then it sank back again. Presently he heard footsteps in the grass just outside the window close beside him. Then whispers. It seemed that there were three men.

One said: "Are you sure she isn't in there?"

"Yes," was the reply; "I saw her in the grove, not a minute ago."

"Then go ahead. Get in, you two; you'll find the box in the top drawer of her bureau, on the right-hand side."

Dick then remembered that Poppet, or rather, Miss Preston, had once occupied this room, and that she always carried a great deal of jewelry about with her at the watering-places.

Dick began to remember his boxing-lessons. He slipped off his shoes, and took a position behind a tall chair in the corner.

Slowly and noiselessly two men entered the room through the first window, and in a moment the third followed. Dick heard them at his bureaus.

"Gad, they won't find much there, though," reflected he.

The men fumbled everything, and ransacked every drawer, meanwhile uttering half-suppressed sounds of anger. Dick thought he had better commence operations. He crept out silently, and approached them slowly. He got behind them, and, with a savage blow, knocked one fellow into the fire-place, and another toward the window; but, before he could recover to attack the third, the thief, who was as good a boxer as himself, dealt him a tremendous blow, and Dick staggered and fell. In an instant all three were upon him, and a handkerchief was forced between his teeth, and he was gagged, and his hands and arms pinioned.

The one struck a match, and, while secreting their own faces, they examined him, and took possession of his watch and wallet, and then made the complete tour of the apartment. Dick heard them at his ring-box, and he knew his diamond studs were on the way to the pawnbroker's.

Suddenly one of the men whispered an alarm.

"Hist! hist!"

"What is it?"

"There's a man outside the window, sitting on a bench. There was a pause.

"It's a woman."

"A woman! don't you see the light of his cigar, you fool?"

"By George, let's get out of this!"

The smell of a Havana floated in at the window.

"Leave everything. If we're caught with this stuff, it'll be ten years in quod at least."

In a moment Dick was alone. He rolled about and tried to kick.

Presently he heard a voice; a woman's voice. It was Poppet. She was calling him faintly, as if she were in pain.

"Oh, Dick, Dick! come and help me! I'm so sick—so dreadful ill! I'm afraid I'm going to die!"

"It's that Havana the little stupid has been trying to provoke me with. I'll let her suffer a little," thought Dick.

For ten minutes he lay still, until he knew she was in the proper agony; then he raised his heels, and beat a tremendous tattoo upon the floor, which raised the house in a minute.

When he was released he explained matters, and, before he could get the wondering crowd out of his chamber, Poppet appeared at the door, white and haggard.

Dick ran to her and led her away.

She put her aching head upon his shoulder, and whispered:

"Oh, Dick, Dick! I'll never—never be such a fool again. Is there anything else you'd like to have me give up—is there? Oh, Dick, did those wretches hurt you? Poor boy—poor—oh, how my head goes around just like a t-o-p!"

"You saved my trinkets for me."

"But did he think he lost his *Jewel?*"

She opened her eyes, and, by the light of the gas, she gave him a heavenly look and a smile.

"Never, never!" cried Dick.

He then led her home to a pretty cottage on the top of some mighty rocks, where they found her father going about swinging a watchman's rattle, and raising a hue and cry for his lost one.

"Never mind, pa," cried Poppet, airily.

"Never mind, indeed!" echoed the old gentleman. "Oh, you're there, Dick, are you? All right, then!"

The author feels, with this model man, that it is time to retire. One does little good by penetrating too far into mystery. The two brewed some lemonade without sugar, and then went and lolled upon the wicket-gate, and gazed at the moon and the illuminated waters, and decided that life was pleasant.

The New Horse-Shoe.

The English agricultural and other press are in raptures over the Yates horse-shoe, constructed of cow-hide. It is composed of three thicknesses of cow-hide, compressed into a steel mold, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe; that it will never cause the hoof to split, nor have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no calks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and surer. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and hoof. If all that is claimed for it be true, the new hide shoe will prove a great improvement upon the old. The idea, however, is by no means a new one. At the time of the Roman and Carthagean wars it was a frequent practice among cavalry officers to bind the feet of their horses with raw cow-hide to protect them from injury during an engagement. The inventor of the new shoe, Mr. Yates, of Manchester, England, is nevertheless entitled to every consideration for utilizing, in practical form, raw hide as a substitute for heavy iron shoes.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Hydrophobia Increasing.

"It is hard that a strong and healthy man should have to go for a dog," said Mr. Buckland, of Chicopee, as he was dying of hydrophobia last week. His death and that of three other strong and healthy men in Massachusetts and Connecticut, within a short time, from hydrophobia, have alarmed many people. Two of the dogs that bit two of the men have escaped, and how many more deaths will result therefrom remains to be seen. In the Connecticut valley it is feared that rabies has been widely communicated. Even valuable horses and other animals have died of it, and there is a strong feeling in favor of killing every dog within a circuit of thirty miles. The Connecticut Legislature is considering a proposition to impose a tax of $20 on every dog, with stringent penalties for non-payment. Six deaths from this disease, in various parts of the country, have been reported within a month—an increase that calls for decisive steps to prevent its further spread.—*New York Sun.*

Cannibalism in Manitoba.

The mail-carrier from Edmonton, Manitoba, brings to Winnipeg the dismal news that six or seven Indians on the plains, on a hunting excursion, having been long out, and in a starving condition for days, at last became cannibals. One died and was eaten; and, before the five or six survivors could reach their camp, all but one died or were killed, and shared the same horrible fate.

CHIEF JUSTICE WARNER, of Georgia, says that he never saw a United States bond, much less owned one.

PIUS IX.

The Early Days of the Late Pope—How He Was Converted.

[From the New York Times.]

Wounded in his affections, disappointed in his day-dreams of martial fame, the young Count Feretti hastened from a place that had grown hateful to him. Every sight of the blue Adriatic, of the white walls of the old fort, of the blackish-green ibexes around the villa Albani re-opened his sore. He went to Rome and threw himself into the very vortex of the dissipated life of those times. The dreadful throes which society had undergone, the instability of fortune in days when no one knew what would happen on the morrow, the spectacle of the downfall of established fortunes on the one hand, and the rise of colossal wealth from nothing on the other, had worked a complete demoralization which at first the return of the Pope was powerless to cure. The honor of men, the chastity of women were subordinate to the pursuit after pleasure and the thirst of success. Men gambled like denizens of the mad-house, women lived without restraint. The fell philosophy of the Egyptians, "Eat, drink, and live," was in every heart and on every lip. "Who cares for to-morrow?" was as much the thought of the Romans then as when Horace wrote: "*Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere.*" It was a carnival without end of folly and of shame. Among the boldest libertines of that bold time, among the wildest gamblers, among the most successful seekers after *bonnes fortunes* was Mastai Feretti. His rare personal beauty, his wonderful charm of conversation, his sparkling wit, his never-failing vivacity, made him eagerly sought after. He was, perhaps, at that time the Grammont of the hour. Men delighted to tell of the equanimity with which he supported the fortunes of the gaming-table, how he would commence an anecdote while hazarding thousands of scudi, and would finish without a tremor in his voice when fortune was adverse to him. Women whispered of his success in other fields, and gossiped of the furious rivalries between certain *belle donne* for his smile. Suddenly, in the midst of his social triumphs, in the height of his sad victories in the boudoir and the gambling-room, Mastai Feretti disappeared.

Among those unthinking votaries of pleasure who lived in such a whirl of excitement as to exclude both thought and real affection, there were none who cared sufficiently for the companion of their follies to ask what had become of him. He, the brilliant, the life-enjoying, from whose lips had flowed with careless grace the epicurean philosophy of the time, lay stretched in agony, God-smitten, before the humble altar of an obscure church in Rome. For as surely as in the early days of Christianity, when he thought not of it, so did God send conviction to the heart of this young libertine, in the midst of his excesses. The mysteries of a heart experience, of that second birth—that baptism of water and the spirit which the Savior of mankind has explained as necessary to eternal life—is not a subject for a newspaper article. It is essentially of the spirit, and those who think of its awful secrets must do so with solemn preparation, and with mind divested of earthly cares. But the existence of such things, though only few can know, all are compelled to believe. Even those who do not accept revelation are forced to see in the lives of Ignatius Loyola and Mastai Feretti and John Bunyan a transmitting energy which turned base clay to purest gold. Mastai Feretti, under the influence of that mysterious power, lay stretched in submissive agony before his God. When he rose up comforted the current of his life was changed. All his wasted energies, all his broken ambitions, all his lost affections came back with tenfold energy, when divinely directed into a just and noble channel. He saw his work before him. The persuasive tongue, whose golden accents had whispered of guilty love to women, the eloquence that had delighted men, were capable to do God service. He was an instrument to stay the demoralization of the age, to paint vice in its own image, strip from its false face its alluring mask, show the hollowness of its promises, and the gulf to which it unerringly led.

IMPALED UPON AN AUGER.

The Horrible Death of William Carpenter.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

About 5 o'clock last evening one of the most extraordinary and horrible accidents that ever happened on the Comstock took place in the Savage carpenter shop. Here there is in use a steam auger, which points toward the workman and makes 1,000 revolutions per minute. It is a self-feeder, and anything that is laid up against the point is caught and thrown over its coils with lightning-like rapidity. William Carpenter, the unfortunate victim, at the time mentioned was boring a hole through a stick of hard wood, about three inches thick and eight feet long, and was leaning his weight against it, under the impression that there was a gauge attached to the machinery to prevent the block going further along the auger than the distance required. Suddenly a workman near Carpenter observed an indescribable look on his face as his body shot forward and doubled over the terrible machine. It had passed, like a fencer's sword, through his stomach, and was protruding at the back. He was literally impaled upon the auger, which was churning his intestines at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 revolutions per minute.

In the midst of this horrible agony Carpenter seems to have maintained his presence of mind, for he cast himself backward and got off the auger, falling to the floor as he did so. The most terrible excitement prevailed among his comrades in the shop, and there was a rush to the prostrate man. The sight must have almost paralyzed them. Carpenter was lying on his back, with his clothes torn and twisted above the region of his abdomen. Just above him the deadly auger was still whizzing, and clinging to it was a mass of intestines, the loose ends of which spread out with the revolutions and gave the auger the appearance of a buzz-saw. The man was removed to the bath-room and laid out upon the floor. He was still cool, and not a cry escaped him. His brother (the ex-city jailer) was sent for, and, on his arrival, he communicated his wishes in regard to his business affairs and the disposal of his affects, remarking, "My brother is an honest man, and will do the right thing." Presently it became evident that he was suffering intense pain, and the physicians in attendance decided that he had better die under the influence of chloroform. Before the drug was administered he was told that he would never come from under its influence alive. He merely nodded, bade those about him good-by, and in a few minutes was unconscious.

He lay in this state as calmly as a sleeping child until after 4 o'clock in the morning, when the influence of the chloroform passed off and he opened his eyes. He did not seem to suffer much pain, and occasionally talked to his attendants. He died at 5 o'clock, and, as those who saw him said, "died like a man." His last words were, "I am passing into the unknown."

A *Chronicle* reporter called at the Savage works and inspected the scene of Carpenter's death. The bath-room where he died was being washed and the blood scraped up from the floors. The most ghastly sight was the boring machine. The auger which did the work was covered with blood for its entire length, with shreds of flesh still clinging to it. A workman informed the reporter that nearly sixteen feet of intestines had been taken from it after Carpenter was taken into the bath-room to die. The framework was covered with blood, and almost everything spattered with it.

DEATH OF CENTENARIANS IN 1877.

A Long List of Departed Veterans of the Old Year.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Jan. 4. Mrs. Mary Sharkey died in New York city. She was born in Sligo, Ireland, and was 102 years of age. She ate nothing for eighteen days before her demise.

Feb. 12. Caroline Lambert died at Omaha, Neb., aged 101. She was burned to death while dressing a sore arm with kerosene.

Feb. 14. Mrs. Mary Dunham, aged 105, died at Glenville, N. Y.

Feb. 14. Aaron Easton died at Tyre, N. Y., aged 101. He was born in New Jersey, and of small stature.

Feb. 14. Mrs. Eunice White, wife of Peleg W. White, aged 102, at Macedon, N. Y.

Feb. 26. Hugh McMartin, at New York city, aged 105. Born in Ireland.

March 18. Augustin Picard, aged 109, died at Rochester, N. Y. He was born at St. Pierre, Quebec, in 1767. His father died at the age of 108, his mother at the age of 104, and his sister now lives at Quebec, aged 109. He was an inveterate smoker, regular drinker, and never had a head or stomach ache, and was confined to his bed for only eight weeks.

March 20. Philip Kavanaugh, aged 105, died at Zaleski, O. He was a native of Ireland.

March 22. Mrs. Catharine Schneider, aged 101, at Kenosha, Wis. Ill only six weeks.

March 24. Samuel Vaum, aged 104, died Trumansburg, Tompkins county, N. Y.

April 3. Capt. Fred. Lahrbush, died at New York, aged 111.

April 20. Lettis B. Steele, aged 102 years, 7 months, and 18 days, at Passaic, N. J. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 3, 1774. He ate no food for five days before his death.

May 4. Mrs. Rosa Brady, aged 103, at New York city; born at Cavan county, in Ireland, 1774.

May 6. Bridget Rush, aged 103, in St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, in New York. She fell down stairs some days before her death.

June 26. Ann Henry, aged 105, in New York. Born in Ireland.

July 5. Mrs. Susan Hague, aged 106, in New York city. She had 54 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. Her husband was a sea Captain, and lived to the age of 83. She never had any disease but the yellow fever.

July 6. Mrs. Margaret Boyd, aged 102 years, 10 months and 10 days, at New York city. She was born in Derry county, Ireland. She used no spectacles, and could see to darn stockings.

July 24. An unknown woman, aged 106, at residence of John Jenkins, at Newtown, Long island, who took care of her for fourteen years.

Aug. 8. Mrs. Rosa Quinn, widow of a drayman, aged 104, at Dubuque, Iowa.

Aug. 18. Mrs. Eliza Thomas, aged 106, at Ripley, O.

Aug. 26. John Francis (colored), aged 103, at Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y. He had been a slave, and escaped by underground railroad.

Sept. 22. William Goodman, aged 101, at Little Britain, Orange county, N. Y. He was born July 4, 1776, was a farm laborer, and worked until the day before his death.

Nov. 10. Thomas Grimaldi, aged 102, at Knoxville, Tenn.

Nov. 23. Joseph King, a native of Lower Canada, aged 102, at Chicago.

Nov. 28. Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, aged 105 years, 5 months, and 6 days, at Charlestown, R. I.

Dec. 9. Catharine Fitzpatrick, aged 100, at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

How the Turks Live.

It is certainly a mystery that the inhabitants of the Ottoman empire did not all perish years ago from pulmonary diseases. Their feet are first swathed in a coarse rag, which is then wound round the lower part of the leg, and bound tightly with twine; on the rag is tied a piece of sole-leather hammered into a rudely-shaped sandal, with sides rising one inch up the sides of the foot; holes are cut in the upper edges of the sandal and strings tied in them, and then fastened over the top of the foot. It is evident that their feet are wet the moment they step into mud or water over an inch in depth. This they are doing constantly in bad weather; consequently, their feet are soaking wet for a week at a stretch, and yet they live and multiply. They violate every known law of hygiene in the ventilation and often the cleanliness of their dwellings, and yet their children are generally sturdy-looking, and the adults show fair average physique. They sleep in rows on a mat laid upon the floor of their underground huts. Sometimes the floor is covered with them, and yet they do not appear to suffer for want of oxygen.—*London Times.*

EVERY druggist in Paducah, Ky., but one, has been indicted for selling liquor unlawfully.

IN ALSATIA.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Here is a friend shall fight for thee,
  Be thou good fellow, and under ban.
Where have I met thee?—let me see—
  But, tush! what matter? a man's a man;
This is a hand has handled swords,
  So fill up thy can and clink with me!
Out with thy troubles—thou hast my word—
  Here is a friend shall fight for thee.

Thirty years man-at-arms was I;
  Trailed pike in Flanders—rough work [illegible]
Stormed forts, sacked cities—pass that by,
  Also the women dragged by the hair!
There must be soldiers, I suppose,
  So long as Kings and peoples be;
Marry, sir, 'tis a world of blows,
  But here is a friend shall fight for thee.

"Free lance, freebooter," runs the song,
  Writ by some skulking clerk, I wot.
I never do peaceful burghers wrong,
  Nor kiss a woman, an she would not;
Never take purses, but from the dead,
  That are long past spending—unlike me;
Who seek not your gold, but [illegible]
  For here is the friend shall fight for thee.

What knaves be these? No friends of mine,
  I'll parley with them: What want ye here?
The splash on my ruffle—pshaw! is wine—
  Will draw on us, dogs, if you dare come [illegible]
Have at ye, then, without a word—
  Man enough yet for two or three.
Old fellow, thou hast one friend—thy sword,
  For this is the friend that fights for thee!

—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

PITH AND POINT.

CORN bred—Poultry.

IDOL hands—Chinamen.

FOOLS and their back hair are soon parted.

To a young lady who sighs—Whatter yer sigh?

ELECTRIC belles—Female telegraph operators.

SKEPTICS are like consumptives—they are always scoffing.

IT is an entomological fact that 'Christirn big-bugs are in-sects.

SHOULD you cochineal, what would you do with it? Let it dye, of course.

YOUNG ladies like naval officers because they belong to the marry-time service.

A SONG heard by a hive: "Bee it ever so humble, there's no place like comb."

IF your dinner-bell has lost its clapper, your can still have your napkin-ring.

A WHITEHALL young man says he does his courting strictly by parlor-mentary rules.

DON'T go to law. If you feel that way, go sit on a bramble-bush or crawl through a sewer.

THE present time reminds one of Thanksgiving. Turkey is dished, and everybody wants a peace.

THE days of knighthood have passed away, yet about every tramp you meet is incased in a coat of alms.

"IF there is no hell," asks an American paragrapher of the period, "how could an Englishman spell 'London?'"

"WHAT, children! Playing soldiers on Sunday!" "Yes, mamma, but we are singing, 'Onward, Christian Soldier.'"

"YES, friend Beecher," said a Quaker to him yesterday, "if there is no such place, how will thy good intentions be utilized?"

LITTLE girl (who likes to drive horses and play ball)—"I wish God would smash me all to pieces and make me into a boy."

WE judge that Mark Twain has been imitating Mr. Jonah to some extent. "Latterly," he says, "I have been down in the mouth."

SOMEBODY thinks Dr. Holland's last poem is "almost intoxicating in its beauty." A sort of Holland gin, we suppose.—*Lowell Courier.*

"WHO'LL be the historian of the Murphy movement?" asks an exchange. Wouldn't a commen 'tater answer?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"IS THIS the Adams House?" asked a stranger of a Bostonian. "Yes," was the reply, "it's Adams House until you get to the roof—then it's eaves."

DON'T get excited, and if you owe any one a debt go at once and pay it, if possible.—*Liberty Herald.* The fellows that owe people never do get excited. They're always cool enough. It's the creditor side of the house that's troubled with irregular respiration.—*Breakfast Table.*

"MA, dear," said a little girl at a matinee the other day, "what does this mean at the foot of my programme—'P. T. O.'?" "That, my darling," replied mamma, "means 'please turn over.'" "Why," returned the little miss, after a pause, during which the harlequin threw a double somersault into a grocer's window, "I thought only clowns could do that."—*Judy.*

ONE by one all the comforts of this life are taken away from the toiling millions. It used to be a great consolation for us to think in our poverty that none of our rich neighbors could ever get to heaven. Now, alas! we are assured that there is no place else for them to go! Oh, woful times! Oh, wretched, harsh and inconsiderate world!—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE 5-year-old daughter of an Eighth street family the other day stood watching her baby brother, who was making a great fuss over having his face washed. The little miss at length lost her patience, and, stamping her tiny foot, said: "You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lickin' and then you'll see—won't he, mamma?"—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Fish as a Legal Tender.

In some pleasant reminiscences of the early Wisconsin bar, a writer in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells the following anecdote of Judge Frazier: "In a case where a judgment had been obtained against a party by the name of Lott Blanchard, an application was made for a stay of execution for one year, under the statute then in force, which authorized it to be done where the debtor could show that he had no property. Blanchard appeared before the Judge, who questioned him as to his means to pay the judgment, and the reply was that he was destitute of any property. He was then asked what his business was, and he replied a fisherman. H. N. Wells was the attorney for the creditor, and the Judge, on finding that the debtor was willing to pay the judgment in fish, addressed Mr. Wells and told him that he must receive fish in payment, at the same time giving the debtor explicit orders to deliver 'good and not stinking fish.' Whether the fish were ever paid or not was never informed."

KILLED BY POISONOUS SNAKES.

Nineteen Thousand Persons Perishing in British India in a Single Year.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, Nov. 15, on the results of the measures adopted to exterminate wild animals and venomous snakes in British India, in 1876, says:

Last year 21,600 persons and 48,000 head of cattle were destroyed by wild animals and venomous snakes; 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous snakes were killed, and 120,015 rs. had been expended in rewards. This year 19,273 persons and 54,830 head of cattle have so perished; 212,371 snakes and 23,459 wild animals have been killed, and 124,574 rs. have been expended in rewards. In Madras, Bengal, and in the Northwestern provinces and Oudh, the numbers of persons killed by wild animals and by snakes were considerably less in 1876 than in 1875. In the other provinces the figures do not exhibit any great variations, except in the Central provinces, where the deaths rose from 617 in 1775 to 1,098 in 1876. The Chief Commissioner states that no new or special measures have been adopted for the extermination of wild animals and snakes, but there is no explanation of the greater mortality shown in his returns.

As regards the loss of cattle, the figures of the year seem unsatisfactory. While Madras and Bombay show fewer cattle killed, Bengal, the Northwestern provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central provinces and British Burmah show materially larger numbers. It is also probable that even the figures now reported are only approximate to the truth, as the agency for reporting the mortality caused to men and cattle is still imperfect, though more perfect than it used to be. The unfavorable figures testify possibly to better reporting, and not to really greater mortality. As regards rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals (including snakes), more was paid in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Northwestern provinces and Oudh, the Central provinces and British Burmah, and less in the Bunjab and in Assam. The Government of India trust that in future years the returns may be more accurate and may be reviewed by the local governments which submit them, and that the measures reported may be more effective.

Appended to this resolution is the following "statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1876:"

Number of persons killed by elephants, 52; tigers, 917; leopards, 156; bears, 123; wolves, 887; hyenas, 49; other animals, 143; snakes, 15,946; total killed, 19,273. Number of cattle killed by elephants, 3; tigers, 13,116; leopards, 15,-373; bears, 410; wolves, 12,448; hyenas, 2,039; other animals, 4,573; snakes, 6,486; total killed, 54,830. Number of animals and snakes destroyed: Elephants, 4; tigers, 1,693; leopards, 3,763; bears, 1,362; wolves, 5,976; hyenas, 1,585; other animals, 8,053; snakes, 212,371; total number, excluding snakes, destroyed, 23,459.

Some Other Rights of Woman.

From Bob Ingersoll's new lecture: "I believe woman is the equal of man and has all the rights of man, and one more, that of protection. I believe the institution of marriage to be the holiest and most sacred institution among men. Yet it took thousands of years to advance from slavery up to the marriage institution. I hate a man who thinks he is the head of the family. I do. I despise him. I hate one of those dignified galoots. I never saw a dignified man who was not a dunce. Solemnity is a breastwork which mediocrity throws up to defend itself from the eyes of the world. I hate a man who is an aristocrat in his family, and whose wife is obliged to be a beggar. She says, 'I want a dollar,' and asks for it as if she were standing on a bomb-shell, and he replies, 'What did you do with the 50 cents I gave you?' How many women are obliged to be continual beggars. How can you raise children in such an atmosphere? It's a terrible thing; it's wretched and infamous. I believe in the democracy of the family. Every home should be a little republic in itself. Love is the only thing that will pay 10 per cent. to both borrower and lender. Love is the only thing where the last possible extravagance is the height of economy. What right has man to be the head of the family? A man should be cheerful and pleasant on coming into a house. When you enslave anybody you make him dishonest. A hut with love is a palace fit for a King. A little while ago I stood at the tomb of the dead Napoleon, and, when I thought of his past life, I thought I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes, living in a hut with a little wife I loved, with children upon my knee and their arms about my neck, and died unnoticed and unknown, loved by those who knew me, than to have been that King. It is not necessary to be great or rich or powerful to be happy."

Why Maine Hates Massachusetts.

The Boston *Herald* wants to know the causes of the alienation between Maine and Massachusetts. A long summer day would not suffice to tell them all. But here is one: The treatment of Maine men and Maine troops by Massachusetts in the war of 1812. Two instances we will mention. William Widgery, the Maine Representative who sustained the declaration of war, barely escaped with his life from a Newburyport mob on his way home from the capital. Maine soldiers fared scarcely better. The company recruited in York county for the Third United States Artillery was hooted in every town in Massachusetts through which it passed on its way to the lakes, and on the shop doors of many of the villages was scrawled this legend in chalk: "Down with the war hawks." On their return home our soldiers received quite as shabby treatment. With true Yankee thrift the men of Massachusetts charged them exorbitant prices for so slight things as a glass of milk or a morsel of bread. Their homeward march through Massachusetts might be depicted in Paulding's lines:

Saved this good land, and when the tug was o'er
Begged their way home at every scoundrel's door.

The truth is, Massachusetts was disloyal to the very heart in that war. She meditated treason, but wanted the courage to achieve it. Naturally she desires that this shameful part of her history shall be forgotten. But the memory of insult and abuse has not yet died out of the minds of Maine people.—*Portland Press.*

Is the World Growing Colder?

A curious theory of the future fate of the world is being discussed by a Swedish paper. The question is whether recent and long-continued observations do not point to the advent of a second glacial period, when the fair countries now basking in the fostering warmth of a tropical sun will ultimately give way to the perennial frost and snow of the polar regions. The researches of geologists have proved the existence in Greenland and other Arctic lands of fossil palms and other tropical plants, which show that these regions were formerly covered with a rich vegetation which only equatorial climes can now produce. Then came a great ice age, which buried this vegetation beneath the mantle of cold which still prevails at the polar extremities of the earth. Is this kingdom of ice and snow again extending its way toward the equator? From the Antarctic circle we have no data which supply an answer to the question; but it is asserted that the climate of Norway, Sweden and Iceland is annually becoming more severe. Great masses of ice are frequently observed by navigators in far more southerly position during the summer months in the Atlantic than was the case a few years ago; and the effect of these icebergs is to materially reduce the temperature of Scandinavia and Iceland. The latter island is suffering so severely that the corn no longer ripens there, and the inhabitants, in fear of approaching famine and still colder climate, are emigrating to North America. The influence of the gulf stream on the climate of Norway, which has been not less marked than its effects on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, is being effaced by the intensity of the cold brought by the masses of ice which it is for the gulf stream to carry toward the eastern side of the North Atlantic. This extraordinary cold appears to be rather of periodical occurrence than of gradually and annually increasing intensity, and our Swedish contemporary appears to have forgotten that the existence of larger quantities of ice than usual in the Atlantic rather points to a recent period of stormy but hot weather in the polar regions than to an unusual intensity and extension of the reign of polar cold. Still the phenomenon is of great interest and importance, and deserves careful attention.

Thought He Had 'Em Again.

Sniffles brought his two weeks' spree to a close on Saturday night. He lay on a lounge in the parlor, feeling as mean as sour lager, when something in the corner of the room attracted his attention. Raising on his elbow he gazed steadily at it. Rubbing his eyes, he stared again; and, as he stared, his terror grew. Calling his wife, he asked, hoarsely:

"Marindy, what is that?"

"What is what, Likey?"

Sniffles' name was Lycurgus, and his wife calls him Likey for short and sweet.

"Why, that—that—thing in the corner," said the frightened man, pointing at it with a hand shaking like a politician.

"Likey, dear, I see nothing," replied the woman.

"What! you don't see it?" he shrieked.

"No."

"Then I've got 'em. Oh, heavens! bring me the Bible, Miranda—bring it quick! Here, here on this sacred book, I swear never to drink a drop of whisky. If I break my vow may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth, and—"

Here, catching another glance of the terrible object, he clutched his wife and begged, in piteous tones:

"Don't leave me; don't leave your Likey!" and, burying his face in the folds of her dress, he sobbed and moaned himself into a troubled sleep.

Then his wife stole gently to the corner, picked up the toy snake, and threw it into the stove.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The Heart.

Throb, throb, throb. Never sleeping, but often tired, loaded with care, chilled by despair, bleeding with wounds, often inflicted by those who do not understand it, or burdened with affection, it must beat on for a lifetime. Nothing finds a lodgment in its chambers that does not add to its labors. Every thought that the mind generates steps upon the heart before it wings its way into the outer world. The memory of the dead loved ones are mountains of weight upon its sensitiveness; the anxieties of the soul stream to the heart and bank themselves upon it, as the early snowdrifts cover the tender plant; love, if it loves, fires it with feverish warmth and makes it the more sensitive; hate, if it hates, heats it to desperation and fills it with conflicts. Still it works on. When slumber closes the eyelids the heart is beating—beating beneath all its burdens; it works while we sleep; it works while we play; it aches when we laugh. Do not unnecessarily wound it; do not add to its bleeding wounds. Speak a kind word to cheer it; warm it when it is cold; encourage it when it despairs.—*Good Words.*

The Perfect Whip.

Always have an apron on your box; it hides a bad seat and a pair of bent knees. Sit straight on your box, with your elbows close to your side, your hands well down, your shoulders well back, your head erect, and your eyes well in front of you. Do not sit back up, like a "pig in a rage," and do not bend over your foot-board as if you were looking after the stump of the cigar you have just dropped. Above all, do not sit with your knees bent. Start quietly off the crown of a hill. If your pole-chain breaks, look out for loose gravel or fresh broken stones; they are a wonderful help in times of need. Never omit to have a pair of worsted gloves about the coach to put on in case of rain; they are the only things through which the reins do not slip. Always have a chain-trace in your boot.—*Birch-Reynardson.*

MONTANA felicitates herself that, with a population of 50,060, not one business failure occurred within the Territory last year.

THE WORKSHOP.

Granite weighs 42 cwt. to the cubic yard.

A cubic foot of hard coal weighs 94 pounds.

A cistern 5 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep holds 732 gallons.

Waterproof mastic cement is five parts river sand, five parts ground stone lime, ten parts red lead, in powder.

Powdered chalk, brick-dust or fine saw-dust, added to glue, will make it hold with more than ordinary firmness.

In Breslau, Prussia, a successful attempt has been made to erect a paper chimney about fifty feet high. By a chemical preparation the paper is rendered impervious to fire or water.

Bottle or green glass is made of the commonest materials in about the following proportions: Sand, 100 parts; kelp or impure soda, 30; wood ashes, 43; potter's clay, 100; cullet or broken glass, 100.

Cements that are used in a fused state, as resin or shellac, will not adhere, unless the parts to be joined are heated to the fusing point of cement. If glue is employed, the surface should be made so warm that the melted glue is not chilled before it has time to effect a thorough adhesion.

Soluble or water glass is formed by mixing well 200 grains of fine sand, and 600 of carbonate of potassa; fuse in a crucible capable of holding four times as much; carbonic acid escapes; the silica and potassa combine and form glass. Pour out the glass, which is commonly termed silicated potassa, on an iron plate. The compound thus formed is pure silica soap.

A burning chimney, when the soot has been lighted by a fire in the fireplace, can be extinguished by shutting all the doors in the room, so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney; then, by throwing a few handfuls of common salt upon the fire in the grate or on the hearth, the fire in the chimney will be immediately extinguished. The philosophy of this is that, in the process of burning the salt, muriatic-acid gas is evolved, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

For welding iron and steel a composition has lately been patented in Europe, consisting of iron filings forty parts, borax twenty parts, balsom copaiba or some other resinous oil two parts, and sal-ammoniac three parts. They are mixed, heated and pulverized. The process of welding proceeds as usual, the surfaces to be welded are powdered with the composition and then brought to a cherry-red heat, at which the powder melts, when the portions to be united are taken from the fire and joined.

FOUR HUNDRED guests attended a fashionable wedding on the plains of Manitoba the other day. An ox roasted whole was the pièce de resistance of the banquet, and, as liquor is forbidden to be introduced upon the plains, the health of the newly-married pair was drunk in pain-killer.

PHYSICIANS have long prescribed Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a relief and cure of Heart Disease, for the simple reason that they have seen its favorable workings in all the many forms of disease the Heart is liable to, and it can truly be recommended as a scientific remedy for that dreaded of all diseases, whose subtle workings are not usually seen until the patient is beyond ordinary help. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. We can pronounce Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR a certain remedy, and advise you to use it. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

To Housekeepers.

The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality, in every respect, of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. It is entirely free from adulteration of any kind, and every package contains absolute full weight. Consumers should bear in mind the fact that a strictly pure, full weight baking powder, although it costs a little more than the adulterated, cheap, light weight, or bulk powders, is by far the cheapest, both in purse and health.

Aching Heads and Uneasy Nerves

Are often soothed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because that searching corrective completely removes the causes of brain and nerve excitement, which are to be found in the derangement of the stomach, and of its associate organs, the liver and bowels. It is a truth which cannot be too earnestly insisted upon, that the effect of mere sedatives and narcotics, like bromide of potassium, valerian, chloral hydrate and opium, is less appreciable the longer they are used, and that they can never permanently relieve nervous excitability, because they cannot remedy the weakness and organic derangement which lies at its roots. Hostetter's Bitters, however, can and does cure nervous maladies, for the reason already stated. Sick headache, restlessness at night, vertigo, mental heaviness and depression of spirits, as well as the dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and torpidity of the liver and bowels, which give rise to them, are entirely obviated by this benign alterative tonic.

DO YOU want a good Story Paper? Such is THE CHICAGO LEDGER. Send five cents for two copies.

THE old life preserver is what they call Johnson's Anodyne Liniment way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well deserved, for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve croup and asthma instantly.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists.

EXPOSE THE FRAUD.—Patent medicine venders are now putting up Condition Powders in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of Sheridan's Condition Powders are worth a dray load of them.

TWO COPIES of THE CHICAGO LEDGER sent to any address for five cents.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER—the best Story Paper in the West. Send five cents and get two copies.

PERFECT BUTTER! OUR PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the best dairymen. If you wish to know what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it, write to Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, &c.
MURRAY & BAKER, 128 S. Desplaines St., Chicago.
Send for Illustrated Price-List.

SCROLL SAWS, LATHES, Mechanics' and Amateurs' Tools, Designs, Fancy Woods, &c. Low Prices. Send Stamp for large Catalogue.
JOHN WILKINSON,
Importer and Dealer,
33 & 35 Lake Street, Chicago.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Establ. 1830.]

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

PULMONA
IS A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!
Statements from Physicians and Patients, certificates of actual cures, &c., &c., given in the circular around each bottle, or copies will be sent *free* to applicants. PULMONA may be ordered through any dealer in medicine or direct from the proprietor. $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

ANY MAN OF SENSE
Who wishes to save dollars will send for free Price-List. We sell on trial. We pay freight. Be your own Agent and save commissions—Five-Ton Hay Scales, complete (none better), $50. Send for free Price-List all size Scales and judge for yourself. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

LAND CENTRAL-WESTERN **IOWA**
1,200 000 ACRES for
Sale at $5 and $6 per Acre, in farm lots, and on terms to suit all classes. Round-trip tickets from Chicago and return free to purchasers. Send postal card for maps and pamphlet describing climate, soil and products in 18 counties. Call on or address IOWA R. R. LAND COMPANY, 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL & HOME ENTERTAINMENT
LARGEST STOCK & REDUCED PRICES
C. T. MILLIGAN
728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.*
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.
BOSTON, MASS., June 5, 1872.
My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

A FARM AND HOME
OF YOUR OWN.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE
Of the best Land in America. 2,000,000 Acres in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, now for sale. 10 years' credit given, interest only 6 per cent. These are the only lands FOR SALE on the line of this GREAT RAILROAD, the WORLD'S HIGHWAY. Send for THE NEW "PIONEER," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published. Full information, with maps, sent FREE. O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

POND'S EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

FOOT LATHES Free Catalogue. Send 10c. for the pp. E. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

LOOK AND READ!
No more breaking of Chimneys. Something new. Sells at sight. AGENTS WANTED to sell C. M. Bull's Patent Fire-Proof Mica Chimneys for Lamps. This is one of the greatest money-saving articles of the present age. They will last for years; they give a steady light; they can be used as a hot-water boiler and will heat water in a few minutes. Territory free to Agents. Large profits made. Sample Chimney and Mica, sent for 25 cents, and by mail, postpaid, for 35 cents. For terms, &c., address C. M. BULL, New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. General Agent for Canada—C. M. URQUHART, Ottawa, Canada. Box 48.

BILLIARD TABLES
BUY THE BEST AT HEADQUARTERS with the celebrated PHELAN & COLLENDER COMBINATION CUSHIONS, which will be sold on tables of my manufacture only in future, as I will not furnish them to any other manufacturer. The finest tables, balls, cloth, cues, &c., at lowest prices. Send for catalogue and reduced price-list. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York. Successor to Phelan & Collender. 1878.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS
PAID to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place them in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. We mean *business!* Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., etc., to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Satteen, $1.50; Coutil, $1.75; Nursing Corset, $2.00; Misses' Corset, $1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAFF'S TRADE MARK PATENTED
IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE
WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONLY ONE HOUR
PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS, FOR SOAP MAKING, SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

LANDRETHS'
SEED WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
We wish to call attention to our Bloomsdale strains of
ONION SEED.
It has ever been our practice, owing to the force of climatic influences, to raise full-sized Onions from Sets, Seedlings, or Buttons, as they are indifferently called, the growth of the preceding year, and not direct from the seed proper; as a result in a long series of years, generations on generations of Onions, a habit has been confirmed and established of precocious bulbing; consequently (black) seed raised here in the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, when transported northward, carries with it, it is believed, the fixed habit of early ripening, and crops of large onions, it is confidently predicted, may be produced at the North from such seed in advance of the season, and free from the "stiff-necks" so abundantly produced by seed raised in a colder climate.
An experiment the present season, made with the Bloomsdale strain of Early Red in Wisconsin, in latitude 46° (north of lat. of Toronto, Canada), gave the most surprising results; another, with the same variety, in Nebraska, latitude 42°, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.
These facts are at least highly suggestive, and merit the examination of NORTHERN and NORTHWESTERN onion-growers and dealers in seed.
We especially commend the EARLY RED—it is incomparably superior to the "Wethersfield" or "New England Red." Two other good sorts are the Large Yellow Strasburg or Dutch, and the pure White or Silver Skin. Prices (unprecedentedly low) on application. 1,500 Acres in Seeds. Send for Catalogue.
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

Choirs, Singing Schools, Societies
SHOULD USE
The Salutation ($12.00 per doz.), or Zion ($12.00 per doz.), or The Encore ($7.50 per doz.), or Perkins' Singing School ($6.75 doz.), or Johnson's Chorus Choir Instruction Book ($12.00 per doz.).
The first two are first-class Church music books, by L. O. Emerson and W. O. Perkins, and have full instructive courses. The last three are fitted especially for Singing Schools by the very best talent. Now for a spirited Winter and Spring Singing Class!
Also give new interest to the year's practice by getting up one of our 40 CANTATAS (send for circulars). Five of them are:
Belshazzar, . . *Butterfield.* $1.25
Don Munio, . *Dudley Buck.* 1.50
Joseph's Bondage, . *Chadwick.* 1.25
Prodigal Son, . . *Sullivan.* 1.25
Walpurgis Night, . *Mendelssohn.* .80
Belshazzar and Joseph's Bondage are dramatized, and are splendid musical dramas.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

$200 a month. Agents wanted to reproduce Coins & Pearls. Cincinnati, O.
Safety Inkstand Free.—Don't spill, spoil pens or soil fingers. Write American Book Exchange, N. Y.
$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.
$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$2500 A year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED SALESMEN for wholesale house. Liberal salary; traveling expenses paid. Address R. & Co., box 1386, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SEINES NETS, Fishing Tackle, very cheap. 100 American Hooks, postpaid, 25 cts. Price lists free. J. H. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pa.
I DESIRE to send every reader of this paper 1 dozen Photographs free. If you want them, write at once. C. D. Paine, Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
PIANOS Retail price $1000 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.
EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. $2.25 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 300 fine historical engravings and 1,120 pages, and sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
41 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 8

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

HARD TIMES!
ENORMOUS

LANDRETHS'
GARDEN SEEDS

REDUCTION!
HOME GROWN.
5 Ten-Cent Papers for 25 Cents. 8 Five-Cent Papers for 25 Cents.
VARIETIES ASSORTED TO ORDER.
QUALITY unsurpassed. QUANTITY not reduced.
Ask Your Merchant For Them. If not sold in your town Write For Them.
A full supply for your Garden. YOUR ORDER, enclosing CASH, will be filled, POSTAGE FREE, Peas, Beans, and Corn excepted, for which 2 cents per paper must be added for postage.
Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,
Philadelphia.
1500 ACRES owned and cultivated in SEEDS. Farms in the States of
1784
PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW JERSEY,
WISCONSIN,
VIRGINIA.
COMPARE THESE WITH COMMISSIONED SEEDS.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of,

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas·

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - - -	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - - -	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - - -	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea. - - - - -	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea, - - - - -	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 10c, best coffee C 9c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, 77—nott.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods partaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Specialty.

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be fund in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neec p ply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad tock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I usl none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As am bound not be undersold in tne same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farme. formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.

. W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line·

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo al' kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER,** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **30** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00. CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every respect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warted.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Invaluable for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorised to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan		"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	2 56 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 50 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 26 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	12 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	3 07 "	11 46 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 24 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 00	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 23	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOIMG EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 5,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 03	11 31	12 50
Col en's	11 20	11 55	2 08
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Aupurn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 28	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 29
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 51	11 29
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 40
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 50
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 8 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Express	Express	Chim'TA
lv New York	8 15am	8 pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 20	
Baltimore	5 15pm	00am	
Washington	6 55	40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	11 15	50
Barnesville	10 10	12 20am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm		50
ar Newark	1 30	4	00
Columbus	3 20	20	
Shawnee	4 30	10	
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 18		7 15
Mansfield	4 51		1 25
Shelby	5 31		12 23am
Monroeville	6 13		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00		6 15
Republic	6 45		8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 33pm
Defiance	9 52	11 08	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 40	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	8 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 30
Wheeling	5 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 10 am
Newcastle	5 08	....	9 09
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 46
Connersville	6 25	....	10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	8 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	3 07 am	
Terre Haute	10 38 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	3	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 38 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 35 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	40 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	3 48 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 10 am	
Grand Rapids		6 20 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 32
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 38
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

E. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W co. First door south of the railroad

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuse or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sent, to Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party a[illegible]

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY IN[illegible] [illegible] 7th, [illegible] **Number 10.**

The Auburn Weekly Courier

[illegible] EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ...$1.

Advertising Rates:

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	20 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion [illegible] each insertion thereafter. Business cards [illegible] Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

[illegible] OF COURT.

[illegible] DeKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
[illegible]th Monday in February	1st Monday in Feb'y
[illegible]rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
[illegible]th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
[illegible]rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. — T. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. — G. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, — J. L. MORLAN, — W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEA

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] C[illegible]. — O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

James A. Barns Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab[illegible]

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS'

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

at the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in strictly latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry

Ladies Gold Watches,

American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases

Watch Chains, magnificent

Holiday Gifts, Lockets,

Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet

Shell and Horn Jewelry,

All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
HAS SELF THREADING SHUTTLE
RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY
SELF SETTING NEEDLE
SHUTTLE MACHINE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and affect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthama, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thoroubly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one half of the time required to do so by other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

A Gentle hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumania, severe coughs, croup or any diseases of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and villiage on this continent. Sameple bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadeldhia Pa.

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop.

A [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] Knoxville, Tenn.

The door of the house was opened, and a tall and slender young man stepped out.

His face was very pale, he trembled visibly, and his whole appearance indicated that he was greatly frightened.

No sooner had he descended from the lower [illegible] than [illegible] about [illegible] brutal expression of countenance, collard him, and, with a savage oath, exclaimed:

"Riordan, I ought to cut your throat, sneaking scamp that you are."

"For God's sake, Scribner, don't kill me!" cried the young man, piteously.

"You did not [illegible] up to-night, Riordan."

"I overslept myself, Scribner. I was acting in good faith toward you—"

"Are you ready to go now?"

"Yes, Scribner.'

"Then come on.

THAT INFERNAL DOCTOR,

Rockway, [illegible] you and me to the gallows."

"Had we not better leave this part of the country instead of—"

"Instead of killing him?" exclaimed Scribner, with a scornful laugh. "No, you white-livered coward. I ain't going to leave here. Knoxville and surroundings are good enough for me.',

"But Dr. Rockway has a large family pleaded the young man.

"Do you, fool, perhaps, expect that Rockway will make you his son-in-law? You, who ravished his daughter Bell?" cried Scribner, sneeringly. "Why, if I let him know that it was you who did that, he would not only forgive me for stealing his best six horses, but would collect all his neighbors, and they would

"BURN YOU ALIVE!"

Riordan shuddered, and made no reply.

Scribner added: "No; the old fellow must die! You knock at his door, and when he opens it tell him that a very sick man needs at once his professional services. I shall stand close behind you, and I shall fire two pistol-shots at him. Then you fire, and in the darkness it will be easy for us to escape. An hour afterward we shall meet at the Abingdon cross-road. Now, Mr. Riordan, if you are so chicken-hearted as to flinch, I shall have another bullet for you.'

Riordan faltered out that he was ready to do Scribner's bidding, and they set out for the house of Dr. Rockway.

The latter was a very wealthy man. He lived with his large family in an elegant mansion about one mile from Knoxville. Notwitstanding his large fortune, he devoted himself with the utmost energy to the practice of his profession.

In times gone by he had been noted for the cheerfulness of his disposition. But about a year ago

A GREAT MISFORTUNE

had befallen him and his family, and ever since he had been gloomy and malancholy. His beautiful daughter Bella, a girl of sixteen, had been brutally outraged by an unknown ruffian upon returning one evening from a neighbor's house. Notwithstanding all efforts the perpetrator of this dastardly crime had not been discovered.

He was, as we know from the lips of the villian Scribner, the young man Riordan, who, though decended from a decent family, had become a horse thief and a highway robber.

He had seen Bella once and had fallen in love with her. Under the influence of liquor he had committed the infamous outrage.

He knocked at Dr. Rockway's door. A female voice, which he recognized as his beautiful victim, asked within:

"Who is here?"

"Is Dr. Rockway in? A very sick man needs his professional services at once.'

"Who is he?'

"Call the Doctor at once.'

The door opened, and a female form in a white night-dress appeared.

It was Bella. She was always armed at night with a small pistol.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE, STAND BACK,"

Cried Riordan to her.

At the same moment Scribner, who stood behind Riordan fired at the girl, but missed her.

Miss Rockway, believing that Riordan had shot, fired at him. Her bullet entered his left breast.

Scribner ran away at the top of his speed. The Doctor's house was at once in alarm. He himself came with a light, and examined the wound of the prostrate and groaning Riordan.

"You have but a few minutes to live,' he said to the young man.

The latter then made a clean breast of his crimes, and expired imploring Miss Rockway's forgiveness

Scribner was arrested next day, and summarily hung.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of the [illegible] in delegate [illegible]

The National bank notes [illegible] tired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government [illegible] legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as by the terms of the original contract under which they were issued, expressly [illegible]

[illegible] right to issue [illegible] as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound busines interests of the country may, from time to time, require.

We are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the medium of foreign syndicates, or other methods, and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by [illegible] so as to distribute said debts among the people at home—affording the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded dept of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation which shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412½ grains, to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private, and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employees of corporations engaged in the busines of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that said lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and the owner.

The Democratic party is a friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last appointment of the State for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonerable, and we demand that the next Legislature, in apportioning the State for Legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard for population alone and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the States, tend to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true intests of the people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the Constitution, and expressed in the Judiciary Act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the Federal Government, either in lands, bonds, money or by pledge of public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the Republican party who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venial returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for President and Vice President were wrongfully kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that can only be condoned when the malafactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the President of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts of Federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the State courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

◆

We make the following extract from an article on "Gravel Roads," which appeared in the Plymouth Democrat last week. This is a subject that is attracting general attention, and we commend to our readers what the Democrat has to say in favor of such highways. It says:

The question of gravel roads is one in which the people everywhere are, or at least should be, interested. The question has been brought to the attention of the people time and again, but, in this locality at least, no good has resulted from the agitation, nor is any good likely to result therefrom in the near future. H. B. Dickson, who has had considerable experience in wagon road traveling in Indiana, in a letter from Owensburg of a recent date, gives his experience, comparing the ease and comfort with which travelers can move along over gravel roads with the difficulties and dangers encountered in pulling along through the mud. He says he has never been more firmly convinced that gravel roads are the best investment tax payers can make, than during the past days. With a carriage and a single horse on a gravel road he drove thirty miles in half a day, easily and pleasantly, while a day later in going a distance of eight miles with a buggy and two horses, more time was consumed than in going the thirty miles, and besides the buggy and harness were broken, and the horses injured enough to have paid toll on a gravel road for years. He is of the opinion if gravel roads run in every direction from Plymouth to the several townships of the county, the value of property would be greatly increased thereby, and would be the means of concentrating trade at the county seat, that is now scattered in the small places outside of its limits. It is estimated that gravel roads increase the value of every farm they pass, from ten to twenty per cent., and that they save more than the amount of toll in the wear and tear of wagons, buggies and horses. They enable farmers to do their work in the proper season, and they are not compelled to wait until summer commences to get their produce to market.

◆

A Mule's Wonderful Trickery.

"Speaking about mules," remarked a sixfooter in Arkansas, as he cracked his whip at market, "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say I'm half a fool." No one said so, and he went on. "I've stood around here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you comes down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A friend came along and took dinner with me the other day, and as he seemed a little down-hearted, I took him out to see Thomas Jefferson, my champion mule. I was telling the good man how that mule would flop his feet around, and he said he would like to see a little fun. He'd passed his whole life in the South, but had never seen a mule lay his whole soule into a big time at kicking. "Well," he said, after borrowing some tobacco, "I took Thomas out of the stable, backed him up agin a hill, gin him a cuff on the ear, and we stood by to see the amusement. It was a good place to kick his durndest, and what do you suppose he did? In ten minutes by the watch he was out of sight. In five more we couldn't feel him with a twelve foot pole, and—and —" the crowd began to yell and sneer' and the narrator looked around and asked; "Does anybody think I'm lying? Would I lie for one mule? Right here under my arm is a pound of tallow candles which are to light the hole for to go in after Thomas; and I got word not an hour ago that the hind feet of a mule were sticking out of a hill thirty-nine miles as the bird flies from where my mule went in. I'm shaky on religion, gentlemen, but our family never had a liar in it."

◆

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction at the dwelling house on the premises, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1878, the farm formerly owned by Lyman Green, deceased, at Green's Corners, Richland township, De Kalb county, Indiana, one half mile south of Sedan Station. Said farm contains about eighty acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, with good improvements, good orchard and plenty of good water. The land to be sold at not less than two-thirds of its appraised value. Terms of sale, one-third down, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Deferred payment to be secured by note and mortgage on said land.

Sale to commence about one o'clock P. M.

JESSE M. BRUMBACK,
Trustee.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SIXTEEN leading Crispins have been arrested at Marlboro, Mass., on indictments charging them with conspiracy in connection with recent labor troubles.

A BLACKMAILING story was written and printed in the New York *Sun*, the intended victim being no less a personage than the high Russian Princess Soveroff, who is now sojourning in New York, and said to be in high favor at the court of the Czar. The *Sun* publishers refused to divulge the author's name. Count Kalonoroff, nephew of the Princess, went to the Police Court to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the publishers of the offensive article. He was informed that a warrant could not be issued. Upon subsequent legal advice, the Princess resolved upon an entirely different course, and one that will tend to make the case not only celebrated, but of international importance. The blackmail having been attempted through the Postoffice, the offense comes within the jurisdiction of the National Government. The attention of the Russian Government will be called to the publication, and efforts made through it to have the United States Government take the matter up.

AN organized gang of Mollie Maguires, who have been committing depredations in Westmoreland county, Pa., for the past two years, has just been broken up by one of the band turning informer. Some of them are under arrest and others have fled. Several murders are charged to them.

THE WEST.

SOME excitement has been produced in St. Louis by the discovery of a heavy defalcation on the part of John F. Thornton, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

THE two murderers of Hugh McConville, who committed the crime at Chicago some weeks since, have been found guilty and sentenced to death....Chicago pork-packers have handled and packed 2,874,310 hogs from Nov. 1 to date, being 836,881 more than for the corresponding period last season.

DUNCAN, the defaulting President of the Pioneer Bank, of San Francisco, has at last been arrested, and will be prosecuted for his crime. He had been hiding in the city ever since the discovery of his defalcation.

ZACHIAS C. MITCHELL, a hitherto prominent and respected lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., has fallen into deep disgrace. He has been arrested on a charge of forging a note for $800. The proof against him is positive....Cameron, Amberg & Co., well-known printers and blank-book manufacturers of Chicago, have sustained a severe loss by fire. The damage to their establishment is estimated at $60,000.... At a meeting of the butter-dealers of Cincinnati, the other day, it was decided to memorialize the Legislature, asking the passage of such laws as will compel the branding of packages containing oleomargarine with its name.

THE SOUTH.

JAMES M. DAVIS, United States Deputy Revenue Collector, has just returned to Nashville from the most successful revenue raid ever made in Tennessee, having destroyed fourteen illicit concerns in Putnam, White, and DeKalb counties. James Milan and Frank Lewis are among the captured. Besides illicit distilling, they are charged with a peculiarly atrocious murder....Thomas C. Anderson was called before the bar of the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, the other day. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and, when asked if he had anything to offer before his sentence, Anderson said that he considered his case a cruel prosecution under the forms of law; that he was in the power of the court, and ready to receive his sentence. Judge Whittaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the court, to the lowest term under the law—two years at hard labor in the State penitentiary, and costs.

A Richmond (Va.) telegram says that "Gov. Holliday has vetoed the Barbour bill, which embodied the scheme of the anti-debt-payers in the Virginia Legislature. The veto created great excitement, and a boisterous attempt was made in the House to prevent its reading being heard. The bill, it is said, cannot be passed over the veto, and will occasion an extra session of the Legislature."

WASHINGTON.

THERE is no change in the position of the Government on the Mexican question. While a friendly feeling is expressed toward Mexico, there are no signs at present of an immediate recognition of the administration of President Diaz.

MANY members of Congress are of the opinion that the Wood Tariff bill will be defeated ....Robert W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, died of paralysis last week.

THE President, not long ago, received information to the effect that colored men were being kidnapped from Florida, taken to Cuba and sold into slavery. He has determined, if such is the case, to put a stop to this newly-arisen slave trade, and, with that end in view, has dispatched a confidential agent to Havana, in the person of Congressman Leonard, of Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining all the facts in the case.

GENERAL.

FOUR Government vessels are to be dispatched to France with full loads of American goods for exhibit at the Paris Exposition. All the space allowed to the United States has been already assigned by the Chief Commissioner.

GRAIN in sight in the States and Canada. Wheat, 9,285,000 bushels; corn, 4,836,000 bushels; oats, 2,982,000 bushels; rye, 790,000 bushels....George H. Baker, late Minister to Russia, believes that in the present European troubles Russia will stand with Germany, whatever may come, and that Austria will stand with Germany. He thinks the Russian party at Constantinople, composed of the Turks who favor an alliance with Russia, is very strong.

HON. A. G. CATTELL, formerly United States Senator from New Jersey, is now an inmate of a mad-house....A New York dispatch says: "The 4-per-cent. bonds seem to suit the farmers out West, who are subscribing largely. It is said that orders from Western cities for subscriptions to the new popular loan of 4-per-cent. bonds are being received in New York at an average of nearly $100,000 a day, principally from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati."

POLITICAL.

A CALL has ben issued for the meeting of the Illinois Democratic State Convention at the State Capital on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, 1878.

JUDGE WHITTAKER has refused the application of Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, for a new trial.

AT a meeting of the Socialistic Labor party of New York city, the other day, the red flag of the Commune was displayed. Resolutions were adopted denouncing a standing army and the existence of armories in cities, and setting forth that more protection should be given to free speech. "Only let the army be abolished," one speaker said, "and labor would make such a move as would insure its rights, and render it equal with capital."

REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHARD, of Ohio, has introduced in Congress a bill to amend the Federal constitution by an article providing for the election of three Presidents, representing the Southern, the Western, and the Middle and Eastern States, the three to be a [illegible] for the Government, etc....A Washington [illegible] [illegible] a movement [illegible] [illegible] writ of [illegible] [illegible] in Washington [illegible] [illegible]. The President has appointed A. W. Beard Collector of the port of Boston, vice [illegible], whose commission has expired. There has been a fight over this appointment. [illegible] was the candidate of [illegible], [illegible] was pressed by the [illegible]. It is said the President's action will widen the Republican breach in Massachusetts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE announcement is made that the Governments of Germany and France have expressed satisfaction with the choice of a Pope. This is especially important in the case of Germany, because it may lead to the modification of the the ecclesiastical laws by which Bismarck contrives to exclude from the German nation any ideas except such as the Hohenzollern house might choose to supply—religious as well as political.

DISPATCHES of Feb. 27 state that Russia and Servia are at loggerheads regarding the occupation of the territory in what is known as Old Servia which the troops of Prince Milan held at the time of the suspension of hostilities; the anti-Russian demonstration in London was a success as to numbers and brute force, 100,000 persons being present; and that clause in the peace conditions which contemplates the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops for two years after the reconstruction of that province into a principality is likely to meet with a vigorous protest from Austria....An explosion of dynamite at Parma, Italy, recently, killed six and wounded sixty-three persons.

THE Shah of Persia is about to pay a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg, and will be entertained magnificently by the Imperial Court of Russia.

CABLE dispatches of the 27th ult. state that negotiations between Russia and Turkey were concluded, and the basis of a permanent peace agreed upon; and that Russia had no intention of relinquishing any of her advantages to please either Austria or England, but was resolved to fight rather than abate one jot of her intentions.

A ROME dispatch indicates that the new Pope "will not be as liberal as has been supposed"—in other words, that Pope Leo XIII. will be a different kind of man from what he lately was as Cardinal Pecci.

A NUMBER of heavy commercial failures are announced in Cork and Belfast, Ireland....It is announced from London that in the event of war Lord Napier will be placed in command of the British forces, with Sir Garnet Wolseley, the hero of the Ashantee war, as Chief of Staff....Dr. Arif, President of the Red Crescent Society in Constantinople, appeals to America for help. Thousands of victims are succumbing day by day, he says, to hunger and cold, and the cry for aid is to those throughout the world who sympathize with suffering humanity.

CABLE dispatches of the 1st inst. say that a greater part of the Russian conditions had been accepted by the Porte, though the question relative to the surrender of the Turkish fleet was still unsettled. It was rumored in several European capitals that there would be no conference, and that Russia, England and Austria would be left to settle their differences among themselves. There was much excitement in St. Petersburg over the active war preparations in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

Following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the Silver bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House bill No. 1,093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinion, which I expressed in my annual message, "that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient," it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to the specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such cases provided. The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from 90 to 92 cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this Silver bill is worth 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver, or in certificates of silver deposits, will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debts. Prior to February, 1873, there was $1,143,493,400 of the bonded debt now outstanding issued, when the silver dollar was unknown in circulation in this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. Since February, 1873, $583,440,350 of the funded debt has been issued, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver. The sum of $225,000,000 of these bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which the payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the Government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds or the payment of the interest thereon in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them. It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operation, be equivalent in value to the gold dollar. Many supporters of this bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts either public or private in coin of inferior value to the money of the world. The capital defect of the bill is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of a less commercial value, [illegible] whether of [illegible] [illegible] money in this [illegible] will [illegible] be questioned [illegible]. In all [illegible] heretofore contracted [illegible] silver dollars should be made a legal tender only at their market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has led or allowed its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people. It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will in the end defraud not only creditors but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for the daily bread. R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 28, 1878.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Vice President Wheeler, who has been suffering recently from neuralgia, gave notice of his intended absence for several days, and asked that a President pro tem. be designated....Mr. Conkling presented the petition of James Gordon Bennett asking Congress to aid him in seeking new discoveries at the North pole. He had purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and intended to man and run her at his own expense. The petitioner desired that the vessel should carry the American flag.... The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., was taken up and passed after considerable debate....A large number of petitions were presented on various subjects.... Several amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were offered and referred.

HOUSE.—A bill was presented proposing to give Dr. Mudd, of Maryland, $3,000 for aiding cholera sufferers at the Dry Tortugas. Dr. Mudd was the surgeon who set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, and who was sent to Dry Tortugas for it....Mr. Shalley introduced a bill authorizing the issue of United States notes, and providing for the redemption of certain United States bonds....A number of bills for issuing certificates of silver bullion deposited in the United States mints were introduced and referred....The following bills were also introduced: By Mr. Southard, proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to the election of President and Vice President; by Mr. Fort, to gradually retire the circulating notes of national-banking associations and replace the same with United States treasury notes; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the silver dollar; also to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines, and provide for the issuing of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints; by Mr. Blair, authorizing the Southern Pacific railroad to extend its line westwardly to El Paso; by Mr. Crittenden, to reduce the pay of navy officers, and reduce the number of such officers in the line and staff....Mr. Goode, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to support free schools. Recommitted.... Mr. Turner asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen members to inquire into the causes of the prevailing depression throughout the country. Mr. Conger objected....Mr. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of experts to aid the committee of investigation. Defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 160....On motion of Mr. Hewitt of Alabama, the House, by a vote of 174 to 51, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Southard in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the election of a presiding officer, Vice President Wheeler having been compelled, on account of ill-health, to temporarily vacate the chair. The Republicans nominated Mr. Ferry, and the Democrats Mr. Thurman. Result: Ferry, 30; Thurman, 26. Judge Davis, of Illinois, voted for Mr. Thurman. No other business of importance was transacted in open session....In executive session the Senate considered the nomination of ex-Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, to be District Attorney for that State. After some discussion the case was postponed without action. The nomination of [illegible] for reappointment as Marshal for Montana Territory was rejected.

HOUSE.—A petition 700 yards long, and signed by 50,000 names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was referred....Mr. Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that, in case of death or resignation of a Pension Agent, the President may temporarily appoint his successor. Passed...Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, obtained the floor and addressed the House in reply to a speech made by Mr. Garfield some days previous. In reference to that speech, he said the voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hand was the hand of Esau. While declaring his ardent desire to see peace and harmony restored in the Union, that gentleman made an appeal to the passions of the North by a feigned description of the ingratitude of the South that would have "moved the stones to mutiny." The object of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) as well as the gentleman from Maine (Hale) was too clear to be misunderstood. It was a cunning and carefully-prepared assault on the Southern policy of the President. They had intended either to drive the President from his policy of conciliation or else drive the Republican party farther from the President. Another object had been to draw from Southern gentlemen some declaration of hostility toward the title of the President, in hopes that that would not only alienate him from them, but also as another evidence of Southern ingratitude. He said that the Democratic party did not intend to build up the Republican party by making war on the President. The Democratic party was satisfied with President Hayes. He was in his seat, whether he had obtained it by fraud, mistake, or accident. Referring to the prosecution of the Returning Board he said the gentleman from Maine (Hale) had condoled with members of the board, and had said that the North was deeply impressed with the ingratitude of the South. He (Chalmers) thought the whole country was impressed with the belief that the Returning Board could not be trusted, and that some of the visiting statesmen were not worthy of trust. Referring again to the policy of President Hayes, he said that the gentleman had shown himself to be an honorable, upright and honest man, and while he (Chalmers) did not think the President deserved any special credit for doing his constitutional duty (except that it stood in marked contrast to the action of his predecessors), he was unwilling to see any movement in the South that looked like an act of ingratitude toward the President, and if he (Chalmers) were Governor of Louisiana he should not hesitate to pardon every one of the members of the Returning Board as fast as they were convicted....Mr. Butler addressed the House on the financial question. He advocated the full restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and made a lengthy argument in favor of a greenback currency. He said "we want the greenback for our currency, and mean to have it."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—Mr. Hoar presented the petition of citizens of Cape Cod, remonstrating against the passage of Mr. Sargent's bill to organize a coast guard and life-saving service, Mr. Sargent made a speech attacking the life-saving service as at present organized, and charging that a disgraceful state of inefficiency existed....Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide for the entry of lands by Indians under the Homestead law....Mr. Maxey introduced a bill to establish the rank of Senior Inspector General of the United States army....The bill for continuing the work of improving the Capitol grounds was discussed without any action being taken....Consideration was resumed of the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, and Mr. Wallace explained at length the provisions of the measure....The bill empowering the President to fill the vacant New York Pension Agency was passed, after considerable opposition on the part of Messrs. Conkling and Blaine, by a vote of 48 to 6.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the President to review the court-martial proceedings of 1861 in the case of ex-Surgeon General Hammond was passed without debate....The bill pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war was discussed without action.... Mr. Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the following ordnance establishments: Watervliet arsenal, New York; Washington arsenal, District of Columbia; Allegheny arsenal, Pennsylvania; Pikesville, Md., and Watertown arsenal, Mississippi.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., was reported favorably and placed on the calendar....Mr. Whyte submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relating to the Huron disaster....At 3 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared with the President's veto message, and announced in the constitutional way the action of the House upon it. The opponents of silver endeavored, by technical objections, to delay the measure. These were speedily overcome by the silverites, and the message was received and read. The President pro tempore—Shall the bill be passed? A Senator—Notwithstanding the objections of the President? The President pro tempore—The Chair uses the words of the constitution. The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas, 46; nays, 19. This vote was stronger than the silver men [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], together with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of Mr. Hill, of Georgia.

HOUSE.—The President sent to the House a message vetoing the Silver bill. Great confusion on the floor ensued when the reading was concluded. The Speaker said the question was, "Shall the House pass the bill, notwithstanding the veto. Mr. Stephens was recognized to move the previous question on passing the bill. This was sustained by the House by an almost unanimous vote, and [illegible] Mr. Foot asked that the message be again read. Mr. Cox objected, saying that the message was "a charge of fraud by a fraud." Mr. McCook called Mr. Cox to order, and demanded [illegible] be taken down. [illegible] Much [illegible] Mr. Cox [illegible] would [illegible] McCook [illegible] vote was then [illegible] 73. The Speaker [illegible] "In [illegible] situation, two-thirds [illegible] and the bill [illegible] dent to the [illegible] house [illegible] clapping [illegible] and [illegible] ate. [illegible] original [illegible] while [illegible] voted [illegible] occasion voted with the silverites....The House passed the bill [illegible] estimates for appropriations needed by the Navy Department to be made in full....The Naval Committee [illegible] report on the bill [illegible] Howgate's Arctic [illegible] expedition....Some hours were spent in debating the bill pensioning soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Partisan Debate in the House of Representatives—Eugene Hale Attacks the President's Southern Policy—Gen. Garfield Defends the Administration.

[Compiled from the House Proceedings.]

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he had been profoundly moved with his observation of the course of events in Louisiana for the past year, and especially for the past six months. In the beginning he had watched the experiment made there hopefully, believing that the magnanimous and conciliatory course pursued by the President toward that people would be met by a generous and hearty return, but he had seen that honor and the plighted support pledged in return for generosity had been forfeited; that the resolutions of that State Legislature went for nothing, and that political prosecutions were urged to-day in Louisiana with a spirit of violence which reminded him of older days. He therefore could keep silence no longer. He reviewed the course of events in Louisiana from the close of Grant's administration, bringing forward prominently the fact that the title of the Packard Government and the Packard Legislature had been settled by the Electoral Commission, it being based on the count of the Returning Board, the same Board whose action in the case of the President had been confirmed by the Electoral Commission whose decision had been accepted by both houses of Congress. Its title had also since been affirmed by the Senate in the admission to a seat in that body of Kellogg, elected to the Senate by the Packard Legislature. He spoke of the call of that Legislature on the Federal Government for protection against domestic violence. He did not know, and nobody could tell, the reflections that passed through the mind of the President on that subject, but he could see that the President, looking on the subject with a desire for peace, with a disposition for conciliation, with a tendency toward tenderness, determined to start out and commit his administration to a course, not of repression or a strong iron hand upon the people, but of concession, of magnanimity, and disregard the call of the Legislature of Louisiana. He went on to speak of the sending of the commission to Louisiana by the President, the result of whose mission was the disintegration of the Packard Government and the installation of the Nicholls Government, and he declared that no experiment in that direction had ever been made so thoroughly as the President had made this one. The Legislature and Gov. Nicholls had promised a pardon for all political offenses. He asked the House to turn back its mind, and he asked President Hayes to turn back his mind six months, to the 1st of May, 1877. Would anybody have been found then to predict that in less than sixty days the men who, foremost of all, had made themselves offensive to the Louisiana Democracy, because they had carried out the law of that State and had thereby become political offenders against that party in Louisiana and throughout the country, would have been prosecuted? Would the President have believed it? Would anyone have believed it?

Mr. Hale argued that there was no legal ground for the prosecution of Anderson, of the Returning Board, who had been for twenty years elected to the Legislature from his own parish, who had always stood high in public and private estimate, and who had never before been considered an outcast and a malefactor. In confirmation of his statement that there was a compact that there should be no political prosecutions in Louisiana, he quoted a letter in a New York paper.

Mr. Hale went on to say that the adherents of the Democratic party in the South, who were now so eager for upholding the law and for the punishment of any infraction of it, lurked in the swamps and on the hill-sides and in the ravines of the South, to ambush and shoot down officers of the revenue. It was a party so sensitive to-day that it robbed constituencies of their representatives on this floor and cast decisive votes in the House, at the hands of men who had no more right to seats than Dick Turpin had to the booty which he had plundered on the highway.

Mr. Atkins indignantly denied the statement of Mr. Hale as to the ambushing and murder of revenue officers.

Mr. Hale said that there was a profound impression that the proceeding in Louisiana had its root, its mainspring, its source elsewhere; that there were many who believed that the whole performance had been dictated and driven forward by the restless men who did not mean ever to admit that the Presidential title has been settled. The President of the United States was learning to-day a lesson of misplaced confidence. It was the old, old story. There had been nothing which the President could do to make efficacious his course toward the South which he had not done. There had been no encouragement which could be held out to that section showing the President's good faith which the President had not resorted to. He had appointed Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ministers, and other high officials from that section because he had been anxious that, if the experiment failed, nobody should be able to say it had failed from any lack on his part, and how the return was received from Louisiana. In conclusion he intimated that it might be the constitutional duty of the President to see to it that no injustice was done to a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Gibson replied to Mr. Hale. He denied that there had been any such compact for immunity for crime as had been asserted by Mr. Hale. As to the case of the murder of Webber in Feliciana parish, of which Mr. Hale had spoken, he (Gibson) had interested himself in having the guilty party brought to justice, and the information which he received was that it was the general impression that Webber had been murdered by a man of his own party, a personal enemy. He portrayed the state of affairs in Louisiana during late years when no guilty man had been punished, and when no honest man felt his life secure from lawlessness, but since the Nicholls Government had been inaugurated, no man, whether poor or rich, who committed a crime had escaped punishment. He denied that the Returning Board was being persecuted on political grounds. Who had anything to gain by that? Certainly not the people of Louisiana. Certainly not the National Democratic party, for Hayes' title had been passed upon by Congress. The Returning Board was being prosecuted for forgery. That crime of forgery was trivial in so far as the recent election was concerned, but it was a crime of enormous proportions, and the man who falsified the returns struck a blow at civil liberty and free government. If this movement in Louisiana which appeared to be a very simple one was to excite the public mind, to excite animosities, which he had hoped were sleeping in Northern communities, he should deplore it more than any other man. Reverting to the charges of a compact between the authorities of Louisiana and the Federal Government, he denied it not only for the Nicholls Government, not only for his friends, but he denied it for the President and the Cabinet. They would not be guilty of such crimes.

Mr. Carlisle quoted from a speech made by President Hayes to prove that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from constitutional duty, and not as an act of conciliation.

Mr. Hale asked then if the people of the South were placed under any obligation by it.

Mr. Gibson replied that they were placed under the highest obligations that American citizens could assume. The obligation of freemen in a free State in the American Union, to obey the laws of the United States and to obey the laws of that State.

Mr. Clymer said every portion of the country outside the borders of Louisiana as well as in it was interested in the proceedings now taking place in that State. In behalf of the people whom he represented he could say that they desire that the persons connected with the electoral fraud as principals should be punished; and that all who were abettors and aiders should be punished, because while the country might have to submit to the consequences of that fraud, in the interest of human liberty all people everywhere should know how and by whom this great crime had been perpetrated. The question should not be considered as a local one. The whole people should give encouragement to the people of Louisiana to go forward and discover who were the principals. He denied that any obligation implied from the resolutions adopted by the Louisiana Legislature or any expression used by Gov. Nicholls was binding on him or anybody. The Returning-Board prosecutions could do no harm in the present, and they might be of immense value in the future.

Mr. Garfield next obtained the floor and said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Clymer) called upon the people of Louisiana to help the Democratic party get at the great crime of the Presidential count. This he (Garfield) characterized as the entering point of the wedge which was to drive home what was called the great crime of the century. He did not intend to make an inflammatory speech. If there was a people on earth that had the right to be weary at heart of politics and partisanship it was the American people. He pictured the stages which a country must undergo in transition from a state of war to a state of peace. First, there was the military stage, when in bloody battles soldiers met to decide by power of strength the questions involved. Next came the stage that was semi-civil and semi-military. It was in this stage that Gen. Grant had taken the reins of the Government, and had endeavored to keep his administration within the province of civil and military power. When he had been succeeded by President Hayes, that gentleman had thought it was possible to declare that the semi-military period had gone, and that the period had come when only peace methods should be inaugurated. In his judgment President Hayes was an optimist, who looked only on the bright side of human nature and disliked to look at its dark side. His (President Hayes') faith and hope had been larger than the faith and hope of most people. He had gone forward to the very verge of the constitution in offering both hands in fellowship and in offering the olive branch of peace. He had gone to the limits of his power in order to bring about an era of good feeling and pacification. No man had shared more heartily the aspirations of the President than he (Garfield) had. He had tried in every way to aid the President in his project, and in order to do that there was a world of things to be forgotten and forgiven on both sides. If the strict letter of law had been adhered to at the end of the rebellion, there would have been no end to the awful spectacles of prosecution and punishment (under the law signed by George Washington) against those who had committed the crime of treason.

Mr. Waddell asked if the troops had not been removed from the South as a matter of constitutional duty, and did not the Republican party make war on the President for that?

Mr. Garfield replied that the withdrawal of the troops from the Governor's room and office in New Orleans was a constitutional duty. As a political student he (Garfield) had never doubted and did not doubt to-day that Packard had been honestly and fairly elected Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Garfield went on to say that the action of the President in removing the troops had been looked upon by the people of Louisiana as a generous and magnanimous action, and they had garlanded the man who had performed it with the richest praise. In that era of reconciliation both sides had forgiven and forgotten much. There had been bleeding hearts in the land at the recitals of the massacre at Hamburg and Ellenton, but these horrible stories were never heard of now. Why? Because there had been a silent determination to let all that terrible chapter sleep. All the outrages which had been committed in Louisiana during the late election had been covered with the veil of oblivion. Who had begun the latter revival of the chapter? While that work of conciliation had been going forward, there had commenced at the North (he affirmed it boldly) the process for laying the keel for another Presidential campaign, and the order had gone forth to Louisiana to open upon the members of the Returning Board—to disguise it under the form of a State proceeding, but to enter a wedge—and then the Democratic power, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Clymer) had stated, would summon all its strength to drive the wedge to its head and stamp the great fraud of the election as it deserves.

Continuing, he said that many weeks ago details of all that was now taking place in Louisiana had been foreshadowed by many persons as a part of the programme. The impression was abroad that the prosecution of the Returning Board was the beginning of a purpose to reopen the whole question. One by one events were developing which would make it impossible to find the brotherhood and pacification which was so earnestly desired. It would be impossible to continue that course of pacification and brotherhood unless there was some reciprocity somewhere. It had been denied that the proceedings of the State Court had been irregular. There was a letter in to-day's New York papers from J. Madison Wells. In that letter Wells stated that five successive Grand Juries had refused to find a true bill of indictment against him, and from other statements he (Garfield) understood that three juries had refused to find a true bill against Anderson. He asked his Northern colleagues what would be thought of a District Attorney who, having tried to get an indictment against a citizen and failed, should lodge an information and have him tried. What Prosecuting Attorney in the North could stand in the face of an outraged people and do that?

He went on to say that there was an ulterior purpose behind all this persecution. It was but a cloak and cover for a raid to be made for political purposes in the name of the Democratic party upon the title of the President of the United States. It was in view of that that the people that he represented felt their efforts at pacification had been met not in the spirit in which they had been offered, and if this sort of proceeding went forward the President would be crippled in his conciliatory policy and every man who supported him would be crippled. If the Democrats desired to rob him of whatever support he hitherto had they were taking the best course to do it. The hope that both sections of the country were standing hand to hand again in old fellowship was weakening day by day, and would disappear if that line of conduct were persisted in, and it was in the light of that fact that he had attempted to state the spirit in which all those proceedings seemed to exhibit themselves.

Words Coined by Lincoln.

Noah Brooks, writing of President Lincoln in *Scribner* for March, says he was addicted to coining words and to using words which, though not found in the lexicons, seemed to express his meaning better than any other. Thus, of people who were pragmatic and meddlesome, he said that they were "interruptions." The quality of being easily duped he called "du-pen'-ance," and of a man who had been overtaken by a just retribution he said that "he had got his come-up-ance."

INCOME TAX.

And What Is Derived From It.

Commissioner Raum has written a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, in reply to an inquiry from that committee in regard to the productiveness of the tax on incomes, when it was in operation, and his estimate of the probable revenue of the Government in case the income tax is reimposed. The letter contains the following statement, which shows the number of persons assessed for income in 1870; also the amount of personal-income tax collected on the lists of 1870, the rate of tax being 2½ per cent. and the exemption $2,000:

[illegible]	No. of Persons.	Amount of Tax.
Alabama	408	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	124	[illegible]
California	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	10,722.[illegible]
Connecticut	2,[illegible]	187,[illegible]
Dakota	5	....
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	619	[illegible]
Florida	79	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	86	[illegible]
Illinois	1,607	[illegible]
Indiana	1,319	[illegible]
Iowa	647	[illegible]
Kansas	260	[illegible]
Kentucky	1,778	115,[illegible]
Louisiana	1,596	97,715.[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	5,081	983,781.[illegible]
Michigan	1,597	126,172.[illegible]
Minnesota	344	10,429.07
Mississippi	226	16,841.[illegible]
Missouri	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	174	1,191.[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	264	[illegible]
New Hampshire	495	[illegible]
New Jersey	4,399	[illegible]
New Mexico	77	8,720.90
New York	[illegible]	2,7[illegible]
North Carolina	228	11,462.10
Ohio	[illegible]	572,[illegible]
Oregon	309	29,460.25
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	991,989.78
Rhode Island	1,265	[illegible]
South Carolina	444	17,461.15
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	519	40,744.08
Utah	95	8,169.91
Vermont	307	18,712.41
Virginia	919	67,670.85
Washington Territory	20	2,856.76
West Virginia	334	18,212.41
Wisconsin	664	59,766.80
Wyoming	15	170.40
Total	74,775	$7,602,911.[illegible]

Number of persons whose taxable income in 1871 was $4,000 or less, 56,191.

Number of persons whose taxable income was over $4,000 and under $10,000, 18,742.

Number of persons whose taxable income was over 10,000, 8,[illegible].

Of the entire amount collected that year, the State of New York paid 35 per cent.; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts paid 13 per cent. each; Ohio, 7 per cent.; New Jersey, 5 per cent.; Illinois, 4 per cent.; Maryland and California, each 3 per cent.; Kentucky, Michigan, Connecticut and Rhode Island, each 2 per cent. These twelve States paid 92 per cent. of the entire amount collected.

At that time the country was in a comparative state of prosperity, and, taking into account the shrinkage of values since, the failures of corporations and individuals who had great wealth then, and the general depression of business, Commissioner Raum does not believe the same ratio of taxation now would yield more than one-half the revenue that was collected them. The Commissioner does not think it would pay to revive the income tax.

A Man Falls 1,400 Feet.

On Monday morning last a young man named Philip King, employed in the Owen mine, fell from the top to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,400 feet. No one saw King fall into the shaft, although seven men came up in the bucket with him, and the brakesman and bucket-lander were present with lanterns. As the men descended the shaft they found a cap at the 200-foot level, and discovered blood upon the timbers at different points. Search was immediately instituted, and in the "sump," 1,400 feet below the surface, crushed, mangled, and mutilated out of all semblance of humanity, were found the remains of Philip King.—*Calaveras C(al.) Chronicle.*

THE late King Victor Emmanuel had many peculiarities. One of these was, he never ate in public. He sat out all his state dinners, at which he was obliged to be present, with his hands resting on the hilt of his sword, without tasting anything, except, perhaps, some trifle at dessert. His long and superabundant mustaches were the cause of this public abstemiousness. He made up for it, however, in private, when he could bind up his obstructives on each side of his face without becoming a public laughing-stock.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 75	@	11 80
HOGS	4 25	@	4 75
COTTON	10⅞	@	11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@	1 26
CORN—Western Mixed	49	@	63½
OATS—Mixed	34	@	36
RYE—Western	71	@	72
PORK—New Mess	10 80	@	11 20
LARD	7⅜	@	7⅜

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 00	@	4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 60	@	3 90
HOGS—Live	3 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 07½	@	1 08½
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
CORN—No. 2	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	24½	@	26½
RYE—No. 2	55	@	56
BARLEY—No. 2	45	@	46
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	38	@	39
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	11
PORK—Mess	10 15	@	10 25
LARD	7	@	7⅛

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 12½	@	1 13
No. 2	1 08	@	1 09
CORN—No. 2	42	@	42½
OATS—No. 2	25	@	25½
RYE—No. 1	54	@	55
BARLEY—No. 2	54	@	55

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 18	@	1 19
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE	57	@	57½
PORK—Mess	10 60	@	10 70
LARD	7	@	7⅛
HOGS	3 50	@	4 00
CATTLE	2 50	@	5 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 15	@	1 18
CORN—New	39	@	40
OATS	29	@	31
RYE	60	@	63
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
LARD	7	@	8

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 27	@	1 28
No. 2 Red	1 25	@	1 26½
CORN	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2	28	@	29

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	5 75	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@	1 26
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@	1 24
CORN—No. 1	43	@	44
OATS—Mixed	28	@	29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Common	4 00	@	4 25
HOGS	4 05	@	4 50
SHEEP	4 00	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT TOLEDO.

The convention of the National Greenback party, held at Toledo on Friday, Feb. 22, was largely attended, and the proceedings were unusually harmonious. Judge Francis W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, presided. In taking the chair he briefly thanked the body for the honor conferred on him, and reviewed at some length the history of the national-banking system from the first feeble and fruitless attempts to inaugurate it in 1789 to the present time. He then discussed at considerable length the problem of labor and capital, and declared that it would not be solved by either great political party, and would remain unsolved unless the party born here to-day should settle the question in the future. Regarding protection, he declared that the State of Pennsylvania had been misrepresented. The 54,000 Greenback votes of Pennsylvania came from a party which advocates the broadest kind of protection—the protection of labor against capital and against the extortions of usurers; the protection of miners and their families against transportation monopolists. He said protection should be applied to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley; that they should be shielded from the combinations of trunk lines, and remarked incidentally that he and the party favored eminent domain in respect to cottagers as against railroads.

Mr. Harper, of Illinois, made a speech, and Mr. Allis presented the views of the Greenback State Central Committee of Wisconsin on the financial question. He read a lengthy speech, in the course of which he promised that Wisconsin, which was already a strong Greenback State, would cast an overwhelming Greenback vote at the next national election if the platform adopted by this convention should be wisely formed. He arraigned the financial policy of the Government in past years as being in the sole interest of the rich and against the poor, and denounced the Secretary of the Treasury and his present policy, contrasting it with his former utterances, and said that, in brief, Wisconsin demanded the enfranchisement of labor, through a plentiful supply of Government money. Labor asked this from capital not as a charity or as a mercy, but demanded it as a right, and she will have t peaceably.

The following platform was read:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money-lenders, bankers and bondholders; and

WHEREAS, While we recognize the fact that men in Congress connected with both the old political parties have stood up manfully for the rights of the people, and met the threats of the money power and the ridicule of an ignorant and subsidized press, yet neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties in their national policies propose remedies for the existing evils; and

WHEREAS, The Independent-Greenback party and other associations more or less effective have been unable heretofore to make a formidable opposition to the old party organizations; and

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of the silver dollar, the exception of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands were crimes against the people, and as far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation, therefore we assemble in national convention and make a declaration of our principles, and invite all patriotic citizens to unite in an effort to secure financial reform and industrial emancipation. The organization shall be known as the "National party," and under this name we will perfect, without delay, national, State and local associations to secure the election to office of such men only as will pledge themselves to do all in their power to establish these principles:

1. It is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed, their circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, should be issued by the Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

2. There shall be no privileged class of creditors. Official salaries, pensions, bonds, and all other debts and obligations, public or private, shall be discharged in the legal-tender money of the United States, strictly according to the stipulations of the laws under which they were contracted.

3. That the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing as that of gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products, and the requirements of business, fixing a minimum amount per capita to the population as near as may be, and otherwise regulating its volume by wise and equitable provisions of law, so that the rate of interest will secure to labor its just reward.

5. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens. Government bonds and money should be taxed precisely as other property, and a graduated income tax should be levied for the support of the Government and the payment of its debts.

6. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators nor gambled to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

7. The Government should, by general enactments, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. All useless offices should be abolished, the most rigid economy enforced in every branch of the public service, and severe punishments inflicted upon public officers who betray the trusts reposed in them.

9. As educational labor has devised means for multiplying production by inventions and discoveries, and as their use requires the exercise of mind as well as body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil will be reduced, giving to the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and saving them from premature decay and death.

10. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and Federal taxation, reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out the vast army of idlers who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our republic.

11. Both National and State Governments should establish bureaus of labor and industrial statistics, clothed with the power of gathering and publishing the same.

12. That the contract system of employing labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions works great injustice to our mechanics and artisans, and should be prohibited.

13. The importation of servile labor into the United States from China is a problem of the most serious importance, and we recommend legislation looking to its suppression.

Each resolution was received with applause, but vociferous and long-continued cheering greeted the first plank, which bears more directly on the finance question. The whole platform was adopted without debate, and by a unanimous vote.

The following National Executive Committee was appointed: Massachusetts, Charles McLean; Rhode Island, J. C. Vallett; Connecticut, Alexander Troup; New York, Ralph Beaumont; New Jersey, John J. Drew; Pennsylvania, F. Dewees; Maryland, Jesse Gilmore; Virginia, Moses Stearns; West Virginia, John A. Thompson; Ohio, D. B. Sturgeon; Michigan, Moses W. Field; Indiana, O. J. Smith; Illinois, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, Edward P. Allis; Nebraska, Allen Root; Iowa, Daniel Campbell; Missouri, Britain A. Hill; Kentucky, P. L. D. Duppy; Tennessee, Henry Richmond; Arkansas, Charles E. Cunningham; Louisiana, D. Forney; Alabama, J. R. Woodall; Georgia, Daniel H. Pittman; Kansas, U. F. Sargent; Texas, left vacant by request until the State Convention State; Colorado, Joseph Wolf; Oregon, Thomas S. Durant; California, left vacant for the present.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted denouncing the Silver bill just passed in Congress as a delusion, and indignantly condemning it as a financial measure.

The Hon. S. F. Cary made an eloquent five-minute speech, in which he urged an active aggressive, forward movement, expressed hopes that the Silver League in Washington would feel the moral pressure of this convention and constitution, and would break away from parties that have been binding them so firmly.

Blanton Duncan said he had advocated the name of National party that the name might indicate that it was a party of the whole Union, and that, while he had been a Confederate soldier, he was now a true Union man. He predicted that the country would at the next election be astonished at the strength of this party, which would become the first party instead of the third party, as it is now called.

Other speeches were made by Hill of Missouri, Trevellick of Michigan, Seavers of Pennsylvania, Dana of Illinois, Solly of Kentucky, and Beaumont of New York.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

A History of the National Bonds—What the People Demand.

[Extracts from Mr. Voorhees' Speech in the Senate.]

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, is the beginning of our bonded debt. The precious metals were found to be unequal to the emergency of war. Specie payments were abandoned as soon as the hour of trial came, and gold and silver cowered in the rear, while the legal-tender dollar went to the front with the flag and staid there. I was among those who doubted our right to issue it, but experience has shown it the best money, all things considered, that ever circulated on American soil. By this act of February, 1862, and by similar legislation at subsequent periods, every bond issued by the Government which did not on its face stipulate for payment in coin was made payable by the express words of law in legal-tender notes. It was plainly in the statute that these notes, now known as greenbacks, "shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excise, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports: and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

This simple, explicit, and at the same time comprehensive enactment guaranteed to the American people the right to pay three-fourths of their national debt in national currency. It was the law of the contract when all the 5-20 bonds, amounting to over $1,500,000,000, were purchased from the Government by the bondholders and paid for in currency at par, when it was quoted at from 40 to 60 per cent. below par in coin. Every one understood the law to be as I have stated it at the time of its passage. In fact the great struggle then was whether even the interest on the bonds I have mentioned should be paid in coin. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, first passed the House without any provision at all for the coin payment of interest. That feature of the law was attached here in the Senate as an amendment, and when the act, thus amended, was returned to the House, a violent conflict at once arose. An examination of the *Congressional Globe* for the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, at pages 821 and 900, will show that both Mr. Spaulding, of New York, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the leading members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and one its Chairman, united in denouncing the Senate amendment in the bitterest and severest terms. They contended, in stern and determined language, that even the payment of interest in coin was an odious and unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder and against the soldier, the sailor and the citizen, who were compelled to receive the legal-tender currency, greatly depreciated by this very discrimination.

No one by a single word in that entire debate made the slightest pretense or intimation that the principal of the bonds was payable in coin. During the full term of seven eventful years that followed there is not a platform of either political party in any State of the Union which makes such an assertion. No claim for such a construction of the law in behalf of the bondholder ever fell from the lips of a leading member of the party in power during the same length of time in either branch of Congress, or anywhere else, so far as the public is advised. On the contrary, in many States, and notably in Ohio, the home of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, the dominant party in its State Convention in 1868 expressed its deliberate "conviction that, according to the laws under which the 5.20 bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be legal tenders when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds." On this doctrine the present Chief Magistrate and his Secretary took their stand only nine years ago, and told the people that the doctrine was true. Not only so, but Secretary Sherman, who now in his recent report warns us against repudiation, then gave in a letter, dated March 20, 1868, and widely published, his idea of what constituted a repudiator. Speaking on this subject, he says:

"UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: I was glad to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it if the case should be tried before a court. I send you my views, as fully stated in a speech. Your idea that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the "principal" in legal tenders is erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by the law I am right, if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from what is right for fear of undeserved epithets. If under the law as it stands the holder of five-twenties can only be paid in gold, the bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.

"Truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN."

When it is remembered that the bondholder never paid a dollar in coin for a bond of any description, but purchased them all with Government currency, which the Government itself had depreciated by refusing to take it for custom dues and interest, the full meaning of this letter becomes very plain and forcible. It is not the offspring of impulse or inexperience. Its author was Chairman of the Finance Committee of this body, and he wrote, as he says, after "careful examination." By the light which he here throws upon the subject we may see the exact beginning of repudiation and behold the furtive and ravenous movements of the actual repudiators as they hurry up and down the precincts of legislation during the last nine years of our history. By its light too we behold the present Secretary of the Treasury, judged by his own words, as the chief of repudiators, foremost among the violators of contracts, and a leader among those who have in no instance kept the good faith of the Government with its own people a moment after they found that bad faith would bring them richer gains. In less than ten months after this letter was written, and after the denunciation of the Ohio platform, Hon. John Sherman, then a Senator, advocated and procured the passage of the act of March, 1869, for the payment of all the bonds in coin which he had declared payable in currency, thereby establishing an open repudiation of a solemn and binding contract and fastening an extortion of not less than $500,000,000 on the staggering industries of the country as the speculative profits of the operation. In the whole financial history of the civilized world no parallel can be found to this audacious deed of broken faith, deliberate treachery to the people, and national dishonesty. It stands out by itself, towering high above all common frauds, and dwarfing them in comparison with its own vast proportions. It will bear the names of those who enacted it to distant generations amid the groans, the curses, and the lamentations of those who toil on the land and on the sea; and more deeply engraven than any other name will be forever found that of the Secretary of the Treasury as the author of what he himself said constituted the twofold crime of repudiation and extortion. Do I state the case too strongly? Does any Senator think that I am not justified in the language I use or in the conclusion I state? If so, I pray him to recall the utterances of my lamented and distinguished predecessor in this body. When th.s monstrous act of repudiation was on its passage here in March, 1869, Senator Morton pointed out in the plainest and most explicit manner four distinct acts of Congress under which the people had to pay the 5.20 bonds in legal tender notes, and which were to be broken and set aside by the measure then under discussion. Among other things he said:

"And now I propound the question. It is either intended by this bill to make a new contract or it is not. If it is intended to make a new contract I protest against it. We should do gross injustice to the Government and the people of the United States after we have sold these bonds on an average for not more than 60 cents on the dollar now to make a new contract for the benefit of the holders."

Again he says:

"It gives to these laws a construction that I do not believe in, and that I have shown is contradicted by at least four acts of Congress."

And again Senator Morton exclaimed, with that power of statement which always so greatly characterized him:

"Sir, it is understood, I believe, that the passage of a bill of this kind would have the effect in Europe, where our financial questions are not well understood, to increase the demand, and that will enable the great operators to sell the bonds they have on hand at a profit. It is in the nature of a broker's operation. It is a bull movement intended to put up the price of bonds for the interest of parties dealing in them. This great interest is thundering at the doors of Congress, and has been for many months and by every means attempting to drive us into legislation for the purpose of making money for the great operators. That is what it means and nothing else."

These are words of intense and overwhelming force. Where in the whole range of debate can be found a more revolting picture of bad faith inspired by base cupidity than is here portrayed by the greatest party leader perhaps ever known in the American Congress? He has passed away, his voice is silent, and he rests after life's fitful fever, but this accusation hurled against criminal wrong-doing survives, and will continue to survive as long as it remains to be determined who have repudiated the sacred obligations and the plighted faith of the American republic. In the far distant times generations now unborn, while examining the sources of the burdens that have descended to them, will read the charge made in this presence by the late Senator from Indiana, that a combination of stock-jobbers, as destitute of conscience as pirates, and inspired alone by greed for money, successfully thundered at these doors and finally drove this Government into the most stupendous act of bad faith and legalized robbery ever practiced upon any people since the dawn of history. Five hundred millions made by great operators and five hundred millions lost to the plowman and the mechanic who have it all to pay.

Sir, thus far I have spoken in pointing out what I conceive to be the vicious legislation of this country on the great and paramount question of its finances. There are two opposing ideas on this subject now thoroughly aroused into vigilance and activity. On the one hand is the vast money-power in all its various developments of bonds, banks and loaning associations, and on the other are the great industries, the active business, and the laboring people. The issue has been years in making up, but it is now joined. Nobody need be deceived. All the widespread influences of capital are organized and combined. The holders of public securities in America and in Europe work together. They think and act in concert.

The national banks of the United States have a solid organization to protect what they have and get as much more as possible. They are asking now to be relieved from paying taxes on their circulation and deposits, in order that they may enjoy their enormous profits free from all burdens for the support of the Government. Associations of capitalists, engaged in obtaining mortgages at 12 per cent. interest on Western farms, on account of the scarcity of money in that section, are not only striving to make all such mortgages payable in gold a year hence, but they are threatening those in pecuniary distress that they shall have no further favors at the same rates, unless they agree in advance to pay gold in return for greenback loans. The power of money in the midst of times like these is very great, but I am much deceived in the people if they have not turned at last in defiance and bold warning upon their oppressors. They are not in favor of repudiating a single dollar of their public or private debts. They intend to pay everything they owe, but they intend to submit to no more changes of contracts, violations of obligations, and breaches of public faith, in order to increase their indebtedness or to take away their means to pay it. They demand, too, that certain specific wrongs shall be redressed.

First, those for whom I speak demand the restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plenty for their wants; and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during eighty-one years of American history.

Second, they demand the repeal, unconditionally, of the act of January 14, 1875, compelling a resumption of specie payments in January, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness and degradation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

Third, they declare that the national-banking system be removed and a circulating medium provided by the Government for the people, without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it. And they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States.

Fourth, they demand that the currency circulated on the authority of the Government shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the Government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold, or more likely at a premium over it.

And fifth, they demand that hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed permanently in their interest; that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation as in the past, and that their prosperity, and not the mere growth of incomes to retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the Government.

In my judgment, these demands are just and moderate. I implore Senators not to suppose that they can be disregarded with safety. If they are rejected now they will be renewed hereafter with still greater determination, and perhaps with others added. I plead for the financial credit of the Government. It rests on the popular will alone, and that will can no longer be defied or menaced with impunity. The people are sovereign, and they can bind and they can loosen. If the money power is advised with wisdom it will stop and retrace its steps. It confronts a power now mightier than itself; a free people at the ballot-box, inflamed by a sense of injustice and oppression. If, however, it is joined to its golden idol; if its heart is hardened and its neck stiffened by its vast possessions; if the burning lust of avarice has made it deaf to the voice of reason and blind to all human experience, it will push on its career until it works its own destruction; for, sooner or later, the people, irrespective of party names, will unite in their own defense and establish justice.

AN owl shot near Burlington, Vt., had a steel trap and two feet of chain belonging to a Hinsdale (N. B.) man on its leg. The trap was set five weeks before in the Hinsdale man's hen-house, and was carried about 100 miles by its captive.

HAZING AT PRINCETON.

A High Old Time Among the Students—A Number of Them Expelled—Their Departure the Occasion of Intense Excitement.

The Princeton College students have been at their old tricks of "hazing" again, and a great commotion is the result. Heretofore the higher classes have made the students of the lower classes their victims, but in this case the Freshmen reversed the order of things in a way that the Sophomores despised. It appears that a number of Sophomores wrote a fictitious invitation to a Freshman, inviting him to a reception. Suspecting nothing, the recipient responded, when he found himself in the company of hostile Sophomores, and straightway put him through an unmerciful hazing. The latter, when released, determined upon dire revenge. He suspected two students, Carter and Atterbury, of instigating and heading the attack upon him. What followed is related by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*:

The night had advanced into the small hours when a party of eight Freshmen, all disguised by masks, broke into the apartment which Carter and Atterbury occupy. They produced a paper which they demanded the two Sophomores should sign, but, as it reflected discreditably upon the class of which they are members, Atterbury and Carter declined to comply. They were immediately gagged, thrown down, and bound with ropes, and the party of Freshmen amused themselves by clipping their hair so as to make their appearance as conspicuously absurd as possible. The bound and gagged couple resisted as stoutly as their ropes would permit, but the masked intruders kept steadily at their work until they had finished. Then they piled the furniture in the direst disorder, and left. The sophomores were released soon after, and determined to frighten, not to punish their assailants. To that end they charged their revolvers with blank cartridges, and followed the retiring Freshmen into the street. Having overtaken them, the two fired, and the Freshmen returned the fire with loaded weapons. A ball struck Atterbury in the thigh, a quarter of an inch from the main artery, and passed out on the other side of the leg. A meeting of the college faculty was called, and an investigation resulted in the expulsion of the following-named Freshmen: Thomas B. Bradford, Dover, Del.; Francis Lovely, Baltimore, Md.; Horace McDermott; Dayton, O.; Powell M. Bradley, Washington; W. J. Flock, Wilkesbarre; Richard H. Hutchins, Wyoming, Pa.; Edward F. Matthews and Harry H. Matthews, of Cincinnati (said to be Stanley Matthews' sons); Henry McAlpine, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; John J. M. Shaw, Pittsburg, Pa. The following Sophomores were also expelled: Robert E. Annim, Princeton; Atterbury and Carter, the ring-leaders of the hazing; George S. Johns, St. Charles, Mo.; John S. Meigs, Chicago; Julian Olds, Princeton; and H. C. Porter, Towanda, Pa. The Matthews brothers, from Cincinnati, went at once to the Treasurer of the college and drew out $20 that had been deposited with him to their credit, and also drew from the bank all the money that stood to their credit there. They then packed their trunks, and, with the others, were ready to take the 5:30 train for home.

This hasty sending off of the suspended students was the cause of serious trouble that threw the two largest classes of the college into a state of open rebellion, and nearly led to more bloodshed. It is the custom of the college to have afternoon chapel at 5 o'clock, and every student is required to attend unless he has a valid excuse. The Freshman class, however, were determined to see their suspended brothers to the depot in safety, and they unanimously refused to attend chapel. The Sophomore class also desired to see the suspended Freshmen out of town, but with motives of a different nature.

The Sophomores intended to "rush" the five suspended ones, and for this reason they too refused to attend chapel. This helped to swell a crowd about the depot that numbered several hundred. The five Freshmen, awed by the threats of the Sophomores, concluded to make an early start and walk to Princeton Junction, two and a half miles away, and thus to avoid their enemies. But the college authorities did not consider them altogether safe, even with this precaution, and Matthew Goldie, Proctor of the college, was sent to protect them. Goldie is almost a giant, and the college men look up to him as an athlete Jupiter. The Freshmen's friends were at the depot to see them off.

The usual cheers and tigers were given, and the five young men with their powerful protector started for the junction. Each man carried a heavy walking-stick, and, as subsequent events proved, nearly every one had a revolver in a handy pocket. The Sophomores had been watching for the departure. They went in a body to the depot to the number of more than eighty, and, as soon as they learned the Freshmen had started to walk, they abandoned the railroad and struck out across the fields in hot pursuit. As they marched along they sang the well-known Princeton song, and brandished the canes which nearly all carried. As they reached the long bridge, however, about half-way between the town and the junction, they saw the train on the Little Branch road approaching. They ran to the track, made the engineer stop the train, and all hustled on board. Meanwhile Goldie and the five students had reached the junction. When the Princeton train came in the eighty Sophomores made a rush for the Pennsylvania railroad depot with a cheer and a tiger, some of them threatening to make short work of the weaker Freshmen. The latter were greatly alarmed at the impending danger, and asked Goldie what they should do. "Go in there!" said the Proctor, pointing to the door of the ladies' waiting room; "go in there, and I will protect you." The Freshmen went into the waiting-room, and Goldie, taking one of the clubs, planted himself in the doorway. The eighty Sophomores came down upon him with a rush. "Stand back, gentlemen," shouted Goldie, as he lifted his club. "The first man that tries to enter this door will drop."

This unexpected repulse brought the Sophomores to a stop. They deliberated about capturing the whole party, but none of them cared to be in the front ranks. In a few minutes they returned to the door, chatted pleasantly with Goldie, trying jestingly to induce him to let them "get a chance at the Freshmen." The Proctor was firm and stood his ground till the 6 o'clock train for Philadelphia stopped in front of the junction depot. The crowd in front was almost impenetrable. Goldie, however, opened the door and said, "Come on, gentlemen," and, plunging into the midst of the crowd, hustled the eighty Sophomores right and left, clearing a passageway from the train. Not a hand was raised in opposition. The appearance of the Freshmen was the signal for a storm of hisses and jeers from the Sophomores. Some of the Sophomores in the rear ventured to throw a few stones and pieces of coal from the railroad track, and one of the latter hit Goldie on the back of the head, but he paid no attention to it, and devoted his attention to keeping back the crowd and getting the Freshmen into the cars. Each of the latter, as he came out of the door, had his club firmly grasped in his hand, and held his left hand in his overcoat pocket in a way that betokened the presence of revolvers ready for an emergency. The train started off amid the jeerings and hootings of the crowd.

Poe Reciting "The Raven."

Once, in discussing "The Raven," Poe observed that he had never heard it correctly delivered by even the best readers—that is, not as he desired that it should be read. That evening, a number of visitors being present, he was requested to recite the poem, and complied. His impressive delivery held the company spell-bound, but in the midst of it, I, happening to glance toward the open window above the level roof of the green-house, beheld a group of sable faces, the whites of whose eyes shone in strong relief against the surrounding darkness. These were a number of our family servants, who, having heard much talk about "Mr. Poe, the poet," and having but an imperfect idea of what a poet was, had requested permission of my brother to witness the recital. As the speaker became more impassioned and excited, more conspicuous grew the circle of white eyes, until when at length he turned suddenly toward the window, and, extending his arm, cried, with awful vehemence:

Get thee back into the tempest, and the night's Plutonian shore!

there was a sudden disappearance of the sable visages, a scutting of feet, and the gallery audience was gone. Ludicrous as was the incident, the final touch was given when at that moment Miss Poe, who was an extraordinary character in her way, sleepily entered the room, and with a dull and drowsy deliberation seated herself on her brother's knee. He had subsided from his excitement into a gloomy despair, and now, fixing his eyes upon his sister, he concluded:

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting,
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door;
And its eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming——

The effect was irresistible; and as the final "nevermore" was solemnly uttered the half-suppressed titter of two very young persons in a corner was responded to by a general laugh. Poe remarked quietly that on his next delivery of a public lecture he would "take Rose along, to act the part of the raven, in which she seemed born to excel."—*Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss, in Scribner for March.*

Bills Pending in the House.

The following important bills and resolutions are now pending in the lower house of Congress:

Appropriating money for the erection of new military posts along the Texas border.

To make appropriation for the consular and diplomatic service.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

Making appropriation for detecting trespass on public lands.

To make appropriation for the construction and repair of harbor defenses and coast fortifications.

To fix the pay of letter-carriers.

To regulate the compensation of Postmasters and prevent the illegal sale of postage stamps.

To pay mail contractors in 1861 who went into the rebellion without settling their accounts with the United States.

Banning's (Ohio) resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the practicability of reducing, consolidating and otherwise changing the present organization of the army.

The Bland Silver bill, as amended by the Senate.

Golden Hair at the Chancel.

A friend living in Philadelphia has a sweet, golden-haired little daughter, aged 3 years, who is devoted to her father, and endeavors, after her baby fashion, to govern her actions by his own. This habit causes much amusement in the family, though the little one seems quite unconscious that she is the cause of it all.

Not long ago the child attended divine service for the first time with her father, and sat quietly and gravely in the pew until the close of the sermon. It chanced to be communion Sunday, and, Mr. ——, being a communicant, went with others toward the chancel, unconscious that his little daughter was following him. As he knelt and bowed his head, the baby of 3 years beside him also knelt, and bowed her sweet face upon her tiny hands. Those who saw the touching sight were affected almost to tears, and nobody attempted to remove the small communicant. Not until my friend rose to return to his seat did he discover the child, who also rose, and, slipping her little hand into his, walked gravely toward the pew. The clergyman, speaking of it afterward, said it was in his opinion the most beautiful sight he had ever seen.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

ACCORDING to invariable custom, since the detection of the gunpowder plot in 1605, a detachment of the Beef-Eaters, who guard the Tower of London, marched at 10 o'clock in the morning previous to the late opening of Parliament, through the cellars of the two houses, in order to ascertain if any gunpowder might be concealed there. The Beef-Eaters are selected from among the non-commissioned officers of the British army who have merited notice through services or good conduct, and wear the uniform selected for them by Henry VIII.

ALL [illegible] Items.

TRUST him little w[illegible] our citizens foot it.

FIFTEEN-BALL pool [illegible] "Greenback" rage among billiardists.

THERE are 2,000 barbe[illegible] York and 7,500 barbers. [illegible] are still ca[illegible]

AMERICAN palace cars are found almost the world over. Creager,

THE population of the world is estimated in round numbers at 1,[illegible]000,000.

THERE are nearly 70,000 cases before the Pension Bureau at Washington awaiting action.

IT is rumored that the Crown Prince of Austria is soon to wed the Princess Beatrice of England.

THEY say in Paris that both Victor Emmanuel and Thiers died from the effects of Gambetta's "evil eye."

A MAN was lately sentenced in Nashville to three years in the Penitentiary for stealing three boxes of pepper.

A TOBACCO tax is to supply the deficiencies of the Berlin exchequer—probably as unpopular an impost as could be devised.

A BARTENDER, in Richmond, Va., neglected to register a glass of ale which he sold, and has been fined $49.80 for the omission.

PRINCE ARTHUR, the Duke of Connaught, has been installed, with complete Masonic ceremonies, as Great Prior of Ireland.

SINCE the temperance work began in Fort Wayne 9,000 persons have signed the pledge. The work commenced during the year 1877.

THE New York *Herald* knows a young man who has offered to bet that he can walk a million hours without sleep, if his girl will only walk with him.

TIPPLERS in Maine circumvent the Prohibitory Liquor law by forming private drinking clubs. Bangor has forty-two of them, and Bangor is not a large city.

THE New York Chief of Police avers that guilty persons always weep and betray great anxiety and mental distress, while the innocent are indignant but self-possessed.

SEVENTY hours without food or drink was the recent experience of a tramp who stole a ride on a freight train from Hannibal, Mo., to Toledo, Ohio. He hid himself in a car of wheat, and when he tried to get out he found the door sealed.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR
NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,
handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $3.50. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.30, $1.35, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1 25. Fancy Broche and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $2.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.25.
THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.
☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS
there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past. The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and on low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.
India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up. India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up. Real Decca, Chudda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $6.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.
These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.
Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.
Alaska Seal Muffs, from $6.00 up.
Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.
Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.50 a set, upward.
Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $40.00.
Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.
A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.
☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.
DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.
Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.
Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season, $1.50.

ALSO,
Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.
Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.
All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

rn Courier.

AUBURN

INDIANA, MARCH 7, 1878.

THURSDAY, M

or Secretary of State,
KLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
M FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
AS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
or Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

THE NE

Silver at Marl them w labor

—Seventy millions of people starving in Northern China, and Hayes vetoing the silver bill, are two of the greatest extreams we ever heard of.

—The Returning Board having sown the wind is now reaping the whirlwind. Anderson has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The Silver Bill a Law.

Last Thursday Hayes took it into his head to veto the Silver Bill. He sent it to the House with a message in which he intimated that two thirds of the people's representatives intended to commit a fraud. Thereupon the bill was taken up and in two hours it was passed over the veto in both Houses, and is now a law. Silver is now a legal tender, and the dollar of our daddies, is in disgrace no longer.

—This thing of one or two "influential persons" at Fort Wayne, inflating themselves over the victory of Mr. Fleming, and laying the flattering unction to their souls that they did it, lacks opaqueness. While we believe Mr. Fleming does not share in this arrogance, we will take occasion to say that an exhibition of a spirit of this kind, by his friends there will not be prolific of much good. Blowing for one's self is considered brassy, but there are those who do it, or hire it done for them.

—Peterson Brothers, Publishers of Philadelphia, have sent us a notice and a counterfeit detector, asking us to read an article on finance and insert the notice. It is evident this detector is in the interest of the golditcs, for now that the people want, and are going to have their own, it calls it swindling, forgetting that when the contract was broken by the demonetization of silver, the people were swindled. The probabilities are that this detector is a fraud, given that name, to disseminate the peculiar views of the golditcs. The west is not in need of such miscellany, and if the Peterson Brothers want to be successful, they will abandon these sectional schemes, especially against the people.

—Hayes feels bad over the rapidity with which the silver bill passed over his veto. He has had several interviews lately, one of them with a Senator who has voted for the silver bill at every stage. The Silver Senator was inclined to indulge in just a little pleasantry about the rapidity with which the veto was dealt with, but he found Hayes in no joking mood, and growing extremely dignified. Hayes said that he considered that the action of the chambers in dealing with a veto message of such importance after a single reading, and that reading by the Clerk, showed high disrespect to the Executive. Somewhat ruffled by this turn to his joke the silver Senator curtly told Hayes that he considered any veto message which charged two-thirds of both chambers with intent to commit fraud was highly disrespectful to the legislative branch of the Government, and he took his leave.

—Gen Tom Brown, who ran for Governor in this State but a short time ago, now says: So far as Indiana is involved the democracy will elect their State ticket by an overwhelming majority, and will have a majority in each branch of the legislature, securing the return of Dan Voorhees to the United States Senate. We republicans may elect three members of Congress but, in all probability, will not secure even two. In the next national house of representatives the democracy will have a larger majority than they had two years ago, and, with a democratic Senate, which is already secured, in 1879, they will have complete control of the legislative department of the government. About that time President Hayes will wish he had never been born. Success in 1878 insures the party success in 1880, when they will control the government in all branches but the judiciary."

There can be no doubt that Gen. Browne speaks the truth. Everything points to a grand democratic victory in this State next fall, and to a triumph of the same party in the national contest in 1880.

—EDITOR COURIER—Noticing an article in the COURIER, the other week headed, "Charity all over," we beg leave to say that it was not a charity but a social gathering. The occasion was brought about by arrival of Mrs. Nicewanders, of Wooster, Ohio, who was visiting her sister and many friends in the county. The ladies thought to give her a surprise, and for that purpose congregated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Spinger, each lady taking a quilt block with them for Mrs. N., and a basket of "good things" as "Snide" calls them. After the ladies presented the quilt, we had a splendid dinner, and a good time, everyone enjoying the occasionand repast to the greatest extent. Has "Charity all over," forgot the little swindle he performed shortly after his wife left because he was starving her? Now, you had better hand over that Dancer money you pocketed or you may hear from us again.

Signed.

J. D. Likens, O. Kensinger, C. Faler, E. F. Metcalf, Warren Haun, John Hornberger, W. H. Speer, James Pile.

Township Caucuses.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Butler township are requested to assemble at Butler Center, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1878, to nominate candidates, for the various township offices.

W. I. WORK, Chairman.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Wilmington township will meet at Butler, on Saturday, March 23rd, at 2 p. m. to nominated a ticket for the various township offices to be filled at the coming election.

EDGAR TREEMAN, Chairman.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Smithfield township, will assemble at Center School House, on Saturday, March 23d, at one o'clock, to nominate candidates for the various offices.

REUBEN SAWYER, Chairman.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Keyser township are requested to meet at Garrett, on Saturday, March 23d, to nominate candidates for the various township offices. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

B. D. THOMAS, Chairman.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Concord township are requested to meet at Spencerville, on Tuesday, March 26th, to nominate candidates for the various township offices. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

T. S. MURRAY, Chairman.

SMITHFIELD TP., MARCH 4th, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER—Having learned that my name is mentioned in connection with the office of Trustee of this township, I take this occasion to say to my friends, that under no circumstances will I be a candidate for such office. With many thanks for past favors I remain

Respectfully,

FREEMAN KELLY.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Union township, De Kalb county, Indiana, are hereby requested to meet in convention at the office of Jacob Walborn, in Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878, for the purpose of placing in nomination, candidates for the several township offices, to be voted for at the coming April election. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

D. D. MOODY, Chai'n Auburn Prec't.
D. Y. HUSSELMAN " Waterloo "

St Joe Gleanings.

—Editor COURIER in town Saturday.

—Mrs. W. Tustison is reported dangerously ill.

—John Widney, wife and son are all down with Lung fever.

—Our place is quite lively every day with Court going people.

—Mrs. John Platter living ner Orangville, died last Thursday of consumption.

—When Newville chaps imbibe too much of Auburn whisky, they must not squeal if charged 35c for supper.

—Thad Crocker of Newville-tp. paid us a visit on wednesday, while on his way to Court. Come again, Thad.

—Grangers and all are feeling good over the passage of the Silver Bill by both Houses, over the President's veto.

—Mrs. Mary Barr, who has been suffering for some years with consumption is lying at the point of death. No hopes of her recovery.

—The wife of W. Tustison died Tuesday morning. Mr. Tustison resides near this place, and is one of the earliest settlers of the county.

—Our town was visited on Saturday by Jim Baker, living near Concord. A good deal of fun was had, over the stories told by Baker, who is chuck full of fun from top to bottom.

—Jim reports that Cecil, of Concord, jumped off the local freight at Boyles' crossing Friday evening, landing upside down. What became of the whisky, Jim don't say, but he is sure there must have been a bottle, as the pieces were still to be seen.

—Through Bill Fales, of Spencerville, we learn that one of our citizens victimized some of the merchants of that place, in this wise. Having to raise some funds to raise employ an attorney at Court, he lacked a little, which was collected by Barney & Son, and some other names unknown, but which were never paid over. We think it advisable for that chap to proceed to Spencerville and straighten the affair up, or names will be given.

—Some tramps, four in number, visited George Simontons the night of March 2nd, and wished to stay all night. Georgy not liking that kind of customers turned them away. We are sure sure if George would have kept them, he would have entertained angels unawares, good sized angels, but never-the less angels all the same.

—Three young ladies from below St. Joe went to Auburn last Saturday to attend the examination. On their return, and after they had arrived at St. Joe, their team gave out and they were forced to walk. After walking about five miles, the rain and darkness came on, and they applied at a farm house where they were known and asked for shelter and it was refused. It was a case of unaccountable human depravity and we are sorry to say the party resides within a mile and a half of this place.

PINTE.

—Prof. Tice and the groundhog have it nip and tuck this month. An exchange suggests that it wouldn't be a bad idea, however, for these two distinguished gents to allow themselves to be used as a target in the spring.

Garrett Items.

—The De Kalb House is again opened

—U. S. Eyer and family left last week for Kansas.

—Quite a number of our citizens have the Nebraska fever.

—Mr. Pierce, who is engaged in the lumber business here, went home to Michigan last week. He will will return in April.

—Our Methodist friends gave a very social and pleasant festival last Friday and Saturday evenings, for the benefit of their much esteemed pastor, Rev. Sawyer.

—I understand that Charles Cook, an engineer on the B. & O., is going into the dairy business. No doubt Charley will succeed as he has had considerable experience in that line.

—We are sorry to think that any of our citizens would indulge in writing such scurrilous articles about each other, as appeared in the last two copies of the COURIER. It is an indication of a poor state of society, and it would be much better for those who have been thus engaged to devote their time and attention on some subject of a more moral and elevating nature, and for the next young man will get the sack to keep quiet about it.

—There was a wreck on the B. & O. R. R. last Friday about 1 o'clock a. m. at Deshler, Ohio. While the first section of No. 11 was taking coal it was run into by engine No 246, which was following with the 2nd section. The engine was brought back slightly damaged, but was repaired so that it was sent out again Saturday evening. The caboose No. 28, which was run into was brought back with seven box cars Saturday night, all badly wrecked. Fortunately there was no persons injured.

—The Herald of last week says, "some sore-head writing to the Auburn paper says: There has been considerable of dissatisfaction with the schools here this winter. We say the above is untrue. Our schools are well managed and pupils are learning very rapidly." I repeat the item of last week, that there has been dissatisfaction with the school and the attention of the county superintendent was called, and he decided in favor of those who were dissatisfied, which can be proved. I can name eight or ten interested persons who have been dissatisfied with the school, "old swell head."

X.

St. Johns and New Era Items.

—Jake is tickled.

—The road master along Monday.

—Ketcham has got a fiddle on which he makes some delightful sweet music.

—Joe. Shryock last week borrowed Post's axe and brought it back without the handle. Sue for damages Post, and put a stop to borrowing.

—John Spangler, we are sorry to say, is going to Ohio with Mr. Irons. We suppose he is going to seek his fortune in the person of some young girl. We wish you good luck John, and no more.

—Our school closed last Saturday, but not without visitors, in the persons of several young men and ladies. Byron Grube was very generous to give everybody a piece of pasteboard.

—Some fellow that has no girl remarked, that he would not be in Dave's place last Sunday for $50. We did not ask the reason, but suppose it was on account of the night and the mud he had to go through.

—Dr. C. E. Spangler, the handsome and affable young doctor of this place, has gone to Ohio. We, as well as the countless number he as cured, deeply mourn his departure. He is famous for curing bellyaches by a medicine called "Seven Barks." We fondly hope he will call again.

—Doctor Rother was seen to get on the cars last week, to carry his wife's satchell, and as the train began to move off, he appeared on the platform and jumped off. The next seen of him he was investigating one square inch of soft mud, and got up with the old perplexed grin of one who finds himself mistaken.

SORIAMAUX.

Tidings From La Otto.

—School closed last Friday.

—Taylor is moving into his new store room.

—Sowers & Co. will soon occupy the room now occupied by Taylor.

—A nice little social hop to be given at the Grand Rapid House on Thursday evening. None but those invited can participate.

—"Ten nights in a bar room" was well acted out at Swan last Saturday night. Home talent is "solid" when brought out properly.

—Young's house was burglarized to the tune of six dollars and his wedding breeches last Friday evening. Loss $15 and any amount of faith in man's honesty.

—The exhibition at this place was a "fair to middling" entertainment.—Spencer Smith was the only one really entertained. He thought the out-side performance "hoss."

—The turkey war between Hilkert and Bricker & Co. is becoming monotonous. Ten turkeys have already cost $350,00 and the end not yet.

—There will be services at the English Lutheran church each evening during next week, beginning on Monday evening. Rev F. Biddle, of Zanesville, Ind., is expected to assist the pastor, Mr. Rice.

Those who contemplate building this season, will find it to their advantage to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

—It is now hinted that the recent arrests for revenue law violations, in this county, were a put up job between the U. S. officer and the attorney who defended the prisoners.

MR. EDITOR.—The above appeared in the Waterloo Press of Feb. 21st, 1878, and I desire you to insert the following:

L. J. BLAIR.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 23, 1878.

In the issue of the Waterloo Press of Feb. 21st, the editor hints at a job being put up between myself and Gen. L. J Blair, on the parties recently arrested for violation of the revenue laws. This I denounce as a base lie and a slander. The first arrest was Mr. Jacob McEnterfer, July 18, 1877, and not until he was in the custody of a deputy U. S. marshal, did I have any conversation with Gen. Blair on the subject. Why I saw him at all Mr. McEnterfer well knows; it was to prevent the marshal from taking him to Fort Wayne forthwith, which he would have done had I not interceded on account of his age. The arrest of Peter H. Gromling was but a sequence of the first, for from McEnterfer I found out where the party who manufactured the cigars went. The chain then was complete, but not until after two visits to Summit myself, and one by the deputy marshal, was I fully able to identify the party. Gen. Blair never gave me any information in these cases, nor in any other cases in DeKalb or any other county, but on the other hand, when I visited Waterloo, during your fair, on Gen. Blair finding the object of my visit he asked me if he could not warn those selling on the grounds, as he knew "they would not violate the law knowingly." Suffice it to say, I now stamp this insinuation as a base lie.

Yours Respe'y.

ALLAN H. DOUGALL, Dep'y. Col.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11.—6m.1011.

OBITUARY.

TERRY DRAGOO was born October 28, 1874. He died March 2, 1878, at 6:30 a. m., aged three years, four months and three days.

Terry's life was like that of a flower—it was brief and it was beautiful, bright and pure. His life was of the sunshine; warm, happy and joyous; and he was conscious, serene and smiling until he closed his eyes in the sleep of death. During his brief and mortal illness, he seemed to realize and spoke with a judgment beyond his year, of the causes that led to his illness.

The idol of his parents, the light of their home, the staff and hope of their declining years, Terry has gone. And yet:

"I can not make him dead!
When passing by the bed,
So long watched over with parental care;
My spirit and my eye
Seek him enquiringly
Before the thought comes that he is dead.

Not there! where then is he?
He lives! in all the past,
He lives; nor to the past
Of seeing him again will I despair;
In dreams I see him now;
And on his angel brow,
I see it written, thou shalt see me there."

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Benjamin B. Dearborn is plaintiff, and Samuel G. Zeigler, John Zeigler, Freeman Zeigler, Barbara Zeigler, Ellner Zigler and Ellison Baily are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two-hundred and eighty-seven, ($287) dollars and forty-four [44] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

Commencing one hundred and ninety-eight [198] feet north of the south west corner of the north east quarter of section four (4), thence east three hundred and fifty [350] feet, thence north sixty six (66) feet, thence west three hundred and fifty [350] feet, thence south sixty-six [66] feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve, 12, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb. 28th, 1877. Pf. $9.75.

GARRETT

Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Read the following prices:

COFFEES.

Old Java best	30c
Rio the very best	23c
Rio prime	21c
Roasted best	27c
Roasted good	25c
Ground	22 to 25c

SUGARS.

A Coffee Sugar	10c
Whith, Extra C	9½c
Extra C	8¾
Brown	8
Orleans	8½

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00 for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c " " "
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c " " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c " " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c " " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Steuben Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Haverstock is plaintiff and Wm Richmond and Mariah Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve thousand, nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-four cents [$12,923.44] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 30th day of MARCH 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of section thirty-three [33], and the north-east quarter of section thirty two [32] except twenty-five [25] acres off the west side of said quarter section, and the south-east fractional quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in the township number thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15]. Also the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four [24], in township thirty-three [33], north of range fourteen (14), east.

I will first expose to sale the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), township thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen [14], east, and in case it does not sell for enough to pay what is now due with interest, costs and accrued costs, then I will expose to sale the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township thirty four [34], north of range fifteen [15], east, and in case these two pieces fail to sell for enough to pay what is now due, with interest and all costs, then I will expose to sale the west half of the north-west quarter of said section thirty three [33], and in case these three pieces fail to sell for enough to pay the amount now due, with interest and all costs, I will then expose to sale the balance of the above described lands together

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Best and Pinchin, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 6, 1878. Pr. fee $[illegible]

OPIUM and Morphine Habit [illegible] cured. Painless; no publicity. [illegible] for particulars. Dr. [illegible] 187 Washington St., [illegible] Ill.

NOTICE OF

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS!

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, S. S. I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, do hereby certify that a Township election will be held in each of the townships of said county, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1878, at which officers will be elected for said several Townships as follows, to-wit:

In Butler Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the peace, two Constables.

In Jackson Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Concord Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Justices of the Peace, three Constables.

In Newville Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Stafford Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In Wilmington Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.

In Union Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.

In Keyser Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace two Constables.

In Richland Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor two Constables.

In Fairfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In Smithfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Franklin Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.

In Troy Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name and affix my official seal, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1878.

G. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk De Kalb Circuit Court.

A true copy of the original certificate.

J. C. St. CLAIR,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jacob G. Row deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Attorneys.

GEORGE W. ROW, Adm'r.

February 13th, 1878.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT YOU CAN BUY **BOOTS AND SHOES** CHEAPER AT THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, IN AUBURN, THAN ANY WHERE ELSE ON EARTH. TRY US.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

It is All By Jerks.

In dry weather, when rain is most needed, "we have no rain;" in wet weather we have plenty of it, and so of heat and cold. We have to keep fires in winter and ice in summer. Again, poor people who most need money have little or none; while rich people, who don't need it, have more than they can use. Chandeliers and lamps at cost. Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100; water set, $13 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Id makes you noding differance of your character vos coffered mit grease all ofer—got rich und id vas gone recht avay quck off, und so if you vants besser as never vas so nice bixtures, go to Mynheer Gordon, his bixture gallerie und Bliven, dot bixturegraph man, he makes doo boss phizogrammies, und don't you forgot id," aint id?

—What is meant by the "Latin Union" in financial discussion, consists of the governments of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, who are bound by a treaty until 1880 to receive each other's gold and silver coins at a relation of value between the metals of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. In the United States, before the demonetization of silver, the relation was 16 to 1.

—Ho! ho! farmers, if you want a good set of harness, stop at the shop opposite the Court House in the old post office building, where you can get the best of work, and stock, as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Rodenbaugh warrents all his work, uses best Oak tan, and warranted as represented. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

—Mr. I. N. Davis, of Frankfort, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, of Indiana, will deliver a lecture at the M. E. church, Saturday evening. Of course the subject will be that of temperance, and we have noticed that Mr. Davis has been highly spoken of in the press of the State, not only as to his fine ability as a lecturer, but his power of organizing, and his unwavering temperance principles entitles him to the respect and consideration of all good citizens.

—MARRIAGE LICENSES—The following marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk, during the month of February:

Thomas Kelham and Emma L. Lobdell, Perry Shivey and Elmetine Kline, Alvin J. St. Clair and Mary Strole, Anthony Foust and Jane Johnson, H. T. Clark and Ida E. Cadey, F. J. Shank and Mary Bush, Joseph E. Miller and F. A. Stout, Daniel A Freeburn and May A. Edson.

—We would like to say to the boys who compose the string band at Waterloo, that it wasn't on account of any religious sentiment that they were not invited to attend Tilton's lecture, but because music is seldom, if ever introduced at a lecture of that kind. The people of Auburn will be glad to hear this superb little band, and will appreciate their sweet, rich music when they do, and are waiting for an occasion when they can properly appear. Be patient boys, you shall not be forgotten.

—Weamer wants to take a rest, after the arduous duties he has performed within the last three years, and has therefore sold out to Dr. Calvin P. Houser, his interest in the paper. Col. W. H. McIntosh, of this city, will be the editor. Geo. Weamer will still retain an interest as his knowledge of the business is indispensable. We trust that nothing will occur to blight the hopes of the new firm, and if they can keep the thing from growing into an elephant they will do well.

—We regret to learn of a severe accident at Garrett, in which our friend John Robbins, the manager of the Hardware store, was badly wounded. A customer called and wanted some cartridges for his revolver. In order to show the right size John placed one in the revolver and handed it to the customer. It is not known which cocked it, but it was soon after discharged, inflicting a painful wound in the thigh. The bullet struck the bone and glanced, and has not been extracted.

GARRETT, IND., March 5, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER.—It appears that my letter in the COURIER last week, operated on O. J. Powell and there was a flow of bile, and it had such an influence on him that he could not get his paper out till late in the week, and he says I "vomited" and made an "ass" of myself. What a beautiful phrase to come from the pen of a college-bred man. Well, it is a good thing that some one in Garrett made an "ass" of themselves, as the old wandering Jew will have a companion. Eh-haw, eh-haw.

ALICE.

—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is a standard remedy, and will cure a cough or cold in half the time required by any ordinary remedy. Call on your druggist and try a bottle, only 25 cts. Sold in every drug store.

—Wood scarce again.

—At M. E. church Saturday evening.

—The marshal is after the loose porkers.

—Coon hunting is largely indulged in at present.

—Judge Zollars, of Fort Wayne, gave us a call last Monday.

—Pensions were received by our crippled soldiers this week.

—Mr Davis, the lecturer at the M. E. church, Saturday evening.

—Mr. Baker is making improvements on his Main street property.

—The terms of peace between Russia and Turkey have been signed.

—Milt Roth has traded his late dray team for a heavier and better one.

—Miss Stodard, of New York, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Jas V. Hazzard.

—The sun seems to be disinclined to go to roost as early as he did last month.

—Go and hear the fine temperance lecture at the M. E. church Saturday evening.

—Mr. Seiner of the Toledo Democrat was in town yesterday. He is still on the war path.

—New spring styles of Gents furnishing goods, just received by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The members of the DeKalb County Bar, indulged in a banquet at the Swineford, Tuesday evening.

—It is said there is something noble in poverty. If such is the case, we are the noblest Roman of them all.

—A fine line of new spring hats just arrived at Schaab, Beugnot & Co. All the late styles at the lowest prices.

—In the criminal cases, young Potter, a tramp, plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to jail for six weeks.

—Remember the lecture by Mr. Davis the Grand Chief Templar of this state, at the M. E. church, Saturday evening.

—MARRIED—Mr John B. Grube, to Miss Mattie A. Essig, by Rev. G. A. Harter, of Avilla, both of De Kalb Co. Indiana.

—"The spring time has come, gentle Ann." And so Bliven thinks now's the time for getting good photographs, at Gordon's Gallery.

—Charles Hayward, at Bourbon, Ind., last week, shot his wife three times and then killed himself, on account of his mother-in law.

—Sam Segner takes the place of Mr. Carter in the Lock Billiard Hall. Sam is a prompt, pleasant fellow, and will keep things in splendid order.

—There will be a debate on the greenback question at Moore's school house, Mooresville, to-morrow, Friday evening. All are invited to be present.

—"If I had to walk from here to Baltimore for it, I would not be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family," is what we heard a lady say yesterday.

—Casper Beck, a boy sixteen years old, living at Fort Wayne, was killed last Saturday by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, while out hunting.

—A strike of the printers in the office of the Indianapolis Sentinel, considerably reduced that paper in size for several days last week, but it is now all right.

—A young man living down the Eel River railroad shot himself Monday, who was connected with Peter Brandon's family. We could not learn the name.

—Hon. B. F Wade of Ohio, died last Saturday, aged 78. He and Giddings made the Western Reserve famous in their advocacy of the abolition of slavery.

We are pleased to notice in these taxpaying times, that some of our friends remember us, and call and pay their subscription. It would please us if all would do it.

—The rumor last week that our Catholic friends intended buying the Somers farm for school purposes, proved unfounded. No such enterprise is in contemplation.

—The reduction on sugars is still going down. They have reached a figure lower than that before or since the war. Coffee A 9c., coffee C 8c., at the Fruit House, Fort Wayne.

—MARRIED.—Frank Schenk and Mary Bush, at the Catholic church, March 4th, 1878, by Rev. A. Young. The parties were both from Waterloo. High mass was celebrated.

—Mr. Grover has established a large broom factory on Eleventh street, and is making a splendid broom, as cheap as the market affords, and this being the case, all ought to patronize him.

—The case of John Stacy still holds fire. The jury returned a verdict of $100 fine, but his council objected and on an irregularity the case is to be tried again. In the mean time some body's bungling is costing a good deal.

Tilton in Angola.

We are glad to announce that Theo. Tilton will lecture at Angola on Thursday evening, March 14th, 1878. Subject "The Master Motives." The trains run now so as to favor or citizens, and we hope there will be a large attendance. The subject will be a new one, and his fine lecture here will induce many to attend. The admission will be 50 cents, and 75 for reserved seats, and this should draw of itself.

—We took the trouble on Tuesday last to go to Auburn to hear Thodore Tilton lecture on "The Problem of Life," and to see our neighboring county seat (never visiting Auburn before) and to get better acquainted with her genial good-hearted, intelligent citizens. In Theodore Tilton we were, in some respects, agreeably disappointed. From current newspapers, reporters and criticisms, we had been led to infer that he was a vain and egotistical individual, and that these characteristics cropped out in all his utterances. While the lecturer, like most mortals, is not devoid of certain peculiarities, or eccentricities if you will, yet we never before heard a lecture or discourse of any kind in which there was less egotism displayed, either in the speaker's manner upon the rostrum, or in the language used. In personal appearance, Theodore Tilton is tall and commanding, with a full face, and a forehead slightly retreating. His hair, which is whitened while yet a comparatively young man, is worn long and falls about his neck in great profusion. Whatever may be thought of the private character of the man, he is an eloquent speaker, a deep thinker, and to outward appearance, a good man. "The Problem of Life," delivered by him, was well worth going to Auburn to hear. He had a good audience, the M. E. church being crowded to its utmost capacity. Of course we called upon Bro. Mays, the genial and jovial editor of the Courier, and by him was shown the "attractions of the town and was introduced to some of her citizens. In the Courier office we also met Bro Shaffer, of the Angola Herald. We had not time to call at the Republican office but had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Weamer upon the streets. Among the number of De Kalb county's citizens whom we met on this occasion were Gen. Blair, C. A. O. McClellan, Joe. Morlan, James E. Rose, Prof. Barns, superintendent of schools, and others, whose names we cannot now recall. By the way, the Albionites who were in attendance at the lecture, are confident that Mays prepetrated a huge joke upon the audience just before Theodore Tilton entered the room. Rise up, T. C., and explain.

We take the above from the Albion New Era.—We rise and with profound bow explain. We were entirely innocent of any attempt at a joke, but Tilton being a handsome fellow, some of the audience, not being personally acquainted with us, of course——Well, Prickett you know what we would say if modesty did not deter us.

—Everybody seemed to enjoy the dance last Tuesday evening. It was a splendid affair, and eminently respectable. We like to see pleasant occasions like these, and there cannot be harm where so much social enjoyment and innocent commingling of our best citizens are the leading features. Let those who have their prejudices as to dancing, enjoy their privilege, but we shall always look upon it as a delightful, harmless amusement when conducted as on this occasion. All adjourned about twelve o'clock.

—The pleasant weather of the last few days, makes us feel like laying aside heavy winter clothes, and donning something more comfortable. We are glad to say that a new lot of fine spring styles of clothing were received to-day by Schaab, Beugnot & Co., and now is your chance to make a good selection. They have the newest patterns and can sell them cheaper than any other place in town.

—Our greenback friends are instituting clubs in the different parts of the county. One was organized in Butler on Monday evening. We have always been in favor of a greenback currency, one that will meet the demands of trade. Our State platform meets this question about as fairly and liberally as we could desire.

—Our friend Tom Mays, of the Auburn COURIER, we learn, will be a candidate for nomination for the clerkship of De Kalb county at the coming convention. He is qualified for the position and for years has faithfully labored to build up his party in that county. We think the Democracy could make no better selection, and thus recognize his labors.—Albion New Era.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O. March 2nd, 1878.

Maggie Blair, Lib Boyles, Elias J. Born, Sylvenees Clark, Louisa Manor, Daniel Olerbeltzer, Isaac Edward Pearson, Clary Salsberry, Joseph B. Smith, G. H. Williams.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—Bryants have taken posession of the De Kalb House and have been moving in this week, and will be ready for boarding in a short time. We bespeak for them a good share of the public patronage, and feel confident that Mrs. Bryant will make a very good landlady, and that the hotel will be one of the best in this part of the State.—Garrett Herald.

—A curious candle used in Alaska is a fish eight inches long, almost transparent, and very fat, the fat being pure white and very sweet. The Indians dry this fish, then light it at the tail, and it burns with a clear, sparkling flame, which the wind will not extinguish.

—Those who attempt to use postage stamps a second time, after being canceled, should know that the penalty is fifty dollars fine. Some one will have to pay this, as these attempts are growing frequent here.

Junction Items.

—We miss you Dick.

—School closed on Friday.

—P. Ditmar is making sugar.

—Mud, mud, the beautiful mud.

—Joe Walters, can you spell bragg?

—Does Carper's bigness make him great.

—The fair maid from Auburn, Miss E., tips the scales at just 109.

—We were favored with a call from Mr. Backus, of Detroit, Friday.

—The B. & O. have issued a manifold sheet for train orders. Good enough.

—What does Fred need with gum boots, when he has such a good plank walk.

—Ada and Lena, of Spencerville, have our best wishes, and hope they will call again.

—John Reed left on Wednesday for Iowa to engage in business. We wish him success.

—New time card on the B. & O. took effect Sunday last. Some few changes have been made.

—Gole, what commission do you get for weighing all the fair maidens who visit the Junction?

—Several young men left the Junction Tuesday en route for Kansas. May they meet with success.

—Mr. Van Hyde has our thanks for the good word spoken in our behalf. We had a good time, Van.

—The two Miss Whetsels, of New Era, and Miss Rowe, of Garrett, are visiting friends at this place.

—Mr. Whittington spent several days last week in Garrett. He stopped at the hotel depoy, and had a good time, no doubt.

—The young lady from Auburn, who met the cow-boos coming from singing, will do well to send her name to the Junction cor'sp. She shall have a leather medal.

—Mr. T. J. Frazier, Civel Engineer on B. & O., was at the Junction Thursday looking after the interest of the company.

—Goe. Goetschius deserves much credit for his spelling at the Junction Wednesday night. He brought them all down.

—Our genial friend, Frank P. C., day operator for the B. & O., attended the literary on Saturday evening, and we should judge enjoyed it. Beware of that white feather and those facinating eyes, Frank. We overheard her ask for an introduction.

—Our friend, David McNabb, is doing a good business in his heading factory with the addition of his new machinery. He is able to turn out 2400 complete oil barrel heads per day. The machinery is driven by a 35 horse power engine and is steaming night and day The surpus steam is used in drying the heading. His work is pronounced No. 1 and we wish David success.

—Fonda says he lost a valuable sleeve button Wednesday night, on his return from the social at Auburn. We would advise the young man to bring that firey steed from Albion and go horse back next time; then he would not fall through cattle-guards and peal his shins. Undoubtedly his mind was on the beautiful maids he met at the social which caused him to make this miss step.

PERKIN'S.

Waterloo Items.

—The night traveler, on the Saginaw road, takes refuge in the target house, these lonely nights.

—Gust Lease went to Connecticut last week, with the finest car-load of horses ever shipped from this county.

—The Concert at the Presbyterian church last Saturday evening, was well patronized, and the music was good.

—Dr. Winslow represented the Greenback element of this county in the Toledo National Convention. He was not admitted as a delegate, however.

—Capt. John Butt, of Butt's Hotel, has reduced the price to $1.50 per day, but no corresponding reduction will be found at the table.

—Those expecting to hear Mr. Stoll last Monday evening before the Greenback club, were disappointed. There was some misunderstanding among the members. If one or two of the damphools could be ejected, the club would have better prospects of success.

—A little family quarrel between two of our business men, has been on the tapis for some time. They propose to sacrifice friends and all that they may win. Its all well enough to show nerv[illegible] but innocent parties should not be made a party to a little spite work.

—There is an impression prevailing here that the communication [illegible] Press relative to the H. C. [illegible] S. party, and Auburn, lacks delicac[illegible] [illegible] brassy in the extreme [illegible] it would [illegible] any community who th[illegible] dictate to their place. We doubt whether the occasion was one which required or could utilize music.

UNO.

—Mr. Gordon, not having sufficient health to attend to demands upon his Gallery, has engaged Mr. Bliven, of Ravenna, Ohio, a splendid artist, and orders now for good pictures will be supplied promptly, and on reasonable terms.

—Workingmen look to your interest and save doctor bills by using Marshalls Lung Syrup, for coughs, colds, etc. Rrice 25 cts., in every drug store.

Butler Items.

—The majority of our citizens foot it.

—Quite an enthusiastic "Greenback" meeting Monday night.

—Our temperance folks are still engaged with unabated zeal.

—Mrs. WyKoff, and Mrs. Creager, east of town are suffering from neuralgia.

—Mr. Johns, our harness man, is on the sicklist, from his old enemy neuralgia.

—Dr. Fosdic will soon arrive from An Arbor, to spend his vacation and recuperate.

—It is reported that Rev. W. O. Butler will begin a series of meetings in the Methodist church, on Monday, March 25th.

—If we were disposed to boast we could do so, over the fact that we still have more roads to the mile than they have in some other places.

—Mrs Jacob Imhoff died suddenly on Monday evening, at an advanced age. She was taken with a spasm, which took her away within fifteen minutes.

—The meeting at the Big Run chappel, conducted by Rev. Butler, closed last Monday eve, Twenty conversions and a general reformation in the neighborhood, was the visible result.

—The hens have a longer time this year than usual, to prepare for Easter. Though they seem to be taking time by the forelock, and are forwarding the commodity in great numbers. We have always looked upon the hen as a model bird, to say nothing of spring chickens.

—Dr. Madden, one of our oldest practitioners, states that his business has been very pressing for the past four weeks. The Doctor is well versed on the diseases of this locality. Though we do think he ought to build a sidewalk down to the railroad. Ha, Doc?

—Wm. Broughton met with a serious accident, resulting in considerably mangling his person, on last Saturday. He was in the usual position for filing a large circular saw, when by accident the tightner was thrown on to the belt which started the machinery, by an almost superhuman effort he prevented his death. Dr. Fanning has hopes of his entire recovery.

—To the discredit of our townsmen we must note a lack of enterprise in the matter of providing ice for the heated term. Now all through the month of January, the time when that article should have been secured, a general apathy prevaded. Of course, should you speak to them on the subject, they would advance an excuse for justification.

Spencerville Items.

—The freshet in the St. Joe has subsided.

—John Provines has been on the sick list. for several days past.

—A runner now and then reaches town, notwithstand the mud blockade.

—This is one of the best trading points in the county, and Barney and Bishop are favored with a good average business.

—There are two undertaking establishments in this place, and the probabity is they have a funeral within themselves shortly.

—Byron's lines, "There is a pleas[illegible] in the pathless woods, A rapt[illegible] ore on lonely shore," is now verifie[illegible] by [illegible] the walk to St Joe and back.

—One of our citizens hav[illegible] ng been deserted by his wife for a g[illegible] d reason, is running a circus among t[illegible] he pots and kettles. He is equal to [illegible] rench cook, and gets up good digestib[illegible] le meals.

—Several of our citi[illegible] ens went to Auburn last week, to [illegible] estify before the Grand Jury. Efforts were being made to develope a case of forgery, but it is said they waited [illegible] o long.

—In small tow[illegible] ns like this the rising generation, Young America and Smart Alexs, must have amusement, and sometimes th[illegible] ey get up "a corner," and provide for themselves when the regular routine of events fail to supply. A case of this [illegible] ind occurred here last week. We hav[illegible] a barber by the name of Smith, that glorious name, so romantically associated with the history of our cou[illegible] ntry. In his absence one evening, an[illegible] while the boys were "spiling" for some fun, they arranged to get up a [illegible] ham racket in said barber shop. There was a gathering of the clans, for the fracas. The ladies of the establishment were the only spectators, and as the riot ran high, two of them became alarmed, while a third stood by her post, and gained one or two of the combatants to her side. After a most desperate encounter, in which destructi[illegible] ve weapons were used, and the most complimentary epithets passed, the [illegible] vanquished hauled off their forces, not, how ever, until one of the ladies was carried away in a fainting spell, and anot[illegible] her reduced to a hysterical condition. It was very naughty in the boys to annoy and frighten the ladies, and something more than fun may be the result, although we do not think they were viciously inclined.

NERO.

—A great many remedie[illegible] s are advertised to bring them before the public, but the latter decides whether the article is good or bad. The [illegible] good reputation which Dr. Bull's [illegible] aby Syrup enjoys is a standing guara[illegible] ntee of its merits. Price 25 cents a b[illegible] ottle, at Davenport's.

MARCH MADRIGALS.

Culled from the March Magazines.

BLINDFOLDED.

Two little white hands put over the eyes,
  And tresses of hair brushing over the cheek;
A sweet, merry voice in my ear laughing cries:
  "Who is it holds you, sir? answer me quick!"
Do I not know them, the bonny red lips,
  That little waist in the calico gown,
Eyes with long lashes where tremulous slips
  The love-light half bashfully, tenderly down?
Do I not know them? Ah! love, I was blind
  Ere the dainty ringed hands came over my eyes;
And [illegible] white arms ne'er closer can bind
  Than the love which once kindled to life never dies.
—*Will Wallace Harney, in Appletons'.*

THE BROKEN OAR.

Once upon Iceland's solitary strand
  A poet wandered with his book and pen,
  Seeking some final word, some sweet Amen,
Wherewith to close the volume in his hand.
The billows rolled and plunged upon the sand,
  The circling sea-gulls swept beyond his ken,
  And from the parting cloud-rack now and then
  Flashed the red sunset over sea and land.
Then by the billows at his feet was tossed
  A broken oar; and carved thereon he read,
  "Oft was I weary, when I toiled at thee!"
And like a man who findeth what was lost,
  He wrote the words, then lifted up his head,
  And flung his useless pen into the sea.
—*Henry W. Longfellow, in Atlantic Monthly.*

THE LILY.

I saw the lily pale and perfect grow
Amid its silent sisters in the mead.
Methought within its chilly depth to read
A maidenly severity, as though
A cool young life lay slumbering in the snow
Of its frail substance. In that chalice white
Whose fairy texture shone against the light
An unwakened pulse beat faint and slow.
And I remembered, love, thy coy disdain,
When thou my love for thee hadst first divined;
Thy proud, shy tenderness—too proud to feign
That willful blindness which is yet not blind.
Then toward the sun thy lily-life I turned—
With sudden splendor flushed its chalice burned.
—*H. H. Boyesen, in Scribner.*

ST. VALENTINE.

The sleet was blowing; where was any sign
Of greening valley, call of mating bird?
Yet, close beside my ear, a voice I heard—
A whisper—"Sweet, choose now your valentine!"
"Nay, wait till skies are softer, airs more fine."
But still, impetuous, fell that whispered word,
"Choose, choose your valentine!"
                    What was it stirred,
Like breath of June, this yielding heart of mine?
Sudden, the bleak earth blossomed into bowers
Of bridal beauty—for its wreathing snows,
Wide banks of creamy jessamine and rose—
While, on the pane, bloomed out great passion-flowers;
  And I—so subtle-sweet Love's whispers are!—
Be sure for choice I did not wander far.
—*Caroline A. Mason, in Scribner.*

TOO WIDE!

Oh, mighty Earth, thou art too wide, too wide!
  Too vast thy continents, too broad thy seas,
  Too far thy prairies reaching fair as these
How reddening in the sunset's crimson tide!
Sundered by thee how have thy children cried
  Each to some other, until every breeze
  Has borne a burden of fond messages
That all unheard in thy lone wastes have died!
Draw closer, oh, dear Earth, thy hills that soar
  Up to blue skies such countless leagues apart!
    Bid thou thine awful spaces smaller grow!
Compass thy billows with a narrower shore,
  That yearning lips may meet, heart beat to heart,
    And parted souls forget their lonely woe!
—*Julia C. R. Dorr, in Sunday Afternoon.*

WINTER.

The circling hills with snow are white
  The dark woods on their sides
Stand leafless in the low gray light,
  The brown cloud o'er them glides.

The low sun chills, the cold moon stares
  From out the icy east;
The young folk go, in muffled pairs,
  To dancing and to feast;
And rising from the snowy roof
  Into a passing fold,
The dun smoke weaves its clouded woof
  Within the warp of cold.

The eaves snap and the whole house shakes;
  In woodlands, shadow-crossed,
The heavy timber, groaning, quakes
  Beneath the tides of frost.

The moon to western forest deeps
  Sinks down, and black airs fall
Upon the land, until there creeps
  A glimmering cold through all;
In frosty barns with vapors dim
  The cocks alternate crow,
As lifts the sun a glowless rim
  To frozen hills of snow.
—*C. L. Cleaveland, in Atlantic Monthly.*

MY DREAMLAND.

The way to Dreamland—do I know?
                    Years ago
  Every path for thy roaming feet
  Led the way to Dreamland, sweet!

Have I forgotten? Maybe, dear;
                    Far or near
  Matters little, and less I care.
  So I do not lose you there.

Do I abjure it? Sweet one, nay;
                    Look this way;
  Dreamland now for thy joyance lies
  In the blue haze of your eyes!
—*Appletons' Journal.*

CHANSON D'AMOUR.

Free as the dew to rose's lips,
Free as the wind to ocean ships,
Free as the fount to pilgrim's thirst,
And Eden's fruit to Eve at first,
Free as the clover to the bee—
Has all thy sweetness been to me!

Naught is more pure than morning dew,
Or breath of winds on the billows blue,
Or lymph that gushes from the rock,
Or Eden's bloom before its shock,
Or hoarded store of laden bee—
And pure as these thy love to me!

If the free dew should flout the rose,
If ships lie still though free wind blows,
If founts to thirsty lips were stayed,
If Hope should fail the sin-betrayed,
And the bee suck the flower in vain—
Each missing joy were mighty pain.

And like the rose with dewless leaves,
Or ship the strong wind only heaves,
Or thirsty lips at fountain's brim,
Or Eden's bloom to eyes grown dim,
Or like the bee the clover's cheat,
Am I—thine eyes grown cold to meet!

The rose loves not the dew-dry air,
The ship th' unspeeding gale could spare,
The pilgrim hate the empty spring,
And Eden barred despair would bring,
The bee when honey fails would die—
And in thy cold glance perish I!
—*W. C. Richards, in Appletons'.*

WISHES.

I wish that grasses would learn to sprout,
That the lilac and rose-bush would both leaf out;
That the crocus would put on her gay green frill,
And robins begin to whistle and trill!

I wish that the wind-flower would grope its way
Out of the darkness into the day;
That the rain would fall and the sun would shine,
And the rainbow hang in the sky for a sign.

I wish that the silent brooks would shout,
And the apple-blossoms begin to pout;
And if I wish long enough, no doubt,
The fairy Spring will bring it about!
—*Mary N. Prescott, in St. Nicholas.*

WIDOW COBB.

The fire crackled cheerfully on the broad hearth of the old farm-house kitchen, a cat and three kittens basked in the warmth, and a decrepit yellow dog, lying full in the reflection of the blaze, wrinkled his black nose approvingly as he turned his hind feet where his fore feet had been.

Over the chimney hung several fine hams and pieces of dried beef. Apples were festooned along the ceiling, and crooked-necked squashes vied with red peppers and slips of dried pumpkins in garnishing each window-frame. There were plants, too, on the window-ledges—horseshoe geraniums and dew-plants, and a monthly rose just budding, to say nothing of pots of violets that perfumed the whole place whenever they took it into their purple heads to bloom.

The floor was carefully swept—the chairs had not a speck of dust upon leg or round; the long settee near the fireplace shone as if it had just been varnished, and the eight-day clock in the corner had had its white face newly washed, and seemed determined to tick the louder for it. Two arm-chairs were drawn up at a cozy distance from the hearth and each other; a candle, a newspaper, a pair of spectacles, a dish of red-cheeked apples, and a pitcher of cider, filled a little table between them.

In one of these chairs sat a comfortable-looking woman of about 45, with cheeks as red as the apples, and eyes as dark and bright as they had ever been, resting her elbow on the table, and looking very thoughtfully into the fire. This was Widow Cobb—"relict" of Deacon Levi Cobb, who had been moldering into dust in the Bytown churchyard for more than seven years. She was thinking of her dead husband, possibly because—all her work being done, and the servants gone to bed—the sight of his empty chair at the other side of the table, and the silence of the room, made her a little lonely.

"Seven years," so the widow's reverie ran. "It seems as if it were more than fifty—and yet I don't look so very old either. Perhaps it's not having any children to bother my life out, as other people have. They may say what they like—children are more plague than profit—that's my opinion. Look at my sister Jerusha, with her six boys. She's worn to a shadow, and I am sure they have done it, though she will never own it."

The widow took an apple from the dish and began to peel it.

"How dreadful fond Mr. Cobb used to be of these grafts. He will never eat any more of them, poor fellow, for I don't suppose they have apples where he has gone to. Heigho! I remember very well how I used to throw apple-parings over my head when I was a girl, to see who I was going to marry."

Mrs. Cobb stopped short and blushed. For in those days she did not know Mr. Cobb, and was always looking eagerly to see if the peel had formed a capital "S." Her meditations took a new turn.

"How handsome Sam Payson was, and how much I used to care about him! I wonder what has become of him? Jerusha says he went away from our village just after I did, and no one has ever heard of him since. And what a silly thing that quarrel was! If it had not been for that—"

Here came a long pause, during which the widow looked very steadfastly at the empty arm-chair of Levi Cobb, deceased. Her fingers played carelessly with the apple-paring; she drew it slowly toward her, and looked around the room.

"Upon my word, it is very ridiculous, and I don't know what the neighbors would say if they saw me."

Still the plump fingers drew the red peel nearer.

"But then they can't see me, that's a comfort, and the cat and old Bowse will never know what it means. Of course I don't believe anything about it."

The paring hung very gracefully from her hand.

"But still I should like to try it; it would seem like old times, and—"

Over her head it went and curled up very quietly on the floor at a little distance. Old Bowse, who always slept with one eye open, saw it fall, and marched deliberately up to smell of it.

"Bowse—Bowse—don't touch it," cried his mistress, and, bending over it with a beating heart, she turned as red as fire. There was as handsome a capital "S" as anyone could wish to see.

A great knock came suddenly at the door. Bowse growled, and the widow screamed and snatched up the apple-paring.

"It's Mr. Cobb—it's his spirit come back because I tried that silly trick," she thought fearfully to herself.

Another knock, louder than the first, and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Hillo, the house!"

"Who is it?" asked the widow, somewhat relieved to find that the departed Levi was still safe in his grave upon the hillside.

"A stranger," said the voice.

"What do you want?"

"To get lodging for the night."

The widow deliberated.

"Can't you go on—there's a house half a mile further, if you keep to the right hand side of the road and turn to the left after you get by—"

"It's raining cats and dogs, and I'm very delicate," said the stranger, coughing. "I'm wet to the skin—don't you think you can accommodate me—I don't mind sleeping on the floor."

"Raining, is it? I didn't know that;" and the kind-hearted little woman unbarred the door very quickly. "Come in, whoever you may be. I only asked you to go on because I am a lone woman with only one servant in the house."

The stranger entered, shaking himself like a Newfoundland dog upon the step, and scattering a little shower of drops over his hostess and her nicely-swept floor.

"Oh, that looks comfortable after a man has been out for hours in a storm," he said, as he caught sight of the fire, and, striding along toward the hearth, followed by Bowse, who sniffed suspiciously at his heels, he stationed himself in the arm-chair—Mr. Cobb's arm-chair, which had been kept sacred to his memory for seven years. The widow was horrified, but her guest looked so weary and worn out that she could not ask him to move, but busied herself in stirring up the blaze that he might the sooner dry his dripping clothes. A new thought struck her; Mr. Cobb had worn a comfortable dressing-gown during his illness, which still hung in the closet at the right. She could not let this poor man catch his death by sitting in that wet coat. If he was in Mr. Cobb's chair, why should he not be in Mr. Cobb's wrapper? She went nimbly to the closet, took it down, fished out a pair of slippers from a boot-rack below, and brought them to him.

"I think you had better take off your coat and boots; you will have the rheumatic fever, or something like it, if you don't. Here are some things for you to wear while they are drying. And you must be hungry, too; I will go into the pantry and get you something to eat."

She bustled away "on hospitable thoughts intent," and the stranger made the exchange. He was a tall, well-formed man, with a bold but handsome face, sunburned and heavily bearded, and looking anything but "delicate," though his blue eyes glanced out from under a forehead as white as snow. He looked around the kitchen and stretched out his feet before him, decorated with the deacon's slippers. Then he leaned forward and stroked the cat and her brood, and patted old Bowse upon the head. The widow, bringing in sundry good things, looked pleased at his attentions to her dumb friends.

"It's a wonder Bowse does not growl; he generally does if strangers touch him. Dear me, how stupid!"

The last remark was neither addressed to the stranger nor the dog, but to herself. She had forgotten that the little stand was not empty, and there was no room on it for the things she held.

"O, I'll manage it," said the guest, gathering up paper, candle, apples and spectacles—(it was not without a little pang that she saw them in his hand, for they had been the deacon's, and were placed each night, like the arm-chair, beside her)—and deposited them on the settee.

"Give me the table-cloth, ma'am; I can spread it as well as any woman. I've learned that along with scores of other things in my wanderings. Now let me relieve you of those dishes; they are far too heavy for those little hands;" (the widow blushed;) "now please sit down with me, or I cannot eat a morsel."

"I had supper long ago, but really I think I can take something more," said Mrs. Cobb, gently drawing her chair nearer to the little table.

"Of course you can, my dear lady—in this cold autumn weather, people ought to eat twice as much as they do in warm. Let me give you a piece of this ham—your own curing, I dare say?"

"Yes; my poor husband was very fond of it. He used to say that no one understood curing ham and drying beef better than I."

"He was a most sensible man, I am sure. I drink your health, madam, in this cider."

He took a long draught, and set down his glass.

"It is like nectar."

The widow was feeding Bowse and the cat (who thought they were entitled to a share of every meal eaten in the house), and did not quite hear what he said. I fancy she would hardly have known what "nectar" was—so it was quite as well.

"Fine dog, ma'am—and a very pretty cat."

"They were my husband's favorites," and a sigh followed the answer.

"Ah—your husband must have been a very happy man."

The blue eyes looked at her so long that she grew flurried.

"Is there anything more I can get for you, sir?" she asked at last.

"Nothing more, thank you kindly; I have finished."

She rose to clear the things away. He assisted her, and somehow their hands had a queer knack of touching as they carried the dishes to the pantry-shelves. Coming back to the kitchen, she put the apples and cider in their old places, and brought out a clean pipe and a box of tobacco from an arched recess near the chimney.

"My husband always said he could not sleep after eating supper late, unless he smoked," she said. "Perhaps you would like to try it, sir?"

"Not if it is to drive you away," he answered, for she had her candle in her hand.

"O, no—I do not object to smoke at all." She put the candle down—some faint suggestion about "propriety" troubled her, but she glanced at the clock and felt assured. It was only half-past nine.

The stranger pushed the stand back after the pipe was lit, and drew her easy-chair a little nearer the fire—and his own.

"Come, sit down," he said, pleadingly. "It's not too late; and when a man has been knocking about in California, and all sorts of places, for a berth like this; and to have a good-natured, pretty woman to speak to once again—"

"California! Have you been in California!" she exclaimed, dropping into the chair at once.

Unconsciously, she had long cherished the idea that Sam Payson—the lover of her youth—with whom she had so foolishly quarreled, had pitched his tent, after many wanderings, in that far-off land. Her heart warmed to one who, with something of Sam's looks and ways about him, had been sojourning in that country—and who very possibly had met him—perhaps had known him intimately! At that thought her heart beat quick, and she looked very graciously at the bearded stranger, who, wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing-gown, wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and, sitting in Mr. Cobb's chair beside Mr. Cobb's wife, smoked Mr. Cobb's pipe, with such an air of feeling most thoroughly and comfortably at home!

"Yes, ma'am; I've been in California for the last six years. And before that I went quite round the world in a whaling ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange, my dear lady, how often you see one thing as you go wandering about the world after that fashion?"

"And what is that?"

"Men, without house or home above their heads, roving here and there, and turning up in all sorts of odd places, caring very little for life as a general thing, and making fortunes just to fling them away again—and all for one reason. You don't ask me what that is! No doubt you know already very well."

"I think not, sir."

"Because a woman has jilted them!"

Here was a long pause, and Mr. Cobb's pipe emitted short puffs with surprising rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no accuser, and the widow's cheek was dyed with blushes as she thought of the absent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when they get served in the same way," said the stranger, musingly. "You never meet them roaming up and down in that style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, with some spirit; "if a woman is in trouble, she must stay at home and bear it in the best way she can. And there's more women bearing such things than we know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know whose hands get pinched in a trap unless they scream. And women are too shy, or too sensible, whichever you choose, or that."

"Did you ever, in all your wanderings, meet any one by the name of Samuel Payson?" asked the widow, unconcernedly.

The stranger looked toward her—she was rummaging her drawer for the knitting-work, and did not notice him. When it was found and the needles in motion, he answered her:

"Payson? Sam Payson? What! He was my most intimate friend! Do you know him?"

"A little—that is, I used to when I was a girl. Where did you meet him?"

"He went with me on the whaling voyage I told you of, and afterward to California. We had a tent together, and some other fellows with us, and we dug in the same claim for more than six months."

"I suppose he was quite well?"

"Strong as an ox, my dear lady."

"And—and happy?" said the widow, bending close over her knitting.

"Hum—the less said about that the better—perhaps. But he seemed to enjoy life after a fashion of his own. And he got rich out there, or rather, I will say, very well off."

Mrs. Cobb did not pay much attention to that part of the story. Evidently she had not finished asking questions. But she was puzzled about her next one. At last she brought it out beautifully:

"Was his wife with him in California?"

The stranger looked at her with a twinkling eye.

"His wife, ma'am? Why, bless you, he hasn't got one!"

"O, I thought—I mean heard"—here the little widow remembered the fate of Ananias and Sapphira, and stopped before she told a tremendous fib.

"Whatever you heard of his marrying was all nonsense, I can assure you. I know him well, and he had no thought of the kind about him. Some of the boys used to tease him about it—but he very soon made them stop."

"How?"

"He just told them frankly that the only woman he had ever loved had jilted him years before, and married another man. After that no one ever mentioned the subject to him again except me."

Mrs. Cobb laid her knitting aside and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

"He was another specimen of the class of men I was speaking of. I have seen him face death a score of times as quietly as I face the fire. 'It matters very little what takes me off,' he used to say; 'I've nothing to live for, and there's no one to shed a tear for me when I am gone.' It's a sad thought for a man to have, isn't it?"

Mrs. Cobb sighed as she said she thought it was.

"But did he ever tell you the name of the lady who jilted him?"

"I know her first name."

"What was it?"

"Maria."

The plump little widow almost started out of her chair, the name was spoken so exactly as Sam would have said it.

"Did you know her?" he said, looking keenly at her.

"Yes."

"Intimately?"

"Yes."

"And where is she now? Still happy with her husband, I suppose, and never giving a thought to the poor fellow she drove out into the world?"

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, shading her face with her hand, and speaking unsteadily. "No; her husband is dead."

"Ah! But still she never thinks of Sam."

There was a dead silence.

"Does she?"

"How can I tell?"

"Are you still friends?"

"Yes."

"Then you ought to know. Tell me."

"I am sure I don't know why I should. But, if I do, you must promise me, on your honor, never to tell him if you ever meet with him again."

"Madam, what you say to me never shall be repeated to any mortal man, upon my honor."

"Well, then, she does remember him."

"But how?"

"As kindly, I think, as he could wish."

"I am glad to hear it, for his sake. You and I are the friends of both parties; we can rejoice with each other."

He drew his chair nearer hers, and took her hand. One moment she resisted, but it was a magic touch; the rosy palm lay very quietly in his, and the dark beard bent so low that it nearly touched her shoulder. It did not matter much. Was he not Samuel Payson's dear friend? If he was not the rose, had he not dwelt very near it for a long, long time?

"It was a very foolish quarrel that parted them," said the stranger, softly.

"Did he tell you about it?"

"Yes, on board the whaler."

"Did he blame her much?"

"Not so much as himself. He said that his jealousy and ill-temper drove her to break off the match; but he thought sometimes if he had only gone back and spoken kindly to her, she would have married him after all."

"I am sure she would," said the widow, piteously. "She has owned it to me more than a thousand times."

"She was not happy, then, with another?"

"Mr. ——, that is to say, her husband, was very good and kind," said the little woman, thinking of the lonely grave on the hillside rather penitently, "and they lived very pleasantly together. There never was a harsh word between them."

"Still—might she not have been happier with Sam? Be honest, and say just what you think."

"Yes."

"Bravo! That is what I wanted to come at. And now I have a secret to tell you, and you must break it to her."

Mrs. Cobb looked rather scared.

"What is it?"

"I want you to go and see her, wherever she may be, and say to her 'Maria'—what makes you stare so?"

"Nothing—only you speak so like some one I used to know."

"Do I?—well, take the rest of the message. Tell her that Sam loved her through the whole; that when he heard she was free, he began to work hard at making a fortune; he has got it, and is coming to share it with her, if she will let him. Will you tell her this?"

The widow did not answer. She had freed her hand from his, and covered her face with it. By-and-by she looked up again. He was waiting patiently.

"Well?"

"I will tell her."

He rose from his seat, and walked up and down the room. Then he came back, and, leaning on the mantel-piece, stroked the yellow hide of Bowse with his slipper.

"Make her quite understand that he wants her for his wife. She may live where she likes and how she likes, only it must be with him."

"I will tell her."

"Say he has grown old, but not cold; that he loves her now, perhaps, better than he did twenty years ago; that he has been faithful to her all his life, and that he will be faithful till he dies—"

The Californian broke off suddenly. The widow answered still:

"I will tell her."

"And what do you think she will say?" he asked, in an altered tone.

"What can she say but—*come?*"

"Hurrah!"

The stranger caught her out of her chair as if she had been a child, and kissed her.

"Don't—O, don't!" she cried out. "I am Sam's Maria."

"Well—I am Maria's Sam!"

Off went the dark wig and the black whiskers—there smiled the dear face she had never forgotten. I leave you to imagine the tableau. Even the cat got up to look, and Bowse sat on his stump of a tail and wondered whether he was on his heels or his head. The little widow gave one scream, and then said—

But stop! Quiet people like you and me, dear reader, who have got over all these follies, and can do nothing but turn up our noses at them, have no business here. I will only add that two hearts were very happy; that Bowse concluded after a while that all was right, and so lay down to sleep again—and that not a great while afterward there was a wedding at the house that made the neighboring farmers stare. Widow Cobb had married her first love!

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court:

No. 1,106. Cromwell vs. the County of Sac. Error to the Circuit Court for Iowa. In this cause the court held that where a person purchased a municipal bond that had several years to run, to which an overdue and unpaid coupon for interest was attached, the fact did not render the bond and subsequently-maturing coupons dishonored paper, so as to subject them in the hands of the purchaser for value to defenses good against the original holder. That a purchaser in the market of a negotiable security, unless personally chargeable with fraud, can recover the full amount of the security against the maker, though he may have paid less than its par value, whatever infirmities may have attended its origin, and a subsequent purchaser, even with notice, takes the paper with like immunity; that a bona fide purchaser of a public security for value before maturity, takes it freed from all infirmities of origin, the only exceptions being where the securities were absolutely void for want of power to issue them, or where the circulation was prohibited by the law for illegality of consideration, such as being founded upon gambling or usurious transactions. Municipal bonds in Iowa, it is said, drawing 10 per cent. interest before maturity under the law of that State, draw the same interest after maturity, and the coupons attached to such bonds draw 6 per cent. a year after maturity, as also the judgments entered upon them. Reversed.

No. 202. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. McCarthy. Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. In this case the court held that the railroad company having contracted to forward cattle from East St. Louis to Philadelphia, it is responsible for the transportation over the whole route, as well on the tracks of other companies as upon its own; that railroad companies, unless forbidden to do so by their charters, have power to contract for shipments the entire distance freight is to be carried over connecting lines. Affirmed.

Huxley as a Handicraftsman.

"Technical education," in the sense in which the term is ordinarily used, and in which I am now employing it, means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft; it is, in fact, a fine Greco-Latin equivalent for what in good vernacular English would be called "the teaching of handicrafts." And, probably, at this stage of our progress, it may occur to many of you to think of the story of the cobbler and his last, and to say to yourselves, though you will be too polite to put the question openly to me: "What does the speaker know practically about this matter? What is his handicraft?" I think the question is a very proper one, and, unless I were prepared to answer it, I hope satisfactorily, I should have chosen some other theme.

The fact is, I am, and have been any time these thirty years, a man who works with his hands—a handicraftsman. I do not say this in the broadly metaphorical sense in which fine gentlemen, with all the delicacy of Agag about them, trip to the hustings about election time, and protest that they, too, are workingmen. I really mean my words to be taken in their direct, literal and straightforward sense. In fact, if the most nimble-fingered watchmaker among you will come to my workshop, he may set me to put a watch together, and I will set him to dissect, say, a black-beetle's nerves. I do not wish to vaunt, but I am inclined to think that I shall manage my job to his satisfaction sooner than he will do his piece of work to mine.—*Prof. Huxley, in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

Representative Baker, of Massachusetts, said, in a speech in the House the other day, that some of his brother members probably wanted to go to Congress. "The gentleman must address the Chair," interposed Speaker Long. "It was the Chair I had specially in mind," retorted Mr. Baker. [Loud laughter.]

Some k. k. (comical cuss) says: "It is a kurious kommentary on the kultivated konnoisseurs in kwaint krockery that they kan't comprehend the konservative konsequences of spelling keramics with a K."

SPARTACUS TO THE GLADIATORS AT CAPUA.

ADAPTED FROM THE PROSE OF E. KELLOGG BY MRS. MOLLIE MITCHELL.

There had been rejoicing in the gay Capuan town;
Her heroes had returned with victorious renown;
Her festive halls re-echoed the exultant shout again
Till the echoes hovered o'er the bright Italian plain.

But the arena was hushed, the wild revelry o'er,
And Numidia's fierce lion had silenced his roar;
As the gay city slept in the moon's soft light
Not a whisper broke the calm stillness of night.

Near the silent arena, where rose on that day
The cry of approval and laugh of the gay,
Was gathered a band of those aliens from Greece—
Rome's captives of war, their bondmen in peace.

And their leader then spake to the downtrodden band:
"I was not always a slave in this barbarous land—
The murderous vassal of patrician Rome—
No, Thracia's vine-robed hills were once my quiet home.

"[illegible] with all my power,
For who hath known Spartacus ever to cower?
My forefathers came from old Sparta's rude plains,
And the blood of her heroes still course through my veins.

"My childhood ran calm as the brooklet which strayed
Through the valleys where I in sweet innocence played,
And a musical flute charmed the hours away
When my labors were o'er at the closing of day.

"One eve 'neath the myrtle that shadowed our cot
My grandsire told how the Spartans once fought,
And my young blood thrilled at the terrible story
Which Greece deems the height of her martial glory.

"Ah! little did I in my shepherd cot know
How relentless could be an implacable foe!
E'en the mother who fondly caressed me that night
Was a victim ere morn of Rome's cruel might.

"Yes, the war-horse trampled that warm mother's breast
To which I was so oft in my infancy prest,
While I saw in dismay the bruised form of my sire
Consigned with our home to the merciless fire.

"And this day, as I stood where applause rang high,
I saw a loved friend of my boyhood die.
Yes, died, and by me was this young Thracian slain;
He knew me and smiled in the midst of his pain.

"The same smile he wore as we scaled the proud peak
In our childhood the bright fruits of summer to seek;
Too well I remembered that dear face again
Though writhing in death and distorted by pain.

"I pleaded, aye besought, as I knelt in the dust,
That the Prætor to me might this comrade intrust,
As he'd been my companion, true-hearted and brave,
But he drew back in scorn from the approach of a slave.

"And this answer he gave me, in tones of derision:
'None are noble save men of the Roman nation;'
While matrons and vestals thought it merry, forsooth,
That Rome's chief gladiator should tremble at death.

"Ah, Rome, thou hast taught the mild shepherd to wield
With a dextrous hand the grim falchion and shield;
He'll reward thee again till the Tiber runs red
With the blood that shall flow from thy noblest dead.

"And ye, fellow-bondmen, has the Grecian pride fled
That once fired the hearts of our Spartan dead?
But list to yon lion's menacing roar,
He may feast on your strength ere the morrow is o'er.

"Then let's flee to the mountains where liberty reigns,
Spurning despotic power or slavery's chains,
And show these vile tyrants how a Thracian can die
When our band shall their helmeted legions defy.

"And should Lentulus' minions o'erpower us strife
'Twill be triumph compared to this hireling life,
For remember, oh countrymen! friends of my home,
That death is a boon to the bond-slave of Rome."

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITH AND POINT.

Our surplus population—The clergy.

Short of change—The man with but one shirt.

Disturbing the grave—Making a sober man laugh.

The only safe way to keep a diary is to put it in the stove, and this is the time to do it.

A Buffalo sparrow recently carried off a whole lamp-wick in his beak, and he had to beak-wick about it.

Almost anybody can send a boy on an errand, but only the wealthy have leisure to spare to wait for him to get back.

"Reaching after the unattainable"—A man feeling up under the back of his vest for the end of a parted suspender.

Irritable schoolmaster—"Now then, stupid, what's the next word? What comes after cheese?" Dull boy—"A mouse, sir."

A new song is called "Always Keep a Smile for Mother." Some young men will drink every drop that is in the bottle without giving a thought to their parents.

"I say, Jim," said one friend to another, on meeting, "I hear our friend A. has been in speculation heavily. Has he made anything?" "Yes," said Jim; "he made an assignment."

MATUTINAL JESTS.

[From the Cincinnati Breakfast Table.]

The sense of placid delight that fills the breast when a venomous valentine that cuts to the bone has been launched, is one of the very few shades of feeling that poetry can't reach.

We don't see as there is anything to prevent Kaiser Wilhelm from having huckleberry pie on the table every meal, if he wants to. His income amounts to $4,000,000 a year, not counting extra time.

There are stumbling blocks in every walk of life. The scarcity of cigar-stands in the heart of equatorial Africa is a mountain many minds cannot surmount, and the army of the great Stanley is necessarily limited.

They have a man down East who makes his living by guessing. He never misses on the weight of a hog, but the American lunch-fiend throws him headlong into a quagmire of the most wretched uncertainty.

A shrewd patent-medicine man has been chasing Alex. Stephens around for three months, trying to draw a bead on him with a pocket camera. He wants him for a preface to his advertisement to illustrate "before taking."

A dispatch from Rome brings the gloomy intelligence that the new Queen of Italy has already "conquered her husband." Oh, Hum, Hum, why didn't you—but then—pshaw! When lovely woman makes up her mind she'll rule the roost the scepter itself can't save a man.

"We are all blind to our best interests," wrote a bright essayist. That's a fact. Even Adam—our most distant blood relation—permitted the golden opportunity to dodge him. Think of the luster his name might have gathered had he possessed the forethought to appear for his son and brush away the stain upon his character by introducing the insanity dodge to the jury.

TWO YOUNG MEN MURDERED.

A Southern Marriage that was Followed by a Terrible Tragedy.

[Selma (Ala.) Cor. New York Sun.]

John Hunter Smith, son of Robert White Smith, formerly a Wall street broker, and grandson of the late Judge John Hunter, invited ten or twelve young men to join him in a deer hunt. After a social dinner, a message was brought to the effect that a friend and cousin, young Murphy, with his intended wife, were waiting at Choctaw Bluff—young Smith's private plantation landing—about 200 yards off, contemplating a runaway marriage. The party went down and witnessed the ceremony, and, after it was over, young Smith picked up his guitar, entered his store room on the bluff, sat down, and commenced playing and singing. Hearing an unusual noise outside the warehouse, he went to the door, and saw that a Mr. Johnson, a powerful-built man, in truth a Southern giant, who had been Murphy's rival in the affections of the bride, had knocked Murphy down, and was about to stab him. Smith hurried to Murphy's assistance, knocked Johnson down, and got away the knife. Johnson sprang up, raised his pistol, fired at Smith, and wounded him in the side. The young man clasped his hand to the wound, leaned upon a tree, and said: "I have my death shot."

Johnson then sprang at Smith, knife in hand, to stab him, whereupon, in self-defense, Smith fired at Johnson, but, missing his aim, struck and seriously wounded young Murphy. Again Johnson fired at Smith, this time striking the tree against which he leaned, and once more Smith fired, this time, too, missing Johnson, and again hitting and mortally wounding his friend and cousin, Murphy.

This was all the work of a moment, and while the young men were taking the wounded ones to the house, Johnson disappeared. Smith was assisted into the house. He closed his eyes, and pressed his hands to his wounds. At that instant, while all were striving to do something for him, the coward Johnson sprang into the window, and, before anyone could prevent, reached Smith's side, placed his pistol to the young man's closed eye, fired, and killed him instantly. At latest advices from Choctaw Bluff the people seemed to be paralyzed, and no steps had been taken for the arrest and punishment of Johnson. Young Smith's friends say that Johnson shall not escape.

Hell No Longer a Power.

Yet the doctrine of hell is now growing obsolete. Originating in ages of savagery and low barbarism, and developed in periods of fierce intolerance, sanguinary persecutions, cruel civil codes and vindictive punishments, it harmonized with the severities and violence of society, and undoubtedly had use as a means of the harsh discipline of men when they were moved only by the lowest motives. But, with the advance of knowledge and the cultivation of the humaner sentiments, the doctrine has become anomalous and out of harmony with the advance of human nature. Hence, though still a cardinal tenet of orthodoxy, it is now generally maintained in a vague and loose way, and with reservations and protests that virtually destroy it. Only revival preachers of the Moody type still affirm the literal "lake of fire and brimstone," and it is certain that the doctrine in any shape recurs much less prominently in current preaching than it did a generation or two ago. Sober-minded clergymen have got in the way of neglecting it, except now and then when rehearsing the creed, or, as at present, under the spur of controversy, or when rallied about the decay of the old theology. The hell of Jonathan Edwards is gone. That sturdy theologian wrote: "The world will probably be converted into a great lake, or liquid globe of fire—a vast ocean of fire in which the wicked shall be overwhelmed, which will always be in tempest, in which they shall be tossed to and fro, having no rest day or night, vast waves or billows of fire continually rolling over their heads, of which they shall forever be full of a quick sense within and without; their heads, their eyes, their tongues, their feet, their loins and their vitals shall forever be full of a glowing, melting fire, fierce enough to melt the very rocks and elements; and also they shall eternally be full of the most quick and lively sense to feel the torments; not for one minute, nor for one day, nor for one age, nor for two ages, nor for a hundred ages, nor for ten thousands of millions of ages, one after another, but for ever and ever without any end at all, and never, never be delivered."—*Prof. Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

Evenings at the White House.

The President and family receive formally in the evening, sometimes in the red-room and sometimes in the library. These visits, however, are only made by intimate personal friends, or by those warranted through their acquaintance to call in a social manner. The evenings in the library are very charming. Brilliant and cultivated men and women gather in little knots in different parts of the spacious and cheerful apartment, and wit sparkles and anecdote enlivens conversation. The President frequently disappears; he has a private library, where he retires when any gentleman present wishes to speak with him on matters of policy or politics; but he soon returns, to all appearances as unruffled as if the great sea of public opinion had settled into a perfect calm. Mrs. Hayes entertains her visitors in an easy, courteous, cordial manner, moving among them with stately grace, and scattering pleasant words. Great gentleness and sweetness pervade the whole domestic life of the President's family. Little Fannie, the only daughter, a bright child of 9 years, the pet and favorite of all who know her, is never visible at dinner or to evening visitors. "I am obliged to compromise with my little lady," remarked Mrs. Hayes, with a smile, "as I found her growing old too fast for her years; we serve her dinner in her room, which she esteems a high compliment." The private dining-room of the President's family is the only one of their private apartments which is on the great main floor of the White House. The meals are breakfast, lunch and dinner, instead of breakfast, dinner and tea, as in the time of Madison. No unusual forms and ceremonies are observed in the service further than those at any gentlewoman's table. The hospitalities of either lunch or dinner are frankly tendered to any familiar guest who may chance to be calling at the specified hour, and not infrequently accepted.—*Martha J. Lamb, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

Fooling with a Quaker.

He was a peaceable-looking man, with a quiet-looking horse attached to an unattractive sleigh, with unostentatious bells. He wore a wide-rimmed hat and a shad-bellied coat, as he drove easily down the South Easton hill, journeying from Bucks county to the land of Northampton. He was observed by a fellow of the species rough, whom much loafing had made impudent, and who lifted up his yawp:

"Sa-a-a-y! hat, where are you going with that man?"

"Verily, I journey beyond the river, friend," mildly responded the Quaker, "and thither goeth my hat also."

"Hold up and take a fellow along, can't you?" called out the man of wrath.

"Nay, friend, my business and inclinations forbid it."

"I'll soon fix that," and the fool ran forward and jumped on the runner.

"Verily, friend, if thee insists upon getting into my vehicle I will even help thee," and the man of peace reached out a right hand as resistless as an oyster dredge. It caught the youth around the throat worse than a fourteen-year-old diphtheria, jerked him into the sleigh, and slammed him down among the straw, where he got tramped on by a pair of No. 43 cowhides until he thought he had got caught in a shower of pile drivers. Finally he got a kick that lifted him clear over the side of the sleigh and ran his head into the bank by the roadside, where he dwindled down in a heap like a gum shoe discouraged by a street-car, and murmured as he rubbed his ensanguined nose in the snow:

"Who'n blazes'd a ever thought the cast-iron man'd gone around with steam up an' disguised as a blamed old Quaker."—*Easton Free Press.*

Quick on the Trigger.

"You will please observe," said old Mr. Lambwell, as he led us through his school the other day, "that the boys are required to display the utmost attention to quietness and discipline, and in a short time become even divested of that most annoying disposition to tease each other; in short, they soon settle down into all the gravity of mature years, under the wholesome system I have introduced."

We at this moment arrived in front of several boys who were standing around a bucket of water, and one had just charged his mouth with the contents of a tin cup, while the old gentleman was stooping to recover his pen from the floor, when another, passing behind, snapped his finger quickly beneath the drinker's ear, and caused him by a sudden start to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's bald pate. Starting upright, with his hair and face dripping, the master shouted:

"Who did that?"

The party unanimously cried out, "Jim Gun, sir."

"Jim Gun, you rascal, what did you do that for?"

Jim, appalled at the mischief he had done, muttered out that it was not his fault, but that Tom Owens had snapped him.

This changed the direction of old Lambwell's wrath, and shaking his cane portentously over Owens' head, he asked:

"Did you snap Gun?"

The culprit, trembling with fear, murmured:

"Yes, sir; I snapped Gun, but I didn't know he was loaded."

The Affectionate Gorilla.

Col. Thomas Scott sat in the Grand Central Depot at Timbuctoo, arguing with a venerable gorilla on the necessity of extending the Cairo and Timbuctoo railway through South Africa at public expense. "It will only cost one hundred and fifty millions," said Tom, and, really, Mr. Gorilla, you and your people are too much out of the world."

The venerable African listened with the deepest respect to the utterance of the railway magnate, and answered him thus:

"We don't need the railroad, and can't afford to pay one hundred and fifty millions for it; and, besides, we gorillas travel on our muscle, not by rail."

"What do you suppose I'm here for?" replied Col. Scott. "The railroad shall be built, if it takes the last ounce of gold-dust and the last gallon of palm-oil in the country to pay for it. That's the sort of toothpick I am."

"Is that so?" softly murmured the venerable gorilla, who thereupon him, the said Scott, in his arms did enfold, and to his heart passionately did press till the last breath had left Tom's body, which was carefully laid in a convenient palace-car, with the parting words, "Good-by, Tom. That's the sort of gorilla I am."

Moral: Never count your chickens before they are hatched.—*New York Sun.*

Degenerate Rabbits.

In the year 1419 a few rabbits were born on a Spanish ship and put on the island of Porto Santo. There were no beasts of prey there, and these little animals increased so enormously as to become a pest to the country, and compelled a colony to remove from it. They are still there, but in the course of 450 years they have become a "species;" they have a peculiar color, a rat-like shape, are small in size, live a nocturnal life, and are of extreme wildness. And now they refuse even to pair with the European form from which they arose.—*London Quarterly Review.*

BEN BUTLER took his little $2 fee the other day as a witness before a House committee, put it in his vest pocket, and then pulled down his vest as jauntily as if he'd just bagged a retainer of $5,000.

IN 1760 a native African was Governor of Virginia. He was Governor Alexander Spottswood, who was born in Tangiers while his father, a British officer, was there on duty.

TWO HUNDRED different varieties of fruit are grown successfully in Georgia.

CHICAGO made and paved thirteen miles of new streets last year.

LEO XIII.

Sketch of the New Pope.

Pecci is tall, with fine head, high forehead, narrow at the temples; long face, and straight features. He has a large mouth, prominent chins, cheerful, open countenance, and small, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consalvi, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice; great dignity, even austerity, of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. As Camerlengo, he has been at the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably, accomplished facts.

At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riario Sforza. At Naples he advised good Catholics to fulfill their duties as citizens at the municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, proposing to interpret the wish of the Vatican, enjoined the policy of abstention.

Cardinal Pecci spoke with great affect against the proposal for the removal of the conclave from Rome and other measures advocated by the reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals.

Cardinal Pecci's private life, at all periods, is beyond reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him.

"THE crown's all knocked out of your hat," yelled some newsboys to a human temperance sermon wabbling along the streets of Chicago the other day. "Was I care?" said the "example," as he turned on his tormentors a moment; "ain't I cit'zen of a great republic? an' was I care for crowns?"—*Chicago Journal.*

OF sawdust 19 per cent. and of sand 14 per cent., was what was found in a sample of Russian army bread recently analyzed.

The Crisis.

What think you would be the result if the earth should stop spinning around the sun? Were you ever near a large and intricate machine when one of its wheels became clogged or broken—near enough to hear the grating, jarring clash, the sudden, deafening crash? Astronomers assure us that precisely similar effects, only on an inconceivably grander scale, would be produced if our earth—one of the wheels in the universe-machine—should suddenly cease its revolutions. In other words, there would be a general clash and crash of satellites, planets and systems. What we term financial crises are due to similar causes. One of the wheels in the finance-machine becomes clogged, perhaps shattered. The terrible Wall street "crash" which follows is communicated to every part of the financial mechanism of the country. But analogies do not stop here. There is that other mechanism, the most intricate of all—sometimes called an organism because it generates its own forces—the human machine. When one of its members fails to perform its office the whole system is thrown into disorder. Members before considered unassailable break down under the unnatural pressure. The shock comes, and utter prostration is the result. Reparation can only be effected by the restoration of the impaired parts and the readjustment of its levers—the physical forces. There is one part of the machine more liable to disorder than any other—the liver—the great balance-wheel of the machine.

The liver being the great depurator or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set it at work and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, used daily, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, taken in very small doses, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard anti-febrile cordial less efficacious in remedying than in preventing chills and fever, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

PHYSICIANS have long prescribed Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a relief and cure of Heart Disease, for the simple reason that they have seen its favorable workings in all the many forms of disease the Heart is liable to, and it can truly be recommended as a scientific remedy for that dreaded of all diseases, whose subtle workings are not usually seen until the patient is beyond ordinary help. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. We can pronounce Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR a certain remedy, and advise you to use it. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER—the best Story Paper in the West. Send five cents and get two copies.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE editor of an agricultural paper says there is absolutely no cure for hog cholera, but that Sheridan's Condition Powders given occasionally will certainly prevent it. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The other kinds in large packages are trash.

DO YOU want a good Story Paper? Such is THE CHICAGO LEDGER. Send five cents for two copies.

They Don't Know It.

Some people don't know that they are being swindled every time they buy an inferior, short-weight baking powder. It would be far better to buy and use the old reliable DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Every package of the Dooley Powder is warranted absolutely pure and strictly full weight. Sold by grocers.

FORTY MILLION bushels of choice wheat were harvested in Minnesota in 1877. She is now the most prosperous Western State. The St. Paul *Dispatch* is valuable to all contemplating emigration, making State news a specialty. Weekly edition, $1.50 a year, 75 cts. for 6 mos. Samples free. Address Dispatch Co., St. Paul, Minn.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.—Earache, toothache, headache, neuralgia and deafness can be instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Get a bottle and read directions.

TWO COPIES of THE CHICAGO LEDGER sent to any address for five cents.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a *fair* trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite: they will tell you by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, &c., &c.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. *It will cure all Diseases caused by* Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; *Sour Stomach*; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; *Debility, Low Spirits*, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and, if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend, as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.—LEWIS G. WUNDER, 1,625 MASTER STREET, ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address L. S. SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth $5, sent, postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS Boston. [Established 1830.]

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, 25c.
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET. Everyone a Musician. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philad'a, Pa.

WE WILL PAY
THE
Highest Market Price
FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, OR WE WILL SELL THEM FOR YOU ON FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION:

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, LARD, TALLOW, FEATHERS, POTATOES, APPLES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FUR, HIDES, WOOL, PEANUTS, BROOM CORN, DRIED FRUIT, HAY, HOPS, &c., &c.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your very lowest price for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

ADDRESS
HULL & SCOTNEY,
Gen'l Commission & Shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 North Water St.,
PHILADELPHIA. PENN.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

This cut represents an extra fine 10 Blade (Razor Steel) PEARL HANDLE KNIFE, worth $5, one of which, the IMPORTER, C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson street, Chicago, agrees to send to each of our subscribers FREE, upon your sending him this notice and $1.00 to pay postage and packing.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains over 500 fine historical engravings and 1,190 pages, and sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An Immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Lovers, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Ventriloquism, Boxing, Dreams, Chess, [illegible] Wigs, Face Preparations, &c. [illegible] PUBLISHING HOUSE, [illegible] New York.

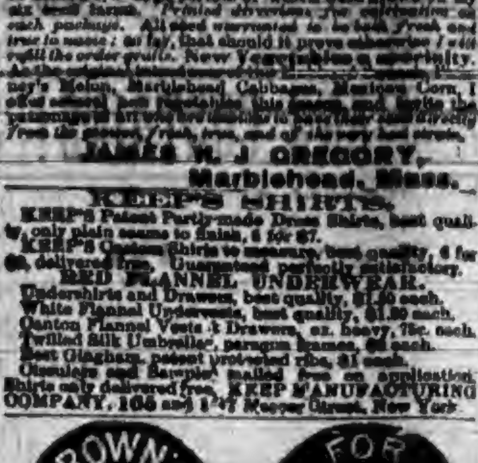

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. *Printed directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. New Vegetables a specialty. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, I offer several new vegetables this season, and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7.
KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each.
White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each.
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each.
Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each.
Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

School Music Books.

High School Choir. EMERSON & TILDEN. $9.00 per dozen.
A standard, useful and favorite Book.
School Song Book. C. EVERETT. $6 per dozen.
Fine Book for Girls' High and Normal Schools.
Choice Trios. W. S. TILDEN. $9 per dozen.
Three-part Songs for Female Colleges, Seminaries, &c.
Grammar School Choir. W. S. TILDEN. $6 per doz.
Excellent collection for High or Grammar Schools.
American School Music Readers.
In 3 Books, each 35 cents, 50 cents and 50 cents. Carefully prepared for Graded Schools.

The following are favorite general collections of genial Songs for Common Schools:
SONG ECHO.....H. S. PERKINS. .75
MOCKING BIRD.....W. O. PERKINS. .50
MUSIC TEACHER.....C. EVERETT. .50
OUR FAVORITE.....H. P. DANKS. .60

MUSIC CHARTS. By DR. LOWELL MASON. Large Charts, containing 120 Blackboard Lessons, plainly visible to all, saving much trouble, easily set up and used, and furnishing a complete course of practice. Sent by Express. In two rolls or sets. Each $8.00.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

VEGETINE
FOR DROPSY.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:
It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE—in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. VEGETINE is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well—never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, Me., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I had had a Cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low, my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—Cough bad, and Lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the VEGETINE. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
FOR SICK HEADACHE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.
Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNOR, 411 Third Street.

HEADACHE. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.

DR. CHARLES M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The Doctor writes:
I have a large number of good customers who take VEGETINE. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1878.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable VEGETINE for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best Blood Purifier now sold. Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

READ
Won at Last!
—OR,—
The Hunter's Bride
[illegible]

GUNS REVOLVERS. [illegible]

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible] & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN S. PAGE & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Poultry, Game, Furs, etc. 102 Park Place, New York.

$2500 [illegible] Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. [illegible] Address Box 788, New York.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. [illegible] Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. [illegible]

$360 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

ALL SOLDIERS who were wounded, [illegible] writing to JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Cambridge, Ohio.

SEINES NETS, Fishing Tackle, [illegible] J. H. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pa.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, [illegible] Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE BOOTS & SHOES
211 & 213 Madison St.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
Manuf'rs and Wholesale Dealers.
Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for Cash. Great inducements to Cash Buyers.
H. E. BUEL, late with M. Selz & Co., Chicago.
C. P. COOK, } Late of Whitney, Cook & Co.,
H. L. SEIXAS, } New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PULMONA
IS A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION!
Statements from Physicians and Patients, certificates of actual cures, &c., &c., given in the circular around each bottle, or copies will be sent *free* to applicants. PULMONA may be ordered through any dealer in medicines or direct from the proprietor. $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS
Paid to Agents on two very elegant and valuable books on popular subjects, filled with the very finest illustrations by noted Artists. Wishing to place Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. We mean business! Send for Circulars, Terms, &c., &c., to
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

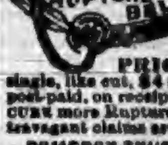

The Best Truss without metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a curious radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.
POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN COMFORT

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
THIS THE FIGURE PERFECT

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PUR DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. fu line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas·

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	60, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c, Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, 77—tf.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
Specialt

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nook, and added largely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line of trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be fund in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other neec ply. I would say to all customer frends that I will warrant ad ock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. uel none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farme. formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is ne. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line·

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00. CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warted.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is Pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Dumb the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 13 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 58 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 28 "
Ligonier	2 53 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 22 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 43 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	5 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	5 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 28 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	9 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt,
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex.	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 47	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 51	
Forest	9 26	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	5 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily ex ept Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. [illegible],	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 37	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 03	10 10
N. Manchester	10 16	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Col en's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Aupurn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 30pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 36	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 48	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 38	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 07
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 27
Churubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 50am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	[illegible]am	
Washington	6 55	40	
Wheeling	8 25am	10 30pm	[illegible]pm
Bellaire	8 50am	15	10
Barnesville	10 10	12 2am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	10
Zanesville	12 25pm	320	56
ar Newark	1 30	40	40
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 10		7 15
Mansfield	4 54		11 25
Shelby	5 31		2 25am
Monroeville	6 13		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 35pm
Defiance	9 38	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 43	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	12 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 23
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	2 56
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	9 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 50am	2 05	5 am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 1
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 1
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 0
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express	Accomo
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 20 am
Newcastle	5 08	....	9 05
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 46
Connersville	6 26	....	10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	8 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	6 00 am	
Terre Haute	10 26 pm	4 40 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	9 [illegible]	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		3	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 pm	....
Louisville		7 [illegible] pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 30 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 35 am	pm
Connersville	12 45 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 30 am	40 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 35 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		8 30 am	11 30 pm
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 18
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 40
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	5 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. For Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 10	12 06 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 09	3 08
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 32	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	2 35 am	6 30	1 10 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Woo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading, 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its auther in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Out fit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 14th, 1878. Number 11.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square.......	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.......	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column.......	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TE OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
th Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
rd Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
th Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
rd Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

W. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, [illegible] Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire-Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A.B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capital City Hall.

F. F. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish Only $3.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
City Hotel, Clerk. Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Having good teams and reasonab

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS'

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers. Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. seehislargestoc s

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vests Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry, All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on hand notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

The late democratic state convention took the bull by the horns in more ways than one. The currency question was the most important, but the interest question is not less important. The convention declared for a lower rate of interest—a return to the old rate of 6 per cent. Why? The reason is obvious. The present rate of ten per cent. is aiding the monied interest to bankrupt the whole country. It was argued when the rate was 6 per cent. in this state that the surplus capital of the east was passing over and around us to other western states and teritories where the rate of interest was higher—where in some quarters in fact usury was not limited. This, it was argued, left our state without the means of improvement and development. Such was the constant clamor of monied men that our legislature was finally induced to raise the legal rate of interest from 6 to 10 per cent. on all contracts for money, and but little has been loaned or ever will be loaned except on contract. Well, the increased rate of interest sure enough tured the flow of eastern capital towards our own state for investment and the consequence is, in this time of general contraction of the currency and shrinkage of all values, the people find this additional burden too heavy to bear and cry out for a lower rate of interest or a return to the old usury law. The high rate of interest is eating them out of house and home, destroying their business and consigning their property to the auction block. Nearly everybody is in debt more or less and most of the property in the state under mortgage, and all subjected to the present ruinous high rate of interest. It has been practically demonstrated that no business can be successfully run on borrowed capital at 10 per cent. interest while it is equally manifest that a great portion of the improvements in our towns and cities made on borrowed capital at the rate of interest cannot be sold for the amount for which we are mortgaged.

We are glad that the democratic state convention declared for a return to the old rate of interest under which our people so long prospered. Let our people return to the good old ways of the fathers. *Let* government give them plenty of greenbacks based on gold and silver, interchangable at all times, and a low rate of interest with an honest, economical administration and the prosperity of the country is once more assured. Rally around the democratic flag, boys.

Talk to the money-lender and he will tell you government has no right to fix the price of interest on money by law any more than it has to fix the price of the products of the farm or shop; that the price of money like any other merchantable commodity should be left to the laws of supply and demand and that the price ought to regulate itself. This is a superficial view to take of the question. In fact, it is entirely erroneous. Government makes money and fixes the value thereof. Government does not make the products of the farm or workshop and consequently cannot fix the value of either. Their market price must depend entirely upon the laws of trade supply and demand. If government makes money and fixes its value, it follows that its sovereign over the conditions of its circulation as an evidence of exchange of products of the farm and shop. This is all that money is credited for. As it is the laws of government which gives the circulating medium of the country its value, so its laws must regulate its value in all commercial dealings. Usury laws then have time immemorial followed the creation of money and must follow it to the end of time. Lawful interest on money is sanctioned by God and man. The main principles of governments are to protect the weak against the strong—the poor against the rich—and therefore the great class of mankind being weak and poor, a low rate of interest is their best protection in all governments. We believe it would harmonize with our democratic institutions and the welfare of our people if the general government would assume the prerogative of fixing the rate of interest on money, instead of the states, and fix it at as low as 8 per cent. under such penalties for an evasion or violation of the law as would protect the people against higher rates of interest.

◆

Somebody wrote to an editor of a country paper to ask how he would "break an ox?" The editor answered as follows: "If only one ox, a good way would be to hoist him, by means of a long chain attached to his tail, to the top of a pole forty feet from the ground. Then hoist him, by a rope tied to his horns, to another pole. Then decend on his back a five ton pile driver and, if that don't break him, let him start in a country newspaper and trust people for subscription. One or the two ways will do it sure."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of the State of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

The National bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of Treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contract under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound busines interests of the country may, from time to time, require.

We are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates, or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislation so as to distribute said debts among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation which shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412½ grains, to the coin in the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shallbe unlimited, and upon the same termsand conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent colision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employees of corporations engaged in the busines of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that said lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and the owner.

The Democratic party is a friend of the common schoool system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last appointment of the State for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonerable, and we demand that the next Legislature, in apportioning the State for Legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard for population alone and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the States, tend to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true intests of the people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the Constitution, and expressed in the Judiciary Act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the Federal Government, either in lands, bonds, money or by pledge of public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the Republican party who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for President and Vice President were wrongfully kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the President of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts of Federal officers in attempting to interefere with the rights and powers of the State courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

◆

Sarah's Brother Bill.

Sarah's brother Bill was on Lafayette Avenue yesterday watching the flyers. He looked a bit lonesome and a boy friend added more burden to his feeling by asking:

"Say, Bill, why don't the family go riding and take you along?"

"Dad hain't go no time.'

"And your mother?"

"She hain't got no nice clothes.'

"Well, there's Sarah.'

"Yes, she's skeered to go riding—fraid she'll be tipped out.

"Spose the cutter is upset—never hurts anybody?' persisted the boy.

"Yes, but when a gal is walking along,' slowly replied Sarah's brother, "her beau can't tell whether she wears No. 8 or No. 7 shoes, kase her dress hides 'em; but when she goes out in a sleigh on a curve, you—you understand.'

There was a long and solemn pause. The first boy at length timidly ventured to say:

"What does she wear?'

"Sevens fit her snug!' rejoined Bill; "and 'tween you and me, her head is level on this business. This is the fourth time she's been engaged, and she can't afford to take any chances.

◆

An Intelligent Compositor's [illegible]tion.

[Trojan Observer.]

Scene in a south side oyster house. —A certain printer (whom we will designate as Footstick) slightly intoxicated, is seated at a table, perusing the bill of fare.

Footstick—"I say (hic) waiter."

Waiter (approaching)—"Yes, sir!"

Footstick—"Gimme some oysters. Stewed oysters (hic); and don't be all night about it.'

Walter departs. In prepairing the stew a few clams accidentally got mixed with the oysters, and without waiting to remove them the waiter, thinking him too drunk to observe the mistake, returns and deposits the dish before him. A few mouthfuls are consumed, when the man of types cautiously begins reeling about the soupe with his spoon, and presently brings forth a clam.

Footstick (wildly)—"waiter"

Waiter (returning)—"Yes, sir!"

Footstick—"What did I order?"

Waiter—"Oyster stew, sir.'

Footstick—"Oyster stew! That's so. Jes' ye gaze at that (holding up a clam). My friend, here's a wrong font oyster, or (hic) the proof lies.'

◆

At the recent dedication of a Baptist church, the ceremony of immersion was performed by a well-known Baptist minister. When he had entered the water, and while waiting for the candidate, the minister suggested that somebody should sing an appropriate hymn. One of the deacons who stood near by heard the suggestion, and without thinking struck up the fimiliar hymn, "Pull for the Shore." The hymn prov to be so suggestive, it is stated that neither the minister nor the congregation could refrain from an audible smile for some time, and the ceremony had to be postponed until the preacher could recover his gravity.

◆

A New York paper says a very peculiar, not to say absured, style of walking is adopted by gentlemen who escort young ladies on the fashionable thoroughfares. Instead of walking beside them they keep a foot or two in advance and face about every minute like a captain about to give an order to his company.

◆

Beggars should not be choosers.—Liard (condescendingly)—"Do you think you could carry home a hare, Sandy?"

Sandy—"Well Laird, I dinna doot but a could if a had a pair o' rabbits tae ballance it wi'."

◆

A young girl in a theater in London gets $500 a week for diving from a perch ninety feet down toward a net. She drops head first, turns on the way, and strikes on her back.

Wit in Court.

Keen and cutting words, or even trifling incivilities, indulged in at the expense of counsel, have some times met with swift retribution. Plunket was once engaged in a case, when toward the end of the afternoon it became a question whether the Court should proceed or adjourn till the next day. Plunket expressed his willingness to go on if the jury would 'set."

"Sit, sir, sit,' said the presiding Judge, "not 'set;' hens set.'

"I thank you, my lord,' said Plunket.

The case proceeded, and presently the Judge had occasion to observe that if that were the case he feared the action would not "lay."

"Lie, my lord, lie,' exclaimed the barrister, "not lay; hens lay.'

"If you don't stop your coughing, sir,' said a hasty and irritable Judge, "I'll fine you a hundred pounds." "I'll give your lordship two hundred if you can stop it for me,' was the ready reply.

Curran was once addressing a jury, when the Judge, who was thought to be antagonistic to his client, intimated his dissent from the argument advanced by a shake of the head. "I see, gentlemen,' said Curran, "I see the motion of his lordship's head. Persons unacquainted with his lordship would be apt to think this implied a difference of opinion, but be assured, gentleman, this is not the case. When you know his lordship as well as I do, it will be unnecessary to tell you that when he shakes his head there really is nothing in it."

On another occasion Curran was pleading before Fitzgibbon, the Irish Chancellor, with whom he was on terms of anything but friendship. The Chancellor, with the distinct purpose, as it would seem, of insulting the advocate, brought with him on the bench a large Newfoundland dog, to which he devoted a great deal of his attention while Curran was addressing a very elaborate argument to him. At a very material point in the speech the Judge turned quite away, and seemed to be wholly engrossed with his dog. Curran ceased to speak. "Go on, go on, Mr. Curran," said the Chancellor. "Oh, I beg a thousand pardons," said the witty barrister, "I really was under the impression that your lordships were in consultation.

But, perhaps, the most crushing rejoinder ever flung back in return for an insult from the bench was that which this same advocate hurled at Judge Robinson.

Judge Robinson is described as a man of sour and cynical disposition, who had been raised to the bench—so, at least, it was commonly believed—simply because he had written in favor of the government of his day a number of pamplets remarkable for nothing but their servile and rancorous scurrility. At the time when Curran was only just raising into notice, and while he was yet a poor and struggling man, this Judge ventured upon a sneering joke which, small though it was, but for Curran's ready wit and searching eloquence, might have done him irreparable injury:

Speaking of some opinion of counsel on the opposite side, Curran said he had consulted all his books and could not find a single case in which the principle in dispute was thus established.

"This may be, Mr. Curran," sneered the Judge: "but I suspect your law library is rather limited."

Curran eyed the heartless toady for a moment, and then broke forth with this noble retaliation:

"It is very true, my lord, that I am poor, and this circumstance has certainly rather curtailed my libary. My books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good book than by composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty but I should be ashamed of my wealth if I should stoop to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever ceas to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-acquired elevation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and notoriously contemptible."—Ex.

◆

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction at the dwelling house on the premises, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1878, the farm formerly owned by Lyman Green, deceased, at Green's Corners, Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, one half mile south of Sedan Station. Said farm contains about eighty acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, with good improvements, good orchard and plenty of good water. The land to be sold at not less than two-thirds of its appraised value. Terms of sale, one-third down, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Deferred payment to be secured by note and mortgage on said land.

Sale to commence about one o'clock P. M.

JESSE M. BRUBACH,
Trustee.

[illegible]

Poetic Gems of the Late English Magazines.

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.

"Still ist die Nacht, es ruh'n die Gassen."

Still is the night, and the streets are lone;
My darling dwelt in this house of yore;
'Tis years since she from the city has flown,
Yet the house stands there as it did before.

There, too, stands a man, and aloft stares he,
And for stress of anguish he wrings his hands.
My blood runs cold when his face I see;
'Tis my own very self in the moonlight stands.

Thou double! Thou fetch, with the livid face!
Why dost thou mimic my love-lorn mold,
That was racked and rent in this very place
So many a night in the times of old?
—*Theodore Martin, in Blackwood's Magazine.*

FOUND.

"Hae ye seen my ain gude laddie
Ganging doonwards to the south,
Cleeded wi' a bonny plaiddie,
An' a bit pipe in his mouth?"

"Whatna sort's the man ye're speerin'?
Is he unco big and strang,
Ree-ragin' at talk as hearin' y?"
"Ablins, sir, ye're no that wrang."

"Than, my man, I've seen the chappie
Standin' treat to a' that came,
Unco fu' and awfu' happy——"
"That'll be the very same."

"When the gudeman tried to stop it
He just lifted up his can,
Swore till morn he wouldna drop it——"
"You must be the very man."
—*Temple Bar.*

BEFORE THE SNOW.

Winter is on us, but not yet the snow!
The hills are etched on the horizon, bare,
The skies are iron-gray, a bitter air,
With meager clouds that shudder as they go;
One yellow leaf the listless wind doth blow,
Like some new butterfly, unclassed and rare;
Your footsteps ring in frozen alleys, where
The black trees seem to shiver as you go.

Beyond lie church and steeple, and their old
And rusty vanes that rattle as they veer—
A sharper gust would shock them from their hold!
Yet up that path, in Maytime of the year,
And past that dreary, ruined tower we strolled
To pluck wild strawberries with summer cheer.
—*After Albert Glatigny, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

LOVE'S LAST SUIT.

"Love, forget me when I'm gone,
When the tree is overthrown
Let its place be digged and sown
O'er with grass; when that is grown,
The very place shall be unknown.
So court I oblivion!
So, I charge thee by our love,
Love, forget me, when I'm gone!
Love of him that lies in clay
Only maketh life forlorn—
Clouding o'er the new-born day
With regrets of yestermorn.

And what is love to him that's low,
Or sunshine on his grave that floats?
Love nor sunshine reacheth now
Deeper than the daisy roots.
So, when he that nigh me hovers—
Death, that spares not happy lovers—
Comes to claim his little due,
Love, as thou art good and true,
Proudly give the churl his own,
And forget me when I'm gone!"
—*Thomas Davidson, in Blackwood's Magazine.*

MOTHER AND CHILD. (DANAE AND PERSEUS.)

Closed in the fine-wrought chest,
She felt the rising wind the waters move,
Then, by new fear possessed,
With action wild
And cheeks bedewed, she stretched her arms of love
Toward Perseus: "O my child,
What a woe wrings my breast!
While thou art sunk so deep
In infancy's calm sleep;
Ensconced in this joyless ark,
Bronze-fastened, glimmering dark,
Yet, pillowed on thy tangled hair,
Thou slumber'st, nor dost care
For billows past thee bounding
Nor breezes shrilly sounding,
Laid in thy mantle red, sweet face, how fair!
Ah! but if fear
Had aught of fear for thee,
Thou even to me
Wouldst turn thy tender ear.
But now I bid thee rest, my babe; sleep still!
Rest, O thou sea! Rest, rest, unbounded ill!
Zeus, Father, some relief, some change from Thee!
Am I too bold? [illegible], pardon me!
—*From Simonides, in Good Words.*

FRIENDSHIP AND FLATTERY.

I.

When Friendship first came down to earth,
With heart of generous mold,
And soul of truth and heavenly worth,
'Twas in the age of gold.
She taught the love that came from God
For all humanity;
Sweet Pity in her footsteps trod,
With Faith and Charity.

II.

But Flattery, as the world grew old,
Stole Friendship's honest face;
When Truth's stern accents grew less bold,
And Falsehood taught grimace.
Th' indignant martyr did not wreak
Her vengeance upon men,
Nor soar on refluent wing to seek
Her home in heaven again.

III.

She left her rival to reign o'er
The sunny paths of life,
And loved the dark ones to explore
With sad misfortune rife.
Both to their own their aid extend,
Each in her way a mother;
Success still finds the one a friend,
Adversity the other.
—*Temple Bar.*

A PICTURE.

Two little souls, a boy and girl,
Wandering on to the foot of the hill;
Bushes of green and blossoms of pearl
Laughed at themselves in the roadside rill.
Crossing the lane, a gorgeous jay,
Bathed in the light of a flattering ray,
Jauntily chatters, "Some day, some day!"

Two sweet souls, a man and a maid,
(Beechen branches twisted above,)
Picking the daisies which sprinkle a glade,
And trying their luck at a game of love;
"This year!" "Next year!" What do they say?
And out of the beeches the curious jay
Peeps and chuckles, "Some day, some day!"

Two old souls, and the end of the day
Follows them home to the foot of the hill;
One late gleam which has wandered astray
Breaks from a copse and dimples the rill.
Autumn leaves are strewing the way,
And hoarse from the larch the hungry jay
Shouts out to the night, "Some day, some day!"

Two poor souls at the dead of the night,
Side by side, lie stiffened and still;
And the winter's moon just softens her light,
As it solemnly rests at the foot of the hill,
Remembering the bees and the buds and the May,
The summer gold and the autumn gray,
And the warm green lane where the beetles play.
In the crisp, cold night the shivering jay
Croaks out of his dream, "Some day, some day!"
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SNOWED UP.

"I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in the world," said Bertie Tyrrel half aloud, as he tied his white tie.

"Why so, my dear fellow?" inquired a cheery voice at the door.

Bertie turned, still holding his *chef d'œuvre* at his throat, and said, "Oh, Charley, is that you? Come in; I shall be ready in five minutes." Having arranged his tie to his satisfaction, he repeated, "Yes; I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in London, at any rate."

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"Well, you see," replied Bertie, "I've just had a letter from my sister saying that Miss Patterson is about to leave Marchmont and proceed to the South of France. (Mother's not well, I believe.) You know I intended to go down this week and put myself out of my pain. Charley, I love that girl, and, Charley, I must marry her!"

"Well!"

"But it is not 'well.' Charles Fletcher, you are a fish, a cold-blooded animal. How can you talk like that when I am really, truly and madly in love?"

"My dear Bertie, I should wait till the lady and party come to London, and then see her and ascertain your chance."

"They do not come to London, I believe; at least, not to stay; so I am completely upset."

"It will all come right, old fellow. Are you ready?"

"Yes; it is time to be off. I do not feel at all inclined to go, though," said Bertie, mournfully.

A dinner-party was given by Mrs. Arteman, in whose husband's office Bertie Tyrrel was, or flattered himself he was, a shining light. Mr. Arteman and Bertie's family had been friendly for years, and the young man was rapidly making his way to a junior partnership. He had the credit of being very trustworthy and quick at business—qualities which he took care to cultivate.

Many people came in the evening, also, and, just before the carriages were announced, Mr. Arteman entered the room and gazed anxiously round. For some minutes he was unable to descry the object of his quest, but at last found him out, and, touching young Tyrrel on the arm as he sat in a corner of the room, beckoned him aside.

Hastily apologizing to his fair companion, Bertie rejoined Mr. Arteman in the empty dining-room.

"Is there anything the matter, sir?" he asked.

"Yes, Bertie, I am afraid there is. Read that."

Mr. Arteman put a telegram into his junior's hands as he spoke.

"This looks serious," said Bertie, as he returned the paper. "What do you intend to do, sir? How can we restore confidence in the Manchester office?"

"By sending you down," replied his chief, quietly.

"But to-morrow will be too late," said Bertie.

"Therefore you must go to-night, my lad."

"To-night—go to Manchester to-night!" exclaimed Tyrrel. "The thing's impossible!"

"Oh! dear, no," replied Mr. Arteman, coolly, "I have had your bag packed already. I took the liberty to send Collins to your lodgings for your morning dress. I have a cab at the door. Here are £10 in gold. Run up stairs and change—take a bit of supper first, though. The Pullman train from St. Pancras starts at midnight."

"And it is now 11," said Bertie, looking at his watch. "What sort of a night is it, Collins?"

"Snows fast, sir," replied the man.

"Snows, does it?" exclaimed Bertie. "Better fill up the flask then, and put a half-dozen cigars in my coat-pocket—and, I say, Collins!"

"Yes, sir."

"Cut me a couple of ham sandwiches while I dress."

In fifteen minutes Bertie had received his last instructions from Mr. Arteman, and was bowling along the Euston road to the Midland station.

That immense terminus looked warm and comfortable in comparison with the wet and chilly night outside. The Pullman train was at the platform, ready to start. There were very few passengers. Bertie took a sleeping-car ticket, and, without loss of time, tucked himself up comfortably in his berth. The train soon started after this, and Bertie Tyrrel was rapidly whirled into the land of dreams.

But his dreams were pleasant dreams, and, if he had not been conscious of the penetrating cold, he would have enjoyed a good night's rest. He shivered and awoke. The lamp was burning dimly. The steady "whirr" of the fast-flying wheels told him that the train was rushing still on through the stormy night. Something fell on the lamp—there it was again. It came in through the lattice over his bed. It was snow!

"Pleasant night!" thought our traveler. "I'll have another nap."

Easier said than done. No efforts of his could induce Somnus to pay him a second visit. The chill feeling he had before experienced compelled him to put on all his wraps. Then he got up, took a sip of brandy, and went out upon the platform of the carriage to smoke.

As the train flew along the track, little snow storms came up from all the wheels in clouds of powdered dust. Bertie was fascinated. Past sleeping towns and villages, past black chimneys rising into the murky sky from white, unsullied roofs; past close-shut windows, 'neath whose sashes the yielding but resistless snow wormed itself like herring-bones, and hung outside in slow-dissolving flakes for King Frost to weld closer; past a huddling heap of humanity, beneath the shelter of the embankment, on which the merciless, though tender, falling winding-sheet was surely wrapped. Past all these, and many more sights, did the Pullman carriage rush and scream, and yet no stopping for the train.

But ten miles farther on the trap was laid. In a deep cutting the northern wind and drifting cloud conspired to do battle with the boasted power of man. Lie closer still, O drift! blow fiercer still, O wind! Ye wait the daring monster who boasts he can outstrip the wind, and rattle wildly o'er the snow-clad fields.

A roar through a tunnel—Bertie had once again turned in—the train emerged; it slackened speed; a long deep whistle. The engine stopped dead short, and pushed up a six-foot mound of snow, melting it for one brief half-minute; the water dashed at its enemy, fire, and hissed its vengeance in its burning ears. The fiery foe collapsed; the mighty monster lay imbedded in the drift, harmless as a fettered giant, but still noisy in its protests.

Clouds of steam anxious to be free from that fatal cutting rushed upwards and disappeared, or, unable to escape, fell in warm teardrops on the virgin snow-white carpet. The engineer let the boiler run empty, and sent his firemen back to the last station for assistance. Man was powerless against the snow.

The soft, the gentle snow!

The passengers awoke, and shivering came one by one out at the end platform of the train, asking questions and not waiting for replies. No need to ask what was the matter a second time. The helpless, lighted train glowed like a long lighthouse beneath the snow-clad embankment. A bank in front, a tunnel behind yawning darkly like an immense hole cut in white paper, a biting wind and driving snow told the tale all too clearly.

Snowed up! Not a doubt of it. When could assistance arrive? Were there any ladies in the train? No ladies; only twenty-two travelers, and all men.

But Bertie was due at his Manchester office at 9 o'clock that morning. It was now about a quarter to 4. He must get on, and he expressed his determination aloud to his fellow passengers.

"I will accompany you. Where are we, guard?"

"Atween Ambergate and Matlock—but don't know where though, gentlemen, exactly. Ask Ben."

"Ben," the engine driver, informed them that they were about an hour and a quarter's run from Manchester, and added a word of caution. But Bertie was determined to push on, and, accompanied by two other passengers, he started on his venturous expedition.

Once out of the cutting they trusted to be free. Surely the stoppage of the line would be telegraphed by this time and, perhaps, a train in waiting to take them on. So they stepped manfully out, sinking deeply at every step, but still making progress.

The snow had ceased; the sky was clearing fast, and frosty-looking stars peeped out to view the desolation. The wind was bitterly cold. Every now and then the snow would be dashed in their faces, as by handfuls caught up by spirit fingers to obstruct their progress.

For awhile they kept side by side. Struggling against the blast they pressed on till, unknowingly, they mounted the side of the cutting and wandered far away across a level field, and over the distant hedge, covered up with newly-fallen snow.

The sudden ease with which they stepped now had the opposite effect to what might reasonably have been expected. They knew they had strayed. Where was the railroad? They must regain it at any risk. But the two older travelers determined to remain where they were sheltered comparatively behind the hedge, in only a foot of snow, till daybreak. Bertie rashly made up his mind to return in his tracks, which were plainly discernible, and, against the advice of his comrades, he acted upon this resolution.

His one idea was to reach Manchester. If he did not succeed in averting the impending crash there, all his prospects would be ruined. His hopes of ever winning his lady love would be completely shattered, and what was life without love? He must succeed, though he perished in the attempt; he would do his duty, whatever happened.

So he manfully struggled on—at times up to his knees in snow; once completely buried in the drift; he fell down, down, until nothing but a small star was visible overhead! The snow kept closing in. He breathed hard upward toward the hole. (His hands were fastened to his sides by pressure of the drift.) By breathing hard at the tiny hole it became larger and larger. The snow melted, and he got a hand free. At length he got his head out, and after a severe struggle he fell forward, half insensible from cold and nervous exhaustion. He rolled over the harder snow for a space; down, down—it seemed as if he would never stop—a hard substance received him—a crash of glass, or ice, a moment afterward fell upon his half-unconscious ears, and he lay insensible on the ground. A light was burning steadily over his head.

The spirit remained in the body, but the clay tenement refused to acknowledge the presence of the master. Sense lay wrapped within the brain and behind the sullenly closed lids. Speech was there, but somehow it could not force its way through the stubborn lips. The ears were open to catch the slightest sound, and eagerly they drank it in; but the shaken nerves refused to listen, or at best only grudgingly as yet.

And thus Bertie lay in a trance—dead, and yet alive; ready to speak, dying to utter his thought, and yet dying because his speech was locked; the pressure on the brain was not yet unloosed, and Bertie lay there almost as he fell, it seemed to him.

But yet things were curiously mixed up around him. He could move his hands, and could feel he was lying upon soft cushions. Dull to his ears arose the sound of those horrible whirring carriage wheels. It seemed to him as if he were back again in the railway carriage, en route to Manchester.

Still people were about him. Feminine fingers ministered to him—that gentle touch just now was very different from the other finger-tips of some good Samaritan, probably a doctor.

The subtle odor of a lady's presence clung sweetly around Bertie as he lay sensible to what passed, but unable to form a word, or look his thanks, or even recognize the gentle care.

Once he essayed to open his eyes, and, oh! how the vision of that one fair face he loved hung over his half-conscious brows, and was for a second photographed upon his brain! No—it was gone—a moment more and the dull whirr of the revolving wheels, the even motion of the Pullman car, all seemed to hold him in thrall as he lay supine on the soft cushions.

But this could not last. By slow degrees the brain resumed its sway. He opened his eyes. Things were very dim to him, and the cold, chill hand of Death apparently was on him. He could not move his head, but as he gazed with dull, half-open eyes, the vision of his love rose up to bid him welcome. Oh, lovely! it came nearer and nearer—it would touch him! yes, it bent down, and, breathing a soft petition for his recovery, then vanished.

Whirr—whirr—whirr!

Did he dream still? No; voices distinctly fell upon his ears. Where was he? A shrill whistle broke the monotonous sound; the undulating movement of the car he had felt, or fancied, seemed to cease.

"Hush!" some one spoke. Bertie opened his eyes. He was dreaming still. * * * He lay upon a cushioned berth in a Pullman palace car. The lamp burned very dimly overhead. Daylight penetrated the curtains around him. He felt very weak and very cold, but he was not dreaming. How had he got there?—what had happened?—where was the snow?

He called out. A gentleman entered softly. "Where am I?" inquired Bertie, faintly.

"Hush, hush! quite safe; do not agitate yourself," replied the doctor, as Bertie fancied the new-comer to be. "We have got you round nicely."

"But where am I?" persisted Bertie.

"You are at Ambergate Junction."

"I must go to Manchester at once. Help me up, please."

"My dear sir, it is quite impossible to move you. You have had a very severe fall, and must be kept quite quiet. We have telegraphed particulars to Mr. Arteman. You cannot be moved."

This was decisive, and the doctor left the berth. Yet, as soon as his back was turned, Bertie made an effort to rise. With difficulty he repressed a scream, the pain was acute. He at once perceived that movement, even in bed, was out of the question at present, so wisely he determined to await events. His thoughts naturally dwelt upon the happy vision he had seen, and he foolishly accepted this as an omen favorable to his ultimate happiness. At length he fell asleep.

He awoke very hungry and saw the doctor at his side. He put out his hand, which Bertie took and clasped warmly in his own. The kind doctor made a careful examination of his patient and then said:

"You are much better this evening, I am glad to tell you, and as soon as the stiffness wears off you will be all right again. I may tell you now that we have had a telegram from Mr. Arteman. He is at Manchester, so your natural anxiety may be allayed."

"Oh! thank you, thank you," exclaimed Bertie with fervor. "You have indeed put my mind at ease."

"I was enabled to tell him there was no danger, so he went on this afternoon. He saw you while you were asleep." Bertie stared, as well he might. "Yes," continued the doctor, "you have slept for thirteen hours."

"Indeed!" was the patient's only reply. "But I say," he added, "how did I get here? I remember being in the snow, and I think I fell—"

"I should think you did," replied the doctor. "You came plump into this car—rolling in snow."

"I am afraid I am still confused, doctor, for I do not understand you now."

"You rolled down the embankment into the windows. We were snowed up in the great cutting on the up-line. Another train, yours probably, was at the other end. You in your excursion tumbled into our windows. It was very fortunate for you that you didn't roll over the parapet into the river, my lad."

"And very lucky," said Bertie, graciously, "that you happened to be in the train, doctor."

"You have not to thank me so much as Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, sir; and they telegraphed to Mr. Arteman."

"Mr. and Mrs. who?" exclaimed Bertie, sitting up quite regardless of his bruises. "Patterson, did you say?"

"Yes; do you know them? They did not appear to recognize you."

"Yes—no—I know a Miss Patterson—I——"

"Whew!" was all the doctor's answer.

"What! Is there a Miss Patterson? Is she here? Is she—was she in the train? Alice is her name."

"That is the lady; she nursed you until I came. Her mother is an invalid rather. They were caught in the drift last night like yourself."

"Where is she, doctor? Did she leave a message?"

The doctor's eyes twinkled. "Well, not exactly, but she gave me special directions to let her papa know how you were. This is the address."

He took an envelope from his pocket-book and handed it to Bertie, who read, "Harvey Patterson, Esq., at —— Hotel, London, till Friday afternoon."

"What's to-day?" inquired Bertie, hastily.

"This is Thursday. It is 7 o'clock p. m."

"Doctor," exclaimed Bertie, as he recalled the vision of the day before, while he lay half insensible, "I shall go to London to-morrow."

The doctor smiled. "What, and leave Manchester business! But, seriously, I think you scarcely fit to travel. Well, well; we shall see," he continued, as Bertie moved his head impatiently. "We shall see. Keep quiet now, and I dare say you will be well enough to go to London. Good night!"

"Good-night." And then Bertie resigned himself to blissful thoughts and happy anticipations for the morrow.

Two o'clock was striking at Westminster when Mr. Bertie Tyrrel's card was taken into a private sitting-room at the —— Hotel. There was only one occupant of the spacious room—a young lady whose good, sensible, and bright face lighted up with a softer expression as she read the name of her visitor.

"Show him in, please," she said calmly, yet the palpitation beneath the well-fitting traveling-dress to a woman's eye would have betrayed a secret.

The waiter ushered Bertie in and quickly retired. The young man waited till the door was closed, and as Miss Patterson stood up with outstretched hand, he clasped it warmly. No word of greeting did he speak. He only gazed for one moment into those eyes of liquid blue—the eyes grew tender, and then the shading lashes trembled, but only for a second. But Bertie could read.

Without a word he clasped Miss Patterson in his arms. "My darling!" was all he said.

She struggled to free herself, strongly at first; but, as he whispered something in the crimson, shell-like ear close to his trembling lips, the pretty head sank upon his shoulder, and the silence that gives such sweet consent told all the rest.

When Mr. Patterson came half an hour afterward, he found a prospective son-in-law seated on the sofa holding his daughter's hand.

Explanation ensued; the upshot of it being that Bertie's health required a change to the South of France. He was married in the ensuing summer; and he always considers that he owes his present happiness to having been snowed up.
—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A schoolboy being requested to write a composition upon the subject of pins produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women, and children—in fact, whole families." "How so!" asked the puzzled teacher. The boy replied: "Why, by not swallowing them."

The Gold and Silver Mines in the Andes.

There is but little silver coin in Peru at present, although much plate, comprising common bedroom utensils, is still owned by families in the interior and in the large towns. During the past ten years $36,000,000 worth of silver has passed through the Lima mint for coinage or assay, the amount coined being $17,000,000. Gold coin pays 3 per cent. export duty. The exportation of national silver coin is prohibited, but silver bars may be exported on payment of 8 per cent., and coin is accordingly melted into bars to evade the prohibition. There is but a slight production of gold, but silver is largely produced and exported either as metal or ores. Coinage is unlimited and gratis, the mint receiving bullion and returning its value in coin. Silver is found in all the western range of the Andes from latitude 8 degrees to 22 degrees south. The district of Cerro del Pasco produced between 1630 and 1849 $475,000,000. A tunnel on the plan of the famous Sutro tunnel is projected at Cerro del Pasco, 150 feet below the present workings, and is calculated to open up 100,000 square yards of surface and $500,000,000 worth of fresh ore. This is but one of the many mining districts, as others of equal value with better railroad facilities exist in the province of Puno. Before the modern system of railways the difficulties to be encountered in the way of smelting silver were incredible, the ores being transported great distances on mules' backs over rugged mountain paths, where often animals with their loads were lost through a misstep, yet, notwithstanding this, immense quantities were smelted at the Government works.—*Scientific American.*

Why Popes Change Their Names.

It is a fact generally known, says the Boston *Journal*, that monks and nuns on assuming their vows, and on ascending the Pontifical throne, usually change their names. The reason of this change, in the case of the Popes, is a superstitious belief that unless this is done the new Pontiff will not live long. The custom has prevailed since it was inaugurated in 956 by Octavian Conti, who assumed the name and title of John XII. Julius Medici would have made a breach had he been permitted, but his friends prevailed upon him to take the name of Clement, he being the seventh Pope to bear that name. Thirty-two years later, in 1075, Marcellus Servius was elected, and insisted upon retaining his own name. As Marcellus II., therefore, he ascended the throne on the 9th of April. He was a young man and in robust health, and yet he lived but twenty-one days after his elevation. Since that time no Pope has ventured to offend against the tradition. It is a little singular that while the name of John has been a favorite one, no less than twenty-one Popes having chosen it, none have chosen it since the death of John XXII., in 1416. The first Pope bearing the name of Pius was chosen 142, and the name did not reappear after his death till 1458.

A Skunk-Tamer.

A few days ago a young feline of the pole-cat species took possession of a small cellar adjoining Joseph Griggs' cabin, near the Troy Mine, North Virginia District. Griggs speculated for some time in what way he could get rid of the varmint without having his winter's supply of ham, bacon and potatoes permeated with the pungent aroma peculiar to the animal. Accordingly he determined to make friends with the intruder, and, by way of conciliation, he passed up to the skunk, who was perched on one of the upper shelves, a savory morsel of raw meat, which was eagerly devoured. After feeding the animal in this manner for two or three days, he became so tame that he would eat out of his hand without fear. Recently Griggs carried a board into the cellar, with which he made a bridge from the shelf to his shoulder. Mr. Skunk, tempted by a choice morsel of boiled beef, walked on to the board, eating all the while out of his entertainer's hand. Griggs backed slowly out of the cellar, carrying along with him the board with its precious burden, and drew a long breath of relief as he landed the skunk safely on the ground outside the cabin. His young dog, coming along just at that moment, proceeded to interview the little animal, and, when last seen, was making for the foot-hills, and plowing up the snow with his nose.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

The Department of Agriculture at Washington recently dispatched a sack of a new variety of wheat, which it requested might be distributed among farmers for trial. It was found to consist of wild buckwheat, mustard, black oats, white oats, rye, pigeon grass, barley, cockle, wild peas, and Indian wheat; and now the recipient wants to know who will give the sample a trial.

You receive THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, postage paid, if you purchase one of these Revolvers.

FREE THE CHICAGO LEDGER FREE

WILL BE MAILED

For One Year,

POSTAGE PAID,

To any one who sends us $3.00 for one of our New and Improved NICKEL-PLATED, ENGLISH STEEL BARREL AND CYLINDER SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS.

DON'T FORGET IT

WARRANTED

Full Nickel-Plate, Fine Rosewood Handle, and English Steel Barrel and Cylinder.

This Revolver was manufactured expressly for us, and no other ever offered to the trade, for double the money, compares with it in the slightest degree. It is the most reliable Revolver in the world. Shoots seven shots. Receives the cartridge and ejects the shell without removing the cylinder. The cylinder revolves when the hammer is raised. REMEMBER this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, in addition to a year's subscription to THE CHICAGO LEDGER,

for $3.00. For $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges by *Express, and* The Ledger *by mail one year.*

Address

The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

HARD TIMES!

ENORMOUS REDUCTION!

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS

HOME GROWN.

5 Ten-Cent Papers for 25 Cents. 8 Five-Cent Papers for 25 Cents.

VARIETIES ASSORTED TO ORDER.

QUALITY unsurpassed. QUANTITY not reduced.

Ask Your Merchant For Them. If not sold in your town Write For Them.

A full supply for your Garden. YOUR ORDER, enclosing CASH, will be filled, POSTAGE FREE, Peas, Beans, and Corn excepted, for which 3 cents per paper must be added for postage.

Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,
Philadelphia.

1500 ACRES owned and cultivated in SEEDS. Farms in the States of

1784

PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW JERSEY,
WISCONSIN,
VIRGINIA.

☞ COMPARE THESE WITH COMMISSIONED SEEDS. ☜

RUBBER BALLS.

The Curious Process of Making These Playthings.

The process of making the hollow rubber balls used by children as playthings is quite curious, and may be interesting to those not familiar with it. A Holyoke writer thus describes it:

"The upper room of the building is prepared to push this branch of the business for a few months, and it will probably turn out some 50,000 dozen of these balls between January and June. These balls have a solid surface, are made by a different process from that of making the soft rubber balls which are perforated by an opening, and, of course, are much more firm, durable and elastic. The sheets of rubber prepared for the balls are cut into strips of double convex shape. The edges of the strips are moistened with a preparation of rubber and naphtha, by which they are joined firmly together, three of the strips being used for one ball.

"This part of the work is done by girls, and a skillful girl can earn about $1.50 per day. When the strips are joined together, the ball is very near the shape of a Brazil nut. Before the last opening is closed a small quantity of carbonate of ammonia is put inside, which, when subjected to strong heat, will make the rubber expand and fill out the ball mold. The opening is then closed with the adhesive mixture, and it is placed in an iron mold of the size and shape of the ball desired. The molds are packed into frames, in which they are subjected to the heat of the vulcanizer.

"They are kept in place in the frame by iron rods along the side, and when the frame is full iron plates at the end are screwed down tightly upon the molds to hold them in place. These iron plates are about three-fourths of an inch thick, and so strong is the expansive force of the rubber in the molds that they have bent this thick iron into a curve. If one of the molds should work out of place while vulcanization is in process, the molds will fly out with a noise like the report of a dozen pistols, and the work is spoiled. The action of the heat does the rest. When the molds are opened they contain the perfect round balls, with no mark of the places where the pieces were placed. The slight ridge made by the mold is ground off by a stone used for the purpose, and the ball is done. This is but one process of rubber work. Besides the hollow balls are made solid balls of rubber, etc."

"My Lords and Gentlemen."

All, or nearly all, the officers of the two houses of Parliament live in the Parliamentary Palace, and live in style. The Speaker of the House of Peers, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, who is also a Judge in the higher courts, receives $50,000 annually; the Clerk of the House of Peers, Sir William Rose, K. C. B., $12,500 annually; his Deputy, Ralph Disraeli, $9,000; the Reading Clerk, $6,000; the Counsel to the Chairs, $7,500; there are six clerks at $5,000 each; eighteen on smaller pay; a Librarian at $4,000; a Deputy Librarian at $3,500; two "Examiners of Standing Orders" at $4,000; the Gentleman Usher of the Black Wand, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Knollys, $10,000; the Yeoman Usher at $5,000; the Sergeant-at-Arms, Lieut. Col. Hon. W. P. Talbot, $7,500, and his Deputy, $3,000. There is a well-salaried shorthand writer and a host of uniformed doorkeepers and servants comfortably compensated.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. H. B. W. Brand, M. P., receives $25,000 a year; the Deputy Speaker and Permanent Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Henry Cecil Raikes, M. P., $12,500; the Clerk, Sir T. Erskine May, K. C. B., $10,000; his Clerk Assistant, $7,500; the Second Assistant, $5,000; the Principal Clerk of the Public-Bill Office, $5,000; the Principal Clerks of the Committees, $5,000. seven senior clerks, from $3,500 to $4,000 each; thirteen assistant clerks, from $3,000 to $1,500 each: the Sergeant-at-Arms, $6,000, and two Deputies, one at $4,000, and the other $2,500; Counsel to the Speaker, $9 000; Librarian, $5,000, and his Assistant, $2,800; the Referees of Private Bills, each $5,000. There are also many others, including a Chaplain of $2,000, Secretary to the Speaker, a short-hand writer, doorkeepers ad libitum, and servants on excellent salaries.—*Col. Forney's London Letter in the Philadelphia Press.*

The Nerves and Brain.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, the eminent neurologist, in the course of a lecture delivered in Chicago the other day, denied the common theory that one part of the brain ruled the movements of the other part of the body, and vice versa of the other part of the brain. A series of facts, many of them collected by himself, he asserted, corrected this view. He proceeded to adduce some of these, with considerable freedom from technical language, and concluded that there exists no such thing as clusters of motor muscles in the brain, but, on the contrary, that the cells that are employed in moving the different limbs are scattered all over the brain. The mechanism for voluntary action was entirely different from what it was generally imagined to be. The germ of the future therapeutics of brain disease lay in the fact that paralysis does not consist in the destruction of its parts, but depends on the influence exerted by disease upon parts at a distance. The supposed motor centers could be destroyed without any paralysis at all. On the other hand, paralysis might occur in arm or leg when it was the most anterior or posterior part of the brain—the part furthest removed from the supposed center of motion—that had degenerated. Paralysis was quite independent of the destruction of tissue. It might result from the puncture of the smallest needle.

Death of a Noted Character.

A late letter from London says: "Capt. Schenley died a few days ago. He was, with the exception of Trelawney, who is still living, the last survivor of the party of friends, including Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt, who burned the body of Shelley on a funeral pile after the ancient fashion, and he was present when the poet's ashes were deposited in the Protestant burial-ground at Rome, near the grave of poor Keats." Capt. Schenley was at Waterloo, and nearly forty years ago caused great excitement in this vicinity by his elopement with Miss Croghan, a noted heiress, of Pittsburgh, Pa., then at school on Staten island. He leaves an estate valued at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, and a large family of daughters.

ON THE LANDING.

—AN IDYL OF THE BALCONY.

Bobby, ætat 5½. Johnny, ætat 4.

BOBBY.

"Do you know why they've put us in that back room,
Up in the attic, close against the sky,
And made believe our nursery's a cloak-room?
Do you know why?"

JOHNNY.

"No more I don't, nor why that Sammy's mother
What ma thinks horrid, 'cause he bunged my eye,
Eats an ice cream, down there like any other—
No more don't I!"

BOBBY.

"Do you know why Nurse says it isn't manners
For you and me to ask folks twice for pie,
And no one hits that man with two bananas?
Do you know why?"

JOHNNY.

"No more I don't, nor why that girl, whose dress is
Off of her shoulders, don't catch cold and die,
When you and me gets croup when we undresses!
No more don't I!"

BOBBY.

"Perhaps she ain't as good as you and I is,
And God don't want her up there in the sky,
And let's her live—to come in just when pie is—
Perhaps that's why!"

JOHNNY.

"Do you know why that man that's got a cropped head
Rubbed it just now as if he felt a fly?
Could it be, Bobby, something that I drop-ded?
And is that why?"

BOBBY.

"Good boys behaves, and so they don't get scold
Nor drop hot milk on folks as they pass by."

JOHNNY (piously).

"Marbles would bounce on Mr. Jones' bald head—
But *I* shan't try!"

BOBBY.

"Do you know why Aunt Jane is always snarling
At you and me because we tells a lie,
And she don't slap that man that called her darling?
Do you know why?"

JOHNNY.

"No more I don't, nor why that man with mamma
Just kissed her hand."

BOBBY.

"She hurt it—and that's why.
He made it well, the very way that mamma
Does do to I."

JOHNNY.

"I feel so sleepy. * * * Was that papa kissed us?
What made him sigh, and look up to the sky?"

BOBBY.

"We wer'nt down stairs, and he and God had missed us,
And that was why!"

—*Bret Harte, in New York Times.*

PITH AND POINT.

A FOR-TWO-ITOUS remark—"Zwei lager."

A MAN of eye-deers—The venison hunter.

ONE of nature's no-bill men—He who pays cash.

SPUNER says when the British soldiers are defeated they are still Victorias.

MANY men who turned over a new leaf on the 1st of January act as if they held their book upside down at the time.

AN exchange takes half a column to tell "What we drink," whereas some folks have simply to wink at the barkeeper.

YOUTHFUL swells who bite their incipient mustaches and complain of hard times are like dentists—they feel down in the mouth.

OIL has been struck in the Black Hills. For the benefit of gentlemen who have been interviewed by the natives of that region we hope it is hair oil.

WE cordially agree with the Captain of the vessel that brought the Cleopatra obelisk into the Thames that it isn't pleasant to have a needle in toe.

"PA, have Mr. Jones' eyes got feet?" "Why, my boy?" "Because I heard mamma say to Mrs. Doolittle that, at a party the other evening, Mr. Jones' eyes followed her all over the room."

A TEXAS man got mad because a waiter handed him a napkin the other day. He said he "reckoned he know'd when to use a han'kerchier without havin' no hints thrown out."

LOGICAL conundrum proposed by an Essex county minister to his children in vacation, and when he was not well: "If there had been no cats in the world, and if people had called bumble-bees cats, would there then have been cats?"

DISCERNING child (who has heard some remarks by papa)—"Are you our new nurse?" Nurse—"Yes, dear." Child—"Well, then, I am one of those boys who can only be managed by kindness; so you had better get some sponge cake and oranges at once."

"DO YOU know," and she looked at him with a two-ton scowl, "why you are like a rainy day?" He asked if it was because she couldn't get along without him occasionally. "It's because I'd like to see you clear," said she. He never carried any stones in his pocket for her dog after that.

CRUMBS FROM THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

A young lady never wastes the second look on a man with a limpsy collar and a soiled shirt front. She knows he's married.

One of the hardest things for a woman to do is to maintain economical notions while looking into a milliner's window.

Victor Emmanuel's debts amounted to $3,000,000, and yet some men find life a burden if they owe a tailor for a suit of clothes.

Ain't it a little singular that a woman's voice always has a wiry tone when it drops from the telephone?

The "dollar of the daddies" is a good thing to have, but the old-fashioned copper disk of childhood—the friend of tender years that brought double its worth in candy every time—will always get its full share of veneration.

Considerable food for reflection may be found in the fact that divorce courts didn't flourish worth a cent until some time after buttons put in their appearance.

It ought to be some consolation to the original poets to know that there are over 10,000 newspapers published in this country. They can't all refuse.

We have just stumbled upon a little piece of history that mars the polish of Washington's hatchet somewhat. It was he who first introduced mules into this country.

A medical journal states that no article of food contains less nutriment than crackers. Now you know, perhaps, why a free-lunch boarder never gets fat.

THE number of Baptists in Great Britain is 269,836. The number of communicants for the whole world is 2,360-981.

A Hard Man to Kill.

Ex-Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi, who has just died at the age of 68, has had a remarkable career. In the Mexican war he served as a volunteer. In the rebellion he led a Confederate brigade at Shiloh. As he parted with Col. McArdle, a veteran Mississippi journalist, he said, "I think you will have a good chance of publishing that obituary which you promised me thirteen years ago. I have outlived all the doctors, but I am not so confident that I shall escape the Yankee balls and shells which I shall be compelled to face to-day." After the first day's battle Gen. Clarke was borne to the rear, wrapped in a blanket saturated with blood. "You can publish that obituary now; he has met with a soldier's death," was the remark of one of those who bore him, and the obituary was shortly afterward published in the New Orleans papers. Soon after the battle of Baton Rouge, however, Gen. Clarke was seen again at New Orleans. He had been shot through the body at Shiloh and left on the field to be taken prisoner, to recover, and to be exchanged, and at Baton Rouge a minie-ball broke his thigh near the socket. Dr. Stone was the surgeon who now brought around the man he had condemned to a speedy death in 1848; and though his leg was shortened several inches, Gen. Clarke lived to be Governor of Mississippi, and to die fifteen years later quietly in his bed, having buried several generations of doctors, gone through two wars with only one lung, been twice left for dead on the field of battle, and seen his obituary published.

The Man and the Vine.

In one of the early years after the creation of the world, man began to plant a vine, and Satan saw it and drew near. "What plantest thou, son of the earth?" said the prince of demons.

"A vine," replied the man.

"What are the properties of this tree?"

"Oh, its fruits are pleasant to look at, and delicious to taste. From it is produced a precious liquid which fills the heart with joy."

"Well, since wine makes glad the heart of man, I will help to plant this tree."

So saying, the demon brought a lamb and slew it, then a lion, then an ape, and last of all a pig, killing each in succession, and moistening the roots of the vine with their blood.

Thence it has happened, ever since, that, when a man drinks a small portion of wine, he becomes gentle and caressing as a lamb; after a little more, strong and bold as a lion; when he drinks still more, he resembles an ape in his folly and absurd and mischievous actions, but when he has swallowed the liquid to excess, he is like a pig wallowing in the mire.

Do Hens Reason?

A hen made a nest in a box in the baggage car, and in the course of time had fifteen eggs, and stuck to them through thick and thin, night and day, except to step off the train occasionally to get food and water, and hatched thirteen chickens, notwithstanding the rumbling, rolling process the eggs passed through. The baggage-master says that, after the setting process began, she would frequently, when off the nest in search of food and water, get left by the train at Shelbyville and sometimes at Wartrace, and on such occasions she would quietly wait for the train to return and fly into the baggage car and get on the nest immediately. When the train stopped for wood she would sometimes fly out to get something to eat, and when the bell rang she would fly back immediately. She would sometimes manifest her joy at the appearance of the train by cackling at a high rate. Mother and chickens are all doing well.

Ages of Actresses.

It may not be within the rules of propriety to inquire into the age of any lady, but, ladies on the stage being more or less favorites of the public, it is always a matter of interest to know something of them. Inquiry as to the age of an actress is of frequent occurrence. The ages of several of our most prominent ladies in the theatrical profession are given below:

Mrs. John Drew	54	Charlotte Thompson	35
Mrs. John Hoey	52	Adelina Patti	35
Mme. Ristori	51	Josie Orton	34
Mrs. Barney Williams	49	Mrs. Scott Siddons	33
Mary Gladstone	48	Emily Melville	33
Emma Waller	48	Rose Wood	32
Mary Wells	47	May Howard	32
Lydia Thompson	47	Eliza Weathersby	30
Mrs. D. P. Bowers	47	Lotta	30
Caroline Richings	47	Sophie Worrell	29
Mrs. Lander	47	Miss May Fisk	29
Maggie Mitchell	46	Fanny Davenport	28
Kate Denin	43	Helen Tracy	27
Rose Eytinge	42	Alice Harrison	27
Effie Germon	41	Dickie Lingard	27
Mrs. Chanfrau	39	Katie Putnam	26
Lizzie Price	36	Celia Logan	26
Clara Louise Kellogg	36	Stella Boniface	18
Kate Fisher	36	Bijou Heron	15

—*Elmira Advertiser.*

An Ancient City Unearthed.

About 140 miles northwest of Brindisi, in the neighborhood of Manfredonia, on the Adriatic coast of Italy, the ancient city of Sipuntum has been discovered. It was not buried under showers of volcanic ashes, but it gradually sunk into the earth through some subterranean disturbance. Its preservation is remarkable. Some of the buildings are now about twenty feet below the level of the surrounding country, and part of the present town of Manfredonia is built over a part of Sipuntum. Exploration has already brought to light a temple of Diana, and a colonnade sixty-five feet long and an underground necropolis. Many minor objects of interest have been deposited in the National Museum at Naples. Systematic research is in progress under the new rules of the Italian Government relating to archæological discoveries.

A Four-Handed Duel in Texas.

A terribly fatal shooting affray and four-handed duel recently occurred at Bryan, Middle Texas. Four men met in the street armed with six-shooters and guns. Their names were Hodges, Rush, Irwin and another party. The cause of the difficulty is supposed to have been an old feud. All four began shooting simultaneously, and persons near the scene fled. Spectators say it looked like a small skirmish. Two men were left on the field, one mortally wounded, the other dead. Fifteen shots were fired. Rush was struck in the hip by a pistol-ball, and fell early in the action dangerously wounded. A man named Morrison, a citizen who drove up in a buggy at the commencement of the row, and who was merely a spectator, was shot and, it is supposed, was mortally wounded. Irwin was killed. The affair created intense excitement in and around Bryan.

Hog-Killing in Chicago.

The enormous number of 2,470,000 hogs were cut up in Chicago during the four months ending Feb. 28, which embrace what is usually called the packing season. This exceeds by about 500,000 head the total number cut in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee. Our aggregate for the past twelve months is 3,940,000, against 2,933,486 for the twelve months preceding.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Abandoned at Sea.

At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crew, in what seems a hopeless condition. Some are dismantled and mere hulks, some are swimming keel upward, some are water-logged, but being laden with timber will not sink, but are driven hither and thither as the wind and waves may direct. So people afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis and consumption are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such are annually restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Catarrh Remedy is unequaled as a soothing and healing local application, while the Discovery purifies and enriches the blood and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

VIDOLIA, La., April 17, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—I suffered for twelve years with that most offensive and loathsome of all diseases—catarrh. My taste and smell were completely destroyed. I procured a supply of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and your Golden Medical Discovery, which I used according to directions, and a complete and permanent cure was speedily effected. I take pleasure in recommending them to all afflicted.

Ever thankfully yours

CLARA E. HUNT.

WADING RIVER, Burlington Co., N. J., Feb. 28, 1877.

DR. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for coughs, colds and consumption I ever knew. It has saved my life.

Respectfully yours,

HELEN B. McANNEY.

Renovation, not Prostration.

Did any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to regulate the bowels, but that cannot be done by active purgation, which exhausts the vital forces and serves no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote health and vigor, which are essential to regularity of the organic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system at the same time. The extraordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of the organs of digestion, assimilation, secretion and discharge, is universally admitted. Appetite, good digestion, a regular habit of body, active circulation of the blood and purity of all the animal fluids are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equals, moreover, as a preventive of chills and fever, and other types of malarial disease. To emigrants and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a medicinal safeguard.

Practical Generosity.

Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., of Bangor, Maine, will send by mail, postage paid, a one-quarter (¼) pound sample-package of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders, on receipt of twenty (20) cents. These powders are worth their weight in gold to make hens lay, and will prevent all manner of diseases common to hens, hogs and horses, including hog-cholera.

The Extended Popularity

Of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever you want a light, white, sweet biscuit, delicious pot-pie, elegant cake, or a choice pudding, DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER should be used. Perfect purity and absolute full weight are the watchwords of the manufacturers.

A Startling Fact.

Thousands of children have died of diphtheria this winter who might have been saved by a single bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, which costs 35 cents. It is a sure preventive of diphtheria, and will cure nine out of ten. No family should be without it a day.

DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR has sold largely and been universally recommended by druggists as a cure for Heart Disease, and has given satisfaction, as can be seen by reference to a letter received from F. W. Kinsman, druggist, Augusta, Maine.

"Having sold at retail more than a gross of your HEART REGULATOR, I take pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction in every case I have heard from. Almost every day I receive testimonials similar to the one inclosed. F. W. KINSMAN."

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER COLOR! WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the very best Dairymen in this country. It gives a perfect June Color, and is as harmless as salt. Warranted to add 5 cts. per pound to its selling value. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it, or write to WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

DON'T BE A FOOL,

But send for free Price-List, and know why we sell a Five-Ton Wagon Scale at $50. All iron and steel, brass beam. Delivered, freight paid, and no pay till tested. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N.Y.

Webster's DICTIONARY FREE.

THE ALLIANCE—an independent weekly journal, devoted to Religion, Literature and Government; Prof. David Swing, Editor—offers Webster's $12.00 large Dictionary FREE to any one who will send them six new subscribers and $12.00. Send for Sample Copy. Terms, $2.00 per year in advance. Address THE ALLIANCE CO., 195 Clark Street, Chicago.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

SEED WHEAT

FOR SALE. The celebrated White Russian Spring Wheat, Minnesota Spring, and other varieties. Clover, Timothy, Flax, Hungarian, and other Farm Seeds. The celebrated White Snow-Flake and other varieties of Seed Potatoes. Correspondence solicited from parties having choice Seed Corn for sale. Lumber, Building Material and Farm Supplies at strictly Wholesale Prices. Catalogues sent free. Address [illegible] Building Material and Farm Supplies, and Secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Seed-Distributing Association.

READ
WON AT LAST
—OR,—
The Hunter's Bride
IN THE
CHICAGO LEDGER.

The opening chapters of this thrilling story will be found in the issue for March 6th. The LEDGER will be mailed to new subscribers from that date till January 1, 1879, for $1.00, postage paid. Regular subscription price $1.50 per annum. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

SEINES NETS, Fishing Tackle, very cheap. 500 assorted Hooks, postpaid, 50 cts. Price-lists free. J. H. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pa.

BANJO Taught by mail. A Sample Tune and Catalogue of 5,000 pieces sent for 10 cents and stamp. Dime Banjo Music Co., 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MATRIMONIAL TIMES—A Journal on Love, Courtship and Marriage. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy 10 cts. WHITE & CO., East Weymouth, Mass.

AGENTS Make money and wanted everywhere. "How to Settle the Eastern Question," illustrated. Send 6 cents in postage stamps and receive sample, postage paid. Address C. F. COLLOT, 93 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Soldiers' Limbs on Gov't order FREE.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Manuf'r,
182 W. Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.
700 N. Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF
White Russian Spring Wheat

WISNER, CUMMING CO., NEB., Nov. 4, 1877.

W. C. STITT—Dear Sir: I sowed two bushels of the Russian Wheat last spring on one acre of land, and harvested 40 bushels of No. 1 wheat. Our other wheat yielded about 25 bushels per acre; variety, "Lost Nation."

Yours truly, F. G. WADSWORTH.

From Miller & Hough, Grain Dealers, Newton, Iowa—Dear Sir: The party for whom we ordered one-half bushel of the Russian Wheat last spring raised 16 bushels from it, and we think the satisfaction it has given will create a demand for the seed here in the spring.

From Wm. Noble, La Verne, Minn.—The White Russian Wheat I received of you last spring fully met my most sanguine expectations. I raised 30 bushels from the one bushel of seed, while my Fife wheat, in the same soil, produced only 22½ bushels per acre. One of my neighbors who raised some of the Russian Wheat refused $3 per bushel for his crop.

Among the papers which recommend the Russian Wheat may be mentioned the *Western Rural*, of Chicago, and the *American Agriculturist*, of New York; the latter, which is the most discriminating paper published, excludes everything of a doubtful nature from its columns, and the fact that our advertisement appears in their paper is a sufficient guarantee to farmers that our wheat is an improvement of genuine merit. For circular, with price and sample, inclose stamp, and address

W. C. STITT,
228 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LAND CENTRAL-WESTERN IOWA
1,200 000 ACRES for

Sale at $5 and $6 per Acre, in farm lots, and on terms to suit all classes. Round-trip tickets from Chicago and return free to purchasers. Send postal card for maps and pamphlet describing climate, soil and products in 16 counties. Call on or address IOWA R. R. LAND COMPANY, 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

P. A. AND P. I.
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S New Book.
21,000 SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Agents run after by Everybody and his Wife. Now is the time to secure territory, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms to Agents, etc., etc. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

School Music Books.

High School Choir. EMERSON & TILDEN. $9.00 per dozen.
A standard, useful and favorite Book.
School Song Book. C. EVEREST. $6 per dozen.
Fine Book for Girls' High and Normal Schools.
Choice Trios. W. S. TILDEN. $9 per dozen.
Three-part Songs for Female Colleges, Seminaries, &c.
Grammar School Choir. W. S. TILDEN. $6 per doz.
Excellent collection for High or Grammar Schools.
American School Music Readers.
In 3 Books, each 35 cents, 50 cents and 50 cents. Carefully prepared for Graded Schools.

The following are favorite general collections of genial Songs for Common Schools:

SONG ECHO. H. S. PERKINS. .75
MOCKING BIRD. W. O. PERKINS. .50
MUSIC TEACHER. C. EVEREST. .60
OUR FAVORITE. H. P. DANKS. .60

MUSIC CHARTS. By DR. LOWELL MASON. Large Charts, containing 120 Blackboard Lessons, plainly visible to all, saving much trouble, easily set up and used, and furnishing a complete course of practice. Sent by Express. In two rolls or sets. Each $8.00.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N.Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phil.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

GUNS Revolvers. [illegible]

$3300 a YEAR. [illegible]

FOOT LATHES [illegible]

PIANOS [illegible]

$2500 [illegible]

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per Month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. For proof of the fact, see my circular, which will be sent free to any address. [illegible] Cortlandt Street, New York.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S [illegible]

EVERY SOLDIER [illegible]

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, post-paid, for 85 Cts. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

WORK FOR ALL In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An Immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Recipes, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $7. KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for $9, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory. RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR. Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, $1.50 each. White Flannel Undervests, best quality, $1.50 each. Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, ex. heavy, 75c. each. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, $3 each. Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, $1 each. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

This cut represents an extra fine 10 Blade (Razor Steel) PEARL HANDLE KNIFE, worth $2, one of which, the IMPORTER, C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson street, Chicago, agrees to send to each of Our Subscribers FREE, upon your sending him this notice and $1.00 to pay postage and packing.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tried it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax of brain or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages. It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and sustains life during the process of Diphtheria. No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper, in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle—Six for $7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

UBURN, INDIANA, MARCH 14, 1878

For Secretary of State
G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State.
AHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State.
ILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
HOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

—Garfield, Kelly and Foster have een telling tales on each other in the ouse, and the result is a rich expose f the way they run their campaigns.

—Gold down to 101, only 1 per cent. remium, and the silver bill a law. ow let us have greenbacks, all we can ee, and as long as their monetary value emains as now, there will be less bankuptcy, and business will revive again.

—A circular from New York asks us whether we are in favor of the Independence of Ireland, or not. We answer most emphatically we are. We have a warm sympathy for the down trodden millions of the Green Isle, and hope to see the day when she will stand forth free and Independent.

LaOtto Items.

—The roads are slowly improving.

—The prospect for an immense wheat harvest is good.

—Dr. Bowker is erecting a stable on his lot on Main-st.

—LaOtto boasts the largest and handsomest Stove Room in Northern Indiana.

—H. C. Kinsie is keeping bachlor's hall, while his wife is visiting near the parental roof "way down in Ohio still."

—The "boss" barker of this burg has left us, "gone like a woodbine" with the Sheriff in hot pursuit. Signing the wrong name to just a little piece of paper, only that and nothing more.

—Bill Zeras is of so little importance that he could go to the devil and not be missed—only at meal time. Alas, such is unrecognized talent.

—The dance at Young's Hall the 15th is now the reason why so many young "fellahs," have so much business out in the country you know, ah.

—"Swampie," alias George Marsh, will take up his abode with Dave Smith west of Huntertown, this summer, and by the sweat of his brow earn his daily "hash." He'll be missed.

—The Republican caucus of Swan Center got away with LaOtto. Let the greenback element now arise "and shake off their guilty fear" and come to the help of the Lord. Friends, let the rotten party lie in its filth, wash your hands and go with honest hearts and vote for honest principles. Ye gods, are ye slaves that ye dare not do that which is right in the eyes of Justice and humanity? Arise, be men once again and God, with the blessings of suffering millions, will reward you for it.

DANIEL.

Junction Items.

—Frogs are plentiful at the Junction.

—Three more nights of singing school

—We had a pleasant call from Dick.

—John Tilford visited his friends at Jackson, Mich., on Saturday.

—Another victim to the cattle guards and Plumsted was his name.

—The school meeting at this place Saturday evening was very amusing.

—There is talk of a revival at the Junction. Surely there is need of one.

—The young man loaded with Jersey lightning, Tuesday evening, would do well to remain at home or entertain the parties where he got his "rot-gut."

—Parties from New York State visited the Junction Saturday looking for a location to erect a large cooper shop. We fear they meet with little encour; ment.

—On Saturday last Fonus visited Albion, looking after the welfare of his firey steed. Bring him to Auburn Junction old boy, and stop throwing kisses.

—Did the young ladies who attended the dance at Garrett on Tuesday evening have a pleasant walk? Three miles on a dark night is nothing, providing the company is good, but it looks bad.

—The B. & O. operator at this place deserves credit for the condition in which he has his instruments, etc.—Would it not be well for the south side of the office to follow suit.

—School closed in district No. 6 Friday afternoon. Joe. Walters has been acting as teacher for the past four months, and has given entire satisfaction. Joe is considered a good teacher, and a more jovial and kind hearted man is hard to be found.

—The yard engine from Garrett is now carrying a coach to and from Auburn and Garrett, for the accommodation of those wishing to visit either point, leaving Garrett at 8 o'clock a. m and the Junction, returning, 9 o'clock a. m. The agent at this place has been supplied with round trip tickets, and has also been supplied with a large number of second-class tickets for all principle towns in the west.

PERKINS.

—Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup has eminently proved to be a safe, reliable and cheap remedy for Coughs, colds, &c. Try it. Price only 25 cents a bottle. For sale in every drug store.

Garrett Items.

—We have a new harness shop, just opened, on Randolph street, by D. Moody. We wish him good success. Give him a call.

—The railroad company has opened Randolph street, at the crossing, the full width and put in a good sewer of large tile which will greatly facilitate the crossing at that point.

—Mr. H. S. Morse has greatly added to the appearance of his property, by planting a variety of fruit and shade trees in and about his lots. It would be well for others to do likewise.

—W. J. Frederick has moved his building, which was formerly occupied by the post office. It now fronts on Keyser street which is an improvement. It is to be occupied as a dwelling.

—O. C. Clark is making some alterations on his building on corner King and Randolph streets, which is soon to be stocked with hardware, by Messrs. Hall & Hull, of Napoleon, Ohio.

—E. N. Woodford, whose house was destroyed by fire two weeks ago last Saturday night, has not received any satisfactory information from the Insurance company. He was insured in the Continental, of New York.

—John Robbins, who was accidentally shot, last week, by Wm. Moses, a young man of about 19, is recovering remarkably fast. He is able to be around again with the assistance of crutches. A certain arrogant, clerical divine called on John one day last week while he was confined to his bed from the effects of the wound, and a few remarks were made on the careless handling of firearms, whereupon the self-assumed teacher of morality drew from his meek and humble breast a good sized man-killer and flourished it around with as much grace as a "Modoc," demonstrating to the wounded man how careless some people handled revolvers, and then exhibited how they should be handled. The poor wounded man lay in bed trembling with fear of receiving another piece of lead, not knowing but his guest was in search of a subject for a funeral sermon. People who carry concealed deadly weapons are violating our state and civil laws, and those who violate the civil law are also transgressors of the laws of God. Revolvers are generally carried by law breakers, fugitives from justice and murderers, whose breasts are pregnated with malice, hatred and revenge toward their fellow beings. But when a man comes into a peaceful town, representing himself as a disciple of Christ, exhorting and praying on the house-top, with a concealed instrument in his bosom, which is intended to take the life of his brother, can we not set him down as a "wolf in sheeps clothing." Such men should be arrested and arraigned at the bar of justice to answer the charge of violating the peace and dignity of our commonwealth, (the same as any other ruffian.

X.

Spencerville Items.

—Frank is progressing finely with his first reader.

—The Murray Bros. have added a large corn sheller to their mill.

—"Man is made to mourn," as George said, when his girl said he could go.

—Mr. James Johnson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is visiting his parents at this place.

—For too great familiarity with John Garmans face, H. Emanuel contributed, by request of 'Squire Fales, $2,75 to the school fund.

—MARRIED—On Thursday, March 7, by Rev. E. W. Erick, Mr. William Bishop to Miss Ada Shaffer, both of Spencerville.

—Mr. Levi Shutt and family will leave this place in a few days for Michigan, where he intends making his future home. We can recommend Mr. Shutt to his new friends as a good citizen and one whom we shall miss from our midst.

—MARRIED—On Sunday, March 10th, by Rev. F. Lancaster, Mr. George Hull to Miss S. Monroe. Geo. has had several unsuccessful attempts to secure his prize, but at last succeeded in securing a sufficient amount of stamps.

—A hidden grave often deters men from acts of vengence, while it serves to ventilate the character of others. The safest plan for young men is to maintain good characters and to shun the haunts of vice and immorality.—Then neither shame or prosecution will overtake them.

—In entering upon the duties of a reporter of news from Spencerville, we desire to say to the patrons of the COURIER in Concord, that we expect to faithfully report such items as shall appear of general interest and to restrain from any attacks of a personal character, at least such as shall reflect detrimentially upon any individual; yet if we can by fair means, turn events to a good advantage, we will try to get the laugh when it will cause the greatest amount of merriment.

PATSEY.

—When your baby is restless while teething, get Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a dose of it will relieve the little sufferer at once. Only 25 cents a bottle at Davenport's.

—It is always very annoying to a congregation to have a person hacking and coughing during services. One dose of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worse cases. Sold in every drug store.

St. Joe Items.

—A. Strong, of Vewago, Mich., is visiting friends near town.

—E. Hursh, living near Hursh Mills, died very suddenly Friday last, of lung fever.

—Take it cool, Cecil, Jim. says it's all true and he won't take it back.

—We learn that the money collected at Spencerville has been refunded. Not very funny, is it John?

—Frank Cedar was in town Saturday and Sunday evenings. Nan says its wonderful how Frank can glide out the front door without being heard.

—Real estate seems to be on the rise in this vicinity. W. Tustison offering 2½ acres of his farm for $400.00. Too high.

—Auburn whisky has a bad effect judging from the appearance of a good many court going people.

—Frank, having sold his walnut logs, feels good and would feel better were it not for that $150, that went for naught.

—Greeback meeting at Coburn's Corners Saturday night. A club was organized with E. Dermott as president.

—Miss Anna Green, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Van Hyde of this place, started for home last Monday. "Brace up," Cedar, we understand Anna contemplates another visit this summer.

—The steam shovel having been removed from the gravel bed at this place, Newville has again become convinced that the B. & O. company will straighten the Railroad so as to take in their little burg. No doubt the road will be changed as soon as that graveled road is done.

—Two of the sporting men of King's Corners, C. H. and J. B., met in mortal combat a few days ago. After a few rounds C. H. concluded J. B. was a little too much for him and squealed. $5 for lawyer fee for Chester, and $6.50 for Jerome or go to jail. After a little persuasion the $6.50 came forth.

PIXTE.

Township Caucuses.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Butler township are requested to assemble at Butler Center, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1878, to nominate candidates, for the various township offices.

W. I. WORK, Chairman.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Jackson Township are requested to assemble at Jackson Center on Saturday March 23d 1878 at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for various offices.

W. S. DENSER, Chairman.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Wilmington township will meet at Butler, on Saturday, March 23rd, at 2 p. m. to nominated a ticket for the various township offices to be filled at the coming election.

EDGAR TREEMAN, Chairman.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Fairfield Township are requested to assemble at Fairfield Center, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. March 23d, 1878, to nominate candidates for the various Township offices.

GEO. W. ROW, Chairman.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Smithfield township, will assemble at Center School House, on Saturday, March 23d, at one o'clock, to nominate candidates for the various offices.

REUBEN SAWVEL, Chairman.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Keyser township are requested to meet at Garrett, on Saturday, March 23d, to nominate candidates for the various township offices. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

B. D. THOMAS, Chairman.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Concord township are requested to meet at Spencerville, on Tuesday, March 26th, to nominate candidates for the various township offices. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

T. S. MURRAY, Chairman.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Newville Township are requested to assemble at the Center school house in said township, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various township offices.

B. F. BLAIR, Chairman.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

The Democrats of Richland Township are requested to meet in Corunna, at W. B. Adam's Basement, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878 at 2 o'clock P M. to nominate candidates for the various township offices.

C. B. KAGEY, Chairman.

SMITHFIELD TP., MARCH 4th, 1878

EDITOR COURIER—Having learned that my name is mentioned in connection with the office of Trustee of this township, I take this occasion to say to my friends, that under no circumstances will I be a candidate for such office. With many thanks for past favors I remain Respectfully,

FREEMAN KELLY.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Union township, De Kalb county, Indiana, are hereby requested to meet in convention at the office of Jacob Walborn, in Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878, for the purpose of placing in nomination, candidates for the several township offices, to be voted for at the coming April election. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

D. D. MOODY, Chai'n Auburn Prec't.
D. Y. HUSSELMAN " Waterloo "

Those who contemplate building this season, wi find it to their advantage to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of **W. H. KIBLINGER & CO**, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE OF

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS!

State of Indiana, De Kalb County, S. S. I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the De Kalb Circuit Court, do hereby certify that a Township election will be held in each of the townships of said county, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1878, at which officers will be elected for said several Townships as follows, to-wit:

In Butler Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the peace, two Constables.
In Jackson Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.
In Concord Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor two Justices of the Peace, three Constables.
In Newville Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables
In Stafford Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.
In Wilmington Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.
In Union Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, three Justices of the Peace, four Constables.
In Keyser Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.
In Richland Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor two Constables.
In Fairfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.
In Smithfield Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor two Constables.
In Franklin Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, two Constables.
In Troy Township.
One township Trustee, one township Assessor, one Justice of the Peace, two Constables.

In witness whereof I hereunto sign my name and affix my official seal, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1878.

G. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

A true copy of the original certificate.

J. C. St. CLAIR,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Steuben Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Haverstock is plaintiff and Wm Richmond and Mariah Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve thousand, nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-four cents [$12,923.44] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 30th day of MARCH 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of section thirty-three [33], and the north-east quarter of section thirty two [32] except twenty-five [25] acres off the west side of said quarter section, and the south-east fractional quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in the township number thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15]. Also the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four [24], in township thirty-three [33], north of range fourteen (14), east.

I will first expose to sale the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), township thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen [14], east, and in case it does not sell for enough to pay what is now due with interest, costs and accrued costs, then I will expose to sale the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-three [33], in township thirty four [34], north of range fifteen [15], east, and in case these two pieces fail to sell for enough to pay what is now due, with interest and all costs, then I will expose to sale the west half of the north-west quarter of said section thirty three [33], and in case these three pieces fail to sell for enough to pay the amount now due, with interest and all costs, I will then expose to sale the balance of the above described lands together.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy

Best and Pinchin, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 6, 1878. Pr. fee $13.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodger and Nancy J Blodger are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars, ($1,878.32) and thirty-two cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, containing eighty acres of land in De Kalb county Indiana.

I will first expose to sale the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three [23], in township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, and if said tract fails to sell for enough to pay the costs and amount now due on said decree, I will then expose to sale the whole of said premises.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Auburn March 13th, 1878. Pr's fee $9.75.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Benjamin B. Despres is plaintiff, and [illegible] Zeigler, [illegible] Zeigler, Freeman Zeigler, Barbara Zeigler, Eliner Zigler and Ellison Eally are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty-seven, ($287.44) dollars and forty-four [44] cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing one hundred and sixty-eight [168] feet north of the south west corner of the north east quarter of section four (4), thence east three hundred and fifty (350) feet, thence north sixty six (66) feet, thence west three hundred and fifty (350) feet, thence south sixty-six (66) feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land in township thirty-four (34), north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Feb. 13th, 1877. Pr. fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Caroline [illegible] is plaintiff, and Christopher Plank and Malinda Plank are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars [$313.20] and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty one (31) in Hopkin's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Lee, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 13th 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

NEW TIN SHOP
G. F. GENGNAGEL
The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened a shop in Auburn, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,
and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lot of
STOVES
of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs done therewith promptly attended, at reasonable prices.

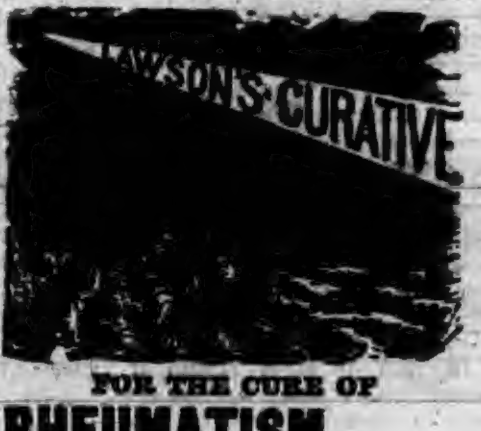

FOR THE CURE OF
RHEUMATISM
AND
NEURALGIA.
This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the
Acknowledged Antidote
for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.
Do Not Give Up
your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you, but all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the Curative has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done.
Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.
Sold by all Druggists.
Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.
PREPARED BY
Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE
DO YOU WANT
A GOOD BUGGY.
DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON
JAMES ANDERSON,
Who is now putting up the
BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.
He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on
D. D. SNYDER,
Auburn, Ind.
Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT YOU CAN BUY BOOTS AND SHOES CHEAPER AT THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, IN AUBURN, THAN ANY WHERE ELSE ON EARTH. TRY US.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

It Is All By Jerks.

In dry weather, when rain is most needed, "we have no rain;" in wet weather we have plenty of it, and so of heat and cold. We have to keep fires in winter and ice in summer. Again, poor people who most need money have littler or none; while rich people, who don't need it, have more than they can use. Chandeliers and lamps at cost. Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $16. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100. water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 80. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—There has been a small rebellion at Waterloo lately. Part of the corporation wanted to secede, and build up an aristocracy of its own, but the larger part stood for the principle that in union there is strength. The brave little band of the first part, gathering their forces together stood in solid phalanx as the Spartans of old, ready for battle, while the other party flung their banner to the breeze on which was painted, "No Southern Confederacy," no "Compromise with Traitors," and the union it must and shall be preserved The court was called in as arbitrator and for two days the hostile forces have jostled together around the statue of justice, which is not visable to the naked eye, watching their varying fortunes, as the scales turned one way or the other. At last the result was announced and up went the lighter party. That grand old sentiment of unity has been maintained and the vanquished go back as residents of the same corporation, to silently submit until time and intermarriage shal lobliterate and efface from memory an event that might have devastated a whole town.

The Schools

The winter term of the Auburn Public Schools will close to-morrow. After a vacation of two weeks the spring term will open, April 1st, and continue eight weeks. The attendance of foreign pupils in all the departments is freely invited. Rates of tuition as follows:

High School	$4.00
Intermediate Department	2.50
Primary "	1 00

The work to be done in the High School will be of such character as to offer an excellent opportunity to persons desiring to make a thorough review of the common school branches, as well as to those who, being qualified to do so, may desire to begin work in some of the higher subjects of study.

Classes will be sustained during the term in the following subjects: Analytical Reading. English Grammar and Composition, Physiology, Arithmetic, Algebra, (elementary and higher,) Geometry, (beginning,) Latin, (two classes—one in grammar, the other in Caesar,) Physical Geography and Natural Philosophy. Spelling exercises twice a week. Book-keeping, being optional with pupils, will be taught if a sufficient number desire to study it to form a class.

New pupils desiring to enter the schools are requested to present themselves for examination on the first day.

M. Seiler, Supt.

—Editor Courier—I read in the Courier of this week that Dr. Winslow represented the greenback element, of this county, at the Toledo convention, but was not admitted. Very true; the greenback element was not represented by their proper delegates in the convention, when it was possible by any means to exclude them. Colarado was represented by their chosen delegate, M. M. Pomeroy, who was excluded as such delegate, for the reason that he would have the government create enough new legal tender paper money to pay its entire bond debt. But the man who had stolen the money which Peter Cooper had placed in his hands, that poor people in New York City might be supplied with votes and conveyances to enable them to get to the polls, was admitted. The convention was largely made up of paid hirelings of the money-bags and office hunting adventurers, The word "Greenback," was purposly left out of the platform, and that their be no question of their interest to maintain the existence of the bonds until the latest moment, it is declared that the same shall be taxed even though—by wise legislation—they should, for the third time, be converted into 400 year bonds. And if ever the period of redemption should arrive, then they have wisely provided that the gold or its equivalent shall be obtained from such of the people as are not exempt from paying taxes. From such a convention, it is an honor to be excluded

J. U. Winslow.

Waterloo, March 7, 1878.

—Always Keep a Smile for Mother.—The above is the name of an elegant new Song and Chorus, by the popular writer, Charlie Baker, who has written some of the most popular songs in America. The words are elegant and music easy, so that everybody will be able to play it. Price 35 cents per copy Will be sent to any address in the United States, upon receipt of market price, by addressing the publisher, F. W. Helmick, 136 West 4th, St. Cincinnatti, O. For sale by all music dealers.

Wests Liver pills cure sick hedaache.

Burdette.

—Next week the schools have two week's vacation.

—Circuit Court is still in session, but will close this week.

—A heavy snow storm on the Union Pacific railroad last week.

—Mr. Kapp killed three fish Monday that measured about two feet each.

—New styles of pictures now furnished at Gordon's Gallery, at lowest prices.

The Funny Man.

—New machinery has been arriving for the Hub and Spoke factory this week.

—Come and get a sample of those sugar coated pills at Littlefield & McIntyre's.

—Wheat, $113 @ 115, shelled corn 38cts. oats 22 @ 25 clover seed $4.00 @ 4.30.

—Try Littlefield & McIntyre, in buying pure Wines and Liquors for medical use.

—The Republican office has been removed to the room over Tarny's butcher shop.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

—The latest sensation is cremation of the Punch cigar. Sold by Littlefield & McIntyre.

—The County Commissioners adjourned yesterday, to meet in special session April 8th.

—The Indiana State Fair commences Monday, Sept. 30th this year, and will continue one week.

—Don't forget when you come to town, to visit the Boot Upside Down and learn the prices.

Rise and Fall of the Moustache.

—Remember that "Punch" is not Tom and Jerry, but the best 5 cent cigar at Littlefield & McIntyre's.

—Do not forget that Gordon has engaged a fine artist, and that now is the time to get good pictures.

—Mr. Samuel Grosh was baptised and taken into full membersh at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening.

—C. C Boyer, who is connected with the Angola Herald, gave us a pleasant call Friday last. Call again C. C.

—Austin is ready to meet any demand for boots and shoes, at lower prices than any other place in this section.

—Look out for cold weather from the heavy snows west, and buy your cough mixtures at Littlefield & McIntyre's.

At the Court House, Monday, March 25th.

—Abbott, who forged a note on Waterloo parties, was returned from Michigan City Tuesday to have a new trial.

—Another reduction in meats at the Fruit House, Fort Wayne. Sugar cured hams 8c. per lb. Pickled pork 6c. per pound.

—New goods coming in all the time, and a fine stock of boots and shoes always on hand at the Boot Upside Down.

—Don't buy your clothing until the New York Store gets in their new stock The goods will be fresh, new and desirable.

—Will Shaffer tackled a burning cigar lamp at Davenport's the other day, and was badly burned on the fingers.

—Beecher lectures at Fort Wayne on the 19th. A special train can be had if a sufficient number conclude to patronize the lecture.

—We learn that Mrs. DeLong, of Corunna, died Tuesday. She was an old resident and much thought of by the citizens there.

—The New York Store will add $5000 to their already large stock. About the 1st of April is the time set for their new addition.

N. Y. S. O. P. O. Interpret if you can.

—The New York Store is fast growing in favor with the public. They keep the largest stock and are the most accommodating.

—By the first of April the New York Store will have their clothing on hand. Do not buy until you see their stock. It will be entirely new.

—There is quite a demand for boots and shoes, and everybody far and near goes to the Boot Upside Down, when they want good bargains.

—Mrs. Rush, while coming from the M. E. church Sunday, caught her foot in the sidewalk and fell on her face, causing several bad braises.

—Ellsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faegler, former resident of this place, was accidentally shot and killed at Crawfordsville, on Saturday last.—Press.

Wit! Humor! Fun!

"RISE AND FALL OF THE MOUSTACHE."

R. J. BURDETTE, "The Burlington Hawkeye Man."

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25th, at the Court House, Auburn.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Gazette.]

As a literary effort, it was one of the finest, richest, raciest lectures ever heard from the Muscatine stage. It bubbles with fun, sparkles with wit, bristles with sharp points, and is replete with tender sentiments and beautiful thoughts. And how wonderful the transition from "the sublime to the rediculous!" While still in convulsion of laughter, the audience transported by a burst of eloquence or moved to tears by a touch of exquisite pathos.

From the Iowa City Republican.

The lecture of Mr. Burdette, last evening, on the "Rise and Fall of the Moustache," was one of the best received of the course offered this winter by the Lecture Association. Mr. Burdette, small in stature, delicate in mould, from the moment of his introduction prepossessed his audience by an unaffected manner, and held them convused with laughter as he heaped one droll description upon another for an hour and a half. He is no retailer of second-hand anecdotes, but draws his pictures direct from actual life, which is the secret of his popularity as a speaker and writer; and although humor was the predominant feature of his effort, it was not altogether devoid of pathos, showing his capability for a higher style of discourse.

Admission 50 cents, children under 15 years, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Willis' book store. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture at 8. Secure reserved seats, no extra charge.

—While at Auburn last week, T. C. Mays, of the Courier, took special pains to show us the sights of that thriving county seat and introduced us to some of its clever citizens Tom is a genial, wholesouled gentleman and takes special pains to entertain visitors. We also met brother Weamer, of the Republican, and had a friendly shake. We formed the acquaintance of Prof. Van Auken, Superintendent of the Waterloo schools, Jas E. Rose, Esq., and others. Court was in session and the legal fraternity of the county seemed to be well represented. Quite a large delegation, representing the intelligence and refinement of Albion were there also to attend the Tilton lecture. This was the first time we had the pleasure of meeting brother Prickett, of the Albion New Era, and were quite favorably impressed with his sociability and gentlemanly bearing. The Era is one of the best papers in our exchange list. —Angola Herald.

—The celebrated Townsed Dramatic Troupe, opened here Tuesday evening in "Lost in London," to a fair house, and their fine rendition of the play pleased everybody. Last night the audience was increased, and their "Orphan of Geneva," was admirably given. It is delightful to witness the true acting of a troup like this, and they deserve to be liberally patronized. To-night they will present Shakespear's splendid tragedy, "Richard III," Mr. Townsend appearing in the principal role. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35.

—Geo. M. Crane, Esq., is the new postmaster of Sedan, this county. Mr. C. has been agent for the Lake Shore road, a position which he still retains, for a long time, and has always discharged his duties promptly and creditably to himself, and to the great satisfaction of the Company. We have known him personally for years, and have always found him a live, enterprising honorable gentleman, and hope to hear of his promotion by the Company to a position where salary will be a better compensation for his valuable services.

—We regret that we cannot be in attendance at the thirtieth anniversary of the connection of Gen. Reub. Williams, of the Northern Indianian, with the publishing business, the celebration of which takes place at Warsaw to-night. In our absence, however, we can but wish the General that his future may be as brilliant and as prosperous as his past, and that on the downward slope of life, he may reap the fruits of a useful, well spent life, friends gathering around him as numerous as in the days of his prime manhood.

—We trust our local correspondents will write nothing to offend their neighbors. We do not mean that the columns of the Courier shall be used to carry out the petty spite of any one. A good joke is always relished, and a little fun can hurt no one, but when it merges into abuse it ceases to be attractive. We, therefore, hope that none of our local contributors will thus indulge themselves, but use zeal in gathering in all such items as will prove interesting to the reader and of benefit to the locality in which they may occur.

—Melvin Bowers only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Bowers of this place, died Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, of consumption. A year ago Mel was a stout, robust young man, full of life and promising much for the future. No one ever dreamed such a fate awaited him, and his death cast a gloom over his many friends here. He was buried yesterday.

Spring has Come.

The balmy air, the genial sun, the sweet notes of robbins and the wild twittering of the blue birds proclaim it; the flowers, and the trees, and all sorts of vegetation begin to feel its gentle influence, and are slowly awakening from their long months of slumber. Spring has come. Glorious youth, the golden time of life, springs forward with elastic step, and has no thought but that all things will endure for ever. Even old age on crutches is reinvigorated, and pains and aches are only a memory of the past. Spring has come. The season of moonlight strolls, and shady walks, and lovers' vows, and plighted troth, of flowers and soda water, and rheubarb pie, and bock beer and spring fever, and young onions. Spring has come.

—Mr McQuiston's store was burglarized Tuesday morning last, the entrance being effected through the glass in the front door. About $100 worth of clothing, jewelry, &c. was taken. It is just a bit curious that half a dozen burglaries of this kind have taken place here in a short time, and no trace or clue to the parties has as yet been found. Somebody is very successful as a burglar, else we are very stupid as detectives. An organized effort ought to be made to catch the parties.

—Mr. I. N. Davis, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Indiana, gave our citizens an interesting lecture at the M. E. church on last Saturday evening. He handled the subject of temperance in a masterly manner, and did credit to himself and the cause. Immediately after the meeting a Good Templar organization was effected, and the cause is once more revived in our midst. Mr Davis also organized a lodge at Garrett and Avilla.

Beecher at Fort Wayne.

On next Tuesday evening, March 19, Henry Ward Beecher will lecturn at the Rink, at Fort Wayne, on "The Waste and Burdens of Society." The admission will be 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents. Arrangements have been made with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad to reture the same night, at excursion rates. We hope a goodly number will attend.

—Mr. Editor—Whereas the laboring man has been oppressed, we have resolved that at the coming election in October, we will vote for a laboring man to represent us in the next legislature regardless of party lines. Tricksters and wire workers cannot rule. As we are patrons of your paper, we ask publication in it for two weeks without comment. Yours now, and hereafter

Many Voters.

—Grand Jurors chosen for the next year: First District; John Parnell, James Dirlam. Second District; Joseph Shryock, John Cool. Third District; Geo. W. Draggoo, S. S. Sprott. Last six months: First District, Joseph L. Haines, J. D. Beard. Second District, John Coy, John Grube. Third District, C. P. Coleman, D. H. Murray.

—Dr. Yarnell's next regular visit to Auburn, occurs Thursday, March 21st at the Central House, and Waterloo, Long's Hotel, Tuesday, March 26th. The doctor is a physician of high standing and undoubted responsibility, and is effecting many remarkable cures in cases which have long baffled the highest skill of the general practitioner.

—While Jno. McClellan was moving his threshing machine to one of his neighbors, this week, the wheels went into a chuck-hole and tipped it over. Mr. McClellan's youngest son was driving and would probably have been killed but for the great presence of mind in jumping the opposite direction from which the machine fell.

—Just think of it, white coffee sugar 9½c.; choice extra C. 8½c.; nice rich yellow, 8c.; brown, 7½c. Coffees all down 2 cents per pound. Good green coffee 18c.; No. 1 prime, 20c. and best in market 23c. per pound. Farmers it will pay you to buy your goods at my store, corner Cowan and King streets, Garrett, Ind.

J. J. Hoffman.

—The social connected with the M. E. church, will be held at the lecture room of said church, on next Tuesday evening. A part of the evening will be spent in spelling, for which the two best spellers will each receive a handsome prize. Come one and all, and have a good time.

Mrs. A. Robbins, Sec'y.

—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of James Anderson, who announces that he can sell you a buggy very low, and warrant good work. Jim is a good workman, and his buggies stand twice the wear of those buggies bought abroad, and which cost nearly as much.

—Friend Mays, of the Auburn Courier, is spoken of as a candidate for the De Kalb county clerkship, subject to the voice of the coming democratic convention in that county. As Tom has done much to build up his party, and possesses the necessary qualifications, we think the De Kalb Democracy could do no better than to confer upon him the nomination.—Syracuse Gazette.

—The Rev. Geo. O. Curtis, pastor of the African M. E. Church, has gone to Auburn to give a sacred concert. He bore a letter of introduction from Billy Stewart to Tom Mays.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

George has not presented his little Rebus from Billy yet. Perhaps its all the better.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of Julius Bomsey.

—Mr. Burdette, the humorous writer of the Burlington Hawkeye, will lecture here on Monday evening, March 25th, on the subject of "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache." He is said to keep his audience in a roar with his wit and humor, and as the admission is only 50 cents, all should hear him.

—The town Marshal requests us to say that town taxes must be paid by the first of April, as from that date a penalty will be added. It is hoped that all will avoid such an additional expense, and come forward by that time and meet the demand upon them.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian Society will give a Maple Sugar social on next Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. J. Barclay. Mite 15 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Pres.

—We regret to learn that the woolen mills at Rome City, were entirely destroyed by fire last Friday week. The loss is estimated at $24,000. Capt. Fisher was a third partner, and the loss will fall heavily upon him.

—One of our farmer friends sends us the following geographical question to which he desires an answer through Courier: "Where is it that night is as long in June as in November?"

—Lost—A pointer dog. Has on a brass collar, with lock; liver colored ears, spots on and near hips. A liberal reward given for his return.

F. D. Ryan.

—We will print tickets for the township elections at $1 for each township or precinct. Send in a copy of the ticket nominated, and write the names very plain.

St. John and New Era Items.

—Mud is drying.

—Rain on last Sunday afternoon.

—Wes is our man for J. of P. at the democrat meeting Saturday.

—The young men here play ball on Sunday when the weather is pleasent.

—Charley has got a new girl in the person of Post's hired woman. Be careful and not get the mitten Chas.

—Dan Terry and C. Rugman went fishing Sunday forenoon. Dan came home with half a dozen, and a—he, he, he, but Charley got nary a one.

—Our enterprising section boss is fast getting his line of the road in firstrate condition, now that the weather is favorable.

—We learn that Mr. Wm. Reek has purchased the sawmill at New Era of Mr. Work, and arrived with his family from Angola Tuesday, and we hope he will make things lively in that dead and alive place.

—Wes Work gave Tommy Stigans, the blacksmith on his farm his walking papers last Monday, for the reason that Tommy was a little too loud with his mouth about the women, and Tom, nothing daunted, packs up his duds and dusts off for sunny Kansas, under the impression that he is a much abused man. Call again, Tommy, dear.

—Notwithstanding the bad roads, quite a good number of persons were in attendance at the forenoon meeting, last Sunday in the Chapel.

—The reporter, with several others, paid a vist to Butler Center last Friday, that being the last day of Mr. Coder's school. We steped over to J. P. Wyants, and was invited to dinner. Not being of the praising sort, we went at the many good things, which Mrs. J. P. and her accomplished daughters placed before us, without a word, and when we thought the inner man had enough, we just tilted back our chairs, picked our grinders, wiped our chops, and thought what a good thing it was to have friends who would feed us so liberally. Then repaired to the school house, where Merica made a very funny speech with his finger on one side of his probosus.

Soridnaux.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

—Nobody should go to church, or public meeting, hacking away and disturbing the preacher or orator with their cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; it only costs 25 cents a bottle at Davenport's.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

TURKEY'S DISMEMBERMENT.

THE PRELIMINARY TERMS OF PEACE.

The treaty contains twenty-nine articles. The opening articles relate to Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria. The indemnity is fixed at 1,410,000,000 rubles, but 1,100,000,000 are covered by territorial cessions. Nothing is fixed concerning the terms and period of payment of the 310,000,000. No guarantee is stipulated, nor is there mention of Egyptian or Bulgarian tribute or of the Turkish fleet. The treaty simply states that Russia and Turkey shall agree subsequently about the payment.

Pirot remains Bulgarian.

Servia includes Sienitza, Novi-Bazar, and Vrania.

Montenegro includes Antivari, Spiza, Podgoritza, and Nicsics.

All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed and the Turkish troops withdrawn.

A military road will be established for the Ottoman posts and the telegraph, and the passage of troops, which, however, must not make any considerable halt while passing through the country. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. Any property of Mussulmans, who have not returned, which they leave undisposed, will be sold after two years for the benefit of a widows' and orphans' fund.

The arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be remitted. The revenue, until 1880, is to be applied to the indemnity for sufferers by the insurrection, and to provide for local needs. Austrian and Russian commissioners will arbitrate in all disputed claims.

The navigation of the straits is declared free for merchant vessels during peace or war.

Six divisions of Russian infantry and two of cavalry will occupy Bulgaria until the formation of the Bulgarian militia, the strength of which shall be fixed later by Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve communications both through Roumania and the Black sea. The expenses of the Russian occupation are to be borne by Bulgaria.

Roumania is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte, and make a direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Servia or Montenegro.

Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian commissioners will determine the Bulgarian tribute.

The reform programme of the Constantinople conference will be applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An organization similar to that granted to Crete in 1868 is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete.

Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid are ceded to Russia. Erzeroum and Trebizond are not mentioned, except that the Russians may embark at Trebizond on their return home.

Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months. The evacuation of European Turkey is to begin immediately, and be completed within three months.

The European Danube Commission retains its former rights. The Porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube and indemnifying private losses, the amounts of which are to be deducted by the Danube Commission from the sums it owes the Porte.

Russia receives the Dobrudscha, to exchange it for Bessarabia.

The question of the Turko-Persian frontier shall be speedily settled.

THE EAST.

STIMULATED by the success of the Princeton students, a large party of young men from Yale College attempted to haze the Count Johannes while the latter was performing in a New Haven theater. Eight of them were so successful as to spend the rest of the night in jail.

P. S. LEACH's shoe shop at Brocton, Mass., was burned last week. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $125,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

THE business portion of the village of Spartansburg, Pa., has been burned. Loss, $100,000....At Rowell's point, Pa., a few days ago, the trestle platform used in building a new iron bridge over the Potomac at Rowell's bend gave way, precipitating thirteen men at work into the river, a distance of fifty feet. Three men were killed outright, and the remainder seriously injured.

THE WEST.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution which passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, a national salute was fired at Columbus, on March 4, in honor of the final passage of the Silver bill....Two Missouri murderers were hung on Friday, March 1—John W. Daniels at Warrensburg, and Richard Green at Kansas City.

REPORTS from the Upper Missouri river country represent that three couriers from Gen. Miles have been killed by some of the runaway savages from Red Cloud agency, and there is something of a scare at Buford. It is also reported that Sitting Bull has visited a Yankton camp, near the boundary, for the purpose of trying to buy provisions for his people. He said there was no buffaloes across the line, and that the Sioux in Canada are starving.

EX-SENATOR BEN WADE died at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, at the advanced age of 78 years. Mr. Wade left an estate valued at $80,000, and made no will.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram says the loss by the great flood in the Sacramento valley will reach at least $800,000.

THE finances of the city of San Francisco are in a sad plight. The treasury is empty, and the city is prohibited, by legislative enactment, from borrowing any money.

THERE is stored in Chicago elevators 1,320,011 bushels of wheat; 354,064 bushels of corn; 241,674 bushels of oats; 168,205 bushels of rye, and 684,955 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,774,909 bushels, against 8,513,853 bushels at this period last year.

THE annual national convention of the cheese, butter and egg men has just been held in Chicago. The meeting was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the East and West....J. R. Bartnolow, a well-to-do citizen of St. Louis, was shot and probably fatally wounded by his young son, because he refused the youngster permission to go out and witness the Mardi Gras festivities.

THE SOUTH.

CORN-PLANTING is progressing in Texas, and the wheat fields present a grand appearance. Good reports from the growing wheat come from all the sections heard from....There was a quadruple execution at Marion, Ala., on Friday, March 1. All four of the criminals were colored men, and all died protesting their innocence....There was the usual blow-out at New Orleans, Memphis, and other Southern cities on Mardi Gras day, March 5.

A TERRIBLE tornado recently swept through Casey county, Ky., carrying death and destruction wherever it was felt. The whole of the family of Vincent Wesley, consisting of himself, wife, two grown daughters and boy named Sloan, nephew, and William Taylor, a neighbor stopping at his house, were killed outright. Mrs. Wesley's body was blown 400 yards. Her clothing was entirely stripped off. The two daughters were carried fifty yards, and were found locked in each other's arms. The father and nephew were fearfully mangled, and all must have been killed by the first force of the tempest. In the vicinity of Mount Olive, Mrs. Morgan, wife of John W. Morgan, was killed, and the dwelling and outhouses of F. Floyd were completely swept away, and the timbers scattered in every direction.

THE town of Hot Springs, Ark., the well-known resort for invalids, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $250,000.

A FINANCIAL panic seized upon Louisville, Ky., last week, and the Newcomb-Buchanan distillery, the largest in the country; Harvey & Katts, the heaviest shoe dealers in the city, and J. A. Zanone & Son, liquor dealers, suspended.

THE Steamer City of Chester, was burned at the Memphis wharf the other day. Loss, $40,000. Two persons lost their lives by the disaster.

GENERAL.

FAILURES: John I. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, New Orleans, La., liabilities $1,500,000; Whitlock & Anderson, woolen goods, New York, liabilities $200,000; Joseph Woodley, boots and shoes, Quebec, Canada, liabilities $150,000; Bernard, Bastian & Co., lumber, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $100,000; Gallagher & Thornton, dry goods, Sharon and Greenville, Pa., liabilities $60,000; W. H. Hiner & Co., iron founders, Fond du Lac, Wis., liabilities $50,000. There were sixty-seven failures in New York during February, with liabilities amounting to $2,558,968. There were forty-four failures in Chicago during the same period, with liabilities aggregating $2,391,963.

GEN. GRANT has arrived in Constantinople. He was just in time to witness the closing scenes in the great military spectacle whereat all Europe has gazed for nearly a year past.

CAPT. WILLIAM O. HARRISON, who was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Metropolis, has been arrested at Philadelphia on a charge of robbing the dead after they were thrown by the waves upon the Currituck beach. Harrison was agent of the firm that sent out the cargo of human freight.

WASHINGTON.

DR. LINDERMAN, the Director of the Mints, has made all arrangements for running the coin mills to their full capacity on the new silver dollar, in connection with which gold only will for some time be coined. It is thought by the middle of April the coinage of the silver dollar will be at the rate of $3,500,000 per month. The supply of fractional silver coins at the mint and different treasury offices is sufficient to meet any demand likely to arise for several months to come....The Senate Finance Committee last week considered the bill to repeal the Resumption act, and postponed the subject. Some predict that the Committee will take no final action for one month. The committeemen indicate a desire to ascertain the effect of the Silver law before taking action on the resumption question.

THE following is the public-debt statement for March 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$746,665,860
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	700,950,000
Total coin bonds	$1,727,782,500
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	7,236,700
Legal tenders	346,680,426
Certificates of deposit	28,555,000
Fractional currency	17,190,698
Coin certificates	48,456,000
Total without interest	$242,889,124
Total debt	$2,091,900,364
Total interest	22,700,605
Cash in treasury:	
Coin	$131,318,195
Currency	2,690,765
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	28,555,000
Total in treasury	$172,563,921
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,042,087,129
Decrease of debt during February	2,350,297
Decrease since June 30, 1877	18,121,094
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	37,896,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	9,159,131
Balance of interest paid by the United States	28,737,203

THE House Committee on Public Buildings has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $245,300 for the construction of a building suitable for a National Museum in Washington. The plan of the building adopted by the committee is similar in character to that erected for the National Exposition, and will cover two acres, everything to be on one floor.

THE President has made the following appointments: *Consuls*—George C. Tanner, of South Carolina, at Verviers and Liege; Marshall H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, at Kingston, Canada; Charles Bartlett, of Maine, at Guadaloupe. *Miscellaneous*—Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, First Comptroller of the Treasury; Edward S. J. Nealy, Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.; James E. Simpson, of Iowa, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of Iowa; Edward H. Morrison, of New Jersey, Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho; Commodore Edward F. Nichols, to be Rear Admiral of the Navy; Thomas C. H. Smith, of Ohio, Paymaster of the Army; Alexander C. Botkin, of Wisconsin, United States Marshal for the Territory of Montana.

THE President, in conversation with some gentlemen on the Silver bill, the other day, stated that he hoped that the expectations of its friends will be realized, and that his own opinions as to its effect might prove to be erroneous....McCulloch, Superintendent of Government Buildings at San Francisco, having been discovered in fraudulent transactions, has been removed by the President....The House Postoffice Committee has agreed to recommend the adoption of the double-stamp return postal-card. The purpose of this is to permit an answer to be returned on a postal-card.

THE President has nominated Alexander Reed Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio; also, the following Consuls: Charles H. Bronscomb, of Missouri, at Chenkiang; Erastus D. Webster, of New York, at Toronto; Henry C. Marston, of Illinois, at Port Louis; also, John McNeil, of Missouri, Indian Inspector, and Wilbur F. Lunt, for United States Attorney of Maine.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY the accession of half a dozen Orleanists from the conservative side of the French Senate, the Republicans are likely to secure control of that body without waiting for the next elections....A Vienna dispatch asserts that Austria needs very little in the way of special preparation for war. "For the last seven years," the dispatch says, "preparations have been going on, and, since last year, when the possibility of such a measure arose, the plans have been worked out to the very smallest detail."....Among the other blessings derived by Roumania from the making of that country the Russian base of operations against the Turks, is the infection of all the railway rolling stock of the country with the poison of typhus fever. The pestilence is said to be epidemic in the Russian camps, and the Roumanians insist that the army should return to Russia by sea, instead of marching back through the principality.

RUSSIA offered a sop to Austria by suggesting that she has no objection to the latter occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina....The Prince of Battenburg looms up as the prospective sovereign of Bulgaria. He is a nephew of the Czar, and is about to marry a daughter of the Emperor's sister, the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolaevna.

A MINISTERIAL crisis has occurred at Quebec, involving the resignation of the Premier and the formation of a new Ministry by the leader of the opposition....Pope Pecci seems to have reconsidered his first intention to continue in the "prisoner-of-the-Vatican" business. Late reports say he intends to disband the Swiss Guards and other armed people heretofore retained in the pontifical palace, and to reside mostly at Castle Gandolfo, a pretty village fourteen miles from Rome, situated on a high volcanic peak....It is announced in Vienna that, according to trustworthy advices from various quarters, a part of the Russian army will enter Constantinople shortly, whether the treaty is signed or not....From various sources the information is conveyed in the cable dispatches of the signing of the treaty of peace by Russia and Turkey on the 3d inst. The fact was announced by the Grand Duke Nicholas to his soldiers on the occasion of a grand review at San Stephano, and the receipt of the intelligence in St. Petersburg was the occasion of great rejoicing....Pope Leo XIII. was crowned in the Sistine Chapel March 3d. The ceremony commenced at 9:30 in the morning, and terminated at 1:30 in the afternoon. Cardinals, prelates, and diplomatists accredited to the Vatican, and other persons were present. The Pope was afterward carried to his apartments, blessing the spectators on the way. A few houses were illuminated at night.

BY proclamation of the Spanish authorities in Cuba all slaves who have served in the ranks of the insurgents in any capacity are to be given their freedom upon applying to the proper authorities. Another proclamation announces that Cuba will hereafter have a representation in the Spanish Cortes on equal terms with Porto Rico, according to the population of the island....A London dispatch of the 6th inst. says: "Little has been learned about the terms of peace. The money indemnity has been reduced to 10,000,000 roubles, and, although Kars, Bayazid and Batoum are ceded to Russia, Erzeroum and the greater portion of Armenia will remain under Turkish rule. No Turkish war ships are ceded to Russia, nor will the Egyptian tribute be required to pay the indemnity."....The Grand Duke Nicholas has sent the following dispatch to the Russian Emperor: "I do myself the honor of congratulating your Majesty upon the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your Majesty, and, on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs your Majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulman yoke."

THE *Mark Lane Express* of the 7th inst., in a review of the British grain trade, says: "The peace prospects, the fairly-abundant granaried stocks, and heavy anticipated arrivals both from America and Southern Russia, have combined to reduce the wheat trade to a lamentable state of depression."

THE insurrection in Thessaly and other Greek provinces of Turkey is spreading, and the Turkish soldiers are re-enacting the Bulgarian atrocities in the disturbed districts, wherever they find opportunity.

THE Czar and the Sultan have cordially shaken hands across the bloody chasm, as witness the following graphic correspondence: Sultan to Czar—"On the occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, I offer you my congratulations, with the desire of renewing our friendly relations." Czar to Sultan—"I thank your Majesty your for congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signature of peace. I perceive in this coincidence a presage of good and lasting relations between us."

ADVICES received at Washington from Cuba fully confirm the reports of the complete collapse of the rebellion in that unfortunate island. ....The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, Lord Carnarvon presiding, unanimously passed a resolution refusing to recognize as a Freemason any person initiated in a lodge where the belief in God is denied or ignored. This refers to the action of the Grand Orient of France, which recently eliminated the article expressing belief in God from its ritual....The Cabinet of the new Pope is announced as follows: Cardinal Franchi, Secretary of State; Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda; Cardinal Morichini, Camerlengo, and Cardinal Bartolini, President of the Congregation of Rites.

CABLE dispatches of the 8th are to the effect that the conference would certainly meet at Berlin, and that Prince Bismarck would probably preside. Lord Derby delivered a speech in Parliament, in which he took a despondent view of the situation. He admitted that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 had virtually ceased to exist, and were only binding until the powers could ratify a new system.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—Mr. Shelley introduced a bill to aid the Great Southern Railroad Company to construct a line of railways in Georgia and Florida. Referred. ....Mr. McCook, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the site of and attach to the Vicksburg National Cemetery the Grant-Pemberton monument. Referred....Mr. Crapo, from the same committee, reported back the bill allowing Lieut. B. F. Tozier, U. S. N., to accept a gold medal from the President of the French republic. Passed....Several bills of a private nature were passed.

MONDAY, March 4.—SENATE.—Vice-President Wheeler occupied the chair for the first time in several days......A bill supplemental to the law remonetizing silver was introduced by Mr. Cockrill, of Missouri. It provides for the deposit of silver bullion or bars with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and for the issue to such depositors of certificates in denominations of not less than $20, to be receivable for duties and all forms of public taxes, and to be payable on demand by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers in silver dollars or United States notes...... Mr. Bruce introduced a bill to authorize the payment of bounties to the heirs of soldiers who were enlisted as slaves. Referred...Mr. Davis, of Illinois, called up the Senate bill to prevent abuses in respect to mileage of District Attorneys of the United States, and spoke in explanation thereof....Several private bills were passed....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Bayard Taylor as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, Minister Resident at Venezuela, and William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, Minister Resident at Belgium.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812 and their widows. Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, wanted a clause inserted excluding from its benefits any one who had participated in the rebellion. The bill was passed by 217 yeas to 21 nays....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Frye, for the exchange of silver coins of the United States for United States notes; by Mr. Ward, reducing the number of customs officers, and regulating their compensation; by Mr. Vance, authorizing Circuit and District Judges to fine and imprison at discretion in cases of conviction of illicit distillation, in lieu of punishment now required; by Mr. Sayler, providing for the classification of mail matter and fixing postage rates; by Mr. Pollard, appropriating $469,000 for deficiencies in the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; by Mr. Ittner (by request), to repeal the law imposing a tax on medicines or medical preparations; by Mr. Stone, for a water-route to facilitate transportation between Lakes Michigan and Erie; by Mr. Gibson, providing for a commission to supervise the construction of works to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river; by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, to establish a board of fish commissioners, to regulate and protect fisheries on the lakes; by Mr. Potter, to regulate immigration; also, to authorize bondholders and other creditors of railroad corporations to elect receivers in suits in equity pending in the United States courts....Mr. Bright offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has authorized the sale of any bonds for outstanding legal-tender notes at par, adding the current New York premium on gold and the commission for selling, or whether he has authorized the sale of such bonds for legal-tender notes on any other terms than above stated; and, if so, the number and amount of the proceeds of such bonds, and who were employed as agents to dispose of them. Adopted.

TUESDAY, March 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Referred....Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill extending the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers for the war of the Rebellion, and it was indefinitely postponed... Mr. Beck delivered a long argument in support of his resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to purchase any bonds for the sinking fund during the next fiscal year. He maintained that by an erroneous method of bookkeeping an excess of $37,000,000 has been carried to the credit of the fund. He blamed Senators Morrill and Dawes for this, and insisted that, in the depressed condition of the industries, no more money should be appropriated for this purpose. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Morrill spoke in reply to Mr. Beck, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marsh offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to take steps looking to the collection of the $28,000,000 indebtedness due the United States from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies....The Fortification bill, appropriating $275,000, was passed....Judge Kelley delivered a two hours' speech on finance. It was designed as a reply to Gen. Garfield's November speech on silver. Judge Kelley's review of Garfield's speech was caustic. He said it was devoid of logic, and was a mere rhapsody, and was welcomed by the bullionist press as an answer to the silver argument, and was distributed through the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thus possessed a semi-official character....Mr. Riddle, from the Committee on Territories, reported back adversely the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. Laid on the table....The House, in committee of the whole, discussed the bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making an appropriation for the same; making appropriations for detecting trespass on public lands, and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—SENATE.—The Senate bill to authorize the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Company to extend its road into the Territory of Dakota to the village of Sioux Falls was taken up, discussed and passed....Mr. Chaffee, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes. Placed on the calendar.... [illegible] reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill defining the manner in which certain land-scrip may be assigned and located or applied by actual settlers, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representative. Placed on the calendar....After a lengthy debate, the Senate passed the bill authorizing the issue of bonds in small denominations, running fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Fortification bill and the bill authorizing the erection of a Government building at Kansas City, Mo....A message was received from the President vetoing the bill authorizing a special term of the United States Court in Mississippi to try the timber depredators. The document was very brief, and stated, in substance, that not enough time was allowed by the bill to allow the Government to prepare its case, and that there were no funds on hand to pay the expense of an extra session of the court. The bill and message were referred to the Judiciary Committee....The House spent a large share of the day in committee of the whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the time being principally consumed by Mr. Garfield in a set speech in reply to Mr. Kelley's speech, delivered on Tuesday.

THURSDAY, March 7.—SENATE.—The Senate discussed the bill relating to reopening the court-martial case of ex-Surgeon General Hammond without reaching a vote....Mr. Sargent called up his joint resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and made a long speech thereon....Mr. Cockrell presented a bill to provide for the organization of a Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and for the improvement of navigation on that river.

HOUSE.—The House Committee on Accounts brought forward the Democratic caucus resolution authorizing the appointment of a number of experts to work in connection with the several investigating committees. A spirited discussion ensued, but the resolution was passed—130 to 104.

The Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio.

Benjamin Franklin Wade was born in Springfield, Mass., October 27, 1800. He worked as a farmer or laborer in summer and school-teacher in winter, till 1826, when he began to study law in Ohio, and in 1828 he was admitted to the bar in Ashtabula county, where he has ever since resided. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county, and in 1837 to the State Senate, to which he was twice re-elected. In 1847 he was chosen President Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator, and re-elected in 1857 and 1863. In the Senate Mr. Wade was a steady opponent of all measures favoring slavery. In 1852 he voted, with only five other Senators, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law. He also spoke and voted against the bill to abrogate the Missouri compromise; against the Lecompton constitution for Kansas, in 1858; against appropriating $30,000,000 for the acquisition of Cuba, and against all the compromises between the North and South proposed after Mr. Lincoln's election in 1860. The Homestead bill he advocated for years, and it was in his charge when it was finally passed by the Senate in 1862. From the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, Mr. Wade labored incessantly for a more vigorous policy; was Chairman of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and urged the enactment of a law to confiscate all the property of leading secessionists and emancipate their slaves. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, he reported a bill, in 1862, abolishing slavery in all the Territories of the Government, and prohibiting it in any that might afterward be acquired. After the assassination of President Lincoln, in 1865, he became President pro tempore of the Senate and acting Vice President of the United States, and in March, 1867, he was elected President of the Senate. In 1871 he was one of the commission sent to San Domingo to report upon its proposed annexation to the United States, a scheme of which he approved.—*American Cyclopedia.*

An Outlaw's Death.

William Tracey, who had his leg crushed by a locomotive while trying to escape from Officer Green, on Wednesday morning, died in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital yesterday. An hour before his death he was conscious. Dr. Burnett asked him whether he had a mother or any relative that he wished to send word to.

Tracey replied: "I have no mother, but I have a brother. Tell him I was hurt while trying to get on a train."

Dr. Burnett then asked him whether he could get anything for him.

"Yes," Tracey answered. "Get me an eighteen-inch jimmy. The police took mine from me. I should like to die with one in my hand."

Dr. Burnett then kindly but firmly said: "Tracey, you are about to die. Hadn't you better make your peace with God and with men, and tell who were your associates?"

Tracey's eyes flashed fire as he nerved himself suddenly, and replied: "The world will never know that from me."

A few minutes later he became unconscious.—*New York Sun.*

A CORRESPONDENT asks, "What is the best method of feeding cattle in winter?" We don't exactly know. One man might prefer to take the ox in his lap and feed him with a spoon. Others would bring him into the dining-room and let him sit at the table with the old folks. Tastes differ in matters of this kind.

A BILL has been offered in the California Senate prohibiting any person from disposing of more than one square mile of land, 640 acres, by will. This object is to break up the immense grain and cattle ranches held in that State by a few proprietors, and secure their subdivision into smaller farms.

THE holly tree is discovered to be a native of California, the only difference between the American and European species being that the former has pale green leaves with green berries, while the leaves of the latter are dark and glossy and its berries red.

MESSRS. SIMON CAMERON and Montgomery Blair are now the only survivors of President Lincoln's original Cabinet.

WESTMINSTER.

A Visit to the Grand Old Abbey.

(Charles W. Squires, in St. Nicholas for March.)

Most people have heard of the grand old Abbey of Westminster, in London, and many would be glad to visit this famous historical place. I had often been there in my thoughts and dreams, and had often wished that I might really walk through its quiet aisles and chapels, when, at last, I should make a trip to Europe. And my wish was granted.

It was on a November morning—one of those dark, gloomy mornings peculiar to London—that I started from my lodgings to walk to the Abbey.

After a little walk, I came in sight of Westminster bridge and the houses of Parliament, and then, on my right, I noticed the two tall towers of the Abbey, so I quickened my steps until I had gained the entrance door. What a change from the busy, crowded streets to this old sepulcher, and its relics of the dead! It almost made me shudder, for the interior of the building was dark and gloomy, and I saw many cold, white figures towering high above me. The original Abbey was built many, many years ago, and has been restored from time to time by the succeeding Kings and Queens of England, until we find it in its present condition, safe and sound, and one of the greatest objects of interest in London.

Westminster Abbey may certainly be called a tomb, for we could spend a whole day in simply counting its monuments. There were so many of these that I hardly knew which to look at first, but I thought it best to follow my own inclinations, and so, instead of procuring a guide (men with long gowns, who take visitors around and point out the objects of greatest interest), I roamed about at my will. The first monument that attracted my attention was the venerable shrine of Edward the Confessor, in the chapel of St. Edward, once the glory of the Abbey, but which has been much defaced by persons who were desirous of obtaining a bit of stone from this famous tomb. In this chapel I saw also the old coronation chairs, in which all the reigning sovereigns of England, since Edward I., have been crowned. They are queer, old-fashioned chairs, made of wood, and not very comfortable, I imagine. The older of the two chairs was built to inclose the stone (which they call Jacob's pillar) brought from Scotland by Edward, and placed in this chapel. Many other interesting tombs are to be seen here, and the floor of the chapel is more than 600 years old!

I next visited the chapel of Islip, built by the old Abbot of Islip, who dedicated it to St. John the Baptist. One very interesting monument there was to the memory of Gen. Wolfe, who fell, you remember, at the battle of Quebec. His monument is a very beautiful piece of art. It represents him falling into the arms of one of his own soldiers, who is pointing to Glory, which comes in the shape of an angel from the clouds, holding a wreath with which to crown the hero. A Highland sergeant looks sorrowfully on the dying warrior, while two lions sleep at his feet. The inscription reads as follows: "To the memory of James Wolfe, Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces on an expedition against Quebec, who, after surmounting, by ability and valor, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759, the King and Parliament dedicate this monument."

I now walked on to the north transept, and the first monument I noticed was one erected to Sir Robert Peel, the great orator and statesman. I seated myself on an old stone bench to rest, and, looking around, saw a magnificent statue of the great William Pitt, who, you may remember, was also a great statesman, and accomplished more for the glory and prosperity of England than any other statesman who ever lived. In this transept there is a beautiful window, which represents our Savior, the twelve apostles, and four evangelists. As I was sitting quietly in this secluded spot, looking up at the window, strains of solemn music reached my ear, which sounded as if they came from one of the gloomy vaults around me. I walked on to discover, if possible, whence this music came, and I saw, in the nave of the Abbey, the Dean of Westminster conducting a service, assisted by his choir boys. I seated myself until the ceremonies were over, and I thought it was a very odd place to hold church—among so many graves.

After the Dean and his choir boys had disappeared I commenced my walk again, and saw many fine old monuments. One of these was in memory of Sir Isaac Newton, and I am sure I need not tell you who he was. Prominent among the monuments in this part of the Abbey is that to Major Andre, the fine young officer who was executed during our Revolutionary war.

I next visited the south transept, better known as the "Poet's Corner," which I think is the most interesting part of Westminster. A hundred, and more, monuments to the memory of great men can be seen here, but I can only tell you of a few of the most important. The one I thought most of is erected to the memory of William Shakspeare, although his bones repose far away, in the little church of Stratford-on-Avon. Then I saw the tombs of David Garrick, the great actor and delineator of Shakspeare's characters; George Frederick Handel, the eminent composer, the author of that beautiful anthem, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth;" the great Milton; rare old Ben Jonson; Edmund Spenser, author of the "Faery Queene;" and those of Southey, Dryden, Addison, Gray, Campbell, and other well well-known English poets.

Then, among the names of the dead of our own day, I saw those of Dickens, Bulwer, Macaulay, and Dr. Livingstone. Kings, Queens, statesmen, soldiers, clergymen, authors and poets here have equal station. Some may lie under richer tombs than others, but all rest beneath the vaulted roof of Westminster Abbey, the place of highest honor that England can offer her departed sons.

Timber Seizures—Lamar's Victory.

Lamar, of Mississippi, gained quite a victory in the United States Senate the other day. The House bill providing for an extra session of the United States Court in the Southern District of Mississippi had been reported adversely by the Committee on Judiciary. This report was pretty unanimous, being sustained by the Republican members of the committee as well as by Senators Davis and Thurman, yet Lamar succeeded in rallying to his support a majority of the Senate, and passed the bill over the report by six majority. The bill excited no little debate. Its main purpose is to try the timber-depredation cases.

The Postal Savings Bill.

The bill for a national savings scheme agreed upon by the House Banking and Currency Committee provides for deposits at every money-order postoffice in the country of sums not less than 25 cents nor more than $5 in any one week, which shall be entered upon a pass-book; whenever the amount reaches the sum of $10, the depositor may demand a postal-order on the United States treasury, free of charge. These postal-orders are made transferable on indorsement, but it is provided that there shall not be more than five indorsements on any one order. These orders themselves do not draw interest, but they are exchangeable on demand for "Postal-Savings bonds" in sums of $10 and multiples thereof, which shall draw 3.65 per cent. interest for the term of three years, but no longer. Pending the three years, these bonds may be exchanged on the demand of the holder at the United States treasury or any sub-treasury for United States notes in an amount representing the principal and accrued interest, and they can also be exchanged at any time for the 4-per-cent. refunding bonds of the United States.

National-Bank Redemption.

The following is a statement of the operations of the national-bank redemption agency for the month of February, and the eight months ending Feb. 28, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

National-Bank Notes Disposed of.	*Month.*	*Eight Months.*
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue	$ 11,248,400	$ 103,372,200
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to Comptroller of Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	3,731,500	31,986,200
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in treasury	608,100	7,210,750
Totals for 1878	$ 15,588,000	$ 142,569,150
Totals for 1877	18,978,200	147,378,000
Decrease	$ 3,390,200	$ 4,808,850

The Young King of Spain.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who, with several other Frenchmen, recently had an audience of the King of Spain, states that the King is small in size, and that what there is of his nascent beard and mustache is black. His cheeks have a fine color, and his nose is somewhat prominent. Like Napoleon III., he inclines his head in speaking. The young Queen, standing by his side in a gray silk robe, smiled in unison with her husband's affable remarks.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS says that tea-growing in Georgia is not a new thing—that for the last forty years "tea-trees" have been growing there. They were planted by Dr. L'Ace, who failed in his tea-culture only because he did not understand the treatment of the leaves. The General holds that, when Americans understand the manipulation of the leaves as well as the Chinese do, the former will produce as good, if not better tea than do the latter.

SOME French fishermen near Cape Agde, France, lately had a dogfish entangled in their net, which, after dragging their boat about during the entire night at the rate of twelve miles an hour, was finally captured and brought to land. It measured over sixteen feet in length, and weighed 2,500 pounds. Its enormous stomach contained the head, feet, and several other portions of a mule, as well as two half-digested tunnyfish.

THE Japanese railroads earn a great deal, but their expenses seem strangely high, considering the cheapness of labor and the facility of reaching ports. The line from Yokohama to Tokio, eighteen miles, earned, in 1875, about $24,000 a mile, and spent $19,800. That between Kotoe to Osaka earned $12,000, and spent $12,500.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 00	@	10 75
HOGS	4 25	@	4 50
COTTON	11	@	11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@	1 26
CORN—Western Mixed	48	@	54
OATS—Mixed	35	@	36
RYE—Western	71	@	72
PORK—New Mess	10 50	@	10 75
LARD	7¼	@	7½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@	5 35
Choice Natives	4 00	@	4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	3 75
HOGS—Live	3 40	@	3 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@	6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@	1 08
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@	1 02
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	24	@	25
RYE—No. 2	55	@	56
BARLEY—No. 2	45	@	46
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	32	@	38
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@	11
PORK—Mess	9 90	@	10 00
LARD	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 11½	@	1 13
No. 2	1 08	@	1 09
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 1	54	@	55
BARLEY—No. 2	53	@	54
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 15	@	1 16
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE	54	@	55
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
LARD	7	@	7¼
HOGS	3 40	@	3 75
CATTLE	2 90	@	5 00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	1 12	@	1 15
CORN—New	39	@	40
OATS	28	@	31
RYE	62	@	63
PORK—Mess	10 10	@	10 25
LARD	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@	1 26
No. 2 Red	1 23	@	1 24
CORN	45	@	46½
OATS—No. 2	28	@	29
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White	5 75	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 26	@	1 27
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@	1 24
CORN—No. 1	55	@	56
OATS—Mixed	28	@	29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 02	@	1 45
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 10	@	4 75
Common	3 50	@	4 00
HOGS	3 50	@	4 40
SHEEP	3 50	@	5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THERE are a great many reports reaching us from all over the country, and even from Canada, that the warm weather of December started the buds—and the Colorado beetles—and that the cold snap following it is likely to do a great deal of damage to next year's fruit.

DRESSING HOGS.—English experience in dressing well-fed hogs is follows: The per cent. of pork from a hog, the live weight of which is above 550 pounds, 87 to 88; a hog live weight 500 to 550, 84 to 86 per cent. of pork; 350 to 400, 81 to 82 per cent.; 200 to 300, 78 to 80 per cent.; under 200 pounds, 75 to 77 per cent.

LOOK out for the Hessian fly. It is dormant now, but its card may be seen in the yellow color of the fall season wheat. Anything that will disturb the fly or strengthen the plant is of use. When the ground is soft, it may be well to roll the wheat, or to sow five bushels of salt to the acre or fifty bushels of unleached ash.

SOMETHING FOR RATS AND MICE.—Several correspondents write to announce the complete extirpation of rats and mice from their cow-stalls and piggeries since the adoption of this simple plan: a mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put down for the rats to eat.—*English Standard.*

DRAINING A HOLLOW.—To drain a depression in a field where a clayey or hard pan subsoil prevents the sinking of rain water, and the lay of the land is unfavorable for ordinary methods of drainage, first dig a hole, as if for a well, through the impervious stratum at the bottom of the hollow, fill it up to the brim with refuse stones, remove the excavated earth so as to allow the surface water free access to the pit, and standing water will never injure the grass or grain crop in that part of the field.

HON. C. E. WHITING, of Monona county, Iowa, says, and truly, that he is very positive that his experience teaches him that, with wide timber belts around his fields, the balance of the lands will produce more grass, more corn, or more wheat than the whole land would without the wind belts. And as his belts increase in height he finds an increased visible benefit to his crops. And he finds in his large experience that our cultivated forest trees year after year grow right along with immense rapidity in blissful ignorance of the reason why they should not grow.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MR. JAMES BURNELL, of Pacheco, has adopted for several years a method of sowing wheat which has never been described in the Patent Office, but which we have heard has been practiced and advocated by some of our farmers. He fastens a common sack of seed in front of him, on horseback, attaches his feet to guide reins and uses both hands in throwing the grain broadcast, right and left, in such quantity as suits him. Being elevated from the ground the seed obtains a wide spread. He says he can sow twenty acres a day without much fatigue in this way.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

IT is not in November or December that our shrubs and flowers want our protecting care; we merely apply it then as a matter of convenience, but now—February till April. Tender nursing cannot be commended, as we may be likely to kill with kindness. Providing a little mulching of leaves, litter, manure, sedge-grass, earth or ashes has been applied over the roots, a few hemlock, spruce, or other evergreen twigs or branches placed right over the plants, greatly preserve them from injury. In the absence of evergreen branches, any twiggy branches will prove useful, as will also thinly-made umbrella-shaped straw thatches.—*Moore's Rural.*

SELECTING SEED CORN.—I have been improving my corn by selecting the first ears that get ripe, and this is my seventh year since I began this practice, always planting the largest and best-developed ears. For the last seven years I have rejected the tips and butts of the ears, shelling off all grains that are not well developed. To-day I have as good, sound, well-developed ears as any man can raise, and filled to the very tip—so much so that there is no room for another grain. I have also made my corn much earlier by gathering the first ears that get ripe. The reason why I reject the tip grains is this—they are not so well developed and will not come up so strong and make so rank a growth.—*Letter to Ohio Farmer.*

About the House.

OYSTER STUFFING.—Oysters for stuffing turkey should be bearded and chopped fine; a little mace should be added.

UNIVERSITY NIGHT-CAP.—Take half a tumblerful of tea, with a wine-glassful of milk and sugar to taste, to which add a wine-glassful of brandy; beat one egg, and mix.

CLARET-CUP. — Six table-spoonfuls sherry, two table-spoonfuls brandy, one ounce and a half sugar, a few shreds lemon peel; to these add one bottle claret and one bottle soda water. Keep in a cool place, and only open before drinking.

ALBANY PUNCH.—One wine-glassful brandy, half wine-glassful Jamaica rum, a table-spoonful arrack, quarter of a lemon, a table-spoonful sugar, then fill the tumbler with crushed ice and water, mix thoroughly, and drink through a straw.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS. — Trouble with smoky chimneys caused by their being used for two or more stoves may be averted in most cases by inserting vertically in the flue a piece of sheet iron so as to divide the flue in the center for about two feet above the point where each pipe enters, and turning the bottom of the sheet iron under the pipe so as to shut it completely off from the part of the flue below it.—*Springfield Union.*

HOW A WATER PIPE MAY BE CLEANED.—A correspondent of *Forest and Stream* tells of a novel method employed to cleanse a two-inch water pipe which had become choked with mud. A string was passed through a hole punched in the tail of a small eel, which was straightway put into the pipe. An occasional jerk reminded the eel that it was incumbent on him to advance, which he did, arriving at the lower end of the pipe with the string. A bunch of rags was tied to the string, and thus the pipe was cleansed.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cupful of best butter, and two cupfuls of sugar, beaten to a cream; one cupful of sweet milk, three and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, sifted in the flour; one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a very little hot water, the whites of four eggs well beaten and the yelks of six; make a frosting with the whites of two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar, six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla; frost when the cake is warm.

ROUND VS. SQUARE CHEESES.—We have wondered, and it seems that somebody else has wondered, too, why cheeses should always be made round. We have seen a square cheese, one foot long and four inches high and wide, weighing ten pounds. This is just the cheese for family use. It weighs just about enough, and the consumer can begin at one end and cut off a slice as thick as is required. No fresh surface is exposed except the end where the cutting has begun; this can easily be covered so that flies cannot get at it, and meanwhile the cheese will not dry up.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Spring Styles.

Fresh importations of spring millinery arrive daily, and confirm the rumored revival of Havana and mastic gray shades. There is a great variety in these sober tints, and the names most prominent on the list of colors are mode, drab, silver, beige, clair de lune, Havana, tan, wood, mastic, and finally ashes-of-roses, which is revived in precisely the pinkish-drab hue formerly known under this name.

One of the special novelties to relieve quiet colors is gold and silver ribbon. This is an inch or more in width, is thinner and more flexible than the metal braids, and is used as bows, or as loops forming parts of bows that are partly of satin rib bon, or else to tie bouquets of flowers. Satin is above everything the material for trimming, both in ribbons and cut bias from the piece.

Fringed ribbons are shown as novelties. These have an inch-wide stripe down the middle of satin, silk, or watered surface, with a fringe of the same width on each side. Omber ribbons have a shaded satin stripe in the middle. Jardiniere ribbons have the fringe of many colors, while the stripe in the middle is of solid color.

Very little gros grain is shown, but this is a standard article that the best milliners are not willing to give up. Old-fashioned pin-dotted silks, with tiny raised spots, are revived, and there are trimming silks with the inevitable rough threads like those of bourette. Soft satin brocades are shown in small figures of two colors, or else in two tones of one color, and are as flexible in quality as the twilled silks so long used for trimming.

The beaded ornaments are most varied. Pearl galloons are made up of four or five rows of beads for binding the brim or resting flatly on the coronet, and there are pearl fringes to match, pearl comb-shaped ornaments for bow on the crown, and balls of pearl on rods for brooches.

A most natural effect is given to the pale green foliage so largely imported, by making these leaves of oil-silk instead of muslin, and not putting wire down the middle. A great deal of green rubber "tubing," as it is technically called, is used to tie in clusters and hang like grasses, or to string pearl beads upon in most incongruous fashion as fringe.

The yellow Tuscan braids are chosen by the most expensive Parisian milliners to trim as models of spring styles; these will rival the nicest French chip. A novelty is gray chip alternating with silver braid on the whole bonnet.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Starving Chinese.

The latest news of the awful famine desolating the northern provinces of China is brought by the steamer Oceana, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong:

The extremely cold weather that has prevailed has had a fatal effect on the refugees, many of whom have been frozen to death, while thousands are suffering from insufficient accommodations and lack of food, which cannot be supplied in quantities to meet the demand.

Charles Budd, of the China Inland Mission, at Machung, who has recently visited the province of Shensi, writes a heartrending account of the suffering he has witnessed. The Government's effort to supply food and assistance is to a great extent nullified by the dishonesty of officials. Children are sold by hundreds by their starving parents.

In the large cities of Houching and Puching risings have occurred among the people rendered desperate by seeing their wives and children starving before their faces, and many other outbreaks are reported. In Houching the people beheaded a Mandarin for speculating on their necessities. Cold has been unusually severe throughout the country for several weeks. A terrible disaster occurred at the Tienstin Rouge House, in which the famine-stricken refugees from the northern provinces had assembled. The building took fire, and of nearly 3,000 people in the building only about 100 escaped.

THE extraordinary statement is made that Fedor Vassilef, a peasant of Moscow, had, in 1872, at the age of 75, eighty-seven children by two wives. His first wife bore him quadruplets four times, triplets three times, and twins sixteen times. His second wife, on eight occasions, presented him with eighteen children. Eighty-three of Vassilef's family were alive in 1872. These facts, it is said, can be easily verified by records in Moscow, where the Vassilef's are well known.

DANCING-MASTERS seldom have any money, but they're always taking steps to raise some.

A GREENBACK CURRENCY.

Gen. Butler Defines and Describes the Kind of Money the People Want.

[From his Recent Speech in Congress.]

Mr. Butler declared himself for the full restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and that every debt of the United States now existing which could be paid by the silver dollar now proposed was by the very terms of the law under which the debt was contracted to be paid by silver dollars of the same weight and fineness. In regard to the point of dishonesty toward public or private creditors, he asked whether it was immoral, dishonest or wrong to provide by law that the debtor shall pay back back all he received with interest in discharge of a money debt. The same dollar which pays the poor man's debt should equally cancel the rich man's demand. Both should stand before the law alike, and right and justice be done at the hands of Congress, in spite of Executive recommendation or Executive power, whether in the shape of a veto or otherwise.

Mr. Butler denied that $60,000,000 of bonds, or anything like that amount, had been returned from Europe, but wished, for the financial and business prosperity of the country, it were true. He wished Europe would send back every bond of ours it holds, and the lower the price at which they sell here the better. If he could hear our 6-per-cent. bonds were coming back at 50 cents on the dollar, to be exchanged for our merchandise, our gold, or our silver, he should look upon it as the brightest and happiest financial fact the country ever knew. He wanted to see both silver and wheat sent abroad to pay our debts, and bring the balance of trade in our favor.

He saw neither wisdom nor statesmanship in locking our silver up in vaults. He reprobated the withdrawal of the paper fractional currency and substitution for it of subsidiary silver coin, saying that the people were to be taxed the enormous sum represented by the 5 per cent. compound interest on $50,000,000 for thirty years, and that, if the Secretary of the Treasury who framed that measure had ever sat down and made the calculation, and then foolishly cast that enormous burden on the people, he ought to be hanged to the nearest lamp-post for malice toward all mankind. If he had not done so, he ought to be hanged at all events for getting into an office which he could not fill.

Mr. Butler concluded as follows: We want the greenback for our currency, and mean to have it. But I do not desire that greenback currency should be made to serve the country as it has done—vilified, insulted, depreciated by act of Government itself, being refused not only to be received for all debts due the Government, not even paid for all demands due from the Government. The American system of finance which will obtain in the near future, and I hope at once—which I desire—is:

1. A dollar that shall have at all times a certain fixed and stable value below which it cannot go.

2. I demand the dollar shall be issued by Government alone in the exercise of its high prerogative and constitutional power, and that that power shall not be delegated to any corporation or individual any more than Charles II. ought to have delegated his prerogative of stamping gold coin for the benefit of his paramours as a monopoly.

3. I want that dollar stamped on some convenient and cheap material of the least possible intrinsic value, so that neither the wear nor its destruction will be any loss to the Government issuing it.

4. I also desire the dollar to be made of such material for the purpose that it shall never be exported or desirable to carry out of the country. Framing an American system of finance, I do not propose to adapt it to the wants of any other nation, and especially the Chinese, who are nearly one-quarter of the world.

5. I desire that the dollar so issued shall never be redeemed. I see no more reason why the unit of the measure of value should be redeemed or redeemable than that the yard-stick with which I measure my cloth, or the quart with which I measure my milk, shall be redeemed.

6. For convenience only I propose that the dollar so issued shall be quite equal or a little better than the present value of the average gold dollar of the world, not to be changed or changeable. If the gold dollar grows lower in value or grows higher, not to be obliged to conform itself in value in any regard to the dollar of any other nation of the world, keeping itself always stable and fixed, so that when the property of the country adjusts itself to it as a measure of value it shall remain a fixed standard forever. But if this is ever changed, it shall change equally and alike for creditor and debtor, not as the dollar based upon supposed gold, whose changes have always given the creditor the advantage.

To give the greenback currency thus desired a fixed and stable value, I would make it fundable at all times at a sufficient number of places, convenient to the people, in coupon or registered bonds of $50 and multiples thereof up to $10,000, bearing interest at 3.65 per cent., payable semi-annually, which bonds should be reconvertible into currency at the pleasure of the holder at every public depository. Thus I would have a currency better than a gold currency, unalterable in value, because founded upon wealth, power and property, together with all the gold and silver of the country, to keep it at a steady measure of value, to which all the property would soon accommodate itself, and ultimately the whole national debt would be brought home from abroad and funded into this national bond. This would give to America a non-exportable currency, better than any other, capable at all times of being invested at home at an equal rate of interest with the gold of the world, which is now in the best Government securities invested at an average of 3 per cent. only.

Let the Bond be Fulfilled.

John Sherman rules that, as he has sold seventy million dollars' worth of bonds for gold, they must be paid in gold, no matter what the bonds themselves say they are payable in. The contract for payment is a *specific* contract, and is plainly expressed on every bond. What a man buys his bonds with has nothing, in law, to do with what he agrees to receive in payment. John Sherman did not apply his present rule to the five-twenty bonds. They were made payable in "lawful money," and were bought with greenbacks, "lawful money." John Sherman's present rule would make them payable in greenbacks, even though the bonds said they should be payable in coin, for the Government sold them for greenbacks. They must be paid in money of the same kind of money for which they were sold, says the Secretary. The following tabular statement of the issue of bonds sold for greenbacks, and the gold value received for them, is in point:

	Bonds Issued.	*Gold Value Received.*
1862	$60,982,450	$44,630,549
1863	160,987,550	101,880,864
1864	381,292,250	159,227,669
1865	279,746,150	205,274,000
1866	124,914,400	89,391,775
1867	421,469,550	303,218,806
1868	425,443,800	312,126,322
Total	$1,874,836,150	$1,248,465,828

Here we have the amount of the robbery committed by the Coin act of March, 1869, in which Sherman aided and abetted. It is $626,370,322. The interest on the bonds was paid in gold. That is, the purchaser of the bond for $40, $50, or $60 could draw about 10 per cent. interest in lawful money on $100, and his bonds were exempt from taxation beside. It is high time for the people to say to the bondholder that he shall now have no more than is nominated in the bond. "Not a drop of blood." There shall be no repitetion of such robbery.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Veto.

We have been informed from day to day by the wise men in the East that the veto would come. The veto did come, was solemnly read, and the President heard something drop. Had he been intent or anxious to know the wants of the people who elevated him to power—to aid instead of embarrass them—he could have heard the voice, for it has not been whispered in a corner. And he will have in the future abundant opportunity to hear and understand it. The President speaks of "bad faith," and that the "standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract." The truth is, the bad faith was shown when silver was demonetized. There is small demand for the sympathy of the Executive for the other party, whose interest he appears so anxious to protect, for they have grown rich and proud and imperious. While commerce has been consumed, labor prostrated, and every interest beggared day by day and month by month, wealth has flown to the coffers of a few capitalists who to-day raise the howl of bad faith and broken pledges, which the President of the United States magnifies, and attempts to dignify, by supporting with his veto. The President has but a small conception of the deep feeling which pervades the country upon this subject. And we wish to assure him, and the gold aristocracy he so ably represents, that they are not only contending against the feelings, but also against the earnest opinions of honest men, who keep their pledges, fight the battles of the country, and are the source of its honor and its wealth. The redress they ask is not in "bad faith" or broken pledges, but a restoration of their rights and the privilege of living, without forever being within sight of the auctioneer and the terrors of bankruptcy. Congress, which is nearer the people than the President, and are responsible for the law, have taken the burden from his shoulders. If he had any desire to keep in sympathy with the people, he would have been wise to make no such test. The right to exercise the veto at any time is a doubtful prerogative. Upon a measure of this character, with a nation groaning under its burdens, it is an act showing cold blood, want of sympathy, justice or wisdom.

By this action the President has widened the breach between himself and the people, and struck a most disorganizing blow at the party that placed him in power. What the ultimate result may be is uncertain. For years the people had urged their complaints upon the authorities at Washington only to be ignored or jeered at. They became angered—well-nigh desperate. With stagnation in business, bankruptcy all about them, and financial embarrassment in almost every household—with the possibility of bread riots in the midst of plenty, they went into the silver fight determined to make their influence felt. The bitterness thrown into the contest by the gold-bugs has had no tendency to assuage their intense feeling, but rather to intensify and embitter it. Elated with victory, and assured of power, the popular tide may run far beyond what was at first dreamed of, and the bitter and unreasoning opponents of silver may find too late that having sown the wind the whirlwind will follow after. —*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Deadwood Turnout.

A traveler in Deadwood says that he saw such a picturesque turnout as this: "The half-breed horses in harness were shaggy, unkempt fellows; and the long-haired saddle pony, hitched to the rear of the wagon by a striped horse-hair lariat, tugged and pulled, now this way and now that, as though the experience was a new one to him. Upon the wagon was a pile of elk, deer and antelope; while from on top, and frowning down upon you was the ugly mug of a grizzly." The driver "sat with careless ease and grace, using Bruin's broadside for a seat; one leg crossing the other; a shapely little moccasined foot resting upon the side of the wagon box; one gloved hand holding the lines, and the other caressing the polished barrel of a revolver." This attractive person was a young woman of the following description: "Rather small of size, with an exquisitely rounded and beautiful figure, showing to advantage in the soft, ornamented buckskin suit. The face was one hard to describe; it might belong to a well-developed beardless youth, or in other garments and places to a comely lass of 20 years. In the finely-rounded outlines, ripe red lips and dimpled chin lurked a suspicion of femininity which was heightened by the big brown eyes and the long lashes which swept the cheeks, which were as brown as a scout's." She said she was from Chicago, and had settled with her father near Deadwood.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Hendricks Before the Indiana Democratic Convention.

One of the Louisiana criminals has been tried and convicted. The President and John Sherman say he should not have been tried. Why not? His guilt and that of others is shown by the verdict. It is a high crime against the nation, and threatening the stability of free institutions. What are the relations between the President and Mr. Sherman and the accused that authorize or permit an effort on their part to influence judicial proceedings in a State court? After a long and terrible contest it is settled that State elections and State Legislatures must be free from military influence and control; so, also, it must be understood that the President and his Cabinet cannot, directly or indirectly, interfere with judicial proceedings under State authority. The State courts must be [illegible] and independent of Federal control, except where the constitution and laws give the Federal judiciary an appellate supervision. It is to be regretted that the acts developed upon the trial are of such a character as to create anxiety on the part of the President and any of his Cabinet, but they cannot avoid the effect upon the public mind of an exhibition of that authority, and of unseemly denunciation of the State authorities. Whilst it is true that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office of President, and of Mr. Wheeler to the office of Vice President, has been settled under the solemn forms of law, and whilst it is our duty, in my judgment, to recognize the title because it is in the interest of the public stability and tranquility to do so, it is none the less true that an imperative duty demands that fitting punishment should be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crime that judgment was obtained. Because a judgment is final and conclusive forms no reason why immunity should be secured to the criminal through whose perjury it was obtained. If this is true of a simple property judgment rendered in a court of law, much more is it true of a monstrous crime against the election sovereignty of a nation. The very fact that it was successful furnishes the strongest reason why the condign punishment of the perpetrators should cover it with perpetual infamy, and manifest to all future conspirators against the liberties of the nation the danger of attempting its repetition.

Since the inauguration of President Hayes I have regarded repeal as hopeless. He was pledged to resumption. If John Sherman, at the head of the treasury, holds the position, he will enforce the strictest and hardest execution of the law, and it is understood that any bill to repeal the clause will now be vetoed. I have heretofore said that, in my belief, the Resumption law has been the source of the greatest calamity to the business interests and property of the country. It has had the effect of causing men to hoard greenbacks and the banks to withhold and withdraw their circulation in the fear of being crushed by a forced redemption in gold. A favorable foreign trade has promoted a return to specie payment, and, if balances shall continue in favor, I expect to see our paper at par with gold at an early day. Will the restoration of silver money mitigate the evils of contraction caused by the Resumption law? That is now the hope of the business men of Indiana. It is not as cheap money that the people demand its restoration, but as a legal-tender coin contemplated by the constitution. When restored it will become again a standard and measure of value. Before its demonetization, silver was at par with gold, and, when restored, I think, will rise again to the same level. I need hardly say to you that the value of any class or description of property greatly depends upon the important uses to which it may be applied. Silver was money. They stripped it of its most important use, and now say that it is worth 8 per cent. less than before, and, therefore, it cannot be good money. Is that a fair argument? As a material for the manufacture of ware, silver will have only the values which that use can give it, but when stamped with the quality of money, and made legal tender for the payment of all classes of indebtedness, it becomes the active agent of trade and commerce, measures values and discharges debts, and in such use becomes correspondingly more important to society and more valuable. Were gold stripped of the quality of money, what would be the effect upon its value? I do not believe the pennyweight of gold in the beautiful wine-cup is as useful to society nor as valuable as the same weight of gold in the stamped coin which does its busy work in the channels of trade, and the demonetization of gold would demonstrate that fact.

I have heretofore said that silver has become an important product of this country, and recognize it as a money-medium of exchange. I cannot see why we should not utilize our large product of that metal to the greatest extent that may be found practicable. Its value as money to this country is too great to be thrown away. Should experience prove that because of the increased production of silver there will be a permanent and important difference between silver and gold, Congress is clothed with ample power to provide the proper and adequate remedy.

It is objected to the restriction of silver money that it will be in bad faith toward the public creditors. If I thought that possible I would not favor restriction, however important to our interests I might esteem it. My judgment is so entirely satisfied that I have no anxiety upon that question. The question is settled by the fair reading of the Public Credit act of 1869, and the Refunding act of 1870. At the date of the former act it was lawful to pay the 5-20 bonds in treasury notes, but it was contended that, because of the circumstances attending the creation of the debt, it would not be proper to so construe the laws, and that payment ought not to be made in paper. To remove the doubt and settle all controversy the act was passed. It pledged the faith of the United States to payment in coin. I opposed the measure in the Senate, and said its effect would be to make the law to read that the debt shall be paid in coin. The bill passed and became a law. Thereupon the debt became payable only in coin; not in gold coin alone, but in silver coin as well, for the silver dollar was then a part of the coin of the country, honored in law and commerce as gold. Next came the law of July 14, 1870, to refund the national debt. That act provided for the issue of new bonds to the amount of $1,500,000,000, bearing 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. interest. The bonds so to be used were to be exchanged for the outstanding 5-20 bonds, par for par, or sold for coin, and the proceeds were to be used in redeeming the 5-20 bonds. In the first section of the law it was provided that the new bonds should be made redeemable in coin at present standard value. The law, gentlemen, had no uncertain meaning. The new bonds were to be substituted for all the outstanding 5-20 bonds. They were to be sold for coin, and it was to be made a part of their language that they shall be redeemable in coin of the present standard value. My views on this subject were recently considered of sufficient importance by a distinguished citizen of New York to call for a review and answer by himself. He had unquestionably given the phraseology of the laws relating to the bonds a closer study than I had, for it was in the line of his business and of his profits. I had examined these laws with no professional or business purpose, but only as a citizen interested in the financial policy of the Government. He found it useful to his argument to show, if possible, that the law under which the public debt was being refunded required the bonds to be paid in gold. He used this language: "Yet I am supported by the opinion of illustrious lawyers in the land, that gold payments of the debt are required and assured by the Refunding act of 1870 itself, which, indeed, mentions 'coin' in its first section, but then in the fifth section, to carry out the act, excludes silver, and specifically commands the Secretary of the Treasury to receive only gold coin as the coin of deposit and payment." I am sure it will astonish you, after hearing this passage read, to learn that the fifth section has nothing whatever to do with the provisions and sales of the new bonds. It provides for this and no more: That the Secretary of the Treasury might for two years receive gold on deposit, and issue gold certificates bearing a low rate of interest, and that the deposit might be withdrawn at any time after thirty days upon ten days' notice, and that 25 per cent. should be retained in the treasury to pay the certificates and residue used to redeem the 5-20 bonds. I was criticised by this gentleman for using the words "gold" and "coin" as synonymous in a public speech, yet to maintain his argument he asks that it be believed that coin and gold coin are loosely used in the same sense in different sections of one of the most important laws of the United States. Gold certificates were to issue only upon gold deposits, but in the second section the bonds were to sell for coin, and in the first section they were to be redeemable in "coin of the present standard value." The solemn assurance given by that law to the public creditor was, that the bonds issued under it should be redeemable in gold and silver of the weight and fineness then fixed by law.

Upon this subject I have no new opinions to express. In my letter accepting the St. Louis nomination for Vice President I said, "Gold and silver are the real standard of value;" and, indeed, I would rejoice if our supply of the precious metals were sufficient for the wants of our trade and commerce; but we all know that it is insufficient, and we also have a [illegible] the policy of a forced resumption of specie payments based upon contraction by withdrawing the treasury notes from circulation. The treasury note has been a safe currency, and the people have had confidence in it, and have not asked for its redemption while it is a safe currency. It is also a cheap currency, in the sense that it does not represent an interest-bearing obligation of the Government. In that respect and in the respect that it is a legal tender it is a better currency than the national-bank note. Because of these views I have urged the repeal not only of the Resumption clause, but also of the provisions that sought to substitute banknotes for outstanding treasury notes.

No higher duty rests on the legislators of this country than the prompt and final settlement of the financial questions upon a right and permanent basis. From the farm, and the shop, and the market-place there comes the earnest appeal for a final decision that as far as may be finance may be taken from politics, so that under a stable adjustment confidence and prosperity may return to every interest.

A Fighting Mouse.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, of Anna, Ill., keeps quite a large number of snakes, which he captured in various parts of the country, among them a number of rattlesnakes. One day he determined to try how a mouse diet would agree with his serpentine pets, and placed a lively mouse in one of his boxes, containing three rattlesnakes. To his surprise he found, on visiting the boxes after a little while, that the mouse had attacked and killed one of the rattlesnakes, and had actually begun to eat it, the flesh being entirely gone from one side of the snake's head and neck, and the bones exposed. The two remaining rattlesnakes evidenced by their movements the terror which they felt toward their little enemy, whose every move caused them to display intense fear.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

LORD & TAYLOR

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED, HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS GIVING US AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

handsome and durable, all widths, $1.00 to $8.00. The GREAT AMERICAN INDESTRUCTIBLE SILK, $1.20, $1.25, and $1.50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

new shades, commencing as low as 75c. per yard, and at $1.00, same as quality of last season at $1.25.

Fancy Brocks and Damasse Figures of the new Paris shades, from $3.00 upwards. Trimming Satins at $1.00, worth $1.35.

THE PRICES AT WHICH WE OFFER OUR SILKS ARE ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

☞ A SILK DRESS IS A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT.

IN DRESS GOODS

there is richer display of colorings and brilliant effects this season than for many years past.

The mixed COSTUME CLOTHS range in price from 50c. a yard to $3.00, and an low-priced DRESS GOODS, from 10c. a yard up, many of them being as effective as the heavier fabrics.

Shawls, Mantles and Wraps.

India Valley Cashmere Shawls from $100.00 up.

India Filled Centers at $50.00 and up.

Real Dacca, Chedda and Striped India Shawls, new designs, from $10.00 upwards. Also, full lines British, French and German Shawls in beautiful new styles, of the best and most reliable manufacture. Paris Mantles and Cloaks of the latest modes from $15.00 up, and Berlin from $3.00.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Fine Under Clothing.

These departments embrace everything pertaining to Female Costume, suited to all ages and circumstances. For full particulars see catalogues.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery from $1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the newest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock in Silk, Cotton and Merino.

FURS.

Alaska Seal Sacques, from $65.00 up.

Alaska Seal Muffs, from $6.00 up.

Alaska Seal Boas, from $6.00 up.

Mink Muffs and Boa, from $12.50 a set, upward.

Silk Fur-lined Garments, from $65.00.

Alaska Sable Sets, from $7.50.

A good set of Furs as low as $5.00.

☞ A SET OF FURS IS A SUITABLE AS WELL AS SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Merino Gloves of the new colors and shapes, in great variety.

Lord & Taylor's Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, warranted, at $1.00 per pair, price last season $1.50.

ALSO,

Lace, Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, and beautiful Neckerchiefs, all prices from 25c. upward, and all kinds Dress Trimmings to match our goods.

☞ Our Goods are all first-class. We make a point to fill all orders exactly and to the interest of purchasers. We guarantee all purchases to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors. We invite orders, convinced that a first trial will insure us the regular custom hereafter.

Catalogues of our entire stock sent to any address on application.

All orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or where parties wish Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway & Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie & Forsyth
Streets, N. Y.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thoreby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe. Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octoba 11, '77—no41.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Special t

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added rgely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness, Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workman that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock, and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I use none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farme. formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00. CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warred.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DRONGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 11 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	"
Kendallville	2 15 "	[illegible] "	9 15 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 55 "	[illegible] "
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 33 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 48 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	[illegible]0 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 33 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 28 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 25	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2,	ACCOM. No. [illegible],	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 20pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 17
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Col-en's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 46
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Aupurn	12 28	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible].	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 36	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 28	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 15	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	[illegible] 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 8 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	[illegible]00am	
Washington	6 55	40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	2[illegible]am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	840	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		
Mt Vernon	3 19		5 00 pm
Mansfield	4 51		7 15
Shelby	5 11		1 23am
Monroeville	6 18		3 00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 10
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 [illegible]
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 39	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 00	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 53
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 48
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 23
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 29	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 45	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 [illegible]am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accom.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 10 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 37 pm	*
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 10 am
Newcastle	5 08	....	9 09
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 46
Connersville	6 25	....	10 30
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	12 [illegible] am	
Louisville	10 05 pm	6 20 am	
Terre Haute	10 34 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 [illegible]	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6 [illegible]	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 36 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 30 am	40 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 46 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 55 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 55 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 26	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 32
Auburn Junction	10 56	3 05	11 35
Ft. Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. For Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	2 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 28 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't.
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Medical [illegible] St. Chicago, Ills. for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuse or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th st. N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 21st, 1878. Number 12.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	15 00
¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	15 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column.......	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, 5 [illegible] insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

[illegible] OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	4 th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel, [illegible]

O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1878. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HATS

AND MILLINERY GOODS!

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns, Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthama, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthama, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thorouhly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one half of the time required to do so by other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

A Gentle hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumania, severe coughs, croup or any diseases of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and villiage on this continent. Sameple bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgia or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below. !

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia, Sciatica,
Neuralgia, Toothache,
Pleurisy, Sore Throat,
Swollen Joints, Chilblains,
Headache, Sprains,
Lame Back, Burns,
Erysipelas, Scalds,

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass
and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly attended, at reasonable rates.

From our own correspondent.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY, "BIG BLUNDERS," FASHIONS,

&c. &c.

NEW YORK March 8th, '78.

I shall begin my letter this time as far back as Washington's birth day—a quiet holiday but still some show of patriotism. Not for many years had Washington's birth day been celebrated in New York in so limp, so dolorous a fashion as it was this year. The day was a good illustration of the power which is exercised over mankind by that mighty, though apparently so trivial agency, the weather. Though there is no doubt that the observance of this somewhat great national holiday is sadly falling into desuetude every year, there would have been still some show of festivity and jollification had the day only been ordinarily fair. But when it rains all day long on every shivering wretch who stray out of doors, then indeed must there be an amount of patriotism, to infuse spirit and glory into such a day. Indeed it was a limp celebration, limp like the flapping umbrellas, which were beaten about by sudden gusts of wind, looking in sympathy with the few flags that hung their cold, shivering stars and stripes—limp like the people, who either dismally and disconsolately looked out of the windows and realized that they had better spend their holiday indoors, or when out, ran about frantically to get to the nearest shelter, where to dry their dripping clothes.

We were inspired with enough courage to take us to visit the lodging house for homeless boys on Rivington street, where an entertainment was given. This house is a branch of the children's aid society, and under very good management. It was a typical gathering of New York street Arabs. Few of them boasted the possession of a whole coat, and the majority were without any coat whatever. There were little bits of fellows, not over eight years old, and to see how they revelled in dancing singing and gymnastics was a treat in itself. There was comic songs by some of the boys; one performed some remarkable gymnastic feats, one of which consisted in brushing the hair on the back of his head with the sole of his foot; one made a very enthusiastic temperance speech on "All Tipsy But Me;" one little fellow sang "Ole Black Joe," and the boys aided him with a rousing chorus. A few evenings after this we had the pleasure of hearing Rev. DeWitt Talmadge on "Big Blunders." We started for the Tabernacle early in hopes of getting a good seat and found the house, which holds near six thousand, already well filled. The church however is built amphitheatral, so that all the seats are good, and you may consider yourself fortunate to get any without being choice. The man who has never made a mistake, said the lecturer, has not yet been born. If he had been born he would have died right away. The difference between success and non-success in life is whether or not we take advantage of the mistakes already made. The first blunder was born in Paradise, and the race has been prolific in blunders, personal, domestic, social, financial, political, ecclesiastical and national. Where is the man who never made a blunder? Generally by the age of thirty a man has decided upon his occupation. It is not so much what you do, if you only do it—how fortunate to be endowed with the great magnificent attribute of stick-to-it-iveness. Jack of all trades is master of none. Better have one great idea, than five hundred little ones. The second blunder Mr. Talmadge reverted to, was the indulgence of bad temper. Good humor will sell more goods. Nothing made a man more ludicrous as to lose his temper. Growl, Spitfire and Brothers would do but a poor business, while Merriman and Warmgrasp would make their fortune. Mr. Talmadge here entered into a humorous description of the troubles caused by slander and tattling discussions at sewing-societies and tea-fights, giving the male portion of the audience their dose too in regard to gossip. The next blunder was the sacrifice of ones business to amusement. He believes in outdoor exercise, and that it would improve morals and theology. He did not believe in the style of Christianity that would make a man's face a counter on which to measure religion by the yard, but too much amusement was ruinous. The fifth blunder was the formation of unfit marriages. "I shall have to stick to my notes now," said the lecturer—the audience appreciated the point, and answered in a roar of laughter. His advice to any one who had made a mistake of this kind, was to keep up their courage, and whistle most of the time, or in the words of the 14 verse of 16 chapter of Nice-demus, to "Grin and Bear it." There was no excuse for a man making a mistake in getting married, there was no excuse in him picking up a piece of flint and putting it so near his heart, when the world was so full of the real diamonds. (Applause.) The sixth and last blunder, was a life without enthusiasm, without which no man ever succeeded. The closing advice of the Brooklyn pastor was: Choose some one great occupation and God will give you success.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard next claims our attention, and a most interesting place it is. We experienced the disadvantage of being strangers in a strange place—and walked about two miles round the high stonewall which encloses it, before finding the gate where visitors are admitted. Here we were met by a stately looking sentinel in uniform, and carrying his gun. He directed us to an office near by, where we obtained "a pass," and went on our way rejoicing. We had gone but a short distance before we stopped with one accord, to exclaim—as ladies will—at sight of a full grown ship in the dry dock; said dry dock being about one hundred feet deep, and four hundred long, in which was a ship being repaired. But I despair of giving you any idea of the size and shape, much less the machinery for propelling one of these great vessels. The cost of this one being one million, cost of repairs, two hundred thousand. This yard seems to be a world of itself, or one grand curiosity shop. First we went on board the school ship, where we found four hundred apprentice boys, in training for the Navy, their training consists not only in learning to sail a ship, but to wash, cook, mend, make beds, &c., and very successful they are in the art of housewifery. We never saw a cleaner kitchen floor or bread box. Their wardrobes, or trunks, consisted of leather bags, which were piled away on shelves, and numbered. Their beds are swung to hooks on the ceiling. The officers, however, have small rooms and nicely furnished. We were attended in our visit by a captain, who showed us many curiosities from other countries, among which was water from China, which has been in the vessel eight years, and of which we drank with as much relish as if it was right from an American spring. We next went on board "A man of War," and saw the huge guns ranged all along the side, ready to send a shell or ball through the window into the enemies quarters. These ships are three and four stories high, and from two to three hundred feet long. Here we were invited a few steps further on, with the promise of being introduced to Satan, Lucifer, and Moloch. We went with a little fear and trembling, but were quite relieved to find they were only large shell guns, wicked looking indeed, but perfectly harmless in times of peace. Now one glimpse inside the beautiful Lyceum building, and we will away. This museum is one of the largest in this country, and contains every kind of curiosity from Neptune's punch bowl, and Egyptian Mummies, to stuffed animals, birds, &c. Time forbids us visiting the large machine shops, cooper, shops and building houses, but I will say, when you visit New York, don't fail to spend a day in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Now that spring has come, you see fashion plates every where, and these beautiful days the streets are crowded, and shopping is the order of the day. We joined them yesterday, and made an interesting tour through the retail dry goods palaces. Saw the ready made suits at Stewart's, some of them new spring styles, and made of two kinds, either silk with novelty, or silk with cloth, silk and velvet &c. The most popular colors being, dark green prune, plum, stone, and black. Now we enter the street again. What we have aimed at, and all we have been able to obtain in our superficial glance has been a few of the more prominent phases of the street, all the episodes of a walk on Broadway could not possibly be dscribed in the space to which one article is limited. There are the show windows, which make a complete international exposition of industries, and it would be difficult indeed to think of anything that could not be bought on Broadway. If by any chance the rest of the city should be demolished, Broadway could supply the survivors with every luxury and necessary, from dinners at Delmonico's, to monkeys, from cashmere shalls to kitchen furniture, from silk stockings to refined lard. Taking the curious exhibits only, what a variety there are! Here is a little oyster saloon with two windows, one window is filled with moist dark green moss, upon which a stock of live frogs have flattened themselves. Underneath the sign of "Fried Frog's Legs," and just inside the shop, a glowing range and frying pan are ready to finish the business for the captives. In the other window several groups of lobsters have been made, by a few touches of paint, to resemble card and dinner parties, with such designs we wonder why it is not oftener used in this lying world. Around another window a crowd are watching a bulbous head child, who is demonstrating the action of a patent swing, called the "Baby Walker." Next door an athletic salesman is exhibiting an adjustable chair, and a little lower down the street the attraction is a hive of uncomfortable looking bees, which are sailing in and out among the crowd and making honey for a summer drink, disposed by their owners at 5 cents a glass. Here a toy shop window has been converted into a minature lake, upon which tiny steamboats are puffing about, and there a little girl is fingering a piano like machine, which obviates the use of a pen in writing. Then comes the hair dressers window, with a life sized head combed in the latest twist, finished on top with three or four puffs and scallops or frizzes round the face. Another has the hair in a long slim net at the back, but still finished on the top with puffs. Next is a fashionable millinery shop, where the new spring styles are out, the most popular being a small, light frame, consisting of a band on top and one behind, leaving the hair out in the back. The frame is covered only with flowers and leaves, a lace curtain finishes the edges, something altogether new and already very popular. But here we are at Macy's, we have to go inside of this large establishment to see, as he has no window decorations. Here you find everything and it seems everybody, everything from a cooking stove or lemon squeeser to ear rings and gold tooth-picks, also refreshments. The clerks, cash boys and girls are all dressed in uniform, gray cloth braided with red. One noticable feature of Macy's goods is, that every article is marked at an odd figure, for instance, what you find elsewhere for 50 cents, they will have for 49 cent, and a $10 dollar stove will be marked $9.99, picture frames 99 cents and so on through the whole, according to the old saying, "A penny saved is two pence gained." Macy's is the place to go. The new dress goods are beautiful. Summer Camel's hair, almost as thin as grenadine, and smoothly woven in straight threads, is sure to be popular. Really handsome goods are sold at fifty and seventy-five cents per yard, and will combine nicely with silk. Among the novelties in silk, we find the "Jasper" silk, which are glossy, with here and there several colors combined, small specks and spots of brightest colors. Cashmeres are always stylish. New trimmings in fringes and galloon are beautiful. Polonaise are still worn, but overskirts with vest front and cutaway jacket long behind are most stylish. Kilt plaited skirts, with jacket or blouse waist, no over skirt, but wide sash are trying to come in, but not very popular.

THLIDIC.

* * *

Brick Pomeroy has at last done one thing that meets with the cordial approbation of the Argus. He has formally left the Democratic party. If he had done so years ago the party would have one less demagogue, shyster and fraud in its ranks, and it would have enjoyed a proportionately greater amount of respect from all honest men. Brick goes to the Nationals and hopes that his paper will become their leading organ.—LaPorte Argus.

We fully agree with our contemporary's general estimate of the notorious Brick, but the statement he has joined the "Nationals," is not quite correct. It is true, Brick attended the Toledo convention, but when he found that he could not be its highcockolorum, he turned his back upon the new born party and is now clamorous for a pure and unadulterated Greenback party which favors the immediate withdrawal of the Government Bonds and the issue of an unlimited amount of irredeemable greenbacks. And he wants it distinctly understood that of such a party he must be the recognized leader and that every member must be a subscriber to his blatherskite organ.—Ligonier Banner.

To all of which we freely, cheerfully and feelingly subscribe.

* * *

The following is the new state central committe of the democratic party of this state:

1 Dis.—THOS. COLLINS, Posey Co.
2 Dis.—H. V. NORVELL, Green Co.
3 Dis.—S. B. VOYLES, Washington Co.
4 Dis.—A. J. SMITH, Jennings Co.
5 Dis.—JOHN D. SMITH, Randolph Co.
6 Dis.—WM. MITCHELL, Hancock Co.
7 Dis.—C. C. MATSON, Putnam Co.
8 Dis.—WILEY E. DITTEMORE, Owen Co.
9 Dis.—JOHN LEE, Montgomery Co.
10 Dis.—H. E. WADSWORTH, La-Port Co.
11 Dis.—M. H. KIDD, Wabash Co.
12 Dis.—H. B. SMITH, Blackford Co.
13 Dis.—C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, DeKalb Co.

The Ligonier Banner says: Dr. Parker, tired of being traduced and slandered from week to week in the most shameless manner, has instituted a libel suit against C. O. Myers, of the Kendallville Standard. L. Covell, Esq., of Garrett, is Parker's attorney.

A MODERN COQUETTE.

BY CONSTANCE STERLING.

Don't toss them all about so, Sue,
 You know they're very dear to me;
Of course that ring is known to you;
 'Tis the one I had from Harry Lee.

Engagement? Yes, of course, you goose!
 I wore that ring three years ago.
I know I played him fast and loose,
 And—that bud is from poor Charley Snow.

He gave it to me at the ball,
 I sighed, he said some foolish things.
I didn't care for him at all—
 But, Sue, how well he plays and sings?

And all the girls were crazy—there!
 Pull out that little blue rosette;
It's tied with Joseph Stacey's hair
 Poor boy! he wasn't in our set.

I know I acted like a dunce,
 I met him twice in the park;
He kissed me, mind you, only once,
 And then it happened to be dark.

Poor Joe, he went to India, since
 I was quite ill with vague regret,
He wrote to ask me for my hand,
 And said he never should forget.

That picture is of Willie Lane,
 I met him at the Sulphur Springs.
I'll never see him, Sue, again,
 Ah, flirting often sorrow brings.

That locket was from Ned O'Hare,
 Dear me, but didn't he look blue
When I told him I didn't care
 For him! You should have seen him, Sue.

That book was from poor Harry Hays,
 I shouldn't keep it, Sue, of course,
For it makes me brood o'er those sad days,
 And fills my heart with vain remorse.

That bracelet and that pretty book
 Were both from handsome Philip Roe,
I was then engaged to Lawrence Cook,
 And had to tell poor Philip "No."

That photo? Which one do you mean?
 This one of Stacey? O, that other;
Sue, your jealousy turns you green,
 Why, girl, the man is like my brother.

She's gone! I suppose she's in deep despair.
 Goodness! how she slammed the door!
Well, let her go, I do not care;
 I'll only flirt with George the more.

Her lover! well, what of that?
 He gave his picture just in fun,
If she bows I mean to "cut her flat."
 I really can't see what I've done.

CONCERNING A CERTAIN PRODIGAL.

BY CAPT. HENRY KING.

The first time I encountered the late Noah Babbitt, journeyman printer, he struck me, as they say on the frontier, for a loan of two dollars. It was in the sanctum of the *Commonwealth* newspaper at Topeka. He had drifted in from his habitual wanderings only the day before, and been put on as a "sub," with the customary promise of "regular cases" as soon as a vacancy should occur. This particular night he was not at work; and after the last of the loafers had gone, and while I sat running my pencil over a delayed proof hurriedly, and vexed with the heat and the buzzing of insects about the lamp-shade—it was a feverish August night, I remember, with not air enough to disturb the exchanges lying loosely in the open window—he tapped me familiarly on the shoulder and said:

"Cap., that leader of yours yesterday on the labor question was an awful good thing; you sounded the key-note, and I want to congratulate you."

Thereupon we shook hands with extravagant warmth, though with a reservation of mutual distrust, I think, and then we fell to talking on a variety of topics, ranging from pauperism to the doctrine of the atonement, in that candid, positive and encyclopedic, but picturesque and superficial, style common to newspaper offices the world over. So much did the fellow interest me, that, weary as I was with the night's work, I found myself, after two hours, still patiently listening to him, as the town clock struck 4 in the morning. In spite of my first instinctive misgivings, he made me like him. He seemed so frank and self-confident, so observant, so quick-witted, and so heroically contented; and then, did he not fill every lull in the conversation with a flattering reference to my editorials? Ah, right well he knew, the calculating wretch, that he, too, had sounded a key-note with that introductory congratulation! But it was not until after we had finished our talk, and I was ready to leave him, that he asked me—I hardly know how, it was done so dexterously—to favor him with a "couple of dollars, till Saturday." Of course he got it, though I needed not to be told that with the borrowing printer "till Saturday" is a measure of time that spans eternity; and then he walked with me, arm-in-arm, to the Old Crow saloon, where he would not permit me to avoid joining him in a glass of ale, and, as I turned to go, I saw him hand my $2 bill over the bar with an air of complacency that really touched me like a personal kindness.

After this we were frequently together, and came to be quite cordial, not to say confidential, in our relations. Every night, almost, when I was waiting for the cabalistic "30" that ended the telegraphic news report, or after the final proofs had been corrected and the compositors had "pasted their strings," he would come slipping into my room with that soft, considerate tread peculiar to printers, when entering an editorial sanctum, and we would talk there all alone as at our first meeting, or, if the weather was pleasant, would go forth into the night and walk the broad, smooth streets till the moon went down. My friend was a confirmed "bannerite," as the printers term it—a careless, shiftless, strolling vagabond, here to-day and there to-morrow, without home or kindred, and treating life as a farce full of amusing checks and balances, with death closing it all, at last, in a kind of unguessed conundrum. He had walked thousands of miles over the country. He always walked when he traveled. "I get sea-sick on the cars," he said to me once with a grim smile; and then he added, slowly and in a shrinking tone, "makes my feet sore to ride, too." During the previous year he had "made the tour of Canada," as he phrased it; thence to Boston, New York, Charleston, New Orleans, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and then across Illinois and Iowa, and finally to Topeka. He had not worked over a week in any one place, nor rode a mile on the whole journey. "A hankerin' for scenery," was the reason he gave me for this extended ramble. And surely he had not been blind to the shifting delights of sky and sea and the towering forest which had opened out before him in unrolling picture. Nor had he failed, vagabond-like, to note the peculiar and varying types of the different peoples among whom his travels had led him; for he had a keen insight, and detected a flaw of a foible of character as if it had been a bourgeois letter in a line of nonpareil. He was better than a book to me, since he read himself and turned his own leaves; and I grew to look forward all the day to his coming nightly visit with impatient eagerness. No doubt he lied to me many times and scandalously, for he was mortal and not wholly without egotism; but he did it, when he deemed it advisable, in such a large, overcoming, cliff-like way, that it was almost as good as the truth. Where there is so much to interest, says some generous philosopher, there must yet be something to pardon.

Why the boys in the office called him "Old Noah" I could never quite make out. Perhaps it was because he had traveled so far and seen so much that his life seemed to them to have been projected forward, somehow, faster and farther than the years counted. Or, it may have been that his supreme indifference to all the alert and urging elements of every-day life gave to him, in their estimation, something of the leaning and waiting spirit of one aged before his time. Certainly he bore no physical signs of being an old man. He stood erect, lacking even the depression of chest that is characteristic of his craft; his eyes were full, clear and steady; and the slight touch of silver in his whiskers made his face stronger rather than weaker. He could not have been more than 40; he might easily have passed for 35. The oldest thing about him was his costume. That was always and conspicuously in the pathetic second childhood of decay, and always, too, out of harmony with the prevailing weather, thus appearing to have been left over from the preceding season. The summer that I saw so much of him he wore a heavy, dingy beaver-cloth coat, usually buttoned to the chin with clerical exactness—too often, I apprehend, only to hide the want of a shirt; and he declared to me with every indication of truth that a pair of brown cotton overalls had served to temper the bitter Illinois wind to his shuddering frame through the previous winter.

"The peacock is a pretty bird," he remarked to me once, casually discoursing upon this matter of apparel, "but it doesn't count; with all its gaudy feathers, it can't sing worth a cent. It looks well, but its music is the most abominable noise I ever heard, and I have boarded in a house where they kept a melodeon," he added, with a conclusive toss of the head.

Like most printers, "Old Noah" was a good deal of a cynic, though his cynicism was so closely woofed with a subduing sincerity that it was very difficult, frequently quite impossible, to tell where the one left off and the other began. As I have said, he looked upon life as a play, and he was fond of reciting Shakspeare's "Seven Ages" in support of this idea. "It's all right," he would argue, "as long as you don't care. That's the whole secret. Ignorance *is* bliss, oftener than we think. It's knowing too much that bothers people, and if you're bothered you can't enjoy the show, don't you see? It isn't altogether unlikely, let me tell you, that a well-behaved dog, asleep in the sun and sure of a bone for his dinner, isn't better off than we are, with all our wisdom, and all our doubts." And yet he reverenced wisdom, I am sure, and respected all honest opinions, and I think that, away down in his heart, lurked a quiet faith in the saving power of virtue; but I doubt if he believed very much in the naked moral strength of human nature. I know he once sorely tried my patience in that regard. I was telling him how George Insley, known to us both as a hardened specimen of the printer-toper, had taken the pledge and was manfully keeping it; and after I had finished, with the assurance that Insley had not tasted liquor for nearly six months (he subsequently shot himself, poor fellow!), he dropped his head a moment, and then, looking up with an incredulous smile, said quietly:

"There *was* some truth in those 'Arabian Nights' stories, then, after all?"

Singularly enough, too, his skepticism was confined to his own sex; singularly, I say, for he was a man, you know, and not a woman. "It was Eve that the snake had to charm and betray," he was accustomed to put it; "Adam fell as a matter of course." This was a little sophistic, to be sure, as much of his logic was apt to be, but the sentiment of it was so knightly that it readily won him credit among his critical fellow-printers, even at the expense of some disloyalty to their own personal sense of masculine superiority.

He had been in love, once in his life, this tattered prodigal, and the venture had not been what could be called a complete success. He told me all about it, of his own accord, one restful night as we sat on the bridge at the foot of Kansas avenue, listening to the quiver of the cottonwood foliage, and watching the river slowly gather the shadows to its tawny bosom. He was religiously sober that night, for a wonder, and I felt that it must have been some subtle witchcraft of the atmosphere, rather than the few so-so remarks we had just been exchanging about Phil Reade's marriage with the winsome little singer, Minnie Beals, that so suddenly drew his eyes away from the water and out into the vague perspective beyond the opposite shore, and sent his thoughts backward with a bound, as it were, to the rich days when every sky was blue to him and every sound a rapture of harmony.

"She was a good, solemn girl," he began, "and I think her intentions were honorable all the time. I know, now, that she was not handsome, for her eyes were crossed slightly, and her cheekbones were high, and her chin had a retiring turn—the face didn't 'justify,' you understand—and her hair inclined to redness; but she was as beautiful to me, then, as a flower, and I loved her very dearly. I was holding the 'ad' cases on the Quincy *Herald*, in Illinois, at the time, and saving some money every week. I was expecting to be a man of family, you know. I had fixed in my own mind what kind of a house we would have, where we would buy our groceries, how the children would look and what we would name them (there were to be other things that I'm afraid a hundred of now. But it was all very real to me then, I tell you. Not that I ever spoke to Isabel—pretty name, wasn't it?—about such matters. Oh, no. We were a very sensible pair of lovers, I can assure you, and our courtship was painfully correct. There was none of the 'you bright orb' nonsense about us. We weren't a bit spooney. We didn't turn the light down, nor hold each other's hands, nor say 'darling.' Not any. Once, only once, I put my arm around her waist, and might have kissed her, may be, but she looked squarely into my face, and said, 'You forget,' and that was all there was of it. I used to wish, sometimes, that she would be a little more demonstrative—one gets tired of mere words, you know, in 'takes' of that kind—but, perhaps—perhaps it was better as it was."

He paused and pressed his hands to his forehead, as if he feared the sweet memory would slip away from him in his talk; and I sat waiting for him to proceed, busying myself meanwhile with thoughts of a certain June-cheeked Juliet to whom I had myself played Romeo, and whose half-forgotten image his idyl had strangely restored to me there in the pensive starlight.

"Well," he continued, directly, "we were very happy—too happy, Cap—too happy. If there hadn't been quite so much of it, it would have lasted longer, probably. The truth is, I was so happy that I had to do something to tone it down—to loosen the quoins, you might say—and I took to drinking like a fish. I couldn't have helped it to save my life. Perhaps if she had acted a little warmer toward me, and I could have caressed and kissed her—been a little more ambrosial, you understand—it would have made a difference with me. But I don't know—I don't know."

He relapsed into silence again, and there was only the dull fretting of the waters about the pier beneath us to disturb the stillness until, after several minutes, he resumed—rapidly, now, and with apparent anxiety to have done with the subject:

"She bore with it month after month, as patiently as a nun; but she couldn't stand it always, of course, and so she told me, at last, not in anger, nor bluntly, but with firmness, and yet sadly, I thought, that the time had come for us to part. It would have choked me to speak, even if speaking could have done any good, which it couldn't; so I simply took her hand a moment—it trembled, calm as she was—and, bowing, went away."

He paused once more, and I was upon the point of rising, supposing he had said all he desired to say, but he motioned me to remain, and went on talking. "After that I lay sick a long time—eight weeks they told me—with some infernal sort of fever, and the money I had saved went to the doctors. I pulled through, of course. 'Men have died, from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love.' I don't know how it was, but when I got up again my brain seemed to be kind of incoherent—'pied,' you might say and I couldn't get steady work, and finally they began to whisper around about sending me to Jacksonville—that's where the crazy asylum is, you know. Then I braced up, and the first dark night I jumped the town without saying a blessed word to anybody, and since then—well, you know the rest, or a good deal of it. But you didn't know—you would never have guessed if I hadn't told you—that it was too much happiness made me what I am?"

With this last paradox, he turned partially aside, and I noticed that he was fumbling about his clothes as if in search of something—tobacco, I presumed. Presently he drew out from some inscrutable hiding-place an old creased and rumpled leather pocket-book, and took from it a faded sprig of cedar, and, handing it to me, said, with that glassy, cynical smile I had seen so often: "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance. Pray you, love, remember." Then he told me Isabel had given it to him once, standing by the gate, and that he had carried it through all the long years as a memento of her. When I reached it back to him, he put it away again in the wrinkled old pocket book as tenderly as if it had been a tress of hair from the head of a dead baby, and then, "I wonder if she ever thinks of me?" he said, quite seriously, and we walked leisurely up the long street together, neither of us speaking a word more until we came to the corner where we had to separate, and there we merely said "good-night," and parted.

I did not see him again for some time, and when, at length, he made me another visit, in the afternoon of a mellow October day, he informed me that he was about to leave the town. "Our planet is dropping into its annual shadow," he said, with mock gravity, "and I must hie me away to fresh fields and pastures new. I want to commune with Nature, you understand; to touch the earth, like Antæus; to eat haws, and smell the fall wheat; to mingle with the quails, and blue-jays, and woodpeckers, and all that sort of thing. Be good to yourself, Cap. Don't work too hard, and beware of the enemy which men put in their mouths to steal away their brains. By-by." And, before I had time to answer, he was out of my sight and shuffling down the stairs, leaving me in a mood that was nearer sadness than I would have cared to confess, and which, I fear, gave a downcast tinge to the *Commonwealth's* editorials for several mornings afterward.

He returned in about two weeks, strange to say, and he solemnly asserted that he had only been "looking for a homestead." He was jaded, footsore, and, as usual, a little shabbier than usual as to clothing. He had read, he said, in some real-estate paper, of a locality out in primeval Kansas where corn grew wild, and live stock waxed fat on the mere superabundance of ozone, and every quarter-section had been neatly fenced with stone by the geological convulsions of past ages; and he had been hunting for it, intending to enter a homestead in it and become a gentle shepherd. He couldn't find it, though; and now he wanted a few days' work "to replenish his depleted exchequer." But most of all, he said, he wanted to see the man who wrote those things he read in that paper.

The foreman found work for him in the job-room; but the next Saturday he left again, without even the formality of saying good-by to me. We heard of him, in a few days, cracking jokes with Noble Prentis of the Junction *Union*; then working a week for Milt Reynolds of the Parsons *Sun*; then in the calaboose at Fort Scott, and Web Wilder of the *Monitor* paying fines for him to keep him out of the chain-gang; and from Fort Scott he swung around, about the middle of December, to Topeka.

"Just glided in to pay my respects," he remarked, "and to tell you I'm off for the sunny South. I like your Kansas fellows ever so much, but I want to see the magnolias."

That was all he said. An hour later, happening to look from my window, I saw him moving briskly down the street, which was also the State road, and, waving his hand to me, he disappeared.

He came back again, with the grass and the birds, the following spring. He had been to Galveston, he explained, and had worked his way north through Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Somehow the trip seemed to have disappointed him. He talked gloomily about it, when I could get him to talk of it at all, and the very thought of it appeared to cloud his spirits like the haunting of some miserable dream. Perhaps the trouble was deeper than my shallow vision discerned; perhaps it came from within, and not from without at all. Sometimes I thought so; but, knowing him as I did, the absurdity of the thing would creep in to upset such notions. And finally, when he came to me one night, with the old familiar quizzical expression in his countenance, and told me he wanted to talk to me about writing an obituary for him when he should die, I felt sure that he was recovering himself and would soon touch his natural poise again.

"I hope you appreciate the honor I confer upon you," said he, "in selecting you to give me my final send-off. It's because I like your style; and I want you to tell just the barefooted facts about me—'nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice.' Don't speak of me as a 'brilliant, but erratic' fellow, for that will simply mean that I was an awful liar. Don't say of me, 'He had his faults, as who of us has not,' because that is merely a polite way of telling that the deceased was a drunken sot. And if I die of the jim-jams, as I probably shall, don't say it was apoplexy, or paralysis, but call it jim-jams, plain and simple; I'll feel better about it if you do. I suppose there are a few good things you can say of me. Say 'em as kindly as possible, please. And chuck in a little Shakspeare—if you can think of something to suit. Of course you can't say anything about where I've gone; we can't any of us figure much on that, you know,—everything's so mixed and uncertain over there. Genesis closes, you recollect, with a coffin."

Having thus bespoken my services, and indicated his preferences as to how the delicate task should be performed, he retired, humming to himself the breezy chorus of an old drinking song; and I thought but little, and that only in a ludicrous vein, of his singular request, until, some days afterward, they came and told me he was missing. Nobody knew when, or how, or why, he had departed. Evidently he had stolen off in the night, not wishing to speak of his plans, if he had any, for we learned on inquiry that he had even omitted to settle with his too indulgent landlady. But in his composing-stick, lying upon his case, he had left a line of type, which spelled these words: "Gone West, to grow up with the country."

I never saw him any more, and never heard from him until I chanced one day upon a fugitive notice of his death. He was discovered, the paper said, frozen stiff and stark, in the February snow and ice of a Minnesota prairie. Very oddly, it was a young lady who found him—some accidental Isabel, perhaps—and they took him into the nearest town on a wood-sled, the Coroner and a few others, and then, I suppose, they dug a hole for him in the numb earth and put him away.

Alas, you poor, queer, dead-and-gone prodigal, where be your gibes now? Was it fate, or but your folly, that beckoned you to an end so pitifully desolate? Did you meet death as you had confronted life, with that unflinching eye and that placid, masterful smile? And did they find, I wonder, in some whimsical recess of your ragged garments, a poverty-stricken old leather pocket-book, and a little sprig of faded cedar?

Here I might stop, content to let silence do the rest. But, recalling his injunction to "chuck in a little Shakspeare," and remembering, also, his skepticism and his waywardness, I deem it only meet and fair to add in his behalf that carefully charitable petition which the great monarch of thought puts into the King's mouth at the death-bed of Beaufort:

"Peace to his soul, if God's good pleasure be!"

—*Scribner's Monthly for March.*

The Sovereigns of Christendom.

There are, at the present moment, thirty-six reigning sovereigns in Christendom, from the Queen of England, to whom 237,000,000 of human beings owe allegiance, to the Prince of Monaco, whom 5,742 subjects acknowledge as their liege lord. Of these Princes, ten are nominally Roman Catholic, namely, the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, the Kings of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, the Princes of Lichtenstein and Monaco. Of the remaining twenty-six, two belong to the Greek Church, though the Czar and the King of the Hellenes belong to different branches of it. The other twenty-four are Protestants, sixteen being called Lutherans, four (including the German Emperor) belonging to the "Evangelical" confession, three to the "reformed" church, and one being the "supreme head on earth" of the Church of England, but the vast majority of Queen Victoria's subjects (139,000,000) are neither Protestants nor Catholics, but Hindoos, while the Mohammedans, 40,000,000 in number, are themselves more numerous than the Protestants of all denominations in the empire.

Mrs. Lincoln.

It is a sad fact that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, the widow of the late President Lincoln, is leading a secluded life in an interior town in France, and declines to return to America lest she may again be placed in a lunatic asylum. It is said that in France she still indulges, to a moderate extent, in her propensity for buying things for which she has no use, and filling closets with articles wholly unnecessary.—*New York Star.*

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Bill to Regulate Inter-State Commerce and Prohibit Unjust Discrimination—Report of the House Committee.

The bill reported by the Committee on Commerce of the lower house of Congress for the regulation of inter-State commerce, and to prevent unjust discrimination as to freights, charges, and facilities by railroads and other common carriers, is accompanied by an elaborate report in favor of its passage. The report says among other things:

"When we consider the magnitude of the commerce of the United States, and the direct interest which the whole of our 45,000,000 people have in it, the broad extent of our country as compared with other commercial countries, and that its internal commerce carried by railroads alone is estimated at about $16,000,000,000 in value, while it is supposed our whole internal commerce amounts to not less than $25,000,000,000 in value, and when it is remembered that this commerce is carried on over 75,000 miles of railroad, and by steamboats and other vessels on our rivers, lakes, bays, and canals over a length of navigable waters probably exceeding half the length of all our railroads, the importance of the interest intended to be fostered and protected by this bill may be realized, and any measure which will materially benefit this vast commerce will not fail to be sensibly felt in relieving the country from its present financial and industrial embarrassments. The most of this commerce is now carried by railroads and other corporations, each having, to some extent at least, a monopoly of the carrying business over its particular route, but in most, though not in all instances, the evils which might result from these monopolies are mitigated by competing lines of communication. Each of these corporations, when not restrained by legislative authority, can discriminate in freight rates and charges in favor of and against whom they please, and may in this way benefit some persons and places, while they injure relatively other persons and places, as may suit their interests or inclinations. This, in fact, has been so often done with results so injurious to many as to call for the passage of some law to prohibit and punish such discriminations. One of the objects of the bill is to give an intelligible definition of what is to be considered inter-State freights and commerce; that is to say, property carried by railroads or other common carriers, which would include steamboats and all other water craft, when wholly or partly carried by such railroads or other common carriers as part of one continuous carriage from or to any foreign nation or country, from or into any State, or States, or Territory, or Territories of the United States, or in or through two or more States or Territories of the United States, or from within one State or Territory of the United States into or through one or more other States or Territories of the United States, and in order that the provisions of the act shall not be evaded or defeated it is provided that it shall be unlawful for such common carriers to make any combination, connection, contract, arrangement, or schedule, or to cause any delay in carriage, or to do any other act or thing with intent to prevent any such carriage from being one substantially continuous carriage; and it is provided that as to such carriages of property the freight rates, facilities and charges shall be equal to all shippers; and it is also provided that no more shall be charged for such inter-State or through freights than is charged for freight in any State through which they are passing, having reference to identity of time and similarity of freights and services, and that equal facilities shall be allowed to each. The bill also provides that as to such inter-State freights no more shall be charged for their carriage for a shorter than for a longer distance. In the competition of railroads especially, a practice is very general of charging very low rates for through freight on long roads and between remote centers of trade. These charges are often so low as to be unremunerative, and the competition for such freight is one of the fruitful causes of what has been called the railroad wars, which have often proved so injurious, not to say disastrous, both to the competing railroads and the commercial interests of the communities involved in them. The bill has for its object the correction of great and manifest abuses, and the prevention of unjust discriminations of common carriers against shippers who are entitled to equality of terms. It imposes no unjust or even inconvenient burdens on such common carriers. It does not attempt to regulate and fix a maximum or minimum of rates of freight and charges, or to deal in matters of detail as to transportation. The bill requires, among other things, that all persons or corporations engaged in business as common carriers shall keep posted in at least five places in every depot or station in every city or village, having a population of 1,000, through or to which thier lines may run, a detailed schedule of tariff rates, which schedule shall not be changed without five days' notice. The prohibitions against carrying freight at less than schedule rates are not to apply to Government business, or to the transportation of articles for public fairs or charitable purposes.

The committee quote authority to show that Congress has the power to enact such a law as they propose, and argue that, as Congress only can furnish the remedy for the evils cited, the time has come when this duty should be performed.

Japan.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* maintains that, notwithstanding all the apparent reforms effected within the past few years in the empire of Japan, there is no genuine change in the character of the Government or of the people. "The Government," he says, "was always a cruel despotism, nor has its nature changed because it has changed hands. The liberal men who control the Mikado to-day may fall before the sharp knife of the assassin to-morrow, as others have done before them. The haughty samurai, so recently disarmed and thrown upon their own resources, are the same intrepid men, ready as ever to strike a blow for their lost prerogatives or to commit hari-kari."

THE Red Ribbon Club at Evansville, Ind., has 3,500 members.

LEEDLE SHONNY SCHWARTZ.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LEEDLE YAWCOB STRAUSS."

Haf you seen mine leedle Shonny—
 Shonny Schwartz—
Mit his hair so soft und yellow,
Und his face so plump und mellow
Sooch a funny leedle fellow—
 Shonny Schwartz?

Efry morning dot young Shonny—
 Shonny Schwartz—
Rises mit der preak of day,
Und does his chores oup righdt avay
For he gan vork so vell as blay—
 Shonny Schwartz.

Mine Katrina says to Shonny,
 "Shonny Schwartz,
Helb your barents all you gan,
For dis life vas pud a shban;
Py und py you'll been a man,
 Shonny Schwartz."

How I loves to see dot Shonny—
 Shonny Schwartz—
Ven he [illegible] off to [illegible],
Vere he alvays mindts der rule
For he vas nopody's fool—
 Shonny Schwartz.

How I vish dot leedle Shonny—
 Shonny Schwartz—
Could remain von leedle poy,
Alvays full off life and choy,
And dot Time vould not annoy
 Shonny Schwartz.

Nefer mindt, mine leedle Shonny—
 Shonny Schwartz;
Efry day prings somedings new;
Alvays keep der righd in view,
Und baddle, den, your own ganoe,
 Shonny Schwartz.

Keep her in der channel, Shonny—
 Shonny Schwartz;
Life's voyish vill pe quickly o'er;
Und den ubon dot bedder shore
Ve'll meet, to bart no more,
 Shonny Schwartz.

PITH AND POINT.

CUSTOM maid—The bar maid.

DUMB belle—An impossibility.

THE head-waiter—The last man in a crowded barber's shop.

WHEN is a jealous husband like a cat? When "he smells a rat."

A DETROIT chambermaid calls herself "the sheet-slinger of Michigan."

THE material most used out West for a life-sized bust is a quart of whisky.

A HOUSEHOLD in Boston advertises rooms to let to gentlemen furnished with gas.

WHEN a man's wife is in a cataract of tears for nothing, it well Niagaravates a man.

HOOD called the slamming of a door by a person in a passion "a wooden oath."

A BAKER is apt to be a great smoker. He's fond of his pipe early and his pie plate.

ONE of the greatest wonders of this world is what becomes of all the smart children.

ARE your words of more weight when you *propound* anything than when you *announce* it?

A MOSQUITO cannot fly like an eagle, but he can bully all the Christian graces out of a man.

LITTLE girls believe in a man in the moon—young ladies believe in a man in the honeymoon.

WOMEN are not born politicians, and they can pack a trunk better than they could a convention.

WE don't believe in miracles; but the other day a deaf mute was given a hearing by a police magistrate.

"AN' sure, it's aisy enough to build a chimley," said O'Rourke; "ye howld one brick up, an' just slip another one under it."

JUST before Alphonso took to himself a Queen, one of his courtiers wanted to make Alph-a-bet that he was A-B-C-cher of her heart.

JOAQUIN MILLER is writing a play with a cannibal for a hero. It is to be hoped that he will fully enter into his subject.—*Lowell Courier.*

AN old salt, sitting on a wharf the other day, very soberly remarked, "I began the world with nothing, and I have held my own ever since."

THE best way to prevent apples from rotting is to put them in a warm, dry cellar, and let a family of fifteen children have free access to them every day.

UPRIGHT legislator—"What, sir! You take me for one who can be bribed? You insult my sense of honor; but, in case I were such a man, how much would you give me?"

VERY few men get all the good gifts of this life. When the Prince of Wales makes a speech he talks through his nose and thumbs the lapels of his coat just the same as a common man.—*Breakfast Table.*

WHAT a beautiful example of simplicity in dress is shown some followers of the fashion by that domestic animal, the cat, which rises in the morning, washes its face with its right hand, gives its tail three jerks, and is ready dressed for the day!

HE was so drunk that he could not walk, could scarcely move, and hardly articulate. A friend of his came up and upbraided him. "If I were in your place," said his friend, "I'd go out in the woods and hang myself." "If (hic) you were (hic) in my place, how (hic) the deuce (hic) would you get to (hic) the woods?" was the squelching inquiry.

THEY were sitting together, and he was arduously thinking what to say when finally he burst out in this manner: "In this land of noble achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come more to the front and climb the ladder of fame?" "I suppose," said she, biting her apron-string, "it's on account of their pull-backs."

SIGNS OF SPRING.

Potato bugs are budding out,
 We see the hoppers' fitful gleam,
And now the coy and toothsome trout
 Cavorts within his native stream;
And now the bluebird chants a lay—
 And robins twitter in the trees—
The bullfrog's murmurs, all the day,
 Come floating on the balmy breeze;
The ground-hog issues from his hole,
 And bruggers on the corn, poor thing—
These omens to the poet's soul
 Are harbingers of early spring.

—*St. Louis Journal.*

MISS ALICE WALTON, of Muscatine, Iowa, collected over a thousand specimens of butterflies last year. As Alice turns over the leaves of her scrap-book and feasts her eyes upon the fruits of her industry, how much more happy and serene the fleet-footed lass will feel than if she had squandered her time in pounding the piano, wearing out some young man's coat-sleeve and gorging herself with ice-cream at his expense till poverty stepped in and crushed all hope of matrimony.—*Breakfast Table.*

SUNDAY READING.

The Consecrated Will.

Laid on Thine altar, oh! my Lord divine,
Accept my gift this day, for Jesus' sake;
I have no jewels to adorn Thy shrine,
Nor any world-famed sacrifice to make—
But here I bring, within my trembling hand,
This will of mine—a thing that seemeth small,
But only Thou, dear Lord, canst understand
How, when I yield Thee this, I yield mine all.

Hidden therein, Thy searching eye can see
Struggles of passion, visions of delight;
All that I am, or love, or fain would be,
Deep love, fond hope, or longings infinite.
It hath been wet with tears and dimmed with sighs,
Clenched in my grasp till beauty it hath none;
Now from Thy footstool, where it vanquished lies,
The prayer ascendeth, "May Thy will be done."

Take it, oh Father! ere my courage fail,
And merge it so in *Thine* own will, that e'en
If in some desperate hour my cries prevail,
And Thou giv'st back my gift, it may have been
So changed, so purified, so fair have grown,
I may not know or feel it as my own;
So one with Thine, so filled with peace divine,
But gaining back my will may find it Thine.

Time—Eternity.

To man, time is for sowing seed, while eternity is for reaping the harvest. An inch of time is given us here to decide whether we shall spend our eternity in endless weeping, or in supernal bliss. A pious life, however short, is followed by an eternity of joy. A wicked life, however long, is followed by an unending existence in every part of which a man wishes that he had never been born. No man ever had an adequate conception of the variety and brevity of our earthly life. No man ever had an adequate conception of the vastness and grandeur of a happy eternity. If I only knew how a man lived, I could easily tell how he died.—*S. S. Times.*

"A Lamp to My Feet."

This is what David called the Bible. Not a light up in the sky, like the sun—which shines on everybody, whether they want it or not—but a light that we must take in our hands, and trim, and carry with us wherever we go; a light for everyday life, and that we must be always throwing upon the steps of that life. We can't get enough Bible on the Sabbath to last all the week, or enough in the morning to last all the day. No; we must take it with us—in our memories and in our hearts—wherever we go. We must apply its principles to every new emergency. We must obey its precepts at all times. Thus only can we ever "walk in the light," and find our path shining more and more unto the perfect day.

He "Calleth for Thee."

When Jesus had come from "beyond the Jordan" to Bethany, "glad" for the sake of his disciples that he was not present at the death of his friend, so that he might wake him out of sleep in their presence, and when he had come into the suburbs of the village and near to the grave, Martha sent to the contemplative Mary, still sitting among her friends "in the house," saying, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." And at once the question arises in our minds, Why? Why was it that Jesus did not hasten on and raise the dead man, and then lead him to the house, a grand surprise to the sorrowing sister?

We think that we know the reason. It was not the custom of the Lord Jesus—it would not have been consonant with the grand purpose of his mission to earth—to do his great deeds in secret. *He must have witnesses;* and when practicable, and just so far as practicable, human agencies must co-operate with the divine power. At all events, the works of Jesus were not to be done in secret, not unknown to those most interested in them. Lazarus could not be raised from the dead while "Mary sat still in the house."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

Stand By Your Colors.

When you join a church, you should calculate to stand by your colors. What is a soldier good for who drops out of the ranks, or skulks, or runs, the moment the cause is in peril? What is a church member worth who becomes invisible just when his services could be of some value? If you are in a large church where workers are abundant, you may without harm keep modestly in the background; but, in case the ranks are thin, your response should ring out at every roll-call. As a Christian soldier, you have enlisted for the war; how can you settle it in the court of conscience that you are delinquent in the breach? What good opinion can you have of yourself, if, when in a large church, you press your way to the front ranks and seek promotion, and then when your lot falls among small people, who really need your help, you keep your letter in your pocket or pass it over to some other denomination which happens to be larger or more popular than your own? That course is a sad commentary on your religion. But we fear it is a true history of many a sham professor. If they are not deserters from the ranks, they are shirks and pretenders, and, as such, a source of positive weakness to any body to which they belong.—*Zion's Herald.*

The Psalms of David.

Among all compositions these alone deserve the name of sacred lyrics. These alone contain a poetry that meets the spiritual nature in all its moods and all its wants, which strengthens virtue with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost rises to the seraph's joy in praise. In distress and fear they breathe the low sad murmur of complaint; in penitence they groan with the agony of the troubled soul. They have a gentle music for the peace of faith; in adoration they ascend to the glory of creation and the majesty of God. For assemblies or for solitude, for all that gladdens and all that grieves, for our heaviness and despair, for our remorse and our redemption, we find in these divine harmonies the loud or the low expression. Great has been their power in the world. They resounded amidst the courts of the tabernacle; they floated through the lofty and solemn spaces of the temple. They were sung with glory in the halls of Zion; they were sung with sorrow by the streams of Babel. And when Israel had passed away, the harp of David was still awakened in the church of Christ. In all the eras and ages of that church, from the hymn which first was whispered in an upper chamber until its anthems filled the earth, the inspiration of the royal prophet has enraptured its devotions and ennobled its rituals. And that has been not alone in the august cathedral or the rustic chapel. Chorused by the winds of heaven, they have swelled through God's own temple of the sky and stars; they have rolled over the broad desert of Asia in the matins and vespers of 10,000 hermits; they have run through the deep valleys of the Alps in the sobbing voices of the forlorn Waldenses; through the steeps and caves of the Scottish Covenanters; through the woods and caves of primitive America in the heroic hallelujahs of the early Pilgrims.—*Scottish American.*

THE AILING MAN.

He Had No Liver at All, to Speak Of.

[From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.]

I had such a pleasant companion on my way home from Aurora. He got on at Bristol and took dinner at the "Cosmopolitan." He sat with me at dinner and didn't seem to have much appetite. He groaned when he took up the bill of fare, and sighed as he looked across the table at my order, and then shook his head dolefully and told the waiter to bring him a little boiled trout, with egg sauce; a bit of boiled mutton, with caper sauce; some roast beef, a trifle rare; just a taste of roast lamb, turkey with cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, roast duck, some pork and beans, Boston style; stewed tomatoes, corn, turnips, squash, peas, a bit of cold tongue, some sharp relishes and a cup of coffee. Then he ordered some assorted cake, cranberry pie, Indian pudding and ice cream for dessert, and said he felt a darned sight more like dying than eating.

If he dies as well as he eats, just imagine, just think, what a glorious, triumphant death that man will die.

Shortly after dinner the poor man came into the coach and sat down opposite me.

"Ah," he said, with a deep groan; "I don't know what I wouldn't give if I could eat like you."

"Sir!" I said, in a fine burst of indignation, for I feared he was going to accuse me of swallowing my knife every time I took a bite of pie, and I just made up my mind that I would cut his heart out if he hinted at such a thing.

"Oh, it's a fact," he replied. "I haven't enjoyed a meal for years."

"Was it possible?" I asked in amazement.

"Indeed, yes," he replied. "I'm all out of fix. I've got no liver at all, to speak of."

I didn't suppose one liver would be of any account to him. I rather thought that if he could get a couple of gangs of livers, and work them by reliefs, they might be able to help him along, especially if he had them made of tin. But then he was a stranger to me, so I didn't feel justified in making the suggestion.

"No," he continued, "my liver is no more account than a lump of lead. I suppose," he said, plaintively, "it's as big as four of yours."

And he looked at me with an appealing glance, as though he expected me take my liver out and let him examine it, as though it were an oroide which he wanted to trade for.

Now, if there is anything in this wide, beautiful world that will make me mad, it is to have a man who is ailing sit down and bore me with a list of his diseases and a detailed description of his anatomical derangements. And the men of free America, it seems to me, would rather talk about their perishing livers than their never-dying souls, and it always makes me mad for a man to come at me and burden me with complaints about the torpidity of his liver as though I were his physician. I am proud to confess to the blindest, densest ignorance concerning my own inner life. I don't know whether my liver is round or shaped like a gun-case, and I don't know where it is, and I don't care a continental, although I always had the impression that it was just under the shoulder-blades. So I said to the man with very great enthusiasm:

"Oh, do tell me all about your liver! I should like to know all about it. I am so interested in such things."

The man looked a little surprised at my sudden enthusiasm, but he said there wasn't much to tell about it. It was as torpid, he said, as a snake in December.

"Oh, charming, charming!" I exclaimed. "And is it tame? Do you let it run around loose or do you have to keep it chained up?"

The stranger started, and looked as though he would like to sit a little further away. He said he didn't just exactly understand me.

"And how is your spleen?" I asked, eagerly, "and your ventricles? And do tell me about your thoracic duct, and how do you get along with your tonsils? And have you raised any new bones since I saw you last; and when did you hear from your diaphragm? Do tell me all about all your viscera; make a clinic of yourself, and tell me the Christian names of all your bones and the appurtenances thereunto appertaining. Tell me——"

But he got up and slowly backed out of the car, and the conductor shortly afterward told me that the man with a liver told him that the man who escaped from the asylum at Jacksonville last week was in the rear coach.

Perils of Divorce-Seekers.

A tale of incompatibility and infernal machinery comes from Holyoke Dam, in the noble old commonwealth of Massachusetts. A man who had brought suit for divorce received, by express, a cigar-box neatly wrapped in brown paper. The end of a wire caught his eye, and and he suspected foul play, so he placed the box on the bank of the canal fired stones at it. The bottom fell out and the box was found to contain cans filled with gunpowder, shot and lead slugs, and surmounted by percussion caps arranged so as to fit hammers that were sprung by wires attached to the cover.

Heavy Damages.

An accident occurred at Arlesey, on the Great Northern railway of England, in December, 1876. One of the passengers injured was Mr. Warschawski, a professor of legerdemain, popularly known as Bosco, being a relative and former pupil of the conjurer of that name. The muscles of his hand were so hurt that he can never again practice his art, and in a suit against the railway company he has just recovered $7,500 damages.

San Francisco Prices in 1850.

The following is an extract from the diary of an old Californian: "Nov. 7, 1850.—Dined with Mr. H——. The town has very much improved; all is business and bustle; hotel crowded with strangers, wild, west-countrymen-looking fellows, some strong and athletic, others sickly and emaciated from disease contracted at the mines. Gold is seen everywhere, in tubs and other vessels. Enormous prices are asked at the stores; a pair of blankets $75, a serape $100, etc. I attended an auction of the sale of a cargo belonging to Mr. C., of Valparaiso; fifty-three barrels of pork sold for $63 per barrel; common blankets, worth $1 in the United States, $18 apiece; common woolen socks, $14 per dozen; 800 barrels of flour, $24 per barrel; brandy in casks, $8 per gallon, $24 a dozen in bottles; hams, 25 cents per pound, etc., etc.

The people bid with the greatest enthusiasm. In a side-room champagne, wine, etc., were opened almost ad libitum. The salesman, Mr. S——, a shrewd and smart fellow, a wag besides, knew how to manage his wild buyers. For the sales in two days he received $8,000 commission. Those goods, bought at such exorbitant prices, are immediately sent to the mines (in launches hired sometimes for $5,000 for ten days, sailors receiving $10 and $15 per day), where a barrel of flour sells at $400, a barrel of pork $500, $2.50 per pound. A man standing by me said he sold a common horse-blanket for $100; another that he sold hams at $4.50 per pound. All this seems very incredible, but it is most undoubtedly true, gold being in such profusion that its value is not regarded where a person feels a want of any article of absolute necessity. The holders do not hesitate to take every advantage of their customers, particularly if they happen to be Indians. A very respectable gentleman said he saw with his own eyes twenty-five pounds of sugar weighed out for twenty-five pounds of gold, to an Indian. The common way for an Indian to buy a dollar in silver is to pile it up with gold-dust. The Yankee dealers, too, take all kinds of advantages of them, by false weights, etc. An ounce will be made to weigh two; two ounces four ounces. A disbanded volunteer, who shipped aboard the Lexington, told me that one day, being very hungry at the mines, he paid $13.50 for one meal. Mr. W. told me he himself made an Indian pay him $3 for a small mess of food standing in a sauce-pan, at which he was enviously looking."

The Milling Business.

Our milling industry, the *American Miller* maintains, ranks next to that of iron. The number of mills is over 25,000, affording employment for more than 60,000 men, whose annual wages are about $20,000,000, and turning out yearly 50,000,000 barrels of flour, of which 4,000,000 barrels are exported to foreign countries. Pennsylvania has the most mills, nearly 3,000; New York stands next with about 2,000, and other States follow, with from 700 to less than 100. Minnesota's mills are largest, and employ the greatest average number of men, namely, five in each.

A Debatable Question.

While much has been written concerning the use of "put up" medicines, the question is still an open one, and demands of the people a careful consideration. The salient points may be briefly stated, and answered as follows: 1st—Are the sick capable of determining their real condition, the nature of their malady, and selecting the proper remedy or means of cure? 2d—Can a physician, no matter how skillful, prepare a universal remedy, adapted to the peculiar ailments of a large class of people, residing in different latitudes, and subject to various climatic influences? In answer to the first proposition, we would say, diseases are named and known by certain "signs" or symptoms, and, as a mother does not need a physician to tell her that her child has the whooping-cough, or indicate a remedy, so people when afflicted with many of the symptoms concomitant to "impure blood," "torpid liver," and "bad digestion," require no other knowledge of their condition, or the remedy indicated, than they already possess. Second proposition—Many physicians argue that diseases are sectionally peculiar, and that their treatment must therefore vary, and yet quinine, morphine, podophyllin, and hundreds of other remedies are prescribed *in all countries* to overcome *certain conditions.* Is it not, therefore, self-evident that a physician whose large experience has made him familiar with the many phases incident to all *impurities of the blood, general and nervous debility, liver complaint, dyspepsia, consumption and catarrh,* can prepare a series of remedies exactly adapted to meet the conditions manifest, wherever, and by whatever means, it may have been engendered? The family medicines prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., fulfill the above requirements. Many physicians prescribe them in their practice. His Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a blood-purifyer and general tonic, while his Favorite Prescription cures those weaknesses peculiar to women, after physicians have failed. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated and little larger than mustard seeds, are a safe and certain cure for "torpid" liver and constipation. If you wish to save money by avoiding doctors and keep or regain your health, buy The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. It contains instruction concerning anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and the treatment of disease. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price (postpaid), $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a deteriorative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

Cottage Gingerbread.

Take one cup of butter and lard melted together, and one cup New Orleans molasses; stir into this one cup each of sugar and cold water, two large teaspoonfuls ginger, two eggs beaten, and four cups of flour, having in it three large teaspoonfuls of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Bake in moderately hot oven.

Look Out for Them.

Certain unprincipled parties have been for years flooding the country with immense packages of horse and cattle powders which are utterly worthless. Don't be deceived by them. Sheridan's Powders are the only kind now known in this country which are strictly pure. They are very powerful.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Glad Tidings to Rheumatic Sufferers.

The great internal remedy of Dr. Herndon, the Gypsey's Gift, but lately introduced in Chicago, is all that is claimed for it, a true specific for rheumatism, acting through the blood, and prompt and certain in its curative power. One bottle sufficient. Try it—and prove it.

DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR has sold largely and been universally recommended by druggists as a cure for Heart Disease, and has given satisfaction, as can be seen by reference to a letter received from F. W. Kinsman, druggist, Augusta, Maine.

"Having sold at retail more than a gross of your HEART REGULATOR, I take pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction in every case I have heard from. Almost every day I receive testimonials similar to the one inclosed. F. W. KINSMAN."

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

IF we had a voice like thunder, we would use it to advise all people everywhere to get at once a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, or at least to find out about it. As a preventive of diphtheria, pneumonia, congestion and all dangerous throat and lung diseases its value is priceless.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHN B. PAGE & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Poultry, Game, Furs, etc. 102 Park Place, New York.

D. A. COLTON, M. D., formerly Prof. in Hahn. Med. Col., treats SPINAL CURVATURE & Nervous diseases. Correspondence invited. 126 State-st., Chicago.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition *for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

VEGETABLES
$1.00.
20 Papers GARDEN SEEDS, 10c. Size.
32 " " or " 5c. "
QUALITY UNSURPASSED!
IF YOUR MERCHANT DOES NOT KEEP THEM,
WRITE FOR THEM!

YOUR ORDER *for any assortment at the above rates, inclosing* CASH, *will be filled,* POSTAGE FREE, *Peas, Beans and Corn excepted, for which 2 cents per paper must be added for postage.*

The most extensive Seed-Growers in America. Founded 1784. } D. Landreth & Sons, PHILADELPHIA.

Compare These with Commissioned Seeds!

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of Imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

POND'S
EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

READ
WON AT LAST
—OR,—
The Hunter's Bride
IN THE
CHICAGO LEDGER.

The opening chapters of this thrilling story will be found in the issue for March 20. THE LEDGER will be mailed to new subscribers from that date till January 1, 1879, for $1.00, postage paid. Regular subscription price, $1.50 per annum.
Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

H. E. GRAVES' Card House, Bergen, N.Y. Catalogue and samples sent free for stamp. We have the finest variety of Visiting Cards in the U. S. See our samples before you buy. Agents Wanted.

MATRIMONIAL TIMES—a Journal on Love, Courtship and Marriage. [illegible] a year. Sample copy [illegible] WHITE & CO., East Weymouth, Mass.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

WE WILL PAY the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for all Produce, &c., &c., or we will sell them for you on five per cent. commission. Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your *very lowest price* for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight. Address HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 346 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

P.A. AND P.I.
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S New Book.
21,000 SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.
Agents run after by Everybody and his Wife. Now is the time to secure territory, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms to Agents, etc., etc. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

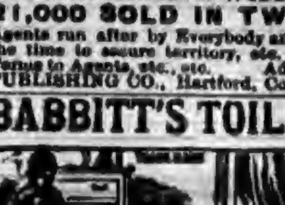

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.
Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

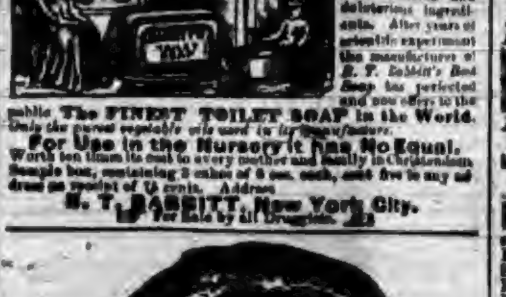

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. *Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis.* New Vegetables a specialty. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, I offer several new vegetables this season, and invite the patronage of *all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.*
JAMES H. J. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere instantly! For a complete History of the Eastern War, entitled
CONQUEST OF TURKEY!
By Dr. L. P. Brockett and Hon. F. C. Ellis. Thrilling descriptions of the terrible battles which have marked the bloodiest war of modern times. Positively the ablest and cheapest work. Splendidly illustrated. Only $2.50. Grand chance to earn money. *For extra terms and full particulars,* address HUBBARD BROS., [illegible] LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Our Bibles, *just reduced* 25 *per ct.,* are selling fast.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. *New Agents.* COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. The best reduced to $1. Circulars free. Address Box 788, New York.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor *Organs,* price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
For proof of the fact, see my circular, which will be sent *free* to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—9 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address S. SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Before
After

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] SMITH & CO., Sole Agents, Palatine, Ill. [illegible]

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
Cures all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin and blood. One bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; from one to three bottles all cases of Humors. Sold by Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for a Pamphlet. Address
H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, [illegible]
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET, Everyone a Musician. } THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philad'a, Pa.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

Webster's DICTIONARY FREE.
THE ALLIANCE—an independent weekly journal, devoted to Religion, Literature and Government; Prof. David Swing, Editor—offers Webster's $12.00 large Dictionary FREE to any one who will send them six new subscribers and $12.00. Send for Sample Copy. Terms, $2.00 per year in advance. Address THE ALLIANCE CO., 95 Clark Street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

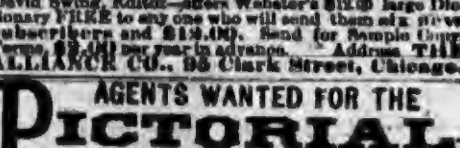

This cut represents an extra fine 10 Blade (Razor Steel) PEARL HANDLE KNIFE, worth $5, one of which the IMPORTER, C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson street, Chicago, agrees to send to each of Our Subscribers FREE, upon your sending him this notice and $1.00 to pay postage and packing.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE. THE BOOTS & SHOES
211 & 213 Madison St.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
Manuf'rs and Wholesale Dealers.
Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for Cash. Great inducements to Cash Buyers.
H. K. BUEL, late with M. Selz & Co., Chicago.
C. F. COOK, } Late of Whitney, Cook & Co.,
H. L. SEIXAS, } New York.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MARCH 21, 1878

For Secretary of State.
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State.
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State.
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

—The election in New Hampshire has been sadly cut down from 4000 last year to 1300 this year, and yet a few Republicans rejoice over that. While we do not believe the Republican party is totally dead, we feel that it is tottering about as bad as the Democracy did when it was pronounced a corpse by our enemies.

—The Ways and Means Committee of Congress have a proposition before them to relieve the tax on incomes. During and after the war it was the most fair and rational manner of raising a revenue we had, and we hope it will become a law. The man who makes more than two thousand dollars a year is amply able to pay a per cent. of his income, above that figure. It gives the poor man a chance, and is not oppressive to those better off. By all means let us have it restored.

—We hope, in the coming spring election, that good, competent men will be selected as road supervisors. This is really one of the most important offices to be filled at this election. This thing of paying no attention to our road ways, is getting monotonous, and we want to see a change. Dumping the contents of the side ditch of a road with a scraper is not making roads, by considerable. There are men who know better how to improve our highways with the same labor, and we hope they will be elected, and their good sense and energy brought to the relief of the traveling public.

Junction Items.

—Meetings every night at the school house.

—J. J. Martin is building an addition to his house.

—A sudden death at the Junction—Link's pet crow.

—The post office at this place is under way. May it soon come.

—F. W., J. & S. pay car passed through Friday, making the boys all happy.

—David McMabb visited Muncie Wednesday on business. Is she well, David.

—Starr, of the Albion New Era, gave us a friendly call one day last week. Come again.

—We understand that J. Whittington is going to lay in a stock of groceries here for the Junction trade.

—Plumpy started for Bremen Saturday on business. The young fellows all leave on business, you know.

—Baker has the boss hen. She lays two eggs daily, and think by a little improvement she can be made to lay three Try it Chris.

—J. S. Gale started for Jackson Saturday with the intention of visiting many friends at that place. We hope he will succeed.

—Parties wishing to purchase tickets for points in the west, would do well to consult the B. & O. agent before buying elsewhere.

—Frank received a handsome cake of maple sugar from friends in Mt. Vernon Ohio, Saturday night. We are all sweet now. Come girls.

—The B. & O. stock yard has been removed from the Elevators to the Junction, making it much more convenient for shippers of live stock.

—Mr. F. Hulsenbeck has completed a fine board walk in front of his house and lot at the Junction. We wish others would follow the example.

—Sam., the tonsorial artist, laid in a large stock of goods Monday morning, and said he was compelled to on account of business. We are glad to hear of one man being rushed.

—Mr. Thompson, braseman on the Eel River local, came near loosing his life last Wednesday morning. In making a flying switch he pulled the pin and succeeded in getting on top of the car, when the engine gave the train a sudden jerk throwing Tompson between the cars. How he managed to escape is a mystery to himself and others. He was badly bruised.

PERKINS.

Jackson Center.

MR. EDITOR—Have been reading your valuable paper, and noticing the many items from other points, thought this vicinity should be represented, so I send the following:

—The roads are impassible.

—Curt is tickled—its a girl.

—New fences are the order of the day

[We hope Almy will write again, and give us all the accidents, incidents, &c.]

—Clark's mill is quite an addition to the Center. He is kept busy, as what little snow we had was utilized in drawing in logs, by the farmers.

ALMY.

—Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It will cure you. 25 cents a bottle, at all drug stores.

Spencerville Items.

—The Rev. Bishop Chaney of Spencerville, will deliver another of his inimitable sermons at St. Joe chapel, in a few days.

—Smith, the barber and photographer, having removed to Avilla, leaves an opening for a good steady barber at this place.

—The Rev. Wm. Smith, a celebrated street preacher, held forth for the edification of some of our young folks, a few evenings since.

—Billy, the cabinet man, says he would be a good fisher if the little minnows were not quite so plentiful.

—Chris Wamsly says that the mud is hub deep in the solid road.

—If there is any hereafter, if there is any place in that hereafter that burns, if there is any individual in that place that will burn, it is the man that will cheat a poor idiot out of his possessions, and make him and his family a charge upon the community in which he lives. We would not be moved to the least sympathy towards such an individual, if Satan would seize him bodily and carry him to the lowest depths of perdition.

—Thomas Johnson of this place, mysteriously disappeared on Sunday evening, the 10th. It seems he left his brother-in law's late on that evening, for Levi Shutts, with whom he had engaged to go to Michigan. Late in the night his horses was found about two miles south of town, and a boat, the property of Somers' boys, living near where the horses was found missing. It is supposed Tommy took the boat and from it jumped into the St. Joe, as nothing has been heard of him since. There has been some difficulty existing in his family for some time, which is the supposed cause.

PATSEY.

St. Joe Items.

—A number of buildings will be erected in this place this summer. Several having been already contracted for.

—How is the roads? is the question asked a thousand times a day: getting no better fast, is the invariable answer.

—Alonzo King, an old resident of this county, living one mile east of this place, died Tuesday of last week of lung fever.

—Those boys who broke down and pulled up Jake's shade trees, had better keep shady as Jake has them spotted.

—A correspondent in the Waterloo Press, from Newville, wants to know where the joke is, in Newville parties having to pay 35 cents for meals. Not much joke in the 35c, but in the amount of grub took up by such party.

—O. H. Widney, between fishing spells, has found time to plow all his corn ground this spring, 21 acres. O. H. is always up and dusting, some one, we feel sure, will get case hardened by him soon. Go in to win is the Widney motto.

—Our town was visited a few days ago by a Mr. [illegible] who is, judging from his talk, quite a greenbacker, anything in the shape of paper with One Dollar stamped thereon is good enough for him, without any promise to pay. Clute wants the greenback, but wants some one to make it good by their promise to pay.

—George Kimes, an old and respectable citizen of Spencerville, died Sunday the 17th. He died very suddenly, having been seen on the street Tuesday. He was 67 years of age. Mrs. Kimes is laying dangerously ill at the present writing.

St. John and New Era.

—Every two weeks, Dan.

—Wes wants to fight somebody.

—The farmers are beginning to plow.

—Republican convention next Saturday.

—Post has got a new girl, who cooks good hash.

—Madam Larimore went to Fort Wayne last Tuesday.

—Elmer says Dan went to Wayne and bought his wedding breeches.

—Rev. Tedrow is holding meeting nightly at the school house, and our young men and girls are happy. Beaning and getting beaned.

—Several of our young men are getting up a base ball club. They act pompus, feel good, feel big and talk big, with the right foot forward.

—We learn that Orvill Broughton of this place, will run for the nomination of township trustee, and we think our Republican friends can not do better than to confer upon him the nomination.

—At the Democratic convention last Saturday for township officers, all the former ones were renominated, including Sam Knott, Perry Fitch, John Quince and the nominees for Constable are Houser and Ira West. We do think the Democracy of this township could not have chosen a better set of men.

—The Republicans met in caucus in this township last Saturday and nominated the following ticket:

Trustee, Wm. Walsworth; Justices of the Peace, Henry C. Shull, Simon Z. Dickinson and C. R. Reed. Assessor, James N. McBride; Constables, A. F. Smith, Alex. McEnterfer, L. J. Hopkins and Joseph Stafford.

LaOtto Items.

—Democratic Caucus at Swan Center next Saturday.

—Service at Lee Chapel next Sunday, by the Rev. Worth.

—Some of our worthy citizens "took in" Beecher's lecture last Tuesday.

—LaOtto has got a watch doctor direct from the village where P. T. Barnum found Jenny Lind.

—Henry Holbrook has rented Young's Hall, for the purpose of opening up a sale room for agricultural implements

—There is some talk of a Grist mill being located here. That's right. Bring her along, LaOtto is just the place for mills.

—The "King Beat" of Chicago is going to ventilate himself in this place, the 21, 22, and 23 of this month, on anti Free Masonry.

—The dance at Young's Hall was a success in the way of general exhibition "hustling in" the staff of life, in a liquid state, seemed to be the order of the night, "and many were they which entered there in."

DANIEL.

Township Caucuses.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Jackson Township are requested to assemble at Jackson Center on Saturday March 23d 1878 at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for various offices.

W. S. DENSER, Chairman.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Wilmington township will meet at Butler, on Saturday, March 23rd, at 2 p. m. to nominated a ticket for the various township offices to be filled at the coming election.

EDGAR TREEMAN, Chairman.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Fairfield Township are requested to assemble at Fairfield Center, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. March 23d, 1878, to nominate candidates for the various Township offices.

GEO. W. ROW, Chairman.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Smithfield township, will assemble at Center School House, on Saturday, March 23d, at one o'clock, to nominate candidates for the various offices.

REUBEN SAWVEL, Chairman.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Keyser township are requested to meet at Garrett, on Saturday, March 23d, to nominate candidates for the various township offices. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

B. D. THOMAS, Chairman.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Concord township are requested to meet at Spencerville, on Tuesday, March 26th, to nominate candidates for the various township offices. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

T. B. MURRAY, Chairman.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Newville Township are requested to assemble at the Center school house in said township, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various township offices.

B. F. BLAIR, Chairman.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Richland Township are requested to meet in Corunna, at W. B. Adam's Basement, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878 at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for the various township offices.

C. B. KAGEY, Chairman.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The Democracy of Union township, De Kalb county, Indiana, are hereby requested to meet in convention at the office of Jacob Walborn, in Auburn, Indiana, on Saturday, March 23d, 1878, for the purpose of placing in nomination, candidates for the several township offices, to be voted for at the coming April election. Meeting at 2 o'clock p. m.

D. D. MOODY, Chai'n Auburn Prec't.
D. Y. HUSSELMAN " Waterloo "

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Steuben Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Haverstock is plaintiff, and Wm Richmond and Mariah Richmond are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve thousand, nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-four cents [$12,923.44] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 30th day of MARCH 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of section thirty-three [33], and the north-east quarter of section thirty two [32] except twenty-five [25] acres off the west side of said quarter section, and the south-east fractional quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in the township number thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15]. Also the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four [24], in township thirty-three [33], north of range fourteen (14), east.

I will first expose to sale the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), township thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen [14], east, and in case it does not sell for enough to pay what is now due with interest, costs and accrued costs, then I will expose to sale the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township thirty four [34], north of range fifteen [15], east, and in case these two pieces fail to sell for enough to pay what is now due, with interest and all costs, then I will expose to sale the west half of the north-west quarter of said section thirty three [33], and in case these three pieces fail to sell for enough to pay the amount now due, with interest and all costs, I will then expose to sale the balance of the above described lands together

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.
Best and Pinchin, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 6, 1878. Pr. fee $13.2[illegible]

Those who contemplate building this season, will find it to their advantage to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Commissioners' Allowances for March Term 1878.

EXPENSE OF POOR.

Geo. Clark	$ 99 10	P. N. Calkins	$ 40 50
M N Crooks tre's	78 84	A D Goetschius	1 25
M Houston	71 29	Citizens Bank	28 40
J B Bennett	6 00	B D Thomas	10 00
Geo Sovine	9 00	Chas Hanes	8 84
G W Hanes	87 67	I Hague	6 70
W Darling	75	M C Markle	1 50
A Schampff	19 50	F Girardot	22 00
Ilena Shoudel	33 00	Syl Barns	8 80
Smith & Parker	10 60	J B Greenwalt	10 70
G O Shaffer	30 00	H Griswold	1 10
H W Coburn	43 67	Jacob Kahn	31 73
F W Fanning	18 00	M C Markle	10 00
Jacob Walborn	2 00	W B Stone & Co	22 87
G Rhodenbaugh	1 20	N Tarney	20 00
D Overhaltzer	30 00	L J Hopkins	10 75
J N Chamberlain	9 00	Austin & Co	12 80
H M Hague	6 00	Jas Potter	18 45
J A Cowan	2 00	Brand & Dunc'n	31 29
B Shoudel	12 00	Miller & Getrost	64 28
Kiblinger & Co	[illegible]	G C Ralston	72 76
G W Downs	25 00	Geo Waggoner	24 13
Henry Freed	23 00	S W Ralston	25 29
Stiefel & Strauss	35 84	Stiefel & Ochs	86 41
J L Davis	9 00	C Berber	5 25
Hanes & Ocher	5 10	J & J A Shull	27 32
[illegible]	6 40	F B Davenport	20 40
S T Galloway	7 25	B F Blair	[illegible]
G H Duncan	20 00	Jarvis Porter	15 00
Barney & Sons	6 00	J A Cowan	[illegible]
J C StClair	1 05	Jared Spooner	50 00
D Snyder	11 00	J D McDonnell	[illegible]

Expense of Roads, Bridges and Ditches.

T G Murray	$ 4 28	Barney & Sons	$62 83
David Culver	20 00	same	78 68
same	1 50	same	20 00
same	16 00	McKay & Co	113 60
Chas Falk	44 00	same	150 00
J Rhodes	2 80	same	405 48
Geo Delong	25 00	L Lutz	19 40
Hadsell & Shull	58 00	J J VanAuken	17 00
I Hague	14 90	L J Hopkins	4 00
Joseph Walters	6 00	Haskins & Son	3 00
G N Rex	8 50	P Zimmerman	15 00
B F Blair	21 50	G H Duncan	11 10
J C St Clair	31 30	A D Goetschius	10 00
J Buchanan	3 00	A Britton	3 25
I N Cool	3 60	Peter High	3 21
J Henderson	3 00	J S Boots	3 00
Wm Whetsel	16 00	J Shrock	10 00
John Carper	4 50	J J VanAuken	50 00
Samuel Tarney	6 00	same	35 00
J S Boots	10 00	same	78 00
James Henderson	10 00	same	2 50
Jas McClellan	3 00	same	5 30
Isaac Cool	6 00	R S Reed	3 00
R N Crooks	3 00		

Expense of Public Buildings.

M. C Markle	31 28	Geo Steele	$5 75
Thos Baldock	69 58		

Expense of Fee and Salary.

A D Goetschius	$ 36 00	B F Blair	$36 00
G H Duncan	36 00	I Hague	109 21
Daniel Gonser	250 00	I Hague	462 50
J A Barnes	212 00		

Expense of Illegal Tax Refunded.

Margaret Bell	$6 70

Expense of Criminals.

H D Hathaway	$ 2 00	J A Robbins	$25 00
J C St Clair	208 35	Jared Spooner	31 00

Expense of Ryformation and Blind Institution.

Daniel Gonser	$50 66

Expense of Books Stationery and Printing

C K Baxter	$80 80	T C Mays	$77 50
same	10 00	Sentinel Co	10 00
Burford & Co	200 87		

Expense of Elections.

J C St Clair	$15 90

Expense of Court.

J C St Clair.	$37 90

Expense of Inquests,

I N Cool	$ 1 00
To sundry persons on body of J Sibert	18 93

Miscellaneous Expense.

McKay & Co	$20 00	I Hague	$ 6 30
John Knoder	2 00	Shearer & Wilson	5 00
J L Davis	7 63	Daniel Gonser	2 50
F B Davenport	7 00	E Berry	61 50
H Bashaller	1 00		

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, March 19, 1878.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent.

JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.
Attest, G. H. K. Moss. no 12.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodget and Nancy J. Blodget are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars, ($1,878.32) and thirty-two cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing eighty acres of land in De Kalb county Indiana.

I will first expose to sale the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east, and if said tract fails to sell for enough to pay the costs and amount now due on said decree, I will then expose to sale the whole of said premises.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn March 13th, 1878. Pr's fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Caroline Georer is plaintiff and Christopher Plank and Malinda Plank are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars, $313.20, and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty one 31, in Hopkin's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 13th 1878. Pr, fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John W. Booher, William Booher and Joseph Price are plaintiffs, and Milton C. Jones and William Jones are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty-one cents, [$66.61] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half ½, of the east one-half ½, of the north-east quarter of section thirty 30, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride & Morlan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., March 26th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Read the following prices:

COFFEES.		SUGARS	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	9½c
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C	9c
Rio prime	18c	Extra C	8½
Roasted best	27c	Brown	7½
Roasted good	25c	Orleans	7½
Ground	22 to 25c		

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for	best in	market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	"	"	"
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c	"	"	"
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	"	"	"
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	"	"	"

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Old and Young Girls.

The dear girl who marries an idler who will hang upon her society till he is wearied then seeks recreation elsewhere, has not so many chances for happiness as the wife whose husband is compelled to tear himself from her company for his duties and gladly returns to it for his enjoyments. Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to 100. water set, $18 to 60; castors $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

N. Y. S. O. P. O. Interpret if you can.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent druggist of fourteen years experience. Salary no object at beginning. Address this office.

—Capt. C. Fyke, of Fort Wayne, is stopping at the Central House, and has a burglar alarm that everybody should see.

—The brethren of the M. E. church have a meeting at the lecture room next Friday evening, to close up the finance for the year.

—Col. McIntosh has received his commission, but not having reported for duty is not yet on the editorial staff of the Republican.

—All that have once used it pronounce Dr. Bull's baby syrup the best medicine known for the complaints of childhood. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Wm. Brooks, formerly of this place has started a cigar manufactory at Angola, and we are glad he has a large and increasing patronage.

—LOST—A pointer dog. Has on a brass collar, with lock; liver colored ears, spots on and near hips. A liberal reward given for his return.

F. D. RYAN.

—If I had to walk from here to Baltimore for it, I would not be without Dr. Bull's cough Syrup, is what we heard a lady say yesterday. It is sold by F. E. Davenport.

—John Stacy was given another trial on that rape case, and this time sentenced by the court 30 days to make out the six months imprisonment from the time of his arrest.

—Mr. Umber, an enterprising and go-ahead gentleman, from Hicksville, O., is considering the idea of erecting a building for the purpose of manufacturing scythe and other handles in this city.

—Now is the courting season for cats. Now is the time when sensitive people wear cotton in their ears, at night, and persons of tender moral training learn profanity, even in the of their nightly prayers.

—Prof. Yocum, president of Fort Wayne college, will preach in the M. E. church next Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. J. E. Ervin having been requested to preach in Wayne street M. E. church, Fort Wayne.

—One of our farmers came to town yesterday with a two-wheeled vehicle, to which four good horses were attached, the load consisting of one man and a spotted dog. Who says the roads are impassible.

—The post-office called "Ider," said to be in this county is a myth. There is no such place in all the hoary register of the Postmaster General. It is Ider DeKalb county, Alabama, and not Indiana.

—Some thieves live in or about Auburn sure. The other night the smoke houses of G. C. Ralston and R. Elson were broken into, and a number of hams, shoulders, &c., were taken. Other small thefts have come under our knowledge.

—"As amber attracts a straw, so does beauty attract admiration." Quite true; but the strains of a brass band will pull a sick woman out of bed, and take the census of all the children on a street before the base drummer strikes his first rest.

—A very large stock of new dry goods are being received by Schaub, Beugnot & Co., many very handsome styles are being opened out, intended for the spring trade, and you should call early. They are offering great bargains in their dress goods and prints.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

—Harry Weamer has started a peanut stand on the corner of Maine and Seventh streets. He has just put on a bay window—on the building, we mean—which adds much to its appearance. He also intends to issue a small paper called the "Advertiser." It will be a two page daily, and when opened out resemble a last year's Almanac.

—Watt's Liver pills cure dyspepsia.

—The following is the township ticket, nominated by the greenbackers at Waterloo: Chas. Scattergood, Trustee; James McInally, George Wolf, Justices of the Peace; Sanford Bassett, Assessor; Constables, Sol. Beidler and Wm. Jackman.

—Abbott, who was brought back from State Prison the other day, where he was sent last term on a charge of forgery, had a new trial last week, and was discharged, because he wrote, if he wrote at all, so villainously bad that nobody could read it.

—The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Knoder died last Tuesday morning, aged eight months.

Our darling babe has gone to rest,
We know her soul is free,
But she's gone to that beautiful place
Where an angel she will be.

—A band of regulators has been formed in District No. 8, this township, for protection against thieves and robbers, as follows: President, G. D. Denison; Vice President, Dan'l Stroh; Secretary, G. O. Denison; Treasurer, Adam Stroh; Captain, R. N. Crooks; Lieutenants, S. Baughman, S. P. Imhoff and G. W. Frick.

—The time is about at hand when you will want lighter clothing than that now worn, and as Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have received a large invoice of all the late styles, we would advise our friends to call and make an inspection. Their prices are low and their goods first class. Gents furnishing goods in large supply always on hand.

—We were glad to meet Messrs. Marshall & McNagny, both able young lawyers, of Columbia City, last Monday. They have formed a partnership, and start out with energy, ability and strict integrity to command for them the respect and patronage they so eminently deserve.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O. March 16th, 1878:

Mrs. Caroline Bungey, Mary Carr, Alta E. Carr, Minnie Cruse, John Dunshee, Josie Diehl, Minnie Kroos, George Moore, Charley Myers, James Smith, Hattie Smith, Barbara Sliffe.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—S. E. Morss, Esq., managing editor of the Sentinel, at Fort Wayne, gave us a call last Thursday. Sam is a graceful, pleasing writer, a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, and, in many instances, a public benefactor. The nerve he displayed in engaging Beecher at an enormous expense, and only making a $1000 in the opperation, is evidence to our mind, that he should rank next to Bismarck.

—The following handsome compliment came to the COURIER from the Republican of this place last week, and falls like the gentle dews of summer upon our editoral brow:

The Press of Auburn in time has passed into oblivion and it had no attributes worthy of preservation. It was not until T. C. Mays began the publication of the COURIER that home interests found an advocate and a permanent exponent. The circulation of this paper is extensive, and its patronage is not confined to the Democracy whose standard it upholds. Itself and its versatile publisher are town institutions which have a strong hold in popular regard.

—Two of our young men started west to grow up, you know, and after arriving at Churubusco, "without money and without food, and nowhere to rest their weary heads," they asked for one slice of bread, claiming that they had earned it by the "sweat of their brow." It was given them, and after devouring it, John said to Kin: "Let's go," and moved westward. "Hold on, pard. I'm going east." "What, not going back home, are you?" "Don't forget it," says Kin. "I'm going back to my father's house, live, get married and die there." They arrived home that night.

—We beg leave to express our unqualified admiration at the improved appearance of our neighbor, the Butler "Record." It has been enlarged to a six columns folio, and looks bright, fresh, crisp and newsy. Mr. Kist, the publisher, by persistency and industry, has developed the fact that Butler can support a local press. and we never knew of a good reason why a paper should be removed from that to this point. The editorial department under our accomplished friend, Mr. Baxter, (we will never forgive ourself if any one concludes we mean C. Kelly,) is made attractive and interesting, and with the encouragement extended to our friends, we see no good reason for anything but prosperity in the future, which we most heartily wish them.

—Marrilla King, wife of Alonzo King died Friday night of same disease, being sick only three days. Mrs. King, like her husband has been in the neighborhood all her life, her father having moved to the country about the year 1836, occupying at the first the farm where H. H. Hoisington now lives. The deceased leaves one child, Mrs. Marion Dermott, to mourn their loss. Mr. King had few, if any relatives living, but had hosts of friends. Mrs. King leaves two brothers, one in Nebraska, the other living at Lansing, Mich. The last one having been with her during her last sickness The sympathy of the neighbors are with the friends in their double affliction.

—Go to Littlefield & McIntyre for combs, brushes, and toilet articles.

Wit! Humor! Fun!

"RISE AND FALL OF THE MOUSTACHE."

R. J. BURDETTE, "The Burlington Hawkeye Man."

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25th, at the Court House, Auburn.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Gazette.]

As a literary effort, it was one of the finest, richest, raciest lectures ever heard from the Muscatine stage. It bubbles with fun, sparkles with wit, bristles with sharp points, and is replete with tender sentiments and beautiful thoughts. And how wonderful the transition from "the sublime to the ridiculous!" While still in convulsion of laughter, the audience transported by a burst of eloquence or moved to tears by a touch of exquisite pathos.

From the Iowa City Republican.

The lecture of Mr. Burdette, last evening, on the "Rise and Fall of the Moustache," was one of the best received of the course offered this winter by the Lecture Association. Mr. Burdette, small in stature, delicate in mould, from the moment of his introduction prepossessed his audience by an unaffected manner, and held them convulsed with laughter as he heaped one droll description upon another for an hour and a half. He is no retailer of second-hand anecdotes, but draws his pictures direct from actual life, which is the secret of his popularity as a speaker and writer; and although humor was the predominant feature of his effort, it was not altogether devoid of pathos, showing his capability for a higher style of discourse.

Admission 50 cents, children under 15 years, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Willis' book store. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture at 8. Secure reserved seats, no extra charge.

—Prof C. R. Reed's concert at Sedan will be repeated next Saturday evening, with an entire change of programme. Everybody come and have a good time.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina at the same price?

—Buy the Butler Nickel Steel Plow at J. Burett's hardware store. They are the best plow for general use ever offered in this city.

John Crooks had a finger taken off the other day while fooling with a tie on the railroad between here and Waterloo.

—A new brick smoke stack is being erected at the Eel River Elevator. Parties from Garrett have the contract.

—M. F. Long will offer his team, wagon and harness at the administrator's sale next Saturday, March 23.

—A social hop will be given at Ensley's Hall to-night, and none but invited guests will be admitted.

—Joseph Abright has been quite sick for several days, and at this writing is yet confined to the house.

—Best Rio coffee down to 20 cents, good at 18 cents per pound, at the Ft. Wayne Fruit House.

—There were 357 civil cases on the docket last term of court, 117 of which were disposed of.

—Philo Lockwood has men at work overhauling the old Kimsey property on Main-st.

—The Lutherans are holding series of meetings. Ministers from abroad are in attendance.

—Green's August Fower and Boschee's German Syrup at Littlefield & McIntyre's.

—Mrs. Lewis, of near Newville, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. C. Ford last week.

—Hank Quince, a stock buyer of Corunna, was in town last week on business.

—Henry Wright is again in the city, assisting in the lumber yard of Wright & Co.

—Hi Parent went after Reub. Stevens at Warsaw, Tuesday. So says rumor.

—Johnny Robbins, of Garrett, was in town a couple of days last week,

Handsome shade trees have been planted around the Catholic church.

—Who will not buy Bull's Cough Syrup at Littlefield & McIntyre's.

—Rev. Mr. Ervin expects to leave for conference, on the 10th inst.

—The yards are being cleaned, which helps appearance somewhat.

—Littlefield & McIntyre have a fresh lot of drugs and medicines.

—B. F. Dawson, Esq., of Angola, gave us a call yesterday.

—The frame for Cool's new livery barn was raised Tuesday.

—Enos Weaver is lying very low, and his recovery is doubtful.

—Gregg and Grubb manufacture cigars at their residences.

—About fifty went to hear Tilton from this place.

—Frank Ryan, Esq., has not found his bird dog yet.

—S. U. Tarney has added a new counter to his room.

—Harry Rush is working for James Anderson.

—McQuiston will leave town in a few weeks.

—The Marshal sold a hog this week.

—Wheat $1.15, Corn 35c, Oats 25c.

—The roads are terrible.

"A LIVE TOWN."

"Sweet Auburn, Loveliest Village of the Plains."

A correspondent of the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel, was spooking around our town last week, and below we give the result at which he arrived:

Auburn the capital of DeKalb county is not by any means a "deserted village," but, on the contrary, one of the liveliest towns in northern Indiana. The stranger is favorably impressed with the town at first glance, and the more he finds out about it, the better he likes it.

Auburn, like all other towns in "this neck of the woods," is now turning out some superior samples of mud. In this respect, however, she can't surpass Ft. Wayne, and she doesn't want to try.

For a town of 2,000 inhabitants, I find more fine buildings than could be expected. There is a very good court house, and one of the handsomest jails in the state of Indiana. The plans were drawn by the well known architect, T. J. Tolan of Fort Wayne. This structure would do credit to any city in the west. I did not investigate the interior of this edifice, although doubtless I could have found accommodations there.

Another elegant structure, just completed, is the public school building, a substantial and handsome edifice, which speaks well for the place.

There are a number of handsome brick blocks and beautiful residences with tasteful grounds. Notwithstanding the dull times the town has been constantly improving and considerable is to be done this summer.

Tom Mays, who is so well known all over the state, lives, moves and has his being in Auburn. He runs the COURIER, one of the best county papers in the state. It is issued from a fine brick building, the interior of which is constantly resounding with the strains of sweet music. Mays has an abundance of fine musical talent in his corps, and when the entire force unite to sing, "I've wandered through this wide, wide world," the effect is positively thrilling. He could make a first class concert company from his office and not half try.

Mr. Mays is immensely popular here and it is written down in the book of fate that he will be the next county clerk. He will receive the democratic nomination without opposition, and will doubtless be elected. The present clerk, Mr. Moss, is a clever gentleman, but is on the wrong side of the fence politically. The gallant democracy of DeKalb proposes to elect their entire ticket this year by a majority of 200 to 400.

Mays is extremely popular here and counts his friends in both parties by the hundred. He is a very influential politician, as was plainly seen by the excellent work he did for Mr. Fleming in the recent contest.

Auburn has other nobilities of whom I have not space to speak in the present letter.

The circuit court is now in session here and lawyers are present from all parts of the county, and some from adjacent counties. The DeKalb bar is known all over the state for its ability, and it contains among its members some of the best lawyers in Indiana.

Among the other evidences of public spirit in Auburn may be mentioned that afforded by a park or open square which has not yet been wholly completed. In summer evening it is devoted to concerts by the band—a pleasant feature of life here during dog days. Mays' suburban villa, of which so much has been said, fronts on the park.

PERSONAL.

Mr. McQuiston, formerly of Orff's store at Fort Wayne, is now running a store here, but is about to remove to Walkerton. He was so unfortunate as to be relieved of $500 worth of stock by burglars a few nights ago.

Prof. S. B. Morse, of Fort Wayne, has a large music class at this place.

Prominent in Auburn society is Mrs. Hazzard, wife of the cashier of the First National Bank. She is better known in Fort Wayne as Miss Mary Balcom, who was formerly such a social favorite in the Summit City.

RAMBLER.

—The largest audience ever assembled in Fort Wayne, was that of last Tuesday evening, to hear Beecher's lecture. The Rink was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the assemblage was a very intelligent one. Mr. Beecher appeared on time and succeeded admirably in disappointing his hearers. Perhaps expectation was pitched too high, for all were led to believe he was a great orator. His delivery was certainly poor for one who has been in the lecture field so long. It lacked eloquence, force, effect, and was delivered in a voice scarcely audible at times. For an old lecturer to address so large an assemblage in such a weak voice was simply abominable. While there were some strong points and a vein of humor and sarcasm throughout, we believe the effort will be regarded as an indifferent one in the lecture world.

—The organ business has been represented in this place for the last four years by M. F. Long, Esq., and we are sorry to hear that he is going out of the business. Poor health, we understand is the reason. Some good, live, active man can make this branch of business pay in this vicinity. Mike offers his team, wagon and harness for sale next Saturday.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met the first Monday in March and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By Margaret Bell, for rebate of taxes.

By Isaac Cool for vacation of lots and streets in Auburn. Objection filed and continued until the next session.

By Geo. Van Horn et al., for highway in Wilmington township. A. S. Leas, James D. Kelley and Cyrus Brown appointed viewers.

By Isaiah Baughman et al., for drain in Union and Wilmington townships. J. J. VanAuken, Frank Beard and Dan'l Z. Huffman, appointed viewers.

By Geo. Willig, for a ditch in Fairfield and Smithfield townships. J. J. VanAuken, Jacob Myers and Henry McClish appointed viewers.

By P. J. Lockwood et al., for highway in Union and Wilmington townships. William Lessig, Uriah Thomas and William Sherwood appointed viewers.

By J. A. Hartman et al., for ditch in Richland township. Continued.

By Abraham Boyer, for drain in Fairfield township. J. J. VanAuken, Jacob Myers and Henry McClish appointed viewers.

By J. Girardot et al. for road in Union township. Remonstrance filed by John Brandon. John Carper, Marshall Owen and Burton Brown appointed viewers.

By E. H. Boyer et al., for ditch in Smithfield township. J. J. VanAuken, Jacob Myers and Henry McClish appointed viewers.

By D. H. Hale et al., for ditch in Wilmington township. Continued to April special term.

By J Lewis et al., for ditch in Franklin, Stafford and Troy townships. Continued.

By Jacob Crise et al., for ditch in Franklin and Troy townships. Continued.

By Henry Zirkle for ditch in Union township. Continued.

By Frederick Krehl for ditch in Fairfield township. Continued.

By R. M. Lockhart for ditch in Franklin township. Continued.

By Ambrose Johnson et al., for ditch in Richland township. Continued.

By H. Wannemaker et al., for highway in Stafford township. Continued.

For road in Concord township dismissed for insufficiency of notice.

By Owen Hensinger et al., for ditch in Union township. Continued to April special term.

REPORTS.

Report of viewers on highway in Wilmington tp., petitioned for by Levi Peifer et. al. Report against the location.

Report of viewers on ditch in Jackson tp. Petitioned for by John Cool Objections filed by Isaac Cool overruled, and ditch established.

Final report of viewers on drain petitioned for by Jacob Baltz. Approved.

Coroners report of inquest held upon the body of J. Sibert, that he came to his death by accident. Approved.

Report of viewers on damages sustained by Henry Smith and E. Kepler by the location of a ditch in Franklin tp., that no damage was sustained. Ditch established.

Deport of viewers on ditch in Union tp., petitioned for by C. K. Baxter et al Report of no public utility. Report of viewers on ditch in Jackson-tp, petitioned for by C. Sponhour et al. Established.

Report of viewers on damages of location of highway in Newville-tp. Report set aside on account of excessive damages, and J. S. Boots, J. W. Dills and J. Provines appointed viewers to re assess damages.

Report of Superintendent of County Asylum, which shows that the number inmates in the County Asylum is thirty-two, ten of whom are reported able for duty.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Towdship trustees ordered to make final settlement on the 8th day of April 1878.

Application for appropriation to pay damages on road in Smithfield township by J. R. Irish et al. Dismissed.

Tax charged against J. T. Crawford ordered discharged.

Jared Spooner appointed County Physician.

Auditor authorized to draw order on the Treasurer to pay interest on Jail bonds unpaid

J. P. Widney and F. D. Ryan ask to be discharged from their trust as viewers of ditches, petitioned for by Wm Boyd et al and G. D. McGowan et al. J. J. VanAuken and Francis Beard appointed

Wm McIntyre appointed inspector of election for Auburn precinct

It is ordered that the township election shall be held in the usual places in the several precincts.

Motion to dismiss a ditch in Jackson-tp, ub to the filing of petition and approving of bond. Motion allowed and J. J. VanAuken, W. S. Danser and Jno. Cool appointed.

Chas. Linkenhelt, of Garrett, F. Shoemaker and J. E. Beugnot, of Auburn were granted license to sell liquors.

The Board adjourned on the 13th to meet again on the 8th day of April to settle with Township Trustees and for other business.

—If you have a friend who is troubled with a cough or cold, tell to try Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, at all drug stores.

Garrett Items.

—The Garrett Herald has a correspondent who is an illiterate "cuss."

—Now is the time to plant shade trees, and we hope our citizens will take an interest in the same.

—Henry Levi, our butcher, bought a team of mules last week, had them two days, sold them and cleared $67. When shall those "three meet again."

—Our republican friends met in caucus last Saturday afternoon and nominated the following ticket: Trustee, O. C. Clark; Justice of the Peace, I. Ditmar; Assessor, L. Lockwood.

—John Robbins is improving remarkably well. He was able to spend a few days in Auburn, last week. Moses says that Robbins put the cartridge in himself so that relieves he and his pistol of all censure.

—The fences have been removed off of Randolph street at the south side of town, which greatly improves the appearance in that direction, and which is a good indication that Mr. Morse intends extending the streets. We are satisfied that he feels highly interested in the welfare of our town, from the interest he is taking, and we feel safe in saying that no better man could be placed in the position he occupies.

—Last Wednesday afternoon there appeared on our streets one of the grandest and most sublime scenes we have witnessed since we came to Garrett. Some kind of a miraculous object appeared on Randolph street, accompanied by three guardian angels. Every person ran to their doors to see the inestimable display. Even the little children ran home and called their mothers to come and see what they supposed to be another bear show, conducted by ladies, and wondered that they would venture on the street without having him muzzled. But lo, and behold, it was nothing more or less than our Grand Worthy Chief of Good Templars, dressed in a beautiful smoking robe and a grand regalia about his neck and shoulders. He made a beautiful appearance on the street, and he is a gentleman well qualified for the position. When he first came to this town Rev. Sawyer was conducting a protracted meeting, and he took right hold and helped him with his labors. Then the Christian church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and he went to work and with the assistance of his theological abilities, took one-half of the congregation and is now spiritually guarding them like a good loving shepherd. We are correctly informed that this Grand Worthy Chief, not long since, when at Auburn Junction, stepped into a saloon and took his glass of beer like a little man. We do not mention this through any disrespect whatever, but only to show how wisely nature has fitted some people to fill any position in which circumstances, ignorance or Divine Providence may place them. We think it would have been to the advantage of our Catholic friends if they could have secured his services at their festival on St. Patrick's day. With that beautiful robe and regalia and his head encircled with a shamrock wreath what a beautiful stature in commemoration of that venerable saint he would have made. It would not have been necessary to add any green foliage to give him an aspect of the Emerald Isle, as nature has endowed him with a sufficient amount of verdancy.

X.

—The lodge of Good Templars in this city organized two weeks since and is in a prosperous condition. Names are being handed in faster than they can be acted upon and initiated. They expect to number over one hundred within the next two weeks. It is determined that this meeting shall be a complete success. They meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall Monday evenings. The following are the officers for this term:

G. W. Gordon, W. C. T.; Josie Rush, W. V. T.; J. F. Kline, W. S.; Abbie Potter, W. F. S.; Mollie Kline, W. T., L. J. Hopkins, W. M.; Eliza Stahl, W. I. G.; Wm. Ensley, W. O. G.; Rev. E. E. Ervin, W. C.; Annie Robbins, W. A. S.; Emma Ervin, W. D. M.; Mrs. Dr. Casebeer, W. R. H. S.; Rebecca Hopkins, W. L. H. S.; D. Grover, P. W. C. T.; Enos Casebeer, D. G. W. C. T.

—Assignments of mortgages should be Recorded

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

—We have lately received several anonymous communications. Parties should let the editor know who they are, as he cannot insert any without the real name of the party is given or known to him. Sign what name you please for the public, but privately post the editor who you are, if you want to see your lines in print.

—Burdette, of the Hawkeye, Monday evening.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE long bridge at New Brunswick, N. J., on the line of the Pennsylvania railway, and spanning the Raritan river and Delaware and Raritan canal, has been burned by an incendiary. It will be rebuilt immediately.

PHILADELPHIA has had a panic among the provision dealers, and a number of failures are reported....R. W. Adams & Co., lumber dealers, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $1,542,044; assets, $80,860.

COL. DAVID CAMPBELL, a wealthy and hitherto respected citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Secretary of the Iron City Insurance Company, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $12,000 of the company's funds.

EASTERN underwriters are alarmed at the reduction of the Chicago fire brigade, and an advance of rates is threatened....There has been more hazing at Princeton College, and half a dozen students are under arrest for assault and incendiarism—some of them having attempted to set fire to one of the college buildings....A shocking tragedy is reported from Westchester county, N. Y. Theron Merritt, a well-to-do citizen, while laboring under a fit of insanity, murdered Mrs. Leggett, a near relative and neighbor, and committed suicide.

THE WEST.

A JOLIET dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says that "Rande, the wholesale murderer, has not been assigned to any occupation by the prison authorities, and it is said that he stubbornly refuses to work. He will probably be managed on the principle of 'No work, no eat,' and his backbone allowed to rasp his sternum until he is satisfied that a little healthy labor is better than a good deal of starvation."

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has just announced a decision that dealing in grain options in Chicago is gambling, and all contracts made in Nebraska, founded thereon, are against public policy and void.

CHARLES L. WILSON, one of the founders of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and for thirty years sole proprietor of that paper, died recently in San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone for the benefit of his shattered health. Mr. Wilson was one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Chicago, having settled there in 1835. He was born at Fairfield, Ct., in 1818.... Chicago is to have another great dry-goods house. Arnold, Constable & Co., second largest retail dry-goods dealers in New York have leased the premises lately occupied by Field, Leiter & Co., on State street, and, as soon as the building is reconstructed, will open an extensive wholesale and retail store.

IT is reported from the far West that Sitting Bull and his followers are on the verge of starvation, and have notified Gen. Miles that they are anxious to surrender....Several persons were frozen to death in Wyoming Territory during the late terrible snow-storm.

THE statistics of the pork-packing and cutting trade in Chicago for the year ending Feb. 28, 1878, show a total, in round numbers, of 4,000,000 hogs packed and cut up—something over 1,000,000 in excess of any previous year.

THE SOUTH.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution which passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, a national salute was fired at Columbus, on March 4, in honor of the final passage of the Silver bill....Two Missouri murderers were hung on Friday, March 1—John W. Daniels at Warrensburg, and Richard Green at Kansas City.

REPORTS from the Upper Missouri river country represent that three couriers from Gen. Miles have been killed by some of the runaway savages from Red Cloud agency, and there is something of a scare at Buford. It is also reported that Sitting Bull has visited a Yankton camp, near the boundary, for the purpose of trying to buy provisions for his people. He said there was no buffaloes across the line, and that the Sioux in Canada are starving.

EX-SENATOR BEN WADE died at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, at the advanced age of 78 years. Mr. Wade left an estate valued at $50,000, and made no will.

ON Sunday, the 11th of March, the city of Atlanta, Ga., was visited by a wind tornado of unprecedented violence, which did great damage to property. The storm struck suddenly, about 11 o'clock, when the churches were filled with worshipers. The Episcopal church, like the others, was filled. During the early part of the service the wind suddenly rose, and shook the whole building to its foundation. The officiating minister realized at once that a tornado had struck the building, and, knowing that it was merely a question of minutes to secure the safety of the people, cried out to them to throw themselves under the seats. This advice the congregation at once followed, and not a moment too soon. With a few fearful creaks and jars the whole building crumbled into a shapeless ruin, burying the congregation under the debris. Luckily the shelter afforded by the seats protected the great mass of the congregation, but eighteen were more or less seriously wounded by the falling timbers. The City Hall was unroofed by the storm, and many other buildings sustained serious injury.

A TELEGRAM from Charleston, S. C., says the programme of the Liberian Exodus Association is now completely arranged, and a vessel has been chartered for the carrying of emigrants. There are 30,000 shares of stock at $10 a share, and it is claimed that 25,000 colored people through the South have invested in the joint-stock association, and that over 150,000 are enrolled to go when the occasion offers.

A FEARFUL earthquake prevailed at Columbus, Ky., at 4 o'clock on the morning of March 12. The shocks were so violent as to rock houses, to roll bedsteads across floors, to turn over safes and presses, smashing them, and to ring locomotive bells. A portion of the Mississippi bank caved in, leaving a house on the ragged edge. All the people were suddenly awakened and badly frightened...Two very distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Milford, N. H., on the same day.

IT is said the public lands in the vicinity of Pensacola, Fla., have been almost entirely stripped of growing trees by the rapacious timber thieves....A negro who grossly assaulted a child aged 5 years, causing its death, at Pensacola, Fla., was wrested from the officers and lynched by a mob. The Sheriff's posse resisted the lynchers, killing one and wounding five dangerously....A negro murderer by the name of Brown Coble was hanged at Winchester, Tenn., on Friday, March 15. He made a speech, at the close of which he said: "I feel now as Paul says: 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is near at hand. I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.'" ....Miss Mary Hampton, a prominent school-teacher in a Memphis public school, has been discovered as a forger, she having forged the names of prominent persons to notes on which she got from banks and private parties $3,500.

GENERAL.

THERE were thirty-six mercantile failures in Montreal, Canada, last month, aggregating $1,935,000 of liabilities, and showing nominally $969,000 of assets, which will not realize more than $500,000.

THE United States Consul at San Domingo has been arrested and thrown into a dungeon, and the war steamer Plymouth has been ordered thither for the protection of American citizens.

BY a recent ruling of the Postoffice Department, all weekly papers may now be sent by mail at 1 cent each, without regard to weight.

THE Pennsylvania Colonization Society has authorized the American Colonization Society to send, at its expense, fifty emigrants to Liberia. They will leave the 1st of May.

WASHINGTON.

THE Government's new silver certificates will soon be ready for issue, and are of the form of bank notes, engraved in the best manner, and printed on bank-note fiber paper....The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress for $75,000 to build new vaults for silver....A Washington telegram says: "There are evidences of a dead-lock between the two houses similar to that in the last Congress. The Senate Appropriation Committee has increased the appropriation for the Military Academy bill $53,216. This increase was made after Gen. Schofield, the Commandant of the Military Academy, had testified as to the needs of that institution....The fishery award at Halifax is under consideration at Washington. The opinion is now rapidly forming that it is in no proper sense an award, and should not be paid even if payment is demanded by Great Britain, of which there is now said to be doubt.

THE President has nominated John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory.

J. F. RUSSLING, who has had some connection with the Erie railroad, was before the House Committee on Agriculture last week, and gave some testimony as to the existence of a live-stock ring, which created a sensation. According to the testimony, a close corporation controls the transportation of the entire live-stock product of the West, and is able to levy an annual tax upon producers amounting to about $4,590,000.

THE investigation of the notorious McGarrahan claim by the Senate Committee on Public Lands has resulted in some ugly revelations of corruption in high places. The evidence is furnished by the New Idra Company, which contests the ownership of the quicksilver mine, and consists mainly of letters written by McGarrahan himself, extending over a period of about twenty years, to one Fred Frank, who was the Secretary of the "Panoche Grand Quicksilver Mining Company," a corporation organized by McGarrahan to sustain his claim. These letters and the books of the company are said to reveal the fact that McGarrahan successfully intrigued to control the appointment of United States Judges and District Attorneys in his own interest, and that he bribed Congressmen, Cabinet officers, and others high in authority with stock in said company, much in the manner in which Oakes Ames placed Credit-Mobilier stock "where it would do the most good."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says there is a very bitter feeling between Jere Black and Montgomery Blair, in consequence of the McGarrahan claim exposures. The latter asserts that he can prove that Black was paid $15,000 to assist McGarrahan when he was Attorney General and a member of Buchanan's Cabinet.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, of the army, in a suit brought against him at Washington, the object of which was to hold him to personal account for the disastrous failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank, several years ago, has been acquitted by the court of all blame and responsibility.....The Secretary of the Interior has decided that pre-emption filing is not absolutely required in making homestead entry, and that it may be entirely dispensed with in making final proof thereon. This ruling will save settlers a great deal of inconvenience and expense.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE city of Panama has been visited by a destructive conflagration. Loss estimated at $500,000....The plague has broken out in several cities of Persia....A report comes from Constantinople that Suleiman Pasha, who, at the time of the signing of the armistice, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies, has been drowned as a punishment for his part in a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan.

ADVICES from San Domingo state that the revolutionists attacked Baez's army a short distance from the city, and utterly defeated it, making many prisoners, and capturing all its artillery and ammunition....A dispatch from Trieste says the Austrian steamer Sphynx, from Cavallo, with 2,500 Circassians on board, caught fire and went ashore near Cape Elia. Five hundred lives were lost....Archduke Francis, father of the Emperor of Austria, is dead.... Gen. Grant, after a somewhat protracted sojourn in Egypt, went to Constantinople, and, after tarrying two or three days, and accepting the hospitalities of the British Minister, he set out for Athens, where he was received with the highest honors and banqueted by the Greek King and Queen.

A CABLE dispatch says the Sultan has ratified the treaty. It is reported that the last clause is to the effect that Russia and Turkey will regard the treaty as *solidaire*, implying that they will not recognize the right of any power to interfere with its terms except as regards the question of the straits and the settlement of the boundaries of Montenegro.

A RECENT dispatch from Athens, Greece, says the insurrection is very active in Thessaly, Epirus, Crete, and Macedonia....Late advices from India state that the Mohammedans are greatly excited about the overthrow of Turkey, and serious trouble is apprehended unless the British Government takes some anti-Russian action shortly.

A REPORT is current in London that England will insist, at the International Conference, that the entire Russian Turkish treaty shall be submitted to the conference for consideration and approval, and that Austria is ready to join England in an alliance....Russia has acquiesced in England's proposition to admit Greece to the congress....Forty miners were killed by an explosion in a coal pit near Bolton, England, a few days ago.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Armenians intend to petition England to obtain for Turkish Armenia, at the congress, autonomy under a European guarantee or protection; otherwise they fear Russia will encourage Turkish misgovernment in order to furnish a pretext for Russian absorption of the entire province....A grant of nearly 4,000,000 florins has been voted by the Hungarian delegations for immediate use in certain warlike preparations deemed urgent by the Austrian Cabinet ....The Grand Duke Nicholas' visit to the Sultan has been postponed until after the treaty of peace is ratified.

A TERRIBLE calamity is reported from the city of Brest, in France. By the capsizing of a barge thirty-six persons, who were attending a fair, were drowned.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, March 8.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Communications were read from American type-founders, protesting against certain petitions for the abolition of the tariff duty on type. ...The House debated the bill to appropriate $375,000 to pay Southern mail contractors for services rendered the Government prior to the war.

SATURDAY, March 9.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill providing for the appropriation of $1,832,448 for deficiencies for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878....The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole....Mr. Kelley delivered a speech in reply to Mr. Garfield's speech of Wednesday, and Mr. Hubbell addressed the House in favor of the extension of our foreign commerce.

MONDAY, March 11.—SENATE.—Mr. Blaine called up the resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence relating to the Halifax fishery award, and in a short speech attacked the award, claiming that it was excessive and obtained by unfair means, and ought not to be paid. Mr. Hamlin appealed to the Senate not to prejudice the case, and said that, while the award might not be just, national honor demanded its payment. The resolution was adopted....Mr. Hamlin submitted a resolution appointing Gen. William T. Sherman a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of George Bancroft, resigned. Agreed to. The bill providing for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, with the amendment that one member be engaged in the traffic, was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 13.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ewing introduced a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the issuing of paper money, and making it a legal tender for all purposes....The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was discussed and amended in committee of the whole. During the consideration Mr. Hewitt, of New York, made a set speech against the President's civil-service policy, severely criticising his foreign and Cabinet appointments....Mr. Clymer, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated is $14,046,684. ....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Biddle, to reduce the present high tax on distilled spirits and tobacco; by Mr. Knapp, to issue certificates on the deposit of silver bullion or bars; by Mr. Crittenden, to issue certificates on the deposit of silver bullion; by Mr. Martin (by request), to abolish the Court of Claims; by Mr. Patterson, fixing the measure of damages in suits waged by the Government for timber cut on public lands; by Mr. White, to repeal the act providing for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors; by Mr. Fort, for the preparation of uniform silver bars of the value of $100 and $1,000 standard silver, and for the issue of certificates thereon, which shall be receivable for all public dues.... Mr. Harmer presented a petition of citizens and type-founders of the United States, protesting against any change in the duty on foreign type.... An evening session was held, for debate only, at which half a dozen set speeches were delivered.

TUESDAY, March 12.—SENATE.—The bill in aid of the polar expedition designed by James Gordon Bennett was passed unanimously, without debate....The House bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition. The bill was then passed without amendment—yeas, 55; nays, 1—Mr. Plumb....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments.

HOUSE.—Consideration was resumed of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, took the floor and delivered a set speech. He charged that while the Democrats were preaching economy, and a reduction in the amount of the appropriations for the several branches of the Government, bills were introduced in the House by hundreds to pay all sorts of Southern claims, and to forward schemes to defraud the treasury. Mr. Dunnell spoke in defense of the consular system, which was not only self-sustaining but actually brought $300,000 a year into the treasury. He attributed partly to want of consular agencies the decrease of American commerce. He declared himself in favor of voting Government aid to American commerce. Congress sullenly and stupidly refused to give aid to commerce, because the cry of "subsidy" was rung in its ears. The great American question to-day was, how American producers could reach foreign consumers. Mr. Cox, of New York, followed Mr. Dunnell, and criticised Mr. Hewitt's speech of Tuesday. The drift of that speech, he said, could not be misinterpreted. It was intended to quiet a title. His colleague, however, could not quiet one particular title. He could not read one title clear to the White House or any other mansion. His colleague was in great part responsible for the Electoral Commission, and he naturally desired to have the result certified as good. The result, however, was bad. No washing would rinse out the damned spot. With its stain the multitudinous seas would continue to be incarnadined till the present Executive retired for a better man.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Matthews offered a motion to print Secretary Schurz' communication regarding the Montana timber-thieves in the *Congressional Record*. At the request of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Matthews read the communication. The former then took the floor and spoke at length of the action of the Secretary of the Interior. He said that the Secretary did not happen to be a native of this country. He could not help that, and he (Blaine) did not mention it as a reproach to him. He was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, which was 15,000 square miles less in extent than Montana, and the Secretary, perhaps with the instinct of his boyhood, applied the land laws of Prussia to Montana, and not the land laws that had been used in settling the United States....The Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Merrimon, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. By Mr. Kellogg, to aid the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company; also, to establish a mint at New Orleans. By Mr. Gordon, a bill to promote the deposits of savings and the refunding of the national debt. By Mr. Morgan, for the relief of book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church; it appropriates $150,000 to compensate the parties for damage done to their property at Nashville during the late war.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the discussion at times taking an extremely partisan turn. Mr. Hewitt again attacked the President for making personal appointments, the latter being defended by Mr. Keightley. An increase in the salary of the four principal Ministers from $15,000, as provided in the bill, to $17,500, the present salary, was rejected—86 to 110. A number of other amendments were offered and voted down.

THURSDAY, March 14.—SENATE.—A number of pension bills were passed, among them one granting $50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes....Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill providing for the payment of all customs duties and all other debts due to the United States in legal-tender notes at par, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly stipulated on the face of the obligation or contract.... Mr. Teller introduced a bill to regulate passenger fares and freight traffic on the Denver Pacific railway and Kansas Pacific railway....Consideration was then resumed of unfinished business, being the bill in regard to the Pacific railroad sinking fund, and Mr. Matthews spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads....Mr. Gordon, by request, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills. The bill was referred.... The Military Academy bill was taken up, and Mr. Sargent moved to amend so as to provide that the President should henceforth only be empowered to have in the academy ten cadets, appointed by himself at large, instead of forty, which he now has by appointing ten each year. Mr. Blaine moved to so amend that amendment as to provide that these ten cadets shall be appointed from among the descendants of Union soldiers, and that no others should be eligible. This was lost—30 to 13. The question was then on Mr. Sargent's amendment, against the passage of which Mr. Matthews objected, pleading that as President Hayes has already made ten appointments its passage would take from him the power of appointing any more unless there should be a vacancy in these ten. The Senate did not favor the President, and passed the Sargent amendment by a very large majority, and then passed the bill as amended.

HOUSE.—The House, after an exciting and close contest, passed the bill extending the bonded period for fine whiskies by a vote of 122 yeas to 105 nays. The purpose of the bill is to give domestic manufacturers of distilled spirits the same privilege that is given to importers of foreign liquors....A bill reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, limiting the number of special attorneys appointed to assist District Attorneys to one, and limiting the fee to $2,000, was passed....The House passed the bill extending the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits in bond to three years from the time of bonding.

Queer Superstition.

The military superstition that it is dangerous to change the color of a horse during a campaign has been illustrated by Gen. Skobeleff. He does not like a gray horse, but he happened to ride one in the first battle, and soon came to believe that he could not be killed on a horse of that color. A correspondent of a Sedalia (Mo.) paper, who served under Shelby during the American civil war, states that that officer had a similar superstition. His color was sorrel, and he firmly believed that he would never be killed while mounted on a horse of that hue. He was wounded three times, but never while riding a sorrel horse. He had twenty-four horses killed under him in the various engagements in which he was not wounded, and in every instance the horse that went down under him was a sorrel. Once a ball struck the brim of his large felt hat, and scratched his forehead, and he fell heavily from the saddle; but he was on his feet in an instant, shouting to his men: "I cannot be killed to-day, for I am on a sorrel horse."

WHEN Andrew Jackson received Count Bertrand at the Hermitage, the Frenchman ran up to the American, and, throwing his arms around him, exclaimed: "A second Napoleon!" "No," replied Jackson, "not a second Napoleon. Napoleon stood alone the man of his times, and it will be 500 years before the earth produces his equal."

THE LONG-BOND BILL.

Full Text of the Measure as It Passed the Senate.

The bill passed by the Senate of the United States, providing for the issue of bonds of the denominations of $25, $50, and $100, redeemable in coin after fifty years, and drawing 4 per cent. interest in coin, is printed in full below. This, or some measure similar in its provisions will become a law, unless the Presidential veto should interfere:

Be it enacted, etc., That in lieu of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding one hundred million dollars coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of $25, $50, and $100 and of equal sums of each said denominations, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in place of which they are to be issued.

SEC. 2. That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money therefor, and the name of such person, or his or her assignee, or of any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence shall be registered as the owner of such bond in like manner as if the same was a registered bond, and such coupon bonds shall be transferrable only by assignment duly acknowledged before and certified under the seal of the Clerk of a State Court of Record, or Federal court, or United States Commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses; and such assignment may also be made leaving the name of the assignee blank, and when so made in blank and executed as hereinbefore provided, said coupon bond shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to bearer.

SEC. 3. That the coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States legal-tender notes or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the sub-treasuries or money depositories of the United States, or at any national bank, and it is hereby made the duty of each of said national banks to pay said coupons upon presentation without charges, and remit the same to the treasury for redemption, but said national banks shall only be required to do so upon the production of the proper bond to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary shall keep said bonds for sale at the different sub-treasuries, national banks, and money depositories of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin, or for United States legal-tender notes at their nominal value, and such legal-tender notes shall be reissued, and their proceeds and the coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate interest of such bonds.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of sections 3,704 and 3,705 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the issue of another bond in room of any registered bond lost or destroyed, are hereby made applicable to the bonds to be issued under this statute, but only in case of loss or destruction thereof before the execution of the assignment in blank thereon. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

End of the Cuban War.

All the circumstances seem to indicate that the Cuban war, which has now lasted about ten years, has been brought to a close by a triumph of Spanish authority. But it is evidently a triumph gained rather by concession than by the assertion of superior force. There is little doubt that the Cuban patriots could have maintained a formidable insurrection for many years longer had Spain fought them under the barbarous and inhuman tactics pursued during several years by Valmaseda, encouraged and sustained by the home Government. Then the policy was massacre, not war, and Spain found its fighting material under the name of "volunteers" in the penitentiaries, and galleys, and chain-gangs; the beautiful island of Cuba was laid desolate, and men and boys were slaughtered by the tens of thousands by these bloodthirsty wretches with commanders scarcely less brutal than themselves. Had this kind of warfare been maintained up to the present time, we believe that not only would the insurrection not have been crushed, but that some portion of the civilized world would have interposed on the ground of humanity and the confessed inability of Spain to govern Cuba as one of her provinces.

Whether or not Cuba shall long remain in a state of quiet will depend entirely upon the good faith of the home Government in following out the spirit of conciliation and fair treatment promised by the terms of peace. Cuba in the past has always been at the mercy of the Captain General, who ruled with as despotic a sway as if he were an Emperor in the Middle Ages, and the Captains General have usually been chosen by the home Government from men who would apply the screws and extort the utmost revenue from the residents of the island by fair means or foul. This is the underlying reason of the constant succession of revolts, insurrections and rebellions which have torn and rent the lovely island ever since the population was large enough to offer resistance to the policy of oppression. Nor is there any reason to expect a permanent cessation of outbreaks now unless the Spanish Government shall abandon the effort to squeeze out of Cuba, by taxations and impositions, the entire yield of its rich resources.

Nationalities and Ages of the Popes.

The journal of the French Statistical Society publishes some curious statistics concerning the Popes which may not be without interest at the present time. Pius IX. was the 252d Pope. Of these 15 were French, 13 Greeks, 8 Syrians, 6 Germans, 5 Spaniards, 2 Africans, 2 Savoisiens, 2 Dalmatians; England, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, and Candia furnishing one each; Italy provided the rest. Since 1523 all the Popes have been selected from Italian Cardinals. Seventy Bishops of Rome, belonging, with very few exceptions, to the epoch preceding the establishment of the temporal power, have been proclaimed saints. The ten last centuries have seen nine Popes judged worthy by the Popes themselves of being sanctified. Of the 252 Pontiffs, not including St. Peter, eight died within a month of their elevation to the Popedom, 48 within a year, 22 were seated between one and two years, 54 from two to five years, 57 from 5 to 10 years, 51 from 10 to 15 years, 18 from 15 to 20 years, and 9 more than 20 years. Pius IX., in the years of his Pontificate, surpassed in 1874 all the Roman Pontiffs except the Spanish anti-Pope, Benedict XIII., of Luna, who, elected at Avignon in 1394, died at Pensicola, near Valencia, in 1424. In respect of age he has been surpassed by a very great number of his predecessors. There died at the age of over 82 years Alexander XIII. (1689-91), and Pius VI. (1775-99); at 83 years, Paul IV. (1555-59), Gregory XIII. (1575-85), Innocent X. (1644-55), Benedict XIV. (1740-58), Pius VII. (1800-23); between 84 and 86 years, Paul III. (1534-49), Boniface VIII. (1294-1303), Clement X. (1670-76), Innocent XII. (1691-1700); between 90 and 92 years, John XII., Pope of Avignon (1316-34), Clement XIII. (1730-40), at the age of 100 years.

Whittier.

The tradition that the poet is a master, leader, in human society has been somewhat lost in modern and highly-civilized communities, where he has been often told, as Jean Paul said to music, "Away! thou speakest to me of that which never was nor shall be." But his power is impregnable and his influence sure. The man whose song reaches and touches the heart of youth inevitably affects it. If, as is sometimes said, the poet is the child of his time, so also is he its teacher, and, in a certain sense, its leader. The influence of Byron upon his generation is an interesting study; that of Wordsworth and of Tennyson might also be traced. Our own poets, until the choir now living arose, were in great part echoes. But we should be surprised could we know the direct and positive influence that some of these have had upon the character and career of those who are more evidently public leaders. We are not now speaking of general but of special influence. The fact that Whittier, Longfellow and Lowell took part, as poets, in the anti-slavery protest was a distinct and efficient element of the movement, and Lowell's "Biglow Papers" were a powerful ally of good political influence. Those sharp and canny strokes of satiric humor were quite as effective as any speeches.

But the most prolonged and noted influence of this kind, the leadership of the poet in affairs, is undoubtedly that of Whittier in the anti-slavery crusade. It was very quiet and unobserved, but it was very radical. The heart that resisted argument and statistic was melted in the fervor of his appeal. It was absolutely impersonal and unselfish, and his voice was that of the pure conscience. The simplicity and directness of his Quaker training gave also a singular charm to his verse, and his personal isolation from politics and current affairs deepened its moral power. Those days happily are gone. The poet has lived to see the dawning of the golden age that he foresaw, and he has not sought to prolong bitterness of feeling as the condition of his own opportunity for distinction. It is, indeed, within the last fifteen years that his fame has been most truly national, and it is pleasant and significant to see that on his 70th birthday the tributes of honor and regard are not limited by sectional lines.—*Harpers' Magazine.*

Where Religion Failed in the Hour of Need.

At night old Gumbo was accustomed to retire to his lonely cabin to light his tallow candle and pore over a dog-eared, dilapidated Bible, and, as he read, he would at brief intervals pause and devoutly exclaim with tearful, upraised eyes: "Oh! cum de good angel of the Lor' an' take poor Gumbo home to rest." It happened of a dark night, when by the light of his tallow-dip he was intently studying his Bible, there came three solemn, measured raps on the cabin door. Gumbo heard and grew pale with fear, and immediately, with a spasmodic jerk, blew out the light, and demanded to know: "Who am dat are knockin' at dis are door?" when a dismal, sepulchral voice answered: "The good angel of the Lord has come to take poor Gumbo up to rest." When tremblingly, with superstitious fear, believing that the good angel of the Lord was really standing at the door, he answers: "I kno's dat niggah Gumbo, but dat ar niggah don't lib heah! Why, dat ar Gumbo ar jes dun gone ded dese fo' yeas! Yes, he am! he jes dun gone ded dese four yeas."

Stabbed His Mistress.

An old lady named Curtis and her son, residing on a farm in Stetson, had in their employ for some time a young man named William Kimball. Wednesday evening this young man was in the barn, feeding the cattle, when the old lady, with an overcoat over her head, went past the barn door. He noticed her and called out to her, "Who are you?" She answered, "It is I. Don't you know me, Willie?" He answered, "You are a tramp, and I'll give you enough of it," and plunged his fork into her side—one tine penetrating her lung. Her son heard the outcry and rushed to her assistance and rescued her from the mistaken man. A physician was called, and, after a careful examination, he pronounced her injuries fatal. It is now understood that the members of this family have read and talked so much about the depredations of tramps—and taken such precautions to protect their property from these roving nuisances—that this young Kimball, upon this subject, became somewhat affected with monomania, and in this peculiar state of mind committed this unfortunate act.—*Belfast (Me.) Age.*

A DEPLORABLE state of affairs exists in one of the counties of Minnesota. In the past two years 18,300 acres of growing wheat have been ruined by grasshoppers, and now the farmers, who have 20,000 acres ready for seeding, say that unless the grain is furnished them by the State they cannot plant more than one-half of the land prepared.

CHINESE are starving—70,000,000 of them the cable says. How many is that, do you know? Why, it is so many that if you were to count at the rate of ten a minute, night and day, without eating or sleeping, it would take you fourteen years to count them.

THERE are seventy-four penny savings banks in Liverpool, located in schools, churches, factories, etc., which receive small amounts from depositors up to $10, when accounts are opened in larger banks. Last year these banks reported 296,800 accounts.

MAINE is the place for a woman to faint with safety. On a railroad train a lady fainted, and thirteen liquor flasks were promptly placed at her disposal; and yet there were but thirteen men in the car.

Fording the Missouri.

One of the most remarkable escapades of modern times is that of Henry Johnston, of Clay county, who made a swim over the Missouri river from Kansas City to Harlem. The Missouri river, opposite this city, is about a half mile in width, and is quite rapid, inasmuch as it whirls rapidly against the rocky bluffs at this point, after having rolled resistlessly on from the mountains 2,800 miles above. It is one of the worst curves in the river, and one of the last places which could be selected to ferry the river on horseback. It was about midnight when the stranger rode down to the river near the bridge. He was full of whisky and quite loud in his exclamations of disappointment when he was informed that the ferry-boat was not running. He rode from the bridge to a point on the river just above the first pier, and plunged into the current of the Missouri river opposite Broadway. It was not dark, and the moon was visible, and the shouts of the reckless horseman, as he urged on his horse, attracted the police and the night watchman. The current was so rapid that the horse and rider made but little progress across the river until after the crib of the swinging span had been passed. There was nothing to be seen except the head of the horse and the head and shoulders of the reckless rider these could be seen on the surface of the current as it floated by. The horse and rider disappeared from this side long before any notice was received that either had reached the Clay county shore. But "blood will tell," and the mettle of Johnston's horse saved its drunken master's life.

About 1 o'clock Harlem was aroused by cries for help on the river bank, nearly opposite the school-house. A man and horse were found mired in the mud on the river bank, and help was wanted. The river bank at that point is a slough of mud just now, and the tired horse and its sobered rider were helpless and waiting for assistance. Horses and ropes were brought, and, with a united effort of the citizens of Harlem, the reckless horseman and his brave animal were taken from the river.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

Social "Deceptions."

I heard an amusing criticism upon Washington society the other day, and not without its sober lessons. A sable Chloe, entering the room of her employer a few days ago, delivered herself emphatically thus: "Well, ma'am, yestiddy was surely a deception day. I was out on K street, and the whole place was jammed up with carriages and people. Most everybody out there deceived. I believe that Mr. Evarts must have plenty of money. He paid a man $5 just to stand there and open the carriage doors. He is going to give another deception to-morrow night, and have 1,500 people at it. Well! well! what I wonder at is, what time do they 'low themselves to serve the Lord?"—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer Washington Letter.*

A Prompt Mule.

A good story is told of a deacon in Tennessee, who was in the habit of riding a bucking mule—that is a mule that can make a camel's back of its straight one, and, by a spasmodic movement of its four legs and hump, discharge its rider like a cannon ball. The other day they came to the edge of the worst mud hole in the State, and the mule gave unmistakable indications of bucking. The good deacon knew that he was about to be thrown, and his mind skurried about for a prayer. His table grace came easiest: "Lord, for what we are about to receive make us humbly thankful," he exclaimed, and the mule had bucked and he was in.

POOR young thing! She fainted away at the washtub, and her nose went kerslop into the soapsuds. Some said it was overwork; others, however, whispered that her beau had peeped over the back fence and called out: "Hello, there, Bridget! Is Miss Alice home?"

THE *Breakfast Table* says: "Waste-baskets have no souls." Perhaps not, but they are very fond of spring poetry. —*Philadelphia North American.*

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS has bought the Kimball House in Atlanta. This hotel originally cost $650,000, but it is now worth only $150,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 25
HOGS	3 80	@ 4 25
COTTON	11	@ 11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—Western Mixed	47	@ 52½
OATS—Mixed	34	@ 35½
RYE—Western	70	@ 72
PORK—New Mess	10 00	@10 25
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 10	@ 4 50
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 3 90
HOGS—Live	2 80	@ 3 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 07
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	54	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2	45	@ 47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@ 10
PORK—Mess	9 30	@ 9 40
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12½	@ 1 14
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	52	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	55	@ 56
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11	@ 1 12½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE	54	@ 55
PORK—Mess	9 60	@ 9 75
LARD	6¾	@ 7
HOGS	3 10	@ 3 50
CATTLE	2 90	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN—New	39	@ 40
OATS	28½	@ 31
RYE	61	@ 63
PORK—Mess	9 75	@10 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 2 Red	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 1 Amber	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 1	45	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 45
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 40
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 80	@ 5 92
Fair	4 10	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 00
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

It is generally considered that at the full moon in August is the best time to cut timber, with the least probability of sprouting.

It is said of Mr. Gillett, of Illinois, probably the most prosperous farmer in the United States, that he is always found at home, a practice he has followed for forty years.

"Nothing but a farmer." And yet nearly all those holding high and honorable positions in this country are the sons and daughters of farmers. And who wants to be "anything but farmers."—*Des Moines Register.*

Brood mares, cows and heifers in calf require from the demands on their system feed of extra quantity and nutritive value. While they should not be kept fat, their condition ought to be such as to stand the drafts upon their vitality and endurance.

Books and papers form as much a part of a farmer's working tools as do the plow and shovel and hoe. The farmer who attempts to use the latter without the assistance of the former does an "up-hill business," which nearly always ends in failure and poverty.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Commissioner of Agriculture has reported favorably upon samples of guano from caves in Texas inhabited by bats. He reports the material as worth from $15 to $80 per ton, and comparing favorably with fish guano for fertilizing purposes. There are several caves containing such deposits in Texas, and the estimated amount of guano is very great.

The hens—and especially the pullets—are beginning to sing in their cheerful, contented manner on the sunny side of the barn, or in the comfortable coops. This means more eggs; and, unless you expect to get something from nothing, you know what the biddies require. Only don't forget the shell-making material, fresh water, clean nests and warm breakfast.

The garden seeds are ready. Recollect that sweet wife, who is wondering and studying each day of the year, "What shall I have for dinner for my dear ones?" and, when her tired brain fails to solve the problem, finally exclaims, "I wish John would fix the garden. It would be so nice and convenient to have young vegetables and fresh berries."—*Iowa State Register.*

"What is worth doing, do *well.*" Put this into your memorandum-book where you can see it often. Did you ever hear of a slovenly farmer getting rich? No, not one of you. Then do your work well, as it pays the best in the end. If you are making fences, make them to stay as built for years. A good farmer may be known by his fences alone.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Obtain good help, if possible, as half of your success in farming depends on the kind of hired help you have; and don't employ too many hands, as a man and a boy will often do as much as two men, especially if the latter are left to work by themselves, as they frequently spend half of their time in talking; but a man is not apt to talk much with a boy, and the consequence is that he attends to his work.

Feed your land, if you expect it to feed you. Make all the manure that you can, as this is the bank that pays your drafts and notes. The best farm that exists may be ruined in a few years by a continued cropping without supplying manure: and put under the plow only what land you can fertilize liberally. Adopt a rotation of crops, and keep your pasture and meadow lands in good condition, as the profits on your cows depend on the quality of their pastures, and the quality and quantity of the hay that you cut; and keep good stock, as a cow that gives twenty quarts of milk a day can be kept almost as cheaply as one that gives only five quarts.—*T. B. Miner, in Moore's Rural.*

The easiest manner of preparing bones for use is to burn them with wood. The phosphate of lime is all in the ashes, but the nitrogen is lost, as the animal matter is burned away. But an equivalent of ammonia could be purchased in the shape of dried blood, meat, or fish guano, for less money than it would cost to reduce the bones to a fine powder in their raw condition. One hundred pounds of dry bones contain forty-five pounds of gelatine, in which there are about five pounds of ammonia. This could be replaced by twenty pounds of sulphate of ammonia, at a cost of 5½ cents per pound, or $1.10. As the sulphate is at once available, while the ammonia of bones is only slowly produced, half or a fourth of the former would supply an equivalent of the bones.—*American Agriculturist.*

About the House.

To Make Boots Waterproof.—Yellow beeswax, Burgundy pitch and turpentine, of each two ounces; boiled linseed oil one pint. Apply to the boot with the hands before the fire till well saturated.

King's Pudding.—Beat six eggs; add one quart of sweet milk, one pound of white sugar, one dozen of soda crackers, four large apples cut in very thin slices, and a little salt. Spice to taste. Bake about two hours.

Gingerbread.—Two cupfuls molasses (coffee cups), one cupful sour milk, one and a half dessert-spoonfuls ginger, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in water, piece of butter the size of an egg melted. Bake half an hour.

Handkerchiefs with Colored Borders.—To wash such articles, put in a pail of water one teaspoonful of sugar of lead or one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine; let them soak in this solution one-quarter of an hour before washing.

Poverty Cake.—Two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of cream, a small piece of butter half as large as an egg, one table-spoonful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg and one egg.

Brown Betty for Breakfast.—One cupful Indian meal, two cupfuls rye-meal, one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, one large table-spoonful molasses; mix with cold milk about as thick as pound cake; drop in hot lard and fry.

Seasoning Sausages.—I notice various recipes for sausage-making, many of which are excellent. All I have to suggest is that, in place of sage, lavender be used (pulverized leaves), and no one will ever regret it. Cloves and spice are also excellent condiments, where the flavor is liked.—*Letter to Country Gentleman.*

Stewed Oysters.—Take each oyster out separately from liquid; strain juice to get out any pieces of shells there may be in it; add one pint of milk to every quart of oysters; boil milk and juice, adding salt and pepper to taste; when the above is boiling put in oysters, and, when just beginning to boil, take off at once and serve. The last direction insures the oysters being tender, plump, and cooked also.

Pigeon Pie.—Take six young pigeons, have them neatly drawn, trussed and singed, stuff them with the chopped livers mixed with parsley, salt, pepper and a small piece of butter. Cover the bottom of the dish with rather small pieces of beef. On the beef put a thin layer of chopped parsley and mushrooms. Season with pepper and salt. Over this place the pigeons. Between each two put the yolk of a hard-boiled egg. Add some brown sauce or gravy. Cover with puff paste, and bake the pie for an hour and a half.—*Forest and Stream.*

COFFINS FOR FIRE-WOOD.

How a Family Caught the Leprosy from Dead Men's Fuel.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Chinamen who have the pious and melancholy contract for exhuming, polishing and packing the bones of the ill-fated heathen who strike out for the shining shore from a foreign strand have recently been engaged in preparing a fresh consignment for shipment back to China from the temporary Golgotha where the defunct repose, near the Presidio, awaiting convenient transportation of their bones. The business appears to require the co-operation of a white man in the work of delivering lumber at the bone-yard for the manufacture of tidy and comfortable coffins in the place of those that had become impregnated with the odors of a foreign and unsanctified soil. This sub-contract was accepted by Terrance Mahoney, a resident of the Western Addition, who could conscientiously accept such service in the view of aiding the quiet exodus of the obnoxious population. As a stroke of economy which suggested itself to Mr. Mahoney while fulfilling the labor of humanity at $2 a load, he improved the opportunity of pitching a few of the old coffins into the wagon for domestic consumption in the form of fuel. Since the employment of this sort of Mongolian mortuary debris in the concoction of the toothsome stew some six or seven of Mr. Mahoney's offspring have been temporarily debarred the privilege of the public school in consequence of the development of a malady of a cutaneous eruptive type. The singular coincidence that presents itself in the case has prompted Mr. Mahoney to an open confession of his imprudence, and excited in his mind the horrible suspicion that it has transformed his household into a colony of lepers. The matter is creating considerable excitement in the neighborhood, but the physician at present treating the family is still retaining the remedies peculiar to the Scotch *materia medica.* There is a wholesome lesson, nevertheless, in Mr. Mahoney's affliction, and it is well to suggest to all who view the Chinese question from a conservative standpoint to refrain from utilizing Mongolian coffins as fuel while the exodus of the obnoxious element is proceeding.

S and Z.

The letter *s* often takes the sound of *z*, a type which printers have tried to abolish as far as possible, or drive its use to a minimum. To the close of the last century books show to us rouze, comprize, surprize and many other words with *z*, not *s*. This suggests a general law—that whenever two modes of writing exist we ought to select that which comes nearest to the received pronunciation. This will give us jail (not gaol), chymist (not chemist), artizan, partizan, reprizals, civilize, with *z*, as numerous other verbs in ize. But there will remain many other traps to the foreigner. How is he to know that *this* has the *s* sharp, while in *his*, *is* the *s* is sounded like *z*? That in loose, dose, chase, grease (as substantive), goose, geese, it is sharp; but in lose, choose, cheese, peas, chaise and the verb grease the *s* is blunt? That grease, use, house, when nouns, also, diffuse when an adjective, have all sharp *s*, while the *s* is sounded like *z* when they are verbs, is more than accident, and deserves attention. Some mark or other ought to distinguish the blunt *s*, if we shrink from uniformly changing it to *z*. At present (we suppose) the public could not bear hiz, iz, roze, shoez, wize, wizdom; but they would not resent a dot (or, better, three dots) under the *s* whenever it has the *z* sound, for the dots would be omissible at pleasure. Even if three dots be all faint, yet collectively they are always visible, and are never mistaken for a blot. Indeed, this triple dot, added to the double dot, as in dieresis *a*, *e*, *o*, will help us through many difficulties. But another admissible device would be to print a long *ſ* (without horizontal line) whenever *s* is sounded as *z*.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

C. O. D.

A boy has been sent by express over the crooked roads of Pennsylvania. The way-bill ran: "One boy from T. H. Walton, Doylestown, to W. W. De-Witt, White Haven; weight, fifty pounds." As it was necessary to make several changes, his friends concluded that it would be safer to send him by express; and, accordingly, a tag was fastened to a button-hole, eight messengers checked and receipted for him, and finally he was delivered at the destination in excellent order.

The idea that the wake scene in "The Shaughraun" is sacrilegious has taken a firm hold in Western cities, and on several occasions the performers have been pelted with eggs. The same feeling was riotously manifested in New Orleans, where the unpopular part of the play was greeted with hisses, groans and a shower of eggs.

MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The public questions of this generation are to be question of finance. The duty of the law-makers of this epoch is to establish an American system of finance, based upon sound principles, built for permanency, for equity, and for the people. No question so vitally concerns the welfare of all the homes of the land as the questions relating to money, to the currency of the country, the machinery for all of its business. No question is settled till it is settled right, and this greatest of political questions, which is now, fortunately, in the process of agitation, "will not down" till a system is permanently established which is adapted to our people, to our condition, to our century. Our Federal Government has always assumed control of the currency. It has rested and should rest nowhere else. How shall that control be exercised? The constitution wisely left the Congress almost unfettered in the matter of making money. There are no constitutional limits placed upon the action of Congress in ordering what shall be money, save by implication. The States were forbidden to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," in the words of the constitution. The States, by the constitution, were forbidden to "coin money," or "emit bills of credit." This clause in the tenth section of the first article of the constitution suggested the possibility of the true American system of finance. With all of the recognitions of the rights of the States that are fixed in the constitution the doctrine is plainly indicated, if not named in words, in that constitution that the Federal Government has, and alone has, the control of the issue of money. The wise decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is that the Congress is not limited to gold and silver in its making of money. It can make copper or nickel or greenbacks money. There are those who say that there is no express authority given to Congress in the constitution to make gold and silver even a legal tender, or to make a legal-tender law of any kind. If this is granted, the constitutional right to make other things than gold or silver legal tender rests on the same grounds with the right to make even these metals lawful money. But the highest court has settled this question. The power to make money inheres in the Federal Government, and the Congress has power to determine what shall be money.

Our Government has always assumed control of our currency, and always will. This is why that control should be right. There have been really three distinct phases of our currency system. The first Congress under the constitution established the Bank of the United States. Certainly that was a recognition of the fact that the control of the currency was placed in the General Government. The Government could give it away. The United States Government was itself in the banking business. This bank was rechartered during Madison's administration, and was the basis of our currency system till the noble veto of Andrew Jackson. Then came the era of State banks. They were the basis of our system of finance. For twenty-eight years prior to 1860, under that *regime*, we had a "specie basis." It was called a "sound financial system." It was "hard money." It was the epoch of State banks and solid basis. But the statistics show that for twenty-six years prior to 1860 this basis was 18 cents of coin to 100 cents of promise outstanding. The average of all the banks of the country presented this showing, when little corporations scattered over the land were allowed to make money, and when men looked at a "bank-note detector" before making change when selling a pound of sugar. Ohio notes were looked on with suspicion in Indiana or Kentucky, and "wild-cat" banks were always possible.

The next era in finance in the United States came with the war. The State banks were taxed out of existence, and the Government *made* one-half of the money of the land (made millions more of bonds legal tender) and indorsed the remainder. It made greenbacks and authorized the issue of national-bank notes as a "war measure," and to coax the sale of the Government bonds. However vicious the national-banking system—and it is a financial heresy—it has helped to perform one work in our financial history that is valuable. Its adoption helped to place the control of our currency where it belongs—to the Federal Government. The war pointed out the path to the American system of finance. The direct necessity forced the system on us. It stood the test of war, and it has stood the test of peace far better than it endured the war. Even the National Bank act was an advance step in our financial story in that it carried all of the control of our currency that is not otherwise carried to the Government of the United States. The Congress can now handle it as it could not prior to 1860. The third epoch in our currency system—the present one—is that in which the Government makes half of the money and indorses the other half. The next currency epoch will be that in which the Government indorses no money, but makes it all.

The Financial Situation.

The prognostications as to the evil effect of the passage of the Silver bill have been signally falsified. The press of this city, for months, did all in its power to create a panic among the holders of United States Government bonds, and, unfortunately, this attempt had the assistance of the President himself. But it has utterly failed. Gold has gone down, contrary to prediction, and governments have gone up, contrary to prediction. If we had not been eye-witnesses of the folly and recklessness exhibited by the Eastern press in the recent struggle of a few brokers who make money by turning over Government securities, we could scarcely have believed that men making any pretence to clear-sightedness or patriotism would have endeavored to discredit their own Government in the way that we have been made so familiar with during the recent discussion of the silver question. Of course, the bankers and brokers in whose interest the fight was made are now laughing in their sleeves at the sorry plight of their newspaper allies. They were too familiar with financial affairs to have pinned their faith to the prognostications of the press that represented their interests though not their intelligence. It should be distinctly borne in mind that the bondholder—the man with his money permanently invested in Governments—has not endeavored to throw discredit upon his Government. He lives upon his interest, and as long as that is secure he is satisfied. But the insinuations that have been so galling have emanated from the small knot of speculators who live by handling the evidences of indebtedness—they have come from brokers who manipulate bonds and the small party of bankers who lend money and are not satisfied with getting back the principal and interest, but who want the principal largely increased by means of a surreptitious change of the standard of value.

The Silver bill has become a law, and, far from producing the evils predicted, it brings about benefits. The passage of the Silver bill has marked the end of the long era of coddling one small interest to the neglect of every other. Since the close of the war every step in financial legislation taken by the Government was in the interest of the holders, or, rather, the manipulators of one form of debt. The national debt was made a deity—an idol, with a head of gold. All the patriotic feelings engendered by the war were ingeniously appealed to on more than one occasion to aid in giving by law a bonus to the bondholders, when they already had made a good thing out of their investment. Every new device to increase the principal was hailed with delight by the organs of the money power here and in Europe. It is simply amazing that Congress and people should have alike neglected every great interest in order to coddle one small interest. Our shipping was allowed to rot and disappear from the seas, our commerce was uncared for, the interests of agriculture were permitted to be crippled by railroad discriminations, but neither Congress nor people moved; but any scheme for providing new offerings on the altar of our national fetich—the debt—was sure to be hailed with acclamation.

This is now past. The bondholder must take his place in the struggling crowd. His interest is only one of many. He is not to be clothed in purple and fine linen and all the rest of the world in rags. This is certainly a change for the better. Congress and people will now find time to think about some of the other interests that have been permitted to languish. As we have said again and again, free coinage and unlimited legal tender is necessary to give silver its true place in our metallic circulation. Free coinage is a thing to keep in view.

Resumption on the 1st of next January is impossible, and hence Congress ought to quietly repeal so much of the Resumption act as fixes a date, but at the same time the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be clothed with the necessary power to resume at such time as he deemed it expedient so to do.—*New York Graphic.*

FINANCIAL FACTS.

SILVER COINAGE.

Though it has been stated several times, it may not be out of place to repeat, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that the dollar of 412½ grains of silver was a legal tender from 1793 to 1874; and that the statement so often made that only $8,000,000 of legal-tender silver dollars were coined is not true in fact. The silver dollar was not only a legal tender itself, but all its *fractional* parts were legal tender for any amount whatever, and of this full legal-tender silver (excluding the subsidiary silver) there were coined to the amounts and of the denominations following:

Dollars	$8,045,838.00
Half-dollars	66,249,153.00
Quarter-dollars	3,909,040.50
Dimes	5,890,062.50
Half-dimes	1,822,798.90
Total	$84,007,392.90

A PUBLIC DEBT A PUBLIC CURSE.

The debts of the civilized nations amount to more than eight times the total of all the gold and silver used as money in Europe and America. National debts amount to $23,400,000,000; railroad debts, $5,000,000,000, and State and municipal debts, $4,250,000,000. The aggregate of this vast sum is $32,650,000,000. The principal is never to be paid. It is designed to constitute a yoke of perpetual bondage upon workingmen. It is to be the means of supporting an aristocracy for all time. It is the foundation upon which an oligarchy may stand within the halls of legislation, the temples of justice, the chambers of the Executive, and dictate as effectually as despots to those who obey the Almighty's first canon to man and earn their living by the sweat of their brow.—*Exchange.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The total amount of gold in the country in 1859, says a contemporary, was $275,000,000. The total amount of paper circulation the same year was $198,306,000. This was composed exclusively of State-bank notes. The total amount of gold in 1870 was $121,090,000. Now it is about $110,000,000, while the amount available for resumption is less than $50,000,000! Is it not absurd to talk of resumption under these circumstances? We were better prepared to resume in 1870 than we are now. In 1859 we had a much larger amount of gold than currency, and yet specie payments were maintained with the utmost difficulty. Now the volume of the paper money is nearly seven times as great as all the gold in the country, and yet some talk of resuming specie payments! Would that the fool-killer were not sent away!

REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Grateful as this measure of relief [the Silver bill] will be to the business interests of the country, it will fall of the full measure of success unless it is complemented by a repeal of the act fixing the date for the resumption of specie payments. That statute is one of the prime factors of our financial distress, and it is as wrongful, mischievous, and unjust as was the act of demonetizing silver. It is by the repeal of the Resumption act that we will relegate to the laws of trade the fixity or relativity of money values. Under these laws we believe silver will soon appreciate to the gold standard of the United States, which is sixteen to one. The absorption of currency in business will be the reliable measure for the volume of the circulating medium, and hence in the future this great money question will virtually settle itself and be kept out of Congress, except where interference by the National Legislature is warranted by the organic law of the nation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following shows the number of national banks in each State and Territory, as well as in the leading cities of the country, as reported last year. It will be seen at a glance that the great preponderance of them is in the East, and that will go far toward accounting for the great strength of the money power in that quarter:

STATES.			
Tennessee	12	New Hampshire	24
Ohio	11	Vermont	17
Indiana	36	Massachusetts	169
Illinois	47	Rhode Island	32
Michigan	34	Connecticut	46
Wisconsin	17	New York	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	New Jersey	57
Minnesota	16	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Missouri	11	Delaware	4
Kansas	7	Maryland	8
Nebraska	4	Virginia	12
Oregon	1	West Virginia	6
California	3	North Carolina	6
Colorado	6	South Carolina	6
Utah	1	Georgia	16
New Mexico	1	Alabama	4
Wyoming	1	Texas	6
Idaho	1	Arkansas	—
Montana	2	Kentucky	14
Maine	26		
CITIES.			
Louisville	7	Boston	46
Cincinnati	3	New York	48
Cleveland	5	Albany	6
Chicago	12	Philadelphia	13
Detroit	2	Pittsburgh	14
Milwaukee	3	Baltimore	11
St. Louis	4	Washington	6
San Francisco	1	New Orleans	7

WHAT WAS PAID FOR THE UNITED STATES BONDS.

People forget statistical facts very quickly, and what they retain of figures and quantities is apt to get mixed up with error. In regard to the sale of the bonds constituting the national debt, many people think they were mainly purchased with gold—at least all that portion which found a market in England. Others are in the habit of declaring that the bonds realized the Government but 37 cents in coin value to the dollar's worth of bond. It is true there were a few sold in 1864 as low as 37 per cent. of coin, and the whole year's sale of 1864 only realized 46½ per cent. gold value, but that was the worst year of all. A statistical table has been prepared during the debate on the Silver bill and bond question showing just how much the Government obtained each year from the sale of its 5-20 and 10-40 bonds. All the bonds were sold for greenbacks at their nominal value, regardless of their gold value. Secretary Chase maintained that it was better to disguise the actual discount on the bonds by receiving depreciated greenbacks at par than to sell them on a coin basis for their market price, and thus expose the frightful loss of credit caused by what was deemed by capitalists "a doubtful struggle," and yet every intelligent man knew from month to month what the depreciation actually was. The following is the table referred to:

6 per cts.	Amounts.	Sold for Gold.	Profits.
1862	$ 60,982,450	$ 44,030,649	$ 16,951,801
1863	160,987,550	101,890,654	59,096,894
1864	378,392,250	186,697,636	191,694,614
1865	279,746,150	208,214,090	71,532,060
1866	124,914,400	88,591,773	36,322,627
1867	421,469,550	302,215,503	119,254,047
1868	425,443,800	312,826,323	112,617,477
5 per cts.	195,136,550	122,957,410	72,183,140
	$2,069,975,700	$1,371,424,238	$678,551,460

The 5 per cents. in this table consist of the 10-40 bonds; nearly all the others were 5-20s. Several hundred millions of these bonds have been called in and paid off, and $700,000,000 of them have been converted into 5, 4½, and 4 per cents. The amount of loss on the sale of those bonds originally exceeds $678,000,000 of dollars.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Forrest and Greeley.

It was up the old steep wooden stairway on the Spruce street side that the great American tragedian, Edwin Forrest, marshaled his way one afternoon to "say a piece" to Horace Greeley. A certain critic had discovered that Forrest was not according to Shakspeare's ideal in a portion of one of his performances. Forrest wanted to know the man who dared to reveal such a thing in print. He supposed that Mr. Greeley could be commanded by his imperious tones to make a clean breast of the offender's name. Greeley stood face to face with the great tragedian, and kept moving toward the doorway, Forrest moving backward until he felt himself in danger of toppling down the steep stair, and emptying out into Spruce street. To be brief, Forrest was afraid of Greeley, and "made tracks" down that stair as speedily as if he had traveled the road as often as Greeley. All Greeley said in the conversation was, "My name is Greeley; what do you want?" Forrest said all the rest, and did not articulate very well, either. William H. Fry, who witnessed the performance, asked Mr. Greeley, in a cynical way, why he did not treat Mr. Forrest like a gentleman. Mr. Greeley replied, "Is that Forrest, the play-actor?" Fry said, "Yes, that is the great tragedian." After a few moments' pause, Greeley said, "Well, I reckon he didn't scare anything up here."—*New York Letter.*

Where the Man Was Stabbed.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Tuscarora lawyer, "what kind of swearing has been done in this case? Here we have a physician, a man who, from his high and noble calling, should be regarded as one who would scorn to stain his soul with perjury, or be guilty of giving utterance to an untruth. But what did he testify, gentlemen? I put the question to him plainly, as you all heard: 'Where was he stabbed?' And what was his reply? Unblushingly, his features as cool and placid as thought cut from marble, he replied that the man was stabbed about an inch and a half to the left of the medial line, and about an inch above the umbilicus, and yet we have proved by three unimpeachable witnesses that he was stabbed just below the Young America hoisting-works."—*Elko (Nev.) Post.*

Short-Sightedness.

The alarming rapidity with which short-sightedness is increasing among German students formed the subject of a recent debate in the Prussian Parliament. From extended observations made in the gymnasia, it appears that the number of the short-sighted increases from 23 per cent in the first year to 75 per cent. in the ninth or last year. The too frequent custom in Germany of forcing lads to study during the evenings with insufficient light, in ill-ventilated rooms, is undoubtedly a main cause of this widespread evil.

Next to Americans, the Germans procure the most patents.

ALL SORTS.

The Persian Minister in England sent the Shah a telephone.

A man of quiet taste goes behind the door and takes it.

A one-legged man was arrested in Pittsburgh for kicking a boy.

Thirteen African women accompanied Stanley's exploring party across the African continent.

A farmer drove 1,400 turkeys into Concordia, Neb., the other day, to be shipped to Chicago.

The works of the great German gun-maker and manufacturer, Krupp, are insured for $6,500,000.

Deacon Block has been expelled from the Presbyterian church in Atlanta, Ga., for permitting a dance in his parlor.

The number of persons of nearly all nationalities who have this year taken part in the pilgrimage to Mecca is 132,450.

Capt. Boyton is about to swim from Toledo to Lisbon, a distance of 70 miles; then he will try to cross the Straits of Gibraltar.

The prairie grouse is gradually following the progress of the railroads from the Nebraska prairies westward. California's effort to introduce and acclimate them has failed.

The following dispatch to the Emperor William from an insane man, and for which he paid $20.41, was sent from Albany: "I am the conqueror of the world—don't vote for the Pope."

The celebrated Eddystone lighthouse in the British channel, which has suffered the waves of a century, will probably soon disappear, owing to the undermining of the reef below it by the waters.

The native press of India regard the Russo-Turkish war as an indication of coming danger to Great Britain, and some of them even express the hope that British rule may shortly be overthrown.

William Pavitt, of St. Paul, on being arrested for branding his unruly son's tongue with a hot iron, said that things had come to a pretty pass when a parent could not discipline his own children.

Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, of Suez canal celebrity, is now 70 years of age. His young wife, Mlle. Autard de Bragard, whom he married in 1869, recently presented him with a pair of twins.

A Dubuque man, some four years ago, buried $4,000 in a field, and soon after left the State. He returned, and only found his treasure after many months of search, the old landmarks having been removed.

Of the sixty-four members of the Sacred College, all but Cardinal Godefroy Brossais Saint Marc and Cardinal McCloskey were present when Cardinal Pecci was elected to the Pontifical throne as Leo XIII.

A pocket-book and $65, which a lady of New Britain, Ct., had lost over a year ago, were recently returned to her by a Moody and Sankey convert. Moody's sermon on "Restitution," at Hartford, did the business.

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, argues elaborately that endless punishment is the just result of sin. He says that it "harmonizes with the whole current of nature and the general scheme of God's word."

A Mr. Higgin is called the "Grand Khan of Kern," because he owns and pays taxes on 187,281 acres of land, covering over 292 square miles, in Kern county, Cal. Only five British peers own as large or larger tracts of land.

The number of British subjects in Constantinople is under 4,000, and of these more than half are not Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen, but Greeks, Levantines, Italians and Turkish subjects, who have clothed themselves with British nationality.

A printer in Wellsville, N. Y., who has been deaf for many years, was placed in a highly-heated room to help him out of a case of chills. He was seized with sharp pains in the head, and fell down insensible. The whistle of a locomotive woke him next morning, and he since has been able to hear well, and speech, which had also left him, has returned.

Some of the English scientific men are disposed to do with the telephone as they did with the telegraph—claim it as an English invention. Mr. W. H. Preece, C. E., has just delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution, in which he finds that the telephone was "shadowed forth" by Hooke in 1667, and "practically applied" by Wheatstone in 1819.

The Army Medical Museum at Washington has among its curiosities the withered and parched hand and arm of a man who left it on the battle-field of Gettysburg. A cannon-ball carried it to the top of a high tree, where the wind and sun shriveled it to its present well-tanned condition.

The day of lawlessness is over in Deadwood, and the streets are as safe at any hour of the day or night as those of New York. It has school-houses, two churches, two daily papers and five weeklies, and well-organized fire and police departments, and efficient county and United States courts.

A sensation was created in a Newport colored church recently, by the minister's public reproof of a mischievous sister, who put peanut shells instead of money into the contribution box. His remarks were seconded by an aged woman, who called the reprobate a vain, conceited hussy, and advised her to wash the paint from her face. Then the young woman indignantly replied and bustled out of the church.

A well-known Oxford man, who was at the same time fellow of his college and head master of a prosperous grammar school, was once detected by an old pupil skating on a Sunday afternoon. "I think, doctor," was the not unnatural observation, "you once flogged me for boating on a Sunday." "Yes, my dear boy," was the reply, "and I did quite right. If a man really likes boating, one day to him is the same as another. Skating is entirely different. It may freeze hard on Saturday night, and then thaw again before daybreak on Monday morning."

A quantity of arsenic, amounting to about 7 cwt., has been accidentally sunk in the Rhine.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE RUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty-five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40. 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Special

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

I have purchased the harness stock of Geo. Nock, and added rgely to every description of stock that is usually kept in my line trade, such as

HARNESS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE!
Bufalo Robes, Lap Robes,
Horse Blankets, Collars,
Whips, Brushes, Combs,
Harness Oil, Axel Greese,
Fine Ready-made Harness,
Double and Single a Specialty.

Manufactured by the most experienced workmau that can be found in Northern Indiana, I employ none other, none other need apply. would say to all customer frends that I will warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop as recommended. I use none but the best Oak tanned Leather. I would invite all in need of goods in my line to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere Shop in Flukes old Tannery Building on corner Jackson and seventh St. As am bound not be undersold in the same class of goods in Northern Indiana

Being an old farme. formily I keep a very effable experienced Foreman to see that all work is well done. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. E. SHILLING, Sole Proprietor.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid **BARGAIN** with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER**, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00.** CLUB PREMIUM. To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every respect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work war ed.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.		Pacific Ex.		Accm.	
Toledo	11 05	a m	12 01	a m	5 30	p m
Wauseon	12 12	"	1 07	"	6 32	"
Bryan	12 50	"	1 50	"	7 56	"
Butler	1 25	"	2 25	"	8 20	"
Waterloo	1 50	"	2 40	"	8 37	"
Sedan		"		"		"
Corunna		"		"	9 10	"
Kendallville	2 10	"	3 05	"	9 20	"
Ligonier	2 55	"	3 40	"		"
Goshen	3 25	"	4 12	"		"
Elkhart	3 50	"	4 35	"		"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10	p m	9 50	p m		"
Goshen	1 30	"	10 10	"		"
Ligonier	1 58	"	[illegible]	"		"
Kendallville	2 [illegible]	"	11 17	"	6 00	a m
Corunna		"		"	6 15	"
Sedan		"		"		"
Waterloo	2 57	"	11 45	"	6 33	"
Butler	3 13	"	12 01	a m	6 42	"
Bryan	3 45	"	12 40	"	7 38	"
Wauseon	4 25	"	1 25	"	8 34	"
Toledo	5 40	"	2 40	"	10 00	"

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 30
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 46	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 45
Orrville	2 26	9 23	7-10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	9 15am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Lakeston	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 25
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 36	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 03	11 31	12 50
Coben's	11 20	11 55	2 00
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 08	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 20	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 45	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Lakeston	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 43
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Churubusco	4 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 46	8 00	9 46
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 23	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	6 35am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 00am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 18	26	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	3 20	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		00 pm
Mt Vernon	3 10		15
Mansfield	4 54		25
Shelby	5 11		23am
Monroeville	6 13		00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 12
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 46	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 52	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	1 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 45
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	12 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 38		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	8 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 30	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 36	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 35	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville, daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express	Accom.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 43	7 37 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 25	9 30 pm	6 10 am
Newcastle	5 05		7 50
Cambridge City	5 40		9 46
Connersville	6 25		10 30
Cincinnati	10 05 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 06	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	5 20 am	
Terre Haute	10 35 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	6 30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	2	4	Accom.
St. Louis		am	
Terre Haute		1 36 pm	
Louisville		7 37 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 47 pm		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		30 pm
Muncie	pm	8 30 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	12 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 16—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 46	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 49	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 25
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 20 pm	5 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 20 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. For Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 35
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	6 35
Reading	7 25	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 20	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 30 am	6 50	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		3 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fir class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. [illegible] A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c. [illegible] Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

[illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address [illegible]

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—[illegible] Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM [illegible] Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 28th, 1878. Number 13.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, 5 cts insertion each insertion thereafter. Business cards five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

[illegible] OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	1 st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	4 th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind, Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

S. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

M. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 3 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
City Hotel,] C erk. Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

LADIES FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY STORE

North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

You will find there the very newest shapes and styles in

LADIES HAT

AND MILLINERY GOODS

Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Feathers, Plumes and ties in all designs. Also

LADIES CLOAKS,

Of the latest patterns. Hosiery and Gloves in every discription. The lines in the new goods are complete.

J. R. LANNING.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them.

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

I can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN, Administrator.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

—Assignments of mortgages should be Recorded

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthama, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thoroubly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one half of the time required to do so by other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented.

Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

A Gentle hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumania, severe coughs, croup or any diseases of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and villiage on this continent. Samepie bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly attended, at reasonable rates.

Singing in the Family.

Cultivate singing in the family. Begin when the child is not yet three years old. The songs and hymns your mother sang, bring them all back to your memory, and teach them to your little ones; mix them all together, to meet the similiar moods, as in after life they come over us so mysteriously sometimes. Many a time and oft in the very whirl of business, in the sunshine and gayety of the streets and amid the splendor of the drives in a park, some little thing wakes up the memories of early youth—the old mill, the cool spring, the shady tree by the little school house—and the next instant we almost see again the ruddy cheeks, the smiling faces and the merry eyes of schoolmates some gray-headed now, most "lie mouldering in the grave." And "the song your mother sang" spring unbidden to the lips, and sooths and sweetens all these memories.

At other times amid the crushing mishaps of business, a merry ditty of the olden time pops up its little head, breaks in upon the ugly train of thought throws the mind into another channel; light breaks in from behind the cloud in the sky, and new courage is given us. The honest man goes singing to his work, and when the day's labor is done, his tools laid aside, and he is on his way home where wife and child and tidy table, and cheeful fireside await him, he cannot but whistle or sing.

Jay Gould Snubbed by Senator McDonald.

It is Judge Thurman's intention, at an early day, to press the consideration of his bill forcing the Union Pacific Railroad to give the Government good security for its indebtedness. Under the ruling of the Supreme Court the interest is not due until the maturity of the bonds. When this time comes it is folly to suppose that the government will ever realize the enormous sum that will be due at that period, for the reason that the accumulated interest and amount of principal will aggregate a much larger sum than the entire road and all its properties are worth. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, after having had the use of its immense profits for years, would throw up the road to the Government rather than pay their indebtedness.

Jay Gould is understood to be close pressed in carrying the stock of this road, and he is in Washington watching very closely any legislation looking toward forcing the road to pay its dues to the Government. Any such result would undoubtedly depress the stock, and possibly prove his ruin. He has been a successful operator with the Legislature at Albany, and he has transferred his Albany tactics to Washington. His mode is to come directly to his men, and employ no third party or agents.

Senator McDonald, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, before which the legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific is pending, went to his room the other day, and he discovered a little man in black curled up in his most comfortable easy chair before the open grate. The little, keen, black-whiskered, darkly attired visitor arose with a nonchalant air when Senator McDonald entered, and said:

"You are Senator McDonald, of Indiana, I presume?"

"Yes," said McDonald.

'My name is Jay Gould of New York,' said the visitor.

"Ah!" was the reply.

"You are a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, are you not?"

"I am," said McDonald.

"I have very heavy interest pending before your committee," said Gould, with great emphasis upon the word "heavy." And then with a sinister grin he added: "I have come to see you about them," slowly and carefully emphasizing the word "see," as he looked McDonald straight in the face. Gould's manner put McDonald upon his guard at once. He arose and said in a frigidly cold tone of voice, "Mr. Gould, you cannot see or talk to me upon the subject of Union Pacific interests except in the Judiciary Committee room and before the Committee."

Gould laughed in reply, in a sort of contemptuous way as if he had no faith in McDonald's protestations, and began in a wheedling way, after the fashion of the old gentleman in black, to talk about his interests, how much they were and what great sums were involved, when McDonald put an end to the conversation by putting on his hat and coat as he said, "Mr. Gould, I am going out of this room. I shall not listen to you, and I think you had better go, too. This ended the conversation, as Gould saw that McDonald was in earnest.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent druggist of fourteen years experience. Salary no object at beginning. Address this office.

How to Keep Boys at Home.

[Rev. W. H. H. Murray in the Golden Rule.]

Amuse your boys if you wish to keep them at home. Play whist with them. "What!" I hear some of you say, "why I am a member of Dr. So-and-so's church." Well, let him go to the dogs for once; let your church go to the dogs and save your boy from going. When I was a young man at college there was a deacon's son there at the same time, and he told me he learned to play 'old sledge on the hay mow when his father was reading commentaries. It is a fact and not a matter of laughter, and that same young man died a drunkard and a gambler. He lived in the Connecticut Valley, and I could give you his father's name if I was so disposed. "Bob" told me more than a dozen times if his father had only played some kind of a game with him—"if he had only been human with me, Deacon Murray," said he "I should have been a church member just as you are." I want you to understand I was a deacon then. I think "Bob" was right. So I say to you, play whist with your boys, play dominoes or checkers—in fact any pleasant, healthy game. Read poetry with them; for boys like poetry; if not read their stories. Get him to read to you; and here let me say that this is one of the best possible ways to keep your boys at home, and one of the most beneficial in its effects. Teach them to feel that you are dependent upon them for company. So I say to you make your home happy in a way that boys like, and not in the way that some churches like. Boys are worth more than church form, for boys are germs of angels, or else they are the seeds out of which devils spring. If I felt that my boy would eat peanuts in church, that he would go to sleep because he was not interested, I should spend one half of the day under the hedges or by some running spring. I should preach to that boy in a way that would make him forget his peanuts and sleeping in church. The running spring should remind him of that fountain of living water which flows from the throne of God. If there was a bit of sea, it should remind him of the sea of crystal before the throne of God. If there was an empty acorn, it should remind him of the temple of the temple of clay out of which the spirit has departed. All things should be a service to God. The fields and the skies should be the church, and that boy should be a follower of Christ in that way, because he is best adapted to that kind of service.

Every time the subject of an income tax is mentioned the Shylock organs set up a lively howl and demand that the rich who deal almost exclusively in government bonds shall be exempt from taxes to aid in support of the government. They are opposed to the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. They desire to build up in this country a moneyed aristocracy more odious than that which exists in England, where incomes are taxed, and large revenues derived therefrom. The man who invests a million dollars in government bonds doesn't contribute one cent for the support of the government, municipal, state, or national, while the man who invests his cash in any branch of business to carry forward the progress of the country, is taxed heavily and compelled to pay. We are satisfied that a judiciously guarded income tax is absolutely right. We take no stock in the general hue and cry that such a tax will prove demoralizing and lead to perjury to an extent that will damn the country. We are quite willing to admit that here and there men will swear falsely to avoid paying something for the support of the government that protects them. If they do commit perjury, and it can be proved, let them go to the penitentiary like other felons, and that difficulty will soon be obviated. What is wanted now in this terrible ordeal through which the country is passing is help from all. And the country must have it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The re-districting of the State for Congressional and Legislative purposes, and the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature, which will convene in January 1879, are matters of such paramount political importance that both parties will bend all their energies to gain controle of that body. Indiana is emphatically a Democratic State, but under the infamous apportionment of 1878, a relic of Mortonism, the Radicals have the decided advantage. The State has been so gerrymandered, that though the Democrats carry it by thousands, yet the Radicals may have a majority of Senators and Representatives. It is to wipe out this unjust discrimination against the majority that will require judicious action and hard work from the Democrats of the State. To retain power, the Radicals will fight with desparation. Their only hope is to hold to the present appointment, well knowing that if it is wiped out they are gone.—Col. City Post.

Township Elections.

The Auditor of Kosciusko county says:

1. No trustee or any other person who is a candidate to be voted for at the April election, will be eligible to sit on the board as inspector, judge or clerk. See Sec 3, page 29, acts of special session, 1877.

2. "The board of judges shall count the votes given for each person for each office, and certify the result, and the inspector shall file one of the poll books and tally sheets with ballots on a string, in the clerk's office of the county within ten days after such election."

3. The day after election inspectors shall make certificate of election, and deliver the same, on demand, to persons elected, which certificate shall entitle the holder to qualify and enter upon the discharge of his duties at the expiration of ten days from the day of such election. See Sec. of act approved March 3, 1877, regular session, page 58.

4. Where there is more than one voting precinct in a township, the inspectors of the several precincts shall meet on the day following the election, at the offices of the township trustee, at or as near the hour of ten o'clock a. m. as is practicable, and compare the poll books and certificates held by them, and having aggregated the vote of the township, declare and certify the result, and give a certificate accordingly. See Sec. 2 of act approved March 3, 1877, regular session, page 58.

5. "Any political party having candidates or a candidate to be voted for at an election, may be represented by two qualified voters of such precinct, in the room where the votes are counted, who may witness the counting of the vote, and remonstrate against any fraud or irregularity that may occur: Provided, that such persons shall conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and shall not unnecessarily interrupt the board in the discharge of their official duties. Said persons may be selected by the central committee of the county or township in which such precinct is located, or by the candidates to be voted for, or a majority of them, or by the voters of the respective parties."

See Sec. 7 of the act approved March 14, 1877, special session, page 41.

6. Each inspector and judge of elections shall attend at the place of holding elections in his township or precinct at or before eight o'clock in the morning of the day of elections; and should such inspector not appear at that hour, then the qualified electors of that township or precinct, who may be present, shall appoint an inspector of the election, and such inspector shall proceed to elect two jddges, and such judges two clerks. Act approved June 7, 1852.

Circuit Court—Length of Term.

We hear bitter complaints on the part of many of our citizens, and have noticed several unfavorable comments by our neighbors of the press upon the amount of litigation in this county, and they almost invaribly close with a comparison of the number of cases on the DeKalb Court Docket with that of Steuben or some other favored county. This comparison is an unfair one and always appears to the disadvantge of DeKalb By the census of 1870 there were 17,167 people in DeKalb county, and 12,854 in Steuben, while the length of term for each county is the same. The three weeks of court in Steuben is barely sufficient to dispose of the business there, and as we have a few more cases than they, on account of the greater number of people, whatever is left over the three week's work is a balance to accumulate upon the docket with every term until we have from 300 to 500 cases upon our docket at the beginning of every term. If it takes Steuben three weeks to do the business of 12,000 people, and DeKalb, with 17,000 people, has as much litigation as Steuben in proportion to her inhabitants then the business of 5,000 of her inhabitants must be left undone at the end of one term, and 10,000 at the end of two, and so on, until our docket assumes monstrous proportions, when we, in fact, are equally as agreeable as the favored sons of Steuben. In Noble county, where they have 20,000 people, they have four weeks of court at each term, which is sufficient to clear the docket, and they have no residue to accumulate upon their hands. Give us a four week's term, and we can soon have as small a docket as our neighboring counties with an equal number of people.—Butler Record.

—LOST—A pointer dog. Has on a brass collar, with lock; liver colored ears, spots on and near hips. A liberal reward given for his return.

T. D. RYAN.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Joseph Lapaige, alias Joseph Parish, was executed at Concord, N. H., last week, for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid, aged 17, at Pembroke, on the 4th of October, 1875. Lapaige confessed to the murder of Miss Langmaid, and also of Miss Ball, a school-teacher, at St. Albans, Vt., in 1874.

A thief entered the Lechmere National Bank, at Cambridge, Mass., the other day, and, while a pal engaged the attention of the President, abstracted $47,000 in money and bonds from the safe. The rascals got away with the plunder.

Josephus Sooy, the defaulting Treasurer of New Jersey, who has spent nearly three years in the State prison, has been pardoned out. His term would have expired May next.

Owing to the recent panic among savings-bank depositors, the Massachusetts Legislature has enacted a law to prevent depositors from drawing their money. It is entitled "an act for the better protection of depositors in savings banks," and an idea of its provisions may be obtained from a Boston dispatch, which says "The Brighton Five-Cent Savings Bank promptly availed itself of the law, and the Bank Commissioners directed that from March 21 to Sept. 21 not over 10 per cent. be paid each depositor; 10 per cent. additional be paid between Sept. 21 and March 21, 1879. No further additional amount to be paid after the latter date except by order of the Commissioners."

THE WEST.

Navigation through the Straits of Mackinaw opened earlier this year than ever before, so far as the records show. The first vessel of the season passed through on the 16th of March. In 1871 the straits were opened as early as April 3, and that was commented upon at the time as a remarkable circumstance.

Chicago papers announce the death of O. A. Willard, editor-in-chief of the *Evening Post*. He was 43 years old....Advices from the Northwest, by way of Manitoba, report that Sitting Bull's band are near the boundary, and pay little attention to it in the pursuit of buffaloes, frequently crossing to this side.

The building occupied by the Non-Explosive Lamp Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

Reports that seem to be trustworthy from the region on both sides of the Dominion line, north and northwest of Fort Benton, leave little room to doubt that the hostile Indians are preparing for a general war upon the Montana and Dakota settlements. More than a dozen large bands of Indians are roaming about, ostensibly engaged in hunting, but with supplies of ammunition so abundant as to prove their hostile intentions. Scouts who have visited the camps of these savages, just across the boundary, estimate the number of warriors at 5,000 or 6,000.

THE SOUTH.

Hot Springs, Ark., has been visited by another fire. Four large buildings were burned. Loss, $15,000....A negro murderer named Gus Johnson was executed in the presence of an immense crowd at Rome, Ga., on March 15.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has given a decision in the appealed case of Thomas C. Anderson, the convicted member of the Returning Board. It reverses the verdict of the lower court, and orders his release. Chief Justice Manning, in delivering the opinion, said that "nowhere in law is a consolidated return required as a declaration of the result, and its alteration or modification can in no way affect the election. If every consolidated return were forged, and the Returning Board complied with the law, and made their statement from the Commissioners' returns, no injury could result. It does not appear that any paper has been forged that is calculated, with a compliance with the law, to change the result. It is the essence of the crime that it should be committed by a public officer, and on a document which would change the result of the elections. This was not done." The letter of John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and others, which appeared in the record, was alluded to by the Chief Justice, who stated that it should be treated by the public in like manner as that of a member of the House of Commons who attempted to influence the decision of the court in the Tichborne case.

Four masked men recently robbed a Central railroad train, near Hutchins, Texas. The train was rifled, the express matter taken, and the messenger wounded. About twenty shots were exchanged. The highwaymen were all young men.

A shocking tragedy was enacted near Wheeling, W. Va., a few days ago. The wife of John Wallace, her infant child, and a niece 14 years old who was living with them, were murdered and their bodies horribly mutilated. The husband and a brother have been arrested on suspicion of being the authors of the horrible deed.

Several heavy financial failures are reported from Memphis, Tenn....Five men were recently drowned below Richmond, Va., while attempting to cross the James river.

GENERAL.

Hon. J. Edwards Leonard, member of Congress from Louisiana, whom the President recently dispatched as a confidential envoy to the island of Cuba, died of yellow fever in the city of Havana on the 15th of March.

By a new law of Congress, just signed by the President, it is now lawful for defendants in criminal suits brought under the United States statutes to testify in their own behalf, if they so choose.

The city of Toronto, Canada, has been the scene of a tumultuous riot, caused by the appearance there, for the purpose of delivering a lecture, of O'Donovan Rossa, the well-known Fenian. The windows of the hall where he spoke were riddled with stones. Two taverns frequented by Irish Nationalists were attacked. About 200 shots were exchanged, and twenty men were wounded by the flying bullets. Nearly 300 persons were wounded by stones and brickbats, which flew thick as hail in all directions. The police had great difficulty in suppressing the emeute....Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 8,214,000 bushels; corn, 5,438,000 bushels; oats, 2,655,000 bushels; rye, 584,000 bushels; barley, 3,343,000 bushels....Gen. Sir William O'Grady Haley, commander of the British troops in North America, is dead.

The United States steamer Enterprise, now at New Orleans, has been ordered to proceed to Brazil, and make a survey of the Amazon river as far as navigable.

WASHINGTON.

The House Banking and Currency Committee has agreed to a bill providing for an issue of silver bullion certificates. The bill is a compilation from several propositions submitted to the committee. It provides for the issue of certificates in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, of 412½ grains. The certificates are to be payable, less expense for coinage and transportation, in silver coin or bars of fine silver, at the option of the Government....The House Committee on Civil Service has voted in favor of the dismissal of Doorkeeper Polk for disreputable practices in connection with his office.

The following synopsis shows the exports of animal products from the United States for the month of February: Bacon and hams, 90,[illegible]771 lbs; pork, 5,[illegible],115 lbs; pickled beef, 4,[illegible] lbs; fresh beef, 4,894,514 lbs; lard, 41,[illegible] lbs; tallow, 3,166,801 lbs; butter, [illegible] lbs; cheese, 8,[illegible],722 lbs; aggregate value, $13,655,278. Value of exports from New York during the month, $9,734,026.

A successful experiment has been made at the capital in substituting steam for horse-power in propelling street cars....The President has reappointed Miss Ada Sweet Pension Agent at Chicago.

Senator Sherman appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, the other day, at the request of the committee, and gave his views regarding the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act. He spoke for nearly two hours, and set before the committee facts and figures bearing upon the subject. He said, in substance, that it would be unwise and injudicious to repeal the act, as resumption could be brought about by the day fixed without any great difficulty. The Secretary was questioned in regard to the effect of the Silver bill on the resumption question. He said he had to admit that the effect of the bill generally had been good, and would be a decided advantage in connection with resumption....The House Judiciary Committee have authorized Chairman Knott to prepare and report to the House a bill repealing the Bankrupt law, to take effect, as to involuntary proceedings, immediately after its passage, and, as to voluntary proceedings, from and after July 1, 1879.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs as follows: "The best judgment that can be formed from opinions expressed by those connected with the committees having to do with the tariff, repeal of resumption and silver bullion certificates is that no one of these measures can be passed at the present session."

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania has decided to hold the next State Convention at Pittsburgh, May 22.

Returns of the recent election in New Hampshire, from all the towns of the State, foot up as follows: Prescott, 39,377; McKean, 37,863; Kendall, 251; Flint, 223; scattering, 99. Prescott's plurality, 1,514; majority, 941. The House will stand—Republicans, 205; Democrats, 165....The National party of Rhode Island held a State Convention at Providence, last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, William Foster; for Lieutenant Governor, Jason P. Hazard; Secretary of State, Henry Appleton; Treasurer, A. B. Moore.

The Iowa Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Des Moines June 19....The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island met at Providence, last week, and nominated all the present State officers for re-election....In the Rhode Island House of Representatives a bill granting unmarried women and widows the same privileges as men, in voting upon the tax propositions, has been defeated by 19 to 35....The Senate Postoffice Committee, by a vote of 6 to 3, declined to indorse the nomination of Alex. Reed to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio. This, says a Washington telegram, "is one of the most notable cases in the history of this Congress; and, while the nomination, in view of the recent developments, was not a discreet one, it is probable that the fact that Reed was a personal friend of the President and Stanley Matthews did not help him in committee."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late advices from Cuba state that Vicente Garcia has proclaimed himself Dictator, and has assumed the government of the revolution, and has marched to the relief of Maceo, in the Eastern Department, in the company of Belisario Peralta....Russia offers to the Bulgarians for their ruler Prince Battenburg, a nephew of the Empress. It is not likely that this choice will suit England and Austria any better than some other of the Czar's dealings with the results of the war.

A cable dispatch announces that Russia, at the instance of Bismarck, has consented that the coming congress may decide whether the entire treaty is a proper subject of review, and to submit to whatever decision shall be reached....A Vienna dispatch says that negotiations are proceeding between Sir Henry Elliott and Count Andrassy for an alliance between England and Austria....A Vienna dispatch says a preliminary conference of Ambassadors is being planned at Berlin to settle the question of procedure at the congress....A Madrid telegram says there is much distress in the manufacturing districts of Catalonia and in the business centers on the Mediterranean coast, where numerous failures have taken place. One hundred and nineteen factories have been closed, and 9,000 workmen thrown out of employment.

The first important step toward a termination of the war between the Papacy and the Italian Government has been taken. Against the earnest protests of the irreconcilables, the new Pope has ordered the Italian Bishops to enter into relations with the Government and obtain its authority for the exercise of their functions....A Constantinople dispatch announces the arrival at Tchataldja, a few miles from Constantinople, of a corps of 25,000 Russians from Tirnova, north of the Balkans. The movement is probably chargeable to the threatening attitude of England and Austria.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Constantinople, in close custody. It is thought that Osman Pasha will soon be released by the Russians....The Hungarian Delegation has unanimously voted a credit of 60,000,000 florins....Servia will not recognize the terms of peace until they are confirmed by the congress....A dispatch from Vienna says the dead-lock between Russia and England is complete. Austria and Germany are altogether opposed to England's demand. Austria has been confidentially informed of the conditions of peace, and considers them on the whole moderate, and susceptible of further modification at the congress.

The British steamer Astarte has been lost off Castillos, on the coast of South America. Thirty-one lives were lost....A cable dispatch announces the marriage, in London, of the Earl of Rosebery to Hannah, only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild....More men have been lost from typhus and other camp disease by the Russians in Armenia since the close of the war than were slain or disabled in all their battles with Mukhtar's soldiers. Fevers of a very virulent character are still raging, and three Generals are reported among the latest victims.

A Paris dispatch announces that "the compositors in the several large printing-houses have struck work. This, taken in conjunction with the great strike of miners at Decazeville, which is attributed to the instigation of the Internationals, attracts much attention."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, March 15.—**Senate**.—Not in session.

House.—The day in the House was spent in debate upon the Boston contested election case of Dean vs. Field. Discussion was arrested by the Speaker, before it had proceeded far, to announce the death of Hon. J. Edwards Leonard, a member of the House from Louisiana, whereupon the House adjourned.

Saturday, March 16.—**Senate**.—Not in session.

House.—The House devoted the day to private bills, and the only action of importance was the defeat of the bill to pay certain Southern ante-bellum mail contractors $375,000....The House gave the President another little dig by adopting a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to know whether the President has any right to appoint cadets to West Point.

Monday, March 18.—**Senate**.—Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon the House bill admitting women to practice in the Supreme Court or other United States courts, because it is discretionary now with those courts to decide who shall practice before them, and this bill would compel the courts to admit women when it would not admit men to that privilege....Mr. McCreery inquired of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee what progress was making in regard to the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Mr. Edmunds replied that the committee was making progress, and he hoped that there would be a report soon....Mr. Windom called up the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense. It was passed without discussion. The bill appropriates $275,000....Mr. Thurman called up the Senate bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Passed....The Senate resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, made a vigorous legal argument in support of the Government's right to enforce the collection of the railroad's debt.

House.—Mr. Springer tried to get before the House, for action, the bill providing for the free coinage of silver, as provided in the original Bland bill. The opponents of the bill, by filibustering, prevented him from succeeding....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Vance, granting pensions to soldiers who enlisted out of prisons; also, for the payment of certain southern mail contractors (this bill provides that no claims shall be paid which have heretofore been paid by the Confederate Government); by Mr. Gibson, for the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms a treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged; by Mr. Monroe, relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, establishing a mint at Louisville; by Mr. Sampson, proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people; by Mr. Conger, repealing the law appropriating $475,000 for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors; by Mr. Ewing, to grant to the State of Ohio the unsold public lands remaining in that State; by Mr. Cox, of New York, for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson.

Tuesday, March 19.—**Senate**.—The day was an extremely animated one in the Senate. When the Deficiency bill came up there was a long, heated, bitter, personal discussion upon the timber question. It was a renewal of the contest of last week, in which Blaine, the Massachusetts Senators, and the Secretary of the Interior, by his acts, were central figures. Mr. Blaine renewed his attack upon Mr. Schurz. An exceedingly lively debate followed, the Interior Department and the administration being defended by Messrs. Christiancy, Dawes and Hoar. Mr. Christiancy charged the opposition to Schurz with having espoused the cause of the poor settler who carries his flag along the frontier only for the purpose of attacking Secretary Schurz. Mr. Sargent declared that Schurz, by the enforcement of obsolete laws, was seeking a cheap reputation as a reformer. An angry colloquy ensued between Messrs. Sargent and Dawes. Apologies were demanded by both, and given by neither. Senator Dawes charged the people of the Territories with being thieves and depredators, and Sargent accused the people of Massachusetts of stealing Plymouth rock....Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in support of the Thurman Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. He drew a forcible picture of the tremendous power of corporations in this country, which is greater than the power of some kingdoms, and declared that the country either must ultimately succumb to these corporations or become their masters. The time had come, he said, when the Pacific railroads should pay the debt of justice or be unmade by the power which had made them.

House.—Two reports were made from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform in the case of Doorkeeper Polk, charged with carelessness or malfeasance in the duties of his station. The majority report was to the effect that evidence showed Polk's unfitness to hold the office, and recommended his dismissal. The minority report claimed that the evidence did not sustain the charges, and recommended the retention of Polk....Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensioners. It appropriates $29,289,000....Mr. Durham, from the same committee, reported back the West Point Academy bill, recommending concurrence in some of the Senate amendments and non-concurrence in others....Mr. O'Neill presented the remonstrance of printers, electrotypers, booksellers, engravers and others against the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in not imposing duty on imported stereotype and electrotype printing plates. Referred....The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Blackburn, for the better protection of plays and dramatic literature. It provides that the Copyright law shall cover all plays purchased from a foreign author for the purpose of playing or publishing in the United States; by Mr. Springer, to authorize the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and to promote the deposit thereof....A resolution proposing that there should be no further action on the tariff, and recommending that the Ways and Means Committee be discharged from the bill, was introduced in the House, but could not be acted upon, owing to a single objection which was interposed....A new movement was made in Pacific railroad matters by the adoption of a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to what proceedings are pending against the Kansas Pacific road at the instance of the Government....The remainder of the day was passed upon the Deficiency Appropriation bill, few changes being made in it.

Wednesday, March 20.—**Senate**.—Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill for the protection of homestead settlers on public lands....It was ordered that there be printed for the use of the Finance Committee the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and the tables submitted by him on the subject....Mr. Allison introduced a bill to repeal the Pre-Emption laws and provide for the sale of timber on the public lands....The Senate bill to amend section 2,464 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain, was discussed briefly and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 12....Messrs. Windom, Blaine and Withers were appointed a conference committee on the part of the Senate on the Military Academy Appropriation bill....Mr. Howe offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether Judge Whittaker, who presided at the trial of Thomas C. Anderson, in New Orleans, was ever in the employ of the Government, whether he was a defaulter, and to what amount, and, if so, whether legal proceedings had ever been taken against him. Mr. Howe said that at home and elsewhere he had been accused of not yielding very cordial support to the President's policy, and, if it would suit the convenience of the Senate on Monday next, he would like to take up this resolution and submit some remarks, by way of excusing himself, so far as he was able....Consideration was resumed of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and Mr. Mitchell spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads....Mr. Teller, of Colorado, obtained the floor, and, in a long speech, arraigned Mr. Hoar for having called the people of the Territories thieves and plunderers. Mr. Hoar responded that he could not conceive the mental condition of a man who put such a construction upon his remarks.

House.—In the House the bill regulating advertising for mail contracts was passed. It requires advertisements to be brief, and to refer for details to the Postoffice Department. It also prohibits the subletting of mail contracts, and declares such contracts annulled....The House then went into committee of the whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and, after a few unimportant changes, it was reported to the House and passed....Mr. Ellis offered the usual resolutions in regard to the death of the Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, and gave notice he would call them up for action Saturday, April 6.

Thursday, March 21.—**Senate**.—Mr. Hereford offered a resolution calling upon the Finance Committee to report the House bill repealing the Resumption act within one week. Mr. Morrill objected, and it went over....Mr. Teller spoke one hour in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and then the Senate resumed the discussion of the Timber bill. Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a strong attack on Secretary Schurz, claiming that he was not pursuing the policy of his predecessors, but one which would work disastrously for a large number of citizens....Mr. Morgan also arraigned the Secretary of the Interior, and said his conduct as to public timber-lands had been evasive and not candid. Mr. Matthews defended Secretary Schurz. He said the real gist of the accusations against the Secretary of the Interior was not that usually heard about the negligence of a public officer, but that, according to his sense of duty, he was enforcing the law. Because of that he was arraigned as oppressive to individuals, as being un-American. He (Matthews) thought it was one of our cherished maxims that the best way to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws was to rigidly enforce them.

House.—Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill to establish a postal savings depository as a branch of the Postoffice Department....Mr. Chalmers introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Mississippi Improvement Commission....The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed. The amount appropriated is $14,048,684.

The "hell question" is settled. A committee of the Mississippi Legislature has been considering it, and decides that "both analogy and revelation teach the doctrine of punishment in hell, and forever."

Fires in Canada during the past year caused losses amounting to $29,261,000; losses to insurance companies, $10,637,700. The losses were immensely augmented by the great fire at St. John.

Pius IX. during his reign created twenty-nine Archbishoprics, 130 Bishoprics and forty-three Vicariates Apostolic.

SABBATH READING.

At Home.

"The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

It is the evening hour,
And thankfully,
Father, Thy weary child
Has come to Thee.

I lean my aching head
Upon Thy breast,
And there, and only there,
I am at rest.

Thou knowest all my life—
Each petty sin;
Nothing is hid from Thee,
Without, within.

All that I have or am
Is wholly Thine;
So is my soul in peace,
For Thou art mine.

To-morrow's dawn may find
Me here or there—
It matters little since Thy love
Is everywhere.

—*New York Observer.*

Charity is Greatest.

The three principal graces identified with the Christian religion are, "faith, hope, charity;" the "greatest" of which "is charity"—love. The pre-eminence of love must be based upon certain facts; if not so, the apostle would not have so stated its ascendency in the scale of moral principles. It is the "greatest." And from what considerations is it such?

It is more godlike than faith and hope. God never hopes nor believes. He is a being of absolute knowledge, and in full possession of every element essential to His existence as God—His happiness and glory. He knows all things, and all things are His, which precludes the necessity of hope and faith. But, while God does not hope and believe, He *loves.*—*Religious Telescope.*

The Church in the Household.

As it was at first, so it is now—the church of the First Born sends the roots of its strong and sturdy life into the household, there to be watered with the tears of penitence, and invigorated by a faith that discerns the grace and majesty of its sovereign Head. A declension in religion, a decrease of moral power in the community, and a fatal lukewarmness in the service of Christ, have ever sprung from some gross neglect in families of those duties and obligations which conscience has recognized and habit nullified. A return of spiritual activity in the church, and of improved public virtue, have also been found to be connected with a revival or reformation in the households of the people. So that we come back and take up Paul's phrase, "the church in thy house," and find it to contain a meaning quite universal in its bearings and applications.—*London Baptist.*

The Comforter.

One mistake which really good and pious people commit is, that they think the Holy Spirit of God to be merely, or little beside, certain pleasant frames and feelings, and comfortable assurances in their own minds. They do not know that these pleasant frames and feelings really depend principally on their own health; and, then, when they get out of health, or when their brain is overworked, and the pleasant feelings go, they are terrified and disheartened, and complain of spiritual dryness, and cry out that God's Spirit has deserted them, and are afraid that God is angry with them, or even that they have committed the unpardonable sin; not knowing that God is not a man that he should lie, nor a son of man that he should repent; that God is as near them in the darkness as in the light; that whatever their own health or their own feelings may be, yet still in God they live and move and have their being; that to God's Spirit they owe all which raises them above the dumb animals; that nothing can separate them from the love of Him who promised that He would not leave us comfortless, but send to us his Holy Ghost to comfort us, and exalt us to the same place whether He has gone before.—*Rev. Charles Kingsley.*

The Necessary Penalty.

This is not a threat, but a natural, philosophical fact. What is sin? Not a something that has a separate, independent existence; it is merely a perversion of function. It is a use of something for a purpose, or in a manner not intended by the Maker.

This will destroy anything. A farmer breaks prairie with a "double shovel," or hitches his team to the plow-handles, or rakes hay with his grain-drill or horse-fork, or harrows with his pitchfork, or uses his tool-house for a stable, and he spoils his work and his tools both. A nut is off or a bolt lost from a machine; you continue to use it and it comes to pieces. Polish mahogany with a brick-bat and you make a bad job. Use the stomach as a receptacle for something besides food, and the man dies. Take your clothes for fuel and dress up in stove-wood, and it is not a success.

So of everything. Perversion of function produces disorder, and disorder continued inevitably leads to destruction. Sin is perversion; hence it necessarily produces disorder, and just as necessarily death. It will do this of itself without any interference whatever on God's part.

No machine can repair itself. The remedy must come from without. Hence the sinner must have foreign aid, or none at all. The rejection of this will make the death eternal. And if the sinner rejects it in the present life he will in the next, unless his surroundings are better, stronger, holier than here. Hence there is little probability that he would accept the aid, as there is none at all that he will have the offer of it in the future life. Hence, in a purely philosophical light, the wages of sin is eternal death.—*Adam C. Johnson, in the Standard.*

Repartee.

A good thing is told of one of our city belles, Miss L., noted for her wit. At a dinner party the lady in question, who is a daughter of a distinguished Judge, was seated next to a gentleman whom she had not met before, and who was on a visit to the city on business which had brought him in contact with the Judge mentioned, who had shortly before decided a case against him. At the dinner the gentleman, who had not caught the name of the lady when introduced, took occasion to vent his feeling and express his opinion of the Judge in terms anything but complimentary. An awful pause in the conversation indicated something wrong, and the gentleman took occasion to express his hope that the Judge was no relation of hers, to which, to the infinite amusement of all present, she replied, "Oh, no; only a connection of my mother's by marriage." A shout of laughter could not be prevented, and the gentleman, after a little reflection, came slowly to the conclusion that the Judge's family were too much for him.—*Washington (D. C.) Herald.*

AN AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

Three Thousand Chinamen Destroyed by Fire—Terrible Scenes.

The Hong Kong (China) *Mail* gives the following account of a frightful calamity, brief mention of which has heretofore been made in these columns:

At Tientsin, on the 7th of January, a terrible calamity occurred. A fire broke out at 10 o'clock in the morning, at one of the relief yards established outside of the city wall for the benefit of the famine refugees. A strong northeast wind was blowing at the time, and scarcely an hour passed before all the sheds were burned, and between 2,800 and 3,000 women and children were suffocated or burned to death. As correct an estimate as I can get gives the number of inmates at 3,000, of whom only a little over 100 escaped. The location of this soup kitchen was unfortunate. On the east side was the city ditch; on a part of the south and west sides was an ice pit, while houses lined the remaining sides. In addition it was surrounded by a strong fence of kauliang stalks plastered with mud, in which there was only one gate, and, it is said, on the bursting forth of the flames, the gate-keeper locked the gate and ran away. Many of the Chinese showed much courage in trying to render assistance, as testified by an eye witness, who, passing just at the time, hastened to do what he could in tearing down the fence and rendering other service. He speaks of the scene at that time as terrible beyond description. The scene presented after the fire had done its work was ghastly and horrible, and the picture of it rises before my mind as one that can never be effaced. The contortions of the features, the positions of the bodies, hands, limbs, mouth, and eyes, the same as when the flame and smoke overtook them, reminded one of the descriptions of Pompeii. Had the gate been left open probably many more might have made their escape, but so rapidly did the flames spread through the mat-sheds, and in the straw and mats spread on the ground as a protection against dampness, that before an opening could be made in the fence few even were left to linger on in suffering. How the fire originated no one seems to know—a spark, possibly, from the range where at the time the millet was cooking.

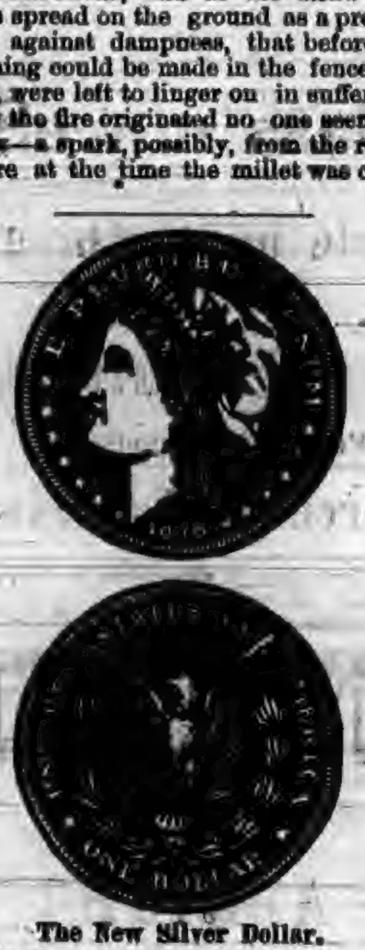

The New Silver Dollar.

The above two cuts represent the new silver dollar that is now in process of coinage in accordance with the provisions of the Silver bill recently passed by Congress. Two specimens from which to make a choice were submitted to the Finance Committee at Washington, and the above design was accepted after mature consideration. It is known as the "Morgan dollar," because it is the work of Mr. George E. Morgan, an English engraver, who has been in the service of the United States mint since October, 1876. The new dollar is 2 per cent. lighter than the silver trade-dollar, but approaches that coin so nearly in size that there is no perceptible difference in either size or weight. The actual size of the dollar is reproduced in the cuts.

An Infamous Butchery.

In the Russo-Swedish war of 1809, the gulf of Bothnia being completely frozen over, a Russian party crossed on foot for the purpose of making a foray. They reached Rathan after a sixty miles' march, half dead with cold, starving, frost-bitten, and scarcely able to crawl ashore. A Swedish Colonel with his regiment, 1,000 strong, was posted here to watch the whole of this ice-bound coast during the winter. He received and treated them with the utmost kindness, and, as there were scarcely any inhabitants (there are now only a few cottages), the soldiers themselves nursed their prostrate enemies for the space of two months, till all had recovered their strength. One day when the Colonel was putting his men through an unarmed drill on an improvised exercise ground, the Russians, treacherously seizing the arms, massacred the Colonel and every one of his men on the spot where they stood, where now stands a simple iron cross, bearing testimony to the most dastardly act which could possibly have been perpetrated. We are sorry to add that they effected their retreat across the gulf in safety.

In China criminals are permitted to hire substitutes to be punished in their stead. The same practice has been attempted in Reno, Nev. Ah Choney murdered a fellow-countryman and was arrested, but by paying a Sheriff $500, another Chinaman was substituted for him, the latter agreeing to take the chance of hanging for a specified sum. Ah Choney was detected before he could get out of the place, and the Sheriff was also put under arrest.

Waltham, Addison county, Vt., has neither doctor, lawyer, merchant, post-office nor pauper, and it is painful to be told by the Burlington *Free Press* that there are only 250 inhabitants to enjoy all this luxury.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Injustice of the Halifax Award.

Ex-Secretary Fish, in an interview with a reporter, says the Chicago *Tribune*, told how a Belgian came to be appointed umpire of the Fisheries Commission at Halifax. The unfairness of selecting a native of Belgium for this position was admitted by the representatives of the British Government. The Marquis of Ripon, the British Commissioner, said, in conversation with a member of the American Government: "We don't want to suggest Mr. Delfosse, for we suppose you will raise against him the objection that he represents a Government supposed to be under the British influence." In spite of this warning, the British Government afterwards did press the appointment of Delfosse, and Mr. Fish, in a fit of foolish magnanimity, consented to it. The price of his blunder was the $5,500,000 award. He now expresses amazement at the result, but it is difficult to understand how he could have looked for any other. He might as well have named Lord Dufferin or any other British subject as the umpire. Indeed, the appointment of a Belgian was worse than that of an Englishman would have been. A plain advantage in numbers might have compelled a just verdict from a sense of decency and fairness, whereas a pretense of impartiality was an excellent cover for extortion. Except in name, the Belgian umpire was an Englishman. Belgium exists as an independent nation under the guarantee of Great Britain. Gratitude, sympathy and self-interest bind the two countries together.

A few considerations will suffice to show that the award was grossly unjust. It is supposed to represent the value of the mackerel caught by United States fishermen in Canadian waters during twelve years. Evidence produced before the Commission, and admitted by both sides, established the fact that cod and halibut are caught without the three-mile limit, and are not subject to the terms of the treaty. The whole mackerel catch brought into our ports by United States vessels and sold in our markets has not averaged more than $75,000 per annum for the last six years. But the commission estimated the value of this catch for twelve years at $5,500,000. The United States is consequently called upon to pay $458,333 per annum for the privilege of catching $75,000 worth of fish. There is another point. Our Government has, by the terms of the Treaty of Washington, given to Canada the privilege of sending fish and fish-oils into the United States duty-free, the concession being distinctly made as compensation for the benefits enjoyed by American fishermen in Canadian waters. The loss to our revenue in consequence of this remission of duties was $181,778 in 1873; $179,386 in 1874; $155,076 in 1875; and $153,076 in 1876. The net loss to the United States, over and above the total value of the mackerel caught—not the profits of the catch, it will be observed—was about $100,000 per annum; and the value of the catch was constantly decreasing, while the loss of revenue showed no considerable abatement after 1875.

The award being thus unfair, and obtained only through the favoritism of the Belgian umpire, it becomes a serious question whether the United States Government can honorably avoid the payment of it. The treaty does not provide for a verdict by a majority, and it is held that the dissent of the American member of the commission invalidates its decision.

Sharpsburg, Ky., has a natural mathematician in Reuben Fields, who, while he knows not one figure from another, correctly solves intricate problems in his mind, without hesitation, computes the time of day almost in an instant, and tells how many revolutions the driving-wheel of a locomotive will make between given points. He cannot read or write.

The Indian famine has cost the British Government $46,250,000, and it is proposed by the authorities hereafter to regard these visitations as regularly recurring and not as exceptional events, and to make preparation for them by laying up $7,500,000 a year so as to meet the scourge when it comes without unduly disturbing the revenue.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@11 25
Hogs	3 75	@ 4 50
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 25	@ 4 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@ 53
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 38
Rye—Western	71	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	10 15	@10 25
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 25	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 10
Hogs—Live	3 00	@ 4 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 29
Rye—No. 2	55	@ 57
Barley—No. 2	46	@ 50
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	8	@ 8½
Pork—Mess	9 30	@ 9 45
Lard	7	@ 7¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 13½	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	54	@ 55
Barley—No. 2	55	@ 66
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—Mixed	38	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	55	@ 60
Pork—Mess	9 95	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼
Hogs	3 40	@ 3 80
Cattle	3 50	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 10	@ 1 15
Corn—New	40	@ 42
Oats	29	@ 31
Rye	60	@ 62
Pork—Mess	9 90	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 27	@ 1 28
No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 1 Amber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—No. 1	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 40
Common	3 25	@ 3 50
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 50
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Impossibility of Resuming on the 1st of January, 1879—Letter from Dr. Miller, of New York.

It is one thing to talk about resuming specie payments, but quite another thing to obtain the specie with which to resume.

It is an easy matter for ignorant and designing legislators to pass laws requiring the redemption of our paper currency in specie on a certain day, but quite another thing for the Government and the banks to provide the necessary specie with which to redeem their paper notes and keep them at par in coin.

However much we may desire our paper currency to be at par with coin, or to have "honest money" in place of "broken promises;" or "redeemable" in place of "irredeemable currency," or to have coin and bank notes in place of greenbacks, the important questions to be answered are: What are the possibilities and probabilities of our obtaining the amount of coin required to give us the currency we most desire? How much paper money will there be to be redeemed at the time resumption is to take place? How much of this paper money will remain in circulation after resumption has taken place? How much coin will be required to redeem this paper money and to maintain its redemption? And from what source is this coin to be obtained? These are the questions to be satisfactorily answered before we rush madly and blindly over the precipice of bankruptcy, repudiation, and revolution, that is near at hand.

HOW MUCH PAPER CURRENCY WILL THERE BE TO REDEEM JAN. 1, 1879?

We have now $350,000,000 in greenbacks; the Resumption act authorizes the destruction of all this except $300,000,000, before 1879. We have also $330,000,000 of bank notes; the Resumption act authorizes the issue of $100 of bank notes for each $80 of greenbacks destroyed. If the greenbacks are reduced $50,000,000, the bank notes would, according to this law, be increased $60,000,000. But, to make our calculations as favorable as possible for resumption, we will suppose that the bank notes are also reduced to $300,000,000, making the total amount of paper currency to be redeemed in coin, Jan. 1, 1879, $600,000,000.

Now, how much coin will be required to redeem this amount of paper money, and how much to maintain it at par with specie? What standard have we by which to guide our judgment in answering this question? What does our own financial history teach us in reference to this matter, and what information can we gather from the example of other specie-paying countries?

It is a fact that no nation was ever able to keep in circulation a redeemable paper currency of any considerable amount at par with coin, while that nation was largely in debt, requiring annual interest to be paid in coin to a foreign country; therefore, we may justly infer that this country will never be able to resume and maintain a specie basis until our foreign debt is paid.

FACTS WITH REGARD TO OUR OWN FINANCIAL HISTORY.

In 1861, when the business of this country was on a specie basis, there was, in the entire country, about $250,000,000 in coin. The 1,600 banks held $87,674,507 of this coin, and they had in circulation about $202,000,000 of paper notes, which they claimed to be able to redeem with the coin they held. We had then, in the whole country, about $5 of coin to $4 of paper currency; the banks held about $1 of coin to $2½ of bank notes, and the people had about $2 of coin to $1 held by the banks. From the financial statistics of several years previous to 1861 we find that, whenever the banks attempted to increase the amount of paper currency much above the ratio of coin as here given, the effort was followed by serious financial disasters, resulting in panics, and extensive failures of banks and of business men, and subsequently, by a large reduction in the volume of paper currency.

From the Financial Report of 1876, page 159, we learn that from 1834 to 1837 the banks increased their paper circulation $54,346,320, and during that time there was no increase in the supply of coin held by the banks; but, on the contrary, there was a decrease of $6,023,385. This rapid increase of paper money without a corresponding increase in the supply of coin was followed by the panic of 1837 and all its accompanying disasters, at which time all the banks in the country suspended.

On the other hand, between 1837 and 1843 there was a contraction of the paper currency amounting to $91,618,282, and a shrinkage of the coin held by the banks amounting to $4,399,534. Between 1843 and 1848 the banks again increased their paper currency from $58,563,608 to $128,506,191, an actual increase of $69,942,583, while at the same time the supply of coin was increased only $1,616,716. This extraordinary increase of paper money, without a corresponding increase of coin, was followed by the panic of 1847-'48. In one year after, the volume of currency was reduced about $14,000,000.

In 1857 the banks had again increased their paper currency from $114,743,415 to $214,778,822—an inflation amounting to $100,035,407. During this period they had increased their coin only $11,980,073. This period of bank inflation culminated in the panic of 1857, at which time nearly all the banks suspended. From 1858 to 1859 the banks again reduced their circulation (in one year), $49,510,472. At the same time they increased their coin $16,064,994, and two years after had increased their coin $46,189,930.

From 1858 to 1861, the year the war began, the banks had again increased their paper circulation from $155,208,344 to $202,005,767, an inflation of $46,797,423; while in the same time the coin held by them was diminished from $104,537,818 in 1858 to $87,674,507 in 1861, a decrease of $16,863,311.

During this period of inflation and contraction of bank notes, ending in collapse, panic, suspensions and bankruptcy, not only of banks, but almost the entire business of the country, we observe that the volume of coin held by the banks was likewise subject to serious expansion and contraction. Thus, in 1835, the banks held $43,937,625 of coin, while in 1838, they held only $35,184,112, a contraction of $8,753,513. From 1838 to 1839 the coin again increased $9,948,561 in one year. From 1839 to 1842 there was a contraction of coin from $45,132,673 to $28,440,423, a shrinkage of $16,692,250 in three years. From 1842 to 1844 the coin was increased to $49,898,269, an increase in the two years of $21,457,846. From 1844 to 1847 there was a contraction of coin by the banks amounting to $14,765,753. From 1847 to 1848 they again increased their coin $11,237,051. In 1849 it decreased about $3,000,000. From 1849 to 1858 an increase of coin was made from $43,619,368 to $74,412,832, an increase of $30,793,464. From 1858 to 1859 it increased to $104,537,818, an actual increase in one year of $30,124,986. From 1859 to 1860 the coin reserve was again contracted to $83,594,537, a shrinkage of $20,943,281.

Such was the official history of our monetary affairs, under what Gen. Garfield, Abram S. Hewitt and their specie-resumption followers call "the only stable, reliable and unfluctuating standard of value" the people can have, namely: "Coin and a paper currency convertible into coin, at all times, at the pleasure of the holder." And while under this system, according to the statement of Comptroller Knox, the people lost every twenty years by the failure of banks an amount equal to the entire paper circulation of the country.

It will be observed that in 1837 the banks held $149,185,890 of paper notes, and only $37,915,340 of coin: or about $1 of coin to $4 of paper. In 1847-'8 they held $128,506,091 of paper currency, and $46,369,565 of coin; or about $1 of coin to $3 of paper. Again, in 1857, they had $214,778,822 of paper, and $58,349,838 of coin; or about $1 of coin to $4 of paper, and these were times of financial panics. While in years when business was on a safe basis—say 1835—they held $1 of coin to $2 1-3 of paper; in 1842, $1 of coin to $1 3-4 of paper; in 1848, $1 of coin to $2 5-6 of paper; and in 1859, $1 of coin to $1 4-5 of paper. It would seem, then, that under the old system of banking an increase of bank paper circulation much above $2 or $2 1-3 of paper to $1 of coin held by the banks resulted in a serious financial crash. Let it be distinctly understood in this connection, that while the banks held the amounts of coin above given, there was in circulation among the people not less than $2 of coin for every $1 or coin held by the banks. It would appear, then, from a history of our own banking business, that a paper currency could only be safely maintained at par in coin when the ratio of coin to paper in the country was about $5 of coin to $4 of paper, and when the banks held in reserve about $1 of coin to $2 or $2 1-3 of paper.

COIN TO PAPER IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

No other specie-paying country in the world conducts its business on so small a proportion of coin to paper as did this country. Let us look for a moment at France. There the banking business is nearly all done through the Bank of France and its local branches. On the 1st of December, 1877, there was in circulation among the people of France about $700,000,000 of coin and $500,000,000 of paper notes of the Bank of France. In addition to this, the bank had accumulated a reserve of nearly $500,000,000 of coin preparatory to resuming specie payments on the 1st of January, 1878. Thus, in the entire country there was $1,700,000,000 of money, $1,200,000,000 of coin and $500,000,000 of paper money, or about $12 of coin to $5 of paper—nearly $2½ coin to $1 paper. We notice, further, that in France people hold $700,000,000 of coin and the banks about $500,000,000, the people having nearly $1½ of coin to $1 held by the banks. This shows that the Bank of France understood the subject of money so well that it made no attempt at resumption until it had in its vaults about a dollar of coin for every dollar of paper currency that it had in circulation.

Another significant point is the fact that, in consequence of being made full legal tender, the margin between the notes of the Bank of France and coin was never more than 2½ per cent., and most of the time it was less than 1 per cent., and yet no attempt was made at resumption until the influx of coin was fully equal to the outgo of paper money. To the astonishment of the financial world, this country boasts of a Secretary of the Treasury who proposes to redeem $600,000,000 of paper money with but little more than $175,000,000 of available coin in the whole country.

Now, let us look at England: Mr. Hewitt states in his speech in Congress that in England there is $640,000,000 of money, $500,000,000 of which is coin, and $140,000,000 of bank notes, thus showing that they have more than $3.50 of coin to $1 of paper in the entire country. Of the $500,000,000 of coin, the banks, according to the *Banker's Magazine*, hold $175,000,000, and the people $325,000,000; showing that England requires for circulation about $2 of coin among the people for every $1 held by the banks, and that the banks hold more than $1 in coin to each $1 of notes issued.

If we follow the example of England, we must have in the country at least $3.50 of coin to every $1 of paper before we can resume and maintain resumption; and the banks should have at least $1 of coin to every $1 of paper currency, and the people $2 of coin to each $1 held by the banks.

If we take France for our guide, we must have at least $2.50 of coin to $1 of paper; the banks should have $1 of coin for each $1 of paper issued, and the people at least $1.50 of coin to each $1 held by the banks.

If we follow the example of our own country when on a specie basis we must have $5 of coin to $4 of paper; the banks, not less than $1 of coin to every $2.50 of paper issued, and the people $2 in coin to each $1 held by the banks.

From the above it will be seen that, in those countries where a specie basis is maintained, a large portion of the coin is necessarily in the hands of the people, and that this demand for coin must be met, as well as that of the banks, in order to secure and maintain resumption.

Suppose we attempt to resume with the same ratio of coin to specie as exists in England. Let us see how much will be required. As we have $600,000,000 of paper it would require three and a half times that amount of coin, or $2,100,000,000. If we take France as our standard, we should require two and a half times that amount of coin, or $1,500,000,000. If these figures are beyond our means, let us follow our own example before the war—the smallest ratio of any specie-paying country in the world—$5 of coin to $4 of paper, and we should then require $750,000,000 of coin to redeem and keep at par our $600,000,000 of paper currency, and when we take into consideration that England and France have no foreign debt, and that our own country had none when on a specie basis, how can we expect to pay the interest on our foreign debt and yet resume and maintain specie payments on any less ratio of coin to paper than we had before the war.

The Director of the Mint gives the amount of coin now in the country as about $175,000,000. In order to resume and maintain resumption, then, it would require an addition of $575,000,000 to our present stock of coin. Can this be had? No honest, sane man would, for a moment, say that either the banks, or the people, could possibly accumulate that amount of coin in one year. No, nor a half, nor a quarter, nor even one-fifth of the amount.

MISTAKEN NOTIONS AS TO AMOUNT OF COIN REQUIRED.

The fact is, those who are pushing on this specie-resumption scheme are either lamentably ignorant or willfully dishonest. They seem to think that as soon as the people are made to believe that they can get coin in exchange for paper they will not want coin, and, therefore, there will be no demand for it. This is a fatal error. The very law authorizing the resumption of specie payments creates a demand, by making coin the only legal tender in payment of debts.

Debts may now be paid in greenbacks, but the moment the greenbacks are demonetized the debtors are compelled to have coin to cancel their obligations whenever creditors demand it; and they always do demand it, whenever there is anything to be gained by so doing; and there will always be a gain to the creditor, by receiving coin, so long as the supply of coin is less than the demand for it, for debt-paying purposes. Those who are basing their financial calculations on the supposition that the people will not want coin will find themselves disastrously mistaken.

The Resumption act of itself creates a demand for coin by which the Government must redeem every dollar of its legal-tender notes, and by which the banks or Government must redeem every dollar of the national-bank notes in circulation. The demand has already been created for coin to pay the interest on the public debt, which requires $97,000,000 a year. A similar demand exists for coin to pay the interest on railroad and other bonds and stocks held abroad. Another large demand is for custom dues.

The question of our ability to resume specie payments is dependent entirely upon the demand and supply of specie, and it will not do for us to shut our eyes to the facts and figures which show us the magnitude of that demand and the meagerness of the supply to meet it.

If our creditors insist on nothing but gold coin in payment of the interest and principal of their debts and in the redemption of the legal-tender notes, and we consent to such an arrangement, then we must decide as to where we are to get the gold to meet our indebtedness. Where are the millions of business and working men, who have obligations resting upon them amounting to over $12,000,000,000, to get the gold coin necessary to meet these obligations?

We must remember that nearly all these debts were contracted in greenbacks, and neither the debtor nor creditor had any other expectation than to pay them in greenbacks. If the creditor now exacts from the debtor that which it is out of his power to meet, what but bankruptcy and repudiation could be expected to follow? The remorseless creditor simply seizes upon what little property the debtor has, and leaves him and his family penniless and helpless, after years of toil and anxiety, to provide, as best they can, a home and the necessities of life.

BRINGING GREENBACKS TO PAR WITH COIN.

A fatal delusion seems to have seized the minds of our public men as to the significance of bringing greenbacks and gold to an equality. Senator Lamar, in his recent speech in the Senate on the Silver bill, refers to it in this way: "Everything points to a speedy equality between the value of gold and greenbacks. If nothing prevents, its equality would come very soon. Then gold would cease to be a commodity and pass into the circulation, swelling the volume of available currency by the whole amount of gold in the country—say $130,000,000."

The gold will pass into circulation, will it? Let gold be freely offered at par with greenbacks, with the Specie Resumption act in force, by which a demand will be created on the 1st of January, 1879, for gold to redeem $600,000,000 of paper currency, and we should then see how long this gold would remain in circulation. Every man, with any business tact, who has a greenback or bank-note dollar to spare, will invest it in gold, and lock it up, and await the grand resumption day, when he can safely calculate on a premium of at least 250 per cent. Is any one so stupid as to think the gold gamblers in Wall street don't understand what they are about? It will not be a month after gold begins to circulate on a par with paper before the gold will all disappear from circulation, and it will be much more securely locked up than it now is by the premium it brings.

WHERE IS OUR SUPPLY OF GOLD TO BE OBTAINED?

There are but two sources from which we can obtain a supply of gold. It must come either from our own mines or be brought from foreign countries. Our mines yield about $45,000,000 a year. It would take fourteen years to accumulate from this source a sufficient supply for resumption purposes—$575,000,000 in addition to what we already have.

The prospect of getting a single dollar from foreign countries is very small indeed. It is true the balance of trade is now greatly in our favor, but we have an annual interest debt, payable in coin, due to foreigners, estimated by capable judges at not less than $100,000,000 a year, and by many at nearer $150,000,000, which must be met before we can draw upon them for a single dollar.

Although our exports in the year 1876 were $79,643,481 more than our imports, yet we sent out of the country, in coin, $40,568,621 more than was brought in. It will be seen that this nearly covers the amount obtained from our mines, so that we did not accumulate any coin for debt-paying, or resumption purposes. Again in 1877 our exports exceeded our imports by $151,152,094, yet we sent out of the country $15,387,829 more than we received. [See page 29 of Finance Reports for 1876, and pages 27-8 of 1877.]

The balance of trade is, at best, a very precarious dependence. A light crop here, or a heavy crop in Europe, might make exporting unprofitable, and throw the balance against us. Foreigners have it in their power every year to throw the balance against us, by sending home our bonds, putting them in the market, and drawing upon us for their amount in coin.

Europe is not going to allow her gold to come here to any great extent, so long as she can prevent it by sending bonds. In fact, neither England, France, nor Germany has any more gold than they need for their own home purposes.

Even were there a balance of trade amounting to $200,000,000 a year in our favor, it would take half of this to meet our interest abroad. To put the most favorable construction possible, this balance, with what our mines would yield, would not give us over $150,000,000 a year, even with silver remonetized, and it would, at this rate, take four years to give us the amount we need, in order to resume with any degree of safety.

REDUCING THE QUANTITY OF PAPER MONEY.

Another method of arriving at a specie basis, proposed by such men as Abram S. Hewitt and others, is to reduce the volume of paper money to $300,000,000. Less coin, it is thought, would then be required to establish and maintain resumption. But, allowing this to be true, have we now any more currency than the country needs? We have, all told, about $20 per capita. England has $24.50; France has $45. Reduce our paper currency to $300,000,000 and we would have about $12 per capita. Although such a course would be a serious damage to the business of the country, still further shrinking the value of property, and producing a greater number of bankruptcies, yet, for the sake of argument, grant that it can be done. At the rate of $5 of coin for every $4 of paper, it will then require $375,000,000 of coin to resume. This is $200,000,000 more than we at present have. Can the Government and the banks obtain in ten months $200,000,000 more gold than we now have? If we had a foreign debt of a few hundred millions due us, it is possible that such a task might be accomplished; but it is *simply an impossibility* as we are now situated, with a debt against us, and the attempt to resume in January, 1879, will culminate in the grandest financial crash, attended by the most disastrous business and bank failures, ever known to the civilized world; while, in the end, Congress will be compelled to restore to the people the greenback it has destroyed, in order to re-establish the prosperity which their destruction has ruined.

PRESERVING THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Although the difference to the people between destroying and preserving the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks is not fully appreciated, yet bringing them to par and maintaining specie payments can be accomplished with double the ease if the legal tenders are preserved than if they are not; and *the more of them we do preserve, the more readily will they be brought to par in coin*. Now, why is this so? For the simple reason that greenbacks are lawful money, receivable for all ordinary debts between business men, and, if their legal-tender power is taken away, a demand is at once created for as many dollars of coin to be used as lawful money in their place. There are now $350,000,000 of legal-tender notes in use, and they serve the purpose of lawful money for all ordinary purposes. As soon as they are destroyed, some other legal money is required, and therefore it will take $350,000,000 more coin with the legal-tender notes taken away, than it will if they are preserved. It is just on this point that the Government has so fatally blundered; and this explains why the destruction of the legal-tender notes has been so disastrous to business.

On page 166, of the Finance Reports of 1876, the Comptroller of the Currency states that on the 31st of August, 1865, there were $684,000,000 of legal tender in use. Secretary Sherman now reports that there are only $350,000,000 in use. This shows that the Government has taken from the people $334,000,000 of lawful money, and not a dollar of coin or other lawful money has been put in circulation in its place. This has been the cause of so many bankruptcies, the panic, and the continued hard times.

The people have been deceived by the issuing of bank notes in place of greenbacks destroyed into thinking that the amount of money in the country remained the same. Bank notes are not lawful money; instead of being of value, as a substitute for greenbacks, they have been an infamous tax upon the people in the way of interest paid to the banks for their use, and interest on bonds issued in place of the greenbacks and held as security for bank notes. If none of the legal tenders had been destroyed, our interest debt would be so reduced that greenbacks would have been at par with coin long ago. And even now 4 per cent. bonds are being sold above par, in coin. All that is necessary to bring greenbacks to par in coin is for the Government to offer to receive greenbacks at par, in exchange for the 4 per cent. bonds—and then, to prevent contraction and damage to business, let the greenbacks be paid out for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

We have now $525,000,000 of lawful money, $175,000,000 of which is coin, and $350,000,000 of legal-tender notes; if we had the whole $684,000,000 of the latter, as in 1865, we should now have $859,000,000 of lawful money. But if the $350,000,000 of legal tenders now in use are destroyed we shall have, of lawful money, only the $175,000,000 of coin, together with such additional sums as we may be able to accumulate during the year—which, at most, cannot be more than $75,000,000. Thus, if we resume without the legal tenders, we shall have only $250,000,000 of lawful money; while, if we resume with them, we shall, with the same amount of coin, have $600,000,000.

To preserve all the legal tenders now in existence may save the country from total bankruptcy and repudiation. To destroy them all is to thwart resumption and create a revolution that will overturn the Government.

Forty-five millions of people who are debtors *will* not be stripped of all their possessions and rendered houseless and homeless by 500,000 bankers and money lenders.

When it comes to a test, the people are stronger than corrupt laws; justice is more powerful than avarice; truth can overturn falsehood. And when the great tornado, caused by the uprising of the entire American people, comes crashing into Wall street, it will be a sorry day to thieving Shylocks and their servile tools, who have conspired to rob the people of their money, their rights, their property, and their Government.

E. P. MILLER.

BATH HOTEL, 39 and 41 West Twenty-sixth street, New York.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

An Address to the People of the United States.

Owing to the pressing demands from all parts of the country for the immediate organization of the National party, the Executive Committee of the National party of the United States has adopted the following plan of action, out of which, it is believed, will grow a perfect and uniform organization of the party in the different States.

Upon the application of ten or more voters who have organized a council of the National party in any locality, and elected officers consisting of a Chief, Vice Chief, a Scribe and a Treasurer, and reported the State, postoffice, township and county, or city and ward, in which it is organized, together with the names of the said officers, the National Committee will issue to such organization an engraved charter emblematic of the principles and objects of the National party, and a constitution and directions for the organization and government of the council. Each application must be accompanied by the sum of $1. This sum will cover the expense of issuing the charter and will secure to each council the privilege of obtaining printed documents, badges, campaign song books and other campaign goods from the National Committee at cost, or as near cost as practicable.

The National Committee will also issue charters to young men's councils, to consist of youths under age, upon the same terms and with like privileges to those granted to the councils of voters. The object of the formation of young men's councils is to inspire the youths of the country with a realization of the great struggle upon which the nation has now entered, and to educate them in the vital questions of political economy and good government.

It is not the design of the National Committee to interfere with the State organizations of the National party, but to assist them in forming a perfect and uniform organization. To this end the National Committee will furnish weekly lists of councils chartered in each State to the Executive Committee of that State, if there be a State organization; and, by the instrumentality of this system of councils, secure the organization of States now unorganized. From these local councils the organization of counties, cities and States will be developed as the necessities of each locality may demand.

The National Committee will publish promptly a campaign song book, and it invites contributions from song writers. The songs should be accompanied by the music, or should be set to popular airs. The committee feels that this crisis should bring forth such songs as similar struggles in behalf of human rights have inspired.

The committee urges that local organization be perfected rapidly, and that tickets be nominated in localities where there are spring elections. A success in a city, or town, or township, or in a village, is often a key to more important victories. The recent gratifying successes of the National party in local contests in New York and Pennsylvania are encouraging to the workers in the cause everywhere. These gains in the East may be equaled and surpassed elsewhere by active and zealous work.

The committee respectfully requests that Greenback and Labor local organizations now in existence apply for charters as national councils, that the unification of interests secured with such harmony and enthusiasm by the Toledo Convention may be utilized.

The National Committee invites communications from the executive officers of all State organizations of the National party, that there may be co-operation and harmonious action.

All communications should be addressed to

D. B. STURGEON,
Chairman National Executive Committee,
Toledo, O.

A Badly Scared Editor.

An editor was sitting in his easy chair, buoyant in mind and heart, with the calm serenity and blissful tranquillity that none but editors know. A shuffling sound at the door brought him back to earth, and, facing nervously about, he beheld a man of deep, determined look, closing the door behind him. With a sickly feeling of foreboding, the editor motioned toward a chair, and gazed upon the intruder, helpless and breathless, resigned to meet the worst.

The hand of the man wandered toward his breast pocket. The editor's cheek blanched and his lips turned blue. Alas! alas! he had guessed aright the mission of the stranger.

The man pulled out a bundle of letters and papers. The head of the editor fell forward upon his breast and his hands dropped listless from the arms of his chair.

"My errand is not a pleasant one," said the visitor, speaking slowly.

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed the editor, plucking up courage. "Out with it—suspense is worse than fate."

"I have an execution on your home," continued the man, with professional sadness. "The mortgage has been foreclosed."

"Hoora! ha! ha! ha!" roared the editor, springing up and nearly shaking the man's arm off. "Heaven be praised! but, Lord, what a scare you gave me! Blister my corns, if I didn't think you had a chunk of spring poetry. Drive on—sell the old shanty—it's a rat-eaten barracks, anyway, and rents are cheap. Ha! ha! what a load you've taken off my mind! Let's have your name—and down it goes for two years' free subscription. You're an angel in breeches, old fellow, but you don't look like it—darned if you do. Ha! ha! Cut your hair, man; cut your hair, and wear a stand-up collar. It'll save your children sorrow."—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Mississippi Vetoes the Bell-Punch.

Mississippi, after thorough investigation by a committee of the Legislature, has decided against the bell-punch system of taxing liquor dealers. Since the diminution of the receipts in Richmond, Va., from $6,000 collected in October last, to $3,500 in January, Southern legislators are not so sanguine that they have struck a bonanza in whisky. Besides, all the influence of the liquor-sellers is thrown against the bell-punch, and, in the South, that influence is at least as powerful as in any section of the country. A bill for the introduction of the bell-punch has failed to become a law in Tennessee, and the prospects for the success of a similar measure in Louisiana are very slender.

THE Chinese play a game called tan, in which small buttons are thrown from a box, like dice, and the players guess whether the number is odd or even. Wong ah Lee was caught, in San Francisco, using a box that had a slot to hold a button, with a spring so arranged as to drop or retain it at will. His companions cut off his cue.

HAYES.

His Sham Professions of Reform—Extracts from Mr. Hewitt's Speech in Congress—Mr. Cox on the Presidential Title.

In the House of Representatives, the Diplomatic Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, said he would not have spoken on the bill except for the recent event which had startled the whole country. That event had been the decision in the case of the Fishery Commission, by which the large sum of $5,500,000 had been awarded as damage to the Canadian Government for the privilege enjoyed by the United States fishermen. He pictured the array of leading lawyers who had represented the United States at Geneva, and compared them with the gentleman who had represented it at the late arbitration with Canada—respectable gentlemen, it was true, but gentlemen who had never been heard of before, while the representatives of Great Britain had been among the shining lights of the law. If reciprocity were put off for twenty years by the blunders of the men selected to represent the United States abroad it was time to ascertain whether the diplomatic system was worthy of respect. The present system was expensive, unnecessary, and, in most cases, a useless sham. The newspapers had taken the place of the old-fashioned diplomatic services. Twenty years ago the United States used to send abroad great and distinguished men, while, in these degenerate times, the foreign missions were refuges for played-out politicians. He was in favor of having but two European missions, one at London, as the center of the commercial interests of the world, and one at Berlin, as the center of political power. He would have these Ministers well paid, so that they would not feel humiliated at association with other Ministers. He would then have Secretaries at other different points, who should report to the Ministers. He stated that, of the twenty important treaties negotiated with European nations, all but one had been negotiated by special envoys, thus showing the inutility of the present diplomatic service. He regretted very much that there was no reciprocal treaty between the United States and France, since this country would have so much to gain by such a treaty. He was in favor of retaining missions to the South American states, because these countries were constantly in a state of revolution, and Ministers were necessary there to protect citizens of the United States. Wherever the diplomatic service could subserve the interests of commerce he would sustain it, but where it had only to deal with political questions he was in favor of reducing the expense of the service and consolidating its departments. The regulation of the whole system of diplomatic and Consular service was in the hands of the President under the constitution. He could make that system an honor and a source of immense value and prosperity to the country. Referring to civil-service reform, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the civil-service order of President Hayes, and then stated that the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury had been making political speeches in New Hampshire. He did not propose to make any comments on that act. No President had ever made such promises as Mr. Hayes had. No President was ever so bound by every consideration of justice to keep the pledges which he had made. It had been a matter of wonder to everybody on both sides that those pledges had not been kept. Here was a President who came into office not by the ordinary mode, but came rather by the Cæsarian operation, and he owed to both sides, not only to his own side to which he made these pledges, but to that other and greater party in the country which had with a forbearance and self-control unparalleled in modern times kept their faith with him. Had he kept his faith with the people? Men had puzzled their brains to explain why he had not done it. It was assuredly not because he wanted to reward his own party, for he had trampled his own party under foot. It was not because he wanted to come into the arms of the Democratic party, because he knew that while that party sternly did its duty to humanity it wanted no recruits from that direction. He had said that he would not give appointments for political reasons, that is to the party which nominated him and which had tried to elect him, and within very narrow limits he kept his pledge as to that; but there had been more than one campaign carried on in 1876. There had been a campaign of election and a campaign of electoral action, and when his appointments were turned to it would be found that he had rewarded those who had secured his counting into the high office of President of the United States. To begin with his Cabinet, there could be found two Secretaries who had been counsel on the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Frye—If the gentleman is making an attack on the civil-service reform policy of the President I hope he will see to it to give no friends of his policy sufficient time to reply.

Mr. Hewitt said he was not making an attack on the civil-service reform of the President, because he thought he had no civil-service policy. Among his other appointments were those of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, in Louisiana, and of Sterns, in Florida. The President had also broken his pledge by appointing three personal friends—Noyes, who had put Hayes in nomination, as Minister to France; Comly, who had discovered Hayes, as Minister to the Sandwich islands, and Lee, as Consul to Frankfort.

Mr. Hewitt then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Comly to a private friend, in which he pictured the duties of a Minister as principally "going to take another drink," which was read amid much laughter.

Mr. Hewitt resumed his speech and proceeded to criticise the President's diplomatic appointments.

In reference to the appointments of Kasson to Austria, Lowell to Spain, Welsh to London, and Bayard Taylor to Germany, there were more or less objections to all of them. He admitted the experience, ability and eminent fitness of Kasson, but the objection to him was that he had been one of the "visiting statesmen," had gone to Florida and had rendered valuable services in the electoral struggle. Welsh was a highly respectable merchant, but his selection was not a good one for such an important post. Lowell was a poet, a man of letters, a scholar who had done honor to his age, name and country, but, in view of the delicate and intricate nature of this country's relation with Spain, he questioned the fitness of that appointment. Although he recognized Bayard Taylor's experience and abilities, he believed that, in view of the important questions springing up in Europe, the selection of Taylor was not the best that might have been made. It appeared to him as if the President's will had been paralyzed by the threats made on either side of the House, and by the newspaper discussions as to his title to office. He (Hewitt) wished to say distinctly that Hayes held his title beyond the reach of any proceeding, political or otherwise, except in his own conscience. If there had been a wrong done it had been done, not by the President, but by the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Cox, of New York, criticised Mr. Hewitt's speech. The drift of that speech, he said, could not be misinterpreted. It was intended to quiet the agitation on the subject of the President's title. His colleague, however, could not quiet one particular title. He could not read one title clear to the White House or any other mansion. His colleague was in great part responsible for the Electoral Commission, and he naturally desired to have the result certified as good. The result, however, was bad. No washing would rinse out the damned spot. With its stain the multitudinous seas would continue to be incarnadined till the present Executive retired for a better man. To-day a non-elected man held the high office of the Presidency through the crime of a convicted forger, and that convicted forger had an important post in the customs. He (Cox) had the other day somewhat informally in the honest fervor of the moment characterized the President as a fraud. The moral to which he would point his colleague was that, when one takes an office to which he is not elected, and takes it through corrupt means, it is better not to trust anything he does. He proceeded to discuss the civil-service reform policy, and said that civil-service reform under the present Executive was a lame humbug, and both sides of the House knew it to be futile and foolish. The fountain of honor itself was poisoned. He enumerated the various appointments under the present administration—specimens of civil-service reform—and asked why Wells and Anderson had been appointed and retained in office when one of them was already sentenced to the penitentiary and the other was about to be. The reason was they had to be rewarded for assisting to build up the rotten fabric of the very throne which dispensed power.

He characterized the civil-service system as a bundle of incongruities based upon false pretenses. They all knew how futile and foolish were the inconsequential and disobeyed orders to officials to abstain from all interference in politics. Hence, the utter friendlessness of the administration. Hence, the rejection of the President by both parties as a foundling over whose political birth the bar sinister would ever hang. It might be an exaggeration to state that more personal appointments to office have been made under President Hayes than under President Grant, but was it not so? The leading promoter of Hayes' nomination was in his Cabinet. His most conspicuous hustings orator was his associate in the same relation. The best mission to Europe had been given to a politician from his own State who had manipulated the votes of the nominating convention. Two of the electoral lawyers were Cabinet members. Two others were in foreign missions. A former Private Secretary had the best German Consulate. Some of those violations of civil-service reform defied all classification. The history of no government furnished proof so overwhelming as to corrupt and hypocritical practices. Political debauchery had been the rule and faithful trustworthiness the exception.

ALL SORTS.

FOUR-FIFTHS of all the Baptists in the world are found in the United States.

THE salary of the Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives is $24 a day.

EVANGELIST MOODY says that he finds intellectual people the hardest to convert.

A BEAVER weighing fifty-five pounds was caught in Johnson county, Neb., recently.

THE trotting-horse's rate of progress has been four seconds during the past five years.

QUEEN VICTORIA is about to make an addition to her Balmoral estate at a cost of $485,000.

OF the 3,500,000 Canadians who are members of the church 1,500,000 are Roman Catholics.

MYRIADS of young grasshoppers have been discovered in the wheat fields near Brownsville, Tex.

THE people of England are not allowed to raise tobacco; it is strictly prohibited by law.

THERE is a move for the consolidation of the Eastern Shore of Maryland with the State of Delaware.

POPE PIUS IX. left about 300,000,000 francs, say $60,000,000, to his successor on the Pontifical throne.

DURING 1877 MR. BERGH and his agents in New York city alone prosecuted over a thousand persons for cruelty to horses.

A LONG line of fearful tragedies has led the Kentucky Legislature to pass an act forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons.

ROBERT IVES GAMMELL, who married Miss Elizabeth Happin, a niece of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is heir to an estate of $40,000,000.

HERE is a title of a book taken from the catalogue of the fair at Leipsic: "Goring, uber die Porsbrommetasulphenylpropiousauere und die Metasulphenylproprionsauere."

THE Louisiana Legislature is wrestling with the question of carrying the State capital back to Baton Rouge. It has been moved from New Orleans twice, and as many times brought back.

AN Indiana man lost two sheep near three months since, and lately found them both beneath a fallen hay-stack, where for ten weeks they had been confined, and yet one of them was taken out alive.

ANOTHER association for the conversion of the Jews is to be formed in London. Its object is the training of men for curates in Jewish parishes on application of the incumbents of those parishes.

B. COHN, of Owen county, Ind., recently deceased in the 73d year of his age, had been married forty-five years, had raised a family of nine children, and had paid in all that time $1.50 for medical attendance.

PHILADELPHIA is losing its character for brick houses and white shutters. Brown stone, green serpentine, and marble fronts have increased to such an extent as to change the aspect of many sections of the city.

MANY of the leading journals are proposing plans for stimulating business, and very oddly none of them have suggested that advertising is a good blister for that kind of complaint.—*Breakfast Table.*

RAILWAY travelers will welcome the announcement of the invention of a new lamp by which the finest type may be read. It is in use in Germany, Holland and Belgium. American railway-car lamps smoke and poison the air, and are dim.

STAUNTON, Virginia, with a population of 10,000, consumes an average of nearly 100 pounds of opium a week. The drug is chiefly consumed by women. A young lawyer of the place is said to drink a quart of laudanum a week, and a bookkeeper a gallon in three weeks.

TEXARKANA is built at the junction of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. It received its name in 1819, when an enthusiastic surveyor, running the lines, blazed the three fragments of the names of the now States on a tree and predicted that a great city would be built there. Three years ago, when the town was founded, the name, still to be seen on the old tree, was adopted, and the prediction seems in a fair way to be accomplished, as the little burg has some 3,000 inhabitants and is an important railroad station.

A MAN who had announced his first attack of rheumatism learned in one-half hour that the following would cure it: Iodide of potassium, quinine, glauber salts, onions, raw lemons, raw silk, oil silk, gin and tansey, rock candy and whisky, Turkish baths, a potato carried in his pocket, a horse chestnut carried in his pocket, an eel skin around his leg, a suit of red flannel, chloroform liniment, hot lemonade, a trip South, a dry atmosphere, equable temperature, sulphur baths, mustard and hot water, camphor liniment, and electricity.

GREAT BRITAIN paid last year £97,000,000 for foreign food supplies.

A FIRST CLASS CALF BOOT MADE TO ORDER FOR ONLY $5.50 AT

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MARCH 28, 1878

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Junction Items.

—Will A. P. is going to stop smoking when he gets time.

—Fred, if you have any regard for poor Weones, you will move those skunk skins.

—Geo. Link started out in the world Friday morning with a patent gate. A poor gait one would make in the mud.

—Susie says she has more confidence in John than any other man on earth. A-hem.

—Teabers made the boys at the Junction all happy by giving Plumstead such a snug fit on those new pants. P. has a seemore coat, too—you know what we mean.

—Mr. F. you should keep your handkerchief in your pocket when the ladies are passing, for it is werry wulgar.

—The meeting at the Junction has become very interesting.

—It was not the lemonade the young fellows from town drank Friday evening that made them so happy, but the pickles they ate

—John your upper lip looks as if you got struck with a bar of pig iron. Is that what you call a moustache? Shave it off, John.

—A young man from this place went out to call on a lady Sunday but failed She had her hair up in tins.

—Mr. Lewis Johnson, of Milford, Ind is now acting as clerk for Mr Plumstead, Agent. Mr. J. is an old and efficient rail roader and will no doubt give entire satisfaction.

PERKIPS.

St. Joe Items.

—O. H. says, excuse me Bro. Hoisington.

—Our school, under Miss Scholes, is progressing finely.

—Vince Dilley will move this week into the house formerly occupied by M. Dermott.

—G. W. Willmot has sold his farm to B. A. Hadsell, and will go west during the summer.

—School Misses who chew gum, should not be too exacting of their scholars when they wish to do the same

—Seven to nothing, and nine to one, is the way Elias lays it up to Jim and Ed. Better take lessons boys by yourselves.

—A span of horses belonging to W. Leighty, ran away on Wednesday, creating some little excitement for this usually quiet village. Damage small.

—A Mr. Rodebeck, of this place, has quite a curiosity in the shape of a stone as we call it. He calls it a bone, taken as he claims from a ham of meat. Rody carries this bone to keep off attacks of rheumatism. Any one troubled with the above disease, should apply soon, as the supply is nearly exhausted.

—The Democracy of Concord township, met in caucus Tuesday, March 26, and put in nomination the following ticket: Trustee, Geo. W. Draggoo; Justices of the Peace, E. J. Boyle, Jonathan Shull; Assessor, John Gill, Constables, Frank Wise, Nelson Ulm, and Byron H. Woodcox.

PINTS.

—EDITOR COURIER—As your paper has many friends in Keyser-tp, you will confer a favor by publishing several sections of law relative to the assessment of taxes.

Sec. 14. Personal property shall be listed between the first day of April and the first day of June of each year, when required by the Assessor, and with reference to the quantity held or owned on the first day of April in the year for which the property is required to be listed. Personal property purchased or acquired on the first day of April shall be listed by or for the person purchasing or acquiring it.

Sec. 11. Provides that any property being assessed shall be destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, or other unavoidable causality, Auditor may cancel taxes on such property, by application of persons assessed.

Statute provides that each dog over six months owned, kept or harbored shall be assessed. Males one dollar, females two dollars, and for each dog more than one, two dollars.

In Justice to myself and for information of others, you will please publish a few facts. It is said that the assessor found but 75 dogs in the township, and the auditor's books shows 165, and the dead horse I assessed, was all right on the first day of April. The taxes last year were two dollars on poll and $1.44 on the hundred, and this year $1.50 on poll and $1.35 per hundred valuation.

Resp'y. Yours,
T. C. ELSON, Assessor.

BUILDINGS MOVED.

Those wanting Buildings moved, with care and neatness, can have the opportunity by calling upon

WILLIAM RUHL!

in the south part of town. He warrants all his work and does it promptly. 1mno1

Butler Items

—When you see a man from the country, in town now, you may know that it means business.

—The most common inquiry now is, What is the best thing to cure the scratches on my horse?

—Several new crossings, for pedestrians, have been permanently laid, besides, many of the "Pontoon order."

—Mrs Dickinson died of pneumonia, at an advanced age, Tuesday morning.

—Our people have been inflicted with several law suits of the lower order of late. One Jury failed to agree after being out al. night. Food for the scandal lovers, fun for the vulgar, foolishness for the litigants, and forage for the lawers.

—Our town was all aglo, last Sunday and Monday, over the wedding ceremonies of Miss Ochs, of Butler, and Mr. Leo Solomon, of Ligonier, which was performed on Sunday after the Jewish fashion. The large party of friends were sumptuously regaled at the House of the bride's father, Mr. Simon Ochs. On Monday the devotees of Terpsichore chased the "Wee Sma" hours away in pursuit of pleasure, in fact the affair, clear down to the smallest detail, was a perfect success. The presents to the bride are a marvel of elegant beauty and costliness, which are as follows:

Gilt mantle clock in glass dome, $42.00, by Mrs. Sinda Ochs, tea set spoons, 45.00, by Mr. and Mrs. Ochs, set of silver knives and forks, 40.00, Mr. and Mrs. Strous, silver fruit basket, 15,00 by Mr. and Mrs. Keller, silver butter dish, 10.00, by Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, tea set spoons, by Kahn & Loewenstine, dinner set cultery, ivory handles, 25.00, by J. L. Loeb, napkin rings, 10.00, by Mr and Mrs. Steifel, Cake stand 25.00, by Mr. and Mrs. Geissmann, dinner cultery, 15.00, by F. Gueimer, six silver spoons and parlor lounge, 50.00, by Mr. and Mrs. I. Ochs, breakfast castor, 15.00, by Mr. and Mrs. Eichhold, cake knife, 5.00, by Mr. and Mrs Wolf, set spoons, 10.00 Mr. and Mrs. J. Steifel, knives and forks, 10 00 Mr. Strouse and wife, spoons table cloth and napkins, 15 00 J. Hyman, flower vases 3.00 Mrs. Durkee, six silver forks, 30.00, Louis Solomon, set glassware 15 00, by children of I. Ochs, lace work tidy, 10.00, by Miss Celia Rank, toilet set hand work 10.00, Miss Maggie Blair, parlor set, 200 00, by Sol. Mier and wife, brussels carpet, 100.00 Mr. Wertheimer and wife, china tea set, 20.00, by J. A. Bowman, silver castor 25.00, by Mr Sax and wife, bed room set, 75.00, by S. Frank, furniture 50.00, by Isaac Ackerman, chandlier 15.00, by J. Mier, chandlier, 15.00, Mr. Ritterband and wife, embroidered shams, 10 00, Mrs. Stokes, presents 25,00, Mr. J. Strous and wife furniture 35.00, Loser & Bro., picture and frame, 1.00, W. A. Shaw, amounting in all to 881.00

Mrs. Solomon wears her honors well, and will wreath her home with that best of adornment, a true loving nature.

* * *

—At the Democratic caucus at the Court-House, last Saturday, the following ticket was nominated for this town ship:

For Trustee:
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Assessor:
JEREMIAH PLUM
For Justice of the Peace:
JOHN BUTT,
OLIVER SMITH,
JACOB WALBORN.
For Constables:
J. B. HOOVER,
JOHN PETERMAN,
F PICKER,
W. H. SHREVES.

GREENBACK TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace:
J. D. McANNLLY, GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN.
For Assessor:
SANFORD BASSETT.
For Trustee:
CHARLES SCATTERGOOD.
For Constables:
SOLOMON BEEDLER, L. J. HOPKINS
JOSEPH STAFFORD, J W. JACKMAN

We give below the township tickets nominated in this county by the Democracy, as far as heard from:

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee:
THOMAS F JORDON.
For Assessor:
G. I. PATTERSON.
For Constables:
JAMES DUNFEE.
ISAAC TRYON.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP:

For Trustee:
WILLIAM SEELEY.
For Assessor:
....
For Constables:
....
....
....
For Supervisor:
....

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP:

For Trustee:
SOLOMON REINŒHL.
For Justice of the Peace:
CHRISTIAN SMITH.
For Assessor:
HENRY H. DEETZ.
For Constables:
WILLIAM A. GOODRICH,
GEORGE W. RICKEL.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP:

For Trustee:
WASHINGTON TEETERS:
Justice of the Peace:
JOHN GRUBE.
For Assessor:
ALEXANDER McCLURE.
For Constables:
HOLMES LINK,
CHARLES YOUNG.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee:
SILAS J. BRANDON.
For Assessor:
JAMES K. STAFFORD.
For Constables:
BURTON BROWN,
EDWARD METCALF.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

For Trustee:
SAMUEL M. KNOTT.
For Assessor:
JAMES QUINCE.
For Justice of the Peace,
PERRY FITCH.
For Constables:
J. H. HOUSER, IRA D. WEST.

WATERLOO, March 25th, '78.

—MR. EDITOR—Please publish the following:

The Greenbackers of DeKalb county, met in Waterloo on Wednesday, March 20th, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and proceeded to organize a County Central Committee, which resulted as follows: Fairfield-tp., E. Neidic, Richland-tp. Thomas Daily, Keyser-tp. vacant, Butler-tp. Jonas Wilderson, Smithfield-tp. M. Shoemaker, Auburn precinct Geo. Wagoner, Waterloo precinct H. Lydecker, Jackson-tp Dewit Goetschus, Franklin-tp. L. A. Jackman, Wilmington-tp William Burns, Concord-tp I. E. Dermott, Troy-tp vacant, Stafford-tp vacant Newville-tp. M. E. Chapman, Butler town Dr. Hoopengarner. On motion the chairman, Mr. H. Lydecker, was empowered to fill vacancies, after which the following delegates were appointed to the Indianapolis convention to be held in Indianapolis the 22nd of May, 1878.

Mr. P. Fitch, Butler-tp. Alt. S. Knott, Dr. Hoopengarner, Butler town, Alt. L. Wood; I. N. Winslow Waterloo. Alt. Dr. Dunlop; Mr. Roberts, Concord-tp Alt. Mr. Rian; M. E. Chapman, Newville-tp, Alt. H. Mehman; E. R. Shoemaker, Smithfield-tp Alt. W. B. Henning; John Parnell, Fairfield-tp. Alt. E. Neidic; John Davis, Auburn, Alt. L. Jones; H. H. Keep, Franklin-tp. Alt. M. T. Jackman; Thomas T. Daily, Richland tp, Alt. P. Calkins. No further business. Meeting adjourned.

DR. J. U. WINSLOW.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.
Attest, G. H. K. Moss. no 12.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby give that there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Building Loan Fund and Saving Association, at the office of Guy Plum, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, p. m., April 6th, 1878, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said association to serve the ensuing year.

GUY PLUM, Sec'y.

March 25th, 1878.

GUY PLUM, Att'y. for Executor.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana Executor of the will of Samuel Tarney, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. PETER HIGH. Executor.
Attest: G. H. K. Moss.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 15th, 1878.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$57,218.99
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	407.13
Due from other National Banks	1,343.45
Due from State banks and bankers	
Real estate furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	648.40
Premiums paid	5,000.00
Bills on other national banks	1,560.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	516.75
Specie including gold Treasy certificates.	500.00
Legal-tender notes	4,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$131,446.72

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500.00
Other undivided profits	1,433.45
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	15,422.05
Demand certificates of deposit	14,591.22
Due to other National banks	
Profit & Loss	2,500.00
Total	$131,446.72

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

I, Jas V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1877. Attest:
GUY PLUM, Notary Public.

W. McIntyre,
Isaac Hague, } Directors.
Geo. Hazzard,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Steuben Circuit Court in a cause wherein Samuel Haverstock is plaintiff and Wm Richmond and Mariah Richmond are defendants requiring me to make the sum of twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-four cents [$12,923.44] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, 30th day of MARCH 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The north west quarter of section thirty-three [33], and the north-east quarter of section thirty two [32] except twenty-five [25] acres off the west side of said quarter section, and the south-east fractional quarter of section twenty-nine [29, all in the township number thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15]. Also the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four [24], in township thirty-three [33], north of range fourteen [14], east.

I will first expose to sale the north half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24), township thirty-three (33), north of range fourteen [14] east, and in case it does not sell for enough to pay what is now due with interest, costs and accrued costs, then I will expose to sale the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township thirty four [34], north of range fifteen (15) east, and in case these two pieces fail to sell for enough to pay what is now due, with interest and all costs, then I will expose to sale the west half of the north-west quarter of said section thirty three [33], and in case these three pieces fail to sell for enough to pay the amount now due, with interest and all costs I will then expose to sale the balance of the above described lands together

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Deputy.
Best and Pinchin, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 6, 1878. Pr. fee $13.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff and David Fay, Nancy O. Fay and William Stough are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight dollars and Sixty cents ($838.60), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty 20, twenty-one 21, twenty two 22 twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, and thirty-two 32, in Danford's addition to the town of Butler together with the mill and fixtures, situated on said premises, and the appurtenances thereto, belonging all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
E. W. Fosdick, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28th, 1878. Pr. fee $8.50

Those who contemplate building this season, will find it to their advantag to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

THREE YEARS

Since we have dded to our regulr Dry Goods business, a department of

CARPETS,

CURTAINS and UPHOLSERY GOODS

And re happy to sy that our sale of such goods is constantly increasing with us. From the fact that we aim to keep only the best goods, choicest styles, abd sell them at small profit.

OURSPRING STOCK

is now arriving, and for extent and variety is not excelled by any house in the west. The prices of all kinds of Carpets, Curtain and House Furnishing Goods, are much lower that they were last fall. We invite special attention to a line of

Tapestry Brussels at $1.00 per yard.

Ingaain Carpets

Extra, 60,95, 75, and 85c per yard. We are cutting up freely of Ingrain Carpets at 35c, 40c, 50c per yard.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ross A. Morris is plaintiff, Philip Sievers et al. are defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two Dollars and Thirty Cents [$782.30] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-east quarter of said section twelve 12, all in township thirty four 34 north of range twelve 12, east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Draggoo, Adm'r. of the estate of Susan Fetters, is plaintiff and Geo. H. Huffman et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars and Twenty-Five cents ($123.25) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number thirty-eight 38, and forty-three 43, in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos D. Gross, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Oliver Boyer is plaintiff, and Samuel P. Casebeer and Gelanda Casebeer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Dollars [$338.00], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
March 27th, A. D. 1878. Pr's. fee. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John W. Booher, William Booher and Joseph Rice are plaintiffs and Milton C. Jones and William Jones are defendants requiring me to make the sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty one cents, ($66.61) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half ½, of the east one-half ½ of the north-east quarter of section thirty 30, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff
McBride & Morlan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., March 25th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Lymon Green, deceased, will offer for sale at Sedan on

TUESDAY, APR. 26, '77

The following described property:

Lots numbered 86, 81, 74, 85, 79, 81 78, 78 and 80, in Hines' plat of the village of Lawrence, [now Sedan], to be sold for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months from date of sale. Deferred payments, in notes at six per cent. interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security. Sale at ten o'clock a. m.

J. M. BRUMBACH, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Barber is plaintiff and William D. Caldron is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of six Hundred and Thirty Five dollars and Sixty cents [$635.60] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty-six [86] in Jarvis, Frothingham and Crane's first addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Moody & Hoffman Atty's, for plaintiff,
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Caroline Gouser is plaintiff and Christopher Plank and Melinda Plank are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars, 313 20 and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty one 31, in Hopkin's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 13th 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodgot and Nancy J. Blodget are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars, ($1,878.32) and thirty-two cents, with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen [13] east, containing eighty acres of land in De Kalb county Indiana.

I will first expose to sale the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east, and if said tract fails to sell for enough to pay the costs and amount now due on said decree, I will then expose to sale the whole of said premises.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn March 13th, 1878, Pr's. fee $9.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Horton et al. are plaintiffs, and Arthur Dewitt et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Twenty cents [$142.20], with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen 19, in township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a stake in the centre of the public highway, on the east line of said west half of said north-east quarter fifty 50, feet south of the point of intersection of the south line of the right of way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad with the said east line of said west half, thence south fifty 50, feet to a stake, thence west to said south line of said right of way of said railroad to a stake, thence north-easterly on said south line of said right of way to the point of intersection of said south line of said right of way with a line drawn directly west from the place of beginning aforesaid.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
March 27, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

THE BOOT UP SIDE DOWN, AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Old and Young Girls.

The dear girl who marries an idler who will hang upon her society till he is wearied then seeks recreation else where, has not so many chances for happiness as the wife whose husband is compelled to tear himself from her company for his duties and gladly returns to it for his enjoyments. Set of French China dinner ware for $16.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of Meriden Britania Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100, water set, $15 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—The original Tennesseeans will appear in Auburn for the first time on Friday evening, March 29th, 1878. This is the first troupe of colored singers ever organized, and they have been in organization for over six years, under judicious training. They are without a doubt the most talented, cultivated and refined troupe of colored singers traveling. They not only render the old plantation melodies, but execute the finest selections of Quartetts, Duetts and Solos. The most powerful basso in America is a member of the troupe, and is particularly noted for his smooth chest notes.

Mr. Z. A. Coleman has a wonderful compass of voice, rainging from lower A. flat to high C., in a clear voice. The Tennesseeans appear for one night only, and those who love good music will never regret hearing this famous troupe. Admission 35 cents, Reserved 50. Diagram at Willis & Co's. Book Store.

—The night that McQuiston's store was burglarized, a young gentleman from Waterloo registered at the Central House as J. W. B., Angola. The next morning when Mr. Markie, the landlord, heard of the burglary, and knowing that his guest had got in very late, or rather quite early in the morning, concluded that he was the burglar, and went to his room, but found him gone. Of course this looked more suspicious. The traveler had stated he wanted to go north on the freight in the morning, and a telegram was sent to Angola for his arrest, not knowing that he had used Angola as a blind to fool the boys at Waterloo who might be trying to find out what he was at. About a week after, in came this same customer, giving the same directions he did before about the early train, and then was shown to his room. Markle was bound he should not escape this time, so early in the morning he went for Mr. McQuiston and another and seated them in the office ready to pounce upon their unfortunate victim. The guest soon appeared, and Markle gave the wink, but all they could do was to shake hands with an old friend. J. W. B. was not in the burglar line, but had been paying his addresses to one of our bells, and happened to be out rather late. Markle will hardly make as good a detective as he does a landlord.

—Our friends, A. R. Hoffman and Chas. F. Shepherd, the former once the principal of our schools, and the latter connected with Mr. Abright in jewelry business, returned, from Washington Territory and Oregon respectively last Saturday, and were heartily received by their many friends. From them we learn that they have enjoyed their residence on the golden slope, and have prospered reasonably well. They discribe the climate as simply delightful and the country, especially the vallies, as wonderfully productive. No wintry blasts nor stiffening frosts with their blighting presence, find an abiding place there, and the thermometer seldom, if ever, goes below 84. The nights in summer are cool and enjoyable, and one sleeps comfortably under a blanket. Sometimes the rainy season lasts several months and grows a little monotonous. The country east of the mountain range offers inducements in the way of agriculture and mining, and when the Northern Pacific Railroad is finished to Puget Sound, an investment there in the above region will pay. To go there now settle down, and grow up with the country, is not all a myth, but a very good idea. Portland is a grand little city on the Williamette river, and is the center for the valley of that name, said to be the grandest in the world—about 40 m. wide and 120 long. The bodies of water around Puget Sound are charming, the phosphorous at the bottom giving forth a halo of light at night, eclipsing the beauty of an autum day. It will require great inducements to keep our friends from returning.

—The robbins are mating, and building their nests in cedar and maple, and their songs are as grateful as the balmy air, and carpet of green. Other birds are busy too, and we know of several human species as industrious as our feathered neighbors. There's one in the north part of town, fixing up a nice cosy nest for his sweetheart, and he trying to do it awful sly, too. We know of another in south Auburn, who moves around quietly, and puts this and that together, and is anticipating a jolly time. Well, why not. Let all extract as much happiness out of this world as they can. At best we have sufficient trouble.

—West's pills cure Liver complaint.

—G. H. Forkner, of the New York Store is in the city buying a spring stock. Look out for the clothing department.

—Query: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina at the same price?

—Hank Mader and Enos Weaver are both recovering rapidly. They expected to cross that stream as both made their will.

—Mr. Brandon, north of town, says "N. Y. S., O. P. O." should be interpreted, New York Store, opposite post office. Correct.

—In another column is the card of Mr. Wm. Ruhl, a practical hand at moving buildings. Those wanting such work done should consult him.

—We see the greenbackers have put Mr. Walborn on their ticket, without solicitation on his part, however, as he stands on the democratic platform.

—Mark Rush has a hen that actually lays two eggs a day. She has nest in a goosberry bush, which probably accounts for her lively delivery of two a day.

—Look over your wardrobe and see what you need in the line of clothing, so that you will be prepared to make your selections early, upon the arrival of the new clothing at the New York Store.

—A. S. Leas has just arrived home from the East and has shipped from Western New York one of the finest high bred coach stallions that was ever brought to North Eastern Indiana.—Press.

—Mothers, do not let your darling suffer with the whooping cough. Use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and the little darling will soon find relief Only 25 a bottle. For sale at all drug stores.

—The social connected with the M. E. church, will be entertained by Mrs. Dr. Ford, at her residence, on next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. A. Robbins, Sec'y.

—Rev. Mr. Meese will preach at the M. E. church next Sabbath morning and evening. Billy is becoming quite popular as a preacher, and we would go farther to hear him preach than Beecher. Mr. Ervin will attend conference at Anderson next week.

—Tom. C. Mays, the genial whole-souled editor of the Auburn Courier, was a caller at the "Post" Monday morning. "Tom." is a candidate for the Democratic nominatoin for Clerk of DeKalb. He has done good service for the Democracy of that county, and ought to get the nomination.—Col. City Post.

—We were glad to receive a call from the veteran editor of the Columbia City Post, who was in town last Thursday. Mr. Brown conducts one of the best papers in the State, and has successfully wielded the pen in the interest of the Democratic party for years.

Accident.—A young man staying on the farm with Mr. Edwards, near Butler, was severely hurt, Monday, by jumping from a passenger train, on the Eel River road, while the train was under full headway. He was cut badly about the face and head.

Died.—We are sorry to note the sudden death of one of our most beautiful and promising young ladies, Miss Liza Dugan. She was sick but three days, and died from a disease of the stomach and brain. She was a favorite among her associates and a success as a school teach. Next Monday she was to open the school at the Junction.

—The Sheriff asked Fred Shumaker for his key last Friday and now there is one saloon less in town.

—There is talk of moving the M. E. Parsonage on the lot where the church now stands.

—Mr. Kesler has moved his cigar manufactory over Pomert's barber shop on Main-st.

—Coop Ralston will occupy the room where Holister's restaurant is, we understand,

Hi. Parent and Reub. Stevens have a law suit at Warsaw, Ind., the 30th inst.

—M. F. Long's daughter Susa, was taken quite sick Tuesday night.

—The farmers of DeKalb have organized an insurance company.

—Harry Weamer has a tasty looking pea-nut stand, all the same.

—Geo. Paterson and wife, of Warsaw was in town over Sunday.

—M. F. Long talks of going with McQuiston to Walkerton.

—M. L. and C. O. D. are becoming quite sociable. "Aint it."

—The base ball question is agitating the minds of the boys.

—Clothing! clothing! clothing! at the New York Store.

—Repairs were made on the Court House yesterday.

—Dr. Sebring has been moving his building.

—Dr. Brown and family has left the city.

—The Hawkeye man took well.

—Cool's livery barn is enclosed.

—A few cold days this week.

—She's going out like a lamb.

—Make your gardens.

—Scrape the streets.

Caught.—The fellow who stole so many hams and shoulders this winter from smoke houses in the city, was seen at three o'clock Tuesday morning with a three bushel bag full of them and the man, bag and hams were conveyed to the county jail. We could not learn the name of the "rooster" but we know that he's not the "Ham Fat Man"

Nailed.—Monday evening the residence of Mr. James McClellan, living in Somers' addition, was broken into and money and other articles taken. A suspicious looking character, was visiting our saloons and from his actions it was thought proper to "nail" him. He was conveyed to the St. Clair House to await trial.

—Our citizens are especially indebted to Mr. John Sommers for his efforts in bringing about the arrest of one or two parties who are charged with prepetrating some of the numerous robberies that have occurred in this vicinity lately. These thefts are of too frequent occurrence to allow them to be ignored, and we are glad Mr. S. has taken the initiatory, as his well known caution and prudence are sure to bring others to the rack as well as the one now in jail.

—There is a very aggravated case on one of our boulevards. A beardless gallant has been very persistent in entertaining one of our most charming young ladies, even to the sma' wee hours on several occasions, but when a show or lecture comes along, he hies himself to another and brings her out his late partner runs de machine alone. Say, divide up a little, young man.

—By some means we omitted to mente mention the burglary at Father Young's residence at this place, week before last, while he was absent at Garrett. A boy saw tramps in the house and gave the alarm, when a traveling man on his way to the dept, went for them firing several shots which was returned by the burglars as they made off and escaped. This is the second time the house has been entered by tramps. They got nothing for their pains.

Fire—Some person for pure cussedness recently set fire to C. C. Shaffers's house, a few miles east of town. The house was not occupied and was not worth more than a million dollars, but there was a large lot of new flooring in the loft which was as "good as the wheat" Crist. intended to build on his farm this summer but has given it up now.

—We learn from Mr. Wheelock that the bridge company with which he is connected, will open a bridge yard at this place perhaps near the stave factory, for the construction of bridges, employing about twenty five hands. This company now have a large amount of work on hand, and as Auburn offers most excellent advantages in railroad facilities, they have concluded to manufacture them here. We hope its location here will be mutually beneficial to all conserned.

—The cold icy hand of death has again fell upon one of the fairest of the fair. Miss Lizzie Dugan, always recognized as being one of our most beautiful young ladies, died last Sabbath morn after a short illness of a peculiar disease attacking the liver, kidneys and brain. Lizzie had engaged to teach school at the Junction and during her illness fretted continually at the delay which it caused. The school will go on, but the expected teacher has gone up higher, leaving her late home lonely and desolate. All sympathize with the afflicted family.

—W. J. Walsworth, the Republican candidate for Trustee, is one of the oldest citizens of the township, and fills the bill exactly for a careful, economical and judicious officer. He serv'ed last year as township assessor, to the entire acceptance of the tax-payers of the township; and unless the Democrats nominate a much better candidate than they are likely to, there should be no question concerning his election.—Press.

We know nothing derogatory to the character of Mr. Walsworth, but we must claim for our candidate for trustee all th Press has for Mr. W. as to competency and efficiency. In fact we are agreeably disappointed in the nomination of a candidate much better than we were likely to put in the field. Mr. S. Kutzner is in every way worthy of the support of all good citizens.

We take occasion to say that he who invests in the cheap buggies now being sold at auction over the country, will stand a good chance of being bit. They may sell a good one here and there, but it is only done, to make a victim. We would advise all our friends who intend purchasing buggies to pass by all snide concerns of that kind. We have good manufactories of this kind in Auburn, and conducted by men of honor, who will sell you a good article for what it is worth and warrant it to be as represented. They are the men you should patronize. Men who live in your own community and do a fair honorable business, and who would scorn to take advantage of you. Buy at home and help promote the interests of your own section. When any one offers you a new top buggy for $60 on six months time, you may bet your bottom dollar that it is a fraud. They are entirely too cheap in one sense of the word and too dear in the other.

—The season of coughs and colds is now upon us. Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup is the greatest specific of the day. Call at the drug store and try a bottle of it. Only 25 cents a bottle. Sold in all drug store.

The Versatile Burdette.

We cannot remember when we have passed a more enjoyable evening, than that of last Monday, listening to the versatile Burdette, the humorous editor of the Burlington Hawkeye. The audience might have been larger, but the interest could not have been more deep, or the appreciation and applause more hearty and timely responsive. It is something to know when to laugh heartily at a humorous lecture, and we feel that the audience caught it with a quick perception. Of course, there are some who did not see much fun about it while others at their side were convulsed with the good things that fell so easily and fluently from the speakers' lips. The style of the discourse was something like his items, a wonderful faculty of qualifying statements, and deducing humor from the prosiest of facts. At times a burst of the finest sentiment and pathos caught every ear, to be rounded down into an expression, which we have not the language to convey. With a little more voice Mr. B. would be one of the finest and most popular lecturers in the country.

We are obliged to Mr. Burdette for a copy of his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache," which he so generously left upon our table. It will serve to remind us of as genial, accomplished and handsome a gentleman, as it has been our lot to meet. Thanks.

Garrett, Ind. March, 27 '78.

—Editor Courier—It may not be generally known that this man, O. C. Clark is the most arrant demagogue in the county. When the question of dividing the townships in order to create the one now known as Keyser, came up, this same Clark, fearing that it would increase the majority in this county, and he being on the ticket, done all he could to impede that consummation. He was given a petition to circulate, to which several names had been signed, and he purposely lost it that his ends might be secured. Now he prates about the interest of Garrett, and is working up his demagogery by making a blow about the road to Corunna, and is cavorting around with considerable gusto and is determined the people shall see how much interested he is in the road project. Clark it very thin, and can fill the calling of a demagogue better than anything else. Let the Democratic voters stand by their ticket. Mr. Teeters has more good sense and sound judgment than a dozen such Clarks, and he will labor for the interests of Garrett as zealously and much more effectually. If Mr. Clark is so anxious about the road, why did he not go to work a year ago, and not wait until he wanted a little office before he began to agitate the matter. Perhaps he wants to make it a pack horse on which to ride into office. Democrats will do well to silence such duplicity.

Mr. Teeters will not go to Kendallville, and because he gets things a few cents cheaper, come home and advertise the place to his neighbor, and advise them to go there with their patronage. He will labor for the whole interests of his township, Garrett and all.

W.

Garrett Items.

—The Democrats of Keyser-tp met in Chicago House Hall last Saturday, at 2 oclock p. m. B. D. Thomas being called to the chair, and E. D. Bryant as Secretary, the following ticket was nominated: For Trustee, W. Teeters; Justice of the Peace, John Grube; Assessor, Alex. McClure; Constables, C. Young, and Homer Link. It is not necessary to take up any time in praise of these gentlemen, as they are old settlers, and well known to the citizens of Keyser township. Suffice to say we are going to elect them on Monday next.

—There was considerable of excitement here last week, in regard to moving a house. To the astonishment of many last Monday morning, a house was standing in the middle of King-st, a little west of Cowan-st., which had been moved out some time during Sunday night. It appears that the house is in dispute, was built by one Seipe, on a lot which he had bought of W. Cowan, and as Seipe did not come up to the agreement with Cowan, Cowan rented and took possession of the lot as his property. Cowan lives at Columbus, O., and was telegraphed to by some of his friends here, that the house was moved off his lot, and he arrived here Monday night on No. 8 train, at 11:30. Next day all the parties went to Auburn in search of counsel, and came back with the assurance from the learned and wise Jurists of that burg that they were all right, and had a legal claim on the building. Cowan replevyed the house, had it moved back on the lot, and now the case will be decided by law. This is an individual affair, the Land and Improvement Co. is in no way connected with it.

X.

—It is rumored that Messrs O. J. Powell and J. W. Frederick are about opening an "Intelligence Office."

—Last Saturday was pay day, and in the evening quite a crowd assembled at J. R. Prouty's Saloon, to witness the graceful steps of a noted "clog-dancer," who performed there that eve. Among the rest was a cripple, who has been seen on our streets for the last few days, perched on a pair of wooden pedestals. He appeared to enjoy the sport hugely, and it is said that after he retired, he kept his room mate awake all night by exclaiming every few minutes, "Fire! Fire!"—cause, night-mare or snakes in the boots.

Butler Township Items.

—The roads are very muddy.

—There has been a very good literary society at Cedar Creek. It will close with an exhibition on Tuesday night, April 2nd.

—There was a school meeting at school house No. 2 last Saturday evening. Miss Callie Whetsel was chosen teacher.

—We are informed Squire Harvy, W. L. Work and Wm Merica attended the caucus at Garrett last Saturday, and they speak well of the nomiuations.

—Joseph Rectenwaldt is talking of trading his fine team of horses for Texas land. He wants two sections of land for the team, and that near a good market. Joe thinks he can trade and take his land near Austin or Galveston.

—Our Docter has had a very bad attack of Liver chills. He went to Garrett on Friday, and thought he would get a chill, so he took a few doses of liver syrup, such as he thought would be good for his stomach and liver, then he got a bottle filled and started home, but he unfortunately let his medicine fall, and when he went to get off his horse, he forgot to take his right foot out of the stirrup, so he came down on his head, but Kitty stood still until he could get right end up. He then went home, and the next day thought he needed more medicine, so he sent for a pint with Dave, that made him feel better until evening, then he thought he would go to Garrett himself and get some more medicine. So he went and there had a chill that was worse than before, it was so severe that it shook him off of his horse, and he lost his cap and horse, but fortunately both have been found, and he says this is the last, for he will guard against those chills.

Exquimaux.

LaOtto Items.

—Josh Simon has returned to North Manchester.

—March came in like a lamb, and goes out like the devil.

—Will. Kontz, of Albion, was visible here last Saturday and Sunday.

—School exhibition at Cedar Creek the 2nd of April at the Town Hall.

—Fruit trees froze out, not fruit. No cider, no nothing, but yum yum yum.

—George Bilger has returned home, from attending school at Springfield Ohio.

—Mrs Esther Dugly of Churubusco visited with her parents, near this place last Sunday.

—Baptised last Sunday, by the Rev. Worth, pastor of Lee Chaple, John Gorrett, Winfield Gorrett and Miss Jane Ports.

—Two of the thinest things out—the nomination at Swan Center, and the Free Mason Exposition at LaOtto; all in one week.

—Dickie is gone. No more do we hear that lamb like voice wail forth in the interest of labor against capital, or plaintively ask for a "chaw."

—That very polite cuss that entered A. Zern's Boot & Shoe shop last Saturday night, and pilfered his money drawer of what money it contained, some $15.00, has A. Z's. sincere thanks for leaving change enough to buy him some tobacco. Will the P. C. accept an invitation to tea?

—Married at the residence of Jacob Simon, on March 21st, by the Rev. Dugiass, Prof. B. F. Simon to Miss Rosette Bricker, all of DeKalb county. The Prof. after taking a geograpical survey of his newly acquired possessions, left for the land of grasshoppers, where he will prepare a home for his bonny bride. May a long life of unclouded happiness be theirs.

—When your baby is restless while teething, get Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a dose of it will relieve the little sufferer at once. Only 25 cents a bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Spencerville Items.

—Smith says Garman is in the ladies furnishing business.

—Jake Dermott says one millet is enough in his family.

—Our town is going to have a new harness shop, property having been secured for that purpose.

—Mr. Abraham Depew, having disposed of his property in town, will remove to Michigan in a short time.

—J. M. Cahill of Antwerp, O., is opening a tin shop and house furnishing goods, north of Bishop's Store.

—The spring term of school commenced Monday, March 25th, with W. S. Herrick as principal, and Miss Bessie Kinsey Assistant.

—Thomas Johnson the supposed drowned man of whom we spoke last week, is now said to be south of Fort Wayne, cutting cord wood

—G. A. Bishop, of the firm of Bishop & Son, has disposed of his interest in the store, to his father, but will remain as business manager for the next year.

—The transaction in real estate this spring will exceed that of the past five years combined, and Spencerville will be largely filled with strange faces.

—Married, at the parsonage of the Lutheran church, Tuesday evening, March 21st, by Rev. E. W. Erick, Mr. Key to Miss Hettinger, both of Allen county.

—The Republicans at Concord at their convention nominated the following officers: Trustee, Wm. Henderson; Assessor, Robt. Culburtson; Justices of the Peace, J. B. White and B. A. Hadsel; Constables, J. C. Smith, O. J. Baker and Henry Baker.

To the Farmers of DeKalb County.

We desire to call the special attention of farmers to the fact that a mutual or home insurance company has been started in this county. Although several attempts have been made to start an association in this county, in which farmers agree to pay each others losses, none has been carried out till the present. The farmers of this association are men of high respectibility. Among them are Wm. Cornell, Jacob Miller, Edmund Freeman, Perry Fitch, and others.

They now offer you the rules and regulations they have adopted, and hope to meet your approval and patronage. Here are some of the advantages of such a company:

1. There is no speculation in such an association.
2. You give no notes or bonds.
3. Your insurance costs nothing unless there is a loss, in which case you pay your proportion.
4. They will not insure in cities or towns.
5. You have a voice in the election of all officers
6. The constitution can be adopted to your wants.
7. Such a company cannot break, there is nothing to break.
8. You do not send your money out of the county.
9. You need not renew your policy every three or five years.
10. Should you be a looser, it would be to no one's interest to cheat you out of your insurance.
11. The costs of insuring in this way are very light. A good estimate of the average costs can be found in this way: Suppose the township in which you live had been organized in this way for the last 25 years, and each farmer in the township averaged 100 acres, there would be 220 farmers in each township. Now, count up all the loss you can think of, outside of cities and towns, and not including mills, shops, &c., for the last 25 years, divide this amount by 220, and you have the whole cost of each member for 25 years, and divide this by 25 and you have the average yearly cost. You will be surprised to fine it will scarcely average one dollar a year. Call at the office of the Courier and get a copy of the rules and regulations.

Nobody should go to church, or public meeting, hacking away and disturbing the preacher or orator with their cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; it only costs 25 cents a bottle. At F. E. Davenport's.

—Remember the Tennesseeans to-morrow night, the best troupe of colored singers in the country. They are the originals, and are simply immense.

DURING THE NEXT

THREE WEEKS

THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

Will receive a Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

For the Spring Trade, three times larger than ever before brought to this County. These goods are all

MADE TO ORDER

For this trade, and quality warranted to be the best. We guarante prices

15 per cent. CHEAPER

Than and other house in the county. Hold your Pocket Book, until the roads get good and then join the grand army in their march to the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

SEGOVIA AND MADRID.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

It sings to me in sunshine,
  It whispers all night long;
My heartache like an echo
  Repeats the wistful song:
Only a quaint old love-lilt,
  Wherein my life lies hid:
"My body is in Segovia,
  But my soul is in Madrid."

I dream and wake and wonder,
  For dream and day are one,
Alight with vanished faces,
  And days forever done.
They smile and shine around me,
  As long ago they did,
For my body is in Segovia,
  But my soul is in Madrid.

Through inland hills and forests
  I hear the ocean breeze,
The creak of straining cordage,
  The rush of mighty seas,
The lift of angry billows
  Through which a swift keel slid,
For my body is in Segovia,
  But my soul is in Madrid.

Oh, fair-haired little darling,
  Who bore my heart away,
A wide and woful ocean
  Between us roars to-day;
Yet I am close beside you,
  Though time and space forbid;
My body is in Segovia,
  But my soul is in Madrid.

If I were once in heaven,
  There would be no more sea;
My heart would cease to wander,
  My sorrows cease to be;
My sad eyes sleep forever,
  In dust and daisies hid,
And my body leave Segovia—
  Would my soul forget Madrid?

—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

HIS LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER.

"Yes, Mr. McGovern, she is coming home to-morrow."

"No? Really—ah! I mean—exactly—yes!"

"Ah, Mr. McGovern, if you only knew how I've toiled and slaved and pinched that that girl could have an education! I never had no learning myself."

"Precisely—just so."

"And I made up my mind that Annie should be a lady, and she is, sir, she is——"

"Certainly—no doubt——. Really, the fact is—would you mind?—I am very busy."

Now the fact was that Mr. McGovern was determined not to take the slightest interest in the world in his landlady's daughter. And at this moment he was also engaged upon a piece of work that not only absorbed all his energies, but apparently presented difficulties he was not likely to overcome.

The case lay just here. Mr. McGovern, salesman and commercial traveler for a large dry-goods house, had recently made the acquaintance in an adjacent town, not as large, but fancying itself quite as important, as New York, of a young lady who had suddenly inspired him with the exaggerated sentiment we commonly call love. At least he thought so. And now the problem lay, how to awaken a corresponding emotion in the heart of the fair being to whom he felt anxious and desirous to offer the devotion of a lifetime. If he had been rich he might have overwhelmed her with bouquets such as can only be produced by metropolitan florists. But he was not rich. On the other hand, if, as he expressed it to himself, he "had been one of those newspaper chaps, who are always saying things and writing things, you know, and walk into a girl's heart when they haven't even a respectable pair of boots, or a shilling to get their hair cut," even then he might have done something. But as it was, what could he do?

Finally an idea occurred to him. Brilliant in epigram he was not, and certainly could never hope to be; but somebody had surely once said that "genius is only indomitable perseverance," and there was the hare and tortoise, and the busy bee, and there was no knowing but that if he gave a month to it he might yet manage to get up something she would like to read—he could certainly write as good a business letter as any fellow in the office. But then it ought to be in rhyme. And another difficulty presented itself. Her name was Arabella, and what on earth would rhyme with Arabella? Yet Petrarch had certainly been in the same scrape; there isn't a word in the language that ends like Laura. But Petrarch wrote Italian. Ha! Italian—that was the thing. But then he didn't know Italian, neither did Arabella, and as for attempting to deny that fellows wrote poetry to their girls in English—oh, dear me! no, that was too absurd.

So he set valiantly at work, and on the morning when Mrs. Gibson invaded his sanctum to announce her daughter's expected return, he had got just this far:

Midst roses fair, oh! lovely Arabella—

Stop! there was cellar. But how to work it in? And here Mr. McGovern was met by a difficulty that has oppressed many a greater poet.

His landlady had broken the chain of inspiration; besides, it was 9 o'clock; he couldn't do better than go to the office, for there was a fresh consignment of goods that he was expected to dispose of. In the evening he would go out and call upon Arabella; which he did, and at midnight he returned to his grimy apartment on Mrs. Gibson's third floor, more in love than ever.

But on the following evening, when he came home from the office, he remembered Mrs. Gibson's announcement, and at the tea table he looked for the young lady in question. Not that he cared what she looked like, but then—"Hum! not a pretty girl by any means!" but, somehow, he looked again. There she sat, a soft little body in gray merino dress, with a pair of very pretty hands placidly folded in her lap. What was the impression she gave him? Ha! he didn't know. Now he had it; she seemed so very, very—funny word, wasn't it—*clean*, that was it. Perhaps it was the awful grime of Mrs. Gibson's front basement did it. Contrast is everything, you know. But ah! she wasn't like the divine, the beautiful—

"Mr. McGovern, will you have another cup of tea?"

My! what a sweet voice!

Now what was it made the old boarding-house day by day so much less intolerable than it used to be? Perhaps it was the dust. Somehow the universal dust had ceased to assert itself as formerly, and became conspicuous by its absence. Everything in Mr. McGovern's room by some magic got into its right place. Inanimate things may be totally depraved, but, somehow, his showed an evidence of reform that argued the existence of saving grace somewhere. Where on earth were the holes in his stockings! He missed them. Certainly a hole in one's stockings is more honored in the breach than in the observance; but what a peculiar experience for a clerk in a boarding-house!

One day Mr. McGovern happened to remember what his landlady had said to him about her daughter's "edication." (Poor woman! he didn't wonder some big words bothered her; every now and then he came across one that puzzled him.) But he must get a safe subject. How would politics do? Here he was tolerably strong himself.

It is a humiliating confession to make regarding one's hero, but no sooner had Clarence McGovern begun to talk politics with Annie than he speedily made up his mind that the administration of our republican Government was the one thing on earth that he knew nothing about. How humiliating it was! The same thing over again. "If you ain't a rich man or a newspaper chap, what can you do with a girl? They get their heads packed full of things at school that a fellow who's got his living to earn can't know anything about, and if you haven't got any money—this world is a beastly hole!" concluded Clarence McGovern; and in that statement he embodied the sentiments of many a wiser man.

But in this case it was too bad. Now with Arabella, rich, beautiful, and well-born, it was different; but to be extinguished by Mrs. Gibson's daughter! he, Clarence McGovern—abominable! Was he not a rising man, and were there not indications of good birth in his very features and in his very name? To be sure, he hated to attempt tracing his lineage; it would bolt up against a tailor's shop in the Bowery in such an aggravating matter. But clearly names sprung from something. Why should his ancestors be named McGovern if they never had anything to govern?—impossible! But such a plebeian name as Gibson—bah!

And there was something very delightful in Annie's society when he kept out of deep waters; and when one day she asked him, very sweetly, "Who is Arabella?" Mr. McGovern felt that his cup of happiness was full. With Arabella for a sweetheart, and Annie for a confidante, what man could want more? The flood-gates of his soul were opened. He certainly lacked the eloquence of that much-to-be-envied newspaper chap; but Annie was sympathetic, and she got a notion of his longings, his doubts, his aspirations, quite as correct as if they had been more elegantly expressed. Then came the story of the sonnet that wouldn't allow itself to be written, and the stupid, uncontrollable, contumacious behavior of that awful polysyllable Arabella.

"Don't put it at the end of a line," suggested Annie. "Get over it at once and have it out of the way."

"Capital!" said Mr. M'Govern. "Could you, Miss Annie, give me an idea, a suggestion, a line or two, perhaps?"

"What style will you have it in?"

"Well, something a little like Tennyson, with a dash of Shelley, just a trifle of Swinburne possibly." He had evidently been reading up.

"How would this do?" suggested the accommodating Annie, with a twinkle in her eye that somehow made Mr. McGovern blush to the roots of his hair:

"Arabella, gaze upon me
  With thy soft and gentle eyes,
See the wrong that thou hast done me;
  All my troubled spirit lies
    Fainting with its deep emotion,
    Pulseless as a tropic ocean,
    And I seem as one who lieth
    Low upon his couch and dieth."

"Beautiful! Go on."

Now the result of all this was that within the next three weeks Miss Arabella received no less than nineteen love poems, all signed "Clarence McGovern" in that gentleman's best style, with a flourish underneath at least four inches long.

But somehow this partnership in poetry did not seem to agree with Annie, and before long she announced her intention to visit a friend in the country. She "needed a change," she said.

Curiously now the holes in Mr. McGovern's stockings began to reappear; the dust resumed its normal sway, and the only line of poetry the young man could remember was

Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie,

which he whistled so lugubriously that one morning, out of pure sympathy, Mrs. Gibson put her head inside the door and whispered, consolingly:

"Lor' bless you, yes, she will, Mr. McGovern; she's only gone for a month."

Then Clarence began to wonder where his thoughts had been straying; and, as poetical effusions were no longer a possibility, he resolved to see Arabella at once and put his fate to the touch, and win or lose it all.

It was a night of wind and rain and sleet as Mr. McGovern left the station and approached the Lockwood mansion. Miss Arabella would see him in a few moments, and in the meantime would he wait in the library? Fancying himself in solitude, he selected the easiest chair, and was just composing his address to the fair object of his affections, when a small voice appealed to him pathetically:

"Pleathe, thir, thith ith too thick, it won't twitht."

"What is it, my child?" inquired Clarence, affectionately, seating the small petitioner on his knee.

"I'th makin' lighterth. Thithter Bella gave me all thith white paper. I wanted new but she theid it wath good enough for me; there wath nothing on it but some thilly vertheth that big fool—she thaid hith name, but I forget—had written to her. Don't pinch me tho; I'll theream."

O agonies of unrequited affection! There curling gracefully around a lamplighter, destined perhaps to light some one of his rival's cigars, were the tender lines:

"Arabella, gaze upon me
  With thy soft and gentle eyes."

The rest was gone, unless they might be discovered on the vicious morsel of paper that "wouldn't twitht."

In less than two minutes Mr. McGovern was in the street. Oh, the dismal, dreary, sleeting iniquity of that night! Where was the station? It had disappeared. Down in torrents came the rain, freezing as it fell; slippery, and more slippery, and more slippery grew the pavement; only a cat or some animal with claws could have maintained a systematic perpendicular. Suddenly down went Mr. McGovern. Perhaps it was a blessing, for the sudden application of cold ice to the back of his head restored his consciousness of where he was, and he turned toward the railway station, having in his excitement wandered half a mile in the opposite direction.

Had that partial bath suddenly cooled his passion? Clarence could not have told, but somehow he did not feel as miserable as he had expected, only very wet, and the ride home seemed interminably long.

Two or three days passed by, and even yet Mr. McGovern was in a remarkably serene frame of mind for a disappointed lover. A week passed away, when suddenly he began to feel a serious distress in his left ankle. This struck him at once as peculiar, as, according to all precedent, the anguish should have proceeded direct from his heart.

But pretty soon the invisible tweezers of a most malignant imp began to wrench him in the knee. Before long the grip was upon his arm; thence it stuck to his hip; and, utterly in the power of the enemy, Mr. McGovern awoke one morning and found himself—not like the Philistines, dead—but unable to move a limb, and helpless before the eyes of Kitty, the waitress, who, late in the morning, poked her head into the room and inquired if he was ever going to get up.

"Get up?" no! Not for weeks upon weeks did Mr. McGovern rise from his bed. They blistered him, they poulticed him, they drugged him; but all to no effect. The fever would have its own way in spite of the whole medical pharmacopœia. First of all they placed him in charge of a monstrous male nurse, who Clarence, in his impotent fury, mentally denominated a "great hulking brute," but without whose assistance the unfortunate victim of his attentions could not even turn in bed. How he grew to hate the horrible creature who stood over him day and night! Even Mrs. Gibson's creaking boots and high-pitched voice became a blessing when, in the intervals of her domestic labors, she looked in upon the sufferer. But Annie—if he could only have Annie! Finally, in his semi-delirium he began to call aloud for her; and Mrs. Gibson, whether out of the motherliness of her own heart, or because she had her own ideas about Annie and this thriving young dry-goods salesman—too much cannot be expected of landladies with marriageable daughters—promised him that Annie should be sent for.

At last she came; and whether the strength of the enemy was spent, or whether he did not dare apply the freezing, burning implements of torture in Annie's gentle presence, the devil of rheumatism was exorcised, and peace began to reign.

Mr. McGovern began to fancy that he had elapsed in paradise, such was the glory of convalescence. And Annie was everywhere. Once more the dust disappeared, and Clarence himself witnessed the magical gestures through which it suffered annihilation; he also saw the very process by which all holes depart from a stocking, save the one by which the foot enters it. Annie's fair fingers, that only wrote poetry under compulsion, seemed to luxuriate in the composition of broths and soups and jellies; and never, thought the invalid, did they appear to such advantage as when playing round that provoking stop-cock with which they docked his rations of champagne.

And then, while the fresh air of the springtime stole in through the flowers that Annie had placed in the window, and Mr. McGovern lolled upon the sofa in all the enjoyment of valetudinarian luxury, a great strife arose in his mind. He was thinking—of Annie? No; of Mrs. Gibson. Could he, could he?—the blood of the McGovern's!

But when Annie came once more, and her little hands were busy around his refractory pillows, he found he could; and he did.

"Annie, Annie, I love you."

"And Arabella?"

It was a cruel blow, and the spirit of the invalid was roused. Excitement began to gleam in the great hollow eyes, and he had just time to ejaculate, "Confound her!" when Annie's small hand was over his mouth, and Annie's soft voice reiterated the doctor's injunction to "keep quiet." Then in a meek voice, "Say yes; won't you, Annie?"

"I haven't been asked anything."

"Then put your arm under my head, and let me go to sleep. If you don't, I'll go into a rage and make myself sick."

Annie did as she was bid.

Some two hours afterward, when Mr. McGovern condescended to awake, his first distinct articulation was, "And Annie, a-a-about your mother?"

Annie withdrew her arm, and began to look severe. "Not a word about mother. There isn't such a cook in the universe."

"No; that is true." And sundry visions of the day when he had an appetite began to rise before Mr. McGovern's eyes. "Annie, you are right. She shall live with us."

And Annie, who remembered what she had suffered for Arabella, replaced her arm, and, like a true woman, answered, "Of course."—*Harper's Weekly.*

How to Consume Soup.

"Dear Mr. *Hawk-Eye*, should one take one's soup from the side or the end of the spoon? Edward." Oh, well, if you've got so stuck up and proud that you have to eat with a spoon, we don't suppose it makes any difference, but we should think you would have enough reverence for the good old days and the grand simplicity of the better times, and take your soup as your father did; blow it until it is cold, then lift the plate with both hands and empty it by steady and long-continued suction, making a flipping sound with your lips at the conclusion of the services to indicate to the waiter that you are ready for the next course. It is these new-fangled ideas that are driving the old simplicity and the old purity out of style and existence, and crowding society to the edge of the awful precipice that leans and totters in crumbling weakness over the dark and fathomless abyss of corruption and destruction.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

TWO IRISHMEN were proceeding in company to a jail-yard to witness an execution, when one said to the other: "I say, Pat, where wud yes be if the hangman had his dues?" "Begorra," said Pat, "I jist be walkin' down this shtreet alone."

A Humorist on the Dueling Field.

There is one figure that stands out refreshingly cool and unique during these troublous times. This was John M. Dooly, the man who announced that he would not fight under any circumstances. He was probably the most brilliant man produced in that era, prolific of giants. He was the peer of Crawford on any field, and his superior in the legal forum. His abilities were transcendent, and his failure to make a national reputation arose doubtless from no other cause than his refusal to fight on any and all occasions. A non-combatant could not hold his head up in those turbulent times. Dooly had the most delicious humor, and a sharp tongue withal. He was continually getting into trouble because of his satirical sayings. He was perfectly fearless of speech. Judge Graham once threatened to chastise him. Dooly replied: "You can do so if you like. You will get no credit for it, however. Anybody can do it, and a great many have done it." He was once knocked down by a gentleman that he had introduced as the inferior Judge of the inferior court of the inferior county of Lincoln. He called lustily on the spectators for help, and, when rescued from his antagonist, rubbed his head and remarked dryly: "Well that is the forty-second fight I have been engaged in, and, if I ever got the best of a single one, I do not now remember it." Before Dooly's peace proclivities were fully known he was challenged to mortal combat by a Mr. Tate, who came to the field with Mr. W. H. Crawford as his second. Dooly accepted the challenge. Tate had lost a leg and wore a wooden one. When he and his friend reached the field they found Dooly alone, sitting on a stump.

"Where is your friend?" asked Crawford, in some surprise.

"He is in the woods, sir."

"And will be present in a moment, sir, I suppose?" said Crawford.

"Yes, as soon as he can find a bee-gum."

"May I inquire what he wants with a bee-gum?"

"Why, I want to put my leg in it. Do you suppose I can afford to risk my leg of flesh against Tate's leg of wood? If I hit his leg, he will get another to-morrow, and peg away as usual. If he hits mine, it may kill me or compel me to stump it like him for the balance of my life. No, sir; I must have a gum. Then I will be just as much wood as he is, and we will be on equal terms."

"I understand you, Col. Dooly; you do not intend to fight."

"Why, really, Col. Crawford, I thought everybody knew that."

"Very well, sir; but remember, Colonel, your name in no enviable light will fill the column of a newspaper to-morrow."

"I assure you, my dear sir, I had rather fill every column in every newspaper in Georgia than one coffin."—*H. W. Grady on Georgia Duels, in the Philadelphia Weekly Times.*

The Size of the Globe.

Its size has been determined, I have no doubt, to within a very few miles, in what appears to us now a very simple manner. In the first place, every section of the earth is bounded approximately by a circle, and mathematicians divide all circles by 360 degrees. Hence, if we can measure accurately the 1-360th part of this great circle, and if, when we have got that measure out in miles, we multiply it by 360 we get the circumference of the earth, that is to say, the whole distance around it. Then by dividing this result by something a little over 3 (3.1416, the ratio of the circumference of the circle to its diameter) we find out how far it is from one side of the earth to the other. This gives us the diameter of the earth. As a result of a long series of observations, it has been found that a degree measures as near as possible on the average 69¼ miles. It can be stated in inches, but it is near enough for me to give as a first statement of result that it is about 69¼ miles; and if you take the trouble to multiply 69¼ miles, the average length of 1 degree, by 360 degrees, the number of degrees that there are all around the earth, you will find that the circumference is something like 25,000 miles, and therefore that the diameter of the earth is something like 8,000 miles. Mark well the words "on the average." In truth, the earth is flattened at the poles, so that the length of the degree varies from the pole to the equator; and hence the diameter in the equatorial plane is in excess of the diameter from pole to pole. These two diameters, expressed in feet, are as follows: Equatorial, 41,848,380; solar, 41,708,710.—*J. Norman Lockyer, in Good Words.*

A Few Juvenile Questions.

"What makes that noise?" asked a little boy on the train the other day. "The cars," answered his mother. "What for?" "Because they are moving." "What are they moving for?" "The engine makes them." "What engine?" "The engine in front." "What's it in front for?" "To pull the train." "What train?" "This one." "This car?" repeated the youngster, pointing to the one in which they sat. "Yes." "What does it pull for?" "The engineer makes it." "What engineer?" "The man on the engine." "What engine?" "The engine in front." "What is that in front for?" "I told you that before." "Told who what?" "Told you." "What for?" "O, be still; you are a nuisance." "What's a nuisance?" "A boy who asks too many questions." "Whose boy?" "My boy." "What questions?" The conductor came through just then and took up the tickets, and the train pulled up to the station before we could get all of the conversation. The last we heard, as the lady jerked the youngster off the platform, was "What conductor?"

ACCORDING to the *Mark Lane Express*, the grain accumulated at Odessa and Nicolaieff during the blockade of the Black sea ports amounts to 1,125,000 quarters. It is estimated that the loss to commerce by the blockade at Odessa alone has been from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000.

A NEWS item says that an English traveler in the Holy Land has discovered Jacob's well. We are delighted to hear it. A rumor has been afloat for some time that Jacob was dead.—*Oil City Derrick.*

MY EARTHLY LOVE.

BY FREDERIC R. MARVIN.

No dim and dreamy ghost I sing,
  Nor phantom floating in the air;
To one who treads the solid earth
  I send alike my song and prayer.
To perfect matter strong and sweet,
  The face and form of her I love;
The matchless speech and subtle breath,
  And eyelid trembling like a dove—
A dove within an early nest,
  Who hears the coming of her mate,
Or feels the kiss upon her breast,
  And chides him that he comes so late.

The matchless joy of sense I sing!
  The earthly joy of here and now;
Before no fading ghost I kneel—
  Before no distant future bow.
Go, little song, and seek the lips
  Of her who waits thee with a kiss;
And tell her, only in her arms
  Thy poet master dreams of bliss.
No angel seen by prophet eye,
  Nor shaped by art with peerless grace,
With feet that tread the azure sky,
  And roam the boundless fields of space,
Is half so true or sweetly fair
  As one who walks with me apart;
I lose me in her shining hair—
  She is the goddess of my heart.

O death, so like a stormy cloud
  Within a gentle summer sky,
Thou lonely phantom, sad to see,
  I will not fear thee, though I die!
Go, little song, to her I love,
  And tell her death is in the air;
It is his shadow on the world
  That makes the present moment fair.
We have one hour of life and love,
  And ages filled with silent sleep—
There is no time for faith to pray
  Nor time for sullen grief to weep.
Go, tell her if we love not now
  The life we live is only death,
And dust that have no joy in time,
  And only feed on bitter breath.

PITH AND POINT.

A BOY'S first bet—Alpha-bet.

ANOTHER new (k)night—To-morrow evening.

WIGS, in the language of flowers, are lie-locks.

COMPANION of the Bath—A swimming instructor.

IT is more blessed to give than to receive, but it's not so popular.

THE British lion has been buried at the foot of the obelisk. His troubles are roar.—*Chicago Times.*

"STILL harping on my daughter."—*Shakspeare.* That's the kind of harpin' Hamlet was.—*Boston Globe.*

THERE is something noble about a goat all boarders might imitate. He is not particular what he feeds upon.

THE Bible says: "Of all things, wisdom is profitable to a man." That's so. A man never calls his wife a bald-headed old woman but once.

THERE seems to be a disposition among the funny fellows of the newspapers to quarrel with one another. Euphony fellows.—*New York Herald.*

SOCRATES never drank. On account of his Xantippe-thy to drink.—*Puck.* So crates of lick her got s'cold he drank hemlock! Xenophon-nier story we never heard.—*Portchester Journal.*

A YOUNG lawyer, who had been admitted about a year, was asked by a friend, "How do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion: "My *profession* is much better than my *practice.*"

"MRS. PERKINS is a free lover! I'll not believe
  Such a thing of the spouse of my Ida."
And at once Mrs. B. bade her child to explain;
  Which she did as she sat down beside her.
"Why, mamma! it is one of my dear hubby's jokes,
  Which he ventures so oft with impunity;
When you gave him an int'rest in me he averred
  That he'd joined the own-Ida community."

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

MY LUCK.

She had come to visit Nat's sister,
  And there I met her one night;
A cousin, I think, of the family,
  And a girl rather handsome and bright.
I remember we looked at an album;
  And I told her how much I could guess
Of one's character just from a picture;
  "Now witness," said I, "my success.
Here's a photograph of a young maiden,
  Both pretty and modest and true."
She fairly colored with pleasure;
  "Why that's," she exclaimed, "sister Sue!"
"But here," I continued, elated,
  "Is the worst-looking fellow thus far;
A stupid, old, senseless curmudgeon."
  She simply said, "That's my papa."

—*Harvard Crimson.*

CRUMBS FROM THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Confound oleomargarine, and may its inventor be smothered in his own grease!

It takes a brave man to forgive a wrong, and a sober one to find the affinity of a night-key.

Solomon in all his glory couldn't stand on tip-toe and reach the plume on a drum-major's chapeau.

The New York *Herald* thinks we are a borrowing nation. Well, yes, in the matter of umbrellas we're not so slow.

It may be a little consolation to the pennyless to know that gold is found in every part of the earth's surface. Arise and dig.

James Freeman Clarke has taken the trouble to write a book about "How to Find the Stars." Don't wait to read it—step on an orange peel.

The members of the English Parliament are a slow set. You can't find the sign of a tobacco stain on the floor anywhere, except under the reporters' chairs.

In French the necessaries of life mean pepper and salt. Give Pierre ten pounds of condiments and he can make the hind leg of a frog feed all the sick men in a regiment.

From the enormous load of debt Victor Emmanuel left behind him for Humbert to shoulder, it looks very much as though the old man had been trying his hand at running a newspaper.

Glad Tidings to Rheumatic Sufferers

The great internal remedy of Dr. Herndon the Gypsey's Gift, but lately introduced in Chicago, is all that is claimed for it, a true specific for rheumatism, acting through the blood, and prompt and certain in its curative power. One bottle sufficient. Try it—and prove it.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," and we publish this to inform you that if you wish a sure and certain remedy for Heart Disease, Nervousness, Sleepless Nights and General Debility, caused by an over exertion of the system, attended with sluggish action of the Heart, we convey to you the *Knowledge* that you can exert the *Power* to relieve yourself by using Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a grand preparation to accomplish the above results. Send to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet of testimonials, and read the good it has done others. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WE notice that agricultural newspapers all over the country are now exposing the worthlessness of the *large* packages of horse and cattle powders. We put the ball in motion and claim the credit of it. Sheridan's Powders are absolutely pure and are the only kind worth having.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Encouragement for the Feeble.

Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by overtaxed strength, or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, breeding an abject melancholy nearly akin to despair, and enforcing the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily, the enfeebled system, even in extreme cases, is susceptible of invigoration. It is proved by incontrovertible evidence that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unfailing strengthener of the weak, and that, in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon them by nature continued vigor and health depend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the regenerating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver disease, dyspepsia, nervous ailments, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism, and other maladies.

A Campaign Slander.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

False Economy.

Is it true economy to use cheap, adulterated baking powder, which is highly injurious to health, merely because it is cheap? Common sense and experience say no! DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which has been well known for twenty years as an absolutely pure, wholesome, and in every respect reliable article, is within the reach of all those who practice true economy in this respect.

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is almost a certain cure. In severe cases great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER COLOR!

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR [illegible] used by thousands of the very best Dairymen in this country. It gives a perfect June Color, and is [illegible] harmless [illegible] to add [illegible] per pound to the selling value. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it, or write to WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

A late law gives pension to all the veterans of 1812 who served 14 days, and to their widows, no matter when married. Soldiers of the late war, disabled in the service (though by accident), can get pension; if dead, the widow or child may get it. If discharged for rupture, injuries, or wounds, full bounty is paid. Comrades, I served five years "at the front" in the late war, and have had twelve years' experience as Pension Agent. Please give me a trial. Information cheerfully given when stamp is inclosed. Apply at once. Address
E. S. WEEDEN, Chicago, Ill.
No charges unless claim is allowed and paid.

IF IT IS A HUMBUG,

Blame no one but yourself, for we ask no money, till tested, for our Five-Ton Wagon Scale. Freight prepaid. Price $60. For free Lithograph and Price-List, address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HUNT'S REMEDY
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

VEGETABLES
$1.00.
20 Papers GARDEN SEEDS, 10c. Size.
32 " " or " 5c. "
QUALITY UNSURPASSED!
IF YOUR MERCHANT DOES NOT KEEP THEM,
WRITE FOR THEM!
YOUR ORDER for any assortment at the above rates, inclosing CASH, will be filled, POSTAGE FREE; Peas, Beans and Corn excepted, for which 8 cents per paper must be added for postage.
The most extensive Seed-Growers in America. Founded 1784.
D. Landreth & Sons,
PHILADELPHIA.
Compare These with Commissioned Seeds!

Asthmatic Bronchitis,
Of Nine Years' Standing, Cured by the Syrup.

I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down nor take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffered intensely. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness nor draught have the least effect upon me.
MRS. MITWELL.

Fellows' Compound
Syrup of Hypophosphites
is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Description of the New Talking Machine—The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at New York has been investigating the wonderful invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, called the phonograph. We copy a description of this latest electrical machine:

A plain standard supports a rod perhaps two and a half feet long, with a balance wheel at one end and a crank at the other. Midway between wheel and rod is a brass cylinder, with a running grove of finely cut lines. An arm swinging in front of the cylinder holds the phonograph. This consists simply of a thin plate of metal, like that used by photographers, set in a rubber mouthpiece. A delicate steel needle, with ends not pointed, but blunt like those of a screwdriver, touches the plate with one extremity, and is brought to bear lightly upon the grooved cylinder with the other. The balance of this needle is exquisitely fine, so that it responds to the slightest vibration. Now, the cylinder is covered with a sheet of tin-foil, and the phonograph, adjusted carefully in relation to the foil recording-sheet, is ready to be talked to. The volume of sound reproduced is in direct ratio to that of the original speaker, and the laws of sound as to bass and soprano clearness are fully manifested. It is desirable that the exhibitor possess good lungs and a clear tone, though the phonograph is sure to bring out whatever is confided to it, not hesitating to crow, whistle, sing, or shriek. Turning the crank with such uniformity as practice has taught him, the operator puts his mouth to the rubber, and pours whatever of wit or fancy his brain and memory yield him into the receiver.

Following the vibrations of the plate, the needle dances up and down, dotting the tin-foil with points so delicate that some of them are almost beyond microscopic discovery. Others, where the sound was peculiarly strong, are pricked quite plainly through the foil. Then the needle is removed, the cylinder is reversed till the beginning of the conversation rests beneath the point, a common tin resounding-tube is fastened to the disk, and it is the turn of the phonograph to talk. The crank is moved as before, and the contents of the foil sheet are faithfully delivered back to their originator, with a tone somewhat metallic and ventriloquistic, but with no loss of inflection or intensity. The effect upon listeners may be imagined. One effect is to draw a throng of them from morning till night. A gentleman standing near me remarked that the invention of such a machine 100 years ago would have cost the inventor his head, and, indeed, perhaps it would, since human ingenuity was then considered by many to be altogether too ingenious and profane.

The theory of the reproduction is, of course, as plain and simple as that of the recording; but the wonder of it remains nevertheless. When the needle-point is run over the grooves, by catching in the delicate indentations which were previously made by it, it causes a vibration of the metal plate corresponding exactly to that produced by the waves of sound, though more feeble.

The words come back as full and clear as they were given to it, save the medium reduction in power. Pieces of rubber are employed to prevent too rapid vibration. By turning the crank slowly enough, the catching of the needle may be detected. As the sounds of words are merely variations of vibration, the phonograph needle is as capable as the human throat to produce the requisite variations.

The instruments now exhibited are themselves experiments, and by no means what Mr. Edison proposes to show as the complete product of his idea. The idea was presented to him by his experiments with the telephone, which has a mouthpiece and needle similar to those of the phonograph. His finger happening to rest on the telephone needle, he felt it pricking him with considerable force. It at once occurred to him that, if the vibrations were forcible enough to make indentations on a metal surface, sounds and speech could be recorded and preserved. His efforts were attended with an almost unexpected success, and the phonograph appears as one of the marvels of this inventive age.

Mr. Edison is now engaged in building a perfected instrument at his factory at Menlo Park, N. J. Running the cylinder by steam, and thus securing a regular rate of speed, the sounds are reproduced with great accuracy. He is also working at the process of electrotyping the record sheets, thus transferring them to a permanent form. The tin-foil is capable of retaining the dots indefinitely, but after being run over half a dozen times it shows a wear, and does not give up its contents with the same force or clearness. Electrotype plates would allow long and frequent usage.

The phonograph does not bottle music, but its inventor claims that it records it with perfect accuracy, just as it does speech. Hence, if a prima donna sing into the receiver with full volume, and the steel plate be taken from the foil proof, the music will have a permanent power of reproduction, or a permanent possibility to be reproduced by the phonograph. Of course, to prevent flats, sharps and unfortunate naturals, the cylinder must be revolved at precisely the same rate of speed in producing as it was in the original taking of the impression. The slightest deviation in this regard would involve utter ruin of effect, and would result in such discord as not infrequently gets the better of some of our theatrical orchestras. To make sure of proper rotation, it is proposed to run the cylinder by machinery as delicate and accurate as that of the finest clocks. The capacity of the phonograph's voice being called in question, Mr. Edison said he had already, by means of proper resounding apparatus, made an audience of 1,500 persons distinctly and satisfactorily hear the phonographic utterances.

He added that one of the Kiralfy brothers, seeing the money in a decided novelty, had made a proposition to send an agent to Europe with a perfected instrument, for the purpose of obtaining operatic music-plates. It was the idea to have the agent engage all the chief artists in Europe to sing into the phonograph their favorite solos. When the collection was completed, American audiences could enjoy hearing, in concert, through this triumph of human ingenuity, the finest singers in the world, many of whom never have or will get to our shores. Kiralfy was enthusiastic respecting the enterprise, and there was little question of its undertaking.

OWEN ADKINS.

A Remarkable Character.

The story of a most remarkable character, who has lived the life of a Mormon for sixty-six years in a dreary valley of Pittsylvania county, Va., between Turkey Cock mountain and Piney peak, and who to-day, at the age of 96, retains nearly all the wonderful powers of his youth, has just come to light. "Old Man Owen Adkins," as he is now familiarly called, although he came of vulgar and illiterate parents, and himself grew up without the least education, yet developed early in life some very decided traits of character, which raised him far above the level of his surroundings. Though small in stature, he was the "strongest boy in the mountains," and even before he was 10 years old supported his father's large family by engaging in and winning wrestling and running matches on which his father bet freely. At the age of 12, the young champion ran five miles against time in twenty-six minutes, and won a wager of $50. About this time, too, while hunting, in which pursuit he took great delight, he had a terrible encounter with a black bear, in which by his self-possession and courage alone he saved his life. Having discharged his rifle ineffectually, he had only his jack-knife left with which to defend himself, and with this he cut his bearship's jugular vein, even after the latter had taken him into his deadly embrace. This exploit gave the young hero great prestige in all the country around.

In 1805, in his 23d year, he married, and settled within 100 yards of his birthplace, in the same house which he now occupies, and for five years his domestic life was a scene of perfect conjugal happiness. But when about 30, the great athlete took it into his head that he wanted more than one wife, and in spite of the protests of his devoted companion, and long before Joseph Smith proclaimed the polygamous doctrine of Mormonism in this country, this untutored child of nature, acting on impulse, took to himself three concubines, for each of whom he built comfortable houses within a mile of his own residence. His wife hated these concubines as only an aggrieved woman can hate, and until her death, which occurred twenty years later, there was no peace in the family of Adkins. She gave birth to nineteen children, all of whom are still living, and her successor, as the polygamist's lawful wife, bore five others. On the latter's death he did not again marry, but continued to support four concubines, who bore him forty-six children, making a total of seventy, all but four of whom still survive, and reside in the immediate vicinity of their birthplace, which was come to be called Adkintown. Nearly all of the children are married and have raised large families, and it is estimated that the old man's offspring number 550.

Of course the political influence of so large a family in the community, even if their votes alone were considered, is immense, and, as Adkins went with no party constantly, but always threw his influence for his personal friends, he was much cultivated by the politicians. In ante-bellum days the influence of Adkins always decided the elections in Pittsylvania county, but since the war the old man has lost his interest in things political, as well as, to some extent, in horse-racing, card-playing, and fox-hunting, which, in the prime of his life, occupied much of his time. Probably the most remarkable feat of his life was accomplished in 1834, when he was 62 years old. He ran a race of eleven miles, on the country turnpike, against a young man, and easily won, making the distance in forty-one minutes, according to a report published at the time, though the old man avers that it was really fifty-eight.

Adkin's personal appearance is very striking. He has a wide chest, well thrown out, and stands straight as an arrow. Rolling white hair flows down over his broad shoulders, reminding one strongly of "Rip Van Winkle." His forehead broad and intellectual, his blue eyes deep-set, his thin, finely-curved lips firmly shut, give him a noble and impressive appearance. He has never been sick a day, his memory continues strong, and his powers of endurance are but little abated. He attributes his long life and good health to out-door exercise and wholesome food. He has never been addicted to stimulants. He is passing his declining days in peaceful contentment with his sole surviving concubine, who is devotedly attached to him.

The World's Borrowing.

A Belgian statistician has compiled a list showing that in 1877 there was borrowed in the various countries in the world $1,580,975,000 against $725,000,000 in 1876, and $330,000,000 in 1875. Of this enormous amount $1,154,650,000 was borrowed by Governments, national, State and municipal, and the balance by railway and industrial companies and institutions of credit. The excess of the world's borrowing last year over that of previous years was mainly due to the conversion loans of the United States. The French loans have amounted to $375,000,000, over two-thirds of which have been issued by railways and industrial companies. The large loans of Russia were paid chiefly in the paper money which the Government itself had issued.

A 6-YEAR-OLD, who was found putting himself outside of various good things at a rapid rate just after complaining of inward griping, explained to his wondering parent that he "didn't mean to leave any room for that stomach-ache."

THERE need be no idlers in the vast territory of the United States. Four hundred millions will not crowd the United States as much as 30,000,000 do France or England.

IT don't require a very imaginative man to have unutterable thoughts when he's whacked across the southern end of his back with a muddy crosswalk.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

A BUNION can render even a short hill a difficulty in any pilgrim's progress.

FOR THE LADIES.

Something About the Spring Fashions.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

Basques.—Basques are of simplest shapes, and are not elaborately trimmed. Some of them are genuine postilion basques, cut square behind and laid in flat pleats of the material, or else a cluster of satin or silk pleats is set in; these pleats do not come quite up to the waist line, but begin two or three inches below it, allowing the seams of the waist to come gracefully over the most tapering part.

Popular Suits.—For popular suits made for general wear, a new fabric called barege de Lux is much used. It is all wool, of light quality, more closely woven than the sleazy buntings of last summer, and so soft and flexible that it will not rumple or crackle. It is bought in dark seal brown, gray, beige, plum, black, moss green, and other solid colors, with a striped border in which white is introduced, and this trims the dress most effectively, requiring only buttons to complete it.

White Lawn, etc.—Ladies who make up their own white suits for summer will find excellent models in the Victoria lawn suits that are now trimmed with scarlet and navy blue embroidery. They have pleated basques with yokes, or else cut-away coats and vests, edged with a narrow scalloped frill, wrought with red or blue, or both together. The long over-skirts are of simple shape, with knife-pleated muslin, on which the colored embroidery falls, and a demi-train skirt merely trimmed with a deep kilt-pleating.

Combination Costumes.—Combination costumes remain in fashion. Out of fifty French dresses exhibited, those of black silk were the only dresses that were entirely of one material, and these were elaborately ornamented with jet, fringe, lace, and bows of satin ribbon. The combinations are of two materials of one shade, and also beautiful contrasts are shown by trimming bourettes and gauzes with silk or satin pipings of two or three oddly-blended colors. The newest combination dresses are less patchy looking than those lately in vogue, with alternate gores of different materials the whole length of the overdress. They now return to the simpler fashion first introduced of having the entire overdress of a lighter color, and the skirt of darker silk.

Spring Costumes.—The earliest importations of French costumes for the spring show few changes from the styles that are now in vogue. The clinging princesse dress remains the foundation for a variety of designs, all of which, when completed, have the princesse effect. Thus there are separate basques with overskirts, though the overskirt is now attached to the lower skirt; there are princesse polonaises showing the merest glimpse of the skirt beneath; and there are the still newer overdresses with basque and apron front and polonaise back; yet any one of these designs, when properly carried out, will closely resemble the princesse dresses that are made all in one piece. The only really distinctive style is that of the English cut-away coat with vest and a long overskirt; or else the short kilt skirt with scarf. There are also many very elaborate costumes with short skirts, usually finished as kilts, with slender polonaises or basques and aprons.

One Cent on the Dollar.

As an illustration of the spirit of the times was the following little family scene, when a bright 4-year-old little lady was imitating her elders by playing "making calls."

"Now, mamma, you be Mitheth Dones, an' I'll be Mitheth Smith, an tum and mate you a tall."

Mamma—"Very well, Mrs. Smith, I'm glad to see you; how do you do, and how are the children?"

Totty—"I'm twite well, I tank you, but the children has all dot the hoopin' toff."

Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear it. How many children have you, Mrs. Smith?"

Totty—"Oh, I has ten, an' dey is a gate tyal to me wif my housekeepin'."

Mamma—"They must be, indeed. But how does your husband, Mr. Smith, do?"

Totty—"He's very well, tank you; but he's had bad bithness and he hath failed."

Mamma—"I'm so sorry to hear that your husband has failed; but you haven't lost everything, Mrs. Smith, for I see you make calls in your own carriage."

Totty—"Oh, yes. I teep my tarriage. We has paid one cent on a dollar and doze right on."

The above is a fact.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"RADIX," in one of his recent New York letters, makes a good point apropos of life insurance investigations and troubles generally, by calling attention to the fallacy of judging of the reliability of companies according to their bulk. Many such institutions seek to dazzle the public eye by printing their large gross assets in the heaviest type, and by laying great stress upon the nominal millions under their control to win confidence and prevent any close analysis of the whole statement. He points out the plain, but often forgotten fact that, even conceding the equally good quality of the assets of two companies, it is not necessarily the one with the most millions which is safest for the policy holder, but the one whose net surplus bears the largest ratio to its whole property. Judged by this sound and searching principle, "Radix" finds the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, to be one of the strongest, if not the very strongest, institution of the kind in the country. With a little over twenty-four millions of assets, it has about four and a quarter millions of clear surplus. The special commission appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut a year ago, to investigate all the insurance companies of that State, say of the Ætna that it is "not only solvent, but financially sound, and under the management of officers and directors of large experience, sound judgment, and unblemished character, and entitled to the entire confidence of policy holders and the public." Taking the above facts and the official indorsement together, it is evident that this writer's estimate of the Ætna is one that can be everywhere safely indorsed.

TRIPLETS, sons of Edward Haskins, born May 25, 1861, and named by President Lincoln, are at present residing in South Starksboro, Vt. They have a letter from Mr. Lincoln announcing the names—Abraham, Lincoln, Gideon Welles, and Simon Cameron.

A St. Louis forger tried to swallow the bogus check that had caused his arrest, but the officer choked him until he ejected it.

FOOT LATHES Free Manual. Send 10c. for 100 pp. [illegible] BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

$10 to $25 a DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

DUNHAM PIANOS.

Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.

Warerooms, 18 East 14th St., [Established 1834.] NEW YORK.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

The Great Limestone Belt of Kansas.

The Attractive Region of the West.

By Major H. Inman.

The "Great Central Plains" are a geographical feature of the State of Kansas. Covered with a remarkably nutritious vegetation, for centuries they were an immense pasturage for countless herds of buffalo, antelope and other ruminating animals, whose habitat was the far-stretching green prairies that to-day form one of the most beautiful agricultural portions of the Mississippi Valley. Less than ten years ago this region was believed, by the mass of the people in the East, to be an unprofitable desert, but it is now the acknowledged garden of the Continent. This truly magnificent country can claim the most luxuriant soil of all the "Great West," and a climate that approaches perfection, at least. Dr. B. E. Fryer, one of the most eminent surgeons in the Army, and who was stationed for years at Fort Harker, four miles from the Town of Ellsworth, declared this to be the "most perfect climate in the world." The whole country is traversed by a series of constant streams, sweet and wholesome springs, and spring-fed pools. Delicious water is also always obtained in wells, by digging, at easily-accessible depths. It is already conceded that the United States is rapidly becoming the granary of the world, particularly in the production of wheat. Kansas, an Empire in itself, is taking the lead in the culture of this cereal, and in a short time will be acknowledged queen of all the States in the production of this great staple. The State, especially her peculiarly-wonderful fertile central area, comprised in what is now known as the "limestone belt," under the test of only a few years, has proved to the world the immense average its soil is capable of. Each year increases the limit of the wheat belt, as the frontier is pushed toward the mountains, within which are found the greatest possibilities, agriculturally.

It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway are included in the limestone region under consideration, and that south of this limit, in that direction, it ceases altogether, and the country presents another geological formation, the soil of which is very sandy, and which, though at present, *from fullness of its very primitiveness*, is capable of producing good crops in seasons of abundant rainfall, lacks the inherent qualities of self-fertilization, *and must rapidly deteriorate.* In this particular the Smoky Hill Valley is immensely superior to the arenaceous lands of the region south, which is drained by the Arkansas and tributary streams. It is well known by every farmer that lime, in some of its combinations, constitutes the essential ingredient in all the more valuable grains and grasses. Its presence in the soil is consequently to be considered as a condition of fertility. It also acts as a constitutional ameliorant, of much power, and, when mixed with or underlying tough or viscid clay, it renders them friable, and consequently more susceptible to the action of atmospheric forces. Soil in which there is a due admixture of calcareous matter is not so liable to be injured or rendered plastic by an excess of moisture while under crop. The quality of the wheat raised in this great "limestone belt" is conceded, in all markets, to be the finest grade known. It produces the familiar brands of so-called Southern flour for which St. Louis is justly celebrated. This is easily accounted for, from the fact that the soil in which the wheat is grown possesses a due admixture of calcareous matter, which has a tendency to make the hull of the grain much thinner, and the farina itself in much greater quantity, and in richer quality, than in grain grown on the lands which exhibit a deficiency of this earth. All our millers will testify to the peculiar flour-making properties of our wheat, in this essential, surpassing that raised in other sections, and it is attributed entirely to the fact—which the analysis of the soil confirms—that this so-called "limestone belt" possesses all the requisites of the best wheat land in the world. Sand, it is well known, is injurious when it enters too largely into the composition of cultivated soils; in other words, it is useless beyond a certain proportion. That the "limestone belt," or "wonderful wheat region of Central Kansas," as it is sometimes called, has the amount of silex or silica—the basis of sand—fixed in the proper proportion, is evident, from the fact that it requires peculiar conditions to "lodge" the grain in the field, even after the most terrific showers. Considering the question of the relative fertility, particularly in its connection with wheat culture, present richness of soil and endurance must enter as essential elements of success, and the capacity of the self-fertilization of the land, an ingredient not to be overlooked. The latter quality a *limestone region alone* can possess, as only a limited knowledge of agricultural chemistry clearly demonstrates. Viewing the subject of wheat culture, then, in all its aspects, so far as Kansas is concerned, an inspection of the Smoky Hill Valley, and the arenaceous region south, coupled with a fair idea of what the culture of wheat requires, the conclusion can lead only in one direction—to the infinitely superior advantage of the "limestone belt."

Prospectively, from purely physical causes, this great inland region must reach the position of one of the richest agricultural portions of the United States. Only a very few years ago—not a decade—husbandry here was purely tentative. From absolutely no dew, eight years ago, this region is as favored in that particular as any that can be named. From lying outside of the "rain belt," so termed, this region has had to be "taken in." The quantity of water in the streams has augmented; springs have burst forth where none existed before—in short, just the converse of that meteorological phenomenon has been evolved here, under the march of civilization, which takes place in a heavily-timbered country under the same social conditions.

The following statistics of the rainfall clearly prove the accuracy of the foregoing statement: The Fall of Rain and Melted Snow, in inches, at Forts Hays, Larned and Dodge, for the last five years, as shown by the Daily Meteorological Records kept by the United States Government at the Posts named:

YEAR.	CENTRAL KANSAS.	SOUTHERN KANSAS.	
	Fort Hays.	*Fort Larned.*	*Fort Dodge.*
1873	21.32	19.[illegible]	19.00
1874	27.06	27.72	23.05
1875	22.06	17.80	16.36
1876	36.90	18.52	21.55
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	31.48
Total	162.96	115.14	111.44
Average per annum	[illegible]	23.03	22.29

These are some of the facts in relation to the agricultural possibilities of this region, and these, coupled with the story of the past harvest, are sufficiently confirmatory of the inducements this portion of the Great Plains offers.

Under the liberal policy of the Government and the *Kansas Pacific Railway Company*, immigrants are invited to this really superb region, with the assurance that its beauty and inducements cannot be exaggerated by any pen-picture.

For further information about Kansas, and especially the region described, address

LAND COMMISSIONER KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY,

SALINA, KANSAS.

MATRIMONIAL TIMES—A Journal on Love, Courtship and Marriage. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy 10 cts. WHITE & CO., East Weymouth, Mass.

$40 A day can be made in a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $25, $45, $60, and $80, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

TURKEY TAIL

And Wing Feathers Wanted. Double the market price paid during March and April. Chicago Feather-Duster Co., Chicago, Ill., and 7 West Broadway, New York.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S. to manufacture and sell a staple article just patented. [illegible] Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. [illegible] MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

CATALOGUES & CIRCULARS OF

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

Who publish so many Music Books that it is quite impossible to advertise the whole. They print

500 Different Instruction Books,

The best, and nearly all there are, for all instruments—from a fife to a church organ—and for singers. Descriptive circulars cheerfully furnished free on application. Also,

700 different collections of Church Music Books, Singing School Books, Choruses, Oratorios, Glees, Cantatas, etc., for Choirs and Musical Societies. Descriptive circulars sent free on application. Also,

100 different collections of School, High School and Sunday School Music. Descriptive circulars sent free. Also,

120 different collections of Vocal or Instrumental Music including the cream of all the Sheet Music ever published. Circulars sent free. Also,

000 other books, including all that any musical person can need. These and many thousand pieces of Sheet Music are described in Catalogues, which a few pennies will place in your hands.

Any book or piece mailed, post-free, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver Complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully, MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere instantly! for a complete History of the Russo-Turkish War.

CONQUEST OF TURKEY!

By Dr. L. P. Brockett and Hon. F. C. Hill. Thrilling descriptions of the terrible battles which have marked the bloodiest war of modern times. [illegible] profusely Illustrated. Only $2.00. Great chance to coin money. For extra terms and full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., [illegible]

GUNS, REVOLVERS, [illegible]

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. [illegible] Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address [illegible] & Co., Marshall, Mich.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. For proof of the fact, see my circular, which will be sent free to any address. [illegible] 12 Cortlandt Street, New York.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $50 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

AWNINGS! TENTS! Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 160 South Canal Street, Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

WORK FOR ALL In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Soldiers' Limbs on Gov't order FREE. CHAS. M. EVANS, Manuf'r, 188 W. Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O. 700 N. Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

This cut represents an extra fine 10 Blade (Razor Steel) PEARL HANDLE KNIFE, worth $3, one of which, the IMPORTER, C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson street, Chicago, agrees to send to each of Our Subscribers FREE, upon your sending him this notice and $1.00 to pay postage and packing.

LAND CENTRAL WESTERN IOWA

1,200,000 ACRES for Sale at $5 and $6 per Acre, in farm lots, and on terms to suit all classes. Round-trip tickets from Chicago and return free to purchasers. Land pamphlet and maps free. [illegible] IOWA R. R. LAND COMPANY, 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

P. A. AND P. I.

SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S New Book.

21,000 SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.

Agents run after by Everybody and his Wife. Now is the time to secure territory, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms to Agents, etc., etc. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 12

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE CELEBRATED SWISS WARBLERS' BIRD CALL.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL BIRD CALL & PRAIRIE WHISTLE.

(Manufactured under the Patent Granted to Mr. SAMUEL McCLAIN, Feb. 5, 1867.)

THE ONLY GENUINE AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT.

This is one of the most amusing and useful articles brought before the public for many years. It is the invention of Samuel McClain, the great ventriloquist, and for the past few months has been the leading wonder of all the novelties introduced in the European world, creating the greatest astonishment and amusement wherever seen. The Bird and Animal Imitator is a little instrument which is entirely concealed in the mouth when in use, it being impossible for the closest observer to discover that the person using it has anything unusual in his mouth at all. It is composed of a double semi-circular metallic ring, beautifully silvered, which incloses and supports the vibratory tissue or sound-producer. Attached to the ring is also the diaphragm or retainer, the whole instrument being only about half an inch in length and less than an eighth in diameter. All the parts are made of costly machinery, designed expressly for the purpose, and every part is finished in the most perfect and substantial manner, and will last a lifetime. With it any person can imitate, in the most perfect manner, the singing of every bird in the forest, the cackling of a hen, the squeal of a pig, the grunt of a hog, the neighing of a horse, the whistling of a quail, the quacking of a duck, the hiss of a goose, the barking of a dog or fox, the gobble of a turkey, the crowing of a rooster, the hum of a bee, the buzzing of a fly, the singing of a mosquito, &c. It has recently been used with immense success by all the prominent ventriloquists, minstrels and imitators, and has never failed to give perfect satisfaction. In fact, an exact imitation of every known bird and animal can be given, even by a child, in the most astonishing manner, and without teaching or practice. For the use of the hunter they are invaluable, as any animal or bird can be so nearly imitated as to call them at once within range. All the various songs of the mocking bird, canary and other choice singers can be given so naturally that the most expert listener cannot detect the difference. When not in use the Imitator can be carried in the pocket without injury, or can be retained in the mouth for hours, if desired, without the least inconvenience, as you can talk as well with it in the mouth as when it is entirely empty. Just imagine the amazement of a company at the sudden singing of a bird, the squealing of a pig, or the mewing of a cat, when it is supposed that none of these are in the vicinity! All the astonishing feats of the most expert ventriloquist can be performed, by means of the Whistle, by a child ten years of age. We recently saw the utmost astonishment created in a large company assembled in a private parlor by what appeared to be the terrific barking of a dog in an adjoining room. The room was searched, but no dog could be found. Then suddenly a cat commenced an unearthly squall in a closet which had not been opened for months. Then a child cried out in great agony from the interior of a large book-case, and a beautiful bird commenced singing in the corner of the room! Astonishment turned to fear, until a boy, who had been sitting quietly reading all of this time, found that his pranks were becoming serious, and owned up to having one of Samuel McClain's Whistles.

This wonderful instrument can be sent by mail, with full directions, which will enable any person to use it.

Retail, 25 cents each; three for 50 cents. Wholesale, $1.00 per dozen; $8.00 per gross.

Be sure and get the GENUINE Whistle, which is sent prepaid to any address on receipt of above prices, by the sole agents of Samuel McClain. Address

L. A. T. ASHMUN & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

In order to satisfy any doubts as to our reliability, we would state that our goods have received the hearty indorsement of the publishers of the Weekly Globe, Traveler, Statesman, and Post, of Boston, and the Weekly Sun, of New York. Cut this out and show your friends, as it will not appear again.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE, RUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

OWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty-five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market, so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thoreby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brasil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77 -notl.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Special

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" **BARGAIN** 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Card.nal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, **EVER** Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00.** **CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every respect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warred.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.
DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation, and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 20 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 07 "	6 26 "
Bryan	12 56 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 25 "	2 25 "	8 25 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	3 40 "	8 37 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 06 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	"
Goshen	3 26 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	[illegible]	10 16 "	"
Ligonier	1 55 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 17 "	6 30 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 37 "	11 45 "	6 22 "
Butler	2 52 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 26 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 23	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 50am
Mexico	8 37	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 52	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 21	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Collen's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 34	12 13	2 31
La Otto	11 47	12 46	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 05	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Aupurn	12 29	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00pm	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 36	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 18
Laketon	5 48	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 16	12 10
Collin's	4 33	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 18
Anburn	3 20	7 35	8 50
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 35pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	00am	
Washington	6 55	4 40	
Wheeling	5 20am	10 00pm	30pm
Bellaire	6 50am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	35am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	3 20	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 20		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 30		00 pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		15
Mansfield	4 54		25
Shelby	5 11		35am
Monroeville	6 13		00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	5 15
Republic	6 46	1	6 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 30	10 00	1 25pm
Defiance	9 32	11 08	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	6 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 35
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 35	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 35
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	2 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation, leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 18 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	3 20 am
Newcastle	5 06		7 00
Cambridge City	5 40		8 46
Connersville	6 25		10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	12 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	3 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 24 pm	1 56 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	9 00	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS		2. Exp.	4 Accom.
St. Louis		am	
Terre Haute		1 36 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		
Indianapolis		6 35 am	6 10 pm
Connersville	12 41 am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		30 pm
Muncie	pm	8 00 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	pm	8 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	4 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	6 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	6 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 30	8 16
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 30 pm	8 20 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		5 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 05
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	6 35
Reading	7 25	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 12 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 320 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] all Diseases of a Private nature [illegible] LADIES [illegible] DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] Everybody should get this book. [illegible]

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m not 1.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 189 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 4th, 1878. Number 14.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each insertion thereafter. Business card ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

B. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to he collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. D. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at-law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets. Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished, only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel, Clerks. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.

Ladies Gold Watches,

American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases

Watch Chains, magnificent

Holiday Gifts, Lockets.

Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet

Shell and Horn Jewelry,

All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style

HURRAH.

THE NEW
AMERICAN
SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST & BEST.

Go and see them

G. H. YESBERA, AGT

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by All Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass

and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly attended, at reasonable rates.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A Gentle hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, severe coughs, croup or any diseases of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sameple bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodget and Nancy J Blodget are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars, ($1,878.32) and thirty-two cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing eighty acres of land in De Kalb county Indiana.

I will first expose to sale the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east, and if said tract fails to sell for enough to pay the costs and amount now due on said decree, I will then expose to sale the whole of said premises.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Auburn March 13th, 1878. Pr's. fee $8.75.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent druggist of fourteen years experience. Salary no object at beginning. Address this office.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

Discovery of a Murderer Long Believed to be Dead.

About eighteen years ago this section of the country was shocked by a most brutal and unprovoked murder committed near Lisbon, Noble county. The victim was a quiet, honest, unoffending German, named Oscar Fulk, who was riding in a sleigh from this city to his home near Lisbon. He was met on the road by three intoxicated men in a sleigh. They drove into Fulk's vehicle. He said something to them and tried to jump out of his sleigh. One of the wretches then seized him by the throat and struck him with his fist. Another one, Thos. Helms, seized a heavy sled stake and dealt Fulk a terrible blow in the head, killing him almost instantly.

The three men were indicted by the grand jury of Noble county. One of them, Wm. S. Watson, was convicted as an accessory and sent to the penitentiary for a long term. The others escaped, and not long afterwards a statement was published that Helms, the principal murderer, had died in a western state.

Sheriff Munson, who has been cognizant of the facts connected with this murder for a long time, was in a small Illinois town on the Mississippi river a few day ago, when he learned positively that Helms, who murdered Fulk, and who has long been regarded as dead, is living there under an assumed name. With a view to bringing Helms to justice, he acquainted Sheriff Engles and Pros. Atty. Baxter, of Noble county, with the facts, and they laid them before the commissioners of that county. The later have declined to go to any expense to bring Helms back for trial, alledging as excuse that the deed was committed so long ago, and so many of the witnesses are dead, that it would be impossible to convict.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Matrimonial Lottery.

A young stranger called on Dr. M'C—— one evening, while he was a pastor in New York City, to engage his services in the performance of a nuptial ceremony.

"I wish to make a bargain with you, doctor,' said the young man. "I think the girl I am to marry will make a first-rate wife. If you will wait a year for your fee, and she turns out as I think she will, I will then give you fifty dollars.'

They agreed, the young couple were married, and the incident passed from the doctor's mind. At the end of a year, at the same time in the evening, the young man called again. The doctor did not recognized him at first.

"Do you not remember the bargain we made when you married me a year ago?"

"Oh, yes," replied the doctor.

"Well," said the young man, "she is twice as good as I thought she was. There's one hundred dollars for you."

Exactly the opposite of this is the following:

A clergyman in one of the Hudson River towns united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied, the bridegroom said, "Dominie, I've got no money, but I'll send you a little pig."

It was done and the circumstance was forgotten by the clergyman. Two years afterward he met the German in another town, for the first time since the marriage ceremony was performed.

"Dominie," said the German, "you remember you married me, and I gave you a little pig."

"Yes."

"Vell, of you'll unmarry me, I vill gif two leetle pigs."—Ex.

The Man and the Vine.

On one of the early years after the creation of the world, man began to plant a vine, and Satan saw it and drew near. "What plantest thou, son of the earth?' said the prince of demons.

"A vine,' replied the man.

"What are the properties of this tree?'

"Oh, its fruits are pleasant to look at, delicious to taste. From it, is produced a precious liquid which fills the heart with joy.'

"Well, since wine makes glad the heart of man, I will help to plant this tree.

So saying, the demon brought a lamb and slew it, then a lion, then an ape, and last of all a pig, killing each in succession, and moistening the roots of the vine with their blood.

Thence it has happened, ever since, that, when a man drinks a small portion of wine, he becomes gentle and caressing as a lamb; after a little more, stronger and bold as a lion; when he drinks still more, he resembles an ape in his folly and absurd and mischievous actions, but when he has swallowed the liquid to excess, he is like a pig wallowing in the mire.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI.—THEIR DIVERSITY OF SURFACE.—WONDERFUL FERTILITY.—SALUBRITY OF CLIMATE.—COTTON, GRAIN, TIMBER, ETC.—THE SOCIAL STATUS.

MILAN, TENN. March 15, '78.

EDITOR COURIER.—Perhaps a few brief sketches from one of your old patrons while traveling through the land of cotton, will not be amiss, and I hope no encroachment on your good nature. The past four weeks I have been traveling through the states of Tennessee and Mississippi, through the middle and western portion of the former, visiting the principal towns, and traveling on the various railroads, and in the latter down the Mississippi Central Railroad, which extends from New Orleans to the Ohio river, opposite Cairo, then crossed over to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which runs parallel with, and but a few miles from the eastern line of the State, and to my notion the most productive region in the State, except the rich alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi, whose soil is of an undetermined depth, and inexhaustible. Perhaps you would like to gain some information, in regard to the surface of the country, its timber, soil and productions. I am not much of an agriculturalist, or horticulturalist, therefore can not delve very deep into the analysis of the different soils and their substances. In regard to the topography of the country, I can give you some idea. You can find any surface of country that can be found on the globe, from the rugged peaks and bold summits, of the Unakas, 6500 feet above the sea, down to the low flat plains in the Mississippi bottoms. In the eastern part of Tennessee will be found a long unbroken chain of mountains, running north east and south west. Adjoining this on the west, we find the valley of East Tennessee, remarkable for its fertility of soil and glory of its climate. Next comes Middle and Western Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, presenting a more level surface. Yet there are hills and valleys in every county, and in some instances a little bluffy, but there is scarcely a swamp within its boundaries, its drainage being perfect. Nature has favored this section with bountiful gifts in variety of soil, timber and water, and above all, and most essential the salubrity of the atmosphere, its free healthy breezes sweep from hill to hill, destroying at once the miasma which arises from low malarious districts. In the western part of Tennessee and northern Mississippi, the soil in the bottoms is a dark rich alluvial soil, with a mixture of sand, filled with an abounding fertility, producing enormous crops of corn and cotton year after year. On the ridges the soil is not so deep, but rich. It is a dark mellow loam, with a red clay subsoil, producing a good average yield of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, and peanuts the latter being the staple crop in some counties, producing 200,000 bushels in a county. The average yield, I am informed, is from 40 to 45 bushels per acre, worth from 75 cents to $1.50 per bushel. The yield of the cotton crop on the best land per acre is from 800 to 1200 pounds seed cotton, but on the thinner soil from 400 to 800 pounds. I will bring you a stalk of cotton with a few pods on it, a sample of Mississippi production. Tennessee and North Mississippi produce a great variety of timber, oak, walnut, poplar, ash, beech, buckeye, chestnut, hickory, sugar maple, locust and various other kinds, in fact there is scarcely any timber, grains or fruits produced in the north, that will not grow luxurantly in this section. There is one great drawback to this country, especially in Mississippi, and that is, that it is settled up with a class (with a few exceptions) of indolent, careless farmers, who manifest very few traits of industry or frugality. There are thousand of acres uncultured in almost every county in the State; land, the fertility of which can not be excelled in the United States, and yet it is going to waste from want of cultivation, through sheer negligence and mismanagement on the part of the owners. They trust the management of their farms too much to the superintendency of the negro population, which is a very poor element to look to for enterprise, industry or any benificial result. They are so set in their old fogy notions of raising cotton, and nothing else, that they are obliged to send abroad for their flour, meat, corn and potatoes, and every little necessary that they could produce in abundance, if they would but take the pains to cultivate it. They are now paying from $1.50 to 2.00 per bushel for seed potatoes, when they could raise from one to two hundred bushels per acre, on their own land. They pay from $8.00 to 12.00 per barrel for flour, their own land capable of producing from 12 to 20 bushel of wheat per acre. They pay 60c. per bushel for corn, and their rich bottom land of a corn producing section, will compare favorably with any in our own state. They pay enormous prices for meat, the majority of the farmers not even raising a pig. All of the above articles are imported from the north. Indeed I have often thought if some of our industrious farmers of the North were down here; they would do exceedingly well, and soon amass riches. Land in Mississippi ranging from $60.00 to $100 per acre previous to the war, can now be purchased from $10 to $25, and some can be reclaimed as low as $5 per acre. Men in the north wishing to sell out and emigrate to where land is cheaper, would do well to visit this section before purchasing else where. Hundreds are coming from Indiana. One colony of over seven hundred, settled about Holly Springs, and so far as I can learn are well satisfied with the country. No doubt the question arises in your mind, how will the Northern people be received in the South? They will secure just the kind of treatment their conduct merits. If their mission here is to sow discord, by stirring up strife and animosity between the races, placing the lives and property of the whites in jeopardy, they certainly will not be respected by the white people. It is not in accordance with human nature that they should. If their object is to elevate themselves to some petty office through the instrumentality of the negroes, securing their vote by misrepresentations, preaching up to them at their midnight secret meetings like a set of prowling sneak thieves, the tyranny of the whites, and that every southern white man is their enemy, and should be treated as such, thus exciting riot and bloodshed, in that case they will not be respected, but meet the condemnation of every honest man. But let them come down with a good honest purpose, with honest hearts and willing hands, ready to add to the prosperity of the country and good of society, making themselves good worthy citizens and they will meet with all the hospitality, civility and kindness that an intelligent people can bestow. They will extend to them a hearty welcome, giving them encouragement and sympathy. In my experience of fifteen years traveling, I have never met with more courtesy, kinder treatment, freedom of hospitality and honorable dealing, than I have received from the southern people. Conduct yourself in a manner becoming a gentleman, and I assure you, you will be cordially received with every consideration and attention shown, that the good grace of a gentleman demands. Res'y Yours.

J. C JACKSON.

What Education Does.

Jake was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta Colored University:

"Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school, don't yer?'

"Yes, sir,' replied the boy.

"Gittin' eddykashun, ain't yer?'

"Yes, sir.'

"Well, it don't take two whole days ter make an hour, do it?'

"W'y no!' exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchit back in an hour, warn't you?'

"Yes, sir.'

"An' it's bin two days since you borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick-skulled niggers when yer go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fetch back a hatchit?'

The boy got mad and slung the hatchet over the fence and half way through an ash barrel.

—Assignments of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your possession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN, Administrator.

SONGS OF THE SEASON.

April's Sunbeam.

"Here a warm sunbeam, Daisy, Daisy;
April sent it to wake you, dear!
How can you be so lazy, lazy?
Haven't you heard that spring is here!"

Daisy murmured, sleepy and surly;
"Spring's too young yet—the air is cool;
I don't believe in a sun so early—
He's just playing at April fool!"
—*Joy Allison, in St. Nicholas for April.*

Hepatica.

Brave blue-eyed herald of the tardy spring,
Who, whilst thy laggard followers still sleep,
Courageously thy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
Glad tidings of her first approach to bring—
I wonder thy sweet patience never fails,
Though wintry snows lie deep on field and hill,
And [illegible] the [illegible] the bitter blast blows chill.
That no weak doubt thy trusting heart assails;
I marvel at thy subtle chemistry,
Which can from the cold earth such faith distill,
And, from gray skies, such azure as doth fill
Thy gentle upturned eyes. Oh, lesson me,
Sweet sage! Courage and hope I'd learn of thee,
And faith that fails not in adversity.
—*Appletons' Journal for April.*

Of Flowers.

There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets, nor balmy-breathed heart's-ease,
No heliotrope, nor buds so dear to bees,
The honey-hearted suckle, no gold-eyed
And lowly dandelion, nor, stretching wide,
Clover and cowslip-cups, like rival seas,
Meeting and parting, as the young spring breeze
Runs giddy races playing seek and hide.
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise,
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
Then from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lips rose-petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's death took birth.
—*Maurice F. Egan in Scribner for April.*

Bitter-Sweet.

With roses, lilies and the eglantine
Love filled our hands, and from the grapes that hung
Above his garden, quick with scent and song,
He pressed a sweet and sleep-begetting wine,
And melody intense, remote, divine,
For our delight from his own harp he wrung;
And when songs failed, so many sweets among,
And very sweetness threatened to decline,
He plucked for us the sharp and bitter brier,
Wherewith our aching brows he garlanded,
And made a sudden discord with his lyre;
Then with new color cheeks and lips grew red,
And pain was straight converted to desire;
"For thus my bitter turns to sweet," Love said.
—*Philip Bourke Marston, in April Lippincott.*

Pigeons.

Pink-footed, sleekly white, or delicate fawn,
Or darkling-plumed, with glossy throat, where clings
One soft perpetual ripple of rainbow rings,
How often to your beauty our sight is drawn,
When back from roamings wide you suddenly dawn,
A lovely turbulence of quick-fluttered wings,
Alighting on some brown-slanted roof like spring's
Pale showers of blossoms on an orchard lawn!

Our common barn-yard life, plain, stolid, rude,
You haunt with tender purity sweet to note;
And gladden its dullness with your buoyant throng
In many a smooth and mellow interlude
Through homelier sound serenely letting float
Your strange luxurious monotones of song!
—*Edgar Fawcett, in Atlantic Monthly for April.*

An April Song.

Sweet April, when you try, with your sunshine and your sky,
Your wind breathing low and your birds that sing together,
Your misty blue that fills the hollows of the hills,
You can make a day of most enchanting weather!

But on this lovely morning you have for your adorning
The presence of my only love, my darling, my dear—
So you have no need to try, with your sunshine and your sky,
To make this day the day of all the year!

Yet, April, do your best, with a soft wind from the west,
With sunlight on the springing grass, and tender blue above—
Let your singing birds ring loudly, and your flowers look up proudly—
So may you serve the lady of my love!

O month of changeful mien—your days may be serene—
Or your sobbing east wind may be bringing rainy weather—
Each is a welcome day, for it takes me nearer May,
When my only love and I shall be together!
—*Edwin N. Lewis, in Scribner for April.*

Merry Rain.

Sprinkle, sprinkle, comes the rain,
Tapping on the window-pane;
Trickling, coursing,
Crowding, forcing
Tiny rills
To the dripping window-sills.

Laughing rain-drops, light and swift,
Through the air they fall and sift;
Dancing, tripping,
Bounding, skipping
Through the street,
With their thousand merry feet.

Every blade of grass around
Is a ladder to the ground;
Clinging, striding,
Slipping, sliding,
On they come
With their busy zip and hum.

In the woods, by twig and spray,
To the roots they find their way;
Pushing, creeping,
Doubling, leaping,
Down they go
To the waiting life below.

Oh, the brisk and merry rain,
Bringing gladness in its train!
Falling, glancing,
Tinkling, dancing
All around—
Listen to its cheery sound!
—*Viola Forrester, in St. Nicholas for April.*

The Lover's Choice.

"Here are roses, red and white—"
"Thanks, dear—no.
Nature paints them all too bright."
"Is it so?

"Well, then, take this lily's face."
"Chill it seems.
From its calm and stately grace
Coldness gleams."

"Look—blue violets, you said
They were sweet!"
"Best their sweetness seemeth shed
At our feet."

"Heliotrope, the dearest flower
On the earth!"
"Nay, it fades before an hour,
Little worth!"

"Heart's-ease—that you'll surely keep!"
"If you might
Lay it on my spirit, deep
Out of sight!"

"So I cannot please your sense;
You implore
One fair gift to carry hence,
One—no more;

"Yet each choicest bud I bring,
You refuse!"
"Sweet, from out their blossoming
Let me choose.

"Kneeling—like love's humblest slave,
Do not start!
Can you guess which flower I crave
Now, sweetheart?"
—*Mary Ainge De Vere, in Scribner for April.*

THE SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPH.

It was the evening of a disagreeable day. Rain and snow mingled together; but the very dreariness of the weather prompted me to call upon the Dudleys, who were suffering a most melancholy bereavement. The servant admitted me without announcement as I was the confidential friend of the family. Miss Dudley was sitting in a chair with her head bowed over her arm, and when she raised her face to greet me I saw she had been weeping. Dudley was walking up and down, back and forth, with slow, dragging steps, his head sunk on his breast. I sat down beside Caroline, taking her hand in mine, for we were engaged to be married when the year of mourning had expired.

"This weather is enough to depress even the happy," I said, "but I wish that I had found you more cheerful. Do you not think that you ought to overcome so far as possible, this trouble, for Dudley's sake? It is killing him."

"I know it, and that is what gives me so much pain. Of course my grief is nothing compared to his. But it breaks my heart to see him so changed. I fear that if he does not die outright a worse calamity will happen. Sometimes I fear for his mind.

The disaster which had brought such irremediable ruin upon the house of Dudley was the loss of his wife. Her youth, her beauty, her devotion to him, and the tragic manner of her death, made it apparent to all why his sorrow should be deeper than that of many others similarly bereaved. To me, who knew something of the character of both and of the intense love which seemed to blend their beings into one, it was almost a marvel that he survived her at all. When I had seen them together in the freedom of their own home the thought had more than once occurred to me that the existence of each was dependent upon that of the other. Yet she had perished suddenly—been swept from him by a swift and terrible catastrophe, which had hardly allowed them a parting embrace.

In the autumn of 1862 Dudley had been called to Havana upon business. His wife persuaded him to permit her to accompany him. How well I remember that splendid autumn day upon which they sailed! Caroline and myself stayed with them on the vessel until the last moment. How beautiful Mrs. Dudley looked as she waved her handkerchief to us from the deck, the bright color lighting up her always eloquent face into the loveliest animation! We had watched the noble vessel until it was a speck out in the Narrows; then we had turned away with a sigh, half sad and yet not sad. We had no presentiment of evil, and when her brother and wife returned Caroline and I were to be married.

That vessel was fated never to touch the Cuban shores. When but twelve hours from Havana, at midnight, in the midst of darkness and storm, she was run into by another ship, and sank in fifty minutes. Thrown from his berth by the severity of the collision, Dudley seized his trembling wife under his arm, forcing his way through the disordered crowd from the cabins, already filling with water, to the upper deck. Here he maintained his place while the men and officers made efforts to launch the boats. The first of these filled and went down. The second was more successfully managed. A few women, to whom was given the first chance, were lowered into it by the light of lanterns, whose uncertain gleam made the tempest more appalling. Mrs. Dudley clung to her husband, begging to be allowed to stay with him until he, too, should be permitted to make the desperate effort at salvation. But for once her prayers had no influence with him. His desire for her safety overruled the pleadings of love. With almost rudeness he tore away her clinging arms, the rope was fastened about her waist and she was lowered down. The lantern threw a strange beam upon her pallid face, turned to him as she swung off from the ship's side, and that was the last look he had of the countenance dearest to him. The few men who manned the oars put out to get away from the vortex which the vessel would make in sinking; a great wave rolled in upon it, and the cry went forth that the boat had gone down. Then Dudley, caring no more for his own life, jumped into the boiling sea. But the crew of the uninjured vessel picked him up before life was extinct, and he recovered consciousness to find himself in the cabin of the other ship. Until long after daylight the vessel lingered around the spot, until all hopes of rescuing any floating persons who might be clinging to pieces of the wreck were over. Then it continued on its way to New York.

Over four months had elapsed, during which a ray of light had hardly penetrated Dudley's despair. His sister shared his darkened life, deferring our marriage, and withdrawing from society to devote herself to him. I was almost the only one outside of their near circle of relatives whom they cared to see.

At times Dudley would be possessed of a strange fancy that his wife might not be dead—that she might have escaped—be now in some remote portion of the world whither some passing bark had conveyed her. Facts and theories were against him. The boat which they had seen overwhelmed with the waves had never been heard from. Another boat, which had put out last, had succeeded in landing upon an island coast after three days of floating on the waste of waters, but, in all human probability, the first boat had gone down within five minutes after she left the ship's side. Sometimes Dudley would work himself into an alarming state of excitement, avowing his belief that his wife was alive. His only argument was that if she were dead she certainly would vouchsafe him some token to put his mind at rest.

This evening I felt light-hearted and joyous, despite the sad faces of my friends. My spirits had risen triumphant over the weather, over the gloom induced by sympathy with others, even over the impatience I sometimes felt at the long-delayed consummation of my wishes. I am sure that my face shone with pleasure, for I had that day received a letter containing news of an access of fortune, which had exhilarated me beyond the power of my ordinary troubles to subdue.

Suddenly Dudley stopped in front of us, his eyes looking larger and darker than ever from the sunken lines about them, and fixed upon me with an intensity almost unbearable.

"Is it not strange," said he, "that all this time—all this time—she has sent me no message?"

I was surprised as well as startled by this question. Despite his theory that if she were dead she would comfort him by some special message, I had not realized that he was really seeking consolation in looking for some palpable token from the spiritual world. It was too much opposed to his previous habits of thought.

"What have you expected?" was all I could for the moment say.

"Anything to prove that she is still mine, in death as well as life."

It was just then an idea flashed upon me which I hoped would save him from the madness which at times I apprehended might destroy his brain, noble and massive as his structure was. I rehearsed the details of my plan to Caroline, at the same time imparting to her the piece of good fortune which had occurred to me. For this purpose I drew her away into the library, where, in brief time, I unfolded my ideas and expectations. When we returned to the parlor she took her brother's arm, walking up and down the rooms with him.

"Have you seen any of those spirit photographs, brother?"

"What are they?" He ceased walking, looking inquiringly at her.

"There are photographs nowadays which fix the shadows of souls as well as bodies—as they say! The spirit of the deceased friend wished for appears beside the picture of the sitter, faint and shadowy, as becomes a spirit, but still quite palpable."

"You smile, Caroline; are you jesting?"

"No, I am only relating the last marvel of Spiritualism."

"What do you think of it?" directing his question to me.

"It's rather a new thing, even with the Spiritualists themselves. I have not made up my mind about it. In fact I have never inquired much into the phenomena. But when you spoke so earnestly of having expected a message from Eleanora it occurred to me that it could hardly come in a more acceptable or more convincing shape than this."

"To-morrow we will make the experiment; if there is any such thing possible I know that Eleanora will come to me. I shall be permitted to see her. If she does not come I shall know she is still alive."

It was decided that we should go at 2 o'clock the next day to the photographer I had selected. When we entered the gallery we became conscious of a peculiar influence permeating our very souls. As a person in the dark, in total silence and seeing nothing, yet perceives the presence of another who approaches him, so each of us perceived an intangible something which thrilled us beyond speech. But few words were spoken. The business-like manner of the operator was in curious contrast to the intense emotions of those who hung upon his movements. In answer to Dudley's question he said that the day was excellent for his purpose. He arranged his plates, screens and camera with a matter-of-fact air, as if he were not about to attempt to catch and fix the fleeting shadow of the immortal soul divested of its garments of earth. It struck me as being a strange mixture of the material and spiritual—this preparation of chemicals, this assistance of the ethereal light, itself the nearest to spirit of tangible substances, this arrangement of screens and burnishing of glass; by such palpable apparatus to seize the image of the immortal soul and retain it for the gaze of mortal eyes. I presume no such reflections had place in the mind of Dudley. Soul, thought and sense were concentrated upon one object.

Obedient as a child, he submitted himself to the directions of the operator. When all was ready he seated himself in the chair placed for the purpose. Standing at one side of the room, before the door of a smaller apartment used as a dressing-room for ladies, was a large screen. Caroline had gone into this apartment for a few moments when we first arrived, but she now stood by my side, silently waiting for the finale. I knew by her irregular breathing and slight paleness that she was much agitated.

The screen was drawn forward a few feet toward the sitter, and another placed to throw out the back-ground. By the arrangement thus effected the subject was half inclosed in an improvised apartment which shut out a great part of the room from his observation.

The operator then gave him a few directions:

"Fix your eyes and your mind both upon the camera. I will not withdraw the cap until I discern from your expression that your attention is sufficiently concentrated. Only of one thing be sure, whatever you may feel or become conscious of, as you value the result to be obtained, do not betray any emotion. Remain motionless and silent until I give you liberty to move and speak. Above all, do not turn to see that which you feel approaching you. Many persons become so agitated in the moment of trial as to render futile their own wishes. I believe you have more firmness."

Dudley made a deep response, to the effect that he should fulfill his part. He fixed his eyes upon the camera with a steady gaze. Once or twice his eyelids trembled, and his hands clutched each other with the effort at restraint which he made.

Presently the cap was taken off, and—after a moment, which might have been years to him—was replaced. Mindful of his promise, he did not speak or turn his head until he was requested to leave his chair. During the time of waiting for the photograph to be brought out on the glass he moved restlessly about.

"It is the best I have ever taken," said the operator, as he placed the glass carefully in Dudley's outstretched hand.

We crowded close to look over his shoulder. The marvel had been wrought! There was he with his keen, eager look, and there, a little to one side and just behind him, a part of her figure hidden by him, was Eleanora. She seemed almost to float, so light was her poise as she bent over his shoulder. Her golden hair, for which she had been so admired in life, wandered about her throat and shoulders as if the breezes of heaven were at that instant stirring them. She appeared to be robed in some ethereal garb, clasped by a girdle at the waist and flowing in full folds about her limbs. It was Eleanora, the fair young wife, as we all remembered her. She wore a joyful expression, as if it was an intense pleasure to be near her husband; but it seemed to me that the sweet face had a slightly thinner, maturer look, as if she, too, had suffered from having been torn so suddenly from her earthly home.

The photographer was uneasy lest Dudley in his ecstasy should press the plate to his lips and mar the impression. He took it gently from him, remarking:

"This is altogether the best spirit photograph I have ever taken. It is miraculous! Mrs. Dudley's likeness is as vivid and perfect as your own."

"And she *was* here," cried Dudley, "as really and truly as I am or as you are! Oh, what happiness is this, to feel that our loved ones are separated from us by so slight a barrier. I tell you I heard the rustle of her garment as distinctly as if in life she were coming once more to bless me with her touch and smile. I detected the very odor of violets, the perfume she always used. Yes, as true as God vouchsafed me this token, I felt her breath on my cheek."

At this moment his glance became fixed upon the opposite side of the room. He gazed a moment in silence, then resumed in a rapt tone, like one who speaks in a vision, "I do see her! she is there now! I behold her plainly. Eleanora! She doubts—she hesitates! Do not go—stay with me!"

We looked, and beheld with our own eyes the truth of what he asserted. As distinctly as ever we beheld a friend in the broad light of day, there stood Mrs. Dudley, wavering between flying and approaching. Her hair streamed down as in the picture, her light garments waved about her. He held out his arms and took a step toward her, pausing lest the vision should vanish at too near an approach.

"Eleanora!"

The passion in his voice seemed mighty enough to withhold a spirit from its heavenly destinies. He took another step, and she, too, wavering yet, came forward to meet him. He feared to lay his mortal hand upon her, but love was more powerful than awe. The trance was still upon him, but it was broken when he stretched out his hand and touched her hair.

"Ah! what blessed answer to my prayer is this, my wife!" He had turned toward us, then back to her. "I see her; she comes to me; she smiles; she blushes; I feel her hair; she is weeping; she is warm; she is living!"

For an instant I felt a breathless suspense; but joy never kills the strong, and Dudley was strong.

This was the good fortune which had so exalted me the previous day; I had received a letter from Boston, from Mrs. Dudley, giving me an account of her escape in an open boat; the days of her exposure, a long and wearisome voyage in a sailing vessel which picked up the boat's crew and carried them about until it landed them in Boston; and she had written to me, as Dudley's most intimate friend, to ascertain if he were alive, and, if so, to break to him the news of her safety. Poor thing! during all these months of hardship she had been compelled to endure the uncertainty as to her husband's fate. I had immediately telegraphed to her that Dudley was alive and at home; that she must come on by the next train; that I would receive her at the depot, and in the meantime prepare Dudley for the news.

When I had gone to his house the previous evening I had been troubled how to communicate my joyful tidings. I was afraid the greatness of the change from despair to such bliss as this would shake the reason which seemed already on the verge of madness. The chance mention of the photograph suggested the idea to me of gradually preparing his mind, in the manner which I carried out, for the final consummation of his happiness. I introduced my plan to Caroline, who approved of it. At the most it would only be keeping him from his wife an hour or two longer.

Caroline herself brought the dress already perfumed with violets, which had once been a favorite dress of Eleanora, but had long lain among the precious relics of the supposed dead. The privacy of the dressing-room gave the two women an opportunity to arrange the scenic effects. Probably it was as hard for Eleanora to restrain herself as for Dudley, when, as he said truly, he heard the rustle of her garments and felt the living warmth of her breath upon his cheek.

All necessity for further restraint was now over happily; the young wife lay sobbing upon the bosom whose every throb had been so constant to her. Caroline was in tears, and I am not ashamed to confess that my own eyes were not as clear as usual.

Billingsgate.

When a man gits his harte broke he generally puts it to soak in whisky.

The strongest kind ov men are those who hav got the most weaknesses and kno it.

The grate weakness ov most people lays in the fakt that their nabors kno them better than they themselfs.

I notiss one thing, the man who rides on the kars every day iz satisfied with one seat, but the man who rides once a year wants at least 4.

Lasting reputations are a slow growth. The man who wakes up famus sum morning iz quite apt to go to bed sum night and sleep it all off.

Friendship don't appear to be enny thing more than a bizzness operashun, into which men put a certain amount ov kapital, and then commence trading upon it.

Young man, husband yure pleazures; there is not only more fun but more length to the fun in sucking sider thru a straw than drinking it out ov a four-quart pitcher.

Bewar ov the sli and suspishus kritter, the man who knows there is a going to be sudden rise in hens' eggs, and kant tell it without taking yu out behind the barn to whisper it in yure ear.

I wouldn't give 10 cents a yard for all the pedigree in this world; if a man haz got a level head on his shoulders, and an honest harte in hiz body, he haz got all the pedigree i am in search ov.

I am allwuss a little suspishus ov the old phellow who iz forever preaching morality and the 10 commandments; i often find that hiz morality dates no farther bak than the time that the kandle ov hiz own pashuns went out.

New Zealand will not be represented at the Paris Exhibition. The Prime Minister, Sir George Grey, says that the colony, which is now preparing to borrow another $20,000,000, cannot afford it. These Australasian colonies have, for the most part, very heavy debts, and, when bad times come, the interest is felt as a serious burden, the population being still very small. That of the whole of Australasia is less than 2,500,000.

They do not know what rotation in office means in Holland. The Register of Deeds in the district of the Hague, has held the office forty years. One of the public printers has been in the employment of the Government sixty-six years. Seven members of the Common Council of the Hague have served for twenty-seven years. The Postoffice of a town near that city has been held by our family for 150 years.

THE FASHIONS.

Old Styles Revived—Renaissance and Byzantine Modes in Renewed Favor.

The present fashions, says the New York *Times*, are in some respects but a repetition of those of the Renaissance and of Byzantine styles. Even velvet robes enriched with golden beads and galloon, like those worn by Marie Stuart, with the front turned down in the middle and forming points, are to be seen. Whether these fashions are destined to meet with success, however, is yet to be decided. In the time of Louis XIII. ladies wore two skirts, one of which was short, while the other had a long train. The waists were cut out square in the neck, and the sleeves were broad at the top and tight-fitting at the fore-arm. These sleeves are now coming into fashion. All the present trimmings, such as laces for veils, cuffs, and neck-pieces, ribbons, galloons, beads, and feathers were then used in the greatest profusion. Parisian toilets for day use are now as elaborately trimmed as those for evening wear. Ball dresses are seen in Paris made of beaded gauze, which has a dazzling effect at night.

Lace is much used to trim ball dresses, Both black and white laces are employed.

Flowers are as much used as ever for evening toilets. Necklaces and bracelets are fastened on the upper part of the bare arm by a spray joining them to the shoulder. The flower combs already described are also much worn. Bunches of flowers are placed on the satin gaiters and slippers.

Flowers and lace also constitute the principal trimmings for bonnets. Flowers, leaves, and fruit of satin are most in use. The combination of chenille and gold is in many places very pretty. Bead trimmings are still used, but in great moderation.

Front pieces of black satin trimmed with beaded bands are extensively used with black satin and faille, or velvet and faille toilets. Amber trimmings light up very prettily and enliven the black dresses.

Persons who are tired of white, cream, and straw colors for evening dresses may wear blue, but special care should be taken in the selection of the material and shade. The shade should be very light, as blue is always darker at night than in the daytime, and the material must be rich; if it is not, the effect by gas-light is very poor.

Light gauzes, tulles, and tarletans are used exclusively by very young ladies. As soon as a lady no longer dances, these dresses are laid aside and heavier and richer toilets replace them. Toilets are not quite as much trimmed as they have been, and the trains are longer than ever.

A novelty for young ladies who cannot wear low-necked dresses consists of silk "corsets" without sleeves. These are sometimes trimmed, front and back, with black ribbon velvet. The upper part of the waist is of plaited crepe lisse; it is very high in the neck and trimmed with a "Pierrot" collar of the same material.

A bertha for evening wear is of white crepe lisse, draped in close plaits around a low-necked waist. The bertha is quite low, both front and back, and under the arms it is long and falls square.

A rich blue evening toilet may be of Van Dyck blue brocatelle, with light blue figures. The whole front is of brocatelle and faille with a faille plastron surrounded by plaitings and extending around the neck. The lower part is trimmed with flounces of the same material, these opening at regular intervals and showing inserted faille plaitings. The sides are trimmed with two broad faille scarfs bordered with fringe and terminating at the first plaiting of the plastron. Two other scarfs, composed of draperies of brocatelle and faille, are taken in with the others. One of these is taken flat over the hip, thus covering the place where the first faille scarf is put against the skirt. They are then taken in a bias across the front of the skirt and fastened under the back plaits. They are trimmed with fringe. The middle of the princess back is trimmed with a long piece of faille in the shape of a V. The rather long train terminates in a point, which is raised and fastened to the middle of the draperies in the back by means of a cord with loops and tassels, which, if then taken up, form similar loops and tassels under the V point on the lower part of the waist. The brocatelle sleeves are finished at the wrist with a narrow faille plaiting. A false faille underskirt forms a plaited train. The sides of this skirt are trimmed with flouncing, which joins the flouncing on the lower part of the skirt.

A traveling dress may be of gray woolen goods with black dotted stripes. The short train skirt has a Watteau plait in the back. The tunique apron buttons on one side in front, and is draped on both sides, and taken under the Watteau plait in the back. The pocket is placed below the hips, and trimmed with buttons. The half tight-fitting paletot opens, showing the upper and lower part of the waist. It has a long, falling collar, and closes by means of two tongues, crossed and buttoning over the garment. A large pointed cuff buttons over the sleeves by means of buttons matching those upon the waist. The hat to be worn with this suit is of gray felt, lined with silk. The brim is raised on the side. The trimmings consist of ribbons and feathers in the same color.

A Night-Gown in Court.

A Spanish lady was brought into court in London the other day for refusing to pay for a blue silk night-gown she had ordered. She declared the garment a misfit, and offered to prove the fact by trying it on before a jury of matrons. There was no jury of matrons, and the Judge finally decided that she must pay the bill, with costs. This inflamed her Andalusian blood, and her proud answer to the despot and tyrant was to hurl the garment in question at the solicitor's head, and afterward to tear it up to ribbons before the Judge's face. The remnants are now in possession of one of the officers of the court.

American butter would find better sale if less salty and better packed.

THE FOOLISH FROG.

BY SAMUEL WRAY.

In a tank at the foot of the hill
Lived Mr. and Mrs. Frog,
At the head of a sparkling rill,
By the side of a quaggy bog;
And they had children ten—
All Froggies as yellow as gold,
Who loved to play on the fen,
But they often were over-bold.

Now it fell out one day,
As it never had done before,
When Father Frog was away,
A stickleback called to the door;
"Oh, Mrs. Frog," said he,
"Your sister is very ill,
And much she wishes to see
You down at the water mill."

Then Mother Frog showed her grief
In such tears as you never saw;
And, having no [illegible] [illegible],
She wiped her eyes with a paw.
Said she, "Now Froggies, dear,
You must not go to the fen;
There is no danger here,
And I'll soon come back again!"

So down the sparkling rill
She paddled her own canoe;
But what she saw at the mill
Is nothing to me or to you.
Said her Froggies, "Now for some fun—
Away, and away to the bog!"
All but her eldest son,
A sensible little frog.

He begged them not to walk
Abroad in the light of the sun;
But they laughed at his earnest talk,
And they were nine to one;
With angry croak and skip,
He stood in the portico;
And he would have cracked his whip,
But he had no whip, you know.

Said he, "I will climb the bank,
Their dangerous pranks to see;
And I'll leap into the tank
If anything frightens me."
So he sat on a ledge aloft,
And saw his brothers at play,
Till a gnat, with its curfew soft,
Proclaimed the close of the day.

Then a duck which had lazily swum
For hours in a reedy pool,
Seeing the shadows come,
And feeling the air grow cool,
With a "Quack, quack, quack!" came out.
She meant, "It is time to sup!"
So, finding the Froggies about,
She gobbled them quickly up.

Then the true little Frog on the bank
Was so overcome with affright
That he tumbled into the tank,
And he slept not a wink that night.
Now all wise Frogs go out
In the light of the stars and the moon,
When there are no ducks about
To hear them croak and croon.

So Mr. and Mrs. Frog,
By the peeping stars made bold,
Came back by the quaggy bog
To their Froggies all yellow as gold.
They never saw them again—
Alas, that it should be so!
They were told not to go to the fen;
But they did not obey, you know.

PITH AND POINT.

Mock turtle—Kissing before company and quarreling afterward.

Do the clocks on a girl's stockings ever strike? Only when she's a belle.

Some people use glasses for the eyes. Others cannot get them above the nose.

"Will the coming woman lecture?" asks a contemporary. If she marries she will.

"I came off with flying colors," as the painter said when he fell from a ladder with a palette on his thumb.

Almost anybody can send a boy on an errand, but only the wealthy have leisure to spare to wait for him to get back.

There was a clever boy who said that he liked a "good rainy day—too rainy to go to school, and just rainy enough to go a-fishing."

To dance well, a man should know as little as possible of everything else. He can balance partners better if his hair is parted in the middle.

"When tempted to anger," says a writer, "breathe a prayer." Jes' so. When you happen to stub your toe, for instance, murmur, "Now I lame me."

By the ancient law of Hungary a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house; the crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

A young lady has compiled a list of her gentlemen acquaintances, and entered their names in a handsome parlor album. She playfully calls it her "him-book."

A New York belle of 24 has had 147 offers of marriage, and carries about with her a list of the hapless swains. The list being nearly full, a supplement will be issued.

"Mamma," said a precious youngster at a tea-table the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward a plate of doughnuts, "do you think I could stand another of those fried holes?"

"Will you please insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of an editor. "I made bold to ask it because I know the deceased had many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death."

A gentleman suffering from gout was explaining to a friend that his doctor did not permit him to eat sweets, potatoes, fruits, farinaceous vegetables, ale, wine—"Well," exclaimed the friend, "Why don't you get another doctor?"

Examiner—"And who reigned after Saul?" Answer—"David." Examiner—"And who came after David?" Answer—"Solomon." Examiner—"And who came after Solomon?" Sharp little girl—"The Queen of Sheba."

VERNAL WARNINGS.

A zephyr from the southward
Through the open window blows,
With its prophecies of jessamine,
Of mignonette and rose,
But a voice from it is calling—
"Don't leave off your winter clothes."
Though the softness of the tropics
In the wings of March is set,
And the blue-birds and the pansies
Their appointed time forget;
Comes a warning with the blandness—
"Wear your winter flannels yet."
—*New York Sun.*

This is given as the first honeymoon discussion between a lawyer and a New York belle: "No, Amy, you're quite wrong. I never was refused in all my life." "Oh, Tom, how can you say so? Why, there was Louie Simpson." "I tell you again, you're wrong, completely wrong. It's true I was 'declined with thanks' once, but I never was refused."

"Say, Pat, suppose Satan was to come along now, and see both of us here, which do you suppose he would take, you or me?" "Oh! faith, yer Honor, he'd take me." "How so?" "Well, sir," said Paddy, "he'd take me now, because he wouldn't be sure of me when he came again; but he'd be sure of you at any time and could afford to wait."

Rigid retrenchment is the order of the day in Japan, which an excellent example in carefully sets pruning overgrown official salaries.

SABBATH READING.

He Knoweth.

Out of the window in the night
I see by the city's watchful light,
Wandering shapes of woe and want—
Shapes that the bitter midnight haunt.

Safe I lie by the fireside warm,
Lapped in comfort and kept from harm;
They are pining for food and fire,
Torn with poverty's mad desire.

I with the sweets of earth am fed;
They go crying for broken bread.
I am guarded by love and friends;
In grief and madness their pathway ends.

Their ceaseless sorrow frights my sleep;
I think of the hours they wake and weep.
They chill my blood, and my heart dismay,
And I cannot soften their thorny way.

I think and long till my weary brain
Turns to its final rest again,
And I lay my head on His garment's hem,
Who fashioned deftly both clod and gem.

His showers fall not from upper air,
One drop here, and one drop there,
But down in a silver rush of rain
On field and forest, on hill and plain.

If long in heaven His love delays,
Hiding from man its wondrous ways,
Well I know it will come at last,
When the little round of life is past.

The light that shines, and the wind that blows,
Where it listeth, and no man knows
Have their message; and want and woe
On His errands run to and fro.

In my thankful heart His goodness lives,
So I may take the grief He gives.
Oh! who in this world could wake or rest
Without the knowledge that God knows best?
—*Rose Terry Cooke, in Sunday School Times.*

What a Heathen Thought.

The origin of the soul of man is not to be found upon earth, for there is nothing in the soul of a mixed or concrete nature, or that has any appearance of being formed or made out of the earth, nothing even hurried, or airy, or fiery. For what is there in natures of that kind which has the power of memory, understanding or thought? which can recollect the past, foresee the future, and comprehend the present? for these capabilities are confined to divine beings, nor can we discover any source from which men could derive them, but from God.—*Cicero.*

Prayer.

Christ has conferred on prayer all power for good—to renovate the weak, to heal the sick, to free from the power of evil spirits, to loosen the bonds of the innocent. It repels temptations, extinguishes persecutions, consoles the feeble-minded, delights the magnanimous, guides travelers, stills the waves, nourishes the poor, controls the rich, raises the fallen, props the falling, and preserves the standing. Prayer is the bulwark of faith; our arms and weapons against the adversary who waylays us on every side. Therefore, never let us go about unarmed.—*Tertullian.*

The Spirit of Self-Sacrifice.

The spirit of self-sacrifice is one of the great beauties of holiness. Husband yielding to wife; wife to husband; brother to brother; sister to sister; friend to friend; in great things, but in small especially. First and foremost, see that the spirit is with you at home; then carry it abroad into the world. It is a spirit that will sweeten happiness and brighten troubles; and, when the soul is ready to wing its flight to its eternal home, it will have the unspeakable consolation of knowing that it has not lived to itself; that it has left the world happier and better in some degree than it found it; that it has been faithful to its earthly mission. So will it listen with unutterable bliss to the sentence: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"—*Argosy.*

Joy Bringers.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasures on every side through the air to every one, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence and sweetness, as orchards in October days fill the air with perfume of the ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses, like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like them, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. There are trees of righteousness which are ever dropping precious fruit around them. There are lives that shine like star-beams, or charm the heart like songs sung upon a holy day. How great a bounty and a blessing it is to hold the royal gifts of the soul, so that they shall be music to some, and fragrance to others, and life to all! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to scatter sunshine where only clouds and shadows reign; to fill the atmosphere where earth's weary toilers must stand, with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves, and which they long for, enjoy and appreciate.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sweetness of Secret Prayer.

So, then, God bids you come often from the noise and strife and tumult of life, bids you to come even from the grandeur and circumstances of its public religious worship, and shut the door that you may pray to your Father in secret. It is there your truest life is lived. It is there strength comes for the toil and weariness of life. It needs not long for this; not long to gather round you that sweet sense of fatherhood which shall make the whole day sacred, and your work a service to good. You know how, before you start away in the morning to your toil, you have only time, perhaps, for a loving word or two to your wife, and a hasty kiss for the little ones. But how much love you may put into those few words, and what sweet memory those little kisses leave all the day long. And so a moment or two of solemn speech with God, before the great tide of busy life flows in upon the soul, one short clasp of the Father's hand, one quick glance into His holy, loving eyes, will make the whole day sacred. We need no long prayers to bring us the sweet sense of God's fatherhood, the hidden secret communion of Him who is ever with us. I walk with my friend through a bustling, crowded street, and, though I speak no word to him, the close pressure of his hand upon my arm, from time to time, tells me all I want to know. The little child, too, holding my hand through a long summer walk; he looks up into my face now and then. Look down into his, and in that look how much is said; what compact of trust and love, what bright assurance that all is fair and calm and pleasant between us. So a good man walks with God.—*George Dawson.*

Horrors of the Irish Evictions.

From scenes of fiery excitement into others of deepest gloom and despair, was but a short step for poor Ireland. Three terrible years had annihilated the resources of the rural population. The inability to pay the rent brought on the ruin of the landlords; whole districts were running to waste, and starvation once more threatened with its awful features. English journals, essayists, and orators united in urging the Irish landlord to colonize with thrifty farmers from beyond the channel. "English and Scotch tenants," they said, "are men with means, with modern ideas; they they will farm scientifically, develop your resources, and make you rich." There was a political interest in all this, too; for, if once the island were thus peopled, there would be an end of seditions and secret conspiracies. None cared or thought what would become of the poor people who now held the lands; and, if the landlords were tempted to pity, it was a luxury they could not afford. Thus England sewed sowed the wind, and is now reaping the whirlwind; for the great "famine clearances" which followed drove 1,000,000 Irish to America, filled with that deadly hatred which was the origin and spirit of Fenianism.

Few stories in history are more painful than the tale of these evictions. The Irish tenant's home is passionately loved. Here his fathers lived before him; and every rock and bush has its sweet association. All his little store of worldly goods, moreover, is gathered within these humble walls; for he does not hire his house all stocked, as the English and Scotch farmers do. Under such circumstances, the evictions became acts of the utmost cruelty and brutality. The Sheriffs who accompanied the landlords' agents protested that no execution was ever so trying to their feelings as the leveling of these wretched houses. The fiercest wrath of nature, even, could not stay the dreadful ruin. In hail and thunder, rain and snow, the gangs pushed on the work of destruction; the aged and bedridden, the nursing babe, were driven forth into the angry night to wander without shelter or food, until God, in some unforeseen way, perhaps by death, should have mercy on their misery. The story of these evictions makes the blood curdle and boil by turns, and forces one to look with horror upon the capabilities of human nature. For ten years the work went on; night and day, summer and winter, the "Crowbar Brigade" scoured the country. Hand-work was too slow, and a machine was invented which would fasten upon the doomed house and bring it down in instantaneous ruin. The wretched victims lingered about the sacred places until driven away by starvation or the more cruel blows of their masters. Such landed proprietors as did not embark in this horrid scheme yet forbade their tenants to receive any of the fugitives, as none wished the burden of paupers. Such peasants as had the means emigrated to America, and some landlords, indeed, paid the passages of those whom they turned adrift. But vast multitudes died in the swamps, the mountains, and by the roadside, or found a little longer way to the grave through the workhouse. —*Appletons' Journal for April.*

Wild Men.

In the island of Rio there are wild men who live in trees, and have no language but cries, and in Sumatra the residents of Palembang said there were men who lived in the forests, with whom not only the Europeans but the Malays could have no intercourse. He himself had never seen one. Yet, strange to say, they have a petty traffic with the outer world, yet not through the medium of speech. They live in the woods and subsist by the chase. They hunt tigers—not with the gun, but with arrows, which they blow out of a tube with such force, and which are so keen of point and touched with such deadly poison, that a wound is almost immediately fatal.

These tiger-skins or elephant-tusks they bring for barter—not for sale, for they never sell anything, for money is about the most useless thing they can have. They cannot eat it or drink it or wear it. But, as they have wants, they exchange; yet they themselves are never seen. They bring what they have to the edge of the forest and leave it there, and the Malays come and place what they have to dispose of and retire. If the offer is satisfactory, when they return again they find what they brought gone, and take what is left and depart. If not, they add a few trifles more to tempt the eyes of these wild men of the woods, and so at last the exchange is effected, yet all the while the sellers keep themselves invisible.

Fun in the Witness Box.

Nothing pleases your fun-loving Irishman better than to bother a lawyer, and the Irish courts have known many a dialogue like this: "You are a Roman Catholic?" "Am I?" "Are you not?" "You say I am." "Come, sir; what's your religion?" "The true religion?" "What religion's that?" "My religion?" "And what is your religion?" "My mother's religion." "What was your mother's religion?" "She tuk whisky in her tay." "You bless yourself, don't you?" "When I'm done with you, I will." "What place of worship do you go to?" "The most convaynient." "Of what persuasion are you?" "My persuasion is that you won't find out." "What is your belief?" "That you are puzzled." "Do you confess?" "Not to you." "Who would you write to if you were likely to die?" "The doctor." "I insist upon your answering me, sir. Are you a Roman Catholic?" "I am." "And why didn't you say so at once?" "You never axed me. You said I was a great many things, but you never axed me. You were drivin' crass words and crooked questions at me, and I thought it was manners to cut my behavior on your own patthern."—*All the Year Round.*

PERMANENT INK.—It is said that an ink that cannot be erased, even with acids, is obtained by the following recipe: To good gall ink add a strong solution of fine soluble Prussian blue in distilled water. This addition makes the ink, which was previously proof against alkalies, equally proof against acids, and forms a writing fluid which cannot be erased without destruction of the paper. The ink writes greenish blue, but afterwards turns black.

Population of the Nations.

The population of the principal nations, according to Schem's statistics for 1878, are as follows:

Austria	35,904,435	Great Britain	32,817,138
Brazil	11,780,000	Italy	26,716,309
China	425,300,000	Japan	34,738,321
Egypt	5,000,000	Russia	81,925,436
France	36,102,921	Turkey	43,600,000
Germany	41,058,139	United States	38,558,962

The population of the large divisions of the world, is:

America	84,525,000
Europe	301,600,000
Asia	794,000,000
Africa	192,520,000
Australia	4,398,000
Total	1,377,000,000

THE American export trade is assuming larger proportions with each succeeding month, and is destined to set our financial matters all right in spite of the Congressional wranglers. Among the piano exports to Europe and the South American States the popular firm of Geo. Steck & Co., of New York, figures largely, because their instruments have gained the reputation of standing the most severe climate better than those of their competitors.

Peculiar People.

Old bachelors who never smoke.

People who will suffer from chronic indigestion, constipation, and torpid liver, or "biliousness," when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are known to be reliable and speedy remedies for these diseases.

Old maids who do not love cats.

People who have catarrh, annoying and disgusting every one around them, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known to be a potent remedy for this disease.

Women who do not love babies.

Women who will suffer from all those painful diseases to which the sex is heir, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is admitted by every lady who uses it to be an efficient remedy for these maladies.

People who believe their progenitors were apes.

People who will read about "Helen's Babies," and "That Husband of Mine," and "That Wife of Mine," and "That Mother-in-law of Mine," and "That Son-in-law of Mine," and yet fail to read about *themselves* in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

Christians quarreling with each other on their way to heaven.

People who will seek health at fashionable watering places, smothering at Saratoga or Long Branch, or sacrificing themselves to "Graham diet" at Water Cures and Health Institutes, when the magnificent Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, offers all the elegant comforts of the finest hotels, combined with the best sanitary advantages—Russian, Turkish, and plunge baths, gymnasium, etc.—and is situated in and near some of the finest natural scenery in the Empire State.

The most peculiar of all are the people who read these paragraphs and fail to profit by them.

Deal Gently with the Stomach.

Do not rack it with violent purgatives, or permanently impair its tone with indigestible drugs of any kind; but, if your digestion is impaired, your liver out of order, your frame debilitated, or nervous system unstrung, use that wholesome and agreeable alterative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will certainly afford you the desired relief. None of the officinal remedies can compare with it in restorative efficacy, and as a medicinal stimulant it is by far the most desirable as well as popular article of its class. Its basis, the essential principle of sound rye, is the best possible agent for hastening the action of the botanic ingredients which it holds in solution, and those ingredients are the most efficacious which chemistry extracts from the vegetable kingdom, and medical science applies to the cure of disease.

Glad Tidings to Rheumatic Sufferers.

The great internal remedy of Dr. Herndon, the Gypsey's Gift, but lately introduced in Chicago, is all that is claimed for it, a true specific for rheumatism, acting through the blood, and prompt and certain in its curative power. One bottle sufficient. Try it—and prove it.

There's No Use Talking

About the adulterated, cheap baking powders in comparison with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. The latter is strictly pure, wholesome, and is put up full weight. Satisfactory results in using are guaranteed every time.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," and we publish this to inform you that if you wish a sure and certain remedy for Heart Disease, Nervousness, Sleepless Nights and General Debility, caused by an over exertion of the system, attended with sluggish action of the Heart, we convey to you the *Knowledge* that you can exert the *Power* to relieve yourself by using Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a grand preparation to accomplish the above results. Send to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet of testimonials, and read the good it has done others. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

NO MAN in his senses should buy worthless horse and cattle powders, simply because it is put up in large packages. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are put up in small packages, but are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
Cures all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin and blood. One bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; from one to three bottles all cases of Humors. Sold by Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle.
Send for a Pamphlet. Address
H. D. FOWLE & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or protracting fevers usually follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.
ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

War of 1812! 1812!!
A New Law gives Pensions to all for 14 days' service, or if in battle. All widows are also entitled. Apply (with stamp) to W. E. Preston, Att'y, Cleveland, O. Circulars free.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

Webster's DICTIONARY FREE.
THE ALLIANCE—an independent weekly journal, devoted to Religion, Literature and Government; Prof. David Swing, Editor—offers Webster's $12.00 large Dictionary FREE to any one who will send them six new subscribers and $12.00. Send for Sample Copy. Terms, $2.00 per year in advance. Address THE ALLIANCE CO., 95 Clark Street, Chicago.

REMINGTONS'

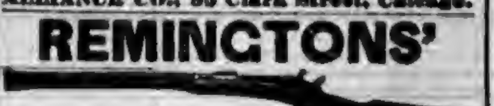

Breech-Loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, Cartridges, Shells, &c.
Send for Catalogue. Manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, 237 State St., Chicago.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!
The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

GEO. STECK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Established since 1857—Received the Highest Awards.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At the World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
First Medal & Diploma
At the Centennial, Phila., 1876.
These Pianos have been before the public over twenty years, and outrank all others by an uncommonly rich, sympathetic tone, combined with absolute durability, and have proved to stand longer in tune than any other instrument. During these hard times the Steck Pianos will be sold at factory prices, and to those wishing to possess the most reliable Piano made—a truly wonderful rare chance is offered now to do so at a moderate cost.
A full warranty, based on a 20-years' excellent reputation, is given with every Piano.
☞ Beware of Bogus Pianos. ☜
For Illustrated Catalogue and Terms, apply to nearest Agent, or direct to Headquarters,
No. 25 East 14th Street, New York.

READ
WON AT LAST
—OR,—
The Hunter's Bride
IN THE
CHICAGO LEDGER.
The opening chapters of this thrilling story will be found in the issue for March 30. THE LEDGER will be mailed to new subscribers from that date till January 1, 1879, for $1.00, postage paid. Regular subscription price, $1.50 per annum.
Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Send for circular Old Coins. C. A. Bulkley, Granville, N. Y.

WANTED the address of a man in each county who wants to make [illegible] in two weeks. No risk and no capital required. No time to lose. Write us at once. BRENDEN, BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, O.

$96,875.00 REWARDS. Send 6 cts. for list and set of forms TEACHING BOOKKEEPING [illegible] Short-Method Co., Columbus, O.

$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $25, $40, $50, and $60, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

MATRIMONIAL TIMES—A Journal on Love, Courtship and Marriage. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy 10 cts. WHITE & CO., East Weymouth, Mass.

1812 PENSIONS ARE NOW DUE ALL Soldiers of the War of 1812 who served not less than 14 days, and to their widows (if married before 1820). To secure the same, address, with stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C. No fee until pension is paid. Please show this to any one you may think entitled as above.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 21, 1876.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

VEGETINE.
REPORTS FROM OHIO:
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I have sold the VEGETINE for several years, and, from personal knowledge of my customers who have bought it, I do cheerfully recommend it for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Respectfully, J. J. BROWN,
Druggist and Apothecary.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.
AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sir—My wife has used your VEGETINE for Kidney Complaint and General Debility, and has found great relief from it, so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.
THOMAS H. GOODWIN,
West Market Street.
I am personally acquainted with Thos. H. Goodwin Esq., who is an old and highly-respected citizen of Akron. Yours respectfully,
A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in flesh while taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend it.
Yours truly, W. T. ARCHER,
No. 320 West Sixth Street.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 19, 1877.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from disease of the Kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.
Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.
Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, cor. Eighth and Central Avenues.

VEGETINE.
Kidney Complaints.
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere, Instantly! For a complete History of the Eastern War, entitled
CONQUEST OF TURKEY!
By Dr. L. P. Brockett and Hon. F. C. Ellis. Thrilling descriptions of the terrible battles which have marked the bloodiest war of modern times. [illegible] Fully Illustrated. Only $2.00. Grand [illegible] Address HUBBARD BROS. [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] Our Bibles, just reduced [illegible]

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

EYE RESTORERS better than Spectacles. [illegible] Address Box 788, New York.

WANTED A Live Man in every county [illegible] Small capital. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
For proof of the fact, see my circular, which will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $75 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

CHOICE SEEDS! For only 25c. I will send to new customers, for trial, 6 packets Flower Seeds, including the choicest Double Portulaca, new Phlox Grandiflora, Striped Petunia and New Japan Cockscomb; mixed colors of each. Price list free. L. W. GOODELL, Seed-Grower, Amherst, Mass.

GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, 25c.
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET. Everyone a Musician. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philad'a, Pa.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Descriptive Catalogue of Novels, Song Books, Music, Negro Farces, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, Reciters, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wigs, Face Preparations, &c., unequaled and unattainable elsewhere. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 Rose Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

P.A. AND P.I.
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL.
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S New Book.
21,000 SOLD IN TWO MONTHS.
Agents run after by Everybody and his Wife. Now is the time to secure territory, etc. Send for Circulars, Terms to Agents, etc., etc. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ☜

WE WILL PAY
THE
Highest Market Price
FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, OR WE WILL SELL THEM FOR YOU ON FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION:
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, LARD, TALLOW, FEATHERS, POTATOES, APPLES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FUR, HIDES, WOOL, PEANUTS, BROOM CORN, DRIED FRUIT, HAY, HOPS, &c., &c.
Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your very lowest price for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.
ADDRESS
HULL & SCOTNEY,
Gen'l Commission & Shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 North Water St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

POND'S
EXTRACT
CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.
RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.
SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.
CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.
FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.
SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. Never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A FIRST CLASS CALF BOOT MADE TO ORDER FOR ONLY $5.50 AT

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 4, 1878

Release of the Bond Judgment.

We desire to state just how we came to print the proposition on the tickets for the release of the bond judgment. Geo. Blair asked us if we would print that on the Democratic tickets, and we said we could not unless we had some authority for doing so. He then brought us the following, upon which we printed the tickets as therein requested:

Tom. Mays, Sir—It is the wish of the Board of County Commissioners, that a vote be taken at the April election, upon the release of the bond judgment, and for that purpose that that request be printed on the ballots.

Geo. H. Duncan.

March 29th, 1878.

Comissioner Blair instructed us by letter to print 200 tickets for him in accordance with the above.

We were informed that an agreement had been had between the Commissioners and those interested in the matter. Mr. Brandon, of Jackson-tp., first told us that there was no record of any filed in the auditor's books relative to such an arrangement, and thereupon we immediately cut off of all the tickets not taken out, the proposition relative to the release of the judgment, and requested the two townships that had taken them out to do the same

The following agreement was entered into by all the papers in the county:

We hereby agree, each of us to print upon all tickets printed at our offices for the first of April elections, 1878, words necessary to take an expression of the wishes of the people, upon the propriety of discharging the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Blair, of DeKalb Co.

We make this statement in justice to ourself, that the insinuations of certain parties may be met. We had nothing further to do with the matter, and acted in good faith towards the voters and Commissioners.

* * *

—A new idea breaks in on our troubled sleep. Let the war between Russia and any other country go on, if go on it must. It will not only create a demand for our surplus productions, but they may want more soldiers. Let the Government mobilize the great army of tramps and hire them to go to England or her enemies It would tickle the boys to get a good square meal once, and a shelter tent to cover them. We could afford to loose the sight of their warm countenances and their weary single-file march over the country, that their gool may be secured. We could even deny ourselves of the luxury of finding our smoke houses robbed of their contents, now and then, that they might find the blessings of other employment. And then we would be turning an honest penny and gather strength from chaos and inefficiency.

* * *

—A recomendation comes from the House committee that the Presidential term be six years instead of four. Why should a change occur now. For a century we have adhered to a rule wisely established in our infancy, until it is now a part of our institutions. The increas of our wealth, population and development, does not in the least interfere with the time honored custom. Why not make it ten or twenty years if change it at all. We are in favor of the four years term. If an inch is given a rod will be demanded. Six years now, a lifetime after awhile.

* * *

—When a republican congress changed the terms of our bonds from greenbacks to coin, and then further changed them to gold alone by demonetizing silver, the democrats proposed to pay the maimed soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in defense of the Union in gold as well as the bondholders, but the republicans voted it down. They thought greenbacks were good enough for the pensioners of government but not good enough for the bondholders.

* * *

—The Moffat bell bunch is a little machine that registers consecutive numbers, and rings a bell at each number. It is proposed in several cities to put this in the hands of saloon keepers instead of a license and tax them one cent for every drink sold. It is claimed that Chicago would realize $50,000 a week at that rate. It is thought the saloon keeper would punch for every drink when paid, through the fear that his saloon would be closed if found to be remiss in his duties.

* * *

—The Columbia City Post declares gravel roads a fraud. It certainly must be from inferior road beds of this kind, that it arrives at this conclusion. In other counties, where they have been largely, and properly established, there is a very general appreciation of their value. There would not be so much legislation for the encouragement of these roads if they were frauds. We wish DeKalb county could boast of a number of miles of such highways.

* * *

—Mr. Scattergood does not hope to get any votes in the south precinct, as they have no organization there; and either Mr. Walsworth or Mr. Kutzner will be successful. This being the case Republicans will be slow to play into the hand of the Democrats, by throwing away their votes on the greenback candidate.—Press.

And yet Mr Kutzner was elected all the same. Our thanks are due our noble allies, for their little lift last Monday.

* * *

—The caucus in Butler township to appoint delegates to the County Convention, will be held the first Saturday in June.

APRIL FOOL!

THE "INS" AND "OUTS."

—LOTS OF "SCRATHING."

The first township spring election took place last Monday, and passed off very orderly and quietly, with little or no excitement except at Waterloo. The Greenbackers there managed to poll a good large vote, notwithstanding the Press. It did us great good, however, to learn of their signal success, and trust they will hold their own against the macchinations of a subsidized republican press. In the different townships the most prominent feature of the election was the varying fortunes of the two parties. In Keyser we expected to chronicle a democratic victory, and doubtless might have done so if Clark, republican, hadn't walked away with fifty-one majority for trustee. The gallant democracy, however, succeeded in electing one constable; enough glory for one day—when you can't get any more.

Then Butler township changed her political complexion as to her trustee. Mr. Brighton, republican, being elected over Mr. Knott.

Grand old Democratic Jackson fought nobly, and staid by her guns until the last Modoc was scalped. If there is any one spot on this green footstool where peace and comfort and true happiness reigns, it must be in Little Jackson. If ever we get able we will endeavor to abide there

Concord held on in the even tenor of her ways by eight majority, Mr. Draggoo, the democratic condidate for trustee, being "scooped" by a few of his friends, who could have elected him.

Saucy, incorrigible Little Newville, with a half dozen votes, went republican of course. Where there are but few they always get a majority, but where the great intelligent masses of the people have sway, there the democracy hold their own. Take Wilmington for instance, immersed in her 120 republican majority, and notice what a grand triumph can be obtained by "we"—democrats and greenbackers Dan. Tomlinson was largely elected, the first democratic trustee in that township since the flood.

Troy has not been heard from, and the probabilities are that she has crawled in her hole and pulled her hole in after her.

Stafford re elects Greenwalt, republican, making no change.

Franklin, as usual, is reliably democratic, when she elects all her ticket. Mr. B. F. Greenwood got about 20 majority for trustee.

Smithfield was on the war path somewhat, Capt. Jack having taken refuge in the Lava Beds. An effort was made to get the scalp of our friend Clark, democrat, but he saw them and went three better, having been elected by that majority.

Fairfield, another bright, particular spot, has not been heard from definitely at this writing, Wednesday.

Baxter, at Waterloo, told us last night that if he heard that Fairfield had gone republican, he would have out the artillery and jollify, and if we heard it we might then know that the great north-west had gone against us. We listened all night for the peal of the guns, but the only sound we heard was the crowing of a cock, and we are still in the belief that Fairfield is still in the hands of the unterrified.

Having revolved around we now settle down in the middle to find Union township is not so heavily republican as she used to was. At this precinct a small vote was polled, 466, while Waterloo dune much better, 430, voters taking part. Auburn increased her majority while Waterloo magnanimously divided her vote between the three tickets. We give the vote of the township as follows:

	Wat.	Aub.	Total
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.			
John Butt	126	292	418
Oliver Smith	202	295	477
Jacob Walborn	258	275	533
J. D. McAnally	176	13	188
George Wolf	202	09	211
S. Z. Dickinson	106	157	263
A. P. Meyers	47	156	203
H. C. Shull	118	176	294
TRUSTEES.			
S. Kutzner	78	305	383
W. J. Walsworth	115	152	267
C. Scattergood	231	5	236
ASSESSORS.			
J. N. McBride	101	167	268
J. Plum	131	284	415
S. Bassett	185	7	192
CONSTABLES.			
J. B. Hoover	70	248	318
John Peterman	83	241	354
F. Bicker.	219	351	570
W. Shreaves	81	255	336
A. T. Smith	147	157	304
A. L. McEnterfer	130	167	297
Joseph Stafford	271	176	467
L. J. Hopkins	221	130	351
Solomon Beidler	229	9	238
J. W. Jackman	180	9	180

* * *

—Democrats of Wilmington have nominated Tomlinson, a northern man, for Trustee, thinking Republicans will walk into their little parlor" on the locality issue.—Press.

And so they did, and all is serene. Its something to carry two of the strongest Republican townships in the county.

* * *

—Here is something short but very suggestive. There are 218,563 Democrats in the State of Indiana, who are now represented by four members of Congress, while 208,011 Republicans have nine members.

* * *

—There is one disgrace at the national capital that ought to be removed, and that is a member of the house from Virgina, named Douglas, who is drunk about all the time.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein [illegible] is plaintiff, Philip Silvers et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two Dollars and Thirty Cents [$782.30] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-east quarter of said section twelve 12, all in township thirty-four 34, north of range twelve 12, east, and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Chas. Whitney et al. are plaintiffs, and John C. Veley, John Blaker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-Seven dollars and Fifteen cents [$187.15], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-eight 28, in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Marlan & Leas Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Apr. 4th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Devore and Mariah Devore are plaintiffs, and Stephen Van Dusen and Lydia Van Dusen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Forty Cents. [$442.40] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale. to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY. APRIL 27th, A. D 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lying on the west side of the west half [½] of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, beginning at the north-west corner of a piece of land contracted to William I. Jones, thence running east sixteen [16] rods, thence north four [4 rods, thence west sixteen [16] rods, thence south along the public highway four [4] rods to the place of beginning, except reserving a space across the centre of said lot ten [10] feet width for an alley.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4th, 1878. Pr's. fee $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Forty One Dollars and Ninety cents ($1641.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on,

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, twenty nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36, twenty two 22, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, and nineteen 19 and lot number two 2 and forty two one-hundredths 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three 3 and sixty-six one-hundredths 3 66-100 acres. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

D. Y. Husselman Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Draggoo, Adm'r. of the estate of Susan Fetters, is plaintiff, and Geo. H. Huffman et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars and Twenty-Five cents [$123.25], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number thirty-eight 38, and forty-three 43, in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Horton et al. are plaintiffs, and Arthur Dewitt et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Twenty cents [$142.20], with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen 19, in township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a stake in the centre of the public highway, on the east line of said west half of said north-east quarter fifty 50, feet south of the point of intersection of the south line of the right of way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad with the said east line of said west half, thence south fifty 50, feet to a stake, thence west to said south line of the said right of way of said railroad to a stake, thence north-easterly on said south line of said right of way to the point of intersection of said south line of said right of way with a line drawn directly west from the place of beginning aforesaid.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D GROSS Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
March 27, 1878 Pr. fee $10.75

Those who contemplate building this season, will find it to their advantag to call on us for Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils & Varnish, all of which has been bought recently at a large reduction in prices, and will save buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying of

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO, North of Court House, Auburn, Ind.

DURING THE NEXT

THREE WEEKS

THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

Will receive a Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

For the Spring Trade, three times larger than ever before brought to this County. These goods are all

MADE TO ORDER

For this trade, and quality warranted to be the best. We guarantee prices

15 per cent. CHEAPER

Than and other house in the county. Hold your Pocket Books until the roads get good and then join the grand army in their march to the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

THREE YEARS

Since we have dded to our regulr Dry Goods business, a department of

CARPETS,

CURTAINS and UPHOLSERY GOODS

And re happy to sy that our sale of such goods is constantly increasing with us. From the fact that we aim to keep only the best goods, choicest styles, abd sell them at small profit.

OURSPRING STOCK

is now arriving, and for extent and variety is not excelled by any house in the west. The prices of all kinds of Carpets, Curtain and House Furnishing Goods, are much lower that they were last fall. We invite special attention to a line of

Tapestry Brussels at $1.00 per yard.

Ingaain Carpets

Extra, 60,95, 75, and 85c per yard. We are cutting up freely of Ingrain Carpets at 35c, 40c, 50c per yard.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Symon Green, deceased, will offer for sale at Sedan on

TUESDAY, APR. 23, '77

The following described property:

Lots numbered 80, 81, 74, 85, 79, 84 78, 73 and 80, in Hines' plat of the village of Lawrence, [now Sedan], to be sold for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months from date of sale. Deferred payments, in notes at six per cent. interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security. Sale at ten o'clock a. m. J. M. BRUMBACH, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Oliver Boyer is plaintiff, and Samuel P. Casebeer and Gelania Casebeer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Dollars ($338.00) with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and state of Indiana

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride Morlan & Leas. Atty's. for plaintiff.
March 27th, A. D. 1878. Pr's. fee. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff and David Fay, Nancy O. Fay and William Stough are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight dollars and Sixty cents ($838.60), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale. to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lots number twenty 20, twenty-one 21, twenty two 22 twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, and thirty-two 32, in Danford's addition to the town of Butler together with the mill and fixtures, situated on said premises, and the appurtenances thereto, belonging all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

E. W. Fosdick, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby give that there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Building Loan Fund and Saving Association, at the office of Guy Plum, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, p. m., April 6th, 1878, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said association to serve the ensuing year.

GUY PLUM, Sec'y.

March 25th, 1878.

Guy Plum, Att'y. for Executor,

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, Executor of the will of Samuel Tarney, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. PETER HIGH, Executor.

Attest: G. H. K. Moss.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Caroline Gonser is plaintiff and Christopher Plank and Melinda Plank are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars, 313.20, and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty one. 31. in Hopkin's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 13th 1878. Pr. fee $7.35.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John W. Boober, William Boober and Joseph Price are plaintiffs, and Milton C. Jones and William Jones are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty-one cents, [$66.61] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents, and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half ½, of the east one-half ½, of the north-east quarter of section thirty 30, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,

McBride & Morlan Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., March 21th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

THE BOOT UP SIDE DOWN, AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Old and Young Girls.

The dear girl who marries an idler who will hang upon her society till he is wearied then seeks recreation else where, has not so many chances for happiness as the wife whose husband is compelled to tear himself from her company for his duties and gladly returns to it for his enjoyments.

Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 106 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $45 to 100, water set, $12 to 60; castors, $4 to 30. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—Our late cotemporary, Mr. Weamer, with whom we have had many pleasant episodes, having disembarked from the editorial ship, is now located at the little store on the corner. It is admirably fitted up, and is now headquarters for the choicest fruits, nuts, confections, etc., to be found in the market. The "Advertiser" is the name of a little sheet he issues every morning to advertise his goods. Weamer is very agreeable when not afflicted with rheumatism.

—Our old aimable and accomplished friend J. C. Loveland, formerly our sprightly special correspondent, at Corunna, is at the head of his profession again, we are glad to say, with a brave heart and strong arm, fighting manfully in the cause of humanity. The Clyde, Ohio, Enterprise, published by Paden & Loveland, is before us, neat, spicy, brilliant; each column showing the handiwork of the versatile Joe.—We join with others in wishing him every success.

—Edison, a telegraph operator, has invented a machine like a hand organ, which will register sound, and by turning a crank, the same sounds can be reproduced. It is called the phonograph. He is still at another invention, which it is said will surprise the world. It has just been patented, and is far in advance of anything he has yet given to the world. He himself says, "It is as far ahead of the phonograph as that is ahead of a toy whistle." The nature of the invention is not known beyond that it is almost superhuman in its power and ingenuity.

—The citizens of Fort Wayne, after hearing Beecher, have a great desire to hear a first-class lecturer, and have engaged Mr. Tilton. But as usual in all great undertakings there are obstacles thrown in the way. Beecher had the Rink for his exhibition and now the managers of that edifice are showing their as-tounding bigotry by refusing to let Tilton in, saying it will detract from the religious meetings being held there. Fort Wayne assumes the proportion of a city too largely to justify such mean jealousies. A christianizing influence exercised upon the head Modocs there might be prolific of good

—At the close of the winter school, at Mooresville, district No. 5, which has been under the charge of Mr. John Eckright for two winters past, the citizens gathered on last Wednesday and, gave a dinner and had a good time generally. Mr. E. has been very successful in his endeavors, and we are glad to say his efforts has received due appreciation. As is usual, on the last day of school, speaking and other literary exercises were indulged in, and a very enjoyable programme was prepared and presented to the visitors. About one hundred and twenty took dinner and the associations of that day will long be treasured up by those who were present.

ENSLEY'S HALL.

Coming with Songs to Greet You.

The grand augmentation of the renowned Alleghanians, vocalists, Swiss bell-ringers, Benjamin's Crystal Chimes and Silver Helicon Band. Now returning from the Orient, after three years' successful tour on the Pacific coast, forming in all the most select, the most musical, the most wonderful, the most refined, the most laughable, the most versatile operetta troupe in the world. The travels of the Alleghanians have extended to all parts of the civilized globe, their entertainments being patronized by kings, queens, nobles, and the most distinguished men of the age, who have lavished upon them the most flattering demonstrations of approval. Owing to other engagements they can remain only Monday evening, April 8th. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 35c. For sale at Willis & Co's Book Store.

Garrett.

The Republicans elected their entire ticket, with the exception of the constables. O. C. Clark for Trustee, on the Republican ticket received 235 votes, and Washington Teeters 182. Lyman Lockwood for Assessor, 214 votes, and Jas. A. McClure 199; Isaac Ditmar for Justice of the Peace, 209, and John Grube 207. The Constables on the Republican ticket, Lewis Griffith, 189, David Culver, 202, Democratic, Chas. Young, 227, Holems Link, 208. There must be a more friendly feeling worked up between the Democrats in Garrett, and those in the country, or they will never accomplish anything in Keyser township. This is the weak point on which the Republicans got the advantage of us at this election. They did not win on any stratagem or shrewdness, but only took advantage of us on this point, as there was a good opportunity offered them. There was 416 votes against the release of the Bondsmen in the Bond Case. X.

West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Garden making time.

—March went out "bad."

—Constable Picker, shake.

—The roads are a little better.

—Saloons were closed Monday.

—Ed. Baker is remodeling his bakery.

—McQuiston goes to Walkerton to-day.

—Cool's barn is nearly ready for stock.

—Al. Dawson goes to California next week.

—Recorder Boland is putting out shade trees.

—The maple sugar season was very short this year.

—A war between England and Russia is now expected.

—Orwin Shaffer and A. Stahl, will leave to-day for Kansas.

—We will give another charming letter from Brooklyn, next week.

—T. C. Ford now has the contract for carrying the mail to all the trains.

—Farmers, remember that Littlefield & McIntyre give wagon greese away.

—A strange couple were married at the Swineford House Monday evening.

—Just received a fine lot of soaps, perfumery and toilet articles at L. & M.

—Remember Littlefield & McIntyre are open night and day. Call and see them.

—Read the letter from the South, on the first page, by one of our own citizens.

—The election was lively. Picker carried the largest majority of any candidate.

—Did you see that red, white and blue in Littlefield & McIntyre's show window.

—A. J. Little has been suffering several weeks with rheumatism. Better now.

—The trial of Patent vs. Stevens, at Warsaw, will be brought to this place to wind up.

—Mrs. D. Martin was in town last Monday—formerly in the millinery business here.

—St. Locke's saloon was broken into last Friday night. Nothing but a few drinks taken.

—Littlefield & McIntyre have the finest lot of wines and liquors in town. Call and try them.

—John N. Millice, a printer, of Warsaw, was killed by the cars at Osceola, Iowa, a few days ago.

—Don't fail to see that new spring clothing that is being sold so cheap at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Some one Kapped the climax Saturday night by leaving their Mark on the sidewalk in the north end.

—Mrs. Wm. Sheffer, who has been sick all winter, goes to Illinois for medical treatment this week.

—It is rumored that an organ was stolen from a church just north of Waterloo, the other night.

—The concert of the Old Tennesseeans Friday, drew a very large audience, and all seemed well satisfied.

—Before buying your spring clothing, examine the large stock Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have just received

—Mooney, the Lancaster county cigar maker, left "between scenes" last week, and Mr. Grubb is out about $50.

—Mr. Hoodlemier, living a short distance from town, had eleven sheep killed last Friday night out of a flock of seventeen.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the largest and most complete stock of spring hats, that has ever been brought to Auburn.

—Mr. Boland is greatly improving his property by way of additional buildings, planting shade trees, etc., at the north end of town.

—The Ladies Presbyterian social, will be entertained by Mrs. Dr. Ford, at her residence, on next Wednesday eve. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Sec'y

—It must be good, for everybody recommends it., and doctors perscribe it. We mean Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great cough remedy. Sold in every drug store.

—Mr. Mulchey of the Saginaw depot, has handed us a copy of the "Star," published at Lancaster, N. Y. It is a bright, newsy sheet, full of witty hits and local paragraphs.

—Always keep on hand as delay increases suffering. If you have a cough or cold use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Don't ruin your health, and make yourself disagreeable to other people by your continual coughing A 25 cent bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup will cure you. Sold in every drug store

—Our country is to be largely represented at the Paris Exposition. Five government vessels have already sailed, and several others are expected to leave with articles for exhibition.

—It is said that the muddy roads have prevented the moving of our last wheat crop to such an extent, that about three-fourths of it still remains in the hands of the producer.

—The best reform in domestic life is without doubt the introduction of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Where it is known no more laudanum is given to the baby. It sells for 25 cent. At F. E. Davenport's.

Let Taxpayers Read.

The time for paying taxes will close on the third Monday in April, and all not paid by that time will be declared delinquent, and the penalty assessed. Let all make an effort to get even on taxes and save trouble and expense.

—There is an advance in the price of wheat, as the war cloud over Europe becomes darker and darker. The price paid yesterday was $1.20. If the roads were good there would be a lively business in the grain trade.

—We have in our mind's eye several parties, lately in this county, who have removed hence without paying up what they honestly owe for their paper. It is our intention to show them up if they don't come to time.

—Our friend Dry. Houghton has the boss yoke of oxen. Notwithstanding the bad roads they pulled a stick of timber 1x4 through town the other day. There ain't much meat on 'em, but by golly they're good.

—HURT.—A Mr. John Sheffer's little girl was hurt pretty badly last Saturday, by falling from a buggy in front of Miller & Getrost's store. Her clothing caught on the springs of the vehicle throwing her head-formost upon the crossing.

—We would not object to Mays printing our middle name in full, if he would learn how to spell it correctly.—Waterloo Press.

Well, we'll try. Kellie. How does that suit you, Charley. We aint so sure about the first part, but we'll bet our bottom dollar on the last.

—Ann Eliza Young, one of the wives of the late Brigham Young, will lecture at the Presbyterian church in this place on April 12th. She addressed a large audience a few weeks ago at Angola, and all who heard her were delighted with the lecture Secure your seats early. Admission 50 cents.

—Jennie May Jones, the pretty little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, of Waterloo, aged about six years, died on the 29th, and was brought to this place for burial. Rev. G. W. Dinius, preached the funeral sermon, at the Baptist church. It was neat, eloquent, appropriate, and just long eneough, a feature that others would do well to imitate.

Just Received.

A large invoice of all the spring styles of goods in the Millinery line, have just been received at Lannings. There are some very fine designs in bonnets, and the trimmings this season are simply lovely. Also a fine line of fancy goods. All the new styles opened out for the inspection of the public. Those desiring a new spring bonnet, should not fail to call and see our stock, and obtain prices.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lane removed from this city, last Tuesday, to Auburn, where they expect to reside. The Professor's business seems to be more favorable in that place. Mr. Lane is one of the finest music teachers in this part of the country, and we should be glad if he could have found it more profitable for his residence amongst us. However, he will still visit us occasionally for the purpose of instructing.—North Manchester News.

See card of Mr. Lane in another column

Orange Blossoms.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk, during March:

C. P. Scranton and Emma Rice, Chas. Metcalf and Ella Bontrager, S G. Zeigler and C. R. Shaffer, Wm. Bishop and Ada Shaffer, John B. Grube and Martha A. Essig, C. W. Collins and Mary E. Pulver, Daniel Smurr and Rebecca Keller, Geo. H. Shull and Jane Mourse, Al. Livergood and Alma E. Bishop, B. F. Simon and Rosetta Bricker.

LaOtto Items.

—More rain, more mud.

—Salters & Stafford were on a business tour to Chicago, last week.

—The prospects for a wedding in this place, is getting daily better.

—The transfer depot has been moved to the north east corner of the crossing, the R. R. Companies intend to plank the space between the passenger depot and the Eel River road, using the G. R. & I depot for a Union depot.

—The many rains of late, are a source of great pleasure to the proprietor of the Lake Side House.

—A strange couple passed through our village one day last week—enroute for the far west, they said—the man perhaps was 40 years old, and the girl, or child rather, not more than 14. Man and wife they said they were.

—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, a few of Geo. Post's friends gave him a call at Era Station last Wednesday eve., and royally were the guests entertained by the courteous host and his fair assistant, Miss Ada Terry. Post has for some time been agent at Era Station, which position he has filled with honor to himself, and general satisfaction to the company, but ill health coming on he was compelled to throw up his position, to the heart felt regret of his host of friends. Mr Murra, of Reading, Mich., supercedes Post as Agt., a young man of undoubted qualifications and honesty, but withal, in holy fear of women. Brace up Murra, they aint half as dangerous as they would have us think they are. DANIEL.

"What I Know of Mormonism"

LECTURE BY

Ann Eliza Young.

AT THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH!

AUBURN, IND.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 12th, 1878.

REFINED, CHASTE, INSTRUCTIVE.

Endorsed by Statesmen, Clergymen Lawyers, the Press, and People Generally.

Tickets for sale at Willis' Book Store and Post Office, Auburn; Willis', Waterloo; Post Office, Butler; Post Office, Garrett. No extra charge for reserved seats. Be sure to secure seats early. Admission fifty cents.

Richland Chips.

EDITOR COURIER—Please accept a few chips from the Richland Center chip-basket.

—Not much maple sugar made in this section.

—Farmers busy ditching, repairing and chopping wood.

—Egg buyers have commenced going their rounds notwithstanding the bad roads.

—Mr. Daniel Lintz caught a fish weighing four pounds, in the lake near his own home.

—Divine services in the Lutheran church once in two weeks, at half past 10 o'clock. Rev. Rice pastor.

—On Monday last, the body of Amos Krat was discovered floating in a pond, near Richland Center, and far from his own residence. Starvation and hard times is said to be the cause of the rash act. JOHN.

St Joe Items.

—Wheat is worth $1.15 @ 1.20, oats 25c, corn 35, to 38.

—Will John F. explain why he keeps the Doctors dog. It can't be to avoid the assessor, is it?

—Some of the Democrats of this corner think that Concord packed the caucus. Can Concord explain.

—Some of our teamsters would like to change weather prophets, so as to get better roads and less rain.

—Considerable grain is handled at our Elevator every day, notwithstanding the roads are in a pitable situation.

—Mr. Hyde, agent of B. & O. R. R. at this place has been transfered to Cromwell, and a Mr. Miller of Beardstown has taken the office.

—At the election held at this place today, the following officers were elected: Wm. Henderson, R. Trustee; John H. Gill, D. Assessor; J. B. White, R. Jonathan Shull, D. Justices; Byron Woodcox D., H. Baker R., and Smith R., Constables. Hardly a straight ticket of either party having been voted, the east part of the township against the west. We leave it to the west to say which side came out best.

Butler Items.

—Rev. Lamport is attending the annual conference of his church, this week.

—Our township went in strong against the release of the Bondsmen in the Bond Case.

—Rev. W. O. Dinius, a former pastor of the U. B. Church, spent a night with Rev. Butler this week.

—And still our people will rush into law to settle little matters, that do not require such extreme measures.

—Both the Lutheran and the Methodist churches were graced by large audiences last Sabbath eve. The pulpits were filled by Rev's. Burns and Butler.

—Subsequent to our sending in the list of presents to the bride Mrs. Loe. Solomon last week, she was the recipient of several other costly tributes of love and respect.

—One of the unpleasant features of the closing of our school is, that we shall then be deprived of the familiar association of our worthy Professor, Bowersocks, who intends returning to his former home, near Edgerton, Ohio.

—One more week of school after this. Then will come the 'blank" for our youths, though with some the vacation is sighed for However it is not probable that they dream that garden must be made, and the front yard cleaned, etc., etc.

—The official corps of our township stands thus for the coming year: Trustee, Dan'l Tomlinson; Assessor, Elihu Ocher; Justices of the Peace, J. J. Sise, J. Wilson and J. R. Young; Constables, A. J. Seidenright, Dan'l McNabb, I. A. Likens and J. Chambers.

—Notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the roads, we polled a heavy vote last Monday. The interest in several instances approached intensity, and had the real old fashioned ring in it, though everything passed off peacably, and without any disgusting riotous demonstrations.

—"Fen Slips," Knuckle Down," are the professional terms used in one of the most intensely exciteing games of the day. It is usually played by boys taller or shorter, depending on the number of marbles he may possess. The game field is upon any dry spot that can be found, which at the present time retards seriously the universality of the past time. O! how we have mourned in the long gone youthful days, over the loss of a certain "lucky brownie" and cherished agate.

Junction Items.

—We have a traveling tin shop at the Junction. What next?

—School commenced Monday with Miss Cora Grube as teacher.

Miss Ada Richmond, of Logansport, is visiting friends at this place.

—J. J. Martin spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in South Whitley.

—Mr. White, traveling Auditor for B & O., visited the Junction Tuesday morning.

—The lady who lost the coral pin can have the same by calling at the depot, this place.

The meetings at this place have closed with but little encouragement to the ministers. They did their part, most assuredly.

—Miss Whetsel, who has been visiting friends at this place for the past two weeks, returned home Tuesday to take up her school.

—Mr. Whuter, of Jackson, Michigan, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. J. S. Gale, of this place. From all accounts we think Jno. made it pleasant for him.

—That young man who went to call on his lady the other night had better let the chair rest on all fours next time, then he will not fall all over the floor and among the old folks in their rest.

—Mr. E., the young lawyer, got left badly Sunday evening. Our young friend Frank was too soon for him. We honor the choice of the young lady, as Frank is a good boy.

—The genial and whole-souled landlord, Baker, at this place, is doing a good business. Every one who partakes of his bountiful table pronounces it a good meal.

PERKINS.

Spencerville Items.

—Dan. had too much forty rod Thursday.

—Rev. Erick made two more souls happy Thursday.

—Miss Tilly Knight has returned after an absence of several months.

—Drawing "cuts" is a poor way to settle matters politically. Don't fight, boys, your little hands were not made, &c.

—The political state is receiving its usual amount of mar'as and scratches, and Concord will come forward with a long list of her able sons, seeking an inheritance at the public's hands, subject of course to the decision of the conventions to assemble this fall.

—Since the caucus of the two parties, both of which passed off with the utmost unanimity, with the usual disappointment of official aspirants, nothing of importance has transpired to mar the peace and harmony of the community, unless it be the chill which affected a certain young man, who last Saturday night made his bed among the beasts of the stable. His wall being against the sudden change of the weather, which rendered his bed uncomfortable and caused his bosom to heave and sigh for the comforts of Coburn's family fireside.

—We can scarcely refrain from giving publicity to the names of four certain young men, who Thursday night used the furnace at the furniture factory for the purpose of roasting chickens. This thing of stealing chickens has become an intolerable nuisance. People in town cannot raise a few chickens without sneak-thieves carrying them off to their night orgies, and we only refrain in this instance from giving names out of sympathy for their friends. A repetition of the act will be sufficient to send their names to the county papers, and call upon them the penalty of the law.

Sunday Music.

—Rev. Mr. Ervin has not returned from conference yet.

—The young folks held their prayer meeting Tuesday evening last.

—The M. E. Sabbath school will reorganize next Sunday afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

—There was no singing at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon. The leader not putting in an appearance was the cause.

—Rev. Wm. Meese delivered a splendid sermon both morning and evening at the M. E. church. The choir was not present in the evening—or a part of them—yet the singing was very good.

—Several meeting have been held at the Presbyterian church to raise money for the minister. It will have to be done immediately, or they will not have any preaching next Sabbath.

EXAGGERATIONS.

If there is any one mannerism universal among man kind, it is that of coloring to highly the things we describe. We are not content with simply telling the truth, we must exaggerate, we must over draw, we must have a "little too much red in the brush." Who ever heard of a dark night, that was not as "dark as pitch?" of a strong man who was not as strong as a lion? I would walk "fifty miles on foot" to see the man who never caricatures the subject on which he speaks. From "rosy morn to dewy eve," in our common conversation, we are constantly overstating the truth. If somewhat wakeful in the night, "we have scarcely had a wink of sleep." If a breeze blows up while on the lake, the waves are sure to run "mountain high." If a man grows rich, we all say he "rolls in money." No longer than yesterday, a friend, who would shrink from wilful misrepresentations, told us hastily, as he passed, that the newspaper had "nothing in it but advertisements."

Jackson Center.

—Two-wheeled carts are all the go.

—Roads are good—when you get to the bottom.

—A base ball club is being organized with every promise of a brilliant success.

—They dog crop is getting short. The assessor will soon be around. Nothing like trying to save "a dollar or two."

—To enliven the occasion, on Monday, jumping was resorted to, and Billy Magginus was the champion.

—The election passed off quietly and pleasantly, the democratic majority being 72. The largest ever cast in the "Southern Confederacy." STOUT.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O., March 30, 1878.

Charley Bashler, Maggie Carr, Wm. Hatsel, C. Holman, Henrich Burman, Eunice Long, H. C. McDonald, Auguste Tugnetti. JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

A fine new assortment of Gents' Neck Wear at Lanning's.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

Attest, G. H. K. Moss. no 12.

BUILDINGS MOVED.

Those wanting Buildings moved, with care and neatness, can have the opportunity by calling upon

WILLIAM RUHL!

In the south part of town. He warrants all his work and does it promptly 1lno13.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Sibert, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, one mile northwest of Auburn, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following property to-wit: Household goods, cord wood, stove wood, saw logs leaf tobacco, corn, beans, potatoes, hand cart, sap pails, garden tools, canned fruit, vinegar, etc.

TERMS:—All sums of $3 and under cash; all sums over $3 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security at 6 per cent. interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the late will of Samuel Terney, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, sheep, wagons, one buggy, grain, hay and the undivided two-fifths of about fifteen acres of growing wheat and various other articles.

TERMS:—all sums of $3 and under cash; all sums over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. PETER HIGH, Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Barber is plaintiff and William D. Coldren is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty Five dollars and Sixty cents ($635.60) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty six [86] in Jervis, Frothingham and Crane's first addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Atty's, for plaintiff.

Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return

We, the undersigned Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the state, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The First National Bank of Tarrytown, N. Y., has collapsed. About $100,000 of worthless paper is among its assets, which fall short of the liabilities about $50,000.

Samuel Chambers and George Collins, both colored, convicted of outraging a female tramp named Kate Smith, alias O'Toole, were executed at New Castle, Del., on Friday, March 22.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex-Member of Congress, ex-Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Minister to Austria during Buchanan's Administration, died last week at Reading, Pa.... The steamer Magenta exploded a boiler on the Hudson river, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last week. Two men were killed, two fatally scalded, and eight others seriously injured.

There was a triple execution at Bloomsburg, Pa., on March 25. Three Mollie Maguires—Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully—were the victims. Their crime was the murder, in 1868, of Alex. W. Rea, of Columbia county, Pa.... Philadelphia had a destructive fire, involving the loss of $1,000,000 of property on Fourth street, near Arch.

New York has had a destructive conflagration. The property destroyed consisted of several large stores in Canal and Howard streets. The loss is estimated at $500,000.... The Fall River mill operatives are urging the manufacturers to reduce the hours of labor instead of the rate of wages.... Judge Blatchford, of New York, has decided that the suit of the Government against Samuel J. Tilden, for the recovery of unpaid income tax, must go before a jury for trial.... Another movement has been started in New York for the release of Boss Tweed.

A citizen of Philadelphia, having been allowed to make a thorough examination of the much-talked-of Keeley motor, has just reported the result of his labors. After several months of careful scrutiny he comes to the conclusion that Mr. Keeley is an ingenious mountebank and his machine a fraud and a humbug.

THE WEST.

The most notable theatrical event of the season in Chicago has been the production of a new French play entitled "A Celebrated Case," now running at McVicker's Theater. No modern drama has so completely enthralled the sympathies of an audience. It is emotional to an intense degree. From the rise of the curtain to the end of the sixth act, says a Chicago paper, "the attention is kept on the strain to an almost painful degree, by the sustained interest of the story, the ingenuity with which the plot is woven, and the all-absorbing sympathy evoked by the pathetic tale of heroic suffering unfolded in its development."

The Citizens' Savings Bank, of Findlay, Ohio, has suspended for sixty days. Assets, $225,000, and liabilities about $200,000.

The late severe weather inflicted serious damage upon the fruit crop in many parts of the Northwest.... There is stored in the elevators of Chicago, 1,190,260 bushels of wheat; 347,187 bushels of corn; 226,962 bushels of oats; 165,829 bushels of rye, and 570,035 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,518,293 bushels, against 8,516,357 bushels at this period last year.... Cincinnati is greatly agitated over the mysterious disappearance of ex-Congressman Vance. It is feared he has been murdered.

Two men were frozen to death near Cheyenne, Wyoming, during the prevalence of the snow-storm of the 27th ult.

THE SOUTH.

A frightful saw-mill explosion occurred near Richmond, Va., last week. Five persons were killed and seven wounded, two of them fatally.

Dexter McCreary and Fortune Bush (colored) were hanged at Barnwell Court House, S. C., last week, for the murder of Stephen Enricks, his wife and two children. After killing the parents, the murderers fired the dwelling and the children burned to death.... One man was instantly killed and several fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite near Baltimore, a few days ago.

Two of the worst young desperadoes in the Southwest, Joseph and Teek Brassell, were recently executed at Cookesville, Tenn. They were brothers, aged respectively 23 and 20 years. The elder confessed that he had shot nine men.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer Wyoming, which recently sailed from New York with a cargo of articles for the Paris Exposition, was found to be in a leaking condition when about a fourth of the way over, and was compelled to put back.... John Wallace, suspected of the murder of his wife, child and niece, mention of which has been heretofore made, was, last week, taken from the jail of Littleton, W. Va., and hung by a mob of infuriated citizens. The fiend made a full confession, which cleared his brother of complicity in the crime, but implicated one George Villiers, who is now in custody.

It is reported that Gov. Emery, of Utah Territory, has gone over to the Mormons, and he will probably be removed by the President.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury for the past nine years, died last week. Mr. Allison was a Pennsylvanian, and was 66 years old.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced the appointment of the following as Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: Charles F. Adams, Jr., Massachusetts; Ralph P. Buckland, Ohio; G. W. Smythe, Iowa; Daniel Chadwick, Connecticut; and C. C. Housel, Nebraska.

The President has appointed ex-Congressman Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Register of the Treasury, vice Mr. Allison, deceased.... The Senate Railroad Committee has agreed upon a bill extending the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The House Commerce Committee has agreed upon a bill of much importance to Western navigation interests. It provides that all wrecks sunk which obstruct navigation must be raised by their owners after sixty days' notice, and that, in case the Government is compelled to raise them, the underwriters and owners shall have no claim to the property.

Much of the blame that has rested upon Mr. Delfosse on account of the Halifax fishery award should be shifted to the shoulders of ex-Secretary Fish.... Correspondence has been brought to light at Washington showing that, after having once refused to accept the Belgian Minister, for the very excellent reason that he represented a country under the protection of Great Britain, Secretary Fish was subsequently induced to change his mind, and to earnestly urge Delfosse to serve as arbitrator in the Fishery Commission.

The income-tax proposition is not likely to come before the present session of Congress, for the reason that the Ways and Means Committee are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to re-enact such a law at the present time.

POLITICAL.

The Rhode Island Democrats held their State Convention at Providence last week. J. B. Barnaby was nominated for Governor, and Isaac Lawrence for Lieutenant Governor.... A Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Arkansas on the 4th of July.... The South Carolina House of Representatives, by an overwhelming vote, has adopted a resolution intended to conciliate the national sentiment of the country. It requests the Governor, in case he deems it expedient, to instruct an order of nolle prosequi to be entered in any of the prosecutions brought, or which may be brought, by the State, based upon the facts found by the joint investigating committee on public frauds.

Washington dispatches report a rumor to the effect that the President is contemplating a reconstruction of his Cabinet, and that Messrs. Evarts, Key and Schurz will retire.... A Washington correspondent says Montgomery Blair recently asserted that a bill was being drafted by able lawyers, and would at an early day be introduced in Congress, proposing to reopen the Presidential question.

A Washington dispatch says "a number of Senators and members of Congress called upon the President with reference to the speech of Senator Howe. They all expressed more feeling in the matter than the President himself, and suggested that the speech be answered, [illegible] might be an admission of its entire truth. The President took a different view, placing himself on the ground that what he had done in the way of official action was based on his sense of right, without thinking for a moment what might be the result as affecting him personally. He was opposed to a public response, preferring that his acts should be the best interpreter of his motives and principles. He had sought to perform his duty, and with this he was content, no matter how others with prejudiced minds might view his conduct."

The State Convention of the National party of Illinois was held at Springfield on Wednesday, March 27. A platform of principles was adopted and a ticket for State officers placed in nomination. E. N. Bates, a former Republican, was nominated for Treasurer, and Frank H. Hall, an ex-Democrat, chosen for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A call has been issued for the assembling of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on March 15.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A cable dispatch says the villages of Olympus, Repsara, Caria and Sitochori, in Thessaly, have been sacked and burned by the Turks. Women, children and old men were massacred, except some who escaped to the mountains.... The iron trade of South Yorkshire, Eng., is reported by cable to be in a stagnant condition, and thousands of workmen are out of employment.... A formidable expedition against Nicaragua, to enforce the claims of the German Government in the case of Consul Eisenstuck, has left Panama.

London dispatches of March 23 state that "the feeling of irritation between the British and Russian people is increasing, and the opinion is generally expressed throughout Europe that the prospects for the meeting of a congress have been largely diminished during the past three days. Russia has sent, or is about to send, a formal request for the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora."

The Russian troops in Bulgaria and Roumelia are dying of typhus fever at a frightful rate.... Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, beat all competitors in the great international pedestrian contest at London. He accomplished the marvelous feat of walking 520 miles in 139 hours, the best long-distance time on record.... The situation in Europe at this writing wears an exceedingly warlike aspect. Russia and England are both making preparations on a formidable scale. Both are building large numbers of torpedo boats, and are otherwise adding to their capacity for offensive and defensive war. .... The British training-ship Eurydice was capsized during a squall in the English channel, a few days since. Between 300 and 400 lives were lost.

William Howes, the English pedestrian, has challenged O'Leary to a walking match for the champion belt and $2,500.... Osman Pasha has returned to Constantinople, where he was warmly thanked by the Sultan for his brave defense of Plevna.

A London special to the Chicago *Times* says "neither England nor Russia seems willing to yield, and the result is increased mutual ill-will, which may, upon a mere technicality, drift the countries into war. Information is received from various European capitals to the effect that gloomy views, the outcome of the present situation, generally prevail, and that war, while not necessarily near, is inevitable in the end.".... Diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey have been renewed. The Grand Duke and the Sultan have exchanged visits at Constantinople.

A cable dispatch of March 28 says: "Russia's answer to England's late question merely says that the Government adheres to its former views. No hope of the meeting of the congress is now left, and there seems to be no means of estimating what will be the outcome from the present diplomatic muddle. It is certain that England and Russia have now reached the most critical part of their intercourse, and there is more probability of war than peace. Russia is making every effort to isolate England from the other powers, and, if she can obtain the neutrality of Austria and Hungary, it is not likely that England can get any other ally.... The Sultan has honored Osman Pasha by appointing him to the command in chief of the Ottoman forces. .... There has been a serious explosion in a mine in North Staffordshire, Eng. About thirty miners lost their lives.

In the British House of Commons, on the 28th ult., the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, replying to various questions, said it was necessary to call out the first class of the army reserve, numbering 13,000, and the militia reserve, which was between 25,000 and 26,000. This was followed immediately by the resignation of Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In announcing his retirement, Lord Derby said he did not disagree with the Cabinet as to the conditions upon which England should be represented in the conference, but solely upon certain measures which he did not consider prudent in the interests of peace or necessary for the safety of the country. Disraeli then explained that the measure objected to by the retiring Minister was the calling out of the reserves. This step had been resolved upon, he frankly said, in consequence of the Government's belief that the congress will not be held, and that all hopes of rectifying the disturbed balance of power in the Mediterranean had ceased.

Late advices from Havana, Cuba, report that the surrender of the insurgents, armed and unarmed, continues in different portions of the island, and only one of the prominent chiefs, named Maceo, is still holding out in the mountains of the Eastern Department, with, it is said, about 400 followers, mostly colored.... A proclamation has been issued by the Russian authorities inviting the expatriated Turks to return to their homes in Bulgaria.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, March 22.—Senate.—Mr. McDonald addressed the Senate in favor of the Thurman Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, after which the Deficiency bill was taken up, and, after adopting the amendment appropriating $20,000 to assist Secretary Schurz in prosecuting the timber depredators in the public lands, the bill was put to a vote and passed.

House.—Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the Homestead laws of the United States providing that persons bona fide intending to make actual entry and settlement under the Homestead acts, shall receive, through the Secretary of the Interior, free transportation for themselves, families, farming utensils, and personal effects to their new homes, and also seeds for two years cultivation.... Mr. Atkins introduced a bill to provide for the more economical survey of the public lands.... Mr. Hunton introduced a bill to reorganize a system of superintendence of railroads.... A large number of private bills were passed.

Monday, March 25.—Senate.—Mr. Howe called up his resolution asking the President for information in regard to the alleged defalcation of Judge Whittaker, of Louisiana, who presided at the Louisiana trial, and proceeded to make his promised speech, which consisted of a sharp attack upon the Administration. The President was arraigned for appointing Democrats and Liberals to office, and his civil-service reform policy was denounced as a pretense only. Mr. Howe was particularly severe upon the President's Southern policy, and declared that Packard's title to the Governorship of Louisiana was as good as Hayes' title to the Presidency.... Mr. Wallace submitted an amendment to the House bill to repeal the Resumption act, which provides that on and after July 1, 1878, United States legal-tender notes shall be receivable for all debts and dues, both public and private.... The Senate, in executive session, after a long debate, rejected, by a vote of 22 to 17, the nomination of Lewis E. Parsons, United States Attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

House.—Under a call of the States a large number of bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Stephens (by request), authorizing the issue of Postoffice bonds bearing interest at the rate of 30 cents for every three calendar months, and redeemable on demand at any Postoffice having funds on hand; by Mr. Banning, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund and pay back certain taxes to distillers, also, to reorganize the army; by Mr. Boyd, authorizing the State of Illinois to sell certain of the lake grounds in Chicago, and to use the proceeds on the Illinois river improvement; by Mr. Gunter (by request), to aid the education and advancement of the colored people; by Mr. Schleicher, to regulate the value of subsidiary silver coin (it provides that such coin shall be a legal tender for any amount not exceeding $10, and that whenever presented in amounts of $100 the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue therefor legal-tender money); by Mr. Sapp, for a branch mint in Council Bluffs.... Mr. Springer's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and to permit the deposit thereof for the same purposes, was rejected—yeas, 149; nays, 109—not two-thirds in the affirmative.... Mr. Goode moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to suspend the operation of the Sinking-Fund act for five years. Rejected—yeas, 122; nays, 112—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Tuesday, March 26.—Senate.—The Senate passed, without amendment, the House bill extending the time for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond.... Mr. Merrimon made a long speech on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill.... The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the immediate repeal of the Bankrupt law, but allowing all pending proceedings to go on to their conclusion, as if the law remained in force. .... On motion of Mr. Blaine, the correspondence between the American and British Governments in regard to the appointment of M. Delfosse on the Halifax Commission was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Blaine made a speech, in which he again declared that the award was an unjust one, and ought not to be paid.

House.—Fernando Wood, on behalf of the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Tariff bill to the House. It was referred to the committee of the whole. A resolution was adopted making the bill the special order for April 4, and from day to day until disposed of.... Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.... The House ordered the printing of 200,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and 25,000 copies of the report of the Forestry Commission.

Wednesday, March 27.—Senate.—Mr. Kernan introduced a bill granting pensions to Indians who were in the service of the United States in the war of 1812 as scouts, guides or warriors.... Mr. Conkling introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of the Harlem river, between Randall's island and the Hudson river.... Mr. Hill, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in opposition to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.... The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

House.—The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in the United States was passed. It provides for the establishment and enforcement of quarantine by the Marine Hospital Service wherever they may deem it necessary, to prevent the introduction of yellow fever or other contagious diseases into the ports of the country.... The House took up the Massachusetts contested-election case, Dean against Field, and, after debate, a vote was taken upon the minority resolution declaring Field entitled to the seat. Result—Yeas, 120; nays, 119. The Speaker, on announcing the vote, cast his vote in the negative, thus tying the vote and defeating the resolution. Butler voted with the Democrats in the negative, and the following Democrats with the Republicans in the affirmative: Hartridge, Herbert, Jones of Alabama, Potter, Rea, Stenger, Walsh, Williams of Delaware, and Cutler.

Thursday, March 28.—Senate.—Mr. Teller, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, the object of which is to construct and operate a railroad and telegraph line from Cheyenne to the Pacific ocean, via Deadwood, Fort Fetterman and Helena, Mont.... Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to allow American registry to foreign-built vessels.... A bill was passed granting a pension of $50 per month to Gen. James Shields, of Missouri.... Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, addressed the Senate in support of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.... The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments, among them that of Glenni W. Scofield to be Register of the Treasury. The nomination of Reynolds, of Alabama, for First Auditor of the Treasury, was rejected.

House.—The Massachusetts (Third District) contested-election case was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution unseating Field (Republican), and declaring Dean, the Democratic contestant, entitled to the seat. The vote stood 124 to 123. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, voted in the affirmative with the Democrats, and the following Democrats voted in the negative with the Republicans: Cutler, Hartridge, Herbert, Henry, Potter, Rea, Stenger, Walsh, and Williams of Delaware.... Mr. Harrison desired to call up the report of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform in regard to the case of Doorkeeper Polk, but was opposed by Mr. Durham who wished to take up an appropriation bill, and, the question being put, the House refused—yeas, 107; nays, 125,—to proceed to the consideration of the Polk case. The affirmative votes were principally cast by Republicans, and the negative by Democrats.

Crime in Texas.

Texas issues a curious public document entitled "A List of Fugitives from Justice." It contains 225 pages, and puts the number of fugitives at 4,402, with forty counties yet to hear from, which cover some of the most populous portions of the State. Of these gentlemen and ladies who have wandered away from home and given the cold shoulder to the guardians of the peace whenever the latter made advances, 750 are charged with murder. Rewards, ranging from $50 to $1,000—the aggregate being $90,000—are offered for 300 of the fugitives, and detectives out of a job, as well as agriculturists, might find this State a good one to emigrate to. Apropos of which, it is estimated that over 100,000 horses have been stolen in Texas in the last three years. Some 750 indicted horse-thieves are fugitives from justice in the State, and the number that have escaped arrest is incalculable. An organized gang of several hundreds is operating in Middle Texas, and the loss of farm stock in some localities is immense. It is little wonder that, when one is caught, he is likely to be hung to the nearest tree.

Gladstone's Unpopularity.

In the hall of the Reform Club in London there are four pedestals, three of which are occupied by busts. Gladstone's bust was to have held the fourth place; but, a model being placed there the other day, such strong feeling was exhibited that, "to avoid accidents," it had to be removed within an hour.

The case of Miss Margaret Thomson, who had her pet horse shod with golden shoes and distributed showers of gold among the poor of various European towns, is in the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnaval, near Glasgow, whither she was taken on her arrival in Scotland from Barcelona, Spain, having been taken charge of there by the British Consul. She is about 40 years of age. On the testimony of Dr. Tannahill she was declared unable to manage her affairs.

SHERMAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury Before the Senate Finance Committee—His Views on the Subject of Resumption.

The following is a report of the recent interview, at Washington, of the Senate Finance Committee with Secretary Sherman in regard to the repeal of the Resumption law:

Chairman of the Committee—Mr. Secretary, I have jotted down a few general questions, and some in detail, which I propose to ask you, and I suppose that other members of the committee may have questions which they may desire to ask at a later period; but I will ask some general questions, in order that you may make a statement, if you choose, with more freedom than you can by going into smaller details at commencement. First, ought the Resumption act, in your opinion, be repealed, and if not, why not?

Secretary Sherman—That question, as you say, is very general, and is rather a legislative than an executive question; but I have no objection to answering. I think that the Resumption act ought not to be repealed; that it was a declaration of public policy commenced with the act of February, 1862, and repeated by Congress several times, notably in 1866, notably again in 1869, and again by the passage of the Resumption act, that we would, as soon as practicable, redeem any United States notes which were presented for redemption in gold and silver coin. That is the declared public policy of this country, and it ought to be adhered to, and I am fully convinced that we are able to do what we have so often promised to do.

The Chairman—Do you think resumption is practicable under the law? You have partially anticipated the question, but still I ask it.

Secretary Sherman—That is a question very much of figures, and, supposing that I would have to answer it, I have brought quite a number of documents here, which I will give you, and they will speak better than I can. The best evidence that we are able to resume on the 1st of January next is the progress that has already been made. When the Resumption act was passed premium on gold was about 10½ per cent. Since that time it has been reduced to a nominal rate. It is now a little over 1. Since that time we have accumulated, in preparation for resumption, a large sum of gold.

The Chairman—It is $34,000,000 or $35,000,000.

Secretary Sherman—The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion available for resumption, in a business sense, is about $90,000,000, but the actual gold and silver bullion coin in the treasury, over and above all demand liabilities, is $71,775,860. We have in process of preparation for resumption a reduced volume of United States bonds and notes. The precise figures are familiar to you. The amount was $382,000,000 at the time of the passage of the Resumption act, and the amount now is $348,518,024. Again the amount of outstanding bank notes has been reduced. On Dec. 31, 1875, the amount was $346,479,756. On Dec. 31, 1877, $321,672,505, and on Feb. 28, 1878, the amount of bank notes outstanding was $321,989,991. But the amount of bank notes of banks in existence, not in process of liquidation, was $299,540,475, and the difference between these two sums being notes of banks in process of liquidation, although the notes are in circulation, yet an equal amount of greenbacks are in the treasury as a special deposit to redeem them.

Senator Kernan—They make part of the $348,000,000 of legal-tender notes?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, as many of the legal-tender notes are held in the treasury as there are bank notes in process of redemption.

Senator Ferry—Then there really should be but $299,000,000 of national-bank notes outstanding?

Secretary Sherman—If you count the whole greenbacks as outstanding, there would be $299,000,000 of national-bank notes. Then it must be remembered that United States notes have been in circulation since 1862, and the bank notes since 1864, and that large sums are lost or destroyed. This diminishes, to some extent, the amount outstanding; how much I don't know. You can judge as well as I.

A statement was here produced showing by months the issue of silver coin and the reduction of fractional currency under the act of April 19, 1876, from April 20, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1878, the amount of fractional currency redeemed being $24,318,089, and the total silver payments $33,479,808. The total amount fractional notes outstanding on the 16th inst. was $17,109,715. The average monthly reduction of outstanding fractional currency, estimated upon the basis of the redemptions of the past four months, is $290,000.

Senator Jones—How many millions, then, of legal tenders do you estimate as being in circulation now, outside of what you hold to redeem notes of banks in process of liquidation?

Secretary Sherman—I should think $320,000,000; deducting those that have been lost or destroyed, and those held for outstanding bank notes, make the aggregate of bank notes and greenbacks about $643,000,000. To repeat the general result of our preparations for resumption, we have already practically abolished the premium on gold, we have reduced the amount of United States notes and the amount of national-bank notes outstanding; we paid off practically the fractional currency, and now we have a very remarkable circumstance in our favor. The balance of trade is in our favor to the amount of $160,000,000 a year, bringing silver and gold and bonds back to us. In the last three years the balance of trade in our favor is $414,084,666. Now, in general answer to your question, I do express my opinion, officially and personally, that, for the reasons I have given, we can resume on the 1st of January next under the basis of the existing law.

The Chairman—What effect has the Silver bill had, or is it likely to have, on resumption?

Secretary Sherman—I do not want to tread on delicate ground. In answering that question, Mr. Chairman, I shall have to confess that I have been mistaken myself. Now, as to the Silver bill. I have watched its operation very closely. I think the Silver bill has had some adverse effects, and it has had some favorable effects, upon the question of resumption. Perhaps the best way for me to proceed would be to state the adverse effects first. It has undoubtedly stopped refunding operations. Since the agitation of the silver question I have not been able, largely, to sell bonds, although I have made every effort to do so.

Senator Jones—At what date was the last bond sold?

Secretary Sherman—We are selling bonds all the time.

Senator Jones—I mean the refunding of the bonds into 4 per cents?

Secretary Sherman—The 16th of October was the time when the last of the popular loan was paid for, and we had then a call ready to the issue of $10,000,000, and the associates, as they had a right to do, withdrew the call. The sales from the last of September, 1876, to the 15th of October were about $275,000,000. We sold $200,000,000 of 4½ per cents. and then we sold $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds.

Senator Allison—About a year and eleven months?

Secretary Sherman—Since October last we have sold $4,000,000, and perhaps now the sales have gone up to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. Now, another adverse effect the Silver bill has had is to stop the accumulation of coin. Since the 1st of January we have accumulated no coin outside of coin certificates except the balance of revenue over expenditure. The revenues in coin being more than enough to pay the interest of the debt and coin liabilities, we accumulated some coin. Another effect that the Silver bill has had is to cause the return of our bonds from Europe. Although the movement of our bonds in this direction has been pretty steady for more than a year, it is latterly largely increased; how much, I am not prepared to say. On the other hand, I will give the favorable effects. In the first place, the Silver bill satisfied a strong public demand for a bi-metallic money, and that demand is, no doubt, largely sectional. No doubt there is a difference of opinion between the West and South and East on this subject, but the desire for the remonetization of silver was almost universal. In a Government like ours, it is always good to obey the popular current, and that has been done, I think, by the passage of the Silver bill. Resumption can be maintained more easily upon a double standard. The bulky character of silver would prevent payments in it, while gold, being more portable, would be more freely demanded, and I think resumption can be maintained with a less amount of silver than of gold alone.

Senator Bayard—You are speaking of resumption on the basis of silver, or of silver and gold?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir; I think it can be maintained better upon a bi-metallic or alternative standard than upon a single one, and, with less accumulation of gold in this way, remonetization of silver would rather aid resumption. The bonds that have been returned from Europe have been readily absorbed—remarkably so. The recent returns in New York show that the amount of bonds absorbed in this country is at least $1,250,000 a day. This shows the confidence of the people in our securities, and their rapid absorption will tend to check the European scare.

Senator Voorhees—That shows, Mr. Secretary, that this cry of alarm in New York was unfounded, then. This capital seeks our bonds when this bi-metallic basis is declared.

Secretary Sherman—Yes; many circumstances favor this. The demand for bonds extends to the West and to the banks. I have no doubt we can sell 4½ per cents., and I think within a month we can sell all we want of 4-per-cent. bonds to carry out the Resumption law, for I would not accumulate more than $5,000,000 a month, and that largely in silver and gold bullion. There is no special necessity to force the bond market in order to maintain resumption. We now have $71,000,000 to $90,000,000 on hand, and every one can measure how much more will be necessary to maintain resumption. If the sale of bonds was ever so free I would not accumulate more than $5,000,000 a month of both metals, and all sales beyond that should be applied for refunding 6-per-cent. bonds.

Senator Allison—Do you think you can add largely to the stock of coin in this country by your process of adding to your reserves $5,000,000 per month? That is to say, will you accumulate from other countries or simply draw into the treasury accumulations already existing in our own country?

Secretary Sherman—I am glad you mentioned that point. Although since the first of January last we have accumulated no coin in the treasury, the banks since that time have accumulated more than $5,000,000 in gold per month.

Senator Ferry—Then, if you embrace the accumulation in the banks and in the treasury, it has been progressing at the rate of about $5,000,000 per month.

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir; more than that. In New York alone the accumulation is $5,000,000 per month, but in Boston and Philadelphia it is also going on.

Senator Ferry—What, in your judgment, is there accumulated in both banks and treasury per month in amount?

Secretary Sherman—I should think it to be between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 per month. In giving an answer to Mr. Morrill's question as to the general effect of the Silver bill, I would not like to give a positive opinion. I do not think, taking it all together, that it is an obstacle in the way of resumption. It has operated in some respects adversely and in some respects favorably, but on the whole I do not think it should discourage us from resumption or from carrying out our general policy.

Senator Voorhees—Did I understand you to say you would undertake to maintain resumption with $90,000,000 of coin reserve?

Secretary Sherman—No, sir. I would undertake to resume upon the power afforded by the present law by going on and doing what I did last summer.

Senator Voorhees—How much surplus did you say you had on hand?

Secretary Sherman—I have now $71,060,000.

Senator Voorhees—Then you say that you would be willing to undertake resumption under the existing laws by the 1st of next January. Now, with the aid of the Silver bill and coinage, what amount of coin would you expect to have on hand with which to undertake resumption at that time?

Secretary Sherman—I would accumulate about $5,000,000 per month of both metals from the 1st of April to the 1st of January, which would be $45,000,000, and, if the market is favorable, I think I would try to make good the loss that I have suffered by not accumulating in January, February and March of the present year. I could in this way accumulate $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.

Senator Ferry—Then, on the question of resumption, your view is that, with $90,000,000 on hand, and an accumulation of $60,000,000 more, or even $40,000,000, which would be $130,000,000, you would be willing to commence resumption of the present volume of currency, both national and bank?

Secretary Sherman—Oh, yes. The banks must look out for themselves.

Senator Morrill—I will now ask you this question: How can the policy of resumption be aided by Congress?

Secretary Sherman—I am very willing to answer that, although I think it is a legislative question. I think that you can aid resumption very much if you will allow me to receive United States notes in payment of bonds, as the Senate has already expressed a willingness to do, and, if the House would concur with them, if I could sell 4 per cent. bonds for currency in purchase of 6 per cent. bonds, it would be an aid to resumption.

Senator Bayard—What would you do with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds?

Secretary Sherman—I would use them in the purchase of outstanding bonds. All I would have to do would be to pay the difference between greenbacks and gold, but that would only be paying 1 per cent. premium. I have a right to call in bonds, and I could use currency in their payment by giving $1.01 for the bond in currency, the difference between currency and gold at the present time.

Senator Bayard—You can sell your 4 per cent. bonds at par in currency, and you can then use currency to redeem higher-rate bonds.

Senator Jones—How would that aid resumption.

Secretary Sherman—By repealing a discrimination that is now made against the legal-tender note in the payment of bonds. The bond issued would be a coin bond.

A large number of questions were asked by several members of the committee, and the Secretary, in the course of his answers, said there was one thing he would recommend, namely, he would, on the 1st of October next, receive United States notes in payment for duties, and yet provide for the interest on the bonds in coin. In other words, he would assume that on the 1st of October next our notes were as good as gold and silver, and would receive them as such. You, gentlemen, will feel your way clear to allow my receiving the United States notes in payment of bonds, and will make it clear that I won't be compelled to redeem all United States notes that come in after the 1st of January next, and if you think, under the circumstances, I would be strong enough to redeem these notes on the 1st of October, I should be willing to guarantee the resumption. I think for us to go backward over all of this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption would be a sign of national weakness, and do the nation great harm—do our credit harm, and bring injury on us all.

The Chairman asked what effect a repeal of the Resumption act would have upon the relations of currency, legal tenders and our coin gold and silver. Would not the repeal of the Resumption act cause a fall of paper below gold and silver?

Secretary Sherman—I have no doubt of that. I think the repeal of the Resumption act would at once cause a widening between coin and paper money—depending entirely on the confidence the people at large would have in the ultimate redemption of paper, but I don't want to enter upon this delicate ground.

Among other questions asked was the following, by Senator Ferry: You state that with $140,000,000 gold reserve you would be willing to hold $300,000,000 as part of the currency, and meet resumption on that basis. Now, I desire to ask if, with contraction as it is going on, it would be any obstacle to resumption, even if the outstanding circulation should be $320,000,000 on the 1st of January next?

Secretary Sherman—I think that the $20,000,000 would be provided for by an increase of bank notes.

Senator Ferry—Without any direct further contraction than under the present Resumption act?

Secretary Sherman—The present Resumption act would be sufficient. I would not by myself provide for any direct contraction of the currency except what is done under the act.

The Chairman—Don't you believe there will be an expansion come upon us naturally or by the action of the Treasury Department on the 1st of January? Will there not be more money in actual circulation after that period?

Secretary Sherman—I think and hope so.

Senator Ferry—Would not that produce a healthier condition?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir.

Senator Bayard—What would be the effect, in your opinion, if a declaration that $300,000,000 of treasury notes might be issued as a minimum, and as a maximum, to be supported by a retention by law of $100,000,000 of gold in the treasury?

Secretary Sherman—That would be beneficial, because I think the fear about that $300,000,000 would be overcome.

Senator Kernan—Ask your opinion is that authority to reissue legal-tender notes should be expressly given by law?

Secretary Sherman—I think that authority to reissue, unquestioned and undoubted, would take away fears of all classes of people—first, those in favor of inflation, who do not want the greenback destroyed; then in the Eastern States, where they think we ought to retire greenbacks and issue bank notes instead, and believe that we are bound, under the existing law, to pay the whole of the $300,000,000, and that we are not prepared to do so.

Senator Allison—In other words you think we cannot come to and maintain specie payments without the power to reissue?

Secretary Sherman—I do not think we can.

Talking-Machines.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison has recently invented an instrument which is, undoubtedly, the acoustic marvel of the century. It is called the "speaking phonograph," or, adopting the Indian idiom, one may aptly call it "*The Sound-Writer who talks.*" Much curiosity has been expressed as to the workings of this instrument, so I purpose giving an account of it.

All talking-machines may be reduced to two types. That of Prof. Faber, of Vienna, is the most perfect example of one type; that of Mr. Edison is the only example of the other.

Faber worked at the source of articulate sounds, and built up an artificial organ of speech, whose parts, as nearly as possible, perform the same functions as corresponding organs in our vocal apparatus. A vibrating ivory reed, of variable pitch, forms its vocal chords. There is an oral cavity, whose size and shape can be rapidly changed by depressing the keys on a key-board. A rubber tongue and lips make the consonants; a little windmill, turning in its throat, rolls the letter *R*, and a tube is attached to its nose when it speaks French. This is the anatomy of this wonderful piece of mechanism.

Faber attacked the problem on its physiological side. Quite differently works Mr. Edison; he attacks the problem, not at the source of origin of the vibrations which make articulate speech, but, considering these vibrations as already made, it matters not how, he makes these vibrations impress themselves on a sheet of metallic foil, and then reproduces from these impressions the sonorous vibrations which made them.

Faber solved the problem by reproducing the mechanical *causes* of the vibrations making voice and speech; Edison solved it by obtaining the mechanical *effects* of these vibrations. Faber reproduced the movements of our vocal organs; Edison reproduced the motions which the drum-skin of the ear has when this organ is acted on by the vibrations *caused* by the movements of the vocal organs.—*Prof. A. M. Mayer, in Popular Science Monthly for April.*

The latest novelty in advertising is a gratuitous barometer. It consists of a portrait of an old toper with an enormous proboscis, which by an ingenious chemical application turns blue when dry weather is approaching, lilac when the prospects are for cloudy weather, and pink when moisture is imminent. It is irreverently named "Old Probabilities," or "the spirit bar-ometer."

The Rev. David Keppel writes for the *Northern Christian Advocate*, one of the official organs of the Methodist denomination, an article entitled "The Morals of Hell," in which he argues that hell is a "well-regulated prison, in morality only second to heaven." He says that no sin can be committed beyound the grave, and that, therefore, hell is necessarily free from it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@11 25
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 25
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 25	@ 4 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@ 1 26
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 35
Rye—Western	71	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	10 25	@10 50
Lard	7⅜	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 35
Hogs—Live	3 25	@ 3 80
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 07½
No. 3 Spring	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	56	@ 57
Barley—No. 2	46	@ 47
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	7½	@ 8
Pork—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
Lard	7	@ 7⅛
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 13½	@ 1 14
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	55	@ 56
Barley—No. 2	56	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 11	@ 1 12½
Corn—Mixed	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	3 25	@ 3 60
Cattle	2 25	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 10	@ 1 15
Corn—New	41	@ 42
Oats	29	@ 32
Rye	58	@ 60
Pork—Mess	9 90	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7⅛
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 2 Red	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@ 1 24
Corn—No. 1	46	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 31
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 50
Fair	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 75	@ 4 20
Sheep	4 25	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

Peter Cooper on the Great Issue of the Day.

An Address to the People of the Country by the Venerable Philanthropist.

This appeal is made in behalf of the suffering millions of the American people whose money and property have been wrongfully taken from them by a course of legislation in direct violation of the first and most important requirement of the constitution of our country. That constitution has declared in those ever to be remembered words, that "We, the people, in order to establish justice, secure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

This general and constitution, *covering as it does*, the whole field of a nation's wants, has bound every member of the government by the solemnity of his oath of office, to use his best judgment to make all proper laws necessary for the establishment of justice and the promotion of the general welfare, which the people in their individual or state capacity *cannot make for themselves*.

No state or individual has a constitutional "right to coin money and regulate the value thereof, or to establish a system of national weights and measures, or make laws for the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." This power is reserved to the congress of the people by the constitution.

The constitution has declared that "congress *shall have the power*, (and where power is given duties are implied) *to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence, and the general welfare of these United States*."

The constitution has also declared that congress shall have power "*to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper* for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or any department of office thereof."

The fathers and founders of our country and government had gathered an amount of wisdom that enabled them to frame for us a constitution and form of government based on those eternal principles of truth and justice by which they saw that nature's God had entitled all men to the "inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The declaration of independence expressly says that it was to "secure these rights, that governments are instituted among men," and that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely effectually to promote their safety and happiness."

And further, that declaration states "All experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than they are to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to provide new guards for their future security."

"Such has been the patient sufferance" of the American people; they have borne with a course of financial laws that were as cruel as they are unjust. By these laws there has been taken from the people the very money which the government had authorized and paid out in exchange for all the forms of labor and property used and consumed by the government in a four years' struggle for the national life.

This money was actually paid out to the people for "value received" by the government. It was clothed with all the legal attributes of money, and sanctioned as such by the Supreme Court of the United States. It had become the people's money for all intents and purposes, as effectually as though it had all been paid to them in gold. The government had lost all control over this money so paid to the people, except to tax it as all other property, to meet the current expenses of the government. This money had been used for years by the government and the people as a national currency costing the government nothing but the paper on which it was made; it had been allowed to circulate as legal money until, as the present secretary of the treasury declared when a senator, "That every citizen of the United States had conformed his business to the legal tender law" regulating the currency of the country.

This present secretary, when a senator in 1869, gave to congress and the country a most fearful warning against any attempt to shrink up the volume of legal money which the government had been compelled to issue for the nation's salvation. He declared on that occasion in language never to be forgotten, that "the appreciation of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose." * * * * "Our own and other nations have gone through that process before." * * * *

"It is not possible to take this voyage without the sorest distress to every person except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant. It is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. "To every railroad it is an addition of one-third to the burden of its debts, and more than that deduction to the value of its stock." * * * * "It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts become twice their (business) capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It mean the fall of all agricultural productions, without any great reduction of taxes." "What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory, or a barn, with the certain fact before him that the greenbacks he puts into his improvement will in two years be worth 35 per cent. more than his improvement is worth."

When that day comes, all enterprise will be suspended, every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit, and the debtor compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency, he will find the coin hoarded in the treasury, no adequate representation of coin in circulation, his property shrunk not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity made by the holders of gold." * * * * "To attempt this task by a surprise on our people, by arresting them in the midst of their lawful business, and applying a new standard of value to their property without any reduction to their debts, or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors, or to distribute their losses, *would be an act of folly* without an example of evil in modern times."

It would be literally impossible for Secretary Sherman to have drawn a more perfect picture of the scenes of wretchedness and ruin that the policy *he so manfully opposed in the senate in 1869* has brought on the country, a policy that he then declared "was an act of folly without an example in ancient or modern times."

And now, the *very same man, then senator, and now secretary of the treasury of the United States*, is believed to have drawn the resumption act, and is now using all the powers of his mighty mind to consummate a ruin that he has so well described as "an act of folly without an example in ancient or in modern times."

These frightful evils predicted by the once Senator, and now secretary of the treasury, are being painfully verified by the many thousands of failures that are annually taking place as the result of the unjust and unconstitutional laws that have been passed. Laws promising to pay some four or five hundred millions in gold which the government did not possess, and could not command. The constitution has never given to congress any such unreasonable power. It has made it the duty of congress to "coin the money and regulate the value thereof," without saying whether money should be coined out of gold, silver, copper, nickel, or paper.

This unconstitutional promise to pay money in gold which they could not command, has been further made an occasion for congress to listen to, and adopt, the advice of the men who control the moneyed power of our own and other countries. These men have, by their arts, succeeded in obtaining from our government a course of financial legislation to advance their own interests as a class. They have doubled the expenses of the war by their influence in defeating a financial law in the senate that had passed the house of representatives after the most mature consideration.

It was an act making provision in the following words, for "a lawful money and a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States." This class interest succeeded in defeating the bill as it had passed the house of representatives, and by introducing the little word "except" into the bill, they depreciated and deprived the legal money of its power "to pay duties on imports, or interest on bonds."

This same class interest has prevailed on our government to so change the laws as to make the bonds that were at first made payable in national money to be paid in coin. They next got the law so altered as to make coin mean gold. They then succeeded in getting the gold bonds relieved from being taxed for any part of the burdens of the state or national government. It should be remembered that all bonds were originally issued to be payable in currency. This currency our government had deliberately depreciated by refusing to receive it for duties on imports, or interest on bonds.

And then our government allowed war taxes to continue until they had taken from the people the very money the government had stamped and paid out, as so many dollars of real value, made legal money, to be used as a national currency to enable the people to exchange commodities, and furnish all the supplies that were actually needed in a four years' struggle for the nation's life.

When that life was saved, the people had become the rightful owners of both their currency and their country.

Our government has no constitutional right to invalidate contracts by lessening the volume of the national currency, after the same had been issued and allowed to circulate as legal money in the payment of debts.

Such money having been paid out by the government for "value received," cannot be lessened in volume without invalidating contracts. This our government has done by having drawn from the people their money, which represents all forms of labor and property which had been used and consumed by their servants, employed and paid by the people, and all the supplies needed to put down a rebellion that then threatened destruction to all they held dear as a nation.

Was it not a most absurd and unpatriotic act of legislation to invite foreign capital, in the shape of gold, to take up our good money at 40 and 50 cents on the dollar, and turn that money into a government bond at par, payable both principal and interest in gold? Was ever a nation more deliberately and cruelly put under a heavy yoke of bondage by its rulers?

All these unjust acts must be rescinded. The people will not submit to them when they come to know their true nature and purpose.

The constitution has never given to congress (as I have before stated) the right to promise to pay hundreds of millions in gold, which they did not possess, and could not command.

It must be manifest to all that commerce can not be regulated with foreign nations, and among the several states, without a national system of money as a standard, over which congress can exercise an entire control, under constitutional restrictions only. This can never be done by the use of gold, while congress allows local banks to expand and contract, appreciate and depreciate the money of the country in their own interests as a class!

Thomas Jefferson was right when he said that 'Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it properly belongs." He wisely declared that "it is the only fund on which the government can rely for loans; it is the only resource which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose."

I find it impossible to frame an apology for a congress that could make an unconstitutional promise to pay hundreds of millions in gold which they could not command, instead of promising to receive such money as the government was compelled to issue as "the only resource which can never fail them."

Money so issued and accepted by the people should have been considered, as it was, the most sacred treasure that our country had ever possessed. It should have been held as more *especially precious* after it had fed and clothed our armies, and had carried our country safely through a most terrible war, proving to the world that President Grant was right when he declared the money so issued by the government was the "best currency our country had ever possessed," and that "there was no more in circulation than was needed for the dullest period of the year."

If our government had taken the advice of Franklin, Jefferson, Calhoun and Webster in the enactment of financial laws to "provide for the common defence, and the general welfare," they would have saved to our country the one-half of the cost of the late war, and the disgrace of being compelled to sell our nation's bonds at some fifty and sixty per cent. below the face value of the bonds.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in the senate of the United States, has drawn for the American people a most frightful picture of the course of special legislation that has taken from the people, as I have before stated, the peoples' money, and has converted the same into a national debt.

The following startling amounts have been wrung from the toiling masses of the American people leaving the debt in the main as large as ever.

The senator says: "The bondholders had, up to 1869, received $100,000,000 of profit before they got the principal of their bonds made payable in gold."

"It can be shown by the treasurer's reports, from year to year, giving the amount of bonds sold each year, and the premium on gold from 1862 to 1868, that the purchase of the bonds with paper at its face value, and the purchase of the paper at the discounts, gave a profit to the bondholders as follows:—

An account of the bondholders' clear profits arising from no investments at all may therefore be stated in the following tabular form:

1862	$ 25,138,969
1863	94,846,713
1864	306,551,583
1865	110,159,387
1866	53,787,183
1867	167,915,741
1868	253,157,765
On account of 5 per cent bonds	99,297,964
Total	$1,012,586,204

This most remarkable statement was, as Senator Beck declared, "carefully and truthfully prepared." The proof is in the official records. "It will satisfy the country," said the senator, "and ought to satisfy the bondholders and their advocates that they ought not to insult a suffering people whose hard earnings have gone to enrich them, by any complaint of want of good faith to them in the effort we are making to save the country from bankruptcy.

Our government, in addition to all the other acts of class legislation, has taken from the American people their small currency that was costing them nothing, and has put in its place, unsolicited by the people, a most inconvenient currency, thereby creating a debt of some forty million of dollars to be paid by the already overtaxed people of our country.

With regard to the demonetization of silver, every intelligent man must see that inasmuch as silver now forms more than one-half of the coin money of the world, that the effect of demonetizing silver must not only lessen the volume of the world's money, but must appreciate the value of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced.

The plan for demonetizing silver is said to have been first presented to the great bankers of Europe, assembled at the great Paris exposition.

It required but little examination to show them that the demonetization of silver would appreciate the value of gold, and add hundreds of millions to their wealth, if they could only persuade the American government to join with them in the demonetization of silver.

Those bankers appointed a committee to visit our government for the accomplishment of that object, which, as the "Congressional Record," states—"the suggestion to the house committee made by the gentlemen from England in regard to the demonetization of silver, was incorporated into the house bill and passed."

It is the duty of our government to remonetize silver, and also to do all that is possible to be done to induce those governments that have demonetized silver to remonetize the same; as that is the smallest atonement they can make for the wretchedness and ruin that are now being inflicted on the unsuspecting toiling masses of those countries where the demonetization of silver has been taken by law, from the volume of the world's money, and has thereby caused gold to appreciate in value in its purchasing power to nearly double the amount of real estate that the same amount of gold would have purchased four years ago.

Nothing can be more important for us as a nation than to ascertain and remove a cause that is shrinking the values without shrinking debts in the same proportion. Our national policy in trying to force specie payments on a debtor country, is now producing a similar condition of wretchedness to that which was brought on England by their attempt to force specie payment on that country, after a suspension of more than twenty years. During all that time their paper money had not only carried their country through their wars with Napoleon during more than twenty years of suspension of specie payment, but that same paper money had secured to England the greatest national prosperity ever known in that country.

This policy, according to Sir Archibald Allison, brought on England a greater scene of wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin than all the wars, pestilence and famines that had ever afflicted that country. Notwithstanding the warnings of such an example, Mr. McCullough in his address made at the banquet given by the chamber of commerce in New York, spoke boastingly of his earnest efforts, both personally and in writing, with members of congress, in trying to persuade them to allow him to take out of circulation the people's money, which in his address, he states "had all the legal attributes of money."

He stated that in the very year in which the war closed the reduction of the debt was commenced, and this reduction has been steadily continued, to the amazement of foreign nations. He adds "In none of the treasury statements which I have seen, since the advent of the administration, has any mention been made of the reduction of the debt, previous to the present one." * * * "A person looking at one of these statements would suppose that the reduction of the debt was commenced with General Grant's administration, while, in fact, the previous reduction had been reported of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, according to the books and published statements of the treasury, while a larger sum even than this was paid to the war and navy department, which did not yet appear on the books of the department."

Thus does Mr. McCullough speak of having contracted and taken out of the currency of the country, during his administration, some five hundred millions of dollars, that had been paid out by the government, and received by the people as money; possessing, he declared, "*all the legal attributes of money*."

Secretary McCullough's great mistake consisted in his regarding the money actually authorized and paid out by the government for value received, as something to be got rid of as soon as possible.

Mr. McCullough stated at that banquet that this legal money that was then serving the country so well, "gave him more anxiety than all the rest of national debt." It seemed that it cost him much writing and a great deal of personal effort to persuade senators and members of congress to allow him to take from the American people, by a combination of war taxes, the very money that the people had received as dollars in payment for all the labor and property that had been consumed in the prosecution of war.

I do not wonder that Mr. McCullough found that "*It required the strongest kind of personal and written arguments" to persuade senators and members of congress to allow him to take from the people their money, and convert the same into a national debt* after the same money had been allowed to circulate until (as I have said) it had bought and sold many times more in value than the whole property of the nation.

If crime is to be measured by the misery it produces, the act of taking from our people their money, and converting it into a national debt, must rank as one of the most unjust and cruel acts ever known to any civilized legislation.

I do most heartily unite with Senator Jones, when he says "The present is the acceptable time to undo the wavering and blundering work of [illegible] and to render our legislation the subject of money, conformable to the constitution of our country." * * * "We cannot, we dare not, avoid speedy action on the subject. Not only does reason, justice, and authority unite in urging us to retrace our steps, but the organic law commands us to do so; and the presence of peril enjoins what the law commands."

The claims of a common humanity with all that can move the manhood of the American citizen demand of our government the return to the people of their currency.

In the year 1866 there was in the hands of the people, as a currency, $58 per head; in 1875 the currency of all kinds was only a little more than $17 per head.

You may call this currency a vast debt of the people, as it was incurred by the government to save the life of the nation. But it was *money, every dollar of it*. It was paid by the government "for value received;" it was used by the people to pay their debts, to measure the value of their property, and, as your present secretary of the treasury said in his seat in the senate, "every citizen of the United States had conformed his business to the legal tender clause."

This currency was also the creature of law, and under the entire control of the government, but held in trust for the benefit of the people, as are all its functions. Was it either just or humane to allow $1,100,000,000 of this currency, a large part bearing no interest, but paying labor, and fructifying every business enterprise, to be absorbed into bonds in the space of eight years, bearing a heavy interest, of which the bondholder bore no share? (See Spaulding's "History of the Currency." The government seemed to administer this vast currency as if there were but one interest in the nation to be promoted, and that the profit of those who desired to fund their money with the *greatest security*, and so make money scarce and of high rate of interest! *This is the issue of the hour, this is the battle of the people and for the people, in which the present administration is called upon to declare which side it will take.* If this policy was unjust and ruinous at the first, it is unjust and ruinous now. If it has led us from prosperity into adversity, the only course is to retrace our steps, to stop this funding any longer, and give the people back their money, justly earned, and hardly won by the toils, perils and sacrifices of the people. But as this vast and life-giving currency has now gone irretrievably into bonds, and the bonds have gone largely abroad for importation, that have still further depressed the industry of our people by buying abroad what we could and should have manufactured at home, I see no way to establish justice without an act of government that will give back to the people as per capita at one per cent., their just proportion of the people's money actually found in circulation at the close of the war. This can be done by an issue of legal money at a per capita proportion of said money to every state, on the condition that the state will loan to every township a per capita proportion of their amount; said amount to be loaned to the townships at two per cent. per annum; to be loaned by the townships at three per cent. on unincumbered real estate to half the amount of its value—to be estimated by the valuation upon which taxes have been paid during the last three years

would respectfully suggest the following policy in the present emergency and for the future prosperity of the people of this country:

First, Let the government place the method of giving back to the people their money as proposed as the best means to give immediate relief to unemployed labor, either through such definite methods of help, giving to settlers of unoccupied lands in the west, or by great and obvious public improvements which are seen to be necessary to the prosperity and safety of the country—such as a northwestern and a southwestern railroad. Both these methods might be used, in view of the great distress, now, of the laboring classes. The railroads will invite settlements, protect the country from Indian wars, more costly than the railroads themselves, and give employment and the money which will enable the poor man to settle the lands. Even state and municipal help might be evoked to this end of employing labor, by issuing currency, for the bonds of states and municipalities that could employ labor profitably in any local improvements.

Secondly, Restore the silver coinage as a legal tender; and while it swells the currency, it may be made as light as paper, for transportation, by "Bills of Exchange," or by a currency that represents silver. The demonetization of silver was a trick of the enemies of the poor man's currency. The remonetization of silver will be a great relief now, in the depression of all business, if not the final and best measure.

Thirdly, Let us adopt a permanent policy of public finance that shall hereafter control both the volume and the value of the national currency, in the interest of the whole people, and not of a class. Let us have a national currency fully honored by the government, and not as now, partially demonetized—the sole currency and legal tender of the country, taken for all duties and taxes, and interconvertible with the bonds, at a low but equitable rate of interest. This will forever take the creation of currency, and its extinction, out of the hands of banks and those interested in making it scarce and high, and put it completely under the control of law and the interests of the people, who can always bank on their own money.

Fourthly, Let us promote and instruct industry, all over the land, by founding, under national, state and municipal encouragement, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS of every kind that can advance *skill in labor*. The rich need the literary and professional school and colleges, and they should have them; but the poor need the *industrial school of art and science*; and it should be made the duty of the local governments to provide a practical education for the mass of the people, as the best method of "guaranteeing to every state a republican form of government."

Fifthly, The government can do much towards promoting the industry of this people, and encouraging capital to enter upon works of manufacture, by a judicious tariff upon all importations of which we have the raw material in abundance, and the labor ready to be employed in the production. It is no answer to this to say, "Buy where you can cheapest." I have said before, "We cannot, as a nation, buy anything cheap that leaves our own good raw materials unused, and our own labor unemployed."

Sixthly, Let us have a civil service as well organized and specific as the military or naval service. Let us take the civil service out of mere political partisanship, and put such appointments upon the ground of honesty, capacity and educational fitness, so that no man can hold his office and receive its emoluments without a faithful discharge of the duties prescribed by the law.

By these methods of immediate relief and future administration, we may pass safely, I think, the great crisis through which our beloved country is now laboring.

"The producing causes of all prosperity," says Daniel Webster, is "labor, labor, labor." * * *

"The government was made to protect this industry—to give both encouragement and security. To this very end, with this precise object in view, power was given to congress over the currency, and over the money of the country.

Though the influences that are now working against the rights of labor and the true interests of a republican government, are insidious and concealed under plausible reasons, yet the danger to our free institutions now, is no less than in the inception of the rebellion that shook our republic to its center. It is only another oligarchy, another enslaving power that is asserting itself against the interest of the whole people. There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy of wealth—the worst form of aristocracy that can curse the prosperity of any country. For such an aristocracy *has no country*—"absenteeism," living abroad, while they draw their incomes from this country, is one of its common characteristics.

Such an aristocracy is without soul and without patriotism. Let us save our country from this, its most potent, and, as I hope, its last enemy. Let me, fellow citizens, beseech you to consider well what the crisis of the country demands of you and your political action, not losing sight of the fact that there are great wrongs that must be righted in the administration of the finances of this country for the last twelve years. Old issues of north and south are in a great measure passing away, and patriotism and far-sightedness, we hope and trust, will find a way to relieve the present distress of the country. There is no section of our common country that needs so much the reviving influence of an abundant and a sound currency as the south. The southern people have the finest natural resources that our country affords; every facility for manufacture—the material, labor, and water-power indefinite. They need only money, wisely distributed among its working and enterprising population; and it was well said, lately, by one of the southern statesmen, that the "*Government had impoverished, discomfited, and crushed the south more by its financial policy, since peace was declared, than by its arms during the whole war of rebellion!*"

If the people can look for no relief from the present congress and administration—if those who now sway the financial interests of the country cannot see their grand opportunity—then new men must be chosen by the people whom they can trust to make laws, and execute measures that "shall secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

PETER COOPER.

Have Our Winters Grown Milder?

Thirty years ago (says the New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*) wheeled vehicles of any kind were rarely seen on Broadway between Christmas week and the second fortnight of February. There were snow-storms for New York in those days, the noonday sun and the friction of travel scarcely dissolving one fleecy deposit before another fell upon it, all packing under hoofs and runners during the busy hours and freezing by night, until the customary January thaw found an icy road-bed too solid to be made unsleighable before the next white storm. Later winters, with exceptions now and then, have brought less and less snows for us, omnibus companies and other institutions of heavy equine draught selling off their formerly indispensable sleighs in consequence, and the city authorities actually undertaking to clear the streets promptly of all snowfalls, as though the latter were but so much ordinary dust of the thoroughfare. Last year's thirty days' sleighing in the side streets and suburbs was a hint that we may yet again have Decembers and Januaries compelling the universal runner back even to Broadway. The present season, however, had been tropically impracticable for skating ice, even up to the howling tempest of a few weeks ago, when a badly-drifting specimen of the old type of wintry dispensation gave the once-familiar jingling bells a brief recall to the daily symphony of the great city. In every well-appointed private stable having its sumptuously upholstered family sleigh or dashing cutters in stock, whatever the change of climate, no time was lost in improving the fleeting occasion therefor, and during the continuance of the sleighing each highway of the Manhattan island, from the points on all the uptown avenues where such riding begins to be possible to the banks of the Harlem river, swarmed with enthusiastic sleighers.

Crack Shots.

Last week the Austin brothers went out to shoot at long range with the Nationals, and, after the fun was over, the members of the company began to tell yarns about good shooting. One knew a fellow who had, in early times, shot another through the heart with a Colt's revolver at eighty yards. Another had a vivid recollection of the time when he was able to hit snow birds on the wing with a rifle. A third, not to be outdone, solemnly asserted that he had often killed two seagulls with one ball by firing when they crossed each other.

The Nationals had an idea that, with three examples before them, the Austin brothers would spin some big yarns, but, much to everybody's disappointment, they only heaved a joint sigh and started for the door.

"Say," sang out one of the Virginia men, "can't you tell us something about your crack shooting?"

One of the brothers turned back and sat down. There was a dead silence for a while, and presently he began:

"Some years ago I was out in New York State hunting grouse. There was an old fellow along who was somewhat near-sighted. We were just at the edge of the farm, when suddenly one of my favorite game cocks jumped upon the fence and he drew a bead on it, mistaking it for a grouse. I didn't have a second to lose, and so I just threw up my rifle and quietly knocked off the left nipple of his shot-gun at fifty yards, so that when the hammer fell the nipple and cap wouldn't be there—see?"

"You saved the bird then?" chipped in the attentive listener.

"No," said Austin, sadly; "I picked out the wrong nipple; the fellow fired the right and blew my $50 game-cock all to pieces!"

The crowd quietly dispersed.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

East Indian Thieves.

East Indian thieves are the most expert in the world. The Quartermaster-Sergeant of a regiment at an up-station was a very corpulent and heavy man. One night his house was entered by robbers, who not only cleared it of everything portable, but absolutely stole the very bed-clothes from under the fat Sergeant and his sleeping family without disturbing one of them. When they awoke in the morning they were lying on the bare mattresses. This is a common trick with East Indian thieves, and the way they manage it is this: The robber, before he enters a house or tent, first strips and anoints himself with oil, which is done in order that, in case any person should be awake and seize the intruder, he may be enabled to slip like an eel from his grasp. Thus prepared, he creeps into the dwelling as noiselessly as possible. The nights in India are generally excessively warm and oppressive, and the sleep of most people, although heavy, is uneasy and disturbed. Of this the thief takes advantage. He quietly crouches down close under the bed, and with a feather gently tickles the nose of the sleeper, who, half dozing, rubs it and turns on his couch. While he is doing this the sheet on which he is lying is withdrawn a little from under him by the thief. When he is fast asleep again, a second application of the feather causes another turn, and a little more of the sheet is pulled away. The thief then goes to the other side, and the tickling is continued until the sheet is completely withdrawn from under the unconscious sleeper. The operation takes some time, but is always so nicely managed that there is no case on record of the slumberer having been awakened while the robbery was going forward.

Flint.

Flint is really nothing more nor less than sponge turned into stone. Once the sponge grew at the bottom of the sea, as other sponges grow now; but that was ages and ages ago, and since then the sponge, turned to flint, has lain covered in rocks and earth of many kinds piled thick above it. Seen by a microscope, flint shows the make of sponge in its fibers; and sometimes you can see, bedded in it, the shells of the tiny creatures upon which the sponge fed. Now and then, inside a flint, will be found bits of sponge not yet changed.

THE LATE JUDGE LEONARD.

And Termination of a Romance in Real Life—The Object of Congressman Leonard's Visit to Cuba.

The announcement of the death of Representative Leonard, of Louisiana, at Havana, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, recalls the reports published touching the purpose of his visit to Cuba. After his departure from New York, it was announced that Judge Leonard was sent to Cuba by the President to inquire into the alleged kidnapping of colored citizens of the United States, and their conveyance to Cuba, where they were sold into slavery. It was further alleged that Judge Leonard was commissioned to visit New Orleans for the purpose of representing to Gov. Nicholls the views of the President with reference to the prosecution of members of the Louisiana Returning Board. These stories were without the slightest foundation in fact.

The visit of Judge Leonard to Havana was purely personal and private, and was of a peculiarly interesting, delicate, and romantic character. Some time ago, at the city of New Orleans, he met a young lady, a native of Cuba, who was visiting this country with her parents, and between whom and Judge Leonard a warm attachment sprung up, which ripened into love. A marriage engagement was the result, but the parents of the young lady, in consequence of her youth, opposed the match, and Judge Leonard was not permitted to see the object of his affections except in the presence of her parents. When the time arrived for the departure of the Cuban and his family from New Orleans the young lady manifested some reluctance to return home, but an arrangement was finally made by which she and Judge Leonard were to be permitted to hold free and unrestricted correspondence through the mails. After her departure, Judge Leonard wrote her several letters, to which no answers were received, which naturally annoyed him very much, and gave rise to the suspicion that his letters had been intercepted and the young lady prevented from communicating with him. After a long interval he received a brief letter from the lady, which simply stated that she had not heard from him since her return to Cuba, and that she could not hear from him. This brief letter bore evidence of having been hurriedly written, and its broken and soiled condition led Judge Leonard to suspect that it had been carried some distance by a negro to be secretly mailed. After writing other letters and waiting anxiously for replies, he became convinced that the parents of the lady were not acting in good faith, and he determined to visit Cuba. A week or two before his departure he called on the President, and, informing him of his trouble, requested the President to write a personal letter to the Consul General requesting him to ascertain, if possible, the situation and whereabouts of the lady. The President did so, and in due time Judge Leonard received a cable dispatch from Havana which informed him that "Maria had been sent to a plantation in the country." This dispatch was not signed by the Consul General, but bore the name of a party unknown to Judge Leonard. This added to his perplexity, and he determined to set out at once for Cuba. He called on Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and, making known to him his trouble, obtained a letter from that official to the Captain General of Cuba, recommending him to do whatever was proper to aid Judge Leonard in his delicate mission. The sympathies of Mme. Mantilla were also enlisted in behalf of Judge Leonard, and that lady wrote such a letter as a lady would write in such a case, urging the Captain General to do everything possible to unite the lovers. With these letters Judge Leonard sailed for Havana, where he duly arrived. A friend in this city received a letter written by him from Havana, in which he said he had seen the lady in presence of her parents. No details as to the success of his mission were furnished, but from the general tone of despondency pervading the letter his friend believes he failed to obtain the consent of the parents to his addresses to their daughter. The announcement of his death was a painful surprise. Judge Leonard was 32 years of age, and was born at Chester, Pa. He graduated at Harvard in 1867, studied civil law in Germany, and received the degree Doctor of Laws from the university at Heidelberg. He was a widower, and has two children now at school in Germany.

Hunting Wild Horses.

The wild horse can run away from a man; but this protection fails at times. The horse-catchers—or "vaqueros," as they are called—are famous riders, and to see them capture a wild mustang is better than to go to a circus. The vaquero puts a Spanish saddle on a tame horse, and starts out to see what he can find. In front, on the high pommel of the saddle, he hangs large coils of leather rope, about a hundred feet long, called a lasso. It is made of strips of raw-hide, braided by hand into a smooth, hard, and very pretty rope. One end is secured to the saddle, and the other end has a slip-knot, making a sliding noose.

The vaquero has not long to wait, for there are droves of horses cantering or walking about over the swells and hollows of the prairie, with here and there a small group looking on, or watching a battle between two horses who wish to be captains of their bands or companies. Presently there is a strange sound of tramping hoofs, like the sound of a squadron of cavalry, except that it has a grand, wild rush and swing, such as no cavalry ever had, and a crowd of dark heads rises over a swell of the land. The leader sees the vaquero, and he halts suddenly, and the others pull up in a confused crowd, and toss their heads, and sniff the air, as if they scented danger near. The leader does not like the looks of things, and turns and slowly canters away, followed by all the rest, tramping in confusion through the yellow grass and wild barley. Presently they become frightened, and away they fly in a dusty throng.

The vaquero's horse seems to think his chance has come, and he pricks up his ears, and is eager for the glorious fun of a dash after the mustangs. Away they go pell-mell, in a panic, and the tame horse galloping swiftly after them. Down they tumble—some knocked over in the confusion, snorting and flinging great flakes of foam from their dilated nostrils, trembling over each other in mad haste, each for himself, and the American horse sweeping after them. Now the vaquero stands up in his saddle, and the lasso swings round and round in a circle over his head. Swish! It sings through the air with a whirring sound, and opens out in great rings, while the loop spreads wider and wider, and at last drops plump over the head of a mustang. The vaquero's horse pulls up with a sudden halt, and sinks back on his haunches and braces his fore feet out in front. Ah! How the dust flies! The mustang is fast, held by the slip-knot, and he rears up and plunges in wild and frantic terror. The rope strains terribly, but the vaquero watches his chances and takes in the rope every time it slackens. It is of no use! The poor mustang is hard and fast. Perhaps another rider comes up and flings another lasso over his head. Then they ride round him, and the mustang is twisted and tangled in the ropes till he can hardly move. He falls, and rolls, and kicks furiously, and all in vain. Panting, exhausted and conquered, he at last submits to his fate. His free days are over, and he seems to know it. A few more struggles, and he recognizes that man is his master, and, perhaps, in one or two days he submits to a bit in his mouth, and becomes a tame horse for the rest of his life. If, by any chance, he escapes before he is broken in and runs away to join his wild companions, he seems never to forget that terrible lasso; and, if he sees the vaquero again, he will stand, trembling and frightened, too much terrified to even run away.—*From "The Wild Mustang," by Charles Barnard, St. Nicholas for April.*

Matutinal Jests.

[From the Cincinnati Breakfast Table.]

The scientific name for string-beans is big enough to fence in the whole garden. Here it is: "Angiospermous." Have it handy when you go to Boston.

An Indiana poultry-raiser is so conscientious that he won't deceive his hens by using imitation nest-eggs. That's the man Diogenes was trying to corner.

A movement is on foot among the New York merchants to do away with drummers. We suspect this is an attempt to close up the saloons in small towns.

The moon, it is claimed, has gained an inch in rapidity of motion within the last 100 years. At that rate it would soon overtake a boy on an errand.

The man who has heard so much about "rising with the lark" being a short cut to health and prosperity will be glad to learn that it is the last bird to leave the roost.

Oh, ye vaporous beings and small swimmers! Is nothing sacred from the voracious maw of the patent-medicine man? Here's one of our little waifs, that cost four sleepless nights, harnessed to an advertisement that will rob the widow and orphan and hornswoggle the bowed patriarch and the silver-haired matron. Roll on, ye dark waters; come, dark oblivion, come!

Think about it a couple of days, old man, before you mortgage the farm to send you daughter to Vassar. A girl at Newburg, Wis., thrashed her father so badly that he had to carry a beefsteak around three days, because he wouldn't give her all the pin money she wanted.

When the weary and discouraged Children of Israel first caught sight of the Promised Land, the blissful prospect presented was probably the brightest ever laid bare to the gaze of mortal —until the man about to start a newspaper scanned with his mind's eye the fertile field before him.

Only Plain Smith.

"Who is that?" asked Brown of Jones, as Smith passed by his store on Main street yesterday.

"That is Mr. —— Smith, sir," replied Jones, "and I will bet you the drinks you can't spell his name."

"I'll take that bet," quickly rejoined Brown, casting a glance toward the clouds, with a look of scholarly wisdom as he complacently removed a fresh Havana and puffed from his lips a cloud of blue smoke that floated in wreaths and curls over his head. "Smith—S-c-h-m-i-d-t," was his first effort.

"Try again."

"S-c-h-m-i-t."

"Wrong again."

"Well, it ain't S-m-y-t-h-e, for that spells Smythe."

"No."

"Now I have it; S-c-h-m-i-t-t."

"No, sir; you've missed it again and I have won the drinks."

"Well, then, I give it up," said Brown. "How in the d—l do you spell it, then?"

"Easy enough. I spell Smith—S-m-i-t-h."

"But that," said Brown, with a look of innocent surprise, "is plain Smith."

"Certainly," replied Jones, "that's what I said plain Smith."

Jones gently relighted his cigar and walked back into his office, repeating as he went, "Schmidt, Schmitt, Smith."

Story of John F. Tracy, the Dead Railroad King.

Sitting in his Chicago office in his shirt-sleeves, he was assailed by a glib-tongued emissary of a railway supply firm, who, getting the audience Mr. Tracy refused to none, went through his role briskly. It was Mr. Tracy's life-habit to be a simply absorbent listener, but it was like putting your errand into the mouth of a bronze lion. He listened and that was all. Nothing in his face ever foreshadowed his answer. The drummer, at the close of his appeal, dropped into a confidential tone and said: "Mr. Tracy, the figures we give are to your company—to you they will be 5 per cent. less." Without a word or a wink of intelligence Mr. Tracy rose, opened the door, sat down at his desk and became absorbed in his work. The visitor sat until the minutes began to drop as heavy as lead, and Tracy's pen scratched away in the silence like John Alden's in the poem. At last the waiting party said: "Well, Mr. Tracy, what do you think of my proposition?" Tracy turned with an affected air of intense astonishment. "What, you here yet? I thought you must have got a mile away. I opened the door for you half an hour ago."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Not less than 135 tons of amber were dug from the amber mines of Prussia last year.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE RUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

To Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas·

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selectious. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c·

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 conts Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

T BACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leg. horn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne. Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Sp

Prices Low to Compete with the Times
ELLSWORTH. ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line·

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to sunt the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

$200.000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" **BARGAIN** 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Silvered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Collar Stud; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 pair Ladies Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, Inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy **EVER** Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of **20** pieces, sent Post-paid for **$1.00** or any **8** pieces you choose for **50** cents. Now is the time to make-money. These can easily be retailed at **$10.00.** **CLUB PREMIUM.** To any **OFFERED** one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium. WATCH AND JEWELRY CIRCULAR FREE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Our cotemporary, the Boston *Globe*, speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods as being honorable in his dealings, and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 7, 1876.*

The house is a thoroughly reliable one in every repect.—*Boston Globe, Oct. 25, 1876.*

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book, December 16, 1876.*

Advertises more and sells cheaper than any man in New York.—*Herald, April 13, 1877.*

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond Street, New York.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before All work war ed.

G. RHODENBAUGH

DAY'S AGUE TONIC

CURES EVERY FORM OF CHILLS, OR MONEY RETURNED.

DAY'S TONIC Cures Chills and Fever.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Dumb Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Supersedes Quinine.
DAY'S TONIC Cures Old Chronic Chills.
DAY'S TONIC Is pleasant for Children.

DAY'S TONIC Cleanses the Stomach.
DAY'S TONIC Acts on Liver and Bowels.
DAY'S TONIC Don't Buzz the Head.
DAY'S TONIC Don't contain Quinine.

DAY'S TONIC

Is a new innovation and possesses advantages heretofore unknown and unclaimed by others.

It does not contain Quinine or any poison; it does not produce buzzing or roaring in the head, which follows the use of Quinine; it is retained by delicate stomachs; it acts upon the liver and bowels without the use of any other medicine; it never fails to cure, and our agents are authorized to return the money in each and every case of failure; one bottle will cure two cases. Try it and see. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 00 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 07 "	6 30 "
Bryan	12 58 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 36 "	2 35 "	8 00 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 30 p m	"
Goshen	1 39 "	10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 23 "	11 17 "	6 07 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 16 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 23 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 23 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt,
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	12 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 28	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 02	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 10	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 25
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Col'en's	11 20	11 45	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 40pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 30	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 46
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 24	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 8 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 35pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	00am	
Washington	6 55	1 4	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	80pm
Bellaire	8 50am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25p.m	3 40	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		01 pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		15
Mansfield	4 54		25
Shelby	5 11		23am
Monroeville	6 18		00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	8 30	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	9 10	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	10 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 40	1 35pm
Defiance	9 59	11 08	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 00	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	10 54pm	1 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 38	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 15
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 34	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 25
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt Vernon	11 15	12 1 pm	7 15
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	30am	2 05	5 5 am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 11
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 27	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route,
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accom 5
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 27	8 35 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 30 pm	6 20 am
Newcastle	5 05	....	8 40
Cambridge City	5 40	....	8 46
Connersville	6 25	....	10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	8 05	12 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 35 pm	1 30 am	
St. Louis	7 30 am	6 30	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6 Ex.	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	7 30 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 35 am	pm
Connersville	8 45 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 30 am	4 0 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 45 pm	10 17 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 25 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	6 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 02
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 25
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		8 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		6 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 06 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 19	12 08	3 08
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 36	12 57	5 55
Reading	7 35	1 48	7 15
Bankers	7 57	2 08	7 40
Jonesville	8	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	8 35 am	6 30	1 10 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 53 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuse or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 200 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

October 11,—6m no1 1.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1 25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th st. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine

---

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 11th, 1878. Number 15.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
Column........	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first inser cents each insertion thereafter, Business c ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	1st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	4th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished nly $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, City Hotel,] C ar& O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Having good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Draggoo, Adm'r, of the estate of Susan Fetters, is plaintiff and Geo. H. Huffman et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars and Twenty-Five cents [$123.25], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number thirty-eight 38, and forty-three 43, in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GOSS, Deputy.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rosa A. Morris is plaintiff, Philip Silvers et al. are defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two Dollars and Thirty Cents [$782.30] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'cloc . P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-east quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, of said section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34 north of range twelve 12 east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Chas. Whitney et al. are plaintiffs, and John C. Veley, John Bisker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-Seven dollars and Fifteen cents [$187.15], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the foll wing real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight 38, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Apr. 4th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Devore and Mariah Devore are plaintiffs, and Stephen Van Dusen and Lydia Van Dusen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Forty Cents [$442.40] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lying on the west side of the west half [½] of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, beginning at the north-west corner of a piece of land contracted to William I. Jones, thence running east sixteen [16] rods, thence north four [4] rods, thence west sixteen [16] rods, thence south along the public highway four [4] rods to the place of beginning, except reserving a space across the centre of said lot ten [10] feet width for an alley.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Auburn April 4th, 1878. Pr's. fee $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Forty One Dollars and ninety cents ($1641.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty-two 22, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, and nineteen 19, and lot number two 2 and forty two one-hundredths 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three 3 and sixty-six one-hundredths 3 66-100 acres. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
D. Y. Husselman Att'y, for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, will offer for sale at Sedan on

TUESDAY, APR. 23, '77

The following described property:

Lots numbered 80, 81, 74, 85, 79, 84, 78, 73 and 86, in Hine's plat of the village of Lawrence, [now Sedan], to be sold for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months from date of sale. Deferred payments, in notes at six per cent. interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security. Sale at ten o'clock a. m.

J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Communication.

EDITOR COURIER, Sir—Will you please permit me to say a few words to the Greenback voters and clubs of DeKalb county, through the colums of your valuable paper, as I wish it distinctly understood, that in erasing my name from the Greenback Club of Waterloo, I did not with draw from the greenback party. You will remember Mr. Editor, that as long ago as the campaign of 1874, you printed posters for me in which I was advertised to speak through Steuben county on the greenback question; at which time there was not a greenback vote, condidate or club in our county, but in the opening of the campaign of '76, Mr. Kelly came to me and desired that I should do some canvassing in our own county, and I informed him that I was going into Steuben again to espouse the greenback cause, and that I would not do any canvassing in DeKalb unless I could speak my sentiments on the question of finance, to which Mr. Kelly replied: "You can not make your speeches too strong on the greenback subject to suit me." Therefore after returning from Steuben I made several speeches in this county, and it is for those who heard me to say whether I advanced greenback doctrine. About the close of the campaign, we organized a club at Waterloo of some fifteen or twenty members, and have continued to meet ever since in the hall owned by Dr. J. U. Winslow. We adopted a constitution and by-laws which provided for amendments by a two-third majority, notice having been given at a previous regular meeting. We required no particular qualifications in our members, except a co-operation in the greenback cause, and under our constitution and by-laws we neither voted men in or out, but left each individual at liberty to meet his adversary as to him seemed best, and with our machinery in what we called good running order, we came before the people of DeKalb county for the purpose of making greenbackers, expecting to obtain our material from both the Republican an Democratic parties. We have organized several clubs through the county, and being the oldest of any, other clubs have rather looked to us for advice, which has had a tendancy to give some of the leading members of our club the swell head, and as the result, a few meetings ago some of these would be leaders, assumed the authority of amending our by-laws without previous notice having been given at a regular meeting, so as to vote a member out of the club who happened to be obnoxious to a few, who like the old Pharisee of old could thank God they were not sinners like other men, or even like poor Freeman the publican. And when I heard of the cowardly act, I felt that it was so outrageous, that it would only be necessary to mention the perpetrators of the deed in order to make every man of honor blush with shame, but in this I was mistaken, as I found at least one whom it would insult to say that he is dishonorable, ready to advocate the right of a few members to amend our by-laws at any time, and under all circumstances, and upon the spur of the moment, and without giving a member any notice kick him out of the club under such amendments, and in addition to this I found others in favor of acting the gag law on any attempt to investigate or remedy the matter. Now if this be the political law of our party, what man of sense, having one drop of liberal blood in his veins, would feel like joining us. What guarantee would he have that some evening when absent from the club, a few farnatics would not take it into their wise heads to find fault with the color of his hat or the cut of his hair, and amend our by-laws, declaring every man who wears the particular kind of hat disloyal, and thereby send his boat adrift upon the political waters, without sail or oar. I am fully aware that our country is and has been in a fearful condition for some time. Labor is without protection. The poor man can find no market for his capital, which consists only of bone, muscle and skill. There are hundreds of stalwart men in DeKalb county, in whose right arms there reposes sufficient capital to maintain their families and to acquire comfortable homes for the future, if they only could find employment, but by a system of close legislation which has been adopted, these men without party ties or lines, have been driven well nigh to despair. But is it possible that we are driven so low financially and mentally, that our only salvation depends upon the efforts of three or four men, who assume to run the greenback party in Waterloo, men who have been suddenly seized with a wonderful itching after fame and notoriety. If so, may God in his infinite mercy save us. I have some where seen it said, that where men are attracted with this wonderful complaint, their best remedy is to enter a grave yard and scratch themselves against a tomb stone. They will there experience some very useful if not pleasing reflections, as they stand amid the silent city of the dead, and realize the fact that here those who like themselves, were once on earth mingling in the busy scenes of life, and who undoubtedly attempted to write their names high upon the roll of honor, but whose bones are now mingling with mother earth in silence and forgetfulness, while the sun continues to rise and set with the same regularity, the birds sing as sweetly, and the flowers bloom as brightly as when they were with us. Then go gentlemen and apply the remedy, and return with the realizing sense that you are but drops in the great ocean of life and humanity. Who gave you the authority to set up your own preconceived ideas as a criterion by which to judge other men's political faith, and by what power do you assume the right to disfranchise a free born American citizen by unceremoniously expelling him from the club. Our revolutionary fathers deemed the elective franchise a priceless boon, and no court in our land has ever attempted to deprive any man of its blessings, without giving him the chance to be heard in his own defense. Great and powerful political parties have arisen and fallen during our nation's history, parties who boasted of their Websters and Clays, their Madisons and Jeffersons, their Sumners and Wades, and yet no political party has ever yet attempted to thin its ranks by voting men out of the party. The Democratic party which was competent to stoop down and take our nation from the cradle of its infancy, nurse and foster it until it became a giant among the nations of the earth, never in its most prosperous moments attempted to disfranchise those who wished to identify themselves with the party. And why should a few members of the Waterloo club arrogate to themselves the reponsible duty of sitting in judgment on the qualifications of those who desire to identify themselves with a party which promises so much in the future for the mass of the American people, as does the greenback party. Is it because they expect to accomplish this great work alone and unaided, or do they only fear that if men of experience and ability join our ranks, their own little light will fade into nothingness, and vanish like the morning dew. Some of these men seem to be very much displeased because the Democratic party saw fit to adopt a greenback platform at their convention this spring, and if they could manipulate matters as easily in the Democratic rank, as they did in our club, they would undoubtedly force the Democracy of Indiana to withdraw their platform, and come before the people with a hard money one in its place. Now gentlemen, in my judgment this is all wrong, if the Democracy of Indiana have adopted a greenback platform, let us be thankful for the help they are affording us and see if we can not induce the Republican party of Indiana to give us a greenback platform also. Do you not see at a glance, if both the old parties would nominate greenback men for their candidates, the object for which we are contending, would be accomplished in our State, and ought we not to permit every man who desires it to take a part in this great and good work. Why attempt to pluck even one laurel from the crown of any man for the purpose of wreathing it around the brow of any living individual. There is enough in this great work of reform for us all to do, if we are only contented to work in our proper sphere. When we consider for a moment what peculiar qualifications are required to become the leader of a great political party, and how few there are who are equal to the emergency how strange it is that a little country town, situated in the backwoods of our Hoosier state, should be able to turn out three or four just such men as the occasion requires, and all from our greenback club. Who since the death of Thadeus Stevens, has successfully worn the cloak which fell from his shoulders, and although the flowers have bloomed and faded for more than half a score of years on the tomb of Douglass, who has been considered by the people competent to fill his place as a leader in the political ranks. It is true that during the winter of 1867 and 68, Brick Pomroy attempted to become the leader of the people, by advertising the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, and well do we remember how promptly the people of the North west responded to the sentiment, until his little office at Lacross could not supply the demand for his paper, and he therefore established a branch office at the city of New York, where he denounced Seymour as the bondholders' candidate for the Presidency, and while the Democratic party was in convention, he came out with an issue of his paper, in which he asserted that he already found where there had been one hundred thousand dollars paid out to buy bondholders' votes, but says he, more of this in my next issue, but before he issued another copy of his paper, the convention nominated Mr. Seymour as the candidate for the presidency, and Brick Pomroy, the man who had assumed to lead on the masses of down trodden Americans, says to those who were looking up to him as their friend and leader, the Democratic convention is over, Horatio Seymour is the regular nominee, and the man who refuses to vote for him ought to and will be considered an enemy to his party, thus in a dastardly manner betraying those whose confidence he had. And why is it that men of at least ordinary inteligence, are so willing to place confidence in one whose traitor name like that of Arnold's, should be cursed by American babes from their cradles. Brick Pomroy is taking no stronger measure in favor of the laboring masses to-day, than he did in 68, and yet when the hour of trial came, the time of all others, when he should have stood up and battled manfully for the right, like the traitor Hull, he basely delivered the fort into the hands of the enemy, and what guarantee have we to-day, that if we put our trust in Pomroy, and follow his leadership, when the enemy is hard pressed, his resources are exhausted, and victory is about to perch on our banners, he will not command us as he did in 68, to lay down our arms and quietly submit to our taskmasters. Then let us rely on no such uncertainties, but press boldly forward trusting in God, and keeping our powder dry. We have just held an election in our township, and in the precint to which Waterloo belongs, we polled two hundred and twenty-two votes, and had the roads been passable, so that we could have organized the south part of the township, as well as we did the north part, every greenback candidate would have been elected by a handsome majority. Seeing that we have done so well, let us do as did the apostle when he caught a glimpse of the city, thank God and take courage, and as soon as the roads get passable, let us go forth among the people and reason with them upon the subject of class legislation, calling their attention to the sound of the bondholder's hammer, as he rivets the chains, which are not only destined to bind us, but the untold millions of our posterity in abject slavery. Then let us call an early county convention, and nominate the best men, men who will be likely to poll the most votes, and men on whom we can rely. I some times meet greenback men, who seem to be perfectly agitated for fear we may nominate some man on our ticket whom the Republican or Democratic parties may recognize, but let us nominate good greenback men, and then I would be happy to see both the old parties support them. I know that both of the old parties have good greenback men in their ranks, and have had for years, men who have worked manfully and earnestly for the rights of the people, but have been overpowered and defeated by the bondholders, and I for one am willing to support such men, regardless of the party with whom they have been identified, nor shall the indorsement of either or both of the old parties drive me from the faithful support of such men, we want just such men on our county and state ticket, standing upon a square greenback platform, that will send forth no uncertain sounds, and then as Putnam left his plow standing in the furrow, when he heard the booming of the cannons at Lexington, and hastened to the field of battle, so will our merchants leave their counters, the mechanics his shop, the farmer his plow, and the poor man his squalid home, and hasten this fall to the poll for the purpose of burying the bondholder, the rich and aristocratic nabob, who has been living and ri ting upon our blood, sweat and toil, for the last fifteen years, so deep that he will fail to come up at the sound of Gabriel's trumpet.

C. M. PHILLIPS.

THOUGHTS FOR THE COURIER.

NEW YORK, April 8, '78.

Glorious weather once more gladdens the hearts of city people, country people, good people, and poor people. The trees are budding, the grass is springing, the sunshine is pouring in at the open window, and soft winds are swaying the curtain beside me, fluttering the papers on the table with all the gentleness of a spring morning. Fires are out of date, and furs are among the forgotten things. The warbling of birds, and the no less musical laughter of children are heard from the street, and the sky above us with its beautiful depths of blue, seem to promise warmth and light, and long calm repose after our our little season of tempest and cold. The above is perhaps a little stale, as it sounds very much like an old composition of mine, written during my early school days, and inspired by just such a memory as this. Here, this year, we have had only winter enough to make us welcome the spring, though we hardly know when it came in, the last month having been as fair and mild as this; we enjoyed it in spite of the dismal old proverb;

"All the months in the year
Curse a fair Februaer."

The mild and delicious air of Sunday enticed thousands from their homes, and many pale faces were over-spread by a warmer tinge. When on a cold bleak winter Sunday one wanders among the great tenement houses of the east or west side, and sees an ill clad woman, or half clad child run shiveringly across the windy street, like a frightened wild thing over a path in the woods, the first thought that fills our mind is a longing for spring, and the calico dress of the woman, and the broken toed boot of the chiid may not be such mockeries of protection against the out door elements. Our wishes do not soar so high as to wish the spring of the poets for them, we do not imagine the woman standing at a cottage gate, looking in gladness down the green lane, or place the child in a green field among violets and daisies, where he plays and gathers posies all day long. Not at all, we simply wish the warm sunshine to warm the dismal street. We ask for a blue sky, with here and there a fleecy cloud and gentle breeze, that will remove the bitter stings of Jack Frost. When this has come, as it did Sunday, a half mile walk among the tenements will clear the heart of the humane. You will not see exactly the stately staid procession of well dressed grownup people who parade Fifth Avenue on a fine Sabbath afternoon, so rich in silk and broadcloth, nor is it the more enlivening groups of Sunday Saunterers that throng Central Park. But what an out pouring of humanity we see, the sidewalks are thronged with men and women who laugh and chat and carry the blessing of fresh air and sunshine in their eyes. The old are there about the doors, forgetting the winter pains, and the children there are the greatest marvel of them all. If you stay in a quiet up-town street you see a few boys and girls playing about, but down among the tall tenements you see them in hundreds on every block, you recall all you have seen of bee-hives, and all you have read of hatching chickens by steam, and you find you have no idea of how many small children can be drawn out of a single tenement house by sunrise. Here we pause to ask why they are particularly found on the stone walk at one certain corner, and are told that a bakery underneath, warms the stones and makes quite a nice and comfortable resort for the little ones. As we walk back to the sedate world again, we ask if, after all, there is need in this broad land of packing humanity so close, and wonder when rapid transit is cheap, if it will be possible to spread this hive of humanity out a little in the direction of green fields, which they never see now, unless when they go out to bury their dead. And that reminds me of a circumstance which was in the papers some time since. Two of these children had been taken to the funeral of a relative in a carriage, and were so delighted with the ride and scenery they passed, wished most earnestly to go again. So earnestly did they wish for such a treat, that they formed a conspiracy to kill a little neighbor boy, which was carried out as successfully as many a similiar plot formed in older heads.

We have a word to say on the subject of temperance this time. Since our last we have joined the Teetotalers, doned the blue ribbon, and sing temperance songs by day, and dream of delivering temperance lectures at night. If we were only as eloquent as said dreams would have us believe, we would be tempted to hold forth for the beneft (?) of the public. Alas! we have no faith in dreams. We leave the lecture-field to more eloquent apostles, but hope and pray they may succeed in bringing every man, woman and child into the total abstinence fold. While multitudes of working men are being gathered into this reform, some of the great men of the nation, politically speaking, are making pitiful exhibitions of themselves shameful exhibitions of inebriety in the august halls of legislation. I have often noticed that no kind of revival or reform is likely to take hold of the two extremes of society at once. Indeed, while impelling one class, it often effects the other with a sort of backaction movement. Jacob and Esau cannot both recieve the blessing at the same time. Society is perhaps like the unmanageable old Indian convert, whom the Baptised clergyman undertook to bring into the kingdom by the saving rite of immersion. She was an old woman, much bent by years and the many heavy burdens imposed on her patient shoulders by the noble red men; so much bent that when the minister tried to immerse her completely in the shallow stream, a strange difficulty presented itself. When the head was under, the feet were out and vice versa. After several ineffectual attempts the good man exclaimed to his flock on the bank: "I fear bretheren and sisters, that Satan will have one half of this poor old squaw, in spite of all I can do." At one time there was an appalling rumor, that one of the most popular advocates of the temperance cause, had caught the epidemic of the times—embezzled the funds of the society and taken a french leave. It was held up in glowing colors and enlarged upon for a day or two, as an instance of teetotal depravity, but such a report was utterly without foundation. An interesting meeting of the American Temperance Union, was held yesterday in the large hall of the Cooper Union, Brooklyn. The audience was large. An essay on the effects of alcohol upon the system, written by Colonel Dudley, was read. Mr. H. R. Shackelford, of Georgia, then addressed the assembly. He said that during the short time he had been in the city, fifteen violent deaths had been recorded as being caused by strong drink, and three men murdered. It was the first glass drank by a man that caused him to become a drunkard, and that first glass generally came from some family board; so that the bar keeper is not the only one responsible for making drunkards. It is when the appetite is formed that a man does away with his modesty and enters the saloon, and then a hit at the ministers, he had no respect for a man who would hold a glass of whisky in one hand and a hymn book in the other, and said, "Discard liquor from the churches and you will redeem the country from drinking." Men were known who could not without perilous temptation, partake of the sacrament because of the alcoholic poison in the sacred cup.

I try to think of some nice little verse to end this prosy epistle, but am tired now and sleepy too.

THEDIC.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN,
Administrator.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial, It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take. and requires no physic. Price 25c.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health. but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A BRANCH of the Bank of Nevada (owned by the Bonanza kings) is to be established in New York.

SEVERAL heavy commercial failures are reported in the East, including Joseph Foulks' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, New York, liabilities $450,000; Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners, New York, liabilities $750,000; and Manning & Sears, cotton brokers, Boston, liabilities $800,000.

THE WEST.

THE Bank of South Pueblo, Col., was entered a few nights ago, by masked robbers, who gagged the cashier, H. N. Banks, and obliged him to open the safe. They took $5,000 in currency and a gold watch and chain. No clew to the robbers.

GEN. SILAS A. STRICKLAND, a prominent citizen of Nebraska, is dead.

DETROIT papers report the drowning of Henry Crouch, his wife and two children in a pond near Augusta, Mich., caused by the capsizing of a boat.

HOLT & BUGBEE, lumber dealers, Indianapolis, Ind., have suspended. The failure was caused by the fraudulent action of Joseph W. Bugbee, brother of the junior partner, and hitherto an honored and respected citizen. To cover his own losses he drew heavily against the firm, using as collateral the notes of parties in the West whose signatures are admitted to be forgeries. Bugbee confesses issuing $192,000 of these notes. The revelation of his crime caused a great sensation in Indianapolis.... The paying teller of the American National Bank of Detroit is a defaulter to the amount of over $5,000.... The residence of J. J. Winegardner, a farmer at Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, was entered by burglars a few nights since, and $6,000 in currency stolen.

THE SOUTH.

COLLECTOR BRAYTON reports from Columbia, S. C., that the revenue raiding force has returned from a successful expedition on the North Carolina border, having destroyed eleven illicit distilleries, 25,000 gallons of beer and mash, and 200 gallons of whisky....At Eastville, Northampton county, Va., the other day, Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thoms fought a duel with pistols to settle a dispute. Two rounds were fired by each, and, as they stood only six feet apart, Pitts was killed, and Thomas received a ball in the head from which he will probably die.

THE Supreme Court of Louisiana has refused a rehearing of the case of Returning Board Anderson, and he has been released from custody.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was recently sold at auction, at Richmond, Va., for $2,750,000.

THE Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., was lately robbed of $7,500 in broad daylight.

GENERAL.

GRAIN in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 7,568,479 bushels; corn, 5,726,462 bushels; oats, 2,539,250 bushels; barley, 2,583,133 bushels.

THE rush of people to Europe has fairly begun, and nearly every steamer sailing from New York is crowded to its full capacity.

A TORONTO dispatch says the Manitoba sections of the Canada Pacific railway are being rapidly constructed. Several thousand workmen are engaged at $2 a day.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican Senators in Congress held a caucus the other evening, of which the Associated Press Agent at Washington furnishes the following report: "It appears, from the views expressed by Senators, that, while they concede that the recent speech of Senator Howe is mainly just in its structures on the course of the Administration, they can see no propriety in recalling past events in Louisiana and elsewhere, and making a direct issue with the President, and they are also agreed that the so-called civil service reform is a deception and a failure. They, therefore, think that the Republicans should strive to strengthen their party, irrespective of what the President may say or do. They are of opinion that it would be better to approve of such measures as they can in the future, rather than oppose the President in his Southern conciliation policy and other measures which do not meet with Republican approval. They do not impute dishonesty of purpose to the President, and see some things in his administration to approve; but they doubt the wisdom of much of his so-called policy. Under all circumstances, the Republican Senators do not think it wise to take an active part against the President, but to do the most they can for the interests of their party, remembering that the President has three more years to serve."

THE joint resolution of Montgomery Blair, instructing the Attorney General of Maryland to exhibit a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the State of Maryland, praying for a judicial review of the electoral count, and which passed the House of Delegates March 28, has been passed by the Senate by a large majority.

THE election in Rhode Island has resulted in the choice of Van Zandt, Republican, for Governor by about 3,000 majority. The Greenback candidate received 583 votes.

A PRIVATE meeting of the Republican National Committee and old Congressional Committee was held at Washington one evening last week. John A. Logan presided. There were present Z. Chandler, E. Hale, W. E. Chandler, Charles Foster, and others. The object of the meeting was to consult informally about the organization of the party for the fall campaigns. It was decided to ask the Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional Committee, and to make arrangements for an earnest fight to carry the next Congress.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says, "it is intimated that the Senate will insist that all nominations hereafter sent to that body shall contain the State from which the persons are appointed, and fuller reasons for the appointment."

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on the Electoral Count has agreed to report in favor of a constitutional amendment fixing the tenure of the Presidential office at six years, and declaring the President ineligible for re-election....A new style of torpedo has been invented by an officer in the United States navy, and the infernal machine so deeply impressed Secretary Thompson with its fine points that he has communicated the matter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which in turn agree to report a bill giving the inventor $60,000 for the sole use of his patent.

THE Committee on the Presidential Count, in addition to the terms of the new constitutional amendments relative to the Presidential elections, are endeavoring to mature a plan to provide that the United States elections shall be held in November, as they now are; that Congress assemble on Jan. 1 next thereafter, and the Presidential term shall also begin on Jan. 1....To the close of March 1,000,000 silver dollars had been coined. Arrangements have been completed under which, during April, the Philadelphia mint will turn out $1,750,000.... In the past eight months the receipts of internal revenue have fallen $6,500,000 below the estimates.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency had another long conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, the other day, on the subject of the propositions made by the treasury and national banks to execute the Resumption law. The Secretary reiterated his confident belief that, with the assistance of the proposed savings-bond scheme, specie payments can be resumed by the 1st of January next.

THE April public-debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 738,620,200
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,6[illegible]
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	[illegible]
Total coin bonds	$1,732,[illegible]
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 8,080,380
Legal tenders	347,331,084
Certificates of deposit	35,215,000
Fractional currency	16,950,115
Coin certificates	37,[illegible]
Total without interest	$ 447,[illegible]
Total debt	$2,191,757,200
Total interest	22,290,773
Cash in treasury—	
Coin	$ 138,357,609
Currency	751,831
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	35,215,000
Total in treasury	$ 174,324,459
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,039,723,514
Decrease of debt during March	2,312,614
Decrease since June 30, 1877	20,454,708
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	37,696,294
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	9,159,143
Balance of interest paid by the United States	28,737,190

Representative Wood is confident that his Tariff bill will go through the House without material change.

A WASHINGTON telegram says there are indications that the bill to repeal the Resumption act will be favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee at an early day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Kaffir war in South Africa is ended.... The Pope has indicated his intention of resuming diplomatic relations with Great Britain.... The Russian army around Constantinople is being largely reinforced.... Orders have been sent to the British Admiral commanding the Mediterranean fleet in the Sea of Marmora to patrol the Dardanelles and Bosphorus with or without Turkish consent, and to use such pressure, in unison with the British Minister at Constantinople, as to force the Porte to resist the demands and encroachments of the Russian Grand Duke.

THE visit of Gen. Ignatieff to Vienna for the purpose of gaining over Austria to the Russian side has proved a failure. He has returned to St. Petersburg with the alarming news that Austria will not accept the San Stefano treaty, and will immediately mass an army of 400,000 men on the Bosnian frontier, with a view of protecting Austro-Hungarian interests.

LORD SALISBURY, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the powers, giving England's reasons why she cannot enter the proposed congress. Nearly every article of the San Stefano treaty is condemned as tending to establish a dangerous Russian supremacy in the East. Lord Salisbury claims not only the right to discuss each clause of the treaty in detail, but to raise objections to the treaty in the aggregate. In a word, England wishes to set aside the whole treaty, and begin, *de novo*, the work of settling the Eastern questions by discussions in a congress.... Queen Victoria's message in relation to mobilising the reserves was read in both houses of the British Parliament last week. It states very briefly that the present state of public affairs in the East constitutes a case of great emergency, within the meaning of the acts of Parliament, and that, therefore, the Government is about to direct that the reserve force and the militia reserve force be forthwith called out for permanent service. Debate on the message was postponed for a week.

IT is stated in a cable dispatch from Constantinople that "Osman and Eyouf Pashas have become more Russian than English. The Turkish and Russian soldiers fraternize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform without evoking animosity. If war comes, England must contemplate the possibility of having to fight Turkey and Russia. At best she would get from Turkey a one-sided neutrality, of little or no substantial use."....Lord Salisbury succeeds Derby as British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A DUBLIN dispatch reports the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim. His Lordship, together with his clerk and driver, was shot dead while driving near his estate in County Derry, Ireland. The crime was committed by some of his tenants, eighty-nine of whom were under notice to quit....A Constantinople dispatch announces that the Russians, fearing the Turks will endeavor to maintain neutrality, have made the following demands, which may be regarded as an ultimatum: The abandonment to the Russians of the fortifications on both sides of the Upper Bosphorus, and Gallipoli and Boulair, on the Dardanelles. The Turks are also to evacuate Makrikevi and Maslak, and place some barracks and hospitals at the disposal of the Russians. It is also stated that the Russians have begun a fresh movement toward Gallipoli....France has notified Russia that she will not participate in a combination against England.

ADVICES from Havana report that 2,000 Cuban insurgents surrendered in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo during March. Of these 1,250 were men. The arms of all kinds given up amounted to 2,030 pieces.

ROUMANIA is bitterly opposed to the cession of Bessarabia to Russia, as well as several other provisions of the treaty of San Stefano, and a rupture between the Russians and Roumanians is exceedingly probable.

A LONDON dispatch says the trustees of the champion pedestrian belt have decided that O'Leary is entitled to take it to America, and anybody challenging him must go to America, unless O'Leary agrees to compete in England. ....It is announced from St. Petersburg that Gen. Tchernayeff has been appointed to the command of a special corps of eclaireurs destined to penetrate rapidly into the heart of Central Asia, in the countries where the Russian armies have already been on several expeditions.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, March 29.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—In the House the day was devoted to the private calendar, and the proceedings were of no interest to the general public....Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to promote the general use of the metric system.

MONDAY, April 1.—SENATE—Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill to extend for eight years the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad. Placed on the calendar.. Mr. Windom dissented from the report, and introduced another bill. Referred to the Committee on Railroads..... The bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings was passed.....Messrs. Beck and Christiancy addressed the Senate in support of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of appointments, and rejected the nomination of Alex. Reed to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Stephens, for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payments without injuriously affecting the commercial business of the people; by Mr. Money, to regulate contracts for carrying the mails; by Mr. Bright, to prevent the reduction of the national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legal-tender notes from circulation; by Mr. Fuller, declaring the waters of the Big Sponge of Arkansas forever free to the people; by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims upon the claims of officers and soldiers of the late war; by Mr. Harrison, to provide for a more efficient civil service in the United States.....Mr. Hartzell introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the assumption or payment of claims for losses growing out of the destruction of property within the limits of the States engaged in the rebellion. Referred....Mr. Durham reported back from the Committee on Appropriations the bill providing for [illegible] in the Treasury Department, and [illegible] trespassers on public lands, recommending non-concurrence in nearly all the Senate amendments.

TUESDAY, April 2.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the day in discussing the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and Mr. Burnside's bill to remove all restrictions in regard to the enlistment of colored men in the army and navy, without reaching a vote on either.

HOUSE.—The proceedings in the House were of an unimportant character. Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, explained the report of the majority of the Civil Service Committee, which recommends the adoption of the resolution declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant. On account of frequent interruptions, and from the excitement of manner in which he met these interruptions (chiefly from Luttrell, Franklin, Clark of Missouri, Crittenden, Eden and Ellsworth), the delivery of his speech was attended with great [illegible], but Mr. Harrison himself was very resolute and determined in urging on his own side of the House the propriety of expelling the Doorkeeper.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted another day to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Booth and Dawes, after which there was a long running debate....The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting the proceedings of Congress to the halls and passageways around the House. Adopted....Mr. Reagan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill....The case of Doorkeeper Polk was the subject of another long discussion in the House.

THURSDAY, April 4.—SENATE.—The Senate indulged in an animated debate over the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, Messrs. Thurman, Matthews, Blaine, Hill and Conkling being the chief participants. The contest finally narrowed down to Messrs. Thurman and Hill, neither of whom seemed disposed to let the other have the last word, and, even after the adjournment, the disputants continued their arguments as they left the Capitol....A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a select committee of seven to consider the subject of taking the tenth census....The Senate authorized the printing of 26,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill to authorize the reissue of fractional currency of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents....The House finally disposed of the case of Doorkeeper Polk by adopting the report of Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant.

Frightful Double Tragedy.

A most horrible murder and suicide occurred recently at Columbus, Ohio. Geo. Weineman, aged 64, and his son, Geo. Weineman, aged 36, had been proprietors of the Columbus steam pipe works for some years. They were inventors and manufacturers of a patent steam pump, which has met with large sale and allowed both to accumulate modest fortunes. Some months ago the old man began acting queerly, accusing his son of acting unjustly with him. His son then went into business with another man, which greatly displeased his father, who went to law about the ownership of the patent on the steam pump. A dissolution of partnership and a family quarrel were the results. On the night of the tragedy, as young Weineman was going home with a friend, a shot was fired from a vacant frame building located near his house. Weineman threw up his hands, crying, "My God, I am shot," and died instantly. Just as he breathed his last, another shot was heard in the frame building, accompanied by a scream. Upon going into the building the old man Weineman was found in a dying condition, with an empty double-barreled shot-gun lying beside him. His body presented a horrible appearance. His face was mangled past all recognition, his head blown almost off, only the ragged edges of the skull sticking out; his brains were scattered over a space covering fifteen feet; and one eye was found sticking in a rafter ten feet away. In order to keep the remainder of his head from falling off it was necessary to wrap the body up to convey the body to his late residence. An examination of the son's body showed that he had been struck by two round pieces of brass, which had been cut with a chisel from a half-inch brass rod. One of these chunks of metal had passed through his heart, while the other, with the load of shot, had mutilated his chest and neck. The old man had evidently thought well over his bloody work, as he was seen to enter the old building at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was not seen after. He had piled up bricks and placed barrels on them, in order to allow him to take aim out of a small window. Both men were well known in business, and were first-class, ingenious workmen, with large families. The old man was evidently crazed by business troubles.

Tongues.

Nothing but the proboscis of an elephant compares in muscular flexibility with the tongue. It varies in length and size in reptiles, birds and mammalia, according to the peculiar organic circumstance of each. A giraffe's tongue has the functions of fingers. It is hooked over a high branch, its strength being equal to breaking off large, strong branches of trees, from which tender leaves are then stripped. An ant-bear's tongue is long and round, like a whiplash. The animal tears open dry, clay walls of ant-hills, thrusts in its tongue, which sweeps round the apartments, and by its adhesive saliva brings out a yard of ants at a swoop. The mechanism by which it is protruded so far is complicated and beautiful. A dog's tongue in lapping water takes a form, by a mere act of volition, that cannot be imitated by any ingenious mechanism. The human tongue, in the articulation of language, surpasses in variety of motions the wildest imagination of a poet. Even in swallowing food its office is so extraordinary that physiologists cannot explain the phenomena of deglutition without employing the aid of several sciences.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Distilled Spirits.

The books of the Internal Revenue Office show the quantity of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses on the 1st of March in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as follows: Ohio, 1,412,529 gallons; Indiana, 642,126 gallons; Illinois, 512,680 gallons; quantity in warehouse in Kentucky on the 1st of February, 5,708,665 gallons; producing capacity throughout the country on the 1st of March, 228,265 gallons per day, as compared with 246,539 gallons March 1, 1877, and 245,249 gallons March 1, 1876.

"I'M a yard wide and all wool," is the Kentucky way of describing a high state of hilarity.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Treasury Balances.

Following is a comparison of the condition of the treasury April 1, 1877, and April 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$ [illegible],184,[illegible]	$ 751,831
Special fund for redemption of fractional currency	....	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption certificates of deposit	35,182,000	35,215,000
Coin	96,818,[illegible]	138,357,608
Coin certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coin less coin certificates	58,538,[illegible]	80,474,208
Outstanding called bonds	5,262,900	7,303,200
Other outstanding coin liabilities	6,796,0[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Outstanding legal tenders	362,[illegible]	347,[illegible]
Outstanding fractional currency	22,[illegible]	16,[illegible]115
Outstanding silver coin	20,037,001	36,662,437
Total debt less cash in treasury	2,074,474,126	2,059,728,614
Reduction of debt during March	14,107,016	2,312,614
Reduction of debt since July 1	24,765,216	20,454,708
Market value of gold	105	101.25
Imports (twelve months ending Feb. 28)	420,199,831	475,[illegible]
Exports (twelve months ending Feb. 28)	600,031,538	637,707,392

Outstanding Currency.

Following is the statement of United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$ 6,224,280
Legal-tender notes, new issue	20,111,622
Legal-tender notes, series of '69	156,459,212
Legal-tender notes, series of '74	30,636,480
Legal-tender notes, series of '75	131,441,280
Legal-tender notes, series of '78	290,100
One-year notes of '63	88,085
Two-year notes of '63	15,750
Two-year coupon notes of '63	22,800
Compound-interest notes	292,020
Fractional currency, first issue	4,291,074
Fractional currency, second issue	3,114,104
Fractional currency, third issue	3,018,041
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	2,069,228
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	729,939
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	394,507
Fractional currency, fifth issue	2,418,624
Total	$365,285,920

The Redemption Agency Business.

The following is the statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for March, and nine months of the fiscal year, compared with the corresponding periods last year:

National Bank-notes Disposed of.	*Month.*	*Nine Months.*
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$ 9,419,700	$112,791,900
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replaced with new notes	3,550,300	35,536,500
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury	692,650	7,853,600
Totals for 1878	$13,662,650	$156,182,000
Totals for 1877	18,277,900	165,755,900
Decrease	4,655,050	9,593,900

Coinage.

The coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, during March, was 39,220 gold pieces, 1,153,700 silver, including 1,001,500 new silver dollars, and 600 base coin, representing a valuation of $1,750,328.

Fashion's Foibles.

Waistcoats are simulated on most of the new dresses.

Silhouette dinner cards are used for bachelor parties.

"Mother Goose" is the new style of children's bonnets.

Looped-up back draperies are no longer fashionable.

Lawn ties are embroidered profusely with variegated silk.

Queen Anne and Japanese styles of furniture predominate.

Charles II. collars are seen on new sacques and polonaises.

Silk sun-shades bearing the owner's monogram are a novelty.

All fashionable costumes are made of two or more kinds of stuff.

English serge for furniture covering can be bought for 30 cents.

Macrame lace-making is the fashionable woman's work at the moment.

Pin-head checked bourettes are among the most popular of the spring goods.

Gloves ornamented with the coat of arms or the monogram is a novelty in Paris.

Muslin bourettes and grenadine bourettes are seen among spring dress goods.

The newest things in stockings are bourette effects in colors to match costumes.

Mother-of-pearl buttons, in shades to match the new goods, will be used on wool and silk and wool fabrics.

Gold and silver tinsel, beads of all kinds, and mother-of-pearl are used in giving effect to spring millinery.

Ribbons, in two tones of color, watered on one side and satin on the reverse, will be *en regle* for summer bonnets.

Short kilt skirts, blouse waists or waistcoats, and cut-away jackets will be in high favor for midsummer out-door dresses.

Pin-head checks in various shades of the same color on a darker or lighter ground are seen in the prints and percales of the season.

Three ladies were remarkable by their toilets at the Queen's last drawing-room. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck wore a sort of sandals inlaid with gold; Mrs. Tom Brassey had a gorgeous train, resembling somewhat a peacock's tail, that floated from her shoulders—not her waist; and Lady Margaret Beaumont carried in her hand a bouquet worth a King's ransom.

A Mother Chopped in Pieces by Her Son.

A farmer, named Emmanuel Louchard, 26 years of age, residing in the Department of Eure, a portion of ancient Normandy, in France, was arrested in the month of March last, charged with having killed his mother, who was aged 56 years, and having chopped her body in pieces with an instrument known as a hedging-bill, or cutting-hook. He has recently been convicted of the crime. Her remains were discovered by a neighbor, concealed in an old marl-pit. The head had been severed from the body, and was crushed in and shapeless. The face, which was much mutilated, was no longer recognizable, and it was by the hair alone that the identity of the poor victim was established. Both arms and legs had been cut off. In the house of the accused spots of blood were found on the floor, the walls, the furniture, the mattress, the sheet, and, finally, upon the wooden shoes and the wheelbarrow of the accused, upon the latter of which he had conveyed the mangled remains to the marl-pit. Fragments of calcined bones were discovered in the fire-place, and there was found in the ashes of the oven a half-consumed bag, such as farmers ordinarily employ for their grain, on which was marked a bloody and oval outline that corresponded with the dimensions of the face of the victim.

A large number of witnesses were summoned at the trial, and the proof of his guilt being conclusive, the following sentence has been rendered:

"Louchard having been found by the jury guilty, with no extenuating circumstances, is condemned to suffer the penalty inflicted for matricide."

This punishment is that of death by the guillotine, with the addition that the criminal goes to the scaffold barefooted, clad in a long shirt and having the head covered with a black veil.

THE KEELEY MOTOR.

The Machine Pronounced a Humbug and the Inventor a Fraud.

The report of Mr. J. B. Knight, Secretary of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia (says a journal of that city), who has been for several months engaged in examining the so-called Keeley motor, has just been made public. It takes ground which, if well founded, is very damaging to Mr. Keeley and his motor. The examination was made on the invitation of the alleged inventor, to the end, as he said, that the conclusions of the engineer might be published to determine whether his claims are just or not. Secretary Knight says he was promised the opportunity of making a complete examination of the motor and all pertaining to it. His report is long and apparently conclusive. The substance of it is that the gauge graduated to register 12,000 pounds has been so altered as to make a small pressure indicate a very large one; that the movement of the engine was not caused by the motor at all, but by compressed air which had been stored in a twelve-gallon sphere. This was not easily observed, as there was a confusing number of cocks and pipes, and Mr. Keeley constantly drew the observer's attention to other things. There were concealed cylinders and many other devices calculated to deceive. Mr. Knight's conclusions are that the machine called the "multiplicator," with its attachments, including the so-called reaching device, are not capable of producing the effects claimed, and their enormous strength is entirely unnecessary in sustaining the pressure to which they are subjected, but are rather calculated to astonish and mislead those who witness his experiments; that the extreme high pressure claimed was not produced, the pressure probably in no case exceeding 500 pounds per square inch, and that the readings of the gauges and weighted lever apparatus were incorrect; that the so-called vacuum was not produced by the condensation or absorption of the alleged vapor, but by mechanical means, such as a previously-exhausted chamber, or its equivalents; that the substance used and claimed by Mr. Keeley to be a new vapor of his own discovery is simply atmospheric air, which had been previously compressed and stored up in the various hollow spheres and other chambers of the apparatus in the intervals between the experiments. Charles M. Cresson, M. D., on the request of Mr. Knight, analyzed some of the "vapor" which was bottled up for the purpose, and found it nothing but atmospheric air.

The Matrimonial Lottery.

A young stranger called on Dr. McC—— one evening, while he was a pastor in New York city, to engage his services in the performance of a nuptial ceremony.

"I wish to make a bargain with you, doctor," said the young man. "I think the girl I am to marry will make a first-rate wife. If you will wait a year for your fee, and she turns out as I think she will, I'll give you $50."

They agreed, the young couple were married, and the incident passed from the doctor's mind. At the end of a year, at the same time in the evening, the young man called again. The doctor did not recognise him at first.

"Do you not remember the bargain we made when you married me a year ago?"

"Oh yes," replied the doctor.

"Well," said the young man, "she is twice as good as I thought she was. There's $100 for you."

Exactly the opposite of this is the following:

A clergyman in one of the Hudson river towns united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied, the bridegroom said, "Dominie, I've got no monish, but I'll send you von leetle pig." It was done, and the circumstance was forgotten by the clergyman. Two years after he met the German in another town, for the first time since the marriage ceremony was performed.

"Dominie," said the German, "you remembers you married me, and I gave you von leetle pig?"

"Yes."

"Vell, if you'll unmarry me, I vill give you *two* leetle pigs."

The Metric System.

Congressman Stephens has introduced in the House a bill to promote the general use of the metric system. It authorizes the use of a metric system, and the continued use of any system now permitted by law is not prohibited, the true intent and meaning of the act being not to enforce any particular system, but to provide for public convenience by adaptation to its circumstances and exigencies. The following are the metric tables, as prepared by the bill:

Measures of length—100 hairs make a nail; 100 nails make a metre; 1,000 metres make a kile.

Measures of surface—10,000 square metres make a great acre.

Measures of bulk and capacity—100 drops make a spoon; 100 spoons make a quart; 100 quarts make a cask.

Measures of weight—100 seeds make a corn; 100 corns make a nut; 100 nuts make a bipound or bip; 100 bips make a ton.

THE average prices of domestic fleece wool in the United States from 1824 to 1861 were: For fine, 53.3 cents; for medium, 42.4 cents, and for coarse, 34.5 cents. Average prices for four years, 1861 to 1866 (during the war), were: For fine, 75.6 cents; for medium, 71 cents; and for coarse, 70.7 cents. Average prices for eleven years, from 1866 to 1876 inclusive, were: For fine, 55 cents; for medium, 53 cents, and for coarse, 48.2 cents. In September, 1864, $1.15 was paid for fine and medium grades.

RATS.

How to Rid Your Premises of the Pestiferous Rodents.

An exchange suggests, on this important topic, that there are three methods which fill the bill: First, the old French plan. This is followed, chiefly in Paris, by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub, with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only a place for just one rat to sit. The tub is covered, but has in the center a trap. This trap is covered, and has a large balance-valve opening downward. On the middle of this valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on to get the cheese the valve goes down, drops the rat into the water, and moves back in position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk more attractive for the rats. In the course of the night some ten, twenty or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there they would be found most all alive in the morning, quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their instinct of self-preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which in the morning the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of the Friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered with a thin layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which make their mouths sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them notwithstanding the houses around are full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever. Their craving hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight is renewed and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on until one strong rat is left. When this one has eaten the last remains of the others it is set loose. The animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of all ratdom, going about seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.

Boys Will Be Boys.

She had invited him to stop to supper, and he was trying to appear easy and unconcerned, while she was on her prettiest behavior.

"Have you used the sugar, John?" inquired the mother, in a winning manner.

"John don't want no sugar," ejaculated the young heir, abruptly.

"Why not?" inquired the father, curiously, while John, in his surprise, swallowed a bit of toasted crust and nearly cut his throat open.

"Cos he don't," explained the heir in an artful manner; "I heard him tell Mary last night—"

"You keep still," interrupted Mary, in a hysterical manner, while the young man caught his breath in dismay.

"I heard him say," persisted the heir, with dreadful eagerness, "that she was so sweet he shouldn't never use no more sugar any more—an' then he kissed her, an' I said I'd tell, an'—"

The young heir was lifted out of the room by his ear, and the supper was finished in moody silence.—*Baltimore Standard.*

Dun.

To dun is a word of consequence, for it is at once a verb and a noun, and is derived from the Saxon word *dunan*, to din or clamor. It owes its immortality—so tradition says—to having been the surname of one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VII., who was so active and dexterous in collecting bad debts that when any one became "slow to pay," the neighbors used to say, "Dun him," that is, send Dun after him.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 00	@	10 75
HOGS	3 90	@	4 30
COTTON	10¼	@	10⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	4 50	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@	1 29
CORN—Western Mixed	49	@	52
OATS—Mixed	33½	@	38
RYE—Western	74	@	75
PORK—New Mess	10 25	@	10 50
LARD	7	@	7¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@	3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 35
HOGS—Live	3 40	@	3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@	1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	59	@	60
BARLEY—No. 2	46	@	47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	30	@	35
EGGS—Fresh	8	@	8½
PORK—Mess	9 25	@	9 50
LARD	7	@	7¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@	1 20
No. 2	1 14	@	1 15
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	25	@	26
RYE—No. 1	59	@	60
BARLEY—No. 2	56	@	57

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 19	@	1 20
CORN—Mixed	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE	57	@	58
PORK—Mess	9 70	@	10 00
LARD	7	@	7¼
HOGS	3 25	@	4 00
CATTLE	2 50	@	5 12½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 18	@	1 20
CORN	41	@	42
OATS	29	@	30
RYE	60	@	60
PORK—Mess	9 90	@	10
LARD	7⅛	@	7¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 28	@	1 30
No. 2 Red	1 27	@	1 28
CORN	46	@	47
OATS—No. 2	28	@	29

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	5 50	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29	@	1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@	1 28
CORN—No. 1	45	@	46½
OATS—Mixed	30	@	31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 08
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	10 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 50	@	4 75
Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Common	[illegible]	@	4 00
HOGS	[illegible]	@	4 25
SHEEP	[illegible]	@	5 75

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

It is stated, on excellent authority, that a Western New York farmer called 100 bushels of common marrow beans "Ox-marrows—a new variety," and sold them to the Washington Department of Agriculture for $4 per bushel.

Touch the chufa gently, if at all, is the advice of two Texas friends. They planted seed of it, at 60 cents a pound, on good soil, and gave cultivation sufficient to insure a crop of peanuts, and got for their pains a result indicated by the figure 0.

To make the small sticks used as supports for plants "last indefinitely," a Long Island florist seasons them when new, then soaks in linseed oil for two or three days, according to size, then removes them from their bath and dries again, and finishes off with a coat of "verdigris paint."

It is advisable, in the construction of poultry houses, to use pine lumber—the more pitch it contains the better—as this is very offensive to poultry vermin. Some think it pays well to make the roosting cribs of pitch pine boughs as a protection against their greatest enemy, lice.—*Western Rural.*

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that after fifteen years' experience with it he cannot recommend orchard grass for general culture; that it is only suited to rich soils which can give two or three crops a year, and that its excellence consists in its rapid growth after each cutting. June grass has a similar habit, and both do well together.

When a horse stumbles, never raise your voice; he dreads his master's chiding. Never jog the reins; the mouth of the horse is more sensitive than the human lips. Never use the lash; the horse is so timid that the slightest correction overpowers its reasoning faculties. Speak to the creature; reassure the palpitating frame; seek to restore those perceptions which will form the best guard against a repetition of the faulty action.

Seeds are more easily killed by high temperature than low. Though no seeds have been known to germinate below 37 degrees Fahrenheit, they are, with few exceptions, destroyed by a temperature above 168 degrees, and many kinds perish below that point. They will not germinate above 128 degrees. Most seeds will stand the severest cold of the winters in this latitude, and wheat left for years in the Arctic region has been sown in England afterward, where it germinated freely.

The laying-nests for hens can be profitably arranged upon the ground in most poultry yards. Where this can be conveniently done it is a good plan, and no method excels this for the avoidance of an accumulation of vermin in the frequently-visited nest. When this convenience is not at hand, if a good-sized green sod be placed at the bottom of the nest, and the hay or straw laid upon this (the roots to be turned upward), it is an excellent plan during the summer months.—*Poultry World.*

The best time to secure Hungarian grass is when it is in blossom, and before the seeds have formed. The beards at this time have not reached that degree of stiffness which the writer thinks causes injury to the stomach of a horse. while the embryotic seeds are perfectly harmless. One large farmer in the State has, to our personal knowledge, been using it for feed for his horses, at one time keeping eight on it without injury; but then he always aims to cut at the right time.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

The value of parsnips for feeding purposes has heretofore, by many farmers, been underestimated. Horses, hogs and bullocks are fattened upon them in a very short time, and the flesh of the latter two is considered of superior flavor, while in cows it produces an extraordinary yield of milk, having a rich color, and affording butter of excellent quality. The culture of parsnips is largely extending in France; the soil that suits beets will satisfy the parsnip. When the plants are five or fifteen inches high, respectively, they are weeded and hoed; the leaves are cut in the month of September, and allowed to fade for twenty-four hours before being given to the cattle; the roots can be taken up during the winter as required; frost does them no harm; the ration is sixteen pounds three times a day, and the roots are cut; when given to pigs, they ought to be cooked.—*Western Farmer.*

Plan for a Poultry-House.—Small houses and large runs are most in favor. We give the dimensions of one to accommodate a dozen fowls; if a larger one is required, the same general features may be retained in its construction: Ground dimensions, five feet by seven feet; three and one-half feet from ground to roof; six feet from ground to peak of roof; door at one side of one end, two feet wide; nests on ground at the other side, running lengthwise of the house; platform just above nests; roosts four inches above platform; holes for ventilation in front and rear peaks; roof of dry boards, pressed tightly together, and cracks battened; sides same. Cover the whole with water-lime paint. Brackets can be placed on the four corners, and poles passed through so that the house can be moved to new ground.—*Western Rural.*

About the House.

To Put Up Horseradish.—Grate the root after thoroughly cleansing it, and put in wide-mouthed half-pint bottles. When full, add two table-spoonfuls of good, sharp vinegar, cork and seal air-tight with wax.

Polishing Copper Vessels.—A copper vessel, badly tinned, Miss Severn found in the kitchen, which had never been properly cleaned and was covered with that deadly poison, verdigris. She had it cleaned with vinegar, rotten stone and oil.

Currant Cake.—Cream, one cup of best butter, and two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three well-beaten eggs—the whites and yelks separately—three cups of sifted flour, two cups of well-washed currants—dried and well dredged with flour—two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Cup Cake.—One cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of sugar, three well-beaten eggs, four cups of sifted flour (always sift flour after measuring it), one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, sifted in the flour, one cup of raisins well dredged with flour.

Apple Fruit Cake.—Soak three cups dried apples over night in cold water; in the morning chop and stew till soft in three cups of molasses; when cold mix with three cups of flour, one cup of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, spices, two cups raisins, one of currants, one lemon chopped fine; this makes two pans of cake.

French Cream Cake.—Boil scant pint milk; take two eggs and two small table-spoonfuls corn starch beaten with a little milk; when the milk boils stir this in slowly with scant cup sugar, one table-spoonful butter, two teaspoonfuls lemon essence; make a cake of three eggs, one cupful sugar, one and one-half cupfuls flour, teaspoonful baking powder, two table-spoonfuls milk; bake in three layers, and while warm spread with cream.—*Mrs. R.*

Gen. Washington's Breakfast Cake.—Two pounds flour, one quart milk, one ounce butter, one teacupful thin yeast, three eggs, and teaspoonful salt; warm the milk and butter together, and pour it lukewarm into the flour and add the other ingredients; mix this at night, and put in a pan three inches deep; in the morning bake in a quick oven three-quarters of an hour. This cake was always on Gen. Washington's breakfast-table the last few years of his life.—*M. A.*

To Keep Meat Fresh.—For years I have preserved beef as fresh and nice as just from the meat-shop. Cut in convenient pieces, wash and weigh; to every 100 pounds take from three and one-half to four pounds salt, two pounds sugar, one-half ounce saltpeter, dissolve in enough water to cover the meat, put in a tight tub that will not leak; after it has been in the brine for two or three weeks take out the meat, wash it, boil the brine, skim it and put back again. This recipe is worth many dollars to persons far from market.—*Philadelphia Letter.*

Corn Pone.—If you will allow me space in your valuable paper I will give you a recipe for corn pone. Place three pints of water on the fire in an iron kettle; add one-fourth of a cup of a salt; let it boil; then thicken with Indian meal gradually until it is as thick as you can conveniently stir it with a pudding stick. When it is thoroughly scalded, take it from the fire, add three quarts of cold water and one cup molasses; then make it as thick as you can stir it conveniently with meal, adding a pint of shorts or graham flour. Keep it in a warm place till it rises up and cracks open on top. Bake slowly for three or four hours, or longer, with a slow fire, or what is better still, steam it. This quantity will make a two-gallon vessel. I bake it in the stove-oven in an old porcelain kettle unfit for other use, and I have met with few people who are not fond of it.—*Mrs. E. Hynes, Pocahontas, Ill.*

A Murderer's Fearful End.

A letter from Littleton, W. Va., gives the following particulars of the lynching of John Wallace, who murdered Mrs. George Wallace, her infant, and Miss Church:

A party of fifteen resolute men met in a building on the outskirts of the town and laid their plans carefully to take the prisoner from the house where he was confined and hang him. They were all armed with revolvers, and were determined to fight the guards, if necessary. They marched silently through the streets to the house in question, where they were joined by ten more men, also armed. They approached the first guard and demanded admission. He refused, and they drew their pistols and fired several shots in the air, and the man ran off. Entering the front door noisily, they began knocking off the lamp-chimneys with their pistol-barrels, and, as the wind was blowing strongly, the lamps were soon extinguished and the place was in utter darkness. Then the mob began firing into the ceiling, and shouting as though they were so many devils. They fired about in such a reckless manner that several of their party were slightly wounded.

When Wallace heard the uproar he began sobbing and praying, and, as the door of his room opened and the first of the lynchers made his appearance, he sprung behind one of the guards and screamed: "My God, don't kill me! Save me! Save me!" The mob laughed at his cries, and, after knocking the guard down and trampling on him, they threw Wallace on his back and began to tie his arms. Again he screamed in agony, as great drops of perspiration rolled down his face, "Don't murder, don't kill me, for God's sake; give me time to pray; I want to see a minister."

After placing a rope firmly about his neck, they dragged him down stairs head-foremost and out of the house on to the railroad track, where he uttered the most horrible cries, cursing, praying and begging them to let him go. They paid no attention to him, but began running with him as though he were a log or a barrel. Wallace did not stop begging for mercy until he had been dragged nearly a quarter of a mile. He vainly tried to regain his feet and stand up, but whenever he did so the mob would pull the rope suddenly and jerk him on his back. After going nearly a mile below Littleton, they stopped and hanged the body to a tree.

At 6 o'clock he was found dangling from the limb of an apple tree, alongside of the railroad, his feet about three feet from the ground. When the body was examined, the spine and neck were found to be broken, and the body horribly mangled and bruised.

A family of Canton, Mass., suffocating with coal gas, were saved through the instrumentality of a dog. They were all insensible, with the exception of the father, who was just able to go to another room to get some water, when he fainted. The house dog licked his face until he was restored to consciousness, just in time to revive the family.

ILLINOIS GREENBACKERS.

Platform Adopted by the Springfield Convention.

Whereas, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism and starvation; and,

Whereas, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money-lenders, bankers and bondholders; and,

Whereas, While we recognize the fact that men in Congress connected with both the old political parties have stood up manfully for the rights of the people, and met the threats of the money power and the ridicule of an ignorant and subsidized press, yet neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties in their national policies propose remedies for the existing evils; and,

Whereas, The Independent-Greenback party and other associations more or less effective have been unable heretofore to make a formidable opposition to the old party organizations; and,

Whereas, The limiting of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the excepting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and, as far as possible, the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation, therefore we assemble in State Convention and make a declaration of our principles, and invite all patriotic citizens to unite in an effort to secure financial reform and industrial emancipation. The organization shall be known as the "National party," and under this name we will perfect, without delay, State, and local associations to secure the election to office to such men only as will pledge themselves to do all in their power to establish these principles:

1. It is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed, their circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, should be issued by the Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

2. There shall be no privileged class of creditors. Official salaries, pensions, bonds and all other debts and obligations, public or private, shall be discharged in the legal-tender money of the United States, strictly according to the stipulations of the laws under which they were contracted.

3. That the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing as that of gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products, and the requirements of business, fixing a minimum amount per capita to the population as near as may be, and otherwise regulating its volume by wise and equitable provisions of law, so that the rate of interest will secure to labor its just reward.

5. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens. Government bonds and money should be taxed precisely as other property, and a graduated income tax should be levied for the support of the Government and the payment of its debts.

6. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators nor gambled to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

7. The Government should, by general enactments, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. All useless offices should be abolished, the most rigid economy enforced in every branch of the public service, and severe punishments inflicted upon public officers who betray the trusts reposed in them.

9. As educated labor has devised means for multiplying production by invention and discoveries, and, as their use requires the exercise of mind as well as body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil will be reduced, giving to the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and saving them from permanent decay and death.

10. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and Federal taxation, reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out the vast army of idlers who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our republic.

11. Both National and State Governments should establish bureaus of labor and industrial statistics, clothed with the power of gathering and publishing the same.

12. That the contract system of employing labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions works great injustice to our mechanics and artisans, and should be prohibited.

13. That the importation of servile labor into the United States from China is a problem of the most serious importance, and we recommend legislation looking to its suppression.

14. That we demand an immediate issue of a full legal-tender currency by the Government to the full limit at least of the $400,000,000 of legal-tender United States treasury notes.

15. That the credit of the Government can best be strengthened and preserved by its first paying off its interest-bearing debt before calling in any part of its non-interest-bearing obligations for redemption.

16. That we recommend and urge upon all State, county and township committees, and all other persons engaged in the work of organizing National Greenback and local clubs, that they support the principles set forth in the Toledo platform.

17. That the payment of all wages in lawful money is the only valid payment for labor, and that we are opposed to the employment of minors in shops and factories under 14 years of age.

Can There Be Too Much Real Money.

The project which has appeared in various shapes since the passage of the Silver bill—to authorize any holder of silver bullion to deposit it in the treasury and get certificates for it which can circulate as money—is causing much fresh alarm among the gold-monopoly newspapers. They perceive in it ruin and financial pestilence—"gorgons and hydras and chimeras dire." Perhaps the measure to use all available bullion as money is a little premature, for even a right thing is wrong when done at a wrong time, but it will certainly be adopted by-and-by and ought to be. The same rule already applies to gold, and silver ought to be put on the same footing. If the precious metals can be used without coining, they ought to be. Coining is a double waste, for it not only employs human labor unprofitably, but, more and more, it alloys the metals, and thus unfits them for use in the arts until their reconversion. This friction ought to be saved.

All the precious metals in the world that can be spared from the arts should be utilized as money. All the gold and silver money in existence could be stored in a building 300 feet square, and it is not too much to effect the exchanges of civilized man. History shows that the periods of the world's highest prosperity have been precisely those in which the volume of gold and silver money was the greatest; and that every reduction in the volume of money has been followed by an increase of misery. When the Roman empire was at the summit of its glory, and its citizens enjoyed a maximum of comfort and happiness, it is estimated by the best authorities that it possessed not less than $1,500,000,000 of gold and silver. But the sources of the precious metals began to fail and prosperity began simultaneously and rapidly to decline. During the first and second centuries of the Christian era $200,000,000 was lost. In the year 400 there was only about $1,000,000,000 left. By 500 it had sunk to $800,000,000; by 700, to $500,000,000; by 800, to $400,000,000; and by the year 1200, it is believed that the total money-wealth of the Roman empire was not more than $150,000,000, only one-tenth of what it had been 1,200 years before! The European world, meantime, had gone from bright light to thick darkness—from intelligence to degradation and deep barbarism. When Rome possessed $1,500,000,000, each emperor, on dying, left from $2 to $20 to every citizen of the empire. When the amount was reduced to $150,000,000, the utmost poverty prevailed; a cow could be bought for a dollar and a sheep for sixpence, and human beings became so cheap that they were scarcely considered worth holding even as slaves, but were transformed into live money—currency—a man or a woman passing from hand to hand as a representative of $10! These were "The Dark Ages," and now occurred the horrors of history. Not one in 10,000 could read or write. Europe was steeped in crime.

Suddenly Spain discovered Central America, with its gold and silver mines, and the Dark Ages were at an end. The amount of the precious metals quadrupled in a century. Learning sprung up again, and something like comfort was once more attainable. Spain became mistress of the world—because she was the world's silver miner. Crime diminished; moral responsibility was re-established; science reared its timid head; the Inquisition was abolished; the Reformation taught man to inquire; leisure gave him opportunity to study, and necessity stimulated him to invent.

There cannot be too much real money. Who so diminishes it, by demonetizing or disusing either of the precious metals in any country, is an enemy of human comfort, and deserves the execration of the race.—*New York Graphic.*

One Phase of Resumption.

The Resumption act orders that on the 1st day of January, 1879, not ten months hence, the Government shall redeem all greenbacks then outstanding in coin. The difference between the "irredeemable" greenback and gold is to-day but 1 per cent. This fact is an unanswerable tribute to the Government credit currency of the United States. Equalization is not resumption. The appreciation of the greenback dollar is not its redemption in coin. It is known to all the world that the Government has no coin at all in which to redeem its notes. Of these there are about $340,000,000 outstanding. There are national-bank notes to the amount of about $320,000,000, and these are made redeemable in lawful money. When greenbacks are no longer lawful money, or when they shy into the treasury in hot haste for coin, the national-bank notes are redeemable in coin unless something else, meanwhile, is made lawful money. Under existing law, therefore, the national-bank notes and the greenbacks will be redeemable in coin on the first day of next January. About $660,000,000 of gold and silver coin will be required for this purpose, nearly all of which must be accumulated before that date. The Silver bill will enable not more than $40,000,000 of silver dollars to be coined within this period, and there is little or no gold available for resumption purposes. Under the State-bank system men only cared to know that the bank had the money, the coin, and then they didn't want it. If the bank hadn't it men wanted it vociferously. The public was entirely ignorant of the condition of those banks, of the amount of coin they had. The public belief was that the coin was ready when the bank notes should be presented. Now, everybody knows that the coin is not in bank for the national-bank notes, and that the coin is not in the treasury for the greenbacks. The holders of those notes, therefore, knowing this fact, will be anxious for that coin. There will inevitably be a "run" on the treasury and on the national banks for coin. The greater the "run" the greater the relative value of the coin, and thus the "run" will constantly stimulate itself, by presenting constantly increasing temptations. An exceptional and enormous demand for coin is created, the supply remaining unchanged, and the holders of these notes alone are by law privileged to buy coin at 100 cents on the dollar. The result is easy to foresee. By the terms of the Resumption act the greenbacks, once redeemed, cannot be reissued. This clearly throws the burden of the redemption in coin of the paper money upon the national banks existing next January.

But this is only one feature of the Resumption act. The depositors of the country have deposited lawful money, or what was accepted as such, and are entitled to receive lawful money in return. Under the operation of the Resumption act greenbacks will be buried or burned, and no national bank will allow a note to go out because it is redeemable in coin. The depositors, therefore, must be paid in coin. Let us look at the effect of this. In June last the deposits in the banks amounted to $2,120,113,395. The banks will be called on to pay these deposits in coin. Deposits will have become valuable. Checks, etc., will have been deposited in bank as money, and have been used as money, and the deposits must be paid in money. Money will then mean coin, and the banks will be called on to take their own medicine. The banks are the money-lenders. When they are invited to pay $2,000,000,000 of deposits in coin, may we "be there to see." The Senate of the United States has the Resumption Repeal bill under advisement. Its Finance Committee has postponed its consideration from time to time. We suggest to that august body that they contemplate this phase of resumption before they fail to concur with the House in repealing the Resumption act. In saying this we are not specially moved by compassion, for the banks shovel everybody else into misfortune before they tumble in themselves.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The South and West Demand.

What are the facts as to the demands made by the people of the Western and Southern States concerning financial reforms? They ask that a national policy which has been steadily pursued until the country is on the verge of ruin shall cease. That the effort to bring the business of the land and all its property values to a gold basis shall be abandoned. That an immediate end be put to the system of contracting the currency which has paralyzed trade throughout the Union, and they insist that Government alone shall issue the circulating medium. They ask that a reasonable amount of currency be kept in use, because it is simply impossible to dispense with it as we are now situated, even if it were ever advisable to do so.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

ALL SORTS.

Straw vases are the newest flower-holders.

Never confide a secret to your relatives; blood will tell.

The Germans are making large additions to their war navy.

The money that passes current in ball-rooms—"Ladies change."

Paul de Cassagnac is said to have fought more than fifty duels.

A Georgia paper reports that there is a manifest increase of insanity in that State.

The death of the Pope caused over a million pairs of black gloves to be sold in Paris.

Every Saturday, five or six steamers leave New York for Europe, laden with breadstuffs.

The use of the word loose for lose is an abomination indeed, and is of exasperating frequency.

The new German ironclad gunboats have very venomous names—Wasp, Viper, Bee, Scorpion, Gnat.

A young lady amateur remarks that while she doesn't object to the "Loan of a Lover," she does disapprove of his keeping Lent.

The depreciated Turkish paper money is valued at $2.60 against $1 gold; that of Russia, at $1.60; of Austria, $1.19; and of Italy, $1.11.

For sending their children out to beg, a New York pair have been sent to the penitentiary—the man for six months, the woman for three months.

A Boston barber employs female assistants, and the crowds outside his shop are so large that the police have to clear them away occasionally.

A French philanthropist has bequeathed a reward amounting to $80,000, to be awarded by the French Academy of Sciences to the discover of a cure for cholera.

Massachusetts makes tea-chests and sends them to China at a less cost than John Chinaman himself can manufacture them, and Maine makes the orange boxes for Florida.

Sir Edward Peel, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, said in the course of a recent debate on the Waste Lands bill that a fifth of the country is still in a state of swamp.

He came in cautiously and inquired, "Can the cackling of hens properly be called henthusiasm?" We stop the press to say that he sleeps sweetly, with his head still in soak.

Kentucky punishes vagrancy with involuntary servitude, and a negro offender was sold on the block at auction for six months to the highest bidder, in Hickman, the other day.

Last year there were published in England 3,049 new books and 2,046 new editions, and 481 American publications were imported. As usual, theology leads, with 485 books brought out—fiction, with 446, being second.

The Smithsonian Institution has received from an aboriginal mound in Florida a piece of gold rudely beaten into the form of a woodpecker's head—the first specimen in gold found among the remains of our prehistoric tribes.

Twenty-seven States now receive from the United States Fish Commissioner fish eggs for hatching in their respective waters. About 4,000,000,000 eggs of California salmon were distributed by the Commissioner last October.

Moody is particularly strenuous in his advice to young converts not to marry unbelievers. He thinks the time will soon come when ministers will refuse to perform the ceremonies in such cases. He also censured Connecticut valley deacons who raise tobacco, saying it was not done for the glory of God.

Mrs. Senator Mitchell has more presence of mind than her husband. They were awakened, the other night, by a burglar. "Who are you?" said the Senator. "Don't ask who he is; take your revolver and shoot," said his wife. The burglar left at a full gallop. There was no revolver in the house; but the recording angel dropped a tear on the debit entry of one lie on Mrs. Mitchell's account, and blotted it out forever.

There's nothing to exceed the diabolical satisfaction a man will take in announcing to his wife, after he has got his shirt on, that there is a button missing; and the keen delight he feels in seeing her dance around the room after a needle and thread, while she listens to a lecture on infernal carelessness, approaches ecstacy. But look out when she gets that button on, bites the thread off with a snap, and begins, "There now—"

The marriage of Miss Rothschild to a Christian recalls the awful snub her aunt, the wife of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, gave to Mrs. Spencer Walpole, the rigid Episcopalian lady, who declined to stay to lunch because Cardinal Wiseman was there, and she could not think of breaking bread with a Popish priest. "You see, my dear," said the Jewish Baroness, "I'm not a Christian, and so cannot be expected to enter into such feelings."

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Russia, England and Turkey.

During the recent war, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Russia published news or opinions only when it suited her convenience or served her purpose. There were periods when her army officers were great news disseminators; and, again, there were long intervals when those same officers said nothing themselves nor allowed anyone else to say anything. The periods of silence covered eras of preparation, and the communicative moods were inspired by results accomplished. Throughout the whole campaign this policy was maintained. Judged by the rule of the campaign, the recent semi-official outburst from St. Petersburg is significant, in that it indicates that Russia has perfected her plans, has completed her preparations, and is ready to meet the crisis. Her readiness to declare what she will do, under certain contingencies, means that she is ready to precipitate the contingencies, or, in other words, that she is ready for action.

In such a crisis readiness for action on the part of Russia involves, or may involve, such tremendous issues that the nations of Europe may well contemplate the prospect with many misgivings. As matters stand now, Russia has settled several questions that have agitated Europe, or at least has opened the way to settlement, but a war with England will unsettle all these and add new and confusing complications everywhere. The attitude of Russia would n dicate that, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, satisfactory arrangements have been made with Germany and Austria; that an alliance with Turkey, in the event of war with England, has been concluded, and that the neutrality of other powers has been secured. It has been a difficult task to make all these arrangements without undoing the work of the war, but the very conditions under which the Russian diplomatists speak argue that the difficult task has been accomplished, or that Russia believes it has been accomplished.

A Turkish alliance is to Russia, engaged in a war with England, a necessity; and, with the new English policy in view, such an alliance is important to Turkey as well. England, to thwart Russia, would give all of European Turkey to Greece. Russia, to thwart England, would preserve the Turkish power in Europe, and give Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, and even part of Macedonia to Austria. England's policy invites no strong allies, while Russia's policy gives to an important power a new coast line on the Adriatic and a new port on the Ægean. In her counter play against England, Russia is forced to abandon her traditional policy; but, while maintaining her position as to Bulgaria and the straits, she makes friends of both Austria and Turkey, and, for the time being, isolates England.

With Turkey as a base, Russia is ready for battle at once, and if she has decided on war it may be assumed that she will by a bold demand force the retirement of England, or precipitate a conflict. England, on the contrary, even if determined on war, will delay hostilities until her preparations are complete. With her ironclads within a few hours' sail of Constantinople, and at the Dardanelles, she can well afford to do this.

Supreme Court Decision.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States to review civil cases is limited to those in which the value of the matter in dispute exceeds $5,000. Benjamin F. Butler sued Alexander A. Thompson in the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts, and obtained a verdict for $5,066.17. Before entering judgment the plaintiff remitted $66.17, so that the judgment as entered was for precisely $5,000. The defendant then sued out a writ of error to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court at Washington. There he was met by a motion to dismiss the writ for want of jurisdiction, because the amount or value involved did not exceed $5,000. The opinion of the court, delivered by the Chief Justice, sustains this objection, and the writ of error has been dismissed. It is held that the trial court has the power to permit a plaintiff to reduce a verdict in his own favor, as was done here, and presumably no such reduction will be allowed if the object is to deprive the defendant of an appeal in a meritorious case. Whether this case was meritorious or not, it looks very much as if the reduction were made solely to prevent an examination of it by the Supreme Court. In dismissing the appeal the court holds that the fact that the judgment was for $5,000 "in coin" makes no difference. "Our jurisdiction," says Chief Justice Waite, "is to be determined by the amount of money to be paid, and not the kind."

A River Intensely Salt.

It was long supposed that the brackishness of Salt river, Arizona, was caused by the stream running over a bed of salt somewhere along its course. Its waters are pure and fresh from where it heads in the White mountains, to within fifty miles of where it empties into the Gila. Fifty miles from its junction with the Gila there comes into it a stream of water that is intensely salt. This stream pours out of the side of a large mountain, and is from twenty to thirty feet deep. It is very rapid, and pours into the Salt river a great quantity of water. Here could be easily manufactured sufficient salt to supply the world. All that would be necessary would be to dig ditches and lead the brine to basins in the nearest desert. The heat of the sun would make the salt. Were there a railroad near the stream its waters would doubtless soon be turned and led to immense evaporating ponds. It is supposed that the interior of the mountain out of which the stream flows is largely composed of rock salt.—*Nevada Enterprise.*

Costly Kiss.

Mrs. Smith, of Newton, Kan., wanted a troublesome tooth extracted, and called on Dr. Seaton to relieve her. The doctor poised Mrs. Smith in his barber-chair and was brandishing his tweezers when it occurred to him to snatch a kiss from the aching mouth of Mrs. Smith. He made the attempt, but the lady let fly on his left eye, and the tooth-pulling came to a sudden halt. Mrs. Smith was not satisfied with the punishment given the dentist. After a hotly-contested trial, the dentist was convicted and fined $25 and costs, amounting to $51.

A FIRST CLASS CALF BOOT MADE TO ORDER FOR ONLY $5.50 AT

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 11, 1878

—Hayes has commenced to draw Tilden's second year's salary.

—We do not like the nomination of Mr. Field, of Georgia, for Doorkeeper of the house. Gen. Shields, of Missouri should have had the place. He is the veteral of two wars, is in poor circumstances and a mistake was made when he was not nominated.

—Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper of the House has stepped down and out, for certain crooked acts. By a vote of the House he was remitted to his constituents, and as long as the Democracy will turn out and disgrace corrupt officials, that long we will feel proud of her record.

—England is in good financial condition to commence war. The Budget shows a surplus for the past year of £839,808, or more than $4,250,000. There was the vote of £6,000,000. The income tax is to be increased, also the tobacco duty and dog tax. England will not want for money, should war come. She lends to nations at war.

—Ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, went to Cincinnati a few days ago, and there all trace was lost of him. His mysterious disappearance caused many rumors, one of which was that he had eloped with a music teacher. Last Monday a dispatch was received by his wife from San Francisco, stating that her husband was there, insane but harmless. So it is not so bad as at first thought.

Demagoguery in the House.

There has been some excitement in the House at Washington, over the election of a Door Keeper. Polk was forced to step out, and Butler nominated Gen. Shields, of Mexican war fame, for the position, acting on the theory that the minority should dictate in anything out of which they could make political capital. Gen. Field, a confederate officer was chosen by the Democratic Caucus, and when the election took place, Butler made one of his characteristic speeches, appealing to the sentiment of the north, and warning Representatives that the graves of Union soldiers were yet too green to have a Confederate Brigadier elected Door-keeper of the House of Representatives. He rung changes on the loyalty, and had much to say about Gen. Field having been educated at West Point; about his going into the rebellion and about his subsequently expatriating himself and taking service under the Khedive of Egypt, and he insisted that in doing so he had to take an oath of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. Hunton, of Virginia, pricked that bubble and took the wind out of that sail by showing that he entered into the same kind of contract that Federal officers entered into in the same service, and that in that contract it was explicitly stipulated that they were not to engage in any conflict with the United States. Butler had also much to say about treason and traitors, and intimated that men like Field were alive only through the clemency and mercy of the Republican party. He boasted that he was the only officer who ever hanged a man for treason. Blackburn, of Kentucky, subsequently referred to this boast, and said that the execution of this unarmed man was the only case on record in which the distinguished warrior from Massachusetts had ever killed or hurt any one in the late war. Blackburn bitterly complained of the way in which the Republicans were continually hurling abuse at ex-Confederates, and he said they had never revived the issues of the war unless their manhood was attacked. He took the broad ground that when the Confederate armies surrendered all issues of war vanished, and that all now stood upon the same level as American citizens. Clymer, in a brief speach, said he did not at all feel disturbed at Butler's appeal to the loyalty of the North. He for one did not propose that the minority should dictate who the majority should select as their officer. Bragg, of Wisconsin, denounced Butler's resolution as clap-trap, and, while he would vote to give material aid to Shields, he did not propose to be forced to vote for him for Door-keeper. After the discussion had progressed for some time in this style Butler demanded the previous question, and the House refused to second the demand. This action gave Clymer control of the subject, and he yielded to different gentlemen. Cox, of New York, took the ground that all citizens were on equality, and he was not to be frightened by the cry of confederates. Hale got a few minutes, and was, as usual, demagogical. He wandered off from the record to attack gentlemen who were not in the case at all, and whose only trouble was that they had been Confederates, and had subsequently held office in the House of Representatives. McMahon made the closing speech, and demonstrated very conclusively that all the friendship for the soldier did not belong to the Republican party. He referred to the various acts that had been passed for the relief of soldiers, and showed by quotations from the record that the Democrats in the last two Congresses had passed bills through the House which were permitted to die in the Senate.

—Democrats of Keyser township may be gratified to know that Mr. Clark is telling on the street corners that he beat the best man the democrats claimed they could put up against him.—Those who voted for him ought to be delighted.

GARRETT, IND., April 8, 1878.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—In your COURIER of last week, I noticed your remarks in regard to the election in Keyser-tp., or rather Garrett, and being a resident of that town and a reader of the COURIER, I take the liberty to inform you that we had no such a thing here as an election in the true sense of the word—not according to Webster's definition of the term. In short it was "a grand Republican farce," well studied and executed by a few misguided business men, a would-be land agent, several so-called railroad officers with their subordinates as assistants, and Orrin C. Clark very conspicuously carrying his campaign document (a list of the names of donors and their donations, for the purpose of getting a piece of road opened in the country north of Garrett,) as the subject of the "farce."

There are various opinions expressed as to the motives of substituting this "farce" for an honest, decent election, to-wit:

Some seem to think it was worked up by a few shrewd business men of Auburn, in order to effect as much discord and strife as possible between Garrett and the eastern half of this township, to gain business advantages for Auburn but I hope and firmly believe that theory to be false, or a misspeculation, because the country people are wide awake and will do their trading where they can do the best.

Others are disposed to take a more charitable view of the matter, and seem to think that many voted for Mr. Clark because they learned that he had been an unsuccessful candidate for office among his fellow countrymen quite often, and finding him so over anxious for office, they sympathized with and consequently voted for him; while others thought he would be more harmless and less obnoxious in his capacity as township trustee, than he would be as representative of this county in the legislature of the state, which important office, if I am rightly informed, he has been a candidate for once or twice, and very likely would be again. Be that as it may, he has been bulldozed into the office so effectually that it rendered the aid of a "Returning Board" entirely unnecessary, and while thinking men ponder over the ways and means employed to bring about the result of what should have been an election, there is little doubt but what that result was carried in the pockets of the above mentioned principal actors in the "farce," who could be seen dealing out the same in the shape of republican tickets to two or three of their subordinates at the time, sending them out during working hours with instructions to deposit the same and return soon so as to give the next lot a chance to go, thereby carefully avoiding a crowding at the polls, which would have given some of them at least a chance to exercise their own free will, which instructions were by these subordinates almost invariably, though by some very reluctantly obeyed—these men very wisely taking into consideration the hard times in connection with the apparent determination of their superiors, also finding themselves carefully watched at the polls, and knowing it to be unsafe to incur the ill will of their boss or foreman. Quite a number of republican tickets appeared beheaded, with the name of a popular democratic candidate at the bottom, so as to make deception easy.

All this, Mr. Editor, may look very bad on paper, but to a close observer, it looked decidedly worse while transacted. Having been brought up and used to casting my ballot at a town and country where such disgraceful tampering with that sacred privilege of the people, the ballot would not be practiced nor tolerated by either political party. And finding the remark in the COURIER that the republicans had not won the election by any particular stratagem or shrewdness, I could not refrain from making these statements as well as I can. Having also the future welfare of Garrett and Keyser township at heart, I sincerely hope that the honest and conscientious citizens of both political parties will work together, to prevent a repetition of the playing of such a disgraceful political farce. W.

—Assignments of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded ?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded ?

Are all old mortgages released ?

These are all required to perfect title.

—In the township elections the democrats gained two trustees in this county In Union, Wilmington, Franklin and Richland, Democrats were elected in place of Republicans, and in Butler and Keyser, Republicans were elected to the place of Democrats there being no political changes in the other townships in the county.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent druggist of fourteen years experience. Salary no object at beginning. Address this office.

GARRETT.

—Some three or four weeks ago the idea was conceived in the higher circle among some of the upper tens of making a public charge against the Garrett correspondent to the COURIER. An old lying hypocritical literary machine was selected and after being dusted off and the old cobwebs brushed out, it was wound up, set a going and the following beautiful, moral, literary production was ground out, which appeared in the Garrett Herald, of last week. It has been the subject of considerable merriment here, in Garrett, and in order to renew their laughter, and to let others know, who do not take this delectable sheet, see what a learned and able author of moral literature we have here. Will you please give it space.

GARRETT, IND., April 2, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to call attention to the Garrett "demagogue" correspondent of the Auburn Courier. I have observed his slanderous articles for the past four or five weeks, and have wondered that T. C. Mays would admit such "filth" every week in the columns of his valuable paper, from such a worthless rag.

I have seen this same obscene, self-assumed "literary" writer tumbling around on our sidewalks, which seemed too narrow for him to walk on, under the influence of that "chief" of evils, whisky! which has brought many such characters to an untimely end, and a drunkard's grave. And in his debauched condition, he goes home to his family, and after moderate preparations he retires to sleep off that drunken stupor which would probably last until late in the morning. Then by a strong effort upon the part of others he is finally aroused. He gets up, looks around—everything seems changed. He imagines he has slept the twenty years sleep of "Rip Van Winkle." He then sits down and devours his breakfast with an appetite of a "hungry wolf," after which his mind reverts back to his previous night's spree. He imagines some one else is better than he is, and he is determined to bring that party down to his own level, by slandering him thro' the columns of the Courier, and when he fails to find a male victim he hurls his slang at ladies.

MORAL.—If this "depraved victim of intemperance" would devote more of his time to the advancement of his business, and less of it laying around saloons, to catch all the slang that is used in such places, by which to slander his neighbors, he would gain more in the end. SPECTATOR.

This is one of the most eloquent, brilliant and spicy articles that has appeared in the Herald since it "squatted" here. By careful reading you will perceive small typographical errors. What is original in this epistle is marked with quotation marks, while the quoted part is omitted. However, this does not change the sense of the article or venom of this "Moral Spectator." They have come up and made the charge behind a thin masked battery, and we shall make an effort in our weak literary condition to scale their breast works. We do not claim to be without faults, or make any pretentions of temperance, and we are destitute of that sweet, smooth and refined "mocked" literary attainment. We admit our clothes are "ragged," but the old "rags" are paid for. We are responsible for all our items and criticisms to the COURIER. All our criticisms have been confined strictly to the parties at which it was aimed, and only those have been criticised who have thrown themselves liable. We have never traced any person to their private residence, into their private bed chamber and to their humble table, around which the family circle gathers, with the intention of hurling the public sentiment of shame and scorn on an affectionate companion and innocent children. God forbid that we will ever attempt to polute the columns of any paper, in this style, under the disguise of a "moral" writer; and any person who will be guilty of such a disgraceful act, would be kicked out of any a well regulated saloon we have ever been in. But a bird that is hit will always "flutters." Now, when this "Moral Spectator" says, through the columns of this refined sheet, that we have ever neglected our business, lost one day by the influence of whisky and that we have ever retired to our bed with "moderate" preparations, or that we have ever been guilty of such deportment at our family table, as this Spectator sets forth in the above article, we are ready to give our name to the public and prove this Spectator a literary liar. But oh! this Spectator fears we will meet an untimely end and fill a drunkard's grave.—There is no danger of this "Moral Spectator" meeting an untimely end, for God covets not the life of a sinner, but rather that they may live and repent. But when they do go it is certain that they will fill a liar's grave. Which has the best promise in holy writ, a drunkard or a liar? I would ask this Spectator to inquire among his every day associates, of those who would not be seen going into a saloon, if they know of any one who has been seen going around the street of Garrett, in the silent hour of the night, scratching and giving certain signs on certain doors, by which to gain admission, in order to gratify their fiendish and lustful appetites. We have faults and acknowledge them—they are all open to the world, and we do not travel in disguise. We acknowledge to be weak and liable to temptations. We will advise you for your own instruction and benefit to take the Holy Bible and read over carefully the "Parable of the Adulterous Woman."

"MORAL."—Had we abandoned our family before we came to Garrett, and came here dressed in a broadcloth suit, and it not paid for, putting on all the style of a "French Count," with the finger of virtue pointing us out from whence we came as a violator of female chastity, and as having a character blacker than the fumes of "Milton's Hell," we have no doubt we would be a welcome guest in the society of this great "Moral and Literary Spectator." We very humbly implore the assistance of Divine Providence to protect us from ever being the cause of bringing such a party down to our level.

—The first soda water of the season at Bicknell's. X X

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal Music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no4-6m

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

Attest, G. H. K. Moss. no 12.

BUILDINGS MOVED.

Those wanting Buildings moved, with care and neatness, can have the opportunity by calling upon

WILLIAM RUHL!

in the south part of town. He warrants all his work and does it promptly 1mno13.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the late will of Samuel Tarney, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, sheep, wagons, one buggy, grain, hay and the undivided two-fifths of about fifteen acres of growing wheat and various other articles.

TERMS:—all sums of $3 and under cash; all sums over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. PETER HIGH, Executor.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Christopher Baker,
vs.
William A. Jones.

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnisheement has also been issued against the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 1st day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, before me, the undersigned at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL].

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. B. McIntosh is plaintiff, and Cyrus S. Stoy and Lydia A. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight dollars and Twenty-Five cents, [$528.25], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in township thirty-four 34 north of range fourteen [14], east, bounded by a line commencing at the point where the south boundary line of the right of way of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad crosses the west line of said section, and running thence south six chains [6], thence east six chains and fifty links [6 50], thence north seven chains and forty-five links [7 45] to the south boundary line of the said right of way, thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y. for plaintiff.

Auburn, April 10, 1878. Pr. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Horton et al. are plaintiffs, and Arthur Dewitt et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Twenty cents [$142.20], with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen 19, in township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a stake in the centre of the public highway, on the east line of said west half of said north-east quarter fifty 50, feet south of the point of intersection of the south line of the right of way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad with the said east line of said west half, thence south fifty 50, feet to a stake, thence west to said south line of the said right of way of said railroad to a stake, thence north-easterly on said south line of said right of way to the point of intersection of said south line of said right of way with a line drawn directly west from the place of beginning aforesaid.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.

March 27, 1878 Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein A. C. Dawson for the use of R. A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick Groscup and Mary Groscup are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty-Eight Dollars and Fifty cents [$1258.50] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the hibest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen 13, township thirty-four 34, north of range twelve 12, east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen 18, after one hundred and sixty 160, acres are taken from the north end of the two last pieces or parcels of land above described, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section nineteen 19, all the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen 18 and nineteen 19, situated in township thirty-four 34, north of range thirteen 13, east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

C. W. Dawson, Att'y for plaintiff.

Auburn, April 11th 1878. Pr. fee $11.25.

THREE YEARS

Since we have dded to our regulr Dry Goods business, a department of

CARPETS,

CURTAINS and UPHOLSERY GOODS

And re happy to sy that our sale of such goods is constantly increasing with us. From the fact that we aim to keep only the best goods, choicest styles, abd sell them at small profit.

OURSPRING STOCK

is now arriving, and for extent and variety is not excelled by any house in the west. The prices of all kinds of Carpets, Curtain and House Furnishing Goods, are much lower that they were last fall. We invite special attention to a line of

Tapestry Brussels at $1.00 per yard.

Ingaain Carpets

Extra, 60,95, 75, and 85c per yard. We are cutting up freely of Ingrain Carpets at 35c, 40c, 50c per yard.

ROOT & COMPA'Y,

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARRETT

Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Rea the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	10
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C	9
Rio prime	18c	C	8
Roasted best	27c	Extra	7
Roasted good	25c	Brown	7
Ground	22 to 25c	Orleans	

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to pleare the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Teo from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Oliver Boyer is plaintiff, and Samuel P. Casebeer and Selania Casebeer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Dollars ($338.00) with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.

March 27th, A. D. 1878. Pr's. fee $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff and David Fay, Nancy O. Fay and William Stough are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight dollars and Sixty cents [$838.60], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty 20, twenty-one 21, twenty two 22 twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, and thirty-two 32, in Danford's addition to the town of Butler together with the mill and fixtures, situated on said premises, and the appertenances thereto, belonging all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

E. W. Fosdick, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, March 28th, 1878. Pr. fee $8.50

Public Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Sibert, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, one mile north-west of Auburn, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following property to-wit: Household goods, cord wood, stove wood, saw logs leaf tobacco, corn, beans, potatoes, hand cart, sap pails, garden tools, canned fruit, vinegar, etc.

TERMS:—All sums of $5 and under cash; all sums over $5 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security at 6 per cent. interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby give that there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Building Loan Fund and Saving Association, at the office of Guy Plum, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, p. m., April 6th, 1878, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said association to serve the ensuing year.

GUY PLUM, Sec'y.

March 25th, 1878.

GUY PLUM, Att'y. for Executor.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, Executor of the will of Samuel Tarney, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. PETER HIGH, Executor.

Attest: G. H. K. Moss.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John W. Booher, William Booher and Joseph Price are plaintiffs, and Milton C. Jones and William Jones are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty-one cents, [$66.61] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highes bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half ½, of the east one-half ½, of the north-east quarter of section thirty 30, township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride & Morlan, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., March 21th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Barber is plaintiff and William D. Coldren is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty Five dollars and Sixty cents [$635.60] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty-six [86] in Jervis, Frothingham and Crane's first addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys. for plaintiff.

Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00

THE BOOT UP SIDE DOWN, AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Old and Young Girls.

The dear girl who marries an idler who will hang upon her society till he is weaned then seeks recreation else where, has not so many chances for happiness as the wife whose husband is compelled to tear himself from her company for his duties and gladly returns to it for his enjoyments. Set of French China dinner ware for $65.00; 108 pieces Tea and Dinner $10. We warrant every bit of our solid silver ware and silver plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the named of Meriden Britanna Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to 100, water set, $18 to 60; castors, $4 to 50. Card and Cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives, the best stock of plated at Ward's Cheap Crockery Store, No. 9 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—An effort is being made in the south part of town to get a plank walk laid between the Eel River and Baltimore railroads. A meeting was held last Saturday by the residents of South Auburn, Mr. Sheets presiding. It was agreed to make the walk three feet wide, and about thirty-five rods will be built by property holders along the line A subscription will be circulated through the township for logs, lumber, and other material for its construction. Mr. Mitchel has agreed to saw 4,000 feet gratis, and it is hoped that those who can will furnish lumber from which to cut the planks.

* * *

—Our friend Mike long was terribly worked up last week about an organ. It seems that the next morning after an organ was stolen from the Reformed Church above Waterloo, an instrument very much like it was shipped to Mike, at this place, from Summit. It is said that three men stole the organ from the church, late in the evening, and sure enough three persons, among whom was Mike, came down on the midnight train from Waterloo. It looked awful bad for Mike for a while, until he got his mad up and was ready to fight a regiment, when it came out all right. Of course, none who knew Mike, for an instant believed that he had any thing to do with the robbery.

* * *

The following are the appointments made at the M. E. Conference, held at Anderson last week, for this District:

T. Stabler, Presiding Elder.

Fort Wayne; Berry st., Frost Craft; Wayne st., R N McKaig; Centenary, H J Norris; Third st., W D Parr. Huntertown, N Barwell; Harlan, D M Brown; Auburn, J E Ervin; Garrett, B Sawyer; Leo, J M Wolverton; Waterloo, W D Daniels; Butler, H M Lamport; New Haven, J W Lopry; Coesse, Wm Lash, Arcola, J W Paschall; Decatur J B Carnes; Decatur Circuit, R M Smith; Monroe, H woolpert; Geneva, D F stright Sheldon, F L Wharton; Monroeville, C H Brown; Ossian, J M Mann; Bluffton, N Gillam; Bluffton Circuit; T W Lincoln; Roanoke, C W Church; Markle, A G McCarter; Huntington, A A Brown; Fort Wayne College, W F Yocum, President, member Wayne st. Quarterly conference.

* * *

—We fail to see what authority the county supervisors have for spending the public money in one part ot the county and none in another. The people have a right to demand that there be an equal distribution of it made so as to benefit the largest part of our population, and each township has the same right to demand its proportion of this money for the benefit of the township. We understand that this money has been principally expended in and around Auburn, while it has been more needed and would have been of greater benefit had it been distributed among the different townships. The use of the public money to build up any one town to the exclusion of others is a fraud perpetrated upon the trust and confidence of the people who elect the supervisors and pay the taxes. The people of this township should demand that some of this money be devoted to the improvement of the roads in this township. They have this right, and it should be exercised and heeded by those who have been elected to the trust of disbursing this fund.

The above item appeared in the Garrett Herald last week. Had it emanated from any other source, we would have characterized it as a condensation of of more ignorance and nonsense than we have seen for many a day. But as Bro. Powell is the author, courtesy will not permit us to say so. He evidently means the county commissioners, when he refers to supervisors, though he ought to have learned by this time the name of our county officers. The auditor's books will show that the "money has not been principally expended in and around Auburn," nor can it be shown that as much has been expended in and around Auburn as at several other points in the county. The commissioners have very little to do with building roads, except the approaches to bridges and a heavy cut or fill which townships are unable to handle. The only work done by the county near Auburn for years past is a small dyke between the Eel River bridge and Cedar Creek, and a new road way a few rods east of the bridge. Just what inspired Bro. Powell to insert such an article we don't know but we are very sure he is sadly mistaken as a examination of the record will show.

* * *

—Farmers, if you want any salted fish, come to Garrett and get them at my store. I will in a few days have a large stock of all kinds salt fish, which I have just purchased for cash, direct from the packers, which will enable me to sell them at remarkable low prices, Be sure and call before you buy elsewhere. Corner Cowan and King-sts. Garrett, Ind. J. J. Hoffman.

—It is now fashionable for young ladies to knit their young men silk purses to carry their daddies' dollars in.

* * *

—The boys are tramping down the grass in the court yard badly, jumping and playing ball therein. Where's Mr. Hague?

* * *

—Marshal Galloway did a good and a wise job when he scraped the streets. They look a little more inviting now.

* * *

—One lawyer, one doctor, a Wolf and a dog, killed 65 rats in 40 minutes in Auburn, and it was a poor day for killing rats, too. It was Sunday.

* * *

—Mrs. Jas. Draggoo has gone on a visit to Pennsylvania and Mr. Draggoo will follow in a few weeks, where they expect to spend the summer.

* * *

—Vain man, if you want your smoking tobacco, and can't find it, look for it in your wife's fur box It is coming time to put such things away.

* * *

—A tax on profane language would raise more revenue than the Moffett drink register, and the more a man was taxed the more he would swear.

* * *

—A brakeman on the Saginaw by the name of Frank Baker, was fatally injured last week, by being struck with a pole that was attached to a car.

* * *

—The young man who died at the residence of Mr. Bell, in the south end, of consumption, was taken off on the Eel River road for his home Tuesday.

* * *

—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society, at Waterloo, next Saturday, April 13th, to revise premium lists, &c.

* * *

—Farmers, remember I buy from first hands, thereby saving from 10 to 25c on the dollar, this saving I give to my customers. J. J. Hoffman, Garrett, Ind.

* * *

—Our people have commenced their annual "cleaning up," when they gather all the old cans, bones, brushes and hoops and pitch them into the back alley.

* * *

—Mr. Lash, of Ohio was in the city last week, and while here he purchased the Moody property on Fourth street, for his son Ephriham. "Its nice to have a daddy."

* * *

—The fifty-ninth anniversary of American Odd Fellowship will be celebrated at Fort Wayne on the 26th inst. A reduction on railroads on that day is advertised.

* * *

—The social connected with the M. E. church, will be entertained by Mrs. M. B. Willis at her residence on next Monday evening. All are cordially invited. Mrs. A. Robbins, Sec'y.

* * *

—The Alleghanians were not altogether a favorite troupe in this place. The majority of our citizens appreciated the performance of the "Georgia blossoms" much more than the Alleghanians.

* * *

—We are glad to notice that a number of shade trees are being set out in the Court Yard. No trees paid for that do not grow. Had this been done years ago, an attractive grove would have been the result.

* * *

—We want to score one for Troy township. They came within four of electing a democratic trustee and elected a democratic assessor by fourteen. We will gladly welcome Troy to the democratic fold.

* * *

—Have you called at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. to examine their new stock of ready made clothing recently opened out. Some splendid bargains at very low prices.

* * *

—Now that the warm summer days are coming, you should go and select a nice, nobby suit of clothes, and in order to do so you should call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. They are opening some excellent, in new style clothing.

* * *

—Mr. John McClellan brought suit some time ago against the Baltimore railroad for damages, for killing cattle. It was carried to the supreme court, and they have reversed the rulings of the lower court, on which a judgment for the plaintiff was obtained.

* * *

—If the Garrett Herald will permit us we would like to enjoy the same privilege we accord to him— that of admitting to our columns what we think proper, promising that when dictation or suggestions in that direction are needed, we will cheerfully take advantage of his superior wisdom.

* * *

—The Alleghanians did not show up as good as was expected, last Monday evening. Several of their members had quit them a few days previous, and they were out of sorts. They have generally maintained a good reputation The clog dancer suited the boys, but there were others not so well pleased.

* * *

—Mr. Jas. R. Skilling, of Garrett, while changing a switch bar, there last Tuesday, while the track was tightly swedged between the rails, was severely wounded on releasing the bar from its keeper. It was thrown back with sufficient force to cut an ugly gash on his head. Dr. Thompson dressed it, and Jim will be back again in a short time.

* * *

—The best is the cheapest. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable medicine for babies. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Grandest Event of the Season.

Messrs. Fisher & Tons, of Ft. Wayne, propose to have a grand excursion from Fort Wayne to Lincoln and return, leaving April 16th at 2:40 a. m. Those wishing to view the western country can now do so at the extremely low rate of $21.90 there and return. They are offering great inducements to land seekers. Now is the time to go. For further particulars enquire of

Fisher & Tons, Fort Wayne, Ind.

* * *

—Farmers when you want groceries, call at my store, I will guarantee to sell you coffee, tea, sugar, etc. less than you can buy them in this county. Good weight and measures always given. No humbug about this. Call and see J. J Hoffman, Garrett, Ind.

* * *

—Fort Wayne is retrograding. When Beecher lectured there, an immense throng was in attendance. After that Tilton came, and the audience was quite small. It is needless to say that Tilton is much the better lecturer. The audience on those occasions discloses this fact. Fort Wayne is for sensation, not for merit.

* * *

—Second street, at the north end of Main has been vacated, and there is some little talk of vacating several others. The work should not be encouraged, as it entirely spoils the looks of both Main and the streets they vacate. There are however, a few that might be closed, but on the contrary a part of the east and west streets are the most handsome ones we have.

* * *

—It is a pleasure to alight from the train at Garrett, and be greeted by the smiling face of our old friend, Col. Jno. Casebeer, and partake of one of those excellent meals at the eating saloon in the depot, over which the Colonel now presides. John took possession the first of the month, and with the genial warmth and energy, which he will infuse into the enterprise there is no doubt of his success.

* * *

—The following are the names of the grand and petit jurors for the May term of the Circuit Court: Grand jurors:—John Parnell, James Dirlam, Joseph Shryock, John Cool, George W. Draggoo, Samuel S. Shutt. Petit jurors:—John A. Ditmars, E. S. McDowell, Marshall Owens, Solomon Shilling, Samuel Haverstock, Daniel Kimmel, Samuel Brown, John Shoub, Daniel W. Slaybaugh, D. D. Kaisely, Washington Teeters, Eber M. Coll.

* * *

—Those nice, neat, attractive summer suits, just the style for spring wear at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—It is rumored we are to have a juvenile band. Something every live town ought to have.

—Cool moved his stock in the new barn this week, but will not let Cook have the old one.

—There was trouble at the election at Hicksville, Ohio, this week. Marshal Miller still lives.

—Weamer has a splendid new soap. He says one cake has lasted him nearly a year. Try it.

—Esquire Altenberg is building a new fence around his property, in rear of Burett's store.

—Davenport the druggist has the finest and best Wall paper and curtains, very cheap.

—Salt fish at prices that will astonish you, at J. J. Hoffman's store in Garrett, Ind.

—Mr. Miller, who recently moved here from Hicksville, will return again.

—See Davenports samples of Wall paper before you buy. It will pay.

—The Union Package Dyes are warranted by Danenport the druggist.

—The side walk leading to the country is in a fearful condition.

—There will be a vacancy now in the school. Alice will withdraw.

—The base ball question is being agitated among the boys.

—Sam Pommert has fitted up his barber shop in splendid style.

—Yesbera has received those spring styles. Go and see them.

—Hi. Parent removed to his farm near Leo, Wednesday last.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school reorganized Sunday last.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Austin, went to Richmond, Tuesday.

—The handsomest piece goods in the county at Yesbera's.

—Everybody who had a buggy was out riding Sunday.

—For Sale—Davenport's drug store. Wall Paper Cheap.

—The cattle begin to look better feeding from the grass.

—Youe anbu yago odci Garforanick elat Davenport's.

—Bargains in Wall paper at Davenport's drug store.

—There was no church at the Methodist last Sabbath.

—There is talk of another ditch at the north end of town.

—New onions and radishes at Weamer's store.

—Spring styles just received at G. H. Yesbera's.

—"They say" we are to have another back line.

—The roads have become passable again.

—Garden "sass" has made its appearance.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt in town yesterday. Clerk Moss has been quite sick.

—Smoke. Try Davenports 5c.

—Garden making in order.

CHARADE.

We submit the following, a Charade consisting of a word of two syllables, and as an inducement for its solution we offer that reaper and mower which Weamer offered to subscribers a few years ago:

MY FIRST.

I sunder friends, yet give to laws
A place to stand and plead their cause.
Though justice and sobriety
Still find their safest ground in me,
I spread temptation in man's way,
And rob and ruin every day.

MY SECOND.

Success and power are in my name,
Men strive for me for more than fame,
One thing I am unto the wise,
But quite another in fools' eyes,
Through me the world is rich and strong,
Yet too much love of me is wrong.

MY WHOLE.

My first and second when they meet,
As lawyers' fees, my whole complete,
And yet my first too oft enjoyed,
Is sure to make my second void.
My whole is good and bad by turns,
As every merchant daily learns.

Family Re-union.

We learn that Lemuel Flint, Esq., one of the oldest citizens in Concord township, held a re-union of his numerous family last Saturday. There were about sixty-five to enjoy a splendid picnic dinner, and about seventy-five souls who claimed to be a branch from this parent stem. Several very handsome presents were made to the old gentleman, who is as vigorous, hearty, although a cripple, as most of his sons. A handsome cake with the work "Grandpa" and the figures "80" was presented by a little grand daughter.

* * *

—We trust that at the lecture to-morrow evening, by Mrs. Young, all will try to be there by eight o'clock. On several occasions lately, the whole audience has been disturbed by tardy ones, which, to say the least, is very annoying. After a lecture has commenced, it is the heighth of ill manners to interrupt them in that way. There is no good reason for thus lagging behind, as the hour is certainly late enough for the laziest. When an audience once settles itself to listen, it wants to do so undisturbed.

Jackson Center.

—Our base ball club played its first game last Saturday.

—The literary at McClellan's school house closed last Saturday.

—A protracted meeting is now being held at Bear Creek church.

—Mr. Antrup has taken a child from the county asylum to raise.

—Rev. Cray preached to a very large congregation at Bethel church on last Friday night.

—Mrs. Shaffer, wife of Peter Shaffer, died last Saturday after a long illness of dropsy and heart disease.

St. Joe Items.

—Items scarce.

—W. Tustison is visiting friends in Ohio.

—Prange has skipped out and Di. is left to mourn his loss.

—Ed. and Jim. have got their fill of sport at the bridge shanty.

—The defeated candidates at the late election have retired to private life and all is as lovely as a big sun flower.

—The boss pump peddler has his headquarters at this place. He mostly excells in putting down pumps say sixty feet or more.

—Alex and Pete had a few sharp words on Friday, which might have made an item had there been a little more sand. Brush up gents and give us something to write about.

—Candidates for the fall election are springing up from every corner and Concord township will be on hand with her quoto of men wanting our support. Go it straight gentlemen, for St Joe., though small in stature, is big at the polls. Duroc.

St. John and New Era Items.

—Roads good again.

—Rain on Tuesday morning.

—John is gone and Relia is sad.

—Trustee Broughton and Constable John, shake.

—Charley Broughton is ambitious to become a clogg dancer.

—Vance Holmes and his sister Maggie, paid Mrs. Larimore a visit last Sunday.

—Miss Callie Whetsel of New Era, has got the management of the St. John school.

—Mr. Cal Walters, living north, is going to sell out at public sale, April 16th, and go to Kansas. Grasshoppers there you know,

—Wes Work has received of T. J. Williamson some time ago, one of the finest Short Horn thoroughbred bulls we ever saw, undoubtedly the finest in the county.

—The Sunday school at Cedar Creek Chapel, is having a good attendance, when the weather is pleasant. Several members met last week, and put up a new platform, which adds greatly to the appearance of the church.

—The exhibition given by the Literary Society at Cedar Creek on Tuesday before last, was a grand success. Henry Gettle, of Altona, favored us with his Troublesome Servant, and performed it so well, as to be a great credit to himself. The exhibition was the closing of the Literary, which is announced again on the second Tuesday in October

Somianaux.

Junction Items.

—Johnson how is your purp.

—Ed. Lane will be with us again at the Baker House, after the 15th.

—Fred S. will keep no more boarders as his wife's health is poorly.

—Beautiful music at the Junction. Sixteen sweet toned cow bells.

—Plumpstead will soon change his residence and take board with the newcomers.

—Winter lingers in the lap of spring. Let her linger, who cares so long as Chris. sets us those good cigars.

—W. Vanmatre of Dalville, Ind., has been spending the past week with his friend John Stineman, of this place.

—The B. & O. folks have moved the platform at the Auburn depot to Millers Ind. The depot will go next I presume.

—The B. & O. operator made friends at Fostoria, Ohio, last Sunday. Is it possible Fostoria has better looking girls than Auburn.

—Mr. Johnson, operator on the F. W. J. & S. R'y., has rented the house belonging to Mr. Whittington, at this place, and moved in last Saturday.

—We are glad to receive the intelligence that Mr. Baker, who was so badly injured Friday evening, while switching at the Junction, is convalesing and will be out in a few days.

—Mr. Jorden, road master on F. W., J. & S. R'y., visited this place Saturday to make arrangements for putting in a new siding on west side of main track. The siding will be about nine hundred feet in length and also a new turntable switch will be put in. Something new for the Junction.

Butler Items.

—Mr. Isaac Yobe, living south of town, is quite sick.

—Farmers have began spring work with energy, hereabouts.

—Last Sabbath was the first pleasant cloudless Lords day, for the past three months

—Mr. Searight and mother have moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Champion.

—Mr. Champion has removed to a farm east of town, to engage in the culture of Raspberries. May success attend him.

—The dreadfully demoralizing days of house cleaning is upon us. One of the seven wonders is, how the house wife ever brings order out of such bewildering chaos.

—The remarks of Mr. Otis on the pathological effects of alcohol, before the temperance society last Sabbath evening, brought out some lively discussions on our streets, Monday morning.

—It is sad to think how many poor homeless dogs the Assessor finds now-a-days. Dogs which heretofore have had what would fill volumes said in their praise, are now, nobodoy's dog. Poor Dorgy.

—Our town has its sensations, too. We had a shooting affair last week. Yet we have our peculiar ways of settling such little (?) affairs. We fine the person shot at, and compell them to pay the costs of prosecution. What's the use to make a f u r s e any how.

—Last week the Bar Association of DeKalb county, met at the Depot House, and enjoyed a spirited session. We may well be proud of this body of gentlemen. Mine host Boots, catered to their physical necessities in a manner satisfactory to all. The legal fraternity meet monthly for interchange of opinion, and discussion upon various topics of interest to them.

—The zeal of our town dads in keeping the road scrapers at work on our streets, is certainly commendable and there is probably no way in which our country brethren could exhibit more of good citizenship, and disinterestedness goodness of heart, than by spending an hour or two with their teams and scraper on the roads around their farms. Quite a number have the thanks of those who are compelled to use the public highway.

* * *

—The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Auburn P. O., up to April 6, 1878:

Bugier, Minnie; Campbell, J. A.; DeLong, Julian; Reese, I. M.; Thomas, Emma; Thomas, Jacob R; Williams, Caroline. J. Rainier, P. M.

* * *

—Be sure to call for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup if you are troubled with a bad cough or cold. It relieves after taking the first dose. Sold in every drug store.

* * *

—Dr. Sebring don't stop for the dull times. He is erecting a two story frame dwelling on his lots in the north end.

* * *

—Mr. Chas Kenny of Angola, is now the obliging assistant at the Saginaw depot.

* * *

—Married—Last Friday evening, by Rev. Johnson at the residence of J. P. Widney, Esq., Mr. A. Lewis and Miss Alice Widney. "Here's your good health and your family, may you libe long and been happy."

—Go to G. C. Ralston's for goods. Sugar cured hams, 10c per pound; sugar cured shoulder 8c; slice meat 8c; best Rio coffee 23c; good Rio coffee 20c; sugar 9c, 10c, 11c; 8 pound rice for 25c; starch 8c or 4 pounds for 25c; tomatoes 3 pound cans, 15c or $1.65 per doz; peaches 2 lb. cans 12½c; peaches 3 lb cans 20c; peas 2 lb. cans 15c; string beans 2 lb. cans 10c; good tea 50 and 60; good fine cut tobacco 50c; 4 boxes axel grease 25c; salt $1.40 per barrel.

Will have in a few day the largest and best assorted lot of salt fish ever brought to the Co. Cooper Ralston.

Spencerville Items.

—Oh, my! what ails the child?

—Bill Fales is the possessor of a pair of long eared horses.

—The past week has been one of unusual activity among the housewives.

—An appetite for fish sometimes makes some very good people fishey.

—Kinsey, the furniture man has been making improvements in front of his store.

—The election passed off quietly, notwithstandig the tickets of both parties were badly scratched.

—Mr. Geo. Barney is having his house painted and otherwise beautifully improving his property.

—M. T. Bishop has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to serve customers at his father's store.

—Mrs. Wise, mother of our worthy blacksmith, is dangerouly ill at her home two miles south-east of Spencerville.

—We are sorry for Charley, hope Frank will not serve him so again. Use a little legal love in your addresses Charles.

—Mr. Geo. Bittinger was thrown from a wagon Tuesday morning and badly stunned, from the effects of which he has about recovered.

—A letter just received from Mr. F. S. Bishop, Sterling, Kan., gives a very flattering account of the crop prospect in that state, and is highly pleased with his new home. He thinks Kansas is the garden of Eden.

LaOtto Items.

—Its Squire Kulse now, not Harvy.

—Miss Alpha Tayler is assistant P. M., at this place.

—500 car loads of lumber passes this place weekly, going south and west.

—The LaOtto school opened up April 1st, with Miss Martha Simon at the helm.

—Mace Long of Fort Wayne, delivered a temperance lecture at Lee Chapel, Tuesday eve.

—Gardener, of Gona., will deliver a temperance lecture at this place Thursday eve.

—Butler school No. 4, commenced operations April 8th. Miss Josia Gorrel teacher.

—The greenback party victorious in Orange-tp, this county, by 300 majority over all.

—A. Canon, formerly of Auburn, is about to locate in this place, and follow his old occupation of painting.

—Bill Strouse, to all intents and purposes is dead, but to save funeral expences, he still walks the earth.

—Salters & Strafford have taken up their abode in LaOtto for the present, where they have established a black-walnut lumber business, buying and shipping.

—LaOtto feels about like the man that drew an elephant, in the selection of officers, she has got the officers—they look all right, but what are they good for.

—We omited to state last week that E. Gilbert is in durance vile, at Albion up for 30 days, for indulging himself in a little pugilistic exercise with his venerale stepfather, much against that party's will.

—Bill Zorn demolished a bluerACER one day last week, measuring 7 feet in length and 6 inches in circumference, so he says. His calumniators however insinuate that the recent election had something to do with snakes. William has so far recovered as to admit, that the snake might only have been 4 feet long.

—Dr. Dunlop of Waterloo, organized a greenback club at this place last Thursday eve. The following officers were elected: Pres. John Drake; Vice Pres. R. Taylor; Tres. John Miller; Sec. J. J. Strafford. The club has already 20 names enrolled, and more to follow.

[illegible]

* * *

—Call and see my 8½ and 9c sugar, green coffee 18c, 25 cents for best in market, splendid plug tobacco for 50c and 60c at J. J. Haffman's, Garrett, Ind.

* * *

—Yesterday I had such a bad cold that I could not speak. I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and to-day am as well as ever. It only cost me 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

* * *

—We can recommend our readers to use Dr Marshall's Lung Syrup in all cases of Coughs, colds, etc. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, and is warranted to cure. Sold in every drug store.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Garrison is plaintiff and Chancey Abbott and John W. [illegible] are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents [illegible] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 4th day of MAY, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

The east part of the west half ½ of south west quarter of section nineteen 19, township thirty-five 35, north of range fourteen 14, east, containing thirty-two 32, acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

D. Y. Husselman, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, April 11th, 1878. Pr fee $7.72.

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

BY BRET HARTE.

"My sister'll be down in a minute, and says you're to wait, if you please,
And says I might stay till she came, if I'd promise her never to tease,
Nor speak till you spoke to me first. But that's nonsense, for how would you know
What she told me to say, if I didn't? Don't you really and truly think so?

"And then you'd feel strange here alone! And you wouldn't know just where to sit;
For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and 'we' never use it a bit.
We keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack says it would be like you
To flop yourself right down upon it and knock out the very last screw.

"S'pose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid to! Oh! you're afraid they would think it was mean!
Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if you're sure that your fingers are clean.
For sister says sometimes I daub it; but she only says that when she's cross.
There's her picture. You know it? It's like her; but she ain't as good looking, of course!

"This is me. It's the best of 'em all. No, tell me, you'd never have thought
That once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be bought—
For that was the message to pa from the photograph-man where I sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for that.

"What? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why, often she's longer than this.
There's all her back hair to do up and all of her front curls to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown people, just you and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh, do! But don't come like Tom Lee.

"Tom Lee. Her last beau. Why, my goodness! He used to be here day and night,
Till the folks thought he'd be her husband; and Jack says that gave him a fright.
You won't run away, then, as he did? for you're not a rich man, they say.
Pa says you are poor as a church-mouse. Now, are you? And how poor are they?

"Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am; for I know now your hair isn't red,
But what there is left of it's mousy, and not what that naughty Jack said.
But there! I must go. Sister's coming. But I wish I could wait, just to see
If she ran up to you and kissed you in the way that she used to kiss Lee."

A PROPOSAL FOR A HEATER.

I find that, in spite of his fatal experience, Mansfield still clings to his faith in a heater, though I am sure he was never happier than in the old days when we used to gather around the old-fashioned grate. Mary was young enough then to throw herself down upon the rug, and I don't want you to think that because her curly head cradled itself innocently against my knee once in a while that I was old enough to be her grandfather; my love for her increased with the years that went by, but I can't remember when it wasn't almost strong enough for me to die for her. But her father inherited a little money, and Mary's mother persuaded him to furnish up their snug little two-story house in Twelfth street; and what with velvet carpets upon the floors, lace finery at the windows, fine pictures upon the walls, and new furniture throughout, the dear old grate was at last put aside, and a brand-new patent heater was introduced into the front basement, which was warranted to heat all the parlor floor. When all was done, we found the rooms too expensive for every-day wear, and a sort of hankering after the bit of fire that shone through the little windows of the big black monster in the front basement, together with the familiar look of everything there, led us to make the room our home; but there was no rug for a lounging-place for Mary, who had suddenly, somehow, grown out of lounging, and, indeed, before I could fully realize the extent of such a calamity, she was engaged to be married to a young follow in our notion department by the name of MacMurray. We were all employed in the old jobbing-house down town, and MacMurray fell in love with her that day she came to the store. In fact, she was the cynosure for many a clerkly eye, and, as I saw some score of them boldly taking an inventory of her charms, I went over to Mansfield, with the blood getting hot in my veins. He was only second man in the white goods, and, as the head of the department was away, he was trolling one of his customers upon the hook of a fall in domestics. It was a big Western trader, and Mansfield had forgotten he owned such a winsome bit of property as Mary. He waved me away impatiently.

"I wouldn't leave *him*," said Mansfield, with a significant gesture to the Western merchant, "for a quarter of a second. I'll tell you what, Bruce," he added, "if you're not busy, I wish you'd take Mary down to MacMurray. I promised her a look at some gimcracks there. Tell him to let Mary have what she wants, and charge it to me."

Now MacMurray was the last man in the store I cared for Mary to know. I had no open objection to make, save that he was a handsome, fascinating fellow, who bore the reputation of being successful in winning the regard of women. I reluctantly led Mary down the metal-clad stairs, followed by the hungry gaze of my fellow-laborers, some of whom made pretenses to follow us, but were deterred by my unusual severity of mien and manner; and I was sorry to see that, Mary's modesty taking fire at all this open admiration, her very vexation was making her all the handsomer with every step that she took toward MacMurray. Her long lashes swept her cheeks, upon which an unwonted flush burned; and, when she raised these lashes to look upon MacMurray, I was not surprised that his cold, pale face warmed up with a sudden interest. The next thirty or forty precious minutes of Havershaw & Co. MacMurray used to most excellent advantage, even leading the ingenuous child to chat about her first luncheon in a restaurant that morning, and to tell him, in her sweet, womanly way, of how glad she would have been to have smuggled a cranberry tart home to Jamie. "Home-made crust, you know," she said to MacMurray, "is so different; it's quite impossible to make it so nice and flaky." All this while there was a minor key of ecstasy over the beads and ribbons and various gewgaws, which MacMurray took infinitely more pains to exhibit than if this sale was to determine his salary for the ensuing year. His slender white hands flitted from one bauble to another, and he managed to make that half hour one of the happiest of Mary's life. I was like a bull in a china shop, and served as an excellent contrast to this fine lady-killer, for I could feel my blood beginning to boil in my veins, and my manner was no doubt as flustered as my face. I put Mary at last in an up town stage; and, as I went through the store again, MacMurray made some frivolous excuse to call me, but soon plunged into the subject nearest his heart.

"She's simply enchanting," he said—"a lithe, vigorous, graceful bit of humanity! Then what magnificent eyes! What a sweet, tremulous mouth! How natural and naive she is! Her voice is so low and sweet, with that little musical ripple of a laugh! How prettily she told of the tart that she envied for Jamie—dear, generous girl! I had no idea that Mansfield had such a daughter."

Groaning in spirit, I turned upon my heel. No sooner had I reached my own department than I was pestered with a hundred remarks about Mansfield's beautiful daughter. For years she had lain in my heart like a pearl in its hiding-place, and suddenly she was dragged about by the many stupid mouths of Havershaw & Co. I resolved to speak to Mansfield about it that very night. But he was not at home at his usual hour, and when he did come he brought MacMurray with him. They had been detained, he said, at the store, and he had accepted MacMurray's invitation to dine, as he knew the meal would be over at home. MacMurray had a pretty little basket in his hand, which held a huge cranberry tart for Jamie, and a big box of bon-bons that Mary nibbled upon for the rest of the evening. What a fool a man is not to think of these things! Sugar-plums of that sort; bunches of violets that he got for 10 cents upon the corner; an insidious rigmarole of poetry, with a neat binding, that he picked up at a book-stand, and read with Mary close by his side the whole of the evening—they cost nothing, these little bribes to an already propitious fortune, and they go so far to further destiny. From that night forward MacMurray was one of us; and you may imagine how bitterly hard it was for me, who had for years listened to Mansfield's interminable stories, smoked his rank tobacco, breathed the hot air in his basement, lent a lenient ear to the melancholy whining of his invalid wife, tipped his boys with countless bits of silver, and even put my name to a couple of moderate liabilities in behalf of the household, all for the sake of that dear face, to have MacMurray come in and gloat upon it night after night, to see the faint color deepen in the cheek, and a tender light take birth in her eyes, and at last to have this marauder openly proclaim to me his undivided interest in that fair estate upon which I had been afraid to trespass even in thought.

But the future was comfortably vague. Mary was the corner-stone of the home masonry, and without her it would crumble to pieces. Her mother was a helpless invalid, three of the boys were of an unruly age, and little Jamie was like a baby of Mary's own.

MacMurray complained unceasingly to me, who would have been glad to shoulder the whole household for the sake of its womanly prop.

"She actually talks," said MacMurray, who had, singularly enough, chosen me for a confidant, "as if this abominable state of affairs was to go on forever. I wish it would please God to either rid her mother of her infirmities or take her where such troubles are over; as for the boys, they are a set of savages."

"Except Jamie!" I said, a little anxiously, for I knew Mary's heart was set upon the child.

"I except nobody but Mary herself," he returned. "I'm sick to death of them all. I don't suppose you'll believe it, Bruce, but I swear to you that this woman, who is my promised wife, I have never yet held in my arms, nor have her sweet lips been given to my own. She's shy and a little cold, and we never can be one minute alone."

"Mansfield is an Englishman, you know," I said, "and is prejudiced against our American customs." And as I spoke I felt a glad, warm, consoling pulsation through my whole body, and the thought that my little pearl as yet belonged to nobody, even in a caress, lent a sort of exultation to my voice.

But MacMurray went on to solicit my help in his extremity, and begged of me to further any opportunity that might present itself for this dual solitude which he naturally coveted.

Only one little week after, we sat, as usual, around the blazing heater. It was a freezing night in March; the wind roared down the big, broad stove-pipe; the flames went wantoning up to meet it: the sides of the heater sputtered and cracked, and took a sullen red tinge in unison with this fiery riot, and, in the meantime, while Mansfield went on with one of his stories, raking idly with a long plaything of a poker this demon of a heater, till the air fairly palpitated, and the temperature was only fit for a salamander.

"Can't we go up in the parlors?" said Mac. "If it's ever warm there it must be to-night; and I heard you say, Bruce, that you wanted to look over the engravings."

The sly rascal knew this was a hobby of Mansfield's, and, while we were busy with the engravings, he could coax Mary off into the front parlor. Even while my heart contracted with the thought, his proposition was hailed with enthusiasm, and we proceeded to carry it out, Mansfield at the head of the procession, with a lamp in his hand, for the hall above had not been lighted, the boys scrambling after their father, Mary and Mac following, and I bringing up the rear. The poor invalid lady was the only one left in the basement. No sooner had we reached the parlor door, and Mansfield had opened it, than a cold blast whipped out the light that he held, and suddenly we were in total darkness. I began to grope my way, as folks will in this emergency, and immediately my extended hands came in contact with other hands, so soft and warm and full of an electric magnetism that it thrilled through my every vein; and all at once my two hands had drawn those other two hands, and the body that belonged to them, close to my side. A fine, silken fluff of hair touched my chin. I was past helping then; my head bent instinctively down, and, as my lips touched hers, I inwardly vowed to take without a murmur whatever poor penalty could be meted out for this matchless felicity. The intoxicating half-second had scarcely fled when I found some powerful retribution close at hand. A muffled shriek from below was followed by more light than we wanted. A volume of smoke came rushing up the stair-way.

"Good God! my poor wife!" cried Mansfield, tumbling down this stifling crater to her relief. I caught up Jamie with one arm, and encircled Mary with the other. The boys scurried out through the front door with MacMurray, and we were soon in safety with some friends upon the block below, whither Mansfield shortly brought the insensible form of his poor lady.

She was not badly burned, but the shock was fatal, and she breathed her last before morning. Mansfield, who had never left her side, gave way over the poor rigid body, and it was found that he had sustained severe injuries in rescuing her. The doctor looked grave after the examination.

"Great Heaven!" cried Mansfield, "there's nothing serious, I hope? Mary and the children have nobody but me now, and there isn't a half-penny," he added, in a husky whisper, "between them and starvation. I spent my last dollar on that infernal heater that has burned us out of house and home, and I've hesitated to insure because everything is so shaky in that way."

He looked around upon us appealingly. Mac's face wore a sardonic solemnity, mingled with a contemptuous reproach, and he remained silent; but I stammered out something to the effect that everybody had lost confidence in insurance of late, and, lingering behind when Mac and I were about leaving for the night, I bent over Mansfield, and told him to give all his energies to getting well, that while I had a dollar it should be shared with him and Mary and the children.

"God bless you, Bruce!" said the suffering man—"God in heaven bless you!" Two big tears rolled down his fevered cheeks, and I caught just one sweet, fervid glance from Mary's tear-dimmed and hollow eyes.

"Here's a nice look-out," began Mac, as we walked along; "a hopeful future for me, isn't it?"

"Why, you've got your wish about her poor mother," I said, rather savagely, "and Mansfield is likely to soon follow his wife. You must be patient, you know."

"I suppose," he said, inquiringly, "the relatives, in that case, would come forward and take the boys?"

"What relatives?" I replied. "I never heard of any."

"Why, good heavens! Bruce," said the wretched lover, "a man can't be expected to marry all those boys with Mary?"

"It seems hard," I rejoined. "You might put them in an orphan asylum."

MacMurray began actually to muse over this idea, and declared he would be willing to give something toward their support by a charitable institution of this sort.

Whether he made known this liberality of intention to Mary, or that she was prompted by some other feeling, there came a note to MacMurray shortly after, releasing him from his engagement, and a declaration on Mary's part that her future was indissolubly linked with her father and the boys, and that she could not reasonably expect nor had she any inclination to marry under these circumstances.

It was a noble letter, and stirred MacMurray's passion to the dregs. I trembled when I saw him run his hands through his hair distractedly, and heard him declare that he'd do anything rather than give her up.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Bruce," he said; "I'll offer to take Jamie—confound the brat! I always hated him; he has a way of getting under everybody's feet that I'll cure when I have the charge of him; but I'll take the little cub for the sake of getting Mary. A man will do most anything for a woman that he loves, Bruce. But that's the extent of my offer—that's all I'm willing to do."

I told him it was nobly generous on his part, but it seemed that Mary disagreed with me. She not only refused his offer, but declined to have any further negotiation in the matter.

"And now," said Mansfield, when I went up to see him that night, "her whole future is blasted because of this Quixotic idea of devotion to me and the children." Mansfield was bolstered up in bed, Jamie was asleep in a crib near by that I had sent up for the little fellow's convenience two or three days before, and Mary was busily sewing. They had only saved the garments they wore, and her dear face already had that care-worn look that lacerates the heart loyal enough to share every pang. "It cuts me to the soul," continued Mansfield, "to see Mary deliberately put away, for the sake of me and the children, the happiness, perhaps, of a life-time."

"The misery, you mean, papa," said Mary. "I am only too thankful to have escaped marrying such a selfish, mean, miserable wretch."

Her eyes shone so, and her whole face was so glorified with intensity of feeling, that I could scarce keep from crying out at her beauty.

"Tut, tut, Mary," said Mansfield, "you can't reasonably blame a man for not wanting to saddle himself with a hulk like me, and a horde of half-grown boys. You can't blame MacMurray. I'm a miserable wreck, and the boys are none of them out of the way. You couldn't expect, Bruce, a rational man, however he might love a woman, to marry her under these circumstances."

"Not a rational man, perhaps," I said, and my blood was all in a glow; the words slipped to my tongue without any volition of my own—"not a rational man, perhaps; but suppose a madman should offer to do such a thing—and he must be a madman to hope for the felicity—suppose I was fool enough to think that Mary would marry me under *any* circumstances; suppose that I had worshiped her for years, and that she was dearer than ever to me now in her devotion to you and the boys; and suppose that, whether she marries me or not, she is but the one woman in the whole world for me."

"God bless my soul!" cried Mansfield, leaning forward and clasping his hands together; "can this be possible? Mary, Mary, don't speak just now, child. Take time to consider this noble proposal of our friend, to whom I am under unlimited obligations—a man in a thousand, Mary; the tip of his finger-nail worth the whole miserable body of such a reptile as MacMurray. Take time, Mary—take a week."

"Take a year," I implored; and as I went over to her, and got down on my knees beside her low chair, I trembled like a man upon the scaffold. The needle shook in her fingers; the muslin fluttered out of her hands upon the floor. "Mary, Mary," I begged, like the coward that I was, "don't take me from the sweet uncertainty; let me wait an eternity. In the meantime, I'll take Jamie," I added, for he was awake and whimpering. Poor Mansfield fell back upon his pillow, and, lifting the child to my heart, I sat down by the bedside. Suddenly two soft arms stole around my neck outside of Jamie's. Mary's warm cheek was pressed to mine.

"Take us all," she whispered—"every one of us, please." And I did, God helping me.

Mansfield began miraculously to mend from that moment, and took the head of his department in less than a year. One of the boys is in the counting-room already, and another one will be among the goods as soon as he can leave school. Mary and I will never have a child dearer to us than little Jamie. Everything prospers with us, and the only thing that troubles us just now is how to properly heat the house we are building up in Westchester county. What I wanted to say was, that if anybody knows of a heater that will do the business thoroughly without exploding, I'd like to communicate with him.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

USEFUL INFORMATION.

TO DESTROY SLUGS.—For the destruction of slugs on fruit trees, this simple and readily-administered remedy is recommended: Select a quiet morning, when the leaves are laden with dew, to throw up among the branches fine, dry coal ashes. By this means both sides of the leaves become coated with the ashes, and the slugs are killed or driven off.

GUN-COTTON.—The best and simplest process for making gun-cotton is as follows: Saturate some cotton wool in a solution of equal volumes of the strongest oil of vitriol and nitric acid for a few minutes, then express the superabundant liquid out of the cotton, and wash it in cold water until all taste of acidity has gone. Lastly, dry it a gentle heat, say about 120 or 130 deg.

SODA FOR WASHING.—The very common use of soda in washing linen causes injury to the tissue, and imparts to it a yellow color. In Germany and Belgium the following mixture is now extensively and beneficially used. Two pounds of soap are dissolved in about five gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear it; then next is added to this fluid three large table-spoonfuls of liquid ammonia and one spoonful of best oil of turpentine. These fluids are incorporated rapidly by means of beating them together with a small birch broom. The linen is then soaked in this liquid for three hours, care being taken to cover the washing-tub by a closely-fitting wooden cover. By this means the linen is thoroughly cleansed, saving much rubbing, time, and fuel.

INFANT MORTALITY.—It is stated that 15 per cent. of all the children born die the first year. This results in summer, largely, from improper food. It cannot be made too widely known that the addition of a teaspoonful of common lime-water, to be had at the druggist's for a mere trifle, to each bottle of milk adapts cow's milk to the human constitution, and renders it perfectly digestible to either adult invalids or sucking infants. For the latter the milk should be diluted with tepid water, and slightly sweetened with moist, not loaf, sugar. Besides the effect on the digestion, it may be assumed that the lime goes to the formation of the bones; hence children thus fed have none of that softness in their bones so painfully displayed in what is termed "rickets."

UTILIZE THE WIND.—As we cannot all have what we want in the way of music, perhaps the following information how to make the most of what we all can get may be acceptable: Double, twist and wax strong silk thread; tie a knot on each end; make two little wedges of soft wood, with the little end split up a quarter of an inch, and put one on each end of the thread, the knot keeping it from slipping through. Now stretch it as tightly as possible between the sashes of a window where the wind will play upon it; fasten firmly with the wedges, and your rooms will be filled with music so soft and sweet, so full of changeful harmony, you will almost fancy it the music of angel voices, and listening to it will beguile many an hour of pain and weariness. By making the string coarser or finer different tones will be produced, but all full of rest and sweetness.

Spain Has Wounds.

Emilio Castelar, in a late speech to the Spanish Cortez, urged an increase of the army and a participation in the present European complications. He said that Spain had two wounds, one being at Gibralter and the other on the Tagus. Gibralter, he insisted, should, as a part of Spain, belong to it. He also said that the German and Latin races would ultimately fuse, an intimation probably of his expectation of future aid from Bismarck in realizing Spanish autonomy.

Get Married.

Although bachelors have (Crabb Robinson, for example, who lived to be 94) often attained a great age, statistics go to prove conclusively that, so far as men between 25 and 30 are concerned, the married state is more conducive to longevity. In France the mortality per 1,000 is 6.2 in married men between 25 and 30, and 10.2 in bachelors of the same age. Belgium and Holland show similar statistics.

COTTON-SEED OIL manufacture is becoming a marked industry in the South. There are now seven large mills in New Orleans, and others at Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Natchez, Vicksburg, Dallas, Memphis, Nashville, and even in St. Louis and Chicago. A ton of seed produces twenty gallons of oil, worth $3.50, while the refuse cake, worth $20 per ton, is valuable as feed for domestic animals and for fertilizing land.

A YOUNG lady in one of our schools took "Water" as a theme for her composition, and filled sixteen pages with what she knew about it. And yet you might walk into almost any crowd around a dog fight, and pick out men by their noses, who could exhaust their information on the subject without using over sixteen words.—*Breakfast Table.*

NEW AND CURIOUS INVENTIONS.

AN important invention is announced to have been made by Joseph Albert, the Munich photographer. By combining the ordinary photographic process with that pertaining to a peculiar printing press of his own invention, he is said to have produced images of objects with the finest shades of their natural color.

A NEW sewing-machine motor, cheap and simple, consists of a tubular boiler eighteen inches high, incased in cabinet work, through which steam is engendered by a small parlor lamp being placed underneath it. The apparatus which connects it with the sewing-machine is very simple, and consists of only three pieces. It takes only a few minutes to get up steam, and the speed is regulated by a little spring. The invention is compact, neat and clean, a great saver of health and strength, and in appearance resembles a little parlor stove incased in cabinet work.

A GERMAN has recently patented an apparatus designed to lessen the strain upon a horse, particularly at starting, of a loaded vehicle. The traces are fastened to an iron rod running through the center of a cylinder containing several ring of gutta-percha. When the horse exerts himself the strain first comes upon and compresses these rings, saving his shoulders. The German War Department, having made experiments, and found that the saving of force, not alone at starting but during traction, was at least a third, has resolved to employ the attachment in its artillery and military trains.

A FRENCH paper reports favorably on some experiments to substitute hardened glass for type metal. It is stated that the type-founders' molds and machinery can in general be used without further change. The new types, made of glass, preserve their cleanliness almost indefinitely; they are said to wear better than metal, and they can be cast with a sharpness of line that will print more distinctly than is possible with the old type. There will be also the advantage of an absence of half-defaced letters, since it is a peculiarity of the hardened glass that as soon as it is broken at all it crumbles altogether. But, as transparency will not be required in glass used for this purpose, it is believed that a toughness, extraordinary even for the hardened glass, can be secured.

AN Iowa deaf mute has invented a novel fire-escape. It is a cap or turban to be placed on the head and fastened securely under the chin. It contains enough material to form a small balloon, and, when inflated, looks like a balloon. It is so arranged that, when placed on the head in its collapsed state, the air can enter it from underneath and expand it. In the case of danger, it is adjusted firmly on the head, and the wearer then jumps boldly from the window of the burning building; the air instantly rushes into the turban, swells it into a balloon, and, buoyed by it, the wearer comes down so gently as to strike the ground with little force. The inventor claims that with it he can jump safely from a fourth-story window; but, to make certain of it, and to impart confidence to the jumper, there is a pair of huge padded shoes to be fastened on the feet so as to blunt the concussion.

A CURIOUSLY simple and ingenious leveling instrument has been invented by a Dresden engineer. Two glass tubes, standing upright on feet and open above and below are connected at the bottom with an India-rubber tube of any desired length. If water, therefore, is poured into one of these tubes, it will naturally rise to the same height in the other, however even may be the surface on which they stand. When the ground is to be levelled, the tubes are simply set up at convenient distances and stakes put in the ground so as to reach the height of the water level; the more uneven the ground is the higher must the tubes be, though the inconvenience arising from this may be alleviated in a measure by the use of temporary supports. The peculiar advantage of this instrument is that leveling may be performed with it even around corners.

A Martyr to Perpetual Motion.

The *Journal of Commerce*, *apropos* of an inquiry made by a correspondent, relates a curious story for truth of which which it vouches. The correspondent had asked whether any government had ever offered a reward to the successful discoverer of practical perpetual motion; and whether the idea of perpetual motion is not contrary to natural laws? Our venerable contemporary replies that no such offer has been made; but that the idea of perpetual motion is in itself quite in accordance with natural laws, the planetary world furnishing a visible illustration of it. It then says that thirty years ago a machine, moved only by gravitation, was exhibited in his office and seen by many. It ran in connection with a pendulum that regulated its motion, which was very slow but incessant. The editor had it under lock and key, and still it moved. It was then exhibited at a fair in New Jersey, and there—

"A professor from Princeton College and one or two other very learned and benevolent persons were indignant that the people should be so imposed upon, and, making the necessary affidavit, had the inventor, then an old man nearly fourscore, arrested for swindling, as he had taken money at the door from a few visitors. The man, the machine and the avengers of the law were brought into the court. Upon their representation that the cylinder could not revolve unless there was a spring concealed in it, an ax was brought, and, in spite of the tremulous remonstrances of the inventor, it was split into a dozen pieces. As in a former celebrated trial (described in John viii., 10), the accusers withdrew in silence, self-convicted. There was no spring in it; it had gone around of itself, but it was ruined, and so was the owner!"

But no practical good could have come from the invention, as it barely overcame its own friction and could furnish no useful power.—*New York Graphic.*

A HIDEOUS fashion has lately sprung up in London; haberdashers are now selling shirts that are perfectly black, with white spots here and there. The new Oxford blue-bird's-eye one are bad enough, but these are actually atrocious.

WHAT WAS HIS CREED?

He left a load of anthracite
In front of a poor widow's door,
When the deep snow, frozen and white,
Wrapped street and square, mountain and moor.
That was his deed;
He did it well;
"What was his creed?"
I cannot tell.

Blest "in his basket and his store,"
In sitting down and rising up;
When more he got, he gave the more,
Withholding not the crust and cup.
He took the lead
In each good task;
"What was his creed?"
I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,
Soft, white and silken in its fall;
Not like the noisy winds that blow
From shivering trees the leaves; a pall
For flower and weed,
Dropping below.
"What was his creed?"
The poor may know.

He had great faith in loaves of bread
For hungry people, young and old;
And hope inspired, kind words he said
To him he sheltered from the cold.
For he must feed
As well as pray.
"What was his creed?"
I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust;
In faith his words he never writ;
He loved to share his cup and crust
With all mankind who needed it;
In time of need
A friend was he.
"What was his creed?"
He told not me.

He put his trust in Heaven, and
Worked ever on with hand and head;
And what he gave in charity
Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.
Let us take heed,
For life is brief!
"What was his creed?"
"What his belief?"

PITH AND POINT.

A CIGAR-LIGHTER—The box from which you took one.

THE best muzzle yet invented for dogs is the muzzle of a gun.

WE may not possess a castle in Spain, but we have a Cochin China.

THE side door of a bar-room is like a great many people's prayer-books—open only on Sunday.

IF Virginia is the "mother of statesmen," we suppose it's in order to suggest that Pennsylvania's the "Pa."

A TOURIST, just returned from Italy, remarks that the lean on the famous tower at Pisa is not a builder's one.

AN old maid lost a favorite cat by death, and she had his skin stuffed for a pillow—a new variety of cat-erpillar.

AT a recent Indiana wedding, in a crowded church, the bride had to remain seated during the ceremony. There was standing groom only.

THE English language is inadequate to express the forlorn feelings of the boy who thinks he has stolen a dime-novel and finds it to be a cook-book.

"WOULD you like to have some candy, grandma?" "Yes, my boy; where is it?" "Why, if you will buy me 10 cents' worth, I will give you half."

THE ordinary idea of hell is a place of intense heat; the Hottentot's, a place of extreme cold; the Boston man's a place where there are no codfish and beans.

"COME, don't be timid," said a couple of foolish snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We'd have to blow our brains out to do that," was the reply.

NO WONDER the girls are always ready to tread the uncertain path of matrimony. Mrs. Dennison has made enough money out of "That Husband of Mine" to buy a brick house with two bay windows.

A BASE, ignoble brute says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, but 40, with a cardinal red plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life-and-death struggle between nature and art, with art on top by a small majority.

WILKINS, of the Whitehall *Times*, says the proudest day in a woman's life is her first Sunday.—*Danbury News.* In case of twins, wouldn't her first Two's day be the proudest?—*St. John's Torch.* Pro-bub-ly.—*Whitehall Times.* But if she has triplets, it is a Sadder day.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

SNIPKINS refused to get his wife a new hat, and soon after his little girl came in and said: "Mamma, won't you buy me a monkey to play with when you go down town?" "No, darling, wait till you are older, and then marry one as I did," replied the grief-stricken wife, with her tears bursting forth afresh.

LITTLE Mary P.'s father had gone to Europe. During his absence she prayed continually for him that God would take care of him and bless him. On his return she ceased praying for him. "Why don't you pray for father now?" asked her mother. "We have got him at home now, and can take care of him ourselves."

THE Londonderry *Journal* gives the following instance of a pulpit bull: "A clergyman, preaching a sermon on death, concluded with the following observation: 'But even death, my brethren, so well deserved by mankind for their sins, the wisdom of Providence has, in its paternal kindness, put at the end of our existence, for only think what life would be worth if death were at the beginning!"

SCRATCH MY BACK.

The sequel to that beautiful song by Eugene Field, "Grease the Griddle, Birdie, Darling," is just out. We have only room for one stanza:

Scratch my back, oh brown-eyed Mabel,
Throw the buckwheat flour away;
Scratch as long as you are able;
Harder; stronger; that's the way.
Somewhat higher; little lower;
Closer to the shoulder-blade;
Dig!!! Good heavens, go it slower!
Murder! Thunder! Come, that's played.

—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A LITTLE 6-year-old Whitehall boy was watching the sunbeams as they shot through a window and danced diagonally across the room. "Mamma," said he, what are those streaks?" "Those, my son," she replied, "are sunbeams from heaven." "O, I know what they are for, mamma," said the little fellow, who had been sliding down beams in the barn-loft, they are what God slides the babies down on when he sends them to folks."

MANY of the coolies in California are not real Chinamen. They hail from the large southern province of Kwang-tung, of which the city of Kwang-tung, or Canton, is the capital. They scorn the name of Chinamen, and we are assured that they are, intellectually, morally and physically, inferior to the genuine Chinese. Though now included as one of the eighteen provinces of China proper, Kwang-tung was formerly an independent kingdom.

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.

Speech of Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, in the United States Senate—The Civil Service and Southern Policy of the Administration Denounced.

[Associated Press Report.]

During the past year we have seen here and everywhere throughout the country small but active squads of political inquisitors busy with the work of assisting the Republican party in gathering into hallowed garners all those who avow themselves supporters of the President's policy, and pouring unquenchable fire upon all the rest. Poles have been set up at all cross-roads; flags inscribed with the President's policy have been suspended from them, and self-appointed inquisitors have lurked in convenient jungles to detect who did and who did not uncover under the flag. It has happened to me to be advertised quite beyond the pale of my own modest seeking as an opponent of the President's policy. To the doctors of the Inquisition it seems no longer a question of moment whether one be a Republican or a Democrat. The absorbing question is, "Does he support the President's policy or does he not?" Sir, I have no wish to conceal any opinion of mine which the public is interested to know. Nevertheless, I have not hitherto answered to this accusation. I did not like to plead guilty, for I hoped I was innocent, and I did not like to plead not guilty, for I feared I might be guilty. I had withheld no honest effort to elect Mr. Hayes. It must of necessity pain me to be found not in accord with his views, and it must pain me still more to find he was not in accord with mine. My uncertainty arose not from the fact that I was doubtful of my own policy, but because I was not sure I understood his. My own policy is a very simple one, and may be briefly stated: Toward the States of the South my policy has been identical with the policy I have held toward the States of the North. I demand only that every legally-qualified elector in every State, South or North, Democrat or Republican, black or white, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections and at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it. That is my Southern policy, and the whole of it. The very head and front of my offending against the South hath this extent, no more. Concerning the civil service, my policy is not a bit more complicated. I would have that service administered by the best men attainable, and I believe a Republican President should select Republicans for all those places where the harmony and vigor of the administration require its policy to be represented. I believe, as the President declared in his inaugural address, that, once commissioned, the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duty satisfactory. Some things have happened since the President's inauguration not at all in harmony with the policies I have indicated. He has selected for his Cabinet one who was not a Republican, but a Democrat. Still, the individual was so well known to me, and I believed so implicitly in the moderation of his opinions, in the justness of his sentiments, and the integrity of his character, that if I could not have advised his selection I could not and did not complain of it. He had selected one other who, although not a Democrat, was yet not a Republican, who was equally at home with all parties and in all places. By turns he has been everywhere and has espoused and deserted every party. He spoke like an oracle, and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties as readily as a double-faced satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society. His critiques upon his political associates gave him popularity with his political opponents, and he resembled prophets in never being without honor except where he happened to reside. Inconstant in everything else, he has been constant to his trade, that of politics. He entered upon that before he was of age, and he has pursued it since without variableness or shadow of turning. His first enterprise was to revolutionize the Government under which he was born. That failed, and he fled. He was for a short time a lawyer in Wisconsin, but without clients. He was a Minister at Madrid, but did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world. He was a Major General, but perverse history refused to record his victories. He was transplanted into Missouri, and the generous Republicans of that State bore him into this Senate. That elevation did not prove fatal to him, but his party died—died not in spite of him, but because of him, and under the blows which he inflicted. Having outraged one party and not yet received absolution from the other, he denounced both as machines. Having failed as a dealer in legitimate politics, he turned his attention to the contraband article. In 1872 he helped to lead Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Baltimore market, and taught the Democracy of that year that they should call nothing common or unclean if it promised to beat Grant. For six years he traduced the Republican party, probably through more languages than any other man living. Upon that illustrious Captain who from the 4th of July, 1863, to the 4th of March, 1877, led the Republican party, who always led his party to victory and always lifted his country to renown, at whose approach but recently the Eastern continent stood up and uncovered, he threw more mud than any dredge not worked by steam ever threw in the same time.

After reviewing still further Secretary Schurz's career, Mr. Howe took up the Packard case and the Louisiana election, and said: When the President was inaugurated Stephen B. Packard was Governor of Louisiana. Within sixty days after that inauguration he ceased to be Governor. When he disappeared the will of Louisiana was subverted and trampled upon. Such an event is always a matter of sincere regret to all who respect republican institutions. But very few such events would be required to render the republican institutions that by-word and that hissing on this continent which for centuries they have been on the other.

He then reviewed at length the work of the Louisiana Commission in a sarcastic tone, and said: If it was their mission to depose an actual Governor, they did not consume time enough. Under the constitution of Louisiana four years are required for that purpose. I could not, therefore, see in all that transpired in Louisiana the development of a new policy for the Republican party or the abandonment of an old policy. I saw only the acquiescence in what seemed to be a disagreeable necessity. But I was not prepared to see the act advertised as one of the President's choice, which every Republican as well as every Democrat was bound to approve. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise, and profound regret also, that I heard the President declare in his late annual message that "the discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local Governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony." If that be a correct definition of the President's Southern policy, I am no longer in doubt as to whether I approve it or not. It is impossible that I should approve it now or ever. It is a clear abandonment of one of the plainest and most solemn duties charged upon the President by the constitution and laws of the United States.

When the President abandoned the Government of Louisiana to domestic violence, he surrendered the constitutional rights of a single State. But, when he advertised he would never interfere where the result of an election is disputed, he surrendered a national prerogative vital to our institutions. He abjured a constitutional duty essential to every State. He proclaimed a license to insurrection. He notified the minority in every State, when defeated by ballot to appeal to the bayonet, and he proclaimed in advance that the nation shall be neutral in the conflict. If Packard was not elected Governor of Louisiana, nothing can be more certain than that Hayes was not elected President of the United States. Without the electoral vote of Louisiana the whole world knows Hayes had not the votes in the Electoral College necessary to constitute an election. If Louisiana did not vote for Packard the whole world knows that Louisiana did not vote for Hayes. Packard received nearly 2,000 votes more than some of the Hayes electors. Under the constitution the President had but one plain duty to discharge, that was to ascertain whether the constituted tribunals of Louisiana had declared Packard to be Governor; if so, then to defend his authority to the extent of his ability when legally required so to do. If they had not so declared, then it was equally his [illegible] duty to have withheld all support of Packard's pretenses, but to have given all required support to the claim of Packard's rival. If it was his duty to have done that, not merely on the 10th of April, but to have done it on the 4th of March immediately upon his assuming the office of President, and, if he found it his constitutional duty to require Packard to surrender his office, he should have also recognized the duty of surrendering his own. I do not mean to intimate a doubt that President Hayes was entitled to the vote of Louisiana. It is my settled belief that Louisiana declared for him; but all I certainly know is, that if Packard was not elected President Hayes was not. If the latter is not a usurper, Nicholls is. I can see no possible escape from the conclusion either that the President has usurped his own office or that he has aided Gov. Nicholls to usurp his.

After a long discussion of the Louisiana case and the Southern question generally, Mr. Howe continued: Mr. President, let no man say I do injustice to the purposes of the President. I am not discussing his purposes but his acts. I understand he still avows himself to be a Republican, and a friend of equal citizenship. It is not for me to dispute him. But it is for me to say he has offended both Republicanism and free citizenship as Samuel J. Tilden never would have offended them. Perhaps had Mr. Tilden been made President events would have transpired in South Carolina and Louisiana as they have transpired. Mr. Hampton would have been Governor in the former State and Mr. Nicholls in the latter. So far the offense would have been precisely the same. But that would have been an offense not against Republicanism, but against Republicans in those States. Mr. Tilden would have decided, perhaps, that Hampton and Nicholls were chosen Governors of those States, and that if so they ought to be recognized, and even if not so, since he had jurisdiction of the question, would have acquiesced in his decision. But President Hayes never made such a decision, and does not to make it to-day. Mr. Tilden would have excluded Packard and Chamberlain, because he decided against their election. President Hayes excluded them because their election was disputed. The former would have given an erroneous judgment, and would then have seen it executed. President Hayes has abandoned the judgment-seat to the rifle-clubs in those States; left them to make the decision which the constitution and courts commanded him to make, and, infinitely worse than that, has permitted proclamations to be made in his name that, when rifle-clubs choose to take the field in behalf of a ticket, it is not necessary for them to elect their ticket, but only to dispute the election of the other. And, after all this prolonged effort at pacification, this outpouring of concessions and good-will, the Angel of Peace still refuses to descend upon us. Day after day the President sends the dove out over the angry floods, and night after night the bird returns weary and leafless. In these very days that the Government which rules Louisiana, which was born of Presidential grace, and not of popular choice, has signalized its ingratitude by an act not less insulting to the President than atrocious in itself. It has dared to accuse, try and convict a member of the State Board of Canvassers of the crime of forging the election returns of Vernon parish of 1876. Remember, sir, I do not complain because Anderson was tried for a political offense. If he is guilty of the offense charged, I have not a syllable to urge in his defense. The point I make against the Government of Louisiana is, that it prosecuted not in the name of public justice, but of partisan malice; that it prosecuted a man guiltless of the offense alleged against him, and known to be guiltless. Anderson is the victim, not of a mistake, but of malice; not of personal, but of partisan, malice. He was prosecuted by that same fell spirit of party spite which prompted Georgia forty years ago to offer $5,000 for the privilege of prosecuting Garrison, and which twenty years ago made South Carolina clap her hands at the whipping of Sumner. Anderson stands convicted in a court commissioned by Gov. Nicholls, who in turn stands practically properly commissioned by President Hayes. He reviewed the action of the Returning Board at length, ridiculed the idea that Anderson forged the returns, and said Whittaker, by the grace of Andrew Johnson, was formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans; that as such he was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of more than half a million dollars when he sent Anderson to prison; that Whittaker had been under indictment for that heavy embezzlement, but that, on the 19th of April last, just as Nicholls took the office which Packard ought to have had, the indictment against Whittaker was nolle prossed, and he was permitted to send Anderson to the penitentiary where he ought to be himself.

Mr. Howe spoke in the following tone of civil-service reform: An eminent statesman from Kentucky recently made a pilgrimage to Boston in the interest of civil-service reform. There, in sight of that great monument which marks the spot where immaculate valor died for immortal truth, he dared to say, "The cause of reform in the hands of brave men will not be put down or defeated by the scoffs and derision of its enemies." I should like to ask this apostle to the Bostonians who those enemies of reform are against whose derision he has to incite brave men. In spite of all the vociferous prate about a reform of the civil service, no man has formulated it, no man has defined it. I do not know what they mean by it. The President did issue an order forbidding those employed in the civil service from acting on political committees or political conventions. Is that what is meant by reform of the civil service? If so, the President has already abandoned it, or I am misinformed, or, if he still believes that means reform, he is the only man in the United States who does believe it. This is not reform. That is tyranny which no predecessor of his ever attempted, and no successor will venture to imitate. Once it was industriously advertised that public officers should not be removed during their official terms without cause. As already remarked, I believe in that rule. I have myself adhered to it, but the President has flagrantly violated it. That surely cannot be what is meant by the reform of the civil service. Latterly it has been suggested that the great reform consisted in making appointments to office regardless of the advice of Senators and Representatives from States, and so smashing the machine. In some conspicuous cases the very reverse has been done. What rule there is upon this or on any point touching appointments it is not given to finite intelligence to know. But I have four remarks to make upon this last suggestion.

1. All the Presidents have been, all the Presidents must be, and President Hayes is, guided by some advice, and that advice does come and will come from one or the other of three sources: Either it will be supplied by those whom the several States have selected for their representatives, or by those who have not been, but aspire to be, chosen as representatives, or it will come from office-brokers who have no political aspirations, but do a chiefly cash business.

2. When any President will absolutely relieve representatives from all responsibility for that multitude who want office and do not get it, he will shield them from that service which most impairs usefulness and imperils the continuance of their employment.

3. When any President will take upon himself the sole responsibility for all of whom he does and all of whom he does not appoint, he will not need to pledge himself against a second term. The best man ever born could not achieve a second term under such a load.

4. Whether the people will have an improved civil service when its agents are selected upon the advice of those not in Congress depends upon whether the people send their best men to Congress or keep them at home.

The Conscience Fund.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Cincinnati three $1,000 coupon bonds, accompanied by a memorandum that the amount should be credited to the treasury of the United States. The bonds have been so thoroughly canceled that their serial numbers cannot be ascertained. The amount was credited to the conscience fund.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

To Cure Chilblains.—To one ounce of [illegible] add one grain of morphine; good also for burns.

Dyspepsia.—A simple and effectual remedy for dyspepsia is to abstain from drinking immediately before and during meals, and for an hour afterwards. Also, use no milk in either tea or coffee.

Cure for Milk-Crust.—Fresh mutton tallow melted and applied very thick, once or twice a day; wash once a week or oftener with white Castile soap; apply fresh tallow after washing; it will allay the burning and itching; no medicine is needed.

Sulphur Mixture for the Blood.—Five teaspoonfuls powdered sulphur to one of cream tartar; mix with molasses; take a teaspoonful three successive mornings, then omit three, and so on until it has been taken nine times. Excellent in the spring.—*Western Rural.*

Bleeding at the Nose.—The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is the vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth, and the child should be instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of the blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in very severe cases.—*Scientific American.*

Palpitation of the Heart.—Dr. Lardies, in *l' Union Medicale*, describes a method by which palpitation of the heart not due to organic lesions may be arrested at once. The patient is directed to bend the body head down, with the arms hanging so as momentarily to cause congestion of the upper part of the body. In all cases of nervous or anæmic palpitations the heart quickly resumes its normal functions. If respiration is arrested for a few seconds while the patient is in the above position, the relief is still more speedy.

Unhealthy Gums.—Unhealthy gums are very common. A lotion made from the following recipe will be found valuable in restoring them to a healthy condition: Carbolic acid, twenty drops; spirits of wine, two drams; distilled water, six ounces. Use first a soft toothbrush with water, after which pour on a second toothbrush, slightly damped, a little of the above lotion. After using this for a short time the gums become less tender, and the impurity of the breath, which is commonly caused by bad teeth, will be removed.—*New York Times.*

Rheumatism.—This disease is a standing "conundrum" to medical men, but Dr. Julius Pollock thinks that he has at least cleared the subject of some confusion that surrounded it. He says the term rheumatism is applied to several different diseases which are essentially distinct, although they have certain features in common. The two chief forms are articular and muscular rheumatism. The former is a disease of early adult life, more or less acute in character, with a tendency to get well in about six weeks. Articular rheumatism, when at all severe, is called rheumatic fever. It attacks the synovial membranes and also the similar serous membranes, especially of the heart. There is a distinct predisposition to this disease in certain persons, which is sometimes inherited. The immediate exciting cause is exposure to cold or "taking a chill." It never attacks the muscles. Muscular rheumatism is a disease of middle and advanced life, is commonly chronic, and will continue indefinitely if not treated. It attacks, not the muscles themselves, but the tendons and other parts of the muscle which have a similar anatomical structure. Muscular rheumatism does not attack the heart, and is rarely fatal. —*Journal of Chemistry.*

Take Care of the Horses.

The Illinois Humane Society, through an appeal issued by their committee, make the following suggestions, which owners of horses will serve their own interests by attending to:

1. Shoes.—If horses are sharp shod in icy weather they will pull larger loads to greater advantage; it is poor economy to neglect the proper shoeing of horses, which may thus be seriously injured.

2. Blankets, etc.—Horses should be protected by blankets or water-proof covers from rain or snow, while standing. The cost of a blanket is very small, and its use would repay the outlay many times.

Any woolen or other protection placed under the pad or saddle, and extending back over the hips, will be found very useful, as protecting a weak part of the animal.

3. Clipping.—The clipping of horses at this season is considered to be, at least, imprudent, and by this society inhumane; owners are respectfully urged to allow the animals to retain the covering which nature has provided.

4. Check Reins.—Work horses, if at all, should be checked very low; they can thus pull to greater advantage, protect their eyes from rain or snow, and are less liable to stumble or injure themselves. It will be noticed that the city railway companies have largely abandoned the use of check reins.

5. Bits.—It is prudent to warm with the hands, or otherwise, bits before placing them in the horses' mouths.

That Phonograph.

The sudden unpopularity of the phonograph in Rome is all owing to Bubbins. He bought the first phonograph ever owned in this city, and it came by express Friday evening. He took it under his arm, and stopped in at several places to discuss politics and things, and when he got home and attempted to exhibit the phonograph to his wife, that depraved instrument remarked in several distinct tones: "Set 'em up for the boys, barkeeper. Whoop, hooray! Yer's luck. Fill the flowing bowl. Who's afraid of the old woman." No more phonographs in Rome.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A man was scared to death in Berryville, Mo. He was passing a graveyard at midnight, when two men sprung from behind a monument and shouted at him. He ran home and went to bed, but was so nervous that he could not sleep, and before morning he died in convulsions.

Stingy Men.

I despise a stingy man. I don't see how it is possible for a man to die worth fifty millions of dollars, or ten millions of dollars, in a city full of want, when he meets almost every day the withered hand of beggary and the white lips of famine. How a man can withstand all that, and hold in the clutch of his hand twenty or thirty millions of dollars, is past my comprehension. I do not see how he can do it. I should not think he could do it any more than he could keep a pile of lumber when hundreds and thousands were drowning in the sea. I should not think he could do it. Do you know I have known men who would trust their wives with their hearts and their honor, but not with their pocket-books—not with a dollar. When I see a man of that kind I always think he knows which of these articles is the most valuable. Think of making your wife a beggar! Think of her having to ask you every day for a dollar or for two dollars, or for fifty cents! "What did you do with that dollar I gave you last week?" Think of having a wife that is afraid of you! What kind of children do you expect to have with a beggar and a coward for their mother? Oh, I tell you, if you have got but a dollar in the world, and you have got to spend it, spend it like a king; spend it as though it were a dry leaf, and you the owner of unbounded forests! That's the way to spend it. I had rather be a beggar and spend my last dollar like a king, than be a king and spend my money like a beggar. If it's got to go, let it go! Get the best you can for your family—try to look as well as you can yourself. When you used to go courting how nice you looked! Ah, your eye was bright, your step was light, and you just put on the very best look you could. Do you know that it is insufferable egotism in you to suppose that a woman is going to love you always looking as bad as you can! Think of it! Any woman on earth will be true to you forever when you do your level best.—*R. G. Ingersoll.*

In England and Wales there is one clergyman to 718 of the population; in the United States there is one to each 879; in Russia there is a priest to each 323 of the population; in France there is one priest, monk or minister to 235 laymen; in Italy there is one to 143 of the people, and in Spain one to 54.

Remarkable Success.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, The Chicago Ledger, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, The Ledger has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of The Ledger scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The Chicago Ledger is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of The Ledger is only $1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

Signs.

People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance, or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to determine disease by the rational methods of science only. Says Comley, in his Biographical Encyclopedia of New York State, speaking of this distinguished physician: "He perceived that in each of the natural sciences the investigator proceeds according to a *system of signs.* The geologist in his cabinet accurately determines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory notes the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crystal of rock salt. The analogous system developed by Dr. Pierce in Medical Science is worthy of his genius, and has made his name justly celebrated." For a full explanation of this ingenious system of diagnosis, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Glad Tidings to Rheumatic Sufferers

The great internal remedy of Dr. Herndon, the Gypsey's Gift, but lately introduced in Chicago, is all that is claimed for it, a true specific for rheumatism, acting through the blood, and prompt and certain in its curative power. One bottle sufficient. Try it—and prove it.

A Reliable Article.

It is a pleasure to commend an article of a thoroughly reliable character, and we do not hesitate to do so in speaking of Dooley's Yeast Powder, which an experience of over ten years convinces us is the best and most reliable baking powder in the market.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

More than three-quarters of a century has elapsed since Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was invented, and it is to-day the most widely-known as well as the most valuable internal and external remedy in the world. No family should be without it a day.

It is said by reliable persons that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, fed sparingly to laying hens, will increase the quantity of eggs two-fold. Try it. It won't cost much.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

War of 1812.—Soldiers and Widows Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. L. BINGHAM & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

We are skeptical to a greater or less extent, but when we have the truth before us how can we but believe? Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR will cure Heart Disease in all its forms. F. E. Ranger, of Wilton, Me., says: [illegible]

[illegible] Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits.

Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc. The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere Instantly! For a complete History of the Russian War, entitled

Conquest of Turkey.

By Dr. L. P. Brockett and Hon. P. C. Headley. Thrilling descriptions of the terrible battles which have startled the civilized world of modern times. Positively the ablest and cheapest work. Splendidly Illustrated. Only $2.50. Grand chance to coin money. For extra terms and full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

A CHARMING GIFT A package of the prettiest pictures you ever saw—Flowers, Fruit, Landscapes, Autumn Leaves, Birds, Animals, Children, Beautiful Ladies, etc. —for decorating Pottery, Vases, Scrap-Books, etc., and a five-weeks subscription to Inle Nooks, a 16-page illustrated family weekly, filled with Charming Stories by able writers, Humorous Selections, Poetry, Puzzles for the young folks, etc., all sent free to every reader of this paper who will forward at once 15 cts. to pay mailing expenses. We make this unparalleled offer to introduce our paper into new families. Stamps taken. Address M. T. RICHARDSON & CO., Publishers, 895 Broadway, New York. Splendid Prizes—Organs, Watches, Silverware, etc., for clubs. Rare chance for Agents.

$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $25, $45, $60, and $80, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

$2500 A year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth $5, sent, postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

INVEST ONE CENT — AND — SAVE DOLLARS SEND US YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL YOU free our ILLUSTRATED BOOK. It will afford you pleasure and give you profit. WHITNEY, COOKE & CO., 151 State Street, P. O. Drawer 344, Chicago, Ill.

HONITON AND POINT LACE.

BOOK OF PATTERNS.

Containing over 350 Splendid Designs of the Newest Fichus, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Necklaces, Tabots, Sacques, Tidies, etc., 25 cents, post-free; also,

HOW TO MAKE LACE.

250 Illustrations, 50 cents, post-free. How to work Crewel, How to work Embroidery, How to acquire the Art of Pocnah Painting, 25 cents each. Just received a large line of pure Linen and Silk Braids. Send for Samples and Price-Lists. Mme. Gurney & Co., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

FEMALE FOOLS

Are scarce, but the HE kind, who buy Scales of traveling agents, are plenty. J. of B. will deliver Five-Ton Wagon Scales, freight paid, for $50. No money asked till tested. Send for free Price-List. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Between two and three thousand newspapers in the United States are printed upon what is known as the Co-operative plan. Nearly 40 per cent. of all the weeklies adopt this method. It makes a better paper at a lower cost, and is specially suited for the requirements of papers in small towns and villages. The system maintains a competition with the home-printed country journals to such an extent that none but those firmly established and backed up by accumulations of former prosperity are able to stand beside it, and in the matter of advertising it offers circulation at a price with which the great weeklies are unable to compete. The matter has become of vital importance, and the New York *Times*, a journal having a great name, has commenced upon it a vigorous crusade. In its issues of March 4th, 11th and 19th there appeared long libelous articles. Every statement contained in them reflecting discredit upon the Co-operative system is untrue. The undersigned have furnished the *Times* with careful answers, showing wherein the articles published are untrue, and the *Times* has neglected and refused to give them to the public. Despairing of justice, we sought to use the advertising columns of the *Times*, and these also have been closed to us. We have, therefore, no other resource than to appeal to the public. Our answers to the charges of the *Times* are complete, and cannot be refuted. They will be mailed to any applicant. The only reason for the attack which we know of is to be found in the fact that we have inaugurated a system of advertising which gives an advertiser four times as much circulation for a dollar as is afforded by the columns of the *Times*. Circulars, with full particulars, free by mail.

Address

BEALS & FOSTER,
General Agents,
American Newspaper Union.
41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION,

Bronchitis, General Debility

CAUTION!

Hypophosphites-Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of *Fellows & Co.* blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Fellows' Hypophosphites

is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of nervous power and consequent muscular relaxation, viz.:

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Aphonia, Cough, Nervousness, Mental Depression, Neuralgia, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Leucorrhœa, Fever and Ague, Marasmus, Dyspepsia, Diphtheritic Prostration; Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind, by Grief, or Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-Bearing, &c., &c.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a specific for this disease. It can hardly be used too often, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be speedily relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally Cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

[illegible] GUNS [illegible]

FOOT LATHES [illegible]

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents [illegible]

PIANOS Retail price [illegible] only $[illegible] [illegible]

$[illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per Month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

WANTED A Live Man in every county to [illegible]

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

25 CENTS will secure for 3 Months, [illegible] THE ALLIANCE! Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor. SPLENDID PREMIUMS. Address THE ALLIANCE CO., 95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Try it and be convinced. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists, or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, with each bottle, or sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

DUNHAM PIANOS.

Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers. Warerooms, 18 East 14th St., [Established 1834.] NEW YORK. Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE FOR BOOTS & SHOES

211 & 213 Madison St. BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS, Manuf're and Wholesale Dealers.

Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for Cash. Great inducements to Cash Buyers.

H. K. Buel, late with M. Selz & Co., Chicago. C. P. Cook, Late of Whitney, Cook & Co., H. J. Seixas, New York.

HUNT'S REMEDY KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, [illegible] is endorsed by the [illegible] phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

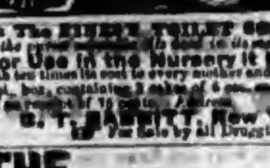

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR
GENERAL MEDICINE

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.

Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. [illegible]

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of,
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work war ed.

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly attended, at reasonable rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on shortnotice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W co. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Sp cial

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thoreby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40cts

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantoe currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 03 a m	6 30 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 53 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 25 "	2 25 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 35 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 20 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 25 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 16 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 32 "
Butler	3 13 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 58	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 40	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 00am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 33	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 25
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	6 15am	7 30pm	[illegible]
Mexico	8 57	8 22	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 06	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 33	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 06	10 17	10 36
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 22	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Coleen's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00pm	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 18	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Churubusco	[illegible]	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 53	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 46
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 23	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	[illegible]	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 13	25	30
Zanesville	12 23pm	3 30	50
ar Newark	1 30	40	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		10 pm
Mt Vernon	3 19		15
Mansfield	4 34		25
Shelby	5 11		23am
Monroeville	6 15		00
ar Sandusky	7 00		4 50
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 46	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	6 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 55am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 27pm
Albion	2 30	2 10	4 15
Avilla	2 40	2 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 45	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 02	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 45	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 20	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 30	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	6 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 35	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 00	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	8 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 15pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:00 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 05 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 10 am
Newcastle	5 06	....	9 10
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 48
Connersville	6 25	....	10 2[illegible]
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	12 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	9 20 am	
Terre Haute	10 35 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	6 25	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	6	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	7 25 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 30 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 45 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	2 20 am	6 0 pm
Hartford	pm	3 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	3 41 am	....
Bluffton	3 48 pm	10 19 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	2 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 00 am
Detroit	5 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 25	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 48	3 05	11 55
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 00 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 20 am
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 10	3 05
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 06
An Angola	6 35	12 57	6 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 35
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfits free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of Marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] Chicago, [illegible] all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. [illegible] Manhood [illegible] DISEASES OF FEMALES [illegible] LADIES [illegible] DR. OLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the marriage relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

eOober 11,—6m no1 1.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free* to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 18th, 1878. Number 16.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square......	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column......	6 00	12 00	16 00	20 00
½ Column......	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
Column......	15 00	30 00	40 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first inser cents each insertion there after. Business c ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

E. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work Warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
City Hotel,) C erk. Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Keeping good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Dragmo, Adm'r, of the estate of Susan Fetters, is plaintiff and Geo. H. Huffman et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars and Twenty-Five cents [$123.25], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number thirty-eight 38, and forty-three 43, in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ross A. Morris is plaintiff, Philip Silvers et al. are defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two Dollars and Thirty Cents [$782.30] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'cloc P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-east quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, of said section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34 north of range twelve 12 east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $7.15.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Garrison is plaintiff and Chancey Abbott and John W. Hammon are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents $440.12 with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 4th day of MAY, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

The east part of the west half ½ of south west quarter of section nineteen 19, township thirty-five 35, north of range fourteen 14, east, containing thirty-two 32, acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

D. Y. Husselman, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, April 11th, 1878. Pr fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Devore and Mariah Devore are plaintiffs, and Stephen Van Dusen and Lydia Van Dusen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Forty Cents. [$442.40] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lying on the west side of the west half [½] of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, beginning at the north-west corner of a place of land contracted to William I. Jones. thence running east sixteen [16] rods, thence north four [4] rods, thence west sixteen [16] rods, thence south along the public highway four [4] rods to the place of beginning, except reserving a space across the centre of said lot ten [10] feet width for an alley.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Att'y's. for plaintiff.
Auburn Adril 4th, 1878. Pr's. fee $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Forty One Dollars and ninety cents ($1641.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty-two 22, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, and nineteen 19, and lot number two 2 and forty two one-hundredths 2 42-100, acres, out-lot number three 3 and sixty-six one-hundredths 1 66-100 acres. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale wi l be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

D. Y. Husselman Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $10.78.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby give that there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Building Loan Fund and Saving Association, at the office of Guy Plum, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, p. m., April 6th, 1878, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said association to serve the ensuing year.

GUY PLUM, Sec'y.

March 25th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Becker is plaintiff and William D. Goldran is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Thirty Five dollars and Sixty cents [$635.60] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eighty-six [86] in Jarvis, Frothingham and Crane's first addition to the town of Waterloo. DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff and David Fay, Nancy O. Fay and William Stough are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight dollars and Sixty cents [$838.60], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale. to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty 20, twenty-one 21, twenty two 22 twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, and thirty-two 32, in Danford's addition to the town of Butler together with the mill and fixtures, situated on said premises. and the appurtenances thereto, belonging all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

E. W. Fosdick, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, March 28th, 1878. Pr. fee [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Oliver Boyer is plaintiff, and Samuel P. Casebeer and Celania Casebeer et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Dollars ($338.00) with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one [1] in Kuhlman's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, and state of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.
March 27th, A. D. 1878. Pr's. fee. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas Horton et al. are plaintiffs, and Arthur Dewitt et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hudred and Forty-Two Dollars and Twenty cents [$142.20], with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section nineteen 19, in township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana. Described as follows to-wit: Commencing at a stake in the centre of the public highway, on the east line of said west half of said north-east quarter fifty 50, feet south of the point of intersection of the south line of the right of way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad with the said east line of said west half, thence south fifty 50, feet to a stake, thence west to said south line of the said right of way of said railroad to a stake, thence north-easterly on said south line of said right of way to the point of intersection of said south line of said right of way with a line drawn directly west from the place of beginning aforesaid.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.
March 27, 1878 Pr. fee $10.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein A. C. Dawson for the use of R. A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick Groscup and Mary Groscup are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Twelve hundred and Fifty-Eight Dollars and Fifty cents [$1258.50] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen 13, township thirty-four 34, north of range twelve 12, east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen 18, after one hundred and sixty 160, acres are taken from the north end of the two last pieces or parcels of land above described, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section nineteen 19, all the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen 18, and nineteen 19, situated in township thirty-four 34, north of range thirteen 13, east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

C. W. Dawson, Atty for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 11th 1878. Pr. fee $10.90.

BUILDINGS MOVED.

Those wanting Buildings moved, with care and neatness, can have the opportunity by calling upon

WILLIAM RUHL

in the south part of town. He warrants all his work and does it promptly Imno13.

For the Ladies to Read.

White gloves are worn only at balls.

The bouquet embroidered gloves are novel.

Cameos are decidedly fashionable in jewelry.

Cardinal capes are among the new spring wraps.

Silver and mouse gray shades prevail in kid gloves.

Pretty new fans are of rustic bamboo, hand painted

Black and beige colors will be much used in parasols.

Butterflies are among the new ornaments for spring hats.

The street hat should be dark and to a certain extent plain.

Dresses are trimmed of double pipings of contrasting colors.

Lovely spring prints are selling as low as four cents per yard.

Plaited skirts have deep yokes, which give a splendid appearrance.

Basques, entirely covered with flowers are in vogue for evening toilets.

Cream color and greenish-grey are the popular tints in linen dress goods.

Misses' parasols are of small size in the designs and colors used for ladies.

All straw hats and bonnets are principally restricted to the dark color.

Byron collars and cuffs in guipure lace, for the ladies, are among the latest.

Yokes and plaited and gather waists are very becoming to tall, slender women.

The old color, "ash of roses," so long out of fashion, will be revived this summer.

Handsome evening dresses are made of plush grenadine in solid colors of light hues.

One of the novelties for summer dresses is crapebatiste—a thin linen fabric crinkled like crape.

Corlored embroideries appear on many of the handsomest sets of wide collars and deep cuffs.

Scarfs of crepe lisse, with the ends embroidered in silks or Oriental colors, are pretty novelties.

Flowers should be mostly worn on the left side of ball dresses, as the escort walks on the right.

There is a decided change in the shape of the parasols this season from those of last summer.

The shaded blue Madras gingham are very popular, but great care is required in washing them.

Very fine colored embroideries are seen on many of the newest stytes of pocket handkerchiefs.

Many of our store windows, with their beautiful spring goods and novelties, are as pretty as pictures.

Parasols and sunshades differ in shape from those of last year, being bell-shaped instead of canopied.

Organdies, with plain tinted grounds and flowers, and borders of fern leaves, grasses, &c., will be much worn.

The jauntiest of spring wraps is a coat that fastens over the chest with one button and shows a waist coat below.

It is above all things out of place to wear a gay bonnet in the street, or one strikingly in contrast with the rest of the toilet.

Dressy costumes for watering-places' are made of demask silk of light quantity, combined with plain silk of contrasting color.

It will be fashionable to sew the new style large collars and cuffs of white lace on the dark silk dresses that will be worn this summer.

Dull, unpolished ebony handles, quite massive, with a bar at the end, or hook inlaid with pearl or ivory, are the most stylish for parasols.

Black parasols lined with white or cream color, or cardinal red, are the newest. They are finished with whalebonefringe, and are very handsome.

Gold embroidery, in fringes, lace, tassels, balloons, passementeries, in every thing, in fact, is worn in paris, both in the morning and evening.

The Scotch and Madras ginghams, which make charmingly cool and fresh looking dresses, will be trimmed in Russia laces in colors to match the dress.

For school-girls and blonde young ladies, navy-blue and white ginghams, made up with white vests, and trimmed with Smyrna lace or rufles of embroidery, will be popular and fashionable.

A Gentle hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, severe coughs, croup or any diseases of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and villiage on this continent. Samepie bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

How A Spirited Girl Saved Her Father.

"Gentlemen,' said James Timmons, an elderly tobacco planter of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, "the eleven prisoners we have caught have amply deserved death; and as they are still in our hands, I think we had better put them to death without delay. Twenty highway robberies have been committed in our neighborhood by this dangerous gang within the past month, and I am sure that its villinous members also robbed and murdered poor Jack Grossius and his son, near Annapolis.'

"Don't know about that, Mr. Timmons,' remarked James Sturges, a country merchant, whose store was situated on the Baltimore cross-roads, "we have no proof whatever to that effect.'

"Pshaw Sturges, we should hang them otherwise our lives would be in danger.'

"Let's hang them, let's hang them!' cried the other twenty Marylanders, mostly farmers, who were assebled, on the 17th day of June, 1867, in James Timmons' sumptuous parlor.

During the preceeding night they had caught a gang of outlaws, consisting of ten men and a hansome young girl of nineteen, Annie Maisburg, whose father, an old man of notoriously bad character, was among the male prisoners.

These prisoners were known to have committed a number of outrages, principally upon persons travelling on the Baltimore highway, and their audicity had finally become so great that the most respectable citizens of that part of Maryland determined to put a sumary stop to the nefarious doings of the outlaws.

During the night preceeding the day on which our narative opens they had succeeded in surprising the whole gang in a low hovel close to the sea-shore, where they were carousing.

Pointing their rifles at the outlaws, the latter had at once surrendered.

Their pockets were searched, but, strangely enough, no money whatever was found on their persons.

Then the hovel was searched, and in the hayloft was found young Annie Maisburg, sound asleep.

They aroused her rudely from her slumbers.

She sprang to her feet and looked defiantly at the citizens.

"What do you want with me?' she cried, with flashing eyes.

"We want to know what has become of the money which your thief of a father and his confederates have stolen, was the reply.

She gave no answer, but tried to jump out of the hayloft. But they seized her threw her down and searched her pockets. Her dress contained no less than fourteen of the latter.

In each of them considerable sums of gold and bank-bills were found, the whole aggregating to nearly $7,000.

She refused to say where she got all this money. They handcuffed her and heavily shackeled the male prisoners.

All of them were taken to the plantation of Mr. Timmons, where they were locked up in the tobacco drying house.

As we said before, the citizens assembled in Mr. Timmons' parlor, and, with the sole exception of Mr. Sturges, were in favor of hanging the prisoners.

Sturges said: We surely can not string up the young woman. If we do public opinion will be adverse to us, and we may have to pay dearly for this whole affair.'

After a long discussion they resolved to extort, if possible, a confession from Annie Maisburg.

"Edgar,' said Mr. Timmons to his only son, a young man of twenty-two, "call in Pompy.' Pompy, a herculean negro slave, stepped in. "Bring that young woman from the drying-house,' said his master to him.

A few minutes later Annie Maisburg stepped in. She wore a plain, close-fitting calico dress, which admirably set forth her faultless shape.

Her small hands were still manacled. Her pale face, with its truly classical features, was crowned with luxurant raven hair. She still looked unabashed and defiant.

They told her that she must confess everything.

"Never! never!' she exclaimed.

"Then my man Pompey shall flog you within an inch of your life, hussy!' cried Timmons

"You are woman-whippers then!' she said disdainfully.

Pompey was told to give her fifty lashes on the bare back.

The negro was about seize the girl when Edgar Timmons, who had averted his eyes from her, huled him back. Drawing a pistol, the young man cried:

"You shall not turtue this girl. She is now under my protection.'

Annie turned gratefully to him. The citizens uttered cries of surprise.

"Why don't you marry the hussy, cried old Mr. Timmons, indignantly.

"I am ready to do so,' replied Edgar, "if she will take me.'

"She raised her shackled hands.

"I will! I will!' she cried. But I do not say so becouse I am afraid of torture or death. Only save my poor old father.'

"Edgar,' now said his father coldly, "you are no longer my son. If my friends say so, her father may go, too. But all three of you leave my plantation in ten minuter, or——'

"Save yourself further trouble,' said Edgar. Relieve her of her handcuffs, set her father free, and we shall leave your plantation.'

This was done, and in less than five minutes Edgar, Annie and her father had taken their departure.

The remaining prisoners were hung. Old Timmons became a hypochondriac.

Six years after the events which we have related occurred, a young woman bearing a beautiful child in her arms arrived at the plantation.

When Timmons caught sight of her he uttered a cry of surprise.

"I am Annie Timmons,' she said quietly, "and this is your grandson. My father died three years ago. Edgar, my husband, is very sick at Richmond. He longs to see you once more. Can you forgive him?'

For a moment the proud old man hesitated. Then he burst into tears and replied:

"Yes, yes, I will go with you!'

Then they went to Richmond, and an effecting scene took place between Edgar and his father.

The latter took him and his spirited wife back to his plantation, and passed the rest of his days in unalloyed happiness.

The Literature of Norseland!

Anderson's Norse Mythology:

OR THE

Religion of our Forefathers.

Containing all the myths of the Eddas carefully systemized and interpreted; with an introduction, vocabulary and index, by Prof. R. B. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin. 1 vol, crown 8vo. $2.50

Prof. Anderson is an enthusiastic as well as able scholar, and he imparts his enthusiasm to his readers. His volume is deply interesting, as well as instructive. * * * It contains abundant illustrations in literal and poetic translations from the Eddas and Sagas.—Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review.

He writes with all the ardor of a poet, the culture of the essayist, and the erudition of the sage. * * * Let us welcome this wealth from the Eddas and Sagas of Iceland. * * * In searching among the mysteries and wonders of past centuries, the vivid sparkling, and weird conceptions of the past, present, and future, held by those nations of the icy north, will give to every reader a new and grand idea of how marvelous and beautiful a creation is the human mind—Golden Rule, Boston.

VIKING TALES OF THE NORTH.

The Sagas of Thorstein, Viking's son, and Fridthjof the Bold. Translated from the Icelandic by Prof. R. B. Anderson, author of "Norse Mythology" and John Bjarnason. Also Stephens' translation of Tegner's "Fridthjof's Sagas" 12mo., cloth, $2.

This work will vie in interest to scholars with the Vedas of the East.—Boston Commonwealth.

The litteral translation of Anderson and Bjarnason are full of interest of rare kind. * * * Whoever fails to read them will lose a rare fund of that particular wealth of thought and feeling which is suggested by the earlier, simpler life of mankind.—Christian Union, New York.

AMERICA NOT DISCOVERED BY COLUMBUS.

By Prof R. B. Anderson. 12mo., cloth, $1.

A valuable addition to American history. The object is fully described in the title page, and the author's narrative is very remarkable. * * * The book is full of surprising statements, and will be read with something like wonderment.—Notes and Queries, London.

TEGNERS FRIDTHJOF'S SAGA;

Translated from the Swedish by Thomas A. E. Holcomb and Martha A. L. Holcomb. $1.50

It is the great epic of the North.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

Its beauties are innumberable. The grand old viking spirit glows in every line.—Christian Leader.

THE PILOT AND HIS WIFE.

A remarkable novel, by Jonas Lie. Translated by Mrs. Ole Bull. $1.50.

Most absorbingly interesting.—Scribner's Monthly.

For sale by all Booksellers, or any of the book sent prepaid on receipt of the price by the publishers.

S. C. GRIGGS & Co., Chicago.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

There has been a terrible accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Slatington, Pa. An oil train, going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, dashed into the rear of another freight train, which had stopped to allow a hot box to cool off. The engine of the oil train exploded, setting fire to the oil, and the entire train was destroyed. Four cars of merchandise were also burned. Total loss, $200,000. An oil tank exploded soon after the collision, scattering the burning oil in all directions, killing four persons and wounding twenty-one. ....At Chester, Pa., a few days ago, Clemens Lloyd, aged 40, killed his wife and himself. Jealousy was the cause.... A real tragedy was enacted before a horrified audience gathered in a Pawtucket (R. I.) theater the other evening. One of the feats to be performed was the shooting of an apple from the head of a performer. Mlle. Volante, a trapeze performer, held the apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler was to shoot the apple. With uncommon recklessness, the shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by reflection in a mirror. The rifle was discharged, and Mlle. Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead.

A blood-curdling disaster occurred at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., on the morning of the 7th inst. The insane department of the county-house was fired by L. C. Ford, an inmate from Hornellsville. Nearly seventy patients were in the building, and fifteen—five males and ten females—perished in the flames. Some escaped, and forty or more were rescued. One was fatally injured. Ford, who fired the building, was subject to fits of aberration, but had never before done anything violent or dangerous. He was trusted, and had for some time been given almost complete liberty, while many of the others were kept closely confined under lock and key and iron-grated windows. Ford had a lamp in his room, and it is supposed while temporarily insane he set fire to the bedding in his room.... A fifty-horse-power boiler in the engine-room of the Boston stamping manufactory of Seavey & Co., Cambridge, Mass., exploded the other day. Three men were killed, another fatally injured, and three others more or less wounded.

The Wellfleet, (Mass.) Savings Bank, with deposits of $423,163, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with deposits of $1,565,962, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of the depositors, have been placed under the restrictions of the new Savings-Bank Stay law.

Sexton, the champion billiard player, was robbed the other night, in Hartford, Ct., of the valuable champion badge and other property....Thomas Benny and Harry Brennan were killed at Pottsville, Pa., last week, by an explosion of sulphur in a coal mine.

Fall River, Mass., has been greatly agitated by the discovery that S. Angier Chace, treasurer of the Union Mills, is a defaulter to the amount of about $500,000. Chase was also President of two banks, and always looked upon as an honorable man.

The visit of the Secretary of the Treasury to New York has resulted in arrangements with the members of the late loan syndicate by which the latter engage to take $50,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to preparation for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next. The syndicate are to pay for the bonds 101½ in gold and accrued interest. They take $10,000,000 at once, and $5,000,000 per month for the remainder of the year. In the meantime the sale of the 4 per cents. will be continued under the existing arrangements, the proceeds being devoted to the redemption of the 5.20 bonds.

John E. Lyon, President of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railway, was burned to death at Plymouth, N. H., a few nights ago. Being ill, he arose during the night, fell, and the lamp in his hand, breaking, set fire to his clothing.

THE WEST.

Hon. Henry Fairbanks, Mayor of Terre Haute, and a wealthy and honored citizen, is dead.

There is stored in the elevators of Chicago 720,698 bushels of wheat, 1,258,615 bushels of corn, 391,808 bushels of oats, 105,116 bushels of rye and 356,504 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,846,532 bushels, against 8,830,787 bushels at this period last year.

A Denver dispatch states that H. R. McIntyre, President of the First National Bank of Lake City and Vice President of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Col., has absconded with $70,000....A row at Dodge City, Wyo., resulted in the killing of the Sheriff and two cowboys whom he was attempting to arrest.

THE SOUTH.

A telegram from Dallas, Texas, says "the through express train on the Texas Pacific road was stopped and robbed at Eagle Ford station. The express messenger and mail agent surrendered without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is not known. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by the same party that recently robbed a train at Hutchins and Allen station, on the Central Texas road."

Sunday, April 7, was a great day for the sports of San Antonio, Texas. Thousands of people turned out to witness a fight between a lioness and an immense Texas bull. The lioness had been starved to increase her ferocity. It was overdone, and left her weak and entirely at the mercy of the bull, which, in about ten minutes, had well-nigh gored her to death.

The Sandy Fashion, a small steamer running from Catlettsburg, Ky., up the Sandy river, exploded her boilers at the mouth of the Sandy, and sunk in three minutes in nine feet of water. Four persons were instantly killed, and a number badly injured....Accounts from the Texas border show that recently there have been but few, if any, incursions from the Mexican side.

William Brady, the Sheriff of Lincoln county, N. M., and his deputy, Hindman, were recently assassinated by a party of four men belonging to one of two factions who have for a long time been at deadly war. Four men, including a Deputy United States Marshal, are under arrest for the crime.

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, reports another train robbery on the Texas Pacific railroad at Mesquite station, thirteen miles east of Dallas. When the train stopped at the depot, the engineer and fireman were taken from the engine and placed under guard. The express messenger and route agent barricaded themselves in their car, but the robbers saturated it with coal-oil, set fire to it, and forced them out. The express and mail were then plundered. Conductor Alford and two robbers were wounded. The plundering party numbered fifteen or twenty. The passengers were not molested.

WASHINGTON.

The House Elections Committee have agreed, by a unanimous vote, to dismiss the South Carolina contested-election case of O'Connor (Dem), against Cain (Rep), the sitting member.

The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1877 to April 9 were $89,908,329; for the same period this year, $83,179,953; decrease, $6,728,386.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has decided, by one majority, in favor of an income tax. The yeas were: Tucker, Sayler, Robbins, Harris, Burchard and Gibson—6. Nays: Wood, Garfield, Banks, Kelley and Phelps—5. The details of the measure have yet to be prepared.

POLITICAL.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent interviewed several Senators on the Maryland resolutions to unseat Hayes. Davis and Morgan both agreed that the Supreme Court of the United States, if the case was brought to its attention, would hold that Congress had already exercised its supreme power under the constitution to settle the Presidential difficulty by the creation of the Electoral Commission. Neither of them is in favor of reopening the electoral controversy.

About 1,000 business men of Milwaukee have signed an address to President Hayes, approving his administration and his efforts to reform the civil service, and also indorsing his Southern policy. A good word is spoken for Secretary Schurz, and Senator Howe's philippic is characterized as unwise and uncalled for.

The Greenback National State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 10th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, M. Farnsworth; Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, S. V. Saucaringer; Register of the State Land Office, M. Farrington; Attorney General, C. H. Jackson; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. C. Knapp; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Frank Dowsley; Reporter of the Supreme Court, G. W. Rutherford.

The Illinois Democrats held their State Convention at Springfield, on Thursday, April 11. E. L. Conkrite was nominated for State Treasurer, and S. M. Etter, present incumbent, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The resolutions declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only, the taxation of United States bonds, and the repeal of the Resumption and Bankrupt laws....The Oregon Democratic Convention met at Portland last week, and nominated W. W. Thayer for Governor, and John Whitaker for Congress.

GENERAL.

Ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, who some time ago mysteriously disappeared, has turned up in San Francisco, Cal. He is insane.

Bayard Taylor, our new Minister to Germany, has sailed for his post of duty.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Bismarck's organs tell Russia that, in negotiating the treaty of San Stefano, she did not sufficiently consider the interests of other powers, and that she can only purchase the complete fulfillment of the treaty by success in another war. The tone of these articles is moderate, but unmistakably hostile to the maintenance of Russia's present position.

It is announced from Constantinople that the current of feeling in the Turkish Government is now running wholly against Russia.... A correspondent at Pesth has had an interview with M. Tisza, Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, who said Austria-Hungary would go to war if necessary to prevent the establishment of a Sclav state on her southern frontier.

In the British House of Lords, on the 8th inst., Lord Beaconsfield moved an address of thanks to the Queen for her Majesty's message calling out the reserves, and followed with a speech which was repeatedly cheered. Sir Stafford Northcote moved the address in the House of Commons, and made a speech. He was followed by Gladstone, who urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference.

The cable brings an outline of Russia's reply to England. It is argumentative and conciliatory, rather than dogmatic; points to the fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary only as proof that Russia did not expect to exclude Europe from a voice in ulterior arrangements; defends the stipulations as to Bulgaria, which, it is said, will be no more under Russia's influence than Roumania has been; and asserts that the annexed territory in Armenia has only been taken for defensive purposes. The reply may be accepted as an invitation for a renewal of negotiations, but it does not promise Austria and England much satisfaction from the renewal.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to negotiate a new Russian loan in Paris....Turkey is making fresh purchases of arms....All the garrisons on the Danube, from its mouth to the Servian frontier, have been occupied by Russian troops....The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree, directing that, in conformity with the proclamation of the 28th of March, the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offenses shall begin immediately.

It is reported that ex-Marshal Bazaine is dead....The Earl of Leitrim was buried in St. Michael's Church, Dublin. A crowd of about 300 hissed, hooted and cheered outside the church.

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that "an active exchange of communications is proceeding under the moderating influence of Germany, with a view of arriving at a pacific understanding, the natural path to which would be a congress. An improved aspect of affairs has developed, so as to justify the hope of the speedy attainment of a favorable issue if England does not raise fresh obstacles."....Rumors have reached London of a disastrous defeat to the British troops in South Africa....All but two of the insurgent chiefs in Cuba have surrendered.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, April 5.—Senate.—The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, discussed the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and adjourned until Monday.

House.—Messrs. Butler and Cox furnished considerable amusement by a wrangle over the election of Doorkeeper, in which they indulged in a good deal of wit at the expense of each other. It was brought about by Mr. Butler nominating Gen. James Shields for the vacant position, and insisting in going into an election before a caucus had been held by either party. The House decided to postpone the election to Monday. After spending some time on the private calendar, the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, April 8.—Senate.—Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to temporarily filling vacancies in the Executive Department....Mr. Matthews gave notice of his proposed substitute for a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act....Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill relative to the rank of certain retired military officers....The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kan., was taken up, amended so as to limit the cost to $200,000, and passed.... There was a brief discussion on the subject of repealing the law which authorizes four regiments of colored troops....The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was discussed without action.

House.—The Doorkeeper controversy was settled after a long and bitter partisan debate, in which Ben Butler and Sam Cox were the central figures, by the election of Field, the Democratic caucus nominee. The vote was as follows: Charles W. Field, 132, all Democrats; James Shields, 101, all Republicans except one (Springer); John H. Trent, 8, all Republicans....On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, the rules were suspended and a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill. There were only six negative votes—Messrs. Randolph, White of Pennsylvania, O'Neill, Jones, Cox of Ohio and Acklin....Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates $35,[illegible].

Tuesday, April 9.—Senate.—Mr. Morrill reported from the Finance Committee a bill to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans.... The General Deficiency bill was reported, and placed on the calendar....The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was discussed, put to a vote and passed—yeas, 40; nays, 19. This measure is known as the Thurman bill, and makes the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies pay into the treasury of the United States, in addition to the whole of the Government's earnings, not to exceed for the former company $150,000 and for the latter $300,000 per year....A bill to provide a code of army regulations was passed....Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate compensation to railroads for the transportation of the mails.

House.—Mr. Buckner, the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, reported back the bill to substitute treasury notes for national-bank notes. A point of order was raised that the bill must go to the committee of the whole, which the Speaker sustained, and it was so referred.... Mr. Wright offered a concurrent resolution, proposing to issue $[illegible] in United States notes, to be known as national money. It [illegible] the amount [illegible] throughout the country, and [illegible] the sum of $[illegible] to the United States, to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be placed in circulation at the earliest moment. Referred.... Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, made a long speech in [illegible] of the Tariff bill.

Wednesday, April 10.—Senate.—Mr. Matthews offered an amendment to the bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, which was referred.... The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was discussed.... A few unimportant bills were passed.... The executive session of the Senate was largely devoted to the discussion of the case of John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, nominated to displace John M. Thayer as Governor of Wyoming. Gov. Hoyt's nomination was reported adversely from the Committee on Territories, but the Senate, by a small majority, confirmed it.

House.—Mr. Turner introduced a bill imposing a fine of not less than $5,000 or not more than $20,000 upon any Senator or Representative who shall act as attorney for any railroad or other corporation created by the Government, or for any patentee of the United States, or for any mail contractor or their assigns....Mr. Fuller introduced a bill authorizing the loaning of treasury notes, the taking up of greenbacks and national-bank notes, prohibiting a contraction of the currency, and repealing the internal Revenue laws....Mr. Potter introduced a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment as to sessions of Congress. It provides that after 1880 there shall be but one session every two years, unless when Congress shall be convened by the President....Mr. Turner offered a joint resolution directing the Committee on Civil-Service Reform of the two houses to inquire into the propriety of limiting Executive patronage by a constitutional amendment, and also into the propriety of adopting some new method of keeping the accounts of the Federal Government....The House debated the Pension Appropriation bill.

Thursday, April 11.—Senate.—The bill appropriating $75,000 to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans was passed....Senator Mitchell presented the following cablegram from the United States Consul at Tientsin, China: "The famine is spreading. Cannibalism exists. No rain. It will be worse next year. Will the indemnity bill pass?" This cablegram was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where the bill providing for the return of the Chinese indemnity fund to China is pending....The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was discussed....The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed....Mr. Dennis presented the Blair resolutions passed by the Legislature of Maryland in relation to the Electoral Commission, and expressed his dissent from them, and his belief that the large majority of his constituents had no desire to agitate the Presidential question, but preferred peace. On motion of Mr. Dennis the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House.—The House devoted the day to the consideration of the Pension and Postoffice Appropriation bills. The feature of the Pension bill providing for the abolishment of the pension agencies was defeated, and in its stead an amendment was adopted providing that after July 1, 1878, all pension agencies shall be filled by crippled and wounded Union soldiers. The bill as thus amended was passed with a loud hurrah after a day of animated debate.

A BALM FOR EVERY ILL.

Alex. H. Stephens' Panacea for the Country's Woes.

[From the Washington Post.]

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced in the House yesterday a bill which contemplates important changes in the financial system of the country. Mr. Stephens has been carefully studying the national finances for a long while with a view of effecting such legislation as would bring some relief. He has consulted the financial officers of the Government and many of the most influential members of Congress on the subject. Mr. Stephens' measure will undoubtedly command sufficient support in the House to secure its passage, most likely in its present shape or substantially so. The title is, "A bill for the relief of the financial embarrassments of the country, and to facilitate a return to specie payment without affecting the commerce, business and industries of the people, and for other purposes." The text is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to raise, to keep and maintain the amount of coin and bullion in the treasury at or above $100,000,000, and when it exceeds that amount he shall redeem the present outstanding United States legal-tender notes, when presented in sums of $1,000 and upwards, with coin of full legal standard, but when the metal in the treasury sinks below $50,000,000 such redemption shall cease, and he shall exchange the present issue of 4 per centum bonds at par for such notes as may be presented, until the metal in the treasury rises to over $100,000,000, when he shall resume redemption in coin, and thus continue to redeem in coin or bonds as the state of the metal fund in the treasury may require under the act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall also change the plates for printing United States legal-tender notes so that they shall bear simply the inscription that they are exchangeable with bonds as hereinafter provided, at the option of the holder, and receivable for all public and private dues, together with the signs, words, and figures denoting the value they represent, and on and after the 1st day of July, 1878, the issue from the new plates shall be substituted for all the old issue in the hands of the Government and for all that may come into the treasury, and shall be exchanged for all old notes presented at the treasury. And, to aid in maintaining the exchangeable value of the United States notes and coins, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed and required to prepare a series of 3 per centum 3-30 bonds, to be known as home savings bonds, in denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, which shall at all times be kept by all authorized agents for the sale of any other bonds of the Government, and exchangeable at par with any new treasury notes, or certificates of value or legal standard coin, or any gold or silver bars on which may be stamped their value in standard coin. These bonds shall be paid upon demand in any new United States notes or certificates of value at any and all times. The interest shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal at maturity of the last coupon in the same, but if the bonds be called for payment by the treasury before maturity the principal shall be paid in coin. All excess of moneys in the treasury over $100,000,000 of metal and $25,000,000 of the United States notes shall be used to purchase the highest interest-bearing securities of the Government that can be paid at par, and when the metal fund exceeds $150,000,000 or the note fund exceeds $40,000,000, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall reduce the interest upon all future issues of bonds hereinafter authorized, the one-half of 1 per cent. at a time, to be repeated yearly until the United States notes will return in circulation to the amount of $325,000,000, below which they shall not be reduced. And on or after the 1st day of July, 1878, the business of the treasury shall be so conducted as to relieve, so far as possible, the burden of taxation from the people and secure the prompt conversion of the higher interest-bearing securities to or below 4 per cent. and to this end all provisions for a sinking fund are hereby suspended until such time as the debt be brought to or below the rate of 4 per cent. per annum interest, when payment of the principal may again be resumed. And all provisions of law inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Elmira *Advertiser* admires ladies because they can sit bolt upright in church, looking straight at the minister through a two-hour sermon, and not move a bit; whereas no man could do it outside of a base-ball ground.

Mrs. Flynn, of San Francisco, had triplets, and her proud husband, as a guide to the many visitors, chalked over his door: "This is where the triplets is."

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Spicy Colloquy Between Ben Butler and Sam Cox.

[Associated Press Report.]

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, put in nomination for the position of Doorkeeper, Gen. James Shields, of Missouri (Democrat). Mr. Butler presented Gen. Shields as a Union maimed soldier.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he did not desire to interfere when so honorable a gentleman as Gen. Shields was nominated in pursuance to the rules of the House, but the Democratic party preferred to have the matter settled tomorrow.

Mr. Butler said if he had not believed that a majority of the House would have selected Gen. Shields he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the Mexican war, and had had his arm shattered in the late war. He was an old man, had been a member of the House and United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

Mr. Cox—Why have you not provided for him in all these years? There was no intention to throw dishonor on Gen. Shields by the action of that side of the House, but the gentlemen on the other side had had the disposition of 90,000 offices, and why had they not discovered that distinguished soldier until this emergency?

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, to Butler—Why did you turn him out of Congress when he was elected by a majority of thousands?

Mr. Butler—Don't howl. That was a question of election, and men sometimes vote according to partisan views on questions of election.

Mr. Butler denied that he sought any clap-trap popularity by offering the resolution. He simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was surprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the House because, by voting for a Democrat in a contested-election case, he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought he should live to hear again in the House an attack upon him by the gentleman from New York (Cox). He thought that on a former occasion that gentleman had learned enough not to do it again, but he (Butler) would be merciful now.

Mr. Cox—I don't want any mercy.

Mr. Butler—Shoo fly, don't bodder me!

Mr. Butler—It is said by the gentleman from New York (Cox) that we did not take care of Gen. Shields before. To that I answer that the Democrats have had two Congressmen, this one and another one. They have had caucuses where we did not interfere with them, and why did it not occur to them to take that gallant man for Doorkeeper instead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday? Again, why need any caucuses on this question? Why say we will do something for him some other time? Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation on this question of Doorkeeper. It may never come again. It is only "while the lamp holds out to burn that the vilest sinners may return." The flame is flickering now, and low. It may go out between this and 7 o'clock, and no space left for repentance, and then the shout shall go up to heaven. "Lost! lost!" again forever. Why do we debate this question? Is there a man who says Gen. Shields is unfit for the position? No. What then is the objection? That he is too fit for it, too good, too noble to hold it, and that the Doorkeeper's place is not fit for him? The only reason I have to believe that it is not fit for him is, because its last two occupants were not fit for it. I should think the place might have been fairly fit for him, because his case seems to have been answered by the text: "Better be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than a dweller in the tents of the wicked."

Mr. Cox, of New York—A word of personal nature in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler). That gentleman is always known to be rich in intrigues of a political nature, and this is perhaps one of them; but I never knew him before to have any poverty of wit, or to repeat his old wit again. So far as independence of party is concerned, I have never known it to be shown until since he was beaten in the Salem district. Now he is becoming independent. He did not vote with his parity yesterday, and I did not vote with some of the friends on my side, so there was a party between us there. So far as independence is concerned in voting for the extension of slavery, I am not too old to remember that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention ——

A voice—You mean Charleston.

Mr. Cox—Yes; he committed himself twice on the slavery question, so that he ought to be very lenient.

Mr. Butler (who had approached to near where Mr. Cox was speaking)—I am.

Mr. Cox (addressing Mr. Butler directly)—And, when growing older, you ought to grow in grace day by day. I will bring you up here to the anxious bench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere whom I should rather lift by kindly prayer than the distinguished intellectual gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not say that he needs it more than other members. I know the good points of his character. I know his friendly heart. I know many things about him which the world does not know, and count to his honor and integrity. It is no laughable matter; but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat that little old stale wit.

Mr. Cox (as in the act of benediction)—Then I will send you to your seat now, pardoned. Go and sit down, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Mr. Butler (sitting down)—I do not see anything to reply to.

English Crown Jewels.

The English crown diamonds have arrived at the Paris Exposition, and are valued at $8,500,000. They are in a thick iron chest, and are guarded by sentinels day and night. There is a diadem of eighty-six diamonds of various sizes, in the middle of which is the celebrated Koh-i-Noor, alone valued at $380,000; also a collar of 108 diamonds, in the center of which is an emerald, said to be the purest and most beautiful extant. A second diadem is a blending of diamonds and emeralds. In the center is the large Kaudavassy diamond, valued at $600,000. It would be rated at a higher sum were it not for a slight defect. These, and many other valuables of the kind, belong to the English crown; a portion are used by the Princess of Wales on special occasions; the others are reserved for the Queen. The Kaudavassy was formerly the eye of a one-eyed Hindoo deity, and has been but lately added to the collection.

ALL SORTS.

It is exceedingly bad husbandry to narrow up the feelings of your wife.

Many a man keeps on drinking until he has not a coat to his back or stomach.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has an income of $250,000 and is growing unwieldily stout.

Washington's old headquarters in Valley Forge are offered for sale for $6,000.

It appears by a recent report that 88,000 children are employed in factories in Germany.

During the last five months Patti cleared, by singing in various cities of Italy, $92,000.

There is an area of forty acres in North Carolina that has yielded over $1,000,000 in gold since the war.

South Carolina now has 5,900 spindles and 1,400 looms in operation, divided among ten prosperous factories.

Austria's peace establishment is put down at 267,005 men and 47,972 horses; in war, 780,026 men and 148,120 horses.

The British army in India is composed of 146,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, 3,600 engineers, 13,000 artillery and 400 field pieces.

The people of Searsport, Me., were surprised and amused at a spelling bee by a tall tramp spelling down the entire assembly.

Several persons have died suddenly of disease contracted while unloading a cargo of rags from Egypt at a paper mill at New Haven.

M. de Lesseps resides in Paris, and is the proudest father in all the land; he is bordering on four score, and was lately favored with twins.

The Japanese have had a succession of manias during the last two or three years, just like the Caucasians. They have doted on rabbits, large foreign dogs and tea-roses, and are now absorbed in fish-culture.

The Germans are the healthiest class of New Yorkers. Vital statistics show that the rate of mortality among them is nearly 38 per cent. less than that of other citizens, while their increase by births is larger.

Isaac B. Sawtelle, on completing ten years in a Massachusetts State prison, was tried and sentenced to a like term for an old offense. He has committed additional crimes sufficient to keep him in prison for life.

The Philadelphia *Times* desires to have murderers privately suffocated by turning some fatal kind of gas into their cells, so that the execution may be seen by nobody, and revolting scaffold exhibitions prevented.

The correct thing at funerals in Rhode Island is an equal number of male and female pall-bearers, the males taking the right and the females the left of the coffin. At least that's the way it was done at a recent Woonsocket funeral.

"Do you think, William," said Mrs. Brown to her husband the other night, "that the telephone will ever be as generally used as the telegraph?" "Why, yes," replied Brown; "the time is coming when it will be as common to telephone as it seems now to tell—a fib."

Scene in a Horse-Car.—Enter determined-looking female, to whom a slender-looking gentleman offers his seat. "I always like to oblige the weaker sex," affably remarked the youth. "Weaker sex, indeed! Any more of your impertinence, young man, and you'll see whether I am weak or not!" Then, assuming a defiant air, she gratefully sat down in the vacant seat.

A family, consisting of man, wife and seven children, live in the woods of Southeast Texas, with no other shelter than that afforded by the forest trees. They never labor nor purchase food of any kind, subsisting wholly upon acorns, nuts, herbs, rats, birds, fish, frogs, and what they can procure by foraging. They have repeatedly refused offers of assistance, and express the desire to live a wild life.

The new Pope has three brothers. The youngest of them, Cav. Gio. Battista Pecci, is married, with three sons and two daughters—one of his sons being in the Italian army. In summer the cavalier resides in Carpineto, the family homestead of the Peccis, a little village of 4,000 inhabitants, on the Rome and Naples railroad; during winter he dwells in Rome, with the eldest of the brothers, Signor Carlo, an octogenarian. The other brother is a simple priest.

Complaints of the lack of population in France, so much dwelt upon in our day, were rife in the middle of the last century. France had then but 17,000,000, of whom it was calculated a thirty-fourth part were clergymen who did not marry. The deaths at that time largely exceeded the births. The obstacles placed in the way of soldiers marrying also considerably affected the population. This, with continual wars, helped to keep the population of France at a very low ebb.

Henry Meiggs, the South American railroad king, so far from dying bankrupt, as has been alleged, left an enormous fortune to his sons, Henry H. and Minor K. Meiggs, who, inheriting also their father's energy, have already entered into new contracts with the Peruvian Government involving an outlay of millions. One project likely to be completed is the Sutra tunnel beneath the famous silver mines, which is expected to give access to the greatest mass of silver ore in the world.

London fogs are not caused by the rarefaction of the air, nor by the consumption of gas, nor yet by the hills on the north, nor by the river. The peculiar atmospheric condition termed an anti-cyclone is the real cause of these annoying visitations; the wind is then blowing round a well-defined circle, in the center of which the air is tranquil, and consequently the smoke, condensed vapors, etc., cannot escape as they do when there is a direct onward movement of the wind. These objectionable visits occur mostly in November.

Assassination in Ireland.

The following details of the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk and driver, has been telegraphed from Dublin. The Earl of Leitrim left his residence at Milford shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment between the road and plantation, and that, having first shot the Earl of Leitrim, they shot the clerk and driver, so there might be no witnesses. His Lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and, on coming up, found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. Life was still in the driver. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat across Mulroy bay. The valet drove back to Milford and alarmed the police, who, coming to the place, found the driver still alive, but unconscious. He died shortly afterwards.

There is no doubt that the murder was agrarian. The relations between the Earl of Leitrim and his tenants were unfriendly. His Lordship was kind and liberal to the poor, but was very particular and exacting in his dealings with his tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The Ribbon Society have a strong hold upon the county, owing in a great measure to his harshness. He had an iron will which disregarded alike appeals or menances, and he possessed extraordinary courage and perseverance in the pursuit of his purposes.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the assassination, says it is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder of the Earl of Leitrim, which caused a profound sensation in the House of Commons when confirmed by the Irish Secretary, has struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked declaration of war.

One Use for Old Postage Stamps.

The Boston *Journal* uttered the query the other day: "What use is made of the millions of old postage stamps which are collected?" A correspondent answers informing the public of a practice which prevails in convents and other Catholic institutions in this country, and is almost unknown to those outside their walls. All canceled stamps are saved and sent to missionaries of the faith in China, who buy with those worthless scraps of paper infants who would otherwise be destroyed in accordance with the custom of the more degraded Chinese. The many-colored stamps are used for the decoration of walls etc., by the ingenious Orientals, and are valued so highly that 100 of them will buy a baby whose parents have doomed it to death. The little ones thus purchased are gathered into asylums, and reared in accordance with the laws and customs of civilization.

Hanging in England.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment in England has been rejected by the House of Commons, by a vote of 263 against 64. Notwithstanding this vote, the sentiment against the death penalty in England is very strong. When a murderer was to be hanged lately, at Dolgelly, the inhabitants of the place refused to have anything to do even with the preparations. No local carpenter would erect the gallows, and, when the materials for the structure had been got from Chester, no carter could be persuaded to fetch them from the station. Out of eighty-four persons convicted of murder in England in a single year, only eighteen actually reached the gallows. In France, during the ten years ending with 1865, there were 1,084 convictions, and only 121 executions.

English Railroad Earnings.

Notwithstanding the depression in trade, English railroads tell a much more cheerful tale than ours. Only one of the fourteen principal companies has, during the past year, suffered a positive reduction of gross revenue, while, on the other hand, one company obtained an expansion of $400,000, and, as regards three others, there were increases exceeding $150,000 each. On the average, an increased dividend has been paid, notwithstanding an outlay of capital which raises that capital employed upon the construction of English railroads down to the 31st of December to about $2,800,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$8 60	@10 50
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 25
Cotton	10¾	@ 10⅞
Flour—Superfine	4 40	@ 4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@ 1 29
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@ 57
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 38
Rye—Western	70	@ 72
Pork—New Mess	10 15	@10 25
Lard	7	@ 7¼

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 20	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 35
Hogs—Live	3 40	@ 3 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 08	@ 1 08½
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	22½	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	55	@ 58½
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	8	@ 8½
Pork—Mess	9 00	@ 9 15
Lard	6¾	@ 7

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 14½
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	58	@ 59
Barley—No. 2	54	@ 55

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 10	@ 1 12½
Corn—Mixed	35	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 30
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 60
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	3 25	@ 3 70
Cattle	2 60	@ 5 25

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—Red	1 10	@ 1 15
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	29	@ 32
Rye	60	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	9 95	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 2 Red	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 29

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice White	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 1 Amber	1 24	@ 1 26
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 44
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 31
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 5 12½
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 70	@ 4 50
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THE HONEST FARMER.

Happy I count the farmer's life,
Its various round of wholesome toil;
An honest man with loving wife,
And offspring native to the soil.

Thrice happy, surely [illegible] his breast
Plain wisdom and the trust in God;
His path [illegible] straight from seat to [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] loss to other men;
[illegible] blows inflict no wound;
Not busy with his tongue or pen,
He questions fruitful sky and ground.

Partner with seasons and the sun,
Nature's co-worker; all his skill
Obedience, [illegible] as waters run,
[illegible]

A vigorous youthhood, clean and bold;
A manly manhood, cheerful age;
His comely children proudly hold
Their parentage best heritage.

Unhealthy work, false mirth, chicane,
Guilt—needless cup, and [illegible]—
O cities, vain, insane, insane!
How happy is the farmer's life.

This impression seems to be general that excessive corn-feeding is the cause of what is called hog-cholera.

Leghorn eggs average ten to eleven to a pound. Those of Light Brahmas average between six and seven.

Farmers are seriously inquiring if they can make pork for $2.50 per hundred. They did for half of that in 1861, and lived over it. In 1841 they sold dressed pork for 75 cents per hundred, and no more than half took the benefit of the Bankrupt law. Nearly half did, however.

Let every man who expects to raise but a litter of pigs, put in a few rods of mangel-wurzels, and begin to feed out the thinnings as soon as they begin to crowd; keep the corn till fattening time. Instead of having to fatten a lot of stunted shotes, he will begin on 250 hogs at least.

I would advise farmers not to let their ideas run too high on the subject of chufas, for they are nothing new, and, although very prolific and edible, are not delectable. The great labor incident to harvesting will prevent their being extensively produced for swine or poultry, and when estimated in bushels artichokes will exceed them in yield. Frost kills their germinating powers.—*George R. Drake, in Rural New Yorker.*

Ever since the epizootic year I have given my team a pint of onion sets every morning during winter and spring; they kept off the epizooty then and twice since, when it became threatening. I am satisfied they are very beneficial in other ways, as my team are never sick or off their feed. I use the "top onion," merely because they are plenty with us, and cheaper than other kinds, otherwise they are no better. They are always eaten before the corn.—*S. R. Mason, in Moore's Rural.*

If there is a profession upon earth, which must be practiced in order, it is that of farming. There should be a time for everything as well as a place, and more depends upon timing work on a plantation than on almost anything else. Good seed, good sowing, good plowing, good cultivation, are good only when employed at the right time, and many a man, if he looks back over 1877, will see that his failures arose from a disregard of nature's first law.

In transplanting remember: Dig wide holes—cut off all broken or marred roots, spread out the roots in a natural position, set the tree a little above its previous depth, fill in with good soil (no manure), work it between the roots with the hand, do not pull the tree up and down, and finally press the earth firmly down and if there is a likelihood of dry weather spread a mulch over the surface. Bear always in mind that plants are injured if their roots are exposed to sun or wind for even a few minutes.

In an old agricultural paper of forty-seven years ago, we learn that it is a good plan to put a piece of chalk in the pen with the young calves. They will lick it and thus correct the acidity of their stomachs and assist digestion and prevent dyspepsia, which often leads to scours. There is no doubt but that this is a most excellent practice. Prepared chalk is often prescribed by doctors as a remedy for heart-burn, which is a symptom of dyspepsia, and for diarrhea. The crude chalk (carbonate of lime) is unquestionably a good preventive and remedy for similar disorders in stock. The prepared chalk is the crude with all the gritty particles worked out.—*Cor.*

S. D. Payne, of Kasota, Minn., announces his expectations of having 100 acres in forest trees before the end of the year. He planted 70,000 during the past season, and his mode of operations, briefly stated, is as follows: "Break the land the first year, crop it the second, plant the trees, seeds, or cuttings the third. Put 2,000 trees to the acre. Distance apart, 4 feet 8 inches each way, or 6 feet one way and 3½ feet the other; the latter distance preferable for many reasons. Planted as last stated, and after the ground becomes thoroughly shaded, I intend to cut out every other tree. This will leave my plantations 6 feet by 7. After this cut out only dead trees. Our forests are like the human family, composed of pigmies and giants. The pigmies do not amount to anything. At the expiration of thirteen years I do not expect to have over 300 handsome, thrifty, growing trees, standing on an acre."

About the House.

Make a paste of soft soap and emery for polishing steel.

Dip candle-wicks into spirits of turpentine and then dry before using.

Old paint-pails and cans may be thoroughly cleaned with strong, hot lye.

A small quantity of turpentine added to stove-blacking will make the stove easier to polish.

To keep stoves from rusting during the summer, rub with kerosene and wrap well in papers.

Cream for Cake.—One cup of sweet milk; put one half on to boil, thicken the other half with a beaten egg and a little flour, and pour into the milk on the stove, stirring constantly; let it boil up, then remove from the fire, sweeten and flavor to taste.

A bottle of flaxseed oil, chalk and vinegar mixed to the consistency of cream, should be kept in every house for burns, scalds, etc.

Sponge Cake.—One cup of sugar; three eggs; one cup of flour; one half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of cream-of-tartar.

To Make Boots Water-Proof.—Four parts mutton tallow to one part resin—mutton tallow alone is excellent—put on the tallow after the boots are blackened with common blacking.

Jelly Cake.—Two eggs; one cup of sugar; butter, the size of a walnut; two-thirds of a cup of butter-milk; and one-half teaspoonful of soda; three cups of flour; flavor to taste. Bake in layers.

Ginger Bread.—One pint of molasses; one cup of sugar; one cup of butter; four eggs; six cups of flour; one pint of butter-milk; two table-spoonfuls of ginger; one table-spoonful of cinnamon; two teaspoonfuls of soda.

To Make Yeast.—Boil one handful of hops in two quarts water till strength is exhausted; in the meantime grate three good-sized potatoes; pour on the hop water, boiling hot, which forms a starch; add one-third cup of salt and two-thirds cup of sugar, one table-spoonful of ginger; when milk-warm stir in one cup or less good yeast; set in warm place to rise. This yeast will keep longer than any other I have ever used.

Relief for Burning Feet.—To relieve burning feet, first discard tight boots; then take one pint of bran and one ounce of bi-carbonate of soda, put in a pail, and add one gallon of hot water; when cool enough, soak your feet in this mixture for fifteen minutes. The relief is instantaneous. This must be repeated every night for a week, or perhaps more. The bran and bi-carbonate should be made fresh after a week's use. Bi-carbonate of soda can be purchased, for about 10 cents a pound, from wholesale druggists. The burning sensation is produced by the pores of the skin being closed, so that the feet do not perspire.

A Deadly Climate.

Erzeroum, in the recent war, seems to have been a vast charnel house. During the past three months 9,500 Turkish soldiers have died in the various hospitals there, and probably at least as many civilians, making a total mortality of nearly 20,000 in Erzeroum alone in about twelve weeks. In January, the weather being then very severe, a detachment of 800 troops was sent over the mountains to Erzingham. Only 300 reached their destination. They were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. The Colonel had his wife and three children with him in a covered araba; he and they all perished. The hospitals at Erzeroum are full of cases of frostbite, some of them as severe as any cases on record. Twenty-seven soldiers without feet are under the charge of one surgeon alone; they had been all frostbitten, and their feet had to be amputated.

One Ahead.

A number of boys were yesterday playing in front of a Chinese wash-house on Woodward avenue, when John came out and ordered them away, and took hold of one who didn't want to go.

"You're a heathen!" yelled the boy.

"Me samee you—me have alle Melican holidays!" replied John.

"No you don't!" protested the boy. "You kin jine in with New Year's, hang up yer stocking on Christmas, and foller the purseshion on Fourth of July, but when it comes to April fool you've got to stand 'way back in the woods and not mix in! We're one ahead of you, old pig-tail, and I'll git even for this shaking up!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Brain.

The British Royal Society is gravely investigating the changes of temperature that occur in the human brain. Delicate experiments with the thermo-electric apparatus performed on six persons who have offered themselves for the purpose demonstrate, we are told, that mental work causes an increase of heat; even to attract a person's attention raises the temperature. To assist these investigations a chart has been laid out of the head, dividing it into sections; and it is asserted that in a normal state different parts of the head exhibit different degrees of heat.

A Child's Compliment.

At a supper-table night before last, a conversation had been carried on for quite a while on a marriage to take place soon, and the merits of the bride were discussed quite freely, and also the probabilities of her making a good wife. A little 7-year-old boy at the table had evidently been an attentive listener, though he had not been noticed. The company were surprised to hear him remark, as he leaned over to kiss his mother, "Ma, when I get big enough I'm going to marry a lady just like you. Wouldn't 'oo marry me, ma?" queried the little fellow.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Gambetta.

The great French statesman, Gambetta, was recently attacked with syncope after a session of the Chamber of Deputies. His body was distended, and the veins upon his forehead and temples were swollen to a point of apparent bursting. It is feared that the mode of life he leads will speedily kill him. He is incessantly reading and writing, except when receiving his numerous visitors. He eats heartily, but irregularly, and takes sleep at detached periods, as his conferences often last through the early morning hours. He takes no exercise beyond what his carriage furnishes in making business visits.

A Youthful Philosopher.

A little grandnephew of Prince Bismarck was sitting on the Prince's knee the other day, when he suddenly cried out, "Oh, uncle, I hope I shall be a great man like you when I grow up!" "Why, my child?" asked his uncle. "Because you are so great, and every one fears you." "Wouldn't you rather every one loved you?" The child thought a little, and then replied, "No, uncle; for when people love you they cheat you, but when they fear you they let you cheat them."

THE "HONEST" MONEY LEAGUE.

A National-Bank Swindle.

Half a dozen national-bank officers, and a few money-shavers at Milwaukee and Chicago, have organized what they call "The Hard-Money League," which is to be addressed as the "Honest-Money League of Chicago." This organization, like the Bankers' Association, is a fraud. Its object is to swindle the public. It has so little faith in its own honesty that it finds it necessary to herald itself as "honest," well knowing that the organization is created to deceive the people, cheat the public, and propagate the old lies by which hard money has so long enslaved labor, crippled industry and bankrupted nations.

I propose to take up each of the resolutions through which it appeals to the public, and dissect its fallacies, its cheats, its frauds and its lies, hanging the guilt of its purpose on the gibbet of public opinion, for men to stare at.

These wise Shylocks unanimously adopted as the platform of their principles:

"Opposition to all paper inflation and consequent depreciation. In favor of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power, and convertible into each other at the will of the holder."

Here is concentrated, as the basis, as much bosh, utterly without meaning or definition, as hard-money impudence could well crowd into five lines. *Opposition to all paper inflation and consequent depreciation!* This, as applied to the present condition of affairs, is about the coolest piece of red-shield impudence ever undertaken to be designated as principles. For six years we have had nothing but contraction. Our own money, through foreign and Wall street influence, has been robbed from the people and burned, for the sole purpose of making money dear. Every man who has education enough to read, and brains enough to know that withdrawing circulation and burning it is contraction, knows that we have had the exact opposite of inflation. And that we have no depreciation is proved by the fact, printed and heralded every day from a thousand presses in every quarter of the nation, that our paper money has constantly appreciated from a point when, as compared with the fictitious value of gold, it stood as 100 to 247—that is, one dollar in gold would buy $2.47 in greenbacks—to where it stands to-day, but 1 per cent. below gold.

And those differences have always been based upon the fictitious value of gold, not its real value. For nothing but the absolute inability and impossibility of gold to perform the offices of money gave it a fictitious value. No man dare say that the Government of the United States, in the darkest hour of the Rebellion, was not sound in its credit, honest in its faith and reliable in its resources; and that in its entirety of property, honor, credit, and faith, it was not worth as much, as a measure of value, as one of its inferior products. To say so is to lie and cheat and defraud the people. Gold and silver were not to be had. Usurers had hid them to make tyrants of them, and we had to yield to these tyrants, or give up the ship, or find a better, a safer, or more reliable money. We found it in the greenback. There has never been an hour when its issue was inflated beyond our necessities; never a day it has not appreciated since the people knew that they were the money of the people; never a day that it has not been worth more than specie; and nothing but the repudiating halter hung round the neck and printed on the back of the greenback, "*Not receivable for revenue duties or for interest on the public debt,*" has kept them from being at a premium above gold.

It is false, then, to say that we have had and have an inflated currency. It is equally false to say it was, by consequence of inflation, depreciated. A cause which is driven to announce a lie as the principle of its action needs to call its adherents "*honest,*" for no one else will.

These honest-money men resolve:

"*First.*—The industrial interests of the country, and consequently the welfare and happiness of the people, require stability in the standard of value and uniformity in circulating mediums of exchange."

There is not a doubt but what the people require stability in the standard of value and uniformity in their circulating medium. It is for this reason they demand the greenback; for this reason they demand national resources, national stability, national responsibility, instead of individual liability, on a pretended gold basis, which has eternally failed whenever it has been called for. Gold and silver are held by the few. The few control them, and the few make them scarce or plenty, just as suits their greed. A pint measure can't fill the office of a hogshead, nor can gold and silver give us a stable currency. The quantity of coin is as inadequate as the pint measure.

Hard money resolves:

"*Second.*—The experience of all civilized and commercial nations proves that gold and silver possess stability of value in a greater degree than any other commodities, and are, therefore the best standard of value, and in connection with paper representatives convertible into them on demand, the only safe and uniform circulating medium."

This is a fallacy tyrants have lived on since the flood; but it is so mixed with truth as to readily deceive the unthinking. Admit gold and silver possess value. They are products of labor. So are wheat and corn and cotton, and all the endless products of our country. It is false that coin is stable in value. Nothing has varied so much; and its utter inadequacy in amount makes it the most dangerous, the most unreliable, and the most tyrannical measure of value that it is possible to adopt.

England had to discard it in 1694 or lose her liberties. She had to adopt her own credit in the notes of the Bank of England from 1796 to 1822, or be swept from the nations of the earth. In 1825, in 1848, and in 1857, the attempt to rely on gold cost her more than her present national debt. The paper of the Bank of England saved England.

France, in 1789, 1830, 1848, and 1871, and to this day, has had to discard coin or lose her national existence. She had to adopt her own credit, her own paper money, or lose her liberties. She trusted herself, and is to-day, financially, the most stable, reliable, and prosperous government in the civilized world.

The United States in the Revolution would have been crushed by the Hessians of George III. if we had been forced to rely on gold. From 1811 to 1816 we should have been crushed as a power if we had trusted to gold. In the Mexican war we conquered Mexico, liberated California, and established the vigor and energy of our arms on our treasury notes. They won the battles, they discovered California. From 1861 to 1865 there was not gold enough in the country to pay for our soldiers' boots. Silver there was none. We should have been enslaved by slavery, lampooned and derided by England, and whipped as a people and as a nation if we had been forced to fight our battles with gold. Gold was the tyrant to enslave us. It would have starved our armies; it would have allowed our army to have gone naked, unsheltered, without hospitals, into inhospitable graves, if it had had the power to control. It is a cheat; it is a fraud; it is a lie! It flies the moment it is demanded. It disappears the hour you require it. It is a cut-throat usurer. So much for its "stability" and "measure of values" in "the experience of all civilized nations." But these "honest-money" men resolve:

"*Third.*—It is the duty of the Government to establish and maintain a sound and uniform currency system. The establishment and maintenance of such a system was one of the ends contemplated by the founders of our Government in framing the constitution, and, to secure the advantages of such a system, requires only a firm adherence to the principles and spirit of the constitution."

For a resolution this is a good one. We agree with every word of it. The Government has established and maintained the greenback and the national currency system. They established it as a constitutional measure. Just such as the founders of the Government, in framing the constitution, contemplated; and we have only to adhere to the greenback to keep sacred the obligation of constitutional liberty. Let me prove what I say. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington sustained the treasury-credit system. Hamilton, with his clear head, his great brain, his comprehensive intellect, felt and saw at once that we must have a currency of our own—a currency which was free from the intrigues, interferences and impudence of foreign control. His report on the United States bank and on American coinage comprehended and expounded the philosophy and settled the principle. Madison and Jay, and Franklin, and Jefferson and Washington agreed with him.

Jefferson said: "*Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, may be found necessary, and, when thrown into circulation, will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulation be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs.*"

Mr. Calhoun declared that the Government must establish a paper credit, totally separate from gold and silver, as a medium of circulation, based on its power of taxation, the resources of its people and their products.

Mr. Webster fully concurred with Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Clay was of the same opinion. Judge Story, Judge Kent, Chief Justice Jay, Marshall and Chase—commencing with our constitutional history and coming down to the Rebellion, when it was a question of national existence—have each and all settled the constitutional power. The exercise of the power was so essential that we could not exist without it. Public welfare demanded it. Public prosperity cannot exist without it. Labor is dependent upon it. Industry is its child. Independence cannot exist without it. It has saved our national life. The people created it. The people will sustain it. *It is stability itself.* "But," say these half-dozen Shylocks of the West (where they could not, to save their penurious souls, get a corporal's guard of the people to sustain them), by way of resolving:

"*Fourth.*—The constitution contemplates only the use of precious metals as a standard of value. These principles were strictly observed by the Government until a great national emergency compelled a temporary departure from them. That departure was solemnly and repeatedly declared to be only temporary and only justifiable on the ground of extreme necessity in time of national peril, and most positive assurances had been given by the legislative and executive departments of the Government that when the exigencies of the war should pass away the Government would as soon as practicable return to the constitutional and stable metallic standard and measure of value."

I have just shown that the first assumption of this fourth proposition is false. Our whole history is a lie, or *it* is a lie. We have never relied on coin. Five or six times we have tested it, but we always found it was wanting. It wasn't there. In 1816, 1825, 1837, 1842, 1857, 1861, and all the time since, it has been a *minus* quantity—a fraud, a delusion. Any basis that can not stand a test is a *false* basis. Gold and silver have never stood a test. They can't; there is not enough of them to do it. In '61 the Government would have been totally swamped if it had not bottomed its circulation on taxes and national credit. Balky horses won't work; they always stop at the foot of the hill. A basis that always fails is no basis. Currency bottomed on taxes and national credit in the United States can not fail. It is impossible. It is stable as government and as certain as time. These wise heads (honest hard-money Shylocks) resolve:

"*Fifth.*—The emergency that made it necessary for the Government to force upon the people an irredeemable paper currency having passed away, to now perpetuate that system as a permanent financial policy would be a violation of the spirit of the constitution and of the spirit of the laws under which our war currency was issued, and, as the experience of the world has proved, would necessarily be followed by still further depreciation, to the great injury of all legitimate business and to the suffering of the laboring classes upon whom the evils of depreciated currency inevitably fall most heavily."

The Government never forced a dollar on any man. Everybody but knaves and usurers welcomed the greenback as our savior. It came when the battle for life and death came. It fed our soldiers. It made our guns. It clothed and paid our army. It built our transports. It made our powder. It saved us from having our throats cut when gold and silver gave out. I stand by the currency that stood by us. I uphold the nation's money that saved the nation. If it was created by the emergencies of the war it was because gold and silver failed to answer the emergencies of the war. They deserted us in the time of need. They were tried and were found wanting. They were traitors to liberty. We will depend on the traitor coins no more. No; never more. We have national credit—the grandest in resources, the purest in faith and the most abiding in its stability the world ever knew. The greenback represents it. The nation gave it birth in its hour of trial. It cradled it in the blood of rebellion. It christened it with liberty. It sanctified it by victory. It will stand by it as long as the nation stands. The man or men (hard money, imperialist, honest or dishonest) who say that the greenback has or can depreciate know that they deliberately falsify the truth. Its basis is the $40,000,000,000—making $40 of resources for every dollar issued, even if we had what the necessities and prosperity of the people demand—but now $65 for every dollar issued. Indeed, *the yearly accumulated profits of the nation, which go into the accumulated wealth of the nation,* are larger by $500,000,000 yearly than all the currency demanded by the people.

The nation may die out, its population may diminish, but the national liability and property cannot be exported or dissipated or exhausted so as to endanger the absolute security of the greenback. To talk about depreciation is worse than false. It is wicked, it is infamous, and these "honest," hard-money bank monopolists know it. But they resolve:

"*Sixth.*—National honor and both national and individual prosperity demand a return to the standards of value recognized in the constitution, and, with our present paper currency almost at par with coin, to delay such return and authorize new issues of irredeemable paper would only add to further depreciation, until, as in all past experiments of the kind, paper will become worthless, leaving us without any reliable circulating medium, and entailing destruction on all industry and misery and poverty on the masses of the people."

This is the weakest delusion of red-shield twaddle, this appeal to national honor to create national dependence on usurers and money-gamblers, ever invented. It is like old Shylock with the scales in hand, sharpening his knife, impatient to cut out the pound of flesh—the very heart-blood of Antonio, when he says: "The pound of flesh is mine. I have bought it, and *in honor* you must give it me."

'Tis mine, and I will have it.
If you deny me, fie upon your law;
There is no force in the decrees of Venice.
I stand for judgment. Answer: Shall I have it?

This was the same kind of national honor Shylock demanded that his hard-money followers now demand. It was their honor to demonetize silver by a contemptible fraud, and so make resumption impossible; and then, by a baser fraud—a fraud which, if they could have succeeded, would have bankrupted one-half the nation, and, by forced sales and collections, have robbed the debtor class of their property at a quarter of its value—getting a forced law of resumption. They got it. And then these *honest men* feloniously went to work to make the bonds, payable in legal money, payable in gold. It was a swindle; but they were guilty of it. It was an attempt to steal hundreds of millions from the taxpayers to place it in the pockets of these honest usurers. This is the kind of honor they prate about. *It is the thief crying "Stop thief!"* And, thank Heaven, the people have made up their minds to stop the thieving felons from carrying out their games! They have been the chief ornaments in the train crying "Rag baby!" and "Contraction!" They have plunged the country in doubt, in misery, and in idleness, and now charge the crimes their own selfish greed has brought upon the land to the money which has saved it. They resolve:

"*Seventh.*—We have now an abundance of money to supply all the wants of trade. Our paper currency is rapidly approaching the uniformity and stability of the coin standards. If left free from further legislative change it will soon, by force of natural laws, go into general circulation, and general confidence and prosperity will be restored to the country."

They reiterate the cry of Wall street and Boston capitalists that "We have an abundance of money to supply the wants of trade." If they knew enough to be disgusted, they know this statement to be false. They know that contraction has been going on here (precisely as it went on in England in 1819, 1825, 1847-8 and 1858), under the alarm created by the approach of the time for "specie payment"—a cry which cost England at her four crises more than her national debt, and yet ended in the acknowledged incapacity of England to pay in specie. Centuries have proved the fact that specie cannot be relied upon as a basis, and that the moment it is understood that it is to be demanded contraction commences—just as it did in 1870, going on and on until the country has less than $6 per capita of circulation. France has $40 per capita. France is prosperous. We have $6, and 3,000,000 of our laboring population are without labor, homes—almost without bread. *The Sheriff is the only man with more business than he can attend to.* Money is plenty in the hands of the capitalists, but all faith is dead, all credit is gone, and one might as well undertake to stop the plunging waters of Niagara as to attempt to borrow unless he can give United States stocks, or their equivalent, as security. The fact is, capital is determined to bulldoze the people into doing as it bids. It says, "Become my slaves; and then, if you will give us security which suits us (like the pound of flesh), we will accommodate you, and not without." Money is the tyrant. All tyrants shall be put down. The people swear it. The people mean it. Finally, the "Honest-Money League" resolve:

"*Eighth.*—We invite all our fellow-citizens who concur in these views of the nature of money and the medium of exchange and the functions of the Government in relation thereto, to unite with us in an effort to maintain the honor and welfare of our common country, and in a protest against the adoption of an irredeemable paper-money policy, which would certainly, sooner or later, be followed by all the evils of fluctuation and depreciation, ending only in ultimate repudiation and general financial ruin."

That is they, like the spider, invite the fly into their parlor. They invite the 40,000,000 American people, with an accumulated capital of $40,000,000,000, and with an annual profit of $2,000,000,000, to admit that they are slaves to $200,000,000 of specie. They invite the American people to acknowledge that they are fools, and not competent to create a financial policy of their own. They invite them to become the subjects of the Rothschilds and German Jews, who hold our bonds; and to permit them to dictate to us *what* shall be money, and *how much* we shall have. It is enough to make an American's blood boil with indignation to hear these money-bags, and panderers to gold kings propose that the United States shall yield up its independence and walk into the Jew's parlor to be chained with usury, hungered by want, and be killed by the oppression of the money power. The American people will not do it. Revolution, anarchy, bloodshed—any disaster is better than financial slavery. The greenback is the money of the people. It redeems itself, precisely as the gold dollar or the silver dollar. It is the nation, and therefore not to be swapped off. It is sovereignty in money, and therefore has no superior. It is *E Pluribus Unum*—may God bless and protect it!

One word more: This Hard-Money League originated, *as it appears*, in the West, where it cannot, with drum and fife, get out 500 adherents in the States it pretends to represent. It is a mere blowing the wind to keep up courage. Its real origin can easily be traced to the Bank Association, that league of cormorants, who are stealing $30,000,000 of bounty annually from the overtaxed people; that league of monopolists which, with $135,000,000,000 of surplus profits now in reserve to battle liberty and defy government, proclaim through their Jay Gould organ, that "*No act of Congress can overcome or resist the decision of the American Bankers' Association.*" They lie. They know they lie. Congress has just told them so. If Congress cannot resist them the people can. And if Congress does not cut off the last dollar of their stealing monopoly, the people will—fairly if they can, forcibly if they must.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

IOWA NATIONALS.

Platform Adopted at the Des Moines Convention.

Whereas, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism and starvation; and

Whereas, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money-lenders, bankers and bondholders; and

Whereas, The limiting of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and, so far as possible, the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.
2. We demand the abolition of the national banks, and the issue of a full legal-tender paper money by the Government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.
3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal-tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the Government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of gold.
4. Congress shall provide the said money adequate to a full employment, an equitable distribution of products, and the requirements of business.
5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.
6. The adoption of an American monetary system as proposed herein will harmonize all difference in regard to tariff and Federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service a vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man or woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competency, so that overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our republic.
7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.
8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.
9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private or corporative property should be exempt from bearing its just share of public burdens.
10. While the interests of labor and the producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East, and West, and while it is a historic fact that the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore, we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the Confederate or rebel debt.
11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, including members and employes of the General Assembly. We demand a general reduction of county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.
12. We demand that all just and legal means shall be used for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

Free use of quinine has made many young people of Memphis almost blind.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Speech of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana.

Following is an extract from the remarks of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, delivered recently at Terre Haute, Ind.:

I intend to consider the responsibility of parties somewhat, because I know how sore and restless becomes the heart of man under trial, and this soreness and restlessness afflicts Democrats sometimes as well as those of other parties. It has been seventeen years, gentlemen, since the Democratic party has had the power either to enact a law or defeat a bill in the American Congress. So that, without dwelling upon the calamities and miseries that have afflicted the land, and have brought bankruptcy, misery and want, I say every bit of it has arisen without your complicity or mine; every law on the statute books on the great paramount question now in the public mind, the finances, has been enacted by our Republican friends. Now not one was ever placed there by Democratic votes. The law of 1862 that founded the national debt, originating the bonded system; the law which changed the contract in 1869 from the well-known terms, by which the people could have paid this debt in the same money with which they paid the soldier for his life and blood, that law and all subsequent legislation that has brought paralysis, ruin, distress and misery upon the land, is to be charged not to you and myself, my Democratic friends, thank God. It would be a load I would not want to bear. It is to be charged to the Republican party. I am speaking of those who have been in power and have abused power, and against whom your wrath is turned to-night perhaps as strongly as mine. There is one party, and one party alone, that has brought affliction to the poor man in this country. Tell me where, tell me when, the Democratic party has had the power to shape the financial policy of the country. Tell me where and tell me when it has by any vote fastened any of these evils upon the country, and then I will be prepared to listen to men who are saying that our skirts are stained with wrong and crime as well as the Republican party. American history upon this subject is plain. The money-loving, money-getting power of the United States have changed the laws when they did not suit them. They have done this not by Democratic votes, but in spite of them, and I challenge a single instance in the record of the country to the contrary, so that I feel in standing as I stood in the Senate of the United States during the last winter I have been acting in harmony with the Democratic party in opposing from the beginning the financial policy of what has brought to your homes the misery with which you are afflicted. When men ask me whether, in taking the stand I have taken, I expect to remain in the Democratic party (and I have been written to on this point) I tell them that when this issue was first made in 1866, and made by a Democrat, Geo. H. Pendleton, I took my stand in that year and canvassed Indiana upon it, and again in 1868. I never made such a canvass in my life as I did of this district upon this subject, when I carried it by about 150 majority, overcoming a Republican majority of about 1,500. I have made my record inside the Democratic party. Do I need to go outside the Democratic party to sustain the record I have made within its ranks, upon this great question during the past twelve years, ever since it was inaugurated? I think not—but I think what I have built up as a Democrat I can stand by as a Democrat. But, my fellow-citizens, while it is sometimes said Indiana is all right, and while the humble speaker who is addressing you is all right, we do not know whether we can trust to the future; we do not know whether we can trust this public man or that, and sometimes I have heard it said they do not know whether they can trust me. This always comes from men who have been active upon what is called the greenback policy only about two years. I tell them I am a pioneer. I started out on that line when most of them were denouncing and battling the Democratic party. I reared aloft the banner in this district, when you who are now the loudest in saying you cannot trust me were battling to sustain the Republican party in all its enormous legislation that has now brought ruin and desolation to the country. I think, gentlemen, if I could trust them they could trust me. But, my fellow citizens, let us take a little broader view of this question. Democrats are appealed to and approached often in this way; while Indiana is all right and certain public men are all right, still the national Democratic party cannot be trusted on this question. The great national Democratic party is not in unison upon it. You must remember that the Democratic party is a very large party. It would be strange if there was not some variety of opinion. What is the vote of the United States? In 1876 the American people polled 8,400,000 votes. Of these votes the Democratic party polled four million two hundred and some odd thousand. They cast 150,000 more votes than the Republican party. They cast 75,000 more votes than for all the other candidates. Four millions and a quarter of men comprised the Democratic party at the last election. It will be over 5,000,000 next time. As I have said, we have not had power in the Federal Congress for seventeen years; but let us see what progress we have been making in opposing the Republican party which has brought the country to its present condition. Have we made progress, my Democratic brethren? Are you satisfied that we are approaching power, and that we will soon enter into the fruition of all our hopes, or are we so far from accomplishing anything that you must look in some other direction. Last October a year ago, we not only polled more votes than all other parties together? as I have said, but out of the thirty-seven States of the Union there were twenty-one in which there are Democratic Governors. But, say you, are you harmonious in principle? Reasonably so. I tell you here to-night, upon my personal responsibility, that, if it be true that Eastern influences have, in times gone by, shaped the policy of the Democratic party, the engine is now reversed, and the West and South will govern and shape the policy of the Democratic party as evinced by recent votes that I saw recorded this winter. The great agricultural valley of the Mississippi is united now, from the everlasting snows of its fountain to the everlasting summer of its mouth. When the votes came this winter I watched them closely, and saw the great valley States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan, the Northwestern States, upon these great questions of domestic economy and the policy of our home affairs, casting their votes almost, if not entirely, solidly together, enough so to insure the future control of the Democratic party in the interests of the laboring people of the United States. But it is not sectional; no, gentlemen, in that respect even it will not be sectional. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in its heart, stands just where you do to-night. Aye, further—and I speak words that will go beyond your ears—seven-tenths of the voting population of New York, and more than half of New England this night, on these questions that are now paramount in the public mind—the questions of finance, the questions of taxation, the policy that should govern our relations to our public creditors—stand to-night as we do, and I have reason to know it. Instead of being a disunited party, the Democratic party is substantially a united party.

The majority has declared itself, and as we, when we were in the minority in the national conventions, have submitted and gone together for a common purpose, so will those that are outnumbered now, by the policy I speak of, governed by the West and the South, submit, and I predict such a movement of the people under the policy of the Democratic party, from this time forward, as has not been seen, my old friends, since Jackson made his war on the money power in the name of the people.

Clock-work has been successfully applied as a motor to sewing-machines by a mechanician of Vienna. It can be wound up in a few minutes, and it will run for several hours, its speed being meanwhile fully under the control of the operator.

A FIRST CLASS CALF BOOT MADE TO ORDER FOR ONLY $5.50 AT

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 18, 1878

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MARLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

—Now make the greenback a full legal tender, reissuing the full amount of $400,000,000, retire the National bank currency, and substitute the greenback thereof, reduce the rate of interest and in one short year this country will again be on the road to prosperity.—Col. City Post.

That is the Democratic State platform in a condensed form.

—Wm. M. Tweed, the notorious "Boss" of New York, died in Ludlow prison last Friday at noon. Justice was pretty well meted out to him for his crimes of robbery, but there are others in high position upon whom no retribution has yet fallen, for similar crimes. Some have escaped through corrupt influences, and technicalities, and this one, out of a hundred others, has met the fate of human justice.

—Congressman Hamilton, of the Ft. Wayne District, made a dunce of himself by calling especial attention to his fearlessness in voting for Field for doorkeeper of the House. Little Hamilton will discover in due course the he chose a very poor way for seeking notoriety.—Ligonier Banner.

As Mr. Hamilton has signally failed as a legislator it don't make much difference what he does now. Money will scarcely get him a nomination for a third term.

—One of our exchanges says that three Democratic Doorkeepers of the House have been been bounced since the Democrats have had control. Besides Mr. Polk, Fitzhugh is the only one who has been discharged, and that for writing a silly letter. Even Ben Butler said Mr. Polk was innocent of any crime and voted against his being ousted. We are glad to know that it is does not take much to require an officer to step down and out in a Democratic body. Quite a change from the way Republicans were wont to do.

—In speaking of the campaign in Indiana, the Enquirer says it would be a balm to the soul to know that still waters run deep in the political world as well as the physical. The Democracy of Indiana could then retire to their couches with calm content, feeling that the stream that is gently bearing them along on its placid bosom was fathomless. May be it is. It is to be hoped so, and that its current will prove resistless in October. But a state ticket has been in the field for almost two months and the fact has almost been forgotten. True, the enemy will not show themselves before June, but that certainly ought not to relieve the Democracy form the duty of organizing and marshaling their forces and drilling them thoroughly and infusing a little enthusiasm now. It will be found to be of service when the day of battle comes.

—There has been some change in the situation of affairs abroad, since our last issue, and on the whole the aspect is perhaps less warlike. The dailies are filled with dispatches, confusing and contradictory in character, so that we do not copy any of them. England still maintains an attitude of menace, and Russia one of defiance, but neither makes any definite move. Germany under the control of Bismark, means to preserve the peace if possible, and her voice will be reasonably potent. Austria gives no positive signs as to which belligerent she will favor, if either. The little kingdom of Greece is perhaps as anxious for war as anybody, hoping with the aid of England to wipe off old scores against Turkey. So that although the outlook is possibly less warlike, it cannot reasonably be said to be any more pacific.

Beecher at Bay.

The following card was sent to the New York papers on Tuesday:

"To Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

"MY DEAR SIR—A few weeks since, after long months of merited anguish, I sold, as you know, a few friends whom I had biterly deceived that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanation that will be sought by many for the acknowledgement—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience and sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

"(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

"Brooklyn, April 13, 1878.

To this Beecher responds with a denial. At this late date there is no good reason why Mrs. Tilton should make this avowel, except for those she assigns in her card.

—Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 lbs. of wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Junction Items.

—Whit., who stole your bottles.

—F. W., J. & S. pay car Tuesday last. How the boys smile.

—W. Brown, of Columbia City, gave us a call Wednesday of last week.

—We had some mighty men at the Junction Saturday. We mean mighty full of whisky.

—We understand that Plumstead was flat when a boy. This accounts for the bend in his legs.

—Bill Britton was seen to pass the Junction with "pill bags." When did you commence practice, Bill?

—J. Whittington is glass slinger at Mathews' saloon. Geo. Clark has engaged Mr. Mathews for the season.

—The new siding at this point will be completed in a few days. Roadmaster Jordan knows how to rush things.

—The boys at the depot request the boys from Auburn who loaf around the office and among them, to please read the notice on the door.

—The heading factory of S. McNabb has been standing still for the past week on account of bad roads, making it impossible to get bolts.

—Mrs. J. J. Martin, who has been spending the past four or five weeks with friends at South Whitley, returned home last Saturday. J. J. is happy again.

—The F. W., J. & S. passenger train No. 3, was detained some time at this place Friday evening by a car which was thrown off the track while switching in the yard.

—Mr. F. ate, well we can't say positive, but think about sixteen griddle cakes Sunday morning, and said he could have ate more, but did not wish to make a pig of himself. Will some one please tell us how many it takes to make a hog.

—Those ladies from Auburn should not exercise so much partiality and bestow all their good gifts upon Mr. P., when they visit the Junction again for I like bouquets. The regardless order Swihart got undoubtedly accounts for it.

PERKINS.

St. John and New Era Items.

—School commenced last Monday. Ralph says he didn't see a stick.

—J. W. Murray, the young agent at Era wont go to Sunday school. Explain J. W.

—We noticed a good many farmers digging drains on their land, and several car loads of tile have arrived the past month.

—O. Broughton has been using his team and big boy, scraping the roads around here. If our farmers would only do the same, we would soon have a road to boast of.

—The Sunday school at the chapel had a large attendance last Sunday. We learn that there will be preaching by Rev. Meese, of Auburn, after Sunday school next Sunday. Turn out.

—Since Thomas Holmes, of Mansfield, Ohio, rented the grist mill that formerly belonged to the late John Stoner, the farmers here do not seem to be in a hurry to take their grain to Auburn, as Mr. Holmes is a firstclass miller and comes well recommended.

SOBIANAUX.

Spencerville Items.

—Cahill, the tanner, is full blast.

—M. T. Bishop has been improving his property.

—Miss M. Knight has a fine stock of millinery goods.

—J. R. Nichols is building a new fence in front of his property.

—W. S. Herrick superintends the M. E. Sunday School the coming year.

—Our new Trustee, Wm. Henderson, has resumed the duties of his office.

Services at the M. E. church Sunday April 28th. The first visit for the new pastor.

—J. R. Nichols has been appointed supervisor instead of G Barney, resigned.

—Sol. Barney desires to be Auditor of DeKalb county. Sol. is capable and deserving.

—John Farver, the painter, has moved to Jackson-tp., and exchanged the brush for the plow.

—Communion services will be held at the Lutheran church Sunday next, Rev. Erick officiating.

—Young men should not visit Leo just previous to going to see their girls They get too sleepy, you know.

—M. F. Bishop is to represent Spencerville I. O. O. F. at Grand Lodge in May. F. W. Herrick alternate.

—If you are dry go to Bishop's; Peter has repaired his pump and furnished a tin for the accommodation of the cold water army.

—The political items of the St. Joe correspondent, are not calculated to conciliate. Better temper your morter a little more.

Remember that a new stock has just been received at the Boot Up-Side Down. Great bargains on their new goods.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES MCCLELLAN, Administrator.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

—Go to G. C. Ralston's for goods. Sugar cured hams, 10c per pound; sugar cured shoulder 8c; side meat 8c; best Rio coffee 25c; good Rio coffee 20c; sugar 9c, 10c. 11c; 3 pound rice for 25c; starch 8c or 4 pounds for 25c; tomatoes 3 pound cans, 15c or $1.65 per doz; peaches 2 lb. cans 12½c; peaches 3 lb cans 20c; peas 2 lb. cans 15c; string beans 2 lb. cans 10c; good tea 50 and 80; good fine cut tobacco 50c; 4 boxes axel greas 25c; salt $1.40 per barrel.

Will have in a few day the largest and best assorted lot of salt fish ever brought to the Co. COOPER RALSTON.

—Assignments of mortgages should be Recorded

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health. but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

NO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

suffer as much with Neuralgic or Rheumatic complaints as Americans, and no nation is so prolific in remedies to cure, yet we come in contact every day with scores who are suffering without having found the cure they have sought for. To those who have used

Lawson's Curative

we need only to say that it is compounded with the same scientific skill and care as heretofore, and maintains the deserved reputation which it has acquired by the wonderful cures it has performed. To those who have never tested the CURATIVE we urge a trial of its virtues for the diseases named below.

Eminent and Skillful Physicians

use the CURATIVE largely in their practice, and prominent clergymen and editors recommend it from a knowledge of its effects.

Rheumatism, **Diphtheria,**
Dyspepsia, **Sciatica,**
Neuralgia, **Toothache,**
Pleurisy, **Sore Throat,**
Swollen Joints, **Chilblains,**
Headache, **Sprains,**
Lame Back, **Burns,**
Erysipelas, **Scalds,**

All yield to the magic influence of the CURATIVE, no matter of how long standing. It is only necessary to use it faithfully and perseveringly, according to the directions which accompany each bottle, and you will be cured.

Lawson's Curative

Is Healing and Cooling to Wounds, Sores, Burns and Scalds.

Try it and you will never be without it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY
Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

"Don't Forget It."

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore known as D. S. Littlefield & Wm. McIntyre have this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and will hereafter be known as Wm. McIntyre & Son. Dan. will remain to wait upon the numerous customers. The new firm sets 'em up. Go and see them.

To Ditch Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, will let contracts for excavating that portion of the following ditches assigned to the county, at the place where the work is to be done, to the lowest responsible bidder, beginning April 22d, 1878, at the Cedar Lake drain, in Smithfield tp., and continuing in the order named below, as rapidly as possible until all the contracts are let:

Cedar Lake	Drain	Smithfield township.
Amos Britton	"	Richland "
John Cool	"	Jackson "
Jackson Center	"	" "
Sponhauer	"	" "
Jacob Baltz	"	Concord "
D. P. Hale	"	" "
Arford	"	Stafford "
Crise	"	" "
Lewis	"	" "
Enzor	"	Franklin "
J. N. Clark	"	" "

Also the job of grading the road near the Rockwell ditch, east of Waterloo, will be let at the close of the above work.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's office, April 15, 1878.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

GUY PLUM, Att'y. for Executor.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, Executor of the will of Samuel Tarney, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. PETER HIGH, Executor.

Attest: G. H. K. Moss.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Sibert, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, one mile northwest of Auburn, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following property to-wit: Household goods, cord wood, stove wood, saw logs leaf tobacco, corn, beans, potatoes, hand cart, sap pails, garden tools, canned fruit, vinegar, etc.

TERMS:—All sums of $4 and under cash; all sums over $3 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security at 6 per cent. interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Lymon Green, deceased, will offer for sale at Sedan on

TUESDAY, APR. 23, '77

The following described property:

Lots numbered 80, 81, 74, 85, 79, 84, 78, 73 and 80, in Hines' plat of the village of Lawrence, (now Sedan), to be sold for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months from date of sale. Deferred payments, in notes at six per cent. interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security. Sale at ten o'clock a. m. J. M. BRUMBACH, Adm'r.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Christopher Baker,
vs.
William A. Jones.

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnishment has also been issued against the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 1st day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, before me, the undersigned at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J.P. [SEAL].

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.
Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

TRADE MARK.
After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO. No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

THREE YEARS

Since we have dded to our regulr Dry Goods business, a department of

CARPETS,

CURTAINS and UPHOLSERY GOODS

And re happy to sy that our sale of such goods is constantly increasing with us. From the fact that we aim to keep only the best goods, choicest styles, abd sell them at small profit.

OURSPRING STOCK

is now arriving, and for extent and variety is not excelled by any house in the west. The prices of all kinds of Carpets, Curtain and House Furnishing Goods, are much lower that they were last fall. We invite special attention to a line of

Tapestry Brussels at $1.00 per yard.

Ingaain Carpets

Extra, 60,95,75, and 85c per yard. We are cutting up freely of Ingrain Carpets at 35c, 40c, 50c per yard.

ROOT & COMPA'Y'
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Re the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C	9
Rio prime	18c	C	8½
Roasted best	27c	Extra	7½
Roasted good	25c	Brown	7b
Ground	22 to 25c	Orleans	

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00 for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c " " "
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c " " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c " " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c " " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store-room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mary Firestone is plaintiff and Abner F. Pinchin and David Fa are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Sixty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Four-fifths [4-5] of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter and thirty-seven [37] acres off the west side of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 18, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas L. Struie is plaintiff, and Joseph Oberlin and Sarah J. Oberlin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Three Dollars and Forty cents [$103.40] with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, MAY, 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-nine, 13 in Egnews' second addition to the town of Butler DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Franks & Hubbell, Atty's. for plaintiff.
April 18, 1878 Pr. fee $7.25

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the late will of Samuel Tarney, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1878,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, sheep, wagons, one buggy, grain, hay and the undivided two-fifths of about fifteen acres of growing wheat and various other articles.

TERMS:—all sums of $3 and under cash; all sums over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. PETER HIGH, Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. H. McIntosh is plaintiff, and Cyrus S. Stoy and Lydia A. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight dollars and Twenty-Five cents, [$528.25], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indianan, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in township thirty-four [34 north of range fourteen [14], east, bounded by a line commencing at the point where the south boundary line of the right of way of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad crosses the west line of said section, and running thence south six chains [6], thence east six chains and fifty links [6 50], thence north seven chains and forty-five links [7 45] to the south boundary line of the said right of way, thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 10, 1878. Pr. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Chas. Whitney et al, are plaintiffs, and John C. Veley, John Blaker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-Seven dollars and Fifteen cents [$187.15], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight 38, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Apr. 4th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

Attest, G. H. K. Moss. no 12.

THE BOOT UP SIDE DOWN, AUBURN, DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Cut This Out.

Our new house in a new part of the street. All our furniture was new; all our friends were new; our silverware was new; our carriage was new; harness gold-plated, was new; we were new; and we wanted a new baby but we had to wait a reasonable time. Our friends were new; our hall chairs with the new coat of arms, to the grand piano with the new action, and up-stairs, again, to the new fire escape, all things of high polish, in our new room, 8 Columbia-st. West, for cheap china, glass ware, silver plated ware. We warrant all our Meriden Britanna Company brand of Silver Plated Ware.

On and after May the 1st, we shall be at our new store, No. 8 Columbia street. Do not fail to look for the Big Iron Dog.

Respectfully, H. N. WARD.

—The members of the German Reformed church, north of Cedar Creek, near Union town, offer a reward of $20 for the apprehension of the party who took an organ from their church on the night of April 2nd, and the return of said instrument. Any persons who have taken an organ on trial since that time would do well to communicate with the officers of the church, if the instrument is a Jubilee organ, with six stops, with octave coupler, &c. In addition to the above the Sheriff has offered a reward of $10.

—While you are looking around for a new vehicle, now that the roads are getting better, do not fail to call and see the splendid buggies manufactured by Jas. Anderson, on Seventh-st. He has several on hand from which you can judge of his work. He puts in the best material, and they are not thrown together in order to sell them cheap. His prices are low for a good buggy, and he will give you a good bargain. He makes a splendid double seated buggy for family purposes, that everybody ought to have. Call at his shop and examine them.

—MR. EDITOR—In the name of common decency, when the gentlemen comprising the literary association of this place, get another lecturer to come here, especially if the party be a lady, let them see to it that she be met at the depot, and conducted to a hotel in a manner that will spare her the necessity of being carried back and forth upon the streets in a mail wagon, as an exhibition for vulgar mouthed street loafers and idle boys. It is no excuse for the Committee who should have seen to the matter that they did not know on what train Ann Eliza Young would come, that could easily have been ascertained had the committee been a little less stupid. ARGUS.

—The plodding, croaking tradesman will tell you that it does not pay to advertise, and consequently as he never makes his business known through the columns of the newspaper he is a mere cipher in the commercial world, and if the grass does not grow in front of his store, he is pretty effectually lost to view in the busy hum of life by the dust kicked up by his more succesful competors who advertise. Let it be borne in mind that the avenue to success in business is through the printing press, and those dealers that turn their backs upon the "great lever that upturns worlds" will discover when to late that they have been distanced in the race for wealth by those who patronized the printer.

—We regret to learn of the partial destruction of the neigboring town of Albion by fire on Sunday morning of last week. Ten business rooms, and a large amount of other property was consumed. The New Era estimates the loss at about $12,000, with no insurance. The fire originated in a barn, in which four horses were burned to death. Judge Clapp lost three frame buildings and R. L. Stone one. Of course the town was unprepared to fight the element and they contribute twelve thousand dollars to no purpose when half of that would have furnished them with good facilities. Auburn, in the light of this experience, will pass it by unheeding, knowing full well that a similiar visitation may fall upon us, with scarcely any better means of protection.

MR. EDITOR:—The law approved March 14, '77, provides that "in city and town elections, each ward shall constitute a precinct," and that the trustees shall appoint three qualified voters in each precinct to act as a board of electors, and must each have been freeholders and a resident house-holder for at least a year before such elections, shall be of different political parties and who are not candidates, &c. If any person shall vote or offer to vote in a ward or precinct, except in which he resides, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State's prison, not less than one year nor more than five.

Now, Mr. Editor, are we and all the rest of the little villages in the State to have an election in each ward in town? Have four more boards of electors than are necessary—twenty extra men when only five would do? all this at an extra expense to the tax-payers of at least a hundred dollars. If this is the law and it is printed in our statute books, wasn't the last legislature the simplest fools that ever enacted a law? What say our city fathers and the law officers of the town on this subject. Y.

West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Wheat, $1.15.

—Town election next month.

—Cushion carom is the game at Sam's

—Byron Rainier is working for Cook Ford.

—To-morrow, on the Nineth street grounds.

—Joe Hunter of Huntertown was in town yesterday.

—A pair of mares was stolen at Avilla Tuesday night.

—H. E. Little, wife and son spent Sabbath last in Corunna.

—Frank Griswold is at Gov. Casebeer's restaurant, Garrett.

—Mr. Baldock has torn down the old barn in the rear end of his lot.

—Frank Strebe caught two fish last week that weighed ten pounds.

—A good many shade trees have been planted along our streets lately.

—Miss Hattie Casebeer gave a party to her little friends Tuesday last.

—Rev. Ervin has moved into the Jones property in the south end of the city.

—A horse belonging to Dr. S. Stough, died on the streets at Waterloo, the other day.

—Smith & Parker, of Newville, made an assignment last week, in the dry goods trade.

—The shed on Rainier's store room opposite the Auburn House, fell down Tuesday night.

—The fine blooded horse brought from the east by Gust Leas, finds many admirers among horsmen.

—Mr. Cool, we understand, will convert the rooms in the third story of his building into a dancing hall.

—J. P. Widney, Esq., will remove to Mansfield in a few days, and James Draggoo will locate in Pensylvania.

—Clarksville, Tenn., was visited by a destructive fire last Saturday night, suffering a loss of about half a million dollars.

—Mr. W. H. McIntyre is improving the looks of his property on corner of VanBuren and Nineth streets, by planting shade trees.

—Jeff Meyers has been sent to the penitentiary again from Fort Wayne, for two years for stealing. There's no place like home.

—The Butler Nickel Steel Plows are now for sale at J. Beuret's Hardware store. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

—Our young friend Wm. E. Dannells was married, April 14th, to Miss Eudora Pifer, at the residence of the bride's parents. Success go with you.

—The Garrett Herald now say the "County Supervisors" was an oversight. That's right Bro. Powell, fix it up and be more careful in the future.

—The little store on the corner is keeping a fine stock of raisins, English currants, pared peaches, prunes, maple sugar, dates and other good things.

—We are glad to learn that Rev. J. W. Welch, formerly pastor of the M. E. church here, has been promoted to an eldership. A deserved compliment.

—We have received a communication from some one about the conduct of one of our married citizens, but of course we cannot publish it, as the name of the author is not submitted.

—The old livery stable back of the Court House will be opened the first of May by Cook Ford, who will give every accommodation to the old patrons of that barn. 2t.

—Capt. Smurr, of Antwerp, was in town Monday. The Captain was formerly a resident of this county, and is now proprietor of the St. Cloud hotel at the above place.

—Our special correspondent, A. C. Dawson, Esq., left for the golden shores of the Pacific last Tuesday. He has promised us several interesting letters from that delightful clime.

—A fine new Court House, to cost $100,000, is being constructed at Wabash, and the laying of the corner stone will take place on the 8th of May, at which time a large attendance is expected.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beuret's Hardware store, Auburn.

—The old livery and feed stable east of the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. Cool, will be opened May 1st by Cook Ford, who will be pleased to accommodate all the old patrons of the place. 2t.

—Another meeting will be held by the citizens of South Auburn on the first Saturday evening in May, at the Baltimore Elevators, to further consider the matter of constructing a walk between the two railroads.

The Lecture by Mrs. Young.

The Presbyterian church was not densely packed last Friday evening, to hear Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, in her delightful lecture on "Mormonism." Personally she is a handsome, finely developed woman, above the average size, and makes a noble dignified appearance. Intellectually she possesses a power seldom attained by her sex, and is using it unselfishly in a brave and noble work. By her uncompromising hostilitys to the religion in which she was reared to womanhood, a religion "worse than all other religions invented by man," a religion that "dishonors, disgraces and brutalizes," basing "salvation on a system of concubinage," a "menace to the republic, and defiant treason," she stands in the forefront to-day dealing powerful blows in the cause of virtue and right. What a nation has been tardy at redressing, she attacks with all the vehemence of a strong, sensitive mind. While her lecture must naturally run in the channel of personal experience it was largely relieved by beautiful description, thrilling narration and masterly expression of firm convictions, the whole being delivered in clear pure English. It was a treat that more could have enjoyed had they been present.

—Mr. Markle, of the Central House, traded his fine Norman Stallion some time ago for some western land, receiving a deed and abstract of the same, all properly filled out and signed. A few weeks ago on sending the deed to be recorded, in the county where the land was, the Recorder notified him that the instrument was a base forgery, and the party did not own the land. Last Friday Mr. Markle ascertained the horse was still at Pierceton, and got out a writ of replevin and now he has the horse at home. He intends to have the fellow indicted for forgery.

—Dr. Yarnell's next regular mothly visit to DeKalb county will occur at Long's hotel at Waterloo, Friday April 26th. His practice in the treatment of chronic diseases, and the manufacture of surgical appliances, for the correction of physical deformities, has so largely increased that he will be unable hereafter to spend but one day each month in this county, and as Waterloo is more convenient for him than Auburn he will continue his visits there during the whole year upon the 26th of every month.

—Friend Weamer, formerly of the Auburn Republican, is now the proprietor of the neatest little fruit and confectionary store in DeKalb county. Success to him.—Ex.

So say we. And if about a half dozen others who are now engaged in the newspaper business in Northern Indiana were to follow Mr. Weamer's example they would be much more in their element and could render themselves far more serviceable than in their present avocation —Ligonier Banner.

Our idea exactly, but we never had the language to express it so well.

JUST RECEIVED.

We have been receiving this week a fine new lot of Boots and Shoes, which we have marked down very low. Come in and see them, at the Boot Up-side Down.

—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all those interested in the Hamilton Cemetery, will be held at the church building in Hamilton, Steuben county, Ind., on the 1st day of May, 1878, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of trustees, and taking into consideration the repairs necessary thereto.

—As Gov. Williams was passing along the street in Indianapolis on April Fool's Day, he spied a pocket book lying on the sidewalk. He picked it up and found therein about twenty dollars. It had been passed by hundreds, who were to sharp to be caught that way. The Govenor has the laugh all on his own side.

—To-morrow is the proposed day for the first interesting game of base ball, and all interested should be present to witness the game and assist in selecting the standard nine for the season. With a little assistance on the part of the citizens, we can have the best club in the county.

—Mr. N. B. Nabor removed to North Manchester lost Tuesday. Mr. N. will still engage in the lumber trade. We regret to loose so good a citizen. Mr. Jacob Mitchel, at the lower saw mill, will act as Mr. Nabor's agent, and give all necessary information as to walnut timber and lumber.

—Ed. Kelhum, Esq., residing a few miles west of Garrett, raised the frame for a magnificent barn yesterday. The neighbors turned out to the number of about eighty, to assist and enjoy that rare old English hospitality of their host.

—What has become of the Ft. Wayne edition of the COURIER? Our stomachs have become sufficiently settled to swallow another thin dose —Press.

It strikes us that that is about the only kind of a dose the editor of that paper ever gives or takes.

—It is hinted that the election of Mr. Plum, as assessor was a ruse of the democracy to get Jerry off the legislative track this fall.—Press.

We have a suspicion that it was connived at by the Republicans to get Meese on that track.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of Commissioners met in special session april 8th and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By L. Covell and others, for a bridge in Smithfield-tp. across Cedar Creek, between sections 21 and 22. Com. Goetschius instructed to act in the matter.

By John Gill, for an appropriation to repair road in Concord-tp. Com. Blair to act in the matter.

By Jacob Mitchell, for the survey of highway, the Fort Wayne and Cold Water road, from south line of Auburn to B. & O. Railroad. County Surveyor instructed to make the survey.

By Alzina Glazier, F. G. Fried and M. Goodman, for rebate of taxes. Dismissed.

By Simon Rohm, for a bridge across Cedar Creek, in section 33, Smithfield tp. Com. Duncan instructed to act in the matter.

REPORTS.

The report of viewers for a drain, petitioned for by O. Hensinger and others, was submitted, favoring the establishment of said drain. A motion to set aside the report was made by the Eel River Railroad, and the court sustained the motion.

Viewers report in favor of vacation and location of a highway in Stafford tp., petitioned for by H. Wanamaker and others. Approved.

Viewers report in favor of a public drain in Union-tp., petitioned for by Henry Zirkle and others. Approved.

Viewers report in favor of location of public drain in Concord-tp., petitioned for by D. P. Hale and others. Approved.

Viewers report in favor of establishing public drain in Franklin, Troy and Stafford-tps., petitioned for by Jerry Lewis and others. Approved.

Viewers report in favor of public drain in Franklin and Troy-tps., petitioned for by Hiram Enzor. Approved.

Viewers report in favor of a public drain in Stafford-tp., petitioned for by Jacob Crise and others. Approved.

Township Trustees' Report.

The Trustees of the several Townships named below made settlement with the County Commissioners, last week:

	Rec.	Ex.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
Township purposes	$ 135 52	$ 170 84
Road "	19 93	53 22
Dog-tax "	101 13	70 13
Common School purposes	1348 62	1080 00
Special School purposes	2814 86	2548 15
Recapitulation	4519 06	3921 88
NEWVILLE-TP.		
Township purposes	$ 336 90	$ 193 76
Road "	40 50	18 69
Dog-tax "	21 24	18 33
Common School "	1105 91	739 04
Special School "	578 58	437 63
Recapitulation "	2083 17	1467 06
SMITHFIELD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 270 12	237 08
Road "	35 85	34 03
Dog-tax "	43 72	78 00
Common School "	2506 36	1401 26
Special School "	488 79	1091 85
Recapitulation "	3344 83	2830 92
STAFFORD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 236 88	122 69
Road "	10 94	10 07
Dog-tax "	99 60	99 60
Common School "	847 82	557 00
Special School "	612 47	586 00
Recapitulation "	1807 71	1380 20
CONCORD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 118 76	101 27
Road "	156 50	106 55
Dog-tax "	92 94	92 94
Common School "	2105 18	262 00
Special School "	787 09	702 96
Recapitulation	3360 47	2337 72
JACKSON-TP		
Township purposes	$ 180 27	175 23
Road "	80 75	23 49
Dog-tax "	107 75	65 75
Common School "	1852 85	1120 00
Special School "	620 82	561 69
Recapitulation "	2857 44	1946 16
WILMINGTON-TP		
Township purposes	$ 667 20	479 05
Road "	381 38	158 57
Dog-tax "	191 91	141 90
Common School "	2875 61	1891 00
Special School "	1268 41	1058 33
Recapitulation "	5381 35	4050 85
RICHLAND-TP		
Township purposes	$ 409 24	201 35
Road "	245 87	115 36
Dog-tax "	105 57	47 00
Common School "	1747 65	1200 00
Special School "	975 46	1320 42
Recapitulation "	3479 79	2044 13
UNION-TP		
Township purposes	$ 835 67	383 07
Road "	41 50	41 61
Dog-tax "	110 83	103 25
Common School "	3680 09	1115 22
Special School "	936 91	451 82
Recapitulation "	4685 90	2054 97
TROY-TP		
Township purposes	$ 97 50	97 25
Road "	8 91	8 45
Dog-tax "	105 16	55 16
Common School "	754 14	546 00
Special School "	907 81	960 28
Recapitulation "	1973 52	1667 14
KEYSER-TP		
Township purposes	$ 425 27	408 73
Road "	21 34	114 50
Dog-tax "	62 03	60 00
Common School "	1892 40	988 32
Special School "	903 42	903 02
Recapitulation "	3304 46	2117 59
BUTLER-TP.		
Township purposes	$ 254 70	123 30
Road "	12 86	12 86
Dog-tax "	26 48	26 48
Common School "	988 28	630 00
Special School "	1280 98	306 11
Recapitulation "	2061 50	1096 95
FAIRFIELD-TP.		
Township purposes	$ 344 80	$ 251 05
Road "	18 25	19 80
Dog Tax "	86 01	86 75
Common School "	2497 84	1576 20
Special School "	501 76	499 40
Recapitulation "	3446 02	2563 29

Richland Center Items.

—Farmers jubilant.

—Fruit prospects splendid.

—The Sabbath School, at this place, was re-organized last Sunday.

—Amos Crat, reported drowned in a pond near Sixteen recently, has recovered.

—John Hosler, our boss farmer, has recently plowed four acres in one day. John eats his breakfast by a tallow candle and his supper by moonlight.

—A grand serenade took place on the east bank of the little Cedar Creek last Wednesday night, for the purpose of clearing out a house of illrepute. It is hoped that the parties were successful

UNCLE JOE.

—Jim. Anderson sold several new buggies this week.

Garrett Items.

—It is reported that our park is to be fenced.

—John Paul started last week for Kansas to see the country.

—The new grist mill is doing a good business although the roads have been bad.

—Bicknell is going to enlarge his store room and make his building one story higher.

—Business on the B. & O. is slack at present, but considerable works ahead in the shops.

—Considerable work was done last week on Randolph and Quincy streets which greatly added to their appearance.

—Some of the persons who went to hear Ann Eliza, appear quite melancholy since, and try to cheer up by huming that sweet old air "Old Virginia."

—Dr. Norman returned last week to Miskingum county, Ohio. The Doctor located here last fall after a tour through the west. His family will follow him soon.

—Target shooting appears to be quite a sensation among some of the B. & O. engineers. They were practicing at a three hundred yard range last week, at which distance some excellent shots were made.

—Dr. Saber left last week for Cincinnati, it is said, to attend the medical college. He traded his property here for Michigan land. Dr. Saber was one of the first physicians in Garrett We only have two physicians left to heal all our ails, and one attorney to settle all our disputes.

—Our "Moral Spectator" is engaged in playing "Ten Nights in a Bar Room' He played two nights last week in Thienel's saloon, and has eight nights to play yet, after which he is going to write a "moral" essay on the spurious adulteration of liquors, and also explain the game known as "pedro"—was "pedroed" out of a few Saturday night. "Morality is a good subject to write on ain't it? Fill them up again. X.

LaOtto Items.

—Keep your eye on the patent right man.

—Give us a rest on temperance lectures.

—Jack Leighty started for Kansas last Monday.

—The drug store has moved across the way.

—The streets were crowded with teams last Saturday.

—A greenback ball will be given at Bruce's Hall Friday evening, the 19th.

George Berry and wife visited with Mr. B's. parents at this place last Sunday.

—The Dramatic troupe at Swan, is about prepared to give another exhibition.

—Wyatt of Churubusco, shipped a car load of hogs from this place last Saturday.

—The Sunday Schools of this place are in quite a prosperous condition. 50 scholars to each school.

—LaOtto Market: Wheat $110 @ 120 corn 40c, oats 28c, butter 15c, eggs 8c, lard 9c, hides 7c, tallow 8c.

—Last Sunday, while coming to church, John Hogue's horses ran away, upsetting the vehicle, in which were Mr. and Mrs. Hogue, throwing them out, but fortunately without injury to either.

—If there is a heaven on earth for grand frauds, LaOtto is that place. The viler the imposter, the more certain is his hold on the poor credulous dupes, who gobble him in as though an angel direct from the celestial throne.

—Bert Ricket, Swan correspondent, stated through the Standard, that LaOtto would stand in need of a lock-up, for the special benefit of some of the newly elected officers. Naughty Bert, if LaOtto had a lock-up, where would you be.

—LaOtto has a scandal, not a one horse scandal, but a whole team with a dog under the wagon scandal. We but begin to realize what we live for. We yearned for something to turn up, but in our wildest moment we never thought of such a thing, never. We sometimes fear tis but a dream, something not real, but we assure you it is a genuine old scandal. Look for full particulars next week.

DANIEL.

Corunna Items.

—Ed. Orr and John Stonebraker have built a board fence along their farms.

—Mr. Haub, a short distance east of town, is erecting a new dwelling house.

—James Finch left last week for Cincinnatti with a car load of horses. Jim will give up the livery business, we learn.

—The operators have change positions and Cade McMillen is now at Striker, and a young man from Ligonier is operating here.

—School was to commence Monday, but owing to there being no teacher to the primary department it was postponed until Monday next.

—Robbers entered the residence of Jesse Brumback and took therefrom clothing, watches, and various other things. It is stated that Mr. B. had received a large sum of money on the day previous to the burglary, but the party were unfortunate in finding it.

—A little girl named Mildred Kline met with a severe accident last week. She was playing in the field, at the residence of L. D. Britton, and reached through the fence and caught a small pig. The little girl did not notice the old sow, and was caught by the hand in the jaws of this monster, and in the struggle to free herself she lost a finger.

St. Joe Items.

—Weather fine and farmers happy.

—Farmers are busy plowing and sowing oats.

—Good fishing in the St. Joe, but few fish are being caught. A fisherman's luck, etc.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty, of this place, should have the premium among the ladies on washing days. Her washings are always on the line by 7 o'clck Monday mornings and some people think she does not sleep at all Sunday nights.

—Pinte, who was your item gatherer at this place, caught a tartar when he itemized Mrs. G. Simonton, several weeks ago. Several of the ladies of that corner came down pretty severely. Go slow ladies, its always darkest just before day. We meant no harm in advertising where tramps could get a good square meal.

—A chap, calling himself a man (and he was big enough) called at the residence of Jimmy Ryan to serve a summons, claiming to be a constable, and learning that Jimmy was not at home used indecent language to the old lady, and for his impudence got the broom handle over his head. A warrant was issued by Justice Fales but the chap made himself scarce. Our advice to him is to keep clear of old Jimmy.

—Parties visiting Kansas can save money by calling on or addressing, T. H. SPROTT, Agent for the Mo. River, Ft. Scott & Gulf, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee R. R. lands, at Auburn. Excursion on Mo. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R., April 23d, and on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. April 24.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Soldiers of the war of 1812

Or their surviving widows, are entitled to a pension of $8 per month, by a recent law. All other government claims promptly attended to.

Apply to, A. PORTER,
Gov Claim Ag't., Butler, Ind.

—The Supreme Court of the State have decided that a grand juror is not bound to secrecy, but that he may be compelled to testify in a court of justice as to what passed before the grand jury. The same rule is held applicable to Prosecuting Attorneys.

—The time has come when the man with a carpet sack full of Assessor's Blanks perambulates up and down the country, and wonders at the number of men who own just fifty dollars worth of property.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent druggist of fourteen years experience. Salary no object at beginning. Address this office.

—QUERRY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—Sem. Rainier went to Waterloo last week to work in Mr. Lease's the livery stable.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return

We, the undersigned 'Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the state, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House

FIVE.

"But a week is so long!" he said,
With a toss of his curly head.
"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven!—
Seven whole days! Why, in six, you know
(You said it yourself—you told me so),
The great God up in heaven
Made all the earth and the seas and skies,
The trees and the birds and the butterflies!
How can I wait for my seeds to grow?"

"But a month is so long!" he said,
With a droop of his boyish head.
"Hear me count—one, two, three, four—
Four whole weeks, and three days more;
Thirty-one days, and each will creep
As the shadows crawl over yonder steep;
Thirty-one nights, and I shall lie
Watching the stars climb up the sky!
How can I wait till a month is o'er?"

"But a year is so long!" he said,
Uplifting his bright young head.
"All the seasons must come and go
Over the hills with footsteps slow—
Autumn and winter, summer and spring;
Oh, for a bridge of gold to fling
Over the chasm deep and wide,
That I might cross to the other side,
Where she is waiting—my love, my bride!"

"Ten years may be long," he said,
Slow raising his stately head,
"But there's much to win, there is much to lose;
A man must labor, a man must choose,
And he must be strong to wait!
The years may be long, but who would wear
The crown of honor must do and dare!
No time has he to toy with fate
Who would climb to manhood's high estate!"

"Ah! life is not long!" he said,
Bowing his grand white head.
"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven!—
Seven times ten are seventy.
Seventy years! As swift their flight
As swallows cleaving the morning light,
Or golden gleams at even.
Life is short as a summer night—
How long, O God! is eternity?"

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

Narrative of the Event by Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Col. D. B. Pritchard, of Allegan, Mich., has contributed to *The Journal* of that town a long account of the capture of Jefferson Davis by the Fouth Michigan cavalry in 1865. Col. Prichard says he does not make this statement from personal choice, but from a sense of justice, as it has been assumed in certain quarters that the story of Davis' disguise in woman's dress is no longer believed. He says:

The orders under which I acted were received from Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding the Second division of the cavalry corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and from whom, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 7, 1865, I received direct orders to report immediately to him in person for instructions. On my arrival he detailed to me the information received by Gen. Wilson from his forces in the direction of Augusta regarding the movements southward of the principal parties connected with the Confederate Government, and the desire to effect their capture if possible, directing me to proceed with my regiment, the Fourth Michigan cavalry, from its camp near Macon, Ga., down the southerly side of the Ocmulgee river a distance of seventy-five or one hundred miles, to take possession of all the fords and ferries below Hawkinsville, and to picket the river and scout the country north and south of the river as thoroughly as my command would permit. Certain places appearing upon the maps were thought to be desirable points for establishing the headquarters of my regiment, but that matter was left to my own discretion upon arriving upon the ground; and, if pursuit became necessary, I was authorized to disregard all points and communications, and pursue as far as might be deemed necessary, even to the Gulf or the ocean.

In obedience to the orders above stated, which were verbal and strictly secret, I moved with my command from camp at Macon, at 8 o'clock the same evening, pursuing the main highway leading down the south side of the Ocmulgee river, in the general direction therewith, leaving everything in camp which might in any way impede our free and rapid movement. As this article is not intended to describe in detail the incidents of the march, I will simply say that we pressed forward by rapid forced marches, night and day, only halting long enough to feed and rest our horses, until the 9th day of May, at 3 o'clock p. m., when we arrived at Abbyville, seventy-five miles from Macon, where we first struck the trail of what proved to be the train of the Davis party, and which had gone on in the direction of Irwinsville the night before. Here we also met Lieut. Col. Harnden, commanding a detachment of the First Wisconsin cavalry, with whom a brief consultation was held, when it was decided that we could not plan any concerted action for the two commands, and that each had better act independently; and then we separated. Col. Harnden with his command pursuing the train on the direct road to Irwinsville, with the announced intention on his part of pressing through to that place that night before going into camp, I continued my march down the river, after sending Company H of my regiment, under Lieut. Fisk, to take possession of Brown's ferry, one mile and a half above Abbyville. After moving three miles further we met persons who gave us additional information regarding the character of the train, and also of the roads. Learning that there was another road leading into Irwinsville, from a point known as Wilcox's mills, about fifteen miles below Abbyville, I decided to press forward by this road in the direction of Irwinsville, believing that, if Mr. Davis was traveling apart from the train, as he was reported as doing, communicating with it from time to time, he would be likely to be traveling on the road which I proposed to take; and, if Col. Harnden pressed through to Irwinsville as he expected to when we separated, we would place them between us, and thus greatly increase the chances of a capture.

I accordingly ordered a detail of 150 of the best-mounted men of my regiment, and seven officers besides myself; but the full detail of enlisted men was not filled, owing to the jaded condition of the horses. At 4 o'clock I put the column in motion, moving still down the river road, a distance of twelve miles, to Wilcox's mills, where a halt of one hour was made to feed and cool the horses. From thence we proceeded by a blind woods road through an almost unbroken pine forest for a distance of eighteen miles, to Irwinsville, where arrived at about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 10. The roads were first closely examined in all directions, but no traces could be discovered of the passage of a train or a mounted force, at which we were much surprised, as we had confidently expected to either meet Col. Harnden at that point, or fall in rear of his command, and concluded at first that the train must have taken some other course; but, upon inquiry, and passing ourselves as Confederates, we soon learned that a considerable party had gone into camp, just at dark the evening before, about a mile and a half out of town on the Abbyville road. I at first thought it must be the First Wisconsin, but, upon further inquiry, learned that they had tents and wagons, which I knew was not the case with Col. Harnden's command. I at once turned the head of the column in that direction, impressing a negro for a guide, moving my command up to within about a half-mile of the camp, where I halted under cover of a small eminence and dismounted twenty-five men and sent them, under command of Lieut. Purinton, with instructions to make the circuit of the camp and gain a position on the road in rear of the enemy to cut off escape in that direction; to gain the position designated undiscovered, if possible, but, if discovered and alarm was raised, I would charge the camp from the front, and he was to move upon the camp from any position he might then hold; but if no alarm was raised, I should take it for granted that he had successfully executed his orders, where he should remain quiet until I should assault the camp, as I had not then decided whether I should attack at once or delay until the appearance of daylight, but finally determined upon the latter course, as the moon was getting low and the deep shadows of the forest would render it easy for parties to elude us in the darkness. After waiting in our position for about an hour and a half, and until the appearance of early dawn, I put the column quietly in motion, and was enabled to approach within a very few rods of the tents before discovery, when a charge was ordered, and in an instant the camp, with its inmates, was wholly within our power, without the necessity of firing a shot. The surprise was so complete that not the slightest show of resistance was made, the men not even having time to grasp their weapons, which were lying at their sides. The camp was located in the thick pine forest, close by a small swamp. A chain of mounted sentries, composed of a force specially designated for that duty, swept rapidly around the camp on the instant when the main force dashed into it, thus barring all possibility of escape after the completion of the circuit. This chain of sentries, under the command of an officer, were to maintain their position until all the prisoners were gathered in and placed under guard. Immediately after taking possession of the camp my Adjutant, Lieut. Dickinson, notified me that there were ladies in the tents, when I directed him to station guards at each of the tents, and allow none of the men to enter. All of the men with the party, except Mr. Davis, I believe, were sleeping on their blankets outside of the tents in different parts of the camp, partially undressed, and, as soon as they were aroused, sprung from their beds and were immediately placed under guard and allowed time to put on the balance of their clothing, which consumed several minutes, after which the prisoners were gathered together and placed under a regular detailed guard.

But before this was fairly completed, and before any of the persons occupying the tents had completed their toilet and come out, or a list of the names of the captured party had been made up, a volley was fired down the road and across the swamp alluded to, and about eighty or one hundred rods north of the camp, where the force of twenty-five dismounted men under Lieut. Purinton were stationed. I at once ordered the men to resume their places in the column. Leaving Adjt. Dickinson with a sufficient force in camp to gather the rest of the prisoners in and guard them until my return, I in person pushed forward across the swamp with the balance of the command to the aid of Lieut. Purinton, whom I supposed to be engaging the force guarding the train, but which proved to be the First Wisconsin cavalry, under Col. Harnden, whose men had come upon the force under Lieut. Purinton, and, though a misunderstanding in the challenge and response, each had taken the other for the enemy, it still being so dark that they could not distinguish the uniform; and, as I came up the road in column, mounted, we received a raking fire from a dismounted force concealed behind trees and logs, which killed one man and severely wounded Lieut. Boutelle. This sad mistake was not discovered until two men were killed in the Fourth Michigan cavalry and eight or ten men wounded in the First Wisconsin cavalry.

As soon as the firing ceased I returned to the camp, and, as I recrossed the swamp, I was met by Lieut. Dickinson, who, in a hurried way, informed me that he had carried out my orders, and said we had captured an oldish man whom he believed was Jeff Davis, and that he came out of one of the tents dressed up in woman's clothes and attempted to escape as a woman. I got the impression that Mr. Davis had refused to reveal his name up to that time, but will not be positive on the point. I rode on up to the point where the prisoners were gathered under guard, and, as I approached them, I was accosted by this man, who proved to be Mr. Davis, with the inquiry if I was the officer in command. I replied that I was, and asked him in return whom I was to call him. He replied that I might "call him what, or whoever I pleased," when I replied that I would call him Davis; and, after a moment's hesitation, he said, "That is my name." He then drew himself up in a very dignified and imposing manner, and exclaimed: "I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenseless women and children, but it is theft, it is vandalism." Davis had thrown off the garments constituting his disguise, and was clad in a suit of Confederate gray at the time of my meeting him. I then proceeded to take an inventory of our capture, when I ascertained that we had captured Jefferson Davis, wife, and four children; John H. Reagan, his Postmaster General; Cols. Johnson and Lubbock, aids-de-camp on Davis' staff; Burton N. Harrison, his Private Secretary; Maj. Munraud, Capt. Moody, and Lieut. Hathaway; Jeff D. Howell, a brother of Mrs. Davis, and Midshipman in the rebel navy; thirteen private soldiers; Miss Maggie Howell, sister of Mrs. Davis, two waiting maids, and several servants. We also captured five wagons, three ambulances, about fifteen horses and twenty-five or thirty mules. The train was principally loaded with commissary stores and private baggage, with a few arms and a few boxes of fixed ammunition.

On the morning of the 11th we resumed our march in the direction of Macon, and, on the afternoon of that day, when a few miles below Hawkinsville, we met the rest of our brigade just coming out from Macon, and received from them the first knowledge we had of President Johnson's proclamation, accompanied by Gen. Wilson's order offering a reward for the capture of Davis and others.

Retaining my independent command, I continued my march toward Macon, halting for the night two or three miles above Hawkinsville. Moving on again early on the morning of the 12th, we arrived within fifteen or twenty miles of Macon, where we again encamped for the night. At this place occurred some incidents which I deem sufficiently important to warrant a full and specific statement. It will be remembered, by those acquainted with the fact, that the cavalry command, under Gen. Wilson, had drawn no regular Government supplies since leaving camp on the Tennessee river, March 22, and had been dependent wholly upon the resources of the country for subsistence, and my command was expected to subsist by foraging while on this expedition; but, as the country through which we passed was very sparsely settled, and a great portion of the land covered with pine forests, and unproductive, we found it very difficult to gather the necessary supplies for my men and horses, and my men were really in a suffering condition for food, and, as there was a surplus of provisions in the train, I decided to distribute that surplus among my men. After we had got settled in camp that evening I went to Mr. Davis and informed him of my purpose, requesting him to have his cook set apart from his supplies a sufficient quantity to fully supply his party for a certain number of hours, by which time we would reach Macon, when they could amply be provided for. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who were both present during the conversation, strenuously objected to the course I proposed, arguing that all the supplies in their wagons were private property, and that I had no right to take them in the manner proposed, and Mrs. Davis said she felt certain that when we got to Gen. Wilson's headquarters all their property would be returned to them and they be permitted to proceed on their journey. Discussing the matter in rather a spirited manner for a little time, I told Mr. Davis if he did not feel disposed to have his servant set apart the necessary amount of supplies I would direct my commissary to do so, after which I would distribute the remainder. Mr. Davis became very angry at that, and said he had never expected to be compelled to suffer such indignities as that, and if he could have got possession of his arms at the time of his capture he would not have been compelled to. To which I replied (perhaps a little acrimoniously, for I had become somewhat irritated at his course) that I did not think the garments worn by him on that occasion were particularly adapted to rapid locomotion or to the use of firearms; to which Mrs. Davis retorted, very sharply, saying, "I want you to understand distinctly that Mr. Davis assumed that disguise at *my* instance." This admission of Mrs. Davis in regard to her husband's disguise was wholly voluntary and drawn out under the circumstances above stated, and was the first conversation I had with Mr. and Mrs. Davis in person in regard to the disguise worn by the husband at the time of the capture.

On the afternoon of May 23 I received orders from the War Department, through Gen. Miles, commanding at Fortress Monroe, directing me to procure the disguise worn by Davis at the time of his capture, and proceed to Washington and report in person to the Secretary of War. Accordingly, I went over to the steamer Clyde and informed Mrs. Davis of my instructions, and asked her if she had any objections to delivering to me the garments worn by Mr. Davis as a disguise at the time of his capture, and received this very sharp and pungent reply: "Certainly not, sir, for I do not think I ever had an opportunity to donate any clothing to Mrs. Stanton before; it is, perhaps, well that my mantle should fall on the shoulders of Mrs. Stanton." Mrs. Davis then delivered to me in person, with no further compulsion than a simple request, a lady's water-proof cloak or robe of dark color, trimmed with pearl buttons, which she admitted to be the one worn by her husband as a disguise at the time of his capture. On the morning of the 24th, Capt. Hudson went over to Clyde and procured the balance of the garments worn in the disguise, which consisted of a black woolen shawl with a border. The Captain informed me that Mrs. Davis at first did not like to give up the shawl, saying she needed it for her children. He then went back to shore and purchased another shawl for her, replacing the one Mrs. Davis delivered to him. These garments were taken by me to Washington and delivered to the Secretary of War, and were thoroughly identified by the three soldiers who arrested Mr. Davis at the time he came from the tent, to-wit: Corporal George Munger and privates James F. Bullard and Andrew Bee, each of whom made sworn statements at the War Department of the facts within their knowledge concerning the disguise, and which were filed in the office of the Secretary of War. I have not copies of those sworn statements in my possession, but I have a statement made by Corporal George Munger in response to a request by Col. Robert Burns, and which I here insert:

SCHOOLCRAFT, Oct. 29, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th, asking for a statement of my participation in the capture of Davis, is at hand. I have had a great many calls for a statement from almost every State in the Union. I just received one from the *Tribune* office last week. I thought I would not say anything about it. There has been a great deal said by different ones regarding the capture of Davis. They all seem to differ more or less. If I should make a statement it would not correspond with all.

Col. Pritchard's statement is as near right as any I have seen as regards Davis' disguise. Davis had on a lady's waterproof cloak or dress, and a red and black or black and white shawl thrown over his head and shoulders, over a suit of gray clothes and a pair of cavalry boots. I do not know if Dickinson ordered Bee to let the woman pass or not, only what I heard the morning of the capture. I believe Bee was on guard at the tent. I did not see Dickinson until after Davis was taken back to the tent, and had taken off his disguise. Dickinson might have halted Davis, but not in my hearing. He certainly did not stop. He was about four rods from the tent when I first saw him. Bullard and I were changing horses as we used to do sometimes when we found better ones. Bullard had just thrown his saddle on his horse, I was just buckling on my girth, when I saw the three women, as I supposed them to be, which afterward proved to be Davis, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Howell. I said to Bullard, "Those women ought not to be allowed to go out of camp; you go and stop them." Bullard said, "You go; you have your saddle on." I mounted my horse, rode around in front of the party, and said to them, "Where are you going?" Mrs. Davis said, "With my old mother after some water." Mrs. Davis had a pail on her arm. I said, "What is she doing with those boots on?" When I saw his boots I cocked my gun and laid it across my saddle. Mrs. Davis put her hand over Davis' face, and said, "Don't shoot! You may not admire Mr. Davis' principles, but he is a reverend man." That is all that was said there. As soon as Bullard buckled his saddle, he rode up to where we were. He heard the most of this conversation. We went back to the tent with them. There Davis took off his disguise, and said he thought our Government more magnanimous than to be chasing up women and children. This is as near right as I could state it at this time.

Yours,
GEORGE MUNGER.

Married in Haste—A Sad Suicide.

We copy the following from a Baltimore paper of a recent date: The fashionable neighborhood surrounding Harlem square, in this city, was very much excited to-day over the mysterious suicide of a young man named Charles L. Smith, who was privately married last month to a young and estimable lady named Miss Mary A. T. Ederkin, a boarder in the house where the suicide and his sister resided. About midnight last night, upon retiring, a boarder discovered the corpse of a young man who had shot himself lying on the floor of his bedroom. The fact of the marriage having been secret, and the parties never having lived together, no motive could be assigned for the deed. Upon the body of the suicide two letters were found. The first was addressed to the suicide's sister, and ran as follows:

DEAR SISTER: Forgive me for what I am about to do, but I am tired of life. I asked grandpa to help me, and told him my circumstances, but he refused to do anything for me, and I being without friends or home, and nothing to do, I think I had better die. Forgive your brother CHARLIE.

The second, which was inclosed to the lady of the house, with the request to send to Mamie (his supposed fiancee), was without signature:

DEAR WIFE: It is with a breaking heart that I write to tell you of my misfortune. I lost all I had ($95) on Tuesday evening, and I could not have the heart to tell you that to-night. Forgive me, darling, if you can, and be happy, but remember, darling, that my love for you was true till death. Don't grieve for me, darling, for I am not worth a tear from those two eyes. Good-by, darling; farewell. By the time that this reaches you I will be no more.

To-day the fact of the marriage became known; also that the deceased was making preparations to go to housekeeping. The cause of the rash deed is unaccounted for, except in the loss of the money mentioned. In what manner it was lost remains a mystery.

Courting Under Difficulties.

They were courting under difficulties. It was in a room through which the members of the family were continually passing to and fro.

"Dear Alice," he said, "I cannot longer labor under the sus—"

(The old man appears.)

"—pension of banks is due to the unwise policy—"

(Old gent passes on.)

"I was going to say, my dear girl, that I hope you will promise to be mine, and name an early day for the bonds—"

(Old woman happens in.)

"—should never be paid in gold alone."

(Exit old girl.)

"Name the happy day when I may call you my own, for I cannot believe that you will think if pre—"

(Old man slides in again.)

"—sumption cannot be so soon accomplished."

(The intruder retires.)

"I say I can't believe you are entirely indifferent to me, but you will soon grant me the privilege of calling you w—"

(Old lady on deck.)

"—ife, giving the financial question much study."

(Old lady slides off.)

"If you love me just nod your head. You and—Oh, one sweet kiss to seal it—one sweet—oh, —— —"

(Prospective father-in-law.)

—"according to eminent divines, is a myth, a superstition."

(They were again left alone.)

The old folks conclude that Alice is safe enough in the company of a young man who can talk nothing but finance and theology, and so relax their vigilance.

A Dog's Application of Money.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* tells this story: "A few evenings since, while a number of persons were chatting in a drug store, a gentleman came in, followed by a small dog. While the master was procuring some medicine, the dog walked around the store-room, and finally picked up something and ran to one of the gentlemen and attracted attention by scratching his clothing. The man looked down and noticed that the dog had a piece of paper in his mouth, but thought nothing more of it. The dog, not satisfied, repeated his apparent appeal, but not with success, and then went to his owner, who took the paper and saw it was a $10 bank-note. The dog had found it on the floor, and evidently knew it was valuable. It subsequently transpired that the money belonged to Dr. J. T. Wilson, and it was returned to him. The dog was rewarded for his sagacity by the present of a handsome new collar."

Influencing Legislation.

I have seen that, in respect of these very (Pacific railroad) companies, when danger to public interests, and danger to the credit of these companies in respect of all their creditors, including the United States, was first brought to the attention of this body, and a bill was about to be considered taking some first and mere initial step about it—I have seen officers of the companies in this very Senate Chamber on the day such a bill was to be up distributing their passes with an ostentatious impudence that was amazing. I hope it did not affect any Senator. I suppose it did not. I have seen 50 cents a line paid to affect legislation in editorials of newspapers. That is a very small price now. That was in old times. I suppose present editorials are paid for at the highest rate.—*Speech of Senator Edmunds.*

O'LEARY.

The Opening of the Great Pedestrian Contest in London.

[London Cor. New York Times.]

At a few minutes to 1 o'clock a. m. we entered the Agricultural Hall together. Only the press and a few friends of Sir John D. Astley were invited to be present, in addition to the trainers and servants of the competitors. The vast building, lighted by only two or three chandeliers, looked anything but festive.

Presently the clock struck an hour after midnight, the scorers were in their places, the judges in theirs. The competitors were called in front of the starting-place, where Sir John D. Ashley, a typical English nobleman, broad of chest, stalwart of limb, addressed the pedestrians:

"You are about to enter on a trying match," he said, "in which running, and walking, and physical pluck and endurance are to compete. Every possible arrangement has been made to have a fair, straight fight, and I hope the best man will win. And now, lads, are you ready? ['All right, Sir John,' said several voices.] A fair, honest, manly race, and the best man wins. Ready? Then away you go." And so the great walking match began.

It was a strange sight as they settled down to their work, the eighteen men, in their varied costumes, some walking steadily, some trotting, some running, some in groups, other individuals alone. Two carried short sticks; W. H. Smythe was dressed in blue serge, and, like O'Leary, he walked bareheaded. This competitor had fought hard for the right of walking on the foreigners' track, but it was proved that he was an English subject. Mr. Martyn was rather foppishly dressed. He is an amateur, and was waited upon by his own man-servant in a "white choker." As the men went round and round something like a school of herrings in the Brighton Aquarium, round and round, in groups, in twos and threes, in ones and twos, in threes and fours, round and round and round until one began to get giddy with watching them, I noted their peculiarities.

Another runner was I. Smith, a short, compact man, with goatee beard. He ran like a bloodhound. As the other men and groups revolved, he was a sort of outer force, passing and repassing with marvelous regularity. Harry Vaughan, of Chester, a fine, stalwart young fellow, headed the group of walkers, including the Johnsons, McCarty, and Bailey, and no man looked more fit than Vaughan. He was not tempted to run or trot as O'Leary was. He kept a steady pace, a long, striding, giant-like pace that was the admiration of everybody present. W. Lewis, of Islington, was another favorite. A tall, well-built young fellow of 21, he had done wonders as a pedestrian.

As time wore on it was plain to be seen that O'Leary was getting his Irish blood up at the somewhat insolent competition of George Hazel, of London, who, through his own ill-conditioned ambition, or being "put up" to do it, matched himself against O'Leary, and kept level with him, haunting him on the English track like his shadow. Hazel is not a person of reputation, even among English pedestrians, and his hang-dog, crouching style was in striking contrast to the straight, upright, graceful form of O'Leary. At every turn Hazel passed O'Leary, once or twice challenging him in words. When Hazel got ahead by dint of running as well as walking, O'Leary became worried and began to run, much to the dismay of his friends, who argued that he was thus bringing into play a set of muscles which would punish him by-and-by. "I'll kill this wonderful man before I've done with him," said Hazel, passing him at one of the turns. "What did he say?" exclaimed Mr. Russell, a famous sporting Queen's Counsel; "did he use bad language?" "Well, no; not exactly," we replied. "I'll report him if he does."

During a pause, when O'Leary left the track for a few moments, his friends begged him to desist from running. "Let me alone," he replied, with obstinate firmness; "I know what I'm about." An hour and a half had passed away, and still Hazel headed him by a mile or two. This fidgeted O'Leary. It did not matter that others headed both of them. He couldn't stand this bitter, slouching, personal competitor. Therefore, he laid himself down to beat him. Hazel was warned that any infringement of the rules would disqualify him. This, and the fact that he began to find that he wanted his breath to walk with rather than to waste upon words, kept him quiet, and the race went on, O'Leary running and walking with a steady persistence that presently began to tell on his adversary, who, gradually, after the second hour, began to show signs of punishment, and to drop in the rear. At the end of three hours O'Leary had walked and run him down, and he was to be seen slouching in the rear of the Vaughan group, without a friend.

Mrs. Tennyson's Wedding Present.

When Grandfather Lickshingle heard that Queen Victoria gave an Indian shawl to Mrs. Lionel Tennyson as a wedding present, his indignation knew no bounds.

"An' is that all the penurious old creature gave her?" he demanded.

He was informed it was all the newspapers reported.

"I have always said that she was a close-fisted old snoozer," exclaimed grandfather, stabbing the floor with his cane, "an' it's my opinion that any one who would give a poor, innocent girl an Indian shawl on her wedding day would not hesitate to steal chick"—

"Tut, tut," said father, "you should not utter such sentiments."

"T-t-t-tut, tut yourself," stammered grandfather in his anger. "I've been among the Indians enough to know that the best Indian shawl that ever hung from the shoulders of a greasy red man never cost more than 75 cents, an' is nothin' nohow but a red hoss-blanket, with natural bugs for ornaments. So help me gracious, I wouldn't give a dog one for a wedding present."—*Oil City Derrick.*

A MAN in Paris was recently arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 500 francs' fine for insulting Marshal MacMahon by selling printed handkerchiefs representing him wielding a hatchet to decapitate the French republic.

LINES TO A PHILOSOPHER.

A little child might well confound,
With almost perfect ease,
The wisest man, though quite profound,
By questions such as these:

First, tell across what river lies
That famous work, the Bridge of Sighs?

Then answer, the hardest of things,
From whence descends the reign of Kings?

Pray give the weight, and from what stack,
The straw that broke the camel's back?"

How large a broom ought there to be
To sweep a storm across the sea?

Now name the tree, and tell how high,
That bore "the apple of the eye?"

Who has ever wished or sought
To ride upon a train of thought?

Upon what sea, and at what rate
Sails that proud, haughty Ship of State?

Upon whose tender face appears
Wrapped this weary vale of tears?

So what course and through what clime
Flows that non-ending river, Time?

—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PITH AND POINT.

HENS are often set in their ways.

BONDS irredeemable—Vaga-bonds.

TO SLEEP in your clothes spoils the nap.

AN honest man is the most lonesome work of the Creator.—*Rome Sentinel.* Yes, yes—we find it so.

WHY is the fly one of the tallest of insects? Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

WHAT a dull set of financiers those Hollanders are! They haven't had a bank failure over there for forty years.

FALLING in love is like falling into a cistern—it is mighty easy to fall in, but awful hard to get out.—*Breakfast Table.*

"MARRIAGE! pooh! don't men-shun it!" exclaimed the maiden aunt. "Indeed, they don't," replied her lovely niece.

PUNCH has written to Mr. Darwin to inquire if it is possible, under his theory of development, for a bay pony to become a sea-horse.

OUR ancestors, the monkeys, couldn't have been so ignorant after all, Mr. Darwin. They were all educated in the higher branches.

WHAT is the difference between a schoolboy studying his lessons and a farmer watching cows? One is stocking his mind, and the other is minding his stock.

WHY have the funny men of America been so dull this winter? Answer first—They haven't! Answer second—Because it's been such a no-pun winter.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FRIEND, to scientific authority—"Doctor, how is a man to tell a mushroom from a toadstool?" Scientific authority—"By eating it. If you live it is a mushroom; if you die, it is a toadstool."

A YOUNG gentleman of Brooklyn has made himself cross-eyed for life by watching the tip of his nose, threatened with an eruption of sore boils. He evidently believed that a watched pot never boils.

"WHAT'S your occupation, Bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I am running for Congress, sir," he replied.

"DO YOU know where I can get room to store a load of salt?" asked a countryman of a Boston clerk. "Perhaps my father can accommodate you," was the reply; "he has plenty of salt-rheum on his hands."

"DOES your sister Annie ever say anything about me, sissy?" asked an anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes," was the reply, "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make a nice cradle for my doll."

A CANADIAN priest lately sued a young man, whom he had married, for his wedding fee, which he stated at $15. The jury found for the defendant, on the ground that the youth had received no appreciable value.

WHEN they get telephones in the hotels it will refresh the weary traveler who is sent up to the fourth floor to sit down quietly and impart to the clerk down in the office his private opinion of that functionary's conduct.

JUDGE PETERS, a Philadelphian and a punster, lately observed to another Judge on the bench that one of the witnesses had a vegetable head. "How so?" was the inquiry. "He has carroty hair, reddish cheeks, a turnip nose, and a sage look."

AN English writer states that he was much impressed with the gentleness of American manners. He ought to send his boy to one of our colleges, or try getting out of a crowded depot with two gripsacks when our hackmen are feeling well.—*Breakfast Table.*

HE appeared to be almost gone. Rolling his eyes toward the partner of his bosom, he gasped, "Bury me 'neath the weeping willow, and plant a single white rose above my head." "O, it's no use!" she snapped out. "Your nose would scorch the roots!" He got well.

PARENT (whose daughter has a weakness for an artist)—"I hear you take walks with that picture-making fellow. Have no more to say to him! A smart fellow, with no coat to his back." Smart grandson—"Oh, come now, grandpa, he's not much worse than you in that respect, for yesterday I heard the doctor say you hadn't any coat to your stomach!"

THEY were taking evidence the other day in a divorce case on the ground of cruelty. The husband was under examination, and the wife, prostrated with grief, was weeping bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," said the Judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated your wife, a tender young woman of 25?" The wife suddenly raised her head. "I beg your pardon," she sobbed, "24 only," and she again gave way to her grief.

Wonder Upon Wonder!

An electrician of this city has invented an improvement on the telephone, which he calls the "kissograph." It works on the principle of a magnetic attraction, and by its means an absent husband can kiss his own wife at a distance of 1,000 miles. To make use of it for kissing another man's wife disarranges the instrument and creates a current which sets the steam-whistles to blowing and the fire-bells to ringing.—*Austin (Nev.) Reveille.*

A TRIP ABROAD.

How It Can Be Made in Good Style for $340—Items of Expenditure.

(From the Providence Journal.)

Since my return from Europe a large number of persons who contemplate a visit to the Paris Exhibition during the present year have desired me to give them some idea of the probable cost of the journey. To each one a uniform reply has been given, and the first words were, "You can make it cost just what, in reason, you like." And it is so. A man can spend $1,000 in a month's travel, and another can suit himself just as well for one-fifth of the money. My own experience, based on a ten days' visit to Paris during the Exposition of 1867, is that you can live remarkably cheap in that delightful city. During my visit in January last to the capital of France I was careful to inquire as to the probability of an increase in hotel rates. The answer was there will be none. The Grand Hotel Bristol is a magnificent house in every respect, and for such a place the charges are remarkably reasonable. At that place a handsomely furnished, well-lighted room cost me 6 francs ($1.20) per day, and a dinner, including *vin ordinaire*, a similar amount. But, as in London, the better plan is to take your meals out, as the French people generally do. For 10 francs ($2) per day a man can live well. But to give a clearer idea of the total cost of such a journey, it may be as well to start out with the theory that we propose to be absent two months or sixty days. Eighteen days of this will be upon the ocean, and for the round trip the cost need not be more than $120. On arrival at Liverpool, the docks and other places of interest have to be seen, which will occupy two days, the cost of living per day being 10 shillings, with 4 shillings added for omnibus and cab fares, $7; from Liverpool to Manchester, where two more days are spent at the same rate; then directly to London, the fare being $5, occupying a portion of one day. In London there is a multitude of sights of interest to be looked up. There is the Crystal Palace, British Museum, Alexandra Park, Zoological Gardens, National Gallery, House of Parliament, the Tower of London, etc. Here, to do the thing up in any kind of way, a sojourn of at least ten days should be made. This involves an expense of $30 for living (it can be done for less, and well done, too) and an additional $7.50 for omnibus hire. Then comes the trip to Paris. The return ticket from London to Paris will be, in American money, $18.75, which is available for one month. The journey to Paris usually occupies from ten to eleven hours, so that one full day may be allowed in going and coming. Then a stay of fifteen days should be made in Paris, and the visitor, if he be prudent, can do admirably, as far as lodging and living, upon $2.75 per day, or $41.25; and, adding to this ten days to the Exhibition, one franc each time, brings $43.25; with $10 added for conveyances, brings Paris to cost $53.25. During this time, if disposed, a trip can be made to Geneva lake at a cost of $15. This brings us back to London, with eleven days to spare. A trip to the Isle of Wight, a run to Scotland, and thence down through Ireland, joining the steamer at Queenstown, can be hastily done at an average cost of $7 per day—a total of $77—and then we find ourselves on board the steamer again, without anything further to pay than the stewards. This brings a total of $340, and, allowing the extravagant sum of $60 for waiters, etc., the grand result is $400 for a sixty days' journey. This estimate is put at top figures, so that there shall be nothing ridiculous in its appearance; but your readers may rest perfectly satisfied that a trip to Paris, properly managed, and an absence from home of sixty days, need not cost any single individual more than $340.

Smugglers' Devices.

The custom-house officers at Neuville aux Jontes, on the Belgian frontier, lately discovered a development of the formerly well-known mortuary style of smuggling. A wagoner having applied for a pass for his horse, the revenue officers proceeded to examine the animal. While performing this duty, their noses were assailed with a most offensive odor arising from the contents of the wagon. The driver stated that the smell proceeded from the carcasses of two dead horses, which were the only contents of the vehicle. The officials insisted on a rigid investigation of the matter. The dead horses were literally stuffed with tobacco. The affair has created some sensation in the district, and a gloom has fallen over the local purchasers of cheap tobacco, who fancy they have for some time past detected a horsy flavor in their pipes.

Sitting Bull.

Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who has arrived here on a furlough, says in regard to Sitting Bull, that there is no doubt that he has a large number of Indians with him, and that, as soon as his ponies are in condition, he will probably make a sweep down on American territory convenient to his rendezvous, for the purpose of raiding and annoying the American Government. The Mounted Police, although a very efficient body of men, are not numerous enough, and too much scattered to prevent the intended movements of Sitting Bull and his followers. A few horses may be stolen from Canadians, but he does not anticipate further annoyance to the Canadian authorities.—*Ottawa (Canada) telegram.*

Slaughtering Alligators.

Three persons residing in the parish of Assumption, La., last year killed 9,000 alligators, saved the oil and sold the hides. The price of hides is 75 cents apiece. The trio, besides, gather moss, and are making money fast. Alligator hides make a good shoe or boot; and, as alligators are not protected by the Game law, hunters who go in for "leather and prunella" and money can keep up the game all the year round.

Cost of Ocean Transportation.

Improvements in the capacity of steamships and in the construction of their machinery have diminished the cost of carrying cargoes to a greater extent than is commonly supposed. A comparison has been recently made between two Atlantic steamers, one of the year 1840, the other of to-day. The modern steamship carries fifteen times as much freight as the old one did, at nearly twice the speed; the consumption of coal per ton of cargo transported was in 1840 nearly eleven times as great as at present. The reduction in the price of freight and passage across the Atlantic is scarcely so great as the diminution of cost would seem to justify.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Victor Hugo's Description of the Great Battle.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York city, publishes the second volume of Victor Hugo's "Historie d'un Crime." The *Courrier* has allowed the account of the battle of Sedan to be translated, and the following description of the surrender of the French army is eminently characteristic of the author:

Bayeilles takes fire, Givonne takes fire, Floing takes fire; the thing begins by a furnace. The whole horizon is aflame. The French camp is in this crater—stupefied, scared, startled—in a funereal swarm. A ring of thunderbolts encircles the army. Extermination hems it in.

This immense murder is carried on on all sides at once. The French resist, and they are terrible, for they have nothing left them but despair. Our guns—almost all old-fashioned, and carrying badly—are immediately dismounted by the terrible and precise aim of the Prussians. The density of the rain of shells upon the valley is such that "the earth is ruled," says a witness, "as by a rake." How many guns? Eleven hundred, at least. Twelve German batteries on the Moncelle only; the third and fourth *abtheilung*, a frightful artillery, on the crests of Givonne, with the Second Horse Battery in reserve; opposite Doigny, ten Saxon and two Wurtemberg batteries; the curtain of trees in the wood north of Villers-Cernay conceals the mounted *abtheilung*, with the Third Heavy Artillery as a reserve, and from this gloomy thicket is poured a formidable fire; the twenty-four pieces of heavy artillery form a battery in the clearing near the road from La Moncelle to La Chapelle; the battery of the Royal Guard sets fire to the woods de la Garenne; the bombs and the bullets riddle Suchy, Francheval, Fauru-Saint Remy, and the valley between Heibes and Givonne, and the triple and quadruple row of guns extends, without a break, to the cavalry of Illy, the most remote point of the horizon.

The German soldiers, seated or recumbent, before the batteries, look upon the artillery doing its work. The French soldiers fall and die. Among the corpses which cover the plain is one, that of an officer, upon which they will find, after the battle, a sealed paper containing this order, signed by Napoleon: "This September 1 rest for the whole army." The valiant Thirty-fifth Regiment of the line disappears almost entirely under the crushing mass of shells; the brave marines hold the Saxons and Bavarians in check for an instant, but being overflowed on all sides fall back; the whole admirable cavalry of Margueritte's division, hurled against the German infantry, stops and breaks down when half way on its road, exterminated, says the Prussian report, "by well-directed and quiet fire." This field of carnage has three issues, all of which are closed; the Bouillon road by the Prussian guard, the Carignan road by the Bavarians, and the Mezieres road by the Wurtembergers. The French have not thought of barricading the viaduct of the railroad; three German battalions have occupied it all night; two isolated houses on the Balan road might have been the pivot of prolonged resistance, but the Germans hold them; the Montvilleas park, at Bayeilles, deep and full of thick foliage, might have prevented the Saxons, who are masters of La Moncelle, and the Bavarians, who are masters of Bazeilles, from effecting a junction, but the French have been forestalled, and the Bavarians are seen there, cutting away the hedges with their sickles.

The German army moves all of a piece with absolute unity; the Prince of Saxony is on the hill of Malry, whence he commands the scene. In the French army the command oscillates; at the outset of the battle, at 5:45, MacMahon is wounded by the fragment of a shell; at 7 o'clock, Ducrot takes his place; at 10 o'clock Wimpfen takes Ducrot's.

From minute to minute the wall of fire approaches, the thunder roll is continuous, a sinister pulverizing of 90,000 men. Nothing like it was ever witnessed; never did an army sink under such a falling mass of grape. At 1 o'clock all is lost. The regiments take refuge, pell mell, in Sedan. But Sedan begins to burn; Le Disjonval burns; the ambulances burn; nothing but a dash through the lines is possible. Wimpfen, brave and firm, suggests it to the Emperor. The Thirty-eighth Zouaves, maddened, have set the example; being parted from the remainder of the army, they have made their way through the foe and reached Belgium. A plight of lions.

Suddenly, above the disaster, above the enormous heap of slain and dying men, above all this hapless heroism appears shame. The white flag is hoisted.

There were there Turenne and Vauban—both present, one in his statue, the other in his citadel.

The statue and the citadel assisted at the horrible capitulation. The two virgins, one of bronze, the other of granite, felt themselves prostituted. O, august brow of our country! O, eternal blush of shame!

New York Journalism.

The New York journals appear to be in a bad way. Said a "managing editor" at a recent meeting of the New York Press Club: "There is not a man here that can call his soul his own. You are a pack of hirelings. You represent the great metropolitan press. There is not one of you that dare write a line of his honest convictions. There is not one of you that dare write a line of what he believes. If you were to write it, it wouldn't be published. The soul would be taken out of it. It would be suppressed. I would suppress it if it were brought to me. I get $125 a week for suppressing the truth; for cutting out the soul of every sentence which comes before me."

EDISON's phonograph has been on exhibition among the scientists of Paris. When the instrument was placed on the table, and vociferated, "The phonograph presents its compliments to the Academy of Sciences," there was a roar of laughter from the audience, which could with difficulty be persuaded that the sound did not proceed from some concealed ventriloquist.

A Cubic Mile of Humanity.

A fanciful genius suggests that it is now time to celebrate the completion of the first cubic mile of humanity, and gives a calculation to show that the bodies of all mankind, from the first Adam down to the Adams just born, if closely packed without diminution of volume, would exactly fill that space. Here are his figures, which our young mathematicians who have nothing else to do may verify if they can.

According to the orthodox chronology the world has been inhabited 6,000 years, or 170 generations. Its present population is about 1,500,000,000; but this density of population must have been slowly reached, since all are descended from an original pair. Consequently he takes half the number of the present, 750,000,000, as the average population of the world from the beginning until now, making the aggregate of human bodies during the 170 generations, 127,500,000,000. Since many die in infancy, and half are women, the average weight of each body is taken as 74 pounds. The aggregate weight of all mankind to date must accordingly be 4,212,000,000 tons, or a little more than the weight of a cubic mile of sea water. Since the human body, with the lungs not inflated, is a trifle heavier than sea water, our calculator assumes that his estimated 4,212,000,000 tons of humanity would fill the same space as 4,205,000,000 tons of sea water, or precisely one cubic mile.

Taking the same figures and exercising the same freedom in striking averages, the mathematically inclined may deduce any number of amusing results. For instance, assuming the average length of humanity to be a little under four feet, the bodies of all mankind, living and dead, placed end to end, would just make a bridge from the earth to the sun.—*Scientific American.*

The Reconstructed Balkan Peninsula.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* guarantees the accuracy of the following particulars respecting the new situation in the Balkan peninsula: Servia is to get 164 geographical square miles, containing 216,000 inhabitants, of whom 92,000 are Mussulmans. Montenegro is increased by fifty-eight square miles, containing 45,000 inhabitants, including 15,000 Mussulmans. The Dobrudscha, comprising 199 square miles and 194,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 are Mussulmans, is destined for Roumania. The new Bulgarian state extends over 2,562 square miles, with 3,822,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,430,000 are Mussulmans. Turkey thus loses 2,938,000 square miles and 4,457,000 inhabitants.

A Contented People.

The Asiatic race loves monotony. The London *Spectator* says that there are artisan families in India and in Damascus who have worked at the same work day by day for 1,000 years, peasant families who have not only tilled the same fields, but have gone into them and left them at the same hour, according to the season, from a period before the birth of Christ. They have no wish for change, no ambition to do better, no inclination to roam, no sense of failure, because they are as their forefathers were and as their sons will be.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Church South will be held in Atlanta on the first Wednesday in May. The relations to each other of the two great branches of American Methodism will form the chief subject of discussion.

DURING the last decade $106,000,000 derived from confiscated church property, sold at auction, have been paid into the treasury of Italy.

Jewels of the Crown of Scotland

At Edinburg, Scotland, some years since, the Jewels of the Crown were locked in a box, that box in another, and so on, until they were supposed to be burglar-proof. They were then locked up in the vault of the castle, there to remain for one hundred years, the keys being placed in a mortar and fired into the sea. Scarce fifty years passed by, and the modern lock-picker opens the vault and boxes without trouble. So the science of medicine, when studied with the aid of chemistry and the microscope, becomes plain and simple, and diseases that were regarded incurable a generation ago now readily yield to remedies employed by the modern and progressive physician. A decade of years since, and women were taught to believe that their peculiar diseases and weaknesses were incurable; but now hundreds and thousands of once-bedridden women in the United States will testify to the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has effected their perfect and permanent cure.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1876.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—About five years since my wife was taken sick, and, though we employed the best physicians in our city, yet she gradually grew worse, so that she was confined to the bed. Every remedy I had tried, or could find, failed to cure or even give relief. At last I procured a bottle of your Favorite Prescription, and, to my surprise, it gave almost instant relief, and, with a little perseverance, an entire cure was effected. Ever gratefully yours,

GEO. BODENMILLER.

WE are skeptics to a greater or less extent, but when we have the truth before us how can we but believe?

It is claimed Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR will cure Heart Disease in all its forms. F. E. Banger, of Wilton, Me., says:

"A few weeks ago I sent for a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. It has helped me more than I expected. I consider it a great cure for heart disease. I inclose, you will find, one dollar, for which you will please send me another bottle and oblige,

"F. E. BANGER."

If you don't believe this write to him and see for yourself.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc. The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CAUTION.—We caution all persons not to buy the extra large packages of dust and ashes now put up by certain parties and called Condition Powders. They are utterly worthless. Buy Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders if you buy any; they are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

CATCH a barber with a dull razor, and he is bound to hone up.

"A FARMER'S SON OR DAUGHTER." See Adv't.

Household Economy.

The housekeeper or cook who studies economy in the kitchen can do so in one direction by always using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, cake of all kinds, waffles, muffins, and most all articles prepared from flour; and why? Because, in using the Dooley Powder, you save in eggs, in shortening, in patience, in everything; and, when the baking is done, it is turned out light, palatable and wholesome, so that every morsel is eaten up and no waste.

What the Gypsy's Gift is Doing in Chicago.

It has cured S. H. Gill, Esq., proprietor of Merchants' Hotel, of a 5-years' case of Rheumatism, after the most celebrated patent medicines, the best doctors and the most noted mineral springs had failed to afford relief. Just ask him. Sold by all prominent Druggists in Chicago and vicinity.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

HAVE you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Our word for it, it is the best pain killer in this country.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe billious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded, from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

PIANOS & ORGANS At FACTORY Prices. Great Reduction to close out present stock of 500 New and Second-Hand Instruments of five first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION for this class of Instruments. AGENTS WANTED for WATERS' SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East Fourteenth St., New York. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated PREMIUM ORGANS.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

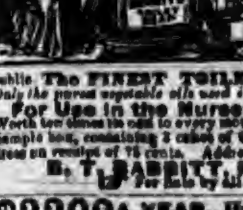

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Best Polish in the World."
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

WE WILL PAY the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for all Produce, &c., &c., or we will sell them for you on five per cent. commission. Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your very lowest price for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight. Address HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 340 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

RUPTURE

Cured without the injury trusses inflict, [illegible] by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S METHOD, at his [illegible] Office, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo., where [illegible] 288 Broadway, N. Y. Book, with photographic likenesses before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

D. [illegible] Nervous [illegible] Chicago.

$40 [illegible]

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry made to order. Mailforms and Waves of any description. We carry the largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. Orders promptly attended. E. C. STREHL & CO., 157 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

REMEMBER That the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY of Chicago will supply THE CHICAGO LEDGER to Newsdealers at Wholesale Rates. Send in orders.

The Reason why they Don't Like it.

THE COST OF ADVERTISING IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IS TOO HIGH.

ASKING PRICES HAVE NOT BEEN REDUCED BY THE BIG PAPERS SINCE THE WAR.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION GIVES ADVERTISERS MORE CIRCULATION FOR THE PRICE THAN PAPERS PRINTED ON ANY OTHER PLAN CAN AFFORD.

The above facts explain the unfriendly attacks made upon the American Newspaper Union by the New York Times, Post, Commercial, Boston Post, Advertiser, Utica Herald, and other journals.

COMPARISONS:

The weekly edition of the New York *Times* is 25,000 copies, and advertisements are charged at 50 cents a line. The American Newspaper Union gives an advertisement 25,000 circulation for 20 cents a line. The *Times* thinks the American Newspaper Union List a humbug.

The weekly edition of the New York *Post* is 3,450 copies, and advertisements are charged at 10 cents a line. The American Newspaper Union gives an advertisement 3,450 circulation for less than 3 cents a line. The *Post* don't think very well of the American Newspaper Union.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* prints a weekly edition of 3,500 copies and charges advertisers 10 cents a line. The *Advertiser* has a poor opinion also of the American Newspaper Union.

The Boston *Post* weekly issues 3,500 copies, charges advertisers 12½ cents a line, and expresses doubts of the honesty of the American Newspaper Union, which gives that circulation for less than one-fourth the price which the *Post* demands.

The Boston *Advertiser* charges 12½ cents a line for advertising in a weekly having 2,500 circulation, and warns its readers to beware of an institution which gives 2,500 circulation for 2 cents a line.

The Toronto *Globe* prints the best weekly in Canada, has 30,000 circulation and charges 25 cents a line. The *Globe* has contempt for the American Newspaper Union, which gives 30,000 circulation for 16 cents a line.

The Utica *Herald* prints 6,402 copies of a weekly edition which advertisers are allowed to use at 10 cents a line. It joins in a crusade against the American Newspaper Union, which gives 6,402 circulation for 5 cents a line.

The Warsaw, N. Y., *Democrat* prints 1,[illegible] copies, and charges advertisers 5 cents a line. When it was a cooperative paper only ¼ a cent a line was demanded for its columns, and it is no better now than it was then.

The St. Louis weekly *Post* sells 11,912 copies weekly to Germans in and around St. Louis. Its advertising rates are 10 cents a line, and are very low, but because the American Newspaper Union gives 11,912 weekly circulation to an advertisement for 9 cents a line the *Post* despises and speaks unkindly of it.

The Lockport, N. Y., weekly *Times* prints 720 copies, and charges advertisers 6¼ cents a line. When the Lockport weekly *Times* becomes a co-operative paper advertisers can use its columns at ¼ cent a line, which is all the American Newspaper Union demands for papers of like circulation and influence.

COMPLETE ANSWERS, REFUTING ALL UNJUSTIFIABLE CHARGES, TOGETHER WITH CATALOGUES OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION LISTS OF ONE THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS, SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION TO

BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Agt's New York Newspaper Union, 41 Park Row, New York.

VEGETINE
FOR DROPSY.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE—in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. VEGETINE is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well—never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I had had a Cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the VEGETINE. I was very low, my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—Cough bad, and Lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the VEGETINE. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
FOR SICK HEADACHE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNOR, 411 Third Street.

HEADACHE. VEGETINE can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the VEGETINE. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.

DR. CHARLES M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The Doctor writes:

I have a large number of good customers who take VEGETINE. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable VEGETINE for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best Blood Purifier now sold.

Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Would you like to know how to cure [illegible] symptoms in a few hours? Would you like to know how to dispel, like a miracle, the incipient stages? Would you like to know how to combat the [illegible] dispel the fever? Would you like to know how to stop the cough and cause easy expectoration, thereby saving the lungs so that they [illegible] how to [illegible] health [illegible] Names [illegible] or Herbal [illegible] You have only to send your address [illegible] BROWN & CO., 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $85. Pianos retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED. 36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equalled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S. [illegible] sell a STAPLE article just out. [illegible] Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Cures all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin and blood. One bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; from one to three bottles all cases of Humors. Sold by Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for Pamphlet. Address

H. D. FOWLE & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, 25c.
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET, Everyone a Musician. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philad'a, Pa.

A FARMER, a Farmer's Son or Daughter, taking orders for five of NELLIS' HARPOON HORSE HAY-FORKS and FIXTURES will (in addition to the profits) receive FREE a complete rig of Nellis' Fork and Patent Conveyor, for depositing Hay or Straw in mow or on stack. Also, man'f'rs Nutshell Hay Carriers, Pulleys and Grapples; Ag'l Steels, Nellis' Cast Tool Steel Castings (Plow-Shares from this steel can be welded, worked into chisels or edged tools); Ornamental Fencings for Public Grounds, Cemeteries, or Farms. Pamphlets free. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No Patent Right Swindle. Address

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Try it and be convinced. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, with each bottle, or sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

25 CENTS will secure for 3 Months, on trial,
THE ALLIANCE!
Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.
SPLENDID PREMIUMS.
Address THE ALLIANCE CO.,
95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 21,
1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. [illegible] is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of,

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly attended, at reasonable rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS, AND CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on otice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W co. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes,
Lace Curtains, Shades,
Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods partaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Speci al

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by,

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO,

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Out Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40cs

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 20 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 30 "	7 14 "
Butler	1 33 "	2 25 "	7 38 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	7 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	8 25 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	8 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 30 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 43 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m.
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 26 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 25 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 58	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m.	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 35	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 23	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No, 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 00	8 24
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 58	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 38	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 03	11 31	12 50
Collen's	11 20	11 46	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 46
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 28
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 25	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 38	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 48	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 16	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 58	11 27
Cherubusco	4 20	8 38	10 56
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen, Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cam'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	3 30	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 30		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 30		
Mt Vernon	3 19		m
Mansfield	4 54		
Shelby	5 11		m
Monroeville	6 18		
ar Sandusky	7 00		
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 48	1	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 48	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	2 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	1 20am
Milford Junction			2 27pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	2 58	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 18	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 56
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 50am	2 05	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 00	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 37	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 20 am
Newcastle	5 08	......	9 00
Cambridge City	5 40	......	9 40
Connersville	6 25	......	10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	......	12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 30 pm	
Louisville	10 00 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 25 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 30 am	8 30	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	3	4 Accom.
St. Louis	......	am	......
Terre Haute	......	1 35 pm	......
Louisville	......	7 17 pm	......
Cincinnati	7 30 am	......	......
Indianapolis	......	......	4 10 pm
Connersville	......	4 25 am	pm
Cambridge City	12 45 am	......	pm
New Castle	am	......	pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	20 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	40 pm
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	......
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	......
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		8 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 46	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 25
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		8 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	2 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 02
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 38	12 57	5 28
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	11 00	6 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, [illegible] large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ill., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness [illegible] Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, [illegible] easily cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 200 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 30 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 31,—6m no1 1.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

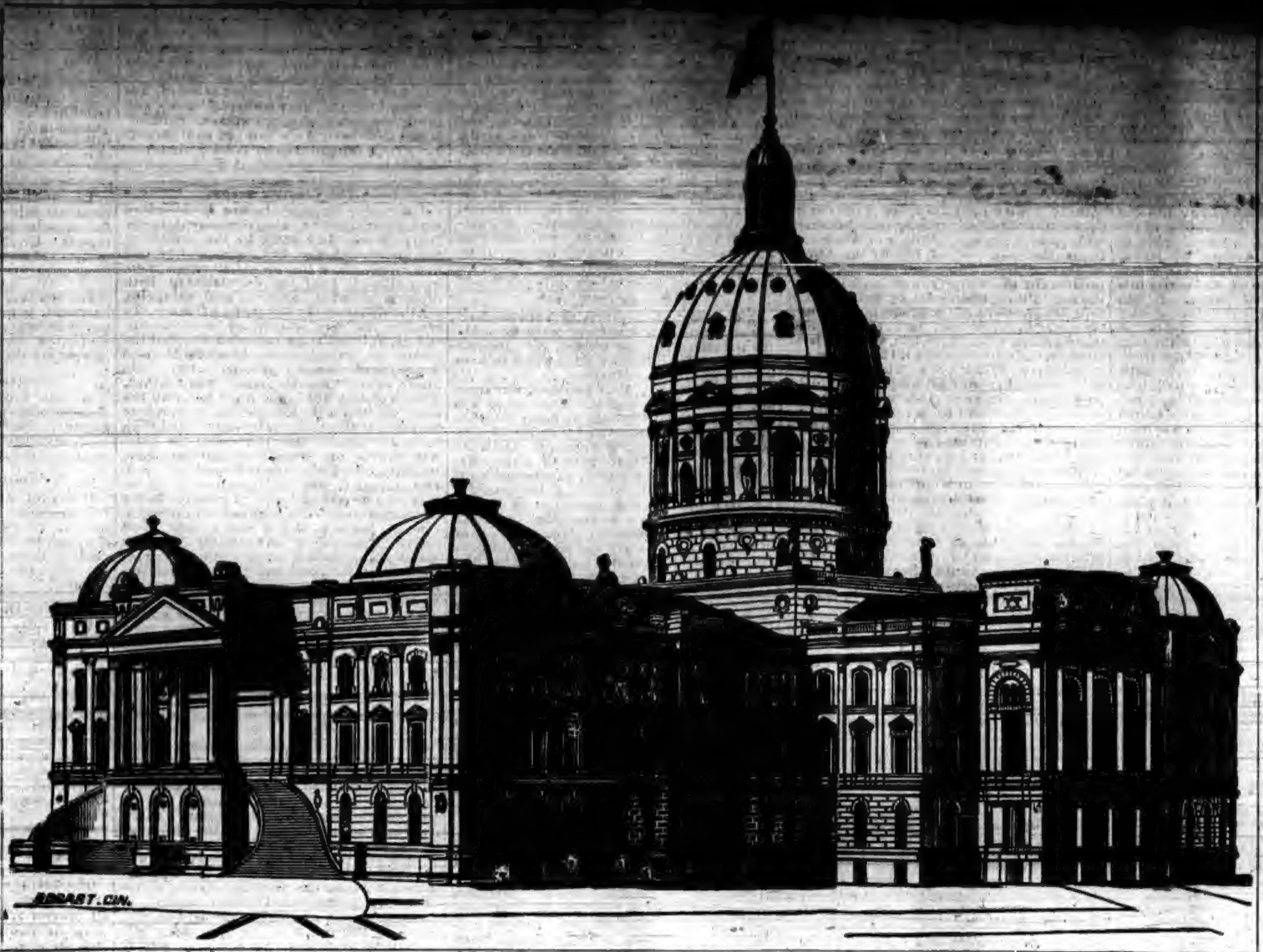

THE PROPOSED CAPITOL.

An Outline of Mr. May's Plan as Adopted by the Commissioners—A Handsome, Convenient, and Well Arranged Building.

Above will be found an excellent illustration of the proposed new state house, prepared from a line engraving of the drawing of Edwin May, of this city, the architect to whom the award was made by the commissioners last Friday. The view is in perspective from the northeast corner of Washington and Tennessee streets, embracing the principal Washington street facade and every part of the dome, showing in bold relief all the central portion of the east wing or Tennessee street front. The building, which will be in the Corinthian style of architecture, will present a massive yet elegant appearance, and will take rank with the finest structures in the west. The grounds will be doubled in extent by the vacation of Market street and the addition of the square on the north, and will be bounded by Washington, Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee streets. The center of the building will cover the ground now occupied by Market street.

A look at the cut will give a better idea of what will be the appearance of the building than the perusal of columns of detailed description of the plans. It is an accurate copy of the diagram of perspective made by the architect. The plan was adopted by the unanimous vote of the commissioners on the first ballot, though before it was cast there had been an open expression of opinion among the commissioners, during which four of them favored Mr. May's plan and one that entitled "Phœnix," prepared by Charles Eppinghausen, of Terre Haute. When the secret ballots were cast, however, all of them were for Mr. May's plan.

In the afternoon the commissioners held a conference with the successful architect, to determine various matters in connection with the great enterprise. They informed Mr. May that it was their intention to begin the work immediately and carry it as far as the tax lexy of one cent on the one hundred dollars would permit. The question of compensation was also discussed, but decision deferred until an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday. Section 10 of the act for erecting a new state house thus defines the duties of the architect:

> The architect whose plans are selected shall be the supervising architect of the building, and shall give bond in the sum of $100,000, conditioned that he shall faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and he shall be liable on his bond for all losses or damages that may be incurred on account of his violating any of the provisions of this act, or on account of his neglect or incapacity for the duties of his office. He shall receive such compensation as may be agreed upon in advance: *Provided*, No contract with an architect shall be made allowing more than three per cent commission, as full compensation for plans and specifications, and the supervision of the erection of such building, as the architect thereof.

THE COST OF THE PLANS.

The act provides that the cost of the new capitol shall not exceed $2,000,000, but in their instructions to architects the commissioners recommended them to keep their estimates inside of $1,800,000, so as to be certain of not going beyond the specified sum. In order to prevent suspicion of collusion the architects were instructed to submit their plans under titles and inclose their own names in sealed envelopes with the titles written thereon. A number of plans were cast aside in the early stage of the examinations as not coming up to the requirements of the law or the instructions of the commissioners. The estimates of the experts are on the principal plans under consideration, and the estimates of the architects are given below:

	Experts' Estimate.	Architect's Estimate.
Finis Coronat Opus	$2,12[illegible],760 55	$1,709,022 79
Phœnix	1,912,188 95	1,887,909 80
Lucidus Ordo	1,794,791 71	1,721,911 60
Light and Air	1,8 9,278 56	1,895,184 00
Roman Numerals	1,759,369 15	1,770,067 00
Architecture	1,[illegible] 39	1,765,442 04
Cosmo	2,822,367 48	1,800,000 00
Incognito	2,240,182 86	1,787, 81 70
*	3,087,734 77	1,800,000 00
1877	1,470,815 56	1,800,000 00
Eagle and Shield	2,191,527 00	1,800,000 0
Ad Utramque Paratus	1,402,615 11	1,870,100 00

THE MAN OF SUCCESS.

The successful competitor, Mr. Edwin May, is so well known through his fame as an architect and an inventor that he scarcely needs any introduction. He has lived in this city for more than 25 years, and has been closely identified with building improvements in the city and state. He has been the architect of many public works, including the state's prison north, the addition to the hospital for the insane, the Knox county court house, several school houses in this city, and in short public and private buildings all over the state. Among the most valuable of his inventions is May's patent iron jail. He is in every way fitted for the task he has undertaken, and will doubtless perform it to the satisfaction of the public.

The Building As It Is To Be.

From the "General Description of Plans," prepared by Mr. May and published in pamphlet form, the following summary and extracts have been made:

Mr. May starts out by saying that he will depend on the plans showing the style adopted in classic architecture, with such memorial ornamentation as the early history of Indiana presents, these being made distinguishing features of the design, and will be found better adapted to the requirements of a capitol than the usual florid, grotesque and surplus ornamentation possessing no utility, but extremely expensive in construction. In selecting the classic style, the architect has been actuated by a determination to make the cost of the building come within the specified amount.

Appropriate proportion and solidity of design have been secured in this structure, modeled after the finest classical order of architecture, the Corinthian, presenting all the beauty, strength and harmony required to produce an edifice of architectural symmetry, adding historic adornments, with figures representing justice, peace, science, mechanics, agriculture, commerce, law and liberty, together with the state coat of arms, as in harmony with the structure serving to indicate the character and wealth of the state.

THE BASEMENT AND SUB-BASEMENT.

The total length from south to north is 482 feet; from east to west 292 feet, south and north fronts 184 feet in width, center wings on the east and west fronts 112 feet in width. The sub-basement 6 feet 6 inches in hight, basement 13 feet high, to be used for heating and ventilating, the storage of heavy articles and fuel.

The basement will be arranged conveniently for the respective offices as follows:

Governor's department, five storerooms and vault; secretary of state, two storerooms and vault; treasurer of state, three storerooms and vault; auditor of state, five storerooms and vault; adjutant general, armory, two storerooms and vault; state board of agriculture, two storerooms, storeroom for geologist, hoist for geologist, two boiler rooms, engine room, two engine rooms for elevator, fuel room, fuel hoist.

The sub-basement will be six feet six inches in height, affording ample space for all heating and return pipes, ventilation, sewer and drain pipes. One of the most important features of this sub basement are the large fresh air ducts extending the entire length and breadth of the building on two sides, receiving the fresh, pure air from the warm and sunny side of the southeast and southwest centers of the building. The boiler, engine and fuel rooms are arranged to take sub-basement and basement in one height of story, taking advantage of the extra depth required for foundations at the north end of the building. The basement will have a carriage drive from east to west, with an inside drive from center to north and south extremes, communicating with each storeroom, armory and geological department. The building on the exterior shows the purpose and use of the various departments. The hall of representatives, senate chamber and supreme court room are clearly indicated. The principal front steps to the first floor and main flights to second floor on Washington street front must form an attractive feature, architecturally and for convenience. The access to the first floor east and west fronts, the steps being within the building, will be duly appreciated in inclement weather. The north front steps are the same as the south to first floor.

Each hall and room is lighted direct from the outside, all roof and ceiling lights being carefully avoided. The ceilings of senate chamber, hall of representatives, library and supreme court room are constructed with galvanized iron, designed with panel work and such ornaments as will best receive fresco painting. This iron work will be secured to the wrought iron trusses of the roof. The roof will be covered with slate, copper and zinc, over a galvanized corrugated sheet iron sheathing, filled in with cement.

FIRST STORY.

The next story above the sub-basement is designated the first story. The approaches to each of the four fronts of the building are direct, with a rise of only seven feet to this floor. The convenience and utility of this arrangement, not only for the public, but for those who have to occupy and fill the official positions of the different departments, will not be questioned. This first floor plan will show one of the leading features of the design—a grand corridor of such proportions as the business departments of the state capital demand—affording both light, ventilation and ready communication with each office on this floor, and by means of eight grand staircases, with each department on second and third floors. Each staircase is arranged to start on the first floor near the entrance to each business office of the several departments, affording easy communication with the supreme court room, senate, house, library, etc., located on the second floor, and galleries, committee rooms, etc., on third floor.

The entire business departments of the state are on the first floor. This feature in a state capitol will be duly appreciated by the business public, who always condemn and object to upper stories.

The following is the arrangement of the offices and business rooms on the first floor:

Governor's department—Business office, private office, secretary's office, reception room, private room, vault, wash rooms, closet, ante room to governor's private room, access to basement.

Secretary of state—Business office, first office, second office, third office, private room, wash room, record vault, closet, access to basement.

Auditor of state—Business office, warrant clerk, private office, clerk's room, land department, insurance department, vaults, wash rooms, closets, access to basement.

Treasurer of state—Business office, private office, private room, watchman's bedroom, vaults, wash room, closet.

Attorney general—Business office, private room, closet, wash room.

Superintendent of public instruction—Office and library room, private office, private room, closet, wash room, fire proof vaults.

State board of agriculture—Main office, private office, horticultural room, geologist's private office, geologist's laboratory, geologist's museum, closets, wash room, store room, access to basement, hoist.

Clerk of supreme court—Business office, two rooms, closet, stairway to court room, ante and wash room.

Adjutant general—Business office, private room, quartermaster's room, closet, armory, access to basement wash room.

SECOND STORY.

On the second floor are the following accommodations:

Representatives' hall—70x70 feet, 44 feet in height.

Senate chamber—63x64 feet, 44 feet in height.

Court room—50 feet 6 inches x 57 feet 6 inches, 36 feet in height.

Law library—50 feet 6 inches x 56 feet 8 inches, 19 feet in height.

Library 44 feet by 56 feet 8 inches, 36 feet in height. Library museum and reading room the same size as library. This makes up the two stories, equal in height to the three. On this floor, in addition to the above, there is the speaker's reception room, speaker's private room, chief clerk's room, assistant clerk's room, engrossing clerk's room, enrolling clerk's room, post office and folding rooms, two committee rooms, two cloak rooms for members of the house, wash room for members of the house, two water closets for members of the house, wash room and closet for speaker, wash room and water closet for chief and assistant clerk, wash room and water closet for enrolling and engrossing clerks, lieutenant governor's reception room, lieutenant governor's private room, four rooms for secretaries, two committee rooms, post office and folding room, two cloak rooms, wash room, two water closets for senators, water closet for lieutenant governor's department, wash room for lieutenant governor's department.

The quarters of the supreme court are on the second floor, and embrace seven private rooms, main court room, consultation room, attorneys' room, law library, law librarian's room, two reporters' rooms, sheriff's room, janitor's room, wash room, three water closets, private stairway.

State librarian—Private room, janitor's room, library, museum and reading room, wash room, cloak room, two stairways to gallery, two water closets, two galleries of library, three store rooms for library.

THE THIRD STORY

contains 18 committee rooms, two joint committee rooms; public gallery to house—seating capacity 296, standing room 150; ladies' toilet room, two public water closets, public gallery to senate chamber—seating capacity 408, standing room 120.

As the building is intended to be a first class fire proof structure, all wood work is reduced in the construction to its smallest capacity; the doors and frames, sash, wood floors and seating of halls and galleries, with the necessary shelving of offices and library, being all the wood work required, and this may be reduced by using iron doors, frames and sash, should the commissioners desire to incur the expense.

THE DOME.

As in all state capitols the dome has been accepted as adding dignity to the structure, I have in my plans made it a distinguishing feature, and most useful internally, considering the one or single dome to be the most grand and dignified form of construction, and any small or minor domes, towers or campaniles as only detracting from the dignity of the structure.

The dome construction is one of the best, and is planned to be built in accordance with the designs of the oldest and best architectural examples extant. The comingling of iron girders, trusses, columns and brick arches has not developed any very satisfactory results. This dome, from the foundation to the springing line of the roof, is constructed of Indiana stone, built up in a direct plumb line, "solids over solids and voids over voids," cut and dressed to such exact dimensions that you may, with a small stretch of imagination, consider it as one large block of stone, perforated for passages and window openings. No plastering, stucco work or iron work is required to finish and ornament this dome, outside or within, as all such ornamentation is cut on and in the solid stone work of the structure. This will make the dome a useful monument, or memorial dome, as on the face of the inside walls, rotunda and corridor sides there can be niches for statuary and panel work for inscriptions and relief work. Within the thickness of the walls are two staircases and passenger elevators, accessible from each floor and gallery. The access to the lantern above the dome and gallery within is by easy staircases from the third floor. The gallery within the dome will afford a sheltered lookout for the public, and relieves the dome from unsafe and leaky arrangements, so often characteristic of this class of buildings.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

For convenient arrangement of the interior the architect has called into requisition all the modern improvements in heating and ventilating, elevators for passengers and fuel, dust flues from each department, electric and telephone combination, plumbing, soft water for lavatories, electric clocks, electric lighting of gas, geological department located for light in the best place; the galleries arranged for the public to look directly toward the members; galleries supported by solid walls, with direct light and air from the outside; no skylight or hot house arrangements so often introduced in our public buildings. Every room in the building will secure the cheerful sunlight during some portion of the day. The heating will be perfected by using indirect radiation in all the offices, halls and corridors, both direct and indirect. This system, combined with ventilating by exhausting the vitiated air from the floor line by means of the exhaust ducts, which are helped or forced by the steam heating pipes within, is most effectual, and the only safe and certain method of securing pure, fresh air, and will commend itself for its simplicity and economical arrangement.

THE SELECTION OF THE PLAN.

As is well known to most of our readers, 24 plans were submitted for the consideration of the commissioners. The members of the board are Governor Williams; I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen county, Josephus Collett, of Vermilion county, and General Thomas A. Morris and General John Love, of this city—all gentlemen of integrity and character. They have had a great deal of experience in the line of their duties since their appointment last May, having thoroughly examined two sets of plans. They, with the assistance of the experts, spent the entire month of August last in the inspection of the four plans first submitted—those of Eppinghausen, Myers, Cooper and Johnson. This arduous labor sufficed to make them familiar with architectural designs and drawings, and secured them much valuable information, so that they brought riper judgments to bear upon the second series of plans submitted. In many of these by the aid of their experience they were enabled to perceive irremediable effects almost at first glance, and thus quite a number of the 24 were speedily cast aside as unworthy of consideration. For over three months they have been engaged in the close and careful examination of the remaining plans. Their decision was arrived at only after each plan had been examined and re-examined, and after they had thoroughly satisfied themselves of the accuracy of the estimates on each. It is therefore evident that in the award just made they were guided by sound convictions and ripe judgments. The commissioners deserve the highest praise for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties, and they certainly possess the confidence of the general public.

The architect's estimate of the cost of the new capitol is $1,721,911.61, and the experts' estimate is $1,792 791.71. The cost of construction is limited to $2,000,000 by the state house act, and the commissioners requested architects to keep their estimates inside of $1,800,000. It is safe to say that the new capitol will be in every way a credit, convenience and ornament to the state. The public from the illustration can judge of its exterior appearance and the description of the plan will give them an insight into the interior arrangement. It is safe to say that it will equal any state house in the west in every particular.

The public, from the illustration, can judge of its exterior appearance, and the description of the plans will give them an insight into its interior arrangement. It is safe to say that it will equal any state house in the west in every particular.

The Old State House.

The first legislature of the state met at Corydon November 4, 1816, but no steps were taken for the erection of permanent state buildings there. The general government, by act of March 3, 1819, donated two miles square on which to locate the capital [illegible] years a state house was talked of, and in 1831 the legislature appointed a committee which reported February 10, 1832, and it was resolved to build it. To James Blake was delegated the duty of selecting a plan, which was approved by the legislature the next year. Ithiel Town contracted to build the house for $58,000, and in 1835 the work was completed for $60,000. The elevation on which it was built was partly artificial, the dirt having been scraped up from the surrounding property. The appearance of the old house was familiar to the greater part of the men of central Indiana, a larger part of whom had seen it at some period of its existence. When completed in 1835 it was generally thought to be an unusually fine building. The stone of which it was built in part scaled off, the plaster fell off, and for many years it was an eye sore, hidden somewhat latterly by the friendly foliage of the trees. Its senate chamber and hall of representatives, rendered as dark as possible by pillars and surrounding rooms cutting off the light, will never be forgotten by any who visited them. When the old state house was built Noah Noble was governor, Morris Morris auditor and Samuel Merrill treasurer, and they constituted a board to superintend the work. James Morrison was secretary of state when the work was begun, and William Sheets when it was completed. David Wallace was lieutenant governor. That the old house with all its imperfections and built so economically answered the purpose of its erection 41 years speaks well for the methods of that day. The legislature met in its halls, and for years the most of the state's business was transacted within its walls. Of late years however the most of the state officers have had quarters elsewhere. It was occupied by the library, the state board of agriculture and the state's geological museum up to last year, while during all the period of its existence it was a meeting place for all kinds and classes of assemblies.

JURORS.

The Necessity for Good Men and the Arbitrary Power of Courts.

[Chicago Times.]

A little variation from the usual routine of picking up jurors for service in the criminal court was indulged in on yesterday. Some time ago a railroad employe was summoned by a bailiff to serve as a juror, and was excused on producing a note from the chief of the office setting forth that the business was so pressing that the man's place would have to be filled if he should be detained. Jurors were needed again, yesterday, and the presiding judge sent for the author of the note, and insisted that he himself should serve. The invitation was too pressing to be disregarded. Perhaps there was a degree of "even handed justice" in it. Perhaps, again, there may be a legal question as to the right of a judge to command the service of particular persons as jurors. If the power exists, it is certainly one which is capable of outrageous abuse; for if the court may single out one person for jury service, it may choose the whole panel, and organize a jury to acquit or to convict, at pleasure. There is another thing fairly suggested by this peculiar proceeding. It is that there is urgent need of reform in the law and the practice which makes jury service no better than a sentence of imprisonment, often for a protracted term. If the managers of business like railroading, upon which the public interest and convenience is largely dependent, may be arbitrarily selected for jurymen, an effort should at least be made to render the interruption of their regular employment as brief as possible. It is undoubtedly desirable that the average character of juries should be greatly improved; and it will not be denied that the substitution of reputable and responsible business men for the class who are commonly picked up by court bailiffs would supply the needed improvement. But as trials are now commonly conducted, service upon juries would be simply ruinous to the majority of business men. Nothing is more common than the stretching out of trials through two or three weeks, and for all of this time the juror is a close prisoner, unable to attend to business of his own, or to render any service to his employer. The hardship of jury service in such cases fully explains the unwillingness of persons who have any regular occupation to be sworn as jurors. Much, indeed most, of this hardship might be abated by the imposition of proper restraints upon the garrulity of lawyers and the absurd latitude allowed in the examination of witnesses. The law is perhaps mainly responsible for these abuses, but the laxity of court discipline aggravates what has grown to be nothing less than a nuisance. Under a rational code of practice any question of the admissibility of evidence should be settled in five minutes. A lawyer's argument upon the merits of a case, in summing up, that exceeds an hour in length, is simply a demonstration of the maker's inability to use language with directness and precision, and to arrange ideas methodically. Trials occupying more than one day should be rare, and in no case should jurors be compelled to lose more than two days in listening to the evidence of witnesses or the wrangling of lawyers. A case the essential points of which can not be exhaustively presented in that time, will never be understood by a jury at all. If the courts will exert themselves to abate the oppressions of jury service, it will not be difficult to find intelligent and capable men willing to serve. Most persons in active business may spare a day for the public service without serious inconvenience. To imprison a business man for a week or a month, listening to the verbal rubbish which consumes most of the time of courts, is nothing less than a legal outrage.

Pope Leo's Thrift.

Pope Leo's advice is the best. It has always been the custom to distribute alms to the poor people on the accession of a pope. It was intended as a boon to real paupers, but crowds of tricky, well to do artisans have, in disguise as mendicants, profited by the pontiff's generosity. When they assembled not long ago at the doors of the vatican, indulging in antics befitting a carnival, Pope Leo asked the meaning of that unseemly assemblage at his doors, and on being told, sent down word that "it was God's will that man should earn his daily bread in the sweat of his brow," and had the ground cleared of those noisy claimants to improvident pontifical largess.

Flower bonnets will be worn all summer, but the large flowers will be superseded by fine ones, such as heather, buttercups, daisy buds and various others.

[illegible] a very [illegible] that the west is rapidly becoming a manufacturing section, and that the empire of manufacturing industries is rapidly departing from New England, and is being assumed by the people of the Mississippi valley. The following are some of the

SOME IMPORTANT OF MR. STORROW'S POINTS:

I do not believe that the gentlemen of this committee are aware of the importance of the manufacturing industries of this country. We sometimes speak of ours as an agricultural nation, raising raw products with great advantage. I do not know the figures that exist to-day, but by the census of 1870 the mechanical and manufacturing products of this country were almost twice the agricultural products. By the census of 1870, the agricultural products of the country were $2,447,538,658, and the manufactured products $4,232,325,442; wages of farm laborers, including board, $310,286,285; wages of operatives, $775,584,343. The growth has been altogether out of proportion to the population. Between 1850 and 1870 our population increased 65 per cent., while our manufacturing industries increased in value 322 per cent. Part of this is owing to general rise in values; but, after making all the allowances suggested by the able discussion in the quarto volume of the census, our manufactures have increased three times as fast as our population in the last 20 years; so that we are not only growing in manufactures as we grow as a nation, but we are growing to become a great manufacturing nation, and the manufactures of the country are throwing the agricultural interests into the shade. Take the single article of cotton: Since 1830 our population has increased between threefold and fourfold: the amount of cotton manufactured in this country has increased thirteenfold.

I think you will be surprised to see

HOW THESE INDUSTRIES ARE DISTRIBUTED

at the present time. Taking the census of 1850, 1860 and 1870 as a basis—and I take these three because, although I have not entire faith in all the results set forth in or directly obtained from the census table, without allowing for other elements not shown therein, yet as the census for these three years were taken under the same law (that of 1850,) upon the same schedules, and by the same organization—the results which those three years present will be a tolerably fair basis for comparison.

In 1850 the mechanical industries of the six great western states were considerably less than half that of the New England states, 45 per cent. of the New England industries; $135,000,000 for the western states and $283,000,000 for New England. In 1870 it was 91 per cent., or $914,000,000 for those states against $1,000,000,000 for New England; and at the present time there is every reason to believe that they exceed the industries of the New England states, although I have not been able to get at any figures to show exactly what they are at the present time. The last report of the board of trade of Chicago says that, in spite of the present depression of business, there are to-day 1,664 more workmen employed in the manufacturing establishments of Chicago alone than a year ago.

In 1870 the manufacturing industries of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, gave

A PRODUCT OF $937,000,000,

while the agricultural industries of the same states brought only $861,000,000.

In Illinois, which has been looked on as a great agricultural state, the agricultural product was $210,860,000, and the manufactured product $205,600,000. In Missouri, the agricultural product was $103,000,000, and the manufactured $206,200,000. Even in Wisconsin, the manufactured product was $77,200,000, while the agricultural was only $78,000,000; and in Ohio, the manufactures were far ahead, and so through those states.

Mr. Hurlbut—In that $77,000,000 manufactured product of Wisconsin, do they not include the lumber?

Mr. Storrow—Yes, sir, I think they do, and I think they should; its value consists in the labor upon it. I think they also include flour; but in the export tables I shall refer to presently, neither flour nor lumber is included.

Mr. Eldridge—The grain would be included in the agricultural product?

Mr. Storrow—Certainly wheat would be included in the agricultural products; and the timber would be, I suppose. There is another way to get at the relative importance of the two, which I think is better still, and that is in

THE WAGES PAID.

These states show as follows:

AGRICULTURE.

	Products.	Wages.
Ohio	$198,256,907	$16,480,778
Indiana	122,914,302	9,675,348
Illinois	210,860,585	22,338,767
Missouri	103,035,759	8,797,487
Iowa	114,386,441	9,277,878
Wisconsin	78,027,032	8,186,110
Minnesota	33,446,400	4,459,201
Total of states	$810,927,426	$79,315,569
Whole of U. S.	$2,447,538,658	$310,286,285

MANUFACTURES.

	Products.	Wages.
Ohio	$269,713,610	$49,066,488
Indiana	108,617,278	18,366,780
Illinois	205,620,672	31,100,244
Missouri	206,213,429	31,055,445
Iowa	46,534,322	6,893,292
Wisconsin	77,214,326	13,575,642
Minnesota	23,110,700	4,052,837
Total of states	$937,124,387	$153,110,728
Whole of U. S.	$4,232,325,442	$775,584,342

In these census tables the value of the board of the farm hands is added ot the cash wages paid, and included in the tables as a part of the wages stated; and the sum given for agricultural products includes not merely saleable products, but the value of all farm improvements. Whatever allowance be made for mechanics and small manufacturers working themselves, and for farmers working on their own farms, it is clear that, within the last 25 years, manufactures, and not agriculture, have come to be the great interest of the nation. Indeed, the census of 1870 shows that the net value added to the raw material by the process of manufacture—that is, the difference between cost of raw material and value of product—is undoubtedly more than the gross value of saleable agricultural products.

Now, I find, by comparing industries given in the census tables with the business of the patent office,

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

in the growth of the two. In 1850 the manufactured product was $1,000,000,000; in 1860 it was $1,800,000,000; while in 1870 it was $4,200,000,000. The growth in the patent office took place chiefly at two stages. One great jump was in 1854. For the four years [illegible] but, as I said [illegible] other day, the patents taken out in the western states have run up. In 1850 about one half as many patents were taken out in these six western states (125) as in New England (251), and a great many less than in New York (286.) In 1870, for the first time, these six western states took out more than New England (2,369 for those states, against 2,188 for New England), and at the present time they take out 50 per cent. more (in 1877, 3,677 for those six states, against 2,479 for New England.) Now, you can not help seeing that the industries of the whole country have grown with the patent system; and, if you take different localities, or compare different localities, you will find that those places have grown most rapidly in resources which have grown most rapidly in the number of patents they have taken out.

ROCKFORD STOCKINGS.

C. C. Coffin, an enterprising Yankee literary man, who traversed the west to study the industries of that section, gave the patent committee the information which follows as to some Illinois industries:

Of our clothing, Mr. Chairman, stockings are considered essential. The time was when all hosiery was knit by hand, but that day has passed. I very much doubt if any considerable number of women of the next generation will know how to knit. Machines have almost wholly superseded knitting needles. Till within a few months, however, the stocking machines in use did not wholly complete a stocking; there was still a seam to be sewed at the heel or toe, or at the side or bottom of the foot; but invention has conquered the last difficulty, and now, if you will go into a chamber in an unpretending establishment in the town of Rockford, Illinois, you will see 12 automatic stocking machines at work—the invention of a hard working, modest mechanic. It is the Nelson machine. There are only 12 machines in existance, and they are knitting a total of 5,000 pairs a week. The 12 machines are tended by a boy 15 years old, who is paid $4 per week—making the cost of knitting a stocking one-sixth of a mill. And, that you may see what the machine is doing, I have a pair of the stockings which I lay before the committee.

The Chairman—I am afraid you are going to deprive the old ladies of a great deal of pleasure which they have in knitting in the evening.

Mr. Coffin—Now, sir, a machine commences at the top, and it knits down, widening and narrowing, changes the stitches as it goes on to the heel, where it shapes the heel, and finishes at the end of the toe with one thread; and then it goes on the next one, and so on to another and another. It knits fancy stockings, and I saw some being knit with three or four colors; and it will go on, sir, and knit a mile of stockings if your yarn will hold out, and no person need touch it. I exhibited that stocking to some of our eastern manufacturers, and they acknowledged it was far ahead of anything that had ever been before produced.

Mr. Briggs—What did you say was the cost of knitting these stockings,—less than a cent?

Mr. Coffin—One sixth of a mill.

Mr. Briggs—What does the whole machine cost?

Mr. Coffin—I do not remember the price, but I think they are held at $200. They are patented machines. I don't know the name under which the patent was issued, but the firm is Burson & Nelson,—Mr. Burson furnishing the capital, I presume, and Mr. Nelson inventing the machine.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE.

When in Chicago, Mr. Chairman, I visited the large manufactory of Adams & Westlake, who manufacture a great variety of articles, and where I discovered that the invention of what we call little things is sometimes of great moment. For instance, they manufacture a sieve, the rim of which is tin. By a machine which they have invented they have so cheapened the price that a sieve can now be purchased for 25 or 30 cents, far better than those formerly retailed for 40 or 50 cents. The old sieves had wooden rims, and a nest occupied considerable space in a railroad car in transportation. It has been discovered that a nest of tin sieves occupies so much less space that the reduction of freight alone is almost a sufficient margin for profit. While in that establishment I saw some dozen of barrels filled with tin baby rattles about to be shipped to England. It is a point worthy of notice that labor is cheaper in England than in the United States; that our tin comes from England; and yet this manufacturing company, by this patented machinery, is able to send these baby rattles to that country. So these gentlemen of Chicago are amusing the infantile community of England and putting money in their pockets by the operation.

San Stefano.

San Stefano, where the peace negotiations between Russia and the porte were conducted, is under the shadow of the old walls, which have not been besieged for 400 years. Close by are the seven towers, within whose massive keep a Russian ambassador has often been imprisoned, and the walled-up gate through which the Moslems expect the Christians will re-enter Constantinople when they recapture it. Here, too, according to a Standard correspondent, is the chapel, in whose devoutly worshiped wells live the miraculous fish which jumped out of the frying pan on the day of the taking of Constantinople, and have lived on until now with one side cooked, and the other waiting until, in the fullness of things, it can in its turn be submitted to the fire. During the massacre of Chio, a number of Greek children who had been carried off by the Turks were ransomed, and afterward educated by a philanthropic society. One of these boys, who was ransomed and educated by Americans, has become a wealthy householder at San Stefano. It was under the roof of this Chiote exile, who has been trained by American missionaries, that the conqueror of Turkey, the Grand Duke Nicholas, received shelter while the diplomatists were chattering over the conditions of peace.

Why Women Should Read.

[Scribner for April.]

Laying aside the thought of our own rest and comfort, let us look a little higher. For the children's sake we must make the most of ourselves. Many an unselfish mother has said, "Oh, I can not take all this time; there are so many things to do for the children." She does not realize that she may do more for them in the end by cultivating herself than if she spends all her time on clothes and cooking. A generosity which makes the recipient weak or selfish is not a blessing but a curse. Have you not seen grown up sons who snubbed their mother's opinions in the same breath with which they called her to bring their slippers? The meek little woman has "trotted around" to wait on [illegible] with hard work that their might be kept soft and white for the piano, and that she has denied herself books and leisure that they might have both. And there are other children too noble for such base ingratitude, who feel a keen though secret sense of loss as they kiss the dear withered cheek and think how much more of a woman "mother" might have been if she had not shut herself away from the culture and sweet companionship of books.

The Closing Scene.

The closing scene of the war is described with great spirit by a correspondent in the Daily News. In a house by the seaside at San Stefano, shaken by the increasing gale that tore across the sea of Marmora, were busy all night long the secretaries of both diplomatic bodies, copying and arranging for the signatures to the treaty of peace, the result of the now concluded negotiations. All night long Prince Tzeteleff dictated the treaty to his colleague, Chebschoff, who wrote and wrote through the long hours, until the document was finished. Abou 4 o'clock the grand duke mounted the rode up to the diplomatic chancery, where he asked at the door, "Is it ready?" and then galloped toward the hill where the army was drawn up. Finally a carriage came whirling out of the village toward us. General Ignatieff was in it, and when he approached he rose and said, "I have the honor to congratulate your highness on the signature of peace." There was a long, loud shout. After riding between the lines the grand duke halted on a little eminence, whence all the troops could be seen, and formally made the announcement of the peace: "I have the honor to inform the army that, with the help of God, we have concluded a treaty of peace." Then another shout burst forth from 20,000 throats, rising, swelling and dying away. After the review, gathering his officers about him where the priests stood ready for the Te Deum, the grand duke spoke briefly and emphatically, saying: "To an army which has accomplished what you have, my friends, nothing is impossible." Then all dismounted, uncovered, and a solemn service was conducted, the soldiers all kneeling. Never was a peace concluded under more impressive surroundings; the two armies face to face, the clearing storm, the waning light of day, the rush of the wind and the near wash of the wave mingling with the chant of the priests, and the responses of the soldiers and the roar of the sea of Marmora swelling and falling. Across the fretting, chafing waters of the sea the dome and slender minarets of St. Sophia came up sharply against the sky, the dominant points in the interesting silhouette of the distant Stamboul. Away to the south the Princes islands rose like great mounds, dark and massive, against the distant Asiatic shore, and behind them was hidden the English fleet. Above and far beyond the white peak of Mount Olympus, unveiled for the moment its majestic summit, as the rays of the ruddy sunset were reflected from the snow colored flanks.

Talked to Death.

A man has nearly talked himself to death in Kern county, California. A loquacious loafer known as Murphue offered to wager $50 that he could keep on talking for 24 consecutive hours, without interruption, and with no other stimulant than Delano whisky, which was to be furnished in unstinted quantity at the loser's expense. The wager was taken by another loafer, and the orator, mounting the stump, began a harangue on the subject of Kearney and the sons of toil. The start was made at 8:30 a. m. By 10:30 p. m. the demijohn had gone down cellar three times to catch breath, with no visible decrease in Murphue's stock of words. At 2:30 the next morning Kearney had been disposed of together with the contents of another demijohn. An argument in favor of the Chinese was then taken up. Murphue's articulation at 7 a. m. became rather husky, and the thread of his argument rather difficult to follow, but he kept at it. One bet of $70 was offered and accepted that he would not hold out, as he had swallowed, during the time of delivery, four gallons of whisky. When time was at last called, and the wager declared fairly won, Murphue's powers of endurance were exhausted. He fell from his cramped position on the chair and rolled over under the billiard table, a spongy mass of flesh and whisky; but, strange to say, his lips in this comatose condition still moved.

An Amiable King.

Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, is one of the most amiable monarchs in Europe, and is well beloved by the people whom he governs. It is claimed for him that he has none of the ordinary vices of despotic rulers he is neither impatient, idle nor dissolute. Married to a beautiful and genial princess, he lives with her a life of great simplicity, superintending the education of his children, reading, studying and taking hardly any other recreation than shooting. Many a tourist has met him strolling unattended in the park of Schonbrunn; and it always pleased him when such persons, mistaking him, from his Tyrolese hat and green collared gray jacket, for some upper keeper, asked him to show them their way about. It is said that an English family whom he once led over his palace and grounds wound up by presenting him with two florins, which he pocketed with becoming gravity, remarking afterward that it was the first money he had ever earned.

An Early York Cabbage in the Senate.

[Washington Post.]

Mr. George E. Spencer, formerly a sutler of volunteers but now acting in lieu of a senator from Alabama, recently opened the chief cavity in the exaggerated Early York cabbage which serves him for an intellectual repository, to eject certain things which he would probably define as opinions. Mr. Spencer thinks there is going to be the greatest Indian war next summer that we have ever had. This is not strange. Mr. Spencer recently announced his intention of settling in the Black Hills as soon as his present contract to obstruct the senatorial representation of Alabama expires, and it is very natural that the Indians should resent the indignity. If we were an Indian and Mr. Spencer threatened to deposit his carpetbag anywhere in our vicinity we would most certainly fight until the last armed foe expired.

A Saratoga tramp 13 years old, returned to his native village last week after an extended tour. He left his father's house about the middle of February, without a cent in his pocket, and went to Albany on the cars. Thence he made his way to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and Syracuse. He begged his way from place to place.

[illegible]

The Sentinel is [illegible] the most [illegible] of any paper in the city. It is especially valuable in this season of the year for its reports of markets.

[Winamac Democrat.]

The Sentinel is one of the very best papers published in the west, and outside of the discussion of political principles, contains full market reports from all the great centers of trade.

[Rochester Sentinel.]

The Indianapolis Weekly Sentinel is a large and ably conducted democratic paper, full of state news and correct in its market reports. Every family in the country ought to have it this year.

[Tipton Times.]

The Sentinel, both daily and weekly, is an excellent paper. When our citizens send out of the state for their news they not only commit a blunder, but work against the interests of the democracy.

[Saturday Mercury.]

We call the attention of our numerous readers to the prospectus of the Indianapolis Sentinel. No one should be without it. Its bold advocacy of the rights of the people commend it to every friends in the country.

[Bedford Journal (Rep.)]

If any of our democratic friends would like a paper that walks square up to the mark of democracy, they ought to take the Sentinel, for surely it is the leader of the party in the state. The Sentinel and Journal will be furnished together for two dollars.

[Rockport Gazette.]

We kindly ask every reader of our paper to examine the inducements offered by the Indianapolis Sentinel company in another column—their large, well edited, newsy weekly and a map of Indiana for only $1.30 for one year. We found a Spencer county man last Monday who says he takes it, and that it is to-day the best democratic and most newsy paper he takes. It contains news of all kinds, besides its gentle firmness for the party. If you have any idea of taking it, let the Gazette know, and we will have a sample copy sent you. Take it at once.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

One dollar and thirty cents will secure the Indiana State Sentinel from now until March 1, 1879, and also the Sentinel map of Indiana, the latest and most complete map of the state yet issued, postage paid on both.

Send your subscription at once and secure the Weekly Sentinel and map of Indiana.

Address SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL'S

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

Only $1.30 will pay for the Weekly Sentinel and the Sentinel's new Map of Indiana, both postage paid, or Ropp's Easy Calculator, a work that no farmer, mechanic or business man should be without, sent in place of map, if desired.

The Sentinel is in every sense the PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.

It advocates justice and fair living opportunities for industry and labor.

That there be no more class legislation.

A reduction of the present ruinous rate of interest.

An immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption law.

The remonetization of silver.

Withdrawal of national bank notes—greenbacks and silver to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without limit.

The bondholder to be paid no more than the contract and to share equally the burdens of government with industry and labor.

ON TRIAL.

We are confident the Sentinel will not be stopped where once tried, and therefore submit the above extraordinary offer.

Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 25th, 1878. Number 17.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......$1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square.......	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line , First insert [illegible] cents each insertion there after. [illegible] ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

R. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.
F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] C erk. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Keeping good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Ross A. Morris is plaintiff, Philip Sirrels et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two Dollars and Thirty Cents [$782.30] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-east quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, of said section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34 north of range twelve 12 east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Penfield & Emanuel Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. W. Devore and Mariah Devore are plaintiffs, and Stephen Van Dusen and Lydia Van Dusen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-Two Dollars and Forty Cents, [$442.40] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lying on the west side of the west half [½] of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, beginning at the north-west corner of a piece of land contracted to William I Jones, thence running east sixteen [16] rods, thence north four [4] rods, thence west sixteen [16] rods, thence south along the public highway four [4] rods to the place of beginning, except reserving a space across the centre of said lot ten [10] feet width for an alley.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Auburn April 4th, 1878. Pr's. fee $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Forty One Dollars and ninety cents ($1641.90), with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty-two 22, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, seventeen 17, eighteen 18 and nineteen 19 and lot number two 2 and forty-two one-hundredths 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three 3 and sixty-six one-hundredths 1 66-100 acres. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett's addition to the town of Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
D. Y. Husselman Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 4, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Chas. Whitney et al. are plaintiffs, and John C. Veley, John Blaker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph B. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-Seven dollars and Fifteen cents [$187.15], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number thirty-eight 38, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'y's for plaintiff.
Auburn, Apr. 4th, 1878. Pf. $7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein A. C. Dawson for the use of R. A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick Groscup and Mary Groscup are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty-Eight Dollars and Fifty cents [$1258.50] with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen 13, township thirty-four 34, north of range twelve 12, east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen 18, after one hundred and sixty 160, acres are taken from the north end of the two last pieces or parcels of land above described, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section nineteen 19, all the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen 18, and nineteen 19, situated in township thirty-four 34, north of range thirteen 13, east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
C. W. Dawson, Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 11th 1878. Pr. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. H. McIntosh is plaintiff, and Cyrus A. Stoy and Lydia A. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight dollars and Twenty-Five cents, [$528.25], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east, bounded by a line commencing at the point where the south boundary line of the right of way of the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana railroad crosses the west line of said section and running thence south six chains [6], thence east six chains and fifty links [6.50], thence north seven chains and forty-five links [7 45] to the south boundary line of the said right of way, thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y, for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 10, 1878. Pr. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mary Firestone is plaintiff and Abner F. Pinchin and David Fay are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Sixty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Four-fifths [4-5] of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter and thirty-seven [37] acres off the west side of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'y's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 18, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas L. Strole is plaintiff, and Joseph Oberlin and Sarah J. Oberlin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Three Dollars and Forty cents [$103.40] with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, MAY, 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-nine, 139 in Eguows' second addition to the town of Butler DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Franks & Hubbell, Att'y's, for plaintiff.
April 18, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

After Taking

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Christopher Baker,
vs.
William A. Jones.

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnisheement has also been issued against the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 1st day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, before me, the undersigned at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [SEAL].

Public Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Sibert, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, one mile northwest of Auburn, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following property to-wit: Household goods, cord wood, stove wood, saw logs leaf tobacco, corn, beans, potatoes, hand cart, sap pails, garden t ols, canned fru t, vinegar, etc.

TERMS:—All sums of $3 and under cash; all sums over $3 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with good security at 8 per cent. interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws. JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r

BUILDINGS MOVED.

Those wanting Buildings moved, with care and neatness, can have the opportunity by calling upon

WILLIAM RUHL!

In the south part of town. He warrants all his work and does it promptly 1mno13.

From our own Correspondent.

The Woman's Hotel—Wm. M. Tweed—A Ride on Long Island, &c.

NEW YORK, April 17, '78.

Stewart's hotel for working women is at last complete, and open for all those women who choose to pay from six to ten dollars a week for enjoying the luxury of a first class hotel, a hotel that cost the builder over two million. The objects of the late Mr. A. S. Stewart, in planning this hotel have been generally understood by the public. From the first publication there was an impression that he meant to found a "home," in which poor girls and women who were obliged to work in shops, or sew could obtain comfortable lodging and wholesome food for a very small sum of money. But this it seems, was not Mr. Stewart's intention. The woman's hotel is not for this class at all, but for those who are able to earn from ten to fifteen dollars a week. The hotel is undoubtedly a good institution for the class of inmates who will be able to pay the rates demanded, and willing to submit to the rules and regulations framed for their government. Most of these are excellent, while others meet with strong opposition. They remind us at once of our boarding school days. The gas in the parlors, library, and public rooms, will be turned off at eleven o'clock in the evening, and the gas in the rooms at half past eleven. No extra furniture, dogs, cats, birds, or pets of any kind will be allowed. The inmates must have their washing done in the hotel laundry, for which an extra price is to be paid, a small extra price is to be paid for the use of the bath room. The arrangement of the building leaves nothing to be desired in the shape of comfort, security or elegance. There is five hundred sleeping rooms, and accommodations for one thousand boarders. One excellent feature of the hotel is the setting apart of a limited number of rooms for the use of ladies visiting the city on business. In such cases the manager must have notice, and the rooms engaged in advance. When the hotel is filled nearly two hundred waiters will be required to serve the guests, and the hotel working staff will number about four hundred persons.

Wm. M. Tweed is no more. To-day he is to be buried. After some dispute his body will be allowed a resting place in Greenwood Cemetry. His funeral was preached by several ministers on Sunday, hardly in the same spirit that we generally hear a funeral sermon, but according to Tweed's presentiments before he died, his life was made the subject and illustration of the text, "The way of the Transgressor is hard," drawing a moral to warn this generation.

But let's leave this funeral talk, follow at my suggestion, and we will take a ride out of this labyrinth of streets, alleys, elevated railroads, and street-car tracks, and see something of Long Island. Just imagine one of the days of which the poet speaks, seated in a cozy buggy, drawn by a fast horse, a cheerful companion by your side, one of Long Island's own, and therefore very enthusiastic, and ready to point out all the beauty spots, embellishing each with some pleasing incident. But my memory is growing so treacherous I dare not inflict you with disjointed accounts, notwithstanding their was an interesting story of a "haunted house" we passed, and we could imagine our hat raise as we saw (?) the long talked of ghost, flit from window to window, peering forth with blood shot eyes, and reaching out with long bony fingers, reminding us of all the ghost stories heard of in infancy, read of in childhood, and disbelieved in after cutting our wisdom teeth. Here we are at Jamaica, a beautiful village about the size of Auburn, with many handsome residences, which are used mostly by persons having business in the city, and like a quiet home and plenty of fresh air. After breaking bread with our esteemed friends, Dr. H. and lady, we continue our ride in an easterly direction, crossing what is called the back bone of Long Island, a beautiful ridge of hills. We pass to villages on our way to Creedmore, the far famed shooting field. We were fortunate enough to find some amateurs on the ground, shooting at the target at a distance of 1,000 yards. 'Twas really interesting to notice the different attitudes they take for shooting. First one tall man lays back on his elbows, with the gun resting on his toes. Another lays on his side, with the gun resting on his knee, while a third lays flat on his back with head elevated, but they hit the the mark, that is the most remarkable feature of it all. Your imagination will have to be very acute to see all the novelty and beauty of Creedmore from my discription. 'Tis one vast beautiful plain with a hill on the south where the targets are placed, just in front of which is a deep ditch, in which a man stands with brushes of different colors, which he uses to erase the bullet marks, and at the same time the color of the brush denotes the value of the shot, and leaves a clean surface for the next shot. In the warm weather the grounds round about are covered with tents, for the accommodation of those who practice. From Creedmore we drive to Flushing, the most beautiful town on the Island, and I can say with a clear conscience, the most beautiful town I ever saw. The scenery is beautiful, the residences are elegant and home like, and being on the Sound, is cool in summer. You can get to New York in a few minutes ride, either by rail or water Altogether 'tis so pleasant we should love to tarry a life time, but must away, and from here to Westbury, where we expected to find a town, but were agreeably disappointed in finding it only a pleasant country place, consisting of a few nice residences, the only public buildings being a depot and two meeting houses, one built almost a century ago, and the other has stood the storms ever since the days of Elias Hicks. Two miles further to the north west we ascended Roslyn Hill, the highest point on the island, and here we alight and climb the tower, about seventy-five feet high. After taking a good breath of fresh air we looked about us with genuine delight, first to the north west, where the cities of New York and Brooklyn are plainly seen eighteen miles away, and I don't think it was imagination when I said I saw the Brooklyn bridge connecting the two cities. Turning to the north we could see "over the hill" and sound to the State of New York, on the east we had a beautiful landscape view, worthy of a painter's notice. On the south a glimpse of the ocean, and on the west—yes I think it was all imagination when I said I saw a base ball match in Auburn, between the Doctors and Lawyers. You see I am getting light headed up here, so we will decend, and continue our ride. And here we are at the residence of Wm. Cullan Bryant, just east of Roslyn village, a very picturesque situation on the side of a hill and near the water's edge. We notice a beautiful artificial lake, with a fountain in the center, and near it a cozy summer house where we imagine he oftime courts his muse, or when spreading his wings for a loftier flight, we see him on a high hill near by where stands an easy chair, shaded by a full grown tree. Here we leave him and follow a winding road along the beach four miles, every turn bringing to our view something new and interesting, and before we are through with out exclamation points we are at Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, two places of summer resort, the principal feature of one being a large camp ground, with cottages and tabernacle for camp meeting, and of the other an extensive starch factory.

We choose an inland road on our return, which gave us a view of nice farming country, with here and there a magnificent country house. Altogether we are favorably impressed with Long Island, and especially the people we met there. THILDIC.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Humorous Stories Told of the Actress Who Has Played "Topsy" Thirty-five Hundred Times.

[From the New York Graphic.]

During the thirty-five hundred times that Mrs. G. C. Howard has played Topsy she has met with many laughable adventures. It was necessary on one occasion to leave on the midnight train, after the performance, for a distant city in which to play the following Monday night. Hurry as they did, the curtain fell very late, only giving her time to seize her traveling cloak and baggage and reach this outgoing train. With the Eva of this tour by the hand, and her anxious Howard, loaded with satchels, the party boarded the cars while in motion out of the depot.

Mrs. Howard, who had no time to wash up, attracted little attention, being accepted, as the nurse of the lovely little Eva, but once ensconsed in their "section," the original Topsy seized a toilet satchel and made for the dressing-room. A young colored girl, considering this a good opportunity to get acquainted with the other darkey nurse, followed her in and then she beheld her supposed country-woman undergoing a transition—the inky fluids poured over Topsy's face each time leaving it a lighter shade.

The colored stopped not upon the order of leaving, but left at once, shouting through the car, "She's done come white; fo' de Lord dat nigger is all washin' off! Run, boss, an' I never will forgin ye. Only get me some of dat ar soap!"

Thus the excited darkey whooped up and down the car till every passenger was on end with curiosity and anxiety to know if a collision had taken place, and many a hearty laugh was had with the quiet little lady who had 'done come white" the night before.

"LOVE, JOY, PEACE."

During a long run of "Uncle Tom" in an eastern city, the family of the gentle Eva went to house-keeping, and during the occupation of the elder forces a small boy—brother to Eva (the Eva on this occasion being Miss Lulu Prior)—strayed away and was lost in the strange city. Moving was suspended and hunting commenced; but the child was not found. Audiences must not be disappointed, however, and so the poor little sister was forced to array herself for the part, wash off the tears, and try and forget that her little brother was lost. But during the evening the runaway was found, and the parents, to relieve their little daughter's mind, took him directly to the theater.

The death scene of Eva was on; Topsy with her apron over her head, crouched on the floor. Seeing out of a corner the recovered youth, Topsy said in a whisper: "Hold young Nebuchodnezzer up."

Eva lay upon the couch—St. Clair bent over her with the question.

"What do you see, Eva, darling?" To which she was only to reply.

"Love—joy—peace,' and then fall back dead upon the pillow.

Just as Eva raised her head feebly, lifted her hand, and commenced the broken sentence, she spied her refound brother. With a cry of joy, she extended her little arms to ward him, and broke out:

"Oh, see—see, he's found! he's there, and I never thought to see my little brother again;' then recollecting her part, she gave a great gulp of fright, fell back spasmodically to the studied words, and cried out, 'Love!—joy!—peace!" and dropped her head upon the pillow

The scene was never more affecting—sobs were heard on all sides. The speech was so heartfelt that the audience felt sure it was a part of the play—that the dying Eva was supposed to have a vision of a lost brother, waiting on the mystic shore for the launching of the little life leaving this—and many of them, no doubt feel cheated to this day of a clever point by the cutting down of Eva's death speech to the words, "Love!—joy!—peace!"

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health. but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

—Assignments of mortgages should be Recorded.

Articles of agreement should be recorded.

Articles of Association should be recorded.

Leases of land should be recorded.

Mechanic's Liens should be recorded.

Deeds and mortgages of real estate should be recorded within forty-five days from date of execution.

Chattel mortgages should be recorded within ten days from date of execution.

Are your deeds recorded?

Are all old deeds in your posession received from previous owners of your land recorded?

Are all old mortgages released?

These are all required to perfect title.

THE OLD STONE MILL.

BY [illegible] J. HALL.

Down at the foot of the village hill,
Mossy and gray, stands the old Stone Mill,

With its sagging roof, its rotten frame,
Its creaking wheel and its dusty room.

Groff, the miller, was old and gray:
He'd a heart of flint, and a surly way.

His eyes were sunken, his nose was red,
And the hair like bristles upon his head.

His furrowed features were dark and grim,
And he hated the world as it hated him.

The one fair hope, in his darksome way,
Was his blue-eyed grandchild, little May;

And a love for her, sincere and true,
Was the only virtue the old man knew.

The fairest flowers the world has known
In the rudest places have often grown.

The sweetest blossoms [illegible] the year
May soonest wither and disappear.

The days went by with their toil and care—
The summer roses bloomed fresh and fair—

And the winds of autumn tossed and whirled
The leaves of the woodland about the world;

And the river ran by the old Stone Mill—
But the gate was down, and the wheel stood still,

While the village children sadly said:
"The miller is gone, and the child is dead."

* * * *

The waving willows again are green,
And the summer evenings once more serene.

Down at the foot of the village hill,
Mossy and gray, stands the old Stone Mill.

But the miller sits in the doorway there
With a kinder look than he used to wear.

Grief has melted his heart of stone,
And brought him nearer *Our Father's Throne*;

And he tells the children who come that way
Of the wondrous beauty of little May.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The day accommodation on the Shore Line was making its deliberate way eastward, curving with every curve of the Connecticut shore, and clinging to the water-side as though actuated by a sentiment for coast scenery. On one side of the track lay the blue, white-capped sea; on the other, low rolling hills with foregrounds of brown meadow and golden sedge; over all, a superb arch of sun and sky. It was a delicious late autumn day, and Miss Mallows found "That Husband of Mine" so little engrossing—perhaps because of her maidenly unacquaintance with the possessive case of that article—that she flung it down and betook herself to gazing from the window. She was growing dreamy, as gazers at a rapidly-changing scene are apt to do, when a word reached her ear, and aroused curiosity enough to make her turn her head. It was a woman's name, and an uncommon one—"Arethusa."

The person who uttered it was a man. His seat was on the opposite side of the car, and a little in advance of that which Miss Mallows herself occupied, and she now observed that there was something odd about his appearance. His head and shoulders were massive and finely formed; his face seen in profile was a good one, with kindly eyes and a striking forehead, broad and benevolent. But there was something dwarfish in his attitude, and when presently he half rose to shut the window it became apparent that he was a dwarf. There was no deformity, but the large head and broad shoulders were balanced by a miserable pair of little legs not longer than those of a child of ten. He was not young, for there were grizzled hairs about his temples and in his full beard, and altogether his appearance was half repulsive and half attractive, and awoke a feeling compounded of good-will and pity so strangely mingled that it was hard to tell which predominated.

His companion—evidently the "Arethusa" addressed—was a girl not over 20, of that delicate type of prettiness known as "American," which fades so early, but is charming in its brief flower-time. Her new gray suit, crepe lisse ruffles at the throat and wrist, the crisp feather in her hat, even the shining red leather of her red traveling-bag, and the perfectly fresh, carefully-put-on glove, bespoke the bride, but there was something very unbridal in the face which these fineries surrounded. The eyes, blue in tint and beautifully shaped and set, were swollen with crying, the lips quivered nervously, every vestige of color had fled from the round, childish cheeks, and the hands in the new gloves were pinched together with a tightness like terror. Once or twice as Miss Mallows watched she fought with emotion, and called up a wan little smile in answer to something said to her, but she never spoke. Her companion, on the contrary, talked incessantly, in a low-voiced, steady strain. Miss Mallows could catch only a word now and then, and her curiosity about the couple grew so strong that she felt that she would pay any price to know their story. There could be no doubt as to their relation, she thought; they were husband and wife, and just married. The little man evidently had no thought except for his bride. Mile after mile he talked and talked, devouring her with his eyes the while, and she sat with half-averted head, never meeting his gaze or replying by a word to anything he said. Once she turned and looked full at Miss Mallows with a wild appeal in her face which was startling, but she instantly looked away, and presently laid her arm on the window-sill and her head on her arm, and began to cry in a still, dreadful manner, not sobbing aloud, but trembling all over with a pent-up feeling which was worse than outbreak. The man tried in vain to soothe her; she repelled him gently but decidedly, and at last he gave up the attempt, and silently sat beside her with a grave, troubled face.

"I shall *die* if I can't find out about those people," thought the excited observer on the other side of the car. But she didn't die, neither could she find out. One can not walk up to perfect strangers and demand, "Your story or your life!"—it is impossible. So Miss Mallows sat still, her conjecture aflame and her fingers fairly twitching with impatience, till at last the train stopped at a small way-station, and the little man, rising from his seat—and, alas! looking even shorter than when he sat—said, in a gentle, deprecatory tone, "Now, Arethusa."

With that they vanished. Miss Mallows had one more glimpse of them, getting into a brand-new carry-all, which looked as though it might be a part of the wedding outfit, and then the train bore her away. Her thoughts remained behind with the people in whom she had taken so sudden and violent an interest.

"I wonder, wonder, who they are, and why on earth she married him!" ran her reflections. "So young and pretty, and so evidently unhappy! And, for all her prettiness, it wasn't an educated face, or a lady's—he looked far *nicer* than she. I feel exactly as though I had dipped into the middle chapter of an exciting novel, and then somebody had taken away the book. What wouldn't I give to read the beginning and end of it! 'That Husband of Mine,' indeed! Stupid wretch!" And she gave the volume a vicious little knock. "How is one to endure such twaddle, when *really* interesting things like this are happening in real life all the time! Let me see—where was it that those people got out?" consulting her ticket. "Upham Corners—that is only ten, eleven, thirteen miles from Patunxet. Perhaps Margaret Lenox may know something of them. I'll ask her."

Felicia—I am tired of calling her Miss Mallows, which name, besides, seems to belie her frank, impulsive nature—had her desire gratified sooner than she had dared to hope.

Mr. Lenox was late to tea that night, and explained the fact by saying, "I went four miles out of my road to see David Dalrymple's new steam-thresher, and, behold, when I got there, it was locked up, and he away with the key in his pocket. And what do you think, Margaret?—he had gone to be married!"

"Not really!"

"Really. I tried to pump old Sally as to the age and antecedents of the bride, but she was taken deaf at once, and not a word could I extract. Master David had told her to have a good fire and boil a ham—that was all; and she wasn't one to ask questions about things as didn't consarn her. Then she pinched her lips tight and began to poke the fire; and, as it struck me that the remark about things which didn't 'consarn' people was meant to be personal, I gave it up and came away."

"Oh dear! What dreadful woman do you suppose has pounced on that poor little David? An old maid, of course, or some harpy of a widow."

"I can't say as to that, but I imagine she's good-looking, and that David is in love with her."

"Dear, what makes you think that?"

"Oh, because of the pains he has taken about the house. Lots of new furniture, and everything redded up. He's bought a carry-all, Sally said."

"Who is this person that you are talking about?" asked Felicia.

"A neighbor of ours—seven miles off, to be sure, but that counts as neighborhood in the country. Such a nice, clever man, Felicia, a good farmer too, and thoroughly respectable in every way; but, poor fellow! so unfortunate in his appearance—a dwarf almost, with the had and shoulders of a grown person, and stunted legs no bigger than a child's."

"Oh!" almost shrieked Miss Mallows, "that must be my little man in the car. I came all the way from New Haven with him and his bride;" and she plunged into a description which left Mrs. Lenox as much excited as her friend.

"I must see her!" she cried. "We'll drive over in a day or two."

Weather was unpropitious, however, and the day or two proved nearly a fortnight. Mrs. Lenox had a double errand, being provided with a basketful of Zonale geraniums to be exchanged for cuttings from old Sally's famous chrysanthemums; but when, after knocking a long time at the seldom-used front-door of the farm-house, they made their way round to the kitchen, and from thence to the family sitting-room, no one was visible, and the fireless hearth and neatly-piled books and papers on the table made it evident that the appartment had not been used of late. While they lingered and wondered, a creaking step came down the stairs, and old Sally, with a tea-cup in her hand, entered the room. She saluted the ladies grimly.

"Thank ye, Miss Lenox. I'd like the geraniums well enough if I'd time tew round with 'em, but just now my hands is full, without taking care of plants, a nussing Miss Dalrymple?"

"Mr. Dalrymple's wife? Is she ill?"

"Yes, she is and she ain't. 'Tain't no pertikilar kind of sickness as I can see; but she's weak as water, and looks bad. I give her pennyroyal when she fust come, thinkin' it might be she'd ketched an inside cold on the journey; but it didn't do no good, and she kep' on not eatin' nothin' and gettin' more and more peakin', till finally she took to her bed, and to-day Mr. David's gone over for the doctor. He set up with her last night. She didn't want him to, but he said he shouldn't sleep anyhow, and he'd ruther. It don't seem as if it need take up any time a-waitin' on her, for she don't ask for anything from day's end to day's end; but sickness takes steps any way you fix it, and I hain't done much except go up stairs and down agin these four days."

"Dear me!" began Mrs. Lenox. But Felicia, moved by an impulse, broke in:

"I think I must have come on in the same train with Mrs. Dalrymple. I wonder if I might go up and see her?"

Rather to her surprise Sally made no objection.

"She hain't *said* she wouldn't see nobody, and mebbe it'll rouse her up a bit," was her ultimatum, and Miss Mallows ran lightly up. A door stood half open; she tapped, and, in answer to a faint "Come in," entered the bedroom, where, covered with a resplendent star-patterned patch-work quilt, lay her late fellow-traveler.

The pale cheeks, from which much of the childish roundness had wasted, flushed at sight of her.

"I hope you will forgive me for coming up so unceremoniously," began Felicia, speaking rapidly to hide her own nervousness. "Your old housekeeper gave me leave, and—well, I felt so sorry for you, sick and alone in a strange place, that I wanted to come. If it tires you, you must send me away."

The girl looked at her a moment in silence. Then she said: "Won't you sit down? There's a chair."

Miss Mallows sat down. She was a pleasant object to look at in her olive greens and pheasant browns, with cheeks and eyes brightened by frosty air, and the invalid felt it.

"You was in the car the day I came, wasn't you?" she said. "I recollect your hat. I've been sick 'most ever since. It seems a long time."

"The first few weeks in a new place are apt to seem long," replied Felicia, kindly; "and I dare say you miss your home."

"I haven't any home to miss"—sadly.

"Indeed!"

"No. I don't remember my folks at all, or scarcely. My father he died when I was born, and my mother when I wasn't but 2. I hadn't anybody else, so they sent me to the Orphan Asylum, and I lived there fifteen years."

"Poor child! Did you? And what then?"

"Then I was took by Mr. Parker over to Cheshire. I was their help, but they was very good to me, and it was most of a home I'd ever had. Miss Parker she liked to have me call her 'aunt' and I did."

"And then you married Mr. Dalrymple."

"Yes." The blue eyes clouded over, and the lips closed tightly over the one word.

"And now I hope you'll have a real home of your own at last. What a pleasant old place this is! Even at this season one can see that. And my friends tell me that Mr. Dalrymple is so kind and good and clever, and so much respected in the neighborhood. I am sure you cannot fail to be happy with him, though just at first the farm may seem a little lonely and strange."

The reply to these well-meant remarks was unexpected, for the bride burst into a violent fit of crying, which no soothing on the part of her dismayed guest availed to check.

"I'll tell you all about it," she sobbed at last, quieting a little, and won to confidence, as it were, by the tears in Felicia's own eyes. "I haven't had any one to tell before, and I'm so unhappy. I didn't ever think I should feel so when I got married. They all said I should be a fool if I didn't take Mr. Dalrymple, because he was so well off, and he wanted me so much; even Miss Parker she said she couldn't countenance no such a thing as my sayin' no, and I'd never have such another chance the longest day I lived. Then I'd never had no one to do for me before, and he gave me such a lot of things, and I did so like to look nice and pretty like ladies do, and so—I did. And then, somehow, when it was all over, and I had to go off with him, it come to me all of a sudden what I'd done, and how my whole life was a-going to be just the same thing always, and he was always going to be there, and I know the girls laughed at us behind our backs, and Louisa Brooks called him 'Spindle-toes,' and yet I'd got to stay by him and never go anywhere else, or be anything else. And it all came over me, and it was awful! I hadn't even realized it before." And she looked with piteous eyes into Miss Mallows' face, who stroked her hand gently, but wisely made no answer as yet.

"I s'pose folks do call this a pleasant place," she went on, after a little pause, "but it don't look pleasant to me. I ain't used to the country, or to being alone all day. There was 200 of us at the asylum, and at Miss Parker's we was close to the town, and could see folks a-passing and hear wagons. It's so still here I can hear myself think almost, and the wind makes noises in the chimney, and I lie awake at night and listen. It's like a voice, and it says, 'Alone! alone! alone!' and groans, and frightens me awfully."

"I don't think it says that," exclaimed Miss Mallows, with a sudden inspiration. "It says, 'A home! a home! a home!' That's what the wind always seems to me to say in homely old chimneys like these." Then she thought to herself, Shall I? or shan't I? I hate preaching, and I hate meddling; but there's a chance to do a bit of good, maybe, and—yes, I'll risk it.

"Now listen to me, dear," she went on, aloud, softening her voice as if to a child. "This is what I think about your position. It seems to me that you are just at the point when you must decide for yourself whether you'll be a happy woman or an unhappy one for the rest of your life."

"How? What do you mean?"

"Why, you were a lonely girl, you know, with no real home of your own, and here a good man has come along and taken you into his. He loves you dearly now, and you have a great deal of influence over him, and can do pretty much as you like *now*; but how long will that last if you go on crying and being unhappy and showing how little you care for him?"

"I don't know," whispered the bride, faintly.

"Then you are married, you know. You have given a promise, and must keep it, even if it makes you sorry. Promises are solemn things. But I think you can keep it and be happy, too. And it strikes me you have a chance to do a most beautiful thing."

"What is that?" wonderingly.

"*To make up to a good man who loves you for a hard, hard thing in his life.* Think how dreadful it must always have been for your husband, with his clever mind and fine face, to feel himself in one respect inferior to the stupidest laborer who works in his fields. It must have hurt him cruelly always, and, if he were not a sweet-hearted person by nature, it must have made him hard and sour. Now, for the first time, something delightful has come into his life. He has married you, and it seems to me such a chance as few women have to be able to be so much to any one as you can be to him. And—don't think I want to preach; but God always blesses those who try to do right, and, if you make your husband happy, I think He will bless you and make you happy, too."

Her eyes ran over as she ended her little speech.

"Felicia!" sounded from below—"Felicia, we ought to be going."

"Must you go?" cried Mrs. Dalrymple, sitting up in bed. "Thank you ever so. You've done me a heap of good. I'll never forget you—never. Oh—what's your name?"

"Felicia—Felicia Mallows. Good-by, dear; and don't forget that the wind in the chimney never says 'alone' when two people who care for each other are together." Then they said good-by. "I shall come again if I can before I leave," declared Miss Mallows. Old Sally, coming up to hasten her movements, was astonished to see the two exchange a kiss.

"Why, whatever has she done to the cretur?" she muttered, as the pony-wagon rolled away. "She looks twice as alive as she did afore they came."

We drop a tiny seed into the ground, or we watch a winged messenger detach itself from the parent plant and float away on its separate errand, and we are scarcely conscious that with the act a new sequence of energies and possibilities began, and the world is the richer for a fresh point of growth. Felicia Mallows had no chance for another visit to the Dalrymple farm that autumn, and it was two years before she saw it again, during which time the image of the oddly-circumstanced little bride faded into dim distance, as images will in this overcrowded world. Another visit to Patunxet revived it into sudden life.

"Whatever became of that little neighbor of yours who married a young girl?" she asked Mrs. Lenox. "It was when I was last here. She was sick. Don't you recollect our going there?"

"Yes, now that you recall it, I do; and the unconscionable time you staid up-stairs in her bedroom. I believe she is well. Her baby was baptized a few Sundays ago."

"Have they a baby?"

"Yes; a little girl. By-the-way—" Mrs. Lenox was called off, and did not finish her sentence. Next day Miss Mallows borrowed the pony-wagon for a solitary drive.

"I want to see my little friend, Mrs. Dalrymple," she explained; "and, supposing her to be up-stairs, you might get tired of old Sally."

"Thank you, my dear, I should. You are welcome to the pony."

It was a September as mild as June; and, when Miss Mallows drove through the farm gate, she saw its mistress sitting in the porch, her sleeping baby in its wagon beside her, and her sewing in her hands. She dropped it with a start of joy when she caught sight of her guest.

"It is *you!*" she cried. "Oh, I am so glad!"

Is there any flattery equal to that "you?"

"You haven't forgotten me, then?" said Felicia.

"Oh, no; how could I forget? You came when I was all sick and miserable and lifted me right out of it. There's never been a day since when I haven't thought of you."

"Then you are sick and miserable no longer?" said Miss Mallows, with a second kiss. "That is happy news."

"Oh, no; I am quite contented now. David is ever so good to me, and I think more of him every day. And then there's my baby."

"Let me see her. What a sweet little face!"

"Isn't it?" with an exultant smile. "And she's much prettier with her eyes open. They're not blue; they're dark gray, like her father's, and just lovely. And I named her after you. Felicia Davida! that's her name. How I wish he was here! I've told him heaps about you. He's over in the field yonder with the hay-cutters. They do twice as well if he sits by and looks after them."

"Dear Mrs. Dalrymple, how glad I am to see you again! And to think of naming your baby after me!"

"Oh, I wanted to. You were so good to me that day. All you said to me came true. I couldn't think more of David than I do now if he was as tall as Goliath. He's little, but he's got the biggest heart.—That's right, baby; wake up, and tell the lady that papa is the best man in the world. He is, isn't he?—Do you hear her? She says yes?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Idiosyncrasies of Men of Genius.

Most geniuses and men of great talent nave been known for some peculiar habit or striking idiosyncrasy. Napoleon would tremble with fear at the sight of a cat; Gen. Elliott, of Gibraltar fame, was always accompanied by a number of them. Johnson liked to imbibe floods of tea or wine, and yet "be none the worse for it." Porson drank everything that came in his way. Visiting once a friend's house, when evening came they desired to feed the lamp, but the bottle was empty; Porson had drank the spirits on the sly, not knowing it was intended for the lamp. Douglas Jerrold could not bear the smell of apples. Cavendish hated women. If he met one of his own female servants by accident in any part of the house, she was instantly dismissed. Garrick was vain almost to the degree of insanity. Rousseau was vain, and could not write except when dressed as a fop. Bulwer Lytton, it is said, could write best when dressed in a court suit. Marlborough was a miser, mended his own stockings to save paying for it, and would walk home ever so late at night rather than pay for a chair. Napoleon did his "thinking" and formed his plans for conquest while pacing in a garden, shrugging his shoulders now and then as if to help and "compress" thought. When Thiers was engaged in his long oratorical displays, he always had beside him a supply of rum and coffee. The coffee he got direct from Mecca. Gibson dictated walking in his room, like Scott and many others. Moliere wrote with his knees near the fire, and Bacon liked to study in a small room, which, he said, helped him to condense his thoughts. George Stephenson used to lie in bed for two or three days, the better to "think out" his plans. It would be better if many people would do this who have much thinking to do, as rest favors abstraction and thought and those who have not a vigorous circulation find the supply of blood to the brain assisted by a recumbent position.

Diamond Found in Alabama.

Prof. J. E. Bassett, of French Broad, N. C., who is now in Wetumpka, Ala., has a diamond not only of enormous size, but remarkable purity. It was found by his wife, Mrs. A. H. Bassett, on the bank of the Coosa river, just below the falls, within the corporate limits of Wetumpka. As soon as the professor exhibited the stone he was offered $10,000 for it. He had the stone examined by W. J. Preston, a watchmaker and jeweler, who pronounced it intrinsically worth $75,000.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

THE duelling mania has revived in the more thinly settled parts of the South. It is regarded as a preventive against over-population.

FUNNY MARK TWAIN.

His Speech at the Bayard Taylor Banquet, in New York.

I have been warned—as, no doubt, have all among you that are inexperienced—that a dinner to our Ambassador is an occasion which demands, and even requires, a peculiar caution and delicacy in the handling of the dangerous weapon of speech. I have been warned to avoid all mention of international politics, and all criticisms, however mild, of countries with which we are at peace, lest such utterances embarrass our Minister and our Government in their dealings with foreign states. In a word, I have been cautioned to talk, but be careful not to say anything. I do not consider this a difficult task.

Now, it has often occurred to me, the conditions under which we live at the present day. With the revelations of theology all about us, viewing, upon the one hand, the majestic configurations of the Silurian, Oolitic—old red sandstone periods, and, upon the other, the affiliations, and stratifications, and ramifications of the pre-historic, post-pliocene, ante-penultimate epochs, we are stricken dumb with amazed surprise, and can only lift up our hands and say with that wise but odious Frenchman—it was a slip of the tongue, sir, and wholly unintentional—entirely unintentional. It would ill-become me, upon an occasion like this, purposely to speak slightingly of a citizen of a country with which we are at peace, and especially great and gracious France, whom God preserve! The subject, however, is a delicate one, and I will not pursue it.

But—as I am about to remark—cast your eye abroad, sir, for one pregnant moment over the vista which looms up before you in the mighty domain of intellectual progression, and contemplate the awe-compelling theory of the descent of man! Development, sir! Development! Natural selection! Correlation of the sexes! Spontaneous combustion! what gulfs and whirlwinds of intellectual stimulus these magic words fling upon the burning canvas of the material universe of soul! Across the chasm of the ages we take the oyster by the hand and call him brother; and back, and still further back, we go, and breathe the germ we cannot see, and know in him our truer Adam! And, as we stand dazed, transfixed, exalted, and gaze down the long procession of life, marking how steadily, how symmetrically, we have ascended, step by step, to our sublime estate and dignity of humanity—out of one lowly form into a little higher, and a little higher form—adding grace after grace, and function after function, with each and every change—developing from tadpoles into frogs, frogs into fishes, fishes into birds, birds into reptiles, reptiles into Russians——I beg a million pardons, sir, and gentlemen; it was a wholly innocent slip of the tongue, and due only to the excitement of debate, for far be it from me, upon such an occasion as this, to cast a seeming slur upon a great nation with which we are at peace—a great and noble Christian nation—whom God expand!

But, as I was about to remark, I maintain—and nothing can ever drive me from that position—that the contributions of the nineteenth century to science and the industrial arts are—are—but of course they are. There is no need to dwell upon that. You look at it yourself. Look at steam! Look at the steamboat, look at the railway, look at the steamship! Look at the telegraph, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to speak into affection's remote ear the word that cheers, and into the ear of the foe the opinion which you ought not to risk at shorter range. Look at the sewing machine, look at the fog-horn, look at the bell-punch, look at the book-agent. And, more than all, a thousand times, look at the last and greatest, the aerophone, which will enable Moody and Sankey to stand on the tallest of the Rocky mountains and deliver their message to listening America—and necessarily it will annul and do away with the pernicious custom of taking up a collection. Look at these things, sir, and say if it is not a far prouder and more precious boon to have been born in the nineteenth century than in any century that went before it. Ah, sir, clothed with the all-sufficient grandeur of citizenship in the nineteenth century, even the wild and arid New Jerseyman might—a mistake, sir, a mistake, and entirely unintentional. Of all the kingdoms, principalities, and countries with which it is our privilege to hold peaceful relations, I regard New Jersey as dearest to our admiration, dearest to our heart, the wisest and the purest among the nations. I retire the undiplomatic language, and beg your sympathy and indulgence.

But, as I was about to remark, it has always seemed to me—that is, of course, since I reached a reasoning age—that this much agitated question of future rewards and punishments was one upon which honest and sincere differences of opinion might exist; one individual, with apparently equal justice, but with infinitely more common sense, more intelligence, more justification, leans to a bitter and remorseless detestation of the pitiless Prince of Perdition—a slip of the tongue, I do sincerely assure you—I beg you to let me withdraw that unintentional slur upon the character of that great and excellent personage with whom and whose country we are upon the closest and warmest terms, and who—it is no use, so I will sit down; I don't seem to have any knack at a diplomatic speech. I have probably compromised the country enough for the present.

American Potatoes in England.

Steadily our industries are pressing on English products. The London *Times* asserts that even American potatoes threaten to drive out the home-bred article. It is not so many years ago but the proposition that an American potato was equal to an English one would have been ridiculed. Our seed-growers introduced the choicer American varieties to public notice, and they soon won their way to public favor. The *Times* now notes that American potatoes no longer come into their market as "seed," but have, during the last year, taken the higher ground of "wares," being imported in large quantities for direct consumption.

THE salvors of the Cleopatra obelisk have been awarded $10,000 and costs.

CATASTROPHE.

STROPHE.

Oh, he was a sweet, young, [illegible] man,
And he moved with a tender grace;
And a smile like the sweep of an angel's wing
Played over his fair young face.

ANTISTROPHE.

"I bring," he said, and the editor bowed,
For he loved the fair young thing—
"I bring," he murmured, "a poet's song,
A lay of the balmy spring."

CLIMAX.

Then the editor gathered his cross-cut saw,
And the nail-grab, all the same;
The big sledge-hammer, the long crow-bar,
And the club with the terrible name.

CATASTROPHE.

He sawed him in two and flattened him out,
He tore out each quivering lung;
He pinned him up to the sanctum wall;
So scattered, and yet so young.

—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

PITH AND POINT.

"A WANT of the age"—Hair.

A BRASS band—A pinchbeck ring.

MEMBERS of the *ton*—Coal-dealers.

HE who does no harm does nothing.

KEEP your own secrets if you have any.

"WINDING up business"—Starting the clock.

Do LIGHT-HEARTED people have cork souls?

A WATER-EYE way—The entrance to a bar-room.

SPRING lambs born last autumn are now on sale.

THE horned horse must be considered the original equine-ox.

THE Chinese adieu is "Chin-chin," and so is a good share of the American ado.

IT seems a paradox that the result of a crooked still should be a whisky straight.

WHICH is the king of trees? A straight fir. Why? Because it is firstrate. That's all.

THE *Friendly Grasp* is the proposed title of a new paper in Boston. It will, of course, be printed with a hand-press.

PERSONS should always dress to suit their figure. A humpbacked lady, for instance, ought to wear a camel's-hair shawl.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know whether, considering the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong in calling it a "waste of water."

LAURA (with a novel)—"Oh, if this tale were only true, and I were the heroine!" Kate—"What! with all her persecutions, her misery?" Laura—"Ah! but then, dear, remember she does get a husband after all!"

NO MATTER how thoroughly you clean the house, the wife of the next man who moves in will declare it is not fit for hogs to live in, and will slop suds around over everything, trying to make it fit for hogs to live in.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A YOUNG lady said a pretty good thing the other evening. She has many admirers among the limbs of the law, and, on being asked how she escaped heart-whole, said she supposed it was owing to the fact that "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety."

MARY asked her father if she might marry Charles, and, when the old man inquired about the extent of Charles' salary, his loving daughter fondly replied, "Oh, he makes over $100 a day." They were married, and Mary's father has discovered that Charles does actually make over $100 a day—but he makes it in the mint, and his salary is only $14 per week.

AN individual suffering from dyspepsia calls at a physician's house during his consultation hour. The practitioner examines him and declares: "I see how it is; you need a great deal of exercise; but perhaps your business does not leave you time. What is your occupation?" "I have been a letter-carrier for twenty-five years."

CRUMBS FROM THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Edison is rigging up his talking machine to run by steam. The women have several thousand years the start of it, though.

What ought to be done with the man who defies public sentiment and combs his hair down in front of his ears?

"How can the tramp be brought to a standstill?" is a conundrum wafted from the West. Saw off some of his legs.

Dio Lewis says a man needn't sneeze unless he wants to. He most generally wants to, though, by the time the sneeze gets fairly on deck.

An Eastern paper has for its motto: "The pen is mightier than the sword, but the scissors are easier to handle." Solomon didn't get away with all the wisdom.

An exchange wants to know how to keep an umbrella. That isn't hard to do. Break all the ribs, let the cover become faded, and punch holes all over it. Then you can't give it away.

Before Boston goes entirely crazy over that female barber she ought to pause a little between beans and ruminate upon the trouble Samson got into by letting a woman cut his hair.

"Washington needs no monument, save in the hearts of his countrymen," exclaimed a Cincinnati boy in his Friday afternoon declamation. It's about the only kind he'll ever be likely to get, bub. He might need a monument as bad as a sponge does moisture, but as long as marble can be utilized in making furniture look nice he will stand a slim show.

Edison's discovery is all the more remarkable when you come to sit down by a warm stove and ruminate that his phonograph has put a sky-light into one of the obscurest problems the world ever tusseled with, viz.: How to get the last word with a woman? The machine does it. Is it any wonder some people insist that it ought to have a full show and plenty of pictures in the catalogue of miracles?

115 Years Old.

Margaret Logan, colored, died in Marlboro, N. J., recently, aged 115 years. She was born a slave in the Taylor family of that place, saw four generations of the family pass away and was living with the fifth. She was given her freedom when a girl, the papers being in her possession when she died. A son survives her, being over 80 years of age. She had two sisters who died recently, aged 105 and 112 respectively.

MAMMY DOWNEY'S PIES.

One of Bret Harte's Good Stories.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

The pies and cakes made by the old woman were, I think, remarkable rather for their inducing the same loyal and generous spirit than for their intrinsic excellence, and it may be said appealed more strongly to the noble aspirations of humanity than its vulgar appetite. Howbeit everybody ate Mammy Downey's pies and thought of his childhood. "Take 'em, dear boys," the old lady would say; "it does me good to see you eat 'em; reminds me kinder of my poor Sammy, that, ef he'd lived, would hev been ez strong and big ez you be, but was taken down with lung fever at Sweetwater. I kin see him yet; that's forty years ago, dear! comin' out o' the lot to the bake-house, and smilin' such a beautiful smile, like yours, dear boy, as I handed him a mince or lemming turnover. Dear, dear, how I do run on! and those days is past! but I seem to live in you again!" The wife of the hotel-keeper, actuated by a low jealousy, had suggested that she "seemed to live *off* them," but as that person tried to demonstrate the truth of her statement by reference to the cost of the raw material used by the old lady it was considered by the camp as too practical and economical for consideration. "Besides," added Cy Perkins, "ef old Mammy wants to turn an honest penny in her old age let her do it. How would you like your old mother to make pies on grub wages? eh!" A suggestion that so affected his hearer (who had no mother) that he bought three on the spot. The quality of these pies had never been discussed but once. It is related that a young lawyer from San Francisco, dining at the Palmetto restaurant, pushed away one of Mammy Downey's pies with every expression of disgust and dissatisfaction. At this juncture, Whisky Dick, considerably affected by his favorite stimulant, approached the stranger's table, and, drawing up a chair, sat uninvited before him.

"Mebbe, young man," he began gravely, "ye don't like Mammy Downey's pies?"

The stranger replied curtly, and in some astonishment, that he did not, as a rule, "eat pie."

"Young man," continued Dick, with drunken gravity, "mebbe you're accustomed to Charlotte rusks and blue mange; mebbe ye can't eat unless your grub is got up by one of them French cooks? Yet we—us boys yar in this camp—calls that pie—a good—a competent pie!"

The stranger again disclaimed anything but a general dislike of that form of pastry.

"Young man," continued Dick, utterly unheeding the explanation—"young man, mebbe you onct had an ole—very ole—mother, who, tottering down the vale o' years, made pies. Mebbe—and it's like your blank epicurean soul—ye turned up your nose on the old woman, and went back on the pies and on her! She that daddled ye wile ye wos a baby—a little baby! Mebbe ye went back on her, and shook her, and played off on her, and gave her away—dead away! And now, mebbe, young man—I wouldn't hurt ye for the world, but mebbe, afore ye leave this yar table, YE'LL EAT THAT PIE!"

The stranger rose to his feet, but the muzzle of a dragoon revolver in the unsteady hand of Whisky Dick caused him to sit down again. He ate the pie, and lost his case likewise, before a rough-and-ready jury.

The Wonders of Electricity.

About two years ago Mr. J. B. Fuller invented and exhibited an electric machine for telegraphic purposes. It then occurred to him that the same apparatus might, with some changes, be made to produce an electric light, and, after considerable labor, he perfected his invention. It was in operation on Saturday evening in the rear of Maltby's oyster depot, at 11 Greenwich avenue. A small steam engine furnishes the motive power for the machine, which is very simple, consisting of an armature revolving between the poles of a powerful electro magnet. A strong current of electricity is thus generated. Two electric wires are attached to the machine, and they convey the electricity to the various burners. Each of these burners consists of two sticks of carbon, separated by a piece of glass, which are attached in an upright position to the wires. The electricity is ignited by the application of an ordinary piece of metal to the burners. The light thus produced is dazzlingly brilliant and very beautiful, so far surpassing the ordinary gas-light that the latter looks yellow and dirty beside it. Any number of lights may be supplied by the same wires, and Mr. Fuller has succeeded in so subdividing the current of electricity that any one of the lights can be extinguished without affecting in the slightest degree the other lights on the same circuit. This had not been accomplished before. Mr. Fuller says he can light buildings in any part of the city by extending his wires to them through the streets. He also says he can light the streets with electricity, and to prove this he has stretched his wire to a post on the sidewalk in front of the building, where he keeps a light burning every evening. This light is far more brilliant than any calcium light, and illuminates the street for a block. One of these lights would illuminate a whole block, and far better, too, than a dozen or more of street lamps. In lighting up a house, porcelain or ground-glass shades are used for softening the glare of the light. The cost of production is very slight, much less than that of the ordinary gas.—*New York Sun.*

A Beggar's Bank Account.

Barbara Allen, an aged beggar, fell down and died in a fit beside her basket, half filled with cold food, at the Fulton ferry-house, last night. She has been known for many years by all the down-town habitues of New York, and everybody, even the landlord of whom she hired the room, thought her one of the most wretched and abject of her class. In the pocket of her ragged dress was found a bank-book, showing that she had $1,095 to her credit in the Brooklyn Savings Bank. On further investigation the bank-books of five other savings institutions were found sewed into the bosom of her dress, the aggregate amount of her deposits being over $20,000. Her first deposit was made in 1860, and she has never withdrawn a cent. She has always represented herself to be on the verge of starvation, and her nearest neighbors have never dreamed that she was other than bitterly poor.—*New York Sun.*

Catching the Train.

I was in Franklin but a very short time, and, as I have already been recalled to that happy little city, I shall defer what I have to say until I know more about it. I only know now that its first name is Benjamin, but they always call it Franklin for short. It gets up early and goes to bed early, except on lecture nights, and is, consequently, "healthy, wealthy and wise." You should have seen me chase the train out of Franklin. Heard the whistle just in time to collar a valise that weighs a ton (carry stove-legs in it to keep it from flying up over the housetops, like a balloon, when I set it down), tear myself away from a pleasant little circle of friends, and perhaps I didn't pick up my feet about 800 times a minute. Started the wrong way, and would have been in Cincinnati in twenty minutes if a committee man hadn't caught me and turned me around. Dashed down an alley, to make a short cut to the depot, and fell over a two-horse wagon, collided with a cow, and at last fell into a retired horse-power. Agonized committeemen shouting after me, trying to catch me and endeavoring to keep me headed straight. Every time that valise hit my legs I thought the train had run into me. Fell down twice, and got up with a general impression of having corraled an earthquake, and wished that I hadn't. Ran down the middle of the street, at length, got to the depot clear out of breath, and, in one final, magnificent burst of speed, headed off the train.

Freight; going the wrong way. Man at the depot told me to go in and sit down; my train was late, and would be along in about an hour and a half. I went in, but there were too many people in there, and it was too light. I went out in the dark and sat down on the loneliest trunk I could find. I felt reflective and sad like.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Three Reasons for Dress.

Human clothing has three *raisons d'etre*, which, in order of precedence, are these:

I. Health.

II. Decency.

III. Beauty.

Health demands:

1. Maintenance of proper temperature of the body by exclusion of excessive heat and cold.

2. Protection from injury by rain, snow, dust, dirt, stones to the feet, insects, etc.

3. Preservation of liberty of action to all the organs of the body, and freedom from pressure.

Decency demands:

4. Concealment of some portions of the human frame.

5. Distinction between the habiliments of men and women sufficient to avert mistake.

6. Fitness to the age and character of the wearer.

7. Concealment, when possible, of any disgusting personal defect.

Beauty demands:

8. Truthfulness. The dress must be genuine throughout, without any false pads, false hair, or false anything.

9. Graceful forms of drapery.

10. Harmonious colors.

11. Such moderate consistency with prevailing modes of dress as shall produce the impression of sociability and suavity, and avoid that of self assertion.

12. Individuality; the dress suiting the wearer as if it were an outer body belonging to the same soul.—*Cotemporary Review.*

An Old Bank-Deposit.

Twenty-seven years ago a lady, now living in this city, deposited $100 in a Philadelphia bank, and had that amount entered in a bank pass-book. She subsequently lost the pass-book, and, believing that she could not draw the money, in consequence of the absence of this evidence of her deposit, never again went to the bank. In looking over some old papers in Philadelphia, not long since, the book was found, and efforts were made to find out whether any of her kinspeople were yet living, but this proved unsuccessful. At last she was traced to Nashville. Letters were accordingly written to her, and she was informed that, if she would send a power of attorney to the bank, she would receive in return the $100 principal and the accumulated interest—$227. She did as directed, and was the happy recipient of an order for $327 and a few cents. The lady is now verging on 70 years of age.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

Patti and Nilsson.

Patti's recent singing tour of five months through the principal Italian cities yielded in gross receipts $199,000; and Nilsson, having taken the former's place as a favorite with the elite of St. Petersburg, received more pay and diamonds, jewelry and flowers during the recent operatic season than she ever received before in her life, and has been appointed Cantatrice to the Court of Rome. In the long rivalry between these two starring songstresses it is now conceded that Nilsson has carried the day, owing to her uninterrupted course of good behavior both as wife and mother. Patti was enthusiastically appreciated in Italy, although she had her favorite, Nicolini, tacked on her; but she has decidedly lost caste in all the great capitals, where her cast-off husband, Marquis de Caux, has organized some very effective rings against her.

Wheat-Raising in China.

Chinamen who have returned to their native country, after a residence in the United States, have introduced the growing of wheat to take the place of rice as a food staple. It is claimed that, with the close care given to agriculture in that country, the yield seldom falls below forty bushels to the acre, and that labor is so low that 25 cents a bushel returns an average profit.

DON'T FORGET IT—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO KEEP polished iron-work from rusting—Use tallow mixed with a little white lead.

TO CEMENT silver or nickel ornaments to hard wood—Melt together equal parts of pitch and gutta-percha; apply hot.

TO MAKE cotton cloth water-proof and sun-proof for photographers' tents.—Boil the fabric in a solution of one ounce aluminum acetate and one quart of water; then for twenty minutes or more in an aqueous solution of four ounces quercitron and two ounces copper sulphate; wash, and pass first through a solution of five ounces of potassium bichromate, then through the aluminum acetate bath, and finally through boiling soapsuds.

A POISON of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may, it is said, be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet-oil. A person with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. The oil, it is alleged will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

TO CURE DANDRUFF.—Dandruff (*Pityriasis*) is a chronic inflammation of the skin, characterized by the production of minute white scales or scurf in excessive quantity. The affection is often very rebellious to treatment. Various preparations are sold which are claimed to be beneficial, and physicians sometimes prescribe tonic infusions, purgatives and the application of sedative lotions. In obstinate cases an internal dose in which arsenic is the essential element is sometimes prescribed. The efficacy and safety of such measures are to be doubted. Probably the best plan is to keep the hair short and shampoo it frequently with a solution of borax in warm water, avoiding rough treatment, which has a tendency to increase the irritation.

Washington's Laugh.

It is pleasant to learn that once upon a time Washington not only laughed, but "fairly roared." The biographers have so swathed him with dignity that the man seemed lost in the hero. A writer in *Lippincott's Magazine* tells the following story, which she heard when a little girl from Mrs. Madison:

"One day, in Philadelphia," said Mistress Dolly Madison, "I was sitting in my parlor with a very dear friend, Mrs. R. B. Lee, when in walked Payne Todd (her son) dressed in my calico bed-gown. While we were laughing at the figure he cut, the servant threw open the door and announced General and Mrs. Washington. What to do with that dreadful boy I didn't know. He could not face the President in that garb. Neither could he leave the room without meeting them, for the door they were entering was the only one. I made him crawl quickly under a low, broad settee on which I was sitting. I had just time to arrange the drapery when the Washingtons entered. After the courtly greetings and the usual compliments of the season, there came from under the settee a heavy sigh, which evidently attracted the General's notice. However, I only talked and laughed a little louder, hoping to divert his attention, when—oh, me!—there came an outcry and a kick that could not be ignored. So I stooped down and dragged Payne out by the leg. General Washington's dignity left him for once. Laugh! Why he fairly roared! He nearly went into convulsions. The sight of that boy in that gown, all so unexpected, coming wrong end first from under my seat—it was too much."

Herding in Texas.

The outfit of a Texan herder consists of two donkeys for carrying supplies, a tent, cooking utensils, a canteen made of tin, and with a capacity for holding five gallons of water, a small Mexican pony, two or three dogs, and tobacco. Two men and three dogs can readily take care of 5,000 sheep. Thousands of these animals roam at will over the vast plains, feeding as they go along, and never stopping two nights in the same spot. When the evening comes these immense herds gather closely around the shepherd's camp and sleep peacefully, guarded by the well-trained Scotch dogs. An area of from ten to twenty miles will be grazed by an ordinary herd in a single day.

The Good Boy.

A well-dressed boy, about 10 years old, stood on the walk in front of the City Hall, the other day, eating an apple. A ragged urchin, having a rag-bag over his shoulder, stood close by and looked as if he would give his hat and boots for one bite of the fruit. An attache of the City Hall noted the situation, and was greatly pleased to see the lad suddenly hand over the apple to the envious rag-picker.

"That's a good boy—that was real charity!" exclaimed the gentleman, as he patted the boy on the head.

"Yes, I felt sorry for him," replied the boy—"and I'd got down to a big worm-hole, too!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE accidental explosion of dynamite a few days ago in the Baltimore waterworks made the number of men killed in that undertaking to date thirty. A tunnel, seven miles in length, is being made for the purpose of conveying water to the city. The work has been two years in progress, and, if the loss of life continues proportionately, 100 men will be killed in the tunnel before its completion.

THERE are said to be still eleven or twelve survivors of the men who defended Stonington from the British attack in 1814. Nearly all of them are living there, the two oldest being John Bennett, aged 93, and Col. J. W. Hull, aged 84. Another, Henry Lewis, died last Friday, in the town he defended, and in which he was of late the oldest person; his age being 97, lacking three months.

MAINE had 500 divorces last year—an increase of 100 since 1874, and about one to every twelve marriages.

AUSTRALIAN railways pay large dividends to their shareholders.

THE estimated population of a vast continent of Africa is 100,000,000.

Inciting Competition.

Whenever a New York newspaper publisher has a note to meet, he puts in free a column advertisement of a piano manufacturer who took a prize at the Centennial, and goes home with a sweet smile. By 8:15 next morning the advertising clerk has taken in $10,000 worth of replies to the decoy advertisement, each fairly bristling with libels, malice, envy, and all uncharitableness.

Why Is It?

The truths of science and progressive thought have always been compelled to batter down the bulwarks of prejudice and disbelief, or remain forever unknown. Why is it that people are so reluctant to receive facts that relate directly to the phenomena of their own existence? Astronomers, upon discovering a star, assign it a place at once, and it is forever fixed. The rule by which a mathematical problem, is once solved becomes forever an axiom; but no matter how clearly the principles which govern health and sickness be demonstrated, some refuse to believe. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, which are now so generally used, and deservedly popular, were, in their early days, very reluctantly received by the people. To-day Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has outrivaled the old-time sarsaparillas, his Pellets are in general use in place of the coarse, huge, drastic pills formerly so much employed, while the sales of his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and his Favorite Prescription are enormous. Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrofulous swellings and affections, a few bottles of his Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or "*Biliousness.*" In many cases of "*Liver Complaint*" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as its effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Debilitated females who have undergone all the tortures of caustic and the knife, and yet suffer with those peculiar *dragging-down* sensations and weaknesses, can have guaranteed to them prompt and positive relief by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; while constipation and torpid liver or "biliousness" are promptly relieved by the Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by all druggists.

DON'T FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "DON'T FORGET IT."

Boston Tea Bread.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, a little salt, butter the size of an egg rubbed in the flour, one pint sweet milk, and the yolks of two eggs beaten very light. Add last, stirring in lightly, the whites of the eggs well beaten, and bake in a square pan in a quick oven. Break in squares for the table.

A Stir Among the Doctors.

No little excitement is created among the Chicago physicians by the wonderful effects of DR. HERNDON'S GYPSY'S GIFT as a positive *specific* for Rheumatism. It has cured S. H. Gill, Esq., proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, and A. B. Mallory, at Messinger Bros., 151 Michigan av., of old and bad cases when nothing else would.

HAVE you Heart Disease? If so do not neglect it. Large trees from small seeds grow, and so the germ of disease once planted will in time assert its strength. Heart Disease is more difficult to subdue than most diseases, consequently, you hear it said, the physicians have done all they can; but have they tried Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR? This has done wonders when all other remedies have failed, and we are led to pronounce it a decided cure. To substantiate it, we have the testimonials of many who have almost been snatched from death. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The manufacturers of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders inform us that their powder will effectually prevent hog cholera and all other diseases in hogs, and that they will increase the size and weight one-quarter. Large discounts to persons owning two to three hundred hogs.

IF there is a person in the United States who does not know of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, we hope this paragraph will reach that person's eye, and that he will write us for particulars of it. It is more valuable than gold, silver, or precious stones.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "DON'T FORGET IT" advertisement in particular.

"A FARMER'S Son or Daughter." See Adv't.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

The Best Out-Door Light on Earth for Railroads, Boats, Shows, Fishermen, or Croquet Parties. Send for Circular. Wilson, Keagle & Co., Center Point, Iowa.

Fever and Ague.

We have tried Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for Fever and Ague with the very best satisfaction. Quinine and other remedies failed. The Syrup did the work, effectually curing in a short time.
H. C. CASWELL & CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

I can testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.
AARON ALWARD, M. D.,
Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B.
Feb. 8, 1868.

We have no hesitation in recommending Fellows' Hypophosphites to our friends as a preparation of undoubted merit. Yours very truly,
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
Montreal, January, 1872.

Capt. H. Coffill, who was cured of Consumption in 1869 by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much. I used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years.
W. S. NELSON, Bridgewater, N. S.
March, 1871.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges by Express. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address
THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $25, $45, $60, and $80, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry made to order. Switches and Waves of any description. We carry the largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. Orders promptly executed. E. C. STREHL & Co., [illegible] State St., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S. to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. [illegible] Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. R. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

SPINAL Curvature and Nervous Diseases successfully treated by D. A. COLTON, M. D., for 6 years Professor of Anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Correspondence invited from parties who are afflicted. 190 State Street, Chicago.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Establ'shed 1830.]

A NATIONAL DAILY PAPER.
THE CHICAGO DAILY TELEGRAPH.
S. F. NORTON, EDITOR.
Out every morning. By mail, postage included, 1 year, $4; 3 months, $1; 10 weeks, 50c. Address THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, Chicago, Ill.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a *certain remedy* for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent *free* to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

Every Year You Lose

More than one cents—Ours always right—No pay till tested and suited; no risk, we pay freight; be your own Agent and save commission. Five-Ton Hay Scales, *complete* (none better), $50, *delivered*. Send for free Price-List all size Scales and judge for yourself.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

25 CENTS *will secure for 3 Months, on trial,*
THE ALLIANCE!
Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.
SPLENDID PREMIUMS.
Address THE ALLIANCE CO.,
95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

CUT THIS OUT.
SCHOOL
CHURCH
and STORE. WIRE WINDOW GUARDS. No. 10 Wire, ¾ Iron Frames, any size, $1.35 a square yard. Green Wire Cloth Window Screens and Doors, in Walnut Frames, 25 cents a square foot.
EVANS & CO.,
Wire Workers,
118 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

FOOT LATHES Fret Sawing. Send [illegible] for [illegible] pp. [illegible] Lowell, Mass.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted [illegible] business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

ORGANS Retail price [illegible] only [illegible]. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South [illegible] St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

RUPTURE
Cured without the injury trusses inflict, without surgical operation, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S REMEDIES, at his Branch Office, [illegible] by will be during the next 4 weeks. Principal Office, 288 Broadway, N. Y. Book, with photographic likenesses before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

PIANOS & ORGANS at FACTORY Prices. Great Reduction to close out present stock of 300 New and Second-Hand Instruments of six first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION for this class of Instruments. AGENTS WANTED for WATERS' SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East Fourteenth St., New York. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated PREMIUM ORGANS.

A FARMER, a Farmer's Son or Daughter, taking orders for five of NELLIS' HARPOON HORSE HAY-FORKS and FIXTURES will (in addition to the profits) receive FREE a complete rig of Nellis' Fork and Patent Conveyer, for depositing Hay or Straw in mow or on stack. Also, man'f'rs Nutshell Hay Carrier, Pulleys and Grapples; Ag'l Steels, Nellis' Cast Tool Steel Castings (Plow-Shares from this steel can be welded, worked into chisels or edged tools); Ornamental Fencings for Public Grounds, Cemeteries, or Farms. Pamphlets free. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a *certain remedy* for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Try it and be convinced. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, with each bottle, or sent *free* to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

1812 Pensions. 1861
All soldiers of 1812 who served 14 days, and their Widows, no matter how late they married them. Also, all soldiers of 1861 one-quarter disabled, and the widows of those who die from the service, are entitled to pensions. Write A. W. McCORMICK, Pike's Opera Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, to obtain these pensions. No fee if not successful. Pensions increased. Discharges from War of 1812 not needed. Circulars showing your rights sent free, on application, by mail.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE FOR BOOTS & SHOES
211 & 213 Madison St.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
Manuf'rs and Wholesale Dealers.
Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for Cash. Great inducements to Cash Buyers.
H. K. BUEL, late with M. Selz & Co., Chicago.
C. F. COOK, } Late of Whitney, Cook & Co.,
H. L. SEIXAS, } New York.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

PRICES
$2.50 to $6,000.
SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL. WEAR WELL.
KEEP GOOD
TIME.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. *For Sale by all Druggists.*

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing *Oil of Sandal-Wood*, sold at all Drug Stores. *Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 25, 1878

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

—A Democratic House is in favor of placing the gallant old soldier General Shields on the retired list as a Brigadier General, a position for life, and passed an act for that purpose, but a Republican Senate refuses to concur. This shows who are the soldiers' true friend.

—We said the other week that we did not like the selection of Gen. Fields as door-keeper, and that a mistake had been made in not electing Gen. Shields. The Press says we were particularly subservient in the matter. Charly ought to know as he has been in that line long enough.

—The greatest patent nostrum venders have grown immensely rich, run into extravagant living and died poor. Among these are mentioned the familiar names of Dr. Helmbold, Dr. Moffit, S. P. Townsend, Dr. Ayer, Dr. Schenck, Dr. Brandreth and Demas Barnes. Dr. Jayne, of Philadelphia, is the only surviving wealthy patent nostrum vender out of the whole number.

—The utter hollowness of the Republican vote for General Shields is seen in the fact that for years he has by the Republican party been kept out of a deserved pension, and that as soon as he was put on the retired list, the radicals raise a howl. It was not because they love Shields that he was brought forward for a pension which he didn't want, but merely because the radicals thought they could use him to create a feeling against the Democracy

—Senator Conkling gave expression to his feelings in regard to the President and several Senators, one day last week, in a private interview with a reporter, and the reporter published the whole thing in the New York World. Coming from that side it makes interesting reading. At one point he says: "Putting this and that together, I was pretty well convinced there was rottenness in Louisiana, and that an effort was making to stifle all inquiry." This was during the organization of the electoral Commission. It throws a great deal of light upon the way Hayes was made President.

—General James Shields, of Missouri, was a brave soldier of the Mexican war. He was as brave as the bravest in the war of the rebellion. He is a Democrat, covered with scars and wound from the conflict with the enemies of this adopted country. He is an Irishman by birth. Where are the Irish soldiers who wore the blue that will not resent this insult of kicking aside the old hero, in order that a man without a claim may come in and fill an office of honor and trust in the Democratic party? "Ah," say the leaders, "but we will whip them all into the ranks." Well, we will see. Crack your whip, and see how many jump.—Warsaw Indianian.

And where now is the voice of the brave General Williams, after a Republican Senate has refused to pass the bill passed by the House, to retire General Shields, with a salary as Brigadier General. Now, crack your whip and see how many you can blind by such demagoguery as the above.

Property Insurance.

The plan of insuring property against loss by fire has long been held a good one, and the wise, prudent man will avail himself of its advantages. Among the various systems of insurance now inaugurated, we think the mutual plan is placed upon the most enduring basis and gives greater satisfaction than any other yet established. It is a system by which all those insured, under its provisions, become participators in its benefits; or in other words its object is not the enrichment of a few stock holders at the expense of the insured, as is being daily demonstrated by other companies now in operation. There are several insurance corporations that have become immensely rich, while they have done a large business. Our great cities contain mammoth buildings of iron and marble, erected from the earnings made out of the people. Their officers have been paid in the past, almost fabulous sums as salaries, and their patrons foot the bill. This state of things must necessarily require a high rate of insurance to meet their average losses and their heavy expenses The mutual plan does away with all this. One salaried officer is all that is needed and instead of buying real estate and erecting gorgeous buildings, they lower their rates and thus give all who insure with them its benefits. An association of this kind has just been organized in this county, with headquarters at Auburn, under the name of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of DeKalb County. Connected with this organization are some of the very best citizens of our county, men well known for their highly standing and general responsibility. The company starts out with a flattering show of success, and hundreds are making application for membership in the same. None but farm property will be insured, and no farmer should delay to take advantage of its provisions.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN.

The story is told of Belshazzar's impious feast when the baccahanalian king with a thousand of his lords concluded to have a big drunk, and to give eclat to their debaucheries ordered the golden and silver vessels taken from the temple to be brought into the banqueting hall and filled to the brim. Just at this juncture, when the revel was at its highth, the impious king and his followers saw the skeleton hand on the wall and their doom was fixed beyond the power of revocation. The Radical party vaulted into power in the days of the country's gloom. It drew its sustenance from widespread calamities. It demoralized public opinion, massed all the hates of frail human nature, and taking advantage of circumstances which it had created, deluged the country with blood red waves of fanaticism that scorched and withered like lava tides. For years the mad revel went on. Washington became the foulest city in the world. From the White House, where Grant received bribes, to every department transformed into dens of thieves who plundered under his protection there went forth streams of corruption that filled the land with their demoralizing stench. The people became alarmed. The audacity of the Radical scoundrels, and the magnitude of the crimes committed, betokened the destruction of the very foundations of the government. The most sacred guarantees of liberty were trampled upon, and the temple itself became more abominable in the eyes of the patriots than a cage of unclean birds. To rescue the Government from the grasp of Radicals became the supreme demand—the great work of the times—the one thing absolutely essential. It was commenced in earnest, and results inspire confidence. The Radicals have recently held a caucus; they have read the handwriting on the wall; the doom of their party is sealed. The New York Herald in referring to the caucus, says: "In 1866 they had in the Senate 27 majority; in 1869, the year in which Gen. Grant became President, this had increased to 49; in 1871, in a full Senate they had 50 majority; in 1873 they had but 30; in 1876 it had fallen to 10, and at present they have but two majority, counting Judge Davis as a Democrat, but including Senator Sharon, who is permanently absent. In the House they have been running down hill in the same way, only more rapidly. In 1866 they had 105 majority in the House; in 1868 it had arisen to 126; in 1869 it fell to 86; in 1870 they had but 67; in 1871 the Republican majority was only 30; in 1873 it fell to 17, and in 1876 the tables were turned and the Democrats came in on what was called the "ground swell," and had 79 majority, and in the present House they have 15. To sum up the situation, the Republicans had when General Grant came in, in 1869, a majority of 42 in the Senate and of 86 in the House. To-day they have a majority of two in the Senate, and are sure to be in the minority next year, while in the house they are in a minority already. Leaving doubtful cases to stand as they are it is clear that the Senate on the 4th of next March must have a democratic majority of at least 10.

This tells the story. It is eloquent in declaring that Radicalism has been weighed in the balance and found not only wanting, but infamous. Its career has been in antagonism to everything true and honest. Its record has been a record of crime. It is written all over with fraud, and, as if to cap the climax of infamy, its crowning iniquity of placing a man in the office of President by perjury knocks the last prop from its support and permits it to sink by the accumulated weight of its depravity to soundless depths of oblivion.

—All legal notices coming from the Clerk's office, such as administrator's and executor's appointments and sales, non-resident notices, etc., are strictly private printing, as the parties, and not the county, pay for them. Recognizing this fact, Clerk Moss has always allowed the parties interested to designate in what paper their notices should appear. The Sheriff's advertising is exactly of the same class, but his devotion to the "machine" will not permit him to allow any of his notices to appear outside of the "official organ."—Waterloo Press.

For four years, and during the official existence of Sheriff Meese, we did not get as many notices during his term as the Press has under Mr. St. Clair. For four years we went along smoothly and joyfully, and not one complaining word escaped us, but recognizing the custom that permitted him to advertise in any paper he pleased, we had no insinuations to offer. And even now under a Republican Auditor, who sends all his ditch notices to his party papers, though he could get a much larger circulation of the same in the COURIER, yet not a grumble have we uttered. We believe he does right and proper, and have no complaint to make. And the Clerk sends all his notices, when not otherwise ordered, to his party papers, which is correct. For these reasons we think the editor of the Press ought not to 'squeal.' With the Press it makes a little difference whose ox is gored. When Meese was giving him notice after notice he never complained, and now that the Auditor favors him with his patronage the Press does not say that these ditch notices should be published where the parties desire them to appear. When these things are considered, the utter selfishness of our contemporary is apparent.

—Another radical enactment—the bankrupt act—gone. Practical experience has demonstrated that the law was only beneficial to a horde of Federal office holders in drawing big fees. The business of the country will feel a sense of relief that the odious law has been swept out of existence.—Columbia City Post.

Garrett Items.

—Pay day Friday, the 26th.

—Chas. Linkenhelt and daughter went to Elkhart on Saturday to visit friends.

—Deputy Sheriff Gross visited Garrett Saturday afternoon and took John Robbins to Auburn.

—Bicknell lays over the deck telling a snake story. He discounts "Gulliver's Travels" or "Pilgrim's Progress."

—T. Taggart, Esq., who was formerly proprietor of the dining hall at the depot, returned on Monday from Chicago.

—The new hardware store is going to move to Angola, so we have been informed. They did not remain long in Garrett.

—Mr Blair is preparing to make garden and from the fertile appearance of the soil, we believe he will be abundantly reward for his labors.

—Our "Moral Spectator" says when he goes out he always sets his stake and never goes beyond. A good reason, for he always gets drunk before he reaches the stake. A good subject to give moral advice, ain't he.

—There is a law suit here at present in which Safer & Ward, of Avilla, are plaintiffs and our ex-constable is defendant. Mr. Haines, of Avilla, and Mr. L. Covel, of Garrett are attorneys for plaintiffs and J. J. Freeland for defendant.

—Ward & Kendall have moved their large two story building off of Peter street, south of the Sargent House, over on Randolph street. It now stands directly in front of the printing office where they will continue their business as boot and shoe makers. This is a much better stand.

—There came very near being a fire at the Sargent House last Sunday. It started in a bed chamber on the third story, but was extinguished before any damage was done to the building. It is said that one mattress was entirely destroyed. It is not known how it originated.

—Four freight crews were taken off of the B. & O. at this place last week. We are sorry the company was compelled to make this reduction by want of business, but believe it is better for the men than to keep them on short time, as those who are laid off will have an opportunity to look for something better, and those who are retained will have the benefit of all the time, which would otherwise be divided up.

X.

Junction Items.

—Cops do you know Miss Brown.

—C. and G. thinks of taking lessons in painting

—Thanks, Miss W., your wishes shall be complied with.

—Mrs. Fred Lammons is visiting friends at Three Rivers, Mich.

—With the addition of the new siding at this point, it gives a capacity for storing about three hundred cars.

—Whit. had a hightoned customer one day this week. A big black hog waltzed in after his lager like the rest.

—I wonder if that gentleman who is going to shoot one of the Junction boys is a good marksman. As a general thing barking dogs never bite.

—Ague has put in its appearance at the Junction. J. S. Gale is geting a benefit. John declares he shook nine hours and sweat enough to do a common sized washing.

—Mr. P. made a visit to Waterloo and thinks he will go again. Some good looking ladies there, we understand, occasioned the visit.

—Round trip tickets have been placed on sale at the Junction for parties who wish to attend the fireman's convention at Defiance, Ohio. Round trip, $1.50. Good for two days.

—J. Whittington has bought out the saloon and restaurant of G. Mathews and is fitting it up in good shape to accommodate his customers. We think he will do well.

PERKINS.

St. Johns and New Era Items.

—A fine lot of fish is being caught now-a-days.

—A fine, refreshing shower Monday. Good for onions and oats.

—Our funny and witty young shoemaker, Willis Ketcham, has returned to Pleasant Lake. This leaves an opening for another shoemaker.

—The Railroad Company have painted the station house at New Era, from red to light brown, which adds greatly to the appearance of the house. Now let them turn their attention to the side track at St. Johns, which is only half laid out.

—Last Sunday forenoon the reservoir in Stoner's Mill bursted outward at the bottom like a swing gate over a ditch, letting the water rush through the mill at an alarming rate. Mr. Holmes' promptness in closing the flood gates prevented further damage.

—Mr. Vandercook, of Angola, who purchased L. L. Irons' farm, is engaged in putting up new buildings, fences and having drains dug several ways through the swamp west of his place, and has rented his farm to Bill Fair, who proves to be an excellent fellow.

SORINAUX.

—The county Treasurer says about the usual amount of the first installment of taxes has been paid this spring amounting to about $50,000.

Spencerville Items.

—Spencerville has an opium eater.

—Sim Jenkens has returned.

—Mrs. Silberg is having her house painted.

—J. A. Provines is adding some improvements to his drug store.

—There was a birthday party at J. W. Dills' Saturday evening.

—To find out how soon Dave can skip a mile, tell him Jimmy is in town.

—Milton Horn, of Mansfield, Ohio, is visiting his parents near town.

—Miss Lina Bommell will start for Beverly, West Virginia, in a few days on a visit to her early home.

—The dry weather makes a dearth of items, everybody is busy with their spring work and the political pendulum swings slowly, but in good time a grist of official aspirants will be ground out.

LaOtto Items.

—The roads solid but rough.

—Fruit trees all in bloom. Ah, beautiful spring.

—Constable Upton is full of business just now.

—Dr. Shepard of Dutch Ridge, gave LaOtto a call last Friday.

—George Steel and family of Auburn, visited with A. Canons last Sunday.

—The G. R. & I. R. R., is about to lay the track from Ft. Wayne to Rome City with steel rails.

—Rome City, of Noble county, is becoming famous as a summer resort for both invalids and mere pleasure seekers.

—Cedar Creek had a greenback meeting last Monday eve. Dr. Dunlop "squealed" for them, and the result was 10 names enrolled.

—Stolen or strayed, on Monday, Peter Hawk of the Hotel de Hawk, any person or persons returning the same or giving information concerning his whereabouts, will confer a lasting favor on the bereaved Madam. She wants to get hold of Peter just three minutes—no longer.

—The envy of half the boys in town was aroused last Sunday, by the appearance of Johnny McKinon on the streets, with a very large and very high stand up collar on, embraced by a very red necktie. Johnny Callanan in the bitterness of his soul, gave utterance to the unanswerable and seething remark, that Mack thought he was some because his folks kept hens.

—EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir: It is an interesting sight these beautiful mornings when the sun in all his glory smiles on the earth, to see a half-starved lantern-jawed, itinerant editor wending his tottering steps in search of five cents worth of blind-robbins and half a pound of soda crackers to strengthen up his physical form. He soon makes his appearance again in front of the hotel picking his teeth and trying to assume a dignified attitude. Here he stands wrapped in the mantle of imagination, his mind absorbed in silent meditation on his future success as a great journalist, making as great a puff and swell as though he was after partaking of a fine, square meal of potatoes and buttermilk. As he takes a general view of his position in life and all the surroundings, he says to himself: "I must get more advertising; I ought to have all the advertising in the county; I wonder why the Auburn merchants don't give their advertising to me; I must see the "county supervisors" about it; a few good puffs in my paper will fetch 'em; I wish all the other printing offices in the county would "bust up then I'd be happy. I could buy them all out, but then I could not raise $7 to pay the express on the first package of paper I had sent me here, and then—then I couldn't pay the freight on my goods when I had them shipped here; and then, they wouldn't sell on time. I am a little selfish, but then how nice it would be if all the printing offices were in one and I owned it. I could have all the advertising and no one would molest me by advertising in other papers. If I can get a good circulation for my paper and plenty of advertising, Garrett can go to the dickens with all her manufacturing and other interests. I am myself for myself, and support no other institution but my own. I will not patronize the barber shops, so there is ten cents a week saved. It matters not how long or frizzled my beard may look, even if the people do say I look like a wild Rocky Mountain goat. Then I will not employ any of the little boys to serve my paper to the subscribers, so there is ten cents a week more saved. I will be my own "devil." This is a cheap way to run a paper, but then I'm a cheap man. Let us see, there will soon be a town election, and I must talk and work the thing up, and run for town Clerk. I can get it for the people here all think I am smart, and Garrett has got to keep me at any rate. My fifteen years experience as an "editor" must be recognized. I'll let the people know what I am. I'll let them see who is going to run this town. Ah! what! what is that I see! there is one of our business men with a brush and pot of paint advertising on the board walk. I never saw anything like that at "Wapah" or "Chicago Junction." That will make a good local. Let's see, that fellow would not give me half of his profits for advertising his business for him, and then he went and advertised in an Auburn paper. I'll have revenge on him. I'll ruin his business if I can. I'll drive all his customers away from him. I'll advise all the farmers not to trade with him, not for the benefit of the farmers but it will gratify my revenge."

—Great bargains in groceries at the Garrett Tea and Fruit House.

CITIZEN.

—A hail storm of considerable force passed over this section yesterday, accompanied by rain and a tremendous gale.

—A large party from this place were prevented from attending the hop at Garrett last night, on account of the bad weather.

—Prof. Baldwin will give an expose of spiritualism at the hall to-morrow and Saturday nights. He gives a splendid entertainment.

—The wheat market seems to be in doubt whether to go up or down. It is now balancing at $1.10 to 1.18. Corn 33 @ 35c. Oats 23 @ 25c.

—A deed of trust was conveyed to Mr. Keyser, of the Baltimore road, last week, by Mr. Cowan, embracing about ten hundred and sixty lots in the town of Garrett. The Auditor's fee was ten cents a lot, or $106.

—In purchasing goods at Fort Wayne, you will find that Root & Company keep the best stock of dry goods, and carpets in the city. They are offering special bargains now on silks, which they have put down very low. Look out for their new advertisement this week.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held in the several wards in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., on the 6th day of May, 1878, to elect the following officers for said town: One Clerk, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one Trustee in 1st Ward, one Trustee in 2nd Ward, one Trustee in 3d Ward, one Trustee in 4th Ward, one Trustee in 5th Ward. Attest,

THOS H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.
April 24th, 1878.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14-6m

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent.

JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.
Attest, G. H. E. Moss. no 12.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore known as D. S. Littlefield & Wm. McIntyre have this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and will hereafter be known as Wm. McIntyre & Son. Dan. will remain to wait upon the numerous customers. The new firm sets 'em up. Go and see them.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby give that there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the Building Loan Fund and Saving Association, at the office of Guy Plum, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, p. m., April 6th, 1878, for the purpose of electing nine directors for said association to serve the ensuing year.

GUY PLUM, Sec'y.
March 25th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian C., Henry, Mary A., Clara, Ida and Samuel Buss are plaintiffs, and Sophia Thomas, Isaac M. Thomas, Margaret and Richard Parish, and Jas. B. Rose Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, ($785.50,) with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

The west half [½] of the north west quarter of section seven, [7], township thirty four, [34], north of range thirteen, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Moody & Hoffman Atty's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 25th, 1878. Pf. $9.50.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains	15c	worth	25
800 " " dress goods	15c	"	30
1000 " brocade " "	16c	"	20
1000 " plaid " "	18c	"	30
20 dozen hankerchiefs	5c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces
and Edgings,

in the same rato. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first-cost, and many ether articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. MAZZARD & CO.

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
GROCERIES!
10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Re the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C	9
Rio prime	18c	C	8
Roasted best	27c	Extra	7½
Roasted good	25c	Brown	7
Ground	22 to 25c	Orleans	

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP,

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER,
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experianced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,
In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
WM. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Cut This Out.

Our new house in a new part of the street. All our furniture was new; all our friends were new; our silverware was new; our carriage was new; harness gold-plated, was new; we were new; and we wanted a new baby but we had to wait a reasonable time. Our friends were new; our hall chairs with the new coat of arms, to the grand piano with the new action, and up-stairs, again, to the new fire escape, all things of high polish, in our new room, 8 Columbia-st. West, for cheap china, glass ware, silver plated ware. We warrant all our Meriden Britanna Company brand of Silver Plated Ware.

On and after May the 1st, we shall be at our new store, No. 8 Columbia street. Do not fail to look for the Big Iron Dog.

Respectfully, H. N. WARD.

—J. E. Woodford is assessing.

—The Commissioners are in town.

—The trees are loaded with blossoms.

—The "lectioneering cause" is quiet.

—Sol. Barney was in town yesterday.

—Base Balls at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

—Rev. Johnson talks of purchasing a horse.

—Work on the streets commenced this week.

—It is about time to talk up decoration day.

—Dr. Matheny has removed to Jackson street.

—Dr. Sebring has his new residence enclosed.

—Croquet is getting to be very popular again.

—W. Sheffer occupies Mike Long's residence

—Just rain enough to make the roads bad again.

—Get your medicines of Wm. McIntyre & Son.

—Ed Eldridge is fixing up his grocery room nobby.

—Some of our sidewalks are badly out of repair.

—That game of base ball last Friday was a failure.

—The Good Templars have instituted a degree lodge.

—Several suits before Esquire Walborn this week.

—Mr. C. C. Shafler has purchased a fine buggy horse.

—There were a large number of teams in town Saturday.

—Easter last Sunday. No snow storm followed. Only hail.

—The Court House yard has been cleaned and looks well.

—Jas. Anderson has sold his blooded horse to Lute Wright.

—Go to Wm. McIntyre & Son's for based balls and bats.

—Potatoes are selling for 20 cents per bushel on the street.

—Joseph Link, Esq., a former citizen of this place, is in town.

—Road work will soon begin. The roads need it bad enough.

—Isaac Turner was buried Tuesday. His death was sudden.

—Hank Mader is on our streets again after several weeks illness.

—R. Dexter Tefft has moved his family to the south end of town.

—Boys, take some other day besides Sunday to speed your horses.

—The prospects for an abundant crop of peaches this year are good.

—Mrs. Houghton has moved her barn from 15th street to 14th street.

—There was about ten lines to every fish in Cedar Creek last Sunday.

—Mr. J. W. Baxter, editor of the Butler Record was in town yesterday.

—Mr. Abright has been putting new shingles on the rear of his residence.

—A large amount of ditching will be done in this county during the summer

—The newly organized choir of the Presbyterian, furnishes good music for the church.

—Those who failed to pay their 'rent' last week, wil now have to pay for advertising delinquent.

—The Jackson-st. lumber yard, belonging to Wright & Co., will be moved to the Saginaw road soon.

—Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph, died last Monday in New York, of appoplexy.

—Frank Benedict will leave this week for Butler, this county, where he will engage in the butchering business.

—It will soon be time for the little boys to sample their neighbors cherries while on their way to Sunday school.

—The Holbrook family of Bell-ringers appeared here Monday and Wednesday nights, and gave a good entertainment.

—There is not much fuss made over it, there is a large amount of fixing up and improving property all over the city.

—A brick smoke house is now being erected on the County Farm. Charley Picker and H. Bumpus have the contract.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup for sale at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

—There are a good many "bloods" in town that are quite anxious to earn their bread—by the sweat of somebody else's brow.

—The Sunday schools were largely attended Sunday morning. Also morning and evening services at the different churches.

—This is the time of year when away down in the heart of many a woman lurks the following sentiment: "Old bonnet, no church."

—The Sunday school scholars were practicing at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon for the concert. Mr. Seiler led the singing.

—QUERRY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price. *

—The New York Store offers special inducements in another column. It has started out anew, added a large stock and is offering splendid bargains.

—Remember the place opposite the Swineford House. Go there for your pure wines and liquors, drugs, medicines, dye stuffs and everything kept by druggists.

—Some shoddy Cincinnatti buggies were for sale on the streets Tuesday. People are too sensible to buy inferior work, and the salesmen met with no encouragement.

—The old livery stable back of the Court House will be opened the first of May by Cook Ford, who will give every accommodation to the old patrons of that barn. 2t.

—There will be a Sunday school concert at the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening. Great preparations are being made, and the entertainment will be an interesting one.

—Wm. McIntyre & Son invites the attention of the public to their fresh stock of drugs and medicines which they purchased for cash and can consequently sell cheap.

—The Herald gives an account of the arrest of a horse thief at Angola last week, who had stolen a pair of horses from the Sheriff at Hillsdale eighteen months ago.

—The old livery and feed stable east of the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. Cool, will be opened May 1st by Cook Ford, who will be pleased to accommodate all the old patrons of the place. 2t.

—F. Palmer will go to Garrett, and open up a tin shop for J. L. Davis, now engaged in the Hardware business. Fatty is an excellent mechanic, and will give satisfaction in the department in which he is engaged.

—There are a few in this city that have a tongue that never ceases to slander; an ambition that never sleeps; a face that never blushes, and a conscience that never hesitates. God pity the miserable wretches.

—Billy Grunauer, an old timed gambler of Fort Wayne, died last week. Billy flourished in the days of that city's prosperity, but seeing it slip back to the manners of a very quaint village he yielded up the ghost.

—The democracy do not accept their Bull Run defeat in Keyser township very philosophically.—Press.

—The republicans of Waterloo and Butler do not accept their Waterloo defeat very pholosiphically.

—One of our citizens went to Auburn Monday last to pay his taxes, and was greatly surprised at the difference between taxes on household goods and dogs. He paid two dollars on his dog, and eighty cents on his household goods —Garrett Herald.

—The Catholic people observed Easter Sunday and the general mode of worship was carried out. A large number of men women and children from Waterloo and other places were in attendance.

—The German denomination, we believe, is the only one who held services on Good Friday. They appear to regard the crucifixtion of our Savior more earnestly and promptly than any other class of religious people.

—The Richland township Sunday School workers' Institute, will convene at the U. B. church, in Corunna, Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1878, at 9 a. m. A prompt and full attendance is desired.

L. W. TREESH, Prest.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the P. O. at Auburn, Ind., for the week ending April 20th, 1878.

R. R. Beal, Franklin Grouls, Thomas Horner, Jos. E. Miller, J. E. Morr, Wm. H. Sherman, D. Wise, David Wertz.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

Contract For Hauling.

The undersigned desires to contract within the next two weeks, for the hauling of a lot of Stave bolts from the farm of John Lutz, east of Auburn, to Beugnot & Co's. Stave factory. Prompt payment made when contract is completed. CHRISTIAN SLEGLE.

—There is now some talk of erecting an Opera House at Fort Wayne, and Architect Tolan has submitted a plan which will no doubt be accepted. It is to cost $40,000. Fifteen dollars have already been subscribed and now the papers there cry the work will go bravely on.

—There was a belling at the residence of Mr. Swanders, north west of town, last week, and things not being satisfactoly to all concerned, Constable Picker was sent to serve warrants on the "musicians." They were brought before Esq. Walborn and were fined 73c a piece, making a total of about $60 for the "officials."

—The Court yard has been thoroughly cleaned from the litter and rubbish that has gathered there for some time past, and it now presents an inviting appearance. With little care it can be kept so, and with the addition of a fine foliage that is promised in a short time, it will become what it should have been years ago, an attractive little park.

—It is apparent that vegetation is fully a month ahead of last year. Wheat stands in some places over two feet high, and some of the rye is heading. There are fears that the grain will grow so rank that it will lodge and rot, perhaps, before harvest. With a favorable out come, a great deal of harvesting will be done in June. This year late sown wheat is much the best.

—There seems to be considerable feeling against Auditor Abbott, at Fort Wayne, in his aspirations for a second term. From our stand point it would not be to the lasting disgrace of the democracy of Allen if he did not get a second nomination. The people there are of the opinion that one term of a four year office is long enough and incumbents should step aside and let some one else have a chance.

—We are in receipt of a new paper, called the "Enterprise," published at Fort Wayne, by Carr & Congdon. We don't know them, but that makes no differance. The paper meets a want never felt in that city. The Enterprise will no doubt be more fruitful of failure than anything else. They may be worthy gentlemen, and we wish them no harm, but if they can find a good job of railsplitting somewhere, they will find it much more profitable

—Easter Sunday came in pleasant. The bright sunshine, and the balmy breeze and the singing of the birds made the morning a most inviting and beautiful one. Those who were so fortunate as to be the owner of a vehicle were driving to and fro on the smooth throughfares, and others were strolling to the cemetery and other places, laughing, singing and seemingly happy over the approach of spring, gentle spring.

—Read the three column advertisement of the Boot Upside Down. Mr. Austin says it pays to let the people know what you have. We published a whole page for him last year, and he assures us that it was a splendid investment, bringing him a largely increased custom, which he holds by the fine bargains he offers in boots and shoes. Advertising brings you custom, your goods and prices hold them.

—Farmers, now is the time to get your salt fish. I have just received a large lot, all new, bought for cash direct of packers. Pickerel, ½ bbl. $3.85; ¼ bbl. $2.15; family white fish, ½ bbl. $3; ¼ bbl. $1.75. I also have cod fish and mackerel at lowest prices. Your grocer may tell you that they can't be sold at such low prices, that the fish are old, but don't you believe them. I warrant all my fish new, and at such low prices every farmer should lay in a stock. Call at my store, Garrett, Ind.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

—Farmers, buy your goods of those men who advertise in their home paper, and not of those who daub up every sidewalk in town with their great (?) inducements.—Garrett Herald.

Bro. Powell will learn after sixteen more years of experience in the publishing business, that it will not do to insult and blackguard people because they do not choose to patronize him. We have several business houses here that do not advertise, but we do not consider it our province to abuse them therefor. Every man has a right to conduct his own business according to his own ideas, and if it don't pay he is the looser.

—The Chicago Times has gathered reports from about two hundred points in the West and Northwest, representing every section in the State of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, which show that the acreage of wheat sown is fifty per cent. greater than last year, while the condition than in any season since the famion crop of 1860. The farmers throughout the whole region reported from are in a very hopeful frame of mind. There is an average of fifteen to twenty per cent. of last year's crop still on hand.

—Charley Picker's mother-in-law, living in the vicinity of Stoner's mill, has been paying him a visit for several days.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

FOR THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

We now have the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this county, for the spring trade. Read our price list Come and see the goods and we will convince you.

A FEW PRICES:

Womens serge polish - -	$ 65
" grain and side lice	1.00
" slippers from -	25c to 100
" walking shoes, good	1.00
Mens plow shoes from -	1. to 1.50
" fine shoes from -	1.50 up
" stoga boots - -	2-00
" fine " - - -	$2 up
Calf boots made to order for	5.50
Army stitch " " "	2.00

All of our goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

AND WE SELL

15 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than any other house in the county.

THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Auburn, Ind'a.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK papers record the death of William M. Tweed, which occurred in the city jail. Tweed had been dangerously ill for several days. His death resulted from a complication of disorders, but was caused directly by nervous exhaustion and the clogging of action of the heart. He was 55 years old.

ELEVEN business failures occurred in New York in one day last week. The total liabilities aggregated over $900,000. George W. [illegible] & Co., jewelry importers, with liabilities of $400,000, was the heaviest failure. [illegible] & [illegible], well-known umbrella dealers on Broadway, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $250,000.

THE rumor, which the New York press has for some time given currency to, that Mrs. Tilton was about to make a confession, is fully confirmed, as the following letter will show:

Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

MY DEAR SIR: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children, and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience and sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Upon receiving a copy of the foregoing, the Plymouth pastor indited and printed the following denial:

I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine, which for four years she had made to hundreds in private and in public, before the court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made, in contradiction of her uniform solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE WEST.

A CHICAGO paper says of the drama, "The Exiles," now running at McVicker's theater: "The story of the play is natural and unaffected, well drawn and unstrained, having an intense, sustained interest from the rise to the fall of the curtain—literally until the fall; for half a minute before the conclusion it is absolutely impossible to tell what the end will be. In this respect, and also in strength of characterization, it is a much stronger play than 'A Celebrated Case;' and the lesson drawn from the work is a good one, and appeals to nine-tenths of an average audience, embracing, as the play does, the various emotions of all men and women. We may say that perhaps no play has ever been given by Mr. Vicker with such completeness."

A TORNADO passed over Cottonwood, Kan., on the Santa Fe road a few nights ago, blowing forty-five cars off the track, and destroygin a number of houses. Some lives were lost, also stock.

REPORTS from over 150 stations on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul roads in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota say that the acreage sown to wheat is from 20 to 30 per cent. larger than last year.

THE Northwestern National Bank of Chicago announces that hereafter notes of its own issue will be redeemed at its counter in gold.... A militia company, after drilling at Coal Creek, Ind., regaled themselves at a saloon in the vicinity. One of a party of negroes went into the saloon, and, a few words passing between him and the militiamen, he was fired upon and ran out. The militiamen, pursuing, shot him dead, and started through the town shooting at all the colored men they found. Phil Cozens, John Meyers, and Thomas Cooper were killed, and Pete Artis badly wounded.

THE SOUTH.

IN view of the frequent train-robberies in Texas the Governor of that State, in response to the solicitation of railroad officials, has increased the reward offered for each arrest and conviction to $1,000.

THE business part of the thriving town of Clarksville, the principal tobacco market of Tennessee, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000; insurance, $150,000.

THE chiefs of the Kiowa, Comanche and Arrapahoe Indians, with their warriors, fifty-nine in number, confined at St. Augustine, Fla., the past three years, have been released and sent West.

A DISPATCH to the Galveston *News* reports an Indian attack on the mail-carrier near Fort Concho. One man was killed and the mail taken. The same day another party of Indians captured thirteen mules at Fort Davis. Cavalry are in pursuit. The Indians are supposed to be from the Fort Stanton reservation.

GEORGE SHOENBERGER, a prominent citizen of Huntsville, Ala., was assassinated in cold blood. Ben Evans and Eph Hall, both colored, were arrested on suspicion. They confessed to the deed, and said they were instigated thereto by a white man named Mike White. The infuriated populace thereupon gathered by the hundreds, forced open the jail, took the prisoners out and hung them to the limb of a tree.

WASHINGTON.

THE appeal of Gen. Fitz John Porter for a reopening and review of his case has at last been granted, and the President has ordered the appointment of a board to take the new evidence claimed to be in the possession of Gen. Porter, and to report what action is necessary to be taken. The board is composed of Maj. Gen. Schofield, Brig. Gen. Terry, Col. G. W. Getty and Maj. A. B. Gardner, and is to convene at West Point, June 20.

THE goloid dollar question is practically settled, for this session of Congress at least, the House Coinage Committee having decided to refer the matter to the International Monetary Commission.... There has been some misapprehension about Secretary Sherman's late contract with the Syndicate. It was first stated that $50,000,000 of 4½ per cents. had been positively sold to the Syndicate, $10,000,000 to be taken now, and $5,000,000 a month hereafter. But it now appears that the Syndicate takes only $10,000,000 outright, and that all that has been settled with regard to the balance is that the Syndicate have the option of taking $5,000,000 a month at the agreed price. It is believed on both sides that the balance will be certainly taken, but it is not a matter of certainty, as the first announcement indicated. If the Syndicate for any reason should fail to dispose of the $10,000,000 they are bound to take, they would, no doubt, refuse to take the remaining $40,000,000. The arrangement is contingent, and not absolute.

A WASHINGTON telegram says the "House Committee on Banking have directed a subpœna to be issued upon Secretary Sherman to compel him to appear before the committee and testify as to the details of the negotiation he has made with the Syndicate for the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds. Subpœnas will also be issued to members of the Syndicate to testify on the same subject."

POLITICAL.

AT a meeting of the Cabinet in Washington, the other day, and before the Ministers had formally proceeded to the business of the day, the President submitted a platform which he said he believed would reunite the Republicans and again secure them the control of Congress. Following is the platform in brief:

1. Resumption of specie payments in gold and silver.

2. Resistance to all schemes for inflating paper currency.

3. A fair and moderate tariff that will afford reasonable protection to American industries.

4. An amendment to the constitution prohibiting the use of money raised by public taxation for the support of sectarian schools.

5. Speedy completion of all public works, such as river and harbor improvements, public buildings, fortifications, etc., now that labor and material are cheap and workingmen need employment, and a liberal policy for the improvement of the great national channels of commerce like the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Members of the Cabinet coincided with the President, and, after some informal discussion, a sixth paragraph was added, declaring against the payment of claims to disloyal citizens for damages and losses growing out of the Rebellion, and the payment of pensions to persons who were disloyal during the war. With this addition, the platform was pronounced to be a fair presentation of the views of the administration.

THE Oregon Republican State Convention was held at Salem, April 17. C. C. Beekman was nominated for Governor, and H. K. Hines for Congress...."Gath" views the Presidential possibilities from New York, and believes that Hendricks will be nominated Democratic candidate for President in 1880 on the first ballot, and that Gen. Grant or Secretary Sherman will be the Republican candidate.

GENERAL.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Washington announcing the recognition of the Diaz Government in Mexico by the United States Minister....Texas desperadoes have so interfered with the mails in that State that the Postoffice department has notified Gov. Hubbard, requiring him to prevent any recurrence of such interference, and demanding that he should issue a proclamation of outlawry. If he has not the power to prevent these outrages the Federal Government offers to give him assistance.

FAILURES: Fellows, Foster & Co., importers of watches, New York, liabilities $130,000; Ketcham & Viot, merchants, Toledo, liabilities $47,000; Henry P. Kilfield, dealer in morocco leather, Boston, liabilities $100,000; Pierreville Mills Company, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $160,000.

THE International Sunday-School Convention has just been held at Atlanta, Ga. All the States, Territories and Canadian provinces were represented, about 450 delegates being in attendance. Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, presided.

EX-GOV. T. J. MOSES, of South Carolina, was recently arrested in New York, on a requisition from Gov. Hampton. He had been convicted of forgery, and has been taken back to Charleston to be sentenced.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A SPECIAL from Paris says the prices of lodging and all necessaries of life will be largely advanced during the Exposition....The cable announces the death of Prince Lucien Napoleon Murat, the youngest son of the famous Marshal Murat, King of Naples in the days of the first Napoleon....In a circular just issued, the Sultan of Turkey recognizes the San Stefano treaty as the result of reverses sustained in the late war, and expresses a determination to fulfill its stipulations in good faith, but admits that Turkey would regard as opportune any modifications obtained through the intervention of the powers or the moderation of Russia.

THE thirty-fifth race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place on the 13th inst., on the river Thames, over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, and resulted in an easy victory for the Oxford crew.

THE Queen of England has replied to the address of Parliament thanking her Majesty for calling out the reserves. She thanks both houses for their loyalty, and says she feels sure she can always rely upon their adopting measures for the honor of the crown and the stability of the empire....Preparations are making in Russia for the organization of a general levy. Passports will only be issued to persons over 46 years of age.

A BERLIN dispatch says it is understood that, in consequence of the slow progress of the attempted mediation, Prince Bismarck has recommended fresh negotiations between the powers themselves. In reply, both Austria and England intimated their willingness to treat, but refused to make a definite settlement without a conference....Switzerland and Greece have accepted the proposal of the United States to participate in the international congress to fix the relative values of gold and silver.

LATE advices say that the Turks have an army of 70,000 men in a position to defend Constantinople, and that the occupation of the city by the Russians, or any attempt to force the Sultan from a neutral position, will be strenuously resisted....A great strike of cotton operatives has begun in England....Austria has negotiated a loan of 55,000,000 florins in Paris.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg says the situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that Germany's mediation will very likely be successful.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, April 12.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—The House passed a bill restoring Geo. A. Armes to his rank in the army, and one or two other private bills, after which the bill for the relief of William and Mary College, in Virginia, was taken up, and the remainder of the session consumed in debating the measure.

SATURDAY, April 13.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed appropriating $5,000 to erect a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed....The appropriation recommended is $33,190,373, a reduction of $987,770 from last year; $9,100,000 of that sum is for railroad mail service, $6,090,673 for inland mail transportation and $7,200,000 for the pay of Postmasters.

MONDAY, April 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment to the House joint resolution to restore Gen. Shields (of Missouri) to the army, and to place him on the retired list. The amendment proposes to place on the retired list Generals Grant, Dix, McClellan, Banks, Butler, Burnside, Rosecrans, Sigel, Logan, Hurlbut, McClernand, Oglesby, Williams (of Michigan), and others. Mr. Sargent said all these were equally as meritorious as Gen. Shields, and he did not see why they should not be placed on the retired list. Several Senators gave notice that they should move to add names to the above list when the bill shall come before the Senate for action....The Senate, by a vote of 37 to 6, passed the bill repealing the Bankrupt act. The six negative votes were: Allison, Anthony, Saunders, Conover, Burnside and McMillan....The bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil was passed....Mr. Hereford introduced a bill to repeal that part of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel currency....Mr. Jones introduced a bill authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines for commercial purposes, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for military, postal, and other purposes....The bill authorizing the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Swan presented the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature, known as the "Blair resolutions," reopening the Presidential question. Mr. Garfield objected to their reception or their reference to any committee. The Speaker ruled that the resolutions were in the nature of a petition from a State, and were in order. The discussion was cut off at 2 o'clock by the Speaker, who said that the remainder of the day must be devoted to consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.... Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Willis, of New York, a bill reciting the near approach of specie payments, and directing the President to make public and solemn proclamation that it is the firm determination of Congress to enact no further laws affecting the currency or finance until specie payments shall have been actually resumed; by Mr. Kimmel, to provide a mode for trying and determining by the Supreme Court of the United States the title of the President and Vice President of the United States to their respective offices when their election to such offices is denied by one or more States of the Union.

TUESDAY, April 16.—SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Howe, calling for certain information in regard to Judge Whitaker, of New Orleans, was adopted....Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the balances due from the Collectors of Internal Revenue not in office, as to what amount has been settled by compromise, etc....Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill supplementary to the act in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas....Mr. Grover, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Railroads....Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to bring and prosecute suits against the United States to recover money due on account of the proceeds of sales of public lands....The bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Plumb's bill for the relief of settlers on certain public lands, were passed....Mr. Howe made a personal explanation regarding newspaper comments upon his recent speech in the Senate. Mr. Howe disclaimed any malice toward the administration, and denied that he had ever appealed to the President for aid in prosecuting his personal aspirations.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil was passed....Mr. Keifer introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting Congress from appropriating money for the payment of any claim against the United States not created or authorized by law, international treaty or award. Referred....The bill to establish a permanent Government for the District of Columbia was defeated—yeas, 94; nays, 124. A motion to reconsider was adopted, and the bill was recommitted to the District Committee....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed.... The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Harrison, to construct a ship canal for the passage of naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan; by Mr. Chalmers, for the education of colored teachers in Mississippi; by Mr. Cummings, to prevent the reduction of the volume of United States notes; by Mr. Banning, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to arrange a treaty with the King of Corea.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.—SENATE.—A resolution was unanimously adopted ending the session on the 10th of June....After a brief discussion, by a vote of yeas 38, nays 17, Mr. Burnside's bill to remove all the restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to make an additional article of war prohibiting gambling in the army....The Finance Committee reported a substitute for the House bill to repeal the Resumption act. The bill, which was ordered printed and placed on the calendar, is entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, and for other purposes;" and reads as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable in payment for the United States bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and, on and after Oct. 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports; and said notes, in volume in existence Oct. 1, 1878, shall not be canceled or permanently hoarded, but shall be reissued, and they may be used for funding and all other lawful purposes whatsoever, to an amount not exceeding in the whole the amount then in circulation and in the treasury; and the said notes, whether then in the treasury or thereafter received under any act of Congress, and from whatsoever source, shall be again paid out; and when again returned to the treasury they shall not be canceled or destroyed, but shall be issued from time to time with like qualities; and all that part of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, entitled, 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' authorizing the retirement of 80 per cent. of the United States notes, shall cease and become inoperative on and after said Oct. 1, 1878."

HOUSE.—Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill repealing the act authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces. Passed....Mr. Phillips, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the deposit of savings in the popular loan, and for funding the national debt in home bonds. Referred to the committee of the whole....The Prorata Pacific bill, the bill establishing the Pacific Railroad Commission, the bill amending the Pacific Railroad acts (identical with Mr. Thurman's bill), the bill authorizing the deposit of silver bullion and the issue of certificates therefor, and the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, were also reported and referred to the committee of the whole....After considerable discussion, the House, by a vote of 101 to 120, to-day refused to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means the concurrent resolution of the Senate fixing the 10th of June as the time for the adjournment of Congress without day, the anti-tariff Democrats voting with the Republicans against the motion to refer.

THURSDAY, April 18.—SENATE.—The House bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and the Senate bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes were passed....The Senate bill in relation to the Pacific railroads, being the Funding bill reported from the Railroad Committee, which still remained on the calendar, was indefinitely postponed.... The executive session of the Senate was mainly occupied with a discussion in regard to the nomination of John McNeil, of Missouri, to be Indian Inspector. The principal ground of opposition to him was his having caused the execution of ten guerrillas while serving as an officer in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. The Democratic Senators generally voted against his confirmation, but it was finally effected by a vote of 31 to 26.

HOUSE.—There was a wrangle over an appropriation proposed by the Senate for increased railway mail service, and to prevent illicit distilling. The House was unable to agree with the Senate, and a new conference was appointed.

Mr. Hewitt's Plan.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, contemplates submitting to the House a plan to facilitate the transaction of public business. Some change is imperatively needed, as, under the present system, the greater portion of the time is wasted, and the expenses of the Government greatly increased. Hewitt's plan is to leave the present Representative Hall as a sitting-room, and where conversation and private business can be transacted, after the nature of what is called the Smoking-Room in the Houses of Parliament, and to convert the Statuary Hall into a chamber exclusively for the transaction of business. In this latter chamber no desks are to be allowed, nor is writing, loud speaking, nor anything to be permitted except the closest attention to the Congressional business. Written speeches are not to be delivered there. It is to be in the power of the majority at any time to occupy the large hall whenever a great occasion may seem to demand it. Hewitt will propose this scheme as an experiment, and, from estimates, it appears that Statuary Hall can be arranged for that purpose at an expense of $5,000.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Death and the Doctor.

The average population to each physician is, in the United States, 600; England, 1,672; France, 1,814; Austria, 2,500; Germany, 3,000. So, then, with five times as many to dose us with drugs as our German friends, we are able to do about half the work. We hear of German students who study eighteen hours a day. Their Teutonic blood may be too tonic for us, but we are sure the Americans are not living out half their days—not half the period that they would live if living slower. Why, even the animals that we domesticate, like the horse and dog, only live a dozen or twenty years, while crows and their ilk live a century, and the eagle 500 years, according to Tacitus. To renew our youth like the eagle's we are to go back to more primitive simplicity. "Modern conveniences" are other words for disease and death. Our food, attire and employments all invite disease.—*Church Union.*

STARTLING TRAGEDY.

A Woman Shot Dead by Another One on the Stage—Reckless Use of Fire-Arms.

(Providence (R. I.) Cor. New York Herald.)

A terrible tragedy occurred this evening at the opera house, in Pawtucket, in this State, during one of those sensational and reckless exhibitions in marksmanship, originally introduced on the stage by Frank Frayne and his wife, Miss Clara Butler. In this instance the holder of the rifle was a woman, and she instantly killed another woman who was holding the apple aimed at on her head. On Monday last a variety company, hailing from the Mozart Garden, in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., commenced an engagement at the Pawtucket Opera House, their performance being of an ordinary character, except the feats in rifle-shooting by Mrs. Jennie Fowler, whose stage name is Miss Jennie Franklin. She usually began by firing at a target and at various objects, closing that part of her performance by shooting at an apple placed on the head of another member of the company, known as Mlle. Volante, who also appeared as a trapese performer.

In order to intensify the sensational character of this act, Miss Franklin, instead of taking direct aim at the apple on Mlle. Volante's head, faced in an opposite direction and obtained her range by means of a small mirror placed at the wing. This mirror has to be arranged at such an angle that its face will bring the face of the person supporting the apple directly in the center of the glass. The holder of the rifle places the weapon over her right shoulder, and then takes aim through the sights at the reflected image before her. The trick has been repeatedly accomplished with success, but it requires great coolness and steadiness to strike the reflected apple with precision, and has always been deemed a foolhardy and dangerous experiment.

This evening the variety entertainment passed off as usual until the rifle-shooting act, when the audience was horrified by seeing the unfortunate trapese performer shot dead. Miss Franklin displayed considerable skill in hitting her target and other objects while firing directly at them, and she seemed confident and assured when the final feat was to be attempted. M'lle Volante stepped alertly to her station, smiling at the audience as she did so. Placing the apple (an ordinary-sized one) on the top of her head, where it rested in her luxuriant hair, she stood motionless as a statue. Miss Franklin also took her station near the footlights, in front of the mirror, and deliberately aimed over her shoulder through the glass at her ill-fated friend. The audience sat in silence, curiously watching the performance and suspecting some deceitful trick, when suddenly the trigger was pulled, and at the same instant a shriek resounded through the hall as the unfortunate Volante fell forward on the stage.

Everything was now in confusion, both before and behind the footlights, the audience being in a state of terror at the denouement of what had promised to be only a pleasant bit of sensation. At first it was only supposed that Mlle. Volante had been wounded, but it was not many minutes before the news spread that the woman had been instantly killed, the fatal bullet having entered her forehead and pierced the brain.

Miss Franklin was immediately placed under arrest by the local police. She seemed to be half crazed with horror at the occurrence, only realizing the recklessness of her act when it was too late.

The tragedy has naturally caused great excitement in the town of Pawtucket. This accident will, of course, put a stop to all such exhibitions, no matter who may attempt them.

The members of the company, with a large number of the audience, seem to ascribe the cause of the accident to Miss Volante moving after the apple had been placed upon her head. She was of a very jovial nature, and laughed repeatedly during the performance of this part, and the management had cautioned her to keep still, and pay strict attention during that act. She voluntarily assumed the part for a few nights, during Mr. Franklin's absence, he having gone to Brooklyn for his child.

When Miss Volante fell her head dropped near the footlights, and her hair got scorched somewhat, but some of the audience removed her from the flames. It seems from the statement of those present that on its occurrence for an instant every one seemed dumbfounded. When the audience rose to their feet and hastened forward some of the men in the audience fainted at the ghastly sight. The distance across the stage was scarcely twenty feet, and one may judge of the force with which the bullet must have entered her brain from a rifle at that short range.

Fashion Fripperies.

Olive and blue are worn together with good effect.

Scarf drapery is quite novel, and will be popular.

Street basques are increased in length this season.

Blush pink is a fashionable color for full-dress bonnets.

A perfect corset is indispensable to a perfectly-fitting dress.

The most fastidious women wear hosiery to match their dresses.

New veils are narrow black net pieces to be worn like a mask veil.

The real Roman pearls are the beads most used by stylish milliners.

The Ulster will be the most fashionable garment in linen for summer traveling purposes.

Evening toilets are all made Princesse or Empress robes, and the trains are fully a yard long.

A novelty for summer dresses is colored linen in open patterns like lace or brocade.

A modern costume of fine cambric or percale is as pretty and elaborate in its way as one of silk.

In all goods, both foreign and American, there is a marked improvement in the quality and finish.

Brocaded grenadines of two colors, or two shades, are among the richest dresses shown for summer.

Neat and pretty dresses for young ladies and school girls are made of the hair-striped summer silks.

The styles in millinery are so varied and many this season that out of the hundreds displayed no two look alike.

One of the prettiest novelties brought out in millinery are flowers whose petals are formed of thin flakes of mother-of-pearl.

Mastic gray (putty color), with green, is one of the most popular combinations in spring suits sent over by French modistes.

The d es of the colored hosiery are very much improved, the colors being both faster and better in point of vividness and variety of shades.

The latest fancy in overdresses is that of making a vest with a coat that is lengthened behind to form a polonaise, yet preserves the simple outlines of gentlemen's coats.

THE BLAIR RESOLUTION.

Speech of Mr. Dennis, of Maryland, on Presenting it to the Senate.

MR. PRESIDENT: If the Senate will bear with me a moment I will explain my relation to this resolution. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to it. I am opposed to it. I shall act with good faith. I voted for the appointment of the Electoral Commission, and I will stand by the decision of that commission. I feel in honor bound to sustain it. I feel that if I were to do otherwise I should be unworthy, as a member of the Senate, to a seat upon the floor. Moreover, I am sure that, while reason holds her sway over the minds of our people, any attempt to reverse the decision of that commission will not succeed. I do not consider this Senate a suitable arena for the exercise of such a power as this joint resolution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough disturbance throughout this land. No man within the confines of my State desires to witness a renewal of such scenes as have been enacted within the past fourteen or fifteen years. No one can desire to see brothers weltering in brothers' gore. We want unity, peace and concord, and never while I hold a position on this floor shall there be any act of mine the effect of which would be otherwise than to contribute and aid in bringing about fraternal accord between every section of our country.

Sir, we are one people, identified and bound together by the ties of relationship, and by every tie that can bind man to his fellow-man. Let those who died in that sanguinary strife rest in peace. Let those who were baptized by the blood of that strife, and slumber among the dead, sleep in peace until the day of final resurrection, when the archangel shall assemble uncounted millions by the sound of his trumpet, and call upon the sea and all the earth to give up their dead.

Sir, we are united as a people in all and in every respect. We are bound by bonds of iron, and, I may say, by a network of nerves, in a telegraph so arranged that when you touch one point you touch the whole.

Sir, to the Pacific ocean I have sent one of my children, who is as dear to me as my own heart's blood. His destiny is fixed with those people in that growing, rich and populous section. While he sleeps by the gentle murmurs of the placid Pacific, I, in the noonday sunshine, almost, am here, and shall labor to do whatever I can to promote the interest of that section in which his future destiny is fixed, and every section of our common country.

In the presentation of this resolution I have performed the duty which respect for the Legislature of my State demands, but, believing that the interests of every section of the Union calls for acquiescence in the decision made by the Electoral Commission, I feel constrained to state that I shall deem it incumbent upon me to oppose any action by this body in furtherance of the intent of the resolution. I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

So ordered.

Cure for Rheumatism.

Some years ago, in Philadelphia, there was an old Irishman who made a great many cures of the rheumatism by the following process: "Make a poultice of strong mustard, mixed with garlic, vinegar, and a few crumbs of bread or meat. Go to bed, have plenty of clothes placed over you to induce perspiration, and have this poultice placed, about a quarter of an inch thick, close to the hollow of your feet (no cloth between feet and poultice), keep it on for ten or fifteen hours, then take off the poultice, and the cure is complete." Get one ounce of iodide of potassia, put it in a quart bottle of soft water, and take for a dose two-thirds of a common-sized stem wineglass three times a day, half an hour before meals. Avoid strong drink and gross diet. Should the glands of your neck get sore, you must reduce the dose. You must take regular rest, and take four bottles of the medicine before you stop, and then quit it for two weeks. Then take two bottles more, which will in all probability complete the cure. You must keep your bowels open. I would advise all rheumatics to try the poultice first, and, if it fails to effect a cure, then to try the recipe which cured Mr. Boswell, of Louisville, Ky., a gentleman well known and highly respected in that city.—*Exchange.*

Killing a Bear at Close Quarters.

As Mr. Kirk, of Linsmore, N. S., was returning home last Friday evening from his work in the woods, he suddenly encountered a large bear, and, before he could get out of the way, he was grappled by the animal, and both rolled over on the earth. Mr. Kirk, who is a man of Herculean strength, struggled desperately to free himself from his antagonist, but without avail. Then, drawing a large knife which he carried, he stabbed the bear repeatedly in the ribs, and at last succeeded in sending a fatal thrust that reached the heart. Bruin then gave up the ghost, but, strange to say, even in death, he still retained his victim in a close embrace. So rigid did his limbs become that Mr. Kirk, despite his utmost efforts, was unable to release himself from his uncomfortable situation. Nor could he extricate himself until he received the assistance of a man who was luckily passing by and was attracted by Mr. Kirk's cries. Mr. Kirk's injuries were only trifling.—*St. John Telegraph.*

THE year before last a young American landed at Patras, Greece, and, without a guide, and with no knowledge of the language, walked through the breadth of the Peloponnesus to Athens.

Some of Prentice's Sayings.

A recent writer reproduces from the Louisville *Journal* some of George D. Prentice's witticisms, which were not dependent upon time and circumstances, as most of them naturally were, for their point and force. Following are a few of them:

"To keep your friends treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often."

"He who reels and staggers most in the journey of life takes the straightest cut to the devil."

"Men should not think too much of themselves, and yet a man should be careful not to forget himself."

"A dinner to which a man is not invited generally sits hardest on his stomach."

"There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues."

"The doctors ought to escape calumny. No man living has a right to speak ill of them."

"The working of a corkscrew is about the only thing 'best achieved by indirection.'"

"The reduction of postal facilities has gone too far. The mail passed through —— town the other day in a couple of stockings tied over the back of a bull-dog."

"A few days ago the freedom of New York city was presented to Mr. Van Buren in a gold snuff-box. There was plenty of room in the box for all the freedom that New York has enjoyed for many years."

"There are two periods when Congress does no business. One is before the holidays and the other after."

"Were it not ungenerous to remind a man of his natural deformities, we should inform the editor of the Grand Gulf *Advertiser* that he is a natural fool."

"An opposition editor offers to bet his ears on something to our discredit. He shouldn't carry gambling to such extreme lengths."

"If the editor of the —— isn't a rogue, he ought to bring a libel suit against his own face."

Spring Gardening.

Sow shirt buttons early in the morning.

Sow bird seed this month. The birds will come up by June.

Cats do best in the night in a very light soil, well dug and raked.

Sardine cans, broken bottles, old shoes, and tin-ware should be set out in the back yard.

The gin-cocktail does best under glass. It needs but little water, and its cultivation will give one an appetite for breakfast.

Prima donnas are lovely flowers, but very difficult to raise. A gentleman endeavored to raise Roze last month, but failed entirely.

If you are a landlord and in any doubt as to what product to raise—raise the rent. If you are not a landlord, try and raise the wind.

Oysters should be set out with a top dressing of bread crumbs and plentifully watered. The oyster withers if not watered, although its fragrance is increased.

Olive branches should be set out around the breakfast table. They need great care and attention, however, to keep them from running into the butter and molasses. Wash them well once a day with soap and water.—*New York Graphic.*

A Paragon of a Husband.

"Oh, my husband is quite a paragon of perfection," said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. "Ah, indeed! Doesn't he drink any more?" asked Mrs. B. "No," said Mrs. A. "About two months ago he came home intoxicated, and I told him if he ever did so again I'd go home to ma, and he doesn't drink now." "That accounts for it," said Mrs. B. "The other night my husband met him in the street hanging to a lamp-post, and asked him why he didn't go home, and he said he would as soon as he got sober." When Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. pass each other in the street now, the coolness is as thick as a quart of ice cream.—*New York Dispatch.*

THE Duke of Sutherland, who owns over a million of acres in Scotland, has obtained leave, his heir consenting, to disentail his estates in that country. They have been in the family five or six centuries.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 50	@10 50
HOGS	3 80	@ 4 25
COTTON	10¾	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine	4 10	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@ 1 26
CORN—Western Mixed	51	@ 55
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 35
RYE—Western	72	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	9 65	@10 00
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 35
HOGS—Live	3 40	@ 3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 27
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 58
BARLEY—No. 2	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	26	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	9	@ 10
PORK—Mess	8 85	@ 9 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	@ 1 15½
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 1	57	@ 58
BARLEY—No. 2	54	@ 55
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—Mixed	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	59	@ 60
PORK—Mess	9 35	@ 9 40
LARD	6¾	@ 7
HOGS	3 10	@ 3 40
CATTLE	2 60	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 10	@ 1 17
CORN	42	@ 43
OATS	28	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 62
PORK—Mess	9 60	@ 9 75
LARD	7	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 27	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 1	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	9 90	@10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 20
Fair	4 60	@ 4 80
Common	3 50	@ 4 10
HOGS	3 40	@ 4 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 5 20

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE GREENBACK.

No Redemption.

The Government of the United States is sovereign in all the powers of the General Government; sovereign in all the powers delegated to it by the people, through the constitution. It is supreme, superior to all, predominant, effectual! *As God is the sovereign ruler of the spiritual, government is the sovereign ruler of the political!* The constitution has confided to government the sole and supreme power of declaring *what shall constitute money,* what shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and, when it has so declared, what it has declared to be money is as sovereign as money as the Government is sovereign as a power. It declared silver and gold, of a certain weight and fineness, to be money, and it became money. As money *it was supreme* for all the purposes of money; *there was nothing superior to it,* and, therefore, there was nothing to which it acknowledged its dependency but the Government which created it. It could not be redeemed, for its sovereignty made it supreme. Government not only declared its sovereignty as money, but it received it for its taxes, for its revenues, for all its demands as the supreme power. In this sense, and in this sense alone, the Government redeemed it. It re-issued it as fast and as often as it received it, thus perpetually admitting and declaring its sovereignty as money.

The distinction between money that is, and may be, declared a legal tender, and State or individual bank bills, *erroneously called money,* which cannot be made a legal tender, is obvious. The State which charters a bank, with power to issue bills as currency, through the individuals which constitute its corporate existence, *has no power to make or declare such bills money*—no power to *declare them a legal tender.* The State neither possesses the sovereignty nor the power of declaring what shall be money, nor what shall constitute a legal tender. State banks cannot create money; they may create a currency of doubtful character. They possess no single elements of sovereignty as creators of money, but are entirely subordinate to a double sovereignty, if I may be permitted the expression. For, first, they are the creatures of State laws, the State creating them being sovereign in all matters in which they are not subordinate to the Government of the United States. They—that is each of the States—are subordinate in the power of creating money. In this the States are not sovereign. The United States]possesses and can alone exercise this sovereignty.

From this it follows that *all currency, whether in the form of bills, or of gold, or silver, authorized by a State,* through banks, whether individual or corporate, is inferior, not recognized by the sovereign power of the United States, and therefore not money. Being *inferior, and recognizing a superior kind of money, which is sovereign as money, it is compelled to redeem itself,* and to maintain agents for its redemption, and means to procure the money the Government declares to be money, to redeem the promise on which *it is received and recognized as currency,* and the moment it fails to so redeem itself the public discard it. In fact, these State bank and individual bank bills are nothing more nor less than the individual or limited corporate promise of combined individuals to *redeem* the bills they issue, in legal or sovereign money of the United States. Redemption is the sole test of its value. *A failure to redeem is a failure of the bank; a failure of the bank is the loss of the people who trust the bank.*

It was the perpetual failures, the constant stoppages of the State banks to redeem, which constituted the curse of the system. They were founded exclusively by *individuals,* their entire reliability rested *on individual honesty and good faith.* They did not possess even State guarantees. They were subordinates of a subordinate authority, and their inferiority to national money was as distinct and as absolute as the power of the individual is inferior to the power of the nation. In a word, they were but the infinitesimal constituents of the sovereignty of power and of the sovereignty of money. The relation they bore to sovereign money was the relation one individual, acting as a banker, or fifty individuals in a corporate capacity, bears to the 40,000,000 individuals who compose the Government; and the $100,000 of the individual bank capital, or the $1,000,000 of the corporate bank capital bear the same ratio of inferiority to national money as those sums bear to the $40,000,000,000 of our national resources. To sum up the difference, it is only essential to say that State bank currency represents an individual; national money represents the nation.

Gold and silver are but limited elements of national production; but, recognized and declared to be money by the sovereign power, they become sovereign money, and, therefore, neither require nor are capable of redemption.

The greenbacks, like gold and silver, are declared to be money *by the sovereign power, and are by that power sovereign as money,* and, being sovereign, they are as incapable of redemption as gold and silver, and, representing all the products of the nation and all the sovereignty of the nation, as a mere representative of sovereign power, they are as superior to gold and silver as a whole is superior to a limited constituent part.

A currency which has to be redeemed is not money. It is a mere individual promise to redeem in a money that is sovereign—a promise oftener broken than kept. It was a perpetual shuttlecock flying between certainty and uncertainty, with the uncertainty as certain as individual unreliability. *The greenback has killed it.* The nation has declared that it will rely on the nation; the people that they will rely on the people. The greenback is the symbol of the nation's faith and of the nation's sovereignty. It is money of the people, proclaimed by the people as the type of their sovereign independence of all mere individual responsibility. One has only to trace the history of the purposes of redemption of individual money to find the curse and the tyranny of the system. We have rid ourselves of the slavery of its eternal oppression. *This is the new departure.* It is the nation's new declaration of independence against the long catalogue of the wrongs of capital and its crimes, its usurpations, its baronial feudalities, its moneyed aristocracies, its damnable usuries, and its monopolized compounding of interest and taxes. Let us stand by this new departure—the sovereignty of the greenback as money—living to defend it, battling to sustain it, and revolutionizing, if necessary, to make it permanent as the nation, and universal as the people. But, in denouncing the principle of a money issue which requires redemption, let us see and comprehend what redemption is.

Redemption has been the weapon of the banker. It has been his instrument of tyranny, his means of crushing, and, therefore, his instrument of torture. New York has been the center of the nation; Boston the center of New England; Philadelphia the center of Pennsylvania. The old theory was that the country bankers must redeem their bills as they accumulated in these centers, and a failure to redeem was a failure of credit. So long as the bill of the country bank was redeemed at these centers it was regarded as good and current, less the cost of redemption at these cities. This difference, under the old gold-basis system, was called exchange. Nominally it is intended to represent the cost of transferring the bill to New York from St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, or Buffalo, or any other point, and getting it changed into current funds, the equivalent of gold; really it meant not only the cost of the exchange, *but the risk run by the exchangers of the solvency of the bank whose money was to be exchanged.* This exchange varied with sections, cities, States, and communities. It varied from a quarter or an eight of 1 per cent. up to 3, 4, and 5, and 10 per cent. in ordinary times. It was always a crushing burden upon the producer as well as the consumer. The city banks held the county banks as their subjects. They had the power to sweep down upon them whenever they could accumulate their bills in sufficient quantities to make it an object to do so. If a country bank was strong, and if money was plenty, then the New York banks would use the currency, and not retain it for redemption; but if a bank showed the slightest signs of weakness—that is, if, in the desire of its officers to accommodate manufacturers, merchants, and dealers, it discounted freely, and paid out its own bills—it always ran the risk of having its currency find its way to the money centers, and, through the bankers there, to a demand for redemption in New York city funds or gold, and they had to be ready or they had to fail.

This system of redemption was essential for the safety of the lenders, or redemption houses at the centers; for, as the circulation of the country banks was based on *bonds and mortgages, and the individual liability* of the stockholders, *the security was always uncertain,* and therefore all credit had to be based on the promptness with which the redemptions were made. It was an endless curb on bank accommodations; it was an endless uncertainty, and therefore the system always lacked that positive stability which creates *certainty, the mother of confidence.* A customer applying for a discount was met with the excuse, "The New York banks compel us to redeem weekly, and we never know when we are safe." This enabled the banker to require, first, that the paper should be short; second, that it should be made payable in New York; and, third, that it should be paid in drafts, purchased of the discounting bank in New York, at the regular rates of exchange. The system was vexatious, expensive, and uncertain, but it brought grists to the mill of the great redeeming houses and to the banks. The national currency known as greenbacks is free from all these complications, for it redeems itself. It is money. The national-bank issues are still subject to the old curse—they have to redeem in greenbacks or in gold, and it affords the banker the argument by which he can magnify the power of his money. It is this system of *divided and diversified liability, resting on individual passions, abilities and strength,* which is the curse of the national-bank currency; and just as long as that is furnished by the Government to the national banks will these endless fluctuations exist. Money speculators live on these fluctuations; they are the nutriment and soul of all the gambling infamies of Wall street.

The greenback theory is the only one ever invented which strips paper currency from all the ceaseless burdens and fluctuations caused by the cry for redemption. The greenback is money—money possessing all the power of gold; it needs no redemption, for there is no superior to it. It is superior to gold, for gold is one of its subordinate supports; gold is one of its inferior constituents, as wheat, and corn, and cotton, and wool, and cheese, united to the whole manifold round of production, are its constituents. These are the elements of national strength and national wealth. The greenback is the nation itself; combining all that is material with all that is intangible, *it is the united whole, not a part* to be classed as a product of labor, but *the combined entity of all constituents united into a power which knows no superior.* It can, therefore, know no power to redeem it. *It is irredeemable,* because it is the whole. It pays for everything we want to eat, drink, wear, burn, consume or create. It pays all debts, public or private. It buys all that can be bought, and pays for everything demanding payment. *It is money in the highest sense of nationality.* It is not cursed with the limitation of any individual liability. It is not limited by individual wealth or corporate wealth, measured by State laws or State liability. It is the grand realization of "*E Pluribus Unum.*" It is of one value everywhere to everybody. It is the same on the Atlantic coast as it is on the coast of the Pacific. From Alaska to Key West, wherever the sovereignty of our flag is recognized, the greenback is recognized. It owes no one, and being the highest, the strongest, the best indication of value, as the expression of national will there is no center to which it must culminate. Wherever the constitution is paramount the greenback is paramount. As gold is one of its constituents, so is silver; so that, whenever either of these metals is wanted for exchanges beyond the sovereignty of our nationality, the superior always can and always will command them, either as coin bearing the stamp of the mint or as bullion in the bar, representing its value as a merchantable product.

The greenback being superior to all ideas of redemption, it buries and forever all individual moneys or corporation moneys which have so long made redemption a necessity. *The greenback is the nation,* and one might as well talk about exchanging or redeeming the nation as to talk about redeeming the greenback.

When we want to turn back the wheels of progress and make the great mass of our people mere serfs to the soil and slaves to a nobility of task-masters, then we may want the feudalism of Prussia and the iron hand of Bismarck to control us. For the future the people will regulate their own currency. The greenback is the child of the people; the people will nurture it. It has *saved* us in the past; we will sustain it for the future.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

TRENTON, N. J.

Stop Contraction—More Money Needed.

We gave in a previous article the amount of money in circulation among the people at present as $460,499,882. The figures to show that are to be found in the published interview of the Committee of Finance of the United States Senate with Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. The figures given by Mr. Sherman showed the following:

Greenbacks and bank notes outstanding	$649,000,000
Silver circulation	32,479,308
	$681,479,308
Deduct bank reserve	220,979,426
Total currency among the people	$460,499,882

How much is that per capita of the population of the United States? The population of the United States for 1878 is estimated by Prof. E. B. Elliott, of Washington, at 48,191,000; $460,499,882 would give $9.55 per capita of actual currency among the people. Our volume of currency, according to the population using it, has not been so low as $9.55 per capita for twenty years; while in that period our population has nearly doubled, and our real and personal wealth more than doubled. In 1858 our currency per capita, according to Prof. Walker, in his "Science of Wealth," was $11.55. Our currency now, had its volume kept pace with our increase in population and growth in real and personal wealth, should measure $23 per capita and over $1,000,000,000 in volume.

Counting the bank reserve, our outstanding currency would be $14.14 per capita. France has three times that, England double, and Germany nearly double. The extent and comparative newness of our country, the enterprise of our people, the outgrowth of popular institutions, and the absence of monetary accommodations and facilities, so numerous in England, France and Germany, demand a larger volume of currency for our ordinary business operations, per capita, than do the populations of the countries named. And yet, we are told, there is as much money now as there is any necessity for. That may be true for the present sickly business condition of the country. But we do not want business to be kept in that condition. If a man is sick and debilitated he doesn't need and couldn't use as much food as if he was well and active. We want the business of the country to be resuscitated, put in a healthy condition. That cannot be done by the debilitating system of contraction that is constantly going on, and must continue until after the first of January next, unless the pernicious Resumption act shall be repealed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Pork-Packing.

The Cincinnati *Price Current's* twenty-ninth annual report of pork-packing in the West has been published. The total winter packing in the West was 6,505,000; average net weight, 226 4-100 pounds; yield of lard, 38 61-100 per hog; cost per 100 pounds, net, $4.99. Compared with last winter there is a gain of 1,404,000 in the number of hogs packed, 10.12 pounds in the average net weight, 4.53 in the average yield of lard, and a decrease of $2.19 in the average cost per 100 pounds. The net total production of barreled pork was 723,368 barrels, an increase of 86,101. The aggregate packing for the twelve months ending March 1 was 9,048,565 hogs. The winter's product of lard was 761,192 tierces, of which it is estimated the visible supply in the West and seaboard, including interior points, was 250,000 tierces, or 33 per cent. The winter product of cured meats was 980,000,000 pounds, including barreled product, of which there was at large cities in the interior and at the seaboard 388,000,000 pounds. The report is elaborate in its presentation of details of the season's business and comparisons with previous years.

Hydrophobia Cured.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* says: "Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered, for man or beast. A dose for a horse or a cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms come on. The first dose for a person is an ounce and a half of elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then taken all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose same as first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose the same as last; to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know a number of other cases where it has been entirely successful."

SABBATH READING.

No Room for Jesus.

O plodding life! crowded so full
  Of earthly toil and care!
The body's daily need receives
The first and last concern, and leaves
  No room for Jesus there!

O busy brain! by night and day
  Working with patience rare
Problems of worldly loss or gain,
Thinking till thought becomes a pain
  No room for Jesus there.

O throbbing heart! so quick to feel
  In others' woes a share,
Yet human loves each power enthrall,
And sordid treasures fill it all;
  No room for Jesus there.

O sinful soul! thus to debase
  The being God doth spare!
Blood-bought, thou art no more thine own
Heart, brain, life, are His alone;
Lest soon the bitter day shall come
  When vain will be thy prayer
To find in Jesus' heart a place,
Forever closed the door of grace,
  Thou'lt gain no entrance there.

—*New York Christian Advocate.*

Take Down Your Bible

And hunt up the following:

1. Who was the first drunkard? Gen. ix., 20, 21.
2. Who took the first temperance pledge? Judges xiii., 13, 14.
3. Who first pledged himself? Daniel i., 8.
4. Was he any wiser thereby? Daniel i., 15, 20.
5. Can a drunkard inherit the kingdom of heaven? I. Cor., vi., 9, 10.
6. Where was the first temperance society held? Jer. xxxv., 6, 8.
7. What blessing did God pronounce upon the first temperance society? Jer. xxxv., 18, 19.
8. Is temperance a vice? Gal. v., 23.
9. When is it a virtue? II. Pet. i., 5 7.

Formation of Character.

If you ever watched an icicle as it formed, you would have noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean the icicle remained clear, and it sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was sightly muddy the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are formed. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be bright and lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but, if there be thoughts and feelings impure and wrong, the mind will be soiled, the character depraved and darkened, and there will be final deformity and wretchedness. How important, then, that we should be on our guard against every evil impulse and desire!

The Mazarine.

There are only two copies of the Mazarine Bible in America, and only six in the world. Two years ago two copies were sold at auction in London in the same sale, and one, printed upon paper, brought $14,000 gold; the other, on vellum, brought $20,000. Usually a vellum copy of any work brings four or five times as much as a paper one; but the history of the Mazarine Bible raises the value of the paper copies relatively to those on vellum. Guttenberg printed the first copies in 1455, and all these were on paper; in 1456 Faust got possession of the types, and his edition was partly on vellum. These, consequently, are not so complete or original. One of the American copies is owned in Hartford, Conn. It is one of the genuine Guttenberg prints, and is a marvel of the printer's work. Its equal could not be made to-day.

Abraham's Prayers.

The first full-length prayer is Abraham's touching plea in behalf of Sodom (Gen. xviii., 22, 23). See in it the characteristics of acceptable prayers:

A sinner feels he is "but dust and ashes," deserving "anger," not favor.

The sinner stands before God, believing in the promised Savior—no other warrant.

The sinner full of faith, that is, resting wholly on Messiah, is "the friend of God." God meets him, and stays to hear what he has to say.

This believing sinner yearns over perishing souls.

He perseveringly urges requests in behalf of the perishing.

Then we find (xix., 27-29) he looked after his prayers and found results.

Men of faith, oh, be men of prayer! A world perishing. Our country needs it. The churches of Christ need it. The Jews need it. The heathen need it. Some at your very door need it. And surely there would be results.

The Praying Little Cripple.

I once knew a little cripple who lay upon her death-bed. She had given herself to God, and was distressed only because she could not labor for Him actively among the lost. Her clergyman visited her, and, hearing her complaint, told her that there from her sick-bed she could offer prayers for those whom she wished to see turning to God. He advised her to write the names down, and then pray earnestly; and then he went away and thought of the subject no more. Soon a feeling of great religious interest sprung up in the village, and the churches were crowded nightly. The little cripple heard of the progress of the revival, and inquired anxiously for the names of the saved. A few weeks later she died, and among a roll of papers that was found under her little pillow was one bearing the names of fifty-six persons, every one of whom had in the revival been converted. By each name was a cross, by which the poor crippled saint had checked off the names of the converts as they had been reported to her.—*Moody's Child Stories.*

Things Worth Knowing.

What neat housekeeper is not annoyed when she sees on the spotless woodwork of her doors or windows those long dark scratches which reveal that some one has tried to light a match by drawing it across the paint? Now this is sometimes our experience, for servants will be forgetful or careless, and the tell-tale scratches greet our eyes in most unlooked-for quarters. But we have found a remedy for the marks, which, as every one knows, quite defy soap and water. Cut a sour orange or lemon in half; apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard; then wash off with a clean rag, dipped first in water to moisten it, and then in whiting. Rub well with this rag, dry thoroughly, and nine times out of ten the ugly marks will vanish. Of course, sometimes they are burned in so deeply that they cannot be quite eradicated. All finger-marks on painted walls, etc., should be rubbed off with a little damp whiting in the same way, and never washed with soap-suds, which destroy the paint.—*Golden Rule.*

ALL SORTS.

CABBAGES in the Island of Jersey, English channel, grow on stems to the height of ten feet or more.

A RECENT traveler in Normandy mentions having frequently seen aged women at work in the grain fields.

ACCORDING to Turkish official returns there are at present 1,780,000 Musselmans in Bulgaria, and 1,860,000 Bulgarians.

A PETRIFIED Virginia bacon ham has been discovered in Prince Edward, Va., and forwarded to the State University museum.

THE Boston *Traveller* advocates the re-establishment of the whipping-post in Massachusetts, specifically as a punishment for wife-beating.

A GOOD substitute for gutta percha has been discovered. It is called ralata, and is the hardened resin of a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

THE legend runs that a St. Louis directory man never ventures to pass through Chicago. He always gets out of the cars and walks around it.

THE oldest stove in the United States, if not in the world, is that used in the hall of the Capitol of Virginia, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Virginia in the year 1777.

OVER $2,000 a year is the value of the suds of a Bonanza miner's wash. The dirt washed from their shirts has been found to assay $259.10 to the ton. What a field for Nevada washer-women!

AN Italian is reported to have invented an appliance for the piano, by means of which that instrument can be made to give out prolonged notes, like a wind instrument or violin. Melo-piano is the name given the new instrument.

GERMAN newspapers daily mention the fact that Germany is, if possible, more sadly plagued with tramps than this country is. In rural districts women are in hourly anxiety because of these pests, and keep their doors carefully locked whenever their husbands are away from home.

THEY have discovered a bee in the wilds of Northern Michigan which is said to be of more value as a producer of honey than the Italian bee; but, unfortunately, it has a sting which is more painful than that of the wasp. They call it the "sweet stinger of Michigan."—*Breakfast Table.*

BANTING, the great man whose book on overcoming a tendency to obesity had so great a run some years ago, is dead, but England rejoices in the possession of one William Campbell, a man of 23, who stands six feet four inches, and weighs 728 pounds. He is the very picture of health, too, and is growing.

THE Russian navy has ready for use a newly-invented Swedish gun, claimed to be much superior to the Gatling gun. It moves to and fro, from side to side, in a section of a circle, sweeping the area it covers very thoroughly. It can be carried into the maintop of a vessel and worked to great advantage on an enemy's decks.

THE Murphy temperance movement in Massachusetts will, if the plan does not fail, be made permanent in the hands of a State committee, with a paid Secretary. Speakers for revivalism are to be provided by this central organization, which is not to dabble in politics. The Murphy pledge has 80,000 subscribers in Western Massachusetts.

ABOUT the tenth jewel robbery has just been committed in England. The thieves entered the dressing-room of Mrs. Valentine Cunningham, Walton Heath, Surrey, while she was at dinner, and took jewels of the value of $20,000, escaping undetected. In a precisely similar fashion have all the other robberies been committed.

EDISON'S claim to the invention of the telephone is contested by a French telegrapher, Charles Bourseilles, who, in 1854, stumbled on the idea of transmitting sound by electricity, but was discouraged by the coldness of his reception by M. Du Moncel, the member of the Academy of Sciences to whom he confided his views and suggestions, and so dropped the matter.

THE National Rifle Association has resolved to have a match at Creedmoor next September, open to all teams from each of the States of the Union, and all other countries, each country having a national guard or military, distinct from its regular army, entitled to send a separate team, to represent it. The annual convention of riflemen will be held at Creedmoor, May 24, for organization.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Galveston *News* recently talked with the old Indian chief, Santanta, in the Texas penitentiary. Santanta, the correspondent says, is treated very leniently. His occupation is chair-making, but he is allowed to desist and fall asleep whenever he chooses. He said that his age was 86 years, and yet he is a powerful-looking old fellow, with not a gray hair in his head. When asked whether he liked prison life as well as did the prairies and buffaloes, he said: "Ah—h—ah!" and shook his head.

IT is now the fashion in Paris to wear real flowers at balls; and, apropos of this, ladies who have good taste have decided to wear the flowers peculiar to the season—roses in the summer, daisies in the autumn, heliotropes, ivy, or holly in winter. Flowers reared in hothouses will also be worn, and, now that diamonds are placed everywhere, small ones will represent the dewdrops on these natural flowers. They are fixed on the petals with wire by *fleuristes.*

NO PUBLIC man of England ever mingled so much pursuit of everything in the form of indulgence with so much parliamentary activity as did Charles James Fox. From the dinner he went to the debate, from the debate to the gaming table, and returned to his bed by daylight, freighted with parliamentary applause, plundered of his last disposable guinea, and fevered with sleeplessness and agitation, to go through the same round within the next twenty-four hours. He kept no table and no house, but every house and table of his party in politics was at his disposal.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Platform Adopted at the Late Springfield Convention.

The Democracy of the State of Illinois, assembled in convention, congratulate the country on the final settlement of the questions resulting from the late civil war, upon the principles of local self-government so long supported by the Democratic party, and reaffirm confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and their belief in the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the liberty of individual action uncontrolled by sumptuary laws, the separation of church and state, the support of free common schools, and the duty of all to yield to the lawfully-expressed will of the majority; and we declare:

1. That reform must be made in national, State, county and municipal Government by the reduction of taxes and expenditures, the dismissal of unnecessary and incompetent officers and employes from the public service, and the strict enforcement of official responsibility, and that the provisions of the State constitution limiting indebtedness and the rate of taxation shall be strictly observed and enforced.

2. That a tariff for revenue only should be adopted, and, if discrimination be made, it should be in favor of the necessaries of life, and, in order to remove a part of the burden from the mass of the people who are taxed too much, a gradual tax on incomes over a reasonable sum for support ought to be adopted and placed upon the surplus profits of the wealthy, who escape their just proportion of taxation.

3. That we are in favor of United States bonds and treasury notes being subjected to taxation, the same as other property.

4. That all contracts ought to be performed in good faith, according to the terms thereof, and the obligations of the Government discharged in lawful money, except when otherwise expressly provided upon their face and by the law under which they were issued, and repudiation should find no favor with an honorable people.

5. That it is not our intention to make any further reduction of the principal of the public debt for the present, and the bonds, as they mature, or sooner if possible, should be replaced by the issue of other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It is the duty of the Federal Government to issue bonds in small denominations to be sold in this country for the accommodation of those who wish to invest savings in safe securities.

6. That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

7. That we applaud the action of Congress in the enactment of what is known as the Silver bill, and accept it as a partial measure of financial relief; but we demand such further legislation as may result in authorizing silver-bullion certificates and legalizing the free coinage of the silver dollar, the demonetization of which we denounce as an act meriting the condemnation of the people.

8. That it is the exclusive prerogative of the United States to issue all bills, to circulate all money, and a right which ought not to be exercised by any State or corporation.

9. That no further contraction of the volume of legal-tender treasury notes ought to be allowed, and they should be received for customs, taxes and public dues as well as private debts, and reissued as fast as received.

10. That the national-bank notes should be retired, and instead thereof there should be issued by the Government an equal amount of treasury notes.

11. That subsidies in money, bonds, lands or credit ought not to be granted by the Federal Government.

12. That the Bankrupt law ought to be immediately repealed.

13. That the courts should be brought as close to the homes of the litigants as economy in government will justify, and that, therefore, the judicial power of the United States should be so regulated as to prevent, in controversies between citizens of different States, the transfer of cases from the State to the Federal courts, which are so far removed from the people as to make justice therein inconvenient, expensive and tardy, and, further, that not less than $5,000 should be fixed as the minimum jurisdiction of such courts in such controversies.

14. That the appointment by Federal courts of receivers of corporations who resist the payment of taxes, disregard the rights of the citizens, and turn the earnings of the corporations into foreign channels, is an evil that ought to be corrected by law, and Congress ought to enact such laws as will prohibit such evils, and prevent the interference by the Federal courts with the collection of State, county, and municipal taxes by the appointment of receivers, the granting of injunctions, or other procedure.

15. That the wages of employes of corporations engaged in mining, manufacturing, and transportation shall be made a first lien upon the property, receipts, and earnings of said corporations, and that said lien should be declared, defined, and enforced by appropriate legal action.

16. That the system of leasing convict labor ought to be immediately abolished by the Legislature, and some measure adopted to protect the manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers from unjust competition with convict labor of other States.

In addition to the above, which was submitted as a platform, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the contract recently made by the Commissioners of the Penitentiary at Joliet with the Commissioners of the Eastern Insane Asylum, to build and complete that asylum, is without the authority of law, and the act of the Penitentiary Commissioners in sub-letting the entire work is a like violation of law, and a flagrant wrong to the mechanics and workingmen of this State, and the Attorney General is hereby requested to take immediate steps to have such contracts annulled, and to compel the letting of the work according to the statute.

Resolved, That the acts of the leaders of the Republican party in defeating the choice of the people for President and Vice President is the monster political crime of the age; is a crime against free government and the elective franchise, which can only be condoned when the criminals are driven from power and consigned to infamy by the people whom they have outraged; and we denounce the act of the President in appointing to high offices the corrupt members of the Returning Boards as a reward for their infamous conduct; and we condemn the officers of the Federal Government who have attempted to interfere with the administration of justice in the courts of Louisiana.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Legislature to enact a law for the protection of depositors in savings banks and all other banks, and for the incarceration of defaulting bank officers.

Babes in the Woods.

Three little girls from 6 to 8 years of age, at Manville, Wis., on the Wisconsin Central railroad, wandered into the woods and got lost. Night came on, and the little ones finally at about midnight ran upon a hay-stack in a clearing. They pulled out some of the hay and made a hole big enough to crawl into, when to their horror several large wolves came howling about them and snapping their hungry jaws in anticipation of the human feast before them. The children cried and screamed in their terror, as the wolves came nearer and nearer. Finally the oldest of the children, while on her knees praying for herself and little sisters, happened to remember reading that fire would frighten away wild animals, and remembered also that she had a few matches in her pocket. In a moment she pushed the children out from the stack and struck a match and set fire to the dry hay. The effect was magical. In an instant the flames shot upward, and the wolves ran off in a rage of disappointment, and, soon after, as the little ones were warming their chilled blood in their little veins, their parents and friends came up to their rescue, attracted thither by the light from the burning hay-stack.

"TWO FOR assent"—A bridal couple.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or c nnected therewith, promptable rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larfest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. eeshisiargesioc s

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet-
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on otice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W co. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods partaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Special

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40cts

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 13 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 59 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	[illegible] "	2 25 "	8 38 "
Waterloo	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
Sedan		"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	2 [illegible] "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 40 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 33 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 55	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 33	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST,

	MAIL	ACCOM.	LOCAL FT
Stations.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 8.
lv. Logansport	6 15am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 37	8 25	7 40
Denver	9 04	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 56
Laketon	9 55	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 06	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 03	11 31	12 50
Colten's	11 20	11 55	2 05
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Aupurn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 25	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	4 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 40am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	[illegible] 40am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	5 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 00am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	220	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		m
Mt Vernon	3 19		
Mansfield	4 54		
Shelby	5 11		m
Monroeville	6 13		
ar Sandusky	7 00		
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	8 15
Republic	6 45	1	8 19
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 00	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 16
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 44	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 35am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 08	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 03	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 20 am
Newcastle	5 08		8 09
Cambridge City	5 40		9 46
Connersville	6 25		10 20
Cincinnati	10 00 pm		12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 40	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 38 pm	1 50 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 30	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6	4 Accom.
St. Louis		am	
Terre Haute		1 25 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	40 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 48 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Goin- on th.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	2 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 46	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 49	3 01	11 32
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	2 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 00
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 320 pages, price 50cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui , Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m no1 1.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam. le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Legal and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 2nd, 1878. Number 18.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first ins [illegible] cents each insertion there after. [illegible] ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Feby
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Specia attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. S. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Madison streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL E. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TEITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish [illegible] nly $3.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] C [illegible]. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Having good teams and reasonab

HURRAH! HURRAH!

FOR THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

We now have the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this county, for the spring trade. Read our price list Come and see the goods and we will convince you.

A FEW PRICES:

Womens serge polish - -	$ 65
" grain and side lace	1.00
" slippers from -	25c to 100
" walking shoes, good	1.00
Mens plow shoes from -	1. to 1.50
" fine shoes from -	1.50 up
" stoga boots -	2-00
" fine " - -	$2 up
Calf boots made to order for	5.50
Army stitch " " "	2.00

All of our goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

AND WE SELL

15 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than any other house in the county.

THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Auburn, Ind'a.

True as Preaching.

The following remarkable narrations are from the pen of D. B. Griffin, a correspondent of the Angola Herald, which he contributes to that paper under the head of "Reminiscences." If any body has a good snake story to give us send it in by all means:

I will continue some reminiscences of the past. There was a man in the vicinity of Freemont by the name of Abraham Walters, who had a son of the same name. The boy was a great hand to kill deer, turkey, etc. He would not hunt during good weather when it would interfere with his work, but would go out in the morning before breakfast and kill a deer; and I have known him to kill two before breakfast. Sometimes he would go out after his days' work was done and get a deer or turkey, and when he became a young man he had

AN ADVENTURE WITH A BULL,

Which was more strange than fiction. He was going through a pasture where there was a vicious bull when the animal saw him and went at him with great rage; threw him down and gored him in the side, and with his knees broke the sternum (breast bone) into its original pieces. When it got well the pieces stood upon their edges, and remain so until this day as an evidence of the dire conflict. His side was opened so that the heart and lungs could be seen; the lower edge of the left lobe of the lung was torn so that the wind would escape from it at every breath. He could see his own heart and lung. The wounded portion of the lung was replaced and the wound closed so that the air could not reach it, and the wound soon healed, after which he went on with his working and hunting as usual. When the bull had young Walters down goring him, with his knees on his breast, the young man contrived to get hold of the animal's nose with his teeth and kept his hold until the bull bawled and jumped up and threw him clear from him. Walters struck on his [illegible] and faced his antagonist for a moment, then turned and ran to the fence, [illegible] as loudly as he could for help until he got over the fence, when he fainted and fell to the ground. A neighbor who was at work in an adjoining field heard the man's cries and ran to his assistance and with a team took him home. His brother took his gun and shot the bull and that saved further trouble [illegible].

ANOTHER ADVETURE:

This same young man, as well as many other hunters, told of seeing a large buck in the woods, which had enormous horns—larger than they had ever seen on any other animal of the deer kind. They called the buck "Old Goldin." They would often tell on returning from a hunting expedition that they had seen Old Goldin. One evening when young Walters was out near the lake called Withington Lake, he saw a large pair of horns peering out of the grass, and Old Goldin soon rose to his feet. The young man took hasty aim and fired hitting the animal's horn close to the head. The deer fell and the young man ran to him took him by the horns and commenced to cut his throat. As soon as the knife enteerd the skin, the deer revived and tried to get away, but young Walters hung to the horns and made an effort to force his game into the lake which was very near. They entered the lake together, sometimes the deer would have him under water and then he would have the deer under.

HE KEPT HIS KNIFE IN HAND

and would stab or cut the deer where-ever and whenever he could. They went from shore to shore, and toward morning he succeeded in killing the deer. Finding himself stripped of his clothing, he started home and reached the house a little before daylight. He then dressed himself and taking a team went back after Old Goldin. It had cost him a terrible struggle, and that night in the lake will ever be remembered as one of the most perilous of his life, yet he had the satisfaction of killing the most wary, or cautious, deer in the county. Many hunters had looked for, and followed the coveted game, time and again, without success. But not many of them would have taken the chances that he took to bag the prize. Mr. Walters says these adventures were both very hazardous, but he would rather take his chances with the bull than the deer, if he was obliged to repeat either of the tragedies. The hero of the story is still living about three and one half miles north west of Freemont, and can testify to the truthfulness of the foregoing statements, as well as many other interesting facts and adventures connected with pioneer life in Steuben county.

—Remember the place opposite the Swineford House. Go there for your pure wines and liquors, drugs, medicines, dye stuffs and everything kept by druggists.

Now Being Published.

The supplementary series of Ancient Classics for English readers, edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., 16mo fine cloth, $1 each.

The volumes of the new series now ready are: I, LIVY, by the editor. II, OVID, by the Rev. A. Church, M. A. III, CATULLUS, TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS, by the Rev. James Davies, M. A. IV, DEMOSTHENES, by the Rev. J. W. Broadribb. V, ARISTOTLE by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL. D.

The volumes yet to appear will consist of Lucretius, Anacreon, Thucydides and Pindar. The series will not exceed ten volumes.

We welcome the appearance of a supplementary series of 'Ancient Classics for English readers,' which was certainly very much required, if the publication was to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed. . . . Mr. Collin's 'Livy' is almost, if not quite, equal to the best of the preceding series. . . . Mr. Church's Essay is a very complete and scholarly performance.—London Times.

We have spoken in praise of this series so often, we need add nothing now. It is a great thing to have the marvelous treasure-house of classic literature opened to English readers.—Chicago Advance.

It ought to find a great deman, and should be in every school and college library as well as the private libraries of gentlemen of culture.—Boston Traveler.

CONDENSATIONS OF THE WORKS AND LIVES OF THE GREAT MODERN WRITERS.

Now publishing foreign classics for English readers, edited by Mrs. Oliphant 16mo. extra cloth. $1 per volume.

The purpose of this series is to present in a convenient and attractive form a synopsis of the lives and works of the great writers of Europe—who they were and what they wrote.

Now ready: PASCAL, by the Rev. Principal Tulloch.

He has performed his task with care, taste, and skill. He has really mastered his subject, and treats it independently from his own point of view. The translations are at once strictly accurate and singularly graceful.—London Athenæum.

VOLTAIRE,

By Col. E. B. Hamley, C. B.

The whole work has been done not only in a scholarly, but a very [illegible] manner.—Boston Evening Traveler.

DANTE.

By Mrs. Oliphant.

Mrs. Oliphant has done more than well—she has done nobly, both in prose and verse. Her sketch or summary of Dante's work is clear, succinct, and scholarly, and her translation of his poetic text is excellent.—New York Express.

Other volume will follow at intervals of two months.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health. but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

ONLY ONE DAY.

BY M. C. P. [illegible].

"Man's work's from sun to sun
But woman's work is never done."
—*Old Proverb.*

There was a man who lived in the woods,
And this you may plainly see;
For he said he could do more work in a day
Than his wife could do in three.

"So be it," the good wife said,
"But this you must allow,
That you will [illegible] at home to-day,
And I'll go follow the plow.

You must milk the pretty brown cow,
For fear she should go dry;
And you must feed the little fat pig
That lives in yonder sty.

You must watch the speckled hen,
Or she may lay astray;
And you must wind the bobbin of thread
That I spun yesterday."

Then the woman took the staff in hand,
And went to follow the plow;
Her husband took the shining pail,
And went to milk the cow.

Tiny she hinched, and Tiny she flinched,
And Tiny she cocked up her nose,
Then gave the old man such a kick in the face
That the blood ran down to his toes!

"Soh, Tiny! Ho, Tiny!
My pretty brown cow, stand still.
If ever I try to milk you again
'Twill be against my will!"

He went to feed the little fat pig
That lived in "yonder sty,"
And struck his head upon a beam,
Which caused his brain to fly.

He could not watch the speckled hen,
And so she laid astray;
He forgot to wind the bobbin of thread
His wife spun yesterday.

"The dinner to get, the table to set,
The beds to make up smooth,
The house to sweep, the bread to knead,
"Too much for him, in truth!"

Dried apples to string, a patch to set on,
These she said nothing about.
"Enough for a week," in despair thought John,
And he was no lazy lout.

"The windows to wash, the stove to make bright,
The beans to put baking for Sunday,
And all to be done before it comes night—
Too much for only one day!"

So Jonathan saw, by the light of the moon,
And the green leaves on the tree,
That his wife could do more work in a day
Than he could do in three!

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Extraordinary Career of the Great Ring Thief.

[From the New York Sun.]

William M. Tweed was 55 years old on the 3d of April. He was born in 1823, at 9 Cherry street. His father was a chairmaker, a partner with Hezekiah W. Bonnel. He was in good circumstances, and gave his children a fair education. Young Tweed was sent to school to Gould Brown, the well-known author of "Brown's Grammar." Mr. Brown kept his school in Pearl street, near Franklin square. Tweed's old school-mates give him a good reputation. He was an apt scholar, and had a most retentive memory. He was not quarrelsome, but had an indomitable spirit, and would fight before suffering imposition. One of his boyish companions says that he was witty, and as "full of the devil as an egg is of meat." At times he is said to have been stubborn and mulish, but was always generous and ready to take the part of the smaller boys when suffering from the arrogance of their larger playmates. When about 12 years old William was sent to a boarding school kept by the Rev. Mr. Halsey in Elizabethtown, N. J. Here he finished his education. He studied nothing but the English branches. The Blue Book says that he is a graduate of the New York Law School, but his relatives pronounce his incorrect.

On his return from boarding school, young Tweed entered his father's shop and became a chairmaker. He is said to have been a good workman. Afterward he ran the business on his own account. His evenings were spent either in the theaters or in engine houses. Like most New York boys of that day, he fancied the life of a fireman. He became a runner with Twelve Engine, in the Fourth ward, before he was of age. In 1847 he joined that company. After two years' hard service the organization was disbanded, and afterward reorganized in the Twelfth ward. Meantime Tweed was married and moved into the Seventh ward. He joined Engine Company No. 6 on Jan. 1, 1849. Within six months he was elected foreman. Big Six, as she was called, became the most famous engine company in the city. She dashed through the streets, aiming to be the first at all fires. Tweed led the ropes with a silver-mounted trumpet in his hand, a white fire-coat over his arm, and one of the old-fashioned stiff hats on his head. He was well known to all bunkers and volunteer firemen. His personal popularity was so great, and the friends of Big Six so numerous, that the company became a powerful lever in municipal politics. The Americus Club was the offspring of its popularity, and its influence was felt in political matters years after its disbandment.

With the foremanship of Big Six, Tweed began his political career. In 1850 he ran for Assistant Alderman of the Seventh ward, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Mr. John B. Webb. The following year he again contested the district with Mr. Webb, and was elected by a large majority. His business tact and vigor were recognized in the board, and the leaders of the party predicted his rise to power.

Congressmen were elected in the fall of 1852. There was a bitter contest for the Democratic nomination in the Fifth district. This comprised the Seventh and Thirteenth wards of this city and Williamsburgh. Mr. Tweed was Chairman of the Convention. The two wards presented one candidate and Williamsburgh another. Several ballots were taken, the vote standing 44 to 44. As a last resort, the Williamsburgh delegates dropped their man and nominated Mr. Tweed. This shrewd politician cast his vote for himself, saying: "Tweedy never goes back on Tweedy—Tweedy goes for Tweed!" Old Joe Hoxie was the Whig candidate. He went through the district, working like a beaver, telling funny stories and filling the air with eloquence. Tweed confined himself to the quiet work that proved so effective in subsequent campaigns, and beat Hoxie by 1,000 plurality. He served two years in Congress. In this time the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. Mr. Tweed doubted the expediency of the measure. He predicted that its passage would ruin the Democratic party; but he obeyed caucus behests and stood by Pierce's administration to the last. In 1854 the Know-Nothings swept Tweed's Congressional district, and elected Thomas R. Whitney by 556 plurality.

The following year Mr. Tweed ran for Alderman on the Democratic ticket. He had fought the native American element the previous year and excited their bitter enmity. They ran their strongest man against him, and won, after a hot contest. Tweed became the recognized champion of the foreign element. He owed much of his success in his subsequent political career to that fight. Defeated in 1855, he was elected School Commissioner in the Seventh ward in 1856. In 1857 he ran for Supervisor, and, though opposed by the Know-Nothing and Republican parties, was successful. Before this he had been made a Sachem of Tammany Hall. His political ability was generally recognized, and his advice sought by such politicians as Isaac V. Fowler, Lorenzo Shepherd and Fernando Wood. In the contest between Fowler and Wood, Tweed was a firm supporter of the former. Wood called him a "political fist," and Tweed never forgot nor forgave it. With all his power, however, he was unable to trip his wary enemy. Tweed became the ward leader, ousting the veteran Capt. Isaiah Rynders, then United States Marshal, who had controlled the ward for years. During all these years he had carried on his chairmaking business. Soon after his election as Supervisor he sold out and devoted all his time to politics. He served as Supervisor until the board was abolished in 1870.

While a member of this board, measures were passed that laid the foundation of the vast debt under the weight of which the city is now staggering. Mr. Tweed was an active member of what was known as the old Supervisors' ring. He and his partners kept a political toll-gate, and collected heavy tolls on every bill that passed the board. All the members of the board, with possibly one exception, became rich during their term of office. His success as a manipulator of his associates undoubtedly emboldened him and led him to plan and carry out the gigantic schemes that afterward astounded the community.

In 1861, Tweed was the Tammany nominee for Sheriff. Mozart Hall placed James Lynch in the field. Tweed's anti-Know-Nothing record proved of no avail, for Lynch was a popular Irishman, who had twice been unfairly beaten while running for office, and his canvass was conducted by a wily and shrewd politician.

In 1861 Tweed was elected Chairman of the Tammany General Committee. He held this position until his downfall. The key to his future power was the Grand Sachemship of the Tammany Society, and the lock the General Committee.

In 1863 Street Commissioner Charles G. Cornell appointed Tweed a Deputy Commissioner. He was reappointed by Commissioner McLean, and held the office until the department was abolished. In 1867 he was elected State Senator. About this time he succeeded John T. Hoffman as Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall. All these offices seemed to have been seized by Tweed with a distinct object in view. As Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society and Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, he had complete control of the political wires in the city, and could dictate nominations at his will. Virtually Street Commissioner, he could employ thousands of laborers who might be used in upsetting ward primaries where lesser chieftains showed a spirit of antagonism. Laborers were given work at the request of the Aldermen. This and his position in the Legislature gave him control of that board.

At Albany he was a political autocrat. The Legislature, Democratic or Republican, carried out his schemes. If not paid directly, they were paid by appropriations in the Supply bill. Legislation on municipal matters was shaped to cover Tweed's plans and to carry out his ends. The County Court House was a mine. Millions were drawn from it and used in forwarding similar jobs. Every Democratic politician of any note held office. There were street inspectors, pump inspectors, water inspectors, inspectors of meters, of weights and measures, of street incumbrances, all drawing salaries and all useless.

With this vast power, Tweed became very rich. He invested in real estate and iron mines; was interested in every street opening and widening; had a hand in all contracts, and was a Director in railroad and gas companies, banks and insurance companies, and similar organizations, almost without number. Comparatively a poor man in 1864, within five years he was reputed to be worth $12,000,000. He cemented his power by social organizations like the Americus and Blossom Clubs. His ward leaders followed suit, and Tweed associations and similar societies were organized in every City Assembly district. Judges were controlled at the dictation of Mr. Tweed. The dangerous classes were protected if they would secure the least political influence.

The murder of Rogers, on Twelfth street, on New Year's day, and the scenes at the trial of John Real startled the public. Judge Barnard, who sentenced Real at midnight, came very near being mobbed upon the bench, and narrowly escaped assassination. Tweed saw his mistake, and for a time refused to protect bullies and ruffians. He was at the height of his power, but this course in a measure alienated from him a portion of his followers. They were ripe to join a revolt.

The revolution came. Harry Genet, John Fox, John Morrissey, Jas. O'Brien, Michael Norton, Thomas J. Creamer, and others headed it. Some were animated by hopes of plunder; others joined because defeated in their political aspirations; a third class were aflame with personal feeling against Sweeny. The revolting elements were consolidated, and the fight of the Young Democracy followed. The leaders had been used in building up the power of Tweed. He had doled out to them supplies from the public crib. They believed themselves strong enough to oust him. They made a combination with leaders in the Manhattan Club and succeeded in capturing the Board of Aldermen and a majority of the city Assemblymen and Senators. They then went to the Legislature with what is known as the Huckleberry charter. Its object was to free the city from the State commissions saddled upon it by the Republican party, and to secure a relegation of their powers to the Board of Aldermen. With this board in their hands they could help themselves. Sweeny, terrified at the magnitude of the revolt, fled from Albany. Tweed was paralyzed. He felt the trembling of the ground under his feet, and did not really know where he stood. At one time he seems to have been half inclined to throw Sweeny overboard and himself join the revolt. He went so far as to take the oath of allegiance to the conspirators, but never attended any of their meetings. The Huckleberry charter was defeated through the cupidity of the country members. The Young Democracy had boasted that they would put it through if it took $200,000 to do it. As the money was not forthcoming the country members revenged themselves by voting down the measure.

This inspirited Tweed. Sweeny reappeared, and the old Boss assumed the offensive. A million dollars was taken to Albany. It was used in passing what was known as the Tweed charter. That instrument virtually placed the municipal power in the hands of the Board of Audit, consisting of Tweed, Connolly, and Hall. No money could be drawn from the city without the sanction of this board. The power of the Board of Aldermen was fairly usurped by this commission. The Tweed charter was passed by the aid of the Republicans; $100,000 was paid for a single vote.

Though the revolutionists had captured the new Tammany General Committee they had overlooked the power of the Tammany Society. The committee claimed the right to meet in Tammany Hall, and marched in solemn procession. They thought they owned the building. By order of the Sachems of the Tammany Society, however, the hall was closed against them. They were refused entrance by the police, and met in Irving Hall. Their meeting was a farce. Each was suspicious of the other, and probably one-third of them had already taken the back track and were in sympathy with Tweed. Solitary chieftains continued the warfare, but the great mass of their followers fell into line and again tramped to the music of Tammany.

Tweed was now master of the city. He could throttle his enemies through the Board of Audit. His first measure was to reimburse himself for his expenses in fighting the Young Democracy. Within two months, with the aid of Garvey, Woodward, and Ingersoll, over $6,000,000 of city money was drawn from the Broadway Bank and divided. Woodward drew the money and paid Tweed's and Ingersoll's shares with checks on the same bank. His success seems to have made Tweed reckless. The Tweed charter had made him Commissioner of Public Works and ex-officio member of the Board of Audit. To punish O'Brien for his revolt the board refused to pay his bills as Sheriff against the city. O'Brien took his revenge. He succeeded in getting a man appointed clerk in the Comptroller's office. Figures were taken from the books that conclusively showed the operations of the ring. These figures were given to the newspapers. Some of them had been printed in the *Sun* years before, but the source of information had been discovered by the ring, and dammed by a nomination to Congress. The New York *Times* boldly called Tweed, Connolly and Hall thieves, and challenged them to bring libel suits. The figures were so convincing that the people rose en masse. A great meeting was held and seventy prominent citizens appointed to investigate. The Board of Audit became alarmed. Dissensions sprang up. The Comptroller's office was broken open and many vouchers destroyed. Connolly believed that he was to be made a scapegoat. He went to his old friend, ex-Mayor Havemeyer, made a partial confession, and gave up the key to the situation. Green was made Comptroller, Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Conor got upon the track of the robbers. The checks in the Broadway Bank were discovered. There was no room for doubt. The money had been shamelessly stolen from the city. Tweed was forced to resign his Commissionership. With the weight of these disclosures on his shoulders, he ran for State Senator, and was elected by 9,000 majority, his Irish opponent, O'Donovan Rossa, not having the strength of a corporal's guard. Before this, Tweed had appeared at the Democratic State Convention and showed a bold front, but it was his last appearance in such a body.

The first proceeding against Tweed was a civil suit brought by the Board of Supervisors for the money taken from the Broadway Bank. At the request of Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, George Ticknor Curtis and John K. Porter wrote an opinion declaring that the county had a right to bring such a suit. O'Gorman began proceedings for the recovery of the money. Within a few days another civil suit was brought in the name of The People of the State of New York against Tweed, Garvey, Ingersoll and Woodward. It was instigated by Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and Wheeler H. Peckham. The complaint was signed by Attorney General Marshall B. Champlain, but the leading counsel were Peckham, Tilden and O'Conor. Judge Learned, of Albany, issued warrants and held Tweed to bail in $1,000,000. In this suit it was held that the Supervisors' suit was collusive. After an effort to have his bail reduced, Tweed produced bondsmen and was released from arrest. Tweed's counsel maintained that the people had no right to sue, and the Court of Appeals afterward so determined. Meantime, the Grand Jury had indicted Tweed for various offenses. The indictment contained 120 counts, and covered 1,050 printed pages. It substantially charged him with criminal neglect of official duty while a member of the Board of Audit. Tweed was tried on Jan. 30, 1873. The jury disagreed.

That summer he made a trip to California. The panic came on and he returned to New York, disregarding the advice of friends in San Francisco, who assured him that he would never again be allowed to leave the city. He was tried a second time on a criminal indictment on Nov. 10, and was found guilty on three-fourths of the counts. Upon the first trial Judge Noah Davis had expressly declared that, in the event of a conviction, the maximum punishment could only be one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250. He intimated no change of opinion until after the verdict of guilty on the second trial, when he sentenced the prisoner to twelve years' imprisonment and a fine of $12,000.

At the expiration of one year's imprisonment a writ of habeas corpus was sued out in Tweed's behalf. After repeated adverse decisions in the inferior courts, the Court of Appeals, on June 15, 1875, ordered his discharge. The case was argued on behalf of Mr. Tweed by David Dudley Field, William O. Bartlett and George H. Comstock. B. K. Phelps and Wheeler H. Peckham were opposed. When the mandate of the court reached this city, Judge Noah Davis was himself obliged to sign the order releasing Tweed from the eleven years' illegal imprisonment which he had imposed. Twenty-six other indictments were hanging over Mr. Tweed's head, but no attempt to try them has been made.

While the civil case was before the Court of Appeals, Mr. Tilden and others, foreseeing the decision, got an act through the Legislature expressly authorizing the people of the State to maintain a civil suit such as they could not maintain without an express statute. New civil suits were then brought. Mr. Tweed was arrested in the Warden's office as soon as discharged, and held in $3,000,000 bail by the same Judge, Noah Davis. He could not procure the bail, and lay in prison.

He remained there until Dec. 4, 1875. While visiting his residence, in custody of two keepers, he made his escape. For some days he was hidden in New Jersey, not far from the Weehawken ferry. He was afterward conveyed to a farmhouse beyond the Palisades. His whiskers were shaved off, his hair clipped, and he put on a wig and gold spectacles. He assumed the name of John Secor. He afterward spent some time in a fisherman's hut within sight of the Narrows and visited Brooklyn. He left in a schooner, and landed on the coast of Florida. From there he reached Cuba in a fishing smack, and was landed on a rock near Santiago de Cuba by the skipper. He and a companion, Hunt, were at once arrested. He was recognized, but got on board the Spanish bark Carmen and took passage for Vigo, Spain. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, requested the Spanish authorities to arrest him on his arrival. They did so, and, though there was no extradition treaty between the two Governments, and the suit against Tweed was a civil and not a criminal one, he was turned over to the commander of the United States man-of-war Franklin, and delivered to the Sheriff of this county on Nov. 23, 1876.

Great Colored Revival.

A remarkable religious revival is under way in Richmond, Va., among the negroes. The preachers have not dodged the question of hell, but have vied with one another in picturing the torments of the damned. The Rev. John Jasper's assault upon the theory that the world moves was only one of the incidents of this awakening. A correspondent says of one of Brother Jasper's sermons: "Nothing could exceed the vividness with which he pictured the torments of eternal punishment, and he scathingly denounced Beecher and those other preachers who attempt to show that there is no hell. Some of his congregation groveled upon the floor in very agony, when he told that 'same as a head of cabbage in a bilin' pot will de sinner be for-everlastin' in hell. The pot will keep on bilin' and de cabbage will burn, but never burn up. You all will be like dat cabbage if you don't repent.'" All the employes in a tobacco factory gave up work one day and went through the streets shouting, singing, and urging everybody whom they met to seek salvation. Many of the converts say that they have visions of heaven. Here is another incident: "To-night, at supper in one of the hotels, a waiter suddenly became converted as he was entering the dining-room with a dish of stewed oysters, and throwing the dish and contents to the floor, he raised his hands and began to tell how he was converted on the spot, and to proclaim the visions of glory that had been revealed to him and were passing before him."

A Rosy Future.

They were in the bell-tower, yesterday, and she leaned her yellow-haired head on his agricultural shoulder and listened to the mighty "tick! tack! tick!" of the big clock.

"We don't want such a big clock as that, do we, darling?" she whispered.

"No, my little daisy," he answered, as he hugged her a little closer; "I kin buy a clock for $2 which 'll run three days to this clock's two. I've got her picked out already!"

"We'll be very, very happy," she sighed.

"You bet we will! I've figured it right down fine, and I believe we can live on twelve eggs, one pound of sugar, ten pounds of flour and one pound of butter."

"And you'll have a bank account?" she pleaded.

"I will, even if I have to buy a second-hand one."

"And will we keep a coachman?"

"Yes."

"And have a piano?"

"Yes, darling."

"And I can have some square pillows with shams on them?"

"Yes, my tulip—yes; we'll sham every durned thing from cellar to garret, have the front door painted blue, and—but less go 'n look at some second-hand cook-stoves!"

Holding the Breath Under Water.

It is probable that the entrance of water into the lungs has a great deal to do with the painlessness of drowning. It is certain that unconsciousness comes on more quickly when the person is deprived of air because the lungs are filled with water, than when the air-passages are closed, while the lungs remain intact. Most persons can hold their breath for a minute, very many for a minute and a half, some for two minutes. In one of the variety theaters of New York appeared recently "The Brilliant Pearl of the Enchanted Grotto, christened Undine, who performs, while under water, incased in a mammoth crystal illuminated glass tank, feats of astonishing suppleness and almost unbelievable endurance." This performer can probably remain under water, holding her breath voluntarily, two minutes and perhaps more. I have myself, watch in hand, seen Johnson, the celebrated ocean-swimmer, remain under water, in a tank before an audience, for the astonishing space of three minutes and twenty seconds, and, before he rose, the involuntary contractions of his respiratory muscles were uncomfortable to witness. In such cases, although extreme distress may be felt, there is no approach to unconsciousness. But if a person's head is under water, and he does not hold his breath, unconsciousness will usually come on in one or two minutes at the furthest.—*Dr. R. S. Tracy, in Popular Science Monthly for May.*

DANIEL WEBSTER.

A Greatly-Disappointed Man.

[From Harper's Magazine for May.]

Mr. Webster is reported to have said to a friend that, although he knew that he had a public reputation to leave to posterity, yet if he were to live his life over again, he would, upon no consideration whatever, permit himself to enter public life. The public, he said, are ungrateful, and the man who serves them most faithfully receives no adequate reward. Do your duty, he added, as a private citizen, but let politics alone. It is probable that he said this substantially as it is reported, for there was never a more bitterly-disappointed public man. Toward the end of his life there was almost a gloomy melancholy in his aspect. At the completion of the Erie railroad, in 1851, as Secretary of State he accompanied President Fillmore and a very distinguished party of public men on an excursion along the road from New York to Dunkirk, and, upon reaching Dunkirk, he spoke from a platform in the street. During the speech the "Easy Chair," who was a spectator, observed that the sun was setting just behind Mr. Webster, as he stood erect, his gray hair lifted by the breeze, his great head and somber, mournful face drawn against the illuminated west. It was a significant and pathetic spectacle. A little later the national convention of his party passed him by and nominated another candidate for the Presidency. Still a little later he died, as was generally felt, a broken-hearted man—not only, it was believed, because he had failed to receive the "adequate reward," but because of some things he had been willing to do to obtain it. On the evening of the 6th of March, 1850, the orator of Plymouth Rock in 1821 said to a friend and member of Congress who told the "Easy Chair," "To-morrow I am going to annihilate you —— abolitionists."

The remarks that we have quoted are familiar, and are but a modern form of Wolsey's piteous words on Cromwell in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." They are true also in this sense, that the man who serves the public for the hope of adequate official reward from the public will probably be disappointed. But this truth is as old as history, and no man who is able to fill a great public place adequately can be ignorant of it. The blindness of personal ambition is well illustrated by the reported words of Mr. Webster. He says, in effect, that he has served the public faithfully, and had been not only inadequately rewarded, but had been most severely censured for his least selfish actions. But what is adequate reward of great public service? For forty years Mr. Webster was almost continuously in public life, as Representative in Congress, Senator and Secretary of State. His commanding abilities, at once recognized, placed him in general estimation at the head of the bar, and secured him an unequaled influence in politics. By common consent he was the chief of living American orators, and his mere presence as speaker gave greatness to the greatest occasions. Upon points of constitutional law he was the highest authority, so that his word alone could challenge a long-settled interpretation, not only without absurdity, but with a force that was so respected as to raise a doubt. As a diplomatist he was unrivalled among his fellow-statesmen. And, above all, there was the greatness of his reputation—a historic fame that began while he was yet living—which made him the most conspicuous of American citizens, and which might well have satisfied the most inordinate ambition of applause and personal consideration. No possible official position could have added to his renown, nor to his opportunity of great service. If his fame and his unquestionable power, the immense admiration which was universally conceded to him, and his vast authority in public affairs were not an adequate reward, it is not easy to see what would have been.

Daniel Webster.

He was a large, tall man, with a head whose beetling brow and deep-set, burning eyes and unusually swarthy skin marked him as no common man. In his rough hunting-suit, with high boots incasing his pantaloons, and his face often marked with powder stains, from the habit he had, common to many sportsmen raised on the old-fashioned, single barreled, flint-lock fowling-piece, of blowing into the muzzle of his gun after its discharge, he was an uncanny person to meet on a wild, lonely marsh near sunset. One day, when he had been shooting at the birds that flew by his covert, a flock of birds flew by at a lower level; discharging his gun, he heard the next moment an outcry from the beach below him. He sprung up, and, rushing over the bank, discovered a man rubbing his shoulder. "My dear sir, did I hit you!" he exclaimed. The man gave a single glance at the sportsman, and replied, excitedly, "Yes, you did hit me; and from your looks I should think that I am not the first man you have shot, either."

Printing-Press Works Closed.

Gordon's printing-press works at Rahway, N. J., the largest of their kind in the country, have been closed. The stoppage grows out of the difficulty in the settlement of the will of the late George P. Gordon and from the general business depression. The Rahway shop alone had a capacity of 500 presses per annum, and, while over 750 presses were sold in 1871, only 100 were sold during the first three months of the present year, and there is at present a finished stock of over 300 presses on hand.—*New York Graphic.*

A WELL-TO-DO farmer in Ulster county, N. Y., who wanted a wife, took a woman on trial for a week to ascertain her housekeeping qualities. She suited, and he married her.

MAY-FLOWER.

BY HENRIETTA HARDY.

Was it not you, beloved, who sang to me at midnight?
I heard a voice in dream-land at midnight sweet and low,
As if the spring's warm mouth was bent close over [illegible],
And her glad song was breathing o'er wastes of trackless snow.
Oh! sweet was its soft pleading, oh! loving was its kindness!—
The snow shone ice incrusted, its gleaming I could see;
Cold was the winter's splendor, fine was its flashing moonlight,
But finer, braver, dearer, the spring song breathed to me.

I follow thee, I follow,
O'er every hill and hollow,
I look for thee, I follow,
Thou hidden, sacred sweet;
I follow, and shall find thee!
Nor ice nor snow can blind me!
Beneath them I shall find thee
Blossoming in thy retreat!

II.

Ah! May-flower mine, my maiden,
I'll find thee, blossom-laden,
Coy, rose-flushed, snow-hid maiden,
All purely waiting me!
I follow thee, I follow
Thy steps through every hollow,
Beneath the snow I follow,
But surely finding thee!

Ah! was't not you, beloved, sang to me
This song at midnight? And this breath—ah! see!—
Has melted snow, my bloom unveiled to thee!
—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

PITH AND POINT.

SHIP bred—Sailors.

MADE of awl work—Shoes.

EVENING preyers—Burglars.

SLAY ride—A cavalry charge.

A STALK holder—The flower pot.

AN old color guard— Mason & Dixon's line.

SUPERIOR government—In the nunnery.

DEAD see fruit—The apple of a blind man's eye.

HIGHWAYMEN—Conductors on the elevated railroad.

THE traveler's berth right is to get the best bunk in the sleeping-car.

MEN who like to have their work broken up are said to be the glaziers.

THEY are very particular—they wouldn't allow a mail-wagon to stop opposite the Women's Hotel in New York.

EVERYBODY likes hot steak, but when it comes up, covered with cinders, you can justly complain of it as coaled meat.

WHEN the train stops five minutes for refreshments at Troy, N. Y., the thirsty ones all start for their drams knowing it to be a Troy wait.

IT is said that sliding down hill was the direct cause of over 600 deaths during the last winter. The obvious moral is—always slide up hill.

THERE is very little difference between the fastening of your wife's back hair and a sculptor at work. One is a hairpin, and the other is a sculpin, that's all.

WE regret to learn that the Jam of Nowanuggur, successor to the Akhoond of Swat, is seriously ill. If he should die, his subjects will have a case of black bury Jam.

WHILE a man was eating a piece of pie at a restaurant, he found fault because he discovered a piece of rusty pike in it. But, then what kind of a pie could he expect without pike rust.

THE discovery has been made that the world does not revolve with the same motion that it did 1,000 years ago, but it still swings around fast enough to satisfy the man with a heavy note coming due.

THE line:

Twaddle like a bum on some late spree,

In our poem of last Saturday, should have read

Twitter like a bird on some lone spray.

—*Utica Observer.*

MATUTINAL JESTS.

[From the Breakfast Table.]

A noose-paper—The warrant to execute a criminal.

True friendship grows stronger with age. The same remark applies to butter.

Life is full of rainbows to the woman who can crowd her foot into a No. 2 shoe.

An industrious Irishman wrote to a friend: "My idle time is all occupied with business cares."

In Massachusetts they call burglars "midnight mechanics." In West Virginia they call them out and hang them.

One by one the solid men of the land disappear. The Cardiff giant was broken up to macadamize a road the other day.

'Tis sweet to hear the drolling hum of bees,
The songs of birds the blooming trees among;
'Tis sweet to sit beneath these blooming trees,
But not so sweet to jump because you're stung!

Great Britain is recruiting in Canada. Canada is a good place to get soldiers. So many of ours went over there during the late, etc.

The brand of Cain was on his brow; but we know a young person who carries the brand of cane somewhere else. You couldn't tell it from the brand of a cowhide, however.

Stubbs says there is one time when a man is delighted to be addressed with "you're another!" and that is when a dinner is given to members of the press "and others."

The mind never reels and staggers under the burden of vain regret quite so much as when the woman who can't read finds a lot of love-letters in her husband's pocket.

When a wild, untutored child of the forest goes to Washington and stands in the presence of a department clerk, he returns to his wigwam and tells the sachems he has seen a man with a head towering above the mighty oak, and a look more terrible than a prairie on fire.

The Omaha *Bee* thinks the Indians are becoming civilized because a Winnebago chief has bought a sewing machine for his daughter. To the discerning mind it only means that the much-abused agent has not yet lost his grip. The lightning-rod man should take courage.

The Largest Gland.

"Which is the largest gland?" asked a Chicago medical professor of the newest arrival in his class, the other day. The student buried himself in deep and attentive thought for a moment, and then, brightening up suddenly, exclaimed, "The largest gland, sir, is—England!" Then the professor kindly led the youth aside, and pathetically advised him to think no more of medicine, but to join a minstrel show or enter an army.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A VENETIAN has succeeded in making a violin, the box of which is porcelain, and the strings of metallic wire. Upon it are said to be produced tones of rare purity, richness, harmony and power.

IT is predicted in England that the close of the age of iron draws on apace, and that steel is destined eventually to take its place. On this account energies are being directed toward devising a way to produce steel from the puddling furnace by a direct process.

PROF. JAGER, in a late number of the *Kosmos*, endeavors to maintain that the organs of hearing are but modifications of the general organs of touch, by tracing the mechanism of hearing from the original simple form of an animal, where spiracles, diffused over the whole protoplasmic body, collect and conduct sound-waves.

OAK wood which has remained a long time in water finally acquires the appearance and hardness of ebony. Upon demolishing an old sluice dam in the Rhine, oak which had lain for 146 years was found to have become possessed of the characteristics of ebony. The modification is due to the presence of peroxide of iron.

A FRENCHMAN has discovered a process for making glass iridescent by the application of acids, under a pressure of two to five or more atmospheres. Water containing 15 per cent. of hydrochloric acid is used to bring out rainbow tints like mother-of-pearl, and artificial gems of various sorts have thus been made. The application of the acids hastens a result that the ordinary agencies of the atmosphere would take centuries to produce.

NO PHYSIOLOGICAL antidote has yet been found for the poison of the cobra and other venomous reptiles of India, which caused the death of 17,000 persons and over 3,000 cattle in the year 1875. The chloride of platinum is a chemical antidote neutralizing the virus almost entirely when mixed with it out of the body; but when the poison has once entered the system the same drug is powerless to prevent or check its rapidly-fatal effect.

EXPERIMENTS in potato culture—conducted of late in Germany but described in a French agricultural paper—are said to have demonstrated that the vigor of a potato plant is always in direct proportion to the weight of the tubers used for seed, and that not only do different tubers vary in productiveness but also different "eyes" in the same potato. The "eyes" in the top of the potato produce much finer offsprings than those lower down or at the bottom, and in planting agriculturists are, therefore, advised to cut them horizontally, instead of vertically, and use the lower parts for cattle feed. The best plan, however, is to set them whole, cutting out all eyes except those at the top. From careful statistics of the experiments conducted by Prof. Gantz, it appears that from tubers divided vertically only five tons per acre were produced; from whole potatoes seven and a half tons, and from those cut horizontally nine and three-quarters tons. In the last point, however, other scientific observers do not agree with the results of Herr Gantz's experiments, as they insist that, other things being equal, whole potatoes will always produce more than halves, however cut.

Nihilist Riots in Russia.

A recent cable dispatch says: There have been Nihilist riots in the streets of Moscow, the nature and extent of which it is impossible to determine from official reports. The alleged occasion was the arrival of fifteen students from the University of Kieff going into exile, whom the crowd surrounded, crying: "These men suffer for the truth." An official account says: "Acts of violence ensued. The students were conveyed to prison, pending their dispatch to Siberia, and tranquillity was restored." Private information, however, attributes the disturbances to the excitement growing out of the trial of the woman Vera Sassulitch for her attempted assassination of Trepow, the Chief of Police at St. Petersburg. She admitted the shooting of M. Trepow, and said she fired without caring whether she killed, wounded or missed him, but with a determination to bring his conduct before the public. She herself had spent the best years of her life in a dungeon because she was a friend of a relative of a conspirator. There she learned to pity those who suffered in a similar manner. When she read in the newspapers that M. Trepow had caused political prisoners to be flogged, she determined to do vengeance on him. This was her whole defense.

The speech of defendant's counsel and verdict of acquittal despite the Judge's charge evoked such expressions of applause from the press and the people that it is believed that the Government will modify the present system of trials for political offenses.

The outbreaks at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kieff, which followed the news of the woman's trial, are said to have been so serious as to give rise to reports in Berlin that a revolution had broken out.

The Berlin *Post*, commenting on this news, says: "Russia is threatened with serious dangers. The lesson the trial of Vera Sassulitch affords will be fatal if disregarded."

A Texas Desperado.

In Longley, the desperado, who has murdered thirty-two men, and is now waiting to be hanged in Lee county, Texas, one may study in real life one of those characters so often depicted in cheap and sanguinary romances. Longley is described by the *Globe-Democrat* as "scarcely yet in his 24th year, with dark hair, worn rather long and slightly parted at the side; coal-black whiskers and beard that shade a fine olive complexion; a nose rather after the Greek model; teeth white and beautiful as a woman's; eyes black as midnight, that seems literally alive with expression, which their possessor seems little inclined to curb or suppress." He is confined in a dungeon "as dark and dismal as any pictured in the pages of romance. A massive iron door from the rear opens into a corridor dimly lighted by rusty iron gratings. At the further end is the cell of the desperado, the strong iron door of which is secured by massive locks, and whose walls are also massive." This handsome highwayman and manslayer, a Dick Turpin and Claud Duval combined, will undoubtedly swing from the gallows. The Court of Appeals has confirmed his sentence, and there is no further hope for him.

"Take Off Your Coat, Gibbs."

Judge—Where did you find this colored man, officer?

Officer—I found him last night hanging around Devlin & Co.'s clothing-store. Mr. Devlin has had a good deal of clothing stolen lately and I brought this man on suspicion.

Judge—What is your name, prisoner?

Prisoner—Napoleon Bonaparte Gibbs.

Judge—What is your occupation?

Gibbs—I'se traveling agent for de new patent whitewash brush, sah.

Judge—Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—I hope you 'scuse me, sah. I'se been troubled lately with the 'fluency in de head, de 'scotic, sah. I'se very bad.

Judge—Take off your coat, Gibbs. (Gibbs takes off his coat slowly.)

Judge—Ah! Another coat under that; nothing like being wrapped up well, as they say in Alaska when they go skating. Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—I isn't well, I isn't, sah. De doctor say, Napoleon, you wear plenty clothes. De 'fluency, sah. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—Ah! What have we here! A swallow-tail? Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—Dis yere won't do, Judge. I's got a stuffness in de borax. I's very bad. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—Ah! A double-breasted frock! Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—Dar's gwine to be a funeral here, dar is, sah; I feels de stuffness rising in de borax. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—What's this? A shooting-jacket, by the soul of Nimrod! Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—I'se gwine for a kerpus—I's getting cold. Dis yere is murder in de fustest degree. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—A linen duster. I think I've got you down to hard pan, Gibbs. I shall commit you without bail. Take him down gently, officer, for he is a lily—a lily of the valley. He toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not clothed like him. —*New York Graphic.*

Terrible Fight with a Panther.

A hunter named Jacob Farquarson, while passing through the forest between White Fish lake and Black Trout lake, near the head waters of the Madawaska river, encountered a puma, or American panther. He came across the carcass of a deer, which he stopped to examine, and found it to be the remains of a large upland cariboo. While looking at it, he heard a noise at some distance off, among the tree-tops. Shortly after the sounds were repeated, and, on looking up, he saw a large animal leaping from tree to tree toward the spot where he stood. He was armed with a Ballard rifle, and, as soon as the beast came near enough, he fired at it, when, to his surprise and alarm, the brute sprung from the tree directly at him. In the meantime the hunter had rapidly reloaded, and, having jumped aside and behind a large pine before the infuriated animal could recover for a second spring, he gave it another bullet. Both shots had taken effect, as was afterward discovered, but neither in a vital part. After the second shot the puma turned and darted with a roar at the hunter, who drew a long, keen-edged hunting-knife, and, with his back against a tree, awaited his enemy. The enraged animal sprung at him and fastened its long curved claws into his shoulder, when he drove the knife repeatedly to the hilt into its breast. Both came to the ground together, but the struggle did not last long, for the huge animal, weakened by the loss of blood from the bullet and knife of Farquarson, soon turned over dead. The animal, which is quite rare in Canada now, was one of the largest size, measuring nine feet from the nose to the extremity of the tail.—*Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.*

Fight With an Eagle.

An enormous eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, was lately captured near Atlanta, Ga. An old negro was carrying a baby in his arms, and his wife was walking close behind him, when the bird suddenly descended and made a swoop for the child. The father warded off the attack by a well-directed blow, but the eagle returned to the attack with renewed vigor. The negro kicked and fought with all his might while clinging desperately to the child, and his face was scratched by the claws of the bird. His wife screamed for help, and a farmer who was chopping wood close by ran forward and with a stroke of his ax laid the bird senseless on the ground. The eagle was stunned but not killed by the blow, and the farmer now has him under bonds. The designer of the disgraceful bird on the silver dollar would do well to make a journey to this Georgia Cracker's barn and find out for himself how an American eagle spreads its wings.—*Exchange.*

Death, Life, and Death Again.

A 12-year-old daughter of J. B. Doremus, of Willis street, Paterson, died on Tuesday of last week, as was supposed. The body was prepared and laid out in the coffin, and all the arrangements were completed for the funeral on Friday afternoon. The father sat alone in his house on Friday evening. The preparations were all ready, the doctor's certificate filed, and the coffin sat upon the benches in the adjoining room. The door silently opened, and in her shroud and grave clothes, the girl he had supposed to be dead tottered toward him, threw her arms around his neck, kissed him passionately, and then fell back unconscious in his arms. A physician was called with all haste, but this time she was dead.—*New York Sun.*

What the Robin Eats.

In 1858 Prof. Jenks devoted a season to determining the character of the robin. He found that in Massachusetts, in March, April, and May, its whole food was insectivorous; from the last of June till October its stomach contained both insects and berries, and after July its diet was mostly grasshoppers. Prof. Treadwell, of Cambridge, has demonstrated that each young robin eats to exceed its own weight each day.

SABBATH READING.

Sabbath Bells.

Hark! hark! methought that o'er mine ear
Some distant strains of music fell;
And now it comes, more soft, more near—
It is thy chime, sweet Sabbath bell?

Blessed sound! how oft, with willing feet,
Have I obeyed thy sacred spell;
And loved to join where pilgrims meet,
Obedient to the Sabbath bell.

Its distant echoes, faint and fleet,
Could music's softest tones excel;
Nor knew mine ear a strain so sweet
As thine, harmonious Sabbath bell.

Of holy hopes, of joys refined,
The pensive murmur seemed to tell;
And spoke of countless joys combined
In that sole thought, the Sabbath bell.

And now my spirit spurns the thrall
That binds me to my pillowy cell;
And fain would hasten to the call
That vibrates from the Sabbath bell.

The holy fane, the sacred rite,
The hallowed joys I loved so well;
Say, shall they bless again my sight,
At summons of the Sabbath bell?

Oh, no! that hope I fear is o'er;
I bid the dear deceit farewell,
And scarce may hope to hear once more
The music of the Sabbath bell.

Soon, soon its meek and mournful strains
May vibrate in my funeral knell;
Yet, while a thought of life remains,
'Twill ne'er forsake the Sabbath bell.

And if, beyond this mortal lot,
On former joys the soul may dwell,
My spirit still shall haunt the spot
That echoes to the Sabbath bell.

* * * * * * * *

Passed from imperfect worship here,
To fullness which no tongue can tell,
Thou dost not pine, ah, spirit dear,
For any earthly Sabbath bell!

—*Sunday at Home.*

Christ, the Bread of Life.

Bread is the staff of life. It is the plain, simple, cheap food, partaken of at almost every meal, full of nourishment, and yet never wearying to the taste. Such, to the soul, is the one simple, all-fruitful, all-sufficient truth of the love of God in Christ, by His infinite stooping to die the death of the cross to win our souls everlastingly to Himself, and to testify evermore His infinite and irreconcilable hatred of sin, simultaneously with His boundless willingness to forgive to the utmost the repentant sinner. This fundamental truth never wearies the believing soul. It is as bread to it. It brings God in Christ as the loveliest, grandest, and tenderest manifestation of Deity, more grand even than all His outward glories of the material universe in heaven and earth.

This love of God in Christ sustains the soul in life and in death, in childhood, manhood, and old age, in prosperity and adversity, always and everywhere; it is the bread, the staff of spiritual life. And, like outward bread, it must be sought for. Christ himself exhorted to "*labor* for the meat which endureth unto everlasting life. The Bread of God is He who cometh down from heaven and giveth life unto the world. I am that bread of life." As the outward bread must be labored for, though obtainable everywhere, so Christ, also everywhere accessible, must yet be sought by prayer, meditation, the study of the scriptures, and by the use of regular means of grace. For He is bread, life, happiness to the soul.—*The Christian.*

Six Short Rules for Young Christians.

1. Never neglect daily private prayer; and when you pray remember that God is present, and that He hears your prayers. Heb. xi., 6.

2. Never neglect daily private Bible reading; and, when you read, remember that God is speaking to you, and that you are to believe and act upon what He says. I believe all backsliding begins with the neglect of those two rules. John v., 36.

3. Never let a day pass without trying to do something for Jesus. Every night reflect on what Jesus has done for you, and then ask yourself, what am I doing for Him? Matt. v., 13 16.

4. If ever you are in doubt as to a thing being right or wrong, go to your room and kneel down and ask God's blessing upon it. Col. iii., 7. If you cannot do this, it is wrong. Rom. xiv., 23.

5. Never take your Christianity from Christians, or argue that, because such people do so and so, therefore you may. 2 Cor. x., 12. You are to ask yourself, How would Christ act in my place? and strive to follow Him. John x., 27.

6. Never believe what you feel, if it contradicts God's Word. Ask yourself, Can what I feel be true if God's Word is true? and if *both* cannot be true, believe God, and make your own heart the liar. Rom. iii., 4; John v., 10 11.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Talent and Tact.

Talent is something; but tact is everything. Talent is sober, grave and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is not a sixth sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles, the surmounter of all difficulties, the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places and at all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power, tact is skill; talent is weight, tact is momentum; talent knows what to do, tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable, tact will make him respected; talent is wealth, tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life tact carries against talent ten to one.

Losing a Day.

Every day is a life, and our whole is but a day repeated; whence it is that old Jacob numbers his life by days, and Moses desires to be taught this point of holy arithmetic, to number not his years but his days. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare to misspend it, desperate. We can best teach others by ourselves; let me tell you how I would pass my days, whether common or sacred, that you—or whosoever others, overhearing me—may either applaud my thriftiness or correct my errors; to whom is the account of my hours more due, or more known? All days are His who gave time a beginning and continuance; yet some He hath made ours, not to command, but to use.

THE *Tobacco Plant* says: "The entire mass of tobacco which is annually consumed in smoking, snuffing, and chewing on the earth is 4,000,000,000 pounds—manifestly too high an estimate for from 1,200,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 of inhabitants. Let us take the half as the more probable, and let us suppose the tobacco leaves transformed into roll tobacco, a tobacco serpent is created which, with a diameter of two inches, and following the direction of the equator, would wind itself around the earth thirty times."

A REMINISCENCE.

The Celebrated Lincoln-Shields Duel.

The prominence given Gen. Shields in the late Congressional squabble over the Doorkeeper's place, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, has brought to mind the fact that he was one of the principals in the celebrated Lincoln-Shields duel in 1842. Shields was then Auditor of this State, though quite a young man. In that year the Springfield *Journal* published a number of letters over the signature of "Aunt Becca," ridiculing Shields, and declaring that he was a dandy who went "floatin' about in the *air*, without heft or earthly substance, just like a lock of cat-fur where cats had been fightin'."

Shields was greatly enraged over these letters, and announced that, if the author was discovered, he would have to settle it with pistols. After this announcement another letter appeared, in which "Aunt Becca" apologized for her former communication, and offered to let the General squeeze her hand if he'd say no more about it. She closed her letter thus:

"If this should not answer, there is one thing more I would do rather than get a lickin'. I have all along expected to die a widow; but, as Mr. S. is rather good-looking than otherwise, I must say I don't care if we compromise the matter by—really, Mr. Printer, I can't help blushin'—but I—it must come out—I—but widowed modesty—well, if I must, I must—wouldn't he—maybe sorter, let the old grudge drap if I was to consent to be—be h-i-s w-i-f-e? I know he is a fightin' man, and would rather fight than eat; but isn't marryin' better than fightin', though it does sometimes run into it? And I don't think, upon the whole, I'd be sich a bad match, neither; I'm not over 80, and am just four feet three in my bare feet, and not much more round the girth; and for color, I wouldn't turn my back to nary a gal in the Lost Townships. But, after all, maybe I'm countin' my chickens before they're hatched, and dreamin' of matrimonial bliss when the only alternative reserved for me may be a lickin'. Jeff tells me the way these fire-eaters do is to give the challenged party choice of weapons, etc., which being the case, I'll tell you in confidence that I never fight with anything but broomsticks or hot water, or a shovelful of coals or some such thing, the former of which, being somewhat like a shillalah, may not be so very objectionable to him. I will give him choice, however, in one thing, and that is, whether, when we fight, I shall wear breeches or he petticoats, for I presume this change is sufficient to place us on an equality."

The author of the letters is said to have been Miss Todd, afterward Mrs. Lincoln, and then engaged to the future President. Whether Shields knew this or not the result was a challenge to Lincoln, which the latter accepted. There was a great deal of traveling about negotiating, etc., Lincoln stubbornly refusing to make any explanation or deny the authorship of the letters until the challenge was withdrawn. Finally, however, the matter was settled without any bloodshed, and the principals went on their life journey, one to the leadership of a nation and a martyr's death, the other to a Major General's commission, and a noble military record in two wars.

A Craven King of Beasts.

At 4 p. m. the bull was let into the arena. Jack Farley, assisting in placing the bull in the arena, was charged by the bull, severely wounded in the leg, and had to be hauled home in a carriage, having sustained a terrible flesh wound in the calf of the leg. An immense octagonal iron cage weighing 6,000 pounds, 40 by 120 feet in size, had been occupied by George, the lion, since the defeat of his mate, Jennie, the lioness, by old Tige, the wild Texas bull. The signal being given, the bull was hustled into the cage with the lion. Once eying his antagonist, old George seemed inclined to depart. The bull did not for some moments observe his enemy. Spying him at length, he straightened his huge body and almost instantly charged the lion, dashing him heavily against the bars of the cage, and apparently gored him, making the yellow hair fly in all directions, and partially uplifting the lion from the ground. The lion gave vent to roars of rage. He is blind of one eye, and paced to and fro in great trepidation, with the blind eye toward his powerful bullship. Critical observers were aware that this decided the contest in so far as that lion was concerned, but he was tantalized and gored and punched about until, in endeavoring to escape the tormentors from without the cage, he would approach the bull too nearly for what he deemed comfort, and would be instantly charged and dashed angrily against the sides of the cage or rolled over with the impetus of the movement, while the bull would, after each passage at arms, retire majestically and with almost human dignity to the center of the arena, evidently waiting an auspicious opportunity to renew his attacks. After four such charges, two of them accompanied by tossing, and in one of these raising the lion high in the air, running his horn in the lion's left flank and making an ugly wound, which did not, however, reach his vitals. At length, after a few moments of truce, during which the lion crouched down in front of the bull and begged in every manner except in words for peace, the bull was declared the victor, and the usual hurrahs were given.—*San Antonio (Texas) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Lecturing Ladies.

I wish young women could be taught that it does not add a cubit to the stature of a house to call it a "residence;" that a church or even a meeting house is as venerable as the "sacred edifice;" that it is no more genteel to say "retire" than to go to bed; that the garment so fondly, slowly covered with side plaitings, so coldly and quickly frayed out along the paving stones, is really a gown and not a "promenade costume;" that it need not bring a blush to the cheek of even Mr. Podsnap's young person to say leg instead of "limb," when leg is meant; that the supper at an evening party is not "the entertainment;" and that there are well-founded objections to the use of "nicely" as an adjective describing the state of one's health. "To clothe low creeping matter with fine language," said old Fuller, "is not fine fancy, but flat foolery." It rather loads than raises a wren to fasten the feathers of an ostrich to her wings.—*Mrs. C. Runkle.*

Why He Wouldn't Marry Her.

"Marry her! by George! I would if it wasn't for her confounded nose."

"Nose! Ha, ha! What's the matter with her nose? Is it too short, too long, or crooked—which? You're too fastidious, young man. A woman may be a charming wife and have any one of these deformities."

"It isn't any of them, old fellow. The fact is I like Kitty—like to look at her and talk with her—but any closer relationship I could not endure. Her nose is too o-d-o-r-o-u-s!"

Unfortunate Kitties should use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, the wonderful disinfecting properties of which instantly sweeten the breath, destroying all offensive odor. To its mild, soothing, and healing effects the most inveterate cases of catarrh promptly yield. Sold by druggists.

Another Witness on the Stand.

A. B. Mallory, at Messinger Bros., 151 Michigan av., says in a letter to a friend: "To my great and agreeable surprise, one bottle of 'Dr. Herndon's Gypsy's Gift' has entirely cured me of rheumatism, from which I suffered six years, finding little relief from anything I could procure." Sold by all prominent Chicago druggists.

Don't Do It.

Do not buy yeast powder or baking powder of short weight. A manufacturer that defrauds by short weight will not hesitate to make adulterated goods. You can always rely on DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER—being full weight and strictly pure.

HAVE you Heart Disease? If so do not neglect it. Large trees from small seeds grow, and so the germ of disease once planted will in time assert its strength. Heart Disease is more difficult to subdue than most diseases, consequently, you hear it said, the physicians have done all they can; but have they tried Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR? This has done wonders when all other remedies have failed, and we are led to pronounce it a decided cure. To substantiate it, we have the testimonials of many who have almost been snatched from death. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

WAR DECLARED.—Veterinary surgeons all over the country are fiercely denouncing the parties who put up extra large packages of worthless trash and sell it for Condition Powders. They say that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are the only kind now known that are worth carrying home.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment is richly worth ten dollars a bottle in certain cases. For instance, in cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma, when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath, and something is required to act instantly. It costs only thirty-five cents.

"A FARMER'S Son or Daughter." See Adv't.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

GUNS Revolvers, Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. Send [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$350 [illegible] selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

ORGANS [illegible] PIANOS [illegible] BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$2500 [illegible] Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED [illegible]

EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. [illegible] Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN—To represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers, and canvass for advertisements in this vicinity. To a proper person will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with reference, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $20, $40, $60, and $90, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry made to order. Switches and Waves of any description. We carry the largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. Orders promptly executed. E. C. STREHL & CO., 156 State St., CHICAGO.

Daily Paper for Two Dollars.

Revolution in Prices. The lowest-priced "Daily" ever published. A 24-column morning paper, full telegraphic news, correct market reports, newsy, spicy and respectable. Every day in the year (except Sundays). For 1 year, $2; 26 weeks, $1; 10 weeks, 50c—postage prepaid. Send your subscriptions. Samples free. Address "DAILY TELEGRAPH," Chicago, Ill.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

[illegible] GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS
Illus. Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, 25c.
CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED.
MAGIC MUSICAL CABINET. Everyone a Musician. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philad'a, Pa.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. Send for Pamphlets.

RUPTURE

Cured without the injury trusses inflict, without surgical operation, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S REMEDIES, at his Branch Office, 8 South Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo., where he will be during the next 4 weeks. Principal Office, 258 Broadway, N.Y. Book, with photographic likenesses before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

PIANOS & ORGANS at FACTORY Prices. Great Reduction to close out present stock of 300 New and Second-Hand Instruments of five first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION for this class of Instruments. AGENTS WANTED for WATERS' SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East Fourteenth St., New York. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated PREMIUM ORGANS.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

A FARMER, a Farmer's Son or Daughter, taking orders for five of NELLIS' HARPOON Horse HAY-FORKS and FIXTURES will (in addition to the profits) receive FREE a complete rig of Nellis' Pure and Patent Conveyer, for depositing Hay or Straw in mow or on stack. Also, man'f'rs Nutshell Hay Carrier, Pulleys and Grapples; Ag'l Steels, Nellis' Cast Tool Steel Castings (Plow-Shares from this steel can be welded, worked into chisels or edged tools); Ornamental Fencings for Public Grounds, Cemeteries, or Farms. Pamphlets free. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

LUMBER,

Lath, Shingles, Pickets, Cedar Posts, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, etc., Building Paper, Builders' Hardware, Paints and Oils, Pure Mixed Paints, Ornamental Center Pieces, Farm Pumps, Lead and Iron Pipe, Corn Shellers, Barbs and Barbed Wire, School Desks and Furniture, Salt, Cement, Stucco, Hair, etc., sold and shipped direct to Farmers and Builders at Manufacturers' Wholesale Cash Prices. Estimates on Bills and Catalogues, containing full information, sent free. Address GEORGE WOODLEY, 242 S. Water st., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Lumber, Building Material and Farm Supplies. N. B.—A full stock of Pine Bridge-Plank on hand. Filling Bills complete for Farm Buildings the specialty. Established in 1874 by the Farmers' Associations of Illinois and Iowa.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.

The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark a Crown are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

C. N. U. No. 17

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 2nd, 1878

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democrats to the Front.

Democratic caucus at old Jail building on Saturday evening, to nominate town officers for the ensuing year.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will visit Salt Lake the coming summer. This will give the punsters another chance.

—Wouldn't it be a capital joke if Sam Tilden should yet be inducted into the office to which he was elected in 1876 by a majority of nearly a quarter of a million? It would be a glorious vindication of the majesty of the ballot.

—The Wabash shops at Fort Wayne are running ten hours a day for the first time in three years. The Pittsburg shops in that city are filling their order for Union Line cars at the rate of eight cars, complete, per day.

—Blessed are the widows and unmarried women. They are exempt from taxation to the extent of $500 if worth in real or personal property not over 21,000. The Gardians of unmarried women under 21 years of age, can claim the same exemption for such wards.

—There hasn't been a case of Kuklux-ing since the Democrats have been administering the law in South Carolina and Louisiana. There was no law administered before—the carpet baggers couldn't stop from stealing long enough to hold court.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton comes out in a card in the N. Y. Tribune, "owning up the corn," again about her little "nest hiding" with H. W. Beecher; and Henry comes out in the very next issue and confronts her confession with an explicit and absolute denial. It is a pity there can be no end to this dirty business, whether they did or didn't.

—Gold, silver and greenbacks at par, sound once more like olden times. One currency for all, the bondholder and the poor man all treated alike, is one of the many blessings which the Democratic party will bestow upon the country when it regains posession of the government. No thanks, however, to the Shylocks.

—There is a palpable difference in the condition of things now, and when the Republicans had entire controle. True, the Democracy have only control of the House, but out of that came the Silver Bill, which the President vetoed, yet it has surprised everybody in the effect it has already produced in the financial world. Even Sherman applauds it. Out of the House also came the great reduction of expenses, a grand result. Thieves have been kicked out of high places, corruption has been exposed, and extravagance checked all through the House. Surely if the small power extended by the House, can do all this, what can be done when the Democracy get entire control. Let them have a chance.

Concord Corners.

—Our community was again called upon to follow to the grave one of our first settlers, Mrs. Lyda Johnson, last week.

—I see several articles in the Republican in referance to an old settlers' meeting some time the coming summer. Mr. Editor, can't you stir up this subject and let us have an old settlers' meeting before they are all sleeping with their fathers. C.

Spencerville Items.

—Donation at Rev. Eirick's last Friday evening.

—Dr. Houghton has completed the excavations for his new house.

—Jacob Baker has found his Sylvester—a boy sure.

—Deacon Billy Smith has turned his attention to trading horses.

—The new minister at the M. E. church very favorably impressed his congregation last Sabbath.

—Mrs. Wise died Saturday, April 28, at the ripe old age of 72 years.

—The republicans of Concord-tp. are suggesting the name of O. W. Rummell as a candidate for county Auditor, at the fall election.

Richland Chips.

—Roads improving.

—Friut trees blooming profusely.

—Miss Callie Britton is teaching the Richland Center school.

—Mr. G. I. Patterson has returned from Kansas.

—Aaron Baker has moved with his family to Kosciusko county. The party they gave to their young friends before leaving was much enjoyed by all.

—A lady of this vicinity, getting her "dander up," pelted her husband with "hen fruit" while he pranced frantically around vainly striving to keep out of range.

—We wonder if "Uncle Joe." was a member of the band that went to serenade the house of a respectable widow lady, "on the east bank of little Cedar Creek," each member of which was fined six dollars and sixty-four cents. How is it Uncle Joe. JOHN.

LaOtto Items.

—Holbrook & Dudly have a steam thresher.

—The inhabitants of Green-tp. are somewhat exhilerated over the appearance of a twenty foot snake, having been seen by several parties.

—The versatile proprietor of the Lake Side is at present engaged in the insurance business.

—Aaron Shonts, who for years has been a voluntary exile from home, returned last Saturday.

Garrett Items.

—Rev. Father Lutton, of St. Louis, is giving a mission at the Catholic church this week.

—Mr. T. Taggart will leave Garrett this week, and take charge of a dining hall at Indianapolis.

—We saw Bro. Parker in town Monday looking up his interests, and lamenting that he did not have the school house built a little larger.

—Mr. James Decker, of Angola, was in town Saturday.

—Business continues dull on the B. & O. Quite a number have left here this spring for the west.

—We understand that Dr. Hosler is going to leave Garrett.

—There has been a somnambulist discovered among the B. & O. engineers that has created quite a sensation in that circle, as he was very unceremoniously interrupted in one of his midnight feats by his boarding mistress at Chicago Junction one night last week.

—Bicknell has commenced improvements on his building.

St. Joe Items.

—Too much rain.

—Feeding bees is not a very pleasant judging from the appearance of Byron's face.

—A tramp representing himself as a hog and cattle buyer, stopped with Mort Tustison Thursday night, and to pay his bill stole the best pair of pants Mort had.

—It is reported that the B. & O. R. R. Co. will lay a side track at Concord this spring.

—The son of N. Scholes, who left home a week ago, has been heard from at Monroeville, Ind.

—What's become of the Newville correspondent. We would like to hear how that graveled road to Butler is progressing.

—Carpenters are busy repairing the railroad bridge across the St. Joe river.

—We learn that Mr. VanHyde, formerly of Concord, has been appointed Superintendent of the State Reform Farm for boys a Lancaster, Ohio.

—Dr. J. E. Emanuel, of Spencerville, will use ALL his influence with the Hon. Board of Commissioners to our advadage, providing the road is not meddled with, that runs through the Doctor's farm. We need the help of all and will let the Doctor have his road, providin we can't help ourselves. G. W. W.

—We understand that the Rev. W. Langdon Sanders will deliver his popular lecture on "Wit and Humor," under the auspices of the Good Templars of this place at an early date.

—What gives the Bland dollar eagle such an ugly appearance is the frantic effort he is making to hatch out the other eight cents.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Rosana Graham, Joseph B. Eudly and Morthy Eudly, and Prischlas and Pinchin surety, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'cloc P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty-three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

J. W. Rickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Heffends and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and thirty five Dollars and ninety cents ($1635.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on,

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty-two 22, seventeen 17, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, and out lot number three 3, one acre 66-100 1 66-100, lot number two 2 two acres 42-100, 2 42-100. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation of appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

D. Y. Husselman Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 4, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE INCORPORATED TOWN OF AUBURN, FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING APRIL 26th, 1877, AND ENDING APRIL 30th, 1878:

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.	
James Anderson, blacksmithing	$ 50
T. C. Mays, printing	66 90
Rose & Hartman, drafting ordinance	5 00
S. L. Yandes, clerk of election	2 00
F. D. Ryan " " "	2 00
John Treesh " " "	2 00
T B Totten " " "	2 00
J L Roth services as clerk	15 50
B Berry superintending ditch	3 00
Hague	18 30
Spring & Robertson tax duplicates	11 00
C P Houser ordinance record	4 00
M Boland recording	14 50
F E Davenport stationary	4 35
J L Davis hardware	3 85
T H Sprott compiling ordinances	25 00
T H Sprott writing resolutions of annexation and making plat for same	15 00
J Barett hardware	1 00
Kelling sawing wood	1 50
Snyder blacksmithing	1 40
J W Britton drawing	75
M L Roth	[illegible]
S T Galloway repairing scrapers	4 50
Hook & Ladder Co.	11 05
OFFICIAL EXPENSES.	
S C Swineford services as trustee	25 00
C C Shafer " "	25 00
H H Stamets " "	25 00
J Girardot " "	25 00
John Reesch " "	25 00
T H Sprott services as clerk	80 40
W L Penfield " " attorney	35 00
S T Galloway " " marshal	208 50
A J Little " " assessor	36 00
M Houston " " treasurer	75 00
Vagrant Expenses.	
Care, wood	2 95
Allowances out of Roadfund.	
J L Davis lumber	33 94
D C Bodine labor on street	50
Lewis Tess labor on street	2 70
J B Houk " " "	39
Hiram Palmer " " "	1 67
C M Brown " " "	3 67
E J Coder	11 62
J W Britton	1 25
C A Picker	1 62
H Lawerance	2 12
H Shuts	1 12
Sam'l Puffinbarger	1 65
C M Roth	1 62
Willard Darling	2 28
L Habernicht	9 21
H C Miller	1 83
Solomon Thomas	2 00
J W Case gravel	2 10
T A Clark lumber	120 98
W B Pierce & Co. lumber	8 30
F N Wright & Co. lumber	34 46
J Barett hardware	12 06
Lamback	5 75
Out standing orders of 1872	27 00
Out standing orders of 1874	207 33
Out standing orders of 1875	133 46
Out standing orders of 1876	338 92
Out standing orders of 1877	251 83
Out standing orders of 1778	19 80
Amount of tax uncollected	973 06

Attest, T. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.
May 1st, 1878.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the incoperated town of Auburn, Ind.

The undersigned, Treasurer of said town would respectfully show and report the following receipts and expenditures, for the year commencing April 26, 1877, and ending April 30th, 1878.

Road fund.	
Amount at hand May 26th 1877	44 39
Amount received of county Tres.	423 25
Total	467 64
Amount paid out on orders	258 98
Amount on hand	208 66
Sinking fund.	
Amount on hand May 26th 1877	214 17
Received of marshal Galloway	162 90
Total	377 07
Interest fund.	
Amount on hand May 26th. 1877	14 17
Received of Marshal Galloway	162 90
Total	177 07
Amount paid out	200 00
Amount over paid	22,93
Fund for the redemption of bonds and cupons issue for the construction of school houses.	
Amount received of county treasurer	2352 94
Amount paid on redemption of bonds and caupons	2352 94
Municipal fund.	
Amount on hand April 26th 1877	234 16
Received of Marshal Galloway	1591 14
Total	1825 30
Am't paid out on redemption of orders	1338 78
Amount on hand	486 52
Amount received from all sources	5200 02
Amount paid out	4150 70
Total amount on hand	1049 33

Attest, M HOUSTON, Tres.
T. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk,
May 1st, 1878.

UNPAID CORPORATION TAX FOR 1877.

By virtue of the tax duplicate for the year 1877 of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., and a warrant duly signed by a majority of the Trustees of said town and attested by the Clerk thereof, I have this first day of May, 1878, levied on the following described real estate situated within the limits of said town:

OWNERS NAMES.	NO. OF LOT	DESCRIPTION.	
Blair, Lewis J.	105 s p 106	old plat	4.50
same	127 pt of	" "	4.00
same	128	" "	1.05
same	73	W a.	9.00
Buss, Thos.	74	" "	5.40
same	5 n w cor	K's 2d add	3.85
Bangs, Scott	26 n ½	"	50
Bilber, J. J.	20	E's 2d add	1.88
Case, W. C.	60 w pt of	old plat	2.37
Case, Alfred	200	"	2.00
Cook, J. P.	19	Ens'y 2d add	50
Case, J. W.	21	A "	2.66
Casebeer, Benj.	1	K "	1.00
Casebeer, Peter	33	W "	2.25
Elson, T. G.	156 s ½ of	old plat	1.65
Eichenberg, Jno.	106	"	75
same	108	"	2.25
Eavens, Sam'l.	38	W add	3.00
Hoffman, G. R.	48	"	2.50
same	27	K "	1.25
Hyrum, Jacob	26	"	2.77
same	25	W "	1.87
Jones, Frank	103	old plat	4.47
Knorr, Chas.	137	"	3.00
same	19	A 2d add	60
Kuhlman, Eli	11	"	5.48
Kagey, E.	16	"	87
same	20	B "	87
Kester, F.	2 n ½ of	K's 2d add	1.25
Kelly, Alfred	3 w ½ of	"	2.50
Long, Michael	97	old plat	1.00
same	98	"	2.00
Lamback, Chas.	165	E add	2.25
Link, Washington	159 n ½ of	"	4.82
Moore, Ruth	8 pt of	E 2d add	1.25
Nifert, August	9 pt of	old plat	50
same	26	"	1.00
Ober, J. S.	98 n ½ 80 ft of	12 add	87
Owens, J.	166 s 1-3 of	G & D add	3.50
Tuller, P.	85	K's add	1.75
Fakestraw, Amos	3	E's 2d add	1.00
Raub, Jacob	21	G & P add	3.50
Shepherd, Charles	14	E's 2d add	1.75
Starr, Martha	18	K add	87
Stephens, Thomas	12	"	75
Smith, Catherine	22	"	1.00
Shull, H. A.	37	old plat	1.00
same	48	Spang's add	75
Smith, D. W.	28 w pt s ½	"	62
Spangler, Lewis	1 n pt & s pt	"	3.50
same	5	"	2.00
same	17	"	1.07
same	26	"	2.37
same	27	"	50
same	10	"	75
Shetts, C. M.	6	W add	87
Spencer, Ann M.	42	"	2.37
same	49	"	1.50
same	53	"	1.37
same	59	"	1.25
same	82	"	1.25
same	83	"	1.88
same	101	"	1.25
same	130	"	1.13
same	133	"	75
same	134	"	75
same	131	"	75
same	143	"	75
same	139	"	1.25
same	140	"	1.25
same	137	"	1.25
same	138	"	1.12
Weyer, J. W.	118 ½ of	"	1.12
Weyer, Alvin	113 ½ of	B's A add	1.00
same	40	S add	1.05
Weaver Catherine	5 s ½	old plat	1.00
Woodford, J. E.	94 s pt of	"	1.00
same	93 s pt of	"	5.00
Williams, E. E.	1?8 wid pt	"	50
Widney, J. P.	8	H add	16.63
Watson E. A.	1 wid pt of	S add	6.50
Unknown Owner	20	A 2d add	2.42
same	45	K add	1.75
same	21	K add	75
same	24	"	1 0
same	77	E 2d add	3.00
same	13	"	88

I, S. T. Galloway, Marshal of said town, do hereby give notice that the above lots and parts of lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes thereon, will be sold at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, in said town of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1878. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. S. T. GALLOWAY, Marshal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of town orders No. 39?, 300, 325, issued in the year 1872, orders No. 34, 52, 600, 603, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 614, 617, 692, 693, issued in the year 1874, and orders No. 93, 103, 131, 139, 163, 167 and 187, issued in the year 1876 by the Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that unless the said orders are presented for payment to the treasurer of said town at his office, on or before the 1st day of June 1878, interest will be discontinued on the orders here inbefore mentioned.

M. HOUSTON, Town Treasurer.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Christian C. Henry, Mary A., Clara, Ida and Samuel Buss and Sophia Thomas, Isaac M. Thomas, Margaret and Richard Parish, and Jas E. Rose Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, ($785.50,) with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half [½] of the north west quarter of section seven, [7], township thirty four, [34], north of range thirteen, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 25th, 1878. Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Wm. H. McIntosh is plaintiff, and Cyrus S. Stoy and Lydia A. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight dollars and Twenty-Five cents, ($528.25), with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve [12], in township thirty-four [34 north of range fourteen [14], east, bounded by a line commencing at the point where the south boundary line of the right of way of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad crosses the west line of said section, and running thence south six chains (6), thence east six chains and fifty links [6.50], thence north seven chains and forty-five links [7 45] to the south boundary line of the said right of way, thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, situated in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum, to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 10, 1878. Pr. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein A. C. Dawson for the use of R. A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick Groscop and, Mary Groscop are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty-Eight Dollars and Fifty cents [$1258.50] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 4th day of MAY, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen 13, township thirty-four 34, north of range twelve 12, east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen 18, after one hundred and sixty 160, acres are taken from the north end of the two last pieces or parcels of land above described, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section nineteen 19, all the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen 18, and nineteen 19, situated in township thirty-four 34, north of range thirteen 13, east, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

G. W. Dawson, Atty for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 11th, 1878. Pr. fee $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein George Boone is plaintiffs, and Jeremiah Lewis is defendant requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty two dollars and ninety cents ($282.90), with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Eleven acres of land out of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point twenty-five rods 25, east of the west line of said north east quarter at a point on the south boundary line of the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and running south to the south line of said north east quarter, thence east along said south line far enough so that running north from that point parallel with the west line to the south boundary of said railroad, and thence southerly along said south boundary to the place of beginning. It shall include said eleven 11, acres of land. Also a strip of land forty 40, feet wide from the west line of said above granted premises along the south boundary of said railroad to the west line of said north east quarter for a public street, and reserving a like strip forty 40, feet wide across the north end of the said granted premises bordering on said railroad for a public street.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2nd, 1878. Pf. $12.50

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate Jacob Sibert, deceased late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent.

JACOB WALBORN, Adm'r.

Attest, G. H. K. Moss. no 12.

Silks, Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY

Having Recently made a large purchas of Black, Colored and Fancy

DRESF SILKS?

At extraordinary Low prices for "Cash," have placed them on sale; at LOWER PRICES than the same qualities have ever before been offered, viz: Black Gros Grain Silks, 75 and 85c per yard, Cashmere Finish Black Silks $1.00 and 1.25 per yard, Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks, $1 50 and 1.60 per yard, Superb Extra Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $1.75 and 2.00 per yard, Magnificent Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per yard.

ColOred Gros Grain Silks,

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, per yard.

Fancy Silks in Stripes and Checks,

55c, 60c, 95c, and 75c per yard.

Rich Brocade Silk For Overdresses,

$2.50 to 3.50 per yard.

A careful inspection will amply repay the closet buyery

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
GROCERIES!

10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. R e the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C
Rio prime	18c	C
Roasted best	27c	Extra
Roasted good	25c	Brown
Ground	22 to 25c	Orleans

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Siugle
and Double Coach Harness,
In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everthing in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
WM. SHEFFER. Foreman.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mary Firestone is plaintiff and Abner F. Pinchin and David Fay are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Sixty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Four-fifths [4-5] of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter and thirty-seven [37] acres off the west side of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Lops, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 16, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas L. Strole is plaintiff, and Joseph Oberlin and Sarah J. Oberlin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Three Dollars and Forty cents [$103.40] with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, MAY, 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-nine, 139 in Egnews' second addition to the town of Butler DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Franks & Hubbell, Atty's. for plaintiff.
April 18, 1878. Pr. fee $7.25.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Cut This Out.

Our new house in a new part of the street. All our furniture was new; all our friends were new; our silverware was new; our carriage was new; harness gold-plated, was new; we were new; and we wanted a new baby but we had to wait a reasonable time. Our friends were new; our hall chairs with the new coat of arms, to the grand piano with the new action, and up-stairs, again, to the new fire escape, all things of high polish, in our new room, 8 Columbia-st. West, for cheap china, glass ware, silver plated ware. We warrant all our Meriden Britanua Company brand of Silver Plated Ware.

On and after May the 1st, we shall be at our new store, No. 8 Columbia street. Do not fail to look for the Big Iron Dog.

Respectfully, H. N. Ward.

—They couldn't agree on a certain point and the cosequence was a little sparing expedition immediately ensued James Henry said to James Johnson, to-wit: "I'm hard to get started, but don't stamp on my corns. I'm a stunner and send a powerful heft from my shoulder when I'm mad." But James No. 2 heeded not and trampeth on his toes. Then James the first sendeth one of those shoulder bumpers that is spoken of before, and James the second saw stars in broad day light. Then there were others gathered around them and after several minutes, peace again reigned.

—Spring is a time of resurrection. The trees awaken from their long sleep, put on their robes of green and make ready for the summer; the flowers burst into bloom and fill the air with their fragrant odors; the waters are released from winter's bondage of ice, and leap into motion with the coming spring; the barren earth decks herself anew with green; the birds return to their woodland haunts and the forests ring with their melodies. All nature seems to awaken into a new life and the hum of the mousquito and song of the house fly betoken that they too have felt the power of the spring resurrection.

—Our city ordinances do not allow horses to run upon the streets, but cows have full sway. If this law was just changed "vica versa" it would look a little sensible. A horse does no harm whatever unless he should happen on Main street, and after being drove away once he would stay, but a cow will come back to a wagon "seventy-five thousand times" a minute. It takes a bull pup and a hired man continually on the trot to keep one cow from a farmers wagon after she gets a taste of hay. If the town Dads wish to let either run the horse is the less troublesome and more "manerable" in its daily rounds.

—Is the new band organized. Can't they all get into one room for practice. One mouth-piece of this new enterprize is located in the south end of town, not far from our bed room. Every night, from half-past eight till the next morning, some fellow sits in his window and by main force drags the most hideous and heartending noises from the bowels of that squeaking horror. We call it a horn. It may possibly be a concertina or a melodeon, but it is one of that tribe of instruments that seem to be born into the world with an incalculable amount of wind in their stomachs, and to spend the whole of their useless lives in belching it forth through a dozen keyholes upon a suffering world. When we have more time we will sum up the amount of deaths and the number of babies who have been frightened into fits by the noise from this "musical instruments."

OBIUUARY.

Lydia Johnson, born April 10, 1805, died April 27, 1878. Mrs. Johnson was born in Fiatt county, Pa., and moved in 1816 to Richland county, Ohio, where she was married to Thomas Johnson, and where they lived until 1842, when they moved to DeKalb county, and lived here until her death. She was a sister of James and George Draggoo. She was one of the pioneers of this county, one of the brave women and mothers who endured hardships, suffered early want and privation in order that those who come after might enjoy the prosperty and plenty denied to her. Her death breaks another link that connects the past heroic of our land with the future and reminds us anew to honor, to love and cherish the heroes and heroines of the early day, of whom only a few still remain as remenants of the courage and devotion of true manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Johnson has been for the last twenty-seven years of her life, a devoted christian, a light in the church, an example to the world of womanly piety. She leaves surviving and mourning her loss, nine children, three of her children having already gone before. At the altar of the church she no longer worships, in the social gathering she no longer cheers, in the home circle she no longer weaves the golden chain of domestic love, by which the hearts of children and parent are linked together. Devoted christian, noble woman, venerable mother, we bid the farwell.

—As we go to press this morning we learn of the death of Mrs. H. Yesbera, at her residence on Jackson-st.

—Straw hats in order.

—Corn plenty this week.

—Cigars at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

—Cedar Creek has a green back club.

—We had April showers enough, sure

—Guy Plum has erected a large wood house.

—Mr. Umber has moved his family to the city.

—Mr. Purple has again returned to the city.

—Dr. Fox is slinging beer at his old quarters.

—Get your trusses at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

—The B. & O. pay car goes through this week.

—Are you working up the cause, brother.

—D. D. Snyder occupies W. H. Dills' residence.

—F. Palmer will take up his residence in Garrett.

—Dr. Cowan drives a new cream colored horse.

—Mr. Murray, of Newville, was in town Monday.

—Everyone was tired of having it rain last week.

—The store on the corner has several gold fish again.

—Elizabeth says he did and Hank says he didn't.

—Corn doctors have been scarce for several weeks.

—Several awnings were torn by the storms last week.

—C. C. Millice is now editor of the Churbusco News.

—Mrs. Dora Lamb has returned to her home in Ohio.

—Monday last, was a better day for trade than Saturday.

—We hear a little complaint of the poultry disease again.

—Hi. Palmer's team came near running away the other day.

—Obe Cool is occupying his father's residence on Cedar Street.

—Throwing pocket knives was the game Sunday. Jim.'s ahead.

—Spaulding's celebrated balls at Wm McIntyre & Son's. Try one.

—Election is drawing close. Get ready for a defeat, you Reps

—James Anderson has purchased the white trotter of Dr. Spooner.

—Werums' celebrated trusses at Wm. McIntyre & Son's., all sizes.

—Wm. McIntyre & Son warrant all their goods to be fresh and pure.

—The agricultural men have had bad roads to travel so far this spring.

—What do our citizens think of graveling the roads next winter?

—There is a report that another paper will be located at Kendallville.

—The lumber yard on Jackson street is now moved to the Saginaw depot.

—For dress linens and linen trimmings go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Enos Kuhlman is at home again, after a long stay in the Sunny South.

—It is reported that Mr. V. Simmons, at Pleasant Lake is financially broke.

—The old settlers of Noble county, will meet at Albion on the 1st of June.

—Rev. Ervin has moved to the south end of town. The parsonage is vacated

—Henry Yesbera, of West Unity, O., is visiting with his brother in the city.

—We noticed Mr. Boyer, of the Angola Republican, in town last Saturday.

—Ceeder creek is pretty high again, the boys will have another run of big fish.

—Wm. McIntyre & Son warrants all their wines and liquors to be pure. Try them.

—Lonsdale muslin 10c, and all best prints 6c per yard at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The Garrett editor was tendered a serenade last week. It's naughty but its nice.

—C. D Hare is soliciting for the new marble shop to be located here this summer.

—Pasturage is plenty this year at $2 a month. Times are getting better, ain't they

—Four freight trains were taken off the B. & O. last week owing to a slack of business.

—Some say that the wheat is too forward. Some of it stands nearly two feet in height.

—For bargains in muslins, shirtings, dress linens and prints, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co have a stock of new style spring hats which are being sold very cheap.

—Pretty girls and pretty spring hats now trot the streets. The hats attract the most attention.

—Bill Britton has a new top on his hack. Bill runs the easiest riding vehicle on the road.

—A large ditch is being dug at the west end of Seventh street to run the water off of Ashley's addition.

—Charley Picker and Arsemus Rainier have gone to Butler, to lay brick for the new block to be erected there.

—No. 8 freight train on Saginaw road ditched four cars at Fremont Monday and delayed the passenger three hours.

—It is time to get your screen doors into position. The gentle house fly cometh rapidly.

—It is yet a little early in the season, but then we would remind the boys that the glorious 4th of July is coming, and we would like to enquire what they are going to do about it?

—A singular case was tried last week in Liberty township, Grant county. A father and son brought suit against a father and son; each side had one-eyed attorneys; and the jury consisted of three fathers and their three sons.

—Medical men often puzzle themselves over the large sale that Dr. Cull's Baby Syrup enjoys. Its great popularity is due only to the excellent qualities possessed by this household medicine. 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

—A boy, whose general appearance betokened the want of a father's care, being asked what his father followed for a living, innocently replied: "He is an office seeker by trade, but he don't work at it any more since he was caught stealing."

—The [illegible] daily, published at the Littl[illegible] on an acre lot, gave an interesting [illegible] from Ora Shaffer and Jack Stahl last Friday. We object to these things, Mr. daily. That letter should have been under the head of "Fallen Leaves" in the "Republican." It was flat enough.

—Our farmer friends inform us that there never was a finer prospect for peaches in this country than at the present moment, and unless we have a frost or some other accident befalls them, there will be a bounteous crop. Apples, too, promise fairly, and other small fruits will be plenteous.

—Mr. Davenport has received a new supply of Lawson's Curative, which is suer to cure to cure those distressing complaints such as neuralgia, rheumatism, headach, and all pains of the limbs and back, when it is faitfully used according to directions. It will allay the inflamation in wounds and bruises, and heal it if by magic.

—Joseph Columbus Loveland has again retired from the trial and temptations of an editor, and in his valedictory, Joe winds up in this wise: "In a jog over the rough stones to eternity, and while dealing with hard facts in this cold world, 'tis pleasant to remember that there are at least some friends to rally round one and render kindly aid in such an undertaking.

—Mrs. Hattie Russell, a young bride of a few months, committed suicide at Bryan, Ohio, by taking morphine last week. She received a registered letter which, after reading, she destroyed, and immediately afterward purchased the fatal drug. The letter is believed to have been written by a former lover, who resides at Kendallville, Ind., but the contents are, of course, unknown.

—Road Supervisors are now called upon in the name of all who have occasion to travel upon the public highways to loose no time in making such repairs on the roads in their respective districts as will in some degree add to the comforts of both man and beast. It is the work that is done in the early part of the season that proves most effectual and durable; that done late in the season in most instances had better not be done at all.

—If the boys of this city expect to have a first-class ball club here this summer, they must have more energy than has been shown so far. A few of them will go to the ground when a practice game is called and another set of them will not play anywhere only on the main thoroughfares so that when the ladies pass they can make an impression, an awkward move or two and think, in their mind, that they are base ballists and need no practice. Fill up their places with others.

The weather has been very uncertain and its hard for our people to make up their minds that spring has come. Here are signs of spring that lays all others in the shade:

Soon the blue birds will be twittering
Upon the budding tree;
Soon the small boy will be fooling
With the festive bumble bee.
Soon the cowslip and the daisy
'Mid the clover will appear.
Soon the moonlight serenader
Will be walking on his ear.
Soon the maiden and her lover
Will rub noses o'er the gate.
And for flies the lodger skirmish
In the hash upon his plate.

—The next thing to demand the attention of the voters of this place is the city election, which is soon to take place. The present city council has proved itself alive to the interests of the place, and we believe has given very general satisfaction. We do not know whether any of them are candidates for re-election or not—indeed they all may be, for that matter—but if we get as good ones in the future as we have at present, the people ought to be satisfied.

—Iron road are the latest improvement in county roads. They are made by laying parallel bands of iron about ten inches wide each, for vehicles to run on. Each band has its flange to keep the wheel from running off. Two tracks are constructed—one on each side of the road to accomodate travel each way. The bands are kept in place by being spiked to posts and stringers. The space between the bands used by horses is graveled. It is estimated that such roads will cost about $2,000 per mile.

—Mishwauke had a large fire last week.

—The roads have become passable again.

—Garden "sass" has made its appearance.

—Coop Ralston is painting his residence.

—Constable Picker has not got that hook on yet.

—The freight lines west, are reducing rates rapidly.

—Mr. Benner is building a new house at the Junction.

—Mr. Bowers is painting his Jackson street residence.

—Our farmers have not plowed much corn ground as yet.

—The Court House contract at Lagrange was let last week.

—T. C. Ford has moved his livery stock in his barn, on Cedar street.

—Tom. Cool got his hand too close to a buzz saw. Its in a sling now.

—Some new lots are being fenced in in Rainier and Headley's addition.

—It will soon be time for our young folks to get together and visit the Lake.

—Walt Peterson put Queen Esther on the stage at Kendallville, last Friday.

Trade was slack last week. The little drops of water fel about seven days.

—John Rush, agent at the depot at Plesant Lake, was in town over Sunday.

—We were compelled to condense our correspondents this week, owing to a want of space.

—Mr. Mitchell opened his saw mill for business last Tuesday. Farmers bring in your logs.

—Frank Strebe cleaned out his shop last Saturday. "In the sweet-by and by."

—J. L. Davis' tinners are at work roofing the new building on the Poor Farm.

—The lecture at the Hall last week on spiritualism was not attended very largly.

—Its most too wet for work to commence on the roads before the latter part of this week.

—Mrs. Yesbery and Enos. Weaver were reported dead yesterday. The rumor was unfounded.

—Si. Locke is in the city quite often of late. He is interested in his business more than in the past.

—The attendance from this place to the Odd Fellows celebration at Fort Wayne, was not large.

—A number of our "hightones" will work out their own road tax this year. Hard times, you know.

—"What's in a dress?" asks a popular writer. Sometimes a good deal, and sometimes precious little.

—Fruit of all kinds promises an abundant yield this season. Everybody is longing for a large crop.

—Gentlemen, freemen, citizens, sovereigns: don't you know that the corporation election takes place next Monday?

—Henry Lesh, who has been visiting friends in the city for several weeks, returned to Louisville, Ohio, yesterday.

—There is a rumor that Mr. Swihart's barn, west of town, was struck by lightning during the storm last Friday.

—There was a heavy hail storm a mile south of the city last Friday, and nothing but rain fell here. Strange indeed.

—Bill Britton and Si. Locke's clerk had a fight Tuesday night. Clerks of all kinds should not let their angry pass rise.

—All best prints 6c and a splendid prints for 5c a yard. Best Lonsdale Muslin for 10c a yard at Schaab Beugnot & Co's.

—These are nice times for the tramps—none too cold, and none too hot—just right for a lazy vagabond to put in his time loafing.

—Dr. Casebeer has returned from Ohio, where he has been attending his eldest daughter, who has been very ill for some time.

—Another "chap" is reported in high-toned circles. We we will not publish the names in respect for the parties connected.

—Queery: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—Local items are very scarce this week and our readers will have to accept a double dose of items on spring, the weather, roads, &c.

—The plug train, on the Air Line, which now stops at Kendallville will soon be run through to Elkhart. There is a little sense in this move.

—Miss Rosalie Higgins, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a niece of Mr. and Mrs A. J. Little and Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, is paying them a visit.

—Our faithful and hardworking marshal will come before the Town Board for re-election. Sam is worthy of the position, and should have it.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co have the largest and best selected stock of spring clothing ever brought to the county, and are sold at bottom prices.

—There are some persons we know of in this city who cannot bear good treatment. If you want them to respect you give them a kick whenever opportunity is given.

The Schools.

Names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during last month:

HIGH SCHOOL.

J. McClellan, J. F. McDowel, J. Shull J. Sheets, M. Hoffman, C. Dugan, A. Gnieer, Mrs. A. Petersen, C. Shugars, J. Wyrick, J. W. Pepple, E. Hartle.

SCHOOL OF MRS. THOMAS.

Bertie Robbins, Flora Hoffman, Wm. Stamets, Sabina Williams, Louie Henry Clara Stamets.

SCHOOL OF MISS. TOWER.

Jas. Hoffman, Lily Lobmiller, Katie Otto, Francis Otto, Addie Beck, Kittie Dills, Altha Houghton, [illegible] Peterson, Marion Willis.

SCHOOL OF [illegible]

Minnie Wilson, May, Ashley, Maggie Silver, Charlie Rice, John [illegible].

SCHOOL OF [illegible]

Freddie Hopnich, Clara [illegible]burg, [illegible] Mitchell, Emmet [illegible], Harry Henry, Blanch Peterson, [illegible] Bargh, Ella Mourie,

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

[illegible] April, Willie Culbursen, Cora Culbursen, Freddy Lobmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGE.

Lyndon Kuhlman, Wm. Thomas, Lewis Willis, Frank Weaver, Maggie Gastenslagn, Elias Sommors, Eugene Gerardot, Frank Hagey, Edward Klotz, Frank Campbell, Barney Williams, Clara Thomas, Addie McCord, Maggie Williams, Laura Houghton.

Grand Temperance Rally.

PROGRAMME.

For the anniversary of the R. R. Reform club, Waterloo, Indiana, Sunday evening, May the 5th, at the U. B Church. Singing: "March beneath the Temperance banner." Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Daniels. Singing: "Stain not the lips with Ruby Wine." Address, by Jerome Murray of Toledo. Singing, "The Harvest Time is Passing By." Address, by A. Johnson, of Lansing, Mich. Singing.

Monday, May 6th, 8 p. m. Singing, "They say there is a Land over the Ocean." Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fowler. Singing, "[illegible] Drinks no More." History of the Waterloo Reform club, by the Secretary. Singing, "I would be a Blue Bird," by two little girls. History of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, by the Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Barns. Address by Mr. Johnson. Singing. Adjourn to club room for supper. Everybody invited to attend.

—What the Columbia City Post says of the aspirants for office in that county we believe is applicable in this. "We are glad to note a good feeling prevailing, each candidate submitting his claims to the people upon his own merits and willing to abide the decision of the Democracy of the county. The Democrat who announces his name makes a pledge that he will support the nominee whoever he may be, as he expects to be supported should he be the winner. A number of most excellent gentlemen will apply for a nomination for every principle office in the county. The Democrats can cheerfully support any one of the number nominated, but in doing so they want no kicking from those defeated.

—Rev. Mr. Tedrow is short a hoe and rake. When the parties who have them are through with them, please return.

—House cleaning time. Now ladies, be cherubs, and insist upon the gentlemen observing the third commandment while moving stoves.

—Farmers are well advanced with their spring work. A great deal of the ground for corn is already plowed, while the oats and flax are all sowed.

—The suit of clothes in front of the N. Y. Store frightened Mr. Keeran's horses, and he had a buggy to undergo repairs to the tune of several dollars.

—The time of the year draweth nigh, when the able bodied male citizen will be called upon to gather up his implement, and put in his little road work.

—Saturday was a good day for the republican candidate. He was out early and late, sowing the seed for his harvest Some of it will fall on barren soil.

—The boys who have been in the habit of breaking down the fence at the Auburn House had better let up on it. If the parties are caught they will have to suffer the verdict of a jury.

Married.—Mr. George Meyer to Miss Agnes Schudel, both of Waterloo, at the Catholic church by Rev. Young, Tuesday last. High mass was celebrated.

—Bishop McCoskrey, gives unqualified denial to the charges against him.

—The hum of the mosquito and of the buzz-saw can again be heard in the land. Both delight in taking blood.

—The latest slang phrase is, "Now, Johnny, don't get on your neck." The next, we predict, will be, "Now, don't get on your shoulder."

—Spring poetry: Her cheeks were very ruddy, and the streets were awful muddy, and she loudly shrieked "Oh, thunder," as her feet flew out from under.

—A gold brick was recently made at Helena, Montana, which is said to be the largest ever made. It weighs 3,-880.98 and is worth $51,000. Oh, for a hat full.

—As the time for devouring ice cream draws near, one by one the girls begin to realize what a blessed thing it is to possess the affections of a nice young man who is liberal with his dimes.

—The Sunday School Concert at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening, was a splendid entertainment, and all enjoyed and appreciated the efforts of the managers in preparing and giving it to the citizens

—Mrs. Hollister, mother of our restaurant man Mr. S. Hollister, was found dead in her bed one day last week, at Hicksville, Ohio. Her death was sudden and probably resulted from heart disease.

—Farmers are considerably alarmed concerning the advanced condition of the wheat, fearing a late frost may injure the crop. Everything indicates a June harvest.

—This being an unusually early spring, giving the farmers ample time to put in their spring crops, would it not be well to spend a few days in repairing the roads?

—House cleaning time is due. Crochety husbands will raise the dickens upon going home to find nothing to eat but a few cold potatoes, piece of bread, and a glass of water.

—We noticed a young couple on the streets Saturday evening who really ought to have been sewed together and left to run. They are two sweet to live long in this promise world.

—Those wanting to avail themselves of the bankrupt act, will have to hurry up their failures. The Senate has passed a bill repealing the whole law. It was probably about time.

—Jno. Ennis, while crossing the track at Jackson Tuesday morning, was run over by a Grand River Valley passenger train, cutting one leg off above the knee, and badly bruising him.

—Engaged young people should remember that osculation is a great transmitter of pneumonic troubles. A little deprivation now can be made up for when the summer evenings come.

—We received a well written arrticle from our correspondent at Concord Corners, on the death of Mrs. Lyda Johnson, and will have to omit it, having an obituary of the same in type.

—Some fellow tried to make his way into the second story window of a Cedar street residence, and was dusted out too lively. Pay closer attention to your directions, my boy, the next time.

—Charley Picker and H. Bumpus has went "pards" in the brick laying business. They are among the best brick masons of the State and those of our readers who want a good, substantial job will do well to give them a call.

Treasurer's Notice.

Notic is hereby given, that I will redeem county orders protested prior to December 1st, 1877, and interest will cease on the same not presented, after May 10th, 1878.

Daniel Gonser,
Treas., of DeKalb Co.

Contract For Hauling.

The undersigned desires to contract within the next two weeks, for the hauling of a lot of Stave bolts from the farm of John Lutz, east of Auburn, to Beugnot & Co's. Stave factory. Prompt payment made when contract is completed.

Christian Sleglr.

—Vesuvius (the world's great safety valve) again threatens an eruption—always uncontrollable by human effort. Eruptions of the physical system, as boils, pimples, etc., are nature's safety means to warn the sufferer that his blood needs entire purification—most quickly and effectually accomplished by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return

We, the undersigned 'Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket. it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, alias "Pat the Avenger," the hero of the Pittsburgh riots of last summer, was tried last week on an indictment for murder. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and he was remanded to jail to await trial on the charge of participating in the riot and consequent destruction of railroad and other property....Sam Steenburg (colored) was executed at Fonda, N. Y., on April 19, for the murder, in November last, of Jacob S. Parker.

THE death of Hon. William Orton, for the past eleven years President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is announced. It occurred in New York city, and was caused by apoplexy....George T. Hathaway, treasurer of the Border City and Sagamore mills, of Fall River, Mass., is a defaulter to the amount of about $700,000. Hathaway is a relative of S. Angier Chace, who embezzled $500,000 of the Union mills funds.

THE President and a party of distinguished guests were entertained by the citizens of Philadelphia on the 24th of April....The twelfth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held in New York last week, Alfred G. Baker, of Philadelphia, presiding. About forty-five companies were represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Alfred G. Baker, Philadelphia, President; B. Lockwood, New York, Vice President; M. Bennet, Jr., Hartford, Secretary; J. S. Parish, Providence, Treasurer....The Erie railroad was sold the other day at New York, in foreclosure suit, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The road was purchased for $6,000,000 by ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, David A. Wells and J. Lamber Welsh, who are trustees for the stockholders.

THE WEST.

JOHN ENNIS, a Chicago pedestrian, has succeeded, at Buffalo, N. Y., in walking 400 miles in 128 hours.

PORTIONS of Illinois and Iowa were visited by a most disastrous storm on the 21st of April. At Galesburg, Ill., the hurricane was preceded by a furious fall of hail, many of the stones being larger than hens' eggs, which played fearful havoc with window-panes. At Pomeroy, Iowa, a small station on the Illinois Central railroad, forty miles west of Fort Dodge, the tornado assumed a frightful velocity. Several houses were blown down, four or five persons killed, and about twenty others wounded. In Jefferson county the storm did immense damage to dwellings, barns and fences. At Storm Lake, Monona county, a number of buildings were blown down and several people killed. Loss of life is reported at other localities in the path of the storm. Taken altogether it was the most disastrous tornado ever experienced in the State of Iowa.

CHICAGO elevators contain 570,890 bushels of wheat, 1,887,603 bushels of corn, 139,450 bushels of oats, 88,162 bushels of rye and 460,319 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,140,827 bushels, against 7,525,393 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

ROBERT MCEVOY was executed at Aiken, S. C., on the 19th inst., for the murder of Maj. James Gregg, two years ago.

COL. W. L. SALISBURY, a leading citizen of Columbus, Ga., and owner of the *Enquirer-Sun* newspaper of that city, was recently assassinated by one Dr. Palmer, at Seale, Ala. The murderer fled....The first installment of colored emigrants for Liberia, under the auspices of the newly-organized Exodus Association, consisting of 250 persons, sailed from Charleston, S. C., last week, in the bark Azor....Revenue Agent Wayne telegraphs to Commissioner Raum, from Greensboro, N. C., that a raiding party, returned from Greenville, S. C., reports that Rufus H. Springs, a Deputy Marshal, was shot and instantly killed by parties in ambush....A dispatch to the Galveston *News* reports "a large body of Indians from Mexico raiding Fort Ewell settlements. A large number of ranches have been plundered, and many lives lost. Soldiers and citizens are in pursuit."

A DISPATCH from Memphis reports the drowning of four men in Bolivar county, Miss., while engaged in cutting away the levee to let off a heavy body of water that had accumulated. ...Jackson Edwards, Wesley Turner, and Alexander Brown, all colored, were executed at Franklin, La., on the 23d of April.

GENERAL.

INFORMATION comes from Mexico that an insurrection against the Diaz Government is steadily but surely ripening.

THERE has been a severe riot at an open-air political meeting in Montreal. "Just before the meeting closed," says a dispatch from that city, "a mob on the outskirts made a desperate attack on the assemblage with stones, wounding a large number. Nearly thirty have been attended by doctors. Many others were less seriously injured."

SENSATIONAL dispatches to the San Antonio (Tex.) *Express*, dated April 23, detail additional Indian and Mexican outrages. The raiders murdered men and women and carried children into captivity. No less than forty persons have been killed and much stock taken.

THE Windsor Hotel at Coburg, Canada, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. While the firemen were at work one of the walls fell outward, burying six of them in the ruins. Three of them were taken out dead, their bodies being horribly mutilated. A fourth received probably fatal injuries. The two others were badly injured, but will probably recover.

WASHINGTON.

EDISON, the inventor of so many wonderful instruments, is a great lion in Washington. He is constantly engaged in giving audiences to Congressmen, who find language inadequate to express their enthusiasm over the marvelous phonograph. Among his other late inventions is an improved ear-trumpet. Edison is very deaf, but by this trumpet he can hear at the back part of a theater with perfect distinctness.

THE majority of the House Committee on Agriculture has agreed to the Cattle Transportation bill that has been pending before the committee during the last two or three months. This provides that cattle shall be unloaded and fed every twenty-four hours.

THE House Ways and Means Committee have completed the Internal Revenue bill. It exempts from the income tax funds belonging to States on deposit in banks. Funds of savings banks invested in United States bonds are also exempted, except when deposited in the name of a single person. It levies a tax of 16 cents per pound on tobacco; $5 per 1,000 on cigars; $1.25 per 1,000 on cigarettes not weighing more than 3½ pounds, and an income tax of 2 per centum on all sums over $2,000.

AN order has been issued by the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, assigning the Chief and Associate Justices to various Supreme circuits, as follows: First circuit, Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice; Second circuit, Ward Hunt, Associate Justice; Third circuit, William Strong, Associate Justice; Fourth circuit, Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice; Fifth circuit, Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice; Sixth circuit, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; Seventh circuit, John M. Harlan, Associate Justice; Eighth circuit, Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice; Ninth circuit, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice. The new order was made in accordance with the recent appointment of a new Associate Justice.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report a bill recommending that the claim of Mrs. Dahlgren, for the Dahlgren gun, be referred to the Court of Claims, with a limit of $65,000....The President has nominated Geo. L. Smith to be Collector of Customs at New Orleans....The United States Senate has reconsidered its action in rejecting the appointment of Mr. Colburn, of the New York *Times*, as Consul General to Mexico, and confirmed him by a handsome vote.

THE Secretary of Treasury sent to the Senate to-day, in response to its resolution of Jan. 15, a statement of the issue of loans and treasury notes from March 4, 1861, to June 30, 1877, inclusive, showing that the 7-30 bonds of '61, amounting to $20,000,000, sold at 3.25 premium; the 81's of '61, from 86 to 127; the loan of '63 at an average premium of 4.13, and the 10-40's of '64, at par to 7 per cent. premium, and all others at par. The total principal is given at $6,320,236,304, and the premium at $64,112,195. The releases amount to $2,478,819,196.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON correspondents report that there is a scheme, which is to be urged through the House Judiciary Committee, to reopen the investigation of the Louisiana Returning Board. "It is proposed that the members of the board be summoned and compelled to answer these questions: Were you advised by any one whom you believed to represent the Government at Washington or the party now in power that it was necessary for you, in the interest of the national welfare, and in disregard, if need be, of the laws of the State, under which you acted, to count out the Tilden electors and count in the Hayes electors? Did you thus count out and count in, and in violation of what you believed to be the provisions of the law under which you hold office?

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "A dispatch has been received here that McLin, of the Florida Returning Board, has confessed that the State was carried for Hayes by fraud."....Hon. George C. Gorham, of California, has been appointed Secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

THE President is reported to have informed an inquiring Congressman that, under the civil-service policy of the administration, any office-holder of the Government who voluntarily chooses to do so may contribute to political campaign funds, but he desires it to be understood that no officer or employe of the Government will incur any danger as to the tenure of his office by refusing to do so.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A SPECIAL from Berlin says: "Private advices from Moscow state that 3,000 students and workmen were involved in the disturbances of the 13th instant. Twelve were killed and twenty-five wounded. One hundred of them were arrested."....An English surgeon, who has just returned to Constantinople from Erzeroum, says 13,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city, and the Russians have lost 21,000 men by sickness since they entered the plain of Erzeroum....A telegram from Athens says England has arranged a truce in Thessaly. The Turks have retired to fortresses and the insurgents to Greece.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta says: "All the energies of the Government are concentrated on war preparations in India. The native regiments have been ordered to recruit up to their full war strength immediately. Factories for the manufacture of arms are working day and night, Sundays and week-days. The Sepoys have responded cheerfully to the summons for foreign service, and a number of regiments have spontaneously volunteered."....A Madrid telegram says a heavy gale has prevailed along the northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels were lost, and about 100 Bermeo fishermen drowned. Fifty-six fishermen belonging to Santander were also drowned.

THE Island of Tahiti was lately visited by a violent hurricane. One hundred and twenty people were killed and much property destroyed.

A REPORT comes from Constantinople that 80,000 Mussulmans, presumably in the Balkan districts, have armed themselves with the cannon and rifles left behind by Suleiman Pasha at the time of his retreat and attacked the Russians. It is said that the Russians have lost 900 men and thirteen officers, and have asked for reinforcements from Adrianople.

THE police have discovered important evidence regarding the murder of Lord Leitrim, implicating at least one of the prisoners now in custody. ..Dispatches of April 23 say that the disturbances between the Russians and Turks in the Balkan districts of Bulgaria and Roumelia have assumed proportions which threaten to make the matter a serious one. Fighting has been going on for several days between the Turkish residents on one side and the Russian garrisons and Bulgarians on the other, and at last accounts the Turks had proved more than a match for their enemies.

THE International Telegraphic Congress, announced for July next, in London, has been postponed for one year on the motion of the English Government....In a violent gale on the Black sea, a Turkish corvette was lost, with ninety of the crew.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, April 19.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House, by a vote of 120 yeas to 113 nays, postponed consideration of the Senate adjournment resolution until the 15th of May....The bill appropriating $300,000 to provide for deficiencies in the Public Printing Office, and a bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of art and science, were passed....The Senate bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Gen. Shields, in lieu of the pension now received by him, was passed, with an amendment increasing the pension to $100....The entire afternoon was occupied by the Republicans in filibustering to defeat the bill for the relief of the William and Mary College, and the filibustering attempts were successful.

SATURDAY, April 20.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tucker, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the tax on tobacco, incomes, etc. Referred to the committee of the whole....The remainder of the day was spent on the Appropriation bill without passing it.

MONDAY, April 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution declaring that any change in the present Tariff laws would be inopportune and damaging to the business interests of the country, and that a tariff for revenue should be maintained so as to afford adequate protection to American industry....Mr. Mitchell made a long speech in favor of the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. Messrs. Windom and Lamar also spoke in favor of the bill....Mr. Voorhees submitted an amendment to the Senate substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, to the effect that the bill be operative as soon as passed, thus making greenbacks receivable for import duties at once, instead of Oct. 1....Mr. Garland offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill at as early a day as possible providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, and report the result of such examination, with such suggestions as it may consider proper, at the next session of Congress. Ordered printed.

HOUSE.—Montgomery Blair's Maryland resolutions, for reopening the Presidential muddle, were referred to the Judiciary Committee, without discussion or objection....A motion to suspend the rules in order to take up and pass the bill for the reissuing of fractional paper currency and one and two-dollar bills was rejected....The River and Harbor bill was read and passed under a suspension of the rules....The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Whitthorne, repealing the law imposing a tax on notes of State banking institutions; by Mr. Buckner, prohibiting Senators, members, and other employes of the Government from receiving any compensation for services tendered by them in any proceeding, contract, or claim in which the United States may be directly or indirectly interested; by Mr. Peddie, regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in the United States; by Mr. Watson, exempting safety-matches from the payment of a stamp tax.

TUESDAY, April 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to prohibit the coinage of the 20-cent piece of silver, and it was passed....Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to grant a certificate of merit for distinguished services to private soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians; also a bill granting $2 per month additional pay to those holding such certificates of merit. Placed on the calendar....The amendment of the House to the bill granting a pension to Gen. James Shields, so as to increase his pension from $50 to $100 per month, was, on motion of Mr. Sargent, referred....Consideration was resumed of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. After a long discussion and several amendments the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The proceedings in the House were of a decidedly ludicrous character, an excited and humorous discussion upon a protest to the River and Harbor bill taking place, which continued for four and a half hours. Finally the protest was not allowed a place in the journal, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—SENATE.—Mr. Eustis introduced a bill providing for ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred....Mr. Dorsey submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the late survey of the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, if the title to any public land is affected thereby, and what further legislation is necessary on the subject. Agreed to....The House bill for the relief of James Fishback, late Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth District of Illinois, was passed. ....The Printing Deficiency bill was discussed and passed....Mr. Ferry introduced a bill regulating the compensation for the transportation of mails on railroad routes. Referred....The bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to deposits for savings was passed....Senate bill in relation to the jurisdiction of District Courts in Utah, Wyoming, and other Territories, in matters of divorce was also passed.

HOUSE.—The resolution to begin the session at 11 o'clock on and after Monday next was adopted. ....Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. Printed and recommitted....Mr. Keana, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the operations of the Lighthouse Board over the Illinois river, for the establishment of lights, buoys, etc. Passed....Mr. Roberts, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that the hailing-place of every vessel of the United States may be the town where the vessel is built, or where the owner resides. Passed.... Mr. Springer introduced a bill authorizing the Committee on Civil-Service Reform to ascertain the number of employes of the House, and what change, if any, is necessary to promote efficiency in the service....Mr. Clymer, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill with various Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The report of the committee was agreed to....The Senate Funding bill in regard to the Pacific Railway Companies having been reached on the Speaker's table, Mr. Cox, of New York, moved that it be put upon its passage. Under the previous question, the main question being ordered, a vote was taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas, 243; nays, 2; so the bill was passed. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Butler and Lynde....The next bill on the Speaker's table was the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, pending consideration of which the House then took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the evening session for debate only.

THURSDAY, April 25.—SENATE.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which recently passed the House, was read by title and referred. ....On motion of Mr. Sargent, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and asked for a conference with the House. Agreed to....Mr. Matthews submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate what amount of money had been expended for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, how much it will cost to complete the work, how much has been paid for right of way, attorneys' fees, etc. He asked for present consideration of the resolution, but it was objected to by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and was laid over....Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House, after a long debate, concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law....Mr. Schleicher, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report of that committee in reference to the Mexican border troubles, together with a bill in relation thereto, requesting the President to keep on the Texas border not less than 5,000 men to protect American citizens, and authorizing the crossing of the border by United States troops until such treaty stipulations shall be made with Mexico as may secure an efficient protection to American citizens and property. Referred to the committee of the whole....Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a joint resolution for a joint committee, to be denominated the Committee on Census, to take into consideration the proper measures to be employed for taking the next census. Adopted.

Spoiling a Game of Eucher.

It is said that early in his reign Rutherford had invited some of the boys up for a card-party, and the thing was "set up" in advance. The President and Uncle Richard Thompson were to play against Evarts and Sherman. The game was to be eucher, although Sherman and Thompson were yearning for a little draw poker. The guests came, and were ushered without ceremony into the President's library. Rutherford was there, and so was Madame, more entertaining and winsome, if possible, than usual. She was particularly solicitous about the health of each and the family of the same, hoped Uncle Dick Thompson wouldn't work himself to death, and bade Mr. Evarts beware how he took fried clams on his stomach at midnight. Mr. Sherman hoped they were not detaining Mrs. Hayes from receiving other friends, or from the pleasant duties of the domestic circle. Ah, no, indeed! This was her hour with her husband, and any of his intimate friends who happened to drop in. Thompson looked at Sherman and winked. Sherman remarked: "Ah, yes, beautiful thought, madame; beautiful thought." Evarts emitted a wordy eulogy on the beauties of home life; and the President—yawned. Eleven o'clock came, and the visitors withdrew with the sweetest of parting benedictions from Mrs. Hayes. The next day Rutherford was obliged to admit to his disappointed friends: "It's no use; Lucy won't have it; she doesn't say a word, but you see how she works it." There won't be any wickedness at the White House if Mrs. Hayes can help it. There is a great deal of intriguery which she knows nothing about, but that doesn't count. When she strikes anything off color, she "shoots it on the spot."—*Washington Letter to Philadelphia Sunday Press.*

Irish Humor.

The "Drawer" is indebted to a friend in Colorado for the following, which was related to him by a Catholic priest, Father H——, who, in his mission work in Southern Colorado and New Mexico, met with many extraordinary people and incidents. On one occasion he happened to hold service in a small, out-of-the-way chapel, where the varied duties of janitor were discharged by a gentleman of Irish descent. During the service a child was brought forward for baptism. It may not be generally known that in the Roman Catholic ritual the priest, before touching the child with water, puts a little salt into the water in the presence of the congregation. The janitor, however, had prepared the water beforehand, according to his own ideas as to the proportion of salt, when the priest, having omitted to place the salt in readiness, whispered softly to his attendant, "Pat, will you please to get the salt?"

Pat responded in an audible whisper from behind his hand, "Sure, an' I put it in already."

Father H——, not fully understanding, repeated his whispered request.

Again Pat replied, more audibly than before, and with slight dudgeon in his tone, "Sure, an' I put it in, I tell ye."

"But the ritual demands that the *priest* should perform the ceremony before the congregation," explained Father H——, considerably annoyed at the janitor's obstinacy.

The Irishman procured the salt, and, handing it to the priest, electrified him, as well as the congregation, with the remark, delivered in a surly growl: "Here ye are; bedad ye can make a *pickle* of it if ye want to!"—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for May.*

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

A frightful tragedy was recently enacted at Troy, Geauga county, Ohio. An old man named Stroud, who had quarreled with his second wife and left her because they could not agree in regard to their children, came back, and, driving up to the front of the house, called out for something to eat and drink, and, the wife bringing it out, he attacked her with a butcher knife, caught her with his left arm around the waist and plunged the knife into her abdomen. It entered just at the left of the navel. He then drew it hastily out, and, with with murderous desperation, plunged it again into her abdomen to the right of the navel, with the blade up, and, turning it half around in the wound, made a circular gash more than five inches in length across her person under the navel. With a desperation which a mortal only possesses when life depends upon it, the victim struggled herself free from her murderer and started in the direction of one of the neighbors screaming, "Murder! Murder! Help! He has killed me!" After going about fifteen rods she fell down with her bowels protruding in a frightful manner. The desperate man then cut his own throat, but, the result not being satisfactory, deliberately took off his hat and coat and severed the windpipe and jugular. A neighbor rushed to the spot, when Stroud struggled up, and, taking a small pocket-knife from his pocket, made an attempt to stab him. Stroud died in an hour. The people who gathered around Stroud before he died would have lynched him if he had not been so near dead. It was proposed to bury him alive, but one thought it would pollute the soil. Another said the old man looked the best he ever saw him. Upon taking water several times it ran out at the gash made in the neck. He died slowly and in terrible agony. The reason of this terrible feeling against Stroud was that he had always sustained a bad reputation, having poisoned cattle and burned buildings in various instances.

The Spring Migration.

During the last six weeks there has been a continuous stream of migration flowing West through Missouri into Southern Kansas and Northern Texas, and it is still flowing. It will continue as long as there is time for the immigrant to put in a crop in the region where his new home is to be. The immigrants are a class of people that any State might covet—small farmers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who have sold their places in these States for enough to purchase larger ones in Kansas and Texas, and have something over to live on while the new crop is growing. To these must be added several small colonies of colored people from Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, who go to Kansas to get the land they cannot buy in the other States. It would not be out of the way to estimate the addition to the population of Kansas and Texas which this migration will bring at 50,000 for each State. When it is considered that this means a farm for every five persons, or 10,000 new farms in each of the States of Kansas and Texas, some idea of the value of this new acquisition may be formed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Curious Discovery of a New Grain.

We have been shown a new grain, discovered about four years ago by a farmer in Surprise valley, in the northern part of this State, taken from the crop of a wild goose which had been shot by the farmer. He sowed the seed immediately after it was taken from the garner of the bird's crop, and it produced more than a hundred fold. Mr. Merithew, a farmer of Butte county, being on a visit to Surprise valley, obtained some few seeds of the new grain, and succeeded in propagating it with wonderful success on his farm in Butte county. The straw and beardless head resemble wheat; the grain looks a little like rye, but is twice as large as rye. When cut as it is passing into the milk it makes a hay even superior to wheat-hay. Mr. Merithew has on hand several tons of hay from this new variety of grain, and perhaps five bushels of its seed. It appears to us every way superior to rye.—*Ventura (Cal.) Free Press.*

Repealing the Bankrupt Law.

The following is the full text of the bill which passed the United States Senate, repealing the present Brankrupt law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Bankrupt law, approved March 2, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall be in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

It will be observed that the repeal will be total, no modifications appearing, except that no cases now pending shall be affected by its provisions.

The Easiest Way to Drown.

If death by drowning be inevitable, as in shipwreck, the easiest way to die would be to suck water into the lungs by a powerful inspiration, as soon as one went beneath the surface. A person who had the courage to do this would probably become almost immediately unconscious, and never rise to the surface. As soon as the fluid filled his lungs all chilliness and pain would cease, the indescribable semi-delirium that accompanies anæsthesia would come on, with ringing in the ears and delightful visions of color and light, while he would seem to himself to be gently sinking to rest on the softest of beds and with the most delightful of dreams.—*Dr. R. S. Tracy, in Popular Science Monthly for May.*

CONKLING AND THE PRESIDENT.

An Interview with the New York Senator—The Administration Severely Denounced.

The New York *World* publishes a long and important letter from its Utica (N. Y.) correspondent, being the sum of a series of interviews with Senator Conkling at his home in that city at intervals during the past few months. The relations between the correspondent and Senator Conkling, the *World* says, were such as made entire frankness necessary on the part of the latter, and, the *World* adds, "the correspondent's name will be forthcoming if the slightest real occasion for publishing it shall arise."

In the interviews the Senator spoke with the utmost freedom about the successive steps that led to the formation of the Electoral Commission, the part had in it by prominent Democrats and Republican members of Congress, and by President Hayes and his friends. In the course of the interview the *World's* correspondent asked:

—Well, Senator, I would like to know whether you think the true history of the Louisiana electoral business will ever be told in Congress, and, if so, how soon?

Conkling—Yes; I think it will. I don't see how it can be kept down. There are too many avenues of information opened to-day to make concealment of avail much longer. No reasonable man can doubt there was some kind of a bargain between the friends of Nicholls and that man Hayes, and that Stanley Matthews and Sherman were privy to it. A very great many people have become exceedingly curious to know precisely what the bargain was and exactly how it was carried out, and Yankee ingenuity will be sure to find some means of getting at the information. I cannot say how soon the facts will come out, for something may occur any day to force them to the surface. It will probably be best to let them come out naturally.

Correspondent—What will be the result?

Conkling—The result will be that the whole country will be appalled by the dishonor of this administration. I tell you, sir, that never in the history of this nation has there been in the entire four years of an administration so much corruption, bartering of offices, rewarding of political favorites, traffic with political leaders, and bargain and sale of the electoral franchise, as during this past year. People will not believe it until the proof is shown them; but the proof will be forthcoming. People say that Hayes is a good man, and means well, but they do not know what they are talking about. When all the facts are known about this administration no one will attempt to excuse the man on account of his supposed goodness, nor yet because he is weak and ignorant. The acts that have disgraced this administration have all been done before the opened eyes of the President.

Mr. Conkling then goes on to review at length the history of the Electoral Commission. He says the country was in actual danger. Yes, I mean that the danger was real and imminent. The point of peril was not in the South, but in the West. It was understood that the Republican leaders had determined to have Vice President Ferry count the votes at all hazards and declare Hayes elected, and the West was determined on resistance. It was to be no child's play in that action. Gen. Steedman had 70,000 men enrolled and assigned to regiments for the purpose of seating Tilden in office in case Vice President Ferry carried out his proposed programme. You may look astonished, but these things are true. President Grant was at his wits' end. He confessed to me that he did not know what to do. He was gathering some troops at or near Washington, but he did not know how far he could depend upon them. Gen. Sherman told him that in case of trouble the sympathies of a large majority of officers and soldiers of the regular army would be with Tilden, and that the army must not be taken into consideration as a dependence in any such crisis. From these facts, and, from what was threatened and prophesied publicly in those days, you can imagine how gloomy the outlook was at the Republican councils. The President asked my advice, and I frankly told him I did not believe that Vice President Ferry had any power to declare the vote, but could merely act in a clerical capacity to open the envelopes and lay the votes of the Electoral College before the Joint Convention of the two houses for their decision. And, by the way, I may as well state here that when a certain Senator came to me and said it was proposed to make me President of the Senate in Ferry's place so that the thing should not miss fire, I frankly told him that I could not accept the position, and that, by my interpretation of the constitution, I should be compelled to rule exactly opposite to the wishes of himself and friends. That will perhaps explain one story that is told about me, and, while we are on the subject, let me say that I suggested subsequently that there was no constitutional reason why Grant should not be elected President of the Senate if they wanted a strong man there, though I saw no necessity for any such change. Of course I knew there was no likelihood of such a choice, and that Grant simply desired to see his successor peacefully inaugurated and to enjoy a long vacation afterward.

Conkling says that he then suggested to President Grant the idea of a commission, and that the latter embraced it heartily. He gives an account of various interviews with the President and Gen. Sherman, the difficulties the advocates of the plan met with, and then in particular detail why he was convinced that Mr. Hayes, then in Ohio, was intriguing with Southern Democratic members of Congress. Speaking of the final vote he says:

"I am frank to say that I thought then there was something not exactly straight about the Louisiana business, but now I believe that when the whole truth is known it will sink the administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy."

"You think, then, Senator, that the President is wholly in the hands of Southern Democrats?"

"I am sure of it," said Senator Conkling. Conkling said there had been no reform under Hayes, not even in the civil service, and said his list of appointments was the worst ever made. Said he: "If Hayes should send in a message on civil-service reform, a list of some of these appointments will be published, and it will make such an astounding commentary upon the President's works as would disconcert a more philosophical Cabinet than that in which Evarts and Schurz figure as reformers."

Further on in the interview the correspondent asks: "Do you see no hope of bringing the President in accord with the Republican leaders?"

Senator Conkling replied: "I must confess that I have ceased to have any expectations of it. No opportunity for harmonizing matters is given by the President. In my opinion, it is not possible to speak in too extreme a manner of this administration. Look at its usurpations of power. In Ohio it openly dictates the election of a United States Senator. In order to do this it bargains with a man, to whom the succession properly belongs, to step out of the way, promising to use its influence, the influence of an army of officeholders and their positions, to make him Speaker of the House. People don't stop to think what this act really is. A President who holds the veto power of legislation promises to interfere in legislation and control its course by dictating who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives. Fancy the sovereign of England trying any such game with the House of Commons. There would be such an uprising as there has not been since Charles the First lost his head. Yet people are strangely quiet, and say that Hayes is a good man and means well at the very moment he is attempting to place all the power in the hands of his personal friends. If Grant had ever attempted any such usurpation of authority the whole country would have rung with it, and he might not have escaped impeachment."

Concluding, the Senator said: "Republicans in and out of Congress have borne a great deal from Hayes because he is a Republican President, but they are not quite prepared yet for Southern dictation. I can look for no good from the President and his Cabinet. They have not got it in them. When the people know him as well as Republican Senators do the party will be thoroughly united, leaving out the administration."

The Armies of Europe.

Maj. Gen. Upton, who claims to have obtained his figures from official reports and documents, estimates the military strength of the various European armies as follows:

	War-Footing.
Austria	1,013,785
England	228,634
France	1,720,000
Germany	1,302,479
Italy	860,316
Russia	815,344

Gen. Upton is of opinion that, if England goes into a European conflict, she goes in to be whipped; and prophesies that the result of such an enterprise on her part will be the total abandonment of her policy of interfering in the quarrels of the continent, or a complete reorganization of her army. He says: The adherence of England to a military system inherited from the last century can only be explained by her insular position, and the security from invasion afforded by a powerful navy. The salient defect of her system is the non-expansive organization of the regular army; and this defect, in view of European complications, becomes the more apparent when it is considered that nearly one-half of the regiments, batteries, and squadrons, exceeding 90,000 men, are employed in India and the colonies."

He estimates the number of British infantry, available for aggressive purposes, at 100,000 men, including in this the greater part of the reserve recently created. The infantry of the other powers is organized on the expansive principle, and presents these imposing figures:

Austria	845,000
France	700,000
Germany	695,000
Russia	674,000

Trained reserves, and armies of the "second line," are maintained by these powers in addition to the infantry, and these reserves, "supported by artillery and cavalry in the highest state of drill and discipline," outnumber the total military force which England can bring into the field.

RUSSIA has thirty-four inhabitants to the square mile, while England has 389.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@11 00
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 00
Cotton	10¾	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 20	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—Western Mixed	54	@ 56
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 36
Rye—Western	73	@ 74
Pork—New Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 40
Hogs—Live	3 25	@ 3 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 2	58	@ 59
Barley—No. 2	47	@ 48
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	7½	@ 8
Pork—Mess	8 65	@ 8 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 16½	@ 1 17
No. 2	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	57	@ 58
Barley—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—Mixed	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	9 00	@ 9 15
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	3 15	@ 3 45
Cattle	3 60	@ 5 10
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 10	@ 1 16
Corn	43	@ 44
Oats	28	@ 31
Rye	60	@ 62
Pork—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
Lard	6¾	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 31	@ 1 33
No. 2 Red	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@ 1 26
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 29
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	9 90	@10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 60	@ 4 80
Common	3 45	@ 4 35
Hogs	3 60	@ 4 10
Sheep	3 60	@ 5 30

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

WHICH SIDE WILL YOU TAKE?

Individualism or Nationalism.

The principle of all individualism is defiance. It is the egotism of power, the selfishness of gain, the ambition to control. Scott and Vanderbilt represent it in railroads, Stewart in merchandise, Parker in coal, Rothschilds in money, Shylock in usury. It is monopoly rampant. It usurps all it can lay its hands upon. It cares not how many starve so that it grows fat. Specie is its instrument, domination is its aim, aristocracy is its result. It ignores all democracies of right; it sneers at all the evangelisms of equality. When it attains its majority and its power it is Louis XIV. declaring "I am the state."

There is a principle in direct antagonism to this. It is association. Its aim is the universal good; its civilization is charity; its religion, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you;" its law, "Love thy neighbor as thy self;" its philosophy is education, its humanity is justice. Francis de Sales was its apostle, Franklin was its representative, Washington its conqueror, Jefferson its philosopher, Hamilton its economist, Chase its financier. Paper money is its instrument, equality is its aim, a free and prosperous people result from its principles. It hails every democracy of right, it welcomes every means of equaling rewards—labor's prosperities. When it becomes strong it will not alone declare that all men are born free and equal, but it will battle to maintain a perfect equality of rights—not of intellects, but of security from oppression; not of abilities to accumulate, but of protection from all usurpations.

Specie has long been the right arm of power to individualism. Paper money must become the right hand of power to annihilate the idea that any man can arrogate to himself the power to declare, and be able to maintain his arrogance in declaring, either that "I am the state, "the tyrant of railroad power," "the ruler of merchandise," "the monopolizer of coal," the "dictator of money," or the "enslaver of labor." *Specie* is king-craft, *paper money* is democracy; *specie* is oppression, *paper money* is liberty; specie is the feudality of the past—*slavery;* paper money is equality, holding the reins of progress for its strides in the future—*freedom.*

Specie requires submission. Ignorance gave it power; barbarity made it king; oppression made it master. Long ages of tyrants have made it the autocrat of privileges and the enslaver of men.

Let us understand what the term paper money signifies. We may reach its affirmative meaning by showing what it is not. It is not individual bankers' paper, nor corporate bank paper, nor State bank paper; for neither of these are money; they are but representatives of money. It is paper issued by a sovereign power capable of declaring *what* shall constitute money, and by that power made a legal tender for all debts, dues and obligations, public and private. It is issued under the seal, guarantee and sovereignty of a Government acknowledging no superior but God, and no responsibility but to the people who constitute it. Money thus created and heralded as the sovereign measure of values, circulated under the standard flag of the free, by the plaudits of a great and an independent people, is the paper money I recognize. The greenback is its type. The United States issues it.

Specie requires submission, because the individual few who are rich control it. Everything which gives monopolized power to the few creates power. All power is selfish, tyrannical, and often brutal. It always oppresses those who are too weak or too timid to resist it. Specie never has, and never can be, mined in quantities to meet the demands of a free or an enterprising people. Always sought after by the powerful, as a means of controlling men, power has always controlled it. The very fact of its scarcity has made it the autocrat of privileges. All autocracy creates slavery; all slavery is ignorance. Ignorance is menial. The menial is the subordinate tool of the master; masters are individuals, and any system which creates masters creates individualism.

Paper money is the instrument of the free, and the free can create just as much of it as educated freedom demands—just as much of it as equalized rights require to equalize capital and labor, progress and justice. The sneering individualist says you can create it so easy that you will destroy it. The individualist is a selfish scoffer at all liberty. The Tory of England said that the excesses of liberty would destroy liberty. The Government and the progress of the United States is his answer. To admit that the people of the United States cannot regulate and control their own issues of money with safety, is to declare that the people are not capable of self-government. This was the language of individualism with the Tories and aristocracy of George III.'s time. It was a libel on the human race. It was a slander on freedom in government. Individualism propagated it. Aristocracy applauded the lie. Ignorance submitted to it. Education took the slanderer by the throat; the struggle became a contest; the contest ripened into a revolution; Bunker Hill, Trenton, Monmouth, Saratoga, Yorktown were its battles, its victories, its triumph. A century has created a nation. The strength, the intelligence, the power and the wealth of that nation is America's answer to the libel, the slander, the lie.

Specie was the right arm of England, as she said to the colonies, "Submit to taxation without representation or we will burn your towns, annihilate your commerce; Indians shall murder your citizens and scalp the unprotected, and Hessians, hired to kill liberty, shall revel in the blood of your people."

Specie in 1812 was master of the ocean. Arrogant and insolent, it impressed our seamen, insulted our flag, and played the tyrant, until, using our *treasury certificates*, we showed the British Lion that he must attend to his own ships, mind his own business, and cease all interference with the American flag. Our national character was sustained by our national credit.

Specie, in 1818, 1826, 1833, 1837, 1842, 1857, 1861 and 1873, through the selfish tyranny of capital, made its wicked battles to kill our credit, ruin our manufactures, starve labor and bankrupt business, simply to satisfy the greed of individual sharks who controlled the finances of the country. Our slavery to this individualism of specie capital costs the people more than our present national debt in losses, bankruptcies, failures and stoppages. It added colossal fortunes to individualism, represented by the holders of dead capital. It wrenched, and robbed, and desecrated the life-long energies and earnings of 10,000 people where it benefited a single usurer, and added pomposity to a single capitalist. Millions were trampled into the dust to give superiority to a few hundred hoarders of accumulated fortunes.

In 1861, when our nationality was the stake, when liberty was assailed, when slavery held aloft its flag of battle and defied freemen to the duel between a government of freemen or a government of slavery and servitude, England and gold were the right-hand supporters of rebellion. Then came the test; all monarchical aristocracies sang hosannas to the South; all tyrants prayed for the success of slavery; all landlordism in the British isles covertly, meanly and sneakingly sent their aid to kill liberty in our Government. The same dastardly cowards who paid Indians for scalping women and children, and who hired the butcher Hessians to make battle on the free, were against us. The murderers of Ireland were against us; the despots who rule India were against us; English gold was against us. We had to battle all these elements into utter defeat, or our life as a nation of freemen was ended. We had to battle *without gold, and against gold, or be slaves.* In fact, from July, 1862, to July, 1865, and January, 1878, gold and silver were never seen; they were not used as currency or treated as money; they were our bitterest enemies; they fought against us, and yet we conquered. The people's money (the young giant, the greenback) fed our soldiers, clothed them, shod them, paid them. It furnished us with arms, ammunition, transit powers, and, in fact, with every element an army of Americans required to sustain American arms, American independence, and American money. Paper money killed coin money. Coin represented the slavery of individualism; paper money represented associated freemen—the people. Coin is the instrument of individualism the world over. England makes it her Achillian shield, but America makes paper money her club of Hercules. England recedes. America progresses. The Lion growls, the Eagle soars aloft. England is a land of "monstrous riches," and "more monstrous poverty." Her lords are the pillars of the throne, the masters of her lands and her people. England represents individualism—aristocracy. America is a land devoted to freedom, progress. Equality, association of all for each, and each for all, is her principle. She is no longer afraid of England; in her heart she despises her—her arrogance, her grasping tyranny, her oppression of the poor, her robberies in Ireland, her plundering vandalism in India, her sneaking meanness, her hypocrisy—and let her understand that America will not submit to any interference with her financial independence. She must keep her hands off, or by the Eternal we will thrash her, break Ireland's yoke, and send India legions to crush out the black-hearted infamy of English rule! Specie is England's god. Her god is her tyrant. Individualism worships it, freemen curse it.

Nationalism, as distinguished from individualism, is the nation as a unit, acting to educate, enlighten, equalize, and Christianize the people in every element of liberty and in every idea of progress. Individualism is the favored few, always seeking to take advantage of money, power, privileges, and monopolies by which the favored shall grow rich at the expense of the subdued, at the expense of labor, at the expense of justice, decency, and humanity.

Paper money belongs to nationality and to the sovereignty of the people. It is comprehensive as the people, as expansive as population, as bountiful as our production, as flexible as our wants, as true as the planets. It is liberty blessing enterprise. It is labor winning its reward. It is industry gathering its harvest. The greenback is its child.

Specie is selfishness; selfishness is individualism. It is limited to the few; it contracts itself to the greed of the usurer; it is niggardly, never supplying the necessities of production. It cramps us most when we need it most. It is false, always flying in the hour of necessity. It is Shylock cursing the liberal. It is the taskmaster to labor, starving it. It is sacrificing industry to greed; gold is its instrument, agent, king.

Choose between liberty and slavery. Would you be protected by the nation, be *national.* Would you cringe to despots, accept *individualism* for your support. Would you prosper, cling to the *greenback;* it has all the strength and all the fidelity of the nation to sustain you. Would you be a slave, bend your knee and give your vote for *hard-money* individualism.

Would you be free from the taxes now imposed upon you to pay the bounties to national banks, and to exempt a bondholding aristocracy from taxes, you must be national; you must swear by all that is sacred in religion, home, country, and liberty to sustain the national paper money of the nation.

Would you be a slave to usury, to taxes, to national banks, to the Rothschilds, and Belmonts, and Jay Goulds, and to bondholders exempt from taxes—in one word, to an aristocracy of Shylocks—in the name of the usurer's god and the people's misery and degradation, swear that you will sustain gold as the basis of banking, and as the sole legal tender of the nation.

Nationalism is full of blessings. Individualism is full of curses. A free man may make his choice. The hour has come to say which side you will take—with the people, for the nation, or with the usurers for themselves.

—STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Emphatic Condemnation of Subsidies.

The Thirty-Second Parallel Road Can be Constructed Without Pledging the Public Credit.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad.

Synopsis of the Minority Report.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House having by a vote of seven to six agreed to report the Texas-Pacific bill favorably—two or more of the seven expressing their desire to amend it, or defeat it on the floor—the minority members, Messrs. Morrison, Landers, Luttrell, Blair, Rice and Hewitt, have stated their views in a report of which the following are the material portions:

We are unable to concur in the views of the majority of the committee, but desire the adoption by Congress of such measures as will secure the early construction of a trans-continental railroad for the special use and development of the Southern and Southwestern States and Territories. We believe that this important object can be accomplished without subsidy from the Government, and submit the following views and the accompanying bill for the consideration of the House:

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN LINE.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, in the year 1871 was authorized by Congress to construct its road and telegraph from Marshall, in Eastern Texas, along and near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude through that State and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to San Diego, a small city on the Pacific coast, on the bay of the same name, supposed to be well adapted to commercial purposes, and having a population of 4,000 to 5,000 people. The distance from Marshall to San Diego is estimated at 1,574 miles by the authorities of the Texas and Pacific Company, while those of the Southern Pacific Company believe it to be about 100 miles greater.

Failing to meet these provisions, the Texas and Pacific Company has obtained by construction and purchase and has now in operation 445 miles of road, which incloses a parallelogram in Northeastern Texas, having a base of 188 miles, extending from Marshall to Fort Worth, now the western terminus of the road, which only is a part of the trunk line. The remainder of the 442 miles is so located as to secure the more valuable lands granted by the State of Texas, probably because the pecuniary embarrassments of the company were such that its credit was based chiefly upon the granted lands. There is thus remaining of the trunk line between Fort Worth and San Diego a distance of 1,461 miles upon which nothing has been done.

Of the ten years allowed by the charter within which to complete this great work only four remain, and a considerable portion of one of these must elapse before the enactment of the desired legislation is possible. Six-tenths of the time has been consumed in the construction of less than one-eighth of the trunk line, and that at the Easterly terminus, in close connection with the great middle system of roads and the central belt of States, rather than with the Southern system of roads and the Southern States.

The corporation has fallen thus far short of the performance of its undertaking, although it received from the State of Texas the munificent grant of the alternate sections of land for forty miles in width along each side of its line, or eighty miles in all, through the State of Texas, and the same from the United States through the Territories and in California, contingent upon its compliance with the conditions of the grant.

THE SUBSIDY DESIRED MORE THAN THE ROAD.

The credit of the Texas and Pacific Company was seriously impaired before the panic of 1873, and under its influence has still further declined. It admits its pecuniary inability, and assigns that as a reason for its failure to comply with the conditions imposed upon it by law.

In 1875 it applied to Congress for a subsidy of over $60,000,000, in addition to its land grant of 22,000,000 acres in Texas, and 18,000,000 in the Territories, being a money subsidy of twice the probable cost of building and equipping its road.

The application failed. It now changes the form rather than the substance of its request, and asks for a guaranty of interest on $25,000 a mile for the easier and $40,000 for the heavier portions of the road, amounting in all to $38,000,000 at 5 per cent. annually for fifty years.

The bonds of the Government bearing 4½ per cent. interest have recently been sold at par in refunding the national debt. If the public faith is kept and its credit unimpaired, the time is not remote when the Government will be able to effect loans at the rates of 4 and 3½ per cent., as now paid by England. The difference between the interest on these 5-per-cent. Texas and Pacific bonds for fifty years and the ordinary rates which the Government will have to pay on the same amount for the same time, if invested as it might be by the Government for the payment of its own debt, would amount to much more than the cost of the road, so so that the Government would be far better off to build the road and give it to the Texas and Pacific Company outright than to guarantee the interest on its 5-per-cent. fifty-year bonds, according to its request.

The total amount of interest guaranteed by the Government would, if paid into a sinking fund, amount to more than $700,000,000 in fifty years, and we are called upon to guarantee the payment of this sum in addition to the proceeds of the land grant in order to enable the Texas and Pacific Company to complete its road.

We are opposed to all pecuniary subsidies and guarantees by the Government in whatever form for the benefit of railroads at this time, however desirable their construction. In time of peace private capital seeking profitable investment will generally promote commercial development quite as fast as is consistent with safety and permanent prosperity. If the men in charge of a meritorious enterprise command the confidence of capitalists, or even the too easily-won trust of the middle classes, there is no need of calling upon the nation for subsidies or guarantees.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is a corporation of the State of California.

This corporation has constructed its road to Fort Yuma, on the easterly bank of the Colorado river, in the southwesterly corner of the Territory of Arizona, which it claims to be the authorized point of connection with the Texas and Pacific road, a distance of about 720 miles. Its track has been laid through and over extraordinary natural obstacles, at the expense of about $60,000,000, and the 330 miles of its Southern portion passes through a desert, and for 164 miles nearest the Colorado without an oasis. This road, built to preserve the charter, is of little value except for its anticipated connections with the Southern States, from which, owing to the failure of the Texas and Pacific Company to comply with the requisitions of law, it is now more than 1,200 miles distant.

The road is already *there,* with its millions of money invested over a sandy waste, upon the good faith of the Government that the Texas and Pacific road should be constructed so as to meet it at the Colorado river; or, in the event of the failure of that corporation so to do, that Congress should take such measures as should enable it to connect with the Southern States of the Union.

POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

The Southern Pacific railroad, by force of the absolute necessity of its securing Eastern connections as soon as possible, in order to preserve its capital, is the only party which has both the power and the disposition to build this road.

The Southern Pacific Company interposed no opposition to the guarantee asked by the Texas and Pacific east of the Rio Grande; but, contemplating the contingency of the denial of guarantee of bonds to the Texas and Pacific Company, and the consequent total collapse of its undertaking, strongly insisted that justice required that they should not be held in check awaiting the result of continued applications by the Texas and Pacific Company for the money or credit of the nation with which to perform what the Southern Pacific was ready to do at once for the land grant alone.

To this bill the Texas and Pacific Company objected. The only argument entitled to weight, in our opinion, was that the Southern Pacific, connecting with the ocean at San Francisco, and having intimate business relations with the Central Pacific railroad, might enter into combinations with that corporation against the public interest, and that the advantages of competition, and of an occasional connection at San Diego, would then be lost.

COMPETITION AND COMBINATION.

We believe that any competition between rival parallel lines of railroad for the same business, which results in a loss to the companies, is sure to end in one of two ways, either in a combination by which the public will lose far more than it has ever gained from competition, or, on the other hand, in the ruinous cutting of rates persisted in until the weaker corporation is ruined, the public is left to the rapacity of the survivor. There is no real protection to the public but in the enforcement of the law of the land. Competition which takes from corporations just compensation is quite as ruinous as combination which gives them too much.

No one can believe that the Texas and Pacific Company would, after constructing its line to the Pacific ocean, long compete with any rival to its own loss or even so as to produce any reduction of rates below the maximum to which the public would submit; or that it would fail to repair its losses or increase its gains whenever an opportunity might offer. We repeat that nothing but the law, and the enforcement of the law by the Government, can protect the public against the love of gain which is inherent in human nature.

The truth is recognized by the bill of the Texas and Pacific Company reported by the majority of the committee, and stringent provisions are therein made to hold that corporation within the bounds of justice and law; very unusual safeguards being provided for in consideration of the fact that the Government itself is really required by the bill to furnish the means necessary to build the road and give to the projectors an additional bonus of $30,000,000. Restrictions and conditions in a charter can be enforced by the machinery of the law against one corporation as well as another.

WILL THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY BUILD THE ROAD?

We submit that it will work great wrong to the Southern Pacific Railroad Corporation, to the great South and Southwest, and to the whole country, to reject this bill and to enact the bill recommended by the majority of the committee in the interest of the Texas and Pacific Company, or to reject this bill under any circumstances. This measure does not antagonize, nor did the Southern Pacific railroad antagonize before us any railroad project, branch, or connection east of the Rio Grande. It simply asks to build 600 miles of railroad, half way from the Colorado to Fort Worth, the present westerly terminus of the Texas and Pacific Company, and simply additional miles in California, to complete the San Diego connection, without any public aid and subject to all reasonable restrictions in the public interest. True, it desires the land grant, but we do not recommend it, because we believe that this corporation will build the road without.

Should the representatives of that portion of the country chiefly to be benefited, not by the subsidy, but by the road, defeat this measure, it is difficult for us to see how they can reasonably expect the rest of the country to consent to burden the taxpayer and embarrass our policy with the most dangerous precedent, which would exhaust the treasury with hundreds of subsidies throughout the unlimited future of the nation.

It would seem impossible for any man to justify himself to his constituency and to his country at large in a course which depletes the treasury when all that is desired is attainable without expense to the people.

VIEWS OF MESSRS. LUTTRELL AND BLAIR.

Both the act and its amendments required as a condition precedent that the work should be prosecuted simultaneously from the eastern and western termini. By the act of 1872 there were required to be completed not less than 100 miles on the main line in Texas and not less than 110 miles in California by May 2, 1878, whereas, in fact, less than 200 miles of the main line have been completed westerly from the Marshall terminus in Texas, and not one mile or even a foot, from San Diego easterly. There has been a marked failure on the part of the company to comply with the terms on which the lands and franchises were granted. This contingency of failure was, by the caution of Congress, foreseen and provided for in both acts, a proviso that—

"Upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion."

In this attitude of affairs it represents that it would be a great hardship to be compelled to wait indefinitely upon a disabled company for a connecting road from the East, and asks of us the privilege of continuing its road eastward through the Territories to the Rio Grande and as much farther as might be necessary to meet the Texas roads within six years. Such is the desire for an outlet to the East, which shall admit it to participation in through overland traffic, that it offers that, if its request be granted to construct a line to San Diego harbor in addition to its present ocean terminal, and to prorate on through business with all Eastern connections to San Francisco or other points, and to allow Congress to impose the rates and fares on the line between its Eastern and Western termini at Pacific ports, although asking no aid of the United States which it is not its advantage for Congress to grant. This is rather more than it is within the power of the other company to offer. No good and satisfactory reason is found why this proposition should not be promptly and cheerfully accepted.

FROM A BUSINESS STANDPOINT.

Two propositions are before us looking to that end. One of them, the Texas and Pacific, seeks to retain its land grant from the United States, amounting to 18,000,000 acres, to obtain two years' additional time, and a special and extraordinary grant of the credit of the nation in the form of an indorsement upon $38,750,000 of the company's bonds, pledging it to the payment of 5 per cent. gold interest for fifty years.

The other, the Southern Pacific, asks only our sanction to continue its road eastward across the Territories within the same time, but without any other or further assistance than the contiguous grant of lands now at the disposal of Congress.

Which of these two propositions as guardians of the public interest can we adopt? Which of these two candidates, as practical business men, ought we to intrust with this undertaking? We should select the proposition most favorable to the good of the people. It would seem that by the charter the grant of land along the thirty-second parallel line in the Territories was made double that of the pioneer line by the forty-first parallel, as if in lieu of future aid in money or credit.

Were we administering our own private business could we for a moment hesitate between these offers, one of which, besides being undeserved favor, involves grave responsibilities, dangerous precedent and great risks, while the other avoids all commitments, all doubtful policy, and insures all its proffered benefits within the same time without the risk of a dollar of the people's money or credit? We conceive we are not here as the almoners of the bounty of the Government to its citizens or corporations, but as guardians of the public welfare and trustees of its property and credit of the nation, sworn to obey the constitution and protect the best interests of the people, and in this view we cannot concur in the report of the majority, which proposes to grant a subsidy or guaranty of $38,750,000 of the people's money or credit to a corporation.

ANTI-SUBSIDY VIEWS OF MR. MORRISON.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company seeks to obtain the guarantee of the United States for the payment of the interest on $38,750,000 of fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds, to be issued by said railroad company, and used by it in building and extending its railroad from Fort Worth, in Texas, to the Pacific ocean at San Diego, in California. The road to be constructed is 1,400 miles in length; the bonds to be issued amount to $27,678 per mile; and the interest guaranteed to be paid by the United States, used as a sinking fund, and invested in Government bonds bearing the same rate of interest, would pay $300,000,000 of the public debt.

POWER OF CONGRESS DOUBTFUL.

Has Congress the power to authorize the coveted guarantee? If it has, then power has been conferred upon Congress to make gifts of the public moneys and public property to private corporations and individuals. Has any such power been granted by the constitution, or is it necessary to the execution of any power that it is granted?

This railroad, when built, will be the private property of the shareholders. It will be a military and post-road in the same sense, and to the same extent, and none other, that all other railroads of the country over which the Government may transport its mails, troops or supplies for reasonable compensation, are military and post-roads. It is submitted that the power has not been conferred upon Congress to make the United States a party in such an enterprise by subscription to its capital stock; or more, to authorize the construction of the road out of the resources of the people to be made a gift to the railroad company.

The attempt to derive such power, the power to build and give away a railroad from the power to *establish* military and post roads, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, an attempt to prevent the obvious purpose of a power intended for the public good to private ends. The United States are bound to provide for the general defense, but it does not follow that they may construct or operate a railroad for the exclusive benefit of a private corporation, because they may ultimately and in some possible contingency want to use it for a military purpose, any more than they may go into partnership with a stock raiser because horses are necessary in war. The United States have power to regulate foreign commerce and commerce between the States, but it does not follow that they may indorse the notes of a shipbuilder or merchant by way of stimulating and encouraging business. The undersigned is unable to perceive any distinction in principle between these cases and the demand of the projectors of this railroad for a loan of the Government credit to the extent of many millions, with which to prosecute private speculation.

DANGER OF SUBSIDIES.

The railroad company which asks for this enormous appropriation of credit presents no claim upon the public which entitles it to exemption from the general rule. The enterprise is essentially a private one, and the company has already received from the United States and the State of Texas a sufficient basis of credit to have built the road, had its assets been prudently managed.

The undersigned is not unmindful of the fact that at a later period a different rule of construction prevailed from that which in the earlier days of the republic, and which is now here insisted upon.

Undelegated power is necessarily unregulated and unrestrained. Power usurped never was and never will be honestly administered.

But it is submitted that this belief affords no sufficient justification for the guarantee and subsidy asked. For were it tendered, as it is not, that this enterprise is essentially of the Southern character with which it is attempted to be stamped, no reason can be built upon that fact which may not be urged with equal force as a reason why the Government should equalize between the lately contending sections all the losses resulting from "our unfortunate civil disturbances."

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The statement of the majority that the Government of the United States, in view of the quantity of lands given to it by the Southern States, has been unjust to the South in the bestowal of bounties, is believed to find its refutation in the character of the men who before the war represented that section. They were too sensitive as to the rights of their section to be satisfied with less than was rightfully theirs. The undersigned is not advised as to how the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company acquired the franchise and right of way by which it is authorized to construct its railroad from Fort Worth to El Paso, in the State of Texas, whether by grant from the State of Texas or by purchase from, or consolidation with, the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, under the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1871, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road for other purposes."

In the case of Davis vs. Gray, 16 Wallace, page 203, United States Supreme Court decided that the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific was a surviving corporation, with all its property in possession, and all its franchise unimpaired. This franchise and right of way the company proposes to mortgage to indemnify the Government for its guarantee. It becomes a material fact, therefore, to know if it was ever acquired in either of the modes suggested, or otherwise, and whether it has been forfeited or lost with the Texas land grant. The undersigned expresses no opinion upon this question, which was not considered by the committee, but submits that due regard for the interests of the Government demands that before any guarantee is made, based in part on a mortgage of the said franchise and right of the way, the House should be informed and advised as to the title to what is proposed to be mortgaged.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

How the Florida Returning Board Carried that State for Hayes—McLin, a Member of the Board, Tells How It Was Done—Northern Republicans the Instigators.

As a member of the State Board of Canvassers of the State of Florida, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to myself and justice to others to make the following statement: At the time the canvass was made I was not conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty, in a political sense, to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican party. I felt that, when a question could be decided either way without doing violence to a public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party, and give my decision in its favor, even at the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a Judge charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented. Looking back now to that time, I feel that there was a combination of influences that must have operated most powerfully in blinding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been for many years, and was at the time of the canvass, a very active partisan. I sincerely thought that our State and the nation would suffer irreparable injury if the Democratic party were to obtain the Presidency, and the policy of hatred to the negro, and those who had been the friend of the negro should obtain control at Washington. It was the common and unanimous talk, also, that the very existence of the men in the South who had upheld the Republican party depended upon the election of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Gov. Stearns and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. These telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defer—the Chairman of the National Committee and the man who, as the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes, had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money and troops, if necessary, in securing the victory for Mr. Hayes. Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men, who were earnest Republicans, and especially by the friends of Gov. Hayes. One gentleman particularly, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend, commissioned with power to act on his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Mr. Tilden be elected, the intense anxiety of the Republican party of the North, and their full sympathy with us. I cannot say how far my action may have been influenced by the intense excitement that prevailed around me, or how far my partisan zeal may have led me into error. Neither can I say how far my own course was influenced by the promises made by Noyes that if Mr. Hayes became President I should be rewarded. Certainly these influences must have had a strong control over my judgment and action. Reviewing my action at this distance of time with all calmness, with my ardor cooled and my partisan zeal chilled by the President who has basely betrayed and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South, and crushed the very men who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvass was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment and honest, unbiased decision that should have characterized proceedings involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this, I know that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement; that partisan feeling, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and political expediency ruled the hour. A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democratic or Republican party. Voluminous testimony was filed, and the lawyers of both parties argued each for their side of the issue that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include in the count, or retain and count, precincts on the ground of illegality in the conduct of the election or fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney General of the State and a member of the board had decided that the board had quasi judicial power, and had the right to exclude precincts from the count if the returns were shown to be so irregular, false or fraudulent as to prevent the board from ascertaining from them the true vote. With this view of its duties the board entered upon the work of the canvass with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers which were of a mixed character, political and judicial, the political largely predominating. This had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and, the Republicans having a majority of the board, the canvass was largely in their favor. As the result proved, if the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida. Excluding the return from Baker county, which was counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it, was a falsely-manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. Archer precinct No. 2, Alachua county, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to the precinct; but I have recently learned from the Republican leader of that county that, after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerk of said precinct.

In Leon county, seventy-four small Republican ballots were stuffed into the ballot-box at precinct No. 9, yet it was not made to appear to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the board that these were false ballots. Subsequent confession shows that these were stuffed into the box. I had seen Joseph Bower, one of the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and cautioned him against their use unless they were generally adopted, and afterward learned that he had given them up. In Jefferson county, in a certain precinct at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that, had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer returns, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county, aggregating 394 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic precincts, which were excluded for irregularity and illegality contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes. In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any motives to sustain them. I am free to admit that, viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Hayes was continually inspiring his personal friends and trusted agents by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part done with the knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Gov. Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Gov. Packard's. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing that he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud, yet he holds on to the Presidency, which in his own opinion was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends, through fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts, and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

SAMUEL B. MCLIN.

The above was signed and sworn to before the Clerk of Thomas county, Ga.

SHOOTING STARS.

What They Are and How Their Brilliancy Is Caused.

From the recent work on "Popular Astronomy," by Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, we take the following explanation of the phenomena of shooting stars so often observed in the heavens:

"It is now universally conceded that the celestial spaces are crowded with innumerable minute bodies moving around the sun in every possible kind of orbit. * * * Of the nature of the minuter bodies of this class nothing is certainly known. But, whatever they may be, the earth is constantly encountering them in its motion around the sun. They are burned by passing through the upper regions of our atmosphere, and the shooting star is simply the light of that burning. * * * The question which may be asked at this stage is, 'Why are these bodies burned? Especially how can they burn so suddenly and with so intense a light as to be visible hundreds of miles away? These questions were the stumbling-block of investigators until they were answered, clearly and conclusively, by the discovery of the mechanical theory of heat. It is now established that heat is only a certain form of motion; that hot air differs from cold air only in a more rapid vibration of its molecules, and that it communicates its heat to other bodies simply by striking them with its molecules, and thus setting their molecules in vibration. Consequently, if a body moves rapidly through the air, the impact of the air upon it ought to heat it, just as a warm air would, even though the air itself were cold. The result of theory has been experimentally proved by Sir William Thomson, who found that a thermometer placed in front of a rapidly moving body rose one degree when the body moved through the air at the rate of 125 feet per second. With higher velocities, the increase of temperature was proportioned to the square of the velocity. * * *

This result is in exact accordance with the mechanical theory of heat. To find the effective temperature to which a meteoroid is exposed in moving through our atmosphere, we divide its velocity in feet per second by 125; the square of the quotient will give the temperature in degrees. Let us apply this principle to the case of the meteoroids. The earth moves in its orbit at the rate of 98,000 feet per second; and, if it met a meteoroid at rest, our atmosphere would strike it with this velocity. By the rule we have given for the rise of temperature, the meteroid would practically encounter a temperature of nearly 600,000 deg. This is many times any temperature ever produced by artificial means. If, as will be commonly the case, the meteoroid is moving to meet the earth, the velocity and, therefore, the potential temperature will be higher. We know that the meteoroids which produce the November showers move in a direction nearly opposite that of the earth, with a velocity of twenty-six miles per second, so that the relative velocity with which the meteoroids meet our atmosphere is forty-four miles per second. By the rule we have given, this velocity corresponds to a temperature of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 deg. We do not mean that the meteoroids are generally heated up to this temperature, but that the air acts upon them as if it were heated up to the point mentioned; that is, it burns or volatilizes them in less than a second, with an enormous evolution of light and heat, just as a furnace would if heated to a temperature of 3,000,000 deg. It is not at all necessary that the body should be combustible; the light and heat of ordinary burning are nothing at all compared with the deflagration which such a temperature would cause by acting on the hardest known body. * * * And, as the whole operation is over in a second, we may imagine how intense the light must be."

Feeding the Dead.

A large number of Chinese—ten or twelve wagon-loads—went out to the city cemetery yesterday to feed the spirits of their dead, taking with them a quantity of roast pork and such other articles as a well-regulated spirit of the Chinese persuasion is expected to relish. The food was placed upon the graves, and over each grave was poured a bottle of whisky—spirit to spirit. A number of tramps stood among the spectators, and seemed much grieved at the waste of the fluid. They made up their minds to get even by securing the food after the Chinamen left, but the latter have by experience grown smart, and, when they had given the spirits a reasonable length of time to secure a square meal, they loaded up their victuals and brought them back to town.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

IN Sweden, 1,500,000 persons—about one-half the population—annually consume 140 to 170 pints of spirits each. By their indulgence in strong drinks the Swedes have deteriorated in stature and physical strength; new diseases have appeared, and old ones have increased fearfully.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r unected therewith, prompt- able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. seehislargestoc k

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on otice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fist class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS.

Terry's Reps, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shades, Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the car pet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins
A Special

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF TH

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Cruished, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil per gallon, 90c. Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 80c. Machine Oil per gal. 45cts

CANDIES,

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Peanuts 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 03 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 30 "	7 55 "
Butler	1 25 "	2 23 "	8 20 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 37 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 16 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 54 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 10 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 24 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 50	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 18	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 33	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 06	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 52	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 37	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 05	11 31	12 50
Collins's	11 20	11 55	2 00
Churubusco	11 34	12 13	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 43	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00pm	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 20	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 12	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 36	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 42	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 35	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 16	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Churubusco	4 20	8 39	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Cinn'ti A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	10 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	[illegible]	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 25am	10 50pm	[illegible]
Bellaire	8 50am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnesville	10 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge	11 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zanesville	12 25pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
ar Newark	1 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 50		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 30		
Mt Vernon	3 30		
Mansfield	4 54		
Shelby	5 11		
Monroeville	6 13		
ar Sandusky	7 00		
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6 15
Republic	6 45		8
Tiffin	7 15	8 39	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 07
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 08	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 38	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 49	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 16
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 50am	2 05	5 55am
Ev Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 00	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9:35 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accomo.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	6 30 am
Newcastle	5 05		8 00
Cambridge City	5 40		9 45
Connersville	6 35		10 30
Cincinnati	10 05 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 45	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 05 pm	1 50 pm	
St. Louis	7 35 am	6 50	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6	4 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute		1 36 pm	
Louisville		7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 45 am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		30 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	4 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2 43 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 56 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Frt.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	9 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 25	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 46	1 30	8 13
Angola	9 45	2 22	9 45
Waterloo	10 26	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 42	3 05	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	3 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	6 30 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	3 20 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 05
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 40	7 15
Bankers	7 45	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 08	2 30	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 25 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	8 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 35 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

[illegible] all Diseases of a Private nature [illegible] LADIES [illegible] FEMALES [illegible] U. S. LADIES [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m no11.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 9th, 1878. Number 19.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,..... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, [illegible] cents each insertion there after. [illegible] ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Specia attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2,50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish [illegible] nly $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel, [illegible]. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab [illegible]

HURRAH! HURRAЯ!

FOR THE

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

We now have the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this county, for the spring trade. Read our price list Come and see the goods and we will convince you.

A FEW PRICES:

Womens serge polish - -	$ 65
" grain and side lace	1.00
" slippers from -	25c to 100
" walking shoes, good	1.00
Mens plow shoes from -	1. to 1.50
" fine shoes from -	1.50 up
" stoga boots - -	2-00
" fine " - -	$2 up
Calf boots made to order for	5.50
Army stitch " " "	2.00

All of our goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

AND WE SELL

15 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than any other house in the county.

THE BOOT UPSIDE OWN,

Auburn, Ind'a.

Robin Hood's Miracle.

Fair, fair was the forest of Sherwood in the days of Robin Hood; long were the summers that [illegible] the forests with green, and bright [illegible] autumns that browned the thickets and coverts from which the merry hunters, clad in Lincoln-green, started the deer. The silver horns of Robin Hood's merry men divided in the morning, and their notes were lost in the great [illegible] forest, but they blended again at evening, echoing at first from afar and then drawing near.

Then merry were the tales of the hunters, as the red moon rose to the dusky shadows, and poured her light over the forest like a silver sea.

Robin Hood performed a most wonderful miracle in his day.

Perhaps, although you may not think it so wonderful after all.

We will tell it to you, as a very old ballad told it to us.

One day, Robin, being in a merry mood, took it into his head to go into the King's highway in the disguise of a friar. He put on hood, gown, crucifix, and beads, and walked off slowly, looking very demure and woe-begone.

He had not gone far, when he met two lusty priests, clad all in black, and riding gallantly along.

"Benedict!" he said. "Have pity on a poor friar, who has been wandering since morning, without meat or drink."

"In the name of the virgin," said one of the priests, "we cannot help thee. We've been robbed, and haven't a penny to help ourselves."

Robin laid hold of the priest's robes and drew him from his horse. Robin was so stout a man that the priest could not resist, and when he commanded the other priest to dismount, he dared not disobey him.

"You say you have no money,' said Robin. "Neither have I."

"You know how to pray?" said Robin.

"Yes," said the priests.

"Then let us all fall on our knees, we three together, and for money we will pray earnestly, and we will see what Heaven will send.'

The priests knelt down.

"Now, pray,' said Robin.

They prayed very dolefully. At last they negan to weep and wring their hands. Then Robin began to dance.

The priests' prayer became more doleful than ever. But Robin said—

"Pray! pray!"

They prayed a very long time.

"Now put your hands into your pockets, and see if you have received any answer to your prayers.'

The first priest felt in his pockets, then rolled up his eyes very solmenly and said—

"Nothing'

"Let me feel,' said Robin.

The priests now looked more troubled than ever.

Robin searched the pockets of one and drew forth a purse heavy with gold.

"What an answer to prayers!' said Robin, and he searched the other, and found another purse.

The two priests were struck dumb—what could they say? If they had spoken truly at first, here indeed was a miracle! The old ballad says they "sighed wonderous heavy.'

"You have prayed well,' said Robin, encouragingly, seeing their dejected looks. "Here are five hundred pounds. Now we will divide it.'

And divide it he did. He gave each priest fifty pounds for praying so well, and kept the rest himself. But the two priests did not seem very much pleased with Robin's division and liberal present but rode away looking more woeful than ever.

'Always speak the truth,' said Robin to the two priests, as they departed, and we have a sort of suspicion that if they had spoken the truth about their money to the bold outlaw, as good priests ought, the miracle would not have been so great.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens, and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health. but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Fashion Fripperies.

Olive and blue are worn together with good effect.

Scarf drapery is quite novel, and will be popular.

Street basques are increased in length this season.

Blush pink is a fashionable color for full-dress bonnets.

A perfect corset is indispensable to a perfectly fitting dress.

The most fastidious women wear hosiery to match their dresses.

New veils are narrow black net pieces to be worn like a mask veil.

The real Roman pearls are the beads most used by stylish milliners.

The Ulster will be the most fashionable garment in linen for summer traveling purposes.

Evening toilets are all made Princesse or Empress robes, and the trains are fully a yard long.

A novelty for summer dresses is colored linen in open patterns like lace or brocade.

A moderen costume of fine cambric or percale is as pretty and eleborate in its way as one of silk.

In all goods, both foreign and American, there is a marked improvement in the quality and finish.

Brocaded grenadines of two colors, or two shades, are among the richest dresses shown for summer.

Neat and pretty dresses for young ladies and school girls are made of the hair striped summer silks.

The styles in millinery are so varied and many this season that out of the hundreds displayed no two look alike.

One of the pretiest novelties brought out in millinery are flowers whose petals are formed of thin flakes of mother-of-pearl.

Mastic gray (putty color), with green, is one of the most popular combinations in spring suits sent over by French modistes.

The dress of the colored hosiery are very much improved, the colors being both faster and better in point of vividness and variety of shades.

The latest fancy in overdresses is that of making a vest with a coat that is lengthened behind to form a polonaise, yet preserves the simple outlines of gentlemen's coats.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

A Gentle hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumania, severe coughs, croup or any diseases of the throat or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and villiage on this continent. Sameple bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.

Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN, Administrator.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

Treasurer's Notice.

Notic is hereby given, that I will redeem county orders protested prior to December 1st, 1877, and interest will cease on the same not presented, after May 10th, 1878.

DANIEL GONSER,
Treas., of DeKalb Co.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come, listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me for a spell!
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth that loved liquor too well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to decline,
And behaved like a person possessed;
I protest
The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to a tavern, my lad,
He went to a tavern one night,
And, drinking too much
Rum, brandy and such,
The chap got exceedingly "tight;"
And was quite
What your aunt would entitle a "fright."

The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad;
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes,
And raves about horrid great snakes!

'Tis a warning to you and to me, my lad,
A particular caution to all—
Though no one can see
The viper but he—
To hear the poor lunatic bawl,
"How they crawl!
All over the floor and the wall!"

Next morning he took to his bed, my lad,
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up,
To dine or to sup,
Though properly physicked and bled;
And I read
Next day the poor fellow was dead.

You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class;
Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass."

MR. PERKINS.

Mr. and Mrs. Peregrine Paret, Peregrine junior, and Miss Grace Paret, sat at breakfast in their pleasant dining-room overlooking the garden, the avenue, the base-ball ground, and straight across the river to the steeples and high chimneys that loomed through the mist hanging over the great busy metropolis. It had been Mrs. Paret's boast that she had the finest view from her front windows of any house in Riverview, and that not one unseemly blot rested upon the landscape. So that it became a sore thing to her when her husband leased a big lot in the direction of the water to a man by the name of Perkins, who got a lot of old boards together and reared a kind of work-shop there, from which he emerged at various times in the day, sometimes in his shirt sleeves, and again in a leather apron and queer cap; if the weather was inclement, perhaps he wore a woolen jacket, and at this season of the year his pantaloons were generally thrust in his boots. The man, as Mrs. Paret justly observed, evidently belonged to the working class, and she had no objection to Mr. Paret's hiring him to superintend the various repairs necessary that spring in their household, but she did strongly object to the peculiar manner of the man; it was not so much that he had dared to use his own judgment about the wall paper, but he had actually appealed to Grace, to her daughter, to support him in his choice, and Grace, in her thoughtless way, had stood there in the hall talking with this man Perkins—talking, smiling, blushing. Why, Grace could not have shown more attention to the Grand Duke himself than she had to this paper-hanger.

"The impudence, the unparalleled impertinence," said Mrs. Paret, "of a paper-hanger, an ordinary paper-hanger, daring to intrude his choice of material, and actually using a pale gray ground instead of the shade I ordered!"

"But, mamma," said Grace, "you said yourself that it was the prettiest, after it was on the wall."

"That has nothing to do with it," said Mrs. Paret, waving her hand, and majestically disposing of her daughter's plea—"nothing whatever to do with it. It's the principle of the thing, Grace; the idea of an ordinary paper-hanger—"

"I don't think he's altogether ordinary, mamma," said Grace. "You must allow yourself that he's a little extraordinary, he's a kind of Admirable Crichton. I'm sure I never saw such skill in my life in hanging the curtains; and hung they would never have been if our people had been left to manage them. He just climbed the ladder, Peregrine," added Grace, turning to her brother, "and took the great, clumsy things in his arms, gave a twist or two here, a tack or two there, a push up and a push down, and the whole thing was lovely!"

"Hum," said Peregrine junior, tugging at the few wisps of hair he called a mustache—"hum—a—yes—no doubt; but there's such a thing as fellows being too confoundedly brisk, you know. Fellow's good enough, no doubt, in his way capital mechanic, all that sort of thing; but hang it, you know, fellow must keep in his own groove. Watkins says to me yesterday, 'See fellow over there sawing board?' And I says, 'Yes.' And says Watkins, 'Fellow wants to join our boat club.' 'No?' says I. 'Fact,' says Watkins. 'Case of blackball,' says I. And it was; club couldn't stand that sort of thing, you know—kill it quicker'n lightning."

"That's the reason you lose every race," said Grace. "Mr. Perkins is a better oarsman than any one in the club."

"Possible," drawled Peregrine. "Plenty clubs glad to get him, no doubt, but we decline the honor. If precedent is 'stablished that sort, no knowing what'll be the consequence."

"Peregrine is right," said Mrs. Paret. "'A place for everybody, and everybody in his place,' is my motto; and one thing is very certain, that ramshackle old barn over there is ruining our property. I told you, Mr. Paret, what would be the result when you leased him the land."

Mr. Paret said nothing; his half-shut but keen eyes had at first rested upon the face of his daughter, and an expression of eager anxiety, which was very rare with him, had now given way to the usual grim composure of his features. He was a very quiet man, and would sit for a whole evening with his head up against the wall, never once hazarding a remark of his own, but contenting himself apparently with the conversation that went on about him. His extreme reticence had gained for him a certain reverence when he did happen to speak. A more voluble man might be allowed to run on unnoticed, or he might be contradicted or differed with, but Mr. Paret's words, like everything rare, were held in consideration.

On this pleasant morning of which I speak he said nothing. For a brief moment a keen glance, almost haggard in anxiety, had rested on the sweet face of his daughter; but he did not reply to his wife. Two or three days later on, [illegible] however, made a remark which caused considerable confusion in the little circle about him.

This time it was the evening meal, and the subject was again Mr. Perkins. Spring had come, the bitterness of the frost had melted in the ardor of the sun, and the consequence was mud! The peculiar yellow clay that formed the upper strata in the geological classification of Riverview became very noticeable that night in the Paret household. The heavy boots of Mr. Paret were clogged with it, the gaiters of Peregrine junior were flecked here and there, and the natty, arched, high-heeled shoes of Miss Grace, as they snuggled under the dining-table, showed very plainly the sinuous designs of the [illegible] clay.

"Hum-s-" drawled Peregrine, "what's all this about fellow with board? Watkins home to-day, and says days of chivalry coming back again. Certain lovely lady's progress impeded by mud—along comes knight with board on shoulder—throws it down—lady walks over, smiles sweetly, says pretty words of gratitude; result, all fellows in Riverview hunting for boards."

"I hate that Watkins," said Grace, a hot color leaping into her rounded cheeks, her blue eyes flashing indignantly. "If he knew how I despised him, he'd stop persecuting me with his attentions. Nothing could be nicer, mamma, than the way Mr. Perkins helped me over the crossing; it was the most natural thing in the world. You know how muddy it is on that corner by the church. I didn't know how to get across; I was quite in despair, when I saw Mr. Perkins with a board on his shoulder, and in the twinkle of an eye he had thrown it down and made a bridge of it for the passers-by."

"For you, you mean," said Mrs. Paret, sternly. "If it had been some poor old lame beggar woman, he'd have kept his board immaculate. What right has this person to offer you any civility? What right has he to know of your existence—to look at you at all?"

It was at this juncture of the conversation that Mr. Paret spoke. "A cat may look at a King," said Mr. Paret. And these few words of his had the effect of a bomb bursting in the enemy's camp. Mrs. Paret started and stared at her husband, Peregrine's fork paused in mid-air, and even Gracie's eyes grew round in wonder. His opinion had not been asked. The little group, in fact, believed him utterly oblivious and indifferent to the Perkins question, and this singular and trite remark threw consternation in their midst.

But Mrs. Paret rallied sufficiently to stammer out, "A King is not supposed to look at a cat."

And Mr. Paret, who had by this time finished his meal and reached the door of the dining-room, turned upon the threshold, and said, "That depends upon the taste and policy of the King and the character of the cat." With this Parthian arrow he went out and shut the door.

The next day Miss Grace went into the parlor to practice the opening piece for the following Sunday. Miss Grace was the soprano in the aristocratic church on the muddy corner below, and it was generally conceded that for richness and compass the voice of Miss Paret had no peer in Riverview. Mr. Perkins himself in passing the church the day before had paused, with the board on his shoulder, and listened, with his heart in his mouth, to the clear, sweet, ringing notes that fell upon the balmy air of that delicious morning. And very thankful he was that he had waited long enough to be of service to her in any way. "No thanks to me," he had said, while sacrificing his board; "I should have been half a mile ahead if your voice hadn't rooted me to the spot."

"I thought I could get my part better if I tried it in the church," said Grace; "but it was so big and gloomy there, and it's so hard to practice alone; the tenor ought to be there at least."

These words of hers—as, indeed, all her words—remained in the memory of Mr. Perkins, and, on the following morning, while he was superintending the papering of the reception-room on the other side of the hall, and listening to Miss Paret's voice from the parlor, he became more and more convinced that she really did need the assistance of the tenor; the rest could be got along without, but the tenor was indispensable. He'd been humming to himself all the time, but of what service was this to Miss Paret? On the spur of the moment he walked across the hall and through the open door into the parlor. He saw that her color rose, and that she turned upon the piano-stool and quickly confronted him, and for a moment he wished that he had never learned to sing. If this impulse of his should cost this loveliest and best of God's creatures the least disappointment or even surprise, his epiglottis might as well be the most ordinary in the world—he would never sing again. But her voice held no indignation in it, nor her face, which was the purest, the gentlest, the most winning of faces.

"Shall I call mamma?" she said.

"Oh, no," he replied; "the papering is going on nicely; but I thought, if you'd allow me, I'd just supply the tenor for you. I can see that the absence of it is a great impediment. If you wouldn't mind, Miss Paret, I think you could make out with my voice for the time."

And he began, without further preamble, to sing the solo. Miss Paret followed him with the piano accompaniment, her musical soul in her ears. Oh, how vastly, immeasurably superior was his voice to the tenor she had been accustomed to—to any tenor, any voice! Presently he ceased, and trembling, but sweet, she took up the refrain. Then he joined in with her, and, for about ten minutes or so, the paper-hangers on the other side of the corridors, the maid-servant in the kitchen, and the man-servant in the hall listened, open-mouthed, to these seraphic strains that seemed straight from paradise. Unfortunately, they soared up into the sitting-room above, where Mrs. Paret was making up her domestic accounts, and so engrossed was she that she did not at first realize that a man's voice was mingling with that of her daughter. When she did, she made up her mind it was Mr. Barnes, the church tenor. But Mrs. Paret was a musical critic, and very soon concluded those full, rich notes did not belong to Mr. Barnes. Besides, he had gone to the city; she saw him go to the train half an hour before. Who could it be? The voice was certainly a strange one—wonderfully fine, but strange. Mrs. Paret dropped her book, put her pencil behind her ear, and went down into the parlor. Imagine her horror, her dismay, her indignation to find that wonderfully fine but strange voice in the possession of Mr. Perkins! And to find her daughter, the acknowledged queen of Riverview society, deigning to mingle her voice with his and accompany him while he sang.

The poor girl hung her head when she saw her mamma. She knew there was a bit of [illegible] in the situation; it was only the impulsive kindness of Mr. Perkins and the yearning for harmony which haunts a musical soul. If she could only tell her mamma—explain to her Mr. Perkins' motive and her own! But she could see that Mrs. Paret was growing redder and redder; that her usually rubicund complexion was deepening to a rich mahogany; that she was swelling up, so to speak, with rage and indignation.

Mr. Perkins could see this for himself, and hastened to apologize.

"It was merely a musical intrusion, madam," he said. "I saw that your daughter needed a tenor, and, without pausing to think, offered it to her."

"[illegible]" echoed the exasperated matron. "I'm about sick of Mr. Perkins and his kindness. He'd oblige me by taking it and himself out of the house, and never entering its doors again in any capacity or under any circumstances."

Mr. Perkins bowed his head meekly, went over to Grace, and took her trembling hands in both his own for a half second, bent his head again reverently to the haughty stare of Mrs. Paret, then went across the hall, gave a few directions to the workmen there, and walked out.

That night Mrs. Paret beamed refulgently at the head of the table. She was glad now that it happened as it did. She was rid of that intolerable Mr. Perkins at once and forever.

"The impudence of your man Perkins," she said to her husband, "overreached itself to-day. I ordered him out of the house."

"You did!" said Mr. Paret, putting down his knife and fork, and looking at the partner of his bosom. "And what did he say?"

"Say? What could he say?"

"What did he do?"

"Do? What could he do? He went out as he was ordered, and I've forbidden his entering the doors again in any capacity."

A grim smile distorted the features of Mr. Paret. He had not smiled much of late, so that this working of the muscles was really a distortion.

"I suppose he'd oblige you if he could," said Mr. Paret. "I've found him a very kind and accommodating fellow; but he can't help himself in this case."

"In what case, Mr. Paret? What do you mean?" said his wife, who saw that his chin was shaking painfully, and his hands trembled on the arms of his chair.

"A man can't very well stay out of his own house," said Mr. Paret. "Everything here belongs to Mr. Perkins—house, furniture, and all. He thought, perhaps, if it was kept quiet I might tide over; but it's no use, Maria. I'm broken up hand and foot. We'll have to go back to the farm."

Then Mr. Paret's head fell back powerless. He was carried to bed.

Shortly after, Peregrine junior came in, with that draggled look that characterizes a cock that has been beaten upon his own dunghill.

"Here's a go," he said. "Perkins black-balled at the club, and turns out that he owns the whole concern—boat-house, water-front, and all."

But nobody minded Peregrine junior. To do Mrs. Paret justice, she was a true, staunch woman in time of trouble.

"We'll go back to the farm, dearie," she said to the poor, distracted broker. "Thank God, that's mine! Nobody can touch that. Only get well and strong, Peregrine, and I'll be content to spend the rest of our days there. Of course, it will be a blow to Grace to leave Riverview; but she's a good girl."

"Yes. God bless her!" said Mr. Paret.

But I don't believe that Grace will leave Riverview with the old folks. That night as she sat alone in the parlor, her tears falling fast upon the keys, sad thoughts and heavy fears distracting her thoughts from the melody, all at once a big broad-shouldered shadow loomed up between her and the moonlight.

"I had to come in at the window," he said, "for you know I've been forbidden the doors. I came to beg you to forgive my blundering idiocy of to-day."

"It doesn't matter," said Grace, with a sweet, sad dignity that made Mr. Perkins feel as if he'd like to get down on his knees to her. "We know now that everything here is yours—papa has told us. We are going back to the farm, and then you can come and go as you like."

"That's all nonsense," said Mr. Perkins, devouring with his eyes the sweet, sad face beneath his own; "your father will pull through yet, and, as for the rest, there's only one thing in the house of any value to me, and that's so priceless and precious and unspeakably dear that I can't get courage to plead for it."

But I think he did, for I met Watkins myself the other day, and he said he was going to Mexico, the country was going to the dogs, and the franchise wasn't worth a cent. Too much power was given to monopolies. In Riverview alone was a case where one fellow, and an ordinary fellow at that, had gobbled up everything—boat-club championship, a woman that was next door to an angel, and all. "You knew her," pursued Watkins—"Paret's sister Grace; and you knew him, that masquerading chap with board. What's his name?—Perkins!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE shipment of 600,000 pounds of buffalo hides from Fort Worth, Texas, this spring, indicates the extent of the winter's slaughter on the plains.

JACK FEATHERLY'S ADVENTURE.

Thrilling Experience of a Hunter in the Adirondack Mountains.

[From an Allentown (Pa.) Letter.]

Jack Featherly lived in a log cabin at the base of one of the mountain ranges of the Adirondacks. He had been brought up in the woods from infancy, and the rocks, trees and flowing water were his lesson books, for in that desolate region schools were out of the question. He was the son of a guide who conducted hunters and pleasure parties over the lakes and through the woods of the Shattagee region, and, by the time he was 17 years of age, the boy was able to act as a guide himself. His eyes were so keen that he could tell at a glance, by the traces upon the dry leaves, whether a bear, deer or panther had passed by. The forest was his home, and he could lie down miles from home and sleep as sweetly upon his couch of moss or leaves as the best housed youngster on his more civilized bed. In the summer of 1878 he guided a party a distance of forty miles to the first of the chain of mountain lakes, where his father waited for them with canoes. From that point they had no further need of him, and, the same afternoon, he started on his return home. He had passed over ten miles of the way when night came on, and, taking his hatchet from his belt, he quickly put up a "lean-to."

It did not take Jack long to build his shelter, and, when it was completed, he sat down upon it and ate some cold meat and corn bread which he had in his haversack. When he had finished his supper he gathered a quantity of moss and leaves for a bed, spread them upon the floor of his rude tent, wrapped his blanket around him and laid down. The croaking of the frogs, the lay of the whippoorwill and the lapping of the river close at hand were familiar sounds and quickly lulled him to sleep. His rifle, loaded and ready for use, was at his side, and his knife in its sheath hung upon a short, broken branch above his head. Though he was but 17 years old, Jack Featherly was as strong as most men, and quite able to take care of himself, for his courage was certainly equal to his strength.

It might have been 3 o'clock in the morning, just before the light came, when he was awakened by a strange feeling of uneasiness, and gradually became aware of the presence of some large, soft body lying close to his own. He could hear the heavy respirations of an animal's breath, and even felt them on his neck. Whether the creature was ferocious or otherwise he could not tell, but certainly some wild visitor was lying close to him and enjoying the friendly warmth of his body.

Was Jack frightened? Put yourself in his position and tell me what you think about it. My opinion is that, as brave as he was, he would have been better pleased with a different bed-fellow. Not that Jack knew there was anything to fear from his strange neighbor, but the suspense was something even more uncomfortable than fear.

Painfully still he lay, without moving hand or foot, for he could not tell what deadly assault the slightest alarm might provoke. But this inaction became too horrible. Human nerves could not bear it.

Cautiously he reached out for his rifle; his fingers clutched upon it; inch by inch he dragged it toward him till the barrel lay across his breast and he could touch the lock. His thumb pressed the hammer, but even now he dared not cock it, for the cock might startle his bedfellow and force a battle before he was prepared.

Sooner or later, however, it must come, and necessity compelled him to venture. Stiffening his muscles, and drawing in his breath, he thrust back the hammer of the lock, and the sharp click, click, sounded fearfully distinct in the dead silence. The wild animal make a quick movement, but Jack lay like a stone, and in a moment his unknown enemy seemed asleep again.

Would the morning never come! Jack dared not fire in the darkness, for if he missed his aim, and the creature proved indeed a beast of prey, there was no chance for him. With his finger upon the trigger and his hand upon the lock, he waited in aching anxiety for the first light to show him the outlines of his dreaded companion.

Minutes seemed hours. Never before in his life had the boy passed such an hour.

His mind was terribly active, and vivid memories of all he had ever done, and regrets for every misdemeanor; with wild thoughts of what the end of this adventure might possibly be, peopled his vigil of danger till it became a nightmare.

There, close to him, stretched out in an attitude of repose, lay a full-grown panther. Carefully and silently the boy drew his rifle forward a little more. What if the cap should not explode? What if the rifle was not properly loaded? He raised his right arm gradually until the muzzle was within an inch of the panther's ear. He pressed the trigger, and at the instant of discharge he was on his feet with his hunting-knife in his hand ready to fight for his life. But there was no need of the knife now.

The bullet had crashed through the brain of the prostrate beast, killing him on the spot. Jack's danger was over; but even now, whenever he tells the story, he says he can feel the cold sweat gather on his flesh as it did that terrible morning in the Adirondack woods when he lay in bed with the panther.

Animal Life in the Colorado Desert.

The desert is not a solitude; life abounds in it; beasts, birds, reptiles and insects occur in quantity surprising to one who knows the scarcity of surface water. Rabbits, hares and coyotes seem to be the largest animals, but chipmunks, gophers and moles appear to be most abundant; the ground is honey-combed with their homes. All of them are found as far as twenty or more miles from any known water. In other parts of California, the presence of quails indicates proximity to water; this is not so on the desert, where large flocks are found very far from water. The buzzing of honey-gathering flies or bees lulls to sleep him who reposes under the palo-verd, or iron-wood. Mocking birds and other songsters enliven the vicinity of water and ruby-throated humming birds suck its flowers. Most of these desert denizens are of nocturnal habits; the hot sun drives them to shade by day. Ravens and crows seem to live on lizards, which in turn live on flies and ants that are abroad only by daylight. But on moonlight nights the others turn out in vast numbers. Reptiles are numerous, but we have never heard of anyone being hurt by them. A tortoise is common here, which grow among rocks and sand to a weight of twenty-five pounds, and is eaten by some Indians.

Poor, But Not Proud.

"I'm as poor as free-lunch turtle soup—but I don't glory in it," said a weak-eyed waif of trouble, with a breath like the odor of an old stocking, as he sat down on a bench among the pariahs in Washington Park the other evening.

"Magnificent Moses!" exclaimed a sparse-haired mendicant, whose back hadn't carried a new coat for twenty years, "show me the chap as does, an' he kin take my share cheap."

"Trouble has follered me like a shadder from the cradle, an' there never was a time when I was any more free from misfortune than I am of graybacks this minute, but I don't go round with a tin horn an' a banner tellin' the world I'm poor, do I?"

The crowd edged up around him and listened with open mouths.

"I say I don't flaunt my poverty," he continued. "I'm not proud of it nor puffed up over it like some folks is, an' I don't crow over them as is better off, nor make brags that I have more trials an' less to eat than any other livin' soul."

"No more do I," put in a man with a face that had long been a stranger to water. "I grins and bears it."

"Job's turkey was a fat bird to the side of me, but what's the good of my puttin' on airs? It won't make feathers grow on a station-house plank, will it? An' kin boastin' about my misery put another bean in the soup or give my stomach any more to do? Nary time, it can't. Conceit never put a full spoon to anybody's mouth. Land knows I've got plenty of rope if I wanted to brag, but that ain't my natur."

"Lots more of us can be hit with the same pole," chimed in a thin man with a tight belt.

"Yes, maybe; but if you'll hold your breath you'll say less," resumed the first speaker. "There was Lazarus now; look at him. He was poor enough to be respectable, by long odds. But I discount him, boys—I do, heavy. He had sores that was inticin' to a hull pack of dogs, but you couldn't find a scab on me big enough for a pup to smell of before its eyes was open; an' then agin, you can't prove he didn't own the hounds himself! Do I look able to kick my own dog? Well, I should say not. Poverty, boys, is my best holt. It's the only thing in this world I ever had plenty of; but, as I said before, I don't flaunt it around and glory in it, nor I don't y'arn for any more of it. Poor! You couldn't find fat enough about me to grease a watch!"—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

The Old-Fashioned Rifle.

In the by-gone days of Der Freischutz, rifle-shooting was a very different affair from the routine business now so well known to all of us—thanks to the volunteer movement. The old-fashioned rifleman, Kuno, head-ranger to the Grand Duke of Schloss-Windbeutel, used a rifle as unlike the Martini-Henry or the Snider as could well be imagined. Into the nature of Caspar's gun and bullets it is needless to inquire; but it is perfectly well known how Kuno's weapon was constructed, and what he did with it. It was a heavy grooved rifle, with a rather sharper twist than that now in fashion. Kuno carried with him a quantity of apparatus besides his flint-lock gun. He had two powder-horns, one for loading and the other for priming; he had a store of wadding and of greased circles of leather, and a little hammer. When he loaded his gun he gave his mind to a very serious operation. First of all he wiped out his gun carefully, then poured in his coarse powder and wad, and rammed all down. He next took a greased piece of leather, or, in default of leather, of linen, and placed this over the muzzle of his gun. In this greased disk was laid the old-fashioned spherical bullet—too large to enter the barrel without persuasion. This he applied with the hammer before mentioned, driving the ball by main strength into the muzzle, and then forcing it down with the ramrod. He then primed his gun with some very fine powder, and, if his hand was steady and both flint and steel were in good condition, all went well. Excellent shooting was made with these old rifles, within, of course, a far more limited range than that of the last new improvements. Whatever may be thought of the comparative merits of breech and muzzle loading in the case of infallible artillery, there is little doubt that the breech-loader has, as a small arm, completely superseded its sometime rival.—*All the Year Round.*

A Celebrated Case.

They have had a funny lawsuit in West Stratford. A resident owned a hen of a fancy breed that strayed upon a neighbor's premises and laid a nest full of eggs. Another hen, belonging to the owner of the land, took possession of the nest and hatched the eggs. Then the two neighbors got into a wrangle about the chickens. They were sold by No. 2 to a third party, whereupon No. 1 got out a writ of replevin, and the case was tried a few days ago, with able counsel and many witnesses. The court decided that the hen that hatched the eggs was the legal mother, and dismissed the replevin suit.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Pocketbook Saves a Life.

An unfortunate occurrence took place in the office of Judge I. H. Crawford, Madison, La., yesterday, in which Major George C. Waddill and Mr. Thomas W. Watts were the principals. The difficulty arose about some business affair. The gentlemen were alone at the time, and each says the other fired the first shot. Major Waddill received four wounds from the pistol of Mr. Watts—three in the arm and shoulder, and the fourth ball struck his pocketbook, in his breast pocket, which saved his life. Mr. Watts received a ball in his hip.—*Madison Journal.*

BEN HUNT, of Jackson county, Indiana, recently ate eleven boiled eggs and died.

THE "RANK AND FILE."

BY [illegible].

Oh, blow for the Hero a trumpet,
Let him lift up his head in the morn;
A glory of glories is battle,
It is well for the world he was born.
Let him joy in the sound of the trumpet,
And sun in the world's proud smile;
But what had become of the Hero,
Except for the "rank and file?"

Oh, grand is the Earth in her progress,
In her genius, and art, and affairs;
The glory of [illegible] is [illegible],
Let the great find a joy in their cares.
Let the kings, and the artists, and [illegible]
Look round them and proudly smile;
But what would become of the nation,
Except for the "rank and file?"

And when the brief days of this planet
Are all ended, [illegible] and told,
And the Lord shall appear in His glory,
And shall summon the young and the old,
For the Hero shall sound forth no trumpet
For the great no welcoming smile;
Before the good Lord in his glory,
We are all "the rank and the file."

—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

PITH AND POINT.

CARTMAN'S slang—Hire a haul.

"BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA"—Whale oil.

DOES a small waist enhance a lady's beauty? Corset does.

A TENDER heart is a priceless gift, but a tender head is a great misfortune.

THIS is the season of the year when carpets and hand-organs are turned.

SELF-DENIAL is a grand virtue; we always delight to see it in other persons.

A BAD marriage is like an electric machine—it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

BUDS on the trees, and pants on the knees of the boys playing marbles are bursting.

A CASE of the transmission of scarlet fever infection by means of a letter to a distant town is reported in an English journal.

SHE had lovely hair; but it was rash of me to ask her in the following lines where the color came from, and rasher still to hint at the proper answer:

"Don't know how Bibbs got rich," you say,
Well, now, that's good! haw! haw!
He bought on tick and sold for cash,
Then "took the Bankrupt law."

—*Courier Journal.*

"IN the spring the young man's fancy." And curses his fate because his salary won't admit of his being fancy the year round.—*Oil City Derrick.*

"I NOTISS one thing. The man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat; but the man who rides once a year wants at least four."—*Josh Billings.*

"Tell me, lady, whence the hue
Of that hair so very charming,
Long, I swear, I've worshiped you
For those locks are quite alarming."
Quoth the maiden, with surprise,
"How can I the color know, sir?
There are quite a dozen dyes,
For I bought it months ago, sir."

"TAKE time by the forelock, young man," said a father to his son. "How can I," said the young hopeful, looking at a picture of bald-headed Time, "when he hasn't a bit of hair on his head?"

IN the spring the furious husband, with a crate of crockery wares,
Slips upon a piece of soap his wife left on the basement stairs;
In the spring they have much trouble with the bedsteads and the slats;
In the spring a young girl's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of hats.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

"IF I place my money in the savings bank," inquired one of the newly-arrived, "when can I draw it out again?" "Oh," responded his Hibernian friend, "sure an' if you put it in to-day, you can get it out to-morrow, by giving thirty days' notice."

A WITNESS, in describing a certain event, said, "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins." "What was the name of the other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.

THE reason why a woman can never hit the thing she throws at is said to be on account of her collar-bone being several inches longer, and located lower down than that of a man, interfering with the free action of her shoulder. And yet the world is full of blue-nosed fogies who do not believe everything has been ordained for the best.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

QUIPS FROM THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

All a fleeting show—A circus.

Raised drafts—Open ventilators.

The fig-ure of odium—F I G (Effigy).

Fish expressed if not implied—C. O. D.

The prime-evil bone of contention—The jaw-bone.

The reptile that figures in the columns of temperance—The adder.

Miss Graham is a famous London belle. She is Graham bred and the sweetest of lasses.

Dr. Day, of the Boston Washingtonian Home, cures inebriates by treating them. Good Day.

War is being warmly waged against the Spitz dog, and at no fancy price therefor can hawkers of Spitz expect-to-rate.

Freese, the proprietor of the Trenton (N. J.) *Free Press*, has been convicted of embezzlement. Freeze to him, Jersey just-ice!

Rev. Adams has been suspended from the ministry by the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference for heresy:

"In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all;"
Belief to which some cling;
But Adams, *sir*,
The heretic,
Falls sadly in the *Spring.*

A Deceptive Patient.

A story is told in the *Revue Medicale de l'Est* of a patient who lost his life by deceiving his doctor. The man was suffering from lead-poisoning. The physician, oddly named Prof. Forget, prescribed strychnia pills which produced no effect. The dose was increased successively to two, three, five and six pills, without any result. Finally the doctor ordered the patient to take five pills in his presence. The man did so, and died within two hours. After his death all the pills previously prescribed were found secreted behind his bed.

THE seeds of plants are their eggs. A sunflower produces 4,000, a poppy 30,000, a tobacco plant 300,000, and spleenwort 1,000,000. Some, as the sea-pink, have but one seed; umbelliferous flowers two, and the sltrge and ranunculus three. The capsule of the white poppy contains 8,000 seeds.

SABBATH READING.

[illegible]

'Tis the tick of the clock at midnight,
  Solemnly, startlingly clear,
Like the throb of a fevered pulsation
  Made audible to the ear.
Through the house reigns a death-like silence,
  The death-like silence of sleep,
While the [illegible]
  [illegible]
From the [illegible]
  They illume for a moment our sky,
But no power can stay their departure;
  They touch us and hurry by.
They touch on the heart of the watcher,
  And utter these words in his ear;
'Can ye not watch for one hour,
  And our soul-stirring messenger hear?
We are God's messengers, speeding
  With swift and invisible flight,
And we speak to you best in the silence
  Of the quiet dead-hush of the night.
Remember, we carry our message
  Of what we are doing on earth
To the [illegible] in Heaven,
  Who endowed you with souls at your birth.
What are ye doing, oh, mortals!
  With God's glorious gift of a soul?
But what are your strongest yearnings,
  And what is the longed-for goal?
Pleasure, and power, and riches,
  Leisure and freedom from care—
Is it for these ye are striving?
  Such strivings must end in despair.
Like a butterfly crushed in the grasping,
  So pleasure is crushed when caught,
And power must end in weakness,
  And riches must end in naught;
While indolent leisure lies basking,
  Sleepily, selfishly glad,
Till the adder of conscience stings it
  And the terror drives it mad.
Soon the dawn will streak the horizon
  And herald the fateful day;
Prepare! Lo, the Kingdom of Heaven
  Approaches! Watch and pray!'
—*Good Words.*

The Comforter.

Oh, blessed news, that God Himself is the Comforter. Blessed news that He who strikes will also heal; that He who gives the cup of sorrow will also give the strength to drink it. Blessed news, that chastisement is not punishment, but the education of a Father. Blessed news, that our whole duty is the duty of a child—of the Son who said in His agony, "Father, not My will by Thine be done." Blessed news, that our Comforter is the Spirit, who comforted Christ the Son Himself; who proceeds both from the Father and from the Son; and who will therefore testify to us both of the Father and the Son, and tell us that in Christ we are indeed, really and literally, the children of God, who may cry to Him, "Father," with full understanding of all that the royal word contains. Blessed, too, to find that in the power of the Divine Majesty we can acknowledge the unity, and know and feel that the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are all one in love to the creatures whom they have made—their glory equal, for the glory of each and all is perfect charity, and their majesty coeternal, because it is a perfect majesty; whose justice is mercy, whose power is goodness, its very sternness love, love which gives hope and counsel and help and strength, and the true life which this world's death cannot destroy.—*Charles Kingsley.*

"Though the Earth be Removed."

The traveler Humboldt gives an interesting account of the first earthquake he witnessed. It was at Cumana, in South America. The first shock came after a strange stillness. It caused an earthquake in his mind, for it overthrew in a moment all his lifelong notions about the safety of the earth. He could no longer trust the soil which up to that day had felt so firm under his feet. He had only one thought—universal, boundless destruction. Even the crocodiles ran from the river Orinoco howling into the woods, the dogs and pigs were powerless with fear. The whole city seemed "the hearth of destruction." The houses could not shelter, for they were falling in ruins. He turned to the trees, but they were overthrown. His next thought was to run to the mountains, but they were reeling like drunken men. He then looked toward the sea. Lo! it had fled; and the ships, which a few minutes before were in deep water, were rocking on the bare sand. He tells us that, being then at his wit's end, he looked up and observed that heaven alone was perfectly calm and unshaken. Many strange things are yet to come upon the world—earthquakes, overturnings, upheavings. But, amid them all, the Book tells us, the Christian shall look up to the heavenly one, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," and to his heavenly home, which cannot be moved.—*From "Bible Echoes."*

Being Born Again.

A new birth is absolutely necessary. No one can possibly be saved without it. Therefore Jesus told Nicodemus, twice, that he must be born again. As our first birth was necessary to bring us into the world, the second is necessary to bring us into the church of Christ, and fit us for its duties and privileges. No new birth, no true happiness here. No new birth, no heaven at death. But how shall I know that I am born again? If prayer to God becomes natural, and is enjoyed; if we overcome the world, instead of being led away by its follies and fashions; if we hate sin *as sin*, and strive and pray for deliverance from it; if we love our enemies because Christ commanded it; and love the saints, because they are holy; if we trust in the finished work of Christ, and glory in his cross; if we feel a deep concern for the salvation of others, and are zealous in spreading abroad the truth, that Jesus may be honored; then, beyond a doubt, we are born of God. Beloved, have you these evidences? Have you any of them? Let nothing satisfy you but the knowledge that you are born again.—*The Standard.*

Rational Belief.

Once there were a couple of men arranging a balloon ascension. They thought they had two ropes fastened to the car, but one of them only was fastened, and they unfastened that one rope, and the balloon started to go up. One of the men seized hold of the car, and the other seized hold of the rope. Up went the balloon, and the man who seized hold of the car went up with it, and was lost. The man who laid hold of the rope was just as sincere as the man who laid hold of the car. There was just as much reason to say that the man who laid hold of that would be saved because he was sincere as the man who believed in a lie because he is sincere in his belief. I like a man to be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him. Once I asked a man what he believed, and he said he believed what his church believed. I asked him what his church believed, and he said he supposed his church believed what he did, and that was all I could get out of him. And so men believe what other people believe and what their church believes, without really knowing what their church and other people do believe.—*Moody.*

The Defeat of the Turk.

We think that no one can read Wallace's book on Russia, published a year ago—certainly one of the most genuine and thorough books ever written—without concluding that the practical holding of the Christian religion in Russia is very incompetent, if not corrupt. There is no part of the Roman church that would seem to be any more superstitious than the Greek, as it exists in Russia. The clergy are far from being blameless and exemplary men, and the vitalities of Christianity seem to our Protestant notions hardly to be regarded at all. Yet Christianity is held, even in Russia, in such a form that improvement and growth are not only possible but practically secured. There is improvement from century to century. The light of learning grows brighter and brighter. The rule of absolutism is softened. The serfs have been set at liberty, and the logical results of this great act are all in the direction of progress, though the progress be slow. The people have simple wants, but they are comfortable, and in this last great war they have exhibited the most splendid and enduring qualities. And it is to be remembered that they have won their position in the world against the depressing influences of an inhospitable climate and a stingy soil.

The Turk, on the other hand, has had all the advantages of prestige, climate, soil and position; but the Koran has been his sacred book, and Mohammed has been his prophet. Dr. Storrs, in his recent address, characterized him as monotheist, fatalist, fanatic and sensualist. His monotheism has probably not injured him, but the fatalism, fanaticism and sensualism, that have come from his acceptance of Mohammed as the one prophet of the one God, have placed him forever outside of the path of improvement, and only decay and death lie before him. Monotheism, as taught by Mohammed and held by the Turk, forms the basis of a civilization which cannot possibly stand before the aggressive force of a nation which builds upon Christianity—though most incompetently and unworthily. Of course the Turk will not see this, and cannot be brought to admit it, but the world sees it and ought to learn its lesson from it. One nation has its eyes open, and is looking for light in all directions. It is striving to keep abreast of the best civilization of the world. It is sympathetic with freedom and education. The other learns nothing. It sees nothing worthy outside of itself, and is as savage to-day—as remorseless and sensual and intolerant—as in the days of its power and pride. So Russia is to increase until it shall become a great, overshadowing power, and Turkey is to dwindle until she sinks beneath contempt.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for May.*

Enormous Prices for Paintings.

Some enormous prices were realized at a recent sale in London, of the collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. Munro. Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Kitty Fisher" brought $3,570, and his portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope, personifying "Contemplation," was knocked down for $15,300. Wilkie's "Gentle Shepherd" brought only $816, and the pictures of Richard Wilson, believed by many in England to be the finest classical landscape painter of the eighteenth century, sold for a mere song. Then came the productions of Joseph M. W. Turner. Thirty-two drawings, large and small, brought a little over $81,600. The oil pictures, which included "Ancient Italy," "Modern Rome," "Rome from the Oventaine," "Juliet After the Masquerade," "Van Tromp's Gallery," "Avalanche in the Val d'Aosta," and the "Kilgarren Castle," went at prices ranging between $10,500 and $29,700 apiece. Two others sold for over $26,000 each. The nine works in oil produced an aggregate of $211,956, and the grand total for all the Turners sold that day was $293,632. Two undeniably genuine Hogarths, being two of the scenes from the "Harlot's Progress," went cheap, one for $2,650, and the other for $1,590. Two paintings by R. P. Bonington, "The Fish Market," and "The Grand Canal, Venice," sold for $15,300 apiece. The total amount realized was $356,575, the highest ever reached for such a small number of pictures.

A Horse That Wasn't Dead.

A curious case of suspended animation occurred in DeWittville, New York, the other day. A number of teams were drawing bark to the tannery, when suddenly one of the horses in the leading team fell, apparently dead. The road was narrow, and, in order to let the other teams pass, a rope was fastened to the neck of the dead horse, and he was dragged nearly a quarter of a mile and left by the roadside. That evening a collection was taken up by the men engaged about the tannery, for the purpose of buying another horse for the unfortunate teamster, and hearty sympathy and generosity were shown toward the owner of the dead horse. The next morning, when the men went to the stable to feed their teams, the dead horse was found quietly standing in the barn-yard. He was apparently well, with the exception that large patches of skin were worn off his side dragging him along the road.

The Utmost Limit of Indifference.

Two men of this city were out the other day soliciting money for a charitable object. They came to the office of a certain rich man, and hesitated about approaching him. One of the pair finally concluded that he would try it. When he came out his partner asked him what luck. "Not a cent," said the man who had "bearded the lion in his den"—"not a cent. I told him all about the distress of the family, but it was of no use. He was as indifferent as the rear guard of a funeral procession."—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Don't Forget that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "Don't Forget It."

The photograph building on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, which cost $15,000, was sold lately for $410.

CURIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC.

Zinc may be hardened to any degree desired by introducing ammonium chloride into zinc while in a state of fusion, 100 to 200 grammes to the kilo.

The huge granite monolith which supports the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, Russia, was rolled from Finland on cannon balls.

A very hard metal, suitable for cutting-tools, is made by adding tungsten to gray iron while in fusion, in the proportion of twenty-eight grammes of the former to 4,077 kilos of the latter.

To remove foreign bodies from the throat, an English naval surgeon recommends blowing forcibly into the ear. Powerful reflex action is produced, during which the foreign substance is expelled.

It has been said that a diamond might be laid on an anvil and struck with a hammer, and, instead of breaking, it would be driven into the solid body beneath it. This is not true, for the jewel is very easily broken, and the thin layers of which it is composed can be divided with a penknife.

A petrified crocodile, forty-six feet in length, has been exhumed near Como station, on the Union Pacific railroad, and shipped to Yale College. The discoverers, M. Carlin, the station agent, and Reed, a section boss, get $2,200 for their find, and a monthly salary of $130 to hunt for the mate of the monster.

The following suggestion will enable one to measure the height of a tree or other standing object near enough for practical purposes: Place a small mirror in a level position on the ground at a little distance from the tree. Then step backward until the top of the tree is reflected in the center of the mirror. The height of the tree equals your height multiplied by the distance of the tree from the mirror, divided by your distance from the mirror.

Under the title of "The Gardener Bird," the London *Gardeners' Chronicle* gives a description, with an illustrative wood-cut from an original sketch drawn on the spot by Signor Beccari, of a bird which is not only an expert architect, building a nest like the bower bird of Australia, but also a gardener, laying out a garden in front of it. The bird is a native of New Guinea, and makes the nest of the stems of an orchid. In front of the nest a dressed lawn of moss is formed, on which the attentive husband places day by day, for the delectation of his mate, flowers and fruits of bright colors and pleasing flavor.

At a recent meeting of the North Wales branch of the British Medical Association there was a discussion which showed much divergence of medical opinion as to the use of stimulants. In the treatment of pneumonia, Dr. Eyton Jones said he had used stimulants with success. Dr. Turnerwell remembered a case in which a complete cure had been effected in forty-eight hours without the use of stimulants. Mr. Roberts added that he never used stimulants, and, in his varied and extensive practice, he had rarely lost a case. Mr. Jones, of Dolgelly, on the other hand, said he always used stimulants, and had scarcely lost a case for twenty-one years.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton writes to the London *Times* that he saw a boy remove a small spider and place it in the center of a big spider's web which was hung among foliage, and distant some four feet from the ground. The larger animal soon rushed from its hiding place under a leaf to attack the intruder, who ran up one of the ascending lines by which the web was secured. The big insect gained rapidly upon its desired prey, the smaller creature (spiders are cannibals, notably the larger females, who are given to devour their smaller male lovers). When the little spider was barely an inch in advance of its pursuer, it cut with one of its posterior legs the line behind itself, so that the stronger insect fell to the ground, thus affording time and opportunity for the diminutive spider to escape along the ascending rope of the web. This is not the only fact which seems to indicate that a spider's instinct may also equal reason.

Emma Abbott, the well-known singer, has declared in favor of cremation. She has always had a horror of the grave, but a cremation is clean and nice. She gave Dr. LeMoyne an order to burn her after death, but her friends object, and perhaps her wishes may not be carried out.

Does your Heart ever seem to stop beating and you feel an almost deathlike sensation? Do you ever have sudden pains in the region of your Heart, or does your Heart ever palpitate, or does it [illegible] pulsations? If you have any of these symptoms we should pronounce it unmistakably Heart Disease. Do not neglect it; it is but a forerunner of worse that will follow. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. To cure this dangerous disease we offer you Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation indorsed by thousands who have tried and testify to its cures. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc. For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation, unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
For sale by all Druggists.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Worth Knowing.—One thirty-five cent bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough and lame stomach.

How to Make Money.—Twenty-five cents' worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, fed out sparingly to a coop of fifteen hens, will increase the product of eggs more than one dollar in value in thirty days.

Don't Forget It—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

Three Dollars.—Read $3 advertisement.

A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual and exemplary in the class-room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble, passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with rapture, imparting beauty, vivacity, health and strength to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled nature calls for aid and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is clearer, and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm, life-giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid, and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this transformation we look upon as a blessing to humanity, for there are other loved ones to be rescued from the grasp of the insidious destroyer. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has raised her. It will raise others.

"A Square Meal."

We are sure our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the very handsome advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, as it would be useless for us to try to say anything in favor of their *Grand Charter Oak Cooking Stove*. The very word suggests the thought of a well-cooked meal followed by easy digestion, vigorous health, and a desire to have and to do plenty of *real work*, to say nothing of the comfort of a happy, contented household.

If You Have Never

Used Dooley's Yeast Powder, get a package the next time you buy baking powder and test it. After a few trials we are confident you will give it the preference over all others. It is absolutely pure; every package is strictly full weight, and it never fails in making rolls, bread, biscuits, cake, corn-bread, waffles, muffins, and all similar articles, deliciously light, good and wholesome.

A "Young Man from the Country,"

Suffering with rheumatism, applied to a Chicago druggist for Dr. Herndon's Gypsy's Gift, but the druggist, wishing to clear out some of his dead stock, prevailed on him to take "something just as good," but it proved good for nothing. *Don't let 'em serve you so.*

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

After you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "Don't Forget It" advertisement in particular.

"A Farmer's Son or Daughter." See Adv't.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FOOT LATHES Fret Saws! Send 10c. for 100 pp. E. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S., to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. [illegible] Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. E. [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY
—1878—
APRIL EDITION NOW READY.
232 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published.
Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY,
But always weigh on our Five-Ton Wagon Scale, which we deliver, freight paid, for $50. All iron and steel; brass beam. No pay till tested. Free Lithograph and Price List.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

RUPTURE
Cured without the injury trusses inflict, without surgical operation, by Dr. J. A. Sherman's Remedies, at his Branch Office, 5 South Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo., where he will be during the next 4 weeks. Principal Office, 288 Broadway, N. Y. Book, with photographic likenesses before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

CUT THIS OUT.
SCHOOL
CHURCH
and Store. Wire Window Guards. No. 10 Wire, ½ Iron Frames, any size, $1.35 a square yard. Green Wire Cloth Window Screens and Doors, in Walnut Frames, 25 cents a square foot.
EVANS & CO.,
Wire Workers,
113 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO.

I CURE FITS!!
When I say cure, I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician, and have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS
a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and postoffice. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

PIANOS & ORGANS At FACTORY Prices. Great Reduction to close out present stock of 300 New and Second-Hand Instruments of five first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION for this class of Instruments. AGENTS WANTED for WATERS' SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East Fourteenth St., New York. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated PREMIUM ORGANS.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

Letter from Rev. John McMurray.

I cannot but regard the discovery of Fellows' Hypophosphites as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

I have used it myself, and also recommend it to others, and invariably found it to be of essential benefit.

In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.
J. McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.
Newport, N. S.

The St. John Telegraph says: "The invention of Fellows' Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind, and a credit to the Dominion of Canada."

Power of Speaking Restored.

Newark, Ont., D. C., March 28, 1870.
Two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicians could do him any good. I obtained a bottle of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and, strange to say, my son's voice was restored two hours after taking the second dose.
JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

ALL interested in preventing a disease which is a curse to mankind address Gerard Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Gerard's Preventive, $4.

$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $25, $45, $60, and $90, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry made to order. Multiforms and Waves of any description. We carry the largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. Orders promptly executed.
E. C. STREBEL & CO., 160 State St., Chicago.

Daily Paper for Two Dollars.
Revolution in Prices. The lowest-priced "Daily" ever published. A 24-column morning paper, full telegraphic news, correct market reports, newsy, spicy and respectable. Every day in the year (except Sundays). For 1 year, $2; 26 weeks, $1; 16 weeks, 50c—postage prepaid. Send your subscriptions. Samples free. Address "DAILY TELEGRAPH," Chicago, Ill.

'GRAND'
CHARTER
OAK
STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c.
MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

25 CENTS will secure for 3 Months, on trial,
THE ALLIANCE!
Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.
SPLENDID PREMIUMS.
Address THE ALLIANCE CO.,
95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Don't Forget It!
After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of
THREE DOLLARS,
and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. The Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.
REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges by EXPRESS. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address
THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

1,300,000 Acres
Rich Farming Lands
SITUATED IN
SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA
AND
NORTHWESTERN IOWA,
FOR SALE
AT LOW PRICES, WITH EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT, AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
These lands are very productive, easy of cultivation, and convenient to markets. Alternate sections mostly occupied by actual settlers. Climate pleasant and healthy. Flourishing villages, with Churches and Schools at convenient distances along the whole line of road.
Send for Minnesota Homestead, which gives full information, or for prices of particular lands apply personally or by letter to "Land Department"
ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD,
St. Paul, Minn.

Homes in Minnesota.
Minnesota's FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels of Oats, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes, worth over Twenty Million Dollars. Four hundred and Five FLOURING MILLS. Fifteen hundred and eleven Run of Stone. The Greatest Milling Country Product in the World. The best Water Power in the United States. One Hundred and twenty thousand Horse Power at St. Anthony Falls alone. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION FEET of lumber sawed. GREAT RUSH for choice WHEAT LANDS.
Immense Immigration in 1877. For 1878, Three and every Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Hundred Miles of Railroad. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also coming. We invite the world into the EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST. Twenty-Five Million acres of land awaiting settlement.
Free Homes, Free Schools, Free Lands.
Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT everywhere, to every country, the world over. Apply to JOHN W. BOND,
Sec'y of State Board of Immigration,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agts. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

FROM WAR in the EAST and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $45 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

PULMONA FOR CONSUMPTION
This medicine is a positive cure. Send for free circular. O. G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN—To represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers, and canvass for advertisements in this vicinity. To a proper person will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with reference, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

Consumption Can Be Cured.
PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent, by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

A FARMER, a Farmer's Son or Daughter, taking orders for five of NELLIS' Harpoon Horse HAY-FORKS and FIXTURES will (in addition to the profits) receive FREE a complete rig of Nellis' Fork and Patent Conveyor, for depositing Hay or Straw in mow or on stack. Also, manf'rs Nutshell Hay Carrier, Pulleys and Grapples; Ag'rl Steels, Nellis' Cast Tool Steel Castings (Plow-Shares from this steel can be welded, worked into chisels or edged tools); Ornamental Fencings for Public Grounds, Cemeteries, or Farms. Pamphlets free. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

THE BOOK TO SELL.
BARNES' POPULAR HISTORY OF THE U. S.
The cheapest and most Beautiful Pictorial History in the market. $3 In Elegant Cloth Binding. SELLS at sight!
Apply at once for Territory. A. S. BARNES & CO.
34 & 36 Madison St., Chicago.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Established 35 years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 21,
1876.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

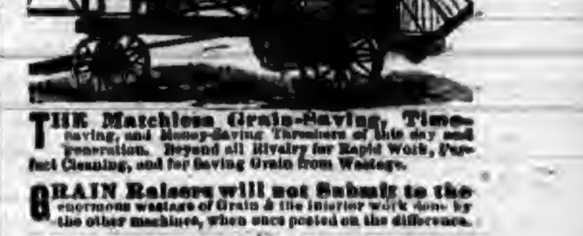

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

SANDAL-WOOD.
A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.
DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 9th, 1878

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler township	11
Keyser "	35
Jackson "	18
Concord "	20
Newville "	08
Stafford "	07
Wilmington "	25
Richland "	17
Fairfield "	28
Smithfield "	22
Franklin "	17
Troy "	05
Auburn precinct	34
Waterloo "	19

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN,
DeKalb Co. Dem. Cen. Com.

EASTER SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1878.

We awoke on Easter morning with a smile on our lips and a heart full of thanks for such beautiful weather, and doning our new hat we went forth to join the crowds of well dressed people passing too and fro from worship, and all day long glad faces told in smiles of the more glad thoughts within. Short, thankful sermons were preached, telling over again the tidings of the Saviour's re-awakening. The Episcopal and Catholic churches were more observant than others according to their customs. The services were indeed beautiful—floral decorations supurb—music grand. After morning services we joined the fashionable throng on Fifth Avenue and could see at once it was the initial day of spring fashions or one grand millinery opening, rather an animated opening, as the figures arrayed for exhibition, passed you by and you could only take each one in at a glance. It may not be the correct thing to turn and look behind, but one thinks it would take more than United States laws to prevent the curiosity of feminine eyes getting the better of them on such a day as this, when some of the most gorgeous specimens of bonnets the world ever produced, gailed down Fifth Avenue, Easter. Locomotion on the avenue after church on any Sunday, is rather slow, but then it hardly exceeded a miles pace, and at times come to a dead hault on the sunny side.

But the wonderful spring bonnets—let's turn back and look at them. Some were bright as a meteor, with contrasting colors, others, one mass of flowers, black silk alone or trimmed with black velvet or satin predominated and set off all the better, the bright one. The same with dresses—black silk trimmed with jets, are most popular, but dresses of deep purple velvet and of curiously wrought silk glistening with a variety of green and yellow tints, like bronze, were numerous No very bright costumes were visible, and when one or two would appear, the wearers were curiously stared at.

Most interesting to us were the snatches of conversation we heard while passing. We remember now some of the most enthusiastic: "Such a rediculous bonnet—did you ever!" "I would not be seen with it on." "I'm going to a grand wedding in Washington next week." "Isn't Dr. Potter a splendid speaker." "Look at that hat! Isn't it too funny for anything?" "Are you going to seventh regiment reception?" "Do you know him?" "How do you like the horse-hair bonnets?" "Oh! he's too horrid for anything," and so on through a vocabulary of small nothings, interrogations and exclamations.

Every style of face and form was represented, from the delicate features and complexions of the ideal American to the more robusk English and German types of breavity—not much beauty either. We saw very few faces to be called beautiful. "Go west young man" to see beauty of face and figure, for either pretty faces are few and far between, or else we are so devoted to the decoration of the same, we fail to appreciate the natural beauty.

Brides are quite in style this season of the year, and marriages are being consumated very freely. Now I don't mean by that FREE, for the minister, of course, expect them to form quite a large item of his income, and from a few notes on that subject, I was reading the other day, I judge in New York marriages form a very important part of the clergy's functions. Wedding fees are looked after with especial solicitude. If a clergyman be popular, ginial and of good standing, his fees often amount to a respectable income themselves. The cream of the marriages in high life, usually fall to the share of Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers. The Episcopal marriage service, with its ring, accompaniments, fine music and attractions, is generally prefered by those who have an eye for style. An Episcopal rector says that in ten years of ministry he has married over one hundred couples, many of them well to do and some even wealthy who have never paid him a cent. Some of them promised to "call and settle in a few days," others excused themselves by saying, "they had no change with them," and still others walked off without one word. Wedding fees and protestant charges are usually considered the pin money of the pastor's wife. Ladies whose pin money from this source aggregates from $500 to $1,500 a year, and to be found scattered over the upper part of the city. Some are said to enjoy as high as $2,000 or $2,500 from this source. Many a fine library has accumulated in this way. One Episcopal rector with a large congregation, contributes the amount of his wedding fees toward paying the funeral expenses of the more needy. A clergyman of this city was called upon to marry the son of one of his thriftiest members and was astonished at receiving no fee. Six months afterward the heart of the disappointed pastor was gladdened by the sight of a bag of the finest Mocha coffee, which the member, a grocer, sent as a substitute. Soon afterward a second son of the grocer was married, and after waiting the same length of time, two bags of Mocha appeared. The legend does not relate whether the grocer had many sons, but if he had, his pastor would soon be able to compete with him in business. One day a couple who called at Trinity had no ring. The minister told the groom that of he had no gold a silver one would do, and the groom did not even have that, and after searching the neighborhood for something within his means, came back with a brass one and was married with it. He says he was once called on to marry a fine, hearty, young German and his fraulein, a pretty, blue-eyed little thing, so sly and modest that she could hardly speak. When he got through the husband asked how much it was. "Give me," he said, "as much as you love your wife." He looked tenderly down into the blushing appealing face that nestled along side of him, and then diving his big burly fist into his pocket brought it out running over with silver and gold Another time he was importuned by an Irish laborer and his sweetheart, who wanted to be married. They were too poor to pay a fee and said they would remember him with thankfulness to the last day of their lives. He performed the ceremony, whereupon the thrifty groom asked "his reverance" for the trifling loan of half a dollar to get a night's lodging.

But 'tis ever thus. Some marry for love, and work for money, others marry for money and work for love. Happy is the man who gets both.

THLIDIC.

* * *

—The town election last Monday got out a pretty good vote, the Democratic ticket being elected with the exception of two trustees, in the second and third wards. The following is the vote.

TRUSTEES 1ST WARD.	
Justin Girardot	142
Chas. Beugnot	135
2D WARD.	
A. L. Holopeter	158
C. C. Shaffer	120
3D WARD.	
G. A. Porter	138
S. C. Swineford	131
4TH WARD.	
A. C. Wilson	156
Sol. Shearer	126
5TH WARD.	
George Ensley	192
W. H. McIntosh	87
CLERK.	
T. H. Sprott	177
P. J. Lockwood	90
TREASURER.	
M. Houston	161
Jos. Abright	122
ASSESSOR	
T P. Scott	165
Jas E. Pearce	115

* * *

—Written on the death of Flora Adeline Brown, oldest daughter of Burton and Harriet Brown, aged 14 years, one month, 18 days. Died April 21st, 1878.

Dearest Della, how we miss thee,
Since we laid thee down to sleep,
And thine eyes were closed forever,
'Mid those friends that love and weep.

Oft we shed our tears of sorrow,
O'er thy memory—ever dear,
When we think of happy hours,
We might have spent each passing year.

And when life is sweetly closing,
And our final hour has come,
Then dear, Della, we'll be dwelling,
By thee in thy spring grave home.

Then we'll gently rest together,
In our little narrow bed,
Till the morn of Resurrection,
Calls us from the silent dead.

* * *

—Large sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists sell more of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup than of all other remedies for the cure of baby disorders. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Work Administrator, estate of Elizabeth Cary is plaintiff and Ira A. Work et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen dollars, [$618], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section, thirty-four, (34), township thirty-three, [33] north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, May 9th, 1878. Pr. fee $8.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Christian C. Henry, Mary A., Clara, Ida and Samuel Buss and Sophia Thomas, Isaac M. Thomas, Margaret and Richard Parish, and Jas R. Rose Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, ($785.50,) with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

The west half [½] of the north west quarter of section seven, [7], township thirty four, [34], north of range thirteen, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Moody & Hoffman, Atty's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 25th, 1878. Pf. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Rosana Grannum, Joseph B. Endly and Martha Endly are priciples and A F Pinchin surety are defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with in terest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'cloc P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Bickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jeffends and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and thirty five Dollars and ninety cents ($1635.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D., 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty-two 22, seventeen 17, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, and out lot number three 3, one acre 66-100 1 66-100, lot number two 2 two acres 42-100, 2 42-100. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
D. Y. Husselman Att'y. for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein George Deems is plaintiffs, and Jno. Burrell, Jeremiah Lewis is defendant requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty two dollars and ninety cents ($282.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Eleven acres of land out of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point twenty-five rods 25, east of the west line of said north east quarter at a point on the south boundary line of the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and running south to the south line of said north east quarter, thence east along said south line far enough so that running north from that point parallel with the west line to the south boundary of said railroad, and thence southerly along said south boundary to the place of beginning. It shall include said eleven 11, acres of land. Also a strip of land forty 40, feet wide from the west line of said above granted premises along the south boundary of said railroad to the west line of said north east quarter for a public street, and reserving a like strip forty 40, feet wide across the north end of the said granted premises bordering on said railroad for a public street.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2nd, 1878. Pf. $12.50

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14 6m

Unpaid Corporation Tax.

By virtue of the tax duplicate for the year 1877 of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., and a warrant duly signed by a majority of the Trustees of said town and attested by the Clerk thereof, I have this first day of May 1878 levied on the following described real estate situated within the limits of said town:

OWNERS NAMES.	NO. OF LOT	DESCRIPTION.	
Blair, Lewis J.	105 o p	old plat	4.05
same	106	" "	4.60
same	127 pt of	" "	1.85
same	128	" "	9.80
Buss, Thos.	73	W. a.	5.40
same	74	" "	2.85
Bangs, Scott	8 n w cor	K's 2d add	50
Bilber, J. J.	26 n ½	" "	1.85
Case, W. C.	30	K's 2d add	2.37
Case, Alfred	69 w pt of	old plat	3.00
Cook, J. P.	200	" "	50
Case J. W.	19	Ens'y 2d add	2.66
Casebeer, Benj.	21	A "	1.00
Casebeer, Peter	1	K "	2.25
Kison, T. C.	31	W "	1.65
Eichenberg, Jno.	156 s ¼ of	old plat	75
same	106	" "	2.25
Ravens, Sam'l.	118	" "	3.56
Hoffman, G. B.	28	W add	2.80
same	45	" "	1.28
Harsam, Jacob	27	H "	2.77
same	28	" "	1.81
Jones, Frank	85	W "	1.47
Knorr, Chas.	101	old plat	3.00
same	103	" "	80
Kuhlman, Eli	19	A 2d add	2.41
Kagey, E.	15	" "	87
same	16	" "	87
Kester, P.	20	S "	1.25
Kelly, Alfred	2 n ½ of	K's 2d add	2.50
Long, Michael	8 w ½ of	" "	1.00
same	17	old p'at	2.00
Lambach, Chas.	44	" "	2.25
Link, Washington	188	H add	4.82
Moore, Ruth	159 n ½ of	" "	1.83
Nilert, August	8 pt of	B 2d add	50
same	9 pt of	old plat	1.00
Ober, J. S.	26	" "	87
Owens, J.	98 n½ 80 ft d	12 add	3.50
Tuller, P.	166 s 1-3 of	G & D add	1.75
Rakestraw, Amos	85	K's add	1.00
Raub, Jacob	5	K's 2d add	8.50
Shepherd, Charles	21	G & D add	1.75
Starr, Martha	8	K's 2d add	87
Stephens, Thomas	18	E add	75
Smith, Catharine	42	" "	1.00
Shull, H. A.	23	" "	1.00
same	37	old plat	75
Smith D. W.	48	Spang's add	62
Spangler, Lewis	28 w pt s ½	" "	3.50
same	1 n pt & s pt	" "	2.00
same	8	" "	1.00
same	17	" "	2.77
same	26	" "	50
same	27	" "	75
Shetts, C. M.	10	W add	87
Spencer, Ann M.	6	" "	2.97
same	26	" "	1.50
same	42	" "	1.37
same	53	" "	1.25
same	56	" "	1.25
same	82	" "	1.25
same	43	" "	1.25
same	101	" "	1.12
same	130	" "	75
same	133	" "	75
same	134	" "	75
same	151	" "	75
same	139	" "	1.25
same	140	" "	1.25
same	157	" "	1.25
same	158	" "	1.12
Weyer, J. W.	118 ¼ of	B's A add	1.12
Weyer, Alvin	118 ½ of	S add	1.00
same	28	old plat	1.06
Weaver Catherine	5 s ½	" "	1.80
Woodford, J. E.	94 n pt of	" "	1.00
same	89 s pt of	" "	5.00
Williams, R. E.	158 wid pt	" "	50
Widney, J. P.	5	H a'ld	16.65
Watson, N. A.	1 wid pt of	S add	0.50
Unknown Owner	31	A 2d add	2.48
same	15	K add	1.75
same	21	R add	75
same	24	" "	1.70
same	77	E 2d add	3.00
same	13	" "	88

I, S. T. Galloway, Marshal of said town, do hereby give notice that the above lots and parts of lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes thereon, will be sold at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, in said town of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1878. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. S. T. GALLOWAY, Marshal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of town orders No. 301, 309, 325, issued in the year 1872, orders No. 34, 52, 600, 603, 606, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 614, 617, 692, 993, issued in the year 1874, and orders No. 93, 103, 139, 139, 163, 167 and 167, issued in the year 1875 by the Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that unless the said orders are presented for payment to the treasurer of said town at his office, on or before the 1st day of June 1878, interest will be discontinued on the orders here inbefore mentioned.

M. HOUSTON, Town Treasurer.

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

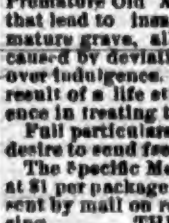

Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

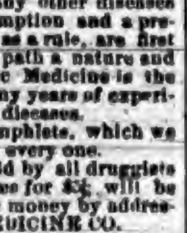

After Taking

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains 15c worth 25
800 " " dress goods 15c " 30
1000 " brocade " " 16c " 30
1000 " plaid " " 18c " 30
20 dozen hankerchiefs 5c " 10
10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rate. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many ether articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot number ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen [18] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot, thence west twenty-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

Silks, Silks.
ROOT & COMPANY

Having Recently made a large purchas of Black, Colored and Fancy

DRESS SILKS!

At extraordinary Low prices for "Cash," have placed them on sale; at LOWER PRICES than the same qualities have ever before been offered, viz: Black Gros Grain Silks, 75 and 85c per yard, Cashmere Finish Black Silks $1.00 and 1.25 per yard, Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks, $1.50 and 1.60 per yard, Superb Extra Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $1.75 and 2.00 per yard, Magnificent Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per yard.

Colored Gros Grain Silks,

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, per yard.

Fancy Silks in Stripes and Checks,

55c, 60c, 95c, and 75c per yard.

Rich Brocade Silk For Overdresses,

$2.50 to 3.50 per yard.

A careful inspection will amply repay the closet buy ery

ROOT & COMPA'Y
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
GROCERIES!
10 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Re the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C
Rio prime	18c	C
Roasted best	27c	Extra
Roasted good	25c	Brown
Ground	22 to 25c	Orleans

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to pleare the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best	in	market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	"	"	"
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c	"	"	"
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	"	"	"
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	"	"	"

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,
In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
WM. SHEFFER. Foreman.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Mary Firestone is plaintiff and Abner F. Pinchin and David Fay are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Sixty-Five cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Four-fifths [4-5] of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter and thirty-seven [37] acres off the west side of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve [12], township thirty-four [34], north of range fourteen [14], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 18, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Thomas L. Strole is plaintiff, and Joseph Oberlin and Sarah J. Oberlin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Three Dollars and Forty cents [$103.40] with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, MAY, 11th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-nine, 139 in Eguews' second addition to the town of Butler DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Franks & Hubbell, Atty's. for plaintiff.
April 18, 1878 Pr. fee $7.25

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Good and Bad.

Everything that makes a man's life pure; makes him love his wife and children with a deeper affection is good. Everything that makes a man sacrifice his wife and children is bad. Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $35; 100 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; casters, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

—Do you know what your are drinking when you so enjoyably sup your cup of tea at eventide? Are you sure it is that aromatic herb which exhilerates and delights, or is it some foul weed doctored with coloring to deceive the unwary. As you are not a chemist, how are you to tell. There is only one way to escape the evils of poisonous teas, and that is to deal with those you can implicity trust. Davenport, the druggist, has just received a good article of teas, put up in tin cans, so as the strength and flavor may be retained. All the best brands of black and green teas warranted pure and unadulterated. If you want a pure, healthful article give him a call.

—A correspondent of Eel River township sends the Fort Wayne Sentinel an account of the death of a young man named Perry Klotz, aged 20 years. Friday night Klotz attended a dance. On Saturday morning he got up, and while putting on his shoes the shoe string broke, and he ejaculated "G—d d—n the shoe string to h—l!" He was instantly stricken with a fit, and died without speaking a word. The people of Eel River township regard this strange death as a sudden and awful dispensation of Divine Providence and a terrible warning to profane swearers. Avoid profanity young man, and buy your shoes at the boot upside down. Get those with buckles, and there will be no strings to break.

—HOW TO TALK.—If you have the ability to amuse, talk often in company, and in a way which shows that you understand what is said around you. But do not talk long. In that case you are apt to tire your hearers. There are many persons, who, though they have nothing to talk of, never know when to leave off talking. There are some who labor under so great and insatiable a desire for talking, that they will even interrupt others when about to speak. We should, in society, never talk of our own or other's domestic affairs. Yours are of no interest to them, and their's should not be to you. Besides the subject is of so delicate a nature that with the best intentions it is a chance if we do not make some mortifying mistake, or wound the feelings of some of the company.

—The Richland township S. S. Workers institute met at the U. B. church, Corunna, Ind., May 4th, 1878. Mr. Rahma led the singing and Miss Helmer presided at the organ. Addresses were made by Rev. L. Rice of Auburn, on the progress of S. S. Work. Rev. L. Harding of Corunna, on the Efficiency of S. S., and Rev. Dinins of Waterloo, on What Constitutes Successful S. S. Work. These addresses were followed by intesting and animated discussions which indicates that the S. S. Workers of Richland township are awake to the interest of the S. S. The question drawer called out important questions which were answered by members of the Institute. It was decided to hold the next Institute and yearly picnic at Corunna, Sep. 1st, 1878. Taking all together it was a pleasant and enjoyable meeting, and who dare say it will not prove to be a profitable one.

VISITOR.

—The Cincinnatti Enquire, of last Saturday, published reports which represent the greater portion of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, and which show that the present prospect for a heavy yield of fruit this season is very flattering. While the peach crop on low lands is reported damaged to an extent of probably 50 per cent., apples, cherries, etc., with but few exceptions, are reported to be in excellent condition. The reports show a large increase in orchard acerage within the past five years. The total acerage of Ohio being over four hundred thousand, being an increase within the time specified of nearly 20 per cent. Grapes, although not far enough advanced to allow an occurate estimate of future prospects, are said to be in fair condition, and a large yield is promised. The entire fruit crop, like all other vegetations, is fully three weeks advanced in development over the former seasons.

—Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture will accomplish this in a short time. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

— West's Liver pills cure indigestion

—Considerable corn is being planted this week.

—Mrs. Palmer's lectures are being largely attended.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin at Ensley's Hall Monday night.

—The weather is somewhat unfavorable for road work.

—James Anderson has sent his white trotter to Michigan.

—Our worthy marshal is doing good work on the streets.

—A good buggy to trade for a horse. Enquire at this office. 3

—Read the sprightly letter from New York in another column.

—Court convenes next week with Judge Tousley presiding.

—George Grand and wife are visiting at Fort Wayne, this week.

—Mr. J. L. Davis has erected a new awning in front of his store rooms.

—The best entertainment of the season at Ensley's Hall Monday night.

—Twenty-one persons were baptised near Cedar Creek Chapel last Sunday.

—Mrs. James Anderson is visiting under her parental roof at Colon, Mich.

—James A. Potter is erecting a new fence around his property on Jackson street.

—Dr. Knapp, of Leslie, Mich., was the guest of Dr. Littlefield, several days this week.

—J. R. Duncan and Peter Fisher were the successful candidates on the greenback ticket at Waterloo.

—John Morrissey, the prize fighter, gambler and politician, died in New York last week, of paralysis.

—Democrats will see by this issue that a call for a Democratic County Convention has been made for the 22nd of June.

—We learn that the freight office of the Lake Shore road at Butler was burglarized a few days ago, and about $65 stolen.

—A. O. Miller, in conjunction with the Original Tennessee Jubilee Singers, will appear at Ensley's Hall, Monday evening, May 13th.

—We learn that the greenbackers elected two trustees at Waterloo, and also two at Butler. Charly Baxter will now have occasion to make Rome howl.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—Deputy Sheriff Gross and Constable Hopkins captured a horse thief in Wilmington township Tuesday, named Henry Martin, who was but 15 years of age.

LOOK HERE! DON'T SELL Your WOOL until you see the NEW YORK STORE. tf.

—The corset is an Italian invention, but the practice of tying one end of the string to the bed post and pulling the liver out of shape commenced in Louisville, Ky.

—Jas. V. Hazzard, Cashier First National Bank, and wife, have gone to Southern Indiana visiting friends, to be absent about ten days. We hope they will have a good time.

—There will be a public examination for teachers, at the High School building in Auburn, on Saturday, May 11th, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

—The social connected with the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. H. W. Ford, at her residence on next Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited. MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

—We notice a handsome new double-seated carriage on our streets, from the livery barn of Cook Ford. It is form the Tiffin Carriage manufactory, and is the finest vehicle we have seen here for many a day.

—Our jolly and good looking young friend, George Grund and the handsome Miss Mary Hathaway, were married last Sunday at the residence of Mr. S. Pommert, by Rev. Henry Johnson. Good luck, George.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O. for the week ending May 4, 1878.

Mrs. E. Byers, J. L. Berch, Frank M. Hicks, C. Hooiman, Mrs. S. E. Morehead, George Nagley, A. G. Ober, Mrs. Rolman, Michael Reever' Jessie Stansberger. JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

Ladies! Ladies!

Every one should be first to see the new and fancy line of knit shawls in all shades and new patterns, Pink, Blue, Drab, Brown, Pearl, Lemon, Cardinal, at H. H. STAMET'S.

—Occasionally the COURIER publishes ditch notices, and we like a sheriff's sale now and then, for variety. Do you see it, Tom,—Press

If once in two years is "occasionally" then we occasionally get one. We believe the Press has been more favored than that in Sheriff sales.

Wit and Humor.

The Good Templars of this city, have engaged Rev. W. Langdon Sanders to deliver his popular lecture on Wit and Humor, at Ensley's Hall, May 21st. Comments from various papers will appear next week. We are confident a rich treat is in store for all who hear Mr. Sanders on Wit and Humor.

COM.

Contract For Hauling.

The undersigned desires to contract within the next two weeks, for the hauling of a lot of Stave bolts from the farm of John Lutz, east of Auburn, to Beugnot & Co's. Stave factory. Prompt payment made when contract is completed. CHRISTIAN SLEOLA.

—Rev. J. E. Ervin has an offer from Bishop Bowman to be transferred to the Columbia River Conference, and to be stationed at Walla Walla, in the celebrated valley of that name. The salary offered is $1000 per year. The great expense of getting there is all that prevents an exceptance.

—We are in receipt of the San Francisco Sunday Chronicle, and we have suspicion that it is from our correspondent, Col. Dawson, who stepped over there a few days ago. The paper is a good one, and resembles the COURIER very much. We are glad he sent us a Sunday paper, as we enjoy them much more than these secular publications. Thanks, A. C.

—McLinn and Dennis, the Florida election officers who last week "confessed" to having doctored the returns from that State, in order to elect Hayes, will soon have a reputation equal to that of Mrs. Tilton. Already they have several confessions in the field, implicating both sides indiscriminately.—Press.

At the same time Hayes recommended them for high offices to pay them for the part they took in counting him in.

—Our genial friend, Tom. Starr, lately of the Albion New Era, has bought the Hicksville News, which is now under his entire control. Tom. has the energy and ability to make a good paper, and starts out with prestige fairly won in the various phases of the publishing business. We know he claims success, and we believe that the more generally he becomes known, the more largely will be the support extended.

— If you want a good buggy, either double or single, don't forget that F. D. Ryan is agent for the Tiffin vehicles, and has a large assortment on hand, just received from the factory. These buggies need no recommendation. They stand the test of use and time and none are found deficient in durability and strength. Call and see them at Ensley building south of Court House.

—Mr. D. Grates, the enterprising farmer near Spencerville, well known for the fine blooded stock he has introduced into this country, will erect a large brick flouring mill at Butler this summer. It will be located along the railroad on Main street, near where the liberty poll now stands. We trust Mr. G. will be encouraged in the enterprise, and that it will prove a good investment.

—We regret to learn that the second daughter of Mr. Jacob Thomas, formerly of this place, but now residing at Sherwood, Ohio, was drowned last Friday. Two of his daughters were going over a narrow crossing over a stream near the mill in which Mr. Thomas is employed, when the younger became dizzy, and fell into the stream pulling the other with her. The oldest one saved herself by graping a log, but the other was drowned.

—We have received the following dispatch from Bryan, Ohio, dated may 6th 1878:

EDITOR COURIER,—To-day I start around the world. Shall visit Europe, Asia, Africa, and then to China and California. Will send you a letter for publication after I cross the Atlantic. Yours &c. CHAS. C. EATON.

Mr. Eaton was formerly in business here and we shall be pleased to hear from him.

—Rev. J. E. Ervin preached at Cedar Creek Chapel last Saturday night and also Sabbath, to a very large and attentive congregation. After this he baptised twenty-one persons, eight by affusion and thirteen by immersion. The sacrament of the Lord's supper also administered—about 60 persons communing. He was assisted by Rev. W. L Meese, who has done a good work for that church. They have an excellent Sabbath School in that society and there is talk that it will not go into winter quarters, but continue to battle all the year. So may it be.

—A terrible explosion occurred in the largest flouring mills in the country at Minneapolis last Thursday. A dispatch says the whole city was shaken at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock this evening by the shock of an explosion which was discovered to have occurred in the big forty-two-run Washburn mill, located in the very center of the milling district. The explosion was followed by the envelopment in flames of the Washburn, "A" mill, the Diamond, the Zinth, the Pettit, Robinson & Co. mill, the Humboldt, and the Galaxy mills and adjacent lumber yards and cooper shops, and the big elevator owned by the mill company. The loss of life is probably twenty persons, with a long list of wounded.

To The Afflicted.

Prof. G. W. Van Vleck, M. D., of Cincinnatti, and formerly of Bellvue Hospital, will be in Auburn, at the Central House, on Wednesday, May 15th, that all who are suffering from chronic diseases may avail themselves of his superior skill and long experience in the treatment of chronic diseases, having no superior in the treatment of Catarrh, Asthma, Hemorrhoids or piles, Pulmonary diseases, and diseases of woman and children. Examination free. Come and be healed.

—It is curious that money should be called by so many different names. Some describe it as "spondulix," some as "the stuff," some as "the sugar," some as "rhino," some as "spoons," some as "the ready," others as "brads." The French call it "argent," the English "the needful," in Mexico "casting," in the South "rock," in the East "tin," in the West "rags," in Canada it goes by the name of "spelter," hereabouts it is "short."

Grand Opening at Pleasant Lake.

We were advised by Mr. Simmons, the genial superintendent of the grove at Pleasant Lake that the grand opening of that pleasure resort will take place Friday, May 17th 1878. A prize is to be given to the homliest editor, a beautitul baby carriage to the handsomest baby not over 8 months old. Besides there will be a fine programme arranged for the occasion. Lots of fun and amusement for all. Half fare on railroad. A large number will attend from here if the weather is favorable.

—The county Board of Education was in session, at the office of the County Superintendent at this place yesterday. No business of importance was transacted. The incorporated towns handed in their enumerations of school children the townships having done so sometime ago. Below are the the figures:

Butler	township	256
Jackson	"	475
Concord	"	507
Newville	"	275
Stafford	"	198
Wilmin'ton	"	564
Union	"	416
Richland	"	474
Fairfield	"	551
Smithfield	"	581
Franklin	"	424
Troy	"	200
Keyser	"	305
Waterloo	town	518
Auburn	"	513
Butler	"	823
Garrett	"	233
Total		6818

The transfers to Garrett have not been reported, which will add about 75 to the total, leaving it nearly 100 short of last year. The Auburn enumeration contains 40 transfers, while Waterloo has only 4, making the actual difference in favor of the latter town 41.—Press.

DECORATION.

At a meeting of the soldiers' organization, held at H. C. Peterson's law office, on the evening of May 4th 1878, the following officers and committees were appointed, preliminary to decorating the graves of soldiers in the Auburn cemetery, May 30, 1878.

President of the day—H. C. Peterson.

Vice President—E. D. Hartman.

Marshal—Joseph Rainier.

Assistant Marshals—J. D. Likens, Pallip Noel.

Chaplain—Rev. W. Langdon Sanders.

Committee on Arrangements—H. E. Altenberg, A. L. Hollopeter, B. F. Culbertson, T. C. Mays, C. P. Houser, R. H. Weamer, G. H. K. Moss, H. C. Miller Frank Smith.

Committee on Finance—G. W. Gordon, Nick Ensley Chas. Beugnot.

Committe on Decoration—W. H. McIntosh, M. B. Willis, Henry Wolf, Mrs. E. D. Hartman, Mrs. W. H. McItosh, Mrs. A. Robbins, Mrs. Geo. Porter, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Casebeer, Mrs. G. H. K. Moss.

Committees will meet on Saturday evening May 11. Those on arrangement and finance, at H. C. Peterson's office, and that of decoration at the residence of W. H. Mcintosh.

J. RAINIER, Pres.

—The attention of the editor of Garrett Herald is called to the following: "Mr George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, a paper of unwavering devotion to the Republican party, takes a sensible view of the controversy over the election of Field, as ex-Confederate, to the office of Doorkeeper of the House. He claims that the Republican hue and cry raised over the matter is but the sheerest "Buncomb" and is simply resorted to with the hope of reviving the old war issues that are now dead as Methusalah. Curtis says: 'The "record" of neither party was in any degree changed by the affair, except that the Republicans were forced into the false position of supporting the Democratic candidate whom they could not have believed to be a fit man for the place. The whole affair was sheer "Buncombe," and in nothing more than in the attempt to renew the sectional hostility of the war. The Union has now been formerly and fully restored. The country has declined to punish in any way the ex-Confederates, even the chiefs, and the laws make no discrimination against them as citizens. They now stand upon the same footing with all others, and as they constitute a most important part of the Democratic party, it is not surprising that they are recognized by that party. * * * * * * * The performance of General Butler was too plainly a trick, and not a successful one, to be of any service to the party.

Spencerville Items.

—Mrs. May Barney, of Kansas, is visiting friends in town.

—J. A. Provines has a spite at Zimmerman's saw mill.

—Miss Lina Bummell left on Tuesday of last week, for West Virginia.

—Mr. E. Zimmerman, of your city, was in town a few days last week.

—The first quarterly meeting of the M. E. church, for Leo Center, was held at Cedarville last Saturday and Sunday.

—J A. Provines is finishing the upper story of his drug store.

—M. L. Bishop has built a new fence in front of his residence on Pearl-st.

—Mr P. Bishop has been quite unwell during the past week.

—Considerable excitement among the undertakers exists at the present.

—Services at the M. E. church on Sabbath, at half past 10 o'clock, by Rev. Wolverton.

Junction Items.

—Shoot the hat, Billy.

—Mr. Dave Culver is doing the carpenter work on the Benner house at this place.

—Ed. Lane received his weekly supply of flowers from South Whitley. Business, Ed

—Auburn Junction is being visited by several young ladies. I wonder who they are looking for. Look out F. and J.

—Freight business is dull on all the roads.

—It will much improve the Baker Hotel to have a new coat of paint which we understand it is to have next week.

—Mrs. Fred Sammons returned from Three Rivers, Michigan, Monday.

—J. Whittington has put in a stock of groceries.

—Mr. Plumstead spent Sunday in Detroit, Michigan, with his parents. We think with some of the fair sex.

—Our old friend and former agent, Chas. Williams, is now located at Medford, Wis., and is acting as agent for the W. C. R. R. We wish him success in his new home.

—Friend Copper entertained one of Fostoria's fair daughters Monday. She being en route to attend a wedding of friends at Bluffton, Ind.

—B. & O., Ft. W., J. & S. and D., E. R. & I. R. Ry's. will issue new time cards on the 12th. We understand there will be but five changes.

PERKINS.

St. John and New Era.

—Weather pleasant.

—Eloy is getting puglistic.

—Wes has got a new corn planter.

—Mr. M. Reever is dangerously ill.

—Visitor from Swan at Mrs. Broughtons.

—George Post returned from the east last week.

—Dick, our blacksmith, for want of work is spading Rockwell's garden.

—Mrs. West did not seem to relish the sousing she got last Saturday.

—Nothing seems to give Wes Work so much solid satisfaction as to ride on his sulky plow.

—Waldo Murray wants some body to introduce him to a particular one of the gentle sex. What for Wallie.

—Mrs. W. I. Work gave a reception to G. H. Post last Monday night, on the eve of his departure for the land of gold.

—Bill Tair's little boy Royce has for the first time appeared in pantaloons. He feels good, fingers his pockets and looks important.

—J. B. Ross of Cedar Creek, preached good religion to the folks of St. John and vicinity last Sunday night at the school house.

—Items are so scarce nowadays that we will have to invent some of our own and will report what ever comes under our notice, even if it is only a line.

—The forenoon meeting at the chapel was largely attended, and Mr. Meese had the pleasure of baptizing 13 persons into full membership, and we hope they will have many more.

SORIANAUX.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

LaOtto Items.

—E. S. Grange is happy in the possession of an Equine.

—A. Canon has opened up a paint shop down on Main-st.

—No school at this place last week, on account of the illness of the teacher.

—N. McKinnon has taken charge of the Exchange House, at this place, and is now prepared to entertain man or beast.

—The Wesleians hold their next quarterly meeting at Lee Chapel next Saturday and Sunday.

—An aged negro passed through this place last Saturday, enroute for Huntington, aged 94 years, having walked from Aligana county, Mich., a distance of 175 miles.

—The Board of Commissioners of Noble county, have been petitioned to prohibit the use of the commons and streets as a general barn yard in this vicinity. Cattle running at large has become a nuisance. AUGER.

—From the well known editor of the "Boston Post," who writes under date of March 18:

For many weeks we were afflicted with sciatic rheumatism to a distressing degree, when we procured and faithfully applied Lawson's Curative, and in seven or eight days the trouble was completely removed. In every instance where we have recommended its use, it has filled all our expetations. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

For Sale.

The organ wagon formerly owned by Long and Casebeer. This wagon was made to order and none but the best material used and will cary two organs and two or more persons over any country roads. For terms, enquire of E. L. Casebeer, Auburn, Ind.

—Our correspondents are doing very well, and we hope they will continue as they have commenced. Remember, gentlemen, that it is news we want. No sly digs at your neighbors, or jokes so obscure that only the writer can appreciate them, should be indulged in.

—A little son of John Stafford, of Orland, brother to our fellow townsman, Joe. Stafford, was accidentally drowned last Wednesday in a cistern. These sad accidents should induce greater care about such things.

Ladies! Ladies!

Every one should be first to see the new and fancy line of knit shawls in all shades and new patterns, Pink, Blue, Drab, Brown, Pearl Lemon, Cardinal, at H. H. STAMET'S.

—Senator Voorhees made another ringing speech in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, last week. He spoke for about an hour, and received the closest attention. Senator Terry also spoke in favor of the repeal.

—Three tramps were found in a B. & O. box car, at Cherubusco last week, in an unconscious condition. They were locked in the car, and remained in for three days without food or water.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 3rd, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No. twenty seven [27], in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty seven [27] to the place of beginning, all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SOMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county on the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanty than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number one [1], in Denison's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot number one [1], in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing Monday June 3rd, 1878, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return

we, the undersigned Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the state, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Managers Star Clothing House

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At the time of the panic, Nathan Mathews of Boston, was a heavy operator in real estate, and was reputed to be worth $7,000,000. He has just failed for $5,000,000, and, it is said, when his debts are paid he will not have a dollar left.... A number of heavy failures are reported in New York, including Ben Wood, whose liabilities are placed at $230,000; the MacKnab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, liabilities $200,000; David T. Kennedy, builder, liabilities $540,000; Theodore Reed, liabilities $82,000.

New York papers chronicle the death of John Morrissey, ex-Congressman, ex-State Senator and ex prize-fighter. He died suddenly, of paralysis, at Saratoga. Morrissey was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831, and was therefore 47 years of age....John N. Genin, the famous New York hatter of twenty years ago, is dead....The feasibility of rapid transit in cities was demonstrated in New York the other day, by the passage of the first train over the new elevated railroad from Trinity Church to Central Park in twenty minutes, or at a rate of more than fifteen miles an hour.

THE WEST.

A lady living near Connersville, Ind., astonished her husband, the other day, by giving birth to five healthy children, all boys. Mother and little ones, at last accounts, were doing well....John Runk, who murdered Policeman Coates, of San Francisco, a year ago, was hung on the 26th of April.

"Our Aldermen" is the title of a new and sparkling comedy just brought out at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, with a specially strong cast, including Charles Stanley, Harry Pearson, Roland Reed, and all the members of the regular company.

The Detroit *Free Press* office has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The flames burst out suddenly at an early hour in the morning, and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save any of the material. The loss is a severe one to the publishers, but there has been no delay in the issue of the paper, the other publishers of the city generally coming to the assistance of their unfortunate contemporary.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes reports which represent the greater portion of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, and which show that the present prospect for a heavy yield of fruit this season is very flattering.

A communication has been received by Gen. Sheridan from Gen. Miles, dated at Fort Keogh, bearing overtures from Sitting Bull, who is now looking forward to a peaceable settlement of his difficulties, and wants to come back to the fold.

The city of Minneapolis, Minn., the great milling metropolis, has been the scene of a terribly destructive conflagration, accompanied by a shocking loss of life. On the evening of the 2d inst. the city was shaken as by an earthquake by a terrific explosion, which was promptly traced to the groups of great flouring mills in what is known as "The Platform," just above St. Anthony falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn Mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an eggshell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and the Humboldt Mills, and flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy Mills, those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Buell, Newton & Co., Gorton, Hayward & Co., the Washburn "A" and "B" mills, and lesser structures down the bank of the river. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares, and buildings shaken throughout the city. So rapidly did the flames extend that many of the employes in the mills were unable to escape, and about fifteen unfortunate people lost their lives. The loss of property is estimated at about $1,000,000, one-half of which falls upon the milling interest.

The St. Louis and Cincinnati and Chicago authorities are becoming not a little alarmed at the attitude assumed by the Socialists. The latter seem to have the backing of a very large number of Germans and Bohemians, and are growing more and more belligerent in their talk every day.

THE SOUTH.

A San Antonio telegram reports another raid on the northwest frontier of Texas by Indians from the Fort Stanton reservation. The Indians who murdered fifteen persons near Loredo and captured a large number of horses made good their escape.

A collision on the Richmond and Danville railroad, ninety-six miles from Richmond, resulted in the wrecking of a sleeping coach, causing the death of one passenger and the serious injuring of five others.

At Tyler, Texas, recently, four negro children, left locked up at home while the mother was at church, were burned to death.

A terrible explosion occurred on the Mississippi river, opposite Memphis, one day last week. The tow-boat Warner, with five barges and a trading boat in tow, exploded her boilers. The pilot-house and roof were blown to a great height, and fell back upon the wreck, while the air was filled with splinters and fragments. The crew consisted of twenty-five persons, three of whom were instantly killed. Nearly all the others were more or less injured, some of them fatally.

WASHINGTON.

William M. Evarts, Jr., the only son of the Secretary of State, died at Washington, a few days ago, of consumption. He was 27 years old....There is little hope of the passage of the Tariff bill at this session of Congress. A careful canvass of the House reveals the fact that upon a full vote the result would be—for the bill, 135; against the bill, 156. So says a Washington correspondent.

A very ugly case is said to have been made out against George Seward, Minister to China, and Consul General Bradford, in the investigation now in process by a House committee.

Already 6,000 applications have been received from persons claiming pensions under the act lately passed by Congress, granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows, and to pay them would take $550,000 a year. When the bill was under consideration it was stated that the number of pensioners would not be more than a few hundred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the following bonds: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely, $50, Nos. 50,001 to 53,000, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 60,001 to 80,000 both inclusive; $500, Nos. 65,001 to 68,000, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 108,001 to 114,400, both inclusive. Total coupon, $3,000,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, as follows: $50, Nos. 1,751 to 1,900, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 14,101 to 15,200, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 8,701 to 9,200, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 28,751 to 30,100, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 8,051 to 8,300, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 14,801 to 15,507, both inclusive. Total registered, $2,000,000. Aggregate, $5,000,000. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 30th of July next, and interest will cease on that day.... Apprehensions in several quarters of serious troubles with the Indians this summer are not thought to be groundless. The War Department is in receipt of communications from parties whose opinions are entitled to earnest attention, to the effect that warlike movements are clearly discernible on the part of several tribes.

Robert C. Winthrop, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives when the corner-stone of the Washington monument was laid, and who delivered an oration on the occasion, is in Washington urging the passage of the bill authorizing the Commissioners to strengthen and finish the structure.

The monthly treasury statement, printed below, shows the reduction of the national debt for April to have been $3,018,085:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 738,619,000
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	33,850,000
Total coin bonds	$1,725,735,650
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 6,881,250
Legal tenders	346,742,596
Certificates of deposit	26,815,000
Fractional currency	16,876,414
Coin certificates	55,044,600
Total without interest	$ 446,958,279
Total debt	$2,203 478,772
Total interest	30,747,268
Cash in treasury:	
Coin	$ 166,807,236
Currency	1,163,145
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	26,815,000
Total in treasury	$ 195,816,877
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,038,707,648
Decrease of debt during April	3,018,085
Decrease since June 30, 1877	28,450,514
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	37,986,984
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,162,832
Balance of interest paid by United States	28,783,492

The President has approved the act prohibiting the coinage of 20-cent pieces....Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan are coming in rapidly.

POLITICAL.

It is openly asserted at Washington that both Conkling and Butler have done much to aid Tilden in opening up the Florida business.

"It is said by prominent Democrats that a resolution will soon be introduced in the House directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the alleged Florida frauds, and authorize them to send for persons and papers. This would include the statements of McLin and Dennis, and other proofs in that connection. The investigation will be made with a view of ascertaining all the facts, and not to interfere with the present position of President Hayes." So says an Associated Press telegram from Washington.

A conversation between the President and a Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, upon the subject of the recent statements in the Florida case, is reported from Washington: "Mr. Hayes talked freely on the subject. He said he believed the electoral vote of Florida belonged to him and not to Tilden, and that he knows of no fraud or wrong-doing in connection with the count. The only interest he took in the Florida election of 1876 was to see that an honest count was had, and for that purpose he sanctioned the visit of the statesmen."

The New Orleans Collectorship has at last been taken out of national politics, the United States Senate having confirmed the nomination of George L. Smith for that position....Springfield is the place and the 27th of June the date settled upon by the State Central Committee for the holding of the Illinois Republican State Convention.

GENERAL.

It is reported from San Francisco that, in anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities between England and Russia, a movement is afoot to fit out a privateer in that port to prey on British commerce. Letters of marque from the Russian Government are already there in blank, waiting for the declaration of war, to be filled out.

Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, has started on a twelve months' tour of the Old World.

The peace in Cuba was short-lived. Insurgent Gen. Maceo with 1,200 men has renewed operations against the Spaniards, and there are said to be 1,800 other men in the field to continue the struggle. A new provisional government has been formed with Gen. Calvar as President. And it is announced from Madrid that the Spanish Government has decided to send 8,000 fresh troops to the island.

The bitter feud existing in Montreal between Orangemen and Catholics has culminated in more bloodshed. A few nights ago, as a party of Orangemen, who had attended a concert in the suburb of Griffintown, were going home in a body, they were ambushed by a party of Catholic Unionists. One man was shot dead, another seriously wounded, and a woman received three bullets in one of her legs. There is much excitement in Montreal over the affair, and it is feared more serious disturbances will occur.

The fifth annual convention of the Millers' National Association will be held in the Board-of-Trade rooms, Indianapolis, on Tuesday, May 28....W. S. O'Brien, one of the famous quartet of Bonanza kings, died recently in San Francisco. His property is estimated at $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russian declarations of privateering is reported to have produced a depressing influence on British shipping interests....A number of German bankers, who were induced to meet at Berlin to consider the practicability of floating another Russian loan, unanimously refused to engage in the work....The Servian authorities have been ordered to prevent the Russians from recruiting in the recently-annexed territory....The Russian press have been forbidden to report or comment upon the political demonstrations, riots, or local disturbances, under pain of suspension....Gen. Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces south of the Danube.

Intelligence has been received in Constantinople that the Mussulman insurgents have surprised a Russian encampment near Philippopolis, taking 1,000 prisoners and four guns. They are now marching toward Tatarkoi....A cable dispatch says it is rumored that Prince Bismarck has retired from the position of mediator. As the principle of simultaneous withdrawal from Constantinople is accepted, he thinks the negotiations as to details can be more conveniently carried on directly between the parties concerned....A boiler burst in a foundry at Dublin, Ireland, killing fifteen persons and wounding twelve, the victims being mostly occupants of adjoining houses demolished by the force of the explosion....The Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal General, and recalled to Russia on account of ill health.

A definition of the position of Russia which is telegraphed from St. Petersburg, and which is regarded by the London *Times* as possessing authority, does not offer much hope for a peaceable adjustment of the European difficulty. It is to the effect that Russia may consent to modify the Bulgarian boundary and give up certain other points in the peace of San Stefano, but that it will insist to the last upon the utter wiping out of the treaty of 1856. England, on the other hand, will insist quite as rigidly that Russia must recognize the principles of that treaty, and that it must take precedence of the peace of San Stefano.

The friendship between Russia and Servia is completely restored. It has been arranged that Servia, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, shall only observe the stipulations of the San Stefano treaty, while Turkey remains neutral....A Berlin dispatch says the ceremony of betrothal of the Duke of Connaught, the seventh child and third son of Queen Victoria, to Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, will occur at Darmstadt in a few days....Mr. Maynard, our Minister at Constantinople, has gone to Volo to investigate the massacres by Bashi-Bazouks, committed in that vicinity.

The French International Exhibition of 1878 was formally opened with great eclat, at Paris, on the 1st inst. The weather was unpropitious, rain falling most of the day, but notwithstanding this drawback the attendance was immense and the enthusiasm great. President MacMahon declared the Exhibition open amid salvos of artillery, music by the bands, and enthusiastic cries of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la France," etc. The American section, though unfinished, is said to compare favorably with the others.

The news from Europe is more peaceful in tone. It is announced that Russia and England have agreed upon a basis for negotiations, and it is possible they may patch up a temporary peace at least....The Russian Government has purchased several steamers, for the purpose of converting them into cruisers to prey upon English commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, April 26.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—A bill was passed exempting from enrollment and admeasurement all vessels not propelled by steam or sail, except vessels of that character engaged in trade with contiguous foreign territory....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed.

Saturday, April 27.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $4,772,000....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed in committee of the whole. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $14,735,000.

Monday, April 29.—Senate.—Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of his successor in the Senate, John S. Williams....Mr. McCreery presented a petition signed by a large number of influential citizens, regardless of party, asking that Raphael Semmes be assigned to a position on the Howgate expedition....Bills introduced: By Mr. Plumb, to further define the right of pre-emption entries within railroad limits; by Mr. Cockrell (by request), to provide for ascertaining and reporting the expense incurred by the Territory of Idaho in defending themselves against the Nez-Perce Indians; by Mr. Christiancy, to amend section 5,447, Revised Statutes, in regard to assaults upon or interference with the internal revenue or customs officers; also, to amend section 5,497, Revised Statutes, in regard to embezzlements by internal-revenue officers....Bills passed: House bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for pier-lights at the entrance of the jetties in the South pass of the Mississippi river; Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands within the double minimum limits of railroad grants, afterward thrown out of the double minimum limits by reason of a change in the route of the roads; House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for erecting a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson; Senate bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota in lieu of certain lands heretofore granted; House bill to extend the provisions of section 2,297, Revised Statutes, to other institutions of learning.

House.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Clark, to prevent the insolvency of railroad companies; by Mr. Turner, to prevent assessments for political purposes; by Mr. Phillips, setting aside the contract entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Syndicate; by Mr. Acklin, repealing the iron-clad oath for jurors; by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, for the erection of a statue of Gen. Custer; by Mr. Aldrich, to establish a branch mint at Chicago; by Mr. Wilson, repealing the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March, 1870, pledging payment in gold of all bonds theretofore payable in lawful money of the United States....A bill introduced by Mr. Fort, forbidding the further retirement of greenbacks, and providing for the reissue of legal tenders redeemed, was passed under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 177 yeas to 35 nays.

Tuesday, April 30.—Senate.—The Senate devoted the entire day to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law.

House.—The House consumed the day in discussing the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, May 1.—Senate.—The Senate devoted another day to the discussion of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and finally referred it to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding that it be reported back without delay....There was an interesting debate upon the subject of the tariff, growing out of an attempt by Mr. Blaine to call up his resolution declaring any radical change in our tariff at this time to be inopportune. Objection was made to the calling up of the resolution....Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, with a view to facilitating legislation relative thereto. Referred.

House.—Mr. Chittenden introduced a bill providing for the exchange of fractional silver coin for United States notes. Referred....Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Committee on the Mississippi Levees, reported a bill appropriating $3,871,874 for closing crevasses and strengthening the levees on the Mississippi river. Printed and recommitted....Mr. Vance, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amending the Patent laws. Printed and recommitted....Mr. Throckmorton introduced a bill limiting the rates for transportation, freight and passengers over the Pacific railroad bridge at Omaha. Referred....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was discussed.

Singular Subsidence of Earth.

The owner of a piece of land in one of the suburbs of Liege was the other day measuring out a part of it, on which he intended to build a house. All at once he felt the ground moving under his feet. On looking down, he found that he was sinking, and that the earth on which he stood was giving way. So he hurried away—not a moment too soon as it happened, for, on turning round, to his horror he discovered that the very spot on which he had been working had disappeared, a surface of about eight or nine square yards having fallen in, leaving a fearful chasm of 300 yards deep. This singular accident, which might have cost him his life, is due to the practice in former times of closing the mouths of abandoned coal pits with planks, and covering the planks with a layer of earth, which in process of time became part of the field, and in this case had for a number of years been under cultivation, the very existence of the coal pit having been forgotten for generations. Some years ago, in the same neighborhood, a farmer, while engaged in plowing, all at once missed a large walnut tree which only a few minutes before had been before his eyes. The tree had completely disappeared, having fallen into one of the abandoned shafts, the covering of which, composed of planks of wood with earth over them, had through age become decayed, and had suddenly collapsed.—*French paper.*

The Mormon authorities in Salt Lake learned, by a thorough examination of Brigham Young's accounts after his death, that he had taken possession of $1,000,000 worth of property that rightfully belonged to the church. They have just regained about two-thirds of it by process of law, in spite of the opposition of the heirs, who will now get little or nothing.

Some signs of taverns in London are curious, viz.: "Goat and Compasses," "Salmon and Compasses," "Anchor and Bodices," "Bull and Mouth," "Green Man and Still," "Pig and Whistle," "Who'd a Thought It?" "The Splendid Shilling," etc.

THE IOWA MAD-STONE.

A Stone that Has Been Known for 130 Years—How It is Used.

[Davenport Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Inquiry having recently been made as to the whereabouts of a genuine mad-stone, the following will give the desired information regarding one which has a wonderful record. It is now in the possession of Turner Evans, of Paris, Jackson township, Linn county, the nearest point to which by railroad is Anamosa, on the Dubuque and Southwestern railroad. Its properties were first known 130 years ago in Virginia. It has been in the Evans family since first known. The present possessor received it from his father, Adam Evans. It did many wonderful cures, and was known far and wide. He received it from his father in 1812, while living near Boone Station, Ky. On the death of Adam Evans, it passed to Turner Evans more than twenty years ago. During that period it has been tested many times, and never failed to cure the rabies, even in the most severe and almost hopeless cases. At first the neighbors of Mr. Evans were incredulous, and inclined to ridicule the thing, but, after numerous successful trials on horses and cattle, doubt was changed to certainty. During his possession of the stone nearly 700 cases have been treated, and in not one case has the stone failed to give relief and effect a cure.

It is not longer than the end of a man's thumb, weighs one-fourth of an ounce, and resembles a dark sponge, with fine pores extending from side to side. Seen through a magnifying glass it resembles flint, and at the outer end of the pores appear dark rings, like sandstone. It is triangular in form, having one flat surface, which is called the working side.

When used it is placed in a bath of one part milk to three parts water, and warmed to blood-heat. The patient is required to exercise briskly until the blood becomes active in circulation, when the skin near the parts bitten is scratched with a sharp-pointed instrument until the blood starts, when the stone is applied. It immediately begins to absorb the virus, and, when filled, is removed and soaked in the milk-and-water bath. It is thus repeatedly applied, until it ceases to adhere to the flesh, which it will do as soon as the virus is extracted, and not until then. While the virus remains, it requires considerable power to remove it. It has been applied nearly 100 times in a single case. The rule is to apply it as long as it will take hold. Applied to the flesh of a person not affected with rabies, it has no more effect than a piece of glass, unless there be present the taint of scrofulous disease, when it will adhere as in cases of rabies. The cases cured by this stone are too many and too well authenticated to permit a doubt of its efficacy. A Mr. Bunce, of Mechanicsville, bitten by a rabid dog, visited Mr. Evans, and, when he arrived there, was suffering from paroxysms and nervous spasms of the limbs. The stone was applied, and he was cured.

A Mr. Field, of Chicago, arrived there in a terrible condition. For twenty-four hour before the stone was applied he suffered intense torture from nervous paroxysms and agony of mind, which, if continued another day, would have, he believes, resulted in madness; in fact, he says death would have been a relief to him, rather than have endured the torment. He was wholly cured by the use of the stone.

Mr. Evans seeks no notoriety. What he has received has come from those who have experienced the benefits of his mad-stone. If any person afflicted with rabies visits him, he will do all he can to give him relief. He promises nothing, and makes no pretensions. He is not a visionist, nor superstitious. The properties of the mad-stone are to him an established fact, as much so as that he will reap wheat where he sows the seed. It is at the service of any who wish to use it.

The Future Wheat Fields.

Minnesota and Dakota are unquestionably destined to become the future wheat fields not only of the Northwest, but of the American continent. Advices from the latter represent the acreage of spring wheat planted there the current season as largely in excess of any previous year, and practical wheat-growers, who have made a thorough examination of the Territory, unhesitatingly pronounce the land as the best wheat soil in the United States, the prairies of Texas not excepted. The returns of last year's crop show the average to exceed that of any other State or Territory. A well-known business man, of this city, who has recently passed over the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, speaks of the Red river valley as the most beautiful country he ever beheld. The land is of unsurpassed richness, and so easily brought under cultivation that the prairie, which in September is robed in all the glory of autumnal flora, waves with a heavy mantle of golden wheat the following August. In many instances the first year's crop pays for the cost of land, expenses of cultivation, and harvesting. Lumber for fencing and other farm improvements can be delivered on the ground as cheaply as anywhere in Illinois or Iowa. The Northern Pacific road offers great inducements to actual settlers in the way of cheap lands, and there are millions of acres near the line of the railroad subject to settlement under the "Homestead act."—*Chicago Journal.*

Special Legislation.

A joint resolution to amend the constitution, prohibiting special legislation, introduced in Congress by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, is under consideration by the House Committee on Civil-Service Reform. The resolution is as follows:

Section 1. Congress shall not pass any local, private, or special act in any case where the subject matter thereof could be embraced in a general law, and the courts may determine in all cases whether any local, private or special law could have been embraced in a general enactment.

Sec. 2. Congress shall establish courts in which shall be adjudicated all claims against the United States, under such regulation as Congress may by general law prescribe.

The sub-committee may probably make a report in favor of the proposition. In the discussion before the committee it was maintained that an amendment of this kind would very much simplify and reform the legislation of Congress. The text does not mention general laws for the reason that there is already a provision in the constitution requiring Congress to make provision to carry into effect all the powers that are conferred upon it. Under this proposed amendment it will be the duty of Congress to pass general laws to carry out all of the matters now accomplished by special acts. This would convert Congress into a legislature for general business to be alike applicable to all classes of people, and effectually put a stop to all Congressional jobbery and claims business.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

A Telegraphic Ditty.

In a late number of the *Journal of Telegraph* C. C. Haskins, an old Indianapolis operator, has a poetical romance which is somewhat of a literary curiosity. Operators have established a lingo of their own, in which figures are used to express words and sentences, and he has woven these into his tale with good results. It reads as follows, and appended are the explanations for the benefit of the uninitiated:

'Twas Jimmy Dot and Susie Spaise
On number "3" were working;
And Susie's heart went pit-a-pat
To Jimmy's pulses jerking.

But Susie had two strings to her'n;
She'd duplexed her affection;
So when Jim called she'd "25"
Which caused him sore dejection.

Sometimes James asked for "77"
And "8" would come replying,
So he could scarce declare his love,
Though e'en a-most a-dying.

So Jim cooled down—became a flirt,
Her Phantom got to kicking,
And with Sue's "13" asked of Jim,
A "44" came ticking.

Jim didn't "1" an instant then,
But "73" he sputtered,
And after that the love-dots flew
Like buckwheat cakes well buttered.

And now to close my romance out
They made a wedding party,
And Susie Spaise is Mrs. Dot;
They're duplexed now, so—"30."

"3"—The same line.
"25"—Am busy.
"77"—Have something for you. Can you take it?
"8"—Am working on another circuit.
"13"—What's the matter.
"44"—Answer quick.
"1"—Wait.
"73"—My compliments.
"30"—The end.

Baby Carriages and Baby Killers.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The time has come for the inevitable baby carriage. A generation ago these things were little more than baskets screwed on to axles without springs. Then came a protest, originally from physicians, against trundling the little ones over the pavements in vans which would rack the bones and addle the brains of the toughest man. Out of this discussion the modern baby carriage was evolved, and, as at first constructed, was provided with real springs, and, if used with ordinary care, did not endanger life. Gradually the springs have given way to rigid strips of iron, imitating springs, leaving the carriage as unfit and dangerous as a wheelbarrow for the delicate mission of transporting an infant over rough crossings and along the average sidewalk. The baby's tissues will not bear much jolting. Its brain is gelatinous, and even its bones soft. Nature has made its bed in the mother's arms and on the mother's breast. To change this for a springless cart is almost murder. Let any man or woman try riding a short distance, on the smoothest road, in a wagon without springs. The jar will be found fatiguing and soon become painful. The intervention of a cushion or a pillow does not ease it much. If any parent wishes to get a baby carriage for a child whose life is worth insuring, let him or her buy none in which the body pressed by the hand does not rise and fall easily on its springs."

Color-Blindness.

The subject of color-blindness has not yet begun to receive in this country the attention it has abroad, but it certainly ought to, if Dr. B. J. Jeffries is right in the conclusions expressed in an interesting lecture delivered before the Boston Society of Arts. He has made a comparative examination of so many men that he feels assured in saying that one in twenty or twenty-five is color-blind, that is, either cannot discern green from red, or red from green, or violet from either. This deficiency is, strange to say, more marked among railroad employes than among the rest of the community—a circumstance whose danger is obvious, as upon the recognition of the color of lights depends often the safety of many lives. The statistics are plentiful in Europe; those Dr. Jeffries has obtained in this country are confined to Boston, but there seems no doubt of the fact. The various tests to ascertain the existence of color-blindness are all discarded by Dr. Jeffries, except one originated by Prof. Holmgren, of Upsala, and first adopted in Sweden, then by Norway and Russia, and now by railroad managers all over Europe. It is as simple as it is severe—matching colored worsteds. Any man who has tried this little matter to oblige his wife or somebody else will appreciate the test. Certainly we must agree with Dr. Jeffries that railroad and steamboat men ought to pass an examination on this point.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Home, Sweet Home."

On one occasion Howard Paine, the genial-hearted, kind little man who wrote the immortal song of "Home, Sweet Home," was walking with me in the great city of London, says the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and, pointing to one of the aristocratic streets in May Fair, where wealth and luxury had the windows tightly closed and curtained, lest the least light and warmth should go out, or the smallest air of cold winter come in—where isolated, exclusive English comfort was guarded by a patrician dragon of gold—he, this tiny man with big heart, said: "There, my good friend, I became inspired with the idea of 'Home, Sweet Home' as I wandered about without food, without a semblance of shelter I could call my own. Many a night since I wrote those words, that issued out of my heart by absolute want of a home, have I passed and repassed in this locality and heard a siren voice coming from these gilded, fur-lined, comfortable walls, in the depth of a dim, cold London winter, warbling 'Home, Sweet Home,' and I knew no bed to call my own."

Tea was first introduced into Europe in 1660, by the Dutch East India Company, and then only as a curiosity, showing the nature of the herb so universally used by the Chinese in the preparation of their so-much-loved beverage.

Mark Twain's Grateful Poodle.

One day a benevolent physician (who had read the books), having found a stray poodle suffering from a broken leg, conveyed the poor creature to his home, and, after setting and bandaging the injured limb, gave the little outcast its liberty again and thought no more about the matter. But how great was his surprise, upon opening his door one morning, some days later, to find the grateful poodle patiently waiting there, and in its company another stray dog, one of whose legs, by some accident, had been broken. The kind physician at once relieved the distressed animal, nor did he forget to admire the inscrutable goodness and mercy of God, who had been willing to use so humble an instrument as the poor outcast poodle for the inculcating of, etc., etc., etc.

Sequel: The next morning the benevolent physician found the two dogs, beaming with gratitude, waiting at his door, and with them two other dogs—cripples. The cripples were speedily healed, and the four went their way, leaving the benevolent physician more overcome by pious wonder than ever. The day passed, the morning came. There at the door sat now the four reconstructed dogs, and with them four others requiring reconstruction. This day also passed, and another morning came, and now sixteen dogs, eight of them newly crippled, occupied the sidewalk, and the people were going around. By noon the broken legs were all set, but the pious wonder in the good physician's breast was beginning to get mixed with involuntary profanity. The sun rose once more, and exhibited thirty-two dogs, sixteen of them with broken legs, occupying the sidewalk and half of the street; the human spectators took up the rest of the room. The cries of the wounded, the songs of the healed brutes, and the comments of the on-looking citizens made great and inspiring cheer; but traffic was interrupted in that street. The good physician hired a couple of assistant surgeons and got through his benevolent work before dark, first taking the precaution to cancel his church membership, so that he might express himself with the latitude which the case required. But some things have their limits. When once more the morning dawned, and the good physician looked out upon a massed and far-reaching multitude of clamorous and beseeching dogs, he said: "I might as well acknowledge it, I have been fooled by the books; they only tell the pretty part of the story and then stop. Fetch me the shot-gun. This thing has gone along far enough."

He issued forth with his weapon and chanced to step upon the tail of the original poodle, who promptly bit him in the leg. Now the great and good work which the poodle had been engaged in had engendered in him such a mighty and augmenting enthusiasm as to turn his weak head at last and drive him mad. A month later, when the benevolent physician lay in the death throes of hydrophobia, he called his weeping friends about him and said:

"Beware of the books. They tell but half of the story. Whenever a poor wretch asks you for help and you feel a doubt as to what result may flow from your benevolence, give yourself the benefit of the doubt, and kill the applicant."

And so saying he turned his face to the wall and gave up the ghost.—*Mark Twain, in May Atlantic.*

A Kicker.

A teamster in Eureka, Nev., persisted in using a particularly vicious mule, and for the following reason: "I used to have a sweetheart back in Injiany that I was orful gone on, and this yere mule has so many pints in common that my heart just yearns over her. She were as likely a gal as ever run bare-footed in a corn-field, but she were too obstinate to enjoy good health. She'd look you right smiling in the eye, and you'd think thar were more sugar in her nor in a New Orleans merlasses hogshead, but if you laid yer hands on her unexpected like, she'd kick the breeching all to flinders in less than a minute. That's just the way with that mule; but you get into a place where the mud's deep, and the rest of the team kerflummixed, and call out to her for assistance, and blast my eyes if she won't pull herself clear out of her hide to help you out of your trouble. That were the very way with Nancy, and I keep the mule outer love for that gal."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@10 50
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 00
Cotton	10½	@ 11
Flour—Superfine	4 50	@ 4 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@ 1 29
Corn—Western Mixed	46½	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 35½
Rye—Western	73	@ 74
Pork—New Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 35
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 3 85
Medium to Fair	4 15	@ 4 40
Hogs—Live	2 50	@ 3 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 3 Spring	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 2	61	@ 61
Barley—No. 2	46	@ 47
Butter—Choice Creamery	22	@ 24
Eggs—Fresh	8	@ 8½
Pork—Mess	8 25	@ 8 40
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 17	@ 1 18
No. 2	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 1	59	@ 60
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 59
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn—Mixed	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	9 00	@ 9 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	3 00	@ 3 55
Cattle	2 85	@ 4 85
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 18	@ 1 20
Corn	42	@ 46
Oats	28	@ 31
Rye	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	8 75	@ 9 00
Lard	6½	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 33
No. 2 Red	1 25	@ 1 26
Corn	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 44
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 05	@ 1 40
Pork—Mess	9 00	@10 00
EAST LIBERTY, Pa.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 45
Fair	4 60	@ 4 80
Common	3 45	@ 4 35
Hogs	3 25	@ 3 75
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

THE busy season for farming is upon us. Recollect there is no resurrection for dead time.

POTATOES should be cut and spread out to dry in the shade for three or four days before planting.

A FARMER who drifts into the year's work without any plan is like a General who starts out on a campaign without arrangements, or a lawyer going into court without preparation for his cases.

THE speculative farmer is the man of large means and a small stock of practical sense. He invests his money in expensive buildings and unavailable stock—fails and reports farming as unprofitable.—*Iowa State Register.*

MR. J. M. SMITH, Green Bay, Wis., one of the most successful farmers and market gardeners in his State, says, in the *Western Rural*, that he cannot see any prospect for "high prices" for, at least, some years to come, and that the only possible way to get better returns is to raise larger crops on less land at lower cost.

TURNIPS.—Recent experiments have shown the result of growing turnips three successive years in the same ground, without manure, to be as follows: The first year the yield of roots was 9,388 pounds; the second year 4,956 pounds, and the third year 1,536 pounds. The result from the same piece of land and the same crop for three successive years, with the addition of twelve tons of farm-yard manure, was an increase in the yield the first year to 22,233 pounds; the second year's crop increased to 24,108 pounds, while in the third year a crop was obtained of 38,170 pounds. In these experiments the beneficial influence of the farm-yard manure is clearly evident two years after its first application.

CORNS ON HORSES' FEET.—When a horse's foot is not properly prepared for the shoe; when the shoe is too narrow or too wide; when it is improperly nailed on; when allowed to remain on the foot too long before removal and paring of the sole, then corns are almost certain of being produced. The avoidance of these causes of corns constitutes their prevention, and, to a great extent, also their cure. The careful lowering of the inside heel, sufficiently to remove its bearing upon the shoe; applying a properly-fitting shoe, and resetting or renewing the same at least once monthly, will result in a gradual diminution of the corn, as the hoof grows down.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

CLEAR TITLES.—Every land-owner should know that he has a clear title to his real estate. A very small thing may, in the course of time, serve as a foundation upon which to set a fraudulent claim. Deeds are frequently not recorded which form an important link in the chain; and, as time passes away, and circumstances are forgotten, no one questions the title, and all is well. Years afterward, when previous owners are dead, some question comes up, some widow or minor heirs put in a claim, and a lawsuit, with its expenses and delays, is the result. There are thousands of farmers who are not able to describe their farms by section, town and range; and, if they were called on to do so before the court, they would ignominiously fail.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—I will give the public a recipe which I have been using for more than four years, and find perfect; the number of fowls that I have is 300: Take one gallon of meal, two table-spoonfuls of epsom salts, four table-spoonfuls of lime, and ten drops tincture of iron. Stir the mixture well in the meal, then mix it with water, not too wet, but so that it will crumble. It takes half a bushel for the number which I keep. Once a week is often enough to give it for a preventive, but it should be given oftener if the fowls are actually diseased, and plenty of clean water to drink. When the cholera first visited me, I had over 600 fowls. I lost them all but sixty-three, not knowing of this valuable medicine at the time.—*Cor. Poultry World.*

IRRIGATING GARDENS.—The *Prairie Farmer* describes an experiment by which a quarter-acre was easily irrigated, promoting the vigorous growth of vegetation, especially celery, and also cauliflower, cabbage, and other succulent plants. The plants being in a row, light furrows were run between them and water poured in to reach the roots. When these were well soaked, the earth was thrown back and covered the wet soil. The work was done with a narrow "bull-tongue," fixed to a low frame with a wheel, used for cultivating by hand between rows. This left the bottom of the furrow loose, and it readily absorbed the water. The object of this mode was to make a moderate quantity of water go a good way, by applying it directly to the roots.

CURE FOR HALTER BREAKERS.—Put the horse into a common head-stall halter; take a three-eighth or one-half inch new rope about seventeen or eighteen feet long; double it as for driving lines; put the center of the rope under the tail as you would a crupper and give it one or two twists; pass the end under the girth, sending an end each side of the horse's neck, and then through the nose piece of the head-stall on each side of the horse's mouth (if a bridle is on, put the ropes through the bridle bit rings); and tie to a strong, well-set post, leaving three feet play of the rope. Give him an invitation to go back, using his ordinary scare. The rope attacks his tail, and he at once comes forward. For his coming forward pet him. If these instructions are followed a few times—the horse being securely tied to the post—a permanent cure will follow.—*Exchange.*

About the House.

REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.—If they are very bad, apply at night a plaster of brown sugar, mixed with scraping of common soap; wash the feet daily with brown bar soap and water.

POTATO SOUP.—Pare six potatoes, cut in small squares, boil soft; beat four eggs, with one quart of milk; add to the potatoes a slice of butter, salt to taste, and boil ten minutes and serve.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—A small quantity of pulverized borax, about the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth and let slowly run down the throat, will stop the tickling and cure hoarseness almost instantly.

BEAN SOUP.—Boil one pint of white beans till soft, add one quart of rich milk, butter size of egg, season with salt and pepper, boil; slice a few slices of bread in tureen and pour soup on boiling.

DRIED-APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Boil two handfuls of dried apples in two quarts of water; mix eight spoonfuls of flour, two eggs, and as much milk as will make a stiff dough; drop the dough by spoonfuls into the apples; add sugar, butter and salt to taste; boil till light and serve hot.

POTATO SALAD.—Pare and slice six potatoes; boil until tender; slice six onions; fry in butter till done; beat two eggs; add one cup of vinegar; drain the potatoes, and add all together; season with salt, and boil a few minutes and serve.

NOODLES.—Beat four eggs; add as much flour as will make a stiff dough; roll in very thin cakes; dry and roll together, and cut very fine, and for soup boil in beefsteak, or boil in salt water and brown-bread crumbs in butter; drain the noodles and put the crumbs on top.

SPONGE CAKE.—Ten eggs, their weight in sugar, half the weight in flour, juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful vanilla; beat yelks well; stir them with sugar to a cream; beat whites to a stiff froth; add flour last; bake in quick oven.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Three cupfuls of sour milk, two eggs beaten light, half cupful of melted butter or fryings, a table-spoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, teaspoonful of salt; mix all together with sufficient corn-meal to make a thin batter. Bake on a griddle.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Scrape one-half cake of Baker's chocolate, and add to it one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one-half cup of milk, and a small piece of butter. Let it cook slowly till it hardens by dropping into cold water, and pour on buttered plates.

Josh Billings.

The following, with the spelling corrected, are culled from a couple of columns of his sayings:

Anger always hurts us more than the one we get mad at.

Make yourself necessary, young man, and your success is certain.

What a man gets for nothing he is apt to value at just about what it costs.

Pills will sometimes refuse to act on the liver, but sawing wood never will.

When a man ain't good for anything else, he's just right to sit on a jury.

About as low down as a man can get and not quite "spile" is to live on his wife's reputation.

I don't bet on precocious children; the huckleberry that ripens the soonest is always first to decay.

Everybody seems to consider himself a kind of moral half bushel to measure the world's frailties in.

He who has nothing to do in this world but to amuse himself has got the hardest job I know of.

I have always said, and I believe it still, that the time to be carefullest is when you have a hand full of trumps.

When you strike oil, stop boring. Many a man has bored clean through and let the oil run out at the bottom.

If you want to find out just how mean and dishonest you've always been, get nominated and run for some office.

Next in point of meanness to doing a man an injury is to do him a favor and every now and then remind him of it.

Woman has always been more than a match for man. Adam held the best cards, but he didn't know how to play them well.

The man who is honest from policy needs as much watching as a hive of bees just getting ready to swarm.

One of the most reliable prophets I know is an old hen, for she don't prophesy any egg till the egg has happened.

Biographies are delightsome reading; we compare all the virtues of the person with our own, and all his failings with our neighbor's.

Didn't Write It.

"Mabel Clare" writes us the following flattering inquiry: "Are you the author of that tender little ballad, 'Darling, Kiss My Eyelids Down?'" We! We write such stuff as that? "Kiss our eyelids down?" Mabel, thou art beside thyself; much reading hath made thee mad. "Darling, kiss our eyelids down?" Now, isn't that a nice thing to accuse us of saying? Are we that devoid of intelligence! Mabel, don't you trouble our eyelids when you have a fancy to perform any operation of that delicate and tender nature. We have a large, comfortable, roomy, flexible gash just below our nose that has bought county rights for all business of that nature that comes within the limits of our face, and any eyelid found interfering or infringing will be prosecuted to the extreme limit of the law. No, we didn't write it.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Hard Times in Canada.

Immigration has practically ceased, though $300,000 a year is spent on the work; but the emigration of our people to the United States has not been brisker since the close of the war. Business of all kinds is practically at a stand-still, and the commercial outlook is yet dark and depressing. The country has no confidence in the Finance Minister, and native enterprise is dead. No class of the community is prosperous; there is none but deplores its accumulating misfortunes and bewails national decay and decline. For the first time in our history, honest men willing to work are unable to find work to do; and hunger and want have become factors in society.—*Toronto (Can.) Mail.*

PLANTED when it may be truly said of the weather, "how hot it grows"—about the 1st of June generally—radishes will reach perfection in three weeks, under favorable circumstances, and be much more rich and tender than those started in the open ground, in April, and requiring twice as long for growth, on account of the coldness of the season.

CAN WE RESUME?

Not Gold and Silver Enough in the United States for That Purpose.

We give below an extract from that portion of Senator Jones' great silver speech, delivered in the Senate about two years ago, in which the speaker dealt with the problem of resumption. At the present moment, when the question of resumption is before the country in such a form as to call for action, the facts and considerations adduced by the Senator are peculiarly deserving of careful consideration. It will be noticed that when the Senator spoke we had an exclusive gold standard, but this fact does not affect, in the slightest degree, what he says about the amount of coin necessary as a resumption fund. He holds that at least $510,000,000 would be required, in gold and silver, as a redemption fund. It will be noticed that Senator Jones points to England's experience as bearing out his deductions; and certainly all those economists who say that it is impossible to resume on a small stock of the precious metals have the former experience of England and the recent experience of France to appeal to.

The world's stock of coin is $5,700,000,000, of which nearly one-half is of silver. Of this sum, Europe, America, and the rest of the Occidental world employ about $3,600,000,000. Previous to the late partial demonetizations of silver in the Latin Union and in Germany and the United States, these $3,600,000,000 consisted of, let us say, $2,000,000,000 of gold and $1,600,000,000 of silver. They now consist of, say, about $2,400,000,000 gold and $1,200,000,000 silver. By continuing to exclude silver from equal participation with gold in the currency of the United States, and attempting to resume specie payments, we occasion a demand for, say, $350,000,000 of gold wherewith to pay off the greenbacks and furnish bank reserves, and $50,000,000 of silver in lieu of the fractional notes. If we could obtain these $400,000,000 of metal without drawing it from other countries in Europe or America, they would add so much to the stock of coin in the Occidental world, which would then be $2,750,000,000 of gold and $1,250,000,000 of silver. This is the answer to the question so far as the Occidental world is concerned. The quantity of the precious metals needed for money and the basis of credit in the Occidental world—that is to say, the quantity needed to maintain prices at their present level—is at least $4,000,000,000. Of this sum the United States, if it succeeds in resuming specie payments, will hold about $400,000,000.

Now, let me ask, in the first place, where these $400,000,000 are expected to come from? Gentlemen may dispute the premise and contend that no such sum of $400,000,000 is necessary. They may point to the fact that just previous to the time of the suspension in 1862 the entire stock of coin in this country was estimated at not over $300,000,000 (Financial Report, 1861, pp. 25 and 62) of which probably not over three-fourths or $225,000,000 were in gold. Granted that this was the fact, and I have no doubt it was, it must not be forgotten that since 1862 the population of this country has increased 50 per cent., and its exchanges fully 100 per cent. What is the proof of this? Simply that in 1861 our whole circulating media consisted of $300,000,000 in coin and $200,000,000 of bank notes, which circulated within limited areas at or nearly par; whereas now it consists of not more than $140,000,000 of coin and some $750,000,000 of Government and bank paper, the latter circulating (throughout nearly the whole country) at about 87½ cents to the dollar; say total circulation at par equal to $800,000,000. This is 70 per cent. more than the par circulation of 1861—an incontestable proof that exchanges have increased in volume at least 70 per cent. Taking into consideration the superior activity of the legal-tender and national-bank notes over the old State-bank notes, and the improvement and development of railways, telegraphs, clearing-houses and other mechanisms of exchange, since 1861, it cannot be doubted that the bulk of to-day's exchanges in this country is at least double that of a corresponding day in 1862. Suppose, however, we put it at only 70 per cent. higher; then, in order to resume specie payment upon at least as firm a footing as specie payments stood in 1861—and the universal suspension of the banks toward the end of that year proves that it was not so firm a footing as could have been wished—we shall require at least 70 per cent. more specie than we employed in 1861. Add 70 per cent. to $300,000,000, and you have $510,000,000. Allow $140,000,000 for specie already in the country, in the banks, in private hands, and in the vaults of the treasury, and you will need $370,000,000 in order to resume. Of this $370,000,000 the Government will need, perhaps, about $350,000,000, and the banks the remainder. But the apportionment is of no consequence in this connection. The substantial fact is that in order to resume specie payments we shall need $370,000,000—say, for round figures, $400,000,000—of specie, of which, under the operation of the act of 1873, about $350,000,000 must be in gold.

I now ask where are these $350,000,000 expected to come from? Again, do I fancy I hear interpellation. I shall perhaps be told that a proposition is even now before Congress, a proposition from careful and able sources, and boasting the indorsement of high financial authority, a proposition which assumes that $100,000,000 in gold will be sufficient wherewith to enable the country to return to specie payments.

I refer to a speech which has been made in the Senate. But I warn gentlemen to beware of making a mistake in respect of this matter, for a mistake will set us back many years. The British Government tried to resume in 1817, after a suspension of twenty years, but it failed, and resumption was deferred for seven other years, until 1821. If we try to resume in 1879 with $100,000,000 and fail, we may be set back a quarter of a century. Moreover, if we fail, somebody—most probably some clique of stock-gamblers—will make 15 or 20 per cent. out of the operation. How? Easy enough! Knowing that $100,000,000 was the limit of the Government's ability to pay, they could easily make arrangements with the banks and depositors throughout the country to withdraw $100,000,000 in greenbacks on the eve of the day of resumption, and present them for payment at the treasury. After having drawn the last dollar of specie out of the latter, they could, by presenting an additional note, compel it to suspend again. Then gold would go up once more, perhaps to the full extent of the figure from which it would have fallen; and the clique could sell their specie in the market and realize their profit.

This is not only a possible occurrence, it is a probable one—a highly probable one—almost a certainty. There is nothing in the world to prevent it except two things: First, the inability of a clique to raise $100,000,000; second, the possibility that the treasury, in offering to redeem its issues, may arbitrarily and unexpectedly prefer notes of particular numbers or dates of issue. But these objections are frivolous. Experience has demonstrated that there is no difficulty whatever on the part of stock-jobbing cliques to raise $100,000,000, while, with regard to making preferred credits of certain notes, the treasury has no authority to do so, and, if it had, the exercise of such authority would be almost certain to be defeated through treachery. Secrets so weighty as this one would be are impossible to keep. *Even if it did not leak out, the clique would be certain to monopolize the treasury doors to the exclusion of all comers.* In short, wealth, power, organization, experience and special training would be ranged on the one side, against a scattered and indifferent population on the other; and who can doubt which would win?

Finally, even if carried out successfully, the exercise of such authority would be unlawful and unjust.

We cannot resume with $100,000,000 nor with $200,000,000. Why, gentlemen, we have had $140,000,000 in specie in the treasury on several occasions during the past ten years. If it is practicable to resume now with $100,000,000, why was it not practicable on those occasions with $140,000,000? It was certainly not for lack of desire on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, but simply because both the Secretary and Congress plainly saw that the thing could not be done.

It is better to be on the safe side of an operation of this magnitude and importance. It is better to have a dollar more than is necessary for the purpose of resuming than a dollar less than is necessary. We cannot expect to resume upon false pretenses. We cannot, and if we can we ought not, hoodwink the people or run the risk of failing, and, therefore, of unsettling values for an indefinite period in the future. In order to resume we must pay dollar for "dollar," and dollar for dollar, as the law now stands, means at least $350,000,000 in gold.

And now, for the third time, I ask, Where are these $350,000,000 to come from? Gentlemen may differ with me as to the sum needed for resumption. Some may believe $200,000,000 are enough, others may even consider $100,000,000. I have briefly discussed these opinions and do not believe that less than $350,000,000 will suffice. With only $128,500,000 of Bank of England and $145,000,000 of provincial bank notes afloat in 1815, total $273,500,000 in paper, England required over $270,000,000 in coin before she was enabled to resume. After you shall have resumed, less coin may be required in the country; but in order to resume you will require a dollar in coin for every dollar of Government paper afloat, and, in my opinion, and, as shown by the experience of England, you will also have to give the national banks time to acquire an equal fund of specie before they can resume; otherwise you may bankrupt every one of them.

Financial System—Who Reaps Our Benefit.

A correspondent of the *Rural World*, in a recent number of that paper, draws a vivid picture of the financial system of our Government, proving conclusively from his standpoint that national banks have been detrimental to the interests of the masses. Can this be successfully controverted?

"I am a bondholder. In 1864 I had $20,000 in gold. I gave it for $50,000 in greenbacks and gave them for fifty thousand 5-20 bonds, deposited them with the Treasurer at Washington, and he gave me $45,000 in blackbacks. I came home and started a national bank, I loaned the blackbacks to the farmers, and of course took a mortgage on their farms. Thus in about four weeks after I sold my gold I had $95,000 on interest. As the law only allowed me 10 per cent. on loans, I had a silent partner who started an office and advertised Eastern money to loan at 10 per cent. on farms for security, and no money let for less than five years, and in sums of $500 and upwards. But my partner always charged 5 per cent. commission for doing business—and the deposits in my bank generally amounted to $30,000 on an average, and I generally kept it loaned out—and during all this time my $50,000 in Washington were drawing 6 per cent. in gold. I always converted the gold into greenbacks and loaned them, and thus, by honesty, economy and industry, on Jan. 1, 1870, I had mortgage notes of $182,000.

"Since then I have been swindled by a great many dishonest farmers, who mortgaged me land for more than it was worth, and have been heavily assessed by the Bankers' Union for money for political purposes, such as passing laws to strengthen the national credit; so I have been eight years and have only doubled my capital, which is now a little over $360,000. Now I can't see wherein I have dealt unjustly. Then why all this cry against the bondholders, and why should the people want to pay us off in worthless greenbacks and cheap silver? I would advise the greenback men to just keep cool, keep your shirts on till we show you our hand. It is true, I expected when I bought bonds that greenbacks would redeem them. But Congress has settled that question by passing a resolution that we should be paid in coin. And when silver began to be so plenty Congress saw, in its wisdom, that to pay us who stepped forward in the time of peril, and laid our money on the altar of our country, would be financial ruin to us, a twin brother to repudiation. So it demonetized silver.

"Now, you greenback yelpers and howlers, just keep cool, keep cool, and trust to the Government, and don't go back on the public faith. The first thing you know you will be called disloyal. Now, would you not be ashamed, right in the face of our noble laws, to offer the German and English, that live away over in Europe, our greenback rags and cheap silver for United States bonds? It is true the present bond system is oppressing the poor of this country, but they can afford to grin and bear it for the sake of honesty and loyalty. If you go back on public faith, and then get into another war, we will not let the Government have our money. And, further, if you go off to these outside unimportant issues, when we send out our speakers in the next campaign, and crack our party whips over your backs, you will leap back into the traces, and feel ashamed of the way you are now doing. Beware! beware! I could say to you much more, but the above is plain and simple, and should be sufficient for the present."

An "Honest-Money" Fallacy.

The Secretary of "The Honest-Money League of the Northwest," among the platitudes of the pamphlet he has had published for the enlightenment of the people in currency matters, has the following: "A financial system, if good, is good for all alike; if bad, it is bad for all alike. As well talk of one kind of atmosphere being healthy for the rich, and unhealthy for the poor, as of one kind of money being for the benefit of the rich and injurious to the poor." The pamphlet is full of such fallacies. A financial system may be good for one class and bad for another, as may a tariff system be very beneficial to one class and injurious to all other classes, and as a Government may bring to the laps of luxury the fruits of toil, and allow to the producers of wealth a meager subsistence only. History is full of such instances, and equally as full of arguments from the mouths of the favored classes that what is good for them is good for all, and what is bad for them is bad for all. It is the soothing song always sung by the money power when it has got legislation fixed to suit itself. The policy which McCulloch persuaded Congress to adopt, of contraction of the currency in order to come to specie payments, was good for the moneyed classes, but very bad for the people generally. The misery, the suffering, the bankruptcies, the suicides that followed in the train of that policy, and that were caused by it, and the wealth it added to the coffers of certain classes, show, with the clearness of sunlight, the fallacy of the statement made by the Secretary of the league.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Aim of Currency Reform.

In calling attention to the pamphlet issued by the Secretary of what calls itself by the pretentious title of "The Honest-Money League of the Northwest," the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"In concluding, the writer says the question is not what, under all circumstances, would be the best currency system. We have in fact three kinds of currency, coin, greenbacks and bank notes. What shall we do with them? is the practical issue. The Honest Money League says: 'Let them alone. Stop tinkering at the currency laws, and let them be administered as they now stand.'"

The money power, when it has all that it wants, is very conservative. When it has procured currency laws to be enacted to suit its interests, it becomes very sensitive to suggestions looking to a change. The harmony of things as they are must not be disturbed, nor the downy bed it reposes on be rumpled by discontented hands. It wishes to be let alone. Hence its prevailing tone becomes: "Stop tinkering at the currency laws, and let them be administered as they now stand." To fix the laws in the interests of the money power is termed "salutary legislation." To shape the laws in the interests of the people is stigmatized as "tinkering with the currency laws." The industrial interests of the country have been pretty well ground to powder by administering the laws as the money power procured them to be made. And to "stop tinkering at the currency laws, and let them be administered as they now stand," would simply be making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. A change is absolutely demanded by the public interests. Neither the threats nor insolence of the money power will stop the efforts that are making to bring about such change, and that change will consist in securing a currency system which, under all circumstances, will be the best.—*Exchange.*

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

Dennis' Statement.

L. G. Dennis furnishes the following interesting narrative of how the infamous work was done in the famous Archer Precinct:

I have resided in Alachua county, Fla., since January, 1866, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1876, at the time of the late Presidential election. I was at that time a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Florida, and also Chairman of the Republican Committee of Alachua county. I was also President of the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua county from 1873 to 1877, and was familiar with the manner of voting, the location of polls, and all other election machinery. As President of said board, and with the consent of said board, I located all the polling places, appointed all the inspectors who conducted the election, received and counted the ballots, and made and certified to the returns. I appointed as inspectors of Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, Green R. Moore, Floyd Duke, and Richard H. Black. Thomas D. Vance went, at my request, to Archer Precinct, on the day previous to election, and was appointed by the inspectors as clerk of election at Box No. 2, and served as such. I was at Gainesville on the day of the election, and on that night and the day following my residence was the headquarters of the Republican party, and during the night preceding the election all information was brought to me there.

Some time after midnight of that night Inspector Black came to my house and reported to me that the result of the election at Box No. 2 for Presidential electors was as follows: For the Hayes electors, 180; for the Tilden electors, 136. A little later Vance, clerk at said Box No. 2, came and made the same report. Subsequently both Black and Vance came to me and said they had the returns from Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, signed in blank by the inspectors, and that they would make out the returns so as to meet the expectations of their own party. They retired to a private room, where they remained two or three hours, and then informed me that they had added about 200 names to the poll-list as having voted, and had increased the Republican vote to that extent, and I afterward learned that they had added 219 names to the poll-list. I entered the room while they were employed there, and saw them copying names from the county registration list upon which those who had actually voted at the Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, were checked off, and new names were selected from names of Republican voters who had not already voted at that precinct. After completing the returns in this manner, they filed them, with the ballot-box, with the County Clerk. The County Commissioners met a few days after the election, the board consisting of J. E. Webster, Clerk of Court; W. H. Belton, Justice of the Peace, and Louis A. Barnes, Sheriff, all of whom were Republicans. During the canvass Inspector Moore appeared before the board and submitted an affidavit to the effect that the returns from Archer Precinct No. 2 were false, and that the true returns should be for the Hayes electors, 180 votes, and Tilden electors 136 votes, but the board decided they could not hear the evidence as to the truth or falsity of the returns, and upon the face of the returns the vote of the county was as follows: For the Hayes electors, 1,984; for the Tilden electors, 1,267. The result included 219 votes for the Hayes electors, which were added to the vote cast at Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, by Black and Vance. These returns were sent to the Governor and Secretary of State.

After these returns were filed with the Secretary of State an effort was made to invalidate them so far as Archer Precinct, Box No. 2 was concerned. Affidavits signed by Floyd Duke and Greene R. Moore, and an official statement from Mr. Webster, the Clerk, were filed with the State Canvassing Board, for the purpose of showing that the returns from Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, was false and fraudulent. It also appeared that Mr. Belton, Justice of the Peace, had not signed the return filed with the Secretary of State and Governor. One of the duplicate returns was sent back to Alachua county, and Belton's signature was obtained. Moore was also induced to make a counter affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit. A counter affidavit was also obtained from Floyd Duke denying his former affidavit. The Grand Jury of Alachua county investigated the Archer-Precinct matter, but failed to find any fraud, and passed a resolution to that effect, whereupon Mr. Webster was influenced to withdraw his statement and make another to the effect that he was satisfied that the return was all right. Then affidavits and statements were laid before the State Canvassing Board, and the returns were counted. This result gave the Hayes Electors 219 votes more than were polled for them. I have never heretofore made any written statement or given any evidence regarding this election in Alachua county.

(Signed) L. G. DENNIS.

The above was sworn to in Florida before a Justice of the Peace, and is certified by the Secretary of State.

Selkirk's Story.

The New York *World* prints the following confession of William H. Selkirk, a book-canvasser for Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Selkirk has letters of recommendation from Thurlow Weed, H. K. Thurber, and other prominent New Yorkers, and is a man who has always enjoyed a first-class reputation for honesty and veracity:

About the time of the Returning-Board troubles in the South, I was in Washington, at the Ebbit House. I was seated, one evening, at a table when a messenger arrived from the Department of Justice, and said that Secretary Taft wanted to see me. I said it must be a mistake, and sent the messenger back. A few minutes later another messenger arrived in Mr. Taft's carriage, and said the Secretary wanted to see me at once. I got right up and went to see him. He received me cordially, and said I had been recommended to him as a reliable man to undertake a diplomatic job of great importance. He wished me to go at once to Florida, as a special agent of the department, to co-operate with the Marshal in securing a fair and honest count of the vote. He then handed me my commission, and for an hour gave me verbal instructions, which were to fix things, no matter what it might cost, and keep him advised of the progress I made. He took from a drawer a package of money, which he gave me for expenses. I went on to Florida, and traveled all over the State in my character as an Englishman looking for an orange grove. I frequently saw William E. Chandler and the other visiting Republican statesmen, but the only one who knew my business was Alfred Morton, of Virginia. Morton used to be a Democrat in Virginia, but he was a creature of Conkling. He was sent to Florida by Taft in the same way I was. Conkling had him keep him advised of all that was done. He did not do much himself, but he was very useful in Tallahassee, and when he came back he was well taken care of. They have all been taken care of but me, and they thought I was safe not to squeal because I was so well connected and had so much to lose. It was I," Selkirk continues, "who got eighty-six affidavits for $10 apiece, that carried Alachua county, and it was I who seated Horatio Bisbee in Congress in the same way. I carried those papers that made an administration in my breeches pocket. I was in the room with McLin when he was changing the votes, and I saw him do it. Dockray, who has since been appointed Consul to Leeds, was his body-guard, saw him to bed at night, and tracked him around all day. He did all the dirty work. He used to edit a paper down there, and was the tool of the party. William E. Chandler and his wife did the fine business. You should have seen the jewels that McLin and his wife got. Why, money and diamonds were as plentiful as oranges. I see it stated somewhere that McLin refused to change the votes, but I saw him do it. The only thing he did refuse was to make alterations, after he had changed them, to cover the tracks of others, who were scared of being found out. While all this was going on the Democrats were keeping a sharp lookout in the wrong direction. I saw Mr. Marble down there, but he did not know who I was. He supposed I was an English gentleman looking for an orange grove. While I was there I received letters from Senator Teller, of Colorado, who sent me $50, and from Mr. Dunnell, the Congressman from Minnesota, who sent me money. It was hard work sometimes changing the votes—harder than it was in Louisiana; but we were all given to understand that when Hayes got in we would be taken care of. I thought I was all right, because of Taft. He expected to be in Hayes' Cabinet. After I had got back to Washington and things were all fixed, I was walking with Taft. It was the night before the day on which the Cabinet was announced. I left Taft at the Ebbit House, and he assured me that I should be well taken care of. Taft did not get into the Cabinet, and the next morning by 8 o'clock he and his wife and daughters had packed their trunks and were on their way West, and he has never set foot in Washington since."

Mr. Selkirk went on to say that Kasson and Noyes were very active in the work; and he was especially bitter because they and Stoughton had been rewarded and he had not. He said he had been promised a position in Brazil, a Consulate in Europe, and a position in Oregon, but he had got nothing. He claimed to have in his possession letters from every member in the Cabinet except Mr. Devens, certifying to his claims upon the party, and said that the only reason Mr. Devens had not written one was that it might look like a reflection on the Florida frauds, and said of McLin's confession, "Its only fault is that it is not true enough, it don't tell the half." Conkling was kept informed by Morton of all the frauds in Florida, and could, if he wanted to, prove to-morrow that Hayes was not elected. So could I. Unless they have been removed since the night of Dec. 30, I could go to the Department of Justice, in Washington, and put my hands right on the proofs of the whole Florida business.

The Glaciers of Alaska.

From Bute inlet to Unimak pass nearly every deep gulch has its glacier, some of which are vastly greater and grander than any glacier of the Alps. So that the American students need no longer go abroad to study glacial action. In one of the gulches of Mount Fairweather is a glacier that extends fifty miles to the sea—where it breaks off, a perpendicular wall 300 feet high and eight miles broad. Thirty-five miles above Wrangel, on the Strickeen river, between two mountains 3,000 feet high, is an immense glacier forty miles long, and at the base four to five miles across, and variously estimated from 500 to 1,000 feet high or deep. Opposite this glacier is a personification of a mighty Ice God who has issued from out his mountain home and invested with power before which all nature bows in submission. They describe him as crashing his way through the canyon till its glistening pinnacles looked upon the domains of the River God, and that after a conflict the Ice God conquered, and spanned the river breadth so completely that the River God was forced to crawl underneath. The Indians then sent their medicine man to learn how this could be avoided. The answer came that if a noble chief and fair maiden would offer themselves as a sacrifice by taking passage under the long, dark, winding arch, his anger would be appeased, and the river be allowed to go on its way undisturbed. When the two were found and adorned, their arms bound, and seated in the canoe, the fatal journey was made, and the ice has never again attempted to cross the river. At one of these glaciers ships have anchored and taken on a cargo of ice.—*Rev. Sheldon Jackson, in Denver Tribune.*

Distressing.

Mr. John Pore, of Lumpkin county, Ga., had two little children, aged respectively 3 and 6. They were engaged in their customary play a few days ago, while the mother was at the well. The oldest child, for what reason it will never be known, picked up a sharp hatchet and struck the baby in the side, leaving the ax sticking in the wound. The child seeing what he had done ran and told his mother, who was drawing up a bucket of water at the time. This so frightened her that she let go the windlass, and the revolving crank struck the boy on the head and literally knocked his brains out, killing him instantly. When the horror-stricken mother got to her baby it was also dead.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to hir splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCH OLBOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

N EW TIN SHOP

G F.:GENGNAGEL

The al d reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened it a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to all upo his old patrons and many new ones. He will k ep a large assortment of

Tin, C opper, Brass

I Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of st yle, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

ST OVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness s hop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r nnected therewith, promptable rates.

J. G. FLIEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on otice and in good style.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS.,
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes,
Lace Curtains, Shades,
Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Special

Prices Low to Compete with the Times
ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE

DO YOU WANT

A GOOD BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

JAMES ANDERSON,

Who is now putting up the

BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN DEKALB CO.

He asks a thorough examination of his work and warrants all he manufactures. Prices down to the lowest living notch. Call at his shop, east of the Court House, on Seventh street, or on

D. D. SNYDER,

Auburn, Ind.

Responsible parties purchasing my buggies will be given one years' time in which to pay for the same.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF TH

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 5c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 18 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 30 p m
Wauseon	12 12 "	1 02 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 50 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 28 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 30 "
Ligonier	2 35 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	"

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 15 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 38 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 36 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 25 "	8 36 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 23	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 23	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 12 1877.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2	ACCOM. No. 4	LOCAL FT No. 8
lv. Logansport	6 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 00	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 03	11 31	12 50
Col'en's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 31	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	9 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	8 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Manchester	5 33	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamer	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 10	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	4 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 30	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 20am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	9 00am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 18	35	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	3 00	50
ar Newark	1 30	10	00
Columbus	3 30		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	11 30		
Newark	2 30		m
Mt Vernon	3 30		
Mansfield	4 38		
Shelby	5 31		m
Monroeville	6 18		
ar Sandusky	7 00		
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic	6 43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	7 15	8 20	[illegible]
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 45
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 25pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 29	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	30
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 35	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 20am	9 10pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 26pm	10 54pm	[illegible]
Milford Junction			2 35pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 30		
Sandusky	—		
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	9 40	8 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	2. Express.	Accomo
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 17	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 15	9 20 pm	8 20 am
Newcastle	5 06	....	9 40
Cambridge City	5 40	....	9 46
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	10 00 pm	....	12 20 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 03 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 38 pm	1 40 am	
St. Louis	7 35 am	8 30	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6	4 Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 pm	....
Louisville	....	7 17 pm	....
Cincinnati	7 20 am	....	4 10 pm
Indianapolis	....	4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 45 am	....	pm
Cambridge City	am	....	pm
New Castle	am	....	50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	4 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	....
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	....
Bluffton	2 46 pm	10 10 am	....
Fort Wayne	3 56 pm	11 25 am	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grand Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Bankers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 48	2 13	9 40
Waterloo	10 28	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 22
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 06	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	5 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	8 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 50 am	

Going North.

St. Louis		6 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4.25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1.30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 19	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 33	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 04	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 20	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	3 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw		9 15 pm	

All trains daily except Sundhy.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infections of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m no41.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free. Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co, Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 16th, 1878. Number 20.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.......$2. | Six Months.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
Column	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, [illegible] cents each insertion there after. [illegible] ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	et Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, O. Sands,
City Hotel,] C erk. Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Handling good teams and reasonab

Startling Executions.

In the last decade of the seventeenth century, the beautiful and picturesque Island of Rugen was the hiding place and rendezvous of a band of pirates, consisting of about twenty members, all of them daredevils, monsters of cruelty, and obeying none but their chieftain, one Christiern Tegner, a herculean fellow, nearly seven feet high, and with a countenance rendered doubly repulsive by one of its eyes being entirely close.

Tegner and his fellow-pirates rendered navigation in the western part of the Baltic very insecure, and they were the greater of a terror to the owners of peaceful merchant vessels, as they would invariably put to death the crews they captured, frequently among the most atrocious tortures.

On one occasion—it was the aniversary of the day on which the pirate chief had lost his right eye—the outlaws brutally

OUTRAGED AND BUTCHERED

Six young Swedish girls whom they had carried off after making a decent upon the shores of the Province Schoonen. They took their helpless young victims into the darkest recesses of the Stubnitz forest, near the somber Hertha lake where the old heathen priests immoralated prisoners of war in ages gone by to the barbarous gods of their veneration.

Let us draw a veil over the atrocious scenes which preceded the slaughter of the unfortunate girls. The pirates were all under the influence of liquor, and they fairly reveled in the most demoniacle atrocities. When their brutal lust was sated, the wretches began to quarrel as to the manner in which the girls were to be killed. Finally the captain himself decided that they should use them as targets for their rifles. This order was received by the pirates with deafening cheers. One of the young girls was dragged from the midst of her screaming companions, stripped of all her clothes and tied to an oak tree. And then the villains fired bullet after bullet at her.

It is impossible to depict the agonizing torture which the poor creature underwent. The pirates purposly did not aim at the vital parts of her body, but sent the leaden missiles into her legs and arms, she meanwhile uttering

TERRIBLE SHRIEKS,

While her companions threw themselves in unspeakable anguish upon the moss-grown ground, or sank into deep swoons.

At last the captain himself shot his bullet into the girl's right eye; one more piercing cry, a shudder or two, and the tortured victim was dead. In the same manner the other five girls were slain. When they were all dead the pirates regretted that they had no more victims to torment and kill, and they vented their horrible fiendishness in brutally mutilating the corpses of their fair victims. This monstrous orgie took place July 12, 1694.

Two days afterward the cutter Han Spock was caught in a storm and shipwrecked on the coast of Pomerania, near Stettin. Captain Christiern Tagner and fourteen of his men reached the shore in an exhausted condition.

The Village Mayor of Grist reconized the villain and had him and his men heavily ironed. In that helpless condition

THE SHIPWRECKED PIRATES

Were transported to Stralsund. The Swedish Governer there at once appointed a Commission consisting of army any naval officers for the trial of the captured malefactors. The latter were placed before their six judges on a stone bench in the large hall of the Gubernatorial residence. Four executioners stood behind the four chained pirates, for what purpose we shall presently see. A Major was President of the Commission. He questioned the prisoners one by one. Christiern Tagner made defiant replies.

"Beware you Swedish scamp,' he growled out to the Major, "who knows but my men will capture you soon enough, and roast you by a slow fire.'

"Silence, prisoner!' thundered the Major. "Will you confess that you have been guilty of

MURDER AND PIRACY!'

A horrible oath was the only answer of the pirate chief.

The Major beckoned to the four executioners. They had thumb-screws in their hands. Two of them pulled off Tegner's shoes and stockings. Then the thumb-screws were put upon his two thumbs, and upon his two big toes.

Christiern Tagner looked sullenly on. One of the executioners commanded.

'One, two, three!'

At the last word, he and his three aids suddenly and violently closed the instrument of tortrue.

The pain must have been intense, for the strong, gigantic pirate chief writhed convulsively, and ejaculated piercing scream for mercy.

"Oh! oh!' he screamed out. "This pain I can't bear! I will tell every thing.

"Will you plead guilty then?' sternly asked the presiding Mayor.

"Yes, yes,' the pirate chief gasped, "but take away those iron things.'

The executioners removed the thumbscrews, whereupon Tegner confessed a number of his misdeeds.

His fellow prisoners, terrified by the tortue which their captain had been made to undergo, proved exceedingly docile. They answerered all questions put to them readily, and without any prompting on the part of the executioners.

The Military and Naval Commission thereupon deliberated a short time, and pronounced, through the mouth of the presiding Major, the following

DREAD SENTENCE:

"Christiern Tegner, and yea other prisoners: Reserving the sanction of His Majesty, our gracious king, we sentence you all to death, you having confessed your guilt of numerous and horrible crimes. You shall be put to death after being branded on the forehead with a red-hot iron, receiving fifty lashes on the bare back, and having your right hands cut off. Then the headsman shall break you on the wheel, and your carcasses shall be left to rot, unburied, and a prey to crows and ravens. You, Christiern Tegner, deserving still harder punishment than your associates in crime, shall have your eyes put out, and your ears and nose cut off, before the executioner sends you to your account. And may God forgive you your sins. Long live His Majesty, our gracious King!'

It is related by the historians who chronicled this remarkable trial, that the

HARDENED CRIMINALS

Were completely unmaned upon hearing the judgment pronounced upon them. Tegner wept bitterly, and sobbed out, again and again:

"Is there no hope for me?'

The sentence was sent to Stockholm for the King's approval.

It was returned on the morning of the 27th of August, with the royal signature, the King having added, in his own hand:

"These malefactors can not be too severely punished.'

The next day was Sunday, and the execution was postponed till Monday morning. At six o'clock on that day the pirates, who until then had been left in utter ignorance of the horrible fate that awaited them, were aroused from their slumbers. The whole clergy of Stralsund called upon them, but, in their terror, the doomed men turned a deaf ear to their pious exhortions.

Half an hour afterward the executioner and his three aids made their appearance. They unshackled the trembling, weeping wretches, and "dressed" or rather undressed them for the scaffold. They left nothing on their bodies except a narrow blanket around their loins. Then the poor sinners were treated to their last repast.

Steaming beer soup, then a favorite dish, was placed before them, but they hardly tasted a mouthful or two of the soup.

Thereupon they were marched to the place of execution. A band of music, playing

A DOLEFUL DIRGE,

proceded them. Preachers exhorted them to repent of their sins. Soldiers surrounded them on all sides. An immense concourse of people followed the dismal procession to the Schindanger where the scaffold had been erected. The culprits were all utterly dejected. Christiern Tegner seemed to have grown twenty years older during the brief term of his confinement. His tall form was bent, his face with its shaggy, unkept, grizzly beard, looked ten times more repulsive than usual. He was tottering along as if his legs were unable to support him.

The scaffold was a low wooden structure, surrounded with a plain pine plank railing. On the platform stood four wooden benches, and four broad stakes about eight feet high. Close to the scaffold, on tall woden posts, were to be seen several wheels. Upon them the quivering bodies of the criminals were to be placed after their

LIMBS HAD BEEN CRUSHED.

There stood also a low wood stool on the platform. The sentence was once more read to the doomed pirates by the officer commanding the military escort. Then he said to the executioners:

"New, Messieurs des Hautes Quivres, do your duty.'

Two of the executioners then hurried Christiern Tegner up to the steps of the scaffold. They placed him on the stool. One of the executioners held his arms behind his back. The pirate chief watched the other executioner with intense anguish.

When the latter drew from his belt a sharp pointed knife, Tegner divining his intention, struggled to free himself from the embrace of the man that was holding him. Then the second executioner, seizing Tegner's head by the hair, and jerking it up, deliberately put the point of the knife into Tegner's one eye, turning the pitiless blade around and around in it, until the socket was filled with blood. Need we say that the wretched man howled and roared with pain as he was thus

ATROCIOUSLY TORTURED.

But this was only the beginning. Without being in any way disconcerted by the agony of his victim the executioner next cut off Tegner's two ears, the pirate chief crying and moaning all the while. The executioner's bare arms were by this time covered with blood. He wiped off the sharp blade, and then, seizing the culprit's nose, deliberately cut into it. As the steel touched the bone Tegner fairly yelled with pain, and the man who held his arms was bare able to keep him on the stool.

At last the nose, too, was off. By this time the mutilated face of the gigantic pirate presented an indescribably repulsive appearance.

Tegner was evidently getting faint from loss of blood. So the executioner quickly choped off his right hand, while his assistant branded him on the forehead, the pirate chief responding to each fresh torture by loud howls and roars of pain. Then the tortured culprit was tied with his face to one of the stakes and his flagellation began. When he had received about twenty lashes his head suddenly sank forward. He was dead! In a minute his still warm corpse was placed upon one of the wheels. The remainder of the execution passed off with greater dispatch.

All the executioners worked hard at their terrible task. Four of the pirates had their foreheads branded, their right hand chopped off, and their backs lacerated with the lash. Then the rising men were fastened to the low wooden benches, and their limbs were crushed with large stone hammers. It was a terrible scene. The vast multitude looked on in silence. Not a sound was heard except the cries of the victims, the breaking of the bones, and the muttered curses of the flushed and perspiring executioners.

At length the bloody work was all done. The executioners seemed thoroughly exhausted as they placed the last two of the pirates on top of the wheels.

Already the crowd was pressing forward to take a close look at the mutilated remains of the culprits, when one of them lying underneath the bodies of two of his fellow sufferers was seen to move.

This pirate was not dead yet. He was dragged from under the two corpses. The principle executioner drew his sharp knife again from his belt and stuck it forcibly into the left temple of the victim. That killed the poor devil.

The whole execution lasted a little over two hours. After all was over in accordance with the barbarous customs of the time, a repast was given to the four executioners at the Town Hall. They were treated to roast pork and a gallon of spiced wine was served to them. The two town pipers played to them, and they had a merry time.

The remains of the robbers were left six months on the wheels. Then their skeletons were taken down and burned on the Schindanger.

After the horrible retribution the shores of Swedish Pomerania were no longer infested by pirates.

Bulldozers on the Warpath.

GARRETT, IND., May 7, '78.

EDITOR COURIER,—Allow me space in the columns of your paper to insert the proceedings of our town caucus. On last Tuesday we observed upon the Bulletin board in the post office a call for a town caucus on Thursday evening, by order of a committee appointed for that purpose. At the appointed time a goodly number of the tax paying citizens of both parties assembled in joint convention, and put in nomination the following candidates to be voted for on Monday, May 6th: for Trustee 1st Ward J. R. Skilling; for Trustee 2nd Ward, J. W. Wagner; for Trustee 3d Ward, N. B. Rowe; for Treasures, W. Y. Frederick; for Clerk, H. M. Bicknell; for Assessor, A. H. Putt. After the caucus adjourned every one retired feeling well satisfied with the ticket. But alas! the next day it was discovered by a Malarial Pill Doctor (and one that will long be remembered for former conduct) that there was a grave mistake made by leaving out H. S. Morse, former Trustee of the 1st Ward, and he said it would not do to have Mr Rowe elected in the 3d Ward, for he (Rowe) was a little obnoxious to the present School Board, and also to the principal of the school, and if Mr. Rowe was elected he might oust some of them, and their supplies would be cut off to quite an extent. So he concluded that it would be well for a few of them to meet in "secret c[illegible]" and nominate H. S. Morse of the 1st Ward, a boy of O. C. Clark in 2nd Ward and a "tool" F. D. Bisett in the 3d Ward, then they would be safe, and the bars of justice could not prevail against them. Late on Saturday evening there could be seen a half dozen of Morse's tools, wending their way toward the DeKalb House, and after they were safely within the walls of [illegible] structure, and the blinds [illegible] closed that out siders might not [illegible] what was going on within, and this same Dr. as Secretary to keep a record of their infamy, they proceeded to nominate the following ticket: Trustee 1st Ward, H. S. Morse; Trustee 2nd Ward, H. F. Clark, Trustee 3d Ward, W. Y. Johnson; Clerk, H. M. Bicknell; Treas. E. D. Bryant; Assessor, J. P. Spencer. During this secret session there was occasionally a stamping of feet by the picket guard on the porch as a sign of passers by, when all within would be as still as death. But finally this intelligent body adjourned, had it been day light their faces would have shown that satisfactory expression, which would have said, Well, with this ticket elected we are safe, we can go on and build eleven hundred feet of box ditch, laid on the top of the ground, at an expense of $281. We can drain cellars of private dwellings, churches, etc. We can build a fence around the calaboose lots with condemned posts which cost us nothing, and which we can get a fair price for from the town. And we can use lumber from "our" lumber yard that we can make a good profit on, by charging the town a first class price. But if our ticket is defeated we are gone, and our hopes of making anything out of this scheme is blasted. But to their surprise Johnson would not accept the nomination made by this infamous body, and came out Sunday morning after he heard his name had been used, and made them change their ticket and leave his name off. This was a stunner to the Morse lumber yard faction. But say they, this will never do to stop now and vote for men of the people's choice, but we must beat their ticket in some way. I presume the reason they thought the regular nominated ticket could be defeated was because they had the foreman of the B. & O. shops on their side, all of which we acknowledge they had. But after Mr. Johnson had his name taken off their ticket, it was nessessary for them to bulldoze some one else. This time they selected F. D. Bisett, who acts as night foreman in the Round house, to fill the vacancy made by Mr. J. on their ticket, and lo! they elected their whole ticket with the exception of Mr. Wagner, Trustee 2nd Ward. But how was it accomplished? by "fraud and intimidation' among the shop hands. This may look like a mere assertion, but we have the living evidence to prove that W. T. Hopkins has controlled the votes of a majority of the shop hands for the last two elections, by scratching and fixing up tickets to satify the infamous desire of a certain land agent, and then calling up the men whom he had control of in squads, and giving them his mutilated tickets with instructions to vote for certain individuals, whom he dictated, and on the first of April when we had our township election, we are creditably informed that this same Hopkins sent his men to the polls with instructions how to vote, and after they had voted they went into a saloon and were caught there drinking their lager and having a merry time generally, and their time going in the shops. Yesterday morning before the polls were opend for our corporation election he was heard to make the assertion that by the eternal a certain candidate on the citizens ticket should be defeated (he meant Rowe of the 3d Ward) and how could he do it, only by controlling the vote of the shops. Now we ask the question, is it possible that the B. & O. officials will tolerate such contemptable conduct by their foreman, by mingling in with local affairs in which they are not interested. But we do not wish to saddle all this vile conduct up on Hopkins, but will step over to the blacksmith shops and visit the foreman therr, whose residence is out side of the corporation, and who controled the voters under him at our corporation election. He also spent the day in defaming the character of one of the shop hands, (who had been selected as a candidate by the people), and praising up the bulldozers, but we will draw the mantle of charity over this hypocrite, and add in conclusion, that this species of bulldozing may never occur again.

OBSERVER.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Now Being Published.

The supplementary series of Ancient Classics for English readers, edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., 16mo fine cloth, $1 each.

The volumes of the new series now ready are: I, LIVY, by the editor. II, OVID, by the Rev. A. Church, M. A. III, CATULLUS, TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS, by the Rev. James Davies, M. A. IV, DEMOSTHENES, by the Rev. J. W. Broadribb. V, ARISTOTLE by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL. D.

The volumes yet to appear will consist of Lucretius, Anacreon, Thucydides and Pindar. The series will not exceed ten volumes.

We welcome the appearance of a supplementary series of 'Ancient Classics for English readers,' which was certainly very much required, if the publication was to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed. . . . Mr. Collin's 'Livy' is almost, if not quite, equal to the best of the preceding series. . . . Mr. Church's Essay is a very complete and scholarly performance.—London Times.

We have spoken in praise of this series so often, we need add nothing now. It is a great thing to have the marvelous treasure-house of classic literature opened to English readers.—Chicago Advance.

It ought to find a great deman, and should be in every school and coledge library as well as the private libraries of gentlemen of culture.—Boston Traveler.

CONDENSATIONS OF THE WORKS AND LIVES OF THE GREAT MODERN WRITERS.

Now publishing foreign classics for English readers, edited by Mrs. Oliphant 16mo, extra cloth. $1 per volume.

The purpose of this series is to present in a convenient and attractive form a synopsis of the lives and works of the great writers of Europe—who they were and what they wrote.

Now ready: PASCAL, by the Rev. Principal Tulloch.

He has performed his task with care, taste, and skill. He has really mastered his subject, and treats it independently from his own point of view. The translations are at once strictly accurate and singularly graceful.—London Athenæum.

VOLITAIRE,

By Col. E. B. Hamley, C. B.

The whole work has been done not only in a scholarly, but very graceful manner.—Boston Evening Traveler.

DANTE,

By Mrs. Oliphant.

Mrs. Oliphant has done more than well—she has done nobly, both in prose and verse. Her sketch or summary on Dante's work is clear, succient, and scholarly, and her translation of his poetic text is excellent.—New York Express.

Other volumes will follow at intervals of two months.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

TOM'S LETTER.

BY E. T. CARR, JR.

Now Mollie, lay your knitting down; 'tis after set o' sun,
And soon the stars, like angel's eyes, will peep out one by one
From where they hide the whole day long, deep hidden in the blue,
And look upon the evil and the good that people do.

I've got a letter here from Tom—say, wife, you need not start—
The boy is well, there's nothing here to pain a mother's heart.
He says he's gathered in the grain, a goodly golden store;
He says he's paid the mortgage off and laid up something more.

Well, wife, 'tain't quite two years ago, one sultry summer day,
When I was working in the fields and getting in the hay,
A carriage drove up to the door, and there sat a chap,
With laughing eyes, like yours, that looked from underneath his cap.

He helped a little maiden out, with sunny, gleaming hair,
And deep blue eyes that looking in you seemed to read a prayer;
I tried to make out who they was, but, wife, I didn't know;
I couldn't make the team stand still, and kept a hollerin' "Whoa."

I saw him point across to me, and heard him something say;
I couldn't make the words out, their heads were turned away;
But then an idea struck me quick, just like a ray o' dawn;
Although I didn't know the girl, I knew the boy was Tom—

My boy who ran away from home so many years before;
Our Tom, whom we had mourned as dead a dozen years or more.
I left the team a standin' still, and threw the whip away—
The bull they might ha' gone to smash, I wouldn't ha' cared that day.

I reached the house before 'em, wife, but naught to you I said;
Somehow, harsh words I'd said to Tom kept poppin' through my head;
I couldn't help but think, perhaps, I'd been too quick to strike—
I'd learned that men, like horses, wife, is seldom two alike.

They never stopped to knock at all, but open flung the door—
"Well, father, I've come back," Tom said, "to see you all once more."
I threw my arms around his neck, broke over all my rules;
You did the same, we laughed and cried together—both like fools.

When all was still we found the girl with blue eyes was Tom's wife,
A little daisy he had won to brighten all his life.
How well we learned to love the bride; and, when they went back West,
They wanted the old birds to come and see them in their nest.

"Go and read the letter!" why I've read the letter through,
Hold on, now, here's a postscript, with perhaps a word for you,
Good gracious! what a funny thing; it takes my breath away—
"Tell mother"—say, wife, look at me; is my hair turning gray?

And grandma call me grandpa, just to see how it will seem.
Oh, wife, I think I feel as big as Sheba's famous Queen,
"Tell mother"—kiss me quick and lay your head upon my arm—
"*God sent a little baby down to visit at the farm.*"

A LETTER AND A DUEL.

It was just a year since Harry Egmont had brought home his bride. She was a celebrated beauty; she had been a great belle, perhaps somewhat of a flirt. Although Harry knew that Lucille had married him from the purest affection, he could never wholly rid himself of the demon jealousy; it haunted him perpetually, causing him to imagine that every other man was in love with his wife—which was no wonder, perhaps, considering how handsome she was. Lucille did all in her power to make her husband happy, but, having no idea how strong his feeling in the matter was, sometimes unconsciously gave ground for suspicion by her conduct.

"How many times has Danforth been here this week, Lucille?" asked Mr. Egmont one evening, coming in with a rather clouded brow—for he had met the obnoxious visitor at the gate.

"Three times, I think," said Lucille, hardly turning from the piano at which she had been seated. "Why do you ask?"

"Oh, for no reason; only I do not fancy the man much, and I wondered how you could like him so well."

Lucille looked around, now fairly aroused.

"I don't like him particularly," she said, "but he has such an excellent voice, I do enjoy practicing duets with him. Harry, dear, if you don't fancy him, I won't allow him to come here any more."

As she spoke, she left the piano, and came to her husband's side, putting out her hand kindly.

"I am a brute!" exclaimed Harry, returning her caresses. "Have whoever you please to sing with you; I ought not to interfere."

"Yes, surely you ought, dear, if you think I am the least imprudent in my choice of friends. Do you really dislike Mr. Danforth?"

"Yes, I do, Lucy. I might as well own it; he impresses me disagreeably; more than that, I have heard to-day that he has had one or two disgraceful affairs with married women; so you can imagine I was not very well pleased when I met him at the gate."

A deep flush rose to Mrs. Egmont's handsome face as her husband spoke.

"Mr. Danforth shall not come here any more, if that is his character," she said, decidedly.

"But there is no need of quarreling with him."

"Oh, no; he will simply find me 'not at home' when he calls. He will soon understand."

Mr. Egmont, however, advised nothing rash or so pointed as to make an enemy of the man; and, after some consultation, a gradual withdrawal of favor was decided upon, rather than an abrupt dismissal.

By contriving to be really out at the hours during which Mr. Danforth generally called, Mrs. Egmont avoided seeing him for several days, and fancied that the matter was quite settled. She was soon to learn that this man was not to be so easily dropped. One afternoon, however, he succeeded in being admitted to her presence.

"Mrs. Egmont," he demanded, "have you avoided me purposely?"

"Certainly not, Mr. Danforth—why should I?"

"Because I love you! Oh, Lucille, it is useless for me to keep silent any longer. I love you madly! passionately!" and he threw himself on his knees before her.

"Mr. Danforth!" cried Lucille, starting up in indignation, "how dare you so insult me! Leave my house this instant!"

He rose to his feet and confronted her. She, with her whole frame quivering with anger, her beautiful eyes flashing, and he looking at her with a wilder admiration than he had ever before felt.

"Oh, listen to me!" he pleaded; "do not reject me so wholly; I will be patient; I will not frighten you again; only let me have a little of your regard—you know there is more sympathy between us than between you and your cold-blooded husband."

"Mr. Danforth!" exclaimed Lucille, grand in her overmastering wrath, "if you do not instantly relieve me from your insulting presence, I will call the servants and have you turned out."

"Think a moment, Lucy," he said; "it is not well to make an enemy of me."

"Will you go, sir, or must I ring?" was her only reply.

"I will go," he answered, taking his hat; "but, Mrs. Egmont, I will be revenged for this treatment!"

Without waiting for a reply he left the room, and Mrs. Egmont sank into the sofa, utterly overcome with the violence of her emotions. If her husband had come in then, she would probably have thrown herself into his arms, and told him all the story of her insult and her anger, her first feeling was so clearly one of intense longing for his sympathies and protection. But as the time went by cooler reflections arose; why should she tell him? It would only make him wretched; perhaps even lead to violence. At this new thought, she resolved to keep silence on what had happened. It was surely wiser to guard that as a secret which would distress him so much. So when Mr. Egmont came home his wife met him with her usual smiles.

The immediate result of this was a necessity on which Lucille had not counted. That very evening she and her husband met Danforth at the house of a mutual friend. Her first thought was of intense horror, and that it was impossible that she could meet him as usual; then occurred the reflection that she had no apparent reason for doing otherwise, and, as he saluted her and her husband with his ordinary manner, she responded, but with so much confusion and such heightened color as attracted the attention of Mr. Egmont and others in the room.

This little incident settled the footing upon which she and Mr. Danforth were henceforth to meet. Lucille bitterly resented the insult she had received, and never saw the man without an angry flush; but she continued to exchange ordinary civilities with him. In a week or two they met at a large party. In the crush, Mr. Danforth approached Mrs. Egmont unobserved, and said to her in a low, quick whisper, "Can we not be friends?"

She turned, and seeing who the speaker was crimsoned to the temples, and was so evidently agitated that the gentleman on whose arm she leaned released her, fancying, not unreasonably, that she wished to hold some private conversation with this man, whose mere presence so excited her.

"Will you accept my escort?" asked Danforth, pressing near to her.

"No," she replied, recovering herself; "certainly not." And she drew back decidedly.

"Wait one moment," he said, compelling her to listen. "We are observed. I see you do not wish to create a public scandal. You had better take my arm for a few moments."

Confused and annoyed, Lucille glanced up hastily. Half a dozen pairs of curious eyes were looking at her; and she, deeming that this was the way to silence remark, rested her fingers on his arm. Alas! Her whole manner had betrayed so much feeling that gossip had already seized upon the pretext for discussion; and among those who were watching her most intently was her own husband. All unconscious of this, Lucille walked on with Danforth, every line of her expressive face showing to the most casual observer that this was no mere indifferent conversation.

"You have done wisely, Mrs. Egmont, in not giving cause for remark, by visiting me with your displeasure in public. May I hope that you have also been kind enough to forgive me for my imprudence?"

"No," replied Lucille, impetuously. "I have refrained from insulting you in public, because I did not wish to inflict pain upon those I love, not from any forbearance toward you."

Danforth set his teeth tightly as she spoke, and there was an ugly flash in his black eyes.

"I shall not forget your kindness," he said, with intense bitterness.

"I will relieve you from your attendance," she replied coldly. "I have no wish to extend our acquaintance beyond merest formal salutation. You will please remember this in future."

"I shall forget nothing," he said, significantly. And, with a formal bow, he resigned her to a gentleman who approached.

The scene at the ball created very much comment, and Mr. Egmont himself was not happy when he thought of it. He could not fancy Lucille in any manner disloyal; and yet her agitation, while talking with this man, was certainly very remarkable. The expression of her face, as she met Danforth, haunted him, and he watched her closely whenever after they encountered him. He noticed that her color always changed as she returned the salutation of this once-favored friend, and he grew unhappy.

One afternoon in June, Mr. Egmont came home unusually early from his business. As he approached his house he saw a boy lounging about the gate. Now he had noticed the same person more than once of late prowling near his premises, and his suspicions were strongly excited by his presence. He paused a moment, resolving to watch the lad, who did not appear to observe him, and his apprehensions of some sinister design were seemingly confirmed. The boy stood at the gate a moment, then walked out in a line with one of the windows and looked anxiously up, finally leaned against a tree and then once more went to the gate, this time holding a note to his hand. Mr. Egmont strode up to him.

"Now, sir, what do you want?"

The boy was apparently much alarmed at this.

"I—I," he stammered, "was just a waitin'."

"So I saw. Who were you waiting for?"

"I ain't to tell," in great confusion, and dropping the note.

Mr. Egmont picked it up—it was addressed to his wife.

"Were you waiting for Mrs. Egmont?" he asked, sternly.

"Ye—es, sir."

Poor Harry had seen the address, and he was as white as a sheet as he handed the boy a shilling, and said, "Now tell me the truth; have you brought other notes like this?"

"Yes, sir."

"And who have you given them to?"

"To Mrs. Egmont; she watches for me, and comes out and gets 'em."

"That will do, sir. You may go."

Indeed, he felt as if he should faint away and sink down groaning aloud in his agony if he remained there another moment. The boy departed with a cunning leer on his face, and Mr. Egmont took the note to his study, and, locking himself in, tore it open. He knew the handwriting from the first glimpse of it; there was no need of any signature to tell him that it was Danforth's. Thus ran the shameful communication:

MY DARLING LUCILLE: I cannot meet you to-night without exciting too much suspicion. Oh, my love! how I long for the time to come when you will be wholly mine, and we shall no longer fear these wretched restraints; but until then, for your sake, sweetest, I will be prudent. I live on the memory of our last delicious interview, on the hope of that happy day when we shall escape together to a life of liberty. Until death, your own devoted, D.

It is hopeless to attempt to describe the mad misery into which the latterly-happy husband was thrown by this most infamous note. For a while he sat almost stupefied by the weight of his woe; and then, starting up, he rushed into the room where his wife sat placidly sewing, and flung it at her feet.

"What is it?" she asked, looking up amazed at his strange entrance; and then, seeing how white he was, she soon turned pale, repeating in alarm, "Oh, Harry, what is it! What is the matter?"

"Read that!" said he, pointing to the note.

She looked at him, frightened at his fixed, stern face, and then took up the letter and slowly read it, the blood rushing back in torrents to her face as she went on.

"What an abominable thing!" she exclaimed. "Where did you get it?"

"How dare you ask me?" he cried, furiously. "You know, madam, how you have received these love-letters. Unfortunately for you, this fell into my hands—for I am undeceived. You will return to your father to-night."

"But, Harry," she exclaimed, going toward him, "you surely do not believe—"

"I believe that you are an infamous woman," he replied, harshly; and, before she could say another word, he left the room and, a moment after, left the house.

In another hour, Mr. Wentwood, Lucille's father, sent word to her room that he awaited her in the parlor. Short as was the time since her husband left her, a terrible change had come over Lucille; and the haggard, pale-faced woman who met him seemed to her father scarcely recognizable as the fair young daughter who had left his house so happily a year ago. She met his stern questioning only with passionate protestations of her innocence; these were hard to believe until she told the whole story of Danforth's insulting addresses to her, and his threat of vengeance.

"I understand how it is," sobbed Lucille; "he has written this horrible letter on purpose to compromise me. But, oh, papa, how can I persuade Harry of my truth?"

She was in such an agony of distress that Mr. Wentwood speedily became, instead of the judge, the consoler, and promised to convince his son-in-law of Lucille's innocence, being so fully persuaded of it himself that he began to fancy this an easy task. Somewhat consoled, Lucille and he awaited Egmont's return with what patience they could, but the evening passed away and still he did not come. Lucille grew very anxious, and then desperately alarmed. Mr. Wentwood himself was apprehensive of some calamity, and, at last, started off in search of the missing man. His first inquiries were at the Albany, where Danforth lodged. Yes, Mr. Egmont was there, in the chamber of Capt. Brooks. Mr. Wentwood immediately sent up his name, and, after a long delay, Capt. Brooks appeared. His face was very grave, and Mr. Wentwood felt that his worst apprehensions were to be verified. There was a long and anxious consultation between the two, and, when they parted, Mr. Wentwood took a cab, and drove with what speed was possible back to his daughter's house. Lucille came forward to meet him, wan and worn with her long and terrible night vigil.

"Wrap something warm about you, Lucille, and come with me," said Mr. Wentwood, hastily.

"Harry," she gasped, "is he hurt?"

"No; he is well, and we may yet be in time to save him. He and Danforth are to fight at sunrise."

It seemed as if Lucille could not grow any paler, and yet a shade of ashen gray overspread her face; with a mighty effort of self-control, she restrained all outward manifestation of her agony; and, seizing a large cloak, went out swiftly to the cab.

In the gray dawn of the summer morning, on Wormwood Scrubbs, stood four men, their purpose in utter and horrible contrast with the peaceful scene around them. The seconds measured the distance; and, just as the first golden rays of sunlight stole from the east, Egmont and Danforth confronted each other with murder in their hearts. They were both very white—Danforth, who had not calculated on such a result of his folly, looked uneasy and alarmed; Egmont's expression was resolute, while a fierce fire glowed through the hopeless misery of his eyes.

"One, two, three—fire!"

The fatal words dropped out one by one; and as the last was pronounced the sharp sound of two pistol shots broke the stillness, followed almost simultaneously by a woman's scream. No one heeded that, for Danforth had fallen.

The two seconds went up to him; his face was convulsed with agony, and he lay lividly haggard on the grass, his eyes glazed, his hands twitching.

"My God! have I killed him?" Egmont groaned out the words in anguish; a moment ago he longed for the man's life-blood; now that he saw it flowing he was distressed.

At the sound, Danforth opened his eyes.

"It was a written lie," he gasped. "Listen all of you—you especially, Egmont. I am a dying man; and I swear to you, as I hope to be forgiven, your wife is innocent." He paused a moment, convulsed with pain. "No, don't go; you can't help me, and I want you all to hear. Stoop lower. I wrote that note to compromise her; she gave me no encouragement—but I loved her, and hoped to force her to come to me. God forgive me!"

Unnoticed by all, Lucille had approached the spot, and paused by her husband's side. Danforth was the first to see her.

"She is there!" he said, stirred to sudden life. "Lucille, will you pardon me?"

Egmont turned and looked at his wife. In the deep earnestness of that glance all was explained, all forgiven; and he drew his arm around her as he answered for her.

"The punishment is heaviest on you, Danforth. God knows we both forgive whatever harm you have done."

But the fallen man was already unconscious; and, leaving him in charge of the seconds, Harry returned with Lucille and her father to his own home. He had thought never to re-enter it with her; but, as he pressed his wife to his heart in recovered happiness, she was dearer than ever before.

Danforth did not die; the wound proved not even to be very serious; and so well was the affair managed that the secret of the cause of his illness was unknown beyond a few faithful friends.

Crooked Lake-Michigan Whisky.

Yesterday we met at the depot a man named Shaffner, who formerly lived here. He said that he had been for some time employed on a propeller on Lake Michigan, but, not liking the business he was engaged at, he gave up his situation. He would not say what the business was that he had relinquished, but said it was $200 per month to him. Shaffner is a distiller by trade, and said he had been at work at it until recently. Shortly afterward Shaffner remarked that the Government officers were not smart enough to catch the crooked distillers along Lake Michigan. In explanation he asserted that some of the propellers that ostensibly traded in grain and lumber were, in reality, engaged in the illicit production of spirits. They had on board the complete apparatus for making and distilling, and they converted much of the grain they took aboard into spirits. The vessels were moved in quiet, out-of-the-way, little harbors, distant from ports, where they were able to produce from eight to ten barrels of whisky per day. The spirits were run into large tubs, and these were emptied at night, when the vessels ran into port, by means of hose which carried the spirits into tubs in certain warehouses at the dock. This was the story shadowed by Shaffner, and he asserted that a large amount of whisky was produced by the sailors along Lake Michigan, and was put on the market without paying tax. Shaffner was on his way back to Michigan, but he did not intend to engage in the crooked-whisky business. He said there was money in it, but he thought there was too much danger in it. There may be something in Shaffner's story.—*Dayton Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Is the 29th of February a Day?

The question whether the 29th of February is legally a day or not has lately been presented to a local court in Indiana. There is authority in that State to the effect that the 28th and 29th of February are to be counted as one day; but, when the Supreme Court so decided, it had not examined an ancient English statute concerning leap year, passed in the twenty-third year of Henry III., which bears upon the subject. Accordingly, in the case to which we refer, the Judge determined to consider the question de novo; and he came to the conclusion that the 29th of February must be regarded as a day, in contemplation of law, as much as any other, and must be reckoned in the legal computation of time, where days are concerned. "Is a man who works on Feb. 28 and 29 to have pay for one day only?" he asks. "Has a judgment rendered on Feb. 28 no priority as a lien over one rendered on Feb. 29? Could a man sentenced to be hung on Feb. 29 be legally executed on Feb. 28?" Of course not. The confusion on the subject has evidently arisen from statutes treating of the entire year as a whole. Thus, there is a provision in the Revised Statutes of New York that whenever the term "year" or "years" shall be used in any law, contract, or instrument, the year intended shall be taken to consist of 365 days; a half year, 182 days; a quarter of a year, 91 days; "and the added day of a leap year and the day immediately preceding, if they shall occur in any period so to be computed, shall be reckoned together as one day."—*New York Sun.*

Ferocity of the Leopard.

An instance of the ferocity of the leopard occurred in the case of the missionary Schmidt. This worthy man had gone out with a party of Hottentots to another Moravian station to hunt some hyenas which had been very destructive to their flocks, and, in company with one of the men, entered a thicket in pursuit of a beast they had wounded. Instead of the hyena, however, the dogs started a leopard, which instantly sprung on the Hottentot and bore him to the ground. Mr. Schmidt instantly ran forward to the aid of the man, with his gun cocked; but, before he could get an opportunity of firing, the animal left the Hottentot and flew with fury at himself. In the scuffle he dropped the gun, but luckily fell above the leopard, with his knee on its stomach. The animal seized him by the arm with its jaws, and kept striking him with its paws and tearing his clothes in tatters from his breast. Schmidt, however, being a powerful man, succeeded, after receiving another severe bite or two, in seizing the leopard by the throat with his right hand, and held it down, in spite of its desperate struggles, for a few minutes, and until his strength was on the point of giving way, when a Hottentot on the outside of the jungle, who heard his cries, came to the rescue and shot the ferocious beast through the heart, so that its death was instantaneous. Had any life been left, its dying struggles might have proved fatal to Mr. Schmidt. As it was, he was so terribly lacerated that for several weeks his life was in the greatest danger. The Hottentot who was first attacked was less severely wounded, but his face was so much torn by the enemy's talons that his eyes were filled with blood, and he was unable to render any aid to the missionary who had so generously come to his aid.

TURNING TO STONE.

A Very Remarkable Phenomenon.

The fortnightly meeting of the Psychological Society was held recently at the hall, Chandos street, London, Mr. Sergeant Cox in the chair. The subject of the debate was "Psychology of Wit and Humor," by Prof. C. J. Plumtree.

The Professor, before beginning the discussion, said that when down at Swindon three weeks ago he was asked to visit a lady whose case was worthy of consideration. He went with the uncle of the lady and visited her. He found the lady to be about 34 years of age, a widow, and with two children. The lady was lying on a sofa in the corner of the room. The lower part of her body was as white and as hard as marble, with her limbs turned up. When she was removed from Bath to Swindon a box had to be made in which the lower part of her body was placed.

It appeared that in 1863 her husband died, and one day afterward, when she was coming down stairs with her two children in her arms, a drum was sounded, and the start shocked her so much that she fell down stairs, and from that date she gradually grew worse. She lost the senses of sight and hearing, and afterward the power of speech. She felt a strange feeling concentrated in her cheeks, and it occurred to her that she might be able to carry on conversation by others writing on her cheeks. He found that the jaws had been locked for two years, and no solid food had been taken by her during that time. She was fed on soup, milk, cream, etc. She determined to test the sensibilities of the cheeks and lips. Her friends began to write words with the finger on the cheek, which she perfectly understood. He found her eyes closed, and when the upper lid was forced up the eyeballs were turned upward, the same as a person in a mesmeric sleep. She also was unable to move her fingers. She took the pencil in her mouth, and, guiding it with her hand, she wrote the reply.

There was one remarkable phenomenon that the patient could tell colors by touch. He tested her by asking what was the color of his coat. She put it to her cheek, and, after a few moments, wrote on the slate that it was dark gray and small red spots. She also was able to tell the chief characters in a photograph if the *carte* were passed across her lips and cheek. If she grasped the hand of a stranger, she could tell at any future time who it was. She also was able to tell the melody sung or played to her, if, in the former, the hand of the singer was placed on the cheek of the lady, or, in the latter, if her hand were placed on the piano when the performer was executing.

She was quite resigned to her fate, and seemed to be quite happy. He believed that any lady or gentleman could see this lady if they visited her at her home in Swindon.

The Chairman said such facts were far more convincing than all the essays that could be written on the subject. There were produced two letters from the lady, which were correctly spelled and in proper sentences. She, in answer to a question, thus describes how she distinguishes cloth:

"Black feels raised and harsh; white smooth, cold and dead; drab and gray a little raised, smooth and cold; red smooth and very hot; blue smooth, but grates a little—what I mean by this is, it edges my teeth and all my nerves; brown very grating and hot. Other colors I cannot explain how I tell them."

Something of a Title.

The Czar of all the Russias has a variety of titles longer than the moral law, and less easy of perusal. In the San Stefano treaty he appears as Alexander II., by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat Panrussian, Moscovite, Kievian, Vladvimirian, Novgorodian; Czar of Kazan, Czar of Astrakhan, Polish Czar, Siberian Czar, Czar of Chersonesus, Georgian Czar; Gosudar of Pskoff, and Grand Prince of Smolensk, Lithuania, Vollhynia, Peodolia and Finland; Prince of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, etc.; Commander of the whole Northern Country; Gosudar of Iberia, Kartalinia, the Kabardian land, and the Armenian territory; Hereditary Gosudar and Ruler of the Circassian and Highland Princes and others; Norwegian Heir Apparent; Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Oldenburg, etc.

College Gossip.

Yale's graduating class is the largest ever sent out from that institution. Rutgers students recently pelted Prof. Doolittle with lemons while he was lecturing. Wesleyan has had a religious revival, and two-thirds of the students are now professing Christians. Oberlin has expelled two Freshmen for writing atheistical essays. Williston has not entirely subjugated its rebellious students. The trustees voted to remove Principal Whiton, who had in a measure been responsible for the troubles, and the delighted students burned him in effigy. Thereupon the trustees reversed their vote and determined to sustain Whiton.

The Moffett Bell-Register.

Considerable sensation has been caused here in drinking circles, the saloon-keepers all closing up to await the decision of Judge Bird in certain liquor cases. The court summoned them all to show cause why their license should not be revoked, because the Moffett registers indicated small work. This is the home of Moffett, of Moffett register fame; but the bar-keepers appear to be derelict here just the same as in other portions of the State. The register is regarded as a good thing, but the trouble is the law can't be enforced. —*Harrisburg (Va.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WHILE out hunting near Knoxville, Tenn., a pack of hounds attacked a flock of sheep, and killed twenty-five of them.

IN Paris black goods are fast being discarded for mourning wear.

MADELINE.

My Madeline! My Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moans
Much may my melting music mean,
My modulated monotones.

My mandolin's mild minstrelsy,
My mental muse's magazine,
My mouth, my mind, my memory,
Must, mingling, murmur "Madeline!"

Muster 'mid midnight's masquerade,
Mark Moorish maiden, matron's mein;
'Mongst Murcia's most majestic maids,
Match me my matchless Madeline.

Mankind's malevolence may make
Much melancholy music mine;
Many my motive may mistake,
My modest merits much malign.

My Madeline's most mirthful mood
Much mollifies my mind's machine;
My mournfulness's magnitude
Melts—makes me merry, Madeline!

Match-making ma's may machinate,
Manœuvring misses me misween;
More money may make many mate,
My magic motto—"Madeline!"

Most, most mellifluous melody,
'Midst Murcia's misty mounts marine,
Meet me by moonlight, marry me,
Madonna mia!—Madeline!

PITH AND POINT.

PARINGS FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

A fat office—The soap boiler's.

A candid man—The confectioner.

Beer-making is like a prize-fighter, isn't it, when it is a brew, sir?

Money doesn't make the man, but twenty shillings make the sovereign.

When married men complain of being in hot water at home, it turns out half the time that its scold.

Straws show which way the "cobbler" goes.—*New Jersey Republican.* Not unless shoemaker mixed sure.

A correspondent who says he has frequently heard of "Tara's hauls," desires to know if old Tara was a Bank President or a Fall River mill manager.

"England, sir! England rules the seas; Britannia rules the waves," pompously remarked an Englishman to an American. "That's nothing," was the reply, "every Yankee has a notion of his own."

Swindlers were in town the other day, trying to sell a map of botany; but nobody botany.—*Camden Post.* Indeed! Well you horticulture your taste in that direction.

A young lady correspondent (poetic) desires to know if we have seen anything sweeter than "A Chaplet Alone." Certainly, we have seen a chap let a girl kiss him, which was ever so much sweeter.

CRUMBS FROM THE CINCINNATI BREAKFAST TABLE.

Curious—To see a rope walk.

Best shoe for summer—"Shoo fly!"

Mlle. Plaster is the name of a French actress. She draws well.

Bob Ingersoll confesses that one thing is created to be eternally lost—an umbrella.

A new story by Mrs. Hoey is entitled "All or Nothing." About a lawyer, we suppose.

Clothes were invented in Europe for the purpose of having something to attach medals to.

The old proverb says that "beauty is skin deep," but Jonesy says it only reaches through the cosmetic.

The man who thought that an editor's work was "nothing more than write" found he was wrong when he tried it.

"The girlith over our way sayth I lispth," he said; "do you perthieve I do?" "Go 'way wid yer blarney," said she.

There may be a "time for everything," but the time to finish the Washington monument has never been discovered.

The patent-medicine man will never feel that life is all that hope can paint until he can plaster his advertisement on the face of the moon.

A man was walking along a Chicago street singing "Heaven is my home." "Don't you feel homesick?" yelled a small boy who passed him.

QUIPS FROM THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Hard wear—Plow shoes.

The Easter tied—Parties wedded at that season.

Ten mills make a cent, but the Fall River mills make a center—of fraud.

A question brought to bear—Will the Czar throw any bear-ier in the way to peace?

When an odious lecturer is pelted with odorous eggs, is it the correct thing to speak of it as an ova-tion?

A teasel will raise a nap on your woolen cloth, while a teaser may raise you from a nap whether you are woolen or not.

Little boy, when your mother turns you across her knee, your trans-parent.—*Boston Post.* But it's a parent you'll not make light of it.

Trees have their time to leave.—*New York Graphic.* And they never leave without a bough.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.* And they never bough and leave without their trunk.

How natural, and consonant with the "fitness of things," it is for an exasperated mother to make the neighborhood of her bad boy's lumbar region tingle with a shingle!

All Grades.

At a trial in the Court of Common Pleas in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1872, several citizens were subpœnaed to testify as to the character and habits of A. B., the defendant. Among the number was an ex-Probate Judge of grave demeanor. The State Attorney asked this gentleman if he was acquainted with the defendant, and he replied, "Yes."

"Are you sufficiently acquainted with the defendant to know his general habits?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are they good?"

"Fair."

"Now, sir, do you, before this court and jury, testify that you are in the habit of associating with the same kind of company as this defendant?"

"Oh, yes; I associate with all grades of company, *from lawyers up.*"

The prosecuting attorney dismissed the witness with, "That's all." Quite enough.

THERE are now 1,250,000 sheep in Colorado, worth on an average $2.25 per head. The majority of the sheep are now shorn but once a year. It was formerly the custom in the southern part of the State to shear in April and October, but the losses by severe storms are doing away with the October practice.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Mr. Edison Explains the Possibilities of the Wonderful Machine.

Of all the inventions of the present century, says the Chicago *Tribune*, not one has created such an interest or attracted such a widespread attention as the phonograph. Magazines have teemed with articles upon the inventor and his invention, and the newspaper press has speculated upon its possibilities clear to the verge of the wildest imaginings. The most interesting article, however, that has yet appeared is in the current number of the *North American Review*, and it derives its interest largely from the fact that it is written by Mr. Edison, the inventor himself, and is, therefore, an official statement of what he has accomplished, and of future probabilities as they appear to him from the basis of his experiments. The article is such as might be expected from the pen of such a man—brief, concise, and clear—without unnecessary flourish, and not transgressing limits of probability, and confined to a statement, first, of actual results; and, second, of probable future realizations.

The actual results that he has accomplished are stated by Mr. Edison in substantially the following form: He has discovered that a vibrating disk is capable of receiving a complex motion that will represent the peculiar property of all the multifarious sound-waves; that a record of them can be made upon plastic material by indentation, and that they can be restored, producing upon the ear the same sensation as if coming direct from the original source—indeed, Mr. Edison claims that the articulation of some individuals has been greatly improved in the passage through the phonograph; that this record can be removed and replaced upon a second apparatus without mutilation or loss of effective power to vibrate the second plate; that it requires but ten seconds to remove the recording sheet, and that it can be sent by mail at a slight cost for postage; that these indentations possess wonderful enduring power, and that the record can be multiplied indefinitely by electrotyping; and that an audible reproduction may be had "by speaking at the instrument from a distance of from two to three feet in a loud tone" by the use "of a flaring tube or funnel to collect the sound-waves and the construction of an especially delicate diaphragm and embossing point."

The most interesting part of the article is devoted to the applications of these properties of the phonograph. The first of these contemplates a revolution in letter-writing. The record-sheet being placed in the phonograph, the matter is dictated and recorded. The sheet is then removed and sent by mail to the correspondent, who places it upon his phonograph and listens to the voice of the one who has sent it. As Mr. Edison says: "Inasmuch as it gives the tone of voice of his correspondent, *it is identified.* As it may be filed away as other letters, *it is a perfect record.* As two sheets of foil have been indented with the same facility as a single sheet, the writer may thus keep *a duplicate of his communication.* As the principal of a business house or his partners now dictate the important business communications to clerks, to be written out, they are required to do no more by the phonographic method, and do thereby *dispense with the clerk* and maintain *perfect privacy* in their communications." All kinds of dictation can be readily effected by the phonograph. It can talk to the compositor and record the sayings of witnesses, counsel, and Judge. It can be used as an elocutionary teacher, or as a primary teacher for children. It will reproduce music with marvelous accuracy and power. As the original record can be indefinitely multiplied, and as he estimates that 40,000 words can be placed upon a single metal plate ten inches square, phonographic, self-reading books for the work-room, or sick-room, sold at very small cost as compared with printed books, are among the strong probabilities of the future. He promises the children for the ensuing Christmas holidays dolls that will speak, sing, cry, or laugh, and every species of animal or mechanical toy—such as locomotives, etc., supplied with their characteristic sounds. The last, and in Mr. Edison's opinion the most important, probability of the future is a revolution in the present system of telegraphy by the combination of the phonograph and telephone principles. He claims that by a very simple device one vibrating-disk may be made to do duty for both the telephone and the phonograph, thus simultaneously transmitting and recording the message, and enabling the correspondent to hear it while it is being recorded.

That Mr. Edison may live to see all the probabilities he has outlined become realities will be the very general wish of the whole community, whose needs he is so rapidly anticipating with his wonderful discoveries.

A Tongue Amputated.

Robert F. Hurlbut, Private Secretary of Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, has just had his tongue amputated near the root. The chin was sawed in twain and the jaws spread apart in order to take out the diseased tongue. The work was performed in a comparatively short space of time, and the patient was comfortable and conscious in less than an hour. Next day Mr. Hurlbut walked across the room, and wrote his wants on paper. He is not permitted to attempt to speak, and, of course, could not do so if he desired. The physician thinks he will be able to articulate audibly in the course of time. Thus far the difficulty has been to give nourishment, which has been done by injection. Glass tubes have been secured, and hereafter nourishment will be given by that means until the soreness in the mouth is somewhat subdued.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

State Fairs for 1878.

The following are the times and places for some of the principal State and district fairs for 1878: Chicago Inter-State Exposition, Sept. 4 to Oct. 19; Indiana, at Indianapolis, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5; Ohio, at Columbus, Sept. 9 to 13; Illinois, at Freeport, Sept. 16 to 21; St. Louis, at St. Louis, Oct. 7 to 12; Michigan, at Detroit, Sept. 16 to 20; Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 16 to 21; Nebraska, at Lincoln, Sept. 23 to 27; Oregon, at Salem, Oct. 10 to 18; Wisconsin, at Madison, Sept. 9 to 13; Minnesota, at St. Paul, Sept. 2 to 7; California, at Sacramento, Sept. 16 to 22; Vermont, at St. Albans, Sept. 10 to 12; Texas, at Houston, Oct. 21 to 26; Pennsylvania, at Erie, Sept. 23 to 27; New Jersey, at Waverly, Sept. 16 to 21; Central Ohio, at Mechanicsburg, Sept. 3 to 6; Colorado, at Denver, Sept. 24 to 28.

A FINANCIAL PHENOMENON.

How the French Paid a Thousand Millions to Germany.

[Translated by Charles Michaus for the St. Louis Times.]

No event of modern times has excited more wide and general surprise than the ease with which the French people paid off the heavy war indemnity of $1,000,000,000 to Germany. It has been a puzzle alike to financiers, to statesmen, and to political economists, how a nation just emerged from a costly (though brief) military struggle could raise so enormous a sum in cash in less than two years' time. National pride, it was widely said, had much to do with it; but no amount of national pride could have raised a thousand millions of dollars in a nation where the conditions of great accumulated wealth and general prosperity did not pre-exist. National pride had not availed to save French honor from condign and overwhelming defeat in war, nor to avert the humiliating aspect of her capital in the hands of a foreign foe, nor to redeem her from the reproach of ill-prepared and undisciplined forces and badly organized campaigns.

Another theory of this rapid payment of the stupendous fine of five milliards of francs was that France was the holder of about $2,000,000,000 of foreign securities, which were sold, and the proceeds invested in the new "rentes" or Government bonds issued at 5 per cent. interest, to raise money for meeting the German indemnity. For, be it mentioned, Bismarck had exacted not only cash payment, without credit, but also payment in gold and silver. The whole sum of $1,100,000,000 (including 200,000,000 francs levied on the city of Paris, and other war contributions levied during the progress of hostilities) was paid in specie, excepting only 100,000,000 francs in notes of the Bank of France, which the Prussians consented to take in place of an equal amount of gold. Inquiries into the current of exchanges actually developed the fact that France was exporting securities and importing gold the whole time of the indemnity payments; but the actual amount to which the flow of the precious metals into France extended on this account could not be accurately learned.

Another explanation of the rapid liquidation by France of this prodigious levy was that the annual income of France is $3,600,000,000, and that the payments to Germany took only one-third of the gross annual earnings of the French people. But there can be no doubt that to the general character for frugality and the accumulated savings of the French people must be mainly credited the great financial phenomenon of the nineteenth century. The enormous loans which the payment of the indemnity compelled the French Government to put upon the market were all promptly taken, and the greater portion of the money came from French people. Five per cent. rentes, or bonds, to the heavy amount of $1,640,000,000, were all taken, at an average price of 83 per cent., thus making the interest to the investors average 6 per cent. Not only so, but the second loan, of 1872, was so eagerly sought for that the subscriptions covered the amount called for thirteen times over, compelling the Government to award the rentes among the subscribers pro rata.

All travelers in France unite in representing the French people as great economists. With them not only does a very little money go a great way in supplying their wants, but the sums saved, even out of the slenderest incomes, represent a handsome surplus. In England there is one man in every five who spends all he gets, but in France there is not one in forty who spends his income; the other thirty-nine lay something by. Profusion and waste, which characterize the use of the means of living in England, and more conspicuously still in the United States, are quite unknown among the French people. Of what nine families out of every ten would here throw away, a French family would make a variety of appetizing dishes; and it is literally true that the French men and women would live, and live well, on the mere waste of American families. These habits of economy enable the people to lay up their little savings year by year, and it is well known that the public funds are the most favorite means of investment with the peasantry. The French rentes can be had in denominations of 100 francs ($20) and upwards, and have always been highly popular with the masses. The principle of popularizing the loans of the Government has worked admirably, and has been borrowed to advantage in the issue of United States bonds, which are now to be had in sums as low as $50.

Here is a fact which speaks volumes in favor of the French system of public laws. So long ago as 1867 the debt of France was held by 1,095,683 persons, who averaged $2,000 each. It is now still more widely distributed. In England, on the other hand, her great public debt of $3,850,000,000 is in the hands of only 126,331 persons, thus averaging more than $30,000 to each holder. It is, unfortunately, impossible to ascertain how many persons hold the public debt of the United States, because so large a proportion of it is in the form of coupon bonds, which pass from hand to hand without registration. In France, all the rentes are inscribed in the name of the holder on the books of the treasury. To have their names in the "Grand Livere" of the public debt is an honor eagerly sought after by the masses of the people.

During all the recent enormous drain upon her resources, which has nearly doubled her national debt, there has not been heard anywhere among the French people the slightest hint of repudiation. The French look upon their public debt as an obligation sacredly due, and it is due in the larger part to themselves.

Another striking feature of the prosperity of France, which aids in enabling her to bear the extraordinary fiscal burdens imposed upon her, is the fact of the wide distribution of real estate among the citizens. Statistics establish the fact that there are 6,000,000 of houses in France, and the majority of them are homesteads belonging to their tenants. Three-fifths of the entire population are inhabitants of the rural districts, while in England the proportion is only one-fifth, four-fifths being residents of towns.

Finally, one conspicuous element in that national prosperity which has brought the world to a wondering recognition of the vast resources of France is the recent development of her commerce. Since 1855 the foreign commerce of France has been considerably more than doubled. Her mastery of the finer mechanic arts and the perfection to which processes of manufacture have been carried are well known the world over. The frugality of her people is only matched by their industry. The whole country teems with productiveness. French fabrics are found in almost endless profusion and variety in all the markets of the globe. It is this constantly growing fertility of production, joined with the causes previously enumerated, which has enabled the French people to bear with such marvelous ease a burden which it was almost universally predicted would crush and overwhelm them.

A Humorist's Dinner.

"Twenty minutes for dinner," shouted the brakeman, as we approached Lathrop.

Arrived there, I entered the dining-room and inquired of the waiter:

"What do you have for dinner?"

"Twenty minutes," was the hurried reply.

I told him I would try half-a-dozen minutes raw on the half-shell, to see how they went. Told him to make a minute of it on his books. He scratched his head, trying to comprehend the order, but gave it up, and waited upon some one else.

I approached a man who stood near the door with a lot of silver in his hand: "What do you have for dinner?"

"Half a dollar," says he

I told him I would take half a dollar well done. I asked him if he couldn't give me, in addition, a boiled pocket-book stuffed with greenbacks, and some 7-30s garnished with postage-stamps and some 10-cent scrip; also, a Confederate bond, done brown, with lettuce alone. And I would like to wash my dinner down with national-bank notes on "draft."

He said they were out of every thing but the bank notes, and that as soon as the train left he would order the waiter to "draw" some.

Nominating a President.

A new method for nominating candidates for President and Vice President by the national political parties is proposed. It is thus outlined by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic paper, which recommends it to its party in 1880:

"Let the National Committee meet at Baltimore, say, on the day fixed for nominating candidates for President and Vice President; each State delegation meet in its own State, at a place in telegraphic communication with Baltimore, or wherever the National Committee may meet, and send the result of its ballot to the National Committee. When all the States shall have sent in their votes, the National Committee shall count the same, and announce the result immediately to each State Convention. If there shall be no election on the first ballot, the voting to proceed until a nomination shall be made."

It is claimed, and very plausibly, too, that, by the adoption of this plan, bargaining, manipulation of delegations, or carrying nominations by hurrahs, would be done away with, and that the result would be the cool, deliberate work of each State Convention, expressing the party will and the choice of the State.

Senator Edmunds on Church Taxation.

Senator Edmunds, referring to cognate subjects in the Senate, had some sharp things to say about the church. A bill was pending to relieve a church from assessed taxes. Mr. Edmunds objected. He said in substance he was not satisfied that church property should not pay taxes as well as other property. It was estimated that the uncollected taxes upon this property aggregated $50,000. The schools of the District were now about to be closed for want of funds. It was a question whether it was not expedient to make the churches pay their taxes, and let the schools be kept open. It was one of the duties of Christianity to instruct the young. He was not in favor of recognizing this defiance of law. Some of the church officers had set themselves up in defiance of law, and resisted the collection of the tax, and now, two or three years after the property has been sold, they come here and ask the repeal of the law. Such a course encourages resistance to the law. The property was legally taxable, and the taxes should have been paid. Had the money been paid, the schools could have been kept open.—*Washington Telegram.*

"Dooley's Yeast Powder,"

Said a lady, "has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuits, cake, waffles, muffins, and such like things with its aid are always enjoyable and good. We would not be without in our family. We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet."

DOES your Heart ever seem to stop beating and you feel an almost deathlike sensation? Do you ever have sudden pains in the region of your Heart, or does your Heart ever palpitate? that is, does it double its pulsations? If you have any of these symptoms we should pronounce it unmistakably Heart Disease. Do not neglect it; it is but a forerunner of worse that will follow. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. To cure this dangerous disease we offer you Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation indorsed by thousands who have tried and testify to its cures. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—For all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, a warranted cure. No poison, no arsenic, no mercury, no quinine; no bloated face or glaring eyes, no bursting head or breaking back, no weak knees or *paralysis agitans* from its use! It is safe, invigorating and leaves the patient renewed in mind and body and sound as a dollar. It wipes out all sallowness, and gives a blooming complexion in the place of that sickly, dirt-eating color peculiar to Chills and Spleno-hepatic derangements. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DON'T FORGET IT—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

The Art of Prolonging Life.

People generally desire long life and good health. Sickness and premature death are almost always due to violations of the laws that govern our physical being, and of which the masses are ignorant. If men knew better they would do better; but how can they avoid an evil that they know not of? While efforts are made through the public schools to give each child a so-called common English education, yet the children are permitted to grow up and enter upon the responsible duties of active life profoundly ignorant of the structure of their own bodies, and the laws of physical being upon which their health and lives depend. They are sent to school and crammed with arithmetic, grammar and geography, by teachers who, in many instances, have never studied physiology and hygiene. They are taught to locate the mountains and trace the rivers of foreign countries, but are never taught to locate the vital organs and glands of their own bodies, or trace the veins, arteries and nerves in their various ramifications. They are instructed in the flow of the tides and the course of the ocean currents, and the philosophy of wind and storms; but they have no correct conception of the relative effects upon their health of breathing pure or impure air, nor has their attention ever been called to the importance of keeping their bodies clean and healthy by regular bathing. The criminality of such neglect in teaching becomes apparent when we consider that the masses, ignorantly violating the laws of health, bring upon themselves sickness, suffering and death that might otherwise be avoided. In this condition of things we welcome into being any work that is calculated to impart to the masses a knowledge of the structure of their own bodies, the laws of health, and the importance of observing those laws. We find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to be just such a work. It is physiological and pathological, and the major part of it should be converted into a text-book for the use of common schools. Its careful study will enable the healthy to preserve their health, and the sickly to regain health. Every parent should read it, and, as their children become of proper age, instruct them in the all-important truths it contains. Were this done, much suffering and premature death would be prevented, and many a youth saved from a life of shame and licentiousness. The book contains nearly 1,000 pages, is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood engravings, and can be had by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, post-paid, $1.50.—*United Brethren Aid Journal.*

DON'T FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "DON'T FORGET IT."

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "DON'T FORGET IT" advertisement in particular.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price $25, $45, $60, and $80, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

MEN Nervous, Debilitated and Exhausted should send for pamphlet and free sample box of ACTON'S REMEDY to Hammond, Jones & Co., Cincinnati, O.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—$36 to $100 a week to Agents, Male or Female. Best business in the world. Send stamp for Illustrated Sample Circular. P. H. GRANT, 260 Halsted Street, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN—To represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers, and canvass for advertisements in this vicinity. To a proper person will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with reference, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CALIFORNIA.

Advertisements inserted in a list of over 100 Co-operative Papers. The only list on Pacific Coast. Send for circular containing list of papers, prices, &c. Address CARLOS WHITE, 526 and 527 Market Street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 2271.

25 CENTS will secure for 3 Months, on trial,
THE ALLIANCE!
Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.
SPLENDID PREMIUMS.
Address THE ALLIANCE CO.,
95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

LATEST and Best Books on Steam Engineering. Send stamp for catalogue. F. KEPPY, Bridgeport, Conn.

AGENTS wanted for Ridpath's History of the United States. Address, for terms, NELSON & PHILLIPS, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

10 pictures of actresses and singers sent for 10 cts. NATIONAL MONTHLY, Box 174, Washington, D.C.

Seton Hall College SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Healthy, Comfortable, Modern.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS Send for copy on trial of HOMILETIC MONTHLY FREE. 21 Barclay Street, New York.

A CURIOSITY.—A six dollar bill of 1776, with catalogue of novelties, sent for only 10 cents. Address W. FOX, Fultonville, N.Y.

Choice Plants & Fine Flower Seeds

For Quality, None Better; for Price, None Cheaper. Catalogues free. The best Floral Guide ever issued, 25c. Addr's J. Gretton, Sec. G. & F. Nurseries, Paterson, N.J.

PIANO Beautiful $1,600 Concert Grand Pianos only $425. Superb $1,100 Grand Square Pianos only $255. Elegant $800 Upright Pianos, $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. New ORGANS, $35. Handsome Parlor Organs, 12 Stops, 3 Set Reeds, only $72.50. Church Organs, 16 Stops, only $104.60. Immense New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Paper with much information SENT FREE. Address
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN,
Seeds, Plants, Roots, Implements, etc.
of the most approved kinds, at very low rates.
"Special Offer" sent free on application.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

BUFFALO "CHAMPION"
ICE CREAM FREEZERS

are the best made. The trade supplied with illustrations and prices. Sole Manufacturers, SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO., Proprietors of the Buffalo Stamping Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and *all diseases of* the SKIN and BLOOD.
H. D. FOWLE & CO.,
Montreal and Boston.
Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle.
Send for Pamphlets.

REMEMBER That the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY of Chicago will supply THE CHICAGO LEDGER to Newsdealers at Wholesale Rates. ☞ Send in orders.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges BY EXPRESS. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address
THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Standard Weeklies

Names of Papers.	Price per line.	
New York Weekly Sun	50	cents.
Scientific American	75	cents.
Weekly World	50	cents.
Witness	75	cents.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated	50	cents.
Independent	50	cents.
Christian Advocate	50	cents.
Weekly Times	50	cents.
Examiner and Chronicle	30	cents.
Boston Weekly Journal (cents charged double)	25	cents.
New England Farmer	15	cents.
Congregationalist (cents ½ extra)	20	cents.
Portland Transcript	15	cents.
Manchester Mirror	10	cents.
Albany Journal	10	cents.
Cultivator and Country Gentleman	30	cents.
Philadelphia Presbyterian	25	cents.
Baltimore American	12½	cents.
Cincinnati Weekly Times	75	cents.
Herald and Presbyter	18	cents.
Weekly Gazette	75	cents.
Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal	40	cents.
Chicago Times	90	cents.
Prairie Farmer	40	cents.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	50	cents.
Republican	35	cents.
	$10.40	

For a ten-line advertisement to be inserted one week in the above list, we will accept a check, in advance, for $100, and will insert the same one week in a list of One Thousand Country Weeklies gratis.

Will insert two lines in the above list and the One Thousand Country Weeklies for $30 cash.

ADDRESS
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

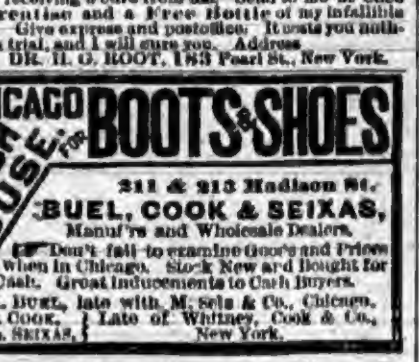

Cheapest Ever Offered!

On receipt of $2.00 we will send to any address, postpaid, a Seven-Shot Nickel-Plated Self-Acting REVOLVER, worth $5.00, or we will send Revolver and 100 Cartridges by Express for $2.50. Address WANGAMAN & CO., 245 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

I CURE FITS!!

When I say cure, I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician, and have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and postoffice. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE FOR BOOTS & SHOES
211 & 213 Madison St.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
Manuf'rs and Wholesale Dealers.
☞ Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for Cash. Great Inducements to Cash Buyers.
H. K. BUEL, late with M. Selz & Co., Chicago.
C. F. COOK, } Late of Whitney, Cook & Co.,
B. L. SEIXAS, } New York.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
11 Park Row (Times Building), New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-list free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR WAR in the EAST and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED. ☞ CATALOGUE FREE. Laughton, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S., to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. Exclusive right given. Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. M. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. $5.00 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address [illegible], S. E. Cor. 4th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—4 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromo Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

RANDOLPH'S NEW DITCHER.

Reversible, Double-Ender. Doing work of sixty men, by horse power, at cost of six! Surface Ditchers, Sod Cutters and Steam Excavators—saving nine-tenths the cost of work. Circulars from RANDOLPH BROS., 111 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY
—1878—
APRIL EDITION NOW READY.

238 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 21.
1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

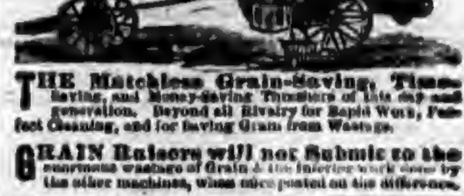

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ☞

THOMSON'S PATENT
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS.
The friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and beware of imitations. ASK ALSO FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade Mark, a CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel.
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION
FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 *and* 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

G. N. U. No. 19

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 16, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler township	11
Keyser "	35
Jackson "	18
Concord "	20
Newville "	08
Stafford "	07
Wilmington "	25
Richland "	17
Fairfield "	23
Smithfield "	22
Franklin "	17
Troy "	05
Auburn precinct	34
Waterloo "	10

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN
DeKalb Co. Dem Cen. Com.

—Court opened Tuesday with a full attendance—of attorneys, and the usual preliminary motions are being made. Not so much of a criminal docket this term. The term will continue three weeks.

—At last Packard has been removed from the country. He had to be provided for, for the part he took in the election frauds in Louisiana, and as they did not want him in that state, he was packed off to Liverpool as consul, and now the country breathes easier.

—We are glad to learn that the Democracy of Whitley county are becoming thoroughly united, and that the ranks are closing up firm and strong. A citizens ticket, the usual radical dodge, was put up against it in Columbia City last week, and the gallant Democracy scooped them bad.

—We are glad to note that the Capital of our state is not so black as she has been painted. The democrats gained nine councilmen and came out of the late election with flying colors. This shows the value of organization. Indianapolis is not so black as she has been painted, and if democrats there as well as elsewhere, will pull together, they can accomplish a great deal.

—The usurpation of Hayes was a deliberate circumvention by fraud of the people's will in the country where the right of the people to rule themselves is the foundation stone of the government. How great that fraud was, and by what unholly means it was accomplished, the country is just beginning to be fully apprised by such revelations as that made by Senator Conkling, and the still more recent confession of the scoundrels who stole the vote of Florida.

—"Pusillanimous" is the word which Watterson uses to describe the present Democratic house of representatives.—Inter-Ocean.

Watterson always did possess the happy faculty of using the right word in the right place!—Indianian.

Yes, he said that Governor Williams was an honest man of fine executive ability, but our partizan neighbors never quoted Watterson when he spoke well of Blue Jeans.

—Sam Randall, the Speaker of the House, the salary grabber, who took and kept back pay for two years' service as congressman, came down out of his chair last week, to lecture the republicans on economy.—Lagrange Standard.

And while he spoke there sat Garfield, who was Randall's opponent for Speaker of the House, with his salary grab and Credit Mobilier record, and the Standard never once saw him. It's best to keep track of these things as we go long.

—The Cherubusco Herald is about the only paper we have yet seen advocating the Bankrupt Act It should have been repealed long ago, as it has been the means of inflicting more injury upon the business interests of the country than any other ever passed. A man goes into business, borrows money from the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, gets credit for goods, sells them and pocketing the proceeds, takes the benefit of the bankrupt act. It shields rascality, encourages dishonesty and robs the honest and industrious, and should be repealed.

—If you want you Baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with laudanum when restless, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

GARRETT, IND., May 15, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir:—As I have been sojourning a few weeks in the young and thriving village of Garrett, I have noticed that your paper is well patronized and appreciated among the better class of the citizens here, so I thought before leaving, I would write up a few items for your valuable paper about the town of Garrett and high life therein. Last Monday was election day for electing town officers, on which occasion I shall make a few brief remarks. It appears that the chief question at issue was in regard to the school as there has been and is yet considerable dissatisfaction with that institution and the new town trustees have the appointing of a school trustee this spring. Now, as I have been stopping here a few weeks, I have had a fair opportunity of hearing some of the complaints of the people, and to my surprise my attention was called to the following item in the Garrett "Herald" of May 2nd: "One or two—possibly three—no, by the horned spoons, we don't know of any one that is sure they are not well pleased with the School Board." Now this editor reminds us very much of one of Dan Rice's sayings. He said he could teach every animal he had ever tried except a goose, and that he never could teach a goose more than one thing, for as sure as he tried to teach it the second thing, it forgot the first. We notice this is just the case with the Garrett editor. He can write one or two—possibly three, lines in an item, but just as sure as he tries to write the fourth, he forgets, like Dan Rice's goose, what was in the first line, and is sure to make a horned sponned "ass" of himself. As regards the election on Monday last, I shall take up only one ward at a time. There were some anxious office seekers who did not get the nomination at the regular caucus; a secret caucus was called at the DeKalb House Saturday evening before the election, placed a sentinel at the door with orders not to admit any dog except he wore a brass collar, and in order to make a success and gratify a high-tone, eager desire for a petty office a certain banker was put on the ticket for trustee, from the first ward, as a competitor against a working man who works for a living in the B. & O. shops. The election was conducted in this way. The man who had received the regular nomination went to his daily work as usual, appearing as though he cared very little for the office, and not being schooled enough in trickery and dishonesty to see how he could make any money out of an office with no salary attached. A certain banker could be seen on the streets all day, everything was brought up that could be procured to defeat the workingmen The following elements were united: A soda fountain, a fellow from across the railroad, who has never a cent, had plenty of money all day, offering to set up the beer to those who would vote the ticket he was peddling; then a foreman was out trying to buy votes by offering to set up the cigars; the pet lamb of the B. & O. blacksmith shop, formerly known as a constable, was taken over and out of the second ward, doubtless to act as usher between the polls and the demijohn, which was reported to be not far distant; the old saint who acts as foreman in the blacksmith shop, who lives outside the corporation, and has never paid a cent of taxes to the town, was busily engaged all day electioneering his men to go and vote in the first ward, trying at the same time to injure a fellow workman. Such a conglomerated mass of temperance intelligence, wealth, poverty, "soda-water," cigars and long "ears" never was heard of being united on any issue before, and probably never will again Any person would suppose from the braying of the "horned spooned editor" that there had been another Bull Run battle, when with all these combined powers they got five majority.

I wish to call the attention of the public to the Garrett "Herald" of May 2nd, in which we find the following: "Blackguardism has always been used in place of argument by the democratic press." Now, if this is true, the Garrett "Herald" must certainly be a democratic sheet, for by the "horned spoons" a more lying, blackguarding paper never was published in this country by any person or party. The "Herald" was brought to Garrett to work for the interest of the town in general and the republican party. Instead of that it is busily engaged in finishing up the dirty work which its predecessor was not capable of doing Respectable industrious people who have come here and invested all their money in property, and are trying to make an honest living by the sweat of their brow, are blackguarded, their reputations defamed through the columns of this licentious paper, irrespective of party, God, man or the devil. The prospects are inviting to come and invest in Garrett with all this looking them in the face. By the "horned spoons" there never was as much dissatisfaction with any school in this or any other state, as there is in Garrett at present. The citizens have applied to the school trustees, to the county superintendent for relief from tyrrany and abuse of their children, and all of no avail. So before another week goes around, the assistance of the district prosecuting attorney will be called on for relief. Children have come home to their parents wounded and bleeding, others who have been refused to go out of the school room to answer a call of nature, have come home in the most filthy condition, all of which will be shown up next week in its true light, irrespective of the "wild goose" editor and the high popolorum "croquet" clique.

JUSTICE.

Deformities Cured.

The Fort Wayne Journal Says: "Dr Jas. Yarnell, formerly of this place, but now of Rome City, Noble county, Ind., was in our office on Monday last, on his way to Bluffton and other localities, where he has patients under treatment. The Doctor is a social, intelligent, educated gentleman, who has had twelve years successful practice in treating all sorts of deformities, including curvatures of the spine, club feet, and cases pronounced incurable by others. He performs his cures without the knife, simply assisting nature in her work by the application of scientific and ingeniously constructing apparatuses, which are carefully manufactured under the direct supervision of the Doctor, and applied with his own hands. He guarantees a cure in every case he treats. In making this favorable mention of Dr. Yarnell's success in treating deformities, the writer speaks from personal knowledge of the Doctor's successful and skillful treatment, and can recommend him to the public, assured that he thoroughly understands treating deformities of children, and persons of all ages, scientifically and successfully.

[We believe the Doctor is fully deserving of all that is said of him in the above, and those in need of his services will do well to give him a call. He will be at Long's Hotel, Waterloo, on Monday, May 27th, where he can be consulted.]

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George S. Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CYRUS C. WALTER Adm'r.
Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk. no20.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing Monday June 3rd, 1878, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. FERDINAND HUSLER, SEN.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot number one [1], in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

NICHOLAS F. GENOVAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county on the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanty than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the southwest corner of lot number four [4], in Bonford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana. ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 3rd, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No. twenty-seven [27], in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven [27] to the place of beginning, all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SOMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot number ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point at fifteen [15] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot, thence west twenty-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 1st, 1878.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$62,127.59
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	17,878.17
Due from other National Banks	6,408.28
Due from State banks and bankers	
Real estate furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,059.48
Premiums paid	5,000.00
Bills on other national banks	5,020.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	503.46
Specie including gold Trea'y certificates,	650.00
Legal-tender notes	9,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total $	$168,507.38

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500.00
Other undivided profits	2,977.08
National Bank notes outstanding	43,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	47,044.88
Demand certificates of deposit	17,885.97
Due to other National banks	
Profit & Loss	2,500.00
Total	$168,507.38

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S.
I, Wm. H. McIntyre, Vice President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. MCINTYRE V. P.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1878. GUY PLUM, N. P.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. HAZZARD,
ISAAC HAGUE, } Directors.
JAMES MCCLELLAN

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Work Administrator, estate of Elizabeth Cary is plaintiff and Ira A. West et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen dollars, ($618), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty-four, (34), township thirty-three, (33) north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, May 8th, 1878. Pr. fee $8,00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein The Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Christian C., Henry, Mary A., Clara, Ida and Samuel Buss and Sophia Thomas, Isaac M. Thomas, Margaret and Richard Parish, and Jas E. Rose Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, ($785.50,) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

The west half [½] of the north west quarter of section seven, [7], township thirty four, [34], north of range thirteen, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Moody & Hoffman, Atty's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, April 25th, 1878. Pr. $8.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Rosana Graham, Joseph B. Endly and Martha Endly are principles and A F Pinchin surety are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23 feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Eickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.

Unpaid Corporation Tax,

By virtue of the tax duplicate for the year 1877 of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., and a warrant duly signed by a majority of the Trustees of said town and attested by the Clerk thereof, I have this first day of May 1878 levied on the following described real estate situated within the limits of said town:

OWNERS NAMES.	NO. OF LOT	DESCRIPTION.	
Blair, Lewis J.	105 o p	old plat	4.60
same	106	" "	4.60
same	127 pt of	" "	1.95
same	128	" "	9.00
Buss, Thos.	73	W a	5.40
same	74		3.85
Bangs, Scott	3 n w cor	K's 2d add	50
Bilbee, J. J.	26 n ½		1.89
Case, W. C.	20	E's 2d add	2.77
Case, Alfred	69 w pt of	old plat	2.50
Coss, J. P.	200	" "	50
Case, J. W.	19	Ran'y 2d add	2.68
Cassbeer, Benj.	21	A "	1.00
Cassbeer, Peter	1	B "	2.25
Eison, T. C.	31	W "	1.65
Eichenberg, Jno.	158 s ½ of	old plat	75
same	108		2.27
Ravens, Sam'l.	118	" "	3.00
Hoffman, G. R.	38	W add	2.50
same	45	" "	1.25
Harum, Jacob	27	K "	2.77
same	28	" "	1.87
Jones, Frank	43	W "	4.47
Knorr, Chas.	121	old plat	3.00
same	131	" "	50
Kuhlman, Eli	19	A 2d add	5.48
Kagey, Z.	14	" "	87
same	15	" "	87
Kester, F.	20	S "	1.25
Kelly, Alfred	2 n ½ of	K's 2d add	2.50
Long, Michael	6 w ½ of	" "	1.00
same	17	old plat	2.00
Lamback, Chas.	44	" "	2.25
Link, Washington	180	E add	4.82
Moore, Ruth	139 n ½ of	" "	1.25
Nifert, August	8 pt of	E 2d add	50
same	9 pt of	old plat	1.00
Ober, J. S.	26		87
Owens, J.	98 n ½ 80 ft d	12 add	3.50
Tuller, P.	166 s 1-3 of	G & D add	1.75
Pakestraw, Amos	35	K's add	1.00
Raub, Jacob	6	E's 2d add	3.50
Shepherd, Charles	21	G & D add	1.75
Starr, Martha	14	E's 2d add	87
Stephens, Thomas	18	K add	75
Smith, Catharine	42	" "	1.00
Shull, H. A.	23	" "	1.00
same	97	old plat	75
Smith, D. W.	48	Spaug's add	62
Spangler, Lewis	28 w pt s ½	" "	3.50
same	1 n pt & s pt	" "	2.00
same	3	" "	1.00
same	17	" "	2.37
same	26	" "	50
same	27	" "	75
Sheffs, C. M.	10	W add	87
Spencer, Ann M.	6	" "	2.37
same	29	" "	1.50
same	32	" "	1.37
same	53	" "	1.25
same	50	" "	1.25
same	92	" "	1.38
same	31	" "	1.25
same	101	" "	1.12
same	130	" "	75
same	134	" "	75
same	136	" "	75
same	181	" "	75
same	143	" "	1.95
same	139	" "	1.25
same	140	" "	1.25
same	157	" "	1.10
Weyer, J. W.	158		1.12
Weyer, Alvin	118 ½ of	B & A add	1.00
same	113 ½ of	S add	1.95
Weaver Catherine	33	old plat	1.00
Woodford, J. E.	s n ¾	" "	1.00
same	94 n pt of	" "	5.00
Williams, E. E.	93 s pt of		50
Widney, J. P.	1st wid pt	H add	16.65
Watson, E. A.	5	S add	6.80
Unknown Owner	1 wid pt of	A 2d add	2.48
same	20	K add	1.75
same	43	B add	25
same	91		1.70
same	24	E 2d add	5.00
same	77		88
	13		

I, S. T Galloway, Marshal of said town, do hereby give notice that the above lots and parts of lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes thereon, will be sold at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, in said town of Auburn, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1878. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. S. T. GALLOWAY, Marshal.

Silks, Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY

Having Recently made a large purchas of Black, Colored and Fancy

DRESF SILKS?

At extraordinary Low prices for "Cash," have placed them on sale; at LOWER PRICES than the same qualities have ever before been offered, viz: Black Gros Grain Silks, 75 and 85c per yard, Cashmere Finish Black Silks $1.00 and 1.25 per yard, Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks, $1.50 and 1.60 per yard, Superb Extra Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $1.75 and 2.00 per yard, Magnificent Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per yard.

ColOred Gros Grain Silks,

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, per yard.

Fancy Silks in Stripes and Checks,

55c, 60c, 95c, and 75c per yard.

Rich Brocade Silk For Overdresses,

$2.50 to 3.50 per yard.

A careful inspection will amply repay the closet buyery

ROOT & COMPA'Y

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARRETT

Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

0 to 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Re the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	9½
Rio the very best	20c	Whith, Extra C	9
Rio prime	18c	C	8½
Roasted best	25c	Extra	
Roasted good	23c	Brown	
Ground	22 to 20c	Orleans	

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Tea from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Strub is plaintiff, and James W. Jeffords and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and thirty five dollars and ninety cents ($1635.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on,

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty two 22, seventeen 17, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, and out lot number three 3, one acre 66-100 1 66-100, lot number two 2 two acres 42-100 2 42-100. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north eight 8, rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
D. Y. Husselman Att'y, for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein George Deems is plaintiffs, and Jno. Burrell, Jeremiah Lewis is defendant requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty two dollars and ninety cents ($282 90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Eleven acres of land out of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point twenty-five rods 25, east of the west line of said north east quarter at a point on the south boundary line of the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and running south to the south line of said north east quarter, thence east along said south line far enough so that running north from that point parallel with the west line to the south boundary of said railroad, and thence southerly along said south boundary to the place of beginning. It shall include said eleven 11, acres of land. Also a strip of land forty 40, feet wide from the west line of said above granted premises along the south boundary of said railroad to the west line of said north east quarter for a public Street, and reserving a like strip forty 40, feet wide across the north end of the said granted premises bordering on said railroad for a public street.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2nd, 1878. Pr. $12.50

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains		15c	worth	25
800 "	" dress goods	15c	"	30
1000 "	brocade " "	16c	"	30
1000 "	plaid " "	18c	"	30
20 dozen hankerchiefs		5c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rato. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many other articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of town orders No. 301, 309, 323, issued in the year 1872, orders No. 34, 52, 600, 603, 606, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 614, 617, 692, 693, issued in the year 1874, and orders No. 93, 103, 129, 139, 163, 167 and 187, issued in the year 1875 by the Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that unless the said orders are presented for payment to the treasurer of said town at his office, on or before the 1st day of June 1878, interest will be discontinued on the orders hereinbefore mentioned.

M. HOUSTON, Town Treasurer.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co, the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to $100; water set, $15 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

A Trip to Wabash.

When the intelligence was received here that there was to be a gala day at Wabash, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the magnificent new Court House to be erected the coming summer, Mr. W. J. Austin, Col. J. L. Davis, ourself and the ladies of this trio, immediately made preparations to participate. Having passed all around it, and even through it at lightning speed, we had a desire to visit Wabash, see its many attractive features and enjoy its hospitalities. Our reception was the reverse of that which greeted Ulysses on his return from the seige of Troy, for kind friends were there to receive and entertain us as the average Wabashian only knows how.

We were the guests of W. K. Davis, Esq., and his accomplished lady. Kirby is one of those rough diamonds, not so dazzling at first, until you get beneath the exterior, to find a kind, genial temperment, and a personnel of a clear, intelligent character with a vein of quiet humor all the way through. And we shall always remember the estimable qualities of the other side of the house. Mrs. Davis is the embodiment of that sparkling vivacity and enjoyment, which fills a home from cellar to garrett with what we all should live for. Affable, courteous, witty, with superior accomplishments, a fine, pure, sweet soprano voice, no wonder all love and admire her.

In the evening, after our arrival, the citizens band, through some fortuitous circumstance, gave us a serenade, regaling us with several of their fine classical selections. The surest index to the enterprise, thrift and industry of a place is, in our opinion, a good band, and we looked no further for evidences of the existence of these elements, after listening to the superb playing of the above organization.

The weather was not propitious for the laying of corner stones, and yet, as large a crowd was in attendance as we expected to see with fine weather. The attendance and parade of the Masons and Odd Fellows was very fine, the procession being over a mile long. Rev. Marine made a splendid address, and the exercises were concluded with an improved condition of the weather. In the evening the fine Commandery of Knights Templar, of Warsaw gave an exhibition drill at the Opera House, which was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience. After that came a social hop in which fair ladies and brave men, (men who had dared the mud and copious showers of rain but a few hours before), mingled with an ease and elegance always delightful and enjoyable We noticed many handsome toilets among the fair sex, from which we conclude that Wabash is not behind her rivals, in a love for the beautiful.

The new Court House already presents an apperance that would indicate a first class structure, and it would be an easy matter to induce the uninitiated to believe that it is to cost $200,000. It is most handsomely located on the edge of the cliff, overlooking the major part of the city, and will give a lovely view of the historical Wabash valley.

Of course we called at the Courier office to meet the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Collins & Linn, who are sending out a paper whose popularity is not confined to Wabash alone. The Courier like its namesake is a Democratic paper, realizing a thrifty vigorous life in one of the blackest soils in the State, for it is terribly Republican in that county. Our friend Linn meets the emergency and grasps the situation with a firm, strong hand. Spicy, pungent items flow from his facile pen with the regularity of a clock, and all recognize and appreciate his efforts.

We met our old friend Thad Butler, and the senior of the Plain Dealer, and renewed a pleasant accquantance formed years ago. The P. D. is a fine local paper, and the present publishers have made it a neat newsy journal. It advocates the interest of the Republican party, but, heavings, it will require a revolution of nature to change that black abode.

Mr. L. M. Davis, brother to J. L. of this place, is doing a fine business in the boot and shoe line. Lou. is an active, energetic merchant, a pleasant, clever gentleman, and stands well among his fellow-men.

Mr. A. T. Austin, a partner in our boot upside down establishment here, is also engaged in the same line at Wabash, and is doing a fine business. We did not see any boot upside down there and opine that the difference in signs would fully represent the condition of the two brothers, knowing full well that in what ever portion they are their jovial pleasant ways always make them friends.

We conclude our imperfect report with many thanks to the kind friends who favored us so much, assuring them of a most delightful visit in their very delightful city.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Court is in session.

—Cold nights and frosty mornings.

—West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Candidates are plenty on our street.

—Jim. Anderson has traded for another horse.

LOST.—A brown tissue veil. Leave at Weamer's.

—J. J. Hoffman, of Garrett, gave us a call Tuesday.

—C. P. Hodge, Esq., of Warsaw, was in town last week.

—Don't forget to bring us a load of good stove wood.

—C. M. Dawson, Esq., of Fort Wayne is attending court.

—Half fare on railroads to Pleasant Lake to-morrow.

—A good buggy to trade for a horse. Enquire at this office. 3

—Mr. Mulcay and lady returned from Louisville Tuesday.

—Billy Baldock, of the Fort Wayne News, was in town Saturday.

—Mike Long, of Walkerton, is in town as happy and jovial as ever.

—The Kendallville Standard has appeared in new type and looks very attractive.

—Don't forget while attending court that we will receive what may be due on the COURIER.

—Mrs. Hathaway of the hotel at Newville, has been quite sick for several day past with fever.

—Our streets are dusty, but there are a great many ploughed fields in a very moist condition.

—The Etna Green and Pierceton papers have consolidated at the latter point. That's better.

—H. S. Morse, Esq., of Garrett, called to see us last monday, and we regret our absence at the time.

—Nick Ensley received the largest shipment of threshers ever unloaded in this county—three car loads.

—Mr. James H. Robinson, proprietor of the Robinson House, at Fort Wayne, dropped dead a few day ago.

—We will begin to announce the names of candidates next week. Three dollars in advance will be the price.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

—N. & G. Ensley received last Saturday three car loads of the celebrated Eclipse Threshers the best in the world.

—A change took place in the running of trains on some of the railroads last Sunday. Corrected tables given next week

—Mrs. Al. Wells, of Warsaw, came very near dying from the effects of medicine taken through a mistake, a few days ago.

WOOD.—We would like to have several loads of wood from those parties who have promised it on subscription.—Bring it now.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—The call in the Garrett Herald for an old settlers' meeting at this place next Saturday, does not seem to be very generally known here.

—The Steuben Republican assumed the quarto form, like the COURIER last week, and is now an excellent, enterprising, newsy paper.

—We have been presented with a fine map from the house of J. I. Case & Co., the machine men of Wisconsin, by their agent, Nick Ensley.

—Mr. W. C. Quincy, of the B. & O. railroad, resigned as president last week. Mr. Dougherty, of Columbus, was elected to that position.

—A fellow named Hoedel, attempted to kill Empror William of Prussia, with a pistol and made a bad shot, and thus surrendered his last chance.

—Rev. W. O. Butler met with an accident ner Newville a few days ago, by his sulky breaking down, thowing him out hurting his arm and shoulder.

—Owing to the growing trade of the New York Store, the proprietors find it necessary to increase their stock. Forkner is now in the city buying goods.

—The social for the benefit of the Catholic church, will be entertained by Mrs Wm. McIntyre at her residence, next Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited. L. McTIGHE, Sec'y.

LOOK HERE! DON'T SELL Your WOOL until you see the NEW YORK STORE. tf.

—The ladies social connected with the Presbyterian church, will give a strawberry festival next week. Notice of the day will be given through the papers in their next issue.

—The agricultural association at Angola, will give a series of races on Thursday and Friday, June 6 and 7. About $700 in premiums are offered and an interesting time is expected.

From San Francisco.

We have received the following letter from our correspondent who left here a few days ago for the Pacific slope. As he don't like to write for a Democratic paper he addresses it to us personally:

FRIEND TOM.—I am all sound and safe in California after a trip that was a pleasant one on account of the season, it not being the time of year for dust on the Pacific railroad. My journey was devoid of all excitement, until we crossed the mountains into the golden State, when the most magnificent views in the world passed before you, as you are whirled through tunnel after tunnel to emerge every time upon some of the most wonderful scenes in nature, never excelled in any other portion of the globe.

The conductors on the Central Pacific are all men of giant size, selected with great care on account of the many rough characters who infest the principal towns along the route, and who have to be dealt with by men who can manage them. I thought of trying conclusions with one of them but as he was about six inches taller than I was I let him go, besides I was on business and had no time to fool away. The weather is very warm here through the day, but the nights are cool and very pleasant. The rainy season is over, and no more rain, except what comes from the heavy fogs which are a characteristic feature the city of San Francisco, will be here before Nov. or Dec. Plenty of vegetables of all kinds in the markets. New potatoes, strawberries, onions, green peas, cabbage, &c. Living is dear or cheap as you choose to make it. I have a room for which I pay $9 per month, get my meals where I happen to be. I expect to be all settled here within 60 day, and have several good chances to make money. The laws of this State are such that a man is not looked upon as a criminal if he happens to have a little money. Money brings just what a man agrees to pay for it, (in that respect it would just suit Jim. Hazzard), generally about 5 per cent. a month. There are a great many rumors afloat about the fitting out of Privateers in this port by the Russians to prey upon British vessels, and a Russian Man of War is at anchor in the harbor now. I miss the daily papers we got at Auburn. The papers here are not showing half the enterprise the Chicago papers are. By the way, Tom, you promised to send me the COURIER, but true to the traditions of your party have not done so, why is this thus. I would like to be at Auburn for a few hours to see the boys I called my friends. I am afraid they will not be well raised since I left them to take care of themselves. Please give my regards to all. I was on a visit through Chinatown the other day They are a wonderful people, have a quarter of the town to themselves. One of their lodging houses burnt down yesterday and six of them were burnt up. The old Globe theater building is rented by them as a lodging house, and I am told that 2500 make their home in it. Sunday is a day of fun, instead of rest, here, picnics of every kind, theaters horse racing, &c. going on from daylight till dark. After dark every body is on the streets. I am going to-morrow (Sunday) out to Woodward Gardens to a balloon ascension, and to see a troupe of Arabs who perform there every Sunday. If you can find time to write to me and keep me posted in Auburn gossip &c., I will be much obliged, as a bit of news from home is a great thing to one so far away. A. C. DAWSON.

Lecture.

The Good Templars of this city have secured the Rev. W. Langdon Sanders to deliver his great lecture on "Wit and Humor," in Ensley's Hall on Tuesday, May 21st. Under the auspices of the Northwestern Lyceum Bureau, J. S. Bliss manager Mr. Sanders has been repeatedly called to the same platform, and the press in all the cities where he has lectured has given him the highest praise.

The press everywhere is seconded by the public in pronouncing "Wit and Humor," as delivered by Rev. W. L. Sanders, one of the most charming lecturers ever produced.—Exchange.

The lecture on "Wit and Humor," by Rev. Mr. Sanders, last evening, spoke volumes for him.—Times, Austin, Minn.

Rev. W. Langdon Sanders is announced to speak the coming season before Literary Associations for J. S Bliss, Manager of the Northwestern Lyceum Bureau of Janesvill, Wisconsin. He is spoken of very highly, and those who are fortunate enough to hear him may expect an intellectual treat of superior sort.—Chicago Standard.

In order that "Wit and Humor" may be placed within the reach of all, the Committee have placed the price tickets at 25c. Reserved seats can be secured at Willis' book store without extra charge. Doors open at 7 o'clock' lecture at 8. COM.

—We note with great satisfaction that Fort Wayne is making prepgrations to build an opera house. Plans are being made by our efficient architectural friend, T. J. Tolan, of that city, which indicates a very fine building. The Masons are at the front of the movement, and we believe the enterprise will be accomplished. The plans show excellent ventilation and plenty of exits two features that should receive the fullest consideration in the erection of public buildings. It is gratifying to see that our neighbor has awakened from her Rip VanWinkle sleep

—Go to McCord's for Yellow Jersey Sweet Potato Plants, Tomatoes, &c., opposite the M. E. church, Auburn.

—J. Miller has engaged in the harness trade at Newville, and is getting up nice sets of harness at very low rates. He warrants good work, and attends promptly to repairing, &c.

—Waterloo corporation elected its old town officers on Monday last with one exception. Mr. Kahn, a greenbacker was elected.—Garrett Herald.

We advise Mr. Kahn to sue for $10,000 at once.

—Another big reduction at the Fruit House, Fort Wayne. Pickled pork reduced to five cents per pound, smoked shoulders 5c, breakfast bacon 7c, second grade coffee 16c.

—The advice from Europe relative to the war, are about as contradictory as election news. We are for war, if war must come, if not, we hope any attempt to show fight will be immediately frowned down.

—Farmers go to N. & G. Ensley's and see their Weir and Carter Cultivators, the latter taking first premium at four state fairs. A new thing and a tongueless cultivator. 2t.

—We understand that Mrs. D. Barnett, while walking along on the sidewalk, in company with her husband, on Sunday last, was tripped by a loose plank in the walk and fell with such force as to break her wrist.—Butler Record.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

—Our accomplished young friend W. T. Bope, Esq., late of Butler, now of North Manchester, was in town last week. Mr. B. has selected a fine field for his talents and is meeting with deserved success.

—The new Catholic church at Avilla will be dedicated May 19th, 1878. Excursion trains will be run from Fort Wayne, Kendallville, Albion and Auburn. Train leaves Auburn Junction at 9 o'clock a. m. and returns 5:15 p. m.

—The Plymouth Democrat, under the admirable management of Col. Dan McDonald, is making rapid strides in journalism. With a new dress and well filled columns, it makes an appearance that is neatness itself.

—Supt. O'Rourke, of the Grand Rapids road, has launched a new steamer on the lake at Rome City, for the still greater entertainment of visitors to that delightful watering place. They call him Captain now.

—The Town Board met last Friday evening, and organized by electing A. L. Hollopeter President. There were quite a number of candidates for the position of Marshal, but after a number of ballots, Joseph Stafford was chosen, at a salary of $450 a year.

—Auburn "Courier:" Pretty girls and pretty spring hats now trot the streets. The hats attract the most attention.

What has soured Bro. Mays? Can it be possible that those beauties do not smile on him?—Lagrange Register.

No, but the hats are the largest.

—A. O. Miller and his fine troupe gave "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the "Hidden Hand" here last Monday and Tuesday nights to large houses. The Jubilee Singers with him contribute largely to the entertainment, while Mr. and Mrs. Miller always in their superb rendition of character.

—For a sure cure of neuralgia, rheumatism, swollen Joints, headache, lame back, sore throat, and all nervous diseases, use only Lawson's Curative, the celebrated and wonderful pain killer. It is warranted to effect a permanent cure when faithfully used. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—We observe that our excellent friend Engine Smith of Fort Wayne is a candidate for Cheif of Police of that City. There is only one thing against Mr S. He is to good a man for the position and as it would be an innovation on the old established custom of appointing such a one he will hardly get there. We ask for a dispensation however in his behalf

—That new paper at Fort Wayne got mad at what we said about it the other week, and we thank the "Republican" for copying it, as we hadn't room. As to doing service between the handles of a plow, nothing would give us more pleasure, and we believe it would be just as honorable as editing a newspaper. In fact we have done such work and never felt humiliated.

—Mr. Jno L. Davis and Mr. Tom. Mays, editor of the Auburn COURIER, with their ladies, were the guests of Mr. Kirby Davis during their visit this week. We acknowledge pleasant calls from these genial gentlemen during their stay in Wabash. Tom Mays is one of the most jolly, rollicking, whole hearted editors in all Hoosierdom and deserves an abundant measure of success. By the way, Tom is a candidate for County Clerk subject to the decision of the Democracy of DeKalb, and most assuredly he is deserving of that distinction.—Wabash Courier.

—We live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and of necessity breathe more or less of the heavier poisonous germs constantly floating through it. To prevent such from asserting their prejudicial effect upon the system, Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture should be used as its efficiency is simply wonderful. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Orange Blossoms.

That prince among genial gentlemen, A. S. Leas, Esq., of Waterloo, got away with one of the Teems at Bryan, the other day. Being in the livery business he understands how to manage them. In other words, he was married to a handsome, accomplished lady, Miss Aurelia Teems, at that place, last week. A happy prosperous journey, teeming with prosperity is what we hope vouchsafed the happy couple.

—One of the best Norman horses ever brought to this county, is the fine stallion owned by Mr. A. W. Allen, of Newville. He is a dapple roan, weighs 1700 and is of splendid build, finely muscled, good strong limbs, docile and intelligent. He is at Newville the first part of the week and at Butler the latter part.

—One of the cosiest and most confortable little drug stores in the county, is that under the management of Steepleton & Bowman, at Newville. They keep a good stock of drugs and medicines, and are enjoying a very good trade. Dr. Bowman is kept on the road almost day and night in his practice, and has well earned the name of being a splendid physician. Our friends certainly deserve success.

Pleasant Lake Re-opening.

The handsome pleasure grounds at Pleasant Lake will be opened as a summer resort on to-morrow, Friday, with fine sport and amusement for everybody There are premiums offered to the homely and the pretty, so that all are encouraged to go. Com. Simmons the superintendent has made ample arrangements for the entertainment of all, and we would like to see a large number present.

Remember the Day.

A grand excursion will be given to Nebraska from Ft. Wayne on the 28th of this month, which will arrive at Lincoln the next day. This will take you into the heart of the most magnificent country in the west, and all should avail themselves of the cheap rates offered. Train to leave on Tuesday at 2:40 p. m. For particulars, rates, &c., apply to Fisher & Tons, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

—Enos Weaver, Esq., who for a long time had been suffering from that dread disease, consumption, died last Friday night in the 42nd year of his age Mr. W. was a genial, pleasant gentleman with a warm heart and kind disposition. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral services took place last Sunday at the Presbyterian church and he was buried with masonic honors, a large number of visiting brethren being present from Butler and Waterloo.

—Senator Don Cameron married Miss Lizzie Sherman of Cleveland last Thursday. She is a daughter of Judge Sherman, and a niece to the General and Senator. The presents amounted to over $100,000. Yet there are thousands asking, begging for employment, going down to abject misery, want and woe, perhaps soon to become tramps and criminals, simply because they have no work and no means, while thousands of dollars are heaped upon those that need them not. Such is human life. Contentment is far better than riches.

St. John and New Era Items.

—W. H. Keeran gave us a correction last week.

—St. John has got the boss croquet grounds.

—Broughton is troubled with school furniture agents every week. Buy a shot-gun; B.

—J. B. Ross sent us an item and many thanks. We were greatly disappointed, for we expected many stamps.

—Cedar Creek has a Sunday text school. It is an organization between a Sunday School and a Lyceum. Very good. SOIGANAUX.

REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN SCHOOL.

Names of pupils who have been neither tardy nor absent during the first month: Callie Fair, Jennie Broughton, Ralph Larimore, Perry Fair, Elmer Knott, Jimmy Hogue, Elmer Wilderson, Clyde Wilderson, Jimmy Doty, Oscar Doty, Eliza Housel.

CALLIE WHETSEL, Teacher.

Record of scholars attendance and punctuality during the past month. Those with perfect attendance are as follows: Willard West, Claude West Mary Pepple, Leach Pepple.

Attendance of others: Joseph Pepple Allan West, Lee West, Jesse Reek, Ella Pepple, Ella Shoaff, Lizzie Work, May West, Britty Whetsel, Clara Gulling, Allie Steffey.

CARRIE B. ESPY, Teacher.

Pyles' School House, District No. 8.

—Rev. Tedrow is holding a series of meetings.

—We have a Sunday School here in a prosperous condition.

—We think our wheat is damaged considerable with frost.

—Wm. Meese delivered a sermon here last Sabbath to an attentive audience.

—Miss Dora M. Hall, of Spencerville, is visiting her friends at D. D. Metcalf's

—J. B. says it fashionable now to snore in church. It may be quite a luxury to indulge in, but it looks suspicious, John.

—Miss Susie Hornberger was made the recipient of a beautiful quilt, presented to her by her scholars. Susie is a splendid teacher.

—J. P. says he is determined never to get married, bound to live an old bachelor. James, rather bad news for marriagable ladies S. S. S.

Spencerville Items.

—Cicero Emanuel has returned home after a sojourn of some months in Kansas.

—Peter Carrol fell down stairs at J. Baltz's a few evenings ago, and received severe bruises.

—J. R. Nichols was thrown from a wagon on Saturday morning, and seriously though not dangerously hurt.

—As Wm. Benninghoof was returning home on Saturday afternoon, in going down a decent on the east side of the bridge, the tongue of the wagon broke, the horses taking fright ran away and overturning the wagon containing four persons, fortunately seriously injuring none of the occupants.

—The use of whisky is an evil, and that of tobacco a pernicious habit, but the careless use of fire a dangerous one. The combined use of the three came near proving an expensive one to the property of Mr. J. Baltz near town. An individual in his employ went to his barn one evening last week, and it is supposed by the careless use of his pipe set fire to the hay. Fortunately help easily procured saved the building before much damage was done.

LaOtto Items.

—Z. A. Young has taken up his residence in the village.

—Dr. Rother of Butler Center, gave LaOtto a call last Friday.

—Lee Zern, of Kendallvill, visited his parents at this place last Wednesday.

—Pres. Sauler, of Huntertown, is manipulating lightning for H. C. Kinzie.

—Wagon-maker Hite, of Green Center has started a shop in Young's old furniture shop.

—Constable Upton is now the owner of the noted Thunderbolt, for which he paid the fabulous sum of fifteen hundred cents.

—Will Wyatt is furnishing the Churubusco paper with very interesting and pleasant items from LaOtto.

—If those parties who are so anxious to see the COURIER, would only go down into their pockets and grasp two silver dollars, and send them to the COURIER office, they would be accommodated without much trouble.

St Joe Items.

—Jammie, the pump man has a new outfit from top to bottom.

—The Sunday school at Sodom School House was reorganized on Sunday last, with S. C. Baker, Superintendent.

—This week closes our school for the spring term. Miss Scholes has conducted the school to the satisfaction of all interested.

—John in a speech delivered at the store Saturday night gave his views of a miser, which was well appreciated by his audience.

—O. H. Widney wants to buy a reaper. What's become of all the machine men. Come one come all, he will treat you well and feed you all.

—Chris thought himself competent to act as chairman of the Greenback meeting, but like Hayes they must have him for President. Nothing like being president, Chris, if it is of a greenback speech.

—Some of the boys and some who are not boys, had a little fun on Sunday with a couple of Italian organ grinders. Shell out your nickels boys the next time and have a monkey show.

—The frost of Sunday night done considerable damage in this vicinity. Those who had tomatoes and sweet potatoes planted, will have the pleasure of replanting. Potatoes that were above the ground have disappeared as if by magic, as have also the potato bug.

—A Dr. Dunlop of Waterloo, addressed a few of the citizens of this vicinity on the greenback question on Tuesday night last. The Doctor's causes for hard times is pretty well set forth, but when he comes to the remedy he had not that part of his little piece well studied, that is our impression.

—Next week we propose to give the names and weight of some of St. Joe's fat girls. DUROC.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return

We, the undersigned Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

E. Remington & Sons, the manufacturers of the well-known Remington rifle, having extensive shops at Ilion, N. Y., have compromised with their creditors. Their liabilities are stated at $1,000,000, and assets $4,000,000.

The Fenians are said to be preparing for a raid into Canada in the event of England becoming involved in a war with Russia. Much activity exists among the Irish Nationalists in Buffalo and other Eastern cities, and military preparations are undoubtedly being made.

Two inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, N. Y., died the other day, and one was seriously poisoned, from drinking a mixture of ale and chloroform, which they had surreptitiously secured....The celebrated running horse Leamington fell dead at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, a few mornings ago.

A New York dispatch states that the Syndicate has subscribed for an additional $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, making $25,000,000 taken of the $50,000,000 contract.

There is considerable excitement in New York and other Eastern cities concerning reported preparations of the Fenians to invade Canada in the event of a war between England and Russia.

A party of Russian naval officers arrived in New York a few days ago. They were interviewed by the irrepressible reporter, and, in answer to inquiries regarding the mission of the Cimbria to America, stated that she had on board a number of Russian naval officers who are to take command of a certain number of privateers, which they intend to purchase and fit out, if they can find suitable vessels in this country.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company, of Boston, has been enjoined, and will close up its affairs. Assets, $741,880; liabilities, $1,449,183; outstanding risks at present, $900,000.

THE WEST.

There has been a serious revolt in the penitentiary at Michigan City, Ind. John Kennedy, a desperate character, under sentence for life for murder, from Indianapolis, followed by Pink Miller and some twelve or fifteen other dangerous men, made an unsuccessful attempt to break out of prison. They were fired upon by the guards, and Kennedy was shot and seriously wounded. The others became demoralized at the fall of their leader, and retreated to their cells....C. Robert Bailey, of Carlinville, Ill., and George T. Dodge, of Fair Haven, O., students of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., were recently killed at the latter place while going on a freight train. Their bodies were frightfully mangled.

A Minneapolis dispatch says a revised list of the losses and insurance by the late fire makes the total loss $824,160, and the total insurance, $519,300. The loss of life is definitely ascertained to be eighteen. Speculation continues to be rife as to the origin of the explosion. The theory of Mr. Christian, of the fire originating in the friction of the dry stones, communicating to an explosive gas generated from mill dust, is generally received. Another theory is that the building became supercharged with electricity thrown off from the shafts and not neutralized by conductors. As to the mills, no doubt is entertained that all will be rebuilt at once. Gen. Washburn states that he will put up a mill on the ruins of the Washburn "A" which, it is believed, will be the largest in the world, containing fifty runs of stones.

The large woolen mills located at South Chicago, Cook county, Ill., have been swept away by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000; insurance, $86,000. The mills will be rebuilt....A dangerous counterfeit note of the denomination of $100, on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., are in circulation in the West. Look out for them.

Chicago elevators contain 362,715 bushels of wheat, 1,283,250 bushels of corn, 152,628 bushels of oats, 33,604 bushels of rye and 399,449 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,231,646 bushels, against 6,319,836 bushels at this period last year.

The existence of a formidable whisky ring, which bids fair to rival in the extent of its frauds the famous St. Louis ring, has been unearthed at Cincinnati. Frauds to the amount of over $1,250,000 have already been discovered. It is alleged that Gen. Weitzel, Internal Revenue Collector at Cincinnati, is badly mixed up in the crooked work.

Advices from the far Northwest report that Sitting Bull and his warriors are actively preparing for another campaign, and that even Red Cloud's band, who were transferred to a new reservation by the Government last fall, are threatening trouble....Hon. J. Donald Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was married at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, to Miss Sherman, niece of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of Gen. Sherman. The wedding was an unusually brilliant affair. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of presents were bestowed.

THE SOUTH.

Advices from Texas say the band of train-robbers that has for several months been plundering the Houston and Texas Central and Pacific railroads has been broken up, and a number of the gang arrested....A son of Col. Fitzsimmons, Marshal of Georgia, acting as deputy, and pursuing a gang of illicit distillers, recently succeeded in capturing some of them armed, and, in default of evidence of the work they had undoubtedly been engaged in, he caused them to be put on trial for carrying concealed weapons, and convicted them all. Such a trial was a great novelty in that section, and the result was a matter of general surprise.

POLITICAL.

The President has nominated ex-Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, as Consul to Liverpool, Eng., and ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, for Consul General to Paris, France.

Indiana municipal elections: Indianapolis—Total vote, 13,180; Republicans, 6,220; Democrats, 5,748; Nationals, 1,212. Lafayette—The Republicans elect four Councilmen and the Democrats two; total vote, 2,783, of which the Nationals cast 465. South Bend—Republican candidate for Mayor elected; Council a tie. Fort Wayne—Democrats carried seven wards; Republicans two. Terre Haute—Nationals elected the Mayor; Council stands four Democrats, one Republican, one National. New Albany—Republicans chose a majority of the Councilmen. Richmond—Republicans elect four Councilmen, Democrats one. Jeffersonville—Four Democratic and one Republican Councilmen elected. Greencastle—Entire Republican ticket elected. Logansport—Democrats elect nearly all the Councilmen. Kokomo—Two Democratic and two Republican Councilmen elected.

The State Convention of the National party of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia on the 7th inst. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The Chairman, in his address, reviewed the condition of the party, stating that from 5,000 votes in 1876, it has increased to nearly 55,000 votes in 1877, and that, with its thorough organization there was no reason that entire success should not be achieved in the next campaign. S. R. Mason and Christopher Shear were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot. The platform generally re-enunciates the principles of the Toledo platform.

The Nationals of Massachusetts talk of nominating Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor....The first State election of the coming political campaign will be that of Oregon—in June. State officers, a Congressman and a Legislature are to be elected.

GENERAL.

The City of Rio de Janeiro, the first of John Roach's Brazilian line of steamers, which sailed from New York the other day, took out one of Edison's phonographs, a present from Mr. Roach to Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The phonograph was charged before its departure with the delivery of an address from Mr. Roach to the Emperor, with compliments and congratulations in view of the establishment of the new line. This is the first instance of the use of the phonograph for such a purpose.....It is reported from Mexico that an attempt was made by the revolutionists to oust the Diaz Government of Chihuahua, but it resulted in a failure. A number of conspirators are in jail; others fled.

The authorities at Washington have ordered the United States officers, civil and military, along the Rio Grande, to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting persons suspected of an intention to invade Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing Diaz.

WASHINGTON.

The Governments of Switzerland and Holland have accepted the invitation of this Government to participate in the conference on the silver question....The Syndicate has decided to take an additional $5,000,000 of the 4½-per-cent. bonds, making the total amount thus far taken under their second contract $20,000,000.

Owing to the forwardness of the general appropriation bills, it is thought by a number of members of Congress that an adjournment can take place toward the last of June.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in the following five-twenty bonds on account of subscriptions to the 4-per-cent. loan: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, No. 53,001 to 56,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 90,001 to 95,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 63,001 to 66,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 114,401 to No. 120,000, both inclusive. Total coupons, $3,000,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows: $50, No. 1,901 to 1,950, both inclusive: $100, No. 15,201 to 15,700, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 30,101 to 30,900, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,301 to 8,450, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 15,508 to 15,780, both inclusive. Total registered, $2,000,000. Aggregate $5,000,000.

The State Department has been officially notified of the acceptance by Greece of the invitation of this Government to participate in an international conference on the subject of the proper ratio to be fixed between the values of gold and silver. Three European nations having now accepted the invitation, it is competent for our Government, under the terms of the recently-enacted Silver bill, to make definite arrangements for holding a conference.

FOREIGN NEWS.

News comes from Mexico that a revolution has broken out in the State of Durango. The insurgents were preparing to take Camargo, and the garrisons of Mier and Matamoras were expected to pronounce in favor of Lerdo. A force of 300 Lerdists have crossed into Mexico from the Texas side. There was much excitement along the Rio Grande....A Belgrade dispatch says the attitude of the Servian people is increasingly menacing. They are entirely averse to another alliance wi'h Russia....According to late cable dispatches Turkey still presumes upon possible eventual English interference, and refuses to surrender the fortresses according to the treaty stipulation.

The inquiry into the murder of the late Lord Leitrim resulted in the remand of the prisoners. On articles of clothing found in some of the prisoners' houses blood stains were found. The County Inspector of Constabulary said he had received information connecting every one of the prisoners with the murder....The British Government has ordered 1,000,000 pounds weight of lint and other appliances for the wounded....A correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that even the most sanguine in the Russian capital are abandoning all hopes of peace. The arrangements for the congress make no progress. England demands that Russia shall withdraw her army first, and then her fleet will follow suit. An agreement on this question of mutual withdrawal is, therefore, not probable....Corbett & McClymont, builders of London, Putnam, Surbyton, and Westgate-on-Sea, have failed. Liabilities, $7,000,000; assets, upwards of 1,000 houses valued at from $2,500 to $40,000 each.

A cable dispatch states that "at Constantinople another palace revolution is threatened. The conspirators for the overthrow of Sultan Abdul Hamid and the accession of Murad, or somebody else, actually fixed one day last week for the attempt. The fear of Russian interference caused a change of the plans, and the conspirators say they must wait until the Russians go."....The small-pox is epidemic in the city of London.

A dispatch from London says that a basis of arrangement, which the powers desired to submit to the Czar, has been agreed upon. The arrangement is in five divisions: The first division proposes that two regions of Bulgaria north of the Balkans shall be conceded to Russia, and that the southern portion shall remain to a great extent under the authority of the Sultan. The second division relates solely to the Asiatic compensation, which it is proposed shall be reduced to a minimum. The third division relates to the straits question, and will be arranged hereafter. The fourth division demands definite settlement of the war indemnity. Under the fifth division it is proposed that Thessaly and Epirus be accorded the right of self-government, thus securing for them the protection of Europe and national independence....The change in the public opinion of Russia in a peaceful direction is said to be very marked, and to be the result of the recognition of the serious consequence that would inevitably result from a new war.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from the return of his old neuralgic affection....Specials from Berlin state that Russia has decided to refuse to liberate the Turkish prisoners of war numbering 60,000, in consequence of the uncertainty that the Porte will maintain neutrality in the event of a war between England and Russia....Forty thousand Russian reinforcements have been forwarded to Jassy.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Friday, May 3.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The House devoted the day to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was completed in committee of the whole. There was a long debate over the amendment increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture from $3,000 to $4,500. The amendment was finally adopted....Mr. Cutler introduced a bill relative to the transportation of animals, and Mr. Whitthorne presented one to encourage shipping.

Saturday, May 4.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to retire the 5 and 3-cent silver pieces, and to stop their further coinage; also, providing that fractional or subsidiary silver coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of $20, and shall be exchangeable at the treasury for other legal tender money when presented in sums of $20 or over. Ordered printed and recommitted....The House completed and passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. As it came from the committee of the whole the appropriations recommended by the Appropriation Committee were increased by over $97,000. As the bill finally passed the House these were increased by $211,928, making the aggregate appropriation contained in the bill amount to $14,956,698. In the amount of increase is included an additional appropriation of $178,138 for reopening the New Orleans mint....A number of personal pension bills were passed. Among them were pensions to the widows of Gen. Robert Anderson, Gen. Charles L. Lovell, and Admiral Charles Wilkes.

Monday, May 6.—Senate.—The House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes was brought before the Senate, and temporarily laid aside....The Pension and Indian Appropriation bills were reported from the respective committees and placed on the calendar....The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was before the Senate, but was laid aside and the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act was taken up. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, spoke at length in favor of repealing the law....Mr. McDonald presented a petition signed by a large number of persons praying that Gen. John C. Fremont be included in the bill now pending to place Gen. James Shields on the retired list of the army. Referred.

House.—An effort was made in the House to suspend the rules and pass the bill reducing the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents, but it failed. The yeas were 120 to 115 nays—not two-thirds....Mr. Thompson introduced a resolution declaring that all propositions to change or modify the Tariff law are injurious and detrimental to the general welfare of the people, and that it is unwise to waste time at present in the discussion of the Wood Tariff bill. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union....Mr. Jones introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to have charge of the investigation of the contagious diseases of farm stock, their causes, means of prevention, cure, etc....The following bills [illegible] demnify Illinois and other States in regard to swamp lands; by Mr. Phillips, to enable soldiers of the late war to preempt land to the extent of 160 acres; by Mr. Morrison, to amend the law relative to a tax on native wines....The House spent much time on the bill establishing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

Tuesday, May 7.—Senate.—Mr. Cockrell moved to take up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes, which was read a first time yesterday, and said that he moved to take it up now, so that it might be read a second time. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 25. The bill having been read a second time, Mr. Morrill moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill was resumed. The bill, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed. ..The Indian Appropriation bill was called up and discussed.....Mr. Voorhees presented a petition of citizens of Camden, N. J., favoring the passage of a law making six hours a legal day's work for all workmen employed by the Government....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Sanford S. Blodgett, of New York, as Consul at Prescott, vice C. S. Sims, recalled. There was a long discussion over the nomination of D. C. Baker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Austin (Tex.) District, but it went over without action.

House.—After three hours' discussion the House passed, without calling the yeas and nays, the bill establishing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. The bill provides that the General Government shall pay 50 per cent. of the expenses....The House, by the close vote of 109 yeas to 108 nays, decided to take up the Wood Tariff bill, and Mr. Banks delivered a long speech in opposition thereto.

Wednesday, May 8.—Senate.—Mr. Cockrell called up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of legal-tender notes, and it was on his motion referred to the Finance Committee....Mr. Morgan submitted a concurrent resolution touching the relations of the United States with Mexico.....The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

House.—The Speaker announced the Committee on Census as follows: Cox of New York, Mills, Stenger, Ligon, Smith of Georgia, Carlisle, Hatcher, Ballou, Jorgensen, Ryan, and Williams of Oregon.....The Committee on Elections reported in the contested-election cases from the Second District of South Carolina, the Sixth District of Mississippi, and Oregon, declaring the sitting members, Cain (colored), Republican; Chalmers, Democrat, and Williams, Republican, entitled to their seats. The report was adopted....The House discussed the Tariff bill and the bill to regulate inter-State commerce.

Thursday, May 9.—Senate.—After the transaction of some routine business of an unimportant nature, the Senate went into secret session for the consideration of the bill for the payment of the Mexican awards of 1868, and certain alleged fraudulent claims connected therewith. The doors were thrown open, the bill read a third time and passed....The Bankrupt-Repeal bill was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued touching the date at which the repeal shall go into operation....The Indian appropriation bill was passed.

House.—The House passed a joint resolution for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law for employes in all departments of the Government....A bill was passed to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law....Peter Cooper, who was in the city on his way to South Carolina, was voted the privileges of the floor....The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. Mr. Harris, of Georgia, followed in a speech advocating the measure.

Names of Colleges.

Harvard College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left the college £779 and a library of over 300 books.

Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount, and was President of the first Board of Trustees.

Brown University received its name from Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy, and endowed the college largely.

Columbia College was called King's College till the close of the war for independence, when it received the name of Columbia.

Bowdoin College was named after Gov. Bowdoin of Maine.

Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made very liberal donations to the college.

Colby University, formerly Waterville College, was named after Mr. Colby of Boston, who gave $500,000 to the college in 1866.

Dickinson College received its name from Hon. John Dickinson. He made a very liberal donation to the college, and was President of the Board of Trustees for many years.

Cornell University was named after Ezra Cornell, its founder.

A Law That Ought to Be Revived.

Recent defalcations in Massachusetts have revived the memory of the act by which the Massachusetts Bank was incorporated in 1871, and which provided that if any President, Director, officer or servant embezzled or converted to his own use any of the effects of the bank, he should be set upon the gallows with a rope about his neck, or be set upon the pillory for the space of about two hours, should forfeit all his personal estate and the issues of all his real estate during life. He was also to be rendered infamous and incapable of sustaining any office, civil or military. This shows what was thought of breaches of trust in those honest days, when they were fewer than they are now.

Enormous Increase in the Value of Books.

Those who have old or rare books to sell had best take advantage of the present rage for such articles and make hay while the sun shines. At a sale in Paris the other day a collection of 774 books brought $68,000, among them being five volumes of the original edition of Lafontaine's "Fables," which brought $2,390. A copy of the "Livre de Manteville," 1480, of which only one other copy is known to exist, brought $1,220, and a collection of portraits and eulogies in verse by Mlle. de Montpensier, cousin of Louis XV., dated 1659, brought $2,880, and was sold the next day at an advance to Baron James de Rothschild. And less than twenty-five years ago a copy of this work sold for only $51.

Thirty thousand tons of fresh beef and mutton, worth $8,350,000, were imported into Great Britain from this country during 1877. The bulk of it was sold by the butchers as "prime English beef."

WASHINGTON NOTES AND NEWS.

The House Committee on Agriculture have unanimously recommended the passage of Representative Cutler's bill declaring the Department of Agriculture one of the executive departments.

The treasury authorities say that the coinage of the new silver dollars from this time forward will be nearly $3,000,000 monthly. There continues to be a small demand for the silver dollars themselves, but there is a great demand for the silver-coin certificates.

The figures at the department show that the amount of fractional currency still outstanding is $16,805,000. The printing of fractional currency was stopped in February, 1876, and, although a large amount was on hand at that time, it was mostly destroyed. It is thought at the department that not more than $5,000,000 of the sum still outstanding will ever be presented for redemption.

For the first time in many years gold, silver, and greenbacks are practically on an equality at the paying-teller's window at the treasury. Silver dollars were paid out at par for greenbacks, and either greenbacks, silver, or gold as might be called for by those settling interest accounts. The currency balance is rapidly increasing on account of the exchange of silver dollars, and the legal tenders thus taken are used again in all currency transactions.

The Treasury Department continues to receive information of cases where persons entitled to large sums of interest due in gold have refused gold and taken greenbacks instead. A gentleman collecting interest at the treasury in Washington declined to take $3,000 due him in gold, and made a special request for greenbacks. The saving of gold in this way upon the pending payments of interest will doubtless be very large, and the expectation at the Treasury Department is that it will henceforth make an important element in the increase of gold for resumption purposes. So says a Washington correspondent.

The statement of imports and exports of the United States during the nine months of the current fiscal year, ending March 31 last, shows as follows: Domestic exports of merchandise, $522,581,923; foreign exports of merchandise, $10,449,207; total, $533,031,130. Imports of merchandise, $329,801,629. Excess of exports of merchandise over imports, $203,229,501. Exports of specie and bullion, $23,036,092. Imports of specie and bullion, $19,749,849. Excess of exports of specie and bullion over imports, $3,316,243. Total excess of exports of specie and merchandise over imports, $206,545,744.

Among the valuable public documents recently issued from the Government printing office at Washington is a volume containing the diplomatic correspondence of Hon. E. B. Washburne during the Franco-German war and the insurrection of the Commune, in 1870 and 1871, while he was the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. This correspondence is exceedingly interesting, being not only a record of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Washburne during that period, but embodying the history of two years of the most exciting events that have ever occurred in the French capital or in European war or politics.

The National Redemption Agency at Washington makes the following statement for the past ten months: National-bank notes disposed of, notes fit for circulation assorted and returnable to banks of issue, $120,550,000; notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $39,551,900; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury, $8,775,600. Total, $168,877,500. Same for corresponding ten months last year, $184,090,500; decrease this year, $15,213,000. Decrease during the month of April just passed, $5,619,100.

The bill recently introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Booth, of California, for the repayment of land-office fees on certain classes of void land entries, has been reported upon favorably by the Committee on Public Lands. It provides for refunding all fees and commissions paid by innocent parties upon locations of soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead claims, subsequently canceled as fraudulent, and applies likewise to all cases where homestead or timber-culture entries are canceled for conflict, or where, from any cause, the entry has been erroneously allowed and cannot be confirmed. The committee recommended its passage, and it will probably receive favorable consideration.

"The biennial publication of the blue-book," says a Washington telegram, "serves to explode the popular fallacy that Ohio has received a greater number of appointments, according to population, than any other State. A careful compilation of this official roster discloses the fact that Ohio, in respect to the greed of her citizens for office, is much behind many other States, and that Maine and Maryland rank all others as States of officeholders. From this statement it certainly appears that Ohio has been badly abused, and that the Executive has not as yet done justice to the State which produced him. The compilation of officeholders, both in executive departments at Washington and in the foreign service, shows the following excess or deficiency over the proportion to which the States would be entitled if the quota was based upon population: Maine, 97: Connecticut, 22; Maryland, 149; Massachusetts, 68; New Hampshire, 44; New York, 143; Pennsylvania, 53; Virginia, 57. The States that are deficient are: Illinois, 159; Indiana, 113; Iowa, 59; Michigan, 43; Ohio, 57; Wisconsin, 45; and New Jersey, 6."

Old and New.

"Ah! how times have changed since I was young," remarked an old man. "In those days the young fellows would have been spanked if they went courtin' before they were of age; but now they begin courtin' the pillers in their cradles, and it's ten to one if they ain't engaged to their nurses before they can blow their noses."

The Congressional Elections.

The ciphering politicians are already employing their leisure moments in fixing up the chances as to which party can carry the next House of Representatives at the election next fall. The Democrats have now a majority of fifteen. The close Republican districts, those carried by less than 500 majority, were the following:

District.	*Rep. Maj.*
Fourth California	1
Third Massachusetts	8
Second Florida	18
Third Illinois	468
Ninth Illinois	497
Thirteenth Illinois	262
Fourth Indiana	365
Sixth Indiana	276
Eighth Michigan	388
First Missouri	219
Third Missouri	39
Third New York	262
Third Ohio	451
Tenth Ohio	271
Second Wisconsin	328

In like manner the following table names the districts carried by the Democrats by fewer than 500 votes:

District.	*Dem. Maj.*
First Connecticut	130
Eighteenth Illinois	20
Ninth Kentucky	398
Sixth Indiana	14
First New Hampshire	43
Eleventh New York	427
Thirty-second New York	409
Second Ohio	75
Fourth Ohio	86
Thirteenth Pennsylvania	81
Eighteenth Pennsylvania	49

In the Eleventh New York District, also, the Democratic candidate was elected by 427, owing to a Republican split, which is counter balanced by a Democratic split in the Second Missouri District, giving it to the Republicans by 314.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Crops—Flattering Prospects.

The New York *Times* of the 3d inst. prints dispatches from twenty-nine States and one Territory, giving the condition and prospects of the crops of the whole country. The correspondents, almost without exception, send good news. The first week in May has not for years seen the general crops of the country in so advanced a condition. An exceedingly open winter, followed by an early spring, has set forward planting and sowing by from three to five weeks. In the New England and Middle States the spring is three weeks earlier than usual. The grass is well up. The apple trees promise an unusual crop. More corn will be planted than last year, but fewer potatoes. The Southern and Southwestern States report a larger acreage and better condition of grains than last year, and an enormous cotton crop is predicted. From all the Western States come the most encouraging reports as to the great staples. The dispatches cover parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, and show an increased acreage of from 10 to 30 per cent. and a bountiful promise of large harvests. Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, and Arkansas expect about 15 per cent. more than their usual yield of cereals. Kansas expects a crop of nearly 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. The Indian Territory reports the promise of unusual yields in wheat, cotton, and tobacco. Colorado cultivates one-third more land than in most previous years.

The Late John Morrissey.

Mr. Morrissey's career has certainly been a remarkable one. He was born in the town of Templemore, Tipperary county, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1831; emigrated to the United States when 5 years of age, and for many years resided at Troy and Lansingburg, in New York. He worked for a time in a paper mill, and afterward learned the trade of a brush-maker. Subsequently he engaged as a deck-hand on a Hudson river steamer, and then became a runner for a steamboat company in New York city. In 1852 he went to California, and soon made his appearance as a professional prize-fighter. His engagements from that time until 1858 were numerous and very successful, and he finally won the champion's belt. In the latter year he retired from the ring and entered politics, where he became a power with a certain class in New York. He was finally elected to Congress, and served a term with no discredit to his constituents. His last political experience was as a candidate for the State Senate, in which he had a remarkably close campaign, winning, however, by a small majority. His health has not been good since, and he has been under medical care for many months. At last his strong constitution succumbed, and he was forced to yield to the universal champion. There were many better, and it is certain there were many worse, men than John Morrissey.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Phonograph Edison.

Mr. Edison, as a young telegraph operator at Memphis, was known for the quaint drawings with which, in odd leisure moments, he illustrated the Southern press reports. One habit was to convert the tails of his g's and y's into faces, with the most ludicrous expressions imaginable. Another habit was to draw a railroad curve around a hill, with a train of cars at full speed; on the first car was a T, on the second Y, and so on until Tyler, the signature to the report, was spelled out, and on the last car, barely perceptible around the curve, was "30," or finis. This continued for some time, until a Memphis editor published a paragraph praising in the highest terms the beauty of the sketches, but objecting to them on the ground that the printers took up too much time in admiring them, and in trying to find appropriate cuts to represent them. This was the last of the "illustrated press reports," as Edison was exceedingly sensitive. Who knows but that if he had turned his attention to drawing he might have rivaled Nast?

The number of horses in the United States is estimated at 8,000,000, Illinois ranking first in number; New York next, with over half a million; then Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky. The number of horses in the New England States is estimated at 500,000, Maine having the largest number, and Massachusetts next.

All Assistant Treasurers throughout the United States have been authorized to exchange silver dollars for greenbacks.

THE TARIFF.

Our Grave and Reverend Senators Indulge in a Little Talk Upon the Subject.

[From the United States Senate Proceedings.]

Mr. Blaine called up his resolution declaring that any radical change in our tariff at this time would be inopportune, and said that he did so for the purpose of having a vote thereon.

Mr. Beck objected, and said that he proposed to discuss the resolution as fully as he could.

A debate followed as to when the resolution of Mr. Blaine should be considered.

Mr. Beck said that all the troubles now existing in the country grew out of the fact that we had built a wall around ourselves and confined our trade to ourselves. Under our present tariff system it was impossible for us to compete with any other nation for the trade of any other people. Until the system should be changed there would be no prosperity in this country, no matter what might be done about gold, greenbacks, or anything else. The country was growing poorer and poorer every day on account of this tariff. He read the resolution of the St. Louis Democratic Convention in regard to tariff.

Mr. Wallace asked if the same party, at its previous National Convention, did not remit the same subject to the Congressional districts.

Mr. Sargent—Did not the convention remit it to the Congressional districts because it nominated the chief of Protectionists—Horace Greeley?

Mr. Beck, continuing his remarks, denounced the present tariff, and said the other day a great parade was made when the steamship City of Para was launched. The President and Cabinet went to the launch, and Representatives and Senators were in attendance. Mr. Roach may have built that ship as cheap as it could be built in England, and an English vessel laden with similar goods might sail side by side with the City of Para to a South American port—Valparaiso, for instance. Upon arriving there the Englishman would sell his goods and take those of the people of Valparaiso in exchange. He would land them free in England, where they would be manufactured. Mr. Roach could not sell his goods, because the people had no money, and he could not take their goods in exchange, because it would cost him from 40 to 60 per cent. in gold to land them at any of our ports. We might build ships and send them out with cargoes, but they could not bring cargoes home on account of our protective tariff. The time was coming when men on this floor and in the other end of the Capitol must cease to legislate to protect monopolists, or other men would be sent in their places. He referred to the works of R. J. Walker and other writers on this subject, and said he proposed hereafter to refer to them more at length.

Before concluding his remarks he yielded to Mr. Blaine, who replied to his arguments, and said he thought it one of the anomalies of American politics that the seat of Henry Clay in the Senate was the place from which a free-trade argument should be made. Blaine argued that it was the sentiment expressed by the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) in his remarks which held back the advancement of the Southern country today. The Senator had referred to the tariff of Robert J. Walker. Did he know it led to bankruptcy and ruin? He (Blaine) was glad to see developed a little collision among his friends on the other side of the subject. Referring to the argument of Mr. Beck, that our ships could not get a return cargo, he said the Senator was mistaken. It was well known we took a great deal more from South America than we sent there. There was no more agitation in that country than this in regard to the tariff.

A medical student forwarded parts of a human body from Chicago to an acquaintance near Genoa, Olmsted county, Minn., to keep for him until he arrived there. The student not coming as soon as expected, his friend hired a boy to bury it, and the boy, to save labor, threw it into a creek, from which water is taken by many families for household uses. The explanation relieved the people of the neighborhood of fears that a murder had been committed, but all the waters of the creek cannot wash away their disgust at its pollution.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 25	@	10 75
Hogs	3 80	@	4 00
Cotton	10⅜	@	10⅝
Flour—Superfine	4 20	@	4 70
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@	1 23
Corn—Western Mixed	49	@	51
Oats—Mixed	34	@	35
Rye—Western	71	@	73
Pork—New Mess	9 75	@	10 00
Lard	7⅛	@	7⅜
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 15	@	5 40
Choice Natives	4 65	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@	3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@	3 85
Medium to Fair	4 30	@	4 50
Hogs—Live	2 50	@	3 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@	6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@	1 11
No. 3 Spring	1 06	@	1 07
Corn—No. 2	39	@	40
Oats—No. 2	26	@	27
Rye—No. 2	59	@	60
Barley—No. 2	49	@	50
Butter—Choice Creamery	18	@	20
Eggs—Fresh	8	@	8½
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	8 70
Lard	6⅞	@	7⅛
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 14½	@	1 15½
No. 2	1 11	@	1 12
Corn—No. 2	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	26	@	27
Rye—No. 1	59	@	60
Barley—No. 2	58	@	59
ST LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 14	@	1 15
Corn—Mixed	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	25	@	26
Rye	60	@	61
Pork—Mess	9 00	@	9 10
Lard	6⅜	@	6⅝
Hogs	3 10	@	3 30
Cattle	2 90	@	5 25
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 12	@	1 18
Corn	41	@	43
Oats	27	@	30
Rye	60	@	62
Pork—Mess	9 00	@	9 10
Lard	6⅞	@	7⅛
TOLEDO			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 26	@	1 29
No. 2 Red	1 23	@	1 28
Corn	43	@	44
Oats—No. 2	28	@	29
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice White	5 80	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 28½	@	1 29
No. 1 Amber	1 24	@	1 25
Corn—No. 1	44	@	45
Oats—Mixed	29	@	30
Barley (per cental)	1 65	@	1 80
Pork—Mess	9 50	@	9 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 10	@	5 40
Fair	4 50	@	5 00
Common	4 00	@	4 25
Hogs	3 30	@	3 75
Sheep	3 90	@	4 70

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE FINANCES IN THE SENATE.

Able Speeches by Messrs. Ferry, of Michigan, and Voorhees, of Indiana.

Mr. Ferry called up the House bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, and read a lengthy argument explaining the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance. He referred to the fact that United States notes and gold were nearly equal to-day, and argued that this was hastened by the passage of the act to restore the standard silver dollar. Alluding to the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to resume specie payments, he said he joined in it as a compromise measure reluctantly. After explaining the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, he said that if the bill should be agreed to as amended it would give the country a volume of currency of $990,000,000. He argued that the bill would restore commercial confidence. It would result in our own people holding the national debt instead of foreigners. The recent sale of $50,000,000 of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was an assurance of this and an evidence of the advancement of public credit. The Government should now turn its attention to upholding its credit with its own people. He next referred to the coin required by the Government, and said no fears need be apprehended that the Government would have to go abroad to seek coin to meet its requirements. The necessity for denying United States notes their rightful place in the circulation of the country had departed. He believed greenbacks and coin would be at par before the 1st of July next, and referred to the announcements daily made by business firms and banking associations, that they had resumed specie payments. Referring to Wall street, he said all the knowledge of finance did not dwell solely with the wise men of Gotham. New York city, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, now seemed to be the last to respond. In conclusion, he argued that the passage of this bill would be to settle our finances upon such a basis as would relegate our financial difficulties from the halls of Congress to the marts of commerce.

Mr. Voorhees then took the floor, and read a lengthy argument in favor of repealing the Specie Resumption act. The amount of human misery, wretchedness and vice which the law had caused could not be estimated. It had overthrown property values simply beyond the power of language to describe. Ten thousand million dollars' worth of property has been absolutely confiscated. He argued that the American people had been educated on the subject of finances during the past five years, under such circumstances as breed revolution, unless they were met by measures of relief. The greenback dollar, on account of the confidence the people had in it, had forced itself upon equality with gold. He referred to the gold-room of New York as a mob of gamblers, and argued that the Government could not redeem $50,000,000 with gold within a week's notice from to-day. The notes of the Government had advanced to an equality with gold because the people had forced the Government to treat its own notes with respect. There never was the slightest reason why the paper money of this country should have become depreciated. He favored the adoption of an amendment compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes for duties on imports, not after the 1st of October next, but immediately. That would at once equalize our currency. To resume specie payment on the 1st of January next made certain a dark, perilous, and unhappy future. The farmers had mortgaged their property, and if specie payments were resumed these mortgages must be paid in coin. It was the duty of the American Congress to so legislate as to secure to the farmer his home and to the industrious mechanic living wages. The toiling millions who arose in the morning before light and worked until after dark were constantly being lectured on economy by dwellers in palaces, by masters of hired attendants. The poor were to give up luxuries which they had not in order that the rich might have more. Far was it from him to incite the people, but he would at all times vindicate them against the aspersions of those who first oppressed and then denounced them. He referred to Communism, and said that it was the advocates of extreme measures, those who favored resumption of specie payments, who fostered the spirit of Communism. In conclusion, he argued that the repeal of the Specie Resumption law would bring light and hope to many darkened homes. It would cut the ligatures of contraction, and activity and prosperity would revive. Nothing since peace was declared at Appomattox thirteen years ago would be hailed with such shouts of gladness. Popular relief would insure popular tranquillity, and turbulence in the labor regions would cease.

National Banks and Gold Resumption.

A few national banks have resumed gold payments on their notes with a flourish of trumpets. This is simply a piece of brag. The notes of the banks are so scattered through the country that to pick up those of any one of them would not pay expenses, unless there were an unusual demand for gold. The treasury is the real redemption agency of the banks. In case of resumption, the banks must redeem in greenbacks or gold. When the demand for gold for exportation arises, as it certainly will when the proper money of the country ceases to be hoarded and gold and silver are added to the entire mass of circulation, then the treasury must respond to such demand or suspend. There is no comparison as between a bank (unless it is a central national bank like that of England or France) and the treasury, as respects the demand for gold. The demand for gold on a local bank may depend on its credit, and thus be purely sentimental. The demand on the treasury, on the contrary, is always a commercial demand, except in case of war or a general collapse of credit. When the entire mass of circulation in the country is unduly expanded, the value of the whole as compared with other property, is cheapened, the gold part as well as the paper part. This makes money, the country over, plenty and cheap, and all other property dear. This of course, makes the market of such country the best for the foreigner. He brings his goods here because they fetch more here than elsewhere. But when he comes to consider what he shall take in return for them, he finds it to his interest to take that property which is the cheapest here, but the dearest abroad. This property is, of course, money. But the paper part of our money he cannot take. It will not pass abroad. Consequently he takes the gold part, which is equivalent. This is the drain which our treasury has to meet. And at times it has become so intense that there is no instance in the history of paper money in which a Government has been able to sustain specie payments for any length of time.

Nor is it alone the amount of Government and bank paper afloat which causes this drain on the treasury. When private and corporate credit revives, every bond, note, draft, check, bill of exchange, and all such means of exchanging property are actually and truly so much added to the circulating medium. The effect of such addition is to cheapen the entire mass of money in the country, paper as well as specie, and cause the latter to be exported in exchange for goods, which goods are made nominally dearer here than in any other country. For these reasons we maintain that specie resumption is an experiment, and that there is no instance in the history of the world in which specie resumption by a Government has been successful for any length of time.—*Chicago Daily News.*

APPRECIATION, NOT RESUMPTION.

[From the New Haven Union.]

John Sherman has given up all idea of resuming specie payments on the 1st of January next, under the Resumption act of 1875. His chief aim is to bring about the appreciation of the greenback to par with gold, and then, like the arrant trickster that he is, endeavor to make the public believe that he has really brought about specie payments.

There is now outstanding a paper circulation of about $640,000,000, every dollar of which ought to be readily convertible into coin when resumption takes place, otherwise there is no resumption. Mr. Sherman claims that he has now $80,000,000 of coin in excess of all demands. He thinks he can issue $10,000,000 of coin certificates in excess of coin deposited, and holds at least $10,000,000 for which no demand will be made. Under his arrangement just made with the old Syndicate he will get $50,000,000 more by the 1st of January, thus giving him a grand total at the date of resumption of $145,000,000 of coin. The price under which Sherman proposes to dispose of $50,000,000 of United States 4½ per cent. bonds to the money brokers is not as favorable as it might be, but Sherman doubtless holds to the view expressed by the New York *Tribune*, that "the Government could well afford to pay $5,000,000 or even $10,000,000 rather than fail in its undertakings." That is to say, the carrying out of John Sherman's policy will be so beneficial to the capitalists of Wall street that they consider the expenditure of a few millions of the people's money in their behalf quite the thing on the part of the Government. Well, by the most favorable showing, granting that Sherman's schemes all turn out just as he expects, the Government will have $145,000,000 of coin on the 1st of January next, with which to redeem $640,000,000 of paper. Can actual resumption take place on this basis? Of course it would be absurd to argue that such will be the case. The Government and banks can only redeem about one-fifth of the paper outstanding.

Sherman, however, does not propose to resume specie payments, but only to bring about an appreciation of the greenbacks to par with gold. When asked by Gen. Ewing if the banks would not take his small basis away from him at the start, he answered no, and then threw out a threat as to his power to cripple the banks should they show any lack of faith in his plans. He went on to unfold his scheme. He desires Congress to empower him to reissue $300,000,000 of the greenback circulation. That is to say, he wants to float just that amount of irredeemable paper money. He thus accepts as correct the theory of the Nationals, that it is wise to float an irredeemable paper money. And no doubt the proposed action of the Senate Finance Committee in the presentation of a bill making the greenbacks a full legal tender, and receivable for all dues, including customs, has Sherman's sanction. This measure alone if enacted long ago would have brought the paper currency to a par with gold, but coupled with the coin transactions of the Secretary and the remonetization of silver there is no doubt of its effect in bringing about appreciation in 1879.

We have clearly demonstrated that the Secretary of the Treasury has no intention of establishing specie payments. He acknowledges his inability to substitute coin for the volume of paper money afloat. By stealing some of the greenback thunder, however, he proposes, and undoubtedly will bring paper and coin together. Will this restore confidence and start the country upon an era of prosperity? Not at all. A slight move on the European chessboard or a concerted movement on the part of the money brokers of Wall and Lombard streets is likely to take away Sherman's base and force the Government to suspend the so-called specie payments established. Such a plan is not a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the financial problem. The currency will be kept contracted and the volume cannot be adjusted to the wants and necessities of the business of the country. The principle must be recognized that the Government alone possesses the sole prerogative of issuing money, and that an elastic system is the only salvation for our industries. Under Sherman's plan the per capita of circulation will be a trifle above $9, while it should be certainly equal to that of France, which is $36. Sherman and his followers want to perpetuate the national banks, which are a standing menace to the commercial interests and a burden to the people. While they hold sway the currency is sure to be kept inadequate to the wants of business. The experience of France proves that a full legal-tender paper currency can be floated in almost unlimited quantities and maintained at par with coin. This fact called forth the following from Victor Bonnet, the celebrated economist:

"It apparently reverses the economical and financial principles which the authorities on the subject have hitherto labored to establish. * * *

"Is financial science assuming a new aspect, and proving that we have been all wrong in fearing irredeemable paper money? Are we to learn that ideas have made progress, and that we are on the eve of realizing that famous 'wagon-way through the air' spoken of by Adam Smith and Ricardo—a paper circulation without metallic base? * * *

"This is the new problem which agitates the world, and as to which there is more uncertainty than ever, after what has recently taken place in France."

Here is presented the problem of the National party. We favor the establishment of a paper-money system which will not depend upon the caprices of the capitalists of the world for its value, thus giving them an enormous power over the people.

VALUABLE FIGURES.

Something Which the People Should Cut Out and Keep

[From the Albany Workingmen's Advocate.]

NAIL THE LIE.

The hackneyed old song, "There is just as much money in the country as ever there was," has been answered by all currency reformers so often that it looks almost like carrying water into Lake Erie to go over the ground again. But to close up the mouths of the base and ignorant we publish the official record as compiled by the *Northwestern Miller*, of La Crosse, Wis., trusting that those who doubt the figures will take the trouble to verify their correctness from the official reports:

AMOUNT OF CIRCULATING MEDIUM, SEPT. 1, 1865.
[Compiled from Official Records.]

United States notes	$ 433,160,569
Fractional currency	26,344,742
National-bank notes	185,000,000
Compound-interest legal-tender notes	217,024,160
Temporary loan certificates (ten days' demand)	107,148,713
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000
Treasury 5 per cent. legal tenders	32,536,901
Treasury-notes, past due, legal tenders and not presented	1,503,020
State-bank notes	78,867,575
Three-year treasury notes	830,000,000
Total Sept. 1, 1865	$1,996,678,770

AMOUNT OF CIRCULATING MEDIUM DEC. 1, 1873.
[Compiled from Official Records.]

United States notes	$ 367,001,686
Fractional currency	48,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest	678,000
National-bank currency	350,000,000
Total Dec. 1, 1873	$ 765,679,686
Contraction from Sept. 1, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1873	$1,230,999,086

AMOUNT OF CIRCULATING MEDIUM SEPT. 1, 1877.
[Compiled from public debt statement and last statement of Comptroller of the Currency.]

Greenbacks outstanding	$ 358,040,997
National-bank notes	315,620,247
Fractional currency, including silver	39,172,114
Total Sept. 1, 1877	$ 712,833,258
Contraction from Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1877 (twelve years)	$1,283,845,412

And here is the other side of the picture, which will show for whose benefit this systematic robbery of the people is being made:

The bonded indebtedness of the United States on the 31st of October, 1865, was:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 945,562,512
Five per cent. bonds	218,207,100
Total bonds	$1,163,769,612

On which the yearly interest, the greater part of which was payable in legal-tender notes and not in gold, was as follows:

On 6 per cent. bonds	$56,733,750.72
On 5 per cent. bonds	10,910,355.00
Annual interest on bonds	$67,644,105.72

According to the public-debt statement for Aug. 31, 1877, the total bonded indebtedness of the country was as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 814,341,050.00
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650.00
Four and a half per cent. bonds	185,000,000.00
Total	$1,702,607,700.00

On which the yearly interest is:

On 6 per cent. bonds	$ 48,860,463.00
On 5 per cent. bonds	35,163,332.50
On 4½ per cent. bonds	9,325,000.00
Total interest	$ 93,348,795.50

RECAPITULATION.

Bonded indebtedness, May 31, 1877	$1,692,964,650.00
Bonded indebtedness, Oct. 31, 1865	1,162,769,612.00
Increase in bonds since Oct. 31, 1865	$ 529,195,038.00
Annual interest, May 31, 1877	$ 93,120,212.50
Annual interest, Oct. 31, 1865	67,644,105.72
Increased annual interest	$ 25,476,106.78
Total increase on bonded indebtedness from Oct. 31, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1877	$ 538,838,088.00
Total increase of annual interest from Oct. 31, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1877	$ 25,704,689.78

How any intelligent man, after reading the above, can fail in seeing and denouncing the infamous policy of contraction, is what we cannot comprehend.

Meeting of the Illinois Central Committee.

The Illinois State Central Committee of the National party recently held a meeting at the Tremont House, Chicago. There were present Gen. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer; Dr. D. B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, Chairman of the National Committee; S. M. Slade, Elgin; Charles Boone, Jo Daviess county; S. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomas Wolfe, Paxton; H. H. Stevens, Macomb; Col. B. S. Heath, Pekin; Dr. W. L. Reed, Piatt county; J. W. Evarts, Centralia; Richard Springer, Plano; James Springer, David Gill, A. W. Herr, J. H. Randall, Chicago.

The meeting was organized with James Springer in the chair, and Thomas Wolfe, Secretary.

After the reading of the minutes of the Springfield meeting, Dr. D. B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, was called upon to inform the committee of the progress of the work of the National Committee. The gentleman said that he had no set speech to deliver, but he represented the party of "the new departure, and could say that all was progressing favorably. Over 200 newspapers in the country had espoused their cause. They expected, within the next two years to elect the Chief Magistrate of this country. He cited the Republican as an example of the growth of a party. The men who founded it started upon the one idea of opposition to the extension of slavery. He went on to discuss organization. Cities must be organized by wards, the country by counties, and all amalgamated and working under the State organization. In each election precinct there was to be instituted a council, composed of not less than ten voters, who should elect four officers. In this way information was to be disseminated by means of documents. A charter was to be granted to each council. The engraving at the head of this document embodied among other things a greenback held down by the silver dollar. The doctor stated that 100 clubs had been organized under the present charter. Previous organizations numbered thousands. Tracts would cost less than a cent apiece. A song book had not been hit upon. It had been difficult to find anyone to furnish just such songs as they needed. Another thing: It had been determined to issue charters to minors' clubs, who it was hoped would cast the telling votes in 1880 that would elect the National President.

At the close of the oration the President stated that the reports from the Congressional districts were in order. The reports from nearly all the districts were highly encouraging.

One of the World's Wonders.

The great fourfold waterfall, the Fall of Garsoppa, on the west side of India, near Honore, little known as it is, is one of the wonders of the world. A writer says of it: "Difficult it is to convey in words any picture of the stupendous scene. There is the river, three hundred yards in width, flowing through soft woodland, its waters, split into many glassy currents, gliding round bowlders, and islets—when, instantly, bed and banks are gone, and in their place are savage, terrific walls of gaunt rock, plunging to depths the eyes dare not look into, down which the shuddering waters fall at four points nearly equidistant on the irregular curve of the abyss. From the lip of the precipice to the dark pools at its foot is an accurately measured distance of eight hundred and thirty feet, and down this prodigious descent pour the four cataracts, each arrayed in its own special robes of grandeur and beauty. First, on the western side, is the Great, or Rajah falls. A branch of the river runs over a projecting ledge, and—nowhere touching the Titanic wall, which hollows in—descends in a stately, unbroken column, gradually widening its shining skirts into a black, unfathomable pool eight hundred and thirty feet below. The precipice runs backward, curving in an irregular bay, on whose further side the next fall, named the Roarer, shoots slanting down a third of the height into a rocky basin that shoulders out, whence it boils out into a broad massive cataract, plunging five hundred feet into the same pool opposite its kingly neighbor. Leaving the bay, next on the general plane of the precipice comes the Rocket fall, running impetuously over the brim and down the face of the stupendous wall, to to which it only just clings with a broad band of glistening, foaming water, speeding in quick gushes, incessantly darting out myriads of watery rockets and vaporous arrows, with which all its volume seems alive, and pouring clear at last in a dense shining curtain into its own pool. Last and loveliest, La Dame Blanche glides down the grim, colossal rampart in lapse after lapse of delicate, lace-like veins, now blowing out in bright, misty spray, and again quickly gathering up the white folds, and so stealing downward with a whispering murmur, till gently sinking in a sparkling shower into a pool whose ink-black surface is hardly ruffled."

An Imperial Nimrod.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in one of its last numbers, contains a curious summary of the achievements of the German Emperor in the hunting-field. It seems that since the year 1819, when, at the age of 22, the Emperor, then Prince William of Prussia, began hunting, he kept a *schiessliste*, in which he entered an accurate account of the head of game killed by his own hand. The list, a formidable one, commences with a bison or aurochs, a now almost extinct animal, killed in 1869, when hunting in the extensive domain of the Prince of Plesz. Next come two bears, three wolves, 779 large and 629 small boars, eleven chamois, 230 stags, 278 red deer, 845 fallow deer and 145 does. Of smaller game his Majesty killed 2,908 hares, thirty-three rabbits, thirty-nine foxes, eleven badgers, 910 pheasants and 162 partridges. The total number of head of game falling under the gun of the German Emperor, from the commencement of 1819 till the end of 1877, sums up at 6,996, or, roundly, 7,000, being at the rate of about 120 per annum. His Majesty's long career as a sportsman, extending over very nearly three-score years, passed not entirely without accidents. The most serious of these was one that happened on the 16th of December, 1819, when Prince William, in the act of loading his gun, while hunting with Herr von Wulknitz at Lanken, received a shot in the right hand, which necessitated the amputation of the greater part of the forefinger. The spot where this accident happened is marked by three trees, planted in memoriam.

A Desperate Outlaw.

The most notorious outlaw in South Carolina is Bob Redman. He has given the revenue men lots of trouble in the last six months by his crooked distilling, and to-day, while a posse of seven officers attempted to arrest him, at a place called Rocky Bottom, he shot and fatally wounded two of them—John Abren and William Owens. When the officers found Redman he was sitting in the house of a friend, holding a child. They intended to shoot as soon as he put the child down, but, as usual, Redman was too quick. While he still held the young one, he deliberately drew two pistols, and fired with the above result. As quick as thought he then threw the child on the floor, and, running out to the yard, mounted a horse, which bore him away at break-neck speed. In the confusion, and while the two men lay bleeding and dying, the other five men were completely demoralized. Redman is supposed, by this time, to be safe in one of the mountain fastnesses.—*Greenville (S. C.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer*

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR PEACE.

Speech of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, at the Boston Commercial Club Banquet.

My Fellow-Countrymen of Boston:

Let me repeat that salutation, for I feel that the time has come when I may address the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts as my fellow-countrymen. Before thanking you in behalf of my Southern friends and myself for the compliment of this generous reception, and the touching cordiality of this greeting, let me correct a misapprehension. Strange to say, the newspapers for once have made a mistake. They have reported me as on my way to Boston to make a speech. This is a great mistake. I have not come into your midst as a teacher, but as an observer. I have not come to talk, but to listen, to look, and to learn. These Southern friends and myself have come to look at your great factories, your manufactures, your great industries and wonderful material developments, and to gather inspiration from that proverbial energy and enterprise which have enabled you to conquer unfriendly nature, and to convert the bleak hills of New England into productive farms to support your commerce and your manufactures. We have come also to put you upon notice, and I take this occasion to serve that notice, that we of the South intend to enter the race with you in some of those branches of industry which hitherto have been yours peculiarly and almost exclusively. We have water-powers unexcelled, which we are going to utilize, and even now are utilizing. We have a climate most balmy and genial and healthful. We have rich mines of coal and iron, and we intend to wake from their long sleep in their mountain beds these twin sons of Hercules, and set their arms to work in securing the great industrial wealth which awaits us. And if your people of the East are not alert and active, we intend to overtake you in the race, to strain along abreast with you, and I am not sure but that on the home stretch we shall yet lead you on some of these lines of enterprise.

We are all of a common country, and the prosperity of one section gives new hope, new life, new energy to other sections. When the memory of past differences has gone, when we shall come together, as on this occasion, with the common impulse of co-operation for the welfare of the country, when sectional animosities are no longer felt or cherished or encouraged, when such gatherings as this, irrespective of party alignments shall be had in every section of this great country, when each shall feel in the other a brother's interest, then will come not only the day of universal peace, but of unprecedented prosperity. Then will the whirl of the Georgia spinning-jennies answer the shuttle of Lowell's looms, the forges of Alabama echo back the "anvil choruses" from Pennsylvania, the song of the Southern cotton pickers blend with the rattle of the Western reapers, and the hum of American industry, all over the land, rise in a harmonious anthem of peace to God, who hath given us such a country, blessed it with His richest munificence and peopled it with the grandest race of men. To help on this happy consummation you have extended to us and we have accepted this invitation to Boston.

We are most fortunate and happy in being permitted to greet you in the freedom and unreserve of kindly, social intercourse, and as we grasp each the other's hand to tell you with entire sincerity that we are not enemies but friends. And, gentlemen, judging our Boston dinners by the banquet you have spread before us, I cannot conceive how any man could make a post-prandial speech in your city in which there would lurk aught of hostility, or distrust, or resentment toward any portion of this great republic. I cannot conceive how, under any circumstance, any man in Boston, surrounded by the monuments of the early struggles of our common ancestry, in this spirit-stirring atmosphere, amid these thrilling associations and sacred memories, could so forget these and forget himself as to repudiate the sentiment of that broad and enlarged patriotism and philanthropy which should bind all Americans together in the bonds of immortal sympathies. [Loud applause.] I thank you for that response. I care not what mere politicians may say, the true statesmanship of the country, the true sentiment and intuitive perceptions of the people of the country will refuse to believe and refuse to base the future legislation of the country on the unreasoning assertion that any portion of the people are the enemies of the country. In his heart of hearts the politician does not believe it. You men of Massachusetts, you Republicans or Democrats, do not believe it. We here make *profert* of ourselves. Do we present to you the appearance of bloody-minded enemies of our common country? Where is the evidence of that hostility, what have we done, what have we said, what votes have we cast, what revolutionary spirit marked our course in the country's peril one year ago to justify such an imputation upon our fidelity to law, or to the union of these States, or to the peace, the honor, and the prosperity of this Government of our ancestors? It is true we have had a war. But that war was in one sense a conflict of theories of constitutional constructions. That conflict began in the halls of Congress, and ended at Appomattox Court House. It was in another sense a war over slavery. It began with the disappearance of that institution from your midst, and ended with its extinction on the American continent. What more was there left for us to quarrel over? It is true that, like Betsy and her husband, we were "out," but, like that couple also, we quarreled and made up and agreed to quarrel no more. The question ought to be no longer whether the circumstances of birth, of education or conviction carried men to one side or the other during the war (for we must respect convictions which are strong enough to evoke the spirit of self-sacrifice and are essential to great characters), but the question must be, in the future, who has proved himself the greatest patriot by doing most for his whole country? I know that no human power can long prevent this consummation. The people will put the politicians out of place who attempt it. There are laws of human action as resistless as those of the material world. You can no more check the flow of good will in this country since the causes of difference are gone, than you can prevent the flow of your Merrimac on its way to the sea. Indeed, more easily stop the river in its course, for to do this you have only to build a wall as high as its source—as high as the snow drift on the White mountains; while to prevent a people inhabiting the same country, inheritors of the same memories and rights of liberties, with the same blood in their veins, with common interest, common hopes, and a common future, from coming together as friends, you must build a barrier between them as high as heaven itself, for the law which compels is the edict of the God of humanity.

Oh no, my countrymen! The causes that divided us are gone, and gone forever. The interests which now unite us will unite us forever.

Preparing for the Coming Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The joint committees of Democratic Senators and Representatives, appointed by direction of the recent Democratic caucus, met on Saturday to consider a plan for conducting the coming campaign. They will report at the adjourned meeting of the caucus. There were present Senators Wallace, McDonald, Jones of Florida, Cockrell and Ransom, and Representatives Randall, Banning, Blackburn, Morrison, Hunton, Reagan, Wood, Clarke of Missouri, Jones of New Hampshire. Senators McDonald and Jones and Representatives Blackburn, Banning, and Morrison were appointed an Executive Campaign Committee, and were instructed to actively co-operate with the resident committee and National Executive Committee for campaign purposes. The redistricting of Ohio was discussed, and it was the sentiment of the committee that the State should be redistricted in accordance with law, so as to give the Democrats their rightful preponderance. The question as to the methods to be employed to raise funds to carry on the active work of the campaign was left to the discretion of the Campaign Committee. The recent development of the Florida election frauds was briefly discussed, and a determination arrived at that no resolution on the subject shall be introduced just yet, although it was generally contended that the honor of the American people required a thorough investigation for the purpose of laying before the country a complete history of those frauds.

The May-Pole in England.

Great were the doings in the old time around the May-pole, for which the tallest tree was selected. It was drawn to its place by as many as thirty or forty yoke of oxen, their horns decorated with flowers, followed by all the lads and lassies of the village. The pole was wound or painted with gay colors, and trimmed with garlands, bright handkerchiefs, and ribbon streamers, from top to bottom.

With great ceremonies, and shouts of joy, it was lifted to its place by ropes and set up firmly in the ground; and then the people joined hands and danced around it. The whole day was given up to merriment, every one dressed in holiday clothes, doors and windows were adorned with green boughs and flowers, the bells rang, processions of people in grotesque dresses were arranged, and the famous morris dancers performed.

In this dance the people assumed certain characters. There was always Robin Hood, the great hero of rustics; Maid Marian, the Queen, with gilt crown on her head; Friar Tuck; a fool, with his fool's-cap and bells; and, above all, the hobby-horse. This animal was made of paste-board, painted a sort of pink color, and propelled by a man inside, who made him perform various tricks not common to horses, such as threading a needle and holding a ladle in his mouth for pennies.

The various characters labored to support their parts. The friar gave solemn advice, the Queen imitated lady-like manners, the fool joked and made fun, and the horse pranced in true horsey style.

This morris dance is supposed to have been brought in early times from Spain, where the Moors danced it, and where it still survives as the "fandango."

In other places wreaths were made on hoops, with a gayly-dressed doll in the middle of each, and carried about by girls, the little owners singing a ballad which had been sung since the time of Queen Bess, and expecting a shower of pennies, of course.

All this May-day merriment came to an end when our grim Puritan fathers had power in England. Dancing around the May-pole looked to them like heathen adoration of an idol. Parliament made a law against it, and all the May-poles in the island were laid in the dust. The common people had their turn, when, a few years later, under a new King, the Prohibitory law was repealed, and a new May-pole, the highest ever in England (134 feet), was set up in the Strand, London, with great pomp. But the English people were fast outgrowing the sport, and the customs have been dying out ever since. Now a very few May-poles in obscure villages are all that can be found.—*Olive Thorne, in St. Nicholas for May.*

Mr. Schleicher's Plan.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, has introduced in Congress a bill to sell $50,000,000 of the 4 per cent. Government bonds, the proceeds of which shall be appropriated for the immediate completion of Government buildings now in process of erection in various parts of the country. Mr. Schleicher finds the principal buildings now in progress, and the amounts necessary to complete them, to be as follows: Philadelphia, $3,000,000; Boston, $2,000,000; Chicago and St. Louis, $1,500,000 each; the new War and Navy Department in Washington, $5,000,000; Albany and Memphis, $250,000 each; Hartford, $300,000; Utica, Harrisburg, San Francisco, Little Rock and Nashville, $150,000 each. Instead of having money appropriated for completing these buildings and others in small amounts annually, Mr. Schleicher wants them finished at once, so that the payment of rents may stop, and the laboring classes may be given something to do.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of
Tollt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also
Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full
Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SHOOLBOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass
and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r nnected therewith, prompt- able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larbest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring

All work done in allthelatest styles, prom attended. aeshislargestoc a

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SE T

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on and in good

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fir class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets.
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes,
Lace Curtains, Shades,
Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Special

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, F[illegible]

JOHN L. DAIVS,

OF TH

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to furnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Roofing, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced two cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced two cents per pound.
Sugar Cured Hams reduced two cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 18 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c, Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c, French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1,00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per e00.

FRESH OYSTERS LOWER THIS YEAR THAN MEATS at 12½ per can

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 19 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 30 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 07 "	6 35 "
Bryan	12 59 "	1 50 "	7 54 "
Butler	1 35 "	2 25 "	8 30 "
Waterloo	1 50 "	2 40 "	8 57 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Corunna	"	"	9 15 "
Kendallville	2 15 "	3 05 "	9 20 "
Ligonier	2 55 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	[illegible]	4 12 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 30 "	

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	"
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 33 "	11 17 "	6 00 a m
Corunna	"	"	6 16 "
Sedan	"	"	"
Waterloo	2 57 "	11 45 "	6 33 "
Butler	3 12 "	12 01 a m	6 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	7 38 "
Wauseon	4 25 "	1 23 "	8 34 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 00 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 21	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

De'roit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOIMG EA T,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	8 57	8 28	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 02	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 52	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Coll'en's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 25
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 59	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 31	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 05
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 29
Cherubusco	4 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 30
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 55am	7 15

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 20	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	8 20am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 50am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	25am	12
Cambridge	11 18	25	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	320	50
ar Newark	1 30	40	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		m
Mt Vernon	3 19		
Mansfield	4 51		
Shelby	5 11		m
Monroeville	6 13		
ar Sandusky	7 00		
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6
Republic	6 45	1	8 13
Tiffin	7 15	8 30	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 09
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 23	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 49
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 36		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 16	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 04	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9;45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect Nov. 18, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1. Mail.	3. Express.	Accom
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 00 pm	
Bluffton	2 10	7 15 pm	
Montpelier	2 47	7 57 pm	
Hartford	3 37	8 24 pm	
MUNCIE	4 36	9 20 pm	8 10 am
Newcastle	5 08		9 00
Cambridge City	5 46		9 46
Connersville	6 25		10 20
Cincinnati	8 00 pm		12 30 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	6 05	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 05 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute	10 36 pm	1 50 am	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS		6	4 Accom.
St. Louis		am	
Terre Haute		1 38 pm	
Louisville		7 12 pm	
Cincinnati	7 30 am		4 10 pm
Indianapolis		4 25 am	pm
Connersville	12 41 am		pm
Cambridge City	am		pm
New Castle	am		50 pm
Muncie	pm	8 20 am	4 pm
Hartford	pm	9 15 am	
Montpelier	pm	9 41 am	
Bluffton	2. 48 pm	10 19 am	
Fort Wayne	3 50 pm	11 25 am	

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time. Through cars attached to trains 1 and 4, and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 18—run by Chicago time

Going outh.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	3 35 pm	7 15 am	
Lansing	7 20 pm	10 00 am	
Grond Rapids		6 30 am	11 50 am
Detroit	9 50 pm	7 00 am	
Jackson	6 55 am	11 40 am	5 10 pm
Jonesville	8 10	12 50 pm	7 20
Baukers	8 28	1 07	7 47
Reading	8 44	1 20	8 15
Angola	9 45	2 12	9 45
Waterloo	10 20	2 47	10 50
Auburn	10 40	3 01	11 42
Auburn Junction	10 46	3 05	11 35
Ft Wayne	11 40 am	4 00 pm	1 00 am
Indianapolis	6 05 pm	11 20 pm	
Louisville	10 50 pm	6 30 am	
St. Louis	7 25 am	8 30 am	

Going Nort'.

St. Louis		6. 45 pm	
Louisville		7 15 pm	
Indianapolis		4 25 am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 15 pm	11 15 am	1 30 am
Auburn Junction	5 15	12 05 pm	3 00
Auburn	5 18	12 08	3 03
Waterloo	5 32	12 19	4 05
Ar Angola	6 35	12 57	5 35
Reading	7 35	1 49	7 15
Bankers	7 47	2 01	7 40
Jonesville	8 05	2 20	8 10
Jackson	9 20 pm	7 40	10 00 am
Detroit	3 35 am	6 30	1 00 pm
Grand Rapids	7 05	1 00	4 30 pm
Lansing		5 55 pm	
Saginaw	m	8 13 pm	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills. for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $1 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 200 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m no41.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless, no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 23d, 1878. Number 21.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months........$1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first i cents each insertion thereafter. Busine ive Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to he collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. C. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WM. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.
F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnish O nly $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, O. SANDS,
City Hotel,] C ar&. Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

A Queer Custom.

In Thibet it is the custom for a woman to have a plurality of husbands. The usual practice is for two, three or four brothers in a household to marry one wife. They all reside in one house and the children are to be the joint offspring of all. It is inconceivable to us that such a system should exist for an hour; but in Thibet, far from giving rise to the evils which might be expected to flow from it, it works easily and well, and the pictures which travelers give us of Thibetan households display a degree of domestic happiness which certainly equals that enjoyed in much more favored lands.

Fuller reports of the election held Tuesday, gleaned from state exchanges, indicate a condition of public opinion and drift of sentiment that must encourage every democrat in Indiana. With very few exceptions the democracy has gained in every important point in the State, but nowhere, perhaps, more notably than in Marion county. We had everything to contend against, as usual, but a compact organization came within one in the lower house of wrestling the control of affairs from the hands of the radicals, making a gain of nine councilmen. Although the republicans have held Indianapolis for nearly twenty years with two exceptions, it is safe to predict that in the coming election Marion county will be redeemed.—Ind. Sentinel.

Interesting Discovery.

A somewhat interesting relic was dug up near Chester, Illinois, last week. It was an image sixteen inches high, thirty-two inches round the waist and weighed forty-one pounds. It is of soapstone or slate. It is in a sitting posture, with the right leg drawn up and the right hand resting on the knee. There is nothing remarkable in this; but there are carvings on the idol which attract attention. On its breast is the figure of an elephant, which shows either that the maker knew something about the Asiatic elephant, or that the elephant existed in this country synchronously with the race that carved these images. Around the head, too, there is an inscription which, if it could be deciphered, would probably tell an interesting story. The writing is said to resemble the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take. and requires no physic. Price 25c.

"J. N." at Ensley's Hall on Friday Night, the 7th of June. He Assumes All.

"J. N." AND THE PRESS.

"J. N thus said, in a friendly conversation, last Saturday:

"Did you every take into consideration that the entire press of the country since the 18th of Febuary, 1853—over a quarter of a century ago, have done me more injury than good as my position created general prejudice. I will, of course, forget the past, but will in the future call the roll and ask of the press of the entire world, as sentinels on the tower of truth to get ready to do me justice, as a Representative of Principles which resist the general prejudice of the age, as all truth has done from immemorial. Let the world cease to hate me for a principle of mind which their prejudice would not allow them to converse respecting or recognize. Let the veil now be lifted and truth unveiled forever. All for the cause."

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health. but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Real Hero.

In 1793 the Prussian officers of the garrison of Colberg established an economical mess, of which certain poor emigrants were glad to partake. They observed one day an old major of hussars, who was covered with the scars of wounds received in the Seven Year's War, and half hidden by enormous gray moustaches. The conversation turned on duels. A young stout built cornet began to prate in an authoritative tone on the subject.

"And you, major, how many duels have you fought?'

"None, thank Heaven,' answered the old hussar, in a subdued voice; "I have fourteen wounds, and Heaven be praised, there is not one in my back, so that I may be permitted to say that I feel myself happy in never having fought a duel.'

"But you shall fight one with me,' exclaimed the cornet, reaching across to give him a blow.

The major, agitated, grasped the table to assist himself in rising, when a unanimous cry was raised:

"Don't stir, major.'

All the officers present joined in seizing the cornet, when they threw him out at the window, and sat down again at the table as if nothing had occurred

A Little too Modest

A lady on the northside wishing to test the Merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup thought it would never do to ask the druggest in the name of "Bull." Why, dear me, she couldn't say Bull to save her life, and called at last on a neighbor woman for suggestions on the matter. Dr. Cow's, Dr. Calf's, Dr. Buffalo's and Dr. Oxen's Syrup were all mentioned. The latter suited. "Yes, that will do—Dr. Oxen—the very thing, the druggist will understand that." A walk of two squares found her at the counter of Dr. H——'s store, when the following dialogue occurred:

"I wish a bottle of Dr. Oxen's Cough Syrup.'

"Dr. Oxen, Oxon, why, mam, I don't believe I keep that. You mean Cox's Hive Syrup, don't you?'

"Oh, no, I mean, mean Dr. Oxen.' and then she seemed wrapped in solemn thought for a moment, when a bright idea seemed to beam forth. Hasn't Dr. Oxen got a relation or—'

"Oh, yes, you mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, yes, yes.'

The lady sat down a moment and all was over.—Indianapolis Exch.

* * *

An important vote took place in the House of Representatives on last Friday on a "war claim," which was reported and championed by Keifer, the Republican member from Springfield. Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. This was the test vote. The motion failed—yeas, 60; nays, 110. An analysis of the vote shows the following state of affairs: Of the 60 yeas 30 were Republicans and 30 Democrats. Of the 30 Democrats 25 were from the North. Of the 110 nays (being those in favor of the bill) 51 were Republicans, 50 were Southern Democrats and only 9 were Democrats from what were the non-slaveholding States. The debate for the bill was led by Keifer, Oliver, Thompson, all Republicans, and General Bragg and McMahon, of Ohio, Democrats, resisted. It will be seen that the bill passed by a combination of Southern Democrats and Republicans. The excuse given by Republicans was that the claiment was a "loyal" man. This is the same excuse—so easy of proof at this late day—under which the Treasury has been depleted already, under Republican rule, of $100,000,000—the sum admitted by John Sherman as the amount paid by his party. This record and the debate upon the bill will be a document of value to Democratic stumpers.

* * *

"THE ROT OF ROBESON." "IT HAS PENETRATED TO THE HEART OF EVERY TIMBER IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.' 'THE SEAS AND THE YARDS COVERED WITH EVIDENCES OF A MONSTEROUS CRIME." MORE THAN $300,000,000 WASTED AND STOLEN SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR." DOZENS OF CRUMBLING CRUISERS CONDEMNED AS WHOLLY UNFIT EVEN FOR REPAIRS." "OFFICIAL ADMISSION OF THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE GRANT REGIME BY SECRETARY THOMPSON AND HIS CHIEFS OF BUREAUS."

These are the startling head lines of the history of official corruption as they appear in Monday's Chicago Times They, indeed, outline most forcibly a monster crime of the Grant era of official corruption. The light is breaking in, revealing to the astonished gaze of the people the roberies committed under the cry of "loyalty" and "reform." With all these facts staring them in the face the Radical ring of Columbia City have the audacity to ask Democrats to support their party of theft in a "no party" movement.

New York Firemen's Time.

Capt. Crum of steam fire engine No. 4 invited several gentlemen to the engine house, 39 Liberty street, yesterday morning to view a practice drill. The stalls of the horses are twenty feet in the rear of the engine, and are broad side to it, so that the animals must back out from them. The first trial was hitching from the stalls. The men were lounging near the engine, the horses stood quietly in their stalls, in which they were fastened by halters. Capt. Crum stood by the side of the gong, with a small wooden mallet in his hand, and one of the visitor gazed intently upon the face of a stop watch, held in his hand. The Capt. struck quick on the gong, at the same time pulling the lever that loosend the halters. In the stalls there was a snort and a wild clatter of hoofs, and the horses, Bill and Charley, tore out from behind the engine, stopping abruptly at the pole. The men sprang to their places, there was a sharp clashing of snaps and steel rings, and the driver, who had sprung to his seat and seized the lines, called "Ready," the stop watch recorded 9¼ seconds from the time of striking the first blow on the gong. A repetition of the trial was made with the horses taken from the stalls and standing just behind the engine. In 5 seconds they were ready to start.

The triumph of the exhibition, however, was when the men were sent up stairs to their sleeping room and the horses returned to their stalls Again the gong struck, the men seemed to reach the foot of the stairs at a single leap. there was another rush of horses, and in exactly 9 seconds the driver shouted, "Ready."

Now Being Published.

The supplementary series of Ancient Classics for English readers, edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., 16mo fine cloth, $1 each.

The volumes of the new series now ready are: I, LIVY, by the editor. II, OVID, by the Rev. A. Church, M. A. III, CATULLUS, TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS, by the Rev. James Davies, M. A. IV, DEMOSTHENES, by the Rev. J. W. Brodribb. V, ARISTOTLE by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL. D.

The volumes yet to appear will consist of Lucretius, Anacreon, Thucydides and Pindar. The series will not exceed ten volumes.

We welcome the appearance of a supplementary series of 'Ancient Classics for English readers,' which was certainly very much required, if the publication was to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed. . . . Mr. Collin's 'Livy' is almost, if not quite, equal to the best of the preceding series. . . . Mr. Church's Essey is a very complete and scholarly performance.—London Times

We have spoken in praise of this series so often, we need add nothing now. It is a great thing to have the marvelous treasur-house of classic literature opened to English readers.—Chicago Advance.

It ought to find a great deman, and should be in every school and coledge library as well as the private libraries of gentlemen of culture.—Boston Traveler.

JUST READY.

A charming new novel, by the author of "Dolores," "Mignon," "Diana Carew' etc.

VIVA.

By Mrs. Forrester, 12mo. extra cloth, $1.50.

A work of unusual power and interest. The plot is deeply attractive, the characters are striking, and the management of the story throughout is very skillful. Intensity seems to be Mrs. Forrester's forte, and it is as fully exemplified in this book as in her uncommonly brilliant "Dolores." In "Viva" the reader will find unflagging entertainment.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN EGYPTIAN KING.

A romance. From the German of George Ebers, author of "Narda," etc., by Henry Reed. New edition. 16mo. Fine cloth, $1.25.

It is a wonderful production.—New York World.

The plot is a most interesting one, and in its development we are given an accurate insight into the social and political life of the Egyptians of that time.—Boston Evening Traveler.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST:

Or, During My Apprenticeship. A romance. From the Platt Deutsch of Fritz Reuter. New edition. 8vo. extra cloth, $1.25. Paper cover, 75 cents.

Fritz Reuter is one of the most popular writers in Germany. . . . The charm of his stories lies in their simplicity and exquisite truth to nature. This is one of the best of Reuter's stories, exhibiting his turn for the pathetic as well as for the humorous.—New York Evening Post.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Dark Leaf from the Criminal History of Virginia.

Among the numerous moss grown old tombstones in the graveyard at Williamsburg, Va., is one which bears the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of
SARAH SEMPHILL,
Who Died at the Age of Twenty-five, Slain,
with her two infant daughters,
by Her Own Husband.
She was Fair to Look Upon, Pure as
Snow, and Beloved by All
Who Knew Her.
Divine Providence Alone Knows
Why She Had to Perish
So Miserably.

This epitaph, some of the words of which are hardly legible any longer, is the only record left of the most terrible domestic tragedies that ever took place in the Old Dominion

It was in 1798 that John Semphill, a young man, who said he was from Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, arrived at Williamsburg, and settled there as a tobacco planter. He had plenty of money, and was able to purchas about 1,000 acres of the finest soil within a short distance of the old town.

Being apparently a gentleman in every sense of the word, he was admitted to the best society in his new home, and a year later he was married to Sarah Jones, a beautiful heiress, the wedding festivities being celebrated with extraordinary pomp and splendor. In course of time two daughters were born to the young couple, and everybody predicted a long career of cloudless happiness for them.

Alas! how terribly these bright anticipations were to be disappointed. It was on Christmas eve, in 1801, that a strange looking man, in a sort of military uniform, appeared at the house of Mr. Semphill, who was in Richmond at the time. Mrs. Semphill received the stranger in the parlor.

"Do you speak French, madam?' he said to her in very broken English.

She replied in the affirmative.

"Then, madam, please send your two nurse girls with the children out of the room.'

She did so, and looked interogatively at her visitor. The latter hesitated a moment, and then said, in a tone of deep emotion:

"Poor lady, I have terrible tidings for you.'

',Heavens!' she cried, turning very pale.

"My husband—'

"Your husband is an infamious villian!

"Sir!' she exclaimed, indignantly.

"He has basely deceived you. He is an escaped galley-slave, a thief and a murderer.'

She uttered a heart rending scream.

"Do tell me the truth!' she gasped.

"He is a Spanish thief, and was sent to the galleys of Barcelona for life. He made his escape from thence, and fled to Cuba, where he robbed and murdered a rich planter. I am here to take him to Cuba, where the scaffold surely awaits him.'

The afflicted lady had become strangely calm.

"Sir,' she said to the stranger, 'before you arrest him will you permit me to hold a private interview with—with—"

"His true name is Juan Cefirio. If you will let me remain in an adjoining room until he returns from Richmond, where he has gone, I understand, you may see him privately.'

"I expect him back every moment.'

Half and hour later Cefirio, alias Semphill, made his appearance. His wife briefly told him everything. He flew into a terrible rage.

He shot her through the heart, and rushed out of the room to the nursery, where he stabbed his two little daughters.

The next moment the Cuban officer, who had rushed after him, grappled with him, and succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in shackling him.

The news of this horrible tragedy spread like wild fire through the old town, and in less than twenty minutes a large concourse of people had gathered in front of Semphill, alias Cefirio's house.

Vociferous threats to lynch the murderer were made, and the deputy sheriffs who were promptly on hand to arrest him, had the utmost difficulty in taking him to jail, where he was chained to the floor, having threatened to commit suicide.

The villain was hung on the 17th of May, 1803.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

Poor, But not Proud.

"I'm as poor as free-lunch turtle soup but I don't glory in it,' said a wead eyed waif of trouble, with a breath like the oder of an old stocking, as he sat down on a bench among the pariahs in Washington Park the other morning.

"Merciful Moses!' exclaimed a sparsehaired mendicant, whose back hadn't carried a new coat for twenty years, "show me the chap as does, an' he kin take my share cheap."

"Trouble has follered me like a shadder from the cradle, an' there never was a time when I was any more free from misfortune then I am of graybacks this minute, but I don't go round with a tin horn an' a banner tellin' the world I'm poor, do I?"

The crowd edged up around him and listened with open mouths.

"I say I don't flaunt my poverty," he continued. "I'm not proud of it nor puffed up over it like some folks is, an' I don't crow over them as is better off, nor make brags that I have more trials an' less to eat than any other livin' soul."

"No more do I," put in a man with a face that had long been a stranger to water. "I grins and bears it."

"Job's turkey was a fat bird to the side of me, but what's the good of my puttin' on airs? It won't make feathers grow on a station-house p'ank, will it? An' kin boastin' about my misery put another bean in the soup or give my stomach any more to do? Nary time, it can't. Conceit never put a full spoon to anybody's mouth. Land knows I've got plenty of rope if I wanted to brag, but that ain't my nature."

"Lots more of us can be hit with the same pole," chimed in a thin man with a tight belt.

"Yes, maybe; but if you'll hold your breath you'll say less," resumed the first speaker. "There was Lazarus now; look at him. He was poor enough to be respectable, by long odds. But I discount him, boys—I do, heavy. He had sores that was intices' to a hull pack of dogs, but you couldn't find a scab on me big enough for a pup to smell of before its eyes was open; an' then agin, you can't prove he didn't own the hounds himself! Do I look able to kick my own dog! Well, I should say not. Poverty, boys, is my best holt. It's the only thing in this world I ever had plenty of; but, as I said before, I don't flaunt it around and glory in it, nor I don't y'arn for any more of it. Poor! You couldn't find fat enough about me to grease a watch!"—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

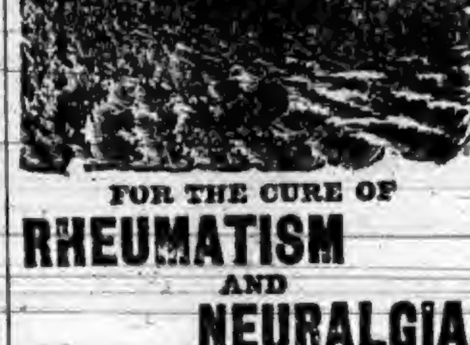

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

AND

NEURALGIA.

This marvelous preparation has cured hundreds of the most distressing cases of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, even when all other remedies have failed. It is fast becoming the

Acknowledged Antidote

for these diseases and can be relied upon by sufferers to relieve them of their pains and effect a permanent cure.

Do Not Give Up

your case as hopeless and settle down to the conviction that no medicine will help you; all we ask is a fair trial of the CURATIVE, and that you bear in mind that the nature of these diseases require a persistent and faithful application to insure a perfect cure. In every community where the CURATIVE has been placed will be found many witnesses who will testify to what it has done for them.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Chilblains, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach,

can positively be cured by the free use of the CURATIVE. Send to us for testimonials if you have any doubts.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price $1.00 per Bottle, 6 for $5.00.

PREPARED BY

Lawson Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

Farm for Sale.

The Somers farm, one mile south-east of Auburn, is for sale. It contains 165 acres, fine orchard, good improvements and will be sold cheap. Terms, one-third down, balance to suit purchaser.
Apply to JAMES McCLELLAN,
Administrator.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

MY LOVER.

BY EMMA MORTIMER WHITE.

At last I am blessed with a lover,
Just what a lover should be—
Devoted and constant, and handsome,
Handsome as handsome can be.

Devoted!—devoted, believe me!
He never has left me a day;
I am ever his pride and his darling—
Without me he cannot be gay.

He cares for no lovelier lady;
To him I am very fair;
Contented he rests on my bosom,
Kisses my lips and my hair.

Handsome!—his cheeks are like roses,
His head is run over with curls,
His forehead is white as a snowdrift,
His teeth glimmer clearer than pearls.

His eyes they are bright as the sunshine,
With lashes that cannot be beat,
And then I know that you've never
Seen such hands and such feet.

Wealthy? He's careless of money—
Money to him is but dross;
Silver and gold, for my lover,
Are only for pitch and for toss.

He must have been born to a fortune—
He's lived at his ease ever since;
If you'd see but the style of his dressing,
You'd probably think him a prince.

Shirts thick frosted with stitching,
Silken embroidered socks;
I think the most of his money
He keeps in a patent box.

He'll show you a golden guinea,
On which he cut his first tooth,
Strung on an azure ribbon,
Tied with a love-knot, forsooth!

Of teeth he has half a dozen,
Set to the cunningest mold;
For I am my lover's mother—
For he is but one year old!

THE BANK ROBBERY.

"When you have something more to offer me beside yourself, Frank De Vere, I will accept you; not before."

This was Nellie Blanchard's reply to her companion's passionate avowal of love. She was cold, proud and beautiful; the only child of genteel, but poor parents. It was a matter of surprise to the neighbors that Frank De Vere had ever been allowed the privilege of calling on her at all. The truth was that Miss Blanchard was fond of making conquests. She met De Vere at the house of a friend; discovered that he was above mediocre in appearance and talent, and decided to make him a victim. How well she succeeded, after an acquaintance of a few months, we already know.

"Do you mean, Nellie Blanchard," said her lover, "that you refuse me because I am poor?"

"I mean what I said!"

Frank De Vere's passion for the woman before him amounted to idolatry. If it had been less, he, with his good sense, would have despised her.

"Nellie," he said, "if gold is all that separates us, it shall not sunder us long. Only promise me this—wait one year for me."

The woman hesitated a minute; she never had the most remote idea of marrying him, and she did not like to commit herself. Yet she must get rid of him some way. There was little danger of his making his fortune in a year, so she considered herself safe in saying, "Yes, Frank, I will wait for you."

"Then you are mine! I soon shall claim you! Until then, good-by!"

He clasped her in his arms a moment, gave her a lover's kiss, and was gone. She looked after him, not to sigh, but to thank Heaven that she had rid herself of him so easily.

It was in the days when California drew throngs of gold-hunters to its mines. Frank De Vere took passage the week after his last interview with Miss Blanchard, and in due time arrived safely at his journey's end. The weeks passed on. It was easier for De Vere to dream of wealth than to accumulate it. He had only been able on his arrival to obtain a situation as under-clerk in a banking-house. As his merit became known he had risen rapidly in favor with his employers, and was now occupying the position of cashier, with a large salary. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been contented; as the seeker of a fortune in a short space of time, he was not.

The allotted time of his stay was nearly at an end. With all his economy he had not laid up $1,000. He knew that Nellie Blanchard could not be bought for less than $50,000. Something must be done. What that something was he had not yet concluded when he retired to bed one eventful night in his life's history. The morning after that night, the porter of the house came running from the room where De Vere slept with one of the clerks, which opened into the one in which the safe was kept. The man's face was white with fear, and his eyes nearly starting from their sockets.

Out into the crowded street he went, screaming: "Murther! murther! A bloody murther!"

"Where?" said a policeman standing near.

"In there," pointing toward the young men's room.

It was a horrible, sickening sight. The clerk, Charlie Sowle, lay on the floor, with his face upturned, and stamped with intense suffering. Several ugly gashes were about his face and breast, from which the blood slowly trickled, helping to swell the crimson pool in which he lay. From his white lips, at intervals, there came a groan, which told the lookers-on he was not dead. On the bed lay Frank De Vere, gagged, firmly bound, having a deep flesh-wound in his arm, from which the blood had flowed so freely that the bed-linen was completely saturated.

He was speedily released, and asked by a dozen at once, "Who did it?"

"Between 2 and 3 this morning," he said, "I was awakened by Charlie, who whispered, 'Some one is at the safe.' I listened a moment, and distinctly heard a noise in the inner room. 'You are right, Sowle,' I said, and instantly felt for my revolver. It was not there. Alarmed, I asked Charlie in an undertone, 'Did you remove my pistol?' 'No; is it gone?' The next instant he added, 'Good heavens! mine is gone, too.' Together we arose, and crept softly to yonder door. There, with the safe open, by the dim light of a lantern, were two men masked, so that I cannot describe them. I would have stolen out of the house and sought help, but Charlie, who always was brave to a fault, would not listen to that. 'Don't you see our pistols lying there on the floor behind them?' he whispered; 'we will secure them yet.' And before I could offer the first objection he was half-way across the room, stealing on tip-toe toward them. A slight noise caused one of the villains to look round. Just as Charlie reached for his revolver they discovered him, and sprung upon him, and dragged him back into this room. I think they would have spared him had they not that instant caught sight of me. One ran a bowie-knife through him. The other sprung at me. Charlie fell back, saying, 'Oh, Frank! they have killed me.' The demon who had assassinated him did not seem to be content with his work, but inflicted the other wounds you see, hoping to make a sure job of it. I was unarmed, and could not effect much with my antagonist. I got this cut on my arm, and, the other man coming to his friend's help, I decided to offer no more resistance. So they gagged and bound me, and, after taking what they wanted, left us. Charlie, poor fellow! has laid there moaning ever since, at intervals, and I was powerless to help him.

Frank De Vere looked with anxious countenance at his companion.

"Do you think he will ever get over it?" he asked.

A physician in the room stooped and examined him.

"Well?" said De Vere

"He will die," was the answer.

"Would that he could be spared," said Frank, as he bent over his friend with streaming eyes.

The dying man roused a little at the words, and, turning his eyes on De Vere's face, gave him a look fraught with such a sense of injury that one would have thought he imagined Frank his murderer. He closed them in a moment, and opened them no more. The wounded man was taken to a hospital, where he died that day.

It was found that the robbers had taken cash to the amount of $200,000. The police, after the most vigilant exertions to secure the murderers, were unable to discover them.

Frank De Vere would remain no longer in the place; he gave up his situation, and went to try his luck in the mines. Fate favored him. Gold came readily to his hand. In a short time he had accumulated more than he in his wildest dreams had ever hoped for. Satisfied with the fortune he had made, he started for his native town. As soon after his arrival as possible he called upon the woman who promised to wait for him. He found her in the parlor. Walking straight toward her, he held out his arms.

"Nellie, I have come to claim you."

Surprised though she was to see him, she could not be surprised into committing herself before she understood how affairs stood with him. So, before a word of welcome came from her lips, she asked: "Have you anything to offer besides Mr. De Vere?"

"Two hundred thousand dollars, Nellie."

She brightened instantly. To the haughty but needy belle the sum seemed enormous. She allowed the outstretched arms to embrace her, and the lips of the new-comer to kiss her.

"You will become Nellie De Vere?" he whispered.

"Yes, Frank."

After an evening spent in rehearsing the past and arranging for the future, they separated. When he had gone, she hid her face in the sofa, and wept bitterly.

"Albert," she murmured—"dear, dear Albert, the only one I ever loved, it is hard to give you up!"

Then, rising, she dashed the tears from her eyes, and, with clenched hands, paced the room to and fro, murmuring, "I am ashamed of you, Nellie Blanchard; I thought you were made of sterner stuff. Will you give up wealth and position for love in a cottage? No—never!"

So she decided to marry Frank De Vere. Before the year was out, she became his wife. Time passed away. Fate had been kind to Mr. and Mrs. De Vere, to all outward appearances. He had accumulated an immense fortune, and had risen high in favor with his fellow-men. Old Father Time had dealt leniently with his lady. Mrs. De Vere, twenty years a wife, was quite as beautiful, and much more voluptuous in figure, than Nellie Blanchard had been. It had not taken Frank De Vere long to learn that his wife did not care for him. He loved her so that for many years he had tried to make himself dear to her. The more he exerted himself to please her, the more disgusted she became with him. The poor man kept looking forward to the dawn of a brighter day, when the rosy leaves of hope were turned to bitter ashes by the humiliating discovery that the secret of the wife's aversion was that from the time she engaged herself to him her heart had belonged to another. She taunted him with the fact one day in a fit of anger.

"Why did you marry me, Nellie?" he asked.

"You know without asking—for your money."

"Then you sold yourself."

She winced a little.

"You do not love me?"

"I do not love you—never have—never will."

"Would you like the world to know this, and break the chain that binds us, which seems to gall you so?"

"No; 'twould gain me nothing."

"I believe I understand you, Mrs. De Vere. To the world, hereafter, we will be what we have seemed heretofore. At home, we are strangers. Does this suit you?"

"Yes."

The haughty dame swept from her husband's presence, glad that henceforth she would be free from the caresses of the man she could never love. The husband watched her out of sight, then fell to the ground, where he lay writhing in agony of mind, muttering, "Oh, merciful Heaven! my punishment is greater than I can possibly bear!"

After this they met only in the presence of their guests, or in company.

This was years ago, when Lulu (an affectionate diminutive for Louisa), their only daughter, was a wee child. She was 17, now; and, on the day of which I write, was looking forward with pleasing anticipation to the evening. For that evening she was "coming out." When the company assembled, Lulu moved among them like a spirit of light. Her lovely, innocent face was, perhaps, less perfect than her mother's. But, if perfection wore another charm, it was one which had no beauty for the score of lovers following in her train. The father stood at one side and gazed upon her, comparing her to a beautiful picture, and as far above the crowd around her as were the stars.

He was interrupted in his thoughts by a voice at his elbow exclaiming, "Who is that in the white satin dress, with diamonds in her hair?"

"Miss De Vere."

"She is a beauty, by Jove! and they say that her father is well off. I believe I shall marry her."

"Hush!" said the speaker's friend, in an undertone; "De Vere is not three feet from you."

"Ha! ha! what do I care? The old chap and I are friends; he will no doubt thank me for taking his daughter off his hands," he replied.

The host confronted the man angrily, but, instead of uttering the intended reprimand, he fell senseless to the floor. He was carried to his room, a physician called, who soon pronounced him out of danger. A message was sent to the man who had so singularly affected De Vere that he wanted to see him. The stranger obeyed the summons. Frank De Vere motioned to those attending him to leave the room, and beckoned the new-comer to his bedside. The man went in obedience to the gesture, and looked fearlessly down in the invalid's face.

"You have found me at last, Albert Carlton," moaned De Vere. "Now that you are here, what do you want?"

"Want? Dare you ask me? Coward, thief, murderer that you are! I have half a mind to kill you this moment in your bed."

And he glared fiercely on De Vere, while he held over him an open knife.

"Mercy! mercy!" gasped the poor man.

"It is easier for you to cry for mercy than it was to grant it," said Carlton.

"For God's sake, don't speak so loud," said De Vere, his face livid with fear. "I will make you any reparation you ask; only, for my child's sake, spare the honor of my house."

"It is beyond your power to bestow what you took from me," said Albert Carlton, fiercely. "I was sent by a woman who loved me, and whose passion I more than returned, to seek a fortune ere we were married. I had been a long time from her side, and, meeting with no success, I determined to make a bold stroke, rob the bank, and return with my booty home. You know how affairs turned out. It will serve you right to repeat them. I made my entrance into your room, and took your pistol before you discovered me. Sowle had not come in yet. I had no desire to shed blood, and was glad to spare your life on the conditions you spoke of—going halves. In the midst of our work Charlie Sowle interrupted us: he was at our mercy, yet we promised to spare him and take him in as a partner. You remember how indignantly he refused, and, with his pistol at my head, called aloud, 'Help, help!' Alarmed, you silenced him with your bowie-knife. He fell back gasping, imploring you, his old friend, to spare him. You had gone too far, and kept on with your bloody work until you had finished him. Ugh! it was an ugly job; I am glad my hands are washed from it. Then you planned that I should gag and tie you to your bed; you even wounded yourself, that the detectives might the more readily believe the tale you should tell. Afterward, you told me how well your plan had worked; how poor Sowle had lived through the night, and nearly terrified you to death for fear he would revive sufficiently to expose your crime; he died at last. You met me, received your share, went to the mines, pretended to make a fortune; and then when I had entrusted my share to your safe keeping you made off with it. I was in despair; for with the loss of my money I lost also the woman I loved, inasmuch as before I could make another adventure I learned that she was married. To whom I never heard, and whether now living I do not know."

"What can I do for you?" murmured De Vere.

"I want half you are worth."

"You shall have it."

"I will also take your daughter in marriage."

"Good heavens, Carlton, don't ask that of me!"

"Then you shall be exposed."

The man turned to go.

"Come back, Carlton; I'll do all I can for you. Dine with us to-morrow. Leave me now, for I suffer deeply."

The next day Carlton was punctual. He was made acquainted with Lulu at the dinner-table. In a few minutes her mother came in at the side door, and took her place at the table. The husband proceeded to introduce them.

"Mrs. De Vere, allow me to present you to my old acquaintance, Mr. Albert Carlton."

She looked up quickly as the name was spoken, flushed and paled alternately when she had looked Mr. Carlton in the face. Then, rising suddenly, she left the room.

At a later hour, Albert Carlton found himself alone in the library.

"To think of her as the wife of him who caused me to lose her is maddening!" he muttered to himself.

"Then you have not ceased to think of me?" said a voice at his side.

Turning about, he beheld Mrs. De Vere.

"Cease to think of you, Nellie! The love I bore you has been increasing from that day to this. And now, with a world of love in my heart for you, I am doomed to behold you the wife of another!"

"Oh, Albert," she said, "all these years that have separated us have been so dread and terrible!"

"Nellie! my darling, you almost make me think that there is happiness in store for us yet!"

"And ma there not be, Albert?"

"If you say so, Nellie."

He held out his arms to her, and she leaned her head against the breast that so many years ago had been her resting-place. Together they plotted to leave the house that night and flee to another country. That evening Frank De Vere gave Carlton the promised money.

"In the morning," said the father, "I will give you my daughter's answer."

That night De Vere came to the conclusion that it was a thing impossible to broach the subject to Lulu.

"Dead men tell no tales," he muttered, as he went to his desk and took from it a knife. Stealthily leaving his room, he stole toward his guest's chamber, which was at the end of the long passage. He was half-way there, when he detected the sound of muffled footsteps approaching him.

"The villain is coming to murder me," he thought; "he shall not escape me."

In a minute, he felt his enemy's breath upon his cheek, and knew it was his time to strike. So he grasped the figure, and made a thrust in the darkness with his knife. The victim made no resistance; only gave utterance to one unearthly shriek.

De Vere recognized the voice. It was his wife.

Terror-stricken, he stood bending over the inanimate form, when the door of his guest's room opened, and Albert Carlton came out with a light. De Vere stepped hastily aside in a niche devoted to statuary. When Carlton saw the woman he loved lying there weltering in her blood, he forgot to look for her murderer, but knelt beside her, kissing the cold lips, and whispering words of love to her. The sight maddened the husband.

"Devil! destroyer of my happiness, take that, and that, and that!" he shrieked, as he stabbed the man he so bitterly hated.

De Vere hurried to his room and locked himself in. He soon heard footsteps hurrying to and fro, and exclamations of horror. By a private passage he descended into the street, hailed a passing vehicle and drove away. He was sought after for months, but never found.

Years afterward, in a distant land, he learned that both Carlton and Mrs. De Vere recovered, and that they were living together.

"Thank Heaven," he said, "that my hands are washed from their blood; if Charlie Sowle were only living I might yet be a happy man."

A few months after this he wrote to Lulu, begging her to come to him. She went, and with her went her husband, a fine-looking man, many years her senior. When the father looked upon him his face assumed an ashy hue, and he gasped out, "Charlie Sowle, how came you here?"

"The hospital report was false; I did not die. I thought I could gain nothing by contradicting your story, so I let it pass. I subsequently became acquainted with your daughter; she loved me, as I did her. We were married. For her dear sake, I freely forgive you the injury you did me."

"If you will accept a blessing from as bloody a hand as mine has been," said De Vere, "take mine now."

He called Lulu, gave her hand to Charlie Sowle, pronounced a father's blessing, then fell back in his chair. Lulu, with a little shriek, went to him. He was dead.

Lulu had cause, after many years of domestic happiness, to thank a merciful providence that her father's hand had not murdered Charlie Sowle.

Names of Vehicles.

Among the medley of names at present or recently given to pleasure carriages some are unintelligible, while others defy all etymological scrutiny. The landau is named from a town in Germany; it is a coach that may be used open or closed at pleasure. The landaulet, as its name implies, is a lighter and smaller landau. The barouche, a favorite open carriage in summer, is of French origin, as is the barouchet. The britzschka was introduced from Russia about half a century ago. Why the phaeton is so named we cannot pretend to say; but the vehicle so called belongs to the barouche and britzschka group. The cabriolet is French, and so is the vis-a-vis. Droitzschka came from Russia or Poland—an old kind of an affair, modified in England into a vehicle fitted for invalids, aged persons and children, with its formidable name shortened into drosky. The curricle is one of the few kinds of two-wheelers with two horses abreast; while the tandem is a straggling affair with two wheels and two horses, but one of the horses behind the other. The cab (short for cabriolet) is a handy bachelor's vehicle; the gig is about the lightest of all, being little more than an open-railed chair, supported on the shafts by two side springs; the dog-cart is a gig, with a space underneath to contain either dogs or luggage; while the tilbury, named after the coachman who invented it, is a modified cab. The stanhope, named after a noble lord, is another of the family of single-horse two-wheelers; and so is the sulky, for one person only; and so the buggy, and the jaunting-car, and the whisky. The dennet, we are told, has three springs peculiarly arranged, and "was so called because the three springs were named after the three Miss Dennets, whose elegant stage-dancing was much in vogue about the time this vehicle came into use." The French misanthrope, for one person, was probably the origin of our sulky. The fly is a roomy carriage let out to hire; why it is so called is not quite clear. The French fiacre neither denotes a particular person nor a special origin; there happened to be a figure of St. Fiacre in the front of the building where the first lender of these vehicles kept them. When we consider how readily the name hansom has come into use among us, as the designation for a vehicle, we need not marvel at the French having adopted fiacre. Victoria, clarence, brougham, are so many proofs of the ease with which the names of persons are given to new forms of carriages.—*All the Year Round.*

A Novel Way of Balancing an Account.

Baron R——, one of the gravest and most decorous Judges on the Irish bench, had a younger brother singularly unlike him, who was a perpetual thorn in his side. A scapegrace at school, the youth would learn nothing, and was the torment of his teachers. Having been set a sum by one of the latter, he, after an undue delay, presented himself before the desk and held up his slate, at one corner of which appeared a pile of coppers.

"What is the meaning of all this, sir?" said the master.

"Oh!" cried the youth, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I really can't help it. All the morning I've been working at a sum. Over and over again I've tried, but in spite of all I can do it will not come right. So I've made up the difference in half-pence, and there it is on the slate."

The originality of the device disarmed the wrath of the pedagogue, and young R—— was dismissed with his coppers to his place.

DEATH AT SEA.

How Soldiers Fear It—A Sad Scene.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Soldiers die bravely on the battle-field, and resignedly in the military hospital on shore, but there is something very sad in a soldier's death at sea. The surroundings of the ship-hospital are unfamiliar to his eye; the roll of the vessel is painful to him, and the thought is ever present to his mind that if he was on shore, if he could see the green fields, or even the snow-clad earth, his recovery might be possible. Although nothing could be more comfortable than the couch on which he lies, and scarcely anything more soothing than the gentle roll of the vessel to one in his condition, he longs to stretch his limbs on the barrack hospital bed, and to feel that he is on the firm ground.

Then the thought of the lonely burial in the wide waste of waters obtrudes itself upon his mind. To be launched over the vessel's side into the lonely ocean, committed to the deep, and left without a stone or wooden cross to mark the spot where his mortal remains were consigned to their everlasting rest, all this is inexpressibly saddening to the dying soldier. On shore, his comrades would have followed his remains to their resting place in the church-yard, and fired a farewell shot over his grave, and, with reluctant step, have left him to sleep the sleep that knows no waking till the trump of the archangel summons the dead to judgment.

How different at sea! Sewed up in a hammock, the corps to which he belongs summoned to the gangway-slip, a few short but solemn prayers said over the dead, and then the awful words:

"We commit this body to the deep!"

A plunge, and the corpse sinks into the sea; the flag is lowered; the vessel sails on, and the dead is left alone to the tossing of the angry waves, or to sink deep into the coral caves of the ocean. No comrade may come in after days and drop a tear over that grave; no loving hand may come and plant a flower there; it is lost; swallowed up in the immensity of the great graveyard of the deep.

The writer has stood by the side of a dying comrade in the hospital of a troop-ship, and heard the dying give utterance to such thoughts as the above.

"What does the surgeon say?" he asked. "Tell me the truth, comrade. I am not afraid of death."

"It is better that you should know the truth. He has no hope."

"I thought so. Well, God's will be done; but is hard to die in the middle of the ocean. If I had been on shore, even in a foreign country, it would have been easier. It is hard to be buried at sea."

"The sea will give up its dead."

"Ay, that is right, comrade. I ought to think of that. Seamen, they say, like to cherish the thought that they will be buried at sea; but I am a soldier. I would die happier if I knew that I would be buried on shore and be followed to the grave by my comrades. There is something beautiful in a soldier's funeral on shore. The solemn music—that Dead March in Saul—how I used to love it! My poor mother! It will grieve her to think that I was buried at sea. Read that, comrade, about the sea giving up its dead."

The chaplain at this moment approached, having been sent by the surgeon. He read the passage of scripture asked for, and many other beautiful passages.

The dying soldier closed his eyes during the reading. He lay silent for a long time after the chaplain had ceased. Then he opened his eyes and muttered, feebly:

"No funeral parade; no music; no farewell shot over my grave—committed to the deep. The—sea—will—give—up its—dead. Comrades—my mother—farewell!"

And he ceased to live.

Next day the vessel came to a stop for a few minutes. The ship's bell was tolled, the flag floated at half-mast, and the soldiers of the corps to which the deceased belonged were paraded at the gangway. The prayers were said, the body launched over the side, and the vessel resumed her course. Some of the members of the other corps on board were surprised on learning, late that evening, that a soldier had been buried during the day.

It is better that such things should be so. Nothing can be gained by saddening men unnecessarily. Cheerfulness is one of the most potent of sanitary agents. Every care should be taken to maintain it among large bodies of men.

A Bill to Prevent Customs Frauds.

Secretary Sherman has drafted and had introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to prevent frauds upon the customs revenue. It provides that, whenever any person not a United States officer shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to any chief officer of customs or District Attorney, original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld, or of any fines, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers or their agents, or by any officer or person employed in the customs service, such person so furnishing information shall be entitled to receive one-third of the gross proceeds of such duties, the fine, penalty, or forfeiture so recovered to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

The bill further provides that whenever any officer of customs shall detect or seize goods, wares, and merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, or who shall detect a fraud by undervaluation or any other device upon the customs revenue, such officer shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of the gross proceeds resulting from such seizure, or which may be recovered on account of such fraud. Provided that this section shall not apply to any officer of customs whose annual salary is $4,000 or more.

The bill repeals Section 16 of the act entitled, "An act to amend the customs-revenue laws and to repeal moieties," as well as all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing.

ATTEMPTS are about to be made, under the auspices of the British Government, to open up more ports along the seaboard of India, in the hope of obtaining improved facilities for the distribution of food in case of future famines.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Spring ruled in earth and air;
The breeze was soft and scented with the flowers
"Come, let us walk ere day away doth wear,"
My friend said suddenly, 'mid studious hours—
Whither, I do not care!"

Together forth we set;
He led me far along the river way
All blue with flowers that whisper "Ne'er forget,"
And, when I spoke of turning, answered, "Nay,
A little farther yet."

Amid the meadows green
A farm-house nestled: "'Tis not very far"—
My friend persuaded—"if you have not been,
I'll take you: on a farm the chances are
There's something to be seen."

Once there, my friend delayed;
And I, half piqued, could see his glance go round
Until it rested on a lingering maid,
Who looked at him, and then upon the ground,
And then retreat essayed.

Homeward our steps we turned.
"And who's the damsel?" quoth I; and he—
"Why, nobody," and looked with eyes that yearned
Toward where, above us [illegible],
Love's planet faintly burned.

PITH AND POINT.

A LIGHT employment—The lamplighters'.

WHEN a man loses his balance, where does it go to?

NO BIRD is actually on the wing. The wings are on the bird.

WHAT sort of implement does a man use when he cudgels his brains?

A PUPIL, being asked to name the bones in the head, answered: "I have them all in my head, but cannot give them."

"THE biscuit," says a newspaper writer, "is the national gastric clog, the huge sporegerm of self-propagating and self-perpetuating dyspepsia."

A FRENCHMAN says that Americans do not have handsome chins. Foreigners expect us to be wiping off our chins all the time, and yet to keep them handsome.

TWO GENTLEMEN were arguing in a pasture-field, with only a goat for an audience. In reply to a statement of one, the other said: "I know. But——" The goat took him at his word, and the argument was continued on the other side of the fence.—*Breakfast Table.*

A MAGAZINE writer says there is a language of the hair. Don't doubt it in the least. At any rate we have heard of tolerably well-authenticated cases where a single auburn hair on a dark coat collar could talk plainer than a guide-board, and furnish the material for a whole course of lectures.—*Breakfast Table.*

QUIPS FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A green age—Foliage.

Steal works—Savings banks.

"The people's line"—The clothes-line.

Cultivating hops—Learning to dance.

The lion of the season—The dandelion.

A mitey hard kase—A wormy cheese.

The greatest blower of them all—Si Klone.

The day to buy your "fine-cut"—Chewsday, of course.

Lassie-twoed—A fellow with a girl on each arm.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a cap—a night-cap.

A blacksmith doesn't eat hay, though he is a horse-shoer.

You never heard a waste-basket poet exclaim: "My lines are cast in pleasant places."

General D. Bility has killed thousands, but General A. Bility never hurt anybody.

It is a fact that, however good your clothes may be, they are always worn out.

England is said to produce an enormous quantity of hops. This must be the English hop era.

A vocalist in New York State was sentenced to the penitentiary the other day. It was decided to send him to Sing Sing.

PHUNOGRAPHS FROM THE HAWKEYE.

"Elveda" writes to ask us if "life is not very sweet to us?" Not a bit of it, Elveda; our life is sour own.

Medical men have never been able to properly explain the singular fondness a hound pup always evinces for omelette in the shell.

Bismarck drinks nothing but the finest brandy, and it makes the boys feel sick to call the party up to the bar when the Prince is in the crowd.

Parsnips are said to greatly enrich the milk of the cow. This is the reason a dairyman considers a never-failing spring in the garden such a mine of wealth.

Every stage that goes to the Black Hills takes some woman out to her husband, and the result is there are now two women to every man in that distressed country.

Fine paper is now made from the white ends of asparagus. It would be much easier to make boxwood mallets of the article that is sold in our markets for food.

Rev. John Jasper sticks to it that "the sun moves." We believe him. We have seen it move a corner loafer over to the shady side of the street, when no other power could so have moved him.

There is a mad-stone in Iowa that has performed hundreds of marvelous cures, but it is like the milk-sickness—always in the next county—so that no one in Iowa has ever seen it.

MERRY TRIFLES FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

They propose to send a bill-poster from one of the Western States to Congress, because they are sure that he will "stick."

A young blade of her acquaintance had passed without acknowledging her bow—her eyes flashed like swords, for wasn't she a cut-lass?

"Is there any genuine New England spirit left?"—*New York World.* What a rum question! We guess there is; at most any of the distilleries you'll find some.

"An honest confession is good for the soul," but Mrs. Tilton has done so much in the confession business that there are doubts as to whether any of the kind thus beneficial have yet been made.

"A speech that was thick with the dust of travel" is the way an exchange romantically expresses it. We think that speech must have come from the tongue of a wagon.

NEARLY all the Crawford peaches have been killed by frost in Maryland. Other varieties have not been much injured.

SABBATH READING.

Be True to God.

Whatever the world may say or do,
In your life and soul to God be true;
For the world may laugh, or the world may chide,
But it cannot take you from Jesus' side,
Or take your Savior away from you,
And what the world says, as the years glide past,
Will die away like the wintry blast.

Littleton, Mass. ——— Jane M. Read.

Life's Burdens and Hopes.

A SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMAS, OF CHICAGO.

If there be any month in the year that should bring to man only gladness, that month is May. The winter is past. The streams, no longer bound in icy beds, go laughing along their way. The earth is covered with green, and growing grass and budding leaf and blossoming tree all tell of life and hope. Birds of beauty and song come back to sing about our homes. All nature is joyous. And yet not all. The tears of man fall in beautiful May as well as in bleak November. And it seems even harder to weep in the spring-time than in the autumn or winter; for the dreary days keep company with sorrow, but the brighter days have not always the power to cheer, and often seem almost a mockery in the presence of grief or suffering.

It would be pleasant indeed could we make this springtime the truthful representation of all life, and see in that picture only forms of beauty and happiness. But we cannot. The years of man do not keep pace with the seasons. It is now spring to our earth, but it is already autumn and winter to many of the children of earth. These spring days fall not alone on childhood, but upon old age and feebleness as well. The earth's air is not all light with song and laughter, but is heavy with sighs and tears. "We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened." The thought of the text is that mankind while in the body, while in this world, are burdened or oppressed, and, being oppressed, they cry out for relief; but they do not want this relief through underclothing, or through divestment, or by being deprived of what they have—that is, being annihilated—but rather of "being clothed upon," or invested with something higher, "that mortality might be swallowed up of life." And the hope of mankind is in the plan and purpose of God. "He hath wrought us for this self-same purpose," and "He hath given unto us the earnest or pledge of the spirit;" that is, there is in man a spirit that is ever trying to struggle upward, is ever longing for that which is above; and this longing, this struggle to be free, is the earnest, the pledge, or the way in which the divine spirit assures man that there is something better beyond, and thus cheers him on with the hope of what is yet to be.

Let us look at this double view of our world; the burdens and the hopes of mankind.

Many of these burdens seem to grow out of, or to be closely related to, man's bodily conditions. The sense of the text seems to be that of oppression, or burden, or hardship, or labor, imposed through the relations of matter to spirit. We need not dwell long upon these. They are all matters of common experience. We are burdened with the everyday labor of life. We may bear this burden lightly, making, as far as possible, a pleasure of a necessity—and it is well to do this—but still the load is upon us, and we must bear it; we cannot lay it down. Think how many things we should like to do could we be free from daily toil. We should like to roam over the fields and prairies, and gather the wild flowers of May. We should like to travel, to read, to paint, to play, to converse, but we are tied down to work. Our bodies must be fed, and clothed, and housed; and to do this the field and the shop and the store must all be kept busy. The spirit often feels that this is a burden, and longs to be free.

Then there are the burdens that come from weakness and disease and old age. Matter has weight, is inert, is dead, and it requires power to vitalize it, to support it in upright form and to carry it about. We tire from physical exertion, even under the most favorable conditions. There are very few so strong and perfectly healthy as scarcely to be conscious of their bodies only from a sense of vigor and buoyancy. What watching, what working, what care and doctoring to keep their bodies well; and with all our efforts how much sickness and pain, And these increase the burdens of life. Add to these the many forms of disease that afflict mankind, the long list of accidents, and losses of life and property on the land and the sea, and add to these the burdens of years, and the weakness and failing of strength and vision that come with old age, and it is not strange that our world groans, cries out from its sense of oppression.

Not only do we find these burdens resting upon individuals, but being upon individual life they thereby spread out and beame a part of the universal life. And not only do they rest upon bodily want, but upon the heart's life and affections, and the whole realm of mind and spirit as they reach out for truth and goodness. One living by himself and within himself may know only his own burdens; but let him press his way out into the great world of labor and thought and care, let him feel the tread of the world's muscle, let him feel the throb and pulse of the world's brain and heart, let him feel the real life of humanity, and he will then know something of the universal struggle, and see how it is that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth together in pain until now." Oh what a world of struggle and burden are we called to look upon! Mothers with the care of home and children. Fathers with the burden and anxiety of business. Statesmen with the tangled affairs of the nation. Philosophers with the problems of thought. Philanthropists with the suffering of humanity. The church with darkness and sin. It seems to me that our whole world is brought up to a tension and strain never known before. The whole life of humanity seems intensified. Questions of government and law and religion are all casting their immense weight into the scales at once, and no one seems to know what the result is to be. Like the creaking and groaning of the ponderous wheels and engines in a great ship in the storm, humanity cries out in all lands.

As we look out upon this wide scene of toil and care and suffering, there is one thing that must impress us deeply; and that is the courage and endurance of our race. One would think that mankind would grow weary of the burden and seek to lay it down. One would think that the race would become almost discouraged at the simple struggle for existence. One would think that the great army of fathers and mothers, the great army of laborers, and business men, and statesmen, and moralists would grow weary of the struggle for life and bread and law and religion, and lie down in despair. But such is not the case. The daughters of to-day become the wives and mothers of to-morrow. The sons of to-day go out to plow the same fields that their fathers tilled before they came, or take their father's places in bank or office or commerce. Statesmen and philosophers and divines turn over the same old questions of thought that puzzled Lycurgus and Plato and Paul thousands of years ago, and the soldiers of to-day march over the same fields where fought the armies of Alexander and Cæsar. This is indeed a grand quality in man that he will not give up the struggle. Not one in ten thousand seeks death by self-destruction; and of the suicide it is always safe to say that the foundations of reason have in some way been unsettled. The struggle of man for life and thought and principle covers our whole world with a mantle of glory. In the face of hardship and want man struggles on. In the face of disease and death he makes the longest and best fight he can. In the face of ignorance and sin he presses on, planting the outposts of knowledge wherever he goes, and lifts up the flag of liberty over hill and plain. In the presence of cruelty and wrong he lifts up the cross and points to the tears of Jesus Christ; and over the grave he places the emblem of immortality. Oh, a grand struggle is this of our race. Rough as is the way of life, hard as are its trials and heavy its burdens, our race has stood up bravely under all for thousands of years; and as one generation has gone down another has taken its place, but not one in all the long line has been willing to end the conflict, or wanted to lie down in despair. At the end of thousands of years, years of toil and suffering, years written all over with change and sickness and death, man is not discouraged. He is not willing to be unclothed or divested. He wants to toil on. On the foundations of the old city or empire he seeks to build the new city, and to found the new civilization. Out of the blackened ruins of the old Chicago uprises the new and fairer Chicago of to-day. Before the dead are buried, or the fires quenched, plans are laid and work begun to rebuild the great mills of Minneapolis. A dozen men may lose their lives from a broken rail or a treacherous bridge, and a hundred men will take the very next train to recover their bodies and to repair the damage. Men are not disheartened in the world of thought and religion. Here, as in other things, they display a tireless energy and an unddying courage. If the Ptolemaic system of astronomy is found to be untrue, they give it up for the Copernican. If one system of philosophy will not solve the mystery of thought and being, another comes to take its place. Socrates and Plato succeed Thales and Pythagorus; Reid and Cousin succeed Bacon and Locke. The Reformation succeeded Romanism, and a broader catholicity is fulfilling the promise of the seed sown by Luther. This is, indeed, a grand quality in man.

Now, back of this sublime courage and endurance of our race there must be some unfailing power, and beneath it and within it there must be some powerful impulse or inspiration. That power is God. That inspiration is hope. Man does not fall because God does not fall. Man does not sink down in despair because hope ever points the way to something better beyond. And hope ever points that way because it is in the secrets of God; because it sees ever beyond where reason can go; sees through the darkest night the morning of the new day. And it sees this, again, because it is in the plan of God and in the nature of things. Hope is as June to May. It is always in the advance, and sees the flowers and the fruit even before the buds have opened.

About "Dying of Overwork."

But is overwork always the sole cause of the deplorable result? Human capacity for work is almost unlimited, and one of the simplest and best definitions of health is "being able to do a good day's work easy." Other questions then arise. Was the victim obedient to the inexorable laws of health? Did they put, as Emerson says Englishmen usually do, a solid bar of sleep between every two days? Did they eat and drink health and vigor, or dyspepsia and debility and paralysis? Did they preserve the equilibrium and vigor of the physical system by taking regular and energetic exercise, filling their lungs with the oxygen of pure air? Did they heed Sir Philip Sidney's four wise rules for lengthening life—

Great temp'rance, open air,
Easy labor, little care?

—*New York Express.*

He Had to Do It.

On the night in question they had been married scarcely a year. She had to sit up to wait for him until 12 o'clock, and then she went to bed. At 3 o'clock she was awakened by hearing him at the door. She opened the window and asked who was there.

"Me!" he responded, in a thick voice.

"Where have you been until this hour?" she indignantly demanded.

"I've been to lodge," he managed to articulate.

"Oh, you have, eh? Well, as you've been lodging until this time, I guess it won't hurt you any to sit up the rest of the night."

American Exhibits at Paris.

Paris, Wednesday, May 1, 1878.
[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

The display of scales by Fairbanks & Co., New York, is very grand, and creditable to the exhibitors, showing the advancement made by them over those of any other American or foreign manufacturers, and reflects great credit on American workmanship. The exhibit surpasses all others in merit at the Paris World's Fair.

Mason & Hamlin, who took the first medal for their cabinet organs at the Exposition in 1867, and have won the highest honors at every world's exhibition since, are here in competition with a fine lot of organs. Several other American makers exhibit, but few if any of them will venture to compete.

An oyster shell, weighing 5¼ pounds, has been found in the Diablo mountains, Cal., 4,000 feet above sea level.

WATER-WAYS.

Interesting Letter from Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, to Senator Windom, of Minnesota.

Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you hold your ground with regard to water routes. In a little time the public mind will be with you. In this State there has been a great change in the views of our people. High tolls, frauds and other abuses had run down our canals to a point so low that most men thought their days had gone by, and that they would be of little or no use in the future. The railroads pushed them hard to get them out of the way. In 1870 we began to fight for low tolls. After a time they were cut down from 6 to 3 cents on a bushel of wheat from Lake Erie to the Hudson river. This was done after very hard work to bring it about. They were then put down to 1½ cents, then to 1 cent over the whole length of the Erie canal. No one now makes war against these very low tolls, and a very large party has grown up which asks for free canals. Grain can be carried, and give the boats a fair profit, for less than the tolls paid the State a few years ago. Six cents a bushel is enough to pay the State, the boats and all charges.

The whole country has been stirred up about the kind of money we shall use. However grave this may be, it is a little matter compared with the question of our ability to sell to the world what we raise on our lands. If we can do this we shall have all the gold and silver we want. If we fail to do this we shall be poor, our credit will be low, and our money will be scarce and poor. We are to raise more grain than we ever have raised. The changes of times are driving men from the cities into the country. Those who come from Europe are mostly those who till the soil. A like state of things exist elsewhere. War may, for a time, make a call for our grain, but we must not count upon war which may not take place, and which, in any event, will soon be over. Can we sell our grain in Europe against those who raise grain in Europe? We can, if it does not cost too much to get it there, and this will turn upon a very small sum. The question is not, If it costs 3 cents more to get it to market, how much will this tax the States of the West? but, Will this little change stop the sale of our grain abroad? The men who know the most about this trade say that at most times it will. If 3 cents profit can be made it will be bought. If not, it will be left on the hands of our farmers to bear down the price of that which we use in this country. If it costs 3 cents too much to carry grain, we shall lose many millions of dollars. If the West does not sell its grain it cannot buy of the East what the East has to sell. The wheels of commerce and industry will all be checked.

To show you what the reduction of one-half a cent a bushel will do, I send you the report of the Comptroller of this State, which proves that, when about a year ago the toll was changed from 1½ cents to 1 cent per bushel it brought back the trade to the Erie canal. I wish you would note the fact that this was not due to the large crops of last year. Less grain was sent to the seaboard in 1877 than was sent in 1876, up to time the canals closed. What the canals gained last year the railroads lost, namely, about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat.

We do not know that there will be a war between Great Britain and Russia, but all must see that we are to have a long fight with Russia for the markets of Europe, and upon this turns the whole question of the revival of the trade and prosperity of our country.

Can our railroads give us a victory?

No one thinks of them more highly than I do. We cannot do without them. They have uses of their own whoich water-routes cannot meet. On the other hand, without water-routes they will and do charge more than they should. They have cost too much. They cannot live unless they make pools with each other. In other words, they say openly that it is not their policy to carry for a low price and thus make trade, but to carry less and charge more. They cannot make pools with water-routes, because each man owns his own boat. For this reason English railroads have bought up English canals to get them out of the way. They have done this in other countries in Europe. They have tried to break down the lake, river, and canal routes in this country. They will fail as to the great lakes and the Erie canal.

I do not know enough of the Mississippi river to speak about it. I hope its trade will be kept up. It may turn some from New York, but it will be for the good of the whole country, if it keeps the railroads in check. There must be a steamboat route from the Mississippi river to the great lakes. It will not only carry much grain, but it will do much more good by keeping down charges.

Just now most men think the water-routes have lost their value. The truth is, they grow in value as new railroads are made. The Erie canal was never worth so much to New York as it is today. It carries at a low rate, and makes the railroads do the same. I am very truly yours, etc., Horatio Seymour.

There has not been snow enough in the Northern Pacific country during the past year, if it should come all in one fall, to obstruct a train, or even a handcar, for five minutes at any point on the road.

Twenty-seven vessels, aggregating a tonnage of 27,850, were launched on the Clyde in March, against twenty, with 15,450 tonnage, last year.

Nervousness and Sleepless nights are cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. We have the grateful testimonials of many who have been cured of this disorder. For subduing the Nerves and bringing the Heart to its natural functions Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has no equal; it is not claimed a cureall but is a medicine which goes straight to its work, relieves the Heart of its burden, and enables it to produce the blood as it should, giving life and tone to the system. If you have any trouble with your Heart, no matter how slight, try the HEART REGULATOR and you will say it is a blessing. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Price 50 cents and $1; for sale by druggists.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic. —A *certain, safe* and *speedy cure* for all diseases of miasmatic origin. It cures in a few days, without danger or inconvenience: Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Chills, Pernicious Fever, Congestive Chills, Sun Pains, and all diseases of similar character. Enlarged Spleens are reduced as if by magic, and Sun Pains are conquered with marvelous rapidity. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

Natural Selection.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. Illustrative of this principle are the family medicines of R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. By reason of superior merit, they have outrivaled all other medicines. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grew to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit. It is safe to say that no medicine or combination of medicines yet discovered equals or can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all pulmonary and blood affections. If the bowels be constipated and liver sluggish, his Pleasant Purgative Pellets will give prompt relief; while his Favorite Prescription will positively, perfectly, and permanently cure those weaknesses and "dragging-down" sensations peculiar to females. In the People's Common Sense Medical Advisor, an illustrated work of nearly one thousand pages, the Doctor has fully discussed the principles that underlie health and sickness. Price $1.50, post-paid. Adapted to old and young, single and married. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Guinea for a Sixpence.

A firm in New York seems unfamiliar with the London story of the man who offered to sell real guineas at a trifle, but could find no buyers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,—the "Newspaper Advertising Bureau," propose, for one hundred (?) dollars, to put a ten-line advertisement in some thirty standard weeklies, and to slide it into a thousand other weeklies free. Do they expect people to take the offer? Any one acquainted with the high rates of these standard weeklies can see that the thing is ridiculous. Rowell & Co. must know very well that acceptances of the offer would be so many items to charge to profit and loss. We retract our insinuation about their ignorance of that London story. They probably know it too well, and are shrewd enough, by taking advantage of that human trait at which the story hints, to make a stroke for fame as men of startling liberality, and at the same time run no risk of pecuniary loss.

Delicious Cookery.

Light, white, wholesome biscuits, rolls, bread, and elegant cake, crullers, waffles, doughnuts, muffins, and griddle cakes of every kind, are always possible to every table by using Dooley's Yeast Powder.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

$330.00 Organ for only $89.50 BEATTY ORGAN Golden Tongue, Style No. 1480, Three Set Reeds, (12) twelve stops, two Grand Knee Swells, Solid Walnut Case with heavy raised French Veneered Panels, etc. A Superb Cabinet or Parlor Organ, every one that has seen this instrument is delighted. Warranted 10 years. Sent on 15 day's test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid by me each way if not satisfactory. Retail Price $330. ☞ For Cash with order, I will sell this beautiful instrument in order to have it introduced at once, for only $89.50. Beware of Imitation. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

REV. DR. CLARK writes:

I have much pleasure in saying Fellows' Hypophosphites *improved my general health amazingly.* It gives a clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its virtues it must be used, and were it within the reach of all classes, I believe it would be used universally; yes, by the well, to renew their age, and by the sick, to make them well.

It makes an old person ten years younger. "This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues.

ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N. S.

I heartily recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all troubled with any difficulties or diseases of the lungs or nervous system, believing that had I not used it I would not now be living.

HARRIS COFFILL, Windsor, N. S.

Consulting Office for Consumptives,
Western Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. James I. Fellows—*Dear Sir:* We were induced to prescribe your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites by Dr. McMaster, and its use has been attended with such satisfactory results as to warrant our employing it largely from this time forward.

A. SLEE, SR., M. D

YOUNG MEN! Learn Telegraphy and earn from $35 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

35,000 ACRES AT AUCTION!—Must be sold, 35,000 acres choice farming lands in Marshall and Nemaha Counties, Northeastern Kansas. Days of sale, June 5th and 26th. Low fares on excursion trains. For maps and terms address
CHARLES M. STEBBINS, Harrisburg, Pa.

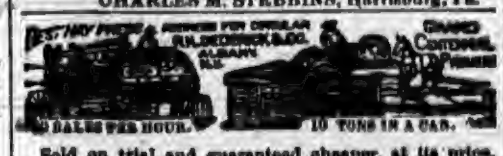

BEST HAY PRESS
ADDRESS FOR CIRCULAR
P. K. DEDERICK & CO.
ALBANY N.Y.
GRAND CONTINUOUS PRESS
10 BALES PER HOUR.
10 TONS IN A CAR.

Sold on trial, and guaranteed cheaper, at its price, than any other Hay press as a gift, or no sale. Don't be swindled by irresponsible manufacturers of infringing machines, as the purchaser is liable. It costs no more for a good press than an inferior or worthless one. Address P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

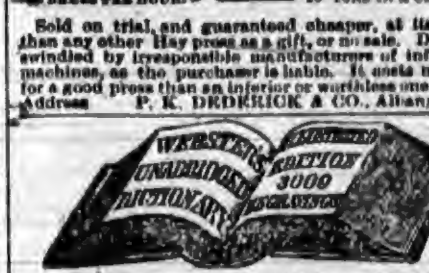

3,000 Engravings; 1,840 Pages Quarto.

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.
A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.
INVALUABLE IN ANY FAMILY,
AND IN ANY SCHOOL.

For Schools—recommended by State Sup'ts of 35 different States and 50 College Pres'ts.

About 32,000 have been placed in Public Schools by law or School Officers.

Contains 10,000 Words and Meanings not found in other Dictionaries.

Three thousand Illustrations—three times as many as in any other Dictionary.

Sale of Webster's is 20 times as great as that of any other series of Dictionaries.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

'GRAND'
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

BROADWAY STYLES MENS' & BOYS' CLOTHING. MAN STADLER & CO BROADWAY AND PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK. SEND GOODS C. O. D. WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

CUT THIS OUT. SCHOOL CHURCH and Store. Wire Window Guards, No. 16 Wire, & Iron Frames, any size, $1.25 a square yard. Green Wire Cloth Window Screens and Doors, in Walnut Frames, 25 cents a square foot.
EVANS & CO.,
Wire Workers,
113 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO.

25 CENTS will secure for 3 Months, on trial,
THE ALLIANCE!
Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.
SPLENDID PREMIUMS.
Address THE ALLIANCE CO.,
95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOPPER GRASSES!

Potato bugs, tramps, and travelling agents are the farmer's curse. The ast can be avoided by buying direct. Five-Ton Wagon Scales are sold at $50 each. On trial, freight prepaid, by JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y., for free Price-List.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a *certain remedy* for the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of actual cures, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

Standard Weeklies

Names of Papers.		*Price per line.*
New York	Weekly Sun	50 cents.
	Scientific American	75 cents.
	Weekly World	50 cents.
	Witness	75 cents.
	Frank Leslie's Illustrated	50 cents.
	Independent	50 cents.
	Christian Advocate	50 cents.
	Weekly Times	50 cents.
	Examiner and Chronicle	30 cents.
Boston	Weekly Journal (cuts charged double)	25 cents.
	New England Farmer	15 cents.
	Congregationalist (cuts ½ extra)	30 cents.
Portland	Transcript	15 cents.
Manchester	Mirror	10 cents.
Albany	Journal	10 cents.
	Cultivator and Country Gentleman	30 cents.
Philadelphia	Presbyterian	25 cents.
Baltimore	American	12½ cents.
Cincinnati	Weekly Times	75 cents.
	Herald and Presbyter	15 cents.
	Weekly Gazette	75 cents.
Louisville	Weekly Courier-Journal	40 cents.
Chicago	Times	25 cents.
	Prairie Farmer	40 cents.
St. Louis	Globe-Democrat	30 cents.
	Republican	35 cents.
		$10.00

For a ten-line advertisement to be inserted one week in the above list, we will accept a check, in advance, for $100, and will insert the same one week in a list of One Thousand Country Weeklies gratis.

Will insert two lines in the above list and the One Thousand Country Weeklies for $30 cash.

ADDRESS
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

For War in the East and CURSE of RUM, [illegible] Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

FOOT LATHES Fret Saws! Send [illegible] pp. B. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S. to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. Exclusive right given. Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. [illegible] MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

REMEMBER That the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY of Chicago will supply THE CHICAGO LEDGER to News dealers at Wholesale Rates. ☞ Send in orders.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN—To represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers, and canvass for advertisements in this vicinity. To a proper person will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with reference, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers.
Warerooms, 18 East 14th St.,
[Established 1834.] NEW YORK.
☞ Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. ☜

Homes in Minnesota.

Minnesota's Product of FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels of Oats, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes, worth over Twenty Million Dollars. Four hundred and Five FLOURING MILLS, Fifteen hundred and eleven Run of Stone. The Greatest Milling Country in the World. The best Water Power in the United States. One Hundred and twenty thousand Horse Power at St. Anthony Falls alone. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION FEET of lumber sawed. GREAT RUSH for choice WHEAT LANDS.

Immense Immigration in For 1878. Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Three Hundred Miles of Railroad, and every train crowded. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also coming. We invite the world into the EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST. Twenty-Five Million acres of land awaiting settlement. 1877.

Free Homes, Free Schools, Free Lands.

Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT everywhere, in every country, the world over. Apply to
JOHN W. BOND,
Sec'y of State Board of Immigration,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 *and* 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

C. N. U. No. 20

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A LOW PRICE
—AND—
Three Months' Credit!

A DOUBLE-COLUMN ADVERTISEMENT, HANDSOMELY DISPLAYED, AND CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED ON A PAGE WHERE THERE IS NOT TOO MUCH OTHER ADVERTISING, WOULD BE SURE TO BE SEEN BY EVERY READER OF A LOCAL COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

WE WILL INSERT SUCH AN ADVERTISEMENT IN FIVE HUNDRED OR MORE COUNTRY WEEKLIES, OCCUPYING FIVE INCHES DOWN THE COLUMN, AND IN EACH PAPER A READING NOTICE NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED LINES, IN LARGE TYPE, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISEMENT, ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR PER PAPER FOR ONE INSERTION.

FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS WE WILL ACCEPT FOR PAYMENT A NOTE FOR THE AMOUNT, PAYABLE THREE MONTHS FROM ITS DATE, SAID NOTE NOT TO BE GIVEN UNTIL WE HAVE EXHIBITED TO THE ADVERTISER, AT HIS OWN OFFICE, A COPY OF EACH PAPER CHARGED FOR, WITH THE ADVERTISEMENT AND NOTICE DULY INSERTED.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT OCCUPIES THE EXACT SPACE TALKED OF, VIZ.: FIVE INCHES DOUBLE-COLUMN.

THIS OFFER HOLDS GOOD ONLY FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE. ADDRESS

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 23, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler township	11
Keyser "	35
Jackson "	18
Concord "	20
Newville "	08
Stafford "	07
Wilmington "	25
Richland "	17
Fairfield "	23
Smithfield "	22
Franklin "	17
Troy "	05
Auburn precinct	34
Waterloo "	19

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN
DeKalb Co. Dem Cen. Com.

—Certain movements among the Republicans, points to another southern outrage campaign.

—The Legislature of Ohio has redistricted that state so that the Democrats got 14 congressmen out of twenty

—Senator Voorhees has presented a petition in the U. S. Senate, asking that six hours be made a days work; and the Indianapolis Journal is surprised that the Senator did not make it two hours, or declare all work illegal.

We take the above from the Waterloo Press of last week to show how very mean and low some radical sheets can be, and how stupid they imagine the people to be. They say Senator Voorhees presented a petition. Who else would present such a thing to the United States Senate from Indiana but a Senator from that State. Say the people of Indianapolis would sign a petition praying for a law to compel the editor of the Journal to tell the truth, Senator Voorhees or McDonald would have to present it to that body. But in the above item they insinuate that Senator Voorhees made out the petition and presented it, when it was sent to him by his constituents, signed by Republicans as well as Democrats. It is a little mean to misrepresent things in this way.

The Electoral Fraud.

In the contest in the House to bring about an investigation of the Electoral Fraud, the Republicans will soon find out in what an utterly indefensible attitude they have placed themselves. If it is not an open plea of guilty and confession of crime, no party ever plead it. Nor will all the sophistry and ingenuity of Messrs. Garfield, Hale and Conger bear the test of common sense. How does the case stand before the country, regardless of any partisan effect?

Messrs. Garfield and Hale were chiefly instrumental in and instigators of the theft of the electoral vote of Louisiana. Every intelligent man knows that both Hale and Garfield were both down there and supervised the job. Every intelligent child knows that without their powerful aid and influence, Wells and Anderson—who were but the instruments—never would have dared the dangerous deed. The investigation proposed therefore directly aims at Hale and Garfield themselves. They are among the parties to be investigated. If they had ordinary decency or shame, their great personal interest in the matter, would have dictated silence If they had a clear conscience they would have demanded this investigation in order to vindicate the themselves. But as they have a guilty conscience and not a particle of shame or decency, they had the audacity to lead the opposition. In doing so did they not confess their guilt?

The answer, that they only opposed it because it did not grant them an investigation into alleged frauds in Oregon and Mississippi, is no answer at all This is and can not be an investigation in what was intended, or should have been, but what actually was done. The vote for Oregon was count for Hayes, and that settles the matter so far as Mr Garfield is concerned. The allegations about Mississippi are preposterous.—This is not to inquire why people voted nor how they voted, but simply why and how, after the people had cast their ballots, they were robbed of the result of their election by infamous republican leaders and the returning boards. Besides, in the creation of the electoral commission, the republicans themselves distinctly admitted that their charges against Mississippi were groundless. They dropped those charges and consented that they should not even be presented as disputed questions before the electoral commission. In the counting of the votes of those states not a single objection was made to them by a single republican. They then and there finally, and irrevocably consented to their legality, and debarred themselves from future cavil or objections. They did this, too, after a committee of the senate, under the lead of Morton, had concluded a most searching, expensive and thorough investigation into the election of Mississippi. After hundreds of witnesses were examined the result was so palpable that the committee dropped the whole matter and never made a report. It did not ask even to submit the question to the senate. The issues were joined and the pleadings were closed when the electoral commission was created, and the republicans themselves left all mention of Mississippi out of them. To bring up the matter now is not only to go behind the returns, but a ridiculously great distance further. To compare this with the case of Florida—where the very person whose vote would have given the state to Tilden, but who gave it to Hayes instead, now confesses that he did so fraudulently, and only through great pressure of the agents of Mr. Hayes—is preposterous nonsense.

Turn and twist and toil as they may the republicans can not escape the dilemma in which their leaders have placed them. Beneath all the shame and subterfuge remains the plain fact that they are afraid of the truth, opposed to investigation, allied to fraud, and closely identified with the crime of the nineteenth century.

Junction Items.

—D. McNabb's heading factory is rushing business.

—Mr. Henrick has moved in the building opposite the Baker House.

—John Harris is the happiest man in the whole kingdom this morning. Its a fine boy.

—The excursion to Avilla from this place on Sunday, was a failure on account of rain.

—We understand an old gentleman from Angola is to supercede Mr. Gale at this place as flagman.

—Hog cholera is prevailing here, J. Harris and Fred Sammons both lost four hogs the past week, with the disease.

—New time card on the Ft. W., J. & S., & Eel River roads Sunday last. No. 6 will now run through to Ft. Wayne.

—Whittington has added a meat market to his grocery business judging from the fine heifer we saw emerging from his door a few days ago.

—Saturday morning while B. & O. train No. 15 was switching in the yard at this place, Mr. Copp's fingers got caught between the draw bars, smashing two of the fingers.

—Girls, when you take your sorrel top lovers for a walk, we would advise you to be less boisterous in promenading the Junction platform. It gives you away to bad.

—Our old friend, J. S. Gale, who has been with us the past year received orders on Monday to report at Jackson, to again resume his place on the road. We understand he will run on passenger train No. 6. He has gained many friends while among us. J., you have our best wishes, and we hope you will meet with success in your new position.

PERKINS.

GARRETT, IND. May 18th '68.

EDITOR AUBURN COURIER—A meeting was held at the Episcopal church, Wednesday evening, May 8th, for the purpose of determining whether Rev. Trimble's congregation and the people of Garrett could make up his salary, for the ensuing year—the Garrett goat as he is called here, but which should be the Ohio goose, says it was to determine whether the congregation desired to retain Rev. Trimble as its minister, after preaching his farewell sermon Sunday evening, and says this appears to be a strange turn of affairs. Nothing definite was accomplished by the meeting Being an interested party in this affair, I wish to mention a few facts in regard to this matter. Nine tenths of the people of Garrett were in favor of keeping Mr. Trimble here, and a gentleman of the church went among the people to see what could be done in regard to his salary. All things went favorably, and since certain parties begin to find out that Rev Trimble was written to return to his parish, goes around among the people telling them he does not want Rev. Trimble to return. I would ask the said goose, did he ever lay an egg on the altar of said church. I think not. Said goose was very thankful to the gentleman spoken of, in fact all the reading matter there ever was in the goose's sheet, was put there by said Rev. Trimble, and now he goes around with others trying to defame the character and reputation of said gentleman, but he will find out, and that soon, that Garrett is getting too hot for his feathered Majesty of Rome.

A SAVAGE.

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. A dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will assist your Baby in teething, and prevent it from being attacked by Cholera Infantum, Colic, or other diseases Babies suffer with. 25c. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

GARRETT, IND., May 21, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express a few facts in regard to the election and administration of the town of Garrett. I noticed in your last paper two very long articles from here on the same subject, and as I am directly interested in the welfare and prosperity of the town, I wish to make the following statement. Our elections are controled to a great extent by men who have no property here, and who have publicly declared that they never intended to have any in this town, and would not be bound to live here for the whole town. The new board of Trustees met and organized on Monday evening, May 18. There being no change from last year except the trustee from the third ward, treasurer and assessor. On motion of J. Wm. Wagner, of the second ward, F. D. Bisett was chosen chairman. Next in order was the reading and approving of bonds. First offered was E. D. Bryant's bond (treasurer,) signed by E. D Bryant, H. S. Morse and S. M. Sherman. The bond was objected to on the ground, "can a trustee who has the approving of a bond go on the same bond?" After some conversation on the question, the board adjourned till May 27th. The "Herald," which is published here every Thursday didn't come out until Friday morning—delayed on account of a lot of blackguard filth which some of Powell's intelligent literary "asses" had tried to compile in a chronicle form. There was nothing in it worthy of note. If the "Herald" contained less blackguardism and a little more intelligent reading matter it would be of more credit to the editor and the town in general. The "Herald" of May 9th says: "The Railroad and Land Companies pay about three-fourths of the collectable taxes." We will admit the above to be true, but did it not cost the town of Garrett $150 last summer to drain a certain prive cellar? It must certainly be very gratifying for those companies to know they have paid three-fourths of this bill. H. S. Morse says the reason N. B. Rowe was defeated for trustee in the third ward, was owing to the (Rowe) being in bad company. Mr. Rowe is is a very respectible citizen, who received the nomination at the regular caucus, but we must admit that he was in rather questionable society when he was in company with H. S. Morse. The following are a few questions for H. S. Morse to answer. Is this the H. S. Morse who brought N. W. Gifford, former freight agent, to Garrett with flattering recommends? The man who gambled away his wife's property and then left her with her little children houseless, homeless and without money or any visible means of support, upon the cold charity of the world, and who before he left succeeded in bringing his father-in-law to financial ruin? Is this the H. S. Morse who brought that man Glazier, the painter, to Garrett and recommended him as an honorable, trustworthy young man, and assisted him in establishing a credit in town, and when he had contracted large bills at all the stores and owed a poor widow woman a three month board bill, stole away from the town between two days. Are you the H. S. Morse that brought the noted pettifoger, VanNorman, to Garrett and went around town locked arms with him, introducing him to every one you would meet as a first-class lawyer and a gentleman of integrity, and who by your assistance as a town trustee, was made the city attorney, and who in the course of three months left the town on one of your passes as master of transportion on the B. & O. R. R., owing a bill at all the saloons and dry goods stores, and a fifty-five dollar board bill at the DeKalb House? Are you the H. S. Morse who recommended that noted rascal and swindler Carver, to the citizens of Garrett as a straight forward and reliable man, the fellow that was tracked up for three or four years as a defaulter and who dare not let his post office address be known, but would go to Altona for his mail. The fellow whom H. S. Morse acknowledged gave two hundred dollars as a bribe when he was tracked to his hiding place, to escape the hands of the officers. The rascal that was Morse's partner in the banking business? Can this be that same H. S. Morse? Are you the H. S. Morse that bolted from the caucus which you went into, because you did not receive the nomination, and then procured the nomination at a secret caucus, and wrote a sugar-coated letter to a certain man, trying to beg his support by making flattering promises, and how bad you wanted the office. Why did all your stool-pigeons work so hard for your election? Why were you so anxious to have that man who sits in the bank with you elected town treasurer? For what amount is that bank responsible? Is it a safe depository in which to trust the taxes which is to be collected of the poor laborers of Garrett, and the treasurer under straw bail? Are these unreasonable questions for the tax payers of Garrett to give due consideration to? In conclusion has this H. S. Morse ever been instrumental in bringing a gentleman of integrity and responsibility to Garrett? VanEveran, VanNorman, Donahoe, Gifford, Glazier, Carver. And yet Rowe was in bad company.—Bah!

WASATCH CHIEF.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Maxwell deceased, late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

May 22nd, 1878.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Clarinda DeLong deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

L. D. BRITTON, Administrator.

May 16th, 1878.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing Monday June 3rd, 1878, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

FERDINAND WEBER SEN.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire sell are located on the north two-thirds of lot number one [1], in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

NICHOLAS F. GENOVAULE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county on the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number four [4], in DeMlord's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 3rd, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit Commencing at the south east corner of lot No. twenty seven [27], in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty seven [27] to the place of beginning, all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot number ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen [18] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot, thence west twenty-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning in said county and state.

SIMON J. LOCKE.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelly is plaintiff and Hannah R. Long and Daniel Clark [last] are defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and thirty-five dollars and 50 cents, ($535.50), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and fifty-eight, [158], and one hundred and fifty-nine, [159], in Hornberger's first addition to the town of Waterloo. Lot number one, (1), in Jervis Frothingham and Crane's addition to the town of Waterloo, and the undivided one half of lot number thirty-two, [32] in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pr. fee $6.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, [$3013.83], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of lots number twenty-eight [28] thirty-two [32] fifty-three [53] fifty-nine [59] eighty-two [82] eighty-three [83] one hundred and one [101] one hundred and thirty [130] one hundred and thirty-three [133] one hundred and thirty-four [134] one hundred and thirty-one [131] one hundred and thirty-nine 139 one hundred and forty [140] one hundred and fifty seven [157] one hundred and fifty-eight [158] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Zollars & Zollars, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Work Administrator, estate of Elizabeth Cary is plaintiff and Ira A. West et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen dollars, [$618], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section, thirty-four, (34), township thirty-three, (33), north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Auburn, May 22, 1878. Pr. fee $8.01.

Silks, Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY

Having Recently made a large purchas of Black, Colored and Fancy

DRESF SILKS?

At extraordinary Low prices for "Cash," have placed them on sale; at LOWER PRICES than the same qualities have ever before been offered, viz: Black Gros Grain Silks, 75 and 85c per yard, Cashmere Finish Black Silks $1.00 and 1.25 per yard, Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks, $1 50 and 1.60 per yard, Superb Extra Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $1.75 and 2.00 per yard, Magnificent Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per yard.

ColOred Gros Grain Silks,

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, per yard.

Fancy Silks in Stripes and Checks,

55c, 60c, 95c, and 75c per yard.

Rich Brocade Silk For Overdresses,

$2.50 to 3.50 per yard.

A careful inspection will amply repay the closet buyery

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARRETT
Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. Re the following prices

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	9½
Rio the very best	20c	White, Extra C	9
Rio prime	18c	C	8¼
Roasted best	25c	Extra	
Roasted good	23c	Brown	
Ground	22 to 20c	Orleans	

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to please the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	65c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Teo from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jellends and George W. Trout are, defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Sixteen Hundred and thirty five dollars and ninety cents ($1635.90), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on,

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, twenty-nine 29, thirty 30, thirty one 31, thirty-two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36 twenty-two 22, seventeen 17, fifty-one 51, fifty-two 52, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, and out lot number three 3, one acre [illegible] 1.63-100, lot number two 2 two acres 42-100, 2.42-100. Also the following described real estate, beginning at the south east corner of lot number fifty-one 51, and running thence east four 4, rods, thence north six 6 rods, thence west four 4, rods, thence south eight 8, rods to the place of beginning, in Sanford Bassett addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

D. Y. Husselman Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $10.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein George Deems is plaintiffs, and Jno. Burrell, Jeremiah Lewis is defendant requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and eighty two dollars and ninety cents [$282.90], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Eleven acres of land out of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twelve 12, township thirty-four 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point twenty-five rods 25, east of the west line of said north east quarter at a point on the south boundary line of the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and running south to the south line of said north east quarter, thence east along said south line far enough so that running north from that point parallel with the west line to the south boundary of said railroad, and thence southerly along said south boundary to the place of beginning. It shall include said eleven 11, acres of land. Also a strip of land forty 40, feet wide from the west line of said above granted premises along the south boundary of said railroad to the west line of said north east quarter for a public street, and reserving a like strip forty 40, feet wide across the north end of the said granted premises bordering on said railroad for a public street.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2nd, 1878. Pf. $12.50

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains		15c	worth	25
800 " " dress goods		15c	"	30
1000 " brocade " "		16c	"	30
1000 " plaid " "		18c	"	30
20 dozen hankerchiefs		5c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rate. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many other articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Rosana Graham, Joseph B. Kudly and Martha Kudly are priciples and A F Pinchin surety are defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'cloc P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

J. W. Bickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Mr. Markle lost a fine cow Sunday night.

—Base ball match to-morrow on the Ninth street grounds.

—Boots and shoes for all creation at the Boot Upside Down.

—A good buggy to trade for a horse. Enquire at this office. 3

—No bird is actually on the wing. The wings are on the bird.

—Miss Ella Cloyd, of Ashland, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Allen.

—Lone Star Jubilee Singers at Ensley Hall Tuesday evening, May 28th.

—Boots, shoes and slippers, all styles and prices at the Boot Upside Down.

—S. Howell, the general ticket agent of the Eel River road, was in town Monday.

—Quite a number from this place attended the dedication at Avilla last Sunday.

—School closes this week and the Juveniles are preparing for a couple of months of fun.

—The public schools will close to-morrow, and there will follow a summer vacation.

—The wife of E. Zimmermann, editor of the Valparaiso Messenger, died a few days ago, age 37.

—Has any one observed that the Moffet bell-punch marks the flight of the swallows? It does.

—Mrs. James Anderson and son have returned to the city after quite an extensive visit to Michigan.

—If you want to buy ladies walking shoes and slippers cheap and good, go to the Boot Upside Down.

—When old bachelors go to see their dulceneas, they should be very careful about putting down the blinds.

—Go to McCord's for Yellow Jersey Sweet Potato Plants, Tomatoes, &c., opposite the M. E. church, Auburn.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. Goodman.

—Don't forget that the inortal J. N. will lecture June 3d at this place, in the great cause of truth. See notice on first page.

—After "incessent practice" for two weeks Van. lifts Jim. Anderson's anvil by the horn and about one pound of fresh lard

—We met D. Y. Husselman, Tuesday evening at the depot, but he didn't say a word to us about it. He's awful proud its a pair of twins.

—Query: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

LOOK HERE! DON'T SELL Your WOOL until you see the NEW YORK STORE. tf.

—The Butler Nickel Steel Plows are now for sale, at J. Bourett's Hardware store. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. tf.

—They gave us a cane the other day at Pleasant Lake for being the ugliest editor, and we suppose people will believe that until they see Germ Brown or Shaffer.

—J. D. Harford, a former resident of this county, died at his residence in Minneapolis, Minn., on the 16th inst, aged 54 years.

—Farmers go to N. & G. Ensley's and see their Weir and Carter Cultivators, the latter taking first premium at four state fairs. A new thing and a tongueless cultivator. 2t.

How often do we hear a person say, there must be something the matter with my blood, I have pimples all over. We would recommend Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

The Great English Remedy:
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.
Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on
Before Taking After Taking
Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

—That was an unfortunate, a fatal song, they started some time ago: "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," they sang, and there has been no end of tramps and their marching ever since.

—List of unclaimed letters in Auburn P. O. for the week ending May 18. 1878: Case, E. B. Fowler, J. R. Hootman, C. Lockwood, Charles. Stoody, Melissa, Seems, Wm.

Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—The flap of the buckwheat cake is no longer heard in the land, but the yell of the man who partakes of rhubarb pie in which his wife omitted the customary sweetening, is frequently heard in our midst.

—Harkins, charged with stealing meat in this place, plead guilty and was sentenced to 60 days in jail. He implicated a fellow by the name of Sawyer with whom he boarded, as also being in that line. Sawyer has been arrested.

—Treasurer Gonser settled with the State Treasurer last week. He paid over the following: State revenue 4,464.97; State House tax, 402.32; School revenue, 7,810.02; School fund interest, 667.67; Docket fees, 300.00.

—The Ladies Presbyterian Society will hold a Strawberry Festival next Friday evening, at Ensley's Hall. Refreshments consisting of strawberries, icecream, cake, candies, etc., etc. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Sec'y.

—The wife of Mr. Kilgore, living near Hicksville, arose Sunday morning, got breakfast, and appeared as well as usual. Her husband went out to the barn after the meal, and returning in a few minutes found her dead upon the lounge. Heart disease is the supposed cause of her death.

—This is the way a lady in Ft. Wayne remembers things: "General Forrester was buried the day my new hat came home. Hayes was inaugurated the spring I made over my old silk. Dickens died when Jennie was a baby. Lincoln was killed when Mary was creeping.

Are Coming

The Lone Star Jubilee Singers will appear at Ensley's Hall Tuesday evening, May 28th. This is a first-class troupe, and have been in organization over five years, under judicious training. They not only render the finest selections of plantation melodies, but execute the finest selections of Quartettes, Duetts and Solos. Those who love good music will never regret hearing this famous troupe.

—The case of Darling vs. Spooner, for damages on a charge of malpractice came up last week in court and was concluded last Monday, the jury after being out but a short time, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was ably managed on both sides, Messrs. Woodhull and Dills for plaintiff and Best, Rose & Hartman for defendant. A large number of witnesses were introduced, among them some very able physicians, and the verdict was not unexpected. Physicians can not be held responsible for the carelessness of their patients.

—A fellow by the name of Potter, is running a wheelbarrow from Albany, N. Y. to San Francisco, and we look upon it as a great waste of muscle. The journey is 3324 miles long, and he has to do it 215 days, Sundays not counted. He reached Fort Wayne last Friday and was received by a large delegation—of boys and hotel runners. Now if Sergt. Bates could be induced to sit astride of the barrow and cary the flag, and Ed. Kenedy follow in the rear with some of his poetry, they could say at the end of their journey, "When shall we three meet again."

—Without the least intention to flatter, we can say that the lecture Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Sanders, was really a fine one, equal to those who have a much wider reputation in the lecture field. The subject, "Wit and Humor," was clearly defined and many examples given in a most happy pleasing style. The audience was an appreciative one, and their frequent demonstrations showed the extent of their enjoyment. We hope that Mr. Sanders will give us at an early day, his other popular lecture, "Backbone," as we have heard frequent remarks expressing a desire to that effect.

A Serious Charge.

When God made the world, he accumulated more sand than he wanted so he dumped a big pile of it over in Pulaski county. The boys who have been trying to raise cabbage in this sand have given up the enterprise and joined the National Greenback party for a living.—Kokomo Tribune.

Most of the boys of this county, who joined the National Greenback party, did it because they "didn't have the sand," to grow cabbages or anything else that requires any ambition. They get their living by deadbeating.—Auburn Republican.

We are not familiar with the character of the men who have become identified with the greenback movement in De Kalb county, but if they are anything like the citizens who from the nerve and backbone of the greenback party in this "neck of the woods," the above charge is a base slander which we did not think the intelligent editor of the Republican would stoop to perpetrate.—Angola Herald.

The above is a great slander upon our citizens. Among those identified with the greenback party are some of our best citizens, and the malignant charge of their being dead beats, is a mean contemptible fling at some of our best farmers.

A Midnight Murder.

AN OLD CITIZEN BRUTALLY SHOT DOWN.

THE ARREST OF LOUIS ABBOTT.

The quiet of a peaceful home has been invaded, and the hand of the murderer has done its fatal work. Last Friday at the hour of midnight, Frank Holton, one of the early settler of DeKalb county, residing about three miles east of Summit, about seventy-three year old,

WAS BRUTALLY SHOT DOWN

at his own threshold. The particulars are as follows:

Mrs. Bratton, a married daughter of Mr. Holton, residing in his family, was awakened in the night by a noise. She cried out to her parents in the next room, and the old gentleman got up, and as he reached the door, the report of a pistol was heard, and then a cry from him that he was shot. It was found afterward by the traces of blood, that after being wounded he went out on the porch and then back again to his bed, where he was found dead. The ball entered the left breast just above the heart, cutting an artery. The daughter screamed, when the murderer told her to shut her d—d yelling or he would shoot her too. Mrs. Holton and her daughter, in great terror, remained quiet, and they could hear the murderer rummaging the house, though he did not enter their rooms. They testified at the inquest that he must have remained in the house about two hours. Mrs. Holton went around the house and through the window into the room where her daughter was. Here they remained in fear of their lives until morning, when

THE ALARM WAS GIVEN.

A search was at once made by the neighbors, and about 10 o'clock they found one Louis Abbott, at a place called Steubenville, near Summit, on the line of the Canada Southern Railroad, about four miles from the scene of the murder. He was arrested by M. P. Barker and Geo. Cosper, and a revolver was found under the mattrass of a lounge at Mr. Hoffman's, where Abbott was. There were six cartridges in the weapon and one chamber empty. At the post mortem the bullet was extracted and it corresponded with those in the revolver. Abbott denied ownership in the revolver, though it is reported now that he afterward confessed it was his. By the time the coroner's inquest was over, the crowd had increased and a strong

FEELING IN FAVOR OF LYNCHING

was developed. A rope was procured and several attempts to throw it over Abbott's neck, but by the firmness of the arresting parties, among whom were the above gentlemen, Geo. Maxwell, John Sommers and J. J. VanAuken who stood with drawn revolvers in his defense, he was rescued and placed in jail at Auburn about 12 o'clock Saturday night. We had an interview with Abbott Sunday morning. He was asleep in his cell at the time, but aroused himself, and made

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

I have been working near Huntertown planting corn; went to Summit to get some money due me before I was arrested for forgery last fall; slept in Barker's barn Friday night, and then went to Yuba Dam (Steubenville) to get breakfast. When there I was arrested; knew Mr. Holton and had worked for him for some time. He was a good friend of mine and were on good terms. I had nothing to do with his murder, and did not have a revolver.

Abbott says Canton, Ohio, is his home and that he is twenty-three years of age. He was sent to state's prison from Fort Wayne in June '76 for grand larceny, and from Auburn last fall for forgery, but on a decision of the supreme court a new trial was had in the last case, on a charge of forgery, as the signature to the forged instrument was so villainously bad that no name could be legibly recognized. He appears entirely indifferent to his surroundings, and treats the matter with the utmost nonchalance. The daughter said that if Abbott was in the country he was the murderer, as she recognized his voice when he told her to stop her screaming or he would shoot her, too.

The Grand Jury has been re-called and a presentment of the case will be made this term and possibly it will go to trial. All excitement has subsided, and there is a general desire that the prisoner have a fair and impartial trial. This the law guarantees to all and we believe it will be complied with.

The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury:

We, the undersigned jurors, empaneled and sworn on the 18th day of May, 1878, at the township of Franklin in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana by James J. Latson, the Coroner of said county, to inquire, and true presentment make, in what manner, and by whom Francis Holton, whose body was found at said township, county and State, on said 18th day of May, 1878, came to his death. After having heard the evidence and examined the body, we do find, that the deceased came to his death by violence, and that said body has upon it the following marks, to-wit: A gun shot wound on the left breast, passing through the left pulmonary artery, then passing through the lung. Said gunshot wound was caused by a pistol ball, Calibre No. 22. And we the jury do further find, that said gunshot wound was inflicted by one Lewis Abbott, and that said injury or gun shot wound was the immediate cause of the death of said Francis Holton. Signed.

Cyrus Jackman, J. O. Beard, John Murrer, Ezra E. Lautzenheiser, Joseph Sewell, Adam Hamman.

San Francisco, Cal., May 12, 1878.

T. C. Mays, Auburn, Ind.—If you only knew what a scrape you have got me in by exacting a promise from me to write to you regular, you would be ashamed of yourself. Most of my time is spent in running around the city. I am settled in business, and it is such that I have to be out on the go about four hours a day. However, it suits me and what is better still, it pays. I see by some letters I have received from my friends at Auburn, that it is predicted that I will be back to Auburn before long. I think they will have to come here if they want to see me, as they are very much mistaken. I have not had any desire to see Auburn since I left, except the natural one to see my friends. I expect to have them out here before long, and I am about purchasing a property close to the city of Oakland; it is only forty miles from this city, and a ticket good for a month costs only $3. Trains run every thirty minutes, and besides Oakland is a better place to live in than this city. It is free from the cold winds and fogs that are San Francisco's great drawback. I was out to Woodward's gardens last Sunday to see a baloon ascension and the wind was terrible. They had to let the gas escape, and after standing in a crowd of about 15000 persons about two hours I left; however, I am going to stick to it as it is advertised for this week. I saw no less than seven different pic nics leaving town last Sunday. The Knights of Pythias held a street parade and excursion Wednesday. They made an elegant appearance. Business of all kinds has been very much depressed here for the last year, but things are looking better now, and what is a better indication still of returning prosperity, real estate is advancing, and there are great many investments being made by capitalists, in expectation of an advance over present prices. We have an orator here called Kearney, who is trying to raise a grand row with the police. He is a demagogue of the worst kind, and his speeches would not be tolerated in an eastern city. He and his followers got beautifully cleaned out last week by the police. About one hundred were badly clubbed and since then the workingmen's movement has been on the decline. This climate has a tendency to make one want to sleep late in the mornings. To illustrate, I arose this morning by a mighty effort at four o'clock, thinking I would look through the markets, and on arriving there, was informed that the business did not get under full blast until about six o'clock. After this I shall slumber on, knowing that I will see all that is to be seen if I get up at my usual hour. The Chinese problem is making a fearful division in the ranks of all parties, and you can hardly find out of a crowd of twenty men over three or four who do not have some solution of their own to this question. I think that they will stay, as there seems no way open by process of law by which they can be made to go.

Wm. O. Brian, one of the great Bonanza firm, died a few days ago, and instead of his estate being what it was supposed to be, from twenty to fifty millions of dollars, it was sworn in under six. Just think how the poor man had to economize to keep up appearances, while everybody thought he was wealthy. He had a great many personal friends, and has made the fortunes of most of them by giving them points in regard to the stock market. There seems to be a great rivalry between the Bonanza firm and Senator Sharon, and of late Sharon has got the best of them in several transactions, but he has the Palace Hotel on his lands and took all of Ralston's real estate at high figures, which he still holds and the Bonanzas have the most ready money. Every business possible in California is made a monopoly of. For instance, a few years ago some sharp fellows went to work and got up a corner on broom corn, bought all they could find and instead of selling it at an advance, went into the business of manufacturing and made their pile. I met an old school mate of mine, who left Spencerville over nineteen years ago, Mr. David Henderson. Cey Plum will remember him. Also Mr. John Maier, of Fort Wayne, who is in the fire patrol, Mr. S C. Evans was up to this place for a few days, and a number of my friends from the south part of the state are at present in the city, so under the circumstances I have a good time.—Crops of all kinds in California will be immense this season, and an era of renewed prosperity seems about to open. Give my regards to all my friends, you know about who they are. If any one in Auburn thinks of coming out here, if they will write to me in regard to what they want to go into, I can help them, as the business I am in makes that kind of help a specialty. I have received no Courier as yet, and am beginning to think I never shall. But I must close—so much deep thought as I have to undergo, in the composing of a letter is very trying to a delicate constitution. In the words of the Poet, I cease.

A. C. Dawson.

More Orange Blossoms.

We never heard of so many marriages in May before. There was Don Cameron and Donna Sherman, they joined fortunes (about half million) only a few days ago, and now one of our merchants having caught the infection, is on his way to the sunny south with his darling by his side. In our day this month interfered with the happy plans, and along at the close of dull winter, and when the first faint (hints of spring began to suggest flowers, and clover, why, the question naturally came up. The sluggish approach of the mild, ethereal, constrained the swain to hint of June, but the eyes of the timid bride, more forcibly than words, said April. But to our subject. G. H. Forkner, Esq., actually came here a stranger, opened up in the dry goods business, and the sly, consummate old bach. can now display a piece of calico of which he may well be proud. Who would have thought that the charming Miss Mattie Nichols would have thought of such a thing. They were married yesterday at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Swineford. We gladly join a legion of friends in wishing them earth's choicest blessings and that their lines may be cast in pleasant places.

Sunday School Convention.

The 13th annual Convention of the DeKalb County S. S. Association will be held at Garrett, on June 11th and 12. The following is the programme of exercises.

Monday evening, prayer meeting.

Tuesday, June 11th, 10 a. m., Organization. Devotional exercises—Praise of Song and Prayer—111th Psalm.

10:30 a. m. Welcome address, by Rev. Sawyer, of Garrett. Response by Rev. Levi Rice, President. 11:00 a. m. Prosperity of the work—Rev. N. T. Peddycord, Corunna. Failures, Hinderances, Remedies—James Griswold, Auburn. General Decision. 11:45 a. m. Query Box. 12:00 m. Adjourn.

1:30 p. m. Devotional—Mathew 21: 28 to 32nd verses. 1:40 p. m. The True Basis of the Sunday School Work—Rev. Levi Harding, Corunna. Worth of S. S. to the world—Rev. W. H Daniel, Waterloo. How related to other agencies for good—Rev. Burns, Butler. Future development and success—Eld. Z. W. Shepherd, Waterloo. General discussion. 4:00 p. m. Miscellaneous work of the hour. 4:30 p. m. Query Box. 5:00 p. m. Adjourn

7:30 p. m. Children's Mass meeting. Exercises by the schools and addresses by S. S. Workers.

Wednesday, June 12. 9:00 a. m. Devotional. Matthew 25: 14 to 23d. 9:30 a. m. The Bible the text book of the day—Rev. R. S. Goodman, Kendallville. Uniform lessons and helps—B. A. Hadsell, Blair. Qualified laborers (knowledge of the word, knowledge of methods,) Rev. G. W. Freehafer, Waterloo. General discussion. 11:00 a. m. Query box. 11:30 a. m. Miscellaneous work. 12:00 m. Adjourn.

1:30 p. m. Devotional. 2nd Timothy, 2: 15th verse. 2:00 p. m. By organization—Rev. Frank Hussey, Garrett. By prayer and personal effort—Rev. Butler, Butler. By Christian love and sympathy—Mrs. E. D Hartman, Auburn. General discussion. 3:30 p. m. Unfinished business of the Convention. 4:30 p. m. Adjourn.

LaOtto Items.

—A free show at LaOtto June 1st.

—An excursion to Rome from Huntertown and LaOtto, Saturday next.

—Born, May 14th, to the unbounded satisfaction of Frank Smithers—a girl.

—Dr. Ogle and wife, formerly of this place, were guests at the Exchange over Sunday. The Dr. has taken unto himself a wife recently.

—LaOtto has a base ball nine, staggering under the weighty name of the Shanghai Muffers.

—John Downend, Esq., has the foundation laid for a beautiful residence on his farm east of Swan.

—We received an invitation to the wedding of Lee Zern, who takes unto himself as his future spouse, Miss Loura Hartsuck of Kendallville. We wish them joy beyond measure.

—We called on Messrs. Robbins & Palmer, managers of J. L. Davis' Hardware store at Garrett last Tuesday and found the boys right at their post.

The recent frost froze 'Squire Simms out of $500 worth of grapes. The 'Squire has a fine vineyard near Swan Center.

The Dauber.

Mt. Hope, May 18th, '78.

Mr. Editor—Will you please allow me space in the columns of your paper to say that I was the recipient of a beautiful quilt, from the scholars of District No. 6, Union-tp., each block bearing the name of the giver. The presentation was made at the school house May 11th, where we partook of a bountiful repast, prepared by the citizens of the District. Many thanks to the scholars and parents for their token of friendship. Long may they live and be ornaments to the society in which they move. Thank you Mr. Ed. for the insertion of this.

Sue. Hornberger, Teacher.

Read the testimony of one of the leading druggists of Cleveland: Gentleman as I was the first to introduce "Lawson's Curative" in this city, and having had large sales, can speak knowingly of its virtues. I have warranted each bottle in cases of Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Cramps, Burns, Sprains, Inflammation, etc., and all have given entire satisfaction.

James Bruce.

Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Soldiers Decoration at Auburn, Ind. May 30th, 1878.

PROGRAMME.

The procession will form on Main-st, in front of the Court House at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, and march to the cemetery in the following order: 1st, Band preceded by the Marshal and President of the day. 2nd, Soldiers in line. 3d, Decorating Committees, Speakers and Chaplain. 4th, Citizens generally.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE CEMETERY.

1st, Music by the Band. 2nd, Music by the Choir. 3d, Prayer. 4th, Music by the Choir. 5th, Oration. 6th, Music by the Choir. 7th, Decoration of Soldier's graves. 8th, Procession reform and return in the same order in which it came. 9th, disband.

The following additional Committees have been appointed to assist in decorating, May 30th 1878.

COMMITTE ON VOCAL MUSIC.

Bruce Miller, T. C. Mays, Prof. M. Siler, M. L. Duck. Mrs. T. C. Mays, Mrs. E. D. Hartman, Miss Josie Rush, Miss Carrie Littlefield, Miss Laura Ensley, Miss Orpha Kodeffer.

COMMITTEE ON INSTUMENTAL MUSIC.

James Johnson, Henry Wolf, Robert McDougall. Com.

—Uncle John Castell, of Silver Lake, three miles west of Angola, carries off the palm as having raised the first new potatoes of the season. The 14th day of May (yesterday) Uncle John presented the Republican with a mess of early Rose potatoes, of his own production. They are about the size of a hulled walnut, and for fear that some incredulous persons may doubt the story, we have concluded to keep the murphys on exhibition at this office.—Steuben Republican.

Wilmington, May 20th, 1878.

Those two young men living south of Waterloo, who attended the church at No. 4, Wilmington township, and escorted a couple of young ladies home, to the next house south of the church, and tying their horses near the hog pen, where they killed one of my hogs, then dragging it into the weeds to hide it, then going into the house where the ladies were waiting patiently for them, who during the night broke three of my chairs to pieces, and it being rainy stayed until the next day in the afternoon, are requested to come around and settle up for the damage they have done.

OBITUARY.

In the death of Mrs. E. Frances Yesbera, wife of G. H. Yesbera, of this place, our comunity lost a most amiable and accomplished lady. Of a refined delicate mould, almost fragile in her nature full of sensibilities always beaming with the mildest of gentleness, yet no one supposed that her fair life, gleaming so brightly, was to be so sadly brief. On her 20th birthday 1876 she was married to Mr. Yesbera, at West Unity, Ohio, and soon after came to this place to live. Her amiable disposition won for her numerous friends, in her new home, and when the deadly upas of disease made its appearance they gathered round her, with a kindly interest true and faithful to the last. Cold and lifeless is the heart which knew nothing but gentleness and love, and closed the lips that spoke naught but kindness; but from out that dark and silent tomb, in that great day a light shall come, and a voice will murmer "I am not dead but sleepeth," and from her lowly estate, she shall rise to that celestial abode, and there'll be no more parting there.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George S. Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Cyrus C. Walter Adm'r.

Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk. 5o23.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, will meet on the first Monday of June, 1878 in the Commissioners room in the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said county, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessments.

Isaac Hague, Auditor.

Auditor's office, May 20th, 1878.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on the 1 th day of June, 1878, at the residence of George Kines late of DeKalb county, Indiana deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, wagon, buggy, farming tools, such as plows, harrow, also corn, wheat, oats, etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and apraisement laws, with interest from date.

George Barney, Administrator.

May 22nd, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the Marshal of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, will at public outcry, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m., sell to the lowest responsible bidder, the construction of grade leading from embankment on Ninth st., on west side of Cedar Creek, south of old jail, to bridge on said street. Specifications can be seen at office of Thos. H. Sprott.

By order of Board of Trustees.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.

The PHENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE
It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.
May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either Tile or Brick of a quality that is unsurpassed.
Purchasers will find [illegible] as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. Send for Circulars.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

GEORGE R. WATERMAN, formerly Assistant Postmaster of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., has been arrested, having failed to secure the company against loss by his defalcation of $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA'S Permanent Exhibition was reopened to the public on the 10th inst. Senator Blaine was orator of the day.

BARON BLANC, the Italian Minister to the United States, was married in New York last week to Miss Terry, daughter of a Cuban millionaire. The wedding is described as the most elegant in the social annals of New York. ....Jason Scribner, living near Augusta, Me., killed three of his children the other day, and then attempted to take his own life.

THE Providence (R. I.) Tool Company has started up to complete the original Turkish contract, of which about 100,000 rifles are still to be made....The steamship State of California, just launched at the yard of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, has been sold to the Russian Government.

THE WEST.

A PERFORMER in a traveling variety combination attempted, at Rockport, Ind., the other evening, the feat of shooting an apple from the head of a woman. The aim miscarried, and an 8-year-old boy named Weigel, who was playing outside the canvas, was shot in the forehead, and almost instantly killed.

BOUCICAULT'S sensational story, "After Dark," depicting high and low life in the great cities, is the attraction at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. It is presented with a powerful cast of characters, new and characteristic scenery, and is having a big run.

THE movement of the Government against the Cincinnati whisky ring has culminated in the seizure of several distilleries and rectifying houses and the arrest of the proprietors. The Government authorities have ample evidence of the crookedness of the parties who have been proceeded against. Gen. Weitzel, Internal Revenue Collector for the Cincinnati district, has been asked to resign.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS, in an interview with a Chicago reporter, pronounces the reports about a Fenian invasion of Canada sensational and without foundation....The late severe frost caused serious injury to the vineyards in many parts of the Northwest.

CINCINNATI'S great musical festival has proved a great success....A Portland (Ore.) dispatch says: "First Lieut. H. DeWitt Moore, of Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, was drowned at Fort Klamath."

LYMAN POTTER, the man who is trundling a wheelbarrow from Albany to San Francisco to earn a purse of $1,000, passed through Fort Wayne, Ind., a few days ago, in good condition. He started from Albany on April 20, and must reach San Francisco by Dec. 10 to get his money, which is already on deposit in Albany. He has thus far averaged about twenty-six miles per day.

THE SOUTH.

FOUR persons have died in Russell county, Va., and others are dangerously ill, from the effects of eating poisoned butter. The butter had been impregnated with the poison by a farmer's wife for the purpose of poisoning a thief who had been depredating upon her dairy, and was unwittingly sold to a dealer, and by him dealt out to his customers.

A STRANGE romance of crime is narrated in St. Louis papers. Six years ago, Julie Leblanc, daughter of a farmer in Jefferson county, Mo., mysteriously disappeared one evening, and was never again seen alive. A negro, while shooting snipe along the bank of the Mississippi river, twenty or thirty miles from the home of Leblanc, saw a stray skiff floating down the stream, and, on overhauling it, found it to contain a female skeleton, which proved to be that of the long-missing girl. The theory is that she was enticed from home by a discarded lover, strangled, and placed in the skiff, which was then securely fastened to the bank of a creek at a place where the underbrush was so thick as to effectually hide it; that there the boat remained until the ravages of time made the ropes decay, and thus the loosened boat floated down the creek and into the Mississippi river.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU has furnished to the War Department evidence that his wound at Port Hudson was of such a nature as to bring him under the operation of an act which allows wounded officers to be placed on the retired list, and to also hold civil offices. His name has consequently been restored to the army list....President Hayes has given directions to have the Ku-Klux cases on the docket at Columbia, S. C., nolle prossed, and it is expected that the Ku-Klux prisoners in the Albany penitentiary will be pardoned.

THE total amount recommended in the bill reported in the House from the Committee on Appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, is $26,929,671, of which the amount recommended for the pay and allowance of officers who may retire under its provisions is $2,897,000. The total regular sum is $24,032,671. The total amount appropriated by the last law was $25,712,500. The total sum of estimates is $31,292,232. The decrease from the estimates is $7,159,561.55.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: Gustavus St. Gem, to be Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis; John H. Smyth, of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident and Consul General at Liberia, Africa; Charles Tuttle, of New York, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners; Amos Smith, Jr., to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, vice Gen. Weitzel, removed....The Senate Committee on Pensions has agreed to the House bill to increase the pensions to soldiers who have lost both arms, both legs, or both eyes, from $50 to $75 monthly. There are only sixty-five of this class on the rolls, thirty-three of whom lost both legs and thirty of whom lost both hands and both legs.

GENERAL.

ONE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR counterfeit notes on the Second National Bank, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the National Revere Bank, of Boston, Mass., have made their appearance in the West. They are a transfer from the counterfeit plate of the Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, Mass., which recently made its appearance.

RECENT deaths: Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, President of the American rifle team; Miss Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher; the wife of John Bright, the English statesman; Prof. Joseph Henry, the well-known scientist, for many years connected with the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. ....Our Canadian neighbors are greatly alarmed at the rumors of a threatened Fenian invasion.

THE Syndicate have taken out another $10,000,000 of the 4½-per-cent. bonds. The appearances are that the entire loan of $50,000,000 will be taken before the time allowed to the Syndicate shall have half expired.

SENOR HERNANDEZ, Governor of the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi, now in New Orleans, expresses the opinion that nine-tenths of the intelligent and influential people of Mexico are hostile to the Diaz Government, and he believes that the present attempt at revolution will prove successful.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met in Pittsburgh last week. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Chicago, was elected Moderator on the first ballot.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 15th inst., and nominated Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne county, for Governor. A platform was adopted, in substance as follows: 1. Adherence to the protective policy and hostility to free trade in all its aspects, and especially to the Wood Tariff bill. 2. That, labor being the source of all wealth, it is the duty of the [illegible] to [illegible] and encourage it, so as to secure profitable employment to both labor and capital. 3. That it is the duty of Congress to aid in developing American commerce, and to promote the prosperity of the manufacturing and agricultural, mining and industrial interests of the country. 4. That public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved to actual settlers, so that the landless may be encouraged and aided in occupying them. 5. That Congress should extend its constitutional power to regulate internal commerce so as to prevent discrimination in freight rates. 6. Denouncing the payment of Southern rebel claims, and holding the Democracy responsible for the presentation of such claims, amounting to $300,000,000. 7. Indorsing Gov. Hartranft's administration.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE steamship Sardinia, of the Allan line, was destroyed by fire in the harbor of Londonderry, Eng., on the 10th inst. The fire was caused by an explosion of generated gas, from the effects of which several persons were killed and many wounded. A number of steerage passengers were cut off from help by the flames, which burst out immediately after the explosion, and lost their lives.

THERE is a great depression in trade throughout England, and the cable reports several heavy failures in London and other cities....The negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed....It is said that in case of war the Russian Gen. Todleben intends making Adrianople his base of operations and the final stand for the army south of the Balkans. It will be defended by 500 guns, and Gen. Todleben believes it to be impregnable.

INTENSE excitement was produced in the city of Berlin, the other day, by an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Emperor William. While he was out driving a tinsmith named Hoedel, from Leipsig, fired two pistol shots into his carriage. Fortunately neither shot took effect. The would-be assassin and an accomplice, named Krueger, were arrested.

A BERLIN dispatch says the prisoner Hoedel still denies any intention to assassinate the Emperor William, but sufficient evidence has been accumulated to prove conclusively that the prisoner aimed directly at his sovereign....Berlin bankers have, it is said, made Russia a preliminary advance of 50,000,000 rubles.

IT is rumored that England will send a large force to threaten Russia in the Caucasus. ....The Russians have tightened their grip on Roumania by disposing an army corps in such a manner as to entirely cut off the Roumanian army in Little Wallachia from the capital. Prince Charles, in despair at the situation, has joined his army.... The recent drought on Demarara island, West Indies, entails a direct loss to planters of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000....The Chinese official gazette announces the complete reconquest of Kashgar....The cotton strike at Blackburn, England, has culminated in a serious riot, in which the property of the mill-owners has suffered considerable damage, the residence of one proprietor being burned to the ground. It was found necessary to call out troops to quell the disturbance.

BY the explosion of an ammunition factory in Paris, twenty employes were killed and many wounded....Advices from Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for the regiments in the field. Some of those men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube.

ADVICES from Japan say that Minister of the Interior Okubo was murdered in the street by five assassins, while on his way to a Cabinet council. All the assassins were arrested.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 10.—SENATE.—The Senate adopted the House joint resolution assigning $30,000 of the appropriation for the completion of the Washington National Monument to strengthen the foundation of that structure, and then resumed consideration of the bill to modify or repeal the Bankrupt law. Mr. Dawes advocated fixing January 1, 1879, as the time for the repeal going into effect. Mr. McCreery made a short but spirited speech in favor of immediate repeal, and Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the Bankrupt law and against its repeal. Sept. 1 was finally agreed upon as the date for the repeal, and the bill in that shape passed.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed providing that the notice of contest, under the Pre-emption, Homestead and Timber-Culture laws, must be printed in newspapers in the county where such contest lies....Several committee reports of a private nature were presented....A bill for the relief of Richard Heater, of Virginia, for stores and supplies taken by the United States army during the late war, led to a heated partisan discussion. The claim was finally allowed....Mr. Durham, from the Committee on the Department of Justice, reported a bill regulating the salaries of United States District Attorneys. It fixes the salaries of such officers at from $2,000 to $5,000, except the salary of the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, which is fixed at $10,000, and provides that the fees and perquisites heretofore received by those officers shall be covered into the treasury.

SATURDAY, May 11.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed: To restore to the market certain lands in Utah; for the relief of settlers on public lands, providing that any person who shall plant and maintain for eight years ten acres of timber land shall be entitled to a patent for such quarter section; permitting Nebraska to cede certain territory to Missouri; providing for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada and Colorado, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one citizen, at a minimum price of $2.50 per acre, and making it unlawful to cut any timber on public lands....Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the loan of $500 to every person who shall settle on the public lands under the Homestead law, the act to be in operation until $10,000,000 has been expended. The bill was reported without recommendation, and referred to the committee of the whole....The House had a long debate on Mr. Reagan's bill to regulate inter-State transportation by railroads.

MONDAY, May 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to levy, by the Moffatt bell-punch, a tax on liquors in all places in the District of Columbia where intoxicating liquors are sold by the drink....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed, a few bills of no general interest passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The proposed investigation into the alleged Presidential frauds was sprung upon the House by Mr. Potter, of New York. He obtained the floor and announced that he desired to submit certain resolutions, as a question of privilege. The resolutions were then read for the information of the House, all points of order being reserved. The resolutions recite the action of the Maryland Legislature in calling for an investigation; refer to McLin's confession, and allege that the so-called frauds were perpetrated with the knowledge of ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, and Hon. John Sherman. The resolutions then say that these allegations ought to be inquired into, and to this end a select committee of eleven members shall be appointed to take testimony regarding the alleged fraudulent voters in Florida and Louisiana; to send for persons and papers, and to sit in those States during such investigation. Messrs. Conger, Hale and Garfield all made points of order against the resolutions being a question of privilege. The Speaker decided that the resolutions presented a question of the highest privilege, and must be received. Mr. Conger appealed from the decision.... Mr. Potter moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 118—a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Fort, Mitchell and Butler, who voted with the Democrats, and Buckner and Mills, who voted with the Republicans. A general debate ensued on the resolution. Among other objections raised, Gen. Garfield insisted that the majority of the House could not authorize a committee to sit during its session, because when the House adjourned it carried its committees with it, and the committee could only be allowed to sit during a recess by the suspension of the rules of the House. Speaker Randall ruled, on the point of allowing the Chairman of the subcommittee to administer oaths, that it belongs with the committee itself, and not with the House. Mr. Potter called for the previous question. The Republican side of the House hereupon resorted to the parliamentary expedient of withholding their votes, so that when the question came to be tested by tellers there were only 116 ayes to 1 no—no quorum voting. So the question went over as unfinished business, the Speaker ruling that it would remain before the House until disposed of.

TUESDAY, May 14.—SENATE.—Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have head-stones erected over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer army of the United States, during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private cemeteries....Mr. Christiancy, from the same committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to embezzlement by internal-revenue officers.... Consideration was resumed of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the point of order raised by Mr. Edmunds that the amendment submitted by Mr. Maxey in regard to a semi-monthly Brazilian mail steamship service, and to pay $30 a mile therefor, could not be received, as it proposed new legislation, and was not germane to the subject. After a brief discussion the question was submitted, "Is the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas in order under the twenty-ninth rule?" The question was decided in the negative—yeas, 23; nays, 32. The bill was then passed....Mr. Davis, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill providing the times and places of holding United States Circuit Courts in Iowa, and the appointment of an additional Judge....Mr. Voorhees gave notice that when the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act should be taken up again he would insist on its consideration from day to day until a vote is reached.

HOUSE.—The Republicans refusing to vote on the investigation resolution introduced by Mr. Potter, no quorum appeared to be present, and the House adjourned without transacting any business.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—Immediately after the adjournment the Democratic members met in caucus. The question of adjournment was discussed, and during the debate it was claimed that the present state of public business would not permit a day to be fixed for adjournment. The Potter resolution to investigate the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana was taken up. Representative Wilson offered a resolution allowing the Republicans to offer an amendment to the resolution, but this, after debate, was rejected. The caucus resolved, by a large majority, to stand by the Potter resolution, and instructed him not to yield to any amendment from the Republican side. It was unanimously agreed that the resolution should be finally acted upon before any other business was done. On motion of Representative Wood, it was resolved that all Democratic members out of the city be notified to return to Washington, and, after due notice, all existing pairs will be declared at an end.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, reported a bill regulating the compensation for the transportation of mails on railroads, providing for the classification of mail matter, and for other purposes....Mr. Eustis introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil....Mr. Voorhees presented a petition of business men of Boston favoring the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie-Resumption act. Laid on the table, the bill being before the Senate.... Mr. Kirkwood submitted a resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying papers relating to the diseases of swine and other domestic animals. Referred.... Mr. Morgan called up his resolution touching the relations between the United States and Mexico, and spoke at length in favor thereof. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations....The Senate in executive session ratified the treaty between France and the United States, providing for a convention at Paris the present summer with a view to the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures.... Objection was made by Mr. Saulsbury to the confirmation of ex-Gov. Packard as Consul at Liverpool, and by Mr. Thurman to George A. Sheridan as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. These nominations consequently went over.... William H. Hunt, of New Orleans, was confirmed as Judge of the Court of Claims.

HOUSE.—A motion to postpone further consideration of the resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 10th of June until the 20th inst. was agreed to by a vote of 130 to 106.... The question then recurred on Mr. Potter's resolution for an investigation into the late Louisiana and Florida elections, and the vote revealed the fact that the entire Democratic strength was only 110, or twenty-nine less than a quorum. The Republicans persevered in their filibustering tactics, and, after a two-and-a-half hours' struggle, the Democrats gave up the fight for the day and yielded to a motion to adjourn.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—After the adjournment of the House the Republican members met in caucus to discuss the situation and determine their future course of action. It was unanimously resolved that the Potter resolution was calculated to reopen the question of the President's title which had been settled by the action of the Forty-fourth Congress, which alone had jurisdiction to settle that question; that the resolution was therefore revolutionary and calculated to seriously affect the general business of the country, and should be resisted by all means which are authorized by the rules of the House.

THURSDAY, May 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a commission to whom shall be referred the subject of the reform and reorganization of the army....Mr. Thurman offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what discrepancy, if any, exists to the prejudice of Thomas Worthington's claim, mentioned in the reports of the Third Auditor, and the reasons for such discrepancy. Agreed to.... The House joint resolution to print 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877, and 5,000 copies of the Colonial charters and constitutions, passed after considerable discussion....The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the Specie-Resumption act, and Mr. Matthews read an argument upon the general financial policy of the Government, and gave notice that he would hereafter submit to the Senate a proposition of his own as an amendment to the pending bill....Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The dead-lock in the House continued, the Republicans steadily refusing to vote on the Potter resolution for the investigation of the elections in Florida and Louisiana. An attempt was made by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to offer a compromise, in the shape of a proposition to admit the amendments extending the investigation to Mississippi, Alabama and Oregon, but he was unable to obtain a hearing. Mr. Banks proposed a postponement of the question until Saturday. The Democrats offered to accept this on condition that the Republicans would agree not to resume their filibustering, but the condition was rejected. At length an adjournment was moved, and, this being made a test question, 142 Democrats voted, being within five of a quorum.

Dead-Beats and Their Backers.

"The Old Cabinet," of *Scribner* for May, after sketching the career of a fraud, says:

"Does any one suppose that the miserable man whose career is sketched above could have done the harm he has done if those good persons in the community who knew him to be a charlatan had treated him as such? The sculptors who get up public 'monuments,' for the purchase of their own caricatures of distinguished men, all have on the subscription lists the names of other men scarcely less distinguished. The amateur writers who seem to think they can get intelligent readers only by dint of recommendations, after the manner of patent-soap manufacturers, are never at a loss for celebrated names as signatures to their certificates. The point that we wish to make is that frauds—financial, social, literary, artistic—get their opportunity to do harm by the good-natured acquiescence of the better part of the community. We never knew a dead-beat who did not have some good man—some 'genial reviewer'—for his apologist and 'backer.'"

WASHINGTON NOTES AND NEWS.

THE President has signed the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill, compelling the Union, the Central and the Kansas Pacific roads to contribute 25 per cent. of their net earnings toward paying the interest on the Government second-mortgage bonds.

THE Western Emigration Society (colored) have adopted a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation to transport emigrants West and furnish an outfit of farming utensils, seeds, etc., for the first year or two, when, it is calculated, they will be able to support themselves.

THE President has issued a pardon for Ferd S. Winslow, of Chicago, for complicity in the treasury robbery in 1877 and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The pardon does not relieve Winslow of any of the time of imprisonment. It simply relieves him of his subsequent disabilities as a citizen. He was sentenced to eighteen months in February, 1877, and has gained two months' time by good behavior.

A BILL has passed the House providing for cutting timber in the mining regions of the country. It provides that timber may be cut upon the mining lands of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, and other mining districts, without cost, for mining, agricultural and domestic purposes, under such restrictions as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, to protect the undergrowth and timber from waste.

THE Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives recommend the passage of a bill for the payment of 5 per cent. on the minimum price of public lands located upon military land-warrants, to the States in which the lands are situated. The list of States to be benefited by the bill embraces all the Western and Southern States except those of the "original thirteen" and California.

GEN. SHERMAN proposes some very radical changes in the equipment of the regular troops. He is in favor of doing away with the bayonet, the sergeant's sword, the cartridge-box, belt-plates and knapsack, and substituting in their stead a good revolver, a leather pouch for cartridges, a knife, a rubber blanket and provision-sack. He says that the blanket will contain all the clothing necessary for a long march, and should be worn across the body from shoulder to waist.

THE Attorney General decides that a Postmaster cannot withhold from the mails letters suspected to contain advertisements of lotteries, for the reason that, under the Revised Statutes, except in case of letters on which the postage has not been prepaid, there is no power conferred on a Postmaster to withhold letters from the mails. He further states, if the Postmaster General is satisfied by the evidence that any person is conducting any fraudulent lottery through the mails, he may instruct the Postmaster at any office at which the registered letters arrive directed to any such person to return the letters to the postoffice at which they were mailed.

A RECENT Washington telegram says the Philadelphia contractors for the South American railroad are unsuccessful in endeavoring to secure colored laborers about the capital, from the fear of the colored men that they will be sold into slavery, the Brazilian Minister having been called upon by the colored men, and stated that, although slavery has not been fully abolished in Brazil, it is in process of abolition by gradual emancipation, which will make the country free in twenty-one years. There is a law in Brazil prohibiting colored men from settling in that country, and they can only be taken in by contract under a special act.

THE House was honored, the other day, by the presence of the venerable Peter Cooper. The old gentleman visited the Capitol, says a correspondent, and occupied the Clerk's office in state until a resolution was adopted according him the privileges of the floor. He did not have to wait long, and the aged Greenbacker was escorted to a seat in the area in front of the Speaker just as Mr. Kelley arose to make his tariff speech. Peter turned in his chair, faced Kelley, and kept this position throughout the long speech which followed. Peter Cooper in general appearance very much resembles the patriarchs of old. He was treated very reverentially by members of the House.

THE Senate and House Committees on the Electoral Count held a conference meeting one day last week. The Senate Committee, telegraphs a Washington correspondent, does not seem disposed to favor a constitutional amendment that will favor a law regulating the subject. A statutory rule governing Congress in ascertaining and declaring the electoral vote will probably be agreed upon by both committees. The House Committee will, however, report an amendment to the constitution, making a radical change in the whole system of electing the President and Vice President. They will at the same time favor a statutory rule designating the method of declaring the result of the election, this law to be enforced pending the ratification of the amendment by the States.

Iron Trade.

The future of the iron interest in the great industrial nations is very cloudy. Nearly all civilized states have built as much railroad as they could borrow money to do, and have substituted steel rails for iron, so that there is not the constant call to replenish the tracks. The decline of iron-making has affected the coal interest. In England the miners only make $1.25 a week, or 21 cents a day, counting the idle days. The poorhouses are besieged there, and thousands would come to America if they could pay passage. The richest mining district in Wales gives only two days' work a week, and there is an average loss of 15 cents on every ton of coal they sell, while the railroads are blocked up with coal trains which cannot sell their contents. In the county of York, celebrated for its iron, $40,000,000 are invested in iron-works, whose shares used to be above par; they are now down to 60 or 70. English steel has come down in five years to one-third of its old value. The Germans, who labor cheap, take the English and Scotch raw metal and make the difference by manufacturing it. The English ironworks derived much business from iron ship-building, particularly after the Suez canal was opened, but there are few more iron ships to build. Meantime Australia has gone into the iron business on a great scale, and will ultimately supply India, China and the surrounding countries with the iron which has heretofore come from England.—*Gath's letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CAMERON-SHERMAN.

Cleveland's Gorgeous Wedding—The Bride, the Groom, the Toilets, and the Presents.

[Condensed from the Cleveland papers.]

The Bride.—Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Sherman, the bride, is the youngest of the four daughters of Judge Charles T. Sherman, and the niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. She is remarkable for her personal charms and beauty. Born in 1858, she is just now verging upon the threshold of 20. All the sisters are remarkable for their graces of person and manners. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Gen. Miles, and is with that brave Indian fighter upon the frontier. Miss Sherman is a lady who would be selected as one among a thousand by a painter or poet. She is of a delicate blonde complexion, with blue eyes, tall, graceful figure, small though well-shaped head, crowned with a beautiful growth of brown hair. Her features are all regular, and the expression upon her whole face is peculiarly refined and pleasing.

The Groom.—Senator Don Cameron, the groom, is quite well known to the public, but a personal description may not be out of place. He is the son of the Hon. Simon Cameron, and was born in 1833. This would make him twenty-five years the senior of the bride. Until comparatively recently he was solely occupied with great business and railroad enterprises in his own State. He was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Grant, just after the disgraceful Belknap disclosures, and his executive abilities were displayed to the best advantage. He came to the office of United States Senator to fill out his father's term of office, which expires in 1879. In personal appearance Senator Cameron is of middle height, has a fine head covered with an abundant growth of dark hair, wears a light mustache, and does not appear a day over 35 years of age. He is said to be naturally of a retiring disposition, but is ever courteous and attractive in manners. He is said to be very warmly liked by those who know him intimately, and, like his father, never forgets a friend.

The Toilets.—The bride was attired in a robe of rich, white silk, cut with low waist and short sleeves. The train, which was long, fell plainly in elegant folds from her waist. On the front and sides the dress was finished at the bottom with a box-pleating of silk, and covered with elegant point lace. Following the diagonal lines of the lace, a garland of white lilacs and orange blossoms fell gracefully across the front, while another extended around the bottom above the pleating. Her hair was simply dressed, and the coiffure was outlined by the closely-drawn folds of a white tulle veil held in position by orange blossoms and falling to the bottom of the train. In front, however, the veil was quite short to allow free movements of the hand when necessary during the service. The bridesmaids wore similar dresses of white organdy, with the exception that their trains were not so long, nor their sleeves so short as the dress of the bride. The drapery and corsage which they wore was very different in style from those of the bride. The only color discernable about the dresses of all were the beautiful bouquets of pink and crimson which they held in their hands. Many other ladies were very tastily and elegantly dressed. The groom wore the regulation black. The General of the Army, and various subordinate officers who were present, were dressed in full uniform, and presented a showy appearance.

The Presents.—The total value of the presents is estimated at $100,000. Among the more valuable were: Necklace and bracelets, worth $5,000, from the happy groom; diamond ear-rings and breastpin, from Gen. Sherman and wife; a check for $3,000 from Secretary Sherman; a silver tea-set, from Hon. Simon Cameron; a gold horseshoe, set with diamonds, "from one of the Senator's warm friends;" silverware of considerable value, from the Hon. Wayne McVeagh; card-cases, silverware, silk table-cover of fine Japanese texture, etc., from the bridesmaids; a costly writing-desk, from Henry Sherman.

Curious Inventions.

Some of the monasteries of Italy and France will send curious inventions to the Paris Exhibition. A Florentine friar has constructed a watch only a quarter of an inch in diameter. It has not only a third hand to mark the second, but a microscopic dial which indicates the days of the week and month and the proper dates. It also contains an alarm, and on its front cover an ingeniously-cut figure of St. Francis of Assisi. On the back cover two verses of the "Te Deum" are distinctly cut. A monastery in Brittany, France, will contribute a plain-looking mahogany table, with an inlaid draughts or chess board on the surface. The inventor sets the pieces for a game of chess, and sits alone at one side of the board. He plays cautiously, and the opposite pieces move automatically and sometimes checkmate him. There is no mechanism apparent beneath the table top, which seems to be a solid mahogany board.

BOSTON law says that a full loaf of bread shall weigh two pounds, and smaller loaves shall be either three-quarters, half, or a quarter of the full loaves in weight, each size to be marked for precisely what it is. Bakers are being prosecuted for disregarding these regulations.

SECRETARY EVARTS has at last found a place for Bret Harte, the author. It is a commercial agency at Crefeldt, Prussia, at a salary of $3,000. This is considered as considerable of a come-down for Harte, who, a year or more ago, aspired to the Chinese mission.

EXPLOSIONS IN FLOUR MILLS.

The Minneapolis Calamity—A Warning to Millers.

The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting upon the explosion in the Washburn mill at Minneapolis, which entailed such a distressing loss of life and property, says:

"It is evident at the outset that steam was not the cause, not only because there were only twenty pounds of steam on at the time and the boiler-house was some little distance from the mill, but also because steam could not have worked such terrible ruin. The same very good reason conclusively proves it was not an explosion of the gas used to illuminate the mill. Gunpowder even would have failed to work such a wide-spread disaster. It may be doubted whether any other known explosive force than the gas which actually caused it, except nitro-glycerine, could have accomplished this ruin. The dispatches vaguely intimate that the explosion was caused by gases generated in the patent middlings-purifier process, but investigations of similar catastrophes in Europe show very clearly the cause in this case. Explosions of this kind have happened in Germany, but the attention of scientific men and chemists was not immediately directed to the subject until the fearful explosions occurred at the Tradeston Mills, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1872, and at the City Mills, Port Dundas, Scotland, four years ago. It had been hitherto deemed impossible that explosions could ever occur in such a peaceful establishment as a flour mill, but the two explosions above noticed enlisted the attention of both the English and the German chemists, and they set about investigating them. The substance of these opinions is to the effect that the constituents of flour are combustible, and when diffused through the air burn with great rapidity and with explosive force. Dr. Smith, an English chemist, has shown that flour in a fine state of division gives off a gas, which, when mixed with nine volumes of air, forms an explosive mixture which is liable at any time to be fired by a spark or flame; and Weibe, a German chemist, states that flour in the form of impalpable powder quickly ignites and gives off a highly-explosive hydrocarbon gas, which, when mixed with air, explodes with terrific force. The experiments tried upon a small scale with flour-powder satisfactorily account for the Minneapolis explosion. The huge mill must have been filled with this impalpable dust, which, taking fire from the gas jets, or it may have been from the electricity which is rapidly generated and held by the mill-stones, exploded with the terrible results that have already been chronicled. With such possibilities of explosion existing in every flouring-mill, it certainly behooves mill-owners to be on their constant guard. The recent fearful disaster to the confectionery establishment in New York, which arose from an analogous cause, and the catastrophe at Minneapolis, are terrible warnings to flouring-mill owners. So long as these conditions exist no mill is safe, and it ought to be their first duty to ascertain from scientific men the precautions that will lessen, if not altogether obviate, the danger to which they are exposed."

Erzeroum a Vast Charnel House.

Erzeroum, in the recent war, seems to have been a vast charnel house. During the past three months 9,500 Turkish soldiers have died in the various hospitals there, and probably as many civilians, making a total mortality of nearly 20,000 in Erzeroum alone in about twelve weeks. In January, the weather being then very severe, a detachment of 800 troops was sent over the mountains to Erzingham. Only 300 reached their destination. They were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. The Colonel had his wife and three children with him in a covered araba; he and they all perished. The hospitals at Erzeroum are full of cases of frost-bite, some of them as severe as any cases on record. Twenty-seven soldiers without feet are under the charge of one surgeon alone; they had all been frost-bitten, and their feet had to be amputated.—*London letter.*

THE Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that a physician may be called on to give a medical opinion in a trial without a compensating fee.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	@10 75
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 00
COTTON	10¾	@ 11
FLOUR—Superfine	4 20	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 21	@ 1 24
CORN—Western Mixed	49	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	31	@ 35
RYE—Western	71	@ 72
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD	7	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 15
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Butchers' Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 85
HOGS—Live	2 75	@ 3 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 09½	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE—No. 2	58	@ 59
BARLEY—No. 2	51	@ 52
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@ 9
PORK—Mess	8 20	@ 8 30
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 15
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 1	58	@ 59
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN—Mixed	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE	57	@ 60
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
HOGS	3 15	@ 3 25
CATTLE	2 75	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 12	@ 1 17
CORN	43	@ 44
OATS	28	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 62
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 27	@ 1 30
No. 2 Red	1 20	@ 1 22
CORN	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 29
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 20	@ 1 29
No. 1 Amber	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 38
PORK—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 40	@ 4 87
Common	4 20	@ 4 30
HOGS	2 65	@ 3 75
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Husbandman.

Give fools their gold, knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven!
—John G. Whittier.

Around the Farm.

See that the coops of young chickens are kept decently clean and comfortable.

The hatchway is now open, and thousands of chickens are entering the world through it.

The gape-way is open, too, and thousands of chickens go out of the world by that way.

English breeders use blankets made of silk for horses and cattle, for the prevention and cure of colds, chills, and rheumatism. Moths will not touch them, and their warmth, comfort and lightness render them invaluable.

Hot-beds and cold-frames, in which seeds have been sown, will need increased care as the sun gets warmer. Let them have abundant ventilation during the day, early closing of the frames, and covering in cool nights.

The English feed for fattening sheep consists of cotton-seed and turnips. They claim that it will put on the most fat, is the safest feed, makes the best mutton at a less cost, and produces the best and strongest manure.

Where it is suspected that cut-worms exist in a cornfield, more grains should be dropped to the hill than usual; then if the worms appear and go to work it is an easy matter to go over the field and kill them one by one. A field can soon be gone over. This idea appears in the *Country Gentleman*, and seems like a sensible one. Throwing salt or lime on its tail won't destroy the cut-worm.

As to rods to protect buildings from lightning, use round iron an inch in diameter, which your blacksmith will put together for you; tip it with gold or platinum; let the lower end run deep into the ground, say four or five feet. Have no sharp bends in it. When a lightning man comes around give him a $5 bill for getting away as quick as he can; if he then don't go, boot him.

Dairymen—the wide-awake ones—will not fail to plant a patch of corn now, to cut for fodder during July and August, when the pastures are short. Drill in rows and cultivate; don't sow broadcast. Field corn will do; certain kinds of free succoring sweet is better. Holsteins and Ayrshires are the best breeds to cross with native stock for milk producers; butter producers should have a big streak of Jersey blood in their veins.

After a wet piece of land has been underdrained it may be best seeded by plowing and sowing with oats rather thinly. Oats succeed well upon cold, moist ground and upon a sod, and if there are no more than two bushels of seed per acre used the grass seed will take very well with this crop. A mixture of four quarts of timothy, a bushel of red top and a bushel of blue grass per acre would be preferable.—*American Agriculturist.*

Toward the last of May and during June the codling moth will lay its eggs on the young fruit of the apple and pear. Each female lays between 200 and 300 eggs, distributing them over the tree, one to an apple or pear. Wherever an egg is laid the fruit will be destroyed almost certainly. Hogs should run in every orchard; (1) to root up the ground; (2) to fertilize the soil; (3) to eat the fruit that falls in consequence of being injured by the larvæ of the codling moth. If all wormy fruit is eaten as soon as it falls to the ground there will soon be no moths to trouble the orchard. It is the second crop of the insect that does the most mischief, which hatches out in August and burrows in the full-grown fruit; but destroy the first crop and there will not be a second.

Agricultural writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one, without the means to work it well. But, if a farmer is able to own a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, so are small ones. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as wit the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done just as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm-hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the farmer can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of room, but if the large area is fully utilized then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman.*

About the House.

Good biscuit is made with one quart of flour, one table-spoonful of baking powder, butter the size of a walnut; use water, don't mix stiff, bake quick.

A lady writes: "To wash quilts, comfortables, tickings, sackings, etc., soak in pure cold water twenty-four hours or more, then rub through warm water with a little soap and rinse well." It is worth trying.

Lemon Jumbles.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three teaspoonfuls of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream of tartar, juice of two small lemons, and the grated rind of one; mix stiff.

A thick flour bag, that will hold twenty-five pounds of flour, is excellent to put hams away in for the summer. Wrap the hams first in brown paper, several thicknesses; tie the bag tightly and hang up. No flies will disturb the hams.

Rhubarb ought not to be stewed for pies, but cut the sticks in small pieces; fill your dishes, already lined with the lower crust, and cover thick with sugar. After placing on a thin lid, bake in a moderate oven.

Batter Pudding.—One pint of milk, four well-beaten eggs, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of soda. Bake three-quarters of an hour or boil in a buttered mold or floured bag two hours; serve with sauce, and eat at once.

German Puffs.—Three beaten eggs, three cups of milk, three teaspoonfuls of melted butter, three cups of flour, a small spoonful of salt; pour into nine well-buttered cups, same size as used in measuring; bake to a fine brown, and eat as soon as done with sauce.

Mrs. A. had some marking done with indelible ink, which in washing became partly transferred to the fabric, causing ugly stains which it was feared could not be removed. However, 5 cents worth of cyanide of potassium, obtained at the nearest drug store, dissolved in three table-spoonfuls of water, with a little rubbing, entirely took out the blotches without injuring the fabric. Our readers can try this with certainty of success.

Pickled Fish.—Clean the fish thoroughly and cut into pieces about five inches long; rub each piece on the cut side with salt. Take a stone jar which will about hold the fish, put a layer of fish on the bottom, then a few whole peppers and allspice and a blade of mace, then another layer of fish, spice, etc., till the jar is nearly full; then pour good cider vinegar over it until the fish is quite covered. Tie a paper over the top of the jar, and cover this with flour paste; this keeps in all steam. Put the jar in the oven and bake for three hours. The fish is fit for use as soon as cold, and will keep, in the pickle, for six months. Shad is excellent pickled, as all the bones disappear.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Robeson's Monstrous Corruptions.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department made their report to Congress. They say that extravagance and disregard of legal restraints have been recognized at almost every step of their inquiry previous to the beginning of the present administration of the department. At the outset they were staggered by the immense sums apparently owing by the several bureaus, reaching a sum of more than $7,000,000, and this, too, notwithstanding the enormous appropriations made annually from 1869 to 1876, both inclusive, aggregating in amount $149,000,000. There is nothing to compensate this vast outlay save a navy, contemptible even in comparison with those of third and fourth-rate powers. Notwithstanding the plain terms of the law, open purchases have been the chief mode by which the Navy Department has been supplied with materials, not in obedience to expediency, but vastly in excess of its means. This violation of law, without warrant in precedence or authority, has depleted the treasury to the extent of millions of dollars, and has been the food on which pampered favorites have fattened, while it has prevented the payment of moneys due a meritorious class of creditors to such an extent that many have been involved in bankruptcy and all of them subjected to irreparable loss. The amount of open purchases and bureau orders within the last few years aggregates more than $20,000,000. All advantages of an open market have been ignored, fair competition avoided, and both the letter and spirit of the law disregarded. A large share of the indebtedness of the department is due on account of contracts for repair, more properly for rebuilding the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Monadnock, and Miantonomah, intended to be double-turreted monitors. The contracts contain clauses providing for the exchange of new for old material. This involves a violation of law on the part of the Secretary of the Navy. The sum which has been paid or remains due on the contracts for the construction of said vessels is $1,316,250. One of the largest contingent liabilities of the Government grows out of orders for timber and iron-clads and boilers suspended by the present Secretary of the Navy. The majority of the committee report that the indebtedness which they have mentioned is owing to certain parties in amounts set opposite their respective names: In the Bureau of Engineering, aggregating $1,423,876; in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, $929,534; amounts due for timber in Bureau of Construction and Repair, $416,392; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $447,935; making the total $3,217,738. In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the Committee on Appropriations be, and is hereby, instructed to report an appropriation in the sum of $3,217,738, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the claims mentioned to the respective persons; that the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby instructed to cancel the contracts dated March 3, 1877, with Phineas Burgess for the completion of the Monadnock, $95,000; with Wm. Cramp & Sons, for the completion of the Terror, $578,000; with Harlin & Hollinsworth, for the completion of the Amphitrite, $578,000; with John Roach, for the completion of the Puritan, $1,417,642; also contracts with the South Boston Iron Company, dated respectively March 7 and 10, 1877, for the construction of boilers, together amounting to $3,600,263."

A Republican Organ Rebuked.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the leading Republican journal of New England, says: "The Augusta (Me.) *Journal*, Senator Blaine's home organ, fairly dances for joy through a leading editorial of nearly a column, over Jeff Davis' letter to the Confederate-monument dedication, at Macon, Ga., last week. 'The real voice of the solid South,' this organ has the supreme impudence to term a document which has met absolutely no popular response. With still more outrageous disregard for facts, this stirrer-up of strife declares that 'his sentiments meet with the warmest approval by the Southern papers.' A Southern journal might, with equal truth, attempt to incite its section against the other by declaring that the wild cries for vengeance to which Wendell Phillips occasionally gives utterance meet with the warmest approval by the Northern papers. There are, of course, Bourbon papers in the South as well as the North, but the representative organs of Southern opinion—such papers as the Richmond (Va.) *State*, the Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, the Charleston (S. C.) *News* and *Courier*, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, the New Orleans (La.) *Picayune* and *Times*—so far from "warmly approving" what Jeff Davis said, have passed it by with utter silence. Jeff Davis' letter only appeared in Saturday morning's papers, and the Augusta *Journal*, though nominally issued on Wednesday, must go to press Tuesday, as it reaches this office Wednesday forenoon. The newspapers of Saturday in only the nearer Southern States could by any possibility reach Augusta before the editorial in question must have been written. The *Journal* must therefore have been almost entirely ignorant of the tone of the Southern press when it made this statement, while whatever the mails could have brought it absolutely disproved the charge. In other words, it deliberately lied to its readers, and lied purely for partisan purposes, in the hope of stirring up the smoldering ashes of sectional fires for benefit of the Republican party in the approaching campaign. One feels a sort of contemptuous pity for the soured old man who wrote that letter, but no right-minded person can entertain any other feeling than that of utter loathing for the Maine editor who thus lends his pen to the devilish work of sowing falsehoods, in the hope of reaping further bitter fruits of sectional hatred."

Genuine and Spurious Economists.

Now that the nominations for Congress are near at hand, to be followed by elections this fall, members of both parties in the House of Representatives profess extraordinary zeal for economy and remarkable affection for the interests of the dear people. The effrontery with which the Republican leaders have come to the front to claim that they favored retrenchment while holding the purse-strings would be astounding if any credit attached to their declarations.

While De Golyer Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the scandalous plunder of the treasury exceeded all former experience, and it was proven incontestably before two committees of investigation that he was a personal beneficiary of the money voted to the Washington ring, as he was shown to be one of the purchased creatures of the Credit Mobilier villainy by Oakes Ames' diary and accounts.

During the sharp debate on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, in which the Speaker took a prominent part to defend his work in the last Congress, Garfield said:

> I point with satisfaction to the fact that in 1872, and from that time forward, the expenditures of this Government have been on a descending scale, and that, too, by the action of Congress, not only before the present party came into power, but since.

The official reports of the treasury, all from Republican hands, give a flat and explicit contradiction to this daring statement, as will be seen from the following figures, which, in a condensed form, present the estimates and the expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the public debt and pensions. We take the year 1872 as the starting point named by Garfield, and follow it down to the advent of the Democratic majority in the House, to include their legislation on the expenditures so far as is returned.

	Estimates.		*Expenditures.*
1872....	$125,748,077.13	Republican..	$124,668,453.43
1873....	166,594,921.69	Republican..	161,129,210.04
1874....	172,165,026.40	Republican..	165,060,570.34
1875....	186,648,976.03	Republican..	142,073,682.05
1876....	181,530,103.00	Republican..	136,600,417.67
1877....	159,524,044.63	Democrat....	118,246,211.01

It is thus seen that the "descending scale of expenditures" claimed by Garfield from 1872 forward was an increase of $36,500,000 in 1873, and of $40,500,000 in 1874, as compared with that point of departure. The passage of the Salary-grab bill, and the large appropriations to rings, roused the public indignation in 1874, and then Garfield and his associates, in fear of worse to come, reduced their expenditures for 1875, but still kept them above the figures for 1872 to the extent of $18,000,000. And when they found their majority of nearly a hundred swept away by the tidal wave they made a further reduction of $6,000,000, but this was still $12,000,000 beyond the expenditures of 1872. These are the naked facts, and they utterly demolish the false figures given by the Credit Mobilier statesman.

When the Democrats took possession of the House in the last Congress, the appropriations were already made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. They set to work with remarkable vigor, under the lead of Mr. Randall, then Chairman of that committee, who is fairly entitled to most of the credit for the first great blow at extravagant expenditures. At a single dash the retrenchment exceeded $20,000,000, and, as compared with 1872, there was a reduction of $8,000,000. The administration of Grant put every possible obstacle in the way of this measure, and the Senate succeeded, after a long struggle, in striking out $10,500,000 of Mr. Randall's budget, which experience has demonstrated could have been saved without the least derangement of the public service.

One of the most valuable reforms introduced by Mr. Randall was the rule requiring that all amendments to appropriation bills proposing to change existing laws should be in the interest of retrenchment. Previously, under the Republican dispensation, the rule allowed offices to be created, and salaries to be raised, and new legislation involving large grants to be enacted, but forbade any changes on the side of economy! No wonder De Golyer Garfield complained bitterly of the rule which closed the gate against extravagance and shut out amendments for jobs. We quote:

> Mr. Garfield—I believe it was a fatal mistake to put into the hands of that committee the power to change all the laws, any of the laws, anywhere as they pleased. I have always believed that.
>
> Mr. Randall (the Speaker)—In the direction of economy?
>
> Mr. Garfield—In the direction of economy.

CONTRACTION.

How Much Has There Been?—Inquiry Fully Answered—The Lying Statements of a Pap-Fed Press Refuted—The People Robbed of Their Money to Enrich the Bondlords—Facts Taken from the Official Records.

[Compiled from Toledo National and Indianapolis Sun.]

In again making a correct statement of the volume of circulation in 1864, we are enabled to strengthen the view of the character of the 7-30 notes, compound-interest notes, treasury notes and certificates, which we have heretofore presented, with testimony of a very forcible kind. The amount of money in circulation Sept. 1, 1865, as taken from the official records (not from dictionaries or encyclopædias), was as follows:

United States notes..................	$ 433,160,569
National-bank notes..................	187,000,000
State-bank notes..................	78,867,575
Fractional currency..................	26,344,742
Compound-interest legal-tender notes....	217,024,160
Temporary loan certificates..............	107,148,713
Certificates of indebtedness............	85,093,000
Treasury 5 per cent. legal tenders......	32,536,901
7-30 Treasury notes..................	830,000,000
Past-due legal tenders..................	1,503,020
Total Sept. 1, 1865..................	$1,996,678,770

Now for the proof that the different items of the above statement constituted a part of the currency at the time named. About the first four items there can be no dispute.

That the 7-30 notes constituted a part of the currency at that time we submit the following testimony:

1. Hon. F. E. Spinner, then Treasurer of the United States, says: "The 7-30 treasury notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as currency."

2. President Grant, in his message of December, 1873, said:

"During the last four years (from '69 to '73) the currency has been contracted by the withdrawal of the 3 per cent. certificates, compound-interest notes and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tender in the bank reserves to the extent of $630,000,000."

3. Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury in 1864, in an official communication, says: "This statement also shows the currency items operating to inflate prices as follows." (And here follows a list of all the disputed items in our statement, including the 7-30 notes.) And Secretary Fessenden concludes with these words and figures: "Up to June 30, 1864, total inflation paper issued, $1,155,877,034." (See Spaulding's History of Legal-Tender, p. 198.)

4. Hon. E. G. Spaulding, author of the "History of Legal Tender," and Member of Congress in 1862-3 and for years afterward, in the above-named work says: "All of the channels of circulation were well-filled up with greenback notes. Compound-interest notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc., before the National-Bank act got fairly into operation."

5. The following is the testimony of one of the members of a prominent New York firm, in response to a specific inquiry from the editor of the *Inter Ocean*, Chicago:

> Office of Traphagen, Hunter & Co.,
> Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
> New York, Aug. 9.
>
> Referring to your note of the 8th inst., asking if in my experience the "so-called 7-30 treasury notes, did or did not circulate as money in the ordinary transactions of commerce," I have to say that they did so circulate, and were received and paid with the same freedom as the greenbacks were, and to all intents and purposes formed a part of the circulating medium of the country. Chas. E. Hunter.

6. The following is the testimony of a gentleman of large experience as merchant, manufacturer, banker and Member of Congress, elicited in the same manner as above:

> First National Bank,
> Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 12.
>
> In compliance with your request of the 8th inst., that I should define the relative position of the 7-30 treasury notes to the general volume of currency in 1865, I have to say that I was then daily in the habit of receiving and paying out the same in the conduct of my ordinary business, the same as greenbacks, and I esteemed their peculiar characteristics (being conducive to elasticity) as not only forming a currency but a currency of especial merit.
>
> Amos Clark.

We think this array of testimony with regard to the character and use made of the 7-30 notes as sufficient to convince any one less stupid than an ass, that they constituted a part of the currency. These 7-30 notes have all been converted into coin-bearing bonds, and most of them now lie in the vaults of the foreign Shylocks.

With regard to the compound-interest notes, in addition to what is above adduced, we have only to say:

1. They were made a legal tender for the express purpose of qualifying them to pay debts and circulate as money. That is what legal tender means.

2. They did circulate among the people. There is scarcely a merchant who, if in business in 1865-6, did not handle them, receive them, and pay them out as money.

The 5 per cent. certificates were also legal tender for the same purpose, were used in the same manner by the people and were so considered by officials of the Treasury Department, in their official communications.

The latest official figures we have at hand in regard to the circulation are those given below:

AMOUNT OF CIRCULATING MEDIUM SEPT. 1, 1877.	
Greenbacks outstanding..................	$ 358,040,897
National-bank notes..................	315,620,247
Fractional currency, including silver..	39,172,114
Total Sept. 1, 1877..................	$ 712,833,258
Contraction from Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1877, (12 years)..................	$1,283,845,412

In the face of the figures and testimony we have presented it seems impossible that any one should declare that there has been no contraction of the currency—but such declarations are made and we are required to meet them.

And here is the other side of the picture which will show for whose benefit this systematic robbery of the people is being made:

The bonded indebtedness of the United States on the 31st of October, 1865, was:

Six per cent. bonds..................	$ 945,562,512
Five per cent. bonds..................	218,207,100
Total bonds..................	$1,163,769,612

On which the yearly interest, the greater part of which was payable in legal-tender notes, and not in gold, was as follows:

On 6 per cent. bonds..................	$56,733,750.72
On 5 per cent. bonds..................	10,910,355.00
Annual interest on bonds..................	$67,644,105.72

According to the public-debt statement for Aug. 31, 1877, the total bonded indebtedness of the country was as follows:

Six per cent. bonds..................	$814,341,050.00
Five per cent. bonds..................	703,266,650.00
Four-and-a-half per cent. bonds..........	185,000,000.00
Total..................	$1,702,607,700.00

On which the yearly interest is:

On 6 per cent. bonds..................	$48,860,463.00
On 5 per cent. bonds..................	35,163,332.00
On 4½ per cent. bonds..................	8,325,000.00
Total..................	$92,348,496.00

RECAPITULATION.	
Bonded indebtedness May 31, 1877....	$1,692,964,750.00
Bonded indebtedness Oct. 31, 1865....	1,163,760,612.00
Increase in bonds since Oct. 31, 1865..................	$529,196,088.00
Annual interest May 31, 1877..........	$93,120,212.50
Annual interest Oct. 31, 1865..........	67,644,105.72
Increase in annual interest..........	$25,476,106.78
Total increase in bonded indebtedness from Oct. 31, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1877..................	538,838,088.00
Total increase of annual interest from Oct. 31, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1877..................	25,704,690.28

How any intelligent man, after reading the above, can fail in seeing and denouncing the infamous policy of contraction is what we cannot comprehend.

LETTER FROM PETER COOPER.

The Specie Basis a Delusion and a Snare.

We print below the letter of Peter Cooper, of New York, in reply to an invitation to appear before the Committee of the House of Representatives on Banking and Currency:

To the Hon. A. H. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Dear Sir—I thank you for the honor you have extended to me in the invitation to appear before you, as the Committee of Banking and Currency appointed by the House of Representatives, to recommend the best financial measures for the consideration of Congress and the people.

I cannot hope, however, to throw any new light on these questions of finance into the minds of men trained as you have been, and having such wide sources of information as are open to you from all sides on this momentous question.

But I can express to you my convictions, which I believe to be those of the majority of the voters of this country.

The events of the last few years, the quick revulsion from a state of unparalleled prosperity in this country to one of suffering and industrial and financial ruin, has opened the eyes of this people to the causes; and they are convinced that these causes are neither natural nor uncontrollable, but the direct effect of bad legislation on the part of Congress, and the vicious principles that have hitherto governed legislation on the subject of finance.

The people are determined that they will no longer allow their representatives and their executive officers of the highest grade to make laws and administer them in such a way—whether ignorantly or with intent—as to promote the interest of a certain class, at the expense of the prosperity and happiness of the large majority. This is a simple question of fact, and it is a cruel aggravation of the fact to be told by our political doctors that "it cannot be helped, and must be borne as a *natural evil*"—such as extravagance, over-trading, overproduction, etc.

The American people are determined to take their financial interests into their own hands, by using their own accredited agencies, and not leave their management in the hands of those who are not directly responsible to the people.

The entire control of the volume of currency, or what shall be legal tender in this country, the exclusive issue and coinage of such money, the chief source of the capital and of credit necessary to keep the whole population usefully and profitably employed, can no longer be left to private corporations, and those general and uncontrollable causes that will operate in the absence of a wise, provident and paternal legislation in behalf of the people.

As far as I can learn from the most careful attention to the signs of public sentiment, I must give it as my conviction that the people of this country are determined on two things as respects the future financial policy of this Government.

1. As the present Congress has already partially remonetized the silver, they intend to complete that work by making silver a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except those now under a special contract, and have a free and unlimited coinage, with the silver coin and bullion certificates made into a legal tender and a common currency.

2. The people intend to *remonetize* all their paper. All that passed current as money at the end of the war, and was issued by the Government for material, labor and service, and "full value received," and hence became the "*people's money*;" but which was unrighteously absorbed in bonds, or destroyed by taxing it out of existence.

All this money must be restored to the people, as full legal tender, and thereafter not made redeemable by gold alone, or a specie basis exclusively, but ever redeemable in taxes, gold, silver, or bonds, *at the option of the Government.*

The people are willing to take every means to make their paper as available as gold or silver, in every market of the world, and on a "par with them," but will not subject it to the dishonor of either limiting its legal tender, or compelling by law its conversion to coin before it is accepted as money.

They look, now, with complacency upon the fact that the national money is regarded in the market, as "good as gold;" but they look with dread upon a compulsive legislation that, in the shape of the "Resumption act," puts the whole credit of our national paper into the hands of those *who can, at any time it may suit them, bring discredit upon it* by removing the few millions of specie upon *which its whole credit is based.*

This specie basis is a "delusion and a snare." The people have found it so in the past, and they are determined no longer to trust to it in the future. Alabama has lately proved that the credit even of a single State is better than "a specie basis."

In saying this much to the committee, I am only asserting what I believe to be the simple truth; for I know the large and constantly increasing conviction of the intelligent people of this country—those who will rule public sentiment, and make and unmake the administration and laws of the country.

I will do myself the honor to appear before your committee at the earliest day possible, before the expiration of the present month.

I herewith send you, and recommend to your notice, some carefully prepared documents that may assist you in your deliberations, which I pray God may be directed to the restoration of the condition of prosperity to our beloved country, which the unwise legislation of the past has taken away.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant, Peter Cooper.

Bond Farming.

That is the kind of farming that pays! The crop comes twice a year, and comes without an effort. No labor, no toil, no anxiety, and no taxes. And the weather does not affect it. Rain or shine, the crop comes right along, and it comes in money, too. No loading up and hauling to market, no higgling over price, no trading and dicker, but the clean, bright gold.

While the ordinary farmer is working and wearing himself out, using up his teams, and plows, and wagons, the bond farmer sits in his easy chair and waits for his crop which is sure to come every six months.

While the common farmer is paying out his last dollar for taxes this bond farmer looks coolly on, and jingles the money in his pocket. He has nothing to do with tax-paying.

The kind of farming that brings two crops a year in gold, and pays no taxes, is the kind of farming that pays. Farming that only uses a pair of scissors in cutting coupons is the kind of farming to work at.

Farming without land, or teams, or labor, and harvesting without work or barns, and living without paying taxes is the kind of farming that would suit you much better than the toil, and sweat, and drought, and frosts and storms that you now have to contend with.

You cannot sell your farm for half it cost you, but the bond farmer can sell out at any time for two or three times in gold what he originally paid.

Farmers, tillers of the soil, you feed all the world except yourselves, how do you like it?

The hard-money men erected the bond farmer and they are trying to extend his lease forever. The Greenback party propose to stop his lease, pay him in money, and thus make him use it and pay his own taxes.

Farmers, join this Greenback party and have a little legislation for yourselves.—*Portland (Me.) New Era.*

Puppets.

Great Britain is triumphantly pointed at as an example of a nation maintaining for half a century a specie-based currency, thereby securing a steadiness in values which could not otherwise have existed, which premise and conclusion are not corroborated by facts.

So far from Great Britain having a specie-based currency, she has floated for the last 180 years *£14,000,000 ($70,000,000) bank notes based solely upon a Bank-of-England ledger debit against the Government, and by the Peel act the following issues, regardless of specie basis, were authorized:

†English country banks.....	£ 8,000,000	($40,000,000)
Bank of Ireland..........	3,706,000	(18,530,000)
Irish country banks........	2,565,000	(12,825,000)
Scotch banks..............	3,041,000	(15,205,000)
Total currency without specie basis..............	£17,312,000	($86,560,000)

Notwithstanding this enormous amount of irredeemable currency, the Government has from time to time bridged over its emergencies by the issue of exchequer notes, running as high, in 1856, '57 and '58, as an average of ‡£21,000,000 ($105,000,000), which, added to the other figures, gives a total, during those three years, of £52,312,000 ($261,560,000), without pretense of specie basis.

So much for the premises; now for the conclusion. It can be further shown, from official records, that so far from Peel's Bank act meeting the claims of its authors that the putative gold basis would steady production and commerce by preventing momentary spasms, the Bank of England, in thirteen years and five months from its passage, changed its rate of interest fifty-six times, her rental for the use of money being sometimes 2 per cent. and sometimes five times that rate; in fact, during one period of five weeks, she changed the rate five times.

And yet our trusted agents at Washington insist that this nation—idle, poor and in debt to the foreigner—shall attempt full specie liquidation, with the demonstrated fact before them that Great Britain—active, rich and the creditor of the planet—miserably failed to accomplish only one-half the task!!!

---

*Alison's History of Europe, vol. 1, 2d series, p. 86.

†Annual Register for 1845, p. 204.

‡Chambers' Encyclopedia, article Exchequer.

About Dogs.

Few persons are aware of the value, variety and weight of dogs, varying as they do from 180 pounds to less than one pound, and valued at from $500 to less than nothing. A description of different kinds of dogs may be interesting.

The Siberian blood-hound weighs about 160 pounds, measures 40 inches in girt, and is worth nearly $500.

The St. Bernard dog, which is a buff or light lead color, is very large and valuable.

The Newfoundland dog, when pure, is entirely black, and its pups are worth from $10 to $20.

The shepherd dog, or Scotch cooly, is wonderful for its patience, fidelity and bravery. It is worth from $50 to $100.

The English mastiff, a good watch dog, is worth from $15 to $25.

Of terriers, the black-and-tan is most admired. It varies in weight from 1 pound to 25 pounds, and increases in value as it decreases in weight. Terriers are often crossed with the Italian greyhound, producing a very delicate but extremely useless dog. The Scotch terrier is the hardiest of dogs, is very courageous, and is worth from $10 to $30.

Scotch deer-hounds are the rarest and most valuable of hunting dogs. They are owned principally by the nobility of England, and are worth $100 each.

The beagle is the smallest of the hound kind, has superior scent and endurance, and, in short, is the best sort of rabbit hunter.

English greyhounds, the fleetest of dogs, are worth from $25 to $100 each.

The Italian greyhound is merely a parlor dog. The pure breed is rare and valuable, a fine one being worth $150.

There is a great variety of pointers, setters and spaniels. The Prince-Charles variety is the most valuable of spaniels. He is supposed to have originated in Japan, where a similar breed exists. He has a large, full eye, black-and-tan color, and never weighs over ten pounds. They have been sold at auction in England at $2,000 each.

The coach dog is from Denmark, and is not of much value.

China and Japan.

By the arrival of the steamer Gaelic at San Francisco, we get the following news from China and Japan:

The city of Canton had been visited by a great tornado. Thousands of houses were destroyed or seriously injured by the wind and an enormous waterspout from the river which broke over the city. Many lives were lost. The foreign settlement suffered severely. In the midst of the confusion four fires broke out, supposed to be incendiary, as many robberies followed. The latest advices report 500 Chinese killed. No foreigners were seriously hurt.

The Western Chinese army, under Gen. Tso, is overrunning Kashgaria, and annihilating all the inhabitants, including women and children. Multitudes of fugitives are flying for protection to the Russian outposts, more than can be provided for. Famine and distress continue, and enormous tracts are desolated by the long drought, the ground not having been watered for years past.

The Assembly of Provincial Officials of Japan was opened the 10th of April by the Mikado, who has since attended several sessions. The annual meetings of this body were intended to gradually prepare the way for popular representation on a larger scale. This year it will provide for small local parliaments to be elected by general vote. A National Legislature is not expected for a considerable time to come.

The extraordinary decision of the British court admitting opium into Japan still excites discussion. Foreign envoys generally regard it as a violation of the treaty on the part of the British authorities.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOLBOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. E. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r nnected therewith, promptable rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

evershown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. seehislargestoc k

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverwure,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SE T

Sleeve and Coller Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on style.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fir class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

CARPETS

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.,

Offer a large and choice stock of Carpets in all the newest designs.

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
COTTON CHAIN CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS.
Terry's Reps, Cretonnes,
Lace Curtains, Shades,
Wall Paper, Stair Rods.

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Druggets

And all goods pertaining to the carpet and upholestry business.

Lambrequins

A Specal

Prices Low to Compete with the Times

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
26 East Berry Street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and ouble Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatuess and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER. [illegible]

JOHN L. DAIVS,

OF TH

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,

Would respectfully announce that he has made large additions in every department, and is prepared to turnish everything in the Hardwase line.

He keeps a full stock of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Whichhe can sell at prices to suit the times. All kinds of

STOVES and TINWARE

on hand. He keeps a first-class TINMR and prepared todo all kinds of Eaves Trough hangnig Rooting, on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per ponnd.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c, Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 05 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 53 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 26 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	12 04 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 02 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	[illegible]	4 00 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 25 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 28 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 2[illegible] "	11 13 "	[illegible] a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 03 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 48 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 30	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 13 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 20 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 31	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen' Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT Nov. 19 1877.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 15am	7 20pm	6 30am
Mexico	8 57	8 20	7 40
Denver	9 08	9 02	8 25
Chili	9 17	9 12	8 47
Roann	9 35	9 37	9 35
Laketon	9 53	10 00	10 10
N. Manchester	10 05	10 17	10 35
Liberty Mills	10 17	10 30	11 00
Collamer	10 31	10 50	11 40
S. Whitley	10 35	10 55	11 50
Columbia City	11 01	11 31	12 50
Collen's	11 20	11 55	2 03
Churubusco	11 34	12 12	2 31
La Otto	11 57	12 42	3 23
Cedar Creek	12 06	12 53	3 45
Auburn Junct'n	12 22	1 12	4 25
Auburn	12 25	1 17	4 35
Butler	1 00am	2 00am	5 45pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 5,
Logansport ar	7 00pm	1 00pm	6 50pm
Mexico	6 26	12 00	5 40
Denver	6 17	11 46	5 20
Chili	6 10	11 35	5 00
Roann	5 57	11 12	4 15
Laketon	5 43	10 50	3 30
North Mancester	5 23	10 35	3 00
Liberty Mills	5 27	10 17	2 35
Collamar	5 15	9 57	2 03
South Whitley	5 12	9 52	1 53
Columbia City	4 50	9 18	12 10
Collin's	4 32	8 53	11 20
Cherubusco	4 20	8 38	10 55
La Otto	3 55	8 10	10 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 00	9 48
Auburn Junction	3 27	7 40	9 15
Auburn	3 22	7 35	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6.55am	7 15

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 18 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 [illegible]am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 20	
Baltimore	5 15pm	7 00am	
Washington	6 55	8 40	
Wheeling	5 2[illegible]am	10 50pm	30pm
Bellaire	8 00am	15	50
Barnesville	10 10	2 am	12
Cambridge	11 13	2[illegible]	30
Zanesville	12 25pm	3 20	50
ar Newark	1 30	40	00
Columbus	3 20		
Shawnee	4 30		
lv Columbus	12 40		
Newark	2 20		m
Mt Vernon	3 19		
Mansfield	4 54		
Shelby	5 11		m
Monroeville	6 13		
ar Sandusky	7 00		
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	4	6
Republic	6 45	1	8 15
Tiffin	7 15	8 50	9 55
Fostoria	7 45	9 10	10 00
Deshler	8 50	10 09	1 35pm
Defiance	9 52	11 06	
Hicksville	10 41	11 53	
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 35pm	
Garrett	11 40pm	1 05	m
Avilla			
Albion	12 17am	1 44	
Milford Junction			
Walkertown Junction	2 33	3 53	
Chicago	5 40	7 0	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 20pm	10 54pm	11 20am
Milford Junction			2 37pm
Albion	2 30	3 10	4 15
Avilla	2 49	3 30	4 55
Garrett	3 20	3 55	6 00am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	6 18
Hicksville	4 07	4 42	7 42
Defiance	4 54	5 27	9 15
Deshler	5 48	6 23	11 35
Fostoria	6 47	7 23	2 10pm
Tiffin	7 15	7 54	3 20
Republic	7 30		
Sandusky			
Monroeville			
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 20	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	2 55
Mansfield	9 44	10 37	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 10pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 20	
Shawnee			
Newark	12 30am	2 05	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 35	3 10	7 10
Cambridge	2 37	4 06	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	5 05	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 20	10 40
Wheeling	6 00	7 40	11 55
Washington	7 20pm	7 50am	
Baltimore	8 40	9 20	
Philadelphia	3 10am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect May. 12, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.
FORT WAYNE	3 35 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	2 25 pm	11 00 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	1 21 pm	10 02 pm
MUNCIE	12 30 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	11 23 am	8 25 pm
Cambridge City	10 40 am	7 55 pm
Connersville	10 20 am	7 25 pm
Cincinnati	9 07 am	4 12 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS	GOING SOUTH	
St. Louis		
Terre Haute		
Louisville		
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	
Indianapolis	10 30 am	10 45 pm
Connersville	10 [illegible] am	11 05 pm
Cambridge City	[illegible] am	10 35 pm
New Castle	9 03 am	10 02 pm
Muncie	8 15 am	9 00 pm
Hartford	7 32 am	8 05 pm
Montpelier		
Bluffton	6 20 am	7 00 pm
Fort Wayne	5 15 am	5 40 pm

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May. 19—run by Chicago time

Going outh.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	pm	am	
Lansing	pm	am	
Grand Rapids		am	
Detroit	pm	am	
Jackson	6 45 am	11 45 am	am
Jonesville	8 00	12 54 pm	9 50
Bankers	8 10	1 10	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	2 13
Waterloo	10 05	2 50	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	4 05
Auburn Junction	10 27	3 08	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 00 am	4 00 pm	6 10 am
Indianapolis	pm	pm	
Louisville	[illegible]	am	
St. Louis	am	am	

Going Nort'.

St. Louis		pm	
Louisville		pm	
Indianapolis		am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 20 pm	11 40 am	5 00 am
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 30 pm	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	1 56
Jonesville	8 02	2 45	2 45
Jackson	9 15 pm	2 55	4 55 pm
Detroit			
Grand Rapids			
Lansing			
Saginaw			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m no11.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam. le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 30th, 1878. **Number 22.**

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50.00
Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, fist insertion & 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards ...ve Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r.
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. B. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Specia attention given to collections. Office ove First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to he collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKab & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. G. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capital City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, City Hotel,] C erk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

How the French Workman Lives.

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His bouillon is the liquid essence of beef at a penny per bowl. His bread at the restaurants is thrown in without any charge, and is the best bread in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee, not slops. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing twelve cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening's amusement at one of the many minor theaters with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a nicely cushioned seat at the theater. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipe, smoke, drunkenness, yelling or howling. The Jardin des Plantes, the vast galleries and the museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, palace of the Lumembourg and Versailles are free for him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choices treasures at small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean that constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of every thing which would make it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any country, means a utilization of what America throws away, but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to a barren existance of work and bread and water.

An Old Puzzle Rewritten.

"If you please, sir, I'm a poor boy, but I'm awfully smart and I want to work.'

The storekeeper looked at his customers in astonishment. The boy was a little bit of a fellow, and his chin came just over the top of the counter.

"Well,' said the storekeeper, "you seem to have a pretty good idea of yourself.'

"That's so,' said the boy, 'I lost my last place 'cause I was smart.'

"All right, then I'll show you where you make a great mistake when you say you're smart. Do you see that jug over there?"

"No, sir,' said the boy, looking hard at a box marked "Six gross safety pins.'

"Not there; 'way back in the store.'

"Oh, yes,' said the boy.

"Now that jug is full of vinegar; it holds eight quarts. I've an order for four quarts, but haven't any empty measure excepting one holding five quarts, and one holding three quarts. Now, if you're as smart as you say you are, perhaps you can measure the four quarts from the eight quarts by using the three and five?"

"I can do it,' said the boy, "just as easy as fishing.'

"If you do, I'll give you $2 a week and your clothes. No guessing, now; you must measure exactly.'

"All right,' said the boy, "have your taylor here in fifteen minutes to measure me, please.'

The tailor might have come even earlier as the boy had the four quarts of vinegar measured out in less than five minutes.

How did he do it?

Advice to Those about to Marry.

A Religious Editor.

I married my wife about 35 years ago. The ceremony was performed about 7 o'clock in the morning. Before retiring that evening we had a good talk with each other, and the result has sweetened our entire lives. We agreed that each should always be watchful and careful never by word or act to hurt the feelings of the other. We were both young, hot tempered, both positive in our likes and dislikes, and both somewhat exacting and inflexible—just the material for a life of conjugal warfare. Well, for a few years we found it hard to always live by our agreements. Occasionally (not often) a word or look would slip off the tongue or face before it could be caught or suppressed; but we never allowed the sun to go down on our wrath. Before retiring at night on such occasions there was always confession and forgiveness, and the culprit would be more careful in future. Our temper and dispositions became gradually more congenial, so that after a few years we came to be one in reality, as the martial ceremony had pronounced us nominally. In thinking back we find that for more than 20 years our little agreement has been unbroken and there has been no occasion for confession and forgiveness. In business we have had adversity and prosperity, failure and success. We raised a family of children, and now have our grandchildren about us, and we are enough to believe that we have better children and better grandchildren because of our little agreement. Under such a contract religiously kept, no illnatured children will be reared, and no boys will find the streets and bar rooms more pleasant than home. To make a good wife or a good husband requires the co-operation of both.

A Great Man's Beginning.

A Mr Patrick, who was one of Representative James A. Garfield's earliest friends, in giving a sketch of his career to some school children several years ago, said: "I want to tell you about a young man who came to my farm house from the canal. He had been a canal-boat driver, and as the canal had just frozen up, he wanted to do chores for his board during the winter. James, for that was his name, was a stalwart, honest-looking fellow, and, so I took him in. My own children soon began attending school, and I asked James if he did not want to go to school with them, but he declined. I soon noticed that he seemed to be quite despondent, and asked him if he was troubled about anything, and he then confessed to me that, although he was 19 years of age, he could neither read nor write, and he was in such mental distress because, as he thought, it was too late for him to begin. I assured him that it was not too late, and urged him to begin at once which he did, with so much energy that within a year from that time he was teaching school himself.

The Earth Not a True Globe.

[Good Words.]

Our planet is not a true globe, because of its former plastic condition before the formation and cooling off of the surface. When the globe was soft it was more or less yielding; and then the rotation of the earth to which I have referred tended to drive off, as it were, the matter in the equatorial regions; so that the distance through the center of the earth between the two surfaces as far as possible, removed from the poles of rotation, or those parts of the earth which the imaginary axis comes through is rather greater than the distance between the two points where the axis comes to the surface. The reason of that fact, and that it must have been so, has been beautifully established by several experiments. That the earth was once hotter than it is now is therefore proved, both by the irregularities of its surface, and by its shape as a whole. We must not imagine, however, that there has been but one change. The minor irregularities are all gradually changing by inner energies and the action of air and water, and it may be that even the largest ones are young compared with the age of the planet's surface. Nor does the change end here; the equatorial proturberance itself may but after all make a point in a great cycle of change, which has compelled the earth to rotate now about one axis and now about another. Mathematicians consider it highly probable that the axis of the earth may have been in ancient times differently situated to what it is at present, and, indeed that "it might have gradually shifted through 10, 20, 30, 40, or more degrees, without at any time any preceptible disturbance of either land or water." Thus it appears that nature prevents catastrophes by the very hugeness of the scale on which she works.

A Tramps Yarn.

"Quad Box" writes in the American Newspaper Reporter:

There are but few printers throughout the country but what have seen or heard of George Washington Matchett, probably the oldest tramp printer on the road. He says he has tramped across the continent seven times, and has visited almost every printing office in the union. The following is a story related by him on his last trip through this place:

He was on one of his long walks, and had got as far west as Kansas, and had found little work during his journey; but one day he struck a small town with one printing office in it. He went up to the office, and found the editor scratching away with his pen, and the "devil" seated upon a stool. He asked the editor how work was, and what was the chance for a "sit," and upon being told that he might have a job for a few days, and that he could go to work at once, he asked where he could find the type and cases, and was told that the type was up stairs in a sack, and that he would have to chalk his case out on the floor. He went to work and marked out his case and laid the type. He worked all that week, and when Saturday night came he went to the boss for his money, whereupon the latter went up stairs, brought down two coon skins and explained to G. W. that they were currency in that country. George had to make the best of it; so he threw the coon skins over his shoulder and started down town to a store. He got some tobacco, a paper of pins, and some thread, and threw down a coon skin to pay for it. The storekeeper took the coon skin and handed him back two squirrel skins and one opoisum skin in change.

Matchett told the story with a relish, and after taking up a collection, departed on his weary way.

Fickle Spring, Moving Day, Communism, Anniversaries, Coaching, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 15th, '78.

Surely this is May only in name. The out door elements are struggling desperately, and we are having more March winds and April showers, than May warmth and flowers. We actually had frost last night, and give a shiver of sympathy as we think of cherry, apple, and peach buds, finally wrap ourself in a shawl and hope for the best. We need not consult the Almanac, either to know that May is here in the city. We have only to know that moving day, house cleaning and the first of May all happen at the same time, and is considered by the moving portion of the population of New York, as the anniversary of annoyance and tribulation. Nor is this estimate of the flowery month to be wondered at, considering the expense, anxiety and trouble it brings on a large proportion of that class who are compelled to rent houses or apartments periodically. The shrewd housekeeper, however, manages generally to move before that day, not caring to run the risk of securing transportation for their goods without paying exorbitant prices to the cartmen. In addition to goods moved on trucks and wagons of all sorts and sizes, the sidewalks on some of the side avenues were at times almost monopolized by females young and old, hurrying along with burdens of household effects and domestic trumpery. In one instance a panting matron would be seen bending under a load of framed pictures, and another tenderly bearing three or four bird cages. A little further on would be seen a stalwart virage elbowing her way through the crowd with a stove-pipe under each arm, or a weak little woman having a broom in one hand and with the other dragging along her little four years old hopeful, in her anxiety to reach the new domicile by the time the cart carying the furniture arrived there. Then there are others who ought to move and wont, so the property owners think, and proceed at once to the District Court and obtain writs of ejectment against refractory tenants, and after giving two hours notice, they are at liberty to put the furniture into the street. Consequently in some cases the people thus situated have to ensconce themselves on their furniture, lying on the sidewalk, or go skirmishing among their friends for a place to put themselves and their children to sleep for the night. Five thousand requests were received 2nd of May at the New York post office from persons changing their residences. Mr. Talmage in his regular Friday evening lecture, said that there were three classes to be congratulated on the 1st of May—those that did not have to move, those that moved to larger houses, and those that moved to smaller houses. Those that were not obliged to move were happy in the continued possession of their homes where their children had perhaps been born. The preacher counselled all young married couples to have a home of their own, even if obliged to have a good sound mortgage on it. The paying off the mortgage would necessitate, perhaps, a little economy in the matter of expensive cigars and wines, but the husband would be all the better for that. He congratulated those who were to move into larger houses, because they would have more room to receive their friends and enjoy themselves. There would be more room, too, for the children to romp. Those that moved into smaller houses were to be congratulated also, for the cares of a small house are much less wearing than those of a large one, and although there would be fewer closets, and less room, there would still be contentment. We were also much interested hearing Talmage talk on Communism. He began by saying that a great grizzly monster, born on the other side of the water, had within the past few days, waded the seas to America. It was Communism, a theory which was, what you cannot get lawfully you can take any how! If you do not receive sufficient wages you can knock down your employer and take every thing. It was bread or blood. Dr. Talmage wished to know how long places of worship would be allowed to exist, bonfires would be built of Bibles and crosses split up. But it was claimed by some persons that no such thing could occur here. This was a mistake. There was no greater desperadoes in the world than along the shores of the East and North rivers. The only thing to stop it was the police and military forces. Should everything be divided equally as was proposed, the drunkard would pour his share down his burning throat, and the gambler would throw his away on dice. After a while some would have more than others, and finally the devil would get all. Whenever there was a differance in brain there would be a difference in all estate. Violence would tear down but would never build up. A man ought to have what he earned, and there was no better country for him to do so than this. In relation to strikes, some were good and some were communistic. When they prevented other men than the strikers from working, as in the railroad strikes of last summer, they were communistic, and all such should receive the condemnation of the American public. The President and Governors did well when they planted loaded cannon in the streets that were blocked up with that commune mass. There was only one kind of social system which could be happy and enduring, and that was the one which had for its corner stone the Rock of Ages. This seems to be the time for aniversaries, in general and in particular. The New York Herald accounts for the freaks of weather, because the Quakers are about holding their anniversaries. It is not very clear why broad brims and drab bonnets should be conjoined in the public mind with wet weather, but it seems to be so. Perhaps continued observation of the phenomenon for a series of years has led to the conclusion, but whether friends coming together effects the atmosphere, or it effects their coming is not stated, nor is it known why a distinction should be made toward them by "Old Prob." and not toward Presbyterians, Reformed Episcopalians and others who have been airing themselves here and yonder for the past week. It ought to be a matter of congratulatian, however, that the Friends are prepared for any weather that may come. Not only is this a time for church anniversaries, but of mission societies, both home and foreign, and of Sabbath schools, in many places.

Coaching seems to be growing in favor, and much interest has been taken in the trip from this city to Philadelphia. The trip of the "Tally Ho," carrying the members of the Coaching Club, was in every way a success. Thousands of persons turned out at every point to cheer the merry travelers on their way. Going and coming it was one magnificent ovation, more interesting than forty years ago, when the old stage coach rumbled along these Jersey and and Pennsylvania roads, and it is very certain, that, except in the way of amusement, the conveyance of the olden time will never be restored there or any where else. We must try and be contented with steam until some one more successful than Darius Green, invents a flying machine.

TULIDIC.

Maxims.

The following maxims and proverbs should have a place in the memory of all:

A bad workman will quarrel with his tools.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

A burden which one chooses is not felt.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.

A contented mind is a continual feast.

A fault confessed is half redressed.

A fool and his money are soon parted.

A place for everything and everything in its place.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A good word is as soon said as an ill one.

A drowning man will catch at a straw.

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

A little leak will sink a great ship.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond.

A penny saved is a penny earned.

A stitch in time saves nine.

As you sow, so shall you reap.

A tree is known by its fruits.

A willing mind makes a light foot.

Better to suffer without cause than to have cause for suffering.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price 25c.

A Gentle hint.

Now Being Published.

The supplementary series of Ancient Classics for English readers, edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., 16mo fine cloth, $1 each.

The volumes of the new series now ready are: I, LIVY, by the editor. II, OVID, by the Rev. A. Church, M. A. III, CATULLUS, TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS, by the Rev. James Davies, M. A. IV, DEMOSTHENES, by the Rev. J. W. Broadribb. V, ARISTOTLE by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL. D.

The volumes yet to appear will consist of Lucretius, Anacreon, Thucydides and Pindar. The series will not exceed ten volumes.

We welcome the appearance of a supplementary series of 'Ancient Classics for English readers,' which was certainly very much required, if the publication was to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed. . . . Mr. Collin's 'Livy' is almost, if not quite, equal to the best of the preceding series. . . . . Mr. Church's Essey is a very complete and scholarly performance.—London Times.

We have spoken in praise of this series so often, we need add nothing now. It is a great thing to have the marvelous treasur-house of classic literature opened to English readers.—Chicago Advance.

It ought to find a great deman, and should be in every school and coledge library as well as the private libraries of gentlemen of culture.—Boston Traveler.

JUST READY.

A charming new novel, by the author of "Dolores," "Mignon," "Diana Carew" etc.

VIVA.

By Mrs. Forrester, 12mo. extra cloth, $1.50.

A work of unusual power and interest. The plot is deeply attractive, the characters are striking, and the management of the story throughout is very skillful. Intensity seems to be Mrs. Forrester's forte, and it is as fully exemplified in this book as in her uncommonly brilliant "Dolores." In "Viva" the reader will find unflagging entertainment.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

THE DAUGHTER OF AN EGYPTIAN KING.

A romance. From the German of George Ebers, author of "Narda," etc., by Henry Reed. New edition. 16mo. Fine cloth, $1.25.

It is a wonderful production.—New York World.

The plot is a most interesting one, and in its development we are given an accurate insight into the social and political life of the Egyptians of that time. —Boston Evening Traveler.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST:

Or, During My Apprenticeship. A romance. From the Platt Deutsch of Fritz Reuter. New edition. 8vo. extra cloth, $1.25. Paper cover, 75 cents.

Fritz Reuter is one of the most popular writers in Germany. . . . The charm of his stories lies in their simplicity and exquisite truth to nature. This is one of the best of Reuter's stories, exhibiting his turn for the pathetic as well as for the humorous.—New York Evening Post.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, gleas and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

Before Taking **After Taking.**

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and y all druggists everywhere.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Syndicate of New York bankers has decided to take the remaining $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds covered by its contract with the Secretary of the Treasury. The options for October, November and December are thus anticipated. A large part of the $15,000,000 will be sold abroad.

The Treasury Department has discontinued the payment of standard silver dollars for treasury notes at the sub-treasury in New York. The object of paying out silver for greenbacks was to get the former into circulation, but nearly all issued in this manner returned to it in the payment of custom duties, the persons concerned thereby saving the premium on gold.

A Mexican named Peralto has accomplished at Fleetwood Park, New York, the task of riding 305 miles in 14 hours and 31 minutes, having 20 minutes to spare. The quickest mile was 2 minutes and 10 seconds; the quickest ten miles, 22 minutes and 12 seconds.

THE WEST.

The great musical festival at Cincinnati cleared upward of $30,000.

Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 4th of June next for the purpose of perfecting the revision of the General Statutes.

Rice's Extravaganza Combination is now playing a two-weeks' engagement at Haverly's Chicago Theater, opening with "Evangeline," followed the second week with "Conrad the Corsair." One of the features of the entertainment is the appearance of Mr. Sol Smith Russell in his inimitable specialties. The music is good and the scenery new and appropriate.

The Coroner's jury which has been holding an inquest on the victims of the mill explosion at Minneapolis, Minn., has returned a verdict that the disaster was the result of an explosion of mill-dust floating in the air, kindled by fire in the woodwork of the Washburn A mill, originating in a spark from the stones running empty. No evidence is found to show negligence on the part of the mill-operatives, but the open purifiers in use in mills are condemned as generating an unusual amount of dust.

WASHINGTON.

Capt. Eads has had a large model made and placed in the basement of the Capitol showing the mouth of the jetties, and the channel washed out by their aid. He denies that he has abandoned his contract to create a channel thirty feet deep and 300 feet wide.... President Hayes has sent to Congress a message, covering the award of the Halifax Fishery Commission, and a report on the subject from the Secretary of State. The report raised the question of the competence of the Commission to make an award without the unanimous concurrence of its members, but suggests that Congress should appropriate the money, to be paid at the discretion of the Executive. Some expression by Congress upon the unreasonable and unfair character of the award is also suggested, which, with the protest of the President, may be communicated to the British Government.

The receipts of the Patent Office from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1878, were $263,963. The expenditures for the same time, exclusive of $45,000 for repairing the models injured by the fire, were $188,377—an excess of receipts over expenditures of $75,586. At this rate the surplus for the year would be $226,758, a much larger amount than has ever been derived in a single year.

A Washington dispatch says "the sale of the 4-per-cent. bonds has already reached such an amount as will shortly justify the issue of a call for five million 6 per cents., which will be replaced by 4 per cents. Sherman denies that the Syndicate has made an offer for six hundred millions of 4 per cents. at par, provided it was given a monopoly of the sale. He says that under no circumstances will he give any bankers a monopoly of the fours. They are, he considers, the people's bonds, and he intends they shall remain so."

The House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department has agreed to report articles of impeachment against Consul General Bradford, at Shanghai.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in the following bonds: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, No. 56,001 to No. 59,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 9,001 to No. 10,100, both inclusive; $500, No. 66,001 to No. 69,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 20,901 to No. 25,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, $2,500,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870; $50, No. 1,951 to No. 2,050, both inclusive; $100, No. 15,701 to No. 16,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 8,351 to No. 9,700, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 30,901 to No. 32,200, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,451 to No. 8,700, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 15,781 to No. 16,250 both inclusive. Total registered, $2,500,000. Aggregate, $5,000,000. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 22d of August next, and interest will cease on that day.

THE SOUTH.

Collector Woodcock telegraphs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Nashville, Tenn., that Special Deputy Collector Davis, with one companion, attempted to seize an illicit distillery on Saturday in Grundy county. They were attacked by seven men. Davis killed one, wounded one and captured one of his assailants, but had to leave the distillery without completing its destruction.

A fire at Clarksville, Texas, last week, burned nineteen business houses, involving a loss of $150,000, with scarcely any insurance.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has commuted the death sentence of Mrs. Kate Southern, of Pickens county, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.... Dr. J. C. Cook, of Columbia, S. C., was shot dead in his house the other day during a quarrel with his brother-in-law, Charles Martin, aged 20.

GENERAL.

St. John, N. B., is to be put in a state of defense from attacks by sea, in anticipation of a war with Russia.

The Mexican Minister in Washington has advices to the effect that recent revolutionary attempts have failed, and that there is now no armed resistance to the Diaz Government.

An Ottawa (Canada) dispatch says: "The Government received a dispatch from the Imperial Government this afternoon announcing that war between England and Russia is inevitable."

A melancholy catastrophe occurred at the Syndney coal-mines near Halifax, N. S., a few days ago, by which a number of lives were lost and much valuable property destroyed. The accident was caused by the explosion of gas.

A telegram from North Troy, Vt., says: "A correspondent of the Associated Press visited several of the principal towns on the Canadian border, and finds everywhere the most intense excitement prevailing. The Dominion militia are supplied with arms and ammunition, and are ready at an hour's notice to concentrate their forces to repel invasion on the Canada border. The soldiers say no doubt exists in their minds that an invasion is imminent, and that the Irish Nationalists are now in large numbers, with the greatest secrecy possible, making their way into the interior of Canada, with orders to concentrate at different points for an onslaught on Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and other prominent Canadian towns."

A distressing catastrophe happened at Galt, Ontario, a few nights since. A small pleasure-steamer, with a party of eighteen people on board, capsized on Grand river, and eight of them were lost.... James Gordon Bennett's North-pole expedition will soon sail from France for San Francisco, and will proceed thence, by way of Behring's straits, to the North pole. It may not start from San Francisco, if a cable dispatch is to be trusted, until the summer of 1879. The Behring's straits route naturally offers attractions to polar explorers, as the ocean current in that quarter sets toward the pole instead of from it, as is the case in Smith sound.... The Lerdo revolutionists have captured a Mexican town on the Rio Grande, and levied a forced loan of $8,000 on the inhabitants.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democratic Convention will be held at Columbus on the 26th of June.

The committee appointed by Speaker Randall to conduct the investigation of the Louisiana and Florida elections, provided for by the Potter resolution, is constituted as follows: Clarkson N. Potter, of New York; William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; John A. McMahon, of Ohio; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; W. S. Stenger, of Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Cobb, of Indiana—Democrats. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Frank Hiscock, of New York; J. D. Cox, of Ohio, and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine—Republicans.

The Nationals of Indiana met in State Convention at Indianapolis on May 22, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Henry James; Auditor, Jacob F. Bird; Treasurer, R. P. Main; Attorney General, David Moss; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. John Young.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Pittsburgh last week. Andrew H. Dill was nominated for Governor, H. P. Ross for Supreme Judge, and J. Simpson Africa for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The platform adopted declares that the Republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, and misery, and want that now exist; that its present hold upon the Federal power was secured by fraud, perjury, and forgery; that further contraction of the volume of United States legal-tender notes is unwise and unnecessary; that treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given in paper currency; that the public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers; that "thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made; fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated, and criminals punished, but we oppose any attack upon the President's title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results."

The Republican Convention of Vermont met at Burlington on May 23. Col. Redfield Proctor was nominated for Governor, E. P. Colton for Lieutenant Governor, and John A. Page, present incumbent, for State Treasurer. The resolutions declare that "the motives and general course of the administration of President Hayes have our hearty approbation," and condemn as "unfair and revolutionary the measure of the Democratic House of Representatives to investigate a part only of the facts pertaining to the Presidential election, and consider that all efforts to reopen a question of such magnitude, after it has once been lawfully, and as we believe justly, closed, are detrimental to the prosperity and perilous to the peace of the country, deserving the reprehension of all good citizens."

FOREIGN NEWS.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is believed Count Schouvaloff has succeeded in convincing the Emperor that it is to Russia's interest to concede to Europe most of the demands formulated by England.... There has been severe fighting between the Christians and Turks in Crete.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, referring to Count Schouvaloff's departure, says "there can scarcely be a doubt that he goes back to London empowered to make concessions in accordance with the British point of view—nay, more, as is believed in St. Petersburg, to offer great concessions."

The Albanian revolt in Old Servia has has been suppressed.... There are 30,000 Thessalian refugees in Greece. They refuse to return to their homes. Many of them are joining the Greek army.... The *Times* says the war has already cost Russia about £100,000,000

United States Minister Seward writes of the famine in China that the actual famine is pressing upon 15,000,000 people, while 60,000,000 are suffering more or less distress. The crops, he says, have been good immediately around the stricken districts, but, as the food can be transported only on wagons or pack animals, it cannot be taken thither in sufficient quantities to save the lives of the people.

There has been a serious emeute in Constantinople. A body of refugees entered the garden of the palace inhabited by ex-Sultan Murad and raised shouts of "Long live the Sultan." The sentinels opposed the entry of these men into the palace, who were fired upon and driven back.... A number of them were killed and wounded.... A Vienna dispatch says the possibility of a congress seems to be generally admitted, although few have confidence in its result. Count Andrassy no longer has implicit faith in that mode of settlement.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister to London, whose recent movements have been the subject of much speculation, has returned to that city from St. Petersburg and Berlin. It is reported that the result of his conferences with the heads of the Russian and German Governments is an agreement upon a peaceful basis, and it is believed that an early congress of the powers, to meet at Baden-Baden, is now assured.... News from Samoa states that a British gunboat has seized a vessel representing the Samoan navy, in satisfaction of an indemnity claimed for losses sustained by British subjects at the time of the Steinberger troubles. ....News comes from China that there has been a rain-fall in the famine-inflicted districts, that sowing has been general, and that the prospect for a harvest is encouraging.... A conflict between Montenegro and the Porte is threatening.

The Austrian Ministry, according to a Vienna correspondent, have come around completely to England's way of thinking on the Eastern question, and are no longer heeding Bismarck's advice.... Odessa is crowded with troops and munitions which are being rapidly moved toward Constantinople. Todleben is pushing his lines relentlessly and blustering about the fortresses, and the fitting out of the fleet of cruisers is expeditiously proceeding. The Turks evidently are of the opinion that their enemies are in earnest, and show signs that they themselves are thoroughly aroused. Osman Pasha has written a letter to the Turkish newspapers declaring his ability to defend Constantinople successfully against an enemy "weakened by illness and fatigue." Osman has concentrated 130 battalions along the northern line of defense—the line which, if broken, would give the Russians command of the Bosphorus—and strengthened the position with siege guns.... The Servian army is on a complete war footing. All the available troops have been sent to the Bosnian frontier and Old Servia.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Friday, May 17.—**Senate.**—Not in session.

House.—After a stormy session and repeated calls of the House the Democrats succeeded in getting a quorum, and sustained the previous question on the Potter investigation resolution. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, who was paired with a sick member, had given notice that he would no longer be bound by the pair. When he cast his vote, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, questioned the honor of the proceeding, and the Virginia gentleman asserted his intention of holding the gentleman from Michigan personally responsible for any assault upon his honor. A scene of excitement and confusion ensued, hot words were exchanged, and the language of the irate members was "taken down." Speaker Randall ruled that it was all unparliamentary, if not used "in a Pickwickian sense." On the final vote ordering the previous question the Republicans adhered to their policy of silence, and Mr. Harrison (Democrat), of Illinois, was the only one in the negative. When the roll was called on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Harrison voted in the affirmative. Messrs. Mills, of Texas, and Morse voted in the negative. The Republicans did not vote, and the resolutions were adopted without them, yeas [illegible], nays 2.

Saturday, May 18.—**Senate.**—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that there had been no fair, free and peaceable election in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, and that neither Rainey (the sitting member) nor Richardson (contestant) was entitled to the seat. ..The House devoted nearly the entire day to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Monday, May 20.—**Senate.**—Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was recommitted the House bill to provide for the admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States of any woman who has been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory for the period of three years, reported it back with the amendment of Mr. Sargent, providing that no person shall be refused admission to the bar of the United States courts on account of sex. There was no law prohibiting a court from admitting women to the bar, and, therefore, there was no necessity for this legislation.... Mr. Christiancy introduced, by request, a bill to reorganize the Court of Claims.... The Senate indulged in a long and animated debate upon the House bill to place the name of Gen. Shields on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General. Mr. Sargent moved to amend the bill by adding the name of Gen. Grant. This was agreed to—yeas, 30, all Republicans with the exception of one (Lamar); nays, 28, all Democrats except Oglesby. ....Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill to repeal the Resumption act.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Harris, repealing the law imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on State banks; by Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, giving the guarantee of the Government to the payment of 5 per cent. interest on the bonds to be issued by the following-named companies to the following amounts: The James River and Kanawha Canal Company, $60,000,000; Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, $50,000,000; the Florida Coast Canal Company, $12,000,000; the Fort St. Philip Canal Company, $10,000,000; the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal Company, $13,000,000; the Oswego Canal Company, $25,000,000; the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, $5,000,000; the Niagara Ship Canal Company, $14,000,000; by Mr. Garfield, for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses; by Mr. Atkins, requiring all appointments in the civil service to be distributed equally among the Congressional Districts; by Mr. Crittenden, providing that the claims of militia-men or non-enlisted persons on account of disabilities received in battle with rebels or Indians shall be valid if filed previous to July, 1882.... The Army Appropriation bill was discussed.

Tuesday, May 21.—**Senate.**—Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, and it was indefinitely postponed.... The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to place the name of Gen. Shields on the retired list of the army. The question was on concurring in the amendment of the committee of the whole placing the name of Gen. Grant on the retired list, and it was defeated—32 to 26—a strict party vote, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. After debate, Mr. Thurman moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill as an amendment, and insert in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of Gen. Shields on the pension list, at the rate of $100 a month. A lengthy debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Thurman, Blaine and Hill. The amendment of Mr. Thurman was rejected—yeas, 31; nays, 33. The question being on the passage of the bill, a vote was taken without further discussion, and it was rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 34. Mr. Teller entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected.

House.—The House devoted the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, May 22.—**Senate.**—The Senate discussed the resolution of Mr. Davis authorizing an investigation of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department.... Mr. Paddock's bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands was passed. It allows pre-emption settlers who have changed their title to homestead entry the benefit of the time the land was occupied under the pre-emption entry.... The remainder of the day was occupied by a speech by Mr. Lamar on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.... The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of S. B. Packard as Consul at Liverpool, by a strict party vote. Lucius Fairchild was also confirmed as Consul General at Paris.

House.—Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution extending the Potter investigation to Oregon and South Carolina. On a vote as to whether it was a question of privilege no quorum responded, and Mr. Harrison withdrew his resolution. Mr. Wilson then offered a resolution extending the power of the investigating committee to any State where there may be any well-grounded allegation of fraud, which was adopted.... Articles of impeachment were reported against O. B. Bradford, late Vice Consul General at Shanghai, China, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.... Mr. Butler's bill for the publication of the *Official Advertiser of the United States* was passed after a good deal of discussion.. .The House indulged in another lively debate over the Army Appropriation bill.

Thursday, May 23.—**Senate.**—Bills were passed to provide for service of process in cases of inter-pleader in courts of the United States, and authorizing the erection of headstones over the graves of Union soldiers interred in private cemeteries.... The resolution of Mr. Davis authorizing the select committee to investigate the books of the Treasury Department to continue the investigation during the recess was adopted.... The bill providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia occupied a large share of the day's session.... The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments. The nomination of John B. Frothingham to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York was rejected.

House.—Mr. Robertson, rising to a question of personal privilege, stated that charges had been made against citizens of the parishes of East and West Feliciana, which, if true, would compel him to retire in shame from his seat. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read that portion of Secretary Sherman's letter to Clarkson N. Potter, in which he refers to the election in those parishes. Mr. Robertson then proceeded to make a general statement as to the election in East and West Feliciana, but was interrupted by the Speaker *pro tem.*, who reminded him that all that was remote from a question of personal privilege. Mr. Burchard—Unless the gentleman connects himself with the frauds he speaks of.... Mr. Robertson—I do connect myself with those frauds by denouncing them and by branding the charge in that letter as a vile calumny. There was a conspiracy in those parishes, and I believe that John Sherman was connected with it.... The House devoted the balance of the day and the entire evening session to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

We have always said that if man ever planted his brogans on the solid rock of perfect content, science would be the sapper and miner to build the corduroy over the intervening bog. The stringers are already down, and here comes the first load of timber: "A lost umbrella was recovered in Philadelphia, the other day, by the aid of the telephone."—*Breakfast Table.*

The delinquent tax-list of Philadelphia is only twelve pages long, and yet the city pays annually $45,500 for it. It is printed as a supplement to six of the city papers, each of which receives $7,582.20. The papers combine in doing the type-work and press-work, and the supplements are identical. The job is a very profitable one for the papers.

COINING THE SILVER DOLLARS.

A Visit to the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

[From Appletons' Journal for June.]

It was founded very nearly 100 years ago, and in it was coined the first money used in the United States. Until 1816, all the work was done by hand or horse-power; the building was guarded by watch-dogs, and the artisans were supplied with plentiful quantities of liquor as a fatigue-ration—the ancient and simple-minded citizens looking upon them with especial favor. The earliest Director was appointed by Washington. The original copper cents were made in 1793, the silver dollars in 1794, and the gold eagles in 1795. Both the metal and machinery were imported; but in coining, as in many other things, the American has made such progress within the century that the implements of his own construction are now superior to the models after which they are patterned.

The casual visitor is welcomed from 9 a. m. until noon, and is taken in hand by polite and garrulous ushers, who, in common with all the other employes, bear themselves with the dignity that befits persons living in such close contact with enormous wealth. "I've seen $550,000,000 go in and out of this place," said one of the employes, as he led us into a dimly-lighted vault, where the pale bricks of silver were piled from roof to ceiling—"$550,000,000 in twenty-eight years," he repeated, with particular gusto; and at the statement our fancy immediately took a wild flight among the enchanting possibilities of such treasure, for when Mammon mounts Pegasus no adolescent muse can career through realms so luminous and varicolored as this metallic deity, who is worshiped and despised, courted and reviled, by the best and worst of men. The very contemplation of so immense a sum was dazzling to the imagination. It was the aggregate fortune of 500 millionaires, the income of scores of thrones and the value of a state! What a protean influence it must have exercised!—corrupting and sustaining how many lives; paying the scant wages of the ten-hour laborer, and sufficing for the extravagance of a princely spendthrift; carrying happiness with it now, and then capriciously destroying the beneficiary; seducing the virtuous and breeding sedition among the honest—forever doing good and harm by fickle strokes; forever indispensable and forever alluring. In one of his clever essays, Junius Henri Browne says with Emersonian sententiousness: "Cash is the cause and consequence of civilization, the measure of its breadth, and the plummet of its profundity. Every true ideal must rest on the real, and the real to-day is the coinage of the mint." The contents of the little vault had probably left deeper marks on the world than all the books written and the sermons preached during the twenty-eight years of the custodian's service.

In passing through the deposit-room all the metal is carefully weighed. The largest scale, with a ponderous beam and huge trays, combines extreme delicacy with its strength, and balances from 6,000 ounces to the 1-100th part of an ounce; another scale tells 3,000 ounces at a time, and a third tells 300 ounces. They are adjusted several times a week, erected on solid masonry, and are true to a grain. Having been weighed, the silver is carried to the melting-room, where it is mixed with copper, in order to give it sufficient hardness to endure the friction of constant handling, and melted in stone crucibles, heated to 1,800 deg. by charcoal fires. This heat is so intense that the workmen must protect their hands and arms by gloves and gauntlets. The stone crucibles are placed within others of plumbago, in order to insure them against breaking. Reduced to a molten fluid, the metal is now poured into iron molds, whence it emerges in the form of ingots, which are transferred to rolling-mills which shape them by a rapid process of attenuation into long, narrow slips.

The coining-press is a massive engine of mirror-like steel and brass. It is fed with the blanks through a vertical brass tube in the same way that the milling-machine is fed, and a very charming young lady satisfies its appetite, which demands eighty blanks a minute. Its power is that of the toggle-joint, and it moves with the soniferous rock of a baby-giant's cradle. As the blanks reach the bottom of the tube they are seized singly by a pair of steel feeders similar in motion to human fingers and thumbs, and "carried forward and lodged in the collar between the upper and lower dies. At the same moment the lever is descending, and, by the time the planchet is in position, the toggle-joint, brought into a vertical position, imparts to the piece a pressure which, within the narrow limits of its motion, is almost incalculable. The immediate relaxation of the joint causes the upper die to be lifted, when the feeders, coming up with a second planchet, push away the one already coined. The planchet, before being struck, is slightly less in diameter than the steel ring or collar into which it drops; but the pressure upon the dies causes the piece to expand into the collar, and takes from it the reeding or fluting of its edge."

Why John Randolph Did Not Marry.

Regarding the allegation of woman-hater, he may be forgiven, if such he was, or his malevolent feeling at least excused, when we consider the following incident in his early manhood: He had paid his addresses to a young lady of equal social position with himself, asked her hand in marriage and was accepted. The day of their nuptials was announced, the invited guests assembled, the hour for the ceremony arrived, and the priest stood ready to perform the functions of his holy office. The bride-elect sent a message to her affianced husband that she wished to meet him privately for consultation before proceeding to the hymenial altar. He obeyed the summons, and was confronted by her parents and other relatives, and asked to sign a contract for a marriage settlement as a condition precedent to the performance of the ceremony—a document prepared without his knowledge, and of the existence of which he was now first made acquainted. Not deigning to notice any one present but she who had plighted him her love and faith, he inquired of her if their demand had been prompted by others or was it her own voluntary action. Receiving a reply that it was an act of her own free will, he bade her adieu and retired from the assembly.

This circumstance is supposed to have had a life-long influence on Randolph, to have blunted the finer feelings of his nature, and to have given that cast to his character which enemies have construed into misanthropy.

The Illusions of Distance.

It seems that the Asiatics think that Turkey has conquered and has granted peace to the Russians! The Berlin *Post* publishes the following curious article:

A very learned linguist—a subscriber to our paper—has just favored us with what he says is a literal translation of an article which recently appeared in a Smyrna paper published in Arabic and called the *Akhbar*. The article reads thus:

"There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet! The shadow on earth of the holy prophet has been pleased to grant to the Russians peace. The faithful sons of Islam are well aware how the accursed Giaours had just refused to pay their contribution to Turkey, how they rebelled, and, taking up arms, had dared to go fighting against the ruler of the faithful, bearing upon him with all their might, and helped by all the devilish inventions and craft of modern times. But, glory to Allah, the cause of truth and righteousness, and the religion of the prophet have conquered. Our gracious sovereign and victorious master has had the best of the unclean dogs, and this time without any allies at all; in this struggle he did not even call upon his faithful vassals, the red-haired Britishers, the French and the Italians. He vanquished the rebels alone, at the head of his mighty and countless host, his ever victorious and innumerable armies of the faithful.

"And now, in his untold mercy and kindness, he, the great Sultan, grants to the unholy dogs of Giaours that peace for which they had so humbly supplicated him of late.

"Hearken to this, ye people of the faithful! Soon Stamboul will once more resume its sway over all nations and rule again the whole world. But listen to this also, ye unclean Jews, Christian Giaours and Gentiles, and hear of the exemplary punishment it has pleased our gracious Padishah to inflict upon the penitent rebels! The chief of the Moscow army, accompanied by his numerous suite, consisting of his bravest Generals, is now forced by the will of his sovereign to appear in Stamboul, and, having prostrated himself in humility in the dust before the face of the ruler, to publicly confess his transgressions in sackcloth and with his beard shaved. The contribution which the rebels owe to the Sultan will then be paid in full, after which the earthly shadow of the prophet, in his everlasting patience and mercy, will restore the King of the Moscovites to his throne in official capacity of vassal and viceroy of the Sultan. Thus it is that Allah humbles the pride of all who dare rebel against the ruler of all the faithful. Listen to this, ye sons of the true faith, and return thanks to the prophet, who never forsakes his sons."

An Iowa Paper on Slanderers.

Whisky under ordinary circumstances can, and does, do a great deal of mischief. But, when you desire to see the devil do his best work at torturing poor humanity, just call and see him when he has turned a lot of long and limber tongues loose in a community. There is a class of creatures—hes and shes—things that are neither men nor women—they are hyenas in human form, and they gorge themselves to the full on the foul and fetid falsehoods that continually ooze from the slimy and stinking sewers of each other's mouths. Their daily food is falsehood and filth; and the more nauseating and nasty, the more nourishing and nutritious to these gloating ghouls. Their daintiest dish is served up in its most savory manner when two or three of them meet to bandy bawdy lies about some good and virtuous girl or woman. These he-harlots of hades are always happiest when spreading the spawn of their lecherous lies over the sainted name of wife or mother, for by so doing the devilish ichor dripping from their ulcerous lips will eat through and poison the whole family. The she-scorpions are the samples which Satan's drummers have located in each village to show to mankind the meanest thing on earth or in hell—a tell-tale termagant. Shut your ears and doors against them. Let these filthy fiends feel that you loathe them as you do the sow that is fresh from her wallow. If the long-eared and long-tongued hound comes into your presence, bid him begone and return to his vomit. Kick these skunks of society from your path. Make them feel that they are no more welcome to your homes or in your presence than is the bedbug or the pole-cat. Show these vermin that there is no place for them in decent society, any more than there is for the buzzard, or the bawd, or the house-infesting bat. Sooner would we welcome to our humble home a slimy snake than one of these babbling, tattling, scandal-serving cesspools that befoul society.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Onward.*

Texas Cattle Plague.

The United States Supreme Court recently decided, virtually, that the State laws to prevent the introduction of Texas, Mexican or Indian cattle within their borders are unconstitutional. Representative Morgan, of Missouri, to obviate any difficulty that the decision of the Supreme Court might create in certain sections of the country, has introduced in the lower house of Congress a bill declaring the introduction of Texas, Mexican or Indian cattle into Missouri, Kansas or Illinois, from March to Nov. 1 of each year, an offense punishable with fine or imprisonment. The design of the bill is to protect domestic cattle from what is known as the Texas fever.

The Inventor of the Phonograph.

Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, is a beardless young man, of a pale, studious face, clear blue eyes, dreamy aspect, and chestnut locks. He is very deaf, and, it is said, has never heard clearly the voice of his invention. The phonograph is his 158th patent, and from his inventions he is said to draw a large income.

On December 1, 1877, the population of Berlin numbered 1,018,818. In 1860 it was only 500,000.

A SWORD SWALLOWER.

His Startling Feats in the Westminster Aquarium, London.

A servant brings a table on to the stage, and upon it he places a box containing the various swords to be swallowed. He then retires and brings from behind the scenes a musket. Upon its summit is placed a formidable-looking bayonet. All being ready, Mr. Benedetti appears with a very bright sword in his hand. Arriving at the front of the stage, he drives the point of the sword into the floor, and the force of the impaction of the sword into the wood causes it to sway backward and forward. Mr. Benedetti then goes to his box and produces a sword made of a non-lustrous metal. Holding it in the air, between his two hands, he opens his mouth and simply thrusts it down his throat in the same manner as a cavalry soldier would replace his sword in the sheath. This is feat No. 1.

Mr. Benedetti next takes up six or eight of these swords, and, having put them one behind the other, he opens his mouth again, and, presto, down goes the lot into what is called by children the "red lane." These swords being well down into his throat, he then plucks them out one by one, and throws them on to the stage, where they fall with a crash that indicates to the commonest observer that they really are metal. This done, he rests a minute, and then comes the musket and bayonet. He lifts up the musket and holds it with bayonet downward above his head, and then slightly steadying the weapon, he allows the bayonet to gently glide down his throat. Just at the moment when it seems doubtful whether he is not going to swallow musket and all, it suddenly stops, and then the bayonet is hidden all but the part near where it joins on to the musket itself. But this is not enough; he leans forward, and holding the bayonet horizontally between his teeth, turns round and round, swinging the musket. He concludes the performance by a very marvelous feat. He goes directly to the sword that is still vibrating in the boards of the stage and pulls it out with a jerk. One cannot imagine what he is going to do with it, as it appears to the eye that the sword, from hilt to point, is longer than the man's body. He then proceeds to the middle of the stage; back goes his head, and down his throat goes the sword. Several eminent medical men, among whom is Mr. Frank Buckland, vouch to the fact that the sword swallowed measures thirty inches in length and one and a half across. Mr. Benedetti has been swallowing swords for fourteen years; the stomach is consequently accustomed to the reception. He is a singularly prepossessing man, and his manners are polished.

Perpetual Motion.

A magnetic clock, invented by Daniel Drawbaugh, of Milltown, Cumberland county, Pa., is sufficiently remarkable to be worth description. The magnetism of the earth, an inexhaustible source of power, is made to oscillate the pendulum, and the simplicity of all the works gives an assurance of the least possible friction. At a certain point the movements of the pendulum itself shut off magnetic connection with the earth, and at another point restore the connection, thus securing the conditions necessary to produce its oscillations. The works are so ingenious and simple that it is no wild assertion to make that, were it not for the unavoidable wearing out caused by even the small amount of friction, the clock would run as long as the solid earth endures. This clock is hung against a board partition, with all the works exposed, subject to the jarrings of machinery and obstructions from dust settling on it, yet since March 1, 1877, it has been running continuously and uniformly, with only slight reported variations, as tested by transit observations at noon.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*

It is doubtful how Morrissey's estate will turn out. His confidential agent says he will feel more than satisfied if it pays the dead man's debts and the legacies to his sisters, the property being valuable to a man while alive, but difficult to capitalize so as to yield a profit to heirs. Mrs. Morrissey possesses $25,000 made over to her years ago, with which she will remain content, unless there is a clear surplus after paying the debts and legacies.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@11 50
Hogs	3 30	@ 3 80
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 19	@ 1 20
Corn—Western Mixed	49	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 32
Rye—Western	71	@ 72
Pork—Mess	8 60	@ 8 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 20	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 05
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Butchers' Steers	4 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 65
Hogs—Live	2 80	@ 3 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@ 6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 3 Spring	97	@ 98
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	56	@ 57
Barley—No. 2	47	@ 48
Butter—Choice Creamery	18	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh	9	@ 10
Pork—Mess	7 60	@ 7 75
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 07½	@ 1 08½
No. 2	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	56	@ 57
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 60
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 06	@ 1 08
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	53	@ 54
Pork—Mess	8 40	@ 8 50
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
Hogs	2 60	@ 3 50
Cattle	2 75	@ 5 25
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 12	@ 1 18
Corn	41	@ 42
Oats	28	@ 31
Rye	60	@ 62
Pork—Mess	8 40	@ 8 50
Lard	6½	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2 Red	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 50	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 1 Amber	1 18	@ 1 19
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 29
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 40
Pork—Mess	8 75	@ 9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 12	@ 5 40
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
Hogs	2 25	@ 3 60
Sheep	3 75	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Poor Farmer.

Too poor to take a paper,
Too poor to join the Grange!
So when the price was raising,
He did not know the change,
And sold his wheat for a dollar—
'Twas worth a quarter more,
And now the man is poorer
Than he had been before.

His neighbor Lookout told him,
This side the market town,
He should have come in sooner,
[illegible]
"But then perhaps 'tis even,
Since corn is on the rise,
And what you gain by waiting
Will pay for your supplies."

"Corn rising? why, I sold it!
The chap who bought my wheat
Said, this year corn was plenty,
But mine was hard to beat,
And so he paid three shillings—
What! everywhere 'tis four!
The difference would give me
A hundred dollars more."

He drew the reins and started,
With spirits sadly down,
And did a heap of thinking
Before he reached the town.
The upshot of the matter
You easily might guess;
This year he takes two papers,
And could not do with less.

Around the Farm.

THE coming industry, the production of beet sugar.

FRESH clover is good for little chicks that are confined.

DO NOT put a mortgage on the farm unless you are sure the soil is strong enough to raise it.

INTERROGATE your soil experimentally, and thus learn what is needed in the form of fertilizers to produce thereon remunerative crops.

THE composition of cheese, as found in our markets, is stated thus: Good kinds contain from 30 to 35, and inferior kinds 38 to 45 per cent. of water; rich sorts include from 25 to 30 per cent. of fats, and about the same proportion of albuminates. Poor cheese often contains only 6 per cent. of fats, and 40 to 50 per cent. of water. The amount of ash varies from 3 to 10 per cent.

MR. CHARLES DOWNING says in the New York *Tribune* that, as a rule, no variety of apple can bear large crops annually, except on rich, deep soils, or where made so by enriching materials annually, and even then, he thinks, at the expense of the life or age of the tree; that is, trees bearing large crops annually will not live as long as trees bearing moderate crops annually, or full crops alternate years.

GOD ALMIGHTY first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks, and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection.—*Lord Bacon.*

MARKING sheep, *Moore's Rural* says, is best done with Venetian red, a pound of which, costing only a few cents, is sufficient for 1,000 head. "Take a pinch of the dry powder and draw the inclosing thumb and fingers through the wool at the spot you wish to mark, loosening the powder as you do so, and it will combine with the oil in the wool and make a bright red stain that the rains will never wash out, and which, without injuring the wool, will endure from one shearing to another, while it can be readily cleansed by the manufacturer."

I HAVE been very much interested in what has been published in your columns about applying plaster or gypsum to clover fields. There is no doubt whatever of the profit and advantage of the process, and by applications like this, with proper rotations of crops and pasturage of stock, the fields of the Northwest may be constantly enriched and made better every year. By the simple rotation with clover alone, and drain tile combined, that eminent farmer of Geneva, N. Y., John Johnson, constantly made his land richer and more valuable, instead of the reverse, as is too often the case in the West.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Detroit *Post* remarks that one who notices the horses for sale through the country will be surprised at the number of young animals offered at prices evidently less than the cost of raising them. They are generally fair-sized animals with some good blood, but of no particular shape, and fit for no particular work, and so bring no particular price. The great sums realized for a few trotters has fired the imagination of many farmers, and led them a jack-o'-lantern dance through the "lottery" of breeding. They sometimes stumble into a prize, but more often pay dearly for a blank.

About the House.

BATTER PUDDING.—One cup molasses, one cup sour milk, three small cups flour, three eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful soda, spice and fruit to taste. Steam three hours.

BUTTERSCOTCH.—Take one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, and set over a slow fire; when done add one and a half table-spoonfuls of butter, and lemon juice to flavor.

TO MEND THE KETTLE.—Take a piece of copper, heat red-hot, shape it to fit the hole, and rivet it with a hammer on both sides; if it gets cold before you get it tight, heat again and pound till closed.

RICH JUMBLES.—Rub to a cream a pound of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with it a pound and a half of flour, four eggs, and a very little brandy; roll the cakes in powdered sugar; lay them on flat, buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven.

TO COLOR WITH CATECHU.—One pound catechu, four ounces of bichromate of potash, two ounces of alum, in with the catechu. I put the catechu in sufficient water to color the goods. When all dissolved and hot, dip the goods in, and then in the potash, dissolved in cold, soft water, dip till you get the required shade.

YELLOW, ORANGE, GREEN, AND BLUE.—For five pounds of cotton goods, dissolve ten ounces of sugar of lead in cold water enough to cover the goods; let them soak for half an hour. Dissolve in cold water seven ounces of bichromate of potash (I pound the bichromate to a fine powder to save work); take out your goods and put in the potash; repeat this several times, and you will have a nice yellow.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup of suet, chopped, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon ginger, one cup currants or raisins, after taking out the seeds. Sauce to be eaten on the above—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, one-half large nutmeg, one pint water; put it in a basin and let it boil; then thicken with flour or corn starch. Tried and pronounced splendid. Steam the above pudding three hours.

Edison's Theory of Eating.

"You see, Jerome," said Edison to me, after ordering his pastry triplets, "I have a theory of eating. Variety—that is the secret of wise eating. The nations that eat the most kinds of food are the greatest nations. They always have been, too, and always will be."

The waiter brought the strawberry shortcake, the strawberries and cream and the apple dumpling, and arranged them in a semi-circle around his plate, and received his negative to the laughing question if there was anything more.

As we proceeded with our lunch, Edison proceeded: "The rice-eating nations never progress; they never think or act anything but rice, rice forever. Look at the potato and black-bread eaters of Ireland; though naturally bright, the Irish in Ireland are enervated by the uniformity of their food. Look at the semi-savages who inhabit the Black Forest. On the other hand, what is, take it all in all, the most highly enlightened nation, the most thrifty, graceful, cultured and accomplished? Why, France, of course, where the *cuisine* has infinite variety. When the Roman empire was at its height the table was a marvel of diversity—they fed on nightingales' tongues, and all sorts of dainty dishes. So when Carthage was in her glory."

"You think, then, do you, as the Phœnicians are said to have taught, that the stomach is the seat of wisdom?"

"Yes. Some say I get the cart before the horse, and that the diversified food is the result of a high civilization rather than its cause; but I think I am right about it. A nation begins to decay, philosophically and morally, as soon as cooking is degraded from an art into an occupation."

"You try not to repeat the same dishes?"

"Oh, I don't live up to my theory, but I would like to live so that I could change my diet a thousand times a year."—*New York letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Casting of a Great Gold Brick.

At 4 o'clock the furnace lid was raised and the circular tongs lowered by Stephen Molitor to grasp the crucible. It was the critical moment, and all eyes eagerly watch the workmen. The tongs slip a little; Molitor grips more firmly, crushes them down among the living coals, and the iron bands close like a vise around the pot. The iron hook is lowered, grasped by the hooks below, and steadily rose the fiery treasure. "Steady!" cried Molitor, and the crucible, with its precious, bubbling fluid, was raised up and landed on the iron platform. The mold was ready, and the seething vessel was gradually worked to it, tipped over, and the molten mass poured in. When half full, the mold cracked like a rifle shot, but the pouring was continued until the last drop was drained from the crucible. In a few moments the brick was tossed on the floor, grasped by tongs, and tumbled into a tank of water, which bubbled, hissed, and foamed over and around the mammoth brick. Bucket after bucket was poured in and soon the monster was cooled. Thus was cast the largest gold brick that we are aware of in the world, all from a mine as yet unsurpassed in richness. The brick weighed 3,389.96 ounces, valued at $54,262.62. It is 19x6 inches on top, and 3¼ inches deep, representing 385.9375 cubic inches of solid metal.—*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*

Got What He Called For.

Len Smith's tavern at Waltham used to be, in days gone by, a favorite stopping-place for the farmers who, from further up the road, were accustomed to bring their truck to Boston for a market. Some of the knowing ones who were a "little near" would manage to get around just about time breakfast or dinner was nearly over, and, calling for a "cold bite," would be seated at the table, and for half the price of a dinner would get as "square" a meal as those who came early and paid full price. One old chap who had got his dinners in this manner for several months, and who was never known to spend an unnecessary cent in the house, was marked by the jolly landlord for a victim. On a certain day in winter, when he was known to be coming, a boiled dinner was prepared and set out the night before to cool. Punctually the next day "Barkis" put in an appearance and called for a "cold bite." A goodly plate full of frozen beef, potatoes, etc., was set before him. The first dab at a potato with his fork sent that article flying across the table, and a turnip shied from under his knife quite as rapidly. Feeling that he had been caught, he worried through, thoughtfully and silently. Having finished his meal, he walked up to the bar (behind which was the smiling landlord) to settle, and thus unbosomed himself: "Look a-here, Len, I've been stopping at your tavern to fodder for the last three months, and I'll be hanged if to-day ain't the first time I've ever got what I called for."—*Boston Transcript.*

ONE of the most simple and convenient of life-saving apparatus is a French invention. It is a mattress formed of two rows of blocks of cork cuttings, tightly compressed by machinery within a water-proof case, and covered with canvas. Placed on the berth or cot, it makes an easy and elastic bed. Its weight is about six pounds, and it is so constructed that it can be quickly put about the person, forming a double belt, so attached that it cannot be displaced by the winds or waves.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES estimates the value of her property in St. Louis, for which she enters suit, at $50,000,000.

SABBATH READING.

Not Mine, But Thine.

Thy way, not mine, O Lord,
However dark it be;
E'er lead me by Thine own right hand,
Choose out the path for me.

Smooth let it be or rough,
It will be still the best;
Winding or straight, it matters not,
It leads me to Thy rest.

I dare not choose my lot,
I would not if I might;
But choose Thou for me, O my God,
So I shall walk aright.

The kingdom that I seek
Is Thine; so let the way
That leads to it, O Lord, be Thine,
Else I must surely stray.

Take Thou my cup, and it
With joy or sorrow fill;
As ever best to Thee may seem,
Choose Thou my good and ill.

Choose Thou for me my friends,
My sickness or my health;
Choose Thou my joys and cares for me,
My poverty or wealth.

Not mine, not mine the choice,
In things or great or small;
Be Thou my guide, my guard, my strength,
My wisdom and my all.

Plentiful Blossoms.

[Extract from a Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago.]

Not many lovers, I suppose, have found that their wedded life answered quite to the dreams of their courtship, but in all the world you will not find a wise man and woman who are not ready to thank God for the good gift of that bloom so divine and good while it lasted, or who will enter a complaint against Heaven because May does not match quite with October. That fine glamour, if I may use my figure again, is like these rains. If they treasure it in their hearts as a real and true experience, it will bear them over many a dry and dusty day, and hold such terms with them that a fair fruitage shall not be wanting when they come to their harvest. But God help those, and save me from wedding them, who cannot let the bloom go for what it was worth, but fret their life out over the banished glory, or poison each other's existence with mutual reproach, or rush into the courts and then try again. It is the lesson we have to learn again through our sad and painful bereavements. Nothing can be more natural or beautiful than the longing we feel that the sweet blossoming of our children about us should and will come to a perfect fruition. But, for the most of us, it cannot be so. The bloom fades and falls on which we have set our hearts—that one peerless blossom, it may be, of our special love and care, because it was so beautiful—and the trouble shakes our soul to the center, and so we sorrow more for those that have gone than we rejoice for those that abide and open to the promise of the summer and the harvest; and it is a long day sometimes before we can thank God for their blooming, and say He did indeed give me these matchless blessings. They could not stay, but they did come, made May for us in their coming, and left the fragrance of May forevermore in our life. Let the tree be my teacher if I will be taught in no diviner way, and nature tell me of Providence if I will not hear the still, small voice.

I stood one June morning at Niagara falls watching the play of the great emerald on his breast as the sun smote it, and the fan bent over the white cloud above. It was a still morning on the earth, and it seemed as if the voice of the Lord was in the water-floods, as when the Psalmist sang in the old days. And then I was aware of the sweet fragrance stealing across the cataracts I had never noticed before in my visits there, and then I saw over in Canada the trees all in bloom—apple-trees in the orchards, and clinging to the cliffs, and bushes of white and crimson gleaming through the green—and it was these that were sending their perfume on the soft winds across the gulf. And so I have thought how these blossoms which just bloom and fall float their fragrance forever across the chasm and through the turmoil of our life and over the bow of our hope, just a bloom and no more, but still a bloom which abides with us while we stay on this side the river, and a fragrance in the life we bear with us when we go. So shall we not thank God when we come to our better mind for the blossoms which fall to so divine a purpose, or shall this human sorrow prevent the vision of the divine glory and my desire blind me to the divine love? I would fain grow great enough before I die to bless Him even for this overplus of blossom, and think of it as the outpouring of His love. I want to grasp a faith which will assure me that He could not find it in His heart to give me only children. He had to slip an angel into my life in this sweet guise. Those I have with me might well anchor me too strongly to the earth; those I have had will draw me toward heaven.

And if I say, finally, what is my hope of a better life to come, when my life here is little better than a broken promise in these things of the soul; also, ten resolutions broken to one kept; the wrecks of undone or half-done duties strewing all the way; the anticipations and hopes of the higher life not what they were at all; my whole spiritual manhood poor and scant in comparison with what I once imagined it might be—if this is my trouble, I will not be overtroubled. The splendid hopes and anticipations of the soul are also beautiful and good as these spring blossoms, though there be but scant fruit from them, after all, in our own estimate. And God knows better than we do what we can bear, and what harsh winds have blown on the blossom, and what things from old years have hidden in the setting fruit and struck it with death, and what striving has gone into the fruit we have at last to our name. I will rest me in the parable of the overplus of blossom, say I am more than many trees; still, I stand within the law of their life, and they within the law of mine. "No pebble at my foot but proves a sphere. No chaffinch but implies a cherubim. Earth is full of heaven, and every common bush afire with God." I will not be troubled. If the acacia on fire with the spring splendor in Midian could so storm one man that it seemed as if God spake, and the fruit of that blossom was the deliverance of a nation, my fair hopes and fine cheer, which may have come to scant fruit as I look at them, were fruit in their own time to men that needed just such an inspiration. So I will not take on trouble as I grow older about the lapse between the blossom and the fruit in the life of my soul, but leave it all to God, and say:

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I weep and blush, as at Thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat—
Master, behold my sheaves.

I know these blossoms clustering heavily,
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,
Can claim no value nor utility;
Therefore, let fragrancy and beauty be
The glory of my sheaves.

So shall I gather strength and hope anew,
When once I know Thy patient love perceives,
Not what I did, but what I tried to do;
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

MR. GESNER, of San Francisco, claims to have discovered a chemical which, with any existing machinery, freezes water with one-fifteenth the pressure necessary when ether or ammonia is used.

A CHICAGO mechanic has invented a simple device for cutting the wire bands of sheaves, which at the same time holds one end so that the wire may be pulled away, thus preventing it from going through the machine, being torn to bits, and taken into the stomachs of stock feeding on the straw.

A WRITER in the London *Lancet* states that it is a mistake to suppose that there is no danger in the bite or scratch of a cat. There have been abundant and melancholy proofs of the peril of contracting the hydrophobia from cats; and the danger is scarcely less than that which attends an injury inflicted by a dog.

MR. C. O. LUNDBERG, of Chicago, has discovered and perfected a process by which durable colors can be applied to marble in such a way as to be ineffaceable. The discovery renders it practicable to have portraits of friends imbeded in the marble of our center-tables, on the slabs that mark their resting-places in the cemetery, and indeed anywhere and everywhere that taste and affection may suggest or dictate. The discovery is considered a very important one, and a number of artists in that city are arranging to utilize it in their studios.

THERE is a marked similarity between the whitefish of our Western lakes and the ordinary herring. One of each was recently procured of a fish dealer at Detroit, and brought before a meeting of the Fish Commissioners of Michigan. The most of the gentlemen present declined to give an opinion on the matter, but two of them finally made an investigation with a microscope and pronounced their decision. They picked out the herring and declared it was the whitefish. The chief distinction is said to be in the shape of the jaws, the fishes having different methods of feeding.

A COLORED man at Rosedale, Miss., has lately secured a patent for a steam engine which he has invented, and which, if the judgment of many experienced and scientific men to whom he has shown his model is correct, is calculated to revolutionize the present application of steam. The engine is rotary, having the steam applied at the circumference of a wheel, giving this treble the force of ordinary engines, with no diminishing of power at the various stages of the revolution of the wheel. This invention dispenses with all the machinery except the one wheel, which answers at once the purpose of cylinder and driving-wheel, and two steam boxes through which the steam is applied.

THE Chicago *Inter Ocean* tells how to make a telephone: On the pole or poles of any form of electro-magnet, of which the core consists of a bar, or U-shaped permanent magnet, lay a small disk or sheet of very thin iron or common tin. Inclose the whole in a cardboard cone, the small end of which is open, and is placed in the ear so as to act as a speaking trumpet, to convey the vibrations of the thin sheet of iron or tin, which faces it, to the drum of the ear. This completes one telephone, for one end of the the line, and the other telephone, for the other end of the line, should be made just like it; and the wire which forms the electro-magnet should be of the same diameter and length in one instrument as it is in the other. 2. It is better to have supports of glass.

IT is now generally believed by astronomers that shooting stars or meteorites are fragmentary masses, revolving, like planets, around the sun as a center, which, in their course, approach the earth, and, drawn by its attraction into our atmosphere, are ignited by the heat generated through the resistance offered by the atmosphere. About the 10th of August and the 14th of November in each year the earth plunges into a stream of these bodies, causing the showers of shooting stars which have for many years been noticed. The August meteorites seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus, and those of the November group from Leo. This is owing to the fact that our earth at these times of the year is moving exactly toward the regions of the sky from which the shooting stars seem to dart from every direction.

Morrissey's Occupation.

When Ben: Perley Poore, the compiler of the Congressional Directory, called on John Morrissey for a short sketch of his life, and asked what his profession was, the newly-elected Congressman said, with some bitterness, "Well, I suppose you had better put me down as a faro-dealer." "Oh, you don't mean it," said Maj. Poore. "Can't you give me some other occupation?" "Yes, of course I can," replied Morrissey. "Give me credit for my old trade if you will; call me an iron-molder, for that's what I am if I'm anything." And he appears in the Directory as an iron-molder.

The Curse of Australia.

The terrible drought which has for some time past afflicted almost the whole of Australia is at length breaking up. Sheep and cattle have suffered severely, and, in many instances, owners have lost one-half of their flocks and herds. The want of water is really the curse of Australia; and it seems doubtful whether this can ever be effectually remedied, although large expenditure has been incurred in arrangements for the storage of water in threatened localities. The small land-owners—"free selectors" and "cockatoo farmers," as they are called—have a very hard time of it, unless they chance to be in a singularly-favored district.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

Specific Charges Made Against Two Prominent Officials—Why Republican Congressmen Oppose an Investigation.

(Washington Cor. New York Sun.)

The situation in the House of Representatives upon the question of ordering an investigation into the frauds by which Hayes was made de facto President is as follows: The Democrats have presented definite and grave charges against two prominent officials, one of them the Secretary of the Treasury, the other Minister to France, both of whom were confessedly the personal representatives of Hayes, and visited Louisiana and Florida in this capacity. The specific allegation against Noyes, Minister to France, is that he represented himself as authorized to speak for Mr. Hayes; that he exhibited letters of introduction from Mr. Hayes, accrediting him as his authorized agent, and that in this capacity he did promise McLin, President of the Florida Returning Board, that he should be rewarded if Hayes became President of the United States, as he could not if the vote of that State was counted for Mr. Tilden. The definite charge against John Sherman is that he conspired with various parties in Louisiana to fraudulently secure the vote of that State to be counted for Hayes, notwithstanding the well-known fact that by the votes in the boxes Tilden had carried it by several thousand majority; that he represented himself as authorized to pledge Mr. Hayes, and actually did guarantee certain persons that they should be rewarded if they stood firm in their engagement to swear falsely to a state of things in several parishes, and thereby give the Returning Board a pretext for rejecting the whole or part of the votes of these parishes. These grave crimes are formally and directly charged in the preamble to the resolution offered by Mr. Potter yesterday. The fourth charge is made by implication that both Sherman and Noyes, as well as the persons in Louisiana and Florida, have been rewarded by Hayes since he became de facto President, thus leaving only one link to be supplied to make Hayes an accessory after the fact, if not before.

It is no secret, and the Republican managers in the House—Garfield, Hale and Foster—are not ignorant of the fact, that there is other and still more startling evidence in the possession of the Democrats. Garfield and Hale were visiting statesmen to Louisiana, and are personally interested in preventing an investigation. They know very well than an inquiry that reaches bottom facts will, perhaps, more than smirch their reputations.

Of course, Garfield and Hale, for personal reasons, do not want an investigation. Of course, the few devoted friends of the fraudulent administration, like Foster, do not want an investigation, because, if it does not drive Hayes out of the White House, it will make him the object of hissing scorn, his name a byword and reproach through all time to come. Hence every parliamentary device was tried, every point of order made, to prevent the question coming before the House as a privileged one. Defeated in this, they next sought to break the force of the damning exposure, which they knew was sure to be made, by offering an amendment to extend the inquiry to Oregon and Mississippi. They would not meet the issue squarely made by the Democrats on their own offer.

The resolution offered by the Democrats was based on new evidence, startling in its nature, and implicating directly, if not Hayes, one of his Cabinet officers and a Minister to the republic of France. The frauds alleged to have been committed with the connivance and assistance of these two distinguished Republicans were potential in placing Hayes in the White House. Moreover, the resolution offered by Mr. Potter was called for by the memorial of the State of Maryland, which prayed for the redress of a grave wrong, done through the conspiracy by which the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana were counted for Hayes, when in truth and fact they belonged to Tilden. The Democrats could very properly refuse to complicate a plain and specific inquiry with extraneous and non-essential subjects. They, however, plainly declared to the Republican managers that it was not in their purpose to stifle investigation into any other cases of fraud if they would allege new evidence, and show probable cause. They would not ask them to make a prima-facie case by ex-parte affidavits as they had done in relation to Florida, and as they were prepared to do in regard to Louisiana—would not even ask them to state on their honor that they had new evidence, or expected to procure any. If they would allow the resolution in regard to Florida and Louisiana to go through without factious opposition, they could have a committee, select or otherwise, to inquire into any fact that they thought pertinent to the late Presidential election. This offer was rejected, although it was made in good faith. Again, when it became evident that the business of the House must be brought to a stand-still by the filibustering of the Republicans, their managers were asked whether, if Hale was allowed to offer his amendment and have a vote on it, they would then allow a vote on the original proposition, Mr. Potter's resolution. Garfield, Hale, and others on their side refused to make any such agreement, thus showing that their real purpose was to prevent an investigation if they could.

Hale's amendment, or at least the gist of it, has been published. He does not allege a solitary new fact in regard to Oregon or Mississippi. The Oregon matter was twice investigated by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. A sub-committee of the Senate went to Oregon and pursued the inquiry until the witnesses on which the Republicans relied to prove corrupt or wrong motives on the part of Grover were proved to be perjurers. So complete was the breakdown of this investigation that the committee never dared to report the evidence it took to the Senate. The telegrams relating to the purchase of a Republican elector in Oregon, and all the others relating to that State or Mississippi, are old, having been brought out in the investigations of 1877. They are merely set out anew by Hale for the purpose of reviving what everybody admits was an ugly piece of scandal. If Mr. Hale or Mr. Garfield will produce one scintilla of new evidence which goes to show that the purpose of the agents of Mr. Tilden was to buy a Republican elector in Oregon to act with Cronin, they will get plenty of votes from the Democratic side to pass their amendment. If there is one thing that a great many Democratic politicians would like to see proven it is the connection of Tilden with some disreputable transaction which would take him out of the list of possible candidates for 1880. If the Republicans will even intimate privately on their honor that they can get such evidence, the caucus decree cannot hold enough Democrats to prevent the adoption of the Hale amendment.

ALL SORTS.

ST. PAUL has a genuine case of leprosy.

OF the $400,000 required to save the Old South Church, Boston, the sum of $158,000 is still to be raised.

TAKE pains to keep trashy books away from your children, send them to school, and resolutely keep them in-doors o' nights.

KING HUMBERT has set apart $200,000 out of the income of his civil list toward the monument to his father to be raised in Turin.

WHEN a man presents himself before a public audience it often happens that his body is inclined to sink while his head swims.

THE New York Presbyterian Home for Aged Women has received $30,000 from a benevolent person, whose name is withheld from the public.

THE Sultan never leaves his palace even on the shortest expedition unless he is accompanied by a wagon laden with refreshments.

MORE than 10,000 men were provided with employment by the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States during last year.

A SNAKE eight feet in length, and which had been refreshed by swallowing thirty eggs in a hen-house near Paris, Tenn., was killed the other day.

THERE are at present 4,000 fugitive Jews at Constantinople, toward whose sustenance the Alliance of Israelites has contributed 246,000 francs.

IF a tax of $100 be placed on every Chinaman landing in California, the imperial authorities at Pekin threaten to impose a similar tax on Americans landing in China.

SAMUEL L. MASON, the National nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, enjoys the distinction of being "the father of the Greenback party in Western Pennsylvania."

A LITTLE son of Mr. Haus, living ni Lexington, Minn., while playing with his sister, became enraged at her, and, seizing an ax, cut off both her feet, from the effects of which she died.

MR. WALTER A. WOOD, of Hoosic Falls, the mowing-machine man, is spoken of as the successor of Representative Martin I. Townsend from the Seventeenth New York District.

IN Texas the railway employes all carry shot-guns strapped to their backs, and the Postoffice Department has just issued an order that each railroad Postal Agent in the State shall be armed.

A BALTIMORE man has been arrested for playing ghost by dancing around at night on the tops of houses in his night-shirt, his object being to depreciate property in his neighborhood so that he could buy it cheap.

A RETURN issued of cases in which Coroners' juries have returned verdicts of death caused by starvation or accelerated by privation in the metropolitan district of London during the year 1877 shows that the total number of such deaths was seventy-one.

PROBABLY the smallest paper in the country, if not in the world, is published at Orlando, Fla. Its size is two and a half by three inches, and it claims a circulation of 1,200. It is printed monthly, and its name is the *Florida Mite.*

WHILE removing the remains of a man executed for horse-stealing from the graveyard at Douglas, Kan., a frog jumped out of the grave, and a man present believed the frog was the spirit of the dead, and was frightened nearly out of his senses.

THE Turks have discovered the secret of the Whitehead torpedo from two Russian specimens which they captured at Batoum, and are manufacturing them in great quantities. Otherwise they would have had to pay $125,000 for the knowledge.

TIM BROWN, a colored boy on the farm of Warren Gentry, St. Louis county, Mo., is the possessor of a most extraordinary pair of feet. They measure 22½ inches. The heel is enormously long, extending back from the foot at least four inches.

RECEIVER PECK, of the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad, has just issued a circular, in which he offers the engineer who kills the smallest number of cattle during a space of six months a prize of $75, and the one standing next upon the list a $50 prize.

JOHN MORRISSEY used to say that he came to Congress in order that his boy, since dead, might claim that his father was something better than a gambler and prize-fighter, but that since he came he had made up his mind that there was very little choice.

SOME of the steamers which run to South America keep an ice-making machine on board, which provides all the ice that is required to preserve the perishable freight that may be on board, besides making all that can be used by passengers and crew.

A CATFISH was recently caught in the Mississippi river at New Orleans, which when opened was found to contain the skeleton of a baby and a box of shoe-blacking. The box was open, but when the blacking was tried it was found to be as good as when first bought.

A WOMAN in Huntingdon county, Pa., placed a new-born infant where the hogs were enabled to get it. The animals would have devoured it but for the fact that its cries were heard by a lady residing in the neighborhood, who rescued it. The inhuman mother has not been discovered.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 30, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. O. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler township	11
Keyser "	35
Jackson "	18
Concord "	20
Newville "	08
Stafford "	07
Wilmington "	25
Richland "	17
Fairfield "	23
Smithfield "	22
Franklin "	17
Troy "	05
Auburn precinct	34
Waterloo "	19

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN
DeKalb Co. Dem Cen. Com.

The Vermont Republicans met in Convention last week and indorsed President Hayes.

The name of Gen. Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, will be presented to the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Auditor. The fate of the General seems to be to lead a forlorn hope.

The Florida frauds committee has been announced as follows: Messrs. Potter, Morrison, Hunton, Stinger, McMahon, Cobb of Indiana, Blackburn, Cox of Ohio, Reed of Maine and Hiscock.

The New Era at Albion, in speaking of the Potter Committee to investigate the electoral frauds, says, "we tremble for our country." We rather think the trembling is more for the Republican party.

Gov. Williams has very properly commuted the sentence of Wm. Q. Greenly, who was sentenced to be hung at Indianapolis, to imprisonment for life Give Blue Jeans credit for having done one just and noble act.—Kendallville Standard.

And yet the Indianapolis Journal howled because he done so.

The rads, strange to say, fear General Butler more than any other man on the investigating committee, and the reason why is easily understood. Butler evidently knows who the radical scoundrels are that committed the frauds as well as those who aided them, and is not afraid to speak out in meetin'.

Friday is Hayes' and hangman's day On Friday the former was nominated at Cincinnatti; on Friday the electoral bill was passed in Congress; on Friday the Commission got through with the last disputed State; on Friday Hayes was counted in and declared elected, and now on Friday Potter's resolution to inquire into the Florida frauds is adopted.

The beauties of gerrymandering have been illustrated by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, in re-districting that State. Districts in which the Democrats have majorities aggregating 25,785 will send thirteen representatives to Congress, while Republicans majorities footing up 33,060 will send seven Congressmen.—Warsaw Republican.

Look at home first. The Democrats have 213,562 voters in Indiana, and have four Congressmen, while the Republicans have 208,011 voters, and have nine Congressmen. Clean your own foul nasty nest, before you begin to insinuate about others.

In the last campaign the democracy headed their ticket with a pair of Blue Jeans breeches, and the faithful accepted this as an evidence that there was no "kid glove aristocracy" in the party. This year the head of the party wears lavender breeches, and belongs to the aristocratic circles. Now there is trouble.—Waterloo Press.

Just where the Press gets its information we dont know, doubtless from the Indianapolis Journal. We know that the last time the editor of the Press saw Governor Williams and that was this year he had on the customary blue Jeans, and has worn them at all times since he has been Governor. Just how a lie will do any good in this matter, we can't imagine.

Wanted—By every one who has an intelligent conception of its value Health. Health depends upon the possession of pure blood, and pure blood is the sure possession of those who use Dr. Hull's Blood Mixture, acknowledged as a superior blood purifier. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Garrett Items.

—Mr. I. Bonnell, formerly freight agent and yard master at this place, has been visiting here for a few days.

—A man who was in the employment of the B. & O. Railroad Co., running the stationery engine at Chicago Junction, committed suicide by hanging himself at that place last Saturday.

—The ladies of the Episcopal church gave a grand strawberry festival last Friday and Saturday evenings at the Chicago House Hall, for the benefit of their highly esteemed pastor, Mr. Trimble. It was well attended each evening and all appeared to enjoy themselves and expressed satisfaction of having a good social time. The proceeds amounted to the nice little sum of $80 clear of all expenses, which speaks well of the respect the people of our town have for a true gentleman.

Mr. Morse has induced a number of good citizens to come to Garrett to live; but Dr. Parker, Washington Cowan, Allen, W. J. Frederick, Geo. P. Van Evern, John Robbins, H. J. Donehoe, and Mr. West (who bought the cattle) and James Skilling, were all earlier settlers than Mr. M. and for whom he is not entitled to the credit?—Garrett Herald.

Thanks. The name of John West is remembered,—he who stole the cattle, instead of going through ceremony of buying them, as the Herald has it above. It reminds us, too, of another fact that this same West was made the standard bearer of the Hayes and Wheeler Club, last campaign, and always went in advance of such leading citizens as Abe Reinoehl, H. S. Morse, and Jack Thompson.

—A terrible accident occurred here last Thursday about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. Three small boys, Joseph Loth, Chas. Bechler and Wm. Bush, were playing with a torpedo which is used by the railroad men as a signal of danger, when placed on the track. When Chas., a boy of five years old struck the torpedo with the hatchet causing it to explode, which soon called a crowd to the terrible scene. Chas. B. was found lying face downward in a pool of blood, a hole in the center of his forehead about the size of a silver half dollar, out of which the brains protruded in a bulk as large as an egg. Joseph L., eight years old, was struck across the lower part of the nose with a piece of the tin which cut an ugly gash to the bone, about three inches long. Drs Thompson and Sherman were soon in attendance, and on Saturday Dr. Thompson extracted three large pieces of tin from the wound and dressed his face up very neatly, and it is thought Joseph will soon recover. About a a table spoonful of brains was taken from Chas. B., and he now lays in a very low condition, yet there are hopes of his recovery. Wm. Bush, about three years of age, escaped being injured. How the children got the torpedos remains unknown.

—The following disgraceful article appeared in the Garrett Herald last week, which is considered an insult by the best citizens of the town. Will you please give it space that your readers may see what an intelligent editor we have here for the interest of our town: "The person who wrote that tirade of abuse concerning our public school and its management, has no respect for himself or the town he lives in. A true citizen of a town will take pride in its public institutions, and speak a good word for them instead of evil. If the "Courier" correspondent's children came home from school dirty and filthy it was because they went there in that condition. He must learn to know that the Garrett school "don't take in washing." As to the bleeding, etc., that is without foundation. Scholars are not punished unless they deserve it, and any sensible person knows that it is impossible to govern a school without using the rod. Some children will make no attempt to learn, unless whipped into the traces, and then they are about as hard to manage as a mule, and they always show the propensities of that stubborn brute. It is evident from the tone of "Justice's" article, that he was that kind of a student, and was not walloped enough to benefit him, and now he makes an ass of himself to carry the filth, made by himself, for the Auburn "Courier."

Now I wish to state, and can prove that we never interfered with the editor of the Herald in all our correspondence to the COURIER till he commenced it himself He made the first charge against us in the Herald of February 28th, and we can prove this statement. We claim to be a true citizen of the town, and we paid all the debts we ever contracted before we came to Garrett, and can go back with a clean face to any place we have ever lived. We take pride in our town and having honest people come here, but we can not and will not give our voice and support to a public institution which has received the utter condemnation of nine tenths of our best citizens. The children who came home from school dirty and filthy, did not go there in that condition, and the Garrett editor is a liar if he says they did, which can be proven. The children who came home in that condition have respectable parents, who take pride in their children and take proper care of them at home, and O. J. Powell is throwing a direct insult in their face to publish such an article, and should and will be condemned by every respectable citizen who takes a pride in our town. We are aware that the Garrett school don't take in washing, and the Garrett editor must learn that the teachers have no legal right to compell the children to make a privy of the school room. No one can help coming to the conclusion that he was educated in that kind of a stable, among mules, as he appears to be so familiar with their nature. We are a law abiding citizen and have always went in for law and order, but if the Garrett editor thinks we were not walloped enough, he can have the job of finishing up our education, which he thinks was omitted. On the 7th of May a child eight years of age was sent home with her mouth cut and bleeding, marks of violence on her shoulder, inflicted, not with the "rod," but the rule On the 17th of May another child came home with the mark of the same rule over her eye, and has been kept at home since rather than to take chances of having her eye knocked out; her father still paying for this same school. We do not wish to tax your patience, but as the COURIER is the only paper in the county through which we can express our grievance, we must depend on it. Next week we shall give a full and truthful statement of how the school has been managed in Garrett, and be accountable for the same. JUSTICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of West I. Work, of Butler township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township, as a candidate for renomination for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

CLERK.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of John W. Baxter, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of James A. Barns, of Union Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Thomas C. Mays, of Union township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

AUDITOR.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Sol Barney, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of C. C. Walter, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce the name G. W. Boyne, of Fairfield Township, as a candidate for Auditor subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George S. Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
CYRUS C. WALTER Adm'r.
Attest: G. H. K. Moss, Clerk. no30.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, will meet on the first Monday of June, 1878 in the Commissioners room in the court house, in the town of Auburn, in said county, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessments.
ISAAC HAUGH, Auditor.
Auditor's office, May 29th, 1878.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing Monday June 3rd, 1878, for a license to sell intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold on the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.
FERDINAND HILLMAN.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on the 1th day of June, 1878, at the residence of George Kimes late of DeKalb county, Indiana deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, wagon, buggy, farming tools, such as plows, harrow, also corn, wheat, oats, etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and apraisement laws, with interest from date.
GEORGE BARNEY, Administrator.
May 22nd, 1878.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their next regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire sell are located on the north two thirds of lot number one [1], in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.
NICHOLAS F. GENONAGLE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington-tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county on the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanty than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number four [4], in Danford's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.
ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 3rd, 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No. twenty seven [27], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven [27] to the place of beginning, all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.
THOMAS SOMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind. at their next regular session, to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of June 1878, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot number ninety-five [95] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point sixteen [16] feet west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundry line of said lot to the south boundry line of said lot, thence west twenty-two [22] feet, thence north to the boundry line of said lot, thence east twenty-two [22] feet to the place of beginning in said county and state.
SIMON J. LOUAS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff, and Charles and Minnie Shoaf are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, [$145.87], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in township thirty-four, [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper Altenberg is plaintiff, and Charles Shoaf is defendant requiring me to make the sum of twenty-four dollars and 60 cents, ($24.60), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The south one half of the south west quarter of section twenty three (23), in township number thirty-four, [34], north of range thirteen, (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation of appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Kahn is plaintiff, and Jno. Lawhead and Mary Lawhead are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents, ($422.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty nine, 29 township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan & Law, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Roxana Graham, Joseph S. Endly and Martha Endly are principles and A. P. Pinchin surety are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 130, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Bickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.
This sale postponed to June 22nd, 1878.
J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, [$3013.83], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of lots number twenty-eight [28] thirty-two [32] fifty-three [53] sixty-nine (69) eighty-two [82] eighty-three [83] one hundred and one [101] one hundred and thirty [130] one hundred and thirty-three [133] one hundred and thirty-four [134] one hundred and thirty-one [131] one hundred and thirty-nine 139 one hundred and forty [140] one hundred and fifty seven [157] one hundred and fifty-eight [158] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Zollars & Zollars, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein R. Wes McBride and Jas. L. Morlan are plaintiffs, and Franklin Gettz and Amanda Gettz are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents, $198.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A piece of land in the north east part of the north west quarter of section three, 3, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred and fifty-six feet, 156, south of the quarter post on the north side of said section, thence south on the open centre line of said section ten chains and forty-two links, 10-42, thence north eighty nine degrees, 89°, west, four chains and seventy five links, 4-75, to the original plat of Uniontown, thence in a north easterly direction along the line of said plat to the place of beginning, containing two, forty-seven one hundredth acres, 2. 47-100 of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Law, Att'y, for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $10.35.

Silks, Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY

Having Recently made a large purchas of Black, Colored and Fancy

DRESF SILKS?

At extraordinary Low prices for "Cash," have placed them on sale; at LOWER PRICES than the same qualities have ever before been offered, viz: Black Gros Grain Silks, 75 and 85c per yard, Cashmere Finish Black Silks $1.00 and 1.25 per yard, Satin Finish ashmere Black Silks, $1 50 and 1.60 per yard, Superb Extra Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $1.75 and 2.00 per yard, Magnificent Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per yard.

ColOred Gros Grain Silks,

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, per yard.

Fancy Silks in Stripes and Checks,

55c, 60c, 95c, and 75c per yard.

Rich Brocade Silk For Overdresses,

$2.50 to 3.50 per yard.

A careful inspection will amply repay the closet buyery.

ROOT & COMPA'Y

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SOMETHING NEW IN FARM MACHINERY!

THE McCORMICK

REAPER and SELF-BINDER

THE GREAT

Achievement of the Age.

A Reaper that binds as it cuts and does good clean work---a better bind than can be done by hand. One man to drive is all that is required.

Call and see this machine now on exhibition at Auburn.

D. D. SNYDER, Ag't.

DEALER IN

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS

and other farm implements.

CULTIVATORS FORM $18 to $25

The Celebrated

EMPIRE REAPER AND MOWER,

Sweep or Table Rake.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk, of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff, and Cyrus M. Phillips and Sarah E. Phillips are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy eight dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and seven, 207, and lot number two hundred and twelve, 212, with the appertenances thereunto belonging situated in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. L. Penfield, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Work Administrator, estate of Elizabeth Cary is plaintiff and Ira A. West et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen dollars, [$618], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn. DeKalb county, Indianan, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty-four, (34), township thirty-three, (33), north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, May 22, 1878. Pr. fee $7.00.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Leidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Aldrich & Barrett, Attoreys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelly is plaintiff and Hannah B. Long and Orr H. Clark [bail] are defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and thirty-five dollars and 50 cents, [$535.50], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and fifty-eight, [158], and one hundred and fifty-nine, [159], in Hornberger's first addition to the town of Waterloo. Lot number one, (1), in Jervis Frothingham and Crane's addition to the town of Waterloo, and the undivided one half of lot number thirty-two, [32] in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Law, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 100 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARE'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

This is memorial day.

West's pill cure sick headache.

Board of Equalization meets next Monday.

The Republican County Committee meets to-day.

J. C. Jackson, of Sedan, gave us a call Tuesday.

G. H. Forkner and bride returned Monday evening.

Col. Cowgill, of Wabash, wants to be a Congressman.

Strawberries and cherries, at the little store on the corner.

The Commissioners convene in their June session next Monday.

Billy Rickel, of Rochester, Ind., was in the city Tuesday last.

Prof. Straub will open a normal Institute in Elkhart, July 8th.

If we are to have a celebration on the 4th, it is time to move in the matter.

J. L. Davis attended the Grand Lodge of Masons at Indianapolis, this week.

Coaches with reclining chairs are now run on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Dr. Floto is stopping at the Central House. He makes a specialty of chronic diseases.

The Second Indiana State Camp Meeting will be held at Warsaw Aug. 7th and continue ten days.

G. H. Munn of Newville has sold his stock of dry goods to Fank Draggoo, who will take it to Concord.

The only woolen mill in Noble county, located at Port Mitchell, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The Jubilee singers had a $100 house Tuesday night, and satisfied everybody as to their hash-singing abilities.

J. C. Ryan, Esq., of Hicksville, one of the leading attorneys in Western Ohio, was in town last Sabbath.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

Ladies Suits in Linen and Percales of the latest and newest paterns and at the very lowest prices at Lanning's.

H. C. Peterson, Esq., was appointed Judge in the Stambaugh case, which has occupied the attention of the Court most of the week.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—The Butler Nickel Steel Plows are now for sale at J. Beurett's Hardware store. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. tf.

The Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad will issue tickets to the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis, at $5.70 round trip.

This is the season of year for strawberry short cake, and the reason why it is thus named, is because it is usually so short of strawberries.

As a general thing very few women ever served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, but most of them can "shoo" a hen to perfection.

LOOK HERE! DON'T SELL Your WOOL until you see the NEW YORK STORE. tf.

Lanning has just received another invoice of ladies' and children's Hats and Bonnets, including all the new and latest summer shapes.

Coffee from 17 to 20 cents; best sugars at cost; new salt fish at cost, in order to close business. J. J. HOFFMAN.
Garrett, May 29th.

J. N. Is to be here on the 7th instead of the 3rd of June, as we had it last week. He will assume the pressure and speak all for truth.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent druggist of fourteen years experience. Salary no object at beginning. Address this office.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timbers from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

The fly is reputed to be making sad havoc among the wheat in some portions of our country, and the prospects are that its depredations will materially lessen the growing crop.—Valparaiso Messenger.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

Our venerable friend G. W. Balding, Esq., carries the premium cane awarded to Tom. Mays for being the homeliest editor in attendance at the Pleasant Lake opening. He wears it with dignity.—Angola Herald.

Laughing Jimmy, who stood near the third base watching a game of base ball, was sent to grass by a foul which hit under the fifth rib. "A fowl, was it? Begorra I thought it was a mule."

Dr. J. W. Younge, of Fort Wayne, gave us a pleasant call last Monday. The Dr. is a keen, bright, cultured gentleman, a close observer, with a wide and varied experience.

Mr. T. Mills, has opened a boarding house in the Ehlar's property, on sixth street, where he is prepared to accommodate all with good board and lodging at a moderate price.

Ct. Hare and Frank Dills, left last week for Lynchburg, Virginia, where they will be employed in the construction of a bridge now being built by Col. Wheelock. Frank has returned.

It is a curious fact that all hairpins look alike to man; but let a wife go off on a visit, and come home and find a hairpin near the gate, and in a minute she knows it—belongs to somebody.

Silas Ulant, charged with petit larceny, was fined 1 cent, 1 day in jail and disfranchised six months. Wesly Harkins, for same, was fined 50 cents, sixty days in jail and disfranchised three years.

The Grand Jury was re-called by Judge Tousley, and the case of Abbott taken up and thoroughly investigated, and an indictment returned of murder in the first degree. He will be tried next term.

Our good old friend, Mr. Picker, is an applicant for his former position, and if fidelity, reliability and careful industry, have any claims, he will get it. There are many here who would like to see him succeed.

Half fare tickets to go and hear the Kellogg Opera Company to-morrow night at Fort Wayne. Train returns after the concert. Those who want to hear something grand in the way of singing should not fail to attend.

Almost twenty cents per day at the age of 33, invested in life insurance, will secure $5,000 at the death of the person insured. This does not contemplate the breaking up of insurance companies.

Judge Tousley has been rushing business pretty lively this week. While Mr. Peterson held court in the main room, the Judge opened another in the Grand Jury room. He talks of coming down here in August and running a special term.

FARMERS!—Now is your time to lay in your stock of groceries. All goods in stock sold at astonishing low prices, in order to close out in thirty days. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered you. J. J. HOFFMAN,
Garrett, Ind. May 29th.

Fish.

Great reduction in Pickerel—they never, in the history of the country, sold so low. Just received five hundred half barrels, which we offer at $1 75, the usual price is $4. Kits 50c, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. 4t.

We learn that Tom. Mays, of the Auburn COURIER, was awarded the premium at the contest held at Pleasant Lake last week, for being the most homely looking editor in the district. The gift was a huge cane. Tom., we sympathize with you. We have an immense glass pipe, that we obtained in the same manner.—Kendallville Standard.

The ladies of the Methodist church are making arrangements for a pic nic and excursion to Pleasant Lake. They are to have a special train to leave the Lake early in the evening, at the pleasure of the excursionists. The usual half fare will be obtained, and of course all who go will have a good time.

Notice.

The National Greenback Labor Congressional Convention of the 13th District of Indiana, will meet at Kendallville, on the 18th of June at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress.

F. H. STEWART, Chairman Com.

Mr. Houser has withdrawn from the Republican, and G. W. Weamer will run it alone. George is an awful nice little fellow, too nice for this wicked world, but he'll get over that now that he is going it alone. He will now advocate strongly an attack on venders who have been licensed by the town to sell on our streets.

The Editorial Association of Northern Indiana will meet at Rome City, on June 13th and 14th. It is hoped that all members will endeavor to get there at least by Thursday evening, so that a full attendance will be realized on Friday. The beauty of the surroundings can be enjoyed by those who arrive earlier, no mean feature in the coming session of editors.

Greenback Meetings.

The Hon. Ralph E. Hoyte, of Mich., will deliver greenback lectures in DeKalb county as follows: June 14th, at Auburn at 1 o'clock p. m. at Garrett at 8 o'clock p. m. June 15th, Butler, 1 o'clock, p. m., Waterloo 8 o'clock p. m. Come one and all and hear the truth on the question of Currency Reform. All are invited, bring the ladies etc. COM.

As Ben Baily was driving a spirited team out of town last Tuesday evening, they got the better of him going down the bank near the cemetery, and straddled a board fence below, where they were stopped. Mr. Wm. Beatty, who was in the wagon at the time, with several others were considerably bruised about the head and shoulders, while one or two of the others were slightly injured.

There will be present at the educational re-union of Troy township, Whitley county, June 15th, 1878, (health permitting) one of the oldest teachers (if not the oldest) now living in the State. She was born October 7th, 1780, at Simsburg, Hartford county, Conn. Her life as a teacher began in 1801; she taught in her native State, Massachusetts and New York. With her husbany she emigrated to Indiana in 1839, and located in Troy townsip this county. —Col City Post.

Young man! did you ever stop and reflect how utterly absurd the use of profanity was. It never did nor never can, do any one the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined, and abominable to the good. Why then persist in such an ungentlemanly habit, can you tell?

A few days ago we had the pleasure of meeting Howard Coe, formerly editor of a paper at this place, now connected with the North Manchester Journal. His usual genteel appearance, is greatly enhanced by his entire freedom from dissipation, having been a member of the Red Ribbon Club for nearly two years. Many of his friends here will be glad to hear of his prosperity. His daughter Flora Belle, was married this month to a Mr. Bresler of Michigan.

A Genuine Opera.

The Strakosch Opera Company, will appear at the Rink at Fort Wayne, to-morrow evening. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg the greatest American prima donna, Miss Roze, Tom Karl the great tenor, and Conly the Basso, are among the singers, and we can truly say that this is a grand musical treat that all should enjoy. Train will return at 11 o'clock at half fare rates. Admission to opera, $1.

There is nothing that strikes the eye of the stranger more favorably in passing through a town than the cleanliness of its streets and alleys, and it is not less attractive to the residents of the town. Good housekeepers generally extend their spring cleaning into the streets and everything about the place has a neat and tidy appearance. We notice that some of our alleys are very badly neglected, and are very offensive to sight and smell. A little care and attention given to this matter by each householder would add greatly to the general appearance of the city and wouldn't be detrimental to the health of the inhabitance thereof.

There was some very pretty babies at Pleasant Lake, at the opening, contesting for the prize offered by Major Simmons for the handsomest one present. Four or five of them ought to have had the prize, but as only one was offered, it was a difficult matter to determin which should have it, and the committee had to cast lots to determine. The mother of the winner was offered a thousand dollars for the little darling, but she laughed a laugh of scorn at the offer. Steuben may be proud of her babies, if there are a specimen, though we confess that they are not particularly indebted to their fathers for any of their beauty. That's what you get for giving us an ugly man's cane.

See announcement of the new reaper and binder in another column. While farmers have a right to avail themselves of any new machinery out, we cannot help but deprecate the fact that we are using too much machinery now. This reaper will dispense with the services of five hands, and if generally brought into use, will deprive a great number of laborers of employment, at a time when there has always been a demand for their services. They will be compelled to seek work elsewhere, and thus the great army of tramps is augmented, and want and misery is increased. If the old mode of cutting with cradles was still in existence among small farmers, we believe times would be better, and it would be fully as cheap if repairs, wear and tear, and interest on investment are counted. Machinery can be used to advantage on large farms, where these great improvements can be utilized, by a much more extensive employment. But it has now become fashionable to have machinery about a farm of 100 acres, as would do the work of 500 acres, and four-fifths of its benefits are lost.

Read, mark, learn and inwardly resolve that the next time you suffer from any ache, pain, burn, inflammation, internal or external, neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, or sore joints, you will try the celebrated remedy, Lawson's Curative. No medicine ever discovered has performed such wonderful cures. Read the pamphlet to be had of F. E. Davenport.

District Conference.

The Ft. Wayne District Conference of the M. E. Church, will hold its eleventh session at this place commencing Monday of next week. The following is the programme:

Monday evening. Sunday School Mass meeting. Addresses by members of the Conference.

Tuesday morning. Devotional Service, Organization, appointment of Committees, Disciplinary Questions, including the regular business of the District Conference.

Tuesday afternoon. Sunday School Convention. The Missionary Societies in our Sunday Schools, their spiritual and financial importance, by Rev. C. E. Disbro, Should the children habitually attend more than one Sunday School, by Rev. H. J. Norris, Are our Sunday Schools conducted on the most improved plan, by Rev. Frost Craft. General Greeting of Auburn S. S., and the Representatives of S. S. Work throughout the District.

Tuesday evening. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Reports of Officers. Addresses by Mrs. Rev. C. H. Brown and Mrs. Rev. T. N. McKaig.

Wednesday morning. Devotional Exercises. Reports of Committees and Miscellaneous Business.

Literary exercises: Does the salvation of the Bible refer primarily to the Present or Future Life? by Rev. J. W. Lowry. Systematic Divinity, by Rev. J. L. Ramsey. Should the System of a Six Month's Probation be abolished? Discussion opened by Rev. H. Woolpert.

Wednesday afternoon. Duty of the Ministry to the Laity, by Mrs. H. C. Hartman. Duty of the Laity to the Ministry, by Rev. Thomas Stabler. Miscellaneous Business.

Wednesday evening. Preaching Services: Sermon by Rev. J. S. McElwee.

Cedar Creek and Butler Center.

—Wheat and oats look good.

—Mr. J. B. Ross has been making extensive improvements in his store by adding new goods and cleaning up generally.

—Our text school at Cedar Creek Hall is becoming quite interesting. We listened to a fine discourse from Thomas Merica last Sabbath, and still there is room for others.

—Mr. Jones is running his saw mill in full blast, with a goodly number of logs on the yard. He is a very shrewd business man and is buying timber of all kinds.

—We visited our friend John Kitchen last Sabbath where we joined in marriage Joseph Persel and Laura Carper, with the usual ceremony, after which we partook of a splendid dinner. We wish them a happy and prosperous journey through life.

—We were glad see our old and esteemed friend, Henry Probst, yesterday who has just returned from the state of Texas where he has been the past six months. We had quite a long conversation with him, and he tells some very interesting stories. He likes some portions of Texas very well.

Corunna Items.

—The Corunna schools are flourishing under the genial management of Miss Imus and Mr. Urie.

The Richland Township Teachers' Institute will be held at Center school house on Friday, May 31, and Saturday, June 1.

—The Band boys are making preparations to assist in the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves at Kendallville, Thursday.

—On last Saturday L. J. Miller treated the juveniles of the town to a ride behind that two forty nag of his, and it was hard telling who most enjoyed the drive, L. J. or juveniles.

—It will pain the many friends of Mrs. Libbie Alling, to learn of her continued illness. Mrs. Alling has been quite ill for the last six months, and at the present time her health is in a precarious situation.

—W. B. Adams, our enterprising hardware and livery man, is enlarging his barn and preparing to do a general livery business, and also give his many friends and customers great bargains in hardware.

—On last Friday evening there was a lively mill over in the south-east part of town between the man of the house and his better half. Although she struck square from the shoulder, she only came out second best.

—By putting this, that and the other together, and making their deductions, the knowing ones have come to the conclusion that some of our young people are about to embark upon the troublesome sea of matrimony, and suppose if things are any ways near right in their conclusions, we will be called upon to offer our congratulations to the new friends.

—Last Saturday was an unusual busy day in Corunna, and our merchants, after the mud blockade and general depression in trade, caused by the stringency of the times, feel like appreciating a good trade. Our grain buyers are paying for wheat, $105; white oats, 26c.; Michigan oats, 25c.; Corn, 30c.; shelled corn, 36c.; wool from 28 to 32c. eggs, 9c.; butter, 8c.; lard, 8c.

FRANCIS.

Doctors are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. To be had at F. E. Davenport's Drug store. Price 25 cents.

St. Joe Items.

—N. Cron, of Piqua, Ohio, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—Brother John has a pair of boarders and is as happy as a big sun flower.

—Oh! for a row of some kind so we could have something to write about.

—Mr. Lewis and lady, of Auburn, paid O. H. Widney a visit Sunday last.

—Geo. W. Wilmot, who formerly resided at this place, has moved farther south expecting to find warmer weather.

—Viola Yarnell, who has been absent at school for some time, is expected home this week. Charley is waiting and watching.

—Jim, our pump man, skipped out of town Thursday morning and leaves Chris to mourn his loss. Dry your tears Chris for James has gone where the woodbine twineth.

—O. H. says, "be it known by all machine agents that he has purchased, and will not be at home when the next one calls." Please take notice.

—Capt. Ed. White leads the "None Such" base ball club of St. Joe on to victory. If business permits the club expects to tour over the county and play any of the school boys who come in their way.

—The "Clod Hoppers," of Coburn Town, scooped the Newvillians in a game of base ball at Newville Saturday the tune of 15 to 9, winning a ball and bat.

—Charles N. Thomas, of Newville, passed through this place Monday on his way to Indianapolis to attend the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., represent ing Wm. Hacker Lodge No. 326.

DUNOC.

Pyle's School House, No. 6.

—Corn planting all done and we are preparing to go a fishing.

—Squire Willson has friends visiting him from eastern and central Ohio.

—Mrs. John Pyle is quite sick, and has been under the doctors care for some time.

—We intend at some future time to give a brief sketch of our Sabbath School, its officers, &c.

—Rev. Tedrow delivered quite an able sermon here last Sabbath at his usual hour, to an appreciative audience.

—We are gratified to learn that Miss Sue Hornberger is again able to proceed with her school. She has had a very severe attack of sore throat.

—Mrs. Belinda Metcalf had the misfortune to loose one of her cows, and her friends went manfully to work and raised money to buy her another. The widow has one consolation, she knows where her friends are.

—We are informed that James Pyle and John Brown contemplate purchasing a new steam threshing machine. They will be the right boys in the right place, and we wish them every success in the enterprise.

S. S. S.

A splendid new side-walk has just been put down on seventh street in front of the business houses on the old Fluke property.

Spencerville Items.

—Fishing in the St. Joe has been good this spring.

—Mrs. J. A. Provines has been quite sick for about ten days.

—Mr. Jack Kagey will remove to Ashland, Ohio, in a few weeks.

—The whooping cough has been prevailing extensively in this community for several weeks past.

—Rev. Errick has been absent the past week in attendance at the Sabbath School Convention at Fish Lake.

—M. T. Bishop returned Friday last from the late session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., and reports a very pleasant time.

—A new saloon (drug store) has been opened up in our town. The principal medicine so far has been beer and seven year old whisky.

—A gentleman from Butler has opened a barber shop in Dr. Emanuel's building. As he seems to understand his business, we hope our citizens will bestow a liberal patronage.

—The Victory Churn, an invention of Mr. Samuel Bear, is creating quite a sensation in this community, and extensive arrangements are being made for its manufacture, at this place.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public outcry, opposite Duck's furniture store on Saturday, June 8th, 1878, the following property, to-wit: One extension table, two parlor stoves, one bed-lounge, one sink and other articles not mentioned. Also at the same time and place, at private sale, will be offered one bed room set, one parlor set, one organ and one marble-top center stand.

A. C. DAWSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four, 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Ross & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 28th, 1878. Pr. $11.75.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return

We, the undersigned Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the state, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House

THRESHER

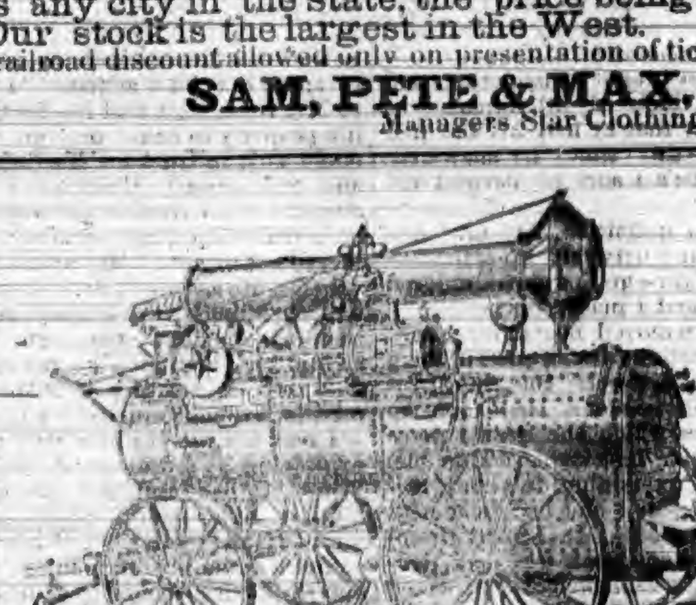

THE "VIBRATOR,"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of smoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

TELEMACHUS VS. MENTOR.

BY BRET HARTE.

Don't mind me, I beg you, old fellow, I'll do very well here alone;
You must not be kept from your "German" because I've dropped in like a stone;
Leave all ceremony behind you, leave all thought of aught but yourself,
And leave, if you like, the Madeira, and a dozen cigars on the shelf.

As for me, you will say to our hostess— Well, I scarcely need give you a cue.
Chant my praise! All will list to Apollo, though Mercury pipe to a few;
Say just what you please, my dear boy; there's more eloquence lies in youth's rash
Outspoken heart-impulse than ever growled under this grizzling mustache.

Go, don the dress-coat of our tyrant—youth's panoplied armor for fight—
And tie the white neckcloth that rumples, like pleasure, and lasts but a night,
And pray the Nine Gods to avert you what time the Three Sisters shall frown,
And you'll lose your high-comedy figure, and sit more at ease in your gown.

He's off! There's his foot on the staircase. By Jove, what a bound! Really now
Did I ever leap like this springald, with Love's chaplet green on my brow?
Was I such an ass? No, I fancy. Indeed, I remember quite plain;
A gravity mixed with my transports, a cheerfulness softened my pain.

He's gone! There's the slam of his cab door, there's the clatter of hoofs and the wheels,
And while he the light toe is tripping, in this armchair I'll tilt up my heels.
He's gone, and for what? For a tremor from a waist like a teetotum spun;
For a rose-bud that's crumpled by many before it is gathered by one.

Is there naught in the halo of youth but the glow of a passionate race—
'Midst the cheers and applause of a crowd—to the goal of a beautiful face?
A race that is not to the swift, a prize that no merits enforce,
But is won by some *fainéant* youth who shall simply walk over the course?

Poor boy! shall I shock his conceit? When he talks of her cheek's loveliness,
Shall I say 'twas the air of the room, and was due to carbonic excess?
That, when waltzing she drooped on his breast, and the veins of her eyelids grew dim,
'Twas oxygen's absence she felt, but never the presence of him?

Shall I tell him First Love is a fraud, a weakling that's strangled in birth,
Recalled with perfunctory tears, but lost in unsanctified mirth?
Or shall I go bid him believe in all womankind's charms, and forget
In the light ringing laugh of the world the rattlesnake's gay castanet?

Shall I tear out a leaf from my heart, from the book that forever is shut
On the past? Shall I speak of my first love—Augusta—my Lalage? But
I forget. Was it really Augusta? No. 'Twas Lucy! No, Mary! No, Di!
Never mind, they were all first, and faithless, and yet—I've forgotten just why.

No, no. Let him dream on and ever. Alas! he will waken too soon;
And it doesn't look well for October to always be preaching at June.
Poor boy! All his fond foolish trophies pinned yonder—a bow, from *her* hair,
A few *billets-doux*, invitations, and—what's this? My name! I declare.

Humph! "You'll come, for I've got you a prize, with beauty and money no end:
You know her, I think; 'twas *on dit* she once was engaged to your friend;
But she says that's all over." Ah, is it? Sweet Ethel! Incomparable maid!
Or—what if the thing were a trick?—this letter so freely displayed—

My opportune presence! No! nonsense! Will nobody answer the bell?
Call a cab! Half past ten! Not too late yet. Oh, Ethel! Why don't you go? Well?
"Master said you would wait—" Hang your master! "Have I ever a message to send?"
Yes, tell him I've gone to the German to dance with the friend of his friend.

—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

ROBERT BRAMLEIGH'S WILL.

It had been a busy day with me. I had been working hard getting up evidence in a railway-accident case, and was putting up my papers with a sigh of relief. Another forty minutes and I should be at home. I could almost smell the boiled capon and oyster sauce which I knew were being prepared for me. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," says the proverb; and in my case it proved only too true; for, just as I was tying up the last bundle of papers, the office boy put his head in at the door and dispelled the tempting vision.

"A woman to see you, if you please, sir. She won't give no name. Says she's a stranger."

"A stranger!" I repeated. "What is she like? Is she a common person?"

"Not exactly, sir," replied the lad.

"A lady?" I asked.

"Oh, no, sir."

"What is she, then?"

Arthur was a droll lad. I had brought him to London from the country, to oblige an old college friend. I am afraid that he was not of much use in the office, but he used to keep the other clerks in a good temper by his amusing ways and dry remarks.

Arthur paused, as if considering, and then, with a look of intelligence, as much as to say that he had hit the nail on the head this time, he answered: "Well, sir, she's a sort of betwixt and between."

"Not a bad definition, Arthur. Ask the 'betwixt and between' up-stairs."

A tall, middle-aged woman entered and took the seat I placed for her.

My visitor removed her gloves, and, carefully smoothing them, placed them on the table beside her. She then produced from her pocket a large foolscap envelope, from which she drew a piece of paper folded longways. This she handed to me, explaining, in a hard, monotonous voice, that she had been sent to me by her master, Mr. Robert Bramleigh, of Coleman street, who was dangerously ill—in fact, was not expected to live many hours. The paper, she said, had been written by his direction, and signed by him for his will that afternoon. Fearing lest it should not be in a proper form, he had desired her to take it to the nearest lawyer and have one prepared according to the law.

I unfolded the paper and read as follows:

> In the name of God, Amen. I leave my body to the ground and my soul to Almighty God who gave it. Now this is the will of me, Robert Bramleigh, of 559 Coleman street. I give and leave all my houses, lands, money, and everything that I have, to Hannah Churton, my housekeeper, as a reward for her long and faithful services. Signed by me on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1868. ROBERT BRAMLEIGH.
>
> Witnesses—James Burn, Margaret Sims.

I examined the writing carefully. The signature, "Robert Bramleigh," was weak and shaky. The will itself was written in a masculine-looking hand of singular decision and boldness. The characters were large and well formed.

The will had evidently been prepared by some one who had but an imperfect knowledge of the form to be used for such a purpose. The solemn appeal to the Deity and the bequest of the testator's body and soul was an old form, much in vogue with our grandfathers, who generally headed a will with one or two pious phrases.

The document shown to me was, however, sufficient to give Hannah Churton all of Mr. Bramleigh's property. There were the requisite number of witnesses, and the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate would have granted letters of administration with the will annexed (the appointment of an executor having been omitted, the ordinary probate could not have been obtained), on one of the attesting witnesses making affidavit that the will had been executed by the testator in the presence of himself and the other attesting witness, and that they had at the same time and in the presence of each other subscribed their names thereto as witnesses.

Now, I am always very particular about wills; I think they are too serious to be settled in a hurry. I never will allow a client to execute one until I am convinced that its purport is perfectly understood.

"You are Mrs. Churton, I presume?" I asked.

"I am," she replied, looking me unflinchingly in the face. Somehow I felt suspicious that things were not so fair as they should be. I questioned her rather closely, but the only admission I obtained from her was that she had written the will, but that it was at her master's dictation. I offered to prepare a more formal document; but before doing so I declared that it was necessary I should see Mr. Bramleigh. I named the omission of the appointment of an executor. This seemed rather to nonplus her. She asked whether she could not be named as executrix. The more aversion she showed to my seeing her master the more convinced I felt that something was wrong; and, seeing that I was not to be moved from my purpose, she at last gave in; proposing, however, that I should accompany her back, as she greatly feared it would be too late if left till the morning.

A cab soon took us to No. 559 Coleman street. It was a large, gloomy, old-fashioned house, with a spacious entrance hall. I was taken into the dining-room, and asked to wait while Mr. Bramleigh was being prepared for my visit. The furniture in the room was old and very massive. Some handsome oil paintings graced the walls. I am very fond of pictures, so, raising the lamp, I walked round the room slowly inspecting them. On the right of the fireplace I came upon a picture with its face turned toward the wall. I turned the picture. It was the portrait in oils of a young and very beautiful girl in a dark riding-habit. Hearing footsteps outside the door, I restored the picture to the position in which I found it, and, as I did so, I saw written at the bottom of the frame, "Magdalen Bramleigh."

The footsteps I heard were those of the housemaid, who had come to announce that Mr. Bramleigh was ready to see me. I followed her up-stairs, and was ushered into a large, comfortable-looking bedroom. A cheerful fire burned in the grate. Facing it was a large four-post bedstead, hung with white curtains, and at the head of the bed Mrs. Churton was sitting, with a small table in front of her, on which were placed an inkstand and some paper. She pulled back the curtain, and I saw an old man propped up by pillows, his face drawn, and the eyes very much sunk. I almost feared that he was too far gone to make a will; but after speaking with him for a little time I felt satisfied that the intellect was quite clear.

Turning to Mrs. Churton I told her that she need not wait; I would ring if I wanted anything.

"Yes, go—go, Hannah!" cried the sick man, and I fancied that I could detect an eagerness in his voice, as if he desired her absence rather than her presence. As Mrs. Churton left the room I caught sight of the reflection of her face in the glass over the chimney-piece, and I do not think she would have scowled quite as much had she known that I was looking. I began by asking Mr. Bramleigh what were his wishes with regard to his will. In low tones he told me that he desired to leave everything to Hannah Churton, his housekeeper, as a reward for her long and faithful services.

I spoke gravely to the old man, although without much hopes of success, but at last I got him to confess that he had had no intention of making his housekeeper his sole heiress until she had herself broached the subject to him. She certainly must have had great power over the old man to induce him to agree to such a scheme. I proposed to Mr. Bramleigh that he should leave his property to some one on whom he could rely, in trust for his daughter. I also volunteered, although I have an aversion to the trouble and responsibility of a trusteeship, my services as trustee for this purpose. My arguments prevailed. He assented, and I prepared a will accordingly, the old man requesting that his medical man, Dr. Ramsey, should be nominated as my co-trustee, and that an annuity of £50 should be paid to Hannah Churton for life.

I read the will to him very carefully, explaining as I did so its full effect. When I had finished he muttered, "Quite right—quite right; but I am afraid Hannah will not be pleased." I counseled him not to mention it to her; and my advice seemed to satisfy him.

Ringing the bell, I requested Mrs. Churton to summon James Burn and Margaret Sims, the two servants who had witnessed the first will. As soon as they were in the room, I gave Mr. Bramleigh a pen, and, placing the document before him, I said distinctly, so all might hear: "This which I have just read to you is your final will, and you request James Burn and Margaret Sims to witness your execution of it?" "It is—I do," he solemnly said, as with feeble fingers he wrote his name. The two awe-stricken domestics then added theirs, and I think their hands shook more than the testator's. Hannah Churton was a silent spectator of the whole of this; but I could not see her face, as she stood in the background, out of the light of the lamp.

Before allowing any one to leave the room, I placed the will in a large envelope. Fastening it with wax, I impressed it with Mr. Bramleigh's monogram and crest by means of a seal that was on the tray of the inkstand. The old man watched me closely, and, when I had finished, he said: "Keep it—till it is wanted;" thus relieving me of a great embarrassment, for I did not like leaving it in the power of Hannah Churton, lest she should tamper with it.

On our way down stairs Dr. Ramsey told me that his patient was rapidly sinking, and that he doubted whether he would live another twenty-four hours.

Taking him into the dining-room and shutting the door, I told him of my suspicions of the housekeeper, and that I felt afraid of leaving Mr. Bramleigh alone with her all night. He agreed with me, and promised to send his assistant to watch till the morning, when, if Mr. Bramleigh should still be living, he would on his own responsibility place a trustworthy nurse in charge. The house keeper opened the door to let us out.

"It is all right, Mrs. Churton," I maliciously said, as the doctor wished her good-night. "I am quite satisfied now. The will will be in my keeping. By-the-by," I added, looking her sharply in the face, "had you not better let your master's friends know of the danger he is in? Dr. Ramsey says he does not think he will last much longer."

She mumbled something in reply, but I could not catch what it was. I stayed talking upon indifferent subjects, to while away the time until the arrival of Dr. Ramsey's assistant. Mrs. Churton, however, was, unlike her sex, remarkably reticent; I could only get the shortest replies from her. She seemed very much astonished and rather displeased when Dr. Ramsey returned with his assistant. He explained to her that, although there was no chance of saving her patient's life, yet his last moments might be alleviated by skilled attendance, and, therefore, as he himself could not stay all night, he had brought his assistant for that purpose.

In one's experience of mankind we find that it is possible to be sometimes too clever. Mrs. Hannah Churton was very clever, but she committed two very great mistakes. The first was in consulting a lawyer. The will drawn by her—for so it really had been—might have been upset on the ground of undue influence. I say "might have been," for there is nothing so hard to prove as undue influence. The great point against her was the ousting of a child in favor of a stranger.

Mistake No. 2 was as follows: The doctor had gone up-stairs to install his assistant, leaving me standing in the hall with the housekeeper. Fumbling in her pocket she pulled out a roll of bank-notes; thrusting these into my hands, she told me that it was her master's wish that I should take them for my trouble. I unrolled them, and found two for £10 and one for £5. Twenty-five pounds!

A long legal experience has taught me that in all dealings with doubtful people one's safety lies in having a good witness. I waited till the doctor came down stairs, occupying myself by entering the numbers of the notes in my pocket-book.

"Look, doctor," I cried, as he appeared, showing him the notes. "Mr. Bramleigh is a liberal paymaster." Turning to Mrs. Churton, I said: "This will amply repay me."

Retaining the note for £5, I returned her the other two. She took them from me without saying a word, but a black look came over her face. I think she began to suspect me. I got home very late that night. The capon was more than done, and so was the oyster sauce!

Mr. Bramleigh died the next morning at 10 o'clock. Soon after I had left he became unconscious, in which state he remained till shortly before his death, when there was a rally. Opening his eyes with an eager look, as if he missed something, he threw one arm outside the coverlet, and crying "Magdalen, Magdalen!" he obeyed the summons which bade him thole his assize—yea, in that dread court where "not proven" is unknown. Guilty or not guilty? Who shall say?

The funeral took place on the Saturday, but an engagement prevented me from following. Mrs. Churton had written, requesting that I would attend with the will, which still remained in my possession, with the one drawn by her.

I arrived at the house a little after 1 o'clock, and was at once taken into the dining-room, where I found Dr. Ramsey, Mr. Robson (a brother practitioner), and a handsome young fellow, who was introduced to me as Lieut. Maitland, the late Mr. Bramleigh's son-in-law.

The door opened and a young lady entered. It did not require any introduction to tell me that she was the original of the portrait, still with its front turned toward the wall. Her face was very beautiful, notwithstanding its extreme paleness and the tear-swollen eyelids. She seated herself by the fire, her husband standing behind her, leaning his arms on the back of the chair.

Mrs. Churton had closely followed Magdalen Maitland into the room. She was dressed in deep mourning and wore a black crape cap, thus offering a marked contrast to Mrs. Maitland, who was wearing a gray dress rather travel-soiled. Apparently she had no time to prepare her mourning.

Dr. Ramsey politely pulled forward a chair for the housekeeper. Taking it from him with a cold "Thank you," she placed it at the end of the table, directly facing me. Very stern and forbidding she looked in her black garments—her features immovable, her hands resting on her knees.

I was about to unseal the envelope containing the will when Lieut. Maitland interrupted me.

"One moment, if you please," he said, placing his hand on my arm. "Before this will is read I wish to say a few words. Mrs. Churton tells me that Mr. Bramleigh has left her everything unconditionally. I simply wish to express my firm belief that Mr. Bramleigh could only have been induced to make such a will by unfair and foul means. Although I have been the cause of an estrangement between father and daughter, I cannot think that he could so far forget his love for her as to strip her of everything. It is my intention, for her sake, to contest this will; and it is with this view that I have requested my old friend, Mr. Robson, to be present to-day as my legal adviser."

His frank, manly face was flushed with honest excitement as, leaning over the back of his wife's chair, he took her face between his hands and kissed it. "For your sake—not mine, dearest," I heard him whisper.

I read the will slowly and distinctly. It was very short. Save one annuity of £50 to Hannah Churton for life, everything was left to Dr. Ramsey and myself, in trust for Magdalen Maitland, to be settled on her as we in our discretion should think fit.

Astonishment is a mild word to express the feelings of those present, nor will I attempt to do so. My tale lies with Hannah Churton. Starting to her feet, she pushed the chair from her, and, stretching out one arm, gave utterance to a fierce torrent of invective. The veil was lifted, and the native coarseness of the woman's nature stood revealed. It was as I had feared. Unmindful of the bounty of but too generous a master, she heaped obloquy on his memory, and fearlessly asserted that she had wasted the best years of her life in his service.

Magdalen Maitland covered her ears with her hands, to shut out the hard words. Her husband led her toward the door, but Hannah Churton intercepted them. Tearing her cap from her head, she threw it on the ground before the frightened girl.

"Trample on it!" she cried, in a frenzied voice. "Your father's victim has no right to wear it!" I must admit that she looked grandly tragic as she declaimed these fiery words. I felt half sorry for the poor, defeated creature.

Nine years have passed since then, and Mrs. Maitland declares that there are "silver threads among the gold." The cares of a young family have somewhat marred her good looks, but they will live again in my little god-daughter Magdalen, who promises to rival her mother in beauty.

A Prussian Duel.

A Captain in the Sixty-fourth Prussian regiment had been paying attention to the young wife of the Adjutant of the regiment, and had allowed himself to speak publicly in a cynical manner of his intimacy with her. The remarks having been repeated by his brother officers to the husband, the latter laid the matter before the Court of Honor of his regiment, and, with the sanction of this tribunal, a duel between the officers was arranged. The Lieutenant, being the challenger, demanded that the duel should be fought with pistols; the first shots to be fired at fifteen paces' distance, the opponents then being at liberty to advance to within five paces of one another and the firing to be continued until one or other of the opponents should be so severely wounded as to be unable to fire any longer. The meeting took place in an open space in a wood near the town. At the first exchange of shots the bullet of the Lieutenant grazed but did not seriously injure the Captain; and, at the fourth round, the latter shot his adversary through the right lung and heart. The corpse of the Lieutenant was taken to Angermunde, where the usual inquest was held, and thence to Prenzlau, where the deceased officer, who was only 29 years of age, was buried with military honors. In an order published by the commander of the regiment it was announced that Lieut. W. had died suddenly and blamelessly.

Stammering.

The Paris *Debats* publishes some curious statistics of stammering in France. Of 2,086,826 conscripts examined in twenty years, from 1850 to 1869, there were 13,215 exemptions on account of this defect. There were about 700 per annum before the new recruiting law, and they have reached 1,000 since the whole force has been subjected to examination. It is calculated that stammering affects 125 per 130,000 persons in France. It is more common in the South than in the North, reaching, for instance, the proportion of more than fifteen per 1,000 conscripts in the Basses Alps and Bouches du Rhone; while in the Department of the Haut Rhin the proportion is only .63 per 1,000. This difference is attributed to education being more widespread and the pronunciation more attended to in the North than in the South of France. It is pointed out that, as long as exemption from military service is accorded on account of the defect, there will be little desire on the part of parents to get their children cured of it. In a recent report to the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Chervin dwells on the necessity of abolishing this exemption on account of a deficiency he considers to be curable my merely obliging children to pronounce rationally.

The New Apportionment of Ohio.

The Columbus correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says: There has been considerable discussion over Ohio as to the political status of the Congressional apportionment. Taking the districts as fixed by the new law gives thirteen Democratic and seven Republican districts, figuring upon the last Presidential vote as a basis. The majorities in the districts on that basis were as follows:

Districts.	Majority. Democrat.	Majority. Republican.
First	670	....
Second	75	....
Third	2,125	....
Fourth	....	6,070
Fifth	4,885	....
Sixth	3,626	....
Seventh	....	620
Eighth	3,468	....
Ninth	1,614	....
Tenth	856	....
Eleventh	514	....
Twelfth	....	1,043
Thirteenth	659	....
Fourteenth	1,816	....
Fifteenth	4,603	....
Sixteenth	879	....
Seventeenth	....	6,181
Eighteenth	....	3,464
Nineteenth	....	11,800
Twentieth	....	3,773

Mr. Schleicher's Bond Bill.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, has introduced a bill in Congress which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in sums not exceeding in the aggregate $40,000,000 coupon or registered perpetual bonds, redeemable only by purchase in the open market, interest payable semi-annually in coin of the present standard value, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, their proceeds to be applied solely to the purpose of erecting public buildings for the use of the Government. The bill appropriates for public buildings at Atlanta, Ga., $100,000; Chicago, $1,500,000; Cincinnati, $3,250,000; Evansville, $30,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., $50,000; Little Rock, $150,000; Memphis, $400,000; Nashville, $250,000; St. Louis, $1,600,000; State, War, and Navy Department buildings, Washington, $5,000,000. The bill also makes provision for the extension of the Library of Congress, and an appropriation of $400,000 for a building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Not a case of small-pox has been reported in Boston for eleven months.

APPALLING SHIPWRECKS.

A Storm in the Bay of Biscay Drowns Three Hundred and Twenty Fishermen.

A Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* furnishes the following particulars of the terrible disaster in the Bay of Biscay, brief mention of which has been heretofore made:

"It was holy week, and for several days the fishing boats had not left their ports. The nets had been hung out to dry, and the men loitered about to look on at the quaint processions of Good Friday. The weather had been very fine during the earlier part of the week, and on Saturday the sun rose gloriously on a quiet sea. Accordingly, before 8 o'clock, the sails of the fishermen of Biscay studded the horizon. By midday the breeze shifted to the northeast, and a line of clouds appeared far away in the horizon. The sea rose very fast, and the waves increased on the sands. Gulls and other birds began to sweep along the surface of the water with their peculiar cry. The sky grew overcast rapidly, and then the fierce 'noroeste,' the northwester of Basque ballads, began to howl and rage in a manner which made the bravest hearts quake. People gathered on the piers and on the rocks to gaze at the approaching squall, which came on with rain, hail and sleet, hiding the sea from view and driving all to their homes.

"When the squall was over, crowds of women and children flocked around the dismayed authorities, and despairingly complained of the post Captain having allowed the boats to leave. In vain did the officials protest that they had no reason to suppose that the beautiful morning would end in a squall. In vain did they say that they had no power to prevent the men going on their expedition. Heart-rending cries were heard, and still no news came, until it was reported that, on some beach, three shipwrecked boys had been found. Then planks and baskets washed in, and larger vessels who had weathered the storm brought in the dismal tale. The evening waned, and some boats more fortunate came in, only to increase the agony of the bereaved with certain details of the destruction of their comrades. Santander had lost seven large boats and five smaller ones, with sixty-seven men and lads. Other places in the same province had, during the night, reported about twenty-five boats lost, with crews varying from four to eleven hands. Biscay, however, had suffered most, and the excitement in Bilbao was intense on Sunday, as telegram after telegram came in from the Alcaldes on the coast. Off Cape Machichaco, well known to all vessels entering the Bilbao river, the squall had been most violent. Elanchovi, with 300 inhabitants, lost fifty-nine men and eight boats; Lequietio, Deva, Ondorroa and Piendia each lost three smacks. At the head of the casualty list stands Bermeo, the picturesque and lovely little town situated near the cape; 106 of its fishermen perished in fifteen boats. The Alcalde of the place telegraphs that the misery and grief of the wretched families are terrible. More than forty widows and 200 children, in a town of 1,800 inhabitants, are mourning this great calamity. Details have not yet been received from Asturias and the Galician coast. The official telegrams report a total loss, up to yesterday, of 320 men and boys in about ninety boats of different sizes."

The Influence of the Moon on Crops.

A correspondent of a New York paper was planting potatoes on the increase of the moon, or in the light of the moon; several of his neighbors were present and a discussion arose as to the effect the moon had on different crops. Answering its correspondent's inquiry, the paper says: There has been always a powerful superstition that the moon exerted a great influence upon the affairs of mankind, but this idea has prevailed chiefly among those who did not understand the utter impossibility that the moon could exert any such influences. Formerly the stars were supposed to assist the moon in these interferences with mankind and their labors, and to be able to "read the stars" was equivalent to the possession of prophetic powers. Now the stars have lost this reputation, and the moon is in a fair way to lose what little is left to it. Formerly crazy people were "moon-struck," but now, when we see a lunatic (derived from Luna, the moon, and really meaning moon-struck), we do not blame the moon for it. The moon has now fallen so low as to be supposed by some to influence only the twining of beans on the poles, the planting of seeds, the wasting of fat pork in the pan, unless it was killed under a growing moon, and the making of soft soap. To a reasonable person this seems a small business for the moon to be engaged in, or a very unlikely thing that the moon can exert any such influences. If the test is made it will be found that there is not the least difference in the growth of crops, the spending of fat pork, the successful making of soft soap, or any other of our common labors from the moon influence. If any difference occurs it will be from other causes, such as soil, weather, etc. Lastly, it is absolutely certain that the moon's influence on our atmosphere is so very small that it cannot even affect the weather in the least.

Wise and Bynum.

The Boston *Journal's* Washington correspondent recalls that at a night session in Congress away back in 1836 a member called Henry A. Wise to order, saying, "Though the gentleman from Virginia is a bully, he shall not bully me." "I bully that gentleman!" exclaimed Wise. "I would as soon think of bullying a *fly*." "You are a scoundrel, sir," retorted Bynum. "You are a — rascal and an impertinent puppy!" screamed Wise, and they made for each other. Other members got between them, and in half an hour the belligerents had shaken hands.

A Charitable Mule.

St. Louis has an animal known as Honig's mule, which is sold about six times a day on an average. The purchaser is never able to get him more than two or three squares away from the market before he falls down. He then sells him back to one of the cappers, who has followed his trail, for half what he paid for him, and the mule is coaxed back to the market to be sold over again. The mule keeps a good many St. Louis families from starving.

SWEET SEVENTEEN.

BY HERBERT BENTLEY FREEMAN.

How light her fairy footsteps fall!
The garden gate she gently closes,
And wanders by the blossomed wall,
While June makes mirth among the roses.

The burnished braids that bind her head,
With careless ribbon loosely holden—
Her friend Louisa calls them red,
Louisa's brother says they're golden.

Unschooled in the maturer arts
Of picking all her friends to pieces,
Nor skilled to chain her lovers' hearts
With witchery of love's caprices;

Lips that would scorn the truth to hide,
A laugh that's silvery and hearty,
The angel of the poor, the pride
Of every jolly Christmas party.

To flirt with poor old Colonel Chance,
And wing his heart with glances haughty
Between the pauses of the dance—
It's nice—but oh, it's very naughty!

Then outwards when her waltz is done,
For fear mamma should scent the treason
Poor innocent! condemned to run
The gauntlet of a city season.

She dreams all loves beneath the moon
Are equal parts of truth and honey;
Leave her alone—she'll learn too soon
That love's another name for money.

Where is the nameless grace of old,
The spotless soul, the pure compassion
Alas! is all the virgin gold
Untarnished by the dust of fashion?

And she, a city season's belle,
Of slaves and suitors she'll have plenty,
And marry, if her world goes well,
A rich old widower when she's twenty.

PITH AND POINT.

A MAN of parts—The barber.

A SPRING-BED maker—The gardener.

MEAT for repentance—Trichina pork.

A CARRIAGE-HOUSE—An express-office.

MOTTO for a cat-show—"Come to the scratch."

AN ice thing—A refrigerator. (That's an ice joke, too.)

HOME-MADE bread is good; also, hoe-made vegetables.

TO FLATTER a fool, ask his advice. To equal him, follow it.

A WORD to topers—Don't complain so much of your luck. It's all in your rye.

THE Jersey fisherman, when he gets to be sentimental, sings of the "shad sea waves."

THE proof of the pudding is in the state of your stomach the morning after you have eaten it.

NO MAN who doesn't take his rations regularly (when he can get them) can be called a rational being.

WHAT relation are the occupants of a rented house to the landlord? They are his ten-ants, aren't they?

IF there is anything in this world of a more uncertain tenure than a minister's salary, it is a woman's thimble.

IT is singular how early in life a child gains the reputation of resembling the richest and best-looking relations.

SPILKINS says he once stopped at a hotel where the dining-room was located in the fifth story. Board was high at that hotel.

A LITTLE girl told a playmate that two miners had been at her house nearly all the week. The miners referred to were calciminers.

A DETROIT man jumped into the river the other day to cure his toothache. He must have what they call "a jumping toothache."

THE Cincinnatians deny that the founders of their city were the descendants of Ham. They very idea makes them bristle with indignation.

THERE is a man only 25 years of age who has already married fourteen women. He is a clergyman, and married them to their husbands.

A RETIRED pugilist and a man who explains the meaning of something are pretty much alike—one is an ex-pounder, and so is the other.

A PERSON, being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered: "I did it out of pure revenge."

LITTLE notes from creditors,
Little bills on slate,
Make the average bank cashier
Rehypothecate.

—*St. Louis Post.*

"You bachelors ought to be taxed," said Mrs. Lockford to a resolute evader of the noose matrimonial. "I agree with you perfectly, madam," was the reply, "for bachelorism is a luxury."

"I SAY, Paddy, that is the worst-looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faix, the poor beast can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now," replied Paddy.

THE young man whose fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love, about a month ago, had better begin to buckle down to business and provide a sinking fund against the advent of the ice-cream season.—*Puck.*

"TOMMY LEACH," said the schoolmaster, "when your father drinks, what vegetable does it remind you of?" "Pars-nips," promptly responded the boy. "Thomas," quoth the pedagogue, "you may take your books and pars out."

"VAT'S de matter—vat's de matter?" exclaimed an old Dutchman, as he tucked up his apron and ran out of his shop to know the meaning of the crowd in his neighborhood—"vat's de matter?" "There's a man killed," replied a bystander. "Oh, ish dot all?" said our friend, evidently disappointed; "ish dot all?—shoost a man killed? Humph! I tho't it vas a fight."

"LITTLE."

A pompous attorney, while trying a cause,
Was quizzing a witness and "picking for flaws."
The witness, who owed him a personal grudge,
Provoked him until he appealed to the Judge.
"I demand, sir," he cried, with a fiery red face,
"A *little* attention while trying this case."
"Your Honor," responded the meek little man,
"I'm paying as *little* as any one can."
The Judge, with a frown,
Looked solemnly down
On the "squabble," and said, from the bench where he sat,
"We want nothing but silence, and *little* of that."

Gen. Dakin.

The late Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the only one of our distinguished riflemen who had shot in every international contest. It is said of him, that at the time of his death he stood at the head of the marksmen of the world. The General had enjoyed unusually good health, and said to a friend, the evening before his death, that he had the headache for the first time in his life. Death was caused, according to the report of the physician, by neuralgia of the heart and paralysis.

ALL ABOUT WEDDING FEES.

Clergymen Who Receive as Much as $2,000 a Year for Tying the Nuptial Knot.

[From the New York Sun.]

In New York, where marriages form a very important part of the clergy's functions, wedding fees are looked after with especial solicitude. If a clergyman be popular, genial and of good social standing, his fees often form a large item of his income. The cream of the marriages in high life usually falls to the share of the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers, since those two denominations embrace the wealthiest part of the church-going community. The Episcopal marriage service, with its ring accompaniment, fine music and poetic and historic attractions, is generally preferred by those who desire to be wedded in style, and to start in life under fashionable auspices. The rectors of this denomination's hundred or more churches probably reap a larger revenue in this respect than those of any other denomination, with one possible exception. Fees of $20, $50 and $100 are not uncommon, while on occasions when the Bishop or some other dignitary of the church is called in they reach $500. In the poorer parishes of the East and West Sides the amount shrinks to $7, $5 and even $2. As a rule well-to-do Episcopalians pay larger fees than others.

Next to the Episcopalians in this respect come the Catholics. Strictly speaking, priests are forbidden to take money for such services—that is, they are requested not to sell the sacraments—but custom sanctions a gratuity or offering, the size of which is according to the ability of the giver. As a class Catholics are more prompt and liberal than the average Protestants. Ten dollars is the sum ordinarily given. Even poor mechanics pay as high as $5. Where the parties are evidently too poor to meet such an expense, the priest often declines taking anything. After the Catholics are Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and other Protestant denominations in the order of their numbers and wealth. Fees of $5, $10 and $20 are those most commonly given, the latter being the limit usually reached by the well-to-do but not wealthy class.

Hebrews contribute liberally, and a Rabbi with an average congregation rarely gets less than $10 or $20, and often $50, $100 and $250.

The largest fees are paid in the district bounded on the east by Fourth avenue, on the south by Fourteenth street, on the west by Sixth avenue, and on the north by Central Park. In this narrow strip, more than two miles long by a third of a mile wide, a fee of $50 is considered ordinary, and one of $100 from "fair to middling." In weddings attended with great eclat the amount sometimes reaches $500, though this is usually only when a Bishop or Cardinal is called in.

The wealthy dwellers about Gramercy Park are very good payers, as are those on Second avenue, from Eighth street to Twentieth, while the long and solid blocks of brown-stone about Stuyvesant Square are highly remunerative to the neighboring pastors.

More fees are paid on the East Side than on the West Side, and more north of Fourteenth street than south of it. It is a little singular that the proportionate size of the fee decreases on an average ratio with the wealth of the contracting parties. Thus, a man with $10,000 would rarely think of tendering less than $10, while a man worth $500,000 would consider $100 ample. A clergyman of twenty years' experience thinks that 1 per cent. of the groom's income would be a fair amount. A man in receipt of $1,000 per year is willing to pay $10, but one with five times as much would decidedly object to giving $50.

Wedding fees in Protestant churches are usually considered the perquisites of the pastor's wife. Ladies whose pin money from this source aggregates from $500 to $1,500 a year are to be found scattered over the magic parallelogram on either side of Fifth avenue. Some are said to enjoy as high as $2,000 or $2,500 from this source. In the days of Mr. Beecher's popularity in Brooklyn, his wedding fees are said to have been over $3,000 a year. If the pastor is unmarried he usually puts the money into books. Many a fine library has been accumulated in this way. One Episcopal rector, with a large congregation, contributes the amount of his wedding fees toward paying the funeral expenses of his more-needy parishioners.

A Printer's Case.

"You are a printer?" said Scully, as a rather good-looking young man was run from the bull-pen into the shoot at the West Side Court.

"Yes, sir."

"This is your first 'case?'"

"It's the first time I ever worked at a 'case' in this alley."

"Did you get drunk?"

"The 'boys' 'set' it up and gave me the 'string.'"

"I don't fathom your remark," said his Honor, putting one hand up to his ear and bending forward.

"They 'proved' the 'matter,' and then left me on the 'stone' for 'dead.'"

"Impossible! Dead! Deserted you in the snow-drifts! Or did I get the right glimpse of what you are trying to show?"

"I will 'correct' it myself, with your permission."

"Do so; go on."

"I was soon 'alive,' and when I was 'shoved over' I was 'standing.'"

"Young man, you narrate in parables. Can't you elucidate?"

"I will try, Judge. They put a good 'heading' on me, and gave me a prominent place at the head of the 'column'——"

"Young man, you are getting the court muddled. Come to the point."

"There's where I came to at last—a full stop. They 'locked me up'——"

"Yes, now I understand."

"And planed me down with a mallet——"

"Now I don't. You won't stick to the rule——"

"If I had stuck to the rule the 'stick' would have saved me."

"I don't get onto that."

"Neither did I. It was I who got off."

"Well, go on, go on," said his Honor, tipping back the chair, with the resignation of a man who gives up his seat in a crowded car to a woman.

"Then they put me in the 'chase'——"

"What! chased you? Impossible! But go on."

"And then they got out their shooting-stick——"

"Now, look here; do you mean to say they had to pull their revolver on you?"

"Not exactly, but they took a mallet. Then they sent me to 'press,' and here is the 'impression' as you see."

"Is there anything the matter with you, young man?"

"No, sir; only I want to be delivered."

"I am told by a friend of yours who has just climbed down from the back of my chair that you have spoken in the technicalities of your profession, and that you swore off on the 1st of January, but you were persuaded by a lot of boys that the old year hadn't ended, and so you fell. If I let you go and give you an almanac that contains a list of the eclipses and tells when it will thunder, will you promise never to look in a grocery again; never go out with the gang; never, no, never, sit up all night, and that you will use your efforts to the best of your ability to bleach your nose? Do you swear it?"

"I do, with italics."

"Then go away and be good."—*New York Star.*

A Celebrated Criminal Case.

Mrs. Kate Southern, the Georgia woman who killed her rival at a social gathering, has been sentenced to death. No criminal case in Georgia has ever caused so much excitement or called out so much general interest. The story of this young woman is dramatic and of absorbing interest from first to last, and is another exemplification of the saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

The condemned woman was the belle of a Georgia neighborhood, and fell in love with Bob Southern, the male flirt of the locality. She had many rivals, and among them was Mrs. Conant, who had been divorced from her first husband because of a flirtation with Southern. Miss Kate finally became Mrs. Southern, and a few months later, when in a condition that contributed to unnatural irritation and excitement, she met her rival at a dance, at her father's house, and, witnessing the flirtation carried on between this woman and her husband, sprung upon Mrs. Conant and stabbed her with insane fury. The victim fell dead, and the murderess, guarded by her husband with revolver in hand, escaped. The two went to North Carolina, and lived happily for a year. A child, now about six months old, was born there. Discovering that they were pursued, they left North Carolina, and moved westward. They were followed, captured, and taken to the scene of the murder. The trial resulted in the verdict of guilty of murder, and sentence was passed as stated.

One point in the defense was that Mrs. Southern, laboring under the unnatural excitement incident to pregnancy, was not responsible for her actions, and that the circumstances were such as to leave the worst possible effect upon any woman of sensitive nature in like condition. This point was elaborated, and called out the sympathy of women generally, and it is under this influence of women acting for woman, that a tremendous effort will be made for a new trial or commutation of sentence.

Force of Habit.

In most of our colleges it is the custom for one member of the faculty—usually the President—to have the supervision of all absent and dilatory students, and to him every such one is to go to explain the cause of his absence or tardiness. No more kind and indulgent guardian of the college discipline could have been found than Dr. A——. Every student knew well his old and stereotyped way of saying, "Well, well, I'll excuse you this time; but don't let it happen again."

Although not in accordance with the usual rule, Mr. H——, a married man, had been admitted to pursue the studies of the regular course. One day he was absent; on the next, appearing with his class in the doctor's room, he explained, with great embarrassment, that the arrival of an heir had been the cause of his detention. Without looking up from the papers on his table, and apparently without a thought as to the nature of the excuse, so long as there was one, the doctor graciously remarked: "Well, well, I'll excuse you this time; but don't let it happen again." The announcement was greeted by the class with the most tumultuous applause.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

Mary's Little Lamb.

The following is the Chinese version of Mary and her lamb:

Was gal name Moll had lamb,
Flea all samee white snow;
Evly place Moli gal walkee,
Ba Ba hoppee long too.

We heard a son of Erin trying to surround Mary and her little lamb the other day, and this is the way he understood it:

Begorry, Mary had a little shape,
And the wool was white intoirly;
An', wherever Mary wud sthir her sthumps,
The young shape would follow her complately.
—*Council Bluffs Globe.*

So celebrated a poem should have a French version:

La petite Marie had le june muttong,
Zee wool was blanchee as ze snow;
And, everywhere la belle Marie went,
Le june muttong was zure to go.
—*Imported poet of the Stamford Advocate.*

Oui, monsieur; you avez un very large imagination; mais comment est this, pour Deutsche:

Dot Mary hat got ein leedle schaf,
Mit hair yust like some vool;
Und, all der blace dot gal did vent,
Das shaf go like ein fool.
—*Hackensack Republican.*

Soldiers and Lawyers.

An officer and a lawyer were talking of a disastrous battle. The former was lamenting the number of brave soldiers who fell on the occasion, when the lawyer observed that "those who lived by the sword must expect to die by the sword." "By a similar rule," replied the officer, "those who live by the law must expect to die by the law."

A WITNESS in a Charleston court refused to sign a deposition taken down in short-hand, on the ground that he could not be compelled to put his signature to any document not in ordinary writing. The presiding Judge sent him to jail for contempt, and the case is to go to the Supreme Court.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

A Narrative of Suffering and Death Almost Too Horrible for Belief.

[Letter from Dr. Williams to the Utica Herald.]

The piteous tales of woe from the famine-stricken districts of China which have reached me describe the desolation caused by the want of food there in such moving terms that I am led to send you an abstract in the hope of moving charitable people in this land to help. The portions of Shansi province, described in the letter received, are now probably beyond our reach, for such destitution must soon depopulate the land, but on their borders, near the seashore, there are myriads who can be reached, and their lives saved by timely relief. The total yet sent in all from the Eastern States cannot much exceed $5,000, and from Great Britain about £14,000 has gone.

The writer is T. Richards, an English missionary, living in the capital, Taiyuen, who made a journey about Feb. 1 to see for himself what was the state of the district south of that city. I abridge his report, which bears the marks of careful exactness and good sense in dealing with the misery around him:

"Jan. 29.—There was a fall of one inch of snow in the night. Saw four dead on the road, and one moving on his hands and knees. One of the dead was a boy 10 years old, carried by his mother; she laid him on the snow.

"Jan. 30.—One of the two dead bodies just passed was well dressed, and could not have been a poor man; just beyond them I met one staggering like a drunken man along the road, and as I looked a puff of wind blew him over to rise no more.

"Jan. 31.—Passed fourteen dead, some of them stripped for their clothes. One corpse was so light that a middle-sized dog dragged it about. Some were lying face downward, and one had its winding-sheet of snow on, showing that no wolves or foxes were near. I talked with an old man while climbing a hill together, after we had just passed a youth lying dead, and he said, in the most touching manner, 'Our mules and donkeys are all eaten up; our laborers are all dead; how is it that Heaven lets us poor people die like this?' In one place a notice declared that those who rob and steal should be put to death without mercy.

"Feb. 1.—Besides four women and two men seen unburied near the road, I met two youths, apparently brothers, 15 to 18 years old, moving along like men of 80, on their staves; then a young man, carrying his mother on his back, just ready to breathe her last. Saw two heads put up in cages, a warning to those who rob or steal, and many hats and shoes along the roadside, but no bodies.

"Feb. 2.—Saw a group of three lying together, who appeared to be a father, son and grandson. On the snow there were marks of a struggle and blood, but no body near. Two more heads hung from the trees in cages. For miles many of the trees along the roads were stripped of their bark five, ten and twenty feet above the ground for food. Several houses were passed with doors and windows open, jars and other utensils inside; nobody was left, and nothing had been touched, for they could not be turned into money nor food.

"Beyond this I was gladdened by the sight of wheat appearing from under the snow for a distance of ten miles, where the springs had furnished water for irrigation. The people told me that last season the crop was very promising up to the time of plowing, then a sudden flood and mildew blasted their hopes, and left them nothing but straw.

"Feb. 5.—This afternoon, at Hungtung, we saw the dead actually heaped on each other. On the main street was a man lying dead with the edge of a big stone between his teeth—he expired biting a stone. Saw two men grinding something very dark, and, on going near, learned it was the husks of millet mixed with old cotton wadding. People are now pulling down their houses for fuel, for coal is too dear for them.

"Feb. 7.—I bought three stone cakes, which I saw men eating. It was the same stone as our soft stone pencils (probably talcose slate), and is pounded to dust and mixed with millet husks and baked. It does not look bad, but tastes like what it is—dust. This was the worst day of the journey. There were more dead bodies on the roadside than before when we went by; we counted twenty-nine in a distance of eighteen miles. Some of them seemed to have been robbed and left to die; one woman, robbed of all she had and left, still moved, though unconscious of any one passing by. Another headless trunk proved that some murdered as well as robbed. I was away from my house fourteen days, and send an account of only a few of the dreadful sights I have seen.

"From others I learn that along the whole route from Fang-in Szchuen here (a distance of over 500 miles) dead men lay by the roadside every now and then. In Kansuh, far in the Northwest, grain was abundant, but grew scarcer each step as one approached the northern districts of Shansi. This year the cold had been unusually severe in the region of the Yellow river. Soft stone is sold at from a half to a third of a cent per pound, and bark at less than a cent per pound—both for food. But the people die of constipation. Grain is three or four times the usual price, turnips and cabbage five or six times.

"It is almost impossible to ascertain how many have died from famine. At Ping-yang, the people said that two large pits had been filled, and two carts were daily employed in carting the dead. The deaths in the hamlets among the hills are far more than in towns along the great thoroughfares or near rivers. In one district it was reported that one-third had died; in another, three-fifths. Whoever I asked coming from the southern departments of the province, Puchan, Kiang, Ping-yang, declared that one-half of the people were gone; and instanced villages numbering 300, 400 and 500 inhabitants, in which only 100 survived. Still, even if these estimates are exaggerations, what will it be at the end of the famine!

"The Government is doing what it can. The lowest allowance I heard of was 10 cents, and the highest 30 cents a month to each individual; in the capital 20,000 persons go to three soup kitchens outside the gates. Where grain is distributed, two or three ounces a day to each person is the limit. I have the best authority for saying that in many districts men are eating human flesh. Coal rises in price because it is unsafe to go to the mines alone to get it, for the persons will be stripped, and their horses, cows, mules or donkeys taken for food."

A TRAMP stole a ride from San Francisco to Council Bluffs by stowing himself in a freight car loaded with sheep-pelts reaching to within two feet of the roof. He got out at the latter city by breaking a hole in the side of the car.

Common Sense.

Many imagine all advertised medicines to be worthless nostrums, and indiscriminately condemn them; but is it not an injustice to the thousands of respectable citizens who give voluntary evidence of benefits received, to thus question and doubt their veracity and integrity? Fairbanks' standard scales are extensively advertised. Does it necessarily follow that they are inferior in make, and less accurate than others? Have they not been demonstrated to be among the best? Again, is it common sense to suppose that a physician with capital could be induced to hazard it and a hard-earned reputation upon a worthless article? R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of the most popular family medicines in the market. His reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician has been fully established for many years. Would physicians and clergy, after having tested his medicines thoroughly, unite in commending them to the afflicted, if they possessed no merit? The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce and his Family Medicines to all who may need them:

C. R. Fairchild, M. D., Seneca, N. Y.; W. B. Cousins, M. D., Albia, Iowa; M. J. McClellan, M. D., Garrattsville, N. Y.; W. F. Hazleton, M. D., Silver Lake, Kan.; F. S. Miner, M. D., Veazie, Nev.; Geo. Dieterich, M. D., 105 Vine street, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Sharrod, M. D., Paoli, Ind.; Geo. B. Chapman, M. D., Plattsmouth, Neb.; T. J. Casper, M. D., Springfield, Ohio; James H. Porter, M. D., Gorham, N. H.; D. E. Wells, M. D., Bristol, N. H.; J. A. Miller, M. D., San Leandes, Cal.; J. N. Camp, M. D., Baladan, Mo.; Jos. S. Burr, M. D., W. Lafayette, O.; Rev. E. N. Harmon, Elsah, Ill.; Rev. Isaac N. Augustin, Shipman, Ill.; Rev. Thos. O'Reilly, Newman, Kan.; Rev. L. Weston, Bucklin, Mo.; Rev. L. A. Dawson, Homer, Ill.; Rev. W. S. Long, Graham, N. C.; Rev. Andrew Adams, Calnoun, Ga.; Rev. A. P. Moore, 712 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. I. A. Thayer, M. D., Baconsburg, Ohio; Rev. I. P. Proffit, Palmyra, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Boyd, Falls City, Pa.; J. Spencer, Union City, Mich.; Geo. C. Bazzill, Renovo, Pa.; Mrs. M. Kerns, Palmyra, Mo.; Mrs. E. R. Daley, Metropolis, Ill.; Samuel Farner, Java, Ohio; Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Asylum, Troy, N. Y.

Gen. Grant at the Paris Exposition.

A cable dispatch to New York *Herald* May 11th says that Gen. Grant was placed upon a square, American platform—that of the Howe Scale. The General in fact was weighed and for the first time in his life "found wanting," having lost seventeen pounds by his Egyptian trip.

$25 OR $2,500

Judiciously used in Chicago grain operations invariably makes money. The old commission house of W. T. Soule & Co., 128 & 130 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill., issues pamphlet and report gratis.

DON'T FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "DON'T FORGET IT."

NERVOUSNESS and Sleepless nights are cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. We have the grateful testimonials of many who have been cured of this disorder. For subduing the Nerves and bringing the Heart to its natural functions Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has no equal; it is not claimed a cureall but is a medicine which goes straight to its work, relieves the Heart of its burden, and enables it to produce the blood as it should, giving life and tone to the system. If you have any trouble with your Heart, no matter how slight, try the HEART REGULATOR and you will say it is a blessing. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Price 50 cents and $1; for sale by druggists.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "DON'T FORGET IT" advertisement in particular.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

INSTANTLY is none too quick to relieve croup. Many children have died while a fire was making. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* gives instant relief and is a sure cure. Half-teaspoonful on sugar. Every family should keep it in the house.

THE adulteration of condition powders has got to such a pitch that one can now buy a pound pack of *dust and ashes* for 25 cents. There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure, and those are *Sheridan's Cavalry Powders.*

DON'T FORGET IT—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED. No medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

WANTED A Live Man in every county in the U. S., to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. Exclusive right given. Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. $5.00 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

MEN Nervous, Debilitated and Exhausted should send for pamphlet and free sample box of AUTON'S REMEDY to Hammond, Jones & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and *all diseases of* the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. Send for Pamphlets.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cents sells rapidly for 50 cents. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston.

TYPE FOR ALL, at The Lowest Prices. THE NATIONAL TYPE CO., Catalogue, six cents. PHILADELPHIA.

KILL
THE POTATO BUGS
AND SAVE THE POTATOES.

SURE DEATH to the Colorado Potato Bug is only to be had by the use of Paris Green. Prof. Cook and others say that all other remedies have failed. INDORSED BY A. S. FULLER, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE "SUN."

PURE PARIS GREEN,

Made by F. W. Devoe & Co., can be relied on for the extermination of the Potato Bug and Cotton Worm. Circular on the use of Paris Green distributed free on application.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.'S
MIXED PAINTS.

For the convenience and economy of consumers of PAINT the well-known house of F. W. DEVOE & CO. now prepare

PAINTS READY FOR USE
FOR FARMERS and MANUFACTURERS.

They are uniform in shade, and the colors can always be matched. Any one can paint with them. No need of a painter to mix it for you. No need of a dryer or other ingredients. The paint is ready for immediate application. Send for sample cards showing different shades. They have very superior covering properties, and do not, like the so-called patent paints, contain either water, benzine or alkali. These Paints are in Liquid Form, and are sold in Gallon Cans and Barrels. They are also put up in small cans of one to five pounds.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of Colors, White Leads, Zinc White, Varnishes and Artists' Materials, CORNER FULTON & WILLIAM STS. (OLD DUTCH CHURCH CORNER), NEW YORK CITY.

ASTHMA & CATARRH.

Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief is undoubtedly the best remedy for Asthma and Catarrh yet discovered; also a sure cure for Colds and Coughs. Relief is guaranteed or purchase price refunded. Samples sent free to any who may desire. The medicine is put up in two sized packages, and retails for 50c. and $1.00. Doz. price $3.50 and $7.00. Those remitting retail price will have the medicine promptly forwarded by return mail. Address A. ETHRIDGE, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Rome, N. Y.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CALIFORNIA.

Advertisements inserted in a list of over 100 Co-operative Papers. The only list on Pacific Coast. Send for circular containing list of papers, prices, &c. Address CARLOS WHITE, 525 and 527 Market Street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 2271.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.

We represent over 1,000 Newspapers, having a weekly circulation of over 600,000 Copies, divided into six different lists, covering different sections of the country.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues, containing names of papers and other information, and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 Spruce St., New York.

PRICES
$2.50 to $6,000.
SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL, WEAR WELL,
KEEP GOOD
TIME.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges by EXPRESS. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR WAR in the EAST and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $85. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] CATALOGUE FREE. Laughton, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—4 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

REMEMBER That the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY of Chicago will supply THE CHICAGO LEDGER to News-dealers [illegible]

$10 to $25 A DAY sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

PATCH BLUE Latest Article out and 40 best Money Making Articles in the World. Free Samples to Agents for 3 cent stamp for postage. J. Bride & Co. 297 Broadway New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a *certain remedy* for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent *free* to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

MONEY to be made. Agents wanted for The Illustrated Family Herald, the largest paper in the U. S. 24 large pages. Twelve pages beautiful illustrations. Two elegant chromos free to each subscriber. Only $1 for 16 months. Our agents are averaging from 20 to 40 subscribers each daily. One agent has just reported taking over 300 subscribers in three days. Takes at sight with everybody. Largest commission allowed agents. Terms free. Agents complete outfit of chromos, sample papers, etc., free to those who send 30 cents at once to pay the postage on it. Nothing else will pay you so well. Address A. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

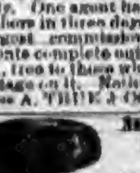

MORROW'S CHAMPION
Beefsteak Improver.
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Will make the toughest steak perfectly tender in one minute. $12 per day sure for agents. Sells rapidly: every family buys. A general agent in each State wanted with $75 capital. Send for sample, price $1.00, and write for terms. MORROW & CO., Sole Ag'ts, 174 LaSalle St., Chicago. State what paper you saw this in.

CHICAGO CASH HOUSE FOR BOOTS & SHOES
211 & 213 Madison St.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
Manuf'rs and Wholesale Dealers.
Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for Cash. Great inducements to Cash Buyers.
H. K. BUEL, late with M. Selz & Co., Chicago.
C. F. COOK, H. L. SEIXAS, } Late of Whitney, Cook & Co., New York.

TRADE MARK
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 21.
1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

THE
GOOD OLD
STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S *Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to* 35 and 37 *Wooster street, New York.*

O. N. U. No. 21

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOLBOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of,

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST.
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r[illegible] nnected therewith, prompt-[illegible] able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larnest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

[illegible] in the latest styles, prom[illegible] attended. [illegible]

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies' Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

---

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains		15c	worth	25
800 " "	dress goods	15c	"	30
1000 " brocade	" "	16c	"	30
1000 " plaid	" "	18c	"	30
20 dozen haukerchiefs		3c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same ratio! 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many other articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—noll.

GARRETT

Tea and Fruit House Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

Over 25 per cent. saved by buying of us.

Space permits us to give but few of the many bargains we offer, for cash. R the following prices.

COFFEES.		SUGARS.	
Old Java best	30c	A Coffee Sugar	9½
Rio the very best	20c	White, Extra C	9
Rio prime	18c	C	8½
Roasted best	25c	Extra	
Roasted good	23c	Brown	
Ground	22 to 20c	Orleans	

TEAS. TEAS.

We keep no good-for-nothing trash in our stock, for as a rule they fail to please the customer. We buy our Tea direct from the importers, and select with care, to suit the trade. We warrant all our teas to pleare the customer, or money refunded.

Gun Powder Tea from	75c to $1.00	for best in market
Uncolored Japan Tea from	63c to 75c	" " "
Young Hyson Teo from	45c to 90c	" " "
Imperial Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "
Oolong Tea from	45c to 75c	" " "

BEST SYRUPS FROM 70 TO 80 CENTS!

FARMERS! look to your own interest and stop paying such high prices for goods. Come to Garrett and do your trading at our store. The advantage you have is that you can get more for your produce than in any town around us, and at the same time save from 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar in buying of us. Our stock is full and complete, in our new store room, corner Cowen and King streets, Garrett, Indiana.

J. J. HOFFMAN.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town Of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everthing in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thoreby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents, New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 16cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 80c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt, 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almonds 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leg horn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl ern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May, 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 44 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	8 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 32 "	10 30 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 26 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 46 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 04 "	12 18 "
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 36 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 43 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 16 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 25 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 53 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 32 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 25	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
CrestPee.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 00 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect May. 12, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	3 35 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	2 25 pm	11 00 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	1 21 pm	10 02 pm
MUNCIE	12 30 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	11 25 am	8 25 pm
Cambridge City	10 50 am	7 53 pm
Connersville	10 20 am	7 25 pm
Cincinnati	8 07 am	4 12 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
St. Louis		
Terre Haute		
Louisville		
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	
Indianapolis	10 30 am	10 45 pm
Connersville	10 10 am	11 05 pm
Cambridge City	9 30 am	10 35 pm
New Castle	9 02 am	10 02 pm
Muncie	8 15 am	9 00 pm
Hartford	7 23 am	8 05 pm
Montpelier		
Bluffton	6 20 am	7 00 pm
Fort Wayne	5 15 am	5 40 pm

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mulley, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	5 25am	11 3 pm	4 30
Bellaire	5 50am	11 50	5 10
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	6 34
Cambridge	11 10	1 56	7 37
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 15	8 50
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	10 00
Columbus	3 10	5 00	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	4 25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	5 24	7 18
Mansfield	4 05	6 30	11 00
Shelby	4 33	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 19	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 56	8 23
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 00am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 05	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 30pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 43	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 22	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 40	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 40	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 35	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 48	10 34	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 15
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 20am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 58	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 55
Washington	6 00pm	7 20am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 46pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 30 1876.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 5.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	7 10am	7 30pm	9 20am
Mexico	7 42	8 25	8 27
Denver	7 53	8 38	8 50
Chili	8 02	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9.55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 36
N. Manchester	8 48	10 27	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 18	10 56	12 35
Columbia City	9 40	11 21	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 15	2 55
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 30
Cedar Creek	10 28	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6.00pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 55	4 42
Denver	6 23	11 34	4 24
Chili	6 17	11 07	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 00	3.06
Laketon	5 45	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 25	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 52	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 43	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 40	10 49
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 46	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Timecard in effect May. 19—run by Chicago time

Going outh.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	pm	am	
Lansing	pm	am	
Grand Rapids		am	
Detroit	pm	am	
Jackson	6 45 am	11 45 am	am
Jonesville	8 00	12 54 pm	9 50
Bankers	8 16	1 10	10 10
Reading	8 39	1 24	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	2 18
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	4 05
Auburn Junction	10 27	3 06	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 00 am	4 00 pm	6 10 am
Indianapolis	pm	pm	
Louisville	pm	am	
St. Louis	am	am	

Going Nort'.

St. Louis		pm	
Louisville		pm	
Indianapolis		am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 20 pm	11 10 am	3 00 am
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 20 pm	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 24	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	8 40
Ar Angola	6 38	1 22	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	1 56
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	2 45
Jackson	9 15 pm	3 55	4 55 pm
Detroit			
Grand Rapids			
Lansing			
Saginaw			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 200 pages, price [illegible]

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, [illegible] pages, price [illegible]

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex, Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a lifelong experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, mailed.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11,—6m no11.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.50 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. Murray Hill Publishing Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 6th, 1878. Number 23.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$[illegible] Six Months.........[illegible]

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 00
¼ Column..........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	15 00	20 00	50 00
Column..........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion & [illegible] cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards [illegible] Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, (late of City Hotel,) Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

Of all the senseless, nonsensical, and damphool demagoguism now in indulged in by politicians in this State, there is none more unreasonable than the opposition to the building of a new State House. The legislature, after many [illegible] at last took steps for the building of a new capitol, levied a tax and authorized the apportionment of Commissioners to superintend the building of the same. That the State needs a new capitol none will question, and to now impede the progress of the work by opposition, is the vilest kind of demagoguism.—Col. City Post.

It Mussed up the Roof.

"This mule,' remarked the livery stable man, as he passed the stall where the sleeping animal was leaning up against the partition, dreaming of Eden wherein there was but one mule and a thousand timid men. "This mule is a kicker.'

"This one?' innocently inquired the young man, laying his hand upon the mule's bustle to be sure that the proper animanl was indicated.

"This——"

The livery man said he did not mind the loss of the money, (as the young man did not take out the fancy rig he was going to look at) for he could more than make that up on the hearse and carriages as soon as the remains came down; but what he hated about it was having the roof of the stable mussed up where he went through.

They have some queer girls in Colorado. One of them, who resided in the Cache la Proude Valley, had been receiving the attentions of a young man for about a year; but becoming impatient at his failure to bring matters to a crisis she resolved to ascertain his intention. When he next called she took him gently by the ear, led him to a seat and said' "Nobby, you've been foolin' around this claim for mighty near a year, an' hev never yit shot off yer mouth on the marryin' biz. I've cottened to yer on the square clean through an' hev stood off every other galoot that has tried to chin in, an' now I want yer to come down to business or leave the ranch. Ef yer on the marry an' want a pard that'll stick rite toye tillye passin yer checks, but if that ain't yer game, draw out an' give some other feller a show for his pile. Now sing yer song or skip out.' He sang.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint is the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headach, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The manifesto of the Republican congressional caucus sounds like the last wail of a set of criminals who have been overtaken in their guilt and in their despair and utter helplessness called loudly upon their comrads in crime for help. It is signed by Eugene Hale, chairman, one of Hayes' visiting committees sent down to Louisiana and Florida, according to the late confession of the criminals engaged in the fraud, to carry out the conspiracy to rob the people of their duly elected president and vice-president of the United States. They predict terrible evils to the business and peace of the country by an investigation into their criminal proceedings! It will be altogether better for the business and peace of the couhtry, when found guilty of the charges against them, if they are all sent to the penitentiary.—S. B. Herald.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

A Race for $3,000 in Gold.

Adams & Co., bankers, of California, failed. They had a branch office at a mining town about seventy miles distant, and no telegraph from Sacramento to this town. When Adams & Co.'s doors closed a rusty looking miner, with a gray shirt on, stood in the crowd. "By Jeems, that hits me!' he said, and started on a dead run for a livery stable next block.

"Say, Mister, put a Mexican saddle on to the best mustang you've got in the stable.'

"What for, sir?'

"No matter, hitch up.'

"But you are a stranger to me, and—and—'

'Hitchup, old fellow. How much is that ar' horse and saddle worth?'

"One hundred dollars.'

"All right; here's your ducats.—My name's Ben F——"

And soon he could not be seen for dust. Just out side the city he overtook a young man on horseback, who hailed him as he came up alongside.

"Say, Mister, can you direct me to ———?'

'Are you a stranger this way Mister?'

"Well, yes; you see Adams & Co. have suspended, and I am one of their agents, and am sent to carry the news to their branch bank at ———, and close it up before the depositors hear of our trouble.'

"All right you follow me;' and on they went, with the gold hunter only one length a head.'

On, on, on, to the half way house, the gold hunter widening the space between them.

Here the gold hunter leaps from his snorting, frothing steed. "Hostler, get me the best horse in the stable just as quick as God will let you. Here's one hundred dollars for any damages.'

In a few minutes he was on a fresh mustang, and just as he started up came his companion.

"Hello! say, Mister, hold on one minute; I change here.'

"Well, I've changed; cant stop; goodbye.'

In about two hours the gold hunter hitched his jaded, foaming steed at the edge of the town, dropped off his riding rig walked leisurely up to the bank, pulled out a certificate of deposit for $3,000, and presented it to the cashier.

"Do you want all of this now?'

"Well, yes; I'm going away and have to take it along.'

"But won't a draft on our Sacramento bank do?

"No, I'm going the other way."

"Oh, well; it'll take all the coin we've got, for our Sacramento bank has drawn very heavy lately.'

"Well, I can't help it; I must have

It was paid over the counter. Just as the gold hunter stepped to the door with his treasure in bags, the agent dismounted, and, running up the steps, was about to pass him as he stood apperantly waiting, and then, turning around called out to the banker: "You'd better shut your doors; your old bank is busted, and this man's come to tell you.'

It is unnecessary to add that Adams & Co. never resumed, but remained "busted."

A young pianist was giving concerts through the provinces of Germany for her support, and to enhance her reputation she advertised herself as a pupil of Liszt. In a little town in the interior of Germany, where she had announced a concert, she was confounded the day before the concert was to take place by seeing in the list of arrivals and at the very hotel where the concert was to be given, "M. L'Abbe Liszt." Here was a delimma, and what to do she knew not. Her fraud would be discovered; she would be exposed; she could never give another concert; she was ruined.

Tremblingly she sought the presence of the great mæstro, determined to make a clean breast of it and cast herself on his mercy. Coming into his room with down cast eyes, she knelt at the old man's feet and with many tears told her story—how she had been left an orphan and poor, with only her one gift of music with which to support herself; the difficulties she had encountered, until the fraudulent use of his name had filled her rooms and her purse. "Well, well,' said the great man, gently raising her up, "let us see, my child, what we can do. Perhaps it is not so bad as you thought. There is a piano; let me hear one of the pieces you expect to play to-morow evening.'

Tremblingly she obeyed, the mæstro making comments and suggestions as she played, and when she had finished he added: "Now' my child, I have given you a lesson; you are a pupil of Liszt." Before she could find words to express her gratitude Liszt asked: "Are your programmes printed?' "No, sir,' was the answer, "not yet.' "Then say that you will be assisted by your master, and that the last piece on the programme will be played by the Abbe Liszt."

A Novel Art Show.

A private letter received from an American gentleman in Paris gives an amusing account of a picture painted in six minutes. Says the letter:

"We were at the Cafe Chantant the other night. It is a building somewhat larger than the Corcoran gallery of art. It is a great place for music, songs and dances. There was one very amusing feature. During one of the entr' acts they brought on an artis who was billed to paint a marine view in six minutes, all ready for hanging (the picture, not the artist).

"The canvass was brought on.

"Out come the artist, a quiet, nervous-looking man of about 30 years of age

"His colors were all upon the palette, and his brushes were in his hand.

"Attention!' sang out the director.

"The artist seized a huge brush.

"At a signal the orchestral band struck up a clashing maddeningly nervous waltz.

"As the first note struck, the artist dashed a mass of yellow upon the upper part of the canvass. Then a bit of blue, then white, a dash of purple shadow, and then, with a quick twirl of a clean brush, a dark blue sea is dashed in agains the horizon.

"Two minutes gone.

"The waltz goes on faster and faster, the brush keeps time. A huge rock is sketched in with burnt sienna and black A light house with a vermillion range light is dropped upon the top of the rock.

"Clash, crash, one, two, three; a boat under full sail is thrown into the dim distance. Clash, crash, one, two, three, and another boat is thrown in. Light upon the water is thrown in with a free, steady hand. A huge brush then carefully blends the edges of the masses, and with a profound bow the artist turns to a cheering audience, gratified that he is through on time.

"And the wonder is that the picture is startlingly good in its broad effect. It is strong and clear. The colors are good and not muddily mixed. It was as good a novelty as I ever saw, and it beats all how it amuses the French people."

Waifs For The Ladies.

Mr. Nettle was recently married to a Miss Thorn. That's what you might call "a prickly pair."

The girls call telegraph operators electric sparks. But they always receive them without being shocked.

Miss Keeter is the name of the sweet singer of New Jersey. The best blood of the Jerseys flows through her veins.

"Women," says a writer, "are apt to be impracticable and vissionary." Jes so. A collection of belles is generaly chimerical.

What is the use of a fond wife saying to a doting husband, "H—l hath no fury like a woman scorned," if there is no h—l?

The divorce market must be still easy in Indiana. A county paper in the State heads its list of marriages "Limited Partnerships."

An editor of a rural exchange speaks of a kissing B, but he wont tell us the remainder of her name. Perhaps 'twas the hired girl.

At a recent Indiana wedding in a crowded church, the bride had to remain seated during the ceremony. There was standing room only.

A young lady amateur remarks that while she dosen't object to the "Loan of a Lover," she does disapprove of his keeping Lent.

Custom officer: "You said, madam, there was nothing but wearing apparel here. Now, this is spirit." Lady: "That Oh, nonsense! That is only my night cap!"

Woman consumes thirty-six buttons on her single pair of kid gloves, whereas man buttons his suspenders with a shingle-nail. And yet folks will ask "Button, button—whose got the button?"

No wonder the girls are always ready to tread the uncertain path of matrimony. Mrs. Dennison has made money enogh out of "That Husband of Mine" to buy a brick house with two bay windows.

A base, ignoble brute says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, but forty, with a cardinal red plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life and death struggle between nature and art, with art on top by a small majority.

The first thing a wife does now when her husband dies is to run over to his office and inquire of the clerks, in smothered tones, "How much insurance did the old man have on his life? And was the last premium paid?" etc.—Sic mortaest.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

Tramps.

There are tramps and tramps infesting the country, of every shade of complexion and genus, and the question is growing in importance, "what shall be done with them?" For years the charity of the people has been strained to the utmost in their favor. It is hard to turn hungry men, and more especially women and children, away from our door foodless, or to deny them shelter; but the day has arrived when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; when work or starve is becoming the rule. But work the tramp won't, and steal they will; and the once plea of necessity has grown into the boldness of demand, and threats if they are not complied with, and many give from fear of some ruffianly attack or house flaming in the night. Indeed, so much is this the case, that women in isolated places are no longer safe, and our exchanges are not wanting in accounts of robbery and murder.

The stoppage of many great works; the cessation of labor in the vast coal mines; the shutting up of manufactories, the general stagnation of business gave a somewhat valid excuse for begging, and the tramps failed not to avail themselves of, and use it to the best possible advantage, until at last the occupation was reduced to a profession; to an organized society, with cant terms and signs, with places of rendezvous, and a general directing head, as has been proved by recent disclosures of detectives employed to learn the truth of the matter.

Winter drives the majority to large cities, and in the spring they crawl out to swarm us flies over the land. Of late however, our southern brethren are getting the benefit of their presence during the cold and snow, but they are certain to return to northern lands with the swallows, and so preserve their precarious health! This being the case, our doors are once again besieged; our barns made lodging houses, and our chicken coops, cribs, smoke-house and cellars being plundered; the tramp literally living upon the fatness of the land—representing the lillies of human life, and strongly opposed to toil, and never condescending to spin.

What shall be done to mitigate the evil? How can the tramp nuisance be abolished? How much longer must we patiently suffer and give our sub[illegible] to feed this shiftless, floating population? These questions, pertinent at all times, are particularly so when the city hives are swarming and the country has to bear the onus of the burden.

Among the varions plans that have been tried, none apper to have reached the root of the evil. Work houses have been used by the tramp rather as places of temporary refuge, than been looked upon as prisons; used when interested motives so dictated, and avoided at pleasure, or at best simply driving from one locality to another. The vagrant act is not looked upon with any dread by the professional tramp. The few days of incarceration serve as rest and a break to the general monotony. Anything suits him but responsibility, labor or forethought; to them he is constitutionally opposed.

Perhaps arrest, imprisonment and forced hard labor to all who have adopted the life of a tramp, would be the surest way of ending the matter; but the want of system, of uniformity of action, has thus far nullified any good that might have arised from it. For a single community to adopt stringent laws is useless save for itself, unjust to others and increases their burdens. There must be general action. The law that proves available in one locality, must be extended to all—must be universal in its working. Driving the tramp from one region to another, does not in the least do away with the evil—simply temporize with it. The same strong hand that is raised in Main must be felt in Georgia; New York must aid Illinois, and Virginia must second California. The tramp must be taught that change of latitude does not in the least lessen his liability to arrest and punishment; that by slipping over a geographical boundary line he does not escape Argus eyes and stone walls and iron bars, and—it may come to that—the treadmill. And there must be no lingering delay, or technical loopholes of escape. The penalty must follow swiftly upon the heels of transgression. The law must be one reaching to all portions of the land alike, and if States cannot or will not act in the matter, then the generl government should take it in hand.

It must come to this, or someting equally decisive. There is no longer any excuse for the bearing, and the more it is neglected, the more the fungus growth upon society increases; the more the pestilential, parasite plants suck out and fatten upon the blood belonging to others. And in view of these facts, in view of the urgent necessity of the case, why should there be any temporizing, any delay? We must either live at the mercy of tramps, or they must be taught that even as they sow, so shall they reap; that food and shelter and warmth and clothing come only by honest labor; that the day of promiscuous giving is past; that if they will not willingly work they will be made to do so; in short, that the 'tramp, tramp, tramp,' by shiftless and dishonest vagrants who riot in strikes and glory in conflagrations has come to an end.

We like the way the democratic newspapers in the southern states talk upon the subject of southern claims growing out of the war. The Nodaway Democrat, of Missouri, holds forth as follows: The danger to the United States treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion; but from the claims of persons residing in the southern states who were, or pretended to be, or who, for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the government of the union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations condemned by adjudications of the supreme court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of congress. These claims have become stale, and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned, in whole or part, by claim agents, by speculators, or lobbyists, who have no equiety against taxpayers or the public. Neither the house of representatives or the democratic party should be called to account for bills introduced, but for bills passed the democratic house and the republican senate should be held to the strictest responsibility.

A Terrible Indian Killer.

The man who has been in the Black Hills is a big gun at the village drug store, and feels called upon to tell the truth when narrating his adventures. Such a man, named Curt, was telling, the other night, how many Indians he had killed during his three months' residence in the hills.

After he had talked half an' hour, one of the listeners, who had kept track of the number killed, exhibited the figures. "I find,' he exclaimed, "that you killed 1,500 savages in three months.'

"Is that all?" exclaimed the unabashed Black-Hiller; "why, I believe you left out a week's work somewhere.'

"If you had such good luck killing Indians, why didn't you stay there?" demanded another suspicious listener.

"Well, the truth is, gentleman; I was afraid of ruining my left eye. I'd squinted along my gun barrel so much that my face was being drawn all out of shape, and the sight was so far gone that I had to be led about by a dog.'

"And you killed Indians while in that condition?'

"I did; though I've alwas felt a little mean about it. I couldn't see to shoot; and so I run 'em down and kicked 'm to death. It wasn't manly in me, and I want to ask the forgiveness of you, gentlemen, right here and now.

There was a long spell of appalling silence, and then some one said that Eph Francis had bought a new coon dog.

A High Wager.

A bassino marriage game was recently played in the staid old town of Franklin, Mass. One of the guests at an evening reception was a charming young widow, and another an available gentleman of means. Several couples had tested their skill at a bassino board when these two approached the table, and the gentleman suggested to his partner that they should try their skill at the pins. The challenge was accepted, and the lady playfully proposed that they should play far a wager. The gentleman gallantly assented and asked her to name the take. Seeing her confusion the host jokingly said: "His hand against yours!' The lady demurred and was turning to leave the table, when the gentleman, after a moments thought, said: "My hand for yours, if I win; or at your disposal for any young lady of respectability (her consent being first obtained), if I loose.' The wager was accepted, and the company gathered around the board. The lady led off with a king strike worth 45, while her partner missed "little bassino" and made a muff with his third ball. Undaunted he continued playing, and his fair antagonist followed with equal spirit until the seventh inning, when the score stood; he, 215; she 164. The excitement was now intense, and the widow, flushed and trembling, played very nervously. At the close of the run she had lost instead of gaining ground, the score being; he, 385; she, 188. The hostess advanced, took the feebly resisting hand of the fair widow and placed it in the hand of the winner, who said something very sweet to her, then he turned to the host and begged permission to keep the mace as a memento of the blessed evening.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK papers report that the Stewart hotel for women has proved a dead failure, and is run at a loss of $900 per day. It is said that eighty is the largest number of women who at any time availed themselves of the hotel, and that the number has dwindled, until now there are but fifteen boarders. The building is to be transformed into a general hotel.

A LARGE number of the Fall River (Mass.) mills have suspended manufacturing, throwing some 4,000 operatives out of employment.

GEORGE R. WATERMAN, the former Paymaster of the Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., has been convicted of stealing $111,000, and sentenced to twelve years in the State prison.

THE WEST.

NUMEROUS localities in Illinois and Wisconsin were visited on the evening of May 23 by the storm-king, and suffered vast destruction of property and serious loss of life. At Mineral Point, Wis., the tornado appears from the results to have been the severest, fully a score of dwelling-houses and other buildings being utterly demolished and as many more unroofed and otherwise injured. The contents of some were blown fully half a mile away. Eight persons were killed outright, and many others wounded, some of them beyond hope of recovery. The loss of property is estimated at over $100,000, without reckoning horses, cattle, etc. Everything in the line of the tornado is laid low, huge trees being carried hundreds of feet, huge rocks being misplaced, the ground plowed up, etc. At Paoli, Oregon, Mount Vernon and other towns west of Madison the hurricane was nearly as severe as at Mineral Point. Houses were unroofed, barns and fences prostrated, and many persons injured. On the same day a tornado swept through the town of Barrington, Cook county, Ill., making havoc wherever it struck the earth and killing three persons. Another tornado swept through Brown county, Ill., and three lives are reported lost.

SIX or seven hundred Nez Perces Indians who took part in the war under Chief Joseph last summer have sent a request to the authorities at Washington to be allowed to leave Fort Leavenworth, where they are now detained, and return to their old reservation in Washington Territory. After several consultations between the President and Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, it has been decided not to grant the request....It is estimated that fifty people were killed and over half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed by the recent terrible cyclone that swept across the State of Wisconsin.

THE Indiana State Millers' Association, the Grand Lodge of Masons, and the National Millers' Association were in session at the Indiana State capital last week....Joseph Oberlie, Alois Smith, Edward Williams, and Christian Turner, of Cleveland, while engaged in cleaning a privy-vault, were overcome by foul gas, and, falling into the vault, all four were suffocated before they could be rescued. All were married and leave large families.

CHICAGO elevators contain 721,020 bushels of wheat; 909,104 bushels of corn; 218,555 bushels of oats; 82,855 bushels of rye, and 307,617 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,189,151 bushels, against 5,633,147 bushels at this period last year.

THE HON. J. Scott Harrison, the son of President Harrison, and the father of Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, died suddenly at his residence, near Laurenceburg, Ind., a short time ago. He was nearly 70 years old.

A PARTY of four masked men entered a sleeping car of a Union Pacific near Percy Station, Utah, a few days ago, and relieved the passengers of a considerable portion of their money and valuables. They fired three shots in the sleeper without injury to the passengers. They struck one passenger with a pistol, cutting the scalp some.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. COLQUITT, of Georgia, has commuted the death sentence of Mrs. Kate Southern, of Pickens county, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years....Dr. J. C. Cook, of Columbia, S. C., was shot dead in his house the other day during a quarrel with his brother-in-law, Charles Martin, aged 20.

WASHINGTON.

IT is reported from Washington that the basis of a compromise has been virtually attained between the hard-money and the greenback men in Congress on the question of currency and finance, with the understanding that there is to be no further currency legislation at this session....The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to a bill establishing the Territory of Oklahoma. This bill provides for the opening of the Indian Territory to white settlers.

REPRESENTATIVE PHILLIPS, of Kansas, has prepared a bill to regulate the sale of United States bonds, which, it is understood, expresses the views of the Banking and Currency Committee. The bill prohibits the sale of United States bonds except for refunding purposes, and provides for the opening at the treasury and sub-treasury of subscription books for bonds for refunding the debt at a lower interest. The Secretary of the Treasury is also required, if it is necessary to sell bonds, to sell them by contract to the lowest bidder, after advertisement.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is credited with declaring unequivocally that no more Government bonds will be sold for redemption purposes, as the success of the last $50,000,000 4½ per cents. assures over $200,000,000 gold surplus before January next, especially as our promising crops and the large European demand for American products render any considerable export of gold this year highly improbable....The official statement of the receipts from customs and internal revenue for the present fiscal year, up to May 27, show a very heavy falling off from the same period last year.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the bill passed by Congress to prevent the further retirement of legal-tender notes:

> *Be it enacted, etc.,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or other officer under him, to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes; and when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury, under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued, and paid out again, and kept in circulation; provided, nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes, and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

THE President has nominated Crowley P. Dake, of Michigan, to be United States Marshal of Arizona.

GENERAL.

As a striking evidence of the progress of the revolution in transportation charges, the Chicago *Tribune* notices that lard is selling in Liverpool at $7.43 per 100 pounds, while the same article is selling in Chicago at $6.53 per 100 pounds—showing that it costs less than $1 per 100 pounds to move lard from Chicago to Liverpool. Cheap transportation brings a producer nearer and nearer to the consumer.

THE Grand Lodge of the World of the Independent Order of Good Templars has just held its annual session at Minneapolis, Minn. The report of the Right Worthy Grand Secretary states that the total membership of the order at the last report was 404,642. The number of members now reported is 316,717, with estimates for lodges not heard from of 467,403. The number of lodges at the last report was 6,439. The number at present is 6,738.

PRESIDENT HAYES visited Gettysburg on Decoration day, and was waylaid and pumped by the irrepressible interviewer. Nearly the whole interview relates to the Potter investigation. "Does it give you as much alarm as the letter of Mr. Key to the people of the South expresses?" asked the correspondent. "It gives me no more personal alarm than any other citizen. But I have learned to look with apprehension on the growth of caucus influence in America. I am endowed with a trust which I must discharge like a magistrate. Mr. Key did not exaggerate the case when he wrote: 'No man need hope that the schemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unseat President Hayes can be carried out without a bloody civil war.' That was what Mr. Key wrote," said the President. "Such schemes cannot be carried out without war. I swore to preserve the constitution of the United States, and will deliver the executive office in its integrity to my successor." "You do not admit, then, that Congress has any power to displace you from office?" "They can impeach me in the House of Representatives, and try me in the Senate. There is no other way in which I will recognize any attempt of Congress to remove me. It is my desire to administer the government kindly and wisely. But there is a point at which I may say, 'Go thus far, if you will; not farther.'"

POLITICAL.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY is out in an open letter, addressed to the people of the South, warning them against any attempt to unseat President Hayes as fraught with danger to the public peace, and urging them to support no person for Congress who is not pledged to sustain the title of Mr. Hayes. Congressman Potter, of New York, Chairman of the Special Presidential Investigating Committee, has also written a letter upon the subject of the pending investigation, in which he says:

> There is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance. When the whole country was at fever heat on the subject of the election, a way was found to establish a tribunal to pass upon the election, and every one submitted to that determination. The President's title rests upon that. If now it should appear that there was fraud which palpably affected the electoral vote, and which the commission did not notice, and, if a legal remedy exists for correcting the error, you cannot believe that such a proceeding, under the law, would lead to disturbance. If there be no such legal remedy existing, and Congress should hereafter, by the approval of the President, or by two-thirds of both houses without that approval, provide one, why should the legal determination thereafter had any more produce disturbance than the decision of the Electoral Commission did?

REPRESENTATIVE ALEX. H. STEPHENS has written a letter in reply to the statement of Congressman Potter touching the object of the pending Presidential investigation. Mr. Stephens views the whole proceeding as "unwise, unfortunate and mischievous," and thinks "its effect will be to disturb the peace, harmony and quiet of the country." In closing his letter he says:

> My own opinion is, as I have repeatedly said, that this affair will prove in the end either a contemptible farce or a horrible tragedy. Whether it will lead to the Mexicanization of our Federal republic, the result must show; but I say, as I said on another recent occasion, that all soft words instilling in the mind of the people of this country the idea that Mr. Hayes can be peaceably unseated by Congress are as delusive and guileful as the whisperings of the great arch-fiend, in the shape of a toad, in the ear of Eve, from which sprung all our woes.

The Democratic Congressmen from Tennessee bitterly denounce Postmaster General Key for writing a letter in opposition to the investigation. They assert that it was prepared for him, and that the only choice left him was to sign it or leave the Cabinet. Mr. Key protests that he wrote the letter with the best of motives, without dictation from or consultation with any one, and that, if he had the thing to do over again, he wouldn't alter a word of it.

THE Iowa State Democratic Convention met at Des Moines on Wednesday, May 29, and nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, T. W. Walker; Auditor, Col. Eiboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of the State Land-Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of the Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. B. Elliot; Attorney General, John Gibbons. The platform favors a tariff for revenue only, opposes the granting of subsidies by the General Government, denounces the financial system of the Republican party as responsible for the misery and want that now afflict the country, favors the repeal of the Resumption act, opposes any further retirement of United States notes, and demands a "thorough examination into the election frauds of 1876."

THE Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania have placed a State ticket in the field, as follows: Governor, Gen. F. H. Lane; Lieutenant Governor, John Shallcross; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Calvin Parsons; Supreme Judge, Daniel Agnew.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AN American gentleman, just returned from an extensive tour in Russia, says 200,000 Russians are moving towards the Galician frontier of Austria. The garrisons throughout Poland are moving southward. Camps of troops and recruits were noticed at many points along the railways. Moscow and St. Petersburg are full of troops, and new levies are constantly coming forward.

A HAVANA dispatch reports that a large number of insurgents have just surrendered, including the chief, named Limbano Sanchez, with 117 officers and 200 men....The health of Pope Leo continues to decline.

CABLE dispatches fully confirm previous reports of the success of Schouvaloff's mission, and the actual agreement of all the powers to be represented in the congress, which will assemble on the 11th of June.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Earl Russell, ex-Premier of England, in the 86th year of his age.

As A reason for moving his army a little nearer Constantinople, Todleben explains that malarial diseases prevail to a terrible extent in the region between San Stefano and Adrianople. The Russians have lost 15,000 men in that region from fevers in the last two months.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 24.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds, from the select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the election of Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, said that he was directed by the committee to make a report in part in the form of a bill to amend sundry provisions of chapter 1, title 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections. The bill reported by Mr. Edmunds provides that, when there is only one return of the vote of a State, it shall not be rejected except by the concurrent action of both houses. If more than one return is received, the vote of the State is not to be counted unless both houses agree as to which is the legal return. It also names the first Tuesday in October for Presidential elections, and the first Monday in January for the meeting of the electors. The bill was placed on the calendar....Mr. Burnside, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely on the House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and also adversely on the Senate bill to regulate the hours of labor. Placed on the calendar....The Senate then discussed the bill to provide for a permanent government for the District of Columbia.

HOUSE.—The House spent another day upon the Army Appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, May 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, and the Senate passed, the House bill which provides that the notice of contest now provided for by law under the Homestead Pre-emption and Tree-Culture laws of the United States shall be published in some newspaper printed in the county where the land in contest lies, and, if no paper is printed in the same county, then in a newspaper printed in the county nearest to such lands. The object of this bill is to protect the interests of all parties to contests....The bill to provide a permanent government for the District of Columbia was discussed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Goode, the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people....The House spent the day in committee of the whole upon the Army Appropriation bill. There was an animated debate over the provision to reduce the salaries of the General of the Army and Lieutenant General, but the reductions as fixed by the committee were sustained. Mr. Scales offered an amendment transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but action upon it was postponed.

MONDAY, May 27.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill to repeal the existing taxes on capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and to impose taxes on a dividend in excess of 8 per cent....A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for all the memoranda, minutes and correspondence in possession of the Government relating to the appointment of M. Delfosse as one of the Halifax Commissioners....The bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia was passed....The Senate decided, by the close vote of 28 to 26, to take up the bill to forbid the further retirement of legal-tender notes.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Willis, to regulate the sale of United States securities; by Mr. Wood, to establish a permanent sinking fund; by Mr. Chalmers, to encourage the higher education of the colored race; by Mr. Neal, to establish a National University at Washington....Mr. Southard, from the select committee on counting the votes for President and Vice President, reported a bill on that subject....The House then took up the Army Appropriation bill, and adopted the amendments fixing the strength of the army at 20,000, prohibiting the use of any part of it for any purpose not expressly authorized by Congress, and transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

TUESDAY, May 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill providing for the payment of the award made by the Fishery Commission at Halifax, under the treaty of Washington. The committee enter a vigorous protest against the injustice and trickery by which the award was secured, declaring that in all future negotiations the Government of the United States will refuse to recognize the award as affording a precedent to determine the value of the inshore-fishery privileges....The Senate passed the House bill forbidding the further retirement of legal-tender notes.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Army Appropriation bill. It fixes the army at 20,000 men, forbids the use of soldiers for local police purposes in any of the States, and transfers the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department....The Senate amendments to the bill repealing the Bankrupt law were concurred in, and the bill passed. The repeal goes into effect on the 1st of September....The Democratic members of the House held a caucus immediately after the close of the day's session, and resolved to postpone consideration of the question of final adjournment until the 5th of June.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Windom, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed....The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Conference. It provides for the expenditure of $900,000 more than the House bill....The larger portion of the day was spent in considering the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—The House voted to amend the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of Congress by substituting June 17 instead of June 10 as the date....Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Select Committee on Presidential Elections. The Republicans filibustered to prevent the passage of the resolution.

The Phonograph.

There was an exhibition of Edison's phonograph in Chicago the other day, and a local paper thus describes the wonderful machine: It was not a very formidable-looking machine, being easily lifted, and not occupying more than two square feet of space. There was an iron cylinder about five inches in diameter and six in length, having a thread cut into it screw-shaped. An axle extending through the cylinder projected at each end, and also having a screw-thread corresponding to that on the cylinder. At one end was an ordinary crank, by which the cylinder could be rapidly and easily revolved. At the end of an arm extending from the front side was a contrivance called the diaphragm, because it was as close an imitation of the diaphragm of the human throat as could be devised. This diaphragm could be swung around until it almost touched the face of the cylinder. It consisted of a small plate or disk of thin steel, having a concave surface intended to catch the sound, and attached to which, on the under side, was a minute needle, which, when the diaphragm was in place, would prick or slightly touch the cylinder. In order to work the instrument, it was only necessary to wind a sheet of tin-foil about the cylinder and talk or sing into the mouthpiece. The vibration of air would cause the needle to indent the tin-foil, the cylinder, of course, being revolved during the operation. After the speaking was finished it was necessary to swing back the mouthpiece and turn the cylinder back to the starting point. Then a cone-shaped funnel was attached to the diaphragm, which was again placed in position, and the phonograph was ready to report the sounds which had been previously voiced into it.

Something Very Queer.

Speaking of his recent trip to Cuba, the Postmaster General says: "One thing strikes me very queer, and that was the number of persons engaged in the sale of lottery tickets in Havana. Another thing more queer than that was that by some kind of a peculiar luck the Captain General of Cuba, stationed at Havana, always draws the capital, or largest prize. I have often heard that the managers and leading men in the New Orleans and Kentucky lotteries drew the largest prizes, now and then, but I was surprised to learn that the Captain General could get the capital prize every time. He is very rich."—*Hartford Times.*

IF any one doubts the onward march of improvement let him remember that the old plan of fastening your napkin around your neck at dinner time has been done away with by the patented invention of Marshall Burnett, of Hyde Park, Mass. You clamp a sort of a wire fence to the edge of the table before your dinner plate. The fence is jointed like lazy tongs. You place your napkin on the fence and pull the latter up under your chin when you are taking soup; push down the fence and napkin when you are done.

TWO TRAMPS slept one night last winter in a lime kiln, near Baltimore, and were stupefied by the fumes. One died, and the other was burned so badly that he lost an arm. The kiln was, however, so comfortable a lodging-place that the survivor tried it again on a recent night, and was found dead in the morning.

TAKE time, think long and well before you accept any proposal.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

In Some Interesting Cases.

Liability for Husband's Debts.—The case of Citizens' National Bank against Green, recently decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, suggests that "the emancipation of woman" is not complete in that State; at least, that her husband cannot turn property over to her and so free it from liability for his debts:

"A homestead in land to the maximum value allowed by law had been allotted to G., who was insolvent. From the proceeds of a crop grown on the land he loaned his wife $300, with which she purchased other land, taking the deed in her own name. Held, that the money advanced to the wife was still the husband's money, and the land purchased therewith his, and that such land was not exempt from his debts. The circumstance that property is the product of or increase from exempt property does not render it exempt."

The Albany *Law Journal* finds some interesting cases in the latest volume of "American Reports." The following are among them:

A Son Insuring His Father's Life.—In Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company against Hogan (Illinois) it is held that the relation of father and son does not give the son an insurable interest in the life of the father, unless the son has a well-founded or reasonable expectation of some pecuniary advantage to be derived from the continuance of the life of the father. On the other hand, in Reserve Mutual Insurance Company against Kane (Pennsylvania) it is held that the son has an insurable interest in the life of his father, especially where the son is liable, under the Poor law, for the support of his father.

Dog Law.—In Helsrodt against Hackett (Michigan) a statute authorized "any person" to kill a dog going at large, and not licensed or collared. In an action to recover for the killing of plaintiff's dog by defendant's dog, held no defense that plaintiff's dog was not licensed and collared, as defendant's dog was not a "person." We know the converse of this to be urged once. Sidney Smith, when solicited by Landseer, the famous animal painter, to sit to him for his portrait, exclaimed: "Is thy servant a dog, that he shall do this thing?" In Rider against White (New York) it is laid down that one injured by the bite of a dog may recover damages of the owner on proof that the dog was vicious, and that the owner knew it, without showing that it had ever bitten any one.

Distinctions of Race and Color.—In State against Ross the court adjudged that where a white woman left the State to be married in another State to a negro resident thereof, but not intending to return, but was so married and afterward did return, the marriage was lawful in North Carolina. In State against Kennedy, where a negro man and a white woman left the State to be married, with intent to evade the law and to return, and were married in another State where such marriages were lawful, and did return, the marriage was held invalid in North Carolina. In Mount Moriah Cemetery Association against Commonwealth (Pennsylvania) it is held that a by-law of a cemetery association prohibiting the burial of negroes therein is void as to persons who were lot owners when the by-laws were passed. Judge Gordon says: "In a sound code of ethics this prejudice never had a respectable standing, for it was but the child of an abnormal, servile system that was entitled to no man's respect outside of the country and laws which maintained it. But at this time, when this prejudice is under the ban of recent constitutional and legal provision, expressly designed for its suppression and extinction, it is scarcely to be expected that we can be induced to indorse its respectability or to encourage it to linger around the halls of justice.' Judge Sharswood said, "I dissent from this judgment and opinion."

Long Opinions.—New Hampshire still continues the banner State for long opinions. Here in Hardy against Merrill we have twenty-two pages to demonstrate that non-professional witnesses may testify to their opinion of a testator's sanity, founding their opinion upon their knowledge and observation of his appearance and conduct. A good deal of the opinion was omitted, too.

Horses and "the Tender Passion."—In McKee against Nelson (New Hampshire) the court says: "There are a thousand nameless things indicating the existence and degree of the tender passion which language cannot specify; precisely what Judge Bellows, in Whittier against Franklin, said of the frightened mental condition and sulky disposition of a horse."

A Mania for Suicide.

Suicide has become an incident of such frequent occurrence in this city that it has almost ceased to excite surprise, and, consequently, we have in a great measure come to regard the event as part of the ordinary course of things. In this regard, however, we are far behind San Francisco. In that city a suicidal mania prevails to an extent that is positively startling. The following extract from the *Chronicle*, complied from the official records, reveals a horrible tendency to self-destruction:

Fiscal Year.	*Suicides.*	*Fiscal Year.*	*Suicides.*
1860	31	1870	47
1861	30	1871	51
1862	19	1872	37
1863	18	1873	36
1864	20	1874	61
1865	17	1875	64
1866	24	1876	60
1867	19	1877	76
1868	28	1878	107
1869	39		

The number of suicides in San Francisco is equal to that in Philadelphia, which has a population two or three times as numerous. In New York, which, except San Francisco, shows the heaviest mortality from suicide of any American city, the number of deaths from this cause in 1876 was 150 against 29,102 deaths from all other causes, or 1 to 194; in 1877 the suicides were 148 against 26,055 deaths, or 1 to 176. In San Francisco the proportion of suicides to all deaths in 1875-'76 was as 1 to 80, and in 1876-'77 as 1 to 81. In 1877-'78 it will be much greater. The ratio of suicides to all deaths is already more than twice as great in San Francisco as New York, and will this year be nearly thrice as great, while the ratio to population is still more unfavorable.

Three conclusions are fully warranted by these facts: First, suicidal death is more frequent in San Francisco than anywhere else in the civilized world, and more frequent now than at any previous date. Second, it is accompanied by a similar pre-eminence and development of insanity, which appears to prove that both have a common origin. Third, this remarkable prevalence of insanity and suicide, and the increase of both in late years, corresponds with that development of stock-gambling and jobbing which, if allowed to proceed much further, will force every dollar of capital out of the State, reduce the masses of the people to despair and utterly bankrupt the community.—*New York Graphic.*

Theatrical Burnings.

From the year 1569, when the Teatro Della Carita, in Venice, was consumed by the flames, on to the end of 1877, 523 theaters have been completely destroyed by fire. Classic authors also chronicle the destruction by fire of 11 Roman theaters. Astley's Amphitheater, London, has been burned down four times (1794, 1803, 1830, 1841); Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Her Majesty's, have each been consumed three times; and of existing London theaters seven have before been destroyed. No less than 31 fires in London theaters are chronicled, the next largest number (29) being recorded in the case of Paris, while New York follows with 26, and modern San Francisco with the astounding number of 21. An old chronicle records that the Teatro Atarazanos, in Seville, was burnt down in 1615 for the sixth time, that it was re-erected in 1631, and that it was consumed for the seventh time in 1675. Among the most disastrous fires recorded is that of the Theater of Capo d'Istria, in 1794, when about 1,000 persons were burnt to death. Nearly 800 were killed in the fire which broke out in Lehman's Theater and Circus at St. Petersburg, on Feb. 14, 1836. On May 25, 1845, at Canton, a Chinese theater caught fire. As usual there, the structure consisted only of bamboo, mats, boards, and light stuff, the whole being surrounded by four walls, and only one exit being provided. Of the many spectators, only a few were able to save themselves. The Mandarin, in his official report, stated that 1,370 corpses had been found, and that there were no less than 2,000 persons injured, of whom 300 expired shortly after. Another disastrous fire in China was that of Tientsin, in May, 1872, when 600 people perished.

Odds at Whist.

The question is often asked, What are the odds in favor of good play at whist? Hitherto it has generally been stated as about eleven to ten, but, according to a practical experiment recently made at the Athenæum, this seems to be somewhat over the mark.

On the occasion referred to two tables were made up. At one four really good players were placed. At the other two good players were pitted against two bad players, admitted duffers. The same hands were then dealt out to each table, and so the play continued on two consecutive nights, at the end of which the result merely showed a difference of 5 per cent. in favor of the good play as against the bad.

But, when the number of times that the money staked was turned over in the course of the two evenings is taken into account, this really represents a very considerable profit in favor of good play, the 5 per cent. in the case of whist being, as it were, cumulative.—*London World.*

"Where the Woodbine Twineth."

Speaking of Jim Fisk one is reminded of that expression so frequently used by him, "gone where the woodbine twineth." The origin of this was rather peculiar. Fisk attended to the sailing of the Sound steamer every afternoon, and then made direct for his usual haunt of splendid revelry, which was Delmonico's, in Fifth avenue. His best route brought him to Sixth avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, where stood a building covered with greenery, and called the "Woodbine." It was a popular drinking house, and it is said that some of Fisk's cronies were among its patrons. It thus became a common thing for him when asked concerning anyone to reply, "Gone where the woodbine twineth." This year the Woodbine yields to the inevitable laws of mutation. The house is demolished and all its memories and associations (to carry out the same figure) are "gone where the woodbine twineth."—*New York Cor. Utica Herald.*

Singular Deaths.

Deaths from strong emotion have been numerous within a few days. Louis Wassman was so affected by the imprisonment of a young companion in Moline, Ill., for theft, that he died of heart disease. Henry S. Moss, a Louisville merchant, declined rapidly in health after the exposure of his forgeries, and died a maniac. Henry Altroch died of grief in East Delaware, Ohio, on learning of his daughter's elopement. Mrs. Allingham dropped dead from heart disease at the sight of her sons fighting. Bryant Foley was so scared in Watertown, N. Y., by a belief that carbolic acid used in washing a wound had poisoned his system, that he died within three hours. A Harvard student named Waters studied nineteen hours without cessation, went crazy from excitement, and died in a madhouse. May Watterson, of Jasper, Ohio, fell dead when told of her lover's death.—*New York Sun.*

The Presbyterians.

The Presbyterian Assembly (Northern), which met in Pittsburgh the other day, represents a very important constituency. In May, 1877, the total number of synods was 37; of presbyteries, 175; of ministers, 4,801; of churches, 5,153, and of communicants, 557,674. Since 1872 the increase in the number of communicants has been 89,570. The total of contributions for all purposes in 1877 was $8,295,361. The business of the church is intrusted to the care of seven boards, which are subject to the General Assembly: Home Mission, Foreign Mission, Education, Publication, Presbyterian House, Church Erection, Relief. The care of freedmen is in charge of a permanent committee.

THE Utah Mormons are building a magnificent temple on the summit of a high mountain in Manti.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE hoofs of horses are round and flat; in the ass they are oval and hollow, and in the zebra they are oval at the toe and square at the heel, by the spreading of that part which is termed the frog. This causes the limb to stand more vertically upon the pastern, and gives a sharp firm tread upon declivities.

IT is stated that H. Dussault lately accomplished the feat of walking upon water at Taunton, Mass. He walked a quarter of a mile, on Taunton river, in six minutes. He wears a pair of patent shoes made of tin, about one foot wide and three feet long, in which air is confined, and he makes his way in a sort of skating gait.

DR. PRATT, a Georgia chemist, has discovered a method of making pure brimstone direct from iron pyrites, which are found in an exhaustible quantities in the northern part of the State. The process is simple, and the brimstone costs about one-third of the price for the ordinary article of commerce. A patent has been obtained, and works will soon be established.

WILD cattle feed in flocks, because they experience a sense of insecurity and dread of attack; they act instinctively upon the maxim that union is strength, and thus guard against surprise. The domesticated varieties scatter and browse separately because they have no such dread, and each animal follows its individual caprice or sense of enjoyment.

SOME interesting experiments have recently been made in Germany with the common nettle, which bid fair to make that modest weed an article of considerable importance. They consisted in working it in the same manner as hemp, and the fibers obtained were as fine as silk, while they yielded nothing to hemp fibers as regards durability. A considerable area has now been planted with nettles in that locality.

M. LENGLEN, of Arras, France, recently made known a curious case of the transmission of physical traits to the third generation. A man named Gamelon, who lived at the close of the last century, had six fingers, two thumbs on each hand, and two great toes on each foot. This peculiarity was not perceptible in his son, but in the third generation all of the children conformed to the malformation of their grandfather. A similar instance has been observed in the lower animals by M. Quatrefages.

A PHILADELPHIAN has just improved the steamboat propeller. There are four wheels, two on each side of the boat, run on endless steel cables from one wheel to the other, like a belt over two pulleys, both ends of each paddle being securely fastened into a triangular-shaped piece of iron which works like a cog, dropping into notches in the iron wheel at proper intervals as it revolves. Thus there are continually several paddles in the water all working at once, instead of only one, as in the ordinary wheel. Further, these paddles are working in comparatively still water, while with the common wheel the water is churned into foam, and, after a certain point is reached in the swiftness of the revolutions, speed is lost instead of gained.

Political Conventions.

Political conventions have been called to meet at the times and places mentioned below:

June 5	Indiana Republican	Indianapolis.
	Maine National	Lewiston.
	Michigan National	Grand Rapids.
6	Illinois Prohibition	Decatur.
	Missouri Prohibition	St. Louis.
12	Ohio Republican	Cincinnati.
13	North Carolina Democratic	Raleigh.
	Michigan Republican	Detroit.
18	Maine Democratic	Portland.
19	Iowa Republican	Des Moines.
	Missouri National	Sedalia.
	Texas Democratic	Austin.
20	Vermont Democratic	Montpelier.
2[illegible]	Michigan Democratic	Lansing.
26	Illinois Republican	Springfield.
	Ohio Democratic	Columbus.
July 3	Kansas National	Emporia.
4	Arkansas Democratic	Little Rock.
	Vermont Native American	Montpelier.
15	Colorado Democratic	Pueblo.
Aug. 5	Louisiana Democratic	Baton Rouge.

WHEN Mr. Jasper gets through butting his head against the stone wall of scientific truth, will he have the kindness to step over this way and explain why it is the sun always turns his coolest side upon us the very next day after a man sheds his undershirt?—*Breakfast Table.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 50	@10 75
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 80
COTTON	11	@ 11⅛
FLOUR—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—Western Mixed	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	26½	@ 30
RYE—Western	65	@ 67
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 9 25
LARD	6¾	@ 7
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 20	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 3 90
Butchers' Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	3 00	@ 3 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	93	@ 93
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	61	@ 62
BARLEY—No. 2	46	@ 47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	9	@ 9½
PORK—Mess	8 00	@ 8 10
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 01	@ 1 03
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	61	@ 62
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 62
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess	8 40	@ 8 50
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
HOGS	2 75	@ 3 10
CATTLE	2 25	@ 5 15
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN	38	@ 40
OATS	28	@ 30
RYE	58	@ 60
PORK—Mess	8 40	@ 8 60
LARD	6¾	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 15	@ 1 16
No. 1 Amber	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 1	43	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	27	@ 28
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 60	@ 4 90
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 15	@ 3 80
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 40

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

COMMUNISM VS. NATIONAL BANKS.

Money is power. Men are everywhere forced to admit it. Every crisis in public affairs proves the fact. Combined power is often dangerous, and always to be watched, for it grows as it combines and combines as it grows, till, gathering the force of the whirlwind, it sweeps all before it. Money in private hands for personal purposes often becomes oppressive, never dangerous; but money gathered into corporate magnitude, governed by corporate will, free from all personal individuality, rolls its way eyeless and soulless, like the wheels of Juggernaut, over obstacles in its way. It poisons nature into tyranny. Speaking all languages, it buys servants, witnesses, Judges, ministers, Kings and States; corrupting all power, remorseless as the grave, and devilish as the devil; it is the deity of the gambler, the god of the Jew, the idol of the banker. Such is its power.

The national banks form in each community, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the concentrated money power of the United States. Not satisfied with the general power of money incorporated into intensified strength, they have formed a kind of *leviathan corporation*, whose constituent elements are already made up in unified powers—a corporation of corporations—which they term the "Bankers' Association."

Its machinery covers the whole empire of financial action. Its wheels roll through every State and Territory. From center to circumference it rules the whole. Its aim is universal control. Its means 2,000 banks, wielding the combined capital of 300,000 capitalists, the deposits of 800,000 business men, aggregating more than $2,000,000,000, with $160,000,000 of surplus profits, and $30,000,000 of annual bounty robbed from the people without an equivalent or consideration. With recruits wherever there is a usurer or a gambler in money, they have formed and combined a power so leviathan in its proportion, so colossal in its centralizing strength, and so self-confident in its omnipotence, that it boldly and openly declares that its *machinery* is so oiled and greased that, on a single day's notice, it can concentrate a political power no power of Congress can resist. If the Bank Association is to rule as it has combined to rule, all property is at its mercy, all labor is its slave. For it can make and it can break; it can rule and it can ruin; it can build up or it can tear down. Defiant and implacable, as all corporate and impersonal responsibility is, it has no guide but greed, no god but usury; as ruthless as the Roman plunderers, it controls the torch that destroys and the sword that robs.

What is the purpose of this huge combination of moneyed monopolies? It is to make monopoly immortal, and robbery endless! It seeks to take from the Government its sovereignty in money. Its purpose is to kill the greenback as a currency. Its aim and object is to assert and maintain the highest prerogative pertaining to freemen. It would issue the currency, and control the currency. It would make the $7,000,000,000 worth of our annual production subject to its own valuation. It would make progress its slave, commerce its subject, manufacture its dependent, labor its hireling, Congress its puppet, and the Government its plaything.

It would make the bonds of the Government its basis to rob the people of a double interest on its money. It would make the bonds *exempt from taxes, to exempt their capital from taxes*, creating an oligarchy of privileges, and a nobility of aristocrats. It would make the producing farmer, the creative mechanic, and working laborer its subject slaves, to pay the taxes of the rich, and do homage to wealth.

Such are the exact purposes for which the Bank Association was created. It finds it legal to combine, centralize, and unify the power of money, to tyrannize over values, to avoid taxation, to impose burdens on the people, and to crucify labor. But it will tolerate no combinations but its own. ☞ *When labor combines to protect labor, it anathematizes the people as a brutal herd of agrarian Communists.* It consolidates the rich to force the people to grant the rich privileges, monopolies, and powers, and call its unions *Bank Associations.*

Is this battle to be endless, or, seeing and knowing the infamy of the object, will the people end it? The Roman patricians were never more insolent than the aristocracy of the Bank Association. In the old battle, patrician wealth, patrician monopolies, and patrician aristocracy were on one side; on the other were plebeian producers, plebeian manufacturers, plebeian labor, and plebeian poverty. The Roman aristocrat pursued his way to grandeur and wealth regardless of human suffering. Man, as an individual, if outside of the privileged order, was a *thing*, a slave, only fit to labor for the rich, pay taxes, and starve. Conquest, rapine, and slavery were his policy. We have got to root out this oppressive insolence, or it will root out liberty, equality and justice. We have got to conquer the Bank Association, or the Bank Association will conquer the people. The issue is definite, palpable, and irresistible. The living and the coming generations of men are bound up in its solution. With the Bank Association there is nothing sacred or respectable but money; in its philosophy power belongs to the few; the great public heart of the populace is but the laboring rabble. Its vital life is oppression; the very spirit of its existence is an antagonism to equality of rights. It is an iron-shod oligarchy, combined into monstrous wealth to march over the very tendrils of human welfare, crushing all it cannot seduce, and conquering all it cannot control. The birth of Christianity was the birth of Communism. Religion was charity, and mercy, and hope. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," created *Communism*, built up the Church of the Messiah, and laid the foundation for those equalities of eternal justice which formed the type, and, after centuries of struggle, grew into *political Communism.* Communism in France was the *first practical* assertion of the political rights of the people. In the Pantheistic Governments of Greece and the Democracies of Athens, political equality was never admitted as a principle, as the history of those States attests, and as the learned Balmes proves to demonstration. In France Communism created *free cities*; out of the free cities, originated the Third Estate; out of the Third Estate, liberty. It took centuries for the principle of equality to battle down the iron bulwarks of tradition. Kings, feudal lords, the aristocracy were its antagonists. They had gathered up the power of oppression out of *"the divine right of might,"* and they held it. The people were denied all rights; they were slaves to power. This principle pervaded through all Grecian history till it killed Grecian power. It annihilated Roman ascendency. It drove civil and political civilization from the shores of the Mediterranean to the shores of the Atlantic. Civil liberty was manacled and in irons till the French Communes asserted and maintained the political equality of the people. The Bourbons associated to defeat equality in politics as the Bankers' Association have associated to defeat liberty in America; and, weakened as Bourbonism was, it yet combined the capital of Europe, and for more than 800 years it kept up the savage reign of *"might makes right."*

Printing finally became the ally of right. Yet it took centuries to tear away the fetters of ignorance and flood the world with the illuminations of education, justice, hope and equality. Ignorance with the masses was essential to power with the privileged. The revolution of 1776 was the first national revolt. The revolution of 1789 was the revolt of humanity.

The Bank Association would drag the American people back to the black ignorance of night, to slavery, to subjugated dependents, to lordly masters, to cringing taxpayers. To do this it bribes capital to join capital; it feasts intellect, suborns talent, buys legislation, rules money, and demands with Hadrianic ostentation that the American people shall ignore their sovereignty, and give up to this association of the money-bags the management of the finances of the nation.

These aristocrats of money, the barons of the purse, the foster-brothers of railroad monopolies, stigmatize every associated effort of labor as Communism, and Communism as the license of murder, robbery and theft. They have no appreciation of that community of effort and energies which originated free cities, or of that highest and noblest of purposes which, while battling for equality of rights, battles for the civilization of the poor, for the uplifting of the downtrodden and the support of the oppressed; for homes won by labor; for bread earned by toil, but denied by greed; for education for children, secured by industry and provided by the State; in one word, for the respectability of comfort.

Labor associations have become essential to repress the insolence of capital. Labor unprotected is crushed to slavery. It is the declaration of the Bank Association that they will put their screws on labor until they have brought it to submission to the dictated prices of capital. Labor has learned to know its power, not to abuse it, not to trample on the rights of others, but to protect its own. It has come to know that it is the architect of progress and the originator of wealth. Always inventing, and creating, and producing, its Communism is this: It says to Capital: "In the past you made me your slave, for the future I make myself a freeman." Heretofore, especially prior to 1776, the producer was the mere servant of the consumer. In an age *when mind is an essential element of labor*, and humanity an element of the mind, the only rank for man to recognize is that which is foremost in producing for the body and for the soul. *The laborer's life is his nobility.* To create is to be noble. He who creates the best to elevate labor by labor, unto the enjoyment of equality, illuminated by education, radiated by justice, purified by charity, and refined by religion, is the most of a man. This is the Communism of the laborer. Franklin was a Communist, Guttenberg was an agrarian, Arkwright a civiliser, and Morse a leveler. They were each laborers to level up, not down; to civilize, not to heathenize; to feed, not to starve. From their toil-worn hands they built into light, not into darkness; to health and strength and intelligence, and not into decrepitude, weakness and ignorance.

What these sovereigns of toil were to progress the Bank Association is to slavery, to despotism, to the centralizing power of wealth. Its policy is to subjugate and enslave the people by controlling the money power of the nation. It is now robbing the people annually of $30,000,000 of a subsidy, for which it gives no pretense of an equivalent, and for which the people receive no semblance of a benefit. This annual robbery the Bank Association would make perpetual. Their means is corruption. They bid for a corrupt and purchasable press, and corrupt and villainous Hessians, vile panderers to mammon, advocate their monopoly. They would bribe Congress to tax the producer, and State Legislatures to sustain their unholy and infamous purpose. With a reserved fund of $166,000,000 *of reserved profits*, wrung from the industries of the nation, they have leagued themselves into a moneyed oligarchy to rule or ruin the country. By attempting to kill the greenback they have prostrated labor to want, business to bankruptcy, and prosperity to ruin. There is one thing certain—the people must kill the Bank Association or the Bank Association will kill the equalities of liberty. There can be but one sovereign power in finances. It must be the greenback as the money of the nation, sovereign, absolute and irredeemable, because it is sovereign and absolute, and adequate, because the nation can measure and supply its wants without usury, without interest, without bonds, and without cost; or it must be the national-bank money, created by *a combination of individuals to rule the nation*, a money dependent upon the fluctuations of gold, the greed of usurers, the will of aristocrats—to be doled out as speculators may choose at high interest, at usurious compounds, and at such times and places as the Shylocks of the money market may choose. There can be no independence if the people and the nation are to be dependent for money on banks. The banks must yield or the people must yield. The banks have money; *the people have the ballot; the laborer's vote weighs as much as the banker's vote.* There are one, two, maybe three hundred thousand *bondholding, tax-exempt, bank-monopolist aristocrats*, who would tear down the flag of the free, make slaves of the laborers and dependents of the producers under the standard of Shylock, waving his scales and brandishing his knife, as the emblems of mammon and the ensign of the money-power. But the people can count their hosts by the millions, and each one of this host, marching upward and onward to labor recompensed, to education secured, to comforts won by industry, to independence obtained by the equalities of law, and to that civilization where want is a stranger and crime a foreigner, will bear aloft the ballot, on which, in letters of living light, the world can read:

The sovereignty of the people is education.

The sovereignty of labor is progress.

The sovereignty of the nation in the sovereignty of the greenback, is independence, prosperity, and the death of all monopolies, subsidies, and privileges.

The national banks would have us pawn our future to the Jew. They would hang around us the remorseless skeleton debt, forever gnawing with its vulture-like greed upon the vitals of our prosperity.

Let us cut the cable. Let the people commune together as the burghers and people of Cambray, and Metz, and Arles, and Narbonne communed. Let us swear as they swore to be free, to submit to no monopolies, to permit no privileged exemptions, to allow no Bankers' Association to regulate, control, or dole out individual money to take the place of national money.

Let us be sovereign to secure education, sovereign to protect labor, sovereign to make the greenback sovereign. To do this, the people must use the ballot, *and through it reign.* Their souls, though separate, must have but one prayer, acting to one end, inspired by one purpose, and ascending into unity as the wings of the bird bear it into the heavens, moving ever apart and yet ever in unison to secure the reign of equality and the prosperity of justice.

Labor, long docile, must learn the logic of political logic. It must use the ballot. It must demand the right and ask no more. It must reason to secure it, but it must prepare to resist oppression. Capital says, "Work at my wages or we will starve you to it." Power, whether it is clothed in the impersonal impudence of corporate strength or in the self-elated tyranny of brief authority, says, *"You yield or we shoot;" "You submit or we kill;" "You work at our wages or you get no work."* "You are getting too comfortable; you can eat as the rich eat; you clothe your children as if you were independent. You educate them as if they had a right to hope. You are getting proud. You have a home. We must stop this! *You must be contented to live as the European laborer lives.*" Yes, capital says this, and capital, to carry out its purpose to make labor its slave, combined its power in the Bankers' Association. It is the duty of every laborer, of every producer, of every thinker and of every human being who loves God and humanity better than he loves gold, to put it *down*, DOWN, DOWN. *Let us do it.*

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

INDIANA NATIONALS.

The State Convention at Indianapolis.

The Convention of the National Greenback party, which assembled at Indianapolis on the 22d of May, was one of the most intelligent political gatherings that ever convened in the State of Indiana. The following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—Henry James, of Grant county. He is Master of the State Grange, a former Republican, and will poll the full vote of the party.

Auditor—Jacob F. Bird, of Gibson county, formerly a school-teacher, now a dry-goods clerk. He is an old Democrat.

Treasurer—R. P. Main, of Floyd county, a wholesale grocer in New Albany. He was a Douglas Democrat, but has since, until lately, acted with the Republicans.

Attorney General—David Moss, of Hamilton county. He is an old Democrat, a lawyer in Noblesville, and attorney of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. John Young, of Marion county. He is well known in this State, having been connected for many years with educational interests, and having served one term as Consul at Belfast. In 1858 he made the race for the same office on the Republican ticket.

The platform adopted by the convention demands the abolition of all bank issues, the free coinage of gold and silver, and the issue of full legal-tender paper money in sufficient quantities to do the business of the country; is opposed to all measures looking to the resumption of specie payments; proclaims uncompromising hostility to the system of Government bonded indebtedness, and calls on the Government to use the money now hoarded for resumption to pay and cancel bonds, and that it should make new and liberal issues of money to be applied to the same purpose, and that the issue of future interest-bearing bonds should be prohibited by a constitutional amendment; demands that all legislation should be enacted and so administered as to secure to each man as nearly as possible the just reward of his own labor; denounces all lawlessness, violence and fraud that refuses submission to the will of the people honestly expressed through the ballot; denounces the red-flag Communism imported from Europe, which asks for an equal division of property, and the Communism of national banks, of bond syndicates, and of consolidated railroad corporations, which have secured and are enforcing an unequal division of property, having already divided among themselves $10,000,000,000 of the property of the people by corrupting the representatives and servants of the people; calls on the State to reduce the rate of interest until it shall not exceed an average increase of wealth by productive industry; favors few laws and rigid enforcement; few officials and the payment of just compensation by a fixed salary wherever practicable; denounces as unfair and unjust the district apportionments in the past, and pledges its members of the Legislature to an apportionment that will secure a full and untrammeled expression of the political sentiments of the people.

MONEY—ITS HISTORY AND ITS USES.

BY O. F. BURTON.

Money of Account.—Money of account should be national and current only in the nation that issues it. It should be as nearly devoid of intrinsic value as possible, so that its own value could not be affected by natural laws; then a proper volume to supply the demands of trade could be maintained, unchangeable, as a strictly national money would not be drawn out of circulation and exported to foreign countries, or used in the arts, and thereby create a money panic and depreciate the value of all commodities. The entire volume of such national money would float constantly in the hands of the industrial classes, as an unchangeable standard measure of value, and an even and unfailing supply of the life-giving element to trade and commerce. Prices of all commodities would remain comparatively steady, and the industrial classes would receive the full benefit of their labor.

Idle capital would receive no interest, and bondholders would become as useless as drones in a bee-hive.

Science and Paper Money.—The art of printing has become so nearly perfect that paper money can now be made incomparably superior to any money or currency that has ever been in use. It is light, easy to transport, not subject to loss by abrasion, and in every way tenfold more convenient and economical than metal money. Gold and silver are cumbersome; scarce in nature, extremely fluctuating in supply and consequently in commercial price; possessed of value enough in the arts, when they are money, to cause them to be drawn out of circulation in sufficient quantities to derange the price of all other commodities, and thereby divert the profits of labor from the scanty store of the industrial classes to the overflowing coffers of speculators in money. Gold and silver coins are subject to a heavy loss by abrasion, and they cannot be used in any large commercial transaction without a paper representative. We must recognize the self-evident fact that trade and commerce have overreached the power of exchange in metal money as far as steam has overreached animal power in transportation.

Congress should accept the inevitable at once and exercise that high constitutional prerogative which gives it power to coin paper dollars, and establish them as a standard measure of value in defense of the liberties of the people.

The money that measured the value of the life blood of a million soldiers is worthy to measure the value of any and all other commodities, even to measure out the interest on the plunder of a commune of freebooting bondholders.

True National Money.—Let the Government issue directly to the people, in exchange for national-bank notes, Government bonds and necessary supplies for its support, a volume of paper money fully equal to the entire demands of the internal trade of the nation. Such money should be made a full legal tender for all debts now contracted and not made payable by constitutional *law* in coin, and it should be made an exclusive legal tender for all debts contracted hereafter.

No stronger redemption qualities can be given to any money than to make it a full legal tender for all debts public and private, for then it would be redeemable on presentation in all the commodities of the nation including gold and silver.

Limit the Volume of Money.—The representative value of the total volume of national money should be permanently fixed in the national constitution upon a basis of not less than $30 per capita. In order to regulate the circulation of such money to suit the demands of trade in brisk and dull seasons, and to prevent speculators in money from locking it up for the purpose of creating a scarcity in circulation, and thereby reducing the value of all commodities for the purpose of speculation, there should be issued with the Government notes, and as a *non-circulating* portion of the national money, *registered certificates of deposit*, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and not *exceeding* in their total representative value *one-third* of the total representative value of the national money notes. Such certificates should be issued in *series* and in small denominations, and be made *intervertible* with the Government notes through the principal postoffices, which would thereby make them a convenient and secure investment for the small surplus-earnings of the laboring classes.

When a scarcity of money occurred the Secretary of the Treasury at his option, or by the duly authorized request of the Chambers of Commerce or the Boards of Trade of two or more of the principal cities of the United States, should be empowered and required to suspend the exchange of the registered certificates for Government notes, and call in the outstanding certificates by lot and series, until there was no longer a scarcity of money in circulation, and then resume the exchange of certificates for notes again. Whenever any series of the certificates were called in, the interest thereon should cease ten days after the call was duly published, and the interest should not be resumed on any certificate called in until it had been returned into the treasury, and had again been exchanged for notes. By limiting the issue of national paper money to the actual demands of trade, and compelling every one to exchange labor or commodities equal in value to the representative value of the paper money before it could be procured, then its *utility* would impart to it exchangeable value equal at all times to its nominal value.

A 3-65 registered bond made interconvertible with the Government notes might answer the purpose of the registered certificates (most interconvertible men have dropped to 2 per cent. Ed.); but they would have to be limited in their issue the same as the registered certificates. An unlimited issue of 3-65, or any other bonds, would gradually lead to the conversion of a considerable portion of the property of the wealthy classes into such bonds for a permanent investment; and in a few years the nation would be saddled with a debt which would require all the profits of industry to meet the interest, a large portion of which would be drawn from the country. The industrial classes of England are carrying a debt amounting to nearly $4,000,000,000 at 3 per cent.; and an unlimited issue of 3-65 bonds would probably make our national debt in a few years equal to the debt of England. An unlimited issue of Government *notes* would be as destructive to the welfare of the Government and the people as an unlimited issue of bonds. Paper money like everything else, must be useful to be valuable; and whenever the volume exceeds the demands of trade that moment it will begin to lose its unchangeable value.

When there is a large surplus of paper money floating in the hands of the people, they will offer and urge it in exchange for some kind of property that will bring them an increase; this would lead to a rapid deterioration in the exchangeable value of the money, and to its ultimate destruction as a medium of exchange. An interconvertible certificate would make the surplus money in a dull season always worth 3 per cent. (or whatever the rate was); this, with a positive limit to the issue, would hold the exchangeable value of the balance of the money in circulation at par with its nominal value.

It is an unalterable law of nature that an unlimited supply of anything will render it valueless for commercial purposes.

Air and water are two examples.

If gold and silver were as plentiful as iron, they would have as little commercial value as that metal.

If Government notes were printed in unlimited quantities, they would soon fall to the commercial value of the unprinted paper.

If our present vicious financial system is broken up, the bankers will no doubt endeavor to have an unlimited issue of paper money so as to destroy its value, for the purpose of convincing the people that no system of money can succeed but their barbaric metal system.

The advocates of a true national paper money must by discretion avert such a terrible calamity to the people of this nation.

Conclusions.—1. The Government should issue paper notes directly to the people, on receipt of the substance of the national tax, in quantities limited in the national constitution on a per capita basis.

2. The Government notes should be made the sole legal-tender money of the nation, and the commercial interest on money loaned should be limited in the constitution to 5 per cent. at most.

3. The circulation of the national money should be regulated by an issue of interconvertible registered certificates of deposit, not exceeding *one-third* of the total value of the notes issued.

4. Gold and silver should be demonetized as *legal tenders* for payment of all future debts, and they should hereafter be exchanged by weight at their market value, the same as other commodities.

5. The Resumption act, the National-Bank act, and all other acts inconsistent with the provision necessary to carry into effect such a national paper-money system, should be repealed at once.

6. Free banking should be allowed, and the rate of interest on national money should be regulated by an amendment to the constitution.

7. The people should end their financial sufferings at once by enforcing measures which will establish a permanent system of national paper money on the above basis.

Make Them Face the Music.

The gravity of the proposed investigation is increased by the mention of the names of two high officials in connection with the electoral frauds. With those frauds crime was coupled. If John Sherman, Mr. Hayes' Secretary of the Treasury, and Minister Noyes, representing this country in France, are innocent men, they will insist upon an inquiry into charges which arraign them before the country as the accomplices of forgery and perjury. They will appeal to their partisans in the House to promote an investigation by which alone they can be exonerated. For them to shun inquiry themselves is to acknowledge the charges well founded. For their party to shun it, is to condemn these high officials. They must see that the attempt to introduce side issues can in no way help their case, and only strengthens the suspicion that places them under a black cloud.

The issue as made up by the resolution is one which no honest party can shirk. If there are other matters involving questions of party morality proper for Congressional inquiry, the Republicans may propose investigation into them at any time. But they can have nothing to do with the question whether frauds operated positively in the result by which Hayes was counted in, and that is the question with which Congress has to deal. That is the question the country wants answered. The Republicans have denied from the outset the fact that any fraud was committed in either Louisiana or Florida. The Democrats now propose to prove that frauds were committed in both. Keep the Republicans to the issue and make them "face the music."—*Trenton True American.*

The Shorter Catechism Without Answers.

Why did Hayes nominate Wells to be Surveyor of the port of New Orleans? Why did he make Anderson Deputy Collector there? Why did he make Keener and Casenave Custom Clerks there? Why did he make Stearns, of Florida, Commissioner of Government property at Hot Springs? Why did he nominate McLin for Chief Justice of New Mexico? Why did he nominate Cowgill for a United States Marshalship? Why has he just appointed Packard Consul to Liverpool? Did he do these things, which debauch the civil service, for nothing? Is it only a coincidence that these are the very persons who stole the Presidency? Is it only another coincidence that Noyes, Kasson and Sherman, who told these fellows that, if they put Hayes in, then he should take good care of them, have themselves been placed as Ministers to France and Austria, and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SCHEMING SHERMAN.

An Extraordinary Interview Between the Treasury Secretary and a Louisiana Ex-Secretary.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

Nothing more extraordinary has been developed since the Tilden-investigation movement began than the sensational scene that took place to-day in the private office of Secretary Sherman, where James Anderson, formerly Supervisor of East Feliciana parish, openly defied the Secretary and even went so far as to shake a cane in his face. Anderson is understood to be the chief witness in the case against the Secretary, and it has been often stated that he was the witness who could prove the authenticity of Sherman's letter to Webber, the other Feliciana Supervisor, and who was afterward killed. Anderson reached Washington in the morning and was at once set upon by Maj. Marks, of Louisiana, who wants to be Internal Revenue Collector of New Orleans, and who insisted that Anderson must have an interview with the Secretary, hinting pretty broadly that it would be more advantageous to him than to testify before Potter's committee. Anderson finally consented, and they went together at about half-past 1 o'clock. They were shown at once into the Secretary's private office. Maj. Marks advanced toward Secretary Sherman and said: "Mr. Secretary, here is the gentleman of whom we have spoken, Mr. Anderson." Secretary Sherman was seated at his desk, with his attorney, Mr. Shellabarger, at his right. Mr. Anderson did not know at the time that Mr. Shellabarger was the attorney of Mr. Sherman. After the formalities of opening the conversation, Secretary Sherman said to Mr. Anderson:

"Do you know me?"

Mr. Anderson said: "I do."

"Have you ever met me before?"

"I have," was the reply.

"Where have you met me?" said Sherman.

"In New Orleans."

"Do you know of any particular transaction that took place between us during my visit to that State?"

Anderson was about to reply to this when his quick eye caught sight of a short-hand reporter opposite the Secretary busily engaged in taking notes. He started back at once and saw that he was in a trap, and that it was the intention of the Secretary to commit him to some statement in the presence of his lawyer and to go with it before the investigating committee to refute any statement that he might be presumed to make against Mr. Sherman. Anderson then spoke out in a very angry tone of voice, saying, "I did not come up here to talk to a short-hand reporter. I did not come up here at my own request, but at the request of Maj. Marks, and I do not think this is fair treatment. You ask me if anything peculiar took place between us. You know as well as I all about that, and you are just as capable of answering that question as I am. If you want it answered you will have to answer it yourself." Mr. Anderson is a man of very fiery temper, and he hardly waited for a word from the Secretary, when he continued in a very loud tone of voice, "I suppose this trap is only one of your many schemes against me. You know that I know all about that letter that you wrote to Webber, and which is now in the possession of Mrs. Webber. I suppose that you would like to put me out of the way in the same fashion that Webber was, who was guilty of the crime of knowing too much." At this outbreak from the infuriated Anderson, Secretary Sherman sank back into his seat, and did not appear to know what to do. Marks finally endeavored to restrain Anderson, but the latter was beside himself with rage, and would pay no attention. He shook his cane in Sherman's face, and defied him. He said to him, "You have endeavored to intrap me, and, so help me God, I will never speak to another member of this administration, or have anything to do in any way with any of you." After several more passages of a severely denunciatory character, he went out of the room with Maj. Marks, who endeavored to pacify and quiet him down, but it only resulted in a violent quarrel between them.

Settled, Is It?

Investigation has become a necessity whose ponderous proportions no Democrat in Congress, who favors the perpetuity of the Democratic party, dare ignore or disregard. But there seems to be a prevailing purpose not to permit investigation to go forward to its logical consequence of righting the wrong of 1876, and hence the noisy clangor about that sacred title which was conceived in crime and brought forth in fraud. The cautious and always-intelligent correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that it is "settled" that investigation will be rigorous, but that, although the fact be proved, as it surely will be proved, that Mr. R. B. Hayes gained the Presidency by the agencies of conspiracy and crime, nothing will be done to disturb him in a position which was obtained by these means. Settled, is it?

We say, as we said in the outset of the confessed crimes that made Rutherford B. Hayes Acting President, never mind that title. Give the country the facts—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and then let the public opinion of the country ferment for a season. The conspiracies and crimes alleged against Hayes and his bribed and amply-rewarded retainers fully demonstrated, Democratic gentlemen who hope for glory from the existence of that party may begin to see through the spectacles of such a derided man as Montgomery Blair, or even Benjamin F. Butler, as to whether the monumental crime of the age can be settled in that manner. There is a God in the Democratic Israel yet, as certain men in the country will find, to their sorrow, unless they have a care how they play their little parts in this crisis in Democratic affairs.—*Omaha Herald.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 6, 1878.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler	township	11
Keyser	"	35
Jackson	"	18
Concord	"	20
Newville	"	08
Stafford	"	07
Wilmington	"	25
Richland	"	17
Fairfield	"	23
Smithfield	"	22
Franklin	"	17
Troy	"	05
Auburn precinct		34
Waterloo	"	19

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN
DeKalb Co. Dem Cen. Com.

District Conference.

The Eleventh Session of the Fort Wayne District Conference of the M. E. Church, convened at this place Monday evening, June 3d, Rev. T. Stabler, Presiding Elder, in the chair.

The following regular pastors were present: Revs. Burwell, A. A. Brown, C. H. Brown, D. M Brown, J. B. Carnes, W. H. Daniels and wife, H. M. Lamport, Wm. Lash, J. M. Mann and wife, H. J. Norris, B. Sawyer, T. Stabler, Rev. Paschal, A. G. McCarter, I. J. Smith, and a number of lay delegates, about seventy persons in all.

Monday evening—Sunday School Mass Meeting, addressed by Messrs. A. A. Brown, Norris, Welch and C. H. Brown. The Sacrament was then administered.

SECOND DAY.

After devotional exercises and roll call, E. M. Brown was re-elected Secretary, and H. M. Lamport and W. H. Daniels, Assistants. Committees were then appointed for the session.

Reports were then made from the various charges in the District.

Revs. Rice, Sanders, and Peddicord were introduced to the Conference and invited to participate.

Huntington was selected for the holding of the next session of the Conference, and recommended that it be held next December

In the aternoon services, A. A. Brown addressed the Conference on the subject, 'The Missionary Societies in our Sunday Schools; their spiritual and financial importance." J. B. Carnes read a paper on the same subject. The subject, "Should children habitually attend more than one Sunday School," was discussed by H. J. Norris and others.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the District held session in the evening, Mrs. H. M. Lamport in the Chair. A report of the condition of the Society was made, and the report of the Secretary and Treasurer was made.

Mrs. C. H. Brown read an able finished address on the subject of Missionary Work. On motion the Presiding Elder was requested to secure the publication of the address in the Christian Advocate and Auburn COURIER.

THIRD DAY.

After devotional exercises the following persons were licensed to preach: T. A. Pattee, J. H. Fry, C. H. Snodgrass and Peter N. Lantz. The licenses of the following were renewed. John Aikins, J. W. Foughty, R. M. Kimsey, and Hiram Parent.

GARRETT, June 3d, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir—Quite a number of copies of the Waterloo Press were sent to our citizens last Friday, which caused considerable of inquisitiveness as to the object. But their inquiry was soon answered when their attention was called to an article written in defense of the interrogations made from here in the COURIER of May 23d. We wish to state to the editor of the Press that we did not expect those questions belittle, as they are based on facts, and he has shown himself to be an ignorant, officious blackguard to publish such an article on a subject he knows nothing about. We will ask this editor if we have ever stuck our nose in any town affairs out side of our own. What do you know about our town troubles? how much did you get for writing that scurrilous article on a subject you knew nothing about? who paid you for the papers you sent here? or are your coming in as a competitor with the Garrett editor for the championship as an officious blackguard? Do you not think it will pay you to attend to your own town affairs, and keep your nose out of matter that you are ignorant of? Those interrogation points are facts and can be fortified by affidavits with more added to them, so you or any other person can make your best out of it. We challenge you to investigate the matter, and if you wish to do so set the day you will be here, and there will be a committee to wait on you, providing you can come as a gentleman. Now, either come up or shut up, and do not be making an ass of yourself by writing up matters you know nothing about, and sending them to men who are posted on the subject. About the amount of it is this, the editor here was not considered quite blackguard enough to do the subject justice, so the job was let to the next best. W. C.

GARRETT, June 3d, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER. Sir:—Inasmuch as your patience has undoubtedly been severely tried by several lengthy, though well justified articles from your correspondents here in regard to our election and corporation matters, I will, in taking liberty to trouble you once, try, not to be the hair that will break the camel's back, but be as brief as possible in my remarks, for which I hope you will find room in your ever welcome COURIER.

Mr. Powell, editor of the Garrett Herald, in an article appearing in his paper of May 30th, headed "Town Board Meeting," has used my name repeatedly in a manner, which I think will justify the few personal remarks I am about to make. The bond question alluded to in that article is a plain fraud, a regular "thimble-rig" game, played by that conspicuous majority of the Board under the advice of Mr. Covell, justifying any language used by me in trying to prevent the perpetration of such fraud, and I have no doubt but that a court of justice will convince Mr. Powell together with the whole clique, that a lie, though ever so well stuck to, even by three or four, will never make truth, because the truth will have to come to light some time. But knowing the fact that Mr. Powell was not present at that meeting of the Board, and undoubtedly received his report from a party to whom he is looking for some of the spoils of office, I can and will readily pardon him for the slurs thrown at me, if the few citizens who were present at said meeting, will excuse him for the following, which appears as a conclusion to the above mentioned article, to-wit: "The room was quite full of the 'unterrified' and resembling some times the boisterous appearance of the lower House of Congress, except the rebels were a minority. The Marshal kept very good order, however. Knock-downs were not resorted to." This is the language he uses about seven or eight of his fellow citizens of both political parties, who, having heard of the attempt to approve an unlawful Treasurers bond with no legal surety, came to see how the men they had helped to put in office would care for and promote the interest of their constituents, but who (Mr. Covell excepted) were all as quiet during the whole time of the meeting as men could be, none of them moved from their seats, spoke a word or took any part whatever in any business, and yet, fellow citizens, this conglomeration of questionable wisdom, honor, decency, education and property of an editor who is soliciting your patronage, seems to think that he has just cause to call you "a boisterous crowd of rebels," whom the Marshal kept in order. Now, while such may not be unbecoming language for an editor of his grade, I would inquire how you like it, fellow citizens? But there will be no cause for complaints of that kind hereafter, inasmuch as said majority of the Board of Trustees have ordained that the meetings shall hereafter be held at Mr. Covell's office in his private residence, so that if any of you should ever dare to show any interest in the town business, that legal gentleman (?) can show you the way out by law, or close the door and keep you out. Again I must ask you fellow citizens, how do you like such treatment? or how do you like the Treasurers (Mr. Bryant's) bond of $5000 with Mr. S. H. Morse (one of the Board of Trustees) as the only freehold surety, secretly and forcibly approved by Mr. Morse as Trustee, whose taxable property according to his sworn statement on the Assessor's list, real, personal, bank and all is valued at $1,821, yet the Garrett Herald says: "Mr. Morse pays about one-fourth of all the taxes of Garrett, and he approves of the bonds, and it is those fellows that have no property that are the most interested. They fear the Treasurer will get away with their poll tax before they work it out on the road." All I have to say in answer to that gentle hint is, that while I do not claim to be in possession of any wealth myself, but acknowledge to be poor, it is my opinion, that neither the editor of the Garrett Herald nor some of his friends have any more just cause to fear that anybody will get away with any property belonging to them, then myself, and while according to an old saying poverty is no sin, it is very inconvenient to be honest, but very disgraceful to be dishonest.

In another little squib, headed "Disgraceful," he speaks of "half a dozen bummers," having reference to the correspondents of the COURIER, and says they are the worst element our town contains. It is my opinion, that if the half dozen "bummers" had had the chance to hold important and well paying rail road offices, that, while some of them would be holding them now, and others might have also improved their opportunity of speculating and dealing in jobs, positions and passes, the proceeds of which would also enable them to step around in broadcloth acting the swell and playing off wealthy. Under those circumstances they would be called gentleman, no difference how much rascality they might have planned and carried out, but as they work for an honest living, they are called "bummers."

But I promised to be brief and must close, but will in due time give a full account of this bond business and other transactions of this majority of the Board. Begging your pardon Mr. Editor, I leave it for my fellow citizens of this community to decide whether or not I am justified in making my remarks so personal. Waterloo Press please take notice. J. W. WAGONER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLERK.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of John W. Baxter, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of James A. Barns, of Union Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Thomas C. Mays, of Union township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

AUDITOR.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Sol Berney, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of C. C. Walter, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name G. [illegible] for Auditor subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of Franklin township, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of W. L. Work, of Butler Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township, as a candidate for renomination for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

THOS. H. SPROTT.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effect on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana administrator of the estate of William Maxwell deceased, late of said county. Said estate supposed to be solvent. GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14,6m

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George S. Morr, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CYRUS C. WALTER Adm'r.
Attest: G. H. R. Moss, Clerk. no20.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Geo. S. Morr, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington township, on Saturday June 25th 1878, the following property; All the personal property of the deceased, not taken by the widow, consisting of cattle, hogs, grain, wheat and oats in the ground, farming implements, &c —TERMS.—All sums over $3, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his notes with good freehold security, at six per cent interest from date. C.C. WALTER, Adm'r

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on the 1[illegible]th day of June, 1878, at the residence of George Kines late of DeKalb county, Indiana deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, wagon, buggy, farming tools, such as plows, harrow, also corn, wheat, oats, etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.
GEORGE BARNEY, Administrator.
May 22nd, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Rosana Graham, Joseph B. Endly and Martha Endly are principle and A F Pinchin surety are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Rickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.
This sale postponed to June 22nd, 1878.
J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit;

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 28th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Work Administrator, estate of Elizabeth Cary is plaintiff and Ira A. West et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen dollars, [$618] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty-four, (34), township thirty-three, (33) north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, May 22, 1878. Pr. fee $6.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Swartz is plaintiff, and Samuel and Matilda Tate, Samuel Healy, Cyrus S. Stoy, David Fay and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and forty cents, [$330.40] with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JUNE 29th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-five [135], and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty-six [136], in E. Ross's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 5th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelly is plaintiff and Beulah E. Long and Oscar T. Clark [bail] are defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and thirty-five dollars and 80 cents, [$535.80], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and fifty-eight, [158], and one hundred and fifty-nine, [159], in Hornberger's first addition to the town of Waterloo, lot number one, (1), in Jervis Frothingham and Crane's addition to the town of Waterloo, and the undivided one half of lot number thirty two, [32] in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Kahn is plaintiff, and Jno. Lawhead and Mary Lawhead are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents, $422.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty nine, 29, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan Leas, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, [$3013.83], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of lots number twenty-eight [28] thirty-two [32] fifty-three [53] fifty-nine (59) eighty-two [82] eighty-three [83] one hundred and one [101] one hundred and thirty [130] one hundred and thirty-three [133] one hundred and thirty-four [134] one hundred and thirty-one [131] one hundred and thirty-nine 139 one hundred and forty [140] one hundred and fifty seven [157] one hundred and fifty-eight [158] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Zollars & Zollars, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein R. Wes McBride and Jas. L. Morlan are plaintiffs, and Franklin Getts and Amanda Getts are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents, $198.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A piece of land in the north east part of the north west quarter of section three, 3, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred and fifty-six feet, 156, south of the quarter post on the north side of said section, thence south on the open centre line of said section ten chains and forty-two links, 10-42, thence north eighty nine degrees, 89°, west four chains and seventy five links, 4-75, to the original plat of Uniontown, thence in a north easterly direction along the line of said plat to the place of beginning, containing two, forty-seven one hundredth acres, 2, 47-100 of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty. for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff, and Cyrus M. Phillips and Sarah E. Phillips are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy eight dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and seven, 207, and lot number two hundred and twelve, 212, with the appertenances thereunto belonging, situated in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. L. Penfield, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Leidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Ezra L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Aldritch & Barrett, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff, and Charles and Minnie Shoaf are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, [$145.87], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit;

The south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in township thirty-four, [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper Altenberg is plaintiff, and Charles Shoaf is defendant requiring me to make the sum of twenty-four dollars and 60 cents, ($24.60), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit;

The south one half of the south west quarter of section twenty three, (23), in township number thirty-four, [34], north of range thirteen, (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

GROCERIES

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS
AND GLASSWARE,

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only, in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Green Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cents, Arbuckles' and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c, Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sole at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

SOMETHING NEW IN FARM MACHINERY!

THE McCORMICK

REAPER and SELF-BINDER

THE GREAT

Achievement of the Age.

A Reaper that binds as it cuts and does good clean work—a better bind than can be done by hand. One man to drive is all that is required.

Call and see this machine now on exhibition at Auburn.

D. D. SNYDER, Ag't.

DEALER IN

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS
and other farm implements.
CULTIVATORS FORM $18 to $25
The Celebrated
EMPIRE REAPER AND MOWER,
Sweep or Table Rake.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $15 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's pills cure indigestion.

The County Commissioners are in session.

Is nobody from DeKalb going to the Paris exposition.

C. L. Hill, Esq., of Fort Wayne, was in town yesterday.

Early cherries are ripe, but they are very scarce in this locality.

A valuable horse belonging to J. D. Kelly, Esq, died one day last week.

Tom Somers has opened a saloon on Seventh street, next door to Joe Beugnot.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

Another slight change has been made in the running of trains on the Saginaw railroad.

The Auburn Fruit House has moved in the room formerly occupied by Fri Shoomaker.

The Board of Equalization met on Monday, but there were few or no appeals before it.

The premium list for the coming fair at Waterloo in October, will be ready for distribution this week.

O. J. Powell, of the Herald, and H. S. Morse, Esq. of Garrett, attended the decoration last Thursday.

We notice several sidewalks out of repair on west Seventh street, which should receive immediate attention.

Bashiliers have moved their grocery store from the Odd Fellows' room to the Hebel building, lately occupied as a saloon.

Let us rejoice. A great deal of work has been done on the public highways throughout the county in the past ten days.

The Albion New Era gives an account of the death of a little child at Wolf Lake, by falling into a vessel containing hot water.

The Democratic caucus in Concord township will be held at Spencerville school house, at 3 o'clock p. m., June 15th 1878.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Auburn, will meet at Mrs. McCune's to-morrow, Friday afternoon, at 3 p. m.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

A cyclone at Richmond, Mo., last Saturday killed twelve persons, wounded seventy-five and destroyed $200,000 worth of property

Israel Kemery, Esq., of Angola, was in town yesterday: He is introducing a burglar alarm for doors and windows that has no superior.

The B. & O. elevator, at Albion, was burned Monday night, caused by sparks from the engine. About one car load of wheat was burned.

W. Griswold bid off the contract to build grade to bridge on Ninth street, at 12 cents per yard, the work to be done in forty-five days.

The Democracy of Newville township will meet in the Hall in Newville on Saturday, June 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to the County Convention.

A new kind of tea, put up in tin cans, and warranted good or money refunded, at Davenport's, the druggist. Green, black, Japan, and other brands, in half and one pound cans.

MARRIED.—On June 4th, 1878, by Father Levandoski, of Toledo, O., at the Catholic church in this place, Mr. John Wrukosky and Miss Agnus Josuack, both of New Era.

We were pleased to meet Col. Crooks, of Toledo, O., connected with the whole sale house of Fuller, Childs & Co, in Fort Wayne last week. The Colonel is a pleasing gentleman, an expert sales man, a live, enterprising business man, and always leaves an impression alike creditable to himself and the house with which he is connected.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Soldiers of DeKalb Take Notice.

There will be a meeting of soldiers of the late war at Auburn, Saturday evening, June 8th, 1878, at 6 o'clock. All are requested to be present and assist in effecting a permanent organization. COM.

Dr. Van Buskirk, charged with robbing graves at Fort Wayne, was found guilty by a jury last week, and fined $400. These ghouls should all be sent to the penitentiary.

Chas. Schrader, Geo. Brackenridge, Newton Burwell and Mr. Carr, all pleasing, enterprising citizens of Fort Wayne were in town yesterday, in attendance at the District Conference.

Emporor William, of Germany, was again shot at on last Sunday, and about twenty shots were taken out of his body by the doctors. His condition was reported critical. Dr. Nobling, the assassin, was arrested.

J. N. recalls his appointment for the 7th and will appear on the 20th, at Ensley's Hall, and Waterloo on the 21st He speaks highly of the sympathy shown him at Spencerville and Newville All for truth.

R. B. Graham, agent of the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanders of Boston, Mass., will speak at the Methodist church at Waterloo, Tuesday evening, June 11th. Children will be at Butts' Hotel, June 12th.

List of unclaimed letters in the post-office at Auburn, Ind., June 1st 1878:

Dauthy Carhenn, James Carrigan, James Kruse, William Sugafelt, Rev. F. Sittle, Allie Peatersun, Delila Waters.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

Farmers who will soon be filling their barns with a bountiful harvest, should not neglect to get an insurance. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of this county, offers the best inducements. See their rules and regulations.

Frank Northway, E. E. Lawrence, J. M. Hopkins, Wm. M. Veitch and E. J. Huffman, contractors on the Chicago Division, have been retired from the service. They were among the oldest employes on the Division, and have the best wishes of their numerous friends. —Garrett Herald.

Ho, for the Fourth.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of this place at the Commissioners' room on to-morow, Friday evening, to make arrangements for a celebration here on the fourth. It is hoped a large number will be in attendance.

The handsome and accomplished Miss Ella Gloyd, who has been the guest of Mrs. Dr. Allen, of this place, returned to her home at Ashland, Ohio, last Friday. By her grace and charming manners, she made many friends during her short visit in our midst.

Fish.

Great reduction in Pickerel—they never, in the history of the country, sold so low. Just received five hundred half barrels, which we offer at $1 75, the usual price is $4. Kits 50c, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. 4t.

C. B. Darrow, Col. W. C. Williams, Dr. Winslow, George T Barney, and Rev. George Carter, are mentioned as probable candidates for the greenback party, for congress, in this district. There is another, whose shadow can cover the whole of the above, if he will accept it.

Jas. V. Hazzard, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, has dissolved his connection with that institution. His successor will be elected July 1st. In the mean time W. H. McIntyre, Vice President, and Geo. Hazzard Asst. Cashier of the Bank will have charge of the same.

Thanks to the Merchants.

MR. EDITOR.—Through the medium of your valuable paper; the soldiers and their friends desire to return thanks to the business men of Auburn, for their liberal subscription in money, to defray expenses Memorial Day, May, 30. COM.

About the best road scraper we have yet seen, is the one made at Bryan, O., for which C. Sheets, Esq., is agent. It is simply constructed, is not expensive, and does the work admirably. It takes the dirt from the high places on the road and dumps it in the chuck holes and depressions, and leaves a level road. There should be one in every district.

Babies ought to be well taken care of their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from colic or bowel disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a simple but always reliable remedy. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Only 25 cents.

NEWBURGH, O., June 8, 1870.

MR. LAWSON. Dear Sir:—I have been a great sufferer from nervous headache for twenty years or more; and I feel called upon to acknowledge to you the relief I received from the use of your Curative, which surpassed any remedy I have ever used. It affords me great pleasure to recommend it to the public.

Yours with respect,
JOSEPH TUNER.

A limited number of the members of the Republican County Central Committee, met here last Thursday and decided to hold a County Convention on the 3d of August next.

A. C. Jackman has retired from the hotel at Kendallville, and removed to Waterloo.

Township Caucuses.

We trust the Democrats in the different townships will not forget to attend the caucuses, on Saturday, June 15th. It is important that all participate in the selection of delegates to the county Convention. Unless otherwise ordered by the chairman of the township, the hour for meeting will by 2 o'clock p. m. in all the townships.

The Press disclaims any responsibility in communications inserted in that paper, and we believe it is the proper position to hold. But in another column it charges the COURIER in taking part in the controversey at Garrett, when we have not said a word on either side. If the Press is not responsible for the opinions of its correspondents, it ought not to hold the COURIER to such a line.

AUBURN, IND., May 21, 1878

EDITOR COURIER—Having discovered that the charges made by me in an article published in these columns last fall, affecting the moral character and the standing as a physician of Dr. J. B. Casebeer, are not supported by the fact that I was led to believe by my informers when I wrote the article, I cheerfully retract the charges made in said article, and ask you to publish this for me.

Yours, A. R. BOLLAR.

The Waterloo Cornet band will please accept our thanks for a delightful serenade, which they tendered us last Thursday evening. The boys are making admirable progress in their music, and their excellent playing here on Memorial Day, received many deserved compliments. The members are all clever, good looking, well behaved gentlemen, and create a good impression, a very desirable feature in an organization of this kind.

The Kellogg concert at Fort Wayne last Friday evening was a grand affair, and quite a number from this place were in attendance. When called out Miss Kellogg sang "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," to the delight of all present. No one can form an idea what music there is in this little ballad until they hear one sing it as above. Mr. Conly, the bass singer, had a superior voice and sang splendidly. Miss Roze was good, but does not excell where Kellogg reigns. The tenor singer did not meet expectations.

The Waterloo Press does us great in justice when it says we forced the sheriff to cut off all patronage from a democratic paper at Garrett. Not one single word passed between Sheriff St. Clair, and our self on the subject, and, we can easily prove by the deputy that we readily assented that the paper there should have all sales occurring in the neighborhood, and which went there until that officer was misrepresented and villified by Dr. Parker. We believe Mr. Baxter does not mean to misrepresent us, and trust he will look up the facts and state them.

Mr. A. J. Ralston was at Mansfield, Ohio las Friday, when Webb, the negro murderer was hung. Webb had killed several of a family named Finney, in December last, and was convicted on the testimony of a little girl who saw him enter her room with a lamp in his hand, a few minutes before the horrible deed was committed. Jack says the gallows was surrounded by a high inclosure, but the crowd was determined to see the villian hanged, and they made a rush for it. Taking the guns of about sixty soldiers who were there for its protection, they soon battered it down. Webb was a black, burly negro, and stepped upon the stage as though it was the proudest moment of his life.

The admirable essay, written and recited by Mrs. C. H. Brown, of Monroeville, at the M. E. church last Tuesday evening before the District Conference, on the subject of Missionary Work, was pronounced by all to be the finest effort in that direction ever listened to in this part of the State. Classical, chaste, refined; beautiful in conception, teeming with bright thoughts, elegantly expresed, it charmed and captivated the entire audience. It was delivered in a superb manner, a deep sympathy with her subject animating the speaker, whose pure articulation and subdued intonation gave it an inconceivable force and effect. We will give it in full next week.

Memorial Day.

Though the weather on last Thursday morning, was anything but inviting, yet the attendance at the decoration was quite large in the afternoon. The line formed at one o'clock, with the Waterloo band at the head, and marched to the cemetery, where an eloquent, well written address was delivered by Gen. Blair. After reading the names of the deceased soldiers, forty little girls, all dress in white, loaded with wreaths, crosses and bouquets, marched to the grave of each soldier, and left the offering of a grateful people. This part of the ceremony was very beautiful and impressive. The choir sang several appropriate pieces, and the band furnished some good music. The programme was short, and was carried out in a neat and tasty manner.

For all diseases of the blood we do not know of any better remedy than Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

LOOK HERE! DON'T SELL Your WOOL until you see the NEW YORK STORE. tf.

A Horrible Affair.

Last Wednesday the dead body of John Scott Harrison, the son of a President and honored citizen of the Ohio Valley and beloved member of society, was laid to rest in Congress Green Cemetery alongside the tomb of his President father, whose name the great country delights to revere. On Friday his son climed to the top story of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in search of a stolen body of a young friend who had died a few days since, and removing a cloth from the face of a corpse in one of the dissecting rooms, discovered beneath the horrid mask the features of his dead father, the son of President Harrison, and father of Gen. Ben Harrison of this State. It seems that when they got into the dissecting room they found a windlass and rope which was let down through a shaft in the floor, and attached to which was a body. They raised it up, but Mr. Harrison said it was not the body of the friend he was hunting for, and whose grave had been robbed, as he died with consumption and was more emaciated than this corpse. The detective advised him to look at the face over which was a cloth. The body was then raised out of the well, the trap-door dropped beneath and the body lowered upon it. The rope had been rudely tied about the body below one arm, and as it drew upward pressed the head forward, the blood streaming from an incision in the neck. Loosening the rope

THE BODY FELL TO THE FLOOR,

the light from the window directly over the head shining directly upon the head and shoulders. Mr. Harrison gently

RAISED THE COVERING FROM THE FACE OF THE DEAD.

It revealed the face of an old man, with full, white beard, cut squarely off an inch below the chin, white hair closely cut at the back, a face discolored by the pressure of the rope and by rough handling from those by whom he had been dragged from the grave. "An old man," remarked somebody; and Mr Harrison stooped down to take a parting look at the face, when suddenly a change come over his countenance, the blood fled from his face, and he seemed about to fall to the floor. "What's the matter," said Colonel Snelbaker, as he stepped quickly to his relief. Still Mr. Harrison was silent, his blanched face still growing paler, as with eyes starting from the sockets he gaze upon the face of the dead man before him, supporting himself upon the arm of the detective, until finally, recovering himself, he gasped:

"IT'S FATHER,"

and sank, almost unconscious, into the arms of his attendants. Only an hour before he had detailed to Colonel Snelbaker the care taken to prevent the possibility of robbery of his father's grave, and now without the slightest warning or expectation, he was confronted with the mutilated body of his father. The first shock over, and Mr. Harrison having sufficiently recovered his self-command, he immediately prepared for the removal of the body to an undertakers.

The Garrett Herald says the COURIER shows its hostility to Garrett, by publishing communications from that point. In the last six months we have added about thirty-five new subscribers to our list at that place, among them as good citizens as can be found in the town. We have never personally written a line derogatory to the character of our neighbor, and have always felt a friendly interest in that locality. All that has appeared in the COURIER has come from citizens of Garrett, men who have done as much for the town as those who denounce them as bummers. While we have never uttered a word of reproach against any of its citizens, the Herald has abused and villified, without stint, men who have done more for the town in a month than the Herald has during its entire existence. This thing of characterizing citizens as rebels and bummers may be regarded as brilliant on the part of a newspaper, but it will not go down with the people. The columns of the COURIER are ever open for the redress of any grievances the people may have, and blackguardism from any other journal will not deter us from giving them benefit of an extensive circulation.

AUBURN, IND., June 1st, 1878.

To the First Baptist Church of Auburn, Indiana:

DEAR BRETHREN:—On account of the inability of the church to raise a sufficient salary for the ensuing year, I herewith tender my resignation as Pastor of this church, said resignation to take effect September 10, 1878. In so doing I desire to express my devout thanks to Almighty God that he has given me seals to my ministry while among you. I also desire to publicly express my heart-felt thanks for your earnest and untiring labors in season and out of season. Also for your tender sympathy, and christian love extented to me at all times, but especially midst my hours of deepest grief. I also desire publicly to express my attachment to, and deep solicitude for the future welfare of this church, and that the Lord may add to you "spiritual members," and that you may grow and increase in all things which pertain to life and godliness; and that the Lord Jesus may speedily send you "a man after his own heart" as my successor, is the prayer of your retiring pastor.

W. LANGDON SANDERS.

AUBURN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent's Annual Report for 1877--78.

To the School Board,—Gentlemen,

I herewith submit to you my second annual report for the school year beginning September 3rd, 1877, and ending May 24th, 1878.

1. Whole number of days taught	189.
2. Number of pupils of school age as shown by last enumeration	513
3. No. of pupils enrolled during the year	460
4. Average number belonging	303.3
5. Average daily attendance	270.3
6. Average percent of attendance	88.5

REMARK:—The above figures, in themselves considered, (and they should be considered in no other way,) do not exhibit a very [illegible] result. The average daily attendance, as compared with the aggregate enrollment, is low. If however, we compare these figures with the corresponding figures taken from the school statistics of other cities and towns, the comparison is generally found to be in our favor. The following instances are given as illustrations:

No. of children of school age—Grand Rapids, [illegible]; St. Louis, [illegible]; Terre Haute, [illegible]; Albany, N. Y., 26,898; Dayton, 14,824; Auburn, 513.

No. enrolled in the school.—Grand Rapids, 5,805; St. Louis, 32,658; Terre Haute, 3,347; Albany, N. Y., 10,860; Dayton, 5,776; Auburn, 460

Percentage of enrollment on enumeration.—Grand Rapids, .64; St. Louis, .28; Terre Haute .554; Albany, N. Y., .38; Dayton, .39; Auburn, .895.

Average daily attendance—Grand Rapids, 3,060; St. Louis, 20,479; Terre Haute, 2,556; Albany, N. Y., 6,179; Dayton, 3,002; Auburn, 2,703.

Percentage of attendance on enrollment—Grand Rapids, .54; St. Louis, .60; Terre Haute, .70; Albany, N. Y., .57; Dayton, .84; Auburn, .59

REMARK:—It is thus seen that our percentages of enrollment and attendance compare favorably with those of other places. It must be said, however, that the greatest evil in the schools of Auburn is irregularity in attendance on the part of the pupils—an evil which is attributed not to necessity, but to a lack of appreciation on the part of parents, of the damaging effects of irregular attendance.

COST OF SCHOOLS.

1. Teachers' salaries	$3,244 11
2. Janitors salary	221 00
3. Fuel	125 00
4. Incidentals	50 00
Total	$3,640 11

PERMANENT SCHOOL PROPERTY.

1. New school building	$10,000 00
2. Ward " "	1,500 00
3. School grounds	2,500 00
4. Out buildings	600 00
5. School furniture	820 00
6. Furnaces	400 00
7. Bell and gong	187 00
8. Fuel on hand	50 00
9. Books and apparatus	50 00
Total,	$16,107 00
Interest on value of permanent school property for the year at 8 per cent	$1,288 56
Sum of current expenses brought over	3,640 11
Grand total of expenses for the year	$4,928 67

Dividing the total of expenses for the year by 460, the number of pupils enrolled, the cost per capita of enrollment is found to be $10 71.

We append the annual cost per capita of enrollment in a few other places:

Fort Wayne, $11 56; St. Louis, $22 05; Lafayette, $15 52; Terre Haute, $21 30 and Milwaukee, $9 77.

By the most accurate computation we have been able to make, we find the cost per capita of enrollment in the high school to be $19.92. The cost per capita of number belonging [average] is $33.30. In Fort Wayne high school the latter figure is $50.01, exclusive of the cost of special teachers.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Whole number enrolled during the year	59
Average number belonging	35.5
" daily attendance	32.1
" percent of attendance	90.1

The results of the work in the high school department this year are highly satisfactory. Although the higher classes were small, the curriculum of studies was rigidly followed, with a view to the graduation of a class by the end of next year. It is believed to be better to pursue such a course than to modify the work with each succeeding term. To my mind the thing most needful to the success of Auburn high school, is greater *permanence* of work and organization. There have been too many changes. The character of the school has been too temporary The time has come when the high school of Auburn should be understood to be a permanent institution, with a settled curriculum of studies and an organization, such as to enable it to graduate a class each year. Then will it be a fitting crowning piece for the school system of the town, and a powerful stimulus to exertion in all the other grades. Let no measures be taken that can impair its efficiency.

THE INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY GRADES.

In these departments the work done during the year was, in general, commendably efficient. In the D primary grade some difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the last term in grading a large number of children, who then entered the schools for the first time. The difficulty, and the manner in which it was met, suggest the recommendation that hereafter that grade be allowed to constitute a school in itself, and that it be divided into three sections separated by one terms' work.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

These were much more largely attended this year than last, and with good results. In reporting the number of promotions from the several grades I am obliged to omit the C and D intermediate grades, on account of an irregularity in their examination in arithmetic, which will render it necessary to examine them again in that subject before their fitness for promotion can be determined.

NUMBER PROMOTED

From the A Intermediate grade to High School						9
"	"	B	"	"	" A Int.	21
"	"	C	"	"	" B "	
"	"	D	"	"	" C "	
"	"	A primary	"	"	" D "	17
"	"	B	"	"	" A primary	31
"	"	C	"	"	" B "	27
"	"	D	"	"	" C "	26

In concluding this report an expression of my thanks are due to my associate teachers for their efficient co-operation in bringing the work of the year to a successful issue and to the several members of the school board for their support and uniform kindness.

Respectfully submitted,
M. SEILER, Sup't.

June 1st, 1868.

Andrew H. Dill, was nominated for Governor in Pennsylvania. The State platform demands that further contraction of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary—that they should be received for custom duties—that gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are the just basis for a fair circulation. Opposed to national banks, and favor treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest, as the best from of paper currency based upon the credit of the government.

Garrett Items.

—The two boys who were injured by the explosion of a torpedo, week before last, are improving and strong hopes are entertained of their recovery.

—A team hitched to a wagon with a small boy in it, ran away here last Saturday. It was a terrible sight to see the child tossed up and around as the team flew over planks and gutters. Every person expected to see the child killed, but they were fortunately caught Mr. Embrey's butcher, about one square south of the depot. The childs head and face was bruised some, but not very bad.

—The town board met in regular session last Monday evening and a few citizens who have invested in property here went to attend the meeting, conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner by keeping good order, and then on Thursday, when the Garrett "Astonisher" came out, which is published by the black swamp gorilla, they were scandalized in a contemptible manner for putting in their appearance before that learned and intelligent body As the caucus was held in secret, we suppose from the tone of the "Astonisher," that the meetings of the town board are to be held hereafter in secret also, and those who have bought property will have to get a permit from O. J Powell, or they cannot be admitted. This is the man who is publishing the "Astonisher," for the benefit of Garrett, and growling because we can resent his insults through the COURIER. This is the man who went to the Emanuel church, occupied the front seat, listened to an able sermon delivered by the right Rev. D. L. Trumble, never paid one nickle to the support of that gentleman, who contributed the only reading matter that ever appeared in his paper worth reading, and then was the first man to try to cut the gentleman's throat behind his back; whose shoes he is in no wise worthy to lace, and yet we are all bummers if we do not take him for our counsel.

—Now a few words about our school: A good school, well managed is a credit to any town or community. So also is a good newspaper, but a poor school with which the majority of the parents are dissatisfied is not much of a credit anywhere. So with a newspaper that devotes its columns to blackguarding the citizens of the town in which it is published, is a disgrace to the town. The following is a list of names who have been dissatisfied with the management of the school:

Mr. Fordyce, Mr Rowe, Mr. Wagoner Mr. Galloway, Mr. Cady, Mr. Koontz, Mr. Lantz, Mr. Loar, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Mills, Mr. Moses, Mr. Groves, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Shelter, Mr. Long, Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. Slusser. If any of us would keep one of our children at home one day, send them the next with a written excuse that we had necessarily detained them at home with our name attached, the excuse would be sent back to us with the instructions that it was not satisfactory, that it did not state what we had detained them for, and that they would have to apply to the board of trustees to be admitted back in the school. One young lady about fifteen was kept at home two days, sent back with an excuse, and was sent home with the excuse it was not satisfactory. Applications were made to the trustees and they would not accept it. Another about the same age was treated in the same manner—could not be admitted as the teacher and trustees all agreed that she would be an imposition on the school on account of her advancement. She wished to study algebra.

A sixteen thousand dollar school house was forced on the tax-payers of the town, but if our children wish to study algebra it is an imposition on the school. We could give dozens of such cases of space would permit, but let us examine the other side of the case. A great many of us are working for the railroad company, have to work ten hours a day and twenty-six days for a month or two hundred and sixty hours. If we loose one hour we are docked. The teachers which we are paying out of our hard earnings, who are our servents, employed to teach our children, have six hours a day to serve, and twenty days for a month or one hundred and twenty hours. We find we have one hundred and forty hours more in a month to serve than they have and cannot take one hour unless at our expense, and yet these teachers who are in our service, can, and have left here on the trains Thursday nights, absent themselves from service till Monday morning and never ask us for an excuse who are laboring hard to pay them, but if we keep one of our children at home one day, thereby loosing the advantages of the school which we are paying for, there is a fuss kicked up if we do not tell these teachers what our children are kept at home to do. We can give the names of several children who have been kept at home on account of the cruelty in the school room. We do not expect an answer from our editor on this subject. He may possibly try to answer it by calling us all bummers, or say by the "horned spoons" he don't know of any one that is dissatisfied with the school.

A TAX-PAYER.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE DOOR-STEP.

BY E. C. STEDMAN.

The conference meeting through at last,
We boys around the vestry waited,
To see the girls come flitting past,
Like snowbirds willing to be mated.
Not braver he that leaps a wall
By level musket-flashes litten,
Than I who stepped before them all,
Who longed to see me get the mitten.

But no—she blushed and took my arm
We let the old folks take the highway,
And started toward the Maple Farm,
Along a kind of lovers' byway.
I can't remember what we said;
'Twas nothing worth a song or story,
Yet that rude path by which we sped
Seemed all transformed in glory.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet,
The moon was full, the fields were gleaming;
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet,
Her face with youth and health was beaming.
The little hand outside her muff—
Oh, sculptor, if you could but mold it!—
So lightly touched my jacket cuff,
To keep it warm I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone,—
'Twas love and fear and triumph blended;
At last we reached the foot-worn stone
Where the delicious journey ended.
The old folks, too, were almost home;
Her dimpled hand the latches fingered;
We heard the voices nearer come,
Yet on the door-step still we lingered.

She shook her ringlets from her hood,
And with a "thank you, Charles," dissembled,
But yet I knew she understood
With what a darling wish I trembled.
A cloud passed kindly overhead;
The moon was slyly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face, as if it said,
"Come, now or never! do it! do it!"

My lips till then had only known
The kiss of mother and of sister,
But, somehow, full upon her own
Sweet, rosy, darling mouth I kissed her.
Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still,
Oh, listless woman, weary lover,
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill
I'd give—but who can live youth over?

FARMER WATERS' APPLES.

It made no little stir in Cranston when it was rumored about that Farmer Waters had been heard to say, in the presence of some twenty or more persons, that whoever he had the good luck to find meddling with his early fruit he would treat in a manner not over and above palatable. No little stir, I say, it occasioned, because the good people of the thriving, populous village all wanted to learn (as all such good people do) who the trespasser upon the grounds of the richest farmer in the village might be.

But in vain each man looked into his neighbor's face for some trace of guilt, and eyed askance every rollicking youngster that walked along the street—nothing could be learned of the unruly marauders; till at last the villagers hinted that the wealthy bachelor was more frightened than hurt, and that he only raised the outcry to frighten thieves away from his premises; that no one would dare to venture through the plantations, or get within the shadow of the old, solemn, ghostly-looking grange, for the sake of a few early apples.

But there was a little mystery about the affair that the people of Cranston could not see through; not that it was so very deep and profound that it was proof against all solution; on the contrary, it was the simplest matter in the world—or would have been, I mean, if they had known how to solve it. For that part it was just like any other puzzle. They could easily conceive the possibility and probability of a wild set of mischievous urchins or frolicsome young men, and even a company of unprincipled vagabonds, disturbing the quiet of the farmer's orchard, but further than that their ideas could not find a way. Had they been told in confidence that the morning after the depredation there were innumerable tracks of tiny, dainty shoes upon the green turf and soft, brown soil of the shrubbery, that in one place was found a small kid glove, and in another quite a bit of a cambric handkerchief, with the name of the owner delicately traced in the corner—had they been told this, I say, they would have better understood the quiet way in which the owner treated the robbery, and the profound silence which he kept when the subject was discussed in his presence. But they did not know, and so they scouted at the whole affair, or at least as much as they dared, when the richest and most honored man in the village was concerned.

But, one day, when the little wonder had quite died out in the village, to those who knew "the signs of the times" there seemed an event of some importance brewing. All day, in the old brick house opposite, the laughing, mischievous school-girls were knotted together in various places, chatting in low, confidential tones. School over, the merriest of the lot sat down upon the green turf and bent their bright heads together, and said so many funny things, and made such a number of comical suggestions upon the matter which they were discussing that the whole air rang with their laughter. Just over the way from the young ladies' academy the stately house of Mr. Waters gleamed out from the plantations and shrubbery that surrounded it—looking so royal and grand, so like some old, ancient castle, with its arching porticos and snowy turrets, and above all so formidable and threatening in its aspect, that none but a set of madcap school-girls would have dared plan against its peace and quiet.

But, from the many roguish glances and bright, suggestive smiles that were directed toward it during the day, it was quite evident that the old mansion and its grounds was the subject of their thoughts and plans. At night the question was proved beyond a doubt, for when the village was still and quiet, and the moon sailed clearly up the blue steep of the sky, pouring her rain of silvery light upon the old grange, a strange procession of reckless, merry lasses stole into the wide, old gate that led through the principal avenue of the formal old garden to the coveted orchard.

For awhile as they wound along the shady walk they were silent and cautious, hardly daring to breathe a sentence above a whisper; but each moment they gained courage, and before they had traversed half through the grounds their mirth got the better of their fears, and they laughingly joined their daring leader in a plan to capture the owner, if he should trouble them.

"The one that shall catch him first shall have him," broke in a light, musical voice above the buzz and laughter of the party.

"Good, good!" answered another; "but that will be Kate Weston, our Capt. Kate, I am sure, for she can outrun any girl in Cranston. Why, girls, she goes it like a deer!"

"Hush, hush!" Capt. Kate turned about suddenly as she spoke, and held one white hand up threateningly toward the party. "If you mention the old ogre's name, he'll be sure to be out here. Remember, his apples are dearer to him than his gold; for, like many men, he thinks more of having his stomach well filled than his pocket."

How beautiful she looked, standing up there in the full, clear moonlight—brilliant, daring Kate Weston! There was a deal of pride about her slender, willowy form—in the way she carried her perfect head, flashed her great hazel eyes, and curved her tempting rosebud mouth. And now, as she spoke of Farmer Waters, her whole face seemed to glow with an expression nearly akin to scorn. For some reason, no one knew what, she had taken a bitter dislike to the great man of the village. Her very first impression of him was an unfavorable one, she used to say. When she met him one afternoon, as she was returning from a walk, he had stopped a friend to ask about her, and that, too, in such a loud tone that she could not, had she willed it, remain ignorant of what he was saying. She had heard his companion give her history in short, detached sentences. "Poor orphan—delicately reared—well educated—very beautiful and talented—proud—living with a poor relation on the outskirts of the village," were the words that fell upon her ear as she swept haughtily by them.

After that she had been introduced to the handsome, wealthy young farmer at a school picnic. She knew that the presentation had first been suggested by him; and, though she met his courteous, gentlemanly advances with a quiet, easy dignity, at heart she was repulsing him all the while.

Perhaps he was conscious of this, for he was more than usually winning and pleasing in his addresses, even when he saw in what a bitter, satirical way she cut down his finest and most polished sentiments, quietly making them the food of her merriment. This was not all, either. It was not enough that Kate should have all the enjoyment of the day spoiled for her; but she must work herself up into such a passion as to lay awake half that night, in order to sob it away from her naughty, perverse little heart.

Poor Kate! And that was not all, either. On St. Valentine's day some one had annoyed her by sending for her acceptance one of the prettiest, daintiest little rings imaginable, within the expanding bud of a blush-rose valentine. And then the most puzzling of anything about it was that it was posted at Cranston, where she did not know a single gentleman who could afford to send her a present of so much worth. She had vowed, at first, never to wear it; but, after a while, when she found that it looked so pretty upon her slender white finger, and improved her taper hand so much, she gave up, and did not allow it to go a single moment from her sight. And, better still, she used sometimes to press the dainty circlet to her lips, and then pout and put on the haughtiest of all her ways to make up for her foolishness.

So it was that matters went on between the proud, gentlemanly young farmer and the brilliant, beautiful Kate, until the affair of purloining the apples was brought to notice. Kate could not brook a threat, and, when the young farmer's cartel reached her, she headed the little group of her school friends for a second attack.

Kate looked very beautiful, standing there in the clear, silvery moonlight, holding up one white hand menacingly toward her watching band of followers.

"Pshaw, Kate! don't let's try to keep still! Let him chase us if he likes, and see what he'll catch," sounded the pleasant, musical voice of little Lucy Smiles. "I don't believe I shall drop another glove for him to pick up, let me run ever so fast. I hope he was pleased with my name stamped upon the wrist."

"He didn't trouble himself much about you or your name, I'll wager you, when he had Kate's dainty 'kerchief to wear next his heart. That isn't the best of it; there was a specimen of her handwriting upon one corner of it, and, if he isn't as blind as a bat, he'll see who favored him with the bushel May-basket made out of cabbage heads. Kate wrote the verses," retorted Mary Prince, laughing and clapping her hands.

"Hush! say, girls. You mustn't run on so; I don't want to be caught without any apples," said Kate. "So speak low, if you cannot keep from talking. We are almost there now. Hush! See the ripe, yellow fruit glistening in the clear moonlight!"

Kate tiptoed up to the little thicket of trees, followed by the hushed group.

"After all, I don't believe there is any use in keeping so still," she said, looking around. "It seems too much like downright stealing, instead of graciously condescending to test our neighbor's hospitality. So help yourselves, dears, while I preside as well as I can, in place of the gentleman himself. No doubt he'll thank me for it when—he gets a chance!"

"Perhaps, after all, he's hid in this thicket of trees, and when we get to helping ourselves, as you say, he'll come jumping out here in the very midst of us," suggested some one, in a timid voice.

"Pshaw! Don't fear, Hattie. Why, we'll frighten him to death in five minutes if he ventures to show his head. There! take this apple—and this—and this. Catch them as fast as I throw them. That's brave! Stand out where you are, and, if you hear any noise, why, run!" cried Kate, turning again to the tree. "Here—catch my hat, and bring me some leaves. I am going to ornament my hair for the occasion."

She twined the dark leaves in and out her glossy braids, and then, looping a fairy white apron upon one arm, commenced filling it with apples.

"One for Elly Gray, two for Dame 'Lizabeth, three for little Bobby, and the nice big bouncer for me! Thank you, thank you, Mr. Waters! The company beg me to tender you in their behalf their—their—what's that, girls?"

As Kate spoke, there was a little crackling noise among the apple boughs in the thicket at her back, and before she had time to sound an alarm young Waters bounded out in the very midst of the frightened girls, who ran, screaming lustily, in every direction. But could there have been an eye witness to the comical scene, it would have been very easily observed that the farmer cared little about capturing any save their wild, reckless leader. Down the long avenue Kate flew like the wind, with the dignified bachelor following closely after her. Faster, faster she went, her long, glossy braids falling about her face and down her shoulders—her light scarf, like a banner of rosy mist, floating out upon the breeze as she flew along. Faster, faster! Another moment passed and she was within a single leap of the wide gate. But her pursuer was there before her, and, like a frightened deer, she sprung away in a different direction. There was another gate that led from the west side of the grounds, and like lightning she shot toward it. But oh! horror of horrors! It was locked fast! She turned about again, but the enemy was closely upon her track, and there was no hope of escape for her. Panting and trembling, she stood silent until he came up to her.

"Permit me to escort you to the house, Miss Weston," he said, bowing low before her, and speaking as though nothing in the world had happened to mar his self-possession.

"No, I thank you, sir; I will go home, if you please."

Kate's voice shook as she spoke, and she fairly reeled as she made an attempt to take a few steps forward.

"I cannot permit you to go home while you are so weary," said he, courteously. "You cannot walk without assistance, even. Lean on my arm; in a moment we shall reach the house."

But Kate did not accept his aid willingly, and so he went forward, and, gently putting his arm about her, drew her toward the house. Her breath came freer and easier in a moment's time, and, when she stood within the old oak entrance-hall she was quite herself again.

"I will go no further, if you please, sir," she said, pausing there and giving a hurried glance over her deranged toilet.

"This to a man of my hospitality, Miss Weston? This way, if you please."

He threw open a door into a small sitting-room, and motioned her to enter. When she went hesitatingly forward, he drew a large easy-chair up before the window, and begged her to be seated.

"O, but our fruit!" said he. "Excuse me for not relieving you before of the burden."

Kate crimsoned to the very roots of her hair as he pointed to her apron of apples, which she still held looped up over her arm. The next moment he had gathered them into a fruit-dish, and was ringing for plates and knives.

"Excuse me, sir, but I cannot remain longer," said Kate, rising, and giving a little flash of light into his face.

"But I shall insist upon it," said he. "I have a moral right to detain you to-night, remember."

"Or would have, perhaps, if I was not able to purchase my own ransom," said Kate. "I think I understand you. May I ask at what price you value your fruit?"

She drew her purse from her pocket with one hand, and pointed to the fruit with the other.

Mr. Waters' lip curled for a moment, and his steady eyes burned beneath their perfect brows with a deeper light; but, when he spoke, his voice was as firm and mellow as though the faintest ripple of passion had never broken over its quiet surface.

"By the peck those apples are worth—let me see—some 5 shillings at the early season of the year. Perhaps I can afford a discount upon the price, since you have taken so large a quantity."

"No, no, sir, do not rebate the smallest fraction upon them, as you value your happiness!" said Kate. "If I have not enough money in my purse, I can apply to some friend to lend me the remainder."

"Miss Weston!" said the young farmer, and he spoke her name in a low, stern voice.

"You choose well, sir, I am sure," said Kate. "Among the score of girls who visited your orchard to-night, I am the only one who has not some friend to buy them from the unhappy consequences of this adventure. There is my purse, sir!"

She threw the small purse upon the carpet at his feet as she spoke, and then, ashamed of her ungenerous words and her high flow of passion, burst into tears.

"Miss Weston!" The voice was a little tremulous now, but it detracted nothing from its deep sternness. He stepped in front of the door as he spoke, as he divined an intention on the part of Kate to glide from the room.

"A moment, if you please—I will not detain you long," he said, inclining his head toward her. "I believe you too true and generous, Miss Weston, to think me guilty of such meanness as you have just ascribed to me. I am sure that for a long time you have known me better. If you have not, it is not my fault. For a long time I have been interested in you. Your face pleased me when I first looked upon it, and I felt that it was no common soul, no poor spirit, that spoke out eloquently from your features. It may have been weak in a man, much your senior in years, to follow you about, though I have endeavored to treat you with the courtesy and respect which were yours by right, as I have esteemed you very highly; have, I am almost afraid, by the little pang I feel at my heart to-night, been allowing myself to love you, even. That is all. I promise you as a true gentleman that I will not annoy you any more. You may go now."

He stepped aside from the door to allow Kate to pass out, but she stood before him without moving to go, while the willful tears still broke up from the depths of her beautiful eyes and fell upon her cheeks.

"I will not detain you longer," he repeated, hesitatingly, seeing that she stood immovable and silent.

She drew up her haughty head as he spoke, and dashed the burning tears from her cheeks; then she started forward without looking up into his face. For a moment she tottered upon the threshold, pressing her slender fingers over her wet eyes, and then turned back again to her host, who stood with his head bent toward her.

"I—I—do not want to go!" she cried, springing back to him, and holding out both white hands to meet his eager, passionate grasp.

Then—then—but the rich young farmer is too reticent and great a personage for me to meddle with this one delicious little love scene of his life. You must imagine the rest yourself, dear reader. All I can say is that Kate Weston became Mrs. Waters in consequence of the affair of the apples.

Origin of the Cardiff Giant Fraud.

That great hoax, the Cardiff giant, was conceived by one George Hull, a tobacconist of Binghamton, N. Y. It was the outgrowth of a controversy held one evening, in 1866, between Hull and a Rev. Mr. Turk, of Ackley, Iowa, regarding the former existence of giants in the earth, in which the latter proved victorious, his ready tongue and loud voice easily bearing down and overwhelming his opponent. Hull retired at a late hour, and, being chagrined with his defeat, lay awake the greater portion of the night, thinking of the extreme gullibility of the world in matters where the Bible could be cited as evidence, and in planning how to turn this peculiarity to his advantage. The result was that he decided upon producing an image which should, after being buried and exhumed, pass muster as a fossil man of unusual size, being assured that such men as his late opponent in argument would aid not a little in contributing to the final success of the undertaking.

In 1868, having studied the subject carefully and completed his arrangements, Hull associated himself with one Martin, and proceeded to Fort Dodge, Iowa, to procure a suitable block from which to carve his image. An acre of quarry-land was purchased, and work commenced, but only to be soon abandoned, owing to the extreme friability of the stone, and the persistent annoyance of the curious and inquisitive inhabitants of the neighborhood. Martin, now thoroughly disgusted, withdrew from the project; but Hull, hearing of another gypsum-bed in a more retired locality, on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, then in progress of construction, went thither, and the following Sunday engaged the foreman of the railroad-gang to employ his men in quarrying out as large a slab as the nature of the ground would permit, paying for the labor with a barrel of beer. The result was a slab weighing three and a half tons, measuring twelve feet in length, four in breadth, and twenty-two inches in thickness. With almost incredible difficulty and labor, the block was transported over forty miles of terrible road to Montana, the nearest railroad-station, where it was shipped to E. Burghardt, Chicago, who had been engaged to grave the image. On its arrival at that city, it was moved to Burghardt's barn, which had been prepared for its reception, and two men at once set to work upon it—one, Edward Salle, a German; the other, an American named Markham. It was Hull's desire to represent a "man who had laid down and died;" but, as he entertained doubts as to the universal acceptation of the "fossil-man" theory, it was decided to produce an image that might also pass for an ancient statue. This combination of designs was the cause of that curious feature which attracted notice and provoked discussion when the giant came to be exhibited, viz., the lack of hair.—*Dr. G. A. Stockwell, in Popular Science Monthly for June.*

A Louisiana Execution.

Edward Bowen, a son of Dr. E. G. Bowen, of Brookhaven, Miss., went over to Manchac, La., last summer, with an excursion party. In passing the platform at the depot he noticed a party of negroes dancing, among whom was Isaiah Evans. After watching them a while, Bowen remarked to a friend that Evans did not know how to dance. Evans, who was under the influence of liquor, immediately drew a pistol and fatally shot Bowen. He attempted to escape, but was overtaken and captured. His trial, conviction and sentence quickly followed. Through the efforts of his counsel, however, the execution was staved off until the 10th of May last, when the sentence was carried into effect. From a Southern exchange we glean the following particulars of the hanging, which, we are told, was witnessed by several thousand people:

"The prisoner was accompanied by several colored preachers, who kept up a constant praying and singing, in which they were joined by a large portion of the assembled multitude. When Evans had ascended the scaffold the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say. He stepped to the edge of the scaffold and said: 'My friends, I hope this will be a great warning to many of you. To-day I am here before you to meet death. I hope to meet my God in heaven. I have come through the darkness and been brought into the light. I've been baptized in the river of Jordan, and am ready and willing to die. When I get to heaven I'll not be a murderer there. I ain't felt that I'm going to die; I'm just going to step off from this world and rest in paradise to-night.' Turning to Dr. Bowen, the father of the murdered man, he continued: 'Mr. Bowen, I murdered your son. I beg you to forgive me. Oh, my God! how I have prayed that he will be in heaven, and that I'll meet him there this evening. Before his face I hope to be judged.' Turning again to the multitude, he said: 'I've been wicked and bad; I've been a man that feared neither God, man nor the devil; I've been a drunkard, gambler and murderer. Brothers and sisters, all, farewell. I'm going to be an angel in heaven, and from the skies view the whole universe. God said that I would never get to Him unless He called me like this, and He fixed it so that I would by killing this man, and now I'll be with the angels in heaven.' The black cap was then adjusted over his face, and at 12 m. the trap fell. Evans dropped six feet, and his neck was broken."

A Curious Tree.

A curious peculiarity of the boabab tree, found in Africa and Madagascar, is that scarcely any injury will destroy it. Fire scorching the exterior does not impair its vitality. Nor can it be injured from within, as it is quite common to find it hollow. Even cutting it down does not exterminate it, for it continues to grow in length while lying on the ground, and its roots, which reach forty or fifty yards from the trunk, retain their vitality. Although the tree attains an enormous age, Livingstone having examined one which he judged to be 1,400 years old, it is attacked by a disease which affects its woody structure, so in course of time its own weight causes it to fall in a mass of ruins.

A LIFE OF TORTURE.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases of Anchylosis on Record.

[From the Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.]

In the year 1848, a boy then 18 years of age by the name of Jonathan R. Bass, lived with George W. Rogers, of this city, in a house on the ground now occupied by the Lockport *Journal* building. One evening while on his way to a pasture field above High street, for the cows, he was taken with a severe pain in the bottom of his right foot. He supposed at first that a nail was hurting him, but upon examination he could find nothing. That night and for a number of days his foot was swollen very badly and was exceedingly painful, and then got better, but was more or less troublesome after that. In the fall of 1849 he went to Avon four months, but got no better. That winter he attended school at our Union school, and in the spring went to Buffalo for a time, meanwhile getting a little worse. For a few months of the following summer he was able to act as Captain of a canal boat, which he ran between Buffalo and Rochester. He did no work, however. After that he went to G. W. Eastman's commercial school at Waterville, Oneida county, and in 1853 kept books for Hall & Co., of Buffalo, but, continuing to grow worse, had to give up his place, and came to his home in Cambria. In 1854-5 he did a little writing for parties in Lockport, and in 1856 was very bad and suffered very much, all the joints of the body and limbs becoming more or less affected by this time. In 1852 he was put on an invalid bed, made by Moore & Glass, of this city, from which he has never been removed. He could manage, however, with a good deal of difficulty to feed himself for eight years after that, since which time he has been fed with a spoon, which is quite a difficult task, as his jaws are firmly set, and nothing thicker than a knife-blade can pass them. Yet he eats almost everything that other people do, and is very hearty. Fat pork, fat beef, baked beans, potatoes and milk are his favorites. Being very much interested in the war, reading everything that came in his reach, which he could do by having it placed on a rack before him, he so injured his eyes that in 1869 he became blind, and has remained so since. He talks without difficulty, is very intelligent, and converses freely upon any subject that he has had an opportunity to study up. The writer of this article called upon Mr. Bass, a few days since, and made a careful examination of his physical condition, and found every joint entirely anchylosed, or grown into solid bone, with the exception of his fingers and toes. The bones of the fingers of the right hand have been nearly absorbed, and the flesh remaining is puffy and flaccid. In the left hand not only the bones of the fingers, but the bones of the whole hand, have undergone this same process of absorption. The finger-nails on this hand were grown out beyond the ends of the fingers three and one-half inches, giving a weird and inhuman appearance to the hand. The arms are straight down by his sides, and fixed in this condition, and in the middle of the arm and forearm measured only five inches in circumference.

The limbs are straight—with a dislocation of the right hip joint—but all firm and solid bone, the thigh measuring only eight and one-half inches around.

The bones of the toes are absorbed the same as the hands, and the flaccid toes droop and hang down like fringe. The spinal column is also perfectly consolidated, thus rendering the body capable of being lifted by one's hands under his head and heels without yielding or bending the slightest whatever. The muscles are not paralyzed, but their action seems perfectly under his control, as seen by the action of the tendons and cords.

The pulse is regular—beating seventy to the minute—strong and full. All the vital organs are sound and in active condition, thus rendering him capable of living many years longer. On the whole, this is probably one of the most remarkable cases on record in this or any other country.

Novelties in Paper.

A correspondent wants to know if it is really true that car-wheels are made of paper. We can assure him that it is. The paper is subjected to enormous pressure and inclosed between thin plates of iron. Such wheels are found to have extraordinary elasticity and endurance, and are coming to be much used not only in this country, but in Europe. The latest novelty in use of paper appears to be for chimney-pots. They are made in Breslau, and are light and durable. Before the paper pulp is molded and compressed into the required shape it is treated with chemicals which render it non-inflammable. Specimens of paper and cloth made from the California cactus were recently exhibited before the Maryland Academy of Sciences. The cactus grows abundantly in many of the Western States and Territories, and it is found on arid soil where nothing can be cultivated. The success that has been met with in making paper from this plant is so marked that the business will probably be attempted on a large scale. —*Journal of Chemistry.*

Work of the Bible Society.

The annual report of the American Bible Society, read at its recent sixty-second anniversary, in New York city, shows that the number of copies of the Bible manufactured at the Bible house was 654,893; printed abroad, 233,908; purchased abroad, 17,978; total, 906,779. Copies issued at home, 663,900; abroad, 195,593; total, 857,493. Bibles for the blind were also issued to the number of 521, making an aggregate of 11,236 volumes in thirty-six years. The issues of the society for sixty-two years amount to 34,864,315 copies. The cash receipts for the year were $446,954. This amount is less than that of last year by $96,625. The fact was mentioned that a firm of native publishers in Japan has expressed a desire to participate in the publication of the scriptures for their own countrymen. They will soon issue a pocket edition of the New Testament in Japanese.

A RECENT patent for a nursery lamp shows a plan for warming liquids, giving illumination, and showing the time; which latter is done by the fall of the oil in a tube, the flame being gauged to consume a given quantity of oil per minute.

AFTER THE QUARREL.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

Hush, my pretty one. Not yet.
Wait a little, only wait.
Other blue flowers are as wet
As your eyes, outside the gate
He has shut forever. But
Is the gate forever shut?

Just a young man in the rain
Saying (the last time?) "good-night"
Should he never come again
Would the world be ended quite?
Where would all these rose-buds go?—
All these robins? Do you know?

But—he will not come? Why, then,
Is no other within call?
There are men, and men, and men—
And these men are brothers all!
Each sweet fault of his you'll find—
Just as sweet in all his kind.

None with eyes like his? Oh—oh!
In diviner ones did I
Look, perhaps, an hour ago,
Whose? Indeed (you must not cry)
Those I thought of—are not free
To laugh down your tears, you see.

Voice like his was never heard?
No—but better ones, I vow;
Did you ever hear a bird?—
Listen, one is singing now!
And his gloves? His gloves? Ah, well,
There are gloves like his to sell.

At the play to-night you'll see,
In mock-velvet cloaks, mock earls
With mock-jeweled swords—that he
Were a clown by! Now, those curls
Are the barber's pride, I say;
Do not cry for them, I pray.

If no one should love you? Why,
You can love some other still;
Philip Sidney, Shakespeare, ay,
Good King Arthur, if you will;
Raphael—*he* was handsome, too,
Love them, one and all. I do.
—*Scribner for June.*

PITH AND POINT.

THE most useful servant for a convalescent—A valet-tudinarian.

TIME is money; of course it is, or how could you "spend an evening?"

WHAT sort of voice has a washwoman?—Why, a soap-rano, of course.

THE Irish hate to give anything up. Some of them even try to wake the dead.

"ECONOMY is the road to wealth," and we begin to suspect that it is the one which has no turning.

GILES asserts that the laws are very unjust. A man can poach an egg and there is nothing done about it, but let him try to poach a chicken—well, just let him try—that is all!

"You may pray till you die, but the Lord will never forgive you for shooting a man in the back," said Bowler, on being shot by Holliday, in Collinsbury, La. They were negro farm hands. Bowler soon died, and Holliday was so impressed by his words that he has twice tried to kill himself.

PHUNOGRAPHS FROM THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Paneful site—A hothouse.

Can a kitchen-maid perpetrate apron?

A gross error—A mistake in total weight.

Isn't it rascally to pro-rogue Congress?

A girl may adore bangs, but not a door bangs.

Tuneful lyre—The music teacher who broke his engagement.

A man with a mashed head may be given the title of crown prints.

Why is the world like a piano? Because it is full of sharps and flats.

Can a man with a rifled pocket be said to carry concealed weapons?

Minnesota has a female brakeman. Many a female is disposed to break man.

An ill-natured editor says the women all use paint, and he "sets his face against it."

Why are types like alleged criminals? Because it is not proper to lock them up without proof.

Why will people pay so much rent when they can get a good house-maid for $3 or $4?

It may seem paradoxical, but it is, nevertheless, true, that the no-mad dog is most likely to go mad.

Undertakers are said to be a mercenary class, always watching for an opportunity to screw you down.

The difference between a chronologist and a command is—one is a date man, and the other is a mandate.

There's a slight difference between an operation on the skull and a scullery. One is a trepan, and the other a pantry.

At some of the city hasheries the butter set down before the boarders is like a defended fort; that is, rather too strong to be easily taken.

What's the difference between the Prince of Wales and water in a fountain? One is heir to the throne, and the other is thrown to the air.

QUIPS FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A celebrated kase—Smearkase.

A tight squeeze—Embrace of a drunken man.

A *fine* fellow—A Justice of the Peace.

When both ends meet, do they "take a drink?"

Can a proof-reader read the "proof of the pudding?"

The oyster is the most stew-dious of the bivalve family.

In the language of the seasons, May is some, but June is summer.

The South was defeated, it is true; but they continued to raise cane down there.

Any child can draw an oat, but it takes a good writer to put his name on one.

A Dutchman says: "Ouf your knife pes one plade gone, den dot knife bin blade oud."

A California bruiser is named Belcher. "Belt yourself," his cronies say; "we don't want any of it."

A sailor discovered kicking his boy through the street explained that he was only toe-ing the youngster into port.

A San Francisco beauty has a head of hair "which, when unconfined, trails upon the floor." She must be a hair-belle.

THE difference between the ordinary seaman and the Captain who uses the rope's end freely is: The former tars the ropes, and the latter ropes the tar

THE New York *Herald* publishes a statement showing that in 1865 there were 30,000 more shoemakers in Massachusetts than there are to-day, although the products of that branch of industry in Massachusetts exceed by the enormous amount of $71,000,000 the production of 1855. This extraordinary increase of products, with so great a diminution in the number of hands employed, is of course attributable to the introduction of the most approved labor-saving machinery, by which Massachusetts commands to a great extent the markets of the world in the shoe trade.

SABBATH READING.

Resignation.

Father, I have learned to trust,
And feel at length that thou art just
To take away
Each staff and stay
Which hindereth me
From trusting Thee
I now resign
My will to Thine.

Not till I found myself forsaken
And all I clung to most was taken—
Of friends bereft,
'Till few were left—
Could I look up
Accept the cup
And calmly say
Be Thou my stay.

Now with confiding love I rest
Upon my precious Savior's breast,
And feel that He
My friend will be;
Through all the strife
And toils of life
With Jesus near
I need not fear.

The Golden A., B., C.

The following selections are from the "Life and Sermons of Rev. Dr. John Tauler":

After a manly, and not a childish sort, ye shall, with thorough earnestness, begin a new life.

Bad ways ye shall eschew, and practice all goodness with diligence and full purpose of mind.

Carefully endeavor to keep the middle path in all things, with seemliness and moderation.

Demean yourself humbly in word and work, from the inward holiness of your heart.

Entirely give up your own will; evermore cleave earnestly to God, and forsake Him not.

Forward and ready shall ye be to all good works, without murmuring, whatever be commanded you.

Give heed to exercise yourself in all godly works of mercy toward the body or the spirit.

Have no backward glances over the world, or the creatures, or their doings.

Inwardly in your heart ponder after your past life with honesty, sincere repentance in the bitterness of your heart, and tears in your eyes.

Knightly and resolutely withstand the assaults of the devil, the flesh, and the world.

Learn to conquer long-cherished sloth with vigor, together with all effeminacy of the body, and subservience to the devil.

Make your abode in God, with fervent love, in certain hope, with strong faith, and be toward your neighbor as toward yourself.

No other man's good things shall ye desire, be they what they may, corporeal or spiritual.

Order all things so that you make the best, and not the worst of them.

Penance, that is, suffering from your sin, you shall take willingly, whether it come from God or from creatures.

Quittance, remission, and absolution you shall give to all who have ever done you wrong in thought, word, or deed.

Receive all things that befall you with meekness, and draw improvement from them.

Soul and body, estate and reputation, keep undefiled, with all care and diligence.

Truthful and upright shall ye be toward all, without guile or cunning.

Wantonness and excess, of whatsoever kind it may be, ye shall learn to lay aside, and turn from it with all your heart.

Xt., our blessed's Lord's life and death shall ye follow, and wholly conform yourself thereunto with all your might.

Zealously keep a rein over your will and your senses, that they may be at peace with all that God doth, and also with all His creatures.

All this lesson must be learned of a free heart and will, without caviling.

"The Perfection of Beauty."

There is no perfection of beauty in this world. Here the ripest fruit has some speck in it. The sweetest rose has a thorn on the stem, or a worm at the heart of it. The brightest sky has a cloud upon its surface; and the sun itself has dark spots on its face. There is something to mar the beauty of all our brightest things in this world. But in that world—that city—that place where Jesus is—there will be nothing to mar the beauty that is seen everywhere. It will all be "the perfection of beauty."

A little girl was gazing up at the starry sky one clear night. She seemed to be very much occupied in thinking about something. Her mother said to her, "What are you thinking about, my dear?"

"Oh! mamma," she said, "I was thinking if the *outside* of heaven is so beautiful, how *very* beautiful it must be *inside!*"

A very sweet thought, indeed, and one we may often consider ourselves, when we look up at the sky, on a clear, bright night, and see how it sparkles in its loveliness. *That* is the outside of heaven.

Sometimes when people are dying the heavenly land, where Jesus is, comes very near them so that they can see it before they die.

A little boy was dying. His father and mother were sitting on one side of his little bed, and the doctor was waiting and watching near. He had been silent for some time, and appeared to sleep. They thought he might pass away as he slept. But suddenly his blue eyes opened, wide and clear, and a sweet smile broke over his face. He looked upward very earnestly, and then, turning to his mother, said: "Mother, what is that beautiful land that I see there, beyond the mountains?"

"I don't see any mountains, my dear," said the mother.

"Look there, mother dear," he said, pointing up. "They are very near now—so large and high—and the country beyond them seems beautiful! The people are so happy, *and there are no sick children there.* Is that the heavenly land I see?"

"Yes, my child," his mother sobbed; "that is the heavenly land where Jesus dwells."

"Oh, mother—oh, father, don't be sorry for me, but come after me to that beautiful land. Good-by, mother dear; I'm going now, and Jesus has sent His angel to carry me over the mountains."

These were his last words. He died in his mother's arms. The angel carried him over the mountains to "see the King in his beauty." But he had caught a glimpse of its brightness before he went away. The *beauty of the place* is one of the things that will help to make up the glory or beauty that we shall see in Jesus when we go to heaven.—*Richard Newton, D. D.*

Amen.

1. *Its Origin.*—Amen is a Hebrew word, of Hebrew origin. Prior to the time of Christ it was found in no other language but the Hebrew. Pagans did not make use of it in their idol worship. But with the introduction of Christianity it has found its way into the languages of all nations, who have received the Christian as their religion. In the Greek, Latin, German and English tongues, it is the same in orthography, in signification, and, with very slight deviations, also in pronunciation. It has been left untranslated, and has been transferred from the Hebrew just as it is found there, because there cannot be found in any language any single word that expresses its precise and complete sense and meaning.

2. *Its Sense.*—Luther, in his Smaller Catechism, defines it thus: "Amen, amen, that is, yea yea, it shall be so." Cruden says of it: "Amen in Hebrew signifies true, faithful, certain." It is used in the end of prayer in testimony of an earnest wish, desire, or assurance to be heard; amen, be it so! So shall it be." Webster says: "Amen, as a noun, signifies truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as a verb, to conform, establish, verify; as an adjective, firm, stable. In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers in the sense of, be it firm, be it established." All these definitions agree in making amen to mean: "Verily, true, certain, be it so, shall it be." Some ancient forms of ritual have rendered it into English, namely, "So mote it be."

It is used in address by man to his Maker, and by Him to us, and accordingly, as used by either, differs somewhat in application, as must be evident. For man makes favors, and God bestows them; God makes promises, and man pleads them. When man says amen, he claims the divine assurance; when God says amen, He confirms it.—*Lutheran.*

The Load on His Mind.

Some one, a figure arrayed in white, with frills around its head and blood in its eye, let him in, and he lunged with easy grace into the first chair that went past him, after he had made several vain attempts to seat himself on the piano. The reproachful figure of Mrs. Bosbyschell regarded him with calm severity, and her icy silence made him feel uncomfortable.

"Moggareck," he said thickly, but with grave earnestness, "Moggareck" (Mrs. Bosbyschell's front name is Margaret), "I've—hic—I've gotta—gotta quinckened coshielace."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Bosbyschell, in calm disdain.

"A quicked coshience," repeated Mr. Bosbyschell. "A quicked coshience, A—hic—I've got something ommy min', Moggart. I've gotta—hic—coffesshiol—codfession—gotacofession t'make."

"You can make it in the morning," she said, imperiously. "I am going to bed. You may sleep where you please, or, rather, where you can."

"Naw," protested Mr. Bosbyschell, with much vehemence, "can't—can'twait—can'tgot'sleep 'ith th'aload ommy—ommy mind. Got caffession t'make, an' mus'—mus' make it. Done suthin', Moggart—hic—been—been a—beena load ommy mind long time. Been—hic—carryin' guilty secret 'round 'ith me too long. Quicked coshience won' gimme—won'gimmy nope—hic—no peace, Mus' tell you sumpin', Mogert, sumpin' 'll s'prise you. I've——"

"Mercy on me, man!" exclaimed Mrs. Bosbyschell, startled from her composure, "what *have* you been doing? Tell me quick, tell me, for Heaven's sake!"

"Moggart," said Mr. Bosbyschell, "it's sumthin' ye nev—hic—never suspec—suspected. It'll mos' kill ye. Hic! S'pec' it'll n—righ drive me crazy. 'Sawful t' think 'bout it. Y'—y'wouldn' b'lieve it of me. Margart, y'—ye wouldn' I've been——"

"Speak!" shrieked the almost frantic woman. "I'm wild with suspense! Speak, tell me all, quick! O, I can tear her eyes out! Tell me, you brute, what is her name? Who is she?"

"Wh—wh—hic! Who'sh who?" demanded Mr. Bosbyschell, in blank amazement.

"The woman, you wretch!" screamed his wife; "who is the woman?"

"O, shaw, Moggart," ejaculated Mr. Bosbyschell, "tain' th—hic—that. Wussun that. 'Smore dreadful. Hic. 'Smore crushin'. You—hic—y'won't hardly b'lieve it—hic—w'en tell ye. Moggart——"

"Speak!" wailed the anxious woman, wringing her hands. "Speak; let me know the worst! What have you been doing?"

"Moggart," said Mr. Bosbyschell, solemnly and with the air of a man upon whom a quickened conscience had wrought its perfect work; "Margart," he said, nerving himself for the shock of confession, "Margort, I've—hic—I've been drinking!"—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Nihilism.

The old truth that abstract ideas will in time work themselves out in forms of political combination receives a fresh illustration in the Nihilist conspiracy which now threatens the peace of Russia. As far as appears, Nihilism is another name for positivism. It denies the possibility of religious knowledge, and therefore takes the Agnostic view of the world and man. As in Christendom all civil institutions, law, marriage, and morals are founded on the Christian religion, Nihilism has begun war upon these, and in despotic Russia such a war quickly brings on a crisis. Strange to say, the seeds of Nihilism were sowed by a novelist—Tourgueneff. The students of the universities have been fascinated by this protest against society as now organized in the empire, and Nihilist clubs have sprung up in all directions. The Russian police confess their inability to put down the clubs.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Hippophagy in London.

A serious attempt is about to be made in London to introduce horseflesh as an article of food. It will be remembered that in 1868 a grand banquet was held at the Langham Hotel, at which the chief dishes at least of every course consisted of horseflesh dressed in a variety of ways. The dinner was pronounced to be a success. The Board of Works having sanctioned the establishment of slaughter-houses for horses intended for human food, hippophagy may be expected to have a fair trial in England.

A Story of a Trail.

She was a tall, stout individual, and sprung out of the wagon as lightly as a spring chicken after a grasshopper. He was a little, withered, dried-up weasel, and followed slowly, bringing a basket of eggs with him. They entered one of our stores and she asked:

"What are ye givin' for eggs?"

"Eight cents," was the reply of the counter-jumper.

"Well, here are three dozen," said the fat party, "and I'll take it into calico."

"But I want some yarn to mend my socks," put in the old man.

"The weather is warm," replied the *fat party*, "and you can do without socks."

"But my boots hurt my feet," insisted the old man.

"Go barefooted," said she, rather sharply. Then, turning to the clerk, she changed her tune, and remarked: "Young man, please count me out the eggs and give me four yards of calico to match this 'ere dress."

"But—" the old man was going to continue, when she raised her huge index finger and said: "Henry Winter Davis Spriggins, them 'are eggs are mine; the hens what laid 'em are mine; the corn what fed 'em was mine, and I'se going to have a trail on this 'ere dress as long as Betsy Gowen's, if every toe on your feet turn into gum biles. Now, shut. And you, youngster, yank off four yards of that 'are calico, or you will hear a bumble-bee a-buzzing."

The old man shut, and the clerk yanked off the calico.

Starving Celestials.

The famine in China continues to make terrible ravages. It has now extended from the provinces of Shantung and Pechili to that of Shansi, where, according to the Chinese philanthropist, Tong Kingsin, nearly one-half of the population is starving, and men kill each other for food. Societies have been formed to collect money and corn for the sufferers; and the Government, besides remitting the land tax payable by the provinces in question, has granted $500,000 for their relief. Ten steamers laden with rice are at Tientsin, but there are hardly any means of conveying it into the interior, and the money is often not honestly distributed.

A huge conger eel, which died lately at Southport Aquarium, England, weighed 96 pounds, of which 7½ pounds consisted of ova, and it was found that the number of eggs must have been not less than 14,551,000. A family party indeed!

A Great Historical Work.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a History of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., by James D. McCabe.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the World suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Dayton, Ohio, who have issued a handsome volume, entitled "The Pictorial History of the World," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as a Standard History. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably-written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, presented in popular style, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired. The book is a complete treasury of history, and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in life-like colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader. There is not a dry page in the book. It is as fascinating as a romance, and at the same time one of the most valuable works of reference ever published. We are constantly called upon to discuss the great questions of history, and the wars and quarrels of the nations of the old world require us to be continually refreshing our historical knowledge. So many discoveries have recently been made, so many of the old ideas and traditions have been exploded and shown to be mere myths and legends, that the subject of history may be said to be almost entirely new, and he who was well informed twenty years ago will find himself unable to discourse intelligibly upon historical subjects now unless he has kept up with the advance of historical research.

The mechanical execution of the book fully sustains the high reputation of the publishers. It contains 1,260 large double-column pages, and over 650 fine engravings, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times, and views of the principal cities of the world. The engravings in the book are genuine works of art and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century. A prominent feature of the work is a full *History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.*

This is the most complete and valuable History of the World ever published, and agents who take hold of it will reap a rich harvest. The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

Wilhoft's Tonic.—Safe, Permanent and Complete!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

There is nothing so dear as cheap medicine; it is dear at any price. This is true of the *large* packs of condition powders now sold. Buy *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* and you can't make a mistake. The *large* packs are utterly worthless.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York. Boston and Chicago.

Frank Leslie, Esq., of the *Illustrated Weekly*, says: "For some time past I have been using Burnett's Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair."

The Secret of Business Success.

It is claimed that Vanderbilt exhibited great nerve and shrewd business sagacity in the purchase of stocks and railroads controlled by him. Yet, whenever he made an investment he received in return an equivalent, either as his own, or as collateral security. Dr. R. V. Pierce has invested many hundred thousand dollars in advertising, depending entirely upon the superior merits of his goods for security. The unparalleled popularity of his family medicines, and the annual increase in their sale attests in arguments stronger than words of their purity and efficiency. If the blood be impoverished, the liver sluggish, or there be tumors, blotches and pimples, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effect a speedy and perfect cure. If the bowels be constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Debilitated females suffering with those peculiar dragging-down sensations and weaknesses will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a safe and certain remedy. Prompt relief and a permanent cure have so universally followed its use, that the doctor now sells it under a positive guarantee.

Oakland, Douglas Co., Ore., Jan. 22, 1877,
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my daughter of goitre, after many physicians had failed. Inclosed please find $1.50 for a copy of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. With us it takes the place of the family physician. Yours truly,

Aaron Allen.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, July 10, 1876.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Four bottles of your Favorite Prescription has entirely cured my wife. We employed three different physicians and many remedies, but found no relief. With a thankful heart, I am, ever your friend,

August Warring.

A Newspaper Wonder.

The *Advocate*, a Greenback, Labor paper, published in New York, has created a marked excitement among publishers. It was begun in May, 1875, as a local paper, at Spring Valley, Rockland county, and on Jan. 1, 1877, removed to New York. The first issue in that year was 438 copies, using twenty-five pounds of white paper, postage 50 cents, while the issue of May 22 inst. was 156,000, using near nine tons of white paper, and paying $300 postage. This has been done by a discreet but bold method of advertising. The company expect to reach a circulation of 2,000,000 in 1880, and propose to expend $200,000 in advertising to secure that end. It during the months of June, July, August and September puts its advertisement of one column into 2,500 papers, including the city dailies. If business men would take courage and show faith in printer's ink much could be done to dissipate hard times by reviving business.

Boys, Make a Noise.

The Fourth of July will soon be here, and every boy and girl will want to shoot one of my extra-fine, nickel-plated, seven-shot Revolvers. They are perfect beauties, and cost only $2.00. Sent, postage paid, by mail. Address G. A. Harris, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Kneaded Biscuits.

Put two teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Powder in a quart of flour; rub into this two tablespoons of lard, with a little salt, and add enough sweet milk to make a stiff dough. Knead well for five or six minutes, roll thin, cut into biscuits, and bake a delicate brown.

Horrid! Yes, it is, that our habits will produce disease; but it is a certain fact that our style of eating and working will sometimes produce Heart Disease, and we must buy some remedy for its cure. We can recommend to you Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a reliable remedy, one which has been sold for twenty-years, and whose merits are conceded by those who know of its use. Try it, and our word for it you will thank us for the recommendation. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send for a pamphlet of testimonials of cures to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is forsale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

There is no remedy in the world so valuable to use in the case of sudden accident or illness as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It can be used internally and externally, and its power is truly marvelous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FELLOWS'
HYPOPHOSPHITES!

For several months past I have used Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and other affections of the chest. I have no hesitation in stating it ranks foremost among remedies used in those diseases.
Z. S. EARLE, M. D.,
St. John, N. B.

I strongly recommend Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from diseases or weakness of the lungs, bronchial tubes, or from general debility.
J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D., Gagetown, N. B.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites acted with expedition and entire satisfaction in a case of aphonia, which failed to yield to regular treatment.
S. JACOBS, M. D., Lunenburgh, N. S.

No hesitation in recommending Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for general debility, or any diseases of the lungs.
H. G. ADDY, M. D.

In restoring persons suffering from diphtheritic prostration and cough, following typhoid fever, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the best remedy I ever used.
EDWIN CLAY, M. D., Pugwash, N. S.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Establ hed 1830.]

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

FISH NETS

Big discounts to trade. Send for full Price List—will send sample net C. O. D.—privilege to examine. Last advertisement this season.
80 feet long, 5 feet deep, $6 75
40 " " 6 " " 9 50
50 " " 8 " " 15 00
RUDOLPH & Co., Box 2888, St. Louis, Mo. CUT IT OUT

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of actual cures, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE ADVOCATE.

Published Every Wednesday
AT
180 Fulton Street, New York,
IN THE INTEREST OF
Education,
Labor, and
Production.

The Same Size as the Weekly Sun,
FOR
25 CENTS A YEAR.

The Cheapest Paper in the World!

ITS CHARACTER AND PURPOSES.

RELIGION.
It adopts the theory that as no man is reliable who has not some form of religious faith, so no paper can fill its full mission without imparting a pure religious tone to its teachings. It advocates the ethics of the Society of Friends. It teaches Quakerism.

FRATERNITY.
It adopts the theory that fraternity—sympathy—a disposition to herd together and to help each other by counsel and costless co-operation—is a natural and beneficent tendency of our nature—advocates that form of fraternity shown by the masonic philosophy. It teaches Free Masonry—which means Masonry as a symbolic moral science, not as a hotbed of gin-piggery, a business machine, or as a political power.
It teaches Masonry as an elevating, mind-strengthening moral science—without any regard to any importance of signs, grips, tokens, or oaths—Masonry as an educator and a hand-maid to religion. It deprecates its abuses and prostitution.

THE GRANGE.
It adopts the theory that as one of the pernicious results of the late, unhappy war is the habit of extravagance and wanton waste of our people, that the Grange, of all institutions in America, is the only organized and most practically effective influence in aid of a return to the economic ways and industrious habits of American society as it was before the war and as it should be now.
It teaches the lessons of the Grange.

POETRY AND FAMILY LITERATURE.
It adopts the theory that no mind is properly balanced that does not love flowers, poetry and little children; therefore it devotes a large space to family literature—pure, elevating, inspiriting poetry, which stimulates to higher and nobler thoughts, and leads to an effort to be and to do better, and to cheery, light, apt, sound, fables and sentimental as taught in story and miscellany.
It teaches and elevates through light literature.

GENERAL NEWS.
It adopts the theory that as local papers give the local news, so should a general paper give the general news, and it gives more news items in condensed form than any other ten papers published.
It teaches comprehensive news gathering, and the most terse, dense, accurate method of writing and speaking.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.
It adopts the theory that the press is the public teacher, and that the giant minds of the age are now somewhat and will in the near future largely be found in the control of the press; and that it is destined to attain a grander and more practical power for good than it has ever reached, and that to familiarize its readers with the pith and excellence of current editorial production is a duty to its patrons, and so it gives each week extracts from the leading literary, independent, political and labor press of this country, as well as giving the views of the old-world press on current events and questions of our time.
It teaches the press as the greatest educational power of our generation, and aims to elevate and practicalize it and to bring it down in price to the feeble ability of our financially-exhausted people.

THE TIDE-LEVEL OF THOUGHT.
It adopts the idea that
"Man is man through all gradations,
Little recks it where he stands—
How divided into nations,
Scattered over many lands,"
and that to get at the average judgment of our people—the tide-level of opinion on current questions—the true way is to give each week proper specimen letters from as nearly as practicable every section of the country, on whatever question is uppermost, thus bringing home with truth and accuracy to every reader what the earnest workers think, say and feel.
It teaches the tide-level of sentiment among the people is the only safe guide to the statesman and political economist, and it thus finds and proves that level.

FINANCE AND LABOR.
It adopts the theory that as a nation we are a family, and should be governed as a family; that we should have a standard and measure of value fixed by Government—a national paper currency, made and issued by the Government—which shall be made to do all the offices of gold and silver among our people, and so be as good as gold and silver, but to have no relation to or be in any way dependent upon gold or silver; that there should be enough of this currency in the hands of the people to enable every man to pay for what he buys and when he receives it, whether he buys labor or labor's products; that the true way for Government to issue the increase to the people is to employ 1,000,000 laborers to build up the wealth of the country in peace, as it employed 1,000,000 of our best men to destroy accumulated wealth in war—by carrying on a vast system of internal improvement of the water ways of the country, to the end of cheapening and quickening transportation, and thus relieving and making production more profitable; that the public lands should be at once thrown open to free occupancy and use by actual settlers—to the end of immense and cheap production and foreign shipment of products, and so turn the balance of trade from the world to America, and enable us to pay our mammoth debt as if it were a bagatelle; that the Government should be the depository of the surplus of the people's earnings and savings, at say 3 or 3.65 per cent. interest in currency; that this surplus should be applied to buying up our higher-priced gold bonds from day to day in the market, till all are paid, and then, as the fiscal agent of he people, receive the mole-hills of deposits, and make the mountains of loan to cities and States at say 4 per cent., and so fix and control the rate of interest in the interest of enterprise.
It teaches legislation in the interest of labor.

EXTORTION.
It adopts the idea that the best way to help a laboring man is to enable him to make one dollar answer the work of two by striking out the middle-man and extortionist as completely as possible.
It adopts the idea of "direct action" in co-operation, and brings the manufacturer and user of an article into immediate relations.
It brings the maker of a piano, sewing machine, etc., into direct and immediate contact, and avoids all middlemen, enabling a family to get a $1,000 piano for $325, a $300 organ for $100, a $40 Grover & Baker sewing machine for $10, etc., etc.
It teaches co-operation.

ADVERTISING.
It adopts the idea that a certain community of interest exists between advertiser and reader—that the tax upon the reader should be lightened and added to the advertiser—and thus, by cheapening the paper, expanding its circulation, and rendering more sure and profitable the advertisers' venture.
It teaches cheap papers and profitable advertising.

ITS CIRCULATION AND INCREASE.
Its actual circulation on May 15th was 141,000—the largest in America—reaching 21,393 postoffices—its increase for the past thirty days has been 2,000 a day—for the last ten days has been 4,000 a day, and for the last five days has been 10,000 a day, and on the Fourth day of July it will reach every postoffice in the United States, and be full 500,000—the largest in the world.

THE FOURTH OF JULY NUMBER.
The number bearing date July 4th, 1878, will be the best paper ever presented to American people, if money and brains can make it so.
The editorial labor on that number alone will cost one thousand dollars.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
The most comprehensive, practical, accurate, sound, complete, exhaustive and convincing argument ever made on the subject of internal improvements, accompanied by a mammoth map showing the relations between cheap, safe, short water-way transportation and profit to the producer, and the way in which American products can control the markets of the world, will be given in that number.

PEOPLE, AROUSE NOW!

Now is the time to subscribe—in time for the
Mammoth Edition.

Subscription Price:
Single Copies, one year.............................50 Cents.
Clubs of Four or More.............................35 "

We Want 500,000 by July 4th.

PREMIUMS.

We will give to the men who send us the greatest number of subscribers before July 4th the following premiums:

FIRST HIGHEST.
A Piano, usually sold at $1,000.
SECOND HIGHEST.
A Piano, usually sold at $800.
THIRD HIGHEST.
A Piano, usually sold at $600.
FOURTH HIGHEST.
An Organ, usually sold at $360.
FIFTH HIGHEST.
An Organ, usually sold at $300.
SIXTH HIGHEST.
An Organ, usually sold at $250.
THE TEN NEXT HIGHEST.
Each a National Sewing Machine.
THE TWENTY-FIVE NEXT HIGHEST.
Each a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.
THE NINE NEXT HIGHEST.
Each Five Dollars Cash.

Any person competing can send in clubs from time to time during June, and at the end all will count and be counted.
☞ No remittances post-marked in May or July can be counted; all must be mailed from time to time in June.
Canvassers will find a help to any week's work to have the subscribers of the week before actually have their papers as quickly as possible.

Address all letters, and make all money orders, checks and drafts payable to
THE ADVOCATE,
New York.

CUT THIS OUT.
SCHOOL
CHURCH
and Store. Wire Window Guards. No. 10 Wire in Iron Frames, any size, $1.25 a square yard. Green Wire Cloth Window Screens and Doors, in Walnut Frames, 14 cents a square foot.
EVANS & CO.,
Wire Workers.
118 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

MEN Nervous, Debilitated and Exhausted ... send for pamphlet and free sample box of ... REMEDY to Hammond, Jones & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FOOT LATHES Foot Power ... Send ... for ... pp. ... BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

LIGHTNING RODS FREE

Are not so cheap as our Five-Ton Wagon Scale at $50. All iron and steel, with brass beam. Delivered, freight paid. *No money asked for till tested.* Send for free Price-List of all size Scales.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

GUNS ... REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

For War to the Knife and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $85. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

No. 1 or 3 PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL
Is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, &c.; also as an Oil for Harness. ☞ Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

WANTED ... the U. S., to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. Exclusive right given. Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. M. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH. For 10 cents to pay printing and postage, I will send to any sufferer "The True Theory of Catarrh," with full information of a Sure Cure. I had it 24 years. DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

'GRAND'
CHARTER
OAK
STOVE

The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ASTHMA.

Thousands of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

Chicago, March 1, 1878.
Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston:
Gentlemen—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, and received immediate relief. And I would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma.
Mrs. R. SHERMAN,
No. 180 Ellis Ave.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; or Dayton, O.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ... book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

Homes in Minnesota.

Minnesota's FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels of Oats, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes, worth over Twenty Million Dollars. Four hundred and Five FLOURING MILLS. Fifteen hundred and eleven Run of Stone. The Greatest Milling Country in the World. The best Water Power in the United States. One Hundred and twenty thousand horse Power at St. Anthony Falls alone. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION FEET of lumber sawed. GREAT RUSH for choice WHEAT LANDS.

Immense Immigration in For 1878.
Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Three Hundred Miles of Railroad, and every train crowded. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also sending. We invite the world into the EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST. Twenty-Five Million acres of land awaiting settlement.
Free Homes, Free Schools, Free Lands. 1877.
Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT everywhere, in every country, the world over. Apply to JOHN W. BOND,
Sec'y of State Board of Immigration,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

C. N. U. No. 23

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the pubhc to hir splendid stock of

PUREDRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of

Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOLBOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO' INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be p'eased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r[illegible] nnected therewith, prompt[illegible] able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and finee stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in allthe latest styles, prom attended. seehislargestoc n

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverwure,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fisrt class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains 15c worth 25
800 " " dress goods 15c " 30
1000 " brocade " " 16c " 30
1000 " plaid " " 18c " 30
20 dozen hankerchiefs 5c " 10
10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rate. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many other articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

THRESHER

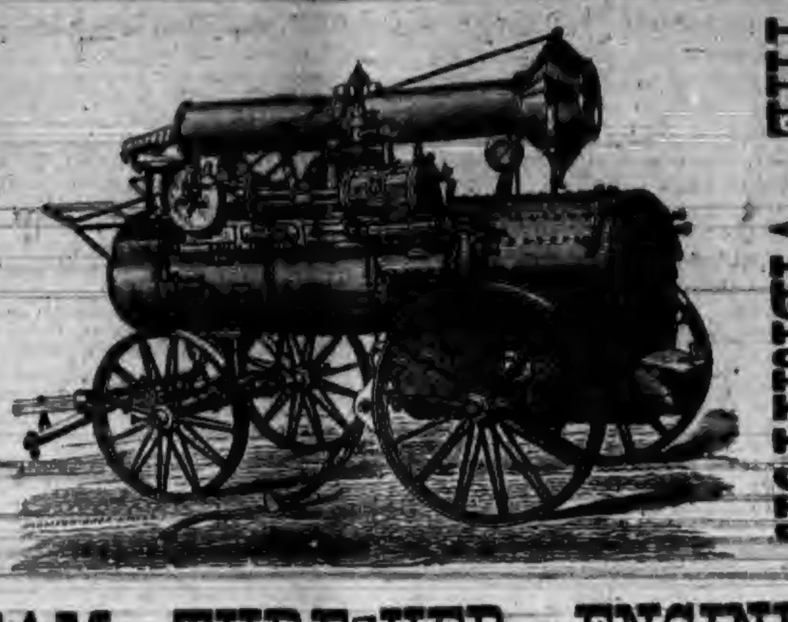

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERE & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.

COMPETITOR

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best, coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound, Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 13 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 50 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 08 "	10 40 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 08 "
Goshen	[illegible]	4 10 "	[illegible]
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878,

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 46	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect May. 12, 1877.

STATIONS — GOING NORTH	1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	3 35 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	2 25 pm	11 00 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	1 21 pm	10 02 pm
MUNCIE	12 30 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	11 25 am	8 20 pm
Cambridge City	10 50 am	7 53 pm
Connersville	10 20 am	7 25 pm
Cincinnati	8 07 am	4 12 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS. — GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis		
Terre Haute		
Louisville		
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	
Indianapolis	10 30 am	10 45 pm
Connersville	10 10 am	11 05 pm
Cambridge City	9 30 am	10 35 pm
New Castle	9 02 am	10 02 pm
Muncie	8 15 am	9 00 pm
Hartford	7 22 am	8 05 pm
Montpelier		
Bluffton	6 20 am	7 00 pm
Fort Wayne	5 15 am	5 40 pm

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	4 30
Bellaire	8 50am	11 50	5 10
Barnesville	10 07	12 50am	6 34
Cambridge	11 10	1 56	7 37
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	8 50
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	10 00
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	4 25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	5 24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	6 50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 10
Tiffin	7 00	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 30am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 48	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 00	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 58	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 20 1878.

GOING EAT.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	7 43	8 28	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 06	8 40
Chili	8 08	9 12	9 14
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 58
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 34
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 26
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 56
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 50	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	4 42
Denver	6 23	11 35	4 22
Chili	6 13	11 27	3 30
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 05
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 35	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 23
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 08
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May. 19—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Fr't.
Saginaw	pm	am	
Lansing	pm	am	
Grand Rapids		am	
Detroit	pm	am	
Jackson	6 45 am	11 46 am	am
Jonesville	8 00	12 54 pm	9 50
Bankers	8 10	1 10	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	2 13
Waterloo	10 06	2 50	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	4 05
Auburn Junction	10 27	3 05	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 00 am	4 00 pm	6 10 am
Indianapolis	pm	pm	
Louisville	pm	am	
St. Louis	am	am	

Going North.

St. Louis		pm	
Louisville		pm	
Indianapolis		am	
Dep. Fort Wayne	4 20 pm	11 40 am	5 00 am
Auburn Junction	5 16	12 30 pm	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	7 48
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	2 45
Jackson	9 15 pm	3 55	4 55 pm
Detroit			
Grand Rapids			
Lansing			
Saginaw			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Disease of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] pages, Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

eOober 11,—6m no11.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHIG Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Ofc

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 13th, 1878. Number 24.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	[illegible]	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
Column......	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, 1st insertion 5 cts each insertion thereafter. Business cards 5 Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our Hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets. Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.
F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] Clerks. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Robert Work Administrator, estate of Elizabeth Cary is plaintiff and Ira A. West et al are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Eighteen dollars, [$618], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section, thirty-four, (34), township thirty-three, (33) north of range twelve, (12), east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, May 23, 1878. Pr. fee $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Kahn is plaintiff, and Jno. Lawhead and Mary Lawhead are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents, $422.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty nine, 29, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan Leas, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelly is plaintiff and Samuel B. Long and Daniel Clark (bail) are defendant requiring me to make the sum of Five Hundred and thirty-five dollars and 50 cents, [$535.50], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number one hundred and fifty-eight, [158], and one hundred and fifty-nine, [159], in Hornberger's first addition to the town of Waterloo. Lot number one, (1), in Jervis Frothingham and Crane's addition to the town of Waterloo, and the undivided one half of lot number thirty two, [32] in the original plat to the town of Waterloo, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, [$3013.83], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of lots number twenty-eight [28] thirty-two [32] fifty-three [53] fifty-nine (59) eighty-two [82] eighty-three [83] one hundred and one [101] one hundred and thirty [130] one hundred and thirty-three [133] one hundred and thirty-four [134] one hundred and thirty-one [131] one hundred and thirty-nine 139 one hundred and forty [140] one hundred and fifty seven [157] one hundred and fifty-eight [158] all in the western addition to the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Zollars & Zollars, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $9.00.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

THE LION-TAMER.

"The lioness will be the death of you yet, Joe.'

"Pshaw!" said Joe Amberly, "the Lion-Tamer" of a large traveling circus, laughing at the predictions of his assistant.

"You may laugh as much as you please, but some day you will find I am right, and that to your sorrow, though then it will be too late.'

"I have performed with all the animals for some years, and never had any difficulty.'

"You forget the one at Longtown'

"That didn't amount to much. I soon brought them to subjection.'

"But the trouble commenced with this same lioness.'

"Yes; though it wouldn't have been so bad if those cats of hunting leopards had not set up a yell and drawn the black tiger into the affray.'

"She has a devil of a temper when it is up—is the most treacherous beast I ever fed or had anything to do with. I have been watching her close for a couple of days,' continued the assistant "and know she is mighty cross-grained. So, depend upon it, you are going to have trouble.'

"I dont see why, more than at any other time.'

"There are times—and you know it, if you will only reflect—and this is one of them. If I was in your place I wouldn't try to show off to-day with any extras; but just give a common performance and get out of the cage as quick as I could.'

"You know what we advertise, and what a crowd has gathered.'

"Yes,' with a laugh; "and I know we never have or do one-half there is in the bills. Paper is cheap, Joe, but human life is precious. Think how poorly off you would leave your wife and child if any thing should happen to you, and what would become of your wife if any thing should happen to the child?'

"Do not mention it.'

The man who had handled and tamed and toyed with savage beasts as if they had been harmless kittens groaned aloud at the thought. A man of the most ardent, even passionate, nature, he bowed down in worship to his wife and little girl. And that day it had been advertised that he would take his child and a pail of blood into the cage with him.

It was a very daring, foolhardy project at the best; but how much more so when the beasts were doubly savage and out of temper—when the slightest thing might arouse them to all their prestine fury, and the fierce blood of the wilderness assert itself in all its tempestuous wrath.

But the husbandly and fatherly emotion was soon conquered. The habit of years and his natural strength gave him self-reliance; and it would take more than idle words to turn him from his purpose, no matter how dangerous it might appear to others. To this must be added the esprit de corps that would make him take the most desperate chances before having even the shadow of cowardice attached to his name.

Still, he could not help thinking more deeply, perhaps, than ever before. Was there in reality any danger? He could not convince himself of it, argue the matter as he would.

The old lion in the cage, though a monster in size, was inoffensive, tame and obedient. In the language of the keepers, he was "good for nothing but to make a show and set back in the corner, grind his teeth and growl." Besides, he was a friend, and upon more than one occasion had acted the part of peace maker. The leopards—a pair of spotted cheetahs—were scarcely to be taken into consideration. The black tiger, the most rare and strikingly beautiful animal in any collection, was ordinarily quiet, though when fully aroused not to be trifled with.

But the lioness was the special one to be dreaded and watched. She was a beast of uncommon power, with massive arms, long, curving claws, tail lithe and nervous as a serpent, teeth sharp as needles, flexile, treacherous, smooth, tawny skin and yellow eyes that ever flashed fiercely. Never, even in her best moods, had she been submissive, and her mildest play was rough in the extreme.

The lion-tamer turned from his companion to go and dress for his attractive but dangerous performance; but before doing so he visited the double cage, and made a critical examination of the beasts, who any instant might be to him as fate. There was nothing to especialy awaken fear; and, half vexed with himself for having been needlessly disturbed, he passed from the great canvass into a smaller compartment, and found his wife and child waiting for him—the one a young and beautiful woman, and the other a very fairy of a child, whose hair hung down upon her back, as the brightest and finest of spun silk.

"I am sorry, Joe,' said the wife and mother, as her husband entered, "that you have consented to so foolish a performance as the one advertised for to-day.'

"Why, May?" and he looked most earnestly at her.

"Because the ordinary performance is hazardous enough.'

"Then you think this more so?"

"I don't know that it is,' she replied, having the utmost confidance in her husband's ability; "but somehow I don't altogether fancy having Inez taken into the cage.'

"You know my reason for consenting, and that it would never have been given had you assent not first been obtained.'

"Certainly, and it is very good of you Joe.'

"That it was promised on account of my salary being raised.'

"Yes."

"And that it was to secure the raise of salary, so as the sooner to accumulate enough to buy a little home against the rainy days that may come.'

"Yes, my dear Joe; but,' with a smile, "had not pride something to do with it? That's the curse of the profession. Each one is always trying to out do the other, running risks on that account they will not otherwise attempt.'

"Well, May, I only gave my promise to do the act once, but even now will give it up if you say the word. I had rather disappoint all the managers and be called a coward by all the rabble in the world than cause your heart to beat with fear, or to bring tears into your eyes."

"No, no, Joe. Don't think I lost confidence and pride in you. No, don't think of giving it up. I suppose I am foolishly nervous. But you will be careful, and not run any unnecessary risk?'

"My own heart would have to be torn out before anything should happen to our darling;' and he stooped, raised the child, tossed her up, caught, kissed her and hugged her to his bosom.

"But yourself, Joe?'

"O, I'll look out for number one.'

The conversation did not tend to ease his mind, and before dressing he went out and held another conversation with his particular attendant, and took another look into the performing cage.

The animals were more quiet than when he had seen them previously; the lioness especially appeared in a playful mood, and, with something of a load lifted from his heart, he returned, with but little time remaining before he would be called upon to prove his right to the proud title of lion-tamer.

And every inch he looked one, as he stepped in view of the densely-crowded assembly. Gorgeous in his new custom and with a look of calmness and determination upon his face, he looked, with his tall and sinewy form, fit to grapple with and overcome the fiercest beasts that ever prowled amid the jungles of Asia and Africa, and made night terrible with their roaring.

A burst of applause—a perfect tempest of huzzas and clapping of hands—greeted him as he swung his little girl, dressed in silver tissue, and with the gossamer wings and tiara of sparkling jewels around her golden curls that represent the traditional fairy, upon his shoulders. While looking at his stalwart proportions, the men thought what a dangerous antagonist he would be and the young mothers shuddered at so beautiful a child being taken into a den of savage animals.

With a graceful bow and the dignity of a Roman conqueror, the lion-tamer strode through the circle, dissappeared behind the cage, and with such rapidity as to astonish the audience, stood within the compartment where the huge lion was lying and the agile leopards leaping about, and had placed his child between the claws of the greater brute, and she was playfully toying with its shaggy mane.

For a time he made the leopards leap about him as kittens, jumping from corner to corner, resting upon his shoulders, bounding lightly over the extended whip. Then he gave his attention to the mother lion, opened its immense jaws, placed his arm and thrust his head between them, raised his fairy like child upon its back and made it march around with her. Then he prepared to throw the two cages into one.

"Let Inez come out now,' whispered the attendant, uneasily. "You have done enough already to keep your promise, and the audience won't know the difference.'

"No; I will go through. Mind what I told you, and have things ready in case there should be trouble, though I don't fancy any,' Then he continued aloud, so as to be plainly heard by every one, "Hand me the pail of blood.'

A cold shiver, a supernatural awe appeared to pass through the frame of all, as the vessel, dripping with crimson drops, was given to him, and more than one asked themselves if the man was mad to thus not only risk his own life, but that of his beautiful child. And when he loosened and thrust aside the partition, and the fierce lioness and sleek tiger came bounding in, their breath was absolutely suspended, and their hearts momentarily ceased to beat.

"Down!"

The tiger obeyed, and the foot of the lioness was upon his neck.

"Up!"

And the leopards were purring like great cats upon his shoulders, while the lioness lay crouched with her tawny paws thrust through the bars and growling savagely.

"For mercy's sake let her alone,' whispered his attendant; "and mind not kick over that pail. If the blood should be spilled, it would be all over with you both. All the men in the world couldn't save you.'

"Stand ready, but keep still. The brute shall mind.

His child was sitting on the back of the lion, and smiling in that den of horrors. Her confidence in her father was sublime—was as perfect as her love. She never dreamt of fear when he was near to protect, and while the lookers-on shuddered, she innocently deemed it a pleasant pastime.

"Down!"

The leopards leaped to either corner, and crouched down.

"Come!"

The lioness grumblingly arose, crawled suddenly to his feet, rose and laid her great claws upon his shoulders, making him swerve with her weight, and raised her terrible head upon a level with his own. Slowly and slowly they turned around as if waltzing, the low mutterings of the beast becoming more plainly audible every moment, and her yellow, feline eyes snapped with hidden fires.

With an amazing exhibition of strength he wrestled with, tripped and threw her from him, and the canvass tent rang again. But instantly she was upon her feet, lashing her sides with her prehensile tail, drawing back her lips so as to show her teeth, and uttering the deepest and fiercest howls.

"For the love of mercy hand out your child, Joe,' said his attendant.

"Wait a moment I shall be done very quickly.'

The crowning feat was to come. It was one upon which he had bestowed time, and upon which he had prided himself—was a tableau of wild beasts, with manhood and childish beauty for the central attraction.

He stepped to the corner, led the monster lion forth into the center of the cage, made him lie down, placed the little girl upon him and stood astride. Then a shrill whistle brought the cheetah leopards bounding upon his shoulders and standing up with paws crossed above his head, the black tiger erect upon his left, and throttled with his hand. But the lioness failed to do his bidding and take her place upon his right. She lay in the act of springing, and at but a little distance.

"Come.'

There was a movement, and the whip was raised and fell heavily upon her head. That was all that was needed to awaken her latent ire, and, with a roar like that given in her native forest, she sprang with almost resistless force toward him. A sharp, stinging blow on the bridge of the nose for moment cowed her, and she might have been conquered had she not partially fell upon and upset the pail and deluged the floor of the cage in blood.

Then all became the wildest commotion—the most terrible and savage sounds. Every beast sprang down, lapped the blood, and then turned upon him. Even the veteran lion appeared to foget the long years of training, and something of his young forest life blazed forth.

Amberly comprehend all in an instant and the father triumphed over the actor. He snatched the now terrified and screaming child, sprang with her to the door, thrust her into the hands of the watchful attendant, and would have followed, had not the lioness grappled and drawn him back, rending his shoulder with her sharp claws, and causing the blood to stream over his rich dress.

He was fighting against most desperate odds, knew it, backed into the corner, and called for his irons. One, red-hot at the end, was handed to him, but at the first stroke the lioness sent it whirling, and her sharp teeth almost met for a moment his thigh.

"Hand me something sharp with which I can brain the brute!"

Everything upon which hands could be laid was thrust to him, but he failed to reach them, and the danger was becoming more and more imminent. The blood had been lapped up clean—all were mad with desire, the tiger and the leopards crouched upon him. Then the majesty of command asserted itself.

"Come, Samson.'

The old lion came forward at the words, seemed to comprehend that something was wrong, thrust himself between his master and his raging mate and when she turned upon him, sent her rolling with a blow of his great paw.

The lion-tamer might have escaped, but, bleeding, wounded as he was, he would not retreat, and turned his attention to seperating the now tangled mass of fighting animals. Picking up one leopard after another he drew them into a further corner of the cage, dragging the tiger, with the lioness clinging to it and tearing its glossy hide, thither, tore open its paws by main strength, hurled it back and shut the partition, turned, reeled to the door, fell upon it and was dragged through to safety, even with the lioness rattling behind him as it was closing

A few steps taken, and the lion-tamer fell fainting by the side of his already insensible wife, who lay with her affrighted child hugged closely to her scarcely-beating heart.

Then the silence that had been as death was broken by the most tumultuous shouts, and breath was drawn again, and half-fainting women and fear-palsied men felt as if a mountain had been lifted from their hearts.

Lame, torn and weak, the lion-tamer entered the cage the next day before the most unprecedented crowd, it having been advertised that he would do so in his bloody clothes, but never again could he be tempted to take child or pail of blood behind the bars.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Indiana Republicans.

They have met in Convention, nominated and resolved. Of the ticket nominated we have nothing to say. In the first place, the State ticket nominated is not of prime importance in this election. No Governor is to be chosen. The contest this year in Indiana, as in other states, is for the possession of the House of Representatives. In the second place, the people of Indiana have a fuller acquaintance with the citizens of that State that have been put in nomination for the minor State offices to be filled than people outside the State can have. They can not, however, have a better, a more intelligent acquaintance with the doctrines announced in the platform, or a wiser discernment of its force as a political shibboleth, than some people without the boundary lines of Indiana. In Indiana, as in Ohio this year, the platform is the candidate. The Indiana Republican platform we can not but look upon as an unsuccessful candidate from the start. Its approaches to courage are confessions of defeat. Its time-serving is weak. It reveals no ability to confront the questions of the hour with frankness and force. There was the question of the indorsement or the condemnation of the President and his Administration. This is a far more important political question than it was a year ago. It is a test question. Does the Republican party, for example, approve or disapprove, the Republican President's Southern policy? It is about that that the discussion really hangs. The Republicans of Indiana dare not meet the question.

We print the platform in full. The first entirely new doctrine announced by the Indiana Republicans—not doctrine entirely new, but new for them to declair—is, "Full commendation of and sympathy with all efforts for personal reformation." Such a plank is a surprise in a Republican political platform. We fear there is some hidden meaning in it, as there was in "chops and tomato sauce." So few Republicans are making any "efforts for personal reformation," the plank cannot be meant for Republicans. It is cunningly designed to catch Democratic votes. We do not look on this as a strong party declaration. The Indiana Republicans should first strive to hold their own party together, and proselyte afterward. By throwing their "commendation" and their "sympathy" wholly outside their party they have really lost strength.

Passing the platitudes in the platform which are abundant, and passing the things said that all parties admit, what is the attitude of the Republican party upon the essential public issues? Protective tariff is indorsed, of course. That is in harmony with the spirit of the Republican party. But what about the President and what about the currency? What is known as the Southern policy of the President is the distinguishing fact and feature of his Administration. There is no controversy worth patriotic notice save about that. That policy is not indorsed or mentioned.

The "personal integrity" and "the general course" of the Administration of the President only are commended. It is easy for them to say that they will defend his title against revolution when there is no revolution, and when none is even threatened.

The currency part of the platform is cobbled. It shows the great progress the Ohio Democratic financial doctrine has made, but not for the first time. Ten years ago the Republicans of Indiana and Ohio, and of half a dozen States in the North-west, adopted the Ohio Democratic idea, and repudiated it when in power. The Indiana Republicans now delare for "no abandonment or depreciation of the greenback currency," and for the "receipt of greenbacks for customs;" but in absolute hostility to one part of this declaration they announce "opposition to further financial agitation." They bow to the majority of the Democratic doctrine of the West—with reservations. The words of their mouths do not seem to be the meditations of their hearts. They talk of "gold and silver and paper" with absolute looseness. Nothing there against the National Banks, nothing about resumption, but by denouncing all further discussion of the financial question they pronounce in favor of leaving our financial legislation as it is. That would damn any party in Indiana.

THE OLD HOME.

It is not a castle olden,
Standing in the sunlight golden,
Relic of the past,
With a deep moat mossed and hoary,
And a ray from bygone glory
O'er the ruin cast.

But a mansion fair and pleasant,
Known alike of peer and peasant
For its kindly cheer,
With its gables and leafy covers,
Ferny haunts of loitering lovers,
And the shy wild deer.

Crimson blossoms redly glowing,
Flickering shadows o'er it throwing,
Veil the lichen's stain;
Sunset gleams of rose and amber,
Where the ivy tendrils clamber,
Flush each casement pane.

Lurks no ghost behind the arras,
Happy midnight dreams to harass,
[illegible] no Banshee's wail;
Tapestry, nor antique lumber,
Doth its sunny hall encumber,—
Shield nor suit of mail.

Morning wakes its household noises,
Busy footsteps, laughing voices,
As in days of yore;
Burns the warm hearths too brightly,
Where the gay groups gather nightly,
Though it knows me no more.

Hearts, by other loves supplanted;
Steps, that once its precincts haunted,
Hushed by mount and sea;
Only my sad heart remembers
Flowery Junes and dark Decembers,
Spent, old home, in thee!

Shadows pace the garden alleys,
Wander with me through the valleys,
Join my woodland walk;
And by the streamlets willow-shaded,
Where the song-birds serenaded,
Parted lovers talk—

Idly walking, idly dreaming,
With the sunlit waters gleaming
Golden at their feet,
While the fair-haired children plunder,
Rosy-mouthed, with blue-eyed wonder,
Fruitage wild and sweet.

When I stretch my hands in greeting,
Each familiar name repeating,
Straightway from my sight,
Back to angel bowers they vanish,
Even as beams of morning banish
Visions of the night.

HAUNTED HOUSES.

The Black Ribbon on the Wrist.

The incidents which we are about to relate occurred at the commencement of the present century, and we must admit that the circumstantial evidence is very strong on behalf of the truthfulness of the preternatural portion of the narrative.

Lord Tyrone was born in Ireland, of noble and wealthy parents, who died when he was still very young. He was left to the guardianship of an elderly relation—an honorable man, but who had become strongly tainted with infidelity.

Upon this same gentleman's care was another ward—also an orphan, but of the tender sex. Lord Tyrone and Miss Gower (for that was the young lady's name) were therefore brought up together from their very childhood, and they regarded each other as brother and sister.

But we must here add that they were both educated by their guardian in those principles of infidelity which he himself so boldly professed.

This guardian dying when they were each of them about 16 years of age, they fell into very different hands.

After some years had elapsed, and both had attained their majority, they made a solemn compact that whichever should die first would, if permitted, appear to the other, to declare what religion was most approved by the Supreme Being!

Miss Gower was shortly afterward addressed by Sir Martin Beresford, to whom she was soon married; but a change of condition had no power to alter her friendship with Lord Tyrone. The families visited each other, and often spent some weeks together.

A short time after one of these visits, Sir Martin remarked that when his lady came down to breakfast her countenance was disturbed, and he inquired of her health.

She assured him that she was quite well.

He then asked her if she had hurt her wrist.

"Have you sprained it!" he said, observing a black ribbon round it.

She answered in the negative, and added: "Let me conjure you, Sir Martin, never to inquire the cause of my wearing this ribbon; you will never see me without it."

"Very well," said he, smiling; "since you beg me so earnestly, I will inquire no more."

The conversation here ended; but breakfast was scarcely over when Lady Beresford eagerly inquired if the post had come in. She was told it had not.

"Do you expect letters," said Sir Martin, "that you are so anxious for the arrival of the post?"

"I do," she answered. "I expect to hear that Lord Tyrone is dead. He died last Tuesday at 4 o'clock."

"I never in my life," exclaimed Sir Martin, "believed you to be superstitious; some idle dream has surely thus alarmed you."

At that instant the servant entered and delivered to his master a letter sealed with black.

"It is as I expected," exclaimed Lady Beresford; "Lord Tyrone is dead."

Sir Martin opened the letter; it came from Lord Tyrone's steward, and contained the melancholy intelligence of his master's death, and on the very day and hour Lady Beresford had before specified.

Sir Martin begged Lady Beresford to compose herself, and she assured him she felt much easier than she had done for a long time, and added, "I can communicate intelligence to you which I know will prove welcome; I can assure you beyond the possibility of a doubt that I shall in some months present you with a son."

Sir Martin received this news with the greatest joy.

After some months, Lady Beresford was delivered of a son (she had before been the mother of two daughters).

Sir Martin survived the birth of his son little more than four years.

After his decease his widow seldom left home; she visited no family but that of a clergyman who resided in the same village.

The clergyman's family consisted of himself, his wife, and one son, who, at the time of Sir Martin's death, was quite a youth.

To this son, however, Lady Beresford was after a few years married, notwithstanding the disparity of years and the manifest imprudence of a connection so unequal in every point of view.

Lady Beresford was treated by her young husband with contempt and cruelty, while at the same time his conduct proved him to be the most abandoned libertine.

By this, her second husband, she had two daughters; after which, such was the baseness of his conduct, she insisted on a separation.

They parted for a few years, when, so great was the contrition he expressed for his former conduct that, won over by his supplications, promises, and entreaties, she was induced to pardon, and once more reside with him, and was in time the mother of a son.

The day on which she had been confined just one month, being the anniversary of her birthday, she sent for Lady Betty Cobb (of whose friendship she had long been possessed) and a few other friends to request them to spend the day with her.

About 7, the clergyman by whom she had been christened, and with whom she had all her life been intimate, came into the room to inquire after her health.

She told him she was perfectly well, and requested him also to spend the day with them; "for," said she, "this is my birthday. I am 48 to-day."

"No, madam," answered the clergyman, "you are mistaken. Your mother and myself have had many disputes concerning your age; and I have at last discovered that I was right. I happened to go last week into the parish where you were born; I was resolved to put an end to the dispute; I searched the register, and find that you are but 47 this day."

"You have signed my death-warrant," she exclaimed; "I have then but a few hours to live. I must, therefore, entreat you to leave me immediately, as I have something of importance to settle before I die."

When the clergyman left her, Lady Beresford sent to forbid the company coming, and at the same time to request Lady Betty Cobb and her son (of whom Sir Martin was the father, and who was then about 22 years of age) to come to her apartment immediately.

Upon their arrival, having ordered the attendants to quit the room, "I have something," she said, "of the greatest importance to communicate to you both before I die—an event which is not far distant.

"You, Lady Betty, are no stranger to the friendship which subsisted between Lord Tyrone and myself; we were educated under the same roof, and in the same principles of infidelity.

"When the friends, into whose hands we afterwards fell, endeavored to persuade us to embrace the Christian religion, their arguments, though insufficient to convince, were powerful enough to stagger our former feelings, and to leave us wavering between two opinions.

"It was, then, in this perplexing state of doubt and uncertainty, that we made a solemn promise to each other that whichever died first should (if permitted) appear to the other, and declare what religion was most acceptable to Heaven.

"Accordingly, one night, while Sir Martin and myself were in bed, I suddenly awoke and discovered Lord Tyrone sitting by my bedside.

"He was dressed as when I had last seen him, in the evening costume of the day.

"'It is I,' he said; and the tone of his voice, always soft and low, was now softer and lower than ever, and likewise marked by an indescribably solemn gravity.

"Astonished, yet not absolutely frightened, but with a bewildering sensation in the brain, I screamed and endeavored to awake Sir Martin. 'For Heaven's sake,' I exclaimed, 'Lord Tyrone, by what means or for what reason came you hither at this time of night?'

"'Have you, then, forgotten our compact?' said he.

"'I died last Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and have been permitted, by the Supreme Being, to appear to you, to assure you that the Christian religion is true, and the only religion by which we can be saved! I am further suffered to inform you that you will soon become the mother of a son, who, it is decreed, will marry my daughter.

"'Not many years after his birth, Sir Martin will die, and you will marry again, a man by whose ill-treatment you will be rendered miserable. You will have two daughters and a son.

"'But, just one month after the birth of this son, you will die, in the 47th year of your age!'

"'Just Heavens!' I exclaimed, 'and can I prevent this?'

"'Undoubtedly you may,' returned the apparition; you are a free agent, and may prevent it all by resisting every temptation to a second marriage; but your passions are strong—you know not their power; hitherto you have had no trials. More I am not permitted to reveal; but if after this warning you persist in your infidelity your lot in another world will be miserable indeed.'

"'May I not ask,' said I, 'if you are happy?'

"'Had I been otherwise,' he replied, 'I should not have been permitted to appear to you.'

"'I may then infer that you are happy?'

"He smiled.

"'But how,' said I, 'when morning comes, shall I know that your appearance to me has been real, and not the mere representation of my own imagination?'

"'Will not the news of my death be sufficient to convince you?'

"'No,' I returned; 'I might have had such a dream, and that dream accidentally come to pass. I will have some stronger proof of its reality.'

"'You shall,' said he; and, waving his hand, the bed-curtains, which were crimson velvet, were instantly drawn up through a large iron hoop by which the tester of the bed was suspended. 'In that sign,' continued he, 'you cannot be mistaken; no mortal arm could have performed this.'

"'True,' said I; 'but sleeping we are often possessed of far more strength than when awake; though waking I could not have done it, asleep I might, and I shall still doubt.'

"'Here is a pocket-book. In this,' he said, 'I will write my name; you know my hand-writing?' I replied, 'Yes.'

"He wrote with a pencil on one side of the leaves.

"'Still,' said I, 'in the morning I may doubt; though waking I could not imitate your hand, asleep I might.'

"'You are hard of belief,' he rejoined. 'I might, by a single touch, leave a mark in your flesh that would forbid the possibility of further doubt; but it would injure you irreparably; it is not for spirits to touch mortal flesh.'

"'I do not,' said I, 'regard a slight blemish.'

"'You are a woman of courage,' replied he; 'hold out you hand.'

"I did so; he grasped my wrist; his hand was cold as that of death; in a moment the sinews shrunk up, every nerve withered.

"'Now,' said he, 'while you live let no mortal eye behold that wrist. To see it were sacrilege!' He stopped—I turned to him again—he was gone.

"During the time I had conversed with him my thoughts were perfectly calm and collected, but the moment he was gone I felt chilled with horror; the very bed moved under me.

"I endeavored, but in vain, to wake Sir Martin; all my efforts were ineffectual, and in this state of agitation and terror I lay for some time, when a shower of tears came to my relief, and I dropped asleep. In the morning Sir Martin arose and dressed himself as usual, without perceiving the state the curtains remained in."

After a long pause, Lady Beresford resumed her narrative in the following manner:

"When I awoke I found that Sir Martin had gone down. I arose, and, having put on my clothes, went to the gallery adjoining the apartment and took from thence a long broom (such as cornices are swept with); by the help of this I took down, with some difficulty, the curtains, as I imagined their extraordinary position might excite suspicion in the family.

"I then went to my work-box and bound a piece of black ribbon round my wrist. When I came down, the agitation of my mind had left an impression on my countenance too visible to pass unobserved by my husband.

"He instantly remarked it, and asked the cause. I informed him that Lord Tyrone was no more; that he died at the hour of 4 on the preceding Tuesday, and desired him never to question me more respecting the black ribbon, which he kindly desisted from doing. You, my son, as had been foretold, I afterward brought into the world, and in little more than four years after your birth your lamented father expired in my arms.

"After this melancholy event I determined, as the only probable chance to avoid the sequel of the prediction, forever to abandon all society—to give up every pleasure resulting from it, and to pass the rest of my days in solitude and retirement.

"But few can long endure to exist in a state of perfect sequestration; I began an intimacy with a family—with one alone; nor could I then foresee the fatal consequences which afterward resulted from it.

"Little did I think that their son, their only son, at the time a mere youth, would be the person destined by fate to prove my destruction.

"In a very few years I ceased to regard him with indifference; I endeavored by every possible way to conquer a passion the fatal effects of which I too well knew. I had fondly imagined that I had overcome its influence, when the evening of one fatal day terminated my fortitude, and plunged me in a moment down that abyss which I had been so long meditating how to shun.

"He had often solicited his parents for leave to go into the army; and, at last obtaining permission, he came to bid me farewell before his departure. The instant he entered the room he sank upon his knees at my feet, told me that he was miserable, and that I alone was the cause.

"At that moment my fortitude forsook me—I gave myself up for lost—and, regarding my fate as inevitable, without further hesitation I consented to a union, the immediate result of which I knew to be misery, and its end death! The conduct of my husband, after a few years, amply justified a separation, and I hoped by this means to avoid the fatal sequel of the prophecy; but, won over by his reiterated entreaties, I was prevailed upon to pardon, and once more to reside with him, though not until I had, as I thought, passed my 47th year. Alas! alas! I have this day heard, from indisputable authority, that I have hitherto labored under a mistake with regard to my age, and that I am but 47 to-day!

"Of the near approach of my death I therefore entertain not the slightest doubt. No—I cannot doubt! When I am dead, as the necessity of concealment closes with my life, I could wish that you, Lady Betty, would unbind my wrist, take from thence the black ribbon, and let my son, with yourself, behold it."

Lady Beresford here paused for some time; but, resuming the conversation, she entreated that her son would behave himself so as to merit the high honor he would in future receive from a union with the daughter of the late Lord Tyrone.

She then expressed a wish to lie down on the bed and endeavor to compose herself to sleep. Lady Betty Cobb and her son immediately called her domestics, and quitted the room, having first desired them to watch their mistress attentively, and, if they observed the smallest change in her, to call them instantly.

An hour passed, and all was quiet in the room. They listened at the door, and everything remained still, but in half an hour more a bell rang violently.

They flew to her apartment; but, before they reached the door, they heard the maid exclaim, "Oh, she is dead!"

Lady Betty then bade the servants quit the room, and herself, with Lady Beresford's son, approached the bed of his mother.

They knelt down by the side of it; Lady Betty then lifted her hand and untied the ribbon.

The wrist was found exactly as Lady Beresford had described it; every sinew shrunk, every nerve withered.

The black ribbon and pocket-book were formerly in the possession of Lady Betty Cobb, Marlborough buildings, Bath, who, during her long life, was ever ready to attest the truth of this narrative.

The whole of the Tyrone and Beresford families also have ever done the same; and their representatives, at the present day, would themselves regard with wonder any person who should express a doubt concerning such well-authenticated facts.

Need we add that the black ribbon which bound the withered wrist, and the pocket-book wherein the apparition inscribed his name, are treasured as sacred yet awful relics by the senior members of one of these families.

The Sorrows of Genius.

The night is waning, and the hush of inspiration makes the sanctum solemn. The news editor had just written himself a New York dispatch telling all about the sea serpent. The political editor is just closing a crusher full of blood and thunder, and winding up with a terrific exposure. The proof-reader is opening a new case of pencils for the purpose of marking all the errors in six lines of proof. The funny man, from the tearful expression of his sorrowful countenance, is known to be in the throes of a joke. The joke is born, and this is its name:

"A man died in Atchison, Kas., last week, from eating diseased buffalo meat. A clear case of suicide from cold bison."

Enter the intelligent compositor. "This Atchison item, what is the last word?"

To him, the funny man—"Bison."

Intelligent compositor—"B i s-o n?"

Funny man—"Yes."

The intelligent compositor demands to be informed what it means, and the painstaking funny man, with many tears, explains the joke, and, with great elaboration, shows forth how it is a play on "cold pisen."

"Oh, yes," says the intelligent compositor, and retires. Sets it up "cold poison."

Funny man groans, takes the proof, seeks the intelligent compositor, and explains that he wishes not only to make a play on the word "pisen," but also on the word "bison."

"And what is that?" asks the intelligent compositor.

The funny man patiently explains that it means "buffalo."

"Oh, *yes!*" shouts the intelligent compositor; "*now* I understand."

Mortified funny man retires, and goes home in tranquil confidence and growing fame.

Paper comes out in the morning "cold buffalo."

Tableau. Red fire and slow curtain. —*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Two Smart Young Men.

Two smart young men got on a Burlington and Cedar Rapids train and laid themselves out to amuse and instruct the passengers. Very many funny things said and very many funny things did these two brilliant young men, and it did seem as though Providence had been just too kind to the other passengers to let them ride on the train with such smart young men. But presently there loomed up for them a colossal opportunity, when a lady, attended by a little girl and a little dog, came into the car. The two young men vied with each other in saying funny things about the pup. Presently the funniest young man said, in tones of perplexity, "Well, let me see, they make dogs pay on this train, don't they?" And then the lady turned around, and said, in just the dryest tones you ever heard a lady say anything, "Then you'd better get off before the conductor comes in." There was a great deal of talking and a great deal of laughter in the car between the place where the accident occurred and Burlington, but the men who were killed at the siege of Jerusalem were noisy, roaring, howling bacchanalians a week ago in comparison with those two young men for the rest of trip.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Speaker Kerr's Disease.

The late Speaker Kerr's illness was something like Mr. William D. Kelley's, the member from Philadelphia. Mr. Kelley can neither smell nor taste. He can't discern the difference in taste between coffee and tea, though he drinks them. Mr. Kerr had an affection of the mucous membrane, which kept him spitting a good deal, though he never spat blood. He was called to Washington to a conference of the Democratic party leaders somewhere about 1872, and they met at Walker's restaurant and dined together. Mr. Kerr walked home in his dress coat, considerably heated, in the night air. He took a cold, and the mucous membrane of his whole body became inflamed. He consulted Dr. Rogers as soon as it became serious, and was told he could not live a year. But he survived the doctor, and lived more than two years, and was elected Speaker, a mortally-stricken man.

Birds, Flies and Apples.

A French paper, earnestly deprecating birdnesting, says: "A bird's nest contains, on an average, five eggs, which would, in the natural course, become five little birds. Each little one eats daily fifty flies or other insects, and this consumption extends over four or five weeks. Taking it at an average of thirty days, we shall find the number of flies destroyed by each nest of birds to be 7,500. Now, every fly eats daily a quantity of flowers, leaves, etc., equivalent to its weight, until it attains its maximum of growth; in thirty days it will have eaten a flower a day—a flower which would have become fruit. Each fly—the term is used, we presume, for insects generally—having, we will say, eaten thirty fruits in thirty days, the 7,500 flies which a nest of birds would have consumed cause a loss to us of 225,000 apples, pears, apricots and peaches. We commend this view of the matter to the parents of marauding children."

Mining Prospects in the Black Hills.

The heavy snow and rain storms have done much damage to the mines and mining interests throughout the entire camp. The high waters took before them all the bridges, dams and flumes in the several gulches, filling all the shafts, both quartz and placer, with water and debris, which threw many of the miners out of employment for several weeks. Placer digging, as a paying business, is about played out. It is true there are a few claims that pay working, but very few. Much money has been expended, and is still being expended, in digging ditches and fluming for the purpose of carrying water to the hydraulic hill of dry diggings. Along the sides of the several gulches these are considered rich, but have yet to be proven so. The quartz mines will certainly prove a success when the proper appliances are obtained and attached to the several mills by which they can divide and save the various kinds of rich minerals, consisting of gold, silver, platinum, etc., but not before. When this is arrived at, which will be accomplished within a year, mines that, under the present process of crushing ore, do not pay over $5 to $8 per ton, will certainly yield a clear profit of from $30 to $60 per ton.—*Deadwood letter.*

Lorenzo Dow.

Everybody has heard or read of this famous revival preacher, and a great many anecdotes are related of him. He was living at one time in a hilly and rocky place in Connecticut, when a very comical joke was played on Mr. Dow by some unruly boys.

"I don't suppose," said our informant, "that there's a prominent spot round the place that the old man has not preached and prayed on more than a half-dozen times. That is the right kind of a country," the speaker continued, cynically, with a sweep of the hand toward its stony fields and pastures, thatched with briers and bayberry bushes, "to produce a religion hard enough for anybody. No wonder that the preachers were tough. No nonsense at all about 'em. There's material enough lying round loose there to turn out a hell without any very great strain of imagination. The old man got his religion and his mission to preach direct from there and from the Bible. He didn't belong to no denomination, but set out on his own hook. He didn't take no pay, and went about as the apostles of old, wherever the spirit called him. Lord, how he used to sail into preachers that got salaries! He had ideas of his own, and was independent of every one and everything—'specially fashion. He always wore his beard long when everybody else shaved theirs off, and he wore an old straw hat, summer and winter, with the brim half tore off.

"Everybody went to hear him, and when it was known that 'Old Dow' was going to preach all the other meetings were deserted. The boys sometimes put up jobs on him, though. I recollect once that he was going to preach in an orchard, and a big crowd gathered to hear him. Well, just before the meeting began the fellows got him a great hogshead to stand on, and filled it about two-thirds full of water. They put in the head rather loosely, and waited for fun. Dow mounted on the barrel, gave out his text, got fired up, and was prancing and thumping around on that barrel-head in lively style, and suddenly in she went, splash, slush, boards, Dow, straw hat and all. The water was about up to his neck, and he scrambled out, dripping all over. Jerusalem! how the people laughed, and how Dow—well, he went right on preaching on the ground, but (significantly) he had commenced on grace, mercy and peace, but he wound up on hell-fire and eternal damnation."

The Wandering Jew from a Hebrew Point of View.

The legend of the Jew, says a Jewish paper, ever wandering and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Jesus to the present day, is spread over many European countries. The accounts, however, as in all fables, do not agree. One version is this: When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself near the gate at the house of Ahasuerus. This man, however, sallied forth and thrust him away. Jesus turned toward him, saying:

"I shall rest, but thou shalt move on till I return."

And from that time he has had no rest, and is obliged incessantly to wander about. Another version is that given by Matthew, of Paris, a monk of the thirteenth century: When Jesus was led from the tribunal of Pilate, to death, the doorkeeper, named Cartaffilous, pushed him from behind with his foot, saying:

"Walk on, Jesus, quickly; why dost thou tarry?"

Jesus looked at him gravely, and said: "I walk on, but thou shalt tarry till I come."

And this man, still alive, wanders from place to place in constant dread of the wrath to come. A third legend adds that this wandering Jew falls sick every hundred years, but recovers and renews his strength; hence it is that, after so many centuries, he does not look much older than a septuagenarian. Thus much for the legends. Not one of the ancient authors alludes to this wanderer. The first who reports such a thing is a monk of the thirteenth century, when, as is known, the world was full of pious frauds, even to disgust. However, the story has spread far and wide, so that it has become a proverb, "He runs about like a wandering Jew."

BORDER LANDS.

Oh, good the air of border lands;
Oh, dangerous dear their subtle spell;
Where thralldoms stretch uncertain hands
And careless, happy outlaws dwell.
'Twixt dawn and day, 'twixt day and nigh
In blissful, shadowy realms they lie;
Sweeter than dark, sweeter than light,
Too swift the moments hurry by.
'Twixt hearts that wait and hearts that love
Their sunny, vague horizons round—
Who would not journey back to prove
Once more the joys within that bound
'Twixt life and life, 'twixt death and death,
Rise this life's narrow, viewless strands;
Who knows how much it entereth
Our joy that they are border lands!
—*Helen Hunt, in Atlantic Monthly for June.*

A FRENCH scientific authority states that the ordinary rate of a man's walking is four feet per second; of a good horse in harness, twelve; of a reindeer in a sledge on the ice, twenty-six; of an English race-horse, forty-three; of a hare, eighty-eight; of a good sailing ship, fourteen; and of the wind, eighty-two.

EUGENE JOHNSON and Angeline McQuery eloped from Cincinnati. He was 18 years old, and she 16. Their married life lasted just a year. Then Johnson sent his wife back to her parents, bearing a letter announcing his intention to kill himself because she did not love him. He kept his word.

BISHOP WHITTLE, Episcopalian, of Virginia, is out with a vigorous condemnation of round dancing, which, he says, is an abomination that he is ashamed to particularly describe.

THE temperance men of New York have taken off their coats and rolled up their sleeves for a vigorous war on unlicensed rum.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

In a little white house on a hillside green
Lives a beautiful woman as ever was seen;
In the sixty-five years that she's lived, I may say,
She's been growing more beautiful every day.
You do not believe it? Ask Susie, my sister,
She's the very first person that ever had kissed her.
And if she'd not nursed her by night and by day
Poor Sue would have been in a very bad way.
I can bring other witnesses whom you may face,
They will tell you the same—they were in the same case.
"Has she lovers?" Yes, surely! No less than eleven!
She has seven on earth, and four more up in heaven.
Her hair is so beautiful—faded and thin.
There are beautiful wrinkles, from forehead to chin,
Her eyes are as charming as charming can be,
When she looks o'er her glasses so fondly at me,
And I know by her life, which has beautiful been,
She is like "the King's daughter"—"all glorious within."
Ah, you've guessed who it is! It could be no other,
I'm sure, than my beautiful, darling old mother.

PITH AND POINT.

A STARE-CASE—A telescope.

A ROBBIN' red-breast—The Indian.

A GORGE-US affair—An Aldermanic dinner.

THE best policy—In the insurance office that don't fail.

UNWELCOME settlers—Those that offer 10 cents on the dollar.

IT is the brake of day that prevents night from going too far.

NOW IS the time for spring cleaning. If you have not got a spring, clean out your well.

RUSSIAN sailors remind one of the dipper constellation, because they are the great bear's-tars.

MUSK is recommended for moths—but we suppose it must be kept out of the way of the musk-eaters.

WHY is an elephant with the toothache like an American Indian? Because he is a real Tusk-a-roarer.

"WHAT, children! playing soldiers on Sunday?" "Yes, mamma; but we are singing: 'Onward, Christian soldier.'"

"The birds are now upon the wing,"
The teacher read; the pupil heard.
"Oh no," said he, "it seems to me
The wings are now upon the bird."

WHEN we were a boy we were inclined to the creed that a muskrat excursion was the musk-ratifying in the world.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"WHEN William Tell came, Gessler found him a-rival."—*Worcester Press.* Yes; and he likewise, also, found him a deep-archer.—*Graphic.*

A TOAST at an Irish society at Greenwich—"Here's to the President of our society: May he live to ate the hen that scratches over his grave."

WHAT is the difference between Congress and a highly educated poodle? Answer: The poodle can do anything but talk.—*New York World.*

"JENNIE, what makes you such a bad girl?" "Well, mamma, God sent you just the best children He could find, and if they don't suit you I can't help it."

IN the Chicago elevators they keep men to mend the rips in grain bags, and, notwithstanding the revival wave, these miscreants go on sewing tears among the wheat.—*Lowell Courier.*

"DARLING, kiss my eyelids down," is the latest moonshine song; and he kisses them down, and up, and crosswise, and all around, and then settles on her mouth as a steady thing.

WASHINGTON was a native of Virginia and could not tell a lie. The Moffett bell-punch is also a native of Virginia and cannot tell a lie. There is a similarity here, if you can hatchet out.

A GOOD character ish pretty much der same to a man ash a goot umbrella. Ven larg glouds dhreaten over his head, all he ish got to do vas to hold him up, und der storm basses over, he is none der vorse.

A CHINAMAN never swears when he gets mad because there are no "cuss words" in his dictionary. He simply upsets his washtub, butts the bottom out, kicks a dog and feels better.—*Breakfast Table.*

Now SAVAGELY from roof to roof
The pussy cat is driven;
For her there is no sweet repose,
No peace nor quiet given;
She hath not where to lay her head,
A vagrant's pangs do fill 'er,
But soon the summer-time will come
And bring the caterpillar.

"BILL, how did you and Tom end that dispute Sunday!" "Why, I called him a liar and dropped the subject." "Called him a liar? Did he take it?" "Take it? Of course he took it! But I dropped simultaneously with the subject."—*Breakfast Table.*

THE clever wits of Gascony vie with one another in the freedom of their religious opinions. Said one, "I have been a Free-Thinker for twelve years." "And I for ten," said another. "And I," cried a third, "was already a Free-Thinker—before I thought!"—*Figaro.*

THE Baltimore *Telegram* makes a specialty of poems for children. Here is a sample of its work:

In the nursery one day,
Young Christopher, at play,
Found a stick of lunar caustic on the floor.
Like a little lunar-tic,
He chewed up that funny stick,
And he said he "didn't want to play no more."

A Snake's Tongue.

The peculiarity of form and position in the tongue of a snake leads to the use of the word "exsertion" in speaking of that organ. Being, when at rest, inclosed within a sheath, the tongue can not move within the mouth like the tongues of other animals, but only when thrust forth or exserted. Of quadrupeds one might affirm (though the expression would be rather strained) that they "exsert" their tongues when putting forth their power, say to remove food from their teeth, or to lick the palate, both actions being possible with a closed mouth. But a snake can not do either of these things. With the reptile, to "exert" is also to exsert the tongue, for its motion can be but in one direction, viz., forward and beyond the mouth. A slight chink in the upper lip gives egress to this long, thin, and highly sensitive organ, while the mouth can remain closed. Thus exserted, the tongue appears to be constantly engaged, like the antennæ of insects, in exploring and investigating. No other word conveys the idea of the tongue's motion and direction like exsertion—the opposite to insertion; while exertion, the opposite to inertion, may be applied to activity which does not necessarily imply exsertion or thrusting forth. The two words have sometimes been confounded.

SABBATH READING.

The Oldest Christian Hymn.

In Book III. of Clement of Alexandria is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the primitive church. It is there [illegible] years after the Apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin. The following version will give some imperfect idea of the spirit:]

Shepherd of tender youth,
Guiding in love and truth,
Through devious ways;
Christ, our triumphant King,
We come Thy name to sing,
And here our children bring
To shout Thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord!
The all subduing Word,
Healer of strife!
Thou didst Thyself abase!
That from sin's deep disgrace
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us life.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest;
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love.
And in our mortal pain
None call on Thee in vain;
Help Thou dost not disdain—
Help from above.

Ever be Thou our Guide,
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song.
Jesus, Thou Christ of God!
By the perennial word,
Lead us where Thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So now, and till we die,
Sound we our praise on high,
And joyful sing.
Infants, and the glad throng,
Who to Thy church belong
Unite and swell the song
To Christ our King.

Work and Wisdom.

How may the Christian teacher learn to adapt his instructions to those whom he is called upon to guide? Let him be instructed by the diligence and care of the husbandman. No wise farmer would think of sowing all his lands with the same kind of seed. Before he began his labors he would study the nature and capabilities of every field, to discover whether it were fit for pasture, for cereal crops or for an orchard, and act according to the best of his judgment. Nor by doing this would he be disregarding the power of the Lord of providence. After all his care the same sunlight, rain and dew would need to descend upon every part to make it fruitful, and only by the blessing of Heaven could his work be crowned with success.

The Comforter.

We all like comfort. But what kind of comfort do we not merely like but need? Merely to be comfortable? To be free from pain, anxiety, sorrow? To have only pleasant faces round us, and pleasant things said to us? If we want that comfort, we shall very seldom find it. It will be very seldom good for us to have it. The comfort which poor human beings want in such a world as this is not the comfort of ease, but the comfort of strength. The comforter whom we need is not one who will merely say kind things, but give help—help to the weary and heavy laden heart which has no time to rest. We need not the sunny and smiling face, but the strong and helping arm. For we may be in that state that smiles are shocking to us, and mere kindness—though we may be grateful for it—of no more comfort to us than sweet music to a drowning man. We may be miserable, and unable to help being miserable, and unwilling to help it, too. We do not wish to flee from our sorrow. We dare not, it is so awful, so heartrending, so plain spoken, that God, the master and tutor of our hearts, must wish us to face it and endure it. Our Father has given us the cup—shall we not drink it? But who will help us to drink the bitter cup? Who will be the comforter, and give us not mere kind words, but strength? Who will give us the faith to say with Job, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him?" Who will give us the firm reason to look steadily at our grief, and learn the lesson it was meant to teach? Who will give us the temperate will, to keep sober and calm amid the shocks and changes of mortal life? Above all, I may say—who will lead us into all truth? How much is our sorrow increased—how much of it is caused by simple ignorance? Why has our anxiety come? how are we to look at it? What are we to do? Oh, that we had a comforter who would lead us unto all truth; not make us infallible, or all-knowing, but lead us unto truth; at least, put us in the way of truth; put things in their true light to us, and give us sound and rational views of life and duty. Oh, for a comforter who would give us the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill us with that spirit of God's holy fear which would make us not superstitious, not slavish, not anxious, but simply obedient, loyal, and resigned.—*Charles Kingsley.*

The Bible.

When we rise to the higher realm of thought, and ask whence we came and whither we are going; what life means; what are its relations, if any, to an after state; what God is, and what is His character; what He requires of us as the subjects of His moral government; how He proposes to deal with us as sinners; how we are to be forgiven and stand justified in God's sight—in a word, when we seek for *religious* truth as the foundation on which to rest our faith, erect our hopes, and die in peace, then the Bible comes to us as the Book of books, with answers to the deepest and most universal questions of the soul, and with directions and promises to pilot that soul across the sea of life and assure its safety and good in the spirit land. Here it is the imperial volume. Here it has no equal. The peasant and the sage here alike need its light. We do well to give prominence in our thoughts to the fact that religion—considered as a body of truths revealed and apprehended, as a body of resulting experiences felt, and, in both aspects, as a preparatory preliminary to a larger and grander scene beyond the boundaries of time, as the garb and covering of the soul for its habitation in the skies—is the sun and the center of the Bible system. It thinks not of what men are here, except in connection with what they are to be hereafter; and it thinks of the *what* here chiefly on account of another *what* there. All other ideas, in the comparison are inferior, subordinate, but not secondary. Everything in the Bible—its history, its miracles, its prophecy, its Christ, its atonement, its pardon, its salvation, its promise, its heaven and its hell—converges at this one point. Every ray of light, in the practical effect sought, terminates here.—*Dr. Samuel T. Spear, in the Princeton Review.*

Betrayed by his Own Curiosity.

During the festival of the Bairam an inhabitant of the village of Funduckli had dressed his child, about 2 years old, in a shawl and a cap, ornamented with pieces of gold, and intrusted it to a slave, who left it for a moment seated in the court of the house. On his return the child was gone, and every search for it proved useless. The father applied to the Chief of Police at Bagdad, entreating him to inquire into the circumstances. This officer reflected that the child could not be carried far, on account of his cries, and, therefore, must have been taken by one of the neighbors. He did not communicate this idea to anybody, but directed one of his messengers to go to the village of Funduckli at the hour of prayer, to enter the mosque and summon the iman (or priest) to come immediately to his mavaur. When the iman came into the presence of the Chief of Police, he received a positive injunction to come to him again on the morrow, and give him the name of the person who first came to inquire of him the cause of his being sent for to the police office. The Turks in general pay little attention to the affairs of others, not even in those of their priests; consequently, on returning to the mosque one man only came to him to ask the cause of the sudden summons. The iman replied that it was only in relation to a firman (decree) which he was to have read, but which was withdrawn. However, on being informed by the iman of what had passed, the Chief of Police caused the inquisitive man to be arrested, and discovered the body of the child concealed under the staircase of his house, and thus proved that it was he who carried it off. He was sentenced to be instantly beheaded.

EARTHQUAKE.

A South American Town Destroyed and 300 Lives Lost.

A gentleman who recently arrived in New York from Puerto Cabello, in South America, gives some details of the great earthquake in Venezuela last month. This gentleman was in Valencia at the time, and says that, although severe shocks were felt everywhere, no loss of life was reported except in the valley of the River Tuy. This valley lies between two ranges of mountains near the coast of the Caribbean sea, and is very fertile, being used chiefly for growing sugar. The town of Cua, about thirty-five miles southwest of Caracas, was entirely destroyed. A terrible shock was suddenly felt at about 8:30 in the evening. The ground seemed to roll like sea waves, throwing down the walls of the houses, crushing many, and entangling others in the debris. The roofs were made of light material, which caught fire from the lamps which were overturned, and a general conflagration ensued. In vain the poor unfortunates who had escaped the falling walls endeavored to gain the open ground. The flames spread rapidly, and the people on the outskirts of the village were unable to offer any assistance. The shrieks of the dying were to be heard for a long time above the crackling of the flames. Fully 300 lives were lost at Cua that night. Repetitions of the earthquake were looked for, and those who had escaped were in a constant state of terror for a number of days. The town of Ocumare, about twenty miles east of Cua, and in the same valley, suffered extremely, the houses being wrecked and a number of serious accidents occurring, but the number of the persons killed or injured had not been ascertained when the bark left. The business of the country was at a stand-still, and the greatest terror prevailed whenever telegrams prophesying the approach of a heavy shock were received. The people in the towns on such occasions would remain in the streets during the greater part of the night. The shocks have severely damaged the industries of the whole country. Workmen had not the heart to work in the sugar factories, many of which had fallen in. The losses will be very large, but cannot yet be estimated. The earthquake was the severest experienced in Venezuela for years, it being considered much heavier than that of 1812.

Cheap Living.

How to cook so as to make clean, savory dishes is quite as important as to know what food to purchase, and in what manner it is to be cooked so as to secure the greatest amount of sustenance for the least money; but that is chiefly to be learned by experience. The bill of fare which Miss Corson, the New York philanthropist, publishes in her pamphlet on this subject will, undoubtedly, show something new to many people now pinched for want of sufficient food. One direction is as follows, for a family of five:

"Monday there is boiled rice and milk for breakfast, corned beef and cabbage for dinner, and peas boiled in stock for supper. That day's food costs 35 cents. Tuesday, broth and bread for breakfast, costing 10 cents; for dinner, baked beans; supper, macaroni and cheese. Wednesday there is toasted bread and scalded milk for breakfast, stewed tripe for dinner, and polenta for supper. Thursday, rice panada for breakfast, salt potaufeu for dinner, and lentils stewed in stock for supper. Friday, broth and bread for breakfast, mutton and turnips for dinner, and barley boiled in broth for supper. Saturday, mutton broth and bread for breakfast, beef and potatoes for dinner, and beans boiled in broth for supper. Sunday's fare costs 61 cents, and includes breakfast of cocoa, bread and fried lentils, dinner of bean broth, haslet stew and suet roly-poly pudding, and supper of cheese pudding. For the week, that makes a total expense of $2.53, and leaves a balance, on my estimate, of 62 cents for extra bread, milk and butter."

Population of Great Britain.

The Registrar General of Great Britain estimates the resident population of England and Wales in the middle of 1878 at 24,854,397—307,088 more than in the middle of last year; that of Scotland at 3,593,729, an increase of 33,212; and that of Ireland at 5,433,640, an increase of 97,245. The total population of the United Kingdom is stated at 33,881,966, or 437,547 more than at the corresponding period last year.

THE EXCHANGE MENAGERIE.

Some Interesting Animals Found in the Newspapers.

The goose with four wings at Natchez, Miss.

The lamb at Round Prairie, Ill., which has two perfectly-formed heads.

The cow at Fergus, Ont., in whose stomach a stick two feet long and half an inch thick was found on butchering her.

The dog (Newfoundland) of Mr. Mulford, of Jersey City, who, when its companion died, refused food and speedily perished of grief.

The game-cock at Nelson Furnace, Ky., which attacked Minnie Saunders, aged 11, and, driving its spur into her head, killed her on the spot.

The swan at Mount Auburn, N. Y., that knocked down Mrs. William Greenough, an old lady of 80, nearly plucked out one of her eyes, and left her insensible.

The canary bird of Mrs. A. F. Bush, of Medina, N. Y., which has just returned home after an absence of eight months, sought his old cage, and taken to singing.

The chicken of Mr. James Harney, North Norwich, Ont., who remained buried under a hay-mow two weeks, without food or water, but was taken out lively and well.

The dog at Union Hill, N. J., the late Mr. Martin Singer tried to kill. The gun missed fire, so he hit the dog with the stock, discharging the piece into his own thigh and severing an artery.

The sick pet dog at New Orleans which died in its mistress' arms. Exhausted by sitting up with it so many nights, and to allay her sorrow, she took a dose of laudanum, and came within an ace of dying.

The turkey about which two neighbors in Bloomfield, Ct., quarreled evoking the decision by Judge Calhoun that turkeys are not animals (not being mentioned in the Pound laws), though geese are.

The sparrows which have taken possession of Manhattan Market, New York, an unoccupied building covering four acres of ground, and turned it into a huge nest, from which three efforts have been made to drive them, but ineffectually.

The bees Mr. Morris Ellis, of Georgetown, Ill., undertook to drive to market. They didn't like the jolting of the wagon, and so the inmates of all eight hives sallied out, stung the two horses to death, and left Mr. Ellis in a critical condition.

The turkey and partridge at Chelsea, Vt., that are sharing the same nest. The turkey continues to deposit her egg daily, although the partridge began to sit after laying thirteen. During the occupation of the nest by the turkey the partridge attends to feeding.

The two dogs of the Messrs. Bills, of Amherst, N. H., who, after living peacefully together for years, got into a quarrel over a rabbit they had run down, fought, and were found lying dying, facing each other, utterly exhausted by loss of blood. They were buried in one grave.

The dog at No. 14 Cortlandt street, New York, which, when the house took fire, although almost suffocated, caught his master by the leg of his pants, and awakened him, after he was overcome by the smoke, by dragging him to the floor from off the table where he was sleeping.

Who Was Casabianca?

Owen Casabianca, the young hero of Mrs. Hemans' poem beginning, "The boy stood on the burning deck," so familiar to every schoolboy, was a native of Corsica, the island on which Napoleon was born. His father, Louis Casabianca, was a French politician and naval commander of some note. Owen was born in 1788. His mother dying while he was quite young, he was taken upon a man-of-war, and studied seamanship under the eye of his father. He was a favorite with every one on the ship, as he was a handsome boy, good humored and intelligent, and noted for his ready obedience to the rules of strict naval discipline. At only 10 years of age he was a midshipman under his father, who at that time commanded the Orient, one of the largest vessels in the French navy, carrying 120 guns and 500 seamen. In the celebrated Battle of the Nile, in 1798, the boy was set to help work a battery. In the midst of the action, the Orient took fire. Almost immediately after Capt. Casabianca was wounded by a musket ball, and then by a splinter which laid him insensible. The ship was soon enveloped in smoke and flames, and the crew began to desert her, but the boy, unconscious of his father's condition, refused to leave his post and still clung to his battery. At last, when the ship was a mass of flames, and he knew that his father, if alive, could not reach him, he leaped overboard and tried to save himself. But it was too late. Instantly, with a terrific explosion, the Orient was blown into fragments. The sky was filled with flame and smoke and fiery timbers, and the boy was seen no more until the next day, when his mangled corpse was found among the fragments of the wreck.

Battle on a Ball Ground.

A game of base-ball was played near Passaic on Sunday afternoon by young men from Passaic and Paterson. A dispute arose, which ended in a fight between a Passaic and a Paterson man. There were 300 spectators, who formed a ring, and the fight was continued until one of the men struck the other a blow that was considered foul. Then the respective friends of the fighters pitched in, and the fight became general. The Passaic men had the bats, and that gave them the advantage. They vanquished the Patersonians and drove them from the field in confusion, with several broken noses.—*New York Sun.*

HORRID! Yes, it is, that our habits will produce disease; but it is a certain fact that our style of eating and working will sometimes produce Heart Disease, and we must buy some remedy for its cure. We can recommend to you Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a reliable remedy, one which has been sold for twenty years, and whose merits are conceded by those who know of its use. Try it, and our word for it you will thank us for the recommendation. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send for a pamphlet of testimonials of cures to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, New York.

THE OBJECT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

Our Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce street, New York, is an establishment intended to facilitate the convenient and systematic placing of advertisements in newspapers. It is conducted upon the principles which we conceive to be the right ones for securing the best results to the advertiser, the publisher, and ourselves.

We undertake to represent American newspapers, not only the newspapers of the city of New York and of all other American cities, religious, agricultural and other class newspapers, but also the small country journals. We receive regularly and keep on file the newspapers of every description throughout the land, whether issued daily, weekly, or monthly.

CONFINED STRICTLY TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

We confine our transactions to newspapers, and do not accept or undertake the management of other classes of advertising, such as books, sign boards, posters, or job printing.

It is our hope that by adhering to one branch of advertising we may make ourselves masters of it.

We also restrict our dealings to newspapers published within the geographical limits of the United States and Dominion of Canada.

THE SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT FOR NEWSPAPER FILES.

We have a system of filing newspapers by an arrangement of shelving and partitions, separate space being accorded to each, and labeled with the printed name of the paper it is intended to accommodate, by means of which arrangement a stranger can find any paper he wishes to examine with something like the readiness with which he would a word in a dictionary, a name in a directory, or a book in a library catalogue.

THE NATURE OF THE SERVICE WHICH IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO RENDER TO THE ADVERTISER.

We undertake to maintain an established credit with every newspaper, and to have at hand a schedule of the charges adopted by the publisher of each for advertising space in its columns; to be able to quote those rates to an advertiser who wishes to insert an advertisement in one or several, and to procure the prompt insertion of the advertisement without any extra charge for the service rendered, which service consists of quoting the price, printing or writing as many duplicates of the advertisement as may be required to furnish one to each paper to be used, forwarding the copy for insertion at our own expense for postage or messenger service, examining the papers to see that the advertisement appears when and in a manner that it ought to, checking each subsequent issue of the advertisement in each paper in a book kept for that purpose, at all times subject to the inspection of the advertiser, and marking plainly in each paper the advertisement as it appears, so when the advertiser comes (or sends) for the purpose of having the files examined (to see that the service for which his money pays has been actually rendered), the eye may light promptly upon his announcement, without the labor of searching a whole paper or page.

If errors or omissions occur, it is our duty to notify publishers, at our own expense for labor, postage or messenger, and to see to it that the publisher of the paper actually does the specified service for which the advertiser contracted.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE EXPENDED.

Persons who have had little experience as advertisers often have a pretty clear understanding of what they would like to do, but are entirely ignorant of the probable cost.

We have made out for such a person a plan of advertising calling for an investment of $5,000, and on submitting it for approval found our customer dismayed at the magnitude of the expense, he not having contemplated an expenditure exceeding $200 or $300. In such a case labor would have been saved, if at the commencement of the negotiation the question had been asked: "How much money are you prepared to devote to this advertising?"

THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS A MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.

It is a matter of prime importance to us, for the purpose of maintaining our influence with publishers, that it shall come to be understood among them that our statements about the advertising to be done, or not to be done, are to be relied upon; and to this end our dealing with our advertising patrons must be upon a basis of mutual confidence and respect.

OUR CUSTOMERS ENTITLED TO OUR BEST SERVICE.

Whenever we are doing the advertising for any individual or firm, we consider them entitled to our best services. If they suggest using a paper which we know to be not the best for the purpose, we say so and give the reasons. We often expend a good deal of time for very small advertisers, much more than the profits on their patronage would warrant; but as they intrust to us what they have to disburse, and influence in our direction the patronage of their friends and acquaintances, we are content.

OUR PROMISE.

We promise those advertisers who intrust their advertising patronage to our management that we will not allow them to be charged in any instance any more than the publishers' schedule rates; that we will procure for them the acceptance of any advantageous offer made to them definitely by any newspaper publisher, advertising agent, or canvasser of responsibility. Although we are unwilling to do work without a profit, and never offer to do so, yet in conformity with the promise made above, we sometimes find it advisable. Competitors, anxious to gain a hearing and secure attention, occasionally make offers which it would advance the true interests of our customers to accept. In such cases we hold ourselv bound to secure the bargain offered.

Extract from the New York Times, June 14, 1875.

Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. established their advertising agency in New York city. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

Imperial Indorsement.

Owing to the perfect purity of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, and its superior excellence in every respect over all other preparations, it has been adopted and used in the Royal households of the following countries, viz.: Germany, England, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Brazil. It was long ago adopted and is to-day used by thousands of royal American households scattered all over the Western world, and the high esteem in which it is held in this country fully justifies its introduction and use as above stated.

WILHOFT'S TONIC.—THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age! Composed of pure and simple drugs. Wilhoft's Tonic has long had the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty and you will never regret it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THERE are more than 11,000 women telegraph operators in Great Britain.

Boys, Make a Noise.

The Fourth of July will soon be here, and every boy and girl will want to shoot one of my extra-fine, nickel-plated, seven-shot Revolvers. They are perfect beauties, and cost only $2.00. Sent, postage paid, by mail. Address G. A. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

The chief clerk of the Government Dispensary says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* No medicine known to medical science for internal and external use possesses the wonderful power of this Anodyne.

THIS paper has done as much as any other to expose the worthlessness of the big pack Condition Powders, and means to keep it up, too. We know of only one kind that are absolutely and strictly pure, and that is Sheridan's.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

ADDRESS ALONZO FLACK, Pres., for special terms at Claverack (N.Y.) College. All appointments the best.

PARTICULARS of Smithography, Ag'ts' Directory, copy Ag'ts' Herald, &c., free. Lum Smith, Phila., Pa.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and *all diseases of the* SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. Send for Pamphlets.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE. Laughton, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED A live Man in every county in the U. S. to manufacture and sell a STAPLE article just patented. Exclusive right given. Liberal terms. Large profits. Small capital. [illegible] MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $10 Daily profit, with $25 Capital. AGENTS wanted, male and female, to sell a staple article in demand in every family. In packages convenient for handling, and unobjectionable in every respect. Circular mailed to any address. Samples 75 cents each, by mail. Address C. S. HOWELL, Eagle Wire Mills, Imlay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

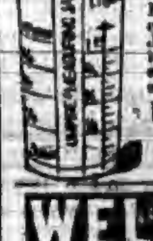

WANTED COUNTY AGENTS for the UMPIRE MEASURING JAR. To good Agents exclusive territory will be given. The Jar combines both measure and scales—is practical and accurate—will sell on sight. Seeing is believing. A sample sent by Express for 50 cents. Address UMPIRE GLASS CO., 148 & 150 Madison St., Chicago.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED! The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CALIFORNIA. Advertisements inserted in a list of over 100 Co-operative Papers. The only list on Pacific Coast. Send for circular containing list of papers, prices, &c. Address CARLOS WHITE, 525 and 527 Market Street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 2271.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & Co., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff, Allays Irritation, and Promotes the Growth of the Hair.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 8, 1878.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.: *Gentlemen*—For over two years I have suffered terribly with "scald head" in its worst form. A few weeks ago I tried a bottle of your COCOAINE. The first application gave me relief, and now the disease is effectually cured. I cheerfully recommend BURNETT'S COCOAINE to any one suffering with the above complaint.

Yours respectfully,
N. C. STEVENS, Deputy Sheriff.

BROWN'S [illegible]

GUNS Revolvers. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR WAR in the East and [illegible] address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. [illegible]

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MEN [illegible] for pamphlet and free [illegible] REMEDY to [illegible] & Co., Cincinnati, O.

ORGANS [illegible] BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

CATARRH. For 10 cents to pay printing and postage, I will send to any sufferer "The True Theory of Catarrh," with full information of a Home Cure. I had it 38 years. DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per Month and Expenses, to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency, 3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

FISH AND FISHING. Descriptions of all Game Fish, Trolling, Spinning, Rowing, Fly-Fishing, New Worm Tackle. Illus. Price, 50 cts. Sold by Newsdealers; mail postpaid by DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., Pubs., Chicago.

COOK BOOK. "The Lakeside Cook Book," nearly 1000 recipes. [illegible] only 10 cents. Sold by Newsdealers. Sent postpaid by DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO., Pubs., Chicago.

EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a homestead of less than 160 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 160 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. $0.00 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BEACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10. $20. $50. $100. Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

$10 to $25 A DAY made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent, postpaid, for 85 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. (Established 1830.)

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

My new Nickel-Plated Seven-Shot Steel-Barrel and Cylinder REVOLVERS make a Louder Report than anything of the kind ever invented. Just the thing for firing Fourth of July salutes with. Cartridges to fit them can be had at any general store. Unequaled as a weapon of defense. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of $2 00. Send in your orders early. G. A. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

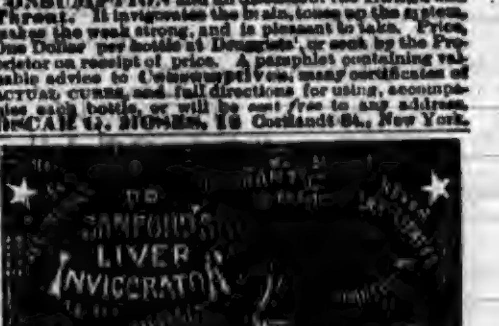

TRADE MARK
'VIBRATOR.'
Reg. March 21,
1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

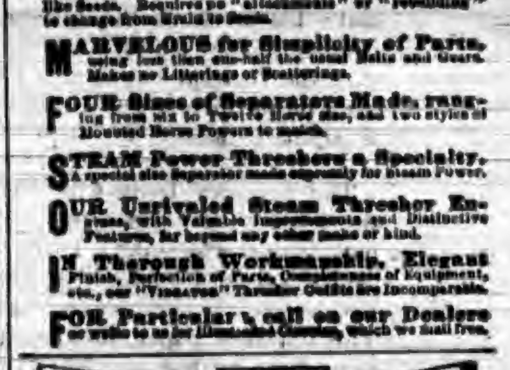

ANTI-FAT
The GREAT REMEDY for
CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 13, 1878.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler	township	11
Keyser	"	35
Jackson	"	18
Concord	"	20
Newville	"	08
Stafford	"	07
Wilmington	"	25
Richland	"	17
Fairfield	"	23
Smithfield	"	23
Franklin	"	17
Troy	"	05
Auburn precinct		34
Waterloo	"	19

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN
DeKalb Co. Dem Cen. Com.

If this new revolution is going to break out, isn't it about time for it to begin? Why are not the frightened Republicans making preparations to put it down, or do they expect to frown it down.

Eastern Democrats are quiet about Presidental candidates. They have so far offered but two, S. J. Tilden and George B. McClellan. The west will make it a stand-off, presenting Hendricks and Thurman.

Geo. H. K. Moss, Capt. Hartman, H. S. Morse, R. M. Lockhart, J. D. Leighty, J. A. Provines, W. L. Penfield, W. J. Austin, J. V. Hazzard and C. K. Baxter, attended the tamest Convention ever held in the State last week.

Now, that the Potter Committee is showing up the fraud conspiracy of counting in a President, the Republican papers are quite disgusted with the way Democrats are running things. It makes them squeal terribly to see their tricks uncovered.

Ben. Harrison and the Indianapolis Journal take special pains to insult all those favoring the greenback. Nine-tenths of the citizens of Indiana favor it, and will they not resent the insult? Will the meekly bow to being called idiots, maniacs, repudiators and Communists or show that they are men? We shall see.—Richmond Independant.

If Edison had only had a phonograph down in Louisiana while Noyes and Sherman and Stoughton were discussing the situation with Jim Anderson, how pleasant it would be now to sit on the steps of the Capitol and turn the crank and listen to the conversation of these great and good men!

With Anderson and Levisee testifying how the Radicals captured the Presidency in 1876, and Brother Orville telling how they expected to seize it again in 1880, it would probably not be in the nature of using incendiary language if we should remark that that party is in a fair way to loose something of the implicit confidence of the country.

A Pittsburg paper, in noticing the visit of General Belknap to that city, says he is "a gentleman of manners, and one of the men still destined to make his mark on the history of his country." The paper seems to forget that the General has already made his mark on the history of his country, and a very dirty mark it is, too.

The Bannock Indians have taken up the hatchet, and are now on the war path against whites and Indians. The cause assigned for their being so naughty is the Fort Wayne Gazette. Through that paper they learned that Gen. Banning had abolished the army and they immediately resolved on a circus of their own. Bannock is the Indian for Banning, and it is now hinted that the General is more than a first cousin to the bounding Bannocks.

The Indiana Republicans really look for a revolution. Read their resolution:

> "We solemnly pledge ourselves to support and maintain President Hayes and the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government in resisting the revolution."

The only revolution the Republicans have to fear is that of public opinion, and all the resolutions they can pass will not stem it.—Sentinel.

The New York Times, the leading Republican paper of the country says of Anderson's testimony: "Injudicious republicans imagine that the bad character of the witness justifies them in ignoring evidence which does not depend upon his character, and in picking flaws in his statement as a demonstration of the innocence of the accused. They would conduct the case as a sharp lawyer would defend his client in a police court, caring very little for the methods that secure acquital provided only that result be effected.

The testimony of James E. Anderson before the Potter investigating committee, is very damaging to Secretary Sherman and Stanley Mathews, but Anderson is a perjured villian and his testimony is good for nothing unless strongly corroborated.—Warsaw Republican.

Certainly he is a perjured villian, but he counted Hays in all the same, villian or not. Had it not been for just such villians, a Democratic President would be in the White House. We don't care whether any more testimony is ever taken on the subject of this great fraud upon the people, we have all along been convinced that by the treachery and conniving of the Republican leaders the people were swindled out of their choice.

It is reliably reported that the Republican State Convention last week, at Indianapolis, was a very tame affair, and that with some difficulty they finally succeeded in getting a ticket in the field, as this and that gentleman declined as soon as his name was announced. There were several counties not represented. There was no enthusiasm, no interest, none of the old-timed spirit which gave animation to the party in the days of Gov. Morton. Gen. Ben. Harrison was made Chairman and delivered a short speech in which he intimated that the next Legislature should make provisions for an asylum for idiots of the greenback persuasion. It is our opinion that Ben. put that in for the benefit of Charley Baxter, who was in attendance, and is now gloating over his victory. He is now trying to ease them down a little by saying he published their State platform last week. Harrison demonstrated plainly that he could not fill the place of Morton, and there was considerable complaint against him on account of the insulting language he used toward the greenback element.

Here is the way those devils have been rewarded, who swore falsely and manipulated the returns in Florida to count in Hayes. Governor Stearns was appointed on the Hot Springs Commission; J. W. Howell, who got up Drigger's returns in Baker county, is now collector of customs at Fernandina, Fla. Jos. Bowers, election inspector charged with manipulating ballots in Leon Co., is in the treasury at Washington; William H. Vance, clerk at Archer precinct No. 2, has a federal clerkship in Philadelphia; Bell, inspector in Jefferson county, had received a federal appointment but was since removed; George W. Leon, inspector in Leon county, is a clerk in the treasury at Washington; Dennis, of Alachua county, had, recently, a position in the treasury; Moses J. Taylor, one of the returning board of Jefferson county, is in the land office at Washington. Pending the close of the labors of the state canvassing board Governor Stearns said to witness he thought it of some importance that the first reading before the board of the face of the returns should show that Hayes was elected.

The Potter Investigation.

The Committee has been at work, and as a result some very startling revelations have been made. James E. Anderson was the first witness called, and his testimony in brief was to the effect that, he refused to protest against the peaceable election in the parish of which he was Supervisor. It was necessary, in order to carry the State for the Hayes and Wheeler electors, that the vote of the parish (which gave 1,743 democratic majority) should be thrown out. Anderson was besought by his party friends to make the protests. He refused, but did sign a piece of paper, but which he refused to swear to, and some one else wrote the protest, and that the protest filed with the Returning Board was not the protest he signed. The letters before the election, which were exhibited, go to show plainly that Kellogg had endeavored to arrange a deliberate plan whereby five parishes were thrown out. The following letter from John Sherman was submitted:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

MESSRS. D. A. WEBER AND JAMES E. ANDERSON:

GENTLEMEN—Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you have placed us. Should you stand firm in the position you have taken, from a long and intimate acquaintance with Governor Hayes, I am justified in assuming the responsibility for the promises made, and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the fourth of March as may be practicable, and in such a manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] JOHN SHERMAN.

It is seldom that John Sherman shows signs of nerverousness. He was unmistakably embarrassed to-day when he came to the Committee-room. He was pale, and looked haggard. When handed the letter, he began to look at it. Then he remembered that he had forgotten his spectacles. Judge Cox, who sat by him, loaned him his pair. Again he scanned the letter. For full five minutes he read it. Then he re-read it. Ten thousand memories of what inspired it evidently flashed through his mind. 'Did you write that letter, Secretary, Sherman?" asked Mr. McMahon. His answer was evasive; "I have no recollection of it. I do not think I did. At the same time there are things in it that I would have written." "That will do," said chairman Potter, and Sherman left the room as soon as he could get out of it.

The investigation has created great excitement, and other prominent men will no doubt be implicated. The Republican journals are doing all they can to stem the tide by denouncing the Committee.

Ben. Harrison.

Terre Haute Express (rep.)

Gen. Ben. Harrison is the chosen leader of the Indiana republicans. He is their candidate for the Senate. He presided over their convention yesterday. He sounded the key-note of their campaign, and this is one of his utterances:

> "Demagogues says that a species of money called fiat money is the money of the poor man. We have no asylum for idiots in Indiana, but I think it would be well for the next legislature to turn its attention in that direction."

We quote this for the greenback men of Indiana to read. We want them to remember it. It would be well to cut it out and show it around, and keep it for reference. Bear in mind that it is the first duty of the greenback men of Indiana to see that Gen. Harrison is beaten for the United States Senate. Charles Sumner once said that Stephen A Douglas could not be president because he pronounced negro nigger. Let it be understood that the man who travels out of the way to insult the greenback men of Indiana can never be elected to the United States senate from this State. Harrison was the last republican candidate for governor. He had a good deal of prestige when he started, and very little when he ended. He undertook the discussion of the financial question, and he demonstrated that he had never given one days study on the subject.

Democratic papers are now beginning to trot out the almost forgotten platform adopted by the party at the state convention held so long ago that the issues embodied in it have all been settled. It is now published as a curiosity. There can be no other object in view.—Warsaw Republican.

Well, now let us see whether the issues in the Democratic State platform have all been settled. The platform demands that the national bank notes shall be vetured. Is that settled? 2nd. It demands that the greenback be made a full legal tender. Is that settled yet? 3rd. It demands that the United States notes shall be taxed. Is that settled yet? 4th. It demands that the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent. Is that settled yet? 5th. It demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act. Is that settled yet? 6th. It demands a redistricting of the State, so that the people may be represented as they vote. Is that settled yet? 7th. It demands that the soldiers of the Mexican war be given a pension. Is that settled yet? The editor of the Republican has either not read the Democratic platform, or has purposely stated an untruth. With the exception of the demand for the silver dollar, the demands of the Democratic State platform are still the demands of the people, and all demogogical attempts to ignore them will have no avail.

MR. EDITOR:—I see no name, nor do I hear one announced as a candidate by the democracy for the Legislature. In these troublous times, while there is much talk and fear of Mexicanizing our Government of revolution, of frauds, perjuries and thieving in high places, it behoves us to call to our aid in the councils of the State, our purest, wisest, experienced and reliable honest men. There is one man in our county who combines all these essential qualities, one who has done more for his country and party, more for the material interests of the people of this county than any other one in it, and who never served his party, or any person amiss. One who has not asked the suffrage of the people for twenty three years, and one who will not long be permitted to serve his country with his age, ability and wisdom, and would bestow an honor upon us, if we would call him from his privacy. That man's name is Major S. W. Sprott. We place him in nomination.

DEMOCRACY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLERK.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of John W. Baxter, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of James A. Barns, of Union Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Thomas C. Mays, of Union township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

AUDITOR.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Sol Berney, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of C. C. Walter, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name G. W Downs, of Fairfield Township, as a candidate for Auditor subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of Franklin township, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of W. I. Work, of Butler Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township, as a candidate for renomination for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of G. H. Munn, as a candidate for Commissioner for the south-east district, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper [illegible] berg is plaintiff, and Charles Sheaf is defendant requiring me to make the sum of twenty-four dollars and [illegible] cents, [illegible], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one half of the south west quarter of section twenty-three, (23), in township number thirty-four, (34), north of range thirteen, (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff, and Charles and Minnie Sheaf are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, [$145.87], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in township thirty-four, [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Seidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Aldritch & Barrett, Attoreys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Swarts is plaintiff, and Samuel and Matilda Tate, Samuel Healy, Cyrus S. Story, David Fay and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and forty cents, [$330.40] with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JUNE 29th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty five [135], and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty-six [136], in Bowew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Att'y's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 5th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Roxana Graham, Joseph B. Endly and Martha Endly are principles and A F Pinchin surety are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Rickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.
This sale postponed to June 22nd, 1878.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein R. Wm McBride and Jas. L. Morlan are plaintiffs, and Franklin Getts and Amanda Getts are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents, $198.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

A piece of land in the north east part of the north west quarter of section three, 3, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred and fifty-six feet, 156, south of the quarter post on the north side of said section, thence south on the open centre line of said section ten chains and forty-two links, 10-42, thence north eighty nine degrees, 89°, west four chains and seventy five links, 4-75, in the original plat of Uniontown, thence in a northeasterly direction along the line of said plat to the place of beginning, containing two, forty-seven one hundredth acres, 2, 47-100 of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878, Pf. $10.25.

Silks, Silks.

ROOT & COMPANY

Having Recently made a large purchas of Black, Colored and Fancy

DRESF SILKS?

At extraordinary Low prices for "Cash," have placed them on sale; at LOWER PRICES than the same qualities have ever before been offered, viz: Black Gros Grain Silks, 75 and 85c per yard, Cashmere Finish Black Silks $1.00 and 1.25 per yard, Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks, $1 50 and 1.60 per yard, Superb Extra Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $1.75 and 2.00 per yard, Magnificent Satin Finish Cashmere Black Silks $2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per yard.

Colored Gros Grain Silks,

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, per yard.

Fancy Silks in Stripes and Checks,

55c, 60c, 95c, and 75c per yard.

Rich Brocade Silk For Overdresses,

$2.50 to 3.50 per yard.

A careful inspection will amply repay the closet b uyery

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

GROCERIES

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS AND GLASSWARE.

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only, in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Greeo Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cedts, Arbuckles' and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c. Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sole at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

SOMETHING NEW IN FARM MACHINERY!

THE McCORMICK

REAPER and SELF-BINDER

THE GREAT

Achievement of the Age.

A Reaper that binds as it cuts and does good clean work---a better bind than can be done by hand. One man to drive is all that is required.

Call and see this machine now on exhibition at Auburn.

D. D. SNYDER, Ag't.

DEALER IN:

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS

and other farm implements.

CULTIVATORS FORM $18 to $25

The Celebrated

EMPIRE REAPER AND MOWER,

Sweep or Table Rake.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $60; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittania Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $12 to $60; castors, $4 to $30. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's liver pills cure despepsia.

Cigars at Wm. McIntyre's Drug store.

Angola is going to celebrate on the Fourth.

Base balls and bats at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

J. P. Widney is now located at Belleville, Ohio.

Remember the celebration at Auburn on the Fourth.

The Commissioners's Court will adjourn to-day.

Pure liquors at McIntyre & Son's for medical use.

Mrs A. C. Dawson leaves next week for San Francisco.

Mrs. Houghton has added a nice new barn to her property.

Mr. A. K. Grub is on the street again after a protracted illness.

The marshal band "favored" the boys with some music last night.

Ring the bell at Wm. McIntyre & Son's in occasions of sickness at night.

Miss. Minnie Richmond, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting with friends in the city.

If any of our neighboring base ball clubs need practice, our boys are on deck.

Our thanks are due Gen. Banning for a copy of his admirable speech on army reform.

The Sunday School Convention at Garrett, was largely attended both days this week.

Remember to attend the democratic township caucuses, next Saturday, June 15th.

Robert Pow, of Angola, well known to many of our readers, died at that place Tuesday.

A drive well is being put down near Jim Anderson's shop, to furnish water for the street sprinkler.

C. M. Gregg & Co. have bought out Mrs. Humes and will continue the business at the old stand.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOSHMAN.

Mr. Hoyt, of Michigan, will address the people on the financial question at this place to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Swineford, of the Swineford House, returned Monday from a short visit to his former home, Ashland, Ohio.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

James Anderson has sold several new buggies this week and expects more to follow. Good substantial work, at low prices is bound to sell.

A very successful festival was held at Newville, by the ladies of the Christian Church Tuesday night. The attendance was quite large.

Hank Altenburg say that instead of calling for Old Hundred now-a-days, they ask for 92, having special reference to the dollar of our daddies.

Dr. J. J. Littlefield and family removed to Jackson, Michigan. The Doctor is an able physician, and a good citizen and we regret to loose him.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

The ordinance requiring hogs to be restrained from running at large, is still in force, and the Marshal is instructed to enforce the ordinance, hence we must shut up our hogs rings or no rings.

A special train will run over the Eel River road next Sunday, for the Basket Meeting to be held at Rome City on that day. Train will leave Butler at 9.00 a. m., Auburn 9:25. Fare round trip $1, from here.

LOOK HERE! DON'T SELL Your WOOL until you see the NEW YORK STORE. tf.

Ladies who have pale complexions, blotches and pimples on the face, rough skin, or freckles, should use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

William Cullen Bryant, one of America's greatest poets, met with quite a severe accident a few days ago by falling against a stone, and is reported in a critical condition.

Judge E. V. Long, of Warsaw, emphatically refuses to be a condidate for Congress, but just why the Warsaw Union announced this in the manner it did we cant comprehend.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Our commissioners with a number of citizens were called upon to witness the working of a patent road scraper and leveler, manufactured by J. Fleming & Co., of Fort wayne, and speak highly in favor of it.

Harry Rush, of Angola, has rented the Plum property, on Main street, and will move therein in a few days He makes a specialty of carriage trimming and can be found at Rhodenbaugh's harness shop.

A pretty picture is a healthy looking and well cared for baby. By the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup you can keep the health of your baby in splendid condition. Sold by F. E. Davenport. Price 25 cents a bottle.

We are told that the smallest hair throws a shadow; and so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you go to clawing about a yard of it out of your biscuit, or find it meandering through a plate of butter.

Fish.

Great reduction in Pickerel—they never, in the history of the country, sold so low. Just received five hundred half barrels, which we offer at $1 75, the usual price is $4. Kits 50c, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. 4t.

The new school house built by A. Hablawede, near his residence in Wilmington township, was dedicated last Tuesday by a picnic, in which the entire neighborhood participated. A big dinner in the grove, music and other amusements were indulged in.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT. *

The elevator of the B. & O. R. R. at Albion, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning of last week. The New Era says that as the passenger train going east had passed but a short time previous to the fire, many think that it originated from sparks from the engine, while others feel confident that it was an incendiary's work.

Ryan Glutter, Esq., of Waterloo placed a fine basket of splendid cherries on our table last Monday. If there is any fruit in this world that reminds us of boyhood it is cherries and red apples—how we used to climb trees with empty stomachs, and get down with—the colic. Our friend will please accept our thanks for his kindness.

We regret to say that the Essay read by Mrs. Brown at the Conference here last week, does not appear this week from the fact that they have refused to furnish the manuscript. The fact that the COURIER has a general circulation, and that a critical eye might discover something not original, might have had some influence in the matter.

The Hawkeye says the woman's hotel in New York "busted up" because no men were allowed thereat. The women could not endure the absence of all that makes life bright and happy. And so their splendid hotel had to shut up. Too bad, too bad! We are such fascinating fellows, but we can't help it, dog gone our handsome pictures, can we?

All are invited to participate in a pleasure excursion to Pleasant Lake on Thursday, June 20th, under the auspecies of the ladies social of the M. E. church. Trains going at 8 and 12:50, and return by special train leaving the Lake at 7, arriving at Auburn at 8 in the evening. Dinner, 25c.; supper, 10c including privilege of grounds, etc. Fare at excursion rates.

Thousands of persons suffering with pain could be relieved at once if they would only use Lawson's Curative, and give it a fair trial according to directions. In effect it is cooling and healing. For all pains and achs, nothing ever surpassed it, for it acts on the nerves through the skin, by outward applications, and strikes at once the root of the disorder. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A letter from T. B. Totten, now at Huntsville, Kansas, reports the crops in splendid shape. He says: Stahl went out on the prairie one night and got lost, and it rained all night. He yelled like a Comanche, but it was no good until morning. Its an ordinary thing for a man to get lost on his own farm out here. Get up a party and come out here, next fall on a hunt—lots of game. Have broke forty acres, have 37 in corn.

Notice to Litigants.

Notice is hereby given that an adjourned term of the DeKalb Circuit Court will be held at the Court House in Auburn, commencing on Monday, August 5th, 1878, for the purpose of disposing of business pending in said Court at the May term 1878. The petit jurors called at the May term are required to be in attendance on said day.

By order of court.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

Tom. C. Mays, editor of the Auburn COURIER, got a terrible caning at Pleasant Lake a few days ago; and now by way of revenge, is abusing the innocent babies of Steuben county. Tom., of you want to be elected County Clerk you must kiss every baby (or its mother) in the county.—Col City Post.

Ah, Brown, it was not the babies nor their mothers we said aught against, but we did think their daddies were awful. They ought not to be displeased at that, as did they not give us a cane on the same ground.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Frank Cool, son of Isaac Cool, of this place. About a week before he was taken down with lung fever, and, although every effort was made for his relief, death claimed him as its victim. He was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Frank was a quiet industrious young man, attentive and prompt in his business, and was esteemed by all who knew him. His mother died but a few months ago, and a general sympathy is felt towards the bereaved family.

In passing the farm of Mr J. D. Kelly the other day, we were struck with the admirable appearance it presents. His residence is a handsome brick, neat and commodious, and admirably arranged for comfort. His extensive stables are built after the most approved pattern, and are not surpassed in the county. His fields show that Mr. Kelly is a model farmer, being well under-drained and surrounded by good fences. He takes great pride in raising good stock, and his cattle, sheep and hogs will rate with the best in the neighborhood. He has a clear well defined method of farming, and his system of rotating the crops of his fields might be imitated to great advantage by others. The whole appearance indicates the thrift and enterprise of the master, and he may well be called the Golden farmer.

St. Joe Items.

Any one wishing to improve their breed of hogs, should inquire of O. H., as he has a new breed, the name of which has not been ascertained.

—Parties from Huntertown, Ind., have purchased the saw mill owned by John Sommerlot, and are already deep in the timber business.

—Rhodabech, who has been living apart from his wife for the past eight months, has again taken Jane to his arms, and all is serene. Rhody says, let come what will, he must live with Jane, as it is very essential that a man have some one to mend his pantaloons when they are about played out.

—Judging from appearances we would say that Ed. White, Johnny Jenkins, Thad Meese, J. Koch, enjoyed themselves better at a game of cards, than any other four men in the county.

—The first nine of Coburn town played a game of base ball with the first nine of Newville on Saturday, the score standing 15 for Newville and 14 for Coburn, Newville winning back the bat and ball lost two weeks ago.

—We noticed a new dwelling being erected in the ancient town of Orange, the property of M. E. Donaldson. Gentlemen, its a shame to tear down the old land marks to build a new. We believe that to be the first building erected in Orange since the flood.

—King's Corners has some new additions this spring. Byron W. has a bran new pig pen, and Marion Dermot a part of a barn, and the man that lives with Chester, a fine new carriage. We presume the buggy is to pay for the choking the old man got a short time ago. DUROC.

Spencerville Items.

—Dr. Emanuel has a new sign.

—The battle of Strawberry Plains was fought Sunday, June 2nd.

—Mr. Zack Kagey moved to Ashland, Ohio last Thursday.

—The Cedarville band paid our village a visit Tuesday night of last week and entertained us with some excellent music.

—Geo. Wilkenson is happy—it's a girl.

—The Wasson boys have procured a steam engine with which they expect to run their threshing machine.

—The Rev. E. W. Errick, P. Bishop and Miss M. Case attended the Sabbath School Convention at North Manchester, last week.

—J. A. Provines attended the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis.

—Married, on Thursday evening, Mr. David Wasson to Miss Sarah Foltz. Dave has at last assumed the pressure.

—The spring term of school closes Saturday.

—Mr. Hamilton Emanuel has returned from Chicago, where he has been pursuing his medical studies for some time.

—Ella, youngest daughter of J. A. Provines, is dangeriously ill with whooping cough.

—A resort to the courts is likely to grow out of a conflict of interest in the Victory Churn manufactured at this place. We would advise the parties to compromise their difficulties and stay out of the courts, if they regard their best interests.

Preparations for the Fourth!

A GRAND CELEBRATION!

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

We are able to announce this week that our citizens have determined to celebrate the Fourth in grand style. In connection therewith a meeting of the old settlers' will take place, and music, speeches, sham battle, fire works, cannonading with a battery of artillery, a delegation of Indians fresh from Sitting Bull, and everything else to make the occasion an enjoyable one, will be introduced. Everybody should make arrangements to attend. The following committees have been appointed:

Committee of arrangements.—G. W. Gardon, R. H. Weamer, Henry Bashelier, John Leasure, L. J. Hopkins and T. Mills.

Old Settlers' Committe.—Butler, Peter Simons; Jackson, Alex Provines, Henry Faegler; Concord, J. F. Coburn; Newville, B. F. Blair; Stafford, Henry Dickerhoof; Wilmington, Samuel Headley; Union, John Butt, S. Bassett, S. W. Ralston, Maj. S. W. Sprott, D. Altenburg, J. O. P. Sherlock, Geo. Ensley; Richland, Jas. Goetschius; Fairfield, Geo. Emerick; Smithfield, E. R. Shoemaker; Franklin, Geo. P. Firestone; Troy, Samuel Learned; Keyser, O. C. Clark; T. D. Gross Superintendant.

President, Dr. Ford. Assistant Vice Presidents, the same as committee of old settlers.

Officer of the day, T C. Mays. Assistant officer of the day, John Otto.

Corunna Items.

—The Corunna Cornet Band is preparing to do some blowing the coming season.

—Mrs. Knauer has returned from Michigan where she has been visiting her relations, and is much pleased with what she saw of the woolverine state.

—Lafe got beat and he and his partner had to carry out the stove. Do better next time Lafe, and you will laugh at the other fellows instead of them laughing at you.

—There will be a meeting at the Center school house in this township Saturday, June 15, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the county convention held by the democrats of DeKalb June 22nd.

—An infant son of Mr. Lewis Hossler died last Saturday after a short illness, and was buried Sunday in the burying grounds two and a half miles south of town. The bereaved friends have the sympathy of their many friends and neighbors.

—There is a gentleman in the town of Corunna who gives instructions in the art of swimming, and one night last week in endeavoring to restrain the ardor of one of his pupils, went out of the boat into the lake a couple of times without any of the trouble or inconvenience experienced by disrobing himself.

—Our grain and produce buyers are beginning to feel somewhat better. The slight advance in prices is calculated to have an upward tendency for a few days at least. Our buyers are paying for wheat, white, $1.00; corn, 30c.; shelled corn, 36c.; white oats, 24c.; Michigan oats, 22c.; Butter, 8c.; eggs, 8c.; Lard, 7c.; wool, 20 to 33c.

Summit Items.

—Sheep shearing is now in vogue, and a little warm weather would not come amiss.

—Everyone is in good cheer and have hopes of better times, unless the bugs entirely destroy the cabbage crop.

—Our district school, under the supervision of Miss Nettie Coonrad, is a decided success with a fair attendance.

—Our townsman, Richard Gramling, is converting his land into brick as fast as possible, his orders being far in excess of his facility for making.

—Edward Boyer, residing a short distance from town, has lost about twenty fine hogs by cholera, but we understand the plague is somewhat abating.

—We are having a little too much cold wet weather for corn and oats Our soil being yellow sand (of a hard nature) does not seem to make a rapid growth of the last named cereals.

—We claim for this community nothing of any vast importance or note, except an honest, industrious people, a good coming wheat crop and the largest woodpile on the Ft. W., J. & S. R. R.

—There is to be a concert at Barker's church Saturday evening, June 15th, under the auspecies of the Sabbath school. They are making arrangements for a fine time, and we hope to see a large turn out.

—EDITOR COURIER.—Having lately taken up my abode in this place and being a reader of the COURIER since here, I have failed to see any items from the village of Summit, and hoping these few lines may be acceptable, I proceed:

—We sometimes hear a few remarks on the greenback question, but as yet they are scattering. Agents for agricultural implements, and office seekers have been quite numerous of late. We wish them all good luck, especially Jim Boozer, of Waterloo.

—The roads have been worked in this vicinity and are now in good condition and when you start from Auburn this way, please give us a call.

NEW COMER.

Garrett Items.

—A terrible accident occurred on the B. & O. Railroad last Sunday. As engine No. 308 was taking the freight train No. 17 from here to Chicago Junction, was within about a mile and a half of Atica, the draw bar broke, which connects the engine and the tank and as the engine was working with a heavy train it started off with increased speed when it broke, and threw the fireman on the track in front of the tank, and the tank with thirty-five loaded cars and caboose all passed over him, mutilating the body in a manner beyond description. The conductor, Mr. Thos. Ferrell, at the time who describes it as follows: "They looked at their watches and it was 6:20 p. m., and made the remark that they had three minutes to make the side track at Atica to let the passenger train No. 8 pass them coming this way. He had no more than replaced his watch than he heard the bar crack and the engine almost jumped from under them. He looked back quick and down in the kitchen of the tank (as 308 is a camel engine) and saw Mr. E. W. Wing, the fireman, falling backward toward the tank, which was already left about eight feet behind. In an instant the train was on him. The head breakman was setting in the kitchen of the tank who also saw the unfortunate man launched into eternity in an instant. When the train was checked up his remains were found on the track about eight car lengths behind the caboose in the condition above mentioned. We are thankful to Mr. Shipley for our information, who was formerly traveling engineer for the B. & O. Railroad. He thinks there was not one bone left unbroken. One of his boots was found hanging to a break about four car lengths behind the tank which had been taken off as the train passed over him. He leaves a wife and one child. She left here Monday morning for Adrian, Michigan, via Avilla and Sturgis to meet the remains of her husband at his father's, which was brought to Auburn Junction on Monday and sent via of the Ft W., J. & S. R. R. Mr. C. W. Wing was a good citizen, much respected by every person who knew him He came to Garrett in the fall of 1875 and he and his brother in-law, Thos. Maloney, published the first paper ever printed in Garrett, (The Garrett News), which they sold the following spring to Dr. Parker. All who knew him sympathize with the family in their sad misfortune.

—There is considerable amusement here with a telephone which extends between J. L. Davis' hardware store and Bicknell's drug store. It is a complete success and there appears to be considerable interest manifested with it in the evenings. Your correspondent has not had the pleasure of testing its merit yet, as he cannot get near it on account of Bicknell at one end and Robbins at the other, keep it entirely monopolized. They almost exhausted it the other evening.

—The town board met in regular session Monday evening and approved the marshal's bond, and on motion of J. W. Wagner, Mr. F. Sembower was elected school trustee. This is a good selection and one we trust gives entire satisfaction.

AUBURN, IND., May 21, 1878

EDITOR COURIER—Having discovered that the charges made by me in an article published in these columns last fall, affecting the moral character and the standing as a physician of Dr. J. B. Casebeer, are not supported by the fact as I was led to believe by my informers when I wrote the article, I cheerfully retract the charges made in said article, and ask you to publish this for me.

Yours, A. R. COLLAR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hortense Hale is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents [$909.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indianan, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34), township thirty-four (34), north of range fourteen (14 east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25.

THOS. H. SPROTT.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effect on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Court Court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

June 10th, 1878.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Geo. H. Mott, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington township, on Saturday June [illegible] 1878, the following property: All the personal property of the deceased, not taken by the widow, consisting of cattle, hogs, grain, wheat and oats in the ground, farming implements, &c.

TERMS.—All sums over $5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his notes with good freehold security, at six per [illegible] O. C. Weaver, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on the 1[illegible]th day of June, 1878, at the residence of George Kimes late of DeKalb county, Indiana deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, wagon, buggy, farming tools, such as plows, harrow, also corn, wheat, oats, etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and apraisement laws, with interest from date.

GEORGE BARNEY, Administrator.

May 22nd, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff, and Cyrus M. Phillips and Sarah E. Philips are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy eight dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and seven [illegible], and lot number two hundred and twelve, [illegible], with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. L. Penfield, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles Whitney et al. are plaintiffs and John C. Vesley, John Bisker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight [38] in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira A. and Rosina E. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christian Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents [$541.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Ensnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. H. Dills, Atty. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Shutt et al. are plaintiffs and Isaac N. Sapow et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Thirteen acres off of the east side of the west half of the north east quarter and the east half of the north east quarter in section thirty [30], and the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Moody & Hoffman, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, June 2, 1878. Pr. fee $8.00

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and Return.

we, the undersigned 'Leaders of the Clothing Trade for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return, as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket it cost say $2.00 your purchases in dry goods, clothing &c., amount say to $40.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the state, the price being alike to all. Our stock is the largest in the West.

This railroad discount allowed only on presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Philadelphia Commercial Exchange has petitioned Congress to increase the standing army....There were ninety-five failures in May in New York city, with total liabilities of $5,898,395, and assets $955,492. The aggregate liabilities were $2,000,000 less than the total of the previous month.

BURGLARS entered the house of the President of the Canton (Pa.) Bank a few nights ago, and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and open the doors. They then commanded him to open the safe, threatening to murder him if he refused. As he did not know the combination he was unable to do so. They then commenced beating him, which aroused some young men who were sleeping in the building. The latter arose, armed themselves with clubs, sallied out, and boldly attacked the brigands, who in turn commenced firing at their assailants. Nobody was hurt, but the whole town was aroused, and greatly frightened at the hubbub. In the excitement the robbers escaped with $2,500 in bonds which they picked up in the bank.

COLGATE & CO.'s soap factory, in Jersey City, has been destroyed by fire, throwing 300 men out of employment. Loss, $150,000.

THE WEST.

A PARTY of four masked men boarded a passenger train on the Union Pacific railroad, near Percy station, Utah, entered one of the sleeping cars and robbed the passengers. They fired three shots in the sleeper without injury to the passengers. They struck one passenger with a [illegible], cutting the scalp some....On the farm of [illegible]bert Lynn, four miles from Hillsboro, O., a portable saw-mill engine exploded, the other day, killing three and severely scalding several others. One man was thrown completely over a tall tree. The boiler was found 300 yards distant....Edward Webb, a black desperado, was executed at Mansfield, Ohio, on the 30th ult., for the murder of an old gentleman named Wm. S. Finney in December last....While a charivari was being given a new-married couple at Wallace, Ohio county, Ind., the bride, Miss Sowers, was shot and instantly killed by a paper wad fired from a musket.

A TERRIBLY destructive tornado visited the town of Richmond, Mo., a few days ago, causing a distressing loss of life and property. The storm leveled everything in its path, a breadth of at least 800 yards, demolishing buildings to their foundations, stripping trees of their bark and foliage, and leveling everything as if swept by a torrent. Over 100 houses in the town and vicinity were swept away. Twelve persons were killed outright, and upward of 100 injured, many of them beyond hope of recovery. The cyclone was the color of steam, and at times the funnel-shaped cloud would break open in places and emit what appeared like black smoke, then gather together again, and, with increased force, continue on its march of destruction. At first it approached slowly—not faster, perhaps, than a man could walk. Then it moved faster, leveling everything in its path with the ground, and producing almost complete devastation. The sound it produced was infernal, resembling that of a great cataract. Amid the wails of women and children and the groans of the dying, strong men shed tears to witness the general destruction, and the death and suffering of relatives and friends.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from Springfield, Mo. A Mrs. Thompson, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, arose from her bed during the night, went to the room of her 17-year-old daughter, and cut her throat from ear to ear. She then ended her own life in the same manner.

ADVICES from Idaho Territory report an uprising of the Bannock Indians. Gen. McDowell has ordered a detachment of troops to the scene of the disturbances....The four desperadoes who recently robbed the passengers of a train on the Union Pacific railroad have been captured by a party of eleven men from Rawlins, who went in pursuit of the robbers. The stolen valuables have been recovered.

MAJ. GEN. McDOWELL, commanding the Division of the Pacific, telegraphs Gen. Sheridan at Chicago that Gen. Howard reports that the Bannocks are raiding the overland stage road seventy-five miles south of Camas prairie. They have destroyed King Hill station and several ranche buildings. Families are fleeing.

THE SOUTH.

A SLEEPING-COACH on the Louisville and Nashville railroad ran off the track at Bolio, Ky., a few days ago, killing two persons and injuring five others.

A BLOOD-CURDLING tragedy was recently enacted near Americus, Ga. A man named Caldwell, while laboring under a fit of insanity, seized a smoothing iron and slew his entire family, consisting of wife, three children, and wife's sister. He then committed suicide by jumping from the top of his cotton gin-house....Half of the business part of Rock Hill, in York county, S. C., has been burned. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

THE Andrew Johnson monument was unveiled at Greenville, Tenn., on the 5th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of people.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Alabama have nominated R. W. Cobb for Governor....James G. Blaine has been re-elected Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee.

THE Republicans of Indiana met in State Convention at Indianapolis on the 5th inst. and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Isaac S. Moore; Auditor, A. O. Miller; State Treasurer, George F. Herriott; Attorney General, D. P. Baldwin. A platform was reported and unanimously adopted, making the following declaration of principles: No abandonment or depreciation of the greenback currency; a sound and stable currency of gold, silver and paper of the same value; national legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par for the payment of customs, and in the purchase of Government bonds; opposition to further financial agitation, stability in our financial system being essential to business prosperity; equal rights before the law, and equal position under the law, without regard to race, creed, condition or occupation; no exclusive privileges to individuals or classes, opposition to all subsidies. The platform denounces any attempt to oust the President from office as revolutionary resistance to law, and pledges the Republicans of Indiana to support and maintain President Hayes and the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government in resisting the revolution at this the first opportunity presented.

THE National Greenback party of Michigan held their State Convention at Grand Rapids on the 5th inst. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Henry S. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, Lysander Woodward; Secretary of State, George H. Bruce; Auditor General, Levi Sparks; Treasurer, Herman F. Goeschel; Attorney General, Frank Dumon; Commissioner of the Land Office, John A. Elder; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Parsons; Member of the State Board of Education, Arvine A. Sapp. The platform demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the issue of all paper money by the General Government, that no more interest-bearing bonds be issued, the repeal of the National Banking law, and that all Government lands be reserved for actual settlers only....The Maine National Greenback Convention met at Lewiston, on June 5, 887 delegates being in attendance. James W. Smith was nominated for Governor. The resolutions indorse the Toledo platform, and denounce "the red flag of Communism imported from Europe."

THE Tammany Hall Democracy of New York have issued an address approving the Presidential investigation, but opposing any attack on the Presidential title as dangerous to the peace of the country.

WASHINGTON.

THE bankers of the Syndicate have completed their purchase of $50,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds.

THE June public-debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$738,619,000
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	235,000,000
Four per cent bonds	91,850,000
Total coin bonds	$1,768,735,650
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 6,143,800
Legal tenders	346,742,318
Certificates of deposit	36,705,000
Fractional currency	6,658,098
Coin certificates	52,828,846
Total without interest	$ 441,930,582
Total debt	$2,240,849,902
Total interest	31,836,417
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 169,708,021
Cash in treasury—currency	8,094,748
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	36,705,000
Total in treasury	$ 236,507,769
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,035,997,450
Decrease of debt during May	2,070,196
Decrease since June 30, 1877	26,520,772
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,616,587
Interest paid by the United States	37,896,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	9,452,677
Balance of interest paid by the United States	28,443,757

THE Treasury Department finds it very difficult to get the new silver dollar into circulation, there being but little demand for them. Another effort is to be made to get them into circulation by the Government paying the expense of their transportation in bulk from the mints to the sub-treasuries....The subject of Indian troubles is the source of great attention at the War Department. Secretary McCrary regards the situation as very serious, and army officers coincide with him.

MAJ. WILLIAM J. McDONALD, Chief Clerk of the Senate for the past twelve years, died last week.

GENERAL.

DURING the month of May 3,560,000 silver dollars were coined at the various mints. Most of the mints will suspend work for about thirty days, on the 15th of the present month, to make the annual settlement and repair their machinery....Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: 7,508,000 bushels of wheat; 8,902,000 bushels of corn; 2,301,000 bushels of oats; 508,000 bushels of rye, and 1,158,000 bushels of barley.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A TERRIBLE marine disaster occurred in the English channel on the morning of the 31st ult. The German squadron, consisting of the ironclads Prussen, Grosser Kurfurst and Konig Wilhelm, were steaming down the channel, en route for Plymouth. When opposite Ludgate, England, about five miles from the shore, the Konig Wilhelm ran into the Grosser Kurfurst. The shock was terrific, the latter vessel filling and sinking within five minutes after the collision. To add to the horrors of the situation, the boilers of the vessel exploded, scattering death and destruction in every direction. The ill-fated vessel had on board 600 persons, about 400 of whom were lost. The Grosser Kurfurst was built in 1874, and was one of the most powerful ironclads in the German navy.

A SECOND and more serious attempt has been made upon the life of the German Emperor. While the aged sovereign was driving in the avenue Unter der Linden, the assassin fired two charges of a double-barrel shot-gun at him from a window of his apartments. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is a Dr. Nobeling. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel-keeper, and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported him until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. He suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness.

THE steamship Idaho, of the Williams & Guion line, went on the rocks on the coast of Ireland, during a heavy fog, and in twenty minutes after striking foundered in deep water. Through the coolness and courage of the officers every passenger and the entire crew were saved. The ship and cargo are a total loss. The passengers and crew lost all their baggage, the passengers saving only what they had on their persons.

A CABLE dispatch says the Berlin congress for the discussion of the San Stefano treaty is composed as follows: Bismark and Count Von Bulow, for Germany; Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury, and Odo Russell, for Great Britain; Count Schouvaloff and M. D. Outril, Russian Ambassador at Berlin, for Russia; Count Andrassy and Von Haymerle, for Austria; M. Waddington and De St. Vallier, for France; Count Corti and Count De Launay, for Italy. The Turkish representatives are not announced as yet....Berlin dispatches deny that Nobling is either a Socialist or an ultramontane. They say he is a Protestant of good family and fortune. He had accomplices, who had been plotting the assassination of the Emperor for six months.

THE late attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Germany was attended with quite a chapter of fatalities. When the enraged populace broke into the assassin Nobling's apartment he fired upon them, severely wounding Holtfeur, an inn-keeper. The crowd, seeing him bleeding, supposed he was the assassin, and fell upon him, and he was so roughly handled before the people discovered their mistake that he will probably die. Nobling, before he was seized, fired two bullets into his head, producing a mortal wound. He was immediately seized and placed in a prison van. While the van was passing rapidly through an archway at the entrance of the house, the driver struck his head against the arch with such violence that his neck was dislocated, producing instant death. The Emperor, at last accounts, was recovering from his wounds, nearly all the shot having been extracted.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has issued a decree proclaiming a regency, and naming his son Frederick William as Regent of the empire....Thirty-seven persons have been arrested in Berlin for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor in the streets. One was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for bewailing Dr. Nobeling's failure. A. Posen, a printer, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for using offensive observations with regard to the Emperor.

A BUCHAREST dispatch says the execution of the Topola rioters was a cold-blooded murder intended to terrorize the Servian people, and it succeeded in producing that effect. The rioters were not revolutionists. They only made some noisy public demonstrations against the Cabinet's policy in going to war without summoning the Skuptschina.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 31.—SENATE.—The bill authorizing the President to appoint an additional Judge for the Seventh United States Judicial Circuit, embracing Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was passed....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Presidential investigating committee was passed....The Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands, under the pre-emption laws, in reference to the computation of time for perfecting titles, was also passed....A larger number of private bills were disposed of.

SATURDAY, June 1.—SENATE.—The House resolution fixing June 17 as the day for the final adjournment was concurred in....The Senate devoted the entire day to the discussion of the Halifax fishery award question. Nearly every Senator spoke. [illegible] part of the country to terminate that clause of the treaty of Washington which gives our fishermen the right to the Canadian fisheries and gives the Canadian fishermen the right to bring fish into our market was passed, as was the resolution, thus amended.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed: Authorizing the Solicitor of the Treasury, with the consent of the Secretary of War, to cancel certain contracts for the sale of land made at Harper's Ferry in 1869, to resell the same, and to sell, or lease, all other real estate or riparian rights owned by the United States at Harper's Ferry; giving Circuit Courts supervisory jurisdiction in certain criminal cases....The bill appropriating $800,000 for the construction of a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels near the Norfolk Navy Yard was referred to the committee of the whole, after which the House discussed the bill amending the internal-revenue laws.

MONDAY, June 3.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the bill relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon. After a lively discussion the motion was defeated by a vote of 14 yeas to 27 nays....The House joint resolution providing for the issue of arms to the Territories was passed....The Post-Route bill was under consideration in the Senate. The amendment of Mr. Hamlin restoring the franking privilege was rejected by a tie vote—29 to 29.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. McMahon, enlarging the powers of the accounting officers of the United States in regard to bounty claims; by Mr. Bland, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in United States treasury notes for the improvement of the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico; by Mr. Culberson, to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying outstanding 5-20 bonds except in legal-tender treasury notes; by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, authorizing the issue of $400,000,000 United States notes, to be known as "national money;" by Mr. Ellis, levying a tax of 15 cents per pound on tea....The bill amending the internal-revenue laws was discussed....An evening session was held for the consideration of the Life-Saving bill.

TUESDAY, June 4.—SENATE.—The select committee to inquire into and report on the condition of affairs between the United States and Mexico was continued until the next session, and authorized to sit during the vacation. The House bill supplementary to the act of March 3, 1859, to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded at Shanghai on the 8th of November, 1858, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases, was passed....The Senate bill to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a military telegraph in Dakota and Montana Territories passed....The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, and a conference with the House was requested....The Post-Route bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill were concurred in....Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. Referred....The following bills were passed: Fixing the election for Representatives to the next Congress from Colorado for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; exempting municipal and county buildings, used as such, from levy and sale; providing for the appointment of a District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, and for a division of the district; providing for holding terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio; attaching the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department to the Department of Justice; exempting employes in the postal service from military and jury duty; providing that the election for Representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress from West Virginia be held on the second Tuesday of October; fixing the election for Representatives in Congress in North Carolina on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; reorganizing the life-saving service....The Tariff bill and the Mexican Award bill were debated.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, arose to a question of privilege, and made a personal explanation. He recited the testimony of James E. Anderson before the Potter committee, and said that it affected not only his own reputation, but that of the Senate. He knew of no frauds practiced in Louisiana, and no wrongs, except the one committed by Anderson, which Anderson acknowledged to him and professed repentance. Anderson, in confessing a wrong act done, placed in his (Matthews') hands certain papers as an evidence of his repentance, which he (Matthews) held, in order to prevent a public scandal. He said he had interested himself in Anderson's appointment, because he (Anderson) had devoted his time to advancing the Republican cause in Louisiana, and had incurred the hostility of the Democratic party. In conclusion Mr. Matthews moved the appointment of a special committee of seven, to take testimony touching the election held in Louisiana in 1876. The motion was agreed to....Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill creating a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company....The Post Route bill was then taken up, and there was a long debate on the amendments restoring the franking privilege and granting a subsidy for Brazilian mail service. Both amendments were finally adopted and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—The Wood Tariff bill came up in the House, and a motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a vote of 134 yeas to 120 nays. This virtually kills the measure....The Mexican Award bill was passed as it came from the Senate....The bill amending the revenue laws was taken up, and an amendment adopted reducing the tax on tobacco to 16 cents per pound.

THURSDAY, June 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate in favor of the early consideration of the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act....The Army Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater portion of the day. The House clause fixing the strength of the army at 20,000 men was stricken out, and 25,000 substituted. The section in regard to the reorganization of the army was also stricken out, and an amendment adopted referring the question of reorganization to a commission of Senators, Representatives and army officers.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tipton introduced a bill authorizing Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court....The Senate amendments to the bill for printing the agricultural report of 1877 were concurred in, and the bill passed....Conference committees were appointed on the Legislative and Postoffice Appropriation bills....The bills amending the Internal Revenue laws and the General Deficiency bill were discussed.

Elopement and Murder.

Col. John Budd, aged 70, was not too old to fall in love with Ida Bruhniell; and she, although only 20, returned his passion with ardor. Budd was formerly a leading politician in Alabama, but has of late lived in Walhalla, S. C., which is the home of the Bruhniells. The girl's father forbade her to receive the attentions of her aged lover, but she was disobedient and readily assented to a proposal to elope. At night the pair mounted horses and fled. Ida's maid proved unfaithful, however, and informed the father of the flight. He armed himself with a gun and started in hot pursuit, overtaking the lovers at a creek which they were about to ford, and commending them to surrender. The Colonel refused, and was mortally shot by Bruhniell, who at last accounts was a fugitive.

A BAG of hops as large as the two fists, placed in a bin or store of grain, will, it is said, kill or eradicate all grubs and insects from the grain.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

An Interesting Interview with Gen. Grant.

[Paris Cor. New York Herald.]

Gen. Grant arrived in this city from Italy on the 7th of May. Your correspondent took occasion to bring to the General's attention the publication in the *North American Review* from Gen. Richard Taylor, saying in effect that Gen. Grant had fought his campaign in Virginia against his own judgment, and in doing so had thrown away the lives of 100,000 men. Your correspondent also called the attention of the General to the article in the *Atlantic Monthly* from the pen of the late Gideon Welles, in which Mr. Welles arraigned Gen. Grant, upon the authority of Gen. Taylor, for having insulted Lincoln's memory by attempting to throw upon Lincoln his own fault in the Wilderness and other campaigns. The result of this was an interesting conversation with Gen. Grant, some of the points of which I will rescue from oblivion for their historical value.

"So far as Mr. Welles is concerned," said the General, "he is dead, and any resentment one might feel at his extraordinary misstatements would now be out of place. It is unfortunate for Mr. Welles' fame that he should have spent his last years in striving to belittle the very administration in which he held a prominent place.

"As to Gen. Taylor's assault on Mr. Lincoln I am not surprised. Gen. Taylor fought on the other side, drew pay on the other side, and writes on the other side. So far as Taylor and I are concerned we are friends, and have maintained the best relations. I am quite sure he would not do me any unkindness, as I would not do him. Taylor is one of the most agreeable of men, who talks well and talks a great deal, and, like men of that kind, often gets his facts blended with fiction. I mean by that that if Taylor said about me a positive untruth, as he does in this article, it would be on his part an inadvertence—not any willful error. He would speak in all seriousness without knowing any better."

"Then," said your correspondent, "this article is not altogether true?"

"I have no doubt," said the General, "there are some true things in the article; but the part which refers to me is wholly false, utterly false, without a shadow of foundation. Gen. Taylor says that in a conference between President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and myself, in 1864, the approaching campaign in Virginia was discussed. No such conference was ever held, and no such campaign was ever discussed. Gen. Taylor says that I insisted upon advancing my whole army upon Richmond by the James river. I never said a word to the President or Secretary of War, or any one else in authority, as to how I would advance. Gen. Taylor reports Mr. Lincoln as saying that the Government required the interposition of an army between Lee and Washington. Mr. Lincoln never said a word resembling this, or anything at all, on the subject. Gen. Taylor reports me as saying that any change of route from my own by the James to another would cost 100,000 men. This is pure fiction, as, indeed, the whole story is a pure fiction. Gen. Taylor says that the whole story comes to him well authenticated, and he has no doubt of his correctness. There are only three persons who could authenticate such a story—Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton and myself. Lincoln and Stanton are dead, and I say the whole story is a fabrication, and whoever vouched for it to Gen. Taylor vouched for a fiction. I feel it due to the memory of these great men, apart from any sentiment of self-vindication, to make this denial as emphatic and clear as possible."

This denial of Gen. Grant led to an interesting resume on his part. "I remember," he said, "very well my first interview with Stanton. You know I did not come to Washington until I came in relation to an order to assume command of the armies. I had once been there as a young man, but otherwise it was my first trip. I found Stanton cordial and willing to do anything, so we suppressed the rebellion. Nothing could have been more earnest and hearty than his treatment of me. 'Now,' says he, 'General, I do not want to know your plans. Tell me what you need to carry them out. That is all I care to know. And, when you go to see Mr. Lincoln, you will do well to observe the same discretion. Mr. Lincoln may not want to know any more of your plans than I do, but I can understand how you might naturally seek the confidence of the President. Now, Mr. Lincoln is of a gentle and tender nature, apt to confide in many people, and what you tell him about military movements he may tell to the next Senator with whom he has an intimate conversation.' I saw Lincoln. He was as cordial and hearty as Stanton, if possible more so, because he was a man of more affable and gracious manners. When Lincoln and I were alone the President began the conversation by repeating a story from an article by Orpheus C. Kerr—a comic article satirizing the conduct of the war. It was, as I remember, a story about Capt. Bob Shorty and the Mackerel Brigade, and the anaconda policy, something about Generals in the field being hampered by a flood of orders. When he had finished, Lincoln said very much what Stanton had said—that he did not care to know what I was to do, only to know what I wanted; that I should have all I required. He wished me to beat Lee; how I did it was my own duty. He said he did not wish to know my plans, or to exercise any scrutiny over my plans; so long as I beat the rebel army he was satisfied. He spoke of a plan he had long thought over, and took down a map. He drew an imaginary line between two of the Virginia creeks or rivers, the names of which have escaped me, and said that I might move on that line and have the streams for supplies. I looked at the plan and saw in a moment that, if I put my army on such a line, I would be in much the same position as the Army of the James. I would be powerless; I could do no good to our side and no harm to the other. I would be locked up. I told Mr. Lincoln I would consider the plan, and that was the last of it. The route was an impossible route, and was never mentioned again by Mr. Lincoln. That is, as far as I remember, the exact story of the conference between Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, and myself when I took command of the army. The question of my plans and their wisdom or unwisdom was never afterward a subject of conversation or correspondence. If there were blunders in that campaign they were blunders of mine, and not those of Lincoln or Stanton. They did everything in the world to assure my success. Upon me and upon me alone must the whole responsibility fall."

Gold Lace.

Gold lace is not gold lace. It does not deserve this title, for the gold is applied as a surface to silver. It is not even silver lace, for the silver is applied to a foundation of silk. The silken threads for making this material are wound round with gold wire, so thickly as to conceal the silk; and the making of this gold wire is one of the most singular mechanical operations imaginable. In the first place, the refiner prepares a solid rod of silver about an inch in thickness; he heats this rod, applies upon the surface a sheet of gold leaf, burnishes this down, applies another coating, burnishes this down, and so on, until the gold is about one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver. Then the rod is subjected to a train of processes which brings it down to the state of fine wire; it is passed through holes in a steel plate lessening step by step in diameter. The gold never deserts the silver, but adheres closely to it, and shares all its mutations; it is one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver at the beginning, and it maintains the same ratio to the end. As to the thinness to which the gold-coated rod of silver can be brought, the limit depends on the delicacy of human skill; but the most remarkable example ever known was brought forward by Dr. Wollaston. This was an example of solid gold wire without any silver. He procured a small rod of silver, bored a hole through it from end to end, and inserted in this hole the smallest gold wire he could procure; he subjected the silver to the usual wire-drawing process, until he had brought it to the finest attainable state—being, in fact, a silver wire as fine as a hair, with a gold wire in its center. To isolate this gold wire, he subjected it to warm nitrous acid, by which the silver was dissolved, leaving a gold wire one-thirty-thousandth of an inch in thickness—perhaps the thinnest round wire that the hand of man has yet produced. But the wire, though beyond all comparison finer than any employed in manufactories, does not approach in thinness the film of gold on the surface of silver and gold lace. It has been calculated that the gold on the very finest silver wire for gold lace is not more than one-third of one-millionth of an inch in thickness—that is, not above one-tenth thickness of ordinary gold leaf.—*Coventry Standard.*

Uncle Pete Objects to the 'Possum Hunt.

"Now, look-a-here, Mahar Tom, and you all; you all wouldn't a-ketched me out on this yere hunt ef I a-knowed ye was a-gwine to hunt 'possums. 'Taint no luck to hunt 'possums; eberybody knows dat. De debbil gits after a man as will go a-chasin' 'possums wid dogs when he kin cotch 'em a heap man comfortabler in a trap. 'Tain't so much diff'rence 'bout 'coons, but de debbil he takes care o' 'possums. An' I 'spect de debbil know'd 'bout dis yere hunt, fur de oder ebenin' I was a-goin' down to de rock-spring, wid a gourd to git a drink, and dar on de rock, wid his legs a-danglin' down to de water, sat de debbil hisself a-chawing' green terbacker!" "Green terbacker?" says I. "Why, Uncle Pete, ain't the debbil got no better sense than that?" "Now, look-a-here, Mahar Martin," says he, "de debbil knows what he's about, an' ef green terbacker was good fur anybody to chaw he wouldn't chaw it, and' he says to me, 'Uncle Pete, been a huntin' any 'possums?' And says I, 'No, Mahar, I neb[illegible] dat.' An' den he look at me aw[illegible]or I seed he didn't furgit nothin', an' he was a sottin' dar, a-shinen as ef he was all polished all over wid shoe-blackin', an' he says, 'Now, look-a-here, Uncle Pete, don't you eber do it; an' w'at's dat bout dis yere Baptis' church at de cross-roads, dat was sot afire?' An' I tole him dat I didn't know nuffin' 'bout dat—not one single word in dis whole world. Den he wink, an' he says, 'Dem bruders in dat church hunt too many 'possums. Dey is allus a huntin' 'possums, and dat's de way dey lose der church. I sot dat church afire meself. D'y' hear dat, Uncle Pete?' An' I was glad enough to hear it, too, for der was bruders in dat church dat said Yeller Joe an' me sot it afire, cos we wasn't 'lected trustees, but dey can't say dat now, fur it's all plain as daylight, an' ef dey don't bleab it, I kin show 'em de berry gourd I tuk down to de rock-spring when I seed de debbil. An' it don't do to hunt no more 'possums, fur de debbil 'd jist as leab scratch de end ob his tail agin a white man's church as agin a black man's church."—*"That Same Old 'Coon," by F. R. Stockton, in Scribner for June.*

A Polish Robinson Crusoe.

Fifty-odd years ago a schooner, out on a fishing expedition, and driven from her course by an adverse gale, made for St. Paul's, an island in the South Indian ocean. The Captain, a Frenchman, from Bourbon, effected a landing, and was surprised to find there a Pole, a brother of the illustrious Kosciusko, in quiet possession of the island, which he had occupied since the year 1819. How he came there, whether placed in exile, forced or voluntary, is unknown. The Frenchman, a busy, energetic man of the world, turned his discovery to some account, and, seeing the capabilities of the island, he made for Port Louis, Mauritius, freighted his schooner with tools, seeds, stores and poultry, and returned to St. Paul's, determined to establish there a permanent fishing station. He found the Pole still the sole occupier of the island. Setting vigorously to work with two blacks and a white man, whom he had brought with him, they commenced the process of civilization by digging up the ground and sowing their seeds. They built also two small wooden houses and a shed for their stores, constructed a landing-place, and made every preparation within their power for establishing a quiet, snug fishing harbor. Seeing things thus in progress, the Frenchman, loading his craft with fish, returned to Port Louis to sell his cargo. In 1830 the Pole left the island, on receiving from the Frenchman $2,000 by way of compensation.

A NEW order prohibits British naval officers from writing letters to newspapers.

Henry Clay.

No American, probably, ever possessed the secret of personal influence over men, and knew so well how to use it, as did Henry Clay.

His secret lay in his warm heart and remarkable memory. He never forgot a favor or a face. His journeys to Washington were performed slowly on horseback, or in the leather-hung stages which crossed the mountains. Every shopkeeper or negro hostler on the way claimed "old Henry Clay" as his personal friend. An old gentleman gives us the following reminiscence of him:

"I lived in a little village on the National road. One evening, when I was a boy of 14, I was closing father's store for the night, when a tall, ungainly, keen-eyed man entered hurriedly. I had seen his picture. The blood fairly stopped in my veins.

"'Is Mr. Neel in?'

"'No, sir, he is out of town.'

"He turned away with great annoyance.

"'I am his son, Mr. Clay,' I said. 'What can I do for you? Anything in the world.'

"He laughed. 'I am on my way home, and find myself out of money.'

"I flung open my desk.

"'I would like to borrow $100,' he said, making out a due bill to my father.

"In a day or two the money came back. Four years afterwards I was in a town which was preparing to receive Clay as the candidate for President. There was to be a barbecue, an illumination, etc. A procession of citizens and soldiers went out to meet him. I was an awkward country lad and I followed in the crowd. The leading politicians, all the great men of the town, were in front.

"On reaching the little roadside inn, a muddy hack outside showed that Mr. Clay had arrived. The next moment he came out on the porch. There was a deafening cheer. His eye swept over the crowd, and he singled me out. He held out his hand.

"'Ha! my friend Neel!' he said.

"That was the proudest moment of my life! Clay had his faults, but the man who could remember to give pleasure to a poor lout of a boy, at such a time, had a noble humanity."

The Nail in the Head.

There is a story told in English greenrooms, to the effect that a certain carpenter, a long, long time ago, murdered his wife by driving a nail into her skull. He fled, and, the better to conceal his identity, became an actor. He rose to eminence, and the whirligig of time and the wheel of chance brought him to the very village in which, years before, he had killed his wife, whose murder, however—so the story runs—had not been suspected, her long, thick, black hair concealing the cruel wound from which no blood had flowed.

The part was Hamlet. Whatever memories the place evoked he had sufficient mastery over his feelings to keep them hidden. The first scene of the fifth act came on. The theater stood on what had formerly been a burial-ground, and the property man had not to go far for skulls, but just dug a little and bought up a dozen or more, and at night tossed them into the trap for the grave-digger to shovel on the stage. He handed a skull to the Hamlet, saying:

"Here's a skull now hath lain you in the earth for three-and-twenty years."

Hamlet—"Whose was it?"

Grave-digger—"This same skull, sir, was Yorick's skull, the King's jester."

Hamlet took the skull, saying:

"This—"

He turned pale and staggered, for the skull had left on it one long lock of black hair. Handed to him upside down the lock fell back, revealing a nail in the skull. The actor recognized it as that of the woman whom he had murdered twenty-three years before. At this mute evidence of his guilt, coming from the grave to confront him, the actor lost presence of mind and his senses.

In his insane utterances he revealed his terrible secret, and was only saved from punishment by his fellow-actors hushing him up and hurrying him away. He never recovered his reason, and died in a mad-house, raving of the nail in the skull.

THE Swiss army numbers 120,000 men.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	@10 50
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 80
COTTON	11⅜	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@ 3 80
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 06	@ 1 09
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 31
RYE—Western	63	@ 64
PORK—Mess	9 62½	@ 9 75
LARD	6⅞	@ 7
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 20	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 85
Butchers' Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	3 10	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	97	@ 99½
No. 3 Spring	85	@ 86
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	9	@ 9½
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 8 90
LARD	6⅛	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 01	@ 1 04
No. 2	97	@ 99
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	56	@ 60
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	98	@ 99
CORN—Mixed	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE	47	@ 49
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 8 85
LARD	6¼	@ 6⅜
HOGS	2 75	@ 3 15
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	95	@ 1 05
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS	26	@ 30
RYE	55	@ 58
PORK—Mess	8 70	@ 9 00
LARD	6⅞	@ 7⅛
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 1	40	@ 42
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 50	@ 4 65
Common	4 10	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 30	@ 3 80
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 40

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE FINANCES.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees in the Senate Upon Resumption Repeal.

The Debt System at the Bottom of Our Difficulties.

A Powerful and Telling Argument.

From the Congressional Record.

Mr. President: It is not my intention to detain the senate on this occasion at any great length. There are some circumstances, however, connected with the subject before us which cannot fail to arrest general attention. When congress convened in October last, now more than six months ago, the public mind was in a state of anxious hope and expectation. For nearly five years the course of business and the interests of labor had been rapidly declining. From time to time it had been announced by those who assume superior wisdom upon this subject that the bottom, as they are pleased to call it, had just been reached. There can be no doubt at least that great financial depression and distress had been fastened upon the country. No channel of active business and no branch of industry had escaped.

It was natural, therefore, when the representatives of the people, having entire control over the finances of the country, met in the discharge of their official duties, that relief should be expected from their action. All eyes were turned upon them. Every ear listened for the sounds that emanated from here; and every heart beat high with hope of redress. Let us inquire how far these expectations and hopes have been fulfilled. Two measures of overwhelming importance to the interests of the people were at once introduced in the house of representatives and promptly passed.

It was determined by that body without delay that the coinage of the American silver dollar, known in the history of this government from its foundation, should be restored, in quantities limited only by the amount of bullion which could be procured. The struggle over that question and the result which followed have passed into history. Another question, however, of far greater magnitude was acted upon by the house at the same time. The repeal of the act of January 14, 1875, known as an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, has been a prominent issue in the American mind almost from the day of its passage. Its influences upon every element of prosperity were soon discovered to be pernicious. A paralysis immediately fell upon all the great and active industries of the country. The object of the law was soon found to be, not the impossible task of procuring a sufficient amount of the precious metals to form the basis of specie resumption, but simply to reduce, retire, cut down and destroy the amount of money in circulation in the hands of the people until it approximated the comparatively small amount of gold which we have in our possession or which it was possible for us to obtain. In pursuing this purpose the amount of human misery, of individual wretchedness, of destitution, of crime, of vice, of the destruction of property values, of the overthrow of wealth producing establishments of industry is simply beyond the power of language to describe. It is conceded on all hands that in this attempt to reduce the volume of our circulation in order to reach what is called a specie basis the shrinkage in the values of property—that is to say the absolute destruction of values—has reached the enormous and appalling sum of over ten thousand millions of dollars. One-fourth, at least, of the property of the United States has been absolutely confiscated.

It is not wonderful, therefore, that from the highest to the lowest intelligences the victims of this vast national crime should have very quickly discovered the source of their calamities, nor is it wonderful that they should make such calamities a paramount issue in their judgment upon public men and public measures. Indeed this issue has become far higher than parties; it is an issue in which the interests of the people are so vividly involved that party lines are almost invisible in the gloom of a common distress. It is nevertheless true, however, that parties have spoken in their highest organized capacity on this subject. It will not be forgotten by the American people that in June 1, 1876, at the city of St. Louis, the Democratic party in national convention, with authorized delegates from every state and congressional district in the union, declared in favor of the repeal of this odious and crushing measure.

The house of representatives, therefore, recorded the popular will ascertained in many ways and by the highest authority, when on the 23d day of November last, it passed the act repealing the act of January, 14, 1875, and for which the finance committee of the senate has recently reported a substitute. Since the passage of that act by the house public expectation has been turned on this body. From that time to this the responsibility has rested here. Had there been a prompt and immediate concurrence on the part of the senate with the action of the house, how much loss, bankruptcy and suffering would have been averted during the last five dreadful business months can, of course, never be estimated. During the protracted debate which took place here on the silver bill it was a striking feature of the enormous number of petitions that were presented in this body that they invariably coupled two prayers together, one for the restoration of the silver dollar and the other for the repeal of the resumption act. Not a day passed that these two prayers were not heard here at our desk from the highest business interests and the most intelligent people in the United States. Their cry was unceasing and for immediate relief. They did not obtain it. The opponents of the repeal of the resumption act have pleaded for delay and dealt in assurances that soon all occasion for such repeal would pass away.

They have dealt in pleasing prophecies in regard to the revival of business and the employment of idle, starving laborers which have all failed to come true. Their newspaper organs have sought to delude the country by constant proclamations of healthy reactions in business which have not taken place. They have persistently declared that the worst was over; that, having sounded all the sounds and shoals of financial disaster, and there being no new bottoms in the great deep of universal ruin for us to fathom, the tendency hereafter must necessarily be upward. These false prophets are also opposed to all discussion. They are now deploring the fact that this great question of the people's rights has been again brought up in the senate. They represent the only class in the United States that is now filled with comfort, that lives without toil and draws its sustenance from the hard-earned stores of others. Of course the members of this class do not wish to be disturbed. Why should they?

The drone of the hive, living on the honey accumulated by the laboring bee, never desires the manner of his life inquired into or the question of his support agitated. Those who live in violation of the rights of others have, in all ages and countries, been the fiercest opponents of free speech and the principal sufferers by its fearless exercise.

Let us see, however, whether the worst is over as we are so loudly assured. Let us see whether while we have been delaying action, the business interests of the country have been improving or not. Let us hold a brief consultation and determine whether, while we have been waiting with wise looks and vain auguries for the patient to revive, that patient has not been actually bleeding to death before our eyes. Within the last few days I have examined the report of the mercantile agency of New York, keeping a record of the business failures of the United States for the first three months of the present year. It contains an appalling exhibition. During the three months of January, February and March the number of failures is put at 3,355 and the amount of the liabilities at the startling sum of $84,076,426. If we compare that report with the same period of time during the last year we find the liabilities growing out of bankruptcies to be $27,54[illegible],066 greater in the first quarter of 1878 than in the first quarter of 1877. A similar comparison with the first quarter of the year 1876 shows the bankrupt liabilities of the country to have increased $17,464,470 from that time to the present. If we should carry this comparison back to the period when our volume of circulation was at its very greatest, during the inflated years of 1862, 1864 and 1866, we will find that during those entire three years the aggregate amount of liabilities for all the commercial failures in the United States reached only the sum of $34,108,0[illegible], but little more than one-third of the amount growing out of the same cause in the last three months.

In the mad and determined effort to reach what is denominated a specie basis do senators pause to reflect on the awful penalty which the people have been forced to suffer in order to attain that object? However desirable an object may be, however much the human heart may long for what it conceives to be a great good, yet there may be sacrifices so horrible required in its pursuit that they would render that good an unmixed evil. The resumption of specie payments has been declared the height of American statesmanship; and yet to attain it the prosperity of the country has been trodden into the dust and battered out of all shape and recognition. Within the last three months, as I have shown, the pursuit of this policy has rendered impossible the payment of nearly a hundred millions of debts. The poverty, the desolation, the indescribable private sorrow of families which these failures have cost can never be expiated; nor will the policy which caused them, with its track of ruined lives, ever be forgotten or forgiven by the American people.

The servile castes of the East Indies, with a blind and ignorant fate, worship the Juggernaut, and feel no resentment when mangled and crushed by their hideous deity. It is not so, nor will it ever be, with the American people. They will not worship at a cruel, heartless shrine. They will rather teach their children and their children's children to execrate the authors of their misfortunes. Heretofore there has been a strong traditionary sentiment in the American mind in favor of a circulation based on gold and silver, but henceforward that idea will be so deeply and painfully associated with bankruptcy, poverty, unemployed labor and begging tramps that it will take fifty years of the most favorable experience to restore the former belief on this subject. An education on the subject of finances has been impressed upon the American people during the last five years as frightful in the memory which it has left as the embraces of a nightmare.

Men and women think fast and take long and rapid strides in opinion when crowded by the spur of starvation. Such circumstances engender revolutions, and breed the fierce disorders of the world unless they are controlled by measures of relief and pacification.

We are met, however, at this time by those who oppose the repeal of the resumption act with the fact that our paper circulation is quoted in the money markets at only a small fraction below par in gold. This is held up to us as practical resumption. The money power, turning its back upon the ruin it has wrought, and ignoring the wide spread suffering it has inflicted, now calls out exultantly that it has [illegible] the institutions for which it has caused so many millions to water their bread with tears. It is true that the legal tender United States note, known as the greenback dollar, partly by reason of the contraction in amount, and far more by reason of the confidence which the people have in it as money, has forced itself, in the face of calumny and fiend hostility on the part of the government, to a substantial equality with gold. This is not the result of any financial statesmanship.

It has taken place in spite of a policy directly adverse to it. It is simply the result of a public opinion upholding a currency which this government has assailed with discredit from the hour of its creation. Its quoted value to-day, in that little den of gamblers known as the gold room, in wall street, rests to no extent at all upon the fact, or supposed fact, that the holders of it are able or desire to obtain specie in exchange. Does that noisy mob in a room in New York, where gold is never seen, where money of any kind is purely an imaginary article, and where the jargon of puts and calls signifies only words and not things—does this mob fix the value of our legal tender currency as it is circulating now from hand to hand among the plain farmers, mechanics, merchants and traders of the entire country? It is well known by the people that its functions and services as money in their midst do not depend upon the ability of the government to redeem it with coin, nor do they want it redeemed. Of the $378,000,000 of legal tender note circulation, this government could not redeem $50,000,000 within a week's notice. What, then, has brought a paper currency for which there is now practically no specie basis up to par with specie? I can answer. It is because public opinion has forced this government, step by step, to treat its own currency with respect, with fairness, and with honor. It is owing to that public sentiment which has been for years past, urging, and at last with the promise of success, that the government shall receive the money it has authorized to circulate among the people for all its own debts, dues and obligations, except in the face of an express stipulation to the contrary.

Sir, in point of fact there never was the slightest reason in justice why the paper circulation of this country should have become depreciated. When the legal tender note was first authorized as money, if we had said it was good money, and by our acts convinced the world of our sincerity, it would have maintained an equality with the precious metals from the beginning. This has been the history of other governments, and it would have been our history if capital had been capable of a single throb of patriotism when it was called on to assist in the preservation of the union. If money had volunteered as the soldier did, or if tempting bribes in the shape of gigantic speculation, had not been necessary to win its support, the evils which have since befallen us would never have been known. Had the act of February, 1862, which authorized the first issue of bonds and legal tender notes, become a law, in the form in which it passed the house of representatives, the depreciation of American currency never would have taken place. It has been in our power to cure this evil.

There has not been a day from the creation of the United States note as a circulating medium to this hour when that note would not have been placed at par by a law requiring the government to receive it for government dues. All this was pointed out with overwhelming force by Thaddeus Stevens, then chairman of ways and means in the house. Sir, a curious spectacle is presented in this connection. With what a clamorous outcry the great capitalists have assailed a depreciated currency! No language has been sufficiently bitter or contemptuous with which to stigmatize and cover it with shame. No wholesale slaughter of popular interests has been too great in order to get rid of it. And yet the very men who now vex the air with their loud and incessant complaints and demand such crushing sacrifices of the people are solely and exclusively responsible for the fact that we have had a depreciated currency at all. They alone of all the world demanded that this government should dishonor its own currency. When in 1862 the act creating our bonded system of debt and the means to pay it had passed the house, making principal and interest payable in legal tender notes, and had been returned with the senate amendment fixing the payment of the interest in coin, Mr. Stevens at once fastened the responsibility and its consequences where they belonged, and drew a picture of unhallowed greed which has never been disputed. On that occasion he said:

"I have a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout the union, except one. With my colleague, I believe no act of legislation of the government was hailed with as much delight throughout the whole length and breadth of this union by the very class of people, without any exception, as the bill which was passed and sent to the senate. Congratulations from all classes, merchants, traders, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, poured upon us from all quarters. The boards of trade from Boston, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and Milwaukee, approved its provisions and urged its passage as it was. I have a dispatch from the chamber of commerce of Cincinnati, sent to the secretary of the treasury, and by him to me, urging the speedy passage of the bill as it passed the house. It is true there was a doleful sound came up from the caverns of the bullion brokers, and from the saloon of associated bankers. Their cashiers and agents were soon on the ground, and persuaded the senate with but little deliberation to mangle and destroy what it had cost the house months to digest, consider and pass. They fell upon the bill in hot haste, and so disfigured and deformed it that its very father would not know it. Instead of being a beneficent and invigorating measure it is now positively mischievous. It has all the bad qualities which its enemies charged on the original bill, and none of its benefits. It now creates a money, and by its very terms declares it a depreciated currency. It makes two classes of money; one for the bankers and brokers and another for the people. It discriminates between the rights of different classes of creditors, allowing the rich capitalists to demand gold, and compelling the ordinary lender of money on individual security to receive notes which the government has purposely discredited."

And again in the same debate Mr. Stevens said:

"The first purchase of gold by the government will fix the value of these notes which we issue and declare to be a legal tender. The sale will fix their value at 10, 15 or 25 per cent. discount, and then every poor man when he buys his beef, his pork and his supplies must submit to this 15 or 25 per cent. discount, because you have said that shall be the value of the very notes which you have made a legal tender to him, but not a legal tender to those who fix the value of these very notes."

I have quoted these utterances of a very able and distinguished man not merely because of the weight given to them by his name, nor because they are now as authority on this subject but simply because they declare a great historical fact from which all our financial miseries have sprung and which cannot be too often repeated and pressed home upon the minds and consciences of American tax-payers. I quote them also to expose the hypocritical lamentations of those who having effected the depreciation of the currency for their own selfish ends, then denounced it as unworthy and dishonest. The organized capital of the country having contrived to fix legal tender United States notes at a discount of from 25 to 40 per cent, then used them at their face with which to buy into, the pockets of the people, and every bond now paid or hereafter to be paid is simply a redemption by the people, dollar for dollar, in coin, of the depreciated paper originally invested in bonds. A system of finance that discredited its own money at the bidding of the "bullion brokers and associated bankers," in order that the capitalists of the country might so invest that discredited money as to compel the laboring classes to redeem it at par in gold and silver, was indeed, as it was so forcibly described, "a cunningly devised scheme, and fraught with great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout this union except one."

These, however, are not the only historical circumstances which cause the people to listen with impatience to the complaints urged against the evils of a depreciated currency. They do not overlook the fact that these complaints were made except in the interest of capital. They were never heard in behalf of the laboring masses to whom this currency has at all times been a legal tender; nor were they ever heard in behalf of that class of American citizens whose services and whose claims are paramount to all others. When the muster of millions took place for the preservation of the union; when the young, the strong, the brave and the hopeful came from their homes from one ocean to the other and formed in legions under the flag, not a whisper was ever heard to emanate from the money centers, from the cold, hard lips of capitalists, that a depreciated and dishonored currency was not good enough to pay them for their blood and their lives. This money then paid the most sacred obligations ever contracted by a government in all the expanded realms of history. It paid the soldier and the sailor for all the perils and horrors of war. It paid their widows and orphans for all the sorrows of bereavement. Even, therefore, if the authors of the original depreciation were compelled, as the soldiers of the union and the tax-paying laborers of the country were, to reap some of the fruits of their own cunningly devised scheme, it would still be less than an act of even-handed justice toward them. But no such result will follow the repeal of the resumption act, especially if its repeal is accompanied by the proper and necessary legislation for which bills are now pending in this body.

The repeal of the resumption act, and a law compelling the secretary of the treasury to receive without delay United States notes for duties on imports, will at once equalize all our currencies and bring immediate relief to all useful classes. The existence of the act of January 14, 1875, on the statute books is a standing warning not only to the government to contract its circulation, but also to every bank in the United States to do the same, in order to be ready for the demand that will be made upon them for specie in redemption of their notes on and after the 1st of January, 1879. It is a threat that whosoever has an obligation out to pay money on that day, whether it is the government responsible for its legal tender notes or the banks responsible for bank note circulation, or the citizen liable on his promissory note, shall be subject to a call for payment in coin. It requires but a moment's reflection to perceive the inevitable consequence of such a law. From that day [illegible] time, the government is making preparation to meet its requirements by diminishing as far as possible the currency it will have to redeem.

At this very hour this work is going on. An announcement appears in the public press that legal tender notes to the amount of $1,167,[illegible] have just been destroyed by order of the secretary of the treasury, that being eighty per cent. of the additional bank note circulation issued during the month of April. The banks have been and continue to be systematically hoarding their circulation, in order that they may be as well prepared as possible to meet the runs for specie redemption that will be made upon them. Private parties who have money to lend in the ordinary way withhold it, except upon such securities and under such circumstances as render them doubly safe, fearing, as they reasonably may, that few debtors will be able to meet their obligations less than a year hence in coin. The result is that contraction has prevailed in every quarter, and sent forth its deadly influences in every direction. While there is perhaps something over six hundred millions of a paper currency in existence at this time, there are scarcely three hundred millions this hour in the hands of the people aiding the business and labor of the country. Nor will this condition of affairs cease when we have a nominal resumption of specie payments, whether that be now or at the opening of the coming year. To say that we have resumed specie payments because paper money and gold and silver money are quoted as equal in value, is an easy solution to superficial minds. To maintain resumption when specie payments become widely and generally demanded, and of daily occurrence in every branch of business, and in discharge of all obligations, old as well as new, is quite another thing. The secretary of the treasury in his recent interview with the house committee on banking and currency admitted that to maintain specie payments it would be necessary to maintain contraction. He admitted in substance that the hoarding system by which the government and banks have already taken the life out of the active business of the country, will have to be continued. This is the absolute and actual prospect held up to the American people as long as the present law for the resumption of specie payments stands unrepealed. It makes certain a dark, perilous and unhappy future, linking itself to the present and the past, which have already far too heavily taxed the endurance of the people.

Sir, in addition, however, to the great sum of evils which the financial policy of the government has fastened on the American people, and which are seen and known of all in their daily contact with them, there is another which has grown up more silently and unnoticed, but which has already reached the most dangerous proportions.

The insufficiency of money in circulation among the people with which to transact business and employ labor has led the farming classes throughout the country, and especially in the west, to adopt the most perilous and desperate expedients to relieve themselves. They have been driven to mortgage their homes to obtain money at usurious rates of interest in order to meet their debts and the ordinary obligations of business. It has been estimated that the loaning associations of the east hold mortgages on western farms to the amount of $350,000,000. On this enormous sum of borrowed money the interest account will average $35,000,000 per annum. Such tribute was hardly ever before in the history of the world paid by one class of citizens to another class in the same government. It could not take place anywhere on the globe except in a land cursed by the most flagrant and wicked class of legislation. It could not have fallen like a deadly blight on the agriculture and producing interests of this country but for the fact that all the great powers of the government have for years past been exerted to foster the gains and swell the profits of idle wealth at the expense of labor. Instead of furnishing to the people a circulating medium equal to their business wants, a policy has prevailed which has driven them to the tender mercies of the money changers, and to lay the title deeds to their homes on the counters of the broker and the usurer in pawn for a currency that could be obtained in no other way.

And now, with contraction and hoarding still to continue on the part of the government and the banks, these titles are to be redeemed after the 1st day of January next in coin or be forfeited. In this fact is to be found the meaning of those threats now often made by the organs of the money power that the ownership of the soil will change, and a system of great landlords and a numerous tenantry be established in our midst after European models. It means that thousands and hundreds of thousands of the present owners of their farms shall either be dispossessed under the decrees of foreclosures, or remain as tenants and pay rent to non-resident landlords. It means that a landed aristocracy shall be built up in connection with the moneyed aristocracy which already exists, and that the entire spirit of this government shall be subverted. It means that those who have always thought the British system of government a better one than our own have successfully laid the foundations and already taken gigantic steps toward the accomplishment of their ideas.

A permanent national debt is their opportunity, and they have embraced it with eager zeal to advance their purposes. In their eyes it is a national blessing, and we never hear from their lips a desire for its liquidation. It is their source of power and of income. In 1688, almost two hundred years ago, the national debt of Great Britain commenced from small beginnings to run its terrible career of oppression, pillage and pauperism. It has swollen to the awful dimensions of nearly $4,000,000,000. No one contemplates its payment. In the shape of consols, funds and bonds it presents a refuge in which capital, retired from business, escapes taxation, and at the same time silently but unceasingly sucks the life blood of the toiling masses. Some of the results which have followed in connection with the ownership of the soil, are worthy the consideration of the American people at this time. The population of England is estimated at a fraction over 18,000,000. She contains 29,179,622 acres of land that are owned by her citizens. In the last publication of the financial reform association of England the amazing fact appears that 16,352,666 acres of these lands, being largely more than one-half the entire landed property of the country, are owned by the insignificant number of 4,736 individuals. The rental incomes arising from these vast possessions amount to $472,212,345 per annum, thus showing an average ownership on the part of less than 5,000 persons of over 350,000 acres and an average income to each of them of about $95,000.

The population of Wales is placed at 1,217,135 souls. The lands held by private ownership amount to 3,833,963 acres; and of these 2,344,912 acres are owned by 672 individuals, with an annual rental income, arising from the labor of a peasantry in a state of semi-starvation, amounting to $12,247,600.

Scotland has a population of 3,336,867 inhabitants. Her lands are estimated at 18,946,694 acres. How incredible it appears to the American mind that 1,758 individuals own 17,584,628 of these acres, nearly all of the land of the entire country; and yet such is the fact. The lords and barons of these broad domains draw from the porridge-fed tenantry who cultivate them, the sum of $36,463,990 per annum.

The population of Ireland is computed to be 5,409,400. Her lands measure 20,159,678 acres, and 15,804,762 are owned by 3,722 individuals, who each year collect a rental income of $37,763,080 from the toiling men and women who inhabit that oppressed and impoverished island. The murder of a landlord a few days ago in Ireland attracted the attention of the civilized world. I have had the curiosity to examine the extent of his possessions, and consequently the extent of his power to oppress the landless poor. The earl of Leitrim at the time of his death owned in county Donegal, 56,184 acres; in county Leitrim, 31,170 acres; in county Galway, 18,208 acres; and in county Kildare, 58 acres, making a landed estate of 95,619 acres. A general summary of the landholders of the United kingdom of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, therefore shows that, while the whole extent of lands reached 72,119,961 acres, and the entire population is 28,227,066, yet the meager number of 10,888 individuals own 51,885,118 acres, more than two-thirds of the lands of the entire kingdom.

Sir, these statistical facts are overwhelming in their significance. They reveal every feature of human servitude and light up all the ghastly lineaments of degradation, famine and woe. They explain the exodus of the last thirty-five years from Great Britain, during which time seven millions of her subjects have exiled themselves from her shores. I have cited them, however, at this time, not for the purpose of dwelling on them, but simply to show to American land owners who have been forced to mortgage their lands to the money power a condensed and comprehensive view of the end of that career on which they have entered. I desire them to see that the policy of their government in withholding an adequate supply of money in circulation has forced them into the clutches of a power which to-day holds mortgages on more acres of American farmers than the entire lands within the boundaries of England; and I desire in their behalf to appeal to the American congress to promptly undo, as far as possible, the ruin that has been inflicted, and to inaugurate a financial reformation which will secure to the toiling farmer his imperiled home and to the industrious mechanic living wages.

It is customary, however, at this time for the supporters of the present financial policy of the government to charge the misfortunes of the people on the people themselves. The extravagance of the people, their reckless expenditures, and their prodigal mode of living are now favorite themes on the tongues of those who recline in the soft lap of wealth and fare sumptuously every day. The hard-handed, sunburnt millions who rise to their daily tasks while the morning star is yet in the sky, and toil for a subsistence until the evening star appears, are constantly lectured on the virtues of economy by the dwellers in palaces, by the inmates of gilded mansions, by the masters of liveried attendants, by the lords of millions, by all such as derive their incomes and their luxuries from the labor and privations of others. These modern teachers of self-denial on the part of the laborer have given the meaning of this world instead of the spiritual meaning its sublime author intended to the parable of ten talents: "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

The poor are exhorted to give up luxuries which they have not, in order that the rich may add to their already great abundance. Go to the homes of those who eat their bread in the sweat of their faces and ascertain, if you can, the extravagances in which they indulge. Do they maintain costly equipages, splendid carriages, and richly comparisoned horses? Are their humble dwellings adorned with expensive furniture? Do you see pier-glasses on their walls and feel velvet carpets beneath your feet on their floors? Take a seat with them at their frugal, but hospitable tables. Do you find extravagance there? Where is the solid silverware, the long succession of delicate dishes, the various brands of high priced wines? None of these things are found to tempt the epicurean taste of those who, while preaching economy to the industrial classes, sit down each day to banquets such as Dives presided over when Lazarus lay by his gates begging bread. Have the farmers and mechanics of the country brought calamity on themselves by extravagance in dress?

Where one indulges in broadcloth a hundred are glad to be comfortable and appear decent in homespun. Do their wives and daughters wear velvets and expensive silks? Must they, too, economize and put on plainer attire in order that the votaries of fashion and wealth may increase their demands? Sir, the laboring men and women of this country have not been extravagant in their lives, nor do their present embarrassments and suffering arise from that cause. It is enough that they should be weary with care and toil, and filled with anxiety for the still darkening future. They should at least be spared reproachful calumny. They constitute the only economizing, self-denying class of citizens in all this broad land. With what force and justice could they turn upon their accusers and fasten on them the crimes of profligacy and shameless extravagance. The federal government itself has been administered for many years past on a scale of the most stupendous expenditures. It has rioted with the public moneys and set an evil example. States, counties, cities and corporations have too generally defied all the principles of economy in their management. But of all who commit extravagance and practice self-indulgence, the most conspicuous is that class which holds the bonds of the government and the mortgages of the people, and loudly urges its oppressed debtors to the most rigid economy for its own benefit. To those who compose this favored class the pleasures and luxuries of every land and clime are accessible. To them nothing can be denied which money will command. As they travel over oceans and continents in quest of new enjoyments, they are assailed by no anxious fears in regard to their pecuniary resources. They know that the plowman in the furrow, the mechanic in his shop, the American laborer of every kind, and wherever he may be, pays daily tribute and makes their income secure.

Far be it from me to incite the people, even if in my power, to disregard their financial obligations. No such purpose inspires my conduct, but I shall at all times vindicate them against the aspersions of those who first oppress and then denounce them. And I shall also always maintain that the entire financial policy of the government should be revised, changed, and reformed in their interests and for their relief.

Are there those upon this floor who regard the financial question a temporary one? To my mind it is not so. Its different phases may be met and for the time being disposed of, but in my judgment, it will remain the paramount question in our public affairs long after every eye that now sparkles in this chamber shall be closed in eternal sleep. Debt is a merciless master, and gives its victims little time and less inclination to consider anything except its ceaseless demands. The American people at this time, aside from their private debts to each other, are indebted to the federal and state governments, to counties, cities and corporations, in the almost incalculable sums of more than $5,000,000,000. The bondage of such a debt can not be a short one. Generations will come and go before emancipation day for the American tax payer arrives.

One form of slavery has been swept from American soil. Another form has followed it, not to last so long, let us hope, but equally remorseless and unsparing in its exactions upon labor. It is the slavery of debt. It is upheld by the sanctions of law, but the greatest question for American statesmanship for the next fifty years or more will be its abolition without doing violence to our national honor. Year after year, in one form or another, that idea will press itself on us for solution. Legislative compromises will be made and declared final, but as long as debt continues to make its insatiate demands on the fruits of industry there will be no finality. Nor are the people to be silenced on this vital issue of their own interests by the meaningless, vapid and insolvent cry of communism hurled at them by the agents of the money power. Those who are doing most to engender and foster the spirit of communism in this country are the adherents of the extreme measures of financial contraction and a forced return to specie payments, regardless of shattered homes, despairing men, wailing women and outcast children. Revolutions are not created by those who plead for justice, but rather by such as work injustice and rivet the bolts of oppression.

The cry of the sheriff's sale and the flag of the auctioneer selling homes and their contents for debts are far more certain and powerful precursors to a dangerous public opinion than the most inflammatory discussions. Let liberality, justice, and forbearance toward a people in distress prevail, and the future will be calm and prosperous. Let the teachings and the warning words of Andrew Jackson be heeded and all will be well. Forty-five years ago he looked upon the United States bank with its capital of thirty millions as full of danger to the rights of the people. How insignificant was the power of organized capital at that time in comparison with its tremendous functions to-day! Yet on the 10th day of January, 1832, in his immortal veto message, these were the faithful words of the hero of New Orleans and the expounder of a true Democracy:

"It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of the government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to their natural and just advantages artificial distinctions; to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges; to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

"There are necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. * * * Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our union? It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and, if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the revolution and the fathers of our country.

"If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can, at least, take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges; against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of a compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy."

The principles were enunciated nearly half a century ago. They were called forth by the first attempts of consolidated wealth to control the public affairs of this country. With them their great author confronted the incipient steps of the money power to seize upon the legislation of this government. One national bank with a moneyed influence of perhaps $100,000,000 then menaced the rights and interests of the people. Now over 2,000 national banks, with the control of more than two thousand millions of money, represent the gratuities and exclusive privileges which, in the language of Jackson, "make the rich richer and the potent more powerful." The evil which he sought to destroy at its birth has in our time become a colossal giant, dominant and absolute in every department of the government. He warned his countrymen against an infant in its cradle, now grown to be a monster, whose desolating hoof prints are to be found invading all the thresholds of industry and business from one ocean to the other. Jackson plead for reform in our financial system when the cloud of danger appeared no larger than a man's hand in our political sky.

The whole heavens are black, and nothing save the application of his doctrines will ever again give us a shining sun over our heads. Let us signalize our devotion to those doctrines by an act of legislation for the benefit of prostrate business and destitute labor. The repeal of the law compelling the payment of all debts in coin from and after the first of January next will bring light and hope to millions of darkened homes. It will cut the accursed ligatures of contraction, permit the money of the country, the arterial circulation of business life, to flow again in healthful currents and in natural channels. Paralysis will disappear, activity and prosperity will revive, the dead will come to life, and new sounds will be heard, the sounds of busy, cheerful, happy labor.

No act of this government since the advent of peace at Appomattox, thirteen years ago, has been hailed with such joy as will ring through the land over the repeal of this pernicious law—the deadly upas tree of American legislation. Nor will rejoicings be confined to any one section. A shout of gladness will ascend from every quarter, from the laboring masses of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the entire Atlantic seaboard, as well as from that mighty seat of present and future political and agricultural empire, the valley of the Mississippi. The coast of the Pacific, too, will respond, and the whole people will once more leap forward under natural laws, and not under artificial restraints imposed by the selfish greed of favored classes. A feeling of contentment and obedience to law will spring up in millions of hearts that are now sore, reckless and defiant under a sense of wrong. Popular relief will insure public tranquility, the turbulence of distress in the labor regions will cease, and even the money power itself will at last find that an act of justice to the people, though long delayed and reluctantly conceded, is a good investment.

MR. POTTER'S LETTER.

Showing How Nothing But Good Can Result from Inquiry—Republican Nonsense About Violence—Most Excellent Reasons for Ordering Investigation—The Results That Are Looked For.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, having received a letter from a friend in New York containing certain inquiries in regard to the effect of his resolution, has prepared the following answer:

Washington, May 27, 1878.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 25th. * * * You ask me why Mr. Stephens was "howled" down? The "howling" was by the newspapers. To interrupt the pending order of business by a motion or a statement requires unanimous consent, and every member has the absolute right to object to the interruption. This objection is expressed by the words, "I object," or a demand for "the regular order." Sometimes one person will prevent the interruption; sometimes the desire to prevent it is general, and then the cry of "regular order" will be from many persons. It so happened that there was a very general unwillingness to hear Mr. Stephens. He had suggested that we should receive and adopt the Hale amendment. It was reported that he had given the Republicans a list of twenty-two names who would follow him in any motion of his to prevent investigation. About this he was grossly mistaken, and this made our side especially unwilling to hear him. But you will observe that when I rose to make a proposition to Mr. Hale, and the Republican outcry prevented my being heard, it was announced by the press that "Mr. Potter's inquiry was interrupted," while Mr. Stephens was headlined as "the venerable statesman howled down by Potter's mob."

You ask me why we should not let the Hale amendment be attached to our resolution? Because it was not germane. An inquiry into frauds accomplished and which changed the electoral vote is proper to prevent their repetition, but an inquiry into mere attempts at fraud, which resulted in nothing, is not. First, because we understood it contained recitals to which we could not assent, and which would have forced us to vote against our own resolution. Second, because we offered Mr. Hale every opportunity to have his amendment adopted as a separate resolution. That it was not so offered shows it was really not desired. Third, because its incorporation into the resolution might have had the effect of preventing any report upon the resolution. As it is, the committee will have probably but one opportunity to report in this Congress, and this amendment could, if added to the resolution, be made to prevent the report at that time, and thus to deprive us of an opportunity to report at all. Just as we got ready to report we should be liable to be stopped to take further testimony in some of the added States brought forward for the very purpose of preventing a report.

But you suggest that to raise a question about the last Presidential election will bring on disturbance or revolution. Not at all. About that "possess yourself in peace." There is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance. When the whole country was at fever heat on the subject of the election, a way was found to establish a tribunal to pass upon the election, and everyone submitted to that determination. The President's title rests upon that. If now it should appear that there was fraud, which palpably affected the electoral vote, and which the commission did not notice, and if a legal remedy exists for correcting the error, you cannot believe that such a proceeding under the law could lead to disturbance. If there be no such legal remedy existing, and Congress should hereafter, by the approval of the President, or by two-thirds of both houses without that approval, provide one, why should the legal determination thereafter had any more produce disturbance than the decision of the Electoral Commission did? It is exactly because this is not Mexico, and because the people prefer determining questions by legal methods, and, if the legal methods have not been provided, to invent legal methods of determining them, and submit to the determination thus arrived at, that this country cannot be Mexicanized.

About the enumeration of electoral votes there could be no question. Eight and eight could only be counted as sixteen. Neither could there be question that the conceded vote of every State should be counted. To refuse that would be revolutionary. But when there were two bona fide returns from a State, each claiming to be its vote, it was a necessity to decide between these returns before either return could be counted. This determination could only be made by the Vice President, who opened the returns, or by the Congress in whose presence they were opened. I thought it clear from the nature of our Government, from the precedents, and from the opinions so many statesmen had expressed, that this grave power, upon which the last election did, and upon which any election might depend, could only be vested in Congress. If this power rested in Congress alone, then the action of Congress was necessary before a choice could be made between conflicting returns; and so whenever the two houses of Congress could not agree in their choice of a return—one house preferring one and the other the other—no choice could be had, and the vote of that State would be lost. Not because one house had any greater rights or powers than the other, not because either or both houses together had the right to reject arbitrarily or to refuse to reckon any certain electoral vote, but only because in case of bona fide conflicting returns from a State, each claiming to represent its electoral vote, it was a necessity to choose between the returns before the vote of the State could be counted. This was the view at last established, for the Electoral Commission to decide the disputed votes was created by Congress, and that was the only authority it possessed.

Now, it seemed to me in 1876 that this was so clear, and that the leading Republican Senators had so generally committed themselves to this view in previous discussions, that we ought to stand upon that ground—to declare that we would abide the action of Congress, would accept whomever the Congress found to be elected; and that if the two houses should fail to agree as to which of the returns from any State from which there were bona fide duplicate returns should be received, whereby the vote of the State was lost, and no election by the electors should thus result, we would then abide and maintain the choice of the House of Representatives, the body authorized by the constitution to elect the President where there is no choice by the Electoral College. Instead of doing this we drifted along until the Republicans, hewing all the while to the line, had got us where we were willing to accept the Electoral Commission. Having accepted it, of course we were bound to submit to its results; but we ought at least to be allowed to show—if such was the fact—that the returns upon which the commission passed were procured by fraud.

I admit that the Presidency is not worth a civil war, but I have not believed there was any danger of such a war. The generation who charged up the heights of Fredericksburg and defended the works at Petersburg will not go lightly into another civil struggle. We must get years further on before that will happen. I remember after the election remarking to Gen. McDowell that a great mine might be exploded by a spark. To which he answered, "Yes, if the train be inflammable, but this time the powder is wet." He was right. There never was a danger of civil war. The whole thing was, as I think, a gigantic game, in which we held the cards and the Republicans bluffed us. Years hence, when it is remembered that we needed only one electoral vote, and that your side could not get on without every one of the remaining seventeen—that we had 300,000 popular majority, that our majorities were around the Capitol, yours in New England, the Northwest and the Pacific coast—that the moral sense of the country was that our man was elected and yours not, that you had nothing on your side but the control of an army, of which 10,000 men could not be got together, the privates mostly in sympathy with us and commanded by officers educated to understand the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, officers who (excepting the leaders, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan) could, I believe, never have been generally used to resist the declaration of the House of Representatives (I am told this will appear certainly whenever the secret correspondence of the War Department is revealed)—and that you were laden down with the care of the national credit, the first shock to which would have arrayed against you all the moneyed institutions of the country—that under such conditions, I say, your leaders contrived and were able to carry through the capture of all those seventeen votes will be regarded as one of the greatest political performances of history. I admit the success of the Republican leaders. Having lain down when the law was on our side, and when we ought to have stood up, it is not for us now to stand up as long as the law remains against us.

But you will ask whether, if there be no danger to public order from legal proceedings, there may not be from action by Congress. No; no more than from the action of the courts. Congress represents the people of the country, but does not march before them. It expresses but does not anticipate their will. Should fraud connected with the electoral count appear so gross and palpable that you and all honorable men should unite in denouncing it, Congress might then take action. But, if so, what Congress might do, being the result of the action of men of all parties of the great body of the people, not of a party, would be effected quietly, certainly, and without violence or disturbance. In saying this I do not mean that I expect the investigation to be followed by either legal or Congressional action. What, if anything, should be done, because of the inquiry, must depend upon the results of the inquiry. But I do mean that whatever action, if any, should follow the investigation, such action can neither disturb the order nor the prosperity of the country. This cry of wolf, when there is no wolf, this effort to make it appear that there is danger to peace or order from this investigation, is a Republican pretence like the "bloody shirt" justification of carpet-bag government, like the "public danger" excuse advanced for the enforcement of Durell's infamous order, and the protection of the Returning Board by bayonets, like the cry set up after the election to prevent any agitation and to secure submission. We must have a very sorry sort of popular government if Congress cannot even inquire into frauds in the choice of the Executive without endangering the peace and prosperity of the country.

What, then, you ask, is the purpose of the investigation? I answer: To ascertain the facts, so that if frauds be established a repetition of such frauds may be prevented, and, if not, to clear up the general belief throughout the country that there were such frauds. It is true that not every allegation of wrong is to be inquired into by Congress, but when a large portion, if not a large majority, of the people believe that the last Presidential election was secured by organized fraud, surely an inquiry to ascertain the facts ought to be had. The feeling among many Republicans, after the election, was that while we had been cheated in the returns we had bulldozed the negroes as badly, so that the accounts of wrong were about equal.

This belief in the bulldozing of the negro was based mainly upon the fact that in certain districts in the South, which usually gave Republican majorities, there was not returned that year a single Republican vote. Now, the people of the North have never understood that this condition of things was fraudulently prepared by the Republicans. They ought to understand that, and, beyond that, they ought to understand that there never was anything so dangerous to a free government as a Returning Board. A delegation of persons vested with discretionary power to revise the votes cast become thus the body that elect. So long as they exercise their functions under the protection of the State alone the influence and indignation of the people will prevent them from any flagrant and enormous outrage. The public pressure will necessitate some excuse for subverting the choice of the people, some limitation upon the outrages they do to the popular wish. But separate them from the people by a cordon of Federal troops, under the pretence of preserving order; surround them with Federal bayonets, and they cease to be responsible to any one but the national administration which protects them. There need then be no limit to, as there is longer no check upon their abuses. To throw out the votes of one side and keep in the votes of the other without cause, to invent pretext for such wrongs, to accept after continued protests and manufactured objections as color for their action, to permit figures to be altered, returns to be forged, frauds to be perfected, and generally every means by which the will of the people may be frustrated and the popular voice stifled then becomes possible, and there may be thus a condition of things absolutely destructive of free government.

We believe that it was by such proceedings we were cheated out of the election.

Unless the proceedings be exposed the outrage will be repeated. If an administration can defraud its opponents out of the results of an election at which they had seventeen electoral and 300,000 popular majority and no effort is made even to inquire into the wrong, there is nothing the next time to prevent the same administration cheating their opponents even though the latter have forty electoral votes and a million popular majority. And this will go on time after time until the outrage becomes intolerable.

Let us rather, as Mr. Jefferson said, "have a jealous care of the right of election by the people, and seek a safe and mild corrective for abuses which, where no peaceable remedy is provided, are lopped by the sword of revolution." It has been said that there was nothing more cowardly than a million of dollars except two millions. This is natural. But it is the mistake of capital to magnify the dangers on the surface and overlook those that lie below. Just now your capitalists are troubling themselves about the Commune, and oppose the reduction of the army, which they would have kept up as a national police. And yet, in no great country of the world is there so little danger of Communism as in this, for nowhere is property so generally distributed. But capitalists stood by supinely when the army was used to protect Returning Boards in stifling the votes of States and frustrating the will of their people, and under the pretence of maintaining order to subvert the very principles of free government. Believe me in this, there was real danger. Governments are based upon principle. The theory of this Government is that the people of the States shall choose electors for themselves, and that by the aggregate voice of such electors the national Executive shall be selected. To let the party in power interfere by force of arms to protect local boards in falsifying the will of the localities is to subvert the theory of this Government, and lead surely to its destruction. Whatever may result from the proposed investigation, you may be sure that nothing can result that will disturb either your flocks or your balances. The trouble to capital, property, and freedom will come, not perhaps in your time or mine, but come at last, from refusing to inquire into frauds. To confront the evil if you may not right it, is to prevent its repetition. To shut your eyes to it supinely is to jeopard and not to preserve the future peace, safety, and prosperity of the country.

Faithfully yours, Clarkson N. Potter.

To the Rev. ——.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial reflerence to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very compiete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of,
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO
INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass
and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lin of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r [illegible] nnected therewith, prompt- [illegible] able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. seebislargesten s

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverwure,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W co. First door south of the railroad

---

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods
Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains	15c	worth	25
800 " " dress goods	15c	"	30
1000 " brocade " "	16c	"	30
1000 " plaid " "	18c	"	30
20 dozen hankerchiefs	5c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embrcideries, Laces
and Edgings,

in the same rato. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many other articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octebe 11, '77—no41.

THRESHER

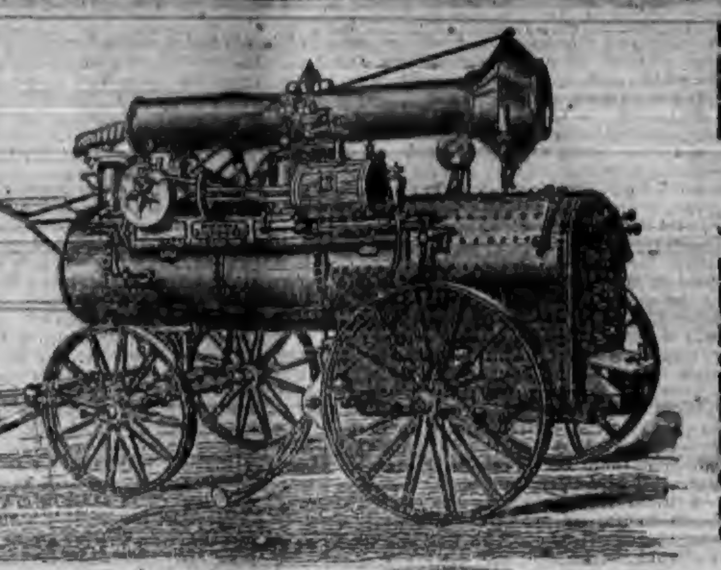

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly; no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Mamufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERE & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Call and see them. **JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.**

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
God Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents. Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leg horn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	[illegible] "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	[illegible] p m	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 06 "
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	[illegible] a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 25 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 48 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 23	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 2[illegible]	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 41	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 58	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect May. 12, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	3 35 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	2 25 pm	11 00 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	1 21 pm	10 02 pm
MUNCIE	12 30 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	11 25 am	8 25 pm
Cambridge City	10 50 am	7 55 pm
Connersville	10 20 am	7 25 pm
Cincinnati	9 07 am	4 12 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 43 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
St. Louis		
Terre Haute		
Louisville		
Cincinnati	1 20 pm	
Indianapolis	10 30 am	10 45 pm
Connersville	10 10 am	11 05 pm
Cambridge City	9 30 am	10 35 pm
New Castle	9 02 am	10 02 pm
Muncie	8 15 am	9 00 pm
Hartford	7 23 am	8 05 pm
Montpelier		
Bluffton	6 20 am	7 00 pm
Fort Wayne	5 15 am	5 40 pm

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 25pm	
Bellaire	8 30am	11 5[illegible]	
Barnesville	10 07	12 55am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 56	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	60	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Mouroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 29	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 40	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 56	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 3 am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 28	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 [illegible]0	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 00	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 00	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 35am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	8 35am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	3 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 50	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 20 1878.

GOIMG EAT.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	7 05am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico	7 42	8 20	8 21
Denver	7 00	9 00	[illegible]
Chili	8 00	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 58
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	8 46	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	12 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 40	11 21	1 40
Coleen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 20am	2 15pm	6 05pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 00pm	[illegible]
Mexico	8 33	11 55	4 42
Denver	6 22	11 38	4 22
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 08	3 06
Laketon	5 40	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 30	10 26	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 16	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 58	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 46	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 15	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 16
Cedar Creek	3 40	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May. 20—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Frt.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids				
Detroit				
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	9 40pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	11 40	9 50am
Bankers	8 10	1 10	12 00am	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	12 30	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 14	2 00	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	3 05	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	3 25	4 05
Auburn June.	10 27	3 05	3 35	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	4 50am	6 10am
Indianapolis				
Louisville				
St. Louis				

Going Nort'.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn June.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 29	12 34	1 30	7 48
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 38	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit				
Grand Rapids				
Lansing				
Saginaw				

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. I you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 200 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuse or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three mouth by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is will ng to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
cOober 11,—6m no41.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHIG CO.
129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this busness. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 20th, 1878. Number 25.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,..........$2. | Six Months,.........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, 1st insertion; each insertion thereafter. Business cards e Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West o Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

TREMONT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Accommodates three hundred guests. Terms $2.50 per day. Located corner Second street and Indiana Avenue, in full view of the Capitol City Hall.

F. P. HILL.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel, J. C. &c. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Entiling good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Casper Altenberg is plaintiff, and Charles Shoaf is defendant requiring me to make the sum of twenty-four dollars and 60 cents, ($24.60), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The south one half of the south west quarter of section twenty three, (23), in township number thirty-four, [34], north of range thirteen, (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 22nd, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff, and Charles and Minnie Shoaf are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, [$145.87], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest Bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in township thirty-four, [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
P. J. Lockwood, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Seidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Aldritch & Barrett, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein R. Wes McBride and Jas. L. Morlan are plaintiffs, and Franklin Getts and Amanda Getts are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents, $198.50, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

A piece of land in the north east part of the north west quarter of section three, 3, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred and fifty-six feet, 156, south of the quarter post on the north side of said section, thence south on the open centre line of said section, ten chains and forty-two links, 10-42, thence north eighty nine degrees, 89°, west four chains and seventy five links, 4-75, to the original plat of Uniontown, thence in a north-easterly direction along the line of said plat to the place of beginning, containing two, forty-seven one hundredth acres, 2, 47-100 of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty. for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $10.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M, of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four, 24, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north east quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Ross & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 13th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alfred Kelly is plaintiff, and Cyrus M. Phillips and Sarah M. Phillips are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and seventy eight dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and seven, 207, and lot number two hundred and twelve, 212, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging situated in Hornberger's addition to the town of Waterloo DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. L. Penfield, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Jacob Kuhn is plaintiff, and Jas. Lowhead and Mary Lowhead are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents, $422.15, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

The south west quarter of the south east quarter of section twenty nine, 29, township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs in the same order.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
McBride, Morlan Leas, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira A. and Susine E. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christian Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents [$541.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. H. Dills, Atty. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles Whitney et al. are plaintiffs and John C. Vesley, John Bisher, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight [38] in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pf. $7. 0.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Swarts is plaintiff, and Samuel and Matilda Tate, Samuel Healy, Cyrus S. Stoy, David Fay and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and forty cents, [$330.40] with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JUNE 29th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty-five [135], and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty-six [136], in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Pinchin & Boyle, Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 5th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Shutt et al. are plaintiffs and Isaac N. Depew et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Thirteen acres off of the east side of the west half of the north east quarter and the east half of the north east quarter in section thirty [30], and the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Moody & Hoffman, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878 Pr. fee $8.00

Jones' Fortunate Dream.

Thomas D. Jones' sudden leap from comparative poverty to the possession of a million is the talk of the town. He saw defects in the common process of grinding flour, and by a simple invention that has removed them has made, in less than ten months, $1,250,000. And, seemingly, this is just the beginning of what he is to make. The secret is the dressing of the millstone that grinds the wheat. He saw that, by the ordinary picking process, too much surface was made on the stones. The kernel was crushed; he wished it to be granulated. The stones became hot, destroying the strength and color of the grain and taking out the gluten. He saw that, by lessening the surface, these defects must be overcome, and he set himself to work to overcome them. He has succeeded.

Jones lives in a plain but elegantly furnished house at 32 Shonnard street. The Sun reporter, visiting him, found all the neighbors talking of his good luck, as they called it, and estimating his wealth at millions. He returned from Europe only a short time ago, and being modest and unassuming, had not proclaimed his great success, as some might have done. But the story would out, and as usual it took an exaggerated form. Mr. Jones himself opened the door. He is of medium height, portly, and with somewhat gray hair and whiskers. He was perfectly willing to tell what he had done and how it had been accomplished, and his story was narrated modestly and as though he were detailing the most ordinary of events.

"I am a Welchman," he began; "no Scotch about me, as has been said. I journeyed from Wales while only three years old. My father bought two farms near Bridgewater, in Oneida county, where he yet lives; and in early boyhood I was apprenticed as a miller to Thomas Roberts, who ground grists in Waterville. I have been trying to invent something all my life, and in lesser attempts have sometimes been successful. I saw that the old method of making flour by grinding it between two almost smooth stones destroyed the life of the wheat. The kernel was mashed to a powder. My notion was that I could improve it by granulating it. I must, therefore, invent some kind of stone that would not crush the wheat—that would save the middlings—a stone that would not get hot and bake the color out of the flour and take its strength and gluten from it; my mill stone must have less surface. While I was thinking it all over I moved to Ohio, and there I tried to work out the problem by changing the bolting cloths That improved it somewhat, but it wasn't the thing. I hadn't got rid of the friction between the stones. I don't own a mill, and so I had to work it along as best I could, as it was hard work to get any one to bear any of the expense. I worked on various mills in Ohio, and making some improvements on the old manner of dressing stone, I at length made an engagement with the Throop Grain Cleaner Company, now of Auburn, to travel. It gave me an opportunity to see many mills and mill-processes in the country. I studied and studied, and thought over the problem while I was traveling; thought it over night and day, even to worrying over it.

"The grand idea hit me in a dream. I put up at the St. Charles Hotel in Toledo to stay over Sunday. I went to bed as usual, studying and studying, and at length I went to sleep, and that night it came to me as clear as a bell. I thought it all out before I woke up, just as naturally as though I had been picking away at a millstone."

What did you do when you woke?"

"I said: 'I have it at last. I've something now that'll beat the friction. I've something that will make more furrow than land.' Millers will understand that expression. I went to Senator Isaac M. Barrett, of Green county O., a Quaker, and told him I had something that would give him all the middlings he wanted now, and would improve his flours from fifty cents to a dollar a barrel. He owned the Spring Valley Mills, and he told me to go to work and renovate his whole mill on my principle. I did so, and the first shipment of flour to Baltimore after that was of one hundred barrels, eighty of my new process and twenty of the old. They sold the new at $1 a barrel more than the old would bring.

"I wanted to get more indentation, more furrows. No, my process isn't cold blast on Minnesota flour, or any thing of that sort. I use diamond quartze in the face of the stone instead of the mill-pick. That's it in a nutshell. The rubbing of the sharp diamond quartz on the stone makes the indentations; and the middlings escapes through the indentations, instead of having its life crushed out. It costs nearly one-third less than the old method of picking, and it makes as good flour out of No. 2 wheat as can be made of No. 1 by the old way. The only secret about it is how the diamond quartz is applied. I have put my improvement in a few mills in this country. Penfield & Lyons and Darston & Royce and Doolittle, Ames & Co., Oswego, and a firm in Buffalo, and a few others have it. I took about $100,000 in this country before I met Mr. Appleby & Sons, of Blackburn England. He was visiting in this country, and heard of my process. He wanted me to go over and put it in for him. I did so last July, and that started the ball in the old country. I sold Lincolnshire to Marshall & Sons of Grimsby for £14,000, the neat little sum of $75,000—that is, I sold it as agent for my wife, Mrs Elizabeth Jones, who owns the whole thing. I sold town of Hull for £8,000; sold to David & Sons at Newcastle-on-Tyne four counties for $77,500. David & Sons turn out more flour than any firm in Great Britian, and they use my method. They paid me for the use of their Pheonix Mill alone £2,000. I sold Penance in Cornwall-on-the-Sea for £1,600. Three milling firms in Liverpool have it, and they have it in Fordingbridge and Dover, and Kent and Birkenhead, all to the tune of $1,250,000."

Here Mrs. Jones announced that the mail had come in. "Here's a letter for you from Glassgow,' she said.

"Glasgow!' said Mr Jones, "that's what I've been waiting for! It is from my agent,' and Mr. Jones read:

"26 QUEEN BUILDINGS, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Mr. ———, of Glasgow, offers $80,000, and I have accepted."

"That's a fair sum,' he added. "The last day I was in London I made one sale of £7,500. Yes. I went to Ireland and the Shackletons took it. Thos. Lester & Sons, Quaker millers, of Liverpool, say I am a benefactor to the human race, and they propose the very absurd thing of recting a monument in my honor."

"How about the future, Mr. Jones?"

"I don't propose to sell much in the United States now. I can't bother with this country! I am here to improve my patents, and the work is being mainly done in Utica and Rochester. The Munson Brothers, in the former city, are preparing my machinery, and I expect to sail for Liverpool a week from Saturday I shall go through France and Germany. I tell you, sir, there's millions more in it than I've yet got."

DRUMMING IN ARKANSAS.

The Experience of Mr. Bister.

A month or two ago. Mr. Alexander Bister was out in Aarkansas traveling as a salesmon for a Philadelphia house. One morning as he emerged from the door of his hotel he heard the report of a pistol, and a shot whizzed past his ear. He looked around and saw a man aiming at him with a revolver. He turned to fly just as another shot cut through his hat, but as he did so a second mand hit him upon the shoulder with his fist and nearly knocked him down. A moment later Mr. Bister clenched his new antagonist, and a rough-and-tumble fight began. The stranger removed a handful or two of Mr. Bister's hair; then he kicked his left leg three times with violence, and then put his elbow against Bister's third rib and scourged it with intense force.

Bister resisted, but as the man who shot at him would hit him on the head with the butt of his revolver whenever Bister happened to get on top, he had not really a first-class chance. Pretty soon the combatants rolled over in the gutter, with Bister underneath, lying in the mud. While he reclined there his antagonist took hold of Bister's nose with his teeth and chewed it as if noses were his favorite diet and he was seriously hungry. When he let go the other man tapped Bister's skull a few more times with his pistol, and then the two picked up their victim and soused him in the canal, from which they finished him, a few minutes later, by inserting a boat hood in the back of his coat. As they dragged him out, nearly dead, the man with the pistol picked up Bister's hat and after studying intently for a minute the name pasted upon the inside of the crown, said:

"Why, see here, Harry, there's some mistake! I'm afraid we've got the wrong man. I say—you, sir—is your name Alex. Bister?"

Mr. Bister gasped out that it was.

"Well, it's too bad," said the man. "Now, do you know that I mistook you for Judge McGrath, of Little Rock, who cheated us in a land claim."

"Do I look like him," asked Bister in a faint voice.

"You're as much alike as twins. It's a thundering shame. I hope you'll accept my apology for treating you so impolitely."

"It occurred to me that it was rather impolite," whispered Bister, "but don't mention it. How's your health and your family's?"

"And what makes it worse, is, that you're a stranger, said the man, not heeding the last injury. "I'm afraid you'll gather from what has occurred that we are wanting an affability out here."

"The thoughts perhaps might have entered my mind after I had time for reflection," said Bister, "because in the east, where I live, it is a very rare circumstance that a person indicates his affability by biting off the human nose. But I am a forgiving man, so we'll let it drop. Beautiful weather we are having now."

"I'm mortified about that nose," said the man, "but if you'll come into the drug store a minute I think I can make it hold together somehow with sticking plaster."

"Is it much hurt?" asked Bister, feeling it tenderly.

"It's a perfect nasal ruin," said the man, "Harry, I think you chewed it a little too hard. Why didn't you bite him somewhere else?"

"Perhaps you'd like to take another bite now," said Bister. "You may knaw away at the calf of my leg if you think it would make you feel better. The nose is of no consequence. Perhaps it is a good thing to have it changed a little, for then I won't look so much like Judge McGrath. This seems to be a fine farming country. How are the crops?"

"You appear to be a perfect gentleman," said the man. "If you'll come into the hotel I'll introduce you to some of my friends."

"Certainly," said Bister, "I'll go up right away if you'll get me a pair of crutches and a sling for my arm. I'd like to know them. Maybe they'd be glad to fire four or five shot into me or hold me under the pump? I want to oblige everybody. Do you often have these little laughable incidents in your town?

"most every day in some way or other. There are not eight whole noses in this place except the women's

"How charming! When the news gets around I should think the tide of immigration would flow right in. You say don't care to bite me again?"

"O, no.'

"Don't you want to empty the other barrels of your revolver into my back?"

"No, I think not.'

"Maybe you'd like to kick me, or roll me in the canal? No? Well just toss me in the canal a couple of times again as a kind of an expression of esteem.'

It's hardly worth while.'

"And you think you don't care to pound me with a brick or anything for five or ten minutes?'

"I rather think not.'

"Well, then,' said Bister, "I think I'll crawl home and fix up a little. Good-bye! If you ever come on east, stop and see me! Come and stay a week and bring your relatives. Good-bye!"

And Bister went to the hotel, packed up and fled on the first train. He wrote home that the Arkansas trade could probably be opened up more successfully by an iron-clad man and a salesman who was fond of war.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing, THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists every where.

EVERY YEAR.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

The spring has less of brightness
Every year,
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year;
Nor do summer's flowers quicken,
Nor autumn's fruitage thicken
As they once did, for we sicken
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder,
Every year,
As the heart and soul grow older,
Every year.
I care not now for dancing,
Or for eyes with passion glancing;
Love is less and less entrancing,
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended,
Every year;
Of the joys of friendship ended,
Every year;
Of the ties that still might bind me
Until time to death resigned me,
My infirmities remind me,
Every year.

Oh! how sad to look before us,
Every year,
While the cloud grows darker o'er us
Every year!
When we see the blossoms faded,
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortal garlands braided,
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces,
Every year;
Come no new ones in their places,
Every year.
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us;
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
"Every year;
You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year.
You can win no new affection;
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year."

Thank God! no clouds are shifting,
Every year,
O'er the land to which we're drifting,
Every year.
No losses there will grieve us,
Nor loving faces leave us,
Nor death of friends bereave us,
Every year.

A FOOLISH DUEL.

The Sequel of a Students' Dinner.

Seventeen years ago I was a student at the University of Paris. We were a gay set, who frequented the restaurant of my esteemed friend Adolphe Bauleau, who has now been dead some five years.

Poor Adolphe! The politest of Frenchmen and most obliging of landlords; his wines were always good, and his dishes unexceptionable. Peace to his ashes! I well remember the last dinner I took at his house, not so much from the delicacy of the viands and the perfection of the cookery, which latter exceeded anything in the Quartier Latin, as from an occurrence of which I was an unwilling spectator, and to a certain extent a participant in.

It was the last day of my university life; and, in commemoration of three years of companionship with some of the noblest hearts I had ever met, I gave an entertainment to my intimates, and Bauleau's was the place selected for the meeting. Our party consisted of but twelve, myself included; and 6 o'clock was named for sitting down to the table.

At 5:30 o'clock we were mostly all assembled, as I had specially insisted on punctuality, and no one wished to disappoint me. The intervening moments passed away in pleasant chat concerning the manifold incidents of our student life—forever past on my part—until the hands of the clock proclaimed the hour appointed, at which instant the head waiter entered the apartment and announced dinner. Upon counting noses we found there was but one absentee, Victor Lemoyne; and, as he was generally behindhand in everything, I was not much surprised, although a little vexed.

"Well," said Jules Laroque, "are we to wait for Lemoyne until the soup gets cold?"

"By no means," replied Maurice Delavigne. "Victor Lemoyne merely stays away to be consistent. Were he to arrive in time his tardiness would be lost."

There was a general laugh at this sally, which, however, had hardly died away when the door opened, and in stalked Lemoyne, and with him a stranger, a young man of about his own age, whom he introduced as the Count de Vautrin. There was no necessity for further delay, and we immediately adjourned to the dinner-table, which I had ordered to be set in the second story back room overlooking the garden, where our festivity would not be interrupted by the noise and bustle of the street. We reached the room, and had all taken our seats, with the exception of Maurice Delavigne, who remained standing, and with good reason, too—every place was occupied.

"How now, waiter," exclaimed he, with mock gravity; "am I to eat on my feet?"

"A mistake of mine, monsieur," replied that worthy functionary; "I thought I had covers for twelve."

"So you did," answered Maurice, "but there are thirteen of us."

The fresh cover was brought. Delavigne ensconced himself snugly upon my left, and the dinner then proceeded.

Frenchmen are the most companionable fellows in the world, and by the time the second basket of champagne had been opened no happier party could have been found within the walls of Paris. As the liquor began to take effect, the fun became fast and furious.

At first we contented ourselves with singing and shouting; but gradually became more and more reckless; we threw the fruit, of which Adolphe had provided a plentiful supply, at the pictures which adorned the walls. Finally, Delavigne leaped upon the table with a champagne bottle in each hand, and commenced a wild, extravagant dance, in which he was joined by several others, while the rest indulged in the same fantastic gyrations on the floor, yelling all the time at the top of their voices.

It was at this moment that Bauleau (the landlord) entered. He said nothing about the destruction of his china and pictures, for which he knew he would be paid, but he besought us in the most heartrending tones to moderate our glee. The gendarmes, he said, would be in the house in five minutes, and, after arresting us, would revoke his license.

The poor fellow was actually pale with fright; and, heated as I was, I deemed it my duty to second his exhortation, and had already begun, when Maurice Delavigne, with an air of drunken gravity perfectly irresistible, advanced to the side of the trembling boniface, and, seizing him by the ear with a firm hand, led him to the door, and, having placed him outside, locked it and put the key in his pocket. Poor Adolphe piteously murmured something about his wife and children as he was being ejected, but it availed him nothing.

The little episode which I have just described had the effect of momentarily arresting our frenzy, and when Delavigne returned to the table and demanded our attention there was a profound silence.

"Gentlemen," said he, "are you aware of the superstition which attaches to a dinner party of thirteen?"

No one spoke, and he continued: "It is this, that before the year is out one of the number will die a violent death."

The silence seemed to grow more intense, and after a short pause he spoke again: "I propose that we adjourn from this apartment to the nearest billiard saloon, and there pair off in couples for the purpose of playing. At the end of the first series of games there will be six losers. Let them pair off and play again, and so continue in the same manner until only one is left, who shall play the final game with the odd man, and the loser, whoever he may be, shall challenge some stranger to fight him a duel this very night. By so doing we give destiny a chance to settle the affair at once; and if she fails to do so, why, it's her fault, not ours. What say you, gentlemen, to the proposition?"

"Agreed! agreed!" resounded on every side, and we sprung at once for our hats.

"Open the door, Maurice!" shouted a dozen voices; "you have the key!"

"Gentlemen," responded he, "have you no regard for the feelings of our host? What! would you rush down stairs helter-skelter, at the imminent risk of disturbing the virtuous slumbers of Madame Bauleau and her charming infant? For shame! Observe me, and profit by my example."

Even as he spoke, he rushed to one of the windows, tore down the curtains, threw up the sash, and leaped out fearlessly into the gloom. We all followed him, and in the twinkling of an eye found ourselves in the garden.

It was a clear fall of fourteen feet, but, the soil being moist and soft, luckily no one was hurt. We struggled on, still following the leadership of Maurice, over a wilderness of vines and flower-beds, until we reached the low wall upon our right; and, scrambling over it, we found ourselves in a narrow alley which led out into the thoroughfare upon which Bauleau's restaurant fronted.

"Select your partners!" exclaimed Maurice, in his clear, ringing tones; and each one locked arms with whoever chanced to be nearest to him.

Delavigne himself being my most immediate neighbor, I took his, and so reached the open street.

Once there, I bethought me of his great skill as a billiard player, which I had once or twice been a witness of, and regretted that I had not selected some one else; but it was too late to repent, and so I said nothing. On consulting our watches we found that it was half-past 11, being a full hour later than any of us had supposed.

A walk of ten minutes brought us to Toison d'Or, at that time one of the most elegant saloons in Paris. It was in the second story of the building, the floor above being occupied as a fencing gallery. Once inside, no time was lost in idle preparation, but, selecting six contiguous tables, we began our play at once. Delavigne, who knew that I was no match for him, insisted upon giving me odds; but, as I resolutely refused to accept of any, he was perforce obliged to play me even.

I was in that state of nervous excitement which, so far from diminishing my skill, actually assisted it, and I exceeded myself; while Maurice, although to all appearance playing with great care, counted very slowly. The consequence was that, much to my surprise, I won the game.

For his second trial he paired off with Laroque, who was even a worse player than myself; and yet, strange to say, Delavigne was again beaten. He experienced a similar fate at the hands of each of his antagonists, and finally was left alone to play the last game of the series with the "odd man," which unenviable position had been selected, from choice, by the young stranger whom Lemoyne had introduced as the Count de Vautrin.

The chances had narrowed down to two men. It was to be either the stranger or my friend, and a strong forboding as to the result took possession of me, when the Count, having taken off his coat and selected a cue, advanced to the head of the table and spoke thus:

"Monsieur Delavigne, I have narrowly observed your play, and feel convinced that to equalize the contest between us you should have the odds of at least one-half the game, which I beg you will allow me to give you."

He ceased, and there was a murmur of approbation among the students at this generosity—the more commendable when the stake which depended on the issue of the game was taken into consideration.

Maurice bowed, and replied: "Sir, I thank you for your courtesy, but I cannot accept of any odds, and, notwithstanding your estimate of my play, I think you will find that I need none."

Not a word more was spoken, but the balls were placed in position and the game began. It did not require half-a-dozen shots for me to perceive that the Count was one of the finest amateurs I had ever seen. His conception and execution were both excellent, and would have reflected no discredit upon the first professional in France.

But what positively astonished me was that in every respect Delavigne seemed to be his equal. His play was magnificent; and in a few moments the table was completely surrounded by spectators, attracted by the extraordinary skill displayed on both sides. As the contest progressed, it was impossible to decide which had the advantage; first one was ahead, then the other; and, finally, as the termination drew near, so evenly were they matched that the Count needed but one to complete his score, Maurice only wanted three.

It was the crisis of the game, and the excitement of the students was terrible. That of the other spectators seemed hardly less intense, although we alone knew of the terrible duty devolving on the final loser. It was plain to me that Delavigne—the generous fellow—had purposely allowed me to beat him, in order to take the whole burden upon his own shoulders.

I blamed myself deeply for not having discovered it in time for remonstration, which was now too late; and so I held my peace. It was the Count de Vautrin's play; and, as the balls were rather awkwardly placed, he did not attempt to add to his score, but played what is technically known as "safety," and left them in a position from which it is almost impossible to effect a count. Maurice looked anxious, but, after a long and careful survey of the table, seized his cue firmly, and, by one of the most brilliant shots I had ever seen, made a carom on the two reds, and so won the game.

The Count laid his cue upon the table, and said, smilingly, "Monsieur, I must congratulate you; I considered myself the first amateur player in Paris, but I find that I have, at least, one superior."

His opponent bowed, and attributed his success more to good fortune than any superiority of skill.

It was getting late, and the frequenters had mostly departed, so that a number scarcely greater than that of our own party was all that remained in the entire saloon.

De Vautrin replaced his coat, and having lit a cigar strayed leisurely round the room, and eventually halted in front of a cavalry Major, who sat dozing in an arm-chair with an expression of somniferous bliss upon his bronzed features positively touching.

"Sir!" said the Count. "Sir!" and he shook him violently by the shoulder.

The warrior opened his blood-shot eyes and glared fiercely upon his interrogator.

"I trust you will pardon me, sir," resumed Count de Vautrin, "for this unseemly interruption; but the fact of the matter is, I am under the necessity of fighting somebody, and attracted by the singular beauty of your features" (the Major was frightfully ugly) "I have made bold to disturb you in order that you become my opponent."

"Sir," responded the incensed cavalryman, "you are a fool!"

"Oh, I understand; you wish a reason," retorted the Count, in the most courteous of tones. "You shall have it."

And, without more ado, he reached forth his hand, and seizing the son of Mars by his nose, which was very prominent, gave it so vigorous a tweak that for a moment I verily believed he must have pulled a portion of it from his face. He immediately leaped to the further side of a billiard table; and it was well he did so, for the now thoroughly aroused soldier sprung to his feet, and, had not some half dozen of us interfered, he would certainly have throttled his insulter on the spot.

I never saw a man so enraged. He literally foamed at the mouth, and our united efforts were hardly sufficient to prevent his breaking away. Finally, seeing that his attempts to release himself were ineffectual, he gave his word to commit no immediate violence, and we loosened our hold.

Count de Vautrin, who had been regarding the whole scene with the utmost nonchalance, now advanced, and said, extending his card, "There, sir, you will find my name and address. You shall have satisfaction."

"Here, sir—here, on this spot!" hissed the Major, trembling all over with passion.

The proprietor of the establishment, attracted by the commotion, came up at this moment and interfered. He besought us to take our differences somewhere else, and informed us, besides, that if we persisted in making his saloon the scene of a duel he would be under the necessity of sending for the police.

During the harangue I noticed that Laroque spoke in an undertone to several of the students, who immediately went and posted themselves in front of the large double doors which constituted the only entrance to the place. At its conclusion he detained the landlord by the skirts of his coat, and thus addressed the spectators of this singular scene, who did not number more than twenty-five, our own party included:

"Messieurs," he said, "if a gentleman be insulted, is it not eminently just and proper that he should demand satisfaction upon the very spot of the affront?"

"Yes, yes!" shouted several voices.

"You see the sentiment of the company, landlord," continued Jules, "after which I trust your good taste will prevent your calling for the police. Should you persist in so doing we will be under the unpleasant necessity of gagging you. So make your choice."

The proprietor, seeing no other alternative, gracefully acquiesced, and took a chair to witness the proceedings.

"Now, lads," exclaimed Laroque, "no time is to be lost. Delavigne, in the fencing gallery above you will find plenty of foils. Take the two which are crossed on the eastern wall. They have no buttons, and will suit your purpose better."

Maurice sped away on his mission, while the rest of the students busied themselves closing the window curtains to prevent observation from the neighboring houses, and extinguishing all the gas jets except two very brilliant ones in the center of the room, distant from each other about twelve feet.

Then, still acting under the direction of Jules Laroque, they gathered round one of the billiard-tables, and, lifting it bodily from the floor, placed it midway between the two jets. It was not until that moment I comprehended his intention. They were to fight on the billiard-table.

Maurice by this time had returned with the foils, which he delivered into the hands of Laroque, who, after examining them, offered one to the Count. But he declined, saying in a low, clear voice, which every one heard, "No. Let the Major choose first. I always give beauty the preference."

The cavalryman ground his teeth, but said nothing, and, having selected one of the weapons, the other was handed to Count de Vautrin, who, after looking at it narrowly and bending it in various ways, threw off his coat, and, whispering a few words to Lemoyne—instructions, probably, in case of the affair terminating fatally for him—sprung lightly upon the table. The Major was in position equally as quickly, and, as the two opponents stood confronting each other, I could not help being struck at the immense disparity of size between them. The soldier was a tall, powerfully built fellow, certainly over six feet, with the arm and chest of a Hercules, while his antagonist was a slight, elegantly-shaped man of not more than five feet eight, with a face that would have been actually effeminate had not its softness of expression been redeemed by the firm set of the upper lip, and the bold, fearless expression of the eyes.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?" exclaimed Laroque.

A sharp, quick "Yes!" came from their lips simultaneously.

"Then," said he, "en garde!" And even as he spoke the two blades crossed with the rapidity of thought, and the contest began.

There was none of that graceful preliminary play, so common among swordsmen, for the purpose of ascertaining the strong and weak points of an adversary; but it was a duel to the death from the first thrust.

To my mind the Major seemed the better fencer, handling his weapon as if it had been a feather, and thrusting hither and thither at all parts of his opponent's body, with a fierceness of rapidity which I had never seen surpassed. I marveled, in fact, how they could be avoided; and they were—parried every one with a neatness and address that challenged the admiration of all.

The combat had been progressing some four or five minutes, when the Major, carried away in the ardor of his attempt to break through his antagonist's guard, for a moment threw himself out of position.

DeVautrin, who up to this moment had been acting principally on the defensive, now totally changed his tactics, and assaulted his huge antagonist with a vigor and ferocity more than equal to his own. His thrusts, which were principally for the face, were directed by a hand so strong and true that twice he broke the skin of the Major's cheek and once pricked his neck.

The moment was one of horrible interest to all. Suddenly, on returning from a lunge at tierce, the Count threw open his guard; whether designedly or not I never knew, but his opponent saw it, and, quick as thought, thrust for the undefended spot. De Vautrin did not attempt to parry, but, by a dexterous half-wheel of his body, received in his arm the point intended for his heart, and at the same moment struck his own hilt-deep through the cavalryman's broad breast. A convulsive shudder passed through the soldier's frame, and, straightening himself at his full height, he fell backward from the table into the gloom, which opened to receive him like a grave.

I shall never forget the dull, heavy thud of his body as it smote the floor. Lemoyne assisted the Count from the table, and bandaged his arm with his handkerchief.

Having hung his coat over his shoulders, Count de Vautrin advanced to the proprietor, and, putting his purse into his hand, desired him not to call the police for ten minutes; having done which, he politely bade us good morning, and quitted the saloon in company with Lemoyne. We examined the ill-fated Major, but he was stone-dead. The weapon had passed directly through his heart.

Two days afterward I left France, nor have I ever visited it since; but were I to live a thousand years I should never forget the awful solemnity of the scene associated with my last dinner in Paris.

Life in Russia.

The Russian "angel of assassination," Vera Sassulitch, absorbs all public attention in France, even to the exclusion of the Exhibition, the Oriental difficulty, and the advantages of Napoleon IV. over Dame Republique. The whirligig of time has brought round its revenge; Russia, in seeking the mote in the eye of Turkey, has forgotten the beam in her own. The gratification is general at the sudden Asmodean peep into Russian interiors, as revealed by the Sassulitch trial. In the realms of the Czar, the more a subject is legally acquitted the more he or she is certain to be officially kidnapped. "Where is Sassulitch?" is, just now, the "question" of all the toy questions brought out. The aristocratic young lady, instead of being the accused, suddenly becomes the accuser. Her victim, Gen. Trepoff, or "staircase," so called because a foundling child was discovered on his door-steps, received two balls as a protest against the brutal police system which he embodies, and that overrides the decrees of justice, in the present, as well as in other cases. After all the hosannahs chanted in favor of Russian liberalism, the French conclude it is simply a tyranny tempered with a gloss of liberty. But scratch the Russian and the Tartar appears. Under the late Czar, Russia was an immense prison hermetically sealed. His son had opened a few of the windows; some currents of civilization have entered, intoxicating the nation, and, in a measure, decomposing its institutions. The new wine has been poured into the old bottles. Russia is as absolute now as before her reforms; the secret police, the personal-will system, is as limitless and as without control, only the masses no longer fear, and still less respect, the police. Hence, the chronic revolutions and the permanent conspiracies, dubbed *nihilism*—for shortness perhaps, but that aims to turn manners, customs, and government like a glove. For such Utopia the nihilists suffer torture, Siberian exile, the mines and death. The French press say the worst tyrannies under their own right-divine Kings were feeble images of the autocracy now existing in Russia, where the individual as a citizen is unknown, and counts only as a factor on the police registers.—*Paris Letter.*

DUBLIN has a bad reputation for drunkenness, but it must be conceded that if its greatest brewers and distillers derive their vast wealth from sources which do harm, they are unexampled among men in this line of business for munificence. Sir B. Guinness' magnificent restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has been surpassed by Mr. Roe, the distiller, who has spent $1,000,000 on the complete restoration of Christ Church, the other Protestant cathedral in that city.

LAFITTE, THE PIRATE.

His Career After He Left Louisiana for Galveston.

(From the Galveston (Texas) News.)

After the battle of New Orleans Lafitte returned to his old pursuits, and, being unable to remain at Grand Terre, removed to Galveston (then known as Campeachy) island in 1817. Here he built a small fort, having his quarters in a commodious house painted red, where he was visited in 1819 by Col. [illegible], who died here some years since, in the endeavor to secure his co-operation with Gen. Long in his expedition to Mexico, but without success.

Lafitte's person is thus described: He was a well-formed, handsome man, about six feet two inches in height, strongly built, with large, hazel eyes and black hair, and generally wore a mustache. He dressed in a green uniform and otter-skin cap. He was a man of polite and easy manners, of retired habits, generous disposition, and of such winning address that his influence over his followers was almost absolute. He located his town on the ruins of Aury's village, built a house which he painted red, and threw up around it a fort.

While Lafitte was located on the island, he had five or six armed vessels and a large number of followers. In 1819 the island was visited by a severe storm, and several of the vessels were driven ashore on the mainland. Shortly after the occupation, one of Lafitte's men stole a squaw from the Carancahua tribe of Indians, who often resorted to the west end of the island, and kept possession of her. This so enraged the Indians that they attacked a hunting party of the buccaneers, and killed two of them. In return the Indians were attacked by Lafitte with 200 men and two cannon, and a skirmish ensued which lasted two days, when the Indians were forced to flee to the mainland, after having thirty warriors slain.

While at Grand Terre Lafitte had dealt largely in negroes taken from Spanish slavers, and continued the business during his stay here, and it is not a great many years since there were living witnesses that the price of an able-bodied negro was at that period only $40. In 1819 a desperado named Brown plundered an American vessel, and was pursued to Galveston by the United States revenue cutter Lynx, Capt. Mason. Brown arrived before the cutter, and Lafitte getting wind of the affair had him hanged on a little island near the present Harbor Improvement Works, then known as "Little Campeachy," and separated from the larger island by a channel seven or eight feet in depth. He also hanged another of his men named Francois for engaging in a plot to rob and murder Mr. Kuykendall, who, it is quite probable, visited the island for the purpose of purchasing a few of Capt. Lafitte's likely Africans.

The United States, becoming tired of Lafitte's establishment, owing to the numerous complaints of depredations on American vessels, determined to break it up, and dispatched a naval force under Lieut. Kearney, with orders to see that Capt. Lafitte left. The pirate chief received the officer courteously, entertained him sumptuously at the Red House, and issued instructions to his followers to prepare to depart. The buccaneers having everything in readiness, Lafitte ordered the town to be set on fire, and, embarking on the Pride, sailed from the island on the 12th of May, 1820, never to return. After cruising in the Caribbean sea for several years he located on the island of Mugeres, off the coast of Yucatan, where, according to the traveler Stevens, he died in 1826, leaving a widow and a hecatomb of turtle shells to honor his memory.

The Devil's Fruit.

Potatoes were first introduced at Moscow by a Mr. Rowland, between eighty and ninety years ago. At first people would neither plant nor touch them, saying they were the devil's fruit, given to him on his complaint to God that he had no fruit, when he was told to search in the earth for some, which he did and found potatoes. A curious Berwickshire legend, which, however, is palpably anachronical, attributes the introduction of potatoes into Scotland to that famous wizard of the north, Sir Michael Scott. The wizard and the devil, being in partnership, took a lease of a farm on the Mertoun estate, called the Whitehouse. The wizard was to manage the farm; the devil managed the capital. The produce was to be divided as follows: The first year, Sir Michael was to have all that grew above the ground, and his partner all that grew below; the second year their shares were to be just the opposite way. His Satanic Majesty, as is usual in such cases, was fairly over-reached in his bargain; for the wizard cunningly sowed all the land in the first year with wheat, and planted it with potatoes the second; so that the devil got nothing for his share but wheat stubble and potato tops; and this scourging rotation Sir Michael continued until he had not only beggared his partner, but exhausted the soil. In spite of this legend, however, we must begin to give credit to Sir Walter Raleigh for having been the introducer of potatoes into this country. The first that tried them, we are told, fell into the very natural mistake of eating the apples, and disregarding the roots.—*The Agricultural Magazine.*

What Charley Ross Has Done for Homeless Boys.

Poor little Charley Ross did not suffer in vain, after all, for his misfortune has been the means of bringing good luck to very many little boys, who otherwise, in all probability, would have led lives of misery. In the course of his investigations Mr. Christian K. Ross has examined 497 boys, all of whom were supposed to be the missing Charley. All of these save three, who had been stolen, were friendless scraps of humanity, drifting homelessly over the face of the earth, and, through the publicity gained for them by being mistaken for the lost son of Mr. Ross, the great majority of them were provided by charitable people with comfortable homes. It should be some consolation to Mr. Ross that his quest, while useless to himself, has been so fraught with good to others.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FRANKLIN never uttered a maxim equal to "Live within your means."

THE GATHERED ROSE.

Only a rosebud sweet and fair,
Down by the road-side growing,
Of other flowers, rich and rare
And admired, little knowing;
Content its blushing face to hide
'Mong its own leaves, when straying
[illegible] wandering side by side
With zephyrs idly playing.

The rosebud blossomed out at last
Into the perfect flower,
And, plucked by one who sauntered past
Ere it had bloomed an hour,
Was tossed ere long aside, poor thing,
Which sweeter grew when dying,
And left, all crushed and withering,
Upon the road-side lying.

You understand, you say, with scorn,
While listening to my story?
You know which rose, one summer morn,
Was robbed of all its glory?
[illegible]
When so it served your pleasure,
My own, for many and many a day,
Had worshiped without measure.

[illegible]
The love you held so lightly;
But I could lift her from the earth,
The flower once blooming brightly—
[illegible]
Again to toy with—never!
But mine, to worship and to bless,
To keep and hold forever.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

PITH AND POINT.

BERRY nice—The strawberry.

A SPARE air-rester—The lovers' gate.

MUSICAL morality—An upright piano.

POCKET-BOOKS are worn shorter this season.

WHERE there's a will there's a plea of insanity.

A MAN never uses his thumb nail for a screw-driver but once.

NEVER give way to despair, for despair will never give way to you.

WHEN is a literary work like smoke? When it comes in volumes.

CIRCUMSTANCES do not make a man half as often as a clean shirt.

How often do we find that a man's better-half gives him no quarter.

NEVER put off till to-morrow what can be just as well done the day after.

THE mysteries of the future—The next fashionable dresses and bonnets.

WHY are the young ladies given to blushing? Because it's a becoming red.

WHY is a gamut like a gambling saloon? Because it's full of sharps and flats.

A BALTIMORE man has invented a new paper collar, which he calls the Worm, because it will turn.

"TOM, what in the world put matrimony into your head?" "Well, the fact is, Joe, I was getting short of shirts."

SOMEBODY has taken the trouble to write a book about "How to Find the Stars." Don't wait to read it—step on a bit of orange-peel.

SCIENTIFIC agriculturists speak of the "fruit belt" of the South. It is where green apples strike the small boy.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SAYS the Albany *Argus*: "A coquette is a rose-bush from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband."

"HAVE you ever read "The Tale of a Bumble Bee?"" asked George of Sarah Jane. "No," said she, as she turned the color of real paint; "but I've felt e m."

A MISSISSIPPI Judge was just saying that no one but a coward would carry a pistol, when his own fell from his pocket, was discharged, and the bullet hit a lawyer in the leg.

"WHAT!" said one to a miser, "you have never written poetry?" "Never. In the first place I don't know how, and then think of the incomplete lines—such a waste of paper!"

A KANSAS schoolma'am has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word, a boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result, the girls are becoming very poor spellers, while the boys are improving.

IN the following love couplet there is a great paucity of words, but as much meaning as there is in many most-moving love songs that have a fashionable run:

I looked and loved, and loved and looked, and looked
and loved again;
But looked and loved, and loved and looked, and
looked and loved in vain.

"ARE you trying to raise a mustache, my son?" kindly inquired a heavily-whiskered father, the other morning, observing the young man scraping his face "in the place where the hair ought to grow." "Yes, sir," replied the boy; "since you failed, its about all I can raise."

But as the season wears away,
The bee ecstatic hums,
And with his ordoriferous blasts
The squalid squashbug comes—
Aha, the squeamish squashbug squats
Or squirms upon the squill,
Or squirts his squibs at squabbling squibs,
That think to use him ill!
And so the squashbug comes and goes,
While nature seems to hold her nose.

"ENOUGH! enough! Take him off, gentlemen, take him off!" yelled the bottom man in a fight before the second blow was delivered. "What made you give up so soon? You could have licked him easy by holding out a little," said one of the bystanders to the man as he stood with trembling knees after being released from his antagonist. "What made you holler 'enough' so quick?" "Do you think I'm a darned glutton, and don't know when I've got enough?" said the defeated party as he limped away, holding his sore jaw.—*Breakfast Table.*

Ornamental Trees.

Mr. Geo. Ellwanger, at the late meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, gave the following as a list of deciduous ornamental trees possessing real merit for planting. For a small place he advocated: Birch, cut-leaved; yellow wood; thorn, Paul's double scarlet; Judas tree; beech, River's smooth-leaved purple; alder, imperial cut-leaved; Koelreuteria paniculata; magnolia soulangean; mountain ash, oak-leaved; willow, Kilmarnock. For larger places to the above he would add: Elm, Camperdown weeping and Blanchford; linden, white-leaved; oak, scarlet; birch, Young's weeping; beech, weeping and cut-leaved; maple, Norway and Wier's cut-leaved; horse chestnut, double flowering.

AUSTRIANS smoke more and more. In 1870 the whole amount paid for tobacco was 40,000,000 florins, against 58,000,000 last year. Increased taxation has had no effect in diminishing the consumption.

A SILENT CITY.

How the Romans Lived Two Thousand Years Ago.

[Naples Cor. St. Louis Post.]

Naples is now crowded with visitors, who are enjoying the balmy breezes of the Mediterranean, and the season has been one round of gayety. All the tourists "do" Pompeii, as the saying is. This city has been rendered familiar to Americans by the late novelist, Lord Lytton, in that incomparable work, "The Last Days of Pompeii." Eighteen hundred years ago the city was full of life. Nearly 30,000 people promenaded its streets, and it was a scene of Roman luxury and voluptuousness. Its situation on the sea made it a most fashionable place of resort for the wealthy Romans, and the Emperor Claudius had his pleasure-house there, and the great orator, Cicero, a residence. It was likewise a commercial seaport, and a lively traffic was carried on by the merchants. But in August, A. D. 79, Vesuvius belched forth a mass of burning lava, ashes, cinders, hot water and mud, and the town was totally buried. Since that period other eruptions have heaped up more volcanic matter on the site of the city, and for nearly seventeen centuries Pompeii remained dead to the world. About 100 years ago the intombed city was discovered, and immediate action was taken to excavate as much of the ruins as possible.

The work has been steadily going on, but not more than one-half of the city has yet been exhumed. Still many acres have been dug over, and miles of street have been brought to the light of day. The buried portion is still covered with tons upon tons of stones, ashes, cinders, and hardened mud, to a depth of from ten to twenty feet above the tops of the houses. Over this are two feet of rich soil, which is exceedingly productive, and covered with trees. The exhumed portion of the city lies open to the bright sun, and is somewhat elevated above the level of the surrounding country. This city is now a perfect picture of a Roman city 2,000 years ago. The streets, pavements, temples, images, theaters, dwellings, columns, household gods, baths, arches, fountains, forums, shops of various trades, musical instruments, weapons of war, implements of labor, marble and bronze statues, mosaics, frescoes, and drawings, dining-rooms, bedrooms, and kitchens, with their appropriate furniture; food for the hungry and medicine for the sick; glassware, vases, and pottery; gems, medals, and coins, and fruits, flowers, and shrubs, are all seen as they were on the terrible night when the city was doomed to a sudden destruction.

The streets are narrow, some not being more than eight feet across; but they are straight and regular. The pavement is composed of large flat stones or blocks of lava, and the deep ruts cut in them by the Roman chariots are clearly perceptible. At the crossings are large stepping-stones for the use of pedestrians, so as to keep their feet from the mud. Everything in the street was silent and deathlike; there were no human beings in the houses, no promenaders in the streets; all were deserted. The dwelling-houses are generally small and one-storied; they are built of stone and brick, plastered on the outside with mortar. An open court is in the center, and the different rooms are arranged around in Oriental style. Most of the roofs are destroyed, having been crushed down by the weight of the ashes. In the dining-rooms the tables are of stone, and many are covered with petrified food. Beds and couches are in the sleeping rooms.

In one of the kitchens was found a fowl put in the skillet, and a stew-pan containing a small pig for roasting, all prepared 1,800 years ago. Many beautiful mosaics were found on the floors, and elegant frescoes on the walls, and they look as bright and fresh as if they had only been finished a few years. The frescoes, pictures, mosaics and sculptures, and even jewelry, discovered in some of the houses, show a terrible depravity in morals. Many are so indecent that the public are not allowed to look at them. In the "House of the Vestals," upon the door-sill, is the word "Salve" (Welcome). A mosaic with the representation of a fierce dog, with the inscription, "Cave Canem" (Beware of the dog), is near the threshold of the "House of the Tragic Poet."

In the streets are many shops which still have the signs over the doorways. In one there is some marble partly sculptured, with the artist's tools lying around; in another, medicines and surgical instruments; in a third, a marble counter with stone liquor jars behind it and the stains made by the wet glasses on the counter prove that this was a drinking-saloon. Then there is an eating-house. Meats and delicacies are on the counter; fire-places to keep the soups and messes warm are still in the room. The same building contains a grist-mill and a bakery. In the baker's shop a batch of loaves was found which had been in the oven since the 24th of August, A. D. 79. The mill was turned by horse-power.

The various temples that have been exhumed contain idols made of marble, silver, and gold. The Temple of Isis is eighty-four feet long and seventy-five feet broad. The ashes of victims were found on its altars. The skeleton of a priest, sitting at a table on which was spread a meal, is here, while near the door was another priest holding in his skeleton hand a hatchet, with which he had tried to cut his way out of the temple. Three hundred skeletons were discovered in the Temple of Juno, all crowded together and burned beneath the ashes. At the very hour of their destruction the priestess was offering sacrifice to the Queen of the Gods. The forum occupies the central portion of the city. On each side are rows of columns and long porticoes, which show the outline of this spot. Pedestals on which formerly stood famous statues are here and there. The public meetings were held in the forum, and a notice has been found of such a meeting called for the very night when the city was destroyed.

The amphitheater, which is about half a mile from the present excavations, is in a splendid state of preservation. It is built of stone, is in the form of the Colosseum at Rome, and was used for the gladiatorial shows. It is 430 feet long by 335 feet wide. The stone steps seat 15,000 spectators. Placards, with the announcement of theatrical performances, are still to be seen on the walls. The doors, seats, pillars, entrances, and caves for the wild animals are as perfect as they were 2,000 years ago.

The "Villa of Diomede"—so called because a tomb bearing that name was found near by, and for this reason it was supposed to have belonged to a Diomede—is the one that has been rendered famous by Bulwer's description of it. It stands just outside the "Herculaneum Gate;" and the supposed owner was discovered in his garden with a bunch of keys, and a purse well filled with gold and silver coin, in his hands. In the cellar of Diomede's house, huddled together in a corner, was found eighteen skeletons, mostly females, supposed to have been members of the family. All were incased in hardened mud and ashes. One was an infant, whose form still clung to the bony bosom of its mother. Some of the victims had rings and bracelets encircling their skeleton fingers and wrists, and gold ornaments on their necks. Over 300 human skeletons have already been exhumed, but, fortunately, most of the inhabitants managed to escape, having heeded the warning of the burning mountain. Only the bones remain of the victims, the flesh having mostly perished; but now and then a little tuft of moldy hair has been found clinging to the skull. The positions of the bones in every possible form of contortion all indicate a violent death—one of agony and suffering. A miser was found grasping a bag of gold in his bony hand.

In one room, a family-group embracing each other in death, in another, the bones of dancing-girls mingled with the broken instruments of music, can be seen; in another place, the skeleton of a cook at his place near the stove in the kitchen. One house contained bones scattered about bearing marks of being gnawed, while near by lay the skeleton of a dog, showing that the brute had survived and eaten his master. Here is a company of young and old fleeing to the sea; there the remains of a mother vainly trying to shelter her three little children from the fiery storm. Outside one of the gates in his sentry-box stands a Roman soldier, in complete armor, with the key of the city gate in his hand. After standing faithfully at his post for seventeen centuries, he was discovered, "clad in rusty armor, the helmet on his empty skull, and the spear in his bony fingers." In the city prison, not far distant, were found the prisoners, some with "their feet made fast in the stocks."

A Phenomenal Storm.

A correspondent, describing the effects of the late terrible cyclone that laid waste the town of Richmond, Ray county, Mo., killing eighteen people, says: The stories that are told of the force of the storm seem incredible. The trail of the cyclone was swept clean of trees and shrubs as well as buildings. Horses, cattle, and hogs were whirled away or left dead on the ground where the storm struck them. The streets of Richmond are still strewn with fragments of wagons, and the bodies of thirty horses have been hauled away from the town. In one instance a team of horses and a wagon were lifted from the ground and dropped into the branches of a large oak, which was not prostrated. Were it not so serious, there are features of the storm's fury which sound funny. Half a dozen country stores were destroyed and their contents scattered. Bolts of cloth, shoes, and such things have been found as far as fourteen miles northeast of Richmond. Trees were carried through the air. One of them struck a young medical student named Campbell, who had gone out of a building for safety, and killed him outright. Men were lifted up and carried through the air, and in one case a man was let down 100 feet from where he started. His shoes were torn from his feet, but he sustained no injury beyond a few bruises. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches were completely torn to pieces, and the large bell on the Presbyterian church, weighing 1,800 pounds, was carried across the street. An eye-witness of the formation and approach of the cyclone, who was just off the track of it, says that at a point seemingly about five miles southwest of the city he saw a little black spot about the size of a man's hand circling and waving furiously. It increased and took the shape of a large funnel, and seemed to rise from the earth until it had a circuit of about 150 yards. When it reached a point a mile from the town it stood on a hill, but continued to circle and roar furiously. At length it sped onward until it reached the southwest corner of the town. The havoc and desolation which then ensued are beyond description. Not a house is left to mark that once beautiful portion of the town. Houses were blown over houses. There is not a single foundation that was not swept away.

Millionaire Livingston in Florence.

Every afternoon there is a great tramping of hoofs heard on the pavements of the principal streets. Every one stops and turns to look. Then comes a great open wagon (a "break" is the proper name), drawn sometimes by twelve, sometimes by fourteen beautifully matched and superbly formed bright bay horses, tapering in size from the gigantic wheelers to the leaders, lithe and light as Arabians, glittering in gold-mounted harness, driven all in hand by one old, gray-haired, melancholy man, who sits alone on the lofty box and handles the great mass of reins with skill, although I observe he never drives faster that a walk, perhaps, because the streets are so narrow, winding and crowded. Two liveried servants sit behind and with folded arms, and jump down to hold the cavalcade whenever the driver stops to chastise unmercifully with a little riding-whip any unfortunate steed that does not go just to suit him. No companion ever drives out with him. He and his team are one of the institutions of Florence. He is an American, named Livingston, of New York; but he has lived in Florence nearly a score of years, and prefers to spend his money in this conspicuous manner.—*Florence letter.*

THERE died at Berlin last April a gentleman named Bersig, the greatest manufacturer of locomotives in Europe. His father began with a capital of $7,500, lent him by a Berlin tradesman, and the son left $15,000,000. Since 1837 the firm has turned out over 3,600 locomotives. They employ over 10,000 men.

DIFFICULT ADVERTISING.

How It Is Done in the London Times.

[London Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

I recently had occasion to insert an advertisement in the London *Times*, and I cannot say that the arrangements for accommodating the advertising public are based upon much regard for the advertiser. I was anxious to have my advertisement inserted in Friday's or Saturday's paper, so, about half-past 6 o'clock Thursday evening, I took a 'bus for Ludgate Circus, and walked thence to Printing-House Square. Here, to my astonishment, I found the office closed, and, after much trouble, I learned that no advertisements were taken after 6 o'clock in the evening. When I remembered that the *Tribune* will take "ads" up to midnight I could not feel in a good humor with a paper that closed its doors at the absurd hour of 6 o'clock; but there was nothing to be done but to go home and return next day. So, about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, I again went to the *Times* office with my advertisement, and joined a throng of about thirty people in the handsome counting-room. There were just two clerks to attend to us, and so we waited our turns patiently. Now, if any one imagines that these two clerks attended the public with anything like the promptitude and rapidity shown in the *Tribune's* business office, he little knows the incapacity of the English clerk. If a reprint "ad" was handed in, the clerk would leisurely count the lines and then go through some abstruse mental calculation for about three minutes before announcing the amount to be paid. Then he would fill out a receipt, copy it upon the "stub" of the receipt book, and lazily make change for the advertiser. The charge per line was one shilling, and, to an ordinary observer, there would seem to be little difficulty in estimating the cost, when the reprint showed the number of lines; but, from the time taken, I felt convinced that the clerks had strict instructions to do all their multiplication by logarythms. But, when my manuscript copy was handed in, the clerk first glanced at me as if he thought I had intentionally given him a task beyond his powers; then he counted the words as if his existence depended upon the act; but, when he had gone over them twice, just as I was expecting him to tell me the number of lines and the price, he suddenly hurried off to one of the bookkeepers, or higher clerks, to get his opinion. And then the two of them wrestled with that advertisement as if it had been written in Sanscrit or Choctaw, until I began to think that perhaps the paper upon which it was written was not the right size or color, or that some other absurd rule of the office had not been observed in writing it. Finally he came back and said the price would be 13 shillings, and then he handed the paper back to me, as if he thought such a price would be too much for my finances.

"What am I to do with it?" I asked.

"Oh! take it to the Address and Inquiry Office, at the other side of the 'all, and get it registered."

So I crossed the hall and presented the advertisement to another clerk, and he made an entry in a book, wrote B 181 as the address to which answers were to be sent, gave me a ticket with that letter and number, and—charged me sixpence for each insertion of the advertisement. On returning to the first clerk I again had to wait my turn, and, when at last I succeeded in leaving the advertisement, paying the price asked and getting a receipt, I had spent just twenty-three minutes in the office, although my "ad" was written out when I arrived. The "Address and Inquiry Office" is simply a device to extort additional sixpences, and it is double-barreled in its method. In the first place, if you want letters to be sent to the *Times* office, you must pay sixpence for that privilege for each insertion of the "ad." Then, instead of being allowed to put simply the words, "Address B 181, *Times* Office," you must write out a formula like this, "Address B 181, Address and Inquiry Office, the *Times* Office, E. C., London." This long address makes just about a full line, and it is, therefore, nearly twice as long as necessary. Of course, it frequently makes an advertisement a line longer than it would be if a shorter address were used, and it, therefore, adds that much to the tax on advertisers.

Well, perhaps it may be imagined that my tribulations with regard to that advertisement were over; I confess that I thought so, and, although I had a strong suspicion that I had been overcharged, I knew I could get that rectified after it was published; but I little knew what manner of men I had to deal with. Saturday noon I searched the *Times* for my advertisement, but I found it not. When finally satisfied that it was not in the paper, I started off to the office in righteous indignation, and began to show my wrath to the clerk at once.

"I left an advertisement yesterday for to-day's *Times*," I remarked, "and it was not inserted—"

"Further desk on the left," was the reply, before I had stated my whole grievance.

To the further desk on the left I went, and presented my case to a very feeble-minded youth. He examined the number of my receipt, overhauled two books on a distant desk, and finally came back to me in triumph.

"Why, you didn't 'and your advertisement in until yesterday afternoon."

"Certainly not," I replied, "but I expected it to be printed in this morning's paper."

"Hoh! now, you can't get an advertisement in the next day, you know, unless it is left here before noon—and not always then."

Of course expostulation was useless, and I retired, convinced that the privilege of advertising in the London *Times* was evidently so highly regarded by the British public that they would submit to any kind of nonsensical regulations and inconvenience in return for the gracious concession on the part of the publishers that their advertisements be printed.

When my advertisement was taken I had a strong suspicion that it would not make more than twelve lines at the outside, and, when I found that it made only eleven—two less than the clerk's estimate—I felt naturally vexed at the necessity of going back to demand the two shillings which I had overpaid; but I soon found that this was another custom of the office—namely, to overestimate the length of all advertisements, in order to make certain that it shall not be underestimated; then, if the advertiser does not find it convenient to reclaim the one or two shillings overcharge, the office is the gainer to that amount. I say that it is a custom of the office, for I saw at least a dozen persons at the desk on the same errand as myself, and there was one clerk constantly busy in looking up these mistakes and refunding the small amounts overpaid. One man brought receipts for more than a dozen advertisements, on every one of which there had been an over-payment, and, simply laying down his receipts, he remarked, "Refund," in a matter-of-course way, which showed it to be a usual thing. Just imagine the "blessing" the *Tribune* counting-room clerks would receive if they habitually made overestimates in the length of advertisements!

GIANTS.

Pliny relates that in the time of Claudius Cæsar there was a man named Gobburna, brought by the Emperor from Arabia to Rome, who was nine feet four inches high, "the tallest man that has been seen in our times."

In the reign of Augustus Cæsar the tall forms of Basis and Secundilla might have been seen, whose bodies were preserved in a museum in the Sallustian Gardens, and each of whom measured ten feet three inches in height.

The Emperor Maximus was nine feet high, and was in the habit of using his wife's bracelet as a thumb-ring. His shoe was a foot longer than that of any other man, and he could draw a carriage which two oxen could not move. He ate usually forty pounds' weight of flesh and drank six gallons of wine daily.

Josephus tells of Elezer, a Jew, a giant over ten feet high, who was one of the hostages whom the King of Persia sent to Rome after peace.

Plot, in his "Oxfordshire," 1676, says that a skeleton seventeen feet high was then to be seen in the Town Hall in Lucerne. It had been found under an oak in Willison, near the village of Reyden.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are organizing 140 policemen to guard the track. They are all to be armed, and will each have one mile of track under their supervision.

Dooley's Yeast Powder.

There is, probably, no other baking powder manufactured that has become so much of a household word as DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. For twenty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily testify fully to its merits.

WE still assert that Heart Disease can be cured, and ask you to read this:

I was afflicted for several years with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with dizziness and gradually increasing debility. For more than two years I was subject to severe darting pains through the heart, followed by a sense of suffocation and difficulty of breathing, threatening instant death. For eight months I was unable to lie down, but was obliged to sit bolstered up in bed, or in my chair, through the night. When asleep the motion of the heart would often stop, causing me to wake suddenly in great distress, and preventing me from getting necessary rest. I was very much reduced in flesh and strength, and had given up all hope of permanent relief, when I was induced by a friend to try the efficacy of the HEART REGULATOR. By the use of a few bottles I was restored to my usual health, and, for the last ten years, I have suffered no severe attacks. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend its use to all persons afflicted with Disease of the Heart.

MRS. E. P. REED, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE!—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it, and prove all that's said. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "DON'T FORGET IT" advertisement in particular.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

GREAT age carries with it a certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or thing. This is seen particularly in the case of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, which is the most marvelous internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

DON'T FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to by provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "DON'T FORGET IT."

IF farmers and others continue to buy dust and ashes put up in big packs and sold for condition powders it won't be our fault. We have exposed the swindle time and again. *Sheridan's Powders* are the only kind we know of worth carrying home.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

DON'T FORGET IT—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FOOT LATHES Fret Saws! Send 10c. for 100 pp. H. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

REMEMBER That the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY of Chicago will supply THE CHICAGO LEDGER to Newsdealers at Wholesale Rates. Send in orders.

CATARRH. For 10 cents to pay printing and postage, I will send to any sufferer "The True Theory of Catarrh," with full information of a Sure Cure. I had it 24 years. DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES

Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

NO EXPLOSIONS FOR 15 YEARS.

Exeter Safety Boilers, Exeter Steam Engines, Hawkins Blowers and Exhaust Fans. The only first-class exhausters for the removal of shavings, dust and for ventilation made. 1,000 Testimonials. Medal and diploma awarded at Centennial. Send for illustrated circulars. EXETER MACHINE WORKS, 144 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup
is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle, Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

During the past two years I have given Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I confidently recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it.

WM. S. HOWE, M. D.
Pittsfield, Me.

'GRAND'
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

1759 LIARS

As traveling agents are lying about our Five-Ton Wagon Scale, on which we prepay the freight, sell on trial for $50, and ask no money till tested and found satisfactory. For Lithograph and Price List (free) address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

ASTHMA.

Thousands of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by using JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

CINCINNATI, January 21, 1878.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston:

Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to recommend to those suffering from the distress of Asthma, your valuable relief, JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. So far as I have used it my statement concurs with others with whom I am familiar, as to the most favorable results derived from its use.

J. N. DEAN,
Student at Cincinnati Law College.

Homes in Minnesota.

Minnesota's FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels of Oats, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes, worth over Twenty Million Dollars. Four hundred and Five FLOURING MILLS, Fifteen hundred and eleven Run of Stone. The Greatest Milling Country in the World. The best Water Power in the United States. One Hundred and twenty thousand Horse Power at St. Anthony Falls alone. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION FEET of lumber sawed. Product for 1878. *GREAT RUSH for choice WHEAT LANDS.*

Immense Immigration in 1877. Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Three Hundred Miles of Railroad, and every train crowded. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also coming. We invite the world into the EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST. Twenty-Five Million acres of land awaiting settlement.

Free Homes, Free Schools, Free Lands.

Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT everywhere, in every country, the world over. Apply to

JOHN W. BOND,
Sec'y of State Board of Immigration,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges BY EXPRESS. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

FOR War in the East and CURSE of ROME, [illegible] Goodspeed's Pub. Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED [illegible] Liberal terms. [illegible] Small capital. E. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

No. 8 PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL

Is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, &c.; also as an Oil for Harness. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$10. $20. $50. $100.

Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

My new Nickel-Plated Seven-Shot Steel-Barrel and Cylinder REVOLVERS make a Louder Report than anything of the kind ever invented. Just the thing for firing Fourth of July salutes with. Cartridges to fit them can be had at any general store. Unequaled as a weapon of defense. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of $2 00. Send in your orders early. G. A. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY
Chewing Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

RAIL ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA

1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago. At $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 90 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine.
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

TRADE MARK
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 21,
1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

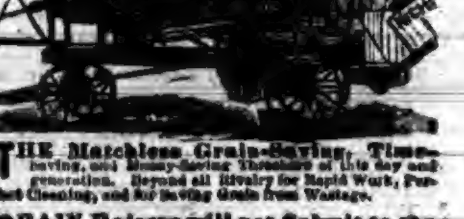

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

C. N. U. No. 24

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NEW BUCKEYE MOWER.

THE "Old Reliable Buckeye" in a new form. CAN BE READILY COMBINED WITH THE CELEBRATED BUCKEYE TABLE RAKE. We manufacture also the

BUCKEYE HARVESTER AND SELF-BINDER.

For further information, address either
C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, O., or AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, O.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 20, 1878.

Democratic County Convention

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1878.

The Democrats of DeKalb county are requested to meet in convention at Auburn, on Saturday, June 22, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other business before the convention.

By direction of the Democratic County Central Committee the Democrats of the several townships are requested to select, on June 15, 1878, their proportion of delegates to meet at Auburn on said 22nd day of June, 1878, as at a delegate convention. Each township is entitled to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Butler township	11
Keyser "	35
Jackson "	18
Concord "	20
Newville "	08
Stafford "	07
Wilmington "	25
Richland "	17
Fairfield "	23
Smithfield "	22
Franklin "	17
Troy "	05
Auburn precinct	34
Waterloo "	19

J. R. LANNING, CHAIRMAN
DeKalb Co. Dem. Cen. Com.

—The ticket nominated by the republicans of this State, last week, is composed of the following gentlemen: For Secretary of the State, Judge Isaac S. Moore, of Warric county; for Treasurer, Major George F. Harriott, of Johnson county; for Attorney-General, Lyman Walter, of Miami county; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, James T. Merril, of Tippecanoe county.

—It is significant that when Anderson was lying for the republicans he had no corroborating documents or witnesses to support his testimony, but now that he is telling the truth for the democrats there is ample confirmation, written and oral, to sustain his veracity. Of course he is not a man to be believed without corroboration, and it is high time the republicans explained why they permitted the vote of Louisiana to hinge upon his unsupported oath.

—We suppose it will be considered entirely impertinent to inform the democracy that their leading candidate on their state ticket, Gen. Manson, the candidate for Secretary of State, and Dan Voorhees, the man whom they will re-elect United States Senator, should they carry the Legislature, are both Congressional salary-grabbers—Lagrange Standard.

Oh, no, we nave not the least objection to our Republican neighbor stating the truth, but let it be the whole truth. Credit Mobilier Garfield, the shining light of the Republican party, done the same thing, and yet he has been returned to Congress ever since. Why should State lines screen a Radical brother?

—Since the exposure of the rascalities of Boss Tweed and his associates there has not been so stupendous an exhibition of fraud and corruption as that which has been given by the report of the Congressional investigation into the management of the Naval Department while it was under the control of Secretary Robeson. The mind is fairly bewildered at the extent and diversity to which dishonest practices have been carried, and one is almost tempted to wonder why it is that the Government vessels now in and out of commission were not also sold for the personal profit of these sinful manipulators.

—We denounce the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in demanding payment of over two hundred millions of dollars of rebel claims as a conspiracy against the government, less open but not less dangerous than armed rebellion.—Republican Platform.

About the only "rebel claim" that has been allowed by the present Democratic House" was one championed by Keifer, a Republican, and as it received almost a solid Republican vote its passage was made easy. Such rodomontade as the above comes in poor grace from the party that has squandered $100,000,000 of the people's money, in the payment of these claims, according to the statement of Secretary Sherman. We are glad this "rebel claim" issue has been made. It will afford us much pleasure to show up the record of the Radical party on the subject.—Wabash Courier.

Ben. Harrison's Idiots.

[Richmond Free Press.]

The republican newspapers are exceedingly free in the use of the word "idiot"—applying it to the nationals or greenback men. General Benjamin Harrison, who is regarded as a model gentleman in republican circles, denominated them "idiots" in his speech at Indianapolis, when acting as president of of the republican state convention. Such language does not indicate the gentleman in the person who indulges in it. There is no argument in such language. And, as we understand their principles, the greenbackers are far in advance of republicanism in both common sense and common honesty; and therefore more worthy the confidence and respect of the public. And it is undignified and unmanly to call them "idiots."

—Goods delivered to any part of the city at G. C. Ralston's.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session Monday, June 3rd, and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS AND REPORTS.

John Werrbaugh and others presented a petition for a drain in Franklin and Troy, and J. J. VanAuken, G. W. Swartz and W. L. Blair were appointed viewers. J. J. VanAuken and W. L. Blair viewers on the Crise drain, in Stafford, filed their final report. J. J. VanAuken and Jno. Carper, viewers made final report on the John Cool drain, in Jackson township. J. J. VanAuken and Wm. Whetsel, viewers, made final report upon the Sponhouer drain in Jackson township. J. J. VanAuken and W. L. Blair, viewers, made final report upon the Lewis drain, in Franklin, Troy and Stafford townships. J. J. VanAuken, G. W. Swartz and P. B. Nimmons, viewers, made final report upon the Hale drain, in Concord. J. J. VanAuken and Philip Parnell, viewers, made final report on Ezzor drain, in Franklin. John Lawhead's petition for drain in Wilmington, Jacob H. Smith's petition for drain in Troy, Samuel Healy's petition for drain in Franklin, were dismissed. Jacob Christoffel and others presented petition for drain in Stafford, and J. J. VanAuken, G. W. Swartz and W. L. Blair were appointed viewers. J. J. VanAuken, J. M. Henderson and J. J. Boots made final report on the Tarney drain in Jackson. The Krehl drain in Fairfield, Baughman drain in Union, Lockhart drain in Franklin, Ambrose Johnson drain in Richland, McGowan drain in Union and Wilmington, Boyd drain in Wilmington Samuel Hawver drain in Butler, E. H. Boyer drain in Smithfield and George Wittig in Fairfield, were continued. John Buchanan and Amos Britton, reviewers, made final report upon the Haverstock drain in Franklin. Supt. Rummel of the county asylum made quarterly report of that institution. Viewers report in favor of a ditch in Union, on petition of Owen Hensinger et al. Motion by Eel River R. R. to set aside and have a review sustained. O. C. Clark reported dangerous condition of bridge west of Auburn Junction. Com. Goetschius to attend to the matter. Viewers report in favor of drain in Jackson, on petition of Wm. McClellan. Report set aside and a review made. Viewers report favorably for a public highway in Union, petitionfor by J. Girardot et al. Remonstrance filed. Reviewers appointed, Cyrus Bowman, J. D. Kelly and J. R. Walker. The case of a petition for a public ditch in Fairfield by Abraham Boyer was continued. Viewers report in the case of petition for public ditch in Union, ordered that said ditch be established, asked for in the petition of J W. Jeffords et al. J. S. Boots, J. W. Dills and J. A. Provines, viewers, reported damages of Lewis Cole at $25, and the DeLong estate at $50, on account of the opening of a new highway in Newville township. On motion of Cole and DeLong, the finding was set aside and J. M Goetschius, Washington Teeters and E. S. McDowell were appointed reviewers to assess the same, meeting August 1, 1878. A. S. Leas, J. D. Kelley and Cyrus Bowman reported in favor of changing road in Wilmington, petitioned for by George VanHorn et al., change ordered. Wm Lessig, Uriah Thomas and Wm. Sherwood, viewers, reporte favorably upon road petitioned for by P. J. Lockwood et al., in Wilmington and the road was located. The county surveyor made report of the survey of the Fort Wayne road, between Auburn and the B. & O. R. R. Com. Duncan was directed to build bridge in north part of Franklin. On petition of Wm. Henderson, trustee, a bridge was ordered built in Concord township. On petition of J. C. Brand, a bridge was ordered built on township line between Union and Smithfield townships. It was ordered that a bridge be made over the Sponhouer drain in Jackson, and an embankment across Cedar Creek in Richland.

Taxes to the amount of $4.28 were abated to Adolph May. B. F. Sprenkle, James Barnett and Amos Swigart were exempted from the payment of poll tax. Licenses to retail liquors were granted to N. F. Gengnagle, Isaac Hirschler, Butler; Thomas Somers, S. J Locke, Auburn; J. H. Clifford, S. J. Locke, Waterloo. Taxes to the amount of $5.56 were rebated to Alzina Glazier, of Butler township.

The auditor reported amount of school funds held by him as follows: Congressional school fund, $17,684.00, which some has not been increased during the year. The common school fund was reported at $26,002.85, an increase of $255.23 during the year.

J. Rummel, superintendent of poor farm, made his quarterly report, which was filed in the auditors office.

Edward Metcalf was appointed constable to fill vacancy in Jackson township.

Coroner Latson made report of the Houlton inquest in Franklin township.

The board of equalization, comprising the commissioners and township assessors, assembled on the 4th. The action of the assessor of Wilmington township was approved, in listing a threshing machine against Jesse Lower, and the assessor of Union was directed to furnish the auditor a list of personal property owned by Jas. Draggoo, whereupon the board adjourned.

The board placed the tax levy for 1878 at 28 cents on each $100 valuation for county purposes, and 8 cents additional to meet the interest on the jail bonds.

St. Joe Items.

The game of base ball between the Clod Hoppers and Modocks Wednesday resulted in favor of the Modock by one score.

—The Spencerville band visited our village one night last week and entertained us with some fine music.

—Several car loads of oak heading have been shipped from this place to Auburn Junction in the last few days.

—Mr. Henderson, the trustee of Concord-tp., has let the contract for the fencing of all the school houses in the township—something that has long been needed.

—We hear the name of J. W. Dills mentioned quite frequently of late for the office of County Commissioner. Nothing would suit better, if Jack will concent.

—Barney & Sons, of Spencerville, still throw out the goods as fast as usual. Three and four clerks are kept busy all the time and those who trade with them are sure to go back.

—Stephen Baker says the reason the grangers could not prosper in Concord township was, they all could see a chance to make money in selling plow shears and every granger wanted to sell them.

—The grain buyers at this place are quite gloomy over the fall in prices and have cut them down to hard pan. Saturday's prices for wheat 85 to 90c.; corn, 29c, shelled, 33c. white oats, 22c. butter, 6c.; eggs, 6c.

—The Democracy of Concord-tp. met in caucus at Spencerville, June 15th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention. On motion of E. J. Boyle, Rev. E. W. Erick was called to the chair, and G. W. Woodcox on motion of J. W. Dills, was elected Secretary. On motion of J. R. Nichols, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to select the delegates. See list elsewhere.

Commissioners Allowances, June Term of Com. Court, 1878.

Expense Assessing Revenue.			
James Quince	$ 77 50	J K Stafford	$ 87 50
J H Gill	100 00	O S Blood	80 00
James Cather	80 00	Elihu Ocker	170 00
Jeremiah Plum	107 50	D Z Hosman	107 50
G I Patterson	77 50	H H Deetz	105 00
J J Baxter	105 00	J M Robebaugh	95 00
J Stearns	52 50	L Lockwood	65 00
T C Elson	40 00	Ass'r consultat'n	30 00
Illegal Tax Refunded.			
Atznia Glazier			5 56
Expese of Inquest.			
Costs of held on body of Francis Houlton			50 65
Expense of Election.			
Geo W Weamer			3 00
Expense Interest on Jail Bonds.			
W H McIntosh	30 14	W H McIntosh	4 00
same	40 14	same	41 81
same	21 66		
Expense Interesst on Co. Orders.			
D Gonser Treasurer			816 75
Expense public buildings,			
M C Markle			19 00
Expense of Criminals.			
I Cool & Son	6 00	J J Van Auken	3 40
J C St Clair	162 35		
Expense book, Stationary and Printing.			
W B Buford	322 80	G W Weamer	3 00
Tom J Mays	4 50	C K Baxter	2 50
Expense of Roads and Bridges.			
J W Weeks	10 38	David Culver	108 62
Kehres & Stone	4 18	Haskins & son	5 75
S Bejnochl	13 90	J Shugars	48 00
O H Mun	2 10	C F Bartlett	14 00
Stepl'n, Bowm'n	29 10	same	5 00
Simon Smith	5 00	J J Van Auken	12 00
W Griswold	16 00	B F Blair	6 00
G H Duncan	6 00	A D Goetschius	9 00
A S Leas	3 50	D Heckathorn	14 05
J C St Clair	7 50	J S Boots	3 00
J W Dills	3 00	J A Provines	3 00
Wm Lessig	3 00	Uriah Thomas	6 00
Wm Sherwood	3 00	John Carper	1 50
Marshall Owen	1 50	Burton Brown	1 50
Expense of Court.			
J C St Clair	22 50	J C St Clair	18 00
Expense of Poor.			
J Rummel	85 47	J Hayman & Co	34 14
Daniel Tomlinson	6 50	M Hernle	44 00
C H Crane	7 54	J Decker	8 00
W W Tomlinson	5 45	Stelfel & Strowe	5 84
H Wolf	2 00	J L Sheldon	6 00
Lottie Hay	1 75	J Rummel	114 97
A Mead	30 00	same	24 57
H Bumpus	37 75	same	14 08
M Autrop	18 00	F Girardot	18 00
J Spooner	46 65	A Schempff	35 30
J Campbell	2 00	F T Zimmerman	11 00
Tres DeKalb Co	6 23	S Edge	1 00
F E Davenport	17 86	C C Shaffer	21 85
J Porter	15 00	J Kahn	12 60
W J Austin	10 25	G Hazzard & Co	4 50
D D Snyder	22 06	D Gonser	5 00
J B Casebeer	11 25	D Overhaltzer	19 50
Brand & Duncan	32 15	J A Potter	10 70
same	42 83	J Walter	3 00
S W Ralston	5 27	A B Darby	16 00
J L Davis	95 28	T P Scott	7 10
A D Goetschius	3 00	Miller & Getrost	28 87
G C Ralston	40 96	A S Leas	4 00
S Palmer	4 61	S G Flint	4 75
J & J A Shull	6 03	J Reis	25 00
S Kutzner	9 00	A Shaefer	12 00
D B Shull	53 42	H W Coburn	10 00
A H Phillips & Co	2 38	G Wagoner	4 05
G Egnew	16 87	A S Farrington	17 75
A B Mathews	36 05	I N Cool	1 50
Expense of Ditches			
W Kenman	$ 9 00	H C Bartlett	4 00
same	182 98	H Shull	2 00
same	20 00	J Dirlan	1 25
G H Duncan	49 45	B F Blair	62 00
A D Goetschius	48 2	A S Leas	28 45
J Buchanan	2 00	J J Van Auken	8 00
A Britton	20 00	J C St Clair	27 00
same	6 75	P Parnell	6 75
J Mayers	6 75	W Whetsel	1 50
J Carper	1 50	J J Van Auken	7 50
W L Blair	2 50	same	20 00
same	1 50	same	7 50
S Tarney	1 50	same	10 00
J Sherlock	1 50	same	7 50
G W Swartz	1 50	same	10 00
P B Nimons	1 50	same	25 00
J W Clark	1 50	J S Boots	1 50
P Orvell	1 50	J M Henderson	1 50
W Teeters	1 50	C Sheets	1 50
J M Goetschius	1 75		
Expense of Salary.			
J A Barns	170 00	D Gonser	250 00
I Hague	462 50	I Hague	109 21
A D Goetschius	36 00	B F Blair	36 00
G H Duncan	36 00		
Miscellaneous expense.			
H Griswold	15 50	F E Davenport	3 35
D Gonser	3 50	I Hague	1 25
J L Davis	2 30	H Griswold	5 00
M Markle			

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, June 15, 1878.

For Sale.

The undersigned having had very bad health for some time past, desires to sell out his Hardware and Tinware establishment, which he offers at reasonable rates. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JULES BURETT.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Good coffee 16c. per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLERK.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of John W. Baxter, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of James A. Barns, of Union Township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Thomas C. Mays, of Union township, as a candidate for Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic CountyConvention.
MANY CITIZENS.

AUDITOR.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of Sol Barney, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of C. C. Walter, of Concord Township, as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name G. W Downs, of Fairfield Township, as a candidate for Auditor subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Thomas H. Tomlinson, of Franklin township, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention
MANY CITIZENS.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of W. I. Work, of Butler Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Aaron P. Moore, of Wilmington Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township, as a candidate for renomination for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of G. H. Munn, as a candidate for Commissioner for the south-east district, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY CITIZENS.

THOS. H. SPROTT.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effect on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Court Court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.
WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

June 10th, 1878.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction on the 1[illegible]th day of June, 1878, at the residence of George Kimes late of DeKalb county, Indiana deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, wagon, buggy, farming tools, such as plows, harrow, also corn, wheat, oats, etc. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and apraisement laws, with interest from date.
GEORGE BARNEY, Administrator.
May 22nd, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein C. Orff on three different executions is plaintiff, Rosana Graham, Joseph B. Endly and Martha Endly are principles and A F Pinchin surety are defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents $365.52, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'cloc P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the north part of lot number four 4, in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Iddiana, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of said lot running thence south twenty three 23, feet, thence east one hundred and thirty 132, feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north twenty three 23, feet to the north east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Bickel Att'y for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 2, 1878. Pr. fee $9.25.

This sale postponed to June 22nd, 1878.
J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hortense Hale is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents ($909.50), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34), township thirty-four (34), north of range fourteen (14 east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's, for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $8,25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jeremiah Barkholder is plaintiff, and Cyrus Martin and Ann Martin are defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents ($220.50), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the north half of the north west quarter of section twenty-two, (22), township thirty-five, (35) north of range twelve, (12), east, commencing at the south east corner of the above described land, thence west ten rods, (10), thence north about twelve rods, (12), to lot of land owned by John Bair, thence east ten rods, (10), thence south to the place of beginning, containing three fourths of an acre of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $3.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John F. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four 24, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north east quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Geo. S. Morr, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington township, on Saturday June 29th 1878, the following property: All the personal property of the deceased, not taken by the widow consisting of cattle, hogs, grain, wheat and oats in the ground, farming implements, &c

TERMS.—All sums over $5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his notes with good freehold security, at six per cent interest from date. C.C. WALTER, Adm'r

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Boyel is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson and Sarah E. Johnson are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents, ($210.35), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight, (288), in the original plat to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Boyel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $5.25.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Seidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Aldritch & Barrett, Attoreys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.80.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

GROCERIES

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS
AND GLASSWARE,

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only, in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Greee Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cedts, Arbuckles' and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c. Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sole at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

SOMETHING NEW IN FARM MACHINERY!

THE McCORMICK

REAPER and SELF-BINDER

THE GREAT

Achievement of the Age.

A Reaper that binds as it cuts and does good clean work---a better bind than can be done by hand. One man to drive is all that is required.

Call and see this machine now on exhibition at Auburn.

D. D. SNYDER, Ag't.

DEALER IN:

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS

and other farm implements.

CULTIVATORS FORM $18 to $25

The Celebrated

EMPIRE REAPER AND MOWER,

Sweep or Table Rake.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $35; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Names of Delegates.

The following is a list of Delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held Saturday, June 22nd, 1878:

AUBURN.

J J Martin, Jas McClellan, Curtis Shultz, Wm Shreaves, D D Metcalf, L. Chidsey, S Kutzner, A Blodgett, Geo Pepple, I Brandon, T Brown, Geo Waggoner, Peter Shaffer, D T Smith, Wm Sherwood, Chas Faulk, Jeff Walsworth, John Leasure, S W Ralston, Jas Potter, Guy Plum, T H Sprott, Jas Anderson, E J Coder, S W Sprott, S T Galloway, A P Foltz, Geo Ralston, John Otto, Jas Barclay, Chas Klotz, H Griswold, Wm Snyder, Frank Kline.

WATERLOO

John Butt, A Y Rosenberry, D Y Husselman, M Waterman, David Link, C A France, A McEntaffer, John Miser, G W Frick, John Duncan, O Smith, J Spencer, I Imhoof, Jerry Plum, Ryan Clutter. J B Hoover, J M Urie, A Kelly, F B VanAuken.

RICHLAND.

L J Miller, Ed Orr, W B Adams, M Franks, John Finch, Levi Treesh, L D Britton; N McIntyre, N Griffith, P Treesh J M Goetschius, Geo Beard, J J Becher, G I Patterson, C B Kagey, Wm Shaffer, J B Munroe.

NEWVILLE.

Geo Lewis, S Testison, J M Lawrence, J B Bleeks, Lewis Cole, J W Miller, Geo Headley, D G Bell.

STAFFORD.

J Wilson, J Moulton, J Wollinger, D McDaniel, Sam'l Miller, Henry Grube, Henry Webster.

SMITHFIELD.

M P Barker, John Baxter, S Mortorff, John McOscar, Daniel Sinbaugh, C Fetterhoof, Jacob Meyers, Henry McClish, Geo H Duncan, Sam'l Hammond, H Henning, Eli Walker, Fred Waterman, D Anthony, Chas Kelly, J D Kelly, J Hemstreet, John Leas, Chas Triplett, J M Shoudel, Fred Fetters, Henry Metzger.

CONCORD.

Jacob Beatty, David Andress, M Kyle, A Kisner, H Murray, J R Nichols, Frank Herrick, C Cusic J W Dills, E J Boyle, I Rickets, Wm Shutt, J Rhodes, N Thomas, I Neuton, Henry Maxwell, C Jenkins, N Scholes, Levi Shutt.

KEYSER.

T C Elson, D Swinehart, I N Askew, C Meyers, I A Balliet, A Balliet, L Garde A Hathaway, J Cattell, John Downend, Thos Kellum, John Bell, H Harvey, Jno Haage, Joseph Rechtenwalt, J Stoops, J A McClure, W L Smith, James Downend G J Cadey, J Houston, J R Skilling, J W Wagner, J Hoons, W J Frederick, J Robbins, E D Bryant, C Young, J J Hoffman, A Conrad, H Moody, Chas Linkenbelt, A Theinel, F M Sembower, F M Bacon.

FAIRFIELD.

Wm McClish, A W Bair, A H Deets, J H Eckert, John Gardner, Henry Hecht Geo Henney, G G Beckel, John Potts, Henry Becher, D McNabb, Geo Emerick E Shipe, J Deetz, T S Clunesmith, M Martz, Wm Webster, S Deetz, G W Row, P Reid, J M Brumbach, J A Gushua, W E Sherlock, Geo Emerick.

WILMINGTON.

Adam Smith, A Hobeldnetts, Sam'l Campbell, Wm Campbell, Jno Brown, J Johnson, J J Sise, J Norford, Benj Keplinger, Levi Nelson, Peter Barnhart, S Stoy, Wm Blair, Fred Gengnagle, A May, S Ochs, J A Baxter, Wm Tomlinson, J W Boyer, R Chambers, J Moffler, F Bungy.

We were unable to get the names of the delegates in Jackson and Butler townships therefore will have to omit them.

—William Cullen Bryant, the poet and journalist, of New York, died last Wednesday morning at the advanced age of 83. The beautiful poem "The Death of the Flowers," and many others are from his gifted pen. He wrote Thanatopsis when about 21, perhaps his master effort, and he seemed to reflect at the time the course of his life, in the closing part as follows:

> "So live, that when the summons come to join,
> The innumerable carravan that moved,
> To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> Thou go not, like the quary slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

—Purify and enrich the blood, and you will not be troubled with skin diseases. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is known to be a never failing remedy. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's liver pills cure despepsia.

—No circus here yet.

—Weather very warm.

—Cherries will be plenty.

—Green peas are in market.

Dr. Floto is at Kendallville.

—The ice parlors have opened up.

—Cows must be kept up at nights.

—New hay is coming into market lively.

—6 pounds of coffee for $1.00 at G. C Ralston's.

—It's about the time of year to muzzle your curs.

—Chromo men canvassed the city this week.

—Work on the Ninth street grade has begun.

—Coffee A sugar 10c. per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

—These warm Sundays bringeth forth short sermons.

—Bill Britton has sold his "dunkies" to Bunch No. 2.

—Thomas Somers buried an infant child last week.

—Four dime boxes of matches for 25c. at G. C. Ralston's.

—The base ball fever is again raging lightly among the boys.

—A new culvert is going down near Dr. Ford's residence.

—Dr. Sebring's new residence is about ready for occupancy.

—Mrs. H. S. Morse, of Garrett, is visiting friends in the city.

—Notice Root & Company's new advertisement in another column.

—As we go to press we learn that Mrs. Perry Alling, of Corunna is lying in a very dangerous condition.

—Mr. Barclay is erecting a new picket fence in front of his residence.

—The Hook and Ladder boys will be out in full uniform on the fourth.

—Harry Rush will move his family from Angola to this place this week.

—The excitement over the strike lessened considerable here on Monday.

—Now you can treat your Julie Ann to a glass of soda, with or without a fly.

—Henry McIntyre is now employed in the bank. Dan. runs the drug business.

—The roads in the country have been repaired and are now in excellent condition.

—Several persons were baptised at the creek a few miles south of town Sunday.

—A large number of our citizens attended the R. R. pic-nic at Rome City Tuesday.

—U. E. Babb, of Hicksville, O., formerly a citizen here, has made an assignment.

—There seems to have been great dissatisfaction in the races at Ligonier last week.

—Allen Weaver has purchased a nice new rig. The buggy came from Anderson's shop.

—Frank Griswold has quit working in the eating house at Garrett, and is in the city again.

—The Congressional Convention of the Twelfth District will meet at Fort Wayne June 26.

—The creek is so low that a five year old has to lay "dog fashion" to wet himself all over.

—Fort Wayne flour $1.40 per sack at G. C. Ralston's.

—Miss Rosalie Higgins has been quite sick for several days, but is convalescent at present.

—The Sate Fair at Indianapolis begins September 30th and continues until October 5th.

—Judge Picker is authorized to shut up the hogs. Dry Houghton opposes the movement.

—There is nothing said about Abbott stretching hemp of late. The excitement has lessened.

—The Republican office erected their old sign Monday. The eagle has been down some time.

—Democratic convention next Saturday. Look for a large crowd if the weather is favorable.

—Communion services at the Presbyterian church will be held one week from next Sabbath.

—A telephone operated by F. E. Davenport and Joe. Rainier, attracted some attention Monday.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

—How's Great London Show is to be at Plymouth, Ind., shortly. Wonder if it will pitch a tent here.

—An old man was shot dead while trying to break into Wm. Potter's store at Laketon, Ind., Monday.

—Sam Segner has quit working in S. J. Locke's saloon and Si's. son now takes charge of the business.

—The ditch in Mrs. Hare's field, on the creek bottom, is being enlarged. It will make the land much better.

—The hall was filled to overflowing last Friday afternoon to hear Mr. Hoyt speak on the greenback question.

—Rev. Henry Johnson and family were visiting friends at Benton, Ind., Monday and Tuesday of this week.

—Sugar cured hams 10c. per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

—"Presbyterian billiards" does not assume the usual amount of interest this year that it has in years gone by.

—Marshal Scott has the gutters on Main street in a splendid condition. Tom. does good work on all the streets.

—Mrs. M. L. Abbey, of Waterloo, will rusticate in Wisconsin shortly and visit friends, among them W. W. Griswold.

—A young medical student named Delaney, died very suddenly of congestion of the brain, at Angola, last week.

Owing to a lack of space we are compelled to omit the Fourth of July programme. It will appear in full next week.

—Jim. Anderson has traded his horse and buggy for the property formerly owned by Mr. Olinger, on north Main street.

—To the wife of our druggist, F. E. Davenport, boy twins, Tuesday morning. We regret to add that but one of them lived after birth.

—Mr. F. C. Davis, in company with cousin Charles, returned last evening from Bloomington, where he has been attending school.

—The original "Dan Tucker," who lately lectured on temperance at Corunna, is now on duty at Cromwell, Ind making things "red hot."

—Amos Young, of DeKalb county, Ind., is digging a well which will not cost him less than $1,000. It is already over 100 feet deep.—Hicksville Ind.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—Three car loads of stone arrived over the Saginaw road this week for the new culvert on Main street. Jno. Britton has the contract for moving them.

—Our citizens generally should remember that Auburn will celebrate the Fourth in good style and all turn out to make the occasion a lively and jolly one.

—Mr. A. P. Foltz and lady desire to return grateful thanks to their neighbors and friends for kindness, attention and warm sympathy expressed for their late sad bereavement.

—To the house of R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, twins, last Monday. Bob sees the importance of doubling up his efforts, though the rear and yellow leaf begins to dance before his gaze.

—See the card of Grosh & Ober, who are now running the lower mill. They are both prompting, enterprising business men, and are offering special inducements in the flouring line.

—Our old sewing machine agent, Chas. Klotz, presented us with a head of wheat from the farm of Mr. John Moore, at Concord Corners, which measured over twelve inches.

—Next Saturday morning just notice how pleasant and easy the candidates can say:

> "Howdy, howdy, how d'ye do,
> How's your wife and how're you?"

—We attended a delightful festival of the Red Ribbon Club, last Tuesday evening, at Waterloo. The refreshments were splendid, and the occasion a very pleasant and enjoyable one.

—Senator Voorhees telegraphed last week that the bill providing for a United States Court at Fort Wayne, passed the Senate, and is ready for the President's signature.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

—Jas. McClellan and Obe Cool are now buying grain at the Ft Wayne and Saginaw elevators. It is about time this enterprise was worked up, and we hope these gentlemen will meet with success.

—That wholesouled, genial fellow, Lafe Miller, Esq., of Corunna, was in the city Sunday, accompanied by his daughter Ida. Lafe is one of the most prompt and thorough business men in the employ of the Air Line road.

—A match game of base ball will be one of the prominent features on the Fourth, and all those interested in this kind of sport should not fail to be in attendance. A prize of caps, belts, ball and bat are offered the winning nine

—A tramp was in town Sunday looking up our soldier boys and presenting an old discharge and claiming to be one and then puts in a cry of poverty. If he was a soldier he should meet with encouragement, but we have our doubts in the matter.

—Dr. Yarnell's next regular appointment in this county will be at Long's Hotel, Waterloo, on Wednesday, June 26th. Those having chronic diseases should not fail to visit the Doctor, where you can ascertain facts as to your disease without cost.

Grain Market.

Mr. L. M. Montgomery having leased the Eel River Railroad Elevators now offers the highest market price for all kinds of grain and seeds. Apply at elevator, near the depot.

Fish.

Great reduction in Pickerel—they never, in the history of the country, sold so low. Just received five hundred half barrels, which we offer at $1 75, the usual price is $4. Kits 50c, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. 4t.

—Senator Jones, whose income is only $15,000 a day, is jealous of Mackey who revels in $35,000 daily. Jones says that so long as such monopolists as Mackey hold California in their grasp there is no chance for a man of moderate means, and he thinks of joining the commune.

—In an extensive tour through the counties of Noble, DeKalb and Allen, we have never seen a better prospect for an abundant wheat harvest, but the farmers are complaining of some injury being done by the fly. But don't be alarmed gentlemen, some of you would complain if you were to leave the present crop and go to heaven. Albion New Era.

—Ninety years of age is regarded as a remarkable stage of longevity, and yet there was a re-union of twin sisters at Waterloo last Monday on which day their nintieth birth-day was celebrated One of them is the mother to the wife of R. M. Lockhart, the other residing in the south part of the state.

—We were glad to meet L. M. Montgomery, Esq., of Rochester, yesterday, who takes controle of the Eel River Elevators, and will pay the highest price for grain and seeds. Mr. M. comes highly recommended by the best citizens of his home, and we are glad to welcome so prompt and enterprising citizen to our town.

—Divine W. Pike died at his residence in Kendallville, Saturday morning, June 8th, from the effects of a shot which he received on the 18th of May 1877, aged 32 years. He had suffered severely from the wound, most of the time during the year, although at one time he had so far recovered as to resume his business as clerk in a store.

—Baby shows are the fashion now, but as long as mothers continue to nurse their little one with Laudanum or other opiates, they cannot expect their babies to look bright. If your baby needs medicine get a good and harmless one such as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

—Capt. Hiram Iddings met with a sever loss week before last in the destruction of his fine dwelling by fire on his farm south of Kendallville, while he was away from home attending the Republican convention. Most of the contents, with valuable papers, were consumed. It occurred about 1 o'clock at night and the loss is estimated at $3000—about half insured.

—Our thanks are due the Hoosier Charivari and Serenading Party, of Waterloo, for a delightful serenade last Wednesday evening. At midnight a concordance of sweet sounds came floating in upon our slumber, and being aroused we listened to several pieces admirably rendered by this fine band. Come again, boys, a little earlier next time and we'll have a jubilee.

Democratic Convention.

Next Saturday is the time appointed to hold our Democratic convention and all who can possibly attend should do so. We would like to see a large crowd and a good time which we no doubt will have. The Corunna brass band will be in attendance and those who wish to hear one of the best bands in the state should certainly be on hand.

—Grosh & Ober, of the Auburn Mills, south of town, are turning out a quality of flour far superior to any made for years and our people are gratified to know that they can rely on good bread whenever they use this flour. They also keep a good supply of Meal and Feed, and deliver to any part of the city free of charge. Patronize these gentlemen and at the same time encourage home trade.

LaOtto Items.

—The clatter of the reaper will be heard in this vicinity by the first of July.

—A Sunday School and Temperance picnic announced for this place for the 4th of July. All interested in the cause are invited.

—A ministerial tramp by the name of Rice, showed up a new plan of salvation to the credulous seekers after life eternal last Sunday, for which they reimbursed him with ten dollars. "Oh ye of little faith."

—The residence of C. F. Bruce, known for many years as Bruce's Tavern, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night There was scarcely anything saved, as the house was wrapped in flames before the inmates were aware of the fire. Total loss $2,000. Insurance $1,200.

—We had the pleasure of grasping the frienly hand of the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Gross, also Mr. Porter, last Sunday. The gentlemen were enroute for Rome, "to do as the Romans do," as Tom. Gross wisely said. So, so.

—Pickled pork 8c. per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

Proceedings of the Sunday School Convention held at Garrett, Ind., June 11 and 12, 1878.

According to previous arrangement the DeKalb County Sabbath School Association met in Spencer's Hall, Garrett, Ind., Tuesday, June 11th, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Levi Rice.

The convention being now open for the transaction of business, the next in order was the appointment of Committees, as follows:

Com. on Nominations.—A. L. Long, L. W. Treesh, J. Griswold, F. W. Willis, F. T. Peddycord.

Com. on Obituaries.—Z. W. Shepherd A. W. Burns, Geo. Barney.

Com. on Resolutions.—Rev. W. L. Sanders, Rev. J. B. Fowler, Rev. W. L. Hosier.

After the appointment of the several committees, an address on the prosperity of the Sunday School work was delivered by Rev. N. T. Peddycord, of Corunna, Ind. Address by Jas. Griswold, of Auburn. Subject, Failures, Hindrances, Remedies.

General discussion. Responded to by Rev. S. B. Ward, Rev. Peddycord, W. W. Griswold, Jas. Griswold, F. W. Willis, F. M. Bacon.

Adjourned to meet at 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention opened at 2:30 by devotional exercises, after which there was a song sung by the audience.

The True Basis of the S. S. work, by Rev. Levi Harding, Corunna.

Worth of the S. S. to the World, by Rev. W. H. Daniel, of Waterloo. How related to other agencies for good—Rev. Burns, of Butler.

The next order of business was the paying in of contributions for defraying expenses of the convention, and the handing in of reports.

It was moved that this organization pay into the treasury the sum of $5.00. Motion carried.

It was agreed that Mr. Willis be appointed to deliver the address upon future development and success, assigned for Eld. Shepherd.

SECOND DAY.

At 9 a. m. convention was called to order by the President, Rev. Levi Rice.

General discussion taken up, upon the subject of lesson leaves in Sabbath Schools, on which Messrs. Sanders, Willis, Bacon and others made remarks.

Report of committee on nominations was read and adopted as follows:

For President, Rev. S. B. Ward, Auburn. For Secretary, T. J. Saxton, Auburn. For Assistant Secretaries, Miss Libbie Arford, Butler; Jas. McCurdy, Butler For Treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Chaffee, Corunna. Choiristers, Levi W. Treesh, Sedan, C. R. Reed, Waterloo. Vice Presidents, Butler, C. B. Jones; Jackson, J. J. Walters; Concord, Hugh Maxwell; Newville, Thomas Nelson; Keyser, O. C. Clark; Richland, Mrs Sarah Jackson; Waterloo, S. G. Dickinson; Wilmington, L. J. Plauson; Fairfield; Sebastian Eckhart; Smithfield, A. Benjamin; Franklin, Jas. Lewis; Troy, Jas. McCurdy; Auburn, W. Meese. Executive Committee, Frank Willis, Chairman; Rev. J. B. Fowler, A. Britton, Elder Z. W. Shepherd, W. Griswold.

F. W. Willis, delegate to State S. S. Convention.

On motion it was agreed that an additional number of Constitutions and By-Laws be published for the use of the Vice Presidents and others.

Mr. R. B. Graham, of the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass., addressed the convention for a short time.

Mrs. E. D. Hartman of Auburn, delivered an address upon the subject entitled Christian Love and Sympathy.

On motion the general discussion was dispensed with and miscellaneous business was taken up.

Reports of committees was the next business in order. The first presented was the resolutions, as follows:

RESOLVED,—That we return thanks to the citizens of Garrett for the warm welcome given to this convention, for the generous hospitality in entertaining its members.

RESOLVED,—That we return thanks to the officers of the standing committees of the Union for the able manner in which they have performed the duties assigned them.

RESOLVED,—That we recommend the use of the uniform lessons in the schools of the country.

RESOLVED,—That the Sabbath School is an institution, and as such claims our best thought, earnest labor, and hearty co-operation.

RESOLVED,—That the thanks of this Convention be offered to the B. & O. Railroad Co. for their generous accommodations in arranging for the transfer of delegates.

RESOLVED,—That parents and teachers will do well to continue to teach the children to be good remembering the word says: "Be ye perfect," etc.

RESOLVED,—That in view of the state of the treasury, there being more money than is needed for the expenses of this convention, the Sabbath Schools of the county be not requested to take a collection for the Union the coming year.

RESOLVED,—That we have great reasons to render thanks to God for the success which has attended our labor the past year, and that with this encouragement we will, with more zeal, persevere in the work the coming year.

RESOLVED,—That in view of the fact that intemperance exists on a large scale in our land, and that the youth of the S. S. are in continual danger of being led astray and ruined, soul and body, for time and eternity, by this destroyer, therefore, be it declared by this convention assembled, that it is the duty of every Superintendant and every teacher of the S. S. to teach total abstinance, and press home the lesson with zeal and prayer.

Motion to reconsider the resolution refering to intemperance, which was carried. Speeches by Shepherd, Hosier Griswold, Johnson and Sanders.

On motion of Rev. Sanders, a vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Garrett, by a rising vote, for their hospitality.

The report on obituaries was submitted and adopted.

Z. W. SHEPHERD,
A. W. BURNS,
GEO. BARNEY. } Committe.

On motion of Rev. Sanders, a prayer was offered for the bereaved family of C. W. Wing, deceased, of Garrett, who was accidentally killed on Sabbath last on the B. & O. Railroad, near Attica station, Ohio.

The Secretary's report was next presented and adopted, as follows:

There are 28 schools open 12 months in the year—25 last year.

Whole number of officers and teachers in the county, 666—643 last year.

Scholars enrolled—three schools not given—4,098—3,598 last year.

Average attendance—two schools not reported—2,924—2,810 last year.

Scholars and teachers received into church, 148—last year 191.

Two schools hold teachers' meetings, Big Run and Corunna.

Thirty-five schools use lesson leaves—last year 33.

Amount of collections for benevolent objects $474 58.

Amount collected for expense of the convention—$15 96—last year 26 85.

The treasurer reported as follows, and report was adopted:

Amount received from former treasurer,	$54 61
Interest on above to date,	5 48
Total amt recevied from schools,	$60 39
For the year ending June 12th, 1879,	$5 96
Total amount	$76 25

There was considerable discussion as to what dispositon should be made of the above funds, and finally a committee was appointed to loan out the money to some responsible party.

On motion the convention addjourned to meet in Butler the second Tuesday in June, 1878.

REV. LEVI RICE, Prest.

T. J. SAXTON,
O. J. POWELL, } Secretaries.

Junction Items.

—Mr. Benner has his residence almost finished, and it looks well.

—The B. & O. are selling trip tickets very cheap from this point to Topeka.

—Miss Bowler, of Jackson, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fenrich of this place.

—Since we have got our taxes worked out, we are not afraid of the road Supervisor.

—Miss Burniston and Nettie Baker, visited Rome City on Sunday. They report having a good time.

—The Baker House, with the addition of the new coat of paint it received on last week, presents a fine appearance.

—W. A. Plumstead spent Saturday and Sunday with his friend Mr. Frank Horten, at Bremen, Ind. He also got badly left.

—The B. & O. will sell round trip tickets July 3d and 4th, good to return on the 5th, to all Stations on the Ohio and Chicago divisions at four cents per mile one way.

—Commencing June 25th, Refrigerator cars will pass through this Station on the B. & O. every Tuesday and Friday at 7:10 p. m., arriving at Baltimore on the third day after shipment.

—Mr. Geo Ellis took advantage of a few spare moments on Saturday evening and concluded to investigate and see what kind of lumber was in the depot floor. With perseverence and considerable water and soap, he found it to be pine. It is a decided improvement Geo.

—On last Saturday evening, a Mr. Emanuel came up to us at Auburn Junction, almost exhausted, and said he was going to enter suit against Ft. W., J. & S. R'y. for advertising their trains wrong, adding: "If I had not almost run myself to death I would have been left." He also said some very important business called him to Antwerp and must be there Saturday night. We have understood since that on his arrival at St. John he stopped off to entertain one of her fair daughters. Mr. E. hereafter let your business be known, and undoubtedly they will hold their train rather than have you and the lady disappointed.

PERKINS.

Sudden Death.

Rowland Foltz, son of Mr. and Mrs. A.P Foltz, died very suddenly Monday morning last The child was about four years old and was apparently well when its mother put it into bed to sleep After the time of his usual nap had expired the mother's attention was drawn and on looking after her child she found it dead. The little one either smothered to death or died from an attack of appoplexy. The real cause of its death is not known.

—Chas. Fox was killed by the cars at Pleasant Lake yesterday afternoon, having his head severed from his body. Mr. Fox was one of our old and enterprising citizens and the community was shocked upon hearing of his misfortune. He leaves a wife and several children, but we are glad to state that they are in very comfortable circumstances.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE finding of the dead bodies of three members of the Geistlich family, the mother and two children, in a Philadelphia tenement, under circumstances which show that the mother killed the children and then herself, in dread of death by starvation, has created a profound sensation in that city.

THE Stewart Women's Hotel, in New York, has been thrown open to the public under the name of the Park Hotel.

DENNIS DONNELLY, another of the convicted Molly Maguires, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 11th inst., for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1875. ....Joseph Foulkes' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, on Beaver street, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $470,000; assets, $184,000. The firm has been in existence eighty years.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the venerable editor of the New York *Evening Post*, died in that city on the 12th inst., aged 84 years. Mr. Bryant's illness dated from the 29th of May. On that day he delivered an address at the unveiling of a statue of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, in Central Park. Shortly after delivering the speech, while ascending the steps of a friend's house, he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and in falling struck his head heavily against one of the stone steps. From the injuries then received he never recovered, but continued to gradually grow weaker until death relieved him of his sufferings.

MAX STRAKOSCH, the well-known operatic manager, has been arrested in New York, in a suit brought against him by a Miss Smedley, of Chicago, who claims $10,000 damages for breach of marriage contract....Alden B. Stockwell, ex-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and once a leading capitalist of New York, has failed for $1,250,000.

THE WEST.

THE people of Chicago are agitating the question of an international exhibition at some time in the near future.

A CANADIAN missionary priest figures up a confederacy of some 26,000 warriors—Canadian Indians—whom he thinks Sitting Bull can control for a raid over the border into United States Territory, ostensibly for foraging purposes. The Indians will demand provisions of the Canadian Government, and, if denied, will leave the Dominion when the choke-cherries along their route will be ripe enough to eat—say from June 20 to July 15....The widow of the late Gov. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, died at Lebanon the other day, in her 83d year.

THE SOUTH.

As Dr. William B. Archer, of Point Coupee parish, La., was riding on horseback a few nights ago, he was fired upon and wounded by five negro men, who were concealed in a clump of trees. The would-be assassins were arrested, and an examination showed that they had formed a conspiracy against the lives of Dr. Archer and three other citizens. The examination was conducted by a jury of twelve citizens, and it was decided to turn the prisoners over to the law. Accordingly a party marched off with them in the direction of the court-house, but before they had proceeded far they were intercepted by a mob and all five of the prisoners hung to the limb of a tree.

ONE-HALF of the town of Searcy, White county, Ark., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000. Mrs. Mylender, her little daughter and a neighbor's child were horribly burned—the little girl fatally. The others may recover. Coal oil.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., says that Gen. Mackenzie, at the head of 500 United States cavalry and a battery of artillery, had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in pursuit of raiders who had been stealing stock from ranches on the American side. The troops had fifteen days' rations, and exciting times were expected.

WASHINGTON.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 4-per-cent. Government loan are coming in very rapidly.

THE President has appointed Gen. John C. Fremont Governor of Arizona Territory....Notification has been received by Secretary Evarts of the acceptance by France and Italy of the invitation to take part in the International Monetary Conference proposed by the United States.

THE Presidential Investigating Committee having asked Senator Stanley Matthews to appear before it and explain his correspondence with the witness Anderson, Mr. Matthews has addressed a letter to the committee declining to accept the invitation. He says: "I have just submitted the whole matter to the Senate, which, by the adoption of this resolution, has taken jurisdiction and entered upon the investigation requested. That body alone, so far as my conduct is concerned, is competent to render an effective judgment upon the question. So far, therefore, as your resolution invites me to submit to your committee explanations of my correspondence with Anderson, in evidence before it, I consider that it would be improper for me, under the circumstances, to comply with it."

COL. DON MANUEL FREYRE, the Peruvian Minister to the United States, died last week, aged 60 years.

THE President has appointed Ernst Dichman, of Wisconsin, Minister to the United States of Colombia. Benj. F. Potts has been reappointed Governor of Montana....Before adjourning for the summer, the Court of Claims pronounced a decision upon questions in dispute between the Government and the Union Pacific railroad. The court ascertained that the corporation owes the Government $1,367,716.73, being 5 per cent. of its net earnings prior to Nov. 6, 1874.

IT has just been discovered at the State Department that the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, approved June 4, abolishes the mission to Greece, now filled by Gen. Meredith Read, and all of the Second Secretaries of Legation. This includes England, France, Germany, and all first-class missions. Several gentlemen have just been appointed to these places.

POLITICAL.

GOV. HENDRICKS has been interviewed. He would have the investigation go on, but without disturbing President Hayes' title.

RETURNS of the recent election in Oregon show that the Republicans have elected the Governor, while the Democrats secure the member of Congress and a majority of the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Mitchell.

THE Ohio Republican Convention was held at Cincinnati on the 12th inst. Milton Barnes, for Secretary of State, and Judge White, for the Supreme bench, were nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. For the Board of Public Works two ballots were taken, the choice falling upon George Paul, of Akron. A resolution was reported by the Committee on Resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes. Gen. Beatty, the leader of the anti-Hayes element in Ohio, offered a substitute condemnatory of the Hayes policy, and followed it with a speech bitterly denouncing the administration's Southern, civil service and financial policy. The substitute was rejected by a large majority, and the platform as a whole adopted.

THE Republicans of Michigan held their State Convention at Detroit on the 13th of June. There were 642 delegates present, representing every county in the State. Ex-Senator Zachariah Chandler presided. The platform denounces Communism and deprecates the reopening of the Presidential dispute as fraught with danger to the country. It makes no allusion whatever to the administration or its policy. Gov. Croswell and Lieut. Gov. Sessions were nominated for re-election by acclamation; William Jenny was nominated for Secretary of State, Gen. B. D. Pritchard for Treasurer, W. I. Latimer for Auditor General, James W. Neasmith for Commissioner of the State Land Office, Otto Kirchner for Attorney General, H. S. Tarbell for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and George F. Edwards for member of the State Board of Education. Ex-Senator Chandler was made Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

GENERAL.

A HORRIBLE story of suffering and death at sea is telegraphed from San Francisco. The British bark Athelstane, which lately arrived at that port from New Castle, boarded a Japanese junk found drifting in 40 north, 144 west. Those living were three sailors, and one passenger found alive but helpless. All the others, eighteen in number, died of scurvy, exposure and starvation. The junk left the island of Jesso on a coasting voyage Oct. 25, was blown seaward by a gale Nov. 17, and was dismasted, since which she had been drifting about the ocean.

A SERIOUS labor strike was inaugurated in Quebec, Canada, last week, and nearly all the factories and work-shops in the city were closed in consequence.

THE labor strike at Quebec, Canada, culminated last week in serious disorders, necessitating the calling out of the military. The mob was fired upon, and one man killed and a number seriously wounded. The affair created the wildest excitement and alarm in the city.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY is in a ferment of excitement over the Socialistic conspiracy, and the most stringent measures are being adopted by the imperial authorities to meet the grave crisis. Arrests continue in every part of the empire. Nobling, the assassin, made a second attempt at suicide the other day. His younger brother, an officer in the army, has been arrested as an accomplice.

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the New York *Herald* says: "Private letters received from Berlin speak of the public feeling in Germany as being profoundly disturbed. No one ventures to speak openly in extenuation of Nobiling's crime, but, in private, men say the country is ripe for a Republic."....A Havana letter says: "The latest reports from the eastern department show a further surrender of ten chiefs, twenty-four officers and 100 men at San Luis, and the complete dissolution of the so-called new Government instituted by Maceo in that department. The war in the island of Cuba is over, and the people are preparing to celebrate the event with great festivities."

ANOTHER coal-mine horror is reported from England. By an explosion in a colliery at Haydock 250 miners perished, the bodies of many of them being fearfully burned and mutilated....Advices from Constantinople represent Bulgarians throughout Roumelia as perpetrating horrible atrocities on Mussulmans. Gen. Todleben has ordered vigorous measures of repression against the outlaws. Three Bulgarians taken red-handed were summarily executed at Dedeagatch. All traveling in Bosnia is stopped. Highways are infested with robbers, principally Turkish deserters.

SIX divisions of the Austrian army are to be immediately placed on a war footing. It is explained in Vienna dispatches that this corps is merely intended to be held in readiness to execute any decisions of the congress that may affect Austria, but the probability seems quite as strong that the preparation is intended as a warning to the congress that Austria will be ready to fight for her interests, if they are compromised in the new treaty....The Shah of Persia has arrived in Paris.

THE Emperor of Germany is rapidly recovering. The assassin, Dr. Nobeling, is also out of danger....The dissolution of the German Parliament has been decreed by the Federal Council, and, in the elections to be held, the Government expects to secure a majority in support of the vigorous measures resolved upon for the suppression of Socialism throughout the empire....Mr. MacGahan, the well-known correspondent of the London *Daily News*, died recently in Constantinople of spotted fever. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow in Scotland on the 11th of June....A Constantinople dispatch says: "There are 25,000 Russian troops sick with typhoid fever and a similar disease in this neighborhood."

A BERLIN dispatch of the 13th inst. says: "The first sitting of the European congress was held this afternoon in the Radziwill Palace. The streets leading to the palace were crowded with spectators anxious to see the diplomatists as they arrived. Four mounted police agents kept the approaches to the great building clear. Bismarck, who was chosen President, expresses his belief in the success of the congress, and a particular desire to see harmony established. The Austrian Ministers also anticipate an early solution of the questions at issue. It seems probable that an attempt will be made to improve upon the declaration of Paris with regard to the seizure of private property afloat.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, June 7.—SENATE.—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Army Appropriation bill, the subject of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department being the bone of contention. It finally referred the matter to a commission of three Senators and four Representatives, to sit during the recess and report in January next.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Appropriations reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to the House, and the entire day was devoted to its consideration.

SATURDAY, June 8.—SENATE.—The Committee on Pensions made a report in favor of increasing the allowance of Gen. Shields to $100 a month. ....The Texas Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till the first Wednesday of the next session....The bill appropriating $5,500,000 for the payment of the fisheries award was passed. ....Mr. Spencer introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of fraud, intimidation, etc., in connection with the last Presidential election in the States of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Bayard objecting to its consideration, Mr. Spencer gave notice that he would call the resolution up every day until a vote upon it should be reached.... By a vote of yeas 33, nays 2, the bill was passed modifying the contract with James B. Eads for the construction of the jetties at the South pass of the Mississippi river. The bill provides that the payments to Eads shall be advanced upon certain conditions, in monthly installments, not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000, and also provides for a commission of five army engineers to examine the work.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the contested-election case of Tillman vs. Smalls, from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, setting forth that there was not a fair, free and peaceful election in the district, and declaring the seat vacant. Mr. Wait submitted a minority resolution declaring Smalls, the sitting member, entitled to the seat. The reports were ordered printed....The Deficiency appropriation bill was passed.

MONDAY, June 10.—SENATE.—Mr. Spencer tried to call up his investigation resolution, but it was decided to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections....The bills to strengthen the foundation of the Washington monument, and designating the time for holding elections for Congressmen in West Virginia and Colorado were passed....The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The bill to enforce, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, Sec. 1,754, Revised Statutes, which provides that soldiers and sailors honorably discharged by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness received in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they possess the necessary capacity, was passed....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Butler, for the relief of the industrial classes, for the prompt settlement of public lands, and for the better protection of the frontier from Indian depredations; by Mr. Morse, authorizing the appointment by the President of three Commissioners to confer with Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, and to ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocity can be negotiated with the British provinces in America; by Mr. Cox, of New York, to reduce the duties on imports 10 per cent....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House nearly the entire day.

TUESDAY, June 11.—SENATE.—A number of bills were passed, among them the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; the Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; the Senate bill to provide for the sale of a portion of Fort Leavenworth military reservation in Kansas; the Senate bill to provide additional regulation for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands—it provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the law named.

HOUSE.—The House devoted nearly the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Saunders introduced a bill proposing to grant the right of way and forty sections of land per mile to aid the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Omaha, through Dakota and Wyoming, to the National Yellowstone parks, to connect with the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana, east of the 113th meridian....The select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in Louisiana, under the resolution of Mr. Matthews, was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate....The Senate bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to prosecute suits against the United States, in the Supreme Court of the United States, on account of sales of public lands in each State; the Senate bill in relation to the Venezuela Mixed Commission, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill were passed....Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of Peter Cooper, praying for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and remonstrating against the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief have been passed. Referred....The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was postponed till next December.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing that no money herein appropriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, selling, or otherwise disposing of bonds or other securities of the United States for the purpose of bringing about or providing for the resumption of specie payment. Rejected—ayes, 89; nays, 105. Amendments for the release of $10,000,000 of treasury notes now held for the redemption of fractional currency, and for advertisement of the sale of bonds were ruled out of order.

THURSDAY, June 13.—SENATE.—The bills fixing the salaries of the Surveyors of Customs at Baltimore and Portland, Me., at $4,500 per annum, each, and the Surveyor at New York $8,000, were passed....The House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, passed. It applies to all vacant, unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Mississippi and Missouri railway in that State.... Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. After a sharp discussion the motion prevailed—30 to 29—and Mr. Ferry presented a substitute for the House bill agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Voorhees moved to amend by what was virtually the House bill. After a brief debate the result was the passage of the following substitute for the House bill, which unconditionally repealed the Resumption act: "*Be it enacted:* That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment for 4 per cent. bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after Oct. 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports."

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day, and in the evening until midnight, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Another Remarkable Russian Verdict.

A verdict as remarkable as the acquittal of Vera Sassulitch has been rendered by a Russian jury in Odessa. Three Evangelists began in 1870 to hold secret prayer-meetings, and gradually extended their influence, until at last whole parishes joined the heterodox faith. For persisting in weaning the peasants from the orthodox faith in images, saints, candles, and the paraphernalia of the Russo-Greek Church, they were cast into prison and kept there for three years. The public prosecutor then brought them into court in Odessa, and demanded that they should be exiled to the mines of Siberia. The prisoners appeared in court with the New Testament in their hands, and replied to the accusations of the Synod. Forty witnesses—priests, peasants, and officials—bore record of the sincerity of the Evangelists. In describing the converts, the Studists, they declared them to be remarkable for their sobriety, honesty, and clearness of principle, virtues in which the orthodox moujik is ever wanting; and the only fault which they could find with them was that they would not go to church, nor in any way recognize the authority of the village priest. Indeed, everybody spoke so highly of the Studists and of the good which had attended the preaching of these Russian Wesleyans, that it was generally felt the Government had committed an error in bringing the matter before a jury. Although legally the offenders were liable to exile for spreading heterodox views, the jury, after five minutes' deliberation, found them all three not guilty, and the verdict was hailed with exclamations of joy.

A Mail-Carrier's Rights.

Some amusing incidents occurred during the late Decoration day Presidential tour over the battle-field at Gettysburg. The dozen carriages in which the party were riding were at one time massed in the road around the President's carriage, in which stood an old officer explaining the situation. Down the road came a rickety old stage with horses at full gallop, and the driver yelled out, "Gimme that road!" Two or three of the citizens' committee of escort ran to interrupt him, but he slammed right into the President's carriage and attempted to force it off the road. One of the committee remonstrated with him, saying that the gentleman in that carriage was the President of the United States. "I don't care who it is," he replied, "I've got United States mail here, and I'm entitled to the road, and if he don't back his team out of there I'll run 'em down." There was no use in trying to persuade him, so the President's carriage had to be backed into the ditch, and the stage went through. After the man had passed President Hayes remarked: "I'll have to speak to Judge Key about that mail-carrier when I get home. He is jealous of the rights of his department, and ought to be promoted."

A WITNESS, on being cross-questioned lately, swore that he was in the habit of associating with every grade of society, from lawyers up. The lawyer who "had him in hand" gasped out, "That's all," and sat down.

THE SOCIALISTS OF EUROPE.

The Ramifications of the Recent Conspiracy—Choosing Victims by Lot—The Crown Prince's Narrow Escape—Intense Feeling in Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times* says "the subject of the congress has become a matter of indifference, and even the Grosser Kurfurst calamity is hardly spoken of in presence of the attempted assassination of the Emperor. The country literally trembles with the shock, and the disgrace is deeply felt everywhere. That the Socialist rantings should lead astray a Hoedel is intelligible enough, but that a doctor of philosophy, an intelligent, highly-cultivated individual, and scion of a respectable family, could have been deceived by the absurd philosophy of the Commune, and stimulated to force his individual madness upon the common sense of the sane millions was unexpected. The people were not prepared for this extreme result of the theories rife in their midst. If a sober, intelligent man of some position in society and aspiring to scholastic honors could be betrayed into lifting his hand against this kind-hearted old man, the venerable sovereign of his people and living impersonation of their long-designed unity, there must be an infection in these doctrines which no one would have attributed to them a few days ago."

The London correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says a letter has been found in the possession of Nobling, the assassin, "showing connection between the German Social Democrats and the Socialists of England. It confirms a previous cablegram as to the plotters in London. It is now believed that the Crown-Prince had a narrow escape in the British metropolis. On May 27 a telegram to the continental papers reported that the Prince had been killed in London. The circumstances are now recalled by recent events. On that day a deputation of loyal Germans presented an address to the Prince in congratulation of his father's escape from the first attack. The police discovered the intention of a large body of German Socialists to interrupt the proceedings. When the deputation entered, the malcontents in a body rushed for the embassy. Thirty got in, but were thrust out by the police. It is now believed that an attack on the Prince was thus frustrated, but the Socialist conspirators abroad felt secure enough of the event to report it as an occurrence. Detectives guarded the Crown Prince all the time in London, which seem to be the head-center of the agitators of Socialism and Communism."

The Berlin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "It is difficult to obtain authentic information concerning all the ramifications of the Socialistic conspiracy, but the following statements may be taken as being approximately correct: The present condition of Europe has given hope to the revolutionary leaders, who for a long time have been waiting for a favorable moment to strike a decisive blow. Intense discontent has pervaded Germany, but there was danger of the outbreak of a general European war. In the glamor of military and dynastic triumphs the wrongs of the people are lost sight of. Even the sufferers by the war would be dazzled by its victories or cowed by the display of the military strength that would everywhere be made. It was accordingly deemed necessary in the secret councils of the revolutionary leaders to strike a blow that would alarm the crowned heads and cause them to retreat from their purposes. It is believed that, at a consultation of the revolutionary leaders, there was a discussion as to which sovereign should be chosen as the victim. Victoria was ruled out because she was a woman, and because it was said by the English member of the cabal that, if the revolution were successfully started on the continent, England would feel it as well under the Queen as under a republic. Humbert was proposed as well, also, as Alphonso, but it was agreed that they were insignificant victims. Nothing was to be done in France. She is republican now, and will be Communistic to-morrow. Germany was the chosen field of action, and the Emperor was, by necessity, to be the victim. It will not be long, it is thought, ere the whole details of the conspiracy will be made known."

A recent telegram from Paris says: "A private letter from Germany explains that, though the Socialists admit that there is not a kinder-hearted or more affable man in Europe than Emperor William, or one more mindful of the sufferings of his subjects, they regard him as the chief prompter and supporter of the present military system and think that if he were out of the way a policy of peace and social development would be forced upon the Government and the scourge of a great standing army might be gotten rid off."

How to Live Two Hundred Years.

If anybody wants to live a couple of centuries (1) let him never overfeed; and (2) let him never get drunk. At least, these are the rules of health laid down by Miguel Solis, a half-breed farmer in the foot-hills of the Sierra Mesila, New Granada, who confesses to being 180 years old, but is believed by his neighbors to be really much older. Dr. Lutz Hernandez, who recently paid him a visit, found him at work in his orchard; his skin was the color of parchment, but he was robust and active; his snow-white hair was twisted turban fashion round his head, and his eyes were so bright that the doctor felt quite uncomfortable when they were turned upon him. Miguel said that the secret of his living a century or two was very simple—simply never getting drunk and never overfeeding. "I eat only once a day, a big hearty meal, which it often takes me half an hour to get through with; but you see it is not possible in half an hour to eat more than you can digest in the next twenty-four." He went on to say that he had not made up his mind about meat, but did not eat much of it. He fasted on the first and middle days of each month, eating nothing, but drinking all the water he could swallow. He always let cooked food cool before tasting it; and to this precaution he attributed the fact that his teeth are as sound now as as they were 100 years ago. Dr. Hernandez was informed by some of the oldest inhabitants of the district that they well remembered Miguel as a reputed centenarian when they were boys; also that the name of Miguel Solis, colored farmer, appears in a writ, still preserved, of the contributors to the building fund of a Franciscan monastery near San Sebastian, which was founded in 1812, and that the present abbot is positive it is the same man. But, protracted as has been his sojourn on earth, he has not succeeded in winning the respect of his fellow-beings. The Indians in the neighborhood firmly believe that he has sold his soul to the devil.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The Whole Amount Taken from the Earth Since the Creation.

Apropos of this golden epoch and age of silver bonanzas, we learn from the most reliable sources of information that from the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era the amount of precious metals obtained from the surface and mines of the earth, is estimated to be $4,000,000,000; from the latter epoch to the discovery of America another sum of $4,000,000,000 was obtained; from the date of the latter event to that of 1800, an addition of $9,000,000,000 was made; the extensive working of Russian gold mines in 1843 added to the close of 1842 $1,000,000,000 more; the double discovery of the California gold mines in 1848, and those of Australia in 1851, added to the close of last year, $5,000,000,000, making a grand total at the present time of $23,000,000,000. The average loss by abrasion of coins is estimated to be a tenth of 1 per cent. per annum; and the average loss by consumption in the arts and destruction by fire and shipwreck at from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000 per annum. The amount of the precious metals now in existence is estimated to be $18,000,000,000, of which gold furnishes $7,000,000,000, and silver the remainder. Of the amount now in existence, $8,000,000,000 is estimated to be in coin and bullion, $3,000,000,000 in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments. Of the amount now in existence, $7,000,000,000 is estimated to have been obtained from America, $3,000,000,000 from Asia (including Australia and New Zealand), $2,000,000,000 from Europe and the remainder from Africa. Prior to the commencement of the Christian era, the annual product of the precious metals was about $2,000,000; from the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it was $3,000,000; in 350 years it attained to $25,000,000; during the decade immediately succeeding, 1842 to 1852, it was $100,000,000, and since the double discovery of the California and Australian mines, 1853 to 1872, it has averaged $256,000,000. The annual product of the precious metals attained its acme in 1858, when it was $285,000,000. The increase in the amount of the precious metals in existence has been greater during the last twenty-five years than during the previous 140. With such magnificent results before us, is it not singular that California and the Pacific slope do not cut a more imposing figure in the world of commerce? —*San Francisco Era.*

Death from Hydrophobia.

The death of Miss Maria Baldwin, of West Granville, who was bitten in the face by a mad dog in April and last week gave signs of hydrophobia, is peculiarly interesting as another and strong evidence that the disease is not altogether one of the imagination. She had always firmly held that no one need go mad from a dog bite, and since she was bitten showed no nervousness concerning it, going about her duties as usual. The dog had also bitten two other dogs and two sheep. One dog was killed at once, but the other and the sheep have since gone mad and been killed. Moreover, one of the sheep bit a hen, and the bird also went mad, showing its condition by running about wildly and pecking at its fellows until it was killed. But Miss Baldwin was not told of this, and thought lightly of her own case until last week Monday, when she suddenly found herself unable to swallow water. Later she was thrown into spasms and foamed at the mouth, when she gave up hope, but would allow none of her friends to come near her, lest the saliva should inoculate them also with her disease. The spasms became more frequent and severe through the week, the doctors being able to do nothing but administer opiates, and Miss Baldwin finally died on Saturday. She was 80 years old, a woman of great kindness of heart and much beloved by all her friends, and was a relative of Mrs. John Kent, of this city.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Fish by the Square Mile.

Some faint idea of the vast and inexhaustible number of fish on our shores may, perhaps, be obtained by a consideration of the fact that yesterday no fewer than 6,000 barrels of porgies were caught off Newport. If the sea, through the Vineyard and Long Island sounds, is anywhere near as rich in porgies, mossbunkers, and other varieties of the most abundant kinds of fish, what an unimaginably teeming world of life there must be beneath the waves! And it is, even more than the striving, pushing world of human life, a scene of rapacity and destruction—the stronger preying upon the weaker and "the survival of the fittest." Enormous as this single day's catch of porgies seems, it is surpassed by some of the big hauls of bony-fish or mossbunkers—the "white-fish" of the evil-smelling fish-oil mills on the shore. These creatures actually swarm in millions and are caught and hauled in by the cargo. Schools of voracious bluefish pursue and drive them flipping and flashing to the surface, where they are promptly pounced upon by the sailing fish hawks and sea-gulls that wait for them out of water. In the sea and on the land the world seems to be a scene of shark and tiger, in one or another form of destructive rapacity.—*Hartford Times.*

GEN. TREPOFF, the head of the Russian police, was in Poland thirty years ago, when the Grand Duke Constantine received from a man in the street a box on the ear. The man fled and could not be found, but the rumor spread rapidly. Trepoff went to the palace and proposed to publicly announce that he, and not the Grand Duke, had been struck. The offer was accepted, and Trepoff was created a Lieutenant. That began his career.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Georgia Farmer Slays His Wife, Her Sister, and Three of His Children, and then Commits Suicide.

From an Atlanta (Ga.) paper we glean the following particulars of a frightful tragedy which was recently enacted near Americus, Ga.: "The negro laborers of John W. Caldwell, a well-to-do farmer, 45 years old, saw him standing on his house-top, waving his hand. They started to the house, and met his little girl, Emma, 5 years old, who said, "Pa has killed ma!" When they arrived at the house, the laborers say, Caldwell jumped to the ground. The fall stunned him. They took him up and carried him in-doors, where they saw Mrs. Caldwell, her sister, Miss Mitchell, and three of the children lying side by side —all brained by blows from a heavy iron—and gallons of blood puddled about on the floor. The laborers laid Caldwell down and ran. He got up and, following, begged them to kill him. He then went to the well and jumped in, got out and jumped in again, got out again, and went to the gin-house, where he met his eldest son, 16 years old, and told him he had killed all the people at the house and was going to kill himself. The son dissuaded him, but he climbed to the roof and threw himself to the ground, producing death instantly. When the reporter reached the scene, a horrible spectacle met his view. Caldwell and his wife lay on one bed and the three children and Miss Mitchell on another, all with the most ghastly wounds upon their heads and faces. A heavy bar of iron, a hoe and a smoothing iron were the weapons, and were marked with blood and hair. The victims had been killed at various places about the house and then dragged together in the dining-room by the fiend. The neighbors, gathering, had placed them on the beds. The door and yard were marked all over with Caldwell's foot-prints in blood. The little girl, Emma, who escaped, states that he asked her if she wished to live, and then told her to run. Many neighbors stated to the reporter that they thought Caldwell perfectly sane when he committed the deed. His oldest son stated that his father was on the plantation in the forenoon, and at dinner was morose and ate little, stating that he would remain at the house in the afternoon. Caldwell had eight children. Three were at school. Those killed are: Nancy Alice, aged 10 years; Robert Homer, aged 6, and Leita, aged 2 years. Mrs. Caldwell was 40, and Miss Mitchell 30. The latter was killed in the yard while trying to escape, being brained with hoe. All the wounds were on the heads. Neighbors running to the scene saw Caldwell jump from the gin-house. He told the negro laborers to run for Representative Davison, his near neighbor, as he had "played hell," but was in his senses. The reporter was told that he had been aberrated for some time, but the neighbors deny this. He was usually a mild, quiet man and a good citizen, in good circumstances. Caldwell was a good farmer, highly respected, and a church member. It is thought from the statements of little Emma that Mrs. Caldwell was the first victim.

Hints About Water.

No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust-germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblers full should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions, and paralyze its movements. By drinking little at a time the injury is avoided.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 50	@10 50
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 80
COTTON	11¼	@ 11½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No 2 Chicago	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 31
RYE—Western	64	@ 65
PORK—Mess	10 10	@10 20
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 30
HOGS—Live	3 20	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	98	@ 99
No. 3 Spring	88	@ 89
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	48	@ 49
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	9	@ 9½
PORK—Mess	8 86	@ 8 90
LARD	6½	@ 6⅝
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 02	@ 1 06
No. 2	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	99	@ 1 00
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 28
RYE	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
HOGS	3 15	@ 3 65
CATTLE	2 40	@ 5 10
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	99	@ 1 03
CORN	41	@ 42
OATS	26	@ 29
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	9 25	@ 9 50
LARD	6¾	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 16	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 28
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 14
No. 1 Amber	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1	34	@ 39
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 30
PORK—Mess	9 25	@ 9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 20
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS	3 60	@ 3 85
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 40

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

Anderson's Story of the Stealing of the Electoral Vote of Louisiana.

The first work of the Potter investigating committee was the taking of the testimony of James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Elections for East Feliciana parish, La. He told a clear, crisp, and connected story, backed up by a large amount of documentary evidence, going to show that various members of the administration, from the President down, had a guilty knowledge of the frauds:

Anderson began with the time when he was sent from the New Orleans Custom House to act as Supervisor for East Feliciana. He reporting that it would be impossible to get a Republican majority, Kellogg and Pitkin wanted to have no election held on the Republican side, and then have West and East Feliciana thrown out on the ground of intimidation. Anderson and Weber refused. Then it was suggested that they protest against the count on the same ground. Anderson refused. However, a protest was forged with his name to it, and he asserts that his only crime was in not denouncing the forgery, hoping, by his silence, to get a fat office. His testimony then goes on and implicates the President as having a guilty knowledge of the fraud. This knowledge embraced information in regard to an agreement made between Anderson and Nash, Republican member from Felicians, which states explicitly that, in consideration of the former keeping silent about the protest fraud, the latter would secure a reward for him. The original was given to Stanley Matthews. In the face of this, and on Matthews' recommendation, the President gave Anderson this note to Evarts: "Give this man a Consulate in a warm climate. This is a special case." The Consulate offered him didn't pay well enough, and he refused. Furthermore, he says he tried to make a clean breast of the affair to the President, but that the latter refused to hear him when he began to talk of frauds. The proof against Stanley Matthews lies in his receipt of the Nash agreement, a copy of which was submitted, and in a lot of autograph letters.

Sherman, it was stated, talked with Anderson and Weber in New Orleans, and promised them that if they stood by the party they would be rewarded. It was also charged that he had written a letter to them about to the same effect. Sherman was called on by the committee to deny its authenticity, but the nearest he would come to doing so was to say that he didn't believe he did.

Further details will be gleaned from the following excerpts from his testimony:

Anderson testified that he was Supervisor of Elections in the parish of East Felicians; that all the forms of law were fully complied with; that on his return to New Orleans Marshal Pitkin asked him about a protest, calling to his mind that a short time before an attempt on his life had been made in the parish; that he replied that such was the fact, but he did not know whether they were Democrats or Republicans, so he could make no protest; that after considerable solicitation he drew up a statement of what occurred, but Judge Campbell said it was of no account. Then Campbell drew up a paper which witness refused to sign. He says that a third protest, with blanks as to the number of intimidated voters, was drawn up; that witness signed, but did not swear to this paper. The witness then detailed a number of conversations between himself and Gov. Kellogg before the election and after the registration. The Democrats had come and said they were satisfied with the registration and were willing for Anderson to go back and conduct the elections. The Republicans were reporting that he was afraid to go back, believing that he would be killed. When witness heard this he decided to go back and got ready to go, when he found that the Republicans were opposed to his going. The following is the full evidence at this point:

Q. What do you mean when you say Republicans? A. I mean Jewett, who was Secretary of the State Republican Committee, and who told me their object was to hold no election in five particular parishes, and Weber, who was running for the State Senate in that district, and who was a brother of the Supervisor of West Feliciana, and L. B. Jenks, whom Gov. Kellogg had hired to watch me and prevent my going back to the parish. I had promised Mr. McVeagh and Mr. Wedge and other Democrats to return. I made all preparations to go to the parish Thursday evening, and L. B. Jenks called me aside and said to me, "Anderson, I thought you understood this thing. I thought you understood it was not our intention that you should go back. We were only fooling the Democrats." I said, "Mr. Jenks, you are at liberty to fool the Democrats as much as you please; but I do not want you to fool them at my expense." He said "Do you propose to go back to the parish?" I said, "Certainly I do." Said he, "Let me tell you one thing. If you attempt to leave the city to-day you will be arrested." Said I, "On what charge?" He said, "There is no trouble about that. We will find a charge." Then Thomas H. Jenks, afterward Deputy Marshal of the parish, and cousin of L. B. Jenks, came to me and told me L. B. Jenks had been hired by Kellogg and others to watch me and prevent my leaving the city. I told him I thought that was hardly possible, because Gov. Kellogg had manifested a good deal of anxiety for me to go back to East Feliciana. He said that was all assumed, and he said, "If you want me to prove it to you bring L. B. Jenks to my house to-night, and we will get him under the influence of liquor, and Mrs. Jenks will take him into another room and get all out of him." I went up that evening to the house of Thos. H. Jenks, and Mrs. Jenks took L. B. Jenks into another room, and, in course of conversation, I learned the whole conspiracy; that the object was not to hold an election in East Feliciana; that the onus would be thrown upon me, and that after the election they would say I had refused to return, and consequently, they could not get the vote of the parish, and, to use L. B. Jenks' own expression, he "would be d—d if they would skin me" after election for my course in doing what I had done. I remained at Jenks' house that night. In the morning, when I got up, Thos. H. Jenks told me his wife had gone down that morning and called on Mr. Patten, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and stated the circumstances to Patten as to why I did not return to the parish, and that in course of the day Patten would be up there. I waited some time, and finally I took a ride down town, and I met Patten on the road. I got into a buggy with him and rode up. On the way, I told him I was perfectly willing to go back and hold an election in the parish of East Feliciana, and I gave him the reasons why I had not gone back. I told him there was a bitter feeling among the Democrats there because they imagined that I was a part of the conspiracy, and I said if he would telegraph to his friends and guarantee me protection, and see I got safe out of New Orleans, I would go to East Feliciana and hold an election.

After again detailing the circumstances of signing this blank statement, Anderson went on to say that shortly after Weber came to him saying he understood that he (Anderson) had made a sweeping protest. The same thing came to him from another source, and he went to the office of Pitkin and asked for it, but Pitkin put him off by saying he hadn't it just then.

Witness—Weber stated he had made no protest against his parish and he didn't propose to, but he said they had brought some influence to bear upon him; that they were anxious to get a protest; that it would be necessary to throw out his parish and to save East Feliciana to the Republicans in order to elect Hayes.

Q. Did you and he enter into any arrangement? A. We talked the matter over pretty thoroughly and finally we concluded that in order to save the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes he would make a sort of general protest about his parish, which he could do very safely, because there was intimidation to some extent there, and that I should let my statement go and be accepted for what it was worth. He went to the Custom House, and at my desk wrote out his protest, and swore to it before Southworth, United States Commissioner, on the 14th of November. Then, at my desk, he drew up a statement as to what he had done, and then he went before a notary public and swore to it.

Q. Is this the paper? (handing to witness a copy of it). A. Yes, sir; a true copy. I have not the original. It is still in existence, I presume.

The paper was then read, and is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876.

The undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor for the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, have respectfully refused to sign any protest against the counting of the vote of our parishes, cast at the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceable and orderly one ever witnessed by either, and the large gain made by the Democrats being secured by legitimate means, and was owing, in a great measure, to the disgust and hatred with which a large proportion of the colored people regard the present State Government, but the electoral vote of Louisiana being necessary to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and in order to secure such vote it being necessary to throw out the parish of East Feliciana and enough Democratic votes in West Feliciana to make the parish Republican, we have for this reason and no other decided to protest against the counting of the votes as cast, and we have done this at the instigation and request of S. B. Packard, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor; J. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal; William P. Kellogg, now Governor of the State, and Charles E. Nash, Member of Congress from the Sixth District, and others.

D. A. WEBER,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

This was signed in our presence Nov. 15, 1876.

GEORGE DICKS,
A. J. WILDER.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876, by the within mentioned James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber.

JAMES E. ANDERSON,
D. A. WEBER.
WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

The witness continued: "That paper was signed on Tuesday, and a part of the visiting statesmen arrived on Wednesday, and I think that they all arrived before Friday. The copy was made in May, 1877, during the time that the visiting commission was in New Orleans."

The witness here stated that Stanley Matthews was given the original by him.

Mr. McMahon—After the execution of this agreement on the 15th of November, state what took place. A. We swore to it on Wednesday, and on Thursday I first learned, or it was intimated, that they had changed my protest. I then went to Marshal Pitkin's office and denounced it as a forgery to which I did not propose to submit. On Friday E. L. Weber came to me and said some of the visiting committee were in Cockrem's room and they desired to see us. I told Weber I had no business with them, and declined to see them. On Saturday D. A. Weber came to me and stated that Mr. Sherman desired to see us. That was on the 18th. We called at the St. Charles Hotel that night, but we failed to see him. I do not recollect whether he was out or not. The next day, Sunday evening, we started from my room to the St. Charles Hotel again, and going down Canal street we passed by Moreau's restaurant. The upper portion of the door was glass, and Mr. Weber glanced in and said, "There is Mr. Sherman, now." I said, "Dan, we may as well see him here as any other place," and I said, "You had better go in by the other door, but I will go in by this door, lest it might excite suspicion if we went in together." I passed in by the lower door and walked into the saloon. E. A. Burke was sitting at a table talking to a gentleman, and he called me, and I went over to him. I then left Burke and walked across the room, when Weber came in by the other door.

By the Chairman—Q. Is that a large public room? A. Yes, it is a dining-saloon. We walked up to the table where Mr. Sherman was sitting with some gentleman who Weber told me afterward was Mr. Stoughton, a gentleman with a remarkable head of white hair. That is the only thing that I remember about him. Weber stepped up to Mr. Sherman and said, "Mr. Sherman, I believe." Mr. Sherman said "Yes." Weber said, "My name is Weber, and this is Anderson. We are the Supervisors of the Feliciana parishes." Mr. Sherman said, "I am glad to see you, gentlemen." He leaned over the table and said something to Stoughton which I failed to catch. Stoughton then turned his back, picked up a paper, and commenced to read. Mr. Sherman pulled round his chair, motioned to Weber and me to sit down, and I sat on his left hand and Mr. Weber on his right.

Q. State the conversation which took place between you. A. Mr. Sherman said, "I wanted to see you, gentlemen, as I understood there was some difficulty in reference to your parishes. Now, there is a crisis in which not only Louisiana but the whole country is involved, and it is a time which we expect and want every Republican and every true patriot to stand by us. Now, I hope that you gentlemen are going to do that thing." "Well, Mr. Sherman," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and I have already done more than the circumstances of the case would warrant us in doing, and I have done a great deal more than safety would warrant me in doing." Said he, "What do you mean by that?" Weber said, "The people of my parish are considerably waked up, and I have made a protest which is, perhaps, more sweeping than it should have been, and if I go back I will undoubtedly be in danger of my life." "Well," said Sherman, "what necessity is there for your going back?" Weber said, "My family is there, my wife and children are there, my whole property is there; what have I to do?" Mr. Sherman said, "You can be provided for elsewhere." "Well," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and myself, on account of the course we have pursued, have incurred the enmity of Mr. Packard and Mr. Kellogg, and every Republican leader in the State. If Packard becomes Governor of the State of Louisiana we have no possibility of ever getting anything under him, and if these men are opposed to us we have no possibility of getting anything under the United States Government. Mr. Sherman interrupted and said, "Gentlemen, let me tell you one thing. Mr. Packard, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, will control the State. Mr. Hayes, as President of the United States, will control the Federal patronage. It does not follow that Mr. Hayes will adopt Mr. Packard's suggestion in everything or anything. The Republican party has not been in the habit of forgetting the men who stood by it in the hour of peril, and will not only uphold you, but you will be upheld by the sentiment of the country." I then remarked: "Mr. Sherman, the sentiment of the country may be a very good thing for a man to stand on, but it will not prevent him being prosecuted on the charge of perjury, for they are going to throw out my parish on a forged protest." Mr. Sherman raised his left hand and said: "Mr. Anderson, this is a subject which you and I cannot discuss. That is a question for your State authorities. What I want to say to you is this: That if you gentlemen stand firm in this matter and let it run along as it is, you will have no cause to regret it." And then the interview ended. That was on Sunday evening, the 19th.

Mr. Springer—What was it that you should let stand?

The Witness—We inferred that he meant to let the matter in reference to parishes stand as it was then.

The Chairman—That means everything as to the protests?

The Witness—To let the protests stand as they existed then.

Mr. Morrison—You have mentioned the protest as being forged?

The Witness—Yes, sir.

Anderson then detailed how, on the following morning, in response to a note from him (note produced), Weber came to his room, and they sent to Sherman the following letter, which he (Anderson) had drafted the previous evening:

SIR: We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough in case we pursue the course suggested by you. We would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing whom we shall look to for the fulfillment of these promises. Respectfully,

D. A. WEBER,
JAMES E. ANDERSON.

To Hon. John Sherman.

It was proposed at this point to put in evidence a copy of Sherman's reply, and after some discussion it was decided to send for Sherman and have him first state whether or not it was a copy of a letter from him. The following transpired upon his arrival:

The Chairman (to Secretary Sherman)—James E. Anderson, the witness testifying before the committee this morning, stated that he had received from the hands of D. A. Weber a letter purporting to be signed by you, of which I now show you a copy. Will you [illegible] such a letter?

The witness (after an inspection of the paper handed him)—I can only say this, that I believe, upon my responsibility and the oath I have taken, that I never wrote such a letter. I have no recollection of ever writing such a letter. If this letter was written it must have been, if I am not mistaken, about the date on the day when the returning officers first convened to open the returns. I think it was on the 20th. At that time I knew but little about the transaction. The papers had not been opened. I do not believe I ever wrote that letter. At the same time there are things in that letter that I would have written to these or any other men, who were engaged in the performance of what I believed to be their duty, if I had been asked, but I do not believe that I wrote that letter.

After some time, the witness having, apparently, concluded his statement, the Chairman said: "That is all for the present, Mr. Secretary."

Mr. Hiscock renewed his objection to the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter being put in evidence, but the objection was overruled, and the copy was read and put in evidence as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

Messrs. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large, can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes I am justified in assuming responsibility for the promises made, and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The examination of Anderson was resumed, and much correspondence was put in evidence.

Darrall Substantiates Anderson.

The testimony of C. B. Darrall, a Republican ex-Congressman from Louisiana, confirms the story of Anderson in most of its details. Darrall wanted the office of Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and was supported by the influence of Stanley Matthews, which he secured through Anderson. Darrall is confident that he would have gained his point, but for the President's obligations to old Wells and the Returning Board Anderson, who wanted to control everything themselves. A mere parish Supervisor and an ex-Congressman could not expect to prevail against the influence of the two men who had the power to count out ten thousand Tilden votes, and used it. Mr. Hayes' adherence to the Returning Board gang, in spite of all opposition, is convincing proof that he fully appreciated the magnitude of their services—and the extent of their knowledge. He knew how many other hearts would ache if Wells began to squeal, and kept the old reprobate's manger full of fodder, that there might be no provocation for squealing.

Rutherford B. Hayes is open to the charge of tampering with witnesses. The Democrats were greatly disappointed in Darrall's unwillingness to testify. He had been talking very plainly to them for a day or two, and even up to within a couple of hours of his appearance before the committee was pouring the tale of his wrongs into the willing ears of McMahon. Just before he went on the stand Hayes sent for him, and from that time Darrall's tune changed. After the close of the examination he received another summons from the White House, and was closeted there a long time. He is certain to have some good appointment within the next month.

Anderson Further Corroborated.

A Washington telegram of the 12th inst. to the Chicago *Times* says:

Summing up carefully to-day's testimony, there is a wide percentage in favor of the truth of the story of James E. Anderson, as given before Potter's committee. Ex-Congressman Darrall was upon the stand the greater part of the day, and continued his indecent exhibition of the dirty, dishonest practices of the school of Louisiana politics. Darrell has evidently been coached by the administration to do his best to break down Anderson's testimony, but he has had so little preparation that his testimony has only resulted in showing his dishonest intentions without accomplishing anything. He swore to the bad reputation of Anderson at a certain time, when it was immediately shown by cross-examination that he saw nothing in Anderson to prevent him from being intimate with him and using him. He acknowledged also that after he failed to get the office of Collector he wrote a letter to Anderson advising him to "go for the blanked hypocritical, psalm-singing people at the White House." He believed enough in Mr. Anderson to use him for the purposes of blackmail, and the frankness of this witness in acknowledging his share in the blackmail was not the least remarkable part of his testimony. Mr. Butler asked him if he did not consider his use of Anderson's documents as blackmailing. Mr. Darrall said "Yes." The Weber-Anderson agreement was substantiated to-day by as good testimony as should be needed. Seymour, the notary, and one of the witnesses, testified to the documents being made out before them. They did not know Weber, but had no reason to believe it was anybody else but him.

Impeachment for John Sherman.

Secretary Sherman is in the toils. One case for impeachment is clearly made against him by the Glover Investigating Committee. To defray the expenses of the Louisiana Commission he borrowed $5,000 of the First National Bank of New York, a member of the Syndicate. This was borrowing money in anticipation of an appropriation, an unlawful act. The money has never been repaid. Congress will never appropriate a dollar to pay the expenses of this trading commission. The money loaned by the First National Bank was furnished in New York drafts to the disbursing agent. These drafts were cashed at the sub-treasury in New Orleans. This is an indictable offense. Another thing against Sherman in this matter is the secret manner employed by him in negotiating this loan, and his not presenting afterward the facts in the case to Congress when he asked for money to make it good. This ill-fated Louisiana Commission has been in bad enough odor without this dirty scandal to come as a sequel to their long chapter of bargaining intrigues.—*Washington telegram.*

THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY.

The Certificate from that State Which Elected Hayes Proven to be a Forgery.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

This afternoon brought out the most serious revelations yet developed by Potter's committee. The stupendous forgeries exhibited this afternoon will shock the moral sense of the entire country. It is no longer a question resting upon any statements or documents of James E. Anderson, but on the positive evidence that all of the certificates but one of the proceedings of the Hayes Electoral College in Louisiana, used before the Electoral Commission and joint convention of Congress were forgeries. To understand fully how these forgeries became imperative it is necessary to review the case as it was presented to-day. Under the law regulating the proceedings of the Electoral College certificates of proceedings are required to be made out in triplicate. One set of returns is filed with the State authorities, one is sent by mail to the President of the Senate, and the third is sent by a messenger to the President of the Senate. The reason for sending two sets of returns by two different methods to the President of the Senate is to guard against the loss of either. Now, it is a fact as developed to-day that, after the Hayes Electoral College adjourned in Louisiana, the returns according to law were made out upon the 9th of December, 1876. One set was mailed on that day to the President of the Senate, and that was received. A subsequent examination shows this to have been irregular in its form, enough so to insure its rejection, but it is the only one that is an honest document. The messenger who came with the duplicate brought it in an envelope which had no outward indication of what were its contents, as the law requires. The President of the Senate therefore refused to receive it. He ordered it to be returned to the State of Louisiana for the purpose of having the proper authorities indicate upon the envelope what its contents were before he would receive it. This document went back to the State of Louisiana, and it appears that the Republican officials there were frightened by its return, and thought that there must be some irregularity about the one that had been sent by mail. An examination proved this to be true, so they went to work and made out a new set of returns in duplicate, and forwarded one by mail and one by messenger, as they did with the originals. But it appears that Levissee, of the electors in the Hayes Electoral College was absent from New Orleans at the time the second returns were made. These returns were forwarded on the 29th of December, and Levissee's name is forged upon both of them. This Mr. Levissee swore to today, and stated most positively that he had not been in New Orleans after the 18th of December, and had signed no document whatever after fixing his signature to the original returns, immediately after the adjournment of the Hayes Electoral College. But the strangest part of it all is that the return that was first sent by a messenger and rejected by Senator Ferry, because it did not bear upon the exterior of the envelope any indication of what it was, in some fashion found its way into the possession of Vice President Ferry. So far as Mr. Levissee's signature goes, the last two are forgeries. The returns that should have been left in the office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana were called for during the investigation of the electoral count a year ago last winter, and they have disappeared. It is understood that they have been destroyed. But who destroyed them is yet to be developed, as well as who are the guilty parties who perpetrated the forgeries of the election certificates. The returns of the State election furnished here during the same investigation have also disappeared. Evidence is in hand to show that these documents were permeated with forgeries. Of course no one claims that the revelations of to-day have any effect in changing the results, but it does show the desperate criminality of the Republican officials in Louisiana, who did not scruple at bold forgery in the culmination of their work.

Senator Kellogg is the man who is most interested in to-day's revelations, for his name appears upon the forged duplicate as genuine. If his name is there, it is argued that he must have been a party to the forgery of the name of Levissee. The testimony of Anderson is no longer a subject of conversation by the side of these later revelations. Naturally one asks what was the object of these forgeries? It must be remembered that the contest was so close that every certificate was subject to the closest scrutiny. If there had been no trouble with the original making out of the return of the Hayes Electoral College in Louisiana then there would have been no need of forgery, but the return of the duplicate sent by a messenger revealed upon scrutiny that it was irregular, and that it was not made out in accordance with law. Then ensued a scene of great demoralization. If the case was rested upon certificates technically informal then all would be lost. Objection to the counting of such certificates would be fatal and cause their rejection. But Levissee was absent. He had gone into the Red river country, beyond the reach of call, and his signature to a new set of returns could not be delayed, and the certificate already in Ferry's hands was one that could not stand. Anyone familiar with the school of Louisiana politics will not be surprised to know that forgery was called to the aid of the gang of thieves, who had by perjury and forgery secured the State thus far. They had gone too far to be cheated in the end. It only a breath of what could have been known during those stormy days of the closing scenes in the joint convention—if some member with the knowledge of to-day could have stood up and said: "Gentlemen, I object to the counting of the vote of the State of Louisiana, because one of its certificates is irregular and the other two here before us are forgeries," imagine the sensation and results.

Failures and Bankruptcies Caused by Contraction.

We make the following extracts from a speech of Hon. Henry R. Howes, of Georgia, made on the tariff question in the House of Representatives, May 9, 1878:

"The extent and character of the ruin which has been entailed upon the country within the last twelve years, and which can be shown to be almost exclusively attributable to the systems of revenue and finance which have prevailed, are simply appalling. A review of the large number of failures and bankruptcies which have occurred within this period in our commercial and mercantile circles alone give us only a partial conception of the extent of this wide-spread disaster and ruin. Carefully compiled statistics, which I here submit, show the following astounding results:

Year.	*Failures.*	*Liabilities.*
1868	2,608	$ 63,744,000
1869	2,799	75,054,000
1870	3,551	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,255,000
1872	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,000
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,490	197,210,922
1876	9,092	191,117,886
1877	8,872	190,669,936
Totals	52,409	$1,396,114,644

This exhibit aggregates 52,409 failures in business since the year 1868, with liabilities amounting to $1,396,144,644. Nor is this all. To this catalogue of disaster must be added the enormous bankruptcies and failures in business which have occurred among private individuals, and also the depreciation in real estate, estimated at not less than 30 per cent. of the census valuation of 1870; the shrinkage in the value of stocks and bonds of our railroads and other corporations; the loss accruing to the wealth of the country on account of its labor being idle, estimated at not less than $5,000,000,000; the aggregate value of the property so lost to the country amounting to the stupendous sum of $10,000,000,000. And to this we must still add the 3,355 failures with liabilities amounting to $82,078,826 for the first quarter of the year 1878; the whole aggregating an amount equal to one-third of the estimated value of all the wealth, of every kind and description, of the entire country. This immense destruction of values has been the result of the vicious, misguided and mistaken legislation devised and perpetuated by the Republican party, in their systems of revenue and finance, which are altogether unsuited to the exigencies of the times, the development of our industries, and the necessities of the people. And still, with this alarming state of things existing, there are to be found some who, in their lust for power and in their greed for gain, oppose every attempt to remove or even reform the causes which have precipitated these disasters.

THE EFFECT OF CONTRACTION ON OUR RAILROADS.

Let us for a moment notice the effect of the contraction policy of the administration upon these railroads of the country. There are over 70,000 miles of railroad in the United States, completed mainly by private enterprise, representing over $10,000,000,000 of capital. Most of this vast sum is the accumulated savings of poor and moderately rich men who invested their surplus means in works of internal improvement for the benefit of themselves, while at the same time they developed the commerce of the country.

Now, after three years of contraction, let us see its effects upon the railroads. In 1877, as detailed in the Chicago *Railway Age*, there were sold, under foreclosure of mortgages, for the benefit of the bondholders fifty-five railroads, aggregating 3,875 miles of completed railroad, with a capital of $79,045,700. Suits that will result in sales were commenced against forty-four other railroads, with a length of 5,409 miles, and a capital of $156,108,040. Besides these, sixteen other roads, 2,338 miles long, with a capital stock of $126,921,900, were ordered to be sold at some future day. Thus we see that in the year 1877 alone there were sold and ordered to be sold 11,672 miles of railroad, aggregating a capital stock of $362,000,000. That is to say, that mhre than one-seventh of the entire railroads in the United States have been or will be sold for the benefit of the bondholders, and the people who built and owned these roads have lost every dollar invested in them.

WHAT IT COSTS THE PEOPLE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

While labor and industry are thus robbed of their legitimate profits, let us see how the Government has oppressed them by its systems of revenue and taxation. The following table, compiled from official records, shows what the people, and mainly the laboring people, have paid to support the Government during fifteen years:

June 30, 1862	$ 570,841,700.25
June 30, 1863	714,709,995.58
June 30, 1864	865,234,087.00
June 30, 1865	1,290,312,982.00
June 30, 1866	1,141,072,666.09
June 30, 1867	346,729 124.3
June 30, 1868	339,360,284.00
June 30, 1869	321,490,597.75
June 30, 1870	309,653,560.75
June 30, 1871	292,177,188.25
June 30, 1872	[illegible]
June 30, 1873	262,264,216.97
June 30, 1874	[illegible]
June 30, 1875	268,447,543.76
June 30, 1876	256,460,797.20
To maintain the Government 15 years	$7,591,817,314.70

WHAT THE BONDS HAVE COST IN INTEREST.

In addition to this vast sum the people have been taxed to pay the interest on untaxed capital invested in bonds, as the following well-authenticated statistics will show, to the amount of $1,596,854,901.13:

June 30, 1861	$ [illegible]
June 30, 1862	[illegible]
June 30, 1863	24,729,846.61
June 30, 1864	[illegible]
June 30, 1865	[illegible]
June 30, 1866	[illegible]
June 30, 1867	[illegible]
June 30, 1868	[illegible]
June 30, 1869	[illegible]
June 30, 1870	[illegible]
June 30, 1871	[illegible]
June 30, 1872	[illegible]
June 30, 1873	[illegible]
June 30, 1874	107,119,815.21
June 30, 1875	103,093,544.57
June 30, 1876	100,243,271.23
June 30, 1877	[illegible]
Total	$1,596,854,901.13

Making a grand total of $9,187,771,215.80, or nearly one-third of the entire value of property of the country, paid by the few, in support of the Government, within the short space of fifteen years. Is it surprising that, with such a system of oppression and wrong, want and disaster should overspread the land, and that the people should cry for deliverance?"

Wendell Phillips on the Greenback Question.

There need be no doubt of the success of the Greenback party. Its presence everywhere, in local and national elections, in Congress and everywhere else, astonishes friend and foe. There is hardly any subject which stirs thought and awakens interest except finance. Even the Southern question is, for the moment, pushed aside. Members of Congress hurry to put themselves on record, by motion or speech, showing some degree of submission to the popular will. Sherman's surrender on most of the points which we have been claiming is the high-water mark of our present gains. And he is only ahead by a single stride of leading members of Congress heretofore classed with the slaves of specie. Our danger lies in the very rapidity of our growth. Both parties will bid, are bidding for our support; they will attempt to buy us off by half-way concessions, enough to save their party and disarm the rising revolt against a system of finance which rests the power of inflation in the hands of a few hundred bank directors and lets them play with their values at their pleasure. The Greenback movement, in its essence, is the assertion that, when our fathers settled it that the people were competent to govern themselves, they meant to include among the points as to which they were competent the question of finance as well as marriage, crime, real estate, descent of estates and other matters of government. The Greenback movement is a revolt against the claim that in ordinary matters the people can govern themselves, but on questions of finance they must be kept under perpetual guardianship and be the wards of rich men. There is a class which feels it can trust everything but its money to universal suffrage. On this point they agree with the Czar and Tories and hold on to the old claims. Our effort must be to take the whole question of the currency, as Franklin and Ricardo advised, into the state's hands. Never rest while any bank has a right to issue a bill. Never rest till Congress supplies all our currency, made of paper and based on the credit of the state. Never rest till the debt is funded for at least a century, held by the people, interchangeable at their will into bonds or greenbacks and constituting one of the strongest ties that bind the Union together. Never rest till the greenback representing the wealth of the nation is legal tender everywhere for all debts, thus freeing us forever from rings and corners in gold, and this, our second Declaration of Independence, makes the first a reality and not a sham. To this end trade with no party. Stand willing to absorb either. But hold the helm in our own hands.

The First Japanese Parliament.

The Japanese in their strides toward the modern civilization have not stopped with the introduction of an educational system, an improved agriculture, railways and telegraphs, but are now cautiously proceeding to liberalize their form of government. The first Japanese Parliament, as it may be called, met last month at Tokio, and consisted of a gathering of the provincial Governors. These Governors, to be sure, were not elected by the people, but their object in meeting had a significant squint toward popular suffrage in the future. This object was to devise a scheme of local self-government for the various provinces of the empire by Legislatures elected by the people. The Legislator must be 25 years of age and pay an annual property tax of $10. A similar property qualification is proposed for the electors, who, however, may be allowed to vote at 20. Government officials, teachers and priests are to be excluded from the suffrage. Strictly local affairs only are to be submitted to these provincial assemblies, and national topics are interdicted. These conditions were all imposed by the central Government at the beginning of the Parliament, and will no doubt be complied with. The Mikado presided at the opening of the Parliament, and made a speech from the throne, and there was considerable attendant fuss and feathers. The right of the people to information concerning the proceedings of the Assembly was recognized by the concession of special accommodations to the reporters of the native press. The Mikado may seem to grant little by these privileges, but, once having a taste of popular liberty, the facile Japanese are liable to press ahead till their now all-powerful Emperor, who not so long ago was even worshiped, will find himself the merest constitutional sovereign. That the people are drifting toward democratic ideas is indicated by this extract from a recent democratic newspaper: "Our country is now progressing in civilization as swiftly as the sun rises. And if the officials will consider the rapid advancement of civilization, they will recognize that the people will no longer be ruled arbitrarily, but are prepared to stand up for their rights and liberties."

FRANCIS CARROW'S treatment of a Pittsfield girl was outrageous. He married her in April, and hanged himself in May, leaving his six children by a former wife on her hands.

TURBINE-WHEELS, it is estimated, saved the country over $300,000,000 in fuel.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilet Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.

GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r nnected therewith, prompt- [illegible] able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. seehislargestoc g

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fir class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains	15c	worth	25
800 " " dress goods	15c	"	30
1000 " brocade " "	16c	"	30
1000 " plaid " "	18c	"	30
20 dozen hankerchiefs	5c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rato. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many ether articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

THRESHER

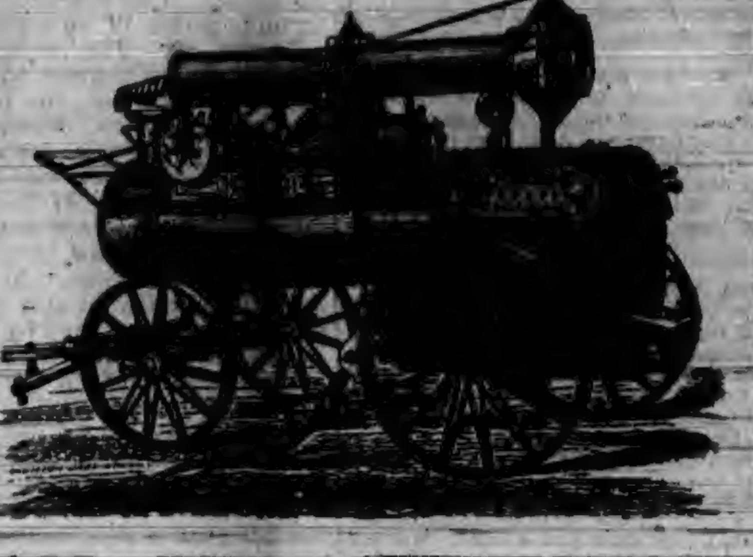

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Mamufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERE & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Call and see them. **JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.**

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thoreby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Ooolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS,

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES,

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 13 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Acom
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	8 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 20 "
Waterloo	2 03 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 54 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 08 "
Goshen	3 36 "	4 10 "	1 27 "
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 09 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 08 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 30	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 35 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 13 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 00 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 25	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 25pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 50	
Barnesville	10 07	12 58am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 25	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 [illegible]am	6 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 06	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 06	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 38	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 28	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	8 50	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 18	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 50	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:50 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:40 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 20 1879.

GOING EAT.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 30am
Mexico	7 48	8 30	8 25
Denver	7 58	9 00	8 40
Chili	8 01	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Lakeston	8 32	10 00	10 24
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 58	12 35
Columbia City	9 46	11 31	1 40
Collins	10 00	11 56	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 35
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 58	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Aupurn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	5 00pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	8 30pm
Mexico	6 38	11 55	4 48
Denver	6 23	11 36	4 24
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 40
Roann	6 03	11 03	3 05
Lakeston	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 20
Collamer	5 15	9 52	12 46
South Whitley	5 11	9 46	12 35
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 55
Collin's	4 30	8 44	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 56	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 42	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 40pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Timecard in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 26	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 28	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 08	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going Nort'.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 57pm	6 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 10	12 30pm	1 10am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 36	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 32	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen, Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading, 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui , Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] all Diseases of a Private nature, [illegible] or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness [illegible] Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
cOober 11,—6m no41.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its auther in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHIG CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 27th, 1878. Number 26.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
Column..........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion 5 [illegible] each insertion thereafter. Business cards [illegible] Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effect on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

D. WM. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles Whitney et al. are plaintiffs and John C. Vesley, John Bisker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight [38] in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys. for plaintiff.

Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pf. $7. 0.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira A. and Rosina E. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christian Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents [$541.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. H. Dills, Atty. for plaintiff.

Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Boyel is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson and Sarah E. Johnson are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents, ($210.35), with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight, (288), in the original plat to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

J. W. Boyel Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $7.25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Elizabeth Swefts is plaintiff, and Samuel and Matilda Tate, Samuel Healy, Cyrus S. Stoy, David Fay and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and forty cents, ($330.40) with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JUNE 29th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and thirty five [135], and the west half of lot number one hundred and thirty-six [136], in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Pinchin & Boyle, Atty's. for plaintiff.

Auburn, June 5th, 1878. Pr. fee $7.75

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Shutt et al. are plaintiffs and Isaac N. Depew et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Thirteen acres off of the east side of the west half of the north east quarter and the east half of the north east quarter in section thirty [30], and the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Moody & Hoffman, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Auburn, June 12, 1878 Pr. fee $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hortense Hale is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents ($909.50), with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indianan, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty four (34), township thirty-four (34), north of range fourteen (14 east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.

Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25.

A Strange Scene.

A well-dressed man walked into one of the saloon the other day leading a little boy by the hand, and called for a drink of whisky. The little fellow burst in tears and the saloon keeper to his credit be it said, refused him, whereupon the man jumped behind the bar and seized a bottle of the article in question. The bar-keeper attempted to take the bottle from him, and a scuffle ensued, during which the liquor was spilled, and the stranger ejected. A man of family who was present was so struck by the conduct of the boy, that he left the saloon and made an oath that he would never drink another drop. What a scene for an artist's pencil! A wonderful battle in which a little boy conquers the bar-keeper and the man of family present, but cannot prevail over his own beloved but besotted father.—Exchange.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

His First and Only Love.

"Did I ever love any other girl?' repeated a prospective bridegroom, in answer to a tearful query of his intended. "Why, darling, of course not. You are my first and only love. This heart knew no weakening until the sunshine of your love streamed in and woke it to ecstacy.'

And then he kissed her tenderly and went home and said to himself:

"I must hurry them things up out of the way right off, or there'll be a row.'

And he collected a great pile of letters, written in all kinds of feminine hands, with lots of faded flowers, and photographs and locks of hair, and bits of faded ribbon and other things, and when the whole collection had been crammed into the kitchen grate, he drew a deep sigh and said to himself:

"There goes all that's left of fourteen undying loves. Let them flicker.'

The Friend of his Youth.

Beverly Smith with walked out of No. 6 with the greatest promptness, and, as he ranged before the desk and smiled, he said:

"Well, this is indeed a surprise! Why, I hadn't the remotest idea of finding you here! Shake old fellow!'

His Honer wouldn't.

"Dont you remember your old schoolmate, Bev. Smith?' inquired the prisoner. "Don't you remember how we used to steal melons together—how we both went over the milldam in old boat—how we read novels under the lee side of haystacks?'

A strange light crept into his Honor's eyes as he replied:

"Ah! I remember now! So you are Bev. Smith?" —

"I am—I am. I thought you'd remember me. I'm awful glad to see you Judge. Are you well?'

"Quite well, thank you.'

An awkward silence followed. Mr. Smith herd the boys chuckling, and he at length said:

"Glad to hear it—yes—yes. I should like to call on you and talk over old times.'

"Beverly Smith!' said the court, in a voice resembling the distant explosion of a coal cart, "you are now about to call on the Superintendant of the House of Correction, there to remain for ninety long days.'

"What! sentance an old companion?'

"All the same, Beverly—all the same. The friends of my childhood are few in number. They are falling down stairs, being drowned, blown up, run over and I'm going to put you where you will be safe from accident!'

"Don't Judge!

"But I will! I prize you Bev, when night comes I want to know that you are in out of the wet, and when morning dawns I want to feel that you are safe from the clutch of ice wagons. The sentence is recorded.'

"Judge, I—I—don't think I ever knew you!' stammered Beverly, but there was a light in the window for him.—Detroit Free Press.

In the Interest of Manhood.

Two men came into the Mayor's office recently, and halting in front of the judicial desk, doffed their beavers.

"What can I do for you?' said the urbane official.

"Well, sur, me name it is Timothy Megee. I was wonst well known in these parts for fightin', warnt I Si?' turning to his companion, who growld out "he thought he war." "I whaled them all down in Blue Rock, didn't I Si?'

Si said he believed he did.

"Si, did I iver lit a man go away wantin', when he wanted a foight?'

Si said he didn't believe he ever did.

"I want to file an affidavy against Emmanuel Crompton for foightin', because he wouldn't shtay wid me. I niver had a man arristed in me loif that gave me foight and shtayed wid me, I care not whether he whupt me or I whupt him if he shtayed wid me, but when a man shtrikes me and ruins away and shows the white fether, I call that cowardly, and I want him arristed. He took a run and a jump and hit me, but he didn't knock me down, did he Si?'

Si said he didn't.

"Make out an affidavy, Mr. Mayor, and have him arristed for foightin'.'

It was made out.—Zanesville (O.) Times.

Henry Clay.

No American, probably, ever possessed the secret of personal influence over men, and knew so well how to use it, as did Henry Clay.

His secret lay in his warm heart and remarkable memory. He never forgot a favor or a face. His journeys to Washington were performed slowly on horseback, or in the leather-hung stages which crossed the mountains. Every shop keeper or negro hostler on the way claimed "old Henry Clay" as his personal friend. An old gentleman gives us the following reminiscence of him:

"I lived in a little village on the National road. One evening, when I was a boy of 14, I was closing father's store for the night, when a tall, ungainly, keen-eyed man entered hurriedly. I had seen his picture. The blood fairly stopped in my veins.

"'Is Mr. Neal in?'

"'No, sir, he is out of town.'

"He turned away with great annoyance.

"'I am his son, Mr. Clay,' I said. 'What can I do for you? Anything in the world.''

"He laughed. 'I am on my way home and find myself out of money.'

"I flung open my desk.

"'I would like to borrow $100,' he said making out a due bill to my father.

"In a day or two the money came back. Four years afterward I was in a town which was preparing to receive Clay as the candidate for President. There was to be a barbecue, an illumination, etc. A procession of citizens and soldiers went out to meet him. I was an awkward country lad and followed in the crowd. The leading politicians, and all the great men of the town, were in front.

"On reaching the roadside inn, a muddy hack outside showed that Mr Clay had arrived. The next moment he came out on the porch. There was a deafening cheer. His eyes swept over the crowd, and he singled me out. He held out his hand.

"'Ha! my friend Neel!' he said.

"That was the proudest moment of my life! Clay had his faults, but the man who could remember to give pleasure to a poor lout of a boy, at such a time, hand a noble humanity."

Anxious to Wed.

The afternoon services had ended and the congregation were arranging themselves for the benediction, when the parson decended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said in a calm, clear voice,—

"Those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony will now please come forward'

A deep stillness instantly fell over the congregation, broken only by the rustling of the silk, as some pretty girl or excited matron charged her distance to catch the first view of the couple to be married. No one, however, arose, seemed in the least inclined to rise, whereupon the worthy clergyman, deeming the first notice unheard or misunderstood, repeated,—

"Let those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony now come forward!"

Still no one stirred. The silence became audible, and a painful scene of awkwardness among those present was felt, when a young man, who occupied a vacant seat in the broad aisle during the services, slowly arose and deliberately walked to the foot of the alter. He was good looking and well dressed, but no female accompanied him. When he arrived within a respectful position of the clergyman he paused, and with a reverent bow stepped to one side of the aisle, but neither said anything, nor seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married alone.

The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who, supposed, was yet to arrive, and at length remarked to the young man, in an undertone:

"The young lady, sir, is dilatory.'

"Yes, sir.'

"Had you not better defere the ceremony?'

"I think not.'

"Do you suppose she will be here soon?'

"I, sir?' said the young man; "how should I know of the young lady's movements?

A few moments were allowed to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergyman renewed his interrogations.

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?'

"What lady?'

"Why, the lady, to be sure, that you are waiting for?'

"I did not hear her say anything about it,' was the unsatisfactory response.

"Then, sir, may I ask you why you are here, and for what purpose you thus trifle in the sanctuary of the Most High?' said the somewhat enraged clerical.

"I came, simply because you invited all of those wishing to be united in the holy bands of matrimony to step forward, and I happened to entertain such a wish. I am sorry to have misunderstood you, and I wish you a very good day.'

The benediction was uttered in a solemnity of tone very little in accordance with the twitching of the facil nerves, and when, after the church was closed, the story got among the congregation, more than one girl regretted that the young man who really wished to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony had been obliged to depart without a wife.

Urged to go into Bankruptcy.

"Boggs,' said Mrs. B. suddenly, the other evenging, looking up from the paper she was reading, "why don't you go into bankruptcy, and have some style about you?'

"Go into bankruptcy?' repeated Boggs, "what for?'

"Because it is the fashion,' replied Mrs. B. "Everybody who is anybody goes into bankruptcy nowadays. Our neighbors are all getting the start of us. Here's Soggs, who lives across the street, he is in the list to-day. Now we have lived in this town a good deal longer than Soggs has. Why couldn't you have got your name in the papers as well as he?'

"I don't want my name in the papers in that way,' said Boggs.

"That's the way; always behind every body else. We never could hold our own along with our neighbors.'

"But we couldn't hold our own if I went into bankruptcy,' presisted Mr Boggs.

"Nonsense,' cried Mrs. B "Don't the Squigges, who went into bankruptcy last summer, live just as well, if not a little better, than before? Now' Boggs do oblige me by buying a file.'

"Buying a file? What for?'

"So that you can file your petition. Do it this very day, and it will be in the morning papers. Then your wife and children can hold their heads up with the best of 'em. Somehow I feel that we are under a sort of a cloud now. People look at us as much as to say, 'There's something the matter with the Boggs'."

"Mrs. Boggs, I never take advantage of nothing.'

"I know it. And that's what keeps us under. But couldn't you put in a petition? You know there is a petition up stairs that we don't need. You could take it down and—'

"Woman, how foolish you talk. You don't know anything about the business.'

"But I do know that we are getting left, and it won't be long, you will find, before folks give up inviting us anywhere. Haven't you any liabilities?'

"I have liabilities,' replied Boggs, "but I haven't any ability to lie.'

"Oh, you're too nice for anything where the welfare of your family is concerned. Tell me about your assets.'

"I wouldn't have any if I did as neighbor Soggs does across the street.'

"How's that?' asked Mrs. B.

"Why, the ass-sets around all day doing nothing, and it is no wonder that he had to apply to the bankrapt court for relief,' Then Boggs lauged a low, contented laugh at his little joke.

Said Mrs. B., tartly. "You'll bankrupt your stock of wit if you keep drawing on it after that fashion. Then you won't become a bankrupt to maintain our social position?'

"No, I won't,' said Boggs bluntly.

"Then I give you due notice that I shall receive or make no calls. I shall give up our pew in church and take the children out of school. I shall close up the house, give out that we have gone into the country, and we will all live in the kitchen. If we can't do like the rest of folks and be somebody, there is no use trying to live.'

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permantly curing obstinate coughs, colds, croupe, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular size 50 cents and one dollar. For sale by F. E. Davenport. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jeremiah Barkholder is plaintiff, and Cyrus Martin and Ann Martin are defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents, ($220.50), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the north half of the north west quarter of section twenty-two, (22) township thirty-five, (35) north of range twelve, (12), east, commencing at the south east corner of the above described land, thence west ten rods, (10), thence north about twelve rods, (12), to lot of land owned by John Bair, thence east ten rods, (10), thence south to the place of beginning, containing three fourths of an acre of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, Interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $9.25.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

Before Taking ... After Taking

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave; all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists every where.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metal label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

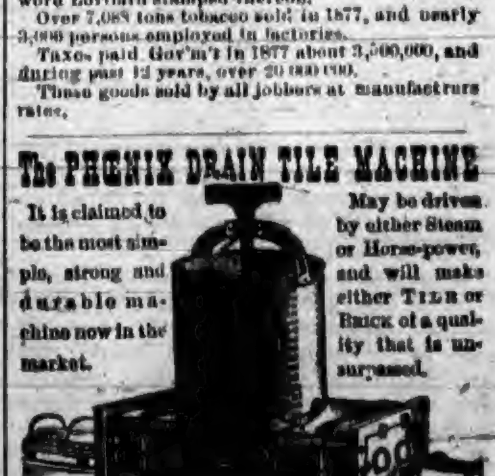

Purchasers will find the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNNUMBERED GRAVES.

Yon hillside, with its shafts of gleaming white
Bathed in the glory of the setting sun,
Holds many a grave where, hidden from our sight,
Some loved one sleeps, life's toil and labor done.
But there are graves over whose slumbering mould
No polished marble rears its stately head,
And where no fragrant flowers above unfold
To waken pity for the quiet dead.

There are the graves deep down within our hearts,
Where lie the hopes and dreams of early years,
Buried from sight, but signaled by such marks
As only can be made by blood and tears—
Some early love that crowned us in our youth,
And made life glorious for a short sweet hour—
Some cherished promise, robbed of strength and truth,
Crushed in the morning of its new-born power.

Here is the spot where memory has engraved
The form and face of one we called a friend,
One for whose welfare we would else have braved
Censure and heartache to the bitter end.
But [illegible]
Before the treachery of the smiling eyes
A heavy [illegible]. The cold world, if it saw,
Would proffer pity in a thousand lies.

So life goes on. We lay the forms away
Of things we loved too wisely, but too well
And in the lapse of years we learn to stay
The fretful chanting of their funeral knell.
We learn to smile, before the smiling throng,
Although the adder's fangs be deeply set;
And join, perhaps, our voices in the song,
To soothe the pain we never can forget.

And thus we learn to envy the calm rest
Of those who sleep beneath the silent sod.
Bound with life's galling chains, we know 'tis best
To bend our heads and pass beneath the rod.
And when we see some mourners heavy clad
In robes of black, haggard, with tear-dimmed eye,
We know their lives would be more bright and glad
Could they but reason—it is life to die.

Mourn not the slumbering dead, but rather say,
Blest are the sleepers. Years may come and go;
Heads that are brown and gold may turn to gray;
But they are done with earth and tears and woe.
Somewhere, we know, beyond the world of stars,
They will at last have found sweet Lethe's stream;
Some time we'll meet them at God's judgment bar,
Where life is love, and love one long true dream.

PRUDENCE GRAY.

That's my name, for father said there wasn't a better barge on the river than the Prudence, and if I was called the same he was sure there would never be a better girl.

Poor father! He was always very fond of me, and my earliest remembrances are of sitting on the tiller and having a ride, when he stood there of an evening steering the barge, with the great cinnamon-red sail filled out by the wind, and the water foaming and bubbling by us as we ran up the river toward the big city, where the ships lay close together in dock and against the wharves, emptying their loads or waiting for others before going away across the sea.

I used to think our barge, which was a very small billy-boy, if you know what that is—if you don't, I must tell you that it's a barge built with rounded ends and low bulwarks, meant for carrying loads up rivers, but built also to be able to go out to sea a little while, running along the coast—I used to think our barge, I say, a very, very large ship, till I grew old enough to compare it with those that passed us going up or down the river, and then it used to seem to me that it would be wonderfully fine to go on board one of those great ships and go sailing away—far away—across the ocean, instead of just coasting along to Sheerness and up the Medway, as we used to go, year after year, loaded deep down in the water with pottery or hops, or even bricks.

I can't tell you how my child-life slipped away, living with mother and father on board that barge, in a little bit of a cabin with a tiny stove; all I know is that I was very happy, and that I never hardly went ashore, and when I did I was frightened and wanted to get back, and at last I seemed to have grown all at once into a great girl, and father and I were alone.

Yes, quite alone, for mother had left us very suddenly, and we had been ashore at Sheerness, father and I, and came back from the funeral and were sitting on the cabin hatch, before I could believe it was anything but a terrible dream, and that I should not wake and find that she was alive once more, as blithe and cheery as ever, ready to take the tiller or pull at a rope, the same as I did when father wanted any help.

Father was a changed man after that, and, as a couple of years slipped by, the work on the barge fell more and more into my hands, and I used to smile at myself as I saw how big and red and strong they had grown. For father grew quiet and dull day by day, and used to have a stone bottle filled whenever he went ashore, and then sit with it in the cabin all alone till I called him to come and help with the sail.

Not that I wanted much help, for ours was only a small barge, and once started, with a fair wind, I could manage her well enough; while, when we had to tack backward and forward across the river mouth, I could always lock the tiller by the rope that hung onto the belaying pin, and give it a hitch on this side or that side, till I had taken a pull at the sheet and brought the barge around on the other tack.

I must have passed half my life in those days leaning back against that tiller, with its end carved to look like a great acorn, and the name of the old barge, Prudence, cut deep in the side. There I'd stand looking out ahead as we glided along over the smooth sea, passing a buoy here and a light there, giving other barges and smacks a wide berth, and listening to the strange, squealing noise of the gulls as they wheeled, and hovered, and swept by me, so closely sometimes that I could almost have touched them with my hand.

Our barge was well known all about the mouth of the river and far up beyond the bridge; but, somehow, I don't know how it was, the men on the different boats we passed had always a kind hail or a wave of the hand for us, as we glided by, if we were too far off for the friendly shout to reach us.

Sometimes I'd run the barge pretty close to the great ships and steamers, inward and outward bound, so as to look at the ladies I saw on board; not that I cared to do so very often, because it seemed to make me sad, for the faces I looked on seemed to be so different to mine that I felt as if I was another kind of being, and it used to set me wondering and make me think; and at such times I've leaned against the tiller and dreamed and dreamed in a waking fashion of how I would like to read and write and work, as I had seen ladies sitting and reading and working, on the decks of the big ships, under the awning; and then I had to set my dreams aside and have a pull at the sheet or take a reef in the sail, because the wind freshened and my dreams all passed away.

I don't think poor father meant it unkindly, but he seemed to grow more and more broken and helpless every day; and this frightened me and made me work to keep the barge clean and shipshape, lest the owners should come on board and see things slovenly, and find fault with father and dismiss him, and that I knew would break his heart. So I worked on, and in a dull, heavy way father used to thank me; and the time glided on, till one day, as we were lying off Southend, with the sea glassy and not wind enough to fill the sails, I felt my cheeks begin to burn as I leaned back against the tiller, and would not turn my head, because I could hear a boat being sculled along towards us, and I knew it was coming from the great leeboard barge lying astern.

"He's coming to see father," I said to myself at last in a choking voice; and, as a hail came, I was obliged to turn, and there stood up in the little boat he was sculling with an oar over the stern John Grove, in his dark trousers, blue jersey and scarlet cap; and as I saw his sunburnt face and brown arms and hands, I felt my heart beating fast, and knew he was not coming to see father, but to see me.

We had hardly ever spoken, but I had known John Grove for years now, and we had nodded and waved hands to one another often as we had passed up and down the river.

"Heave us a rope, my lass," he said as he came close in; and I did it dreamily, and as soon as I had done so I began to pull it back, but it was too late; he had hitched it round the thwart of his boat, and was up and over the side before I could stir; and then he stood looking down upon me, while I felt sometimes hot and sometimes cold, as if I could not speak.

"Do you want to see father?" I said at last.

"No, my lass," he said quietly, "I want to see you."

"Me!" I faltered, with my face burning.

"Yes, you, my lass," he said; and his handsome brown face lit up, and he looked so manly as he laid his hand on my arm.

"Prudence, my gal," he said, "we're both young yet, for I'm not 26, but I thought it was time I spoke to you."

"Spoke to me?" I said, with my face burning still.

"Yes, my lass, spoke to you; for we've been courting now a matter of four years."

"Oh, John," I cried, bursting out laughing and feeling more at my ease, "why, we've hardly spoken to one another."

"That's nice," he said, drawing a long breath. "Over again."

"Over again? What?" I said.

"Call me John," he replied.

"Well then, John," I cried hastily.

"That's right, Prudence; but as I was going to say, not spoken to one another! Well, how could we, always taking our turn at the tiller as we were? But all the same, my lass, I've been always courting of you, night and day, these four years, and looking out and longing for the time when the Prudence would come in sight and I could give you a hail and get a wave of the hand back."

I could feel the color coming into my cheeks again as I heard him speak, and knew how anxiously I had looked out for his barge coming up or down the river, and then I began wondering what it all meant, and soon knew.

"Prudence, my lass," he said, "I've saved up £10, all my own, and our owner has just given me command of a new barge, with as pretty a cabin as you'd wish to see, and so, my lass, I thought I'd ask you if, so be as now we've been courting four years, you wouldn't come to me and be my wife."

"No," I said, "no," and shook my head. "I belong to father, and could never leave him—never."

"But you'll have to some day, Prudence," he said, looking dreadfully downhearted and miserable.

"No," I said, "I shall never leave him; he wants me more and more every day, and I must stay."

"Prudence," he said sharply, "you ain't playing with me, are you?"

"Playing with you?"

"Yes; I mean you ain't going to take up with anyone else, and go aboard any other barge—no, no," he cried. "I won't be so mean as to ask you that. But Prudence, dear, some day you may have to leave him, and when you do, will you please recollect as John Grove loves you better than aught else in the wide world, and is waiting for you to come?"

"Yes, John," I said simply.

"You mean it, Prudence?" he cried, in delight, as he caught my hand.

"Yes, John; I don't know anybody else, and there's no one as cares for me."

"Hundreds on the river," he said sharply.

"Then I don't care for them, John," I said simply; "and if you like me, and I ever do—leave—oh, dear! what am I saying?"

I sat down on a fender and covered my face with my coarse, red hands, and began to cry; but he took my hands down, and looked long and lovingly in my face, with his great, honest, brown eyes; and then he couldn't speak, but seemed to choke. At last he gasped out:

"Thanky, Prudence, thanky. I'm going away now to wait, for you'll come to me some day, I know."

I didn't answer him.

"For the time may come, my lass, when you'll be all alone in the world; and when it does come, there's the cabin of the Betsy Ann, clean painted up, and waiting for you, just as her master's awaiting, too."

He went quietly over the side and cast off the rope, and was gone before I knew it; and I sat there in the calm afternoon and evening, sometimes crying, sometimes feeling hopeful, and with a sense of joy at my heart, such as I never had felt before.

And so that evening deepened into night, with the barge a quarter of a mile astern of us, and no wind coming, only the tide to help us on our way.

It must have been about 10 o'clock at night, when I was forward seeing to the light hoisted up to keep anything from running into us, when I heard father come stumbling up from the cabin and make as if to come forward to me.

"Prue," he cried, "Prue!"

"Yes, father, coming," I said; and then I uttered a wild shriek, and rushed toward where the boat hung astern by her painter, hauled her up and climbed in, for no sooner had I answered than I heard a cry and a heavy splash, and I knew father had gone overboard.

I was into the boat in a moment, and had the scull over the stern, paddling away in the direction that the cry had come from; but, though I fancied in those horrible minutes that I saw a hand stretched out of the water, asking as it were for help, I paddled and sculled about till I was far from our barge, and then sank down, worn out, to utter a moan of horror, and sob, "Oh, father! father! what shall I do?"

"Is that you, Prudence?" said a voice.

"Yes, John, yes," I cried, looking out through the darkness, out of which a boat seemed to steal till it was alongside, when John stretched out his hand and took mine.

"Quick!" I gasped, "save him, John—father—gone overboard!"

"When you shrieked out, Prue?"

"Yes, yes," I wailed; "oh, save him! save him!"

"My poor lass," he said, "that's a good quarter of an hour ago, and the tide's running strong. I've been paddling about ever since, trying to find you, for I went up to the barge and you were gone."

"But, father," I wailed, "father—save him!"

"My poor little lass," he said, tenderly, "I'd jump into the water now if you bid me, but what can I do, you know, Prudence, what can I do?"

I did not answer, for I did know that he must have been swept far away before then; and I was beginning to feel that I was alone, quite alone in the world.

It was quite six months after that dreadful night that, one evening, John came ashore from his barge to the cottage, where I was staying with his mother, and had been ever since he had brought me there, without seeing him to speak to—only to wave my hand to him as he sailed by. That evening he came and looked wistfully at me and said but little, and at last his time was up, and he rose to go.

I walked down to his boat with him, and on the way he told me that he had got leave to alter the name of his barge, and it was called the Prudence, too; and then, without a word about the past, he was saying good-by, when I put my hands in his and said quietly:

"John, dear, I haven't forgot my promise."

"And you are alone now, Prudence, my lass," he cried, eagerly.

"No, John, no," I said softly, as the tears ran down my cheeks, "I never shall be while you live."

"Never, my lass, never," he cried. "And you'll be my little wife?"

"Yes, John, yes; I promised you."

"When I come back from this voyage?"

"Yes, John, when you will," I said, and with one long hand pressure we parted, and I went back to wait for another month, and then I was to be his happy little wife.

And there seemed no change, for I was once more on the river or out at sea, leaning upon the tiller and gazing straight before me, with the gulls wailing as they wheeled, and dipped, and skimmed, or settled upon the water; while the soft wind gently stirred the print hood that was lightly tied over my wind-ruffled hair. Only a bargeman's young wife living on the tide, but very happy; for John often points to the great ships that pass us, with their Captains in their gold-laced caps, and, as he does so, he whispers:

"Not with the best among them, Prue, not with the best; I wouldn't even change places with a King."

And if he is as happy as I, dear John is right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Recreations of the Ancients.

Paulus Æmilius came into the Roman camp one day, just before the battle of Cannæ, with a last-summer's hat on his head. It was crushed and dented; it had been slept in many times too often; once it had been hit with a half a watermelon; the boys, on one occasion, had filled it half full of bricks and set it out on the sidewalk for the Roman citizens to kick (April 1, B. C. 218), and altogether it was not just the kind of a hat a Roman Consul might be expected to wear in a camp. To him his colleague, Varro:

"Æmilius, why is that hat of yours like your wife's new bonnet?"

Æmilius, who was probably thinking of the dreadful thrashing Hannibal was going to give him, sighed, and said he didn't know, unless it was "mashed" on her husband.

But Varro wouldn't listen to that, and Æmilius tried again:

"Because there is a good deal of illusion about it."

Terentius told him he couldn't stay in unless he could put up something better than that.

Æmilius suggested that the bonnet you had to tie on the hair, while the hat would tie on the tear itself.

But his colleague said this was no sample-room, and he hoped he would remember he was a Consul at Rome.

And then Æmilius said if it wasn't because they were both "worn out" he wouldn't guess any more.

"It is because," replied Terentius Varro, with great severity, "it is an used tile."

"Hey!" inquired his colleague, in great amazement.

"It is an used style—a new style," Varro replied.

Æmilius respondit non (didn't say anything) *sed maximus cumulus accesseri*: (but thought within himself) *quum autem praestiterim tamdin* (that he didn't see why he should call) *ejus non fuit recusandum* (his hat a tile), *nisi* (unless) *hac præteranda non sunt* (because it had so often) *per hosce annos* (of late years) *ita se jam pro cive* (had a brick in it).—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

While oysters are beyond the reach of any but the rich or reckless in England and France, Holland has enough to spare, and sends France some three millions annually. The Dutch Government has, since 1872, laid down certain restrictions on oyster dredgings with satisfactory results. Up to that year it was free.

What is it that has neither wings nor legs, and yet flies fast, and is not stopped by rocks, rivers or walls? The voice.

MITTS AND CLEAN FINGERS.

Daisy's Godmother Advises as to Her Toilet.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

After giving Daisy the most judicious advice as to sun shades, she proceeds to mitts, saying: "Well, Daisy, if you will have the truth, you ought not to wear mitts until you know how to wash your hands and clean your finger nails. Don't flush and get angry. You are no worse than most girls and most women. I dislike mitts because I see them go out of fashion, and I always think of them as worn on big red paws, grasping a market basket, but I also like them because they disclose such a multitude of small sins against neatness. Pretty girls come here and play Mendelssohn and Chopin to me, and I am grateful, and wish that I dared to tell them how much prettier their hands should look if I had the care of them. The little ladies mean to be neat, but they think that they cannot make their dimpled finger-joints perfectly clean without roughening the skin, and so they make no effort to do so. Very likely they have a hang-nail or two, and seem to regard it as a dispensation of fate for which they are not accountable; and, as for their nails, I have not seen a pretty set on that key-board. Somebody wrote a long story the other day about a nail doctor who, for a stated fee, keeps the hands of French ladies in order. We need a legion of nail doctors here."

"I'm sure," said Daisy, with a pout, "I wash my hands often enough."

"But you never wash them thoroughly," is the sharp retort. "Go and do it now."

Daisy obeys, and, after a great splashing and rubbing of soap and scrubbing of nail-brush, and a hasty polish with a towel, holds out ten pink digits for inspection.

"Washed!" says the fairy godmother with intense scorn. "Frightened with water, as my grandmother used to tell me! Now do as I bid you. First, soap your hands, brush your nails inside and out; now rub on Indian meal, and then rinse your hands. Think they are clean, do you? Oblige me by washing your left hand in the liquid in that bottle. You see that it is ten shades whiter than the right. What is it? Oxalic acid. Now rub a drop of glycerine on your hands, and then dry them. Pretty well; but, Daisy, what do you do to your nails?"

"I clean them with a sharp penknife," half sobs Daisy, looking ruefully at the contrast between her broad, irregularly-shaped nails and the fairy godmother's with her smoothly-rounded edges, polished pink surface, and pale crescent at the root. "And I can't help it," Daisy goes on, "if they are not pretty. They are just as they were made."

"That is quite true," said the god mother, "and much to your discredit. Suppose you left your hair just as it was made, and never braided or combed it; would that be meritorious? Never touch a penknife to your nails. Use a blunt point to clean them, and a file to trim them. Follow the line of the finger-tip in shaping them. There is a little instrument made of nickel, and combining point and file which you can buy at any apothecary's. Remember that the skin about the root of the nail should be carefully pressed back every day, and that the corners of the nail should not be filed too closely. It takes time to do all these things, but there are few toilet offices of more real importance. A well-kept hand will retain its beauty long after the hair is gray, the eyes dull, after the teeth have departed and the figure is only a memory of the past; but an ill-kept hand is a blemish that nothing can counterbalance. Moreover, Daisy, men notice it ten times more quickly than women, and nothing provokes more invidious remarks from them than soiled fingers and nails in mourning. You don't care for men? Of course not, Daisy, but I mention the fact. Now, as for mitts, you may have a pair of white silk ones to wear with your white suit, but no black ones. Wear gloves, Daisy, and keep your hands soft, and envy not the ladies in mitts—

If to their share some manly praise should fall,
Look at their nails and you'll forget it all.

What One Woman Did.

Miss Emma Bartlett, one of the most remarkable of American women, has just died in this city. Twenty-five years ago she came to America a penniless English girl, and she has since, by her own unaided exertions, amassed a large fortune. Over twenty years ago she set up for herself in the trade of harness-making and saddlery, starting with just enough money to buy leather for a few halters. She worked in a little loft on Pearl street, and sold her manufactures around the city. Her commercial abilities were marked, and it was not long before she employed several journeymen, and she soon extended her trade beyond the city. She finally traveled with samples of her wares, and, in course of time, visited every State in the Union, and gradually built up a large trade. Six years after she started, her business had outgrown the loft and filled a large building on Pearl street. She invented some machinery for harness-making, was the first to use the sewing-machine for sewing leather, and bought up all the patents on horse-bonnets, thereby securing a monopoly. She was very diminutive in stature, but was very masculine, full of energy and business talent, and could drive a sharp bargain with the sharpest. She has never had nor desired a business partner. For years she has occupied the whole of a five-story warehouse on Warren street, and has employed 100 workmen. Her rent, for the past seven years, has been $10,000 a year. She leaves her large property to relatives.—*New York Tribune.*

White Elephants.

The oldest of the white elephants, which the *Times*, of India, says was born in 1770, died in its Temple of Bangkok in November last. Every one knows that this famous white elephant, before which a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the Kingdom of Siam. It is honored with the most beautiful presents, for the Indians, full of the idea of metamorphosis, still believe that so majestic an animal could be animated by only the spirit of a god or of an Emperor. Each white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold and harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service, and feed it with cake and sugar-cane. The King of Siam is the only personage before whom it bows the knee, and a similar salutation is rendered it by the monarch. The deceased idol was accorded a magnificent funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpets and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral-car to the bank of the Menam, where the King and his noble lords received the mortal remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured at that curious ceremony. All the floating-houses, ranged in double file on the Menam to the number of over 60,000, were adorned with flags and symbolical attributes.

The Old Man.

One time there was an old man whose back was bent, his step slow, and men who gazed upon his snowy hair and wrinkled face shook their heads and whispered to each other, "He is a good old man, who has not long to live."

The old man had been well off in his day, but when he found himself on the shady side of life, wife dead and home broken up, he said to his only son: "Here, William, take all I have, and let your home be my home until I die."

The son took the papers—you bet he did; and his father was given a cozy corner, a big chair and a corn-cob pipe.

All went well for a year or so, and then the son and the son's wife began to make it uncomfortable for the nice old man in the corner. They threw out hints, deprived him of his comforts, and one cold day in winter he was told that he had better go to Halifax—Nova Scotia.

The old man's heart was sore as he went out into the world to battle against hunger and cold, and when night came he cowered in a doorway, and wept like a child.

"Who is making that chin music up there?" called a reporter whose steps had been arrested by the sobs, and he went up the steps, patted the old man on the back, and sat by him until his story was told.

"Come down to the station with me," said the reporter, taking the old man's arm. "Your son is first cousin to the man who preferred buzzard to lamb; and I'll help you fix him."

Next morning one of the daily papers contained an item to the effect that an old gentleman named Goodheart had been found wandering the streets at night, and that when taken to the station $10,000 worth of United States bonds were found on him. The old man read it over three times, slapping his leg as he saw the point, and a beautiful smile covered his face and climbed up through his hair. In about an hour his son William rushed into the station and called out:

"Father, dear father, come home! All of us were crying all night long, and my wife is now lying in a comatose state on your account."

The old man went home with him, winking at the lamp-posts and smiling as he turned the corners. He had all of his comforts back, and the son bought him a costly pipe and a pair of box-toed boots that very day.

Well, as time went on, the son ventured to suggest that the bonds had better be turned over to him, and every time he said "bonds" the old man would smile and turn the subject.

The other day the father went to bed to die, and he smiled oftener than before as he lay waiting for the summons. The son said his heart was breaking, and then went through the old man's clothes to find the bonds. He didn't find any. He searched the barn and the garret and the cellar, and finally, when he saw that death was near, he leaned over the bed and whispered:

"Father, do you know me?"

"Oh, yes; I know you like a book," replied the dying man.

"And, father, don't you see this thing is killing me?"

"Yes, William, I see it."

"And, father—those—those—bonds, you know. I suppose you want them used to purchase a monument?"

"Yes, correct, William," whispered the father, winking a ghastly wink, and, as the same old smile covered his face, death came to take him to a better home.

When evening fell, the son and son's wife were wildly searching the straw bed to get their hands on those bonds.

The Late Thomas Winans.

Baltimore papers chronicle the death of Thomas Winans, one of the wealthiest residents of that city. His fortune is estimated at $20,000,000. He was the eldest son of Ross Winans, and was born in New Jersey in 1820. He inherited in a large degree the mechanical genius of his father, by whom he was trained as a practical machinist. When a young man he went to Russia as a member of the firm of Harrison & Eastwick, through whom he secured important contracts from the Russian Government for the construction of locomotives for the road between St. Petersburg and Moscow. While in Russia Mr. Winans amassed a large fortune, and, on returning to Baltimore, purchased a square for $52,000, where he built a residence after his own design, and laid out and decorated the grounds with great care and taste. After his return to this country Mr. Winans did not engage in active business, but busied himself with inventions and improvements in machinery, giving much of his time every day to the workshop. He spent a great deal of time in making experiments, and one of the subjects to which he especially devoted his attention for experimental purposes was ventilation. He made a number of experiments for the purpose of obtaining an approved system of ventilation, and erected a tower at his city residence with that object in view. His experiments in ship construction, resulting in the building of the "cigar steamer" which now lies rotting at Winans' wharf, are well known. He obtained a patent for an appliance by which carriages could be turned suddenly out of railroad tracks without danger to the wheels, and indeed was constantly engaged in mechanical work.

Twelve years and more ago thousands of hoop-skirts were manufactured annually in this country. Now the business is completely dead, not a single hoop-skirt manufactory being in operation.

TO ALBERT PIKE.

Suggested by His Poem Entitled "Every Year."

BY J. T. MORRISON.

To me each budding spring doth brighten
Every year,
And the fragrant blossoms whiten
Every year,
The April showers earlier quicken
The leafing trees, and verdure thicken
Every year.

Although I know I'm growing older
Every year,
The world to me does not grow colder
Every year;
Though sorrows with my loves are blended,
My joys of friendship are not ended
Every year.

Though my infirmities remind me,
Every year,
That my youth I leave behind me
Every year,
Yet affection's ties shall bind me
To this life (till death shall find me)
Every year.

And, as life's shadows lengthen,
Every year,
Then my thoughts of love shall strengthen
Every year;
More firmly grow the recollection
Of earthly friendships and affection
Every year.

PITH AND POINT.

True as a dye—Indigo.

The thrown of Russia—Turkey.

Headquarters—The hatter's store.

Can the close of legal proceedings possibly be called a lawsuit?

Riches will never take wings and fly away if you sprinkle a little economy on their tail.

When two girls meet, they kiss. When two men meet, they don't. That shows who wants kissing the worst.

It is asserted of a Philadelphian that he died "worn out by too severe mental effort in the study of how to live without work."

"Ah, yes," said a cabinet-maker to a crockery-dealer, to whom he was introduced; "ah, yes; you sell tea-sets, and I sell settees."

The Arctic travelers tell us of the curious illusion of a double sun. This proves that even in that cold region they have pair o' sols.

The faint green of the coming watermelon peepeth above the sod, and the peppermint bottle beameth with a dim, sad smile.—*Breakfast Table.*

Mrs. Malaprop, during the hard weather, was heard to inquire whether the cold was in any way supposed to be occasioned by positive or negative eccentricity.

The prayer of the Norman might suit the spirit of our own time. It was "Kind Heaven, I do not ask for wealth; only to be placed within arm's length of some man who has it."

"We had short-cake for tea," said a little girl to a neighbor's boy, to whom she was talking through the fence. "So did we," he answered; "very short—so short it didn't go round."

"Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me, sissy?" asked an anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes," was the reply; "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make a nice cradle for my doll."

When they get telephones in the hotels it will refresh the weary traveler who is sent up to the fifth floor to sit down quietly and impart to the clerk down in the office his private opinion of that functionary's conduct.

Wilson, the celebrated vocalist, was upset one day in his carriage, near Edinburgh. A Scotch paper, after recording the accident, said, "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces."

At bed-time little Willie was saying the usual prayer at his mother's knee, and, having got as far as "If I should die before I wake," hesitated. "Well, what next?" asked his mother. "Well, I s'pose the next thing would be a funeral."

A mother was explaining the origin of things to her little daughter. Having been told that God made the earth, the child asked: "Who made God?" The mother hesitating a moment for an answer, the child said: "I suppose he just blistered right out!"

"Maria," observed Mr. Holcomb, as he was putting on his clothes, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now, no way; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch, then, and I'll carry it around with me. I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."

Spilkins bought a codfish the other day, and remarked to his grocer: "S'pose I'll have to pay for this on delivery?" "Why so?" inquired the dealer. "Because," replied Leander, "it is a C. O. D. fish." The grocer said Spilkins was "codding" him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A little girl had been absent with her parents to a camp meeting for two weeks. On her return her little playmate, Ella Day, entertained her by showing her her new playthings. At night little Mary, in saying her prayers, said: "Oh Lord, bless Ella Day and make her a good girl, so I can take all her playthings away from her and she won't want them back again!"

"Well, I don't care! Satan was sharp and knew what he was about," said a lady whose husband was holding the first woman responsible for all the trouble in the world. "He knew mighty well that if he offered the apple to Adam first he would eat it all up himself and not give Eve a taste, and so to be sure of getting both into the scrape he gave Eve the first chance at it."—*Breakfast Table.*

The Henophone.

An intelligent farmer, living in Des Moines county, has invented a henophone, modeled on the principle of the telephone, by which one old reliable hen, occupying a central office in the henery, sits on all the nests about the establishment, leaving the other fowls free to lay eggs, scratch and cackle. As fast as a new nest contains the full complement of eggs, it is connected with the central office by a copper wire, and the business is settled. The only trouble with the machine is that it sits so hard that it hatches out the porcelain nest-eggs along with the others, so that one chick in every nest is born with glass eyes, and the farmer has to buy and train a dog to lead it around. This makes it expensive.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

SABBATH READING.

The Summons.

For bounteous feast the board is spread,
With costly plate, with fruitage rare;
A hundred lamps their luster shed
To gild the odor-laden air.
From distant nooks low music steals,
Preluding, with faint notes at first,
Such golden melody as outpeals
In one long, sweet, melodious burst.

The haughty master sees with pride
How royally his chamber sweeps
To where its imaged grandeurs hide
In either mirror's crystal deeps,
But prouder is the smile he wears
To think what nabobs, fine and grim,
Shall mount his mansion's marble stairs
And gravely sit and sup with him.

Now, ere the smile has left his lips,
All unannounced, a shape of gloom
Fleet through the massive portal slips
And stands within the lordly room.
Black-vestured, somber-browed it stands,
Marring the splendor like a blot,
With solemn face, with folded hands,
A guest that was expected not.

Full well the master knows that guest,
And cowers before his calm, grave eyes;
Then pointing, while he beats his breast,
Where bright the untasted banquet lies,
He wildly moans, with gasping breath,
"[illegible] spare [illegible] single day!"
The stranger answers: "I am Death,
I summon, and you must obey."

Ah, better when this guest appears,
That he, with unrelenting tread,
Should never drag us forth in tears,
But find us willing to be led.
Yes, better on that fated day,
If we, with resignation sweet,
Are glad in lowliest love to lay
Our burdens at the Savior's feet
—*Elinor Lawrence, in the Congregationalist.*

A Voice from the Sea.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

"Yea, it shall be at an instant suddenly."—Isaiah xxix. 5.

"The Lord sent out a great wind into the sea."—Jonah i. 4.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Lord's day, March 24, the inhabitants of London were startled by a sudden hurricane which all at once brought with it darkened clouds of dust, and for a short season raged furiously. Sitting in our study in quiet meditation we were aroused and alarmed by the noise of doors and windows, and the terrible howling of the blast as it swept upon its headlong course. Unhappy were travelers across heath and moor who were overtaken by such an overwhelming gust, for it gave no warning, and allowed no time to seek shelter. It was soon over, but it was followed by cold and dreary weather, and it would seem to have been a token that winter meant to make another struggle to assume his ancient throne. His Parthian arrow was driven forward with intense force and left its mark in ruin and death.

Just at the moment when landsmen were terrified by the threatening storm, her Majesty's training ship "Eurydice," which had returned from a cruise to the West Indies, was rounding Dunnose headland, off the Isle of Wight, with all plain sails and also her studding sails set. Those on board were all naturally anxious to reach their homes, and having only to round the coast and to anchor off Spithead they were making the best of the wind. The noble frigate was plainly seen from the lovely village of Shanklin; but one who was watching the fine vessel suddenly missed it and wondered why. She was hastening along with all sails set except her royals, and her ports open, when in a moment the fierce wind pounced upon her. It was in vain that the Captain ordered sail to be shortened; the ship lurched till her keel was visible, and in less time than it takes us to write it the ship capsized, and more than 300 brave seamen perished. Well might her Majesty's telegram speak of "the terrible calamity of the 'Eurydice.'" What mourning and lamentation had that one cruel blast scattered over the land! How swift is the swoop of death! How stealthy its step! How terrible its leap! *In the midst of life we are on the verge of the sepulcher.* This lesson is preached to us by those three hundred men who lie inshrouded in the all-devouring sea, with a gallant ship as their mausoleum.

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!

Great is the peril of the ocean, but there are also dangers on the land, and at any moment we also may be summoned to appear before our God. Since this cannot be questioned, let each prudent man foresee the evil and prepare himself for it.

Another lesson which lies upon the surface of this sad event is this—*never feel perfectly safe till you are in port.* Many awakened souls are almost within the haven of peace, and are at this time rounding the headland of thoughtfulness, with the sails of earnest inquiry all displayed to the breeze. Their condition is very hopeful, but it is not satisfactory to those who are anxious about their eternal welfare, nor should it be satisfactory to themselves. They are steering for the harbor, they enjoy favoring winds, they have all sails set, but still they have not quite believed in Jesus, nor surrendered themselves to His grace. We who watch them can see that their ports are open, and we dread lest they should be overtaken by a sudden temptation and should suddenly be overturned at the very moment when our hopes are at their best. Is the reader in such case? Then let us beseech him not to be content till he has found Christ and so by faith has anchored in the harbor of "eternal salvation." Do not be happy, dear friend, till you are moored on the Rock of Ages, under the lee of the everlasting hills of divine mercy, through the atoning blood. It seems very wonderful that a ship which had been to sea so many times and had just completed a long winter's cruise in safety should at last go down just off the coast in a place where danger seemed out of the question. It is doubly sad that so many men should be within sight of a shore upon which they must never set their foot. To perish in mid ocean seems not so hard a lot as to die with the white cliffs of Albion so near; to die with the gospel ringing in our ears is still more sad. Never reckon the ship safe till it floats in the haven; never reckon a soul safe till it is actually "in Christ." The "almost persuaded" are often the last to be fully persuaded. Aroused, impressed, and moved to good resolutions, to tears, and even to prayers, yet men postpone decision, and by the force of Satan's arts are lost—lost when we all hoped to see them saved. O that seekers were wise enough to be distressed until they are thoroughly renewed. Any position short of regeneration is perilous in the extreme. The man-slayer would have been cut down by the avenger had he lingered outside the walls of the refuge-city; it would have been all in vain for him to have touched its stones or sheltered near its towers; he must be within the gates or die. Seekers after salvation, you are not safe till you actually close in with Jesus, place all your confidence in Him and become forever His. Shall it be so *now*, or will you abide in death? Rest not an hour. Trifle not for another moment; for death may seize you, or a spiritual lethargy may come over your soul from which you may never again be aroused. Give no sleep to your eyes nor slumber to your eyelids till your anchor has entered into that within the veil and you are saved in Christ Jesus.

A further lesson should be gleaned from the scant wreckage which as yet has floated up from the sunken vessel. Let us all take warning, and remember that *we cannot tell when fierce temptation may assail us.*

THE BRAIN.

[illegible]

(From the New York Tribune.)

The views expressed at the Washington convention of the physicians of insane asylums indicate somewhat the course of scientific opinion as to the functions of the brain. To the poets and the popular conception, the human skull will long remain "the dome of thought, the palace of the mind." To the student of physiology, the seat of the mental processes had been gradually narrowing and receding till finally Dr. Clark, of Toronto, tells us that no satisfactory evidence proves that mentality is localized beyond a focal point of the nerves at the base of the brain. We can better appreciate how great is this change from former views if we compare with such a conception the notions on which phrenology was based, when the various attributes of mind were supposed to display themselves in the "bumps" of the skull, and, in consequence, to reside on or near the circumference of the organ within. If the new views are to be accepted, much more than phrenology must be sacrificed. Brain-power, the new doctrine teaches, is not dependent alone on the size of the skull's contents. Probably, also, considerations of shape will follow those of size; people with high foreheads will gain no reputation from their frontal expanses, and a head as low-crowned as that of a mound-builder will be credited with a full average supply of intellect.

It must be admitted that there are some facts hard to explain under the old doctrine. Dr. Brown-Sequard described a few years ago a large number of cases where people who had lost half or more of their brains succeeded in keeping quite as much sense as they had ever possessed. This was partially explained on the theory that either half of the brain may perform the functions of the whole. But other instances were related where the full mental capacity survived a partial loss of both hemispheres of the brain. However, there was the cerebellum, the little brain, to fall back upon. A great deal of faith has been pinned to the cerebellum by scientific folks who have lost faith in their brains. But now comes Dr. Walter Kemper, of Oshkosh, with the post-mortem examination of a patient who was interested in the news of the day, conversed intelligently on politics, religion and science, and was well versed in English literature, yet had suffered from a disease which wasted away one side of her cerebrum and the other side of her cerebellum, till neither was of one-fourth the natural size. Such instances seem more conclusive than the famous experiments upon pigeons, in which the birds not only survived the extirpation of their entire brains, but even regained, apparently, their normal senses and capacity after the lapse of a few weeks.

If it be conceded that the mental faculties reside in the focus of nerves at the base of the brain, there will be less difficulty in obtaining correct notions about the insect world. Few insects have any brains, yet many of them—as, for instance, Sir John Lubbock's ants—have sound, discriminating intellects. In fact, certain savage ants of South America hold tracts of land, and wage successful war against man when he attempts to plant a residence on their domain. Big brains, in that case, are powerless against no brains. What, then, it may be asked, is the use of the organ in question, if it does not serve as the seat of mind? Dr. Brown-Sequard's answer was that the brain, like the hand, does the work of the mind, as it is ordered; but is the instrument, not the motor. That view of the matter suggests at least one sensible precept: If our brains are mere tools, we should at all events keep them in good order.

In the Interest of Manhood.

Two men came into the Mayor's office recently, and, halting in front of the judicial desk, doffed their beavers:

"What can I do for you?" said the urbane official.

"Well, sur, me name it is Timothy Megee. I was wonst well known in these parts for foightin', warnt I, Si?" turning to his companion, who growled out "he thought he war." "I whaled them all down in Blue Rock, didn't I, Si?"

Si said he believed he did.

"Si, did I iver lit a man go away wantin', when he wanted a foight?"

Si said he didn't believe he ever did.

"I want to file an affidavy against Emmanuel Compton for foightin', because he wouldn't shtay wid me. I niver had a mon arristed in me loife that gave me foight and shtayed wid me. I care not whether he whupt me or I whupt him, if he shtayed wid me, but, when a mon shtrikes me and runs away and shows the white feather, I call that cowardly, and I want him arristed. He took a run and a jump and hit me, but he didn't knock me down, did he, Si?"

Si said he didn't.

"Make out an affidavy, Mr. Mayor, and have him arrested for foightin'."

It was made out.—*Zanesville* (*Ohio*) *Times.*

THE rules of a ladies' club in Warsaw, Poland, declare that no member shall give more than $26 for a morning dress, $52 for an evening dress, or $6 for a bonnet, and that at each quarterly meeting each member shall truthfully declare that she owes neither a milliner's nor a dressmaker's bill.

KING-KILLING.

A Thirty-Years' Record in Europe and America of Attempts on the Lives of Rulers.

1848—Nov. 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted.

1849—June 12.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.

1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an ex-Lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.

1851—May 22.—Sefeloque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.

1852—Sept. 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.

1853—Feb. 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libenyi.

1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.

1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III. as he was entering the Opera Comique.

1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.

1855—April 28.—Napoleon III. was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri.

1856—April 28.—Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.

1856—Dec. 8.—Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples, with his bayonet.

1857—Aug. 7.—Napoleon III. again. Bartoletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.

1858—Jan. 14.—Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.

1861—July 14.—King William, of Prussia, was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.

1862—Dec. 18.—A student named Dossios fired a pistol at Queen Amalia, of Greece (Princess of Oldenberg), at Athens.

1863—Dec. 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris.

1865—April 14.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.

1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavarasoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was felled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed.

1867—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris.

1868—June 10.—Prince Michael, of Servia, was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.

1871—The life of Amadeus, the new King of Spain, was attempted.

1872—August.—Col. Gutieriez assassinated President Balta, of the republic of Peru.

1873—Jan. 1.—President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated.

1875—August.—President Garcia Mareno, of Ecuador, was assassinated.

1877—June.—President Gill, of Paraguay was assassinated by Commander Molas.

1878—May 22.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann, it will be remembered, fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

To this list we must now add a third attempt on the life of the Emperor William, at Berlin.

The City of Marseilles.

Marseilles is, we believe, the second largest city in France, and has a population exceeding that of Baltimore, being now about 400,000. At this season of the year, of an evening, the whole population seem to be on the streets, and intermixed with them are natives of many parts of the globe, such as Turks, Arabs, Algerines, Greeks, Italians, Egyptians and Spaniards, all arrayed in their national costumes. A stroll through the streets is a novel sight to Americans, and our young friends enjoyed it amazingly, and voted Marseilles to be a bright and beautiful city.

Marseilles is famous for its fine drives, and we had no sooner got rid of the dust of travel than we started for a general reconnoissance of its beauties. The principal drive is through the southern section of the city, consisting of a broad avenue about 200 feet wide, along which are the residences or *chateaux* of solid men of this fine commercial city, each surrounded with spacious gardens, ornamented with statuary and fountains. This avenue has three rows of immense sycamore trees on each side of it which form a perfect arch and shade over the main drive, extending about three miles to the city park. This park embraces about 600 acres, bordering on the Mediterranean, with numerous mountain islands in the distance rising thousands of feet from its blue depths. The fountains, cascades, lakes and flower-beds ornamenting this park make it more beautiful and attractive than the famous Bois de Boulogne of Paris. The cultivation of flowers and the love of them appear to be universal with the French. In every large city there are regular flower-markets, where nothing else is sold, and the park of Marseilles is almost one continuous flower-garden. Between the walls of the park and the Mediterranean there are a multitude of bathing-houses, where thousands of persons, both male and female, in bathing-dresses, enjoy themselves in the ocean.—*C. C. Fulton's letter to the Baltimore American.*

A Self-Boring Well.

An artesian well, now partly completed at Pesth, Hungary, has reached a depth of over 1,000 yards, and will be the deepest of its kind. It is intended to supply hot water; at present, that which is obtained has a heat of 160 deg. Fahrenheit, and it is expected that lower strata will furnish water at 178 deg. The most curious feature about this well is the adaptation to it of automatic machinery for boring, the water-power for which is supplied by the well itself. By this means the boring has been conducted at double its previous rate. The notion is entertained that the abundant supply of warm water may be used in cultivating tropical plants in the gardens of the neighborhood.

Out of the Jurisdiction.

A good story is told of a Vermont ex-Judge and ex-member of Congress. The latter held court in Essex county, when a long-standing case, in which an especially sharp lawyer had been engaged, was heard. The Judge ruled the law points against the lawyer in question, and he lost the case. After tea, the counsellor, who was staying at the same inn in Guildhall with the Judge, approached the latter and invited him to take a drive, and the Judge accepted. A few minutes behind a good trotter took them over the line into New Hampshire, when the attorney turned to his companion and said:

"Judge, I presume, now we are in New Hampshire, we are peers?"

The court assented.

"Well," rejoined the lawyer, "you blank old fool, how came you to decide that case against me?" And, expending a part of his temper upon the innocent animal that drew the carriage, he sped away from the line of Vermont, increasing his vituperation with the distance from the Judge's jurisdiction.

Finally, exhausted, he turned his horse and drove back to Guildhall. As the horse's hoofs sounded on the bridge, which brought the riders again in the Green Mountain State, the now-serene lawyer gracefully raised his hat and said:

"Judge, we have had a very pleasant ride together. I am greatly obliged for your company, and hope on some future occasion to have the honor of a drive with you again."

A Life Riddle Solved.

Once upon a time, the conversation having turned, in presence of Dr. Franklin, upon riches, and a young person in the company having expressed his surprise that they ever should be attended with such anxiety and solicitude, instancing one of his acquaintances, who, though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting-house; the doctor took an apple from a fruit-basket and presented it to a little child, who could just totter about the room. The child could scarcely grasp it in its hand. He then gave it another, which occupied the other hand. Then choosing a third, remarkable in size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears.

"See there," said the philosopher, "there is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy!"

TWO AMERICAN girls have scandalized pious Paris by fanning themselves in church, and, when the preacher said they must either stop waving those—that is, those blessed fans, or leave the sacred edifice, leaving it with much emphasis of tiny boot-heels and an awful frown.

Brown Breakfast Cakes.

One cupful each of graham and white flour, one teaspoon DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, one pint sweet milk, one egg, a little salt; separate white and yolk of the egg, and beat thoroughly. Bake in heated irons, and in a quick oven.

WE still assert that Heart Disease can be cured, and ask you to read this:

I was afflicted for several years with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with dizziness and gradually increasing debility. For more than two years I was subject to severe darting pains through the heart, followed by a sense of suffocation and difficulty of breathing, threatening instant death. For eight months I was unable to lie down, but was obliged to sit bolstered up in bed, or in my chair, through the night. When asleep the motion of the heart would often stop, causing me to wake suddenly in great distress, and preventing me from getting necessary rest. I was very much reduced in flesh and strength, and had given up all hope of permanent relief, when I was induced by a friend to try the efficacy of the HEART REGULATOR. By the use of a few bottles I was restored to my usual health, and, for the last ten years, I have suffered no severe attacks. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend its use to all persons afflicted with Disease of the Heart.

MRS. E. P. REED, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DON'T FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "DON'T FORGET IT."

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

THOUSANDS of dollars might be annually saved to farmers if they would give freely of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl. They prevent disease and promote the growth. We said Sheridan's. Those put up in *large* packs are utterly worthless.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "DON'T FORGET IT" advertisement in particular.

OLD Dr. Johnson was a benefactor. Seventy-five years ago he invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, the wonderful success of which in the cure of diseases of the head, throat and lungs is truly astonishing. No family should be without it.

FRANK LESLIE, ESQ., of the *Illustrated Weekly*, says: "For some time past I have been using BURNETT'S COCOAINE, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair."

DON'T FORGET IT—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

A RECIPE FOR CURING CONSUMPTION given gratis by DR. H. JAMES, 1032 Race St., Philada.

GUNS Revolvers. Price-Lists free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED. 1st CATALOGUE FREE. Laughton, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA.

Advertisements inserted in a list of over 100 Co-operative Papers. The only list on Pacific Coast. Send for circular containing list of papers, prices, &c. Address CARLOS WHITE, 525 and 527 Market Street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 2271.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists', or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be *sent free* to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day.

Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges BY EXPRESS. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

BEFORE
AND
AFTER

ANTI-FAT

The GREAT REMEDY for

CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. Send for Pamphlet.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible]

FOR WAR in the EAST and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

CATARRH. For 10 cents to pay printing and postage, I will send to any sufferer "The True Theory of Catarrh," with full information of a Sure Cure. Cured 34 years. DR. C. R. SYKES, 169 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

$10, $20, $50, $100. Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges) is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES

Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

My new Nickel-Plated Seven-Shot Steel Barrel and Cylinder REVOLVERS make a Louder Report than anything of the kind ever invented. Just the thing for firing Fourth of July salutes with. Cartridges to fit them can be had at any general store. Unequaled as a weapon of defense. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of $2.00. Send in your orders early. G. A. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RAIL ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA

1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago. At $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, *Land Commissioner.*

PRICES
$2.50 to $5,000.
SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL. WEAR WELL.
KEEP GOOD
TIME.

THERMALINE

A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 22,
1878.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are incomparable.

FOR Particulars call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

O. N. U. No. 25

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NEW BUCKEYE MOWER WITH TABLE RAKE

Will cut any kind of grass and in any condition it may be found, [illegible] Buckeye Harvester and Self-Binder. Address, C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, O., Or, AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, Ohio.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 27, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MARLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Parting Words.

At last there comes a change, as changes will come. After a labor of nearly eight years, in the establishment of the COURIER, I retire from its management, feeling that I have used my utmost endeavors to give the people as good a local journal as my limited means would permit. While this labor has been a work of love, it has been surrounded with many cares and anxieties. It has not always been bright, genial sunshine. Sometimes it was very dark and depressing, and the future gave forth little of promise. Not being exultant in the hour of success, nor despondent in the hour of trial, I held steadily on in an earnest, zealous effort to do the best. I have tried to deal fairly and honestly with all, and many warm friends have gathered around me with words of encouragement. Sadly I break in upon these pleasant associations, and sever ties that have been so fruitful of the warmest friendship. With grateful thanks for the kindness, esteem and encouragement shown me, as editor of the COURIER, I bid all adieu.

Messrs. Eli W. Brown and Theodore Reed of Columbia City, will hereafter have editorial charge of the COURIER, and will take possession next Monday. Mr. Reed will remove to this place in a few days, and enter upon the management of the paper. I have personally known these gentlemen for a number of years, and can truly say that they are men of solid worth and merit, and sound in the Democratic faith. I feel that the COURIER is going into good hands, and that they will bring real ability and a wide experience to give it prestige and power in the future.

TOM. C. MAYS.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating officers to be filled in DeKalb county, at the October election, 1878, met at Auburn June 22d, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, and was called to order by J. R. Lanning, chairman of Central Committee.

On motion of W. H. Dills, Chas. A. O McClellan, of Waterloo, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee was chosen permanent chairman of the convention.

On motion of G. W. Maxwell, of Butler, W. H. Dills, of Auburn, and John Robbins, of Garrett, were chosen secretaries.

On motion of J. D. Kelly, of Smithfield, Hon. W. H. Madden, of Wilmington, was chosen vice president.

Thereupon the several townships and election precincts were called and responded, and the call and ratio of representation of the several election precincts, as set forth for the convening of this convention by the Central Committee, was approved and affirmed.

On motion of Mr. Dills, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED,—That the several delegations of the different election precincts present, select from such precincts delegates to the Congressional and Judicial convention as follows: One name for each one hundred voters therein, and one for each fraction of 50 or over. And also they select and present to this convention the name of a person from each election precinct to act as a member of the Central County Committee for the coming two years, and that said committee meet immediately after the adjournment of this convention and have power to select their chairman, either from or outside the members of such committee.

On motion of J. R. Lanning the following persons were appointed a committee on resolutions, to-wit:

Hon. M. Waterman, of Waterloo; Hon. L. D. Britton, of Richland; Hon. S. S. Shutt, of Concord; Hon. W. H. Madden, of Wilmington; W. H. Dills, Auburn, and were instructed on motion of Dr. Lawrence, of Newville, to report at one o'clock p. m.

Thereupon on motion of T. D. Gross, of Auburn, the convention proceeded to announce names for nomination of the several offices, and that they be announced and ballotted for in the following order, viz:

1st, Representative; 2nd, Clerk; 3rd, Auditor; 4th, Treasurer; 5th, Sheriff; 6th, Coroner; 7th, Surveyor and 8th, County Commissioners. And the following names were announced:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

S. S. Shutt, of Concord, by D. D. Moody; Maj. S. W. Sprott, Auburn, by Dr. Lawrence.

FOR CLERK.

J. A. Barnes, of Waterloo, by J. R. Nichols; T. C. Mays, Auburn, by B. D. Thomas; J. W. Baxter, Butler, by G. W. Maxwell.

FOR AUDITOR.

Sol. Barney, of Concord, by E. J. Boyle; J. Tomlinson, of Franklin, by M. Waterman; C. C. Walters, of Concord, by H. Plum; G. W. Downs, of Fairfield, by H. Deetz.

FOR TREASURER.

D. Gonser, of Smithfield, by J. D. Kelly R. D. Thomas, of Keyser, by Mr. Koontz; D. H. Murray, of Concord, by Dr. Lawrence. Mr. Thomas withdrew his name.

FOR SHERIFF.

Wesley I. Work, of Butler, by F. M. Bacon; A. D. Moore, of Wilmington, by J. M. Norford; J. C. St. Clair, of Waterloo, by G. W. Maxwell; J. C. Somers, of Auburn, by Jas. McClellan; I. N. Askew, of Keyser, by T. C. Elson.

FOR CORONER.

J. J. Latson, of Auburn, by Jas. A. Potter; A. P. Foltz, of Auburn, by T. D. Gross.

FOR SURVEYOR.

E. J. Coder, of Auburn, by G. Plum; J. J. VanAuken, of Auburn, by Jas. McClellan.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF SOUTH-WEST DIS.

Edward Kelham, of Keyser, by B. D. Thomas; N. Griffith, of Richland, by T. D. Gross; C. Sheets, of Jackson, by S. J. Brandon; M. Franks, of Richland, by L. D. Britton; Wm. Carr, of Jackson, by John Cool.

FOR COM. OF SOUTH-EAST DIS.

John Shoub, of Stafford, by H. Dickerhoof; O. H. Widney, of Concord, by C. Curie; E. Treman, of Wilmington, by J. J. VanAuken; Peter High, of Jackson, by ———; G. H. Munn, of Newville, by ———.

On motion the convention adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

At one o'clock convention met and the following names were reported as the Central Committee for the ensuing two years, viz;

Butler-tp., James Quince; Keyser-tp., B. D. Thomas; Jackson-tp., J. J. Walters; Concord-tp., S. S. Shutt; Newville-tp., G. H. Munn; Stafford-tp., Jas. Wilson; Wilmington-tp., J. M. Norford; Auburn precinct, D. D. Moody; Waterloo precinct, D. Y. Husselman; Richland-tp., C. B. Kagey. Fairfield-tp. Sol. Reinoehl, Smithfield-tp., F. C. Waterman; Franklin-tp., Joseph Sewell; Troy-tp., B. F. Cornelius.

And also the following as delegates to the Congressional and Judicial Convention, viz:

Butler-tp., Samuel Knott, John Harvey; Keyser-tp., J. R. Skilling, W. Teeters, J. Robbins, J. A. McClure; Jackson-tp., John Cool, S. J. Brandon. J. J. Walters, S. J. Tarney; Concord-tp S. S. Shutt, J. W. Dills; Newville-tp., B. F. Blair; Stafford-tp., D. B. Bordner; Wilmington-tp., A. Smith, J. W. Boyle, S. Ochs, W. L. Blair, D. Tomlinson, C. Stoy; Auburn precinct, D. D. Moody, S. Kutzner, G. Plum; Waterloo precinct, M. Waterman, J. B. Hoover, R. Clutter, Jerry Plum; Richland-tp., L. D. Britton, E. Orr, N. McIntyre, G. I. Patterson; Fairfield-tp., G. W. Downs, A. Deetz, John Potts; Smithfield-tp., G. H. Duncan, J. D. Kelly; Franklin-tp A. Baxter, A. M. Waterman; Troy-tp., S. Leonard, John Stearns.

Thereupon the committee on resolutions submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted, viz:

RESOLVED, 1st—That we fully endorse the action of the majority of the House of Representatives in Congress in their investigation of the election frauds by which the country was cheated and robbed of the honest and rightful possession of the offices of President and Vice President, and insist that the guilty parties, wherever they may be, and wherever found should be punished, truth and justice vindicated and a repetition of a like offense be made impossible.

2nd—That the National bank notes should be retired and in lieu thereof, there should be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

3d—That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called "Greenbacks," a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contract under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

4th—That the right to issue paper money as well as coin in the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

5th—That we are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of the United States notes and bonds to be hereafter issued, in common with all other property and money.

6th—That we endorse and re-affirm the principles and declarations set forth and adopted by the democratic State Convention, held in February, 1878.

On motion the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates as follows:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

S. S. Shutt received votes	171
S. W. Sprott "	90

Mr. Shutt was declared the nominee.

FOR CLERK.

Mr. Barns received	58 2-5
Mr. Mays "	100
Mr. Baxter "	92 3-5

2ND BALLOT.

Barns received	63 2-5
Mays "	110
Baxter "	92 3-5

Barns withdrew.

3RD BALLOT.

Mays received	137
Baxter "	123

On motion of Mr. Baxter, Mr. Mays was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

FOR AUDITOR.

S. Barney received	88
Mr. Tomlinson "	64
Mr. Walters "	63
Mr. Downs "	46

2ND BALLOT.

Mr. Barney received	94
Tomlinson "	65
Walters "	69
Downs "	33

Downs withdrew.

3D BALLOT.

Barney received	97
Tomlinson "	63
Walters "	100

4TH BALLOT.

Barny received	90
Tomlinson "	49
Walters "	131

Tomlinson withdrew.

5TH BALLOT.

Barney received	104
Walters "	137

On motion of Mr. Barney, Mr. Walters was declared the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for Auditor.

FOR TREASURER.

Mr. Murray withdrew his name, and on his motion Daniel Gonser was declared nominated by acclamation.

FOR SHERIFF.

Askew withdrew his name.

Work received	63
Moore "	57
St Clair "	66
Somers "	75

2ND BALLOT.

Work received	76
Moore "	87
St. Clair "	60
Somers "	88

Mr. Moore withdrew.

3D BALLOT.

Work received	99
St. Clair "	69
Somers "	93

4TH BALLOT.

Work received	94
St. Clair "	73
Somers "	94

5TH BALLOT.

Work received	102
St. Clair "	62
Somers "	97

St. Clair withdrew.

6TH BALLOT

Work received	149
Somers "	111

On motion of D. D. Moody on behalf of Mr. Somers, W. I. Work was declared unanimously nominated as candidate for Sheriff.

FOR CORONER.

Mr. Latson received	164
Foltz "	90
Baxter "	8

Mr. Latson declared nominated.

FOR SURVEYOR.

Mr. Coder withdrew his name, and on his motion Mr. Van Auken declared nominated by acclamation.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.

Mr. Kelham received	99
Sheets "	85
Franks "	49
Carr "	19
Griffith "	7

Mr. Carr and Griffith withdrew.

2ND BALLOT.

Kelham received	146
Sheets "	71
Franks "	39

Mr. Kelham declared nominated.

FOR COMMISSIONER, S. E. DIST.

Mr. Shoub received	91
Widney "	65
Treman "	97
High "	17

High withdrew.

2ND BALLOT.

Shoub received	98
Widney "	61
Treman "	102

Widney withdrew.

3D BALLOT.

Shoub received	139½
Treman "	121½

Shoub was declared nominated.

The following is the ticket as nominated:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
Samuel S. Shutt, of Concord.
FOR CLERK.
Thomas C. Mays, of Union.
FOR AUDITOR,
Cyrus C. Walters, of Concord.
FOR TREASURER,
Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield.
FOR SHERIFF,
Wesley I. Work, of Butler.
FOR CORONER,
James J. Latson, of Union.
FOR SURVEYOR,
Jay J. Van Auken, of Union.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
Edward Kelham, of Keyser.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
John Shoub, of Stafford.

Ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Auburn COURIER and Butler Herald.

On motion the convention adjourned. "Sine die."

C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, Prest.

W. H. DILLS,
JOHN ROBBINS, } Secretaries.

Spencerville Items.

—Strawberries at Dr. Emanuel's last Saturday evening.

—Our merchants are buying large quantities of wool.

—W. H. Kinsey is at his old place with the Barney brothers.

—Dr. Houghton expects to occupy his new house in a few weeks.

—Spencerville sent a large delegation to the county convention.

—Mr. B Zimmerman has bought a lot and is making arrangements to build soon.

—Professor Starr visited our town and gave us an expose of spiritualism on Friday and Saturday evenings.

—True these are not war times, but guarding the property of absent families, assisted by the hired girl, is a pleasant pastime.

—An immense concourse of people assembled at this place Sunday to witness the ordinance of baptism, by immersion, performed by Rev. Lancaster, of M. P. Church, there being two candidates, residents of Maysville.

—Some of the friends of the candidates feel disappointed as to the action of the convention on Saturday, but by the time the election takes place we presume disappointment will yield and the machinery will be properly adjusted to secure victory to the choice of the convention.

Annual Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the Fiscal year ending May 31, 1878.

	Receipts.	Expendit's.
Bal. in treasury June 1, 1877	$ 1671 [illegible]	
Am't. col. on 2d installment and delinquent list of 1876	11067 20	
Am't col on duplicate of '77	21063 29	
Am't recd from all sources to June 1, 1878	1138 67	
Amount of orders paid from June 1, 1877 to June 1, 1878, on account as follows:		
Expense poor		$ 5104 06
" roads, bridges, ditches		14780 32
" illegal tax refunded		43 85
" books, stationery &c		1025 01
" miscellaneous orders		787 43
" house refuge, &c		59 60
" criminals		508 20
" courts		2066 74
" inquests		96 70
" public buildings		969 70
" assessing revenue		2375 10
" fees and salaries		2975 60
" insane		589 76
" elections		11 94
" int. on county orders		616 75
Bal in treasury June 1, 1878		3715 53
Total	34951 12	34951 12

Recapitulation of County and Township Revenues.

Bal in treasury June 1, '77	2976 86	
Special school tax collected to June 1, 1878	21757 51	21757 51
Road tax revenue	11250 10	11250 10
Township "	4320 62	4320 62
Dog "	1406 47	1406 47
Com. school "	1025 07	1025 07
Add special school tax revenue	3794 06	3794 06
Int on jail bond " "	5784 70	4924 75
Redemption of land	685 56	670 26
Liquor license	1725 00	1900 00
Agric'l fund	30 00	30 00
Circuit court docket fees	300 00	200 00
County revenue	83279 16	81235 50
Bal in treasury June 1, 1878		5720 68
Total	138335 11	138335 11

Recapitulation of School Fund.

Am't school revenue recd to June 1 1878	19831 88	19831 88
Cong'l int in treasury June 1, 1877	829 21	
Cong'l int collected for year ending June 1, 1878	1179 83	1619 03
Cong'l principal in treasury June 1, 1877	127 10	
Com school int collected for year ending June 1, 1878	1843 22	1571 97
Com school principal in treasury June 1, 1877	111 05	
Com school prin collected for year ending June 1, 1878	1291 00	1650 00
Amt fines col and paid in treasury to June 1, 1878	835 23	
Cong'l fund principal recd for year ending June 1, 1878	455 63	200 00
Amt recd for liquor licenses for year ending June 1, 1878	1725 00	1000 00
Amt of liquor license in treasury June 1, 1877	300 00	
Unclaimed witness fees	50	50
Bal in treasury June 1, 1878		1232 40
Total	27555 73	27555 73

Grand Recapitulation.

Total amt., co. twp. & school revenue in treas June 1, 1877	4098 47	
Spec'l school tax collected since June 1, 1877	21757 51	
Road	11250 10	
Township	4320 62	
Dog	1406 47	
Common school	1025 07	
Additional special school	3794 06	
Interest on jail bond	5784 70	
Liquor license	1725 00	
Redemption of fund	685 36	
Ag'l fund	30 00	
County revenue	83279 16	
Common school revenue	19831 18	19831 83
Common school interest	1793 00	1571 97
Common school principal	1049 33	1650 00
Cong'l principal	455 63	200 00
" interest	1179 83	1619 03
Circuit court docket interest	300 00	300 00
Unclaimed witness fees	50	50
Bal. in treasury June 1, 1878		6818 08
Total	113865 84	113865 84

Balance in Treasury

Bal of the several funds in treasury June 1, 1878.

County revenue	3715 53
Int on jail bond revenue	1730 36
Redemption of land	149 19
Cong'l school fund int	390 01
" " " prin	322 72
Com " " "	183 34
" " " int	271 25
Liquor license	125 00

Amt of jail bonds outstanding $27,000

All of which is respectfully submitted

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Auburn, Ind., 24th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Feidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Aldritch & Barrett, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.40.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north east quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Ross & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Court Court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.
June 10th, 1878.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BARGAINS FROM THE

AUCTION SALE

OF LAST WEEK.

100 Doz. Gents' Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, large size, 50cs. worth 75c.

75 Doz. Gents' rich Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, new colors, extra quality, 75c each, worth $1.25.

50 Doz. Ladies Silk Ties, choice colors, and of the best quality, 25c each worth 75c.

1,000 Japanese—Chinese—Fans, 10c., 12½c. 15c, 20c and 25c each, worth double. Also large lot of black and white silk fans, 25c, 35, 50 and 75c, worth three times the money.

60 Pieces Yard wide French Percales, 6 1-4c per yard, worth anywhere 10c.

100 Pieces Yard wide English Chintz, 8c per yard, worth 12 1-2c any where.

50 Pieces Bourette dress goods 10c per yard, worth 18c. 50 pieces Cotton Dress goods 12 1-2 per yard, worth 20c.

200 Pieces White Dress Goods, viz: Nainsook Stripes and Checks, Victoria Lawns, Lace Striped Piques, 5, 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2 and 20c per yard, all much under value.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!

New assortment this week, mounted with elegant handles, at popular prices. Summer Underwear for gentlemen ladies and children. Full line in all sizes and qualities. Aosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Lace Goods' Scarfs, Buwns, Ties, Facy Goods, Dress Buttons, etc. Probably the largest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices consistant with good quality.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

GROCERIES

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS
AND GLASSWARE,

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only, in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Green Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cedts, Arbuckles' and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c. Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sole at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

SOMETHING NEW IN FARM MACHINERY!

THE McCORMICK

REAPER and SELF-BINDER

THE GREAT

Achievement of the Age.

A Reaper that binds as it cuts and does good clean work---a better bind than can be done by hand. One man to drive is all that is required.

Call and see this machine now on exhibition at Auburn.

D. D. SNYDER, Ag't.

DEALER IN:

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS

and other farm implements.

CULTIVATORS FORM $18 to $25

The Celebrated

EMPIRE REAPER AND MOWER,

Sweep or Table Rake.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's Liver Pills cure dyspepsia.

Bank will be closed on the Fourth.

Wheat, 95c.; Oats, 20c.; Corn, 30c.

Mrs. Mulchay is visiting at Buffalo.

Dry goods and groceries at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Mrs. A. C. Dawson left for California Monday night

Congress adjourned on Wednesday night of last week.

Hook & Ladder dance at Ensley's Hall on the Fourth.

"Fruits of the Wine Cup" at Ensley's Hall to-morrow night.

Now is your time to get good bargains at the boot upside down.

The work on the grade to the 9th street bridge is progressing

The Democratic Convention was largely attended last Saturday.

We undrestand that there will be a celebration on the Fourth at Butler.

Go and see the handsone stock of clothing at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

A large line of summer clothing, all new goods, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Go and hear the Freemont Dramatic Club to-morrow night at Ensley's Hall.

Communion Service will be held at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

Mr. Geo. Emerick and lady, of Fairfield township, paid us a visit on Tuesday.

The post office will be closed on the Fourth of July from 12 o'clock to 6 p. m.

Don't forget that prices are very low and goods very good at the boot upside down.

Mrs. Eldridge and Miss Rosalie Higgins, of this city, were the guests of Mrs. John Butt, of Waterloo, Tuesday last.

Mr. Chas. Davis, of Wabash, nephew to J. L., is visiting his cousin Frank at this place.

Miss Clara Hultz, of Plymouth, O., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. A. J. Ralston.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

Clerk Moss has been adding improvements to his handsome residence on South Main street lately.

The Hook and Ladder boys are making arrangements for a grand dance on the Fourth at Ensley's Hall.

J. Abright has just received a beautiful machine with which to do engraving on metal. Call and see it.

Our Methodist friends intend to have a lunch stand on the Fourth. Don't bring your dinner, but come and get a good lunch.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

Warm weather will soon be here in all its fury, and now is the time to get nice new suits for summer, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Capt. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, was nominated by the Republicans last week as a candidate for Congress in the eleventh district.

T. H. Sprott, Esq., has removed his office from McIntyre's block to the second story of the building occupied by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

Half fare tickets will be sold on the Baltimore & Ohio Road on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return on the 5th at all stations on the Road.

A Fort Wayne temperance lecturer paused in his speech to take a drink of water, put the glass down and lazily reached toward the end of the table for a coffee grain. Force of habit.

Mrs. Tom. Corwin, the widow of Gov. Corwin died at Lebanon, Ohio, on the 10th inst. in the 83d year of her age. She died in the same room in which she was married, 56 years afterward.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

Special Notice.

I desire to state to the citizens of Franklin township, that I will be at home to attend to business of the township, on Tuesday of every week, until further orders. 3t.

B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100.000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

List of unclaimed letter remaining in the post office at Auburn, Ind., June 22: Crumb Danniel, Davis, Wm. H. H., Hoin, J. L., Ketchum, Mary, Miller, J. F., May, John B., Ober, Levi S., Ober, A. G., Olcott, Charles, Wood, Menerva.

J. RAINIER, P. M.

The Hook and Ladder company have secured Ensley's Hall for the Fourth and will give a dance therein. They will have excellent music and all should attend, as they are taking this way to raise means to procure a more complete and attractive uniform.

There is some considerable effort being made to win the prize at the next fair for the best roads. The offering of a premium has had a good effect. Our roads are generally in good condition now, and a great deal of careful work has been done on them.

One of our farmers growled a little because he was offered only 95 cents for his wheat, but when he visited the boot upside down, and bought a pair of splendid gaitors for $1.25, he allowed things were about "eving."

Old coats and even little old hats can be used to advantage, by stopping up the holes, and made useful again, but what is the use of fooling away time on a pair of old boots or shoes, when you can buy a new pair good and cheap, at the boot upside down.

The ladies' social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained at the residence of S. B. Miller on next Friday afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited. Ladies will please provide themselves with napkins.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

If you want a bargain in harness, single or double, collars, bridles, whips, saddles, fly nets, dusters, etc., call at G. Rhodenbaugh's, north of the court house, and examine for yourself before purchasing. All stock and work warranted as represented.

The New York Store is now the clothing emporium of DeKalb county, having added anew to their already large stock of clothing a large invoice from the eastern markets, making it the largest and best assorted stock of clothing in the county. Go and see before you buy your clothing.

The following puzzle has been handed us for publication, from Pile's school house:

James, John and William went to Butler to attend the caucus and got bluffed off. Then James took a back seat when he was called out. How far would they have to go to climb a tree

Orderly people will be thankful when the gang of drunken ditchers, now employed in this section, get through with their work.—Waterloo Press.

We are informed that the above does great injustice to several worthy persons, and that they were not concerned in anything worse than ejecting from their midst a thief and dead beat, who was the rowdy of the occasion.

Weamer has fitted up the Lunch Rooms lately occupied by Mrs. Humes and has everything in good shape. Last Saturday he fed quite a number and had a fine bill of fare, such as roast beef, roast veel, spring chickens, steak, fresh fish, &c. He has nice ice cream parlors connected therewith and serves up this delicacy in good shape.

Congressional Convention.

By advertisement, the time of the National Greenback Labor Congressional Convention for the Thirteenth Indiana District, is changed from the 18th, inst., to the 19th of July, next, to be held at Kendallville at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of putting in nomination a Candidate for Congress.

T. H. STEWART, Chairm'n, Com.

Kendallville, June 13, 1878.

Fourth of July Excursion.

The Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, will sell excursion tickets over that line and branches operated by the Pennsylvania Company on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, good for these three days, at reduced excursion rates. We are authorized by F. R. Myers, Esq., the Gen'l. Passenger and ticket agent of that road, to make this announcement.

Marble Works

Mr. Abner Niebel, of Tiffin, Ohio, will open up his marble works in this place the first of next month in the brick block south of the jail, on Ninth street. Mr. N. is connected with the extensive works of this kind at Tiffin, perhaps the largest in Northern Ohio, and a branch here will have facilities for doing work not to be excelled in this section. Orders for monuments &c. will receive prompt attention.

Prepare for the Fourth.

Excellent arrangements are being made for a grand celebration here on the Fourth. A meeting of the old settlers will take place for the first time in the county, and an organization will no doubt be effected. It is hoped that there will be a large number of this class in attendance. Hon. E. D. Hartman will deliver the oration. There will be fire works in the evening and several ascensions of illuminated balloons will be made.

The Freemont Dramatic Club will give one of their splendid temperance plays entitled "The Fruits of the Wine Cup," to-morrow evening at Ensley's Hall, for the benefit of the Red Ribbon Club at that place. This troupe is composed entirely of home talent, and come well reccommended, both as to their respectability and rendition of the play. All should turn out as they are worthy of a crowded house.

The Corunna Band will please except our thanks for a pleasant serenade tendered the family of the editor last Saturday, while he was up town getting kicked. In these days of extremes, it's consoling to know that happiness and misery do not dwell so far apart; that they alternate rapidly, and that a lowering cloud to-day may be succeeded by sunshine to-morrow. The band was pronounced the best heard here for some time and it is gratifying to know that it is one of the institutions of our county.

Several reasons why it will be to the interest of farmers to patronize L. M. Montgomery, at the Eel River Elevator: 1st. Because he will pay the highest cash price. 2d. Because grain is easily unloaded from wagons. 3d. Because he can clean and prepare it for market in a proper condition. 4th Becaused wheat shipped from this elevator will go as Michigan wheat. 5th. Because he has had much experience in handling grain. 6th. Because he expects to stay here and make this his permanent business point. 7th. Because he will not only buy wheat, corn, oats, etc., but hides, pelts, furs, rags or in fact anything the farmer may have to sell that will bare shipping.

The following levies on cash $100 valuation, were made and approved by the County Commissioners last week, for the different towns and townships.

	Tp.	Road	Sp.S.	Poll
Butler	10	20	40	—
Jackson	10	15	20	25
Concord	10	15	25	50
Newville	10	15	35	100
Stafford	15	10	20	—
Wilmington	15	15	35	—
Union	5	15	5	—
Richland	10	10	25	25
Fairfield	10	15	20	40
Smithfield	10	10	20	40
Franklin	15	15	30	—
Troy	12	15	40	—
Keyser	15	15	20	50
Auburn			10	
Waterloo			25	100
Butler			40	—
Garrett			25	50

The Albion New Era in speaking of the Pike—Bixler matter, says the death of Mr. Pike and the action of the coroner's jury have again brought before the public the incidents connected with this case, and to enable our readers to fully understand the facts connected with it, we make the following statement: Soon after the unfortunate shooting, which occurred on the 18th day of May, 1877, the grand jury of Noble county found an indictment against J. W. Bixler for an assault and battery with intent to kill. Before the case came up for a hearing in the circuit court, at the request of the prosecuting witness and his friends, (which documents are now on file on the court records) and by the advice of the ablest lawyers of northern Indiana, the then prosecutor, Wm. B McConnell, nolle prossed the case. To maintain a charge of felonious homicide, it must be fully established that death resulted from the wounds inflicted, and attorneys are united in the opinion that the law conclusively presumes that death did not result from such wounds unless it occurs within one year and one day from the time the injury was inflicted. This has been the law in such cases, we believe almost coeval with the existence of the courts of justice. As in this case death did not take place until after the expiration of one year and twenty days, of course an indictment of felonious homicide cannot be found by the grand jury.

The grand jury at their recent session adjourned without finding an indictment against any one, but since their adjournment, Chas. Irish, of Wolcottville, has been committed to jail on a charge of petty larceny, we believe, and the grand jury will be reconvened on Tuesday of next week to consider upon this case. At their session at that time the Bixler case will be considered, provided any one sees proper to go before them with a complaint in regard to that matter. For action or non-action in the matter, the people alone are responsible. If an indictment is found, it can only be for an assault and battery with intent to kill We hope the above will place the matter in its proper light before the people.

Caution.

It has come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the New York Store that customers stray into other stores under the impression that they are in the New York Store, when they are not. If you are looking for the New York Store, be sure you find the place opposite the postoffice. We do not care to have others sell goods upon our reputation.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

Editors' Meeting at Rome City.

The Editorial Association of Northern Indiana, in its fifteenth regular session, met at Rome City, on Thursday and Friday last, with Mr. T. C. Mays in the chair. The following named persons were in attendance: T. C. Mays, of the Auburn COURIER; C K Baxter, Waterloo Press; W K Sheffer, Angola Herald; C O Myers, Kendallville Standard; D McDonald, Plymouth Democrat; J B Stoll, National Banner; Col. I B McDonald, Columbia City Post; Q A Rossler, Warsaw Republican; J H Rerrick, Lagrange Standard; D S Kell, Fort Wayne Daily Gazette; G W Miles, Syracuse Gazette; J. C. Hewitt, Lagrange Register; Dr A S Parker, Kendallville News; J C Miller, Angola Republican. President Mays stated in his address, that since the last meeting not a member of the Association had been taken away by death; that all had met with a fair degree of prosperity, and that efforts to elevate the plane of journalism had not been spared. "There is a sunbeam of promise casting its rays across our future to-day, and there is more buoyancy to the hope that the lowering clouds of depression will soon pass away." "A new era has dawned, and a striking change has taken place. Instead of dull, lifeless journals, Northern Indiana can now boast of a class of local journals not to be excelled in the country. What has contributed more to this result than the Northern Indiana Editorial Association?" The following named persons were duly elected to serve in the offices named for the following year: T C Mays, President; D. McDonald, 1st Vice President; C. K. Baxter, 2nd Vice President; J H Herrick, Treasurer; Herbert S Fassett, Secretary. The next meeting will be held at Syracuse.

We take the following articles from the Rochester papers, published at the home of L. M. Montgomery, Esq., now the enterprising grain merchant at the Eel River Elevators:

[From the Rochester, (Ind.) Independent.]

Mr. Levi Montgomery is about to move to Auburn, Indiana., to take charge of the Eel River R. R. grain elevator, a business in which he has considerable experience and for which he possesses peculiar qualifications. Mr. M. was brought up in this county, and is a member of one of our oldest and best families. In 1868 he was elected sheriff, and again in 1870 was chosen to the same office. He performed his official duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people. Since that time he has served on the board of trustees, making a good record and proving a safe custodian of the interest of the people. For several years he has been engaged in buying grain owning an interest in the elevator at this place until it was destroyed by fire in 1876, when he rebuilt it with his own means, or at least bought out his partner after it was rebuilt. He has scattered immense sums of money throughout this county, having had dealings with almost every man in it, and we never heard the slightest whisper affecting his integrity. Other faults he may have, but Levi Montgomery is the soul of honor, or we are greatly mistaken. His departure, and that of his family, will leave a void in the social circle that will be hard to fill. May success attend them in their new home.

[From the Rochester, (Ind.) Sentinel.]

Rochester has as many good and enterprising business men as any town that we know of, of no greater population, yet we have not too many and can scarcely afford to loose one from the long list. Every town in order to be prosperous, must have men who are willing to lead in business enterprises and encourage others to follow their example We are led to these remarks by the departure of L. M. Montgomery, who has gone to take charge of the railroad elevators at Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ind. Mr. Montgomery is one of the oldest citizens of this county, and has been thoroughly identified with many of its material interests. As a reward for his unflagging energy, the Democracy of this county elected him sheriff for two terms, by majorities ranging far above the usual majority given the ticket; the duties of which office he performed to the entire satisfaction of his many constituents. He has also served as a member of the town council with highly satisfactory results. For a number of years he has been engaged in the grain trade at this place. Misfortune befel him in the destruction of his elevators by fire, but upon its ruins he reared another magnificent structure and maintained the vast patronage he had attained by a long course of fair dealing with all his patrons. We regret that he has left us, but what we have lost will be gained by the business men of Auburn and the farmers of DeKalb county.

Summit Items.

—Our town is quiet these days.

—Crops are growing finally since the rain.

—Considerable lumber is being shipped from this place.

—H. Swonberger, the R. R. agent, is building a new barn.

—Richard Gramling is preparing to build a brick house this summer.

—The concert at Barker's church passed off finely, being both pleasant and profitable.

—R. A. Talmadge, of Rome City, has started a shop for the manufacture of axe helves at this place. Those in this vicinity having hickory timber for sale would do well to call on him.

NEW COMER.

Orange Blossoms.

On Tuesday evening, June 18th, 1878, the nuptials of Dr. J. F. Thomson and Miss Sallie W. Johnson, were celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Y. Johnson, Esq., of this city. Rev. John Johnson, of West Virginia, (uncle of the bride) officiated, assisted by Rev. B. Sawyer, Pastor of the Methodist church.

The above was an event that has been the topic of conversation in our social circles for some time, and one, too, that will ever remain fresh in the memories of those who participated in the festivities, for certainly nothing more could have been done for the enjoyment and pleasure of such a host of friends, than was done on this occasion. About 8 o'clock the friends began to assemble; and in a very short time the double parlors were filled with invited guests, and prompt to the time, at 8:30 the bridal party, consisting of Mr. Frank M. Johnson, brother of the bride, Miss Nellie Johnson, cousin of the bride, and the bride and groom, stepped forth from a side waiting room, and after taking their respective places, the loving couple were made one. Then followed the usual congratulations, after which grace was said by the Rev. D L. Trimble, Rector of the Episcopal parish, when all indulged in a hearty repast consisting of the delcaicies of the season. After the repast, which lasted about an hour, the party were favored with some very excellent music from Mrs. C. Ball, and at eleven o'clock the entire party escorted the bride and groom to the depot, where they took the 11:30 train for Chicago and other points west, on a brief bridal tour.

The following is a list of the bridal presents and the name of the donors: Case of silver knives, forks and spoons, Frank M. Johnson; silver sugar bowl, Mr. Sembower and wife; silver butter dish, Mr Bissett and wife; silver castor, Mr. Moses and wife; silver cake basket, Mr. Bicknell and wife; silver butter dish, sugar bowl, call bell and spoon-holder combined, H. H. G. Upmyer; silver, gold lined creamer and sugar bowl, J. D. Flynn; fine carving set, Rev. D. L. Trimble; set plated polishing irons, John Robbins; silver pickle fork, Nettie Rowe; parlor center piece, R. D. Thomas and wife; folding chair, Mr. Koons and wife; half dozen napkins, Mr. Bricken and wife; fine glass set, Mr David and wife; set silver tea spoons, M. C. Clarkson; pair silver napkin rings L. M. Blair and wife; half dozen silver, gold lined salters and case, W. T. Hopkins and wife; pair silver napkin rings, W. J. Frederick and wife; pair flower brackets, A. H. Pratt and wife, worked lamp mat, D. B. Rother; lace lambrequins, Mr. McGee and wife; toilet set, Mr. H. Levy; card bracket and glass set, Mr. Loer and wife; pitcher, fruit dish and table spread, J. Singler; soup turene, J. J. Hoffman and wife; flower bracket, Mrs. H. L. Clark; tidies, Mrs. L. Covell; towel rack, H. F. Clark; silver butter knife, G. S. Ball and wife; silver butter knife and sugar spoon, E. Ogden and wife; silver plated alarm clock and pair chromoes, A. Sanderson and wife; large two jet parlor lamp, F. M. Bacon and wife; pair beautiful china cups, Mr. Suter and wife; bird and cage Dr. Sherman and wife; pair ground glass vases, Mrs. T. Grant; table spread napkins and a half dozen goblets, W. I. Galloway and wife; set silver tea spoons, N. B. Rowe and wife; pair ground glass flower vases, Mrs. A H. Stewart; silver walter, I. Campbell and wife; silver spoon holder, Mr. Wise and wife; napkins, Mrs. W. Baker; ground glass fruit dishes, A. H. Phillips and wife; complete glass set, G. Fordyce and wife; linen table cloth and napkins, C. Long and wife; silver, gold lined cream pitcher, R Lantz and wife; fine leather medicine case, Dr. J. A. Cowan of Auburn; steel engraving, without frame, O. J. Powell, lastly a broom with a card attached bearing the following lines, and the name of the donor:

> This trifling gift accept from me,
> Its use some folks commend,
> In sunshine use the bushy part,
> In storms the other end.—Farley.

May the Doctor and his charming wife live long and prosper. R.

St. Joe Items.

—It's a boy for Nels. this time, and oh how happy.

—Wash Tustison has opened a boarding house for the accommodation of those wanting board.

—Now that the choice is made, we hope to see those who were unsuccessful work in the traces, and fight the good battle with the armor on, and go in to win.

—Quite a number of our republican friends attended the convention last Saturday. That is right, gentlemen, come up and we will do you good. Stephen Baker, for one, says he is on the fence. We think with a little assistance he will be sure to fall on the money side.

Pioneer of Life of Nelson Ulm.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ross county, Ohio, near the city of Chillicothe, in May, 1817. Lived on the old home farm until seventeen years of age. Moved to this county in 1834, then an almost unbroken wilderness, and settled on the present site of Spencerville. Mr. Ulm tells of helping drive from Ft. Wayne in the fall of 1834, the first hogs and cows ever brought to Spencerville, 8 head of hogs and one cow for David Butter, yet living, and two head of cows for Dan Rhodes, deceased. Dan Yates, then living at Spencer, was the first white settler there, for whom Mr. Ulm worked the fall and winter of 1834. During the same winter Mr Yates sent the subject of this sketch to Fort Wayne to mill taking two bushels of corn on a hand sled, making the distance in two days, camping on the bank of the river near where the Feeder dam now is, drawing the sled on the ice, the river being the only highway at that time. In the fall of 1835 he had a big tramp after Yate's and Rhodes' horses, which were allowed to roam the woods in quest of something to eat. The horses failing to put in an appearance at the usual time, he started to bring them in, striking their trail on Bear creek near where Johnny Jenkins now lives, followed them up the river where Newville now stands, crossing the river where the Brethren church now stands, left the trail and returned to Daniel Rhodes, where he stayed all night. Early the following morning he struck the trail and followed the same all day without any success, camping that night near Maumee river. Awakening in the night, he found that the horses in their wanderings, came up to where he was then camping, he got up bridled two of the horses and hitched them to some saplings and retired. He started home leading one horse, carrying gun and knapsack, striking the St. Joe river near where Hurshes mills now are. In consequence of riding bareback, with heavy load, and it raining all the time, the horse's back became surfeited and in time the hair all came off its back. Starting for Holton's mill on Fish creek in the fall of '34 after a raft of lumber, following Indian trail, he arrived at the mill, and with the assistance of Mr. Holton, succeeded in getting back with a raft without accident. Stopping near the mouth of Buck creek, he found the skeletons of two deers, their horns so interlocked that it was impossible to seperate them, he supposed they had been fighting and had become so entangled that seperation was impossible and had so died. From this incident Mr. Ulm gave the creek the name of Buck creek, the name it still bears. There was a logging and quilting party on the farm that Geo. Johnson now owns, where 80 persons besides children partook of dinner and supper. Geo. Barney and wife and Henry Fales and wife, of Spencerville, assisted in the ceremonies. Dancing was kept up till the wee small hours and on this memorable occasion, one-half barrel of good old Rye, found its way down the throats of all those in attendance. How would G. Barney and H. H. Fales appear assisting at such an entertainment at the pesent day. Mr. Ulm was married in June, 1836, to Elvira Lockwood, whose parents at that time resided on the farm now owned by J. W. Dills. In his own words he says, I had to go to Fort Wayne and all the way afoot after the license. In a wedding tour they took a walk of two or three miles to a prayer meeting at S. Widney's. Mr. Ulm, since his removal this county, has cleared 306 acres of land.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

INSTRUCTIONS

ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

W. H. DILLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1878.

John H. Gugerll } Divorce.
vs.
Nathalie E. Gugerll }

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Nathalie E Gugerll, is not a resident of the state of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1878, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of June, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

By B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains'

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max's.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have faculties for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overall for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Lieut. Edward H. Totten, of the 24th United States Infantry, was killed by a railway accident on the Hudson River road, near West Point, a few days ago.

A startling case of poisoning is reported from Pittston, Pa. Several families are prostrated by drinking the milk of a cow whose udder was bitten by a snake, and eighteen persons who partook of the milk were taken very sick....Thomas Wilkinson, of Cayuga county, N. Y., killed his wife and then committed suicide.

Witness Anderson has been discharged from the position on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *North American*....One of the largest illicit distilleries seized for several years was captured the other day in New York city. It had a capacity of 200 gallons a day, and had been running a long time.

New York papers announce the death of Col. William Vermilye, founder of the well-known banking house of Vermilye & Co..... Sixty-nine colored emigrants sailed last week from New York for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, who will support the emigrants for six months after their arrival....The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by the Continental army was celebrated at that place on the 19th of June, 30,000 people participating.

John, Isaac and Peter Hawn, old men, living not far from Harrisburg, Pa., were attacked in their own house by two tramps, and John and Isaac fatally beaten. The housekeeper was also attacked and the house robbed of $4,000 in bonds.

THE WEST.

The Socialists of Chicago held a picnic in that city on Sunday, the 17th of June, at which about 4,000 of them were present. Contrary to general expectation, everything passed off quietly.

Advices from the West report that Gen. Howard, at the head of a well-organized force, had commenced a forward movement against the hostile Indians in Idaho. The latter number about 700, including Bannocks, Nez Perces, Shoshones and Piutes.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "The bodies of Herman Allen, Jacob Sutton and another person have been found on the Niobrara river, twenty-four miles northwest of the camp on Dismal river. Allen and Sutton were with the Holbrook party, murdered on the 28th of February."

Chicago elevators contain 487,931 bushels of wheat; 828,282 bushels of corn; 103,595 bushels of oats; 37,153 bushels of rye, and 283,044 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,740,005 bushels, against 5,042,416 bushels at this period last year.....The Academy of Music and the Commercial Block, in Akron, Ohio, have been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000.

An uprising of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin is threatened. The Governor of the latter State has appealed to Gen. Sheridan to protect the lives and property of the citizens in the imperiled district.

THE SOUTH.

Noah Cherry, Harris Atkinson and Robert Thompson, colored murderers of the Wormley family, were executed at Goldsboro, N. C., on the 14th inst., in the presence of 6,000 people. They proclaimed their innocence to the last.

Two prisoners named Sadler and Pearson, confined in the Springfield (Tenn.) jail awaiting trial on the charge of outraging a respectable lady, were taken out by a mob, a few days ago, and hung to the limb of a tree.

WASHINGTON.

The President nominated Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut, United States Commissioners at the International Money Conference; William Hayden Edwards, of the District of Columbia, Consul General at St. Petersburg; Alexander V. Perrin, of Kansas, United States Consul at Padong; E. Jefferds, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Minister Noyes returned from Paris last week for the purpose of testifying before the Potter committee....From data collected at the Agricultural Bureau in Washington it is estimated that the wheat crop of the United States this year will be at least 400,000,000 bushels....The President and Secretary of War were in consultation the other day upon the subject of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. Secretary McCrary read to the President a telegram received by him from the Governor of Oregon relating that Indians were committing hostilities on the eastern borders of that State; that the settlers are unprovided with arms and ammunition for the purpose of their protection, and asking the Government to furnish them with supplies. The request will be granted.

Maj. Reno has addressed a letter to Chairman Banning, of the House Military Committee, saying that he is glad that the Custer massacre is to be a subject of investigation, as it will enable him to meet and repel the charges that have been made against him in connection with this affair.

Miss Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, and Gen. Russell Hastings, of the United States army, were married at the White House last week. On the same day Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, was united in marriage to Miss Kate Davis, one of the reigning belles of Washington, and a relative of Jefferson Davis.

Congress having refused to appropriate the money expended by the commission sent to Louisiana in the spring of 1877 to arbitrate between the Packard and Nicholls Governments, ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, one of the Commissioners, sent to the Treasury Department the other day a draft for $827, that being his share of the bill. Secretary Sherman immediately returned the draft, with an expression of his belief that at the next session of Congress the appropriation will be made, and the assurance that if this belief is not verified the President will pay the whole amount himself.

POLITICAL.

The Potter Investigating Committee called on Secretary Evarts for all the correspondence in his department relating to the commission sent to Louisiana last year for the purpose of settling the disturbance between the Nicholls and Packard Governments. The Secretary of State replied that, after consulting with the President, he is instructed to say that, while he (the President) thought it quite compatible with the public interest that the desired correspondence should be submitted to Congress, he did not believe the committee, under the resolution from which its authority is derived, had any business whatever with the Louisiana Commission or the papers connected with it. Consequently the papers will be sent to the House of Representatives, but not to the committee.

The President has caused it to be known that his views upon the subject of the assessment of Government officials for political purposes correspond with those recently made public by Schurz. The President maintains that no assessments can be made or collected, that all contributions for political purposes will be entirely voluntary, and that the tenure of no official will be in any degree weakened from a failure to pay an assessment.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs concluded the investigation of the late administration of the Navy Department just before the adjournment, and, by a vote of the Democrats, adopted resolutions reciting that "the acts and conduct of Secretary Robeson, and the late chiefs of the bureaus of steam engineering, constructions and repairs, and provisions and clothing, in the sale and disposition of public property, in their method of making contracts, and in involving the Government in indebtedness over the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the navy, deserve the severest censure and condemnation, and that in addition said parties as well as all others aiding and abetting should be punished to the extent of the law."....The Democrats of Maine, at their State Convention in Portland, last week, nominated Alonzo Garcelon for Governor, and adopted a platform condemning the issue of untaxable Government bonds, favoring the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes, and approving the Potter investigation.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa was held at Des Moines on June 19. Ex-Senator Wright presided, and ex-Congressman James F. Wilson was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. J. A. T. Hull was nominated for Secretary of State, B. R. Sherman for Auditor, George W. Bemis for Treasurer, J. K. Powers for Register of the Land Office, J. F. McJunkin for Attorney General, J. H. Rothrock for Supreme Judge, John S. Runnels for Supreme Court Reporter, E. E. Holmes for Clerk of the Supreme Court. The platform declares that:

> By the combined working of the National and State Governments under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the National or State Governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest obligation.
>
> That it is not only the right but the duty of every good citizen, at the party caucuses, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

The Democrats of Vermont have nominated State officers as follows: W. H. H. Bingham for Governor, Jerome W. Pierce for Lieutenant Governor, and George E. Royce for Treasurer.

The Missouri Greenbackers held their State Convention at Sedalia last week. A. L. Gilstrop was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, Gireso Hayden for Railroad Commissioner, and J. M. Greenwood for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform demands the repeal of the Specie Resumption act and the issue of absolute money in greenbacks equal to gold and silver, denounces the present system of convict labor, opposes the introduction of Chinese labor, and pronounces against strikes and all violent measures for the relief of labor. ....The Workingmen's party developed astonishing strength at the recent election in California for members of the Constitutional Convention. A San Francisco dispatch says the complexion of the convention as regards county delegates will be as follows: Non-Partisan, 52; Workingmen, 48; Republican, 10; Democrats, 8. Full returns may vary the above to the extent of half a dozen. The city of San Francisco was carried by the Workingmen by a large majority.

GENERAL.

At last accounts from the Rio Grande, the Lerdist party on the border had been defeated and scattered by the Diaz troops. Escobedo still remained on the Mexican side, with a small force, but the other revolutionists were getting into Texas as fast as possible.

Advices from the Texas-Mexico border report that the crossing of American soldiers into Mexico had created the wildest excitement among the Mexicans, and that a force was being organized at Piedras Negras for the purpose of driving back Gen. Mackenzie's little army.

Mr. Stoughton, American Minister to Russia, has written a letter repudiating all complicity with the proceedings which form the subject of the investigation of the Potter committee.

An expedition for the recovery of the relics of Sir John Franklin sailed from New York last week on the schooner Eothen, which has been chartered to carry the exploring party to Repulse bay, where they will remain until spring, and then cross the country on sledges to King William's Land.

The Captain Howgate expedition to the North pole has been refused the $50,000 asked of Congress to aid in its equipment. Private sources will now have to be relied on for the assistance necessary to carry out the plans.

The scull race at Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, for the championship of the United States and a purse of $2,000, between Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, and James Hanlan, of Canada, resulted in a victory for the Canadian by four lengths. Time for the five miles, thirty-seven minutes. An immense crowd witnessed the contest.

FOREIGN.

It has been decided that the strictest secrecy will be maintained in regard to the proceedings of the Berlin congress, but a succinct account of the principal transactions will be forwarded regularly by telegraph to the various Governments represented. A Berlin dispatch says it has been agreed between England and Russia that the boundaries of Bulgaria shall not be extended westward into districts most of whose inhabitants are Greeks. In Southern Bulgaria, known as Roumelia under the Turkish administration, some vestiges of sovereignty will be left the Sultan, but only to be exercised under European supervision.

The cable brings the information that the cotton-operatives at Burnley, England, have resumed work, and those of Blackburn have unanimously resolved to resume, at the reduction of 10 per cent. against which they had struck. This indicates the end of the strikes throughout the entire Lancashire district....A cable dispatch from Sierra Leone announces the arrival there of the bark Azor, which sailed from Charleston, April 21, with 250 negro emigrants for Liberia. There was much suffering on the voyage. The water having become short, the ship-fever broke out, and twenty-three emigrants died.

The physicians in attendance on the Emperor William publish a formal declaration that his progress has been satisfactory almost beyond expectation; but the patient, besides transitory pain, suffers much from helplessness, being unable to use his arms. Complete recovery can only be effected in a long time, after possibly many obstacles and much pain.

During an interview in Berlin, the other day, between Prince Bismarck and the Russian Prime Minister Gortschakoff, the large Danish dog of Bismarck made a ferocious attack on the Russian statesman, who was rescued after considerable trouble.

Concerning the European Congress, a Berlin telegram says "the powers continue to act in groups, but not necessarily in a hostile sense. Austria and England from one point of view, and Turkey from another, oppose Russia's claims. Germany, France and Italy adopt a mediatory attitude. There can be little doubt of a thorough understanding between England and Austria, or of the likelihood of its continuance during the entire deliberations. The congress has decided to admit Greece, with consultation voice, in questions affecting Greek interests."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, June 14.—**Senate**.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. Mr. Hoar submitted a minority report....The bill to create a sinking fund to pay the indebtedness due the Government by the Kansas Pacific railroad, was passed....Mr. McDonald (by request) introduced a bill to provide an additional fund for the repayment to the United States of moneys advanced in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad Company....The House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from $50 to $72 a month, was passed.... Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the memorial of William McGarrahan, praying the passage of a law to authorize the [illegible] to him by the United States for certain lands in California, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that the memorial be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

House.—Mr. Burchard (Republican), of Illinois, introduced a resolution declaring that any attempt to interfere with the title of President Hayes "would be revolutionary and disapproved by the House," and moved to suspend the rules and adopt it. Agreed to—yeas, 215; nays, 21. Subsequently the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution to the same effect, though worded somewhat differently. This was also adopted by a vote of 234 to 14—the following being the negative vote: Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Cooke, Cox of New York, Hamilton, Henry, Kimmell, Mayham, Pridemore, Robertson of Louisiana, Smith of Georgia, Springer, Warner. ....The House passed a large number of private bills.

Saturday, June 15.—**Senate**.—Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution allowing the President of the United States to approve any part of appropriation bills, and to disapprove any portion of such bills as he may think proper. Referred.... Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report upon the charges that the election of Senator Grover was procured by fraud and bribery. The report says that the evidence did not sustain any of such charges. The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject....The bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the House select committee on alleged frauds in the Presidential election, and $20,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation ordered by the Senate, was passed, with an amendment placing $10,000 at the disposal of the Attorney General to prosecute any person for crime discovered in connection with the inquiry....The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of a large number of petitions in regard to the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, remonetization of silver, together with numerous bills in regard to the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and the "Goloid"-Coin bill, nearly all of the subjects having been covered by bills passed....Conference reports on the Army and River and Harbor bills were agreed to, and the bills passed....The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate increasing the pension of Gen. Shields, of Missouri, to $100 a month, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

House.—The House did nothing beyond discuss the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws and listen to conference reports on appropriation bills. Some of the Republicans filibustered to prevent the passage of the Internal Revenue bill, the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax constituting the objectionable feature....Both houses agreed to postpone the final adjournment to Tuesday, June 18.

Monday, June 17.—**Senate**.—After a brief discussion, but without amendment, the House bill to organize the Life-Saving Service was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a number of new stations on the sea and lake coasts, and provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent by the President, and of a District Superintendent for the Gulf coast by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc....A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the industrial condition of the country; the extent, nature, and causes of the depression of business and the enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by national legislation, and report by bill or otherwise....The Senate had a long debate on the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $6,000 to defray the expenses of the commission sent by the President to New Orleans to arbitrate between Nicholls and Packard. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 32 to 22.

House.—A resolution was adopted authorizing a select committee to inquire into the depressed condition of labor throughout the country, and recommend remedies therefor....The bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws was passed, after a long debate. Its principal provision is to reduce the tobacco tax to 16 cents per pound... Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Robertson, of Louisiana, and Elam, of Louisiana (the sitting members in the contested-election cases) are entitled to their seats, and that in the Alabama contested-election case of Haralson and Shelley additional testimony may be taken. The reports were all agreed to. Mr. Harris also reported a resolution to pay the ten contestants and contestees $1,000 each, and the two others $500 each in part for their expenses of the contest. Agreed to....The contested case from South Carolina—Richardson vs. Rainey—was postponed till next session....The House, after a long and animated debate, lasting till midnight, defeated the bill appropriating $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The scene attending the defeat of this measure was one of the most violent in the history of the session. It was the intention of the managers of the bill to prevent debate. Mr. Butler discovered this and became very demonstrative in his efforts to defy the authority of the House. He asked unanimous consent to speak, which was refused, violent objection being made from all parts of the hall. Mr. Butler insisted upon speaking, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. The shouts from the Republican side were deafening, and quite drowned Mr. Butler's voice. Turning around and facing the Republican side of the House, he defied them to stop him, and shook his head in a belligerent way. The Sergeant-at-Arms was finally sent to Mr. Butler, and remained standing by him with orders to seat him until the tumult ended. ....Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, requesting the Senate to instruct Hon. Stanley Matthews, a member of that body, to appear and testify before the House Committee on Electoral Frauds. There was little debate on the resolution, and as little appearance of interest in it.

Tuesday, June 18.—**Senate**.—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The amendments appropriating $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Commission, and modifying the contract with James B. Eads for the improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river, were adopted....Mr. Paddock called up the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands. Passed. In explanation of the bill Mr. Paddock said it merely extended the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, so as to allow settlers who had their crops injured by grasshoppers to leave their homesteads temporarily for the purpose of obtaining sustenance.

House—The House concurred in the Senate concurrent resolution declaring that the treaty with China, allowing unrestricted immigration to this country, should be modified, and calling the attention of the President to the subject....The Senate substitute for the House bill repealing the Resumption law was non-concurred in, for want of the necessary two-thirds majority—140 to 105—so that the bill fails....The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Southern mail contractors for services rendered prior to the war was finally agreed to, with amendments providing that the claimants shall give a bond for the return of the money to the United States in case it shall be discovered that the claims were paid by the Confederate States....The Senate bill to modify the Eads jetty contract was passed....Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal that section of the Resumption act which authorizes the sale of United States bonds for purposes of resumption, and to provide that United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. Rejected—yeas, 1:6; nays, 119—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.... Mr. Pound moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill extending for ten years the time to complete the Northern Pacific railroad. Defeated—yeas, 89; nays, 137....It was found necessary to prolong the session another day, and both houses agreed to a resolution extending the time for adjournment to Wednesday, 19th, at 6 p. m.

Wednesday, June 19.—**Senate**.—The President pro tem. announced as the committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject of reorganizing the army, Messrs. Burnside, Plumb, and Butler. The President pro tem. also appointed Messrs. Oglesby, Saunders, and McCreery the committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject to transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior of the War Department....There was considerable debate in executive session concerning the nominations of Reuben E. Fenton, William S. Groesbeck, and Francis A. Walker as Commissioners to represent the United States in the coming international conference on the silver question. Finally the nomination of Groesbeck and Walker was confirmed and Fenton rejected. The President then sent in the name of Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois, as the third Commissioner, but, before action upon it could be taken, Mr. Conkling, who had been absent during these proceedings, came in, and, making an earnest appeal in behalf of Mr. Fenton, secured a reconsideration of the vote by which he was rejected. He was then confirmed by two majority.

House.—Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to retire national-bank notes and substitute treasury notes for them. Rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 114. The result was greeted with applause on the Republican side....A bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, providing that on and after the 1st of October, 1878, legal-tender notes of the United States shall be receivable at par in payment of customs duties....Mr. Conger moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of any claim for property taken, used, injured or destroyed by United States troops during the war of the Rebellion unless the owner was loyal to the Government and gave neither aid nor encouragement to the enemy. Agreed to—yeas, 144; nays, 61.... A number of other bills and resolutions were passed under a suspension of the rules....The Speaker announced the appointment of the following commissions: On the reorganization of the army, Banning, Dibrell, Bragg, Strait and White of Pennsylvania; on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, Scales, Boone, Hooker, [illegible] and Stewart; on the latter question, Hewitt of New York, Riddle, Dickey, Tucker, Thompson, Rice and Boyd....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House, and necessitated a postponement of the session to Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, at which hour both houses adjourned till the regular date of assembling in December....The Post-Route bill, containing the Brazilian steamship subsidy, the restoration of the franking privilege, regulation of postage on mail matter, and regulation of railway service, failed between the two houses.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee.

The report which Mr. Hartridge submitted to the lower house of Congress in behalf of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the President's title is unassailable—and which was adopted by a vote of 234 to 14—is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred House bill No. —, and the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, directing judicial proceedings to give effect to the electoral vote of that State in the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, report back said bill and resolutions, with a recommendation that the bill do not pass. Your committee are of the opinion that Congress has no power under the constitution to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for it by this bill. The only clause of the constitution which could be plausibly invoked to enable Congress to provide the legal machinery for the litigation proposed is that which gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in the "cases" or "controversies" between a State and the citizens of another State. The committee are of opinion that this expression "cases" and "controversies" was not intended, by the framers of the constitution, to embrace an original proceeding by a State in the Supreme Court of the United States to oust any incumbent from a political office filled by the declaration and decision of the two houses of Congress, clothed with the constitutional power to count the electoral votes, and decided as a final tribunal upon the election of President and Vice President.

The Forty-fourth Congress selected a commission to count the votes for President and Vice President, reserving to itself the right to ratify or reject such count in the way prescribed in the act creating such commission. By the joint action of the two houses it ratified the count made by the commission, and thus made it the expression of its own judgment. All the departments of the Federal Government, all the State governments in their relations to Federal authority, foreign nations, the people of the United States, all the material interests and industries of the country have acquiesced in, and acted in accordance with, the pronounced finding of the Congress. In the opinion of this committee the present Congress has no power to undo the work of its predecessor in counting the electoral vote, or to confer upon any judicial tribunal the right to pass upon, and perhaps set aside, the action of that predecessor in reference to a purely political question, the decision of which is confided by the constitution in Congress.

But, apart from these fundamental objections to the bill under consideration, there are features and provisions in it which are entirely impracticable. Your committee can find no warrant of authority to summon the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of the several States to sit at Washington as a jury to try any case, however grave and weighty may be its nature. The right to summon must carry with it the power to enforce obedience to the mandate, and the committee can see no means by which the judicial officers of a State can be compelled to assume the functions of jurors in the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are other objections to the practical working of the bill under consideration, to which we do not think it necessary to refer.

It may be true that the State of Maryland has been, in the late election for President and Vice President, deprived of her just and full right in declaring who were legally chosen, by reason of frauds perpetrated by Returning Boards in some of the States. It may also be true that these fraudulent acts were countenanced or encouraged or participated in by some who now enjoy high offices as the fruit of such frauds. It is due to the present generation of the people of this country and their posterity, and to the principles on which our Government is founded, that all evidence tending to establish the fact of such fraudulent practices should be calmly, carefully and vigorously examined. But your committee are of opinion that the consequence of such examination, if it discloses guilt upon the part of any in high official position, should not be an effort to set aside the judgment of a former Congress as to the election of a President and Vice President, but should be confined to the punishment by legal and constitutional means of the offenders, and to the preservation and perpetuation of the evidences of their guilt, so that the American people may be protected from a recurrence of the crime.

Three Republican members of the committee, Mr. Frye, Mr. Conger, and Mr. Lapham, add the following:

> We agree to the foregoing report, so far as it states reasons for the resolution adopted by the committee, but dissent from the concluding portion, as not pertinent to the inquiry before us, and as giving an implied sanction to the propriety of the pending investigation, ordered by the majority of the House of Representatives, to which we were and are opposed.

Death of a Distinguished Journalist.

It is with inexpressible regret that the death is announced of John A. MacGahan, correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople. The *News* publishes an appropriate eulogistic sketch of Mr. MacGahan's career as a newspaper correspondent in Europe and Central Asia for the New York *Herald*, describing his gallant work during the siege of Paris, his ride to Khiva, his campaign with Don Carlos in Spain, and his voyage on the yacht Pandora to the Arctic seas. He has acted as a *Daily News* correspondent throughout the recent campaign in Turkey, adding many successes to his former achievements. The *News* speaks in the highest terms of his great work in behalf of suffering humanity in describing to the world the Bulgarian atrocities, when he brought the whole circumstances of those awful scenes home to the English public mind, as probably few distant events have been. Mr. MacGahan was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, and began the study of law in Brussels in 1868. His mother and brother reside at Toledo, Ohio.—*London Cor. New York Herald.*

Mr. Darwin holds that Heaven's best boon to man is the baboon.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Important Statement from Senator Hill, of Georgia—The Secret Pledges of Forty-two Ex-Confederates—The Wormley Hotel Conference.

[Washington Cor. New York Times.]

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, has made some highly interesting statements respecting the most important events that transpired during the session of the Electoral Commission, and which throw new light upon the history of that critical period. The conversation originated through an allusion to the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Spencer, one of the avowed objects of which is to investigate into and expose the proceedings of what is known as the "Wormley Hotel Conference." A passing reference to this political gathering is perhaps necessary in order to maintain the continuity of this narrative. As the story goes, a few Republicans, friends of Mr. Hayes, who were cognizant of his purposes, met by appointment an equal number of Southern Democrats at Wormley's Hotel in this city. It was during the height of the excitement pending the last days of the Presidential count, when a dead-lock seemed inevitable and all sorts of alarming rumors were in circulation. The Democrats who participated in the conference claimed, as alleged, to have it in their power to prevent the completion of the electoral count, and were willing to withdraw all opposition to the completion if the friends of Mr. Hayes would guarantee that, when he became President, the Federal troops would be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina, and that such other measures would be adopted as would secure the dissolution of the Packard and Chamberlain Governments and the establishment of those of Nicholls and Wade Hampton. The Republicans, in consideration of a completion of the count being permitted, agreed to the terms proposed by the Democrats. Both parties to the negotiation exchanged pledges satisfactory to each other, and in pursuance of this arrangement the count was completed, Mr. Hayes was inaugurated, and the changes in the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina effected.

Up to this time the power of the Democrats who took part in the Wormley Conference to have prevented the completion of the electoral count has been undisputed, and the credit for defeating the filibustering movement in the House has been generally attributed to them. Senator Hill, however, emphatically and unequivocally denies that the agreement entered into at the Wormley Hotel Conference had any bearing upon the peaceable solution of the Presidential problem. He states that the Democrats who participated in the conference did so without a shadow of authority from anybody, and without consultation with their party colleagues. It was purely the gratuitous, irresponsible act of a few men, who had controlled no votes in the House except their own, and who did not have it in their power to fulfill the agreement it is alleged they made. Senator Hill authorizes the statement that, in his opinion, the Democrats who participated in the Wormley Conference could have no other object in view than a desire to obtain notoriety. So far from having influenced the action of the House, Senator Hill, to use almost his own words, said to the *Times* correspondent: "I am now about to reveal to you the dim outlines of what will some day form one of the most patriotic pages in American history, and after I conclude my brief narrative you will know just how much influence the so-called Wormley Conference had in effecting the result in the electoral count. When the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case became known, I became satisfied that the disputed States would be decided in favor of Hayes, and that the issue which would presently confront us would be the legal inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, or another revolution. I consulted with a few ex-Confederates, all members of the House of Representatives, and the situation was thoroughly and earnestly discussed. Not to enter into unnecessary details, we, who had just emerged from a ruinous and disastrous war and had experienced its devastating effects—we ex-rebels determined to prevent a second civil war, and spare the country from all the terrible horrors that would attend it. Accordingly forty-two ex-Confederates solemnly pledged themselves to each other upon their sacred honor to oppose all attempts to frustrate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President. We held no caucus, nor no meeting. I called upon each gentleman personally and obtained his signature to a paper that I presented to him. We conducted the movement with the greatest caution, for we did not desire our plans should be even suspected. You may judge how well the secret has been kept when it has remained inviolate to this day. Having disclosed these facts, you can now determine what degree of importance to attach to the influence exercised by the Democratic members of the Wormley Conference upon the result of the electoral count. The forty-two ex-Confederate Congressmen had pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission several weeks before the Wormley Bonference took place, so that, despite the sensational rumors that filled the air toward the close of the count, there never was the remotest possibility of trouble. We held the balance of power, and did not propose to permit another war if our votes could prevent it."

Death of a Noted Mormon.

Porter Rockwell, a Mormon Danite, who died suddenly at Salt Lake a short time ago, was notorious during the Mormon troubles in Illinois and Missouri, where he took active part in many of the bloody deeds that then characterized the Saints there. It was he who shot Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, in the mouth. He was one of the most daring and desperate of the many religious fanatics Mormonism has produced, and was the leader of the now defunct organization of "Destroying angels," or Danites, and, it is believed, has committed many murders and robberies, though few have been proven against him, the church always interfering more or less in his behalf. He was a warm friend of Joe Smith, and also, until late years, of Brigham Young. Last year he was indicted for the murder, in 1857, of the Aiken party of emigrants, passing through the Territory for California at the time of the Mormon troubles with the Federal Government. His trial was recently set for the next term of court, he being released on $10,000 bail. Of late years he has spent his time raising horses and drinking whisky, sometimes being drunk and carousing for weeks together. He made no confession, and, having always kept his own counsel, comparatively little will ever be known of the crimes of which he is believed guilty.

SITTING BULL.

His New Programme.

An interview between a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent at Bismarck and Father Genin, the Sioux missionary, and printed in a recent issue of that journal, announces some events of importance concerning the Indian question in the far North. Father Genin has been a missionary among the Sioux since 1867, and a personal friend of Sitting Bull's for ten years, and his statements may be regarded as authentic. They are not the repetitions of rumors, but the facts as derived from Sitting Bull himself.

The substance of these statements is to the effect that Sitting Bull and his warriors, and numerous other Indians over whom he has control, are discontented with their present situation in the British dominions; first, because they are not well treated, and, second, because of the scarcity of buffalo and other game upon which they subsist. It was on this account that they raided down into the Milk river country last winter, at which time they came about down to Fort Peck. Sitting Bull looks forward to the time when he must move south of the British line or starve. He expects to have trouble with the British forces, and to overpower them, and then is determined to go south to the buffalo country and stay there until our own forces meet him and demand a surrender or fight. In anticipation of this change, he has called a council of all the Indians on the Canadian side, composed of Sioux, Piegans, Assiniboines, Crees, Big Bears, and Chippewas, numbering 6,469 lodges, or about 28,000 warriors, of whom 7,000 are hostiles, to meet on the Little Saskatchewan river about 100 miles from its mouth. Their immediate object is to demand food, and if it is not forthcoming they will attack Maj. Walsh and his mounted police, and, after having overcome them, will then move to the south, where they must of necessity encounter our own forces sooner or later. In his interviews with Father Genin, Sitting Bull stated his wants very explicitly. He desired to return to his own country, and would not fight unless he were compelled. He cared nothing for the mineral wealth of the country, but would be willing to stay north of the Missouri and roam about the Milk river country, which includes a long, narrow strip adjacent to the British frontier in Northern Dakota and Montana, and is full of buffalo and other game. He was also willing to return in person to the United States and hold a conference with the proper authorities at Chicago or Washington if guarantees were given him that he would not be hanged or placed in any personal danger.

Where the Barber Was Ahead.

He thought to head off the voluble barber. Sitting down in a chair, he said: "I want a shave, a shampoo, a bath, a bottle of hair tonic, one of Florida water, a private cup and brush, and a stick of cosmetic." The tonsorial artist was staggered for an instant, but quickly recovering, he suggested that he was the agent for "the patent flexible steel-wire hair brush, warranted to keep in any climate, only one dollar and six bits." The shaver was catching his breath for a fresh start, but the customer slid from the chair and escaped.—*Gold Hill News.*

Improving on Richelieu.

Much the greater part of the writing in newspaper offices is done with lead pencils. Somebody, therefore, makes the following suggestion: "Since the corps editorial have renounced the pen as a weapon of intellectual warfare, it would be well, for the sake of fitness, to reconstruct an old aphorism thus:

The pencil called the Faber
'S more potent than the saber."

—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$8 50	@10 50
Hogs	3 80	@ 3 90
Cotton	11	@ 11½
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 31½
Rye—Western	62	@ 63
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	7	@ 7½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@ 5 30
Choice Natives	4 35	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 60	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	3 37½	@ 3 60
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 12½
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	94	@ 95
No. 3 Spring	83	@ 84
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	47	@ 48
Butter—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
Eggs—Fresh	10½	@ 11
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
Lard	6¾	@ 7

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	99½	@ 1 04½
No. 2	95	@ 97
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	62	@ 63

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	95	@ 96
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	50	@ 51
Pork—Mess	9 30	@ 9 40
Lard	6¾	@ 6¾
Hogs	3 10	@ 3 50
Cattle	2 50	@ 5 10

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—Red	85	@ 1 00
Corn	38	@ 40
Oats	25	@ 26
Rye	55	@ 57
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7½

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 26½

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 1 Amber	1 07	@ 1 09
Corn—No. 1	38	@ 39
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 26½
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 20
Pork—Mess	9 50	@10 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 6 35
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 40	@ 3 65
Sheep	3 00	@ 3 75

AUBURN COURIER.

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

RELIEF TO LABOR.

Settling Our Lands With the Laborer the Best Substitute for a Standing Army—Speech of Gen. B. F. Butler in Congress.

I point to the innumerable bills introduced for the appropriation *of public moneys for private corporations, steamship companies, railroad grants and guaranties*, deepening harbors, improving the navigation of rivers, protection of private lands from overflow of rivers, relief granted to the sufferers from the overflow of rivers, as was done a few years ago in the South; payment of private war claims, generally to one section of the country; moneys, credits and land grants for educational purposes to private corporations; public moneys distributed in charities to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and foreign nations in distress; maintenance of light-houses, coast-surveys, storm-signals, life-saving stations, fast-mail routes, postal commissions, commissions and appropriations for explorations of all parts of the continent from the Amazon to the North pole; transits of Venus and Mercury, solar parallaxes, bug and grass-hopper commissions, departments for the diffusion of useful knowledge concerning the cultivation of wheat in the West, cotton and sugar in the South, hemp in Kentucky, acclimation of tea-culture, silk-culture, commission upon generation of decayed seeds; commissions to find claims against Mexico; courts of claims to decide disputes as between the Government and individuals; authorizations to the executive departments *to adjust every possible claim except the claim of the laboring classes*, and that indefatigable body of workers, the Southern Claims Commission, who have discovered enough loyalists who have claims against the Government in the South to have squelched the rebellion, if they had only been there and set down on it when it was going on.

All these precedents for governmental action are in favor of property in its several forms, but where is the legislation for labor? Indeed, the expenditures and gratuities of the Government in this behalf are greater than the entire amount of taxable property of the country as returned by the census in 1870. Let us examine a few of them:

By the acts of July, 1862, (12 Stats., 492), and July 2, 1864, (13 Stats., 59), Congress authorized the issue of guaranteed bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. currency, payable semi-annually, to the several railroad companies, to the amount of	$ 64,623,000
Upon which, since their issue, Congress has paid, as interest on such bonds	36,212,000
Amounting in all to	$100,835,000
These bonds run for thirty years. The United States will have to pay at least the additional interest on them amounting to	62,048,000
Making the total cash grant to the Pacific railroads	$162,883,000

As these corporations issued bonds on their own account to the amount of $186,000,000 bearing a high rate of interest and as the repayment by the corporations has only been made to the United States by transportation service (about $9,000,000 up to date), no man can doubt that the bonds and interest paid and payable were in fact *a free grant by the United States of $162,000,000 to these roads.*

In addition to this vast sum in cash, which never will be repaid to the treasury unless it be paid from the sales of the land granted also to the corporations, which the companies hold for sale at $5 per acre, Congress has granted to the several railroad companies since 1862 *an empire of 285,000,000 of acres of public lands*, which, at $1.25 an acre, the Government price, would be equal to $356,250,000, for which the companies will realize, at $5 per acre, the lowest selling price of the railroads, $1,425,000,000. To this add the amount of the bonded debt and interest, as above stated, $162,883,000, which will make $1,589,883,000, being an amount nearly equal to the entire bonded debt of the Government now outstanding, the result of the war, the lands thus going to aid railroads more than treble in amount the free homesteads ever settled, and making in this class of grants alone a money value equal to one-ninth of the amount of the entire return of taxable property in the United States.

How much capital received of these vast sums and how much labor got for their respective shares, and how much those who had neither capital or labor to give got from these vast grants of land and money, can never be accurately known. But one thing is certain, that the industrial classes never got $1 that they did not work and pay for by their labor. No dividends, *no subsidies, no Credit Mobiliers ever came to labor.*

Let us take another view of the expenditures of the Government, which I extract from official documents.

Since March 4, 1789, there were paid out of the national treasury for the following purposes, namely:

For war	$ 4,202,972,000
For navy	966,790,000
For Indians	171,377,000
For pensions	428,205,000
For miscellaneous	1,341,688,000
For ordinary expenses, Congress, Executive and Judiciary	7,111,000,500
Making the total cost of the Government from its foundation until now	$14,222,000,000
To this, if we add premiums and interest on the public debt	1,867,000,000
We have the total paid out	$16,089,000,000

being but a little more than the actual value of the subsidies granted to one class of private enterprises, or at the average rate from the foundation of the Government of $180,783,000 annually.—*Finance Report of* 1877.

Again, the average amount paid for the last five years, ending June 30, 1877:

Army	$ 40,962,000
Navy	21,975,000
Indians	6,914,000
Pensions (incident to the Rebellion)	29,815,000
Miscellaneous (principally war claims)	72,913,000
Congress, Executive and Judiciary	171,000,000
Interest on public debt (incident to Rebellion)	102,666,000
	$444,545,000
To this add premiums paid for the purchase of the bonded debt in 1873 and 1874, $6,500,000, being for the five years, each	1,300,000
Making the average yearly expenses of the Government for the last five years	$445,845,000

Point out in these items, as we have observed in regard to the land grants, bonds and subsidies, any substantial appropriation for the direct benefit of the laborer if you can. Of course it is admitted that the industrial classes reap benefits from these large expenditures, but it must always be borne in mind, I repeat again and again, that every dollar they receive they pay for by their labor after it has been percolated through the absorbing channels of contractors, sub-contractors, dealers and employers. It may be in well-organized society the laborer should always be taken to be but the indirect and smaller beneficiary of the outlay of public money, but the intelligent laborers are beginning to inquire as to the correctness of that organization, as they see that other classes of society receive relatively larger benefits, and that while they grow poorer the non-producing classes grow richer.

One will search in vain in the annals of Congress for the successful advocacy of any notable appropriations in behalf of the laboring or for the elevation of the condition of the industrial classes by the direct appropriation of public money. We hear in tariff and anti-tariff debates of the protection of American labor, but the inspiring cause is generally the rival interest of traders, importers, dealers, and manufacturers in the different sections of the country. So far as legislation is concerned, there are but two great classes of people, the industrial or producing classes, and the property owners and non-producers. The latter direct legislation and govern the country, honestly in the main it may be, *but always with their own direct interests* controlling public enterprises and inspiring what they are pleased to call reform. Hence the only passing allusions to labor in Congressional debates, except as a sort of side-issue or dealing with it as a cog-wheel in the machinery of trade and for the frequent appeals to the duty of Congress toward commerce and the public creditors, and hosts of interests they are building up from the profits derived from labor.

There is little time or interest expended upon the condition of labor. Of the millions and billions of treasure that have been expended since the foundation of the Government for its war debts and actual Government expenses, or were appropriated in the interests or for the development of trade, commerce, and manufacture, *the lion's share went to the non-producing classes, the owners of property*. True it is that the Government is mainly employed for the protection of property. As we have observed, the laborer has nothing to be protected. The artisan and mechanic has almost ceased to own property save his experience and skill and physical strength, to expend them for whatever wages he can obtain. And, so far as the United States is concerned, this property of the laborer, or his contracts, or his life are all beyond the protecting power of the national courts. Laborers may be denied payment for labor, and if the amounts are not large enough to give the Federal courts jurisdiction—$2,000 or $5,000 in the Supreme Court—the laborer has no redress there.

The laborer may be deprived of his political franchise by violence and fraud, by combination of the property-owners; and the constitution bristles all over with technical objections against the power of the United States to punish the wrong-doers. *Thousands of them may be slaughtered in cold blood, as they have been recently in one portion of the country, and we find that the courts cannot punish, and that it is unconstitutional to use the army to defend.* But let a few rioters impede for an hour the course of commerce or destroy or threaten the property of commercial corporations, and the treasury opens wide its doors, the army and navy and the whole military power of the nation is called forth under the constitution to put down the riot, arrest the criminals, and protect the property.

No just or patriotic man will say that commerce or property should not be fostered and protected; and the riot should be suppressed at once at all hazards; and I merely call attention to the fostering and protective, legislative, judicial and executive care for trade and commerce, wealth and property, and to the absence of such fostering care for the laborer, the fulcrum of commerce, the producer and creator of all property and wealth, to point the contrast. The laborer supports the capitalist and the "better classes," as they are called, the whole fabric of the Government, with the sweat of his brow and the toil of his hands, and, either voluntarily or involuntarily, maintains the honor of the flag and the integrity of the nation on the field against treason at home and invasion from abroad.

The laborer is the producer of wealth; capital is the receiver and distributer, and there should be no contest but an equitable reciprocity between them. Neither should get more in fair proportion than the other. As the veins and arteries take up and circulate the blood in the nourishment of the human body, so capital ought to circulate wealth by means of the veins and arteries of trade through the body politic for the nourishment of every part thereof. When the circulation of our blood stagnates, or any organ or member of our body absorbs more than its share, disease ensues, and, if a remedy is not applied, death follows.

Is there no stagnation now? Is there no disease in the body politic, and does wealth equally and properly share in just proportion and nourish all the members of the body of the nation, and circulate equally and steadily through every vein and artery, or is it stagnant and corrupt around the heart and the head, leaving the arms and feet cold as in death and the whole body ready to perish? Woe to us if fever sets in and the paralyzed arm becomes uncontrolled by the will and strikes home, scattering confusion, riot, and death!

I speak these words in all soberness and sorrow, because I feel it my duty so to do. I call attention to the wrong and the necessity of remedy. I call upon Congress here and now to apply that remedy at once. We have spent more than a week over a political question which for its utmost can have no significance in affecting the business of the country, being only whether A or B shall distribute the Federal offices. Would that that week could have been devoted to steady, careful examination of the dangers which surround us and an endeavor to apply a remedy.

Mark my words, for I desire to be held responsible for them; there is great danger if we allow ourselves to go home and give no relief to the present condition of the country. When the day of reckoning comes, as come it must, how mean and pitiful will our economies in appropriations appear.

I know that these views and the consideration of this subject is not a pleasant one. I neither ask for, hope or expect applause for presenting them to this House. If I desired that I would make a speech, if I could, showing how the value of a United States bond in the hand of a common banker could be raised 10 per cent. Or how it were possible that a favorite claim of some section of the country could be saddled on the treasury. Or how the favorite interests of some portions of the country could be subserved by a law adapted to its special interests. Or, if I desired to "bring down the House' in a storm of applause, I would utter some biting sarcasm upon the intellect, or some attack upon the character, of some member of this House.

For myself, let it not be said I have given no plan or detail by which a remedy may be administered. Under the rules of the House I have neither time nor opportunity. I have had to beg time for this almost inopportune speech on this bill, for it will be said: "What has this to do with the Army bill?" I saw no other opportunity in which I could call the attention of the House and the country to this great and, to me, seeming impending danger, and it has this to do with the Army bill:

It is claimed that we must have a large standing army to repress the possible outbreak of the laboring men, to put them down with the bullet and bayonet, the machine-gun and cannon, if they quit work and strike, and bad men should band together and take advantage of their necessities to inaugurate violence and wrong. *Remove the cause, and then you will not need an army.* The only suggested need of the army will cease except on the Western frontier.

Instead of supporting 400 men at the expense of nearly $1,000,000 a year on the frontier as a regiment, support 400 families with strong, stalwart workingmen at their heads in place of that regiment, and give them arms and they will protect themselves from your Josephs, your Sitting Bulls, or your Indians wherever they may be found. Settle them together in communities of 400 families each, and they will be your army—not of consumers, but an army of producers of large numbers, each settlement stronger than a regiment.

Exercise the power that the constitution has given you and make them United States militi for your frontiers, and, unlike soldiers, when they do not fight they will produce, and not eat the production of others. Send out a selected head of a family willing to work, with his wife and children, and give him forty acres of land and only what your soldiers cost you in transportation, clothing, forage, pay and quarters, and you will have a producer at home to defend himself as our fathers did in New England, as our fathers did in New York, without the aid of any regular army.

Expend the $40,000,000 a year which your army annually costs you in putting settlers on the lands of the frontier with their families who in years will not only be a self-supporting but a self-recruiting army, which shall add to and not decrease your wealth. Then it will be time to talk about disbanding your regular army, cutting it down to a few sergeants to keep the guns and carriages in the several forts painted, and only educate your officers and let them turn their efforts to civil life until by the possible contingency of a foreign war they may be called into action at the head or volunteer soldiers on whom you must at last depend.

Depend in the several States upon a well-regulated United States militia, which the constitution presupposes; and do not let my ear be pained again by hearing it said that militia will not fight, or will sympathise with a mob of rioters. When that hour comes, your regular soldiers cannot be depended upon any more than militia; and the whole history of the armies of the world tells you that the regulars fraternize with the people when the cause of the mob becomes the cause of the people, and the action of the mob is revolution against their oppressors who take away their liberties and their rights.

PETER COOPER'S VIEWS.

He Doesn't Believe in Either Hayes or Tilden, but in the Greenback Cause.

[From the New York Star.]

A reporter interviewed Peter Cooper at his residence, No. 9 Lexington avenue. Mr. Cooper believes that the deposition of Hayes might endanger the peace of the country, but he does not believe that Tilden has the ghost of a chance of being chosen at the next Presidential election. He thinks that the country has so far advanced since the perpetration of the "great fraud" that no man who does not profess faith in a national currency, the abolition of national banks, and some scheme that will keep those who are willing to work employed at fair wages, could possibly be elected by a fair vote of the people. He thinks that enormous frauds were committed by the Republican party, and that the title of Hayes is tainted; but he also thinks that a large proportion of the colored vote cast for Tilden was obtained by bribery and intimidation. He therefore concludes that neither Hayes nor Tilden, but an honest representative of the people, who believes in greenbacks and the rights of labor, is entitled to sit in the executive chair.

Grant, in Mr. Cooper's opinion, might have had a chance of making a successful run in 1880, but he sold out to the national bankers, and thereby ruined his prospects, losing the confidence of the great masses, who are now, and will then, be in an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Cooper is confident that the members of the National party in this city have settled their differences, and laid aside their petty bickerings, and are now working harmoniously for the cause. The party is to hold a convention tomorrow at Washington, their principal object being to petition Congress for the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. Cooper does not seem to hope for any immediate success from the petition, but appears to have implicit faith in its moral influence on the people at large. He believes that the cause of which he has for many years been the faithful apostle, and in the interest of which he has circulated over 2,000,000 of pamphlets, at a cost of over $20,000, will eventually triumph. When the people find out the way they have been swindled by the national banks, he is convinced they will no longer submit to the imposition, and their present quietude can only be accounted for by their ignorance. He hopes, however, that the revolution which is sure to come may be of a bloodless and peaceable character.

Sherman's Syndicate.

No one has yet taken the trouble to show what John Sherman's Syndicate has made by the purchase of the $50,000,000 4½ per cent. thirty-years bonds. It must be recollected that the 4-per-cent. bonds, called the popular loan, were being taken at the rate of over $5,000,000 per month, which would, by the 1st of January, 1879, have amounted to over $50,000,000. On the 1st of April John Sherman went to New York and arranged with his partners in the Syndicate to take $50,000,000 worth of bonds at 4½ per cent., paying them 1 per cent. for making the trade.

Fifty million dollars' worth of thirty-year bonds at 4 per cent. would, at simple interest, cost $60,000. But bankers and bondholders always calculate on compound interest, and the compound interest on $50,000,000 for thirty years at 4 per cent. is $162,169,900. The simple interest on $50,000,000 at 4½ per cent. for thirty years is $66,750,000, and the compound interest for the same time at the same rate is $189,133,500. This shows that the trade that John Sherman made with his partners in the Syndicate cost the already overburdened taxpayers $6,750,000 in gold in interest, and allows Sherman and his partners to make on the money thus wrung from the sweat and blood of the people, $26,963,900. That there was no necessity for this Syndicate trade is proved by the fact that the 4 per cent. bonds were taken at the rate of over $5,000,000 per month, which proves conclusively that if the 4½ per cent. bonds had been issued in small denominations and placed at the various Government depositories they would readily have been taken by the people to a larger amount than disposed of to Sherman's Syndicate, and that without costing the Government 1 per cent. for premium, whilst the Syndicate is paid a large amount. What are the profits made by the premiums on these bonds, which the Syndicate is making, cannot be so readily arrived at, but that shown above can easily be calculated by any one having a knowledge of how to compute simple and compound interest. Not even Potter's investigating committee could find what John Sherman's interest in that steal amounts to, for it is a steal, and everyone who knows Sherman believes that he does not do that kind of work without having his divy in the spoils.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

Dangerous Paper Hangings.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Poisonous wall paper is becoming so common, and it is so difficult to distinguish it from the harmless article, that it seems to be the part of prudence not to paper rooms. Dealers are not to blame for this state of things, but the manufacturers are, and they have no more right to spread arsenic on the walls of dwellings than milkmen have to place it in the milk they sell—the milkmen would never think of doing anything of the kind. Arsenic is well known to be a cumulative poison, and men can no more breathe it with safety than they can swallow it with safety, and it is inhaled by every one who makes use of rooms papered with arsenic-laden paper. Health is first destroyed, and then life is lost, by inhaling the air of rooms that are poisoned in the papering. Women and children, as being the more domestic, are the greater sufferers, and nursing mothers and their babes are peculiarly open to the workings of the reeking poison that comes from beautiful walls."

THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY.

Paymaster Smith's Examination.

After the examination of Darrall, Paymaster Smith was called to the witness chair. The chief point of his testimony concerned the President's apparent prejudice against Anderson, the Louisiana Supervisor. At Anderson's request Smith called on the President to get his indorsement or approval of the appointment of Anderson to a better office than Smith had offered him. Anderson wanted something worth $9,000 a year, and thought he would get it if he could see Mr. Hayes. The latter, with strong appearance of disgust, refused to be interviewed by Anderson, and gave Smith to understand that he did not think the Supervisor had a good claim for executive favor, but did not object to giving him a minor appointment. The effort of Smith to show Mr. Hayes' contempt for the Anderson sort of people was not particularly creditable to Hayes. It merely showed that, having pocketed the proceeds of Anderson's dishonesty, the President wanted to get rid of him as quickly and cheaply as possible. He despised the swindler as men are apt to do under such circumstances, while cheerfully accepting the profits of the swindle. Gen. Butler asked Smith if he had been in consultation with anybody at the White House in relation to his testimony. The other Republicans on the committee objected to the question, and Smith refused to answer unless expressly required to do so by the committee. He might as well have answered in the affirmative, for nothing would have been easier than a denial, if he could have safely made it. The administration people seem to be making a practice of capturing and "cramming" witnesses summoned by the committee—a practice that, if persisted in, may demand action on the part of the House. Secretary Sherman's lawyer is said to have tried this plan with Mrs. Jenks, who is supposed to know something about the Sherman letter, of which so much has been said, and the visite of Darrall to Mr. Hayes, while his examination was unfinished, are disagreeably suggestive.

John Sherman Attempts a Diversion.

Having appeared before the Committee of Investigation, and, in effect, confessed that he wrote the Anderson letter, Mr. John Sherman finds that he has not helped his case, and deems it advisable to make some further attempt. Here is what he now proposes, as it is stated in the New York *Times:*

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The Potter Investigating Committee was in secret session to-day. A communication was received from Secretary Sherman, reciting that he is charged in the preamble to the resolution authorizing the investigation with complicity in election frauds in Louisiana, and requesting that immediate inquiry be made into this charge. The Secretary furnished the committee with the names of about fifty witnesses, who, he says, will prove that outrages and intimidation were perpetrated upon white and black Republican voters in Louisiana to such an extent as to deter them from exercising their rights at the polls, and requested that these witnesses be called.

This written communication is almost as decidedly a confession as was the oral testimony which Mr. Sherman gave on Saturday week. He is charged with being accessory to the preparation of fraudulent documents concerning the election in Louisiana, and with conspiring to change the true returns of that election so as to give the electoral votes of the State to Rutherford B. Hayes when they belonged to Samuel J. Tilden. These are the things which this committee is appointed to investigate, and Mr. Sherman's invitation to inquire into something entirely different says, about as plainly as words can say, that the proper inquiry of the committee is one that he wishes to evade—is one dangerous to him and to the administration of which he makes a part.

This new move of Mr. Sherman's won't avail to draw away attention from the facts already established against him through evidence of his own. These facts are that when two Supervisors of Registration in Louisiana, having charge of the election in two parishes in which a Republican majority was absolutely indispensable to the counting in of the Hayes electors, were on the point of publishing the truth when the election in their parishes had not only resulted largely in favor of the Democrats, but had been orderly and peaceful, furnishing to the Returning Board no ground for throwing out votes or altering returns—when these Supervisors were on the point of revealing the nature of the protests which had been made in their names, then Mr. Sherman, having given them oral promises on which they would not rest, wrote to them the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson.

This letter, with his own refusal positively to disclaim its authorship, makes out the case against him; and when he attempts to leave these points and go into other spheres, such, for instance, as contending that in fifty cases in Louisiana Republican voters were kept away from the polls, his proposition is wholly extraneous to the subject. What Sherman has to deal with is his own letter. Let him confine himself to that.—*New York Sun.*

What Will Be Done With Darrall?

It is understood that before Darrall went upon the witness stand a bargain was effected with him on behalf of certain persons in high station whom his testimony, true or false, was likely to blacken. That the bargain either was known to the President or was to be made known to him by Darrall, is apparent:

In answer to a question by Mr. Blackburn, the witness said that yesterday he waited in the committee room until after 1 o'clock, when, desiring to see the President before leaving the city, he went to the Senate and informed Mr. Kellogg that he was going to the White House, and if the committee desired his attendance a telegram would find him there. Upon reaching the White House the Sergeant-at-Arms overtook him, and he returned forthwith. He had business with the President, and hearing he was going away desired to see him before he left.

What "business" could this scoundrel have with the President of the United States? To find a substantial difference between him and Anderson in his favor is very difficult. Darrall was a candidate for the New Orleans Collectorship. He learned from Anderson that the latter was possessed of Sherman's letter, of letters from Matthews, and of documents by which representatives and partisans of the administration could be seriously annoyed. He swears that he knew Anderson was a monstrous liar, a perjurer, a forger, and a blackmailer; yet he proceeded to do all he could to procure Anderson an appointment, and to use Anderson and his masked battery of blackmail as the means of securing the New Orleans Collectorship for himself. He called on the President shortly after his inauguration, and recommended to him Anderson's appointment, giving as his reasons Anderson's active part in Louisiana politics, and his intelligence! It appears to have been after this interview with Darrall that Mr. Hayes wrote the reference of Anderson's successful application for a Consulship to the Secretary of State. Darrall explicitly swears that he sought Anderson's assistance for himself with Stanley Matthews *after* he knew that Matthews had been threatened in a blackmailing manner by Anderson, toward whom, he says, Matthews remained well disposed in spite of Anderson's threats and insults. Ben Butler compelled Darrall to confess, notwithstanding his persistent attempt at evasion, that he engaged in this blackmail co-partnership even before he was out of his seat in Congress.

Mr. Butler (interrupting)—Pardon me, you were about to become a candidate for a high office under the Government. Here was a drunken, miserable fellow down in Louisiana, or had been there—a man who you had learned had got a corrupt agreement to have the Naval Officership—you, a member of Congress who had not yet been unseated, and you about to make an application—don't you know whether that rascal came and made an offer of services to you or you went to him? A. Well, sir, Anderson and myself had had a conversation in regard to the Collectorship before I became a candidate. In regard to Packard——"

Q. Leave him out. A. About myself I can't swear whether the suggestion came from him or me, or from some friend of mine.

Q. I mean the suggestion that the loafer should take part of it. That's what I want. A. I remember writing Anderson about that matter.

Q. Didn't you write him to come over and help you? A. I wrote him a number of letters.

Q. (sharply,) Did you write to him, before he said anything to you, to come and help you? A. I think I did.

Q. Don't you believe you did? A. That's my best recollection. Unless I saw the letter I could not tell.

Q. What induced you to go to Philadelphia for this miserable man to aid you in your candidature? A. I stated that Anderson had suggested the matter to me a number of times, and it was so understood. He held papers or documents that the powers that were would be willing and glad to listen to.

Still later, he made this admission:

Q. If these documents had not been published you would have been willing to have owed your election to the efforts of a perjurer and blackmailer with false documents as Collector at one of the principal offices? A. You have stated him to be such.

Q. You yourself stated it now. A. Not of my own personal knowledge.

Q. You knew the man to be corrupt. You believed his affidavit to be false. You knew his acquaintances would say he was a drunkard, and you knew that using these documents for this purpose was simply blackmailing. A. Certainly.

Q. Then haven't you stated all that I have? A. Substantially.

Q. Then we don't substantially differ, and you were sorry you failed? A. Naturally.

The spirit of this fellow's testimony, from beginning to end, shows that he has been coached by parties interested, and his fruitless determination not to tell anything which he could contrive to conceal is one of the most discouraging features of these disclosures. The presumption of a bargain is irresistible; and Darrall's cool call at the White House, because he did not like to leave Washington without saying adieu to Mr. Hayes, will awaken a solicitude to watch the future progress of Mr. Darrall's relations with the administration and the high personage, whom, in his sadder moments, he characterized as the "psalm-singing hypocrite."

THE FLORIDA THEFT.

Resume of the Testimony Taken by the Florida Sub-Committee.

Following is a brief and complete summary of the testimony taken in Florida by the Potter sub-committee:

The witnesses examined were ex-Secretary of State McLin, ex-member of the Returning Board; the three officers of Baker county who made a false canvass; Edward Clark, of Leon county, one of the canvassing board, who counted in seventy-four fraudulent votes of Leon county; Cox, Clerk of Baker county, and Booth, one of the inspectors in precinct No. 13, Leon county. These witnesses were all Republicans, and principal actors in the frauds that culminated in declaring the State of Florida for Mr. Hayes.

McLin, the most important witness, testified that the statement heretofore made by him and published was true, and then proceeded to narrate in detail the facts that constituted the frauds by which the State was taken from Mr. Tilden, and the record made to show that the State was carried by Hayes. McLin's testimony shows conclusively that he, at the time he aided in declaring the result of the canvass of the Returning Board, was aware of the frauds committed in Baker county, and also of ballot-box stuffing in Leon county, and that the Baker county fraud was the result of a conspiracy originated and carried out by the Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Gov. Stearns, and others, whose interest it was to steal the State from the Democrats. McLin testified that Stearns saw all of the returns of the different parts of the State, and said to witness that the fraudulent return from Baker county was read and used at the first opening and reading of returns, at the commencement of the labors of the board; that Stearns also told him that by the use of the fraudulent Baker county return the State went for Hayes. In the case of ballot-box stuffing in Leon county, McLin swore that he knew of the printing of a diminutive ballot on election day, for the purpose of stuffing ballot-boxes. McLin also testifies that Noyes was the leader of the visiting statesmen, and that it was distinctly represented to him (the witness) that Noyes represented Mr. Hayes, and that it was promised through Mr. Noyes that he (the witness) would be rewarded if the State was counted for Hayes. In confirmation of this statement McLin said Noyes called upon him just upon the eve of his leaving Tallahassee, thanking him for his labor on the Returning Board; that afterward he wrote to Mr. Noyes, and received a reply from him stating that he was so well pleased with McLin's letter that he had indorsed it and sent it to Mr. Hayes; that shortly afterward witness received a telegram, sent by order of Hayes, tendering him the appointment of Associate Justice of New Mexico. McLin testified that soon afterward he responded to the telegram by saying he would accept the position, and his appointment came. McLin confesses to having received the fraudulent Baker county returns in an irregular and illegal way, by receiving it at the hands of Gov. Stearns instead of by mail, as required by law. McLin further testified that Hayes acted as attorney before the Returning Board in defense of the Alachua county frauds, known as Archer Precinct No. 2, where the precinct return was forged by adding 219 names to it. He was also present at the time of the opening and reading of the returns of the State before the Returning Board, at the commencement of its proceedings, when the true return from Baker county, which would make Mr. Tilden's majority ninety-five in the State, was suppressed, and the fraudulent return from that county counted, which gave the State to Hayes by forty-three majority. The testimony also developed the fact that on Baker county three witnesses—Driggers, Allen and Green—formed a canvassing board of their own, made a canvass of the vote of that county by throwing out two precincts without law or reason, and, as sworn to by themselves, for the purpose of giving the county to the Republicans, and, as it afterward turned out, the State to Mr. Hayes. They testify, in substance, that Green, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the express purpose of getting a canvass that should rid the Democrats of their majority in that county. All three of these witnesses give detailed corroborative statements of the manner in which the wrong was consummated.

The President's Title—Gen. Butler's Argument.

Gen. Butler, as an individual member of the Judiciary Committee, submitted at great length to the House of Representatives, just before adjournment, his reasons for dissenting from the resolution and report of the majority in regard to the inviolability of the President's title. He thinks it remarkable that, in the face of the sixth section of the act establishing the Electoral Commission, the committee should have come to the conclusion that the proceedings of a committee or of Congress subsequent thereto constitute an immovable finality, when the law itself declares the contrary, and the contrary was emphatically assured by the House of Representatives. Instead of constituting a finality these proceedings were on their face and in express terms merely a temporary expediency or device to avoid the contingency of a lapsed election for which the constitution had made no provision. Congress, he says, by express words of the law declared that its object and effect were provisional only. The President entered upon his office with the express notice that his tenure was questionable in character, of doubtful validity, not made absolute by the interposition of an extra-constitutional commission, but to be examined and adjudicated upon by the courts.

He agrees with the committee that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for it in the Blair-Kimmel bill, but he says: "The question at issue is whether the actual President of the United States has a just and legal title to the office he holds. A contestation upon that question, if it were possible to be had before a court, would make a 'case,' which may well enough be defined to be a controversy between contending parties under the forms of law before a court."

A Lake of Fire.

Mrs. Brassey, an English woman who accompanied her husband in a recent yacht voyage round the world, thus describes the crater of the great Sandwich island volcano Kilauea: "We were standing on the extreme edge of a precipice, overhanging a lake of molten fire, 100 feet below us, and nearly a mile across. Dashing against the cliffs on the opposite side, with the noise like the roar of a stormy ocean, waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their gory spray high in the air. The restless, heaving lake boiled and bubbled, never remaining the same for two minutes together. * * * There was an island on one side of the lake, which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury, as if bent on hurling it from its base. On the other side was a large cavern, into which the burning mass rushed with a loud roar, breaking down in its impetuous, headlong career the gigantic stalactites that overhung the mouth of the cave, and flinging up the liquid material for the formation of new ones. It was all terribly grand, magnificently sublime; but no words could adequately describe such a scene."

No Bones in the Ocean.

Mr. Jeffrey has established the fact that bones disappear in the ocean. By dredging, it is common to bring up teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind; these, however compact, dissolve if exposed to the action of the water but a little time. On the contrary, teeth—which are not bones any more than whales are fish—resist the destroying action of sea-water indefinitely. It is, therefore, a powerful solvent. Still, the popular opinion is that it is a brine. If such were the case, the bottom of the sea would, long ago, have been shallowed by immense accumulations of carcasses and products of the vegetable kingdom constantly floating into them. Dentine, the peculiar material of which teeth are formed, and the enamel covering them, offer extraordinary resistance to these chemical agencies which resolve other animal remains into nothingness. Mounds in the West, tumuli in Europe and Asia, which are believed to antedate sacred history for thousands of years, yield up perfectly sound teeth, on which time appears to have made no impression whatever.

ONE of the plagues of Egypt has visited several districts in County Derry, Ireland. A fly, hitherto unknown, but almost the size of a house-fly, has appeared in such vast numbers as to fill the air like a mist. They molest the animal kingdom alone, swarming about horses, cattle and men, and inflicting a venomous sting which produces inflammation, sometimes closing the eyes of horses and driving cattle wildly home from the field.

IN the Italian Chamber of Deputies, recently, Signor Baccariti, the Minister of Public Works, brought in a bill for the construction of new railways at a total cost of about $166,000,000. The expenditure for national lines is wholly to be borne by the State; and, as regards the local, provincial, and interprovincial lines, the Government will contribute in various proportions.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of
Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS-WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of.
GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.
Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lind of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or c nnected therewith, promptable rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larbest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. seebislargestve s

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverwure,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delains 15c worth 25
800 " " dress goods 15c " 30
1000 " brocade " " 16c " 30
1000 " plaid " " 18c " 30
20 dozen hankerchiefs 5c " 10
10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rate. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many ether articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no11.

THRESHER

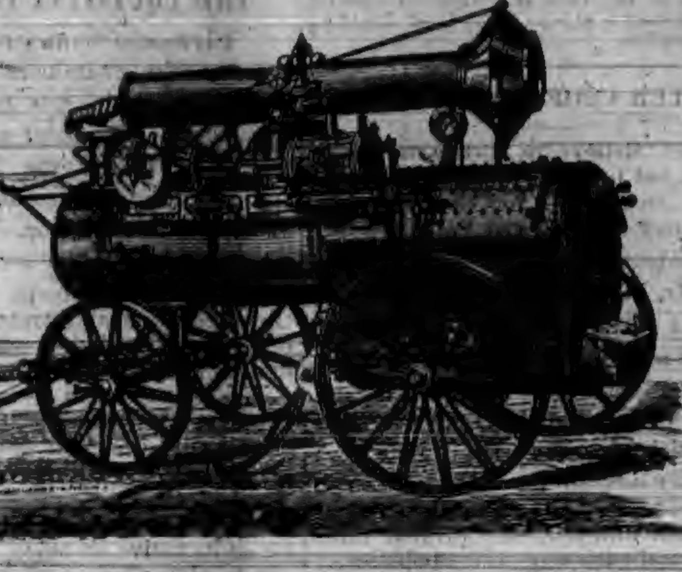

THE "VIBRATOR."

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Mamufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERE & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER,

COMPETITOR

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES,

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leg horn citron 25c, Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 01 a m	8 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 50 "	10 40 "
Butler.	1 43 "	2 26 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 53 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 pm	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 56	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am	
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm	
Montpelier			
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm	
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm	
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm	
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm	
Connersville	11 13 am	7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	8 00 am	4 06 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	2 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	9 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5[illegible]	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	8 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 49	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 [illegible]am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 13	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 10	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 00	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 20am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 20 1878.

GOIMG EAT.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 [illegible]am
Mexico		8 20	8 21
Denver	7 52	8 05	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 13
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	[illegible]	10 56	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 21	1 40
Col en's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Aupurn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 [illegible]am	2 00am	6 00pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	4 46
Denver	6 23	11 34	4 22
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 06	3 06
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 21	7 18	8 20
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Timecard in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 10	1 10	8 37	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 11	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 06	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn June.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 43
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 25pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn June.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 21	12 34	1 20	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 08	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
R. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Loui, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages, Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 30 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
cOober 11,—6m no11.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its auther in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 4th, 1878. Number 27.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	2 00	3 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
Column	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, 1st insertion 5 cts each insertion thereafter. Business cards 5 Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
[illegible] Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
[illegible] Monday in May	4th Monday in April.
[illegible] Monday in Septem'r	[illegible] Monday in Sept'r
[illegible] Monday in Decem'r	[illegible] Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effect on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. L. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL S. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's tore. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, (late City Hotel,) Clerk. G. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonab

PARIS LETTER.

THE EXPOSITION AS COMPARED WITH OTHER SIGHTS IN PARIS. WHEREIN THIS EXPOSITION EXCELLS THAT AT PHILADELPHIA. A REMARKABLE FINE ART DISPLAY. PAINTINGS BY DORE, JEROME AND MESSONIER. A PICTURE FOR WHICH $60,000 WERE PAID, AND OTHER PAINTINGS BY THE SAME ARTIST. HOW MESSONIER PAINTS A BATTLE. CAVALRY BEFORE THE CHARGE. PORTRAITS OF HORSES, ETC., ETC.

(From our regular correspondent.)

No. 29 RUE CAUMARTIN, June, 11, '78.

The world's fair in the Champs de Mars is, in the opinion of the American visitor, not the most interesting display in this city of monuments, art salons, and museums. "Have you been to the Exposition?" is a question frequently asked at table, and the reply is often to this effect: "No, I came here to see Paris and not to examine the advertising displays of European, Asiatic, and African, and American shopkeepers." I have mentioned the four grand divisions in the order of their importance, as they appear in the Champs de Mars. Many insist that they can see quite as fine displays in the windows that line the boulevards. Except for those who are interested in the study of a particular class, or special subject, and who desire to study it exhaustively and to compare it with similar exhibits of other countries, the Exposition is not of paramount interest. Taken by itself it is, no doubt, a magnificent display, the best ever made of the best achievments of human invention, skill, and industry, as well as of the most unique and generous specimens of nature's products. Could we but eliminate the rubbish of trafficing claptrap, the remainder would well repay years of study, and be a liberal education in itself. But, when compared with this wonderful city, every street, every church, every monument of which is eloquent with history—the Exposition is not the unique attraction that it was at Philadelphia. A question frequently asked is how does this Exposition compare with the Centennial, and it is very generally conceded that in richness, taste, and variety of display, this is much the finer; but this opinion is usually qualified by the remark, that, all things considered, the Philadelphia Exposition was the more wonderful of the two. It is in art and decoration display that the French excell all other people, and the profusion of excellent works in marble, on canvas, and in brass, is what chiefly distinguishes this Exposition from ours. We had a very superb display no doubt in Memorial Hall, but Memorial Hall with its annex would not contain one-fourth of the Fine Arts exhibit here. The distingished American sculptor and art critic, Mr. Story, said yesterday, that he had spent ten days in the Art Department alone, but that time had not sufficed him to penetrate beyond the borders. The visitor to the French Art department will see paintings by Dore, Bonnat, Cabinal, and Jerome. He will see as many as a dozen by Messonier whose canvas, when not larger than a school boys small slate, sell readily for $5,000. The reader will remember that A. T. Stewart gave $60,000 (or was it $75,000?) for his "Cavalry charge at Frieldland," painted soon after the capture of Paris by the Prussians, and painted, it was said, in revengeful bitterness, to remind all who should see it that there was a time when the resistless sweep of French conquest humiliated Prussia. Messonier's forte is cavalry men. I have seen but two pictures by him in which there was no horses, and one of those was a portrait of the younger Dumas. His pictures do not, at first, attract attention. They appear commonplace amid the many highly colored and theatric paintings that surround them. Perhaps the gazers interest will be first stimulated by seeing the name of the artist, but look more carefully at that long line of cavalry, drawn up as if in parade. They are not in line with the regularity of West Point cadets, horses will not stand that way, but the fear of curb and spur keeps them in tolerable order. They are not the conventional horses we have seen in common pictures, made up of carved lines, every one like the other, nor are they the horses of Hebrew poetry with necks thunder clothed, pawing the valley in their wrath, smelling the battle from afar. They are horses that would much prefer twelve ears of corn to any such business. Each horse is an individual brute in whose face, and eyes, and ears and muscles, the admirer of the animal will read distinguished characteristics. But there is something more here than excellent portraits of horses. Many of those animals are veterans. They have been riened and spurred through battles; they have memory, and know that the infantry moving in font of them, and the artillery forming on the hills, and a certain energy of preparation that they have caught from their riders, are sights, and sounds, and signs, that forebode something more than a review. This half intelligent fear and restlessness of the brute, in sympathy with a heroic seriousness varied in the physiognomy of every rider in the climax of the quiet. It is no parade, a battle is raging, and these brave men, "uncorpsed and demi-natured with brave beasts" are in that moment of suspense that precedes the charge. The battle cannot be seen, but a few rods in front of the line an old Marshal is sitting on his quiet horse, (a common artist would have painted the horse standing on his hind feet or in some other rediculous attitude) quietly pointing out to commanders of batallions the parts and points they are to take in the charge, while on a distant hill, surrounded by his staff, may be discerned an almost microscopic Napoleon. This may be Austerlitz, or Waterloo, or any other of the hundred fields where he held his cavalry in reserve to pile confusion on defeat. No picture representing the shock of battle with rearing horses and reeking sabre could be half so effective as this quiet powerful painting by Messonier. To be able to produce so many horses, each a distinct portrait, and yet to sustain in each an expression of vague apprehension, arising to unfaltering seriousness in the face of the rider, is a splendid triumph of genius, or patience, or something. C. A. S.

Turkish Love of Water.

A Turk, writes a traveler, thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city where the wayfarer and their animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels I have halted beneath the shade of a widespreading plane tree to slack my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying distich from the Koran, that "Water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "Water is the source of health and life," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity, that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman.

The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in what they use. The favorite water that is sold at a para a glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamlidja on the mountain about Scutari, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Belcos. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as clear as crystal. The venders cry it as "Bowz guibi"—as good as ice. A pacha will drain two goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.

How Indians Hunt Buffalo.

The commandant of a post generally gives the Indians under his control permission to go on a buffalo hunt about twice a year. A party of from two to three hundred are allowed to go out at once, and may be out for from thirty to ninety days, being during that time accompanied by two or three soldiers from the garrison. The party is divided and the herd is surrounded, the circuit being almost a half mile in diameter. When about half way around the signal is given to charge, and the bucks commence to ply their arrows. The excited buffaloes run backwark and forward, until probably one-fifth of them are killed, when the hunt is temporarily over, at least.

The squaws have, in the meantime, come along and picked up their husbands' clothing, and follow after to complete the work of the chase. The buck, having shot his buffalo, rushes forward to pass the animal over so that he will not fall on the side which the arrow has pierced and break it. He cuts the arrow out of its place, puts it pack in its quiver, and then marks the buffalo with his peculiar brand, which may be a cut in the nostril, in the ear, thigh or some other part of the body. Here again, then, the squaw gets her onerous share of the work in. She distinguishes the animal her buck has slain, skins it, cut the meat away from the bones in the most convenient and hurried manner, and packs it to where the bucks have already made a permanent camp, in the vicinity of the nearest water.

Fish.

Great reduction in Pickerel—they never, in the history of the country, sold so low. Just received five hundred half barrels, which we offer at $1 75, the usual price is $4. Kits 50c, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. 4t.

"Don't I Told You So"

One night recently a jolly old German farmer rode to Chestnut Hill from Whitemarsh after a physician for his wife who was very sick. He dismounted from his horse in front of a saloon just as the boys inside had begun to make merry over their first keg of beer. He approached and looked cautiously around the scene. The foaming glasses were held high above the heads of the revelers as one of the number pronounced a toast appropriate to the occasion.

The silent watcher licked his lips and wished his errand had been one not requiring so much dispatch. He was turning reluctantly away when the crowd saw him.

"Hallo!' they shouted, 'there's Fritz Bring him in.'

He was laid hold upon and hauled up to the bar, all the time protesting.

"Poys, I vas in a quick hurry. Old vooman sick like the tuyval. I vas come mit der doctor, sooner as lightnin'.'

"Well, you can take some beer while your here, and kill two birds with one stone,' was the reply.

"Yaas, I kill von chicken with a couple of stones, und der ole vooman die mitout ders toctor. I ton't forgot myself of it, eh?'

"Oh, she won't die. You don't get beer often, and you've got the old woman all the time. Fill 'em up again.'

"Yaas, I got her all der time, but exposing she go dade, I ton't got her anymore somedimes. It's better to go mit der doctor, seldom right avay.

But he didn't go. As one glass after another was forced upon him by the reckless crowd, the object of his errand was floating further and further from his vision, until it was carried out of his mind altogether, and his voice, untinged with anxiety, joined in the drinking songs, and arose above all others.

Thus he was found by his son late that night. The boy grasped him by the sleeve and said:

"Fader, come home."

Fritz returned, and at the sight of his boy a great fear arose in his mind, swept away the fumes of his beer, and brought him to the sense of the situation. In an awe-struck tone he said:

"Yawcub, how you vas come here? Vas somedings der matter?'

"Yaw,' replied the boy.

"Vell, spoke up apout it. Vas der ole vooman—vas your mudder—vas she dade? I can shtand dem best. Don't keep your fader in expense, poy. Spid it out! Vas ve a couples of orphanses, Yawcub?'

"Nine,' answered the boy. "You vas anuder. A leedle baby coom mit der house.'

Fritz was overcome for a moment, but finally stammered out:

"Vos dot so? I expose it vas not so soon already. Vell, vell, in der middle of life we don't know what's to turn up next! Fill up the glasses.'

The boy ventured to ask the old man why he had not sent the doctor.

"Vy did she vant a toctor? Petter she tole me so. I get him pooty quick. Never mind; I safe more as ten tollar toctor bill on dat baby. Dat vas a goot child. Fill up der glasses. Whooray for dat leedle buck baby! Ve von't go home till yesterday!'

Fritz got home at last, and was in Chestnut Hill again in a couple of days for some medicine. The boys couldn't get him back again, though he said to them:

"You bet I 'tend to my pecuness now. —Kenesaw Gazette.

Afraid to Bid.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods on Michigan Avenue, says a Chicago paper, the auctioneer put up a wolf robe, and invited bids. An old man inspected it closely, seemed to think there was a bargain in it, and yet he hesitated to bid.

"Don't you want it,' asked the auctioneer.

"Yes, kinder,' was the reply.

"Then why don't you bid and take it?'

"Well, I've bought heaps o' things in dry goods and so on,' slowly rejoined the old man, "and I never yet took home anything that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I got that 'ere robe for over fifteen cents, she'd grab it up, pull at one end, chew on a corner, and call out, 'Cheated agin—more'n half cotton!' That's the reason I dasn't bid!'

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the able Democratic member of Congress, is the way the republican papers now put it since Stephens would not vote on the Potter resolution for investigation. They used to speak of him as the old shriveled up democratic traitor vice-president of the defunct southern confederacy! A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.—Herald.

"Take Off Your Coat, Gibbs."

Judge—Where did you find this colored man, officer?

Officer—I found him last night hanging around a clothing store. They have had a good deal of clothing stolen lately and I brought this man on suspicion.

Judge—What is your name, prisoner?

Prisoner—Napoleon Bonaparte Gibbs.

Judge—What is your occupation?

Gibbs—I'se traveling agent fo' de new patent whitewash brush, sah.

Judge—Take off your coat Gibbs.

Gibbs—I hope you 'scuse me, sah. Ise been troubled lately with the 'fluency in de head, de zootic, sah. I'se very bad.

Judge—Take off your coat, Gibbs. (Gibbs takes off his coat slowly.)

Judge—Ah! Another coat under that; nothing like being wrapped up well, as they say, in Alaska when they go skating. Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—I isn't well, I isn't, sah. De doctor say, Napoleon, you wear plenty clothes. De 'fluency, sah. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—Ah! What have we here? A swallow-tail? Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—Dis yere won't do, Judge. I'se got a stuffiness in de borax. I's very bad (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—Ah! A double breasted frock Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—Dar's gwine to be a funeral here, dar is, sah; I feels de stuffness rising in de borax. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—What's this? A shooting jacket, by the soul of Nimrod! Take off your coat, Gibbs.

Gibbs—I'se gwine for a herpes—I'se getting cold. Dis yere is murder in de fustest degree. (Takes off his coat.)

Judge—A linen duster. I think I've got you down to hard pan, Gibbs. I shall commit you without bail. Take him down gently, officer, for he is a lily—a lily of the valley. He toils not, neither does he spin; yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not clothed like him. —Graphic.

What Voices Indicate.

There are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the slang, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet this tone contradicts his speech.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out, as if the man owed humanity a grudge, and ment to pay it some day. That man's opponents may well tremble and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invaribly adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "You can't-dupe-me-sir" intonation.

Then there is the whining, beseeching voice, that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttured the word. It cajoles and flatters you; its words say "I love you—I admire you; you are everything that you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, that sometimes goes with sharp features (as they indicate merely intensity of feeling) and sometimes with blunt features, but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of effection and pretence, your voice proclaims it.

It you are full of honesty, strength and purpose, your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold and calm and firm and consistant, or fickle and foolish and deceptious, your voice will be equally truth telling.

You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without it being known that you are doing so.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headeche, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at F. E. Davenport.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

Presidential Aspirations.

Senator Edmunds says, writes a Washington correspondent, there are so many Presidential candidates on the Committee on Judiciary, that business is very much behind. He says that on the day when the committee meets, Conkling will come in first and find a slim attendance. He will sit a little while, impatiently, and say:

"Well I don't suppose there will be a quorum this morning, and I have other matters to attend to. If Davis and Thurman would drop their Presidential aspirations and attend to committee business we could do something."

And he will go out. Then Thurman will come in and ask:

"Where's Conkling?"

When told that he had been in and left to look after other matters, he will say:

"Where's Davis?"

"Davis hain't come."

"Well,' Thurman will say, "Conkling and Davis have got the Presidency on the brain, and of course we can't expect anything of them. Call me when you get a quorum."

And he will go out. Then Davis will come in and say:

"Well, Conkling and Thurman are absent again. Those two men are so busy working up their Presidential campaigns that they neglect their Senatorial duties.

And so it goes, every week, Edmunds says.

An old soldier, relating his experience at a temperance meeting in Iowa, said that at one time he got possession of two kegs of whiskey, took them to camp, put a faucet in one of them, and passed the whisky around among the boys until they all got pretty full About the time the keg was empty, he said, for a moment his conscience told him he was doing wrong. He picked up an ax and knocked the head of the other keg in, and—(here he was interrupted by the deacons' startling cry of "Amen! Thank God! Glory be to God.' After the house became quiet, he continued: "I knocked in the head of that keg, gave the boys a tin cup, and told them to help themselves." It was a case of premature enthusiasm, and the wicked scoffers in the audience had their turn to shout.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,083 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3, 00,000, and during past 12 years, over 20 000 000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufactrers rates.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking / After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

The PHENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; [illegible] publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

WEEKLY NEWS-REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Mrs. John R. Thompson, widow of United States Senator Thompson, of New Jersey, were married in Princeton, N. J., last week. Mrs. Swann is a sister of Sam Ward, of Washington, and sister-in-law to Speaker Randall, who gave away the bride.

Moses A. Wheelock, who has been widely known for more than twenty years as President of the New York Stock Exchange, committed suicide, the other day, by shooting himself in the head.

S. Angier Chace, defaulting Treasurer of the Fall River (Mass.) Mills, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve years in the State prison and two days' solitary confinement.

The Vermont Novelty Company, a manufactory of children's carriages and toys, at Springfield, Vt., has been burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

In December, 1863, the steamer Chesapeake left New York for Portland, Me., with seventeen passengers and a cargo of merchandise, consisting of cotton and sugar. While en route the passengers, who proved to be Confederates in disguise, took possession of the vessel in the name of the Confederate States, shooting the second engineer and throwing his body overboard, putting the Captain in irons, and seriously wounding the first engineer, whom they compelled to assume command of the vessel, with orders to make for Halifax. All the parties concerned in the affair scattered and made good their escape. Henry A. Parr, the leader of the expedition, who has been living in Canada ever since, made a journey down to Boston the other day and, being arrested on a charge of murder, is now in jail awaiting his trial.

A shocking tragedy was enacted in Philadelphia the other day. George W. Stiles, a wharf-builder, shot his wife, cut the throat of his little daughter, and then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. The child is dead, and the mother in a dangerous condition. The murderous fiend is recovering.... A match game of billiards for the championship of the United States, three-ball caroms, was played in New York last week between William Sexton, cf that city, and George Slosson, of Chicago. The former won by a score of 600 to 328 for Slosson.

THE WEST.

About 200 tramps boarded a freight train on the Wabash road, at Jacksonville, Ill., on June 21, saying they intended to ride, as they had had all the walking they wanted. Every possible device was employed to get them off the train, but to no purpose. The tramps were determined to stay. The railroad employes were entirely too few to cope with this mob. The consequence was that the tramps stayed on the train until it reached Quincy, when they got off and scattered throughout the city, a number of them being arrested during the night by the police. The region about Quincy is reported to be swarming with tramps, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash tracks are reported by passengers to be lined with them for miles.

The highly-inflammable dust which seems to be an unavoidable accompaniment to the grinding of wheat is again the cause of a flour-mill disaster. The Keota, Iowa steam-mills have been destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of $20,000.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central railroad, which was held at Detroit a few days ago, resulted in a Vanderbilt victory, and the road is now his own as much as the New York Central [illegible] Shore and Michigan Southern. [illegible] majority of the stock himself [illegible] more, do as he pleases with the property.

[illegible] this week [illegible] Chicago Theater, supported by her burlesque company, in the burlesque with the mixed-pickle title of "Chow-Chow." Gus Williams, the well-known Dutch comedian, is with the party.

A [illegible] (Idaho) [illegible] "the [illegible] the [illegible] June 23, [illegible] from Harney. Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement. Howard has sent all the troops possible to the front. Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed."

Faribault, Minn., suffered severely by fire a few days ago, the business part of the town being nearly destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $65,000.

The Pawnee reservation lands, 278,000 acres, will be sold at Central City, Neb., July 15.

A Silver City dispatch of June 26 says the assault made by Bernard upon the Indians at Curry creek turns out to be a success. It was a surprise to the savages, about forty of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charge. The hostile force present was estimated at 700. The Indians retreated to their stronghold in the Stein mountains. It is estimated that the whole force of savage warriors numbers 2,100, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign. The Stein mountain country is well adapted for defensive operations.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says "it is the belief of old residents in Eastern Oregon that all the Indians in that section are disaffected, and that they will be ready on slight provocation to take up arms against the whites. Even the Warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore been strong friends of the Government, refuse to join their forces against the Bannocks, and it is thought that a large party of them will join the hostiles. It begins to look as if the Indians intend to do their worst this summer."

THE SOUTH.

From accounts received by way of Galveston it appears that Gen. Mackenzie carried matters with a high hand in his recent expedition into Mexico at the head of a column of United States troops. He was confronted by a Mexican detachment of inferior numbers, about forty-five miles from the border, commanded by Col. Valdes, the latter under orders to repel the invasion; but he was informed that he must get his Mexicans out of the way within a certain time or they would be fired upon. The Mexicans not being strong enough to resist, avoided a collision, and the invaders had things all their own way. The expedition is reported to have been fruitless so far as making of captures was concerned.

WASHINGTON.

The Stanley Matthews Senate Committee held its first meeting in Washington on the 21st of June. James E. Anderson was the first witness summoned, but he positively refused to answer any question. He told the committee that if Senator Matthews would go before the Potter Committee and testify, he (Anderson) would answer any questions the Matthews Committee might ask him, but otherwise he would remain dumb as an oyster. In the absence of the Senate, there being no power to punish a contumacious witness, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has passed through an extremely dangerous surgical operation for calculus, performed by a council of the most eminent physicians of Washington.

Capt. Howgate is still confident that Congress will pass his bill for the polar expedition, notwithstanding its failure at the last session. The bill remains on the calendar for action next session. Failure to pass it will occasion the recall of the preliminary expedition under Capt. Tyson, sent out last season. Such an event had been provided for, however, and instructions were given to Tyson to return if the main expedition should not reach Disco by August.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, will be appointed Superintendent of the New Orleans mint. Henry Ruggles, of Connecticut, has been appointed United States Consul at Malta.

The coinage of standard silver dollars since the passage of the Remonetization act has amounted to about $6,500,000—an average of a little more than $2,000,000 per month.... The President has appointed ex-Gov. Michael Hahn Superintendent of the Mint at New Orleans.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, in his examination before the Potter Committee, narrated a statement, made to him by George Swasey, of a conference of the members of the Packard Legislature and members of the MacVeagh Commission, immediately preceding the withdrawal of the troops from New Orleans and the recognition of the Nicholls Government. Pitkin gave a detailed story of this caucus, which he had received from a member of the Packard Legislature. At that conference, after a good deal of discussion, MacVeagh said: "If you want to fight, you can do it; but, on next Tuesday, the troops will be withdrawn, and, as the courts are in the hands of the Democrats, you will all be hung up to the lamp-posts." Gen. Butler to witness—I desire to ask you if you had any conversations with either Mr. Hawley or Mr. Harlan before they returned to Washington, after the recognition of the Nicholls Government? A.—Yes, sir; I had. Q.—What was said about providing for those who had lent the administration their services? A.—They said that when they arrived in Washington they would see Mr. Hayes, and arrange to have all the leading Republicans who had borne the brunt of the work in Louisiana taken care of.... William E. Chandler was examined, and testified that he went to Florida at the instance of members of the Republican National Committee. Did not call upon Gov. Hayes or meet him at any time during the trip to Florida and back. Q.—Are you aware of any promises, general or specific, that were made to any members of the Returning Board, before or after the count, that in case the State went for Hayes they should be taken care of? I have no recollection of such promises. Q.—Did not you make such promises? A.—Not to my recollection.

POLITICAL.

Mrs. Capt. Jenks, of New Orleans, was before the Potter committee on Saturday, June 22, to testify in regard to the Sherman letter. Her story in regard to the letter was this: Anderson was pressing Weber to obtain certain guarantees from Sherman, and Weber united with Anderson in writing a joint note to Sherman, a copy of which Anderson produced. This note, she declares, was handed to her sealed to deliver, and that, upon carrying it to a parlor in the St. Charles Hotel, where the visiting statesmen had their sessions, she opened it and became aware of its contents. She never delivered it according to its directions, but upon reaching the parlor she dictated a reply to it at a side desk, inclosed it in an envelope after it was completed, directed it to Weber and Anderson, and carried it back and delivered it to Weber. She refused to state who wrote the letter at her dictation, but said that, after it was written, she picked it from the table, inclosed it, and delivered it to Weber. She declared that Sherman knew nothing of the existence of this letter.

A Portland (Ore.) dispatch says the full election returns for Oregon are as follows: Congress—Whitaker, Dem., 16,554; Hines, Rep., 15,364; Campbell, Ind., 930. Governor—Beckman, Rep., 16,009; Thayer, Dem., 16,063; Wilkins, Ind., 1,353. Secretary of State—Earhart, Rep., 16,146; Reams, Dem., 15,852; Cates, Ind., 1,2[illegible]. Treasurer—Hirsch, Rep., 16,655; Brown, Dem., 15,493; Sutherlin, Ind., 726. State Printer—Carter, Rep., 16,160; Noltner, Dem., 15,689; Craig, Ind., 1,298. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Powell, Rep., 15,951; Stiles, Dem., 15,918; Parker, Ind., 1,108.

An Associated Press telegram from Washington says "it can be stated on authority that the President's civil-service order will be enforced without modification. This order prohibits persons holding Federal positions from taking part in caucuses, primary meetings or conventions, while they will be permitted to support any candidate they choose, and assist in any way that will not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties. Voluntary contributions to campaign funds are not considered by the President to be a violation of this order."

On Wednesday, June 26, the Illinois Republicans held their State Convention at Springfield, Charles E. Lippincott being President of the meeting. The nominations were as follows: State Treasurer, J. C. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Slade. Supreme Court Clerks—For the Northern Grand Division, E. T. Dutton; Central Grand Division, M. B. Converse; Southern Grand Division, Aden Knopf. Appellate Court Clerks—First District, Eli Smith; Second District, J. B. Coombs; Third District, W. N. Duncan; Fourth District, B. L. Ulen. The platform is very brief, merely indorsing the course of the party in the past, and pledging continued confidence in the National Republican party. The financial plank is as follows: We are opposed to any further contraction of the greenback currency, and are in favor of such currency as can be maintained at par with, and convertible into, coin at the will of the holder. We are in favor of such currency being received for import duties, and we deprecate the defeat of the recent bill for that purpose by the Democratic House of Representatives.... The Ohio Democrats met at Columbus in State Convention on the 26th of June, and adopted a platform which sustains the title of President Hayes, while supporting the Potter investigation; demands the repeal of the Resumption act, the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes, and no increase of the bonded debt; strict construction and home-rule supremacy of civil over military power; separation of church and state; equality of all citizens before the law; liberty of all individual action unvexed by sumptuary laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully-expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers; and the maintenance and protection of the common-school system. Durbin Ward was chosen permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, David R. Page; for Supreme Judge, A. F. Hume; member of the Board of Public Works, Rush Field.

GENERAL.

Six murderers were executed in the United States on the 21st of June, viz.: George Sherry and Jeremiah Connolly, at Chicago, for the murder of Hugh McConville, on the 19th of January last; Charles Burns, at Paris, Ill., for the murder of Elijah Bardwell, in October, 1877; Perry Bosher, at Chillicothe, Ohio, for the murder of old Mr. and Mrs. McVey, last winter; Edwin H. Costley, at Frederick, Md., for the murder of his cousin, Solomon Costley, in April last, and Jacob Lenels at Little Rock, Ark.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, was recently married in Cleveland, Ohio, and will travel in Europe with his bride.... Ex-Gov. Brown, before leaving Washington, responded to the letter of Secretary Sherman returning the drafts forwarded to the department in payment of his (Brown's) share of the Louisiana Commission expenses, again inclosing the draft, saying he feels constrained to do so from a sense of duty to himself and the parties liable for the amount expended.

Gen. Ord, in an interview with a Chicago *Times* reporter the other day, furnished some interesting information concerning the situation on the Mexican border. The General says no effort is made by the Mexican authorities to prevent raids into Texas. The raiders cross the Rio Grande and return with their plunder openly. In some instances they build rafts for the transfer of stolen property, without the slightest attempt at concealment, in the presence of the Mexican troops. Gen. Ord thinks that unless energetic measures are taken by Federal authority, the great commonwealth of Texas will be compelled to provide for the defense of her own citizens, and he thinks it will be bad for the Mexicans when Texas undertakes that task.

Two hundred and twenty-four Mormon immigrants arrived at the port of New York recently. Eight hundred more are expected soon.

The American members of the silver congress have been summoned to Washington to receive their instructions. It is understood that the congress will meet in Paris on the 25th of July.

FOREIGN.

In Prussia the agitation continues about the measures the Government favors for repression of Socialism, and the newspapers are continually reporting the arrests and the interruption of meetings.

Schouvaloff is greatly blamed at St. Petersburg among the people for conceding the Anglo-Austrian combination in the Berlin congress the arrangement by which Turkey is to be permitted to garrison the Balkan passes. A counter condition is said to have been demanded by Russia, which involves the establishment of autonomy in Roumelia and the entire withdrawal of Turkish troops from the interior.... Isabella, the ex-Queen of Spain, gave a dinner to the Shah in Paris, at which M. Paul de Cassagnac was presented to his Persian Majesty.... William Vaughan, who murdered an old lady under circumstances of the most revolting character, was hanged recently at St. John's, N. B.

Cable dispatches fully confirm the reports as to the settlement of the Bulgarian question in the congress, by Russia's agreement to the separation of Roumelia from Bulgaria, the Balkans being the dividing line. The London *Times* considers this settlement nothing less than an abandonment of the policy which Russia has persisted in for 100 years.

A Berlin correspondent hears from trustworthy sources that a military compromise between Russia and Turkey is imminent. The Russians will concentrate around Adrianople. The Turks will evacuate Shumla and retire to Varna and there embark for Roumelia.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that the congress has decided that the Russians shall withdraw from Roumelia in six and from Bulgaria in nine months. After their withdrawal mixed European troops will temporarily occupy the province. Russia has ordered Montenegro and Servia to arrange a compromise with Austria relative to their claims.

A Berlin dispatch says the Englishman, Bishop, charged with bribing officials to obtain the plans of the fortresses in Germany, has been convicted and sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment.... The young Queen of Spain, Mercedes, is dead. She was greatly beloved, and will be deeply mourned.... Earthworks are being constructed at the northern outlets of the Carpathian passes, and the mountain roads are being made practicable for artillery on both sides of the frontier.

The practical results thus far accomplished by the European congress are three in number: (1) The Turks will be confined to Roumelia, which is left substantially as before, with the Balkans instead of the Danube as their exterior line of defense. The Turkish fortresses on the Danube and in Bulgaria are to be dismantled, but they will be allowed to fortify and garrison the Balkan passes. The exact limits of the new principality of Bulgaria are to be determined by a European commission. (2) Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be immediately occupied by Austrian troops, Servia and Montenegro to find their compensation on the south, so as not to interfere with Austria. (3) The Roumanian cause is abandoned by all the powers, and she will have to submit to the Russian demand, which involves the retrocession of Bessarabia in exchange for the Dobrudscha.

A Romance of a Poor Young Girl.

Cincinnati has a pretty romance of a poor young girl. The heroine was an intelligent but unpretending girl, who was forced by circumstances to work for a living. She sewed in a store at a salary so meager, and with work so laborious, that she gladly accepted a position as waiter-girl in a popular boarding house. She had previously been offered a position as governess, but preferred the other. The only advantage the boarding house afforded over the store was that of family sympathy. Among the boarders was one probably as poor as herself. He was advertising solicitor for a city paper, with a very moderate income. Believing themselves poor, but yet able to keep the wolf from their door, an attachment sprung up, which developed into an engagement. The course of love did not run smoothly. There were doubts of faithfulness, and consequent quarrels, until, a few days ago, the young lady learned that she had fallen heir to an estate in Germany worth $100,000. Her heart was true to him. They were married right away.

Roman Newspapers.

The newspapers of Rome are more numerous than we thought when alluding to them in a former letter. There are over twenty daily papers now published here, representing every shade of opinion, and have perfect freedom. Twenty years ago there was but one paper, published three times a week, which contained nothing but official bulletins and church notices. At an early hour in the morning the Roman citizen can be seen everywhere sitting at his door reading his paper, and the newsboys are shouting, only as an Italian boy can shout, the inducements to purchase. I notice a pictorial paper with a cartoon representing Bismarck sitting in a chair rocking a cradle with either hand, with squalling babies in them, one representing England and the other Russia.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

The Coffee We Drink.

During the twenty years ending June 30, 1876, the United States imported over 2,200,000 tons of coffee, less than 100,000 tons of which were re-exported. During the year ending June 30, 1877, we imported 320,000,000 pounds of coffee, three-fourths of which came from Brazil. For the twenty years mentioned our consumption of coffee averaged 200,000,000 pounds a year. During the last five years of the period it was 300,000,000 pounds. Latterly the relative amount brought from Brazil has declined, owing to the greater increase in the amount imported from other countries. Last year our coffee account with Brazil exceeded the sum of our exports thither by more than $28,000,000.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Ex-Gov. Brown Offers to Pay His Part of the Expenses.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Washington, June [illegible]

To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir—At a late hour to-day my attention was called to the discussion yesterday in the Senate of the proposition to pay the expenses of the Commissioners sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877. When I accepted a place on that commission I believed, as I now do, that the President had undoubted authority to constitute it, as well as to order the payment of its expenses, which was done by an officer detailed from your department charged with that duty. Since, however, the Senate, by a majority vote tabling the proposition referred to, has questioned the legality of these disbursements, I cannot consent that either yourself or the banker who furnished the funds should be chargeable with such portion of the amount as was expended on my account. I therefore inclose a sight draft on New York for $827.68, which embraces the two items of traveling expenses for myself and one-fifth of the general amount. If you will have the interest account made up, I will most cheerfully remit that also, as well as any additional amount that may appear proper for me to account for. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, John C. Brown.

Treasury Department, June 20.

To the Hon. John C. Brown:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 18th inst., inclosing check, payable to my order, for $827.68, being one-fifth part of the money expended for the expenses of the commission sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877, is received. I am desired by the President to return this draft to you uncollected, as he is of opinion that Congress will yet make provision for this expenditure, and, at all events, that you ought not to pay any part of it. As you know, the President was called upon in April, 1877, in the exercise of a high constitutional duty, and in an emergency when two rival State Governments were arrayed against each other in open, armed hostility, threatening at any moment the public peace, to send to Louisiana a commission of five distinguished citizens, of whom you were one, under written instructions not only to aid him by reliable information, but to prevent, by their presence and influence actual collision and civil war. This duty you and the other members of the commission voluntarily assumed and faithfully performed. In the absence of an appropriation of public money available for the expenses of the commission the then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury invited from the First National Bank of New York a loan of the sum needed, and it was cheerfully granted, and the money was expended under your direction. It was not doubted but that Congress would, as in innumerable similar cases of the exercise of legal power by an executive officer, reimburse the money thus expended for an object unforeseen when Congress was in session. In this case I have assurances from Senators that the money would probably have been appropriated but that the amendment proposed was at so late a period in the session as to delay and endanger the passage of one of the leading appropriation bills. I cannot doubt that Congress at its next session, when this subject will be again presented, will make the necessary appropriation; but, if it does not, the President will feel it his duty to contribute from his own means this important expenditure for the public service without permitting you to reimburse any portion of it. Very respectfully, John Sherman, Secretary.

Fierce Fight With a Bear.

Several young men of this town went out hunting on horseback, and when near William Nelson's farm they suddenly came upon two large bears. They fired upon them and succeeded in killing one, but the other ran for the timber and passed out of sight, notwithstanding that one of the boys, Johnny Northover, put four charges of buckshot into him at short range. As the bear seemed likely to escape, Adam Benson said he would ride around the thicket, which was a short distance, and head him off. He accordingly started off alone and reached the other side of the wood before the bear. He dismounted and tied his horse to a tree, and had waited but a few moments when the infuriated beast broke from the timber and rushed for him. He fired two shots, but the bear was upon him. The beast rose upon his hind legs as Adam struck at him with his rifle, and knocked the weapon from his hands. Then with a stroke of his paw he felled Adam to the earth, knocking him between two logs, and commenced to bite and claw him. Adam held the beast from his throat by grasping him by the shaggy hair on each side of his head. He is a powerful young man, but he felt his strength beginning to fail, and he knew that his only hope was in the knife that he carried in his belt. He let go of the bear with his right hand and reached for the knife, but found it was gone. Thrusting the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the muscle of his arm in a terrible manner and would soon have killed him had not Jack Barnes' dog Rover come upon them. The dog attacked the bear fiercely and compelled him to leave Adam, who managed to crawl upon his horse and ride back to where the rest of the party had stopped to skin the other bear. When he reached them he was too weak to tell them what had happened. His friends carried him home, and on the way he managed to tell them that he was not anxious to box with a bear soon again. The hunters went to look for the bear, but found that it had escaped. As Benson's injuries are all flesh wounds it is thought he will soon recover, but he may lose the use of one arm.—*Tacoma (W. T.) Herald.*

Late Fashion Items.

A small cord is again used in the armholes of dresses.

Checked cotton braids are used for trimming linen dresses.

A unique garniture for the neck is a bird nestling in lace.

The military jacket is one of the latest styles for young ladies.

Spanish blonde lace is a favorite trimming for grenadine dresses.

Caps in the style of that worn by Charlotte Corday are fashionable.

A new bead-trimming is called "Milan drops."

Spotted satin with the pug handle, forms the favorite coaching parasol.

Among novelties for young girls are hats ornamented with hand painting.

Real tortoise-shell combs, in new designs, are selling for $1.50.

The prettiest flower at the florists' stores is the exquisite laurel, pink and white.

New styles in stationery are ornamented with grotesque old English figures in colors.

In the latest kid gloves the backs are covered with flowers, painted by hand.

Among absurdities for children are the wide collars and cuffs similar to those worn by their mothers.

Dainty little coffee-cups and saucers are in French steel and gilt beautifully decorated.

Exquisite lambrequins for mantels or windows are made of satin with cretonne figures pasted thereon. Those in black satin are very handsome.

Monogram fans are in great favor. They are shown with tiny flags. All nations being represented, a lady may display her nationality and patriotism in her fan.—*New York Tribune.*

NATURE'S WONDERLAND.

How Old Curiosities in the National Park Are Suffering from the Depredations of Tourists and Ruthless Hunting Parties.

Gen. Brisbin, of the Second United States Cavalry, commanding at Fort Ellis, Montana, has addressed a letter to Gen. Alfred Terry, complaining of the vandalism practiced by tourists and hunters in the National Park on the Yellowstone. The military authorities have, during the past two or three years, repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the destruction of the curious things which abound in that region, but no effort has been made to put a stop to these depredations.

Gen. Brisbin says that every year a great deal of damage is done, and, unless some measures are speedily taken to put a stop to the destruction, the park will not long be worth preserving. Nowhere on the earth are such wonders, and such quantities of game, to be found, and it will be a great shame if the national authorities permit them to be destroyed.

There are now in the park thousands of elk so tame that a person can ride or walk about among them. The General says he is reliably informed that one hunter has slaughtered as many as seventy-five of these animals in a single day. They are not slaughtered for their meat or skin, but shot down chiefly for the pleasure of killing them. Besides the elk, there are many antelopes, deer, Rocky mountain sheep, and bears. Grizzly, cinnamon, brown and black bears abound, and flocks of fifty and 100 mountain sheep are met with every day. The basins of the geysers have been hundreds of years in forming, and a man can destroy in a day what cannot be reproduced in three times the space of his life. Many of the deposits are white mineral, tinged with gray, largely composed of alumina. Much of it is arranged in layers several inches in thickness, bound together by alternating layers of silicious sinter. The action of the waters of the geysers, and the influence of the weather, have induced an irregular cellular structure, which gives a delicate and attractive appearance to much of it. These formations are soft, and can be cut with a saw or broken by hammer, and large blocks are cut or broken and carried away annually. Some of the most beautiful formations have already been entirely destroyed, and can never be replaced during a lifetime.

Gen. Brisbin says the disposition to vandalism seems to possess nearly every one who enters the park, and unless it is checked the "wonderland of the world" must soon cease to be an object of interest. During the summer a great many people will visit the "wonderland," and the General hopes that some immediate steps may be taken to prevent them from depredating, as most visitors have done heretofore. Especially the game and terraced borders of the pools should be protected. Two routes lead into the park—one from Virginia City and the other from Bozeman.

The General says the entrances to the park, and the park itself, can be easily guarded, and he would himself gladly afford the protection, should the General commanding obtain the necessary authority, and give him instructions accordingly. He recommends that a Sergeant and four men be stationed at the entrance of the park on the Virginia side, and a Sergeant and an equal number of men at the entrance on the Bozeman side. These parties can be easily supplied from Fort Ellis. The non-commissioned officers should, he thinks, be instructed to send a soldier with each party of visitors entering the park, directing him to note any damage done and report it, with the names of the persons.

An Antidote for Flies.

A few years ago a Philadelphia clergyman discovered an antidote for flies, or at least he said he did. He had occasion to change his abode. We do not know just what the occasion was. Probably he could not pay the rent, or perhaps his relatives out West, who were coming to see the Centennial, found out his old address, and wrote to him that they could not endure life any longer without seeing him, and would visit him all summer; at any rate he moved. He had in his house a number of house plants, and sent them to the new house the day before he moved. Immediately he was beset with swarms of flies, although he had previously enjoyed perfect immunity from these pests. And when he got moved, and settled down among his window plants again, the flies ceased to trouble him. It is a simple and very pleasant experiment. If it fails to drive away the flies, you will at least succeed in filling your house with plants, which is a pleasant thing to do, as it will keep you employed all the time in caring for them, and you will have plenty of time for vain regrets, when the plants all freeze along about Christmas. But there may be something in it. We have the word of a clergyman for it, and we do not see why even a clergyman should tell a fib about such a little thing as a fly.

A Good Deed in a Naughty World.

A month or two ago a young girl in Boston, the daughter of one of the wealthiest men there, being about to marry, asked her father to let her wedding be as quiet and inexpensive as possible, and to give her the money which would have been spent in flowers, wine, etc. With this sum she gave a certain sum to the poor of each city which she visited on her wedding journey. She had the blessing of the hungry and naked strewn along her path instead of roses. The story, without the names, crept into the newspapers. Last week the wedding of one of the great capitalists of this city was marked by as touching and beautiful an incident. One of the gifts to the bride was the sending of 100 orphan boys to homes in the West. A good deed is not so much like a candle throwing its beams upon the night as a beacon, which is no sooner kindled than it lights a hundred others in the distance.—*New York Tribune.*

Carver, the Marksman.

A Cleveland *Leader* reporter recently called upon Dr. William F. Carver, the great rifle shot, and had a long talk with him on matters connected with his early life. He possesses a wonderful history that is full enough of material for the framework of a good drama, without going into the realms of imagination or wandering from the paths of truth. The Indians title him "Evil Spirit," on account of his great accuracy with the rifle. Never missing his object, they could not understand how it was possible for one to be so deadly in aim without possessing some supernatural power.

Carver's life has been one of thrilling adventures. Captured by the Indians when only 4 years old, he never had an equal among the savage tribes that taught him their cunning, and helped to train the steady nerve and physical force that is his birthright. When 18 years of age, the tribe held a council, and declared him the medical man of the entire Dakota nation, which position he occupied for six years, and received in that way the title of doctor. After leaving the Indians he went to school in a small town in Illinois, where he remained four years. The inclination being strong upon him to return to his former associates and pastimes, he betook himself once more at the end of that time to the plains, and soon became famous as a hunter of buffalo, elk and the abundance of wild game that infest the frontier. He says that he has killed more buffalo on one run, solely and alone, than any party of hunters. In the fall of 1866 he rescued two ladies from a small band of Comanches, for which he was highly commented on by the entire Western press. He acquired the reputation of a phenomenal shot at the early age of 7 years, when he was known to bring down a blue-jay on the wing with a rifle.

As a result of constant practice in this particular line, together with his good habits, muscular form and unerring nerve, the acquirement of his wonderful skill is attributed. He has achieved most flattering success wherever he has appeared to give an exhibition on his way East. At Omaha he surprised his spectators by killing three teal ducks while flying in succession. At Detroit, he appeared on the Hamtramck race track, and, while shooting at glass balls, a swallow flew within range of his unerring gun. The crowd had become so sanguine of his ability that they cried out, "Shoot it," and they were not disappointed when the man leveled his rifle and brought the luckless bird to the ground. Dr. Carver stands six feet two inches in height, with a frank and pleasing face. He has a pair of keen, restless eyes, which gives him a wonderful quickness and precision in sighting. He weighs 196 pounds, and is 38 years of age. He intends making a tour of the world.

The Wheat-Belt.

The removal of the "wheat-belt" westward is strikingly exhibited by the trade of Cleveland. Only thirty-five years ago she shipped more wheat than any other port on the great lakes, Buffalo alone excepted. Massillon, now scarcely known in the wheat trade, was the chief point of original receipt, and received a larger amount of wheat than any other port of the world from the actual producers. Now both Cleveland and Massillon draw a large proportion of their breadstuffs from the Northwest. Westward the wheat-producing region takes its way, but this condition of affairs, although it will last for many years, will not be permanent. With improved agriculture wheat will again be grown in large quantities where it is now neglected; and the increased settlement of the West will, after a certain point is reached, provide consumers nearer the places of production in that region.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Tit for Tat.

The wife of a Hartford clergyman thought her pretty servant girl was becoming too intimate with the owner of the tenement where they lived, a widower, who occupied rooms in the same building, and, finally, in a fit of indignation, said: "Pack up your things and leave my house." The girl left, but returned in the afternoon, and entering said to her late mistress: "I am Mrs. ——; now pack up your things and leave my house." The servant girl had married the landlord, and the order was enforced.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 75	@10 25
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 15
Cotton	11¼	@ 11½
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—Western Mixed	41	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 31
Rye—Western	62	@ 63½
Pork—Mess	10 20	@10 70
Lard	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 30
Choice Natives	4 45	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 00
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 85	@ 4 30
Hogs—Live	3 75	@ 4 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 5 12½
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 93
No. 3 Spring	84	@ 85
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	47	@ 48
Butter—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Pork—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	96½	@ 1 00½
No. 2	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 61
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	93	@ 94
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	9 60	@ 9 65
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	3 60	@ 3 90
Cattle	2 00	@ 5 10
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	95	@ 1 05
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	28	@ 29
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	[illegible]	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 07
No. 2 Red	99	@ 1 00
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 13
No. 1 Amber	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 1	38	@ 39
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 26½
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 30
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 40
Fair	4 75	@ 5 12
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs	3 35	@ 4 55
Sheep	30	@ 4 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

CONTRACTION VS. INFLATION.

Contraction Hurts Nine-Tenths, Inflation One-Tenth.

Jesse Harper, of Illinois, writes as follows to the New York *Advocate*:

The specie payment banking system is a great wrong. To grant the privilege to a few men to issue their promises, then call that stuff money, is a dreadful crime against labor, and has in some countries robbed from labor more bread than have piracy and war combined. The wicked part of this is, that these paper promises of the bankers, called money, and allowed to circulate as money, are all to be redeemed in a higher type of money—*coin*. This is their assumption.

But this is not all. The rule of every banking system (of issue) that has ever flourished has been to issue from $3 to $10 of paper to $1 of coin.

So, when the system has been tested, it has proved to be a sham, a fraud, a means of stealing by the forms of law.

Still further. This system is more hurtful to the material interests of man than war. Because it establishes a "coin basis," upon which it rears its superstructure of credit. A superstructure that falls on an average of every six years—and in its fall, each time, robs labor of seventy cents on each dollar of its hard-earned substance, and thus crowds down toward bankruptcy and ultimate pauperism 90 per cent. of the people. All this, in order to raise to opulence, to the "height of money despots," 10 per cent. of the people—making them a ruling class by operation of law. This system was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity.

The banking system carries on its work of plunder by a process—the devilish engineering of which they understand as thoroughly as ever Satan knew the plans by which he accomplished his schemes of sin. This process is inflation and contraction. And the more effectually to carry on this murderous business of making the rich man richer and the poor man poorer, they subsidize the press to their interest. They take whole administrations under their control, and convert to their own base use the head-centers of the church of God. And having filled up by these means "their army of villains," they go for ward.

They first *inflate*, send the business of the country forward at a whirlwind speed, then "issue" bank credits, filling the channels of trade as thickly as do the falling leaves the autumn ground. "*Credit*" is their motto.

Bank checks, bank notes, bank credit does 99½ per cent. of the business, and coin a half of 1 per cent. Thus England for a century has pushed forward her scheme of robbery. We are trying to reach it in this country, so that our ruin will be complete.

Now this going up, this *inflation*, does not hurt like the reverses—the downward road. For 90 per cent. of the labor masses, as money in volume is abundant, increase the aggregate wealth as rapidly and as happily to themselves as does the busy bee in the blooming flower time, increase the honey in the hive.

But from this height of bliss—this mountain-top of joy, where there is work for all and all work, the fall to "hard pan," to an "honest basis," is to be sudden as death, and cruel as the grave.

Labor is to be told—by those who have been the authors of "inflation"—that the toilers have been too active; that their too close and intense application to work, their joyous, heroic following of the industrial pursuits has brought upon the country a great calamity, an *over-production.*

The people are told when the politicians have reached this stage that there are so many shoes that the people must go barefooted, that there are so many clothes that the people must go naked; and there is such an abundance of food that the people must starve.

At this point it is discussed that the other wheel of the "bankers' warder mill" has been stealthily at work—"*contraction*." This device—as slyly as the assassin does his work—has, with noiseless step, passed down through the ruined fortunes and dying hopes of 90 per cent. of the business, and reached "hard pan."

The truth begins to be realized, as it never has been realized before, that *inflation* is in the main a blessing when applied to the whole body politic, because more than 90 per cent. of the entire population become active in all the pursuits of productive industry, and only about 10 per cent. are disagreeably affected—and that only in the particular of getting a less amount of commodities for their money than they would have got if there had been no inflation.

While this is true as to the increase in the volume of the money, contraction of the volume is appalling in its results.

The contraction of the currency has, and always must, work an appalling destruction—a ruin of labor, of all productive and industrial pursuits. Read this authority:

> The danger of an unduly increasing money is theoretical and fanciful. The mischief which practically threatens the world, and which has been the most prolific cause of the social, political and industrial ills which have afflicted it, is that of a decreasing and deficient money.
>
> It is from such a deficiency that mankind are now suffering, and it is the actual and present evil with which we have to contend.—*Silver Commission, p. 61.*

Business Failures.

The Sherman crash is working up, up. First it shipwrecked the working man. Now it spends its force on the men of business. But the rich man of fixed income is safe enough. Whatever he wants to buy he can have it at half price. He has lent on house or lands half their value, or less. He can now take the house or land, and send the owner adrift. But he won't do it. He knows better than that. Here is a big example, and the little examples count by millions:

Ben Wood, brother of Fernando, our Congressional tariff tinker, buys a house for $150,000, pays $50,000; balance on bond and mortgages; interest $7,000 a year; taxes $1,000 or $2,000. Ben's newspaper business falls off. He can't pay those heavy, ever-recurring sums. He begs the former owner to take the house off his hands—Ben losing the $50,000 he has paid. No! the mortgagee has no notion of it. He will foreclose, buy in the property as cheap as he can, and hold Ben or his bond for the balance. It is done. The house Ben had bought for $150,000 now sells for $40,000. Ben loses his $50,000, and is held on his bond for $60,000 more. To escape from this he takes refuge under the Bankrupt law, and even that law is about to be repealed, so that the debtor will always be held to stagger under the debt, discouraged and kept down by it to the end of his life.

The careless, selfish, stupid "business men" are now paying the heavy penalty of their public apathy. They saw that the country was going to ruin under the choking grasp of John Sherman and a frail Congress—or, rather, they did not see it. They did not lift up their eyes to see it or to look around them at all. "What is hope worth? Is flour, sugar, hides, lumber, coal, up or down this morning?" That was their continuous thought. If on "'change," they saw nothing but what was "changing" there. If behind the counter attending customers, that counter and their wares and the customers were the whole world to them. Supine and submissive to all public wrong, they offered a big, ripe harvest to the reaper of Sherman, Shylock, Syndicate, Scoundrel & Company. That company had nothing to do but mow down the harvest and gather it in.

And what has it come to now? Financial wrecks! Seventy-three failures, comprising $750,000, in New York city in the month just closed; and 150 applications in bankruptcy in the same place and the same time. So events succeed each other. First, the millions of workingmen are thrown idle—thrown into a condition of suffering that never, never can be computed. Next, and from the same cause, crash come the business houses in one widening ruin—one falling firm pulling the other down, one burning house setting fire to the next one, and no end seen to either the "falling" or the "fire."—*Irish World.*

What Next!

As we are promised that the curtain shall soon fall upon the first act of the tragedy of "Specie Resumption," carefully reproduced from the old English text, those who are too impatient to wait for the gradual development of the drama can readily anticipate the performance by simply referring to English history, which is conscientiously imitated by the playwright, stage managers, and scene-shifters of the centennial entertainment, to which we are invited.

That history tells us that the laws of 1797, which commanded the Bank of England to suspend specie payment, provided for the continuance of the same until "six months after the conclusion of a general peace, *and no longer.*" This law, if not repealed, would have compelled the horror of a premature so-called resumption early in 1812. But the cry of agony which followed the first preparatory incision of the knife paralyzed the action of the not-yet-calloused executioners; and the day, miscalled the day of redemption, was postponed to July 5, 1818, and again postponed to Feb. 1, 1820.

The absurdity of the final enforcement is strikingly shown by reference to the pittance of specie in the Bank of England, which is quoted by Mr. Tooke, in his book "*on prices*," as being:

October, 1817	£11,914,000
February, 1818	10,055,460
Aug. 31, 1818	6,363,160
Feb. 27, 1819	4,184,000

The same author gives the following table, approximating the movement of available currency:

Years.	Bank Notes.	Bank of England Discounts.	Total.
1815	£46,272,650	£20,660,694	£69,933,344
1816	42,109,620	11,182,109	53,291,729
1817	40,294,900	6,501,392	46,802,292
1818	48,278,070	6,113,748	53,391,818
1819	40,928,428	6,421,402	47,349,880
1820	34,145,395	4,672,123	38,817,518
1821	30,727,630	2,722,587	33,450,217
1822	26,888,600	3,622,161	30,230,781
1823	27,398,544	5,624,698	33,021,242
1824	32,761,152	6,655,343	39,416,495
1825	41,049,298	7,691,464	48,741,762

With these figures at hand for reference, the reader can more intelligently study the annexed utterances of prominent witnesses of, and actors in the dreadful tragedies of those times.

The "British Annual Register" for 1830, in a condensed statement of the arguments of Mathias Atwood and Alexander Baring (afterwards Lord Palmerston), in Parliament, says:

> In 1816 the first effort was made to return to the gold currency, but the difficulty was to find the gold, for it had been taken to the continent during the war, where it was at one time purchased at £5 12s. an ounce.
>
> In 1819 an act of Parliament was passed, by which the Bank of England was obliged to retire its notes in gold, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. an ounce (on and after Feb. 1, 1820). We could not, however, get back the gold without altering and raising the value of the paper money which we gave in exchange for it, which was done by a great and rapid contraction of the currency.
>
> The consequence was that general ruin and unheard-of suffering were experienced by the productive and manufacturing classes throughout the empire, while the capitalists were proportionately enriched.
>
> We, then, in some degree, retraced our steps. We expanded the currency and postponed the resumption of cash payments, and the prosperity of 1818 was the consequence.
>
> The intense suffering of 1820, '21 and '22, at length forced a measure of relief from the Government, and which was effected by a prolongation in the last of these years, for ten years longer, of the right to issue notes below £5, then on the point of expiring in terms of the act of 1819.
>
> When the banks, by the act of 1822, were allowed to continue small notes in their issues, prosperity returned, in so much that in opening the session of 1825 the King told the Parliament the country had never been so prosperous.
>
> At the close of that year the country was in a woful state of distress, occasioned by the contraction of currency by £3,500,000, between March and December, in consequence of the drain of gold which had set in from South America; and the crisis was only surmounted by the sudden issue of £6,000,000 additional notes in the last of these months.

In summarizing these events, Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, deduces the following important lessons:

> To make paper plentiful when gold is plentiful, and paper scarce when gold is scarce, is not only a dangerous system at all times, and under all circumstances, but is precisely the reverse of what should be established. It alternately aggravates the dangers arising from over-speculation, and the distress consequent on over-contraction.
>
> * * * * *
>
> If gold can only be retained when exchanges become adverse, by strangling industry, starving the country, and so lowering the prices of the produce of every species of industry, the remedy is worse than the disease. Gold is a very good thing, and necessary for foreign use, but it is not worth purchasing by the ruin of the country.—*New York Advocate.*

John Sherman's Defense.

We find in some of the Western journals a Washington telegram, according to which Secretary Sherman promises that he will prove James E. Anderson to be a liar and a cheat. Thus Mr. Sherman proposes, as we are told, to meet the case made against him on the first day of the Potter committee's investigation.

We suggest to Mr. Sherman that such a line of defense must prove entirely inadequate. It will be in vain for him to impeach the character or credibility of Anderson. All evidence on that subject will be irrelevant to Mr. Sherman's case. Proving Anderson to be the worst man in the world will not in the least diminish the force of the evidence introduced on the first day of the investigation. That evidence fully establishes the charge against Mr. Sherman; and the witness from whom it proceeds is no other than John Sherman himself.

The first part of this evidence is the following letter, bearing Mr. Sherman's signature:

> NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.
>
> GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,
>
> JOHN SHERMAN.
>
> Mr. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson.

Mr. Sherman appeared before Mr. Potter's committee to testify respecting this letter. He was sworn, the letter was put into his hands, and he was interrogated about it. To the question whether he ever wrote such a letter, he replied by declining to swear that he had never written it. He declined to say that there was anything in it that he could not have written; but he avowed that "there are things in this letter that I would have written." While he thus refused to deny positively that he had written it, his verbiage and elaborate phrases involved an admission that the letter was really his; and this is the judgment of all fair-minded people, Republicans as well as others.

Now, this is the testimony that establishes the case against Mr. Sherman. It is made up of his own statement under oath, equivalent to a confession that this letter is really his, and of the letter itself proposing to Weber and Anderson that they should not expose the false character of certain fraudulent documents, which document were indispensable to the counting in of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States. Such is the evidence, *proceeding from himself*, which Mr. Sherman has to confront, and no charges or proof in regard to other subjects, brought against James E. Anderson or any other individual, can affect this evidence one jot or tittle.

This letter, with Mr. Sherman's sworn statement concerning it, settles the fact that he was concerned in a conspiracy to make Rutherford B. Hayes President, when Samuel J. Tilden had been elected; and that with a view of consummating that conspiracy he promised to the agents whom he used that, through appointments to office, or through other means within the power of the Federal administration, they should be rewarded for their services by being "provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana should you deem it necessary."

By no afterthought and by no device of his fertile cunning can Mr. Sherman overthrow this evidence given by himself.—*New York Sun.*

Hayes Personally Involved.

We were bitterly disappointed when Secretary Sherman did not deny writing the alleged letter, as we had reason to expect he would. And, while we have not the remotest thought that President Hayes has been involved in such matters, he ought to know that the persistent and abundant favor he has shown to men who were conspicuous in the doubtful political transactions of 1876 has lowered him in the general esteem, and robbed him of the respect and confidence of the best men in the country.

He has deliberately and continually used the Federal patronage to reward and honor men the whole country knows to be disreputable; whom he knows, in common with everybody else, to be tainted with the disgraceful maladministration in the Southern States; whom he could not have thought of appointing or retaining in office if he had sought persons of unblemished character and reputation, and to whom everybody sees he extends his favor for no other reason than that they helped, by dubious means, to raise him to the Presidency.

Grant that Messrs. Noyes, Stoughton and Kasson were proper objects of Presidential favor; surely the same thing cannot be said of Kellogg, whom Mr. Hayes' friends allowed to get another man's seat in the Senate; or of Packard, whom he has made Consul to Liverpool; or of Madison Wells, whom he has retained in office at New Orleans; or of Anderson, whom he has made virtual Collector of that port; or of Wharton, whom he made Marshal of Louisiana; or of Stearns, whom he made Commissioner to the Hot Springs; or of McLin, whom he made Judge in New Mexico; or of Cowgill, whom he made Marshal in Florida; or of George L. Smith, whom he made Collector of New Orleans, because he was the friend of Anderson and was satisfactory to Madison Wells; or of Hugh Campbell, whom he made Attorney of a Western Territory; or of Marks, a Louisiana elector, who was made Collector of Internal Revenue at the same time that he was subpœnaed by Republicans to testify before the Potter committee; or of Govin, concerned in doubtful election matters in Florida, whom he made Consul; or of a multitude of other men, petty politicians of damaged reputations in Louisiana and Florida, who are stuffed into Custom Houses and Washington bureaus, so that every step in the Potter inquiry turns up some new man of the ill omened crowd who has been "taken care of."

If he had been conscious of the frauds which are now coming to light, he could hardly have more zealously "taken care of" the persons concerned in them. The forgery of electoral certificates and the other dirty and disgusting crimes of reckless carpet-baggers do not seriously affect the good name of the country. But when men intimately associated with the authors of these crimes, their partners and allies, are persistently rewarded by the President, the people have a right to be offended and indignant.—*New York Herald, Independent.*

Spanish Stories.

Some of the old Spanish tales are cleverly told. A certain knave once saw a parson putting up money in his pouch, and followed afar off. The parson stopped to talk with a friend near the shop of an embroiderer who had a chasuble hanging up before the door. Into this shop entered the knave and bartered for the raiment, but wished, before paying, to see how it would look on a priest. Just then, in the nick of time, the parson, having parted with his friend, came by.

"Reverend sir," quoth the rogue, "be good enough to enter and try on this garment."

The parson, with his purse hanging to his girdle, entered, and, with much charity, put on the chasuble. Taking advantage of a favorable moment, the knave seized the purse and ran down the street, followed closely by the priest. After him ran the embroiderer, well assured that all was but an artifice to rob him of the raiment. The fat ecclesiastic was soon caught by the embroiderer, but, while the merchant was examining him as to his complicity, the thief escaped. This story, which was popular in its time, is told by various authors, and is termed by one of them a diabolical device.

Another story has for its hero a rich old man who was jealous of his young and pretty wife. Falling sick in due time, and feeling himself about to die, he summoned his wife to his bedside and besought her, as a last favor, with tears in his poor old eyes, not to marry the object of his jealousy, a neighbor, when he was gone.

"I will not," said the dutiful woman; "I will not, my dear husband; be in no concern for him; nay, I could not, for I have for some years past been engaged to another!"

Of course, wives of this kind are not to be found in existence nowadays.

A Genuine Negro Song.

A clear, ringing blast on a horn told me it was time for service, and I settled down more comfortably to listen patiently till the singing should begin in the little negro church hard by. They were praying now. I could hear them distinctly. The words were recited in a shrill, high key, almost as musical as their songs; for they cannot speak in public without falling into this singsong, chant-like voice. Then all was still again; but after a few minutes, as I sat watching the fireflies, I heard the sudden rush of voices,

Softening with Afric's mellow tongue
Their broken Saxon words,

singing these words:

Watch dat sun, see how she run,
If you don't mind, she'll catch you wid your work undone!
True believer, run home, run home,
For the sun dun rose,
And, I don't want to stay here no longer!

Sister, better mind how you step on de cross,
For your foot might slip an' your soul git loss.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

Some goes to church to make a mock of God's works,
But dey don't know nothing 'bout a Christian's life.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

Come along, Moses, come along cross,
Smote de water, an' don't git loss.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

Stan' back, Moses, way in de north,
And let God's children walk on de cross.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

Stan' back, Moses, way in de east,
An' let God's children hab some peace.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

Stan' back, Moses, way in de west,
An' let God's children hab some rest.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

Stan' back, Moses, way in de south,
An' let God's children hab a shout.
CHORUS—True believer, etc.

—*New York Independent.*

Raw Oysters as Food.

The oyster is a species of food combining the most precious alimentary qualities. Its meat is soft, firm and delicate. It has sufficient flavor to please the taste, but not enough to excite to surfeit. Through a quality peculiar to itself it favors the intestinal and gastric absorption; mixing easily with other food, and assimilating with the juices of the stomach, it aids and favors the digestive functions. There is no alimentary substance, not even excepting bread, which does not produce indigestion under certain given circumstances, but raw oysters never. This is a homage due to them. They may be eaten to-day, to-morrow, forever, in profusion; indigestion is not to be feared, and we may be certain that no doctor was ever called in through their fault.

Of course we except cooked oysters. Beside their valuable digestive qualities, oysters supply a recipe not to be despised in the liquor they contain. It is produced by the sea water they have swallowed, but which, having been digested, has lost the peculiar bitterness of salt water. The oyster water is limpid, and slightly saline in taste. Far from being purgative, like sea water, it promotes digestion. It keeps the oysters themselves fresh, prolongs their life for some time, until it is destroyed in our stomachs, or until the oyster has been transformed into a portion of ourselves.

LAWYER HART was so affected by the acquittal of his client on the charge of murder, in Colusa, Cal., that he wept for joy and fainted.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Success of the Great Exposition—Agriculture, Machinery and Education—America's Pet Exhibits.

[Paris Cor. New York Herald.]

That portion of the press which sneered at the Exhibition is silenced by its immense pecuniary success and the increasing interest in it. It is funny enough to see this fighting nation with its Temple of Peace open, when Austria, which held the last great world show, is getting up a make-believe of belligerent preparation.

The Bonapartists, who still wish to speak depreciatingly of the Exhibition, and point to the fact that there have been no sovereigns to see it as there were at that of 1867, when Austria, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and other countries sent their monarchs, are answered by the Republicans, who triumphantly point to the Shah of Persia. His Majesty is not much to brag of in the regal line, but he is still a curiosity.

Apropos of the Shah, it is said that some smart New York operators have been trying to get his diamonds. Notwithstanding the strong guard of police, on Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in his apartment at the Grand Hotel. Next day several fast New York men who had been staying at the hotel disappeared for parts unknown. Everything "smart" in this way being attributed here to Yankees, the inference is plain.

Our agricultural collection at the Exhibition is eliciting a high meed of praise on all sides. The specimen machines are superbly got up in expensive woods, with silver plating prodigally lavished upon them. A number of bales of superior cotton have just arrived from New Orleans.

The American educational exhibit is now completed, and its installation has been arranged with reference to artistic effect as well as to a scientific classification of the material. Two sides of the exhibit are occupied by the finest specimens of our school architecture of all grades. The other two sides are taken up with graphic illustrations, comprising maps and charts, astronomical and other drawings. The fine collective exhibition from Washington occupies the center, and embraces a model of a school-house, reports, text-books, views and plans of all the school-houses, and 1,000 specimens of work by scholars of all classes. The National Bureau of Education has sent reports and documents, and the catalogues of 138 libraries in the United States. A word of praise is due to Mr. Philbrick, the director.

Already the international juries have begun their work, and exhibitors are all agog for the good words of these worthies. Until the close of the Exhibition we may expect to hear of much intriguing and pipe-laying for these certificates of award of which the public afterward learns so much through the advertising columns of the newspapers.

The Vice Presidency of the second group having, under the French regulations, been awarded to the United States, Commissioner McCormick has designated President White, of Cornell University, for the position. The Americans have also secured the Presidency of class 54, on machines and apparatus in general, and class 55, on machine tools. Prof. George Davidson, of the Coast Survey, has been selected for the former and Mr. Charles B. Goodman for the latter.

Commissioner McCormick has had considerable trouble with the jury list. Many of the original appointees have resigned, some having been called to America, others being unwilling to serve without compensation. The English have similar trouble with their jurors. There is excellent harmony between the English and American sections.

Little Danny and His Dead Mother.

I've just been down in the parlor to see mamma. She's in a long box, with flowers on her. I wish she'd come and bathe my head—it aches so. Nobody ever makes it feel good but mamma. She knew how it hurt me, and she used to read to me out of a little book how my head would get well and not ache any more some day. I wish it was "some day" now. Nobody likes me but mamma. That's cause I've got a sick head. Mamma used to take me in her arms and cry. When I asked her what's the matter she would say, "I'm only tired, darling." I guess Aunt Agnes made her tired, for when she came and stayed all day mamma would take me up in the evening on her lap and cry awful hard. I ain't had my dinner to-day. Mamma always gave me my dinner and a little t-enty pudding with "D." for "Danny," on the top. I like little puddings with D's on top. I like to sit in my little chair by the fire and eat 'em. I wish mamma wouldn't stay in the long box. I guess Aunt Agnes put her there, 'cause she put all the flower trimmings on and shows her to everybody. There ain't any fire in the grate, but I guess I'll sit by it and make believe there is. I'll get my little dish and spoon and play I've got a pudding with D for Danny on it. But anyway I want mamma so bad.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Feeding the Animals.

The feeding of the animals in a menagerie is always carefully done, because their lives depend on the adaptability of their food. The Philadelphia *Times* says that the daintiest eaters in the Zoological Garden there are two chimpanzees. They breakfast on weak tea, with plenty of milk and sugar, and bread thickly spread with honey. They lunch at 10 o'clock on bananas and oranges, dine at 3 on rice or tapioca, served with sugar and sherry, and sup at 7 on rice and milk. The seals are less troublesome to feed, but more expensive, for five of them eat daily eighty pounds of fresh fish. Formerly, the lions, tigers, and other carnivora were costly, but of late they have been fed on horse-meat, which is very cheap. The buffaloes, deer and elephants live now on the grass in the grounds. The rhinoceros is the greediest of the lot; but it is quantity that he craves, without much regard to quality. He will eat twenty-five pounds of hay every day, and a bushel of potatoes is to him like a plate of strawberries to a hungry man. His feed costs $10 a week, which is as much as that of an elephant. The giraffe has to be fed carefully, because he has no regard for his long, narrow throat, and starts one mouthful down before the one before it has reached his stomach, thus choking himself. Common monkeys eat nearly everything that is offered; so do the ostriches and cassowaries, but some of the insectivorous have to be patiently catered to. The moose is hardest to please, and misses the twigs of his native woods.

The Widower and the Widow.

When Mr. Thomas Thompson was courting the widow who became his sixth wife, said he, taking a pinch of snuff and looking wise, "I will tell you what I expect of you, my dear. You are aware that I have had a great deal of matrimonial experience. Ho-hum! it makes me sad to think of it. My lot in the cemetery is almost full, and I may truly say that my cup of misery would be running over at this moment if it were not for you. But to business. I was about to remark that Jane, my first, could make better coffee than any other woman in this world. I trust you will adopt her recipe for the preparation of that beverage."

"My first husband frequently remarked—" began the widow.

"And there was Susan," interrupted Mr. Thompson. "Susan was the best mender that probably ever lived. It was her delight to find a button off, and, as for rents in coats and things, I have seen her shed tears of joy when she saw them, she was so desirous of using her needle for their repair. Oh, what a woman Susanna was!"

"Many is the time," began the widow, "that my first hus—"

"With regard to Anna, who was my third," said Mr. Thompson, hastily, "I think her forte above all others was in the accomplishment of the cake known as slapjack. I have very pleasant visions at this moment of my angelic Anna as she appeared in the kitchen of a frosty morning, enveloped in smoke and the morning sunshine that stole into the window, or bearing to my plate a particularly nice article of slapjack, with the remark, 'That's the nicest one yet, Thomas. Eat it while it's hot.' Sometimes, I assure you, my dear, these recollections are quite overpowering."

He applied his handkerchief to his eyes, and the widow said, "Ah, yes. I know how it is myself, sir. Many is the time that I see in my lonely hours my dear first hus"—

"The pride and the joy of Julia, my fourth, and I may say, too, of Clara, my fifth," interrupted Mr. Thompson, with some apparently accidental violence of tone, "lay in the art of making over their spring-bonnets. If you will believe it, my dear, one bonnet lasted those two blessed women through all the happy years they lived with me. They would turn them, and make them over so many, many times! Dear, dear! what a changing world—what an unhappy, changing world!"

"I say so to myself a hundred times a day, sir," said the widow with a sigh. "I frequently remarked to my first hus"—

"Madam!" said Mr. Thompson suddenly and with great sternness, "oblige me by never mentioning that cheap man again. Are you not aware that he must necessarily be out of the question forevermore? Can you not see that your continual references to him sicken my soul! Let us have peace, madame—let us have peace."

"Very well, sir," said the widow, meekly. "I beg your pardon, and promise not to do it again."

And they were married, and their lives were as bright and peaceful as Mr. Miller's sundown seas.—*Buffalo Express.*

Peace in Cuba.

Again it is announced that the Cuban revolution has definitely and conclusively collapsed. In the Havana Cathedral, Te Deums have been sung for the pacification, and there have been festivities in Santiago de Cuba. But it would be premature to affirm that the beautiful and queenly island will now enjoy entire repose. It has been substantially in a state of siege for half a generation. Its population has been exceedingly discontented for a much longer period. Its geographical position cannot be changed by any political event. The same feeling which led the United States, in 1848, to offer $100,000,000 for Cuba still exists, and, in spite of the vigilance of our Government, may provoke other and unlawful invasions. It is only twenty-five years since the Ostend manifesto declared that the island ought to belong to the United States. Since 1849 there has been a series of Cuban conspiracies, every one of which has resulted in failure more or less rapid. There was the memorable fiasco of 1851, which cost the adventurer, Narcisso Lopez, his life. Then came the outbreak of 1855. Then, in 1867, began the war which has now ended—a war of skirmishes, of guerrilla operations, of assassinations, raids and robberies. Since that time the mother country has sent to Cuba over 80,000 soldiers, and has lost nearly all of them; while more than 13,000 Cubans have been killed in battle, and nearly 44,000 prisoners put to death. The expenditures of Spain have been enormous; up to 1871 they had reached over $70,000,000. The amount of money disbursed by the patriots cannot be definitely stated, but it has not been small.

Bryant's Wealth.

Bryant was the richest poet America has ever produced. His productions have had a steady sale for half a century, and no library is perfect without Bryant. His "Library of Poetry and Song," issued by J. B. Ford & Co., is the only unsuccessful book connected with his name. It deserved a better fate, being a really admirable collection; the real editor, however, was Mr. E. H. Knight, of Washington, and Bryant looked over the work, and no poem was inserted without his consent. To this he added an elaborate introduction. The *Evening Post* has been a remunerative journal, and thus, between the combined profits of poetry and journalism, Bryant had acquired a property whose value is estimated at half a million.—*New York letter.*

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S spare features, says a Boston newspaper, are "sharply outlined, his thin gray hair straggles over his head, his clear eye twinkles with every amusing utterance, his air is that of a student, an inquirer. He has a frank cordiality which is charming; he listens to you as if you were teaching him, not he you."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 4, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.

FOR CLERK,
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.

FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.

FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.

FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.

FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

The Louisiana branch of the Potter committee commenced their investigation of the Presidential fraud last Monday morning.

Senator Thurman has been interviewed by a representative of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and represents himself as being in sympathy with the financial doctrines set forth in the platform of the Ohio Democracy as adopted last week.

The prospect for another "breakfast job" is very good. A collision between Uncle Sam's boys and the Mexican Greasers is regarded as inevitable. The Diaz Government objects to Mexican raiders being followed into Mexico by United States troops, while on the other hand the Americans insist upon the right to punish the raiding thieves who cannot be reached otherwise. A collision may be expected which in all probability will result seriously.

A bill has passed the Senate, will pass the House and will receive execution, sanction, making greenbacks receivable for customs on and after Oct. 1st, and making them receivable by the Treasury in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds. (Since this was written the bill was brought before the House, and was defeated by the Ewing Democrats.)—Vidocq, Auburn Republican.

The following from the Enquirer are the facts in the case referred to: "It will be remembered that the House bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act was amended by the Senate, or, rather, the Senate agreed to a substitute making greenbacks receivable forthwith for the purchase of four per cent. bonds and for the payment of custom dues after October 1st, next. This substitute received the votes of so many hard money men in the Senate that when it was sent to the House for its concurrence, the greenback men were apprehensive that there was some trick in it, for the reason that Secretary Sherman, as well as the President, approved the Senate substitute. It was decided, therefore, to write Secretary Sherman, and request from him a statement whether he would or would not use the proceeds of the sales of four per cents. for resumption purposes. Accordingly Congressman Philips, of Kansas, wrote him two letters, asking that very pertinent question. The first reply was decidedly evasive, and the second, while being less so, was susceptible of the construction that he would use the greenbacks thus received for resumption purposes only. The greenback men of the House very wisely foresaw that such an interpretation of the law would act as a still further contraction of the currency, and they refused to concur in the Senate substitute, although it was noticable that nearly every eastern Republican voted to concur. Sherman is now trying to turn the Philips correspondence to a good political account. He has had the same printed at the expense of the public, and it is being circulated through the west and south at the public expense through the mails, with an explanatory affixed that, while a Republican Senate offered this means of financial relief, a Democratic House refused to accept it. Of course among the more intelligent greenback constituencies this will not have weight, but the object is to scatter this insinuation, unjustly conceived, broadcast, with the hopes that the tares may fall onto ground where they will yield fruit.—Sherman fails to add in this new political circular that, had the House passed the bill as it came from the Senate, further contraction of the currency would have gone on to the extent of the purchase of four per cent. bonds with greenbacks; and moreover, to state that had the bill been concurred in, he had made an arrangement with a number of National Banks to take the loan and thus almost at one fell swoop have contracted the currency many millions of dollars. The wisdom of General Ewing and other greenback leaders of the House in refusing to have this trick of Sherman's forced down their throat by passing the Senate bill now stands out pre-eminently.

That "Rag Baby."

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is grown to be a lusty infant. It is only three years since it was christened the "rag baby." It has had a hard time of it, to be sure. The Government that gave it birth sought to murder it. In the first month of 1875 it was sentenced—this puling infant—to be burned at the stake. This sentence of death is known as the Resumption Act. Every man's hand was against the poor baby. There were deeply-plotted conspiracies against it, as though it were heir to a throne. Some of the conspirators have repented, for the friendless waif of a few years ago is becoming a commanding youth that bids States and statesmen, National legislators and National laws, come and go, and the feeble wail of the "baby" is now the voice of authority. All men, apparently, were arrayed against the infant and orphan. It went unto its own, and its own received it not. The Bayards tried to expose it to the measels. The Barnums and the Eatons and the Kernans and the Tildens sought to afflict it with the mumps. The whole Republican party endeavored to strangle it in its little bed. All the powers of the government were summoned to its distruction and invited to its funeral—that was appointed by law. The tremendous Money Power of the country connived at its assassination. In the face of these obstacles to breath and long life the "rag baby" has done pretty well. It has survived all the attacks peculiar to babyhood. It is possessed of a strong constitution, and its life is insured for a large number of years.

In the abundant and choice vocabulary of—of certain persons, the money of the United States was but yesterday stigamatized by other means than 'rags' and "rag-baby." Men called it "corn-stalk currency," "cabbage-leaves," and the men who advocated it, because hidden in the doctrine of the year was a fundamental principle in finance that will last through all the years, were called "lunatics," "repudiationists" and other things. But that "corn-stalk" has become an oak, and the acorn planted when the greenback was born will not live so long in the "monarchs of the forest" that spring from it as the "corn-stalk" idea contained in the greenback will live in the money of the Republic, and in the monetary systems of the world. That "cabbage" has become a banyan tree. From the "cabbage-leaves" have dropped the thoughts that have taken root in soil unexpectedly ready. The corn-stalk or cabbage head in Ohio has dropped stately trees in all the Western and all the Southern States, has planted itself firmly in Pennsylvania, a great and powerful State, that has exercised more controling influence over National politics than any other State in the Union. The "baby," the true prince, the heir-apparent, has won a powerful element in New England. There are protestants in Connecticut, and there are zealous laborers in Rhode Island, and some of the men and many of the masses that have made the history of Massachusetts glorious are friends of the outcast of a few years ago. The Democracy of Vermont have always lived in courage hopelessness and in noble tenacity. They number about one-third of the voters of the State, but their vote falters not. This corn stalk or cabbage-stalk has dropped a branch, like that of the banyan tree, in Vermont It is there to stay and grow. Another banyan-tree branch from that corn-stalk or cabbage-stalk has dropped and taken root in Maine. The great reform movements in this country have been born in New England. The New England town meeting gave the Democratic idea of this Republic. The anti-slavery movement was nurtured among the New England hills and carried to completion by New England persistency. Currency reform is the only great reform in the history of the country distinctly Western. That element in our people that combines, more fully than any other section, the British pluck, the Scotch tenacity, the Irish enthusiasm, the Puritanical conscience, is enlisted in this great cause at last. The Yankee has taken hold of the question. We are at last able to carry the discussion of the issue to New England. The idea is permanently planted in the New England thought, in the New England argument and the New England tenacious conviction. This fact gives assurance, with others nearer home, that this question will not be settled till it is settled right. The "rag-baby" that was hissed at has been adopted by the country. The corn-stalk currency that was abused has stalked from the land of the orange and the palm to the land of the hemlock and the pine, from the Mississippi to the Penobscot, from the Lakes to the Gulf. The "rags" and "cabbage-leaves" that were doomed to death are now in this country to stay. We are proud of the "baby."

Pyles' School House.

ED. COURIER:—I noticed in last weeks paper a puzzle handed you from this point, which said, "James took a back seat, how far would he have to go to climb a tree." In the first place I think fighting is no mark of a gentleman, nor do I consider myself the best man in the community, but I have never seen the need of taking a back seat. If the author of that puzzle will set the time, and place, I will meet him and there he can solve this puzzle. When a person writes for a paper they ought to give the truth and not lying slang.

JAMES.

LaOtto Items.

—Wheat harvest in full blast.

—Miss Ida Terry, of Hanover, Mich., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—The greenback meeting at this place last Saturday, was "nix kum arouse."

—Considerable billiousness prevails throughout the country, we never need ask a man "what ails," we see it.

—The latest thing out—meet me at the hand-car-house, at half past nine, sharp, with the grip and a thousand kisses—will somebody rise and explain.

—The people of Southwestern Butler are well pleased with the choice the Democratic convention made of candidates, for the different county offices.

—Wes Work, Esq., of Era Station, gave LaOtto a call last Saturday. Friends, remember that Mr. W. is our next sheriff. The man for the place.

—R. Taylor purchased the Chateau de Robberts which he will convert into a corn crib. One hundred dollars is what the estate cost him. Monsieur Robberts skipped for Mich., and Madam awaits the opportunity to do likewise. Aurevoir.

STEIVER.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Jno. C. Somers and Matilda A. Somers etal are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty dollars and ten cents, $2940.10, with interest on said decree and cos's, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that part of the north half of the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty-two 32, in township thirty-four, 34, north, of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, lying south of Ninth 9th, street, and west of a line commencing at the north east corner of lot number sixty, 60, in Somers' addition to the town of Auburn in said county, and running thence south to a point on the south side of Union street, directly opposite and south of the south east corner of lot number one hundred and nine, 109, in said addition, also lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6, seven 7, eight 8, nine 9, thirteen 13, fourteen 14, fifteen 15, sixteen 16, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, twenty-one 21, twenty-two 22, twenty-three 23, twenty-four 24, twenty-five 25, twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, thirty two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36, thirty-seven 37, thirty-eight 38, thirty-nine 39, forty 40, forty-one 41, forty-two 42, forty-three 43, forty-four 44, forty five 45, forty six 46, forty seven 47, forty eight 48, forty nine 49, fifty 50, fifty one 51, fifty two 52, fifty three 53, fifty-four 54, fifty five 55, fifty six 56, fifty seven 57, fifty e'ght 58, seventy four 74, seventy five 75, seventy six 76, seventy seven 77, seventy eight 78, seventy nine 79, eighty 80, eighty one 81, eighty two 82, eighty three 83, eighty four 84, eighty five 85, eighty six 86, eighty seven 87, eighty eight 88, eighty nine 89, ninty 90, ninty-one 91, ninty two 92, ninty three 93, ninty four 94, ninty five 95, one hundred and ten 110, one hundred and eleven 111, one hundred and fourteen 114, one hundred and fifteen 115, one hundred and sixteen 116, one hundred and seventeen 117, one hundred and eighteen 118, one hundred and ninteen 119, one hundred and twenty 120, in said addition.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

R. Dexter Tefft Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pf. $16.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W. Jefferds for the use of James D. Kelley is plaintiff, and Sanford Bassett and Mary Bassett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, (1255.85), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the southeast quarter of section number four, [4] township thirty-four, [34] north of range thirteen, [13], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirty-four, [34] rods west of the west line of West street in Hopkins' addition to the town of Waterloo, intersected by the centre of Maple street in said town, and in the line of a direct extension of said Maple street westerly, and running thence south three degrees and ten minutes, [3° 10'] east, two and eighty five and one hundredths, [2, 85-100] chains, thence south eighty-seven degrees and twenty one minutes, (87° 21') west thirteen and eight five one hundredth, 13 85-100, chains, thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes, 3° 42', east, four, 4, chains thence north eighty-seven degrees and twenty-one minutes, 87° 21' east, one and twenty seven one hundredths, 1 27-100, chains, thence south three degrees and fifteen minutes, 3° 15', east, six and sixty-six hundredths, 6 66-100, chains, thence south eighty-three degrees and twenty-seven minutes, 83° 27' west, seven and twenty five one hundredths 7 25-100, chains, (this last line being seven and twenty-five one hundredth 7 25-100 north of the south line of said quarter section and running parallel therewith), thence north three degrees and fifteen minutes 3° 15' west on the west line of said quarter section twenty-four, 24, chains to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, thence east nine and twenty-nine one hundredth 9 29-100 chains, thence south three degrees and five minutes, 3° 5' east, five 5, chains thence north eighty six and three fourth 86¾ degrees, east, nine and seventy-one one hundredth 9 and 71-100, chains, thence south three degrees and ten minutes, east, 3° 10', one and seventy-one one hundredth 1 71-100, chains, thence north eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east 86° 45', three and twenty-three one hundredth chains, 3 23-100, thence south thirty feet, 30, thence south eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes, 86° 45', west, three & forty-six and one half one hundredth 3 46½-100, chains, to the place of beginning, also the following described tract of land, situated in the same township, section and range, commencing at a point on the west line of West street in Hopkins addition to the town of Waterloo sixteen rods, 16, north of the point on said line and street intersected by the north line of Maple street, in said addition to said town, thence north eight 8 rods, thence west twenty rods, 20, thence south eight 8 rods, thence east twenty 20, rods, to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation of appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan Leas, & Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pf. $21.25.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Court Court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

June 10th, 1878.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Boyel is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson and Sarah E. Johnson are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents, ($210.35), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight, (288), in the original plat to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what-ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

J. W. Boyel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles Whitney et al. are plaintiffs and John C. Vesley, John Blaker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph R. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190], with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight [38] in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what-ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pf. $7. 0.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira A. and Rosina E. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christian Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents [$541.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Betwe'n the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what-ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. H. Dills, Atty. for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Seidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Aldritch & Barrett, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jeremiah Barkholder is plaintiff, and Cyrus Martin and Ann Martin are defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents, ($220.50), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit;

A part of the north half of the north west quarter of section twenty-two, (22) township thirty-five, (35) north of range twelve, (12), east, commencing at the south east corner of the above described land, thence west ten rods, (10), thence north about twelve rods, (12), to lot of land owned by John Bair, thence east ten rods, (10), thence south to the place of beginning, containing three fourths of an acre of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn June 19th, 1878. Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hortense Hale is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty one hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents [$2118.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quar er of the south east quarter of section thirty-four (34), township thirty-four (34), north of range fourteen (14) east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys. for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 2, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25.

W. H. DILLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1878.

John H. Gugerli }
vs. } Divorce.
Nathalie E. Gugerli }

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Nathalie E Gugerli, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of June, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
By B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

BARGAINS FROM THE AUCTION SALE OF LAST WEEK.

100 Doz. Gents' Twilled Silk Hondkerchiefs, all colors, large size, 50cts. worth 75c.

75 Doz. Gents' rich Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, new colors, extra quality, 75c each, worth $1.25.

50 Doz. Ladies Silk Ties, choice colors, and of the best quality, 25c each worth 75c.

1,000 Japanese—Chinese—Fans, 10c., 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c each, worth double. Also large lines of black and white silk fans, 25, 35, 50 and 75c, worth three times the money.

60 Pieces Yard wide French Percales, 6 1-4c per yard, worth anywhere 10c.

100 Pieces Yard wide English Chintz, 8c per yard, worth 12 1-2c anywhere.

50 Pieces Bourette dress goods 10c per yard, worth 18c. 50 pieces Cotton Dress goods 12 1-2 per yard, worth 20c.

200 Pieces White Dress Goods, viz: Nainsook Stripes and Checks, Victoria Lawns, Lace Striped Piques, 5, 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2 and 20c per yard, all much under value.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!

New assortment this week, mounted with elegant handles, at popular prices. Summer Underwear for gentlemen ladies and children. Full line in all sizes and qualities. Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Lace Goods' Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Fancy Goods, Dress Buttons, etc. Probably the largest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices consistant with good quality.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

GROCERIES

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS AND GLASSWARE,

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only, in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Green Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cedts, Arbuckles' and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c. Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sole at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Shutt et al. are plaintiffs and Isaac N. Depew et al. are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars [$190], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Thirteen acres off of the east side of the west half of the north east quarter and the east half of the north east quarter in section thirty [30], and the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine [29], all in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12], east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Moody & Hoffman, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pr. fee $8.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit;

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty thr e, 33, north of range f urteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four 24, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north east quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what-ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

Pullman's Great

London Show

And Hamilton's Grand

Field Museum!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Auburn,

MONDAY,

JULY 8th, 1878.

At the same time and place, MONS. GASCOMN'S Thrilling Trapeze Grand Free

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Worth going 50 miles to see. The Balloon used in this great Gratuitous spectacle, is one of the largest ever constructed, being 90 feet high and 50 feet in deameter.

For particulars see posters, descriptives and programmes.

Butler, July 4, 1878

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $18 to $60; casters, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

GREETING.

In assuming the editorial and business management of the COURIER, we are fully advised of the great responsibility of the situation. We are equally well advised of the great amount of labor necessary in the undertaking; especially in succeeding an editor of long experience, whose qualifications and personal character have gained for him the confidence and respect of his patrons, and the people genrally, who have given their assistance in building up and sustaining the COURIER until it has become one of the requisites of many households in DeKalb county.

We come among you almost an entire stranger, trusting that we may be able by a strict application to business, and pursuing a straightforward and honorable course, to gain the good will of all. We deem it unnecessary to occupy the time of the reader in defining our position upon the many issues that divide public sentiment, it is sufficient to say, that the COURIER will be devoted to the agricultural and mechanical intrests of DeKalb county, and to the welfare and prosperity of her citizens. Politically, we shall faithfully and zealously expouse the cause of Democracy, of which the COURIER will be a fearless advocate. In county politics we shall be glad to consult with the democracy of the county, and will always be ready to entertain any suggestions that may be thought for the good of the party. We do not wish it understood, however, that we are here offering ourself as a personal sacrifice for the benefit of mankind, nor do we desire to disguise the fact that newspaper publishers, as well as other people, follow their profession for the money there is in it; yet, while we are trying to make the COURIER a success financially, we shall also use our utmost endeavors to make it popular with the public.

Having thus briefly met the people on paper, we await their personal acquaintance. THEO. REED.

Eliza Pinkston, not to be outdone by McLin, Dennis, Anderson or "any other man" in revealing the secrets of the greatest outrage ever prepetrated upon any people, now assumes a changed position upon the political rostrum and relieves her guilty conscience, in substance as follows: That she received $500 for her appearance and testimony before the New Orleans returning board in 1876; that she was carefully instructed what to say before the visiting statesmen, that, though entirely able to walk she was laid on a sofa when she was about to enter the chamber of the returning board; that her testimony was false; that her husband was murdered and she was assaulted, not by Democrats, as she testified then, but as has always believed, by colored men who had threatened to kill her husband, and that the quarrel had nothing to do with politics. She was brought by Republicans from her home in New Orleans, and instructed by them to pretend she was more seriously hurt than she was, and also instructed to lay the blame of the killing and assault on the Democrats. Next.

Local Politics.

In our connection with local politics as Editor of the organ of the Democracy of this county, we shall endeavor to avoid unnecessary quarrels and personal controversies.

Our object (politically) is to advocate the views, and defend the measures of the Democratic party to the best of our ability, rather than devote the columns of the paper to the abuse of individuals, or to our personal defense. Editors too often forget that they are publishing a paper for the benefit of their patrons, who expect news that will be of interest to themselves and their families, and not article after article of slander in pretended self defense. To our brother Editors of DeKalb county, whether Democratic, Republican or Independent, we extend an outstretched hand, hoping a speedy acquaintance and everlasting friendship.

Come and see us.

Bank Meeting.

At at a meeting of the directory of the First National Bank of Auburn last Monday, Wm. McIntyre was elected cashier in place of J. V. Hazzard, resigned, and E. Berry, Vice President.

As no dividend was declared at the meeting held last January, on motion a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared to stockholders, payable on demand. On motion it was decided to increase the capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000. Persons wanting a safe, sure investment can obtain it by purchasing stock now for sale at the bank.

West's Liver Pills cure dyspepsia.

Prof. Seiler was in the city Friday last.

Serenading parties are becoming numerous.

Subscribe for the campaign COURIER. Only 50 cents.

We noticed several fields of wheat harvested this week.

Mr. J. R. Moody, of Kansas, is visiting his son D. D.

Mrs. Geo. Patterson, of Warsaw, visited her parents here last Sabbath.

Mrs. Perry Allen, of Corunna, died last week of consumption.

The Fremont Light Guard Band gave us a pleasant serenade Friday night last.

We want 1000 new subscribers in DeKalb county for the campaign COURIER.

James Anderson is making improvements on his property on north Main street.

A first-class top carriage for sale Terms easy. Enquire at Excelsior Hardware, Auburn, Ind.

To-day is the ga-lorious Fourth, a day dear to every American, as the expenses are usually pretty large.

The ladies of the M. E. church will furnish dinner to all desiring it to-day, if the weather is favorable.

Miss Tritch, formerly teacher of our public schools, has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Communion services were observed at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning. Rev. Mr. Killing, of Bryan, Ohio, occupied the pulpit in the morning and evening.

Notice the new add. of the Star Clothing House, Sam, Pete & Max, proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind. They are selling goods way below any other house in the city.

The great London Show Co. will pitch their tent in this city next Monday and a large crowd of people is expected to be in attendance. See advertisement in another column.

Two prisoners, named Chas. Grebe and Henry Martin, escaped from the Allen county jail last week and are still at large. The sheriff offers a reward for their capture.

The Fremont Dramatic Troupe was not greeted with an overflowing house, owing to the inclemency of the weather Although a "first-class" troupe, the boys say it was equally as thin as the house.

The Fremont Dramatic Club came down last Friday, and presented the "Fruits of the Wine Cup" in the evening, to a fair house. The band, led by Mr. Holbrook, did some excellent playing.

Which? Hendricks or Thurman for the Presidency in 1880. The Ohio Democracy say either, the Indiana Democracy say Hendricks with emphasis.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

The neighborhood in the north end were aroused from their sweet slumbers at the dead hour of the night by one of Auburn's "shoulder strikers," and a general knockdown was had between several of the parties.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

One George Fessler, Treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, recently decamped with about $50,000 of the peoples money. Too many mistresses, and not enough attraction for home, was the cause.

We are glad to have met Mr. J. W. Baxter of the Butler Record, who honored us with a call last Tuesday. We take Mr. B. for a gentleman, and hope for a better acquaintance.

Special Notice.

I desire to state to the citizens of Franklin township, that I will be at home to attend to business of the township, on Tuesday of every week, until further orders. 2t.

B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.

Greenback County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a greenback mass convention of DeKalb county will be held at

AUBURN, JULY 20th, 1878,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. to select candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the coming election.

J. J. HOOFINGARNER, Sec'y.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 28 '78.

FRIEND TOM:—I thought when I left Auburn I should write soon after arriving in this part of the world, but on account of having been at work since, I have not been able to do so. We came by way of Washington, and were obliged to lay over there twelve hours, which time we put in "doing" the city to the best of our ability. Congress being in session, I spent some time in the House and had the satisfaction of hearing many of the most prominent members speak. They had a loud time voting on a bill pertaining to the pay of army officers, and it reminded me very much of a red hot Democratic convention. I was in the Senate for a few minutes but saw nothing of interest. Bayard, from Delaware, was delivering a "cut and dried" speech on finance to empty seats. What few members there were in the Senate were either reading newspapers or writing. We saw many other interesting features in and around the city, and took the night train for this place, arriving here about four o'clock next morning, upon landing we were greeted with many strange sights, sounds, smells, etc., with all of which we have since become familiar. The city has a population of about eighteen or twenty thousand, mostly negroes; is built in among the hills, and for that reason is not very attractive. It is, however, a place of considerable importance, and a great deal of business is done here, but it does not seem to have the business air of a western city. There are about one hundred tobacco factories here, and tobacco is hauled in from distances of forty to fifty miles, there being no other market. The country hereabouts is, I suppose, about as poor as any part of the State, although it abounds in beautiful scenery, and they claim to have some good farming land. Most of it is mountainous, the low, originally poor, has been farmed so long that in order to raise a crop they have to resort to guano or some other fertilizer, and very frequently the merchants, who furnish the guano, and take a lein on the crops for security, come out in the lurch. Prices for nearly all kinds of merchandise are high, and so are taxes, licenses, etc. For instance, a boarding house has to pay $25.00 State license, and $24.00 to the city. Railroad fare is four and a half cents a mile, whisky is said to be fifteen cents a drink, barbers charge fifteen cents a shave, and many other things are in the same ratio. Terms are cash, too, no such thing as giving them the "stand off." For these and several other reasons, I believe I should prefer to live some place else. Negroes are about as numerous as flies, they hang around every place and frequently blockade the sidewalks. Most of them are dirty and ragged, and I have no doubt fared much better while they were in slavery, but they seem to be perfectly happy notwithstanding their wretchedness. The lines are drawn strictly between them and the whites, and they never speak to each other in a roadway. They transact business together and no bad feelings exists between them, they are as courteous and polite to the whites as only negroes know how to be. The new bridge, when completed, will be an important feature, as the river is seven hundred feet wide, and at present the only means of crossing is by a flat boat and rope suspended across. The work, under the efficient management of J. A McKay, Esq., goes rapidly on, and if nothing happens, by the first of August Lynchburg will boast of having one of the best bridges in the state. The COURIER, with its budget of news, comes to hand every Monday morning. Without it, life in this place, would be always a burden. You may rest assured that so long as I am in Virginia, and can get it without paying in advance, I shall not go back on the COURIER. My attention was called yesterday by Mr Alex McLachlin, of Ft. Wayne, to a notice in the Gazette of your nomination for the office of Clerk." Here's congratulations, shake. Give our regards to the good people generally, and "write soon."

Yours &c., C. D. HARE.

The Daily Globe, Toronto, says: "On Saturday last a novel and entertaining exhibition, under canvass, was given in the afternoon and evening, and those who attended were almost unanimous in pronouncing it to be one of the most pleasing entertainments that has ever been offered to the public. At one o'clock a balloon ascension took place, when Mons. Gascon went high into the heavens, having for a seat a trapeze bar only, on which he performed some very daring feats. The exhibition was novel scientific and interesting in the highest degree. The optical illusions were really wonderful. Apparently living, solid bodies were transfixed with swords without injury; figures floated through the air or remained suspended in strange attitudes, and inviting chairs, when attempted to be sat upon, gave no support. The sprightly Siegrist Midgets went through a series of acrobatic acts that certainly have never been equaled in this place.

We hope the readers of the COURIER, especially those in Auburn and vicinity, will bear with our local department during our limited acquaintance. To be an efficent localizer, requires a thorough knowledge of the locality, as well as the names of the people. By the assistance of Bro. Mays, we hope to be able to render satisfaction in this particular.

We will regard it as a favor if the citizens will promptly report any items of news worthy of publication.

Our Candidates.

The ticket presented to the voters of this county by the recent Democratic convention, is one which, taken as a whole and severally, is beyond question, such that inspires in the minds of all an assurance that not only the ticket will receive the unqualified support of the party; that the party's interest will be protected, and if successful at the polls, the duties they will owe the public will be discharged faithfully, honorably and honestly. When there were so many good and true Democrats brought forth and supported with so much zeal by their friends, which is the best evidence in the world that they were good and true men, it was to be expected that some disappointment would be felt. Necessarily disappointment had to come to some. The party through its legitimate channels have spoken and doomed some to be disappointed and favored others with the honors of nomination. Our opponents ever ready to take advantage of the least ripple of trouble in the democratic ranks, are assiduous in their endeavors to magnify and increase these trifles of disappointment felt by the unsuccessful and their friends, but our friends can and do see the ulterior motive which is prompting these efforts on the part of the Republicans, and before election day arrives our party will be an unit for the success of the ticket, and those who are now petted by the radicals to rebel and revolt, will be our most gallant and earnest workers at the polls. Our ticket is composed of as good men as can be found in the county, so our party have proclaimed, and are entitled to the honest, earnest and hearty support of every Democrat, and one too of which no one need or can be ashamed.

Hon. S. S. Shutt, a resident since boyhood of Concord, is a farmer of large landed interests, and is in every sense of the word "a self-made man," having by his own industry and economy accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods, and by his perseverance and close application, without the aid of academies or schools, is far more qualified than the average members of the Legislatures of this or other states. Four years ago he was for the first time before the people, and was elected Representative by more than an average majority. Two years ago he was placed on the ticket as a candidate for the State Senate in this district, with its thousand Republican majority against him, and although, as a matter of course, defeated, he did much good work and carried the full strength of his ticket. As there will be an United States Senator to elect, and other important legislation to be done at the coming session of the Legislature, it is important that he be re-elected.

T. C. Mays, the candidate for Clerk, although not a resident of our county so long as any of the other candidates is probably as well known to the people of this county as any other person in it. For nearly eight years he has been the sole proprietor and editor of this paper, and we have reason to believe his paper and writings were a welcome weekly visitor to almost every Democratic household in the county. He enlisted while under age and served a term of over four years in the Union army with courage and fidelity, and since that time has been identified with the press at Fort Wayne. His known energy, business capacity, quickness of perception, suavity of manners, strict integrity and personal popularity, will in the event of his election render him a most efficient and reliable officer in the clerk's office and court room.

C. C. Walters, candidate for Auditor, a resident almost from infacy of Jackson township, but now of Concord, a son of Esq. Walters, who was at one time a county commissioner, and one of our early settiers, is a thrifty industrious farmer, unassuming and unpretending, yet a man of more than ordinary education and mental capacity, and whose character for probity and integrity is second to none in the county. In fact none are superior to him in looking after and assisting the county commissioners in taking care of the financial interests of the people and the county. We anticipate his election by a large majority.

Daniel Gonser is a candidate for reelection as county Treasurer. This fact and the further one that he was nominated by aclamation is a sufficient guarantee that he is one who is peculiarly adapted to the place and the right man in the right place. Such an endorsement by his party goes much further than anything we can say about him. He resides in Smithfield when at home, has been a resident of our county twenty-five or thirty years, was county commissioner several terms and is a well to do thrifty farmer.

Wesley I. Work, of Butler township, won on the sixth ballot, after an earnest zealous and manly a contest as ever half a dozen as good, substantial and deserving men engaged in, came out the "Noblest Roman of them all" as the man who should be the Sheriff for the next term. "Wes." is a farmer and is now living on and owning the farm on which he was born, and is the son of Hon. Robert Work, a pioneer of this county, who was at one time an associate judge and a member of the constitutional convention which adopted our present state constitution. His qualifications are not questioned, his character cannot be improved and his very appearance and looks denotes energy, power and determination, and should there be any criminals to be looked after or hanged, no flinching or faltering would be found in his composition.

J. J. Latson, for Coroner, resides near Auburn on a small farm, having held that office almost "from the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" and little need be said, save that by experience, he is the best qualified man in the county for the position.

J. J. VanAuken, who is on the ticket for re-election as Surveyor, has acted in that capacity for several years, and as a surveyor, engineer and draftsman has no equal in the county.

Edward Kelham, for Commissioner in the south-west district, has been a resident of our county almost twenty-five years and is an energetic, well informed and accomplished farmer, of Keyser township. And such may be also said of John Shaub of Stafford, the other candidate for Commissioner. With these two men on the County Board our tax-payers may rest assured that the same care, industry and economy will be practiced, which has marked these men in their private and daily walk through life.

We hope to refer again before long to the merits of our candidates, for we feel proud of them and we know they will never cause any to regret their selection.

Corrention.

To correct an impression relative to this office, we would say that Mr. Mays still retains an interest in this paper, and has only retired as editor and manager of the same. During the campaign we will have entire control.

Prof. Starr, in his exposition of spiritualism last Tuesday night at Ensley's Hall, gave very good satisfaction to a fair audience. He showed how mediums moved tables, how spirits untied ropes, and how deception is used to gull the people.

Another candidate for the kingdom. Probabilities of a cord-ial reception in the case of Robert Hilton who shot and killed Wm. Kennedy at Roanoke, Huntington county, last week. Hilton is now in jail at Fort Wayne to await his trial. Too much "bug juice" caused the shooting.

The Democratic County Convention held at Auburn, Saturday last, was well attended; and, although the Court House was filled to its utmost, yet the order was good and everything passed off "soberly" and satisfactorily to all—except disappointed office-seekers. We never attended such a quiet Democratic convention before.—Garrett Herald.

Quite a serious disturbance occurred in East St. Louis last Sunday afternoon between the city marshals, organized by the Mayor, and the metropolitan police force, each contending for the possession and control of the city. The affray resulted in two men being killed and several wounded.

Tom. C. Mays, of the Auburn COURIER, has been nominated by the democracy of DeKalb county for county clerk. Bro. Mays is a genial, whole-souled fellow of sterling ability, and his nomination is a compliment to the newspaper profession, and an honor to the democracy of his county. Hope he will be elected.—Lagrange Register.

While making a flying visit to Waterloo this week we had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Best & McClellan, who very kindly showed us through their spacious and elegantly furnished law offices, equal we think to any we have seen in towns of much greater pretensions. The surroundings indicate a lucrative practice and prosperous business.

Congressional Convention.

By advertisement, the time of the National Greenback Labor Congressional Convention for the Thirteenth Indiana District, is changed from the 18th, inst., to the 19th of July, next, to be held at Kendallville at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of putting in nomination a Candidate for Congress.

T. H. STEWART, Chairm'n, Com.

Kendallville; June 13, 1878.

Mrs. Nora Dancer, wife of Wilson S. Dancer, died last Sunday night, aged about thirty-two. She was buried here last Tuesday with the beautiful funeral services of the Catholic church. She leaves a husband and six children, the youngest only a few months old. A general sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband and family in their great affliction, for what can be more sad, more distressing than the loss of a mother.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

Extra Inducement.

In view of the approaching campaign which will be of great importance to all who are interested in state and county politics, we will furnish the COURIER to the citizens of DeKalb county from now until the first day of November, for the very small sum of 50 cents in cash. In consideration of this greatly reduced price, we hope the friends of the COURIER throughout the county will secure as many campaign subscribers as possible, for which we will be very thankful. Remember that payment must be made in advance or the paper will not be sent.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by Clerk Mess during the month of June: John Nauksaky and Agnes Yosnak, David Wasson and Sarah Foltz, John F. Thomson and Sallie W. Schnson, Henry C. Mann and Mary C. Felkey, S. M. Davis and Henrietta Heldebrand, Wm. Crooks and Queen Householder, Wm. H. Miller Louisa M. Houser, Wm. Vollmar and Josie Fisher, Wm. Walson and Mary Bissell, Andrew Bushong and Mary Barkey, Chas. H. Knapp and Clara E. McCullough, B. F. Sponhour and Catharine Butler, Jeremiah F. Davis and L. O. Draggoo, Isaac Livergood and Mary C. Thomas, Henry Schophorst and Amelia Kessler.

Butler Township Items.

—Farmers are busy harvesting.

—$1.50 is supposed to be harvest wages.

—Mr. James Hague has retured from college, to spend vacation.

—The Text school at Cedar Creek has adjourned for several week.

—The Winebrenarians met last Saturday and Sabbath Rev. Martin officiating. Rev. Burns addressed a large and attentive audience Saturday evening.

—We came very near losing John Harvey last Saturday. In attempting to hold a colt belonging to Henry Probdst, he was thrown against the fence, and was injured so that he could not attend to business.

IRONICAL.

St. Johns and New Era Items.

—Pay car came along Monday last.

—Wes. Work has his new barn nearly completed.

We learn that Philip Noel and Bill Farrier are candidates for Sheriff before the republican convention.

—We heard someone say that Billy Shryock would soon hang out his shingle some where and pull out our aching grinders.

—Callie Whetsel's school closed last Saturday. Davis Moody and Chas. Emanuel happened along and while Charley took the school marm out riding, the other legal gentleman amused himself by playing croquet.

SORIANAUX.

Pyle's Items.

—F. Metcalf has just completed his new barn.

—D. Obenholtzer is erecting a new dwelling house on his farm.

—Josiah Likens has sold his farm to David Steward, of Spencerville.

—Quite a serious accident happened on the old Altenberg farm, resulting in the death of a boy 11 years old and seriously wounding another boy about 8 years old. The two boys with their mother were engaged in hauling hay with a team of horses when they got among some bees. The oldest boy was trying to hold them by the bits and was thrown under their feet and stamped to death. The youngest was hurt by the upsetting of the wagon. S. S. S.

Spencerville Items.

—Tommy Fales is at home for a few days.

—For fear that we may offend some of our friends in this community, we would just say that the scene last Saturday night was a disgrace to any community.

—Married on Sunday, June 23rd, by Rev. T. Lancaster, Mr. Wm. Volman to Mrs. Josie Fisher, both of this place. Will has caught the big fish and the little minnows.

—The following were installed as officers of Spencerville lodge No. 422 I. O. O. F. on Tuesday evening last: D. M. Allen, N. G.; O. W. Rummel; V. G.; D. C. Butler, Sec'y.; Will C. Tindall, T.

—Saloons—yes, that is the name—drunken rows and disgusting men, demoralized children, miserable wives and disgraced friends go hand in hand through life. We do not profess to be free from faults, as we all fail to be what we ought to be, yet we have this to say in regard to the disgraceful affair on last Saturday night. Men who are depending upon the steady part of the community for favors, would do well to change their modes of doing business and to be careful in the future how they issue rations of demoralizing character. The disgusting row Saturday night surpasses "Leo" in its palmiest days. The "Mohock chief" executed the war dance to perfection Saturday night.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done,

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we a e not offering bargains'

We again assert that we shall not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max's.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have faculties for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overall for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A TRAMP.

His Story.

BY NORA PERRY.

Tramp? Yes, I'm a tramp, and one of the worst of the kind,
Thinks my lady who peers at me there through the bars of her blind,
As I lounge in the shade of the tree here and greedily munch
The broken bread-crusts which she'd airily call my lunch.
My lunch! That sounds well to a man who for forty-eight hours
Hasn't broken his fast until now—now, while he devours
The broken bread-scraps that stick in his starving throat,
Which he cools now and then, as my lady takes pains to note,
From a rummy old flask, which she thinks she can smell,
From behind her blind-bars, as the vintage of hell.
They'd never believe, though I poured it out at her feet,
That it was only a draught of the ale that Adam found sweet.
Give her temples of chastity chills at this villainous sign
While through the window below on the sideboard, carven and fine,
I can see the decanters filled with old Madeira and sherry,
For respectable lips to drain, till the wits grow mellow and merry!

Well, my lady, I wonder what you would say,
If I should rise in my rage and tell you that in my day
had toasted as fair as you in wine of the choicest and best,
And been of the rich and the gay a courted and flattered guest?
Believe me? No, you'd turn with scorn from my tale,
And send for the nearest police to lodge me in jail
For a lying vagrant and nuisance plying the trade
Of a swindler for the chance of a theft to be made.
And the police; I can see my gentleman's face
As the story is told—a tramp is a tramp all base
Through and through, a bundle of rags and of lies,
One begetting another, both stripped clean of disguise
In that sharp professional sight on the watch for a thief.
And I can hear my gentleman's voice, curt with unbelief,
As he stabs me here and there with a question or two:
Yes, a curious story, indeed, if it chance to be true!
But men so high in the world wouldn't let an old comrade dine
On beggarly crusts; they'd feast him on woodcock and wine!
Would they? Ah, my professional friend,
Your wisdom is not of the world of "the upper West End."
Of crime and vice you've a knowledge far beyond mine,
But of the friendship that lavishes woodcock and wine
On the man who's at odds with Fortune and Fate,
A poor, shabby devil without worldly estate,
Who has once been as high as now he is low,
I think I may venture to swear that I know
All the ins and the outs—and the outs, let me say,
By a heavy majority carry the day!
But 'twas never the way of the world to look back
For the unfortunate rider who slipped in the track!
Once down, he may scramble to foot as he can;
But the chance is, once down, that a luckier man
Closes in to the line and fills up his place,
And he finds ere he knows that he's out of the race.
So I slipped from the track, and the world doubtless thinks
Lost the race like a coward who shivers and shrinks
From the brunt of the battle, sneaking out of the strife,
For the shameless, sweet sloth of the vagabond's life.
Oh, my world, so you judge from your fine, airy height
Of respectable sin the poor, luckless wight
Who has lost in the race and drifted below
Your chariot-wheels—God! what you do know
Of the straits men may come to when flung to the wall,
Out of pluck, out of pocket—in short, stripped of all
That can give a man reason or courage to face
His fellows once more in the heat of the race?
You to talk in that virtuous, copy-book way
Of the certain rewards that are sure to repay
Honest worth and endeavor; you to preach and to prate
As you sit at your ease high in church and in state
Of adversity's uses and poverty's gains!
Oh, my world, let me say, as a fool for your pains,
And a selfish old braggart, you'll rank with the best,
While I—well, I sat with you once as your guest,
And I know you, my world, for your wisdom was mine
In those days when we feasted on woodcock and wine.
But since then I have tasted a vintage that brings
A wisdom denied to courtiers and kings!
'Tis the vintage that's grown from the vine we may call
The vine of experience, and bitter as gall.
It has shown me the folly of faith here below
In those fine little saws and proverbs that glow
Like a coal from the altar of heaven till the day
That we bring them to bank with their promise to pay.
There's that one about honest worth and endeavor,
With its certain rewards—well, perhaps I'm not clever
At counting rewards; perhaps I should find
My reward in my conscience, and thus go it blind;
But though I have kept this conscience as fair,
Perhaps, as my lady who peers at me there,
I am not of that sort of ethereal stuff
To sup on a conscience and find it enough.
Yet no epicure's feast do I hanker for now,
But that promise fulfilled, "By the sweat of thy brow
Shalt thou eat." A curse, yet a pledge, there it stands,
To crumble and fall at the touch of my hands,
Like the fine little proverbs I mouthed in the days
When, a fool, I fancied I knew all the ways
Of life and the world. Good God! did I know
That one day I should wander like this to and fro
Through the breadth of the land, a man without stain
Of a crime, seeking vainly that toil that shall gain
The bread and the breath of his life, his place
Once more among men, a chance to lift up his face
Unashamed to the light of the heavens, and the gaze
Of the curious world, from whose open highway
He has shrunk step by step in his terrible straits,
With the demon of Death and Despair that waits
For its prey, beckoning on and still on day by day;
While afar, in the life I had left, in the open highway
Of the world, men, my fellows, a brief space ago,
Sitting snug in high places, well fed, and aglow
With that wisdom that carries the fool's current stamp,
Set their dull wits to solve *that problem, the tramp!*
Not a man like themselves, but a "creature," a "thing,"
A nuisance to legislate over, and bring
To the test of the law, by which shall abide
This "creature" and "nuisance," they calmly decide;
So you gather us up, so you measure us all,
A bundle of tares, nothing else—O Saul
Midst the prophets!—O fool, deaf and blind!
While you fashion your laws for *men*, not *mankind*,
I, out of your world, ask myself if the Man—
The Man we call Christ—would have followed your plan?

—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

A Doctor's Singular Adventure.

"No one will come to-night," said the doctor, glancing at the clock on the mantelpiece, as he drew his chair close to the fire; settling himself comfortably in it, and planting his feet on the fender, he began to read.

The servant had gone to bed an hour before; the boy was in his dormitory; the cat and dog occupied the center of the hearth-rug, under their master's legs, in a strangely-complicated embrace, just as they had fallen asleep in the midst of their play, Buff, the cat, having his fore-paws round Nelson's neck, and Nelson, a beautiful young water spaniel, with his nose snugly bedded in the thick, tan-colored fur which had given a name to his friend.

The doctor laid his book upon his knee, and, taking up the poker, gently tapped and played with a large coal, through whose fissures the blazing gas spirted with a sputter and fume that in the deep midnight silence sounded clear and loud. He was enjoying to the full that sense of security from interruption which medical men so seldom have an opportunity of feeling. He had in immediate prospect none of those urgent cases which have no regard for time nor tide, and the wind that prowled in the chimneys and the heavy rain that beat furiously against the windows promised him security from all cases of minor necessity. So he played with the blazing coal, and enjoyed his comfortable fireside as much as a man can who has no wife to share it with him.

As the sound of the wheels rumbling along the street mingled with the noise of the storm, he gave an exulting poke to the coal, which left it a heap of flaming ruins; and then he nestled deeper into his chair, with serious thoughts of setting public opinion at defiance by smoking a cigar. But suddenly the spaniel raised his head, erected his silky ears, and uttered a short, inquisitive bark. In the next moment the doctor heard that the wheels stopped before his door. Pulling a long face that seemed to commiserate himself on the disturbance of his quiet, he sat upright waiting for the summons, and muttering, philosophically, "Put not thy faith in any sort of weather!"

Then came a ring at the night-bell, and a female voice that called from the vehicle:

"Don't knock! You need not rouse the whole house."

"I hope they'll make haste and come, then," replied a gruff voice, the tones of which carried with them a strong conviction that the vehicle outside must be a cab; "if I don't knock 'em up, I shall be kept waiting here for an hour!"

"There is some one coming—I see a light," replied the voice from the cab. "Inquire if the gentleman is at home."

"Here's the doctor himself, I suppose," said the cabman, as the street door opened and showed the figure in slippers and morning-gown that stood within.

"Open the door and let me out!" said the lady, impatiently; and no sooner had the driver, in his deliberate, sleepy way, obeyed her commands, than three light bounds placed her safely on the door-mat. She seemed young, but her thick veil effectually hid her face.

"Do you want me to go anywhere?" said the doctor, glancing at his slippers; "for if so, I'll—"

"No—oh, no!" she interrupted. "I wish to speak with you. "Wait for me," she added, addressing the cabman; "I will pay you double for your time, in consideration of the bad weather."

The door was shut, and the driver, divesting himself of his water-proof coat, which he threw over the reeking flanks of his horse, ensconced himself in the inside of his carriage to exchange his habitual dozy condition for a state of complete somnolency. In the meantime the doctor had politely bowed his visitor into the parlor, and seated her on the sofa.

"This is dreadful weather for you to have to come out in, ma'am," he began; "but I suppose the case is very urgent. I should judge from the liveliness of your movements that you cannot have come on your own account."

"You are mistaken, sir," she replied; "I seek your advice and assistance for myself, being at the same time in perfect health."

"I must ask you to be more explicit," said the doctor, quite mystified.

"To enable you to judge correctly of the case, I must explain all the circumstances," she said. "To begin, then: I have a father and mother, two aunts, one a widow and the other an old maid, living with them; a married sister on the other side of the street, and several grown-up brothers; so you may easily imagine what an overpowering weight of family influence can be brought to bear upon my individual will, in any case in which it dares to act for itself. Well, urged by the wishes of my family, and also, I must own, in accordance with my own inclination, I some months ago entered into an engagement with a gentleman who was a great friend, or perhaps I should say a constant companion of my eldest brother. To-morrow is the day fixed for the wedding. I am certain that I should not have made this engagement if I had had greater freedom of intercourse with other men, so as to be able to compare and judge of character. This freedom I have never enjoyed until lately, and the result of my observations has been anything but favorable to my intended. Daily I discovered in him traits of character which effectually destroyed all the romance of my predilection. But still I forbore to break off with him, consoling myself with the reflection that no man is perfect, and that I must expect to meet with defects in whomsoever I might take for my husband. I tell you this that you may understand why I did not seek to put an end to this engagement until it had approached so near to its completion. I felt dissatisfied, and wished that I were free; but it was not till this evening that I perceived in him points of character which excited my contempt. I need not explain what those points are—it is sufficient that I feel contempt for him; and, with such a sentiment in my heart, can it be right that I should marry him?"

"Decidedly not," said the doctor, emphatically.

"Then what course would you advise me to adopt to be rid of him?" demanded the lady.

"Would not this be a question for a clergyman or a lawyer to settle?" asked the doctor, gently, "rather than for a physician, whose skill is mainly directed to curing the ills of the body? Nevertheless, as you ask my advice, I cannot but give it to the best of my knowledge and judgment. It seems to me that you have one of two courses to pursue; either to decline openly to keep your engagement, or to throw yourself upon the honor of the gentleman. He could not insist on your keeping a promise of this nature if you expressed your wish to retract it."

"Under ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary people to deal with," said the lady, "either of these plans, or a combination of the two, would, no doubt, be successful. But I have already told you in what a formidable array my family can muster to oppose me; and they would do so, every one of them, if I were to attempt to bring such disgrace on them (for such they would all consider it) as to refuse this marriage, from apparent caprice, at the eleventh hour."

"In a matter so entirely concerning yourself, and in which your happiness for life is involved, I should imagine that, in these enlightened days, every one would yield to your wishes and judgment," said the doctor.

"The days are certainly past when a lady could be stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet," replied the visitor; "but an immense amount of coercion can still be used, of a kind that no laws can protect us from."

"Then it seems to me that your own firmness and resolution should supply the deficiency," said the doctor. "You are of age, I presume?"

"Yes," she replied, "and a year beyond it. But my being legally entitled to act for myself does not, as I told you, protect me from the peculiar kind of coercion which I dread. Do you remember the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray?'

"'My father urged me sair, but my mither didna speak;
Yet she lookit in my face, till my heart was like to break.'

"Can you say there was no coercion toward the heroine of that sad tale? And it is precisely this kind of influence that I fear; and I fear my own strength to withstand it. On every hand I shall be beset with arguments, anger, reproaches, upbraidings, lectures, appeals to filial and sisterly affection, sobbings, sighings, and hysterics. My conduct will be ascribed to every motive but the true one, because they have seen no change in the gentleman, and will not allow that I am blessed with keener sight. At one moment I shall be told that I am a shameless jilt and an arrant coquette; that I crave so inordinately for notoriety at any cost that I can coolly sacrifice the most sacred feelings of a confiding lover, in order to become a nine-days' talk. And the next moment I shall be informed that such conduct as mine can only be explained on the supposition of my having formed some attachment so excessively unworthy of my birth and connection that I am ashamed to acknowledge it; and this kind surmise will come from my Aunt Matilda, my maiden aunt, who is so only because she was stopped when about to run away with my grandfather's valet. I should in fact be assailed by an amount of talk against which it would be impossible to stand."

"Then why not take the other alternative I mentioned," said the doctor, "and throw yourself upon the honor and generosity of the gentleman?"

"Simply because there is nothing of the kind to throw myself upon," she replied. "If there were, I should not wish to be freed from him. He possesses neither honor nor generosity; but in their place there are the most groveling deference to the world's opinion, and an intense selfishness. The first of these paramount feelings would prompt him to compel me to keep to my engagement, lest he should be sneered at as a jilted man; and the second would not allow him to forego his own pecuniary expectations for the sake of a mere woman's wish.

"I retired to rest this evening racked by anxious thoughts of how to escape him, and at one time the only means of escape seemed to be in running away with some one else; and, really, so great was my misery that, if I could have guessed at any one that had a predilection for me, I should have gone to him and asked him to elope with me. Then another and a better idea came to my aid. I had once, in play, stolen a latch-key from one of my brothers. I took this key, disguised myself in a suit of discarded mourning, went out into the street, found a cab, and told the driver to take me to a doctor's, resolved to state my difficulties to the gentleman to whom Providence or chance might conduct me, and to beg his assistance in furthering my plan."

"What is that plan?" demanded the doctor, dryly.

"Not to ask him to marry me," she answered, quickly, with a nod of the head that seemed to imply that she detected in him a suspicion of that nature. "I want you to give me some medicine that will make me ill."

"That is a dangerous experiment," said the doctor, dubiously.

"But one that I am resolved to try," replied, the high-spirited girl. "What is a temporary physical discomfort compared with the degradation of being linked for life with a man whom I despise? I know very well that there are medicines that will bring on all the appearance of disease; but I wish to keep on the safe side as much as possible, and therefore I come to consult you. Give me that which is the safest to take, and tell me the proper quantities; otherwise I must have recourse to more desperate means."

"Are you aware," said he, "that when the effect of this medicine is over you will be in exactly the same position as at present?"

"Not at all," she answered; "the wedding-day will have passed without a wedding, and I shall take care not to fix another. All that I want is time. Enable me to obtain that, and I am safe."

"It is a singular duty that you require of me," said the doctor; "but under the circumstances I do not see how I can refuse you. I will fetch you something."

"Not a policeman!" she cried, springing between him and the door—"for mercy's sake, don't fetch a policeman!"

"Nothing is further from my intention," he replied, quite unable to repress a laugh at her hasty suspicion; "I am going to fetch the medicine you wish for."

"I beg your pardon," she said, returning to her seat. "'Conscience does make cowards of us all.' I know that I must appear to merit a lunatic's cell, or a reprimand from a police magistrate; but answer me candidly—do you not think I am acting wisely and conscientiously?"

"Conscientiously, without doubt," said the doctor; "but I think more wisdom would be shown in refraining from tampering with your health, and in making a bold stand upon your right of free choice."

"It is very well for a *man* to talk of standing by his rights," she replied; "but you forget that I am a woman, brought up in strict subserviency to the will of others, and never accustomed to dream of possessing rights. The only thing that could make a woman so trained throw off her shackles and assert what little independence the law allows her would be the impetus given by a new affection."

"Then why don't you—" he began, but suddenly broke off and hurried into his surgery, muttering, "What a confounded fool I was going to make of myself! She may be a mere adventuress, for aught I know."

In a few minutes he returned to the young lady with medicine and full directions for its use, and also an antidote, in case she should require it.

Before leaving she asked his name and address, and put his card safely in her pocket-book. Then, with a slight inclination, she laid a folded white paper on the mantelpiece and requested him to summon the cabman.

The doctor listened with some curiosity, in the hope of guessing whereabouts she lived from her directions to the driver, but they were merely couched in the very indefinite words, "Return to the place where you took me up."

The surgeon returned to his parlor, and, with the air of a man fully prepared to laugh at himself for being "taken in," he opened the little paper which the lady had evidently placed there as his fee. He was agreeably surprised to find that she had proportioned her acknowledgments rather to the service rendered to herself than to the trouble she had given him, and in token thereof had left a ten-pound note behind her.

"After all," said the doctor, as he placed it in his pocket-book, "I don't regret having had my rest disturbed."

Two years after this occurrence the same doctor was suddenly summoned to attend a lady whose name was quite unknown to him, although there were tones in her voice which sounded strangely familiar to his ears.

"Have you any recollection of having seen me on some former occasion, Dr. ——?" she asked him, during one of his visits.

"I certainly recollect your voice," he replied, "but I could not have forgotten your face if I had seen it, and this partial recollection has puzzled me from the first moment I heard you speak."

"Do you no remember once receiving a visit, during a midnight storm, from a lady in black, who came to beg your assistance in avoiding a disagreeable marriage?" she said, smiling.

"Certainly I do—of course I do!" he exclaimed; "and *you* are that lady! I wonder that I did not recollect you sooner."

"I only wonder that you remember so much of me," she replied.

"May I ask if your plan succeeded?" he inquired; "or is Mr. ——"

"No, no," she interrupted, laughing; "I did not make such a mistake in the character of my former suitor, otherwise I should not have been so happy as I am now. The plan succeeded admirably. My apparent illness enabled me to enlist the sympathies of my mother and aunts, and, to a certain extent, the sympathy of all my relations. Then I contrived to show the gentleman's character in its true light. Their eyes were gradually opened, and liberation was afterward easy. My present marriage was entirely of my own choice, and, if it continues as happy as it has been hitherto, I shall have no reason to repent of it."

"Old Man Honest."

The following story is from the *Golden Rule Pilot*, a little paper published on the Golden Rule. It revives the story of "Old Man Honest," as Mr. Atkins has been called by some of his friends:

"There is a curious case soon to be brought against the Adams Express Company. The following will give some idea of the foundation for the suit: In the year 1864, J. A. Atkins, residing in Cincinnati, on Third street, between Sycamore and Main, on going home one night about 9 o'clock, saw lying in the middle of the street, at the corner of Third and Sycamore, a small linen-covered valise. On picking it up he found it required all his strength to carry it. Having taken it to his room and opened it, he found it was almost filled with gold, silver, and bonds. 'I was so worried,' said Mr. Atkins, 'over having such a large amount of money in my possession that I could not sleep. On counting it in the morning I found it amounted to a little over $100,000. Not wishing to retain what did not belong to me, I began to think of some way by which I might return it to its owner. I knew that if I made it known that I had found such a large amount of money there would be a large number of claimants, and I might be deceived into giving it up to the wrong person. So I just advertised in one of the papers that I had found a valise, which the owner could have by proving property. Strange to say, no one answered the advertisement until the eighth day afterward, when two men from the Adams Express Company's office called and claimed it. I made them describe the valise, and also give a list of its contents. There being still some doubts in my mind as to whether it would be right to give it up to them, I refused, when they gave me its whole history. It had been brought to America by an Englishman named J. C. Barker, who came here to speculate, and is now residing somewhere in Georgia. At New York, thinking it too much money to carry, he gave it into the charge of the Express Company, and, on leaving New Orleans by boat for Cincinnati, did the same thing. The valise was the last thing taken off the boat, and, its value not being known, it was thrown carelessly on top of the wagon. In driving over the rough streets it was jolted off. They told me that the owner was at the Burnett House, and was almost crazy over his loss, and that he would pay me a suitable reward. Upon their continued earnest solicitations, and having known them for some time, I allowed them to take it. I found out, within a few months afterward, that one of the men had quit the employ of the Express Company, and purchased a farm in Ohio. I investigated, and learned that the company had advertised a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the valise. I had determined even then to bring suit, but was called away from home on business. On returning I was taken sick, and have been sick almost all the time since."

Mr. A. is now hunting up all the parties who knew anything of the transaction, and, when he has the testimony of all persons, will bring suit for the payment of the $10,000 and interest at 6 per cent. In all it will amount to about $18,400. Mr. Atkins is 80 years old, and was a passenger, this trip of the Golden Rule, from Cincinnati to Louisville.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A SABBATH-SCHOOL teacher who had asked the usual string of questions, commencing, "Who was the first man?" "Who was the meekest man?" etc., and received correct answers, was surprised at the answer to "Who was the wisest man?" he got from a Chicago boy: "Pap!"—*Breakfast Table.*

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

Contents of the Murderer's Missing Statement—The Tragedy Not Contemplated Prior to the Day of Its Execution.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

In an interview with a reporter of the *Gazette*, John T. Ford, who was manager of Ford's Opera House in Washington when Booth assassinated Lincoln, made his first statement in connection with the tragedy. Mr. Ford said John Wilkes Booth was trained from earliest infancy to consider the almost-deified assassin Brutus just as Shakspeare immortalized him. His father was named Junius Brutus, and his brother is now the bearer of that same name. The great actor frequently appeared in the play "Julius Cæsar," and not later than 1864 three of his sons acted the three leading characters of the play to an audience that applauded the sentiments of Brutus to the echo. Now trace the assassination of Lincoln. On the morning of April 14, 1865, Booth, who had conspired for six months previous to abduct President Lincoln and convey him a prisoner to the South, was the last guest at breakfast at the National Hotel in Washington. The surrender of Appomattox had ended all chance for him to carry out his original conspiracy. He left the hotel after 11 o'clock that morning, and walked up Sixth street to and stopped at the Surratt House, where he met the widow who kept it returning from the religious services on Good Friday, and then in the act of going to her farm or country place, the vehicle to convey her being already at the door, to collect some money due her, so as to pay what was due by her to the Calvert estate. Booth, when informed of her intended visit, requested her to get some articles belonging to him that he had left at the country tavern, and then, bidding her adieu, he walked up the street to Tenth and down Tenth to the theater. When he reached there it was about, or probably a little later than, 12 o'clock mid-day. There he heard, for the first time, that both President Lincoln and Gen. Grant were to visit the theater that night. The private box was in process of decoration, and the White House messenger had been there an hour before to procure its use. I believe, and all reliable written or oral testimony confirms that belief, that then and there the terrible thought of assassination first suggested itself. It came like this: "If I failed to serve the South in my conspiracy to abduct, I can now be her Brutus." This thought fastened on his brain, led him to go from the theater toward the Kirkwood House, to have a conference with some of his old conspirators. John Surratt was away; O'Laughlin was in Baltimore, and Arnold was in a sutler's store at Fortress Monroe. They knew the abduction conspiracy had been abandoned; but Payne, Atzerodt and Harrold were in Washington. These latter he got together and conspired with them to kill the President, the victorious General, and some of the Cabinet. He must have written between the time when he parted with his conspirators and the hour he again appeared at the theater a lengthy statement for publication, excusing his intended crime by Roman precedent. When dying he referred to it for his justification. He gave, on the evening of the 14th, a package to an actor, directing its delivery the next day to the *National Intelligencer*. The actor confesses that he, frightened at the risk he ran, broke the seal, read the inclosed matter, and at midnight burned it. If that package had been preserved it would have revealed the declaration that until noon that day its writer had not premeditated murder, but, feeling deeply the humiliation of the South, to the people of which he bore all the love that Brutus ever felt for Rome, he would strike down that night the leading men of the victorious hosts, who were shouting the pæan of triumph. When dying, with his face lit up with the blaze of the burning barn upon the Garrett farm, just at the break of day on the morning of April 24, he muttered some words. A soldier bent over him and caught them from his fast-ebbing breath, first a message for his mother: "Tell her I did it, as I thought, for the best;" and then he said: "Tell others that the communication I wrote addressed to the *National Intelligencer* will explain why I did what I did." During the conspiracy trial at the arsenal Joseph Holt, the Judge Advocate, called John A. Coyle, then the publisher of the *National Intelligencer*, and asked if that communication had ever been received. His reply was, "No." It was, continued Mr. Ford, burnt in the grate of a chamber of a boarding-house, and a Catholic priest now living in Washington had the fact confessed to him soon afterward. I had the occurrence related to me, with the added information of the confession, by the party who was the custodian of the package. This fully sustains my theory that John Wilkes Booth had not contemplated the assassination of President Lincoln when he met Mrs. Surratt at mid-day, and he never met her again.

Why Gold Changes Color.

It is well known that the human body contains humors and acids, similar in action to, and having a like tendency toward, baser metals, as nitric and sulphuric acids have, namely, to tarnish or dissolve them, varying in quantity in different persons; of this theory we have abundant proof in the effects which the wearing of jewelry produces on different persons. Thousands wear continually, without any ill-effect, the cheaper class of jewelry with brass ear-wires, while if others wore the same article for a few days they would be troubled with sore ears; or, in other words, the acids contained in the system would so act on the brass as to produce ill results. Instances have occurred in which articles of jewelry of any grade below eighteen carat have been tarnished in a few days, merely from the above-named cause. True, these instances are not very frequent; nevertheless, it is as well to know them, and they are sufficient to prove that it is not in every case the fault of the goods not wearing well—as it is generally called—but the result of the particular constitution by which they are worn.—*Jeweler.*

A SUBSCRIBER wrote to a journal to make some inquiries about the next world's fair, whereupon the wicked editor replied that he was under the impression that the next world wouldn't have any fair.

THE FAIRY PRINCE WHO ARRIVED TOO LATE.

BY CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

Too late for love, too late for joy,
Too late, too late!
You loitered on the road too long,
You trifled at the gate;
The enchanted bird upon her branch
Died without a mate;
The enchanted princess in her tower
Slept—died behind the grate;
Her heart was starving all this while
You made it wait.

Ten years ago, five years ago,
One year ago,
Even then you had arrived in time,
Though somewhat slow.
The frozen fountains would have leaped,
The buds gone on to blow.
The warm south wind would have awaked
To melt the snow,
And life have been a cordial "Yes,"
Instead of dreary "No."

Is she fair now as she lies?
Once she was fair;
Meet queen for any kingly king,
With gold-dust on her hair.
Now these are poppies in her locks,
White poppies she must wear;
Must wear a veil to shroud her face,
And the want graven there;
Or is the hunger fed at length,
Cast off the care?

We never saw her with a smile
Or with a frown;
Her bed seemed never soft to her,
Though tossed of down;
She little heeded what she wore,
Kirtle, or wreath, or gown;
We think her white brows often ached
Beneath her crown,
Till silvery hairs showed in her locks
That used to be so brown.

We never heard her speak in haste;
Her tones were sweet,
And modulated just so much
As it was meet;
Her heart sat silent through the noise
And concourse of the street.
There was no hurry in her hands,
No hurry in her feet;
There was no bliss drew nigh to her,
That she might run to greet.

You should have wept her yesterday,
Wasting upon her bed;
But wherefore should you weep to-day
That she is dead?
So we who love weep not to-day,
But crown her royal head.
Let be these poppies that we strew,
Your roses are too red;
Let be these poppies, not for you
Cut down and spread.

PITH AND POINT.

THE Indian question—Canoe hear the birch bark?

A BRIGHT boy wants to know if by eating dates enough he will become an almanac.

DEFINITION of a muff—A thing that holds a young lady's hand without squeezing it.

THE woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.

IT is said that eating onions will prevent the lips from chapping. Most girls prefer the chaps.

OF a barber's shop that was formerly a law-office the paper says that people get shaved there just the same.

A LITTLE stealing is a dangerous part, but stealing largely is a noble art; 'tis mean to rob a hen-roost of a hen, but, stealing thousands makes us gentlemen.

WHEN a man reaches the top of a stair and attempts to make one more step higher, the sensation is as perplexing as if he had attempted to kick a dog that wasn't there.

"DON'T you think," said a husband in a mild form of rebuke to his wife, "that women are possessed by the devil?" "Yes," was the answer, "as soon as they are married."

BOASTING of her industrious habits, an Irish housemaid said she rose at 4, made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared the breakfast, and made all the beds before any one was up in the house.

"WHAT is the meaning of a backbiter?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday-school examination. This was a puzzler. It went down the class till it came to a simple urchin, who said: "Perhaps it is a flea."

THE name of Stewart will go down to posterity, not as that of one of the New World's millionaires, but that of the man who thought he could keep an old maids' hotel without allowing cats in the rooms.—*Exchange.*

MR. PILGILDER went home late the other night. He looked with great solemnity for several minutes at Mrs. Pilgilder, and then quietly remarked: "Well (hic), I hope t'holler if you two gals don't look enuff alike to be (hic) twins."

"THIS cremating I do not approve of," said a thin married lady the other day to her companion. "Fancy being burned into ashes and put up like preserves in a jar. Besides, when I die, I want to be able to come back and haunt my husband if he ever marries again."

In the spring the maiden's fancy
Turns to thoughts of making hay;
With a matrimonial view, she
Flirteth much and plays croquet.
But the young man does not tumble,
And, with mercenary view,
He considers that it's cheaper
To pay board for one than two.
—*London (Ont.) Advertiser.*

Now WIELD the girls the mallet-sticks
With strange infatuation;
And meanwhile play fantastic tricks
With loudest cachinnation;
Their mallets swing the game to win,
Regardless of the friction,
Till suddenly one strikes a shin,
And though she struggles hard to grin,
She shrieks her mallet-diction.
—*Hackensack Republican.*

A BEAUTIFUL girl said to a wit, "Why don't you talk smart things to me? You're as dull as a footman when in my company. Don't you know something to say to me?" "Oh," he replied, gazing upon her with admiration, "even a footman can always answer the belle."

TWO SISTERS conversing about a concert which had taken place, the younger of the two, who had been present, was asked if Miss X——, one of the singers, was encored. Her youthful fancy must have been drawn in another direction, for she replied, "Oh, no; she was in velvet."

"A YOUNG Oil citizen," remarks the *Derrick*, "calls his sweetheart Revenge, because she is sweet." And the young married man on South Hill calls his mother-in-law Delay; because she is dangerous.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.* And a Cincinnati man calls his coachman Procrastination because he stole his watch.—*Breakfast Table.*

A CONNECTICUT lover, young and enthusiastic, who sang and played for nearly two hours before the house of his lady-love the other evening, was electrified—that is, shocked—after a short pause, by a cordial "Thank you," gracefully pronounced by the "other fellow," who appeared at the drawing-room window.

SABBATH READING.

A Year.

She has been just a year in heaven;
Unmarked by white moon or gold sun,
By stroke of clock, or clang of bell,
Or shadow lengthening on the way,
In the full moon and perfect day,
In Safety's very citadel,
The happy hours have sped, have run;
And, rapt in peace, all pain forgot,
She whom we love, her white soul shriven,
Smiles at the thought and wonders not.

We have been just a year alone;
A year whose calendar is sighs,
And dull, perpetual weariness,
And smiles, each covert for a tear,
And wandering thoughts, half there, half here,
And wistful attempts to guess
The secret of the hidden skies,
The soft, inscrutable blue,
With gleaming hints of glory sown,
And heaven behind, just shining through.

So sweet, so sad, so swift, so slow,
So full of eager growth and light,
So full of pain which blindly grows;
So full of thoughts which either way
Have passed and crossed and touched each day,
To me a thorn, to her a rose;
The year so black, the year so white,
Like rivers twain their course have run,
The earthly stream we trace and know,
But who shall paint the heavenly one?

A year! We gather up our powers,
Our lamps we consecrate and trim,
Open all windows to the day,
And welcome every heavenly air.
We will press forward and will bear,
Having His word to cheer the way.
She, storm-tossed once, is safe with Him,
Healed, comforted, content, forgiven,
And while we count these heavy hours
Has been a year, a year in heaven.
—*Susan Coolidge in the Independent.*

Look on the Bright Side.

Is there one of us who does not sometimes need this bit of advice? Things are contrary. The people around us are not entirely congenial. Our worldly affairs are not adjusted to our satisfaction. The children are fretful. Our favorite book has been borrowed, and the borrower is a notoriously careless person, so that we know that it will come back despoiled of its freshness. The plan of life on which we have built seems very much like a failure. We are in some anxiety about some loved one, whose chamber of sickness may, perhaps, become the chamber of death. Some other loved one misunderstands us, or opposes us with caprice and temper when we are in almost childish want of sympathy and support. Perhaps our hardly-earned money, the accumulations of faithful and frugal savings for years, is gone, like a puff of smoke, or a breath. Look on the bright side? How can we? We are ready to say that the heaven is hung with gloom, the earth obscured, the onward path hidden from our view. We are in the condition of travelers in a mountain land, on whom, midway in their journey, has descended a cold, blinding, and impenetrable veil of fog. A step either way may be perilous, for it may be over a precipice. It becomes to our thought almost an impertinence, this sweet voice which bids us be of good courage, and count up the mercies, instead of mourning over the disasters.

Yet there is, if we but care to look for it, always a bright, serene aspect somewhere, always an element of cheer, and always the hope of better days to come. It is very seldom indeed that things are so utterly forlorn that they may not be worse. In our reasonable moods, we recognize this, and, however great our trouble, we can acknowledge that it might be greater. This is true, particularly with regard to calamities and afflictions, such as visit us and constitute events in life. These, it is safe to say, are frequently encountered and borne with rare heroism by those whose fortitude fails them when small worries and cares annoy and distress. It is amid the trifling, fretful pin-pricks of vexation and daily embarrassment that we are mortified by finding that the soul's armor is not of proof. Then we are resolved to see no bright side, and we are angry at those who try to present it to our view.

Quite apart from material burdens and sorrows, there is another region of life, in which at times there seems to be no brightness possible. "In the mid-silence of the voiceless night," have you ever lain awake, questioning your own soul, while the tick of the clock, and the echoing footfall of some belated passer on the street alone broke the silence? Ah! the mystery, the [illegible] which have blackened on you, and shut you in, as the tide [illegible] in some cave on the ocean [illegible] the thought of a swift-coming eternity has made you feel your own nothingness, your helplessness, and with what awe you have contemplated the hour when but a few failing pulse-beats should be between you and that vast unknown. Speculation, separated from faith, sets you adrift, a [illegible] upon a torrent, and you have taken up the cry of one of old, "Lord, what is man, that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him?" with a chill dismay creeping over you, lest you should slip away from the ever-present care of God.

Some of the purest, noblest natures suffer from this benumbing paralysis of doubt, now and then. It is humiliating to reflect, too, that the tortures which visit the intellectual and mental part are often part of the penalty which an abused physical constitution exacts. The nerves are over-wrought, the brain has been unduly stimulated, or the stomach has been ill-treated, and then the body makes its reprisals on its spiritual tenant.

But, come from what source soever it may, there is a mute agony of soul, which we sometimes endure, and in which it is a consolation indeed to remember the Master, and His hard and bitter conflict beneath the olives of Gethsemane. At such hours, like sheeted ghosts, the errors and defects of the past revisit you, and life grows unutterably sad.

Is there a bright side here? Some poet has said that the [illegible] in nature is capacity for pain, and to these nights of sorrow there are corresponding days of joy. But the real bright side is found only when, out of the whirl of struggling emotions, the spirit casts itself upon the sympathy of Jesus. So strong, so true, so tender is the love of our Lord, that even as we cry, "Save or we perish," there comes, swift as our need, the answer, "Lo, I am with you always."

No subtler habit of evil is there in the world than that of self-pity. The victim of this form of selfishness is always surveying the dark side of things. If we choose we can cultivate in ourselves and in our children the sunny nature, as well as that which is ever bemoaning itself, and comparing its lot with that of others. It would be well for each of us, every day, when the trials press, to say, "But after all, how much pleasure there is here; how much delight there is yonder, and what a garden of glory is this beautiful world. Let me, at least, try to be as happy as I can."—*Margaret E. Sangster, in Christian Intelligencer.*

A Cuban Bull-Fight.

A citizen of Georgia has written from Cuba a private letter, from which is taken the [illegible] published in the *Augusta Chronicle*:

"[illegible] last Saturday afternoon at [illegible] o'clock, in the Consul's carriage, and insisted that I should drive with them to the large amphitheater known as 'Point Qua Mendos,' for bull-fighting. I went, but I do assure you it is my last time. At 4 o'clock a horseman, well mounted, rode into the arena and saluted the Governor, who tossed him the keys to open the gates; after which eight or ten 'teasers' with red flags marched into the ring, followed by two men on horseback, with long spears. It was not long before the bull himself, already greatly infuriated, cavorted before us, dashing about from side to side after the fiery ensigns and plunging at the nearest horseman. The story is one long and sickening; so, in summing up the affair, I have only to say that one man was killed. I didn't care a fig for the man nor his relations and friends; my sympathies were with the horses and bulls. Two steeds were killed by the first and third bulls, and one so lacerated by the fifth animal that it had to be driven from the ring, almost torn open. Then I was wrought up. I was mad with the Governor, Spain, the Spaniards, and even Christopher Columbus did not escape my ill wishes. Weak though I was, I wanted to fight about three Spaniards, although I was still weak from malarial fever. Seven bulls were tortured to desperation and then butchered. After the horsemen were through with worrying them, two angling Spaniards on foot, with barbed reeds, gayly decorated and brightly polished, would dance around the enraged bull, stick him in the tender parts of the shoulders, inflicting horrible agony into the poor beast's exhausted body. But the diabolical sport did not end until another relay of fiends would dance around and thrust into the quivering, dying animal sharp darts loaded with a torpedo at the end, which would explode directly under the skin, causing the most excruciating agony. The poor bulls, now unable to defend themselves against every form of attack which ingenuity could devise or human wickedness employ, would dash themselves wildly against the wall, endeavoring to wreck their miserable existences, or, failing in this, would run around the ring, looking piteously into the faces of the multitudes above them, appealing, in their mute misery, to the stony-hearted spectators. It was simply terrible. By the time the bloody sport was over I was nearly dead myself, and, although the day was very warm, drops of cold perspiration beaded upon my brow and chilled my forehead. Men, women and ministers of religion would first cheer the men and then the bull, and each unfortunate rider, as he was dethroned by the bull, would be frightfully hissed by the spectators. I haven't eaten a beefsteak since my visit to the bull-fight."

American Debts and Expenditures.

Mr. Edward Young has contributed some valuable statistics to *Financial Opinion*, the general conclusion of which is that the foreign indebtedness of the United States amounts at the present moment to £210,000,000. There were no national securities held away from home at the outbreak of the civil war, the only securities held abroad being some State bonds and some railway shares and bonds. An estimate of £10,000,000 is believed to be ample allowance for these ante-bellum securities, so it follows that £200,000,000 of the whole indebtedness has been incurred during the past fifteen years.

Mr. Young incidentally gives some interesting figures respecting the expenditure of Americans abroad. He estimates that from 20,000 to 25,000 Americans visit Europe annually, expending on an average from £160 to £200 each. The total annual expenditure, therefore, of citizens of the United States residing or traveling in Europe amounts to £4,000,000. This large sum, annually expended in Europe, is, however, counterbalanced in part by the expenditures of foreigners in the United States, on business or for pleasure, and in part by amounts brought by the large number of immigrants who make America their home. Of these two classes 4,379,413 persons have arrived in America during the last fifteen years.

The average amount of money brought by immigrants is stated at from £13 10s. to £20, and, taking this as a correct estimate, it follows that during the last fifteen years the aggregate sum taken to America by immigrants and other alien passengers amounts to £59,560,017—a sum almost exactly equal to the estimated expenditure of citizens of the United States in foreign countries.—*The Week.*

A $7,500 Dress.

Seventy-five hundred dollars seems a good deal to pay for a wedding dress, but that was the actual sum paid by the Countess of Rosebery to the London dress-making establishment that made the marvelous costume. For the edification of the lady readers of the *Bazar* we give a technical description of it. The dress, then, was of antique pearl-white satin, with deep flounces of the very finest point d'Alencon and fringes of fleurs d'oranges, and guirlandes of the latter beautifully arranged on the head, from which descended, to meet the flounces, a veil of the richest point a l'aiguille, artistically manufactured, of the point d'Alencon. The ensemble was perfect. The traveling costume was composed of a dress of blue sapphire velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, with pardessus and muff and bonnet to match. The cost of the veil alone was $2,500.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A LIVERPOOL court recently sentenced a Persian dealer in curiosities to two months' imprisonment for assaulting his wife. He tied her hands behind her back, and, after also tying her feet, struck her twelve violent blows on the soles with a piece of horn.

IT is said that red-haired men can endure warm climates longest.

MURDERED FOR TEN DOLLARS.

A Case for Jersey Justice.

[From the Chicago Times.]

No recent murder betrays on the part of the guilty wretches who compassed it more deliberate cruelty [illegible] craft than the sudden [illegible] M. Armstrong, at Camden [illegible] months ago. The party [illegible] on trial, his chief [illegible] son [illegible] Secretary [illegible] defense must be [illegible] and [illegible] rous if [illegible]

Armstrong's [illegible] business was [illegible] [illegible] known [illegible] Of late years [illegible] in [illegible] ventur[illegible] whom he had [illegible] life-long friend [illegible] associate, Benjamin Hunter, a manufacturer of means and a man of rich connections. Either by assignment from Armstrong as security for his indebtedness, which was not large, or by his own direct [illegible], Hunter held policies of insurance to the amount of [illegible] on Armstrong's life. In January last Armstrong was assaulted on a quiet street in Camden [illegible] beaten about the head by a hammer, which was found in close proximity to his body, that within a few days he died, and without recovering consciousness. The hammer bore the initials "F. W. D.," and, as it was known to the family of the deceased that he had gone to Camden for the purpose of seeing one Davis, with whom he was on bad terms growing out of some business transactions, suspicion fell upon him, and he was arrested as the murderer. His detention was brief, as it was soon manifest that there was no evidence against him save the circumstances narrated, and that he would be able to overthrow this by conclusive proof of alibi. The widow of the murdered man received a note from her husband shortly before his death, saying that he was going to Camden in company with Hunter for the purpose of meeting Davis. Shortly after the perpetration of the crime she sent her son to Hunter to inquire if he had been at Camden with Armstrong, but he denied having been there, and begged that his name might not be mixed into the unfortunate business. The fact, however, that Hunter held policies of insurance on Armstrong's life became known, and he was arrested on suspicion. He would have escaped, undoubtedly, had not Thomas Grahame, a young, shiftless fellow, who had served a number of years as an apprentice to Hunter when he was engaged in the manufacture of heaters and ranges, presented himself to the Prosecuting Attorney and circumstantially narrated the full particulars of the deadly assault upon Armstrong. As a witness for the State Grahame told this story on the stand last week, and if it cannot be broken, as it certainly was not upon a searching cross-examination, it will send him to the penitentiary for a term of years and commit Hunter to the gallows, or there will be little faith in the certainty of Jersey justice.

For several years after leaving his employment Grahame, though living but a few blocks from him, saw little of Hunter until December last, when he asked him if he knew Armstrong. Grahame was able to answer that he did, when Hunter, claiming Grahame as his friend, represented that, for the good of his creditors, Armstrong should be killed, and proposed that if he would undertake the bloody work he should have $500 for his reward. Grahame readily assented. The matter rested for a time, when the witness went to Hunter's house, and, asking for $1 on account, received $5. It was Hunter's plan to have Armstrong murdered at the place in Camden where the [illegible] it was finally made and the crime was to be committed during the absence of Hunter on a visit to relatives in Virginia, but Grahame failed, and when Hunter returned he found no progress had been made in the tragedy. He gave Grahame $2, and provided him with a hammer, stating particularly that the murder must be accomplished by its use as a weapon. The failure of Grahame to appear at the appointed place in Camden frustrated the murder for one night, Armstrong having been on the spot in accordance with what he was led to believe was an appointment with Davis. This decided Hunter to make sure of both his men for another evening, and the ferry-boat which contained Hunter and Armstrong, *en route*, as the latter was led to believe, to a business interview with an old enemy in the Jersey town, had for a passenger Thomas Grahame, who, in addition to the hammer, carried a hatchet with which he had been provided by Hunter. The story of the killing itself shall be in Grahame's own words:

"Armstrong and Mr. Hunter went up Vine street to Fifth, and I followed behind; Mr. Hunter went up an alley just above the corner and Armstrong stood on the pavement; I walked up toward him, and Mr. Hunter came out of the alley and said 'Yes;' I was up to Armstrong then, and as I went to hit him with the hammer it slipped and struck him in the face; on the forehead; just then I saw a light in the house, and my heart failed me; I turned around and was walking away, when I looked around and saw Mr. Hunter standing over Armstrong, who was lying on the pavement; Hunter cried out, 'Hit him, hit him;' then I ran away; I looked back again, and again saw Mr. Hunter standing over Armstrong, and then I threw the hatchet back of me and jumped into an empty cellar; I jumped up the other side and ran across a lot, up an alley, through a back gate, along a little street and into Fifth street; I then walked slowly toward the ferry; that 'Yes!' of Hunter's (he told me before I went over there) was to be the signal; Armstrong had on his head a fur cap; when I got on the ferry-boat I walked slowly up to the bow and saw Mr. Hunter standing there by the chain; he said, 'I finished him;' we sat down on the outside bench; he said, 'You threw the hatchet so far away that I had to go as far as from here to there (pointing to a post) before I could find it;' we went up Market street, and at Water street I asked if he had any change, and he gave me a quarter and I bought a drink; he said that we had better part there and then; I saw Mr. Hunter the next day; he told me to meet him at Girard avenue and Broad at 3:30 o'clock that afternoon; I was there ahead of him. As Hunter came out Girard avenue he whistled and beckoned for me to go out Girard avenue, and so I went out toward Fifteenth street; he then stood and talked with an oldish man at Broad street; I stood at Fifteenth street and Mr. Hunter came up, shook hands, and put two $5 bills in my hand."

[illegible] bills the price of assassination [illegible] has become so cheap [illegible] the service of another [illegible] works for nothing [illegible] by Armstrong's [illegible] the finishing blows, worked [illegible] cheaper, for, [illegible] ment danger of his [illegible]

It will [illegible] or of the defense to show [illegible] was the real [illegible] and [illegible] wering [illegible] with [illegible] his crime upon an [illegible] who was of his benefactor. As a motive for the murder by Grahame, the defense will seek to show that he suspected his pretty wife of an illicit intimacy with Armstrong, but it will take strong evidence to overthrow the impression created by Grahame's [illegible] circumstantial narrative.

Mrs. Bonanza Macker.

M. Henri Cernuschi's recent ball in Paris is said to have cost that Republican banker $20,000. His guests showed their appreciation of his hospitality by their magnificent toilets. The American, Mrs. J. W. Mackey, for instance, wore a dress of [illegible] faille, covered in front with jet embroidery, worked with the beads called "multicolore," and which are to imitate precious stones. The immense train was pink satin, almost concealed with old point d'Angleterre; her ornaments were sapphires and diamonds, but of unparalleled beauty; the sapphire in the center of the necklet was literally as large as a pigeon's egg. Her headdress consisted of red roses and magnificent diamonds, and almost at the top of her left arm she wore a bracelet, in the center of which was a single diamond the size of the largest hazelnut.

Story of a Deserted House.

A singular story is told of a deserted house near Haverhill, Mass. Twelve years ago an energetic young mechanic was engaged to marry a young woman of that city, and worked hard to lay up money enough to buy a home to which to take his bride. One morning he invited her to drive, took her to a handsome and well-furnished residence in the suburbs, showed her through the rooms, and told her it belonged to him. To her inquiry how he obtained it, he finally admitted that it was purchased with a part of $20,000 which he had drawn in a lottery. Being a girl of strict principles, she declared she would never marry him until he gave back the money, and, on his refusing, left him forever, and the house is still tenantless.

A BROOKLYN lawyer has been arrested for throwing a bundle of papers at a Judge's head.

A Handy Improvement in Cooking Stoves.

The utility and convenience of a shelf attachment to the oven of cooking stoves is now universally acknowledged by all housekeepers, who have used or seen them, and it is a matter of choice whether the shelf is permanently attached to the side of the stove or opened and closed inside of the oven by the movement of the door. The Grand Charter Oak will hereafter be constructed so as either the automatic or permanent shelf can be ordered with any size. Our attention has been called to a circular containing a *caution* against the use of automatic shelves, issued by certain parties who claim to own letters patent No. 180,001, stating that they have brought suit against this company for infringement on said patent, and warning all persons not to buy or use stoves having such shelves and made by us. We have only this to say in regard to the matter, *that we shall vigorously defend this suit*, and have no doubt of our success in such defense, *and hereby agree to protect each and every person buying, selling or using our Grand Charter Oak*, or other stoves of our manufacture from any damage by reason of any claim said parties can have under said letters patent. As our construction of shelves is not only covered and fully protected by valid letters patent owned by us, but are acknowledged by dealers and all others who have seen them *to be much more simple in construction, to operate easier and to be less liable to get out of order than any other kind in the market*, and we will cheerfully ship a sample of our Grand Charter Oak with an automatic shelf to any responsible dealer or housekeeper who desires to examine it before purchasing, and at end of ten days, if it is not acknowledged as having more conveniences and being the best constructed, finest finished, most elegantly proportioned, perfectly operating and heaviest cooking stove ever made or offered for the price at which it is rapidly being sold, it can be held subject to our order, and we will pay all expenses. Respectfully yours,

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo.

STECK HALL.—One of the most charming halls for concerts in New York city is the justly celebrated Steck Hall, No. 11 E. 14th Street. The seating capacity is about 600, and the acoustic properties of the building are so excellent that they surpass those of any other similar establishment. Connected with this hall are the warerooms of the renowned STECK pianos, the manufacture of which was started a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Geo. Steck. These instruments are unrivaled for tone and durability, and have taken the first prize at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, and at Philadelphia in 1876. The firm in full sympathy with the times offer intending purchasers every possible inducement as to price and terms.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of [illegible] Wilhoft's Tonic will prove an invaluable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

IT would seem that the commonest kind of common sense ought to prevent a man from buying trash, simply because he can get a big pack for 25 cents. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are strictly pure, and are worth a barrel of such stuff.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "DON'T FORGET IT" advertisement in particular.

The Best and Most Economical

Housekeepers are giving the cheap, adulterated baking powders a wide berth, and why? Because experience has taught them that an [illegible] griddle cakes of all kinds, is by far the cheapest and most economical.

DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR [illegible] Sinking of the System. Also, for Nervous, Sleepless and Restless Patients, and for all complaints arising from Heart Disease, either organic or sympathetic. Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is recommended for only the cure of Heart Disease, and it does its work. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials. [illegible] per bottle.

DON'T FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "Don't Forget It."

WM. T. MASON, [illegible] St. Louis, writes: "The relief JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA [illegible] have tried many things, but in no case found any relief until the Remedy came to hand.

IF any of the readers of this paper are growing [illegible] let them get at once a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Rub well behind the ears and put a little into the ear with a feather.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

DON'T FORGET IT.—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! [illegible] the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

I firmly believe Fellows' Hypophosphites has done more good than any medicine yet discovered in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough and kindred diseases.
W. H. THOMPSON.
Telegraph Station,
Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

[illegible] health is giving away, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there.
DR. CLAY.
Pugwash, N. S.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since Fellows' Hypophosphites [illegible] supply the [illegible] to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is past.

No. 1 PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL
Is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, &c.; also as an Oil for Harness. [illegible]

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANO FORTES
Received the highest awards. Only Grand Medal at the World's Fair, Vienna, 1873. First Medal and Diploma at the Centennial, Phila., 1876. *During these hard times the Steck Pianos will be sold at factory prices.* For Illustrated Catalogue and Terms apply to nearest Agent or to Headquarters, No. 25 East 14th Street, New York.

HE THAT JUDGETH
Without Knowledge is a fool, and Wisdom is not in him. You can get knowledge of the $50 Five-Ton Wagon Scales [illegible] asked [illegible] by sending for FREE PRICE LIST. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

RAILROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 15 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine.
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

Homes in Minnesota.
Minnesota's FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels Oats, Corn, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes, [illegible] Product [illegible] in the World. Greatest Milling Center in the United States. The best Water Power in the United States. One Hundred and twenty thousand Horse Power at St. Anthony Falls alone. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION FEET of lumber sawed. GREAT RUSH for choice WHEAT LANDS.
Immense Immigration in For 1878.
Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Three Hundred Miles of Railroad, and every train crowded. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also coming. We invite the world into the [illegible] 1877. [illegible] Free Homes, Free Schools, Free Lands. Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT [illegible] over. Apply to [illegible] Sec'y of State Board of Immigration, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. [illegible]

$3300 A YEAR. [illegible] Samples free. [illegible]

ORGANS [illegible] Washington, N. J.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S [illegible] quality [illegible]

AWNINGS! TENTS!
[illegible] MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Canal Street, Chicago. [illegible]

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges) [illegible]

$10 to $25 per day. Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES. Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free. Mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, Boston. [illegible] Established nearly fifty years.

THE PHONOGRAPH!!
The Wonder of the Century!
[illegible] Warranted in every particular same as the original. Unparalleled as a source of amusement and instruction [illegible] VAN BEEK-GER & CO., Sole Agents, 15 E. 16th St., N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED For the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Chicago, or St. Louis.

ARCHERY LAWN TENNIS
E. I. HORSMAN
80 [illegible]

GRAND
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Don't Forget It!
[illegible] REVOLVER [illegible] warranted perfect in every particular [illegible] THREE DOLLARS [illegible]

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. [illegible]
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the [illegible]
THE [illegible] Expenses [illegible]
NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. [illegible]
NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, [illegible]
MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, [illegible]
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, [illegible]
STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. [illegible]
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, [illegible]
IT Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, [illegible]
For Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular [illegible]

O. N. U. No. 26
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Which have been selected with especial refference to the wants of this locality, and warranted fresh and genuine. Also to his fine stock of

HAIR OILS AND PERFUMERY.

The finest in the county. He also keeps a full stock of Toilt Soaps, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, etc. Also Trusses and Supporters, in large varieties and a full Stock of DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

SCHO L BOOKS WALL PAPER AND CURTAINS!

The largest and most complete stock in Northern Indiana. Be sure to call on

DAVENPORT.

His stock is very complete and PRICES WAY DOWN. A full line of GOLD PENS, ALBUMS, POCKET BOOKS, BLANK BOO INK and STATIONERY.

Be sure and call on

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGGIST,
AUBURN, IND

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

NEW TIN SHOP

G. F. [illegible]GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine lie of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south f John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or r[illegible] nected therewith, prompt-[illegible]able rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prom attended. see his large stoc s

---

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverwuare,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choices brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a fir class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at W oo. First door south of the railroad

---

LOOK AT THIS.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now offering thousands of yards of

Dress Goods

Notions, Hats and Caps

At the following prices:

500 yds. Fancy Delaine	15c	worth	25
800 " " dress goods	15c	"	30
1000 " brocade " "	18c	"	30
1000 " plaid " "	18c	"	30
20 dozen hankerchiefs	5c	"	10

10 " Hats and Caps at prices that will astonish you.

Embroideries, Laces and Edgings,

in the same rato. 1000 Ladies Neck Ware at one half their real value. A lot of Paper Collars less than first cost, and many other articles in the same way, that cannot be enumerated.

GEO. HAZZARD & CO.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

Octobe 11, '77—no41.

THRESHER.

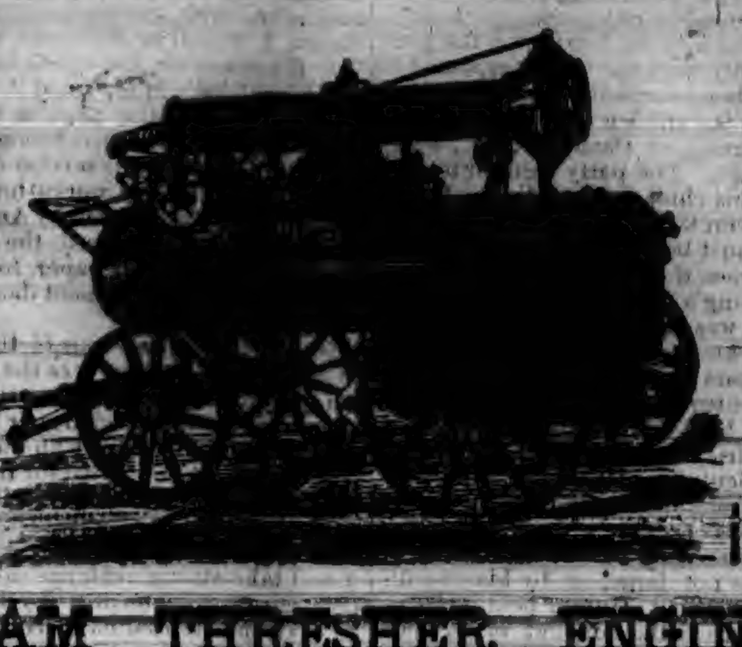

THE "VIBRATOR."

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste, threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Mamufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERE & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Call and see them. **JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.**

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Pickled Pork reduced to 5 cents per pound.
Smoked Shoulders reduced to 5 cents per pound
Breakfast Bacon reduced to 7 cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9c, best coffee C 8c, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crusihed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 90c. Machine Oil per gal. 40ct

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per c00.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 13 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 26 "	10 00 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 06 "	11 22 "
Waterloo	2 10 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 19 "	2 50 "	12 33 "
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	3 30 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	[illegible] "	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 40 p m	4 45 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 10 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 28 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 40 "	6 58 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 32 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 30 "	8 06 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAYNE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 25	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am	
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm	
Montpelier			
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm	
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm	
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm	
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm	
Connersville	11 10 am	7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 38 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 54 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WET.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 50pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	5 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 35am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5[illegible]	
Barnesville	10 07	12 38am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	[illegible]am	6 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 18	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 55
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 40	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 35am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 38
Milford Junction	1 12	3 03	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOIN G EAT.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 26	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 48	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 25	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 15	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 40	8 50	12 14pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 06pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	6 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 25am	
Baltimore	9 10	6 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 20 1878.

GOING EAT.

Stations:	MAIL No. 3.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 00am
Mexico		8 23	7 21
Denver	7 42	9 05	8 20
Chili	8 00	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 30
N. Manchester	8 46	10 17	11 15
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 56	12 35
Columbia City	9 46	11 31	1 40
Col an's	10 00	11 45	2 20
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 35
Cedar Creek	10 28	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

Going West.

Stations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 10am	5 30pm
Mexico	6 25	12 55	4 42
Denver	6 20	11 50	4 22
Chili	6 17	11 37	3 50
Roann	6 00	11 02	3 00
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 16
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 25	10 18	1 25
Collamer	5 15	9 55	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 35
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 30	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 07	9 15
Cedar Creek	3 40	7 45	9 03
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 40pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 45am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	8 40am	11 45am	8 00pm	
Jonesville	9 00	12 56pm	9 00	9 30am
Bankers	9 16	1 10	9 27	10 10
Reading	9 20	1 24	9 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 05	2 50	11 25	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 08	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 25am	4 05pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going Nort'.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 29pm	1 10am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 36	1 20	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 25	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 35	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 05	2 45	5 41	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			1 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

F. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible] 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, [illegible] Lost Manhood or Impotency [illegible] permanently cured [illegible] DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. [illegible] is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U.S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $2 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] for the young and middle aged of both sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$777 is not easily earned in these time but it can be made in three month by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
cOober 11,—6m no41.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING Co., 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam. le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 11th, 1878. Number 28.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effect on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. only $3.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

I. BRINKERHOOF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. I. BRINKERHOOF, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. [illegible] St. Louis

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once,
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
October 11,—6m no51.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 200 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Every body should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal" Portland Maine.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

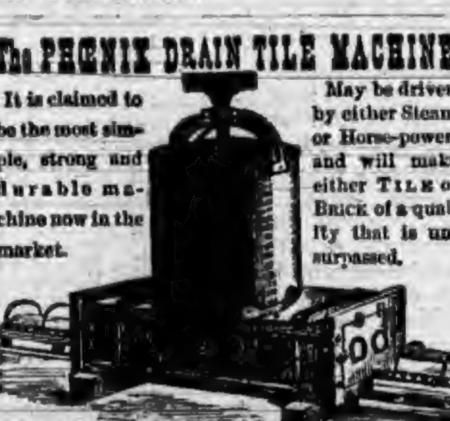

Purchasers will find it substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

WHAT THE POTTER COMMITTEE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Never in the history of proceedings designed to unearth crime has greater success been achieved than that which up to the present date crowns the labors of the Potter investigation committee. It should be understood by those who would form even an approximately correct judgement of results to remember that the committee has had to contend against a corrupt and criminal administration, the chief of which is himself, the largest beneficiary of the crimes the Potter committe was created to expose. It should be remembered that every federal official who hold office by virtue of the grace of Hayes, from the lowest scullion who cleans spittoons or performs other services of a still more menial character to the most barzen villain that represents the government in the cabinet, or wears his crime scabs in a foreign court, each and all were pledged to throw every obstacle possible in the way of the committee and to do all in their power to obscure the tracks of the radical rascals who, in the hour of defeat, transformed forgery and fraud and perjury into lever and screw, and, in defiance of constitutions and statutes and in utter disregard of the anathemas of heaven lifted Hayes into power. Against these guilty conspirators and their guilty pals the Potter committee has had to contend. But the work of investigation has gone steadily forward. John Sherman has been laid out cold and stiff in his political shroud. He attempted the old game of bravado. He demanded a hearing. He gave out that he would "stand firm." He was called before the committee, and there he fell—a great lie stuck in his throat. When confronted with a copy of his letter he dared not deny its authorship, which in effect was a confession of authorship, and his friends led him forth a poor, self condemned, crime stained conspirator—a creature who bargained for perjury and offered federal offices as its reward. This much the Potter committee has accomplished, and the radical party realizes the indelible stain that has been fixed upon it.

The case of Stanley Matthews is, if possible, still more humilating. The brother-in-law of Hayes, he assumed at an early day the management of affairs, and at once placed himself in intimate communion with such despicable wretches as would do the most lying for the smallest rewards. This radical villain has been fully exposed by the Potter committee. He has been placed in the pillory, and now the people divide him, spit upon him and denounce him. Some declare that he is a fool, some a knave. All agree that he is a despicable conspirator; that he engaged in atrocious aggressions on the liberties of the people, and deserves the fate to which the Potter committee has assigned him.

The Potter committee has mapped out every slimy track of the perjured conspirators, located their dens, given to the country their most secret consultations, catalogued their forgeries and perjuries, and linked the conspirators and their crimes to the radical party by the logic of facts, from which there is no escape in time or eternity. Such a mass of corruption, such fathomless depths of depravity, such a combination of crimes, such interlacing of villainy, such a writhing, squirming mass of animate viciousness was never before presented to the horrified gaze of mankind, and still it it growing. It is a continental tumor, and as the Potter committee punctures it the sickening flow of rottenness deepens, and the radical party cries out "Hold, 'tis enough!" But the Potter committe is not yet done with the radical party. There are other scoundrels besides Noys, Sherman and Matthews to be brought upon the stage. There are other crimes to be laid bare. The weight of infamy that radicalism is to be compelled to bear is to be increased, and when the work is done the radical party will rank first of all the curses that have fallen upon this or any other country. So far the Potter committee has been a success.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

PROBE IT TO THE CORE.

Whatever may be the result of the Potter investigation, thus much seems already to have been demonstrated—that the secret history of the late Presidential election in Louisiana, at least, is made up of consecutive chapters of intrigue, fraud, corruption, perjury, forgery and dishonesty of every conceivable kind that could be associated with the subject. It may be impossible to completely unravel this bewildering tangle of political villainy, but enough has been exposed at the start to convey a just impression of the extent and nature of the teaching that has been tampering with the virtue of the elective franchise. The ramifications of this tremendous conspiracy extend no doubt into quarters unexplored, and involve the reputations of men as yet unsuspected; but it is bad enough to preceive, at this stage of the proceedings, that the highest in the land are indentified with adventurers, knaves and howling swindeler, in a plot to defeat the purpose of the ballot-box, and so to destroy the first principle of our nationality. No honorable citizen of this Republic, in the presence of what has been revealed at the very threshold of investigation, can any longer maintain the theory that until now has been accepted by certain classes of easy going people, that it is unwise to trouble the country with the agitation of this exasperating theme. Now that we have got hold of the tail of the snake and know how enormous it is, it would be fatal folly to let the reptile glide into its hole to come forth another time, and fasten its fangs into the veins through which runs the life current of our political system. It will not make much difference, perhaps, whether the guilty parties are brought to judicial punishment or allowed to retire to that obscurity which to most of them will be punishment enough; whether the Hon. So and So and his pal in humble life be sent to the penitentiary or permitted to display their brazen fronts before the public. But it is to the last degree important that the thread of the labyrinthine villainy be followed so far as the intelligence of our representatives in Congress can trace it, in order that the people may be made aware of the immensity of this treason against the body and soul of their most precious franchise and may take measure to protect themselves and their country against a repetition of the crime. We all know now, if we never knew before, that there exists in our political atmosphere such impurity that the spirit of self-government cannot thrive in it. Now has come a good opportunity for the Hercules of our land, that is to say, the sovereign people, to begin the task of cleaning the Augean stables. Let public opinion push the investigation to the very bottom of the heap of corruption, the surface of which it has already laid bare. If our representatives need to be encouraged, to be spurred, to be inspired in their present mission of tearing the mask from the face of the hideous Mokanna of our politics, let the inspiration be given, although it should be necessary to call mass-meetings in every city to express unequivocally and trumpet-tongued the popular will. We have full faith in the purpose of the committee to disclose the truth but it is patient that there are difficulties in the way of thorough investigation, and a special energy and absoluteness of purpose ought to be brought to bear to surmount those difficulties, so that the entire fabric of the conspiracy may be exhibited to the world. If this be done, there will be hope of the purification of our political system; the disease that has enfeebled it will have been diagnosed, and the curative process can be applied without having to recur to the heroic treatment of violent revolution. This may be regarded as a crisis in our political history than which none more delicate, difficult and important has ever happened; and we have but to do our plain duty in the emergency to pass out of the ordeal strengthened and redeemed from the greatest danger that has ever threatened our republicanism.—New York Weekly News.

Will The Army Save Us From Fraud?

If the advocates of a large standing army will demonstrate that the military power, as they would have it, can and will save the country from such conspiracies as that which is now under investigation before a special committee of the House of Representatives, then, perhaps, the value of a large standing army may be recognized by the people. It is the poison of the Borgia, not the blow of the insurgent, that we have to guard against. The American masses have done, are doing, will do their duty to their land, and from them there is no peril to the tranquility, the safety or the honor of the Republic. There is no tendency on their part to intrigue, to corruption, to riot or to revolution. The proof is that they are orderly and self-posessed to-day in the presence of the greatest outrage that could be done against their greatest franchise. They are subordinate, dispassionate, undemonstrative, though intelligently watchful, while the existance of fraud is being made manifest to them at the seat of government. The proposition to maintain a large and costly army, to compel those exemplars of good citizenship to be good citizens, would be to the last degree insulting to them, if it were not to the last degree absurd. But, what can the soldiers—the professional soldiers—do to protect the Republic against corruption in high places, against combinations of unprincipled politicians, who plot stealthily against the arch principle of our form of government, and put their men into the presidency by a system of fraud more dangerous than open violence? Of what service are soldiers against such traitors, unless to escort them, after conviction of treason, to the prison or the scaffold? We admit the Republic's danger—its great danger—but it is not of a nature to be averted by a standing army. In this, as in all other emergencies, the good sense and patriotism of the people will prove the saving power. The influence of popular sentiment, now thoroughly awakened to a sense of the outrage upon republicanism, will hereafter combat the tendency to political trickery, and establish such safeguards around the ballot box and such super visions of the whole machinery of election as will insure a fair interpretation of the will of the people and obedience to it. We cannot preceive that a large standing army will be of any assistance in the fulfillment of this important mission of the people.—New York Weekly News.

First Words of the Phonograph.

Oil City Derrick.

"In all that has been written concerning the Edison phonograph," said Grandfather Lickshingle, yesterday, "the first words uttered by the machine have not been mentioned. Mr. Edison doubtless has a delicacy in giving them to reporters, but as it is a matter of national interest, and as I was the only other person present in his work shop at Munlo Park when the phonograph first gave utterance, I feel it my duty to speak up."

"Why, grandfather, when were you at Munlo Park? You have scarcely been out of your arm-chair in two years," said one of the children.

Without seeming to hear this, grandfather went on:

"You know Mr. Edison worked a long time at his machine, and met with many exasperating difficulties. He told me himself that he often felt like kicking the blamed thing into the street. But he didn't. He worked away at it night and day, and when anything went wrong restrained himself as well as he could."

"When he asked me into his shop to look at the machine he had no idea it was as nearly perfect as it proved to be. He put on a new tin-foil, tightened some of the screws and things, and explained to me how he expected it to work after a while. After monkeying around it for a few minutes, he took hold of the crank and gave it a whirl or two. It gave a screach like a Comanche and we both involuntarily felt of our scalps to see if they were all right.

"Mr. Edison was the first to recover himself, and remarked facetiously that he didn't know it was loaded.

"He tinkered a little more on the inside of the thing, greased the piston or something and started her up. The first turn of the crank brought out a wheezy sort of a tone:

"Confound the confound thing to confoundation and be confourd to it!"

This confused Mr. Edison somewhat, and I thought he wished he had not invited me in. I could seen quite plainly that he had rather had it said something else, but he was at the same time much elated that it should say anything at all that he continued to turn the crank and the machine continued to talk. It was terrible to hear it. For instance:

"You blamed old fraud of a thing, ain't you never going to talk? Yer worse than the Keely motor, and for two cents Id's throw you into the river.

"What does it mean?" I ventured to ask Mr. Edison.

"Blest if I can tell," he replied, and continued to turn the crank.

"If ye don't talk before the Fourth of July," yelled the machine in an angry desperate tone, "if you don't talk before the Fourth of July, I'll smash ye with an axe and sell ye for old junk. Now, listen ter me," and it rattled the words out as if someone was shaking it. "I've fooled with ye about as long I intend ter, an' the next thing ye know ye won't know nothin'.

Mr. Edison was completely overcome and leaned up against a work-bench for support.

"I took hold of the crank and turned it, and the machine yelled at the top of its voice

"Holy mother of Moses, ain't yer never goin' to say a word! Here I've spent over $75 on ye, and still yer dumer than a rotten oyster; I'll put on some fresh tin-foil, file off the dufunny a little and give ye one more chance! If ye don't talk then I'll kick the stuffin out ye, so help me'—

"Here," said grandfather, "Mr. Edison implored me to leave the machine alone, as its language was a disgrace to civilization."

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hardware store, Auburn. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein J. W. Royel is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson and Sarah E. Johnson are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents, ($210.35), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight, (288), in the original plat to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
J. W. Royel Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $7.25.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Edward Seidel is plaintiff, and James W. Case and Joseph E. Case and Enos L. Casebeer are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents, $491.10, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit.

Lot number five, 5, in Ashley's first addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Albritch & Barrett, Attoreys for plaintiff.
Auburn, May 29th, 1878. Pf. $7.50.

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

NEW TIN SHOP
C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or [illegible] connected therewith, promptly [illegible] able rates.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
LORILLARD **Tobacco**

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug, 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring

All work done in all the latest styles, prompt attended. [illegible]

SWEET SEVENTEEN.

BY [illegible] FREEMAN.

How light her fairy footsteps fall!
The garden gate she gently closes,
And wanders by the blossomed wall,
While June makes mirth among the roses.

The burnished braids that bind her head,
With careless ribbon loosely holden;
Her friend Louisa call them red,
Louisa's brother says they're golden.

Unschooled in the maturer arts
Of picking all her friends to pieces,
Nor skilled to chain her lovers' hearts
With witchery of Love's caprices!

Lips that would scorn the truth to hide,
A laugh that's silvery and hearty,
The angel of the poor—the pride
Of every jolly Christmas party!

To flirt with poor old Colonel Chance,
And wing his heart with glances haughty,
[illegible]
It's nice—but oh! it's very naughty!

Then eastwards, when her waltz is done,
For fear mamma should scent the treason;
Poor innocent! condemned to run
The gantlet of a city season!

She dreams all loves beneath the moon
Are equal parts of truth and honey;
Leave her alone—she'll learn too soon
That Love's another name for Money!

Where is the nameless grace of old,
The spotless soul, the pure compassion?
Alas! is all the virgin gold
Untarnished by the dust of Fashion?

And she, a city season's belle,
Of slaves and suitors she'll have plenty,
And marry, if her world goes well,
A rich old widower when she's twenty!

TWO YARDS OF JACONET, OR A HUSBAND.

BY JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

"I wish," said Mary Ann, "I had two yards of jaconet. I want it very much to complete this dress for the next birthday at Richmond. I want besides a pretty large length of pea-green ribbon. I want a feather—a white feather—to my last bonnet. I want—"

"Well, my dear," said Louisa, her companion, "well, my dear, it seems you have never enough. Pray how many more things do you want besides?"

"More!" returned Mary Ann, "why a hundred more, to be sure," said she, laughing; "but I'll name them all in one—I want a husband—a real, downright husband."

"Indeed!" said Louisa, "this is the first time I ever heard you talk of such an article. Can't you select one from among your many admirers?"

"A fig for my admirers! I'm tired—I'm sick, I'm disgusted with my admirers. All come and make silly compliments; one says, 'Miss B——, how pretty you look to-day;' another sickens me with his silly looks; another is so desperately in love with me that he can't talk; another is so desperately in love with himself that he talks forever. Oh! I wish I were married! I wish I had a husband; or at least two yards of jaconet to finish the dress for the Richmond campaign."

Mary Ann B—— was a gay, young, rattling creature who had lost her father and part of her heart at 14. She was now 17; possessed a fine figure, rather embonpoint; not tall, but very gracefully rounded off. Her profuse auburn ringlets clustered negligently round a pair of cheeks in which the pure red and white mingled so delicately that where the one began or the other ended no one could tell. Her eyes were dark-blue, but possessing a luster when lighted up with feeling or enthusiasm which defied any one to distinguish them from burning black. Her motions were light, airy and graceful. Her foot and ankle were most elegantly formed; and her two small white hands, with soft, tapering fingers, were as aristocratic as could be imagined by a Byron or an Ali Pasha. Since the death of her father, which was a period of about two years or more, she had had many admirers, several decided offers, and not a few who had hoped, but durst not venture upon the fatal question. She laughed at their offers, ridiculed her admirers, and protested she would never marry until she had brought at least a hundred to her feet. For several counties round up and down the James river she was quite a toast among the young planters.

In those days the White Sulphur, Blue Sulphur and Hot Sulphur Springs were not much frequented; but people of fashion in Lower Virginia, the wealthy planters, were just beginning to escape to the Blue Mountains during the autumnal months. In one of those excursions the party, of which Mary Ann made a lively member, was overtaken one afternoon in a sudden rain-storm at the entrance of one of the gorges of the mountains. The party was traveling in an open carriage, with a sort of top resembling that of a gig, to spread out when a shower broke over them with sudden violence. On the present occasion the leather top afforded to the ladies a very inadequate shelter from the torrent which fell down from the dark, heavy clouds above. The first house they approached was, therefore, truly welcomed. They dismounted, went in and found several young gentlemen surrounding the hickory fire which was crackling merrily on a large, wide hearth.

A young man of rather modest, easy, but unobtrusive manners rose at the approach of Mary Ann and offered her his chair. She accepted it, with a slight inclination of the head and a quiet glance at his general appearance. Nothing remarkable took place at this interview; but a few days after, when they had reached the foot of one of the mountains, which was appropriated as the place of gayety and fashion, the young gentleman was formally introduced to Mary Ann as Mr. C——, from Williamsburg, in Western Virginia. In a very short time he became the devoted admirer of Mary Ann—was extremely and delicately attentive, and, of course, gave rise to many surmises among the match-makers and match-breakers of the Springs. At the close of the season he put forth his pretensions in form. He offered himself formally to Mary Ann. As usual, she spent a whole night in thinking, crying, deliberating, grieving, wondering, and next morning sent him a flat refusal. So this affair, which is a specimen of about thirty or forty she had managed in this way, was considered closed beyond all hopes of revival. The parties never again met till the moment we have now reached threw them accidentally into each other's company.

Since the period just referred to Mary Ann had considerably altered in her feelings and her views. She had pursued the game of catching admirers, of leading them on to declare themselves, and of then rejecting, with tears and regrets in abundance, till she and the whole world of young men became mutually disgusted with each other. Yet she had many excellent qualities—was a fast and enduring friend; knew as well as any one the folly of her course of life; but her ambition—her love of conquest, her pride of talent, her desire of winning away the admirers of her female rivals, entirely clouded and obscured her more amiable qualities of head and heart.

"How long have you been in Williamsburg, Mary Ann?" asked her chere ami.

"Only three days, and I have only picked up three beaux. What a dull place this is. It is called the 'classic shade'—the 'academic groves of the Old Dominion,' and all that sort of thing. One of the professors entertained me a good two hours the other evening with the loves of Dido and Æneas. I wish I had a couple of yards of jaconet."

"Or a husband"——

"Or a husband, either. I don't care which; come, my love, let's go a-shopping in this classic town."

The two ladies immediately rose—it was about noonday—put on their bonnets, took their parasols and sallied forth.

"For a husband or jaconet, you say?"

"Two yards of jaconet, or a husband."

The town of Williamsburg, like every other little town in Virginia or even New York, does not contain many stores. A shopping expedition is, therefore, soon completed. The two ladies sauntered into this shop, then into that, sometimes making the poor fellow of a shopkeeper turn out his whole stock in trade, and rewarding his pains by the purchase of a sixpenny worth of tape. They had proceeded for an hour in this lounging, lazy style, when Louisa said: "Oh! Mary Ann, here is an old beau of yours in that store with the red gingham flapping at the door like a pirate's flag; come, let us go and plague him for 'auld lang syne,' as Mrs. McDonald, the Scotch lady of Norfolk, says."

"Certainly," said Mary Ann, "but which of my old admirers is it?"

"Have you got your list in your pocket?"

"Not at all; I have left it at my grandmother's at Richmond. What a pity!"

The two wild creatures, bounding like a couple of fawns over the forest glade, for they were reckless of the public opinion among the old dowagers and staid maidens of Williamsburg, entered the store and asked for a sight of gloves, muslins and ribbons. Mary Ann did not seem to pay much attention to the fine articles shown her. She ever and anon cast her eyes by stealth round and round the store, endeavoring to discover if she recognized any of the faces as that of an old acquaintance. She could see nothing to repay the effort. Not a face had she ever seen before. She summoned up to her recollection all her former admirers. They passed through her mind like the ghosts in "Macbeth;" for, notwithstanding her rejection of so many lovers, she ever retained a certain portion of regard for every poor fellow who had fallen a victim to her whim, beauty, witchery and caprice.

"This is an Arabian desert," said Mary Ann, sighing, to Louisa, as she split a pair of kid gloves in endeavoring to get them on.

"Oh! no," said a gay young shopman; "indeed, miss, they are the best French kid."

"Pray," said Louisa, in a low tone, "don't you see anything in the back room of the store?"

In a remote corner of the store there stood at the desk a plainly-dressed gentleman, leaning over the corner of a wooden railing, with his eyes firmly fixed upon the two ladies now so actively engaged in tossing over the counter all sorts of merchandise and light French goods.

"As I live," said Mary Ann, "there is my old Blue Ridge beau. Oh! how wet I was," whispered she, "drenched with a summer shower, when first I was thrown into his society. I believe the poor fellow loved me sincerely. Come, let me spend upon him at least $10 in jaconet; he spent $100 upon me in balls, dancing, colds, cough-drops and drives, and got nothing for his pains but a neat *billet-doux* declining his poor heart and soft hand. Poor fellow!"

With this sally the ladies bought several articles, scarcely caring whether they suited them or not. When they left the store Mary Ann fell into a reverie, was quite silent, which for her was unusual and singular. Louisa's spirits, on the contrary, gathered life and energy as those of her companion sank away. She talked, she laughed, she ridiculed her beaus, she rallied Mary Ann, and, looking into her for once melancholy face, said, "So, my love, you are caught at last."

"Caught," said Mary Ann; "indeed you are much mistaken. I do not think—that is to say, I fancy I should not like to marry my Blue Ridge beau. Oh! Louisa," said she after a pause, with a tear in her eye, "what a foolish creature I have been. Mr. Collingwood, for that is his name, I am sure, does not think of me; but I cannot remember attentions he once paid me without a feeling of regret."

"Why! now what's the matter with you? After refusing so many, are you going to throw yourself away on a shopkeeper? A descendant of one of the most ancient families in Virginia to marry a shopkeeper!"

"Alas! alas! Louisa, what is descent? what is fashion? what is all the life I have led? Do you see that little white house with green Venetian blinds across the street? I was one evening in that house, and saw enough to satisfy me that I have been pursuing pleasure, not happiness. Oh, if I only could feel as that young wife does!

"You laugh. I am sure I do not think of Mr. Collingwood; but there was a time when his soft, quiet, affectionate manner did touch one most sensitively."

"Have you got the gloves you bought?" asked Louisa.

Mary Ann looked. She had forgotten them on the counter or lost them.

"We must return, then," said Louisa.

"Never," said Mary Ann. "I never dare look at him. I am sure he despises me. Oh, if he only knew what I feel—what pangs pass through this heart—I'm sure he would not."

"Come, come," said Louisa; "we must return and get the gloves."

"Never."

"Oh! the jaconet or a husband, most assuredly. You remember your resolution when we set out?"

Mary Ann smiled, while her eye glistened with a tear. They returned home, however, and sent Cato, the colored servant, for the articles they had forgotten.

After this adventure it was observed that a visible change came over the manners and spirits of Mary Ann. Her gay, brilliant sallies of wit and ridicule were moderated amazingly. She became quite passive; singularly thoughtful for a girl of her unusual flow of spirits. When Louisa rallied her on the shopping excursion she replied, "Indeed, Louisa, I do not think I could marry Mr. Collingwood; besides, he has forgotten every feeling he may have entertained toward me." In a few days after this event a party was given one evening at a neighboring house. The family in which Mary Ann resided were all invited. The moment of reunion approached, and Mary Ann, dressed with great elegance but far less splendor than usual, found herself at the head of a cotillion, surrounded by several young gentlemen, students of William and Mary, professors, planters and merchants. They were pressing forward in every direction, talking and catching a word or a look from so celebrated a belle. Mary Ann, however, did not appear to enjoy the group that surrounded her.

She was shooting her dark-blue eyes easily and negligently towards the entrance, as every new face came forward, to see all the party. The music struck up, and, rallying her attention, she immediately stepped off on a *dos-a-dos* with that elegance and grace for which she was so particularly remarkable. At the close, as she stood up beside her partner, throwing a beautiful auburn ringlet back upon her white, round neck, her eye caught with sudden emotion a quiet, genteel-looking person at the other end of the room. It was Mr. Collingwood. She immediately dropped her eyes to the floor and looked very narrowly at her left foot as she moved it on the toe backwards and forwards, as it were, for want of thought or to divert her thoughts. In a few seconds she looked up in the same direction. Mr. Collingwood still stood in the same position, watching every motion she made and every look she cast around her. She blushed, felt embarrassed, and went altogether wrong in the cotillion.

"What in the world are you thinking of?" asked Louisa.

"I scarcely know myself," said Mary Ann.

In a few seconds the cotillion was brought to a close and Mary Ann's partner escorted her to a seat. Mr. Collingwood approached through the crowd and stood before her.

"How is Miss ——?" asked Mr. Collingwood with suppressed emotion.

Mary Ann muttered out a few words in reply. She dropped her glove. Mr. Collingwood picked it up.

"This is not the first time you have lost a glove," said he, with a smile.

She received it and cast a look upon him of unconceivable sweetness.

"Do you dance again, Miss ——?"

"I believe not; I am going home."

"Going home?" said he; "why the amusements are scarcely begun."

"They are ended with me," said she, "for the night. I wish my servant would fetch my cloak and bonnet."

"Oh, you can't be going home already."

"Indeed I am," said she.

"Well," said he, with a smile, "I know your positive temper of old. Allow me to get your cloak for you?"

"Certainly."

Mr. Collingwood left the room. Louisa and several other female friends gathered round her, persuading her on all sides not to leave the party ere it was begun. She would not remain. Mr. Collingwood appeared at the door. In the hall, for it was the fashion then and there to do so, Mr. Collingwood took her bonnet and put it on.

"Allow me," said he, "to tie the strings?" She nodded assent, and while tying the ribbons under her chin he could not help touching her soft cheek. He was in ecstasy—she was quiet and resigned. He took the cloak—he unfolded it—he stood in front of her—their eyes met—both blushed—he pulled the cloak around her shoulders—he folded it around and around her bosom. He trembled like a leaf; she trembled also. He pressed her warmly to his heart, whispering in her ear, "Oh, Mary Ann, if I may hope—yet indulge a hope?" For a moment they were left alone, her head sank upon his breast. She could not speak, but her heart was like to burst.

"Will I—dare I expect to be yet happy?" Their warm cheeks met; their lips realized it in one long, long, long respiration. They tore away from each other without another word—everything was perfectly understood between them.

At this moment Mrs. Jamieson, the good lady of the mansion, approached and insisted that Mary Ann should not go so early. "It is really shameful, my dear," said she, "to think of leaving us at this hour. When I go to Richmond, do I leave you thus abruptly? Why, Mr. Collingwood, can't you prevail upon her to stay a little longer?"

He shook his head. "All my rhetoric has been exhausted," said he, "and it has proved unavailing."

Mary Ann looked at him very archly.

"Well, now," continued the lady, "I insist upon your staying;" and she forthwith proceeded to take off her bonnet, untie her cloak, and sent the servant with them into the side apartment. Mary Ann was unresisting. She was again led into the room. Collingwood danced with her all the evening. He escorted her home in the beautiful moonlight, and every now and then he pressed the cloak around her, with which she appeared not by any means to find fault.

In about a month, Mary Ann became Mrs. Collingwood; and immediately, as the parson had finished this great business of the evening, Louisa, who was one of her maids, whispered in her ear, "Two yards of jaconet, or a husband." She smiled, and passed her arm around Louisa's waist. "Both, my love—both, my love. Jaconet and a husband—a husband and jaconet."—*Atlantic Club Book*, 1834.

"ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH."

Remarkable Performance of "Henry V."

A Colorado correspondent writes as follows to the Washington *Star:*

There has to-night occurred in Colorado Springs, Col., a memorable scene in theater performances. Mr. George Rignold has been advertised for a week past to appear at Colorado Springs in the play of "Henry V." To-night, a picture of disgust and horror, he sat on his kingly throne representing the princely character of "Harry, King Henry V." The stage on which he was to stride with majestic step was 18 by 20 feet; the hall he was to fill with the words of Shakspeare could contain at its utmost 400 people. At the first interval in his speech, the words "My God!" which he uttered, were not in the play; but they very fully expressed the agony with which he contemplated the performance of a grand farce. It was a relief when the first act, cut down as it was never mutilated before, closed. He had an opportunity for rest and recovery in the sublime performance of the orchestra, consisting of one fiddle and nothing more. Shakspeare, happy in all things, fortunately put "Rumor" in the act of Henry V., and through "Rumor," who, by the way, performed her difficult part as perfectly as if before a large, appreciative audience, gave us some idea of the transposition of the character. The play, advertised to begin at 8 o'clock, was delayed, by the necessity of each actor gliding into the dressing-room separately, that space might be had for the arrangement of his or her toilet, until 9 o'clock, and was then necessarily cut down as much as human ingenuity could accomplish. In the second appearance of Rignold the audience, himself, his company, and even, I verily believe, his gallant horse, "Crispin," waiting on the street for the time of, and room for its entrance, saw how perfectly out of place Shakspeare was in this closet, broke into a general laugh, laughed Rignold out of his disgust into a laugh, laughed his company into a laugh, and the audience laughed itself into an uproar of laughter. When Rignold, in one of the sublime speeches of Shakspeare, broke out and said: "Gentlemen, this is too ridiculous; you cannot expect the utterance of the words of Shakspeare on such a stage, and before such a house," there was a burst of applause, long continued, while the frame of Rignold shook with laughter. Oh! it was ridiculous, it was painful, it was disgusting! And when, about making the second charge in battle, he, forgetting the ceiling was extremely low, attempted to raise his flag, and found he could not place the pole upright, he looked with a laugh at the audience, at the ceiling, and forcing his countenance suitable to making the moving harangue to the desperate troops—pshaw! it was ridiculous.

Let me mention his entry into London, and I will close a letter that does not give the one-tenth of the most remarkable performance of Rignold's experience. Two men were enough to crowd the stage, and give the appearance of the inhabitants rushing out by the thousands to welcome back their victorious King. He came in on his horse, was able to make a few steps, and by judicious management contrived to turn the horse for his egress without sweeping all the inhabitants into the gutter.

The Inhabitants of Mars' Little Moons.

Probably the most convenient assumption we can make is that there may be creatures in general respect like ourselves on those moons of Mars, but that, owing to the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, their vital energy is so far reduced that they are not more active than we are, despite the feeble action of gravity in their world. The air must be exceedingly rare, most certainly, even if the quantity is proportioned to the volumes of these moons. On this assumption the quantity of air is less than the quantity of terrestrial as 1 is less than 400 times 400 times 400—that is, it amounts only to 1-64,000,000 part of the terrestrial air.

Being spread over a surface which is but 1-160,000 of the earth's, it follows that the quantity of air above each square mile of surface is 1-400 part only of the quantity over each square mile of our earth's surface. This would be little enough in all conscience; but this is not all. For the action of gravity being, according to our assumption, only 1-600 of terrestrial gravity, it follows that the atmospheric pressure, and, therefore, density, is further reduced in this degree, giving finally a density of equal only to 1-240,000 of the density of our own air.

Now, at the height of seven miles, where the atmospheric pressure is reduced to one-fourth that at the sea level, men of ordinary constitutions would perish in a few minutes, if not instantly. In Coxwell's ascent to nearly that height, Glaisher fainted, and Coxwell only just had strength enough left to draw the valve string with his teeth (his hands being already powerless). Yet at the height of seven miles the density of the air is 80,000 times greater than that which, according to our very reasonable assumption, prevails at the surface of the Martian moons.

We can very well believe, then, that in whatever way the inhabitants of these moons may be adapted, corporeally and constitutionally, for existence in their small homes, the rarity of the air there must tend to reduce their vital energy. So that we may well imagine that, instead of being able to leap to a height of half a mile or over a distance of two or three miles, they are not more active than we are on earth with 600 times greater weight, but far more effective respiration. We might, perhaps, go even farther than this, and assume that, in order to give the inhabitants of these moons locomotive powers proportioned in the same way to their own dimensions as ours are, they must be supposed very much smaller than we are.

We might imagine them in an atmosphere so exceedingly attenuated that creatures which could have vitality enough to move freely about must be no larger than flies or ants, and must have also some such provision as insects have for more effective inspiration. In this way we might find in the Martian moons a miniature of our own earth, not only in the proportions of these worlds themselves, but also in those of the creatures living upon them. But it would not be very interesting to consider mere miniatures of our earth, such as the moons of Mars would thus come to be regarded. Indeed, in that case, little more could be said than that all the relations presented by this earth were or might be represented in the Martian moons, but on a greatly reduced scale.—*Prof. Proctor, in Belgravia.*

A Dog's Suicide.

One of the most remarkable incidents going to show the affection of dumb animals for those who care for them occurred in this city a few days since. Our readers will remember the drowning last Sunday of the little 6-year-old boy, Danny. The child had a little dog who was his constant companion and playmate. When the accident occurred which resulted in the drowning of the boy the dog was with him, and by his strange conduct and uneasiness he attracted the attention of those present. While the boy was lying in the bottom of the stream the dog would run to the child's mother and then toward the place where the boy was supposed to be, and finally plunged in and swam around or over the spot where his little master lay. After the body had been placed in the coffin the dog manifested a strong desire to see the child, and when the lid of the coffin was raised he licked the dead face and seemed to feel intense grief. In a short time the dog went out to the railroad track and laid down upon the road as it had done many times before; but upon the approach of the train he laid himself upon the rail and deliberately permitted the train to pass over his body—being killed. The whole actions of the dog were such as to convince one that it was governed by reasoning powers, and is another illustration of the remarkable love or attachment that some animals have for their masters. The mother, at the time of the drowning, supposed the child was at home, and therefore neglected to obey the hint given by the dog that might have saved the boy's life.—*Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.*

Tom Paine's Creed.

Thomas Paine is generally held to have been an atheist, without the slightest veneration or regard for religion. To those who hold this belief it may be of interest to learn what his real opinions were on this subject. The following is his confession of faith: "I believe in one God and no more, and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy. But some, perhaps, will say, Are we to have no word of God—no revelation? I answer, Yes; there is a word of God—there is a revelation. The word of God is the creation we behold; and it is in this word, which no human invention can counterfeit or alter, that God speaketh universally to man. It preaches to all nations and to all worlds; and this word of God reveals to man all that is necessary for man to know of God. Do we want to contemplate His power? We see it in the immensity of the creation. Do we want to contemplate His wisdom? We see it in the unchangeable order by which the incomprehensible whole is governed. Do we want to contemplate His munificence? We see it in the abundance with which He fills the earth. Do we want to contemplate His mercy? We see it in His not withholding that abundance even from the unthankful. In fine, do we want to know what God is? Search not the book called the Scriptures, which any human hand might make, but the scriptures called the creation."

A Malay Superstition.

When Malays are dangerously sick they imagine that if they can remove the evil spirits they are all right; so, with this object, they construct a miniature prahu, or war-boat, of wood, complete in every way, with mast, rigging, black flag, paddles, and a rudder. The boat is filled with various articles, a bag of rice at the stern, and a lamp made out of a cockle-shell at the prow; the body of the boat is stuffed with cups made of leaves, containing liquors of various sorts, entrails of fowls, sweetmeats of all kinds, tobacco, flowers and copper coins. The boat is supported by a slender square bamboo platform, surrounded with pendant grass, to the ends of which are tied all sorts of eatables, and at the corners the legs and wings of a chicken. About eighteen inches below the boat are figures of turtles, crocodiles and lizards, made of rice, resting on a plantain leaf, the whole being supported by four straight branches about seven feet high (the top leaves forming a canopy) stuck into a raft made of plantain trees. Slips of bamboo are stuck around the raft with partially-burned red rags tied to them. The raft is set afloat; and it is supposed that the evil spirits, enticed away by the food in the boat, leave the patient and attach themselves to the boat. Should any Malay touch the raft after it has been set afloat, he or she becomes afflicted with the disease from which the person for whose benefit the raft was set adrift suffered.

What Kills.

In the school, as in the world, far more rust out than wear out. Study is most tedious and wearisome to those who study least. Drones always have the hardest time. Grumblers make poor scholars, and their lessons are uniformly "hard" and "too long." The time and thought expended in shirking would be ample to master their tasks. Sloth, gormandizing, and worry kill their thousands where over-study harms one. The curse of Heaven rests on laziness and gluttony. By the very constitution of our being they are fitted to beget that torpor and despondency which chill the blood, deaden the nerves, enfeeble the muscles, and derange the whole vital machinery. Fretting, fidgeting, *ennui*, and anxiety are among the most common causes of disease. On the other hand, high aspiration and enthusiasm help digestion and respiration, and send an increased supply of vital energy to all parts of the body. Courage and work invigorate the whole system, and lift one into a purer atmosphere, above the reach of contagion. The lazy groan most over their "arduous duties," while earnest workers talk little about the exhausting labors of their profession. Of all creatures the sloth would seem to be the most worried and worn.

GOING AFTER THE COWS.

"Jennie! Jennie! Jennie!
Where in the world can Jennie be?
She crossed the meadow an hour ago—
What ails the girl that she lingers so?"

The sun goes down in the crimson west,
The tired day prepares for rest,
And the laggard moments slowly pass,
But bring no news of the truant lass.

"What ails the girl?" The sober cows,
Stopping along the lane to browse,
May look in vain from side to side,
And wait for the voice of their pretty guide.

For far behind, by the pasture gate,
Jennie and Jamie forget 'tis late—
Forget the cows, and the milking hour,
And everything else save Love's sweet power.

The lengthening shadows unheeded fall,
The whip-poor-will with his plaintive call,
The gathering dews, and the darkening sky—
All warn in vain as the minutes fly.

Twice and thrice does mother go
To the farm-house door as she hears the low
Of the cows as they trample up the lane,
And the ring of the cow-bells clear and plain.

But presently come the laggard feet
Of Jennie and Jamie. Oh! shyly sweet
Are the girl's blue eyes as she stands before
The mother who meets her at the door.

"Where did you go, my child?" "I?—oh,
Only after the cows, you know."
Then whispered Jamie, "Whatever you do,
Don't tell her that—I went after you."

PITH AND POINT.

A SIR-SINGLE—The bachelor.

AN oated animal—The horse.

THE painter's overcoat—Varnish.

A SEL-FISH man—The fish-peddler.

HIGH-TONED people—Straw-hawkers.

ANY young man is made better by a sister's love. The love of another fellow's sister may do.

WHAT is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat, the other eats too long.

IN reply to the question, "Will the coming man be bald?" the *Norristown Herald* affirms that "he generally is when he first comes."

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL child, being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied, "Please ma'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

"WHAT is the meaning of a backbiter?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday-school examination. This was a puzzler. It went down the class until it came to a simple urchin, who said: "Perhaps it is a flea."

WHEN two boys of a family have gone in swimming against their mother's express commands, the satisfaction of seeing the other fellow waled usually operates so as to soothe the pains of the one that got it first.

A TEACHER, after reading to her scholars the story of a generous child, asked them what generosity was. One little fellow raised his hand, and said: "I know. It's giving to others what you don't want yourself."

"WHAT is the annual crop of Kentucky?" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian, "but it is enough to make all the whisky I want, besides what is wasted for bread."

"I'M ashamed of the age in which we live!" said a Lowell maiden of about 38. "You may be ashamed of yours, but I'm not of mine," replied a 19-year-old companion. And it wasn't much of a nose that went up, either.

"A VACUUM would be the best place for a fellow to fall into, wouldn't it Bill? for then, you know, he wouldn't fall against anything." "Yes, he would, though," stoutly answered Bill; "he would fall against his inclination."

TWO WEALTHY wood-carvers in Massachusetts have founded a home for destitute members of the craft. Why don't some of our wealthy poets found a home for destitute poets? This could be done by roofing in one or two continents.—*Danbury News.*

A LITTLE girl of 4 or 5 years asked her mother, one day, if she had not seen Col. Porter. "No, my child," was the reply, "he died before you were born." "Well, but, mamma," she insisted, "if he went up before I came down, we must have met."

AS THEY were about to quaff, one of the party suddenly called out to another: "Hello, Dougherty! You drinking whisky? Sure, it was only yesterday ye towld me ye was a 'taytotler.'" "Well," said Mr. Dougherty, evidently somewhat disconcerted, "ye're right, Misther Daly. It's quite right ye are. I am a taytotler, it's true; but I—I—I'm not a bigoted wan!"

"WHAT man has done man can do," reads nice and is full of encouragement; but there are some things that no man ever could or will do. No man that ever lived—and we use the word in its scriptural sense—could go to church and sit through a tedious sermon with unflagging attention if there happened to be a restless boy in the next pew forward, with a cold in his head and a chronic snuffle.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

"LEANDER," said Mrs. Spilkins, the other morning, as the former was preparing to leave the house, "when commending my good qualities, why are you like a wool-grower?" "Something about sheep in it, ain't there?" queried Spilkins. "Just like you!" she replied. "The answer is: Because you are a she-praiser." "Knew it all the time," chuckled Leander, as he slammed the door and whistled for a passing street-car.

'Twas ev'ning—he was standing by a pond,
He was list'ning to Batrachian's carousers;
Opal-shaded was the firmament beyond,
Rather lighter the complexion of his trousers.
Perch-ed quiet on the margin was a boy.
He was playing with a specimen of granite,
Cogitating of the quantity of joy
It would give him for to spin it—so he span it.
There were divers coruscations of the water,
With a sort of erysip'las on the trousers,
And an urchin skipping for another quarter—
And the cusses—oh! the cusses! they were rousers.

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Andrew Johnson's Monument.

The monument to ex-President Andrew Johnson, lately unveiled at Greenville, Tenn., bears the following inscription:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Seventeenth President U. S. A.
Born, December 29, 1808.
Died, July 31, 1875.

"His faith in the people never wavered."

ELIZA JOHNSON.
Born, October 4, 1810. Died, January 15, 1876.
"In memory of our Father and Mother."

The monument was erected by three surviving children—Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Stover and Andrew Johnson, Jr.—at the cost of between $7,000 and $8,000.

SABBATH READING.

A Vision.

Pale, blood-stained, who are these that are thronging the throne of God?
Their faces are ashen with anguish, their garments soiled from the sod;
Wide and wan as a sunless ocean, the multitude stands,
With silent lips, and with piteous eyes, and with praying hands.

There is none that speaks, and none that stirs in the numberless hosts,
Like the still white clouds in starless heavens—an army of ghosts;
Slain in the battle scene, with the curses of war in their mouth;
Some in wantonness slaughtered; some stricken of hunger or drouth.

Who will stand for them, who will plead for them, there at the throne?
Are they not all God's children, whom Christ has claimed for his own?
Sinners—but all are sinners, and who can tell their doom?
If there be room in hell, yet in heaven is there not room?

Like the motes of dust from a sunbeam, when a sudden wind has blown,
Like the stars from the presence of God, when a universe is o'erthrown,
They are gone from our gaze, they are gathered and garnered for bliss or pain,
Woman and warrior, Turk and Christian, slayer and slain.

Is there no sign, then, is there no wonder, is there no cry?
Are the dead as a wind that passes, are they gone as the waves go by?
Listen! is there no sound of a sobbing that shakes the air,
And the wail of an unseen multitude, waked from a mute despair!

Do we dream, or are dead men weeping, as they wept in the world below,
For the seeds of war untrodden, and the bitter harvest of woe,
And the guiltless herds that are marched, like the beasts to sacrifice,
That can save not them, nor their rulers, from the hell of falsehood and vice?

And they weep that they see no end, and they cry that the end should be!
Ah, God! send down Thine angel, that the rest die not as we!
As Thou didst send Thy Son, to die that sin might cease,
Send down one lowest of angels, only to breathe of Peace!

To breathe Thy peace in the counsels, where the rulers, unconcerned,
Stake for a perilous glory the honor that Peace has earned;
And the happy homes of a nation they stake for a statesman's pride;
Oh, send Thy Peace! oh, save them, for whose sakes the Savior died!

—*The Spectator.*

A Word by the Way.

Several years since two merchants had taken their seats in the morning train for a certain city. They were neighbors, dwelling in a contiguous suburb, and doing business in a large and populous town. Although their residences were near together, and they saw each other daily, they were not intimate. They had few sympathies in common. One had been for many years a professed disciple of Christ, loving God's house, and alive to all that pertained to the spread of the gospel. The other was a respectable and successful merchant, absorbed in business, and to all appearance indifferent to all beyond this life. On the morning in question these two neighbors happened to occupy the same seat in the railway carriage. They soon became earnestly engaged in conversation on business, its prospects, their own plans and successes.

The worldly merchant, the elder of the two, said they had been very successful for the year past, and could now say he had a competence. "I do not care," said he, "to be worth any more."

"Well," said his friend, "this life is all provided for. That is all right. But how about the life beyond?"

"Oh," was the reply, "I do not worry myself about that."

"But ought you not to trouble yourself about it?"

"No, I think not. I have no doubt that it will be right."

"But I would not thus trust without looking into the matter. The interests involved are momentous."

The train had reached the station, and the two merchants separated, each taking his way to his own place of business. A few months afterward the Christian merchant missed his neighbor from the morning train. On inquiry he learned that he was sick. Days and weeks passed, and he knew only that his neighbor was unable to be out. At length, as he was in his office in the city one day, he received a telegram that his neighbor was dying and was desirous to see him. He lost no time in hastening to his bedside. There, surprised and delighted, he heard from the lips of the dying man this announcement:

"I could not die without thanking you, sir, for what you said to me some months since in the railway train. It made an impression on me at the time, and since I have been shut up here it has come up to me again. I am dying, but I trust all beyond. My hope is in Christ."

Was not that a rich reward for one act of Christian fidelity? What opportunities for thus speaking a "word by the way" are constantly occurring, and how glorious would be the results were they improved!

Art and Religion.

Bear us witness, ye poets and actors, ye painters and sculptors, ye singers and players upon instruments, that your arts have not saved the most of you from becoming petty, selfish men and women. You are jealous of one another. You are greedy of praise and of the gold it brings. You know that there is nothing in your art that enlarges and liberalizes you, that restrains you from drunkenness and vices that shall not be named, that gives you sobriety and solidity of character, that enlarges your social sympathies, that naturally leads you into organizations for helping others outside of your own circle. Bear us witness, that you are not the men and women who are relied on for performing the duties of society. If all were like you—if all shirked the duties of social and civil life like you—if all were as much unfitted by their ideas and their employments as you are for carrying the great burdens of society, what do you suppose would become of the country, and what would become of the world?

Now, if there is anything in art that can take the place of religion, we should like to see it. If there is anything in culture that can take the place of religion, it has not yet revealed itself. Culture is centered in self. Self is the god and self is the model of all culture. Why should it not ultimate in selfishness? Culture assumes that what is present in a man needs only to be developed and harmonized to lift character to its highest point, and life to its highest issues. It carries no idea of self-surrender, which is the first fact in practical religion of any valuable sort, and the first fact in all good development. Greece and Rome had plenty of culture, and are still our teachers in art, but the beauty that looked upon them from every hill and gate and temple could not save them from their vices. By and by culture will learn how powerless it is to make a man that shall be worth the making, and what poor instruments science and art are for uprooting the selfishness that rules the world. It is slowly learning this, and men who have bowed low to her have been touched with that divine discontent which nothing but religion can allay.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for July.*

A Pure Heart.

What is a pure heart? It is a heart which finds its whole and only satisfaction in God, which relishes and desires nothing but God, whose thoughts and intents are ever occupied with God, to which all that is not of God is strange and jarring, which keeps itself as far as possible apart from all unworthy images and joys and griefs, and all outward cares and anxieties, and makes all these work together for good; for to the pure all things are pure, and to the gentle is nothing bitter.—*Dr. John Tauler.*

The Work of Congress.

During the session of Congress which has just closed there were introduced 6,629 bills and 243 joint resolutions. About 5,300 bills were introduced in the House alone, which is an average of nearly twenty to each member. Of these bills about 260 have been disposed of. In addition to the regular appropriation bills, the most important ones were: The act remonetizing silver, the act allowing criminals in the United States courts to testify in their own behalf, the act providing a new form of government for the District of Columbia, the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, the act forbidding the further retirement of legal-tender notes. These are really all the important public acts that Congress passed last session.

Some of the most important bills considered at this Congress are now lying on the Speaker's table, over 225 bills having passed the Senate which have not yet reached the House. The Senate has been very industrious, and has cleared up its calendar. The only important bills remaining on the Senate calendar undisposed of are as follows:

The bill to create the Territory of Lincoln out of the Black Hills, the bill to amend and revise the patent laws, the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill, the bill regulating compensation for mail transportation and the classification of mail matter, and the bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes.

There are more than 500 bills on the House calendar which were left undisposed of. The most important of these are: The bill to restore to pension rolls those whose names were stricken off for disloyalty, bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters and prevent the illegal traffic in postage stamps, bill to transfer Indian Bureau to War Department, several postal savings bills, the bill to retire the circulation of national banks, to authorize national banks to exchange their reserve for bonds, Texas Pacific bill, Pro Rata bill, Pacific Railroad Funding bill, bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river and the Geneva Award bill.

The only important bills which have passed the House, but were not acted upon by the Senate, reached that body on the day of adjournment. These are the bill to increase the pay of letter carriers, the bill establishing post-routes and the "Arrears of Pensions" bill.

Three or four contested-election cases were left undisposed of by the House.—*Washington Cor. New York Graphic.*

Rain.

The first water—how much it means! Seven-tenths of man himself is water. Seven-tenths of the human race rained down but yesterday! It is much more probable that Cæsar will flow out of a bung-hole than that any part of his remains will ever stop one. Our life is indeed a vapor, a breath, a little moisture condensed upon the pane. We carry ourselves as in a vial. Cleave the flesh, and how quickly we spill out! Man begins as a fish, and he swims in a sea of vital fluids as long as his life lasts. His first food is milk; so is his last and all between. He can taste and assimilate and absorb nothing but liquids. The same is true throughout all organic nature. 'Tis water-power that makes every wheel move. Without this great solvent there is no life. I admire immensely this line of Walt Whitman:

> The slumbering and liquid trees.

The tree and its fruit are like a sponge which the rains have filled. Through them and through all living bodies there goes on the commerce of vital growth, tiny vessels, fleets and succession of fleets, laden with material bound for distant shores, to build up, and repair, and restore the waste of the physical frame.

Then the rain means relaxation; the tension in nature and in all her creatures is lessened. The trees drop their leaves, or let go their ripened fruit. The tree itself will fall in a still, damp day, when but yesterday it withstood a gale of wind. A moist south wind penetrates even the mind and makes its grasp less tenacious. It ought to take less to kill a man on a rainy day than on a clear. The direct support of the sun is withdrawn; life is under a cloud; a masculine mood gives place to something like a feminine. In this sense rain is the grief, the weeping of Nature, the relief of a burdened or agonized heart. But tears from Nature's eyelids are always remedial, and prepare the way for brighter, purer skies.—*John Burroughs, in Scribner for July.*

Honor to American Manufacturers—His Majesty Oscar II., King of Norway and Sweden, has sent to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. the Grand Swedish Gold Medal in recognition of the superiority of their cabinet organs. The medal is surmounted by a crown and bears on one side the inscription "Litteris et Artibus," and on the other around the bust of the King, "Oscar II. Svec. Norv. Goth. Vand. Rex." This honor will be the more valued by the Company from the fact that His Majesty Oscar II. is known to be a musical connoisseur of highest attainments.

Since the beginning of the year the value of domestic exports from New York alone have been $152,185,266. This is $34,000,000 more than the same period last year, and $103,000,000 more than the same period in 1876.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Next year the 1,800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum is to be celebrated at Pompeii.

In Paris, year by year, there is a uniform increase in the prevalence of diphtheria, due, it is alleged, in great measure to a neglect to isolate cases of this disease.

Dr. Muirhead has at length succeeded in applying the duplex system to submarine telegraphic cables, notwithstanding the obvious difficulty of the task. He has doubled the sending power of a cable, at a cost far below what the cost of a new cable would involve.

Dr. Cassells, a distinguished aural surgeon of Glasgow, Scotland, lately read a paper describing numerous cases of ear disease traceable to sewer gas, which had poisoned the air of houses in which the patients resided. He believes this sort of poison to be a very frequent cause of deafness.

Speaking of the uses of pain, the *Lancet* observes that generally it may be set down as an axiom that the chief and most obvious service of pain to humanity is as a deterrent and warning sensation to ward off danger. Pain, however, has a secondary and educational value as regards the mind and temper, and some sorts of pain may be specially designed for this purpose. In this view, also, pain has a practical interest, because the development of mind is a process governed by natural laws of which science is perfectly competent to take heed.

There is a process of hatching shad eggs by machinery, in operation at Havre de Grace, Md., where over eight million shad were hatched last year. The eggs to be hatched are placed in sheet-iron cylinders, with wire-netting bottoms, and half submerged in the river. The cylinders are suspended from the shaft arms of levers, and given a slow up and down movement by means of shaftings carrying eccentrics acting on the long arms of the levers; the whole is set in motion by a ten-horse-power steam engine. The engine and other machinery are carried by a large scow anchored in the stream. The fish so hatched prove hardy, and bear transportation well, even as far as California.

Port wine marks: Several surgeons, says an English paper, have of late endeavored to remove this disfigurement from the human face, obliterating the mark without a scar. In these cases the mark was confined to the right half of the face, and the treatment consisted of scarification, by means of parallel incision, the entire thickness of the skin, made by a frozen scalpel, the skin being also frozen by the ether spray. The cuts were one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and, as soon as these were healed, a second set of parallel incisions were made, obliquely to the direction of the first set, and so on with a series of operations until complete. Perfect success was the result, as the port-wine mark gradually faded away, and was finally obliterated without leaving a scar. Instruments have since been prepared having sixteen parallel blades, which make the operation very simple to execute.

A new English idea is a bullet-proof thus described: The shield is of bullet-proof steel, swinging on the axletree of two light wheels, and containing four loop-holes. Its entire weight is about 150 pounds. Two front-rank men, laying their hands upon the axletree, push it before them, their rifles being placed in a rack in the shield. Then two rear-rank men follow closely, rifle in hand, being protected, as well as the front-rank men, from direct fire. When the "commence firing" is sounded, the two front-rank men take their rifles from the rack, and, in the old kneeling position, fire through two loop-holes in the middle of the shield. The rear-rank men fire through the upper loop-holes, and the whole two files being in the position of double-rank firing with "front-rank kneeling."

That Fatal Sixty.

A paragraph is "running through the newspapers," as the saying is, to the effect that "The Emperor of Russia, having completed his 60th year, is bound to become mad, as his predecessors on the throne have done so at that age." This declaration, not "founded on facts," may be worthy of contradiction, because, a short time hence, persons who read it, and belong to the numerous class who think that whatever appears in print *must* be true, will give full credence to this.

The present Czar, who completed his 60th year on the 29th of last April, is the only Russian sovereign, during over two centuries and a half, who attained the age said to be so fatal to his race. The Czar Michael, the first Romanoff who ruled in Russia, his reign beginning in 1613, died at the age 49; Alexis, his son and successor, at 48; Feodor, at 25; Ivan, at 33; Peter the Great, at 53; Catherine I., his widow and successor, born of humble parents in Livonia, at 45; Peter II., at 15; Anne, at 47; Ivan, at 24; Elizabeth, at 52; Peter III., at 34; Catherine II., at 67; Paul, at 47; Alexander I., at 48; and Nicholas, before he was 59. Here, of sixteen Russian sovereigns, from 1613 to 1878, only one, the present Czar, may be said to have reached the newspaper-fated age of 60. Catherine of Russia, who lived seven years longer, was a German, without one drop of Russian blood in her veins. Seeing that, in over 250 years of a reigning family, to whom the 60th year was to prove fatal, only *one* reached that age, it is clear that the popular belief was altogether wrong.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Graves of the Poets.

The departure of Bryant suggests a brief reference to the resting places of poetic genius. Joel Barlow, the author of the first American epic, died in Europe and was buried there. Mrs. Sigourney was buried in Hartford, of which city she was a lifelong ornament. Joseph Rodman Drake was buried a few miles out of this city in a private plot on the margin of Long Island sound. Halleck found an honored grave in Groton, Conn., the place of his nativity. When disabled by age from his duties as Astor's clerk, he returned thither, and there passed his last days. Robert C. Sands, once a New York poet of some note, is buried in St. Paul's churchyard. He was one of Bryant's editorial rivals—being in his day leading man on the *Commercial Advertiser*. Turning to British authorship, it may be added that Wordsworth found a grave at Rydal Mount, near which he passed his happiest days. Southey is buried at Keswick, where the best part of his life was spent in arduous literary labor. Shelley and Keats give distinction to the Protestant cemetery at Rome, while Scott rests at Dryburgh abbey, and Byron at the little parish church near Newstead abbey.—*New York Cor. Troy Times.*

Instinct in Birds.

No subject connected with the history of birds furnishes more interesting material for study than that of instinct. Young birds of different species show that they have very different degrees of instinctive knowledge. Some are able to take care of themselves, and do not need a mother to watch over them; others, on the contrary, are perfectly helpless, and need teaching before they can do anything for themselves, except breathe and swallow what is put into their mouths. The young chicken, a short time after it leaves the egg, knows how to take care of itself nearly as well as does the year-old bird. It can run after its mother, use its eyes, pick up food, and answer the call of the old hen; and it does all this without instruction. How different in all these respects from the young barn-swallow! This is blind, and unable to run, or even stand, knowing only enough to open its mouth when it hears the old bird return to the nest, and to swallow the food placed in his open bill. Far from knowing by instinct how to use its wings, as the young chick does its legs, it does not learn this until it is well grown, and had several lessons in flying; and, even then, it flies badly, and improves only after long practice. After it has learned to fly, it is still very helpless and baby-like, and very different from the active, bright-eyed, independent little chick of the barn-yard—and of all the *Rasores*, or scratching birds, such as the hen, the quail, the partridge, the pheasant and the turkey.

The scratching birds are not the only ones which can take care of themselves at an early age. This is true of the running birds, such as the ostrich; and the same is the case with many of the wading birds, such as the woodcock; and, among the swimming birds, there are several kinds that take full care of themselves soon after leaving the shell.

Far from standing in any need of instruction, young ducks take to the water by instinct, even when they have been brought up by a hen; and they know that they are perfectly safe upon it, although the anxious hen tries in every way to restrain them and to call them back.

There are many ways in which some of our young birds show their really wonderful instincts, but there is nothing more curious in this respect than the habits of the little chickens, which most of us have opportunities of noticing—if we choose to take the trouble. These little creatures, almost as soon as they are born, understand what their mother "clucks" to them; they know that they must hide when a hawk is about; they often scratch the ground for food before they see their mother or any other chicken do so; they are careful not to catch bees instead of flies, and they show their early smartness in many ways which are well worth watching.

But sometimes a brood of these youngsters find something that puzzles them, as when they meet with a hard-shelled beetle, who looks too big to eat and yet too small for a playmate.—*Prof. W. K. Brooks, in St. Nicholas for July.*

Italian Ladies.

The ladies of both Rome and Naples dress with exquisite taste, in plain colors, in full European and American costume. In the matter of bonnets, those of Naples, in the opinion of my lady companions, excel in richness and elegance those of Paris. The afternoon drive on the Corso at Naples was almost equal to that of the Champs Elysees in the display of ladies' toilets, as well as in the turnout of fine equipages. But little female beauty is, however, seen either at Naples or Rome, except in very young girls and children. There is no doubt that the Italian ladies lose the bloom and freshness of youth at a very early age after marriage. The young Italian girls who come in from the country in their picturesque costumes are, many of them, quite handsome, but their mothers, by whom they are usually accompanied, look old enough to be their grandmothers. This comes probably from the life of exposure which they live, working in the field, and it would almost seem that the greater portion of this work is performed by women.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

Conundrums.

Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Why is an Englishman like a bee? Because he is ruled by a Queen.

What is the best way to curb a wild young man? To bridal him.

What kind of a ship has two mates and no Captain? Court ship.

Why is a discontented man like a watch-dog? Because he is a growler.

What is it that by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

What is that which makes everything visible, but is itself unseen? Light.

Why is a letter like a flock of sheep? Because it is penned and folded.

What class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

At what time is a cigar like an old maid? When there is no match for it.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

Why is a newly-born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a squall.

Coffee was sneeringly called "Mohammedan gruel" when first introduced into Europe.

Wilhoft's Tonic is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
For sale by all Druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the Hair.

Perfection in Cookery.
The nearest approach to perfection in articles designed for kitchen use is that of Dooley's Yeast Powder. With very little experience the housewife or cook is always sure of delicious biscuits, rolls, bread, cake, etc., every time.

Don't Forget It—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for the cure of Palpitation, Enlargement and Spasms of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, and all tendency to Ossification of the Heart; also, Rheumatism and Debility of the Heart, and General Debility and Sinking of the System. Also, for Nervous, Sleepless and Restless Patients, and for all complaints arising from Heart Disease, either organic or sympathetic. Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is recommended for only the cure of Heart Disease, and it does its work. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.
For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Don't Forget that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "Don't Forget It."

Parsons' *Purgative Pills* make new rich blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill a night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible.

For upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Handy to Have in the House.—There is nothing like Grace's Salve for the immediate relief and speedy cure of Burns, Scalds, Flesh Wounds, Cuts, Felons, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Erysipelas, old Sores, &c. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists generally.

Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to cure a bad case of Rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, but just as we were on the point of lifting the shekels a sympathizing friend suggested *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, and the money and the patient vanished instanter.

After you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "Don't Forget It" advertisement in particular.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS
Z
REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our Engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.
ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

BOOKS, Papers. Want Agents. Send Stamp. L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money refunded) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. Send for Pamphlets.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

How TO BE PLUMP
12mo. Cloth 50c.
The Author, Dr. Duncan, relates his own experience.
The man or woman who is "thin as a rail" will find in this little book abundant encouragement of becoming "as plump as a partridge."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*
DUNCAN BROS., Publishers,
131 and 133 Clark Street, CHICAGO.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-DEALERS.

GRACE'S SALVE.
Jonesville, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—*Messrs. Fowles:* I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, U. J. Van Ness.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

Don't Forget It!
After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few times, you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of
THREE DOLLARS,
and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.
REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of $3.00. Or for $3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges by Express. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered for the money. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address
THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—A new, popular, Illustrated COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, in 3 convenient (octavo) volumes, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D. Send for Descriptive Circular. Sells at sight to Sunday school scholars, teachers, superintendents, Bible students, clergymen, &c., of all denominations. A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, New York.

$4. TELEPHONES For Business Purposes. Outfit [illegible] others in clearness and volume of tone. Illus. circular & testimonials for 3 cts. Address Telephone Co., Mallet Creek, Ohio.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

GUNS [illegible] Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$3300 A Year. How to make it. [illegible] & Yonge, [illegible]

For Wants in the East and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chromo House, Chicago.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Sent Free 20 pages. Action and remarkable results of the new Compound Oxygen cure. Address STARKEY & PALEN, Philadelphia.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED. 1st CATALOGUE FREE. Laughton, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

ORGANS Retail price $275 only $65. PIANOS retail price $650 only $175. [illegible] Beatty, Washington, N. J.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—4 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Dildine's Self-Setting Animal Traps.
Patented Dec. 10, 1872, and August 25, 1874.
This Trap takes the lead of all other Traps now in use for catching Mice, Rats, Gophers, Rabbits, etc., etc. Made of three sizes. The traps are self-setting—always ready—catches the game alive, and many can be caught before removing them from the Trap. For $1 in advance will send a Sample Trap by mail, postage paid.
Agents Wanted.—With one Trap an Agent can start in the business, as he can sell by sample. The Traps sell rapidly, which makes it very profitable to Agents.
Address JOHN DILDINE, Inventor, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!
The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No Patent Right Swindle. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable substitute for Quinine
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & Co., 35 Wooster street, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

BEFORE
AND
AFTER

ANTI-FAT
The GREAT REMEDY for
CORPULENCE.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.
"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.
Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADE MARK
"VIBRATOR"
Reg. March 1[illegible]
187[illegible]
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

C. N. U. No. 27

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 11, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State.
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State.
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State.
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
J. H. SMART of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord-tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Central Committee Meeting

By the direction of the Democratic County Convention, the several members of the Democratic Central Committee of DeKalb county, together with candidates on the Democratic ticket, will meet at Auburn, July 20, 1878, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All are especially requested to attend. The following are the committee:

Butler-tp., J. Quince; Keyser-tp., B. B. Thomas; Jackson-tp., J. J. Walters; Concord-tp., S. S. Shutt; Newville-tp., G. H. Munn; Stafford-tp., Jas. Wilson; Wilmington-tp., J. M. Norford; Auburn precinct, D. D. Moody; Waterloo precinct, D. Y. Husselman; Richland tp., C. B. Kagey; Fairfield-tp., Sol. Reinoehl; Smithfield-tp., F. C. Waterman; Franklin-tp., Jas. Sewell; Troy tp., B. F. Cornelius.

W. H. DILLS, } Secty's.
JNO. ROBBINS, }

* * *

Grant; the great General who planned the campaign against Vicksburg (?), that great statesman, (?) that consumate ass, is a candidate for a third term. He says "stranger things than that have happened."

* * *

The Valparaiso MESSENGER presents the name of Hon. J. H. Winterbotham of Laporte county to the Democracy of the 10th district, for the Congressional nomination. It will now be in order for the Michigan City Democracy to second the suggestion.

* * *

The eastern question is about settled for the present. The decisions of the European Congress are not satisfactory to Russia, she having gained nothing for her great loss of men and money. Greece wants to fight Turkey,—what a flow of turkey-greece there will be.

* * *

The Boonville (Ind.,) Enquirer unfurls the following Presidential banner for 1880: "For President, Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. For Vice-President, General Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania." Would it not be well enough for Hoosiers to take care of Hoosiers, and allow outside candidates to take care of themselves lest the order might be reversed, a la St. Louis.

* * *

We hear the name of John B. Stoll, of the Ligonier Banner, mentioned in connection with the nomination for congress on the Democratic side in this (13th) district. If he should be nominated, the democratic party may depend upon a thorough canvass. We do not credit the report that he would accept the nomination even if tendered him. It shou'd be the object of the democrats to defeat, if possible, the republican nominee. It is also reported, and upon what we consider good authority, that Hon. John H. Baker will not be a candidate for renomination, preferring to retain his connection with his law business in which he has been very successful.—Warsaw Union.

Hon. J. H. Baker has been interviewed by Williams of the INDIANIAN, and expressed a willingness "to serve the people of the thirteenth district with whatever ability he possessed." Reub. has him planted for a third term.

* * *

If the Communists will display wisdom enough to adopt Senator Thurman's red bandanna as their gonfalon, we may all have a chance of following it to the White House, and to victory. It may not be amiss just here to inquire what kind of a handkerchief Governor Hendricks uses.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOV. HENDRICKS uses the kind of a rag that suits the Democracy of Indiana, —one with a national border of red, white and blue, and the word STATESMAN printed in large letters as a center piece; the reverse side embelished with a GREEN BACK, around the margin of which facsimiles of the standard gold and silver coins of America are grouped in matchless beauty. The flag of Hendricks and the Democracy of Indiana is proudly waving in the political winds of the west and south; the east too will be caught in the gale; the freemen of America will act as color-guards, and fraud and corruption will be swept out of existence by the approaching political hurricane.

13th District Conventions.

The Republicans of this District have called their convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, to meet at Kendallville, Aug. 14th, 1878. The Greenbackers have fixed the time for their convention for the same purpose, on July 17th, at the same place. The Democratic convention will probably be held at the same place, or at Goshen, about the 20th of August.

* * *

On the last page of this paper will be found the address of the National Greenback Committee of this Congressional District. We publish it, not that we think any good can be accomplished for the greenback cause through a third party movement, nor that we take any stock in what the Chicago Tribune or any other paper may say for political buncombe, concerning the reported disgraceful scenes in the closing of the last Congress; but, for the reason that the monetary system advocated by the greenback party is antagonistic to the bankrupting financial policy of the present administration, and is in harmony with the doctrines set forth in the platform of the Democracy of Indiana to a greater or less extent; and for the further reason, that we feel disposed to give the greenback party in this district a fair show, notwithstanding our very positive conviction that whatever beneficial results are attained will come through the efforts of the DEMOCRACY of the West and South.

* * *

"C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, is mentioned favorably in connection with the Democratic congressional nomination in this district. Mr. McClellan is an unflinching Democrat, a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman of integrity and great personal popularity. If nominated he would make a brilliant canvass, and despite the odds against him we believe he would be elected."—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

We presume Mr. McClellan and his many friends in this county regard the above notice as highly complimentary, and the Democracy of DeKalb county think it worthily bestowed; but we venture the assertion that our friend McClellan has not the remotest idea of being a candidate for Congressional honors. True, from what we have known of the gentleman by reputation, and the very high terms in which he is spoken of by those who have been intimately associated with him in this and neighboring counties for years, it is safe to say that he is a man who has earned the confidence of the public by his devoted attention to his profession, by honorable and fair dealing with his fellow-men, by every thing that goes to make up a true citizen, and that no better man could be selected to represent this district in Congress if he would consent to make the race. The time has come when men of ability are in demand for such high and responsible positions, men who are in sympathy with the laboring masses of the country, men who have succeeded in life by their own endeavors, Mr. McClellan has these qualifications, and with them the ability to protect the interests of his constituents. We regret that his large legal practice and other business engagements are such that he would not feel justified in accepting a nomination and spending his time and money in making a thorough canvass of the district.

* * *

It is remarkable how much fire can be created in the northern heart for the small sum of $500 promised, and only $50 of that amount paid. During the political excitement in November, 1876, Lize Pinkston made herself famous in the estimation of the managers of the Presidential fraud and their followers throughout the north, by making all manner of sworn statements in the interest of the Republican party; and now comes this same "old Lize," together with her present husband (Pritchard) and several other witnesses, and swear to a statement that would fill a column, denying every alligation made in presence of the "visiting statesmen." "Lize" now swears that she was induced to appear before the Returning Board by two prominent Republicans—Brewster and Dinkgrave, that she was taken by Republicans to New Orleans, that she was told by Republicans what to say under oath, that she was able to walk and had walked up and down the Custom-house stairs on the very day of her examination, but was induced to lie down on a sofa and be carried into the room of the Returning Board in order to produce a greater impression; that she was paid $500 in cash for swearing "to suit," $50 of which she made use of, and the balance was left in the hands of her Republican friend Brewster, who has since refused to return it.

All these statements and many more were made under oath, in presence of witnesses, and obliterate every particle of evidence given by her before the "visiting statesmen." We take no stock in any such "flop-over" testimony, and look upon all recent developments by persons of this character as simply placing the Democratic party on an equal footing with the Republican party; for the man or woman that will sell his or her integrity, will give away their honor and do not deserve the confidence of any party, especially when reliable evidence from responsible sources has long since been secured fixing beyond a doubt in the minds of all honorable men, the undeniable fact that a fraud now fills the highest position in the gift of the American people.

* * *

Hon. W. D. Hill, of Defiance county, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the 6th Ohio district.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at F. E. Davenport.

Fish.

Great reduction in Pickerel—they never, in the history of the country, sold so low. Just received five hundred half barrels, which we offer at $1.75, the usual price is $4. Kits 50c, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. 4t.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

W. H. DILLS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1878.
John H. Gugerli }
vs. } Divorce.
Nathalie E. Gugerli }

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Nathalie E Gugerli, is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of June, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
By B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Ind.
John J. Littlefield, }
vs. }
John Mellan. }

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnishment has also been issued against the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, before me the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, Justice. [SEAL.]
Moody & Hoffman, Plff's. Atty's. 8-2-4. w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Shaff, J. Adam and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Dinnin, principal, and Hug. W. Dinnin, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Dinnin on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents [$544.20] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3d, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hortense Hale is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty one hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents [$2118.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty four (34), township thirty four (34), north of range fourteen (14 east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 2, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 29th, 1878.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$72,002.65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,635.05
Due from other National Banks	2,385.13
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,566.75
Premiums paid	5,000.00
Bills on other banks	3,800.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	154.62
Specie including gold Trea'y certificates,	750.00
Legal-tender notes	3,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$151,254.20

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	2,700.00
Undivided profits	4,731.20
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	16,674.65
Demand certificates of deposit	30,044.75
Profit & Loss	2,500.00
Total	$151,351.20

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S.

I, W. McIntyre, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1878. GUY PLUM, N. P.

Correct Attest:
GEO. HARRARD, }
ISAAC HAGUE, } Directors.
E. BERRY, }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles Whitney et al are plaintiffs and John C. Yaney, John Walker, Benjamin Casey and Joseph B. Lanning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-eight [38] in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 12, 1878. Pf. $7.[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jeremiah Barkholder is plaintiff, and Cyrus Martin and Ann Martin are defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents, ($220.50), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 13, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the north half of the north west quarter of section twenty-two, (22) township thirty-five, (35) north of range twelve, (12), east, commencing at the south east corner of the above described land, thence west ten rods, (10) thence north about twelve rods, (12), to lot of land owned by John Bair, thence east ten rods, (10), thence south to the place of beginning, containing three fourths of an acre of land more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
Guy Plum Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn June 19th, 1878. Pf. $9.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Jno. C. Somers and Matilda A. Somers etal are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty dollars and ten cents, $2940.10, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that part of the north half of the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty two 32, in township thirty-four, 34, north, of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, lying south of Ninth 9th, street, and west of a line commencing at the north east corner of lot number sixty, 60, in Somers' addition to the town of Auburn in said county, and running thence south to a point on the south side of Union street, directly opposite and south of the south east corner of lot number one hundred and nine, 109, in said addition, also lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6, seven 7, eight 8, nine 9 thirteen 13, fourteen 14, fifteen 15, sixteen 16, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, twenty-one 21, twenty-two 22, twenty-three 23, twenty-four 24, twenty-five 25, twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, thirty two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36, thirty-seven 37, thirty eight 38, thirty-nine 39, forty 40, forty-one 41, forty-two 42, forty-three 43, forty-four 44, forty five 45, forty six 46, forty seven 47, forty eight 48, forty nine 49, fifty 50, fifty one 51, fifty two 52, fifty three 53, fifty-four 54, fifty five 55, fifty six 56, fifty seven 57, fifty eight 58, seventy four 74, seventy five 75, seventy six 76, seventy seven 77, seventy eight 78 seventy nine 79, eighty 80, eighty one 81, eighty two 82, eighty three 83, eighty four 84, eighty five 85, eighty six 86, eighty seven 87, eighty eight 88, eighty nine 89, ninty 90, ninty-one 91, ninty two 92, ninty three 93, ninty four 94, ninty five 95, one hundred and ten 110, one hundred and eleven 111, one hundred and fourteen 114, one hundred and fifteen 115, one hundred and sixteen 116, one hundred and seventeen 117, one hundred and eighteen 118, one hundred and nineteen 119, one hundred and twenty 120, in said addition.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
R. Dexter Tefft Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pf. $16.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W Jefferds for the use of James D. Kelley is plaintiff, and Sanford Bassett and Mary Bassett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, (1255.85), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the southeast quarter of section number four, (4) township thirty-four, (34) north of range thirteen, (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirty-four, (34) rods west of the west line of West street in Hopkins' addition to the town of Waterloo, intersected by the centre of Maple street in said town and in the line of a direct extension of said Maple street westerly, and running thence south three degrees and ten minutes, (3° 10') east, two and eighty five and one hundredths, (2 85-100) chains, thence south eighty-seven degrees and twenty one minutes, (87° 21') west thirteen and eight five one hundredth, 13 85-100, chains, thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes 3° 42', east, four, 4, chains thence north eighty-seven degrees and twenty-one minutes, 87° 21' east, one and twenty seven one hundredths, 1 27-100, chains, thence south three degrees and fifteen minutes, 3° 15', east, six and sixty-six hundredths, 6 66-100, chains, thence south eighty-three degrees and twenty-seven minutes, 83° 27' west, seven and twenty five one hundredths 7 25-100, chains, (this last line being seven and twenty-five one hundredth 7 25-100 north of the south line of said quarter section and running parallel therewith), thence north three degrees and fifteen minutes 3° 15' west on the west line of said quarter section twenty-four, 24, chains, to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, thence east nine and twenty-nine one hundredth 9 29-100 chains, thence south three degrees and five minutes, 3° 5' east, five 5, chains thence north eighty six and three fourth 86¾ degrees, east, nine and seventy-one one hundredth 9 and 71-100, chains, thence south three degrees and ten minutes, east, 3° 10', one and seventy-one one hundredth 1 71-100, chains, thence north eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east 86° 45', three and twenty-three one hundredth chains, 3 23-100, thence south thirty feet, 30, thence south eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes, 86° 45', west, three & forty-six and one half one hundredth 3 46½-100, chains, to the place of beginning, also the following described tract of land, situated in the same township, section and range, commencing at a point on the west line of West street in Hopkins addition to the town of Waterloo sixteen rods, 16, north of the point on said line and street intersected by the north line of Maple street, in said addition to said town, thence north eight 8 rods, thence west twenty rods, 20, thence south eight 8 rods, thence east twenty 20 rods, to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pf. $21.25.

BARGAINS FROM THE
AUCTION SALE
OF LAST WEEK.

100 Doz. Gents' Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, large size, 50cs. worth 75c.

75 Doz. Gents' rich Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, new colors, extra quality, 75c each, worth $1.25.

50 Doz. Ladies Silk Ties, choice colors, and of the best quality, 25c each worth 75c.

1,000 Japanese—Chinese—Fans, 10c., 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c each, worth double. Also large lines of black and white silk fans, 25, 35, 50 and 75c, worth three times the money.

60 Pieces Yard wide French Percales, 6 1-4c per yard, worth anywhere 10c.

100 Pieces Yard wide English Chints, 8c per yard, worth 12 1-2c anywhere.

50 Pieces Bourette dress goods 10c per yard, worth 18c. 50 pieces Cotton Dress goods 12 1-2 per yard, worth 20c.

200 Pieces White Dress Goods, viz: Nainsook Stripes and Checks, Victoria Lawns, Lace Striped Piques, 5, 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2 and 20c per yard, all much under value.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!

New assortment this week, mounted with elegant handles, at popular prices. Summer Underwear for gentlemen ladies and children. Full line in all sizes and qualities. Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Lace Goods' Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Facy Goods, Dress Buttons, etc. Probably the largest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices consistant with good quality.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
GROCERIES
TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS AND GLASSWARE.

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only, in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Greeo Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cents, Arbuckles' and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c. Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sold at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADELES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John P. Widney is plaintiff, and Wm. Richmond et al, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy-one cents, $1786.71, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north east quarter of section twenty-four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in DeKalb county, Indiana. I will first offer for sale all that part of the north east quarter of section twenty four 24, township thirty three, 33, north of range fourteen, 14, east, lying north of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, and if the proceeds of the sale of said tract be insufficient to pay said sum interest and cost, then I will expose to sale all that part of the north west quarter of the north east quarter of said section, lying south of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago railroad, and if there still be a residue of said sum interest and cost remaining unpaid I will expose to sale the south half of said north east quarter of said section twenty-four, 24, and all that part of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of said section twenty four, 24, lying south of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago railroad.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, June 19th, 1878. Pf. $11.75.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Court Court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.
June 10th, 1878.

THE NEW YORK STORE
Is now headquarters for
CLOTHING,
Dress Goods,
Notions, Hosery,
Gloves, Carpets,
Trunks, Valices,
Ladies Linen Suits,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Black Silks,
Fans, Ribbons,
Fancy Goods, &c.,
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN
Will attend promptly to all orders for
DRAYING AND HAULING.
Rattling good teams and reasonab

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.
Removed to No. 6 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's Pills cure liver complaint.

Suscribe for the campaign COURIER.

One more couple; on the ga-lorious 4th.

Wood wanted—in exchange for the COURIER.

Miss Lucy Mays left to-day to visit friends at Columbus, Ind.

Fort Wayne and Decatur celebrated at Rome City on the Fourth.

Mr. D. Y. Husselman, of Waterloo, favored us with a call last week.

Both of the Columbia City papers have correspondents in Pittsburgh. (?)

Columbia City has a military company,—just organized and officered.

The POST and COMMERCIAL of Columbia City each have a severe attack of Unicum.

The heavy rains of last week caused considerable delay in securing the wheat crop.

The London Show balloon ascension was a success; the best ever witnessed in this place.

Mrs. Hampton of Wayne county, Ind., is now in our place visiting her daughter, Mrs. Austin.

Harvest seemed to be of more importance to the farmer than the circus, therefore a slim crowd.

The Greenback Congressional Convention will be held at Kendallville on the 17th of July.

Hon. R. M Lockhart, of Waterloo, went to Indianapolis yesterday, in the interests of the State Fair.

Mr. Rodgers, of Orland, Steuben Co., has sold thirty bushels of strawberries from his garden this season.

The greenbackers have made the Wolcottville Gazette their "organ," in this district.—Albion New Era.

We noticed Judge Carpenter, of Warsaw, attorney for the B. & O. Railroad, at the Swineford House, July 4th.

The martial band rendered valuable services on the Fourth, for which the members deserve the thanks of the citizens.

Miss Jennie Foster, the sprightly little niece of Dr. Knorr, now of Syracuse is visiting her friend Miss Maud Abright.

The saloons of Auburn were all closed on the 4th, but the devil's howitzers filled the pockets of many of our young men and boys.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

The Defiance (Ohio) Democrat has changed hands, Messrs White & Bymyer retiring for "repose," to be succeeded by Geo. P. Hardy.

We learn that Mr. J. G. Johnson, of Waterloo, will be a candidate for Auditor on the Greenback ticket. Jess. would make a strong candidate.

Dr. Kemery, of Angola, a sterling, enterprising gentleman, was in the city on Monday. He is visiting some of our principal cities professionally.

Fessler, the defaulting treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, was arrested in Canada and brought back to Canton with $20,000 of the county's money.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

A picked nine from Waterloo and Auburn played a game of base ball with our home club on the 4th. Five innings played, standing 5 to 7 in favor of Auburn.

Mr. Hollister and family returned last evening. Mr H. has only partially recovered from a severe illness caused by sunstroke. His lower limbs are considerably paralized.

The gross receipts of the ten cent dance in Ensley's Hall during the day and evening of July 4th, amounted to about $70. The Hook & Ladder boys richly deserve such encouragement.

American oarsmen have finally won a victory in British waters. The Columbia College crew beat the Hertford's at Henley, for the visitor's challenge cup, July 4th.

Mr. Richards, residing near Hicksville, Ohio, had a valuable horse and new buggy stolen from him on the night of July 4th.

Mr. Samuel Wasson, of Concord, being the oldest settler persent, at the meeting on the Fourth, is entitled to the cane as offered by the committee on that day.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Auburn in a variety of ways, the five and ten cent dances appeared to be the most attractive feature of the day's doings.

The public has been humbugged so often with worthless medical preparations, that only a few good ones remain in use. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is one of them. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. sell Clothing, Dry Goods and Groceries, cheaper than any other store in the county. Get their prices and be convinced.

A Mrs. Men, in Kosciusko county, recently gave birth to triplets, two boys and one girl, each weighing six pounds. The attending physician is confident that none of them got away.

Parent cannot be too careful in guarding the health of their babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is known not to contain anything injurious. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The town board of LaGrange sat down on outsiders who proposed to run hacks and other conveyances between the town and campmeeting ground. It costs $3.00 and $5.00 for a privilege.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th inst, presents a life-like photograph of Ten Broeck the winner of the four mile race, in the shape of a large fat ox. Did Cincinnati place her money on the wrong horse?

Drop in with your Mexican dollars, your trade dollars, your daddy dollars, your greenback dollars, or any other kind of dollars, and have them placed to your credit at 100 cents each, on subscription for the COURIER.

Items from correspondents are scarce this week. Why? Are you afraid of the new editor? Don't be backward, send along the news, call at the office when convenient and have a chat with us.

Col. W. C. Williams, of Albion, and Mr. W. B. McConnel, of Angola, honored our sanctum with their presence last week. By the way, Col. Williams is mentioned as the greenback candidate for congress in this district.

Will the Secretaries of the Masonic, Odd Fellow, and any other society or organization for benevolent or charitable puposes in Auburn, please report to us the names of their officers, and the time of meeting.

The Fort Wayne National Bank has declared a simi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

That's nothing; the Auburn National Bank declared a dividend of 10 per cent. at the semi annual meeting of the Directors, July 1st.

The Pastors or officers of the several churches in Auburn will oblige us by furnishing the following information for directory purposes. Name of the Pastor in charge, the time of regular service, the hour for Sabbath school, and the prayer meeting evening.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

How is this for low prices: Coffee A Sugar 10c., extra C Sugar 9c. Best Rio Coffee 22c., and a splendid Coffee for 20c. Saginaw salt $1.25 per bbl. Four ten cent bars of Soap for 25c., at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Mr. Covill, at Garrett, is making a brick house out of the frame one in which he now resides. He is surrounding it with a tier of brick, and will, when finished, make a splendid residence.

The B. & O. Rail Road will run an excursion train to Columbus, Ohio, and return on Tuesday, July 16th. Fare for the round trip only $2.50, which includes admission to Penitentiary and Insane Asylum. This will be a splendid opportunity to "take in" the Capitol at a small expense.

BASKET MEETING AND PIC-NIC.—The Liberals and Spiritualists will hold a meeting in Goldsmith's Grove, seven miles east of Auburn, on the Newville road, next Sunday, July 14th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., July 6, 1878.

J. C. Buckwalter, Holgate & Saunders, Catharine Depew, Emma France, Ralph E. Hoyt, Agnes A. Moffet, Sophia Plotner, David W. Warner.

J. RAINIER, P. M.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Special Notice.

I desire to state to the citizens of Franklin township, that I will be at home to attend to business of the township, on Tuesday of every week, until further orders. 3t.

B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.

The Warsaw Indianian gave a detailed account in last week's issue, of a fatal accident which happened to a boy named Lewis Near, of that place, caused by being thrown from a freight train, the cars passing over him, cutting off both legs and one arm.

The Steuben Republican of last week contains a full account of the Whittaker murder, perpetrated at Bronson, Mich. Jealousy and bad whisky, twin evils in some households, conquered their victims; and two souls passed into darkness.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir:—The Corunna Cornet Band desire, through the columns of the COURIER, to return thanks to Mr. M. C. Markle for the splendid supper tendered them on the evening of the Fourth of July, for which his kindness shall never be forgotten.

Tom C. Mays, of the Auburn COURIER, having sold that paper, steps quietly down from the editorial tripod preparatory to ensconsing himself in the clerk's office of DeKalb county. The press of northern Indiana loses an accomplished member of the profession in his voluntary retirement.—Albion New Era.

The Corunna Brass Band was with us on the Fourth, to give life to the occasion, their music was appreciated by the people present, and the band went home with the well wishes of all for future success in their musical enterprise. Can't Auburn afford a good band?

Greenback County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a greenback mass convention of DeKalb county will be held at

AUBURN, JULY 20th, 1878,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. to select candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the coming election.

J. J. HOOPINGARNER, Sec'y.

Plymouth has a vicious horse which is allowed to graze upon the commons and chase persons who happen to go near him. A few days ago he attacked a little boy, knocking him down, the horse tramping him with his fore feet until driven away by the boy's comrade. The injuries received will probably prove fatal.

The Board of State House Commissioners will receive sealed proposals from 2 to 3 o'clock p. m., August 15th, 1878, for supplying all the materials and erecting the new State House at Indianapolis. The bids will be opened promptly at 3 o'clock on the day above named.

The premium offered by the Agricultural Association of this county for the best worked road, is attracting general notice throughout the northern portion of the state. Our exchanges nearly all contain notices of the new feature in the way of encouraging work on highways, and recommend similar action by the agricultural societies of their respective counties.

Myers of the Kendalville STANDARD parts with Editor Mays in the following language: We part with Bro Mays reluctantly, as he is the prince of good fellows, and during the past eight years has struggled to build up a first-class paper in our neighboring county. If you should fail to be elected Clerk, Tom, we have a small farm we will rent you.

Every family in the county should have a copy of the COURIER. Persons who don't feel able to take it for a year, can have it six months by paying 90 cents IN ADVANCE, or from now until November 1st, 1878 for 50 cents IN ADVANCE. But remember that the regular rates are $2.00 for a year, or $1.00 for 6 months if not paid in advance.

Green apples are being surrounded by the robust body of the hopeful urchin.

"Speak gently to the little child;
Who hovers around your door,
And plucks the green fruit off the trees,
And still comes back for more.

Speak gently, 'till your itching hand
Can lightly on him fall,
Then pile it on with right good will,
And laugh to hear him squall."

The Boot Upside Down will sell boots and shoes cheaper that ever for the next sixty days. We must have room for our fall goods. We are having made to order for the fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes ever brought to this county. Our prices are always below all competitors.

THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,
Auburn, Ind.

On Monday, July 8th, 1878, Drs. Cowan & Allyn, assisted by Dr. Wood of Angola, and Drs. Sherman & Thompson of Garrett, operated on the diseased shoulder of the son of James L. Smith living seven miles N. W. of Auburn, removing the diseased half of humerus and a portion of the shoulder blade. Patient at last accounts was doing well, bidding fair to recover with a useful limb.

"All flesh is grass," is it? then the bundle of grass we noticed on the street the other day will make hay enough to feed a team of horses all winter.

DARLING—ROOSE.

Attempt to Commit Rape.

We are reliably informed that Miss Abbie Roose while out gathering berries last Friday in company with her little brother, was accosted on the railroad between Altona and Garrett by W. Darling, who presented himself in a partly nude condition and insultingly demanded a sacrifice of the girl's virtue. The young lady not being inclined to yield to his demands, and having the necessary courage and an abundance of muscle, was successful in freeing herself from the hold of the wretch who was seeking her ruin, and made good her escape with honor to herself and her sex. Would that all young women were as brave as Abbie Roose.

LATER:—Since writing the above Darling has been lodged in jail to await a trial.

To-morrow, in all probability, Montreal, Canada, will be the scene of a bloody affray in an attempt to prevent the Orangemen from having their annual parade. Business has almost suspended, the troops have been called out and every precaution taken to prevent a ruction. Irish Catholic's from the States are congregating in large numbers, ten thousand Irishmen from America will probably take part in the affray.

Harvest is here, and now is the time for tramps to get what they don't want, —work; it is also in order now to give them what they need,—the contents of a shot gun, or a piece of bread spread with rat poison, as such constitutional dead beats and ever weary louts of the have-you-any-wood-to-saw profession would be better off lounging 'round in the golden streets of the "New Jerusalem," than "roaming around through this wide world" begging, stealing and murdering as they go.

The Indian war in the north west has commenced, several skirmishes have taken place resulting in victories for the red-skins. The few soldiers there are so much scattered that they are unable to accomplish much good. If the government desires to protect the people on the frontier and forever put a stop to Indian outrages, why not congregate the entire soldiery of the United States, General Sherman, red-tape loafers and all, make one grand charge and sweep the savage nuisances out of existence.

The Siamese twins, which so long held the first place among the wonderful freaks of nature, as applied to the human form, are entirely cast in the shade by a Canadian production now on exhibition at the N. Y. acquarium. It is called "a double-barreled baby," and consists of a pair of healthy female children (if they can be called a pair) with but one abdomen and with one leg each—or, a single body with two heads one leg being operated exclusively by one of the pair. They are described as being a blonde and brunette, and are named Rose and Marie. They are in all essentials two persons with one body, and perform the acts of crying, laughing, &c., independently of each other.—Exchange.

Edison is now hard at work upon a kickaphone, an instrument that for practicability entirely eclipses all of his other "phones." It is especially designed for newspaper offices. It enables an editor, without moving, to bounce every class of bores and people who want free advertising, down four flights of stairs and clear into oblivion. It is expected also to recognize at sight, men who never calculate to pay for their newspaper, commonly called subscription "dead beats," and give chase, kicking the miserable offender at every step, until bruised and bleeding he, by one grand swoop, is kicked off into Egyptian darkness, or more terrible to contemplate, landed in that indescribable void prepared in imagination for Andy Johnson, "Bingham's Hole in the Sky." Beware, delinquents! It beats the telephone.—LaGrange Register.

We hope the people of DeKalb are not the kind that deserve such fate.

The Ligonier Banner in noticing the Democratic candidates for county offices in this county, after naming all the candidates, says: "Of the above named gentlemen we are well acquainted with only two—Messrs. Shutt and Mays. The former is well fitted for the office of representative, being a man of extensive information, strong practical sense, and of the strictest integrity. Mr. Mays, for eight years editor of the Auburn "Courier," is an energetic, progressive, genial sort of a man; amply qualified for the office to which he aspires, and well calculated to prove an efficient, popular officer. We hope to have the pleasure of announcing the triumphant election of both."

A tribute to the memory of Mrs. Alling, written by a former school-mate and friend:

They have laid her down where the violets blow,
And wept o'er her grave life's bitter tears,
Too joyous a being for age to know,
Too frail for the weight of many years.

When life's brightest visions were turning to dust,
And youth's fondest hopes fleing one by one,
She looked aloft with child-like trust,
And softly murmered "thy will be done."

She bade us look up in our dark despair,
To "that home where the many mansions be,"
But we saw not the angels that met her there,
The gates of the city we could not see.

We saw not the angel that met her there,
Nor heard the dip of the mistic oar,
Or the patter of feet on the golden stair,
When she joyously gained the farther shore.

But we know that our loved one has gone before,
That heaven, though viewless, is not so far,
And I hope when we gain the other shore
We may find the gates of heaven ajar.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

[Columbia City Post.]

Mr. Theodore Reed.

On Monday last, according to arrangements made several months ago, our well-known fellow-townsman, Mr. Theodore Reed, assumed the position as editor and publisher of the Auburn "Courier," the official organ of the DeKalb county Democracy. As soon as necessary arrangements can be made, he will remove his family to Auburn, the intention being to make that place his permanent home in the future.

THE POST regrets to make the announcement that so useful a citizen of Columbia City should choose another field of labor. Associated as we have been for many years in politics and business, we know much of Mr. Reed—of the many sterling qualities of heart and soul which make him a gentleman among the highest peers. While a mere boy, called to administer the responsible affairs in the Auditor's office in the declining days of Mr. S. H. Wunderlich and at his death appointed to the place, and afterward elected by an immense majority, he was ever found the painstaking, accommodating and efficient officer which has made him so popular with the people of Whitley. Whether as Town or School Trustee, President of the Agricultural Society, or the many other minor positions filled by him in societies, he was always found true to the trusts imposed. His place among us will not be easily filled.

Ambitious to excel, he worked more for the public than for his own private gain. As a citizen, he has spent all that he made for the improvement of the town, aiding in every public enterprize. His character for honesty and moral worth stand unimpeached, having neither spot or blemish upon it. In politics, a Democrat of the strictest school. He has rendered valuable service to the party by his zealous principle and unselfish zeal to forward its success.

THE POST can most cheerfully recommend him to the Democracy of DeKalb as a gentleman who will deserve their utmost confidence and respect. They will never regret extending it to the fullest extent. Under his control, the "Courier" will take front rank as a Democratic journal. THE POST asks that they will extend to him a generous patronage for the services which he will render.

[Pierceton Free Press.]

The Auburn "Courier," we understand, will soon pass out of the hands of its founder and very able editor, Tom. C. Mays, and be conducted by Theodore Reed, of Columbia City. Mr. Reed is one of Whitley's best men, and will, without doubt, make the "Courier" a welcome messenger of local news. Success, say we, friend Theo.

Ligonier Banner.

Bro. Stall, of the Ligonier Banner, gives us a send-off in this wise: Mr. Reed becomes a resident of Auburn and will devote his undivided attention to the "Courier." Being a good writer and an accomplished gentleman, we extend to him a cordial welcome to the corps editorial.

[Kendallville Standard.]

The Kendallville "Standard" notices our connection with the "Courier" as follows: We cordially welcome Mr. Reed to the corps editorial, and extend the hand of fellowship and brotherly love, and promise to go for him lively.

[Butler Record.]

Tom. C Mays has sold the Auburn "Courier" to a gentleman in Columbia City, who will take charge of the paper next week. We understand that the new editor is an experienced journalist, and a gentleman. May he be successful.

Incorporated town are not authorized by law to require retail liquor dealers to pay license, as will be seen by the following recent decision of the supreme court of this State.

No. 5,872. William Walter vs. the town of Columbia City. Whitley C. C. Reversed. Hawk, J.

Held, That towns in this State have no authority to require a license from liquor dealers to retail unless authorized by some special law, the general statute giving them no such power. (Cowley vs. the town of Rushville, at this term.)

Held, That cities have no power under the general law to regulate and license the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of such cities.

Judgment reversed.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted.

B. GOODMAN.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

A very good representation of the old settlers of DeKalb county were present on the Fourth at Auburn, and after the oration in the grove in the afternoon, they held a meeting to make arrangements for the future. The meeting was called to order by T. D. Gross, and on motion of John McClellan, Jas. R. Cosper was called to the chair and T. D. Gross was made Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That when this meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet at Auburn, on September 19, 1878, and that all who were citizens of the county prior to Jan. 1, 1846, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the meeting. On motion a committee of two from each township was appointed, to ascertain the number of old settlers in their respective townships, and notify and induce them to attend the next meeting, and perform such other duties as in their judgment would be for the best interests of the meeting.

The following were appointed:

Peter Simmons and J. A. Miller, Butler-tp.; A. D. Goetschius and Henry Brown, Jackson-tp.; B. F. Blair and John Plattner, Newville tp.; Samuel Wasson and J. Rhodes, Concord-tp.; C. R. Wanemaker and C. L. Thomas, Stafford-tp.; Geo. Egnew and Nathan Mathews, Wilmington-tp.; T. D. Gross and M. Waterman, Union-tp.; O. C. Clark and Wm. Embra, Keyser-tp.; G. Showers and Thos. Dally, Richland tp.; W. Childs and P. Gushwa, Fairfield-tp.; R. J. Daniels and Jerry Hemstreet, Smithfield tp.; John N. Clark and John Hammond, Franklin-tp.; Wm. Emerson and John Stearns, Troy-tp.

On motion of Dr. Ford, all the papers of DeKalb county were requested to publish these proceedings.

Adjourned.

J. R. COSPER, Chairman.
T. D. GROSS, Secretary.

Press please copy.

HUNTSVILLE, KAN. July 1, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir:—I hasten these few minutes while waiting for my team to feed, to pen a few items from this section of the country.

One week ago to-day at about 4 p. m., Miss Barbary Withroder was struck by lightning, killing her instantly—marks on the side of her neck, down across her breast, were plainly to be seen. She had her arms full of stocks to carry into the house when struck, as she was preparing to bake bread and get supper. The harvesters were all out in the harvest field, and she being alone at the house, was not found for two hours after being struck. She was keeping house for Mr. John Guller, one mile west of us.

Harvesting is about over here. The heavy rains came very near spoiling some wheat that had been headed and shocked previous to the rains. Spring crops look fine, corn tasseling out, oats will be ready to cut in a few days.

A railroad is now in contemplation that will run in a south-westerly direction from Sterling, which will pass near our place.

Shaffer and Stahl, O. K.—weather beautiful.

Mr. John Culbertson and wife paid us a visit last week. John is running a threshing machine and expects to come into our settlement as soon as farmers are ready. He says there is more threshing here than one machine can do.

The wheat market opened at 60 cents and dropped to 45 cents. Eggs and butter are selling at 12½ cents.

A letter from Geo. Picker a few days ago reports a great deal of rain down there; said they could not run a machine for harvesting, east of the Valley river.

The COURIER is a welcome visitor every week.

T. B. T.

Imagination works wonders. How disgusting it is to see young men when away from home mingling with crowds of people undertake to put on drunken airs; see them waltz around some corner to a pump, take a drink of water and come back winking as though they had seen a bottle, presently they hunch a friend and go again, take another sup of water which produces the desired effect upon their imagination, and they come back reeling in imitation of some old toper, thus being able to attract the attention of bystanders and create an impression derogatory the character of the actor, and disgraceful in the estimation of true gentlemen and ladies. Young men who are ambitious in this direction will have cause to regret their boyish desires for drunken popularity when they arrive at more mature years.

Get a pair of those overalls that are warranted not to rip at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains!

We again assert that we shall not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max's.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have faculties for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overall for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Got, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE annual college boat-race between Harvard and Yale, rowed at New London, Ct., was won by Harvard with ease.

A MOST extraordinary confession has been made by Harley G. Brown, the man who by placing obstructions on the track wrecked an express train near Claymont, Del., and caused the death of four persons. Brown admits that he placed the obstructions on the track, not to wreck the train, but to signal it to stop, and thus make it appear that he had averted a fearful catastrophe, hoping in this way to secure from the Railroad Company a grateful recognition of his services in the shape of a position on the road.

TWO MEN entered the office of Grant & Aulls, Philadelphia brokers, and, while one drew the attention of the clerk to the quotations of stocks, the other seized a package containing twelve United States $1,000 bonds. The robbery was not discovered until both had escaped.

THE WEST.

HON. SIDNEY BREESE, who has for many years been one of the Judges of the Illinois Supreme Court, and who, some thirty years ago, served a term in the United States Senate, died at Pinckneyville, Perry county, Illinois, of heart disease, on the 27th of June. He was 78 years of age, was a native of the State of New York, and became a resident of Illinois in 1818, being admitted to the bar in 1820....Latest intelligence from Oregon is that the Klamath braves are getting restless and eager to join in the war. They have already commenced murdering the settlers and stealing stock....The following is the list of the killed and wounded in Bernard's fight with the Indians at Curry Creek, Idaho: Killed—Theodore J. Schultz and W. S. Marriott, of F. Company; H. Gransinger, of A Company. Wounded—J. George Foster, of D Company; George C. Hanson, of G Company—all of the First Cavalry. A citizen scout named Myers was killed. The Indian camp, with tons of property, was destroyed by the troops, and much ammunition captured.

A MURDEROUS climax has been reached in the quarrel of the two factions claiming control of the city administration of East St. Louis, Ill. A party under Mayor Bowman made an attack on the quarters of the metropolitan police of the other faction, and were repulsed by a lively fire of musketry from the station. When the Bowman party approached, they demanded admittance. This they were refused, and ordered to leave the place at once. An effort was made as if to enter the building by force, when the Metropolitans commenced firing into the crowd from the windows of the upper story. The attacking party also fired, and, in all, sixteen shots were discharged. Two men were killed outright and several wounded. The besiegers gathered up their wounded and beat a hasty retreat.

A CINCINNATI telegram says: "The movement against the use of agricultural machinery is reaching such proportions in Ohio and Indiana as to seriously alarm the farmers. Scores of reaping machines have already been destroyed, and every day brings reports of fresh depredations. On other machines notices were posted threatening their destruction if their owners do not lay them aside and employ men to cut their grain. Many farmers are yielding and discarding their machines."....A dispatch from Hat Creek, Wyoming, says a coach from Deadwood, with six passengers, was attacked by road agents, sixty-five miles south of Deadwood. Only two road agents came in view, and, after placing the passengers in line and robbing four of them, they advanced to Daniel Finn, who drew his revolver, shooting one robber in the region of the groin. Finn was about to shoot again, when he was shot by an accomplice of the robber, who was hid in ambush. The ball entered at the left side of the nose, and, passing through the mouth, came out in front of the right ear, inflicting a painful, but not serious, wound. The robbers then retreated, firing several shots, wounding two other passengers slightly....Messrs. Victor F. Lawson & Co., proprietors of the Chicago *Daily News*, have effected the purchase of the Chicago *Evening Post*, with its Associated Press franchise, presses, type, good-will, subscription lists, etc., paying therefor $16,000 in cash. The *Post* thus passes out of existence.

THE SOUTH.

THERE were two hangings in Texas on Friday, June 28. Pablo Paras, a Mexican, was executed at Corpus Christi for the murder of Dr. Newman in 1870, and George Solomon, a negro, was executed at Fairfield for the murder of his wife and step-daughter in June, 1877.

EX-GOV. S. B. PACKARD was before the Potter sub-committee, at New Orleans, the other day, and repeated his story of his election as Governor, and how, as he claims, he was euchred out of the office, by the Wayne McVeagh commission. Packard said his title to the office of Governor of Louisiana was as good as that of Hayes to the Presidency, and he considered them both good. He stated that if the President had acknowledged him as Governor he would have been able to maintain himself with ease.

THE fine steamer Capital City, plying on the Mississippi river between Vicksburg and St. Louis, was burned at Memphis on the 2d inst. A grain elevator caught fire from the burning vessel, and was also destroyed. Two passengers on the Capital City lost their lives in the flames. The property loss is estimated at $250,000.

THE great race at Louisville, Ky., on the Fourth of July, between the Kentucky horse Ten Broeck, and the California mare Mollie McCarthy, to witness which thousands of people gathered from every quarter of the country, resulted in a walk over for Ten Broeck, the California mare, much to the disgust of her backers from the Pacific coast, being distanced in the first heat. The race was for a stake of $20,000.

GENERAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that secret-service agents are making large captures of counterfeit silver coin, and vast quantities of fraudulent coin have already accumulated in the treasury. Inspection shows that they are cast in molds made of plaster of Paris. Some of the new coins discovered are so excellent in color and weight that it is difficult, even by the acid test, to distinguish them from the genuine coin. The only means by which they are detected is by weight. It costs about 40 per cent. of the current value of the genuine coin to manufacture the spurious. They are said to be largely circulated from Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis....There was an important conference at the Executive Mansion in Washington a few days ago, participated in by the President, Secretaries Evarts and McCrary, and Gens. Sherman and Ord. The matter under consideration was the condition of things on the Mexican border. The situation is regarded as very serious, and, although nothing definite was decided upon, the subject will no doubt receive renewed attention at an early meeting of the Cabinet.

THE steamer France sailed from New York for London the other day with the largest shipment of live cattle ever sent out from that port in a single steamer. She took out 500 head.

IN view of the urgent demand for troops for service on the plains, orders have been issued to the various recruiting officers to hasten, as far as practical, enlistments, in order to bring up the numerical force of the army to 25,000 men, the maximum number authorized by law.

A SAD accident befell a picnic party near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Fourth of July. A storm came up and blew down a tree upon a wagon in which a number of persons had taken refuge. Seven of them were killed, and several wounded....Dr. James C. Ayer, the well-known patent-medicine man, has just died at his home in Lowell, Mass. He leaves an estate valued at $20,000,000....The celebration of the centenary of the massacre of Wyoming, which occurred July 3, 1778, came off at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 3d and 4th insts., with President Hayes in attendance to lend interest to the occasion....Samuel J. Tilden sailed for Europe on the 4th inst.

POLITICAL.

ARMSTRONG, who was nominated by the Greenbackers for Governor of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn from the field.

PRESIDENT HAYES was interviewed at Wilkesbarre, Pa., whither he went to attend the Wyoming centennary. He expressed himself, regarding the Potter investigation, that the whole affair, so far, was a farce—an example, indeed, of much cry and little wool; or, more correctly, no wool at all. If they had accomplished anything, it was the reaffirming by Congress of his title, which was, probably, what they did not start out to do. He thought certain Republicans, some of whom he named, originated the affair, and were conducting its operations under cover. Secretary Sherman was also interviewed, and said he believed the story told by Weber to the committee was concocted within the last ten days. He thought such a story would deceive no one acquainted with the darkness of Louisiana politics. Mr. Sherman said if he had the most distant recollection of having written the so-called "Sherman letter" he would acknowledge it promptly, for there is much in it that he would have said had he been writing at that time, but he had no recollection whatever of having written a letter to Anderson and Weber at any time.

WASHINGTON.

EX-GOV. NOYES, of Ohio, who returned from his post as Minister to Paris to testify before the Potter committee, has had a hearing. He stated that he was in attendance upon the Canvassing Board in Florida during the last Presidential election. He did not go at the request, or with the knowledge of, Gov. Hayes, and while there did not receive either telegrams, letters or communications of any sort from Gov. Hayes. He took a legal part in the proceedings of the canvass, arguing cases before the Board of Canvassers, etc. He undertook to find out the facts relating to the alleged frauds in Alachua county, Archer precinct No. 2, and, owing to parties swearing one way and immediately thereupon directly opposite, he lost all confidence in them, but, finally, from diligent inquiry, and the consistent testimony of some forty or fifty Republicans that they had voted the Republican ticket, he reached the honest conclusion that the count as returned was correct. The witness pronounced the statement made by Gen. Cocke before the Florida sub-committee, to the effect that he (witness), Cowgill, Gov. Stearns, and McLin were locked together in the room of the Secretary of State before the meeting of the board, an unqualified falsehood. After the vote on Florida had been cast McLin came to me greatly depressed and said he did not know what would become of him; that he had so excited the hostility of the Democrats that he could not longer live in Florida in peace; that he was poor and sick and almost in despair. I said to him: "Mr. McLin, you have done your duty honestly and fairly, as I think, and I shall take great pleasure in saying so to Gov. Hayes if he shall be declared President of the United States, and I will take pleasure also in recommending you for some position where you can take care of yourself and family." Gov. Noyes then submitted in evidence two letters written to him by McLin in a very friendly spirit, in which he pictured very elaborately the frauds practiced by the Democrats and the delight which he experienced upon learning the success of the Republican party, and embracing in the last letter the request that the witness should aid him in securing the position of District Judge of Florida....L. G. Dennis was called before the committee. He testified that Alachua precinct, where he (Dennis) lived, was assigned to Noyes. In an interview between Noyes and Dennis the former told the latter that he was going to put him on the witness-stand. Dennis replied that he had better not, as it would be equivalent to his giving away the case, and Dennis was not put on the stand....A Mr. Glasscock, the keeper of an eating-house, where Mrs. Jenks boarded last winter, was examined. He testified that he had repeated talks with Mrs. Jenks, and saw her the day she had her first interview with Secretary Sherman last winter. Mrs. Jenks was very angry then. She said Sherman had insulted her, and that she had a letter in her reach which would make him rue the day he had crossed her. Mr. Glasscock asked her what letter it was, and Mrs. Jenks said it was a guarantee given by him to Weber and Anderson.

THE State of Indiana has put in a claim of $600,000 against the Government. The most of it is for interest on her war debt, which was paid by the General Government.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER was again before the Potter Committee on the 29th ult., on which occasion Ben Butler more fully outlined the intention of laying the foundation for impeaching the President by attempting to prove that the inauguration of Hayes was the result of a bargain. Butler's starting point was the interview which Chandler had with Stanley Matthews ten days before the inauguration. Matthews urged Chandler to use his influence to prevent President Grant from recognizing the Packard Government, as it was the intention of Hayes to recognize the Nicholls and the Hampton Governments. This, Chandler said, was the first intimation of dishonor and the dishonorable course that was afterward followed by the administration. Matthews said he had examined the question, and did not think that Hayes' title and Packard's title were on the same footing, "as the Returning Board counted the Presidential electors, while the Legislature determined the election of Governor." Chandler urged that such a course would give a Republican administration and a Democratic Senate, but Stanley Matthews replied that it had been or would be arranged that the Republican Senators would be elected. Chandler furnished a long list of political workers from Florida that had been appointed to positions on his recommendation....T. D. Dennis, of Florida, was examined, and, in answer to questions, told of his interview with the President, who said he "was one of the few men that this administration could take care of," and asked him what he wanted. Dennis was appointed to a place in the Department of Architecture; drew pay for several months without doing any work; got tired of this, resigned, and was appointed in the secret service; didn't think the President knew anything of these appointments; thought the President had very little influence with the administration, or he would have secured him (witness) a good appointment....Gen. Tom Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined. He denied having anything to do with forging the names of any of the electors to electoral returns....Mrs. Capt. Jenks was recalled, but nothing of importance was elicited. Being asked whether she had offered to pay anybody for Sherman's letter, she said, "How could I, for, search the world from zone to zone, I could not call one spot of ground my own." In response to an inquiry as to what her occupation is, she said, "I am a general genius, but now 'Othello's occupation is gone.' The Republicans are dead in Louisiana."

MRS. CAPT. JENKS was again before the Potter committee on the 1st inst., and admitted, rather reluctantly, that her brother, Mr. Murdock, has been provided with an appointment in the New Orleans Custom House since the present investigation was begun....Boulds Baker was put on the stand, but absolutely refused to testify or answer any questions. He is the man who telegraphed to Tom Young, of Ohio, urging the appointment of Postmaster General Key as a member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet.

THE public-debt statement for June is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$	738,619,000
Five per cent. bonds		703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds		240,000,000
Four per cent bonds		98,850,000
Total coin bonds		$1,780,735,650
Lawful money debt	$	14,000,000
Matured debt	$	5,594,560
Legal tenders		346,742,818
Certificates of deposit		46,755,000
Fractional currency		16,547,765
Coin and silver certificates		45,829,600
Total without interest	$	455,875,633
Total debt		$2,255,345,883
Total interest		28,414,881
Cash in treasury—coin	$	197,418,185
Cash in treasury—currency		2,632,479
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency		10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit		46,755,000
Total in treasury	$	256,822,612
Debt less cash in treasury		$2,036,734,881
Increase of debt during June		2,149,381
Decrease since June 30, 1877		24,271,391
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		9,239,706
Interest paid by the United States		37,096,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		9,081,444
Balance of interest paid by the United States		28,014,890

EMILE L. WEBER, a brother of D. A. Weber, Anderson's fellow Supervisor of Elections, was summoned before the Potter Committee on the 2d inst., and read a statement setting forth that "he had no personal knowledge that Democratic intimidation had existed in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. His brother and Anderson had informed him that the two parishes had gone fairly Democratic. Great influence was brought to bear upon his brother to make his protest, and he had been approached very frequently to use his influence with his brother to effect the signing of the protest. He saw Andreson sign his protest, and saw the blanks therein after Anderson had left. Weber had, in conversation with Secretary Sherman, explained to him that his brother thought his parish had gone Democratic, and he was disposed to take back his protest, whereupon Sherman assured him that his brother would be cared for and requested that he send his brother to him. His brother, on the day he received it, showed him Sherman's letter of assurance, and said he had received it direct from Sherman. Weber was familiar with the handwriting of Sherman, and was satisfied that the letter was written by that gentleman. The Sherman letter was the subject of great mortification to the Weber family, and for this reason it was destroyed in 1877. Mrs. Jenks was in no way connected with the authorship of the Sherman letter. In regard to the agreement between James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber, I here state that I personally know that such an agreement was entered into, and was substantially the same as has been presented. My brother was murdered March 7. In the issue of the paper of which he was editor previous to his death he threatened to publish certain letters and a statement emanating from the State Auditor's office, and that is supposed to have supplied the immediate cause of his death." Mr. Cox, of the committee, produced a letter written by the witness to a cousin in St. Louis, in March, 1877, in which he described with much feeling the murder of his brother, and charged the Democrats with the crime. Weber protested against the reading of this letter, asserting that the statements contained therein were false, and that it was written with the expectation that it would be published at the time, thereby creating a feeling in the North in favor of the Packard Government.

E. L. WEBER was again before the Potter Committee on the 3d inst., and testified, in regard to the alleged frauds in Louisiana, that it was arranged before election by Kellogg, Thomas C. Anderson, and Packard to secure affidavits of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana for the purpose of throwing out those parishes. He was assured by Kellogg and others that if he would use his influence with his brother, having him make a protest, he (witness) would be returned to the Senate. He was defeated for the State Senate by about 1,200 majority, and was returned by the Returning Board as elected by about 600 majority. "Packard told me a few days before the election that, if he and Hayes did not get any votes in East and West Feliciana, he was going to be Governor and Hayes was going to be President. He told me this in the presence of Mr. Armistead, Mr. Duncan and others, whom I do not now remember. He said the best way to dispose of the Democratic majority was to throw out the vote of the county; that was better than making a Republican canvass, and I know of my personal knowledge that Kellogg employed L. B. Jenks to keep James E. Anderson away from the parish, and to prevent his holding an election there as Supervisor." Witness stated that some of the visiting statesmen had interviews with Eliza Pinkston in the Custom House before she was brought before the Returning Board. He thought one of those who interviewed her was Senator Sherman. He was of the opinion that the Eliza Pinkston outrage was a put-up job. Witness said Mrs. Jenks came to his house and stated that she knew of the existence of the Sherman letter, and was in search of it, and would pay well for it. Witness said that since he came to Washington to testify he had been approached by friends of Secretary Sherman on two or three occasions and told if he would give evidence contradictory of Anderson's story he (witness) would be well provided for. Witness said he had already been used as a tool, and he didn't propose to be so used again....The committee adjourned till Wednesday, July 10.

FOREIGN.

THE gold medal of the French Geographical Society was presented to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, in Paris, the other day, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage....A splendidly-contested match took place in London, on June 28, between Capt. Bogardus, the famous American pigeon-shot, and Pennel, the no less well-known Englishman. It resulted in a victory for Bogardus, who killed seventy birds out of 100. Pennel killed sixty-eight.

ADVICES from Havana state that the campaign of the Spaniards against the Cubans, without any battles, cost the former 80,000 men, and the island is a vast cemetery. Five steamers are reported on the way from Spain to carry home troops. Martinez Campos had begun the reduction of Government expenses on the island by giving up one-half of his own salary as Captain General.

THE inauguration of the statute of the republic in Paris on the 30 ult. was the occasion of an immense popular demonstration. The attendance of people from outside the city is stated to be hundreds of thousands, and the national festival in honor of the Exhibition was an event of vast interest and consequence.

ALL the powers represented at Berlin have instructed their Ambassadors to advise the acquiescence of Turkey in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrians. The congress notifies Roumania that her independence will be acknowledged only on condition that liberty of worship be granted all religious sects....The recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor William has borne fruit in a more rigid enforcement of the laws in relation to travelers. Hereafter all strangers visiting Berlin must provide themselves with passports....The Exposition festival in Paris has brought a streak of luck to the Communists. Remission or commutation of sentence has been granted in the cases of 1,269 prisoners, condemned on account of crimes committed during the reign of Communistic anarchy in the city.

The Brain a Phonograph.

Students of De Quincey who have been delighted and instructed by his brilliant paper on "The Palimpsest of the Human Brain," would do well to read again that most suggestive essay in connection with speculations just advanced by Dr. C. William Siemens, bearing upon physiological research. The discovery of the microphone and its two elder sisters, the telephone and the phonograph, the doctor thinks, will probably be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the present century, and the phenomena presented by them may reveal the secrets of animate organization. He proceeds to trace an analogy between the action of the brain in the exercise of memory and of the phonograph in reproducing the impressions it received. Briefly his statement of the case is this: The impressions received through the senses are communicated to the corpuscular bodies imbedded in the gray substance of the brain; these corpuscular bodies, in which the sensitive nerves terminate, are connected by delicate filaments with the nervous system of volition, on which they react, and, that the mind may have the power of dealing with impressions received in the past, there must be some material which permanently receives these impressions. He then asks whether the gray substance of the brain be not like a store-house, containing the accumulated treasures of our knowledge and experience, to be called into use by the directing power of the mind, in turning on, as it were, one phonographic barrel after another. On this theory there may be given an explanation of dreams, hallucinations, etc., in states or conditions where the control of the will is weakened and the imprints of the past in the brain becomes confused and enter into strange combinations. That the appearance of things around us may find a permanent lodgment through some form of impression in the gray matter of the brain, as well as sounds, has lately been shown by Dr. Willoughby Smith. He substituted crystalline selenium for carbon in the microphone, and when a ray of sunlight fell on the selenium a noise like that of a steam hammer was heard.—*New York Times.*

Telegraphic Eccentricities.

One of the chief eccentricities of the telegraphic wire is frequently to refuse to do its duty altogether, and, pile on the battery power as you may, probably not a vestige of current reaches the distant end. Before the transfer of the telegraphs to the Government, it was no uncommon thing for the companies occupying the roads and canals to have half a dozen repeaters or automatic clerks between London and the North, in order to get their traffic through. Practically, in fair weather, there is no limit to the distance the current will travel; but in bad fogs and wintry weather the loss of current at the supporting poles is so considerable that the greatest difficulty is sometimes experienced in keeping up the communication with distant centers. Spiders are the bane of the telegraph; they choke up the cups of the insulators with their webs and nests, and, in foggy weather, render them conductors rather than insulators.

The tendency of the action of the atmospheric electricity during thunder storms, on the telegraph, is generally to demagnetise the instruments, thereby causing the needles to move in a contrary direction; or, in the case of a Morse instrument, to cause the paper slip to record dots only instead of the proper code of dots and dashes. It also sometimes causes the total or partial destruction of the apparatus, and, as a consequence, scares the employes present. Lightning, in its eagerness to get to earth, has been known to blow the telegraph apparatus to pieces, fusing the wires that form the electro-magnets and charring the wood-work. Where the earth connection of the wire has been made to a metal gas-pipe, an occurrence of this description has been found to melt the pipe and fire the gas; while on more than one such occasion the flame of the gas has in its turn melted a contiguous water-pipe, and thus saved the people from very serious damage, if not from total destruction. It may be added that those earth connections which are attached to water and gas mains are considered the most reliable.—*English paper.*

Source of Infectious Diseases.

All of the infectious diseases undoubtedly possess an original *habitat*, where it is probable they are now as always capable of spontaneous origin in their primitive form, whatever that may be. The difficulty of tracing disease-types through various localities and among different peoples of the globe have, up to this time, prevented a precise knowledge upon the point, which time may yet bring us. It seems tolerably certain, however, that the several acute infectious diseases named below have the nativities here attributed to them:

The Cholera—Has its home in India.

The Small-Pox—In the East. Known in China nearly 1,200 years before Christ.

The Plague—An Oriental disease. Has a distinct geographical range.

The Typhus Fever—Ireland is its birthplace.

The Typhoid and Relapsing Fevers—Have fixed centers in Ireland, Galicia, Upper Silesia and some provinces of Northern Italy.

The Military Fever—Is endemic in a few provinces of France, Germany and Italy.

Scarlatina—Probably native to Arabia.

Epidemic Dysentery—Home in the tropics.

The Dengue—In Southern latitudes, with sharp geographical limits.

The Yellow Fever—Distinctly traced to the Antilles.

The Chabalongo—Chili.

The Verruga—Peru.

Certain it seems that no general influence of exposure or bad hygienic surroundings will establish the typical disease away from its local habitat, except through the penalties of heredity.—*Logan's Physics of the Infectious Diseases.*

Whales in England.

A vessel recently arrived at Liverpool with the extraordinary freight of three living whales, brought from the coast of Labrador, and intended for public aquariums. They were each about fourteen feet long, eight feet girth, and weighing half a ton. On the voyage they were placed in long wooden boxes, reposing upon a bed of sea-weed, and being flushed with water from a bucket every few minutes. The flushing had the curious effect of peeling off strips of their skin, so that the coat will be entirely shed by the time they get into their permanent tanks. No food was given them on the voyage. When they were being removed ashore two of them, it is said, emitted a very peculiar kind of scream.

Dividing a Second into a Million Parts.

Scientific investigation at the present time is able to cite among its achievements a machine capable of dividing a second into a million parts—to an instrument where the inaccuracy of the thousandth part of a second would be a greater comparative error than the loss of an hour a day by an ordinary watch. Such, in fact, is the chronoscope for measuring the velocity of a projectile within the bore of a gun. This instrument consists of six brass disks, each thirty-six inches in circumference, and about one-sixth of an inch thick, these being firmly secured to a spindle or axle, geared to a train of wheelwork, the whole being driven by a weight somewhat similar to a clock weight. Each wheel travels five times as fast as the one immediately preceding it, so that a very rapid motion of rotation is imparted to the disks, the rate of speed being measured by a clock or stop-watch attached to one of the slower-moving wheels. When the instrument is in full spin, the disks are revolving at the rate of about twenty-eight times in one second, and as they are thirty-six inches in circumference, an inch of disk corresponds to about the thousandth of an inch to the millionth of a second, read off by means of a graduated scale, vernier and magnifier, to the thousandth of an inch. The passage of the shot in the bore of the gun is recorded on the edge of each disk by a tiny electric spark derived from a Ruhmkorff coil. A brass discharger is fixed in an ebonite plate, and opposite each disk wires pass from this through an electric battery and coil to the gun, where they communicate with the interior of the bore by means of screw plugs in the side of the gun. The shot cannot pass out of the bore without cutting the wires thus communicating with the inside, and as each wire is cut, a spark is emitted from a discharger, and the edge of the corresponding disk receives a mark on some prepared paper with which it is covered.

Pass it Around.

Gossip goes the round of the city as lemonade stands do in the summer.

If you wish to be asked out every night learn to manufacture it; it is very easy; take equal parts of the flour of malice and essence of impudence, with several peppercorns of improbability to spice it; some candied lemon peel of moral reflections to make it light of digestion.

If you can also chop up any real Paschal lamb of innocence in very fine pieces, so that it is minced and hashed and unrecognizable forever; serve it with the vinegar of malignity and the fresh mint of novelty and you will henceforward be the very crème of gossip. Run in and out the best houses with your concoctions and there will be no end to your popularity. You will be as refreshing to the thirst of the dwellers therein as are the lemonade-sellers to the throats of the populace.

An Alligator's Meal.

On the 31st ult., while some of the hands were going to their work in the field of Col. McLeod, adjoining town, they discovered a very large alligator making its way to Hamburg lake. Col. McLeod fired both barrels of a shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, into his neck. Then a field hoe was brought up, but the first blow shivered the stout pine helve. An ax was then brought, with which he was killed. An examination showed that it had feasted upon a hog's head, a turtle, and about a peck of blackberries. Though but fifteen feet in length, it was the largest ever killed in this part of Florida in the lakes or fresh-water streams. The buckshot did not penetrate the skin. No one that we have met ever knew before that alligators were fond of blackberries, and how one can manage to pick the berries is still a mystery.—*Lake City (Fla.) Reporter.*

Americanisms.

Among the best-known Americanisms, unused and scarcely understood in England are locomotive for "engine," railroad for "railway," horse-cars for "tramway," depot for "station," switch for "shunt," baggage for "luggage," store for "shop," bureau for "chest of drawers," clever for "good-natured," boards for "deals," calico for "prints," corn for "maize," dry goods for drapers' articles or "haberdashery," fall for "autumn," dress for "gown," fix for "repair," guess for "think," hardware for "ironmongery," hold on for "stop," homely for "ugly," loafer for "lounger," mad for "angry," mail for "post," pantaloons for "trousers," vest for "jacket," quite for "very," rooster for "cock," sick for "ill," sleigh for "sledge," stoop for "porch," suspenders for "braces," venison for "deer meat," and woods for "a wood."

Pigs With Solid Hoofs, and Pigs that Are Not Pigs.

In Texas there are pigs whose hoofs are not divided like those of ordinary pigs, but are each in one solid piece.

If this is true, it is a strange thing; but here's something that seems even stranger still:

The Guinea-pig is not a pig, and there are no Guinea-pigs in Guinea. However, there are plenty in Guiana, and, as the names of these places are very much alike, perhaps people got mixed in calling them. The places are far enough apart, though; but this you can see by your maps.

At any rate, the Guinea-pig is a sort of cousin of the squirrel and rabbit, and is fond of potato and apple peelings, carrot-tops, parsley, and cabbage; but he likes best the leaves from the tea-pot.—"*Jack-in-the-Pulpit*," *in St. Nicholas for July.*

SPRINKLE hay with water in which chloride of lime has been mixed, and place on the floor, and it will take away the smell of fresh paint.

PAINLESS DEATH.

The Deep-Sea Soundings of the Dark Abyss.

Perhaps one of the most interesting chapters in Dr. Clarke's new book is that which treats of the visions of the dying. The phenomenon of death is only little understood. The mystery which shrouds death is not greater than that which shrouds birth, or thought, or volition; yet religion and various other things have all conspired to misinterpret its attendant phenomena. "One of the most common errors," says Dr. Clarke, "is the idea that pain and dying are inseparable companions. The truth is they rarely go together. Occasionally, the act of dissolution is a painful one, but this is an exception to the general rule. The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, attends the final act. Convulsive twitchings, livid features, gurgling in the throat, and similar ghastly symptoms, which mark the last moment, are only exhibitions of unconscious automatic action. The testimony of the dying, so long as they are able to give any testimony, is that their sufferings do not increase as the termination of life approaches, but, on the contrary, grow less. The following incident illustrates the truth of this remark, and, so far as a single instance is of value, confirms what has been said as to the painlessness of dissolution. A medical friend, whom I attended professionally in his last illness, was aware of its incurable character. Supported by an intelligent faith in God and immortality, he prepared himself with admirable courage and unfaltering trust for the final change. In consequence of continual and severe pain, he was obliged, during the last few months of his life, to take opium daily. He sent for me one night soon after midnight. A brief examination was sufficient to show that the end was near.

"Do these symptoms mean perforation?" asked Dr. ——.

"They do," was the reply.

"Then I have reached the end of the chapter," he quietly added; "how long shall I probably last?"

"That you know," I said, "as well as anyone; perhaps twenty-four hours or thirty-six hours."

Scarcely heeding the reply, he continued:

"I am ready; but promise me this; that I shall not suffer pain if you can prevent it."

"The promise was given, of course, and I agreed to see him every hour or two as long as he lived. This being done, I said to him: "One thing remains; how shall I communicate with you when, at the very close, the time comes that you cannot indicate whether you suffer or not?"

"After a little talk, the following signals were agreed upon: He was to indicate a negative answer, or no, by raising the forefinger; and affirmative answer, or yes, by raising the forefinger and the one next it also. One finger was no; two fingers, yes. Having arranged this matter, he took rather more than his habitual dose of opium, and was soon comparatively quiet. *The pain did not return.* For twelve or fifteen hours he appeared much as usual; conversed with his family and friends, and was cheerful and serene. Then as nature's anesthetic began to act, he became dull and heavy. In answer to repeated inquiries as to pain, he constantly replied in the negative. At length he answered less readily. For an hour or so before death he answered only by the signal of his fingers which had been agreed upon, and by that signal he replied quickly and intelligently. Fifteen minutes before dissolution I asked him, 'Do you suffer pain?' He instantly made the negative signal by raising the forefinger. After this he made no sign, but slept peacefully to the end."

DR. HUILLET, late of Pondicherry, undertakes to show that vaccination was known to a certain Dahnwantori, who flourished several thousand years before Hippocrates. Dr. Huillet arrived at this conclusion from the contents of certain Hindoo manuscripts preserved at Pondicherry, in which are described the effects produced by inoculating the human subject with the matter taken from a man or a cow. The secondary disease is described as identical in appearance with its source, with this difference, that it is quite harmless.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 60	@10 25
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 15
Cotton	11¼	@ 11⅜
Flour—Superfine	3 40	@ 3 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	98	@ 1 01
Corn—Western Mixed	41	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 31½
Rye—Western	60	@ 62
Pork—Mess	10 30	@10 60
Lard	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 60
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	3 87	@ 4 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 80	@ 5 12½
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	89	@ 89
No. 3 Spring	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	47	@ 48
Butter—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
Eggs—Fresh	9½	@ 10
Pork—Mess	9 30	@ 9 40
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	93	@ 97
No. 2	91	@ 92
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	49	@ 50
Barley—No. 2	61	@ 62
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	82	@ 84
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	48	@ 49
Pork—Mess	9 65	@ 9 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 25
Cattle	2 00	@ 4 50
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	85	@ 90
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	26	@ 29
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	6¾	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	96	@ 99
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 35
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 1 Amber	1 06	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 1	39	@ 40
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 27
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 80	@ 5 00
Fair	4 00	@ 4 45
Common	3 65	@ 3 75
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

HOME TRUTHS

FOR

Home Consumption

Facts and Considerations

For All the People to Deliberate and Act Upon.

RIVERSIDE, Ill., July 1, 1878.

In a recent conversation with a prominent journalist, and a gentleman occupying a position of great influence in the city of Chicago, he made the assertion that our national greenback currency was unconstitutional.

I have given it careful research and consideration, and herewith present a few facts and reflections drawn from general information and reference to historic colonial causes of the formation of our Government, the object for, and the ways and means by, which it was established; its constitutional provisions for development, preservation and perpetuity.

The judicial constructions and explanations of the powers of the legislative department, under its provisions, are found in the United States Supreme Court reports and financial authorities, among which are those of Spaulding, Colwell and W. A. Berkie, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The latter is invaluable as a concise compilation of financial history—especially that of our own country—with valuable statistics, and should be in every public and private library. As this subject is second to no other in its influence on the general welfare and prosperity of all, it demands close investigation and thorough consideration.

Our national treasury notes, made full legal-tender money for all public and private dues, are not only constitutional, but the most convenient and substantial that, as a nation, we can possibly acquire—based as they are upon all the realty, wealth and industries of the nation. When its merits are familiar to all, it will form one of the strongest bonds of common unity between the various sections of our country, for the preservation of which every citizen will be bound by the most indissoluble ties of self-interest; to protect and preserve, one of the most potent influences for promoting the industries of our country, and the general welfare and happiness of the people. Among the many potent colonial grievances of the founders of our Government I find prominent the abolition by the Crown of colonial laws making their bills of credit legal-tender money for the payment of all public and private debts—a right they had exercised from 1690, until abrogated by the Crown in the New England colonies in 1751 and against all others in 1763. Dr. Franklin, by diplomacy, obtained permission in 1773 to make them receivable for taxes and debts due the colonies that issued them. He stated to the British Board of Trade that when paper money was first issued in Pennsylvania, it gave new life to business, promoted the settlement of new lands, greatly increased the inhabitants, and increased the exportation to England more than ten-fold.

I understand it to be a high maxim of judicial wisdom that the intent of the act is the life essence of all obligations, and that the letters of a contract are as dependent upon the intent or spirit that gave vitality to those letters as the physical form of man is dependent on the spirit pervading its tissues, to give it life and force in the performance of its functions.

In 1690 Massachusetts issued £7,000 in 10-shilling notes legal tender to the treasury. They were ever at par with gold, and faithfully performed all the functions of money.

In 1755 the colony of Virginia issued a paper money, based on a specific tax, which never depreciated a farthing below the commodities of gold or silver.

After the close of the Revolution, the colony of North Carolina issued a large amount of legal-tender paper money. Its legal-tender clause was, of course, abrogated by the adoption of the United States constitution, but it was receivable for all debts due the State—and some 400,000 or 500,000 of those dollars remained in circulation over twenty years—at par with gold and silver.

Thomas Jefferson said, in his letters to Mr. Eppes, vol. 6. of his works: "Treasury bills bottomed on taxes—bearing or not bearing interest—as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation, will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, where it belongs." Franklin said: "Any other well-founded credit is as much an equivalent as gold and silver. Paper money, well founded, has great advantages over gold and silver."

Sec. 8 of our national constitution empowers Congress:

"To levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

"To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

"To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. . . .

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officers thereof."

In the decision of the legal-tender cases the United States court says that "the acts of Congress known as the Legal-Tender acts are constitutional when applied to contracts made before their passage. They are also valid as applied to contracts made since"—11 Wallace, 682, and 12 Wallace, 457—which has twice been affirmed.—13 Wallace, 604, and 15 Wallace, 195.

In confirmation of that decision, Justice Strong said—12 Wall., 457—that "the Judiciary should presume, until the contrary is shown, that there has been no transgression by Congress. . . . Such has always been the rule"—4 Binney, 123. "It must be remembered that for weighty reasons it has been assumed as a principle in construing constitutions by the Supreme Court of the United States, by this court, and by every other court of reputation in the United States, that an act of the Legislature is not to be declared void unless the violation of the constitution is so manifest as to leave no reasonable doubt."

In the case of *Fletcher vs. Peck*—6 Crouch, 87—Chief Justice Marshall, who was intimate with the framers of our constitution, said: "It is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers and its acts to be considered void—the opposition between the constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other."

In 1st Wheaton, 326, he said: "The constitution unavoidably deals in general language. It did not suit the purpose of the people, in framing this great charter of our liberties, to provide for minute specifications of its power, or to declare the means by which those powers should be carried into execution."

In 4th Wheaton, 405, that "a constitution, to contain an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of which its great powers will admit, and of all the means by which it may be carried into execution, would partake of the prolixity of a political code, and would scarcely be embraced by the human mind. It would probably never be understood by the public. Its nature, therefore, requires that only its great outlines should be marked; its import, objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deduced from the nature of those objects themselves."

In 6th Wheaton, 414—that

"America has chosen to be, in many respects, and to many persons, a nation, and for all these purposes her Government is complete; for all these objects it is supreme; it can, then, in effecting these objects, control all individuals or Governments within the American territory. . . . A constitution is framed for ages to come, and is designed to approach immortality as near as mortality can approach it. It is exposed to storms and tempests, and its framers must be unwise statesmen, indeed, if they have not provided it, as far as its nature will permit, with all the means of self-preservation from the perils it is sure to encounter. . . . When the law is not prohibited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretense to such power."

And in 4th Wheaton, 421, he said:

"Let the end be legitimate; let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all the means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional."

Section 3,588 of the Legal Tender act says: "United States notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

It passed both houses of Congress, was approved by President Lincoln, with the sanction of his Cabinet, and was baptized in the blood of our soldiers, in our army and navy, furnished them food, raiment, supplies and munitions, provided for their families, educated their children, and saved the integrity of our nation, crowned our soldiers with laurels of victory, provided them with ample capital, on their return to peaceful vocations, to prosperously engage in congenial pursuits.

It has been unqualifiedly confirmed and twice reaffirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Supreme Courts of fifteen States, all but one that have passed upon it. Adopted by the people, and acceptably and profitably used for fifteen years: giving unparalleled prosperity to the productive industries of our country, until arch traitors to our prosperity in high positions of trust and honor, who, yielding (some through avarice, others in stupidity) to insidious allurements of scheming emissaries of moneyed autocrats, wantonly extirpated a large portion of it, and all the dollars of our daddies—causing bankruptcy, desolation and despair—until vast and rapidly increasing numbers are freely imbibing the ancestral spirit of their forefathers—which has now assumed an intensity that will not yield nor compromise—the just and inalienable rights of the people.

The constitutional obligation of Congress is as imperative to provide for their "general welfare," as it is to "provide for their defense;" as imperative as to "levy and collect taxes," duties, imposts, and excises, and to pay the debts of the nation, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." The people will resent the abrogation of their right to make their treasury notes legal tender, and receivable for all domestic obligations, both public and private, with the full force of their supreme power at the ballot box, with as much force and tenacity as their fathers did the abrogation of like colonial laws, with the cartridge box.

They have partaken of the fruits thereof, and know that they are nutritious and good to promote their general welfare, prosperity, and happiness.

At the time of the formation of our constitution there existed but a confederation of various colonies, with representatives, entertaining conflicting views as to what power or privileges should be entertained by the several States, and what delegated to the General Government. It was a Hamiltonian aim to virtually form a kingdom, making the Presidential tenure of office for life; the Jeffersonian, to form a republic, with a limited tenure of office. There were numerous other grave differences, and it was the manifestation of great wisdom by the leading spirits of conciliation that they adopted but few constitutional barriers, and those pertaining only to fundamental principles, leaving to the people in future days the right to adjust and regulate other potent matters as the dictates of experience might suggest, having provided the means for an expression, of their requirements through their legislative representatives, and recreant indeed to their trusts are those representatives and executive chiefs who heed not the expressed will of their constituents.

The first declaration of principles expressed by the founders of our Government were that the "inalienable rights of the people were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed."

The first expressed provisions of our constitution defining the powers of Congress are "to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" (*i. e.* the people who constitute the body politic of the United States).

Hence the constitution expressly stipulates that Congress shall provide for the general welfare of the people, as well as for their defense: as well as for "levying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excise, and to make laws necessary and proper therefor." It expressly provides that the people of individual States shall make nothing but gold and silver legal-tender money, but wisely omitted to bar the General Government of the United States from adopting such measures as the exigencies of the case or the general welfare of the people may require.

It is remunerative labor, not gold, silver, or bonds, that promotes the *general welfare* and happiness of mankind, and enables them, without deprivation or distress, "to pay taxes, duties, imposts and excises: to pay public and private debts; to provide ample sustenance and comfortable homes for families, schools for children, libraries and public halls for entertainment, and churches for all. Exchange of commodities is an essential attribute of civilization, a power that gives life and motion to its physical forces, its industries and commercial relations, so indispensible to the general welfare and happiness of mankind.

Money is an attribute of exchange: an equivalent used as a balance wheel to regulate and promote exchange of commodities; a measure of value of commodities; a barometer of confidence among men. When the amount of money in circulation meets the wants of trade, each has confidence in the ability of others to get what they need, but when it is contracted below the demands of business, and financial experts know that it does not exist, then bankers who have issued three demand currency dollars for each one of legal tender they possess—or profess to—lose their confidence in the ability (not integrity) of their customers, and suddenly withdraw their usual discounts, depriving business men of means to pay their debts; confidence fails; business men fail; banks fail to pay their three demand dollars with one legal tender; corporations fail; industry fails of means to pay; financial disaster and human deprivation and distress ensue.

Money represents ideal values; its standard is regulated by ideal conceptions of the people using it, or the power using it must have the force to cause its acceptance. Uncivilized tribes use shells, beads, etc. Heathen nations use metallic coins. As civilization advanced coin was found inadequate to meet the wants of commercial exchange, and, to meet the ideal conceptions of that age, a currency was founded on a coin basis—issuing three or more dollars for one of coin—which has for centuries been the basis of bank circulation—very truly characterized by Sir Robert Peel as "a relic of feudal days;" they are mute vassals of despotic, feudal lords, who hold their air castles by the confidence they can gain with some, and the power they hold over others of their serfs. They are inadequate to meet the legitimate requirements of freemen in progressive republics deriving their powers from the consent of the governed, and the developing genius of the age—constitutionally "promoting the progress of science and useful arts."

We have a population of 45,000,000 people, possessing about $40,000,000,000 of realty and personal wealth, and a legitimate annual industrial production of about $6,000,000,000—with an indebtedness, including national, State, municipal, corporate, and individual, of about $10,000,000,000, bearing an interest of about 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to $600,000,000 annually, with an annual current national expense of about $150,000,000 per annum, besides interest on national bonds, and the current expenses of States, municipalities, corporations, and individuals—all dependent on our circulating medium, the volume of which is inadequate to meet the imperative demands for the payment of interest, maturing obligations, and give remunerative value to our immense and rapidly-increasing productions, and properly facilitate their commercial exchange, and maintain and provide for the proper distribution of sustenance for all the people and facilities for compensative employment, requisites upon which the stability of our Government is largely dependent, and the general welfare of the people imperatively demands.

The discovery and application of steam, electricity, chemical combinations and labor-saving machinery have increased the volume and power of production and the facilities of commerce far beyond the feudal capacity of a currency based on a metallic standard to provide for the imperative needs of commerce and the general welfare of the industries of the people, as is clearly demonstrated by the financial condition of all countries in the world adhering to that standard. Under it business and the prosperity of the people will ever be (as they ever have been) subject to violent fluctuations, as the greed of their lords shall dictate or the fear of their vassals may produce. Such ever has been, and ever will be, the case as long as their issue is three or more times greater than the standard, redeemable on call.

In all civilized nations money is ever the product of statute law. All commodities or substances used as money are dependant on the legislation of Congress, Parliament or a decree of a monarch for legal-tender power, which has ever been granted as an aid of industrial productions and their commercial exchange, or of national defense or aggression. It is the most effective power used by individuals, corporations or nations for the promotion of industrial production, commerce and general prosperity. Upon the power of our national-treasury notes were we dependant during our late war; to them were we indebted for our country's prosperity at its close, and to their contraction and attempted abrogation are we indebted for the universal stagnation of business and the consequent deprivation and misery engendered thereby, which has created and is diffusing an intensity of feeling that has never been equaled save when the just rights of the people and the stability of our Government have been, as now, in peril. Vast and increasing numbers of the constituents of our Government are, for want of employment, unable to pay their taxes. Individuals, corporations and municipalities are unable to pay their obligations. Yet the administrators of our Government, under the guise and in the name of fairness and honor, despotically endeavor to govern and control the will of our people, that our limited circulating medium should be converted into millions more of interest-bearing bonds and its place supplied by feudalistic promises, of despotic lords enthroned in national banks, that they may compel their vassals to not only pay the interest on those bonds, but such tribute as their greed may dictate within the limits of laws made by their friendly patrons.

Continental money is often referred to as an illustration of the value of national issues; but such advocates fail to state that the Continental Congress—that issued them—possessed no power to make them legal tender or receivable for taxes. As that eminent jurist, Judge Story, says, "They only possessed the power of recommendation." They could not even get the consent of all the colonies to levy an impost duty of 5 per cent. on importations and prize goods. Yet that money enabled those patriots to successfully prosecute a war with one of the strongest nations of Europe.

The best historic illustration of the power of money founded on the credit of a nation is that of the republic of Venice, known as the credits of the Bank of Venice, founded and sustained on the realty, wealth and industria commerce of that republic (similar to our greenbacks or treasury notes made a full legal tender). It consisted of using the evidences of debt of that republic as money instead of coin, or a promise to pay coin that, in fact, did not exist (as some of our golden statesmen(?) advocate, and feudalistic financiers practice. It was the bulwark of their power in time of war; the promoter of their commerce and prosperity in time of peace, which was unparalleled by any nation in that age of the world—using a metallic standard—and existed for over 600 years, good in all their channels of commerce at home and abroad, and, because of its convenience and safety, maintained a premium of 20 per cent. over gold and silver for over two centuries, and was increased in volume from time to time as the needs of her industries and commerce required, rendering the Government indissoluble from internal causes and its people renowned as the peer of all nations for their industrial and commercial prosperity, and the cultivation of art, science and intellectual attainments. It continued its advancement until Napoleon crushed it in the gratification of his monarchical ambition. History fails to record one word of complaint from its patrons, one word of detraction from any source.

The palatial edifices of Venice, her canals, bridges and commercial harbor exist to-day, monuments of her industries, fostered and stimulated by the wise financial policy of that republic.

The mendicants that now infest the streets of Venice, the brigands that infest adjacent mountain retreats, are the legitimate offspring of its abrogation and consequent destruction of those industries, and our tramps are the offspring of the contraction of our circulating currency.

Labor sustains a similar relation to a proper monetary circulation that the respiratory organs of the human system do to the circulation of the blood.

Abnormally check the respiratory organs, and disease and disorganization inevitably result; abnormally curtail the employment of labor, and financial stagnation, distress and commercial disaster must ensue, retarding the advancement of civilization. Money placed in a Government bond is as useless to industry as a strong man placed in solitary confinement for debt.

It is a moral and physical impossibility to keep the industries and commercial relations of this country in a prosperous and substantial condition, such as will give remunerative employment to the people, by a monetary system based on a pure metallic standard. On such a standard it ever has been, and ever will be, subject to violent periodic fluctuations, because the standard is inadequate to supply the imperative requirements of production, preservation and commercial interchange.

The Bank of England, founded on a metallic base, backed by the full power of that kingdom, has been compelled to suspend specie payments eight times since 1788, and only saved many other times by a liberal supply of exchequer bills. It was suspended at one time for near a quarter of a century. England's noblest statesman, William Pitt, at first opposed its suspension, but on observing its results characterized the event as like finding a mountain of gold. It was a sad event for the great mass of the people that it ever resumed specie payment. England was never more prosperous than during that period; 8,000,000 acres of wild lands were made productive; the exportation of cotton goods alone increased from £7,000,000 in 1801 to £27,000,000 in 1822; the revenues increased from £20,000,000 to £50,000,000 per annum for eighteen years, and the people were able and willing to pay them without deprivation and distress. But to enable the bank to resume specie payments they adopted the despotic practice (imitated by McCulloch and Sherman) of contracting that most essential element of prosperity, the circulating medium, indispensable to the productive and commercial industries of the people, reducing three-fourths of the land-holders and nine-tenths of the artisans, mechanics and laborers to a comparative vassalage, and transforming productive lands to hunting grounds, for the gratification of a hereditary titled aristocracy and a banditti of moneyed autocrats, who were prominent instigators, aiders and abettors of our late rebellion, corruptors and hood-winkers of the leaders thereof as well as of our financial agents, who procured, by insidious frauds, many hundreds of millions of our Government bonds at 30 to 60 cents on the dollar when our Government was in peril promoted by their agencies with means and ways as fertile and potent as those of penitent Uncle Daniel or crafty Gould, of Wall street fame.

President Lincoln, with intuitive wisdom in his message Dec. 2, '61, said, in reference to "the first principles of popular government, the rights of the people" and the relations of capital and labor, that "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I would scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. . . . There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of the Government. . . . Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is superior to capital and deserves much the higher consideration. . . . No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost. . . .

"There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also.

At that session of Congress, March 17, 1862, an act was passed making $60,000,000 of demand treasury notes, previously provided for, full legal-tender money—a true national currency—which has ever been at par with gold and silver. The necessities of the country were then imperative for more men, equipments and supplies, and we had within our own country all the materials required, but the Government was destitute of means to pay for them, its current expenses near $2,000,000 per day, and even brief delay portended disaster and direful consequences. In that emergency Hon. Thaddeus Stevens presented to the House a bill "To provide means to defray the expenses of the Government," providing for the issue of $900,000,000 more full legal-tender notes, convertible at the pleasure of the holder, which, as he expressed it, "produced a howl among the money changers as hideous as that sent up by their Jewish cousins when they were kicked out of the temple." The bill passed the House, but when it came before the Senate it there met the subtle influence of Belmont and his satellites, Secretary Sherman and prominent bankers of New England, New York and Philadelphia. Through their corrupt influence it was shorn of its highest attribute—its full legal-tender power—and rendered subservient to their schemes, ever subject to such depreciation as their greed chose from time to time to inflict. A conference committee of both houses was chosen to harmonize their differences. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was a member of the Senate committee, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens Chairman of the House committee. At the close of the final conference, that noble old commoner returned to the House with his hat and cane in his hand—with warm tears of humanity coursing down his venerable checks; meeting Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the rotunda, he said, "Yes, we had to yield; the Senate was stubborn. We did not yield until we found that the country must be lost or the banks gratified, and we have sought to save the country in spite of the cupidity of its wealthier citizens." Prophetic were some of his expressions in the discussion of that bill; he said: "When, a few years hence, the people shall have been brought to bankruptcy by their unregulated enterprise, I shall have the satisfaction to know that I attempted to prevent it." Sherman's policy has inflicted severe penalties on energy and enterprise, and paid a high premium on bold, audacious robbery of the people who sustained the integrity of our nation by moneyed autocrats, who have no sympathy with or respect for the principles of our Government, or the welfare of the people who protect and support it.

It was a maxim with President Lincoln that our Government was formed by, of and for the people. They preserved it from ruin solely with the aid of our national currency. It paid our armies and navy, and for their equipments and supplies.

While there was even a shadow of uncertainty of the preservation of our Union our currency and bonds were taken almost exclusively by laborers, mechanics, farmers, and manufacturers; patriots who regarded the principles of self-government of more value than silver or gold, their duty to preserve the Union more sacred than life.

Sherman's policy enabled the money power to wield its subtle influence to depreciate our national currency and securities preparatory to buying them at an enormous discount.

Prior to 1864, the purchasers of our bonds were principally men of small means, patriots, determined to save the country at all hazards. When all reasonable doubts of their value had been removed by the success of our armies in the Southwest, and Gen. Grant had been given full command of the field, then capitalists laid their plans for gathering the fruits of victory. They had secured and fortified their stronghold, and weakened the people's power by making their currency only a partial legal tender, which enabled them to cause gold to fluctuate without an honest cause in May, 1864, from 168 to 190, in June from 189 to 251, in July from 222 to 285. The motive was to create a fear of the value of our currency and bonds, in the minds of the honest patriots who had taken them in the darker days of our country's peril, and thus enable capitalists to secure them at 35 to 60 cents on the dollar. Then they were sought, for the formation of national banks, and the investment of Rothschilds' funds.

Our patriots had taken them at par for equipments and supplies for our army and navy; soldiers and sailors had taken them at par for perilous services; invalids, widows and orphans had taken them at par for pensionary compensation, for loss of health, husbands, and fathers—privations, and bereavements that gold or silver, money or bonds, can never recompense.

How was it with capitalized bondholders and bankers? The following statements illustrate their *agonized* emoluments. The official reports of 1,955 national banks, Sept. 1, 1873, show an aggregate capital of $448,100,591.

Currency furnished free at the expense of tax-payers	$333,969,279
Their real capital only	134,132,673
Surplus earnings	118,119,648
Net earnings from March to September, 1873	38,122,000
Earnings on real capital	51 per cent. per annum.
On real capital, and surplus earnings added	26 per cent. per annum.

In 1869 their reports show a profit on real capital of 55 per cent. per annum; on real capital and surplus of 31 per cent. per annum. We have paid those banks as interest on untaxed bonds held as security for currency furnished at the expense of tax-payers $232,837,556, of which $224,278,271 was paid in gold and $8,559,285 in currency. But their days of prosperity waned as the fatal day of resumption approached. They made frantic efforts to avoid, and be relieved of, their taxes; and their solicitor, Secretary Sherman, asks Congress to authorize them to hold untaxed, interest-bearing bonds as reserve funds.

It is not the legitimate business of banks to issue a circulating medium. It ever has been and ever will be a source of jeopardy to them and their customers when financial storms arise.

Jefferson struck the key-note when he said treasury notes bottomed on taxes will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank notes must be suppressed, and the circulation restored to the nation, where it belongs.

Since 1862 taxpayers have paid untaxed bondholders for interest $1,538,279,452, and to them and Syndicate bankers as commissions, usurious discounts and premiums, over $500,000,000; so that they have cost us over $2,000,000,000, exceeding the present amount of our national debt, while the Rothschilds, among the largest holders of our bonds, are reputed to have invested $100,000,000 in English land the past year.

All historic evidences of the prime attributes of money confirm its essential uses to the promotion of industries and the measure of value of labor products and of confidence among business men. And its volume must be commensurate with the volume of those productions to render them remunerative, and to give confidence in commercial intercourse, any commodity used as money, while so used, cannot perform any other legitimate functions, and, as its use is perpetual, a possibility of its possessing other equal functions is a source of jeopardy to those relying upon it; and its legitimate mode of redemption is only in the payment of taxes, duties, imposts and excises. Its power should ever be exercised in promoting the common defense of the Government and the general welfare of the people thereof. The only prosperous people of our country to-day are national bondholders, Syndicate bankers, merchants and jobbers who have a right bower or brace of thieves inside some of Secretary Sherman's custom-house rings, railroad robbers and managers of a subsidized press. You say money is plenty and cheap. How is it with the great mass of the people, who are compelled to mortgage their household goods to procure even the bare necessities of life. In Chicago their rates are 5 to 10 per cent. per month. The Boston *Herald* (a hard-money paper) says the rate there is 5 per cent. per month. Over 200,000 chattel mortgages have been recorded in Cook county, Ill., since the panic of '73, besides millions pledged in warehouses and pawnshops in all our large cities. It is no wonder that moneyed men are afraid of Communism.

. . . To a large and rapidly increasing number it is as patent as the rising of the sun that every true principle of fairness, honor, justice, equity and humanity demands that we should establish our national finances on the realty, wealth and industries of our nation, and make the volume adequate to our industrial production and commerce in time of peace and our necessities in time of war, without requiring any violent change of base, or pampering to the greed of a relentless and unscrupulous money power to meet emergencies.

It will promote the advancement of civilization, render our Government indissoluble from internal causes, enable the people, without deprivation and distress, to pay their taxes, duties, imposts and excises, furnish remunerative employment for all, and constitutionally provide for their common defense and general welfare.

The march of civilization is ever onward and upward; impeding obstacles may, for a while, obstruct its currents, but its cumulative force is omnipotent and indestructable, and will, in due time, annihilate all obstacles, and a science of political economy will be inaugurated that will equitably bestow the natural riches of the universe upon all the people thereof, as they qualify themselves to obtain and utilize them.

That sage of inspiration, "Junius," said that "the ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much on the administration of a Government that, to be acquainted with a Ministry, we need only to observe the condition of the people."

The financial condition of the people, their industrial corporations and municipalities, speak voluminously in condemnation of the financial administration of our Government; and now is the day, now is the hour, for the people, by, of and for whom our Government was formed, to sound the alarm—from the rostrum—from house and hill tops—and call all the hardy machinists, busy operatives, sturdy miners, active train men, yeomanry, and all the unemployed, and organize them for prosperity—for ourselves and posterity—in national-currency clubs. We should

Sound the bugles, through the land,
To sturdy men, strong of hand,
Beat the drums and fill the bands,
Tune the fife and call the rolls,
And firmly march to the polls.

We should rally around our old flag, and national-currency banners in battalions, to save our country's industries and our liberties.

A pure republican Government that takes the husband from his family, the sustaining son from his aged parents, widowed mother or dependent sister, with its irresistible arm, and compels them to endure all the vicissitudes of war, confiscating their property and lives when necessary for its preservation, will in time of peace protect their lives and property, hold the money power subservient to their industries, and provide them with a national currency founded on their industrial wealth, which will ever be good as gold to them, ample in time of peace, and as unlimited as their blood in time of war, and provide through their postal agents for saving the earnings of its laboring people, invalid soldiers, widows and orphans. Politicians who fail to promote those interests must take back seats. Very truly, B. F. SHOTWELL.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Harmony and Enthusiasm—Ohio a Permanent and Reliable Democratic State.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention, says a Columbus correspondent, was a very large one, having 630 delegates in attendance. Every county was fully represented, and unusual harmony and much enthusiasm prevailed from first to last. The ticket nominated cannot fail to be a popular one.

The convention was singularly orderly, and yet was enthusiastic on the slightest provocation. The speech of Gen. Ward, permanent Chairman, and a few words by Senator Thurman and Gov. Bishop were full of hope. Thurman commended the ticket, and declared that he was satisfied that the work done would tend to make Ohio a permanent and reliable Democratic State. He promised to devote his personal attention to the campaign.

During Gen. Ward's speech he said:

"Let us congratulate ourselves that we have been gaining ground for our entire policy. We have driven back the haughty moneyed power that sought to subdue the nation. Silver has been remonetized. The greenbacks have been preserved. Contraction has been stopped, and ere long the people's dollar, the people's money, will be received for public dues and be equal with gold. Now, my fellow-citizens, I may really congratulate you upon your past success and look hopefully with you upon the future. We elected our President two years ago, but our victory was snatched from us by the stealthy hand of fraud. But the same hands that snatched away our victory poured into the cup of the Republican party the slow poison which is proving its destruction. Two years from now we will elect our candidate by a majority so apparent and by such a triumph that no Returning Boards will dare to steal away our victory. Be then of good cheer."

The above extract will probably, as well as anything else, show the tenor of the convention. It was aggressive and confident from first to last.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio in convention assembled hereby reaffirm the following clauses in the platform of the convention of July 25, 1877, indorsed by a majority of more than 22,000 last fall by the people of Ohio. We renew its pledges of devotion to the Union and the constitution with its amendments. It declares as essential to the preservation of the Government a faithful adherence to the following principles: Home rule; supremacy of the civil over the military power; separation of church and state; equality of all citizens before the law; liberty of all individual action, unvexed by sumptuary laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully-expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; preservation of the public lands to the use of actual settlers, and the maintenance and protection of the common-school system.

Resolved, That the investigation of the frauds committed at the last Presidential election in Florida or Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission; its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized, and a gross insult to the people of the United States, and whilst the decision as made by the Forty-fourth Congress of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term was, in our judgment, final, that decision ought not to preclude an authentic investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guilty connected with them.

Resolved, That the commercial and industrial stagnation that has long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent widespread want and suffering, is due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign for its acts, and charge.

1. That at a time when the country was weighed down with debt, created on the basis of the full volume of paper, added to both the precious metals as money, it enacted a sweeping change in the measure of value, wholly in the interest of moneyed capital, by demonetizing silver, and directing the destruction of legal-tender paper, and thereby wrongfully added, in effect, hundreds of millions to the burden of debt and taxes upon the people.

2. By pursuing its merciless policy of contracting the paper currency and hoarding gold, it has increased continually the value of many securities that partake of the enhancement of money, and decreased the value of all other property, and especially of capital designed for productive use, and required for the employment of labor, thus repressing, instead of fostering, industry, compelling idleness instead of sustaining trade and commerce, and now this party in Ohio puts forward in its platform the declaration that the financial question has been settled. We deny this declaration, and, while we congratulate the country that the downward course to bankruptcy and ruin involved in the Republican policy has been partially averted by the Democratic measures passed at the late session of Congress, restoring the debt-paying power to the silver dollar, made a law in spite of the President's veto, and stopping the further destruction of greenbacks, we demand as further acts of justice, as well as measures of relief, the repeal of the Resumption act and the lawful liberation of the coin hoarded in the treasury, the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver as a money metal the same as gold, as it was before its fraudulent demonetization, the gradual substitution of United States legal-tender paper for national-bank notes and its permanent re-establishment as the sole paper money of the country made receivable for all dues to the Government and of equal tender with coin, the amount of such issues to be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people assurance of stability in the volume of currency and consequent stability of value; no further increase in the bonded debt, and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes, but a gradual extinction of the public debt and rigid economy in the reduction of expenditures in all branches of the public service, and tariff for revenue only.

Resolved, That the interest of the industrial wealth-producing classes is the paramount interest of the people of the United States. Those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secure in its enjoyment. Our warmest sympathy is extended to the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican party, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reversal of that policy and a restoration of all the rights they are entitled to upon its ascendency to power.

Resolved, That there can be no legitimate employment of organized force in this country, except to execute law and to maintain public peace; that no violence should be countenanced to obtain redress for any alleged grievance, but should be repressed at any cost till relief can be secured by legal methods.

We congratulate the country upon the adoption of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

ELIZA PINKSTON.

A Republican Idol Destroys Herself—Eliza Confesses that She Was Paid for Her Lying Testimony.

Everybody remembers how all the Republican papers in the land fired the Northern heart with Eliza Pinkston's tale of outrage and murder. The dead Pinkstone and the dying Eliza, victims of Democratic savagery, afforded all the proof needed of the terrible state of terrorism in Louisiana. The New York *Herald* has just reunearthed Eliza Pinkston and obtained from her a sworn statement of the whole affair. Her affidavit is as follows:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF MADISON.

Eliza Pritchard, a woman of color, being duly sworn, deposes that her name has been Eliza Pinkston; that she has since married Wayman Pritchard, and is now residing at Canton, Miss.; that as Eliza Pinkston she did appear as a witness before the Louisiana board at New Orleans, La., in November, 1876, and at such gave testimony that her former husband, Henry Pinkston, had been killed and she herself seriously wounded by certain Democrats of the parish of Ouachita, on account of the Republican politics of herself and husband. Deponent further deposes that she was induced to give said testimony by certain Republicans, namely, O. H. Brewster and Dinkgrave, by promises of reward, and she was, in fact, paid therefor the sum of $500, which she received, and, after taking therefrom the sum of $50, she allowed the remainder to remain with Brewster on deposit, but has failed to obtain said amount from Brewster, although she has frequently demanded the same. Deponent alleges that, at the time of giving said testimony, she was in a weak and prostrate condition, induced by suffering from wounds and by having her fears played upon by intimations that the Democrats were intent on murdering her; that she was readily induced by these persons of superior intelligence to give her testimony a coloring so as to show that her husband, Pinkston, was killed and herself wounded on account of political opinions, when the facts were that her husband Pinkston never took any part in politics, and had in no way given any offense to any person on account of politics; but deponent believes and did believe then that said murder was in no wise connected with politics; that she did not then nor does she now know who were the persons engaged in said murder and wounding, but there is every reason to think it was a colored man who had twice fought with her husband, and had been by him worsted. Deponent further deposes that she was brought from her then home in Ouachita parish to New Orleans, and was instructed to testify and lay all the blame of said killing and assault upon the Democrats, and that she was further instructed and induced to pretend that her wounds were more serious than they were, and that she could not walk, when, in fact, she had walked each day considerable distances, and ascended long flights of stairs, such as the Custom-House stairs in New Orleans, without assistance, and, on the day she was carried in the room of the Returning Board on a lounge or sofa, she was conveyed in a carriage, but was able to walk and did walk a part of the way up the stairs to the room in which the Returning Board was sitting; but she was induced to allow herself to be carried in on said sofa in order to produce the impression that she was worn out and couldn't walk. Deponent further deposes that previous to giving her testimony before said Returning Board she was visited by John Sherman and others of the visiting statesmen, and introduced to them as such, and that she walked before them, and they had ample opportunity to see what her condition was, and that she could walk about. Deponent further deposes that during the time she was in New Orleans attending the said Returning Board she was constantly given money by different Republicans, and was promised a support for life, which last has not been given as promised. Deponent makes this affidavit without fear from any cause, and without any promise of reward or other consideration than a desire to have the whole truth known, in the interest of truth. ELIZA PINKSTON (now PRITCHARD).

Her present husband makes an affidavit confirming her statement as the one told him before her marriage, and has always maintained, and Mr. Mosely Pritchard's landlord and employer and Mr. R. H. Hoffman witnessed, Mrs. Pritchard's statement before a Justice of the Peace.

AMERICAN agricultural implements at the Paris Exposition are pronounced by the French journals unrivaled in Europe.

THRESHER

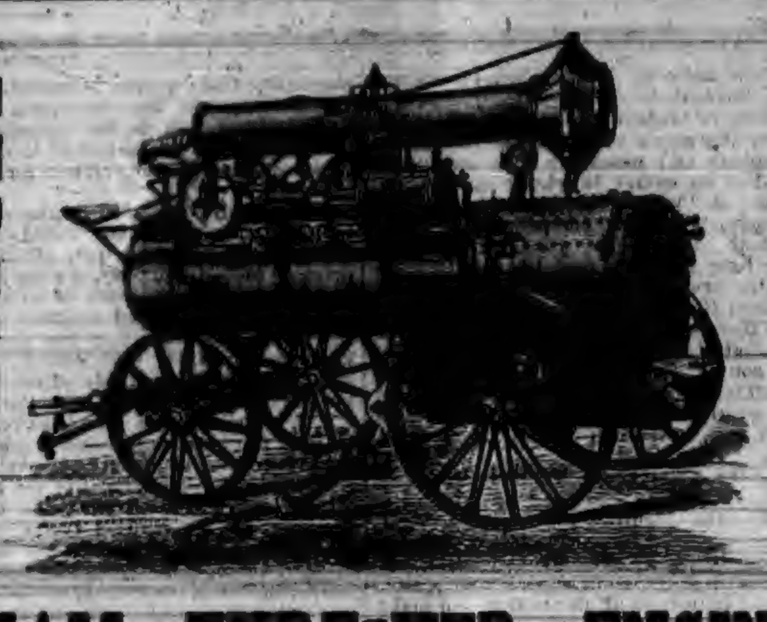

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and a l seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPHERD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER.

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Goo Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - - -	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - - -	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - - -	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea, - - - - -	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea, - - - - -	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9½, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OIL!!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 80c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGRS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layers raisins 10c. Zantee currents 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit Houe, Fort Wyne, Ind

ADDRESS

To the Members of the National Greenback Labor Party of the 13th Congressional District of Indiana.

KENDALLVILLE, June 24, '78.

The time of the assembling of the Congressional Convention having been postponed until July 17th, we have concluded, after consultation, that a word or two of explanation and a few suggestions from us at this time would not be out of place. We had hoped for an earlier convention, feeling that there was no time to lose, and beleiving that the friends of the great cause would more earnestly engage in the noble work of redeeming the District after the nomination than before; but many true friends and co-workers thought the 13th of June too early and advanced plausible reasons for such belief. Therefore, in compliance with their suggestion the time was changed, and we are now happy to believe from letters and information otherwise received from various parts of the District, that all are well satisfied with the change. This being so, it must be well, for "in union there is strength."

But we feel that the fact cannot be too soon nor too forcibly impressed upon the mind of every friend of humanity and good government that the space of time between now and the day of election is comparatively short, when we seriously consider how much is involved in the contest. It is a great misfortune that our suffering people could not at this time be relieved by the wise and humane policy of our party. Delay is not only wicked but dangerous. Congress has taken one or two steps in the right direction through fear of our party and the people, but those few and feeble measures to be executed by miserable wretches having no feeling in common with the suffering millions will likely afford but little if any relief. The good Peter Cooper and other philanthropists—leaders of the National Greenback party—recently appealed to Congress not to adjourn until the passage of a measure which would give the people relief. As might have been expected, the appeal was in vain. Congress is quick to respond to the demands of the capitalists, bondholder and monopolist, but turns a deaf ear to almost every demand and want of the masses of the people. Having thus forfeited the confidence of their constituents, and indeed disregarded the most sacred rights of the people, it seems that they could not even adjourn without sinking themselves still lower and disgracing the nation whose interests, rights and honor it is their peculiar province to defend and protect under any and all circumstances. If the Chicago Daily Tribune of June 22nd is to be believed, the closing hours of the House presented a scene unparalelled in the history of the world—the members about all intoxicated except one colored member from South Carolina, Mr. Rainey. The Tribune says: "But for him the sundry civil bill would have been lost. He the only sober man took charge of affairs, while the others swilled down whiskey. He kept the inebriated clerks at work, compelled them to finish up things and then took charge of them himself."

Is it any wonder that this great Nation, like the miscreants who make her laws, is on the downward road to destruction? We have no heart to comment further on this disgraceful affair. But for the sake of decency as well as humanity we ask how much longer must this state of things continue? What other indignities must be heaped upon a patient and long suffering people before they can be aroused to a sense of their true condition? They cannot afford to let another election pass without asserting their rights and vindicating their honor. Their only hope is the National Greenback Labor Party. Its success seems now only a question of time, and that time will be very short if we do our whole duty. Its rapid increas is astonishing to its most devoted friends and it is found strongest in those localities where the people are best posted on questions of finance. This fact should induce every friend of the cause to lose no time, but go to work at once and circulate among the people good documents. See that every School District has at least a few copies of a work entitled "The Money Question," by William A. Burkey, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, price, $1.00; also "American Labor," by Marvin Warren, of Fairbury, Nebraska, price 50 cents; and in addition give our local newspapers friendly to the cause a wide circulation. And every one who can possibly afford it should have the Indianapolis Sun, price $1.00 a year, and that large and reliable Greenback family newspaper, The Advocate, 160 Fulton-St., N. Y., price only 25 cents a year in clubs of four or more.

In this connection we would like to say much were it not for fear of infringing upon the valuable space of those friendly publishers in this Congressional District who may do us the favor to give this article an insertion. We will simply add in conclusion: Be active, vigilant. Remember that the success of the National Greenback Labor Party depends on agitation and education. This our enemies are trying to prevent, as that is their last and only hope. See that every voter reads the National Greenback platform adopted by the late Greenback Convention at Indianapolis. It has the ring of true metal. In the language of another "it rings like the old bell that over one hundred years ago proclaimed our liberty."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of the National Greenback Labor Party of the 13th Congressional District.

P. S.—Papers favorable to the Greenback cause in the 13 Congressional District please copy.

◆

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at F. E. Davenport.

"THE BASTE ISN'T A CAT."

A Lively Scene in a Rochester Irishman's Shanty.

"Paul Dean" in Danbury News.

On the evening following the day that the baloon went up from Falls Field, Mat Maloney, on returning to his slab mansion, was met at the door by Biddy in a high state of excitement, with the earnest exclamation:

"O, Mat, there is a strange cat in the room!"

"Put her out thin and don't be botherin' me about yer cat," replied Mat in rather a heedless tone.

"I've been striving to do that same thing this two hours," replied Biddy. "She's behind the big chest now, and would ye help me to chase her, will ye?"

"To be sure I will," says Mat. "Bad luck to her. Will ye show her to me and I'll soon teach her to have some respect for me house, the thate of the world!"

Mat hated all cats, and vowed he would kill her, even if she had seven lives; and seeing no way of egress from the hiding place but one, he at once laid his plans for capture, and earnestly called out:

"Biddy, Biddy! have ye ever a malebag in the house?"

"Sorry a one have I," said Biddy. "Didn't ye leave it behind ye when ye was going to bring me the chips."

"Sure and I did that same," replied Mat meekly; "but haven't ye somethin' in the house I could tie up like a bag?"

"Indade and I have jist the same," says Biddy. "Me Sunday petticoat—ye can draw the strings, can't ye?"

"Illegant, illegant, me darling," said Mat, and together they prepared for the capture.

Looking behind the chest they saw two eyes like balls of fire. Mat pronounced it to be the very evil one himself, and exclaimed:

"Will ye be out o' that, and bad luck to ye for a vagabond. Bedad, if ye was as bad as ye look to be, ye'd repent the day ye entered me door without axin the leave of a true sun of the church, shure. I say, Biddy, have you any hot water in the house?"

"And that's what I have plinty," says Biddy.

"Then be after showering the full of a quart or two behind the chist," commanded Mat.

"Hold clost," cried Biddy, "and here goes," and swash went the water and out jumped the cat into Mat's elegant trap.

"Ough, but I have ye," exclaimed Mat, and drawing the folds of the garment closer he cast it over his shoulder. "Now, Biddy, will ye catch the stick and lay in till you bate the birth out of the baste," and Mat bent over so as to give Biddy a better chance.

Biddy went at the "baste" with a will, but after two or three sharp strokes stopped suddenly, exclaiming:

"O, Mat, what smell is that? Ough Mat! Mat! et takes me breath entirely. Ough! I can't stand the power of et! Sure you, the real devil it must be, nothin' less in the sack."

"Thin bate the old heathen," exclaimed Mat; "lather him up well, for I am fainting with the power of him, too."

"Put him off from ye," wildly exclaimed Biddy, and Mat threw down the sack.

"O, Biddy," says he, "the baste isn't a cat at all, at all, but an auld pole cat. O, lave the house or ye will be kilt entirely. Oh muther ration how he smells!"

"O, Mat," gasped Biddy, "open the door; bad luck to the day we left auld Ireland to be smothered like this. Bad luck to the free air of America that we can't draw our birth in. Och! och! och! and they both bolted out the door for fresh air.

◆

Hawkeye Shots.

"I want the dining-room walls," the North Hill man said to the calciminer, "tinted blue; not a very decided blue, but a tint blue enough to show that it is blue; just the color of milk," he suddenly added, as the clamor of the milkman's bell in the street gave him an inspirations.

"A little disfigured," remarked the coxswain of the Burlington barge, when the boys took their places for the first quadrille Thursday night, "but still in the ring." Later in the evening he explained to an inquiring landsman that "if the coxswain had pulled a little harder on them ropes the barge would have won the race." The explanation was accepted.

The Czar is "sick," in all that the term implies. What has he took sick about? Let him come over here and try running a Republic three or four years, and he'll have some reason for wanting to die.

◆

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 28 "	11 27 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 05 "
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 38 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 06 "
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1 Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 09 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 50pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 50	
Barnesville	10 07	12 50am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 05	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 10	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 30am
Republic	6 46	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 59	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 38	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 20	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT May. 20 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 00am
Mexico		8 20	8 21
Denver	7 55	9 00	8 40
Chili	8 03	9 13	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	8 50	10 17	11 18
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 13	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 55
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 60
Coffen's	10 00	11 56	2 20
Churubusco	10 10	12 13	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 43	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 55	4 12
Auburn Junct's	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 53	1 17	4 50
Butler	11 20am	2 00am	6 00pm

Going West.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 00pm	8
Mexico	6 33	11 55	4 42
Denver	6 23	11 56	4 22
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 08	11 08	3 05
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 31	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 10	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 49	12 35
Columbia City	4 38	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 29	8 46	10 41
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 05
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 10	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 15
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 08	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 24pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 23	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 35	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 21
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			1 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on

BOOK STORE

WILLIS &CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 18th, 1878. Number 29.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

OURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r.
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRAKES. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

E. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, City Hotel,} Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

I. BRINKERHOOF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. I. BRINKERHOOF. Main street, Auburn, Ind.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam* *le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Hogarth, Moore & Brooks St. Louis

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co. Portland Maine.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author in person or by mail free. Price by mail $3.25 for the standard edition, or $1.25 for the popular edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents free Agents wanted. MURRY HILL PUBLISHING Co. 129 East 28th St. N. Y.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare time We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once.

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

cOober 11.—6m no11.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost every body subscribes. One Agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

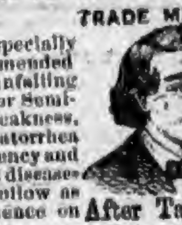

Before Taking After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO. No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by E. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

The Business Outlook.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

There is a very general inquiry the country over, and, indeed, abroad as well as at home, for good and reliable investment securities. The most superficial of the stock markets can not fail to be convinced of the fact that at the present time investors are bringing instalments of their idle capital to market for employment in unquestionable sound securities, although they still cling to the idea that some impending disaster may give them the opportunity for which they have so long waited, of buying in a panic at greatly reduced prices. It may be well to point out a feature which is well known to those whose daily business it is to watch markets, that the investing public is invaribly moved by impulse. The contagation of extreme caution spreads rapidly when each individual unconsciously allows his thoughts to be moulded by an irresponsible adviser. On the other hand, capitalists as a body are as easily moved in a contrary direction, and frequently they are lifted from the depths of despondency to the height of exuberance with a rapidity which is simply magical. Those who are prudent enough to pursue a milder course can not fail to be amply rewarded upon the return of confidence. Investors must by this time be convinced that profits can not be made upon any speculative principle, but that mature judgment and calculating investigation is absolutely necessary in the selection of securities.

WORK AND WAGES.

The condition of working people in Europe is really deploreable; still it has been said in this coutry that American laborers must expect to be reduced to European prices. It might as well be said that we must expect to have a change of government, so that working people here, as in king cursed Europe, shall have no voice in public affairs. The theory proclaimed in America has been that working people are not to be set aside in matters pertaining to their well being. This outrage the radical party has been guilty of, and the effort to reduce American labor to the level of European prices has not only been successful, but it has, in thousands of instances, deprived working men of employment at any price. Since it has been the purpose of the radical party to increas the gains of Shylocks and the burdens of labor, and being American working people to the European level, it may be interesting to know what the level is. "In Germany the pay for agricultural labor varies greatly, according to the proximity to or remoteness from manufacturing centers, and ranges from 56 cents a day in the neighborhood of Bremen to 21 cents a day in the Lower Rhine valley, and as low as 18 cents in parts of Silesia. At Bremen, Crefield and Dusseldorf carpenters, coppersmiths, plumber, machinists and wagonsmiths earn from 51 to 75 cents daily; saddlers and shoemakers from 47 to 52 cents daily; bakers and brewers, with board and lodging, from $1.42 to 2.14 weekly, and without board from 60 cents a day to $4.28 a week; farm hands are paid from $107 to 215 yearly, with maintainance; railway laborers from 36 to 83 cents per day, and as high as 95 cents daily for piece work on tunnels; silk weavers can earn from $2.15 to 2.85 a week per loom; factory women, $2.16, and children $1 a week. Business and wages are very low. The cost of the necessaries of life has increased some fifty per cent in thirteen years, although now it is but little higher than five years ago. A man and wife, with two or three children, can live in two or three rooms in a poor and comfortless manner for $275 a year, and to support such an establishment all the members have to work ten or twelve hours daily. For a family of six persons the cost is about $7 a week—an amount that few families can earn, as the depression of trade and the reduction of time allows few to do a full week's work, although wages are nominally a trifle higher than five years ago."

Just what is to be gained by reducing the working people to starvation prices has never yet been set forth, and though in Europe poverty may aid in keeping the people in subjection, such a state of things is not desirable in the United States. Work for all at remunerative wages is the democratic theory, and if judicious legislation can aid in bringing in an era of prosperity, the people may be assured that it will be had as soon as the democratic party obtains full control of the government.

Wanted at the New York Store, 100,000 pounds of Wool, for which the highest market price will be paid.

NOVEL AERONAUTICS.

A Lady Aeronaut to Explode her Balloon at a Height of 4,000 Feet

(Philadelphia Times.)

Perhaps the most remarkable of the special attractions to be offered hereabouts on the Fourth of July will be a "new departure,' in aeronautic feats, exhibited at Hammonton Park, New Jersey, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Miss Clarissa Wimbley, of this city, who was a pupil of the unfortunate Donaldson, and is a niece of Proffessor Wise, proposes to make two ascensions from the Park, and in the second of which, when at the height of 4,000 feet, cause the balloon to explode and form itself into a parachute that will enable her to decend in safety.

This exploit, so seldom attempted, while seemingly rash, will be done to demonstrate the feasibility of constructing balloons that would insure comparative safety for their passengers in the event of the air-ship being caused to explode by a rarefied atmosphere, a collission or any other mishap. The balloon to be used by Miss Wimbley is, when inflated, 65 feet high and 45 feet wide, containing 20,000 cubic feet of gas, and cable of carying two men. Fastened by a rope to a train, and elevated 100 feet above the track, the balloon, carrying Miss Wimbley, will be drawn from Camden, the place of its inflatation, to Hammonton, a distance of thirty miles. The young lady has made many ascensions, and recently at Elmira, New York, a crowd of 20,000 persons gazed at her perilous performances in mid-air.

The Sentence of Death Pronounced Upon the Redeemer.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate Intendant of the Lower Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas, Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the province of Lower Galilee, sitting to judgment in the presidential seat of the Prætor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Isreal.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion, Quirrilis Conelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are—

1. Daniel Robani Parisco.
2. John Zorbabel.
3. Rapheal Robani.
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gates of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe."

It was discovered in the year 1380, in the kingdom of Naples, in a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the commissioner of arts in the French army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Italy, it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been in the chapel of Casserta. The Certhusians obtained by their petitions permission to keep the plate, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by the members of the commission of arts. Demon had a fac simile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,800f. Theres seem to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public generall.

Lawless Resumption.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is plain that John Sherman will do any thing, with law or without law, to accomplish his resumption scheme. He has said that he will ignore the laws relating to the sinking fund; that he will sell five per cent. bonds, if necessary; that he will pay no attention to the recent law forbidding the further contraction of the greenbacks; that he will construe all laws as subordinate to the Resumption Act; that he will only permit in circulation such an amount of greenbacks as he can maintain at par, though the law commands him to keep $350,000,000 in legal tender notes in circulation; that, in short, the Resumption Act "can be, ought to be, and shall be executed." He was anxious to be allowed to sell four per cent. Government bonds for greenbacks, in order to facilitate his resumption plan. He confessed that he would regard these bonds as sold for resumption purposes; that he would hold the greenbacks so obtained to that end. This is the reasoning of the Shermanizer. The Resumption Act declares that to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin," &c., certain bonds to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid."

Sherman framed this act and passed it under the gag-law, and it is one of the most sweeping of all statutes. He will, he declares, regard every greenback dollar in the Treasury as "surplus revenue," that he may "use" for resumption purposes by keeping it there and thus making it impossible to present it for redemption. The law passed a few weeks ago commanding that the greenbacks then in circulation should be kept in circulation; that as rapidly as they came into the Treasury the Secretary should put them out again is of no consequence to Sherman. The greenback is the only money Sherman is compelled by law to pay out. He can exercise his preference as to all other kinds of money, but as to holding and hoarding greenbacks the law leaves no choice. He is ordered to pay out and reissue, and to keep out the greenbacks; and he announces that he will permit so many of them to remain out as he can maintain at par with gold, that he can redeem in coin on demand, and no more. He sees no law but the Resumption Law, and says that he will see no other. The latest statute is of no avail. He will only execute the one he likes. If this method can secure resumption, it will be a lawless resumption, in defiance of the will of the people, as it will also be to their ruin.

Falling into Line.

[Daviess County Democrat.]

The Democracy of the west are falling rapidly into line, and many of those who have wearied of waiting and been tempted to abandon the party in despair of ever securing the financial legislation which the country so urgently needs, are now becoming satisfied that the speediest and only way for monetary relief is through their old political organization. Outside experiments upon new independent lines are dangerous uncertainties. By dividing a political force that would otherwise prove irresistible, they involve too many chances of defeat to be safely tolerated, and it is one of the most cheering signs of the times that the Democratic party has at last consolidated its strength upon the vital question of the day.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

For Christ's Sake.

[New Haven Exchange.]

Francis Murphy, the temperance revivalist, mentioned his willingness to go to New Haven for $150 per week and the best board, for Christ's sake. The text of his letter was published, and some over-sanguine friend, doubting that he had penned it, asked him. This is his response: "I did write that New Haven letter. I generally get $200, but they are poor down that way. Yours in Jesus, Francis Murphy.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Having good teams and reasonable rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND,

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly done at reasonable rates.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over 30,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS, AND CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now headquarters for

CLOTHING,

Dress Goods,

Notions, Hosery,

Gloves, Carpets,

Trunks, Valises,

Ladies Linen Suits,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Black Silks,

Fans, Ribbons,

Fancy Goods, &c.,

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Treasurer of South Hadley, Mass., stole $19,000, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

THE residence of Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, at Newport, was robbed a few nights ago of jewelry valued at $35,000.

NORWICH, Ct., is greatly excited over that the local physicians pronounce an outbreak of genuine Asiatic cholera. Several deaths have occurred from the disease.... John J. Burchell, an extensive New York builder, has failed for $1,500,000.

THE WEST.

ADVICES from the scene of the Indian war in the far West report a disastrous three days' fight between Col. Grover's command and a body of Bannocks. The whites were completely surrounded by the hostiles and utterly demoralized. Eleven of their number were killed and a number wounded.

THE Governor of Iowa has been in receipt of dispatches from various points in the State notifying him that companies of tramps had taken possession of railroad trains and were dangerous to the towns. Some of them were from Mayors and Sheriffs, asking authority to call out the militia. The Governor, in response to these repeated calls, has issued a proclamation calling upon the local authorities throughout the State to be diligent in preserving the peace, and instructing them how to proceed in case of real or apprehended danger from the numerous bands of tramps traversing the State.

A DISPATCH from Portland, Ore., reports a sanguinary engagement between a party of white volunteers and a band of hostile Indians at Willow Springs, Ore., resulting in a disastrous defeat to the volunteers. It was a second Custer massacre. The Indians completely surrounded the whites, fifty strong, and shot and scalped them without mercy. Only seven of the ill-fated little army escaped to tell the story of the horrible massacre. A battle is also reported between the friendly Umatilla Indians and 400 hostile Snakes, the latter being defeated with the loss of thirty braves.

MILWAUKEE was visited by a destructive fire last week. The extensive tobacco manufactory of B. Leidersdorf & Co. was burned, involving a loss of $100,000.

GEN. HOWARD has met the hostile Indians, or a portion of them, in battle, and, if the dispatches are to be relied on, inflicted a disastrous defeat upon the red-skinned rascals. The meager account of the affair telegraphed from San Francisco states that he found the Indians in force on a height near the head of Butte creek. Gen. Howard advanced his forces, consisting of seven companies of cavalry, two of artillery, and a few volunteers and scouts, in two columns. The Indians were strongly posted on a rocky crest. The troops deployed and advanced handsomely under a heavy fire. The ascent is described as steeper than that at Missionary Ridge, but not a man broke the ranks, though several saddles were emptied and many horses killed. The enemy was driven from this position to another height in the rear, of greater elevation, and crowned with natural defenses of lava rocks. In twenty minutes this position was also stormed from different sides at once, and a rapid pursuit commenced of the flying Indians, who abandoned horses, provisions, ammunition, and camp material. The hostiles made for the thick timber crowning the Blue Ridge, and made another stand, but were again dislodged and pursued four or five miles further in the mountains. The rough country and great exhaustion of the men and horses caused a cessation of the pursuit. In this engagement five enlisted men were wounded and about twenty horses killed. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained.

OREGON dispatches report that the Bannock Indians who were thrashed by Gen. Howard have recovered and are moving Eastward.

THE SOUTH.

DICK DAWSON, colored, was hanged at Thomaston, Ga., on the 5th inst., for the murder of Frank Cunningham, his brother-in-law. Dawson, in his statement, said he thought Cunningham had bewitched him, and he would die if he didn't kill him. Dawson died shrieking and crying.

ANOTHER stage robbery is reported from Texas. The thieves gobbled all the registered letters in the pouches, but did not disturb the remainder of the mail.

WASHINGTON.

THERE is an impression in Washington, especially among persons supposed to be in the confidence of Secretary Sherman, that the resumption of specie payments will be attempted some months ahead of the date fixed in the Resumption act. The Secretary is said to be desirous that this question shall be practically disposed of before Congress meets.

THE Associated Press agent telegraphs from Washington that "Secretary Sherman says he has not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the 1st of January next, the time fixed by law. He says, however, that resumption may come before that time by natural causes, or when the premium on specie shall disappear; that we are now approaching that point, and that it is the duty of the Government to employ all legitimate means to produce such results."

DURING the first four months of the operation of the Silver law there were coined 8,793,368 standard silver dollars. On July 1 the treasury had on hand $7,109,399, there being outstanding only $1,683,964.

THE total issues of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal-cards during the fiscal year ending June 30 was $28,567,184, an increase over the previous fiscal year of $2,041,348. This is an unprecedented increase, but it is due in a great measure to the extravagant efforts of country Postmasters to dispose of stamps before the change in the method of compensation under the new law.

HON. R. W. THOMPSON, the Secretary of the Navy, has set out on a voyage of official inspection of the navy yards, naval and life-saving stations, etc., on the North Atlantic coast, expecting to be absent several weeks. Attorney General Devens has been designated by the President to act as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Thompson.

THE PRESIDENT has removed Gen. Arthur and Hon. A. B. Cornell, Collector and Naval Officer of New York, and appointed Gen. E. A. Merritt and Col. W. S. Burt to the vacant positions. The announcement of the changes caused considerable excitement in political circles in New York and Washington.

EX-GOV. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, appeared before the Potter investigating committee on the 11th inst., and was examined by Gen. Butler. He testified that the election in Louisiana in 1876 was entirely legal. The witness gave a detailed statement as to the composition of the respective houses of the Legislature, and, after reciting the law of Louisiana at considerable length, he stated that Gov. Packard was legally inaugurated on the 8th of January, 1877, at which time there was a Republican quorum in both houses. Gen. Butler produced tables compiled from the Returning Board's figures, which showed that, after the board had thrown out sufficient Democratic parishes to elect the General Assembly, it was found there were still two Hayes electors defeated, whereupon the Returning Board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority of the Hayes electors. The witness stated that, assuming that the figures be the correct findings of the Returning Board, it left the General Assembly Republican in both branches, and still left two Hayes electors in the minority. Mr. Butler—Whereupon the board proceeded to give the screw another twist? Witness—That is not my testimony. Q.—How much on the returns, as returned by the Returning Board, did the lowest Hayes elector run behind Packard? A.—These tables show a majority for Governor of [illegible], while two Republican electors (Levissee and Joseph) were in the minority. The Tilden electors had a majority, I believe, on the face of the return of the votes cast in the different parishes originally, and so did Nichols.... E. L. Weber was recalled and questioned by Mr. Cox in regard to the Sherman letter. Witness said he found it in a box sent from his brother at Bayou Sara to his father-in-law's warehouse in Donaldsonville. He found the letter after Mrs. Jenks' visit; tore it up at once because it exposed my brother's wrong-doing. My brother told me there were no grounds for protesting the parish. Witness admitted he had been indicted, forfeited his bond, and afterwards, at the suggestion of the District Attorney, made a false affidavit in order to have the bond restored. In answer to the question relating to his indictment, witness, turning to Mr. Cox, said excitedly: "You Republicans could use my brother who is dead; to-day you could use us on the stand to swear to any kind of a lie that you wanted in order to support and sustain you; to-day that you can't use me as your tool, you propose to ruin me." Gov. Cox disclaimed any such notion as that imputed to him by witness, and said he wanted to give witness an opportunity to vindicate himself.

GENERAL.

THE next semi-annual meeting of the National Agricultural Congress—for reading and discussion of papers, etc.—will be held at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 27, 1878.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Arkansas have nominated Gov. William R. Miller for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair.....The Alabama Republicans held their State Convention at Montgomery last week. It was resolved to place no State ticket in the field this year. A resolution indorsing President Hayes' administration was voted down.

THE Republicans of the St. Paul (Minn.) district have nominated Gen. W. D. Washburn for Congress.

THE Missouri Democratic Convention was held at Jefferson City July 10. The following ticket was nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court, Elijah Norton; Register of Lands, J. E. McHenry; State Superintendent of Public Schools, R. D. Shannon; Railway Commissioner, A. M. Sevier. The three first named are present incumbents. The platform denounces the national banking system as oppressive and burdensome, deprecates the contraction of the currency, and demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

THE Democrats of Michigan met in State Convention at Lansing on Wednesday, July 10, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hon. O. M. Barnes, of Lansing; for Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Swineford, of Marquette; Secretary of State, George H. Murdock, of Berrien Springs; for State Treasurer, Alexander McFarlin, of Flint; for Commissioner of the State Land Office, George Lord, of Bay City; for Auditor General, W. T. B. Schemerhorn, of Hudson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Truesdel, of Pontiac; for Attorney General, Maj. Allen B. Morse, of Ionia; Member of the Board of Education, Edwin F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids. The platform arraigns the Republican party for corruption in office, indorses the investigation of the electoral frauds, declares that gold and silver is the money of the constitution, that all paper money should be convertible into coin at the will of the holder, and opposes any further forcible reduction of the currency.

GEN. FERDINAND LATROBE has been elected Mayor of Baltimore by the following vote: Latrobe, 14,018; Richard Henry Smith (Greenbacker), 1,399. Latrobe's majority, 12,619. The Republicans had no candidate in the field.

FOREIGN.

A DUEL with swords was fought the other day on the French-Belgian frontier, between Lorres Cacedo, Minister to Belgium from San Salvador, and M. Medina, Minister from Guatemala, resulting in the slight wounding in the shoulder of the San Salvadoran representative ..The suspicion that the St. Petersburg authorities had captured and concealed Vera Sassulich, the nihilist woman who attempted to murder the Chief of Police, proves to have been unfounded. She has turned up in Switzerland.

THE two American crews that crossed the water to take part in the annual Henley regatta on the river Thames have more than justified the expectations of their friends. The Columbia College lads carried off the visitor's challenge cup by winning the first victory ever achieved by an American crew in British waters. The Shoe-wae-cae-mette crew, of Monroe, Mich., made a creditable showing, though they carried off no prize. They won the first heat in the race for the Steward's cup. In the final heat one of the oarsmen of the Michigan crew, while making a gallant struggle for the lead, was seized with sudden illness, which destroyed all hopes of success. Altogether Americans have cause to be more than satisfied with the result.

THE municipal authorities of Geneva, Switzerland, are uneasy at the presence of Vera Sassulitch, and they have intimated to her that her early departure would be agreeable to them.

THE important announcement is made by cable that Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Turkey have made a compact in which the former undertakes to maintain the Asiatic dominions of the latter in all their integrity, and protect them against invasion from every quarter. As the first step in this protectorate, England is to occupy Cyprus immediately. The demands of the protectorate are simple: Asiatic Turkey is divided into fifteen provinces; the Governor of each is to be appointed by the Sultan, with the approval of the Queen; perfect religious toleration is to be secured, and the contentment of the people is to be promoted by methods designed to make the burden of taxation lightly felt. Certain special provisions are inserted in the treaty concerning Jerusalem and the holy places and the existing rights of the Greek and Latin churches. These are to be scrupulously preserved, but immunities and privileges of great value are to be secured to the Hebrew inhabitants of the Holy City and its adjoining precincts.

LATE advices from China report that rain has at last fallen in the famine-stricken provinces, and faint hopes are entertained that the prolonged drought, with its miseries, may soon end.

THE new Anglo-Turkish treaty is the theme of general comment in Europe. There seems to be very little opposition manifested on the part of any of the treaty powers. Even Russia, through her Chancellor, is reported as being satisfied with the arrangement—the declaration being made that the Czar has no ambition to satisfy in the direction of Asia, and especially has no desire to interfere with British communication with her Indian possessions via Southern Armenia and the Euphrates valley.

KING ALPHONSO has created Gen Martinez Campos Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and elevated Gen. Jovellar to the rank of Captain-General of the army.... Hoedel was arraigned at Berlin, the other day, for attempting the life of the Emperor. He pleaded not guilty, maintaining that he only intended to commit suicide. Thirty witnesses, however, testified he aimed at the Emperor. He was sentenced to be beheaded. His demeanor was insolent and defiant. He continued to smile even after the sentence had been pronounced.

THE Emperor William's physicians have issued another long statement in regard to his condition. They ascribe his Majesty's relatively slow progress toward recovery to the great loss of blood and appetite, to the shock to his system, and to mental depression. His attainable degree of strength is not yet regained. His power of locomotion is small. His hands are helpless, and he can only eat with assistance. The physicians, however, are confident of his recovery by the influence of time and exercise.... The French newspapers are disgusted with the Anglo-Turkish alliance, which, they contend, is detrimental to the interests and dignity of the Mediterranean powers, and particularly offensive to France.

A Poverty-Stricken Man in Luck.

It was during the war that a well-known business man of this city kept gossip going, and his money, too, in the whirl and excitement of a fast life. He had large army contracts, and from them his resources came. The money, easily obtained, was in truth thrown away. He had barrels of it. Estimates as to his means were not infrequently placed at $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. He had all the attributes of a prodigal—in fast horses, fast women, an unquenchable thirst for wines, and the desire to be talked about as a man about town. He was as generous as he was reckless, and fair-weather friends swarmed about him. They helped themselves to his funds and sang his glories as long as he had a dollar to spend. In the height of his folly he thought of what was to come—the inevitable death. What men said about him living puffed up his vanity, but what they would say about him dead must depend upon the splendor with which he could go out of the world. Over his grave he wanted to have the most imposing monument in Spring Grove. To prepare for this possession he, one day, extracted from his Government bonds $25,000, and put them in an envelope, which, being sealed and indorsed "proposals," he placed in his safe. In his round of dissipation the monument and everything connected with death slipped from his memory. The natural sequence of his mode of living—distressing poverty—came upon him. His family barely had enough to keep soul and body together. His horses, diamonds, fine house, business and friends passed away. In the wreck he mourned his folly and worked at whatever he could get to do.

Among the things left to him were barrels and boxes filled with valueless paper. Years went on without improvement in his affairs, until last Monday evening. While overhauling the contents of one of the barrels, a package indorsed "proposals" spurred his curiosity somewhat. He broke the seals, tore off the wrapper, and, to his astonished gaze, $25,000 in bonds were revealed. They were the monument fund, long forgotten, and now resurrected when a dollar to him was as big as a three-sheet poster.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Growing Crops.

Crop reports from various sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa are coming in, and, as a general thing, the outlook is good. Corn is a little bashful as yet, but warm weather will start it. Wheat generally looks well; chintz bugs have arrived with their families at various places. They also look well, or will before the wheat is ripe. Rust and blight have made their appearance, but not to any alarming extent. Rye looks well, especially when manufactured, but it is not expected that the product will be large, owing to the Moffett bell-punch intrusion. Barley is in excellent condition, but, when cultivated, will look better, and sell for 5 cents a glass. The farmers did not scatter a great deal of this vegetable this season, and for that reason it is expected that some commission men will establish a "corner" on it before it is hatched. It will command a better price than wheat before fall, then up goes beer again. Potatoes look well, and are not troubled a great deal by the bugs, since most of the bugs are interested in the manufacture of Paris green for Southern Minnesota trade. The potato crop will be large, but the variety small owing to dull times and scarcity of money. There are no small potatoes here that we know of. Oats are in good condition, but the yield will be light, and not more than enough for home consumption. There have been a large quantity of wild oats sown the past season, but returns have not yet arrived, and the question is, "what will the harvest be?" There has been but a moderate ice crop this season; it would have been larger but for the destructive raid made on it by grasshoppers early in the spring. All in all there will be more than an average crop of everything, including babies, and the prospects for fall trade are good.—*Peck's Sun.*

Pineapples.

A large portion of the area of the Bahama islands is devoted to the cultivation of pineapples. As many as 1,500,000 of the fruit have been collected from a single acre at one crop. The pineapples of New Providence are superior to any other variety, and often attain an enormous size. One, grown in Pembrokeshire, weighing 10¼ pounds, and measuring 10¼ inches in height, exclusive of the stalk and crown, and 22 inches in circumference, was served up at the coronation banquet of George IV., and since then the improved modes of cultivation have greatly increased the size and quality of the fruit. There is an enormous demand for the Bahama pineapples both in Europe and America, and a new industry has lately sprung up in the island in preserving the fruit in tins. One factory in Nassau alone exports annually 1,000,000 tins, valued at $80,000.

AN examination of the phonograph record has recently been made in England with interesting results. Each vowel sound is found to have its characteristic record—that for long E, for example, resembling two Indian clubs with their handles together. The long and short sounds of the same vowels have a similar record, differing only as theory would lead one to expect.

A FAMOUS angler advises killing fish as soon as they are caught.

JENKS-ANDERSON.

Humors of the Potter Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1878.

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS: I have been in Washington for some days, and hence have not answered your last amusing letter.

Evidently your visit to Washington caused you to lose your temper. I don't know when I laughed so heartily as I did after reading your letter. Bless your innocent soul, you shouldn't get mad. It don't do a particle of good, and spoils the complexion of women. They do say that Sherman fooled you badly; that you gave him that letter on promises to pay, and that after getting it he told you to whistle for your dingbats.

Now I can imagine a mysterious woman of Louisiana, chock-full of damning proofs of conspiracies, etc., and who traveled hundreds of miles for the purpose of straightening things generally, winking and for "dingbats." Jewhillikins! I don't wonder you got mad. Sherman is a sly old coon, who knows the soft side of the gentler sex, and, with visions of sinecures, etc., in prospective, I am not surprised at the old sinner's success.

And so you are coming up, fortified. You have no idea how my hopes revived when I learned your decision. Come, by all means. Send a barrel of dynamite by express, and fortify yourself with a return ticket.

You ought to hear M—— tell how you tried to bulldoze him out of a pass.

It's as good as a circus.

I inclose you an article from a Chicago paper, which you can hand down to your posterity as an heirloom or use—all the same. Very truly yours,

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

MARCH 14.

MR. ANDERSON: Your favor of the 8th is at hand. Permit me to advise you to keep cool. Pray have no fears for me. I know how disinterested they are. I am not afraid, being armed and well prepared. Really I was not aware I ever assumed to be a shining light to guide benighted beings like you, though I should do so, for really you have not good sense. You talk far too much. * * * AGNES D. JENKS.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN," PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 10, 1878.

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS: Your last two letters may not have been funny, as you say, still I laughed heartily over them nevertheless. And so you were not mad? How strange, considering that you d——d Hayes, Sherman and Co., and wished them all to the devil. I naturally concluded you were mad. And so you would not take filthy greenbacks from my friends? Well, that's good. Why, I distinctly understood you to name $500 as the sum needed to pay off that mortgage, and, after receiving it, you would return to New Orleans and forward documents that would carry consternation generally to the administration. What in Satan's name did you expect to gain by lying in the manner you did? For you did lie most damnably. Why, at the very time you were in W—— trying to sell that document, another party was there who had it in his possession, and he declares you never saw it; that he does not know you, and never heard of you until you gained notoriety by attempting to bulldoze S——n. No wonder the old coon got mad. He knew all about it, and knew you knew nothing. I was not aware of the actual state of things until the day I saw you last, and only the production of the paper itself could convince me that you had the hardihood to come on such a fool's errand. There is a building just outside of Jackson to which I think you had better be sent. And so you want to know how M—— came to speak of the pass "for many reasons." Well, if you will state your reasons, and they are good ones, I may give you the information. However, I think you had better retire to the shades of private life and meddle no more with politics. I would recommend a shower bath daily. It sometimes cures it in a mild form. Very truly yours, J. E. A.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1878.

MR. ANDERSON: Permit me to congratulate you on the discovery of your El Doradoic letter, which has so long existed as a bright spot in your imagination. Did you exclaim: "Is that the letter which I see before me?" Or, "Ah, there are thousands of them if you only knew where to find them?" Like the Irishman, "It's many a foine letthers you might got if they had been given to you," but, alas! "*there's the rub.*" *Nay, I am not mad*, and really have the highest admiration for the administration. I regret to perceive, my dear sir, like many of your brother lunatics I have chanced to meet, you deem others mad and only yourself sane—a common case. But, forbear. There is a place in Baton Rouge I deem a suitable residence for you. I imagine the regulation costume thereof would become your bright, blonde beauty, and, in the solemn gloom of that grand old pile, you might meditate on the fleeting uncertainty of letters political. Many thanks for your kind and disinterested advice, though I am unable to avail myself of it, from the fact that I so much admire the science of politics that I feel I must bask in their sunshine for a time at least. I think a slight shadow of reason might return to you if you would take a trip though the hills of East Feliciana parish, and let the bulldozers get hold of you once more. I imagine your ultimate cure under their tender treatment would be certain, and thereby confer great benefit on your friends. Your ideas seem very much mixed, judging from the wild manner in which you intermingle my private affairs with political matters. Pardon me, I am too good a Republican to think of my own interests when I feel that the very life of the republic, and the well-being of my own party, are at stake. Behold in me a true patriot.

N. B.—I would suggest that you keep *that man with the document* in sight. Stick closer to him than a brother. "Grapple him to your soul with hooks of *steel*." Let your understanding with him be specific enough. Should you get the document, let no man grab it from you, but "hold the fort" with much dignitude. Hoping you may, in time, recover from your mental indisposition, and regain your usual intellectibility, I am, with much sympathy, yours,

A. D. JENKS.

Patti and Caux Not Legally Married.

The latest phase of Adelina Patti's difficulties with her ex-husband, the Marquis of Caux, is odd enough, but likely to be more satisfactory to the singer than the Marquis. It is that they never were legally married at all. The ceremony was performed in a Roman Catholic church in Clapham, a London suburb, by a priest who certifies that the priest of the lady's parish in Paris had delegated authority to him to celebrate it. The French Court of Appeal has pronounced the marriage null and void. The code Napoleon does not consider lawful a marriage contracted in a foreign country between French or French and foreign parties except it has been celebrated in the forms of the country, which this was not. It was not done in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the Roman church, for the canonical law gave the English priest no right over the foreign parties espoused. Moreover, the French priest could not delegate that power under either French civil or Roman canonical law. Consequently, there was no proper marriage. If no marriage, then there can be no divorce, and it follows that the diva Patti is released from the decree giving the spendthrift Caux half her jewels and earnings. One feels glad to know, notwithstanding Patti is a very reprehensible young woman, that she won't have to support Caux any longer.

When Should Wheat Be Cut?

The Hon. Norton S. Townshend, of Ohio State University, Columbus, is engaged in a series of interesting experiments with the ripening wheat for the purpose of ascertaining by microscopic examination at what stage of ripening it should be cut. It is regarded by farmers in many localities as the most profitable course to harvest the grain so early that none of it will shell out in the operation. It is found that whiter flour is produced when this is done; but it is also found that the flour does not "rise" as well as that which is made from the matured grain. A succession of microscopic examinations, conducted through the period between the attainment of full size by the kernel and the perfect ripening of the grain, is expected to yield valuable economical information as to these points.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Curiosities of Popular and Electoral Votes.

The report of the House of Representatives committee in favor of an amendment to the constitution to provide for the election of President by the people, through the instrumentality of electoral votes in the several States, to be divided among the candidates according to the number of popular votes received by them respectively, contains an interesting table which shows the distribution upon this plan of the votes cast at the election of 1876.

The whole electoral vote was 369, and the whole popular vote was 8,433,263. Although Tilden received a majority of the latter—whether the votes of Louisiana and Florida are included or excluded—Hayes secured a majority of the former. A like thing has happened before—notably in 1860, when Lincoln was elected by the Electoral College by a majority of 57, although in the popular canvass he was in a minority of 944,149. It was, among other purposes, to put an end to this electoral inconsistency that the committee reported the amendment.

Cooper received a popular vote of 81,737—more than the whole vote of any one of nine States of the Union; but he was not heard of in the Electoral College because his votes were not so concentrated as to be effectual. According to the proposed plan he would have had three electoral votes and a fraction of a vote; but he would not have secured an entire electoral vote in any State—coming the nearest to one in Illinois, which would have given him .658 of a vote.

In the State of New York the whole popular vote was 1,013,148, of which Tilden received 32,742 more than Hayes. Under the existing system Tilden secured all the 35 electoral votes of the State. Under the proposed system Tilden would have secured 18 and a fraction and Hayes would have secured 16 and a fraction. So in Pennsylvania Hayes, with a majority of 17,964, secured the 29 electoral votes of the State, while according to the amendment Tilden would have received 14 and a fraction, and Hayes would have received 14 and a larger fraction. In Ohio, where Hayes ran ahead of Tilden 7,516 votes and secured the 22 electoral votes, under the new plan Tilden would have received 10 votes and more than eight-tenths of a vote and Hayes would have received 11 votes and less than one-tenth of a vote—that is to say, the difference between them would have been .252, or about one quarter of one vote.

The whole table shows curiously that the effect of the Electoral College system is to suppress the popular voice, although the system has been so modified in practice that now, contrary to the intention of the framers of the constitution, the people and not the electors really name the President.—*New York Evening Post.*

American Ingenuity at the Exposition.

The Paris Exhibition is the interpreter of the thought, and the orator of the text. Now take some of the work of the hand of American labor as you see, and study it in the Paris Exhibition, and trace it over the earth. In all the gorgeous sections of the more pretentious ancient nations there is not one that does not partly pay unconscious tribute to American ingenuity. The agricultural implements of England are many of them modeled after American originals. The watchmakers of Geneva admit the successful competition of the New England chronometer. The printed cottons of Manchester yield to the superiority of Massachusetts fabrics, often sold over British counters to foreign customers. The jewelry of Italy is woven out of the finest fibers of the gold of Nevada. The delicate processes of French refining and metallurgy are conducted with the quicksilver of California. Singer sewing machines are for sale in all the cities of Europe; Fairbanks' scales are used in the distant capitals of the Orient. American pianos and parlor organs are bought by the humble foreigners, and even by those in good circumstances, who cannot afford the costly instruments of Paris and London, and even trained experts prefer the American pianos to the best product of the great piano-makers of Germany. The cutlers of Sheffield admit the finish of the cheaper and better work of Hamilton Disston, and the accuracy of the fine edged tools of Sellers & Co., Philadelphia.—*J. W. Forney, in Philadelphia Press.*

Gen. Sherman's Son Becomes a Jesuit.

The *Ave Maria*, a Roman Catholic journal, says: "From a private letter to one of the friends of the family we learn that Mr. Thomas Ewing Sherman, eldest son of Gen. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, sailed from New York on the 5th inst. for England, with the intention of entering the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus. Mr. Sherman, now entering on the 22d year of his age, is a young man of scholarly attainments, and has taken his present resolve only after mature consideration and with the consent of his parents. Having asked his father's permission, the latter informed him that, as much as he disliked the separation, he could not refuse his request. He had always shown himself a dutiful, affectionate son, and his happiness could not fail to supersede any selfish or human impulse in the hearts of his parents. Mr. Sherman began his studies early in boyhood at Notre Dame, Ind.; when his family removed to Washington he entered the Jesuit University at Georgetown, D. C., where he graduated with honor; then went to Yale College for a course of law, which he finished at the University of St. Louis, Mo. He has chosen England in preference to the home branches of the society, as he is likely to meet with less distraction in his chosen career among strangers than here among his friends and the companions of his youth."

IF a young man cannot marry the girl he wants, let him try the girl that wants him.

A WHOLE FAMILY IMMOLATED.

Four Children Burned to Death and One Impaled—Their Father Fatally Burne in Trying to Save Them.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

About three miles east of Ricker's Prairie, Mo., lived John Leonard, with his wife, married daughter, and five younger children. The house was a substantial log structure, with an attic overhead, and a summer kitchen on the south side, the roof being so made as to connect the house with the kitchen, which stood the width of a hallway distant from the main house. A pair of stairs in this hallway led up to the attic, from which there was no other egress. Friday night the five children went to sleep in the attic, the older people sleeping in the room below. During the night, from some unexplained cause, the kitchen caught fire, and, before the danger was discovered, the staircase leading to the attic was in flames. The people on the first floor had little difficulty in escaping, for, though the only door was exposed to the intense heat, there was a window from which they easily gained places of safety. But, for the children in the attic, there seemed to be no hope. The oldest was a boy 16 years old, and, when the alarm reached him, his youth and inexperience were not proof against the excitement of such an occasion. The solid walls of logs imprisoned the children, and the fierce flames raged and roared at the doorway. There was a window in the north end of the attic, barely large enough for a person to crawl through, and, it would seem that, with proper management, this might have become the means of saving all. But the father, in his frantic efforts to reach the attic by the stairs, had got his clothing on fire, and been so badly burned that he was entirely disabled. There was no one to direct or manage for the children, and, finally, the oldest boy, having torn the sash from the window, threw himself out, leaving the four children to their miserable fate. Their four corpses were found the next morning charred to cinders.

But, as though this was not enough of horror, still another tragedy has to be chronicled in connection with the affair. When the boy jumped from the window he had only a short twelve feet to fall, and might easily have expected to get off with a few bruises; but, as it happened, a picket fence ran along under the window, about two feet distant from the house. The palings were of hard wood, split thin, and sharpened to long, tapering points. In his terror, the boy had blindly cast himself upon this bristling fence. The sharp points pierced his unprotected sides, and impaled him. The mother and sister lifted him from his fixed position, but life had forsaken him. The father's injuries are so severe that there is little expectation of his recovery. The calamity is one of the most extraordinary and appalling that it is possible to conceive as happening to a family living in a small, low building. In the city, in lofty tenements, there is often danger that families will be cut off, but it is almost an unparalleled occurrence under circumstances like this.

The Negro Created Before Adam.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, of Syracuse University, has reprinted in pamphlet form, with the title *Adamites and Pre-Adamites*, an essay originally published by him in the *Northern Christian Advocate*, designed to show that the negro race was in existence on this globe long before the time of Adam. He favors, also, reforming the popularly received chronology, and would place the creation described in Genesis 10,500 years before the birth of Abraham, or 14,378 years before the present era. At the same time he would bring down the stone and lake-dwelling ages to within a period of not more than 6,000 years ago. In this way, he thinks, the Biblical record can be made to agree with the established facts of modern ethnological, philological and geological research. Some special interest attaches to his views, because the publication of them has led to his dismissal from the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., where, in addition to his Syracuse professorship, he held the chair of historical geology and zoology. In spite of his earnest protestation of orthodoxy, the President of the university insisted that he was an evolutionist, and an enemy of "the plan of redemption," and he had to go.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 50	@10 25
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 15
COTTON	11⅜	@ 11⅝
FLOUR—Superfine	3 35	@ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 00	@ 1 02
CORN—Western Mixed	45	@ 46½
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 32½
RYE—Western	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	10 30	@10 00
LARD	7	@ 7⅛
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 35	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	3 90	@ 4 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	93	@ 94
No. 3 Spring	84	@ 85
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	8	@ 9
PORK—Mess	9 20	@ 9 30
LARD	6⅞	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	99	@ 1 01
No. 2	98	@ 99
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	55	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@ 89
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	45	@ 46
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD	6⅞	@ 7
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 15
CATTLE	2 50	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	95	@ 99
CORN	40	@ 42
OATS	27	@ 30
RYE	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess	9 75	@10 00
LARD	6⅞	@ 7⅛
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 00	@ 1 02
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 26
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 35
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 15
No. 1 Amber	1 05	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 1	39	@ 40
OATS—Mixed	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 25
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@ 5 15
Fair	4 50	@ 4 65
Common	3 00	@ 4 00
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 60
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 10

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE GREAT PERIL!

The Monster Monopoly.

Centralized power is the never-failing enemy of civil liberty. There now exists in the United States an association wilder in its scope, stronger in its resources, and more thoroughly hedged in its respectability than ever before was organized in human society. It is known as the National Bank Association. I propose to analyze its power and make known its purposes. This one association is composed of 2,300 corporations and more than 1,000 private bankers.

The corporations have a fixed capital of $500,000,000, and control a subsidiary fund of $1,500,000,000 of money, making, with their deposits and the funds of the private bankers identified with it, a central colossus of moneyed power wielding the influence of $2,000,000,000 of concentrated capital, centralized under one supreme central head, favoring the most boundless and uncontrolled monopoly that ever united to master the destinies of a free and independent people. Its object is two-fold:

1. To prolong the existence of the national banks into an endless monopoly of banking privileges.

2. To control the money and the currency of the nation by defeating all legislation tending to lessen the power or diminish the monopoly of the national banks.

To understand its purposes it is essential to understand the history of its growth, the extent of its profits and the power it can exercise for good or evil.

When the United States Government was battling with rebels; when our very existence was trembling on the verge of exhausted coin; when banking resources gave out; when public confidence had weakened into suspicion; and when desolating war was demanding millions daily to sustain our armies in the field, there seemed but one resource left; it was an appeal for financial aid to the capitalists of the nation. Capital, always selfish, knew the situation and comprehended its power. While the bold, manly and generous youth of the country were rushing to the battle-fields, capital hid itself behind the selfishness of human greed to dicker and bargain for usury as the price of yielding to our necessities. In this hour of national combat the national-banking system had its birth. The Government was forced into becoming the fawning-borrower-slave to the lender. Capital. Then it was that money dictated a system of monopolies, privileges and profits such as no Shylock had ever before conceived.

Then, when it had fashioned its law, when it had consummated its conditions, and panoplied its usury into Congressional monopolies lender like, it yet held back, creating suspicions, magnifying the power of gold, and depreciating the national credit, till it forced coin to more than double its value. Then, United States bonds having been fixed as the basis, and gold as the standard of their value, capital commenced to purchase the bonds. The Blank bill passed March 23, 1863. To get at just what the bankers paid for their bonds, we must establish the price of gold at the periods when the Bonds were sold by the Government and purchased by the bankers. The price of gold from April 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864, varied from 130 to 160, averaging 145.

During this time 66 banks were organized, with a capital stock of $7,138,393, making a profit to the bankers of....................................	$ 2,322,388.00
From Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, 508 banks were organized, with a capital of $86,782,802. The average price of gold was 210, making a profit to the bankers of....................................	47,729,542.90
From Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan 1, 1866, 1,035 banks were organized, with a capital of $306,374,404. The price of gold averaged 164.50, making a profit to the bankers of....................................	107,424,228.60
From Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867, 131 banks were organized, with a capital of $22,316,162. The price of gold averaged 142, making a profit to the bankers of....................................	6,694,546.90
From Jan. 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1870 the increase of capital was $10,316,886; currency was worth 70 per cent. The banks made a profit of.........	3,095,068.80
Making the aggregate of profit.........	$167,325,777.20

Showing the absolute profit made on the investment to have been more than four times the capital of the Bank of the United States, when it controlled the Senate, Congress, and the money of the Union, and more than $17,000,000, more than the entire capital of the Bank of England, which controls the finances of the British empire.

Not contented with this enormous bounty, the United States was forced to obligate the people to exempt all of the bonds from taxation and to pay interest in gold on the face of the bonds, namely on

United States bonds to secure circulation....................................	$391,563,300
United States bonds to secure deposits.	17,753,650
United States bonds for reserve.........	24,517,059
Total....................................	$434,834,009

This represents the bonds held by the banks in 1871, and the amount does not materially vary. Assuming the interest to have been 6 per cent. in gold, and the average premium from 1864 to 1874 on gold to have been 50 per cent. the interest would equal 9 per cent. in currency or an annual sum of $39,135,060.81 as a yearly bounty, which, taking the fourteen years the banks have been in operation, foots up to the sum of $547,890,851.34, which, added to the profit on the bonds, $167,325,777.20, make an aggregate of profits of $715,216,628.54. These figures, enormous as they are, are but the simple enumerators of the most gigantic swindle that ever was imposed upon a civilized people. There is nothing in the history of the world to compare with it in enormity, and every dollar of it *has been stolen from* THE TAXED and patient people *to be given to the untaxed monopolists.*

But, thus far, I have only reached the cornerstone of the temple of the bankers' privileges. The entire investment in the purchase of the $410,316,950 of United States bonds for banking purposes was but $197,508,239. This represents the sum in money invested as capital by the national banks. They thus started with a 20 per cent. investment. The next step in their monopoly was for the United States to issue to these banks 90 per cent. of national-bank notes, representing the credit of the United States, amounting to the sum of $350,000,000, to lend —for this currency was money—which the bankers received from the Government to use for banking purposes. This shows what the bankers got for their

Investment....................................	$197,508,239
Receipts—U. S. bonds....................................	$434,834,009
National-bank currency....................................	350,000,000
Making the sum on which they received interest....................................	$784,834,009

The interest received has been as follows:

On United States bonds....................................	$39,135,060.81
On national-bank currency....................................	33,250,000.00
Total....................................	$72,385,060.81

This is not all. The Government not only lent the banks its credit, so that they at once drew to their vaults deposits which have averaged $600,000,000, but they gave the banks the chartered right to loan these deposits. So that the aggregate of their loans have averaged the sum of $783,250,000, which makes the amount of their loans on their deposits $433,250,000, which at 9¼ per cent. per annum—that being the percentage the Comptroller of the Currency reports the banks to have realized on their loans—makes the annual sum of their interest on their deposits $38,992,500. So that the national-bank interest account on an investment of $197,508,239 is demonstrated to be as follows:

On United States bonds....................................	$39,135,060.81
On national bank bills....................................	33,250,000.00
On national bank deposits....................................	38,992,500.00
Total....................................	$111,377,560.81

or more than 50 per cent. annual profit.

Nor does this give the full measure of the most infamous privileges these chartered cormorants are enjoying.

They were made agents of the Government to sell bonds, given the right to sell, exchange and do all the discounts the most favored bank charters ever allowed; and, beyond this, there is still another feature of their profits which should not be overlooked, namely, the premium on their bonds, which to-day, at the lowest figures reported in the money markets, amounts to an additional sum of $21,184,254, which, deducted from the actual investment, shows that the investment of capital is only $176,323,985, on which their interest annually received is $111,377,560.81, or about 65 per cent. These annual bounties paid to the "Barons of the Purse," saying nothing of compound interest, in the fourteen years of bank depredations, figures up to the sum of $1,559,285,941.34.

Having thus shown how the national banks originated, the money that they have actually realized as profits on the money they actually invested, and that they now hold the United States bonds valued at $456,018,263 for the original investment of $197,508,239, I proceed to show the objects and purposes of the huge combination which is now organized as the National Bank Association. The incorporated national banks, in October, 1876, numbered 2,089. The amount of their capital stock, surplus funds, undivided profits, circulation, deposits and other items swelled their resources to the enormous sum of $1,823,469,723.44, the largest combination of capital ever embraced in any oligarchy known to the world. These 2,090 corporations, in the full panoply of soulless power, combined into a single leviathan monopoly to override all restraint; to compass all control; to rule Congress; to dictate to the nation its laws, to the people their rights, and to the United States their money and finances. Born out of the storms of rebellion, cradled into immense wealth by monopolized subsidies, its object is to make the Government its servant, and the people its slaves. Having thus characterized its objects, let us now see how it is composed.

The stock of the national banks is represented by 5,054,828 shares of $100 each, and about 1,500,000 shares less than $100 each. These shares are owned by 208,000 shareholders. Massachusetts holds 988,700 shares, the remaining New England States 1,030,126 shares. New York holds 1,482,746 shares; the other Middle States 1,568,632 shares. The Southern States, entire, 429,393 shares, or less than one-half held by Massachusetts, and the whole number of the Western States 937,333 shares, or less than one New England State. The Pacific States and Territories, 69,000 shares.

The number of shareholders in the Eastern States are 86,975, of whom 46,564 reside in Massachusetts. In the Middle States there are 68,126, of whom 26,339 reside in New York, 28,612 in Pennsylvania. In the Southern States there are 11,004. In the Western States, 17,170. In the Pacific States and Territories there are 721. Canadians hold 6,519; Great Britain, 6,728, and other portions of Europe, Asia, and the islands, 23,000.

Thus it is seen that more than four-fifths of this moneyed power is held by the Atlantic States. They have combined and controlled it. It is a power, which, to use the words of Thomas H. Benton, when speaking of the old United States Bank, which had a capital of but $35,000,000, or less than the people are now annually forced to pay as a bounty to the national banks, "is too great to be tolerated in a government of free and equal laws." It is a power massed and concentrated by a central conclave in New York, "to make the rich richer and the poor poorer," to multiply nabobs and paupers, and to deepen and widen the gulf which separates Dives from Lazarus. It has been combined by capital to make capital master. Its leaders have already made two public declarations:

1. That the association is dedicated to reducing all employes to the lowest measure of compensation, and

2. That its machinery is now in operation so that in any emergency the financial corporations of the East can act together at a single day's notice, and with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision.

Its standard of wages is that which constitutes European pauperism. Its edict of power is that the American laborer must be contented with low wages; and its purpose is to open an unsparing war against all interests which resist it.

From its policy in the past, its policy in the future is easily deduced. At the birth of the greenback the originators of the Bank Association started their nefarious work. It was necessary to their purpose that they discredit it, and they were powerful enough to subjugate it to gold speculators, by making the Government hang the chain of repudiation round its neck by printing on every bill its refusal to receive it for duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Unless this was done it would be equal to gold, and if equal to gold the bonds could not be reduced to 42 cents on the dollar as they were. Again, if equal to gold, as they were in value but for this repudiation, gold speculators could not speculate on the misfortunes of the people by continually magnifying the price of gold, and as continually decrying the price of greenbacks. The second step was to change the contract by which our bonds, made payable in lawful money, were made payable in gold. This they forced Congress to do. It was a felony, but they were guilty of it. The third step was to demonetize silver by an infamous fraud. They did this because we had silver in abundance, knowing that gold was scarce, and that we had but little of it; for, with our bonds payable in gold, they knew they were masters of the people. The fourth step was to fix a time when specie payment should be resumed as a forced law, and when, at the will of the money power, no debt could be liquidated except in gold.

These were the initiatory and preparatory measures to organize and consummate the aristocratic and oligarchic power of the national-bank monopoly. It was essential to make them masters of the finances of the nation and of the people:

1. To discredit the greenback, in order to dissatisfy the people with it by making it inferior to gold. The foundation was laid in two ways, by direct action first, by stamping its inferiority on the back of every bill, as a positive repudiation of its power to pay duties or interest on the public debt, and thus to create a constant demand for gold, so as to keep the commercial world advertised of its inferiority and its inability to perform the highest functions of money.

2. By making a superior through which it should be compelled to redeem itself; thus constituting gold as the sovereign and superior, and the greenback as the inferior subject; keeping this inferiority as the weapon with which the gold speculator could daily assail the uncertainty in value of the greenback, and hourly agitate public credit for its redemption.

These were the direct means by which the money power forced the Government to recognize and proclaim the fluctuating and uncertain value of its own money. The indirect attack which his direct means supported was the Wall street cry of "Rag Baby," "Paper Balloons," "inflation," which hard-money knaves hourly resorted to, invoking the terrible losses which peoples and nations had been forced to submit to in depreciated paper money, citing to sustain their diabolical purpose the worthless millions of "French Assignats," Continental Currency," and "Southern Confederacy money," as if they were omnipotent to defeat our national resources, our honor as a people, and our credit as a Government.

To make this constant outcry a matter of constant alarm, they undertook to intensify the danger. Under the specious, but false and infamous, declaration that American credit was in danger, and that this danger could only be met and resisted by declaring that our bonds, which had been bought and paid for in greenbacks, and which were issued as payable in greenbacks or lawful money, should be paid in gold; and in this Congressional declaration, thus secure another legislative repudiation of the greenback and a further national recognition of its inferiority.

Having secured these fortifications to establish that gold was the sovereign, and the Government its subject, they yet saw that they would not possess the full power they coveted so long as silver, which we produced in greater abundance than any other nation, could be used as a means of liquidating debts, and as a measure of value. Therefore, to take from the people their last and most potent means of sustaining credit and regulating exchanges, they perpetrated the contemptible and overwhelming outrage of demonetizing silver. This done, the whole credit, property, prosperity, and power of the nation were in the hands of the men who could control the gold, provided they could take one more step, and induce Congress to pass a law for the forced resumption of specie payment. This they succeeded in doing, so that on the 1st day of January, 1879, there should be no recognized money but gold. The greenback repudiated, silver demonetized, gold made king, and the bankers controlling the gold, the Government would be at their mercy, property subject to their value, credit to their dictation, and the people their slaves.

These foundations for autocratic control having been thus secured to concentrate and wield the power so obtained, the next step was to organize the Bankers' Association, and they have organized it—organized it for the purpose of perpetuating an infamous monopoly; a monopoly to tax the mass of the people for the support of a bondholding aristocracy of bankers exempt from taxation; a monopoly to force from circulation the sovereign money of the sovereign people; a monopoly to dictate the currency, control the finances, and issue the money of the nation. It has organized, knowing that it can control the gold, and knowing that it has to root out, discredit and kill the greenback, or that the greenback will root out, discredit and overthrow the national banks and their monster offspring, this national devil-fish, this lophius piscatorius, fashioned into a leviathan money vampire. The creatures who gave it birth were conceived in war. The eggs out of which it was hatched were warmed into antimated life by the contraction of money to make ready to sacrifice the nation to the monster, forced specie payment. It has already laid waste every enterprise. Three millions of laborers, without labor and without bread, are now waiting to know whether by its continuance they are to be without hope. Like the devil-fish, it has crushed and killed and blighted all it has touched. It is now organized as a vampire to suck out the blood and life and liberty of the people.

The issue is unmistakable. Either the Bank Association has got to give up its sovereignty of money and yield to the sovereignty of the greenback, or the Government of the United States has got to give up its sovereignty and become the subject-borrower-slave to the Bank Association. There is no room for equivocation; there is no dodging the issue, or the battle which is to decide the issue. Which side, then, shall we take? It is the Bank Association and slavery, or the greenback and liberty.

The Bank Association means monopoly, privilege, taxation and aristocracy. It means low wages, which is subjugation and European pauperism for the laborer. It means class legislation for the rich at the expense of the poor. It means subsidies to monopolists, land grants to speculating knaves. It is a warrant of authority for capital to enslave labor. It is a patent to the few to rob the many. It is a charter of right to rich men to steal from the nation its power, from the producer his production, from labor its reward, from the people their liberty.

This vampire, as I have already demonstrated, has sucked from the life-blood of the nation $1,559,285,941.34 as profits on an investment of $197,508,239, besides holding $456,018,263 as capital, on which it draws by yearly interest, as a tax upon the people for the banking army of aristocratic monopolists the monstrous sum of $111,377,560.81, or nearly as much, for yearly profit, as the entire capital of the Bank of England.

This robbery must cease or liberty will cease. The Bank Association, with all its monopolies and privileges, must end, or the voting people are cowards and slaves. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

"Pay the Debt," by Turning It Into Money Again.

It is not the amount of a public debt that is so much to be feared as the nature of the debt. A debt, circulating as money, discharging all the business functions of money, will prove a blessing. Not that a public debt is a blessing, but, the fact existing that there is a public debt, then, if that debt be borne by the people as a circulating medium, it becomes a blessing, when contrasted with the same debt put into an interest-bearing bond and withheld from circulation. When borne by the people in an interest-bearing bond, it becomes one of the most fearful curses known to civilization.

Bad, however, as this "bond curse" is —a curse that moves directly to bankruptcy and the pauperism of at least 90 per cent. of the people—it has another feature of ruin, that, when attached, makes it the most potent instrument of oppression that has ever been saddled upon labor by the cupidity, selfishness and avarice of tyrannical man. We mean a banking system of issue, that issue to be redeemed in coin, and based upon bonds.

When a public debt is once funded into bonds—the interest fixed at a rate per cent. above the aggregate increase per annum of wealth—*then* you have surely fastened upon the neck of labor a yoke that will bear it down to serfdom, slavery and final death. Lord Pitt, when the fight was going on in regard to this very subject between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, used this significant language: "Let the Americans go into their funding schemes and banking institutions, and their boasted liberty will prove a sham."

A hundred years of the republic has passed into history. During all this time the fight has been going on as to whether the Government should issue the money, or whether bank corporations should issue their notes as money. The banks succeeded mainly (up to the day of the greenbacks) in getting the right to circulate their notes as money. All their money (their notes as money) was secured by collaterals, bonds, real estate, personality, etc., and every dollar was to be redeemed in coin on demand.

This has been substantially our monetary system from the formation of the Government up to the creation of the greenback, Feb. 25, 1862. It has been known in the popular language of the world as a specie-payment banking system; and, in our case, as in all others, has proved a delusion, a snare, a fraud unparalleled, and has robbed labor more than any and all other causes combined. Daniel Webster, in giving his views of so pernicious, so infamous a system, used this language: "A banking system of issue (based on specie) is a contrivance invented to cheat the laboring classes of mankind."

How true this is can be fully attested by citing the fearful fact, namely: "That our banking system during the century suspended payments nineteen times, and each time, in closing up their affairs, swindled the productive interests and classes out of more than 55 cents on the dollar."

We are fighting our way back to this old robber system, and have been ever since Hugh McCulloch set his murder-mill of "Contraction and resumption" going; and when we get there the banks will be ready to "suspend" on an average of once in six years; and each time in "closing up," by a means more vile than piracy, will rob the people of from 50 to 70 cents on the dollar—money thus stolen from the toilers of the world.

The public debt reached its maximum amount Sept. 1, 1865, and was stated at $2,808,678,612. Now suppose the currency portion of that debt (we admit it a debt only for the purpose of this agreement)—which at the time stated was $1,996,678,770, was to-day, as then, a circulating medium—was money. What would be the effect upon all the material interests and moral subjects? There is no question but what joyous hope would fill the heart of the now despairing, and happy contentment would cluster round the hearthstones of the needy, making that Mecca of the poor like unto Jacob's Bethel of old, the very gate of heaven.

The debt as it now stands is a "bonded murder-mill," crushing to death our entire industrial and labor system. On the other hand, suppose the sum above named was to-day carried as circulating medium, as it once was, and like the debt of the little republic of Venice was for over 500 years, such a thing would act as hope from despair, as life from the dead.

On carrying a debt as currency, De Wolf, in his "Bank of Venice," says: "The facility of payment furnished by the bank, which made it the admiration of Europe, honorable at once to the Government and merchants of Venice, and a support to the pride and power of its people, *consisted in substituting as a medium of payment* the debt of the republic for current coin."—*Jesse Harper.*

Over-Production.

Thousands of men and women starving to death all over the country, and an over-production of corn in the cribs.

Thousands of women and children ragged and barefooted, with an over-production of shoes and calico in the stores and factories.

Factories, mills and mines idle, with an over-production of labor tramping for work.

Failures and bankruptcies multiplying in every State, for the want of money, while John Sherman had to be prevented by law from burning up an over-production of greenbacks.—*Pekin Legal Tender.*

The White House Barber.

There is a colored man named Howe connected with the Executive Mansion in whom I have taken a great deal of interest during the past ten years or more. He was found there by Johnson when he came in. Johnson found him to be a good barber and kept him. He then shaved Grant and Babcock, and accompanied them in their summerings at Long Branch. Mr. Hayes liked him and kept him, and he still calls at the White House every morning with his razors, combs and brushes, and attends to anything thrt is needed in his line. All of these years he has drawn pay as a first-class clerk ($1,200 per annum) in the Treasury Department, but he has rendered no service in return, except shaving or shampooing those connected with the Executive Mansion, which does not take one hour in the day. Recently there was an examination for a vacancy in a second-class clerkship ($1,400 per annum) in the Third Auditor's office. The Auditor recommended a disabled soldier for the position, but Mr. Hayes went one better and put his barber in the place. Of course the disabled soldier felt bad about it, but that does not interfere with the barber drawing the salary just the same. A second-class clerk of the Third Auditor's office barberizes Hayes and Dr. Rogers, his Private Secretary. Instead of using ink he uses lather. He renders no service to the Treasury Department whatever, as, when he is not at the White House, he is occupied in running a public barber-shop in this city that he also keeps. The soldier is laid aside to make room for him, and all this under a reform administration and a "soldier's friend" President. It is enough to make one cuss—but that would do no good—although something of a relief at times, if it is done well.—*Washington letter to Hartford Times.*

Sherman on the Griddle.

Secretary Sherman, says a Washington dispatch, is very much disturbed at the way the Louisiana end of the investigation is going. The testimony doesn't appear to suit him. He expresses dissatisfaction with the way his case is being managed, and has requested Shellabarger to go down to New Orleans and take charge of his defense. Chairman Potter has forwarded to Sherman a reply to the latter's request that several hundred witnesses, whom he names, may be summoned to prove that there was intimidation and fraud in Louisiana. Potter reminds Sherman that the principal witnesses whom he asks for have already been summoned, including Weber, whose testimony has been taken, and that every other request of the Secretary has been granted, but the committee have not yet decided to go into the question of intimidation, and he (Potter) does not think it germane or necessary. The allusion to Weber's testimony is a little rough in view of the facts. Weber was summoned at Sherman's instance as his witness. On his arrival Sherman and Shellabarger interviewed him, and undertook to "coach" him. Finding that Weber didn't "coach" worth a cent, and wasn't likely to give the kind of testimony wanted, they dropped him and told him he might go home, but some of the committee thought he might as well testify as long as he was here; so he stayed. It is a singular fact that every witness so far has been a Republican.

Michigan Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, renewing its fidelity to time-honored principles, standing for the sacred preservation of the nation's credit and the nation's faith, for the constitution and laws, and for the great truth that this is a Government of the people, who will the people should rule, do hereby declare:

1. That we arraign the Republican party for corruption in office, and its unwise legislation and its wicked perversion of the people's will, as expressed at the polls. It has squandered the public lands, squandered the public funds, and corrupted the whole body politic. It has placed men in office dishonest and incapable, who have used their positions as private perquisites. It has legislated for the rich, oppressed the poor, and created gigantic monopolies. It has burdened each town and city with debt and taxation, and driven them to the verge of bankruptcy. It has driven our commerce from the seas, and destroyed our once-powerful navy. It has completed its career of crime and dishonor by stealing the Presidency from the people, and placing fraud in the Presidential chair.

2. We indorse the investigation of the electoral frauds, to the end that the truth of history be vindicated, and a repetition of such crimes prevented.

3. We declare that gold and silver coin is the money of the constitution, and all paper money should be convertible into coin at the will of the holder. We are opposed to a further forcible reduction of the volume of the currency, and we approve of the act of Congress prohibiting such reduction. We declare that the prostrate condition of the business interests of the country imperatively demands that taxation, both State and national, shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the attainment of the objects for which such taxes shall be levied, and that economy shall be practiced in every department of the Government. We congratulate the country upon the reduction of over $50,000,000 in the national expenditures during the last four years, and which result was secured by a Democratic House of Representatives.

ALL SORTS.

BRET HARTE has gone abroad to his little Consulate.

LABORERS obtain from 90 cents to $1 per day in Montreal.

A VERY little one, dressed up in its very long Sunday clothes, is like a sixpence tied up in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief.

THE experiment of ladies' carriages was tried on the English railways, and it didn't work, some ladies going so far as to prefer the smoking compartments to being alone.

AN Illinois man, with a foresight worthy of a better cause, popped the question on a railroad train, and now the maiden is at a loss to decide as to which county she had better commence proceedings in for a breach of promise.

SOMEBODY will find red hair woven into a piece of ingrain carpet one of these days. Libby Buckley, while working at a loom in Thompsonville, Conn., let the machinery get hold of her long curls and in a twinkling they were absorbed in the carpet.

A CHICAGO man has invented a kind of ink specially suitable for lovers. It remains bright for five days after use, and then fades out, leaving the paper entirely blank. Thus the most gushing correspondence would be safe against exposure.

THE *Christian at Work* has an interesting work on Sunday-schools in the United States. There are about 18,000,000 children between the ages of 3 and 18, while the attendance at the Sunday-schools is only a little over 7,250,050.

THE United Presbyterian Church report for the year ending May 1, 56 presbyteries, 647 ministers, 792 congregations, 78,648 members, and 709 Sunday-schools, with 66,215 officers and scholars; total contributions were $782,666. The contributions by Sabbath-schools were $23,210.

AT Brookfield, Mass., "a man's vest, hanging on a peg in a barn, was blown back and forth against the post by the breeze through the open doors, until matches in the pockets were ignited, and, had not some one chanced to be close by with water, the barn and contents would have been destroyed."

SENATOR THURMAN'S red-silk handkerchief, which figured so conspicuously during the sessions of the Electoral Commission, will appear in Mrs. Fassett's painting of that tribunal. The Senator has been sketched with the handkerchief thrown carelessly over his arm, and it will be so handed down to posterity.

M. DE LESSEPS' financial statement shows a much-increased, profitable sea traffic through the Suez canal last year. The canal proper is reported in a thoroughly-efficient working state, with average depth of water from twenty-seven to twenty-eight feet. At the Port Said entrance a gradual shoaling of the whole sea basin indicates trouble in the future.

THE cruelty of which a Wisconsin wife complains, in her suit for divorce, as that her husband tied her securely and shaved her head. The defense is that she bleached her black hair to lemon color by the use of acid, and that he, deeming such a thing highly scandalous, took the only means of undoing what she had done. He says that he bought a wig for her, imitating her natural hair, so that her bare head might be concealed while nature was remedying the disfiguration.

THE Japanese Government are evidently losing no time in extending their system of telegraphic communication, for there are now 125 telegraphic stations in the country, and it is estimated that there are 5,000 miles of wire in operation; 1,000 miles more are in course of construction, and still further extensions are contemplated. Considering that the first telegraph line for practical purposes was not erected in Japan before the end of 1869, the result achieved is by no means unsatisfactory.

A Russian Tragedy.

The Court of Assizes in Vaioh, Russia, had the case presented of a boy of 9 years, who had murdered his mother. The latter, since the recent death of her husband, had permitted herself an intimacy with a Government functionary which her son became aware of, and by which he was deeply mortified. He brooded over his mother's conduct, and begged her to change her course. The mother laughed, and without further listening told him to meddle with matters that concerned his age. The boy resolved on her death, and dug a grave for her. One night he entered her room with a hatchet, and, after contemplating the sleeping woman, and praying for her, fell asleep himself. His mother found him in the morning with the hatchet by his side. She questioned him with alarm regarding the hatchet. He gave a satisfactory excuse, and renewed his supplications for a cessation of her bad conduct. She told him to hold his tongue. On the night following he killed her, as she slept, with a single blow of the hatchet, and dragged her to the grave he had prepared. A search was made by the police, and the freshly stirred earth with which the boy had filled the cavity excited suspicion. The body was found, and the boy was arrested.

The Cross of the Editor.

The cross of the editor, constant as cruel, is in the evanescence of his productions. The most brilliant articles seem like the fire-fly of June. It flashes and then expires. Collected editorials are the dullest of reading. They are salt that has lost its savor. The most promising experiments of this kind have been failures. Dust is on the leaves and publishers are vexed. But to what hard-working editor does there not come the hope at some time, with propitious circumstances, when the collar shall no longer chafe, and the strain shall be relaxed, of doing something that will have permanent utility, upon which he may felicitate himself, as Gibbon joyed beneath the acacias of Lausanne, or as Allibone, with holier emotion, returned his "profound gratitude to that Almighty Being, 'without whose help all labor is ineffectual, and without whose grace all wisdom is folly?'" But the vision never receives the halo of realization, hardly the hue of anticipation. The grinding toil endures, and to the last he tugs as at a windlass, letting buckets down into the wells of thought only to draw them up full—of emptiness.—*Troy Times.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 18, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.

FOR CLERK,
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.

FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.

FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.

FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.

FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Central Committee Meeting.

By the direction of the Democratic County Convention, the several members of the Democratic Central Committee of DeKalb county, together with candidates on the Democratic ticket, will meet at Auburn, July 20, 1878, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All are especially requested to attend. The following are the committee:

Butler-tp., J. Quince; Keyser-tp., B. D. Thomas; Jackson-tp., J. J. Walters; Concord-tp., S. S. Shutt; Newville-tp., G. H. Munn; Stafford-tp., Jas. Wilson; Wilmington-tp., J. M. Norford; Auburn precinct, D. D. Moody; Waterloo precinct, D. Y. Husselman; Richland tp., C. B. Kagey; Fairfield-tp., Sol. Reinoehl; Smithfield-tp., F. C. Waterman; Franklin-tp., Jas. Sewell; Troy tp., B. F. Cornelius.

W. H. DILLS, } Secty's.
JNO. ROBBINS, }

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the Democrats of the 13th Congressional district, and all others in said district who subscribe to the principles enumerated through the Democratic state platform, adopted at Indianapolis on the 23nd of last February, will be held at Kendalville, Indiana, on Tuesday August 20th, 1878, at 10 o'clock H. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. In accordance with the basis of representation heretofore established, the several counties are entitled to send the following number of delegates to said convention. DeKalb, 26; LaGrange, 12; Elkhart, 34, Marshall, 28; Kosciusko, 27; Noble, 27 and Steuben, 8.

By authority of the Congressional Central Committee.

CHAS. A. O. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman.

The Indians of the north-west are still on the war-path. General Howard is supposed to be in the vicinity somewhere quietly taking items, and reporting the number of citizens and emigrants murdered.

The Democrats will open the state campaign simultaneously in various leading cities on the 20th inst. Speeches will be made on that day by Gov. Hendricks, Senators McDonald and Voorhees, Judge Holman, Hon. R. C. Bell of this city, and other prominent Democrats.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees will address the Democracy at South Bend on the 27th of this month. The Democratic County Convention will be held there on that day, and preparations are being made for a rousing time.

"When the iron rule of stern necessity darkens every house-hold in the land extravagance on the part of the people's servants is an unpardonable crime.—Samuel J. Randall

Samuel is entitled to credit for at least one opportune saying.

War with Mexico seems to be the desire of our government. The United States troops are authorized to invade Mexico under the pretext of protecting American interests. If subjugation is the object, none but tramps should be allowed to enlist.

The Waterloo Press don't sneer at the Nationals now. It wants them to nominate good staunch republicans, after which Mr. Baxter thinks, a coalition can be affected. That, Charley, to us sounds pretty thin. You have ever denounced, not only the Nationals principles, but also the votaries to the cause, but if you can get their votes now they are right good fellows after all.—Syracuse Gazette.

The Columbia City Post, says a clean Democratic record is a good thing to fall back on. To know that you have always stood firm for Democratic principles and Democratic nominations, even though the nominees are not your choice, carries with it a strict sense of the performance of duty, more to be prized than the allurements of office

Weber no Tool.

During the cross-examination of E. L. Weber, by Cox of the Potter sub-committee, at New Orleans, on the 11th inst., in answer to a question relating to his indictment, the witness turning to Mr. Cox, said excitedly, "You Republicans could use my brother, who is dead to-day, you could use us on the stand to swear to any kind of a lie that you wanted in order to support and sustain you; to-day, that you can not use me as your tool, you propose to ruin me."

Senator Thurman is expected to blow his bugle and flop his red bandana with unusual vigor in Ohio this fall, for the result may have an important bearing upon his claims for the Presidential nomination in 1880, which many think lies between the two T's.—Tilden and Thurman.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Tilden, according to our political almanac, has lost his grip; the Hendricks eclipse that will be visible in the west and south will totally hide little Sammy from view.

Peter Cooper thinks Ben. Butler would make a strong candidate for President. Ben's Fourth of July speech gave him a "send-off" in a new direction politically; he is a much better man now than he was a few years since, and the handle of his name changes as he glides up and down on the see-saw of public opinion. First, it was simple Ben Butler, then General Butler, then "spoon-thief" Butler, then Hon. Benjamin Butler, then "cock-eye" Butler, and now the venerable old Peter, whose hairs are gray enough to indicate better sense, wants it President Butler.

William E. Gray, a notorious forger, whose father, the Rev. Edward H. Gray was chaplain of the United States senate from 1860 to 1869, was recently arrested in London and is now on his way to this country. During the sojourn abroad he successfully conducted his swindling operations in England and France. The amounts of his forgeries in the city of New York amounted to $310,000. While his money lasted, and he took away about $250,000, he lived in royal style and was on intimate terms with distinguished bankers and business men. But at last pennyless he returns to his old home to go to prison.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

His name will soon appear in Republican papers as a Democratic defaulter from Ohio, no doubt.

A New Man for President.

The following communication to the New York Sun touches Thurman up in the light in which he is seen by thousands of Democrats who have always regarded the 7 to 8 commission as an act due to short-sightedness and stupidity on the part of the Democratic leaders who stood by in fear and trembling and allowed the Nation's honor to be sacrificed by giving birth to an illegitimate heir to the highest American title. The masses of the Democratic party are not inclined to regard such timidity with favor in the future, whether it be under the leadership of a NEW MAN or otherwise. The correspondent says: "I was once ready to vote for Mr. Thurman for President, but I am not now. He not only violated but surrendered the Constitution. He debauched the Supreme Court from the fear of Grant's cannon, and now quietly sits down under the rule of fraud and infamy. A man placed as a sentinel to guard the gate of your citadel, who once betrays you and surrenders the keys, whether actuated by fraud or fear, can never be intrusted with the keys again. I propose, therefore for the Presidency a man who is without fear and above reproach, whom all the earth cannot frighten nor all its treasures bribe. His name is

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

His noble attributes adorn him as the orders of merit did the great Frederick, but I beg leave nevertheless to enumerate some of them. He is a gentleman of the olden time; of honor as unsullied as a snowflake; a man to whom no one would dare propose that he should barter the patronage of his office, or look even with forbearance upon corruption of any kind, but especially official corruption. He is a great commander, as all the world knows that to be a great commander requires great ability—wisdom, indeed. He is an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat, a statesman well informed in the science of government, and thouroghly posted upon every constitutional question which has arisen under our Constitution, and with clear opinions upon the right side. He is opposed to centralization and in favor of the State Governments, in favor of economy and honesty in all governments and among all men. He was opposed to the eight to seven plan and law by which the Constitution was overthrown and the people cheated out of the Presidency; and when he was told that his name had been presented to the Fraudulent President for a cabinet appointment, he said promptly: "I am very sorry for it, because if the office were tendered to me I could not with honor accept it, as it would identify me with the Administration." The reply illustrates the high tone of the man. Last, but by no means least, he is opposed to military government and to the least increase of the army. Nay, he thinks it should be reduced. In his opinion the best defenders of a free republic are its citizen soldiers. In proof of this, he asks, what was the regular army during the civil war? Nowhere, except when whipped by and running from volunteers; citizen soldiers, who saved the Union and whipped the South; volunteer, citizen soldiers." And then he is a constitutional Union man.

The Men Who Run the Machine. Sherman's Backers.

As an indication of how the United States Treasury Department is manipulated in the interest of bondholders we clip the following from the New York Sun of the 12th inst: "The de facto Secretary, John Sherman, had two conferences in the Sub-Treasury yesterday with representative bankers on the question of resumption. The first was with the members of the late syndicate. August Belmont & Co. were represented by Mr. Lucke; Morton, Bliss & Co. by Mr. George Bliss; J. & W. Seligman & Co. by Mr. Joseph Seligman; Drexel, Morgan & Co. by Mr. Wright, and the First National Bank by Messrs. Fahnestock and Baker. Mr. Sherman told these gentlemen that he had requested them to meet him in order that he might ascertain their views relative to resumption. He felt confident that the Government, with its redemption fund of $121,000,000, was in a condition to resume at once, and said that he had no intention of issuing more bonds. Within a short time he intended to begin paying checks and drafts on the Treasury in specie, and it would be his earnest aim to use what power the law gave him to reduce the premium on gold, and finally to wipe it out entirely. The law authorized him to disburse specie whenever he deemed it expedient, but he could not begin to redeem greenbacks until Jan. 1, 1879, the date fixed by the Resumption Act. Mr. Sherman said further that circumstances just at this time were all in favor of speedy resumption, and he hoped that it would be brought about long before the time fixed. The balance of trade is largely in our favor, we have become competors in manufactured goods in markets where we never competed before, the prospects of the cotton crop are splendid, and all the indications are that we shall be able to maintain our present position. The called bonds which are to be paid by the treasury in a few days, will necessarily throw a large amount of gold on the market, and have a tendency to depress the premium, which is only now ¼@½ per cent.

The bankers agreed with Mr. Sherman as to the advisability of resuming, and he was asked at what date he would begin to disburse specie for governmental expenses. He declined to fix a specific date, but said that he should begin very soon. Immediately after the conference, a member of the syndicate told a Sun reporter that he would not be surprised if the specie disbursements are begun by the Treasury as early as Aug. 1. "Should this be the case," he said, "the Gold Room would go out of existence at once, and resumption would be accomplished without governmental orders. Even when the government begins to redeem legal tenders, I don't think there will be much of a rush for gold. Confidence in finance is everything. People don't want a gold dollar as long as they can get a paper one of equal purchasing value. If you go out of the city to-day and offer gold and greenbacks in payment of small bills, you will find that the greenbacks will be the favorites. The people are beginning to feel that the Treasury is solid, and hence I don't think they will make a run when the day of redemption comes."

The second conference was held in the afternoon, the participants being the following named bank Presidents: Benjamin B. Sherman of the Mechanics, William H. Hayes of the Bank of the State of New York, Charles Jenkins of the East River, Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin, George S. Coe, of the American Exchange, James M. Morrison of the Manhatten Company, Chas. M. Fry of the Bank of New York, Henry F. Vail of the Bank of Commerce, George I Seney of the Metropolitan, and E. H. Perkins, Jr., cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank. At this conference the de facto Secretary went over the same ground as at the one which preceded it, with the addition however, of the question to the bank Presidents as to whether his project of paying out silver would in any way tend to embarrass the banks. They replied that there was no danger of that, because most of the silver paid out would find its way back to the Sub-Treasury in the shape of customs.

"It is thought among the bankers that resumption is certain on or before the 1st of October. Mr. Sherman dined at Delmonico's yesterday with the new Collector of the Port, Gen. Merritt, and then went to Fire Island in a revenue cutter."

The following from the Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican) is not exactly in harmony with the views of the Radical leaders:

"The old Grant, the Grant who made the senate ring his only counsel, the Grant who invited political wire-pullers personal friends and relatives to deal in spoils, would be a burden too heavy for the Republican party to carry. If the politicians succeed in nominating him on the platform they have proposed, he will be defeated, as he ought to be, and and the Republican party might as well begin to look around for a convenient grave."

The National Greenbackers of the 12th district met at Fort Wayne on the 10th inst., and nominated John Studebaker, of Bluffton, for Congress. The nominee is a very wealty banker and bond-holder, has always been a Republican of the strictest school, and would no doubt be a valuable acquisition to Shermanism—(if elected.) "Consistency thou art a jewel."

The bill posters of Indiana have organized an association "to promote the business of bill posting throughout the State, to watch over and protect the interests of advertisers, and generally to have a supervision over the interests of bill posters in the State and to devise ways and means for the mutual protection of its members." President,—J. L. West, Logansport; Secretary,—H. S. Mensch, Fort Wayne.

Sixty-four articles have been agreed upon and signed by the Berlin Congress. The treaty of peace is well received by all interested. England, as usual, received the lions share in the division of the spoils.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Shull, J. Adam Shull and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Birrin, principal, and Hugh W. Birrin, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Birrin on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents ($544.20) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said [illegible] interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & [illegible], Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hartman Hale is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty one hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents ($2118.50), with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty four (34), township thirty four (34), north of range fourteen (14) east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 2, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Jno. C. Somers and Matilda A. Somers are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty dollars and ten cents, $2940.10, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that part of the north half of the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty two 32, in township thirty-four, 34, north, of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, lying south of Ninth 9th, street, and west of a line commencing at the north east corner of lot number sixty, 60, in Somers' addition to the town of Auburn in said county, and running thence south to a point on the south side of Union street, directly opposite and south of the south east corner of lot number one hundred and nine, 109, in said addition, also lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6, seven 7, eight 8, nine 9, thirteen 13, fourteen 14, fifteen 15, sixteen 16, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, twenty-one 21, twenty-two 22, twenty-three 23, twenty-four 24, twenty-five 25, twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, thirty two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36, thirty-seven 37, thirty eight 38, thirty-nine 39, forty 40, forty-one 41, forty two 42, forty-three 43, forty-four 44, forty five 45, forty six 46, forty seven 47, forty eight 48, forty nine 49, fifty 50, fifty one 51, fifty two 52, fifty three 53, fifty-four 54, fifty five 55, fifty six 56, fifty seven 57, fifty eight 58, seventy four 74, seventy five 75, seventy six 76, seventy seven 77, seventy eight 78, seventy nine 79, eighty 80, eighty one 81, eighty two 82, eighty three 83, eighty four 84, eighty five 85, eighty six 86, eighty seven 87, eighty eight 88, eighty nine 89, ninety 90, ninety-one 91, ninety two 92, ninety three 93, ninety four 94, ninety five 95, one hundred and ten 110, one hundred and eleven 111, one hundred and fourteen 114, one hundred and fifteen 115, one hundred and sixteen 116, one hundred and seventeen 117, one hundred and eighteen 118, one hundred and nineteen 119, one hundred and twenty 120, in said addition.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

R. Dexter Tefft Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pf. $16.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W. Jellords for the use of James D. Keller is plaintiff, and Sanford Bassett and Mary Bassett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty five cents, ($1255.85), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JULY 27th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the south-east quarter of section number four (4) township thirty-four, (34) north of range thirteen, (13) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point [illegible] west of the west line of West street in Hopkins' addition to the town of Waterloo, intersected by the centre of Maple street in said town, and in the line of a direct extension of said Maple street westerly, and running thence south three degrees and ten minutes, [illegible] east, two and eighty five and one hundredths, [illegible] chains, thence south eighty-seven degrees and twenty one minutes, [illegible] west thirteen and eight five one hundredths [illegible] chains; thence south three degrees and forty two minutes [illegible] east, four [illegible] chains thence north eighty-seven degrees and twenty-one minutes, [illegible] east, one and twenty-seven one hundredths, [illegible] chains, thence south three degrees and fifteen minutes, [illegible] east, six and sixty-six hundredths [illegible] chains, thence south eighty-three degrees and twenty-seven minutes, [illegible] west, seven and twenty five one hundredths [illegible] chains, this last line being seven and twenty five one hundredth [illegible] north of the south line of said quarter section and running parallel therewith; thence north three degrees and fifteen minutes [illegible] west, on the west line of said quarter section twenty-four, 24, chains to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, thence [illegible] and twenty-nine one hundredth [illegible] chains, thence south three degrees and five minutes, [illegible] east, five [illegible] chains thence north eighty-six and three fourths [illegible] degrees, east, nine and seventy-one one hundredth [illegible] chains, thence south three degrees and ten minutes, [illegible] east, one and seventy one one hundredth [illegible] chains, thence north eighty [illegible] degrees and forty-five minutes [illegible] three and twenty-one one hundredth chains, thence south thirty feet, [illegible] thence south eighty six degrees and forty-five minutes, [illegible] west, three & forty-six and one half one hundredth [illegible] chains to the place of beginning, also the following described tract of land, situated in the same township, section and range, commencing at a point on the west line of West street in Hopkins addition to the town of Waterloo eighteen rods, 18, north of the point on said line and street intersected by the north line of Maple street, in said addition to said town, thence north eight rods, thence west twenty rods, [illegible] thence south eight 8 rods, thence east twenty 20 rods, to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 2d, 1878. Pf. $21.25.

BARGAINS FROM THE

AUCTION SALE

OF LAST WEEK.

100 Doz. Gents' Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, large size, 50cts. worth 75c.

75 Doz. Gents' rich Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, new colors, extra quality, 75c each, worth $1.25.

50 Doz. Ladies' Silk Ties, choice colors, and of the best quality, 25c each worth 75c.

1,000 Japanese—Chinese—Fans, 10c., 12½c. 15c, 20c and 25c each, worth double. Also large lines of black and white silk fans, 25, 35, 50 and 75c, worth three times the money.

60 Pieces Yard wide French Percales, 6 1-4c per yard, worth anywhere 10c.

100 Pieces Yard wide English Chintz, 8c per yard, worth 12 1-2c any where.

50 Pieces Bourette dress goods 10c per yard, worth 18c. 50 pieces Cotton Dress goods 12 1-2 per yard, worth 20c.

200 Pieces White Dress Goods, viz: Nainsook Stripes and Checks, Victoria Lawns, Lace Striped Piques, 5, 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2 and 20c per yard, all much under value.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!

New assortment this week, mounted with elegant handles, at popular prices. Summer Underwear for gentlemen ladies and children. Full line in all sizes and qualities. Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Lace Goods, Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Fancy Goods, Dress Buttons, etc. Probably the largest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices consistant with good quality.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

GROCERIES

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

As I have decided to quit business, I will now offer my entire stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENS
AND GLASSWARE,

At greatly reduced prices, for CASH only; in order to close out in the next thirty days. Now is the time to lay in a two or three months' supply, as such prices will not be offered you again. Space does not permit to give many prices, but below will be found a few prices. Everything in stock will be sold to correspond. Thanking my many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would be glad to have them share the benefit of these low prices.

Green Coffee from 17 to 20 cts. per lb.,

Roasted Coffee from 22 to 23 cents, Arbuckle's and other brands at 23c. My 50c, 80c, and $1 fine cut tobacco now for 40c, 50c, 80c.

TEAS from 10 to 25 per cent. less.

Sugar cured hams 9c, Shoulders 6c, Bacon 8 to 9c. Best flour in town $1.50 per sack. Best gloss starch 8 to 10c. Queens and Glassware cheap. I have a large stock of new Salt Fish that will be sold at cost. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in the state. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. J. HOFFMAN, Garrett, Ind.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADDLES,
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

L. J. Blair, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Ss.
DeKalb County, }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1878.

Mattie Hamilton, }
Vs. } Divorce.
Benjamin Hamilton }

Now comes the plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 13th day of July, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
6-29. B. D. Harris, Deputy.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that William Lessig, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
8-29. B. D. Harris, Deputy.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

—Mr. Jas. Anderson has just received a splendid stock of second-growth timber, from which he is manufacturing first-class buggies, carriages, &c., and desires the inspection of the public [illegible]

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Ind.

John J. Littlefield, }
vs. }
John McHan. }

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnishment has also been issued against the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, before me the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, Justice. [SEAL.]
Moody & Hoffman, Plff's. Atty's. 8-28-4. w.

W. H. Dills, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1878.

John H. Gugerli }
Vs. } Divorce.
Nathalie E. Gugerli }

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Nathalie E. Gugerli, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court; to be holden on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of June, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
By B. D. Harris, Deputy.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.
June 19th, 1878.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE,
Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st.
Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Thomas J. Cuppy, formerly of this place, has decided to locate at Logansport.

The grade on the west side of the new bridge, east of town, will soon be completed.

Philo Lockwood is putting up handsome new stairs to his office over Davenport's.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

Mr. Geo. Kuhlman, of New Ulm, Minnesota, is visiting friends in this his former home.

The weather offers every inducement for men to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

We hope every friend of the COURIER in the county will endeavor to increase the circulation.

Wheat harvest nearly over, notwithstanding the delay caused by frequent and heavy rains.

T. C. Phillips, of the Kokomo Tribune died a few days ago, after a lingering illness of many months.

Miss Frank Ford has recovered from a short illness and is again discharging her duties at the postoffice.

The whereabouts of Mason Long, corrected with market report regularly by the Fort Wayne papers.

We have a few maps of the State of Indiana to give away at this office, and by calling you can get one.

Auburn has the reputation of having the best hotel of any town of its size in Indiana. Good for Auburn.

Persons desiring to locate MASON LONG can readily do so by referring to any issue of any paper published in Ft. Wayne.

Umbrellas are in greater demand, and perhaps of more benefit during these hot days, than they are in wet weather.

A scrub trotting race at Columbia City, last Monday, for a pot of $50 dollars, attracted considerable attention in that locality.

Bluffton is bound to to have a candidate for Congress, and the aspirants seem to belong to one family and one business firm.

—QUERY. "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

A strange gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, filled the pulpit at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning and evening.

A married man in Ft. Wayne has invented an india rubber rolling-pin that will roll out the dough evenly, and yet bend to the head when it strikes.

Mr. Johnson, lately connected with the Baltimore road at the Junction is now the gentlemanly agent at the Eel River depot. A good appointment.

John M. Koch, a former Recorder of Allen county, committed suicide last Sunday, at Fort Wayne by taking poison. He had become terribly dissipated.

The young ladies of Wabash are taking considerable interest in archery, a very pleasant and healthy amusement which is rapidly taking the place of croquet.

It looks natural to see Mr. Hollister around again. He had a severe stroke of paralysis and he has no use of his right leg. It is hoped he will soon recover.

The temperance lecture, delivered by Mr. Tatum, at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening, was appreciated by the large audience to the tune of 96 cents.

Mr. Jacob Mitchell, of the lower saw mill, is around again, after the severe and nearly fatal scald he received while the steam pipe was blowing off, a few weeks ago.

The County Democratic Central Committee will meet at the COURIER office, at 11 o'clock A. M. next Saturday. All candidates on the county ticket are expected to be present.

Arrangements are being made for a game of base-ball by our home club and the Operas of Pierceton. The game will probably be played at Columbia City.

The Garrett band turned out on Wednesday evening last, and discoursed some very good music. The boys have improved wonderfully within the past few weeks, and play as well as much older bands.—Herald.

There are several very fine telephones already in operation in town which are giving most excellent satisfaction. Mr. L. J. Hopkins is putting them up in good order, and has several orders on hand.

I desire to state to the citizens of Franklin township, that I will be at home to attend to business of the township, on Tuesday of every week, until further orders. 3t.

B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.

Look out for your boy to come from Sunday school with another boy's shirt on. An unthoughtful youth is liable to get things mixed sometimes. Cedar Creek is in good stage.

On next Saturday the National Greenback party of DeKalb county, will assemble at the court house for the purpose of placing in the field a county ticket to be voted for at the coming October election.

Last Tuesday was pay-day on the Eel River R. R. Cashier Mason is always promptly on hand with the cash at the appointed time, and the boys along the line are as promtly on hand to receive it.

Sweet Auburn. Sweet, smiling village. Thou once had a charm for us, but all thy charms (and our money) are fled. Please don't quote "The Deserted Village" to the dramatic club, as they have no taste for poetry.—Steuben Republican. Freemont Notes.

The military company, recently organized in Columbia City, very suddenly dissolved when the officer was about to "swear the boys in" for state service; only two were left to tell the tale—of the unconditional surrender of patriotic ambition

Our Butler township correspondent will please bear with our "boiling down" process, as our columns are sometimes crowded and we are compelled to "chop off" some of the items, though they merit publication.

Rev. J. E. Ervin and wife are visiting friends at South Bend and Mishawaka. Next week they expect to visit relatives at Chicago and Evanston, Ill. There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sabbath.

The saloon-keepers of Cincinnati are selling "schooners" of lager beer for five cents. "Schooners" are about twice the size of ordinary beer glasses. We know of an old friend who would like to be in Cincinnati now.

We notice that Geo. M. Crane, Esq., is spoken of as a candidate for Treasurer of the Republicans. Geo. would make a strong candidate, but we would hate to see him "scooped" this fall, the fate of that nominee.

You fellows that know Jake Huffman, engineer on the Eel River road, need have no hesitancy in asking him what time it is. It might be well-enough, however, to be accompanied with a shot gun. Jake, we sympathize with you, but that won't get you a new watch.

We are glad to see that our estimable old friend, F. Picker, is again at his post as target-man at the Junction, having been re-appointed to that position last Monday. Mr. Picker is prompt and attentive and will discharge the duties of that office in a reliable manner.

Tom Mays has retired from the Auburn COURIER and the office passed into the hands of Theodore Reed, of Columbia City, who last week took control of it. Mr. Mays was nominated for county clerk on the democratic ticket and is sanguine of an election. We wish friend Reed success in his new undertaking, knowing full well that the COURIER under his management will be one of the livetist democratic papers in Northern Indiana.—Warsaw Union.

To make a good local paper, says the Steuben Republican, each individual should make it a business to furnish the editor with all the local news that comes under his observation. The editor cannot see and hear everything, and those who see and hear anything worthy of publication, would confer a great favor upon him by telling him, and at the same time very materially assist in making a good paper.

We notice that out door meetings are becoming very popular. Why would it not be a good idea for our churches to hold a mass meeting every Sabbath evening, just as the sun disappears, instead of crowding themselves into hot churches. More people attend out door meetings, and it strikes us it is more in harmony with nature, to praise the great Creator with naught but the clear vault of heaven above.

The "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances, and by allaying the usual stomach and bowel disorders of babyhood keeps the child from fretting and crying, so injurious to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Greenback County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a greenback mass convention of DeKalb county will be held at

AUBURN, JULY 20th, 1878,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. to select candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the coming election.

J. J. HOOPINGARNER, Sec'y.

Theodore Reed, who has been a resident of Columbia City for many years, has removed to Auburn and taken charge of the COURIER, at that place. Mr. Reed is a fluent writer, possessing fine business qualifications and we recommend him to the citizens of DeKalb county, as a gentleman worthy of their confidence and support. In everything but politics we wish Theodore unbounded prosperity.—Whitley Co. Commercial.

The Boot Upside Down will sell boots and shoes cheaper than ever for the next sixty days. We must have room for our fall goods. We are having made to order for the fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes ever brought to this county. Our prices are always below all competitors.

THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.
Auburn, Ind.

A nice stranger told the boys in charge of the anvil, on the Fourth, how they could increase the noise they were making, and they let him try it. He placed an old cart wheel boxing on the anvil, filled the boxing with powder, and set another anvil on the boxing, then applied the rod, and it did crack. The boxing burst, and pieces of it flew in every direction. One piece struck the man with the rod, tore his clothes and cut a deep gash in his side. Another went through the front of Fisher's store, another through the front of Crane's grocery, and still another through Straus & Wolf's store. The stranger disappeared.—Butler Record.

Township Trustees.

Each township trustee is required by statute to designate such number of days in each week or month on which they will attend to township business, and to give notice of the particular days upon which, and the place where such business will be attended to, which in most counties is done by keeping a standing notice in some paper published in the county. We call attention to this matter from the fact that we understand the trustees of this county have not been in the habit of giving such notice as the law requires.

Theodore Reed, formerly of Columbia City, made his maiden editorial bow to the people of DeKalb county, through the COURIER, whose editorialship he has now assumed. Mr. Reed is a most excellent gentleman and we are assured will raise the Courier even above its former high standard of a political armor bearer. While the people of Auburn may well feel proud of the enterprising citizen they are drawing into their midst; we have known Mr. R. for a number of years, therefore we know whereof we speak. Friend Theo. except the hand of the Free Press in a shake of hearty congratulations, trusting you may find the editorial chair a delightfully easy one.—Pierceton Free Press.

The Wabash Courier, referring to the new style of dress, says: "It is made to fit the form so closely that two hundred pounds of feminine loveliness may be easily "dressed" in seven yards of goods. To add to the grotesque appearance of the wearer, a sash is lashed around the form, just below the waist, and drawn so tightly that the person thus decked out moves along with as much difficulty as if a heavy ball and chain were fitted to each ankle. A real good style, though, for these hard times and in a country where fig leaves are neither cheap nor plentiful, should be encouraged by all economists.

Montreal, Canada, was the scene of great excitement on the 12th inst., in anticipation of a terrible conflict with the Orangemen. Large crowds of spectators gathered in the streets, an extra police force was organized, military companies were on duty in front of Orange headquarters, the merchants boarded up their windows for protection, military posts were established for the care of wounded, and every precaution taken for the protection of the lives and property of citizens. The Orangemen attempted to form in procession when their leaders were arrested and lodged in jail, which resulted in a postponement of the ceremonies, and the Orangemen were escorted to their homes by the police.

In this issue of the COURIER will be found a call for the Democratic Congressional Convention for this district. The delegates from the several counties composing the district will meet at Kendalville, August 20th. We hope DeKalb will be represented by a full delegation, as matters of importance to the voters of the district will likely be presented for discussion. The following is a list of the delegates from this county:

Butler-tp., Samuel Knott, John Harvey; Keyser-tp., J. R. Skilling, W. Teeters, J. Robbins, J. A. McClure; Jackson-tp., John Cool, S. J. Brandon, J. J. Walters, S. J. Tarney; Concord-tp. S. S. Shutt, J. W. Dills; Newville-tp., B. F. Blair; Stafford-tp., D. B. Bordner; Wilmington-tp., A. Smith, J. W. Bayle, S. Ochs, W. L. Blair, D. Tomlinson, C. Stoy; Auburn precinct, D. D. Moody, S. Kutzner, G. Plum; Richland-tp., L. D. Britton, E. Orr, N. McIntyre, G. I. Patterson; Fairfield-tp., G. W. Downs, A. Deetz, John Potts; Smithfield-tp., G. H. Duncan, J. D. Kelly; Franklin-tp. A. Baxter, A. M. Waterman; Troy-tp., S. Leonard, John Stearns.

Sunstrokes.

Miss Sophia Kessler, on north Main street, was also stricken down on last Sabbath and was seriously ill for some time, but is now improving.

Don Lawrence, while working on the grade to the bridge on Ninth street last Tuesday, prostrated by the heat, and had to be taken home. He became insensible and was dangerously ill, but is now recovering.

Our young friend Al. Harris, formerly an employee of the COURIER office, was prostrated by sunstroke Tuesday of last week, in the harvest field, and for a time was in great danger, but at last accounts was greatly improved.

Legal Notices.

We desire to call attention to the following from the Columbia City Post, concerning legal advertisements. "At the May term, 1877, of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Loughridge vs. the city of Huntington a decision was rendered which sets at rest the question of how long legal advertisements must be inserted in a newspaper where the law provides for three weeks publication? In that case the court holds that "publication for three consecutive weeks, means a publication for twenty-one days, and not simply three insertions in a weekly newspaper, which would ordinarily cover a period of but fifteen days." The generally accepted rule throughout the State has been, to publish legal notices requiring three weeks publication, only three times. The decision of the court makes voidable all such notices. Four weeks actual insertion is now required, in order to cover twenty-one days. The holding of the court is important, and should receive prompt attention from officers whose duty it is to give legal notices. The decision referred to will be found on page 260, 56th Indiana Reports."

The same rule applies to legal notices for a longer time, for instance, when the law requires notice to be given for "one month," it is held by good authority that publication must be made for six weeks.

La Otto Items.

—LaOtto is cursed with a liar that "holds over" the father of lies two to one.

—Silas and Chas. Simon, with their hired man, cut 45 acres of wheat in three and one half days. Next.

—Married July 3rd, at the residence of John Hogue, by the Rev. Worth. Wm. Kuntz to Miss Mary Hogue.

—Chris. Zern, of Lebanon, Pa., is visiting with his brother, A. Zern, of this place, whom he has not seen for 35 years.

—Married at Kalamazoo, Mich., July 4th, at the residence of Rev. James Robe. J. B. Gorrell to Mary E. Zern, both of LaOtto.

—The "little pet" has skipped to parts unknown. In the short time she was a resident of LaOtto, she has been the cause of more family "rackets" than 14 Beecher's could have been, and the half is not told.

Spencerville Items.

—J. M. Catill is busy supplying this community with tin ware.

—Dr. Houghton has moved into his new house at the head of Main street.

—George Wise worked too hard in the harvest field. Geo. you had better pound iron.

—Our merchants are having a good run of trade, notwithstanding the busy harvesting season.

—The continued wet weather has been the cause of considerable grumbling among the farmers.

—The barn of Mr. Wm. Provines just east of town, was consumed by fire Tuesday about noon, together with about 200 bushels of corn and a lot of hay. Cause mysterious.

—A letter recently received from a party formerly a resident of this place, and now of Randolph county, West Virginia, says that wheat at that place is worth $2.40 per bushel; oats 75c. and other things correspondingly high.

Butler Township Items.

—Items scarce as harvest hands.

—Considerable harvesting to do yet.

—Dudley and Houser intend starting up their threshing machines the latter part of this week.

—Harvey had to postpone his trial again on account of a boil which he says hinders his taking a seat.

—Mrs. Sturgeons, of Bluffton, came to visit her sister, Mrs. Dr. D. B. Roether last week. She had been here but a short time when she was called home by the sad intelligence that her child had taken very sick and was not expected to live.

—In reply to your inquiry of last week, we will say, we are somewhat afraid of the new editor. He boiled it down so terribly that we plainly see our inability as a correspondent. Left out a portion of one item that we most desired to have published, however we feel no malice, as we want to see the COURIER second to none in the County, and would not ask you to publish any thing for us unworthy of publication.

BEAUDEAUX.

It is said that Budd Doble, the celebrated driver and jockey of the east, has purchased Mollee McCarthy, one of the contestants in the famous running race which recently took place at Louisville, Kentucky.

GREENBACK CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Judge Tousley Nominated.

The Greenback Congressional Convention held at Kendalville yesterday, was well attended, and the assemblage was an intelligent enthusiatic one. A short platform was adopted and the principles affirmed are almost entirely in accord with the Democratic State platform. Nominations being in order, the names of Hon. H. S. Tousley, Col. Wm. C. Williams, Hon. —— Bender and Capt. Fisher were announced, the latter withdrawing on the presentation of his name. At this point a letter was read by Mr. Skilling from Judge Tousley, urging his friends to abstain from the use of his name as a candidate for Congress. Gen. Blair, of Waterloo, took the floor and in an able effort advocated the nomination of Mr. Tousley, believing he was the choice of the people and that the office should seek the man. His speech was frequently applauded, and when he finished Mr. Bender withdrew in a neat speech, followed by Col. Williams who moved to make the nomination of Mr. Tousley by acclamation, which was received with great applause and passed with three cheers.

The following is the light in which the National Greenbackers of the 12th Indiana district view the Toledo platform:

WHEREAS, The platform adopted at the Toledo convention, although it contains some good things, does not lay down the most prominent principles for which we contend:

1. That the United States bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, which Congress shall make a full unlimited legal tender absolute money.

2. That Congress shall never more, under any circumstances, authorize the issue of bonds of any description whatever, it having the right to create money for the payment of all claims against the government.

3. That the bonds be called in, paid, cancelled and burned, immediately on the greenback party assuming control of the government of the United States, thereby stopping the interest on the public debt and the drain of the country.

Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we solemnly declare that we will not accept any platform that does not plainly and positively declare that the government shall create an absolute paper money, a legal tender for all dues whatever to and from the government and for all debts public and private.

Experts in the Treasury department at Washington estimate that "there are now two millions of counterfeit coin in circulation, and that the amount is constantly increasing. Besides the process of actual counterfeiting, the tricks of 'sweating' and filling are resorted to. As much as two dollars, says the Scientific American, is stolen from a $20 gold piece. What there is left of the metal is genuine, and the imprint, especially of the sweated piece, remains sharp; after filling the coin is reburnished. Another process is known as 'splitting,' by which as much as $15.50 can be taken from a single $20 gold piece. The two halves are then hollowed out and the hollow filled with an alloy of silver and platinum. The parts are joined together with gold solder. Another process is to bore holes in the edge, fill with silver, cover with gold solder and re-mill. Chinese rogues are accused of sending the coin to China to be thus debased and bringing it back for circulation. The amount of value thus abstracted is from $5 to $7.50 from $20. The counterfeits, pure and simple are almost invaribly below weight. But there is a counterfeit $5 piece which is one of the most dangerous. It is full weight, 129 grains, composed of gold and silver, and yet worth only from $2.70 to 3.40. It is thicker than the genuine."

CORUNNA, July 16, '78.

Quite a serious accident befell one of our citizens last Saturday. Mr. Joseph Williamson and another gentleman by the name of James Roff, from Canton, Ohio, were quietly riding along in a buggy in the outskirts of Kendalville near the lower crossing of th L. S. & M. S. R. R., as a hand car happened to be passing, which frightened their horse, causing it to runaway, and upon turning a corner threw the two gentlemen out with such force as to break both of Mr. Williamson's arms, besides seriously bruising and injuring his body and legs. The other gentleman had one rib broken, besides being badly injured and bruised in various places.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Will Accept.

As the day set for the Republican County Convention draws near, here and there is a man bobbing up willing to be sacrificed for his party's good. The number of aspirants for place on the Republican ticket is daily increasing, and lively times are anticipated. As far as we can learn the following have been entered for the race:

Representative.—So far no one is prominently mentioned for Representative, though a head rises above the water now and then, yells out Billy Meese, and disappears again.

Clerk.—As yet the present incumbent, Geo. H. K. Moss, seems to have the field all to himself.

Auditor.—The names of Isaac Hague, Albert Robbins and J. A. Shull, of Waterloo, will be presented.

Treasurer.—The following gentlemen are mentioned in connection with this office: J. A. Provines, of Spencerville, W. P. Andrews, of Concord, Chas. Beugnot, of Auburn, Wm. Henderson, of Concord, John Buchanan, of Fairfield and Geo. M. Crane, of Richland.

Sheriff.—Here's a whole regiment: H. T. Smith, Henry Willis and A. S. Leas, of Waterloo, Philip Noel, Wm. Faegler, of Jackson, G. B. Van Fleet, of Smithfield, Wm. Kennedy and Henry Knott.

A Silly Campaign Document.

[Washington Special to the Baltimore Sun].

A very silly paragraph sent from here by a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper as to what the Democrats will do if they get control of the government, has been given undeserved circulation in the press of the country. The statement is as follows: "It is undoubtedly the fixed purpose of the Democrats, if they obtain control of the government, to place ex-rebels on the pension rolls, admit them to the national military asylums, and in all respects put them on an equality with union veterans." It is only necessary to meet this malicious paragraph with the following citation from section 4 of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution to show its utter absurdity: "But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States." It is possible that the gentleman who wrote the paragraph referred to, did not know of this provision in the constitution, or in his haste to make partisan capital forgot it.

The campaign key-note sounded by Ben. Harrison, the Republican leader in Indiana, is being echoed by all the Republican newspapers throughout the state. The gulf between the radical party and the greenback movement, is widening with wonderful rapidity.—Each Republican paper is trying to excel in traducing and vilifying the National Greenback party. Why? Because the financial doctrine advocated by that party is detrimental to the interests of Sherman's bankrupting policy; because thousands of Republicans have become disgusted with their party leaders, and being prejudiced against the word Democrat, rather than the principles of the Democratic party, they seek a home in some new political organization, advocating measures as near Democratic as possible. Is it any wonder that Benny, THE HARRISON, is so bitter against "fiat" money and "idiotic" greenbackers, when he sees the radical ship sinking with its cargo of fraud and corruption without the least hope of saving the wreck?

Slight Objection to Thurman.

Senator Thurman has at last got the Democracy of Ohio united in his support, and it is supposed that he will be formidable as an aspirant for the Presidential nomination of his party in 1880. Mr. Thurman is a man of talent and character. In the Greeley campaign he made a speech which reminded us of Daniel Webster in his great days. Mr. Thurman would make a fair President, as things go; but he promoted the appointment of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission in 1877. The next Democratic candidate for President should be a man who believes in the Constitution of the United States and knows no other law of political action.—New York Sun.

The last clause in the above article means Hendricks, the popular statesman who was swindled out of the position to which he was elected in 1876 through the cowardice of the Little Squirt whose name stood at the head of the ticket.

A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like weeds in a rose-bed, the sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evidences of impure blood. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"THERE IS BLOOD ON THE MOON."

BY GUY H. AVERY.

[It was believed by the ancients that blood spots appeared on the moon before war.]

There is blood on the moon!
Will it pass away soon?
Dread portents are rife
Of battle and strife.
For the ospreys of war
Are leaving their nest
In the Isles of the West
And swarming afar
To the gates of the Czar.
Oh! come they in peace
To the islands of Greece?
Bring they famine or feast
As they sail to the East?

There is blood on the moon!
Will it pass away soon?
Jackals are howling;
Gray wolves are prowling,
Patiently watching the sea,
Where dark feluccas are riding
And silently biding;
Dread monsters of war,
Black shadows of Thor,
Grim-visaged and stern
And armor-environed
In their corslets of mail
They ride on the gale;
Are they Paynim invaders,
Or Christian crusaders,
Or peaceful sea traders
As they sail to the East,
Past burning Stromboli
To the marts of Stamboul?

There is blood on the moon!
May it pass away soon!
For mothers are wailing,
Old forms are quailing,
Young cheeks are paling
In darkness and gloom;
Terror is falling,
Dim clouds are palling,
Foreshadowing doom,
For the Ospreys of war
Are leaving their nest
In the Isles of the West,
And swarming afar
To the gates of the Czar;
Bring they famine or feast
As they sail to the East?

Astronomer, what
Of this lurid red spot
On the face of the moon!
Will it pass away soon?

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

A Pretty Little Love Story.

"It seems good, after all—now, don't it, Patty?—to have the house lighted up agin, though it's made a deal of work and a considerable fuss and trouble for just a day. But folks will have their whims; and it isn't often my folks is whimsical, so I don't complain, and I know you don't, Patty."

"No, Mrs. Dobson," said good-natured Patty; "I'm willin' to work, and I take pride in fixin' up for Miss Dolly; it's *her* party, you know. And Jacques tells me all the young ladies is to bring their own pardners. There'll be a sleigh-ride to-morrow morning, for they do say there never was such sleighing as there be this year; and in the evening the German. And what time is the supper to-night, Mrs. Dobson?"

"Half-past 10," replied the housekeeper; "and here it is a quarter to 9, and the train due at half-past. Well, they'll have a good supper; not but that we could have done without that French cook sent with Jacques, for I don't hold to French cookery, and never shall; it's my idee that frogs and crokkits and mymiece is del'terious to Americans that was brought up on the Mayflower, and baked beans, and good stiff pumpkin pie. And they'll have an appetite for it, ridin' across the cold hills through the drivin' wind in that great strawride sledge of Gaffer's—the only thing that could be pitched upon to hold sixteen; and there's sixteen comin', all told."

"Dear me!" said Patty. "And I wonder who Miss Dolly's pardner is? If it's that pretty, curly-headed Mr. Ned Berton, I don't blame her for goin' agin Mrs. Derwent a little. Now what does make Mrs. Derwent hate Mr. Ned?—and she do hate him in dead earnest."

"I can tell you," said Mrs. Dobson; "'tis because she has got another husband in her eye for Miss Dolly. But, if she has, what bizness is't of mine? What bizness is't of your's, Patty? You ought to know better than be meddling with the affairs of your betters—a young thing like you."

Whereupon the gossips parted, Mrs. Dobson to go down stairs and watch the salad-dressing—in which even to her satisfaction the French cook played the prescribed third part of "a madman to stir it up"—and Patty to go up stairs for a last look at Miss Dolly's room, which was all in order, and "like a baby house," so Patty thought, "for cunnin' things."

A real girl's room it was, though Dolly was a young lady grown, 18 her last birthday, and "out" this winter. As Patty flitted around the room, feather duster in hand, and lingered fondly at the "duchesse," as Mrs. Derwent called the lace-draped toilette whose mirror was bestuck with cards and photographs, a card dropped from somewhere and lighted upon the blue pin-cushion. Patty lifted it, somewhat troubled, for she had been ordered not to touch the mirror, and she knew by one transgression of that order that if the array came tumbling down like a card house there was no putting it up again to cheat Miss Dolly.

She looked at the memento ruefully. It was a large card, with a gray crest in the corner and a few written lines. She turned it over. On that side, too, there was writing, but in different-colored ink, and much finer. Patty could not read handwriting, but she said to herself, "This card is Miss Dolly's; shall I try to put it back in the mirror, and perhaps push down the others, or perhaps put it in the wrong place, so Miss Dolly will know I have been touching it? No; I'll just stand it up, this way, with the crest side outward, right in front of the pin-cushion, and she'll see it and know it's her'n."

Then Patty took her last look at the pet room, and turned down the lights, and shut the door, and went, with less enthusiasm, through the other guest-chambers. And before long the great sledge, with its six horses and its hundred bells and its merry people, came rushing and jingling and singing and shouting up to the door. And supper was ready, and the young people just flew to their rooms to drop their wraps. And then at the last moment it was discovered that there were seventeen guests instead of the sixteen provided for; and Miss Dolly—beautiful Miss Dolly, with her eyes shining as bright as stars, and her silken yellow hair fluffing up around her forehead and falling in glittering streams upon her fur-lined cloak that she tossed back like white wings, until she looked like an angel in a picture, only more so—stood in the passage and said: "Well, then, Patty, give some one my room, and I will go with Cousin Emily." And Patty, with a natural instinct of attraction for the "pretty curly-headed Mr. Ned Berton," went straight to him first, and said: "Would you please, sir, take Miss Dolly's room? and I'll show you the way." And Mr. Ned Berton, without uttering a word, but looking, as Patty said afterward, "just caught up and fluttered," did as he was bid.

Then there was supper; and by the time the clock struck 12 good-nights were said, and the guests were all locked in their chambers to seek the slumber that should make them quite fresh for the delightful morrow.

And at midnight Ned Berton, in a sort of awe, stood in Dolly's room, with his hand upon his heart, looking about him, and saying, beneath his breath, "This is hers, then, and given to me! I am glad no other fellow has it. I believe I would knock down any other fellow who had this room, who dared to sleep in it, or who dared to take a long look at it. Dolly, my darling angel! I hardly dare to sleep in it myself, it is so sacred—I suppose she fixes her hair there;" he glanced at the blue and white toilet. "And I suppose she kneels down and says her prayers here;" he not only glanced at but kissed the blue and white coverlet. Dolly was Ned's first love, and he adored her. "I don't think I shall sleep to-night, or, if I do, 'twill be to dream of her, like one who looks on life when he is dying; for I know very well—and surely to-night I have better reason to know it than ever—my love is hopeless—What is this? My card?" His eye had caught the crested card set against the pin-cushion. He approached and read it without lifting it, recognizing his own handwriting. "Ah!" he sighed, "I remember the day I gave that to Dolly, more than a year ago—yes, for it was at Christmas time, and now it is February. I slipped it into her hand as she passed through the hall, at the Damois breakfast, with that detestable Eustace Hurd. I saw her blush quickly before she took it. How well she knew I had something for her! I believe Dolly and I could make each other understand anything without a word or whisper. 'A word to the wise,' they say, 'is sufficient;' a look is enough to the loving. And what eyes she has! Well, I must forget them; I must learn to forget them. But not to-night—not to-night, Dolly."

He took up the card and mechanically turned it over. "N. B.," and a few lines of handwriting. He paused at "N. B." "Her writing, and my initials, as she names me—Ned, Ned Berton. It must be for me. She knows that I am here. What else, then, could the card—my card—be here for? 'N. B.'—to any other eyes, and, in case of accident, simply nota bene; but to me—ah, I will note well, my angel! 'N. B.—Ask mamma to-night, and if she says no, ask papa; and if he says no, make him say yes. To-night, without delay. Feb. 10.' "'Feb. 10.'—that's to-morrow. 'Ask mamma.' Oh, Dolly, can you mean it? Your command is law; but Mrs. Derwent will say no. That is a foregone conclusion, since I have no prospects—no immediate prospects at least—and here's Eustace Hurd worth half a million. There's no hope for me there. 'Then ask papa; and if he says no, make him say yes.' Can I make him? What shall I say to make him? What arguments can I bring to bear upon this intelligent, kindly, but thorough 'man of the world,' in this age of high living, when sentiment rates at so little and money rates at so much, to show myself, a young lawyer with an income of barely three thousand a year, a just rival, in a claim for the hand of Dolly Derwent, of Eustace Hurd, worth half a million? What arguments can I use? Or, in default of argument, how shall I express myself to reach his heart?—for I suppose that under all his jovial worldliness he has a heart. Let me think."

And he thought. Alone there in Dolly's room, with the light lowered to a spark, sitting in the arm-chair, with his head leaning upon his hand and his eyes downcast, he thought. The wind that had arisen with the sunset died down; its wild sobbing across the hills and in the tree-tops ceased; rain fell, then a sharp, fine sleet beat against the window-panes; that too ceased. The little porcelain clock upon the mantel struck half-past 4, and still Ned Berton thought. At last dim daylight glimmered on the walls, and then, wearied to the soul, he flung himself upon the sofa and fell asleep.

Some one awoke him late. He was the last one at the breakfast-table, and the sleighs—eight dashing large cutters, with "just room for two"—were at the door. The eighth had been procured with some difficulty; but this Ned Berton was not to know; politeness would not inform him that he was the odd one of the party, the seventeenth, who had not been provided for, having been invited by Mr. Derwent, on the supposition that "of course Ned was included" a supposition which Mr. D. learned emphatically, afterward, had not been founded upon fact.

Mrs. Derwent, however, not to be remiss as hostess, made the best of an embarrassing blunder, and, in spite of her plan that only the young people, seven couples, should enjoy the sleighing, and, in spite of her antipathy to that diversion, and her unconquerable fear of horses, which even the sober grays of her park phaeton could not render calm, heroically ordered the cutter.

She came and rested her plump little jeweled hand with matronly ease upon Ned's shoulder, as at the now-deserted breakfast-table he bent over his plate in abstracted mood, trying to swallow his hot roll and coffee, and said, genially, "So, Ned, I am to go with you. But only on one condition—that you will promise not to run away with me."

Ned withdrew himself from his soul's preoccupation just sufficiently to jerk down a last mouthful and say, with rather confused gallantry, "I cannot promise for myself, Mrs. Derwent; but I will promise that no unappreciative animal, no 'untamed fiery steed,' shall run away with you."

"Then come," said she, gayly, "for they are all going or gone. Why, Ned, you have eaten nothing. Won't you have another cup of coffee? No? Well, we shall lunch sumptuously at the 'Blue Globe;' they have been two weeks preparing for us. That will be dejeuner for you. Where is Dolly?"

Ah, Dolly! There she stood on the door-step by the side of Eustace Hurd, wrapped tight in her fur cloak, ready for departure, and her sweet, warm face—not hooded enough to hide its golden halo—turned wistfully backward. "Good-by, mamma," she cried; and then she saw Ned, and the sweet face changed—turned pale for the instant, Ned thought, if such a thing could happen that a rose-bud should turn pale. She gave him just a look, scarcely a smile. He felt his heart's wild beating under her appealing look.

Such a morning as that morning was!—one of those miracles of mornings when the white mantel of the snow makes the world like a new-born planet; when nature shows herself in all her artistic renderings a sculptor more than a painter, exclaiming, for the moment, like the passionate angel of the palette, "Form is everything; the outline is the picture." The sleet had polished the trees, and the scene was not only molded against the horizon in bold and chiseled contour, but every detail of foreground, every stone and fence and leafless bush, and every mile of perspective, every farm-house and grove and over-branching forest, was as if cut in crystal or in marble, decisive and pure and delicately hewn in matchless marvel of curve and tracery. A white new world.

To Ned Berton, with one thought in heart and brain and imagination, this wealth of beauty was as naught. And Mrs. Derwent certainly had no expression of admiration on her countenance as she said, spasmodically, "This is really"—with an alarmed glance at the horse's ears—"the best—isn't it, Ned?"—with a terrified gasp as the sleigh lurched and darted forward—"sleighing that we"—and an impetuous movement of her hand out of her muff—"we have had"—and an uncontrollable clutch at Ned's arm—"in years."

"Splendid!" said Ned, gloomily. "Glorious!" said Ned, savagely. "Oh, how I wish," he thought, "that I could get hold of Eustace Hurd's coat collar! He would be tossed into that snow-bank before he knew it; how does he dare to bend his head so close to Dolly? There! now they have turned the corner; they will be out of sight." "Whoa, Charlie! hi, Charlie!" to the horse, which exhibited decided signs of uneasiness, developing presently into vicious restiveness, the unruly beast now leaping frantically onward, now shying at a shadow, and now with uprearing hind legs bespattering the occupants of the sleigh with bits of ice and snow-dust. Mrs. Derwent nearly fainted, and then "came to;" and Ned Berton nearly swore, as the sleigh in front exasperated him with its silhouette of a tender couple, and then recovered himself with a consideration of pity for his really suffering companion, and with—faith in Dolly.

So they proceeded, having some intervals of smooth going and conversation between long spells of harassing irregularity in the conduct of the horse, and of stinging jealousy to Ned, and of unfeigned terror on the part of Mrs. Derwent, until, after a distressing sleigh-ride of two hours, they came to the "Blue Globe;" and Mrs. Derwent, immediately after alighting, rushed to Dolly and said, "My dear, I cannot possibly go back with him. My nerves will be shattered. You will have to, for you are not afraid of anything, my darling. I will go home with Eustace Hurd; you must go with Ned. Only"—with sudden caution—"you must promise that you will not speak a word or let him speak a word, beyond commonplace."

And Dolly, only too glad on any terms to return with her dear lover, promised faithfully; whereupon Mrs. Derwent's terror subsided. The young people had a dance in the rustic ball-room of the "Blue Globe," and then lunch; and by 4 o'clock the sleighs were ordered for home, and Mrs. Derwent went with Eustace Hurd. And Dolly—silent, blissful Dolly—was tucked rapturously into the cutter with Ned. Off and away again!

The afternoon was superb. Even Ned, who had been blind all the morning, appreciated the beauty now. The sun shone as it never shone before; the sky was like a sapphire; the icicles melted and dropped in a million diamonds; the shadows of the fir-trees on the burnished snow were blue as the blue of the Grotta Azzurro. The little snow-birds hopped tamely by the roadside, and chirped musically. And the horse—going home—was as gentle as a lamb; Ned was able to drive him with one hand, and so find place for the other hand under the sleigh-robe close to Dolly's.

Faithful to her promise to keep the talk perfectly commonplace, whenever Ned approached any topic deeply interesting, Dolly interposed with a light remark or laughing jest, until at last Ned became desperate, and cried, "Oh, Dolly, will you not listen to a word that is earnest? May I not speak to you one moment of that?"

And then she answered, quite seriously, even sadly: "Not for the world of that, dear Ned. Not to-day. To-morrow, perhaps; if there is such a thing as to-morrow for me, when I only wish that to-day—just as it is now, I mean—could last forever! To-morrow, perhaps, you may speak of that; not before, as you love me, Ned."

"Then you are not hopeful?" sighed Ned.

"Hopeful? Oh, no, no; so far from hopeful! But, oh, Ned, hush!" He felt, under the sleigh-robe, her little hand's quick pressure of his. "Let us just be happy this beautiful day, that seems to rub out everything that is dark and gloomy with its white-gloved hand. I love these blue and white winter days. Every one loves contrast, you know; and, Ned, the colors of my life are not these light, gentle colors just now."

That evening, when Dolly was dressed for the German in her delicate gown of pink gauze and her wreath of blush-roses, two notes were brought to her almost simultaneously; one on a silver salver by Jacques, who was dismissed immediately, and the other produced with some perturbation from an apron-pocket by Patty, who devoutly lingered.

Dolly had just reached the landing of the upper staircase, on her way down to the drawing-room, when these messages reached her, and she stood in the arch of the stained-glass window—where Patty hastened to light the bracket-lamp—and read them both. The first on lavender-tinted paper, with a monogram tri-colored, was from Eustace Hurd:

DEAR MISS DERWENT: At last I have the permission of your mother to say to you a few words that I have long wished to say, and that have only been suppressed, in consideration for your youth and inexperience, until this hour. Will you grant me the indulgent favor to come into the library for a moment before the dance?

Your devoted EUSTACE HURD.

The other note—on papa's business paper—was from Ned Berton:

MY DARLING ANGEL: I have done exactly as you told me—at least in regard to your father. A thousand blessings on that inspiring little card, which I have worn upon my heart all day. Oh, Dolly! but for your divine courage I should have yielded to despair.

Your father has given me permission to address you. Meet me one moment, dearest, before the dance in the library, just to let me look at you and kiss your hand. I promise not to say a word of that till to-morrow.

Your own NED.

"Miss Dolly just turned white and red, like a 4-o'clock posy," said Patty, describing the scene afterward. "And then when she thought I didn't see, she kissed Mr. Ned's note, and she said to herself like, 'But what can he mean about the card—the inspiring little card? I don't understand this.' And then I said, 'Oh, Miss Dolly, do send some answer quick to Mr. Ned, for he's walking up and down the piazza this freezing night without an overcoat.' And she says, 'Go tell him I will.' And I ran mighty quick—for Mr. Ned may thank me that he did not catch his death of cold—and told him what she said, and he cried out, 'Bless you, Patty! you are a good girl, Patty.' And he gave me—but I didn't do it for that. And my! ain't he a hearty young gentleman? and just the one for Miss Dolly!"

"What can he mean about the card?" thought Dolly again, as, so absorbed in Ned's surprising note that she quite forgot the other, she went musingly down stairs.

For in fact the card was a simple memorandum made a year ago. But not until months after the present pregnant February 10, to which it proved such an exciting precipitator, did Ned Berton know that the writing had been made upon the white surface, oblivious of the other side of the crested card, by his impulsive little lady-love one day when, with her most intimate girl-friend as witness, and with her own written terms to serve for solemnity, like a sworn signature, she determined to ask her mother, and, in case of denial there, to coax her indulgent father, for "a black silk gown with train, and trimmed with Chantilly, like Miss Austen's"—a style of costume already pronounced "too old" for a school-girl. Could it be possible that fate in caprice destined this girlish demand to be answered not by "a black silk," but by a pearl-white wedding-gown? Time alone could tell.

Flushed and radiant, and with but one thought in her heart, Dolly glided down the stairs and entered the library. But she recoiled with astonishment when Mr. Hurd, alert with expectation, stepped briskly forward, and, lifting her hand to his lips, kissed the finger-tips devotionally.

Ned Berton, at this instant entering the door behind Dolly, saw the complacent face of his rival, and his assurance in the little act of gallantry. Springing forward, he laid his hand authoritatively and possessively upon Dolly's shoulder. Mr. Hurd drew himself erect, and his inquiring stare changed to undisguised animosity as he encountered Ned's blazing eyes.

"What does this mean, sir?" he demanded.

"It means that Miss Derwent came here to see me," said Ned.

"You are mistaken, sir," answered Eustace Hurd, haughtily. "Miss Derwent came here in response to my solicitation."

The men's voices were loud and angry. Mrs. Derwent, who in an adjoining room awaited with fluttering anxiety the result of the interview which she believed would consummate the "brilliant match" long held in contemplation, and for which she had used all her motherly influence to inspire Dolly with a sense of its advantages, could not possibly restrain her impatience and her indignant concern at this violent interruption. She came into the library, and caught Dolly's hand to withdraw her from the hold of her youthful lover.

"Mr. Berton," she said, angrily, "how dare you infringe upon the rights of hospitality so far as to annoy my daughter?"

As she spoke she felt a strong, commanding hand laid upon her shoulder; she turned, and saw her husband. Mr. Derwent, who had been pacing up and down the hall in an unusual disturbance of mental equanimity, had also heard the angry voice, and hastened into the library.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "Ned is authorized to do so."

"Authorized? By whom?" asked Mrs. Derwent.

"Surely, sir," interposed Mr. Hurd, "you do not mean to repudiate your wife's responsibility in this matter? I presumed that you were one—presumed so not only from the admirable harmony of your lives, but from the very nature of the case. I presume that your united judgment has, of course——"

"What do you mean, sir?" said Mr. Derwent.

"What do you mean, father dear?" asked Mrs. Derwent, recovering herself, and pushing Dolly away, who had rushed to her father and clung confidingly to his arm. "What is the meaning of this unhappy contretemps, my love?"

"Simply this," answered Mr. Derwent. "A young man, a dear boy whom I have known since he was a baby, a worthy, true-hearted fellow, I sincerely believe, the son of my college chum and my friend of a life-time, came to me an hour ago, and pleaded his case like a rising young lawyer as he is, and a rousing warm-hearted youngster—pleaded his claims to be allowed to win Dolly. That was your expression, wasn't it, Ned?—to win Dolly?"

"Yes, sir," said Dolly's lover, who stood apart, with his arms folded, his head erect, and his fine eyes blazing like "live coals from the altar"—perfectly majestic. So poor little Dolly, shrinking and trembling, and venturing but one glance, thought to her heart's core—thought that moment and forever.

"Very well, then," continued Mr. Derwent, "I gave my consent to Ned to go in and win her."

"And I—I—" faltered Mrs. Derwent. "This is exceedingly strange, exceedingly unfortunate. I have just given my consent to Mr. Hurd, whom I esteem so highly—whom we both esteem so highly—to address my daughter."

Some comical side of the affair must have touched Mr. Derwent, for he laughed at this; not his bright, wholesouled laugh exactly, but just a laugh to clear his throat sufficiently to say, kindly:

"Ah, well! So I perceive we are all in trouble. Dolly, my dear, I don't see how anyone but your own self can get us out of this trouble. Here are two gentlemen, both exceedingly estimable, one already approved by your mother, and one—one somewhat rather leniently regarded. The truth is, Dolly, I courted your mother when I was hardly more than a boy—a penniless boy, too—and I have never repented of my rashness; it has been my happiness and my fortune—yes, my fortune, young men! Two suitors, Dolly; one, I say, rather leniently—for sympathy perhaps, or for 'auld lang syne' maybe, for his father was my college chum—rather leniently regarded by your father. Both lovers of yours, my child; and I don't wonder at that, little Doll; both honorably offering you heart and hand. I see nothing now to be done except that you should choose between them."

Then every one in the room—Eustace Hurd, Mrs. Derwent, Mr. Derwent and Ned—majestic Ned—looked straight at Dolly.

Dolly, having been pushed away from her father's sustaining arm by her mother, had dropped, wretched and half fainting, upon the sofa. But she arose now, and stood for a moment with her little hands clasped against her girlish bosom—beating, indeed, now with a womanish impetuosity—and her little feet misgiving her, so that she felt herself tottering, and her face paling, paling, and her eyes downcast. And then suddenly, with a flash to cheek and lip of vital carmine, and a thrill to her finger-tips, so strong that it extended her hands cordially, and an instinct of faith that nerved her to composure and dignity and queenliness, so far as it was possible for an angel-like, child-like creature like Dolly to show queenliness, she advanced a step or two, and raised her eyes, and said, with a charming directness, in voice low-toned but so penetrating with the intensity of a youthful life-time and the earnestness of an eternal promise that it haunted evermore those who heard it, "Ned—you have taken me—by surprise."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Progress in Hard Times.

Notwithstanding the times, it is doubtful if the country ever made greater or more rapid progress in substantial wealth than during the past seven years. From a comparison of the statistics of the census of 1870 with those furnished by the Bureau of Agriculture for 1877, it appears that there were 31,000,000 more acres of land under cultivation last year then in 1870, an increase of 34 per cent. The percentage of increase in the number of bushels of corn produced was 22½; of wheat, 52; of rye, 42; of barley, 35; in tons of hay, 34; and in pounds of tobacco, 91 per cent. The increase reported in live stock over the aggregate of 1870 was, horses, 44 per cent; mules, 45; cows, 26; oxen and other cattle, 29; sheep, 25½; swine, 28 per cent. The aggregate increase in the number of live animals amounted to about 25,000,000 head. The excess of the grain crop of 1877 over that of 1870 was nearly 550,000,000 bushels. Our exports for the year ending June 30, 1877, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted to $632,980,080.—*Scientific American.*

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, as he appears in these days, is pleasantly described by a writer in the *Herald*, of Boston. His spare features are sharply outlined, his thin gray hair straggles over his head, his clear eye twinkles with every amusing utterance, his air is that of a student, an inquirer. He has a frank cordiality which is charming; he listens to you as if you were teaching him, not he you, and you forget that you are in the presence of our first American writer, and talk out your thought as to your own brother. Mr. Emerson is quoted as saying that he "had written nothing for several years"—his "work was done."

Alas! Too True.

Flattery, flattery, and always flattery, is the true motto for the heaven-born statesman who holds, and holds rightly, that ascendency in the social empyrean is a necessary condition of political sway. There is but one way for acquiring power with individuals, whether they are men or women; assail persistently their weak points, carry those points victoriously, and imbue them with the delusion that their weak points are their strong ones.—*London World.*

MARQUIS ANTINORI, at the head of an exploring expedition in Equatorial Africa, writes to his brother from Mahak Nonza, in the Kingdom of Shoa: "I am very happily residing among this raw-flesh eating people. The King goes barefoot, dresses like the rest, uses his fingers for a knife and fork, and wears only a gold pin in his greasy, curly hair as the sign of his royal rank."

TO MAKE a white foot or a star in a horse's forehead—Take pickled mackerel and confine it on, in any shape you please three or four days repeating, and it will produce a white foot or a white spot. Rub the white saddle spots on a horse's back a few times daily in the spring of the year, before the coat is shed, with bacon grease, and it will restore the natural color.

THE father of James Fisk, has been addressing a temperance meeting. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the murderer of his son as "a drunken assassin, who escaped the gallows through a drunken jury."

THAT was a bright old salt who, when he was asked to take a fellow to ride on shore in the Captain's gig, said, "I will if you get the ship's horse-sir."

THE Italian Government has decided to hold an Exposition in Rome in 1881, beginning January 1, and ending June 30.

THE Nihilists in Russia show their contempt for religion by smoking cigarettes in cathedrals and churches.

JOHN AND THE SQUIRE.

I am only a farmer's girl,
John is only a farmer's lad,
But somehow, when we chance to meet,
The very sound of his coming feet
Can make my heart so glad
That up to my cheek the warm blood flies,
And he reads his welcome in my eyes.

I am only a farmer's girl,
Master Tom is the Squire's son,
But, strange to tell, his feet this way
Turn often toward the close of day,
After the chores are done,
When John (he passes the meadow gate)
Gives me a scowl, and—will not wait.

I am only a farmer's girl,
So what can the Squire want of me?
My heart is John's; John knows it well
But it isn't for me the truth to tell—
So bashful a lad is he!
So the Squire may come and the Squire may go,
But all the answer he'll get is "No!"

The Squire praises my hair and eyes;
The Squire says I'm a lady born.
What care I for his foolish speech?
'Tis John's voice only my heart can reach
[illegible]
But John is jealous, the foolish boy,
And my days are shorn of half their joy.

Oh, I am only a farmer's girl,
And John is only a farmer's lad,
But I'd rather be his in humble life
Than be a "lady" as Squire's wife,
With a restless heart and sad!
But John—so bashful a boy is he!—
Is a long while asking my heart of me.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

PITH AND POINT.

MINERS at dinner rest on their ores.

IF you are cast down, hang onto a sunbeam, and it will rays you.

THE man steaks much who attempts to swallow unmasticated beef.

Two LITTLE boys were nothing loth
To eat two verdant peaches each;
And now one tombstone covers both,
Thou hast this season for thine own, O Peach!
—*Puck.*

VERY few girls can spank a pepper-box as it should be spanked, and yet they all want to be married and raise families.

A SANDY HOOK fisherman, while mowing on the marshy shore lately, killed a forty-foot whale. That was a good-scythed whale.

THE phonograph is like the small brother of a young lady. It will repeat everything said in its presence without regard to blushes.

WHEN a boy bats a ball through a parlor window, the boy may not lose his inning, but the man who owns the window is invariably put out.

"ARE you the mate of this ship?" said a newly-arrived passenger to the cook. "No, sir. I am the man that cooks the mate," said the Hibernian.

AT a recent tin-pan serenade to a newly-married couple in New Jersey, the bridegroom climbed up the chimney, thus making a bridal-tower of it.

AN extra strong-minded woman remarked that an old bachelor is a man who, through selfish motives, has refrained from making some women wretched.

PRIEST—"Well, Pat, and what did the landlord do to ye about the farm?" Pat—"Sure, yer riverence, he tould me I could have immediate possession in six months' time."

HOW APPROPRIATE was the remark of a Texas lawyer to a doctor with whom he quarreled, when the man of medicine asked permission to go and get his gun, "Physician, heel thyself."

"KERAMICS!" said Williams, inquiringly, "crockery? Ah! no more keramics, no more crockery for me. My wife keramed the last soup-tureen on my head this week. No more keramics for me."

"GOT any cow bells?" "Yes, step this way." "Those are too small. Haven't you any larger!" "No, sir. The large ones are all sold." Rusticus started off, and got as far as the door, when the clerk called after him: "Look here, stranger, take one of these small bells for your cow, and you won't have half the trouble in finding her; for when you hear her bell you will always know she can't be far off." The farmer bought the bell.

WHEN the triangle had called the meeting to order, Brother Gardner arose with his usual sleekness and said: "Gem'len, if it wasn't for de wheels of a wagin de wagin wouldn't move. When de wheels am on, den what?" "Grease!" solemnly exclaimed the old man Toots. "K-rect!" whispered the President softly, rubbing his hands together. "We hez de wagin an' de wheels. We will now pass de hat aroun' for de grease."

MUSIC.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To calm the troubled soul with dreams of peace,
To fill the wearied life with pleasant rest,
And make the discords of our being cease."
He spake, and paused amid the living stream
Of people on the street in ceaseless flow,
And watched, as in a tranquil noonday dream,
Four Irishmen unload the piano.
And more he sang; he said, "Oh, land alive!
Oh, murder, murder! fire! police! Oh, dear!
Oh, ow! Oh, mother! Doctor! doctor! Help!
Oh, blessed Martha! Goodness, gracious me!"
No more he said; in time the doctor came.
The mad crowd surged and eddied down the street.
A music teacher, no one knew his name,
Caught a piano leg on both his feet.
—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Do You Diet?

"Do you diet much this warm weather?" asked a friend of old Fuzbuz, as he took off his hat and mopped his brow the other day.

"Dye it! Dye it!" answered Fuzbuz, running his hand through his hair, and looking at his fingers; "what do you mean, sir?"

"Why, you look good and hearty, and as for color"—

"Color, color! What is it to you, sir, whether I dye my hair or not? Hang it, sir, if I had such an infernal-looking red head as you've got, I'd dye it sky blue."

"Look here, old Fuzzy, what in thunder are you talking about? I asked you if you dieted, seeing that you were complaining of dyspepsia the other day, and you begin to rave about hair-dye."

"Dye! Diet! Oh! Ah! I see, I see; I didn't understand."

"But I do, and find that in your case one must never say dye."—*St. Louis Post.*

A FRENCH agricultural paper announces the discovery of an extremely simple and cheap means to protect houses from being struck by lightning. This consists merely of bundles of straw attached to sticks or broom handles, and placed on the roofs of houses in an upright position. The first trials of the simple apparatus were made at Tarbes (Hautes Pyrenees), by some intelligent agriculturists, and results were so satisfactory that soon after eighteen communes of the Tarbes district provided all their houses with these bundles of straw, and there have been no accidents from lightning since.

SABBATH READING.

"Would to God."

Would that my master could but see
The Prophet of the Lord; for he
Would heal him of his leprosy!"
So spake the little captive maid
Unto her mistress, half afraid,
And so to-day speak we.

"Would that my child," so prays her sire,
"My child—the child of my desire—
But felt God's love, or feared His ire!
Life, with its sins, fast from her throbs,
And the end thereof"—the old man sobs—
"The end thereof is fire."

"Would," saith a wife, "my husband could
Amid life's hunger, have the food—
Amid life's fever, the calm mood—
Which come to them that love His name
Who bore dishonor for their fame,
And evil for their good!"

"O, would to God my brother knew,"
His sister saith, "what fair flowers grew
In God's dear garden, and he too
Would come and gather them all day,
And we would wander in the way
Where walk the happy few."

One to another thus they speak,
Or murmur out of hearts that break.
Nay, lift your heads; the thing ye seek
Is nigher to you than you dream;
Look up—lo, there is Jordan's stream,
And there the Prophet meek!

—*Good Words.*

The Pathos of the Bible.

An ancient legend has it that a tyrant of the East went forth to battle with the Greeks. Gazing upon the mass of living millions enlisted in his cause, the monarch's heart was melted. He wept, he knew not why. The tears came not, as he supposed, from any inference of reflection. They rose spontaneously as they will at times amid the bustle of a crowded thoroughfare. Our own emotions are reflected back from other hearts. We feel the thrill of spiritual contact, the mighty presence of life. Such is the pathos of the Bible, the underlying tenderness which makes the Book of books the book of human nature; sounding the depths of human sympathy, universal, indefinable, profound.

Poetry and pathos in the Bible are subordinate. It never controverts its sacred office, nor makes effect a purpose. The tender and poetical are humble instruments to seal the truth upon the consciences of men. The child who cannot comprehend the love divine is melted as he hears from mother-lips the sweet story of Him who was Himself a babe at Bethlehem, who loved and blessed the little children. The man who, scarcely better than the child, can know the wonders of the same inexplicable love, is impressed by the simplicity and tenderness which mark that strange, eventful life.—*Prize Oration, by Howard P. Ells.*

Two Good Illustrations.

The *Catholic Review* publishes some "Five Minute Sermons," by the Paulist Fathers. Last week it had one on "Let every man be swift to hear, but slow to speak." The preacher made use of these illustrations:

A story is told of a crazy man who, in some very lucid interval, asked a friend if he could tell the difference between himself and the people who were considered to be of sound mind. His friend, curious to see what he would say, said, "No, what is it?" "Well," said the crazy man, "it is that I say all that comes into my head, while you other people keep most of it to yourselves."

My friends, I am afraid that the crazy man was about right, but he was too complimentary in his judgment of others. By this rule there would be a great many people in the asylums who are now at large. Really, it seems as if it never occurred to some persons, who are supposed to be in their right minds, whether their thoughts had better be given to the world or not. Out they must come, no matter whether wise or foolish, good or bad.

Yes, the madman, for once in his life, was pretty nearly right. One who talks without consideration, who says everything that comes into his or her head, is about as much a lunatic as those who are commonly called so. For such will have one day to give an account for all their foolish and inconsiderate words, long after they themselves have forgotten them. And to carelessly run up this account is a very crazy thing.

A little instrument has lately been invented, as you no doubt have heard, which will take down everything you say. It is called the phonograph. It makes little marks on a sheet of tinfoil, and by means of these it will repeat for you all you have said, though it may have quite passed out of your own mind. There are a great many uses to which this little instrument may be put; but I think that one of the best would be to make people more careful of what they say. They would think before they spoke, if a phonograph was around. Few people would like to have a record kept of their talk, ready to be turned off at a moment's notice. It would sound rather silly, if no worse, when it was a day or two old.

Perhaps the phonograph will never be used in this way, but there is a record of all your words on something more durable than a sheet of tinfoil. This record is in the book from which you will be judged at the last day. Our Lord has told us at that day we shall have not only to hear, but to give an account for all the idle words spoken in our lives.—*Baptist Weekly.*

"Under Fire."

The first time that a soldier goes into action he fancies the shot that he hears whizzing through the air is aimed at him. But, if he is not hit at first, he soon acquires a sort of fatalistic feeling that he never will be. The eve of a battle might be supposed to be a solemn moment. I have been at several eves, and I never perceived the vestige of solemnity, nor—so far as I could perceive—did it strike any one that the next day he might be killed. The thoughts of every one were concentrated first on supper, and then on finding a comparatively comfortable place in which to sleep. During a battle all not immediately engaged are simply bored. If ever a hand-to-hand fight takes place it is due to some bungler being in command on one side or the other. Most of the regiments engaged do not see the enemy. Attacking in column and bayonet charges are things of the past. Shells and bullets are fired into a position or upon troops advancing. The victory is decided by artillery and breech-loader firing. Those who can concentrate the heaviest fire upon particular strategical points win. So mechanical is the whole affair that it is an admitted axiom that, if one-third of the best regiment in the world can be put *hors de combat*, the remainder will execute a strategical maneuvre to the rear.—*Labouchere, in London Truth.*

Drunkenness in England.

A London letter to the Hartford *Churchman* says:

"But there is a deadlier foe to British interests than the most fiery Turkophil, would represent Russian policy to be—a foe much nearer home and without a power to disguise its assaults upon the very existence of the nation. I mean the demon of drunkenness. My language is not too strong, for it is no stronger than that which the best men of the country feel it now their duty to use upon the subject. Last Sunday Canon Farrar delivered the annual sermon in Westminster Abbey upon this theme. I heard it, and felt, while listening, though no especially new or startling facts were developed, that the blush of shame and sentiment of profoundest concern must have visited every English man and woman within hearing, especially as the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were among the worshipers. Solemnly putting from him every form and phrase of exaggeration, under a deep sense of responsibility imposed by the place and the subject, Canon Farrar declared alcoholic drinking and drunkenness to be the one glaring, disgraceful and perilous national vice, by which the nation stands unenviably distinguished and as seriously endangered. He pointed this declaration by showing how history discloses in every empire and people that has fallen into decay and ruin in the past, some special destroying vice or crime; that, as Rome was ruined by slavery, Greece by luxury, Venice by pride, the Papal power by ambition, and others, as he followed the catalogue, so England is doomed to destruction by the spreading and blighting curse of intemperance, unless the moral sense of the nation awaken to the peril and arrest the evil.

"The preacher, with that boldness and earnestness for which he has become distinguished, arrayed once more, and with scathing commentary, the familiar but frightful facts that sustain his judgment. One hundred and fifty millions sterling spent in this way by the people, of which £37,000,000 come from the working classes, and the result is 600,000 drunkards, besides that equally brutalizing intemperance pervading all classes, and hidden only by social decencies."

He Was After Dickens.

"Do you want to hire a reporter?" inquired a red-nosed young man, as he thrust his illuminated olfactory into this office yesterday.

He was informed that we had all the help we required at present.

"Sorry—very sorry," he said, bowing quite low; "just noticed by squib in newspaper that the immortal Dickens began life as a reporter; first I had heard of it, and concluded at once to begin this way myself. Dickens made a great success of it, and what has been done once can be done again."

We acknowledged that Dickens had made quite a hit.

"A decided hit," put in the young man, "and all I want is to start under the same auspices. Sure you have no place for me?"

"No place at present."

"Mighty sorry," replied the applicant; "have just been reading 'David Centerfield,' and am quite charmed with the author's style."

"'David Copperfield,' not 'Centerfield,'" we ventured to suggest.

"Perhaps you're right; yes, now I recollect, you are right; much obliged; been playing base-ball lately, and have got names confused. Will be in town few days, and hope you will not forget me if a vacancy should occur."

We promised to remember him, and the young man withdrew.

Protruding his beacon light once more, he said:

"Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin and Napoleon Banaparte also began life in newspaper offices; but I don't care for them. Dickens is the man I'm after," and he closed the door softly, and went down stairs on his tip-toes.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Shepherdess and Wolf.

Mary Belle Loy, barely 14 years of age, is a shepherdess, whose rosy cheeks, sun-burned face, and graceful form, as she mounts her pony, would excite the envy of many city belles. Some days ago, while looking after her woolly wards, she discovered a full-grown wolf, of the coyote species, stealthily approaching the flock. She put her horse to his speed, and the wolf fled. Then there was a race over the hills and prairie, neither showing any indication of fatigue, until finally he was compelled to consider himself "run down." Now came the "tug of war." The little maiden unbuckled her bridle rein, and madethe ring at the end, and this only, with good her position as mistress of the situation, and without alighting from her saddle soon disabled her foe and saved her lambs. Then she started for the nearest neighbor for assistance, but found no one at home who could assist her, save another girl, who mounted another pony, and, armed only with a dull knife, these two girls were soon galloping over the prairie to save the scalp, for which the county pays a "royalty" when presented to the proper officer. When they returned, the principal of the Red Riding Hood escapade had partially recovered, and was moving off. But one girl threw him down and the other cut his throat.—*St. Louis Globe.*

AMERICAN ORGANS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Every American visiting our Section will conceive a legitimate pride at the well-merited praise which he will hear from the great European musical critics who constantly swarm around Messrs. Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and openly acknowledge that nothing in Europe can be compared with the Exhaust Bellows and Separate Vibrators peculiar to American Organs, as especially perfected in the Mason & Hamlin instruments.—*Paris (France) Register, June* 1, 1878.

BOSNIA, including Herzegovina, was under Turkish rule for nearly 300 years. It has been a source of weakness rather than strength. To Austria the province may be made a source of wealth, but whether it will be or not depends on how well the two sections of the empire agree upon its acquisition.

"Couldn't Stan' de Pressure."

A colored tramp, who was hanging about the depot a day or two since, was observed to disappear around the corner whenever a passenger train drew up, reappearing only as it departed. It looked suspicious, and a special policeman pounced upon him as he returned from one of these semi-occasional excursions, and demanded what he was "up to." "Are you keeping shady from a constable, or don't you want to go till a freight train comes along?" he asked. The wanderer proceeded to elucidate: "You see, boss," said he, taking another reef in his trousers waistband, "I hain't had nuffin' to eat wort meshunin' since las' night; and ebery time dat de cars pulls in de boy at the hotel ober dar by de pervilyeum—he trots out and beats de gong for dinner, and I tells you, boss, it makes me feel jes' like I was goin' to cave in, an' I can't stan' de pressure, nohow." He let him go.—*Binghamton Times.*

A WINE merchant in Mayence, Germany, went down into the cellar, knocked out the bungs of sixteen casks, cut his throat, and died in a deluge of wine, thus causing his unhappy partner double bereavement.

Remember This.

That when you buy a can of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER you take no chances, for it is warranted absolutely pure, full strength and full weight, and it cannot fail, if properly used, to produce the most positive and satisfactory results, not only in biscuits, rolls, muffins, and fancy cakes, but in all kinds of batter griddle-cakes as well.

GOOD health is a blessing only attained by careful attention to the real wants of the body; but by how many ways do we aggravate symptoms and produce diseases it is difficult to cure, frequent among which is Heart Disease, Nervousness, Sleepless or Wakeful nights. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. These troubles can be cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. Send to the sole agent, F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet of testimonials, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—A SAFE, SURE, AND SCIENTIFIC CURE!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestibly that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ACCIDENTS will happen, and it is best to be always prepared for them. Sufferers from Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains will find immediate relief in the use of GRACE'S SALVE, which cures old Sores, Felons, Corns, Ulcers, etc.

SUCH names as Dr. O. W. Holmes, Washington Irving, and Ex-President Van Buren, have borne testimony to the efficacy of WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, which is for sale by Druggists.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS are a priceless boon to the people of the South and the Southwest. They effectually prevent fever and ague and all malarious diseases, and cost only 25 cents a box.

THE horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and snuffing it up the nostrils.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

Respiration was carried on with great difficulty, its blue lips and finger nails denoted a state of collapse; the physician had notified the mother to prepare for and submit to separation from her child. Weeping and sympathetic friends filled the room. Congestion of the Lungs was rapidly terminating fatally. Fellows' Hypophosphites was administered, with Cod Liver Oil, in accordance with the printed directions; a change for the better was apparent in an hour, and in sixteen hours the child was enabled to cough up the obstruction, and its life was saved.

The above is a true account of what occurred in the family of the writer in 1875.

FELLOWS'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently Cures—

Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste pleasant and its effects permanent.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

No. 1 or PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL Is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, &c.; also as an Oil for Harness. ☞ Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$10. $20. $50. $100. Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

GRACE'S SALVE.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—*Messrs. Fowle:* I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA

1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago At $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, *Land Commissioner.*

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

WAGON SCALES $50

Five-Tons, delivered, freight paid. No money asked till tested. All iron, brass and steel. Send for free Circular.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED For the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address, Jones Book and Bible House, Philadelphia, Chicago, or St. Louis.

FLY BRICK [illegible]

KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Homes in Minnesota.

Minnesota's FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels of Oats, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes, worth over Twenty Million Dollars. Four hundred and Five FLOURING MILLS. Fifteen hundred and eleven Run of Stone. The Greatest Milling Country in the World. Product The best Water Power in the United States. One Hundred and twenty thousand Horse Power at St. Anthony Falls alone. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION FEET of lumber sawed. GREAT RUSH for choice WHEAT LANDS.

Immense Immigration in 1878. For Three and every Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Hundred Miles of Railroad. train crowded. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also coming. We invite the world into the EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST. Twenty-Five Million acres of land awaiting settlement. 1877. Free Homes, Free Schools, Free Lands.

Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT everywhere, to every country, the world over. Apply to JOHN W. BOND, Sec'y of State Board of Immigration, St. Paul, Minnesota.

THERMALINE

A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent AGUE REMEDY IN THE WORLD CURES CHILLS & FEVER and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 WOOSTER STREET, NEW YORK, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. *New Agents Goods.* COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE *Miller and Millwright.* The best milling paper. Sample copy free. SIMPSON & GAULT, Cincinnati, O.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$10 to $25 per day. Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco.

[illegible] for chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 11, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

O. N. U. No. 28

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Sun.

As the time has come for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The **Daily Sun** is a four-page sheet of 28 columns; price by mail, postpaid, **55** cents a month, or **$6.50** per year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: **One Dollar** a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with **$10** cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,

NEW YORK CITY.

THRESHER

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and al seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single

and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9½, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c, Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Explanation of the Manner in Which it is Produced—The Coming Light—Cheap—Brilliant—Non-heating.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

While America has, as an almost invariable rule, taken the lead in discoveries in electrical science and their practical application, the application of electricity to the lighting of cities, factories and other large buildings has been entirely lost sight of, and it has remained for the French in their great Exposition building, and in many large factories, to have practically utilized the magneto electric machines of Gramme. There are still steps in advance to be taken, and it is to be hoped that now the honor of inventing some means by which the electric light may be introduced into home life may be borne by an American. The following article, from the London Journal of Applied Science, gives the latest information in regard to the progress already made in that direction:

The application of electricity for lighting seems at last to have been accomplished. For some time the magneto-electric machines of Gramme have been used in the lighting of certain factories in Paris and its neighborhood, and the number goes on increasing, and where the ceilings are lofty and direct light applicable, the success is perfect. Among the establishments so lighted are those of Call & Co., engineers; Lautier, Lammonier & Co., the makers of the Gramme machines, both of Paris; and Thomas & Powell, of Rouen, and at the Fives-Lille Works. The system of direct lighting, however, is not applicable to weaving and spinning sheds, the ceilings of which are low; the light is too intense, and everthing which impedes it—shafting, driving-bands and machines—creates intense black shadows. The problem was to get a light which, like that of the sun, allows objects to be seen by reflection, and this has been achieved by throwing the light by means of a hyperbolic reflector on the whitened ceilings and walls, when the machinery is sufficiently illuminated by reflection to cause everything to be seen as on a bright, sunny day, while the eye is not fatigued, nothing is painfuly brilliant, and nothing obscure. A wool spinning factory at Daours, in the Department of the Somme, covers an area of 4,730 square feet; it is a ground floor, 140 feet long, 35 feet wide and the ceiling is 12 feet from the floor. This ceiling is composed of planks and laths, and is, like the walls, lime washed. The electric light is supplied by two lamps placed at a height of six feet from the floor, and thrown upon the ceiling by means of conical reflectors, which prevent the diffusion of any direct light whatever. The reflected light is reflected and diffused in all directions from the ceiling and the walls, and without shadows. The light is much superior to that given by ordinary gas; it is soft, and at once local and general in all parts of the work. The foreman seated at his desk, has plenty of light for working at his books, and sees all over the building. Thus the grand intensity of electric light is at once utilized and moderated. The machinery is at one end of the factory, and is driven by a belt from a water wheel.

This mode of lighting has been in use for more than a year; the cost of the motive power is almost nil. Each lamp consumes from three to four inches of the carbon point per hour; and the cost of this being one cent per inch, the cost of the two lamps is two-pence per hour, the seventy gas-jets by which the factory was formerly lighted cost 1s. 8d. per hour. We could enumerate several other factories where the light has been used successfully for more than a year, but will only sum up some of its advantages. Besides its cheapness, the effect upon color is an important consideration; it is found, with the electric light, even the darkest colors are worked at night quite as easily as in the daytime. Another important consideration is that of fire; any electric lamp replaces from fifty to seventy jets of gas; they require no hand lamps or matches to light them—a most important consideration; and lastly, the lamps are completely incased in glass lanterns. So important are these facts that Insurance Companies have offered to insure factories lighted with electricity at rates lower than usual. The electric light requires but little preparation. The nessary machines and lamps can be set up in a few hours; all that is required is to keep the grease boxes of the machines full, and to clean the latter daily. The electric light does not effect the temperature of the factory, and consequently does not dry the air, neither does it consume any oxygen nor charge the atmosphere with carbonic acid and other products of combustion. The fact of its not having altered the apperance of colors has caused it to be used by dyers. The expense of the electric light is given as follows: The cost of the machine, with lamp giving equal light to 500 carcel jets, is about £90, and these will represent from fifty to seventy gas jets, according to circumstance. The power required is equal to two-horse steam power, and the cost of carbon points, as already stated, is 2d. per hour for each lamp. When the power is that of water the cost is inconsiderable, and when that of coal has to be taken into account for the steam engine it amounts to 2d. per hour, bringing the total up to 4d per hour, and lubrication is set down at about ½d. more, while the wear of the machinery is regarded as nil. Taking for the basis that the electric lamp only replaces the minimum number of gas jets, namely, fifty, it is seven times cheaper than gas, motive power not included, and four times cheaper, taking the cost of driving as estimated above.

These facts compose a strong case, and the success which has been obtained is easily ascertained. A perfect light, as regards colors, which neither injures the eyes of the working people nor renders factories unhealthy by contaminating the air while immensely reducing the risk of fire, and which saves 75 per cent. on the cost of gas-lighting, possesses so many advantages that it is only surprising that the manufacturers are not more eager to accept it at once. The experiments in the electric lighting with the Gramme machine are now duly repeated at the Palais de l'Industre Paris. An area of 12,000 square yards is lighted by two electric lusters of six lamps each, suspended at twenty-seven yards from the ground. The power is applied by two steam engines of twenty-five horse power each. It would take 10,000 candles to yield an equivalent light on the floor, or 300,000 to illuminate the whole space as thoroughly. At first there was but a single luster; they then used two, and it is proposed soon to introduce three. It is understood that during the International Exhibition there will be tests made of the various methods of lighting streets and buildings with electricity, and the relative value of the different systems will be determined. One division of the Exhibition will be devoted exclusively to electricity. Although it is conceded that the light afforded by electricity is far superior to any otherwise available, some difference of opinion exists regarding the superiority of the several apparatus now introduced, and the comparative expense. Measures are to be taken to insure the utmost impartiality in the experiments, and the results will be anticipated with great interest.

A STRANGE STORY.

Francis Murphy Relates a Startling Incident in His Life, and Confutes Some Current Slanders.

[Troy Times.]

Some nine months ago Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer, began his work in Troy, and pursued it for about five weeks with unexampled success. The story that Mr. Murphy had committed some dark crime in former years, in Portland Me., was secretly whispered by persons who were either envious of his success, or by those who desired to see him fail in his work; and when he narrated the history of his life in the opening nights of his lectures, and referred to his imprisonment in Portland, without detailing the circumstances of the misfortune that sent him to prison, we felt that possibly there was some shadow upon the past which Mr. Murphy might desire to conceal from the public. Then when he left Troy and engaged in his temperance labors at Washington some hints were thrown into the press respecting his past career which seemed to justify the idea above expressed. We accordingly felt it our duty to say to Mr. Murphy that he owed it to himself and friends to publish the facts. They are as told by Mr. Murphy himself, and supplemented by abundant evidence, as follows:

In the year 1869 I was proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, at Portland, Me. It was a respectable house, and enjoyed a good reputation and patronage. On the first of September of that year the St. Johns boat arrived at the wharf, and a large number of guests entered the hotel to partake of breakfast, and some registered with a view of remaining in the city. After the guests had prepared themselves for breakfast they were all shown to the dining-room with the exception of one man, who remained seated in the office, with head bowed and hands covering his face. I asked him whether he was going into breakfast. He lifted up his head and said, "I have got no means of paying for it."

I bade him go right in and get something to eat. I saw by his looks that he had been drinking, and stood in need of a substantial meal. There was a scar on his face, and he said to me: "I've been having a pretty hard time, and would like to have something to drink more than food." I took him into the bar and gave him some liquor, after which he went into the dining-room and partook of breakfast. Upon coming out he desired an interview with me, when he told me he was a tailor by trade, an utter stranger in the city, that he had no means, and asked me if I would trust him to a week's board provided he could get work; I said I would do that; and more than that, I interested myself in his welfare, and went out and secured a situation for him. His name was entered upon the registry of the hotel—Patrick Murray St. Johns, New Brunswick. On the evening of the 3d of September he came in late to tea. The wife of Captain Hager, of New York—who was superintending the excavations in the harbor—her sister and cousin, with two children were seated at their private table. Murray began in a free way a conversation with Mrs. Hager, whereupon the waiter requested him to desist. He arose from the table in an angry mood and left the dining-room. Mrs. Hager paid no attention to the man, and upon concluding supper went to the sitting room and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Murphy, after which she started to her own appartments, and Murray assaulted her. I was summoned, and, Murray, declining to quit my house I tried to put him out, and after a struggle he fell to the foot of the staircase with a factured skull. He died four days afterward. I was arrested and tried for the murder of that man. The trial lasted eight days and occasioned great excitement. I had to meet the prejudice of the friends of the Maine Liquor Law, from the fact that I kept a hotel at which liquor was sold; and I was bitterly denounced and charged with giving the man liquor. I never gave him but one glass of liquor in my life, and that was for medicine, and I had done all I could to assist him to a life of sobriety and usefulness. I can never tell how much I suffered for being tried for murder in the presence of my wife and family and friends. The verdict was manslaughter. The case was appealed, and I was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, General Shepley and A. A. Stout becoming my bondsmen. I returned home very much depressed to think I had been convicted of such a hideous offense, when before God I knew I was entirely innocent. I then began to drink very hard. My wife was very much troubled, though patient and kind, and bore in her face the sufferings she endured at the terrible calamity that had come upon us and our children. For about one year I kept on drinking and became exceedingly reckless. My friends had me locked up July 30, 1870, in the county jail in Portland, after which my family removed from the hotel and were compelled to take up quarters in a little tenement house on what was known as the "back cove," and were in very destitute circumstances. I remained in jail three months On the 15th of August, at a religious meeting held in the prison by Captain Cyrus Sturtevant, I made up my mind, God helping me, never to sell another drop or drink another glass of intoxicating liquor. Meantime the case had been appealed and the verdict sustained. I was arraigned and sentenced for a period of sixty days in the county jail at Portland. On the expiration of my sentence I was invited to deliver an address in the City Hall on Gospel temperance, and from that time, April, 1871, I date my entrance into the work to which I have dedicated the remainder of my life.

—Patronize home when you can do as well as you can abroad. The Butler Nickel Steel Plow cannot be excelled and our farmers should try it. Call and see them at Beurett's Hard ware store Auburn. tf.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 36 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 58 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	[illegible]	11 21 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	[illegible]	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 06 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mall.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mall
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3.30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am	
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm	
Montpelier			
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm	
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	[illegible] pm	
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm	
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm	
Connersville	11 00 am	7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLES, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WEST.

ST'TIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 45pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	5 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 50	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 56	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 25	9 38	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	[illegible]am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 10
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 26	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 38	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 50am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 58	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 10pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 30, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 28	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 00	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 56
Laketon	8 37	10 03	10 26
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 02
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junct's	10 50	1 12	4 10
Auburn	10 53	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 20am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	6
Mexico	6 33	11 55	4 4
Denver	6 23	11 38	4 2
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 05
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 56	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 13	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 47
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Timecard in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 06	2 50	11 20	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 20	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 21
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	2 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 25th, 1878. Number 30.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

COURTS IN DEKALB CO.	COURTS IN STEUBEN CO
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	st Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. H. SPROTT.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court-House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

I. BRINKERHOOF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any part of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. I. BRINKERHOOF. Main street, Auburn, Ind.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Merwin, Hulbert & Brooks St. Louis.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BILL BRITTON
THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable rates.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

The PHENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find it as substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts, the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW TIN SHOP

C. F. GENGNAGEL

The old reliable tinsmith, of Butler, having opened out a fine new tinshop, will be pleased to wait upon his old patrons and many new ones. He will keep a large assortment of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Work,

and will make to order all articles in his line in the best of style, and at reasonable prices. He will also keep a fine line of

STOVES

of all kinds at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call at his new shop, first door south of John's harness shop. Orders for Spouting, Tin Roofing, or repairs connected therewith, promptly done at reasonable rates.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as

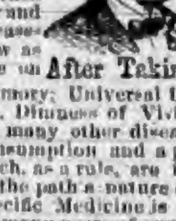

After Taking

a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug, 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

The Blackest Chapter in the History of the Republican Party.

Last February Representative Muller, of New York, introduced, and Congress passed, a resolution ordering the three Commissioners appointed by Grant to liquidate the affairs of the bankrupt Freedman's Bank to render some account of their stewardship. The report reluctantly brought out in obedience to that resolution is now published, and it is certainly one of the most remarkable documents ever given to the American people.

In order to appreciate the edifying performances of this commission, it may be well to recapitulate briefly the events which proceeded its appointment. It will be remembered that the Freedman's Bank contrived in a few years to accumulate something like six million dollars from the savings of the colored race. The success of this philanthropical institution was peculiary gratifying to such Christian heroes as Gen. O. O. Howard, and to those modern statesmen of whom Boss Shepherd is a shinning representative. These gentlemen became so eager to forward the interests of the depository that they speedily evaded or thrust aside the over stringent restraints of legislation. Thus the charter of the bank debarred its officers from borrowing, whereupon the Christian soldier, Howard, resigned his office of Vice-President and three days afterward borrowed $24,000 on rotten securities. Boss Shepherd, for his part, was unwilling to take an active part in the developement in the institution until the original restrictions confining loans to first mortgages and national or other approved bonds had been swept away; and accordingly an act to that effect was passed by the Republican Congress. Thenceforward the process of substituting second mortgages and the scrip of the Young Men's Christian Association, paying companies, or other corporations equally substantial, for the hard-earned dollars of the Freedmen went on with startling rapidity. Nevertheless the colored man and brother would have probably continued to deposit, and allow his Republican friends to manipulate his deposits for an indefinate period but for the light thrown on these operations by the Sun and other independent newspapers. As it was, the bankruptcy of the institution was stoutly denied and studiously concealed by the eminent philanthropists who controlled it until at least fifty per cent. of its assets had disappeared.

When the club of Republican statesmen and Christian soldiers organized to invest the savings of the Freedmen had finished their work, and the doors of the bank were closed, the most urgent business apparently should have been to determine on the quickest and cheapest method of liquidation to the end of securing as much as possible for the unlucky depositors. A Republican Congress, however, did just the opposite of this. Instead of taking measures to obtain a receiver of well-known integrity and business capacity, it authorized the President to appoint a board of three Commissioners, each to receive three thousand dollars a year, payable out of the remnant of funds belonging to the bank. Grant's selections in this instance were characteristic. For the first place in the commission he named Creswell, who had just resigned from the Cabinet to escape impeachment. Next, with the sage declaration that the board ought to include "one nigger," Grant appointed an aged black man with a benevolent face, named Purvis, who lived in Philadelphia, and knew a little about medicine, but of law or banking, nothing. The third place was given to a man named Leipold born in Germany, but hailing from Wisconsin, and rejoicing in the special favor of Senator Howe. These commissioners were appointed on the 4th of July, 1874, but no account was rendered, and nothing regarding their management could be ascertained until the report of the Beverly Douglas Investigating Committee was made to Congress in May 1876. It was then shown that J. A. S. Creswell was too much engaged in other business to give any of his valuable time to the bank; that, accordingly, he paid Leipold $500 for attending to his part of the business, and pocketed the remainder of his salary. It appears that the colored man, Purvis followed the example of Creswell in each particular, and that in the hands of Leipold, thus invested with exclusive control, the funds left to the bank on the morrow of its collapse were swiftly vanished, under the guise of an expense account. It was distinctly charged by Mr. Douglass in his report that Grant's Commissioners "regarded what remained of a sad wreck as a legacy for the benefit of themselves and their retainers." Of course the charges of a Democratic Congressman were indignantly repelled; but now, after the lapse of some two years, they are more than sustained by the statement wrung from the commission by the Muller resolution.

The fact is now admitted by the commissioners that in three years their so called expense account has reached the enormous sum of $179,000, of which more than $62,000 went to their own salaries and those of their clerks. The amount paid in fees to favorite lawyers was upwards of $23,000, the larger share of this being secured by one Enoch Totten, a son-in-law of Senator Howe. No wonder the board has required two years to pay a dividend of ten per cent., making but thirty per cent. in all yet returned to the depositors.

The Freedman's Bank was created by the Republican party. Its managers, from O. O. Howard down to ex-Senator Pomeroy, were Republicans; so are the Commissioners whose discharge of their trust we are now able to judge by their own report. This statement was delayed until Congressional action at the late session was improbable. But when it again meets, let Congress assert its prerogative, and wipe out a scandal that has become national, by snatching from the hands of the present Commissioners and their legal parasites the scanty remnant still belonging to the victims of the most colossal scheme of swindling hypocrisy that the world has known.

Freemasonry.

Though it has always flourished most in the congenial atmosphere of civil and religious liberty enjoyed under Protestant government, yet at no time has any branch of the Christian church been excluded from participation in its privilages, and of late it has opened its portals to Jews and other believers in the purer forms of Monotheism. Though numbering amongst its members many of the best and wisest of men, it has been persecuted by some European governments with relentless cruelty, and is still denounced by the Romish hierarchy as an impious association, the members of which are ipso facto excommunicate. In other countries it is often looked on as a great benefit to society, the high pretensions and pompous accessories of which are calculated to provoke a smile of amusement, if not contempt. Great, however, are the benefits of Freemasonry; it is far more than a benefit society. It may be defined, in its own words, as a "beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." It lives and instructs in emblems and symbols, in which the leading idea is that the Freemasons are a body of Masons, engaged in the erection of a spiritual temple, affording to each that encouragement and aid, material or moral, of which he may stand in need; bound to practice collectively and individually every public and private virtue; to contemplate all mankind as brethern, but especially those united by the same sacred tie, whatever their station, or their place in the social scale; to practice "charity," in its broadest and deepest meaning; to do all this silently, secretly, without publicity or ostentation, this and nothing less, is the purpose, the labor of the craft. This is incumbent on every Mason, whatever his abilities or his opportunity but it involves also a devout and intelligent study of the sciences, as the works of the Great Architect of the universe.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at F. E. Davenport.

Advice to Correspondents.

Write proper names very plainly.

Write only on one side of the sheet.

Be brief in statement and sparing in comment.

When you have nothing to say on any subject say nothing. Don't string words together for the sake of filling pages of manuscript.

"Short items and lots of them."

Avoid puffs of this one and that, and save the editor the trouble of cutting them out of your letter.

If you would be clear and forcible, don't use foreign words. Be natural. A man never stops to hunt up a foreign word when he is stung by a hornet.

The Feather Business.

The business done in New York city alone in a single year is almost incredible, especially when one considers that plumes are only one small unit among many unnecessary requirements of fashion. The forests and marshes of the whole world contribute to a well-stocked feather emporium. Ostrich plumes, natural, colored, made into a thousand different forms of trimmings, skillfully knotted and curled into "willow feathers," or combined with other species of plumage; peacock skins and tails; breasts of glossy grebe and blue heron; delicate egrets; the iridescent purple and green head and skin of the Impeyan pheasant; thousands of humming-birds, birds of paradise, red birds, birds green, black, yellow, blue—of every conceivable tint and mixture—are found here, each suggestive of foreign lands and wild forest life.

The chief business in feathers is with ostrich plumes, which are used for every variety of purpose. They come principally from South Africa, although the long soft Egyptian feather known as the Mogador is a finer quality than the "Cape" feather, and brings a higher price. The Cape feathers are pure white often tipped and streaked with a soft gray tint. Some varieties are gray throughout, and of the most delicate texture. Those from the wild Egyptian bird are some times as long as twenty-four inches, and the down on each particular spine is longer and thicker than on those from the Cape. They are of pure white, or of an almost invisible yellow tint. The price per pound, which contains from eighty to a hundred long feathers, runs as high as three hundred dollars for the best qualities. There is often a considerable quantity of guano and other dirt, which must be carefully removed by the manufacturer. Acids are used in cleaning feathers, after which process they are assorted and prepared for the market. The thick quill is scraped with glass on the under side until about half its substance is removed, which leaves the feather soft and graceful from stem to tip. Many are left in their natural purity, or soft gray coloring, while others are prepared in various tints to suit all tastes. The feather manufacturer uses mineral dyes adapted to the delicate nature of his plumes. Cloth dye should never be applied to valuable plumes, as, however well the feather may appear at first, it is rotted, its natural gloss and softness gone forever, and it remains only a sorrowful relic of its former splendor. A feather once dipped in cloth dye soon wears out, and can never be renewed, while it may be cleaned or dyed every season by a professional worker in feathers, and still retain its brilliancy and valuable qualities for years.

Marabou, egret, and some other of the light airy plumes are sold in quantity by the ounce, and are worth from eight to sixteen dollars, according to quality. Birds which are imported whole, like humming-birds, birds of paradise, and hundreds of more common varieties, are reckoned by the dozen or hundred. Thousands of humming-birds are brought from South America. The Indians shoot them with blow-guns made from a small palm from which the pith is removed, leaving a polished bore. The tiny birds are in this way stunned, and captured without injury to their exquisite plumage. They are rudely stuffed, the wings secured by a narrow strip of paper fastened tightly around the body, and in this form they reach the feather manufacturer, who then cures them with acids, arranges them artistically, securing the wing open by means of fine wires, and displays them, a gorgeous show of glistening color, in his case. Neither humming-birds or whole birds of any kind are as much in use as a few years ago, and it is to be hoped the fickle changes of fashion will soon put an end to the wholesale slaughter of these small denizens of the forest and meadow.

No plumage is of more service to the manufacturer than that of the peacock, whose magnificence has been called the "consummation of art in feathers." Every feather on this noble bird is turned to some use; its long tail plumes, the tuft upon its lordly head, every one of its glistening scales, are of value. Yards and yards of green, blue and purple trimmings are manufactured by skillful fingers as decoration for cloaks, dresses, hats—whatever use fashion may dictate. In flat feather trimmings the maker may display much artistic skill in combination of colors. Every bit of plumage too small for other use may be interwoven with an infinite variety of shades and tints. Here is trimming made from pure white marabou plumes, airy and graceful enough for a fairy bride; there, the feathers of the peacock, the Impeyan pheasant, the blue heron, are combined in georgeous gold and purple and drab as would suit the costume of a queen. The white peacock—where is his contribution to this rich array? The white peacock is not a species; only at intervals does he appear, a solitary albino of his tribe. Royal, indeed, was that chapel de paon blanc worn centuries ago by St. Louis King of France.

Feathers must always hold a place far in advance of artificial flowers in decoration of costumes. Flowers are at best but a poor imitation of the reality, while plumes are a genuine and magnificent contribution of nature to man's desire for beautiful adornment.—Helen S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

There is no excuse for loafers and tramps now. Farmers this week have been to town trying to engage hands, and have found it difficult to get a supply, although there is a regiment of loafers about every town of any size whose constant plea is "no work."

Faith is generally represented as a bedraggled female clinging to a sea washed rock, but for simple, trusting, undefiled faith, point us to an editor paying postage on the paper of a delinquent subscriber.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND,

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

THE NEW YORK STORE

Is now headquarters for

CLOTHING,

Dress Goods,

Notions, Hosery,

Gloves, Carpets,

Trunks, Valises,

Ladies Linen Suits,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Black Silks,

Fans, Ribbons,

Fancy Goods, &c.,

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Secretary Sherman went to New York last week, and had a conference with the Syndicate touching his preparations for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Sherman said that the coin now in the treasury was amply sufficient for purposes of resumption, and that he would make no further sales of bonds on this account. The members of the Syndicate expressed themselves as being in accord with these views, and pledged themselves to assist him in carrying out the Resumption act.

Theodore Fisher, Frederick J. Muller, John Musset, James Andrews, James Hamlin, and John McCarty (boys) were drowned at New York, while boating and bathing in the river.... That was a curious case of swindling by the Trustees of the Teutonia Bank of New York. By the confession of the Secretary of the bank it seems that for several years he was in the habit of buying securities and charging them on the books at higher rates than were actually paid, the difference being divided up among the Trustees. Thus was banking rendered more profitable unto the Trustees than unto the stockholders.

Several deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the Brooklyn navy yard.... E. J. Oakley, the absconding cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of New York, after eluding the vigilance of the authorities for several years, has at last been arrested. His defalcation amounted to $300,000.... W. P. Tilton, iron dealer, New York, has failed for $470,000.

THE WEST.

Advices from Oregon are to the effect that the worst of the Indian war is over. The savages hoped to obtain the assistance of the Columbia river bands, but were disappointed. It was while they were waiting for this reinforcement that Howard struck and dispersed them. Many of them are supposed to be endeavoring to return to their reservation. They show no disposition to attack towns or close settlements, and, in fact, throughout the raid, have avoided all fortified points or considerable parties of armed men. Remote ranches have suffered heavily in loss of stock, and many ranchmen and herders have been butchered. No definite estimate has yet been made of the number of the killed, because many men known to have been in the route of the savages probably escaped.

The Governor of Oregon has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to fight the hostile savages. The Governor says that all friendly Indians will go to the hostiles whenever they find they can be successful against the whites; that all friendly Indians, with few exceptions, are midnight allies of the hostiles, and help them in removing stolen stock and plunder; and that their promises and pledges of friendship cannot be relied upon. Dispatches from Crow Creek Indian Agency to the Chicago *Tribune* tell of the startling disclosures attending the opening of the safe of Livingston, the agent at that point, who, when surprised by a visit of inspection from Gen. Hammond in March last, locked up the safe and refused to reveal the combination. The arrival of Indian Commissioner Hayt, and the opening of the safe under his direction, have revealed a system of fraud and plunder fully equaling all that had been reported in connection with the administration of affairs at many of the Sioux agencies.

The city of St. Louis has been suffering a season of phenomenally hot weather, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 105 degrees in the shade for several days in succession. Business was almost wholly paralyzed, people being afraid to venture out of doors. Hundreds of people were prostrated by the heat, and a kind of panic seized upon the community. In one day there were 150 cases of sunstroke, 49 of which were fatal. Other sections of the West and Northwest have suffered from the extreme heat, cases of sunstroke being reported from many towns and cities in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other States. In many instances farmers have been prostrated by the heat while working in the fields. No such weather has been experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.... Millions of bushels of grain have been destroyed in the Northwestern States by the recent heavy rains.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: "The troops under Col. Miles drove the Indians into the foot hills, near Cayuse station. They fought four or five hours at long range in the valley. Finally the troops and volunteers made a charge and drove them four miles to the hills, and captured several horses on the field. The volunteers did well. The officer in command complimented them highly. Quite a number of Indians were killed, but the number could not be learned.

The statue of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, which crowns the monument erected to his memory, in the southern part of Chicago, was unveiled on Tuesday, the 16th of July.... Chicago and Milwaukee, which are usually among the coolest cities in the country during the summer solstice, have not entirely escaped the effects of the deadly heat so prevalent throughout the West. A number of cases of sunstroke, some of them fatal, are reported from both cities.

Some idea of the fearful weather that has prevailed in St. Louis lately may be gained from the statement that 159 people of that unfortunate city died of sunstroke in a period of seven days.

A sad accident happened near Johnstown, Ind., a few days ago. While moving a steam thresher on the farm of John Shackley, the boiler exploded, killing John Shackley, Frank Jones, Patrick Johnston, and John Clanhence, and dangerously wounding Albert Shackley, Henry Ashler, James Dixon, Alex. Humphrey, Thomas Smith, and two others.

A dispatch from Baker City, Ore., says "the Umatilla Indians under Forsythe struck the hostile camp about two miles and a half from Stark's rancho, Daley road, killing seventeen warriors and capturing twenty-five women and children and sixty or seventy head of horses. The hostiles are much demoralized.".... A San Francisco dispatch reports the discovery of rich placer diggings on the Colorado river, in Arizona.

THE SOUTH.

Henry Wise was hanged at Waterboro, S. C., last week, for the murder of Mercer Brown, his rival in a love affair.

Before the Potter sub-committee at New Orleans, Isaac W. Patton, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1876, testified: "He saw Anderson about October. Anderson proposed that if the Democrats would support Nash for Congress he would give them two members of the General Assembly, and from 1,500 to 1,800 in East Feliciana parish. Witness could not entertain the proposition, but telegraphed for McCabe in Feliciana. He came down and talked with Anderson about his treatment of the people. Anderson finally agreed to go back if they would cash his scrip. Mr. Patton agreed with Mr. McCabe to pay $150 of the amount. The witness gave Mr. Jenks $50. Mr. Jenks said he would not take it as a bribe, but he would as a loan."

Piper and Hernden, implicated in the robbery of a train on the Texas Pacific railroad some time ago, have been held at Austin, Texas, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg was again before the Potter committee on the 12th inst. Referring to the MacVeagh Commission, the witness heard, last fall, that the Sherman letter had been found among D. A. Weber's papers, and that Mrs. Jenks had procured possession of it through her intimacy with the Weber family. Mrs. Jenks had called upon him in New Orleans and spoken of the Sherman letter. While examining the contents of the document, Mrs. Jenks sat on a sofa and pretended to be reading him the substance of the letter from a paper which she held in her hand. The witness contradicted many of the statements of James E. Anderson, whom he regarded as utterly unreliable. He denied that false protests and affidavits relating to intimidation were used before the Returning-Board as a pretext for throwing out Democratic majorities. He produced letters from the Weber brothers certifying to the intimidation that prevailed in the Feliciana parishes. Kellogg explained that the $20,000 borrowed in Chicago was for his private use, and was not employed in connection with the electoral count.

Appointments by the President: Alexander Reed, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Moneys at Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Eliot C. [illegible], of Missouri, Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition; Caspar H. Stibolt, of Iowa, Consul at Campeachy, Mexico; Eugene Schuyler, Consul at Birmingham, Eng.

Dun, Barlow & Co., report that the "failures in the United States, for the first six months of the present year, are 5,825, as against 4,740 in 1877, an increase of over 1,000 in number, equal to nearly 25 per cent. The liabilities for the first half of 1878 are $130,000,000, as against $99,000,000 for the same period of last year, a percentage of increase still greater. These figures are of grave import as an indication of the state of trade. Never before in an equal period in the history of the country have business misfortunes been so numerous or aggregated an amount of loss by bad debts so great."

Contrary to general expectation, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was unproductive of bloodshed in the city of Montreal. The Orangemen went to their hall and the Catholics gathered outside, the latter in vast numbers, backed by the Mayor's 500 special police. When the appointed hour came for the procession the Orangemen did not like the appearance of things on the street, and remained inside. Six of the leading Orangemen were arrested upon special warrants, the trial of whom will test whether the Orange body is a legal society.

The Potter committee occupied itself on the 13th with ex-Senator Kellogg, and completed his examination. Nothing of material importance was elicited. Gen. Butler endeavored to elicit from the witness a statement as to whether or not all the visiting statesmen, commissioners, and others connected with the election in Louisiana had been rewarded with offices.

Mr. Hiscock objected to such testimony upon the ground that its only object was to throw ridicule upon the President. Butler disclaimed any intention to cast ridicule. He said it was hard to gild the lily or paint the rose. Some persons were so ridiculous that nothing he could do could add to it. A long list of names was shown of persons connected with the Presidential contest in Louisiana who had been appointed to office by President Hayes. The committee adjourned till the 23d of July, to meet at Atlantic City, N. J.

The following assignments of Internal Revenue agents have been made: F. Meyer, to duty at Omaha, Neb.; George W. Atkinson, to the District of Virginia and West Virginia; Edward Leet, at Chicago.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to venture upon the disbursement of silver dollars at once in payment of various Government dues. He has issued a new order to Assistant Treasurers, authorizing them to use the standard silver dollars in their hands for the payment of checks and pay-rolls; in exchange, in moderate amounts, for greenbacks and national-bank notes, especially of the denominations of one and two dollars.... The Potter committee has issued subpœnas for the principal visiting statesmen on both sides, including ex-Senator Trumbull, ex-Gov. Palmer, and all other Democrats, and for all members of the Louisiana Commission.

Owing to numerous applications for registered 4-per-cent. bonds of small denominations, the treasury has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of bonds should understand, however, that interest will run from the date of payment for bonds and not from the date of their issue, and that the little delay from time to time on account of suddenly-increased orders will result in no loss or injury.

GENERAL.

The authorities at Washington regard the Indian troubles in the Northwest as wearing a serious aspect. Gen. Sherman is reported to be hastening forward to the West all troops available for the purpose. Garrisons on the seaboard have been withdrawn, and heavy artillery regiments have been armed and drilled as infantry, and are en route to the seat of war.... Advices from Sitka, Alaska, report a fight among Indians, with four killed. The Indians are favorably disposed toward the whites. An old squaw was flayed alive and hanged by the Indians for practicing witchcraft.

The number of failures in the second quarter of 1878 in the Dominion of Canada is 392, with liabilities reaching the sum of $4,407,806. The total failures for the first six months of 1878 are 947, with liabilities amounting to $13,508,729. The number of failures in the first six months of 1877 were 1,223, with liabilities amounting to $15,151,937.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Sherman, in an interview in New York, the other day, is reported to have declared that Gen. Grant would be the next Republican candidate for President.

A. C. Hesing, the well-known Chicago politician, has gone into bankruptcy.... James R. Doolittle, Jr., of Chicago, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Illinois.

The Democratic State Convention of Colorado nominated W. A. H. Loveland for Governor, and renominated Thomas M. Patterson for Congress—both by acclamation.

FOREIGN.

A Paris dispatch says nearly all class juries of the Exhibition have finished their work and submitted their reports to the group juries. The latter have passed upon the reports thus far presented, making very few changes. It is stated that the Americans have obtained more prizes than the citizens of any other country, in proportion to the number of exhibitors. In one class all American exhibitors have obtained medals, and in another all except one.

The European congress held its last sitting at Berlin on the 13th of July. The treaty of peace was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries alphabetically. After the signatures, Count Andrassy warmly eulogized Bismarck's Presidency. Bismarck thanked the Plenipotentiaries for their indulgence. The proceedings terminated with a grand court dinner at the White Hall Palace. Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesmen upon the realization of his hopes and that the blessing of peace crowned their efforts. He declared Germany's co-operation can be counted on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He proposed the health of the Plenipotentiaries, and of sovereigns of the Governments who signed the treaty of Berlin. The treaty contains fifty-eight articles. Its first twelve articles relate to Bulgaria, which is constituted an autonomic tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and national militia. These articles further regulate the election of a Prince by the notables at Tirnova, arrange a Provisional Government previous to his election, and lay the basis of a Government after his election. Articles 13 to 21, inclusive, relate to the new province called Eastern Roumelia, south of the Balkans, which is placed under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with, however, a Christian Governor, and the conditions of an autonomous administration. The Governor is to be appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the powers for five years.

The Turks are at length reconciled to the Austrian occupation of their western provinces. Orders have been issued by the Porte to the authorities of Bosnia, notifying them that the relations between Austria and the Sultan continue most amicable, and that the Austrian army will enter the country with friendly intentions. It is reported that the Bosnian insurgents are inclined to submit quietly to Austrian rule.

Lord Beaconsfield returned to London last week, and was enthusiastically received by the English populace. His journey [illegible]

The Greek insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus appears to be maintained for the purpose of compelling Turkey to proceed at once with the reforms that have been demanded by the Berlin congress. It is apprehended that, if the disturbance ceases, the Turks will resort to the procrastination that comes so naturally to them, and allow all the abuses of administration to be continued in the old way, regardless of the pledges that have been made and of the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin.

Lord Beaconsfield made his appearance in the British House of Lords on the 18th of July, and explained and defended his course in the Berlin congress. He refrained from assuming in the slightest degree a triumphant or boastful air, and at the same time left the impression to be gathered from his words that a great victory had been gained. It has been claimed that the giving of Sophia to the Bulgarians left the line of the Balkans to be easily turned by the possible enemies of Turkey, but Lord Beaconsfield held that the possession of the Ichtiman pass by the Turks was sufficient to guard against such a contingency. The Premier held throughout to the idea that the congress had saved Turkey, and left it a great European power. He spoke contemptuously of the idea of the partition of the Ottoman empire, and quoted Bismarck as saying, when the retention of the line of the Balkans was secured, "Turkey in Europe still exists.".... In the shooting for the Elcho challenge shield, at Wimbledon, Ireland carried off the honors, the score standing: Ireland, 1,610; England, 1,560; Scotland, 1,552.... A Paris dispatch reports a great strike of miners at Anzin, in France. Five thousand colliers left the pits, demanding higher wages and eight hours as a day's work. Troops were called out, and many arrests made.

Death of Dr. James C. Ayer.

Dr. James C. Ayer, the well-known patent-medicine proprietor, has died at Winchendon, Mass. For the past two years he had been in extremely poor health, and for some part of that period his mental condition was such that he had to be confined in an asylum for the insane. Dr. Ayer was undoubtedly the wealthiest maker of patent medicines in this country. He had been engaged in the manufacture of pills and sirups for many years, and his name is known through his medicines all over the world. In the later years of his life, before his mind became unbalanced, he was desirous to become known to the public as a statesman, and not alone as a maker of pills. Having great financial interests in Lowell, Mass, where he resided, and in its surrounding towns, he succeeded, in October, 1874, through agents, while he was in Europe, in procuring the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts district. A great deal of opposition to him was made on account of his cold manners, and he was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Tarbox. A few days subsequent to the election the superabundant ill-feeling toward him in the town of Ayer—which is named after him—found expression in the public burning of his effigy. It seems likely that brooding over his defeated hope of acquiring political position, and over the indignities cast upon him by the men he expected to rally to his support, caused his mind to become unhinged. In June, 1876, he became so violent that he was conveyed to a private asylum in New Jersey, where he remained for some months.—*New York paper.*

What Becomes of Wealth.

A boot and shoe dealer has hanging in his store a pair of boots worth $7. They constitute a part of his wealth, and a portion of the wealth of the world. A man buys them and begins to wear them; by friction against the pavement little particles of the leather are rubbed off, and thus separated from the rest of the sole. Every particle that is thus removed takes out a portion of the value of the boots, and when the boots are entirely worn out the $7 of wealth which they formed is consumed. The wheat, corn, etc., which was raised by our farmers last summer is being eaten up. No particle of matter is destroyed by this process, but the value which was in the grain is destroyed.

As, while men are wearing out clothing and eating up food, they are generally busily employed producing wealth of some kind, the wealth of the world is not usually diminished by the consumption, but it is changed. This applies, however, only to personal property; town lots and farms generally retain their value, but personal property is subject to perpetual destruction and renewal. As the several particles of water which constitute a river are forever rolling away to the ocean, while their places are being supplied from the springs and fountains, so the movable wealth of the world is constantly being consumed to gratify human wants, and constantly being renewed by the restless activity of human industry.

Buffalo Horn, the Bannock leader, is described as a small, gracefully-built Indian, with beautiful eyes, not unlike a cross between an eagle's and an antelope's. One side of his long hair is bound round with threads of a brown bark, which, resembling a buffalo horn, is probably the occasion of his name. He is a very daring rider, a good shot, brave, intelligent and proud as Lucifer, but seems to enjoy the society of the whites.

Miss Emily Faithful, in a recent address on the extravagances of modern life, said that outward luxury was becoming a perfect passion among English men and women, who had lost the taste for simple pleasures, and, in their pursuit of gold, were losing sight of higher characteristics.

Senator Hill says that at the next session of Congress he will advocate a bill permitting States and corporations to issue paper money.

ORANGEISM.

History of the Order from its Inception.

The Orange Society differs from nearly all other secret associations in this, that it has no literature which can be distinctively called its own. Its history has yet to be written. The state papers in England and in Canada contain much valuable information concerning the order, and the part it has played since its organization. The annual reports of the various grand and subordinate lodges are filled with statistical intelligence that, in the hands of a judicious compiler, could be used to advantage in giving to the world the history of a body whose shibboleth is an event which happened nearly 190 years ago—the battle of the Boyne.

William III. arrived at Torbay, Devonshire, England, Nov. 5, 1688. His flag bore the arms of Nassau quartered with those of England, and on the banner was inscribed, "The Protestant religion and the liberties of England I will maintain." His arrival was received with great joy by those who professed the Episcopal faith, and even the dissenters were not averse to his coming. At Exeter, on the 21st of the same month, was formed the first Orange organization. The declaration of principles was drawn up by Bishop Burnet, whose histories of the reformation and "His Own Time" are to be found in almost every private and public library. The signers pledged themselves to defend and support William, Prince of Orange, in upholding the Protestant religion. This combination was called "The Orange Confederation."

After the Battle of the Boyne, which was fought July 12, 1690, and the subsequent surrender of Limerick—James II. having in the meantime fled to France—the Irish Protestants in the North formed societies to perpetuate the remembrance of the Prince of Orange, who had done so much for them. In Dublin was organized a society, known as the "Aldermen of Skinner's Alley," purely a local affair, being confined to the Protestant freemen and freeholders of the city. Londonderry followed next with the "Prentice Boys," and shortly afterwards Enniskillen turned up with the "Boyne Society." The last mentioned had auxiliary branches. It was extended throughout the country as a means of self-protection against an alleged guerrilla party, known as "The Rapparees," who were charged with midnight assassinations, burning of buildings, and destruction of property. The "Rapparees" were the unconquered few who would not acknowledge English supremacy.

During the years intervening between 1740 and 1750 a vast number of associations similiar to the "Boyne" were formed in various parts of England. Nine years later there were frequent uprisings in Ireland, particularly in the southern counties. The insurgents were dressed in white sheets—whence the name "White Boys"—and armed with guns, pikes, and pistols, and they made it very warm for English settlers and those who sympathized with them. In Tipperary the natives were organized against the Sassenachs, as the Saxons and foreigners were termed, and bore the names of "Levelers," "White Boys," and "Rapparees." The "Hearts of Oak" appeared in Ulster in 1763. They were put down temporarily by the authorities, and reappeared as "Hearts of Steel." In Munster another guerrilla party was known as the "Right Boys," and in the North another body bore the name of "Defenders." In 1791 was organized the society of "United Irishmen," with headquarters in Dublin. By the Protestants it was pronounced a treasonable institution, and an intended muster and parade on Dec. 9, 1791, was frustrated only by royal proclamation. But to go back for a moment. The "Defender" and the "Peep of Day" organizations got fairly under way in 1784. The former were exclusively Romanists, and the latter Presbyterians of decidedly republican proclivities, who were anxious to sever all connection with England and establish a democratic form of government.

All these native Irish movements of course gave an impetus to the Boyne Society that it would not otherwise have achieved. Noblemen and proprietors of landed estates lent their influence to, and openly encouraged its extension. George II. openly supported it, and pronounced it the great mainstay of the church and English connection in Ireland.

Commencing in 1776, the Protestants in the South of Ireland began the formation of the Boyne societies, and shortly afterwards they were armed and paid by the Government. The counties of Cork, Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford were overrun with "White Boys" and "Peep of Day-ers," and so numerous were the depredations that the people were afraid to sleep. The Boyne societies were called by different names—"True Blues," "Blazers," "Williamites," "Britons," and "Invincibles."

In the fall of 1795, an incursion was made against the Protestants settled in Tentaraghan, County Armagh, and they were obliged to flee to the hills, where a desultory warfare was kept up for three or four days. At its conclusion a deputation of priests called upon the local magistrates and gave assurances of their desire to restore quiet and tranquillity. The magistrates had sent for military aid, but, relying on the representations made by the priests, withdrew the request for help. After some further consultation it was agreed to bury the hatchet, each party entering into bonds to keep the peace.

This agreement, like pie-crust, was designed to be broken. Three days later, Sept. 21, 1795, an attack was made on an English Protestant settlement, known as the "Diamond," a small village near the line between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. The "White Boys" suffered an inglorious defeat.

From the evening of the Battle of the Diamond, as it is called, dates the existence of the first Orange lodge, and its membership was restricted to communicants of the Church of England.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1820 the British Parliament passed an act prohibiting the existence of any political organization. This was a serious blow to Orangeism. The Duke of York had been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and the unfriendly press made good use of their opportunity. A Parliamentary investigation was ordered, which established the fact that a royal relation had refused to join the order until it had purged itself of some oaths and obligations which were regarded as an infraction of the law. The Duke of York resigned in 1821, and there was a vacancy in the office of Grand Master until 1827, when the Duke of Cumberland was elected. Then began a revival in the order.

For nearly half a century Orangeism has been one of the institutions of Canada.

The Orange Society is increasing in strength every day. There are now 1,660 lodges, of which about 1,250 are in Ontario or Upper Canada, in active operation, with a united membership of nearly 200,000. As the population of the Dominion is not over 4,000,000, there is one for about each twenty inhabitants, including women and children.

BRITAIN'S TRIUMPH.

The Lion Swallows the Turkey.

The Chicago *Times*, commenting upon Beaconsfield's great diplomatic victory in the Berlin congress, says: Confidently as those who have duly studied Anglo-Saxon growth and character may have believed that in the outcome of the Russo-Turkish conflict Great Britain would suffer no loss of national prestige or advantage, nevertheless it may be truly said that the British triumph which concludes the long and fierce controversy is amazing.

The caricature picture-makers might graphically represent this latest contest on the "Eastern question" under the similitude of the Russian bear fighting the Moslem turkey at enormous cost of life and treasure, while at a distance the British lion quietly watches the furious combat. For a time victory inclines to the side of the feebler combatant, and the lion manifests a lazy and indifferent sort of satisfaction. But the tide of battle suddenly turns. The bear seizes the turkey and is proceeding to dismember it. The lion wakes up and begins to roar vehemently. The bear growls savagely. The animals show their teeth and make ready for combat. In the situations presented by the succeeding diplomatic maneuvers, the artist will find the subjects for a series of graphic illustrations, showing the bear rampant, the lion "isolated," with his teeth out and his tail gone, etc., concluding with a congress of national quadrupeds, in which the lion appears with the turkey inside of him, magnanimously tendering to the bear a small fragment of one of the tail-feathers.

At a cost of $1,000,000,000 Russia has played the glorious part of the monkey that drew from the coals the finest lot of chestnuts Great Britain has ever gained.

What Russia has gained is defeat, humiliation, and a loss of prestige. The recarving of Turkey in Europe advantages Austria without cost, but not Russia. The acquisition of a narrow slice of Bessarabia is of no practical value, political or military, while the new compact between Turkey and Britain brings the lion and the bear face to face in Asia, and puts a terminus to the advance of the latter in that direction.

In effect that compact makes Great Britain henceforth the predominating power in Asia. In effect, if not in terms, it is the erection of a British protectorate over Asia Minor, carrying British influence and control from the Dardanelles to Persia. In the probable reality of the future, it is the extension of British India westward and northward through the valley of the Euphrates to the Mediterranean and to Constantinople. Already an English navigation company occupies the Euphrates and monopolizes the commerce of that great Oriental highway. Already the project of an English railway from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean is announced, and the construction of another line, hitherto proposed, connecting the eastern extremities of the Mediterranean and the Black seas, is now virtually assured. The process of Anglicising Asia Minor, politically as well as commercially, is begun.

Moreover, the astonishing outcome of the Berlin congress has given again an emphatic answer to the question whether the Almighty made the Mediterranean sea for an English lake. At any rate, if the Almighty did not make the Mediterranean for English use, events prove that He has had very poor success in carrying forth the purpose of its creation. For more than a century England has commanded it at the middle and one end. And now England commands in the middle and at both ends. The cession of the island of Cyprus to the British renders their control of the Mediterranean, in its whole length and breadth, complete and absolute.

The possession of Cyprus is to England hardly less important than that of Gibraltar. Within a few hours' sail to Port Said, and to Adriatic ports on the east and north, it is admirably situated by nature for a great military and naval rendezvous from which can be commanded the whole Asiatic peninsula and all the routes, both land and water, to India. It is the real key to the Orient, and as such will unquestionably be held and used by the British power.

In fine, the outcome of the Berlin congress is the greatest triumph for Britain that this century has witnessed. It is not surprising that in Russia great indignation should be manifested on account of an outcome which is for Russia worse than her defeat by the Turkish arms would have been. Nor is it surprising that even the English nation should be amazed at this unexpected success of the most audacious programme of national aggrandizement at another nation's cost which an English Premier has ever undertaken.

The Coming Harvest.

The agricultural reports from all quarters are almost duplicates of each other—magnificent weather, abundant yield where the harvest has already been garnered, excellent prospects for the crop yet growing. In Illinois the winter wheat harvest is about over; the grain is of splendid quality and the yield is great. Many of the farmers are selling their new wheat at 75 to 85 cents. There seems to be no expectation that the price will advance. The corn-fields look splendidly, and the farmers are now anxious to sell their remaining stock of last year's corn. The railroads are already beginning to be embarrassed for want of sufficient cars to move the crop. The cotton crop is still reported to be very forward; some estimates place the probable yield at 5,000,000 bales, but it is altogether too soon to make any calculations with safety.—*Exchange.*

WONDERFUL SHOOTING.

Dr. Carver, the Western Marksman, Astonishing the New Yorkers.

A New York paper gives the following account of some extraordinary shooting by Dr. Carver, the California marksman: A small wooden shed, with a bar in one corner; in front of this a table, on which were four rifles, several boxes of cartridges, and half a dozen score-books. Fifteen or twenty feet in front of this, again, a barrel and a man, the man taking the glass balls out of the barrel and throwing them in the air, and Dr. Carver breaking them with the bullets as fast as they appeared. Somebody was always at work loading a rifle. The marksman could fire them faster than the loader could load. And they were the most remarkable rifles—breech-loaders, of course. When they were opened at the end one cartridge was shoved in after another, till it seemed as if the first one must surely be somewhere up by the muzzle.

Dr. Carver's costume has nothing to do with his marksmanship, and his shooting is simply business. He seldom misses what he fires at. Most of the time was taken up in shooting glass balls, filled with feathers. The balls were of the thinnest film of glass, slightly tinted, so as to be easily seen in the air, and, when they broke, the feathers scattered in every direction. The balls were thrown about twenty feet into the air, and the marksman was not more than fifteen yards from them at any time. It was noticeable that the shot was invariably fired just as the upward impetus of the glass ball ceased, and as it was about to begin its fall. This close glass-ball shooting did not give the idea of remarkable skill, probably on account of the short distance, even though the average was nine hit out of every ten. It looked much more wonderful when the assistant threw the glass balls as far as he could, and Dr. Carver broke each one as it flew, the distance being not less than 100 yards. Several coins were shot, straight through the center, as they whirled in the air.

One of the most astounding of Dr. Carver's feats was his hitting a bell-metal ball when it was almost out of sight, up in the air. The ball is so made that when the bullet strikes it, it rings like a small gong. The assistant threw the ball many times as high as he could throw it, till, sometimes, it could hardly be seen, but every time the marksman brought the sound out of it. He also cut into all the lead-pencils he could induce the spectators to throw into the air, and he fired successfully at a large number of unused cartridges. When the assistant threw two glass balls up at the same time, the rifleman, with a double-barreled weapon, first broke one and then the other, without making a single failure.

The two requisites for good shooting are, of course, an immovable rest for the gun-stock and a steady hand and arm for the barrel. The secret of Dr. Carver's wonderful marksmanship may be in his immense and perfectly-balanced body, which stands firm as a rock. With a steady hand also, such a man may do almost incomprehensible things with a good rifle. His body seems able to withstand any attacks of nervousness: yet, when he misses a shot, he is very likely to miss the two or three succeeding ones, a sure sign that the miss flurries him. Another of his peculiarities is that he aims with both eyes open—so that he can keep an eye on the Indians, he says, while he is firing at a buffalo.

A Seaman's Remedy for Sea-Sickness.

Mediterranean sailors have great faith in the drinking of iron as a remedy for sea-sickness, primitively obtained by scooping off the anchor-rust. At the same time a small pouch, containing roasted salt and flowers of thyme, is tied upon the region of the navel as firmly as can be borne. This is said to lessen and gradually to subdue the antiperistaltic motions of the stomach caused by the rolling of the vessel. This preparation was already known to the ancient Greeks as "thymian salt."

"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said a minister to Deacon Jones. "But," said Jones, "don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?" "Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$9 00	@11 25
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 15
Cotton	11½	@ 11⅝
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 04	@ 1 06
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 35
Rye—Western	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	10 60	@10 80
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 81
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 40
Hogs—Live	3 60	@ 4 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@ 5 12½
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	94	@ 96
No. 3 Spring	85	@ 86
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	47	@ 49
Butter—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
Eggs—Fresh	6	@ 7
Pork—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
Lard	6¾	@ 7¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 01½	@ 1 04
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	49	@ 50
Barley—No. 2	56	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	85	@ 86
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	45	@ 46
Pork—Mess	9 65	@ 9 75
Lard	6¾	@ 7
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 50
Cattle	3 50	@ 5 50
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	90	@ 92
Corn	40	@ 42
Oats	27	@ 30
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	6¾	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 12
No. 2 Red	95	@ 96
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 38
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 1 Amber	1 07	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 27
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 90	@ 5 00
Fair	4 60	@ 4 75
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
Hogs	4 40	@ 4 80
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

LETTER FROM HON. T. F. BAYARD.

The Delaware Senator on Free Elections, Electoral Frauds, John Sherman, Etc.

* * * The political occurrences of the last two years, as they are being daily brought to light from their recesses of dishonest concealment, should teach the people of the United States the ever-recurring need of stamping with the severest condemnation everything that tends to weaken and impair the great principle of free and fair elections.

The distinguishing feature—the very safety-valve in our plan of Government—is the means provided, in the process of free elections, for the people to correct their errors and retrieve their political mistakes, whether by revoking misplaced trusts and punishing those who have deceived them, or changing the drift of political measures that have proved hurtful, so that, taught by experience, they may prevent the repetition of the disaster. The great issue of the immediate future is, in my judgment, the reassertion of this idea, and the solemn and resolute determination by our countrymen that elections shall be free, shall be the actual expression of the opinions and wishes of the citizens, and that they shall be honestly and fully acquiesced in by the defeated party.

See to what consequences a different course and theory have led the party called Republican at the last Presidential election, and how close upon the rocks the ship of state was driven, until, thanks to the patriotic and masterly self-control which animated the Democratic party, she was rescued and rendered capable of carrying her precious freight of human happiness and hopes upon new and, let us trust, successful voyages. The underlying idea of our institution—a free choice by the people, and honest and honorable acceptance of the popular verdict as final by all parties—has been wholly disregarded and contemned by the Republican leaders; and, to use the language of one of the most conspicuous and influential among them—Hon. John Sherman, the present Secretary of the Treasury—in a late letter to the Ohio Republican conference, "The only threat that endangers the public weal and safety is the restoration of the Democratic party to power. . . . I cannot but regard its restoration to power as the only danger that really threatens our public peace and safety."

Mr. Sherman is called a Republican, and has often held, and now holds, an office which is coupled with an oath to support the written charter of his country's Government; yet he does not hesitate, in his partisan zeal, to make this open, defiant proclamation that everything is to be subordinated to the one idea of preventing a political organization embracing in its membership a large majority of his fellow-citizens, from again obtaining under law the control of the administration of the constitutional powers of their Government, which for seventy years of unbroken honor and prosperity it had exercised.

The light already thrown by Congressional investigation upon the action of Mr. Sherman and his visiting associates in Louisiana in the fall of 1876—the means and methods then resorted to, and of which they so freely availed themselves to accomplish the one great end of depriving their political opponents and the American people of the just fruits of a laborious and earnest effort by the lawful methods of popular election to obtain reform in administration and relief from local misrule so vile that it was spreading like poison from the unhappy communities, where he and his party had established and kept it throughout all the arteries of our federal system—may now be better comprehended, as they clearly appear in he characters and careers of the Andersons, the Wellses, the Kelloggs, and the Jenkses, that motley and ribald group of political miscreants, male and female, in whose hands Mr. Sherman and his party had placed the wires of low and profligate political management which has converted popular elections into what would seem a horrible farce, were it not so filled with tragical consequences.

The American people have a sure remedy for every political evil in the periodical recourse to a free ballot. Leave that right unimpaired and they will retrieve their errors and correct their mistakes and follies; but, if deprived of it, they will be reduced to the single alternative of perpetual and degrading submission to admitted wrong, or a resort to forcible resistance to rid themselves of oppression.

Mr. Sherman and his allies would close the door of relief through the orderly and lawful change of rules and policies by the honest and honorable acceptance of the results of popular elections, and his brother, the General of the armies, is reported lately to have made the gratuitous but pregnant avowal, at the National Military Academy, that the army of the United States, under his command, would unhesitatingly be employed to sustain the tenure of a President, without regard to the right or justice under law of his title to the office.

The Fourth of July, 1878, and every day between that and the election day in 1880, are the fit and proper days for the American people to consider what answer should be given at the polls to such propositions—for the calm and deliberate contemplation of such ideas, so as to shape their issues in the simple integrity and manly spirit of 1776. Let them proclaim as their resolves:

1. That they will have free elections in all the States, undisturbed and unawed by Federal interference, civil or military.

2. The verdict of the people rendered at the polls shall be faithfully recorded, and shall be accepted and obeyed.

3. That the men or the party who shall stand in the way of these resolves shall be withered by the wrath of an earnest and honest people, who love civil liberty as enshrined in Republican institutions, and intend to preserve it for themselves and their posterity.

The issue is not less vital than this, and until it shall have been settled definitely in accordance with those resolves, and so unmistakably that no man shall venture to question or gainsay them, all other questions, however interesting, may wisely be postponed.

It is now the great essential in support of which not only every Democrat but all just-minded and conservative citizens of every party must rally; and when it has been secured then we may afford to differ and array ourselves at will upon questions of political economy, whose importance I fully recognize, but which pale into insignificance before the pressing and primary questions. Shall our elections be free, and shall their results be acquiesced in and obeyed by all? Respectfully yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

"Mexicanization."

"I thank thee for teaching me that word," said Shakspeare's Gratiano to the Hebrew. The Republican cry of "Mexicanization" is ended, but the Republican disposition toward Mexicanization is not. The Republican party stands to-day committed to a policy of Mexicanization, as it has been the party of Mexicanization for more than a decade of peace. What is Mexicanization? Is it not the placing the army above the law? Is it not the rule of the sword, even in time of peace? Is it not the control of force and not the sway of law? Is it not placing the musket over the ballot? Is it not making Government bayonets, superior bayonets, the title to office? Is it not making the authority of the legislative power dependent upon the number of uniformed men behind it? All these things we have seen in that sunny but unhappy land of revolutions called the Mexican republic. All these things we have also seen in the sunny half of our own republic under the Republican regime. Men who had been elected Governors have been bayoneted out of office to make room for men who hadn't. Legislatures the people had chosen have been forced by Federal muskets to abandon the legislative halls to which the people chose them, to permit Government guns to make laws for free States. All this in time of peace. This is Mexicanization.

On assuming the Presidency Mr. Hayes withdrew the rule of the Federal army from the States where it held sway. Each Republican convention that has met since that time has confronted the question, whether or not it approved such withdrawal. Not a Republican convention has indorsed that conduct. Last year it may have been too soon to expect a party to approve a policy it had so pertinaciously fought, but time should have so far soothed the hatreds that in 1878 a Republican State convention might be found to approve a course so eminently just, constitutional and peaceful; but not one is found. Some States, like Pennsylvania and Michigan, condemn that policy, known as the Southern policy, most severely by silence touching it. That is emphatically indorsing Mexicanization.

The Republican party is bitterly opposed to a policy that "brought peace and harmony" to the South, a policy "constitutional and pacific." Let the voters choose between such a policy and Mexicanization.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Slippery Sherman.

We print below the concluding portion of Congressman Potter's last letter to John Sherman:

As to the testimony of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Felicians proposed, in neither of these parishes did the election officers make any protests with the returns, and, as received by the Returning Board, the returns of the election of 1876 in those parishes stood absolutely without objection. Afterward Anderson, as Supervisor of East, and Weber as Supervisor of West Felicians, undertook to furnish protests upon which the Returning Board might reject the vote of these parishes. It is claimed they did this without cause, solely for political purposes, and because of political promises, and it is in evidence that they have themselves confessed this. It is also claimed that the fact that there was not a Republican vote cast in certain sections which had theretofore been largely Republican was the result of a conspiracy to withhold the Republican vote there in order to afford a pretense for claiming that result as obtained by intimidation, and thereby furnish ground for the rejection of those parishes.

The committee have not considered that the evidence you propose (and which has been taken by former committees) of certain alleged murders, whippings, and raidings not known to Weber or Anderson, not connected with the alleged conspiracy, and upon which neither they nor the parties engaged in the conspiracy acted, could have a bearing upon these questions, nor upon the action of the Returning Board on their protests, and they therefore decided not to take the same. Where, in the course of the examination, the witnesses (T. H. Jenks, Pitkin, and Weber) have referred to intimidation in these parishes, it has been incidentally, or as bearing upon the conspiracy. Should it later appear that the specific acts to which you refer have any bearing upon the conspiracy, or upon the good faith of Weber or Anderson, or of the Returning Board in respect of their protests, the committee will then consider the practicability of taking testimony, and that in contradiction of it, or of permitting you to use instead the reports of such testimony taken before the former committees. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARKSON N. POTTER, Chairman.

To the Hon. John Sherman.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

ONE hundred parts of Indian corn contain 14 parts water, 11 parts nitrogenous matter, 64.7 of starch, 0.4 of sugar, 8.1 of fat and 1.7 of salts.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON has shown how, by a careful use of the micraphone, diseased bone, bullets, or other foreign substances can be detected in the human body.

PROF. FRANCESCO ROSSETTI, of the Academy of Science, Venice, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Sul Telefoni Senza Lamine," in which he shows how a telephone can be constructed without a diaphragm.

THE German telegraph office is employing the telephone very extensively; sixty-eight stations are already provided with this instrument, forty-one others will have it in a few weeks, and one hundred and eleven more before the end of the year; thus there will be then a total of two hundred and twenty telephone stations in Germany.

BEFORE administering chloroform, Prof. Occhin causes the patient to inspire ammonia, and it is said that he has obviated the danger of subjecting persons suffering from heart disease to the influence of this anæsthetic. The theory is that the stimulating property of the ammonia on the nervous and vascular system counteracts the depressing action of the chloroform.

IN the late Russian campaign, 355 surgeons, out of a total of 2,839, have died, being equal to about 12½ per cent. This mortality is a much larger proportion than that of the combatant officers. The only instance on record where the proportion of deaths among the combatant officers was larger than that of the surgeons was in the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-'71.

A FRENCH agricultural paper announces the discovery of an extremely simple and cheap means to protect houses from being struck by lightning. This consists merely of bundles of straw attached to sticks or broom-handles, and placed on the roofs of houses in an upright position. The first trial of this simple apparatus were made at Tarbes (Hautes Pyrenees), by some intelligent agriculturists, and results were so satisfactory that soon after eighteen Communes of the Tarbes district provided all their houses with these bundles of straw, and there have been no accidents from lightning since.

IN the English language there are about 16,000 words suitable for telegraphic purposes; French, German, Latin, Hindustani, and Italian have together at least 50,000 of a safe telegraphic character. There are, therefore, about 66,000 words which merchants and others can use without artificial or fictitious combination. Sir James Anderson advocates the adoption of an authorized code of 50,000 words from the six languages mentioned, for which the single charge would be made, believing that these would be sufficient for the requirements of commerce; and if more were needed they might fairly be charged extra.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.

When Solomon, the rich and proud monarch of the Hebrew commonwealth, was dead, his son Rehoboam came to the throne. The people at that time, and for years previous, had grown weary under the load of a burdensome and unjust taxation. Immediately succeeding Solomon's death the leading men of the nation, realizing the situation, sent to Egypt and recalled Jeroboam to administer the affairs of the Government. But, if possible, to avoid a revolution, the representatives of the people and Jeroboam came to Rehoboam, and petitioned for an abatement of taxes, because they had borne a heavy yoke, but the King haughtily sent them away, saying if they received hard usage from his father, they might expect rougher treatment from him. Then ten-twelfths of the people revolted, founding a new nation, and the once-powerful Hebrew nation dwindled to two small tribes. Excessive and burdensome taxation under the Roman empire, while it did not result in immediate revolution, nevertheless, weakened the nation; reduced to abject poverty a large class of her enterprising citizens; ruined the agriculture of the Roman provinces, and the rulers were obliged to forgive debts, and remit taxes which the people were utterly incapable of paying. Every branch of commercial industry was affected by the severity of the law. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and even the most obscure retailer of a sequestered village, were obliged to admit the officers of the revenue into the partnership of their gain, in order to avoid a confiscation of their property by the levy of exorbitant taxes, and the historian Zosimus laments that the approach of the tax levy was announced by the tears and terrors of the citizens, who were often compelled to embrace the most abhorred and unnatural methods of procuring the sum at which their property had been assessed. As a result of this system of excessive taxation, an exemption of taxes was granted in favor of 330,000 acres of uncultivated and unproductive land in the once fertile and happy province of Campagna, the scene of the early victories, and delicious retirements of the citizens of Rome, now rendered a barren waste, and its once-happy owners utterly impoverished by excessive and overburdensome taxation.

Who is not sufficiently acquainted with early American history to realize the fact that American free government and institutions were born of excessive taxation; and, in the judgment of the fathers of our republic, the end sought justified the means, and, when British teas were thrown into Boston harbor all England was aroused, and English troops were sent, with all possible haste, to Boston to crush the mob. Gen. Washington became the leader of that mob, and when, under his leadership, the yeomanry of America vindicated the righteousness of their cause, who dares decry against that revolution.

Every individual possesses the inherent right to revolt against an oppressive government. Communities are but an aggregation of individuals, hence this inherent right to revolution on the part of communities; and, in the eyes of the nations and according to and in harmony with international law, success on the part of those who revolt against their government—however small their beginning may have been—entitles them to the recognition of the great powers of earth.

The fundamental principles upon which our fathers founded this government were: Justice and equity toward all the people—no classes nor casts. Principle, rather than personal ambition, was the mainspring and prompting motive with them, and all thought of private advancement or renown was merged in a spirit of community and social union; but how widely our Government has departed from this original idea of protection to her citizens, the freedom and greatest degree of happiness toward all, we will now consider.

The events of our sanguinary civil war are yet too fresh upon our memories to need a recital, but, as terrible and bloody as it was, its evils were in no measure to be compared with the events which followed. During the war numberless hosts of hitherto-impecunious men, bummer politicians, and parasites upon the community obtained license to barter and trade within the army lines, and not infrequently were the officers of our armies made partners in their nefarious schemes, and army raids made into the enemy's country to capture cotton and other valuable property, and hundreds and thousands of our noble soldiers sacrificed in these abominable schemes of speculation. The result was, the war was needlessly prolonged, to enable this vast horde of parasites to fill their pockets with their ill-gotten gains. Immediately upon the close of the war, this shoddy aristocracy developed a style and extravagance in living hitherto unknown in this country, and, like epidemics in disease, it infected, to a large extent, the entire body politic. During the canvass for elections which immediately followed the closing of the war, these same persons in large numbers stood for office, and were returned to our State Legislatures and to Congress, and many came into the possession of offices of both the National and State Governments, and the legislation which followed has only been in the interest of capital and against labor and the general industries of the country. While a large portion of the people have contended and maintained it to be the duty of Government to issue an increased amount of Government currency (greenbacks), and proclaim it the "money of the realm," making it legal tender for all dues public and private, and with it to redeem all the outstanding indebtedness of the country, the Shylocks of London, Amsterdam and Wall street have thrown up their hands in holy horror, at the same time filling the palms of our Congressmen and officers high in the Government with glistening gold; and, in consequence, the halls of Congress have resounded with the eloquence of the representatives of the money power, which met a hearty response from the Presidents and their Cabinet officers, that such an act would be deemed a virtual repudiation, and was clearly unconstitutional. They have told us from the stump and from the forum, yes, and their hired lackeys clad in clergymen's vestments have proclaimed from the pulpit and in the lecture room, that the issuance of greenbacks—the nation's money—was simply a war measure, a necessity at the time for carrying on the war, and, that being past, they should now be retired and we should return to an exclusive hard-money currency.

Right here let me propound one or two interrogatories and call upon the representatives of the Shylocks for answers:

1. If the issuing of greenbacks was simply a war measure, and not intended to remain as the permanent financial policy of the Government, was not the creating of our bonded indebtedness also a war measure and a necessity absolute to the carrying on of the war?

2. If—the war being over—the occasion no longer exists for allowing the further issuance and circulation of the greenback currency, why does not the same argument equally apply to the bonded indebtedness of the country?

3. If the Government has the right, and can, in justice to its own subjects, repudiate its currency obligations, upon which basis the real values throughout the country were established, and thus render bankrupt nineteen-twentieths of the enterprising business men of our country—as it has done—has it not the right, and could it not with equal justice repudiate at least the interest on its bonded indebtedness? And can there be any justice in longer permitting such a vast amount of wealth to be held in this country entirely exempt from taxation? No one will deny that the motive which prompted the Government to declare its bonds non-taxable was to induce capitalists to invest in them freely to aid the Government in carrying on the war. The war is long since over, and that emergency has passed—and, according to their own logic, this vast amount of wealth should now be compelled to pay its proportion of revenue the same as other money is taxed. A sewing woman or a day laborer who, by hard work and frugal living, have saved their few hundred dollars and deposited it for safe-keeping in a bank are compelled to pay exorbitant taxes to their respective governments, municipal, county, State, and national, while the rich nabobs, with millions of United States bonds in their safe-keeping, do not contribute 1 cent of revenue. Is this right? Is there any justice or equity in this? Surely none. We are told that the distressing hard times under which the country is groaning are the result of over-production. There never was a greater fallacy; and we have too great faith in the average intelligence of Americans to believe that they will accept this theory. The only over-production there has ever been in this country has been the over-production of bankrupt debtors, and rendered so by the base and corrupt financial policy of the Government; and the capitalist looks quietly on, viewing the financial wrecks scattered all around him, and says: "My millions are invested in United States bonds. The Government pays me a stated income, while I have no risks to run and am entirely exempt from taxation. Labor must pay the taxes, support the revenues. What care I for the people? I will not exchange my bonds for money and run the risk of business ventures, and at the same time be compelled to contribute to the revenues of my country." When we come to discuss this matter in all its detail and practical bearings and effects upon the middle and lower classes of our country, it fairly makes the blood curdle in our veins. And can the free American citizen longer submit to so gross injustice? Is all this in harmony with the declaration of principles made by the founders of our Government? Rather is it not the schooling of tyranny, foreboding the establishment of our Government upon the basis of an aristocracy of wealth and the enslavement of the laboring classes?

We now return to our first proposition—revolution. The end sought justifies the means necessarily employed.

Having thus cursorily reviewed our national affairs, what is the duty of every free American voter? It is not to immediately rise in armed rebellion against the Government, and if possible overthrow it, for history teaches us that a majority of such revolutions bring to the surface men of great executive ability, but devoid of moral sense; and frequently the remedy is worse than the disease. But it is the duty of every free American citizen to seize hold of and maintain all those rights guaranteed to him under the constitution of our common country, and before a resort to arms exhaust all constitutional means for correcting the existing evils which are resting so heavily upon us and crushing out the life blood of our nation. The self-interest of every retail merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, professional man, all middlemen and day laborers throughout this land, calls upon him and appeal to his better judgment in this behalf. And our duty to our fellow-men, which is a higher and holier motive, should prompt us to band together as the heart of one man, and under the constitution, and agreeably with its letter and spirit, immediately correct the errors we have considered. Failing in this attempt, then, rather than submit supinely to the enthrallment of a worse than African slavery, it would be the bounden duty of labor to array itself against capital and appeal to the arbitrament of the sword and the God of Justice for vindication.

It is a mistake to assume that any specific form of government must necessarily last forever; the institution is indicative of a certain stage of civilization, and for the time being is adapted to a particular phase of human development, and when the great mass of the people have developed to a plane beyond that recognized by the Government it is no longer essential to the well-being of the people. All tyranny springs out of a bad state of government; thus, as civilization advances, governments as such decay. In a government desirous of keeping pace with the progress of civilization all legislation should be with the view of the greatest happiness to the greatest number; and any government which encourages legislation short of this is sure to lose its hold upon the people, and American legislators have got to learn that nothing but evil will result from unequal class-legislation. So soon as a republican or democratic government, through its legislative acts, passes laws which are inimical to the wants and absolute needs of the great majority of its citizens, so surely does it sound its own death-knell. Our legislators must be taught to obey the law of equal freedom. If a government forcibly takes the money of one of its citizens for its support and voluntarily releases another of its citizens from any obligation to contribute to the revenue, it becomes thereby class legislation, and is inimical to the welfare of its citizens, and is no longer entitled to the support of that large class who are compelled to support its revenues; and, on the other hand, that class who do not contribute to the revenues of the government in equity are not in the least entitled to its protection; and, by releasing one subject from the payment of taxes and compelling another subject to contribute, it is guilty of infringing on the rights it ought to maintain, and the government becomes an aggressor instead of a protector.

And in the matter of currency laws all governments are at fault. Laws interfering with the currency regulations, either forbidding the issue, or to enforce the receipt of certain notes or coin in return for other commodities, infringe on the right to exchange. It prevents trades which would otherwise have been made, or compels exchanges which would not have been made, and therefore violates the law of equal freedom. The matter of currency, or monetary arrangements, of any community, is dependent upon the morality of the people. If the great mass of the people are morally corrupt, dishonest, nothing but coin can circulate as currency, and all business transactions will be confined strictly to this basis, and an exchange of metal with each business transaction. And whenever a government, or its legislature, adheres persistently to an exclusive metallic currency, it is because the law-makers and government officers have become so thoroughly corrupt at heart as to measure the moral sense of the entire people by their own standard. On the other hand, so long as the law-making and administrative powers of the government are conscious of being exercised and influenced by a high degree of moral sense, so long are notes and promises to pay the principal currency of the country. In fact, "a want of confidence," as we often hear it expressed in hard times, simply means a corrupt government and coin money. On the other hand, good times are the result of a government whose laws are enacted and administered by representatives of the people who discard selfish ends and aims, and in all their acts only consult the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

At no period in the history of our Government have our free democratic institutions been in so great peril as at the present time. During these five long and wearisome years of distressingly hard times our Government has persistently pursued a course terribly fatal to all the business industries of the country—the effect of which has been to render bankrupt almost the entire business population, rendering them unable to give employment to our mechanics and laborers, and, to-day, millions of so-called tramps are perambulating the country in search of labor to procure food. And yet the Government totally ignores this lamentable condition of our affairs, and the money kings say: not until confidence is restored will we invest in business enterprises that will give the people employment, and those high in government are still harping upon the evidences of better times. Is it any indication of prosperity, either present or prospective, when we see a man and his family of eight or ten sons all out of employment and lounging about their home? Precisely is this the condition of our country, with almost the entire business portion of its population financially ruined, and nine-tenths of our laboring population without visible means of support for themselves and families. It is high time that the American people of all classes should look these facts square in the face. And I warn the moneyed aristocracy of America that, if they do not heed the admonitions in time, and lend their influence to correct the legislation of the country, and make it conform more to the interests of the masses, the threatening storm will burst upon them with all its fury, in which event they can blame none but themselves; let them remember that the law of compensation holds good throughout all the realms of nature, for, as a man soweth, so shall he also reap.

Let our legislators and men in high authority and the moneyed power which at present controls them all remember that by trespassing upon the claims of others men hurt themselves also; the reaction comes sooner or later, it is sure to follow. It is a trite remark that revolutions never go backward; with each revolution the law of development has something to do. The result of our civil war was the evolving of a higher degree of civilization in America, for, whatever others may think to the contrary, the great underlying motive which prompted the immense sacrifice of treasure and life of the people of the Northern States during "the war" was the emancipation of the African slave and his elevation to citizenship, and the result was in favor of the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

The proud republic of Rome suffered on account of class legislation and its oppression of the poor, and, in the years 238, 324 and 336 of the Christian era, partial insurrections announced the condition of a class bound up with all the wants of ordinary life, but disinherited of all the advantages of citizens of the republic. The result was finally that the Senate was obliged to support them by sending as far as Sicily for wheat, to deliver to them either gratis or at a mere nominal price. From the year 387 to the year 412, during a period of twenty-five years, the republic of Rome passed through the same troubles we are experiencing to-day, which culminated with the entire abolition of debts, and the prohibition to exact any interest. All governments, whatever be their form, contain within themselves germs of life which make their strength, and germs of dissolution which must some day lead to their ruin; and, so long as the law-making power preserves its virtues and its patriotism, the elements of prosperity predominate, but so soon as it begins to degenerate, then the causes of disturbance get the upper hand and shake the edifice.

In view of these facts, and to avert existing evils, and those still worse that are prospective, it is the bounden duty of Americans—regardless of old party lines—to make common cause in effecting at the polls—armed with the free ballot—an immediate, thorough and effective revolution of our Government; and let us do it, before it be for ever too late; elect men to our State Legislatures and to Congress who will represent the people, and, as servants of the people, enact laws for the equal protection of all; elect men who will restore to the country that species of money that was once good enough to pay our soldiers for fighting to preserve the nation intact; elect men who will obey the behests of the people, and at once repeal all acts of class legislation, and compel the rich as well as the poor to contribute to the revenues of our Government; then we shall find "confidence restored," all the industries of our country will revive, willing hands will find plenty of labor and at remunerative wages, and the wants of those millions who are now anxiously inquiring what shall we do for bread will be met; avenues of trade will be opened to the enterprising business men of the country whose efforts at present are paralyzed, and our country once more will start out upon the highway of prosperity.

C. HOLLAND.

FARMERS, READ.

A Change of Ownership of the Soil Advocated—The Creation of a Class of Land-Owners on the One Hand, and of Tenant Farmers on the Other.

The following significant article recently appeared in the editorial columns of one of the leading Republican daily journals of New York city, and one of the ablest organs of the bondholders' ring in the East. We ask every farmer under whose eye this paper may fall to give it a careful and attentive perusal:

Complaints are rife in all quarters that capital is idle and unproductive. The means of investing money safely and profitably are now very much restricted. Scarcely a railroad in the country is beyond suspicion of financial weakness; no manufacturing business offers inducements to investors, and merchandise is equally unattractive. At the same time agriculture, our most safe, steady and remunerative industry, languishes for want of means to give it life and action. What are the reasons that capitalists, on one hand, entirely neglect agricultural investments, and that farmers, on the other hand, suffer from want of active capital to cultivate their land in such a way as to make it most productive? No capitalist will loan money on mortgage of farm property, for one reason among others, that, should the property come into his hands in default of payment, it would be completely useless to him, if not a costly burden on his hands. At the same time farmers plow undrained fields, feed the poorest kinds of stock, cultivate unfertile soil, and work with the hands instead of with machines and steam engines, being—to use an expressive, well-understood term—"land poor." It is very plain to one who has money to invest that if the owner of a farm, offered as security for a loan, can scrape but a poor living from his farm, there is more than ordinary risk that he cannot meet the burdens of interest on borrowed money, or be prepared to repay the loan when it comes due. This is a very effective reason why such loans are difficult or impossible to procure.

The trouble at the bottom of all this SPRINGS FROM OUR SYSTEM OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND. Heretofore this has been a matter of pride with our agricultural class. To own the farm free from incumbrance has been a matter for congratulation, and a basis for a comfortable independence. But things are not as they used to be. We have changed all that. Years back the farmer and his wife dressed in homespun, and his children helped in the farm work. There was a sort of sturdy yeomanship, industrious content, and thrift; with no artificial wants, and few needs for money except to pay the light taxes and buy the few necessaries that were not raised on the farm. There were no dressing bills to meet at the year's end; no costly modern improvement about the farm or homestead, and the farmer never troubled himself about how the capitalist felt about making loans. Then to own a piece of land was to have a farm, and the only floating or active capital needed to cultivate it was the muscles of the farmer and his industrious family. Then to "go West" was synonymous with entering a promised land of plenty and wealth. Now the possession of a piece of land brings a man face to face with poverty. As he views his possessions he feels how hopeless he is without a few hundreds or thousands of dollars. The ancient ax and hoe, reaping-hook and flail, which sufficed our forefathers, are now substituted by the steel plow, the costly team, mower, reaper, thrashing machines, and all the other expensive accessories of the farmstead. A crowd of new wants meet the new or young farmer at the outset of his career, and, as the means to purchase these must be borrowed, a load of debt at once weighs him down and clogs and hobbles him. Now, too, our taxes are a very serious incumbrance on the profit of the farm. Comfort and happiness are fled from the farmer's home, and care and anxiety take their place. Formerly, farmers worked hard, but borrowed no trouble on that or any other account; now they are downtrodden and worried, and worry is a far heavier burden than work. How to procure money to make ends meet is the burden of their minds, and nothing comes to ease it. This is the general condition of things among those who cultivate the soil. Is there a way of deliverance?

THERE SEEMS TO BE BUT ONE REMEDY, AND THAT IS A SLOW ONE, AND ONE NOT IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE. TO REACH IT, BOTH FARMERS AND CAPITALISTS NEED TO BE EDUCATED TO IT, BUT IT SEEMS TO BE INEVITABLE THAT IT MUST COME ABOUT IN COURSE OF TIME. IT IS A CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE SOIL, AND THE CREATION OF A CLASS OF LAND-OWNERS ON THE ONE HAND, AND TENANT-FARMERS ON THE OTHER. SOMETHING SIMILAR, IN BOTH CASES, TO WHAT HAS LONG EXISTED, AND NOW EXISTS, IN THE OLDER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, and similar also to a system that is common in our own State of California. Those farmers who are land poor must sell, and become tenants in place of owners of the soil. The hoarded idle capital must be invested in these lands and turned over to the poor farmers, who will at once be set upon their feet; not to go and loaf about towns and villages spending their money while it may last, but to buy with this money stock, fertilizers, implements and machines, and go to work to cultivate the soil profitably. Instead of their money being sunk and dead in unproductive acres, it will be invested in cows, sheep, swine of improved breeds, in guano and fertilizers, by which the crops will be doubled or trebled. It will thus become active and productive, and capable of doubling itself within the year. The farmer will be relieved from the burden of a bad investment, on which he now makes no interest, and his money will be placed where it will do the most good. He will at once be lifted from poverty to financial ease, and, in place of an unsalable farm, he will have to show for his money some property that will realize all that it is worth at a public sale at twenty-four hours' notice. VERY MUCH MORE THAN THIS IS IMPLIED IN THIS CHANGE that is so obvious to the practical man that it need not be particularized.

The owners of money, now unproductive, would by thus investing their capital become possessed of real estate of the most valuable and productive kind. In place of an anxious, speculative business, full of risk, they would have one of an easy, agreeable character, which would draw them, at least part of the year, to the country to care for their property, in the midst of rural pursuits and pleasures. The improvement of their land by draining, building, fencing and clearing would increase it in value and largely add to its productive capacity. Their money thus invested would find employment for themselves, as well as set to work many men now only half employed. In every way there would be gain. Our rural social system would be improved; the soil would be made largely more productive, and money that now lies idle, folded and hidden in a napkin, as it were, would be put into circulation, and, giving life to labor, would increase itself. It would in fact be "twice blessed," blessing "him that gives and him that takes," and would fulfil its proper work in the social economy. It would be attracted toward agriculture as the safest investment, and farmers would be relieved from what is now the source of bitter complaints, viz.: that capital avoids them.

IT IS VERY CERTAIN THAT AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IS UPON THE EVE OF SERIOUS CHANGES, and of great improvements. This must be, for it cannot go back and it cannot stay where it is. The greatest industry of the country cannot remain in an unprofitable and unsatisfactory condition, nor can it long remain without the use of adequate capital to invigorate it and give it full scope. Thousands of persons now idle look to it for employment, and, if there were farms to rent, there would be plenty of tenants for them. EVERYTHING SEEMS RIPE FOR THE CHANGE. Half the farms in the country are ready to be sold if buyers only appear, and hundreds that can now be bought for less than their value twenty or thirty years ago need only some judicious outlay to make them as productive as ever. Few farmers can hope to provide their sons with farms of their own, and there is no place for these young men in the overcrowded cities. But to stock a rented farm is not so difficult a matter for a father intent on starting a son in life. This would be easy to do if the farm could be rented on a long and satisfactory lease. But, before this can be done, the owner of the land must hold it as a permanent investment, and not as property to be offered for sale to the first comer. When farm land is held by the owners, there is some probability, if not certainty, that it will be permanently improved, and then such property will be eagerly sought for by tenants who will be able and willing to rent it on long leases, and cultivate it in a more productive and profitable manner than farms are now worked. And then will begin a new era in American agriculture, and one that seems very desirable.

Paper Money.

All that is practical in the proposition to make and use legal-tender paper money exclusively is contained in a nutshell, and the great advantages to accrue from the system are too apparent to admit of a moment's doubt. Look at a few facts:

1. The people must use paper currency. Everybody knows that.

2. Specie-basis bank notes are expensive to the people and unsafe. History does not show a single instance of such a system in any country or age but it failed and brought misery and distress upon the people. Every intelligent person knows that.

3. Bank notes have no legal quality of money. They cannot be used to pay debts except at the option of the creditor. For that reason they can be shaved and discounted by the money changers when they combine to do so. Their credit rests wholly upon the promise of redemption in coin, which is an impossible thing to do, as all history testifies. Every person will recognize these facts.

4. Legal-tender Government paper money will pay debts at face. It will pay taxes at face. Its credit is sustained by the Government that makes it a legal tender by the fiat of law. It is good as long as the Government endures, and no paper, whether bank note, bond, mortgage, deed or any other contract or credit, can last longer than that. None other has ever lasted half so long. Men can sleep on their Government money with no fear that it will fail or will vary in its debt-paying power. Banks may go up or down; railroads may prosper or go into bankruptcy; individuals or corporations may flourish or flounder—it makes no difference whatever with the Government paper money. It will last as long as the flag floats, and when that is lost all is lost.

5. It is the best, and what can be better than the best? It is the cheapest, and what can be cheaper than the cheapest?

6. It can be issued and got into circulation without being borrowed and consequently without paying interest. Bank notes cannot be issued except some man will borrow them from the bank and pay interest upon his note left with the bank in place of them. Government money can be issued in the payment of Government debts and expenses to any amount required, and may float from hand to hand exchanging commodities and paying debts indefinitely and no man be taxed a cent of interest to get them afloat.

7. Clothed with all the legal qualities of coin for the payment of all debts and receivable by the Government alike with coin for all purposes, it will be par with coin and answer all the practical purposes of money. What more can any money do?—*Indianapolis Sun.*

Why Ben Wade Was No Longer Required in Public Life by His Party.

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th instant is received, and I most cordially agree with every word and sentence of it. I am for the laboring portion of our people. The rich can take care of themselves. While I must scrupulously live up to all the contracts of the Government and fight the bondholder as resolutely when he undertakes to get more than the pound of flesh. *We never agreed to pay the five-twenties in gold, no man can find it in the bond*, and I never will consent to have one payment for the bondholder and another for the people. It would sink any party, and it ought to. To talk of specie payments or a return to specie under present circumstances is to talk like a fool. It would destroy the country as effectually as a fire, and any contraction of the currency at this time is about as bad. But I have not time to give my ideas in full. Yours truly,

BENJ. F. WADE.

Capt. A. Dehny, Eaton, Ohio.

THE cost of bouillon, which forms the morning meal of most French children, is being lessened by the introduction of American meats. The French make good soup from pieces of meat which Americans throw away.

Mason's Self Sealing Jars, Porcelain Lined Tops $1.25 per doz. at G. C. Ralston's.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 25, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the Democrats of the 13th Congressional district, and all others in said district who subscribe to the principles enumerated through the Democratic state platform, adopted at Indianapolis on the 23nd of last February, will be held at Kendalville, Indiana, on Tuesday August 20th, 1878, at 10 o'clock H. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. In accordance with the basis of representation heretofore established, the several counties are entitled to send the following number of delegates to said convention. DeKalb, 26; LaGrange, 12; Elkhart, 34, Marshall, 28; Kosciusko, 27; Noble, 27 and Steuben, 8.

By authority of the Congressional Central Committee.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,
Chairman.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald says: "Mr. Davis' Mississippi City speech is an out-spoken, flat-footed, unmistakable, unnecessary and unwise secession speech."

There is likely to be a quarrel between the Democrats and Greenbackers as to which party shall have the "honor" of introducing Dan Voorhees to a DeKalb county audience.—Waterloo Press

Not at all, the Democratic party of this county are not inclined to be selfish; if the Greenback men of the county regard Daniel as being in sympathy with the doctrines advocated by them, it is their duty to indorse him, and it is the duty of democrats to appreciate all efforts to change the present bankrupting policy dictated by the bond-holding thieves of New York, and carried out by addle-pated Sherman.

The Albion New Era calls the political editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, a "scribbler," would that we were a scribbler of as much ability as a ready writer. Bro. Prickett is troubled because Voorhees is a "bigger man" than Morton was, that's all. Oliver P. certainly was the shrewdest political trickster and campaign manipulator that has figured in American politics for years, but as to his being a great statesman and patriot is a claim which we are not so ready to acknowledge. His popularity in the Republican party was due to his ability to pull the wires that gave political action to jumping-jack Grant, rather than his love of patriotism, or desire for honest government.

The Greenbackers of the 13th Congressional District in convention assembled adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, 1st, That we proclaim the right and duty of the United States Government to create money in sufficient quantity both to do the business of the country and to pay all national indebtedness, and that the greenback currency, the same as gold and silver money, should be full legal tender for all debts both public and private.

2nd. We are in favor of the repeal of the national bank law.

3d. We are in favor of the repeal of the resumption act.

4th. We are in favor of calling in all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, and paying them according to the original contract at the earliest practicable date.

Central Committee Meeting.

Pursuant to call the Democratic Central Committee of DeKalb county met at the COURIER office on last Saturday.

The meeting was called to order by W. H. Dills, who suggested S. S. Shutt as temporary chairman.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a chairman of the County Central Committee, Mr. Wm. Blair having received a majority of all votes cast was declared elected.

On motion Theodore Reed was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

After disposing of all the business before the meeting, the chairman, members of the committee and Democrats present offered such suggestions as were thought of importance, and the Committee adjourned to meet on call of the chairman.

Shutt's a Boss

From the Newville letter published in the Waterloo Press of last week, we clip the following which we consider very complimentary to Mr. Shutt, our popular candidate for Representative, coming as it does from a Republican source: "Mr. Shutt has many warm personal friends, and his energy and industry when a member, four years ago, will give him popularity, and unless he is checkmated with a good man we may expected to see him elected, and another vote gained for United States Senator, redistricting the State, &c." That's the kind of political thunder that tends to electrify the body-politic, and encourage the selection of men to represent the people who command the respect of all, such a man is Mr. S. S. Shutt who not only has the confidence of his own party, but is acknowledged by both the opposing parties as being a candidate worthy of the suffrages of the people. He will be elected beyond a doubt.

Indian Troubles.

The following taken from the editorial columns of the Warsaw Republican ought to be good authority on the subject of the continuous Indian outrages: "Commissioner Hayt has unearthed an almost incredible amount of fraud and perjury among the Dakota Indian agencies. Dr. Livingston of the Crow creek agency, is condemned by the most overwhelming testimony, as he was taken unawares and had no opportunity to hide his guilt. He had accumulated an immense fortune since 1870, had an interest in three Nevada silver mines, owns two cattle ranches, and a hotel which was regularly supplied with food and vegetables from the agency. Such agents are the cause of almost every Indian outbreak." As "open confession is good for the soul," the writer of the above should have continued by adding the names and fraudulent transactions of the rest of the Indian agents who have been serving by Republican appointments, and then added a few suggestions as to the missionary work among the Indians. There is certainly no lack of material for an article of considerable length upon that subject. What little the Indians get that is intended for them, is stolen by the agent while the Indian is engaged in prayer with the missionary. Stealings divided by 2.

Hard vs. Soft Money.

As proof that the Republican party of Indiana are following the lead of spike-tail "Ben," the "loony" who talks "fiat" money and greenback "idiots," and expects to represent Indiana in the United States Senate in the event of a Republican State Legislature, we submit a few items taken from the proceedings of the Republican convention held in Fort Wayne last Saturday. The only financial plank in the platform submitted by the committee on resolutions is as follows:

"That we favor the free coinage of the bullion of our country as a measure favorable to resumption, and calculated to give a healthy stimulant to our business interests."

It willbe observed that the reference to the financial question was the demand for the "free coinage of the bullion of ours our country" as a "measure favorable to resumption." Pending the adoption of the above resolution Mr. Stratton offered the following substitute with a view to capturing the greenbackers, and seducing them into voting with a hard-money-gold-resumption party.

"That we oppose the abandonment of the greenback currency of the country, and are in favor of a sound and staple currency of gold, silver and paper.

That we favor the issuance of enough of the same by the general government, to supply the legitimate demand of the people."

Mr. Ninde, one of committee on resolutions said that the committee had been somewhat at a loss to know what kind of a financial resolution to report, but as THE RECOGNIZED POLICY OF THE PARTY AND THE ADMINISTRATION IS A HARD MONEY AND SPEEDY RESUMPTION ONE, the resolution was drawn in accordance with this settled policy.

Judge Taylor opposed Mr. Stratton's amendment. The Judge thought the government had no power to issue paper money except in times of war or in the stress of a storm, and that it was not one of the functions of government to furnish a circulating medium. The power of increasing or decreasing the currency is a dangerous one and should not be exercised except under the most pressing circumstances. He was not in favor of wiping out the greenbacks by forced laws, but he was in favor of paying them off as soon as it could be done in the course of events. As for the gold and silver, the government could not issue it, it could only coin what was taken from the bowels of the earth, and it would be folly to attempt to make up the deficiency by emitting paper. J. B. Harper moved to lay on the table Mr. Stratton's substitute, which motion was carried, and the republicans decided to go before the people as a hard-money-specie resumption party.

Will any person contend for a moment that a Republican Legislature would elect a United States Senator who is anything less than the soldiest kind of a hard money, specie resumption man? Can greenbackers consistently favor the greenback cause and at the same time draw upon the Democratic party for strength, thus indirectly aiding the Republican party to carry the State Legislature and elect Ben Harrison United States Senator? We think not.

Will He Accept?

In another column we publish Judge Tousley's letter to Mr. Skilling protesting against the use of his name as a candidate in the Greenback Congressional convention recently held at Kendalville. Notwithstanding the "emphatic disinclination to assume the responsibilities of a candidacy for Congress" as expressed in this letter, and the oft repeated negative to the appeals of personal and political friends, he was nominated by that convention without a dissenting voice. Two questions now agitate the political minds of the district; first, will the Judge accept the nomination tendered him by the Greenback party; and second, will the Democracy of the district endorse the nomination if accepted. As to the first judging from the positive manner in which Mr. Tousley expressed his views upon that subject before the nomination, and from information since derived through some of his most intimate friends, we are inclined to the opinion that his determination to stay out of the race is fixed beyond question. As to the other proposition, it is a matter that we presume will not be discussed to any great extent until the Democracy meet in convention on the 20th of August; it is reasonable to suppose however that there will be a difference of opinion upon that subject; the representatives from the several counties constituting the district will be expected to determine that question with a view to the best interests of the party in the DISTRICT, regardless of any local interest that might be effected by indorsing or not indorsing the nomination made by the greenbackers. DeKalb county will be represented in the convention and her Democracy will abide by the result.

Not Tramps.

Reports are going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that tramps are threatening to destroy farm machinery, burn barns, grain, &c., in different localities throughout the country in order to induce the farmers to give them work. We do not believe there is a particle of foundation for any such statements; the idea of TRAMPS wanting work is simply ridiculous; they make no pretensions as laborers, nor would they care if every farm in the country was well supplied with all kinds of machinery; they are professional loafers, beggers, thieves and murderers; their threats of arson are not to secure Labor, but to secure something to eat, or to compel the farmer to divide the contents of his pocketbook with them, such are tramps; but the men (if any) who threaten the destruction of labor-saving machinery are NOT TRAMPS, they are men who have been thrown out of employment through the effects of the financial embarrassment that has crushed the business interests of a once happy and prosperous America; financial embarrassment in the interest of the bondholders, that they might become richer and the poor poorer. The families of laboring men are suffering for want of food in every city, town and hamlet in the land; rags have taken the place of comfortable clothing; want stands glaring in the face of the sufferer and misery is depicted upon every countenance. Such are the visible results of the financial policy of the present administration, for which the country holds the Republican party responsible.

Many thousands of honest, inteligent, and industrious laboring men of the United States are Sherman's VICTIMS but NOT TRAMPS.

The following letter written by Judge Tousley to Hon. W. W. Skillen on the eve of the greenback convention at Kendalville, defines his position upon the political issue of the day, briefly expressed, in language easily understood, covering all the points and embracing a popular platform in a nut shell:

ALBION, July 15, 1878.

HON. W. W. SKILLEN:

DEAR JUDGE,—Informed that it is the intention of some partial friends to present my name to the congressional convention which is to assemble at Kendalville on the 17th inst. for the nomination to the office of Representative in Congress, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to say to you, and through you to the convention, that, if my name should be presented to the convention, I cannot consent to be considered a candidate, and sincerely hope the nomination may be conferred upon some one who is in better physical condition than myself to make the race. In thus expressing a decided and emphatic disinclination to assume the responsibilities of a candidacy for Congress, permit me to assure you of my warmest sympathy for a cause, the success of which is doubtless earnestly desired by an overwhelming majority of the people, to-wit: the permanency of the greenback as a circulating medium, unlimited and free coinage of silver, a volume of currency adequate to the demands of trade and the adoption of financial measures that will secure employment to those willing to work, enable the people to extricate themselves from the embarrassments that are crushing thousands of men of enterprise and genius, restore confidence by setting the wheels of trade and industry in motion, bring happiness to those now in distress, and lead the nation upon a new career of prosperity.

For the accomplishment of these noble purposes and aims, unity of action is an indispensable necessity. Minor differences of opinion should not be permitted to stand in the way of a united, earnest and determined effort to secure for the industrial classes of this District such representation in the halls of Congress as their interests and the general welfare of the whole country demands.

Very respectfully,
HIRAM S. TOUSLEY.

Greenback County Convention.

The Greenback party of this county met in Convention last Saturday at this place, to nominate a county ticket. The attendance was fair for the busy times, and considerable interest was manifested.

Gen. Blair was elected President, Ward Kennedy, Vice President; and Dr. D. A. Darby and J. O. Greenamyer, Secretaries. The convention appointed several committees and then adjourned until after dinner, when it re-assembled and nominated the following ticket:

REPRESENTATIVE,
EMANUEL NEIDIC, of Fairfield-tp.
CLERK,
DR. D. A. DARBY, of Union tp.
AUDITOR,
DR. J. J. HOOPINGANER, of Wilmington-tp.
TREASURER,
S. M. KNOTT, of Butler-tp.
SHERIFF,
R. N. CROOKS, of Union-tp.
COMMISSIONERS,
R. S. S. REED, of Union-tp, HENRY MILLIMAN of Concord.
SURVEYOR,
ALLEN SCHULTZ.
CORONER,
SAMUEL GREENAMYER.

An efforts was made to have the Democratic nominee for Representative endorsed, but by a presistent effort of the Republican Greenbackers this was defeated. There is some excuse for Republicans joining a movement like this, as they are heartily tired of their old party, but why Democrats want to wander away when that good old party has espoused the greenback cause to the greatest extent, consistent with public interest is more than we can understand. The objects to be accomplished as enumerated in Judge Tousley's letter, are identical with those to be secured in the Democratic State platform.

The chairman rather sat down upon Dr. Winslow who attempted to introduce resolutions not embraced in those reported by the Committee on resolutions, and all is not lovely in the camp of the greenbackers.

Radical Pyramid.

Deacon Smith is amusing himself by publishing 'democratic fraud pyramids.' How would one of this style look?

JENKS,
PINKSTON,
JOHN SHERMAN,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The only fault we can see is that Jenks and Pinkston are on top.—Washington Post.—

Every one knows that Pinkston 's a flopper,
And Jenks is equally so, when it pays;
Either would show their agility proper,
And flop right over for Sherman or Hayes.

The NATIONAL MONTHLY, now in its third volume, is a large 16 page 64 column journal, handsomely illustrated. It contains the choicest stories, poems, sketches, wit and humor, etc. The subscription price is only one dollar a year. In order to introduce it to new readers the publishers will send the MONTHLY three months "on trial" together with a pair of nice chromos to any reader of this paper for only fifteen cents. We trust everyone who sees this will take advantage of this liberal offer.

Address, THE NATIONAL MONTHLY,
Washington, D. C.

Pierceton, near the line between Kosciusko and Whitley couties, would like to have an Agricultural Society organized by the townships on each side of the county line, with a view of holding the fair at Pierceton.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

L. J. BLAIR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1878.

Mattie Hamilton, vs. Benjamin Hamilton } Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 9th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 13th day of July, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
8-29. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Ind.

John J. Littlefield, vs. John Mellan.

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnishment has also been issued against the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, before the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, Justice. [SEAL.]
Moody & Hoffman, Plf's, Atty's. 8-29-4 w.

Dry Goods, Carpets

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Rufflings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT.

HARNESS, SADDLES,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.,

At my new shop on seventh street, opposite Court House, in old Post Office building. Come and see me and I will sell you a good article for less money than you ever heard of before. All work warranted

G. RHODENBAUGH

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that William Lessig, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
8-29. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein B. Hortense Haly is plaintiff, and William Allen and Harriet Allen are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty one hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents ($2118.50), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

East half of the north east quarter and the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty four (34), township thirty four (34), north of range fourteen (14) east, containing one hundred (100) acres of land in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Deputy.
Rose & Hartman, Att'ys, for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 2, 1878. Pr. fee $8.25,

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward J. Baker is plaintiff, and Jno. C. Somers and Matilda A. Somers et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty dollars and ten cents, $2940.10, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JULY 27th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that part of the north half of the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty-two 32, in township thirty four, 34, north, of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, lying south of Ninth 9th, street, and west of a line commencing at the north east corner of lot number sixty, 60, in Somers' addition to the town of Auburn in said county, and running thence south to a point on the south side of Union street, directly opposite and south of the south east corner of lot number one hundred and nine, 109, in said addition, also lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, six 6, seven 7, eight 8, nine 9, thirteen 13, fourteen 14, fifteen 15, sixteen 16, seventeen 17, eighteen 18, nineteen 19, twenty-one 21, twenty-two 22, twenty-three 23, twenty-four 24, twenty-five 25, twenty-six 26, twenty-seven 27, twenty-eight 28, thirty 30, thirty-one 31, thirty two 32, thirty-three 33, thirty-four 34, thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36, thirty-seven 37, thirty eight 38, thirty-nine 39, forty 40, forty-one 41, forty-two 42, forty-three 43, forty-four 44, forty five 45, forty six 46, forty seven 47, forty eight 48, forty nine 49, fifty 50, fifty one 51, fifty two 52, fifty three 53, fifty-four 54, fifty five 55, fifty six 56, fifty seven 57, fifty eight 58, seventy four 74, seventy five 75, seventy six 76, seventy seven 77, seventy eight 78, seventy nine 79, eighty 80, eighty one 81, eighty two 82, eighty three 83, eighty four 84, eighty five 85, eighty six 86, eighty seven 87, eighty eight 88, eighty nine 89, ninty 90, ninty-one 91, ninty two 92, ninty three 93, ninty four 94, ninty five 95, one hundred and ten 110, one hundred and eleven 111, one hundred and fourteen 114, one hundred and fifteen 115, one hundred and sixteen 116, one hundred and seventeen 117, one hundred and eighteen 118, one hundred and nineteen 119, one hundred and twenty 120, in said addition.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
R. Dexter Tuttle Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pr. $16.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Courts in a cause wherein John Shull, J. Adam Shull and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Dirrim, principal, and Hugh W. Dirrim, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Dirrim on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents ($544.20) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-west quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W. Jeffords for the use of James D. Keller is plaintiff, and Sanford Bassett and Mary Bassett are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twelve hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty five cents, ($1255.85), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY JULY 27th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indian, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of the south-east quarter of section number four, [4] township thirty-four, [34] north of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirty-four, [34] rods west of the west line of West street in Hopkins' addition to the town of Waterloo, intersected by the centre of Maple street in said town, and in the line of a direct extension of said Maple street westerly, and running thence south three degrees and ten minutes, [3° 10'] east, two and eighty five and one hundredths, [2, 85-100] chains, thence south eighty-seven degrees and twenty one minutes, [87° 21'] west thirteen and eight five one hundredth, 13 85-100, chains, thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes, 3° 42', east, four, 4, chains thence north eighty-seven degrees and twenty-one minutes, 87° 21' east, one and twenty seven one hundredths, 1 27-100, chains, thence south three degrees and fifteen minutes, 3° 15, east, six and sixty-six hundredths, 6 66-100, chains, thence south eighty-three degrees and twenty-seven minutes, 83° 27' west, seven and twenty five one hundredths 7 25-100, chains; (this last line being seven and twenty-five one hundredth 7 25-100 north of the south line of said quarter section and running parallel therewith), thence north three degrees and fifteen minutes 3° 15' west on the west line of said quarter section twenty-four, 24, chains to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, thence east nine and twenty-nine one hundredth 9 29-100 chains, thence south three degrees and five minutes, 3° 5' east, five 5, chains thence north eighty six and three fourth 86¾ degrees, east, nine and seventy-one one hundredth 9 and 71-100, chains, thence south three degrees and ten minutes, east, 3° 10', one and seventy-one one hundredth 1 71-100, chains, thence north eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east 86° 45', three and twenty-three one hundredth chains, 3 23-100, thence south thirty feet, 30, thence south eighty-six degrees and forty-five minutes, 86° 45', west, three & forty-six and one half one hundredth 3 46½-100, chains, to the place of beginning, also the following described tract of land, situated in the same township, section and range, commencing at a point on the west line of West street in Hopkins addition to the town of Waterloo sixteen rods, 16, north of the point on said line and street intersected by the north line of Maple street, in said addition to said town, thence north eight 8 rods, thence west twenty rods, 20, thence south eight 8 rods, thence east twenty 20 rods, to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Auburn, July 3d, 1878. Pr. $21.25.

Mason's Self Sealing Jars, Porcelain Lined Tops, $1.25 per doz. at G. C. Ralston's.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 100 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittania Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladles, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

In the midst of oats harvest.

Threshing machines are at work.

Hay making is in order this week.

Monday—girl—8 pounds—Mrs. A. K. Grubb.

Old wheat 90c, new 80c, corn 30c, oats 20c.

Mr. Geo. Hazzard has returned from the west.

Six pounds of coffee for $1.00 at G. C. Ralston's.

Subscribe for the campaign COURIER. 50 cents cash.

W. B. McConnell, of Angola, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. H. E. Little is visiting her parents at Corunna.

Hank Long, of Kendalville, was in the city Monday.

There were no services at the M. E. church last Sabbath.

Now is the time to advertise; it's after harvest you know.

Mike Long, of Walkerton, was in the city several days this week.

Bargains in harness for the next 60 days, at G. Rhodenbaugh's.

Mechanics are at work on the new coal house in the court yard.

A family in the north part of town has received a new supply of GRUBB.

Two weeks ago, at New Castle, to Mrs. J. V. Hazzard, a girl—9 pounds.

Mr. J. R. Lanning has returned from his western trip somewhat indisposed.

Quite a flurry among the moneyed men of the town during the last few days.

Dr. Matheny has his office in the building north of Porter's grocery and bakery.

S. B. Bond, Esq., Prest. of the Fort Wayne National Bank, was in town Tuesday.

Hon. M. E. Forkner, a distinguished attorney of New Castle, Indiana, was in town Monday.

Take advantage of these cool nights,—we mean, get as much sleep as possible.

All harness sold by G. Rhodenbaugh are home-made. Call and examine for yourselves.

T. H. Mallory, Esq., of the Black Hills, is now the guest of his brother-in-law, Tom Mays.

The band of Gypsies encamped south of town were visited by the citizens in force last Sabbath.

We had the pleasure of meeting Judge Tousley at the Swineford House last Saturday evening.

The first new wheat was brought to this market last Saturday, and sold for 85 cents per bushel.

Coffee A Sugar 10c. per pound at G. C. Ralston's.

Two persons were immersed in Cedar Creek immediately east of town about noon last Sabbath.

Cucumbers in market. Peppermint drops and all the popular astringents will be in demand soon.

The Northern Indianian contains more original matter than any other paper received at this office.

The 38th O. V. I. will hold the annual re-union of the regiment at Napoleon, on the 3d of September.

Our LaOtto correspondent evidently has an eye on the political situation, judging from his items this week.

Tramps went through a car at the junction last Friday night and stole three pairs of boots. Happy tramp.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

Wax top jars 75c. per dozen at G. C. Ralston's.

The potato bug mourneth the departure of his last mess of greens, in some of the potato patches hereabout.

We had the pleasure of listening to an able discourse, delivered at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath by Rev. H. Johnson.

Get your smoked glass ready to look at the eclipse next Monday afternoon. Only partial in Indiana. Total in Colorado.

The best oak-tanned stock, made up by a first-class workman and warranted to give satisfaction, at G. Rhodenbaugh's.

Bear in mind that the Northern Indiana Fair will be held at Waterloo on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of October, 1878.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Kendalville, will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Rev. H. Johnson will fill Mr. Brown's pulpit at Kendalville.

The Gypsies departed northward last Tuesday evening. They are a high-toned crowd, with vehicles resembling menagerie cages, in splendor.

How can I have a clear and brilliant complexion? Simply by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and observing the rules of health. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

The gold fields of Morgan county, Indiana, are again attracting some attention. Several samples of dust have been exhibited and sold to Indianapolis jewelers.

Messrs. C. Beugnot & Co. are running their stave factory night and day. One of their hands, Mr Thos Broderick, worked 23 hours without stopping.—How's that for sand.

One of our greenback friends gave Charley Baxter a nickle for a copy of this week's Press, just to see how much he could abuse them. Charley has a peculiar love for the third party.

Hicksville is bound to have a fair this fall. $3000 has been subscribed to the enterprise, besides Mr. Edgerton has put his shoulder to the wheel, and offers to lease the ground free.

New portable steam engines and threshing machines are being sold by dealers in this place almost every day. The number sold this year will be larger than ever before. Auburn has a big trade in that line.

A Columbia City Bank announces to the public that Mexican silver dollars will only be taken for 95 cents, claiming that they are only worth 90 cents elsewhere. We will take them for an even hundred cents, on subscription.

An exchange says: "A conscientious householder in Troy, in filling up his census schedule, under the column headed, "Where Born," described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up-stairs."

Those children will never be Saviours.

List of unclaimed letters in the post-office, at Auburn, Ind., July 20th, 1878: Davies, L. A.; Holton, Mrs. Evaline; Kessler, J.; Kryder, Lucy A.; Smith, Wilson; Wilson, W. F.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

We understand there is a dirty stinking ditch in the west end of town, a regular hog-wallow. Such things should be looked after during the heated season of the year, the sanitary condition of the year demands it.

Mr. C. Kloiz, of this place, is general agent for the sale of the Dauntless Sewing Machine in DeKalb and Allen counties. If you want a first-class, light-running machine for a low price, give him a call.

As spiritous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully effect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

We call attention to the new advertisement of "Davenport the Druggist," in this issue. Mr. Davenport is always wide-awake in the interest of his customers, he keeps everything in the drug and toilet line, and sells at panic prices. Give him a call.

Harvest is over and everything is lovely at the extensive wholesale and retail establishment of J. E. Shilling.—The large demand for first-class harness, collars and saddles, has induced the proprietor to increase his former supply, and reduce prices accordingly. See his advertisement in another column.

The COURIER will be furnished to new subscribers in DeKalb county from now until November 1st. 1878, for the small sum of 50 cents, payable in advance.

Meeting Capt. C. O. Myers of the Standard, in Kendalville the other day, we noticed he carried rather an expensive cane for an editor, even more so than the one received by the former editor of this paper at Pleasant Lake. On inquiry we found his particular friends had presented him with a very handsome one, valued at $50. Worthily bestowed.

The excursion train from Fort Wayne to Chicago last week, left Valparaiso with nineteen coaches crowded to their utmost capacity. It was perhaps the largest passenger train that ever pulled into Chicago. Rev. Crossly, of Fort Wayne, was the originator of the movement; his ability as an excursion manager, makes every effort in that direction a success.

Temperance Pic-nic.

The first anniversary of the Sedan Temperance Reform Club will be held in the form of a pic-nic, in Michael Treesh's Grove, west of Sedan, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, August 1st, 1878. All friends of temperance are invited to attend and participate in the exercises of the day.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer has remodled the room over Davenport's Drug Store for the purpose of using the same as an office, which he will occupy in a few days. Those desiring his services professionally will please bear in mind that a change of location will be made soon.

DIED,—In this place of that terrible disease, consumption, Mrs. Kate O. Robinson, wife of J. Attwood Robinson and daughter of Samuel Heatly of Butler, aged 32 years, 6 months and 9 days. Funeral services to-day at 1:30 P. M., from the Baptist church by Rev. Mr. Ward.

Boys, when you go swimming observe the following rules:

1. Don't enter the water until you have cooled off.
2. Remain in only long enough to cleanse your person.
3. Make no attempt to swim long distances.
4. Take your bath very early in the morning or else wait until evening.

In the list of delegates to the Congressional Convention, published in the COURIER last week, the delegates from Waterloo precinct were omitted by the compositor, and the error was not discovered in reading proof. The following are the delegates from Waterloo precinct: M. Waterman, J. B. Hoover, R. Clutter, and Jerry Plum. We ask the gentlemen's pardon.

The Boot Upside Down will sell boots and shoes cheaper that ever for the next sixty days. We must have room for our fall goods. We are having made to order for the fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes ever brought to this county. Our prices are always below all competitors.

THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,
Auburn, Ind.

The little excitement relative to certain bankable paper, obtained here a few days ago, has subsided, and, as an evidence that depositors are not frightened, about $1000 were received yesterday on deposit. The well known character and financial standing of the officers of the bank will always secure for it the confidence it deserves.

DIED,—Cora, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Baxter, of Waterloo last Sunday Morning about two o'clock, aged 2 years and 8 months. Its sudden death was caused by spasms, induced by the oppressive weather. It came very near death's door a year ago, when cholera infantum, proved so fatal in this vicinity. The bereaved parents have our sympathies in the loss of their little darling.

A contemporary says truly: "Men will pay money to advertise their business in a hotel register to be distributed through the state, or in business directories hung up in bar-rooms or railroad depots, where it does them no good whatever, but utterly rufuse to pay anything to secure space in a weekly newspaper for their advertisement, which goes every week into the hands of those from whom their custom must come."

Excursion to Detroit.

The Ft. W., J. & S. R. R. will run a special train to the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, July 31st, 1878, leaving Auburn at 5:40 A. M., arriving at Detroit at 11:40 A. M. Fare for the round trip $2.00. The special train will leave Detroit about 5 o'clock in the evening. Persons desiring to remain over night can leave for home at 7 A. M. next day, excursion tickets being good on that train. A steam boat will be in waiting for those who desire a pleasant boat ride, for the small sum of 25 cents.

AUBURN, IND., July 24th, 1878.

As some reports have gained currency derogatory to the First National Bank of Auburn, it is hereby certified that the bank is in excellent condition in every respect, that all the notes and bills held by it are well secured, and that there is sufficient funds now in its vault to pay all demands that can be made upon it by its depositors. Thankful for the confidence and patronage heretofore received, we invite a continuation of the same.

J. H. FORD, President.
WM MCINTYRE, Cashier.

The following knockdown argument in favor of newspaper advertising, we clip from the Butler Record: "An exchange says, 'It is funny that when you ask a man to advertise, he generally declines with the statement that nobody will see it.'" "The above is as true as gospel, for we joked a certain party, in this place, who believes that advertising does not pay, in last week's Record, about getting a gratis sight at the show, by pinning a policeman's star on the lap of his coat, and he got very indignant, blew around like a mad bull, and ordered us to stop his paper, as he would not take a paper that would reveal to the whole county how he gained admission to the show."

Examine Root & Co's. advertisement. New attractions, new goods and new prices.

Newspaper Regulation.

1. Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether direct to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not—is reponsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper was taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

A New Industry.

Going down Main street the other day we stopped in at the building south of John Shaffer's wagon shops, and found several hands busily engaged in manufacturing scythe and cradle snaths, under the management of Mr. Umber and Sons. They have put in extensive machinery for the bending and shaping of these snaths, and can turn out a car load in a very short time. Mr. Umber informed us that he had orders for all he could make, and would have work for the entire season. He wants the farmers who have good ash and hickory timber, to bring in 100,000 sticks from which to make these snaths, for which he will pay cash. We wish the new enterprise success, and that it will be supplied with material and orders to keep it going the year round.

The trotting horse Rarus won another laural at Toledo last week. Rarus was called for his great effort to beat the best half mile record at 4 o'clock. His appearance created great enthusiasm, and it redoubled when without trouble in scoring he spun away on the race, but when the mile was completed and the time announced as 2:10, the excitement knew no bounds. The animal was almost picked up bodily by the delighted horsemen. This is one second quicker time than Rarus has ever trotted before on a half mile track, and two seconds better than Goldsmith Maid's. This heat establishes also a high reputation for the Toledo track, unquestionably one of the finest in the country.

John Splan, who drove Rarus, was as happy as a boy with a new suit. He did not, as contemplated give him a mate, but sent him alone, and declared that, with a mate, he could repeat the mile in 2:15. Of course, with this achievement, the match with Lulu was not thought of for a moment, and fell through. The great event of the turf is the topic every-where.

Destructive Fire at Defiance.

Last Sunday night fire was discovered in one of the best business blocks in Defiance, O. The firemen of that place being unable to subdue the flames, dispatches were sent to Fort Wayne and Napoleon for assistance. A Fort Wayne Sentinel reporter accompanied the special train, sent with apparatus from that place, and the following are the particulars as learned by him: "The fire originated about 10 o'clock in a frame livery stable owned by John Kisen and run by Ky Newman. This was completely destroyed with the contents, including Mr. Newman's household goods. He had no insurance, but the building was fully insured. The flames then swallowed up the boot and shoe store of A. Ritner, the saloons of G. J. Sincaro and C. Silbert, the Keystone block, a large brick structure owned by Wolford & Meyers, the Crosby House, a fine four-story-brick hotel and several other buildings. The fire laid waste the finest square in the city, and the total loss at a very moderate estimate is $50,000, some place it as high as $75,000. The jewelry store of G. Sumner and the hardware store of H. Brown were badly damaged by water.

The fire was the work of an incindiary.

The blow is a severe one to the beautiful and enterprising little city of Defiance, but the people of that place will doubtless, with their customary public spirit, soon repair their loss."

According to later advices, the loss is estimated at $35,000. Insurance $28,000.

LaOtto Items.

—Peters, of Auburn, has pitched his tent in LaOtto for the present.

—Dave Stonestreet has the best field of corn in Butler township so far as heard from.

—Quite a number of LaOttoites attended the Greenback Convention at Kendalville, and announce themselves well pleased with the convention, and the quiet way in which the candidates conducted themselves toward each other. There were no "kicking" aspirants there, all were meek and humble, honest and earnest men in every sense of the word. Let the poor down-trodden and oppressed laborer look up, for the time is at hand when wickedness, corruption, usurpation and fraud shall be swept from this land of the free and brave tax-paying, uncomplaining people. Away with oppression, bondholders, national banks, resumption acts and returning boards. Let us cease from following after false gods, drop the golden calf, and cling to the greenback religion, the one all powerful to save this country from ruin.

—A tramp "went for" Mrs. Yearian the other day and but for the timely arrival of John Weaver would have assaulted her, for what purpose the reader can surmise. The tramps are becoming too numerous entirely, and how to get rid of them is now the all-absorbing question.

STICER.

Around Us.

Warsaw is aspiring to Rome City notoriety, she has lakes, and why not be a summer resort?

David J. Miller, of Newbury, killed a calf about two weeks ago that was ten months old and weighed 410 pounds when dressed.—LaGrange Register.

We learn that a farmer living between this place and Albion, lost two horses while cutting wheat, on Monday. The heat was too much for them.—Ligonier Banner.

Last Thursday thirty-seven and a half bushels, machine measure, were threshed from one acre of wheat raised on the farm of Mr. George Bright. Who can beat it?—Wabash Courier.

A team of fine horses belonging to James Boggs, who resides near Inwood, were "sunstruck" Tuesday while being worked in a cornfield, from the effects of which they both died.—Plymouth Democrat.

[Special to the Fort Wayne News.]

HANNA, Ind., July 16.—A fatal case of sunstroke occurred here about 4 o'clock this p. m. It was one of our section men while at work on the section. A German, aged about 35, named John Zimmerman. No friends in this country.

The DeKalb county Bar Association pic-nic at Pleasant Lake to-day. All the lawyers and their families visit the beautiful lake and the cool shade of the park, and with games, boating, music, dancing and other recreations, will enjoy themselves immensely. We extend our thanks for their invitation to join them.—Steuben Republican.

Kendalville has several 'three minute' horses, but the trouble is we have no suitable place for displaying their speed.—Kendalville Standard.

And the probabilities are, that if you had a "suitable place" you would not have the "three minute" horses. Five minutes might catch some of them outside of the flag.

A gentleman who was driving a few miles north of Wabash, last Sunday, informed us that he saw a prostitute, not more than sixteen years of age, in company with eight villainous looking men. Two of the latter had hold of her arms and were conducting her to a heavy woods near the road. She appeard reluctant about going, but the devils roughly urged her forward.—Wabash Courier.

The Bryan, O., Argus give the following sure cure for warts: "If you are troubled with warts, steal a piece of your neighbor's dish rag, rub the wart gently, and repeat in solemn voice the following incantation: "Ana mana meno mike, para lona bona strike, bara wara walla wack, halico balico we no wack." The wart will go away when you do."

Friend Snyder, of the Pierceton Free Press, evidently knows how it is himself. Hear him: "Tombstone men might just as well lay in a stock of marble slabs for boys, for the "green apple" has already contracted with the M. D's. and the undertakers. Little boys, beware! go not where the progenitor of stomach aches abide; shun the green apple with its full grown worm, as thou wouldst shun thy father's hoe or ax, lest it seduce you with its voluptuous charms, and you fall with your hands crossed upon your equator, like Mr. and Mrs. Adam did, some years ago.

Sedan Items.

—Farmers have had to labor hard this year harvesting their wheat, as the crop is unusually heavy, and the weather somewhat unfavorable. We learn of one farmer, who being unable to bind his wheat during the day on account of its very ripe condition, bound and shocked on several evenings until nearly mid-night.

—The temperance society at this place met in extra session last Saturday evening and re-organized by electing new officers, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: President, Geo. M. Crane; Vice President, Wm. Shaffer; Secretary, Milton Chaney; Treasurer, Ross McIntyre; Marshals, N. McIntyre, J. W. Bateman; after which the society adjourned to meet in regular session next Friday evening.

RUENO.

Spencerville Items.

—Mr. P. Bishop has been quite ill for several days past.

—Republican township caucus next Saturday at 2 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Michigan, are visiting friends near town.

—J. A. Provines and C. A. Bishop, accompanied by their wives, take in Put-in Bay this week.

—Rev. T. Lancaster will hold a two day's meeting west of Concord Corners commencing on Saturday at 4 o'clock.

—The second quarterly meeting for Leo circuit will be held at Robinson Chapel on Saturday and Sunday next.

—Mrs. Hoffman, wife of C. V. Hoffman, was buried on Friday last. She has been an invalid for a number of years.

Read the "Breakfast Table." Subscription $2.00 per annum.

The people are all mad! The air is full of dissension and strife! The wheels of business are creaking fearfully, and the Ship of State is in a fog! The blue devils have taken possession of the country, and Momus has gone fishing with a slim supply of bait!

These things must not continue or life will become a hollow mockery! The people must be put in a good humor! The trouble with the atmosphere must be rectified! The wheels of business must be lubricated, and the "creak" taken out of 'em! The blue devils must be routed and "sat down upon," and the Ship of State towed into clear soundings. Momus must be better equipped, and things generally brought out of the chaotic muddle into which they have been dumped.

The BREAKFAST TABLE will provide for all this by making everybody's liver attend to business. Every edition is as full of spice and food for laughter as a boy's pocket of incongruities. Humor, fun, wit, pith and point run through it like mumps through a district school. It will convulse a man more completely than green apples or stale watermelon, and will either make him laugh or kill him. It will send Momus through the land like a yellow dog racing with a tin pan, and will make the people get up on their house-tops and fairly howl with joy. It will be as devoid of heavy topics as an editor's wallet of government bonds; light as biscuit, and breezy as the Cave of Winds. It will make people pay their bills as cheerfully as going to breakfast, and will prove of more enduring benefit to mankind than blue glass. Send 3 cent stamp for specimen copy.

JAS. L. RYMAN, Publisher,
31 2nd street, Cincinnati, O.

The Michigan Democrats are for hard money; the Indiana Democrats for soft money. What a consistent party.—Ft. Wayne Enterprise.

The Indiana Democrats are not responsible for the suicidal policy of the Democracy of Michigan, yet we regard the action of the Democracy in the two states named equally as consistent as the greenbackers of the Fort Wayne district, who have nominated, and are now urging the election of, a banker and bloated capitalist for Congress. Studebaker, their candidate, always has been and is now (at heart) a radical of the true blue Sherman sort, and no doubt will be endorsed by his own party for the same place on the Republican ticket. The Enterprise which is now so enthusiastically engaged in Studebakers behalf was recently started as an independent-republican-Texas-land-advertising-surplusage of Fort Wayne journalism; and perhaps its publishers with their profits as Texas land agents, the "stake" received from the Republican party, the subscription paid by unsuspecting greenbackers and John Studebaker's MONEY, will be able to continue the publication of their Texas descriptive circular at least until after the October election. The following is a part of Studebaker's address to the people of the Twelfth District: "It has been about twenty years since I sold my store to George Arnold & Co., and started the Exchange Bank. I conducted this bank about four years, or until about 1862, when I started a National Bank, and run the same about five years. I then closed up the National Bank, and resuscited the Exchange Bank in which I am still doing business in the town of Bluffton. My reasons for closing the First National Bank of Bluffton, are as follows: The law regulating National Banks rendered it impossible for any one business man to borrow of so small a bank as ours as much money as was necessary to carry on his business, and he was compelled to negotiate loans elsewhere, and then the bank had more money than it could use at home and had to seek parties outside of Wells county to lend money to. After the National Bank was closed up, the business men of Bluffton could be accommodated in the Bluffton Exchange Bank with all the money they wanted."

Joseph Brackenridge, one of the elite of Fort Wayne society, for a number of years connected with the post office at that place as register clerk, was arrested last week by detectives who had been shadowing him for some time in the belief that he was guilty of opening registered letters and stealing the contents. A scheme was formed to ensnare him which proved successful. He made a written acknowledgment of his guilt, and gave bond in the sum of $3000 for his appearance in the United States Court at Indianapolis. He is supposed to have appropriated $2500 to $3000 in the last two years.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's more talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Got, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE MODEL CHURCH.

Well, wife, I've found the model church! I worshiped there to-day;
It made me think of good old times, before my hairs were gray.
The meetin'-house was finer built than they were years ago;
But then I found, when I went in, it wasn't built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me 'way back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf, as well as old and poor.
He must have been a Christian, for he led me boldly through
The long aisle of that pleasant church to find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singin'—it had the old-time ring—
The preacher said with trumpet voice, "Let all the people sing;"
The tune was "Coronation," and the music upward rolled
Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

My [illegible] seemed to melt away, my spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, trembling voice with that melodious choir,
And sang, as in my youthful days, "Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost want to lay aside this weather-beaten form
And anchor in the blessed port forever from the storm.

The preachin'! well, I can't just tell all that the preacher said;
I know it wasn't written, I know it wasn't read;
He hadn't time to read, for the lightnin' of his eye
Went passing 'long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by.

The sermon wasn't flowery, 'twas simple gospel truth,
It fitted poor old men like me, it fitted hopeful youth,
'Twas full of consolation for weary hearts that bleed,
'Twas full of invitations to Christ—and not to creed.

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences straight at the finest pews,
And, though I can't see very well, I saw the falling tear
That told me hell was some way off, and heaven very near.

How swift the golden moments fled within that holy place;
How brightly beamed the light of heaven from every happy face!
Again I longed for that sweet time when friend shall meet with friend,
When congregations ne'er break up and Sabbaths have no end.

I hope to meet that minister, the congregation, too,
In the dear home beyond the skies, that shines from heaven's blue,
I doubt not I'll remember, beyond life's evening gray,
The face of God's dear servant who proclaimed His word to-day.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought, the victory be won,
The shining goal is just ahead, the race is nearly run,
O'er the river we are nearin' they are throngin' to the shore
To shout our safe arrival where the weary weep no more.

THE BOX TUNNEL.

BY CHARLES READE.

The 10:15 train glided from Paddington, May 7, 1847. In the left compartment of a certain first-class carriage were four passengers; of these two were worth description. The lady had a smooth, white, delicate brow, strongly marked eyebrows, long lashes, eyes that seemed to change color, and a good-sized, delicious mouth, with teeth as white as milk. A man could not see her nose for her eyes and mouth; her own sex could and would have told us some nonsense about it. She wore an unpretending grayish dress, buttoned to the throat with lozenge-shaped buttons, and a Scottish shawl that agreeably evaded color. She was like a duck, so tight her plain feathers fitted her, and there she sat, smooth, snug, and delicious, with a book in her hand, and a soupcon of her wrist just visible as she held it. Her opposite neighbor was what I call a good style of man—the more to his credit, since he belonged to a corporation that frequently turns out the worst imaginable style of young men. He was a cavalry officer, aged 25. He had a mustache, but not a very repulsive one; not one of those subnasal pigtails on which soup is suspended like dew on a shrub; it was short, thick, and black as a coal. His teeth had not yet been turned by tobacco smoke to the color of juice; his clothes did not stick to nor hang to him; he had an engaging smile, and, what I liked the dog for, his vanity, which was inordinate, was in its proper place, his heart, not in his face, jostling mine and other people's who have none—in a word, he was what one oftener hears of than meets—a young gentleman. He was conversing in an animated whisper with a companion, a fellow officer; they were talking about what it is far better not to—women. Our friend clearly did not wish to be overheard; for he cast ever and anon a furtive glance at his fair vis-a-vis and lowered his voice. She seemed completely absorbed in her book, and that reassured him. At last the two soldiers came down to a whisper (the truth must be told); the one who got down at Slough, and was lost to posterity, bet ten pounds to three that he who was going down with us to Bath and immortality would not kiss either of the ladies opposite on the road. "Done, done!" Now I am sorry a man I have hitherto praised should have lent himself, even in a whisper, to such a speculation; "but nobody is wise at all hours," not even when the clock is striking five and twenty; and you are to consider his profession, his good looks, and the temptation—ten to three.

After Slough the party was reduced to three; at Twyford one lady dropped her handkerchief; Capt. Dolignan fell on it like a lamb; two or three words were interchanged on this occasion. At Reading the Marlborough of our tale made one of the safe investments of that day, he bought a *Times* and *Punch*; the latter full of steel-pen thrusts and woodcuts. Valor and beauty deigned to laugh at some inflamed humbug or other punctured by *Punch*. Now laughing together thaws our human ice—at Swindon it was a talking match—at Swindon who so devoted as Capt. Dolignan?—he handed them out—he souped them—he tough-chickened them—he brandied and cochinealed one, and he brandied and burnt-sugared the other; on their return to the carriage, one lady passed into the inner compartment to inspect a certain gentleman's seat on that side of the line.

Reader, had it been you or I, the beauty would have been the deserter, the average one would have stayed with us till all was blue, ourselves included; not more surely does our slice of bread and butter, when it escapes from our hand, revolve it ever so often, alight face downward on the carpet. But this was a bit of a fop, Adonis, dragoon—so Venus remained in tete-a-tete with him. You have seen a dog meet an unknown female of his species, how handsome, how *empresse*, how expressive he becomes; such was the Dolignan after Swindon, and, to do the dog justice, he got handsomer and handsomer; and you have seen a cat conscious of approaching cream—such was Miss Haythorn; she became demurer and demurer; presently our Captain looked out of the window and laughed; this elicited an inquiring look from Haythorn.

"We are only a mile from the Box Tunnel."

"Do you always laugh a mile from the Box Tunnel?" said the lady.

"Invariably."

"What for?"

"Why, hem! it is a gentleman's joke."

Capt. Dolignan then recounted to Miss Haythorn the following:

"A lady and her husband sat together going through the Box Tunnel—there was one gentleman opposite; it was pitch dark; after the tunnel the lady said, 'George, how absurd of you to salute me going through the tunnel.' 'I did no such thing.' 'You didn't?' 'No! why?' 'Because somehow I thought you did?'"

Here Capt. Dolignan laughed and endeavored to lead his companion to laugh, but it was not to be done. The train entered the tunnel.

Miss Haythorn—Ah!

Dolignan—What is the matter?

Miss Haythorn—I am frightened.

Dolignan (moving to her side)—Pray do not be alarmed; I am near you.

Miss Haythorn—You are near me—very near me, indeed, Capt. Dolignan.

Dolignan—You know my name?

Miss Haythorn—I heard you mention it. I wish we were out of this dark place.

Dolignan—I could be content to spend hours here, reassuring you, my dear lady.

Miss Haythorn—Nonsense!

Dolignan—Pweep! (Grave reader, do not put your lips to the next pretty creature you meet, or you will understand what this means.)

Miss Haythorn—Ee! Ee!

Friend—What is the matter?

Miss Haythorn—Open the door! Open the door!

There was a sound of hurried whispers, the door was shut, and the blind pulled down with hostile sharpness.

If any critic falls on me for putting inarticulate sounds in a dialogue as above, I answer, with all the insolence I can command at present, "Hit boys as big as yourself;" bigger, perhaps, such as Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes; they began it, and I learned it of them, sore against my will.

Miss Haythorn's scream lost most of its effect because the engine whistled 40,000 murders at the same moment; and fictitious grief makes itself heard when real cannot.

Between the tunnel and Bath our young friend had time to ask whether his conduct had been marked by that delicate reserve which is supposed to distinguish the perfect gentleman.

With a long face, real or feigned, he held open the door; his late friends attempted to escape on the other side—impossible! they must pass him. She whom he had insulted (Latin for kissed) deposited somewhere at his feet a look of gentle, blushing reproach; the other, whom he had not insulted, darted red-hot daggers at him from her eyes; and so they parted.

It was, perhaps, fortunate for Dolignan that he had the grace to be a friend to Major Hoskyns of his regiment, a veteran laughed at by the youngsters, for the Major was too apt to look coldly upon billiard-balls and cigars; he had seen cannon-balls and linstocks. He had also, to tell the truth, swallowed a good bit of the mess-room poker, which made it as impossible for Major Hoskyns to descend to an ungentlemanlike work or action as to brush his own trousers beneath the knee.

Capt. Dolignan told this gentleman his story in gleeful accents, but Maj. Hoskyns heard him coldly, and as coldly answered that he had known a man to lose his life for the same thing.

"That is nothing," continued the Major, "but, unfortunately, he deserved to lose it."

At this, blood mounted to the younger man's temples; and his senior added, "I mean to say he was 35; you, I presume, are 21!"

"Twenty-five."

"That is much the same thing; you will be advised by me?"

"If you will advise me."

"Speak to no one of this, and send White the £3, that he may think you have lost the bet."

"That is hard, when I won it."

"Do it, for all that, sir."

Let the disbelievers in human perfectibility know that this dragoon, capable of a blush, did this virtuous action, albeit with violent reluctance; and this was his first damper. A week after the events he was at a ball. He was in that state of factitious discontent which belongs to us amiable English. He was looking in vain for a lady, equal in personal attraction to the idea he had formed of George Dolignan as a man, when suddenly there glided past him a most delightful vision! a lady whose beauty and symmetry took him by the eyes—another look: "It can't be! Yes, it is!" Miss Haythorn (not that he knew her name)! but what an apotheosis!

The duck had become a peahen—radiant, dazzling, she looked twice as beautiful and almost twice as large as before. He lost sight of her. He found her again. She was so lovely she made him ill—and he, alone, must not dance with her, speak to her. If he had been content to begin her acquaintance the usual way it might have ended in kissing; it must end in nothing. As she danced, sparks of beauty fell from her on all around, but him—she did not see him; it was clear she never would see him—one gentleman was particularly assiduous; she smiled on his assiduity; he was ugly, but she smiled on him. Dolignan was surprised at his success, his ill taste, his ugliness, his impertinence. Dolignan at last found himself injured; "who was this man? and what right had he to go on so? He never kissed her, I suppose," said Dolle. Dolignan could not prove it, but he felt that somehow the rights of property were invaded. He went home and dreamed of Miss Haythorn, and hated all the ugly successful. He spent a fortnight trying to find out who his beauty was—he never could encounter her again. At last he heard of her in this way: A lawyer's clerk paid him a little visit and commenced a little action against him in the name of Miss Haythorn, for insulting her in a railway train.

The young gentleman was shocked; endeavored to soften the lawyer's clerk; that machine did not thoroughly comprehend the meaning of the term. The lady's name, however, was at last revealed by this untoward incident; from her name to her address was but a short step, and the same day our crestfallen hero lay in wait at her door, and many a succeeding day, without effect. But one fine afternoon she issued forth quite naturally, as if she did it every day, and walked briskly on the parade. Dolignan did the same; met and passed her many times on the parade, and searched for pity in her eyes, but found neither look nor recognition, nor any other sentiment; for all this she walked and walked, till all the other promenaders were tired and gone. Then her culprit summoned resolution, and, taking off his hat, with a voice for the first time tremulous, besought permission to address her. She stopped, blushed, and neither acknowledged nor disowned his acquaintance. He blushed, stammered out how ashamed he was, how he deserved to be punished, how he was punished, how little she knew how unhappy he was, and concluded by begging her not to let all the world know the disgrace of a man who was already mortified enough by the loss of her acquaintance. She asked an explanation; he told her of the action that had been commenced in her name; she gently shrugged her shoulders and said, "How stupid they are!" Emboldened by this, he begged to know whether or not a life of distant, unpretending devotion would, after a lapse of years, erase the memory of his madness—his crime!

"She did not know!"

"She must now bid him adieu, as she had some preparations to make for a ball in the Crescent, where everybody was to be." They parted and Dolignan determined to be at the ball where everybody was to be. He was there, and, after some time, he obtained an introduction to Miss Haythorn, and he danced with her. Her manner was gracious. With the wonderful tact of her sex, she seemed to have commenced the acquaintance that evening. That night, for the first time, Dolignan was in love. I will spare the reader all a lover's arts, by which he succeeded in dining where she dined, in dancing where she danced, in overtaking her by accident when she rode. His devotion followed her to church, where the dragoon was rewarded by learning there is a world where they neither polk nor smoke—the two capital abominations of this one.

He made an acquaintance with her uncle, who liked him, and he saw, at last, with joy, that her eye loved to dwell upon him, when she thought he did not observe her. It was three months after the Box Tunnel that Capt. Dolignan called upon Capt. Haythorn, R. N., whom he had met twice in his life, and slightly propitiated by violently listening to a cutting-out expedition; he called, and, in the usual way, asked permission to pay his addresses to his daughter. The worthy Captain straightway began doing quarter-deck, when suddenly he was summoned from the apartment by a mysterious message. On his return he announced, with a total change of voice, that "It was all right, and the visitor might run alongside as soon as he chose." My reader has divined the truth; this nautical commander, terrible to the foe, was in complete and happy subjugation to his daughter, our heroine.

As he was taking his leave, Dolignan saw his divinity glide into the drawing-room. He followed her, observed a sweet consciousness deepen into confusion—she tried to laugh, and cried instead, and then she smiled again; when he kissed her hand at the door it was "George" and "Marian" instead of "Captain" this and "Miss" the other.

A reasonable time after this (for my tale is merciful and skips formalities and torturing delays), these two were very happy; they were once more upon the railroad, going to enjoy their honeymoon all by themselves. Marian Dolignan was dressed just as before—duck-like and delicious; all bright except her clothes; but George sat beside her this time instead of opposite; and she drank him in gently from her eyelashes.

"Marian," said George, "married people should tell each other all. Will you ever forgive me if I own to you; no—"

"Yes; yes!"

"Well, then, you remember the Box Tunnel." (This was the first allusion he had ventured to it.) "I am ashamed to say I had £3 to £10 with White I would kiss one of you two ladies," and George, pathetic externally, chuckled within.

"I know that, George; I overheard you," was the demure reply.

"Oh! you overheard me! impossible."

"And did you not hear me whisper to my companion? I made a bet with her."

"You made a bet! how singular! What was it?"

"Only a pair of gloves, George."

"Yes, I know; but what about it?"

"That if you did, you should be my husband, dearest."

"Oh, but stay; then you could not have been so very angry with me, love. Why, dearest, then you brought that action against me?"

Mrs. Dolignan looked down.

"I was afraid you were forgetting me! George, you will never forgive me?"

"Sweet angel, why, here is the Box Tunnel!"

Now, reader—fie! no! no such thing! you can't expect to be indulged in this way every time we come to a dark place. Besides, it is not the thing. Consider, two sensible married people. No such phenomenon, I assure, took place. No scream in hopeless rivalry of the engine—this time!

Another important improvement in connection with our Western lake commerce was completed on the Fourth of July—the Sturgeon Bay ship canal, which, by a short cut, connects Lake Michigan with Green bay, Wis., saving a long distance of navigation.

A PARIS MENAGERIE.

A Cage Full of Lions Fresh from the Jungle—Their Remarkable History as Told in Paris.

[Paris Cor. Boston Advertiser.]

An exhibition which will be of unusual interest is already near completion. In a vacant lot situated between the Hippodrome and the Champs de Mars, a menagerie—such as has never been seen in Europe—is to be open during the next three months. It will, undoubtedly, be curious and interesting, but I doubt if the capture of any one of its animals has such a history as the lions about to appear at Porte Saint Martin Theater. I am indebted to M. d'Ennery, one of the authors of the "Tour du Monde," for the following particulars: These superb animals have never formed part of any menagerie, and have retained all their terrible savageness. It is a hunter, and not a trainer, who accompanies them. Macomo, a large, powerful negro of Central Africa, made himself master of these superb animals in the following manner: He had been informed of the nightly presence of a lion in his neighborhood. He lost no time in arming himself with a long cutlass, and, dragging a young ox after him, arrived at the appointed place. At the usual hour his majesty appeared. The moon was at its full, and the strange trio saw one another as in broad day. The lion gave utterance to a deep, significant growl, looked from the man to the ox, and flourished his great tail. Macomo remained perfectly quiet for an instant, then, suddenly plunging his cutlass into the ox, he raised him in his vigorous arms and threw him at the lion's feet. The wild beast made a bound, sprung upon the bleeding body, caressing it for a moment as a cat does a mouse, and then, giving expression to stifled growls of joy, he drank the blood and crushed the bones. And Macomo, what was he doing all this time? Seated quietly a few steps from his guest, he opened a little sack from which he took a bit of corn bread and dry figs, and began his own frugal repast. When his hunger began to be satisfied, the lion raised his head and looked at the man. Their eyes met. Those of the lion were filled with surprise. Those of the man were calm and smiling. The lion returned to his supper. When he was completely satisfied he rose; Macomo did likewise. The lion made three or four steps toward Macomo, who remained motionless, and, looking once more at his ox, which was but partially devoured, his eyes seemed to say, "This belongs to me." Macomo bowed. A last glance, friendly this time, and the lion quietly went his way, leaving Macomo to return to his home. On the following evening, at the same hour, the African returned to the place of meeting, where the half-devoured carcass still lay, and, shortly afterward, the lion made his appearance, but not alone this time. As the hunter had foreseen, he came accompanied by family and friends. They were four in number, two lions, a lioness and lion's whelp. The repast was served, but not as on the previous evening, in the open air. Macomo had built an arbor covered with vines, banana and palm leaves, and into this pretty dining-room his guests entered fearlessly. Then crawling noiselessly within reach of a hidden spring, Macomo touched it and his four lions suddenly found themselves imprisoned in a strong iron cage, whose bars had been hidden beneath green leaves. Friends were near at hand to aid in removing the four lions upon a cart, and they were about to commence their work when they perceived a new lioness, crouched down upon the sand and licking her whelp between the iron bars. When the men raised the cage upon the cart, she looked at them beseechingly, and when they all marched on she followed at a short distance, with drooping head and tearful eyes; and thus it is that we have five lions instead of four at the Theater Porte Saint Martin, five terrible, ferocious beasts, ready to revolt at any moment; and, although Macomo enters their cage and dominates them to a certain extent, they have not forgiven him for having taken advantage of their confidence in him, and would ask nothing better than to treat him as Lucas was treated by his seven lions in the last days of the old Hippodrome—simply tear him to pieces.

Thurlow Weed on Lincoln, Clay and Greeley.

"Whom do you regard as the greatest men of your time?" "Well, that would be difficult to tell. All such things are comparative. I could name a great many men who have served their country and their time with eminent ability. But a man's public usefulness depends largely on circumstances. Mr. Lincoln, for instance, had a great opportunity, and he was equal to it. If circumstances had not found him, if he had not been the right man, at the right time, in the right place, he would have remained in obscurity all his life. I regard Henry Clay as foremost among the men laboring all their lives to elevate themselves, and who labored always for the object by promoting the welfare of the country and the interests of the people. Horace Greeley labored with equally pure motives, as I think, up to the point where he allowed his ambition to rule him. I knew him intimately for years. A truer, more useful and more devoted practical philosopher I never knew. He labored with a single eye and a single heart and both hands for the good, till he thought he could be still more useful in office. He was a frank, honest man, with nothing tricky about him. The very moment he found his aspirations in conflict with those of Mr. Seward, he wrote that well-known letter dissolving the political partnership which had existed between us."—*Interview with Thurlow Weed.*

Oleomargarine.

The microscope is summoned to the defense of oleomargarine. Prof. Arnold, of the University Medical College in New York, testifies that he has made a careful examination, and finds "the oleomargarine butter to consist of exceedingly clear and beautiful oil globules, a sufficient proof of its purity," while some ordinarily rancid butter "shows very nicely the granular and irregular oil-globule character of decomposing fat." Prof. Brewer, of Yale College, goes still further, and declares that, "So far as chemistry and common sense suggests, I see no reason why it should not be as wholesome and as nutritious as cream butter, and will so believe unless its actual use demonstrates to the contrary." Yet we suspect that, in spite of the carelessness and filth of many dairies, it will be long before the popular prejudice in favor of cow's butter will accept the purest and most wholesome oleomargarine as its equal.

Consumption---A New Remedy Suggested.

Medical men have known for a long time that the best remedies for consumption were plenty of pure air, sunshine, and exercise, and also food that contained much carbon. Cod-liver oil has been a favorite remedy, and has done good in prolonging the lives of consumptives, and putting off the approach of the grim monster. The virtues of other remedies are in proportion to the amount of carbon they can infuse into the system to feed the consuming flame that wastes the body. The theory is that the internal fever burns up the carbon in the blood faster than the food eaten can replace it. The disease then preys on the fatty substances of the body, and destroys the lungs, and eventually life. In short, there is not oil enough in the lamp for the wick, and the latter is burnt and the light goes out. The Chicago *Tribune* prints an interesting letter from Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapolis, Minn., on this subject, in which he makes public a prescription which he declares has produced excellent effects, to his personal knowledge. This is his prescription:

One-half pound finely-cut-up beefsteak (fresh);
One drachm pulverized charcoal;
Four ounces pulverized sugar;
Four ounces rye whisky;
One pint boiling water.

Mix all together, let it stand in a cool place over night, and give from one to two teaspoonfuls liquid and meat—before each meal.

I have used this preparation very frequently, and have never found it act otherwise than beneficially. The dose should be small at first, until the stomach becomes used to it, and then gradually increased.

This remedy has, at least, the merit of simplicity. Any one can try it.

A Philosophical Tramp.

* * * The younger tramp appeared to be somewhat disheartened, and was grumbling that he did not like to be kicked about like a dog. The elder tramp, a large man with a rather cheerful face, but very ragged exterior, rebuked his companion in a way that showed how the average professional tramp views his situation. "I tell you," said he, with a careless glance at the apparently inattentive Craig, "you ought to be glad to have such good times. Here, take a drink and don't be a fool. I've been on the road now several years, and I don't want a better life. I get a living, and that's all a man wants. Now, look at those poor devils hurrying along to and from work. They slave all day, and worry about it if they don't get a chance to do it. They work all day, year in and year out, and give all the grub we need to such chaps as me without thinking much about it. You and I lay here and sun ourselves, for this is the chilliest June I ever saw, and sleeping out this forenoon near the river made me feel cold. Will I catch cold from last night's rain? Well, suppose I do; I'm drying off and warming up now, and if I have whisky enough I'll drive out the cold. I tell you there's no danger of any man starving to death in this country if he ain't ashamed to wear ragged clothes and has cheek enough to ask for grub. These folks will toil and slave to support us, and why shouldn't they if they are fools enough?" And the tramp laughed heartily and passed the bottle to his companion, who was soon also in the best of humor.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

A Russian Solomon.

A Solomon has arisen in one of the Baltic provinces of Russia to reconcile a pair of wrangling women—fish-women at that. He is a Lieutenant Colonel, assigned to duty as Chief of Police. He knew that preaching would be of no use whatever where the hearers were two women, who were cursing one another at the rate of 120 words a minute, and who were only prevented from tearing one another's faces by the strong arm of the policeman. "You must be locked up in one and the same cell until you have kissed each other." This was invariably the sentence of the new magistrate in every case of female broil which was brought before him. He knew that, although kissing one another is a habit with male Russians, it is not so with the women of Muscovy, least of all with the fishwives. The women were hurried off, railed for a time louder than ever, protested that they would die sooner than give this humiliating sign of reconciliation, and then, after a few hours' confinement, called the jailer and informed him that they had kissed. They were informed that they must repeat the kiss publicly in the open market-place. A small fine was taken from each, and they were compelled, in the midst of their sisters in trade, to kiss each other three times.

Persecution of Jews.

The town of Kabich, in Russian Poland, has just been the scene of a massacre of Jews. A mob of the Christian population, instigated by a lot of men in debt to the Jews, who circulated the story that the Jews performed unholy and horrible rites at their feast of the Passover, took possession of the town, rifled the shops and dwellings of the Jews, maltreated the women, killed eight or ten men who attempted to defend the honor of their wives, beat and wounded scores of others, forced open the doors of the two synagogues, destroyed the ark and the scrolls of the law and fired the building. This is not the first time that the Christians there have taken this method of paying their debts.

Thurlow Weed is one of the largest and most muscular of the editorial fraternity. This remark of course applies to his earlier days, for he now feels the effect of time. He is just three years younger than Bryant, having been born in 1797, and considering his age, he is in remarkable preservation.

Spain has again commenced to use the island of Cuba for her pecuniary benefit. A loan of 20,000,000 francs, just negotiated with the French Syndicate, is secured by pledges on anticipated Cuban customs, from which source little or no revenue has been derived for ten years or more.

WHEN YOU WERE SEVENTEEN.

BY JOEL BURNS.

When the hay was mown, Maggie,
  In the years long ago,
And while the western sky was rich
  With sunset's rosy glow,
Then hand in hand close-linked we passed
  The dewy ricks between,
And I was one-and-twenty, Mag
  And you were seventeen.

Your voice was low and sweet, Maggie,
  Your wavy hair was brown;
Your cheek was like the wild red rose
  That showered its petals down;
Your eyes were like the blue speedwell,
  With dewy moisture's sheen,
When I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
  And you were seventeen.

The spring was in our hearts, Maggie,
  And all its hopes were ours;
And we were children in the fields,
  Among the opening flowers.
Aye; life was like a summer day
  Amid the woodlands green,
For I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
  And you were seventeen.

The years have come and gone, Maggie,
  With sunshine and with shade;
And silvered is the silken hair
  [illegible]
In many a soft and wayward tress—
  The fairest ever seen—
When I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
  And you were seventeen.

Though gentle changing Time, Maggie,
  Has touched you in his flight,
Your voice has still the old sweet tone,
  Your eye the old love-light.
And years can never, never change
  The heart you gave, I ween,
When I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
  And you were seventeen.

PITH AND POINT.

Mill-due: The miller's toll.

Fine talk: "$25 and costs."

A test kase: A sample cheese.

A strapping fellow: The barber.

A dyeing request: Please color my coat.

The sea-side: The front of your head.

A "strong" man may be a "rank" coward.

Of course miners are crazy when they lose their mines.

Pawnbrokers prefer parties who are without *redeeming* qualities.

An editor in Cincinnati, puffing air-tight coffins, said: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

Sunday-school teacher—"Who was the strongest man?" Boy—"Jonah; because the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down."

"Hullo, Spifkins, how is it you're not dancing?" Spifkins—"Haven't the heart to, you know my girl's ill." "Aw! cutting her teeth, I presume."—*London Fun.*

Uncle Remus and his sable disciples don't see the value of the phonograph—"one of dese yer what's-his-names w'at you holler into one year and it comes out at de udder."

A little girl, after conning over James, i., 8, for a long while, at last triumphantly recited it as follows: "A double-and-twisted man is under the stable all his days."

"I suppose," said little 5-years-old, in her quiet, thoughtful way—"I suppose there are men under ground that push up the flowers, don't you, mamma?"—*Boston Transcript.*

"John," said a Cockney solicitor to his son, "I see you'll never do for an attorney, you have no henergy." "Skuse me, father," said John, "what I want is some of your chickanary."

Two little girls were comparing progress in catechism study. "I have got to original sin," said one. "How far have you got?" "Oh, I'm beyond redemption," said the other.

An Irishman was told by a teacher that his charge for tuition was two guineas the first month, and one guinea the second. "Then, be jabers," said Pat, "I'll begin the second month now."

Up to the hour of his death, Col. Stone, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, pointed with pride to the fact that he was the only man whom William Cullen Bryant ever cowhided.—*Oil City Derrick.*

When Beau Nash was sick, the doctor asked him if he had followed his prescription. "No, doctor," said Nash, "if I had I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of the second-story window."

Edison is accused of being the father of invention. We have no desire to open up a fresh scandal, but if Edison is the father of invention it is the duty of necessity to show her marriage certificate, if she has one.

"Speaking of the different kinds of taxes," queried the teacher, "what kind is it where whisky is taxed?" "I know," said one boy, holding up his hand. "Well, what is it?" "Sin-tax," shouted the young grammarian.

A wag tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf was male or female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male"—looking the questioner full in the face—"yet alive in the flesh before me."

He was a school-boy of 11, and had a mind full of interrogation points. When he asked his teacher, "Who was Ocles, and what was he cursed for?" his instructor nearly split his head thinking before it occurred to him that his pupil referred to Damocles.

Married, in Chicago, Mr. William Blatt to Miss Frances Lamm:

A little Lamm has got her Blatt,
  No more a Lamm is she,
But she Will Blatt in spite of that—
  Her nature 'tis, you see;
And if she'd lost her lovely Blatt,
  A Lamm she still would be.

—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

Little Binks (to unsteady party who had lurched heavily against him)—"I beg your pardon, I'm sure, but I'm very shortsighted." Dissipated stranger—"Do' mensh't, shir—I've met goo' many shor'sighted peopl'sh morn, bu' you're firsh gen'ish made 'shli'st 'poligy!"—*Punch.*

David Trumbull, the Yale oarsman who was drowned while trying to save a child, was a student of the Theological School, aged 25, had pulled seven in the college boat only a couple of days before, and was a remarkably swift runner. He came of the same Connecticut stock whence sprung Jonathan Trumbull, of Revolutionary fame; John Trumbull, the painter; and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull.

Garibaldi gets his mail once a week, and it generally averages 600 letters and as many papers.

SABBATH READING.

The Foreshadowing.

Some thought flies, day by day,
Of coming rest,
As birds that far away
Seek their true nest;
'Tis but a feeling, yet
It sounds within,
That all sad hours will set
And joy begin.

We know how much we feel
Wearied, yet sure
That all pain can reveal
Returns no more;
That, like a journey done,
The tired feet
Shall, with the fading sun,
Find rest complete.

We toil on, day by day,
For others' good,
To find ourselves astray,
Misunderstood;
And still the thankless task
Goes on each hour,
And all that we can ask
Is grace and power.

Grace to contend with wrong,
And power to toil;
To lift, though worn, a song
Above the soil;
And when our earthward gaze
Sees rocks and scars,
Our upward glance we raise
To worlds of stars.

And oft the good we do
For others here
Is ever kept in view,
And held most dear.
The after-time shall show
Its fruit to Thee,
Whose faith and love could throw
Bread on the sea.

And music in the soul
Sings soft and low,
That, under Time's control,
All troubles go;
That here where shadows fall
Toward darkest night,
That there the voices call
To cloudless light.

—*E. B. Russell, in New York Observer.*

Four Sermons.

Sermon I.—To Preachers. So thou, Oh son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me. When I say unto the wicked, Oh wicked man, thou shalt surely die, if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his ways, that wicked man shall die in his iniquities, but his blood will I require at thine hand. Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it, if he does not turn from his way he shall die in his iniquities; but thou hast delivered thy soul. Say unto them, As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live. Turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways, for why will ye die, Oh house of Israel?

Sermon II.—To Christians. Therefore, thou son of man, say unto the children of thy people, The righteousness of the righteous shall not deliver him in the day of his transgression. As for the wickedness of the wicked, he shall not fall thereby in the day that he turneth from his wickedness; neither shall the righteous be able to live for his righteousness in the day that he sinneth. When I shall say to the righteous, He shall surely live, if he trust to his own righteousness, and commit iniquity, all his righteousness shall not be remembered; but for his iniquity that he hath committed, he shall die for it.

Sermom III.—To Sinners. Again, when I say to the wicked, thou shalt surely die, if he turn from his sin and do that which is lawful and right; if the wicked restore the pledge, give again that he had robbed, walk in the statutes of life, without committing iniquity, he shall surely live, he shall not die. None of his sins that he hath committed shall be mentioned unto him. He hath done that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live.

Sermon IV.—To Our Wise Men. Yet the children of thy people say: The way of the Lord is not equal; but as for them their way is not equal. When the righteous turneth from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, he shall even die thereby; but if the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby. Yet ye say the way of the Lord is not equal. O ye house of Israel, I will judge you every one after his ways. Chap. xxxviii. 7-20.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

Christianity and the Children.

God, in all ages, has manifested a special interest in, and care for, the children. We may well call Him "Father." At the giving of the law from Sinai the little ones were remembered: "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk about them when thou sittest in thine house," etc. Deut. vi. 7. Oh, that Christians would speak more to each other in their own home about spiritual things, and especially in the presence of the children. God manifest in the flesh took an equally intense delight in the children. We can see them in imagination climbing on his knee, and nestling in his bosom, while he smiles sweetly on them and permitted them to feel the beatings of his loving heart. We cannot forget his parting command to Peter, and through Peter to every disciple: "Feed my lambs."

Christianity is the only religion in the world that lovingly cares for the children. Mohammedanism despises them. Brahmanism and Hindooism were wont to leave to die, or willingly destroyed them, until British law intervened for their protection. Nearly all the superstitions and forms of heathenism treat them with barbarity. The religion of Christ alone lavishes on them tender affection, claims them for God, and seeks to train them for eternity.

The Christian church ought to be the spiritual nursery for the young. She ought to provide for them first, and not last. It is the grandest and most productive work to which the church can lay its hand, and should not be done anyhow or by anybody. It demands the highest and most efficient instrumentality.

But, after all, the home is the place where the young character is molded and formed. And the most potent force in the home is the mother's influence—her teaching, her example, her prayers, not only for but with her children.—*Rev. W. Marshall, London.*

London Thieves.

A fashionably-dressed man went into Hunt & Roskell's large jewelry store in Bond street, London, selected articles worth $4,000, and tendered a £1,000 note in payment. Mr. Roskell ascertained that the note was a forgery. Just as he was about to summon assistance a cab was drawn rapidly up and two men in police uniform hurriedly entered, saying that the man was an old offender, of whom they were in search. Directing a porter to place the jewelry in the cab and to come along with them as a witness, the men in uniform said that they would inform the firm when their attendance would be required to press the charge. Then they drove off with their prisoner, leaving the jewelers loud in their praises of the proficiency of the police. Next day, however, their porter, brutally beaten, returned with the information that the two supposed police officers were thieves in disguise.

Drunkenness in Australia.

Sydney is now an irregularly laid out and an irregularly built city of about 200,000 souls; with its suburbs, the population is estimated at 250,000. A careful calculation would place one saloon (hotels they call them here) to every twenty inhabitants of Sydney and suburbs. If this should be called exaggeration, it can be met with the reply that the evil needs desperate measures for its correction. Well, these "hotels" are the most prosperous concerns in New South Wales—not alone in Sydney, but in every place I have been. I found it the same in Queensland, and I expect to find it the same in Victoria. It is no unusual thing to see drunken men and women staggering about the streets. I have seen not a few, but a great many, nearly every evening I have been out.

Persons who have read the pen-pictures of low life in England, as delineated by Charles Dickens, only have to come to this place to realize that Dickens did not exaggerate. I have seen a little 6-year-old girl trying to lead her besotted grandmother home, and that venerable woman so drunk she could not stand except against a house side. Women frequently appear adorned with two black eyes. Of course, these are very low and very poor people, but they frequent the principal streets and mingle with the general throng. Drunkenness is the saddest feature of this beautiful country, and one gladly turns from its contemplation to a consideration of those features of the colonies that it is a pleasure to chronicle, and such, too, they are, as we in America would do well to imitate.—*Sydney Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

The Flying Machine.

About 50,000 people assembled on the common to witness the first exhibition of the flying machine in open air. The plan was to sail around the tops of the houses and over the principal streets and demonstrate to a wondering multitude the possibilities of air navigation. When everything was ready the machine was let go, but instead of flying up gradually and gracefully, as intended, it shot up like an arrow to a distance of 2,000 feet. Every one came to the conclusion at once that it was unmanageable, and the poor aeronaut was the object of much symathy as he floated upward. He soon let off some of the gas, but did not descend. He went up higher and higher, and it was soon evident that he was as much at the mercy of the currents as any balloonist. He sailed over Brookline, Boston Highlands, and out through Norfolk county, and landed at the little town of Farnham. Here he was an object of wonder to the inhabitants, and after they had gazed on him he essayed to fly back to Boston, but on reaching Dover gave it up, and, packing his machine on the train, he came home by rail. He explains his failure by saying that the gearing got out of order. The steering apparatus would not work, and one of the rods was disarranged. He says he had to tie it with a cord and strap his foot to the pedal.

The belief is that the machine is incapable of navigating any except the air confined in a hall, and that any current will carry it away just as it does the old-style balloons.—*Boston Cor. New York Herald.*

The Growth of London.

An important return has just been issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works, showing the "number of inhabited houses, population and ratable annual value of the parishes and districts comprised within the metropolitan area in the years 1856 and 1876, or as near those dates as can be accurately stated." According to this return it appears that the total ratable annual value has more than doubled itself within twenty years. In 1855 the amount was £11,283,663, and in 1876 it was £23,111,313. The total number of inhabited houses has increased from 306,086 in 1851 to 419,642 in 1871, but in this column a decrease is shown in respect of the city of London. The number of inhabited houses in the city of London in 1851 was 14,483, but in 1871 there was only 9,235. In 1851 the population of the metropolis was 2,362,405, and in 1871 it had increased to 3,267,987.—*London Times.*

Something New.

"Got anything new?" inquired a Chicago reporter of a city official, in the City Hall, one morning, recently. "I should say I had," was the reply, as the official clasped his hands to his face and rushed off as if in agony. "What is it?" anxiously inquired the reporter, following up his man. "Oh, please don't bother me just now, sir," pleaded the functionary, as he tore around the hall. "I guess you better let me have it," urged the item vulture. "I wish to heaven I could," muttered the official. "Yes, yes, do; what is it?" said the newspaper fiend, gaining hope. "Well, if you must know, I suppose you must," said the victim, as he buried his jaws in his hands again; "I'll tell you what I've got new." "What is it?" "I've got the neuralgia!" And the ungrateful reporter, having learned what it was, said that he did not want it.

A Drunkard's Liability.

The theory that drunkenness does not excuse a man for crime seems to apply to liability under a contract made by a drunken man, provided he gets drunk untarily. In the case of O'Connorvol against Rempt, the New Jersey Court of Chancery has decided as follows: "A deed made by a person while in a state of intoxication will be set aside if advantage has been taken of his situation, or his drunkenness was produced by the act or connivance of the person to be benefited by the deed. Courts cannot protect the rash against the consequences of imprudent contracts, if they enter into them voluntarily, and not through fraud or artifice."

THE PHONAUTOGRAPH.

Absolutely the Latest Invention of Prof. Edison's.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Inquiry was made at the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company's office yesterday regarding the means which Thomas A. Edison will employ to lessen the noise of trains; "Oh, that is all settled," was the reply: "Mr. Edison is going to put instruments on the cars which will absorb the noise. The sound made by the trains will be collected and bottled up until the cars get to the end of the road. Then it will be discharged up through a tall chimney."

Mr. Edison was found in his office at No. 267 Broadway, last evening, and laughed heartily at the statement of his plan to bottle up sound. He had been at work all day, he said, along the line of the road, taking observations. He had not yet found all the sources of the noise produced by the trains, and, until he had fully determined what the causes of the noise were, he could not decide upon remedies. He was making an instrument, which would be finished in a day or two, by which he could determine the character of the sound vibrations, and thus get at the causes of the offensive roar. This instrument Mr. Edison described. It consists, in part, of a funnel to condense the sound vibrations. At the small end of the funnel is a diaphragm, which is made to vibrate by the sound. A cylinder, similar to that used in the phonograph, is placed near the diaphragm. About the cylinder is wrapped a piece of paper which has been blackened by being held over the fumes of burning charcoal. A straw is fastened to the funnel diaphragm in such a manner that the point falls on the blackened paper. As the cylinder is turned, the sound vibrations are traced by the straw on the paper in such a manner that they are plainly visible. The instrument is called the "phonautograph." By its use records of sound vibrations, for any desired length of time, can be easily made. These records, Mr. Edison, believes, will enable him to determine the causes of the peculiar roar produced by the trains on the Metropolitan road. He intends to use the phonautograph both in the cars and on the ground under the track.

One great source of noise has already been discovered by Mr. Edison to be the vibration of the iron-lattice stays of the girders. These stays cross each other, but are not joined where they cross. At every passage of a train these stays vibrate with so much force that the strength of a man's hand is not sufficient to keep them steady. Their vibrations are rendered very sonorous by the ties of soft wood on which the rails are laid. The entire road is thus made an immense sounding apparatus, and might, Mr. Edison says, be compared to a piano if the noise produced were not so inharmonious. By fastening the lattice stays where they cross, their vibrations will be checked in a measure and the noise lessened. A change from spruce and pine ties to oaken ties would also have an effect in lessening the noise.

A Real Mermaid.

There is a real live mermaid in the Westminster Aquarium, London, a specimen of the manatee having been recently received from Demarara. This is the little animal that has given rise to the prettiest legend of the sea. The glass tank in which it is placed is entirely above the level of the floor, and the water, which is fresh, as the animal, though marine, often swims far up rivers, is kept very clear. The depth of water given to the Aquarium specimen hardly allowed of its full display in the mermaid position, as the tail ought to be able to get quite free from the bottom of the tank. One flipper slightly thrown up gives the traditional looking-glass, and the gentle paddling of the other, when seen in clear water, gives the hand holding the comb. The harp introduced in some drawings, however, does not exist. A similar specimen was received a few years ago at the Zoological Gardens, but could not be kept alive, and only afforded a naturalist a fine opportunity for dissection, and the subsequent preparation of a scientific paper.

Henri de Tourville, the rich London lawyer who was convicted by an Austrian tribunal and sentenced to death for murder, by pushing his rich wife, whose heir he was, over a precipice in the Tyrol, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted to one of twenty years' penal servitude, has been disbarred, and his name removed from the list of members of the Middle Temple.

Good health is a blessing only attained by careful attention to the real wants of the body; but by how many ways do we aggravate symptoms and produce diseases it is difficult to cure, frequent among which is Heart Disease, Nervousness, Sleepless or Wakeful nights. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. These troubles can be cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. Send to the sole agent, F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet of testimonials, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Great Family Medicine.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself, where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

For upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

No Family should be without a box of Grace's Salve. In cases of Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Flesh Wounds, etc., where a remedy is wanted immediately, it will be found invaluable. It will also cure Ulcers, Felons, Corns, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, old Sores, etc.

The Chicago Ledger is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for Ten Cents. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

Cramps and pains in stomach or bowels, or in any part of the body, no matter how severe or what the cause, can be relieved by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* used internally and externally.

Young Housekeepers
Should not forget that the way to reach a husband's heart is through his stomach. Use Dooley's Yeast Powder in making biscuits, bread, cakes, rolls, muffins, etc., and they will be nice, light, digestible and wholesome.

More than twenty years ago we had chills and fever, and the recollection of it makes us shake even now. But this disease no longer terrifies us. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are a sure preventive.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send Ten Cents, and get three specimen copies. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases, *and all diseases of the* Skin and Blood.
H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston.
Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle.
Send for Pamphlets.

NOW READY. AGENTS WANTED.
The Grand Achievements of STANLEY!
A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly Illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are *eagerly waiting for*. For terms address Hubbard Bros., 36 LaSalle St., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to
J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Established nearly fifty years.

—IMPORTANT—
NOTICE
NEW DISCOVERY
SURE WAY of making a FORTUNE without the aid of capital or knowledge of business. For full particulars, which will be given gratuitously, write J. B. DELEEUW, 46 East 20th St., New York.

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST
900,000 acres taken in four months by 25,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!
The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No Patent Right Swindle. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

PRICES $2.50 to $5,000.
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS
RUN WELL. WEAR WELL. KEEP GOOD TIME.

BEFORE AND AFTER

ANTI-FAT
The GREAT REMEDY for
CORPULENCE.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.
"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.
Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Business Directory.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
BRUSH & COX, 47 Union Stock Yards Exchange. Reference—Jacksonville (Ill.) National Bank.
McFARLAND & CO., 37 Union Stock Yards Exchange.
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 117 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 182 So. Water St.
Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

BOOKS, Papers. Want Agents. Send Stamp. L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

FOR SALE—A Magic Lantern Outfit; price $120. Music-box $65. JAMES O'HARRA, Groveport, O.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges) is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

GRACE'S SALVE.
Jonesville, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—*Messrs. Fowles:* I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. Van Ness.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

FLY BRICK ALLAN'S FLY BRICK "The Little Giant Fly Killer."

KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS.
10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 6, 1874.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

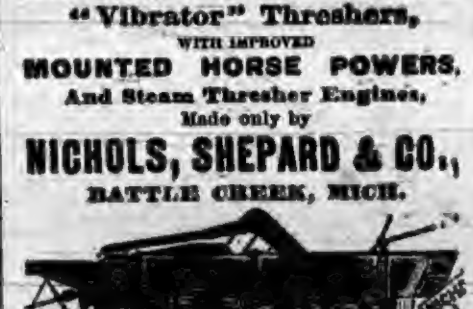

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.
NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.
NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.
MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Gears and Belts. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.
STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.
IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.
FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

C. N. U. No. 29

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

LADIES' EXQUISITE
GRASS LINEN
SUITS!
Retailed at Wholesale Prices

(The engraving accompanying this advertisement is photographed from the suit, and is a correct representation.)

Two-piece Suit, $2.00. Three-piece Suit, $2.50, sent by mail, postage paid. Five or more, by express, charges paid by us. We are manufacturing large numbers of these suits for the Summer Trade, and have already SOLD THOUSANDS. They are well made, and finely trimmed, in Brown or Black, Headed with white piping. Bust measures from 32 to 42, and larger sizes made to order when desired, without extra charge. Owing to the exorbitant charges made by dressmakers at the present time for making suits, the economy in buying suits ready made at such low figures is plainly seen. To Ladies acting as Agents and sending orders for ten suits, we give ONE SUIT FREE.

In sending orders, write your Name, Postoffice, County and State very plain, but no mistake will occur. Send money by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft. We guarantee satisfaction in every case. Each purchaser is entitled to Foster's New Pen and Scissors. Address all orders to general office of
G. W. FOSTER & CO., 275 to 285 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Or order through any Bank in Chicago. Branch 1514 Cherry St., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR FOSTER'S NEW
TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAPH
We want 1,000 live, energetic gentlemen and lady Agents at once, and will give you exclusive territory on receipt of your order for sample outfit, which costs you but $1.00 to commence with. We will give you 10 per cent. profit on all orders, large and small. Now is the time to commence. Address general office of
G. W. FOSTER & CO.,
Branch at Kansas City, Mo. 275 to 285 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

THE OBJECT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.
Our Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, is an establishment intended to facilitate the convenient and systematic placing of advertisements in newspapers. It is conducted upon the principle which we conceive to be the right one for securing the best results to the advertiser.
We undertake to represent American newspapers, not only the newspapers of the city of New York and of all other American cities—Religious, Agricultural and other class newspapers—but also the small country journals. We receive regular files of the daily and weekly newspapers of every description throughout the land.

CONFINED STRICTLY TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.
We confine our transactions to newspapers, and do not undertake to deal in other classes of advertising, such as books, sign-boards, posters, art or job printing.
By adhering to one branch of advertising we make ourselves masters of it.
We also restrict our dealings to newspapers published within the geographical limits of the United States and Dominion of Canada.

THE NATURE OF THE SERVICE WHICH IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO RENDER TO THE ADVERTISER.
We undertake to maintain an established credit with every newspaper, and to have at hand a schedule of charges for advertising space in each paper, to be able to quote the rates to the advertiser who wishes one or several, and to procure the prompt insertion of the advertisement without delay, with charges for the services rendered; which service consists of quoting the price, printing or writing as many duplicates of the advertisement as may be required; forwarding the copy for insertion at our own expense for postage or passenger service; examining the papers to see that the advertise-

ment appears, when, and in the manner that it ought to: checking such subsequent issues of the advertisement, in each paper, in a book kept for that purpose, at all times subject to the inspection of the advertiser, and rendering plainly to each paper the advertisement as it appears, so that when the advertiser comes (or sends) for the purpose of having the files examined, the same may light promptly upon an announcement, without the labor of searching a whole page or paper.
If errors or omissions occur, it is our duty to notify publishers, at our own expense for postage or messenger, and to see to it that the publisher of the paper actually does render the agreed service for which the advertiser contracted.

OUR PROMISE.
We promise those advertisers who intrust their advertising patronage to our management that we will not allow them to be charged, in any instance, any more than the publishers' schedule rates; that we will procure for them the acceptance of any advantageous offer definitely made to them by any newspaper publisher, advertising agent or canvasser of responsibility. We are unwilling to do work without a profit, and never offer to do so; yet, in conformity with the promise made above, we sometimes find it advisable.

THE SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT FOR NEWSPAPER FILES.

We have a perfected system for filing newspapers, a separate space being accorded to each, and labeled with the name of the place of publication, so that a stranger can place his hand upon

any paper he wishes to examine with the same readiness with which he would find a word in a dictionary, a name in a directory, or a book in a library catalogue.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE EXPENDED.
Persons who have had little experience as advertisers often have a pretty clear understanding of what they would like to do, but are entirely ignorant of the probable cost.
We have made out for such a person a plan of advertising calling for an investment of $5,000, and on submitting it for approval, found our customer dismayed at the magnitude of the expense, he not having contemplated an expenditure exceeding $200 or $300. In such a case labor would have been saved if, at the commencement of the negotiation, the question had been asked: "How much money are you prepared to devote to this advertising?"

THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS A MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.
It is a matter of prime importance to us, for the purpose of maintaining our position with publishers, that it shall come to be understood among them that our statements about the advertising to be done, or not to be done, are to be relied upon, and to this end our dealings with our advertising patrons must be upon a basis of mutual confidence and good faith.

OUR CUSTOMERS ENTITLED TO OUR BEST SERVICES.
Whenever we are doing the advertising for any individual, or firm, we consider them entitled to our best services. If they suggest using a paper which we know to be not the best for the purpose, we say so and give the reasons. We often expend a good deal of time for very small advertisers, much more than the profits on their patronage would warrant; but we are content, as they intrust to us what they have to disburse, and influence in our direction the patronage of their friends and acquaintances.

Extract from New York "Times," June 14, 1875.
Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years later they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

THRESHER

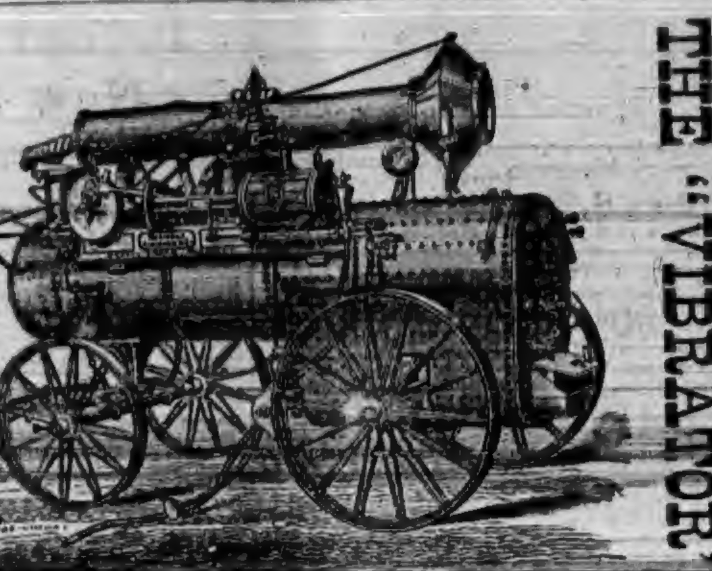

THE "VIBRATOR."

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everthing in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap-Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle man, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9½, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 80c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES,

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c, Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c, Orange and Lemon peel 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

A Terrible Doom—How Criminals Are Punished in New Zealand.

Louis Tregance, a French sailor, long a prisoner among the Sapuans of New Guinea, thus describes the Serpent's Valley:

It was a dangerous undertaking to travel through this opening, and no other way to K'ootar was known. As we stood here to give our ponies a blow my guide volunteered to take me back to the entrance of the valley, that I might get a better idea of the way we had come. I consented, and, on my approaching its mouth, I was struck very much by the height and size of the trees. Their clear stems ran up nearly a hundred feet before the limbs began to appear on them and were very thick. Here, too, were many palm trees, whose feather-like plumes gave a graceful appearance to the whole valley. There was also a large tree flower in this valley, which was now in full bloom. The flower was a bright scarlet, which hung suspended in the long, folding pendants from the branches.

At a distance one might easily imagine these scarlet trees to be trees of fire, whose pendants, as they moved in the wind, were the flames jumping and leaping. I was lost in admiration as I contemplated these things; and as we continued to advance up the valley new beauties opened out before us.

"Stop! beware, Tregance!" cried my guide, in warning tones.

I stoped at once, and looking forward under his direction, saw a vast snake curled up at the foot of a tree in front of us. I could not Judge of its length, yet it must have been very great. Another and another of these coils were pointed out by him, and I had an unpleasant sensation of cool prespiration oozing out of the pores of my skin.

"Take care, take care!" he cried out in terror, and, catching my pony by the head, he pulled me back toward the mouth of the valley.

After we had got away some twenty yards, I saw an immense boa-constrictor curled round the stem of the tree near which we had been standing. The beast's neck was stretched some ten or twelve feet over the pathway, and its head kept rising and falling in much the same way as I have seen that of a turkey wiggle about.

The terrible reptile had evidently been sunning itself, and, having been awakened by our approach, had proceeded to uncoil its immense body in order to obtain its mid-day meal. It was not less than sixty feet long, I am sure, for I counted at least six coils round the body of the tree—allowing seven feet for the length of each coil, and fifteen for the head and neck, I made it out about sixty feet long.

After this we hurried back to the guard and reported what we had seen.

Several of the prisoners expressing a wish to see the serpent, they were permitted to approach the mouth of the valley to catch a glimpse of the boa, with whom they were quite satisfied. I learned afterward—some few years afterward—that this valley was never traversed by any persons; that the escorts really made a considerable detour and came out by a secret channel, whose approaches were carfully hidden by trees and rocks. This fact was concealed from the mining population, to hinder their return to K'ootar. They knew of no other path than that through the boa valley, and were too fearful of its horrors to dare an attempt through it. Some had, indeed, attempted to pass through it, but as they had never been heard of again it was universally believed that they had been destroyed by the serpents; and there can be little doubt that such was the case.

I have heard somewhere that an army was once stopped by a great snake, and I can readily believe that the boas in this valley would hinder the progress of the bravest army if not completely obstruct it. From this point the road lay along a well sheltered plain, the track running by the side of tall, thickly-folliaged trees. In about an hour from our leaving the valley I was startled by hearing a cry for help, the sound coming, as it seemed to me, from directly over my head.

On looking upward I was horrified to see an unfortunate wretch fastened to a tall tree by means of ropes, and near him was a small snake about eight feet long. The snake was standing erect and hissing at the unfortunate man, who was beating his hands wildly and trying to avoid the fangs of the serpent.

"Can we not help him?" I asked, greatly excited.

"No, he is a criminal, and must die. Better to die thus than wait to be starved or torn to pieces by the birds. He is fortunate."

The snake had now bitten the man—at least so I Judged, for he gave a scream of fear and pain, and he seized the serpent's head with his half-loosened hands. The venomous beast curled itself rapidly round the neck and arms of the poor man, and strove to draw its head to the man's face. But desperation gave the poor fellow strength, and for a long time he resisted successfully. At last his strength failed, and we saw, to my great horror, the snake's fangs steadily approaching the man's mouth, for he was nearly suffocated.

I could look no longer, and, turning my head away continued my journey. Again, I remarked that the old chief was indifferent, and gave no more than a single glance at the unfortunate criminal, who was suffering so terrible a death.

In another half-mile we saw a number of birds hovering over a tree, and, on our reaching it, saw another unfortunate chained in its upper branches. He was vainly trying to defend himself from the attacks of an immense eagle, which sailed backward and forward, every now and then descending upon the poor wretch and striking him with its powerful talons.

When we were seen the poor fellow cried to us in piteous terms to save him. This, however, was impossible. The old chief was immovable, so we were compelled to ride on and leave him to his fate. Another and another tree contained the corrupting corpses of men who had shared similar fates.

These things made me look upon the Governer of the gold mines with feelings of distrust, and I began to regret that I was so completely in the power of such a cruel despot.

A Curious Missouri Custom.

[Kansas City Times]

Last Sunday was the day of the annual "bonnet show" in Clay County. It was not what might be termed a fine day for new bonnets, for the rain fell mildly in fitful gusts during the day, and the winds were quite raw for gauzy muslins and spring millinery. But it was "bonnet day" in Clay County, and all the youth, beauty and elite of all the regions adjacent to Little Shoal Creek and Big Shoal Creek assembled to show off the spring bonnets. It is a strange custom, but it is one that is annually adhered to by the Clay County people with the strictest punctuality. It originated in a feud between the two Baptist congregations of the Big Shoal Creek and Little Shoal Creek meeting-houses. This rivalry was established years ago and has been kept up ever since, with varied results, sometimes the Little Shoal Creekers getting off with the best bonnets, and then the next year the Big Shoal Creekers carrying off the ribbons. The custom, as established, is as follows: On the first Saturday and Sunday in May the Baptist congregation on Little Shoal Creek, in Clay County, have a "bonnet show." This is a picnic at which the ladies appear in the best bonnet their means and the Kansas City milliners can produce. The young men come there, of course, and not a few carriage loads of young ladies and gentlemen from Kansas City and adjacent cities go to the annual exhibition of bonnets in Clay County. Big Shoal Creek meeting-house holds its "bonnet show" on the second Saturday and Sunday in May, and there is a sensation all over the adjacent country, for Big Shoal Creek has seldom been surpased for bonnets at the annual bonnet show. Last Sunday, however, was a bad day for nice, new spring bonnets, and those who were present at both picnics say that Little Shoal carried off the premium this year for fine bonnets. The Big Shoal meeting-house had bad weather on Sunday, and the rain prevented many fine bonnets being placed on exhibition. It is the first time in many years that Little Shoal Creek has won a victory.

It is a pleasant rivalry, and very profitable to the milliners. Each lady attending church or the picnic endeavors to appear in a neat, handsome bonnet, and those who appear in the best bonnets receive the praise and encomiums of all those in attendance. The people assemble for miles around to look at each other's bonnets, and while the preachers expound the laws laid down in the Gospel the ladies criticise each other's spring bonnets, while the boys and old men mentally comment upon the faces beneath the bonnets. The Clay County "Bonnet Show" is a custom long established, and is growing in popularity every year. Nowhere, perhaps, is such a strange, interesting and harmles custom perpetuated, except in the neighboring County of Clay.

Animal Sagacity.

[Boston Traveller.]

Colonel Miles, now of General Miles' Fifth United States Infantry, was in company on Tuesday last with a gentleman of our acquaintance, and the conversation naturally turned on Indian warfare and frontier experiences, the day being the aniversary of the Custer massacre. Colonel Rice, who had seen service in Indian Campaigns, related a striking anecdote concerning the sagacity of a horse which lost its rider in that fatal fight. Some months after the battle a steamer having on board a portion of the Fifth Infantry was pursuing her voyage near the mouth of the Powder River, on the Yellowstone. The men on the lookout, one of whom was the famous scout, Buffalo Bill, who was scouring the surrounding country for indications of hostile Indians saw in the distance an object moving slowly toward the boat. They anxiously scrutinized it as it continued to approach, supposing that it might be the evidence of a body of hostiles. Their suspicions were not lessened when they discovered it to be a horse, which might be that of a scout watching their movements or signaling the advance of the enemy in force. When the animal came to the bank of the river, however, it was seen to be unmounted and alone, and on approaching the boat it neighed and pranced, manifesting every sign of its joyful recognition. The boat was stopped, and the horse was taken on board it was found to bear the brand, "Seventh Cavalry." The place where it was found was seventy or eighty miles in a bee-line from the scene of the Custer fight. The animal had evidently seen or heard the boat in the distance, and recognized it as a sign of civilization, and, being tired of its free life in the wilderness, gladly embraced the opportunity of returning to its accustomed duties.

Another kindred incident, showing the strength of the second nature implanted by human companionship in domestic animals, was related by Col. Rice. Upon one of the steamers used in the campaign against the Sioux was a small dog belonging to General Miles, which one day fell overboard and was given up for lost. Six months afterward, as the same steamer was returning, the singular sight was witnessed of a small dog and a wolf trotting along the shore in friendly companionship. The dog was recognized as that lost overboard. The steamer was stopped, and the dog taken on board, delighted to meet with his old friends, while the wolf, on the approach of the vessel, ran back into the bush. The intelligent animal had apparently anticipated the return of the boat, and patiently awaited his restoration to his master.

Never Too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect—Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian lawyer.

Doctor Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of 115 years, wrote the memories of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, his most pleasing production.

Thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age could be cited. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say: "I am too old to learn."

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16	[illegible]	9 44
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 23 "
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 35 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 03 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 31 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 00 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 03 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. K. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 46	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6.00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 01	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 41	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 23 am	11 06	2 00 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	4 28 pm	12 15 am	
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm	
Montpelier			
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm	
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm	
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm	
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm	
Connersville	11 00 am	7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS		6 44 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 15 pm	10 15 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 40 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 40 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 20 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 45pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 40pm	10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 5 pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 56	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 59	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 09
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 3 am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 23	4 13	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 44am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 05	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 35pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 10	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 58	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL F'T No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 00am
Mexico		8 25	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 02	8 50
Chili	8 08	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 09	10 30
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 48	11 31	1 40
Col'an's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 16	12 12	2 55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 30
Auburn	10 45	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 23	11 38	4 50
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 03	11 03	3 00
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 23
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 10	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 36	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 23	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 08	11 50	4 46
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 2 pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 25pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn June.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 20	7 45
Waterloo	5 31	12 46	1 30	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 40
Jackson	9 15pm	3 35	6 30	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 1st, 1878. Number 31.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TERMS OF COURT.

ourts in Dekalb Co.	Courts in Steuben Co
h Monday in February	1st Monday in Febr'y
d Monday in May.	4th Monday in April.
h Monday in Septem'r	at Monday in Sept'r
d Monday in Decem'r	th Monday in Nov'r.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. S. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody and Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. PETERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

A. P. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

GUY PLUM

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBRIDE, MORLAN and LEAS

ATTORNEYS AT-LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts and looking up titles, attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

DR. T. G. MATHENY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office up stairs in McIntyre's block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DR. TRITCH.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn Indiana.

DR. S. B. JOHNSTON.

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examination begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

I. BRINKERHOOF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. I. BRINKERHOOF, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address A. COULTER & Co. Chicago.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Hegarth, Moore & Brooks St. Louis

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible]

The PHENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Great English Remedy. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

Before Taking After Taking

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life-study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'nt in 1877 about 3, 00,000, and during past 12 years, over 20 000 000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufactrers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS, AND **CassimereS**

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

Mammoth Cave.

As Seen by a DeKalb Co. Man.

What Can be Seen While Traveling Eighteen Miles in Natures Curiosity Shop.

A LETTER WORTH READING.

MR. EDITOR, Sir:—In my travels through Kentucky, I have always had a strong desire to visit the Mammoth Cave, but attentiveness to business, supported by a degree of avariciousness, forbid the waste of time until last Sunday, when I so arranged matters as to visit with a friend living seven miles from the cave who was desirous of having me visit it with his family on Sunday, and thus satisfy my curiosity. After spending a very pleasant evening with the family and a few of their visiting friends, where the various topics of the day were the subject of discussion, we retired for the night. Next morning bright and early the first ding of the breakfast bell was heard and quickly responded to. Breakfast being over and everything in order, a lofty-headed team and carriage were reined up at the door by the colored servant who announced all in readiness for the trip. All being ready, away we went over the rough rocky hills in which that section of the country abounds. Upon reaching the cave we were kindly received by the courteous landlord and landlady. We did not tarry long, and soon a company of nine persons was formed for the tour. Before entering the cave each person was furnished with a cave costume which consists of a pair of overalls, a loose jacket and a red cloth Scottish cap for the men, while that of the ladies consist of a costume on the order of a bloomer, usually of very flashy colory with contrasting trimmings. The object in that suit is to protect your clothing while passing through those narrow cavities and crevices in the cave, where you come in contact with sharp points and rugged edges of the rocks. At times the visitor is climbing almost perpendicular walls, assisted at intervals by the aid of ladders, sometimes crawling on your hands and knees and again sliding down hill from rock to rock. Then again you are in the most beautiful avenue you have ever witnessed—the floor of solid rock and as smoothe as if it had been chiseled. The walls in places are vertical, and composed of white lime stone in cumulous veriegations. The ceiling in places is lined with alabaster flowers of every conceivable specie, and when illuminated with Bengal light the visitor would be fully impressed with an entrance to an earthly paradise. Each company visiting the cave is furnished with an experienced guide; some of which have been employed there thirty-five and forty years, and who manifest great interest in the welfare and comfort of the visitors, and are ready to answer all questions propounded. When the visitor first approaches the mouth of the cave and takes a survey of the overhanging cliffs of rocks which seem to be on the point of falling and crushing their unfortunate victims into dust or falling in after them and closing forever the avenue between them and the light of the outer world, it produces a sensation of tremor which is soon expelled by the excitement of the various attractions brought to view, and being informed that no portion of the cave has been known to fall in since its discovery. The first thing to be observed at the mouth of this Subterranean monster is a fog which arises all seasons of the year except when the temperature of the external and internal elements are the same. The fog is produced by the condensation of the moisture of the higher by that of the lower temperature. The temperature of the cave is fifty-nine degrees winter and summer without any variation. The cave is remarkable for its purity of atmosphere It is free from all that miasmatical effluvia which the external atmosphere is impregnated with. There is something in the cave atmosphere that exerts a wonderful influence over the physical system. It is remarkable the amount of physical exertion a person will undergo—and it is a fact without doubt, unreasonable as it may seem, that persons in delicate health who think themselves scarcely able to walk two miles on the surface, will accomplish the whole journey of the long route, a distance of eighteen miles, with very little fatigue. On the day of our visit to the cave the themometer showed ninety two. I would have regarded it as a very oppressive task to walk five miles on the surface, while I performed the journey of the long route without suffering from fatigue. There is but very little current of air in the cave except perhaps, in the narrow passages between the large avenues, the avenues serving as reservoir. A short distance from the mouth of the cave (in the entrance) we were confronted by a large iron gate which was firmly locked to prevent foul-hardy persons from entering who would undertake a trip through the cave on their own responsibility, and who having no knowledge of the different avenues and their relative connection with the main cave, would inevitably get lost, as a great many unfortunate have. Here each person was provided with a small hand-lamp. After passing through an archway which is walled up the sides with rock, we entered the main cave which is about six miles long, and termed the short route. This cave is from fifty to a hundred feet in height, and from fifty to three hundred feet in width. The first thing of interest is the Rotunda, the ceiling of which is about one hundred feet high, and the width about two hundred feet. On the floor are the remains of vats and water pipes used in the saltpeter works in 1812, and strange to say, the wooden pipes, some of them as I am informed, are poplar and in the same state of preservation as timber cut down two year ago. Oxen and wagons were taken down into the cave and used at the saltpeter works, and although sixty years ago, the impression of the feet of the oxen and the wheel tracks are yet visible. The earth at the time these impressions were made was moist, but now it is of a stone substance. Leading off from the Rotunda is Audubon's avenue. At the entrance of the avenue is some small cottages built for persons afflicted with consumption, who in their tenacity to life, thought to derive some benefit from the purity of the cave atmosphere; but it proved fatal, as part of them died at the cave and the balance died in a short time after reaching home. The next place of note is the Methodist church. This place is in a semi-circle form, about fifty feet in height and one hundred feet in diameter. The pulpit, as it were, is fronting the circle and is a large projectile from the side of the rock which has a large base and an upright part presenting a marked resemblence of a pulpit, and was used as such in 1812. Some of the logs use for benches still remain there. Next place of interest is the Giants Coffin. This is a large rock about twenty-five or thirty feet long and eight feet in depth, and from the point where the guide takes his stand to cast the reflection of his light upon it, it has the resemblence of a coffin. You can rest assure that the guides will understand how, when and where to use their lights to the best advantage to carry out the illusion. A short distance from the coffin on the ceiling, is a groupe of figures representing the family of the giant. These figures are composed of black gypsum. Next is the Wooden Bowl cave. It derives its name from the fact that a wooden bowl of ancient origin and Indian ingenuity was found in it. Several more places are passed of not much note such as Martha's Palace, Side Saddle Pit, &c., till the bridge of Sighs is reached. Here the visitor comes to a pause and takes a long, still, breathless look down into the dark recesses of the bottomless pit. This bridge is stretched over the pit and is secured with a good iron railing on the sides to guard against any accident. Balls of fire are thrown over into the pit and their downward course watched with great curiosity. Next of importance is the Scotchman's Trap, which is at the end of a low archway, between four and five feet high. Over this narrow passage is a hugh rock suspended and supported by the corner of another rock in the manner of a dead-fall, and should it fall the avenue would be completely closed, however, I understood there are other chances of escape in case it should close the avenue. Next thing we appreciated was Fat Mans Misery. This I suppose derived its name from the distress a fat man would necessarily incur in forcing his way through this narrow passage. This avenue is about two hundred feet long and from fifteen inches to three feet wide. Imagine some of our DeKalb county fat men squeezing through a fifteen inch space. The depth of the lower part of this avenue (width above mentioned) is from three to five feet, but the part above it is from five to ten feet in width and ten to twelve feet high. The lower cavity in this avenue and the place where the visitor passes through, has been cut out of the solid rock by the solvent action of the waters containing carbonic acid. Lime stone constitute the bed of rock through which the cave runs, and is not soluble by waters unless the water coming in contact with it is possessed of a certain portion of carbonic acid in solution in which case the rock becomes soluble, and this is supposed to be the agency by which all the pigeon holes and cavities are cut in the rock. In some instances they are of such uniform regularity as to nearly convince the spectator that they have been chiseled out. From here we pass on to Bacon Chamber. This is so called from the fact that a great mass of rocks hang down from the ceiling, and from the size and shape look very much like hams in a vast smoke-house. Next in order is the Dead Sea. This is a dark dismal hole with perpendicular walls about forty feet high, the sea is about twenty-five feet wide and fifty feet long, and I am informed the water is about fifteen feet deep. The next thing of note is the Natural Bridge over the river Styx.—The bridge is about twenty five feet above the water. This river is from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet in width and about forty feet deep.—From the river Styx we had a long walk not meeting with anything worthy of note until we approached the shore of Echo River. This is one of the most attractive portions of the cave, and the visitors usually take a good rest at this point. This river emerges from under a great wall of rocks and disappears in the same manner. The visible portion of this river is about three quarters of a mile long, from twenty-five to two hundred feet in width and from twenty to twenty-five feet deep. Boats are provided on the river for the transportation of visitors across it, the greatest portion of the cave being beyond the river. The boats cannot land directly opposite to where they start in, as a wall of rocks form the opposite bank, but have to move down the river about one-half mile to the landing, I say down the river by way of explanation, but the current on certain occasions would not warrant this expression, from the fact there seems to be a tidal motion in the river, governed by the rise and fall of the water on the outside During a rise in the rivers on the surface, the current in Echo river it forced in the opposite direction from that when the outside rivers are falling.—When there is no variation in the surface waters, there is but little current in Echo River.—One of the curiosities of the cave is the blind fish and crawfish in Echo River. Both are white and the fish are very transparent. They have a depression in the location for the eye, but no optic nerve to perform the functions of sight. On leaving the shore in a boat we passed under a low archway about three feet from the water, distance of about one hundred and fifty feet, until we reached an opening where the boat was brought to a stand still, and the party soon began to indulge in a little lung exercise, shouting and whooping in order to hear the sound echo and reverberate in the various avenues. While sailing down the river they joined in an old familiar song. On leaving the river we entered Sillviman's Avenue, which is one and a half mile long, there is not much of interest to be seen in this avenue except a number of stone stalactites and stalagmites, the stalactites are formed by the slow dropping of water from the ceiling which is charged with the bicarbonate of lime in solution, when this water drops slow, by which it is exposed to the air long enough to allow the escape of carbonic acid gas it is formed in the manner of an icicle, the protocarbonate of lime adhering to the bottom, this is called a stalactite, but when the formation starts from below, accumulating upwards, it is called a stalagmite. The stern of the Great Western ship is seen in this avenue. This is a large rock which very much resembles the stern and rudder of a ship. Next we come to the Fly Chamber, the ceiling of the chamber is studded with spots of black gyprum about the size of the common house fly. Next of note is Martha's Vineyard, the ceiling of this vineyard is covered with small stalactites of a dark color, being very much the sized and have a marked resemblence of grapes, but the most remarkable object in the vineyard is a stalactite about three inches in diameter from the ceiling to the floor, which is colored with black Oxyd of iron and called the grape vine. From here we passed along to Washington Hall, which is used as the dinning room of the cave. It is seven miles from the entrance and is usually reached about twelve o'clock, on this occasion we were furnished with a bountiful repast by a negro who accompanied us with a large basket of provisions, this place is used as a depot for oil cans to replenish the lamps. After leaving Washington Hall we next entered Snowball Room, here the visitor begins to realize the grandeur of the cave. The ceiling is covered with white nodules of gypsum, which vary in size from one to three inches, and by the assistance of the Bengal light the resemblence to a collection of snow balls would exceed description. The walls are covered with the crystals of gypsum and sulphate of lime. The floor is composed of white lime stone and very smooth. Throughout this room, with the aid of a light, it presents sublime scenery. The next point, and one of the most picturesque scenes in the cave is Cleaveland's Cabinet or Flower Chamber, here the ceiling and walls are covered with stone flowers of every form and variety, when the spectators cast their eyes on the rosettes of gypsum and beautiful alabaster flowers, they look with amazement and are suddenly impressed with the wonderful work of nature. These flowers in form are nearly as regular as could be moulded, the little pit in the center, the natural fold of the leaves, with the scalloped and fringed edge, contribute to them a remarkable resemblence to natural flowers. The floor is very level and covered with white crystals of limestone. This room like that of Register Room, is used by those desiring to leave their autograph and place of residence, some writing with a pencil while others cut their name with a knife on the stone walls. Various inscriptions are to be seen, some indulge in poetical effusion. One verse which usually excites a great deal of comment and laughter I will give you. The writer was from Tennessee and from near the Jackson hermitage, and an enthusiastic young friend of Gen. Jackson, who was on a visit to the cave about the time Jackson was running for the Presidency, and became so enraptured that he gave vent to the following effusion, which he cut on the walls of the cave with his knife.

> God Almighty what a spot,
> In summer cold, in winter hot,
> Ye powers above, Great God I wonder,
> Andrew Jackson, hell and thunder.

From here we pursued our journey until we reached the Rocky Mountain, which is one hundred feet high, and a very steep craggy hill, rather dangerous to climb. On the top of the mountain is a centennial monument, built by the visitors in that year, each person placing a stone on it. On the other side of the Rocky mountain is a long dismal hallow and a few more avenues until Geoghan's Hall is reached, which is the terminus of the cave on the long route, and nine miles from the entrance. A portion of the hall is covered with stalactites of a very hard substance semi-transparent and is susceptible of very fine polish, they are cut in divers shapes, trimmed with gold and makes elegant jewelry. After visiting the hall, visitor is ready to retrace his steps the same route is traveled back unless the visitor desires to take a shorter route through Cork Screw, but a very difficult one to travel, it is a very narrow passage almost perpendicular, sharp corners of rocks protrude on all sides, and for a burly person to get through it would require a great amount of exertion. On our return to the cave hotel which was reached at 6:30 P. M., we were favored with a sumptous repast, which I assure you was heartily relished by the hungry company. The cave hotel is well furnished, the table will compare favorably with the best first class hotels and can comfortably accommodate two hundred guests. The Landlord and Clerk are very courteous and social gentlemen, the Landlady is a worthy lady, who takes great pleasure in the comfort and happiness of her lady guests. The Mammoth Cave is ninty-five miles south of Louisville and within seven miles of the Louisville & Northville Railroad. The nearest point on the railroad to the cave is Glasgow Junction, where a first class hotel is located called the Mentz House. This house is under the superintendency of an accommodating gentleman, who informed me that any person desirous of visiting the cave, and can arrange to stop over Sunday with him. he will furnish them a conveyance gratis to carry them to the cave and back. The Landlady is an amiable lady who attends closely to the wants of her lady guests, and who will do her utmost to make her an agreable home for the sojourner. An admission fee of three dollars is charged for the long route and two dollars for the short route throgh the cave. To the end of the long route and return it is eighteen miles while that of the short route is twelve. There are over one hundred and fifty avenues that have been explored besides a number that have not been. The total length of cave and various avenues is estimated at one hundred miles. The distances which I have given were gathered from others, as the visitor looses nearly all comprehension of distance and time in that dark subteranean world. In fact we may say there is no elementry change in time, there is no change in temperture by which to signify the season, there is no light to aid in the discrimination of night and day. Summer and winter, night and day is the same dismal darkness.

Very respectfully,
J. C. JACKSON.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

JOHN G. TAPPAN, treasurer of the Boston Belting Company, is short in his accounts upward of a million dollars. In consequence of this little "irregularity," the corporation has collapsed.

A BILL for the punishment of tramps has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives. It provides for punishment by imprisonment from fifteen months to five years, the former penalty being provided for any person proved a tramp.

THE WEST.

THERE were 254 deaths in St. Louis from sunstroke for the week ending Saturday, July 20.

PRESIDENT HAYES and Attorney General Devens attended the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Newark, Ohio, last week.

CAPT. V. A. SEAVEY has been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago police force, vice M. C. Hickey. The new Superintendent is spoken of as an honest, efficient officer.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., was the scene of two violent disturbances on the 23d of July. In the forenoon a sanguinary riot came near being precipitated on account of an attempt, on the part of a railroad company, to lay a track through the town. A body of citizens, headed by Mayor Bowman, attacked the working party, and, after some fighting, in which no one was seriously hurt, drove them off, heaped up the ties that were to be used in laying down the track, saturated them with coal-oil, applied a match, and reduced them to ashes. In the afternoon there was a fresh outbreak of the old feud between the Bidler and Bowman factions, during which over a hundred shots were fired, and several persons wounded. It is said whisky had a good deal to do with the origin of the latter disturbance.

REPORTS from Indian sources say that Sitting Bull lately visited the Sioux at Standing Rock agency, and remained there in disguise several days. It is added that eight different bands of Sioux are pledged to join in a general war whenever the signal is given, the bands now in Canada coming over to open the ball.... The discovery of rich placer deposits in the gold-bearing streams of Arizona is turning a lively tide of immigration to that promising Territory.

THE SOUTH.

THE Potter sub-committee in Louisiana has signified its willingness to summon and hear all the witnesses on intimidation requested by Secretary Sherman.

THE entire business portion of the town of Cattlettsburg, Ky., has been swept away by fire. The loss is estimated at $250,000, upon which there was but a small insurance.... The land upon which the New Orleans Mint has been built has been deeded to the Government, and the final steps for putting the mint into active operation will soon be taken.

WILSON HOWCHINS, living near Fluvanna Court House, Va., murdered his wife, mother-in-law and one child, and then himself. A son 7 years old, who saw his father attack the mother, took the baby out of the cradle and fled to a place of safety.

DURING an affray in the streets of Nashville, Tenn., between Samuel Hicks and Edwin, Nathaniel, Jere and Jones Baxter, sons of Judge Nathaniel Baxter, Democratic nominee for re-election as Judge of the Circuit Court, Hicks and Jones Baxter were fatally shot and the other two Baxters slightly wounded.... Yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans in an extremely virulent form.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Potter sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Potter, Butler, Hiscock, and Springer, met at Atlantic City, N. Y., on the 23d of July. Representative Danford, of Ohio, was the first witness examined. He testified that he was a member of the Morrison committee that visited New Orleans, and there met James E. Anderson and talked to him about East Feliciana; Anderson said it was the worst bulldozed parish in the State, and related how he had been shot at one night by concealed assassins. He spoke of having put in circulation the story that during the period of registration he came to New Orleans and informed the Republican committee, including Gov. Kellogg, that his parish was going Democratic, the colored vote being largely on that side, and that he had been advised by Kellogg and the Republican committee that he should either not return to the parish at all or come away and make such a protest as would throw the parish out. He said he had put the story in circulation in the hope that the Democratic committee would make him an offer of money, and when by the offer of money he had them good and fast he would expose the authors and blow them sky-high. The witness did not hear Anderson question the truth of the protest.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, testified before the committee on July 24. Said he visited New Orleans to witness the Returning Board count at the request of President Grant. A committee of distinguished Democrats proposed to the Republican "visiting statesmen" that the two bodies of visitors organize and participate in the business of the Returning Board, but the Republicans declined, on the ground that they were there as private citizens, with no official power. Witness said he never heard any conversation among the Republican committee involving an interference with the official duties of the Returning Board; never heard of any suggestion to manipulate the parishes, nor that affidavits were signed with fictitious names.... Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey, was the next witness. He testified that he visited New Orleans solely at the request of President Grant. He did not, while in Louisiana, hear doubts thrown on the protest made by Anderson as to East Feliciana, or that it was interlined, or that Anderson wished to withdraw it.... Representative Eugene Hale, of Maine, testified that all the Republican visitors maintained the position that they should be careful to abstain from any attempted influence on the Returning Board. Witness thought if Hayes was elected President, Packard was elected Governor of Louisiana.... Ex-Congressman J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, testified that he was in New Orleans during the sittings of the Returning Board, and that he was shown by Weber the alleged Sherman letter to Weber and Anderson, and had no doubt of its genuineness. Witness did not read it carefully, and could not swear positively either as to the handwriting or the substance of the document, but believed the copy that has been printed is correct.... Secretary Sherman was called to the stand, and testified that he went to New Orleans at the solicitation of President Grant. On his way he stopped at Columbus and saw Gov. Hayes. Said his conversation with Hayes was general about the election, all then being in the dark.

THE examination of Secretary Sherman was resumed on the 25th. The witness stated that, while in New Orleans, he was never, privately or alone, with any member of the Returning Board; that he treated the members the same as he would have treated any other court or tribunal before which he appeared as a witness or advocate. He denied emphatically the truth of the testimony of James E. Anderson and E. L. Weber, and certain conversations alleged to have taken place between them and him (Sherman); said he never suggested to these men payment for any services that they might render in connection with the Returning Board or in any other way, nor was any promise toward ever intimated. In regard to the celebrated "Sherman letter" to Anderson and Weber, the Secretary asserted positively that he did not write it, although "there were things in it that he would have written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of their duty." In reply to a question, Mr. Sherman said that while in New Orleans he wrote a letter to Mr. Hayes, in which he said:

> The action of the Returning Board has thus far been open and fair, and only confirms the general result as known before. We are now collecting testimony as to the bulldozed parishes. It seems more like a history of [illegible] than of civilized and Christian communities. The means adopted are almost incredible, but were fearfully effective upon the ignorant and superstitious people [illegible] a large majority in Louisiana, [illegible] did not receive a majority is equally clear; but that intimidation of every kind and nature provided against by Louisiana law did enter into and [illegible] election in more [illegible] than would change the result and give you the vote, I believe as firmly as I write this. The truth is palpable that you ought to have the vote of Louisiana, and we believe that you will have it by an honest and fair return according to the letter and spirit of the law of Louisiana. Very truly yours,
>
> JOHN SHERMAN.

This letter was dated Nov. 23, 1876, and on Nov. 27 Gov. Hayes responded as follows:

> I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the South—at least that many—but we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing "crooked" on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work doing by the Republicans who have gone South, and am especially proud to acknowledge the honorable conduct of those men from Ohio. The Democrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-Republicans. New converts are proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left.
>
> R. B. HAYES.

The witness was interrogated by Gen. Butler in regard to the part he and the President played in the appointment of certain Louisiana Republicans to office. The Secretary replied: "You touch on delicate ground. I ought not to tell you what the President said to me, or what I said to the President." Gen. Butler—"I don't ask you for Cabinet secrets, but I have come to the conclusion that there ought to be no secrets in a free Government." The Secretary—"I will give you the exact facts when we reach Washington." Gen. James A. Garfield was the next witness examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. He was questioned at length as to the testimony of E. L. Weber, denying the general statements of the witness in regard to events in Louisiana in connection with the visiting Republicans. Many of his statements were utterly inconsistent with truth.

WASHINGTON.

THE Attorney General of the United States decides that it would be illegal for the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt the resumption of specie payments before the time provided for by law—Jan. 1, 1879.... Orders have been issued to all sub-treasuries and United States depositories to pay out silver dollars, and in connection with this to restrict the use of $1 and $2 bills as much as possible, to force silver dollars into the place they now occupy in the circulation.

THE case of disputed jurisdiction which has arisen in South Carolina relative to the indictment in a State court of four internal revenue officers upon a charge of murder was considered at a Cabinet meeting a few days ago, and it was determined that firm and vigorous measures be taken to assert the supremacy of the Federal over the State law.... The President left Washington last week for a trip to Ohio.

GEN. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, of New York city, has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at that port, vice Gen. E. A. Merritt, appointed Collector of Customs.

SECRETARY SCHURZ is informed through a letter from Ogden, Utah, of the existence of an extensive system of supplying hostile Indians with ammunition through the Mormon co-operative stores throughout Utah and Southern Idaho. It is represented that the Mormon priesthood are vigorously engaged in converting the Indians to that faith, and that the savages, upon being taken into the Endowment Temple, are sworn to become the allies of the Latter-Day Saints.

IT is stated from Washington that the Postoffice Department has virtually acceded to the request of Secretary Sherman to undertake the transportation of gold coin for the Government. It will be necessary to put up the gold in four-pound packages avoirdupois, which will, therefore, contain about $1,000, the postage upon which, at third-class mail rates, will be 64 cents. The present express charges are in the neighborhood of $5 per $1,000.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed Prof. Low, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. H. J. Detmars, of Chicago; Dr. Dyer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. J. W. Voyles, of New Albany, Ind.; Dr. Albert Dunlap, of Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Hines, of Kansas; and Dr. Salmon, of Ashville, N. C., as examiners to investigate the origin of, and devise a remedy for, the hog cholera.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican nomination for Congress in the Toledo (Ohio) district has been declined by Charles Foster, who has concluded to stand for re-election in his own district.

THE Republican State Central Committees of Alabama, Arkansas, and North Carolina have met and formally resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate State tickets at the present time.... In the Texas Democratic Convention, which met at Austin, there were 1,500 delegates, and it required a two-thirds vote to nominate. There were two prominent candidates before the convention for Governor—Hubbard and Throckmorton. After balloting for nearly a week without effecting a nomination, a compromise was effected and the "dark horse" came in, in the shape of P. M. Roberts, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, who was chosen by acclamation.... The State Convention of the National Greenback party of Ohio was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d of July, about 250 delegates being present. Robert Shilling, of Cleveland, presided. The following State ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Andrew Roy, Jackson county; Judge of the Supreme Court, Chilton A. White, Brown county; member of the Board of Public Works, J. R. Fallis, Lucas county.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS, in an interview with a New York reporter the other day, expressed the opinion that Gen. Grant would be renominated for President by the Republicans.... The Nationals, of New York, held their State Convention at Syracuse July 23-4. The convention was largely attended. Gideon J. Tucker was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

GENERAL.

CONGRESSMAN HUNTON, of Virginia, recently challenged Columbus Alexander, of Washington, to mortal combat. The letter replied in severe terms, neither accepting nor declining the challenge.... During a spree in Washington the other day, George H. Butler, late Consul to Egypt, and a nephew of Ben Butler, took a suit of clothes out of a tailor's store, and was in consequence arrested for larceny, convicted in the Police Court and fined.... Canada is now having an exciting controversy, as a sequel to the recent Battle-of-the-Boyne anniversary at Montreal. Several Orangemen were arrested on that occasion, and are now awaiting trial on a charge of a riotous disturbance of the peace. The question involved is whether the Orangemen's society is included among the organizations and associations which are permitted by the law to march in procession in the streets.

THE decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington upon the Kansas Pacific railroad lands is a very important one. The Commissioner rules in favor of a settler who has pre-empted a tract of railroad land which remained unsold at the end of the third year after the completion of that road. This decision will affect the status of many thousand sales which have been made by the several Pacific railroad companies, whose charters contained the same clause as that of the Kansas Pacific, providing that if any of the lands granted by the Government remain unsold by the railroad company at the expiration of three years from the time the road was finished, such lands should be subject to homestead entry at $1.25 an acre.

MINNIE WARREN, the well-known dwarf, is no more. The little thing died in child-birth, at Fall River, Mass.... The Navy Department at Washington has recently received a communication, from which it appears that Mr. James Gordon Bennett contemplates a double expedition to the North pole, one vessel going by way of Behring's straits, and another by way of Spitzbergen. He has been in consultation with Petermann, the great German geographer, and other Arctic experts abroad, and now proposes to fit his well-known yacht, the Dauntless, for an Arctic expedition, putting in her an auxiliary engine, screw, and otherwise making her complete for an expedition by way of Spitzbergen. The Jeannette is on her way to San Francisco and will pass through Behring's straits early next year. The owner will spend not less than $120,000 on the Jeannette expedition.... Advices from Mexico report the capture of Gen. Escobedo by Diaz troops.... An American schooner recently encountered a Japanese junk, loaded with corpses, about 100 miles north of San Francisco. Not a living soul was on board. The junk had evidently drifted from Japanese waters—the voyagers, some of whom were dressed in rich clothing, dying of starvation.... The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington reports that the wool clip of 1878 is about 3 per cent. greater than that of last year.

A LETTER from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to the New York *Tribune* says preparations are being made for a simultaneous strike all over the country—on the railroads, at the mines, and in many of the largest manufacturing establishments. The 15th of August is the day agreed upon, according to the *Tribune* correspondent, for the inauguration of the strike.... A shocking tragedy was enacted near the village of Rockford, Canada, a few days ago. A young man named James Smith murdered his father and sister by clubbing them with a wooden pump-handle, and then committed suicide by hanging himself.... Intelligence has been received of the loss of the bark Palestine, of Baltimore, near Albaco, West Indies. There were ten persons on board, all of whom were drowned.

FOREIGN.

A PIGEON-SHOOTING match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of the United States, and Mr. Wallace, of England, took place at London last week. The terms were to shoot at 100 birds for $100 a side and a silver cup. The match resulted in a draw, each man killing ninety-seven birds.... Gortschakoff has returned to St. Petersburg to thwart the intrigues which are on foot for his retirement and the promotion of Schouvaloff.

THE programme agreed upon by the Liberals in the English Parliament is outlined in the cable dispatches. The plan is to attack the Ministry upon the policy of neglect and indifference pursued toward the Greeks by England in the congress, as well as to criticise the terms and liabilities upon which the acquisition of Cyprus was secured, upon the ground that grave responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament in the undefined engagements relative to a better administration of the Asiatic provinces. While Disraeli is quite certain to carry the day in both houses, it will not be without receiving some hard knocks in the course of the fray.

AT the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association in London, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic Government in Europe would have dared to do what the Cabinet had done—accepting such responsibilities unknown to the people. He criticised the treaty of Berlin, whereby England consented to replace under the despotic rule of Russia, Bessarabia, which belonged to free Roumania. He denounced the convention with Turkey as an insane covenant, odious to every valuable feeling of the country.

ENGLAND has taken formal possession of the historic little island of Cyprus. Queen Victoria greets her new subjects as usual in a motherly spirit, and informs them that "Rule Britannia" will be the standing order of the day in the island for an indefinite period.... The island of Cuba is to be represented in the Spanish Parliament by forty Deputies and ten Senators.... Earl Beaconsfield has received the highest decoration possible to an Englishman, the Order of the Garter, which was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria in recognition of his distinguished services in connection with the deliberations of the Berlin congress.

THE betrothal of the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's third son, with the Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, has been officially announced in the British Parliament.... Capt. Bogardus has again defeated Capt. Pennell, the English pigeon-shot, in a match for $1,000 a side.

THE Turks have evacuated and the Russians occupied the fortress of Shumla.... A London dispatch announces the death of Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Starvation in Labrador.

A Labrador correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec* gives a heartrending account of the condition of the people along the Labrador coast. The fisheries failed them last fall, and the traders who gave them provisions in barter for their fish and oil abandoned the territory, not caring to let the wretched people have goods on credit. Thus before the winter set in the population was left to starve, or subsist on fish offal, for crops are impossible on that sterile shore. Whole families have lived through the winter on rotten, half-frozen carcasses of seals driven ashore by the ice floes. Others have kept body and soul together by devouring the flesh of the loup-marin, a species of seal, which in prosperous times would be shunned even by the dogs. Many deaths occurred from sheer starvation. Of five families, containing forty souls, in one settlement, only five survive. Scurvy is epidemic. The women haunt the shore like specters, picking up the dead seal, while the men and boys gather sea moss and shell-fish. The correspondent, a French missionary, says: "I know several families who have eaten not only the salted sea fish put away for the winter provender of their dogs, but even the dogs themselves. Those who happened to have a stock of provisions have been compelled to go on short rations and share with their gaunt neighbors. The people have been shut out from the outside world since September. When they found death staring them in the face it was too late to make their wants known, for navigation had closed and they were 200 leagues distant from Quebec, without any means of overland communication in winter." The Lieutenant Governor at Quebec, in answer to this appeal, has ordered a quantity of provisions to be sent to the coast, and clothing, medicine, etc., will follow immediately.

AFTER THE TREATY.

The Dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

At the beginning of the Turko-Russian war, in April, 1877, says the *Inter Ocean*, Turkey in Europe, including the tributary states of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, extended from the river Pruth and the Carpathian mountains on the north to Greece and the Ægean sea on the south, and from the Black sea on the east to the Adriatic sea on the west. The territory under the direct government of the Sultan was 182,340 miles in extent; including the tributary states, the extent of the territory was 197,000 square miles.

Turkey in Asia measured 664,000 square miles in extent, and Turkey in Africa, including Egypt, 1,089,000 square miles. Among the principal islands of the empire were Candia, or Crete, with an area of 3,300 square miles; Samos, with an area of 250 square miles; Cyprus, with a length of 148 miles and a width of forty, and Rhodes, 420 square miles in extent. Crete is south of Greece, in the Mediterranean, and Cyprus just off the coast of Syria in the Mediterranean. The other islands are in the Ægean sea or the Archipelago.

In Europe, Servia acquired the right of self-government in 1829. This was confirmed by the treaty of Paris, which erected Moldavia, Wallachia, and a part of Bessarabia into the tributary state of Roumania. The same treaty made Montenegro a tributary state under the protection of Russia. The area of Roumania, as fixed by the treaty, was 46,140 square miles; Servia, 16,820 square miles, and Montenegro, 1,700 square miles. All the other provinces in Europe, including Bosnia, Herzegovna, Thessaly, and Albania were under the direct rule of the Sultan.

By the terms of the treaty of Berlin, and as a result of the Russian war, Bulgaria, from the Danube to the Balkans, and from Servia on the west to the Black sea on the east, is made a tributary state, as was Servia before the war. The Prince is to be elected by the population, and the new kingdom is to have its own Government and army, and be under the protection of Europe. The area is about 39,000 square miles, and the population 2,500,000.

Eastern Roumelia, extending from the Balkans southward to the Ægean sea, and as far east as Adrianople, is made a province, with a Christian Governor, and certain rights as to self-government, but is to be under the political authority of the Sultan. In the copy of the treaty published the limits are not given, but the discussions in the congress contemplated the South Balkan country in which Bulgarians or Christians preponderated, and this has an area of from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles.

Roumania gives up Bessarabia to Russia, gains the Dobrudscha and other territory south of the Danube, and is made absolutely independent. Servia gains territory about 200 square miles in extent on her southern border, and becomes independent. Montenegro is given new territory, and is made independent. Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an area of about 23,000 square miles, are to be occupied and administered by Austria.

The treaty of Berlin takes away from Turkey absolutely 65,000 square miles of territory, gives the right of self-government to over 50,000 square miles more, and virtually transfers 23,000 square miles more to Austria. This leaves the Sultan in direct control of about 60,000 square miles of territory in Europe, this not including the Christian state south of the Balkans.

In Asia the Russians hold the territory taking in Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and extending as far west as Olti, in all about half as large as the State of Illinois. All the remainder, over 600,000 square miles in extent, is placed virtually under the administrative control of England. The island of Cyprus is transferred directly to England.

Religious liberty is guaranteed in the states made independent, and in all the remaining provinces of Turkey. If Russia was honest in the declared purpose for which she made war she has succeeded in every particular. She declared that the object of the war was not the acquisition of territory, but the amelioration of the condition of the Christian population of the Balkan peninsula. In this she has succeeded in instituting a sweeping reform. In the treaty of San Stefano she claimed no territory for herself but Bessarabia, taken from her in 1856, and Batoum, Kars and Ardahan in Asia. All these claims were allowed.

Russia has succeeded virtually in destroying the Turkish empire. And while allowing Austria to shape the administration in one section and England in another, she exercises administrative influence herself only in Bulgaria. So far the record of Russia has been consistent. She has accomplished the purpose of the war, and, after fighting all the battles, has not exhibited more greediness than Austria or England in grabbing territory.

Eggs as an Article of Diet.

There is no article of food more wholesome and nutritious than that supplied by eggs. There is a difference in their flavor and quality, owing to the difference in the diet of the birds; yet there are no eggs of winged creatures which are unfit for nourishing the human body. Their chemical composition is nearly the same, for the white and yelk are almost invariably present; and these consist, in the first case, of albumen and water. Eggs require for digestion about as much time as mutton—that is, from three to four hours. They are most readily digested when boiled until the white becomes partially consolidated.

An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces; a duck's egg from two to three ounces; the egg of the sea-gull and the turkey from three to four ounces, and the egg of the goose from four to six ounces. The solid material and the oil in the duck's egg exceed those in a hen's egg about one-fourth.

According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Foods," an egg, weighing an ounce and three-quarters, consists of 120 grains of carbon and eighteen and three-fourths grains of nitrogen, or 15.25 per cent. of carbon, and 2 per cent. of nitrogen.

A writer in the *Scientific Farmer* estimates that the value of one pound of eggs as food for sustaining the active forces of the body is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1.584 to 1.900.

As flesh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of lean beef.

A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay twelve dozen or eighteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about five and one-third pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are 24 cents a dozen, and pork 10 cents a pound, we have a bushel of corn feed producing $2.66 worth of eggs and $1.05 of pork.

Judging from these facts eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fitted for the laboring man in replacing meat.

Russian Tactics.

The Russians are copying Prussian tactics in their main feature of company columns and an extended firing line. Their fighting formation is a line of groups of skirmishers, four men in each group, with supports and reserves; and such a line may be extended till the groups reach the limit of forty paces apart, or closed to not less than six paces apart; and the parts of such a line need not be uniform, but so varied as to adapt the troops to the features of the ground. This skirmish line is always followed by part of the same company, unless the whole company is extended, as support. When the whole company is extended, other companies of the same battalion form the supports. In attacking, few skirmishers are extended at first, which are gradually reinforced to requisite strength during the advance. The supports follow in companies, either entire or broken up, according to the extent of the line or the nature of the ground. The instructions for the Russian field maneuvers are fairly level with the military science of the time, and they grapple sensibly with the most important problem of minor tactics offered in these days, namely, how to form troops for the attack of an enemy in position. Defense is comparatively easy; there is, of course, plenty of scope for judgment in placing troops to defend ground, but it is not difficult to do this fairly well, and even troops with small training and little power of maneuvering may be formidable on the defensive. But for a successful attack it is necessary not only that the arrangement of the troops shall be good, but that they shall have received that thorough training in the art of regulated advance under rifle fire over all sorts of ground which can alone give them confidence in themselves and each other. Now, from all that has been related of the Russian attacks in practice, as at Plevna, it would appear that, however good their theory of instruction, officers and men have been far too sparingly exercised in this most essential particular.—*Gen. Harnley, in Nineteenth Century.*

The Last of Mrs. Gray.

A Mrs. Gray, of Fort Worth, Tex., took her three children to the Trinity river and drowned them and herself. James Mixon was attracted to the river bank by the cries of a child, and arrived in time to see the little fellow sink beneath the surface, and Mrs. Gray just going under. She left the following note to her husband:

> I write a few lines to tell you good-by. You said I must leave you, and I could not give up my darlings to be slaves of others. You accuse me of a crime I am innocent of, and, if I ever was guilty, I would be as good as you are, and unless an accident happens I will never trouble you again. So good-by, my darling husband; good-by, pa and sisters; don't shed a tear for me, just think one heartbroken wretch is gone. You all know what a life I have lived lately; but God knows I am innocent of the charge against me, so don't look for me at all.

The note was plainly written, though evidently with a nervous hand. The house was in perfect order. The clothes of the children and her own were carefully laid away, or hung up, and Mr. Gray's supper had been carefully prepared and laid away in the cupboard. The beds were made, the chairs in their proper places, and all things indicated deliberation.

Rules of a Successful Farmer.

The successful life of Mr. Jacob Strawn, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observation of the following maxims, originated by himself:

Make your fences high and strong, so they will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots strong and secure, and keep the hogs out from the corn.

Be sure to get hands to bed by 7 o'clock; they will rise early by force of circumstances.

Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise, and if he is a good one pay a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you feed yourselves, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits are the best medicine prescribed for health.

When rainy, bad weather comes, so you can't work out of doors, cut, split, and pile your wood, make your racks, and fix your fences or gates.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Eating Their Weight in Ice.

The heat in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines is at present so intense and the demand for ice so great that the consumption of ice amounts to ninety-six pounds per day per man. The heat in great part is caused by the unavoidable obstruction of the draught in the Consolidated Virginia shaft by the platforms on which the men stand while engaged in re-timbering. The heat in the lower levels is also aggravated by the heat on the surface. A man who can eat his weight in ice every day ought to be a good one to send in search of the North pole.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A YOUNG man, on being asked by his sweetheart why the continued flow of so many rivers into the sea did not fill up the sea and make it run over, replied, "Why, it's the sponges, my dear." "Why, what have the sponges to do with it?" she asked. To which he responded: "Why, the sea is full of sponges, 'way down at the bottom, and they suck up the water—don't you see?"

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Failures for the First Half of 1878.

According to the semi-annual circular of R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, the failures for the first six months of the present year show an enormous increase. The public mind has in some measure become prepared for this revelation by the frequency with which these misfortunes have been chronicled by the press, but it remains for the agency to put into shape the final results of the period under review, and to draw from the compilation such inferences as appear to be warranted by the facts presented. This has been done in the usual exhaustive manner, and we condense the following from the elaborate document before us. For the purpose of comparison we group together the following statement, which will illustrate at a glance the significance of the figures for the past six months:

	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1st 6 months in '75	3,563	$ 76,844,266	$21,567
1st 6 months in '76	4,600	106,418,429	23,888
1st 6 months in '77	4,749	99,606,170	20,974
1st 6 months in '78	5,825	130,592,755	22,420

The failures for the half year just closed are thus shown to be in number over 25 per cent. greater than in 1877, while the liabilities indicate a percentage of increase still greater.

These figures are of very grave import, if taken as an indication of the state of trade, for, according to the agency, never before in an equal period, in the history of the country, have business misfortunes been so numerous or aggregating an amount of loss by bad debts so great. But, before accepting these statistics as a true test of the present condition of business, the circular before us urges some considerations in mitigation of the unfavorable conclusion which would otherwise be inevitable. These considerations are briefly synopsised as consisting of an unusually open winter, retarding sales, deliveries of produce and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress of financial measures, and the necessary condition of uncertainty that resulted; the possibility of important changes in the tariff; the postponement of the date of the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and finally, the steady decline in prices of merchandise and the general shrinkage of values, which, it is said, have been more apparent in the past six months than ever before, especially whenever it became necessary to realize. In relation to these points, which are set out at length, the circular says:

"We have thus briefly endeavored to enumerate five leading considerations, which, combined with others always existing, have had a prevailing influence in the past six months toward increasing the figures of failures given above. When it is considered that there are now over 700,000 persons and firms reported in active business by this agency, and of this vast army only a limited number possess a surplus sufficient to withstand such a lengthened period of depression, disappointment and loss as it has been the fate of the country to undergo, it need not be considered as a measure of great disaster that additional circumstances so unfavorable should swell the failure lists to the extent recorded. That these circumstances were only temporary in their duration, and that certain of them may have a tendency to lessen the number of failures hereafter, are points in favor of the future; and, therefore, however discouraging the figures above presented may at first appear, it would be unfair to regard them as an index to the real or permanent condition of the country."

The Story of a Bullet.

The following strange case is reported by the Dansville (N.Y.) *Advertiser*: "In the war of the Rebellion, John Slater, of this village, was a member of Company B, Thirteenth New York regiment, and in the seven days' fight before Richmond, in June, 1862, was struck by a rebel bullet, which penetrated his head just behind his left ear. The bullet was split in two by the concussion, and half of it broke his jaw and came out of his mouth. The other half passed in some mysterious way down into his left lung, and has troubled him there more or less ever since until Sunday, when he coughed it up! It is now in the possession of Dr. Blake."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	@10 25
HOGS	4 50	@ 4 70
COTTON	11½	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@ 48
OATS—Mixed	32	@ 34
RYE—Western	60	@ 61
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	3 65	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 50	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	99	@ 1 00
No. 3 Spring	87	@ 88
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	26	@ 27
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	7	@ 8
PORK—Mess	9 35	@ 9 40
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 27
RYE—No. 1	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	84	@ 85
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	88	@ 89
CORN—Mixed	36	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	47	@ 48
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 45
LARD	6¾	@ 7
HOGS	3 90	@ 4 35
CATTLE	2 50	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	92	@ 94
CORN	41	@ 43
OATS	27	@ 30
RYE	49	@ 50
PORK—Mess	9 95	@10 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
CORN	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 29
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 1 Amber	98	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 1	41	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 25
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 20
Fair	4 40	@ 4 90
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 30
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 35

AUBURN COURIER

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BONDS, SYNDICATES, TAXES.

It is always a good thing to count the cost of any luxury before indulging too extravagantly in it, especially so when one has to mortgage himself, his farm, his future, his life, and his daily earnings to pay that cost.

United States bonds, it was thought when they were issued, were absolutely essential as a means of raising money. Men had not comprehended the great truth that a people who will not rely on themselves will not be trusted by others. Bonds had long been the means of loaning money, and the past not only favored the plan, but the men who had money to loan favored it. They knew the United States would pay all they agreed to pay. They knew that the demand for money was so urgent, to meet the alarming expenses of the war, that capital, by holding back, by magnifying dangers, increased by the daily increasing necessities for money, and by hourly conjuring up the difficulties and dangers of civil war, could demand any usury the wildest apprehension of a bankrupt treasury could justify. Gold, as it always does when it is required, at once disappeared, even what there was of it; but there was not gold enough in the United States, or which could have been forced from all the coin resources of England, to meet the war expenses of 1862-3-4 for two months. Money had to be raised. It was the price of constitutional liberty, and, whatever the cost, it must be procured. No difficulty was found in using and negotiating our treasury certificates or interest notes; and if the statesmen of the time had possessed the courage to defy and put down the senseless clamor of capital against paper money there would have been no necessity for the issuing a single bond outside of the United States. With the money held by savings banks and the disposition to invest in United States securities by men of moderate means, if we had dared to have relied upon ourselves, and issued greenbacks as absolute money, to meet any and every emergency, we should have saved to the United States more than $3,000,000,000, and would have been stronger as a Government, more united as a people, more prosperous in our enterprises, than ever before; but we dared not trust ourselves, and the question comes up, Why was it that the people of the United States dare not trust themselves to issue their own money?

In answering this question I shall hope to show not only the exact fallacy of the fear, but the enormous cost the yielding to the derisive clamor of capital has imposed upon us.

The old idea upon which capital has made labor its slave was that gold and silver were the only safe basis as a medium of exchange; that all bills issued, and circulated as money, must be redeemable in gold and silver, and that any issue of bills beyond the power of redemption in gold and silver would be dangerous; that to issue bills to meet the war expenses, and to pay for all we required, would soon create an excess of paper—an excess so great as to preclude any possible idea of finding gold and silver to redeem it; that this excess would create distrust, distrust depreciation, and that the result of the depreciation would be that the money issued by the Government of the United States would become as worthless as the French assignat—the paper money issued by France during the French Revolution—or as valueless as the Continental money issued by the colonies before they had consolidated into governmental unity and power, or again as destitute of reliability as the paper money issued by the Southern Confederacy while rebels were attempting to disrupt the Union.

Timid men, ignorant of all the reasons which led to the failure of the assignat of the French, the Continental currency of the colonies, and the baseless bills of the Southern Confederacy, placed the United States in the exact position of the Revolutionists without Government, constitutional power, or resources. As France, at the time the assignat was issued, was without a Government, the colonies were united by no political or governmental obligations, and, as the Southern Confederacy was a mere revolutionary experiment, the bonds given by either of these merely revolutionary combinations would have been as utterly valueless as the currency they issued. With the United States Government it was admitted that the bonds would be good, while at the same time it was insisted that the bills they might issue as money would be as worthless as the French assignat, which at first had no foundation for a basis but jobbery, which was killed by forgery.

It was upon this baseless fallacy that the bonds of the Government were forced upon the market at the price of gold. To convince the communities and to create a political excuse for issuing bonds, gold, which could not be obtained and which by no possibility could be procured, was made the standard of value by which the standard of the value of the greenback was to be measured. Gold at one time went to a premium of 247 for 100, so that, according to the standard, the greenback was 40 to 42. They then fixed the value of the bond at the price the greenback would bring in gold. Congress was duped into aiding this trick to reduce the value of the bond to the standard of the greenback measured by gold in that way. If the greenback was issued as a full legal tender for all purposes, it would be absolute money. If absolute money, then it would do what gold would do. Bankers and brokers and usurers and capitalists combined to prevent this. They appealed to the Senate. They said: If the greenback is issued as a full legal tender, you will soon destroy its value, for you will have to issue so many bills and so large amounts that you will glut the market, and they will depreciate and become as valueless as the assignat. To prevent this they provide that they shall not be received for revenue duties, nor for interest on the public debt, for unless you do this you cannot sell your bonds, for to make your bonds available you must make the interest payable in gold, and you cannot get the gold to pay the interest unless you require your revenue duties to be paid in gold. The Senate was duped by this cut-throat argument.

The result was just what was anticipated. As the Government repudiated its own money, and would not receive it for duties, and as it would not pay interest on the public debt, bankers, brokers, and usurers depreciated the greenback till they reduced its comparative value, as measured by gold, down to 42 up to 40. This, these same Shylocks made the measure of the value of the bonds. Then everybody who had money bought the bonds, getting $2 for $1, in bonds made payable in coin, with interest payable in gold.

A more monstrous swindle never was imposed on the people. The credit of the Government, forced down by depreciating the greenback, was so low that capital also forced Congress to exempt the bonds from taxes before it would consent to take them. And yet, all the time, while the whole brood of Wall street sharps was at work to depreciate the greenback, they insisted that the bonds was the true way of saving the credit of the Government; they slandered the greenback, and lied it into depreciation, to get the bonds measured in value by the greenback at half their nominal and absolute value.

Keeping up their assault upon the greenback, continually prophesying that they would be as worthless as Continental money, and declaring that they were being printed by steam power, and in such quantities as to have to keep all the paper-mills in the country at full head to supply the paper for the rag money, these same bankers, brokers and usurers finally said: "Well, we will not take your bonds unless you will make them the basis for banking, and give us an issue of bills equal to the amount of the bonds, and grant us a monopoly of banking privileges. Your greenbacks will soon be good for nothing, and unless you enlist the banking capital of the country to give character and credit to the paper money of the country, the credit of the nation will be ruined." Again Congress became the dupes, and added to the purchasers of bonds the further inducement of giving them $90 of bills, guaranteed by the Government, with every $100 of bonds, to lend out as money at compound interest.

Thus the bankers, brokers and usurers, by depreciating and causing the Government to repudiate its own greenback money—every dollar of which was intrinsically as good as gold, as they represented absolute solvency and absolute ability—they got for every $42 $100 in bonds, an interest payable in gold, and equal to 9¼ per cent. and equal to 25 per cent. on the investment, and 90 per cent. in bills at compound interest, which facts show have earned 9¼ per cent., which would be 19 per cent. more, which, added to the 25 per cent., makes 44 per cent. Add to this the interest received on bank deposits, which averaged the full amount of the capital of the banks in bonds, and equals 18 per cent. more on the actual investment, and aggregates 62 per cent. annual income on every dollar invested, so that the amount stands as follows:

Amount actually invested $42,000.

Amount realized in bonds bearing gold interest	$100,000
Amount national-bank bills to lend	90,000
Amount of deposits, on which banks made loans	120,000
The $42,000 realizes the use of	$310,000

Amount of income on above:

Interest, payable in gold, average 60 per cent. premium at 6 per cent. in gold	$ 9,000
Interest on bills loaned, being compounded on 30, 60 and 90 day paper, equal to 9½ per cent	8,550
Interest on deposits—the deposits being nearly double the capital—is shown to have been equal to the whole capital, at 9½ per cent	9,500
Total annual income (on original $42,000)	$27,050

Thus showing that an investment in United States bonds by the bank usurers of $42,000 earned an annual profit of $27,050, and that without taxation, or about 62 per cent. dividends to be paid by the tax-burdened people, without the slightest earthly benefit, to a monopoly of bank aristocrats, who now proclaim it to be their duty and mission to reduce American labor to the lowest standard of European pauperized wages.

All of this time the standard of responsibility of the Government was exactly the same for greenbacks as it was for bonds, except only that the bonds bore interest and the greenbacks did not.

The banks have in this way filched from the people of the United States, in the fourteen years, the sum of $1,559,285,941.34, making an aristocracy of power, of wealth, and of associated impudence and privileges which to-day defies the Government and threatens civil liberty.

Every dollar of this monstrous leech would have been saved to the people and to the Government if the Government had issued greenbacks as full and absolute legal tender for all debts, public and private, in place of issuing bonds.

Again, if the Government had issued greenbacks instead of bonds, and made a sinking fund of the sum paid for interest on the bonds, we should to-day have gold enough in the treasury or its equivalent to have redeemed every dollar that would have been issued, and have thus been free from any national debt.

These are not random statements, they are concrete facts.

The interest-bearing debt, April 1, 1876, was as follows:

Principal.	*Interest.*
$984,999,650 at 6 per cent	$59,099,979 00
$710,037,000 at 5 per cent	35,501,850 00
$23,184,360, miscellaneous at 6 per cent	1,391,001 60
Total annual interest	$95,992,830 60

This is about the present amount of annual interest we are paying for the enjoyment of the bond luxury. The interest-bearing debt has been steadily decreased since 1866, and is now $482,431,080 less than it was then; so that, taking the average for fourteen years, the interest has been at the rate of $111,494,779.20 yearly in gold. Had this sum been funded it would have been hundreds of millions more than our national debt.

This is a proximate estimate of what it has cost the Government to build up a bond-banking aristocracy at the expense of every interest but money, making the laborer a slave to capital, industry a hireling to money-bags, and the Government a dupe to usurers.

But this is far from all. The taxes on $1,600,000,000, at 2 per cent., is $32,000,000 annually, which has been taken from the bond-aristocracy to be imposed on the betrayed and insulted producer.

All of the capital and all the profits—all the exemptions grown, by fourteen years of outrage, into immense proportions of capital and power—are now consolidated to secure the continuance of bond and bank monopolies. It is the absolute duty of Congress to put an end to the infamous extortion from the people. It must be the issue in every Congressional district: Bank monopolies or no bank monopolies; tax exemptions or no tax exemptions; syndicates and bonds or no syndicates and no bonds; the sovereign money of the people—the greenback—absolute as a universal legal tender and irredeemable, or national-bank sovereignty. These are questions and issues that cannot be skipped over or neglected.

We want no more bonds; we want no more syndicates. The American people can get along without any red-shield dictation as to who shall buy their bonds, or who shall dictate the expenditure of their money; and they will not submit to any system of finances which will place the Government or the people in subjection to Jews, to syndicates, or to corporations.

Bonds and syndicates are the curse of the land. The people demand an issue of greenbacks as absolute money adequate to pay all the bonds—adequate to sweep away all the national banks, all monopolies, all privileges, all syndicates, and if the present Congress does not understand the demand we will elect a Congress that does. It is such outrages that give birth to revolutions. The outrage must cease or it will be made to cease.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

TRENTON, N. J.

GREENBACKS.

The Superiority of a Paper Over a Metallic Currency Is Due to the Progress of Civilization, for Which the Metals Are Too Slow.

When during the war it was proposed to issue Government bonds for loans of money I strenuously opposed the project, and urgently advocated the continued issue of greenbacks. I pointed out then, as I do now, that a greenback is a non-interest-bearing bond, and a bond is an interest-bearing greenback; that as it would be the aim of Government, like all others, to pay as little interest as possible on its bonds, it could not do better than issue bonds on which no interest whatever need be paid; or, in other words, confine itself to putting out the non-interest-bearing bonds known as the greenback currency; that, excepting the distinction of interest, of usury, there was no difference between the two obligations; that if the nation could pay off interest-bearing greenbacks (alias bonds), principal and usury combined, it would be still better able to pay off a non-interest-bearing greenback debt when the principal alone need be provided for; that a thousand or fifteen hundred millions of greenbacks would ultimately prove a much smaller debt than an equal amount of bonds, since the former called for no interest, while the latter would, within sixteen years, exact in the shape of usury a tribute from the earnings of the people equal to the entire bonded debt, and we would still owe the debt; that the non-interest-bearing greenback would ultimately not be a national debt, but, like gold and silver, would become a currency, carrying with it so many blessings that the community would sternly forbid its withdrawal, even though the Washington treasury were filled with gold; and that if the nation did wish to regard the greenbacks as a debt, and desired to pay it off, the feat could be much more easily and speedily accomplished than if it were a bonded debt, since the usury exacted by the latter would in sixteen years suffice to retire every greenback dollar.

A few leading journals of the day good-naturedly opened their columns to the ventilation of my heterodox and *bizarre* opinions, as they were then deemed, more, however, as a source of amusement to their readers than with any idea that even the writer could seriously entertain such notions in view of the fate which had overtaken our Continental money and the French assignats.

Whenever the advocates of an exclusively metallic currency are hard pressed by the adherents of a national greenback currency, they retire upon the Continental money and French assignats as upon two impregnable fortresses whence they may assail their foe with impunity and in perfect safety. They can do this because the upholders of a greenback currency are obliged to admit that both the American and French paper money came to grief—an admission which seems to carry with it an acknowledgment that the greenback currency they so ardently advocate is open to a similar disastrous experience. Both sides are led astray by a common error; the one openly proclaims and the other secretly believes that the Continental money and French assignats came to naught because they were paper money; hence the hard-money side confidently flourish the lamentable financial experience of our forefathers and their good allies, in the faces of their greenback opponents as a final, unanswerable argument; while the latter, more than half assenting to what seems an incontestable historical truth, evade the issue by falling back upon the far greater intrinsic merits of the greenback over its earlier prototypes. Now, neither the Continental money nor the French assignats failed because they were paper money, for had they been gold and silver, while the rest of the world recognized nothing but paper money, the result would have been the same; they failed because neither nation was in that condition of social, mental, and political industry and commercial development which is essential to the profitable utilization of such a currency.

What a currency of cowry shells is to simple barter, and what a metallic currency is to one of cowry shells, so is a paper currency to a metallic one; each marks a higher grade of civilization in the masses of the people over those who are confined to the earlier, to the more primitive methods of representing values and of effecting exchanges. Thus it is evident that those who support the greenback currency on the ground that it is intrinsically superior to the Government paper money above referred to, or to any other Government paper money, assumes an unstable position which exposes them to attacks not easily parried; for really there is very little distinction between them, certainly not enough to warrant the substitution for a metallic currency of a greenback one in preference to any other Government paper money.

On the other hand, the greenback supporters will intrench themselves in an impregnable position by taking the ground that the superiority resides, not in the currency, but in the civilization—in the mental, social and political progress of the people, who, because of their progress, require such a currency. This will at once transfer the discussion from what is little better than a squabble about the relative merits of the currencies on the score of the materials with which they are composed, up to the higher plane where it properly belongs, concerning the relative conditions of people who can properly and profitably use such a currency, and those who have failed and will fail in the attempt.

In our eagerness to proclaim the advantages derivable from our greenback currency we should be careful not to arrogate for it the distinction of a grand panacea that ought to be universally adopted; this is simply impossible; we must confine ourselves to demonstrating that greenbacks are in an eminent degree the best suited for a people in a certain geographical position and progressive condition, and that we, if no others, fulfil these requirements.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

The Pivot Man.

Like Figaro in the opera, John Sherman appears to have been in every part of the Louisiana conspiracy. He was recognized by the chiefs and their subordinates of all degrees as the master spirit and director of the work to be done by them; as the responsible agent of Hayes, and as the man of all others who knew the situation best, and was ready to meet its demands, of whatever kind they might be. Hence he was looked up to by Wells, Anderson, Kellogg, and the rest of that crew, as the pivot upon which the whole machine turned.

From the highest to the lowest, they all knew him, and his word was law to their acts and movements. That he was entirely familiar with every part of the operations of the Returning Board, when in secret session, and sometimes singly, as when Wells ordered the original return of Vernon parish to be destroyed, they falsified figures, forged returns, inserted manufactured protests, and rejected whole parishes upon affidavits fabricated by the cart-load at the Custom House, is no longer doubtful.

In the part he played then ignorance was impossible, and the part he has played since that time makes it certain, when taken in connection with the proofs that have been produced in a variety of forms, that he must have had intimate knowledge of every phase of the conspiracy, as he certainly had acquaintance with the actors who appeared on the stage, and the machinists who shifted the scenes behind it. No detail was too small for his attention, and, from the day he entered New Orleans as a visiting statesman until the hour when the great fraud was consummated, he was the head and front of the conspiracy to steal the Presidency. When it was achieved, he got the reward which he chose to ask, and has utilized it, as he did the Chairmanship of Finance in the Senate.

After Tom Anderson returned to New Orleans in December, 1876, with the irregular and illegal certificate of Louisiana, which he carried there as a messenger appointed for that purpose, it was necessary, without delay, to get up another in due form. That was done, as has been proven, in the case of Levissee, by forging the names of some of the electors who were not present and could not be reached within the time allowed by law. Charles Hill, a carpet-bagger from New Jersey, and an officeholder of course, was detailed to take the forged certificates to Washington, though he had no legal appointment to that effect.

Hill was examined by the sub-committee in New Orleans on the 1st of July, and he was required to relate his experience in delivering the forged certificates to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate. After stating that he had seen Zach Chandler, to whom he bore a letter from Kellogg, he testified:

> I went at once to Mr. Ferry, who was in his office at the Capitol. His secretary was there—Mr. Moses, I think, was his name. No one else was in the room. I told him I had brought the returns from Louisiana. Mr. Ferry asked me if I had any one to witness the delivery of the documents to him. I told him I knew Mr. Sherman, for I had me him there. In a few minutes Mr. Ferry, after stepping out, came in with Mr. Sherman. I then delivered the documents. This delivery was witnessed by Mr. Sherman. He then went to the room of the Finance Committee and there wrote me a letter to Gov. Kellogg, acknowledging that the returns had been delivered to the Vice President. The letter was a private letter, and I don't know what the contents were.
>
> Q.—How was it Mr. Sherman was handy to witness the receipt of the returns when you gave them to Mr. Ferry? A.—I don't know except that he was in the Senate chamber or room adjoining.
>
> Q.—How often did you see Mr. Sherman when he was here with the visiting statesmen? A.—I saw Mr. Sherman some five or six times here.
>
> Q.—Did Mr. Sherman say anything else to you in Washington? A.—When I was coming away I called on him to bid him good by, and he gave me to understand that the party would stand by us.
>
> Q.—Did you inform Mr. Sherman or any one else of the fact that the second returns or certificates you had carried on had cured the defects of the old ones? A.—I did not indicate to either Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hale, or Mr. Frye anything about curing the defects of the first. Mr. Sherman knew that better than I did.
>
> Q.—How did he know that? A.—He must have known.
>
> Q.—Have you got any ground for supposing it? A. (Hesitating)—I've not got any ground for supposing it.

Hill was undoubtedly right. Sherman knew better than he did what his agents had been doing in Louisiana; for no move was made and no act of importance was done without his knowledge or advice. From the beginning to the end he was the mainstay of the conspiracy; and it is now made clear, that but for his presence in New Orleans, and the support given to the Returning Board after their first false count, which left out two of the Hayes electors, the iniquity would never have been completed. By promises of reward and of protection the second count was made.—*New York Sun.*

"I Know All About You, Capt. Dennis."

Of all the persons who have given testimony concerning the frauds in Louisiana and Florida, Dennis seems to have had no motive to testify untruthfully. Some of the "squealers" have involved themselves in tangled nets in which they have been convicted, not only of inexplicable contradictions, but have laid bare a personal *animus* concealing a little disappointment. Dennis' testimony there is neither an intrinsic nor extrinsic reason to doubt. He had "been taken care of." He wanted less than he got. He wished to work and to be paid for it; he was paid handsomely for doing nothing, and his only complaint, if he made any, was that the administration insisted on supporting him in luxurious but disagreeable idleness. The manner of Dennis' employment, told by him with great simplicity, and with unfeigned anxiety not to censure Mr. Hayes, is one of the most explicit of many of the condemnations which the latter has placed upon his own professions of civil-service reform.

It is a fundamental principle of civil service that fitness for specific duty shall be the prime reason for appointment under the Government. When Dennis called on the President, the latter said to him: "I know all about you, Capt. Dennis." What did he know? That Dennis was a linguist, and would be useful in the State Department? No, Dennis' literary attainments are limited to one language, and are meager in that. That he was familiar with army matters, and would do good work in the War Department? There was no pretense of that, on either side. He was not an expert in anything. There was no reason for his appointment so far as intellectual qualifications went. The President did not profess to be misinformed; he added: "You are one of the few men whom this administration can afford to take care of." Why? Simply because he had rendered effective service in defeating the wishes of the people of his State in their choice of Presidential electors. For this reason, and this only, Mr. Hayes considered Dennis "one of the few men whom this administration can afford to take care of." The President made a personal request of Secretary Sherman to give Dennis "the first good place," and subsequently wrote to Sherman that Dennis would make "a capital special agent of the treasury," although the duties special agents are called upon to perform require sagacity, experience, and technical knowledge of treasury workings. It was evident, however, that Capt. Dennis was not expected to do any work. Sherman had friends of his own for the vacancies in several of the divisions, and Dennis, although as ignorant of architecture as a mule, was made assistant to the Supervising Architect, with a salary of $7 a day. He had nothing to do; he could do nothing. He was expected to do nothing. But this is a civil-service reform administration! He was given a leave of absence—perhaps on account of his long and ardent toil—or for some other reason, and went visiting to Massachusetts, where he remained three months, drawing $7 a day, Supervising Architect Hill doubtless signing the pay-roll which lyingly declared that this man was giving the people of the United States an equivalent for their money. Dennis grew tired of idleness, went back to Washington, was given a commission in the Secret-Service Bureau, although wholly unfitted for its duties, and went home to Florida, with nothing to do except charge the Government his expenses, and continue to draw his pay. Then he was transferred to the Internal Revenue Bureau, although innocent of all knowledge of the Revenue laws, and his pay went on regularly as usual.

He, therefore, had every reason to thank Mr. Hayes, and no reason whatever to testify to aught which would reflect on the President or his advisers. On the contrary, he had the strongest motives for coloring his testimony in their favor. He lacked the courage or the baseness to commit perjury before the visiting investigating committee, and as soon as his description of the manner in which the electoral vote of Florida was stolen for Hayes reached Washington he was notified—but not until then—that his pay should be forthwith stopped. "I know all about you, Capt. Dennis," was a most unfortunate speech for the President to make, since all that he could know about Dennis was his part in the corruption of that scandalous period. "You are one of the few men whom this administration can afford to take care of" is still more unfortunate, in view of the indefensible manner in which the President proceeded to take care of him.—*Chicago Times.*

All Hands Provided For.

It was John Sherman's promise to the hesitating Anderson and Don Weber that if they would only "stand firm," and make false returns, a grateful party would never forget it of them, and they should be well "cared for."

All hands have been provided for.

Let us see. There are a good many of them, first and last, who were concerned in the Florida and the Louisiana iniquity, but they have all been quietly looked after and "cared for." Only look at the lists, for the two States:

FLORIDA.

Noyes, of Ohio	Minister to France.
Kasson, of Iowa	Minister to Austria.
McLin	Justice in New Mexico.
Gov. Stearns	Com'r of the Hot Springs.
Dennis	In Sup. Architect's office.
"Judge" Cessna	Postmaster.
Black	In the treasury.
Vance	In Postoffice Department.
Clark Howell	Collector of Customs.
Bowles, of Leon	In the treasury.
"Judge" Bell	Governm't Timber Agent.
Elector Humphreys	Collector, Pensacola.
Stearns' Secretary	In the treasury.
Striker Maxwell	Lieutenant in the army.
Phelps	Commissioner to Paris.
Varnum	Receiver Land Office.
Taylor, County Clerk	In Land Office.

Truly a good list; and here are a few of the Louisiana arrangements:

LOUISIANA.

Kellogg	United States Senator.
Tom Anderson	Collector of Customs.
Marks	Tax Collector.
Brewster	Surveyor General.
Clark	In the treasury.
Hill	Naval Store-keeper.
Campbell	U. S. District Attorney.

There are others. And now not one of them can remember how the returns were forged. But they have been "well cared for." John Sherman seems to have taken a liberal share. We find no fewer than eight that he has taken under his wings. He might, at a pinch, take the whole lot. In that case he would be like the hen that was made the subject of a boy's experiment. Having gathered all the eggs in the barn and put them in the nest of a sitting hen, and being asked what he was doing, he replied that he "just wanted to see the old hen spread herself." Sherman can spread himself, and is ready to do it, rather than have any more of his eggs addled. But what a picture these lists present! And it looks as if Mr. Hayes had "had an eye" on things.—*Hartford Times.*

ALL SORTS.

A TEMPLE and an altar lie buried in the sand in front of the great sphinx.

THE ravenous grasshopper is reinforced in Nevada by the destructive cricket.

A WIDOW in Paris has made a fortune by keeping American pumpkin pies at her restaurant.

THE once-famous Mormon temple, at Nauvoo, has utterly disappeared, not a stone of it remaining on the site.

FARMERS in South Georgia think they have discovered a bonanza in the cultivation of the Chinese sand-pear.

ON the morning of the Fourth ice was formed in Gold Hill, Nev., to the thickness of a pane of window glass.

THE grapes of which nearly all the famous wines of Spain and Madeira are made had their origin in the island of Cyprus.

THE phonograph is like the small brother of a young lady. It will repeat everything said in its presence without regard to blushes.

THE latest letters from the English universities mission in Central Africa state that the Zanzibar slave trade has virtually ceased.

OLD wine is wholesomest; old pippin-toothsomest; old wood burns brightest; old linens wash whitest; old debts are surest, and old maids—what?

JUST 400 years ago the art of printing was discovered, and yet there are men trying to sell goods who seem to have never heard of printers' ink.

AT the commencement of a girls' high school, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Baltimore, made this astounding prayer: "O God! Grant that not one of these young ladies may be the victim of unrequited love!"

IN Ruby Hill, Cal., a woman paid her husband $50 to leave her. He signed an agreement to do so, and took the money and left. When she went home at night she found the husband in bed, drunk, and the money all gone.

LAST year there were in Ireland 25,078 marriages, 139,498 births and 93,500 deaths; 38,503 persons emigrated, so that, without making any allowance for immigration, there was a gain of 7,486 in the population of 5,338,906.

FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND pineapples, weighing twelve tons, were thrown into the bay at New York on Monday. They were slightly decayed. Pineapples cost a cent apiece in the West Indies, and are sold to dealers in New York at from 12 to 16 cents.

IF a man could climb the ladder of fame with one half the ease and celerity with which mud creeps up the bottom of his pants, we might all soon get into Congress, or be poets, and wear long hair, or something of that sort.—*Syracuse Sunday Times.*

THE Detroit *Free Press* says that an editor offers $5 for the best treatise on "How to make out-door life attractive to the mosquito." Why, stay outside yourself and keep him company. Send it by registered letter, please.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

IT is suggested that the best use the Government can make of Alaska is to turn it into a penal colony under strong military supervision, and let the States abolish their penitentiaries and send thither their criminals sentenced to life imprisonment, to be set to work.

"IT'S time we were coming to our census," as the man said to his wife when neither of them was quite certain as to whether it required nine chip hats and eleven calico dresses, or nine calico dresses and eleven chip hats to go around the family.—*Brookville Democrat.*

BIRMINGHAM, the great center of the pin trade since Gloucester lost the industry, is just now being pricked in the side by the American pin, which, of tinned iron, undersells the English article. This is the more striking, inasmuch as the pin trade is in the hands of a few wealthy manufacturers there.

SARAH WINNEMUCCA is a brave Indian squaw of the friendly Piutes. Lately, since the present Indian troubles began, she disguised herself and penetrated as a spy into the heart of the hostile camp of the combined Bannocks, Nez Perces and Shoshones. She then came into the white camp and reported the number, locality and intentions of the hostiles.

THE following is a neat thing in the way they did business-like advertisements half a century ago. It is an epitaph in a London church: "Here lies Sarah Smithers, the loved wife of Thomas Smithers, marble-cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his art. Monuments of the same style £25 each."

AN awful scene occurred after the recent race meeting at Beverley, near Sheffield, England. Twenty men broke open the bar in the grand stand and set to work to drink up the large store of wine contained therein. Eight of them were found by the police in the morning lying senseless on the scene of their orgies. One was dead. Six more were discovered stupefied in the neighboring villages.

QUAKERS are known to be an unusually long-lived folk. The average age of the 308 members of the Society of Friends who died in Great Britain and Ireland last year was over 53 years, and the average of deaths to population was about 15 per 1,000. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was only 19, and the highest number in any decade of life was in that which included those whose ages were between 70 and 80. The next highest number, 55, died between 80 and 90.

Mason's Self Sealing Jars, Porcelain Lined Tops $1.25 per doz. at G. C. Ralston's.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 1, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK,
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the Democrats of the 13th Congressional district, and all others in said district who subscribe to the principles enumerated through the Democratic state platform, adopted at Indianapolis on the 23nd of last February, will be held at Kendalville, Indiana, on Tuesday August 20th, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. In accordance with the basis of representation heretofore established, the several counties are entitled to send the following number of delegates to said convention. DeKalb, 26; LaGrange, 19; Elkhart, 34, Marshall, 28; Kosciusko, 27; Noble, 27 and Steuben, 8.

By authority of the Congressional Central Committee.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,
Chairman.

* * *

That very cheap greenback paper from New York don't seem to be showing up as grandly as was at first expected.

* * *

Hon. W. D. Hill, the nominee for Congress in the Defiance, Ohio, district will make strong race, as his nomination gives great satisfaction.

Correction.

John Cool and S. J. Brandon are Congressional delegates from Jackson township. J. J. Walters and S. J. Tarney are delegates to the Judicial Convention from the same township.

* * *

"Landaulet" Williams, Ex-Attorney-General, unites with "Secor" Robeson, Babcock, "Boss" Shephard, and the contractors and whiskey rings generally, in declaring a third term for Grant is not only possible but extremely probable, and very much to be desired. These fellows are getting hungry.

* * *

The Republican county convention will be held at the Court-House next Saturday. Work among the candidates has been lively during the last week, more than simply calling on people to "let them know that they are candidates" has been indulged in, and it is intimated in some quarters that a combination has been formed by these same fellows that advocate "no electioneering." Murder will out, gentlemen.

* * *

Anderson, the political dead-beat whom the Potter committee relied upon to upset the Louisiana election by false swearing, is in bad repute even among his own relatives. He was a wandering young tramp in 1864, and arrived at Wooster, O., where he fastened himself for a time upon an uncle, who now refers to the event by remarking: "I fed him for about three months until he stole my watch, when I drove him off." —Indianian.

And yet this is one of the men who shaped the election returns so as to count in Hayes.

* * *

The Democracy of the 12th district are not the least alarmed about "Colerick's chances" being "complicated" by Studebaker, as the Waterloo Press puts it. The inconsistency in the Studebaker nomination is from the fact that the greenback men are fighting the very interests that their candidate represents, while in this district the greenback party has nominated a man who has long been known to be in sympathy with the principles advocated by that party, and who was nominated by a convention that passed resolutions in harmony with the platform adopted by the Democracy of Indiana. In one case the greenbackers are supporting a banker and bondholder contrary to their teachings, in the other case the Democrats, by endorsing Tousley, would be supporting a greenback candidate who advocates greenback principles, the very same principles that the Indiana Democracy advocate.

Are they equally consistent?

Why Should They?

Why should a Democrat want to leave his party at this time, when that party is about to realize, after a long period another lease of power, through which it is to accomplish what the people have so long demanded. We have had control of but one branch of Congress lately, and a Republican Senate has opposed almost every move made by a Democratic House for the relief of the people. The repeal of the resumption act would have been accomplished long ago had the Senate concurred. The soldier would have had the benefit of his labor for three or four long weary years had the Senate passed the House bill. The expense of the government would have been materially reduced had the Senate approved of the appropriation bills as they came from the House. Since the Democrats came into power in the House, they have accomplished all that was possible, with the Senate and an administration against them. Why then abandon them until they have a fair chance to demonstrate whether they will be true to the interests of the people. We will soon have the Senate and a Democratic President, and then if they do not meet the popular demands it will be time enough to leave them. Give them half the chance the Republicans have had in the last sixteen years, and then judge from the result. Now is the time for every Democrat to stand true to his colors and win a victory, out of which we never again can be swindled. Remember the fate of '72, when Democrats were led off by the Greeley movement. Let us not repeat it, but be guided by the experience of the past, and stand by a party that is strong and vigorous, and pledged to the interests of the people.

* * *

The hard times still continue and the Republican party is still in power. For three years we have had splendid crops and yet no relief has come. A Democratic House has struggled to reduce the extravagance of a Republican administration, and its efforts have been defeated to a great degree by a Republican Senate. Factories still remain idle, and the workshop is silent—care and trouble cloud the brow of the poor, while the rich man spends his thousands at fashionable resorts. While the bondholder has repeated legislation in his interests, the masses have been ignored. Hundreds of workmen to-day are demanding work, and many are penniless. Sherman's contraction is crushing out the industrious who have struggled and are vainly struggling to get free of debt. Government property is being used by officials on pleasure tours while the laborer wanders weary and foot sore in search of employment. At the Capital of our nation, the government has indirectly cut down the wages of laborers from $1.50 to 75 cents a day and expects the people to submit to starvation wages. Though an abundance, through a blessed Providence, is realized in the agricultural districts, want and penury is rife among us. Daily suicides and crimes untold are being committed, by those who, under employment would make good, industrious, lawabiding citizens. And yet the Republican party asks for a further lease of power that these evils may be multiplied, and a reign of terror inaugurated. Why should a Democrat hisitate for a moment to stand firmly by his post, the only means now left the people to avert the disaster threatening us, and bring peace as well as plenty to our borders and crown all with an active, prosperous industry. Why?

* * *

The following are the resolutions passed by the Greenback Convention of this county:

The National Greenback Labor Party of DeKalb county, Indiana, do declare and publish the following principles, which shall indicate its purpose:

1st. That we proclaim the right and duty of the United States Government to create a legal tender paper money, the same as gold and silver money, should be a full legal tender for all debts both public and private.

2d. We demand the repeal of the National Bank law.

3d. We demand the repeal of the Resumption Act.

4th. We demand the calling in of all the interest bearing obligations of the United States, at the earliest possible period, and the payment of them in the legal tender money of the United States.

5th. We demand that the rate of interest shall be brought down to the average rate of the annual profits of the farming industries, say 3 per cent.

6th. That inasmuch as the lucrative spoils of office cause corruption in the scramble for them, and in justice to the tax-payers we demand that all salaries and fees of Federal, State and County officers be reduced to a fair and reasonable compensation for services rendered, and when practicable such compensation should be fixed by law.

* * *

Stoll, of the Ligonier Banner, takes exception to a little sarcasm made use of to express our disapproval of the cowardly manner in which Tilden sacrificed a popular majority of a quarter of a million Democratic votes, and intimates that Tilden is a greater man than we are. We do not question Mr. Tilden's "acknowledged ability." As to the "contemptuous fling" in question, we have no retraction to make, neither do we desire to enter into any discussion at this time, relative to Tilden's claim upon the Democratic party for renomination. At the proper time, however, we will exert what little influence we may have in favor of western Democrats and western interests, rather than eastern men and a bonded aristocracy. The gratuitous advice of the BANNER to the contrary notwithstanding.

Daily Economy.

Not from advice given in well written articles by men of great ability, nor from words of caution uttered by those whose bitter experience in the loss of fortune has taught them a sorrowful lesson, do people learn to economize; but in most cases to successfully practice economy stern necessity must be the ruling cause, as indicated in the following well written article from the Indianapolis Sentinel: It seems like cruel sarcasm to advise economy when there are few in the land outside of the absolutely wealthy who have aught to save, and yet just at the moment economy is the one great lesson the "hard times" will enforce. For years, in fact, ever since the war changed the habits and the business lives of the great majority of men, it has seemed as if nothing short of thousands and millions of dollars was worth the estimating, and speculations involving almost fabulous sums were as frequent as the minutes of the day. But as the fever heat began to subside, as the current of trade resumed its wonted channel, the bubbles of suddenly acquired riches bursted and left their owners with empty purses and blighted lives. Corporations, firms, individuals felt the panic alike, and were swept away, not only with their own possessions, but with that which was held as trust funds for others. The commercial world grew unsteady, confidence was shaken, and there was a cessation of all dealings beyond the bare transactions necessary in strictly legitimate business. Men saw the storm approaching, and, powerless to save themselves, or to grasp any proffered aid, lost all—reputation, position, wealth. And this, frequently, through no fault of theirs; it was but the natural outgrowth of years of prodigality in getting and in spending. Money was easy to obtain, labor and capital were in demand, and were well paid, and the same expedition that marked the accumulation of wealth accompanied its expenditure. The necessities as well as the luxuries of life were costly, high prices were asked and given, and in direct ratio to the salary and income of an individual was the cost of his living, of his expenses. Large salaries were the rule of the day, money was loaned at high rates, investments paid, real estate was valuable, the mechanic trebled his ante-war wages, the laborers' hire was ample. But things have changed, are daily changing, and experience is turning the thumb-screw of economy, and the day of small things has arrived, literally and practically. Reduction has been and is the rule of the day, but even this, to be just, must but keep pace with the lower expenses of life; beyond this it becomes cruelty. There are now, as there ever has been and ever will be, thousands of persons who, under all circumstances, but square their accounts year after year, and this with close economy. The lesson is not for them. The extremely rich, whose desires are satisfied before they are spoken will not heed the teaching of the present. They do not understand its import, but the great middle class the very foundation of our national strength, is the one that heeds, that must heed, the precept so forcibly repeated. Ranging from the scantily paid laborer to the moderately rich, through the rank and file of the people, there are enough to so apply the practical lessons of constant, daily economy, as to elevate them from the anxiety and worry of debt to the blessedness of independence. When the debt is regarded as the great evil to be shunned by those who know fully their incapacity to meet its demands, then, and not until then, will it be avoided, and safety and confidence again rule. There are not a few, who, having once tasted poverty's cup, can not bear the reversions of life, can not dare to be honestly poor. They can not, will not, face bravely the change of fortune and life, and, beginning again at the bottom, crawl to the ladder's top. For them the days of small things holds only annoyance and shame and they resort to anything, from petty deceit to skillfully executed crimes, to reinstate themselves in their lost places. The penitentiaries, the dishonored graves of suicides, the list of abandoned, fleeing criminals, tell the story of the finale of such lives. These are being cleared away and men are beginning to steer their course in accordance with the new tide of affairs. Dollars are now saved where formerly thousands were squandered, pennies appreciated where dollars were once wasted, and economy established where prodigality reigned. Men are doing business on the small profit system, but speculation will no longer wait for the earnings, small as they may be. Real estate is not held so high that to buy a grave outside a potter's field would bankrupt an honest man, but there is a chance that by perseverence every human being may win that possession that comes next to heaven—a home—a place where he may stand upon ground purchased by honest labor, enjoyed by honest hearts. Bank books will multiply but the entries will be small, but rightfully gained. Debt and taxation will decrease and municipal expenses are reduced by prudent economists.—Millionaires will grow less in number, but men free from debt, and with homes and sure occupations, will increase. The people will cover the acres of the farther west with villages, farms and homes; the south will be a vast garden of beauty and the north will revive in every energy, and this, too, at no remote day. Its coming is retarded only by the delay of those who fail to make personal application of the true principles of economy, live within their income, and to so use their advantages as to have the power to save from year to year enough to meet possible loss and trouble, when men are willing to abide by trades or business that are certain, even if slow, when being in haste to grow rich, will be deplored as a mistake not only individually, but collectively.

Southern Claims.

The following article from the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, the leading paper of that State, will show very clearly what there is in this subject: "The promising 'revolution' bugbear having had the life quite knocked out of it, and the outrage mill being plainly beyond possibility of repair, the republican managers, who are trying to carry on a campaign without issues, are generally falling back upon southern claims as the only available clap-trap left them. Several of the platforms already adopted make it a chief plank, and the average republican stump speaker will be pretty sure to devote most of his breath to it. The uncertain voter will have it persistently dinned into his ears that, unless he helps elect a republican house, the national treasury will be bankrupted to pay "rebel claims." Already the old cry is being again raised of how the democrats will certainly pay the south for its slaves as soon as they get full control of the government.

So long as there must be a lot of humbuggery in the campaign, it might, perhaps, as well be over southern claims as anything else. But the fact that it is humbuggery is to patent for many voters to be deceived about the subject. As for any danger that payment for the slaves will be attempted, the idea is simply preposterous. In the first place the fourteenth amendment to the constitution distinctly and unequivocally provides that "neither the United States or any state shall assume or pay any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave," and this prohibition could only be got out of the constitution by the votes of three-fourths of the 38 states, which they will give about the same time that they vote to abolish the whole constitution and establish an empire. In the second place, the constitutional prohibition aside, no party would ever dare to ask the support of the country on the record of having increased the public debt by the hundred millions. The house of representatives is made up of men who mostly seek a re-election, and a majority can never be induced to commit political suicide.

As for the southern claims in general, the record of the last congress, and of the one preceeding shows that the democrats have not done so much in that line any session as the republicans did when they controlled the house. The republican organs have made a great display over the hundreds of bills introduced, but it is the bills that pass which count. And these foot up a total of less than $50,000 for the whole session. Even the bill for the relief of William and Mary college, in Virginia, which passed the republican house of the Forty-second congress by a large majority, was withdrawn last spring because its friends feared to risk a vote. Republican congressmen themselves, however they may rant on the stump, will privately admit the fact that it was never so difficult to get even a good claim through as at the last session.

The simple fact is that southern congressmen are all alike on this question. Republican or democrat, carpet bag or native, it makes no difference—they will present these claims because their constituents are interested in them. For example, one representative who has introduced as many of these bills the last session as anybody in the house is Congressman Dibrell, of east Tennessee, a democrat and ex-confederate, but representing a district in a majority of whose counties the Union sentiment predominated. Consequedtly, while all the bills are blazoned at length in the republican campaign sheets as "rebel claims," the applicant in almost every case is a Union man, and probably a majority of them were in the Union army. An investigation which Mr. H. V. Redfield, of the Cincinnatti Commercial, has made, shows that in the case of nearly all these "rebel claims," introduced by 'ex-confederate brigadiers,' the applicant was a Union man during the war and is generally a republican now. Of course nothing would be gained in this respect by substituting republican congressmen for democrats from the south; the rebublicans would push these claims quite as zealously as the democrats, as experience has proved.

As regards northern congressmen, experience has also shown that there is no danger of their ever being inveigled into any very deep extravagance in this line. There are too many close districts in the north, whose representatives well know that wholesale votes in favor of doubtful claims means nothing more nor less than the end of their congressional careers. The growing demand for public economy will prevent any party from sanctioning gross extravagence in this line as well as any other. There are undoubtedly a great many southern claims that ought in justice to be paid, but they will have to stand close scrutiny. The true way is to refer this whole business to the southern claims commission, and put a limit on the time within which claims may be presented. The drift of public opinion is plainly in favor of such a disposition of the question, and it is quite possible that the measure proposed at the end of the last session, looking to this result, may be passed next winter. Meanwhile, however, the independent voter need feel under no obligation to vote for an objectionable republican candidate instead of a good democrat, on the ground of "rebel claims."

Dry Goods, Carpets
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Rufflings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades,
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P., Union township, DeKalb county, Ind.

John J. Littlefield, }
vs.
John Mellan. }

Whereas the plaintiff in this entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon and returned, and a summons in garnishment has also been issued against the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company, and they having answered that they are indebted to the defendant in this entitled cause to a certain amount, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1878, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, before me the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, Justice. [SEAL.]
Moody & Hoffman, Plff's. Atty's. 8-28-4 w.

* * *

L. J. BLAIR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1878.

Mattie Hamilton, }
Vs. } Divorce.
Benjamin Hamilton }

Now comes the plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of Sept., A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 13th day of July, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
R. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
8-29.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that William Lessig, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
R. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
8-29.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. not1-6m

THE NEW YORK STORE
Is now headquarters for
CLOTHING,
Dress Goods,
Notions, Hosiery,
Gloves, Carpets,
Trunks, Valises,
Ladies Linen Suits,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Black Silks,
Fans, Ribbons,
Fancy Goods, &c.,
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Shull, J. Adam Shull and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Dirrim, principal, and Hugh W. Dirrim, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Dirrim on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents [$544.20] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, ($3013.83) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 22 A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty-eight, 28, fifty-two, 52, fifty-three, 53, fifty-nine, 59, eighty-two, 82, eighty-three, 83, one hundred and one, 101, one hundred and thirty, 130, one hundred and thirty-three, 133, one hundred and thirty-four, 134, one hundred and thirty-one, 131, one hundred and thirty-nine, 139, one hundred and forty, 140, one hundred and fifty-seven 157 and one hundred and fifty-eight, 158 all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By T. D. Gross, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., July 31st, A. D. 1878.
Zollars & Zollars, Atty's. for Plaintiff. 31-1w.

Mason's Self Sealing Jars, Porcelain Lined Tops, $1.25 per doz. at G. C. Ralston's.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?' asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $35; 100 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world—Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $18 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE. Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's pills cure sick headache.

New corn has made its appearance.

Did you see the eclipse last Monday?

Only one more summer month after this one.

The chills and fever season is approaching.

Rev. Mr. Johnson spent last Sabbath in Elkhart.

Rev. Mr. Ervin has returned after a brief visit in Illinois.

A daughter of Geo. Clark is lying very low with fever.

We are informed that wheat does not turn out as well as expected.

Cholera-morbus in the shape of cucumbers and cabbage, is on hand.

It is about time to commence making arrangements for the fair this fall.

Dr. Littlefield, of Jackson. Mich., was in town several days this week.

Dave Caruth and wife, of Walkerton, have been visiting here several days.

Hog cholera is prevailing to some extent in the western part of this state.

Several of our citizens accompanied the excursionists to Detroit yesterday.

Rarus now has the fastest time of any horse in the world on a half mile track.

Dr. Allie Davenport, of Chicago, sister to our Druggist is here for a few days.

Remember G. Rhodenbaugh will give you a bargain in harness for the next 60 days.

The musical laugh of Mike Long, of Walkerton, was heard on our streets last week.

Plymouth rejoices in a magnetic well, and is becoming noted as a resort for invalids.

Mr. Bowers, of Millersburg, Ind., was in the city several days last week visiting friends.

Germ Brown, of the Angola Republican, has been lying quite sick with billious fever.

Mr. Fowler, of Waterloo, occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning.

Miss Josie Rush will give a pic-nic to her scholars, two miles north of this place, next Saturday.

Mrs H. E. Little returned home from Corunna last Monday, where she has been visiting her parents.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

The Columbia City Fire Department is making arrangements for a grand excursion to Rome City soon.

The wife of our jovial young friend, Geo. Grund, is lying in a very dangerous condition with consumption.

Miss Wheelock, daughter of Mr. A. Wheelock, of this place, is lying very low with spasms at this writing.

Prof. Smart, our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is expected to arrived from the Paris exposition this week.

Yellow fever exists to an alarming extent in New Orleans. Scattering cases are reported in several other southern cities.

Freighting on the Eel River railroad is rapidly increacing since grain has commenced to move. The extra freight train makes regular runs now.

A few days ago a destructive fire occurred at Defiance, burning the Crosby House and a number of business houses Loss $40,000. Insurance $30,000.

The 15th of August is said to be the time fixed by tramps for a general outbreak, in which they expect to be joined by all the miners and railroad men in the country.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, will meet in the lecture room, next Friday afternoon at half past two o'clock All are invited. MRS. E. L. CASEBEER, Secy.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees made a stirring speech at South Bend last Saturday. An immense crowd was in attendance, and he held the crowd for two hours with his masterly eloquence.

Grove Meeting.

The Disciples of DeKalb county will hold a grove meeting at Cedar Lake Chapel, August 9th, 10th and 11th. Elder R. G. White, of Ohio, is expected to be present.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

An exchange assures its readers that to hang green elders in plum trees will protect the fruit from curculio, but it does not say what church they should belong to.

No opium, no morphia or other dangerous drug is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for the relief of colic, teething, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

We are under obligations to T. C. Mays for services rendered in the editorial chair during last Monday and Tuesday, while removing our family and household goods from Columbia City to this place.

The base ball boys will participate in a practice game to-morrow afternoon, and they desire to have a large attendance as this will be their first game of the season. No extra charge for "reserved seats."

The Goshen band has organized under the laws of the State governing corporations. This is a good idea and the only way an organization of that kind can be kept up in a town where bands are made up of laboring men.

The Albion New Era says: "We had the pleasure of meeting Judge Frazier, Hon. William Williams, Judge Carpenter, George Moon and Gen. Reub Williams, of the Indianian, at Warsaw, the other day."

A strange crowd for an Independent to be caught in.

Prof. Perkins, who gave lessons in penmanship here a few years ago, with great success, is here again organizing a class, and will meet to-morrow evening to shape things. He is a good teacher and all ought to take advantage of his instructions.

We call attention to the new advertisement of "Davenport the Druggist," in this issue. Mr. Davenport is always wide-awake in the interests of his customers, he keeps everything in the drug and toilet line, and sells at panic prices. Give him a call.

If you want a bargain in Harness, Collars, Saddles, Whips, Dusters, Lap Robes or anything in the Saddlery line, call at G. Rhodenbaugh's, north of the Court House, within the next 60 days. He does the best work and keeps the best stock in the market.

Clear thought and vigorous action depends upon that perfect condition of system resulting from pure blood. When symptoms provocative of dullness and inactivity present themselves, then use at once Dr. Bull's Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Once more the curling steam floats over the Hub and Spoke Factory. D. D. Snyder, Esq., has the nerve to take hold of an enterprise that will pay if properly handled, and he is now ready to receive hub and spoke timber for which cash will be paid.

We are informed by the weather prophets that next winter will be as cold as "blixen," and that ice will be a super-abundant article during the cold term. Of course this prediction is drawn in some inconceivable way from the fact that there was a few warm days this summer.

Bill Little has just returned from a trip to Kansas and Colorado, and says while crops are good times are hard, and money scarce. He got employment for three days, all the work he could find. Hundreds he says are traveling over the broad prairie in search of work on farms and finding it not. After a desperate struggle he finally reached home convinced that chances are better here than in the boundless west.

The Fort Wayne Gazette will gain nothing for the Radical party in Allen county by falsely attributing sentiments expressed in the Sentinel while under management and control of Mr. Scudder several years ago, to Mr. Flemming the present owner, and Democratic candidate for Treasurer. Mr. Fleming's position is fully explained in an article in another column of this paper.

The people of South Bend certainly deserve some credit for not allowing themselves to be swindled by that old "peace disturber," Hank Beecher. They would show much better sense in getting Schuyler to repeat his little Lincoln lecture than to spend five hundred dollars on Beecher, the way his record now stands. It is simply a premium on lust and rascality to pay the enormous prices to hear such men get up and repeat the same old lecture over a thousand times at five hundred dollars a night. Good for South Bend.—Goshen Democrat.

The Boot Upside Down will sell boots and shoes cheaper that ever for the next sixty days. We must have room for our fall goods. We are having made to order for the fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes ever brought to this county. Our prices are always below all competitors.

THE BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,
Auburn, Ind.

No Special Session.

We are authorized to state that there will be no special session of the DeKalb Circuit Court on account of the illness of Judge Tousley. He has been suffering with billious fever for several days, and has been confined to his home.

C. C. Boyer, of DeKalb county, was in town last Monday on business. Speaking of the greenback convention at Auburn on Saturday, he is of opinion that the party made a grave mistake in not endorsing Mr. Shull, the democratic nominee for Representative, and says there is scarcely a doubt of that gentleman's election, at any rate.—Angola Herald.

Notice.

As I have moved into my new office over Davenport's Drug Store, I shall be glad to meet all my friends there and serve them to the best of my professional ability. I also invite those in arears to call and make their annual settlement and oblige. 31-tf.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

An excursion to Chicago, over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Tuesday, August 6th, 1878, will leave Auburn Junction at 6:05, A. M. The fare for round trip will be reduced to $8 00. The company will run passenger coaches up to the Saginaw depot for the accommodation of those going from this city.

The COURIER will be furnished to new subscribers in DeKalb county from now until November 1st. 1878, for the small sum of 50 cents, payable in advance.

There are fears that Judge Tousley cannot accept the nomination for Congress, on account of his poor health. His inability to hold a special session of court, on account of sickness, may induce him to decline. We understand that he has prepared a letter for the press which will appear this week, but whether it is one of acceptance or declination we cannot tell.

Grand Pic-nic.

A special invitation is hereby given to each and all the Sabbath Schools of Auburn, to attend a pic-nic to be held near Concord, on the second Saturday in September, 1878. Let all come and enjoy a good time in what were "God's first temples." Over twenty-five schools are invited and a good time is anticipated. COMMITTEE.

Editors.

Pierceton Free Press.

The Editor has the hardest place on earth to fill. If he omits anything he is lazy, and if he steals 'round and gathers the facts, then tells things as they actually exist, he is a busy-body. If he puts on varnish, and says anything nice about anybody, then they say he has been bribed, payed for it; and if he says anything mean he is liable to get his nose smashed. If he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a dull paragraphist. If he occasionally gets off a "good one," he is irreverent and indecent; and so it is, all that one can do, is to be an editor in the true sense of the word. Be firm and please yourself.

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, July 22, '78.

ED. COURIER,—I receive the COURIER on the Tuesday following its publication, and would not do without it for many times its price. The weather has been warm and dry, no rain for three weeks. Wheat all secured. Commenced harvest here on May 20th. I helped to cradle 30 acres of wheat and 10 of oats. Wheat will average 15 bushels per acre, oats 40. Had a mess of roasting ears to-day from the field. I have 28 acres of corn which I cultivated and 12 acres of sod corn. Blackberries and plums plenty. Peaches very plenty, at 20 cents per bushel, new potatoes 25 cents. A drove of Mexican ponies past here the other day for Kansas City, worth from 13 to $15. Five train loads of stock shipped from here last week. W. W. Humes was here a short time, but has returned east. A grand Indian celebration on the 4th of August at the Indian Nation, some 25,000 red skins to be present. G. H. PICKER.

Notice to Trustees.

The poor who are in need of medical aid in this county, must apply to the following physicians, appointed by the county physician and endorsed by the Board of Commissioners: For the south half of Union, south half of Richland, Keyser, Butler and Jackson townships, Jared Spooner, Auburn, Ind. For north half of Richland and Fairfield townships, Dr. William Mener, Corunna, Ind. For north half of Union west half of Franklin and Smithfield townships, Dr. J. N Chamberlain, of Waterloo, Ind. For east half of Franklin, Wilmington, Stafford and Troy, Dr. J. T. Farmer, Butler, Ind. For south half of Concord and the south half of Newville townships, Dr. J. Emanuel, Spencerville, Ind. For the north half of Concord and the North half of Newville townships, Dr. Bowman, Newville, Ind. In no case will medical services be paid for by the county except by the endorsement of the trustee of the respective township. Compensation for medical services rendered to the poor, will be the same as allowed the physician at the county asylum.

By order of Board of Commissioners.
JARED SPOONER, M. D. Co. Phys.

The Lawyers' Pic-nic.

We presume to say that one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable picnic gatherings ever held at that popular place of resort, Pleasant Lake, occurred last Wednesday afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the DeKalb Bar Association. The weather was exceedingly warm, but the cool shade of Simmons' park on the north side and Messrs. Woodhull & McClellan's park on the south side of the lake, both of which were occupied by the company, was not only acceptable and refreshing but was also made to contribute to the enjoyment of the fine company of ladies and gentlemen. As the twilight fell, the boats were filled and pushed out upon the quiet, beautiful surface of the lake. Never was there a more exquisite time or delicious treat to a joyous party than when the large round moon rose and spread its splendor over the glassy waters and gave the boaters their pleasantest ride. The "S. H. Hooper" steamed around the lake in fine style and acquitted itself with the usual credit, not only in carrying its happy freight but also in towing a number of the lesser crafts laden with merry occupants. This evening ride upon the lake was certainly not the least of the enjoyments of the occasion. In the evening, also, the hall at Simmons' park was brilliantly lighted, and those who felt so inclined spent a brief but pleasant hour in dancing. Fine music was furnished by C. V. Tuttle and his boy band. The lads were the wonder and admiration of all. At 10:30 o'clock, the happy company left for their homes, all well pleased with their half day's enjoyment at Pleasant Lake.

Those present and engaged in the pleasures of the occasion, were, C. A. O. McClellan and wife and daughter, R. W. McBride and wife, D. Y. Husselman and wife and Mrs. James I. Best, all of Waterloo, James E. Rose and wife, E. D. Hartman and wife, H. C. Peterson and wife, Mr. Emanuel and wife and others from Auburn, the names of which we have not at hand.

The above is from the Steuben Republican of last week. Mr. Emanuel and wife is good.

Mrs. Nancy S. VanAuken, of Pleasant Lake, Wife of Jacob H. VanAuken and mother of J. J. VanAuken and Frank VanAuken, of this county, died on July 19th, in the 64th year of her age.

In an article in the Angola Herald we learn that Mrs. VanAuken was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on the 22nd day of November, 1814; was married at Sandyston, in Sussex county N. J. Soon after marriage Mr. and Mrs. VanAuken started for what was then the "far west," and after a long and wearisome voyage, by stage and canal, they settled at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio. Here without money or friends, they began life on a farm of forty acres—heavy timbered, clay land—with a board for a table, a bench for a seat and a trough for a cradle—for the three eldest children, was nearly the extent of their household furniture while at Deerfield. They subsequently moved to Orange township (afterwards changed to Chagrin Fall), Cuyahoga county. Here they remained until they removed to Steuben county, in the fall of 1860, and from that time up to the date of her death many have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the deceased, and her life and history is better known by her many friends than we can write it. She was the mother of sixteen children—nine sons and seven daughters. Four of the daughters died in childhood, as did also one of the sons. Another son, Amos, was killed by lightning in Iowa, and had he lived he would have been 31 years old on the day of his mother's death.

The funeral was held at the old family residence, one of the most lovely spots on the earth, a spot made beautiful by her own hands.

St. Joe Items.

—Will Hamford is on the sick list with billious fever.

—Cyrus Walters has a very sick child

—H. Maxwell is on the sick list with his old disease.

—Gossip has it that Jim Hamilton, at the ripe old age of 50 years, has concluded to take unto himself a wife. A Miss Hutchins, of the town of Orange, is to be the happy one. So mote it be.

—O. H. Widney sold to the St. Joe mill, 10 poplar trees for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

—The first new oats brought to market this season, were brought by J D. Leighty, on Saturday. Price 21 cents.

—Farmers are commencing to thresh their grain in this vicinity. The average yield of wheat being about 18 to 20 bushels to the acre.

—H. Miller, of Auburn, is making St Joe his headquarters at present, engaged in hauling logs for the St. Joe mills. If there is any one man in DeKalb Co., that can beat Miller driving four mules let us hear from him. If Miller is not the champion he should be.

—Preaching at the Center School house Saturday night, August 3d, at early lamp lighting, by a Dunkard minister. Also the following Sabbath at the Sodom School House at 10 o'clock. All are invited.

DUROC.

Several young men of this city have gone to Logansport to work on the Eel River Railroad.

A Contemptible Attack.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Gazette, in order to gratify a bitter personal animosity against Mr. Fleming, proprietor of this paper, and Democratic candidate for Treasurer of State, which is as malignant as it is unmerited by anything he has ever done, to-day prints an attack upon him which could only emanate from a man who has no scruples about employing dishonorable means to injure a political opponent. The Gazette, in brief, charges him with having opposed the election of Wm. Allen, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1875, and having rejoiced over his defeat. The only evidence which is offered to sustain this charge, consists of some head lines which are said to have appeared in the SENTINEL over an account of the election. It is immaterial to the point at issue whether these head lines are correctly quoted or not. It is well known to the people of Fort Wayne—and to none better than the author of the Gazette article—that in 1875 Mr. Fleming was not the proprietor of the SENTINEL; that he had no control of the paper, and no part in its management; that it was owned by a corporation in which he held comparatively a small amount of stock; and that he was not in the slightest degree, responsible for its course. It is equally known, to the editor of the Gazette, as well as to the public at large, that Mr. W. H. Scudder was the sole editor of the SENTINEL at the time referred to, and that he had the exclusive control of its columns. The deacon of the Gazette is also aware that when Mr. Fleming became the proprietor of this paper, its financial course was changed, and that, since it has been under his control, it has constantly and to the extent of its ability, opposed the Republican resumption policy, upon that, as well as other subjects, in full accord with the Democratic party of Indiana.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this state of facts, and we only rehearse them in order to apprise the public that Mr. Keil, through his paper, deliberately makes an attack which he knows is entirely unwarranted, and attempts, in order to gain political capital, to place upon Mr. Fleming's shoulders the burden of utterances for which he is in no way responsible. Mr. Keil may deem this honorable and decent, but no respectable man of either party, will, we feel assured, sustain him in his unmanly course.

LaOtto Items.

—LaOtto is to have another blacksmith shop.

—Rev James Hogue has taken up his residence in this village.

—J. B. Ross, of Cedar Creek, starts for Texas the first of October.

—Steve Parrish realized 250 bushels of wheat from seven acres sown.

—Preaching at Lee Chapel next Sunday by the Rev. Hogue at 11 A. M.

—Like Job of old, Johnie Stonestreet is so afflicted with boils that he fain would sit in sack cloth and ashes, but he can't sit.

—Early apples are selling in LaOtto for 20c per bushel; blackberries 5c. per qt.; wheat 95c.; oats 20c.; butter 7c. per lb.; eggs 5c. per doz.

—LaOtto is the stopping place of a modern Jacob. His expectant father-in-law having only one daughter, the M. J. is all safe—no chance for "Shenanigans."

—Mrs. John Drake, who has been suffering with a diseased foot for some time, had it amputated by Dr. Bowker last Saturday. She is gradually improving contrary to the expectation of her friends.

"STIVER."

Senator Voorhees opened the Indiana campaign at South Bend on Saturday. He spoke of Civil Service Reform as manifest in this Administration. He spoke of the investigation of the methods by which the Republican party is now in power in the Executive Department. He declared that from the conquest by Cortez till this hour Mexico had been a land of lawless turbulence and revolution—a land where fraud and violence were monarches, and proves that the Republican party, if any party, is the party of Mexicanization and revolution. Best of all, he defends the money of the United States. He defends the greenback and the peace greenback. On all the phases of the currency question he is in harmony with the western Democratic belief and the conquering idea. Senator Voorhees has rendered, and will render, splendid service in the Indiana canvass.

THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

What Has Been Proved So Far by the Potter Committee.

[Washington Post.]

The Potter committee have proved, beyond successful retributal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to-wit: That the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving out of consideration that the State of Florida, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louisiana. As to this State the Potter committe has clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain republican leaders, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, Grant, and other democratic parishes.

2. That the fact that no republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be produced.

3. That for a period of two days after the election the republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.

4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people, as expressed at the polls.

5. That in pursuance of this plan, protests, forged and altered to suit the occasion, were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a democratic majority of over 2,800 was changed to a republican majority of 500.

6. That the supervisors of the above named parishes were prevented by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others from exposing such forgeries.

7. That on the 28th day of November, when the returning board proceeded to sum up the result of their labors, it was discovered that while Packard and a republican legislature were elected, Hayes was defeated.

8. That after the above date, and in order to secure the electoral vote for Hayes, forged protests were made for Richland and other parishes, and the returns from Lafayette and other parishes so changed as to increase the republican vote.

9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names, and the names of dead men, were manufactured in the custom house, and upon such affidavits various democratic polls were thrown out.

10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the visiting statesmen and received their approval.

11. That the electoral vote of the State as counted before the two houses of congress, was forgery.

12. That John Sherman, now secretary of the treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes, was guilty of subornation of perjury.

13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud were promised by him protection and reward.

14. That the fraudulent president in fulfillment of Sherman's and Noyes' promises has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the crime in both Florida and Louisiana.

15. That Stanley Matthews, a republican Senator from Ohio, and Justice Harlan, a judge of the supreme court had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transactions by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interested themselves to reward and protect the criminals.

16. That Senator Morton and Gen. Garfield, both members of the electoral commission knew when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes that it was both fraudulent and a forgery.

17. That Senator Kellogg, who assisted in the forgery of the Louisiana returns has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.

18. That not one of the criminals who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age, has been punished; but that all but two—numbering over a hundred have been provided with offices by Mr. Hayes' direct order or request, and in every case by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the committee has only fairly entered upon the task.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we will not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of peoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE GRUMBLER.

He grumbles in the morning
  On rising from his bed,
He grumbles at his breakfast
  While spreading butter on his bread,
He grumbles at his napkin,
  He grumbles at his knife,
He grumbles at the tablecloth,
  And grumbles at his wife.
He grumbles at the paper
  While reading o'er the news,
He grumbles at the cobbler
  When he buys a pair of shoes.
He grumbles at the clock
  When it strikes out the hour,
And he grumbles at the "deluge"
  When there comes a little shower.
He grumbles at the children
  When they're playing in the street,
He grumbles at the butcher
  At the way he cuts the meat.
He grumbles at his little dog,
  If it only wags its tail,
And when the wind gently blows
  He grumbles at the "gale."
He [illegible],
  No matter how very small,
He grumbles at the servants,
  He grumbles at us all.
He grumbles at the darkness
  When he has to light the gas,
And he grumbles at the matches—
  The unhappy grumbling ass.
[illegible]
  He grumbles at his stocks,
He grumbles at his feet
  When he buys a pair of socks.
He grumbles at the summer
  When the sun is rather warm,
And he grumbles at the "winter"
  Every time we have a storm.
He grumbles at a question,
  He grumbles at a smile;
At church, he grumbles at the people
  Who are standing in the aisle.
He grumbles at his daughter
  When she wants a little money,
And he grumbles when she laughs
  At anything very funny.
He grumbles at the rich man,
  He grumbles at the poor,
He grumbles at the beggars
  When they knock upon his door.
He grumbles at the rent-day
  When the landlord's to be paid,
He grumbles in the sunshine,
  He grumbles in the shade.
He grumbles at his neighbor
  When he's getting in his coal.
He grumbles at the cartman
  Who dumps it down the hole.
He grumbles at a wagon
  If it stands before the door,
And he grumbles at a crumb of bread
  If it falls upon the floor.
He grumbles in his little room,
  He grumbles on the stairs,
He grumbles all the way to church;
  He grumbles after prayers.
He grumbles in his sleep
  While he's lying in his bed,
And I often fancy to myself
  He'll grumble when he's dead.

RUNNING "PILOT."

"Who is standing pilot this evening," said the superintendent or "boss," as he was called.

"Seth Martin," was the foreman's reply.

"Tell him to come here, will you? and hurry up!"

The foreman hastened away, and both he and Seth Martin must have "spread themselves," as the former said, for in a few minutes the engine-driver stood before his chief.

The great man took a comprehensive look at the engineer, who flinched not a muscle. His clear, steady eyes were as blue as the sky; a handsome brown beard ornamented his face, which, albeit rather dirty, was full of character and determination. To use the popular expression, "he was pure gold down to bed rock."

The superintendent, satisfied with his scrutiny, nodded to the engine-driver, and said:

"There's a specie train up out of Collinsville to-night, Seth."

"I know that," was the curt response.

"And it will require close watching," continued the chief.

"I s'pose so—I know that," repeated Seth.

"You are mighty knowin' this evening," said the superintendent, smiling; "but there is one thing you don't know, Sonny. You don't know that you are going to run pilot to that train."

"Yes, I do," replied the engine-driver.

"Who in thunder told you, then? I didn't know it myself till ten minutes ago!"

"You told me this minute, then I knew it," replied Seth, smiling, and disclosing his white, even teeth. "I'm ready, boss."

"Seth Martin, you ought to be a Judge; your talents are thrown away on this line. But listen; we've no time to split straws in chaff. There's a very festive gang of desperadoes hanging about up Dartford way. They nearly wrecked the through Pacific last week. Fortunately, the passengers was handy with their shootin'-irons and bullets was rainin' pretty thick, else there would have been something unpleasant."

"Wa'al," said the engine-driver, "go ahead."

"Now you must run pilot to the specie train and see that the line's clear up as far as Dartford City. Ye can shunt at the Trestle-Bridge siding and wait to pull the wagons up the Bunker incline through the cutting. Once safe there ye can rattle along, and mind ye keep a good lookout."

"You bet!" was Seth's reply. "I'd better take my six-shooter, I suppose. We'll have to fight, maybe?"

"Most likely," replied the superintendent, coolly. "Keep this quiet. I've got men on the lookout along the line. Who's your mate?"

"English Tom Atkins," was the reply. "He's grit!"

"All right, then," said the chief. "Now don't drink; keep a full head of steam; bring back the specie safe, and——"

"Wa'al?" drawled the other, coolly.

"I'll provide for your family if you're hurt or shot; if not, I'll reward you."

"Is that all, then? Well, good night, boss, and thank ye."

"Good luck," was the answer; "I'll not forget you."

Seth Martin turned away with a nod of acknowledgment and directed his steps to the shed where his engine was "standing pilot." This means that the engine had steam up (or was "in steam," to speak technically) and was ready for any sudden emergency. The driver was just as well pleased to run a couple of hundred miles on a dark night, even when the chance of being shot, as to have an invitation to the "White House" itself.

"Tom!"

"Hallo!" came back in an unmistakable English voice.

"Fire up a bit; we're bound west; specie pilot; 10 o'clock. Keep it quiet."

A man, unseen by the driver, put up his head to listen.

Seth was a man of action, and so was his mate, Tom Atkins. They looked to the engine and their revolvers; put a dozen cartridges in a tin can; filled a similar can with some old Bourbon whisky at a saloon close by, whither they were followed by the man who had been listening to their conversation, and who noted their preparations.

After communicating with some accomplice, this mysterious individual left the saloon and made his way toward the signal box, which stood some distance down the line.

As soon as the engine driver and his mate were recognized they were warmly welcomed, for they were favorites. Many drinks were tendered for their acceptance, and declined on various pleas, till at length one man declared the Britisher wanted to fix an insult on a freeborn citizen. He offered Seth and Tom a glass apiece, saying:

"What's up, mate? Swore off, eh?"

"For this evening," replied Seth, "but, as I'd rather drink than fight just now, I'll take your treat." So the two each took the proffered glass, but scarcely tasted it; and soon afterwards Seth, fearing that some inkling of his intended mission might leak out, beckoned to his fireman to follow as soon as possible, and then left the saloon. He lit a cigar, climbed up into the "cab" of his engine (all American locomotives are protected and closed in), and began to smoke.

He smoked in comfort for about half an hour, then he felt "queer." "These is stronger cigars than usual," he muttered, and he threw it from him. But the oppression on his brain became heavier; he felt very sleepy now.

"I think I'll have a nap; it's only about 9 o'clock. I must; there's an hour yet. I wonder where Tom is. It's my opinion Tom will drink too much or—"

His train of thought was suddenly interrupted. All at once it flashed upon him that he himself had been "drugged" in the saloon.

"That's it; what a thundering idiot I am!" He essayed to rise, but felt quite bewildered. He made hopeless attempts to stand upright, but could do nothing. He was as useless as a child; but, worse than all, he was conscious of his inability to do his duty. Ten o'clock rang out. He struggled to his feet. His head was spinning round, his feet were heavy as leaden weights. He opened the sliding-door, but, ere he could descend, a blow from behind sent him flying into space—a splash, and down he sank into a large pond containing a quantity of surplus water for the locomotive tanks.

At the same moment three men climbed up on the engine, and, with a low but hearty chuckle, started it out from the siding.

"I think we did that neat," said the shortest of the party. "I didn't listen to the boss for nothin' this time. The specie train will run after all, this time. Oh! they couldn't catch me tripping. No, sir!"

"The Savage will do the bridge, I suppose," said another. "He's to work on the up line, isn't he?"

"Aye, only on that side. Ye did that Britisher pretty, I must say. He and Seth was kinder cautious, too."

"I mixed it strong," said the other, with a savage laugh. "Did you settle the signals, Abe?"

"Aye; telegraphed ourselves on special, and then cut the wires and smashed the instruments. We're clear now to Dartford City. What's that?" he added, hastily, as the engine lurched for a second and lifted.

"Only the points. We're out now. We can run easy, I s'pose. She won't bust, I hope. Here goes."

The speaker, who knew a little about engine-driving, turned on the steam and away they went. He turned his head for a moment. There's something moving yonder; they've found Seth, likely."

But this portion of the gang of desperadoes had met their match in English Tom Atkins. For a moment or two he had been overcome by the drugged whisky, but a simple and very effective remedy cured him at the cost of a few moments' sickness. Creeping along the ground, for he could not walk, he conceived the idea of following these men, so he held the points open and sent the "bravoes" away into the night on the up line. He proposed to give the alarm and follow (on the down metals) with a superior force. But fate was drawing the fugitives to destruction. The up line was cut at the bridge.

"Lend a hand, mate, I'm drowndin'!" This is what Tom heard as he crawled rather than walked across the metals to seek assistance.

"Seth—Seth Martin; what's happened to you?"

"Them varmint tossed me in here when I was half stupid, but the water has done me good. Help me out, Tom, and we'll fix them yet."

Tom, who was rapidly recovering, lent all the assistance he could; and then the dripping driver, quickly wringing the water from his clothes, said, when his mate had told him what he had done——

"Don't breathe a syllable to mortal man. I know Bob Franklin's engine is in steam by now for the cross traffic. We'll fire her up and run them down. We may save the specie yet. Hurry down to the signal-box while I get out the engine."

Tom hastened away as desired, but soon came back with the intelligence that the box was empty and the wire cut.

"We daresn't say a word now," said Seth. "What fools we were to take them drinks! Now, Tom, shove in some wood while I oil the cranks. I'll leave word for the foreman; we must trust him."

All these preparations were made almost as quickly as they are here described. In ten minutes the engine was ready, and as noiselessly as possible the great locomotive was brought out of the shed, but tender first.

"Never mind," said Seth, when Tom objected. "We can run about as quick. Now, are ye ready?"

The foreman came up at that moment. "If ye do succeed," he said, "your fortunes are made. If you fail I wouldn't answer for your lives. Take my revolver," he added, "and be off."

Seth thanked him, adding gloomily, "If we fail, we'll never come back alive. For us to be hocussed with 'bourbon' is disgrace enough."

A whistle! The foreman opened the points and the engine sped away on the down line in full pursuit of the desperadoes to save the specie train if possible.

"We've no head lamp!" exclaimed Tom, suddenly.

"So much the better; we don't want to advertise ourselves to-night. There's a flash of something; guess we'll have a storm."

The remark was not uncalled for. The gleam of lightning every now and then appeared to rest upon the steel handles and glint along the rails. There was a moaning sound in the air, a feeling of oppression, while occasionally a heavy plash of rain would drop upon the roof of the "cab" in which the men journeyed.

They absolutely flew along the track. Over the apparently boundless prairie the line was laid. Not a station for miles. A few watering-places at intervals alone broke the level character of the prospect when the fitful lightning lit up the surroundings. Pitch dark overhead except when the flashes came; and the only light below the rapidly moving glare of the furnace fire on the "road."

"It's past eleven," said the driver. "We ought to have pulled them up. We've run this thirty miles in the half hour. There's Buffalo creek," he added, as they skimmed past.

"Well, then, Dartford is only another thirty, and the trestle siding on the top of the cutting is only twenty-five."

"We must pass them at the curve, below. Hallo! look out, mind that hand-lamp."

Tom turned the slide and looked ahead. Seth shut off steam.

"There they are! Lucky we are running tender foremost, or they would have seen our fire. We'll wait on them gently till they get to the trestle curve. Then we'll 'wire in' and drop them. Steady, mate!"

The engine came silently to a standstill. The gentle hiss of the steam, which was just raising the valves, was the only audible sound. Broad flashes of sheet lightning lit up the heavy masses of cloud, but no thunder followed. Seth looked to his revolver.

Tom fed the fire, and they waited; it was their only chance—a surprise.

For quite twenty minutes the men waited; the engine in front had long ago disappeared. At last Seth said, "Now, Tom, is our time! I'll run them a race down to Dartford City, and, if I get there first, there'll be scalps to sell to-morrow. We'll round that curve before they see us, and come in all flying. Are you ready?"

Tom signified his consent, and away darted the ponderous engine across the boundless prairie at top speed. On! on! never mind the rough track; it's death if you leave it; it's death, most likely, if you remain. There is one chance, and only one—if you reach Dartford City and give the alarm!

"Press on, Seth, it's nigh midnight." So whispered Tom, as the engine swung round the sharp curve. There, seemingly motionless, was the other engine. Faster and faster rattled the pursuer. They were seen at last. The men were visible through the glass for an instant.

"Lie down!" roared Seth.

Only just in time. Two bullets came crashing overhead; another hit the handle of the steam whistle and sent out a scream of defiance into the night. Seth rose slowly, and, pistol in hand, watched the foe.

"He's going to race us, but he don't know the trick of firin' 'No. 200,' Tom. We'll pass him and then—"

Seth's face, as he spoke and clutched his revolver, was sufficient to explain his meaning without words.

On, on, speeding across the prairie! Now Seth was gaining, now the others shot ahead. "More wood into the furnace; pile it in, Tom," cried Seth—"that's it—now—"

A bullet from Seth's steady hand passed through the glass of the other engine and shattered the driving arm of the man who held the regulator.

"Bully!" exclaimed the delighted Seth. "Now for another log. The fire was blown up, and like an arrow the engines flew along; but no more shots were exchanged, for as they were running neck and neck for one instant Seth perceived a light on the line ahead, and before his companion was aware of his intention shut off the steam. The other engine fled away into the darkness, leaving Seth and Tom far behind.

"What did you shut off for?" cried Tom in amazement.

"Look ahead and you'll know," was the grim reply.

Tom looked ahead. A weird light was playing on the track, a halo of unearthly appearance. It shimmered and moved about like a will-o'-the-wisp. It was a most ghastly white mist—a ghostly warning.

"What can it be?" said Tom, his superstitious terrors being now excited. "What is it?"

"It's light, that's all," said Seth with a fiendish grin. "I know it though; I've seen it before. There's somebody underneath the rails in the bridge, and, you bet, they're cutting the track for the special train!"

"Gracious heaven, and that engine!"

"That engine will be in the river in two minutes," said Seth Martin.

"Oh! hurry up and save them if we can," exclaimed Tom. "Go ahead!"

"Gently, mate, gently; let them get on a bit." He turned on steam, but ere they had passed half the distance in the direction of the light a loud crash was heard, and amid screams of human agony the Trestle bridge sank down—down—gently, slowly but surely to the stream below. The ponderous engine dipped forward, gave one heavy roll, righted again, and then, turning completely over, fell with a thundering noise into the canon below.

The lights were suddenly extinguished and the piercing screams of wounded and scalded men arose, mingled with the hissing steam and the dull roar of thunder. The storm had burst.

"Caught in their own trap," exclaimed Seth. "Serves them right! Poor critters, I'm kinder sorry, too."

"Let us help them," cried Tom.

"Help! yes; let us run on to Dartford and stop the traffic; the specie is due in ten minutes."

"Cross that bridge?" exclaimed the fireman.

"Yes, sir, across that bridge. I'm agoin' to try it," replied Seth. "Will you chance it?"

"Yes," was the brave answer; "it's kill or cure."

"Here goes, then; shake hands. God bless ye, mate; if we don't meet again, tell them I died at my post like a man."

The driver and fireman clasped hands in silence, and Seth turning on the full pressure of steam, the engine gathered itself up for its final race.

Not a sound escaped either of the men. Side by side they stood. As they approached they could see a red glare. The bridge had caught fire. As they shot past, a form of two hurried quickly out of sight—some of the desperate band now cowed and crushed. In a moment more the bridge was in full view. The crackling timbers of the up line were all burning around the mighty monster engine, which still emitted smoke and flame. As a flash of lightning will in one brief second reveal all surrounding objects distinctly, so the glare of the engine furnace lit up the scene below. The engine dashed along—a roar, a creaking noise, the flame leaped up beneath—and the danger was over. The down line had not been undermined.

As they slackened speed a long whistle was heard, and a dim speck was seen like a pin's head on the line in front.

"There's the specie, Tom. We've done our duty. Run down easy and then see if we can't help the unfortunate loafers under the bridge. It was a narrow squeak!"

It was, indeed! The specie train was saved, though, and the filibusters taken in the act. Three were drowned, and two more so terribly injured that they died soon after from the effects. Seth and Tom were rewarded, and the former was subsequently made inspector, but he and Tom often talk of that summer night when they were so nearly killed while running pilot.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A Maniac's Crimes.

People in the vicinity of Rhea Springs were thrown into wild excitement Sunday by the peculiar antics of a religious monomaniac named Collins. At 5 a. m. he went into the Methodist Church and tore up all the books, as he said, "to get the devil out of them." He then passed through and out of town, a distance of two miles. Concluding that the devil was in his clothing, and that Jesus had commissioned him to go into church as naked as he had come into the world, he pulled off his clothing, and in a state of nature started back on a dead run, followed by a constantly-increasing multitude of people, who failed to overtake him. Passing through town, he finally approached the church, then occupied by a Sunday-school. A man attempted to stop him, and was knocked senseless by a stone. Another he felled with his fist. By this time a crowd had gathered about him, but, owing to his profuse perspiration, which made him as slippery as an eel, it was difficult to hold him. Once secured and bound, he was taken to jail at Washington. Monday morning the jailer went in to feed him. He seemed perfectly quiet and harmless. As the jailer passed inside the cell door and turned to lock it, however, Collins picked up a heavy board and struck him on the back of the head, knocking him down, and then beating his head into a jelly. The jailer's wife subsequently came in to see what had become of her husband, but, raising her dress to go up stairs, did not see Collins until she got to the top. He was covered with blood from head to foot. Collins at once struck her a violent blow on the head, knocking her head over heels down the stairway. He rushed to the cell containing his bloody victim and locked himself in.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

A White Horse Seen "Swimming in the Air."

An optical illusion or mirage was seen by three or four farmers a few miles from Parkersburg, W. Va., a few days since, the appearance of which no one is able philosophically to account for. The facts are these: A gentleman, while plowing in a field with several others, about 7 p. m., happened to glance toward the sky, which was cloudless, and saw, apparently, about half a mile off in a westerly direction, an opaque substance, resembling a white horse, with head, neck, limbs and tail clearly defined, swimming in the clear atmosphere. It appeared to be moving its limbs as if engaged in swimming, moving its head from side to side, always ascending at an angle of about forty-five degrees. He rubbed his eyes to convince himself that he was not dreaming, and looked again; but there it was, still apparently swimming and ascending in ether. He called to the men about 100 yards off, and told them to look up, and tell him what they saw. They declared they saw a white horse swimming in the sky, and were badly frightened. Our informant, neither superstitious nor nervous, sat down and watched the phantasm (if we may so call it), until it disappeared in space, always going in the same direction and moving in the same manner. No one can account for the mirage, or illusion, except upon the uneven state of the atmosphere. Illusions of a different appearance have been seen at different times, in the same vicinity, frightening the superstitious and laughed at by the skeptical.

Newspapers as Text Books.

Newspapers are being extensively used in many of the public schools of the West in place of books for reading lessons. The wisdom of this course is apparent. Much more is to be learned from one good newspaper than half a dozen ordinary school readers, and a well-edited paper is quite as trustworthy in the matter of good English; it is full of contemporaneous history, of intelligent discussion, and affords a picture of the world, a study of which is nearly as beneficial as experience of it. A great deal about everything can be found in an enterprising journal, and the student who carefully reads one day by day will find himself better capable of understanding the exactions of the world into which he is about to be thrown and of fighting his battles than if he followed too exclusively the pages of ancient history. The newspaper is the educator of our day, but for all that there must be a care about newspapers; they are not all alike, and a great many of them would not be desirable in a school-room.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Ice-Water as a Fell Destroyer.

Now, no wise American thinks of sitting on his doorstep in January drinking iced lemonade, yet while he strives to take advantage of a fugitive breath of air in August he does not hesitate to pour into him the carbon which feeds heat, and which lurks in vast quantities in brandy, whisky and the fiery train of spirits which he consumes. It is true that he will put a piece of ice in his glass, but his parched skin and swollen tongue will remind him that his liver and stomach resent his folly, no matter what his gustatory glands may think of it. What, then, shall he drink in summer? Imprimis, water, if he likes it, plain, with a piece of ice in it. But with water he must be just as careful as though it were whisky.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

FEARFUL FALL.

A Freight Train of Twenty-two Cars on the Panhandle Railroad Plunges from a Bridge Ninety Feet High—Miraculous Escapes and Thrilling Incidents.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A train of twenty-three loaded freight cars approached the high bridge which spans the Tippecanoe river near Monticello, Ind., the engine being headed eastward. The cars contained wheat and corn. The engineer slowed the train up as it was nearing the trestle work connecting with the west end of the bridge. As he did so the bridge-tender mounted the steps of the locomotive and remarked that he would ride to the east end of the structure. A few seconds later the whole of the west span of the bridge, with the engine and twenty-two cars, went crashing into the river. The forward brakeman gives the following account of the descent into the river:

The engine and several cars had passed on to the span, when the fourth car appeared to jump the track, and, plunging off the bridge, carried the next car with it. The couplings did not break, and, as the cars commenced to fall, the locomotive was dragged back along the rails. The engineer, Louis Beam, opened the throttle to its full capacity, thinking to save his engine by severing the coupling-pin. But the fastenings did not break, and the cars went piling over the side of the bridge one after another, until the locomotive was pulled from the track and dropped into the river. Think of an engine and twenty-two cars falling ninety feet through air and striking in six feet of water. The brakeman says that he was standing on the fifth car from the engine when the car ahead of him left the rail and dropped from the bridge. He ran back over the tops of the cars with all possible speed, each one plunging into the abyss before his heels had hardly cleared it. When he had run his race for life over the tops of thirteen cars, and had seized the brake of the fourteenth, he felt that sinking under his feet. Escape from the awful leap was no longer possible. With a firm grip on the brake, and an eye to the chances for life, he stood still until the car had fallen fifty or seventy-five feet, when he jumped. Among the cars that had preceded him was one which was resting on the bottom of the river in a slanting position. The brakeman struck feet foremost against the inclined surface of the side of the car and shot off into the water as if he had been fired from a Columbiad. He plowed the bottom of the river for a moment and reappeared on the surface. As he opened his eyes he saw a car or two falling through the air, and his ears were stunned by the deafening crash of timbers and boards.

By the time this man had made his way to shore five other persons were discovered by him scrambling out of the wreck in the river. Their escape from death had been not less wonderful than his own. One of these was the fireman, who had clung to the tender until within a few feet of the water, when he jumped and, fortunately for him, alighted in a heap of corn, the contents of one of the cars, which, in striking against the rest of the wreck, had been split open. The fireman's injuries consisted of a gash on the scalp, a contusion on the face, and some bruises about the body. The other four men who emerged from the wreck were tramps. They had been stealing a ride, and were clinging to the trucks when the accident happened. The car upon which they were riding turned bottomside up in the fall and they were hurled from their place of concealment into the water. One of the four had two fingers cut off, but, with this exception, the whole gang escaped comparatively unhurt. Beam, the engineer, and Jerome Durphee, the bridge-tender, who, contrary to his custom, had boarded the engine to ride across the river, were buried under the wreck.

A thrilling episode of the accident is yet to be described. The twenty-third car of the train was the conductor's "caboose." In this car were seven passengers, traveling from one local station to another. The brakeman in charge of the rear half of the train was a man named Barney Moran. He was near the center of the train when he heard the bridge crashing and saw the forward cars and locomotive plunging into the river. He ran back to the "caboose," and, hurriedly removing the coupling-pin between it and the freight car, applied the brakes with all his might. Had he made a false movement or been a moment later, the car would have gone to mingle with the rest of the train in the bottom of the Tippecanoe. But it stopped within seven feet of the precipice. The passengers occupying this car did not know what had happened until after the wreck had settled into perfect quiet at the bottom of the river.

The fireman says that the last he saw of the engineer he was holding on to the throttle-liner and bending forward in his cab. He never flinched from duty as he followed his ponderous machine through that fall of ninety feet.

It should be borne in mind that the bridge did not break down until after several of the cars had been thrown from it. It was the wrenching of the train that produced the strain that broke the bridge. The span which fell was 150 feet long. The structure is of the Howe truss pattern, and its safety had not been questioned heretofore.

A MINISTER, going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he rested during the night. "Oh, wonderously ill, sir," he replied, "for my eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas, sir," said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

THE capitalists of California and Nevada are investing millions in the wonderfully rich mines of Arizona, while Eastern capital is already seeking employment in the same direction.

THE grain area of the South is said to be larger than at any time since 1865.

"THE HOT SEASON."

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

At last two Fahrenheits blew up
  And killed two children small,
And one barometer shot dead
  A tutor with its ball.

Now all day long the locusts sang
  Among the leafless trees;
Three new hotels warped inside out—
  The pumps could only wheeze;
And ripe old wine that twenty years
  Had cobwebbed o'er in vain
Came spouting through the rotten cor
  Like July's best champagne.

The Worcester locomotives did
  Their trips in half an hour;
The Lowell cars ran forty miles
  Before they checked their power;
Roll brimstone soon became a drug,
  And locofocos fell,
All asked for ice, but everywhere
  Saltpetre was to sell.

[illegible]
  [illegible]
Their candle molds had grown as loose
  As Cossack pantaloons!
The dogs ran mad—men could not try
  If water they would choose;
A horse fell dead—he only left
  [illegible]

And all about the warehouse steps
  Were angry men in droves,
Crashing and splintering through the doors
  To smash the patent stoves!

PITH AND POINT.

THE individual chiefly anxious to see the rule laid down is the school-boy.

A POSER.—If you give your word to anyone, how can you possibly keep it?

DON'T laugh too much; it's only the cog-wheel that can afford to show its teeth.

CAUTION TO BACHELORS.—It is far easier for a man to be engaged than to be engaging.

THE umbrella was invented during David's rain. It was successfully used as a parry-Saul.

"SEEKING the bubble fortune at the canyon's mouth" is what they call gold-hunting out West.

WHEN city inhabitants repay visits of their country friends in the summer, it is called returning board.

I WOULD not live alway, I care not to stay, it costs too much for washing, wearing three shirts a day.

POSSIBLY truthful sign on a cheap store: "Don't go anywhere else to be robbed—step right in here."

THE *Trade-List* calls Emperor William "another of those hateful monopolists. He is enjoying almost a complete monopoly of the assassination business."

THE following order was recently left on the slate of a New Hampshire doctor: "Doc, cum up to ther house; the old man has got snaix in his butes agin, an' raisin kain."

A VIRGINIA woman refuses to marry a bald-headed man, though he is a millionaire. She explained: "We'd have a family fight some time, and he has no hair to catch hold of."

THE grasshopper has just crawled from his Western lair to feed upon the luscious handiwork of nature, but he finds the grass old, the leaves tough and babies' heels as hard as brick. His prime days have fled forever.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"WHAT would you call a model Sunday school?" asked the superintendent of a malcontent pupil, who had threatened to leave. "Well, one where they passed around apple pie every Sunday, and don't have no lessons to learn. That's the hair-pin of a school for me!"

"JOHN," said a poverty-stricken man to his son, "I've made my will to-day." "Ah!" replied John, you were liberal to me, no doubt." "Yes John, I came down handsome. I've willed you the whole country to make a living in, with the privilege of going elsewhere if you can do better."

AT an artistic supper, the other night, some one said that Miss Thompson's picture, "The Roll-Call," clever as it was, had been injudiciously praised. "Yes," said a second person, "I call it 'The Buttered Roll.'" "And I," said a third, "'The men who were mustered after they'd been peppered.'"

'Tis now the happy harvest time
  Comes to the little ants;
'Tis now the playful bumble-bee
  Crawls up the small boy's pants.
'Tis now the jingling ice-cream man
  Makes sultry households glad;
'Tis now the festive yellow-jacket
  Gets petulant and mad.
'Tis now the pert thermometer
  Goes on its annual tears;
And sweetly the average citizen
  Gets on his ear and swears.

—*New Orleans Times.*

AN old bachelor was rather taken back a day or two ago, as follows: Picking up a book, he exclaimed, upon seeing a wood-cut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman, "Before I would ever kneel to a woman, I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And, then turning to a young woman, he inquired: "Do you not think it would be the best thing I could do?" "It would, undoubtedly, be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

How DOTH the busy fly
  Improve each day that passes
Without, however, bettering
  The butter and molasses!
How clinging are his feet
  At morn when we're reposing;
How well his mission he fulfills
  By keeping us from dozing!
The devil's emissary he,
  And zealous past comparing;
While others merely tempt us, he
  Insists upon our swearing.
Zip!

Perils of the Telephone.

The telephone may prove a dangerous matter for some folks. One of our leading merchants, whose home is not a thousand miles from Brooklyn, and who occasionally luxuriates in his leisure hours in mechanical and philosophical experiments, put up the other day an excellent telephone at his residence, connecting the parlor with the rear of the house. On a certain evening, while he was at work at one of the instruments, there were a couple of young bucks being entertained in the parlor by the young ladies of the family, and one of them, whose wish may have been father to the thought, spoke—just for the fun of the thing, of course—at the instrument. The quiet old gentleman received at his end of the wire this complimentary message: "Old Mr. Watkins, isn't it most time you went to bed?"

The young sauce-box in the parlor nearly jumped from the floor at the reply that came back: "Yes, sir; and quite time you went home, young man!"—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

SABBATH READING.

A Funeral Psalm.

Silent we sat within a darkened room;
For in our midst, the lowering heart of gloom,
Stood a low bier, with blossoms showered in vain
To hide the ghastly shape of loss and pain.
Still, still was all, save when some sobbing breath
Paid stifled tribute to the conqueror Death;
When suddenly, outside the open door,
An oriole began his song to pour;
Sweet, liquid, clear, triumphant as the morn
That scatters all the mists from meads forlorn.
His warble thrilled the sunshine and the air,
And made the emerald grasses show more fair;
The budded elms swayed to that living sound,
And some sweet madness spread through all around.
No more I heard the moan and plaint of prayer;
No more the hymn's low wailing held me there;
No death, no grave, but heaven's immortal spring
Did in that silver cadence reign and ring.
The fresh deep grass; the buds on thickening trees;
The new-born life and sweetness in the breeze;
The nestling, nestling birds, that overhead
Their little hammocks in the branches spread;
The tender fragrance from the budding boughs;
The wayside blossoms lifting sunny brows;
The deep-blue heaven, the gentle south wind's sigh,
That like some happy, wandering child, went by,
All sung accordant anthems in my ear:
"The Lord is risen! who do ye seek Him here?
His word, His way, is life, not death and woe.
Look up where His departing footsteps go!
The grave is empty, save of slumbering dust.
The Lord is risen; arise, oh faith and trust!
Swing wide, ye gates of never-failing spring;
Hear the swift footsteps of your coming King!
Behold, He cometh! here are life and joy;
No winds shall scatter, and no frosts destroy.
Be glad for death, life's bliss, beguiling seed;
Thy dead shall rise, for Christ is risen, indeed."
So still, above the weeping and the prayer,
The spring's diviner message stirred the air
And I, as we escaped anew from prison,
Sung to my soul, exulting, "He has risen!"

—*Rose Terry Cooke, in Sunday Afternoon.*

"Rock of Ages."

The hymn beginning,

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,"

may well be esteemed one of the brightest gems of Christian psalmody.

It is a grand tone that nerves and strengthens faith, that associates the sublime imagery of the Hebrew scriptures with the all-protecting love of Christ, and that has consoled thousands of Christians in the dying hour.

Augustus Montague Toplady, the author, was born at Farnham, Surrey, England, in 1740. His father fell at the battle of Carthagena, and he was brought up in charge of an exemplary and pious mother. He was educated at the Westminster school.

At the age of 16, Toplady chanced to go into a barn at an obscure place, called Codymain, Ireland, to hear an illiterate layman preach. The sermon made upon him an unexpected impression and led to his immediate conversion. He thus speaks of this interesting experience in his diary: "That sweet text, 'Ye who were sometimes afar off are made nigh by the blood of Christ,' was particularly delightful and refreshing to my soul. Strange that I, who had so long been under the means of grace in England, should be brought nigh to God in an obscure part of Ireland, amidst a handful of God's people met together in a barn, and under the ministry of one who could scarcely spell his name. The excellency of such power must be of God and cannot be of men."

He became a minister of the Church of England, maintained the Calvinistic doctrines in opposition to the Wesleys, and preached and wrote with self-consuming zeal. The only blemish of his high character was heated language and intolerance in controversy.

In the year 1775 his health began to fail. It was evident that the sword was too sharp for the scabbard. His physical energies were being destroyed by the fiery ardor of soul that overtaxed them. His physicians commanded him to go to London. Here a new field opened before him, and he became pastor of the French Calvinist Reformed Church.

On the year of his settlement in London he published in the *Gospel Magazine* an article, entitled "Questions and Answers Relative to the National Debt," in which he adverts to the debt of sin, and shows how multitudinous are the sins of mankind. By numerical calculations he exhibits the enormity of the debt of the redeemed soul, which Christ has canceled, and impresses the readers with the transcendent love and value of Christ's atonement. With these thoughts growing like a vision in his mind, he then added:

Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee;
Let the water and the blood,
From thy riven side which flowed,
Be of sin the double cure,
Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

Not the labor of my hands
Can fulfill Thy laws' demands;
Could my zeal no respite know,
Could my tears forever flow,
All for sin could not atone,
Thou must save, and Thou alone.

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to Thy cross I cling;
Naked, come to Thee for dress,
Helpless, look to Thee for grace,
Foul, I to the fountain fly;
Wash me, Savior, or I die,

Whilst I draw this fleeting breath,
When my eyestrings break in death,
When I soar through tracts unknown,
See Thee on Thy judgment throne,
Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.

The above is the original version, from which it will be seen that the hymn in common use has been greatly transposed and altered.

It was composed in Toplady's last years, when he already felt that he was beginning to lose his hold on life, and that his feet were already standing on celestial altitudes. Some two years afterward, when he was yet but 35 years of age, the full time of his departure came, and he found the prayer in the last stanza of this hymn fully and sweetly answered in the revelation of divine love to his soul. He seemed to walk in Bulah, to breathe immortal airs and to hear the tuning of unseen harps, and by faith to discover what the Protomartyr saw and the Revelator described.

"Your pulse," said the doctor, "is becoming weaker."

"That is a good sign," said Toplady, "that my death is fast approaching, and I can add that my heart beats every day stronger and stronger for glory."

As his end drew immediately near, tears of joy filled his eyes, before which already seemed to pass visions of paradise, and he exclaimed: "It will not be long before God takes me, for no mortal can live after the glories God has manifested to my soul."—*Story of the Hymns, by American Tract Society.*

Of Bearing with the Faults of Others

Those things that a man cannot amend in himself or in others he ought to suffer patiently until God order them otherwise.

Think that perhaps it is better so for thy trial and patience, without which all our good deeds are not much to be esteemed.

Thou ought to pray notwithstanding when thou hast such impediment, that God would vouchsafe to help thee, and that thou mayest bear them rightly.

If one that is once or twice warned will not give over, contend not with him: but commit all to God, that His will may be done, and His name be honored in all His servants, who well knoweth how to turn evil into good.

Endeavor to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others, of what sort soever they be: for that thyself also have many failings which must be borne with by others.

If thou canst not make thyself such an one as thou wouldest, how canst thou expect to have another in all things to thy liking.

We would willingly have others perfect, and yet we amend not our own faults.

We will have others severely corrected, and will not be corrected ourselves.

The large liberty of others displeaseth us; and yet we will not have our own desires denied us.

We will have others kept under by strict laws; but in no sort will ourselves be restrained.

And thus it appeareth, how seldom we weigh our neighbor in the same balance with ourselves.

If all men were perfect, what would we have to suffer of our neighbor for the sake of God?

But now God hath thus ordered it, that we may learn to bear one another's burdens; for no man is without fault; no man but hath his burden; no man is sufficient of himself; no man is wise enough of himself; but we ought to bear with one another, comfort one another, help, instruct, and admonish one another.

Occasions of adversity best discover how great virtue or strength each one hath.

For occasions do not make a man frail, but they show what he is.—*Thomas A. Kempis.*

Invasion of Russia.

The finest and best appointed army ever assembled together, either in ancient or modern times, was that which Bonaparte marched for the invasion of Russia. Similes have been exhausted and description beggared in painting the magnitude of Napoleon's undertaking and the extent of the means with which he proposed to achieve the conquest of Russia.

Not such the numbers, nor the host so dread,
By Northern Brenn or Scythian Timour led.

Not France alone was drained to supply the flower of her youth, but all her tributary states were compelled to furnish a similar contingent. A variety of workmen of all descriptions, such as masons, carpenters, etc., were under orders to attend the march of the army; and even gardeners were pressed into the service, as if it had been in the contemplation of Bonaparte to make some permanent improvement in the horticulture of Russia.

The accounts of Bonaparte's force on entering Russia have been variously estimated, but never at less than 400,000 men. The official report found among Berthier's papers, which were found at Moscow, raises it as high as 575,000; but the following statement, furnished by a Westphalian Colonel belonging to the staff, who was taken prisoner between Smolenskoi and Krasnoi, is deemed authentic, and shows the proportion of the contingents which were brought up by the different powers:

Westphalians	30,000
Bavarians	40,000
Wurtemburgers	14,000
Grand Duchy of Berg	3,000
Prussians	20,000
Austrians	30,000
Badanese	5,000
Poles	60,000
Swiss, French, Spaniards and Portuguese	300,000
Various	20,000
Total	624,000

No common foresight was required to find supplies for so large an army; and, indeed, the arrangements on this head appear to have been perfect in the outset; a certain number of bullocks were allotted to each regiment; and in all the frontier towns grain was collected from the surrounding country and laid up in store. The same precautions were not taken, however, in providing subsistence during the retreat, nor were they altogether necessary, as the army was then reduced to a mere skeleton. If Xerxes wept to think that in a hundred years his army would be no more, what must have been the feelings of Bonaparte in actually seeing his own army, equal in numbers and superior in everything else to that of Xerxes, annihilated in a period of a hundred days?

Rapid Growth of the Aloe.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of rapid vegetable growth that has been heard of since the famous beanvine of Jack the Giant-Killer is one which has been related to us by Prof. Stowe, of an aloe or century-plant, now growing on the ground of one of his neighbors, at Mandarin, Fla. This aloe, during a period of several weeks from the last half of April to the latter part of May, actually increased in height at the rate of twelve inches a day—or half an inch an hour night and day—until it attained a height of forty-two feet. Having reached that height, the tree (for it is nothing else than a tree) leaned over on a neighborly orange tree to take a rest. When Prof. Stowe left Mandarin, the last week in May, the flower stems had come out, but up to the end of June it had not yet blossomed. The American aloe, according to the English Cyclopædia, has a period of from ten to seventy years, according to climate. "When fully matured it produces a gigantic flower-stem, forty feet in height, and perishes." In Florida one sees many of these plants, in various stages of growth; but we think there are few cases in which the growth is so rapid as in this one related by Prof. Stowe.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

It used to be said, "You never can convert a Jew;" but since 1813, the *Southern Churchman* declares, there have been more than 100 ordained clergymen of the Church of England (including at least two Bishops) who were converted Jews, and in sixty years in one English church chapel from 1815, there have been 780 adult Jews and 615 children converted and baptized. So it used to be said, "You never can convert a Brahmin." Henry Martyn said if one Brahmin were converted he would have hope. But even these have been converted, and are now preaching the gospel to their countrymen.

How to Avoid Sunstroke.

The New York Board of Health has issued the following:

"Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is 'muggy.' It is more apt to occur on the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping-rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping-rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being over-heated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold clothes to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat, send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician, give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with, or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two table-spoonfuls of water, with a little sugar."

A Horse's Splendid Swim.

Capt. Edwards, of the fishing smack Amelia reports that when off Skunnett, on the Rhode Island shore, one day last week, he discerned an object swimming off his bow which he finally made out to be a horse. He made sail, but could not overhaul the animal, which was making desperate efforts to reach the main land three miles away. At times he would disappear from sight in the waves which broke over him—the sea running very high at the time—but a moment later would reappear, and with a loud snort and toss of the head shake off the water from his ears and eyes, and then renew his struggle. At last he made the shore, and, without pausing a moment, dashed up the beach, his long tail and curling mane floating outward in the wind.—*New London (Ct.) Telegram.*

Surest Tranquilizer of the Nerves.

The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over-tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need, then, is a tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an immediate necessity exists for producing quietude of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquillity of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear, without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such, at least, is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, litterateurs, clergymen, and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nervine.

REAL MERIT will win, and the merit of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has won for itself a deserved reputation in the cure of Heart Disease. A well-known firm in Manchester, N. H., say:

We have sold in the last three months forty bottles of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. Every one that has used it says that it has proved satisfactory.
LITTLEFIELD & HAYES.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE have a list of a thousand country weeklies, in which we can insert a one-inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars, address BEALS & FOSTER, 10 Spruce street, New York.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts a bottle.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively cure chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentery, cholera morbus, and cholera, used internally. There is no remedy known so valuable for immediate use as this old life preserver.

ONE single box of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* taken one each night will make more new rich blood than ten dollars' worth of any liquid blood purifier now known. These pills will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

WORTHY A PLACE IN EVERY FAMILY.—GRACE'S SALVE is now firmly established as the best remedy in use for the immediate relief of Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Felons, Ulcers, etc. It should be kept in every house.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Dooley's Yeast Powder.

This truly unrivaled baking powder stands on its merits alone; and because of its perfect purity and excellence, and from the fact that every package is strictly full weight, the people have adopted it in their households, and have the utmost confidence in it. It always does the work effectually, goes much further in use, and makes better and more wholesome and nutritious biscuits, bread, rolls, muffins, cakes and pastry than any other powder in the country.

WHAT will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

He who seeks a market for his wares by using false statements, to influence the credulity of the infirm, raises false hopes and fills his purse thereby, is a wretched leper upon society; his advertisements tend not only to deceive the sufferer and prolong his disease, but also to endanger life itself by creating suspicion against the faith of printed facts.

Although Fellows' Hypophosphites is the greatest and best remedial agent known, it is only believed after a trial, and much valuable time is lost before the sick are induced to use it.

We hereby assert that Fellows' Hypophosphites is potent for good; speedy, thorough and permanent in curing disease; agreeable to the palate, and never can do injury when used as directed.

For the Blood.
It supplies the necessary ingredients to renew the blood, and in just proportions.

The Heart.
For Palpitation, Feeble and Irregular Action.

The Stomach.
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Diarrhea.

The Lungs and Throat.
Coughs, Colds, Congestion, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Difficulty of Breathing.

The Brain.
Overtax of Mind, Weakness of Intellect through Grief and Worry, Depression of Spirits, &c.

The Nerves and Muscles.
Nervous Debility, Diphtheretic Debility, Fever Debility, Climatic Debility, Fast Life Debility, and Debility in any organ dependent for health on muscular and nervous strength.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

CHICAGO
MEDICAL COLLEGE
Medical Department of N. W. University.
20th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st, 1878.
For information, or Announcement,
Address Dr. J. H. HOLLISTER,
71 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago
At $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 18 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, *Land Commissioner.*

FOR $750

We will insert a one-inch advertisement, thirteen times, in one thousand American weekly newspapers. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.

HALF INCH............FOR $425
FOUR LINES............FOR $280
THREE LINES............FOR $225

For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts.

For catalogue of papers and other information address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

FLY BRICK ALLAN'S FLY BRICK *The Little Giant Fly Killer.*

KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

NEW information for Young Men sent free. Address DR. W. H. MOSELEY, SPARTA, WIS.

OLD BLACK JOE—Words and music for 10c., post-paid. J. CHADSEY, Chatham Centre, N.Y.

TO MAKE MONEY, get circulars Day Bros.' $60 Automatic Incubator, Baltimore, Md.

STUNNING OFFER—N.Y. (Weekly) PALLADIUM—40 columns. Subscription, 50 cents a year. 10 cents a month on trial. 8 College Place, New York.

GUNS REVOLVERS, price-list free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANS Retail price $[illegible] only $[illegible]. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

MILLERS Send $1.50 for Best FLOUR TRIER ever made. STRAUB MILL CO., Cincinnati, O.

PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL Is the best article known for Buggies, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, &c. [illegible]

AWNINGS! TENTS! Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. [illegible]

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$10. $20. $50. $100. Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

NOW READY. AGENTS WANTED. The Grand Achievements of STANLEY! A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly Illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are eagerly waiting for. For terms address HUBBARD BROS., 36 LaSalle St., Chicago.

GRACE'S SALVE.
JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—*Messrs. Fowles:* I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, O. J. VAN NESS.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 21. 1876.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

C. N. U. No. 30

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

LADIES' EXQUISITE
GRASS LINEN
SUITS!
Retailed at Wholesale Prices

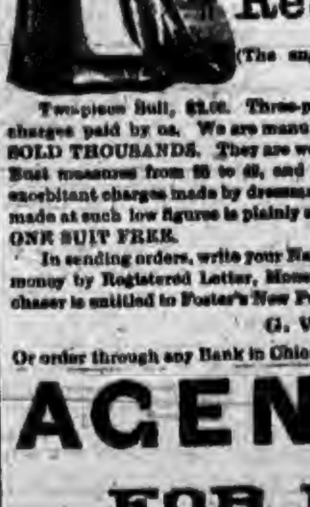

(The engraving accompanying this advertisement is photographed from the suit, and is a correct representation.)

Two-piece Suit, $2.00. Three-piece Suit, $2.50, sent by mail, postage paid. Five or more suits, by express, charges paid by us. We are manufacturing large numbers of these suits for the Summer Trade, and have already SOLD THOUSANDS. They are well made, and finely trimmed, in Brown or Black, Headed with white piping. Bust measures from 32 to 40, and larger sizes made to order when desired, without extra charge. Owing to the exorbitant charges made by dressmakers at the present time for making suits, the economy in buying suits ready made at such low figures is plainly seen. To Ladies acting as Agents and sending orders for ten suits, we will give ONE SUIT FREE.

In sending orders, write your Name, Postoffice, County and State very plain, that no mistake will occur. Send money by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft. We guarantee satisfaction in every case. Each purchaser is entitled to Foster's New Pen and Scissors. Address all orders to general office of

G. W. FOSTER & CO., 275 to 285 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Or order through any Bank in Chicago. Branch 1514 Cherry St., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR FOSTER'S NEW
TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAPH

We want 1,000 live, energetic gentlemen and lady Agents at once, and will give you exclusive territory on receipt of your order for sample outfit, which costs you but $1.00 to commence with. We will give you 50 per cent. profit on all orders, large and small. Now is the time to commence. You can surely make $100 per month. Steady employment. Address general office of

G. W. FOSTER & CO.,
275 to 285 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.
Branch at Kansas City, Mo.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

THE OBJECT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT

Our Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, is an establishment intended to facilitate the convenient and systematic placing of advertisements in newspapers. It is conducted upon the principles which we conceive to be the right ones for securing the best results to the advertiser.

We undertake to represent American newspapers, not only the newspapers of the city of New York and of all other American cities—Religious, Agricultural and other class newspapers—but also the small country journals. We receive regularly and keep on file the daily and weekly newspapers of every description throughout the land.

CONFINED STRICTLY TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

We confine our transactions to newspapers, and do not accept or undertake the management of other kinds of advertising, such as books, sign-boards, posters or job printing.

By adhering to one branch of advertising we make ourselves masters of it.

We also restrict our dealings to newspapers published within the geographical limits of the United States and Dominion of Canada.

THE NATURE OF THE SERVICE WHICH IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO RENDER TO THE ADVERTISER.

We undertake to maintain an established credit with every newspaper, and to have at hand a schedule of charges for advertising space in its columns; to be able to quote the rates to an advertiser who wishes one or several, and to procure the prompt insertion of the advertisement without any extra charge for the service rendered; which service consists of quoting the price, printing or writing as many duplicates of the advertisement as may be required; forwarding the copy for insertion at our own expense for postage or messenger service; examining the papers to see that the advertise-

ment appears, when, and in the manner that it ought to; checking each subsequent issue of the advertisement, in each paper, by a book kept for that purpose, at all times subject to the inspection of the advertiser, and marking plainly in each paper the advertisement as it appears, so that when the advertiser comes (or sends) for the purpose of having the files examined, the eye may light promptly upon the announcement, without the labor of searching a whole paper or page.

If errors or omissions occur, it is our duty to notify publishers, at our own expense for labor, postage or messenger, and to see to it that the publisher of the paper actually does render the specified service for which the advertiser contracted.

OUR PROMISE.

We promise those advertisers who intrust their advertising patronage to our management that we will not allow them to be charged, in any instance, any more than the publishers' schedule rates; that we will procure for them the acceptance of any advantageous offer definitely made to them by any newspaper publisher, advertising agent or canvasser of responsibility. We are unwilling to do work without a profit, and never offer to do so, yet, in conformity with the promise made above, we sometimes find it advisable.

THE SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT FOR NEWSPAPER FILES.

We have a perfected system for filing newspapers, a separate space being accorded to each, and labeled with the printed name of the paper it is intended to accommodate. A stranger can place his hand upon

any paper he wishes to examine with the same readiness with which he would find a word in a dictionary, a name in a directory, or a book in a library catalogue.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE EXPENDED.

Persons who have had little experience as advertisers often have a pretty clear understanding of what they would like to do, but are entirely ignorant of the probable cost.

We have made out for such a person a plan of advertising calling for an investment of $5,000, and on submitting it for approval, found our customer dismayed at the magnitude of the expense, he not having contemplated an expenditure exceeding $200 or $300. In such a case labor would have been saved if, at the commencement of the negotiation, the question had been asked: "How much money are you prepared to devote to this advertising?"

THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS A MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.

It is a matter of prime importance to us, for the purpose of maintaining our influence with publishers, that it shall come to be understood among them that our statements about the advertising to be done, or not to be done, are to be relied upon, and to this end our dealings with our advertising patrons must be upon a basis of mutual confidence and good faith.

OUR CUSTOMERS ENTITLED TO OUR BEST SERVICES.

Whenever we are doing the advertising for any individual, or firm, we consider them entitled to our best services. If they suggest using a paper which we know to be not the best for the purpose, we say so and give the reasons. We often expend a good deal of time for very small advertisers, much more than the profits on their patronage would warrant; but we are content, as they intrust to us what they have to disburse, and influence in our direction the patronage of their friends and acquaintances.

Extract from New York "Times," June 14, 1875.

Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

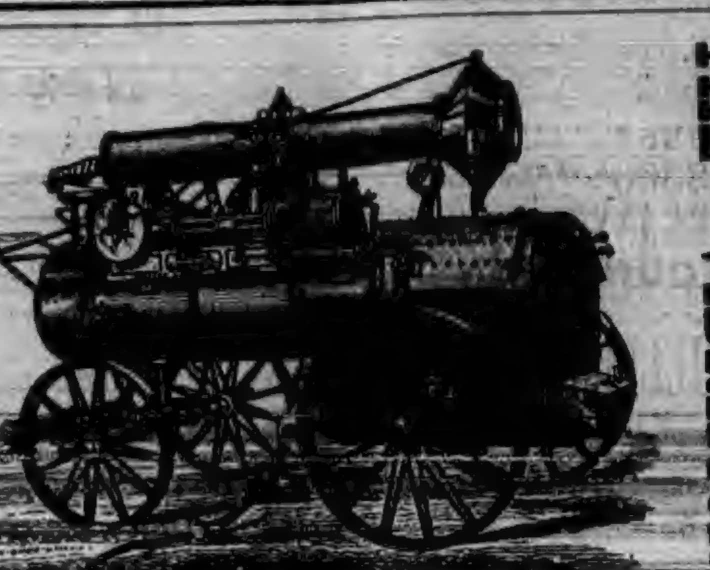

THRESHER

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single

and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9½, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

COST OF ROYALTY.

Salaries of Foreign Potentates.

[Philadelphia Press.]

In this country, where the Executive is considered to be "passing rich" on a salary of $50,000 a year, with the White House as a general and the Soldiers' Home as a summer residence, there may be some natural curiosity regarding the pecuniary allowance paid to foreign potentates. It is to be remembered, however, that the majority of these rulers also posess inherited property, real and personal, of considerable value and that the respective rulers are also allowed magnificent palaces, chateaux and rural residences, repaired and furnished out of the public revenue. Taking most of our figures from Frederick Morton's "Statesmen's Year-Book," a very reliable work, revised after official returns, and now in its fifteenth year, we shall proceed with the potentates.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born in August 1830, has a civil list (as his salary is commonly called) of $4,050,000 a year.

Leopold II., King of Belgium, born in April, 1835, has a civil list of $660,000 a year.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born in April, 1818, has a civil list of 500,000 regsdalers, or $277,775. His eldest son has an annual allowance of $33,333.

Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, has an annual salary of $120,000, with an extra $60,000 for household expenses. President Thiers had the same salary, with $77,500 for housekeeping.

Napoleon III. had the largest civil list in the world. It amounted to $5,000,000 a year, in addition to which he received the income of the Crown domains, amounting to $2,400,000 and the free possession of a number of palaces, parks, forests and mansions, kept at the expense of the state. His total income reached the sum of $7,830,000. Nevertheless the debts on the imperial civil list were stated in 1867 to amount to $16,000,000.

William I., born March, 1797, receives no salary as German Emperor. His annual salary as King of Prussia is $3,079,760. Most of the expenditures of the Royal family and the Court is defrayed out of the sovereign's immense private property.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, born in August, 1844, has a civil list of $1,378,865. Karl I., King of Wurtemberg, born in March, 1823, has a civil list of $391,685, with an additional annual grant of $1,357,357 for the other members of the Royal family. Albert I., King of Saxony, born April, 1828, has a civil list of $635,000, with an additional $127,950 a year for the princes and princesses. This latter grant may be justifiable, as in 1830 the reigning monarch surrendered his domains to become the property of the State.

The Grand Duke of Baden has a civil list of $374,655 for himself and the members of his family. The hereditary landed property of this dynasty, valued at $20,830,000, has been made over to the State. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who claims to be the only European sovereign of Slavonic origin, pretends that he can trace his descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439 A. D. In his full title he styles himself "Prince of the Vandals." He has no civil list, but is absolute owner of one fifth of the Liliputian Duchy which he governs. The Grand Duke of Hesse, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has a civil list of $328,710 for the support of himself, his near relations, and his little Court at Darmstadt.

The civil list of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg is $125,000; of Brunswick, $250,000; of Saxe-Weimar, $210,000; of Saxe-Meiningen, $90,000; of Anhalt, $145,000; of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, $100,000; of Saxe-Altenburg, $107,250; of Waldeck, $483,675; of Lippe, $50,000; of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, $60,000; of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, $115,000; of Schaumburg-Lippe, $125,000.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Reuss-Scheliz and Reuss-Greiz absolutely own most of the States which they govern. It is full time for the whole of these petty sovereignites to be absorbed under one ruler, so as to constitute a real German Empire.

Victoria, Queen of England, born in May, 1819, has a civil list of $1,925,000, with $300,000 more from the Duchy of Lancaster, one of the Crown lands which she did not surrender, according to contract with Parliament, to the State. Thus her annual income is $2,225,000 a year. To her children and to the Duke of Edenburg is paid a further sum $880,000, making a total of $3,105,000 to British royalty.

George I., King of Greece, born in December, 1845, has a civil list of $260,890 a year. Hurbert, of Italy, born 1844, has not accepted the large civil list (2,250,000) granted to his late father. William III., King of the Netherlands, born in February, 1819, has a salary of $250,000, with an addition of half as much more for members of the royal family. He and the King of Wurtemberg are believed to be the richest sovereigns in Europe. The whole grants to Louis I., of Portugal, born in 1838, and his family amount to $660,000 a year.

Alexander II., of Russia, born in April, 1818 possesses the revenue from the immense crown domains equal to $10,000,000 a year. Alfonso XII., of Spain, born in November, 1857, has a civil list of 2,000,000. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January, 1829, has a civil list of $338,330 from Sweden and of $95,445 from Norway. He also has an annuity of $83,330, voted many years ago to Carl XIV, (Barnadotte,) and his successors on the throne of Sweden. The total is $416,105 per annum.

The President of the Swiss Republic, who has only a single year term, receives $3,000 per annum. Nevertheless Switzerland is well governed.

There is no knowing what is the salary or income of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born September, 1842. The civil list of Abdul Aziz, who was almost his immediate predecessor, varied from $4,557,580 in 1868, to $5,351,020 in 1875; but it has been calculated on good authority that in the latter years of his reign, which closed in May, 1876, Abdul Aziz spent $22,500,000 a year. It is not near that amount just now.

Lord Lytton receives £25,000 a year salary and £12,000 for "allowances" as Viceroy of India. Rhe Duke of Marlborough gets £20,000 a year as Lor'd Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl of Dufferin has £10,000 salary as Viceroy of Canada.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted.

B. GOODMAN.

Ruinous Trash in Juvenile Papers

An exchange offers the following suggestions upon that subject: "So much has been said, so much has been written regarding the evil influence exerted upon young boys and girls by reading the trash supplied them in juvenile papers that it would seem an idle task to add another word. And yet so frequent are the cases of misery and shame that result from such reading matter that there is no possibility for the graveness of the danger to be questioned. A few days since three bright pretty little girls the youngest eight, the others about eleven, stopped a policeman and asked him the way to a well known "variety hall." They were poorly dressed and each carried a little bundle of clothing. They were evidently unused to the city, and he questioned them until he saw that they were not aware of the nature of the place for which they had inquired. He at once suspected the truth, and when they arrived at the police station they admitted that they had run away from their homes to come to New York, believing that they could get a situation at the "hall." "O, we read such beautiful stories about those places in our paper, and we thought it would be so nice to do as those pretty ladies did," said the youngest. "When we make lots of money we are going to send for mother, just like Signor Blanchard did in 'A Life on the Stage.'" They had read these false, idle stories until their heads were completely turned, and leaving their poor country homes in Canada they had got to New York. When the nature of the people at the hall—a varitable palace to them—was described the eldest burst into tears, and, covering her blushing face with her hands, she begged that they might be sent back home. In a few days they were in charge of their parents, en route for their several homes. But if this one illustration serves only to show what credulity these children possessed, will it not still be a warning not to let the subtle poison of skillfully told stories ruin their minds and hearts and rob them of trust and confidence in anything pure and better? Are not parents bound by every law of love and Christianity to more thoroughly inspect the books and papers that their children find so entertaining? While it would be taking too great a liberty, perhaps, to say that children ought to read nothing that their parents have not criticised, is it not at leasst safe to declare that every day boys and are in this city reading pages which are bringing impure thoughts to their minds ere awakening their passions and are making them unfit for pure childhood or noble manhood or womanhood? Perchance not classified as obscene, not even as vulger, are the books and papers, but they contain that which would make any father or mother tremble to read before a keen, smart boy or girl. They do not crave such stimulents, but to the best and brightest children the temptation comes the more irresistible. Girls, with the innocence of their fresh, young hearts yet unpolluted, unwarily obtain books from companions, because "they are so interesting." The poisen is sweet, the harm is done before the danger is preceived, and the mind and heart are tainted even in the very morn of their life. One would not have to go beyond public libraries to find the truth of this, and to see the perfect freedom with which books and their authors are discussed. Boys, on the contrary, prefer to patronize news stands and dime novel stores, where their tastes for more sensational literature is easily gratified. Agents of societies for the suppression of vice can in a general way do a great deal towards purifying this world of books, but parents and teachers must do the individual and supervising. The children are ignorent of the danger until they are infatuated. Their guardians have no such plea. The children can not discern between the true and the false in life; the parents can. The boys and girls can scarcely be censured; the fathers and mothers must be condemned. To the young, the ignorant and the heedless will come the shame, the sorrow, the cold distrust, the loss of purity, innocence and faith. To those who, by virtue of their years, should have been their guides, will be the perpetual reproach of their delayed warnings and advice."

Where Pat Belonged.

During the late rebellion, a son of the Emerald Isle, but not himself green, was taken up (for he was then down) near Manassas junction by a confederate scouting party. He wore no special uniform of either party, but looked more like a spy than a volunteer, and on that ground he was arrested.

"Who are you? what is your name? and where are you from?" were the first questions put to him by the armed party. Pat rubbed his eyes and scratched his head and answered:

"Begorra, gintlemen, these is ugly questions to answer, and before I'd be after answering any of them I'd be after asking ye by yer lave the very same thing."

"We are of Scott's army and belong to Washington," said the leader.

"All right," said Pat, "I knowed you was gintlemen, for I am that same. Long life to General Scott."

"Aha!" replied the scout, "now you are a prisoner!" and he seized Pat by the shoulder.

"How's that—are we not friends?" inquired Pat.

"No," was the answer. "We belong to Gen. Beauregard's army."

"Then ye told me a lie, me boys, and thinking it might be so, I told ye another. Now tell me the truth and I'll tell the truth, too."

"Well, we belong to the State of South Carolina."

"So do I," promptly replied Pat; "and to all other States in the country, too; and there I am thinking I beat the whole of yez. Do ye think I'd come all the way from ould Ireland to belong to one State, when I had a right to belong to the whole of them?"

Pat was taken to camp, but as nothing could be made to appear against him, he was discharged.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at F. E. Davenport.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	[illegible]	12 40 "	[illegible]
Bryan	1 05 "	1 53 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	[illegible]	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	[illegible]	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 18 "	2 59 "	12 04 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	[illegible]	3 40 "	1 00 "
Goshen	3 30 "	4 10 "	[illegible]
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 36 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 56 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 48 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 48 "	12 40 "	8 05 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1 Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 00 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	[illegible] 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 50am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 19	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	[illegible]
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 23	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 [illegible]am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 10
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 00	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 53
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a.m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 59	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	2 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 29, 1876.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	1 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	7 38	[illegible]	8 30
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 27	9 36
Laketon	[illegible]	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	12 00
Collamer	[illegible]	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	[illegible]	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	[illegible]	11 31	1 00
Coleman's	[illegible]	11 45	2 20
Churubusco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	10 00	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 05	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 20am	2 00pm	5 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	[illegible]	12 26	
Denver	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	4
Chili	6 17	[illegible]	3 40
Roann	6 00	11 03	3 05
Laketon	5 40	10 36	2 10
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 12	1 25
Collamar	5 12	9 50	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 46	12 35
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 35
Coffin's	4 30	8 46	10 47
Churubusco	4 10	8 20	10 10
La Otto	3 50	7 57	9 10
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 20	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 30	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R.

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 [illegible]am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 40am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 01	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 30	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 34	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 21	10 15	2 14
Waterloo	10 05	2 50	11 25	3 40
Auburn	10 21	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn June.	10 27	3 08	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 30pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn June.	5 18	12 30pm	1 [illegible]	7 20
Auburn	5 30	12 36	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 21
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 25	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly att he publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

BILL BRITTON

THE DRAY MAN

Will attend promptly to all orders for

DRAYING AND HAULING.

Rattling good teams and reasonable rates.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 8th, 1878. Number 32.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Daniel Z. Hoffman,

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts, looking up titles and attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

R. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS.

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. A. Cowan,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE OVER First National Bank, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET. East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

I. BRINKERHOOF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. I. BRINKERHOOF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the marital relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun warranted. Hogarth, Moore & Brooke St. Louis

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and by all druggists everywhere.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,083 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over 20 000 000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufactrers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

THE NEW YORK STORE
Is now headquarters for
CLOTHING,
Dress Goods,
Notions, Hosery,
Gloves, Carpets,
Trunks, Valises,
Ladies Linen Suits,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Black Silks,
Fans, Ribbons,
Fancy Goods, &c.,
All of which will be sold a cheap as the cheapest.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

An Address of Interest in Connection With the Mexican War.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
SANTA FE, N. M., July 4th 1878. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:

DEAR SIR—I find the following "Historical Relic" in one of our city papers, and taking it for granted you do not exchange with the New Mexican, and thinking the item of sufficient importance to justifiy its publication, I send it to you for that purpose and I feel sure your old and respected citizen Henry Tons, at least, and there may be many others, who were here on that occasion will be glad to see it. Please give the editorial, explanatory, preceding the address, and oblige.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. DAVIS.

After the flight of Gen. Armijo and his troops from Canoncito on the near approach of Gen. Kearny, the latter at once marched on Santa Fe, then as now the capitol of the department, which he entered on the 18th of August, 1846, and planted the American flag on the plaza. All of the principal Mexican officials having fled with Gen. Armijo, it devolved on Don Juan Bautista Vigil, then postmaster here, to meet Gen. Kearny and turn over the civil government. This was done in the following address, which, strange as it may seem, has never before been published, and which we now give to light as a document that may be of use to the future historian of New Mexico. We are indepted for our copy of the address to an old resident of Santa Fe, who was present on its delivery and afterwards secured the manuscript:

"VIGIL'S ADDRESS.

"The addresses of your excellency on taking possession of this department by order of the government of the United States of North America, fully impress on us the idea of the happy destiny which awaits us. It is by no means incumbent on us, neither is it our province, to settle pending disputes about the boundaries of nations; the governments of Mexico and Washington will settle these differences. Our duty and obligation is to respect and obey the established authorities, whatever may be individual opinions. The inhabitants of this department, simple in manner, honest and industrious, with the utmost respect offer their allegiance to the government of the United States of North America. This world has not yet witnessed the success of the weak when contending against the powerful, for the latter must eventually triumph. We hope it will not appear strange to your excellency that this people has not manifested enthusiasm and joy on this capital being taken possession of by the troops under your command. For and to us the Mexican republic is politically dead. That republic, whatever may have been the circumstances in which she has been placed, was our mother, and what child will not pour forth copious tears over the grave of his parent? Here we might narrate some of the principal causes which caused her misfortune, but on this occasion we ought not nor will we attempt to expose domestic troubles; suffice to say that civil war has been the poisoned fountain which has scattered pestilence and death over one of the most favored countries of the universe. But this day we belong to a great and powerful nation. Her star spangled banner triumphantly floats in the horizon of New Mexico; the light of her sciences and her arts spread over our country will fructify as seed planted in rich and fertile soil. We are fully satisfied on witnessing the moderation of your excellency, on beholding the bland manners and excellent conduct of your accomplished officers, and the rigid discipline of your soldiers, that we belong to that happy republic which owes its origin to the immortal Washington—that name that is revered and respected by every civilized nation. How different would have been our lot had our department been invaded and taken possession of by the forces of a European nation? We well know the oppressions and cruelties inflicted on the unfortunate Poles.

"In the name of this whole department I offer allegiance to the government of the United States of North America, and will obey the laws and established authorities."

Voorhees Will Win.

[Washington Post.]

Advices from Indiana indicate that Mr. Voorhees is making a very successful canvass. The Radicals are opposing him with the same stale charges that were hurled at him just ten years ago, and in the same words, as if the editorials of the campaign were being printed verbatim. He came out victorious then, being elected to Congress by a safe majority. He is not likely to fare worse in the Senatorial contest against a discordant and demoralized party who fight with exploded ammunition.

MONEY.

Of late years everybody discusses the money question. No subject relating to business affairs has been so thoroughly investigated, and, strange to say, the more it is discussed the more antagonistic became the views of those who have assumed the prerogative of enlightening the people. It seems quite impracticable to obtain an agreement as to the functions of money, what should be its quality, or the quantity required to meet business exigencies. It may be asserted, however, that the difference of opinions is not so sharply defined as it was some years since. The popular mind has laid hold upon certain fundamental truths, evidencing and purpose to discard fine-spun theories injected into the discussion for the purpose of obscuring the real issues and of misleading the people. A paper published in the July and August number of the "Western" by Robert Moore, takes the right view of the functions of money. Starting out with the declartion of Adam Smith that the division of labor is one of the cheaf causes of national wealth, Mr. Moore proceeds to discuss the necessity of exchanging the products of labor, and of the necessity of advancing from the simplest form of exchange, that of barter, to the intervention of some "middle thing," some object of universal desire, "for which 'every other thing could be obtained in 'exchange." "This middle thing," says the writer, "is what we mean by money 'and it may be any commodity what'ever of universal desire. Thus we are 'told by Adam Smith that in early 'Greece and Rome cattle and sheep 'were used as money. He also men'tions, as different kinds of money, salt 'in Abysinia, shells in some parts of 'India, dried cod in Newfoundland, and 'tobacco in Virginia. It will be seen, 'therefore, that the prime function of 'money is always the same, namely to 'facilitate exchange of commodities 'and overcome the difficulties of bar'ter." From the prime function of being a medium of exchange money "be'comes a common measure of value, all 'things being exchangeable for money 'come to have a price, or a money val'ue, which then becomes the most con'venient method of comparing things 'with each other." We might further draw upon the writer in the "Western" with regard to functions of money, such as being a "standard for deferred payments," a "store of value," etc., but the prime function of money being to facilitate the exchange of all commodities we pass to notice the quality of money and the quantity desirable to effect exchanges in this country. As to quality, we now have gold, silver, nickel, copper and paper. Of these we have vastly more of paper than of all other descriptions combined. In fact, the paper money of the United States as a medium of exchange has quite displaced all other descriptions of money, and this, too, while it has been irredeemable. It would be a waste of time to discuss here the intrinsic value of paper money as compared with metalic money. It is admitted that as mere commodities, gold and silver, nickel and copper, possess a value that does not belong to paper, but when the "fiat" of the government stamps paper as money, and makes it a legal tender for all debts, it becomes at once the most desirable medium of exchange, and business goes forward prosperously, though every dollar of metalic money may be locked out of circulation. Such has been the history of paper money in the United States for the past sixteen years, and the people fully comprehend the fact. When the United States had the largest volume of paper money, businesss was the most prosperous.—The people were employed and the division of labor had the widest possible range. As a consequence national wealth steadily augmented. With the reduction of the quantity of paper money there was less division of labor, and national wealth, instead of increasing, decreased at a rate that brought about wide spread bankruptcy and such a demoralization of labor as was never known in any country. The quantity of money required has, therefore, become a leading question of discussion throughout the country. It is well understood by the advocates of metalic money that a sufficient quantity of gold and silver can not be had to perform the exchanges of the country. They know also that if the quantity of paper money simply duplicates the coin there will still be such an insufficiency as will embarrass business and arrest development of the recourses of the country. It is not therefore surprising that the quantity of money required by the business interests of the country is a leading feature in financial discussion. It is shown by the July statement of the treasury that on the 1st of the month there was in the treasury and in circulation—

Legal tender notes	$346,681,016
Fractional currency	16,547,768
Outstanding silver coin	89,057,083
National bank circulation	[illegible]
Coin	197,[illegible]
Total	$922,355,350

This statement conveys an entirely erroneous idea as to the amount of currency and coin afloat as a medium of exchange, as there are important deductions to be made as follows:

Special deposit of legal tenders for resumption of certificates of deposit	$40,755,000
Special reserve of redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Reserves of banks, estimated as for 1877	45,000,000
Coin held for redemption of greenbacks	107,415,132
Held for the purpose of retiring notes of insolvent banks, as in 1877	12,500,000
Due disbursing offices and to retire bank circulation, as in 1877	27,000,000
Total	$338,670,132

The amount in circulation stands as follows:

Currency and coin as above	$922,355,350
Deductions	338,670,132
Amount in circulation	583,685,227

Here then we have approximated the amount of money, gold, silver and paper, with which to transact the business of the country. Let us see how it compares with the financial situation of the three leading countries in Europe:

Countries	Population.	Currency per capita.	Volume.
France	36,000,000	$38 00	$1,368,000,000
German Empire	41,000,000	26 00	1,066,000,000
Great Britain	32,000,000	23 00	736,000,000
United states	45,000,000	13 00	585,000,000

In view of the depressed condition of busines of every description growing out of the fact, mainly, that the currency has been contracted under the radical rule, from $37 per capita to $13 per capita, the democratic party of Indiana demands that legal tender notes of the government "shall be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require." With $37 per capita the country was fabulously prosperous, and still the amount was below that which France keeps in circulation. The contraction of the circulation to $13 per capita has led to almost universal bankruptcy. More currency is therefore imparatively demanded. The democratic theory is "that the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government," and it demands that more greenbacks shall be issued, that the business of exchange may be facilitated and that the "division of labor" may again advance the national wealth.

Grant.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is confidently believed by the friends of Gen. Grant that he will easily be nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot in the next National Republican Convention. It is claimed that he will have the "Solid South," and the claim is plausibly grounded. That element will determine the nominations of either Convention. That is considerably more than one-third of the Convention, to begin with. The South casts one hundred and thirty-eight of the three hundred and sixty-nine Electoral votes, and in the Republican Convention will have strength in that proportion. It will be difficult for a National Republican Convention to refuse to listen to the united plea of the South for the South has been the salvation of the Republican party in three consecutive Presidential elections since the war and the throng of intermediate elections. Grant's hold on the Southern Republicans is secure, and his name really presents the only hope offered to the Republican party of regaining any Southern State in 1880. The policy of President Hayes, constitutional though it is, and approved by the majority of the people of the South, is not liked by the Republican party South, while Gen. Grant has the abiding confidence of the Southern Republicans, a confidence that amounts almost to idoltray. The Presidency of Mr. Hayes has created a distrust in the minds of Southern Republicans in any untried man and in any man purely a politician. As the Southern Republican mind is constituted, specially in view of the large negro vote, the natural reaction from Hayes is to Grant. Outside of the South Grant is already assured of the support of several and powerful Northern States. State pride would give Illinois to him, and if that had been in doubt the temper of the Republicans that lately met at the State Convention removed that doubt. Grant's name was on every lip. The applause his name met from the Ohio Republicans recently assembled in this city gave assurance of this State. Pennsylvania, with the Cameron influence, can be depended on. Morton being dead, the leaning of Indiana toward Grant will be strong. There are assurances, it is said, that Wisconsin and Iowa and Michigan will cheerfully aid in his nomination. Looking at this side of the prospects, his friends' side, the sunny side, the nomination of General Grant by acclamation two years hence by the Republican Convention seems far from an improbability. Nor does it appear that this friendly view is not logical, rational, and likely to be verified by the facts.

General Grant is an eminently fit Republican candidate. He represents the tendencies of the Republican party. He would "supply a want long felt" in that party, or felt for nearly two years at this writing. He is the soldier of the late war, and it is the habit of men never to cease to worship the soldier. The idea of a strong Government is embodied in him. He is strength. His unsurpassed tenacity of purpose, a Republican purpose, gives to republicans a sense of security. The party knows that Grant would not hesitate to do anything that was Republican. He would have the absolute confidence and undivided support of the Money Power in the Republican party. His financial veto stood. Hayes' was overruled. The honors heaped on him in Europe have increased the admiration for him at home. His candidacy more than any other would settle the Republican rivalries for the Presidency. The Blaines, the Conklings, the ——, but where shall we find the towering candidates? In this last question lies hidden much of Grant's strength. The Republican list of Presidentail aspirants contains no overtopping name, save Grant's. His candidacy avowed, what Republican would contest the nomination with him? The argument would be forcibly urged that the name of Grant would unify the Republican ranks. The "stalwart" Republicans would at once become reconciled. The soldierly impulses would again be called into activity, and this generation can not kill the soldierly freemasonry. In his free conversations across the seas touching American affairs Grant has made a favorable advertisement on the whole. There are thousands of influential Republicans who look on the Presidency as a Republican interregnum. They would welcome a return to the Republicanism in which they believe. The inflexible devotion of Grant to his friends as well as his unquestioned devotion to the Republican party are towers of strength for him. This quality ties Republicans to him and ties friends to him. His name with his party would be a synonym for security—bussiness security, for he has been a bulwark of the Money Power; political security, for Grant dares use the army and navy, defy Congress, dictate the laws, in order that his ideas and the ideas of his party may prevail. If it be argued that "Grantism" is unpopular, it will be answered that it was not unpopular, apparently, in 1872, when Grant was last a candidate; and in some quarters it will be insisted that no abuses known to Grant's administrations are unknown to that of President Hayes', and it will be claimed that the best nominee the National Republican was able to select, outside of Grant, has a far less force and firmness and far less Republicanism than Grant. The Republicans, scared already, will be more scared in 1880. There is no politician in which the party has the lasting faith that it has in Grant. The Republican party has won its victories at arms, and has kept power by arms. It longs for a soldier President, in its pursuit of a "strong Government." These are some of the considerations that will dictate the next Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Hard Times.

We have in our mind, says an exchange, a brilliant and cultivated young lawyer who started in life with twenty thousand dollars and a refined, beautiful and accomplished wife. He is now a sort of factotum in a carpet manufactory, running hither and thither at the beck and call of those whom he secretly despises, doing heavy tasks far beyond his strength, yet eager and anxious to please, lest the slender support which he derives from this mental work be cut off. We know a gentleman who was a bank president a few years ago and owned his carriage, who now does copying in an assurance office at thirty-five dollars a month, supporting—God knows how—a wife and five children on it. We know a gentleman who once held a high office in a western state, who solicited work at cleaning out offices and building fires. Nor have the changed times less bitterly affected woman. Jennie Collins, of Boston, famed for her employment bureau and working men's home, says in her last report: "Many kind of ladies who hired their servants of me in the past year, have been obliged to apply for employment themselves of late. I sent a lady to a hotel—as a housekeeper, and the most humiliating part of it was that her room was in the attic with two of her former servants." We are constantly learning of women of education and refinement, formerly wealthy, who are engaged as seamstresses, nurses and housekeepers; and in one case we even know of a lady, who would be at home in any parlor in the land among educated people, who served as cook in a hotel for months.

THE POOR MAN AND THE FIEND.

BY REV. MR. MACLELLAN.

A fiend once met a humble man
At night, in the cold, dark street,
And led him into a palace fair,
Where music circled sweet;
And light and warmth cheered the wanderer's heart,
From frost and darkness screened,
Till his brain grew mad beneath the joy,
And he worshiped before the fiend.

Ah! well if he ne'er had knelt to that fiend,
For a taskmaster grim was he;
And he said, "One-half of thy life on earth
I enjoin thee to yield to me;
And when, from rising till set of sun,
Thou hast toiled in the heat or snow,
Let thy gains on mine altar an offering be;"
And the poor man ne'er said "No!"

The poor man had health, more dear than gold,
Stout bone and muscle strong,
That neither faint nor weary grew,
To toil the [illegible] day long;
And the fiend, his god, cried hoarse and loud
"Thy strength thou must forego,
Or thou no worshiper art of mine;"
And the poor man ne'er said "No!"

Three children blest the poor man's home—
Stray angels dropped on earth—
The fiend beheld their sweet blue eyes,
And he laughed in fearful mirth;
"Bring forth thy little ones," quoth he,
"My godhead wills it so!
I want an evening sacrifice;
And the poor man ne'er said "No!"

A young wife sat by the poor man's fire,
Who, since she blushed a bride,
Had gilded his sorrow, and brightened his joys,
His guardian, friend and guide.
Foul fall the fiend! he gave command,
"Come, mix the cup of woe,
Bid thy young wife drain it to the dregs;"
And the poor man ne'er said "No!"

O, misery now for this poor man!
O, deepest of misery!
Next the fiend his godlike reason took,
And amongst beasts fed he;
And when the sentinel mind was gone,
He pilfered his soul also;
And—marvel of marvels!—he murmured not;
The poor man never said "No!"

Now, men and matrons in your prime,
Children and grandsires old,
Come listen, with soul as well as ear,
This saying whilst I unfold;
O, listen! till your brain whirls round,
And your heart is sick to think.
That in England's isle all this befell,
And the name of the fiend was—DRINK!

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

What the Colonel's business was nobody knew, nor did anybody care particularly. He purchased for cash only, and he never grumbled at the price of anything he wanted; who could ask more than that?

Curious people occasionally wondered how, when it had been fully two years since the Colonel, with every one else, abandoned Dutch creek to the Chinese, he managed to spend money freely and to lose considerable at cards and horse races. In fact, the keeper of that one of the two Challenge Hill saloons which the Colonel did not patronize was once heard to absent-mindedly wonder whether the Colonel hadn't a money mill somewhere, where he turned out double eagles and "slugs" (the coast name for $50 gold pieces).

When so important a personage as a barkeeper indulged publicly in an idea, the inhabitants of Challenge Hill, like good Californians everywhere, considered themselves in duty bound to give it grave consideration, so for a few days certain industrious professional gentlemen, who won money of the Colonel, carefully weighed some of the brightest pieces and tested them with acids, and tasted them, and sawed them in two, and retired them, and melted them up and had the lumps assayed.

The result was a complete vindication of the Colonel, and a loss of considerable custom to the indiscreet bar-keeper.

The Colonel was as good natured a man as had ever been known at Challenge Hill, but, being mortal, the Colonel had his occasional times of despondency, and one of them occurred after a series of races in which he had staked his all on his own bay mare Tipsie, and had lost.

Looking reproachfully at his beloved animal, he failed to feel the aching void of his pockets, and drinking deeply, swearing eloquently and glaring defiantly at all mankind were equally unproductive of coin.

The boys at the saloon sympathized most feelingly with the Colonel; they were unceasing in their invitations to drink, and they even exhibited considerable Christian forbearance, when the Colonel savagely dissented with every one who advanced any proposition, no matter how incontrovertible.

But unappreciated sympathy grows decidedly tiresome to the giver, and it was with a feeling of relief that the boys saw the Colonel stride out of the saloon, mount Tipsie, and gallop furiously away.

Riding on horseback has always been considered an excellent sort of exercise, and fast riding is universally admitted to be one of the most healthful and delightful means of exhilaration in the world.

But when a man is so absorbed in his exercise that he will not stop to speak to a friend, and when his exhilaration is so complete that he turns his eyes from well-meaning thumbs pointing significantly into doorways through which a man has often passed while seeking bracing influences, it is but natural that people should express some wonder.

The Colonel was well known at Toddy Flat, Come Hand, Blazers, Murderer's Bar and several other villages through which he passed. As no one had been seen to precede him, betting men were soon offering odds that the Colonel was running away from somebody.

Strictly speaking, they were wrong; but they won all the money that had been staked against them; for, within half an hour's time, there passed over the same road an anxious-looking individual, who reined up in front of the principal saloon of each place, and asked if the Colonel had passed.

Had the gallant Colonel known that he was followed, and by whom, there would have been an extra election held at the place very shortly after, for the pursuer was the constable of Challenge Hill, and for constables and all officers of the law the Colonel possessed hatred of unspeakable intensity.

On galloped the Colonel, following the stage road, which threaded the old mining camps in Duck Creek; but suddenly he turned abruptly out of the road, and urged his horse through the young pines and bushes, which grew thickly by the road, while the constable galloped rapidly on to the next camp.

There seemed to be no path through the thicket into which the Colonel had turned, but Tipsie walked between the trees and shrubs as if they were the familiar objects of her own stable yard.

Suddenly a voice from the bushes shouted:

"What's up?"

"Business—that's what," replied the Colonel.

"It's time," replied the voice, and its owner—a bearded six-footer—emerged from the bushes, and stroked Tipsie's nose with freedom of an old acquaintance. "We ain't had a nip since last night, and thar ain't a cracker or a handful of flour in the shanty. The old gal go back on yer?"

"Yes," replied the Colonel, ruefully, "lost every blasted race. 'Twasn't her fault—bless her—she done her level best. Ev'rybody to home?"

"You bet," said the man. "All been a-prayin' for yer to turn up with the rocks, an' somethin' with more color than spring water. Come on."

The man led the way and Tipsie and the Colonel followed, and the trio suddenly found themselves before a small log hut, but in front of which sat three solemn, disconsolate individuals, who looked appealingly to the Colonel.

"Mac 'll tell yer how t'was, fellers," said the Colonel, meekly, "while I pick-et the mare."

The Colonel was absent but a very few moments, but when he returned each of the four was attired in pistols and knife, while Mac was distributing some dominoes, made from a rather dirty flour bag.

"Tain't so late ez all that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"Better be an hour ahead than miss in this 'ere night," said one of the four. "I ain't been so thirsty since I come round the Horn in '50, an' we run short of water. Somebody'll get hurt if ther' ain't any bitters on the old concern—they will, or my name ain't Perkins."

"Don't count on your chickens 'fore they're hatched, Perky," said one of the party, as he adjusted the domino under the rim of his hat. "S'posin' ther' shud be too many for us?"

"Stiddy, stiddy, Cranks!" remonstrated the Colonel. "Nobody ever gets along ef they 'low 'emselves to be skeered."

"Fact," chimed in the smallest and thinnest man in the party. "The Bible says somethin' mighty hot 'bout that. I disremember dackly how it goes; but I've heard Parson Buzzy, down in Maine, preach a rippin' old sermon many a time. The old man never thort what a comfort them sermons wus agoin' to be to a road agent, though. That time we stopped Slim Mike's stage, and he didn't hev no more manners than to draw on me, them sermons wuz a perfect blessing to me—the thought of 'em cleared my head as quick as a cocktail. An'—"

"I don't want to dispute Logroller's pious strain," interrupted the Colonel; "but ez it's Old Black that's adrivin' to-day instead of Slim Mike, an' ez Old Black allers makes his time, hedn't we better vamose?"

The door of the shanty was hastily closed, and the men filed through the thicket until near the road, when they marched rapidly on in parallel lines with it. After about half an hour, Perkins, who was leading, halted and wiped his perspiring brow with his shirt-sleeve.

"Fur enough from home now," said he. "Tain't no use bein' a gentleman ef yer have ter work *too* hard."

"Safe enough, I reckon," replied the Colonel. "We'll do the usual; I'll halt 'em, Logroller 'tend to the driver, Cranks takes the boot, an' Mac an' Perk takes right an' left. An'—I know it's tough—but considerin' how everlastin' eternally hard up we are I reckon we'll hev to ask contributions from the ladies, too, ef thar's any aboard—eh, boys?"

"Reckon so," replied Logroller, with a chuckle that seemed to inspire even his black domino with a merry wrinkle or two. "What's the use ov women's rights ef they don't ever have a chance ov exercisin' 'em? Hevin' their purses borrowed 'ud show 'em the hull doctrine in a bran-new light."

"Come, come, boys," interposed the Colonel, "thar's the crack of Old Black's whip! Pick yer bushes—quick! All jump when I whistle!"

Each man secreted himself near the roadside. The stage came swinging along handsomely; those inside were laughing heartily about something, and Old Black was just giving a delicate touch to the flank of the off leader, when the Colonel gave a shrill, quick whistle, and five men sprung into the road.

The horses stopped as suddenly as if it were a matter of common occurrence. Old Black dropped the reins, crossed his legs and stared into the sky, and the passengers all put out their heads with a rapidity equaled only by that with which they withdrew them, as they saw the dominoes and revolvers of the road agents.

"Seems to be something the matter, gentlemen," said the Colonel, blandly, as he opened the door. "Won't you please get out? Don't trouble yourself to draw, 'cos my friend here's got his weapon cocked, an' his fingers is rather nervous. Ain't got a handkerchief, hev yer?" asked he of the first passenger who descended from the stage. "Hev? Well, now, that's lucky. Just put your hands behind you, please—so—that's it." And the unfortunate man was securely bound in an instant.

The remaining passengers were treated with like courtesy, and the Colonel and his friends examined the pockets of the captives. Old Black remained unmolested, for who ever heard of a stage driver having money?

"Boys," said the Colonel, calling his brother agents aside and comparing receipts, "'tain't much of a haul; but there's only one woman, an' she's old enough to be a feller's grandmother. Better let her alone, eh?"

"Like enough she'll pan out more'n all the rest of the stage put together," growled Cranks, carefully testing the thickness of the case of a gold watch. "Jest like the low-lived deceitfulness of some folks to hire an old woman to carry their money, so it'd go safer. Mebbe what she's got ain't nothin' to some folks thet's got hosses thet kin win 'em money at races, but—"

The Colonel abruptly ended the conversation and approached the stage. He was very chivalrous, but Cranks' sarcastic reference to Tipsie needed avenging, and, as he could not consistently with business arrangements put an end to Cranks, the old lady would have to suffer.

"I beg your pardin, ma'am," said the Colonel, raising his hat politely with one hand while he opened the coach door with the other, "but we're taking up a collection for some deserving object. We wuz agoin' to make the gentlemen fork over the hull amount, but ez they hain't got enough we will hev to bother you."

The old lady trembled, felt for her pocket-book, raised her veil. The Colonel looked into her face, slammed the stage door, and, sitting on the hub of one of the wheels, stared vacantly into space.

"Nothin'?" queried Perkins in a whisper, and with a face full of genuine sympathy.

"No—yes," said the Colonel, dreamily. "That is, untie 'em and let the stage go ahead," he continued, springing to his feet. "I'll hurry back to the cabin."

And the Colonel dashed into the bushes and left his followers so paralyzed with astonishment that Old Black afterward remarked that "ef ther'd been anybody to hold the hosses he could hev cleaned the hull crowd with his whip."

The passengers, now relieved of their weapons, were unbound, allowed to enter the stage, and the door was slammed; upon which Old Black picked up his reins as coolly as if he had lain them down at a station while the horses were being changed; then he cracked his whip and the stage rolled off, while the Colonel's party hastened back to their hut, fondly inspecting as they went certain flasks they had obtained while transacting their business with the occupants of the stage.

Great was the surprise of the road agents as they entered their hut, for there stood the Colonel in a clean white shirt, and in a suit of clothing made from the limited spare wardrobes of the other members of the gang.

But the suspicious Cranks speedily subordinated his wonder to his prudence as, laying on the table a watch, two pistols, a pocketbook and a heavy purse, he exclaimed:

"Come, Colonel, business before pleasure; let's divide an' scatter. Ef anybody should hear about it, an' find our trail, an' ketch the traps in our possession, they might—"

"Divide yerselves!" said the Colonel, with abruptness and a great oath. "I don't want none of it."

"Colonel," said Perkins, removing his own domino, and looking anxiously into the leader's face, "be you sick? Here's some bully brandy which I found in one of the passenger's pockets."

"I hain't nothin'," replied the Colonel with averted eyes. "I'm goin', and I'm a retirin' from this business forever."

"Ain't a-goin' to turn evidence?" cried Cranks, grasping the pistol on the table.

"I'm a-goin' to make a lead mine of you ef you don't take that back!" roared the Colonel, with a bound which caused Cranks to drop the pistol and retire precipitately, apologizing as he went. "I'm goin' to 'tend to my own business, an' that's enough to keep any man bizzy. Somebody lend me fifty dollars till I see them agin."

Perkins pressed the money into the Colonel's hand, and within two minutes the Colonel was on Tipsie's back, and galloped on in the direction the stage had taken.

He overtook it, he passed it, and still he galloped on.

The people at Mud Gulch knew the Colonel well, and made a rule never to be astonished at anything he did; but they made an exception to the rule when the Colonel canvassed the principal barrooms for men who wished to purchase a horse, and when a gambler, who was flush obtained Tipsie for twenty slugs—only a thousand dollars, when the Colonel had always said there wasn't gold enough on top of ground to buy her—Mud Gulch experienced a decided sensation.

One or two enterprising persons speedily discovered that the Colonel was not in a communicative mood; so every one retired to his favorite saloon to bet according to his own opinion of the Colonel's motives and actions.

But when the Colonel, after remaining in the barber shop for half an hour, emerged with his face clean shaved and hair neatly trimmed and parted, betting was so wild that a cool-headed sporting man speedily made a fortune by betting against every theory that was advanced.

Then the Colonel made a tour of the stores, and fitted himself with a new suit of clothes, carefully eschewing all of the generous patterns and pronounced colors so dear to the average miner. He bought a new hat and put on a pair of boots, and pruned his finger-nails, and, stranger than all, he mildly declined all invitations to drink.

As the Colonel stood in the door of the principal saloon, where the stage always stopped, the Challenge Hill constable was seen to approach the Colonel, and tap him on the shoulder, upon which all men who bet that the Colonel was dodging somebody claimed the stakes. But those who stood near the Colonel heard the constable say:

"Colonel, I take it all back. When I seen you get out of Challenge Hill it come to me that you might be in the road-agent business, so I followed you—duty you know. But when I seed you sell Tipsie I knew I was on the wrong trail. I wouldn't suspect you now if all the stages in the State wus robbed; and I'll give you satisfaction any way you want it."

"It's all right," said the Colonel, with a smile. The constable afterwards said that nobody had any idea of how curiously the Colonel smiled when his beard was off.

Suddenly the stage pulled up at the door with a crash, and the male passengers hurried into the saloon in a state of utter indignation and impecuniosity.

The story of the robbery attracted everybody, and, during the excitement, the Colonel slipped out quietly, and opened the door of the stage. The old lady started, and cried:

"George!"

And the Colonel jumped into the stage, and put his arms tenderly about the trembling form of the old lady, exclaiming:

"Mother!"—*Bret Harte.*

A YOUNG Sacramento lady a year ago commenced using arsenic for her complexion and bleaching her hair. After a few months she began to complain of terrible headaches, and has finally been sent to Stockton a hopeless lunatic.

A SINGLE firm of Sheffield, Eng., has, this year, ordered 50,000 dozen of American hay-rakes.

THEODOSIA BURR.

The Story of Her Remarkable Life and Tragic Death.

[From Col. Wheeler's Address Before the North Carolina Historical Society.]

The beauty and accomplishments, as well as the social position of Theodosia Burr Alston, her eventful life and her premature and tragic death, have thrown around her name a spell of romance and sympathy which recent events have greatly enhanced. After her marriage in New York (in January, 1801), at the age of 18, she accompanied her husband to South Carolina, where she resided for several years, interrupted by occasional visits to the home of her father. Her last voyage commenced in December, 1812, when, with impaired health, at the request of both her husband (at this time the Governor of South Carolina) and her father, she embarked from Charleston for New York in a small pilot-boat vessel, called the Patriot. From that day she has never been heard from. By many it was conjectured that the vessel had foundered in a gale of wind at sea and all had perished. By others it has been stated that the vessel was captured by pirates, and all on board murdered. Similar statements have appeared in the public prints, and a painful obscurity rests upon the fate of this unfortunate and lovely lady. But a recent discovery has been made in our State which dissipates this obscurity and makes certain the mode of her untimely end.

A few months ago the late Prof. Pool showed me an exquisite photograph of the original painting of Theodosia Burr, now in possession of his brother, Dr. W. G. Pool, who now resides near Elizabeth City, of which he gave the following account:

"Dr. Pool is a native and resident near Elizabeth City, in Eastern North Carolina. Some eight or ten years since he visited, in his professional capacity, a family near Cape Hatteras, and, although they were in moderate circumstances, he observed hanging on the wall an exquisite oil-painting of a beautiful woman. On inquiry he discovered that this had been found, with some other articles, by the man of the house (now about 80 years of age), when a youth, on a vessel that had been wrecked near Cape Hatteras in a furious storm that occurred in the winter of 1812 or 1813. The vessel was a small one, and all on board were drowned."

This picture was presented to Dr. Pool, and from this the photograph was taken. This settles beyond all question the manner of the death of the loved and lost Theodosia. It was near that dreaded Cape Hatteras—so often before and since the death place of the fearless and the gallant—with the wild foam of the Atlantic for her winding sheet and the fierce north wind for her requiem, did this gentle spirit wing its flight to another world.

He Wanted a Poetic License.

He was a tall, spare man, with a sharp, sunburnt nose, and an unshaven face. He wore a chip hat, well sweated through in front, with the rim turned down all around, and a dark, narrow bit of braid for a band. His butternut pants were neatly tucked into his cowhide boots, and the thumbs of his bronzed hands were thrust into the armholes of his vest. He entered the Mayor's office with the air of a man of business, and, marching up to his Honor, said, inquiringly:

"Be you the Mayor?"

"Yes, I have that honor."

"Well, I want a license for my daughter, Maria Jane."

"Ah, I see; your daughter is about to get married, and you wish to procure a marriage-license. We do not issue these papers here. You must go over on the North Side, to the county building."

"No, 'Squire, you are mistaken—as much mistaken as if you had burnt your last shirt, or had accidentally got into the wrong pew in meeting; but Maria Jane doesn't want a license to get married, not by no means—not by more than considerable. She is a darned smart girl, if she is my daughter, and if I do say it, as I hadn't ought to. She has been keepin' school and boarding round up in the Persimmon deestrict, and writing verses for the Summerfield *Weekly Eagle.* She thinks now of givin' up teachin' and devotin' her hull time to literary persoots, and, 'Squire, as I'm a law-abidin' man and loyal to the core—three of my boys went clean through to the sea with Sherman—'Squire, and I want to do the business for the girl on the square, and so I called to take out a poetic license for Maria Jane. You see, Will Morrison, who has been to college, told Maria that anybody must have a license before he writ much poetry."

Here the Mayor's face turned very red, as if suffering from some intense internal emotion, and it was observed that his eyes were suffused with tears. His Secretary suddenly approached the window and gazed abstractedly out upon the trees in the tubs whose emerald branches were gracefully swaying in the summer breeze in front of the saloons across the way. The farmer fixed his curious eyes upon the Mayor for a moment, who finally sufficiently recovered himself to say:

"My dear sir, your daughter needs no license to write poetry. She can write as much as ever she pleases and it will be all right."

"Won't it be agin the law to do it without a license?" inquired the man. "She has heard that Byron and Mrs. Hemans used a good many poetic licenses in their writin's, and she thought she'd better do as the rest of 'em did. But if it's all right without, it's probably owin' to the freedom of our institutions and sich like."

"Exactly," said the Mayor.

And the satisfied rustic walked out of the office picking his teeth with a straw. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Presidential Summer Resorts.

Presidents John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe used to go to their respective rural homes for an "outing" during the heated term. Andrew Jackson went down the Potomac to the "rip-raps," a fort on the edge of the ocean, or rather in it, which was begun in his day and has never yet been finished. Polk, Fillmore and Pierce hired summer residences on Georgetown heights. Buchanan, who never spent a dollar when he could save one, occupied as a summer residence a house at the Soldiers' Home, and his example has been followed in turn by Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes.—*Washington Cor. Boston Journal.*

Human Flesh as Food and Medicine.

"Miriam cures wounds and Pharaoh is sold for balsam," wrote Sir Thomas Browne, 200 years ago; and it is an undoubted fact that, even down to the time of Sydenham, "mummy" was held to be a drug of great curative power, and was extensively administered in cases of fever and ague. But what should be said of the "exhibition" to a patient of a piece of human flesh freshly taken from the living subject? This exceptionally appalling medicament seems to have been made use of, under very singular circumstances, in China. A recent number of the Pekin *Gazette* published an application to the Emperor from the Governor General of the province of Kwang-Tung, for permission to erect a memorial structure in honor of the filial devotion of a young lady 21 years of age, the daughter of a magistrate of Canton. She is described as having been "brought up by her father from childhood, well educated and deservedly reputed for virtue and intelligence." In the spring of last year her papa fell ill, and was most tenderly nursed by his devoted daughter. At the end of six months the old gentleman became much worse, whereupon the young lady cut a piece of flesh from her arm and mixed it with his medicine. This remedy proved fatal to the patient, and his daughter, who had vowed to sacrifice her life for his, poisoned herself on the same day that her father died. This melancholy story of heroic filial piety, mingled with the most barbarous ignorance and superstition, may be instructively read in juxta-position with a letter received in Shanghai from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shanshi. Says Mgr. Monagatta, who is a resident of Tai Yuen, the capital of a province in which famine is just now raging with the most fearful severity: "Until lately, the starving people were content to feed on the dead; but now they are slaughtering the living for food. The husband eats his wife; parents are eating their children, and, in their turn, sons and daughters eat their dead parents. This goes on almost every day." Cannibalism has, in a more or less degree, been an attendant horror on the majority of great famines; but the systematic eating of flesh in a time of scarcity is hardly to be wondered at in a country where young ladies of rank, education and intelligence grow up to be 21 in the belief that a piece of human flesh can be beneficial as an inward medicament. It may be mentioned that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the erection of the memorial to the daughter of the Canton magistrate, but that only very languid steps have been taken to alleviate the ravages of the famine.—*London Telegraph.*

The Columbia College Victory.

It is but a few months ago that O'Leary, an American-Irishman of Chicago who had acquired considerable muscle and wind in peddling Testaments and delivering letters, went over to London and easily outwalked all the leg-representatives of England, Scotland and Ireland. His victory was a victory of American legs over English shanks in a country which prides itself upon its walking abilities, and where people get up early in the morning for the sake of a walk before breakfast.

Having beaten the English leg, we have now triumphed over English arms. In the recent boat-races, the crew of our own Columbia College easily won the visitors' challenge cup, though pitted against the strong college crews of Hertford and Trinity. In the race for the steward's challenge cup the London Rowing Club were victorious; but the splendid rowing and easy manner in which the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes of Detroit won the first heat show that, had it not been for the sudden illness of one of their men, they would have carried off the cup. It was a bitter disappointment to them, but they have the consolation of knowing that they demonstrated their superiority over the English crews, and were defeated by an accident that could not have been guarded against. The victory of the Columbias, like the victory of O'Leary, is all the more gratifying because the English have paid great attention to rowing, and their colleges have had annual contests from time immemorial. They have kept their supremacy to the present time, and have made frequent boast of the prowess of British brawn, but they have now dipped their colors, and for the first time an English racing-cup comes to America, snatched from Oxford, Cambridge, Hertford and Dublin. Our college boys have a right to be proud of their work, all the more so that they were fouled two or three times in a manner that looked suspicious, to say the least.—*Chicago Tribune.*

That Swiss Watch.

One-Horse gulch will keep time hereafter for all creation, for one of the boys has carried off the famous Swiss watch which did not find a purchaser at the Centennial Exhibition. It was about as large as an ordinary "stem-winder," and was a minute repeater, striking on musical bells the hour, the half-hour, the quarter-hour and the number of minutes that elapsed of the unexpired quarter. In addition to this it told the time to the fifth of a second; and, by means of a double arrangement, noted the passage of two distinct events or occurrences at the same moment—timing two horses, for instance, starting at different instants. It was a calendar, also, showing the days of the week, of the month, and the month of the year, and, by means of a wheel which made a fourth of a revolution in a year, noted the quadrennial recurrence of the 29th of February. Finally, as if overleaping all the other triumphs in its mechanism, it showed the phases of the moon, as that luminary presents them, by means of a diminutive moon. The watch was not sold in Philadelphia, was offered in vain to New York millionaires, and was finally sent to a San Francisco jeweler. Three weeks ago an Arizona miner, who had struck a wonderful lead and regarded $2,000 as a small dime, stepped into the store, looked at the watch, and in ten minutes said he would take it. He paid the money without winking, and remarked that he thought the boys up at the gulch couldn't beat it.—*San Francisco paper.*

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

BY ANNIE L. JACK.

Up in the morning at dawn of day,
Then hardly time to her Maker to pray,
Milking her cows with a "Co, boss, co,"
Under her feet no grass can grow,
Busy, so busy, and this her song—
"The summer is short, and the winter long."
Old in her youth, often weary of life.
Bless her! God help her! the farmer's wife.

Chickens to feed, such a hungry crowd;
Calves to be tended of which she is proud,
Bread of the lightest and sweetest to bake,
Butter the golden, and fragrant to make;
Honey, like amber, to strain and to clear,
Fruit to preserve in its season each year,
Cheese to press, and to turn each day;
Bless her! God bless her! we sigh, as we say.

Washing and ironing to do each week,
Hundreds of things that a pen cannot speak;
Cook and confectioner, seamstress, is she,
Dairywoman, [illegible] and teacher to be,
Nurse, and physician, and preacher, at home,
City of refuge when erring ones roam.
"She hath done what she could," stand her life's
little day.
[illegible]

PITH AND POINT.

THE grate organ—A poker.

LOST at sea—The sight of land.

PEOPLE that go to pot—Gardeners.

AS A twig is bent the boy is inclined.

A POPULAR field officer—A kernel of corn.

REMARK by a man with a new watch: "I buyed my time."

A HORSE, unlike a man, is always prepared to meet an oat.

INDUSTRY always finds something to do. So does a mosquito.

THE best kind of a suit to wear during this hot weather is a bare-skin suit.

'TIS said "Money makes the man." Yes, man is a funny coined of creature, anyhow.

"NO NOOSE is good news," exclaimed the fellow who was about to be hanged, when the Sheriff informed him of his pardon.

AN old Grecian philosopher advises all men to know themselves. That's suggesting to a good many to form disreputable acquaintance.

WHAT is the difference between a provident widow and a wife who talks about her "liege lord?" One husbands her means, and the other means her husband.

A WESTERN editor, whose marital infelicities are notorious, has placed over his marriage heading a cut representing a large trap sprung, with the motto: "The trap down; another ninny caught!"

OLD Salt—"Be you a-going to paint that their red-topped boat yonder, mister?" Artist—"Yes." Old Salt—"Then mayhap you'll be glad of some o' the paint we used on her last week."

STRAIGHT TO THE POINT.—"Go out, young man; she is not here," said a preacher, one Sunday, in the midst of his sermon, to a youth whom he saw standing hesitatingly in the doorway. The youth vanished.

THE Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says: "If any subscriber finds a line in his paper that he does not like and cannot agree with, if he will bring his paper to the office and point out the offending line, the editor will take his scissors and cut it out for him."

"I'LL never starve, my dear," he said
Unto his rural bride,
As through the garden-walk the two
Were strolling side by side.
The little farmer's girl looked up,
And "Why?" she archly said.
"Because," quoth he, "in you I have
A little hoe-maid bred."
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"MA, has your tongue got legs?" "Got what, child?" "Got legs, ma?" "Certainly not; but why do you ask that question?" "Oh nothing; only I heard pa say that your tongue was running from morning till night!" Then pa had to take another "running."—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A CLERGYMAN, going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he rested during the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas, sir!" said he, because my nose was betwixt them."

WHEN Socrates got too old and feeble to stone his neighbor's chickens out of the back garden, his invincible genius pointed out the way to gratify a grudge without bodily exhaustion. It is a historical fact that he learned to play on several musical instruments at extreme old age.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

"THERE was a vast difference," remarked Gladiolus, "between Latimer and this baked bass we are devouring. "Yes," said Heliotrope, "because Latimer was burned at the stake and the bass was turned at the bake." Gladiolus said that wasn't just what he was going to say, but he would let it go at that.—*Burdette.*

THE GOWN TEST.

He sang a song, he sang it well,
His voice was low and tender;
He sang in praise of her he loved—
A knight, her brave defender.
He vowed by all the gods above
No braver knight or truer
E'er sought the maiden of his choice
And prayed to be her wooer.
To test his love she thought it well,
Ere her future life she trusted,
She wore, next night, a horrid gown—
And he got up and dusted.
—*Scribner for August.*

A Good Enough Reason.

A Cambridge woman put herself in the hands of a Boston dentist to have her teeth reorganized. He found them in a very bad plight and asked her why she had allowed them to become so decayed without coming to him or some other dentist. She replied that she had not had time. "But," he insisted, "it would not have taken long, and you could have come in almost any time." She saw that he was bent on an explanation, and she fired this at him like a cannon ball: "Well, I guess if you had had a baby every year for the last ten years you would think it was about enough to 'tend to." He acknowledged that he should, and treated her very patiently and considerately thereafter.

The Nez Perces.

The band of Nez Perces prisoners captured by Gen. Miles, numbering over 400, have been taken from Fort Leavenworth to the Qua Paw agency in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, where they will be taught the arts of civilization if possible. They are in charge of Indian Agent Jones. Their new place of abode is at present occupied by the Qua Paws, the Confederated Peoria, the Eastern Shawnees, the Wyandots, Senecas and a portion of Capt. Jack's band of Modocs.

HE TOOK RISKS.

A Virginia City Episode.

Droll things happen in Nevada. The air out there, as everybody knows, is full of ozone, and ozone in the atmosphere makes people wonderfully vigorous and original. A story which comes from Virginia City illustrates the fact pleasantly. It isn't quite assured that the account really comes from that place, but it is credited to it, and as the story drifts eastward in the vague sort of way stories from the far West usually do, and is merely in its bearings a barometrical showing of the condition of the social atmosphere in mining towns generally, it may be located in Virginia City as well as anywhere else.

There came to Virginia City a young physician from "the States," possibly from St. Louis, a talented, nice young fellow, with considerable genius in making out a diagnosis or a bill, but inheriting from decent parents a fatal weakness. He could not overcome a fatal passion for putting on occasionally a clean shirt, for taking his pantaloons out of the tops of his boots, and in other ways conforming to habits popular with the super-civilization of the Orient. He forgot he was in the Occident, where ways are different. For a time after his arrival among the ozone-faced Virginia-Cityites he conformed in modesty and decency to their ways. He wore a dirty shirt of miner's flannel, and tucked his pantaloons inside his boots, and swore with strange oaths, grew bearded like the pard, chewed navy-plug tobacco, and spat wickedly to leeward. He was rapidly acquiring popularity and an immense practice in his profession, when he yielded to temptation and so fell—fell as thousands of bright minds have fallen in the past.

There came upon the young physician a passion for old phantasies. He clung again to the flesh-pots of his early life, and took a course insulting to all about him and dangerous to himself. As upon the reformed drunkard comes at times a horrible thirst for drink, as comes to the opium-eater who has tried to save himself an overwhelming passion for the fatal drug, so upon the young physician came a fierce longing to wear again a shirt all clean, and washed, and starched, and to don in otherwise the garb of Eastern cities.

Of course the infatuated young man knew well enough that he was wronging those about him. He knew that in putting on a clean shirt he was offering a gratuitous insult to every other man in Virginia City, in the intimation thus expressed of his own superiority. He knew the risk and took it. He was infatuated. He knew of the popularity he had gained, and relied upon it for protection.

The rest is soon told. One morning the young physician came down town with his trousers worn outside his boots. His friends noticed it, but said nothing; they thought it merely an oversight on his part. The night passed, and the next morning the young man appeared upon the streets wearing a white shirt. He had shown tact enough to put on his adornments gradually, but he did not realize the full terror of his situation. Still nothing was said. There was a muttering among the populace, and nothing more. Another day came, and with it the appearance of the Eastern man in public, his white shirt still worn, his pantaloons still outside his boots, and upon those boots, not plain Nevada mud, but a polish of blacking. Then the people gathered in groups, and discussed something earnestly. The blinded victim of impending fate saw nothing. He appeared next day, still clean and neat, and carrying a cane. That night the Vigilance Committee met!

The next morning proved a clear and pleasant one, which was a lucky circumstance, as it enabled most of the population of Virginia City to stroll out and speculate upon a droll object in the suburbs. Suspended from the limb of a tree, swinging gently in the morning breeze, hung the foolish young physician from the East. Upon the back of an old envelope pinned to his breast was inscribed the curt legend:

"He tuk risks. He banked too heavy on his pop'larity."

But, as said before, the scene of this interesting episode of the ozone-bathed mountain regions may not have been Virginia City. The story comes irregularly.

Homesickness an Actual Disease.

Most people have a notion of what homesickness is, many have suffered from it, but it has been left to a distinguished French physician to classify it as an actual disease. M. H. Rey finds that it is uncommon among children and old folk, and more frequent among men than women. Those who are the most liable to it are the young conscripts drawn from the country who join the infantry. Town lads are too accustomed to change and bustle to be readily susceptible, while the cavalry soldier is supposed to be too busy to have time to devote much attention to home and its concerns. Dr. Rey considers nostalgia (that is, homesickness) a form of insanity. Its symptoms are that the patient becomes sad and moody, forbears to eat, retires to weep *solus cum solo*, and gives himself up to reveries of home. In the second stage, he wears the aspect of ill-health, suffers from headache and sleeplessness, and, should the disease advance, delirium, prostration and decay set in, terminating in death. Occasionally veterans also are afflicted with the malady. This generally happens when fighting has to be done in retreat, in the bitterness of defeat, when they feel forsaken, cold, hungry, when they have to sleep on damp ground, agonised from thirst caused by their wounds, when they are taken prisoners and become familiar with the strange bedfellows that misery acquaints them with—in these circumstances, utterly downcast and disheartened, the old soldier thinks of his home, his aged parents, his wife and bairns, with keenest, liveliest memory, and a severe attack of nostalgia is added to the other ailments of which he is already the victim.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Oatmeal.

Liebig has chemically demonstrated that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins, of the students in the university—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list, a little above them the French, very much higher the English, and highest of all the Scotch and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

Story of the Conversion of the Temperance Reformer, as Told by Himself.

In the year 1869 I was proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, at Portland, Me. It was a respectable house, and enjoyed a good reputation and patronage. On the 1st of September of that year the St. John's boat arrived at the wharf, and a large number of guests entered the hotel to partake of breakfast, and some registered, with the view of remaining in the city. After the guests had prepared themselves for breakfast, they were shown to the dining-room, with the exception of one man, who remained seated in the office, with head bowed and hands covering his face. I asked him whether he was going in to breakfast. He lifted up his head and said, "I have got no means of paying for it." I bade him go right in and get something to eat. I saw by his looks that he had been drinking, and stood in need of a substantial meal. There was a scar on his face, and he said to me, "I've been having a pretty hard time, and I would like to have something to drink more than food." I took him into the bar and gave him some liquor, after which he went into the dining-room and partook of breakfast. Upon coming out he desired an interview with me, when he told me that he was a tailor by trade, an utter stranger in the city, that he had no means, and asked me if I would trust him to a week's board provided he could get work. I said I would do that; and, more than that, I interested myself in his welfare, and went out and secured a situation for him. His name was entered on the registry of the hotel—Patrick Murray, St. John's, N. B. On the evening of the 3d of September he came in late to tea. The wife of Capt. Hager, of New York—who was superintending the excavations in the harbor—her sister and cousin, with two children, were seated at their private table. Murray began, in a free way, a conversation with Mrs. Hager, whereupon the waiter requested him to desist. He arose from the table in an angry mood and left the dining-room. Mrs. Hager paid no attention to the man, and, upon concluding supper, went to the sitting-room and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Murphy, after which she started to her own apartments, and Murray assaulted her. I was summoned, and, Murray declining to quit my house, I tried to put him out, and, after a struggle, he fell to the foot of the staircase with a fractured skull. He died four days afterward.

I was arrested and tried for the murder of that man. The trial lasted eight days and occasioned great excitement. I had to meet the prejudice of the friends of the Maine Liquor law from the fact that I kept a hotel at which liquor was sold, and I was bitterly denounced and charged with having given the man liquor. I never gave him but one glass of liquor in my life, and that was for medicine, and I had done all I could to assist him to a life of sobriety and usefulness. I can never tell how much I suffered for being tried for murder in the presence of my wife and family and friends. The verdict was manslaughter. The case was appealed, and I was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, Gen. Shepley and A. A. Stout becoming my bondsmen. I returned home very much depressed to think I had been convicted of such a heinous offense, when before God I knew I was entirely innocent. I then began to drink very hard. My wife was very much troubled, though patient and kind, and bore in her face the suffering she endured at the terrible calamity that had come upon us and our children. For about one year I kept on drinking, and became exceedingly reckless. My friends had me locked up July 30, 1870, in the county jail in Portland, after which my family removed from the hotel and were compelled to take up quarters in a little tenement house on what was known as the "back cove," and were in very destitute circumstances. I remained in jail three months. On the 15th of August, at a religious meeting held in the prison by Capt. Cyrus Sturtevant, I made up my mind, God helping me, never to sell another drop or drink another glass of intoxicating liquor. Meantime the case had been appealed and the verdict sustained. I was arraigned and sentenced for a period of sixty days in the county jail at Portland. On the expiration of my sentence I was invited to deliver an address in the City Hall on gospel temperance, and from that time, April, 1871, I date my entrance into the work to which I have dedicated the remainder of my life.

Overeating in Summer.

All trustworthy hygienists and medical authorities are unanimous in recommending fruits and vegetables as the best and most appropriate food for this season, and that the eating of much meat, rich gravies, etc., is carefully to be abstained from. And yet there is not one person in ten who carefully and intelligently follows this advice. In the hotels and boarding-houses people gorge themselves with meats and gravies and pastry, and wonder how it is possible, after such a strengthening meal, they feel so weak, and shaky, and nervous, and out of sorts! With nothing but good bread and butter and a saucer of fruit for dinner the next day, the same person would have marveled still more how in the world such a slim meal gave him such strength and elasticity of spirits and improved health! Depend on it, a very large proportion of the physical ills of life come from too much eating. There is but little danger of not eating enough. The trouble with nine-tenths of ailing and chronically-complaining city people is injudicious and intemperate eating. Leave off eating so much meat and greasy compounds and rich pastry, and try a simpler diet for a time, and, our word for it, you will soon experience a great and marvelous change come over the spirit of your dream.—*Trenton Gazette.*

Facts of Great Interest to All—Time and Money Saved.

All families are interested in their family physicians. They may take quack medicines for slight ailments, but when true sickness comes then must come the family doctor. All are interested then in this matter, and every family newspaper should give them valuable information and advice.

Every one knows that, in times gone by, the great family doctors were educated in New York and Philadelphia, but that in these days such is no longer the case. The great cities of the West, Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, all contain medical colleges in which the very best education is to be obtained.

The cost of this education is far less than it is in Eastern cities; a fact of great interest to parents and guardians, and to all interested in medical students. Indeed, so important is this money question to our readers, that we must give them information which will save for themselves and their friends both time and money.

In the Atlantic cities a student has to pay for two courses of lectures $155 each; or $310 for the two. His diploma fee is $30; all fees amounting to $340. His board for two sessions is $280, or $140 for each. His fees and board costing $620. These facts and figures are official.

In Louisville, Chicago, etc., where the medical colleges are equally as good as they are in New York, the student pays for his two courses $65 each, or $130 for the two. His diploma fee costs $30. All fees amounting to $160 for the two sessions. His board for two sessions costs $160, or $80 for each. The entire fees and board costing $320. These figures are also official, and show that the student who goes to the great colleges of the West saves fully $300 in the cost of a first-class medical education. If to this amount be added that of the increased cost of travel, it is evident that $400 would be a moderate estimate of the amount saved by him. Indeed, students residing in the New England and Atlantic States can, by going to first-class medical colleges in the West, save from $200 to $300 in the cost of a medical education. Surely these great money facts cannot fail to interest every reader, and cause him to bring them to the attention of all studying or about to study medicine. Parents and preceptors will, we feel sure, thank us for this valuable information.

But there are other facts now to be given of even greater interest; facts which show that a student can not only save $300 in the cost of his medical education, but that he can gain one full additional course of lectures. That is to say, the student will, in seventeen months, obtain three instead of two courses of lectures, and save also $300.

Among the many new catalogues of medical colleges recently issued, that of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.) is exceedingly interesting. Indeed, the facts presented therein are so important that we must present them to our readers.

It appears that the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College have been also elected to fill the vacant chairs in the Kentucky School of Medicine—one of the oldest and best medical colleges in this country, this great compliment having been extended to this Faculty on account of the triumphant success of the Louisville Medical College. As the result, this Faculty teach in the Louisville Medical College from September to March, and in the Kentucky School of Medicine from March to July.

Both of these colleges are first-class institutions, both being connected, we see, with the Association of American Medical Colleges, of which the colleges at New York and Philadelphia are also members.

From the fact of this faculty teaching in these two great medical colleges, there spring some curious and interesting results.

Students who enter the Louisville Medical in September or October can, at the close of that session in February, at once enter the Kentucky School of Medicine, which commences its session in March and closes at the end of June. In the following September or October these students can again enter the Louisville Medical College and graduate in February. Thus having, in seventeen months, passed three complete courses of lectures; whereas, in seventeen months, any other faculty can give but two courses of lectures.

The student's entire fees for the three courses in these two Louisville colleges are, we see, but $187, and his board for seventeen months but $200, or $387 for the entire cost of his medical education, board and all fees included.

When it is remembered that in Eastern colleges the student gets but two courses of lectures, and has to pay for these $340, with $280 for his board ($620 in all), it will be seen that in Louisville he gets one full course of lectures more in the same time, and saves in fees and travel fully $300. A GREAT ECONOMY OF TIME, A GREAT SAVING OF MONEY, AND THE GAINING OF ONE ENTIRE COURSE OF LECTURES. Indeed, it is evident from the facts and figures afforded to the public in these catalogues, that IN NO OTHER WAY, IN NO OTHER CITY, AND IN NO OTHER MEDICAL COLLEGES, CAN A STUDENT IN SEVENTEEN MONTHS OBTAIN THREE FULL COURSES OF LECTURES AND YET SAVE IN MONEY FULLY $300.

Every student or guardian or parent who reads these remarkable facts should send at once for catalogues. It is stated in the catalogues just issued that all applications for them should be addressed simply to the Dean of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.

We see that five per cent. of the class are granted beneficiary privileges.

We also see in the catalogues issued that students who desire it will be educated by the graded system adopted at Harvard, Mass.

One is not surprised to read, after learning these remarkable advantages offered by this Faculty, that ninety-five students have been graduated by it in the last year.

The class list as published shows students from almost every State, the best evidence of the fact that the public throughout this country is rapidly obtaining and appreciating the valuable information here given to our readers.

It seems only natural that so many students from the Northern States should seek in winter the mild and temperate climate of Kentucky; for thus they escape their harsh winter weather, and return home in time for the cool Northern summer.

Louisville, the geographical center of this country, bids fair to be one of its greatest medical centers.

While newspapers seldom furnish the information which we have herein given, we are satisfied that our readers will value these interesting and profitable facts, and will agree with us in saying that all which is of interest to the family circle belongs of right to the family newspaper.

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and kidneys are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They speedily become perceptible when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used by the invalid. Nothing so surely and expeditiously consumes the distance to the desired goal. As no bodily function can suffer interruption without impairing the general health of the system, so the system can never acquire perfect vigor, health's synonym, until that function be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is invariably rectified by the Bitters. If the organs upon which it devolves grow weak, biliousness, constipation, headache, poverty of the blood, and a hundred other symptoms supervene, which indicate unmistakably the baneful general influence of dyspepsia. The disappearance of all these symptoms, through the use of the Bitters, shows with what thoroughness it removes their cause.

The Chinese make a powder, put up in little cakes, which is the concentrated essence of wine. A little of this powder, dissolved in water, makes a pleasant beverage, which is highly prized by the natives. The powder is obtained by the pulverization of oats, barley, or rye, or sometimes the three are mixed together, after having undergone a certain degree of fermentation.

On account of the grasshopper plague, the farmers of Sierra valley, Cal., are cutting their grain for hay. These pests are now only one-third grown.

Economical Tea Cake.

Two quarts of flour, sift through it four teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, two tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, one pound and a quarter of sugar, dissolved in two and a half cups of sweet milk. Spice to taste, and bake in small molds.

REAL MERIT will win, and the merit of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has won for itself a deserved reputation in the cure of Heart Disease. A well-known firm in Manchester, N. H., say:

We have sold in the last three months forty bottles of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. Every one that has used it says that it has proved satisfactory.
LITTLEFIELD & HAYES.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in hospital service. Why? Because, after years of trial in the worst malarial districts of the United States, it has proved itself a positive antidote for all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TRAVELERS by railroad or steamer should always have a box of GRACE'S SALVE with them ready for immediate use in case of an accident. There is nothing like it for the relief of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, while for the cure of Felons, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Corns, old Sores, etc., it is a specific.

WE have a list of a thousand country weeklies, in which we can insert a one-inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars, address BEALS & FOSTER, 10 Spruce street, New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts a bottle.

WE know of no way that we can benefit our readers more than by calling attention to *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is the oldest and most valuable patent medicine in the world. Everybody should keep it in the house. It will check diarrhea and dysentery in one hour.

THE Sutro tunnel is nearly completed. It was begun in 1869, and has cost nearly $4,000,000.

IF the fountain is pure the streams will be pure also. So with the blood. If that be pure the health is established. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make new rich blood, and taken one a night will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, *and all diseases of the* SKIN *and* BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agts, Chicago.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

NEW information for Young Men sent free; Address DR. W. H. MOSELEY, SPARTA, WIS.

TO MAKE MONEY, get circulars Day Bros.' $60 Automatic Incubator, Baltimore, Md.

BOOKS, Papers. Want Agents. Send Stamp. L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *New Agents Goods.* COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$1175. PROFITS in 30 Days on $106.25 A judicious investment in Stocks (Options or Privileges), often doubles in 24 hours. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST
900,000 acres taken in four months by 85,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

THE OBJECT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT
Our Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, is an establishment intended to facilitate the convenient and systematic placing of advertisements in newspapers. It is conducted upon the principles which we conceive to be the right ones for securing the best results to the advertiser.
We undertake to represent American newspapers, not only the newspapers of the city of New York and of all other American cities—Religious, Agricultural and other class newspapers—but also the small country journals. We receive regularly and keep on file the daily and weekly newspapers of every description throughout the land.

CONFINED STRICTLY TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.
We confine our transactions to newspapers, and do not accept or undertake the management of other classes of advertising, such as books, sign-boards, posters or job printing.
By adhering to one branch of advertising we make ourselves masters of it.
We also restrict our dealings to newspapers published within the geographical limits of the United States and Dominion of Canada.

THE NATURE OF THE SERVICE WHICH IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO RENDER TO THE ADVERTISER.
We undertake to maintain an established credit with every newspaper, and to have at hand a schedule of charges for advertising space in its columns; to be able to quote the rates to an advertiser who wishes one or several, and to procure the prompt insertion of the advertisement without any extra charge for the service rendered; which service consists of quoting the price, printing or writing as many duplicates of the advertisement as may be required; forwarding the copy for insertion at our own expense for postage or messenger service; examining the papers to see that the advertisement appears, when, and in the manner that it ought to; checking each subsequent issue of the advertisement, in each paper, in a book kept for that purpose, at all times subject to the inspection of the advertiser, and marking plainly in each paper the advertisement as it appears, so that when the advertiser comes (or sends) for the purpose of having the files examined, the eye may light promptly upon his announcement, without the labor of searching a whole paper or page.
If errors or omissions occur, it is our duty to notify publishers, at our own expense for labor, postage or messenger, and to see to it that the publisher of the paper actually does render the specified service for which the advertiser contracted.

OUR PROMISE.
We promise those advertisers who intrust their advertising patronage to our management that we will not allow them to be charged, in any instance, any more than the publishers' schedule rates; that we will procure for them the acceptance of any advantageous offer definitely made to them by any newspaper publisher, advertising agent or canvasser of responsibility. We are unwilling to do work without a profit, and never offer to do so, yet, in conformity with the promise made above, we sometimes find it advisable.

THE SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT FOR NEWSPAPER FILES.

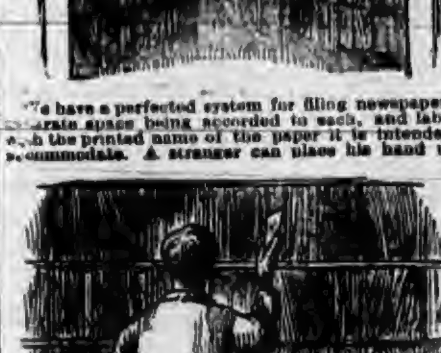

We have a perfected system for filing newspapers, a separate space being accorded to each, and labeled with the printed name of the paper it is intended to accommodate. A stranger can place his hand upon any paper he wishes to examine with the same readiness with which he would find a word in a dictionary, a name in a directory, or a book in a library catalogue.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE EXPENDED.
Persons who have had little experience as advertisers often have a pretty clear understanding of what they would like to do, but are entirely ignorant of the probable cost.
We have made out for such a person a plan of advertising calling for an investment of $5,000, and on submitting it for approval, found our customer dismayed at the magnitude of the expense, he not having contemplated an expenditure exceeding $200 or $300. In such a case labor would have been saved if, at the commencement of the negotiation, the question had been asked: "How much money are you prepared to devote to this advertising?"

THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS A MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.
It is a matter of prime importance to us, for the purpose of maintaining our influence with publishers, that it shall come to be understood among them that our statements about the advertising to be done, or not to be done, are to be relied upon, and to this end our dealings with our advertising patrons must be upon a basis of mutual confidence and good faith.

OUR CUSTOMERS ENTITLED TO OUR BEST SERVICES.
Whenever we are doing the advertising for any individual, or firm, we consider them entitled to our best services. If they suggest using a paper which we know to be not the best for the purpose, we say so and give the reasons. We often expend a good deal of time for very small advertisers, much more than the profits on their patronage would warrant; but we are content, as they intrust to us what they have to disburse, and influence in our direction the patronage of their friends and acquaintances.

"Extract from New York "Times," June 14, 1875.
Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co
10 Spruce St.
New York.

Chicago Business Directory.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 28 Union Stock Yards Exchange.
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 215 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 186 So. Water St.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. [illegible] BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

MILLERS Send $2.50 for Best FLOUR TRIER ever made. STRAUB MILL CO., Cincinnati, O.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S. Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency 3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

TEAS.—[illegible] ROBT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. [illegible]

NOW READY. AGENTS WANTED. The Grand Achievements of STANLEY!
A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and down the Congo. Splendidly illustrated. Low priced. The best for the public and agents. Send for terms address HUBBARD BROS., 80 LaSalle St., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

GRACE'S SALVE.
JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs. Fowle: I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!
The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

EMPLOYMENT. $16 cash salary per week to sell Teas and Coffee by sample. Address COZAD & CO., 1 College Place, N. Y.

CORNS.
GRACE'S SALVE IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
PAVILION HOTEL, REVERE BEACH, MASS., BOSTON, July 12, 1876.
MESSRS. S. W. FOWLE & SONS: Gents—About one year ago I was a great sufferer from the pains accompanying a Corn on my foot. I cannot speak too much praise in behalf of Grace's Salve, for after two applications I was entirely relieved. I would not sell the remainder of the contents of the box for $100, if I could not get more.
HENRY YOUNG.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX. BY MAIL, 35 CENTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, PROPRIETORS, 86 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON.

FOR $750
We will insert a one-inch advertisement, thirteen times, in one thousand American weekly newspapers. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.
HALF INCH.................FOR $425
FOUR LINES.................FOR $280
THREE LINES.................FOR $225
For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts.
For catalogues of papers and other information address
BEALS & FOSTER,
10 Spruce Street, New-York.

FLY BRICK ALLAN'S FLY BRICK The Little Giant Fly Killer!
KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BEFORE
AFTER

ANTI-FAT
THE GREAT REMEDY for CORPULENCE.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.
"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.
Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

O. N. U. No. 31

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 8, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State.
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State.
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a delegate convention of the Democrats of the 13th Congressional district, and all others in said district who subscribe to the principles enumerated through the Democratic state platform, adopted at Indianapolis on the 23nd of last February, will be held at Kendalville, Indiana, on Tuesday August 20th, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. In accordance with the basis of representation heretofore established, the several counties are entitled to send the following number of delegates to said convention. DeKalb, 26; LaGrange, 12; Elkhart, 34, Marshall, 28; Kosciusko, 27; Noble, 27 and Steuben, 6.

By authority of the Congressional Central Committee.

CHAS. A. O. MCCLELLAN,
Chairman.

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee.

Notice is hereby given that the members of the Democratic Central Committee of DeKalb Co., will meet at their Committee Room in Auburn on Saturday, August 17th, 1878, for the transaction of business pertaining to their interest. It is also expected that the candidates and as many democrats as can will attend the meeting of said Committee. By order of the Central Committee. W. L. BLAIR, Chair.

Gov. Hampton and all the State officers were endorsed and re-nominated by the Democratic State Convention in South Carolina.

The Democrats of the 15th Congressional district of Ohio finally succeeded in making a nomination on the 1255th ballot. Gen. Geo. W. Geddes of Mansfield being the lucky man. He was a compromise candidate.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in commenting upon Manton Marble's recent letter in defense of Tilden, says:

"The impression has gone abroad that Mr. Tilden himself, and Mr. Tilden's immediate friends lacked the courage to take the Presidency which the suffrages of the people of the United States had given to Samuel J. Tilden. Glancing deliberately back upon the political events between the Presidential election of 1876 and the Presidential inauguration of 1877, we are firmly convinced, notwithstanding the ostentatious letter of Manton Marble, that bears the date of the 3d inst., that this public impression is correct. It is a matter of history that the Democracy of the Ohio Valley, who were sincerest and frankest in their opposition to the nomination of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis, were bravest in their defense of his rights after he was elected. The fact is noble testimony to the devotion of the Democracy of this section, if Democracy could be any-where sectional, to the party and to the right. The letter of Mr. Marble recites little that is really new, just as the Potter investigation reveals nothing that was not before believed by the majority, and a large majority of the people of the country. That two States were wrongly and wrongfully counted for the Republican party no ghost need come from the grave to prove. It is a patent fact."

Not only an "IMPRESSION has gone abroad" that Tilden and his immediate friends lacked the courage to take the Presidency, firm CONVICTION has taken hold upon the minds of the western Democrats to that effect, and if the Democratic leaders and the Democratic press of the west have courage and manhood enough to denounce the cowardly transaction in language that cannot be mistaken, the party will be saved from a repetition of such political humiliation as Manton Marble in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden is now endeavoring to varnish over. We are not inclined to regard with favor the practice indulged in by numerous western editors prior to Tilden's nomination in 1876 of inserting paid editorial 'puffs' for ANY candidate who may be seeking a nomination; especially a New Yorker as against a western man.

Republican County Convention

A TAME AFFAIR,

Without the Least Ripple of Enthusiasm

The Republicans of DeKalb county met in convention at the court house last Saturday, were called to order by Mr. Ensley, chairman of the county central committee. Upon motion of Mr. Lockhart, Mr. E. D. Hartman was made chairman of the convention, who, upon taking the stand undertook to orally picture the bright side of the Republican party since its organization, assuming among other vagaries that the history of the country for the last fifteen years was the history of the Republican party; that the Republican party was and is the friend of the greenback (soft soap), together with gold and silver, and he might have added BONDS. Taken as a whole the remarks of the chairman were far fetched, neither beneficial to Republicans nor disparaging to Democrats, about as convincing, however, as any argument that can be conceived of by the average lights of the party which has lost its able defenders. At the close of his remarks the chairman called for the business of the convention.—Upon motion Messrs. Somers, of the Press; Weamer, of the Republican; Powell, of the Herald; Kist, of the Record, were appointed secretaries.—Mr. Baxter asked for a committee on resolutions, which was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Baxter, Pinchin, Clark, Henderson and Ensley. The chair also appointed a committee on apportionment and credentials, consisting of Messrs. Rose, Lockhart and Faegler.

The convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock, at which time the delegates assembled and were assigned their several locations, when the committee on resolutions was ready to report.—The chairman of the committee submits resolutions endorsing the state platform, with a smattering of labor and greenback palaver which were adopted by a few faint ayes.

Announcements being in order, the name of W. L. Meese was presented for Representative, there being no opposition Mr. Meese was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. G. H. K. Moss, the present incumbent, having no opposition was nominated by acclamation for county clerk for a second term of four years.

For Auditor, Messrs. Albert Robbins, Geo. F. DeLong, John A. Shutt and Isaac Hague were named, Mr. McBride was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Hague and Mr. Robbins was nominated on the first ballot.

For Treasurer, the names of John Provines, Wm. Henderson, Daniel W. Deetz, Chas. Beugnot and Wm. P. Andrews were presented. The result of the first ballot showed Provines in the lead with 90 votes, Henderson second Andrews third, Weitz fourth, and Beugnot fifth. Pending the second ballot the name of Beugnot was withdrawn. In the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th ballots Provines and Henderson were in the lead, with Andrews a good third. On the 6th and 7th ballots Andrews exhibited his staying qualities resulting in the withdrawal of Henderson. The 8th ballot resulted in a victory for Andrews, the vote standing, Andrews 133 and Provines 107.

For Sheriff the following names were announced: A. S. Leas, H. H. Knott, H. Smith, Wm. Kenedy, H. Willis, W. A. Faegler and G. B. VanFleet the latter being withdrawn before balloting. Mr. Leas being somewhat on the sport was able to jockey the green ones and was lucky enough to draw the pole for the first heat and receive an excellent send-off, coming under the wire at the end of the heat with a good lead of 74 votes, Smith and Kenedy next, neck and neck with 42 votes each, Faegler next, and then Knott, with Willis bringing up the rear, and Meece straggling. In the second heat Willis and Meece were declared out of the race and Leas increased his lead which he continued to do until the end of the fifth heat when he was declared the winner, having received a fraction over 124 votes, Faegler 2d, Kenedy 3d, and Knott last.

For Surveyor, W. P. Carpenter, F. E. Thompson, A. B. Duncan, Wm. Keran, Geo. Buchanan, Henry Pogue and A. L. Hollopeter were contestants. Mr. Buchanan received the nomination on the second ballot.

For Coroner, Mr. H. Espy was nominated by aclamation.

Mr. Robert Arford was nominated for Commissioner in the south-east district, and Mr. Amos Britton in the south-west district.

Of the candidates nominated we may have occasion to speak in the future.

CONVENTION.

The county convention of the great so-called republican party, respectable in numbers and appearance, convened at the court house, in Auburn, on Saturday last, and organized by appointing E. D. Hartman chairman, who, upon entering the chair delivered himself of a bitter rehash of the main falsehoods contained in what was then called the "key note," by O. P. Morton, of the campaign of 1876, abounding in base misrepresentations of facts, as should never proceed from the lips of any man, much less from a man making the professions of christianity that he does, one of which, was that, "the administration of the government for the last fifteen years was endorsed by the whole of the American people.

More Anon. OBSERVER.

Auburn, Aug. 6, 1878.

Democrats and Soldiers.

Will the soldiers of DeKalb county be kind enough to read the following extract from the speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, recently delivered at South Bend?

But in addition to all other accusations, Democratic members of Congress and especially those from the South, are continually charged with disloyalty to the Government and with an unfriendly spirit toward Union soldiers. I call attention to the soldiers of Indiana to the record of the last session of Congress on the subject of their pensions—a bill for the payment of all arrears to pensioners, if living, and in case of death to the heirs. It also provided that all pensions on account of death or wounds received or diseases contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States. The Senate refused its sanction to this just and humane measure. 'The bill to enforce the law giving disabled soldiers the preference in places of appointment; the bill increasing the pension of soldiers who lost an arm below the elbow, or leg below the knee; the bill giving to children of a deceased soldier the pension of the widow upon her remarriage; the bill doubling the pension to persons who lost both a hand and a foot, or had both members so injured as to permanently disable them; the bill giving person who lost both hands, or both feet, or both eyes, a pension of $72 per month; also, the bill giving three months extra pay to the soldiers of the Mexican war.' All these and other bills of kindred character originated in and passed that body which is so often stigmatized as the Confederate House; and but few, if any of them commanded the support of the Senate. On this record I invoke the candid judgment of those who periled their lives to preserve the Union.

The Pesidency For 1880.

[New Albany Ledger Standard, July 30.]

The discussion in the democratic press of the country has already commenced in regard to the available candidate for the presidency of the democratic party in 1880. The names of many good men are mentioned in connection with that high and responsible position, and the election of any one of them we have no doubt would reflect great credit upon the democrats, and perhaps redound to the interest of our common country. The great point to be regarded in the selection of a candidate is, which of the names mentioned will bring to the party the greatest strength, or the amount of strength that will enable us to come out of the contest with victory perched upon our banner? This is one of the main facts to be closely considered and must not be lost sight of in choice of the candidate. The man must not only possess all the personal features that would make him eminently fit for the place, but must further combine those elements of strength that would tend to warrent his success before the people of the country at the ballot-box. Now we maintain that there is no name mentioned in this connection that will strike the masses of the people with more power or favor than the name of our own distinguished fellow citizen of Indiana, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks Mr. H. ranks much higher than does the ordinary politician of our land. He has not only great mental attainments which grandly qualify him for the first place within the gift of the people, but those acquirements have a good and solid foundation upon which to rest in the nature of pure moral character that has had its training, not for a week or a year, but throughout his entire life. Mr. Hendricks has held many prominent positions before the public and has acquited himself in a satisfactory manner in all of them, and in no instance has even the breath of suspicion of wrong doing ever followed him in the discharge of the duties of the many offices which he has had the honor of filling in our country. He is one of the public characters of the democratic party of to-day that we may justly point to with pride and gratification. There has been nothing in his entire history when, closely analyzed, that will make his friends hang their heads in shame or in sorrow, but on the contrary his whole public and private career has been one of which his friends may point to with great satisfaction, and successfully challenge the closest scrutiny by all. His mental endowments, together with his great experience in public positions, gives him peculiar qualifycations for the presidential office.

We maintain that Mr. Hendricks occupies the right geographical location to receive the nomination at the hands of the democratic party of the country. There is nothing in his place of residence that can possibly produce a prejudice in the minds of the people against him. He is the right man in the right place, and we undertake to say that in the minds of the voters of this country, he is to-day the most popular and well known man of all others who are mentioned for that distinguished place. Why should he not be? The people for years past have been looking for and expecting his nomination for the presidency. For ten years the democratic voters of the United States have been looking for this deferred event, and as often as our national democratic conventions have met and acted, just so often have they been disappointed in that action, for their failure in not nominating the distinguished Indianian. In the presidential contest in 1876 it was Indiana and the name of Hendricks that carried the fortunes of the day. No political campaign in this country was ever more hotly contested and as bravely fought as was the one in 1876 in the State of Indiana. The democracy was so thoroughly imbued with the importance and necessity of victory, that they worked both by day and by night. Although their chieftain had again been set aside and defeated at St. Louis for the first place on the ticket, yet they were determined to fight the battle for Mr. Tilden as vigorously as though Mr. Hendricks occupied the head of the national ticket. They did it, and the annals of campaigning do not show a parallel in political warfare. It was Greek meeting Greek. The camp fires of the democratic party blazed from every hill top and from every valley throughout that memorable struggle. The party came up together "lock-kneed and shoulder" and carried successfully the State, and thereby victory inured to the organization in the national contest.

For that wonderful battle, for that great victory, the national democracy should not do less in 1880 than compliment the State of Indiana and her statesmen by placing on the ticket for president the name of Thomas A. Hendricks.

How About It.

[Waterloo Press.]

When you vote for Mr. Shutt for Representative, you vote for Salary-grab Voorhees for United States Senator.

How about JOHN PETER CLEAVER SHANKS, the present Republican candidate for joint representative from Jay and Delaware counties, who cleaved to his grab of back pay; yes, and JIM TYNER, the Republican salary-grabber who has since been honored by both Grant and Hayes, and is now serving as first assistant postmaster-general, and is about to canvass Indiana in the interest of the Republican party in direct violation of Hayes' celebrated civil service order. How?

Radical Assessments.

[Goshen Democrat

Assessments for political purposes are being levied upon all government employes in the departments at Washington, and failure to respond promptly is followed by a discharge; The regulations allow clerks a months' absence for recreation during the year, and this is usually taken about this time, during the hot weather. All clerks who have applied for their leave of absence this year have been compelled to devote one week of that time to labor in the rooms of the Republican congressional campaign committee, forwarding documents &c., for the good of the cause. Hayes' civil service reform, like himself, his administration and his party, is fraud, pure and simple.

Virginia's Whipping Post.

[Chicago Times.]

Mary Medill, a young and comely white girl of 16 years, was publicly whipped yesterday by a negro constable at Elizabeth City County Court House for the larceny of a pair of shoes. This punishment, the second inflicted in Virginia, was the result of a statute past by the last Legislature, which went into operation on the 1st of July. The female culprit, in this instance, was stripped to the wast and given twenty-five lashes, administered with a raw hide. This mode of punishment is so revolting to the people that the members of the Legislature will be instructed to vote for the repeal of this law.

The Question to Settle.

[Elkhart Union.]

Really outweighing and paramount to all and every confederation, locally and generally, the question for the American people to settle at the coming electaons in the several states of this Union, is the one vital and serious to every man who possesses the right to cast a ballott. It is this:—Shall I endorse the first open palpable national fraud which seated a man in the chair of state contrary to the constitution, laws, justice and an overwhelming majority of the electoral college? It is a point calling for the calmest consideration that ever yet fell to the lot of an American citizen.

Another Payment Made.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Thomas H. Jenks has just been appointed to a comfortable position in the treasury department. He is the same individual that testified in behalf of John Sherman before the Potter committee, and whose sprightly wife created such a sensation by her sparring with Ben Butler. It is thus that virtue is rewarded by this administration and the principles of civil service reform triumphantly vindicated.

Better Look "Owet."

[South Bend Tribune, rep.]

The Democracy open a vigorous campaign in this state to-day. Senator Voorhees speaks here and General Manson at Bedford. Senator McDonald will take the stump at Logansport August 6, and appointments will shortly be made for ex-Governor Hendricks. Our people will need to look a little out for their own side of the campaign battles.

The Mexican Border.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mackenzi is again on the border. The Mexicans have purchased all the ammunition obtainable from frontier merchants, and are rapidly preparing for war. Letters written from Mexico to residents here all come opened. The military divulge nothing, though they say trouble is immediate.

Fraud at the Top.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

No indeed, Mr. President, you were not elected by fraud. Washington himself held his title by no fairer, stronger, better title than you do. There was no fraud in your election. There may have been a fraud on the republican ticket near the top, and we are inclined to think there was. But the election was all right.

Mexican Dollars.

[Fort Wayne News.]

The Hamilton Bank has recently received a circular from Mr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, announcing the value of the Mexican dollar at 90 and 8-10th cents, and not 98 cents as reported in some of the papers.

Radical Jeff Davis.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Jeff Davis, who is now making speeches in the interests of the radical party, wanted peaceful secession. Will the Journal stand up on its hind legs and state whether it did or did not advocate the Jeff Davis theory?

Dry Goods, Carpets
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana, known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Rufflings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades,
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods. such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

Best Time on Record.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Rarus trotted his mile in 2:13½ at Buffalo on Saturday. Take away your girl horses now! That beats the Maid's best mile three-quarters of a second, and restores confidence in the masculine gender.

Voorhees' Key-Note.

[Kansas City Times.]

Senator Voorhees pitched the key for the Indiana Democracy at South Bend last Saturday. He struck the proper note, and from this until October the radicals will have some mighty lively music.

Will Not be Fooled.

[Defiance Democrat.]

Democrats will not be fooled into a third party. It is principally men who have become disgusted with the Republican party who see the necessity of a third party.

Whitley Democracy.

The Democracy of Whitley county are very jubilent, and confident of success at the October election, since the independants laid themselves to land in their nominating convention.

First Catch the Rabbit.

[Burlington Hawk-Eye.]

Will Cumback and General Ben. Harrison are talked of as Republican candidates for senator in Indiana. But remember the receipt for rabbit soup.

Republican Dark Horse.

[LaGrange Register.]

It is intimated that there may be a "dark horse" in the Republican Congressional Convention at Kendalville on the 14th inst.

Application For License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioner of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September 1878, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north west corner of lot No. one, in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence south thirty-one feet, (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence north thirty-one feet, (31).

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

MOODY & HOFFMAN, plt'f's attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
De Kalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1878.

Rosetta M. Blair } Divorce,
vs. }
David Blair. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her Attorneys and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, David Blair is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, hereby given said defendant, that unless he appear on the 7th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of August, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS Clerk.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

The COURIER will be furnished to new subscribers in DeKalb county from now until November 1st. 1878, for the small sum of 50 cents, payable in advance.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that William Lessig, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk,
8-29. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

L. J. BLAIR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1878.

Mattie Hamilton, } Divorce.
Vs. }
Benjamin Hamilton }

Now comes the plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 18th day of July, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk,
8-29. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Shull, J. Adam Shull and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Dirrim, principal, and Hugh W. Dirrim, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Dirrim on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents [$544.20] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen, dollars and eighty-three cents, ($3013,83) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 31 A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty-eight, 28, fifty-two, 52, fifty-three, 53, fifty-nine, 59, eighty-two, 82, eighty-three, 83, one hundred and one, 101, one hundred and thirty, 130, one hundred and thirty-three, 133, one hundred and thirty-four, 134, one hundred and thirty-one, 131, one hundred and thirty-nine, 139, one hundred and forty, 140, one hundred and fifty-seven 157 and one hundred and fifty-eight, 158 all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff,
By T. D. Gonser, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., July 31st, A. D. 1878.
Zollars & Zollars, Atty's for Plaintiff. 31-4w.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $10 to $60; casters, $4 to $20. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Now is the time to advertise.

* * *

West's pills cure sick headache.

* * *

Slight advance in the price of wheat.

* * *

Wheat 90 to 91c.; corn 36c.; oats 22c.

* * *

Willis Griswold is seriously ill with a billious attack.

* * *

Rumor has it that a brace of demireps infest the town.

* * *

Wheat is being shipped from this market in large quantities.

* * *

Hartman says the country is prosperous to-day under Republican rule.

* * *

Mr. James Draggoo, of Pennsylvania, is visiting friends in this place.

* * *

Miss Frankie Ryan, of this city, is visiting friends in Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

Fort Wayne has been Graphicized. The "Graphic" was winner in the enterprise.

* * *

Our worthy town marshal is making some excellent improvements in the way of street crossings.

* * *

Mr. T. J. Cuppy was in town Monday. "Tom." is now soliciting for a commission house in Toledo.

Go to Kiblinger & Co. for fruit cans.

* * *

Want of space compels us to defer the publication of several articles prepared for this week.

* * *

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling more goods and at lower prices than any other store in the county.

* * *

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

* * *

Another reduction in the price of sugar at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. See prices in their regular advertisement of that house.

* * *

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price. *

* * *

WABASH ENTERPRISE.—The Wabash Courier will be issued daily during the sitting of the State Sunday School Convention at that place this week.

* * *

"Sheep meat to good for nigger" was the best rendered E flat part executed by any member of either of the bands that were in town Saturday—in our opinion.

* * *

August the 14th is the time fixed for the excursion of the Columbia City fire department to Rome City. We hope the boys will have a good time.

* * *

Mr. Jacob Johnson, of Wilmington township, raised 29 bushels of wheat to the acre this year. Has any person done better in DeKalb county?

* * *

The yellow fever still rages in the southern cities. In New Orleans an order has been issued prohibiting new cases from being reported to the press.

* * *

Quite a number of our citizens are indulging in sore hands. C. C. Shaffer cut his left hand severely with a cythe one day last week and is now a cripple.

* * *

Mr. C. W. Tuttle, of Columbia City, and Mr. Clapp, of South Whitley, gave us a friendly call yesterday. We are always glad to see Whitley county people.

* * *

Buy your clothing, dress goods, groceries and salt at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., as they can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. Don't forget the place, at Klotz's old stand.

* * *

Hon. Wm. Flemming, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, called at the COURIER office last Monday. He reports active Democratic organization in every county in the state.

* * *

Henry Vogeley, Esq., Trustee of Jefferson township, Whitley county, was in this place last Saturday, looking after the Auburn school seat which he proposes to use in new school houses now being built in his township.

* * *

Drs. Cowan & Allyn having associated as partners, are ready to attend all professional calls, day or night. Office over McIntyre & Son's drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Indiana.

* * *

If success depends upon healty surely health depends upon pure blood. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture maintains the blood in a state of purity, and health is the result. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

COMPLIMENTARY (?)—R. H. Weamer will be political editor of the Republican during the campaign. An improvement.—Waterloo Press.

Complimentary to B. H., but rather rough on George Washington.

Married on July 30th, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, Mr. Samuel M. High and Miss Rosa A., the eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Philips, all of Jackson, DeKalb county, Ind.

* * *

How is this for low prices: Salt $1.25 per bbl., coffee A sugar 10 cents, extra C sugar 9 cents, best rio coffee 23 cents, 4 ten cent bars of soap for 25 cents, and the highest prices paid for butter and eggs at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

* * *

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are receiving the largest and best selected stock of fall and winter clothing ever brought to DeKalb county, which will be retail'ed at wholesale prices. Don't fail to examine their stock and prices before buying.

* * *

The brace of carrier pigeons thrown up at Columbs, O., for a trial fly to New York on a $300 wager, have failed to make the trip. They were last seen at Lancaster, Pa., where one of them was caught. Another pair will be put in training to make the trip this fall.

DIED.—At Kendalville, Tuesday morning, Aug. 6th, Herbert F., only son of Mr. and Mrs Henry Long, aged about four months. The corpse was brought here for burial. This is the second son Mr. Long has lost within a short time, and his many friends here extend their sympathy.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Loveland, formerly connected with the press of this place, now proprietor of the Ben Franklin office at Clyde, Ohio, gave us a friendly call yesterday. Mr. L. has the appearance of a very clever and intelligent gentleman. We hope to meet him again.

S. E. Alvord, Esq., of Albion occupies considerable space in the New Era of last week, in which he takes issue with an article recently published in the Columbia City Post, relative to the publication of legal advertisements. A reply from THE POST is now in order.

The vast amount of Tousleyism indulged in by the editorial windmills of this Congressional district has been a waste of thought, labor and space; owing to the non-acceptance of Judge Tousley. The Republicans were badly scared.

* * *

Notice.

As I have moved into my new office over Davenport's Drug Store, I shall be glad to meet all my friends there and serve them to the best of my professional ability. I also invite those in arears to call and make their annual settlement and oblige. 31-tf.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

* * *

Points for the Oliver Plows for sale by Kiblinger & Co., at 20 per cent. less than the regular price. To close out stock.

* * *

There is great excitement in the west caused by the suspension of the well known Mastin bank of Kansas City, Mo. The failure has created a terrible sensation in St. Louis, as the Bank was known to have a large amount of State and other public funds on deposit. A "run" made by depositors was the cause of the failure.

* * *

We call special attention to the supplement issued this week, containing the letter of Judge Tousley, declinidg the nomination for Congress. The document is well worth a careful perusal by all who are interested in the national finances. It contains more argument than we have seen from any other source in the same amount of space. Read it.

* * *

Buy your rubber and leather belting, whang leather, Golden, Lard, Engine and W. Va. Rock Oils, at reduced prices of Kiblinger & Co.

Great interest is now being manifested among the Gypsies throughout this country in reference to the funeral of the Queen who died last January, and whose body is now temporarily deposited in a vault at Dayton, O., the headquarters of the tribes of North America. Extensive preparations are being made for the funeral which will probably take place during this month.

* * *

The wholesale grocery house of R. M. Bishop & Co., Cincinnati, of which Gov. Bishop is the head, suspended last Saturday morning, owing to the failure of retail merchants in the west and South to meet their bills. The suspension is a complete surprise to every-body, yet the firm has the sympathy of the entire business interest of the city. Liabilities $300,000. Another victim of Shermanism.

* * *

Mr. John Somers arrested a man in the act of getting on a train at the Saginaw depot last Monday, giving his name as Robt. Bisby, from Read City, Mich., who had in his possession two rifles and a navy revolver which had been stolen from the gun shop of Mr. John Knoder on last Saturday night. Bisby acknowledged the theft and was lodged in jail to await a trial set for next Monday.

Death of Germ Brown.

We regret to announce the death of Germ Brown, editor of the Steuben Republican which took place on Monday last, at Angola. Mr. Brown was one of the leading citizens of Steuben Co., an agreeable, accomplished gentleman, and an honest, capable, worthy citizen. The writer has known him for years, and can testify to the many good qualities of heart and mind. Many warm friends in DeKalb county extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

* * *

Lawson's Curative is the only remedy which has stood the test of years and which can be warranted to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, sick or nervous headache, and to reduce inflammation in wounds, bruises, etc. when used according to directions. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

* * *

Our friend Jos. S. Baker, the popular traveling salesman of Messrs. Emerson & Co., wholesale grocers at Toledo, received the nomination for Auditor of Kosciusko Co., at the Republican Convention held in Warsaw last Thursday. We congratulate "Joe" upon his selection for the position, if a Republican must have the office we will certainly feel gratified at his selection, as he is one of the whitest republicans we know of.

* * *

A grand union Sabbath School picnic will be held in the grove at Concord corners on the 2nd Saturday of September, 1878. By order of the Committee a invitation is extended to all Sabbath Schools and Sabbath School workers that can attend, to be present and take a part in the exersises of the day. Good speaking, good music, vocal and instrumental is expected. Come one, come all, and enjoy a good time in general. COM.

* * *

David Hoffman, father of D. Z. Hoffman of this place, died suddenly on Tuesday, about noon. He has been failing for some time, and on this day felt like eating dinner at the table with the family. He was assisted to his feet when he walked to the table, ate his dinner and was returning to his bed when he fell near the door of his room, and lived but a few moments. He was born in Adams county, Penn., in 1806, making him about 72 years of age. He will be burried at the Cemetery near St. John to-day, leaving here at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. H. has been a resident of the county about 33 years.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the county Clerk during the month of July:

Wm. Hayes and Phebe Moody, Geo. Bolton and Huldah Davis, Wm. Koons and Mary A. Hogue, Humphrey Shoub and Elizabeth Haes, James W. Bishop and Mary A. Mullen, Frederick M Peters and Recka L. Steffen, Ezra Dickinson and Mary Colwell, Wm. Kinman and Josephine Wyatt, Jacob Putt and Susanna Getts, Samuel M. High and Rosa A. Phillips.

Fatal Accidents.

Samuel Beidler, of Waterloo, a railroad employe was killed by a train on the Saginaw road last Saturday night. It is thaught that while intoxicated he laid down upon the track and was crushed by the cars before the train could be stopped.

A son of Nelson Griffith, residing near Corunna, was killed by the cars Friday evening last. Several young men with him boarded a train at that point, but after going a short distance were put off by the conductor. It is throught Griffith sat or laid down on the track to rest, at all events his body was found terribly mangled. He was about 22 years of age.

B. & O. Excursion.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. will run an excursion to Chicago on next Tuesday, the 13th inst. The train will leave the Junction at 10:12 A. M., and arrive at Chicago at 4:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip is fixed at the extreme low figure of $3.00. Tickets will be good to return on any regular passenger train up to and including the 16th, which will allow merchants and others ample time in Chicago to transact business and visit the usual places of attraction. The steamer "Flora" will leave Clark street bridge at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. for trips about the Lake. A change of scenery, and the cool Lake breeze would be a pleasure to enjoy these hot days. Don't miss the opportunity; and by the way, while you are in Chicago you can have splendid accommodations at the Sands House for $1.50 per day.

* * *

Now that all the candidates for county offices are nominated and brought before the public for the suffrages of the people, we urge upon the democracy the necessity of early and prompt organization. The great importance of the October election in this State demands of every democrat in the county the sacrifice of personal prejudice. The welfare of the party in both state and county is at stake, and any effort made to slaughter one, two or more candidates on the county ticket will have a bad effect upon the whole ticket. Persons who feel agrieved should look beyond personal difficulties and enter the campaign with an earnest effort to maintain party principle. By a united pull for the whole ticket we have a certainty of electing our representative to the state legislature, by a majority in the state legislature we secure a United States Senator and a redistricting of the State for congressional purposes. Let unity of action be the aim of all.

AROUND US.

COMPLIMENTARY (?)—The Kendalville Standard calls the Greenbackers of Noble county, "The Greenback patent adjustables."

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the new Court House, at La Grange, will be placed in position with proper ceremonies, on the 15th inst.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—It is said that White & Blymyer, formerly of the Defiance Democrat, intend purchasing the Bryan Democrat and Argus and consolidating them. This is not authentic, and the report may be untrue.—Hicksville News.

CONGRATULATIONS.—The Garrett Herald has just ended upon its second volume apparently in a prosperous condition. We are always glad to note the financial success of our neighbor publishers.

STEUBEN CO. FAIR.—The Steuben Republican of last week, contains the premium list for the third annual fair of the Steuben Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Angola October 1, 2, 3 and 4.

AUBURN FOLKS.—William Shaffer, of DeKalb Co., with his sister, Miss Rosa, have been visiting among their large circle of friends and old acquaintances in this place, in the week past. They find a hoste of young comrads of their early days, in Pierceton to greet them.—Pierceton Free Press.

A TONGUELESS HORSE.—In attempting to lick its hind-foot a horse belonging to a Shelby county farmer stepped on its tongue and tore that member out at the roots. The animal is living and seems to suffer very little inconvenience from the loss of its tongue. There's where a horse beats a woman.—Wabash Courier.

A WABASH SNAKE STORY.—John M. Sowers, of Cass county, claims to have killed a blue viper snake which measured over three feet in length, and when opened was found to contain seventy young snakes from two to four inches in length. Sowers may be a man of truth and veracity, but he must get out of the snake business or his reputation will suffer.—Wabash Courier.

STOLL VS. MYERS.—The Myers-Stoll slander suits have been settled by Myers paying all of the costs and attorney's fees on both sides, amounting to about five hundred dollars. A little excessive foolishness is sometimes an expensive luxury.—Garrett Herald.

Civilities are becoming, even among editors. Simply because a man controls the columns of a newspaper it does not follow that he should be licensed to abuse those who disagree with him.

NOT TRUE.—Reports derogatory to the stability of the First National Bank of Auburn, this state, were put in circulation last week, and for two days the Bank was thronged with frightened depositors. Every depositor was promptly paid, and, when it was ascertained that the Bank was able to meet all demands, confidence took the place of distrust and the "run" subsided.—Wabash Courier.

The above item is false from beginning to end, and we presume originated from a little difficulty between one of the stockholders and a number of our citizens in regard to some endorsed paper held by the Bank. The "stability" of the Bank was not questioned, nor was there the least indication of a run on the Bank, which has the implicit confidence of the public.

A MURDER TRIAL ON HAND.—The trial of Lewis Abbott, for the murder of Frank Holton, near Summit, DeKalb county, on the 18th of last May, will begin in Auburn next week. It will be remembered that Abbott broke into Holton's house and shot Holton at the threshold of his bed room. Abbott says he did not do the shooting, but predicts that he will be hung unless he gets a change of venue to some other county, as the feeling against him in DeKalb is so strong. He has the walls of his cell covered with pictures of murderers, scaffold scenes, etc., cut from the Police Gazette and similar papers, and seems to take delight in discussing such subjects. He is a hardened criminal.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

THE GARRETT FIRE.—On Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, a two-story frame house on Cowen street was destroyed by fire. The house was vacant, and owned by the Hawkes Brothers, of Goshen, Ind., who were remodeling the building, which had been erected and used as a business house, into a residence. Mr. Philips had the contract of fitting up the building and had all the carpenter work completed, and the plasterers were ready to do their part of the work. Mr. Philips, Mr. Connett and Mr. Tuttle lost their carpenter tools About thirty bushels of wheat and a barrel of pork were stored in the building at the time of the fire, which was lost. The total loss will be about $700 upon which there is no insurance.—There is no clue to the origin of the fire, but it is almost certain that the fire brand was applied by an incendiary hand. We hope that the Messrs. Hawkes will rebuild, as they are abundantly able to do so.—Garrett Herald.

TRACTION ENGINE.—The town was somewhat taken by surprise, last week, upon seing a steam engine on wheels moving along the street at a fast walking speed. Many did not know that engines were being built to draw wagons on the roads, and hardly any that such a machine was being manufactured in our midst. This traction engine referred to, was manufactured at the shop of the Bullock Brothers, for Mr. Hoard, to be used in running a steam thresher and in drawing it from place to place, and when seen moving along the main street, was on its way to Mr. Hoard's farm. It moved along handsomely, and was directed apparently with ease by the engineer on the board. It is claimed the threshing machine can be readily moved from place to place by this steamer. It will propel the thresher when threshing, and can then put the wagon on which it rests in motion and move off with the thresher to other wheat stacks. If successful in doing this work, it will make quite a saving of horse labor. Messrs. Bullock are exhibiting much engenuity and skill in their line.—LaGrange Standard.

EXCURSION TO ROME CITY.

Greenback Rally.

August the 14th (next Wednesday) is the time fixed for the grand rally of Greenbackers at Rome City. An excursion train will leave Logansport on the Eel River Rail Road, arriving at LaOtto at 9:20 A. M., Avilla 9:40 and Kendalville about 10 o'clock. Fare for the round trip from LaOtto 75 cents, Avilla 60 cents. Persons desiring to go from Auburn can take the accommodation train west on the Eel River road at 7:18 in the morning and arrive at LaOtto in time for the excursion train.

We understand that the entire fire department of Columbia City consisting of a steam engine company, hook and ladder company and two hose companies will accompany the excursion in full uniform. Good bands will be in attendance to furnish music for the occasion. Don't fail to visit the favorite summer resort of Northern Indiana.

* * *

Why is it.

Our government has in its employ thousands of men in the mail service, employing them night and day so that the people can receive their mail matter at the very earliest hour. Frequently mails are carried hundreds of miles out of the way so that they may reach their destination a few hours in advance of their regular or nearest route; and for this purpose no time or expense is spared to accommodate the people. Knowing this, can any interested tell me why it is that the mail coming from the east, on the Eel River Railroad, must be taken by our place and detained in its delivery every day nearly an hour? If it is all done for the convenience of one or two men, then let them handle all the mails of a day at the Junction, and make only one delivery per day.

I may have more to say on this subject if the practice is not changed.

J. C.

* * *

Spencerville Items.

—Blackberries are plentiful in this market.

—Mrs. Z. Kagy of Ashland, O., is visiting friends at this place

—Mr. G. Barney has been adding some improvements to his store building.

—Our usual Saturday night baccanalian row occurred, to the disgrace of our community.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. Bishop visited Cleveland last week in the interest of Miss Bishop's health.

—Services at the M. E. church will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock on Sabbath, for the next three months.

—The Spencerville Silver Cornet Band holds an ice-cream festival on G. Barney's lawn, Saturday evening, Aug. 10th.

—Nicholas Jones, an old resident of this township, lies dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. Chaney.

* * *

Butler Center Items.

—Blackberry pickers complain of sore hands.

—Emanuel Lung has a very sick child.

—The recent rains caused the corn to grow rapidly.

—The farmers have commenced to plow for fall seeding.

—There will be a greenback meeting at the Center next Friday night.

—A text school will be held at Cedar Creek, Aug. 18th in the evening. Text, temperance. We think professors should take more interest in this subject than they do.

—A word to the greenbackers. What is the use of a third party, when the democratic platform is the same as yours, except as to the payment of all bonds in greenbacks? The democrats believe in paying the bonds according to the contract and saving the government credit by being just and honest.

OCCASIONAL.

* * *

Concord Items.

—Dance Friday night.

—Roasting ears are now in order.

—A great deal of sickness exists in this vicinity.

—The organist, W. B. Brown, of the M. E. church is sick.

—You can stand on the streets of Concord and listen to the music of eight steam threshers.

—The committee wishes us to state that all Sunday schools not otherwise invited, are hereby invited to attend the picnic, Sep. 14th, 1878.

—Lewis Layman has taken unto himself one of the fairer sex. Although you can't live "long" Lewis, we hope you may live happy. SONNY.

LaOtto Items.

—Johnny Calanan is fast recovering from an attack of billious fever.

—John Stafford is suspected of taking unto himself a wife. How now, my lord?

—Mrs. Smith, wife of Obediah Smith died last Friday night after a brief illness.

—The girls of LaOtto are anxious to have their "fellers" take them to Mich. It is so cute, you know.

—Dr Taylor and wife made a flying visit to Petosky, Mich., last Saturday, returning Tuesday night.

—Quite a severe storm visited this vicinity last Saturday evening, doing considerable damage to corn and oats.

—Will Koran, of [illegible] Station, gave this burg a call last Friday. William has "dropped" on the agriculture business, and is now engaged in selling patent school seats.

—Every member of Bruce's String Band is on the sick list, which accounts for their non attendance at Altona last Thursday evening, having been engaged by H. Gettle, Esq., who is the manager of those splendid little hops for which Altona is noted. Try 'em again Hank. STIVER.

* * *

St. Joe Items.

—A harvest hop at St. Joe, Thursday night, Aug. 8th.

—Gen. Young of St. Joe, is on the sick list with billious fever.

—Bro. Belf at the bridge shanty, has a brand new outfit, from top to bottom.

—Pete is not well pleased, its a girl and only weighs seven pounds avoirdupois.

—Dr. C. H. Woodcox, of Hillsdale, Michigan, paid our place a short visit on Monday.

—O. H. Widney and wife who have been sick for the past week, are now convalecent.

—James Johnson has one of Job's comforters on his hand. Brace up, Jim., Job was sorely afflicted but bore it all with patience.

—Miller, the champion mule driver, hauled to the St. Joe mill one day last week, a single poplar log that scaled 1886 feet. Who can beat that?

—We notice that Uncle Ed. having become disgusted with the hog trade, has commenced to move the pile of old iron that lay in front of Geo. Barney & Sons' store at Spencerville.

—J. C. Smith, Greenville Dric, Mort Olds, Orange Fales and a son of Rev. Lancaster, of Spencerville, visited Chicago on Tuesday, taking advantage of excursion rates over the B. & O. R. R.

—Dr. Emanuel and W. C. Tindall, of Spencerville are the only two men of Concord-tp. who seem to be well pleased with the nominations on Saturday last, and it does a sick man good to see their shining faces.

—Considerable dissatisfaction exists among some of our Republican friends in regard to the nomination of treasurer on last Saturday, some seem to think there might have been a "nigger" in the wood pile. Perhaps there was.

—Mr. John Baltz living near Spencerville, informs us that he has threshed this season from forty-eight acres of ground, one thousand and two bushels of wheat, a part of which he marketed immediately at St. Joe, receiving 86c per bu. Who in the county can give a better average on the same number of acres.

—J. J. H. of Orange, don't wish his friends to advertise his doings. He should not give them an opportunity of knowing so much of his "biz," for there are plenty of eyes and ears that are both wide open for something that may turn up, and the half has not been told that will be should the same maneuvers continue.

—Query: will the two gentlemen living in Auburn, accept of the proposal of one of last Saturday's nominees, to pay two and three dollars for every one they might expend in his behalf during the campaign, provided that he might be elected. The candidate being too poor to stand the pressure of a campaign, proposes to double all money expended in his behalf. A. A. A.

* * *

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the responsibility that baby places upon them, but they have the high privilege of shaping a character for usefulness. The exercise of patience and the preservation of baby's health by the proper use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will give them great present comfort and prospective happiness. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Miss Abby Hadassah Smith, one of the famous "Smith sisters," of Glastonbury, Ct., is dead. She was 81 years old. Only one of the sisters (Julia) is now living. There were five of them, and all were active in temperance and anti-slavery work. The most notable feature in the history of Abby has been her resistance to the payment of taxes on the ground of non-representation.

In view of statements which have lately gained considerable currency, that a strike would probably occur in the Pennsylvania coal regions during August, the Philadelphia *Times* has been investigating the matter, and prints correspondence from the most important coal centers. These all agree in the statement that no strike is anticipated, and that none is likely to occur.

THE WEST.

Chicago was visited by a terrific rainstorm a few nights ago, which flooded the basements and cellars of many buildings, damaging property to the amount of $50,000. ....Advices from Oregon report that the hostile Bannocks and Piutes have separated. The former are fleeing the country, while the latter are making for their agency.

A San Francisco dispatch says: "They are dismissing the volunteers in Oregon, except Sperry's company, at Pendleton. The war is considered over, though there may be one fight before the Indians reach the reservation."....Intelligence has been received at Yankton, Dakota, from the Mennonite settlement, forty miles north of there, of a cloud-burst in that region, by which a large portion of the country was submerged and seven persons drowned. The west branch of the Vermillion river, ordinarily about two rods wide, was filled to a width of over a mile and a depth of from ten to thirty feet. Much destruction of property is reported.

What the farmers lost the lumbermen in some measure gained by the recent heavy rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The floods that injured the crops swelled the rivers and permitted the log-drivers to do business on a magnificent scale.

A dispatch from Boise City, Idaho, says "the stage between Silver City and Boise City was attacked by Indians and the driver killed. The hostiles on their way up Snake river stopped at Ranschmager ranche, and encountered a number of Chinese employes, four of whom they slaughtered. The Indians are raiding all through the Snake River and Owyhee country, and driving off all the stock. Gen. Howard is in pursuit of the main body, estimated at 200 strong."

THE SOUTH.

At a picnic in Lewis county, Ky., Thomas and William Blankenship were stabbed to death by Daniel and Joseph Morgan. In the melee ten or fifteen persons were wounded.

A dispatch from Fort Clark says: "Mexicans from Las Vacas, Mexico, fired fifty shots into the town of San Felipe, Texas, in retaliation for having been pursued the day before by Capt. Kelley, United States army, who took from them some stolen stock. Great excitement prevails. Parson Potter, of frontier fame, shot and wounded a Greaser while in the act of stealing his horses. Escobedo is condemned to be shot, but it don't give peace on the border."

A party of masked men rode into Monroe, La., at 1 o'clock, one morning last week, forcibly took from the parish jail four colored men who were confined there charged with murder, took them to the Court-House square, and hung them to the limb of an oak tree.

Considerable alarm has been excited in the cities of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys by the outbreak of virulent yellow fever at New Orleans. Stringent quarantine regulations have been established at the larger places, and there have been few cases north of Vicksburg.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Congressman J. Hale Sypher was again before the committee on the 26th. The witness said that, to the best of his recollection, he thought that when Weber showed him the Sherman letter it was in the handwriting of John Sherman, and was, therefore, genuine. Mr. Potter asked whether the allegations of fraud and intimidation were not made after the election, and the witness replied affirmatively. The charges of intimidation were made by the Republicans in the parishes where their vote had fallen off. Mr Hiscock asked whether the Democrats sought to conciliate the colored people to vote their ticket. A.—Yes, in various ways. They did as you do in New York—buy voters. They were very affectionate to them. The Democrats organized a unification movement, for the purpose of giving negroes equalities with the whites in the street-cars and in the public schools, outstripping us and beating us a little....Ex-Congressman Frank Morey, of Louisiana, was the next witness. Was one of the Republican counsel before the Returning Board. Said the fact of intimidation in the bulldozed parishes was not disputed. From personal inspection, was satisfied Eliza Pinkston had been dangerously wounded. She was carried into the room of the Returning Board on a sofa. The impression prevailed that this exhibition would have a good effect, and his own impression was it would be an excellent thing to do in furtherance of the cause. Witness said on the face of the returns Nicholls and the Tilden electors had the majority; that the Returning Board threw out enough votes to elect Packard, and after this threw out 1,512 votes to elect the Hayes electors. This condition of things was discussed by prominent politicians, the visiting statesmen and the Republican counsel. Witness made some figuring as to what results would be produced if certain parish returns were thrown out. The result of the calculation was sent to Florida so as to come to the knowledge of the Florida officials.

Ex-Congressman Morey was called before the committee again on July 27. The witness said that he had one or two interviews with the President, at great length, during which the witness argued that the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans and not maintaining the Packard Government would be the destruction of the Republican party in the South. The President took the position that the Republican party could no longer retain that policy which had lost New York to the Republicans, and the party had become weaker in consequence, therefore the good of the Republican party demanded change. The President treated the subject as of national concern....Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, was the next witness. He testified that he visited New Orleans at the invitation of Mr. Hewitt, to witness the count of the Returning Board, in company with other gentlemen similarly invited. The visitors were not present when the board retired for deliberation; they did not see the compilation of the returns by which the board arrived at results, nor did he know whether any affidavits presented to the board were read at all. This closed the sittings of the committee at Atlantic City.

Ex Gov. John M. Palmer, who was Chairman of the Democratic Visiting Committee at New Orleans during the Returning Board count, testified before the Potter committee at New York on July 29. Witness found from statements of Louisiana colored men that many of the parishes had been disturbed. Their school money had been used up, and the Democratic politicians had made many promises to them to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democrats had made extraordinary efforts to capture the colored vote. Witness had a conference with Gen. Garfield, in which he urged the coalition of the two delegations so as to lay the facts before the country. The plan of the board was to lay aside all disputed parishes and take up the undisputed ones. On the 29th of November witness asked the board when the returns from any parish were polled that he be given the result, but they would not do so until they were completed. Witness asked permission of Gen. Wells to enter the compiling-room. Witness thought some Republicans had access to that room. He thought he saw Mr. Hale coming out of there. If witness was asked if the election in Louisiana was fair, he would say not. The sense of the people there was that Tilden and Nicholls were elected. He said to Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson that the Tilden electors were chosen, but that they might on a fair [illegible] come to a different conclusion, but that this conclusion should be arrived at in evidence that could be clearly put before the public.... The committee then adjourned until the 12th of August.

WASHINGTON.

Some workingmen engaged in excavating for the foundation of the Bureau of Engraving, at 75 cents a day, were driven off by a party of laborers, a few days ago.

A Washington dispatch says: "The Mexican question has been the chief topic discussed by the President and Cabinet during the past few weeks, and it is gravely stated by persons who pretend to know what is going on, and who are interested in frontier affairs, that a war with the sister republic is seriously contemplated."....A very dangerous $100 counterfeit note on the Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass., has just been discovered by the National Bank Redemption Division of the Treasury Department.

Supt. Kimball has completed his selections of sites for life-saving stations on the lakes. They are to be at Manistee, Ludington, Muskegon and Kenosha on Lake Michigan, and Sandy Beach and a point near Port Austin on Lake Huron.

The public-debt statement for Aug. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 739,561,250
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	240,000,000
Four per cent bonds	112,850,000
Total coin bonds	$1,795,677,900
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 9,009,640
Legal tenders	346,742,268
Certificates of deposit	61,200,000
Fractional currency	16,455,698
Coin and silver certificates	45,631,030
Total without interest	$ 460,029,911
Total debt	$2,278,117,462
Total interest	26,179,242
Cash in treasury:	
Coin	$ 207,067,872
Currency	1,108,317
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	51,200,000
Total in treasury	$ 269,316,170
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,035,580,574
Decrease since July 30, 1877	206,307
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	39,835,039
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	9,881,444
Balance of interest paid by the United States	29,953,595

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Maine have nominated Gov. Connor for re-election.

Wade Hampton has been renominated by the Democrats for Governor of South Carolina.... The President has appointed Henry C. Linn, of Kansas, agent for the Indians of the Kansas agency, and David Kern, of Illinois, agent for the Indians of the Crow agency.

GENERAL.

A society calling itself "The Grand National Clan of Knights of Labor," which has been in session in Philadelphia, claims a membership of 874,000. California has 141,000; Pennsylvania, 98,000; Indiana, 73,000; Ohio, 64,000; North Carolina, 62,000; New York, 49,000; Colorado, 6,000, etc.

The recent turf meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, witnessed a remarkable racing event. The celebrated horse Rarus trotted three mile heats, without a skip or a break, in 2:14¼, 2:15 and 2:14. The race was the fastest three consecutive heats on record, beating Goldsmith Maid's 2:16, 2:15½, 2:15 at Buffalo, in 1876, by 2¾ seconds. Thus Rarus has in one race lowered the record for a first heat, third heat and three consecutive heats.

Sitting Bull has made overtures to the Indian Office at Washington to return to the United States. He desires immunity for past offenses, and to be allowed to retain the ponies which his band now has. The authorities, however, have declined to entertain his proposition, owing to the fact that of late he has had emissaries among the Sioux attempting to arrange for an outbreak, and has pledged his assistance....A Montreal dispatch says "the steamship Lake Megantic, of the Beaver Line, bound from that port for Liverpool, stranded at Otter river, on the island of Anticosti. The passengers, fourteen in number, and the crew were saved."

A rowing match between the well-known experts, Hanlan and Ross, had a ridiculous termination at St. John, N. B., last week. When a mile and a quarter had been rowed Hanlan was some lengths ahead. Ross' shell here capsized, and a boat went out and picked him up. Hanlan rowed over the course leisurely in 36m. 58s. Ross says the spring of the rowlock worked out, and he upset, breaking the box of the boat; but it is believed Ross purposely upset to avoid defeat, which was inevitable.

A San Antonio (Texas) dispatch announces that "Lieut. Kelly, with a detachment of United States cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, near the mouth of San Felipe creek, to recover stolen stock, on the trail of raiders. He passed near the town of Los Vacas, where he was joined by the Alcalde of the town, and other Mexicans, who assisted in the recovery of seventeen cattle and one horse. The Mexicans rendered every possible assistance."

The committee appointed, under a resolution of the National House of Representatives, to consider the financial and labor depression question, is now holding its sessions in New York. The committee consists of Messrs. A. S. Hewitt, of New York; J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts; Thomas A. Boyd, of Illinois, and H. L. Hickey, of Ohio, and all but the last named are in attendance. They sit daily, and hear all persons who choose to appear before them. A number of representatives of the various labor organizations have appeared and given their views regarding the prevailing depression. The most of them attribute the hard times to labor-saving machinery.

FOREIGN.

The British Embassy at Constantinople has received official reports of the continued wanton destruction of Mussulman life and property, in the Philippopolis district, by the Bulgarians and Russians....Fourteen children and three teachers were lately drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the river Blackwater, near the town of Bailieborough, Ireland....The session of the Woman's-Rights Congress opened at Paris on the 26th of July. M. Martin, Municipal Counselor of Paris, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, were elected Presidents of the Congress.

At a banquet given in London last week to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, the former, replying to a toast, awarded Lord Salisbury the greater share of merit in the labors at Berlin. He brought back from Berlin the conviction that neither the Crimean nor the last war would ever have occurred if England had spoken out firmly. Repelling the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that the Turkish convention was an insane convention, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination....London has just had a most brilliant wedding, the contracting parties being Mr Arthur Paget and Miss Minnie Stevens, of New York....The Marquis of Lorne, Queen Victoria's son-in-law, will succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor General of Canada....A bale of cotton, entered by the Memphis Cotton Exchange, has been awarded the first premium at the Paris Exposition.

The Austrians crossed the Bosnian frontier with a powerful army, on the 29th of July, meeting with no opposition. With this movement the pacification and regeneration of that distracted country will fairly commence.

The inquiry instituted into the Rhodope insurrection and outrages in Roumelia, Turkey, has, it appears, resulted in damaging disclosures regarding the course of the Russian commanders, and the Russian Ambassador objected to its continuance. The Ambassadors of other foreign countries, however, deciding that the inquiry should go on, the Russian representative withdrew.

In regard to the election for members of Parliament in Germany, a Berlin dispatch says that "the relative positions of the various parties are unchanged. According to the returns, the National Liberal Electoral Committee estimate their party has lost fifteen seats. The Conservatives have gained twenty. The United Liberals will thus still have a majority in Parliament."....A cable dispatch reports that Gen. Todleben refuses to withdraw a man from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the British fleet. Difficulties are also reported in regard to the return of the Turkish prisoners of war.

He Preferred to Walk.

"She's pretty hot, ain't she?" said a backwoods passenger, addressing the engineer of a Mississippi steamer that was racing with another boat.

"So-so," responded the engineer, as he hung an additional wrench on the safety-valve cord to stop the steam from escaping.

"I reckon we'll overtake that craft soon," pursued the passenger.

"That's about it," returned the engineer, giving the cords another twitch and hallooing through the trumpet to the fireman to "shove her up."

"One hundred and ninety-five," hummed the passenger, looking first at the gauge and then at the boilers.

"That's about where she's rusticating," put in the engineer.

Then the passenger ran his fingers through his hair nervously, and walked about the decks for a few minutes, when he came back to the engineer and observed:

"Hadn't you better leave that boat go?"

"Can't do it. Must pass her."

"But s'posin' we should blow up?"

"Well," said the engineer, as he peeped over the guard to see how fast he was gaining, "if it's the will of Providence for this boat to blow up, we'll have to stand it." Then he hallooed to the fireman to roll up another cask of bacon, and to mix plenty of resin with the coal, and give her a little more turpentine and oil.

The next moment there was a splash in the river; but before the yawl could be lowered the man had succeeded in reaching the shore, and hallooed out:

"Go on with the race. I guess I'll walk!"—*Commodore Rollingpin.*

Choosing a Wife.

A man's first necessity is to find a woman physically able to support the cares and duties which attend the position. Solomon, who from a large experience with wives ought to know what constitutes a good one, describes his favorite wife as one who spun wool and flax and took care of the house, etc. In short, he means to say that she shall possess a large share of physical potency. It is the power to do, without which no woman deserves the name of wife. Within the past decade some young men in choosing wives have disregarded this advice of Solomon's, and have since repented. But young men are fast becoming more careful and wise in the matter. They are learning that a pretty face and form, though doubtless desirable accompaniments, are not the whole requisites of a good wife. It is true that there are some thoughtless exceptions among the young men, but they are simpletons. But above them are thoughtful men, who do not and will not fall in love blindly, but who are looking for the wife Solomon commends, and who will not be satisfied without such a one. I do not wish to reveal any one's secrets, but I have had men say to me when talking upon the subject of this discourse, "Girls, nowadays, are too frail to marry." Does any one think the young man to blame who says this and then stands aloof from the marriage altar? Surely not. And does the young lady who is too weak to sweep her own room, or to make her own toilet, think that such a man will hasten to propose. If so, she is mistaken; young men of to-day are fast becoming wise through the experience of their unfortunate friends.—*Dr. Fletcher's lecture in Buffalo.*

Novel Punishment.

A few days ago three boys, aged respectively 18, 16 and 12, slipped into the house of Mr. Sterling Jenkins, who lives on the Talbotton road, and stole a watch and some other valuables. Mr. Jenkins tracked and overtook them in Hamilton. He recovered his property, but did not desire to put the rascals in jail, so he told them that if they would whip each other he would not prosecute them. This they agreed to do. They were taken out, stripped to the waist, and provided with stout hickory switches. One was tied to a tree, and the others laid on his back lustily with switches until Mr. Jenkins expressed himself satisfied. The ceremony was gone through with each one. They were then dispersed with smarting backs and penitent hearts.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

What to him was love or hope? What to him was joy or care? He stepped on a plug of Irish soap the girl had left on the topmost stair, and his feet flew out like wild, fierce things, and he struck each stair with a sound like a drum; and the girl below with the scrubbing things laughed like a fiend to see him come.

THAT "BARGAIN."

History of the Wormley's Hotel Conference.

Maj. E. A. Burke was the last witness examined at New Orleans by the Potter sub-committee. Burke testified that he was sent to Washington in January, 1877, by Gov. Nicholls, to represent the interests of the Nicholls Government. His instructions were to represent to the President the state of affairs in Louisiana in the interest of the said Government, and to keep Nicholls posted in regard to matters transpiring at Washington. The witness produced a number of telegrams to Nicholls showing the state of affairs at Washington, and then the following:

WORMLEY'S, Feb. 17.

E. A. Burke, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: In answer to your note of this morning I beg to say that I see no objection to your conferring with Hon. Randall Gibson on the subject discussed between us. Very truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

The witness then read the following:

WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews:

My Dear Sir: In accordance with your request I called several times to submit a "memo" of the points which, if understood, would doubtless aid in the solution of our State affairs. The notes indorsed represent the policy and determination of the Nicholls Government. As to the question heretofore discussed, every member of the Government and our people are pledged to the faithful carrying out of the same in case the Nicholls Government should be acquiesced in. Should the only government in the State which commands the respect and support of the people be overthrown, of course Gov. Nicholls' power to preserve peace or order ceases, and the possibility of remitting the State to anarchy and each parish thereof to the control of local factions must rest elsewhere. Respectfully yours,

E. A. BURKE.

The following telegram was then read:

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1877.

To Gov. F. T. Nicholls:

We have been one week organizing a force to compel guarantee securing your Government. We had a conference to-day and to-night with Sherman, Matthews, Dennison, Garfield and Foster. We secure peace, order, protection of law to white and black, no persecution for past political conduct, and no immunity for crime. On the other hand they agree by a gradual process to adopt such methods as will result in your full possession of the Government of the State by the withdrawal of the troops and non-interference. As to the Senate it is so close and party lines are so tightly drawn that our friends believe that if Kellogg and a Democrat present credentials on the 4th of March there is great danger of Kellogg being seated. Could we agree as a part of this arrangement to let the long-term Senatorship remain now and call an extra session about the 10th of March to elect the short-term Senator, deferring the long-term Senator until the extra session could elect? Our leading Senators assure us that Kellogg's admiss'on can be prevented until the extra session of our Legislature can elect. This arrangement would not prevent the immediate election of Eustis as the short-term Senator. There may be favorable action immediately. Gibson is sick.

E. A. BURKE,
JOHN ELLIS,
WM. L. LEVY.

The witness said he visited the House of Representatives and Mr. Ellis there stated to him that he had received a letter from Lamar, stating that Matthews, Foster, and friends of Hayes had made a statement in regard to what they believed to be Hayes' views on the Southern question, and what would be his course toward Packard. He (Ellis) thought it necessary to go to Columbus, Ohio, with a view to verify the statement that had been made. Ellis stated that he had communicated the substance of the statement to Gov. Nicholls, and had telegraphed to Hayes, asking if he had been fairly represented by those claiming to be his friends. The witness disagreed with Ellis and telegraphed to Nicholls, stating that the ultimate solution of the Louisiana question to the benefit of his (Nicholls') Government rested more with the strong, powerful leaders of the Republican party than with Hayes.

The witness then suggested a conference of gentlemen who felt that they represented the views of Mr. Hayes with those representing Louisiana, so that there should be no misunderstanding, and, on this suggestion, the conference at Wormley's Hotel was held the next night, the 26th of February. There were present in this conference Messrs. Matthews, Garfield, Foster, Sherman, George Carter, Levy, Ellis and the witness, and, as there was no person actively representing South Carolina, they invited Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, to be present in the interests of that State. The conference was held in Mr. Evarts' room, but that gentleman was not present. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was thoroughly discussed. The Louisiana representatives read a statement of the policy of the Nicholls Government. Upon the other hand, the most positive assurances were given by Matthews, Sherman, Garfield and Foster, neither of whom, however, stated that he was authorized by Hayes to speak, but they spoke from their knowledge of his views, from their past associations and from the fact that they were conversant with his views upon that question. They assumed to guarantee that the policy indicated in the dispatch authorized by President Grant would be carried out by Mr. Hayes.

A number of dispatches were here read, in reference to the guarantees of the protection of law to white and black in Louisiana, and the understanding that no Senator be elected for the long term until the extra session. Then the following telegrams were read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1877.

In an interview with the President this morning, in the course of a conversation on the subject of Louisiana affairs, he stated to me that as soon as the Presidential count was finished, and the result officially declared, it was his intention to notify Gen. Augur that the military orders issued for the purpose of preserving the status quo of the political situation were rescinded, except so far as to simply require the use of the troops when necessary for the preservation of the public peace. He authorized me to communicate this declaration to Mr. Ellis, of the Louisiana delegation. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

A true copy:

WM. L. LEVY,
E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1877.

Gov. Nicholls: We have authorized the statement of the President concerning military orders in writing and confirmed by the President to be sent to four different parties. We have the guarantees of Sherman, Dennison, Matthews, and Foster representing the views of Gov. Hayes confirming the matters submitted to the caucus with the action of the caucus committed to writing, copies exchanged and satisfactory, and written assurances from Hayes that he is correctly represented by his friends here, Foster and Matthews, from whom we have written guarantees.

E. A. BURKE,
E J. ELLIS,
WILLIAM M. LEVY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1, 1877.

E. A. Burke, Washington:

Fully understood. No election of Senators until the 10th.

F. T. NICHOLLS.

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1877.

F. T. Nicholls, New Orleans:

Gen. Sherman, in conversation, said: "Tell Nicholls for me, go slow," explaining that Hayes would have great difficulties to overcome, but that your matters appeared to be working in the right direction. Gen. Sherman said that Augur would not interfere with the execution of the process of courts.

E. A. BURKE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1877.

Gov. Nicholls, New Orleans:

We have had an interview with President Hayes. He assures us that his policy will be conciliatory, and requests that opportunity be allowed him to remove the difficulty and prepare the way. He seems anxious and earnest in the proper direction.

R. T. GIBSON,
E. A. BURKE.

A Preacher's Struggle With a Knife in His Boot.

The Catawissa (Pa.) *News Item* says, "A peculiar accident happened the Rev. C. E. Fessenden last Thursday morning. While he was dressing to go to Wilkesbarre he dropped his penknife, with the blade open, into his boot. Being in somewhat of a hurry, he did not notice where the knife fell, and, when he pulled on his boot, felt something cutting him severely on the ball of the foot. It so happened that the knife fell with the handle to the heel and the point of the blade to the toe, with the sharp edge of the blade up, and, something like old Jemima's plaster, the more he pulled to get the boot off the more the knife cut his foot. How to get the knife without cutting the boot was a stumper for the reverend gentleman, and, with the knife cutting deeper at each movement of his foot, was no pleasant situation, with train-time approaching, and worst of all, no one present to assist him—Mrs. Fessenden being absent from home. Not being able to devise a way by which to get the knife, Mr. Fessenden, after about an hour's work, cut the boot to pieces, and was in time to take the train for Wilkesbarre."

"Sore Copy."

In the sanctum, cold and dreary, sat the writer, pond'ring o'er a memorandum book of items used before (book of scrawling head-notes rather; items taking days to gather them in cold wintry weather, using much time and leather)—pondered we these items o'er. While we conned them, slowly rocking, through our [illegible] there came a quick and nervous knocking at the sanctum door. "Sure that must be Jinks," we muttered, "Jinks that's knocking at our sanctum door; Jinks the everlasting bore." Ah! well do we remind us, in the walls which then confined us, the exchanges lay behind us and before us, and around us, all scattered o'er the floor. Thought we: "Jinks wants to borrow some newspaper till to-morrow, and 'twill be relief from sorrow to get rid of Jinks, the bore." Still the visitor kept knocking louder than before.

And the scattered pile of papers, cut some rather curious capers, being lifted by the breezes coming through another door; and we wished (the wish is evil, for one deemed always civil) that Jinks was at the devil, to stay there evermore; there to find his level—Jinks the everlasting bore!

Bracing up our patience firmer, then without another murmur, "Mr. Jinks," said we, "your pardon, your forgiveness we implore. But the fact is, we were reading of some curious proceeding, and thus it was, unheeding your loud rapping there before—" Here he opened wide the door. But phancy now our phelinks—for it wasn't Jinks, the bore—Jinks, nameless evermore.

But the form that stood before us caused a trembling to come o'er us, and memory brought us back again to days of yore; days when items were in plenty and where'er the writer went he picked up items by the score. 'Twas the form of our "devil," in attitude uncivil; and he thrust his head within the open door, with "The foreman's out of copy, sir, and he wants some more!"

Now this "local" had already walked about till nearly dead; he had sauntered through the city till his feet were very sore; walked through the street called Evans, and in the byways running off into portions of the city, both public and obscure; had examined store and cellar, and had questioned every feller whom he met, from door to door, if anything was stirring, anything occurring not published heretofore, and had met with no success; he would rather kinder guess he felt a little wicked at the ugly little bore, with the message from the foreman that he wanted something more.

"Now it's time you were departing, you scamp!" cried we upstarting; "get you back into the office, where you were before, or the words that you have spoken will get your bones all broken"—and we seized a cudgel oaken that was lying on the floor—"take your hands out of your pockets, and leave the sanctum door; tell the foreman there's no copy, you ugly little bore." Quoth our devil, "Send him more!"

And our devil, never sitting, still is flitting, still is flitting, back and forth upon the landing just outside the sanctum door. Tears adown his cheeks are streaming, a strange light from his eyes is beaming, and his voice is heard still screaming, "Sir, the foreman wants some more."

A Woman's Conscientiousness.

Perhaps the reader has noticed while journeying upon the Boston and Lowell railroad, at Willow bridge, Somerville, a plain but substantial neat brick house upon the hill, only a moment's walk from the station. Its door has not been opened for twelve years. Twelve years ago one of the brightest and smartest mechanics to be found in our bustling city—young, handsome, whose only apparent fortune was his daily wages, of which he was very careful, saving all he could for the one bright object of his life, which was to marry her whom he had won as soon as they could get money enough to commence housekeeping—was engaged to a charming young girl. She was conscientious to a fault, brought up in the most Puritanical or Puritan families, good, pure and beautiful. One bright morning in spring he invited her to take a drive in the suburbs. They halted after an hour's drive in front of this house. He asked her how she liked it. Of course she wished it was theirs; they could be so happy if they only had a home like that. He invited her in. The house had just been completed, and very nicely furnished. Judge of her surprise when he quietly informed her that the property was his, that he owned it. Why, she was completely dumbfounded, and, of course, wanted an explanation. How, when did he come in possession of so much property? He tried to avoid the question, but she was firm. He finally told her that he drew $20,000 in some lottery scheme, and with its funds built and furnished this home for her. She turned upon him as though he were the veriest gambler, vowing then and there that she would never be his wife until he gave back the property which he had gained by what she termed unlawful means. She scorned all efforts of his to occupy the house. They separated; parted at the door, which has not been opened since. The furniture remains the same to-day as when they left it twelve years ago, except what age has done. Both are wanderers upon the face of the earth, both lives blasted.—*Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.*

Remarkable Locomotive Performances.

Mr. W. F. Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, has recently made a report on the performances of the locomotives thereon, from which it appears that the total mileage for the year 1877 on the Hudson River division was 3,726,919. The whole number of engines in service was 97, showing an average mileage for each engine for the year of 38,422 miles. The highest average for any one engine is that of No. 33, from Jan. 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878, a period of fifteen months, when the mileage was 117,872 miles, or 7,858 miles average per month.—*Scientific American.*

Austrian Art in Steel-Bronze Guns.

It is well known that the whole of the Austrian field artillery is now armed with the new steel-bronze breech-loader of Gen. Von Uchatius. The fact that nearly £2,000,000 have been spent from first to last by the Austro-Hungarian Government upon the weapons is proof enough of the confidence felt in high quarters as to its efficiency; and we have the testimony of many experienced officers that for accuracy and endurance the gun rivals the much more costly steel cannon of Herr Krupp. Be this as it may, it is reported that the Austrian Government is now about to set to work on the manufacture of heavy guns from the same inexpensive material, and to produce ship and siege guns from tempered bronze. Two six-inch experimental weapons which have fired several hundred rounds are reported to be still in a serviceable condition, and at short ranges may be considered armor-piercing guns. A shot at fifty or sixty yards is capable, we are told, of piercing the armor of such ironclads as the Warrior and Black Prince; and there is little doubt, therefore, that ten or twelve inch cannon constructed on the same pattern would be a match for most of our stouter battle-ships. The Austrian gunmakers seem to be able to make bronze as hard as steel, and as capable of resisting the wear and tear of rifled projectiles, since it would be altogether impossible to pierce army-plates with a gun made of bronze in the ordinary way. If we are to believe the last reports of their big-gun experiments, the bore of the weapons, after some 300 rounds, had sustained no injury at all, notwithstanding that comparatively heavy projectiles were fired, and with battering charges of gunpowder. But the most surprising feature about the Uchatius gun is the fact of its secret having been so closely kept. The Austrian Government has placed no difficulty in the way of an inspection of its guns, and has permitted even the presence of foreign military attaches in the Government workshops. Nay, more; samples of the wonderful steel-bronze metal have been freely distributed, and chemists have tried their best to discover its mode of preparation by analysis. All has been in vain. Despite fair means and foul, the secret of the Uchatius metal still remains a mystery, and bids fair to do so until its inventor divulges the composition himself.—*London News.*

A Child's Logic.

"Dad," said a hopeful sprig, "how many fowls are there on the table?"

"Why," said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of fine roasted chickens that were smoking on the dinner table, "why, my son, there are two."

"Two!" replied young smartness. "There are three, sir, and I'll prove it."

"Three!" replied the old gentleman, who was a plain matter-of-fact man, and understood things as he saw them, "I'd like to have you prove that."

"Easily done, sir, easily done! Ain't that one?" laying his knife on the first.

"Yes, that's certain," said dad.

"Ain't that two?" pointing to the second, "and don't one and two make three?"

"Really," said the father, turning to the lady, who was in amazement at the immense learning of her son, "really, wife, this boy is a genius, and deserves to be encouraged for it. Here, old lady, you take one fowl, and I'll take the second, and John shall have the third!"

Benjamin F. King, Jr., of New Bedford, recently coughed up a splinter of wood which had been in his body for twenty-nine years, being a part of a stick which had accidentally pierced his flesh and broke off. He had often experienced sharp neuralgic pains in the vicinity of the wound, which have now entirely ceased.

Grace Courtland, an actress, was one of the passengers on the lost steamer Idaho. She took an ax and helped cut the lifeboat loose, took an oar in one of the boats, and sang a song to cheer her comrades. She lost her entire wardrobe and all her jewelry, but made no complaint whatever.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK			
Beeves	$7 50	@	10 50
Hogs	4 50	@	4 70
Cotton	11¼	@	11½
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 08	@	1 09
Corn—Western Mixed	47	@	48½
Oats—Mixed	32	@	34
Rye—Western	60	@	61
Pork—Mess	10 35	@	10 75
Lard	7½	@	7½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Choice Natives	4 40	@	4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@	4 35
Hogs—Live	4 25	@	4 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 25	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 07½	@	1 08
No. 3 Spring	90	@	91
Corn—No. 2	40	@	40¼
Oats—No. 2	27	@	27½
Rye—No. 2	59	@	60
Barley—No. 2	74	@	75
Butter—Choice Creamery	18	@	22
Eggs—Fresh	7	@	8
Pork—Mess	9 60	@	9 75
Lard	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 19	@	1 20
No. 2	1 19	@	1 20
Corn—No. 2	39	@	40
Oats—No. 2	26	@	27
Rye—No. 1	55	@	56
Barley—No. 2	90	@	91
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	90	@	91
Corn—Mixed	37½	@	38½
Oats—No. 2	26	@	26
Rye	47	@	48
Pork—Mess	9 80	@	10 00
Lard	7	@	7¼
Hogs	3 91	@	4 40
Cattle	2 60	@	5 00
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	85	@	90
Corn	44	@	45
Oats	27	@	30
Rye	53½	@	54
Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
Lard	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 06	@	1 07
No. 2 Red	98	@	1 00
Corn	41	@	43
Oats—No. 2	25	@	27
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice White	4 75	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 08	@	1 09
No. 1 Amber	94	@	95
Corn—No. 1	44	@	46
Oats—Mixed	29	@	30
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 25
Pork—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 12½	@	5 25
Fair	4 50	@	5 00
Common	4 25	@	4 40
Hogs	3 75	@	4 85
Sheep	3 00	@	4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

What Has Been Proved So Far by the Potter Committee.

[From the Washington Post.]

The Potter committee have proved, beyond successful rebuttal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to wit, that the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving out of consideration the State of Florida, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louisiana. As to this State the Potter committee have clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain Republican leaders, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, Grant and other Democratic parishes.

2. That the fact that no Republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the Republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be produced.

3. That for a period of two days after the election the Republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.

4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

5. That, in pursuance of this plan, protests forged and altered to suit the occasion were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a Democratic majority of over 2,800 was changed to a Republican majority of 500.

6. That the Supervisors of the above-named parishes were prevented by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others from exposing such forgeries.

7. That on the 27th day of November, when the Returning Board proceeded to sum up the result of their labors, it was discovered that, while Packard and a Republican Legislature were elected, Hayes was defeated.

8. That after the above date, and in order to secure the electoral vote for Hayes, forged protests were made for Richland and other parishes, and the returns from Lafayette and other parishes so changed as to increase the Republican vote.

9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names, and the names of dead men, were manufactured in the Custom House, and upon such affidavits various Democratic polls were thrown out.

10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the visiting statesmen, and received their approval.

11. That the electoral vote of the State, as counted before the two houses of Congress was a forgery.

12. That John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes, was guilty of subornation of perjury.

13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud were promised by him protection and reward.

14. That the fraudulent President, in fulfillment of Sherman's and Noyes' promises, has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the great crime in both Florida and Louisiana.

15. That Stanley Matthews, a Republican Senator from Ohio, and Justice Harlan, a Judge of the Supreme Court, had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transactions by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interested themselves to reward and protect the criminals.

16. That Senator Morton and Gen. Garfield, both members of the Electoral Commission, knew when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes that it was both fraudulent and a forgery.

17. That Senator Kellogg, who assisted at the forgery of the Louisiana returns, has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.

18. That not one of the criminals who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age has been punished; but that all but two—numbering over a hundred—have been provided with offices by Mr. Hayes' direct order or request, and in some cases by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the committee has only fairly entered upon its task.

Civil-Service Reform and Despair.

The Republican struggle for the possession of the House of Representatives in the next Congress has already partaken of the desperation of despair, if tautology will emphasize the statement. The administration has tossed aside almost all pretense at civil-service reform, and the Republican managers clutch at the straw-like hope of this one victory, the only one for which they can hope, with the reckless but determined longing that is just this side of hopelessness. The Republican party has issued a wail—and an assessment. It is for the old flag—and some contributions. The Republican Congressional Committee present their plea, and their tax. Eugene Hale is Chairman of the Executive Committee. George C. Gorham is Secretary. William B. Allison, Stephen W. Dorsey, B. K. Bruce, Charles Foster and Mr. Hiscock are among the members of the committee. The mad address which Eugene Hale sent to the country about "Mexicanization" and "revolution" will be remembered. The appeal of Postmaster General Key to the people of the South, to make this an issue, and its motive, are not forgotten. The attempt of the entire Republican press of the country to create a false issue is fresh in the recollection of all. But the Executive Committee of this Republican Congressional Committee have levied a tax upon all the Government employes, in the face of that civil-service order, to which it is ostentatiously announced the administration will still adhere. Mixed with the demand for money is the wail of despair. The terms in which the assessments upon Government employes is couched are the emphatic thing: "This committee, charged with laboring for the success of the Republican cause in the coming campaign for the election of members of Congress, *call with confidence* upon you, *as a Republican*, for such a contribution in money as you may feel willing to make, hoping that it may not be less than $—." Why is this phrase, "as a Republican?" Is it an intimation that the assessed individual, if a Republican, is expected to make the contribution, and if not a Republican is expected to make way for a Republican who will contribute! A noticeable thing in this letter of assessment is the fact that the blanks for the number of dollars below which the committee hope the contribution will not fall are filled out with scrupulous care. It is announced to each employe of the Government that the committee *hope* his voluntary gift will not fall below a named number of dollars. We have before us one of these assessment letters addressed to a servant of the Government who receives a poor pittance of $800 a year for his services. The starving salaries, even, do not escape taxation.

It was necessary to advise the employes of the Government that they could not hide behind any civil-service rule to avoid paying the assessment. And so the amercing epistle reads: "The committee deem it proper * * * to inform those who happen to be in Federal employ that there will be no objection in any official quarter to such voluntary (?) contribution."

This is not the action of President Hayes; it is the action of the Republican managers. The vicious system of political assessments has never, in our history, been carried further than this. It has never been more bald and bold. The assessment has never been more bluntly made. Nor has it ever been made so hypocritically in the eyes of the country.

The Republican committee do not fail to make known the reason for this, under the circumstances, extraordinary procedure. It is found in these words: "The importance of the pending struggle cannot easily be exaggerated. That the Senate is to be Democratic after the the 4th of March, 1879, is very nearly a certainty. In view of this the election of a Democratic House of Representatives would precipitate upon the country agitations which would inevitably add to present distresses." The letter points out the possibility that the House may elect the next President, and all this is a flag of distress.

Lest it be asserted that it is only "voluntary contributions" that are solicited, we quote the peremptory concluding words of the invitation:

> Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter, and remit at once by draft or postal money order, to Sidney F. Austin, Esq., treasurer, etc., German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.
>
> By order of the committee.
>
> GEO. C. GORHAM, Secretary.

This is Eugene Hale's civil-service reform. Along with it comes the abandonment of the Republican hope of capturing the next House.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Civil-Service Reform as Administered by Mr. Hayes.

Judge McLin, of Florida, testified before the Investigating Committee that previous to his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico he had been informed, "*at the instance of the President*, by Mr. Cowgill, of the Returning Board, that he would be appointed, * * * the President having told Cowgill that he was under both *political* and *personal* obligations to Cowgill and witness.' About this reform there is very much of the odor of the old doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Judge McLin further testified as follows:

> Among the prominent actors in the Florida election in 1876, the following had been provided for as stated:
>
> Gov. Stearns was appointed on the Hot Springs Commission.
>
> J. W. Howells, who got up Driggers' return, in Baker county, is now Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Fla.
>
> Joseph Bowes, election inspector, charged with manipulating votes in Leon county, is in the treasury at Washington.
>
> William H. Vance, clerk at Archer Precinct No. 2, has a Federal position at Washington.
>
> R. H. Black, inspector at the same precinct, has a Federal clerkship in Philadelphia.
>
> Bell, inspector in Jefferson county, received a Federal appointment.
>
> George H. Leon, inspector in Leon county, is a clerk in the treasury at Washington.
>
> Dennis, of Alachua county, had recently a position in the treasury.
>
> Moses J. Taylor, one of the Returning Board of Jefferson, is in the Land Office at Washington.

This is a forcible commentary on the platitudes of Hayes himself, and of journals like *Harper's Weekly*, on civil-service reform under the present administration.

Those who did little and those who did much in aid of the fraudulent returns, almost to a man, have been rewarded by official appointments.

How inconsistent for an administration conducted in this manner to set up a pretense to a higher standard in the making of appointments than had ever been observed before! Men have been selected on account of political services as much as under any previous administration. The principal difference is that but little regard has been paid to the more elevated and reputable kind of work for the party, while most of those identified with the success of Mr. Hayes in the States which were carried by fraud have been rewarded.—*New York Sun*.

ARTESIAN wells will soon become the chief source of water supply in San Francisco. The largest sugar refinery in that city lately sunk a well at a cost of $1,000. It has by this means relieved itself of $600 monthly tax, and it supplies thirty-five tenants also. All artesian water, being soft, sweet, and clear, has the preference over others.

THE longest daily mail and stage line in the United States, 1,560 miles, from Fort Worth in Texas to Fort Yuma on the Colorado river, was formally inaugurated last month with a procession of Concord stages drawn by 200 horses.

BANKS.

What is Their True Function, and What Are Their Abuses?

The reflective reader of history will have reason to observe that the greatest agencies in the interest of mankind—the most necessary to their happiness and progress—have also been subject to the greatest abuses, thus becoming the source of much misery and wrong to mankind. The church, as the chief promoter of an exalted and a pure religious life; the state, as the bulwark of life, liberty and human prosperity—the very principle of association to attain objects essential to human welfare, but impossible to the individual—have each been wrested from their proper use, and made instruments of the greatest public tyranny and wrong. To this reflection the banking systems of all countries form no exception, but a remarkable illustration.

It may well be said that, next to the invention of letters and the various instrumentalities for the spread thereof, money and its instrumentalities is the greatest invention and promoter of civilized life. As one spreads the power and light of thought, which, like sunlight, gives life and fecundity to the mind and moral nature of man, so the other is the means, the stimulus and the force that spreads all physical comfort or material prosperity which mankind can communicate to each other. Civilization could not have passed the lowest state of savage life without the help of money; and its progress in "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" depends upon the rightful administration of the institutions arising out of the use of money. Let the American people be assured that they are now fighting the last and greatest battle for natural freedom and progress against the greatest enemy of both—the moneyed institutions of the world. The spiritual despotism of the church and the military despotism of the state have, in a great measure, passed away among civilized nations; but whatever is left of these, and whatever feudalism and slavery remains to be dispelled, is intrenched in the moneyed institutions of society. The sword and the purse have in times past ruled the world; the purse and the sword rule it now. Twin brothers of barbarism—like the Siamese twins—if one dies the other must also depart. The people have only to understand the theory and the practice of the banks that administer their fiscal affairs to perceive at once that, under great and indispensable uses, they cover great frauds and oppressions; that their whole system involves certain abuses to which poor human nature will fall inevitably, unless guarded by the provisions of law underlying the whole system of banking. As in slavery, noble and good natures caught in the meshes of a false system, yet administered the same in the spirit of truth and kindness, to the best of their ability, while the selfish and the base had every opportunity to exercise their worst passions, protected by the system itself. So the banking systems of the world and of this country; while they naturally and beneficially arose out of a system of things in the social order, now in a great measure past, and, while they are still administered, for the most part, in the spirit of fairness and of kindness that belongs wholly to the natures of the men who control these institutions, yet they are now out of logic with the times; they are an oppression and a hindrance, as a system, and give ample opportunity to the designing and the base to work great wrongs to the people who trust them.

But it is not in this latter point of view that we wish to discuss banks, for all institutions are all more or less liable to abuse. But the institutions of banking, in the fundamental principles which regulate their functions, are obnoxious to the charge of being "remnants of barbarism and feudalism," opposed to progress and the interests of a people aiming at the best administration of republican principles and institutions. A system of banking—not any one bank, which may only show a part of the system, but a system of banks—is analogous to a pond of water, or any natural body of water, from which is drawn the power to set some practical industry into operation. It must be a "safe deposit" of all the water that finds access to it—not liable to break and overwhelm town and country with ruin. It must have an unfailing "issue" of water for the wants of the machinery dependent upon it, and not dry up when it is most wanted. It must be so arranged as to "let on" or apply its power according to the demands of the various industries that require the power. So every system of banking must furnish a "safe deposit" for savings, an unfailing "issue" of real money, and a judicious "discount" of this money to all the industries that need its use and working power. Banks of safe deposit and savings, banks of issue, and banks of discount make up this whole system.

The bench of a "money changer" in old Jerusalem, Venice or London illustrates all these functions of banks, for they arose out of the use and necessary means for the distribution of money. His bench was the depository of his own and the money of his friends; he was ready to loan on all kinds of pledges, pawns and securities of personal property, and a large part of his business soon came to be the giving of "redeemable notes" to traveling merchants, by which they could carry money, *in the shape of credit*, to foreign countries.

All this system of money exchange depended simply upon the faith and honesty of the parties concerned. There was no interference on the part of Government or the law, except to punish fraud. If the banker of olden times loaned or sold his deposits and trusts, his pledges and his pawns, so that he could not return them when called for by the owners; if he issued more "notes" than he could "redeem," swift punishment came upon him as a cheat and a liar. Or, suppose he extorted "ruinous usury" out of the distress and need of his customers, there was redress in the law against usury. But suppose some tyrant of the times had connected his power and moneyed interests with one or more such bankers and brokers, and allowed them to rob and oppress the people by the very means on which they depended to carry on all the trade and commerce of the country. Would not such a tyrant be the execration of all subsequent history?

When Julius Cæsar stood upon the bank of the Rubicon with his conquering army, and was deterred from crossing by the positive law and prohibition of the Senate of his country, and by his traditional respect for the republic which he could thus overthrow, the tax-gatherers and commissioners of the time, who were also the bankers and moneyed men of the country, to whom was sold or farmed out the privilege of assessing and gathering the Government taxes—these came to Cæsar and—having failed to get their oppressive and unjust demands from the Senate, where the "virtuous Cato" exposed their designs—these very men offered to support the army by loans and give their *immoral* support, if he would grant them the privileges which the Senate had refused. He succeeded, and—"*Rome was free no more!*"

The enormity and wickedness of this conduct can only be measured by the greed, the selfishness, the oppression, and the traitorous spirit of these moneyed men, and much more in the miserable and unjust system of taxation under which these men were acting, which placed them under every temptation and gave them every opportunity to oppress and spoliate the people.

Thus has it ever been with any organization of the moneyed power, when it could ally itself with the civil power of the state; not in the interests of the people at large, but to obtain the sanction and power of the Government to grow into still greater wealth and influence at the expense, the toil and the confiscation of the property of the people.

"But these things," you say, "are the actions of bad men." So they are; but it is a bad system of administration that gives every advantage and temptation to the cupidity or bad passions of men.

It is the design of these articles, not to attack men, but unwholesome systems of administration. The American people have no need to change the principles of their Government, for they are founded on a constitution, the sole object of which is to "promote justice and secure the general welfare." But they must see to it that the "administration" are not turned to the exclusive advantage of any one class while the rest of the people groan under their burdens. This is the case in reference to the whole system of banking existing in this country. That system is an exotic from England, where it oppresses the people still more than it does here.

CADMUS.

PAPER MONEY.

Continental Money and French Assignats—Why They Failed as Currency.

Any one who studies the social industrial condition of the French and American people, at the time when the assignats and Continental money were practically repudiated, will be at no loss to understand why their paper money failed to meet the expectations of its friends. The newly-liberated American colonies were in the condition of a political prisoner released from confinement, with nothing to call his own save the clothing on his back. Almost bereft of resources, hardly any property of present utility, an insignificant commerce, no industries except those of the most domestic kind, a scanty population spread over a wide extent of territory, a general feeling of distrust and uneasiness with regard to the future, and an ignorance of finance beyond the mysteries of primitive barter, it is not surprising the Continental money should have proved a useless, if not a hurtful, appendage to the economies of the young nation. If, however, instead of withdrawing this money, the Government of the day had been far-sighted enough to retain it, the people would, after a few years, have found such ample use for it in representing the new property created by them, that, in place of being a drug on their hands, it would have become sufficiently indispensable to hold an equality with gold in purchasing power; and they would not, because of its absence, have been subsequently obliged to resort to the paper issues of almost irresponsible private corporations, whose recklessness, dishonesty, incompetency, and misfortunes afterwards gave birth to untold miseries, which would have been prevented, so far as the currency was concerned, had the latter been national instead of sectional, been eagle instead of wild-cat.

The causes which rendered the assignats worthless, although not entirely identical with those that made waste paper of the Continental money, yet present a certain parallelism thereto, which clearly establishes the fact that the fault lay not in the currency but in the contemporary circumstances which militated against the practicable and profitable employment of it as a representative of values. The French Directory had a correct idea concerning the legitimate office of currency when they issued the assignats to represent the value of the public domain and of Government property generally; but they erred in not making them thoroughly national; in not proclaiming they were put forth to represent not only public property so-called, but all property of every description within the national domain; for when, to meet the grave crises which sprung upon them in rapid succession, the Directory issued an amount of currency the face value of which exceeded the estimated worth in gold of the property set apart to redeem it, public faith wavered, then ultimately collapsed under a heap that demanded a hundred times more of property for it to represent than what had been expressly reserved for that purpose; whereas, had the people been taught at the outset that the currency was designed to represent everything in the shape of property belonging to the nation, both collectively and individually, their confidence in it would have been immeasurably strengthened.

A second cause of failure was the impossibility of profitably utilizing the currency as fast as it appeared, resembling, in this respect, the experience of our forefathers in Revolutionary times—an embarrassment, however, that would have been felt under a similarly rapid influx of gold coin, and, therefore, is not to be ascribed to the assignats and Continental money merely because they were made of paper and not of metal. The derangement caused by the sudden appearance of an equal amount of gold currency would probably have proved less disastrous, since its force would, in a comparatively short time, have expended itself throughout the surrounding nations; but the assignats, being an exclusively French currency, neither England, Germany, Spain, Italy, nor any of the other European states could utilize it; consequently, instead of exhausting its force by slightly enhancing the value of all property throughout the world, as an equal amount of gold coin would ultimately have done, its influence was concentrated upon the much-smaller area of French property, and thereby very naturally affected it to an enormous extent; a result, I repeat, that would also have followed the sudden appearance of an equal amount of gold currency had there been no use for it beyond the French frontier, or had its exportation been effectually prevented. Moreover, the assignats would neither have inordinately enhanced the price of property measured by them, nor become a dead weight in the hands of the people, had the latter been capable of utilizing their currency by creating additional property for it to represent, whereby values would have receded to their former level. This inability arose from two causes: first, the disturbed state of the nation, which checked every tendency toward individual enterprise; and second, the want of the thousands of new avenues opened by science and recent discoveries to this generation for the profitable use of money.

A third cause to which the failure of the assignats must be ascribed was the unparalleled political condition of the French nation. Every one is more or less familiar with the deplorable state of affairs throughout France at that time, and whoever is capable of expressing an intelligent opinion will admit that such a condition of national affairs was, in itself, apart from any other cause, sufficient to destroy the efficiency of any purely national currency; of any currency the worth of which depends upon the preservation of the government to which it owes its birth, a remark that applies with quite as much force to government bonds as to government currency.

Neither the Continental money nor the French assignats failed of their intended purpose because they were paper and not metallic currencies. There are other reasons for that failure, which I reserve to strenghen and illustrate my future arguments in favor of a paper currency for this country. These two currencies are favorite exemplars with those who would reject a greenback currency solely on account of the material it is made of. I have, therefore, purposely selected them to expose more effectually the utter fallaciousness of such reasoning on the part of the hard-money advocates. The history, however, of every paper currency which has disappointed the expectations of its projectors will reveal, when critically examined, that the fault was due to circumstances wholly foreign to all considerations of the material used.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

A Dog Makes the Acquaintance of a Bee.

A grocer on Carr street yesterday placed on the sidewalk in front of his store a sugar hogshead, which he had just emptied. The adhering sweets attracted myriads of flies and a few honey-bees, which seemed to think they had found a bonanza. A vagabond-looking dog was lying down in the shade of the sugar hogshead, and was pestered much by the flies, which found the dog's nose a good place to roost after they had filled themselves with sugar. After the dog had wearied himself out by his ineffectual snaps at the flies he buried his nose between his paws and took the annoyance philosophically. At length a bee came humming around him, and, being bigger game, the dog concluded to go for it, and, watching his opportunity, snapped at it and caught it in his mouth. Then he made a sudden spring to his feet as if he had just thought of something that he had to do in a hurry, and the hair all over him raised on end as if he had been electrified. Then he pranced around for a moment, shaking his head frantically, as if he were worrying a rat. A little black object dropped from his mouth, which he looked at inquiringly for a brief instant, and then started off in haste to see a man around the corner, howling dismally as he went. The man was not there, and the dog came back and once more made an inspection of the little black object that lay on the sidewalk, and poked it timidly with his paw. He perhaps wanted to be able to recognize one of those little things, if he should ever encounter one of them again. After satisfying his curiosity he went and lay down again with a sort of grin-and-bear-it-you-old-fool look, giving vent to his feelings occasionally by a subdued canine sigh.—*St. Louis Republican*.

A Scientific Apparatus.

If it was not for science stepping in once in a while and relieving an overburdened community we should all bust. The latest thing that science has got in its work on is a patent undershirt, made of netting. It is just like a fish net, and makes a man look like a halibut entangled in a fisherman's seine. In fact, it makes him an in seine man. It is claimed by the inventor that, worn next to the skin, the shirt allows the perspiration to evaporate, instead of being mopped up by the shirt, keeping the skin dry and cool. It looks reasonable. The holes also furnish excellent places for mosquitoes to settle down and go into business, each mosquito having a quarter section of cuticle all to himself, fenced in. Besides these advantages in regard to perspiration, the shirts can be used for many purposes. The arms can be tied, and the neck tied, and the shirt can be used as a net to catch fish when you go out to the lake. Again, the shirt can be strung between two trees for a hammock, or you can strain milk through it, or muzzle a dog, or squeeze currants for jelly, or use it for a horse net, or you can inflate it by stopping up the holes and make a balloon ascension. This garment took a medal at the Centennial Exhibition, and those who have worn them say they beat anything in the world for coolness. It does seem queer to think of wearing a hammock next to the skin.—*Peck's Sun*.

THE land sales of the State of Kansas from January to May amounted to nearly $4,000,000—nearly ten times as much as for the corresponding period of 1877.

ALL SORTS.

THE bite of an owl has been known to create hydrophobia.

GRASSHOPPERS are devouring every green thing around Reno, Nev.

MAYFIELD, Ky., has a new paper which comes out under the cutting title of *Ripsaw*.

WASHINGTON'S will is kept in a glass case in the office of the Clerk of Fairfax county, Va.

COAL-OIL lamps are coming into general use in Cincinnati. Twenty thousand have been sold within the past three months, and 40,000 gas meters taken out.

A ST. LOUIS girl's foot, thoroughly heated through this summer, will be better than a hot brick in bed next winter.

THE Northern and Southern Baptists have united in defraying the expenses of the purchase of a chapel in Rome. The mission is under the care of Southern Baptists.

CARDINAL FRANCHI, Pontifical Secretary of State, has instructed the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of Germany to do all they can for the suppression of Socialism.

A DIGHTON (Mass.) man is cultivating the huckleberry, and claims that by cultivation he will show a fruit as large as a cherry, and a great deal more pulpy and juicy than the native wild berry.

THE depression of manufacturing and commercial business has driven men into agriculture. The crops in all parts of the country were never so abundant, and the acreage never so large.

TEA raised in South Carolina and prepared in Baltimore was lately exhibited in Washington to dealers, who were unable to distinguish it from similar varieties of Chinese and Japanese growth.

THE London *Engineer* concedes that, with all the care the English manufacturer takes, he cannot produce the faultless light castings, such as iron shelf-brackets, which the American manufacturer does.

THE Baptist "Year Book for 1878" gives the following figures: Associations, 1,048; churches, 23,908; ordained ministers, 14,596; additions by baptism, 102,272; by letter, 35,486; total membership, 2,024,224.

THE coins of the United States are legal tender to the following amounts:

Copper, 1 and 2 cent pieces	$ .04
3 cents, silver, 12⅜ grains	.30
3 cents, nickel	.60
5 cents, silver	1.00
5 cents, nickel	1.00
Dimes, quarters, and halves	5.00

Standard silver dollars and gold coins to any amount.

SUICIDE.

Invisible as the wind along the sky,
  She ever wanders about the earth immense,
  A lonely spirit of strange malevolence.
With noiseless feet and vigilant, furtive eye,
She loathes and shuns each halcyon haunt where lie
  Love, peace, and all sweet happiness born from thence,
  Yet greedily seeks for woes and discontents,
For agony's hottest tear, its deepest sigh!
But when some dreary sufferer darkly falls
  To find in life's chill heaven one starry trace,
One vital hope no ruinous harm assails,
  Toward him she steals with sure, triumphant pace,
And slowly to his desperate look unveils
  The maddening splendors of her lurid face!
—*Appletons' Journal for August*.

MIDSUMMER.

Midway about the circle of the year
  There is a single perfect day that lies
  Supremely fair, before our careless eyes.
After the spathes of floral bloom appear,
Before is found the first dead leaf and sere,
  It comes, precursor of the autumn skies,
  And crown of spring's endeavor. Till it dies
We do not dream the flawless day is here,
And thus, as on the way of life we speed,
  Mindful but of the joys we hope to see,
We never think, "These present hours exceed
  All that have been or that shall ever be;"
Yet somewhere on our journey we shall stay
Backward to gaze on our midsummer day.
—*Scribner for August*.

How They Keep Clean in France.

The Liliputian water pitchers in the chambers first arrest attention, says Prentice Mulford, in one of his recent Paris letters. There are few water pitchers in Paris holding over a quart. The landlord is sent for, and request made for a more commodious water pitcher. An English or American family can't be washed in a quart of water. The landlord of lodgings by the month answers with a grin or a shrug. That's all the increased water privilege you'll get out of him. The chamber floor needs scrubbing. The French dictionary is consulted for words suitable for "pail," "soap," and a "scrubbing-brush." The interpretation is conveyed to the landlord. But they never scrub a court-yard, a bridge, or a dog. On the quays one may continually see men whose business it is to scrub dogs in the river, but never chamber floors. They'll wax your floor. They'll wax over the old dirt, and when the next deposit accumulates they'll wax that. Every time we endeavored to interpret "scrub," "pail," "soap," and "brush" to our landlord he went through a strange pantomime of kicking backward and forward with his right leg. That's all we could get out of him. But when scrubbing time, as we supposed it to be, came, the interpretation became plain. He meant the waxing process. This required the use of the landlord's leg and bare foot. Yes. He kicked off one shoe and stocking, stepped on his hunk of wax, grabbed it with his toe and heel, and waxed the floor thus as easily as if his right leg had been his right arm. That's all the scrubbing we could get out of him.

Charmed by a Snake.

At the plantation of Mr. Turner, near Lake City, Fla., a most singular scene occurred, the charming of a thirteen-foot alligator by a rattlesnake. The snake first saw the alligator, and with his rattles attracted the latter's attention. Then began the charming process, which lasted fully half an hour. The alligator at first turned his head once or twice, but was immediately called to order by the rattles of the snake. Toward the end of the half-hour, with fixed eyes, the alligator moved slowly toward his terrible enemy until within striking distance, when the snake curled himself more compactly, and, with all the strength he could muster, struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook tremulously, and then, as if by magic, made a semi-circle backward movement, peculiar to the species, and brought his tail down upon the snake with fatal effect. Our informant then dispatched the alligator, and found that the snake had missed his mark. The snake measured six feet, and had nine rattles and one button.—*Lake City (Fla.) Reporter*.

THRESHER

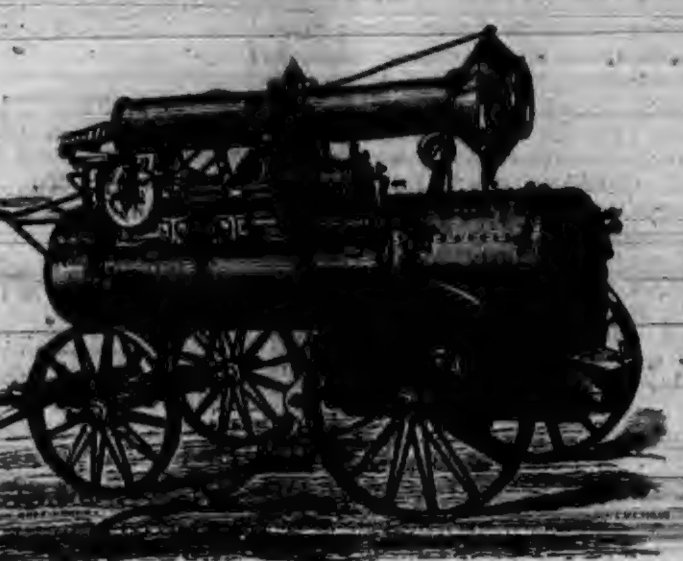

THE "VIBRATOR."

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of smoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single

and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

MINNIE WARREN'S DEATH.

MAJOR NEWELL'S WIFE AND GEN. TOM THUMB'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

The Youngest and Prettiest of Mr. Barnum's Dwarfs—Commodore Nutt's Attentions to Lavinia and Afterwards to Her Sister.

Minnie Warren, the youngest, brightest and prettiest of Mr. Barnum's dwarfs, died in Middleboro, Mass., on Tuesday evening, in childbed. She was the youngest of a family of eight children, all of whom except herself and her sister Lavinia, now Mrs. Tom Thumb, were of ordinary size. When Minnie was 17 years of age she joined the Tom Thumb troupe, and for fifteen years she traveled almost continually, visiting nearly all the civilized parts of the globe. She was 40 inches in height, and never attained a weight to exceed 45 pounds, being considerable shorter and more slender than Mrs. Thumb. She was 27 years of age at the time of her death. To a pretty face she added pleasant disposition and winning ways, and she became the fast favorite of Mr. Barnum as well as of the public. When Tom Thumb was married to Lavinia Warren the general opinion was that Commodore Nutt would take Minnie for his bride; but the little Commodore had set his affections on Lavinia, and his little heart was blighted when Gen. Tom Thumb won her from him.

"Never mind, Commodore," the jovial Barnum said, "Minnie Warren is a better match for you. She is younger than you, while Lavinia is several years older."

"Thank you sir," the Commodore said, stiffly. "I would not marry the best woman living. I don't believe in women anyway."

Time lessened Commodore Nutt's grief, and he partly renewed his attentions to Miss Minnie. But, after his first disappointment in love it is said he became a fast young man, and Minnie, like a wise young lady, discouraged his addresses.

A few years ago Barnum found another liliputian, Major Newell, who was rechristened Gen. Grant, Jr., and added to the Tom Thumb combination. The Major was bright and intelligent, and he and Minnie became great friends About a year ago they were married, and they lived happily together with Gen. Thumb and wife in Middleboro. Their last tour together was in the Western States, from which they recently returned.

When Mr. Barnum was in the city recently he let out the secret, which had been closely kept by Minnie's family, but the memory of the spurious Thumb baby led them to regard the story as a Barnum hoax. But the New Haven women soon discovered the purchase of little bits of muslin, lace and flannel by members of the Warren household, and secrecy became impossible. A lady friend who visited the Warrens described the little garments as "too comical for anything." Dolls' patterns were used, and the little slips and wrappers were made one-sixth of the size of garments for ordinary babies.

Mrs. Newell is described as looking forward to maternity with great anticipations of happiness and no misgivings. Her husband, however, had gloomy forboding, and expressed the greatest solicitude Her death was a great shock to her family. The child died at birth. It weighed five pounds and ten ounces. Four hours later them other died from exhaustion.

A gentleman who was with Mr. Barnum for several years says that Major and Mrs. Newell were the smallest wedded pair that ever lived. One smaller couple is mentioned by Marco Polo in his travels in Tartary. They were each 26 years of age, and twelve and eleven inches in hight respectively. They married by order of the Kahn, and their fourth son was six feet two inches in height. There are some doubts as to the correctness of Polo's figures.

Gen. Tom Thumb and wife have grown corpulent in the last few years, and neither appear so diminutive as in their younger days. The General has been wealthy, but has lived extravgantly and spent a fortune in yatching and other sports, and possesses only a moderate competence. He is 41 years of age.

THE FUNERAL—HOW THE SWEET LITTLE DWARF LOOKED IN HER COFFIN—THE BABY.

At 2 o'clock the family assembled in the parlor around the casket. This was of black walnut, covered with blue silk velvet, and was lined with white satin. It was the casket of a child of ten years but as the friends looked within they saw the little mother with one arm embracing the girl baby, whose face lay nestled close to the mother's bosom. The mother's head was turned to the baby, and the two seemed quietly sleeping. The baby's face was a sweet one, a little dimple remaining on the chin, that even death had not taken away. No one looked upon the little mother and her child without weeping. Gen. Tom Thumb sat near the head of the casket, and by him sat his wife Lavinia Warren. On the other side sat Major Newell, and he made no effort to control his feelings. He wept bitterly, as he has almost without cessation since his wife died. Beside these, Minnie's father and mother and brothers and sisters, all large men and women were in the room. They remember Minnie as a daughter and sister, who shared her wealth with them, rather than as a famous little woman Mrs. P. T. Barnum and Mr. Bleeker and his wife, who have traveled with the Tom Thumb party for fifteen years, were also among the chief mourners.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

The Only Female Mason.

The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was the only female who was ever initiated into the mystery of Freemasonry. She had two degrees—the first and the second—conferred on her. As it may seem interesting to the general reader, we give the story as to how Miss St. Leger obtained this honor, promising that the information comes from the best sources. Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a very zealous mason, had a warrant, and occasionally opened lodge at Doneraile house, his sons and some intimate friends assisting, and it is said that never were Masonic duties more rigorously performed than by the brethren of No 105, the number of their lodge.

It appears that previous to the initiation of a gentleman to the first degree of masonry, Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room generally used as a lodge room, but whether the young lady was there by design, or merely accident, we cannot confidently state. The room at the same time was undergoing some alteration; among other things the wall was considerably reduced in one part for the purpose of making a saloon. The young lady having heard the voices of freemasons, and being incited by the curiosity natural to all to see this mystery, so long and so secretly locked up from public view, had the courage to pick a brick out of the wall with her scissors, and thus witness the first two steps of the ceremony.

Curiosity gratified, fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understood this passage well know what the feelings of any person must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony; let them judge what were the feelings of a young girl under such extraordinary circumstances. There was no mode of escape, except through the room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized at the far end, and the room was a very large one. Miss St. Leger had resolution enough to attempt her escape that way, and with light and trembling steps glided along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door, and opened it, but before her stood, to her dismay, a grim tiler with his long sword unsheathed.

A shriek that pierced through the apartments alarmed the members of the lodge, who all rushed to the door, and, finding that Miss St. Leger had been in the room during the ceremony, resolved it is said, in the paroxysm of their rage, to put the fair spectatress to death; but at the moving and earnest supplication of her youngest brother, here life was spared, on condition of her going through the two remaining steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of their craft a member that would reflect lustre on the annals of Masonry.

Miss St. Leger was a cousin to General Anthony St. Leger, who instituted the interesting race and celebrated Doncaster St. Leger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the theatres at Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic female orphan asylum, Mrs. Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, with her apron and other insignia of Freemasonry, and sat in the front of the stage-box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the room of almost every lodge in Ireland.

The Stars and Stripes in Turkey.

As I was hurrying through the streets of Philippopoli the day before yesterday, an hour or two after we occupied the town, I saw a little printed American flag stuck in the corner of a building away up on the top of a rocky hill that is piled up with houses, jumbled together at all angles and every conceivable form of architecture. Nothing could have been more unexpected than the sight of this flag, and my first impulse was to rush into the house and investigate the matter, but I was unable to do so for the moment, being on a mission which required haste—to put a stop to plundering in a quarter of the city not yet occupied by troops—and consequently did not get an occasion to visit the owner of the flag until the next day. I met at the door a very easily recognized type of an American woman, she asked me into a room which was so strangely furnished that I could not believe my own eyes. American painted furniture, American chromos in black walnut frames; "God Bless our Home" worked in worsted; "Scratch my Back" on perforated card board; little vases on brackets, even rocking chairs to sit in. It was like making a single stride from Roumelia to America to cross that threshold. I found I was in the home or Mrs. Mumfor, who has been in this country, with the exception of a recent visit to America, the past seven years, first in the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and later acting independently in the interest of education. She had arrived from her trip home shortly before General Gourko crossed the mountains in summer, and reached Philippopoli just in time to open a hospital for the wounded who came in from Eski Zara, and to give shelter and protection to numbers of Bulgarians. All through the horrible scenes of the succeeding months, when more than three hundred Bulgarians were hanged in the streets here, she remained at her work. The panic which started here when Suleiman Pasha announced his intention of burning the town on the approach of the Russians did not affect her any as I can find out, and I believe she is about the only householder in the town who did not pack up their furniture to escape. Certainly her devotion to the work she has undertaken solely in the cause of humanity deserves every praise.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at F. E. Davenport.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 53 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 42 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 02 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	8 04 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 20	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 01	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26.	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 5 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS — GOING NORTH	1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 49 pm
Connersville	11 00 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		5 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS. — GOING SOUTH.			
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	8 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	[illegible]am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 20am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 56	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	3 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 29
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 19
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 20	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 35
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 15	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 30	4 50	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 12, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 20	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 02	8 50
Chili	8 12	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 30	10 55	12 36
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Col-en's	10 00	11 50	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 55
Butler	10 30am	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No.
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 32	11 50	
Denver	6 23	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	8 50
Roann	6 02	11 08	3 05
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 25
Collamer	5 15	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Coffin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Churubusco	4 18	8 20	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 10	1010	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft. Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 25pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 12am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 05	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 53	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			1 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable. no14.6m

AUBURN COURIER SUPPLEMENT.

Letter from Hon. Hiram S. Tousley,

In Response to the Notification of His Nomination for Congress.

Facts and Figures for the Voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District.

ALBION, IND., July 30, 1878.

MESSRS. WM. C. WILLIAMS, LEW. J. BLAIR, and B. F. DAWSON, *Committee*.

GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination as a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Thirteenth District of Indiana.

It is proper to revert to a letter addressed to Judge Skillen and read before the National Greenback convention which assembled at Kendallville on the 17th of July. In that letter I signified my disinclination to assume the responsibilities of a candidacy for Congress, and expressed the earnest hope that some one, better qualified physically than myself, would be selected to make the race. Notwithstanding this fact, I observe from the published proceedings of the convention that several gentlemen whose names were presented for nomination, withdrew and united in the nomination of myself as the candidate.

The question now presented to me is, ought I to reconsider the determination expressed in my letter of declination, or accept the nomination?

The battle to be fought, through the medium of the ballot, is one of vital importance to all the people. It is to be decided by the votes of American freemen whether the greenback shall have a permanent existence in the monetary affairs of the nation, or whether it is to be wiped out in order to make place for a different currency—a currency at once expensive to the nation, and emanating from a bounty-fed and subsidized Money Power, viz: the National Banks. Judgment is to be passed upon the proposition to drive out of existence a currency that costs nothing but the expense of printing,—a currency constituting a part of the indebtedness of the nation, secured by all the property, energy, wealth and brains of its people; a currency beloved by patriots and venerated by heros, and consecrated and baptized in the blood of the children of a great Republic.

Amidst the hardships and vicissitudes of a suffering people, groaning under burdens from which they have vainly sought to escape by exertions of a herculean character, it behooves every friend of humanity to carefully, diligently and honestly strive to devise some plan for the amelioration of their sufferings. To calmly sit down and unconcernedly witness the disasters constantly befalling our fellowmen; to turn a deaf ear to the pitiful tales of men bereft of house and home; to cruelly close the eye to all the evidences of absolute want, would but indicate a hardness of heart that sho'd have no existence among a people poetically described as a "Union of hands and a Union of hearts." The man who wraps himself in the mantle of selfishness, indifferent to the needs and wants of his fellow-men, lacks every impulse of generosity and at once exhibits a total disregard of the common weal.

It then becomes our duty to inquire into the causes of all this distress and misery. No impartial investigator will assume, unless warranted by facts, that the men intrusted with the management of public affairs at heart desire the destruction of our industrial interests, or that they would commit a wanton or cruel act against the people, unless there be a motive of some character to control their action. To endeavor to fathom such motive, and gain a fair understanding of the purposes sought to be attained, should engage the thoughtful attention of all. For myself, candor compels me to say that my investigations have led me to the belief that a conspiracy exists today, and has existed for years, to establish upon the free soil of America a power for the control of both the finances and the politics of the country. It requires no stretch of the imagination to reach this conclusion. The evidences of the existence of such a conspiracy are numerous and indisputable. The eastern organs of the Money Power told us in plain terms during the pendency of the silver remonetization question that the national banks had at last perfected an organization which would effectually thwart the purposes of the peoples' representatives who were engaged in a noble contest for the relief of the industrial classes. Bribery was openly recommended.—They spoke significantly of the power of money judiciously placed "in the itching palms of impecunious western congressmen." The pernicious influence of this arrogant Money Power was manifested in every step taken by the government to adjust the finances of the country. When, in 1862, that bold defender of radical republicanism, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, secured the passage of the legal tender act—the act creating the greenback with which the government was enabled to successfully prosecute the war for the suppression of a wicked and unholy rebellion—the Money Power emerged from gilded offices and procured its mutilation by the Senate to such an extent as to make it scarcely recognizable to its authors and projectors. A few passages from Mr. Stevens' closing speech will suffice to substantiate all I have said on this point:

"I have a very few words to say. I approach the subject with more depression of spirits than I ever before approached any question. No personal feeling or motive influences me. I hope not, at least. I have a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme, which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout this Union, except one. With my colleague, I believe that no act of legislation of this Government was ever hailed with as much delight throughout the whole length and breadth of this Union, by every class of people, without any exception, as the bill which we passed and sent to the Senate. Congratulations from all classes—merchants, traders, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers—poured in upon us from all classes. The Boards of Trade from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, approved its provisions and urged its passage as it was.

"I have a dispatch from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him to me, urging the speedy passage of the bill as it passed the House. *It is true, there was a doleful sound came up from the caverns of bullion brokers, and from the saloons of the associated banks.* Their cashiers and agents were soon on the ground, and persuaded the Senate, with but little deliberation, to mangle and destroy what it had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass. They fell upon the bill in hot haste, and so disfigured and deformed it, that its very father would not know it. [Laughter.] Instead of being a beneficent and invigorating measure, it is now positively mischievous. It has all the bad qualities which its enemies charged on the original bill, and none of its benefits. *It now creates money, and by its very terms declares it a depreciated currency. It makes two classes of money—one for the banks and another for the people.* It discriminates between the rights of different classes of creditors, allowing the rich capitalist to demand gold, and compelling the ordinary lender of money on individual security to receive notes which the Government had purposely discredited."

Further evidence of the extraordinary power wielded by the Money Power is to be found in the congressional proceedings of 1868-69. The payment of the 5-20 bonds was then under discussion. The men who framed the legal tender act contended, in connection with others, that these bonds—some $1,500,000,000 in amount—were payable in lawful money—greenbacks. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens so contended, Senator Morton so argued, Ben Wade so declared, and Senator John Sherman, in a speech of great power, proved conclusively they were thus payable.

I quote from the congressional proceedings of July 17, 1868, the "funding bill" being then under consideration:

MR. STEVENS. I hold to the Chicago platform, and as I understand it, on that point, to the New York platform—that those bonds (5-20's) shall be paid just according to the original contract.

A MEMBER. The law, Mr. Stevens, according to the law

MR. STEVENS. What was that law? That the interest should be paid up to a certain time at 6 per cent. in coin. After the bonds fell due they would be payable in money, just as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Ross] understood it; just as he [Mr. Stevens] understood it; just as all understood it when the law was enacted; just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. *If he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt one-half; if he knew there was such a platform and such a determination on the part of his own party, he would, with Frank Blair and all, vote for the other parts.* He would vote for no such swindle on the tax-payers of the country. He would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders and millionaires. He repeated, (though it was hard to say it), that even if Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to the contract, and if the republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to be paid to them, and of taxing his constituents to death, he would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour was on the ticket. [Much excitement and sensation.]

Senator Morton, on the 6th of July, 1868, said in the U. S. Senate:

Mr. President, I believe that the law—and it is to the law we must look in regard to this question after all—is with the Senator from Ohio on this question. When it is asserted that the Government is bound to redeem the five-twenties in coin, I say it is not only without the law, but it is in express violation of at least four statutes.

The dauntless Ben Wade thus expressed himself in a letter to one of his constituents:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1867.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 8th inst. is received, and I most cordially agree with every word and sentence of it. I am for the laboring portion of our people. The rich can take care of themselves. While I must scrupulously live up to all the contracts of the government and fight repudiation to the death, I will fight the bondholder as resolutely when he undertakes to get more than his pound of flesh. *We never agreed to pay the 5-20 bonds in gold.* No man can find it in the bond, and I will never agree to have one payment for the bondholder and another for the people. It would sink any party, and it ought to. To talk of specie payments or a return to specie under present circumstances is to talk like a fool. It would destroy the country as effectually as fire, and any contraction of the currency at this time is about as bad. But I have not time to give my ideas in full.

Yours truly,
BENJ. F. WADE.

CAPT. A. DENNY, Eaton, O.

I next cite John Sherman, who, after his speech in the U. S. Senate, wrote as follows:

"*United States Senate Chamber, March 20, 1868.*—DEAR SIR: I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but, like you, I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it if the case could be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the 'principal' in legal-tenders.

"I think the bond-holder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bond. If the case is to be tested by the law, I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets. If, under the law as it stands, the holder of five-twenties can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If, on the other hand, the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, THEN HE IS A REPUDIATOR AND AN EXTORTIONER to demand more money than he gave. Truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

"HON. A. MANN, JR., Brooklyn Heights."

Notwithstanding these emphatic and earnest declarations of men high in the councils of the nation and equally high in the republican party, the Money Power, in 1869, succeeded in inflicting another blow upon the greenback. This was done by the passage of the so-called "public credit act," which in effect declared that while the greenback was good enough to pay the soldier, and the men who furnished food and clothing, and ammunition of war for our great armies during the dark days of the rebellion, it was not good enough to pay the bondholders, who bought the bonds with greenbacks when these were largely depreciated, in consequence of the action which Thad. Stevens denounced so bitterly in his masterly and eloquent closing speech of the legal-tender debate. No, the people's money, the greenback called into existence by the approval of Abraham Lincoln, had to be discarded, that the bondholder might exact from a patriotic but terribly burdened people gold—yes, *gold*, precious because of its scarcity, hoarded and adored by monarchs and Shylocks, but ever cowardly and treacherous when most needed in the hour of peril.

The next victory won by the Money Power over the people was in 1873, when by secret manipulation the "dollar of the fathers," the silver dollar of 1792, was demonetized. This action was doubtless taken to complete the job of 1869, when currency bonds were made payable in coin. Coin, as all understand, means gold and silver, and as silver is not good enough for those who hate greenbacks, the law must be so manipulated as to make *all bonds* payable in gold—the dearest money in the world.

In 1875 the resumption act was passed. This was pre-eminently a caucus measure. It was the product of the ingenious mind of John Sherman, who shortly after his famous letter of 1868 found it more profitable to serve the bondholders than the people. This resumption act simply meant the gradual extinction of the greenback. It provides for the destruction of greenbacks until but $300,000,000 are left in circulation. Then (on the first day of January, 1879,) resumption is to begin. Where? In the hot-bed of stock jobbers and gold gamblers—New York City. At the very doors of Wall street greenbacks are to be made exchangeable for gold which John Sherman obtained by issuing long running bonds on which the people must pay interest for a period of twenty years. Yes, millions of bonds issued to buy gold in order to rid the country of this hated greenback; millions added to the national debt, that the greenback might be wiped out of existence and the national bank note made monarch of our monetary system.

But, thanks to the vigilance of a free press and a thinking people; thanks to the currency agitators—the men whom Ben Harrison denominates "idiots,"—Congress put a veto upon this cunningly devised scheme of John Sherman. Against the earnest protest of the bondholding interests Congress decreed at its late session that not another greenback shall be retired, canceled or destroyed; that $346,000,000 must be kept in circulation; that as fast as greenbacks reach the Treasury they must again be paid out. The passage of this act was procured as some sort of a compromise, to avoid the absolute repeal of the resumption act.

But let us see how faithfully John Sherman obeys this law—how scrupulously he regards his solemn oath.—The law under consideration declares that "it shall not be lawful for the "Secretary of the Treasury or other "officer under him, to cancel or retire "any more of the United States legal "tender notes. And when any of said "notes may be redeemed, or be received into the Treasury under any "law from any source whatever and "shall belong to the United States, "they shall not be retired canceled or "destroyed, but they shall be reissued "and paid out again and kept in circulation." This command is surely made as strong as language can make it. It is unmistakable and imperative, leaving no discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act further declares that all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this law are "hereby repealed." This virtually annuls that part of the resumption act which provides for the retirement of greenbacks. Yet John Sherman proposes to go on in his mad course, entirely disregarding the law which he is sworn to obey and execute. In his letter to Congressman Phillips, dated June 17, he said he "would seek to keep in circulation all the United States notes "(greenbacks) that could be *maintained at par with coin.*" More recently he announced that he could not maintain resumption if he must reissue all the greenbacks, and that he would exercise discretionary power in keeping out or keeping in greenbacks to the extent of three hundred millions.—Congress says $346,000,000 greenbacks *must and shall* be kept in circulation; but John Sherman, proclaiming himself above the law, says he will keep in circulation only so many notes "as can be maintained at par with coin." The Treasury statement dated July 19, 1878, shows that he is now, in violation of law, hoarding $62,000,000 of greenbacks—keeping them locked up, withholding them from circulation, preventing their use in the business transactions of the country. Should such a faithless officer not be impeached?

Let us now inquire into the motive that governs these men in their opposition to the greenbacks and their love for the national banking system. As before stated, there must be a motive for all this. In my search for this motive, I propose to confine myself closely to the record. Some months ago an "*Honest Money League*" was organized in the city of Milwaukee, with a branch at Chicago, the avowed purpose of which is to counteract the greenback movement that seems to have alarmed the projectors of said organization, composed chiefly of national bank officers, bondholders and money lenders. On the 3d of June last this "*League*" invited John Sherman to honor its members with his presence and deliver a speech. Mr. Sherman did not have the time to come in person, but he sent them a letter dated "Treasury Department, Washington, June 6." In this letter he says:

"It is manifest that my public duties will not permit me to leave this city at that time, or I should be glad to join with you in the efforts you are making to secure to the people of the United States honest money, BY WHICH I MEAN UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK NOTES convertible at the will of the holder into gold and silver coin."

Here, gentlemen, is a bold, public declaration by the Secretary of the Treasury—the man holding the most responsible trust under the Administration—that no other kind of paper money except National Bank notes is "*honest money.*" Greenbacks do not come within his interpretation of what constitutes honest money. By implication the greenback called into existence by the signature of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, is proclaimed to be *dishonest* money, scabs, shinplaster, rag stuff, &c. How well this definition corresponds with a vehement speech delivered in the lower House of Congress on the 13th of November, 1877, by Hon. S. B. Chittenden, republican member of Congress from the Third District of New York (the city of Brooklyn), during the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, in the course of which he said:

"The pending bill was hurtful, discreditable, and without excuse. The country was now shaken by a wild blast of grand currency illusion which had swept over the plains of the South and prairies of the West, carrying the House by storm and threatening to engulf the national integrity. *The greenback was the most powerful enemy the country had ever encountered—slavery alone excepted.* It was a fraud, it was a sham; it familiarized the individual and public conscience with shams. It had muddled all the springs of honest thrift and solid enterprise; had confused and misled the public judgment; had sapped the courage and wisdom of the Federal Treasury, and had given immense comfort to demagogues."

Read and re-read this vehement slander, this vile denunciation of the money of the people. Ponder over it, and then compare the utterance of Mr. Chittenden with the covert attack of John Sherman. These men substantially agree, the only difference being that Chittenden proclaims outright, boldly and above board, that the greenback is a fraud and a sham, while the crafty Sherman, in more cautious language, proclaims the same atrocious sentiment.

Chittenden, in November, pronounced the greenback sentiment that has taken such deep root all over the Union, a "currency illusion," while in the recent republican State convention of Indiana, Gen. Benjamin Harrison cast about for an asylum wherein to lock up the men who doubt the wisdom of the Sherman-Chittenden finance policy. One would naturally suppose that the insulting speech of Mr. Chittenden would have aroused the indignation of every representative in Congress who entertained the slightest regard for the people's currency. The people of the Thirteenth Indiana District had the right to expect that *their* "distinguished representative" would resent the insult, the indignity, heaped upon them by the representative of the Brooklyn bondholders and Shylocks. I say the insulted people of this District had a *right* to expect that *their* representative would utter at least a few words in denunciation of the Chittenden calumny,—for the congressional record informs us that some eight months prior "our distinguished representative" made haste to "lock horns" (in more than a wordy sense) with another New Yorker, Mr. Abram Hewitt. Or is it to be inferred that "our distinguished representative's" indignation cannot be aroused by the intemperate denunciation of the greenback?—that it requires an electoral count to warm him up to such a pitch as to make him both noted and feared among his colleagues? Strange that a "distinguished representative" who exhibited a marvelous degree of bravery and valor in repressing Mr. Hewitt, should permit an opportunity to escape of "squelching" the irate Chittenden. Passing strange, indeed, that "our distinguished representative" had neither word nor nerve to confront the calumniator of the greenback, and that it devolved upon a Georgian (Hon. Wm. H. Felton—perhaps an ex-rebel) to shake his fist at Chittenden and with honest indignation hurl this anathema at him and his fellow-Shylocks:

"And yet you undertake to comfort the country by telling it that all these things will right themselves. Yes, I know that these things will right themselves when they have touched the bottomless pit of despair and poverty. Look yonder at that storm-driven ocean. Hurricanes and darkness are upon the deep; signal-guns are firing every minute; ships are going down by the hundred; thousands of precious lives are being engulfed, and in the midst of all the ruins there (pointing at Chittenden) stands the wrecker waiting for the spoils, and assuring those in peril of destruction that all these things will right themselves."

Let us pause a moment and imagine that Thad. Stevens and Abraham Lincoln had heard the words spoken in this debate. Contemplate the picture: Chittenden, frothing from excitement and venom, denouncing the greenback as a fraud and a sham, and the "Confederate Brigadiers," on the other hand, appearing in the attitude of defenders of the currency that throttled the rebellion! Or, imagine that some humble Republican from this District, strong in the faith of republicanism as taught by Lincoln and Stevens, had quietly listened to this debate, with no knowledge of the antecedents of the speakers; how great his astonishment had he then and there learned that the republican leaders,—Garfield, Foster, Hale, Frye, etc.,—had not a word of rebuke for the defamer of the Lincoln greenback, and that battle-scarred Confederate Brigadiers were foremost in defending the greenback and a suffering people!

But I must revert to the "honest money" which the Sherman and Chittenden financiers propose to substitute in lieu of the "fraudulent and shamlike" greenback. Let us see what kind of money they have in store for the people. The "honest money" these able financiers advocate is that issued by the national banks, the peculiarities and excellencies of which are accurately and tersely set forth in a speech delivered by Gen. Benj. F. Butler in the House of Representatives, November 27 and 28, 1867:

HOW A NATIONAL BANK GOT INTO EXISTENCE.

Let me state the way a National bank got itself into existence in New England during the war, when gold was at 200, and five-twenties were at par, in currency, or nearly that. A company of men got together $300,000 in National bank bills, and went to the Register of the Treasury, with gold at 200, and bought United States five-twenty bonds at par. They stepped into the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and asked to be established as a National bank, and received from him $270,000 in currency, without interest, upon pledging these bonds of the United States they had just bought with their $300,000 of the same kind of money. Now, let us balance the books, and how does the account stand? Why, the United States Government receives $30,000 in National bank bills more from the banks than it gave them in bills; in other words, it borrowed of the bank $30,000 in currency, for which, in fact, it paid $18,000 a year in gold interest, equal to $36,000 in currency, for the use of this $30,000. Let me repeat. The difference between what the United States received and paid out was only [illegible], and for the use of that the Government pays on the bonds deposited by the company, bought with the same kind of money, [illegible] a year interest in gold, equal to [illegible] in currency.

But the thing did not stop there. The gentlemen were shrewd financiers; their bank was a good one; they went to the Secretary of the Treasury and said, "Let our bank be made a public depository." Very well; it was a good bank; the managers were good men; there was no objection to the bank. It was made a public depository, and thereupon the commissaries, the quartermasters, the medical director and purveyor, and the paymasters, were all directed to deposit their public funds in this bank. Very soon the bank found that they had a line of steady deposits belonging to the Government of about a million dollars, and that the $370,000 they had received from the Comptroller of the Currency would substantially carry on their daily business, and as the Government gives three days on all its drafts, if the bank was pressed it was easy enough to go on the street if they had good security. They took the million of Government money so deposited with them and loaned it to the Government for the Government's own bonds, and received therefor $60,000 more interest in gold for the loan to the Government of its own money, which in currency was equal to $120,000. So that when we come finally to balance the books the Government is paying $150,000 a year for the loan of $30,000. And this is the system which is to be fastened forever on the country as a means of furnishing a circulating medium!

ANOTHER WAY OF RUNNING A NATIONAL BANK.

Let me state another case, which might be called an actual case, and perhaps I could call the name of the man. A very shrewd man takes his $100,000, and goes to the Treasury and obtains bonds; he then gets a banking charter, and receives his bills, amounting to $90,000; then he buys with those same bills $90,000 worth of bonds, and comes home and sits in his office, and that is his bank, and his money is all in circulation. Says he: Why should I trouble myself to lend my money to the farmers around me on sixty-day notes, when I can lend it at from ten to twelve per cent. on long twenty-year Government bonds, and Mr. Blaine says I am to be paid in gold for them; that is as good banking as I want to do; the bills never come home; they are going all over the West and South, and I am getting $22,800 interest on my original $100,000. What do I want more? I am comfortable and happy; I think this "banking system is the wisest one the world ever saw, and that it ought to be adopted all the world over."

IMMENSE PROFITS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS—FROM WHOM DO THEY COME?

But let us take the banks' own exhibit of themselves. I hold in my hand the abstract of reports of National banking associations for the 1st of October last. Let us see their condition. They have $419,000,000 of capital stock paid in; they have been in operation on an average of less than four years; they have divided from twelve to twenty per cent., about twelve in New England, and from fifteen to twenty per cent. where money is scarcer and the rate of interest rules higher. In addition to these dividends, take their own statement: "Surplus fund, $66,000,000; undivided profits, $33,000,000;" showing that they have got, after all these dividends, near twenty-five per cent. surplus of that capital stock laid away. What other business, taxed or un-taxed, if any untaxed business can be found in this country, will allow a yearly dividend of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., and a surplus accumulation in four years of twenty-five per cent. on the capital? And from whom and from where do these profits come? They come ultimately from where all taxation, all profits, all productions must come—the labor of the country, and nowhere else; and we are asked here to perpetuate a system which takes these immense profits from the labor of the country and puts them into the hands of capitalists, without a pretense of adequate benefit received by the people.

Why, sir, it is an axiom in finance, if there are any axioms in finance, that any business which is safe should have small profits, and business that is hazardous should have large profits; but here the state of things is reversed; the banking business, which, if well conducted, is the safest business on earth, and which heretofore has always been content with small profits, is now the most profitable of all businesses, and has the largest returns without any risks.

This system, gentlemen, is the financial panacea that Mr. Sherman prescribes for a suffering people. What would have been thought of a man during the war who, in defining what constituted honest money, would have excluded the greenback? Would Seward not have tinkled his little bell and consigned him to Fort Lafayette?—What—pay our gallant soldiers with "dishonest money;" pay pensions to the widows in "dishonest money;" buy food and clothing for the army and navy with "dishonest money?" Is it possible that the great financier, John Sherman, for a long time the head of the Senate finance committee, could for years look on and see the obligations of the government discharged with what he now terms "dishonest money?" What has wrought this amazing change—this startling discovery?

The answer is this: There is now in existence in this country an organization known as "The National Bank Association," composed of over 2,000 corporations and more than 1,000 private bankers. These corporations have a fixed capital of five hundred million dollars and control in all two thousand millions of concentrated capital, centralized under one supreme central head, and constituting the greatest monopoly known to the civilized world. The object of this association is (1) the perpetuation of the national banking system; (2) the control of the finances of the nation; (3) to reduce labor to the lowest measure of compensation, and (4) to keep in operation its machinery "so that in any emergency "the financial corporations of the East "can act together at a single day's no-"tice, and with such power that no act "of Congress can overcome or resist "their decision." (*Vide* N. Y. *Tribune* report of Bankers' Association proceedings during pendency of silver bill.)

This, gentlemen, is the avowed object of this monster combination—a league of capitalists who have sucked from the life-blood of the nation over *fifteen hundred millions* of dollars as profits on their investments, and are now annually drawing *over one hundred and eleven millions* of dollars in interest.

It is time the people were aroused to a realization of the danger that threatens them from this gigantic monopoly. Unless the entire business of the country is to be virtually placed under the control of this gigantic combination; unless the people are content to relinquish the control of federal and State legislation to an encroaching Money Power; unless they are longing for the establishment of a monied aristocracy, a determined and earnest effort must be made at once, made now, to defeat this cruel conspiracy against the laboring classes of the land.

And let me say to you, gentlemen, the contest will be no trivial affair. The power of money is great. The Banking Association above referred to is officered and managed by men thoroughly skilled in the use of the appliances for the control of elections.—They have their agents in every quarter of the country. Their corruption fund is simply immense. They have subsidized the great public journals to do their bidding, to deceive and mislead the people by plausible statements and to prejudice them by vile denunciation. The so called "Honest Money League" of Milwaukee is but a branch establishment of the big institution in New York. Various are the methods adopted to accomplish their designs. Men in need of banking accommodations are made to understand that vigorous opposition to the national banking system is a barrier to further favors. Caucuses and conventions are manipulated by the tools of these institutions. Bankers and bondholders are ever on the alert when party platforms are to be constructed or candidates for Congress and the Legislature to be nominated. They do not always appear in person; that would be an act of indiscretion. But they scarcely ever find any difficulty in thrusting forward some "trusty" individual who knows all about the finances and political economy, but whose powers of manipulation far exceed his fiscal learning. Since staid national bankers are no longer deemed available for seats in Congress and Legislatures, it some times happens that a leading stockholder has a son or son-in-law, gifted in oratory and eloquence, who in some way is reluctantly persuaded into an acceptance of a congressional nomination, at a great sacrifice pecuniarily, and wholly with a view to vindicating the "great and glorious principles" of this or that party—but never, no never, for the purpose of accomplishing a little legislation in the peculiar interest of a kind father or father-in-law, or in the interest of the oppressed capitalist and the starving banker!

Audacious as it may appear, there are people to-day who express grave doubts as to the expediency of sending this class of persons to Congress. The national banking system is likely to meet with opposition at future sessions, and for some reason or other farmers, laborers and mechanics, who work incessantly, from "early morn 'til dewy eve," and yet find it no easy task to make both ends meet, seem to have reached the conclusion that the greenback is a good enough currency for all, and that there is neither sense nor justice in paying a bounty of seventeen millions each year to the national bankers for putting in circulation their notes, furnished by the government and secured by gold interest-bearing bonds. In other words, the working people of this country no longer see any propriety in the government paying the national banker from fifty to sixty cents per year for issuing a ten-dollar bill, which, before it goes into circulation, must be borrowed of the banker at a rate of interest varying all the way from 7 to 15 per cent., payable in advance—the rate depending upon the cheek and greed of the lender.

Of the 2,006 national banks in existence, 99 are located in Indiana. The bonds held by these banks and on which they draw from 5 to 6 per cent. interest in gold, aggregate $13,571,700. The annual interest paid thereon is $746,443.50, twice as much as it costs the State every year to maintain your public institutions—the hospital for the insane, asylum for the deaf and dumb, institution for the blind, soldier's home, house of refuge, State prisons, State University, &c. Yet no one will be foolhardy enough to declare that these banks are in any sense benevolent institutions. Banks are necessary for the transaction of business, but do not private banks answer every purpose? Is a draft issued by Judge Clapp, or Straus Brothers, or Sol. Mier, or Andrew Ellison, or Best & McClellan, or Hascall & Irwin, not fully as good as one issued by any of the national banks in this district? Are deposits not equally safe in the vaults of these private banks? Why then tax the people for the issue of bills by national banks that might as well be issued by the government direct? Uncle Sam does not subsidize manufacturing establishments, offers no bounty for extensive farming operations, pays now no bonus to railroads or stage coaches for carrying passengers or freight. Why then make an exception in the interest of these pampered national bankers?

The "honest money" policy advocated by Sherman simply means an increase of these bounti-fed national banking institutions. For every one hundred thousand non-interest bearing greenbacks national bank notes costing the people from $4,500 to $6,000 each year are to be substituted.—The bankers are to be made the exclusive judges of how much money is to circulate; they alone are to determine the volume of currency; make it scarce or plentiful. Are you prepared to intrust them with this dangerous power? Are you in favor of a system that compels the people to pay interest on bank notes, whether in circulation or hoarded by misers, bankers, or money sharks—whether sunk in mid-ocean or buried in the bottoms of your lakes and rivers? Let the answer come from the polls in October.

Lest I be accused of partiality in my statement of the "relief" offered a debt-burdened nation by the advocates of the so-called "honest money" system, I herewith append a "remedy" proposed in the New York *Times*, the foremost republican organ of the country. It is well known that eastern capitalists have about three hundred million dollars invested in mortgages on western farms. These mortgages bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. From three to five per cent. was deducted from the principal to pay the agent's commission. To what extent the farms of the West are thus mortgaged may be inferred from the following statement published in the Indianapolis *Journal*, the State organ of the republican party of Indiana:

> URBANA, ILLS., *February* 2.—Examinations just made here of the debts on the real estate of Champaign County show a discouraging condition of property-owners. The real estate is mortgaged to eastern creditors to the amount of about $5,000,000, while its entire assessed valuation is less than double that amount, being $11,252,000. Half the value of all the land is owned in the East and pays to the East an interest of about $600,000 annually, besides a tax of about $416,000; total over $1,000,000. This is over $1.50 for every acre, and $22.50 for every man, woman, and child in the county. Add this to the immense debt unsecured by land and consider that crops have been poor four years in succession, and it can readily be seen why our farmers are almost bankrupt and scores of farms in every county are being sold under trust-deeds.

Champaign county is one of the richest agricultural counties in Central Illinois, and while it is to be hoped that the same deplorable state of affairs does not exist throughout, there is every evidence to show that the mortgages upon the farms of Indiana amount to millions of dollars. It is a well-known fact that a farm mortgaged to the extent of a few thousand dollars cannot, with the prevailing low prices of produce, be expected to yield more than the living expenses of the farmer and his family, taxes, and interest upon his debt. Time rolls on rapidly, mortgages become due, and foreclosure is inevitable. Need it be remarked that if the currency had not been remorsely contracted, that if more than half the circulating medium of 1865 had not been destroyed at the instigation of the Money Power, that if labor had employment and could create a demand for the farmer's product,—prices would be better, and real estate would not be enormously depreciated? Every man of ordinary intelligence must understand this fact.

But what is the remedy proposed in the columns of the N. Y. *Times*, above referred to? I quote from the *Times* dated April 25, 1877:

> "There seems to be but one remedy, and that is a slow one, and not immediately effective. To reach it both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, but it seems to be inevitable. IT IS A CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE SOIL, and the creation of a class of LANDOWNERS on the one hand, and of TENANT FARMERS on the other. Something similar, in both cases, to what has long existed, and now exists, in the older countries of Europe, and similar, also, to a system that is common in our own State of California. Those farmers who are land poor must sell, and become tenants in place of owners of the soil. The hoarded idle capital must be invested in these lands and turned over to the poor farmers, who will at once be set upon their feet; not to go and loaf about towns and villages spending their money while it may last, but to buy with this money stock, fertilizers, implements, machines, and go to work to cultivate the soil profitably. Instead of their money being sunk and dead in unproductive acres, it will be invested in cows, sheep, swine, of improved breeds; in guano and fertilizers, by which the crops will be doubled or trebled. It will thus become active and productive, and capable of doubling itself within the year. The farmers will be relieved from the burden of a bad investment on which he now makes no interest, and his money will be placed where it will do the most good. He will at once be lifted from poverty to financial ease and in place of an unsaleable farm, he will have to show for his money some property that will realize all that it is worth at a public sale at 24 hours' notice. VERY MUCH MORE THAN THIS IS IMPLIED IN THIS CHANGE that is so obvious to the practical man that it need not be particularized."

Here you have it, gentlemen. First the Money Power reduces the currency to such an extent as to render the payment of debts impossible, then comes the proposition to establish in free America the tenant system that has contributed so largely toward pauperizing labor in Great Britain. Ponder over it, ye farmers who have labored long and steadfastly for the ownership of homesteads that would afford you and your children a source of income. You may have built a barn or a comfortable dwelling, and it may have been necessary to incur an indebtedness which, under ordinary circumstances, you could have paid without serious difficulty, but which, under the remorseless contraction policy, you find yourself unable to meet. I know very well what answer the advocates of the Sherman policy will make to this observation. It will be about this: "He had no business to go in debt. He might have waited 5 or 10 years before building a comfortable dwelling wherein to raise his children, or a barn wherein to store his grain and shelter his horses and cattle." But, while admitting that the pay-as-you-go policy is the safest and best, yet I want to know whether we have come to this that enterprise is to be regarded a crime; whether this man, in building partly on borrowed capital, did not give employment to carpenters, masons, brick-layers, plasterers, etc., and thus contribute his mite toward the thrift and prosperity of the mechanic and laborer? Did not the hardware dealer and lumberman profit by the builder's expenditures, and did not the money-lender find a customer for his surplus capital? Were not all our railroads, canals, and all other great enterprises constructed on credit? Would this country be what it is if all corporations had waited until enough money could have been raised to "pay-as-you-go?" Did not the government itself preserve the Union on credit? Carry your theory strictly into practical effect, and the money lender's occupation will soon be gone; real estate will wait long for purchasers. The young, energetic plowman, possessed of a few hundred or perhaps a few thousand dollars, will wait many a year before investing his hard earnings in land.

But let us get a glimpse of the beauties of the British tenant system which it is proposed to transplant to the United States. In his great speech on the repeal of the resumption act Mr. Voorhees presented some facts and figures well worthy of every freeman's thoughtful consideration. I quote the following:

> Speaking of the land owners in England, Ireland, Scotland and other countries, he said the population of England is estimated at a fraction over 18,000,000. She contains 38,170,638 acres of land that are owned by her citizens. In the last report of the Financial Reform association of England the amazing fact appears that 16,[illegible] acres of these lands, being largely more than one-half the entire landed property of the country are owned by the insignificant number of 4,7[illegible] individuals. The rental income arising from these vast possessions amount to $172,219,613 per annum, thus showing an average ownership on the part of less than 5,000 persons of over 330,000 acres and an annual average income to each of them of about $35,000. The population of Wales is placed at 1,217,135 souls. The land held by private ownership amount to 2,632,[illegible] acres; and of these 2,363,033 acres are owned by 672 individuals, with an annual rental income, arising from the labor of a peasantry in a state of semi-starvation, amounting to $12,287,600. Scotland has a population of 3,350,567 inhabitants. Her lands are estimated at 18,946,694 acres. How incredible it appears to the American mind that 1,758 individuals own 17,584,628 of ther acres, nearly all the land of the entire country. And yet such is the fact. The lords and barons of these broad domains draw from porridge-fed tenantry who cultivate them the sum of $36,364,800 per annum.—The population of Ireland is computed to be 5,400,000. Her lands measure 20,159,678 acres, and 15,604,793 are owned by 3,722 individuals, who each year collect a rental income of $27,735,000 from the toiling men and women who inhabit that oppressed and impoverished island. The murder of a landlord a few days ago in Ireland attracted the attention of the civilized world. I have had the curiosity to examine the extent of his possessions, and consequently the extent of his power to oppress the landless poor. The Earl of Leitrim at the time of his death owned in county Donegal, 56,184 acres; in county Leitrim, 21,179 acres; in county Galway, 18,308 acres; and in county Kildare, 52; making a landed estate of 95,619 acres. A general summary of the landholders of the united kingdom of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland therefore shows that, while the whole extent of land measured 72,119,861 acres and the entire population is 28,237,878, yet the meager number of 10,888 individuals own 51,365,118 acres, more than two-thirds of the lands of the entire kingdom.

Those familiar with the extensive landownership in California can tell how advantageous that system is to the "Golden State." The Genessee valley in New York, where immense tracts are owned by great capitalists, furnishes some index to the beauties of the tenant system. The decay of school-houses and churches tells the sad story of a once flourishing farming community. Tell me not that the tenant system is to be welcomed to the free soil of great America. Give us a multitude of small landowners, and you will always find true friends of liberty, religion and virtue.

With ample proof to show that the contraction of the currency has bro't untold misery upon the country, has made bankrupts of thousands upon thousands of men of enterprise and energy, has filled the land with beggars and paupers, is it not the duty of every good citizen to give earnest thought to the grave subject now before the country? Shall the people obtain relief, or is this misery and distress to continue indefinitely, until the ends of the "Money Leagues" are fully accomplished? Shall the country be brought upon the verge of bankruptcy in order to make John Sherman and his co-conspirators complete masters not only of all labor, all industry, all commerce, all wealth, but also of all political power? *Encroachment of capital has ever wrought the destruction of republics* And when we almost daily hear bondholders speak in glowing terms of the beauties of the English form of government, for the overthrow of which, upon American soil, our forefathers shed their precious blood, is it not time to sound the alarm? When such sentiments are openly proclaimed, it behooves the liberty-loving masses to assert their rights and their power. The demand of the hour is: wholesome laws for all; no class legislation; no distinction on account of wealth. The poor boy, endowed with mental vigor and power, and struggling manfully for an honorable position among his fellows, shall stand an equal chance with the sons of national bank presidents who have fattened on the money wrung from a tax-burdened people. Moral worth and personal merit shall not be out-weighed by dollars and cents.

What the people now want, what they need in the halls of Congress, are bold, earnest and able men—men whose hearts are enlisted in the cause of the people, men who will battle at all times and under all circumstances for the liberties of the people. Such men must be chosen now, while the power is yet in the people's hands.—The issue is made up and cannot be evaded. It is the industrial classes on one side and the national bankers on the other. The demand for silence, coming from republican conventions, at the dictation of the Money Power, comes too late. Too much mischief has been done in their interest to admit of silence now. Agitation, *agitation* is demanded in the interest of labor. The Money Power has had control of legislation for fifteen years; much of its work must be undone, if prosperity is again to bless this country. Silence now means humble submission to wrong, infatuation, poverty, ruin. Silence was demanded by the pro-slaveryites in 1852, when the slave oligarchy sought to extend its power. Pro-slavery Whigs and pro-slavery Democrats protested against "agitation," but free speech could not be suppressed; the spirit of freedom could not be subdued. The more silence was demanded, the more emphatic and determined came up the battle-cry of freedom. So it is to-day. Hide-bound partisans who persistently close their eyes and ears to the depressed condition of industry and to the wail of distress that comes from every quarter of this land of plenty, must be taught to understand that agitation will continue and increase until relief is afforded through wholesome legislation. Mother Earth has done all that could be asked, but legislation has been wholly in an opposite direction. Hence the obvious necessity of agitation—especially since John Sherman and the Money Leagues never tire of agitating for the extinction of the greenback.

To counteract and thwart the designs of the Money Power, men who have the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people at heart, must look each other squarely in the eye. No matter what their past party affiliations may have been, they must come together and labor for the common good—for their interests, for their children's interests, and for the interests of the whole nation. A man has a perfect right to vote himself a pauper if he so chooses, but he has no moral right to vote his children into pauperism; he has no right to so abuse his rights of citizenship as to turn this nation over into the hands of the few, that they may fatten on the sweat of the toiling millions.

Profoundly impressed with the great importance of the pending contest, I have given the matter of acceptance or non-acceptance of the nomination, so kindly tendered me, the most careful and thorough consideration. The determination thus reached is therefore neither hasty nor inconsiderate. The fact that I was elected to the Judgeship of this Judicial Circuit two years ago for a period of six years, and that my success then was largely due to the generous action of kind friends, irrespective of party, who desired that I should occupy a seat on the bench, admonishes me of a solemn obligation to serve them in the position I sought at their hands. To relinquish that position eighteen months after entering upon a discharge of its duties, would in my judgment be inconsistent and in conflict with my efforts two years ago. Besides, the impaired condition of my health peremptorily forbids an engagement in a contest necessarily more or less exciting, and requiring exertions that I could not possibly endure. The injunction of my physician is imperative; the appeals of my family I cannot disregard. Even the labor attending the preparation of this document has taxed my system to its utmost capacity. However deeply I may feel interested in the out-come of the pending contest, and whatever disappointment my decision may occasion, I feel assured none of my friends would ask me to jeopardize life itself. I therefore beg leave to decline the nomination tendered me by the 17th of July convention. While this action on my part may put the organization you represent as a committee to the inconvenience of holding another convention, I feel that the loss of time may be more than compensated by the selection of some one younger in years, stronger in physical endurance, and more efficient on the stump, to carry aloft the banner of the people, and lead them to a great and glorious victory.

With assurances of profound gratitude for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, I remain,

Truly yours,

HIRAM S. TOUSLEY.

THE DECLINATION of Judge Tousley will doubtless be a great disappointment to thousands in this District who desired to cast their votes for his election to Congress. Yet, when made familiar with the reasons that have prompted the Judge to decline, no real personal friend will feel like finding fault. It is true, the people have claims upon men in public life, but not to the extent of sending them to a premature grave.—*Ligonier Banner.*

The Lafayette *Courier* says that Mrs. Emma Molloy, who has just completed a very successful six months' temperance campaign in Massachusetts, was presented with a beautiful testimonial, signed by Wendell Phillips and nearly all of the leading temperance advocates in the State. Mrs. Molloy expects to sail for England in September, a public reception having already been tendered her in Liverpool.

—Judge Tousley has been quite ill since last Friday. If able to leave his room by the latter part of the week, he will seek rest and recuperation along the lakes of Michigan.—*Ligonier Banner, Aug.* 1.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 15th, 1878. Number 33.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

E. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Daniel Z. Hoffman,

NOTARY PUBLIC, writer of deeds, mortgages, &c., making abstracts, looking up titles and attending to collecting. Also agent for Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Office with County Recorder, Auburn, Ind.

H. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

I. BRINKERHOOF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. I. BRINKERHOOF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

SYCAMORE DAN.

HIS TALK WITH AN ENQUIRER MAN ON HIS WAR RECORD, AND SITS DOWN OF THE WORN-OUT LIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

His Success Due to the Aid of Ex-Soldiers.

Special Correspondence of the Enquirer,

LAPORTE, IND., July 29, 1878.

I found Hon. D. W. Voorhees quartered at the Teagarden House, in this city, and, before he was aware of my intent, had drawn upon him a copy of a South Bend paper containing copious extracts from the Indianapolis Journal, which extracts were not as full of praise as they might have been. I at once prepared myself for business by saying:

"Mr Voorhees, it seems that the leaders of the Republican party, aided by the Indianapolis Journal, have decided to make this a personal canvass against yourself. Does not this strike you as a little peculiar and out of the usual way?"

The Senator leaned back in his chair, glanced out of the window for a moment, and then replied:

"Yes; I see no good reason why I should thus be singled out from among the large number of democrats in the State who are as justly entitled to be candidates for Senator as I am. I am not a candidate to the exclusion of the aspirations of others. I have simply tried to do my duty during the short time I have occupied that position, and if the people of Indiana shall approve my course it will be gratifying, but if they should prefer some one else it will not be a matter of complaint on my part."

"In your opinion, what will be the effect of these personal assaults upon you in this canvass, and the likelihood of your being returned to the Senate?"

"I can only say, in regard to that, that my success has always been greatest when my enemies have resorted to their present mode of attack. I have been six times a candidate for Congress in my old District, and five times elected. The only time I was defeated was in the Greeley campaign, when there was scarcely a word of abuse uttered against me in the entire canvass. During my successfull canvasses all the slanders and calumnies now being repeated in the Indianapolis Journal, and many more, were poured upon me in continuous torrents. The fact is, the matters now being published are a rehash of old cast off, refuted falsehoods which I have met and trampled to the earth a thousand times."

"But, Mr. Senator, here is a specific charge that you called Union soldiers Lincoln dogs?"

"That is a stupid lie—in fact, a brutal falsehood, and has been stamped as such by the written statement of Hon. Henry K. Wilson, late Senator from Sullivan county; by Major Griffith, one of the most reliable citizens of the same county; by Mr. Ed Price, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and the Rev. Joseph K. Wolf and scores of others, embracing people of the highest respectability and unquestioned veracity, who heard the speech in which it is said I used the language In addition, however, Hon. J. E. McDonald sat by me on the stand at that time, and has repeatedly stated that no more cruel or abominable falsehood was ever uttered than this charge contains. Besides all this evidence every man of sense must know it to be untrue from certain events which followed the close of the war. I was not a candidate for re-election in 1866. In the mean time the Legislative gerrymander of the State took place, which took Putnam County out of my district and put Monroe and Lawrence in it, making it, according to previous returns, a Republican District by about twelve or fifteen hundred majority. In 1868 I was renominated while absent and against my earnest wishes, but I accepted and made the race. That District had sent over twenty thousand gallant soldiers to the war."

"Let me interrupt you, Senator. What was the entire vote polled at the last election for Congressman in that District?"

"I think about 32,000. Well, my opponent was Major Carter, a good soldier and an officer from one of the regiments from the District. The survivors of the war, over 10,000 in number, were all at home, and for the first time I had an opportunity to meet them face to face in almost every township in the District and reply to the accusations which they had heard at a distance. I carried that Republican District by a hundred and twenty eight majority by the aid of the votes of returned soldiers themselves. If it could have been shown that I had called them hirelings and dogs while they were imperriling their lives under the old flag for the preservation of the Union, they would not only have defeated me at the polls, but they would have killed me, as they ought to have done. At the next election I was returned by nearly fifteen hundred majority by the same constituency."

"But the Journal seems to rely a great deal on your alleged sympathy with the South before the outbreak of the rebellion and your disloyalty to the Government during the war"

"So I preceive," he replied. "I was reared under the conservative influences entertained by both of the old parties on the subject of slavery. I always regarded human slavery as a vast evil, but I found it in the Constitution, and I feared worse evils growing out of an attempt to forcibly abolish it. It was natural, therefore, that I should cling to the last chance and hope of a compromise and settlement between the North and South, on the basis of existing institutions. I see that what purports to be an extract from a speech made by me at Greencastle, shortly before the war broke out, has been revived. There was no short-hand reporter present at that meeting and have no idea that my exact language has been retained, but at the same time I have no doubt I did say that I would not vote for men or money to bring on a conflict between the two sections as long as there was the slightest hope of a compromise. This was the position of Stephen A. Douglas, whose speech of March 15, 1861, in the Senate, I had just heard, but when the war came by the firing on Sumter, from that hour until Lee's surrender at Appomatox Court House, I voted for every man and every dollar demanded by the Government in its efforts to surpress the rebellion; every dollar which soldiers received in pay; every ration of food issued to them; every blanket, and every stitch of clothing that they received, had the sanction of my support in Congress. I can say the same with truth in regard to the bounties and pensions. I might also safely, were I disposed to do so, challenge a comparison between the private assistance which I have personally rendered Union soldiers and that which they have received from my bitterest assailants. All these facts are so familiarly known to my former constituency in the Eighth District that I would not now stop to mention them but for the fact that people of different parts of the State can not, of course, be so well informed in regard to them."

"Did you see in the Journal of a few weeks ago what purported to be a fac simile of a letter written by you in behalf of Shoup, in december, 1860.

"No. I did not see it. It was printed before my return from Washington. I do not remember having written the letter, but have no doubt that I did. Frank Shoup and I were schoolmates. My recollection is that in the fall of 1860 he desired to go south on account of the delicate health of a sister I was much attached to him, and doubtless gave him the general letter of commendation to the people of the South. So far from there being any thought on my part of recommending him for military employment. I had not then, nor had the country generally, the most distant idea that there would be a war at all. The statement that my sympathies on public issues at that time were substantially with the south must of course be taken in the light of the issues presented at that time, and not afterward. The Crittenden Compromise was then the most prominent issue presented. A Peace Congress had been called, or was in contemplation. The conservative men of both sections earnestly desired the success of such a proposed settlement, and it was my understanding then that a large majority of Southern people were in favor of it On the other hand, there was a class of extreme men in the North, headed by such men as Chandler, of Michigan, who were loudly asserting their desire for blood letting. As between this latter class and a compromise preserving the Union, and securing to all the State their then existing rights under the Constitution, my sympathies were certainly in favor of the latter proposition. But what sense or fairness is there in trying a man's fitness for the confidence of the people at this time on the issues before the war? Suppose I were to do so. Suppose I were to go musing through the sayings of public men eighteen or twenty years ago. Discoveries could be made by me as well as by others. I believe it is understood that Judge Martindale is a candidate for the Senate; yet the paper which he controls was at the very date of the Shoup letter a disunion paper. Day after day, as every body remembers, it announced that the Union might be broken up without resistance on the part of the North; that the Southern States might secede in peace; that a line of separation might be drawn across the face of the country with its consent. This was simply treason to the Union, as far as treason can exist in men's word. It may be answered that the proprietors and editors of the Journal have changed since then, but it was the organ for the same party it speaks for now. It was controlled and edited, I believe, by Hon. J. D. Defrees and Mr. Benjamin Sulgrove, one at this time a Republican office holder at Washington, and the other still a writer for the Journal. I know of no Republican Convention which has repudiated the treason of the Journal in 1860 and 1861. The New York Tribune, then and now the great organ of the Republican party, boldly announced similiar sentiments of disunion. I am reliably informed that the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana is now engaged in aiding the circulation of that paper as a campaign document in the present canvass. Its sins are all overlooked, and its treason forgiven without repentance. The Cincinnati Commercial occupied substantially the same ground as the Tribune and Journal, and hundreds of men from the South who labored to stem the tide of disunion before the rebellion broke out have since assured me that such newspaper articles as these organs contained did more to lead the South into secession and into a belief that they could establish a separate Government without bloodshed than all the efforts of Yancy, Slidell and other extreme men of that section put together. It is a well known fact of history, too, that Chase, Stanton, Holt and many others were in full accord with the views contained in the papers mentioned. It seems to me that the Indianapolis Journal and the leaders of the Republican party had better clense their own political reputations before assailing mine. The truth is, that when the inevitable struggle growing out of the institution of slavery became immediate and imminent, the wisest and best minds of both parties were blinded by the magnitude of the issue and were guided substantially by their previous education and training. Some, while holding that slavery was a monstrous perversion of natural rights, and their faith still so strongly grounded in the compromises of the Constitution that they were willing to make the greatest sacrifices rather than resort to the sword. I am not disposed to assail the living or the memory of the dead on this question. I would rather ascribe patriotic motives to all in the light of the events that then surrounded them. This is all that I claim for myself, and I willingly concede it to others."

"What do you think will be the result of the approaching contest in this State?"

"Well, I have not the slightest doubt that the people of Indiana, without regard to party, are with me by an overwhelming majority. And I believe, further, that the Democratic State ticket will be elected by the largest majority given by either party within twenty years."

"How about the Legislature Senator?"

"Of course, I am not blind to the fact that by reason of a wicked and criminal apportionment of the State the Republican party has large advantages in regard to the Legislature; but at the same time I am confident of a democratic majority in both Houses. The truth is the Republicans are offering nothing to the people. The Republican platform contains nothing which meets the popular desire. On the other hand, the Democratic platform contains, especially on the financial question, what two-thirds of the voters of Indiana would indorse if that issue were directly submitted without the influence of party bias. Our people are an intelligent, reading and thinking people; they know what they want, and they will find out practical methods of obtaining it."

"What do you think of the Nationals and Greenbackers?"

"They have a great deal of strength in the State, and as a general thing are sincere, honest and intelligent men. While, perhaps, a few of their leaders are governed by motives of political ambition, as is the case in all parties, the great mass of the organization is made up of independent, unselfish persons. Like all pioneer movements, it embraces some speculative minds who go too far, but in the main their tendency is in favor of much needed financial reform. I do not apprehend injury to the Democratic party on account of their votes. Those who are sincerely acting to acomplish great ends must necessarily see at this time in Indiana they can not do so through their own organization. They also see that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform to carry out the substance of their principles, and in my opinion their votes will not be thrown away, but will be cast where they will produce substantial results." J. H. W.

* * *

Give the COURIER office a call when you want a first-class job done

Thieving Indian Agents.

Shown to be in keeping with other republican rascalities by the Indianapolis Sentinel, which says:

The accounts of the frauds, thefts and scoundrelism generally which have distinguished the administration of Indian agents are perfectly astounding, notwithstanding the people have been made familiar with every conceivable form of rascality as practiced by the radical party. These Indian agents have robbed the Indians, robbed the government, robbed the frontier settlers and robbed the employes of the government. They have been in the business for years, and have doubtless divided with heads of departments a la Belknap It is not presumable that the government was not cognizant of the thefts, embezzlements and forgeries and perjuries of its agents. The probabilities are that the rascals had been stealing upon shares under Grant, and now Hayes desires to make changes, by virtue of which some lusty conspirators will have a chance to place their friends where they can steal themselves fat and rich, and at the same time pay a liberal per cent. into the radical corporation fund. Livingston began to steal as soon as Grant gave him an opportunity, and has been stealing since 1870. The telegraph account says:

The details show that they stole everything in sight, and prostituted the whole agency machinery to their private use. Feeding and civilizing the Indians was a secondary matter. The affidavits, false vouchers, forged pay-rolls and ring letters laid before Commissioner Hoyt prove that Livingston began in 1870, when first appointed. Since then he has accumulated a fortune, a matter of record. Besides his large landed interest, he is a part owner in three silver mines in Nevada Livingston and his "pards" owned two cattle ranches, with stock, rations, etc., regularly supplied from Crow Creek and Cheyenne agencies. They were both seized by the Government. They conducted a hotel, supplied regularly with beef, milk and potatoes from the agency, and forced their employes to board there. They used the agency blacksmith shop and material for private gain. All their private stock were fed at the government crib. Livingston sold agency wood to the steamboats and hay to the Black Hills wagon trains. Crow creek is the stopping place of the Fort Pierre route to Deadwood. Indian annuities and rations were stolen and sold. Two steamboat loads of Indian goods for the lower Brule agency were unloaded at Crow creek, under the protest of the steamboat captain, who insisted that they belonged to Brule. The Indians put up large quantities of hay and wood, and were paid in their own rations and annuities. The ring would charge the government for this hay and wood, and get paid for them, and then sell the same to the steamboats, military posts and bullwhackers, and get paid a second time. The crops raised on the agency were sold, and the proceeds not accounted for. The trader would sell the Indian his own potatoes. The trader's warehouse was inside of the stockade, and ten feet from a government warehouse. The former was stocked from the latter. Of course all the stolen property was reported issued to the Indians. Whole bands a dozen times a year had their rations cut off for alleged offenses, and the rations not accounted for. There were rations and annuities drawn for 300 more Indians than there were on the agency. The money appropriated by congress during Livingston's administration for the management of the agency and the employment and incidentals amounted to $170,000. He stole all he could. His employes were all very ignorant men, and any excuse for non-receipt of wages was accepted. They were glad to get rations and clothing. The false vouchers, not all discovered, already number 150, ranging from $50 to $1,500. One laborer, whose name was Hooker, was freely used on fraudulent vouchers, was so badly frightened by the ring that he went into a loft and shot himself through the heart. The instances of perjuries are too numerous to mention. Livingston was an Episcopalian appointment. He gave fonts and stained windows to the chapels. This is only a skeleton of the worst plundering ever made public in the Indian service out west. The forgery, perjury, and robbery continued over eight years, and turned in to the agents thousands of dollars.

There are other chapters of this radical management of the Indians equally repulsive. It will be remembered that the democrats tried to get Indian affairs out of the hands of theiving radical agents, but this didn't suit a radical senate, and the important charge was defeated. The conclusion is invitable that the radical senators know full well that the change proposed by the democrats would lead to the exposure of more radical thieves, and this, in view of the investigations of the Potter committe, was not desirable. But the rascalities of the Indian agents are so overgrown that they can be no longer obscured, and now, after eight years of stupendous villainies, a great hullabaloo is kicked up, as much as to say, "All this stealing has been going on unknown to the government." As a consequence, the old thieves will be removed and a fresh set put on the trail of the Indians to steal and rob and lie as in the past and when sufficient time has been given for all hands to get rich another discovery will be made, providing the radical party has control of the government that stealing has been going on upon a large scale. The way to get rid of this public steal business is to get rid of the radical thief party. As long as it is in power thieves will be appointed to important offices and stealing everything in sight will be the rule.

From California.

The following letter is from the pen of a former resident which we are kindly permitted to publish:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 28, '78.

DEAR FRIEND.—I write you at last according to promise. Have finally got settled in our new home, and am very much disappointed in California if San Francisco is a specimen of the entire state; but it is said to be the most undesirable place to live in on account of its high winds and heavy fogs which I consider very unpleasant, and the weather is extremely cool. We are obliged to keep fire every evening and morning. There are a few hours during the middle of the day that a fire can be dispensed with; it seems very strange that there should be so many different climates in one state. It is so cool and unpleasant here while just across the bay, in Oakland, it is warm and pleasant, with no winds nor fogs, and up by Sacramenty and Stockton it is very warm with scorching winds. In the southern portion of the state the heat at times is almost intolarable.—San Jose is called the most beautiful place in California. It is situated about 50 miles south of San Francisco; I am expecting to go there ere long. Mr. Dawson's mother will make us a long visit in a short time, and then will be my opportunity for seeing a little of the country. I expected to be cured of catarrh after coming to this country, but this climate only agravates the disease, and San Francisco is death to all consumptives, so warn all your friends with weak lungs who contemplate coming to this city for a permanent residence. I enjoyed the trip through much better than I expected; for any one that is traveling for pleasure and have not the little hindrance that I had, the trip would be splendid. For miles and miles after leaving Omaha, there is not much to be seen that is interesting, and as you travel farther west you see nothing but sage brush and sand until you near the Rocky Mountains, then the scenery becomes beautiful. No pen can describe it as it is in all its grandeur. It has to be seen in order to realize how it looks. A small town called Sherman is situated upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and when that attitude is gained you are 8212 feet above the level of the sea, but you cannot realize you are so high up in the world. Last Sunday we visited Woodward's gardens. These grounds were laid out by a gentleman of that name, and were intended to beautify and adorn his private residence, which is situated near the centre of the grounds. It is useless for me to attempt to describe these beautiful grounds and do justice to the subject—they must be seen to be appreciated. There is an art gallery with rare paintings, and in the zoological department are different kinds of wild animals; an aquarium with a varied assortment of fish. There is also a museum, a music hall, theater and skating floor. The grounds are beautifully laid out with board walks, evergreen trees, fountains, small lakes, flowers and one lake with a circular boat to amuse the little ones, rustic seats and statuary, also a beautiful arbor filled with plants and flowers of all descriptions. These grounds are open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays only. We spent one entire day there and then did not see half there is to be seen. They are said to occupy 5 acres of ground. I miss the Methodist church and the good old fashioned people. I am situated in a Catholic neighborhood and the few acquaintances I have made are all Catholics. I dislike to go off to a strange church alone, so I have not been inside of one since I came here. I wish I could step over to your house this week and have several games of croquet. Do not think the people play here as I see no grounds or any other evidence of such a game. Our yard is so cut up with walks and flower beds there is no room for a set. People here (over at their hotels) have lunch at noon and the six o'clock meal is dinner. Everything is so entirely different it seems impossible to get used to it. We have to pay for all the water we use. How is that after living in a free water country for so many years. Good bye.

MRS. M. J. DAWSON.

THE MORTGAGE.

BY LIZZIE HULL.

Ten years—and the hair on my temp'es
Is turning and mixing with gray,
And my face has grown aged and care-worn,
Its lines deeper day by day;
My comrades are want and privation,
They've clung to me close for years,
And I've borne them with unflinching patience,
Though laden with trouble and fears.

This eve, while the sun has been dipping
His rays down the fair, rosy west,
I've been over the farm I once planted,
With hope of serene age and rest;
But to-morrow a white-covered wagon,
On its long westward journey will start,
And Mary will smile, though she's hiding
A weary and desolate heart.

I've walked the last time through the orchard;
This autumn its first fruit will yield;
The vineyard is laden with clusters
And yellow with corn is each field.
When full of youth's hope and ambition,
My wife and I left dear old Maine,
With only the blood-boughtthen pittance
I'd saved from a "private's" poor gain.

But Mary was happy and cheerful,
And I strong with vigorous health
With eighty good acres of prairie
We seemed on a short road to wealth.
[illegible]
A poor little shanty was built;
How poor, but one room, and unplastered,
So meager its poverty felt.

Then stables, and horses, and cattle,
And harrows, and wagons, and seed,
And hundreds etceteras unthought of,
That ever a pioneer needs.
And every thing came at the highest,
And called on my small stock of cash,
Till I found, ere I'd half done with buying,
My dollars had gone like a flash.

For five dreary, desolate winters,
With summers of labor between,
We suffered, yet thankful if autumn
Rewarded with measures of grain.
And there, in that kitchen and parlor
And chamber combined, one bright morn—
With poverty every where 'round them—
Our little twin children were born.

And later our Mabel, our idol,
Came to us, yet soon fled away;
And we felt there were griefs that are greater
Than want—that sad burial day.
But I built to the house an "addition,"
And made things all cozy and warm;
And bought forty acres of "timber,"
And for it we mortgaged the farm.

Then "hard times" grew harder, and ever
Misfortune has followed alway,
With failure on failure of harvests
That no mortal foresight could stay.
The mortgage is closed, and our homestead
Is gone for its half, and is sold;
No help—for it's law, so it's justice—
And avarice clutches his gold.

So out—heaven help us—we wander;
Our youth and our labors are lost;
Ah, little we dreamed when we signed it,
The anguish that mortgage would cost.
Out over the prairie to-morrow
A white-covered wagon will roam,
And eyes that are misty and blinded
Shall take a last look at "the home."

"AS COMPANION TO A LADY."

"I'm very sorry, miss, but I'm only a poor woman myself, and, if you don't pay the rent of this room, I don't see as you can afford the rent of the one up stairs."

Here the landlady rubbed her nose viciously upon her apron, and stared straight out of the very dirty window.

As this was evidently a challenge to me to reply, I said, as firmly as I could, a few words which brought out the reason for the woman's visit that morning.

"Am I to understand, then, that you wish me to leave?"

"If you please, miss, at the end of the week, for there's the gent on the first floor would like to have this bedroom."

"Very well, Mrs. Ruddock, I said; I will find a room elsewhere."

"Thanky, miss," she said, sharply; and giving her nose another vicious rub, she left me to my thoughts—and my tears.

For I was weak, faint and heartsick, and the coins in my purse had dwindled down, so that if I did not succeed in obtaining an engagement in a very few days I had no resource but to creep back to the country and avow my failure.

Just three months since, and we were all so happy in the little country vicarage; and then, in visiting one of his people, my poor father caught a dangerous fever, while in tending him my dear mother was stricken with the same complaint, and ere three weeks had passed Minna and I sat in the little study alone, in deep black; for the struggle had been brief, and those we loved lay together in the green churchyard, and we were only intruders now in the little vicarage that had been our home.

We were nearly penniless, too, but a brother clergyman of my father's, quite as poor, came forward and offered us a temporary home till, as he said, some opening should occur for us.

I gladly accepted it for Minna; but for myself, I was determined to try great London, and, unaided, battle for myself. In two years John Murray was to come back from Australia to fetch me for his wife, and till then I would be independent. So the day came at last when, with many tears, we two girls had to separate, and with aching heart I left the old Lincolnshire home, and reached the great dreary void of London early one afternoon.

I was not long in getting a place where I could stay, in the shape of a second floor front room in one of those heart-aching streets near the Foundling—streets that echo from morning to night with mournful cries uttered by venders whose goods it is impossible to surmise, and with the dismal echoing tones of the various organs. So painful were these last to me, that often of an evening, when I have returned from a weary, disheartening search for an engagement, and sat alone and hungry, fearing to spend my money in anything beyond the tea and bread and butter upon which I existed, those doleful strains—cheering, maybe, to some—have had such an effect upon me that I have sat and sobbed till, utterly worn out, I have fallen asleep, to wake, perhaps, hours after, to find it very late, and crawl shivering off to bed.

As the weeks passed on and my advertisements and fees paid to the various registry offices had been without effect, I used to crawl back to my room, growing more and more disheartened. I was always a plain, sallow-looking girl, and now in my fast-wearing black I began to feel that I was day by day growing more shabby and weary-looking, and that my feeble chances of obtaining a post were growing less and less.

I used to sit and ask myself whether I had tried hard—and I knew I had—but it was always the same. Whether I advertised for a situation as governess, or went from a registry office to offer myself as companion to a lady, it was always the same. I noticed a look of disappointment as soon as I entered the room, for I was neither pretty nor bright-looking, and my mournful black helped to sadden my aspect. It was always the same—the lady did not think I should suit her, and in blank disappointment I had to return.

And now it had come to this—that my landlady had grown as tired of me as the people at the registry offices, where I had more than once been told rudely that I was not likely to get a place as governess or companion, but had better look lower. That afternoon, evidently suspicious of my ability to pay, and perhaps disgusted with my miserable way of living, and afraid I should be left an invalid upon her hands, she had—rudely, it seemed to me—requested me to leave.

In my present circumstances I was utterly prostrated by the news, for I dared not take lodgings elsewhere; and I could see nothing now but to sell a portion of my scanty wardrobe and go back to beg for assistance from my father's friend.

What a change! and how soon had my hopes of independent action been blighted! I was heartsore as I felt how that in that great city there was wealth being squandered in luxury around me while I was literally starving; for my poor living was telling upon me fast. What should I do? What should I do?

It was with weary iteration I had said those words and wept till tears came no more, and a dull, stolid feeling of despair had come upon me. I had almost shrunk away in the streets from the bright-faced, happy girls I passed, and at times I found myself asking what had been my sin that I should be thus punished.

I lay awake that night for many hours, watching the light from the street lamp playing upon my ceiling; and at last, towards morning, the remembrance of words I had often heard came to me with a calm sense of repose, trust and restfulness, and I believe I fell asleep at last with a smile upon my lips, repeating a portion of that comforting sentence ending, "Are ye not much better than they?"

It was a bright, sunshiny morning when I awoke, to hear some one knocking at my door, and, hurrying on a few things, I answered.

"Ah! I was just agoing to take 'em down again," said my landlady harshly. "Some folks can afford to lay in bed all day; I can't. Here's two letters for you. And mind this, Miss Laurie; I never bargained to come tramping up to the top of the house with letters and messages for you."

"I'm very much obliged, Mrs. Ruddock," I said gently, as I took the letters with trembling hands, while, muttering and complaining, their bearer went down stairs. It seemed very hard then, but I believe it was the woman's habit, and that she was not bad at heart, but warped and cankered by poverty, hard work, and ill-usage from a drunken husband, whom she entirely kept.

One letter I saw at a glance was from Minna, the other was in a strange, crabbed hand, and I longed to read them, but exercising my self-denial, I dressed, lit my fire, and prepared my very frugal breakfast before sitting down and devouring Minna's news.

What right had I to murmur as I did last night, I asked myself, when she was evidently so happy and contented? and then I opened, with fluttering hand, the other letter, and was puzzled by it at first; but at last I recalled the fact that three weeks before I had answered an advertisement in the *Times* where a lady wanted a companion.

The note was very brief and curt, and ran as follows:

"If Miss Laurie is not engaged she can call upon Mrs. Langton Porter, 47 Morton street, Park Village South, at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday)."

"At last!" I said to myself joyfully, and with beating heart I prepared myself for my journey, for the appointment was for that morning.

Just as I had pretty well timed myself for my walk a sudden squall came on, the sky was darkened, snow fell heavily, and in the place of a morning in spring we seemed to have gone back into winter, for the snow lay thickly in a very short time, and the branches of the trees in the squares were whitened.

Weak as I was this disheartened me, but I fought my way bravely on, and just at 11 rang timidly at the door of an important-looking house, and was superciliously shown, by a stout, tall footman in drab livery, into a handsomely furnished room. Everything in the place I noticed was rich and good; heavy curtains hung by window and door, skins and Eastern rugs lay on the polished wood floor, and a tremendous fire blazed in a great brass fireplace, and the flames danced and were reflected from the encaustic tiles with which it was surrounded.

"I'll take your note in," said the footman, as I handed it. "You can sit down."

I preferred to stand, and, as soon as I was alone, I shivered with fear and cold, as I caught a glimpse of my pale, sallow face in the great mirror. Every moment I expected to see the owner of the place, but I remained standing wearily for an hour, and then I sighed and turned wistfully to look at the door, wondering whether the footman had taken in the note which I had given him as my passport.

I started, for close behind me, having entered unheard, was a rather plump, tall lady in black. She was dressed as if for going out, and well wrapped in furs.

"Oh! you are waiting," she said, harshly, and a shade of displeasure crossed her face as she looked full at me till my eyes dropped. "There, Miss—Miss—Miss—"

"Laurie," I suggested.

"Yes, yes; I know," she said, sharply; "it is in my note. Pray, why in the name of common sense did you not sit down? Take that chair. Now, then, have you ever been companion to a lady before?"

"No, ma'am," I replied; and then, in answer to her questions, all very sharply given, I told her as much as was necessary of my story.

"I don't think you will suit me," she said; "I've had misery enough, and I want some one cheerful and pleasant, a lady whom I can trust and who will be a pleasant companion. There, I'm sure there is not such a body in London, for the way I've been imposed upon is dreadful! I've had six in six months, and the number of applications I have had nearly drove me out of my senses. I've had one since you wrote me—a creature whose sole idea was herself. I want one who will make me her first consideration. I don't mind what I pay, but I want some one tall and lady-like; and you are not pretty, you know."

I shook my head sadly.

"Humph! Well," she went on, "you won't be so giddy and be always thinking of getting married. There, you need not blush like that; it's what all the companions I have had seem to think about. You don't I suppose?"

"I am engaged to be married," I said, hanging down my head, "in a couple of years."

"Ho! Well, he mustn't come here, for I'm a very selfish, pragmatical old woman; and if I engaged you—which I don't think I shall do—I should want you all to myself. What is he?"

"A settler—abroad," I faltered.

"Ho! That's better; and perhaps he'll settle there altogether without you."

I [illegible] at her [illegible] and she laughed.

"Ah! I know, my good girl. I haven't lived to eight and forty for nothing. How old are you?"

"Twenty," I said, shivering, for her rough way repelled me, and I longed to bring the interview to an end.

"Why, the girl's cold," she said, roughly. "H'm, twenty! Here, go up to the fire, and have a good warm; it's dreadful weather. There, pull off your bonnet and jacket. Put them on that chair, and go closer to the fire; I've a deal to say to you yet, for I'm not going to engage any young person and have to change directly."

I obeyed her, trembling the while, for I was very weak; and she went on asking me questions and making comments.

"I don't like your appearance at all; you look pale and unhealthy. Not a bit like a girl from the country."

"I am very sorry," I said; "but, indeed, ma'am, I have excellent health."

"Then your face tells stories about you. You play, of course?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You're warm now. Go and play something. Can you sing?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then sing, too; and look here, Miss—Miss—Miss—"

"I was about to tell her my name, but, remembering the last rebuff, I was silent.

"Now, look here, my good young lady, how am I to remember your dreadful name? What is it?"

"Laurie, ma'am," I replied.

"Of course it is; I remember it quite well. Now go and play and sing something, and mind, I don't want my ears deafened with fireworks, and the drums split with parrot-shriek bravuras. Sing something sweet and simple and old-fashioned, if you can," she added, ungraciously.

I crossed the room and sat down to the magnificent piano, and for the next five minutes I seemed to be far away, down in the old home, as I forgot where I was, in singing my poor dead father's favorite old ballad, "Robin Adair;" while, as I finished, I had hard work to keep back the tears.

"Ro—bin A—dair," she sang, as I rose, in a not unpleasing voice. "Now let me hear you read. I always make my companion read to me a great deal; and mind this, I hate to hear any drone like a school-girl. Go over there into the corner of the window and stand there. Take that book; you'll find the mark left in where Miss Belleville—bah! I believe her name was Stubbs and her father a green-grocer—left off. Now, then, begin."

She pushed a lounge-chair close up to the window and sat down with her hands in her muff, while I stood there, feeling like a school-girl and ready to drone, as I began to read with faltering voice what happened to be Thackeray's most beautiful chapter—the death of poor old Col. Newcombe. I know my voice trembled at times, and a strange sense of choking came upon me as I went on battling, oh, so hard to read those piteous, heart-stirring lines! but I was weak and suffering, I was faint with hunger and exertion, sick with that despair of hope deferred, and at last the room, with its costly furniture, seemed to swim round before me, a cold perspiration bathed my face, and, with a weary sigh, I caught feebly at the curtains and then fell heavily upon the polished floor.

I have some faint memory of being lifted and wheeled in a chair whose castors I heard chirrup to the front of the fire, and then, as my senses began to return, I seemed to feel arms round me and a pleasant voice saying, half aloud:

"And she just lost her poor father, too—to set her to read such a thing as that! I declare I'm about the wickedest, most thoughtless and unfeeling old woman under the sun."

Then there was the refreshing odor of a vinaigrette, and the sick feeling began to pass away.

"I—I beg pardon," I faltered, trying to rise.

"I beg yours, my dear," she said, tenderly. "Sit still, sit still. Now, then, try and drink that."

Some sherry was held to my lips and then I was almost forced to eat a biscuit. They, however, rapidly revived me, and I found Mrs. Potter had torn off her bonnet and mantle and was kneeling by my side.

"That's better, my dear," she said, smiling at me, as she passed her arm round me and drew me nearer to her, and kissed me in a gentle, motherly way. And now this was too much, for I was weak and hysterical. I could fight against harshness, but her tender words and ways unlocked the flood-gates of my grief and I laid my head down and sobbed as if my heart would break.

An hour later, after she had literally forced me to partake of the breakfast that was ordered up, she sat beside me, holding my hand, and more than once I saw the tears steal down her pleasant face as she won from me, bit by bit, the story of my troubles and my bitter struggles here in town.

At last I rose to go, trembling and expectant. Would she engage me? It was more than I dared to hope.

"Sit still, my child," she said, tenderly. "It has pleased God to make me—a childless, widowed woman—His steward over much wealth, and if I did not make this a home for one of His tempest-smitten lambs I should be a worse woman than I think I am. Stay with me; we shall be the best of friends."

I stayed—stayed to know her real worth and to win her motherly love—stayed to find, when John Murray returned, that his love was greater for my sister than for me, and patiently resigned my love to her, and then battled with a long illness, when they had gone together to their far-off home. But every day gave me a new lesson on not judging too hastily. That is ten years since; and I am still in my peaceful, happy home, though only "as companion to a lady."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Scenes in Italy.

The skies of Italy, however, so far as the two or three days we have seen them enable us to judge, bear no comparison in clearness and beauty to those of our own fair land. They are much softer than ours, making it difficult at times to distinguish between mountain and cloud, or rather to tell where the mountains end and the clouds begin. The olive and the vine continue to be the main products, but as we approach Rome they give place to fields of wheat, rye, rice and maize. The wheat was just ripening for the harvest south of the Alps, but after we crossed the Appenines the harvest was in progess. We passed immense fields of wheat in which were long rows of reapers cutting it with sickles in the old-fashioned way. One or two overseers on horseback superintended each gang of workmen. Instead of placing it in shocks, they haul it together at once and thresh it by treading out with horses in the open field. We saw but few stacks of grain, and nothing that approached to our barns. Their horses, cattle and sheep are kept all the year round in the open field.—*Cor. Reading Times.*

The Stores of Venice.

The ladies are surprised at the number and the magnificence of the stores of Venice, especially of the jewelry stores on St. Mark's piazza. They are more numerous than those of Rome, and if sharply bargained with will sell their goods lower than anywhere else in Italy. Even Roman and Florentine mosaics can be bought cheaper here than in cities where they are made. The dry goods and fancy stores, although small, have a good display of goods of fine quality. They are scattered through the narrow streets, and a great number are in the vicinity of the Rialto bridge. The majority of the stores, however, are for the sale of provisions, groceries, etc. Here we have, as elsewhere in Italy, very few, if any, gin palaces, and only an occasional beer saloon. Diamonds can be purchased in Venice cheaper than anywhere else in Europe, provided the purchaser will bear in mind that the asking price is generally about one-third more than they will be willing to take for the article offered. The best plan is to select what you want, ask the price, and then offer one-third less. They seldom allow a customer to go away without selling him what he wants, and if they cannot get their own price they are very apt to take what he offers. —*Cor. Baltimore American.*

A Stupendous Sanctuary.

Nine miles north of Cintra is the stupendous Mafra Sanctuary, a second Escurial, without the royal sepulcher. Like its Spanish counterpart, it consists of a palace, church and convent combined in one immense parallelogram. One authority states the longest side to be 770 feet, and another 1,150 feet, the usual discrepancy where measurements are concerned. To give an idea of the internal magnitude of this structure: It contains 886 apartments, 5,000 doors, 9 courts, and space on the roof for 10,000 soldiers to maneuver. The architecture must be described as plain, though not without richness in certain parts, as the facade of the basilica, for instance. The foundation of this wonder is due to Dom Joao V., who vowed that if an heir should be granted him he would erect a great monastery on the site of the humblest sanctuary in Portugal. And thus he fulfilled his pledge upon the birth of a son. The work was commenced in 1717 and consecrated with great festivities in 1730. No monks have resided in the cells since 1834, when Portugal ordained the extinction of their fraternities. The buildings now stand a monument of mistaken zeal, prodigality and inutility, depriving the suffering of the world of millions that might be joyfully expended in the work which covereth a multitude of sins.—*Lisbon Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Beer-Drinking in Vienna.

Water is undoubtedly a very scarce commodity in Vienna, cistern water being mostly used for drinking purposes. There are very slow-running hydrants on the streets, and they are invariably surrounded by girls and women with buckets and tubs, waiting their turn to secure a supply. There are also wagons with hogsheads that go around to sell water. It is said to be unwholesome, and, if drunk continuously, will lead to chronic affections of the bowels. It is what is called hard water, but we have never found it unpalatable, though a lump of ice is a great improvement to it in this weather. There are, however, very few people in Vienna who drink water, and many who never touch it. Beer is the daily and hourly drink of almost every one, old and young. It is part of their daily food, just as coffee or tea is with us. When families are dining at the restaurants the beer-mug stands by the plate of old and young, male and female, and it is even put to the lips of infants. Vienna beer does not, however, seem to have any intoxicating effect, and it never occasions a headache. We have seen and been in the company of men who will drink a dozen large glasses of an evening without observing the slightest inebriating effect. We doubt if they could drink as much American beer with impunity. The Austrians are undoubtedly a sober people, as it would be difficult to find a place where spirituous liquor is sold.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

French Forests.

In France what is called a "forest" would, in America, be styled a "clump of trees." But mark the difference of results. In France woodlands are highly prized, though she imports some 3,000,000 francs' worth of timber per annum. Exclusive of fire purposes she uses 9,500,000 metres of wood every year for works of industry and art. Some 30,000,000 acres of land are devoted to timber, of which 6,000,000 belong to the state. If we in America esteemed wood as prudently as the people of France, better results would arise. The timber lands of America offer an important theme, well worth studying. To-day I have been looking at trees of small dimensions growing under a treatment of artificial coloring. Ash is stained so that it grows up like satin wood, and pine becomes similar to rosewood. Indeed, this commanding of nature by science in this respect is very interesting, and strongly suggestive of the French mind.

Resin and turpentine, coming chiefly from the maritime pine of the South of France, are very important products of this country, and divide the competition of our Carolinas and Georgia. A pine in France yields till it is 60 or 70 years old and produces gum in the "boxes" much more profusely and profitably than I have seen in North Carolina. Distilling is done at a saving of some 30 per cent. over the American process, as there is no extravagance or waste of any kind. From the moment the tree is stripped, or "axed," to the time the resin and turpentine are barreled, economy and system are prevailing powers. I have seen in the Carolinas as much improvidence in a day as would drive a French pine planter mad in a month.—*Paris Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

Affection, Despair and Suicide.

Charles S. Sauvinet, who, under the Warmoth Administration, was Civil Sheriff of the city, committed suicide at his residence, No. 5 Kerlerec street, corner of Dauphine. His devotion to one of his sons, a youth about 16 years of age, who is seriously afflicted with a pulmonary disease, was the cause which led him to destroy himself. When the youth, who in his earlier years had shown great aptitude for study, was sufficiently old to be separated from his parents, he was sent away. Some time since, having received a brilliant education, he returned home. His success at school increased the affection of his father, who became devoted to him. Hardly had he returned home than the first symptoms of the terrible malady became visible. Slowly and gradually it progressed, though every effort was made to check it. Yesterday Sauvinet, who had thus far clung to the hope that his son might recover, commenced to lose that hope, and, accompanied by the youth, called on Dr. Roudanez, the family physician. After conversing with the physician, he said to him: "Doctor, is my son going to die? If he does, all that remains for me to do is to throw myself in the river. I cannot see him die." Dr. Roudanez replied that the youth was better, but Sauvinet said that all doctors said that, and added: "What can I do if my son dies?" The doctor reasoned with him, saying that it was his duty to live and take care of his son. Shortly afterward Sauvinet left, and proceeded toward his residence. On the way, owing to his son's feeble condition, they were compelled to stop several times. This confirmed Sauvinet in his apprehension that his son's end was approaching, and when he reached his residence he appeared so pale and careworn that the members of his family, astonished at it, inquired from him whether he was ill. He made no reply, but saw his son to bed and then retired to his own chamber in front of the building. Upon arriving there he removed his coat, secured his revolver, a Smith & Wessen, and laid down on his bed. He then applied the muzzle of the pistol to his right temple and pulled the trigger. The report of the pistol attracted his family, who found him insensible on his bed. Dr. Formento was immediately summoned, and upon examining the wound declared science powerless. After lingering for three-quarters of an hour, during which time he was insensible, Sauvinet expired. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a large family.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Salaries of Circus Men.

"How are the salaries of the performers in the equestrian profession, Mr. Barnum?"

"Well, I pay my best rider $100 a day, Sunday included; that is, $700 a week. The leading lady equestrienne gets $300—they generally receive about $150 to $200 from other concerns. Pad-riders get about—well, say from $100 to $125 per week."

"How are the acrobats and gymnasts, and that class of performers, paid?"

"From $50 to $100 per week, according to ability and the danger of their performance. There are a great many of them to be had; always plenty on the market, but I always have the best."

"Do clowns receive——?"

"Clowns always command good salaries, and a really first-class clown is worth from $150 to $175 per week, and some, such as Ted Almonte—poor Ted!—who died recently, was earning more in the season."

On advertising he was quite sane:

"Ah!" said the great showman, with half a sigh, "advertising is a heavy drain, but then if I didn't advertise I wouldn't make anything. My pictorial printing this year has already cost me $43,000, but my newspaper bills in a season amount to a great deal more. My expenses on my trip three years ago amounted to $650,000, and in that year in six months the profit was $60,000. —*Cleveland Herald.*

Pigeons.

It is not safe to bet on flying pigeons. One of the men who had birds in the "race" from Columbus to New York said, the other day: "My bird made the trip from Elmira last year in one day, but on another trip from the same place, he was gone eight days. They must have very clear weather, and no wind. When I saw by the dispatch that the weather was cloudy I had no hope that the pigeons would return. On being let loose, they rise high up in the air, and fly round in circles until they discern some conspicuous distant object, toward which they fly. If the air it foggy, they fly round and round, sometimes for two or three days, until they become exhausted. Then they flock in with the first pigeons they chance to meet. I have taken birds a few blocks from their coop, and set them loose in cloudy weather, and found them days afterward among pigeons living but a short distance from my house."

WHAT is the difference between a bare figure and an ancient song? One is a nudity and the other an old ditty.

ONLY ONE BEER.

He enters in your beer saloon,
With kindly words of cheer;
"How do you do, my boy!" he cries,
"Things look right easy here!"

"My health! None of the best, you know;
Kidney complaint, I fear.
I just popped in to have a chat;
I'll only take one beer."

His gaze while speaking thus to you
Most surely is sincere;
You pity him, and really think
He'll only take one beer.

Then you converse of various thing
Ridiculous or dear;
And ere a minute has elapsed
You rap again for beer.

Now he forgets his feeble health,
His eyes are calm and clear;
And while you pay another dime
He drinks his second beer.

Then, as the conversation flows,
And other friends appear,
This man who only came for one,
[illegible]

His voice grows loud as he narrates
His wonderful career,
And down his restless throat he pours,
At your expense, more beer.

And when dull midnight comes around,
In ways far from austere,
You carry to some distant stoop
The man who takes one beer.
—*New York Sun.*

PITH AND POINT.

A HANGING garden—A jail yard.

A VEIN search—That of the leech.

WHY does a miller wear a white hat? To cover his head.

THE man steaks much who attempts to swallow unmasticated beef.

FRUITLESS efforts—Trying to restore to a blind man the apple of the eye.

BE careful how you accuse a lady of using powder; she may blow you up.

WHAT overwhelming bliss to receive a shower of compliments from a reigning belle!

WHY is a room full of married people empty? Because there is not a single person in it.

THE old saying, "Excuse haste and a bad pen," has been attributed to a pig which ran away from home.

IT is becoming more and more evident every day that an iron-clad war vessel would make an excellent sinker for a fishing line.

IF all the babies in the world were seated together, and spanked at the same time, how many sugar plums would it take to quiet them?

AN eminent physician has recently discovered that the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced "from owing a bill to the newspaper man."

NEW JERSEY has a millionaire barber. He never spoke except to whisper "Next," and had been known to tell a man that his hair did not need to be cut.

A LITTLE Irish boy fell down and bit his tongue. He arose from the ground crying and sobbing, and said to his brother: "Oh, Stephen! will I ever spake again?"

DOESN'T Boston harbor remind you of the Bay of Naples!" asked an enthusiastic yachtsman. "Yes," was the answer, "at least in one respect. They are both full of water."

MOSQUITOS are bred upon the waters. We ardently wish they would not return until after many days, and thus fulfill the scriptural promise.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A FOP took a seat in a railroad car behind a young lady, but, on perceiving she had a dog, he moved off with an air of trepidation, "Don't be afraid," she said, with a reassuring tone; "Jip won't bite you; he doesn't like veal."

IT is related that a Western tourist, to whom an Italian monk was showing a consecrated lamp which had never gone out during five centuries, gave the flame a decisive puff, and remarked with cool complacency, "Well, I guess it's out now."

WHEN an English paper captures an American joke it chops off the head, chisels out the point, sets it up backward, and gives its readers a dish of wisdom that tastes like fresh meat after a long sea voyage.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

OH! why should the spirit of mortal be proud
When the summer comes with its insolent crowd
Of flies and mosquitos and fluttering gnats
That utilize all our feathers for mats;
That stab us and jab us and tickle our pates,
That swim in our saucers and bathe in our plates,
That drive us to woods with iniquity fraught,
And make us say things that we oughtn't to ought

THE argamentum ad—"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house all marble and de back gate chiefly slop bar'l, sah."

TO MANY a schoolboy's fond delight,
Now comes the festive apple green;
He early puts some out of sight—
The pain begins at 8:15.
—*Oil City Derrick.*
The doctor came at half-past nine,
And gently dealt him castor-oil;
The patient said he must decline,
For fear it might the apples spoil.

IT was very careless leaving the parrot in the parlor on Sunday evening; but she never thought anything about it until Monday morning, when he roused the whole house by making a smacking noise and crying, "Darling Susie! Darling Susie!" He kept it up all day, too, and the old folks are much interested in the cage.

A SONG OF THE SEASON.

The lusty athlete of the year,
When birds begin to sing,
Leaps from the forests brown and sear,
And makes his annual spring.
When the later days of drowsy heat
Develop tramp and bring out bummer;
He says such weather can't be beat,
And thinks he'll go and cool off sum'er.
With luscious fruit the branches bend,
To tempt the boy who long has sought'em;
His head and knees in anguish blend—
He's doubled up; by jove, he's gautumn.
The year is gone, my song is done;
I've chewed my pencil to a splinter;
I cannot make a single pun
On icy, chill, forbidding winter.
—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

White Slavery.

The two little Italian slaves have been rescued from their weary life in New York, but the slaveholder goes free. The testimony of the child-musicians showed conclusively that they were driven like slaves to their cheerless task, rated like slaves if they failed to bring home as much money as their master thought they ought to have earned, fed and lodged like slaves, and were surrounded with influences that must have made them in time the victims of a still more degrading bondage. What was even worse, their testimony proved that they were deliberately sold by their parents into this miserable existence.

SABBATH READING.

Life's Longings.

A child was laughing on the beach,
 The sun shone warm and bright
Upon her waving golden hair,
 Her tiny form so slight.
"I wonder why the world's so fair,
 So full of sun and song.
I wonder why big folks don't laugh
 And play the whole day long."

A maid was walking on the strand,
 She gazed far out to sea;
Where, o'er the sunlit waters rode
 A bark so gallantly.
"Ah, love is coming o'er the wave,
 Is coming soon to me,
I wonder how, in this sweet world,
 Old folks such shadows see."

A woman stood upon the shore,
 Her eyes with weeping red,
Looked sadly on the cruel sea
 [illegible]
"I wonder why this world was made
 So dark and full of care,
No wonder that life's burden seems
 Too great for one to bear."

Near by the window's ledge there sat
 A granddame, old and gray—
The window looking out to sea,
 Where ships at anchor lay.
"I wonder when mine eyes shall see
 Life's ship at anchor lie,
Within God's harbor peacefully
 For all eternity."

Religion in the Family.

The family is the divine unity, not the individual. We have opportunities for well-doing there of the greatest importance. All good ought to begin in the family. Luther has remarked that the Canaanitish woman, when apparently repelled, took the sword out of the Lord's hand and turned it against himself. Then Christ said, "Oh, woman . . . be it unto thee according to thy word." Should we not learn from her patience and perseverance and faith in this thing!

How are we to labor? Begin by setting forth Christ at home. Some feel a difficulty of this kind; strangers do not know our faults, and we can speak to them about Christ, but at home they know our faults, and we have all enough of them. We feel our consistency is watched. Now, when we feel that we are hindered from speaking to our own children by a consciousness of our own unfaithfulness as Christians, nothing can appeal more forcibly to an affectionate and earnest mind in favor of repentance and a new life. In many cases our prayers do not seem to be answered. I do not wonder at it when our lives are so inconsistent. Love wins, but it is the love of Christ in us that becomes useful in drawing other souls to the Lord Jesus. In regard to sickness in our homes, it is a time when the word of God can be brought to bear with great effect. Sickness is appointed for an object. Do not think that nature explains everything, as is presumptuously asserted by some. Nothing in the nineteenth century will be so much wondered at in the twentieth as its presumptuous babbling about finding truths which it has not really found.

Then as to our children at school, we need to pray for them. But we are responsible for sending them there; therefore pray for guidance in selecting schools to send them to. As to young men entering on life, the period is very momentous, and while prayer is offered for them let us be very sympathetic and encouraging.—*Dr. H. S. Patterson, in The Christian.*

A Word to the Boys.

When I was just 15 I believed in the Lord Jesus and joined the church of Christ, and nothing on earth would please me more than to hear that those I am writing to had been led to do the same. It is twenty-five years ago now, and I have never been sorry for what I then did; no, not even once. I have had plenty of time to think it over, and many temptations to try some other course, and if I had found out that I had been deceived, or had made a gross blunder, I would have made a change before now, and would do my best to prevent others from falling into the same delusion.

I tell you, boys, the day I gave myself up to the Lord Jesus to be His servant was the best day of my life. Then I began to be safe and to be happy; then I found out the secret of living, and had a worthy object for my life's exertions and an unfailing comfort for life's troubles. Because I would wish every boy who reads these lines to have a bright eye, a light tread, a joyful heart and overflowing spirits, I therefore plead with him to consider whether he will not follow my example, for I speak from experience and know what I say.

Once, as I stood musing at a window, I saw a fly upon it, and made a brush with my hand to catch it. When I opened my hand the fly was not inside, but still on the same place on the glass. Scarcely thinking what I did, I made another brush with my hand, and thought I had captured the insect, but with the same result. There was the victim, quietly retaining his place in spite of me. *It was on the other side of the glass.* And when I saw that it was so, I smiled at my own folly. Those who attempt to find pleasure out of Christ will experience a like failure, for they are seeking on the wrong side of the glass. When we are on the side of Jesus Christ, and, having believed in Him, are cleansed and forgiven, then our pursuit of joy will be successful; but till then we shall labor in vain, and spend our strength for naught. It is of no use digging for coal where the strata show that there cannot be any; and equally useless is it to try after happiness where God's word, and the experience of those who have gone before us, assure us that happiness cannot be found. But then it is all the more needful that we should seek it where it can be had, and give ourselves at once to the search. He who believes in the Lord Jesus is blessed in the deed.

What hinders you from believing? Boys, why should you not, while yet you are boys, believe in the Lord Jesus unto salvation? May the Spirit of God lead you to do so!

Do not imagine that you cannot now be Christians; the gifts of our heavenly Father's love are not reserved for a certain age; boys may be saved, boys may be workers for Jesus, boys may bring great glory to God. Hence it is that just now, at this particular turning point in your lives, we are anxious to see you resolute for the right way. May the Holy Spirit incline you to resolve to be the Lord's. Others may despise your conscientious choice, and make mirth of your holy carefulness, but what matters it? Some of us have been laughed at for these twenty years, and are none the worse for it; we have had all manner of evil spoken falsely against us for Christ's name's sake, but we are all the happier for it. Oh, boys, if you are renewed in heart, and become for life and death the Redeemer's, none can really harm you. All must be right with him who is right with God.—*C. H. Spurgeon, in The Christian.*

QUICK WORK.

Bread from Standing Wheat in Four Minutes and Thirty-seven Seconds.

[From the Carrollton (Mo.) Democrat.]

About fifty men were present by invitation to see Jim Lawson beat his own time of two years ago, when his wife had bread baked in eight and a quarter minutes after the wheat was standing in the field. At 4.6 10. o'clock the reaper, drawn by Cy. Dunnell's dun mules, stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an armful as it fell from the reaper, and rush with it to the thresher close by, which, under the direction of veteran drivers, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away, Lawton stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, on the swiftest horse in the county, should start from the thresher with the grain, while Mrs. Lawton and her niece, Miss Alice, had all the preparations made to make griddle-cakes and biscuit in the shortest possible time. At the drop of the hat the dun mules sprang to the work, and in 1m. 15s. the threshed wheat, about a peck, was in the sack on the horse and the race commenced for the mill. There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horse flew over them at lightning speed, and the wheat was delivered to Lawton in the mill. In 1m. 17s. the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in 3m. 55s. from the starting of the reaper the first griddle-cake came from the hands of Miss Alice, was gobbled by a dozen eager hands and —that was the last of it. In 4m. 37s. from the starting of the reaper, according to the best double-timer stop-watch in the country, a pan of biscuits was delivered to the hungry crowd by Mrs. Lawton, and that was the last seen of them. Then other pans of delicious biscuits were baked more at leisure, and boiled ham and "one-minute biscuits" formed a sandwich it was right hard to beat, and then, as it would be impossible for a Western gathering of any kind to be worthy the name without a speech of some kind, Mr. Smiley proposed that Gen. Shields make a speech, which he d'd in those incomparably graceful words of his that fill even so prosaic a proceeding as grinding wheat with the poetry of eloquence. Then Lawton, in his modest way, had to say something, and he made a little speech that was heartily applauded as well as that of Gen. Shields, and the party separated.

The Useful and the Beautiful.

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveler slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar, and the gold, and ivory, and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity Himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are are perfect as ever. Or the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethsaida commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are moldering into dust, but its cistern and aqueduct remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the Sun, at Tadmore, in the wilderness, has fallen, but its fountain sparkles in its rays, as when thousands of worshipers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark it save mounds of crumbling brick-work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should rise over the deep ocean, time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash through the mist of antiquity, it would probably be that of the man who, in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow men rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying luster from generation to generation, imparting to works some of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monument of historical tradition or mere magnificence.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Blood Transfusion.

A remarkable cure by blood transfusion has been wrought in Boston. Cecilia Merkel, a child of 7 years, was attacked first by diphtheria, next by reflex paralysis, and finally by sanguinea purpures, and her life was despaired of. Her father, who is a physician, consented to have the experiment of blood transfusion tried. Blood was taken from the veins of a young man of 18, and injected with a syringe into the child's system. Subsequently the little one took cold and began coughing, with a mucous rattle in her throat, so that the father was compelled to afford artificial respiration. He then took blood from the veins of his servant, a healthy girl of 19, and the effect of the transfusion was charming. The child fell into a peaceful sleep, and a remarkable change came over her. When she awoke she asked for her playthings, and from that hour her improvement was rapid.

Struck by Lightning.

A very remarkable incident occurred on the voyage of one of the ice ships lately arrived at Bombay from America. The vessel was struck by lightning, and, the electric fluid passing into the body of the ship through the foremast, pierced a hole some ten feet in diameter through the ice, melting about thirty tons, and setting fire to and slightly burning some of the beams of the ship in its passage. It is seldom that vessels are struck in this manner, and the fact is the more remarkable when it is considered what a good mark for the lightning ships nowadays are, with their ir n hulls and masts.

LIGHTNING.

Danger from the Electric Fluid—How to Avoid It.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

Under what conditions is damage from lightning possible, and what are the means by which the risk may be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to determine a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and, since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud marks the shortest and easiest course along which the electricity may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the tension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along the line, a discharge will take place, and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunder-storm beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but, should he be overtaken on the plain with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If he take up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unhurt should the lightning descend upon it. The safest distance from a tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of its stroke; to remain at a much greater distance away is to place one's self in the same conditions of isolation as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the position as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone, but that it is not one of a numerous group. When there are many trees together, their collective conductivity is often sufficient to cause an indestructive discharge of the electricity. This is especially likely to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall than before, when everything is dry. It appears, therefore, that the safest situation during a thunder-storm is in the midst of a wood, particularly if the neighborhood of the tallest trees be avoided. In such a place of shelter the traveler may take refuge in full assurance that he will there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons traveling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen the risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist, to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the prostrate position would in these circumstances afford greater security than the erect. It happens not infrequently that animals are killed by lightning under a tree to which they had betaken themselves for shelter. In these cases the tree is struck partly in consequence of its isolation, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of them assembled together, huddled probably by terror into contact one with another. The air, heated by their bodies, rises above them laden with moisture, derived mainly from their breath. Who has not noticed the cloud of vapor that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of kine? The column of moist air ascending through the branches of the tree toward the cloud offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, a favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle under an isolated tree is thus exposed to a double risk; also it is evident that these animals are in the open country less secure from injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.

Bread Upon the Waters.

In 1853 Miss Myra Kellogg, eldest daughter of the late Simeon Kellogg, and sister of Mark H. Kellogg, who fell beside Gen. Custer on the Little Big Horn, was married in this city to Mr. Truman J. Safford, who had represented Green county in our Legislature in 1852, and who, in the year above named, had removed to the promising village of La Crosse. The next spring, however, the young couple moved down into Iowa, and, we believe, settled on a farm, and several years since went into Dakota. He was an honest, hard-working man, but never succeeded in accumulating much of this world's riches. Four years since, just after the evening meal had been eaten, a dirty, ragged, foot-sore tramp called at his house and begged for something to eat, saying that he was on his way to California, but had had hard luck, having been taken sick after starting. Mr. Safford made him welcome, and his wife went to work and cooked supper for the stranger. After partaking of the meal prepared, they allowed the tramp to remain over night, and, becoming interested in the stranger, he was entertained for a week, during which time he recuperated his health, and, bidding them good-by, started on for California. Two months since, the stranger who, during his four years' absence in California, had "struck it rich," came back to Dakota and inquired out his old entertainers, and, in disguise, again spent the night under Mr. Safford's roof. The tramp was particular to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Safford, and was told by that gentleman that he had "plenty of hard work to do, but very little money." The next morning the tramp departed without making himself known, and the conversation and incident had been forgotten, when Mr. and Mrs. Safford received, through the Postoffice, a sealed package which contained the deed of one of the finest farms in their neighborhood, having a good house, barn, stock, horses, wagons, agricultural implements, and everything complete, which was accompanied by an explanatory letter, stating that he wished them to accept the deed of this farm, which he had purchased especially for those who divided with him when in need, and treated him kindly when foot-sore and poor, and assured them that he was the tramp they entertained years before. Volumes could not say more, and Mr. and Mrs. Safford are now enjoying the gift made them by the stranger.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

Legend of a Musket.

Mark Twain tells the following story, related by a fellow-passenger, who, bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he had loaded an old Queen Anne musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following:

You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single-barreled shot-gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunderclap and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket sometime, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down and took her to the hired man and asked him to load her up, because it was out in the field. Hiram said:

"Do you see those marks on the stock—an X and V, on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs—that's her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfuls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I leveled her on a good many blackbirds, but every time I went to pull the trigger I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up to the house, and there was the old man waiting on the porch,

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes, sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir; didn't shoot her off—was afraid she'd kick." I knew blamed well she would.

"Gimme that gun!" the old man said, as mad as sin.

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger, and the next moment I heard the earthquake and saw the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old sapling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches, his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for a week. Cholera or nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that time.

Perils of Base-Ball Playing.

The actuary of a life-insurance company has prepared a table of statistics full of matter, deep and dangerous, regarding the mortality and casualties resulting from too assiduous attention to mastering the national game. His figures show that during the ball season in this country the monthly death-rate from ball-playing is 0.04; the number of cases of concussion of the brain is 4.7; incipient heart disease, 5.103; dislocation of the hip, 0.01; fracture of the shoulder-blade, 1.01; compound fracture of the sternum, 0.0002; broken ribs, 25.012; dislocation of the spinal column resulting in permanent disability, 0.00001; fracture of the arm, including fore-arm and above the elbow, 19.3; dislocation of the elbow, 7.05; sprained wrist, 47.07; broken fingers, 352.02; fracture of the hip, 0.03; dislocation of the knee, 1.006; sprained ankle, 15.03; injuries to the foot and toes, necessitating surgical aid, but not causing permanent injury, 225.09. In addition to the above rather suggestive array which recounts injuries resulting in death or the fracture of bones, including dislocation, he demonstrates that there are 197.01 noses broken and 473.05 teeth knocked out.—*Utica Herald.*

AMERICANS eat twice as much salt as the English.

Clear the Way

For the escape from the system of its waste and debris, which, if retained, would vitiate the bodily fluids and overthrow health. That important channel of exit, the bowels, may be kept permanently free from obstructions by using the non-griping, gently acting and agreeable cathartic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only liberates impurities, but invigorates the lining of the intestinal canal when weakened by constipation or the unwise use of violent purgatives. The stomach, liver and urinary organs are likewise reinforced and aroused to healthful action by this beneficent tonic and corrective, and every organ, fiber, muscle and nerve experiences a share of its invigorating influence. Unobjectionable in flavor, a most genial and wholesome medicinal stimulant, and, owing its efficacy to botanic sources exclusively, it is the remedy best adapted to household use on account of its safety, wide scope and speedy action.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—For all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood; a warranted cure. No poison, no arsenic, no mercury, no quinine; no bloated face or glaring eyes, no bursting head or breaking back, no weak knees or *paralysis agitans* from its use! It is safe, invigorating and leaves the patient renewed in mind and body and sound as a dollar. It wipes out all sallowness, and gives a blooming complexion in the place of that sickly, dirt-eating color peculiar to Chills and Spleno-hepatic derangements. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE have a list of a thousand country weeklies, in which we can insert a one-inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars, address BEALS & FOSTER, 10 Spruce street, New York.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

THE most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* These pills make new, rich blood, and, taken one a night for three months, will change the blood in the entire system.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Nutritious Cookery.

Nothing is so well calculated to promote good health and good humor as light, easily-digested, nutritious cookery. With that unrivaled article, DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, in the kitchen, elegant, white, light and wholesome bread, rolls, biscuits, cake of every kind, and corn-bread, waffles, muffins, buckwheat-cakes, etc., are always possible in every household.

A DANGEROUS Sickness can often be averted by prompt use of remedies; so if you have any disease of that delicate organ, the Heart, do not delay, nor promise yourself that you will be better in time, but procure a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and find relief. It is guaranteed to cure all symptoms of Heart Disease, either organic or sympathetic. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send for a pamphlet of testimonials to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H. The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

MEDICAL students will be pleased to learn that the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.,) now give three complete courses of lectures in seventeen months, and so arrange their prices that a student saves $297 in his medical education, and gains his third course of lectures; all other colleges give, in this time, only two courses. Beneficiary privileges are limited, we see, to five per cent. of the class. Next session begins October 1, 1878. Students should at once apply, as above, for catalogues.

EVERYBODY knows that, so long as there is proud flesh in a sore or wound, it will not heal. The obstacle is speedily removed and the flesh reunited by HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, the finest embodiment in existence of that supreme purifier, carbolic acid. Its emollient ingredients modify its pungent acid basis, so that it never cauterizes, stings or scarifies the diseased part. Sores and eruptions of all kinds are cured by it. All Druggists sell it.

GRACE'S Salve, manufactured by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, is becoming more and more popular every day, and its sales are rapidly increasing. It cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Felons, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, Flesh Wounds, &c. 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhea are very common just now, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will positively cure all such cases, and should be kept in every family.

WHAT will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

APHONIA BANISHED.

THE DUMB SPEAK.—Prompted by sympathy a St. John druggist induced a daughter of Joseph Armstrong, Esq., of Greenhead, to substitute Fellows' Hypophosphites in place of using a blister, which had been recommended to restore her power of speaking. The surprise was as delightful to our apothecary as to the patient, when, an hour after taking the first dose, the lady returning, audibly thanked him for having restored her voice.

The unique strengthening effect produced upon the nerves and muscles explains the vitalizing efficacy of Fellows' Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Congestion of the Lungs, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Debility from long illness, such as Diphtheria, Fevers, Excesses in Life, or Irregular Habits, Prostration from residence in unhealthy localities or hot countries—from Nervous or Mental Depression, Hypochondria, etc.

Fellows' Hypophosphites is the most genial blood and flesh-producing agent known.

The name of JAMES I. FELLOWS, the inventor, is seen in water-mark upon the yellow wrapper, by holding it before the light. To avoid disappointment, use none but Fellows' Hypophosphites.

OLD BLACK JOE—Words and music for 10c, post-paid. J. CHADSEY, Chatham Centre, N. Y.

GLASS BALLS, Traps, etc. Price list free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

DECATUR TEMPERANCE SUN.—A cheap Temperance Weekly. Full of life, vigor, argument. A powerful document. Four months, 15 cents; three months, 10 cents. Specimens free. Agents wanted East, West, North and South. G. F. Kimball, Decatur, Ill.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager Janesville, Wis.

☞ NOW READY. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.
The Grand Achievements of STANLEY!
A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly Illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are eagerly waiting for. For terms address HUBBARD BROS., 203 LaSalle St., Chicago.

GRACE'S SALVE.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs. Fowle: I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave. Boston, Mass.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 Acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

WE WANT
It known to all Cash Buyers of Boots and Shoes in the Western country that we have established a
Cash House in Chicago
For their especial accommodation, where prices are made an inducement to all Cash Purchasers.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
211 and 213 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ No Old Goods. Stock Entirely New and purchased for Cash.

DIRECTORY
OF
Educational Institutions.

BRYANT AND STRATTON CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE—Prices low. Board, $1.75 to $2.50. Commercial education pays at once. Send for catalogue.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—Winter term begins Oct. 1. Address T. S. Hoyne, M. D., 817 Wabash avenue.

HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART.—At Hershey Music Hall, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Send for catalogue.

EUREKA COLLEGE.—Board per week, $1.50. Opens Sept. 2. Address Pres. Everest, Eureka, Ill.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY and Commercial College, Onarga, Ill.—J. H. Robinson, President.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich.—Instruction in every department thorough. Expenses remarkably low. Location healthy. Surrounding influences excellent. Terms commence Sept. 4, Dec. 4 and March 19. [illegible]

INDIANA [illegible] Ind.—Tuition free in all departments. Ladies admitted [illegible] Term opens Sept. 5, 1878. Address Lemuel Moss, President.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY, Lake View, near Chicago.—Col. G. S. Hollister, Principal. Capt. J. Claude Hill, Com'dt. Office 125 Madison St., Chicago.

LA CROSSE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Wis.—Life course, $25; board, $2. J. L. Wallace, Pres.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, O.—I. W. Andrews, Pres. In successful operation 43 years. Has thorough preparatory dep't. Fall term opens Sept. 5.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Boston.—Courses in civil, mechanical and mining engineering, chemistry. School for manual instruction in trade work. Examinations Sept. 25 and 26. S. Kneeland, Sec.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Hope, Ind.—Board and tuition, $186 per year. Rev. F. R. Holland, Principal.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.—Prepares boys for business, scientific school or college. Location attractive and elevated. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Terms reasonable. Session begins Sept. 5, 1878. For full information send for catalogue.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE and Griffith's School of Reading and Oratory, Fulton, Ill.—Both sexes. Exp., $200 a year. A. A. Griffith, A. M., Pres.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill.—Instruction thorough. Expenses very low. Full classical, scientific, German courses, and elective studies. Preparatory. Admits both sexes. Nearly 400 students last year. Terms begin Aug. 29, Dec. 3, and March 11. Address Rev. Wm. Huelster, Treas.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill.—Cheapest, fullest, best. Our graduates are filling responsible positions in all parts of the country. Three full and practical courses of study. Best advantages in business and ornamental penmanship and shorthand writing. Address above.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—Preparatory, College and Professional Schools. Address Oliver Marcy, Evanston, Ill. Send for catalogues.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, O.—Preparatory, college and theo'l dep't's. 1,300 students. Tuition, &c., only $10 a term. Fall term begins Sept. 3.

OHIO DENTAL COLLEGE.—Session 16 weeks begins Nov. 1. Tickets, $75. H. A. Smith, Cincinnati.

OLIVET COLLEGE and Mich. Conservatory of Music.—Superior advantages. Expenses low. Opens Sept. 12. H. Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres., Olivet, Mich.

PUTNAM SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Expenses moderate. Fall term opens Sept. 9. Address Mrs. J. B. Ackley, Principal, Zanesville, Ohio.

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY, Mt. Morris, Ill.—Instruction thorough. Expenses low. Location healthful. Term begins Aug. 26. T. H. Hamilton, A. M., Prin'l.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln.—E. B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., Chancel'r. 16 instructors. Tuition free. Expenses moderate. Send for catalogue.

College Home for Young Ladies.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill.—Location, Buildings, Terms, Literary, Musical and Art Departments unsurpassed. For catalogue, address W. F. Short, President.

Collegiate and Commercial Institute.

Gen. Russell's School, New Haven, Conn. 46th year. Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools or Business. Thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, etc. Full information sent on application.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S, Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

No. 3 or PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, &c.; also as an Oil for Harness. ☞ Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

SIMPLE, EASY, PROFITABLE.
EVERYBODY HIS OWN PRINTER.
Send 6c for handsome catalogue. National Type Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

$1175. PROFITS in 30 Days on $106.25 A judicious investment in Stocks (Options or Privileges), often doubles in 24 hours. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers.
Penmen
Fitted at Great Mercantile College Keokuk, Iowa.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago At $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 18 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

FOR $750

We will insert a one-inch advertisement, thirteen times, in one thousand American weekly newspapers. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.

HALF INCH.....................FOR $425
FOUR LINES...................FOR $280
THREE LINES.................FOR $225

For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts.

For catalogue of papers and other information address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

FLY BRICK ALLAN'S FLY BRICK The Little Giant Fly Killer!
KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

O. N. U. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 15, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK,
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST,
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Gov. James D. Williams and Hon. David S. Gooding will address the people of DeKalb county at Auburn, Monday afternoon August 26th, 1878.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees at Waterloo Thursday afternoon, September 19th. Put the Democratic house in order for a grand reception.

Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee.

Notice is hereby given that the members of the Democratic Central Committee ot DeKalb Co., will meet at their Committee Room in Auburn on Saturday, August 17th, 1878, for the transaction of business partaining to their interest. It is also expected that the candidates and as many democrats as can will attend the meeting of said Committee. By order of the Central Committee. W. L. BLAIR, Chair.

Marshal county has the distinction of having the only Greenback county ticket in the Thirteenth congressional district. Marshall county has the distinction, also, of being the only reliable Democratic county in the district. Now we would like to inquire if there is a necessity for the Greenback organization at all, why is it not necessary to make local nominations in Republican counties?—Plymouth Democrat.

Don't undertake to monopolize the Greenback business Bro. Dan, DeKalb county is even with you on the county ticket business, she too, is regarded as Democratic, and the inquiry as to the necessity for the Greenback organization can be put with considerable force here, more especially since the candidates on the Democratic ticket in this county are all known to be out and out Greenback Democrats.

The republican party of Laporte sold out its cannon, campaign torches, etc., to pay its old campaign debts. The democratic central committee bid them in. The republican party of Laporte county will be knocked off this fall to the democracy in the same way.—South Bend Herald.

Make it a "job lot," the democracy will take the whole state, kid-gloves, lime-kiln and all.

We invite the attention of every reader of the COURIER who takes any interest in politics, and desires the truth as to the slanderous items now being circulated by the Republican press of Indiana against Hon. D. W. Voorhees, to an article on the first page of this paper, wherein the Senator "sits down on the worn out lies."

The grandson of his grandfather elevated the bloody shirt at Richmond, Ind., last Friday evening. His effort to step into Morton's shoes as the leader of the Republican party of Indiana was a total failure. Alas, poor Benny! God—love's your competitor for the leadership.

Dan. Voorhees' "talk with an Enquirer man" as found on the first page of this paper, might be found interesting reading matter for Republican editors who have been "in labor" for several weeks concocting all manner of falsehood concerning that Honorable gentleman.

Hon. Franklin Landers' speech, delivered at LaFayette on last Saturday is one of the most convincing arguments on the question of finance that has been delivered thus far in the campaign. We will endeavor to publish some extracts from it next week.

The congressional convention at Kendalville yesterday endorsed Hon. John H. Baker, and nominated him for the third term in congress.

Col. Williams and Jno. B. Stoll are named in connection with the democratic congressional nomination in this district.

Choose Ye Between Them.

The Goshen Democrat in urging the nomination of a straight Democrat for Congress in this district, says; let us have the best man within the ranks of the party in the district placed upon the track to try conclusions with Mr. Baker on a straight democratic platform, incorporating the financial plank laid down by the state convention. We can see no reason why greenbackers should hesitate to give such a nomination their undivided support. The differences between the position taken by the republican and democratic conventions is radical, and leaves no room for hesitation between them on the part of the voter who would put a curb upon the encroachments of the money power and favors legislation on this question in the interests of the people rather than exclusively for the bondholders and monopolists.

If the adherents of the greenback or national party are in earnest in their desire to effect a reform in the financial affairs of the country, and are possessed of average intelligence, they will, in all cases where they have not the numbers to elect candidates of their own choosing give their support to the democracy, as reflecting more nearly than any other party their own views. But, if the movements is simply designed to open another avenue to office—to furnish another opportunity for disappointed aspirants from both the old parties to prosecute their plans for political preferment in a new field—then their action will be governed by policy rather than principle, and their votes be cast to further personal ends.

The platform enunciated by the democratic state convention embraces about all the practicable financial reforms contemplated by the greenbackers. It declares that national bank notes should be retired, and legal tender treasury notes to an equal amount be issued in lieu thereof. That greenbacks should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, save where expressly agreed to be paid in coin. That this money should be issued to the full extent of the business requirement of the country. That this, like all other money, should be subject to state taxations, for the restoration and unlimited coinage of the old standard silver dollar, and for the unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

The republican platform on the contrary was framed to meet the well known views of the secretary of the treasury, whose dogged and defiant determination to accomplish specie resumption in January next, at whatever cost to the country, and in contempt of the wishes of three-fourths of the people, it is pledged to support. The presiding officer of the convention which adopted this platform in his opening address referred to the members of the greenback party as "flat idiots," and suggested the propriety of erecting an "asylum for idiots" in this state for their special benefit.

Between these two parties the greenbacker must choose, and if he honestly entertains the sentiments ascribed to him, his vote will, as it should be, cast with the democracy.

If the national greenback labor party earnestly desires to benefit the laboring classes, if it is organized in the interest of reform and a better, wiser and more economical administration of national affairs, if it has for its object purity of character and honesty of purpose, with a firm conviction that a change of administration is the only salvation for the country, why is it that the leaders of that party are so explicit in denouncing the Democratic party as being equally guilty and alike responsible with the Republican party for the gross mismanagement, startling frauds and wholesale theiving of the last eighteen years, during which time the republican party alone has had the controling power? Why so enthusiastic in the abuse of bondholders and bankers, and in demanding that the people be represented by the hornyhanded sons of toil; when a large majority of their nominations for important positions as made up to this time, are capitalists with princely incomes, or professional men who would not stoop to do manual labor; most of whom would scarcely notice the men who honored them, in other than election times? Is it a fact that "Brick" Pomeroy, Ben Butler, "Plan" Buchanan and a host of other acknowledged leaders of the different factions are seeking personal aggrandizement and political favors at the hands of working men and disatified politicians? Is it the desires of such men that the toiling masses of the country are so anxious to gratify? Indications seem to point to a short life under such leadership, and the sooner Democrats who have been inclined to favor the greenback movement begin to consider the consequence of a division of votes on the questions most important to the public, upon which the Democratic party of Indiana stands pledged in unmistakable language, the sooner they will see the folly of a movement indirectly in the interest of the radical party. It is acknowledged that the main issues of the Democratic and Greenback parties are synonmous, then why divide forces in the great struggle? thereby allowing the combined strength of the radical party to gain the victory and continue in power the promoters and encouragers of a bonded aristocracy. Let us unite our forces and muster under the same banner in the pending battle, and thus secure to the American people another season of prosperity and happiness.

Col. I. B. McDonald.

Col. I. B. McDonald, of Whitley county, who stated in the Congressional Convention recently held at Ft. Wayne, that he was "satisfied that no soldier can receive a nomination at the hands of the Democracy of the Twelfth District," has joined the greenbackers, and is posted for a speech at Rome City on the 14th, inst. The Colonel had better have joined the Republican party, where the services of a Union soldier are appreciated.—Kendalville Standard.

Such is the character of squibs that have been going the rounds of the radical press for weeks; the Col., however, is not inclined to be flattered or driven into any false position by those who are seeking to injure both himself and the Democratic party, as will be seen by the following letter which we find in the Fort Wayne Sentinel:

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Aug. 3, 1878.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:

DEAR SIR:—A very good friend at Decatur, Ind., writes me, asking as to whether I had joined the "nationals," I answered him very emphatically that I had not. Now I deem it not improper, under the existing circumstances, to define my position as to some matters connected with the issues in the present political canvass. Upon the issues connected with the finance question, I am what may be called a "Greenback" man. I have at all times been opposed to much of the pernicious radical legislation of the national congress as to the finances of the country. I regarded the legislation as connected with this question in 1869, in changing the character of the bonds, as an outrage. I said so at the time. I regarded the radical trick covertly made in 1873, demonetizing silver, as an outrage on the people of the whole country. I regarded the resumption act as the crowning outrage under the circumstances and condition of the country. I have regarded nearly all of the legislation of the radical congress since the acts of March 2nd, 1861, at which time $20,153,455 in treasury notes were issued; the act of July 17th, 1862, at which time the sum of $60,000,000 of demand treasury notes was issued, and the act of February 25, 1862, when the legal tender notes were issued, every act of the radical congress since the issue of the full legal tender notes were issued, has been in the interest of the money power and against the labor and muscle of the country. If all the "greenbacks" had contained all and full legal tender quality, for the payment of any and all debts, both public and private, duties on imports included, then we would have a different state of affairs. While our state platform might go a little further on this finance question, I say to all that I fully endorse the whole platform, and more particularly the following, to-wit:

The democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare:

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are, by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation, by the states, of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debts abroad, through the means of home syndicates or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of the savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

When the democratic state convention unanimously adopted the above, I was in duty bound, as a democrat, to stand by the same. All good democrats and "greenback" men can certainly endorse these doctrines. The fight in this contest is one squarely between the democracy and the radical party. While there are some most excellent men and gentlemen in this "national" movement, and while there are many that are bitterly opposed to the radical legislation on the finance question, I cannot but think that it would be to their interest and the interest of the whole country, for them to vote with the democracy, and help drive from power the party which is now holding power by one of the most stupendous frauds known to this or any other country, except Mexico. Let us turn this party of fraud out of power, and then go to work to relieve the people as fast as possible from the effects of radical legislation, which has well nigh bankrupted the whole country.

In conclusion, let me say that I am a full fledged greenback democrat; want to see a gold dollar, a silver dollar, and "greenback" dollar, all worth 100 cents each, with full and complete legal tender qualities, for all and every purpose. Believing that the democracy will stand by the whole people, and interests alike I shall, if I live, cast my vote for the whole democratic ticket, state, district and county. If, perchance, men who desire a nomination, get defeated, and their ambition is a little thwarted for the time being. They should not set the "sorehead" at their party and principles and run off to some other party. If men have real or fancied grievances politically, let them stay where they can correct the same. If a man loses an article, let him find it where he lost it. So we will stand by the democracy, not for place, but for principle.

ISAIAH B. MCDONALD.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit. Lot No. 20, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.
33-1w AUGUST THIENEL.

Application For License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioner of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September 1878, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north west corner of lot No. one, in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence south thirty-one feet, (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence north thirty-one feet, (31). 32-4w
JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th day of September, 1878, for the construction of a bridge across Cedar Creek, near J. C. St. Clair's sawmill, in section fifteen in Union township, in said county and State, said bridge to consist of one span 100 feet in length and to be of the Howe Truss plan. Also the piling for said bridge across said Cedar Creek.

Plans and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freeholders sureties, as required by law.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By Order of COMMISSIONERS.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Aug. 12th 1878. 33-4w.

PENFIELD & EMANUEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }
Eliza A. Ernest, } Divorce
vs. }
Henry N. Ernest. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry N. Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana,

Notice is therefore given said defendant, that unless he appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of August, 1878.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
33-4w. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

MOODY & HOFFMAN, pltff's attorneys.
STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
De Kalb County. }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1878.
Rosetta M. Blair } Divorce,
vs. }
David Blair. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her Attorneys and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, David Blair is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, hereby given said defendant, that unless he appear on the 7th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of August, 1878.
GEO. H. K. MOSS Clerk.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy. 33-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodget et ux is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty two cents, ($1878 32) with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four, (34), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing eighty (80), acres, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
J. A. Woodhull, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Aug. 13th, 1878. 33-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, ($3013.83) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 31 A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of lost number twenty-eight, 28, fifty-two, 52, fifty-three 53, fifty-nine 59, eighty-two, 82, eighty-three, 83, one hundred and one, 101, one hundred and thirty, 130, one hundred and thirty-three, 133, one hundred and thirty-four, 134, one hundred and thirty-one, 131, one hundred and thirty-nine, 139, one hundred and forty, 140, one hundred and fifty-seven 157 and one hundred and fifty-eight, 158 all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.
J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., July 31st, A. D. 1878.
Zollars & Zollars, Atty's for Plaintiff. 32-4w.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Dry Goods, Carpets

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana, known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves.
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Rufflings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades,
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by,
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Hogarth, Moore & Brooks St. Louis

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.
A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.
Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.
Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Dispensary, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.
MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

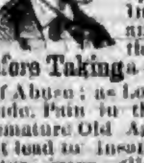

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

FAIR!
—AT—
Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1878.
$7000 in Premiums,
—AND—
4000 in Speed Ring

Fair commences September 9th, and continues through the week.

Liberal arrangements made with all the Railroads.

Send to W. W. ROCKHILL, Assistant Secretary, for programmes.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3, 00,000, and during past 12 years, over 20 000 000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufactrers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27. East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county. Notice is hereby given that Lewis D. Britton, Administrator of the estate of Clarinda A. DeLong deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.
Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
Aug. 11th, 1878. 33-4w.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $12 to $30; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

OBITUARY.

Died in this place at ten o'clock Sunday evening, August 11th, 1878, Wyllys Griswold, aged seventy-four years, ten months and twenty-one days.

He was born in Litchfield county Connecticut, and there resided and married Abigail Clemens who still survives him, on the 9th of February, 1826, until 1837 when he moved into Eastern Ohio, and from thence to this place in 1848. Over fifty-two years he was a devoted, kind and affectionate husband and over fifty years an earnest and zealous advocate and exemplar in the temperance cause. Over forty-seven years a devout, humble and sincere christian and member of the Presbyterian church—always a faithful and assiduous worker in the Sunday School. Over twenty-five years a member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, and over twenty years a Master Mason.

A man of intelligence, integrity and energy, he has during his residence in our midst, been frequently selected by his neighbors to fill many offices of trust, having been Recorder of this county from 1855 to 1859, a justice of the peace and nearly, if not all the lower offices in our township and village corporations.

On all questions in which the good of society and mankind were at issue, the subject of this article was always found in word and deed, whether it be the church, the temperance cause, the Sunday school, the charitable orders or in public enterprises in the erection of public edifices, the building of railroads churches, school houses, highways or even sidewalks, he was the warmest friend, advocate and promoter. Whatever would encourage and disseminate religion, morals and education, found in him an earnest supporter, and whatever would render life more pleasant, convenient and enjoyable he was always found in the foremost ranks of, either as the originator, the prime mover or the steadfast upholder—whether in the chair as moderator, on the floor as an advocate in the local meetings of our citizens, in all these good works he was the same humble, earnest worker, and his heart was so much bound up in that which he thought would redound to society's good, that he never felt ashamed to perform even the most menial part. He thought it not above the dignity of manhood to act as the sexton of his church, the Sunday, public and singing schools, the charitable orders to which he belonged, or to make cheerful and comfortable any place for a public meeting in which was held any society which had in view those things which were so dear to him. Although of but limited means, he gave freely of what he was blessed, to the poor with an encouraging word and friends advice, whether the cause of their penury was of their own indiscretion or otherwise.

Indeed his place in our community, churches and their auxiliaries in the different classes of schools and in all various phases of a well regulated society, will be difficult to fill, if in fact it ever can be. The members of the church will loose his cheerful admonitions, the officers of the schools their most intelligent adviser, the children their kind instructor, and the poor and unfortunate their charitable friend and kind benefactor, will miss him and many years will elapse before the name of Squire Griswold will be forgotten.

But he is at rest and has gone to that reward which is inherited by the humble, charitable and zealous christian. His funeral was largely attended on Tuesday by the citizens of this place and neighboring villages, from the Presbyterian church. The services were performed by the pastor, Mr. H. Johnson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Waterloo, and Revs. Ward and Rice, of this place, after which his body was interred in the cemetery of which he was the proprietor, and in which he spent so much time and means to adorn and beautify, with the imposing and feeling ceremonies of the masonic brethren.

In his life he exemplified the teachings of Him "who spake as never man spake" with Friendship, Love and Truth and with Faith in God, Hope in immortality and Charity to all mankind.

Indeed it was a fitting sequel that a life of so many years of religious toil, should at the closing hours of the quiet, beautiful Sabbath evening, when all nature seemed in repose and wrapt in the soft, silvery light of the orb of night, should pass away. So he too in the bright halo of the hope of a life beyond the tomb has quietly and peacefully breathed his last.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Get your job printing done at the COURIER office.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The doctors are busy.

Soda water at Davenport's.

West's pills cure sick headache.

Wheat 92c., corn 86c. oats 23c.

The boss 5 cent cigar at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Business has commenced at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Pure liquors for medical use at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Examine the new stock of pocket books at Willis & Co's.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are almost giving away goods.

When you go to Chicago stop at the Sands House. $1.50 per day.

Ten gallon kegs for sale very cheap at W. McIntyre & Son's

New goods arriving for the fall trade at the Boot Up-side Down.

Go to M. Houston's for fresh and sal meats of all kinds, at low prices.

75 cases of new boots and shoes just received at the Boot Up-side Down.

Some of our Auburn people spent last Saturday afternoon and evening at Pleasant Lake.

Hackneetock perfume and Shiloh's consumption cure for sale at W McIntyre & Son's.

We notice the Farmers Exchange has a "bran splinter new" delivery wagon on the streets.

The first invoice of clothing for the fall trade just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Two thousand four hundred bushels of wheat was taken in at the Auburn elevators last Friday.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen from this place took in Garrett last Tuesday evening.

Every person is surprised at the low prices on the new goods just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Miss Cunningham and Mr. Foster, of Bryan, Ohio, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Hartman of this place.

Hon. David S. Gooding is an eloquent and logical speaker, come to Auburn and hear him on the 26th inst.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the basket meeting west of Cedar Lake Chapel, last Sunday.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge, quality and weight guaranteed. Farmers Exchange Store.

Go to Kiblinger & Co. for fruit cans.

Wm. McIntyre & Son have now on hand a large assortment of ready mixed paints made from pure white lead and oil.

Rev. Ervin delivered an excellent discourse at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening, which we had the pleasure of hearing.

Remember to call on G. Rhodenbaugh for harness, collars, bridles, whips, saddles etc., within the next 60 days if you want a bargain.

Don't forget to come to Auburn on the 26th, inst., and meet our worthy farmer Governor. He will be glad to meet you all.

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns this week, we are compelled to omit some of our correspondents' items.

Miss Gump and Mr. Taylor, of Bryan, Ohio, who have been visiting at Mr. Hartman's in this city, left for home last Monday noon.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price. *

We are authorized to say that there will be no change of school books in the public schools of Auburn during the coming winter.

We notice that Messrs. Willis & Co. have just received a new line of Papeteries of the very latest styles, which they are offering at reduced prices.

Now that Waterloo is to be honored with the greatest orator of the age, let our democratic friends up there show us what they can do in the way of a rousing demonstration.

Mr. Johnathan Rummel has our thanks for a variety of choice vegetables. Mr. R. certainly knows how to raise "garden truck" if we are allowed to judge by the specimens we received.

As the sickly season of the year is upon us, we should all be particular about moving weeds from about our door-yards, and see that the premises are free from rubbage and filth.

We are in receipt of the great speech and masterly effort of Hon. A. G. Thurman delivered at Hamilton, Ohio, on Tuesday. More extended notice next week.

False Report.

Our issue of last week contained an item clipped from the Ft. Wayne Sentinel in relation to Abbott, who is now in jail at this place, setting forth that the walls of his cell were covered with pictures, &c. We have since learned that there is not a word of truth in the statement, and that Abbott is peacable, quiet and gentlemanly.

We call the attention of the public to the professional card of Dr. D. J. Swartz, on the first page. The Doctor has made the diseases mentioned in his card a special study, and will endeavor to render satisfaction in every case. Give him a call.

The base ball boys will go to Columbia City to-morrow to match the South Whitley nine. No doubt the boys will be well matched and an interesting game will be the result. Everybody that can, conveniently, should witness the game.

"Mr. Charley Shaffer, at Jackson Center, will sell at auction, on Saturday, October 5th, 1878, his entire stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, farming implements and household goods, on one year's time without interest. See bills.

Buy your rubber and leather belting, whang leather, Golden, Lard, Engine and W. Va. Rock Oils, at reduced prices of Kiblinger & Co.

Go to G. C. Ralston's for grain sacks and have them marked. Arbuckle's roasted coffee 25c. per lb.; 6 pounds of green coffee for $1.00; 4 dime boxes of matches for 25 cts.; 4 pounds of starch for 25c; fine cut tobacco for 50c. per pound; shot 10c. per pound or $2.00 per sack.

Points for the Oliver Plows for sale by Kiblinger & Co., at 20 per cent. less than the regular price. To close out stock.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., August 10, 1878: Bailey, Smith; Fuller, Mary; Gallaher, Mollie A.; Krumlauf, George; Keiser, J. H.; Mathews, Robert; McCoy, Mrs. Osmer, Harry A.; Yarren, Adam.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

Mr. John L. Davis is the authorized agent for Oliver Chilled Plows and Points, he also keeps in stock a full line of Kendalville plow points, and will not be under-sold by any person.

FEATHER RENOVATOR.—G. S. McCord desires to say to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he has purchased one of the latest improved feather renovators, and is now prepared to clean all feathers, thereby giving them the life of new ones, and leaving them entirely free from that smell which old feathers have and will entirely destroy all moth. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.—Wood, grain or produce taken as pay. Room on Eighth street, one door west of bakery.

The following are the Petit and Grand Jurors for the September term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, 1878:

GRAND JURORS.—John Parnell, James Dirlam, Joseph Shryock, John Cool, Geo. W. Draggoo, Samuel S. Shutt.

PETIT JURORS.—James Maxwell, O. C. Clark, Wm. C. Tindall, Joseph Sewell, John C. Brand, Edward Wright, Henry Ernest, Chas. Probst, A. J. Ralston, Edward Orr, Jacob Christoffel, Geo. Wolf.

The Public Schools.

The Auburn public schools will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, under the following corps of teachers:

Prof. Seiler, high school; Miss Lida Powers, A & B intermediate; Miss L. Dannels, C & D intermediate; Miss L. E. Clark, A & B primary; Miss Bell Tritch, B & C primary; Miss Lillie McTigh, D primary

The attendance of foreign pupils in all departments is solicited. Any information concerning the work to be done will be cheerfully furnished by the superintendent.

Notice concerning charges in the school work will shortly be given through the papers.

M. SEILER, School Sup't.

WATERLOO, IND., Aug. 11, '78

MR. EDITOR.—The campaign was fairly commenced here on Thursday the 8th inst., in joint discussion by two of our citizens of the republican and greenback persuasion, and the arguments were very strikingly enforced by cane and fist until interfeared with by the by-standers, when they shook hands and retired in good order. One of the parties had occasion for the service of an M. D to repair damages, but there was nothing serious—a black eye or two and some cuts about the head and face. Is it not disgraceful for men of pretended respectability to make such an exibition of themselves; what an example to the rising generation. If it had been some poor devil from out of the town they would have been hussled off to the cooler, and then been brought up before a justice of the peace and fined, but as one was a member of the bar, and the other an apostle of the greenbackers; and also a member of the bar (not the same kind of a bar), there was nothing said about it, and now everything is quiet. We hope not to be treated to another such an exhibition during the campaign. S. B,

Give the COURIER office a call when you want a first-class job done.

Corunna Items.

—MR. EDITOR, Sir.—Seeing that some of your correspondents are reporting the yield of grain per acre, I thought I would do likewise:

—There was one hundred and fifty-three loads of wheat unloaded at the Corunna elevator on last Saturday. That and the wheat that was already in filled it up full to the rafters.

—Mr. Henry Becher threshed the wheat that grew on four acres of land and it yielded him one hundred and fifty-six bushels, machine measure, which is considered pretty good for this country, being thirty-nine bushels to the acre.

FRANCIS.

Concord Items.

—Daniel Baker's wife is quite ill.

—Farmers will be late with their seeding.

—The protracted effort of dances ended last Friday night with successful results.

—Considerable dissatisfaction exists among Concord Republicans, regarding the Republican candidates. No wonder.

—Miss Josie Rush, of Auburn, is visiting her sister near Concord. She occupied the organists place at the M. E. church last Sabbath.

Boys you want to be in a hurry and hunt up the other half of yourself before election time and get the license, they are cheaper than ever—yes, he gives them away.

SONNY.

Butler Center Items.

—Elon Andrews has gone to Mich.

—Amos Roberts, of this place, has been very sick.

Wm. Merica has a felon on each hand. He never gets sleepy.

—Paul Long received serious injuries last week by falling on a pail.

—James Smith, of Richland township, gave our town a call last Saturday.

—Bro. Burns, a Winebrenarian minister, preached at Cedar Creek last week

We hope the good old temperance members will come out next Sunday night and talk business to the people.

—John Ammons proposes to do his own horse-shoe pitching in the woods by himself, so that no one can beat him.

OCCASIONAL.

Spencerville Items.

—Mr. C. Silberg has returned from Michigan.

—Wilmington ghosts are haunting the vicinity of Spencerville.

—The festival given by the band Saturday evening was a success.

—An effort is being made to move the M. E. parsonage to this place.

—Miss M. Knight has moved her millinery goods into the house formerly occupied by Dr. Houghton.

—A son of Oscar Spitler had his arm dislocated at the elbow joint a few days ago, caused by a fall.

—Mr. Nicholas Jones died Monday evening, August 5th, aged 88 years, 9 months and 20 days.

—We do not know how friend Charlie would be on a stump speech, but we do know he is the best spouter in town.

Butler-tp. Items.

—Farmers are busy plowing.

—Sunday school at Cedar Creek has nearly "played out."

—J. B. Ross and family intend moving to Texas soon.

—Amos M. Roberts, of the Center, is quite sick with billious fever.

—Two physicians have recently located in this township, one at Cedar Creek and the other at St. John's. Brace up Brother, don't let that "liver complaint" trouble you any more, and you will hold your own with any of them.

—A young child of Sanford Holbrook's died very suddenly last week. It was left in bed asleep in the morning apparently well, and not getting awake at its usual time, Mrs. H. went into the room and found it dead. It is supposed it died with a fit.

—By "Occasional's" items of last week it appears he has changed his political sentiments somewhat, as he has been the leader of the greenback party in this township, one of the first to join a club, and the only delegate from this township to the greenback county convention. We are not surprised though for we well knew if he carefully considered both sides of the question and compared the nominations, he would not "go back on" his old party. C.

St. Joe Items.

—Quinine is in good demand.

—E. Bell is on the sick list with chills and fever.

—A daughter of Mr. Corbin is very sick with typhoid fever.

—Geo. W. Woodcox's youngest child lies sick with congestion of the brain.

—Concord bowery dance did not pan out very well, only four ladies being present.

—The base ball club of Bear Creek has been furnished with a bright new uniform.

—John Somerlot has commenced work on his new residence, and will soon have it under good headway.

—The wife of Randolph Sechler, near Orangeville, died very suddenly on Friday morning, August 9th. Disease, gastric fever.

—The greenbackers of this vicinity we think are about persuaded that, like the Prodigal son, they will return to their father's house and partake of the feast of the fatted calf.

—We were informed by the telegraph operator that Jack Downey, formerly a conductor on the B. & O. R. R., was killed on Saturday at Bowling Green, Kentucky, by falling between the cars of a moving train.

—Democrats are jubilent and Republicans despondent over the coming election. Fight it out, gents; we will help you all we can, we think Republican chances small, and will try and make them smaller.

THE NEW PARTY.

For the COURIER.

The fact that the Greenback party exists, is perhaps to be taken as sufficient evidence that it has in it some of the elements of life, but whether it has vitality enough to enable it to play a part of any importance in the political campaigns of the near future, remains to be seen. The present time is regarded as being peculiarly favorable to the organization of a new party. For ten years the non-capitalists of the country have been suffering under the iron heeled tyrony of the money power. Such, indeed, has been the working of our pernicious financial system that, although the granaries of the farmer all over the land are bursting with their unparalleled fullness of corn, the laboring man is suffering the keenest distress because he can not earn money enough to buy his bread. It is urged, moreover, that both of the existing parties are old. That the issues upon which they were formed are gone; consequently those parties exist only in name. That the administration of public affairs has been characterized by a degree of corruption unparalleled in the history of the country. Rogues in the public offices has been the rule, and honest men the exceptions. The voice of the people has been smothered at the ballot box by villainous officials, and members of the national congress have sold themselves for gold. There are, therefore, thousands of men of both parties who, knowing that they cannot do worse, and hoping to do better, are ready to join the new party.

The new party professes to be organized to meet the exigencies of the times. It offers to the people more money, relief from an unjust system of taxation, and fewer rogues in the government offices. Such a promise is calculated to render the party popular with the great mass of the people; hence its growth in many sections of the country has been unusually rapid.

It may be said that the object which the party professedly aims to secure to the people, commends itself to every one who is a lover of justice, and who desires the highest welfare of all classes of our citizens; but there are many who object to the method which it proposes to adopt in securing the object.

There are men who would scorn to identify themselves with a party which would secure to the people temporary financial advantages at the expense of the national honor. Nor would they embrace a theory, no matter how plausible it might appear, which a little thought would show to be a delusion. Such men are in doubt concerning the new party.

That party proposes to pay off the national debt at once. As a means to that end it is proposed that the government immediately issue greenbacks in sufficient volume to pay off the entire debt, principal and interest. This extraordinary proposition is one of profound significance. It has a direct bearing upon one of the most fundamental, and therefore the most important principles relating to the functions of a republican government. To noble minded men,—men who place the national honor above personal convenience, it suggests two questions which must be settled in their minds before they will vote the greenback ticket. Those are, first: Suppose the government should issue greenbacks in sufficient volume to cover the face of its bonds and the interest thereon, and by declaring them a legal tender, force the holders of government bonds to accept them, would that be paying the debt?

Second: Would such a course be honorable?

Now, a greenback is not money. It is only a promise to pay money. It is in all essential respects a government bond. It differs from the ordinary government bond, however, in two important particulars; it bears no interest, and it specifies no time at which it is to be redeemed. It is simply a paper upon which the government says to the holder, "I owe you five, ten or a hundred dollars, (as the case may be.) I have at present no money with which to pay, (else why issue notes at all?) and possibly I never shall. I received from you real value. I give you this as a promise that sometime I will pay you therefor. Just when I shall be able to pay you I do not know; and because I do not know I have specified no time of payment. This bill, being only a promise, is of itself no value, nevertheless, I command it to be a legal tender; by which I mean that you must take it and use it as though it were money until such time as I may be able and willing to give you money for it."

We have said that the greenback is a bond because it is a promise to pay. Now, we do not see in what sense the national debt is paid when the government merely takes up one set of bonds by means of another which it calls "greenbacks."

The second question is equally perplexing. A bona fide contract is just as binding upon a state as upon an individual. Such a contract exists to-day between the government and those who hold its bonds. Whether the contract was made wisely or not has nothing to do with its binding character. It was made by the people through their representatives, and the national honor is pledged to its fulfillment, no matter how much duplicity there may have been on the one side, and grasping avarice on the other. The contract was made in an emergency the most extraordinary in our national history. The government was prosecuting a war at the prodigious cost of three million dollars per day! To meet this enormous expenditure, unusual methods had to be employed to raise money. Of these the most effective was the issuing of bonds under stipulations that assured their rapid sale. They were to draw a high rate of interest. That interest was to be payable in gold, and the bonds were to be exempt from taxation. These were sufficient inducements. Capitalists bought the bonds, and the government was able to meet the expenses of the war. Of these bonds some will not be due for years. Does the greenback party propose to compromise the national honor by paying off the bonds now, instead of when due, and by paying the interest on them in greenbacks instead of gold, as per contract?

We ask these questions not by way of eliciting controversy, but to secure information for ourselves and for others who may be in like difficulty. Will some enthusiastic greenbacker lead us into the light?

Our fellow townsman H. C. Peterson, was nominated by the Republicans yesterday at Kendalville, for Prosecutor in this Judicial district.

The speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees at South Bend has furnished provender for the Republican leaders, which they are unable to masticate.

Senator Matthews refuses to testify before the Potter committee, and Butler proposes to report him to the house for their action in the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Stolen, and Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted under this head, in this type, for 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

WANTED.—A subscriber for the COURIER in every family in DeKalb county. tf.

WANTED.—A small quantity of pure timothy hay, straw, corn and oats, will be taken on subscription at this office. tf.

WANTED.—Cord wood, or stove wood on subscription, at this office. Must be hickory, hard or soft maple, or beech, free from limbs. tf.

FOR SALE.—A good set of light double harness, nearly new, cost $55.00. Enquire at this office. tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-class one or two horse peddling wagon, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office. tf

FOR SALE.—A fine bred trotting stallion, sired by American Clay, dam a thorough-bred mare by Capt. Beard. For full pedigree of Hiawatha, see in Bruce's American Stud Book or enquire at this office. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Shull, J. Adam Shull and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Dirrim, principal, and Hugh W. Dirrim, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Dirrim on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents [$544.20] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

The above sale postponed until Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1878.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants, our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beeples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

AT Philadelphia, a few days since, a church tent, in which a large congregation had assembled to listen to the preaching of the gospel, was struck by lightning, creating the wildest consternation. A little girl was killed, two children dangerously wounded, and several other persons prostrated by the electric fluid....R. D. Conant, cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, is a defaulter to the extent of $70,000. Speculation. ....Michael Winn, of West Randolph, Vt., fatally shot his wife and babe while they were in bed sleeping, and killed himself to avoid arrest.

BY a collision on the Vermont Central railroad, near Northfield Farms, one night last week, the engineer, fireman and one passenger were killed.

ROYAL B. CONANT, the defaulting cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, has been held for trial in bonds of $20,000.... Vernon Brothers' paper mill, near Northampton, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $112,000.

THE WEST.

A SALT LAKE dispatch announces the total destruction, by fire, of the town of Alta, Utah. The place contained about 200 wooden buildings, all of which are now in ashes. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and is the most disastrous that has ever visited the Territory.

CHICAGO papers announce the failure of Mr. James H. McVicker, the proprietor and manager of Chicago's leading theater. His embarrassment was caused by his liability as a bondsman for David A. Gage, the defaulting City Treasurer of Chicago. Judgment was given against himself and his fellow-bondsmen for $500,000—a sum which the veteran manager felt that he never would be able to pay. The public generally will be gratified to learn that Mr. McVicker will maintain his position as the manager of his theater, and that the latter institution will not be closed on account of his financial misfortune. The theater will reopen on the 19th of August, and will continue, as heretofore, to maintain its position as the leading place of amusement in the West.

A SILVER CITY (Idaho) dispatch says there are now over 100 volunteers out from Boise and Owyhee in pursuit of the savages. The latter are traveling leisurely through the country helping themselves to stock along the line of march....A San Francisco dispatch says that "Michael Reese, news of whose death at Wallenstein, Germany, has just been received, leaves an estate approximated at $10,000,000 or more, and, with the exception of Senator Sharon, was the largest real-estate owner in the city. Some years ago he made a will leaving the great bulk of his estate to benevolent institutions."

THREE women were yesterday killed in the Mississippi bottom, ten miles west of Jonesboro, Ill., by the fury of the elements. The top of an oak tree was twisted off and fell upon them while they were running toward a house for shelter.....The Topeka (Kansas) National Bank has failed. It is claimed that the bank is able to pay in full all depositors. ....Late news received from Montana indicate that the Nez Perces Indians, who escaped and joined Sitting Bull after their defeat at Bear Paw mountain last fall by the troops under Gen. Miles, are returning to their former home in Idaho in small bands.

CHICAGO elevators contain 325,944 bushels of wheat; 1,052,476 bushels of corn; 128,730 bushels of oats; 72,242 bushels of rye, and 253,613 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,833,005 bushels, against 1,744,-932 bushels at this period last year.... At Fort Keogh, D. T., a gambler named Collins shot Bigler Thomas, of the Twenty-fifth Cavalry. The soldiers of his company surrounded the jail and wounded the Sheriff. The Sheriff then abandoned the jail, and a fight ensued between the prisoner, Collins, and the soldiers. A soldier named Hurley was killed, and another named Sanders wounded. Another company of soldiers put down the riot.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred to a passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, near Mingo Junction, Ohio, a few days ago. A passenger train, running at a speed of forty miles an hour to make up lost time, collided with a freight train coming in an opposite direction, was thrown down an embankment thirty feet high, and completely wrecked. Fifteen persons were killed on the spot, thirty-three badly wounded, several of them beyond hope of recovery, and fifteen slightly hurt. Most of the victims were English and German immigrants who were on their way to the West. The accident took place just before daybreak. A dense fog prevailed at the time, which obscured the view and added to the misery of the situation. The cause of the calamity is attributed to the conductor of the freight train, who acknowledged that his watch stopped twenty minutes before the collision, but without his knowledge.... Encouraged by the absence of troops, the available forces having all been sent to Idaho to look after the hostile Bannocks, the Arizona Indians are becoming troublesome. Numbers of them have gathered in the neighborhood of Yuma, creating great alarm among the people, who have armed themselves and made preparations for defense.

THE SOUTH.

ROBERT THOMPSON, colored, and Mary Cross, white, who were married in 1877, and who have since lived together as man and wife, were arraigned before a magistrate in Alexandria, Va., last week, and committed to jail to await the action of the Corporation Court. The penalty fixed by the law for the principals is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two years.

THE yellow-fever pestilence is increasing at an alarming pace in New Orleans. A peculiarity is observable that the disease attacks all classes and in all localities in the city, the native and colored elements, usually exempt, suffering along with the rest. It is agreed, moreover, that the pestilence is of home origin, and not imported from tropical points, and that the filthy condition of the city, arising from insufficient drainage and lack of proper sanitary measures by the local authorities, is the cause of its existence and rapid spread. The most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the river towns above New Orleans to ward off the approach of the epidemic.

THE prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans has isolated that city almost as effectually as though it were located in another hemisphere. Towns in Texas and on the Mississippi river are enforcing quarantine regulations with such strictness as to impose absolute non-intercourse with the Crescent City. At Vicksburg a New Orleans man who persisted in landing from a steamboat was fined $250 and forcibly ejected from the city.

THE three internal revenue officers under indictment in South Carolina for the killing of an illicit distiller, while resisting arrest, have been surrendered to the Federal authorities, in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus recently issued, and there will probably be no more trouble about the case.... In the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., last week, 138 illicit distillers pleaded guilty with the understanding that judgment be suspended and they no more violate the law.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Delaware have nominated John W. Hall for Governor....Eugene Hale has been renominated for Congress in Maine.

THE new Legislature of North Carolina is Democratic by a large majority. There will be a lively fight for the Senatorship. Senator Merrimon is a candidate for re-election. His most formidable competitor is Gov. Vance. ....The Democrats of the Tenth Ohio Congressional District have nominated Gen. Tom Ewing for re-election to Congress....Hon. Godlove S. Orth has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Indiana District....Maj. E. A. Burke, who figured in the celebrated Wormley Hotel conference, has been nominated for State Treasurer by the Louisiana Democratic convention. Burke has developed from a common day laborer, in ten years, to great wealth and controlling political influence....Four delegates to the Louisiana Democratic State Convention, who offered to sell their votes, were summarily expelled from the hall.

BEVERLY DOUGLASS, the fighting Virginia Congressman, has been defeated for renomination....The Republicans of Colorado have nominated F. W. Pitkin for Governor, and James B. Belford for Congress....The South Carolina Republicans held their State Convention at Columbia last week, and resolved to make no nominations for State offices.

GENERAL.

THE army Commission authorized by the recent session of Congress, and which has been holding secret sessions at a Virginia watering-place, adjourned last week without, it is believed, coming to any practical conclusion....Bob Ingersoll, accompanied by his family, sailed for Europe last week, intending to remain abroad three months.

FAILURES: The Mastin Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., holding large amounts of public funds, including $250,000 belonging to the State of Missouri; the Crowther Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities $160,000; the Cincinnati grocery firm of R. M. Bishop & Co., of which the Governor of Ohio is the head, liabilities $360,000; the marble-mills of Vail, Shortwell & Co., New York, liabilities $100,000. ....Lew Davis, a song and dance man with the California Minstrels, cut his throat in the dressing-room of Dockrell's Opera House, St. John, N. B., just before the commencement of the performance.

IN a recent trial of speed at Buffalo, the celebrated horse Rarus eclipsed all the records heretofore made in trotting, and put in the shade the 2:14 of Goldsmith Maid, which stood unequaled for so many years until Rarus trotted into the same notch at Cleveland. In the Buffalo race it was not expected that the horse would equal his Cleveland performance, as the track is not considered as fast as that at the former city, but in the second heat he trotted the mile in 2:13¼. The time of the heat was as follows: First quarter, 33½ seconds; second quarter, 32¼ seconds; third quarter, 32¾ seconds; fourth quarter, 34¾ seconds. Mile, 2:13¼. This performance entitles Rarus to the credit of the fastest heat on record, and he now stands credited with the fastest mile on record (2:13¼), the fastest mile on a half-mile track (2:16), the fastest first heat (2:14¼), the fastest second heat (2:13¼), the fastest third heat (2:14), and the fastest three consecutive heats on record (2:14¼, 2:15, 2:14).

GEORGE AVERY, John Parr, and Frank Dillworth were killed, and four other men seriously wounded, by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Enterprise, W. Va....The city of Toronto, Canada, was visited, the other day, by a violent rain and hail storm, which damaged property to the amount of $500,000. Montreal was visited by a small section of the gale, preceded by a perceptible shock of earthquake.

THE authorities at Washington have advices from the Mexican border which indicate that the Mexicans are about to make a show of resistance to the passage of United States troops across the Rio Grande in pursuit of cattle-thieves. Several successful incursions have recently been made by the soldiers under Gen. Mackenzie, and Mexican dignity appears to have been wounded by these frequent expeditions.

THE International Monetary Congress met at Paris on Saturday, Aug. 10. The object of the conference is to bring about a greater uniformity of the coin system between nations, especially as regards the double gold and silver standard. The American delegates in the gathering are ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; Prof. Walker, of Yale College, and Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio. A similar monetary conference was held in Paris in 1867.

WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has addressed a letter to Collectors of all districts in the South where troubles have arisen on account of illicit distilling, setting forth the willingness of the Government to deal leniently with all who will stop their violation of the law.

ADVICES have been received at the Interior Department that the railroad companies in the West intend to combine with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in fighting the recent decision of Secretary Schurz upon the question of title to land grants now held by railroad companies. Schurz' decision was, that after three years from the time work was completed all lands not then sold by the company should be subject to pre-emption. The railroad companies intend in every case where a settler moves on to lands under this decision to serve him at once with a writ of ejectment, which will have the practical effect of vitiating the decision of the Secretary, as no one settler or any combination of settlers can afford to fight the united capital of the railroad companies....The 4 per cent. bonds continue to go off "like hot cakes." The demand promises to be so heavy and continuous that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a resumption of work by the Government paper-mill.

ANOTHER call for the redemption of five million dollars' worth of 6 per cent. bonds has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The funds for their redemption will be obtained from sales of 4 per cents. Interest will cease on the called bonds on the 5th of November....The capital was visited one day last week by one of the worst wind and rain storms which it has experienced in a long time. The wind bordered on a hurricane through the northwestern section of the city, and unroofed a large number of buildings. The damage to public and private property will reach at least $75,000.

THERE were coined in the United States mints in July, $89,000 in eagles and $1,847,000 in standard silver dollars, including minor coins. The value of coinage was $2,627,-983....The President and family and Secretary Sherman visited Newport last week.

MR. G. K. CHASE, an agent of the Department of Justice, who was sent out to investigate affairs in Utah, has returned to Washington, and, it is said, will shortly submit a report recommending the removal of Gov. Emory and Chief Justice Shaffer, both of whom have been playing into the hands of the Mormons....The President has commissioned Eugene J. Ball, of Indiana, as Consul at Pesth, Austria; Asa C. Prindle, now Commercial Agent at the Balise, Honduras, as United States Consul at Para, Brazil; and William Thompson, now Agent at Southampton, England, to be Consul at that port.

IT is stated from Washington that "our authorities have decided not to treat with Sitting Bull upon his arrival in this country, but to arrest him, with his principal followers, and hold them as prisoners of war."

FOREIGN.

SOME idea of the strength of the Socialist movement in Germany may be gleaned from the fact that in the recent Parliamentary elections they polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,-000 in Kiel, 10,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipsic, 11,000 in Elberfeld, 10,000 in Nurnberg, 6,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfort, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. ....Lord Hartington's resolution, condemning the course of the British plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress, was rejected in the House of Commons, by a vote of 338 to 195, and Plunkett's amendment, taking the opposite course, was adopted without a division.

LATE advices from South America state that a pestilence is sweeping the inhabitants of Bolivia, and a famine is threatened. In the smallest curacy in the Department of Cochabamba 600 bodies have been buried, while in Sipesipe 500 deaths have occurred, and the interment is daily augmented in number. The fields are desolated, crops remain ungathered, unclaimed cattle roam in all directions, almost all the dwellings are abandoned, and all those which are inhabited are so many scenes of death and disease. Hundreds of children are uncared for, and sustain their lives by eating grasshoppers. Many bodies, in some instances those of entire families, remain uninterred, because the grave-diggers are not sufficient in numbers to execute the painful duty.

IN his speech at the banquet given by the corporation of the city of London, a few days ago, Lord Beaconsfield quoted, in defense of his belief in the capacity of the Turks for civilization, a statement sent by American missionaries to the Emperor of Germany. In this paper the toleration enjoyed by Christians and the progress of education in Turkey since the Crimean war, are dwelt upon. The premier insisted that this testimony was superior to any official report, for "it was that of men of the highest principles and of sublime character, who devoted their lives to the benefit of their fellow creatures."....A cable dispatch announces reported negotiations between France and Turkey for the cession to the former of Rhodes and Scio, two important islands in the Grecian Archipelago, near to the west and southwest coast of Asia Minor. Rhodes has an area of 420 square miles and a population of 30,000; Scio an area of 508 square miles and a population of 62,000....Nobeling, who attempted to murder the Emperor of Germany, has made a second attempt to take his own life.... The complete returns of the German elections show the result to have been the return to Parliament of 98 Conservatives, 110 Liberals of various shades, and 96 Ultramontanes. In sixty-six cases second ballots will be necessary....The ratifications of the treaty of Berlin have been exchanged by all the powers except Turkey. The Sultan, however, has signified that he recognizes the validity of the treaty....Formal proclamation of the independence of Servia will be made at Belgrade on the 22d of this month. On the same day the rule of martial law will cease.

A BELGRADE dispatch says the excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and the inhabitants are collecting in bands. The Austrians, advancing toward Mostar, in Herzegovina, fought a short engagement near Catlak with 500 insurgents; killed several of them and made some prisoners. Four Austrians were wounded. Austrian troops are also meeting with resistance in Bosnia. At the village of Zepce the hussars were received by the inhabitants with a volley, which was returned. They were again attacked in Zwornik, and seventy Austrians killed.

THERE are 47,000 Russians sick in Bulgaria, and constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up the effective army. Gens. Todleben and Schouvaloff are down with typhus....The *Mark Lane Express* reports the English wheat crop in fair condition, and thinks the yield will be an average one—that is, about thirty bushels to the acre.

THE Turks are slowly removing their men and material from Varna, one of the magnificent fortresses which Russia was unable to wrest from them by force of arms, but which strikes its colors to the authority of the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin. The evacuation will be completed in about two months. No movement toward the surrender of Batoum has yet been made, and the Russians are becoming urgent on that point....The fever is increasing in Cyprus alarmingly. Forty members of one British regiment have been attacked....Three thousand Montenegrins have joined the insurgents in Herzegovina....There are indications of an intention to proclaim a holy war in Bosnia.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM E. FORSTER, the well-known Liberal leader, will visit America in the autumn....A marriage has been arranged between Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the Emperor Napoleon III., and Princess Thyra, third daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark. The Princess Thyra is a sister of the Princess of Wales.

Bold Brigands.

An attack was recently made by brigands upon the village of Thor, in the Spanish province of Catalonia, while the population were at church. Eleven men, armed with daggers and revolvers, posted themselves at various points, six of them going to the church. Four stood at the door to prevent egress, while two walked boldly in and ordered the priest to conduct them to the vestry. After rifling his pockets there and taking all the valuables pertaining to the altar, they conducted him back, and with a low bow, asked him to continue the mass. They emptied the pockets of the principal members of the congregation, and then conducted them home by turns, taking all valuable articles there which were portable. After this they were reconducted to the church and guarded. The richest man of the place, named Chanso, was not only robbed, but carried off to a neighboring wood with his valet. In the evening, the valet was sent to Chanso's relatives with a request for $4,000 as ransom, if they wished to preserve his life. In the meantime, the neighboring villages were aroused, the forest was searched and three of the brigands were caught. The rest escaped, and Chanso was saved.

Toads as Pets.

Within a few days we have visited a house where great numbers of toads are cared for in the garden, where they follow members of the family about like kittens through the walks. Also, in the large cellar, where there are half a score or more, these social reptiles sit about, looking wisely upward while the churning is being done, and one old warty fellow has a favorite spot that he always occupies with evident satisfaction during the operation; it is on the boot-toe of the churner, a perch that he never quits so long as he is not shaken off.—*Paterson (N. J.) Press.*

IT is well known that persons who have been deprived of one or more of the senses commonly acquire increased acuteness in the remaining ones. The following case, cited by Dr. Erasmus Darwin, is a remarkable instance: "The late blind Justice Fielding walked in my room for the first time, when he once visited me, and, after speaking a few words, said, 'This room is about 22 feet long, 18 wide and 12 high;' all of which he guessed with the greatest accuracy by the ear."

A PIOUS French priest recently gave out an announcement of a procession to take place next day as follows: "If it rains in the morning the procession will take place in the afternoon, and, if it rains in the afternoon, the procession will take place in the morning.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CLAY weighs 135 pounds to the cubic foot.

THERE are usually 225 sheets in a box of tin.

ONE THOUSAND bricks, closely stacked, occupy fifty-six cubic feet.

HAY, sprinkled with a little chloride of lime and left for an hour in a closed room, will remove the smell of new paint.

IN hoisting heavy machinery or other weights, by means of pulley blocks, if the ropes stretch and the blocks come together too soon, wet the rope, and the object will be elevated by the contraction of the rope without any other force.

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE.—Brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface; grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

CARBOLIC SOAP.—There are two or three grades of carbolic soap. The toilet article is very excellent for human beings, as it destroys all odors and is very healing. The toilet is much weaker than the kind used for dumb animals. If children's heads were occasionally washed with carbolic toilet soap no insect would be there after the operation. It ought not to be put into the mouth, as it is a poison.

GLOSS STARCH.—For a gloss for shirt bosoms, take two ounces of gum arabic powder, put it in a pitcher and pour on a pint of water; cover it and let it stand over night. Pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle; cork and keep for use. A teaspoonful of gum stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual way will make the most beautiful gloss on any linen or cotton goods, and will make lawn look like new.

TO REMOVE blisters from veneer, first wash the exterior of the blister with boiling water, and with a coarse cloth remove the dirt and grease; then place it before the fire; oil its surface with common linseed oil; place it again to the fire, and heat will make the oil penetrate quite through the veneer and soften the glue underneath; then, while hot, raise the edge gently with a chisel, and it will separate completely from the ground. Repeat this process, to entirely separate the veneer; wash off the old glue, and proceed to lay it again, as a new veneer.

IT is stated on good authority that a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper mixed in a quart of oil, if rubbed on harness, will effectually protect it against the gnawing of rats. It is also said that an ounce of aloes to one gallon of oil will afford the same protection. Our remedy heretofore has been, and we have never known it to fail, to hang the harness up so no rats can molest it. But, as some people are careless in this respect, the red pepper, and the aloes and oil remedy had better be adopted. A friend at our elbow says carbolic acid is a sure remedy.

A HOME-MADE PLAITER.—Let me tell you how to make a plaiter for plaiting dress-trimming; you will find it a great help in altering over old dresses: Go to a tinner and get two strips of tin one inch wide and ten or twelve inches long. Take an awl or any sharp instrument and put in holes along one edge only of both strips as close together as possible; the closer the holes are the finer and prettier your plaiting will be. Then take an inch-thick pine board not quite as wide as a knitting-needle, tack on the tin strips, bringing the holes a little above the board on each side of the board. Get a bunch of knitting-needles (I bought three dozen for 25 cents) and you are ready to go to work. Have the goods to be plaited hemmed, lay the wrong side up, beginning at the end, of course. Place a knitting-needle through the first and third holes across the board. Lift the goods back over the third needle and place a needle through the second hole, thus forming a small plait. Lay the goods back on the board and proceed until the needles are used up. Then lay a damp cloth over the needles and press with a hot iron until dry. It is beautiful when well done, and expensive to hire it done.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

How to Keep a Piano.

The piano is constructed almost exclusively of various kinds of woods and metals; cloth, skin and felt being used in the mechanical portion. For this reason atmospheric changes have a great effect on the quality and durability of the instrument, and it is necessary to protect it from all external influences which might affect the materials of which it is composed. It must be shaded from the sun, kept out of a draught, and, above all, guarded against sudden changes of temperature. This latter is a most frequent cause of the piano getting out of tune, and the instrument should be kept in a temperature not lower than fifty-four degrees and not higher than eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit. When too cold, the wood, cloth and skin swell, and the mechanism works badly; when too warm, these materials shrink and cause clinking, squeaking, and other disagreeable sounds. Moisture is the greatest enemy of the piano, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against. In a short time damp will destroy every good point in the instrument.

The tone becomes dull and flat, the wires rusty and easily broken, the joints of the mechanism stiff, and the hammers do not strike with precision, and, if these symptoms are not attended to at once, the piano is irretrievably spoiled. Therefore do not put your piano in a damp ground-floor room, or between two windows, or between the door and the window where there is a through draught. Never leave the piano open when not in use, and above all when the room is being cleaned. Do not put it near a stove, chimney, or hot-air pipes. Always wipe the keys after playing. Never pile books, music, or other heavy things on the top. Be careful when using the soft pedal not to thump the notes. Do not allow five-note or other exercises of small compass on a piano you have any regard for. A leather cover should be kept on the instrument when not in use, and removed every day for the purpose of dusting. A cushion of wadding or a strip of flannel laid on the keys will help to keep them white and preserve the polish. Never leave the piano open after a musical evening or dance. If you are obliged to have it in a damp room, do not place it against the wall, and raise it from the floor by means of insulators, and always cover it after playing. Employ the best tuner you can get, and, if a new instrument, let it be tuned every two months during the first year, and at least three times a year afterward. Always have it tuned after a soiree if the room has been very hot.

The Law of Periodicity.

Astronomers have endeavored to account for the difference of temperature between one summer and another or between one series of summers and another and succeeding series, and have put forth various theories on the subject. Sir W. Herschel attributed the changes to the presence or absence of spots on the sun's disk. His theory was that the presence of spots and other disturbances indicated a large formation of heat and light in the sun, and was a prognostic of hot weather and fine seasons. He thought he had also discovered by such data as he had in his possession, that "the price of wheat always rose when the sun was without spots, and fell when they began to reappear." How open to question both these ideas were we shall presently see from what has been made public since then by other observers. An able article on the subject of the sun was published in the last number of the *Scientific American* by Prof. Langley, of Allegheny Observatory, Pa. Indirectly he takes up this theory of Herschel, and, although not completely disposing of it, casts too much doubt upon its correctness to warrant placing any implicit reliance upon it. Prof. Langley gives an account of the daily record of the spots on the sun made by Schwabe, a German observer. This record, running through a period of forty years, was extended by other observers for twenty years more, and diagrams are given which confirm to some extent Herschel's theory; but, as Prof. Langley remarks, "the price of wheat depends on many things quite apart from the operations of nature—on wars and legislation, for instance," and, therefore, any deductions drawn from the presence or absence of sun spots and their effect upon the seasons and the price of wheat must necessarily be to a large extent fallacious. But the patient observations of Schwabe on sun spots led to the discovery of a remarkable law of periodicity. It was found that the sun spots increased and diminished through successive cycles of about eleven years; that the number of spots increased through a little less than four years, and went on steadily diminishing through a little over seven years. At this time we are reaching the close of the fourth cycle. The last minimum occurred about February, 1867, and Prof. Langley states, in confirmation of this law of periodicity, that "the sun's face is at present free from spots almost beyond any past remembrance." Next year, therefore, another cycle will commence, the spots will begin to reappear, and will go on increasing in number and expanding in size until they reach their maximum, about 1882, when they will begin to decline gradually until they almost or quite disappear in 1889. The present heated term and the absence of sun spots go far, therefore, toward refuting the theory of Herschel that the greatest and steadiest heat occurs when the sun spots are most numerous, while the low price of wheat at this time—lower than it has been for many years—would seem to disprove his other theory, "that the price of wheat always rises when the sun is without spots, and falls when they begin to reappear."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Thirty-Three Children.

Think of a father climbing out of bed at daylight and calling to each of his thirty or more children to get up, and then assigning them their several duties for the day! Such a man was Antoine Louis Descompt Labadie. With his father and two brothers, this somewhat remarkable son of Gaul emigrated from France, and settled in Detroit in 1750. Nineteen years thereafter he married Angelique Campau, and the two went to housekeeping over the river. Antoine Labadie lived happily with his wife for five years, when she died, having borne him seven children during that time. He had traded extensively with the Indians, and had treated them with such uniform kindness and consideration that upon the death of his wife they entreated him to marry a maiden from out their tribe. This he did, choosing the daughter of a Santeuse Chief, as the records of the Catholic Church at Sandwich have it. Seventeen children his dusky bride presented him, and then her spirit fled to the happy hunting grounds. Aboriginal and Norman blood mingling in the veins of the seventeen descendants of this last union helped to build up a hardy and rather industrious community, and still Labadie faltered not. He was wedded to Miss Charlotte Barthe, and the fruits of this union were nine children, the oldest son being the father of Gregoire L. Labadie, of this city, and Capt. Charles F. Labadie, of the firm of Labadie & Parent, Windsor. The latter still holds a portion of the old homestead in Walkerville.

Old citizens say that it was not an uncommon thing for the old French settlers to raise families of eighteen and twenty children. An old resident says that Van Avery, who lived on the present site of the water-works, was the father of twenty-three children, all by one wife.—*Detroit Post.*

The Wasp's Nest.

Reaumur states that for twenty years he endeavored, without success, to discover the materials employed by wasps in forming the blue-gray papery substance, so much used in the structure of their nests. One day, however, he saw a female wasp alight on a sash of a window, and it struck him while watching her gnawing away the wood with her mandibles that it was from such materials she formed the substance which so long puzzled him. He saw her detach from the wood a bundle of fibers, about the tenth of an inch in lenght, and finer than a hair; and as she did not swallow them, but gathered them into a mass with her feet, he had no doubt but that his opinion was correct. In a short time he saw her shift to another part of the window, and carry with her the fibers which she had collected, and to which she continued to add. He then caught her, and began to examine her bundle, and found it was neither yet moistened nor rolled into a ball, as it is always done before being used by the wasp in her building. He also noticed that before detaching the fibers she bruised them into a kind of lint with her mandibles. All this he imitated with his penknife, bruising and paring the same wood till it resembled the fibers collected by the wasp; and so he discovered how wasps manufactured their paper; for these fibers are kneaded together in a kind of paste, and, when the wasp has formed a ball of them, she spreads it out into a leaf, nearly as thin as tissue-paper; and this she accomplishes by moving backward, and leveling it with her mandibles, her tongue and her teeth. And so the wasp forms paper, placing layer upon layer, fifteen or sixteen sheets deep, and thus preventing the earth from falling down into her nest.

A Police Superintendent Assassinated.

Another police prefect has been assassinated in Russia. Baron Heyking had an office at Kiev corresponding to that of Gen. Trepoff at St. Petersburg. Both were chiefs of the gendarmerie, and also of the secret police, and in this latter capacity were held responsible for the doings of the mysterious Cabinet Bleu. The Baron was enjoying one evening the coolness of the air, smoking his cigarette and strolling down the main street in company with an old friend. Suddenly his comrade heard him cry out, "Help! I am murdered!" and turning round saw him sinking to the ground. A long dagger had been driven through his side up to the hilt. The Baron's friend raised the cry of murder, and several persons started in pursuit of the assassin, who was running down the street. A lad of 15 was the first to overtake him, but a shot from a revolver brought the pursuer to the ground. The murderer escaped and even his name remained a mystery. The Baron died in a few days, and the chances are that his murderer was one of the mourners at the funeral. Secret whippings are said to have been frequent in Kiev. Whenever a rash youth or a free-tongued woman undertook to discuss politics in wine-room or parlor, the heedless speaker would be invited to an interview with the chief of the gendarmerie, and would invariably be treated with every courtesy. The high official would express his regret that imprudent words should have been spoken, and leave the room, when the visitor's chair would sink with him or her, the upper half of the body remaining above the floor, while below unseen hands administered a flagellation the severity of which was only equaled by its ignominy. This over, the trap-door would rise again, and the victim, suffering severe bodily pain, and even more harrowing moral anguish, would be bowed out by the ever courteous and affable chief.

Legal Advertising in Co-Operative Newspapers.

An important decision, touching the legality of advertising in newspapers printed on the co-operative plan, has been rendered by the New Jersey courts. A mortgage sale was advertised in a newspaper printed on this plan, and the property was sold as advertised. The owner of the property protested against the proceeding, on the ground that the advertisement thereof was not legal, because the newspaper printing it was a so-called "patent inside." A petition to set aside the sale was accordingly filed in chancery. The petition fully and squarely raised the issue as to whether a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed and published in the State, in which land sales might be legally advertised. The question was fully argued before the Vice-Chancellor, at Newark, N. J., and a decision rendered "that such an advertisement was legal and sufficient, and was both a substantial and literal compliance with the statutory requirement;" and the motion to set aside the sale was denied and petition dismissed.

THE condition of Nobeling, who attempted to assassinate the German Emperor, is improving. He sits erect in bed, eats with an appetite, and answers in a fragmentary way questions that may be addressed to him. All his replies, however, are accompanied by an idiotic smile, and medical men consider that if his life should be saved he would never perfectly recover his senses.

MARY, Queen of Scots, died aged 45 years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$6 50	@	10 00
HOGS	4 50	@	4 70
COTTON	12	@	12½
FLOUR—Superfine	4 50	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 06	@	1 08
CORN—Western Mixed	45½	@	48½
OATS—Mixed	32½	@	33½
RYE—Western	61	@	68
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 00
LARD	7½	@	8
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 40
Choice Natives	4 25	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 25
Butchers' Steers	2 80	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	4 00
HOGS—Live	4 30	@	4 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 25	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	98	@	1 02
No. 3 Spring	83	@	86
CORN—No. 2	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	22	@	23½
RYE—No. 2	49½	@	50
BARLEY—No. 2—New	1 10	@	1 12
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	11	@	12
PORK—Mess	10 45	@	10 50
LARD	7½	@	7½
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 11	@	1 13
No. 2	1 07	@	1 08
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	23	@	23½
RYE—No. 1	50	@	51
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10	@	1 11
ST LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	88½	@	90
CORN—Mixed	35½	@	36½
OATS—No. 2	22½	@	23½
RYE	48½	@	50
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	10 87½
LARD	7	@	7½
HOGS	4 00	@	4 50
CATTLE	2 00	@	4 25
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	91	@	92
CORN	43	@	44
OATS—New	26	@	28
RYE	50	@	52
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 00
LARD	7½	@	7½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@	1 08
No. 2 Red	98	@	99
CORN	42	@	42½
OATS—No. 2	23	@	25
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White	4 75	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 10	@	1 11
No. 1 Amber	96	@	97
CORN—No. 1	43	@	44
OATS—Mixed	30	@	31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25	@	1 30
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 90	@	5 50
Fair	4 15	@	4 90
Common	3 60	@	4 00
HOGS	4 00	@	4 90
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Extract from the Speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Delivered at South Bend, Ind.

When we look plainly and candidly at the present position of political parties, we are at once forcibly struck with the fact that the party now in power in national affairs is totally destitute of a single issue in the interest of the great mass of the American people on which to go before them for their confidence and support? [illegible] proposition. In whatever direction you view the political field you will find absolutely nothing offered by the leaders of the Republican party calculated to promote the public welfare. In a period of great corruption and debasement of the public service; in the midst of official scandals and debaucheries, connected both with the last and the present administration, and bowed down as the people are by the most appalling business distress ever known in a civilized commonwealth, I challenge the production of a single measure, by those who now lead and control the Republican party, which has in it elements of popular relief. It is true, when the present administration was placed in power, lofty promises of purity and reform in the civil service of the Government were proclaimed to the world. It appeared then to be the purpose of Mr. Hayes and his advisers to institute a contrast with the administration which had just expired. It was given out in formal official declarations that those who were engaged in the service of the Government should not be the mere henchmen of the administration in power, but that they were to discharge their duties to the public on an independent and self-respecting basis. You all remember how the public ear was captivated by statements of this kind, that no man should be displaced as long as he honestly and efficiently discharged the duties of his position. You also have not forgotten the repeated announcements made by Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, that the odious and corrupt practice of assessments levied on Government office-holders for the purpose of carrying elections, was thenceforth to be utterly and entirely abandoned. The proposition, in substance, was that the offices of the Government belonged to the people, and that while the duties in which alone the people are interested were faithfully performed, the incumbent should not be molested; nor should he, like a slave, be compelled to pay tribute to party managers for his place, nor was he required or permitted to seize upon the control of local politics by virtue of the influence of his office. How long, however, did this virtuous impulse last? In less than six months after its proclamation the old arts and devices of unscrupulous politicians were again in the ascendant. The Federal office-holder again resumed his practice. He was again the chief of the caucus, of the ward meeting, and the controlling spirit of County and State Conventions. The teachings of the administration were openly disregarded and despised, and it had not the courage or self-respect to make them heeded. Among the best officers, also, many were displaced or sought to be displaced, without cause and in defiance of the rules laid down, while those who have violated every principle of the code of civil-service reform have in no instance been punished or even rebuked. Worse than this, however, what do we next behold? The following circular has been issued at Washington, in the immediate presence of Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, and with their knowledge and consent, as it plainly states:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1878.

"SIR: This committee, charged with laboring for the success of the Republican cause in the coming campaign for the election of members of Congress, call with confidence on you as a Republican for such a contribution in money as you may be willing to make, hoping it may not be less than $——. The committee deem it proper in thus appealing to Republicans generally, to inform those who happen to be in Federal employ that there will be no objection in any official quarter to such voluntary contribution."

This circular, after giving some false reasons for such an extraordinary measure, closes with the following significant admonition:

"Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter, and remit at once, by draft or postal money order, to Sidney F. Austin, Esq., Treasurer, etc. * * *

"By order of the committee.

"GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary."

It has been ascertained that the amount being levied upon Federal office-holders is in no instance less than 1 per cent. of the salaries, and it oftener equals 2 per cent. There are now not less that 80,000 persons holding office in the civil service of the United States, and it is very safe to assume that their salaries will average $1,000 per annum, making an aggregate of $80,000,000. An assessment of 1 per cent. on this amount yields the enormous sum of $800,000, to be used in the approaching elections. The mission of this money is to corrupt the ballot-box, to debauch, as far as possible, the virtue of the people, and to fasten on the country a policy contrary to the will of the majority. It is raised by extortion to be used in jobbery and bribery. A more dangerous movement than this can hardly be conceived. It is full of peril and menace to the very existence of popular liberty. On the one hand it seeks to reduce the entire force in the public service to a species of servitude, and on the other it attempts to poison the very fountains of all free Government. There are over 40,000 Postmasters in the United States, and this great army of officials, together with Collectors of custom, of revenue, and all their subordinates, as well as the helpless, trembling clerks in the departments at Washington, whose wives and children depend upon their places for bread, are all, this hour, writhing under the party lash, under this cruel demand for party tribute, which means a compliance with its terms or a discharge from office. It appears that within a few days past some reluctance to comply with this demand has manifested itself in certain official quarters. We therefore find this same Republican committee issuing a new order still more imperative in tone, and more significant of danger to such as refuse its mandates. This order closes by saying:

"We have, therefore, arranged with the treasurer, Mr. Austin, to attend at the National Bank, corner of F and Seventh streets, from 4 to 5 o'clock p. m., to receive contributions from those in your department who have not already responded."

The salaries of clerkships under the Government range from $700 to $1,500 per annum, and, in a few instances, higher. It requires, therefore, no stretch of the imagination for us to behold, each evening of these days, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the clerks under this administration, male and female, old and young, white and black, wending their heavy and sorrowful way to meet this Mr. Austin, the Corruption Agent of the leaders of the Republican party, there to contribute the per cent. of their earnings so sadly needed in their stinted and barren homes. Honest voters of Indiana, do you not turn with loathing from such a spectacle as this? Men of the Republican party, where is the high spirit of your once great organization? Has it sunk so low that it has no other means to sustain itself, to continue in power, than to extort from the helpless and dependent of both sexes, all ages, every color and every condition in life? Fallen and miserable, indeed, must be its once high estate when it is compelled to come before the public with so disgraceful an issue; with its broken pledges of civil-service reform, with its shameless disregard of public morality, leaning for its support, as it totters to its downfall, on those who are so unfortunate as to hold official places under it. I arraign the leaders of the Republican party at the very threshold of this canvass as the organizers of corruption, the assessors of blackmail to be used in destroying the purity of elections, and in the overthrow of the rights of the people. If their schemes can be made successful and prevalent throughout the country; if the policy of controlling elections by the use of money, now openly proclaimed by the party in power, shall receive no condemnation at the hands of the people, then our institutions of free government will perish, and our name will become a hissing and a byword in all the four quarters of the globe.

A claim is sometimes put forth in behalf of the present administration by a portion at least of the Republican party that it has what is known as a Southern policy, which commends it to fair-minded people. The fact that the Southern States are no longer governed by military power; that their elections are no longer determined by the bayonet; that they have been restored to their places under the constitution, has been heralded to the world as an evidence of the statesmanship of those who are at the head of our national affairs. It is difficult to treat such a false pretense with patience. When, where, in what State, and before what audience, from Maine to Oregon, was this policy ever announced as Republican doctrine? The war closed more than thirteen years ago, and I challenge the proceedings of every convention of the Republican party, from that hour to this, to furnish a single speech or a single resolution in favor of such a measure. On the contrary, we find one campaign following another, political contest succeeding political contest, all forming an unbroken record of hostility to the constitutional rights of the Southern States and people. Two years ago in Indiana the Republican candidate for Governor announced with bitter emphasis that the ensanguined symbol of perpetual hate was the banner under which he made his canvass. Every subordinate speaker in the State followed in the same strain. A speech made at that time in behalf of the policy since pursued by Hayes would have at once excluded the speaker from membership in the Republican party. The entire battle of 1876 was fought everywhere by the leaders of that party on their old doctrine of rancor, strife and blood. The Democratic party confronted it, as it has done from the close of the war, with the constitution as the only measure of power and warrant of Government for States South as well as States North. We have held from the hour of Lee's surrender that the surest and speediest method of restoring the South to peace and prosperity was to extend to her people the equal protection of the constitution and the laws. It was thought then, as it is now, that an appeal to the honor and manliness of a conquered people of our own race and blood would be met by a renewed and faithful allegiance to the Government. The wisdom of our faith has been so fully exemplified, and has grown so strong in the public opinion of this and all other countries, that a Republican administration, carried into office in hostility to it, has at last been forced to accept and to administer the Government on its principles. The so-called Southern policy of Mr. Hayes is simply a forced concession to the power of a public opinion created by the courage and devotion of the Democratic party. When inducted into an office to which he was not elected by the people he placed himself upon a platform on which neither he nor his party had ever before stood. In fact, neither the office which he holds nor the principles on which he administers it in his dealings with the South belongs to him or his party. He has appropriated them both without right. Indeed, the most powerful and stalwart leaders of his own party do not hesitate to declare his Southern policy to be of Democratic origin, and that the true title to it is in the Democratic party. What Republican State Convention has given it unqualified indorsement? When an indorsement has been attempted at all, as in the late Republican State Convention of Indiana, it has been in a timid, half-hearted and distrustful manner. On the other hand, such bold, strong men as Conkling, Blaine, Cameron, and, indeed, a large majority of the recognized leaders of the party, miss no opportunity to disclaim for the Republican party all responsibility for the Southern policy of the administration.

In the midst of its widespread demoralization, however, a strange and violent attempt has recently been made to revive the waning fortunes of the Republican party by a sensational attack on the investigation now being made into the alleged frauds by which the present administration was placed in power. When this investigation was ordered by a Democratic House of Representatives a sort of hysterical scream burst out from the entire Republican press. To dispassionate ears, however, it sounded more like the cry of conscious guilt and fear of detection than of patriotic apprehension for the country. A new word was coined, prophetic of evil to our Government. We were informed with oracular emphasis that our Government was to be "Mexicanized." Mexicanized! Do those who have hurled this word into our political vocabulary have any conception of its real meaning and application? From the conquest of Cortez to the present hour Mexico has been a land of revolution and lawless turbulence. One of the leading features of her history has been the usurpation of power by those who were not entitled to it. Fraud and violence have controlled her highest official positions. The question there has not been who was not elected President of the republic, but who had the means of chicanery or force to obtain the position. Lerdo was but yesterday driven from the place, and Diaz now holds it in violation of the Mexican constitution, and without the sanction of popular suffrage. But does the evil example of Mexico apply to the conduct of a party which investigates fraud and seeks to ascertain the true expression of the popular will? Does it not rather apply with crushing force to that party which, having procured control of the Government by the openly confessed means of false returns, now seek to stifle all inquiry on the subject? Which policy would soonest and most certainly Mexicanize the American Government? What party is on the plainest road to that bad end? Is it the Democratic party, which aims to discover fraud, and to hold its criminal perpetrators up to public execration, or is it not, in fact, the Republican party, whose leaders have desecrated the ballot-box and sapped the very foundations of popular government, through the instrumentalities of the Andersons, the Webers, the McLins, the Dennises, the Jenkses, and that brazen gang now so conspicuous before the public? Who can be harmed by investigation? None but the guilty. Who dreads investigation? It is my experience that the innocent have no fears, while it is the experience of mankind that the guilty flee even when no one pursues. How much greater, then, must be their fear and flight when they are hotly pursued by the indignation of a free people burning with a sense of wrong!

I do not wonder, therefore, at the notes of alarm which filled the land when it was proposed to sift this great political crime of the nineteenth century to the bottom. It was right that it should be done. When the Electoral Commission was created the entire American people, with the exception of a few leaders who were in the conspiracy, expected it to make a thorough investigation of the facts, and to ascertain who in reality was chosen President. Its refusal to perform this plain duty was a surprise and a disappointment to every honest man of every political party. The Electoral Commission decided the great question of the popular will in the choice of a Chief Magistrate upon a meager, barren technicality. When it decided not to go behind the returns, it gave a legal title to Mr. Hayes, binding in law, but entitled to no more respect than the liberty which an offender in court obtains by relying on a flaw in his indictment rather than a trial of the merits of his case. In view of this state of facts, could the House of Representatives do less than order an investigation? But further: The Electoral Commission had not only failed to do its duty in this regard, but in a brief space of time the instruments which were used in the great conspiracy to defeat the popular will began to reveal the whole plot. This was to be expected. Sherman, Matthews, Stoughton, Noyes, and others who visited Louisiana and Florida, are now undergoing the same fate which has always attended those who do unlawful things by the hands of others. History is simply repeating itself on this point. The tool of the conspiracy is always swollen with a sense of his own importance by reason of the guilty secret which he shares with men of position and character. Sooner or later he seeks to make this secret a source of profit to himself, nor will he ever be satisfied. The result is inevitable; he first threatens, and then those who are in his power, finding themselves unable to appease his constant and insatiate demands, he reveals everything, as if thereby he atoned for the original crime. Such is the philosophy of the course pursued by McLin and Dennis in Florida, and by Anderson and others in Louisiana. Nor is there anything new in the manner in which high officials at this time bear themselves toward those who are giving testimony against them. John Sherman and his associates are not the first who have drawn themselves up in well-affected disdain, and disclaimed all knowledge of the tools they once used and cast aside. Others before him have exclaimed to their former confederates, who returned plague them: "A vaunt, I know you not!" But when was the world—the great thinking, intellectual world—ever imposed on by such conduct? Who is McLin, of Florida? Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Hayes he was appointed Chief Justice of the great Territory of New Mexico. There are many future States in that Territory as large as Indiana. The influence of the administration of her laws reaches far into the future, and becomes a matter of the highest importance. This solemn duty was intrusted to Mr. McLin. Who will say that the President made so important an appointment in ignorance of the character of the man he appointed? The Senate, however, being properly advised, rejected the nomination. McLin waited for something else, but waited in vain. Doubtless it was thought the debt due him was paid. At any rate, whether from motives of revenge, or moved perhaps by a quickened conscience, he has told the story how by his own instrumentality, and that of others, a clear and distinct majority for Tilden and Hendricks in Florida was, by perjury and forgery, wiped out, and the electoral vote of that State given to Hayes and Wheeler. He cited the records at various precincts in corroboration of his statement. Then came a man by the name of Dennis. It appears that he has been an object of the tenderest care and solicitude on the part of the Government. He held office and drew his salary without discharging a single duty for many months. Mr. Hayes himself personally recommended him to the Secretary of the Treasury as a first-class person for a position in the revenue department. He too, however, guided by that law, vague and undefined though it may be, which sooner or later reveals wrong-doing, added his statement to that of McLin. Anderson, in whose behalf Senators, Secretaries, Collectors of Customs and the President himself, were sorely anxious for more than a year, laid open the conspiracy by which a Democratic majority of between 5,000 and 10,000 in Louisiana was obliterated, and a majority of between 3,000 and 4,000 placed to the credit of Hayes and Wheeler. This state of affairs in Louisiana and Florida was made known, and an investigation ordered by the House of Representatives. Is there a man in Indiana who says the House could have done less? It is asserted that this investigation may result in disturbing the title of the present occupant of the White House. My answer is plain and simple: By the forms of law he was inaugurated. He has a legal right without the equitable right. He will remain where he is to the end of the constitutional term, unless he should be removed by virtue of that provision of the constitution which has applied to every President from the foundation of the Government. He is liable to impeachment, and to no other process for removal. If I am reminded that the President can only be impeached for acts while in office, my answer is that that is true with this qualification: If it should be proved in this investigation, or any other, in reference to Mr. Hayes or any future President, that he was an accomplice in the commission of unlawful acts by which he procured his place, he would undoubtedly be liable to impeachment for such acts. In the present instance, I do not apprehend such result, whatever the real facts may be. The great wrong will be redressed at the ballot-box. The investigation will emphasize the crime which has been committed agains the American people. It will go into history as a warning to future times, and the fate of those who committed it will make it less likely to ever occur again.

There are some circumstances, it is true, that make it appear probable that Mr. Hayes shared with John Sherman and others a knowledge of the kind of services that were rendered him in Louisiana and Florida. It is difficult to account for his strange distribution of patronage on any other hypothesis. Of those who are implicated by the proof, and who are stigmatized in the judgment of the world as participants in the frauds in Louisiana and Florida, scarcely one has failed to receive rich rewards. This feature of the conspiracy is filled with startling significance. The choicest places in honor and emoluments in the Government have been bestowed upon, and are now enjoyed by, the principal actors in falsifying the votes of those two States. John Sherman, the bosom friend of the President, heads the list of those who visited Louisiana. He was rewarded by the place of most power in the Cabinet. He was made Secretary of the Treasury, and is now cursing the country in that position. Stanley Matthews received the direct and open support of the President of the United States in his election to the Senate as a recognition of his services. Such an interference on the part of the National Executive was unheard of until then. Mr. Stoughton, of New York, added his support, and received the magnificent Ministry to Russia as his reward. Kellogg, of Louisiana, in consideration of his services, received his seat in the Senate by the vote of Mr. Matthews. Packard was a part of the general plan, and he has his remuneration in being made Consul at Liverpool, the richest Consulate in our service. Every one of the memorable Returning Board, Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, have been recognized and rewarded by the men in whose interests they committed perjury and forgery. To these might be added a number more who played their part in minor capacities, and who have been taken care of accordingly. Turning to the State of Florida, we find another intimate friend of the present incumbent of the White House, another Ohio man, heading the list of those who changed the vote of that State. Mr. Noyes, for his services, was speedily appointed to the very high position of Minister to France. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, a coworker in Florida, was at the same time made Minister to Spain. Gov. Stearns, who performed important services, was made one of the Hot Springs Commissioners; and Mr. Cowgill, who put the finishing touches upon the whole transaction, was made a United States Marshal. Of McLin and Dennis, and their rewards, I have already spoken. I venture to say that such recognition of special and doubtful services was never before given by the head of any enlightened Government. It carries with it the self-evident proof of corruption, of bargain and exchange, of base services and peculiar rewards.

The question of economy in the public expenditure is the one which next claims our attention. In connection with a false and oppressive system of finance there has been under Republican administrations a most reckless extravagance in the use of money raised from the hard earnings of the people. In proof of this fact it is only necessary to make a few brief and plain comparisons. The ordinary expenditures of the United States for war, navy, Indian, civil and miscellaneous list, exclusive also of pensions from the commencement of the Government up to and including the fiscal year of 1861, the year the war broke out, embracing a period of eighty-two years, amounted to $1,506,726,146. Passing by the extraordinary expenditures during the war, and computing the public expenses for ten years from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1876, inclusive, we find that they amounted, exclusive of the national debt, interest thereon, and pensions, to the sum of $1,528,917,197 — a sum greater by over $20,000,000 during ten years of peace under Republican administrations than during eighty-two years before that party obtained power. If we estimate the expenditures of ten years under Democratic administrations from June 30, 1852, to June 30, 1861, we find the amount to be $527,872,260, being $956,044,875 less than the ten years of Republican administration already computed. A reliable exhibit on this subject is as follows:

Net ordinary expenditures of the United States, exclusive of public debt, premiums, interest and principal, and exclusive also of pensions, for ten years, from June 30, 1852, to June 30, 1861, both inclusive, and for ten years from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1876, both inclusive:

TITLE.	Ten years of Radical rule — June 30, '67, to June 30, '76, both fiscal years inclusive.	Ten years of Conservative rule — from June 30, '52, to June 30, '61, both fiscal years inclusive.	Increase of ten years' Radical rule over ten years' of Conservative rule for same periods.
War	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$1,528,917,197.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This shows an increase of 167.52 per cent. for ten years since the war over ten years previous to the war. Taking as a basis the census of 1860, the cost per capita for the net ordinary expenditures above named for ten years before the war was $18.21, while the net ordinary expenditures for the ten years since the war on the basis of the census of 1870 was $39.65. There are other facts, however, which are even more conclusive, if possible, than those already cited. The Democratic party has had a majority in the lower house of both the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress. For the first time since 1861 that party is justly chargeable with a part of the responsibilities of the Government. Let us, therefore, compare its works with those of its opponents. There are eleven great appropriation bills usually considered and passed by each succeeding Congress. They embrace the expenditure of the public money for the following objects: The army, the navy, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments of the Government; the Military Academy, fortifications, Consular and Diplomatic Service, the Postoffice, pensions, river and harbor improvements, and sundry civil. By an examination and comparison of the official records it appears that the appropriations made in these bills by Democratic Houses for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, show a reduction of $88,270,236.47 under the appropriations made in similar bills, and for the same purpose, by Republican Congresses for the years 1584, 1875 and 1876. The reductions were much greater when the bills originally passed the House, but the Senate, in every instance, largely increased the sum appropriated, and the House was sometimes, in committees of conferences, compelled to make concessions. These important facts, full of significance for the future, will not be successfully disputed. They are beyond the reach of controversy; they are imbedded in the legislation of the country, and they appeal strongly to the people in behalf of those who have placed them there. Economy in public affairs was the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party in the days of its greatest power, and it is encouraging to witness the exercise of the same great virtue as soon as it obtains even a partial control over the public moneys. Such a record, made under adverse circumstances, with the Senate and the Executive in opposition, will sustain those who made it against all assaults. An over-taxed people will readily yield their confidence to a party which furnishes acts of relief rather than mere empty professions. Had the guides sent forward by Joshua to explore the Promised Land returned empty-handed, the Israelites would have listened with impatience and distrust to their report, however glowing and enticing it might have been. But when they showed the rich fruits which they had gathered, the grapes, the figs, and the pomegranates, a weary, anxious people believed that the country before them was good, and they pressed forward to enjoy it. And so now the Democratic party does not come before you with mere promises of something in the future; it exhibits the fruits of its labors, and on them invites your confidence.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The present general prostration of business and depreciation of values of labor and all kinds of property were mainly caused by reducing the volume of our circulating medium available as an attribute of exchange over $1,000,000,000 from 1865 to 1873. We did not so seriously feel its effects while the fact was not generally known. It was not felt by the great mass of the people while confidence existed among business men and their credit was good at the banks, as individual checks and bank drafts supplied the deficiency. Then bankers were happy, and their profits on real capital invested were 25 to 50 per cent. per annum, with prominent officials drawing good fat salaries. There has been no time within the past twenty years, or in the commercial history of our country, when labor was more remunerative or property and merchandise were more readily and generally sold for cash, or when all classes of people were more able and willing to pay their taxes, duties, imposts and excises, except *cupia capitalists and railroad wreckers*, than during the years of 1865-6-7. Then Congress had provided for the "general welfare of the people" by providing an ample circulating medium of exchange of $40 to $50 per capita, although of but partial monetary power. But to gratify the cupidity of the money power, over $1,000,000,000 of that indispensable element of the people's prosperity was transformed into untaxed bonds, and a bankers' syndicate was formed to transport them to a foreign land, not only depriving the people's industries of the essential means for developing our mechanical and agricultural resources and property providing for the home consumption of our home productions, cultivating our waste lands, increasing our revenues and the facilities of education, promoting the cultivation of art and science and all essential elements of civilization, the adornment of homes, providing parks for healthful recreation, public halls for lectures and amusements and churches for devotion; but it has also sapped the vitality of those previously developed, by the payment of commissions, usurious discounts and interest on those bonds and current national, State and municipal expenditures.

The practical experience of the past ten years has demonstrated that it is not the price of gold, but the volume of money available for use, that gives prosperity to our people and value to property, and the millions of unpaid taxes in all parts of our country, uncollectable because the people are unable to pay them, demonstrate that, with the present volume of money in circulation, taxation to pay interest on untaxed bonds and national, State and municipal expenditures, inevitably results in confiscation of all home comforts and many homes of the great mass of the people, especially laboring people, invalids, widows and orphans. With the business of the country paralyzed, confidence destroyed a multitude of laborers out of employment, the bills of bankers—even gold and silver—are worth no more than so many cords of granite, hoarded in bank vaults and sub-treasuries, for the promotion and support of the people's industries.

In 1873, by the payment of interest on deposits from corresponding interior banks, a few New York banks (controlled by Wall street gold gamblers and railroad robbers) were enabled to concentrate and corner most of the then existing money, and crush the Northern Pacific railroad enterprise of Jay Cooke & Co., because it promised competition with that corporate monopoly, the Central Pacific (built with untaxed bonds, plundered from the people), producing thereby a panic which demonstrated the insufficient volume of money available for circulation—compelling our banks to suspend granting their usual discounts and the payment of the people's money deposited with them, and destroying confidence among business men, while, for want of a proper volume of money as a medium of exchange, all kinds of industrial productions, labor and property depreciated in *salable* value, until millions of laboring people were deprived of remunerative employment, and insolvency and bankruptcy became the inevitable fate of all active business men outside of administrative, revenue and expenditure rings.

I find in the *Inter-Ocean* of July 16 the following statistics, compiled from official sources and a volume called "Gold and Debt," showing the amount of our circulation per capita, and its contraction, from 1865 to 1877:

Year.	Currency.	Population.	Amount per capita.
1865	$1,651,282,373	34,819,581	$47.42
1866	1,803,702,726	35,537,148	50.76
1867	1,330,414,677	36,269,502	36.68
1868	817,199,773	37,016,949	22.08
1869	750,025,989	37,779,800	19.86
1870	740,039,179	38,555,983	19.19
1871	734,244,774	39,750,073	18.47
1872	736,340,912	40,978,607	17.97
1873	738,291,749	42,245,110	17.48
1874	779,031,589	43,550,756	17.89
1875	778,176,250	44,896,705	17.33
1876	735,358,832	46,284,344	15.89
1877	696,443,394	47,716,000	14.60

The following statistics compiled by W. P. Kimball, of New Haven, Ct., showing the price of gold, flour and beef from 1860 to 1874:

Year.	Gold.		Flour.	Beef.
1860	$1.00		$5.25	$10.75
1861	1.00		5.50	9.00
1862	1.00	$1.37	5.47	12.00
1863	1.37	$1.72½	5.87	12.50
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	1.46½		9.73	20.50
1866	1.41		7.63	19.00
1867	1.37		9.42	18.50
1868	1.36		8.70	15.00
1869	1.24		6.70	14.00
1870	1.10		4.92	14.00
1871	1.18		5.60	12.50
1872	1.11		6.00	10.00
1873	1.12		5.96	11.00
1874	1.13		5.96	10.37

which demonstrate that the value of gold as money has not been governed by the volume of currency, and that it is not the price of gold that governs the value of products or confidence among business men or the stability of their commercial relations.

I notice in the *Railway Age* a computation taken from the *Financial Chronicle* two years ago (high authority):

A STATEMENT OF DEFAULTING RAILROADS.

	Number of Roads.	Amount of Bonds.
Defaults before 1873	37	$134,654,600
Defaults in 1873 before Sept. 30 (the panic)	35	91,740,500
Defaults in 1873 after Sept. 30	25	182,233,250
Defaults in 1874	71	265,068,701
Defaults in 1875	25	140,498,214
Defaults in 1876	8	29,803,000
Total	201	$814,316,265
Total bonded railroad debt in United States		$2,175,000,000
Per cent. of defaulted bonds to total		38.7
Total bonds—stock and debt of railroads in United States, about		4,775,000,000
Total bonds—stock and debt of defaulting railroads, estimated		1,800,000,000
Per cent. of investment in defaulting roads to total investment		38.7

In a later summary for 1876-7 I find for the entire year 1876:

	No. of Roads.	Mileage.	Capital Rep.
Sold under foreclosure	30	3,846	$217,748,000
Receivers appointed and proceedings commenced	46	7,576	$[illegible]

And in 1877:

	No. of Roads.	Mileage.	Capital Rep.
Sold under foreclosure	54	2,873	$198,984,400
Proceedings commenced	44	5,409	$20,681,920
Sales ordered	16	2,326	255,755,300
Total	114	11,622	$775,421,630

These figures show that this destructive process is going on with increased velocity—as the fatal day of resumption approaches—which has brought and must bring fearful results, unless prompt measures are taken to stay the currents rushing on to the inevitable maelstrom.

The same authority estimates the losses to the present time on railroad property alone at 50 per cent. of the capital represented—which amounts to $2,387,500,000—and this great loss falls almost wholly upon our own people, mostly by persons of limited means who hold the stock, while alien bondholders, and a few Wall street stock gamblers, who hold most of the first mortgage bonds, are rapidly acquiring the title in fee by foreclosure (or gobbling the stock at an infinitesimal price) to nearly all the main arteries of circulation of our internal commerce (our railroads) that they may slake their thirst for greed on the blood of the industries of our people—by monopolizing and pooling exorbitant charges, and taking all net receipts hereafter.

The same ratio of depreciation extends to all other classes of stocks, such as insurance, bank, mining and manufacturing, and, in fact, to all corporate investments, as well as real estate and personal property of every kind or nature on land, lake or sea, to an amount almost beyond the power of figures to represent, producing financial disaster, the result of McCulloch's and Sherman's clients' financial policy.

They have, until recently, taught that silver and gold were the true standard of all value, by reason and virtue of their indestructibility and universal use; but recently, when it better suited their crafty acquisitiveness they suddenly found that it required a third, and more potent element, viz., legislative enactment, to give those commodities a standard value, subservient to their interests; by legislative enactment they procured the demonetization of silver in Germany and in this country, thus demonstrating the axiom that the third is, was, and ever has been the most potent element in fixing and maintaining a definite monetary value to any substance or commodity. Our people are learning the importance and influence of those two words.

Our corporate bodies have for some sixty years, to consummate their schemes for plunder, relied upon what is commonly known as the Dartmouth-College decision—of our highest judicial power—which embodied the Blackstonian proposition, that whatever Parliament doeth, no power on earth can undo. But all honor to the granger, S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, who in his school days had read the story of that honorable peer of Blackstone, Lord Chief Justice Hale, who once laid aside his ermine and put on a dusty robe and represented an honest miller, to purge the court and jury of the influence of the ancestral lineage of this same money power, which is now the direst scourge of our land. That sage jurist rose higher than Blackstone and drew inspiration from the power that created Parliament, and so spread the transparent rays of unalloyed justice on the tablets of common law that the storms of two centuries have failed to tarnish them. Like diamonds of pure water, they sparkle and glow to light the pathway of our highest jurists, whose recent decisions confirm the right of the people through their representatives to so modify chartered privileges that they shall not grow into unendurable extortionists, wielded by unscrupulous officials who care not for the equities of the people, or capitalists who intrust them with their funds.

We find business prostrated throughout the land. The great mass of the people have struggled with the tide of contraction, compelled to economize, and to mortgage their homes, to pay their taxes and provide the necessaries of life, and have become so contracted that the tax-gatherers and mortgagees have taken most of their property and their homes.

Our great factories and machine-shops are closed or running at a loss. Our stores and tenements are vacant by the thousand, and their recent prosperous occupants living on public or private charity, or traversing the country, bearing the stigma of "tramps," seeking labor to procure food and raiment.

This destructive system of contraction affects alike the laborer, and mechanic, and all [illegible] industries, but it has sapped the [illegible] of the trust funds, and savings of [illegible] widows and orphans. It has de[illegible] their securities on lands, tenements, stocks and life-insurance securities, and savings bank deposits, to an alarming extent.

Advocates of contraction say it is caused by over-production. As production is the source of all sustenance and wealth, for the general welfare of all, where is the possibility of over-production of useful or ornamental commodities? Civilization unfolds new and increasing wants, which open other avenues for labor, and, as facilities increase, the cost decreases, and competition brings the price within the means of the greater number. But when the medium of exchange is, as now, inadequate to give remunerative value to labor, and its production, and the great mass of the people are unable to purchase, consumption diminishes and general stagnation of business must inevitably ensue.

I know not where to find that overproduction, unless it be of idle men, with destitute families. Of else pray tell us what? From New England's hills, our fertile plains, and Sierras' peaks, echo makes the same answer—what?

B. F. SHORWELL.

CHICAGO, Ill.

LABOR IN IRELAND.

Reports on Wages from the United States Consuls at Dublin and Cork.

The United States Consul at Dublin has forwarded to the Department of State a very full and interesting report on the rate of wages paid the laboring classes in his district, the number and classification of holdings in each province of Ireland, the annual average amount of the circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland, a return of joint-stock banks doing business in Ireland, postoffice savings banks, returns of distilleries, etc. From this report it appears that the skilled mechanic gets per day, 8s. 6d., and the unskilled mechanic receives 17s. 6d. per week. Agricultural laborers are paid, per day, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. permanent, and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the busy season, the rate of wages varying very much according to locality and season. Near large towns the rate is much higher than in the country districts, and in spring and harvest the rate is higher than at other seasons. The price of wheat per 112 pounds, taking the average of six principal markets in 1851, was 8s. 6d., and the price obtained in the same markets for 1876 was 10s. 8½d. Oats have varied during the same period from 5s. 8½d. to 7s. 9½d.; potatoes from 3s. 11½d. to 3s. 9d.; beef from £2 2s. 2½d to £3 14s. 3d., in each case the quantity from which this average is taken being 112 pounds. The amount of the state circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the year 1865 was £5,986,950, which was £367,544 under the issue fixed by the act, and in 1876 the state circulation was £7,499,183, which was £1,136,906 over the issue fixed by the act. In 1847 the number of depositors in the trustee savings banks in Ireland was 80,351, and the amount deposited was £2,410,720, while in 1876 the number of depositors had fallen off to 56,849, and the amount deposited to £2,178,266.

Mr. Lewis Richmond, United States Consul at Cork, in his dispatch of June 27, to the Department of State, gives the following information: Agricultural laborers get 48 cents a day; coal-heavers, machinists, gas-fitters and bakers, $1.09; masons, shoemakers, painters and joiners, $1.21. On public works, laborers earn from 48 to 60 cents a day. On the railways, conductors receive $4.38 to $7.29 per week; engineers, $1.21 to $1.70 per day. Last summer the railway employes struck for an advance, but failed. The cost of living to the laborer and the mechanic is about $85 per annum. Trade is much depressed, with many failures. Wages and cost of living have increased about one-sixth since 1873. The amount of paper money in circulation in Ireland is stated at $35,000,000, with a reserve of coin in the banks of $14,300,589. Paper money and coin are on a par. The trade of Cork foots up: Whisky, 8,616 puncheons and 6,931 hogsheads; butter, 500,000 firkins, with large quantities of pigs, sheep, cows and calves. The importations of wheat and Indian corn are very large.

Fire and Burglar-Proof.

The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company is building a vault for the safe keeping of the books and money of the company. Beginning at the foundations of the sub-cellar, a solid pier of masonry twelve feet eight inches square was erected to a height of twenty-two feet, or one foot below the floor of the first story of the building. On the top of this pier was laid a platform of railroad iron, dove-tailed together and securely bound with iron clamps. A bed of cement was laid on this, and upon the cement heavy blue-stone flagging, which forms the floor of the vaults on this story.

From the top of the pier the vault proper extends to the third floor, with separate vaults on the first and second floors. The ceiling of the first-story vault is of blue-stone, upon which is laid another layer of railroad iron, and upon this again concrete and blue-stone flagging. The sides of the vault are formed of railroad iron dovetailed together, with many bands of iron extending around the vault and riveted to every alternate rail. On the interior and also on the exterior of this iron crossing are twelve-inch brick walls. The ceiling of the upper vault is similar to the one below, except that upon the casing of railroad iron a much heavier bed of concrete and masonry is laid. The doors are double doors, with a space of two feet between the inner and outer doors, and all are fitted with the most improved burglar locks.

The entire structure is fifty feet in height, and is supposed to be proof against any probable assault of either man or the elements.—*New York Evening Post.*

Sending Money Through the Mails.

There is a good deal of consternation among the express companies over the prospect that the Government is to take out of their hands the transportation of gold and silver coin. This carrying trade has been a source of great profit to the express companies for many years, and now all the Government officers connected with the postoffice and mail service think it is entirely practicable for the Postoffice Department to transfer all the gold coin without material cost to the Government, and possibly all the silver coin. Although the arrangements are not yet completed, the Postmaster General thinks that they can go into operation at any time. It will doubtless end in the Government doing all its own transportation of money packages, both coin and paper. In the meantime some of the express companies have notified the treasury that their rates of transportation will be greatly reduced.

Bank of England Notes.

A £5 note of the Bank of England remains in circulation only seventy-two days; then it "retires" into some miser's coffers, and is long out of sight. A £10 note stays seventy-seven days; £20, fifty-seven days; £30, nineteen days; £40, fourteen days; £50, thirty-nine days; £100, twenty-eight days; £200, thirteen days; £1,000, eleven days. A century sometimes elapses before some of these notes are again presented at the bank. On Sept. 27, 1845, a £50 note was handed over the counter, bearing the date of Jan. 20, 1743.

IN Massachusetts large numbers of birds are found dead in potato fields, killed by Paris green scattered for the destruction of potato bugs.

THRESHER

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single

and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES,

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

How They Sleep at the White House.

[Washington Letter to the Columbus Journal]

The President and Mrs. Hayes thoroughly enjoy their present home, in spite of its evidence of many years of service; for the homely, old-fashioned White House is in every sense of the word, a "home" from the richly furnished Red Room, where Mrs. Hayes receives her guests, to the large well-stocked library and elegant bed-rooms on the second floor. The other reception rooms and the East Room have been frequently described, and their beauties extolled repeatedly.

The upper chambers open into a wide hall which is covered with the Turkey carpet formerly used in the East Room, and which now begins to show evidence of long and hard usage.

Mrs. Hayes' bed-room has a southern exposure, looking toward the Potomac and affording a view of the Washington Monument and the beautiful park south of the White House. This room is furnished with white satin-wood, with upholstrings of pale blue French "cretonne," showing to advantage against a black velvet carpet sprinkled with white marguerites. A small "boudoir" adjoining is occupied by little Scott Russell, who is still too young to leave her mother's wing.

The room of Mr. Webb Hayes, across the hall, and facing Pennsylvania avenue, is furnished with black walnut and blue reps, with carpet and curtains corresponding in color.

The adjoining apartments are used as guest chambers; one of these has upholstrings of delicate pearl colored "cretonne," with lambrequins of the same material overhanging rich lace curtain, and a soft Axminster carpet in similar delicate shades covering the floor; another (formerly occuped by Miss Platt, now Mrs. Hastings) is bright with crimson damask, the furniture, window and bed curtains and carpets all aglow with the rich, warm color, the hangings of the bed and windows being relieved by delicate lace inner curtains.

Blue is the prevailing color of little Fannie's room. Nurse Winnie shares this room at night, and is a sure protection from all harm.

Another guest chamber is furnished with ebony and crimson sattin; rich damask and lace curtains, caught in the beak of a gilded eagle, are suspended over a massive bed, the sides of which are upholstered with satin, brocade in different colors. Under this bed, concealed from view by the heavy curtains, is a long drawer, made by Mrs. Grant's order, and used by her as a receptacle for her long, trailing dresses. A small escretoire, standing by a window, is inlaid with colored woods, representing flowers and leaves, and underneath is a dainty foot-rest upholstered with a pale blue satin.

All of these bed-rooms are supplied with immense pier-glasses, massive chandeliers and handsome marble mantel-pieces provided with appropriate ornaments, and most of the apartments open into large bath rooms.

The library is very homelike. The walls are lined with well-filled book-cases, upon which are placed busts and statuettes in broze and marble; great easy chairs are scattered about the room, an upright piano occupies a conspicuous position, and upon the long writing table are always to be found the latest books and periodicals, together with a basket of lovely flowers from the conservatory. This room is a great favorite with the family, and it is here that the intimate friends are invited for a social and undisturbed chat.

The family dining-room, on the first floor, is rather gloomy in appearance, having dark furniture, carpet and curtains; but the old-fashioned mahogany side-boards, when covered with their glittering array of china and silver, serve greatly to lessen the effect. The china and plate, which is very fine, is supplied by the Government.

* * *

Providence Outdone by the Radical Party.

The Ind. Sentinel says providence has been on the side of the people and against the radical party from the first. There have been for the past ten years great wheat and corn crops, but business has steadily gone from bad to worse under radical rule. Contraction has made resumption possible, but resumption accomplished by contraction has been the most fearful curses that was ever visited upon the country. From the first, democrats recognized the fact that by contracting the currency resumption was possible, and resumption has been opposed because it could only be brought about at the time specified, by destroying the business of the country, and by impoverishing the men who having invested their money in enterprises that employed labor could not be struck down without creating a national calamity. The Shylock policy has been maintained against the will of the people, and now when John Sherman talks of resumption the rads throw up their hats as if great good had been accomplished. The resumption policy has produced a shrinkage of values throughout the country aggregating not less than $12,000,000,000. It has caused the failure of about 60,000 business firms, whose liabilities amount to about $1,750,000,000. It has thrown some four or five million people out of employment, and filled the land with poverty. It would have been wise to have listened to democrats. The contraction would have been arrested, industrial institutions would have been kept going, and the people would have had work and wages. Resumption, under the present circumstances, is not a matter of rejoicing.

* * *

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

* * *

"Ophelia" writes to ask if sacred history mentions card playing. Certainly, my dear girl. Moses "led" the children of Israel and when the latter got to Jordan they "passed." Solomon "ordered up" the temple. Baalam "held a jack" and the seven Priests before Jericho, took the city by "playing their seven trumps."—Whitehall Times.

Iced Tea.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

Singular enough, science has not yet assailed iced tea. But it will not do to permit people to enjoy this cool, delightful beverage, simply because its taste is grateful to the wearied system during the scorching weather. We must do our duty, though science may shrink from it, and the people may cry out against us. There is danger in iced tea, and if you would live long and well, shun the cooling cup. We have not the space to devote to an extended discussion of the matter, and can only cite a few instances from a long series of carefully made experiments, which can not fail to carry conviction to the most incredulous mind.

On June 10 of this year, John C. [illegible], of West Hill, began to drink iced tea at dinner and supper. He kept up this practice for nearly three weeks, and then one day, going down the Division-street steps, he slipped and fell, abrading the skin on both legs, and running a sliver into the ball of his thumb so far that it made his teeth ache when he pulled it out. His clothes were also considerably torn. When he went home that evening he learned that his eldest boy had been whipped at school for sticking a pin as far through another boy as the head would let it go.

He was warned to quit drinking iced tea, but he presisted in the practice, and is now sleeping in the valley between West and North Hill, where he lives, and says he never felt so well in his life. But may be he lies about it.

Henry Estefeldt, of Eighth street, drank iced tea regularly every summer for three years. He noticed that, after drinking it about two months, his boots began to run over at the heel. He persisted and on Sunday afternoon, while he was out driving, his horse ran away and smashed seventeen dollars of a borrowed buggy. He paid the money but neglected the warning. He went on drinking iced tea, and in less than six weeks some one poisoned his dog. These statements can all be verified by writing to Mr. Esterfeldt, who is now living in Kansas City, the father of eleven children, all of whom inherit the father's vice.

A young woman who did plain sewing in this city, while employed in the family of Ralph Henderson, of Maple-street, became addicted during the summer to the use of iced tea. She soon ran a sewing machine needle through her thumb, and, for many days, whenever she picked up a cup of iced tea, a sharp pain ran through her thumb. She refused to obey the warning, however, and in six weeks she was carried away. The man who carried her away married her first, and they are now living in Sagetown.

Last week at the beginning of the heated term, two eminent scientific gentlemen of Burlington took a strong healthy black-and-tan dog, and immersed him in a tub of pure cistern water, into which a weak solution of iced tea had been poured. They held the dog's head under the water fifteen minutes, although he struggled violently, thus showing the natural and instinctive aversion to a substance which intelligent human beings blindly and eagerly drink, and when the gentlemen took him out of the tub he was quite dead. If a teacupful of iced tea in a tubful of water will kill a dog, think for yourselves what must be the effect of a strong, undiluted cup of this decoction upon the system of a weak woman.

* * *

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by McIntyre & Son's.

* * *

Wild horses roam over southwestern Kansas. The difficult feat of capturing them was formerly accomplished with the lasso. Entire herds are now secured by a new plan. The hunter's outfit ordinarily consists of a of fast-walking pair of horses attached to a wagon, four saddle ponies, provisions for several weeks, and six men. A herd being found, the persuers go toward them at a leisurely pace, doing nothing to frighten them. The wild horses run away, but are again and again overtaken. No effort is made to drive them in any particular direction, nor to hurry them. This is kept up day after day, until they become familiar with the sight of the men, who, at the end of two weeks are able to go among them. They are somewhat docile through hunger, too, having been kept too steadily moving to permit of sufficient grazing. They are at length driven to a ranch and secured.

* * *

Notice.

As I have moved into my new office over Davenport's Drug Store, I shall be glad to meet all my friends there and serve them to the best of my professional ability. I also invite those in arrears to call and make their annual settlement and oblige. 31-tf.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

* * *

Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After affectionate greeting the following dialogue ensued: "Fen you said you haf arrived?" "Yesterday." "You come dot horn around?" "No." "Oh, I see, you came dot isthmus across?" "No." "Den you haf not arrived." "Oh yes! I haf arrived. I come dot Mexico through."

* * *

An Iowa editor addresses a contemporary in this fashion: "Pinkey, call us 'liar,' 'villain,' 'perjurer,' 'warrant-buyer,' 'toothless old woman,' and all the petty epithets you can think of, make fun of our big feet, but for God's sake don't call us brother! we can stand anything else better than that."

* * *

Don't turn into the yard when you think you see a woman signaling to you with a napkin. She is driving flies out doors.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

* * *

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. G. ODMAN.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 53 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 55 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3. Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 50	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 20
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1 Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 21 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 40 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877,

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 10am	8 05pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 50am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 00	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 33	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 23	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 10	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 2
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 19
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	9 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 58	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 25	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 05	8 40
Chili	8 03	9 15	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 50
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 25
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 48	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 45	2 18
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 25	11 30	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 00	11 08	3 05
Laketon	5 40	10 38	2 10
North Manchester	5 35	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 18	1 25
Collamer	5 15	9 55	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Churubusco	4 10	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	9 00
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 20	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	8 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 10	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 28	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 06	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 25pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 20	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	2 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at the publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 22nd, 1878. Number 34.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. D. F. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

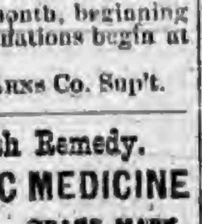

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

Before Taking After Taking

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

FAIR!

—AT—

Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1878.

$7000 in Premiums,

—AND—

4000 in Speed Ring

Fair commences September 9th, and continues through the week.

Liberal arrangements made with all the Railroads.

Send to W. W. ROCKHILL, Assistant Secretary, for programmes.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug Tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

[illegible] and nearly 5,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid, Government in 1877 about 3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27. East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SET
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—noll.

The Trade Dollar Swindle.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The circulation of "trade dollars" in the United States has been vastly increased within a recent period, and they have been taken by the people at par without the slightest intimation that John Sherman and H. R. Linderman were preparing for them a surprise that would rob them of ten per cent. of their hard earned wages. Such, however, is the fact. When the trade dollar was first coined it was made a legal tender to the amount of five dollars. This was in 1873, and in July, 1876, its legal tender character was repealed. Since the remonetization of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, speculation in trade dollars commenced on a large scale. Sherman and Linderman, it is presumed informed the banks, or such of them as were not posted, that a good thing was in sight. The first step to be taken was to purchase the trade dollar as bullion, for such the act of July 22, 1876, made them. Then they were to be distributed among the people, who unsuspecting, would rapidly take them at par. This done, Linderman would issue his circular, giving the information that the trap had been sprung and that the holders of trade dollars could get for them the price of bullion. The circular says:

The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value. The standard silver dollar, being a legal tender for all debts public and private, is received at par at all government offices in payment of dues, differing in this respect from Mexican or trade dollars, which are not received. Mexican dollars as well as all other foreign silver coins and United States trade dollars, are purchased at the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, and at the assay office at New York at the equivalent of London rate for silver bullion on the day of purchase, less one-half of one cent. per ounce of fine silver contained. All silver coins so purchased are melted in an assay and the seller paid for the fine silver contained in standard silver dollars.

Just to what extent the unsuspecting people have been swindled by this master stroke of John Sherman's scoundrelism it will be difficult to ascertain, for there is no data as to the amount of trade dollars in the country. It is stated that "from the commencement of the coinage of trade dollars, July, 1873, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1877, $24,518,350 had been struck," and the probabilities are that several millions remain in the country and are now in the hands of the people, for it is fair to assume that Linderman, who is Sherman's tool, would not issue his circular till the banks had got rid of their pile.

As a radical swiddle, few have been more adroitly managed. The profits, which must be large, will doubtless be promptly divided between Sherman and Linderman, and every man who offers a trade dollar now, for which he gave 100 cents, and is told that it is worth but 90 cents, may set it down as a radical steal, and thank his stars that the amount is not larger. It will be noticed that the demonetization of the trade dollar took place July 22, 1876, and that no official notice of the fact was given by Linderman until July 25, 1878, and not until by the distribution of the trade dollars among the people they are compelled to bear the entire loss. It is not surprising that the matter has aroused the indignation of the victims of the Sherman—Linderman—Shylock gang. There is a cool, cruel, footpad premeditation about the swindle that lifts it to the ranks of a first-class radical transaction. The country now enjoys the financial spectacle of the government purchasing, with dollars of 412½ grains, worth 100 cents, trade dollars of 420 grains at 90 cents, or the price of bullion. The dollar of 412½ grains as a "fiat" dollar, and worth 100 cents, while the trade dollar of 420 grains is worth but 90 cents because it lacks the "fiat." It is probably the only case on record where a great and powerful government is a party to an act of direct, open and flagrant robbery of the people. Those who now hold most of the trade dollars are working people. The ten cents taken from every trade dollar they possess means less bread, and yet John Sherman and Linderman have so managed the disgraceful affair that the government reaps the benefit of this last act of radical scoundrelism.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Snubbed.

[New York Sun.]

We received yesterday from the office of the Fraudulent Postmaster-General an official communication as follows:

"SIR: In consequence of the reduction of appropriations it will be impossible for the department to continue the subscription to your paper beyond the term for which payment has been made.

"You will therefore please discontinue at the expiration of that time, unless you feel disposed to send it gratuitously, which would be highly appreciated.
Very respectfully,
W. A. KNAPP, Chief Clerk.

We decline to furnish the Sun gratuitously to Mr. Key. It might do him some good, but his case is hopeless. No man who makes himself a partner and accessory in Fraud first triumphant in American history can be a subject of lasting improvement. Let him step down and out, and some small contribution for his benefit shall not be refused; but no associate of Hayes need ask charity of THE SUN.

A Religious Horse Race.

[Detroit Telegraph.]

A church in Wisconsin, finding its finances in that deplorable condition bordering on insolvency, and seeing the vanity of such earthly expectations as are built on the delusive hope realizing from collections, decided to adopt the "horse-race," not exactly as a means of grace, but as the most feasible plan for gathering lucre wherewith to pay debts and incidental expenses. A dozen nags were entered, the people turned out en mass, and the gate money was enough to make a noble contribution to the treasury of the Lord. In short, the scheme was a pronounced success financially, but it disrupted the church. Deacon Hines got angry because his horse was beated by Deacon Hall's mare. The pastor, who acted as one of the judges, took sides with Deacon Hall and the mare. The quarrel spread, until the pastor wandered forth seeking a new vineyard, and the voice of prayer and praise was hushed in the sanctuary.

The First Silver Certificate.

[Sacramento Bee.]

Senator Newton Booth, who returned from Washington yesterday, brought with him the first silver certificate ever struck off by the United States Government. It is marked "Series A, No. 1," and is endorsed "Good for Twenty Silver Dollars." In size and general appearance it is somewhat similar to the greenback, although the colors of the ink used in its printing are of a silver brown hue. On the face is a vignette of Commodore Stephen Decatur, and near this appears the following: "This certificate is receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued." On the back, extending the entire length of the certificate, is the word "Twenty," in letters an inch in size.

Our Next State Treasurer.

[Terre Haute Gazette.]

Wm. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, is in the city a guest of his son-in-law, Dr. L. J. Willien. Mr. Fleming has been over the state considerably during the past month, in the interests of his candidacy for treasurer of state on the democratic ticket. He reports the prospects as being excellent for the election of the entire democratic ticket, by a handsome majority. He will be in the city for two or three days. Mr. Fleming is a quiet, unassuming business man, who inspires confidence in his reliability by his presence. In him Indiana will have a treasurer who will keep faithful guard over her interests during his term of office.

Base Ball Players' Salaries.

[New York Sun.]

A meeting of the League Association is to be held in Providence on Friday to arrange a permanent schedule of salaries for League professional players. The arrangement will include four classes of players under the appended salary list for the six months of service from April to October: Pitchers, $1,200 catchers, $1,000; first basemen, $700, second basemen, $800; third basemen, $900; short fielders, $700; out fielders, $600; substitutes, $500. No salaries are to be paid in advance, and the League clubs are to be bound to pay no higher salaries than the League schedule. No engagements have been made for 1879 by any League club.

Meaning a Dictator.

[Washington Capitol.]

The subsidized press of the capitalists openly advocate the re-election of Gen. Grant, upon the ground to use their own words, that "we have reached a point where a firm, steady hand is required to guide the nation." This was the talk that preceded the advent of Louis Napoleon and paved the way to his despotic power. And this means a Dictator if it means anything. Under the Constitution a President is the Chief Executive, and his official duty is the execution of the laws. When these creatures begin talking of "a steady hand to guide" they uncover the design and put us upon our guard.

Another Deserving One.

[New York Sun.]

Shameless as many of Hayes' and John Sherman's appointments have been the report that Mrs. Jenks has been rewarded for her purjuries with a berth in the New Orleans Custom House is almost incredible. Contempt for decency and public opinion could not go any further than that. Yet no scandal is impossible under this Fraudulent Administration.

May Be All Romance.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Since seeing Grant's assertion that there was no battle of Lookout mountain, Joe Hooker has formed the opinion that the story of the skirmish at Shiloh may be all romance.

Need Not Worry.

[Syracuse Courier.]

Some one has suggested the possibility of Jefferson Davis being elected to the Senate from Mississippi, and straightway several millions of the "truly loil" have been thrown into violent hysterics. Let them possess their souls in peace and dismiss their morbid fears. Jefferson Davis never being pardoned is not eligible to the senate, or to any other office, high or low, under the United States. Even if he were eligible, it is not supposable that the good people of Mississippi are such lunatics as to throw such a firebrand as this old irreconcilable into the arena of congress.

Comparative Failures.

[New York Sun.]

The hard times in Great Britain are shown by the last semi-annual report of Richard Seyd, a leading authority in business affairs in England, from which it appears that for the first six months of this year the failures in the United Kingdom were 7,516. According to Dun, Barlow & Co., the failures in the United States and the Canadas for the same period were only 5,825. These were out of a list of 700,000 persons or firms engaged in business, and it is claimed that there are not so many in the United Kingdom.

Hendricks.

[New York Express.]

The speech of ex-Governor Hendricks at Indianapolis, shows that he is a conservative, conciliatory statesman of the first rank. The difference between his clear, calm, sagacious statements and the voluble rattle of the wordy and windy Woodford is that between an able statesman who knows what he is talking about and a political popinjay. Mr. Hendricks represents both the head and heart of American democracy, and, while the former is level, the latter is in the right place.

Hits Indiana.

[Washington Post.]

In the states where the radical party has shut up shop and put up the shutters there is a lack of popular excitement. The demand for some sort of diversion is so great that the show business is better than it has been for many years. A circus seems to fill the aching void. Such a substitute for the Republican party is a great improvement, morally and financially, on the original.

Ben's Stomach and Mrs. Jenks.

[Bridgeport Standard.]

Ben. Butler woke up the other night covered with a cold sweat, and after glaring gloomily around sank back on his pillow muttering feebly, "Thank heaven, it's only that strawberry shortcake. I thought it was Mrs. Jenks.

All For Grant.

[Bryan Argus.]

The District of Columbia ring, the Navy contract ring, the army sutlership and post traders ring, the whisky rings, and all the corrupt rings in the country, are in favor of a third term for General Grant.

A Banker, of Course.

[Evansville Courier.]

The nationals of the tenth district have nominated John Skinner, of Porter county, for congress. Mr. Skinner owns a majority of the stock in a national bank, and is a banker by trade.

Good Sense.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

About the best way to secure the election of the apostle of gold resumption, Ben Harrison, to the senate, is to vote the national ticket.

Republican Slur.

The Kokomo Tribune refers to the "fiat" county convention in that county as a gathering of big feet and small heads.

* * *

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

* * *

FEATHER RENOVATOR.—G. S. McCord desires to say to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he has purchased one of the latest improved feather renovators, and is now prepared to clean all feathers, thereby giving them the life of new ones, and leaving them entirely free from that smell which old feathers have and will entirely destroy all moth. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.—Wood, grain or produce taken as pay. Room on Eighth street, one door west of bakery.

* * *

Mr. John L. Davis is the authorized agent for Oliver Chilled Plows and Points, he also keeps in stock a full line of Kendalville plow points, and will not be under-sold by any person.

* * *

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by McIntyre & Son's.

Application for License.

[illegible] rett, DeKalb county, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit. Lot No. 50, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.
33-4w AUGUST THIENEL.

Application For License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioner of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September 1878, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north west corner of lot No. one, in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence south thirty-one feet, (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence north thirty-one feet, (31). 33-4w
JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th day of September, 1878, for the construction of a bridge across Cedar Creek, near J. C. St. Clair's sawmill, in section fifteen in Union township, in said county and State. said bridge to consist of one span 100 feet in length and to be of the Howe Truss plan. Also the piling for said bridge across said Cedar Creek.

Plans and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freeholders sureties, as required by law.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By Order of COMMISSIONERS.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Aug. 12th 1878. 33-4w.

PENFIELD & EMANUEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County.

Eliza A. Ernest, }
vs. } Divorce.
Henry N. Ernest. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry N. Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given said defendant, that unless he appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of August, 1878.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
33-4w. D. D. HAGUE, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Bledget et ux is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty two cents, ($1878.32) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four, (34), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing eighty (80), acres, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
J. A. Woodhull, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Aug. 14th, 1878. 33-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, ($3013.83) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 31 A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of lots number twenty-eight, 28, fifty-two, 52, fifty-three 53, fifty-nine 59, eighty-two, 82, eighty-three, 83, one hundred and one, 101, one hundred and thirty, 130, one hundred and thirty-three, 133, one hundred and thirty-four, 134, one hundred and thirty-one, 131, one hundred and thirty-nine, 139, one hundred and forty, 140, one hundred and fifty-seven 157 and one hundred and fifty-eight, 158 all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., July 31st, A. D. 1878.
Zollars & Zollars, Atty's. for Plaintiff. 32-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerks of the Steuben and DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John Shull, J. Adams Shull and David Goodwin on one Ex., and Daniel Salander on one Ex. are plaintiffs, and Wm. Dirrim, principal, and Hugh W. Dirrim, surety on one Ex., and Wm. Dirrim on one Ex. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty cents [$544.20] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter of section three [3], township thirty-five [35] north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

The above sale postponed until Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1878.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
McBride, Morlan & Leas Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, July 10th, 1878.

LIZZIE AND I ARE ONE.

Lizzie and I are one, and one we mean to be,
Seeing it's forty years since she joined hands with me;
And this honeymoon of ours, I'm sure 'twill never set,
For as it shone so long ago, 'tis shining on us yet.

We then were linked together for better or for worse,
She took me for a blessing—I might have proved a curse;
Perhaps I've not been either, yet luck was on my side,
For Lizzie has been a blessing since the day she was a bride.

I carry here her picture, in a pocket near my heart,
And never truer angel face was drawn by human art.
They may not think it beautiful, but never do I see,
In throngs of charming women, a face so dear to me.

And now as I look on it I'm back at the happy day,
When Lizzie and I, united, were smiling along the way.
Not pompous was the journey, yet all the world took part,
[illegible] ing heart.

Our wedding jaunt it was, and my proudest day of life,
For it led to the loving old folks, to show my precious wife;
And as Old Gray jogged onward, all earth and air and sky
Were naught to me, for heaven was there in Lizzie's beaming eye.

To her it seemed all nature in summer's richest dress
Was thus arrayed in sympathy to greet our happiness;
And even wayside posies looked up as if to say,
God made us to shed fragrance on the holy marriage day.

Yes, she with sense superior detected in the air
The odor of each blossom, and knew 'twas blooming there;
And oft Old Gray was halted in each elapsing hour,
That I, responsive to her wish, might cull the wilding flower.

The woods and fields and mountain sides for her had wealth untold—
A silver flood the river ran, the sun cast rays of gold;
With soul refined she saw and felt ten thousand glories there,
While I—well, I could only see my wife so wondrous fair.

Ah, me! It was a tour of joy, an episode of bliss—
With earnest faith in every pulse, hope fervent as a kiss;
And ever as the day wore on I seemed to love her more,
Yet now, with forty years agone, we love as ne'er before.

Childhood has claimed maternal care that never was denied,
As the gentle, tender mother followed the blushing bride;
And all who grew around us with love reward her care,
And think there's none so kind and wise as mother sitting there.

The years have sped, and good and ill have met us on the way,
But jointly we've kept moving on, as on the joining day;
And still, for better or for worse, life's lessons we have conned,
But never dreamed of learning how to break the joining bond.

Yes, Lizzie and I are one, and two we'll never be,
Till death an arrow launches at Lizzie or at me;
And though our heads are frosted, and the frosty locks are thin,
Our hearts, like winter fires, are glowing warm within.

THE HISTORY OF A LIFE.

"Miss Cameron."

Leonie Cameron, lazily looking out of a bow-window upon a garden flaming with autumn tints and sunset glow, lifted a pair of soft, dark eyes to Mrs. Tollman's face. It was an anxious face just at that moment, and, being usually full of happy content, the anxiety was very apparent to Leonie. So, after her first careless glance, she straightened herself in her low chair, and said, quietly, yet with every appearance of interest:

"What is the matter?"

An awkward pause followed that question.

Mrs. Tollman fidgeted under the inquiring glance of the dark eyes, cleared her throat twice, and finally said, with nervous emphasis:

"John Furber."

Miss Cameron's face seemed to freeze. It was a very beautiful face, with pride for a leading expression. Sweetness lurked in the mouth, intellect beamed from the radiant dark eyes, but pride shadowed all. It carried the small head gracefully erect, it swept the folds of the rich dresses with a regal motion. It touched the small patrician hands, and was evident in the well-modulated tones of the refined voice.

"There," Mrs. Tollman said, despairingly, "I've made you mad already, and haven't said anything."

"I am not mad," Leonie answered, and there certainly lurked a smile in her mouth at the good woman's consternation: "But you have not told me what troubles you."

"It's—it's—John, Miss Cameron, and"—then rapidly, as if the words were forced by a fear of her own inability to finish her self-appointed task, she hurried on. "He's my nephew, miss, as you know, though his father is a rich man, very rich, and John is above his mother's place in her life. She's dead, and John was spoiled somewhere between the year she died and two years ago. I don't know where he took to bad ways. He was brought up an idler upon his father's money, and from idleness to drinking, gambling and bad ways is an easy road. His father is a hard man, and he thrust him out nearly a year ago and disinherited him. He came here, for I love him. I've nothing else to love; husband and children in the graveyard, so I love John."

There was a piteous pleading in the woman's face, but Leonie's was blank, save for an air of polite interest.

"He was most desperate when he came here, but I've coaxed him up a little. But—but—oh, Miss Cameron, you know what I want to say. You are beautiful, rich—a lady far above me in education and position, and only staying here for country quiet. I've no right to find fault, but—but don't flirt with John. He is in trouble, despondent, disinherited, and he's falling in love with you as fast as he can. I believe if you play with him he will kill himself, body and soul."

Fairly out of breath with her own earnest utterance, Mrs. Tollman paused, looking pleadingly in Leonie Cameron's face. The expression of polite interest never wavered, as that young lady said:

"If I understand you aright, you wish me to ignore your nephew. It is not so easy, as he is in your house, so I had better leave it."

"Goodness!" cried the widow aghast at this interpretation of her words. "I never meant that. Where can you find another boarding place near here?"

"I can return to London."

"I've put my foot in it. John will never forgive me," said Mrs. Tollman disconsolately.

But there was no sympathy in Leonie's face, and she turned away at last, perplexed and more anxious than ever. And Leonie, sinking back in her chair again, looked at the sunset clouds and variegated foliage, and thought perhaps it was time to return to London.

She had come to S——, weary with a round of fashionable life, tired of flattery, dancing, flirting, and she had found rest and quiet under Mrs. Tollman's motherly care. She was rich, richer far than the landlady had any idea of; but she had no near relatives, only a second cousin to keep her lonely home and play propriety.

Society constituted itself her amateur guardian, and, lying back in her cushioned chair in the sunset glow, she wondered indolently what society would say about John Furber. It would grant him a rare perfection of manly beauty of face and form, and forgive the evident traces of dissipation, if it was only known that he was the son of a rich man, and had been educated an idler by profession. But in what holy horror it would turn away, with uplifted hands, when it was known he was disinherited, with no home but a room in the house of a widowed aunt eking out her narrow income by taking boarders. It would smile at his biting sarcasms, his brilliant conversation, his cynical sneers, if he was reinstated in his father's favor, but how rude these would be in a poor man.

Leonie, from thinking of society's opinion, quite unconsciously glided into considering her own. This dark-browned man had made a fair portion of her summer pleasure for three months, had been her cavalier in many country walks, drives and sails, had quoted poetry under trees, sunk in a superb baritone upon the murmuring waters, looked into her eyes on a moonlit porch, and whispered delicately-worded flattery. No more than many another man had done. A beauty and rich, Miss Cameron had looked upon more than one languishing suitor, and forgotten him when his amusement wearied her. Scarcely a flirt—for she encouraged no downright love-making—but a beautiful, fascinating woman, who wounded hearts with merely careless grace.

Musing in the sunset, it was impressed upon the proud heart that, unconsciously, she had poisoned a life that was already sinking. There were capabilities for better things than dissipation and suicide in John Furber, and she shivered as she thought he might be upon some dangerous precipice, waiting for the clasp of the hand to draw him back, or its repulse to throw him over. She passed in review her host of male friends, and found none who had wakened her heart to hours of such keen pleasure as John Furber had given her. She tried to recall one mind whose grasp of intellect had dwarfed her own as his had done, who had met her fairly in so many arguments and worsted her, and she could only remember soft flattery of her "wonderful mind."

Finally, lifting her eyes with a soft sigh, she saw him leaning against a tree opposite the low window, looking at her. A vivid flush stained her cheek as he said:

"What can you have been thinking of? You have not stirred for half an hour. Only that your eyes were open, I should have thought you asleep."

"Your powers of observation are marvelous," she answered, lightly. "I was dreaming."

"Of what?"

"The world in general, my world in particular. It is almost time I returned there."

She was prepared for some polite show of regret, but not for the ghastly change in his face.

She shuddered, remembering his aunt's words.

"Going away! Why, of course you would be soon," he said, trying to speak carelessly, while his eyes hungrily devoured her face, and his white parched lips were drawn as if in sharp physical pain.

"I have been here three months," she said, feeling her own heart ache at his misery.

"Yes, yes! You will go, certainly."

"And you," she said, very gently, "you will be in the city, I presume. I should be glad to welcome you to my house."

"No," he said, harshly; "I will not take such advantage of your kindness; I am a man your friends would tell you to shun, Miss Cameron—a man who has wasted his life till it is too late to take up the threads again. You do not know, perhaps, that my aunt keeps me here from charity?"

"I know you have offended your father," she answered; "but you are a man, scarcely 30, and it is cowardly to talk of despair at your age."

Her words cut him like a whip-lash. The dark blood mounted to his forehead as he repeated:

"Coward! I might fight the whole world yet, but," and here his tone was bitter, and yet strangely pathetic, "the battle is scarcely worth winning. What would I gain? Money? I do not value it. Position? I have thrown it behind me. I have played the fool, and I must take the fool's wages."

"I will not have you say so," she said, roused by an earnestness she had never intended to betray. "You shall not uselessly throw away your life."

A hope sprang to his eyes, new there, lighting them to dazzling radiance.

"Miss Cameron—Leonie," he cried, "were there a prize to win, were one's heart's hope centered upon me, I would trample down these demons of temptation. I would prove myself a man if I had any motive."

There was no mistaking the prayer in his eyes, the pleading in his voice.

Only for a moment, close to the low window, before a hand like a snow flake fell upon his shoulder, a voice, low and sweet, murmured low in his ear:

"Be a man for my sake."

She was gone before he spoke again, and he wandered off to the woods to muse upon a possibility of this new life.

The next day Mrs. Tollman lost her summer boarder. Society, languidly contemplating Miss Cameron for the next three years, found her eccentric.

She was grave and gay by flashes, fascinating in either mood, but she was mysteriously unapproachable.

The bravest suitor found himself met at the point where friendly attentions merge into lover's devotion by a wall of icy reserve that was impassible. She never flirted, but she had the reputation of a flirt, because she was popular and admired, and remained single until 27. She was known to be truthful, and she had distinctly told several inquisitive lady friends that she was not engaged, so there was not even the spice of romance in the gossip.

S—— knew her not in those three years, but Mrs. Tollman was the recipient of various hampers of city delicacies from her, and would acknowledge the same by letter.

One of those, dated three years after the beautiful Miss Cameron left S——, after elaborately thanking that young lady for a hamper of dainties, added:

"Do you remember my nephew, John Furber? He left me the day after you did, and I fretted more than a little. But he took a turn for good, Heaven be thanked. He worked himself up, and to-day he writes me he has made friends with his father again, and is to be taken partner in a commercial house. His father's to buy it, but John's earned a place too by hard, honest work. Oh, my dear, I'm happier than I ever thought to be. Perhaps you've heard of the house in London that John is in. But I'll tire you, writing about my affairs, I wouldn't only I thought perhaps you'll remember John."

"In London," Leonie murmured; "so near me all these years, and yet never seeking me. Was I too bold? Did I drive him away by showing him my heart too plainly? Well, even so, I am glad. I gave him the first start toward an honorable manhood. Remember him? Yes, Mrs. Tollman, I do remember John."

She had folded the letter and was dressing for the opera, when a visitor was announced.

"What a barbarous hour," she murmured, not looking at the card. "In a few moments, Jane."

She was robed in her fleecy dress of white lace, over pale-blue silk, had clasped diamonds on throat and wrists, and in the little ears, when, as she took the opera cloak from the maid's hand, she looked at the card:

"John Furber."

A great heart-throb sent the blood over her brow and neck; then it faded, leaving only a soft tint upon the fair cheeks, and in the dark eyes a light of happiness harmonising well with the smiling lips.

She looked like some visitant from another world, in the radiance of her beauty, as she came across the wide drawing-room to the window where he stood.

He had not heard her light step, but he turned when she was near, showing the stamp of his better life in his noble face.

He held out his hand, looking earnestly into her face, and seeing she only spoke a happy truth, as, taking it, she said:

"I am glad to see you."

"Leonie," he said, "you gave me a hope three years ago, that has borne me above temptation and suffering to a position where I am not ashamed to look any man in the face. Leonie, you bade me—"

Blushing brightly, she took up the words as he passed:

"To be a man, John, for my sake."

"And I obeyed you, my love, my darling. I have come for my reward, Leonie, loving you with all my heart, daring now to ask for your love in return."

So, society had a ripple of sensation in a fashionable wedding, when John Furber married Miss Leonie Cameron.

But only you and I, reader, know the romance of the summer in S——, of how John Furber redeemed his manhood for Leonie's sake.

A Frontier Battle.

A new and nameless town near Fort Keogh, Dakota, was recently the scene of a regular frontier battle between gamblers, soldiers, and the civil authorities. It started in a low dance house between Jim Crow Collins, a gambler, and a bugler named Thomas, of Company I, Second cavalry. Thomas, after a scuffle, received a fatal shot in his body. Collins was arrested and lodged in jail. Down came a large squad of soldiers of the Second cavalry from Fort Keogh and demanded Collins. Sheriff Hess refused to give him up, and the soldiers opened fire on the Sheriff's log castle. The Sheriff was wounded in the hip, and a truce followed long enough to give him time to jump out of the window. The fire was reopened by the soldiers, and Collins, who was armed with a revolver and Winchester rifle, returned it, killing a soldier named Harley, and wounding another named Sanders, of Company I, Second cavalry. A company under Capt. Dewesse was ordered out by Gen. Miles and the fighting stopped. Miles made a sharp speech to the boys on their disorderly and unsoldierly conduct, wherein they got the worst of it.

A Noble Game.

Some reporter who had been tempted to play a game of ball next day dropped into his chair and homilized as follows: "Base-ball is a noble game. It develops the muscles, closes up a man's eye, makes his back feel as if fourteen mules had kicked him for a week, smashes his fingers into seventeen different shapes and costs him a pile of money. Then he lays off for a week to doctor up, and by the time he pays up his bets he begins to feel there are other amusements quite as pleasant, and a great deal more profitable, than hunting a base-ball and then running like a madman 360 feet in the heat of the sun, to say nothing about chasing the balls that some other fellow bunts away over some high fence or on top of some house. But then, they all do it, and wasting words on this subject is about as useless as trying to convince a girl that the same amount of strength spent mixing bread that she wastes pounding a piano would make her a more useful if not quite as ornamental a member of society."

A "Busted" Weather Prophet.

Couch, the Iowa weather prophet, has gone clean out of business, hopelessly bankrupt; can't pay 15 cents on the dollar. And here is what "h'isted" him. This is his prophecy for July:

"July, 1878, will be windy, cool, and during the last half quite showery. The July harvesters should use extra care in setting up the grain, and in stacking. The storm periods will be from the 1st to the 3d; 6th to the 7th, cool; 12th to 15th, severe; 27th to 28th, severe; and 30th to 31st, cool. The marked cool days will be near the 4th, 7th, 15th, 28th and 31st."

Go West, young man, go West. Go about 928,000 miles west.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE LONDON TIMES.

Interior Workings of the "Thunderer."

[London Cor. Baltimore Sun.]

Permit me to say a few words as to the *modus operandi* of journalists on the chief London press. Since Mr. Delaine has ceased to be the chief "leader" editor of the *Times*, and is a valetudinarian in the south of France, many changes have taken place in the writing departments of "The Fourth Estate Thunderer." Three representatives of the great universities—Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin—now sit in judgment on the leaders they respectively write. There is always a supply of old-stock leaders ready in type, held in abeyance for the proper time in the *Times*' chief office. These are under lock and key and the supervision and custody of two men, who are held responsible for them. Obituary criticisms of celebrated men or personages of the world are always ready in type, subject to finish or amendments. One gentleman in particular has charge of this department, with some three or four subeditors under him. Most of the "leaders" of the *Times* on daily events that are fresh, are written by the university men I alluded to. They sit in council and amend, alter, or reject, as seems prudent. This is done between the hours of 10 and 12 p. m. I have known, however, the best "leaders" written for the *Times* of the same day at 8 a. m., or two hours before going to press. The late Lord Palmerston frequently sent "leaders" to the *Times*, after a debate in Parliament, when the clock was striking 4 in the morning. His mode was after this manner: "Lord Palmerston's compliments to the editor of the *Times*, and begs to say:" Here commenced the "leader," the chief night editor first carefully examining it and cutting off the bit above quoted before sending it to the compositors or chief foreman. At present this foreman or press manager is Mr. MacDonald, a Scotchman about 37 years of age, but a keen and far-seeing man. Here let me note another matter. Press cable news hence to America goes at 5:30 a. m. for 12½ cents per word. Before that hour the charge is 25 cents per word. From 5:30 a. m. to 12 m. you can send cable news hence to America for 12½ cents per word. The aim of American newspaper men in Europe is to give their papers at home the first and best service of news. They have to contend with one or more news associations here, and the efforts to get an early edition of the morning papers are humorous to behold. Many a ruse has been employed to get a copy of the *Times* to skim its "specials" and forward them in season to New York. A certain paper styled "enterprising" took much pains in many ways to get the *Times* under such early circumstances. Mr. MacDonald "espied the stranger," as they say in the House of Commons, and lay in wait for him. An old copy of the body of the *Times* was prepared with the new date put on the head line. The "enterprising" Col. A., like a rat-terrier at a hole where no rat is, was fussing and smiling, having only a few minutes to send off his skimmings as "specials." Words alone were what he wanted; sense he had not time to dwell on. Off went many words, and at a cost of $50 per ten words in those days. Out came the great "enterprising" detonator, and all Gotham was amazed. Since then Mr. MacDonald has not been troubled much by demands for early copies of the *Times*.

An Editor's Experience With a Female Book Agent.

The editor of the Santa Clara (Cal.) *Echo* is happily deaf, and thus tells of his adventure with a female book agent (the book was not a female, of course):

We thought everybody in the State knew we were deaf, but once in a while we find one that is not aware of the fact. A female book-peddler came to the office the other day; she wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in this world, and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance, hence we should buy her book. She was unmarmarried, and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings, therefore we ought to invest in a book. She had received a liberal education, and we could not, in consequence, pay her less than $2.00 for a book. We had listened attentively, and here broke in with:

"What did you say? We're deaf."

She started in a loud voice and went through her rigmarole. When she had finished we went and got a roll of paper, and, making it into a speaking trumpet, placed one end to our ear, and told her to proceed. She nearly broke a blood-vessel in her effort to make herself heard. She commenced:

"I am alone in this world——"

"It doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are a husband and a father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals."

"Oh, what a fool the man is!" she said, in a low tone; then, at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you; I want to sell-a-b-o-o-k!"

This last sentence was howled.

"We don't want a cook," we remarked, blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow as good-looking woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous."

She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed:

"I do believe if a 300-pounder was let off alongside that deaf fool's head he'd think that somebody was knocking at the door."

You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.

These "Protuberances."

A few years ago the astronomers insisted upon astonishing themselves and alarming the credulous and timid, who are always ready for a panic on account of celestial phenomena, by learned disquisitions about the "protuberances" seen on the sun's surface during an eclipse. When the moon covered the face of the sun the "protuberances" were seen at the edge. These were supposed to be prodigious waves of flame—some of them about 100,000 miles high. It was estimated that if the earth and moon were tumbled into one of the great "protuberances" they would vanish in fervent heat like lumps of coal cast into a furnace. It was supposed that the excessive heat of the month through which we have just passed was, perhaps, due to the unusual agitation of the "protuberances." But the astronomers on the line of totality of the eclipse of July 29, report no "protuberances." There was a lovely corona, but as for "protuberances," not one. This seems almost like a practical joke on the astronomers by the sun.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Mystery of Matter.

Some years ago George Jacob Holyoke, the famous secularist, in discussing the "Limits of Atheism," gave the following rhetorical statement regarding the mystery of matter: "Look at this humble, obscure and commonplace stone! We neglect it with the eye, we spurn it with the foot—it is not worth raising from the shore. Yet no book was ever written, no message was ever delivered, no romance ever depicted, no epic ever sung containing such wondrous interest as the story of this stone, could any man tell it. What thronging conjectures! What unbidden and tumultuous memories rise as we contemplate its possible mutations of existence! History was unwritten when it first slept in the earth. What generations of men have lived, and struggled and died since it was first broken from the rock! Great battles, changing the fate of dynasties and involving the servitude of races, have been fought over its calm resting place. Possibly thousands of years ago the mastodon trod upon it, and the icthyosauri paddled it into the sea. Ancient waves may have washed it into the ocean, before the first ship was launched by the first mariner. In the silent and wondrous caverns of the great deep, which no plummet has fathomed, and no eye has ever seen, it has lain in regal rest. What monsters have glared at it! What tempests have raged! What tornadoes have broken over it! What earthquakes may have tossed it up from its hiding-place! On what shore did it reappear? Did some Assyrian lover watch the waves which washed it up? Did some young Pharaoh play with it? Has it been imbedded in the walls of Troy? Did Achilles plant his spear by it? Did it lie on the plains of Marathon on the morning of the memorable battle? Has it been dyed by the blood of Cæsar in the streets of Rome? Have Chaldean shepherds picked it up as the Orient sun broke over their silent plains? When all these and a thousand other questions have been answered its history is not begun. Its elements are indestructible. The parts of which it is composed were never created—in some form, in some world, they have always existed. Where were they when the earth was without form and void? To what astral system did the matter of this pebble once belong? Of what star did it form a part? Where was it before time on this planet began to be? If matter has existed forever, this stone in its countless transmutations is a geological wandering Jew of eternity. If we cannot tell the history of a single stone, who shall tell the history of God? If a poor pebble is a surpassing mystery, who shall understand the Deity?"

Its Effect.

A month before the bombardment of Fort Fisher began, the celebrated powder explosion occurred which was intended to blow down this solid earthwork, a mile in extent, with forty-feet traverses every few yards. Its ridiculous failure is well remembered. That night after the explosion of the powder-ship some pickets on the beach were captured and carried on board the Admiral's ship. Among them was a very solemn-looking fellow, who sat silently and sadly chewing tobacco. As there was intense curiosity among the officers of the fleet to know the result of the remarkable experiment, one of them asked the solemn-looking "reb" if he was in the fort when the powder-ship exploded, to which he replied in the affirmative, but without exhibiting the least interest in the matter; whereupon the officers gathered around him and began to ask questions.

"You say you were inside the fort?"

"Yaas, I was thar."

"What was the effect of the explosion?"

"Mighty bad, sir—powerful bad!"

"Well, what was it? Speak out."

"Why, stranger, hit waked up pretty nigh every man in the fort!"

Naughty Papa.

About noon yesterday a portly, dignified gentleman chanced to meet his daughter, a handsome, stylish little miss, wearing a jaunty velvet hat, and with her hair rolled up at the back of head in the shape of a Vienna bunn, sauntering down Vine street under the escort of a young man dressed with excruciating scrupulousness and exceeding taste. The old gentleman stopped his daughter, and, without noticing the confusion their meeting threw her into, commenced talking about the weather, her shopping, etc. She listened dutifully a moment or two, and then remarked, referring to her escort, "Papa, this is Mr. ——." Papa, however, paid no attention to the young man, but kept on talking. Again she said, "Papa, you didn't hear me; this is Mr. ——."

"Yes, yes, my girl, I heard you," said the old gentleman, with an impatient wave of the hand. "I heard you, and I don't care to know Mr. ——."

The immediate departure of that young man in a very shrunken-up condition was one of the funniest sights of the day.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Scientific Opinion.

The London *Lancet* says the usual course of people in a heated term is in direct violation of the laws of nature. Perspiration is a moisture which nature spreads over the surface of the human body for much the same purpose as an intelligent housewife sprinkles water over her butter-cooler. But perspiration is checked by sitting in draughts, by wearing very little clothing, and by adopting light colors for dress. The remedy is taken for the disease, and, through impeding the processes of nature, summer colds and other allied evils are contracted. "The conditions of health require that, within very narrow limits, the temperature of the human body should stand the same, whether the the thermometer stands at 90 deg. in the shade, or sinks to a few degrees below zero."

The three degrees in medical treatment: Positive, ill; comparative, pill; superlative, bill.—*New York Medical Times.*

HOW THE CATCHER WAS CAUGHT.

BY VANDYKE BROWN.

Full tall was he, with sinewy muscles,
And shoulders broad and full and square,
With limbs designed for mighty tussels,
And the regular prize-ring crop of hair;
And he played, with skill exceedingly fine,
The catcher's place in a Western nine.

He was rich in all of the manly graces—
A very Apollo from head to heel;
And, though he was good at the stealing of bases,
He never was base enough, surely, to steal.
A foul, indeed, his pulses stirred,
But he never was foul in deed or word.

As fair was she as the sun uprising,
A blooming maiden, with luscious lips,
Whose dainty completeness was really surprisin
Down to her rosy finger tips;
And she often sat on the stand in the shade,
And saw the games which that catcher played.

And whenever he seized on a hot one nicely,
Or caught a foul with agility,
She clapped her hands, for that was precisely
The sort of thing she wanted to see;
For much did this blooming maiden pine
For the catcher who caught in that Western nine.

Wherefore it was meet, when the games were over,
The catcher, so brave and manly and tall,
Should frequently play the part of a lover
In a game considerably other than ball;
And if an occasional error be made,
'Twas simply because with a miss he played.

For, spite of her love, this maid was addicted
To ways most coquettish and naughty and sly,
And the man of the diamond field was restricted
To taking love's favors, as 'twere, on the sly;
And, though she protested at kissing, I doubt
If the maid by the catcher was ever put out!

At that dangerous hour, while yet the sun lingers
Above the horizon, and Nature is dumb,
He would hold her small hand between his jammed fingers
And stroke her soft hair with his stiff-jointed thumb;
And often their walks were extended so late,
'Twas eleven o'clock when she crossed the home plate!

At last he mustered up courage and told her
How fondly he longed to make her his wife,
And she rested her head on his manly shoulder
While he eagerly asked "would she give him a life?"
And he hinted with emphasis, leaving no doubt
That, should she refuse him, he'd surely strike out.

'Twas the umpire Love that gave the decision;
The maiden permitted her lips to be kissed,
And then, looking up with a slightly blurred vision
She blushingly murmured: "Why, yes—I'll assist!"
So the game to a right happy ending was brought,
And thus, as it happened, the catcher was caught!

PITH AND POINT.

If a man is kicked over by a cow, can he not be said to get a free milk-punch?

An Irishman wanted to know if the hero of Greece, "Mark O'Bozzaris," wasn't a son of the old sod.

Among the disagreeable things of this life is borrowing an umbrella and finding the owner's name on the handle.

There is no good substitute for wisdum, but silence is the best that has been discovered yet.—*Josh Billings.*

When the summer sun begins to sizzle,
And hunks of ice begin to drool,
Life seems indeed a fearful fizzle
To him who would but can't keep cool.

A novel is called "My Heart's in the Highlands." That is better than having your liver in the hands of a doctor.

"I say, waiter, I've just cracked this egg. Look at it." "Don't look very nice at that end, sir, I must say. Try the other."

The house-fly and the mosquito are the only ones who really enjoy hard work this weather. They are putting in their best licks.

A discomfited soldier, who found that he had shot an Indian already defunct, was overheard to murmur, "I didn't know it was Lo dead."

"Ah," sighed a hungry tramp, "I wish I was a hoss. He's nearly always got a bit in his mouth, while I haven't had a bit in mine for two days."

"One is glass in eyes, and the other is isinglass." That is the answer—and a very clever one it is, too. What we want now is a conundrum to fill it.

Go to the mosquito, ye shiftless; consider his energetic ways and learn gumption. On second thoughts, though, you needn't go. He'll be apt to come.

Restaurant patron—"These sausages are hardly up to the mark?" Waiter—"They ain't, eh? Well, d'ye expect Italian greyhound and thoroughbred Scotch terrier for two bits!"

The older the seeds the more perfect the lady-slippers will be. And the older the banana peel the less graceful and the more perfect will be the gentleman slippers.

A well-known dramatist can say rude things. Some one said to him, last week, "You want a new hat." "Yes, that's quite true," he replied, "but why say it? I never told you you wanted a new head."

"I wonder where the clouds are going," sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with a delicate finger to the heavy masses floating in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

The things which people are willing to give us are the things we do not want. When Lincoln was sick with the small-pox he said to his attendant: "Send up the office-seekers. At last I've got something for each one of them."

Did the prophet Isaiah ever eat at a railroad station? It certainly looks so, for how could he have described it so literally if he had not? "And he shall snatch on the right hand and be hungry; and he shall eat on the left hand, and they shall not be satisfied."

A witty clergyman, accosted by an old acquaintance by the name of Cobb, replied: "I don't know you, sir." "My name is Cobb, sir," rejoined the man, who was about half seas over. "Ah, sir," said the minister, "you have so much corn on that I did not see the cob."

A simple-minded man having an attack of the gout wanted to know why he should be so afflicted, as he had always lived a temperate life. "It is probably hereditary," said the doctor. "Sure enough," responded the poor victim. "I understand it now; my wife's father had it awfully."

Pittsburgh authorities prohibited last winter the employment of waiter girls in saloons. Some of the proprietors, to evade the law, ostensibly took the girls in as partners in the business. One of the girls was then arrested, and a test case was made, which has just resulted in her conviction and punishment by fine. The Mayor has ordered all saloons to be closed in which women are employed as waiters.

The lean of ox beef is bright red; cow beef, pale red; bull beef, very dark red.

SABBATH READING.

Ere the Sun Goes Down.

I have work enough to do
Ere the sun goes down,
For myself and kindred too,
Ere the sun goes down.
Every idle whisper stilling,
With a purpose firm and willing,
All my daily tasks fulfilling
Ere the sun goes down.

I must overcome my wrath
Ere the sun goes down;
I must walk the heavenly path
Ere the sun goes down;
For it may be death is wending
Hither with the night descending,
And my life will have an ending
Ere the sun goes down.

I must speak the loving word
Ere the sun goes down;
I must let my voice be heard
Ere the sun goes down;
Every cry of pity heeding,
For the injured interceding,
To the light the lost ones leading
Ere the sun goes down!

As I journey on my way,
Ere the sun goes down,
God's command I must obey,
Ere the sun goes down.
There are sins that need confessing,
There are wrongs that need redressing,
If I would obtain the blessing
Ere the sun goes down!

—*Josephine Pollard.*

Other People's Feelings and Failings.

Most of us have a very tender regard for our own feelings. We do not like to have them injured. We are amazed that people can be so rude and clumsy as to tread upon our toes, or roughly expose to the air our scarcely healed wound. But so weak is human nature and so prone are we to think less generously of others than of ourselves, that we often sin in the very way which we would be swiftest to condemn in our neighbors. It is a great delight to meet a man or woman who is always considerate, gentl and polite in his treatment of those he or she meets in daily life.

This topic came up around the breakfast-table in a city house one morning lately. You, happy readers, who live in the country, know comparatively little of the persistent annoyances which city folks undergo from the continual rappings and ringings, and shoutings and screamings, of people who go from door to door to buy, to sell, or to beg. The room in which the breakfast alluded to was being taken was a front basement, on a pleasant street, intersecting a busy thoroughfare. Coffee was poured, biscuits had been passed, eggs were being broken, fruit was being pared.

N. B.—Those who think it preferable to say eggs were breaking and fruit was paring, are at liberty to do so.

Interruption No. 1—"Any r-a-a ags!" The speaker darkened the window with his head and dimmed the shining glass with his breath, as he hurled this remark, ascending, interrogative, and declamatory, at our shivering ears. Somebody shook her curls at him pleasantly, and he departed, with a jingling of bells at the hand-cart he was wheeling along, and a fainter cry of "Any r a-a-gs?" gradually lessening in the air as he went his way.

Interruption No. 2—"Please ma'am, any cold meat and bread?"

It is a little, blue-looking, pinched-looking mite of a boy, with a basket nearly as big as himself. "Don't encourage professional beggars," says the gentleman of the house.

"Oh! my dear," returns the lady, as she sweeps the contents of the bread-plate into the not fastidiously-clean receptacle. "I *can't* refuse a child when he looks as hungry as that little fellow does. Just think. It might be our own Harry!"

Interruption No. 3—Man rings the door-bell violently. Domestic responds. Presently she enters and inquires if the mistress can step out and look at some prize packages of stationery, etc.

"No!" cries paterfamilias, loud enough to be heard outside. "Tell him to be off with his trash!"

"My dear," the lady urges, seriously, having dismissed the children first, "I do wish you would not be so impolite in your manner to tramps and peddlers. It is their only way of earning a livelihood, and I think Christians ought to be kind to them."

"I fully agree with you. Your sentiments and mine perfectly correspond, but your patience is greater than mine, you see. How you endure it, staying here all day, too, is quite beyond me to comprehend. I believe in politeness to one's equals and superiors—but I won't take my hat off to inferiors."

"A tramp is not necessarily your inferior, my friend," observed the Philosopher, who happened to be staying at the house, and who was giving lectures in the lyceum course. "I have heard of tramps who had at one time been millionaires, and of others who had received the education of a university."

"I shouldn't wonder," said madame, meditatively balancing her spoon on the transparent edge of her Sevres teacup—"I shouldn't wonder if you called Homer a tramp, or Diogenes, if either of them were living now."

"Very likely," replied monsieur, taking up the newspaper to find out whether our representatives in Congress had been giving any more national object-lessons on good manners. And then the talk drifted to the affairs of the day, what engagements each had, what visits were to be made, what shopping done, which closets cleaned, etc., etc.

One person only remembered the morning's discussion, and sat down to think upon this matter of courtesy. And she came to the conclusion that courtesy is a word of very wide meaning. It is an index-finger to character. You observe a true lady, a true gentleman, anywhere. They cannot commit a rudeness. It would hurt them and jar them to wound the feelings of the lowest and the farthest below them. To be truly polite implies that one shall be thoughtful of the feelings of everybody, and of inferiors most of all.

When are we to begin our training in this regard?

With our little children, at once. Do not permit Susy or Jennie, unreproved, to bother or tease or annoy Bridget in the kitchen. Never let them allude to her as the "servant-girl," or speak of "servant-girls" in her presence. The phrase may define her position, but she does not like to hear it, and it takes off the bloom of their refinement every time they use it. Do not jump to pick up your own thimble which has rolled away when Charlie is in the room. Let him bring it to you, and say "Thank you" to him for the kindness.

Do not encourage in yourself the habit of criticising and commenting upon the foibles or faults of any member of your own family. There is nothing gained by it, and a great deal is lost. Love itself is often choked back and hindered in its growth by the rank sturdiness of weeds which spring up against it, unchecked, in houses where people say all manner of ungentle speeches to each other.

If you want to cultivate real happiness, cultivate goodness. Think more of others' excellent qualities than of their failings, and be gentle and amiable to all.—*Christian at Work.*

PERILOUS VOYAGE.

Crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a Dory.

[London Cor. New York Herald.]

The American boat Nautilus arrived yesterday in Mounts' bay, an inlet of the Atlantic on the coast of Cornwall. The Nautilus is the smallest vessel that ever attempted to cross the ocean. She was built at Gloucester, Mass., is 19 feet over all, 15½ feet on the bottom, and 27 inches deep. The crew, consisting of two brothers, William and Walter Andrews, of Boston, who left Beverly, Mass., June 12, landed in the village of Mullion, Cornwall, appearing greatly fatigued. They give a very interesting account of their perilous and adventurous voyage. For a few days after leaving the American coast they experienced fair weather, but this pleasant state of things soon changed, and fogs, wind and rain prevailed for a considerable period. This was very trying, and they were subjected to a great deal of hardship. Their bed-clothes got quite wet, and for four weeks they had to sleep in their wet clothes. On many days they could take no sleep whatever, and were worked so hard by reason of the bad weather that they could scarcely eat or drink anything. On the Fourth of July they had the luxury of a bottle of lager beer, which they had kept specially for that day. For eighteen days they never saw the sun, and could take no observations. They passed many schools of whales, and experienced some danger from them. They were often so close to the whales as to be able to touch them, but hesitated to do it through fear of having their little boat upset. They spoke several steamers and sailing vessels, and obtained some observations. On July 1 the seas ran mountain high, putting their little craft in imminent danger, and imposing on them the most strenuous exertions and the most sleepless vigilance. This continued for a number of days, till the strain on their bodies and minds became very great; but they bore up cheerfully and overcame every danger. They underwent, during a portion of the time, some really terrible weather, and at one period were literally between life and death. Their chronometer was broken and rendered entirely useless, and they encountered tremendous difficulties and dangers. July 26 was decidedly the worst day of the voyage, the weather being very tempestuous. During the whole of the voyage such sleep as they were able to get was very disturbed, and was more like a sort of continuous stupor. This was perhaps the most trying ordeal they had to go through, as they felt the fatigues of the voyage much more keenly through the want of rest. Neither of them had ever crossed the Atlantic before. Sometimes they had to lay-to for many hours with the drag out and throwing oil overboard. On July 18 they took the first observation they had been able to make for eighteen days, when they made Scilly light. They were very much exhausted, and hove-to in the Mullion roads on Wednesday night. William seems to feel the strain most. Walter looks better, but has a bad hand, caused by so much strain. The whole passage occupied forty-five days.

Leprosy.

Two cases of leprosy among the Chinese in San Francisco have given rise to considerable apprehension. One of the lepers was found lying abandoned in the street in the Chinese quarter of the city, and his countrymen passed him by in throngs, refusing to give him relief in any form or to touch him. He was placed by white men in a fruit wagon, from which a load of oranges had just been sold, and was taken to the Chinese hospital, but was there denied admission. He was then taken to the hospital of the city prison. The other leper was discovered in the jail, and was utilized as a lecture specimen by the Academy of Sciences. These cases will show whether the fear of contagion displayed by the countrymen of the sufferers is well founded, for the two wretches were freely handled by white men. The introduction of leprosy into the Hawaiian islands has been a great calamity to them, and the possibility of a similar curse to California is not viewed with equanimity. To what extent the disease now exists there among the Chinese is not known, and there is no way of discovering. The mortality returns report nearly all the deaths that occur among them to result from "causes unknown," and a large proportion of them may be owing to this disease. Now that it is known to exist in this country, it becomes important to learn under what conditions it is infectious.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Hon. Hiram Hitchcock has been induced to take an interest in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on account of the impaired health of Mr. A. B. Darling, who is now in Europe. Mr. C. W. Griswold retains his active interest in the firm. On the 1st inst. the hotel commenced its twentieth year with a reduction of price from five to *four* dollars per day, and all extra accommodations in the same ratio. The incomparable situation of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and its superior accommodations throughout will continue to make it more than ever the favorite resort of travelers.

They were sitting on the piazza near the seaside. He was her lover, handsome, and full of the ardor of impassioned youth. She was sentimental and pretty, but the mosquitoes were buzzing around her so lively that even love became monotonous. Finally there was a lull in the conversation, which he broke by observing: "What are the wild waves singing?" She smiled sweetly, and, swinging one of her ivory arms over her golden curls, lisped: "I think they must be singing Home, Sweet Home." He left.

The fences of the one State of Indiana alone are estimated to contain 15,550,000 cubic feet of lumber.

LEGAL LORE.

Interesting Decisions from the Latest Law Reports.

The case of the young man who hired a horse in Paterson, N. J., on Easter Monday, to drive four miles to Little Falls, but drove ten or twelve miles further to the great injury of the animal, has attracted considerable attention on account of the supposed novelty of the decision that this was an unlawful conversion of the horse to the hirer's own use. This is said to be a new doctrine in the courts of New Jersey, but it has been distinctly asserted in at least one instance within our knowledge, by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. In 1875 that tribunal decided (Perham vs. Coney, 117 Mass. Rep., 102) that a person hiring a horse to go to a place agreed upon, but driving him beyond it, was guilty of conversion, and was liable for any subsequent diminution in the value of the animal, even though it proceeded from some infirmity of the horse himself. It would be well for people who hire horses to keep these decisions in mind.

The idea that a notary public should be invested with power to commit a witness to jail for contempt would strike lawyers in this part of the country with amazement. Different notions prevail in Missouri, however, as we learn from a decision which has been rendered by one of the Judges of the Appellate Court of St. Louis. A witness whose deposition was being taken before a notary in that city refused to answer one of the questions put to him. The notary held that he could lawfully be required to give the evidence which the inquiry sought to elicit, and upon his refusal committed the witness to prison for ten days, or until he should answer. Upon a writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of the prisoner, the authority claimed by the notary was maintained, and the release of the witness was refused. The Chicago *Legal News* says of this case that it may do for a notary public to commit for contempt in Missouri, but it would never be tolerated in Illinois. We hope there are very few States where it would be tolerated.

An Ohio bank has been defeated in a somewhat remarkable suit brought to recover damages for the non-delivery of a telegraphic message. A person had applied to the bank to have a draft cashed. Being doubtful as to his responsibility, the officers wrote to a correspondent in another place, making inquiries, and asking a response by telegraph. The letter also stated that if the telegram was not received by a given time the draft would be cashed. A message was delivered to the telegraph company to be sent in reply, but it never reached the bank, which, therefore, cashed the draft. The paper turned out to be valueless, and the bank sued the telegraph company for the amount paid on it, claiming that the draft would have been rejected if the telegram had been duly received. The language of the message, however, was not such as to indicate to the company the object for which it was sent; and, under the circumstances, the Supreme Court Commission of Ohio held that the damages claimed by the bank—that is, the amount paid for the draft—did not naturally flow from a breach of the contract to deliver the telegram, and could not be regarded as within the contemplation of the parties, and hence were not recoverable.

The obligations of railroad corporations in respect to the delivery of baggage to passengers traveling by the same train with it are clearly defined in a case lately decided by the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice in England. A maid had been journeying with her mistress on the Great Western railway, and they alighted at Paddington station in London, where she saw all their baggage, including her own trunk, taken from the cars and placed together on the platform. She went for a hotel porter to take the baggage to a hotel, but it appears that he did not find her trunk, for it was not among the things which he brought to the hotel. Upon the trial of a suit to recover $150 as the value of the trunk, the jury found that the loss occurred through the negligence of the company, and that there was no delivery to the plaintiff. They rendered a verdict in her favor, which was upheld on a motion for a new trial; and Baron Cleasby quoted the following passage from Redfield's American work on carriers, as a very intelligible and convenient statement of the law: "It is the duty of a railroad company, in regard to the baggage of a passenger which has reached its destination, to have the baggage ready for delivery upon the platform at the usual place of delivery until the owner, in the exercise of due diligence, can call and receive it, and it is the owner's duty to call for and remove it within a reasonable time."

People whose farms are fenced with wire will do well to note a recent decision of the English Common Pleas Divisional Court. The plaintiff and a Yorkshire iron mining company held adjoining premises under the same landlord, with whom the company had contracted to fence the land it occupied. For this purpose lines of wire rope, supported by posts, were placed along the border of the plaintiff's farm, which was used for pasturing milch cows. The strands of this rope were rusted away by long exposure to the weather. Bits of the wire fell into the grass on the plaintiff's land, where they were hidden from view and involuntarily eaten up by the cattle grazing near the fence. The result was the death of three valuable cows. A suit was brought to recover the value of the third animal thus lost, and the County Court Judge held the mining company responsible, on the principle that they were bound to use their own property so as not to damage another's. His decision was affirmed by the Common Pleas division in London, which declared that the injury to the cow was the natural result of the acts of the defendants. They knew the nature of the wire; that it should fall on the adjoining land when it decayed was to be expected; and the pieces, being concealed in the grass, were plainly liable to be swallowed by cows pasturing there. Upon the principle already mentioned, the company was adjudged to be answerable for the loss of the cow.

A poor son of the Emerald Isle applied for employment to an avaricious hunks, who told him he employed no Irishmen, "For the last one died on my hands, and I was forced to bury him at my own charge." "Ah, your honor," said Pat, brightening up, "and is that all? Then you'll give me the place, for sure I can get a certificate that I never died in the employ of any master I iver served."

The Prevention Of and Remedy for Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping-rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping-rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in-doors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning, on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, and lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat, send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician, give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a tea-spoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two table-spoonfuls of water with a little sugar.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Epidemic of Drunkenness.

Drunkenness has been by many believed to be on the increase, at any rate in higher circles. It is curious to note that just 150 years ago an epidemic of drunkenness seemed to break out in England. The passion for gin-drinking had got hold of the masses, and the result was, in London at least, that increase in the population was almost wholly checked. Before gin became popular the consumption of beer was enormous. Almost a third of the arable land in the country was devoted to barley. In 1688, with a population of 5,000,000, very nearly 12,500,000 barrels of beer were brewed. Up to this time our distilleries were very insignificant, and French brandies were far too dear for the masses. But hatred to France led to the encouragement of home distilling; the trade was thrown open, and in 1689 the importation of foreign spirits was absolutely prohibited. Then gin-drinking began, and in 1735 the British distilleries manufactured nearly 5,500,000 gallons. Gin-cellars, where men could get "drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopence, and have straw for nothing," abounded. Hogarth's "Beer Street" is bad enough, but his "Gin Lane" is so horrible that, but for contemporary descriptions, we should deem it an exaggeration. Legislation endeavored to check the evil, but laying on a heavy duty merely produced a great deal of illicit distilling. The consumption arose to more than 11,000,000 gallons, and Fielding prophesied that, "if the drinking of this poison is continued at its present height for the next twenty years, there will be very few of the common people left to drink it."—*London Quarterly Review.*

Just Like Boys.

A Medina boy invited several of his friends to his father's house to have a good time the other evening. The boys were given the dining-room "all to themselves." When the lady of the house ventured to look in upon the happy party the picture presented was not exactly of a kind to quiet her nerves. An adjoining bed-room had been despoiled of its bed. The straw-tick had been placed in the middle of the dining-room, and one of the lads had worked his way inside of it, until all that appeared was his head. A battle was in progress, and pillows were used as weapons. Several squirt-guns also did good service on the flanks and wall-paper, while various kinds of liquids served as ammunition. In the midst of all this the lady of the house meekly inquired if that was the way they acted when they went visiting. "Sho! that's nothing," said one. "Down to B——'s the other night we got his fat hog in the parlor, tapped his cistern and let the water out, and then took down the kitchen stove and set it up in the garret."—*Medina (Ohio) Register.*

A convict at Auburn escaped hard work during his confinement of two and a half years by feigning paralysis. He was so successful in the fraud that he was lifted about by attendants, and, on his release had to be carried to the depot in a chair and placed in the cars. An hour afterward he visited the prison officials and astounded them at his speedy and full recovery.

Cyprus turns out to be a very poor naval station after all. There isn't a single harbor nor a good bit of anchorage in or around the island. The promptness with which Mr. Bull will go to work and construct a harbor down there, however, will astonish the effete natives of the Orient.

A Balm for Every Wound.—Grace's Salve is now so generally used for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Ulcers, Felons, Sprains, and all diseases of the skin, that praise of it seems almost needless. Those who have tried it once always keep a box on hand, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.

Serve an Injunction on Disease

By invigorating a feeble constitution, renovating a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and innutritious circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence. It strengthens the stomach, remedies torpor of the liver and bowels, and gives a healthful impulse to the secretive and discharging functions of the kidneys and bladder. Not only does it arrest and prevent the recurrence of malarial fevers, but it furnishes the only adequate safeguard against them to persons who have never been afflicted with those maladies, but would be liable to incur them if medicinally unprotected. It eliminates from the blood certain impurities which the most skillful pathologists assign as the exciting causes of those agonizing complaints, rheumatism and gout, and it is, moreover, an excellent remedy for an enfeebled or overwrought state of the nerves, and for mental despondency.

Cottage Gingerbread.

Take one cup of butter and lard melted together, add one cup New Orleans molasses, stir into this one cup each of sugar and cold water, two large teaspoonfuls ginger, two eggs beaten, and four cups of flour, having in it three large teaspoonfuls Dooley's Yeast Powder. Bake in moderately hot oven.

Windsor Hotel, New York.

Since the reduction of the rate per day to $4.00 there has been an increase in numbers, and it would appear this was a most judicious move. The Windsor was never more attractive to the traveler than now.

A Dangerous Sickness can often be averted by prompt use of remedies; so if you have any disease of that delicate organ, the Heart, do not delay, nor promise yourself that you will be better in time, but procure a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and find relief. It is guaranteed to cure all symptoms of Heart Disease, either organic or sympathetic. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send for a pamphlet of testimonials to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Terribly Exhausting are the Night Sweats which accompany Consumption. But they, as well as the paroxysms of coughing, are invariably broken up by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which conquers the deadly malady, as well as bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, diphtheria, and all other affections of the throat, lungs and chest. It saves thousands from untimely graves, and is invaluable in rescuing children from the croup, whooping cough and quinsy. It is sold by all Druggists.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—*A certain, safe* and *speedy cure* for all diseases of miasmatic origin. It cures in a few days, without danger or inconvenience: Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Chills, Pernicious Fever, Congestive Chills, Sun Pains, and all diseases of similar character, Enlarged Spleens are reduced as if by magic, and Sun Pains are conquered with marvelous rapidity. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

The Chicago Ledger is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for Ten Cents. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

For upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts a bottle.

The evil consequences resulting from impure blood are beyond human calculation, so are the vast sums expended in worthless remedies. *Parson's Purgative Pills make new,* rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

The relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost miraculous. A gentleman whose leg was bent at the knee and stiff for twenty years had it limbered by its use, and the leg is now as good as the other.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send Ten Cents, and get three specimen copies. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

Doctors and medical students should read the advertisement in this paper of the University of Louisville.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throats, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Ag'ts, Chicago

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds

BOOKS, Papers. Want Agents. Send Stamp. L. L. Fairchild, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio

TEAS—We want an Agent in every town and city in the United States to sell our Teas. HONG KONG TEA CO., 110 and 112 Madison St., Chicago.

PAINTS READY FOR USE
FOR FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
They are uniform in shade, and the color can always be matched. Any one can paint with them. They have very superior covering properties, and do not, like the so-called patent paints, contain either water, benzine or alkali. These paints are in Liquid Form, and are sold in Gallon Cans and Barrels. They are also put up in small cans of one to five pounds. Send for sample card showing different shades. F. W. DEVOE & CO., cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE LEADING
FAMILY PAPER
OF THE WEST.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
IN THE UNITED STATES.

As a *Family Paper,* The Chicago Ledger is unequaled. Its large, plain type and clear print afford pleasure to the reader without injury to the weakest eye. It is a large eight-page, forty-eight-column paper, filled with the choicest reading that can be produced by editors of long experience. Each number contains an interesting continued story, besides, a number of short stories; Ladies', Children's, Farm and Home, Humorous and Scientific Department; numerous articles and poems by prominent authors; and, in fact, everything that pertains to a first-class, high-toned, moral Family Paper. The extremely low price of this valuable paper places it within the reach of all.

Terms $1.50 per year; 3 Copies for 10 Cts.

Send for specimens before subscribing for any other. Address

THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Business Directory.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 22 Union Stock Yards Exchange.
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 217 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 188 So. Water St.

$150 A YEAR. Board and tuition for Girls, Boys and Young Men. Preparatory Course for Business, Teaching, Medicine, Law and Divinity. Instruction thorough. Location unsurpassed. Rev. [illegible] Episcopal Academy, [illegible]

DREW SEMINARY
AND FEMALE COLLEGE.
CARMEL, N.Y. For both sexes. Healthful, beautiful, thorough. Superior accommodations and advantages in all departments. Opens Sept. 4.
GEO. CROSBY SMITH, A. M.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
Medical Department.
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.
PRELIMINARY course (free to all students) begins Sept. 2, and ends with the beginning of the regular course, Oct. 1. The regular course begins Tuesday, Oct. 1, and ends March 1.
FACULTY—J. M. Bodine, M. D.; L. P. Yandell, M. D.; E. R. Palmer, M. D.; T. S. Bell, M. D.; John E. Crowe, M. D.; J. W. Holland, M. D.; D. W. Yandell, M. D.; R. O. Cowling, M. D.; W. O. Roberts, M. D.
FEES—Professors' tickets, in full, $50; Matriculation fee, $5; Demonstrator's ticket, $10; Graduation, $30; Hospital ticket (required by the city), $5.
For circulars, address Prof. J. W. HOLLAND, M. D., Secretary. J. M. BODINE, M. D., Dean.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—5 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

GOOD BED FOR 2 DOLLS.
EASY TO TAKE DOWN, PUT UP OR CLEAN
SEND FOR CAMP COT CIRCULARS
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. CHICAGO.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

☞ NOW READY. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.
The Grand Achievements of STANLEY!
A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are eagerly waiting for. For terms address Hubbard Bros., 36 LaSalle St., Chicago.

GRACE'S SALVE.
Jonesville, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs. Fowles: I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. Van Ness.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!
The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No Patent Right Swindle. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN THE WEST
500,000 acres taken in four months by 30,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " "
" " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

FLY BRICK ALLAN'S FLY BRICK The Little Giant Fly Killer

KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SIMPLE, EASY, PROFITABLE.
EVERYBODY HIS OWN PRINTER.
Send 6c for handsome catalogue. National Type Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

BEFORE AND AFTER

ANTI-FAT
The GREAT REMEDY for
CORPULENCE.
ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.
"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others," So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so today.
Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

C. N. U. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 22, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.
For Representative in Congress—12th District.
JOHN B. STOLL, of Noble County.
For Prosecutor—35th Judicial District.
MR. —— ADAMS, of Steuben County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Public Speaking!

The people of DeKalb county are invited to be present at the following meetings. Come out and hear the doctrines advocated by the Indiana Democracy.

Auburn, Monday, Aug. 26,
At 2 o'clock P. M.

GOV. WILLIAMS!
—AND—
HON. D. S. GOODING.

WATERLOO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19,
At 2 o'clock P. M.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

The present Democratic State Central Committee, like those of former years, frequently fails to give sufficient time in notices of appointments made for speakers. County committees cannot be expected to get up a big demonstration for a prominent speaker on a week or ten days notice. Announcements should be made at least three weeks in advance of the time fixed for the meeting.

Eight hundred shoemakers are on a strike at Chicago, and the Six Companies of San Francisco have offered to supply their places with Chinamen at 75 cents a day. This is bringing the Chinese question pretty nearly home, but there is not much fear this offer will ever be carried out. There would not be a pig tail of them left in two days after they struck the Garden City.

We are highly gratified with the encouraging reports from the Democrats of the several townships in this county. Every one interested in the success of the party appears to be at work for the entire ticket. Now let us see how much majority we can give, by a united effort for the state and county ticket.

The great city of Detroit is evidently seeking a south western outlet. The people along the line of the Eel River Rail road should be on the alert, that no opportunity may be lost in presenting the advantages of an extension of the Eel River road, east from Butler to connect with a road partly finished which is on a direct line to Detroit.

Remember that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, the Democratic Greenback champion, will address the people at Waterloo on the 19th of September. Every Greenback man in the county should hear him.

Laboring men should make it a point to hear every Democratic speech made in the county during the campaign. Come to Auburn next Monday.

Mr. —— Adams, of Angola, is the Democratic nominee for Prosecutor in this judicial circuit. He was nominated at Kendalville last Tuesday.

Hon. David S. Gooding is a speaker of great ability. Don't fail to come to Auburn and hear him next Monday.

Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, at a Democratic meeting at Springfield, said: "If Mr. Tilden had mounted his horse on the 4th day of March, 1876, and said, 'I am president of the United States,' and we had been the men we should have been, he would have been president to-day. Next time we elect a president we'll elect a man who will do that." Then nominate a western man next time. The eastern politicians of to-day are like the majority of the eastern soldiers in the late war—more ornamental than useful.

We suggest to our friends of the REPUBLICAN the propriety of having the TWO TRAITOR article in their issue of last week electrotyped and placed upon each page of the paper, as we are confident every publication would increase the Democratic majority in this county from 10 to 50 votes. If such scurrilous, vile, mean, low, contemptible, despicable, depraved, hateful, defamatory, abusive trash and absurd balderdash is not enough to nauseate the political stomach of all fair minded Republicans then we miss our guess.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Kendalville last Tuesday, Mr. John B. Stoll, editor and proprietor of the Ligonier Banner, had the honor of being chosen to "fight the good fight" in this district. As the currency question is one of the leading issues in this campaign, Mr. Stoll, with his store of knowledge in that particular, and his ability as a forcible and logical speaker, is well fitted for the duty to which he has been assigned. We predict that he will prepare Mr. Baker for a warmer climate before the campaign closes.

Some of the Republican and Independent papers of this district have been insisting that Judge Tousley's letter of declination was written by J. B. Stoll, of the Banner; that the Judge did not have the ability to produce such argument, or, in other words, that Stoll was a man of much greater intellect than Tousley. Now that Stoll has been nominated for Congress we suppose these same papers will transfer the honors, and no doubt Stoll will be written up as the veriest ignoramus in the district.

According to notice given, the members of the Democratic Central Committee, and the candidates on the county ticket met at the court house last Saturday and perfected arrangements for conducting the campaign. All present were confident of success at the coming election. Reports from all parts of the county indicate the election of the entire Democratic county ticket by from 300 to 500 majority. The committee and candidates will see that the campaign is properly conducted, and if every Democrat in the county will lend a helping hand a large majority will be the result.

The sealed bids for the erection of the Indiana state house were opened by the commissioners last week. Thirty-one bids in all were submitted, the lowest being that of Kanmacher & Denny, of Austin, Texas, the sum named being $1,611,672.65. The highest estimate on the entire work was that of the New England and Granite Stone company, which was $2,114,714.13. The commissioners did not make a selection or accept any of the bids offered, and will not for several weeks. They will canvass each bid made, and after they determine just who the lowest bidder is, and whether the bond is sufficient, they will make the selection. The commissioners seemed well pleased with the figures offered, and feel confident that a house can be built according to the plans adopted, at considerable less than the original estimate.

The Whipping Post.

The relic of barbarism resurected by the last Virginia Legislature has made another blotch on one of the last pages of American history. The new criminal code went into effect July 1st, 1878, and provides as to whipping criminals "that it shall be the sentence in all convictions of petit larceny, except where the person convicted is a woman, and then imprisonment may be imposed instead of stripes, at the discretion of the court, or justice of the peace. The number of stripes in no case to exceed 78 and not more than 39 are to be administered on any one day."

An exchange says: "The principal provisions of the new code under which the most whipping will be done are the following: For stealing goods or chattles valued at less than $50 and more than $5; for obtaining goods under false pretenses; for maliciously burning any building where the value is less than $100; for poisoning horses or cattle; for setting fire to woods, wild grass, etc.

The whipping is done with a cow hide, and the offender is fastened by his wrists to the post, usually the body of a large tree or a piece of hewed timber. Women are undressed to the wrist, though in case they have hitherto borne good characters they are allowed to retain a single garment of thin material. Unless very thin skinned the lash does not bring the blood from the back of the criminal, but raises deep scarlet welts. Old thieves who do not care a fig for imprisonment, shrink with horror from the pain and agony of the lash and public execution. The sight is revolting and degrading. It puts power of the most absolute degree in the hands of those who, by its constant use, are so brutalized that they have neither justice nor pity left in their calloused hearts.

The editor of the Butler Record, in a late issue of that paper, urges the importance of voting for the best man for local offices. His article is in keeping with the independent idea of politics, and we cannot censure him for presenting the (to him) bright side of the question. It is not with a view of opening any discussion nor indulging in any controversy, that we venture to submit our views upon the subject of independence in politics. People differ in opinion as to the proper mode of governing a [illegible] or state so as to [illegible] prosperity, peace and safety; therefore it becomes necessary for the different political elements to organize and labor for the promotion of the doctrines they advocate, and which they regard as being necessary to attain, in order to protect the rights and liberties of the citizens, the preservation of their morals, and guard the interests, duties and obligations of the governing and governed portions of society; for that reason platforms of principles are adopted from time to time by the different political organizations, which principles are made the test of public opinion. In all nominating conventions, from the national down to county, the principles advocated are adopted in form of resolutions before any nominations are made, for the very purpose of indicating the doctrines which the candidates there nominated are expected to endorse. Candidates nominated by the different parties are the representatives of the principles adopted by their respective parties, and every vote cast for any candidate is a vote for the principles which that candidate represents, whether it be for national, state or county candidates. Hence we vote for PRINCIPLES not men.

Party lines have been and ought to be closely drawn in every political contest. Democrats, Republicans and Greenbackers should vote for the men that are pledged to carry out the principles advocated by the party they represent. If a Democrat votes for a Republican candidate, he endorses the principles which that candidate represents and is therefore a Republican in fact, and Democrat by name. The same will apply to Republicans and Greenbackers as well.

The argument presented by those who favor principles in one instance and men in another, is detrimental to the interests of good government to a greater or less degree, as he who votes for the MAN is inclined in time to loose all interest in state and national affairs and goes to the polls only with a view of electing some personal friend or acquaintance to fill some local office, without any regard to his duties as an American citizen.

The charges frequently made against party leaders with bringing forward, and demanding the nomination of corrupt and incompetent men for local offices are unreasonable and rediculous in the extreme; no leader who has the success of his party at heart, would be so foolish as to recommend the nomination of men who he knew were unpopular, unqualified and undeserving; on the other hand, if the selection of candidates is left wholly with the masses, and each voter is expected to make his own selection, which he does by voting for some personal friend without regard to availability or qualification, the result is that men are placed in nomination who can never be elected, therefore the necessity of honest leaders who have the confidence of the party they represent. The science of politics is not fixed and unchangeable, but is progressive of civilization, and fluctuating with the exigencies of society. While parties grow weaker, the government grows weaker with them.

Concord Items.

—New cider mill at Concord.

—Mrs. Florence Buchanan will give a social next Thursday evening at her residence south of Concord.

—Rev. T. E. Lancaster delivers his farewell sermon next Saturday for this conference year at the M. P. Church of Concord.

—The picnic wishes committee to invite all the ministers that can attend the picnic to do so; a special invitation to yourself and lady. We ministers (?) will attend if possble. [Ed.]

—A span of horses that were hitched to a horse power were frightened at a train on the B. & O. road and ran away, damaging things a little but not as much as might have been expected.

—Gen. Blair delivered a speech on the greenback subject here last Friday night winning a few republicans to the theory, but no democrats. The democrats think their party is good enough. So do I.
SONNY.

Butler Center Items.

—Miss Hickson is very sick.

—Miss Gulvin, of New Era, has the erysipelas.

—The Cedar Creek Doctor has an extensive practice.

—The youngest child of O. Broughton, of St. Johns, died last Friday.

—Mr. Simmons is not expected to live, the doctors have given him up.

—C. B Jones, of Cedar Creek, is doing a lot of sawing for the Eel River R. R.

—The Cedar Creek Sunday school will die a natural death, the church members must go visiting on Sunday. The prayer meeting will play out because the members can't pray, therefore don't attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Stolen, and Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted under this head, in this type, for 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

WANTED.—A subscriber for the COURIER in every family in DeKalb county. tf.

WANTED.—A small quantity of pure timothy hay, straw, corn and oats, will be taken on subscription at this office. tf.

WANTED.—Cord wood, or stove wood on subscription, at this office. Must be hickory, hard or soft maple, or beech; free from limbs. tf.

FOR SALE.—A good set of light double harness, nearly new, cost $55.00. Enquire at this office. tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-class one or two horse peddling wagon, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office. tf

FOR SALE.—A fine bred trotting stallion, sired by American Clay, dam a thorough-bred mare by Capt. Beard. For full pedigree of Hiawatha, see in Bruce's American Stud Book or enquire at this office. tf.

GUNS $5 Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. Hogarth, Moore & Brooks St. Louis

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county. Notice is hereby given that Lewis D. Britton, Administrator of the estate of Clarinda A. DeLong deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.
Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
Aug. 16th, 1878.

The COURIER will be furnished to new subscribers in DeKalb county from now until November 1st. 1878, for the small sum of 40 cents, payable in advance.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.
A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.
Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.
Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.
MARRIAGE GUIDE 272 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 30 cents, to any address, sealed.

The PHENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE
It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.
May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.
Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved
FARMS and CITY PROPERTY
—IN—
MONTGOMERY, LABETTE
—AND—
Chautauqua Counties.
Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with
Church, School and Railroad
Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most
Extensive Farming Districts
in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.
We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Ag'ts, Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
24-1 y.

Dry Goods, Carpets
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!
The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE
ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
—o—o—
At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In
CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Rufflings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods Etc., Etc., Etc.
Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.
ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades,
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!
DOWN! DOWN!
Everything Down!
Greater Bargains Than Ever!
Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound.
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.
Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.
Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!
Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.
Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!
Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.
Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.
A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.
We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.
Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, [illegible]; castors, $4 to [illegible]. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

DIED.—On Monday morning, August 19th, 1878, Matilda, wife of John McClellan, Esq., about 62 years of age.

Mrs. McClellan was formerly from Ashland county, Ohio, was married in 1832, and came to this county the same year with her husband. About three weeks ago she was taken with intermittent fever, from which she never rallied. She was a kind, industrious, faithful wife, and leaves many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. McClellan returns his thanks to his good neighbors for their great kindness and attention shown the bereaved family.

We suggest to newspaper editors that the following from the South Bend Herald would make a good foundation for a circular to be sent in return for the cart loads of "extra inducements" offered to publishers. The proceeds from the sale of "old papers" and the editors ragged clothes would perhaps pay the postage:

"The fools have not failed to replenish our waste-basket with circulars, contracts and advertisements for organs, pianos, sewing machines, buggies, wagons, farming implements, etc., conditioned on the payment of one-third or one-half the price in cash. The only consolation we derive from this annoyance is in the reflection that printers somewhere get pay for this flood of advertising propositions coming through the mail. Whenever these foreign manufacturers come up to the scratch and offer to send us their work even up for an equivalent amount of work in advertising, we will take the trouble to consider and answer their propositions, and not till then."

Auburn Public Schools.

The fall term of the Auburn public schools will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, and continue sixteen weeks. The attendance of foreign pupils in all departments is solicited. The following rates of tuition will be charged:

High school..........$1.50 per month
Intermediate dep't........75 " "
Primary department......50 " "

The room in the new school building which has hitherto been vacant, will be occupied. Under this arrangement the new building can be made to accommodate all the school children of the town. As a measure of economy, therefore, the ward building will be closed for the present, and the children who formerly attended there will now go to the new building.

In next week's paper notice will be given concerning the rooms to which the several grades will be assigned.

M. SEILER, School Sup't.

AROUND US.

Warsaw is making arrangements for a shooting tournament, to take place about the last of this month.

Out of a population of 2000 in Thorntown, Indiana, there are but 225 who are not wearing the blue ribbon.

Messrs. White & Blymyer, formerly publishers of the Defiance Democrat, are about to open a grocery and provision store—one that Defiance will be proud of.

The Hicksville News complains of the inability of the ware-houses at that place to furnish storage for the vast amount of wheat being brought to that market for shipment.

The Angola Herald suggests to its correspondents throughout the county that it would be an interesting item to ascertain and report, from experienced farmers, the cost per bushel of raising and harvesting wheat.

The Butler Record says, "while Captain Franks and his lady were attending a funeral on last Sunday, an unknown person entered his house, two miles west of town, and carried off a new suit of clothes belonging to the captain. He proceeded to the woods south of the house and changed suits, leaving his old clothes in the woods and converting Cap's. new ones into an every-day suit. This is not just the purpose for which Cap. bought them, as they were the best that could be had, but then, we presume, it suits the man that changed."

The Laport County farmers are alarmed at the appearance of Canada thistle, which is spreading rapidly.

Kendalville Standard: "The First National bank of this city, bought ten or fifteen thousand dollars worth of Mexican and Trade dollars, and paid them out as money, at $1 each, flooding the country; but now that they begin to return to the bank, it refuses to take them for more than 90 cents each. The bank made a speculation by paying them out, and now it wants to make a speculation by taking them back. That is one way to do business. What do you think of it?"

Give the COURIER office a call when you want a first-class job done.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's pills cure sick headache.

Now, who wrote Toosley's letter?

September 1st closes the duck shooting season.

Defiance, Ohio, has fifty saloons. Auburn has five.

Rev. Toby, of Columbia City, was in the city last Tuesday.

Our subscription list is increasing daily, and still there's room.

Ben. Williams has moved his water tank near the old woolen factory.

Mrs. Wm. Sheffer returned last week from an extended visit in the west.

We learn that Rev. Mr. Ervin will move back into the parsonage soon.

Try a box of Davenport's ague pills. 25 cents per box, warranted to cure.

Quite a number of young ducks are being killed in this vicinity at present.

Mr. Milton Roth is now express messenger at this place, vice, Bill Britton.

Hank Mader has a new top on his buggy. Joe. Beugnot knows what it cost.

Rev. Mr. Johnson and family have been visiting in Ohio during the past week.

Cyrus Boughan, of East St. Louis, Mo., was in the city several days last week.

Rev. Mr. Stabler is expected to fill the pulpit at the M. E. church next Sunday.

The services at the M. E. church will be continued from Friday until Sunday evening.

Joe. Link, of Churubusco, a former resident of this place, was in the city Friday last.

The recent rains have added thousands of dollars to the wealth of De Kalb county.

Owing to the illness of our "lightning typo," Johnny Gossage, we are a little late this week.

Notice the new advertisement of western farm and city property in another column.

Judging from the interest taken in the meetings of late, the Reform Club has "gone over."

Treasurer Gonser and wife visited their son-in-law, Dr. Miller, in Defiance county, O., last week.

The second annual quarterly meeting will be held at the M. E. Church next Saturday and Sunday.

Hon. David S. Gooding is an eloquent and logical speaker, come to Auburn and hear him on the 26th inst.

Mr. J. W. Shaffer will please except the thanks of the editor's family for a basket of delicious pears.

Go to Kiblinger & Co. for fruit cans.

—Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN.

This season will be the first in twenty five years to yield an abundance of peaches in Northern Indiana.

We are under obligations to the Secretary of the N. E. Indiana Agricultural Association for favors received.

A pleasant surprise was tendered Miss Annis Russel at the residence of Dr. Sebring, last Tuesday evening.

The managers of the Waterloo fair are making preparations for the largest exhibition ever held in the county.

The fall term of school will commence one week from next Monday, with Prof. Seiler as superintendent.

The general opinion is that James Griswold, Esq., got left about forty dollars in his horse trade Tuesday last.

The creditors of Bishop & Co., of Cincinnati, have consented to a compromise and settlement at 40 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Will J. Fowler, city editor of, and Mr. F. J. Wendell, solicitor for the Fort Wayne Gazette, called at our office recently.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

The Democratic county ticket is gaining ground every day. Every candidate on the ticket will be elected beyond a doubt.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are still in the market with the largest and best selected stock of clothing ever brought to Auburn.

Mr. T. C. Ford informs us that the mail from the east, on the Eel River Railroad, will be delivered direct from the depot in the future.

Every farmer in the county should prepare something for exhibition at the fair to be held at Waterloo on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of October next.

The Auburn and Waterloo boys played a friendly game of ball at the latter place last Friday afternoon resulting in a score of 22 to 2 in favor of Auburn.

Mr. C. D. Hare, who has been employed at Lynchburg, Va., in the construction of a bridge by McKay & Co., returned last week looking much improved.

The boys of Waterloo will play a return game of base ball at this place tomorrow on the Ninth street grounds. Everybody should turn out, as it will be interesting.

Mr. John W. Baker, editor of the Whitley County Commercial, gave us a friendly call last Tuesday. He was here looking after the interests of the new M. E. church at Columbia City.

Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia city, has our thanks for a copy of the Wayne county, (O.) Democrat, containing an account of the re-union of the 16th O. V. I., of which we had the honor to be a member.

The car load of clothing just received by Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will not prevent them from handling their usual large stock of dry goods, hats, caps and groceries &c., &c. Prices still going down.

"My son, deal with men who advertise; you will never loose by it.—Benjamin Franklin.

His son would deal at the Boot Up-Side Down if he was here now—in fact he would deal with every person that asked custom through the COURIER.

The yellow fever is still raging in southern cities; New Orleans and Memphis are the greatest sufferers; both cities appealing to the north for aid; business entirely suspended and the inhabitants leaving as fast as possible.

The farmers of this county are nearly all selling their wheat as soon as threshed. This is the correct principle, every farmer should dispose of his surplus grain and pay his dedts, or loan the money to his neighbor at a reasonable rate of interest.

Buy your rubber and leather belting, whang leather, Golden, Lard, Engine and W. Va. Rock Oils, at reduced prices of Kiblinger & Co.

Hoedel, who attempted the assassination of Emperor William on May 11th was beheaded by a single stroke of the axe, at Berlin, on the 16th inst. He was but 21 years old and when the sentence was read on the scaffold, he spat disdainfully, and cried "Bravo!"

Mr. David Casebeer, father of Dr. J. B. and Enos Casebeer, having been almost totally blind for about 20 years, has, within the last six weeks so far recovered his sight as to be able to go anywhere about the town without the assistance of any peron.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce that the next annual pic-nic meeting of the Sabbath schools of Richland township, will be held at Corunna, on Saturday, August 31, 1878. All Sabbath school friends are invited.

P. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

J. E. Shilling, at the boss harness shop, has added another first-class workman to his force, and is now prepared to meet the large demand of trade where the best stock is sold in the market. All in want of first-class harness, should call on him. All stock and work warranted as recommended.

Rev. A. Young will give a free lecture at Butler, in Hensler's hall, on Tuesday evening, September 10th, 1878. Subject, "Men's Duty to God," and General Prejudices against the Catholic Church. The public in general is cordially invited; no admittance fee to pay. Remember the day.

The following is said to be a sure cure for cholera morbus: One fourth tea-spoonful of tartaric acid, mixed in one-fourth glass of water; one half tea-spoonful soda mixed in half a glass of water; pour the soda and water into the tartaric acid and water, and drink while foaming.

A project is on foot to extend the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road from Chicago Junction east to Beaver and there connect with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road running direct to Pittsburgh. This would be a splendid connection and would give our Auburn merchants direct communication with the great headquarters for iron, nails, glass, &c.

Prof. J. H. Perkins closed his writing school last Wednesday evening, and very good progress was made. The average per cent. of the whole school was 1019. The highest per cent. was 1933, 4 scholars 1800, and four 1766, 1633, 1400 and 1300 each. It is hoped efforts will be made to get the Professor back, again in a short time to teach another class, as he gives excellent satisfaction.

Treaty Somers, son of John C. Somers, of this place, narrowly escaped death last Friday. He was assisting Mr. Williams in loading a log, the team started sooner than the boy expected, catching him between the log and skid severely injuring his left side and skinning his face and hand. Fortunately no bones were broken and the boy is in a fair way to recover.

Jail Delivery.

[Steuben Republican.]

Last Saturday evening about 8 o'clock two prisoners who were incarcerated in the county jail some two months ago for stealing Ancil Ward's team of horses, made their escape, and at this writing nothing has been heard from them. Their names are Emery Wooley and John Benfrew; they are about 23 years old, with fair complexions, black curly hair, and about five feet ten inches in hight. Benfrew had a scar on the right temple, and at the time of his escape wore a small black mustache. They had on black clothes, striped calico shirts, and were without vests. The circumstances of their escape are substantially as follows:

They had been confined in the lower tier of cells on the north side, and, as is the custom with all jailers, the prisoners were given the liberty of the corridor during the day-time, and at night they were locked in their cells. This privilege they took advantage of to make their escape. By some outside aid the prisoners got hold of a common case-knife which was converted into a saw, with which they succeeded in cutting off one of the bars of the corridor. This was accomplished last Saturday, while jailor Hathaway was absent attending the funeral of his mother, in York township. On account of the funeral Mr. Hathaway did not reach home until nearly dark, and soon after with lamp in hand he went to lock the prisoners in their cells. All was quiet, and not seeing the men out in the corridor, as usual, he called to them to know if each one was in his place. Receiving no answer he walked down the north hall in front of the cells, where he at once discovered that a bar had been sawed off. Instantly the thought struck him that the prisoners had already escaped into the street through the window above him, and in looking upward the chimney fell off the lamp which he carried and he was in darkness. At the same instant the two men sprang from their hiding place, in the south hall, to the door, and leaped out into the street. They then ran east to the end of the street, jumped the fence and struck out for the woods, across A. W. Henry's farm. The plot for their escape was evidently a well planned one. Each man carried in his hand a weapon of defence, one having a bar of iron and the other a heavy chair arm. These weapons they purposed using in the event of their interception on the way out of the jail, or in case they were overtaken in their flight to the country. A reward of $50 is offered for their capture, or delivery at the Angola jail; or $25 will be paid for the detention or delivery of either one.—Some inconsiderate persons, as is usually the case in all emergencies, are inclined to censure Mr. Hathaway.—This we think they do without knowing the facts, or if knowing the circumstances, without a fair, candid consideration of them. A horse thief by the name of Johnson, escaped last year, in the month of July, from the LaGrange jail, by way of means similar to the above.

Our Sick List.

—Mrs. Geo. Grund is lying very low with consumption.

—Geo. Baldock is suffering from an attack of billious fever.

—Elzy Shaffer is among the sick, but we could not learn the disease.

—John Gossage, an employe of this office, is a victim of the billious fever.

—Wilce McClellan, who has been dangeriously ill for some time, is again on the streets.

—Mr. S. W. Ralston has been confined to his bed with fever for several days, but is now able to about.

—Miss Rosalie Higgins, who has been suffering for some time with an attack of billious fever, is slowly improving, under the care of Dr. T. G. Matheney.

A celebrated physician from Illinois was called to see Mrs. Joe. Rainier last Tuesday, but we are unable to announce the result of his examination. The sympathies of the citizens are with the lady in this her hour of affliction.

EDITOR COURIER.—The B. & O. R'y. Co. have placed on sale round trip excursion tickets to Lincoln and Columbus, Neb., and Ellis and Kinsley, Kan., which will be sold for all regular trains, the fare for round trip being as low as the lowest, with the privilege of stopping off at points on the line. Tickets are good until used. Parties going west will do well by calling at the B. & O. ticket office and get rates before starting.

We refer with pride to the business enterprise of W. J. Austin & Co., of this place, as shown by their mammoth advertisement in this paper. The object in advertising is to let the people know what you have and what you propose to do with it, then if you comply with your advertisement and do a legitimate business, as this firm does, you will have no cause to regret investing a small percent of your profits in printers ink.

As Johnny Picker was driving one of Mr. Cool's livery horses, last Monday, the horse became frightened and kicked the dash-board off the buggy and also struck Johnny in the face inflicting a bad wound. He says if he did light on his head, Cool will have to re-shoe that horse, as both hind shoes were off when the horse returned to the barn. It must have taken effect near his "cheek."

St. Joe Items.

—Solomon Woodcox and wife are off on a visit to Antwerp, Ohio.

—Byron will play with the bees and the bees will sting, consequently can't see.

—Wm. H. Dills, of Auburn, paid his brother, J. W. Dills, a visit over Sunday.

—Fred Meyers and wife, of New Haven, Ind., were visiting friends here the past week.

—A war on a small scale was indulged in on Saturday by Joe. and Dan., but resulted pleasantly for both parties. No blood spilled or bones broken.

—Rhodebech has completed his cider mill and is now ready to manufacture apple juice in any quantity. Bring along your apples and make the old gent happy.

—When Dan H. starts on his Sunday night visit, those unacquainted with him might think he was after a doctor, rather than going to see his fair one. He goes so fast.

—Instead of taking unto himself a wife as reported a few weeks ago, James will sail for Paris, France, in a few days, the company of the widow becoming monotonous. It seems the world's fair has just sprung new attractions, especially for Jim.

—A few walnut logs have been a great source of trouble to Dan of late. He succeeded in getting a few logs on the railroad, hardly large enough for good walking sticks, and has had every lumber man far and near to look at them. Saturday a sale was made at $30.00. A good price for a dozen or more canes.

Spencerville Items.

—The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Koonts died on Friday last.

—The daughters of Mr. Houghton, of Saville, Ohio, are visiting at Dr. Emanuel's.

—Mrs. J. H. Bittinger, of Ft. Wayne, has been visiting friends in town during the past week.

—The parties that removed the row locks from J. A. Provines' boat, will save trouble by returning them immediately.

—We would advise the Auburn bar to exercise some oversight in the case of some of their young attorneys. It creates jealousy for them to be hanging over the gate away from home.

Concord Doings.

—Geo. Wyatt drives the boss rig.

—Mrs. W. H. Simaston is very low.

—Mrs. Adam Hay is dangerously ill.

—Threshing the golden grain is the order of the day.

—Last Sabbath morning brought a refreshing shower.

—Miss Jossie Rush is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Buchanan.

—Wm. Baker is doing a good business in the cider line.

—Mr. Breman and lady, of Cleveland, O., are the guests of James Breman.

—Mrs. G. W. Draggoo is slowly recovering from a severe attack of fever.

—The Greenback speech delivered by Gen. L. J. Blair was highly appreciated by all who heard it.

—It's astonishing to see so many commercial men visiting the Concord store: It causes Frank to smile all over his face.

YUNO.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beoples!".

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

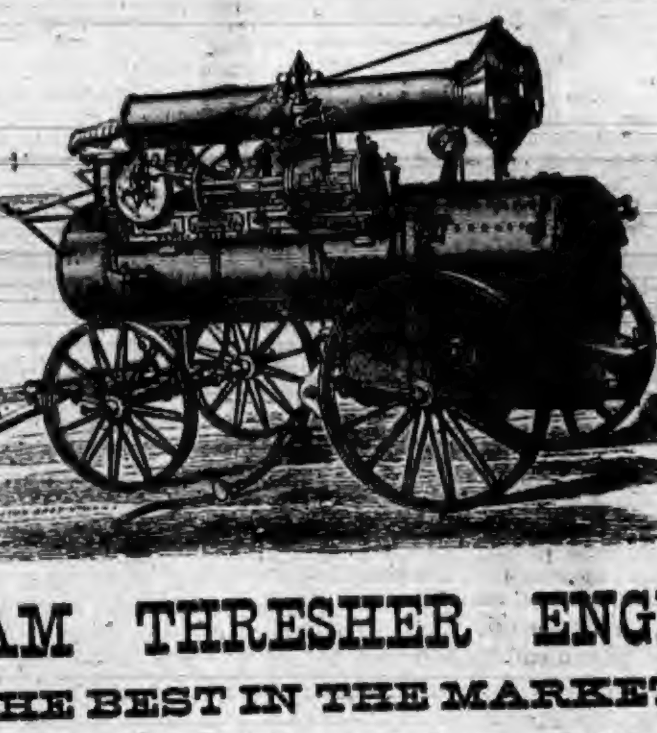

THRESHER

THE "VIBRATOR"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; threshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and reliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.

Call and see them.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single

and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The Atlantic coast from Connecticut northward was swept by a furious tornado on the 9th inst. At Wallingford, Ct., it was attended by a distressing loss of life and property. Ninety buildings were leveled to the ground, twenty persons killed, and about forty more or less injured. At Watertown, N. Y., a vast amount of property was destroyed by the sudden rising of the waters. On the Connecticut coast a vessel was struck by lightning, split in two, and sunk instantly. Hundreds of buildings in the line of the storm were struck by lightning, and many people killed by the electric fluid. The damage to farm property is described as simply appalling. Barns, fences, etc., were swept away like chaff, and the growing crops of grain leveled to the ground. Altogether it was the most violent and destructive visitation of the kind that has ever been experienced along that coast.

A terrible explosion in a steam sawmill, at Shamokin, Pa., last week, caused the instant death of three persons, and the fatal wounding of three others.

The funeral of twenty-five of those killed by the tornado in Wallingford, Ct., took place on Sunday, the 11th inst. Ten thousand people were present, and fully 2,000 carriages. The jam was immense, and the scene one of great sadness. The cemetery was surrounded by the local company of National Guards, and 125 special officers. The interments were made in fifteen graves.

Work on the big East River bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, has been suspended for want of funds, and 500 men discharged.

John R. & George W. Cecil, bankers and brokers, New York, have gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities about $200,000; assets nominal.

The dead and bloated bodies of millions of fish have been lately found in the rivers and lakes of Northern New York, supposed to be from the effects of Paris green which has been used to destroy potato bugs, but has been washed off by the rains and carried to the rivers. Many of the fish have been opened and found to be bloated about the stomach, especially when partly-digested potato bugs were found in them.

THE WEST.

Considerable excitement has been created at Cincinnati by the development that a manufacturer in that city is engaged in the manufacture of a large quantity of hand grenades, presumably for the Communists.

An extremely malignant type of hog cholera prevails in Green county, Wis. Nearly 600 head of swine fell victims to it in two weeks.

The express train bound from Omaha to St. Louis was robbed between Winthrop Junction and Sugar lake, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, 150 miles south of Omaha, early on the morning of Aug. 13, by a party of masked men, who rode on horseback to Winthrop, and there boarded the train. They secured $5,057 from the United States Express car, and escaped. There were four men engaged in the robbing. The entire work was done in less than five minutes. The train was filled with passengers, but none knew of the robbery until the robbers escaped. The thieves were cool and collected, showing no signs of timidity, and went to work like old, experienced hands. None of them were masked.

The people of Cincinnati have voted an additional loan of $2,000,000 to aid in building the Cincinnati and Southern railroad. Including the new loan and the interest already paid, the city has put over $20,000,000 into this enterprise.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* has crop reports from 261 counties in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Utah, which indicate that the increase in the acreage of spring wheat is 34.81 per cent., and the average yield per acre, 12.25 bushels, against 17.93 bushels last year; aggregate yield, 122,000,000 bushels, against 128,587,000 bushels last year.

THE SOUTH.

There has been a sudden and terrible outbreak of yellow fever at Grenada, in the northern central section of Mississippi. The place is remote from New Orleans, and has undoubtedly been infected by railroad passengers fleeing from the plague in that city.

The streets of Edgefield, S. C., were the scene of a bloody affray, one day last week, the culmination of an old feud between the Booth and Toney families. The result of the fight in casualties is as follows: Brooker Toney, James Booth, and Thomas Booth, killed; Benjamin Booth, mortally, Mark Toney and W. L. Coleman, seriously, and S. Booth, D. Sanders, S. Ryan, and Clarence Seigler, slightly wounded. Several of these were innocent spectators, not at all concerned in the affray. All the persons engaged in the encounter, and all the killed and wounded, were white men. They had gathered together to listen to a speech from Wade Hampton.

Wilson Childress, Fountain Banks, Octave Louve, and Aaron Carter, all colored, were hanged at Donaldsonville, La., on the 14th inst., for the murder of Narcisse Arroux, a white man, in December, 1876.

The August returns to the Department of Agriculture show an average condition of the cotton crop in the ten cotton States of 95, a decline of 4.

The reports from the yellow-fever infected towns of the South are truly distressing. The disease has become alarmingly epidemic at Memphis, and the citizens are fleeing from the plague as fast as they can get away. The Collector of Internal Revenue and the Postmaster have appealed to the Secretary of War for tents and rations for the poor. Nearly all the towns in all directions are quarantined against the city. The ravages of the epidemic at Grenada have been truly appalling. The acting Mayor of the town telegraphed North last week that the town was almost completely deserted—only 800 people left, and half of them down with the fever.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Potter Investigating Committee met at New York, and resumed taking testimony, on the 13th inst. W. H. Roberts, editor of the *New Orleans Times*, was the first witness called. He said he was selected to go to Ohio and see Gov. Hayes, in the interest of the Nicholls Government, shortly after the Returning Board met. He called on Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as he passed through Cincinnati, and told him that he had come on for the purpose of learning Gov. Hayes' views in regard to the South, and what policy he would adopt in the event of his being counted in as President. The witness, in the course of his conversation with Halstead, told him that what could be done would be done to save the State, remarking to him that "whatever horse loses, our horse wins." Halstead gave him a sealed letter of introduction to Gov. Hayes, the contents of which he was ignorant. His interview with Gov. Hayes was of an exceedingly pleasant character, and he learned that the Governor entertained the most friendly feeling toward the South. The witness told him that the State must be saved, at all hazards, to the Democrats, and that whatever he threw over would in that respect be of the least value to them. He also told the Governor that they could establish or show a vote of 18,000. Gov. Hayes told the witness that he had no desire for the Presidency unless he were counted in fairly. He spoke very kindly and courteously of the South. Witness detailed, at length, the conversations he had at various times before the matter was definitely settled with Mr. Lamar and others. Witness said, from conversations with various Republican leaders, he understood if Louisiana and South Carolina were counted for Hayes the government of those States would be given to the Democrats. They proceeded on this assurance, and the assurances were carried out. Witness said he understood from Hayes' manner and conversation that Nicholls' Government would be given a chance to establish itself. Witness said he was offered the position of Naval Officer at New Orleans, but recommended that it be given to a "nigger." He would not take any such position where he would be obliged to take care of Kenner, of the Returning Board.

William H. Roberts was further examined by the committee on the 14th. Question by Gen. Butler—When did you first hear of the appointment of the MacVeagh Commission? A. About the 20th of February, I think. I was speaking with several parties—Mr. Foster among others—and the question of letting down the Packard people easily came up. Then the commission, with a majority of Republicans on it, was suggested. Maj. Vining and others said it was a "capital idea." The idea was that the commission, sanctioned by the President and Secretary of State, would make the Republicans in Louisiana yield and give the State to the Nicholls Government. It was well understood that the commission was under official instructions. Q. By Gen. Butler—Then you looked on the commission coming down there as a farce? A. Well, not exactly. Q. But, no matter what the evidence and state of facts were, the commission had to come to a predetermined conclusion? A. Yes, sir; we understood so. Q. It was determined that one government was to be let down easy? A. That's it, exactly. The witness said the only assurances they received that the Packard Government would be let down easy were from Matthews, Foster, Garfield, Denison, and perhaps Evarts.... John E. Leete, a former tax collector under Kellogg's administration in Louisiana, was the next witness. He testified that in the census of 1875 it was deemed advisable by the Republicans to swell the census of colored people as high as possible, so that the basis of registration could be as high, as every colored man was understood to be a Republican. The Democrats ignored that census as a fraud. Witness was told to find a large Republican census, meaning a large colored contingent. They told me, said witness, to find them, no matter how I did it. I refused to do so.

The examination of John A. Leete was continued on the 15th. He said: "When Anderson called on me, after coming from East Felicians, he told me that he had carried out the programme, as was well understood between Kellogg, Anderson and myself. The programme was to keep the colored Republicans from voting. It was thought best to exclude the colored Republican vote, so that the Returning Board could throw out the whole Democratic vote, of the parish if necessary. Anderson went back to East Felicians, and a peaceable election was held. Anderson told me that he did not mean to make any protest until he found out where the land lay. Kellogg urged me to do what I could to get Anderson to make the protest. In an interview with Kellogg, he said that, no matter what Anderson would do, he would count the State in for Hayes. We agreed to Kellogg's plan to count in Hayes. Anderson told me that he and Weber had an interview with Sherman, and that Sherman had promised them everything. I told Anderson that he was an unmitigated lunatic to believe in anything but a written contract. Another day he called on me, and said: "I've got it." I replied, "What have you got; more taffy?" He said, "No, sir; I've got them fixed." He pulled out a letter and said it was from John Sherman, and was a letter giving him the Naval Office. He showed me John Sherman's name at the foot of the letter, but refused to let me see the remainder of the letter. I had a talk with Darrall and Kellogg about that letter. Kellogg said the letter was only a general one and non-committal. Kellogg and I considered the count of votes finished before it was begun. I spoke with Darrall about the Sherman letter, and he said it gave no grip to Anderson on the statesmen.

GENERAL.

The Bankers' National Association has just held its annual session at Saratoga, N. Y. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

The Orange Young Britons and 'Prentice Boys of Ottawa, Canada, celebrated the relief of Derry on the 12th inst., by a procession and picnic. About 100 Young Britons of Montreal came up and took part. Much feeling was roused in the Catholic section of the city, and the Montreal Britons had to walk three miles from the city to take a train for home, in order to escape the violence of a mob of about 300 at the depot. When the city Britons returned from the junction, whither they had accompanied the Montreal party, they proceeded to the lower town and attacked a number of Catholic houses, firing their revolvers indiscriminately into every crowd they met. A number of people were wounded, and the police made many arrests.

The thirty-second annual session of the Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor was held at Janesville, Wis., last week. A large number of representatives were present from various parts of the country.

A decision has been rendered by Attorney General Devens and sent to the Secretary of the Interior, involving an important legal question in granting letters patent. It is to the effect that wherever letters patent are given out in the names of several individuals, when in fact but one is the inventor and the others hold only an interest by assignment, they are absolutely void, and cannot be rendered valid by any act of the parties or the Patent Office. This opinion is of great importance to patentees and manufacturing companies under what they believe to be exclusive privileges, for when a grave error of this character occurs at the outset, and a period of two years intervenes before the defect is discovered or a correct application for a patent is submitted to the Patent Bureau, the invention becomes public property.... Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has sailed for Europe.... The first National Microscopical Congress ever held in this country convened at Indianapolis last week. About 100 delegates from different parts of the country were present.

POLITICAL.

The Texas Greenbackers met in State convention at Waco on the 8th inst. and nominated Gen. W. H. Hamman for Governor.

Gen. Banning was defeated for a renomination for Congress in the Second Ohio District.

Private Dalzell has issued the following card, which fully explains itself: "I have withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Thirteenth Ohio district, though I was sure of a nomination on the 21st inst. But I have no money. How could I hope to win against a man willing to spend a million? I dare not try. The system is wrong. A poor man should be as eligible to Congress as a rich one. The man who buys an office will sell it. I will keep clear of the dirty business."

The Michigan Prohibitionists met in State Convention at Lansing, Aug. 13th, and nominated the following ticket: *For Governor*, Watson Snyder; Lieutenant Governor, J. W. McKeever; Secretary of State, Traverse Phillips; State Treasurer, D. H. Stone; Attorney General, E. G. Fuller; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Dickey; Land Commissioner, Wm. G. Brown; Auditor General, L. T. Farnsworth; Member of the State Board of Education, Charles Latour. In the convention there were many ladies, some of whom were delegates, and who exercised their rights as voters with grace.... The Greenbackers of Connecticut have nominated Charles Atwater, of New Haven, for Governor.

The Nebraska Greenback State Convention was held at Lincoln, Aug. 14. L. G. Todd was nominated for Governor, and J. W. Davis for Congress.... The Louisiana Republican State Committee met at New Orleans last week, and, after a long discussion, voted to call a State Convention Sept. 18, and maintain a vigorous campaign.... Alex. H. Stephens has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth Georgia district, and Judge William D. Kelley has been nominated for reelection by the Nationals of the Fourth Pennsylvania district.... The State Greenback Convention of Colorado met at Denver last week, with representatives from all the counties of the State, and nominated Dr. R. G. Buckingham, of Denver, for Governor, and a full State ticket.

WASHINGTON.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day—a Washington dispatch reports—it was resolved that hereafter the rights of American citizens on the Mexican border must be respected, or blood will follow. The Secretary of War was instructed to notify Gen. Ord that his duty in the future will remain the same as in the recent past—to pursue and punish marauders from Mexico, no matter where found.

A daughter of Gen. Twiggs writes to the Secretary of the Treasury protesting against the three valuable swords of her father being given to the lady in England who claims that they were given her by Gen. Twiggs after he left New Orleans. In a letter, which she produces, Gen. Twiggs' daughter says that this claim is preposterous, and that her father provided for the disposition of the swords in his will. The Treasury Department has sent for a copy of the will.

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to attend the Minnesota State Fair, to be held at St. Paul.... It is the intention of the President to visit his home in Fremont, Ohio, the last of this month, and then go to St. Paul via Chicago on the evening of the 3d of September.... Webb C. Hayes, son of the President, will be married, early in the fall, to a young lady of Fremont, Ohio.

A Washington dispatch says: "All the members of the Cabinet, except the Secretary of War, will be absent from the city before the close of the week. Secretary Schurz will be absent a week, and Secretary Thompson and Judge Key about a month. Judge Devens leaves to-night for a ten-days' visit to Massachusetts. The impression remains strong that he will succeed the late Judge Shipley."

Postmaster General Key started, last week, on an extended tour to the Pacific coast.

FOREIGN.

A severe battle was fought between the Austrians and Bosnians Aug. 8, in which the former were victorious. The loss of the Austrians was fifty killed and wounded. The Bosnian forces numbered about 5,000, and included artillery and a large force of Turkish regulars led by regular officers. Four hundred of the latter were captured.... A Trebizond dispatch reports that the native tribes are gathering in great force in the defiles leading to Artvin, determined to oppose the carrying out of the decisions of the Berlin congress. It is estimated that their numbers will reach 15,000 men.... An explosion in the mines or magazines of the fortifications of Kars, recently, caused the destruction of the principal part of the town by fire.

The American officers in the Egyptian army have all been discharged except Gen. Stone.... A Paris dispatch says Lewis Baker, who shot Bill Poole in New York in 1855, died in that city. Baker lived in Paris under the assumed name of Jackson.... A London dispatch says there is a strong reason for believing that the English Government intends to gain a footing on the main'and of Asia Minor. The Scanderoon port of Aleppo is named as the probable objective point.... At Odessa, in Russia, sentence of death was passed upon one of the Nihilist agitators, and four others were condemned to hard labor. In the excitement which followed, the crowd fired upon the troops, wounding four. The fire was returned, and two rioters were killed.... Large concessions are promised by the Sultan to the Cretans, and it is supposed there will be peace and contentment in the island when these reforms are secured. But it has been determined in Constantinople to reject the demands of Greece, which are considered unreasonable.

The Russian troops are being withdrawn from Constantinople, San Stefano and Gallipoli. The Turkish troops will occupy the positions immediately. Adrianople will be evacuated by the Russians in six weeks, and Erzeroum and Bayazid will be evacuated as soon as the British fleet is withdrawn.... An uprising of Mohammedan fanatics has occurred at Livnö, Herzegovina. The Turkish commandant was killed. The troops made common cause with the insurgents, and marched with them on Skoplie.... A Russian torpedo cutter exploded in the harbor of Nicolaieff, killing thirty-four persons.

Among the successful American exhibits in the Paris Exposition are McCormick's reaper and Pullman's palace car. Specimens of American coal and wheat receive gold medals.... The Under-Secretary for India, when introducing the Indian budget in the British Parliament, the other day, gave the official estimate of the number of deaths from famine in India at 1,850,000.... In the hope of putting an end to the rebellion in Bosnia, the Porte has appointed Mehemet Ali its Commissioner to that province.

A Paris dispatch says that of the eleven objects of art offered by the Agricultural Society of France for exceptional merit in agricultural machinery in the recent field trials, eight have been awarded to American inventions, and, independent of the Exhibition proper, the United States agricultural exhibit has received a diploma of honor, and the United States educational exhibit a gold medal.

The Danger of Boxing the Ear.

Scarcely a day passes, we believe, without some schoolmaster (or schoolfellow, in natural imitation of his master) giving a lad a smart "box" upon the ear. Few persons would be bold enough to choose the eye as a part upon which it was expedient to inflict a violent blow by way of moral education; but there is, apparently, no end to the numbers who select an organ upon which violence is liable to be attended with much more dangerous results. For not only is deafness caused by "boxes," which rupture (as they continually do) the drum of the ear, but the inflammation of the internal cavity, which is so frequent a result, may be followed years afterward, perhaps, by disease of the bone, giving rise to abscess of the brain, and having a fatal termination.

Medical men alone can be fully aware how fruitful a source of suffering and danger is represented by the box upon the ear. We are informed, for example, of two cases under observation at the present moment, in which schoolboys have been the victims of such an assault. Surely schoolmasters ought to have learned, long ere this, the danger of a mode of personal chastisement that has apparently usurped the place of others, which, if more disgusting, were not attended with an equal amount of peril.—*London Lancet.*

An influx of Mennonites is anticipated between this and 1880, in which year their exemption from military service will end in Russia, where they number 200,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Figures of the Fiscal Year Complete—A Balance of $261,744,080 in Favor of the United States.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the acting chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, has finally obtained the returns of the commerce for June from the Pacific coast, and has now completed a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, compared with like data for the corresponding periods of the year immediately preceding, specie values. The figures are corrected to Aug. 1, 1878. They make a remarkable showing, and are as follows:

MERCHANDISE.	For the twelve Months ended June 30.
1878—Exports, domestic	$680,683,798
Exports, foreign	14,300,403
Total	$694,984,200
Imports	437,051,540
Excess of exports over imports	$257,832,687
1877—Exports, domestic	$589,670,224
Exports, foreign	12,804,996
Total	$602,475,220
Imports	451,323,127
Excess of exports over imports	$151,152,094
GOLD AND SILVER—(COIN AND BULLION).	
1878—Exports, domestic	$27,064,987
Exports, foreign	6,678,240
Total	$33,739,225
Imports	29,821,313
Excess of exports over imports	$3,911,912
1877—Exports, domestic	$43,134,738
Exports, foreign	13,027,459
Total	$56,162,197
Imports	40,774,414
Excess of exports over imports	$15,387,823
TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.	
1878—Exports, domestic	$707,738,783
Exports, foreign	20,878,643
Total	$728,617,426
Imports	466,872,846
Excess of exports over imports	$261,744,579
1877—Exports, domestic	$632,804,962
Exports, foreign	25,832,495
Total	$658,637,457
Imports	492,097,540
Excess of exports over imports	$166,539,917

This is the most remarkable showing in American history. The exportation for the month of June, the figures for which have not heretofore been printed, was $46,745,286, specie values, and importation, $35,506,287. Of the total trade of $82,000,000, a little over $49,000,000 was transacted at the port of New York.

Real Brown Bread.

A writer in *Nature* discusses the comparative nutritive qualities of white bread, brown bread, and whole-meal bread. He says: We shall find it impossible to make, by means of leaven or yeast, a light spongy loaf from whole wheat finely ground, the so-called cerealin of the bran inducing chemical changes which results in a moist, clammy, denseproduct. Even whole wheat merely crushed into meal, and not ground, partakes of the same defect. Fine flour, on the other hand, yields a bread which is light enough before mastication, but which, when masticated, possesses a marked tendency to become compacted into dense lumps which may never be penetrated by the gastric and intestinal juices, and which are a frequent cause of constipation. Whole-meal bread cannot be charged with this defect; indeed, it acts medicinally as a laxative, and by reason of its mechanical texture is hurried rather too quickly along the digestive tract, so that the full virtue of such of its nutrients as are really soluble becomes in part lost. Yet there is no doubt that, for many persons, especially those who have passed middle age and are engaged in sedentary occupations, whole-wheaten meal, in the form of bread, biscuits, scones, etc., forms an invaluable diet. If we could reckon all the nitrogenous matter in whole-meal bread as equally effective with that contained in white bread, we should possess in the former a far more perfectly-adjusted food; for the ratio of flesh-formers to heat-givers is about 1 to 7½ in white bread, while it approaches 1 to 4, in some samples, at least, of whole-meal bread. Add to this the higher proportion of phosphates in the latter, and its chemical superiority over white bread becomes still more marked; its flavor, too, is far richer. Ordinary brown bread is a poor preparation at the best. By adding a hash of rather rough bran to flour we do not obtain a satisfactory or rich product; analysis demonstrates this fact clearly.

A Story That Hayes Narrowly Escaped Assassination.

While it is fresh in my memory, let me tell a story which came to me direct last night from a party who was interested in the matter. We were discussing the subject of the Lincoln assassination, and the avidity with which each particular of that crime was now devoured by the hungry public, and he told me how, by almost an accident, the life of President Hayes was preserved on the day of the inauguration. On the evening of the 3d a young man went to a Catholic priest in this city, and said he was in great trouble and had come for advice. With a few words of encouragement from the monk, he proceeded to state that he had met during the day an acquaintance, a gentleman from Chicago, who told him he was here for the purpose of shooting Mr. Hayes the next day while he should be delivering his inaugural address, adding: "I have known him for some time, father; he means what he says, and I really believe he has brooded so long over the election frauds that he will carry out his design. I am a Democrat. I do not want Mr. Hayes seated, but I cannot tolerate the idea of murder, nor do I better like the idea of betraying that man, who may or may not be sane. What shall I do?" "Do?" said the friar, "wait until I change my habit for my coat and I will tell you." He asked the young man to accompany him, and they went to the residence of McDevitt, a well-known detective, finding him at home. The priest told the man to repeat his story, and to show McDevitt where to find the would-be assassin. The father left them, and four hours later McDevitt came to his house and informed him he had gone to the hotel, found the gentleman in the midst of a perfect arsenal of weapons, put them and him in a carriage and conveyed both to police headquarters, where they were kept until the 5th of March, when the gentleman was sent with a nurse to his home. His mind was quite unhinged by political excitement, and he was in a condition most favorable to emulate the example set by that crazy actor, Booth.—*Washington Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

American Cutlery Abroad.

Mr. Cowles, of the Cleveland *Leader*, crossed the ocean with Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and relates that the latter gentleman, before leaving New York, was introduced to an English gentleman who was buying American cutlery to transport to Sheffield! The Senator said he was surprised at this; the idea of manufacturing cutlery in this country to send to Sheffield was more strange than that of sending coal to Newcastle, for anthracite could be sent at a profit to the latter place. The Senator, after being introduced to the English gentleman, inquired what in the world he would do with American cutlery in competition with the world-renowned Sheffield's at its own door. The Englishman replied that he had "contracted with a Connecticut manufacturing firm for $250,000 worth of cutlery goods, to be stamped with his Sheffield trade-mark, because he could get them delivered in Sheffield 10 per cent. cheaper than he could manufacture them himself!" "But," said the surprised Senator, "how about the quality of the cutlery you have contracted for; how does it compare with the celebrated cutlery of your city?" "Sir, it is, if anything, superior. You have the best steel in the world, and with your labor-saving machinery you can manufacture the best of cutlery cheaper than it can be done anywhere else. Your financial troubles, resulting in the cost of everything, including labor, being reduced to hard-pan, will prove, in the long run, to be the best thing that has happened to your country. You will soon be competing with Europe for the markets of the world, and the time is not far off when you will rank with England as a manufacturing nation."

Talk With Tom Thumb.

Tom Thumb is rather fat, bearded, and looks his age of 40 years, according to a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who visited him a few days ago at his home in Middleboro, Mass. His mother, and his married brother and sister live in the neighborhood. He showed a tiny coat that he wore over thirty years ago, when first exhibited, and said: "I used to slip into this easy enough, but now, why I don't believe an ordinary-sized man could more than squeeze two of his fingers into that sleeve. Those were the days when I was a little chap, and no mistake. I used to weigh only about twenty pounds, and measured an even eighteen inches high; but now," slapping his thigh, "I'm a portly old fellow of seventy pounds, and I guess I'm a little rising forty inches. I stopped growing tall—queer to speak about my being tall, isn't it?—when I was about 22 years old. Since then I've been maturing and getting stout." Tom denied Barnum's story about a rivalry between him and Commodore Nutt for the hand of Lavinia Warren. "Vina never looked on him except as a boy," he said, "he was so much younger than she." As to the reports of Nutt's marriage with Minnie Warren, who recently died, he said: "People fell naturally into the idea because they were of the same age—he was born in April and she in June, 1849—and traveled so much together. Sometimes hotel-keepers would tell us that such and such a room had been set apart 'for Mr. and Mrs. Commodore Nutt,' and they were surprised to learn that there was no 'Mrs. Nutt.' Maj. Newell, to whom she was married in July of last year, is 23 years old."

A Bloodless Duel.

A couple of colored gentlemen became involved in a quarrel on Wednesday of last week, at Simkins' livery stable, when Simkins suggested that they retire beyond the incorporate limits and fight it out in accordance with the code. The suggestion was promptly acquiesced in, and in a few minutes all preliminaries were arranged for a terrible death struggle. The location selected was the grove west of Dr. Taylor's residence; Messrs. E. B. B. and W. D. S. volunteered their services as seconds; Mr. J. F., provided with a carpenter's saw and rule, was selected as the surgeon; Mr. J. L. was to provide breech-loading rifles, and Mr. T. B. S. was chief director. The principals were posted, the seconds and surgeon assumed their respective stations, and the rifles, loaded with blank cartridges, were placed in the hands of the belligerents.

Principal No. 1 was cool and determined, and evidently meant himself, but No. 2 was nervous and excited, and, when his eyes rested upon the glittering barrel of his gun, he exclaimed: "Look here, gemmen, dis ere gun's too bright for me!" and attempted to leave the field. He was brought back and notified that, unless he "stood up like a man," his second would shoot him down, whereupon he dropped his gun, seized E. B. B. (his second) around the waist, and held him between himself and his antagonist. The barricade was speedily removed, when the courageous negro fled from the field like a race horse, thus preventing "murder most foul." Those who witnessed the burlesque on the code duello describe it as rich beyond description, and at least one of the principals is cured of his bragging propensities.—*Monticello (Ga.) Constitution.*

Newburyport, Mass., is almost under the shadow of Plymouth Rock. In old times it was a crime to swear on the street, and if the boys did not go to church the deacons hunted them up and drove them in. Things, however, have changed. On a recent Sunday six excursion steamboats were plying about the harbor; the preachers were all out of town enjoying their vacations, and a score of farmers, to save the tide, were mowing in the marshes.

"Och, Jamie, did ye niver hear uv my great speach afore the Hibernian Society?" "No, Pat, how should I? for sure I was not on the ground." "Well, Jamie, you see I was called upon by the Hibernian Society for a spache; and, be jabers, I rose with the inthusiastic cheers of thousands, with me heart overflowing with gratitude, and me eyes filled with tears, and divil a word did I spake!"

A husband applying for a divorce at Cardiff, Wales, lately, testified that his wife had not been sober for seven years.

A South African Diamond Mine.

From whatever direction one comes from the surrounding plain, the most prominent sight is the lofty range of sand mounds, rising up from out the center of the town, and over-topping everything. These are composed of earth from the original thirteen surface acres of the Kimberley mine, and thrown up around the edge of the gradually-deepening pit, just as the ant on a smaller scale piles up a circular ridge around its hole. By diamond "mine" in Africa is meant a pipe of several acres superficial area and unknown depth, running straight down through stratified layers of shale. Each pipe, and there are only four, is filled in to the level of the general surface of the plain with sand, tufa, and a diamond-bearing breccia or soft rock. The Kimberley pipe or mine has now been excavated to a depth of about 250 feet. Most of the streets of the town converge to it. We walk to the edge of rock which surrounds it, called the "reef," and before and beneath us extends an abyss—a huge, oval-shaped cauldron—open full to the skies. Over its ledge lies a sheer descent of 250 feet; across it, from side to side, a stretch of 1,000 feet, or a fifth of a mile. Coming even as one does from the life and stir of the town, the first look into the mine is a fascinating and bewildering one.

Little by little the facts unfold and steal upon the attention. One talks to his neighbor as to a deaf man, for a steady hum or roar fills the air, chiefly made up of human voices and the whir of buckets ascending and descending on their wire ropes. Ten thousand men are working below and around us, in the pit and around its edge. All is in plain sight, for there is no burrowing underground. Far below, little black pigmy men—so they seem in the distance—are moving about, but not singly or at random, for closer observation shows that they are working in groups, each group upon a certain well-defined square patch of solid earth, at which it is picking and delving, or walking to and fro over it, carrying little buckets of loosened soil. In their midst sits or stands a white overseer, or the master himself.

Spreading over the whole excavation or pit, cauldron, pot or basin, whichever conveys the clearest idea, like a spider's web on a dewy morning, run innumerable little white threads, so they seem as they glisten in the sun. Follow one such thread to our feet, and it will be found to be a shining wire rope, worn white with constant use. And here on the edge or brim, called, as we know, the "reef," we find a scene of life and labor even more animated than below.

All around, but chiefly on two opposite sides, is erected a strong framework of timber called the "staging," estimated to have cost $250,000. It is built in three tiers, like a three-story house, and each tier is floored to afford standing-room for laborers. Firmly set all along each tier of this staging are hundreds of wooden wheels, about four feet in diameter, with a crank on each side, to be turned by four Kaffirs. The iron ropes run from every part of the circumference, but differ greatly in length—some extending vertically down the reef, some far out into the center of the mine, and others to varying intermediate distances, but each to its own claim. Such a rope is stretched from the bearings of each wheel on the staging to its corresponding claim below, where it is made fast to a post sunk firmly in the ground. Thus a wheel, a wire rope and a "claim," be it only a sixteenth, are inseparable and equal in number. On these wire ropes the "blue stuff" is hauled in buckets, by aid of the windlass, up out of the mine.—*Dr. Morton, in Scribner for August.*

From the beginning of the reign of George III. to that of Victoria, upward of 200 duels were fought in England. In three, both combatants were killed; in eighty, one; and in all, 120 were wounded. Upward of twenty trials connected with duels occurred, in which four duellists were found guilty and two hanged. In the list of duellists occur the names of York, Norfolk, Castlereagh, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Grattan, Burdett, Canning, Peel and Wellington.

The Minnesota farmers have been obliged to go back to the old-fashioned grain cradle to cut their tangled wheat.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 60	@10 00
Hogs	4 50	@ 4 70
Cotton	12	@ 12½
Flour—Superfine	3 30	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 09	@ 1 12
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 30½
Rye—Western	62	@ 63
Pork—Mess	10 75	@11 00
Lard	7½	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 25
Butchers' Steers	2 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	3 00	@ 4 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 25	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring ex.	5 10	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@ 99
No. 3 Spring	84	@ 85
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	22	@ 23
Rye—No. 2	51	@ 52
Barley—No. 2—New	1 14	@ 1 15
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 22
Eggs—Fresh	10½	@ 11
Pork—Mess	10 80	@11 00
Lard	7½	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	24½	@ 25½
Rye—No. 1	51	@ 52
Barley—No. 2	1 20	@ 1 22
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	93	@ 94
Corn—Mixed	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	21	@ 22
Rye	48½	@ 50
Pork—Mess	11 25	@11 50
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 70
Cattle	2 00	@ 5 12½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	95	@ 98
Corn	42	@ 43
Oats—New	23	@ 26
Rye	58	@ 60
Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard	7½	@ 9
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 44
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	2 30	@ 2 50
Pork—Mess	10 75	@11 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair	4 20	@ 4 70
Common	3 00	@ 4 00
Hogs	5 00	@ 5 50
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 30

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

A Secret Chapter of Political History—Letter from Manton Marble—Mr. Tilden's Relations to the Electoral Count of 1876—Facts that Have an Interest for the People.

In the recent correspondence between Henry Watterson and Abram S. Hewitt the former called upon Mr. Manton Marble, as the only personal witness of some of the facts in the history of the electoral bill and of Mr. Tilden's relation thereto, to publish these facts and put on record the whole of this important chapter in our political annals. Mr. Marble, in response, publishes in the New York *Sun* a paper setting forth these facts. He says that nothing Mr. Tilden did caused, and nothing was omitted by him to avert, the success of the plot which effected a revolution in the Presidential succession. Mr. Marble recites that after the election of 1876 had shown that Mr. Tilden was fairly elected to the Presidency, Zach Chandler instantly set in motion the plot which deprived him of it. The Republican Returning Boards of the three States were telegraphed to that all depended on them. Troops were sent to the three capitals, and the "visiting statesmen" were summoned. In two "interviews," adroitly timed, President Grant gave out that the Presidency would be turned over to Vice President Ferry in the event of a failure of a count, citing a statute which palpably refers to no such event as the expiry of his own term, and carefully neglecting to cite the constitution, where it provides that the House and Senate shall repair a default of election by the college. Now Ferry (writes Mr. Marble) was neither one of the two, nor one of the three highest candidates voted for, but he, too, put it about among the reporters that if "the two houses failed to agree" he would shirk "no responsibility." Burlesquing Lady Godiva in her long hair, when "clothed upon with chastity," he was ready to ride down Pennsylvania avenue in nothing but his beard and stolen magistracy.

When this flagitious complot was flagrant in all its parts, and while as yet no Republican hierarch, from Prof. Woolsey to Mrs. Jenks, had challenged the conspirators with a

Stand thou on that side, for on this am I;

it is no secret that Mr. Tilden, comprehending its scope, its dangers, and his own responsibility as well, in the primacy of leadership to which he had been newly chosen by his party and elected by his countrymen, matured and determined upon a plan to encounter and defeat the cabal, and to maintain at once the Presidential succession and the public peace.

Forasmuch as the plot to filch the Presidency and the Government from the elect of the people, besides its two qualities of fraud and force, had two periods and parts, it is timely here to observe just where Mr. Tilden abstained from encountering it, and just at what period and part he planned to destroy it. All of the "visiting statesmen" summoned by Grant were, by a singular coincidence, Republicans and special friends and private agents of Mr. Hayes. It is now proven and notorious that they it was who worked out the primary part and fraudulent ground-work of the conspiracy, directing if not devising the perjuries, forgeries and paper fabrications of the local and county officials, or pretending their regularity and legality before the State canvassers. To hear Noyes defend the Alachua frauds and forgeries before the Florida board with gushing eloquence and the fabricated testimony of 228 affiants, all by an extraordinary coincidence writing one and the same hand, would have given that canting hypocrite, Pecksniff himself, a moral vomit. These agents from Ohio were also the systematic suborners of the inferior officials, of their accomplices and their false witnesses, in multifarious crimes. They promised the official trusts of the Government as bribes for the commission of high criminal offenses. In so many instances as to be past counting, their promises have been adopted and performed by Mr. Hayes. The local election officers, etc., now hold minor civil trusts under the Government, by Hayes' recommendation, but the real principals in the crime were rewarded by the gift of the highest trusts in the administrative and diplomatic service.

It is anybody's secret that the certificates of these three State Canvassing Boards were for sale. Already it is proved that two were actually purchased. Probably it will yet appear that the third was likewise obtained. They were bought by promise of office, or by money, or by both. McLin, an ague-stricken pariah of Florida, did not scruple, if his own mendacity be trusted, to put a pecuniary value upon his official duty to certify the official counting returns. Maddox, the agent of Madison Wells, went to Washington, stated to Grant and Cameron the price of his chief, and threatened to sell out to the other side. He sent his agent, Pickett, to New York to make offer at a reduced price to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who, scouting it, said that it was the third such offer to him of the certificates of the Louisiana Returning Board. It is certain that such offers to Democrats were not mere snares. The intimacies and confidences of these corrupt men for an easy sale were all, of course, among their fellow-partisans on the Republican side. But, while they could enhance their own value by the threat as well as by the reality of offering their wares to the Democratic side, yet offices were then but promises only. Cash down was their bird in hand, worth any two in the bush.

Any one of the venal crew acting separately could himself alone deliver what he deemed a conclusive title to the Presidency.

But it was not there and thus that Mr. Tilden ought to compass the defeat of the Republican conspiracy. Whatever the wish, or the less absolute integrity, or the more customary morals, of any devoted adherent, no such transaction would he consent to, nor connive at, nor permit.

A few thousand dollars—a market for the wares of just one Madison Wells, just one McLin, only one—paid for doing the bounden duty and mere justice he had sworn to do, and the whole atrocious conspiracy would have been bursted like a puff-ball and blown away in dust.

But I apologise for the suggestion.

First, I apologise to Gov. Tilden for confronting his character with the morally impossible.

Next I apologize to all his Republican calumniators for confronting their characters with the morally incredible.

But it was necessary to mention just where Mr. Tilden did not attack the Republican conspiracy.

"Mr. Tilden," says the writer, "took immediate pains to advise his friends foremost in the House of Representatives that the final success of the low plot was impossible if that House would stand firmly and immovably on the unbroken series of precedents formed by the twenty-two Presidential counts from 1793 to 1872. He demanded that they expose and combat in full debate the threatened usurpation by the President of the Senate of the right to count the votes and to select the votes to be counted. Upon this issue Mr. Tilden counseled many of his friends in the leadership of the House not only to stand, but to force the debate first in the House, then in the Senate. He accepted all responsibility for the outcome. He assured them that were their temper stiff and resolute, the conspiracy would break down in process of execution." After dwelling at length on the earnestness with which Mr. Tilden tried to push the fight on this plan, Mr. Marble gives a history of the electoral scheme and proceeds: "He would not be drawn into the slightest expression of personal sanction to the electoral scheme, which was adopted on the 17th of January with unanimity by the Democratic members of the committees of both houses. Mr. Tilden, in his interview with Mr. Hewitt, on the 14th, did not withhold the grounds of his objection to the bill. Expressing some surprise at the fact that the Democratic Senators had already determined upon their course, whatever his advice or wishes might be, and some surprise at the secrecy which had shrouded the gestation of their project, Mr. Tilden observed that secrecy in respect to any plan implicating the rights and interests of so many was a mistaken and unfortunate policy. He recommended the widest publicity, the fullest discussion, and the freest consultation. Mr. Tilden's criticisms of the details of the bill, of which in no shape could he approve either the policy or the substance, exemplify the political sagacity of the statesman:

"'If arbitration is to be adopted the tribunal ought to be fixed in the bill itself, and not left to chance or intrigue. If an arbitration is to be adopted, the duty of the arbitrators to investigate and decide the case on its merits should be made mandatory and not left a question of construction. With both the vital points left at loose ends, you cannot succeed. You can exact, first, the selection of good men to compose the tribunal, which is the controlling point; and, second, the nature of the function to be performed by the tribunal, which is next in importance. Fix these two points, good men, explicit powers, and you might possibly get through. Leave them doubtful, and it is happy-go-lucky, the shake of a dice box.'

"The scheme which Mr. Hewitt had brought contained in its first draft a provision by which six judges were to be described in the act, one of them then to be eliminated by lot. To this Mr. Tilden's objection was peremptory. Said he: 'I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it.' He was pressed to say that if the bill could be modified so as to fix the five judges by a positive provision he would give it his approval. He firmly declined. The measure itself was not one as to which Mr. Tilden's action was or could be hesitated for a single instant. His practical objection deserves as much weight as any argued objection then or since, namely, that 'so great a stake as the government of 45,000,000 of people with an immense civil expenditure, and 100,000 officeholders to be disposed of by a small body sitting in the capital, the judge of its own powers, would become the sport of intrigue or fraud.'

"The next day, Jan. 15, Mr. Hewitt having returned to Washington, telegraphed thence to Mr. Edward Cooper, of New York:

"'To E. C.—The Senate committee will probably reject the five and report the six-judge plan immediately. The Senators feel committed to concur. The House committee will not concur, and, for the present, will probably not report.'

"Mr. Tilden's answer was as follows:

"'New York, Jan. 15, 1877.

"'To A. S. H.:

"'Procrastinate to give a few days for information and consultation. The six-judge proposition is inadmissible. E. C.'

"The next day Mr. Hewitt telegraphed again:

"'Washington, Jan. 16.

"'To E. C.:

"'After protracted negotiations the Senate committee has receded from the six-judge scheme, declined the five-judge and offered the four senior Associate Justices, who are to choose the fifth judge, excluding the Chief Justice. Our Senate friends earnestly favor acceptance, because they do not believe it possible to pass over ——. The Democrats on the House committee believe this is the last chance of agreement. We cannot postpone beyond 11 to-morrow, and if we decline the Senate committee will report their original plan, to which our friends are committed. Telegraph your advice.'

"Mr. Tilden sent the following answer:

"'New York, Jan. 16.

"'Be firm and cool. The four-judge plan will not do. It is, perhaps, worse than the six. Complaints are likely to arise of haste and want of consultation with members, and embarrassment in the exercise of their judgment after the plan is disclosed, by the premature committal of their representatives. There should be more opportunity for deliberation and consultation. Secrecy is dangerous. It is probably a mistake in itself, and if it results in disaster, it would involve great blame and infinite mischief.'

"The night that the foregoing telegram to Mr. Hewitt was sent, the undersigned had called upon Mr. Tilden and found him in his library with several other gentlemen. The telegraphic correspondence given above was read, and the situation freely canvassed. In their presence Mr. Tilden dictated and sent the following telegram for transmission in cipher to Washington through the National Committee rooms, not having been sent to or seen by Mr. Hewitt. It is not pertinent to any controversy concerning him. Indeed, by the time it had arrived and been deciphered the business was done, but it has value now as a fuller written record of the same points covered more briefly in the telegrams to Mr. Hewitt:

"'New York, Jan. 16.

"'No need of hot haste. But much danger in it. Some days' intervals should be taken. The risk of publicity is harmless. There is no information which could justify abstinence from condemning such an abandonment of the constitution and practice of the Government and of the rights of the two houses and of the people. Nothing but great and certain public danger, not to be escaped in any other way, could excuse such a measure. We are overpressed by exaggerated fears, and forget that the other side will have greater troubles than we unless relieved by some agreement. They have no way out but by usurpation. They are bullying us with what they dare not do, or will break down in attempting. So long as we stand on the constitution and settled practice we know where we are. The consequence of the new expedient has not been enough considered. The only way of getting accessions in the Senate is by the House standing firm, and judicious friends believe that in that case we will go safely through. Opportunity to consult such friends should be given before even tacit acquiescence by the House committee, if that is contemplated. Though details may be properly discussed, the final committal by the House committee should be firmly withheld.'

"His magnanimous silence, the foregoing telegrams, and the preceding interview have now disclosed all that has not hitherto been of public record in respect to Mr. Tilden's judgment, action and advice on the Republican conspiracy. He has since maintained an absolute reserve on the subject, even when reproached for a responsibility which he did not share. His only utterances have been the expression of a deep solicitude as to how the imperiled rights of the people may be vindicated against a precedent fatal if condoned. While no well-informed and competent critic of that compromise can ever question the high and patriotic purpose of the pure, the able, the admired Democrats who were its parents or sponsors, yet it is submitted that these proofs of the contemporaneous judgment, attitude and advice thereon of the elected Democratic leader could not in the present currency of a false belief and of partisan misrepresentations be withheld from the Democratic party."

ELIZA PINKSTON'S FIRST STORY.

What She Told the Physician Who Dressed Her Wounds—Negroes the Criminals.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Island Dessaired, Ouachita Parish, La., July 24.

As Eliza Pinkston has been again brought before the public, and as there is this time some truth in her statement, I deem it a fit time for me to state a few facts never before made public.

Early the morning after her husband was killed and she wounded, I was sent for to see her in haste. Arriving at the place, I found her in a negro quarter, lying on a pallet, much excited and alarmed. Before examining and dressing her wounds, she told me Henry Pinkston had been killed, and that she was badly wounded, and believed that she was going to die. I said to her that I wanted her, before I did anything for her, to tell all about it, and tell me the truth, and who they were that did it. She told me she would tell me the honest truth; as she did not expect to live, she would tell me the "solid truth."

She said: "Fifteen or twenty negroes came to our house some time before day this morning and killed Henry and wounded me, as you now see." She said she was positive that it was none but negroes that did it all. When she said this a negro woman in the quarter said to her that she wished they would come back that night and finish her, and that she herself had a good mind to take up something and kill her as she lay there. Eliza said to me, "See there; they want to kill me because I will tell the truth and say it was negroes that killed Henry."

I examined and dressed her wounds, finding but one wound on her person that was, or might become, serious. She remained in the neighborhood several days, walking about from place to place until she was carried to New Orleans. I state in all candor, as a physician and surgeon, that there was nothing in her case that would necessarily prevent her from going where she wished, or that would confine her to a room. I make this statement in as brief and simple a manner as possible, saying nothing about how she was wounded, as this is not the proper place to do it. I am a physician of nearly thirty years active practice, and am well known in a large portion of this State. Can give the best of references in this State as to my integrity. I refer to the Hon. R. L. Gibson, the Hon. Lewis Bush, the Hon. S. F. Goode, Bishop Cener, the Rev. Linas Parker, D. D., Judge Robert Ray, the Hon. C. B. Wheeler, and to the entire community in which I live.

A. S. Helmick, M. D.

Alexander Hamilton's Last Night.

Among the noted guests at the Howland hotel is an old gentleman with a nose so boldly aquiline as to be almost square, a pair of small, black eyes, with hazel lights in them, and short, white hair, giving with the nose an aged gladiatorial look to this generally moving figure. He suggests in a slight degree the well-known appearance of the late Reverdy Johnson, a Roman firmness marking his mouth and profile. He is not more than five feet six or seven in height, in that respect, as well as in the face, suggesting his distinguished sire. It is the son of Alexander Hamilton—John C. Hamilton. He was born in 1792, and was in his 12th year when Aaron Burr killed his father. This event he has a tolerably distinct recollection of.

"I recall a single incident about it with full clearness," he said: "My father's residence was in the country, toward the north of New York island. His law office in the city was rather a shabby affair. The day before the duel I was sitting in a room, when, at a slight noise, I turned around and saw my father in the doorway, standing silently there and looking at me with a most sweet and beautiful expression of countenance. It was full of tenderness, and without any of the business preoccupation he sometimes had. 'John,' he said, when I had discovered him, 'won't you come and sleep with me to-night?' His voice was frank as if he had been my brother instead of my father. That night I went to bed, and in the morning very early he awakened me, and, taking my hands in his palms, all four hands extended, he said and told me to repeat the Lord's prayer. Seventy-five years have since passed over my head, and I have forgotten many things, but not that tender expression when he stood looking at me in the door, nor the prayer we made together the morning before the duel."—*Long Branch Letter.*

A risky experiment was tried in a Paris theater. In the ballet the leading danseuse came forward waving an olive branch. Then all the flags of the world were waved by the corps, excepting that of Germany. Then the premier danseuse displayed the German flag. The reception given it by the spectators was very cordial.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Speech of Hon. Thomas L. Ewing, at McArthur, Ohio.

What is the money question? It is not whether we shall have coin or paper. There is no such issue, and never has been. Paper has long been, and must hereafter be, the great money factor in new and highly progressive countries. Gold and silver accumulate in countries which have approached or reached their zenith, where gathered wealth takes control of the productive forces and wage people toil for their existence. There, concentrated capital, low interest, and cheap labor, combine to make cheap products, and gold flows there to buy them. But in the United States, with our heretofore swift development, distributed wealth, and well-paid labor, we have never been able to get or keep enough gold or silver to be the chief currency, and have always relied and must hereafter rely mainly on paper money as the agent of industrial development. The practical money question in the United States is, therefore, not whether our currency shall be coin or paper, but who shall issue the paper money, and how shall its value be determined? And on the settlement of this question depends the solution of the chief political and social problems which now agitate the American people.

What is the cause, and what the cure, of the intolerable paralysis of business, destruction of values, and the degradation of labor, which now oppress and alarm our people?

The cause, fellow-citizens, I still insist, is the impracticable attempt to force specie payments. It was perfectly apparent from the outset, to every well-informed and reasoning man, that the scheme involved this distress, as inevitably as the amputation of a leg involves a serious shock to the nervous system. We have too little coin, and too little power to keep it, to make permanent resumption possible, without an enormous contraction of our paper currency. We have experienced a contraction of about $70,000,000 by cancellation, and much more than that by hoarding, through fears of capitalists as to the effect of the Resumption law; and this contraction has resulted in an enormous fall of prices, ruin of debtors and taxpayers, profitless business, bankruptcy, pauper wages, want of employment, starvation, raggedness, beggary and crime.

But, we are told there can be no further contraction, because Congress has forbidden the destruction of the greenback currency, and required the Secretary of the Treasury to pay it out when redeemed. But that law is a dead letter on our statute books, except for the moral effect of the declaration that the greenback shall not utterly perish. The Secretary, in his telegram to the Hon. William A. Phillips, of Kansas, of June 17, 1878, which you will find in McPherson's political manual for this year, declares that he "will keep in circulation all the United States notes that can be maintained at par with coin." That means that he will hoard all the redeemed greenbacks, if necessary, to maintain resumption. The law of Jan. 14, 1875, permanently appropriates for resumption purposes "all surplus moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." When the greenbacks shall be redeemed, after Jan. 1 next, they will become at once appropriated by the law to resumption purposes; and the Secretary avows his intention to hold and hoard them, as far as he thinks necessary, for those purposes. In other words, he thinks that the recent law prohibiting the destruction of greenbacks, and requiring them to be paid out again, only requires him to pay them out in obedience to appropriations, and that the sweeping appropriation for resumption purposes of all greenbacks that may come in by redemption puts the reissue entirely at his discretion, to be made only if, and when, the needs of resumption demand. What difference will it be to the business of the country whether greenbacks are destroyed or only hoarded and held fast in the treasury? Mr. Sherman has repeatedly declared, and everybody who has studied the subject knows, that a large contraction of the paper currency is necessary to maintain resumption. So that, after the 1st of January next, contraction will go on with all its calamitous consequences precisely as if no law had been passed forbidding the destruction of greenbacks.

Because of this construction by Mr. Sherman of the Resumption law in connection with the law forbidding the cancellation of greenbacks, I resisted and was instrumental in defeating, on the 18th of June last, a motion to concur in the Senate substitute for the House bill to repeal the Resumption law. This substitute proposed to strike out all of the House bill repealing the resumption scheme and insert in lieu thereof a provision making greenbacks receivable for customs and also receivable for 4-per-cent. bonds. It was a drag net devised by Mr. Sherman to haul in the greenbacks in payment for bonds, and thus make them so scarce that few would be presented for redemption. Three days later the House passed a bill making greenbacks receivable for customs but not for bonds. That bill will probably pass the Senate next session. Meantime the House bill to repeal the Resumption law, with Mr. Sherman's substitute, lies on the Speaker's table; and I hope the people this fall will tell the House and the Senate in thunder tones that the Resumption law shall be repealed, without substitute or compromise.

Nothing is more certain than that a further large contraction of the paper currency is indispensable to the maintenance of resumption. Our paper currency is from two to three times greater than all the coin in the limits of the United States. No nation on earth ever maintained a redeemable paper currency equal to the amount of coin in such country. In fact, no great debtor nation ever maintained specie payments at all. England, France and Germany, the chief creditor and specie-paying countries, have three times more coin than redeemable paper. Before the war, when we had a paper currency spasmodically redeemable, we never had a volume of paper equal to the amount of coin in the United States. How can we now expect to maintain resumption with less than $300,000,000 of coin in the country, and near $650,000,000 of paper—loaded down as we are with enormous foreign debts and expenditures which in any year may drain away every dollar of our coin? It can't be done. The only possible way to maintain specie payment is by extinguishment of our annual foreign tribute, and by a sweeping reduction of our paper currency, entailing far greater business calamities than we have yet endured.

The advocates of resumption rest their hopes on three fallacious assumptions.

First, they say the people of this country will not call for gold. Recollect that resumption means that every bank depositor or Government creditor shall have his free choice of gold or silver for his debt. There are about $350,000,000 of legal tender, and $300,000,000 of bank paper, and $2,100,000,000 of national and other bank deposits, every holder of which must be given gold if he demand it, before resumption can be regarded as established. Were the national banks—the right bower of the Treasury Department—to refuse to pay gold to either note-holders or depositors, the refusal would be interpreted to mean weakness at the treasury. Confidence would be shaken. The Secretary relies on confidence as a substitute for two-thirds of the coin needed. When that is shaken resumption dies. To maintain this confidence all national banks must pay gold as freely as paper or silver if demanded. Now, the people outside of the Pacific slope have no gold. They sold their hoards ten or fifteen years ago. Won't they want it? Of course they will. I venture the prediction that the gold the Secretary has hoarded at such effort and cost will not supply the home demand alone.

The second fallacious theory is, that the Secretary of the Treasury can refuse to pay gold and pay only silver for greenbacks, and that the banks, exporters and people will not want silver. But he will have but 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 of silver dollars. If he refuse to pay gold when demanded, he will advertise his inability to resume in gold. It will by that act be put at a premium; his barricade of silver will be drawn out to get at the gold, and resumption will collapse in a "black Friday."

The third fallacy of the resumptionists is, that the balance of merchandise trade for the past eighteen months is making the maintenance of resumption certain. But it brings us no gold—for the reason that we pay a tribute each year to Europe of not less than $200,000,000 for interest on American bonds and investments, expenses of foreign residence and travel, and cost of foreign shipping. That tribute far exceeds any balance of merchandise trade which it is possible for us to keep up. It has carried off more than the whole coined product of our mines since 1861—leaving us poorer in the precious metals now than then. This balance of merchandise trade has checked for the time being the export of gold, but brought us none. If it exceed our foreign tribute the balance is paid in bonds, not in gold.

This large balance of trade is not healthy or lasting. It is a spasmodic symptom of the prostration of our industrial system. The aggregate of our foreign trade, exports and imports combined, has fallen off largely since the Resumption law passed. The loss is in imports, because we are too poor to buy. Exports have increased, because home consumption has diminished, and our warehouses must empty on foreign markets at any price their glut of unsalable wares at home. A failing merchant who is forced to sell out below cost while his family is ragged and hungry, might as well brag of his large business as we of our increased exports. While this has been going on our foreign tribute is being paid in foreign goods at half price, instead of partly in gold, as heretofore. Hence the export demand for gold has fallen off, and its premium consequently is reduced to almost nothing.

Now, just as long as we are kept too poor to consume the usual quantity of our own and foreign products, and so long as raw material and raw products are kept at or below the cost of production, and labor is kept at starvation wages, we can undersell the world, pay our foreign tribute wholly in products, keep our gold, and enjoy the blessings of specie payment, provided our own people won't ask for gold.

The tremendous sacrifices which have nearly brought equalization, have not at all insured the maintenance of resumption. Approximate equalization has been forced by contraction and hoarding and consequent breaking down of prices below the gold level. Meantime the Government hoards gold, gathered from our mines and the banks, and don't pay out a dollar except for interest on bonds. But the day approaches when the treasury, instead of being the receiving reservoir, is to become the distributing reservoir, for all the banks, and all who want to ship, or hoard, or use, or speculate in gold. Success depends not only on attaining equalization before the outpour begins, but also on being able to supply all comers, at home or abroad, with all the gold they want for greenbacks.

If the Secretary should hoard all greenbacks redeemed, he will still further crush and destroy the business of the country, for the gold paid out will not move the currents of trade, as greenbacks do, but will largely settle in hoards, or reserves, or go abroad. And the country will rise in arms against such protracted pressure, and smash the machine. But if he should (as I believe he will not) pay out greenbacks as fast as redeemed, then the increase of currency, though it will not be large, will be enough to lift the screw-pressure from business, and it will revive, wages will increase, consumption of home and foreign products return toward a normal condition, and forthwith our boasted balance of trade will disappear, and our annual tribute to Europe will again be paid in part by an annual shipment of from fifty to sixty millions of gold as for twelve years before the Resumption law passed. Then the mad attempt to resume specie payments without a quarter of an adequate supply of coin, and under conditions of foreign debt which made success impossible, will collapse. The country will then shake off the rule of the usurers and theorists that have navigated it over Niagara; and the attempt will take its merited rank in history as a gigantic robbery of the people, and a high crime against civilization.

Our people are in debt at least $12,000,000,000 for Government, individual and corporate obligations. These debts represent an annual interest charge of $800,000,000 or $900,000,000 a year. Our Government taxes, national, State and municipal, are about $750,000,000 annually. Excluding the taxes for interest on bonds, the two sums together represent an annual charge of near $1,500,000,000 a year. This sum is about twice the amount of the annual increase of wealth in the United States, after deducting living expenses, and is equivalent to interest at 6 per cent. on a sum greater than the present selling value of all the property, real and personal, in the United States.

It is this condition of unparalleled indebtment and taxation which makes the question of the volume of money we are to have so transcendentally important. The volume of money determines values. The scale of present expenditures having been fixed, and the public and private indebtedness contracted on a basis of values more than twice as high as those of to-day, a restoration of values is demanded by every consideration of honesty and statesmanship. But there can be no restoration of values without the utter abandonment of resumption, and a restoration of the currency to its per capita volume when the Resumption law was enacted. To restore the paper currency to the per capita volume at which it stood in January, 1875, would require a new issue of greenbacks to the amount of $130,000,000. Let such issue be made and expended in purchasing for cancellation about $130,000,000 of our 6 per cent. bonds. That restoration of currency will not do full justice to debtors and taxpayers, for the immense contraction of interest-bearing money in 1866-'7 operated for years to steadily break down values; but it will restore prices to where they were when the scheme of resumption was inaugurated. And without such restoration I believe this crisis will end in a general ruin of the industrial classes, and in wide-spread repudiation of public debts.

The howl of "inflation" raised against all who resist contraction and lowering of values springs from the craft of the money power, and not from either honor or statesmanship. War necessity increased the currency and raised the prices. If some creditors were wronged, theirs were among the least of the inevitable sufferings inflicted by the war. That they suffered was not the fault of the mass of the people. On the basis of these prices the most of the great public debts were made and public expenditures fixed, and when fees and salaries are once fixed there is no such thing as lowering them. On a scale of prices greatly reduced by the destruction of the interest-bearing Treasury notes in 1866-'7, the private debts existing when the Resumption law passed were incurred. Honesty, honor and sound policy demand that, as the Government had no power to scale debts and expenditures, it should abstain from reducing the currency, and thereby the values of labor and products with which debts and taxes were to be paid. But such consideration of common honesty and sound policy are utterly ignored and spit upon by the "honest-money" men, who invented this subtle scheme to break down values and rob the masses of their labor and property. To repeal this most destructive and rascally law, and restore the prices of commodities to where they stood when it was enacted, is demanded alike by every consideration of justice and sound policy.

Can the country be harmed by such restoration of the currency and values to where they stood in January, 1875? Is it not rather now being destroyed by the opposite policy? Look abroad over the land from Maine to Florida, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate. What do you see but ruin? Idleness, starvation, and beggary of labor; a pestilence of insolvency; business stagnant; enterprise dead; and all in the midst of every bounty a kindly heaven can pour on its favorite land. Even the blessing of invention—designated by God to alleviate the curse of slavish toil by substituting the forces of nature for the muscle of man—by the devilish alchemy of this scheme is changed to a curse. In ordinary times production, increased and cheapened by invention, is met by consumption increased by the lessened cost of products; and an equal amount of human labor, but less and less drudging, is required to fill the growing demand. But now the cunning of invention, forced by the abnormal fall of prices, is compelled to fill the shriveling markets by employing hands of steel instead of hands of flesh and blood, thus hourly swelling the ranks of the unemployed. So that, with invention stimulated and consumption stopped, our society drifts like a Mississippi steamer with one wheel broken and the other moving, while the heady current sweeps it helplessly along.

A restoration of the currency and consequently of prices to where they stood in January, 1875, means justice to debtors and taxpayers, public and private solvency, revival of business, increased production and consumption, with full employment and fair pay to labor, and the reawakening of every dormant energy of our industrious and progressive people.

The assumption that this great nation must be paralysed to keep it from rushing to a wild excess of paper money—must be crushed with doubled debt and taxes, and impoverished, by enforced idleness, so as to chain its currency to gold as the only method of saving it from illimitable inflation—is an error too monstrous and insulting to be tolerated by a self-governing people. If resumption could now be reached without costing another pang of hunger, or another groan from a broken heart, we would have paid for it a thousand times more than it is worth. Be it worth much or little, it is, under existing conditions, wholly unattainable, and the struggle for it must be indefinitely postponed.

Whether a currency kept by convertibility at par with gold were desirable, if practicable, is a question on which there is difference of opinion among the opponents of the Resumption law. For myself, I believe that a Government paper currency—full legal-tender except for pre-existing contracts, redeemable only by receivability for public dues, fixed in amount by constitutional provision, and increased each year in a ratio equal to the annual per cent. of increase of business—would be a far more stable measurer and exchanger of values than any currency which fluctuates in quantity with the fitful ebb and flow of gold, and tosses the business of the country up and down in a see-saw of alternate prosperity and panic.

In addition to the repeal of the Resumption law and the restoration of values to their status when it was enacted, the chief measures of currency reform are the full remonetization of silver and the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes. The partial remonetization of silver was the result of what I regarded, and resisted in Congress, as an unnecessary and inexpedient compromise with the money power. If that concession had not been made, and the force of public sentiment broken by it, I believe we would have to-day a complete restoration of our great product to its equal rank with gold as a money metal. The question cannot be settled until that act of justice is accomplished.

Hints on Horse Keeping.

The wide stall is a luxury, and ought to be six or even ten feet wide, if room can be spared. Loose boxes are important for horses of great value; in such stalls they can get perfect repose by changing their position, recover from the fatigue of a hard day's drive, and be ready for their task the next day. The food best adapted to the horse is oats and hay of the best quality, occasionally varied with a bran mash, with turnips or carrots as an alterative. The growth and development of bone and muscle depend greatly upon the food they eat. It is important to select such as contain all the elements needed to form the bone and muscle of the horse. It is self-evident that the nutritive matter supplied by the food must be equal to the exhaustion, or natural waste of the body, to keep up condition. Prof. Playfair has made some interesting and instructive experiments upon the nutritious matter contained in different kinds of food. He has demonstrated by analysis "that in 100 pounds of oats, eleven pounds represent the quantity of gluten wherewith flesh is formed, and that an equal weight of hay affords eight pounds of similar substance. Both hay and oats contain about 68 per centum of unazotised matter identical with fat, of which it must be observed that a vast portion passes off from the animal without being assimilated. By this calculation it appears that if a horse consumes daily four feeds of oats and ten pounds of hay, the nutriment which he derives will be equivalent to about one pound eleven ounces of muscle, and thirteen and one-half pounds of superfluous matter, which, exclusive of water, nearly approximates the exhaustion of the system by perspiration and the various evacuations." The horse that is about to be driven on a journey needs hardening by exercise—preparing by sweating out the body to purify and increase the circulation of the blood, and also by hand-rubbing the legs to make them firm and elastic—a preparation in some degree corresponding with that attained by a horse that is daily driven on the road for ordinary work. For one week previous to the start they need daily exercise, commencing with eight or ten miles, and gradually increasing to twenty per day. This exercise, with appropriate food, will harden their muscles, strengthen their limbs, and prepare them to perform their tasks without giving out on the road, materially declining in flesh, or seriously exhausting their physical powers. If we perform long drives, with horses accustomed to short work only, the sudden transition from indolence to great exertion will relax their muscles, weaken their joints, depress their spirits and break down their constitution. The leading cause of so many valuable horses being spoiled by long drives is from being short of work. They are not prepared for such severe exertion. Condition will prepare them to perform their work cheerfully, last out with sound limbs, and preserve their constitutional vigor for future usefulness.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Autocrat of the Sanctum.

There is nothing like being a bloated autocrat of the sanctum, while next door one hears the poor laboring man toiling at nine-pins in a bowling alley. The editor toils not, and neither does he spin, and yet Mrs. Jenks in all her glory is not arrayed like one of these. While all humanity is sweltering and swearing—and wondering where they can hang up the barkeeper for a glass of beer—the editor has nothing to do. Two or three columns of editorials to write, and no pitch hot; 200 or 300 of exchanges to read through; as many bores to bounce, letters to answer, manuscripts to read, till one cannot tell English from Sanscrit—this is mere bagatelle, when the thermometer is on the ragged edge of the nineties. As we said before, the editor heartily despises a man who works for a living, and listens with sardonic satisfaction to the sound from the bowling alley next door, where the poor man slaves and sweats. It makes such a contrast to his luxurious idleness.—*Rochester Express.*

Of One Opinion.

A little 3-year-old daughter of one of our citizens, while with her grandfather the other day, had been insisting on having something which the old gentleman did not think wise to give her, until finally, he remarked: "Why, I never saw such a grandchild as you are." Very sober and demure the little one looked up as she replied: "No and I never saw such a grandpa!"—*Hartford Times.*

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE 19th CENTURY IS NOW VISIBLE AT

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

WE HAVE TWICE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

For the fall and winter trade ever brought to this county by any one firm. We now propose to double our already extensive business which we have all over the county by selling

BOOTS AND SHOES 10 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than we have ever done before. By doing this we distance all competion on as good a quality of goods. We guarantee all goods to be as represented. When you sell your wheat for $1 per bushel, come to

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

AND BUY YOUR

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE RATE OF 80 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

A FEW PRICES:

Mens' Stoga Boots from	$1.90 to $3.00
“ Kip “ “	2.50 to 4.00
“ Calf “ “	2.50 to 4.00
“ Fine Shoes “	1.25 up
Womens' A Calf Shoes from	1.00 to 1.25
“ Grain “ “	99 to 1.25
“ Side L. “ “	1.00 to 1.50
“ Slippers, all kinds	25 to 1.50

Come and examine our goods and learn our prices before you buy.

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO., Auburn, Ind.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 29th, 1878. Number 35.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

E. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H.Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

R. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

H. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.
Before Taking

TRADE MARK.
After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave; all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

FAIR!
—AT—
Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1878.
$7000 in Premiums,
—AND—
4000 in Speed Ring

Fair commences September 9th, and continues through the week.

Liberal arrangements made with all the Railroads.

Send to W. W. ROCKHILL, Assistant Secretary, for programmes.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metal label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,100,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27. East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SET
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE
WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by
WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no11.

The Trick Sherman & Co. are Attempting to Play Through the Nationals.

The Democrats of DeKalb county who are disposed to favor the National Greenback movement will please make a note of the following particulars in relation to the object of the defunct 25 cent per annum ADVOCATE, as explained by a correspondent of the Illinois State Register, as follows:

"In New York there was published a large seven column, eight page, weekly paper for 25 cents a year. Pomeroy's Democrat, the New Haven Union, Irish World and other reliable greenback papers say the paper was sustained and run in aid of John Sherman, in order, by stealth, to elect as many republicans as possible to the next congress, and while professing to oppose the policy of Sherman, doing all it could secretly to rivet it on the country.

I am reliably told that the office of the Advocate at Washington was in a building belonging to a brother-in-law of John Sherman, and a nephew of Sherman was one of the confidential clerks in the Advocate office in New York. I am credibly advised also, the Advocate has twice within three months announced that Sherman had agreed to all the currency reform that democrats wanted, and that pecuniary peace and prosperity would within 30 days be restored to the country, and that assurances were made to him and Peter Cooper to that effect—a statement, by the way, that Mr. Cooper denies.

The editor of the advocate says he and John Sherman have been friends, political and personal, for 30 years, and that he can not find it in his heart to say anything against Mr. Sherman or his policy; that Mr. Sherman is only carrying out what the law makes it his duty to do—forgetting that Mr. Sherman is more directly responsible for those laws than any half dozen men living. It was through Sherman that Wall street had its way in the senate, and enacted what laws it pleased.

The New Haven Union—the ablest greenback paper in New England, and one of the ablest in the country—of the 21st inst., shows up the entire intrigue in striking colors, and says:

The Irish World and Pomeroy's Democrat are inclined to think that the editor of the Advocate, Walter H. Shupe, is in league with John Sherman; that the United States treasury furnishes the money to run the paper, and that through it the national party is to be destroyed. Their plan being to publish a paper at such low rates as to kill off all other greenback organs, and then, a short time before election, let the Advocate collapse, thus demoralizing the party to such an extent as to leave the republican party free to elect congressmen who will back up Sherman's specie resumption scheme. As evidence of this we quote the Advocate: "That, whereas, there are to-day 8,000 papers in America which print in all about 4,000,000 copies a week, there will be then not 3,000 of the 8,000 in existence."

The Advocate paid General Cary, Jesse Harper, B. F. Trevellick, Chairman Sturgeon and others, salaries from $30 to $90 per week, in addition to what they may collect, to go about the country, and wherever a democratic greenbacker is nominated for congress, to have a greenback nominee put up against him, and thus elect John Sherman's republican nominee and friend.

The Toledo national convention was nothing but a republican side show, and almost as much of a humbug and imposition as Pomeroy's clubs. The first is an indorsement of the republican party which Sherman's fiscal policy excluded, an adventure about as absurd as playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The other is without sanction or indorsement from any organized body and has an existence only in the imagination of its inventor and Dr. Hooton, and perhaps that other congenial, political humbug and blatherskite, Kewannee Smith.

Of the executive committee appointed at Toledo, I think Alex. Troup, of Connecticut, is the only one that is not of strong whig and republican antecedents and I am not certain but Troup is also. Sturgeon, the president, is a bigoted Scotch covenanter and Calvinist from western Pennsylvania, and as narrow headed in his whig and republican notions as he is in those about theology. His idea of how to organize an efficient political party, is to copy after the covenanter's religious organization and supplement it with the masonic ritual, grips, pass words, etc. Any man that ever was a democrat, or of democratic antecedents is odious and offensive in his eyes. He is ignorant of the currency question and its bearings, and thinks the excitement growing out of its discussion will be over in 60 days, when John Sherman gets a little further along in developing his plans. Of the great question of money—of the amount needed to transact the business of the country and meet the wants of commerce; the great question of money—whether money should be issued from the national banks or direct from the government, what should be the proper standard of value of our coin, and of the numerous other questions relating to a circulating medium; he is as ignorant as he is of the Brahmin code or the Mahometan bible. He conceives himself to be a sort of political Joe Smith or Brigham Young, who has come forth to sway the great laboring masses and induce them to destroy the democratic party and all its teachings, and make his government a sort of Calvanistic heaven, to which "many are to be called but few chosen," and he being one of the elect, is to be chosen.

Whenever he can hear of the defeat of a democratic candidate for congress, and the election of a republican, he is delighted. This man Sturgeon and other members of the national committee, are, and have been, in close correspondence with John Sherman's office holders in Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri Texas and other southern states, knowing the only effect of his movement could be to defeat democratic anti resumptionists, and elect republicans who are friends of Sherman's policy. There is no abler man in either branch of congress, nor one that is truer, than the Hon. John M. Bright, of Tennessee, on the currency question, nor on all other questions affecting the rights of the laboring classes, and yet I am advised this narrow headed bigot and his confreres are doing their utmost to get up a greenback opposition to defeat the strongest man the currency reformers have on the floor of the house. While such are the fruits of the incipient labors of the nationals, how can any democrat trust them when they get their plans matured and in successful operation.

Every thing will be done that can be done to defeat the return of Mr. Voorhees to the senate from Indiana, and the re-election of General Ewing to the house from Ohio, by running greenback candidates to throw off democratic votes, and greenbackers will be urged to re-elect Messrs. Phillips, of Kansas; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Oliver, of Iowa and two or three other anti-resumptionists in congress. Every possible effort will be made to elect the resumption republicans in congress by giving them a clear field, and defeat the three anti-resumption democrats by running greenback candidates against them.

You know that for several years I have devoted much time to the cause of the greenback in this state. My zeal in that direction has not abated one jot or tittle; but when this most righteous movement is preverted to fasten upon the country federalism, centralization and monopoly, it is time to call a halt, and have the people look around them—especially democrats—and see whither things are drifting."

WHAT BEACONSFIELD SAID.

[From the London Times.]

On Saturday evening a magnificent banquet was given to the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., by a numerous body of Conservatives, Peers and members of the House of Commons, to testify their high appreciation and approval of the distinguished services of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin. The entertainment was given in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge, the only building in the West End that afforded accommodation for any thing like the number of Subscribers. The large hall was decorated with flags, banners, and conservative mottoes, conspicuous among which was "Peace with Honor." Covers were laid for 500.

The guests arrived soon after 7 o'clock, and were received by the noble Chairman, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Sir J. Mc. Garel Hogg, M. P. With exemplary punctuality, they took their places at the table precisely at 7:30, amid loud and contiued plaudits, the band playing 'See the Conquering Hero Comes."

The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Plunket said grace before and after dinner.

The Chairman then arose and said: My Lords and gentlemen, I have now to propose to you a toast, the occasion for which has brought us together this evening [loud cheers], and I can only express my regret that the lot has not fallen upon some one more eloquent and more capable of doing justice to such a toast. We have met here to welcome home, after arduous and difficult duties, two noble lords, though on this occasion I shall refer only to one who holds the position of Prime Minister of this country. [Much cheering.] I propose now "The health of Lord Beaconsfield," and welcome home to him, welcome to him as the greatest conqueror who has vanquished war and brought us back to peace.

The toast was drunk with loud, long continued cheering, the company rising enmasse, and the band playing "Rule Britannia."

The Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., who appeared in the ribbon of his order, and was received with great cheering, again and again repeated, said: My Lord Duke and Gentlemen: I am sure that you will acquit me of affectation if I say that it is not without emotion that I have received this expression of your good will and sympathy. [Cheers.] When I look around this chamber I see the faces of some who entered public life with myself, as my noble friend, the noble Duke, has reminded me, more than forty years ago; I see more whose entrance into public life, I witnessed when I had myself gained some experience of it, and, lastly, I see those who have only recently entered upon public life, and whom it has been my duty and my delight to encourage and to counsel [cheers] when they entered that public career so characteristic of this country, and which is one of the main securities of our liberty and welfare. [Cheers.] My Lords and gentlemen, our Chairman has refered to my career, like that of all public men in this country, as one of change and vicissitude; but I have been sustained, even in the darkest hours of our party, by the conviction that I possessed your confidence [cheers.] I will say your indulgent confidence [cheers], for in the long course of my public life, that I may have committed many mistakes is too obvious a truth to touch upon; but that you have been indulgent there is no doubt, for I can, I hope I may say proudly, remember that it has been my lot to lead in either House of Parliament this great party for a longer period than has ever fallen to the lot of any public man in the history of this country. [Cheers.] That I have owed that result to your generous indulgence more than to any personal qualities of my own [cheers and cries of "No, no!"] no man is more sensible than myself; but it is a fact that I may recur to with some degree of proud satisfaction. [Cheers.] Our noble Chairman has referred to the particular occasion which has made me your guest to-day. I attended that high assembly which has recently dispersed with much reluctance, I yielded to the earnest solicitations of my noble friend near me, my colleague in that great enterprise. [Cheers.] He thought that my presence might be of use to him in the vast difficulties he had to encounter [cheers]; but I must say now, as I ever shall say, that to his lot fell the laboring oar in that great work [cheers], and that you are, I will not say equally, but more indebted to him than to myself for the satisfactory result which you kindly recognize. [Cheers.] I share the conviction of our noble Chair man that it is one which has been received with satisfaction by the country [loud cheers]; but I am perfectly aware that that satisfaction is not complete or unanimous, because I know well that before eight-and-forty hours have passed the marshalled hosts of opposition will be prepared to chalenge what has been done and to question the policy we hope we have established. [Cheers.]

I was astonished to learn that the convention of the 4th of June [the treaty whereby England obtained Cyprus] has been described as an "insane" convention. It is a strong epithet. I do not myself pretend to be as competent a judge of insanity as my right honorable opponent. [A laugh.] I will not say to the right honorable gentlemen, "navigat anticyrum," but I would put this issue to an English jury—Which do you believe most likely to enter into an insane convention, a body of English gentlemen honored by the favor of their sovereign and the confidence of their fellow subjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence, and not altogether without success [cheers], or a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity [loud cheers and laughter], and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and to glorify himself? [Continued cheers and laughter.] My lords and gentlemen, I leave the decission upon that convention to the Parliament and people of England. [Loud cheers.] I believe that in that policy are deeply laid the seeds of future welfare, not merely to England, but to Europe and to Asia; and confident that the policy we have recommended is one that will be supported by the country, I and those that act with me can endure these attacks. [Loud cheers.]

My lords and gentlemen, let me thank you once more for the manner in which you have welcomed me to-day. [Cheers.] These are the rewards of public life that never pall [cheers], the sympathy of those who have known you long, who have worked with you long, who have the same opinions upon the policy that ought to be pursued in this great and ancient empire. [Cheers]. These are sentiments which no language can sufficiently appreciate—which are a consolation under all circumstances and the highest reward that a public man can attain. The generous feeling that has prompted you to welcome my colleague and myself on our return to England will inspire and strengthen our efforts to serve our country [cheers]; and it is not merely that in this welcome you encourage those who are doing their best for what they conceive to be the public interests, but you tell to Europe also that England is a grateful country, and knows how to appreciate the efforts of those of her public servants who are resolved to maintain to their utmost the empire of Great Britain.

The noble Earl sat down, amid continued cheering.

RENO COUNTY, KANSAS, }
August 19th, 1878. }

EDITOR COURIER: Dear Sir:—Being a reader of your valuable paper, and a former resident of Auburn, permit me a small space in your columns as it may be of some interest to the Auburn people to hear from this part of Kansas. We are having a plentiful crop this year, the average of wheat per acre being 22 bushels, price 65c.; corn is now ripe and a good crop, in fact everything is prosperous and people are happy. Who would have thought this once great American desert would be so productive. Hutchison, the county seat of Reno, is situated on the bank of Arkansas river, has one county bank, six dry goods stores, twelve grocery stores, three hardware stores, three drug stores, two boot & shoe stores and three county papers, all doing a thriving business. There are several large brick blocks in the city and has a population of 3,000. But let this suffice, and in my next will give some details of the county and soil.
UPSIDE.

All Curse It.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The radical swindling apportionment act of 1873, the more it is discussed the more it is cursed. Democrats curse it, nationals curse it and honest republicans curse it. General Ben Harrison throught proper to say nothing about it in his Richmond speech. He knew of the swindle, but since the benefits all inure to his party, he could not have got a word of condemnation out of his throat if he had applied a pump worked by a thousand horse power engine and operated it day and night for a century. General Ben is as honest in such matters as J. Madison Wells.

A Challenge.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Why don't the radical candidates, stump orators and organs attack the financial planks in the democratic platform? Come, you blatant yawpers, who favor large standing armies to bayonet states and legislatures, who apologize for radical theives and are willing to accept offices conferred by forgery and perjury, we challenge you to attack the financial doctrines set forth in the democratic platform adopted by the Indiana democracy in February last. Now come on with your squirt guns and pop guns.

Tilden Needs no Defense.

The Memphis Appeal, in declining to print Mr. Marble's letter, says: "As to Mr. Tilden, he needs no defence. But we repeat, his opportunity has passed. Brief as the time is since his day, new measures have been sprung upon the people, and the names of new men are being lisped as the successors to the leadership in the democratic party which he has lost.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lot No. 20, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.
33-4w AUGUST THIENEL.

Application For License.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Corunna, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioner of said county, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in September 1878, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time on the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point thirteen feet south of the north west corner of lot No. one, in McMillen's first addition to said town of Corunna, thence east one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence south thirty-one feet, (31), thence west one hundred and thirty-two feet, (132), thence north thirty-one feet, (31). 32-4w
JOSEPH D. WILLIAMSON.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th day of September, 1878, for the construction of a bridge across Cedar Creek, near J. C. St. Clair's sawmill, in section fifteen in Union township, in said county and State, said bridge to consist of one span 100 feet in length and to be of the Howe Truss plan. Also the piling for said bridge across said Cedar Creek.

Plans and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freeholders sureties, as required by law.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By Order of COMMISSIONERS.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Aug. 12th 1878. 33-4w.

PENFIELD & EMANUEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }
Eliza A. Ernest, }
vs. } Divorce.
Henry N. Ernest. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry N. Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given said defendant, that unless he appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 19th day of August, 1878.
GEO. H. R. MOSS, Clerk.
33-4w. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodget et ux is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty two cents, ($1878.82) with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four, (34), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing eighty (80), acres, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
J. A. Woodhull, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Aug. 14th, 1878. 33-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court in a cause wherein William Dunn is plaintiff, and Ann M. Spencer is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three thousand and thirteen dollars and eighty-three cents, ($3013.83) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 31 A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of lots number twenty-eight, 28, fifty-two, 52, fifty-three 53, fifty-nine 59, eighty-two, 82, eighty-three, 83, one hundred and one, 101, one hundred and thirty, 130, one hundred and thirty-three, 133, one hundred and thirty-four, 134, one hundred and thirty-one, 131, one hundred and thirty-nine, 139, one hundred and forty, 140, one hundred and fifty-seven 157 and one hundred and fifty-eight, 158 all in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.
J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.
By T. D. GROSS, Deputy.
Auburn, Ind., July 31st, A. D. 1878.
Zollars & Zollars, Atty's for Plaintiff. 32-4w

THE BEST COW IN PERIL.

Old farmer B is a stingy man,
He hoards all he gets and gets all he can.
By all his friends he is said to be
As tight as the bark on a young birch tree.
He goes to church and he rents a pew,
But the dimes he gives to the Lord are few.
If he gets to heaven with the good and great,
He will be let in at the smallest gate.

Now farmer B, besides drags and plows,
Keeps a number of fine calves and cows.
He makes no butter, but sends by express
The milk to the city's thirstiness.

"What do the city folks know about milk!
They are better judges of cloth and silk.
Not a man who buys, I vow, can tell
If I water it not or water it well—
If they do not know them where's the sin,
I'll put the sparkling water in."
Thus talked to himself old farmer B,
How mean he is, young and old can see.

One night it was dark, sir, fearfully dark—
The watch dog never came out to bark—
Old farmer B, in his bed did snore,
When rap, rap, rap nearly shattered the door,
And a voice cried out, in a hasty breath,
"Your best cow, neighbor, is choking to death!"

Clipping off the end of a rousing snore,
Farmer B bounded out on the bedroom floor,
And the midnight voice was heard no more.
He pulled on his pants he knew not how,
For his thoughts were all on the choking cow;
He flew to the yard like a frightened deer,
For his stingy soul was filled with fear;
Looking around by his lantern's light,
He found that the cows were there all right.

"I will give a dime," cried farmer B,
"To know who played that trick on me.
May the hand be stiff and the knuckle sore
That knocked to-night on my farm-house door."

And now a scowl on his face and a shaking head,
Farmer B again sought his nice warm bed.
No good thoughts came—they were o'erpowered—
The little good nature he had had soured.

When he went to water his milk next day,
The midnight voice seemed again to say,
As he pumped away with panting breath,
"Your best cow, neighbor, is choking to death!"
The meaning of this he soon found out,
For a stone was driven in the old pump's spout.

Old farmer B, when he drives in town,
Now meets his neighbors with a savage frown.
They smile, and ask, as they kindly bow,
"How getteth along the best cow now!"

WHO KILLED THE JUDGE.

A Mystery of Crime.

One raw morning in March the janitor of the Court House of B—— entered the Judge's private room for the purpose of making a fire, and was frightened almost out of his wits at finding the honorable dignitary lying motionless on the ground.

The janitor was about to retreat and raise the alarm by ringing the Court House bell, when he bethought himself that the Judge might have but a fit, and that he could render him the needed assistance. Therefore he hastened forward and tried to lift the prostrate man, who lay on the floor with one hand partially hidden in his bosom, while the other, lying near his head, held his pen-holder, the gold pen of which had its nib broken. But as the Judge was a large man, given over to some extent to obesity, and the janitor a cadaverous fellow, who had been denominated "Bones" by the attaches of the Court House, he found his attempt useless, and soon gave it up as futile.

The stare in the Judge's eyes and the ghastly hue of the skin told the janitor that life had departed, and a moment after this discovery the Court House bell was spreading wonderment throughout the town.

At that time an unusually interesting court was in session at B——, presided over by Judge Blakely. A large number of criminal cases had been disposed of, and but few remained which were of more than passing importance. The session just drawing to a close had attracted many people from the rural districts, and the several hotels were nightly taxed to their utmost capacity. Attorneys from a distance were in attendance, and many friends of the prisoners still remained in town.

Therefore the wild ring of the Court House bell, fully three hours before the opening of the court, startled everybody who heard it. There was catastrophe in its unwonted tones, and while Jabez Throck, the janitor, still held the rope he heard the patter of a multitude of feet in the stone corridor below. Releasing the rope, he planted himself at the top of the stairs and forbade the crowd surging up, saying that the Judge was dead and that the Coroner was needed.

The report of the Judge's death now spread like wildfire, and the Court House was speedily surrounded by the most excited crowd ever seen in B——.

After some delay, caused in a great measure by the extraordinary excitement, the Coroner, a slow but precise man, announced himself ready for business, and, accompanied by the Sheriff, several surgeons and the janitor, proceeded to the Judge's room, the door of which was locked behind them in order to keep intermeddlers out.

Judge Blakely was found in the manner in which the janitor had left him, and the examination was begun.

The surgeons, who had come beforehand to the conclusion that apoplexy had taken the Judge off, were forced to abandon such ideas, for a brief examination told them that an assassin had been there. A crushed skull over the left ear and four dagger stabs in the region of the heart were the proofs of the murder. Lying in its accustomed place by the coal stove was seen one of the instruments of death—a short iron poker, to which adhered both hair and blood. But the dagger was missing.

The assassin, whoever he was, had first struck the Judge from behind with the poker while he sat in his great arm-chair at his desk, as the position of the chair and body indicated, and then dealt the blows with the dagger.

In bearing off the sharp instrument of death it was at first believed that the murderer had left no clew behind, but after the surgical examination a discovery was made that startled every one.

Lying upon the desk, and almost entirely concealed beneath a mass of legal documents, was a piece of legal cap, upon which was traced, in a spasmodic hand, these words:

"Jason Bowers did this!"

Below this brief but startling sentence, which seemed at once to fix the identity of the assassin, was what appeared to be an attempt of the writer to affix a signature, but after a "J" the pen made a long mark, which the beholders could follow across the desk to the very walnut edging.

It seemed that death had suddenly stricken the writer in the act of signing his name, and the broken pen in the Judge's lifeless hand pointed almost positively to the writer.

There was such a man as Jason Bowers. He was not a resident of B——; for some time past he had been an inmate of the county jail—held there on a charge of forgery. On the day prior to the night of the Judge's murder, this man Bowers had been acquitted by the jury selected to try him, and, at the moment of the commission of the crime, he was a free man. He had never been heard to say aught against the Judge more than to remark that he thought that, in the charge to the jury, he (the Judge) had favored conviction. At home the young man had not borne an irreproachable character, having been engaged in affairs of questionable honor; but the trial for forgery was his first appearance before a criminal court.

Upon the evidence of the writing on the paper which was pronounced by all to be in the late Judge's chirography, and beyond doubt the last work of his life, the Sheriff resolved to take Jason Bowers into custody if he was still in town. The young man was not difficult to find, as he was in the crowd below, and on the charge of malicious murder he was forthwith arrested and lodged in jail.

We now come to the most mysterious part of our narrative.

At the Coroner's inquest but little light was thrown upon the crime.

Jabez Throck, the janitor, said that he found the outer doors of the Court House locked from the inside, and that he had been obliged to enter through the coal-cellar, of which he alone carried the key. It was not an uncommon thing for the deceased to remain in his room till 12 at night, during a session of court, and that upon such occasions he locked the Court House when he left for home. Upon the janitor's testimony, the theory that the murderer had been concealed in the building was started, but this was injured by the various county officers, who swore that they had locked the iron doors leading into their offices immediately after the adjournment of court, which gave the murderer no place for concealment but the stone corridors.

The Court House was on the second street running parallel with the river, and one of the town sewers connected it with the stream. There was a bare possibility that a small man might have obtained ingress into the building by the sewer, but an examination of its mouth dissipated this theory. The court-room was situated on the second floor. The murderer, to reach the Judge's apartment, was compelled to cross the court-room, which, when wrapped in darkness as it was when the murder was committed, was no easy task for one unacquainted with the arrangement of the furniture, etc. If the assassin had traversed the room just described he had failed to displace a single chair, several having been left in the aisles as the Sheriff testified; and the mode and manner of his exit were also left in the dark.

There was nothing to point to the evildoer save the piece of paper already twice mentioned, and by the major part of B——'s inhabitants it was regarded as conclusive. Jabez Bowers was abjured to confess, but to the surprise of all he protested his innocence, and declared that at the proper time he would prove an alibi.

A new Judge took Blakely's place, and the session was resumed. A new Grand Jury was summoned, which indicted Jason Bowers for willful murder, and, after the disposal of several grand larcenies, the young man was put upon trial for his life.

The District Attorney, a man who had won many eulogiums for his rigorous prosecution of criminal cases, was summoned to B—— to look after the interests of the State. After an investigation of the case he declared that the jury would deliver a verdict of "guilty" without leaving their boxes, and the trial was commenced.

It is called to-day "the great trial" at B——, though sixteen years have passed away, and the old Court House has given place to a new one.

Jason Bowers exhibited no signs of guilt when placed on the prisoner's stand and confronted by the crowd in which his friends might have been numbered by pairs. It was known that he hoped to prove an alibi, though few believed his ability to do so.

"If, gentlemen," said the District Attorney to the jury in opening the case, "we shall show that immediately after his acquittal of the charge of forgery the prisoner made threats against the deceased; that he was seen in the vestibule of the Court House at the hour of 10, or thereabouts, on the night of the murder; if, at the time aforesaid, he, standing on the stone steps, addressed one of the witnesses for the State in his own undisguised voice, so that the witness will swear positively concerning his identity, we shall present a case that will demand conviction.

"But, if we shall further show, gentlemen, that the prisoner carried to his washerwoman, at daylight on the morning after the committal of the crime, a shirt, the right cuff and bosom of which contained blood stains; if, proceeding further, we shall show that when the prisoner was arrested there was found upon his person a dagger whose blade fitted the several wounds in the deceased's breast; and if we shall make known the fact that the prisoner, after his acquittal, declared that he could traverse the court-room with ease after dark; and then if we offer in evidence the last words (written) of the deceased —words which he must have written *after* he had been left for dead by his murderer—we shall confidently expect a conviction, though we would wish to see the prisoner, if innocent, prove a satisfactory *alibi*."

The attorney's opening address created a profound impression; it seemed to seal the prisoner's doom. If the prosecution could prove what they said they could, from whence would the alibi come!

The defense relied mainly upon proving an alibi, as the prisoner's chief counsel stated in his response to the District Attorney. They stated that the blood-stains on the shirt, as well as the dagger on the prisoner's person, would be accounted for. His supposed presence in the outer vestibule on the night of the crime would be swept away by the oath of the most respectable citizens of B——.

We will not enter upon the details of the trial. The prosecution introduced proof bearing upon the several heads of the District Attorney's address. The man who swore to the prisoner's presence on the Court House steps was a person of undoubted veracity, and well respected in B——. He had known Jason Bowers previous to his arraignment for forgery, and could not have been mistaken in the voice that addressed him on that night. The figure on the steps corresponded with the prisoner's; but the face was concealed, as if purposely, by the slouching of the hat. This witness swore positively.

The prisoner's shirt, accompanied by his washerwoman's testimony, was exhibited in court. It produced a profound impression, for unobliterated stains of a dark color were visible on cuff and bosom.

The prosecution, ably and almost vindictively conducted, seemed to give the prisoner no chance for escape, and the defense was regarded frivolous before its turn came.

The fact that the doors leading into the Court House were found to be locked on the inside by Jabez Throck, the janitor, on the memorable morning, was commented upon with proof by the defense. It was furthermore proved that every window was found fastened, likewise on the inside, after the discovery of the Judge's dead body.

The defense admitted the prisoner's remark concerning his ability to traverse the court-room after dark, but said that he meant by it that his protracted trial had familiarized him with the room. The blood-stains on the shirt were accounted for by saying that the prisoner had cut his wrist on the night of the crime, and, in fact, when he was arrested his wrist was found to be bandaged by bloody linen.

The alibi which the defense had proposed to prove did startle everyone.

One of the most respectable grocerymen in B—— testified that Jason Bowers had been continually in his store from 9 to half-past 10, inclusive, on the night of the murder, and several creditable witnesses deposed to having accompanied him from the grocery to the hotel, which was reached at a quarter to 11. This damaged the testimony of the witness who had sworn to having encountered Jason Bowers on the Court House steps at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts.

On cross-examination, several of the prisoner's witnesses admitted that his manner was excited and strange; but the clerk of the hotel said that shortly after the prisoner's arrival he went up to his room; did not see bandage on wrist then; had loaned the prisoner the dagger shown in court; the prisoner had returned it just before retiring, but had got it again before breakfast on the following morning. The washerwoman, on cross-examination, said that the prisoner told her that he wished his shirt by noon, as he wanted to leave B—— at that hour; noticed bandage on his wrist.

The defense also brought forward witnesses to prove that the prisoner had expressed to several his intention of leaving B—— at the hour mentioned; but that he was prevented by his arrest for murder.

As the defense progressed the spectators looked perplexed. It was evident that a loophole for the prisoner's escape would be offered. The prosecution looked dumbfounded.

The Judge's charge was elaborate in its details; his Honor leaned to a belief in the prisoner's guilt, and the jury retired.

After an absence of four hours, during which time they sent for elucidation on several points to the court, the twelve returned with a verdict of—Not guilty!

No demonstrations of delight followed the announcement of the verdict. The accused bowed to the jury and was discharged.

That day he left B—— and died ten years later without unraveling, if he could, the secret of the Judge's death.

Years afterward, when the old Court House was demolished, a rusty dagger was found in the belfry, and the slats of the blind windows showed evidences of removal, as if to admit and let out a man!

The discovery renewed speculation on B——'s great murder; that was all.

The Patent Laws—Attorney General Devens' Decision.

The decision of the Attorney General regarding the preparation of patents and patent cases, says a Washington telegram, is regarded by Patent-office officials as of great importance, as it will affect more or less every manufacturing interest in the country. It renders void letters issuing to two or more persons when but one of them is the inventor. The law clerk of the patent office, Mr. Pierce, said to-day that manufacturers are often induced to buy a patent that is apparently valid, issuing under the seal of the Patent-office, without stopping to inquire very carefully whether all the requirements of the law have been complied with, presuming that they have been, or the office would not have issued the patent. It chances oftentimes that the office has no means of ascertaining whether the parties were properly joined in making the application. Probably one-third of all the cases issued by the Patent-office, averaging about 300 a week for years past, come under the head, and manufacturers purchasing patents are necessarily vitally interested. As a consequence the decision will be fought, and there is little doubt that a test of its validity will soon be made in the courts. According to the provision of the Patent law, when a period of two years elapses from the time of the discovery of a vital error in a patent it becomes public property. As a consequence this decision will work disaster to very many inventors and their assignees. The records of the patent office show that this decision, if sustained by the courts, will invalidate between 40,000 and 50,000 live patents. Mr. Pierce said that it had been pretty well known to the profession that a vital defect of that character existed. The only way, however, in which it could be fully established would be where there was a litigated case, when the patents would be examined, and the question of inventorship thoroughly ventilated. So there is no way of telling exactly what particular patents are affected until they pass under the test by litigation.

What Richmond Drinks.

The Moffett register tax for the month of July in Richmond, Va., was as follows: Two hundred and fifty-five alcoholic registers recorded 87,679 drinks sold, realizing a tax of $2,191.97; 186 malt registers recorded 161,294 drinks sold, realizing a tax of $808.48. Total alcoholic and malt tax, $3,000.45. To this must be added the gallon tax, which amounts to about $86 per month.

THE LITTLE GIANT.

An Appreciative Sketch by Henry Watterson.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The unveiling of a monument to the late Stephen A. Douglas, at Chicago, recalls the memory of that extraordinary man. It is not so long since he quitted the stage of public action but that there are thousands of people who have a distinct picture in their mind's eye of the short, thick-set figure; the florid, agreeable countenance; the nervous, earnest manner which, whilst he lived, made him so attractive to friend and foe. They christened him—they who put him forward prematurely as a candidate for President—"The Little Giant."

It was in the winter of 1851-'52. The old Democratic *Review* had become the property of George Sanders, backed by the money of Arnold Harris. Sanders was a whimsical adventurer of distinguished lineage and curious resources. Harris was a rich, clear-headed and sagacious man of affairs. They got hold of a brilliant Irishman, Devin Reilly by name, one of the '48 men, and they began the Douglas crusade, before their hero was 40.

Reilly made things red-hot. He added the terms Old Fogy and Young America to our political vocabulary. Cass, Buchanan, Marcy and the rest were Old Fogies. "The Little Giant" was Young America. Under his eagles a progressive policy was to be inaugurated, and freedom guaranteed to a down-trodden world—Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and, in fact, all the struggling nations from China to Peru. The scheme was bold and showy, but it could not win. After a deal of wrangling, Pierce was nominated, and the filibusters dispersed. Sanders was sent as Consul to London. Reilly died. Douglas himself was conservative.

He became the main-stay of the administration, which, under the inspiration of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, devised a measure for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Away down at the bottom of the scheme lay a plan to make a territory west of Missouri, which would send old David Atchison, who had lost his seat, back to the Senate of the United States, in order that he might continue the agreeable game of whist and the somewhat prosy classic discussion which had been going on for years between him and old Mason, of Virginia, and that particular clique of ponderous respectabilities. It took an amount of hauling to drag Douglas in; but the united efforts of the administration and the urgency of Gen. Robert Armstrong, the owner of the Washington *Union*—a man of great personal influence and popularity in those days, and the father-in-law of Arnold Harris, Douglas' chief friend—prevailed. Being in, the Little Giant, with Alexander H. Stephens as his lieutenant in the House, made a great and successful fight, laying the foundation for the war of secession, and procuring his own political ruin.

The expected reward did not come in '56. The National Democratic Convention nominated Buchanan instead of Douglas for the Presidency. A breach soon followed the incoming of the administration. "I beg you to remember," said old Buck to Douglas in the outset of this, "the fate of Talmadge and Rives." "Sir," said the Little Giant with naive defiance, "I beg you to remember that Gen. Jackson is dead."

From that moment the battle raged. In '58 Douglas had to fight both the Republicans and the administration, with Lincoln leading the Republicans. He carried the day, but the victory was dearly bought. The administration forces, augmented by the secession element in the South, produced the fatal split at Baltimore, preparing the way for a Democratic defeat and the disruption of the Union. Amid the crash Douglas went down, a disappointed, broken-hearted man, who had fought a great but unequal match, losing all. He reached his home, where he died early in the spring of '61.

His career was a failure. Brief and brilliant, its mark was effaced in blood. It will live in history only as a half-told tale.

A more genial man than Douglas never lived. His capacity for both work and play was boundless. An illustrative story, bearing upon this point, is told of his seating himself in the lap of Beverly Tucker on a certain occasion, and exclaiming, in his impulsive way, "Bev, old boy, I love you." "Douglas," says Tucker, "will you always love me?" "Yes," says Douglas, "I will." "But," persisted Tucker, "will you love me when you get to be President?" "If I don't, may I be ——!" says Douglas. "What do you want me to do for you?" "Well," says Tucker, "when you get to be President, all I want you to do for me is to pick some public place, and put your arm around my neck, just as you are doing now, and *call me Bev!*"

As a debater in the Senate Douglas never had a superior. Always ready, always strong in the possession and use of facts—the chief ingredients to successful disputation—always good-humored and self-possessed, he was never beaten. As a stump-speaker he was copious, simple, lucid; a vein of homely humor running through his serious, argumentative style. His voice was commanding and melodious. His presence, notwithstanding his stumpy figure, did not lack impressment. He held a crowd excellently well, gauging its true inwardness with never-failing acumen, and hitting it with rare tact.

In money matters he was thriftless. He had a liberal spirit and a generous nature, and, though he made many profitable investments, he could never save, and was generally hard-pressed. He was not so potent a party leader as Morton, whose severity made him at times irresistible. But he was more ardently loved by his followers. Morton's asceticism kept people at arm's length. Douglas had nothing repellant about him. In his affections he was always a child. He was 48 when he died; but quite worn out. During twenty-five years there had been no halt or rest. It was *go, go, go*, all the time with him, night and day, year in and year out. He was so weak and nervous when he left Washington, though no one suspected his real condition, that the slightest touch made him cry.

He has been in his grave now a little more than seventeen years. Yet it seems an age since his name thundered through the land, the shibboleth of party warfare. The little group of friends who surrounded him are dead and gone. Sanders died in obscurity, almost, if not quite, in penury. George E. Pugh, his Senatorial *Fidus Achates*, is dead. His great Illinois rival—a man as genial and inoffensive as himself—fell by the hand of an assassin. Wm. A. Richardson, "Old Dick," as he used to be called; Arnold Harris, to whom he always came in pecuniary distress; Coolbaugh, who took his own life in Chicago not long ago, all gone. Forney survives, an exile, self-banished, in a foreign land. Beverly Tucker alone of the coterie still lives in hale and hearty manhood. Of his Senatorial enemies, Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, Judah P. Benjamin and David L. Yulee live. Wigfall, Green of Missouri, Bright, Mason and Slidell are dead.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

WORKING OFF SICKNESS.

It is a mistake to suppose one can work off sickness. If you feel ill, favor your body, and take the required rest which nature demands. Don't eat without appetite. Your stomach will indicate when it is time to take food, and then it will be prepared to digest it.

FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

The application of the following remedy for the toothache is said to be efficacious in the most desperate cases, provided it be not connected with rheumatism: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirits of ether, seven drachms; mix them well and apply them to the tooth.

TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is the vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth, and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, or even in very severe cases.

ONE WAY OF PURIFYING A SICK-ROOM.

I would like to mention to any among your readers who have charge of invalids or delicate children, or who are not able to go out during the hot weather, that the air of the room may be much improved by hanging thick towels dipped in cold water, with a little vinegar added, to the open window-sash, so that the air passing through is refreshed with moisture and becomes easier to inhale. This is in imitation of a custom prevalent in Calcutta, where the matting is kept sprinkled on the sunny sides of the houses.

A REMEDY FOR WEAK EYES.

A simple remedy for weak or sore eyes is recommended as follows: Get a 5-cent cake of elder flowers at the druggist's, and steep in one gill of soft water —it must be steeped in bright tin or earthenware; strain nicely, and then add three drops laudanum; bottle it tight, and keep in a cool place; then use it as a wash, letting some of it get in the eyes. Follow this, and relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small, soft compresses, wet in the mixture, and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above as harmless and sure, having tried it in a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly failed. If the eyes are badly inflamed, use it very freely; and a tea made of elder flowers, and drank, will help cleanse the blood. Pure rock salt and water will strengthen your weak eyes if you bathe them daily in it. I would earnestly advise you to avoid mixtures or washes containing mineral or other poisons.—*Doctor.*

WHEN TO BATHE.

According to a medical journal, bathing should always be avoided under the following circumstances, viz.: "Within two hours after a meal; when exhausted by fatigue or any other cause; when the body is cooling after perspiration—the bath to be taken when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Bathing in the open air should be avoided altogether, if, after having been in the water a short time, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. Vigorous and strong persons may bathe early in the morning, on an empty stomach, but young persons and those who are weak are safer in bathing three hours after a meal, the best time for such a bath being two or three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation or other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

A Deed of Daring.

A daring feat of heroism was recently performed by an attendant at the Insane Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio. A young-lady patient, of slight figure, had, in some unaccountable manner, worked herself between the iron bars, and, when discovered, was hanging on the outside of the window-sill, some fifty feet above the ground. To rescue the unfortunate woman from the outside by the use of ladders was the only hope, but there were none at hand which would reach above the second-story window. Charley Mardin, the attendant referred to, stripped off his coat and vest and ascended to the second story. By displaying the utmost nerve and endurance he finally succeeded in securing a hold on the window-frame above. With one hand he clung to the iron bars, and with the other grasped the poor unfortunate, just as she lost her hold of the casing above, and succeeded in seating her on the window-sill. At this crisis the lady's reason returned, and she begged her rescuer to save himself, and let her drop to the ground, some fifty feet below. Ropes were passed to Mardin, who secured them around the lady's waist, when she was lowered to the ground, Mardin being relieved from his perilous position in the same manner. Those who witnessed the heroic and successful effort pronounced it one requiring the utmost nerve, skill and bravery.

The members of a Massachusetts base-ball club are compelled, by its constitution, to be home every night at 11, to abjure the use of tobacco and liquor, and not to associate with people who bet on any games of ball.

DESERTED.

A briery lane, where wild-birds sing
  All through the summer day;
A beech-tree old, whose branches fling
  Long shadows o'er the way.

A nest, built up in the rustling boughs,
  Lined soft with moss, so green,
A tiny dwelling—a woodland house,
  With leaves for a sheltering screen.

Three delicate eggs, that pearl-like lie
  Beneath two brooding wings,
A mate that hovers all watchful by,
  Or sits beside and sings.

A careless boy, with a pitiless heart,
  That cares not for lovely things;
A bird that rises with timid start,
  On scared and fluttering wings.

A sorrowful note of plaint and woe
  Rings out on the quiet air,
And the pearl-like eggs lie crushed below
  On the beech-roots, old and bare.

And still, in the boughs of the old beech-tree,
  'Mid its rustling sprays of green,
The deserted nest you still may see
  Peep out from its verdant green.

But the bird, on its gay and gladsome wing,
  Returns to the nest no more;
And the mate, that would sit on the boughs and sing,
  His summer songs are o'er.

And naught can bring from the happy past,
  When light and love have fled
(Though the walls of the dear old home may last),
  But memories of the dead.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

PITH AND POINT.

An old friend—An aged Quaker.

Green pears—Young married folks.

The ballot box—A fight at the polls.

Early to bed and early to rise
Will save you some trouble from hungry flies.

If twenty grains make one scruple, how many will make a doubt?

The hog, we believe, does not plight his trough. He nose better.

The business of baking and tanning began with the first July sun.

A board-yard differs in several essential respects from a yard of board.

A word to topers—Don't complain so much of your luck. It's all in your rye.

"Will you love me when I mold?" as the loaf of bread said to the housekeeper.

Before the "o" let there appear
Twice twenty-five, and five in rear;
One fifth of eight subjoin, and then
You'll find what 'tis that conquers men.—*Love.*

A sign posted up in a Wisconsin saw-mill reads: "The saws are running—no use to touch them to convince yourselves."

Fashionable Mother—"Maria, I'm almost discouraged; how many times have I told you not to say tater, but pertater?"

"Husband, I must have some change to-day." "Well, stay at home and take care of the children; that will be change enough for one day."

The Rochester *Express* speaks of the sea spray. When the seas pray of course it must be in elegant words—kind of beach-her like, probably.

John writes to ask "if old Boreas ever had any wives?" Certainly, didn't you ever read about the "Merry Wives of Wind-sir?"—*Whitehall Times.*

Mi dear friend, as strange as it may seem to yu, mankind had rather see you fail than succeed, because they had rather pity than admire.—*Josh Billings.*

An old bachelor said he once fell in love with a young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her family were opposed to it.

They were having a family set-to, and she asked him if there was anything in the past that he would like to recall, and he heartlessly answered, "Yes, the day you first refused me."

Griggins has an idea that married men suffer much less than bachelors during hot weather. It is so easy, he says, to bring on a coolness by finding fault with the cooking.—*Breakfast Table.*

A lady was asked to join one of the divisions of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied: "This is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the sons in the course of a few weeks."

Now fitfully the fly surveys
  The editorial phiz,
And busily from hour to hour
  He hymns his little biz,
And when he woos the scribe to smack
  His journalistic nose,
He lights upon a summit bald
  And claps his little toes.

Speaking of an acquaintance, "I was not aware that you knew him," said Smith to an Irish friend the other day. "Knew him!" cried the Emerald Islander, in a tone which comprehended knowledge of more than one life. "I knew him when his father was a boy."

A fair-haired child to its mother spoke,
  As its eyes with wonder grew;
"What's that, dear ma," the prattler said,
  "That's hiding the sun from view?"
The mother gazed as the fading light
  Made the scene look ghastly and drear,
Then turned to her fair-haired child and said,
  "That's a Jersey mosquito, dear."

"Sonny," remarked a mother to her young hopeful, "if boys were half as patient in their attention to their studies as they are in learning how to skate on rollers, they would be perfect angels." "That's so, mamma," said the boy, "but they wouldn't have half so much fun."

"What monarch do I mind you of,
  My little one?" said Gasper,
As with his ever-handy arms
  He suddenly did clasp her;
"I cannot tell," she made reply,
  The while he sought to squeeze 'er.
"You can't. Why, don't I something like
  A modern Julie seizer?"
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A tramp recently entered a restaurant and called for a bowl of chowder. The waiter, measuring his capacity, brought him a tureen of the beverage, and a lively stirring thereof revealed the presence of a sample of half-hose. "See here," said the prospective diner, recalling the waiter, "isn't there some mistake here? I called for chowder, and this is sock-tail soup!"

A Flea Trap.

We published, a few days ago, that a Cuthbert (Ga.) man had, with partial success, tried covering his limbs with varnish on retiring at night, and had captured forty-three. Another paper now gives the experience of a gentleman of its town who placed a plate of molasses under a house where the animals loved to congregate, drove a little stake on each side, and then fastened a sheet of writing paper in a vertical position over the middle of the plate. The fleas, true to their instinct to make for everything white, began to jump against the paper and to slip down into the molasses, from which they were unable to extricate themselves. The scheme was a success. The fleas were thinned out. —*Savannah News.*

SABBATH READING.

Thy Will Be Done.

I did not ask Thee, Lord, to give
This racking pain, these aching eyes,
This feeble flesh in torture's grasp,
This absence from the sunny skies;
I prayed for health, for bounding blood,
For joy beneath the glancing sun;
And Thou hast answered with this woe—
Thy will be done.

I did not pray, Oh Lord, for this;
That friends should leave me lone and drear,
That poverty should hedge me in,
That I should work in care and fear;
I prayed for home and wealth and bliss,
That what I toiled for might be won;
Thou hast denied the blessing still—
Thy will be done.

I did not seek, Oh Lord, for night
And sorrow darkening o'er my way,
That I should look into the grave
And all alone be turned to clay;
I prayed for light, that faces dear
Might greet me as the days went on,
And they have vanished like a cloud—
Thy will be done.

Thy will be done; Thy will be done;
I trust Thee, Father, Mother, God!
I trust Thee though my flesh grow faint,
Though I am buried 'neath the sod;
Still trust Thee, for in death's cold arms
Thy presence is a beaming sun,
All that is lost in Thee aye shines—
Thy will be done.

Negative Christians.

It would be a poor system of moral government which was made up merely of negations and prohibitions. And so he would be a poor Christian whose religion had nothing of a positive element. Many a man imagines he has built up a character, when it is simply a conspicuous absence of character, good or bad. His chief characteristic—if that which has no character can be said to have characteristics—is that of passivity. He may measure up to what St. Paul denominates "a righteous man"—just, unblamable—yet for whom one would hardly die; but is entirely lacking in those grand, positive features which make a man so greatly beloved and esteemed that his friends "would even dare to die" for him.—*Watchman.*

The Sermon on the Mount.

The most careless reader has probably been struck with the contrast between the delivery of this sermon and the delivery of the law on Sinai. We think of that as a "fiery law," whose promulgation is surrounded by the imagery of thunders and lightnings, and the voice of the trumpet sounding long and waxing louder and louder. We think of this as flowing forth in divinest music amid all the calm and loveliness of the clear and quiet dawn. That came dreadfully to the startled conscience from an Unseen Presence, shrouded by wreathing clouds, and destroying fire, and eddying smoke; and this was uttered by a sweet human voice moving the heart mostly in words of peace. That was delivered on the desolate and storm-rent hill, which seems with its red granite crags to threaten the scorching wilderness; this on the flowery grass of the green hillside which slopes down to the silver lake. That shook the heart with terror and agitation; this soothed it with peace and love.—*Texas Baptist.*

Art and Religion.

Bear us witness, ye poets and actors, ye painters and sculptors, ye singers and players upon instruments, that your art has not saved the most of you from becoming petty and selfish men and women. You are jealous of one another. You are greedy of praise and of the gold it brings. You know that there is nothing in your art that enlarges and liberalizes you, that restrains you from drunkenness and vices that shall not be named, that gives you sobriety and solidity of character, that enlarges your social sympathies, that naturally leads you into organizations for helping others outside of your own circle. Bear us witness that you are not the men and women who are relied on for performing the duties of society. If all were like you—if all were controlled by the ideas that dominate you—if all shirked the duties of social and civil life like you—if all were as much unfitted by their ideas and their employments as you are for carrying the great burdens of society, what do you suppose would become of the country, and what would become of the world?

Now, if there is anything in art that can take the place of religion, we should like to see it. If there is anything in culture that can take the place of religion, it has not yet revealed itself. Culture is centered in self. Self is the god and self is the model of all culture. Why should it not ultimate in selfishness? Culture assumes that what is present in a man needs only to be developed and harmonized to lift character to his highest point, and lift to its highest issues. It carries no idea of self-surrender, which is the first fact in practical religion of any valuable sort, and the first fact in all good development. Greece and Rome had plenty of culture, and are still our teachers in art, but the beauty that looked upon them from every hill and gate and temple could not save them from their vices. By-and-by culture will learn how powerless it is to make a man that shall be worth the making, and what poor instruments science and art are for uprooting the selfishness that rules the world. It is slowly learning this, and men who have bowed low to her have been touched with that divine discontent which nothing but religion can allay.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner.*

A Woman's Fight with Bees.

Last Sunday two married ladies living on the West Side started for a drive to North East. When below Harbor creek they thought it would be refreshing to get a drink of fresh butter-milk, and for that purpose drove into a farmer's dooryard. One of the ladies immediately set out for the house, while the other proceeded to secure the horse. She had just got the animal tied when she was startled by a hum-hum-hum, and in an instant was surrounded by a swarm of bees that somehow got their dander up and were out for blood. The horse commenced to rear and plunge as the tormentors settled in squads upon his neck and head, and threatened to kick the carriage to pieces. The lady was in about as bad a fix as the horse, and was severely stung about the face and head, and her hands, which were the principal object of attack, were badly swollen. While fighting the bees she shouted desperately, "O! for a man, a man, to relieve me from these dreadful bees," but no man came to her rescue, and her companion, seeing the desperate state of affairs, started to her assistance, but was driven into the house by the bees, who made a bee-line for her. The farmer's wife came to the door and shouted that her husband was not at home, and that there wasn't a man on the farm. The woman who was out among the bees finally untied the horse and ran him into the road. She stuck her swollen hands in the first convenient mud-hole and drowned several bees. She was rejoined by her companion, who had made a circuit around the house, and the two headed for North East. Their trouble wasn't over. A good-sized squad of bees started after the carriage, and this well-nigh frightened them to death. They noticed a farmer coming up the road, and plied the whip vigorously, and requested him for heaven's sake to jump out and fight the bees. The Granger didn't care much about doing it, but said he couldn't resist the ladies' appeal, and he went for the bees and got the worst of it. The pests settled on his head, and were putting in lively work. He shrieked with pain, and in some way got off his coat, threw it over his head, and amid howls and curses whipped up his horse and drove on with the bees as company. We are ashamed to say it, but the women laughed heartily to see the fellow fight the bees.—*Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.*

A Candid Man.

If there is anything in the shape of a human being that is despicable, it is your natural-born liar; the man who would rather tell a falsehood, even if he had to go a mile out of the way to do so, than tell you the short, simple truth. Then there is another despicable creature, and that is your professional beggar, who always approaches you with a lie at the end of his slippery tongue. Then there is the Pharisee, who comes into our sanctum, and, under the pretense that he desires a notice of the proceedings of a certain church, manages to get his name woven into the notice so often that 99 per cent. of the article is a puff for himself and the balance for the church. Then there is that cheeky being who everlastingly dabbles in politics, much to the regret of a suffering community, and, as he is very seldom called upon to make a speech, manages by some hook or crook to get his political trash dead-headed through the columns of his party's organ. Give us the candid, straightforward man, be he ever so rough, ever so queer, just so he is candid, and then you can depend on his word. Such men are very rare and hard to meet, yet it was our luck to meet one yesterday, as we were strolling up East Friend street on our way home.

"Mister," said he, "can I speak to you a moment?"

"To be sure," we answered, "we are public property, and all have a perfect right to pump what they can out of us."

"Well, mister, I'm a poor man and I've been drinking a little too much until I've got horribly drunk. It has weakened me very much, I'm hardly able to stand up and am getting sick fast. Now, mister, will you give me a dime so that I can get something that will stimulate me, something fiery that will rouse up my drooping spirits? Mister, I'm a candid man. If I'd say to you that I was hungry and wanted a dime to buy a loaf of bread with for myself and a large family, you, no doubt, would not hesitate; but I want to tell you the truth. I do not want bread. I want something to stimulate me and warm me up, or I will go down, and perhaps ere midnight approaches, the police will drag me out of the gutter and throw me into the calaboose among the miserable and unfortunate. Now, mister, will you give me a dime?"

"Certainly," we answered, "but, as we haven't a dime to our name, just you stand here while we go around the corner and borrow a dime from a friend for you."

We left him standing there, but when we returned with the dime, an hour later, our candid man was nowhere to be found. Above all things, we admire the candid man most.—*Exchange.*

Marriage Customs in India.

Marriage customs and marriage *mantras* differ in some respects in different parts of the country. Thus, at the marriage of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the following pretty recitation formed a portion of the ritual uttered by the bridegroom in musical Sanskrit:

"The bridegroom replies, 'Well be it,' and recites the following:

Who gave *her?*
To whom did he give *her?*
Love gave *her!*
To love he gave *her.*
Love was the giver.
Love was the taker.
Love! may this be thine.
With love may I enjoy *her!*
Love has pervaded the ocean.
With love I accept *her!*
Love! may this be thine.

Soon after this, the bride and the bridegroom proceed one or two steps forward, and the bride is thus addressed by the bridegroom:

"May the regions of space—may air, the sun and fire dispel that anxiety which thou feelest in thy mind, and turn thy heart to me. Be gentle in thy aspect and loyal to thy husband; be fortunate in cattle, amiable in thy mind and beautiful in thy person; mother of valiant sons; be fond of delights; be cheerful, and bring prosperity to our bipeds and quadrupeds. Soma first received thee; the sun next obtained thee; the regent of fire was thy third husband, and now a human being is thy fourth. Soma gave her to the sun; the sun gave her to the regent of fire; fire gave her to me. With her he has given me wealth and male offspring. May she, most auspicious cause of prosperity, never desert me."

These, and many others which were recited, contain much of exquisite poetry in theme. They are, to quote Max Muller, the simplest child-like prayers on record.—*Jewish Times.*

The Bicycle.

The fiery, untamed bicycle which infests England to such an extent latterly seems destined to run into the meshes of the law whichever way it turns. When one of them suffered from collision with a team and the owner brought suit for damages, and urged that the team was on the wrong side and wouldn't turn, it was decided that the bicyclist was only a foot passenger and his machine was not a vehicle, and hence the law did not apply. Since then another bicycle has been brought into court for running over people in the street, and when it was urged in its defense that it was not a vehicle and the rider was only a foot passenger, so that the law did not apply, it was decided that it was a vehicle and could not run over people with impunity.

BATTLING WITH A SHARK.

A Boy Terribly Bitten While Bathing in the East River.

Charles Gates, aged 14, and Arthur Cole, aged 16, had a novel and exciting encounter with a shark in the East river, the following account of which we glean from the New York *Sun:* They had hired a boat at the foot of Columbia street for the purpose of going on a crab-fishing expedition. They pulled slowly down the river until they reached the breakwater between Columbia and Hicks streets. Here Gates remarked to his companion that he would like to take a swim. Cole replied, "All right; peel off, and I'll remain in the boat until you return."

Gates undressed, plunged into the river, and swam several times around the boat.

Meanwhile Cole was engaged in attaching a rope to a large stone which he had on board, and which he meant to use as an anchor after they began to fish. Cole's attention was soon diverted from this work by a sudden and violent displacement of the water, which almost upset the boat. Almost simultaneously with the shock which was thus given him, he was startled by the screams of his companion, who loudly called for help. Cole concluded that Gates had met with some accident, and was about to leap into the water, when, looking over the side of the boat, he saw his companion struggling with a shark.

There was no time to be lost. The cries of Gates were growing fainter, and in a minute more his life must have been sacrificed. Cole bethought himself of the primitive anchor he had been making. He promptly seized the stone and with all his strength hurled it at the shark. Fortunately his aim was good, and the heavy stone struck the shark on the head.

Seemingly stunned by the blow for a second, the shark released his hold upon Gates. Cole seized this opportunity to rescue his friend, whose bleeding and mangled body was about to sink. Cole lay to his oars, and a few strokes brought him alongside of Gates, who was being swept along by the tide. He reached out his oar, but the drowning boy was unable to catch hold of it. At last a fortunate wave brought the boat and Gates' body close together, and Cole leaned over the side, and, seizing Gates by the head and shoulder, pulled him on board.

By this time the shark had partially recovered, and he began to plunge violently about in the water. The speechless and almost lifeless Gates was placed in the bottom of the boat, and Cole again lay to his oars, and pulled with all his strength in the direction of the boat-house from whence they had started. The shark seemed to have lost its reckoning when it missed its victim, and after making divers maneuvers it disappeared.

On reaching the shore it was found that Gates was terribly lacerated. His body seemed to be bleeding at every pore. He was exhausted from loss of blood, as well as from the effects of the terrible nervous shock he had sustained. An ambulance was telegraphed for. Dr. Cochran and an ambulance promptly arrived at McCuthry's boat-house, where the unfortunate boy had been provided with a blanket, and otherwise temporarily cared for.

After a cursory examination of Gates' wounds, the ambulance surgeon pronounced him to be in a most critical condition, and directed his immediate removal to St. Peter's Hospital. Here the wounds were closely examined by the resident surgeon. It was found that the boy's back and sides were horribly lacerated, and little if any hope is entertained of his recovery.

Cole, who is made the hero of the hour by his relatives and neighbors, is a lad of quiet demeanor, and has unusual intelligence for his age. He says that the shark was at least eight feet in length.

A Preacher Kills His Son-in-Law.

Information received here to-day gives an account of the killing of a prominent man, Maj. Andrew Scroggins, of Rutherford county, by his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Wade Hill, of the same county, for maltreating his (Hill's) daughter. For some time past, Scroggins, with his wife, has lived in the family of the minister, and, when under the influence of liquor, the son-in-law on several occasions vented his spleen upon one of his sisters-in-law, and on yesterday he struck one of the girls. Dr. Hill, learning of this treatment of his child, went to his son-in-law and denounced his conduct in unmeasured terms. Bitter words passed between them. The reverend gentleman, losing his temper, struck Scroggins with his open hand. The latter walked out of the room at once, and dispatched a formal challenge to his father-in-law, which that gentleman declined to accept. The two met again, when Scroggins struck Hill with a heavy club, and left him upon the ground, swearing he would be fully revenged upon him for the insult he had heaped upon him, if he had to doctor his tea with strychnine. After the encounter just referred to the parties met again, both armed, Dr. Hill with a double-barreled derringer, and Scroggins with a navy revolver. The latter opened the fire, which was promptly returned by Hill, killing his antagonist at the first shot. Both of the parties to this affair are highly connected and well known. Dr. Hill is one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the western part of this State.—*Charlotte (N. C.) paper.*

An Astounding Revelation.

Troy Dye, public administrator of Sacramento county, has made a full confession concerning the recent murder of a Mr. Tullis, on Grand island. He confesses to having instigated the murder for the purpose of getting control of the estate of the deceased. He implicates as the perpetrator of the deed, Edward Anderson, a Swede, formerly in his employ, and another party, name not yet ascertained. Anderson has also made a confession, corroborating that of Dye. Anderson was to receive $6,000 for the job. They had previously tried to kill Tullis by poison. They had also discussed the murder of other citizens. The details are replete with cold-blooded cruelty. Dye has heretofore borne a good reputation in the community, and his connection with the affair has created the utmost surprise and excitement.—*San Francisco telegram.*

A Healthy Body and a Clear Head.

If indigestion, constipation and biliousness torment the body, the head cannot be clear. These disorders react upon the brain most hurtfully, and produce a cloudiness in the organ of thought not experienced by a healthy man. Happily these brain-oppressing maladies may be entirely dispelled by that peerless alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cheers, refreshes and invigorates the brain and nerves, while it regulates the organs of digestion, assimilation and bilious secretion. It expels the morbid humors which poison the system through the bowels and urinary passages, and exerts a powerfully invigorating influence as well. Its cathartic action is never irritating, violent or painful, but even, natural and progressive. As an appetizer and sleep promoter the Bitters is unrivaled; it mitigates the infirmities of age, relieves the ailments peculiar to the gentler sex, arrests premature decay, and builds up an enfeebled physique.

Palate and Stomach.

If you would have your biscuits, bread, rolls, corn-bread, cake—in short, all articles prepared from flour, thoroughly enjoyable and digestible, use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which is not only free from adulteration, but wholesome, and makes food very nutritious. This Baking Powder is used by the most eminent chemists and physicians. Buy it only in cans, never loose or in bulk.

VOLUNTARY assertion should be considered as grand evidence of the merits of a remedy. Below is what one person thinks of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a cure for Heart Disease:

SIRS: Will you please send me a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR by express. I see you have it advertised in the *Times*, and I can say it is the best remedy for the heart ever offered to the public.
N. HAM, Sutton, Vt.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—GRACE'S SALVE is a friend in *deed*. Who has not found it such in curing Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Felons, Boils, and even the most obstinate old Ulcers, and other Sores? It is a wonderful compound, suited alike to the skin of the child and of the adult.

MALIGNANT and subtle indeed is the poison of Scrofula, and terrible are its ravages in the system. They may, however, be permanently stayed and the destructive virus expelled from the circulation with SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, a potent vegetable detergent which eradicates all skin diseases, leaving no vestige of them behind. White swelling, salt rheum, tetter, abscesses, liver complaint, and eruptions of every description are invariably conquered by it. Druggists sell it.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

IT is a dangerous thing to allow the diarrhœa or dysentery to go unchecked, and there is no need of it. A small bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will cure the most stubborn case that can be produced.

FEVER and ague, malarious fever, bilious and typhoid fevers all originate in one producing cause, and may all be easily prevented by *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. These pills act directly and powerfully upon the blood.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

A VILLAGE near Coimbatore, Madras, was recently attacked by cholera, and in two months a third of its inhabitants perished.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

One evening in August, 1866, a pale, tall man, with cadaverous countenance, called upon Mr. Fellows, of St. John, N. B. After much exertion, between paroxysms of coughing, he asked "whether Mr. F. would recommend his Hypophosphites to him, a consumptive?" The reply was characteristic: "Were the case my own, I would try one bottle, and, if it proved useless, discontinue it; but if, on the contrary, it proved beneficial, I would persevere in its use indefinitely, feeling certain of curing the disease." One bottle was procured and used with good effect, a dozen was afterwards purchased, used consecutively six months, and Capt. Harris Coffil, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, was cured of Tubercular Consumption, and is to-day a healthy, vigorous man.
For a detailed account of this case see page 42, "Fellows' Medical Monthly."
The above is but one of hundreds of cases successfully treated by this remedy.

Premature Decline, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding from the Lungs, Palpitation, Feeble and Interrupted Action of the Heart, Dull or Sluggish Action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, and all Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Trembling of the Limbs, and want of vitality in any organ, or Disease caused by such want of vitality,

are all successfully and rapidly treated by this remedy.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and [illegible].

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

SENT FREE and Postage Paid. THE SCIENTIFIC REPORTER, full of information of the utmost importance to Clergymen, Physicians, Teachers, and all classes of readers, especially Agents and Canvassers in every line of trade. PEABODY & CO., Publishers, 235 Broadway, New York.

WE WANT
It known to all Cash Buyers of Boots and Shoes in the Western country that we have established a
Cash House in Chicago
For their especial accommodation, where prices are made an inducement to all Cash Purchasers.
BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
211 and 213 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ No Old Goods. Stock Entirely New and purchased for Cash.

OUR ALPHABET.

While we believe that our combined lists of Newspapers offer facilities of a thoroughly superior order to every class of advertisers, there are certain articles and lines of business which seem to be especially in need of services such as we are able to afford.

ANYBODY can make known his business, or gain a world-wide reputation, by judicious advertising in our list of papers.

BANKERS can increase their correspondents and add money to their coffers by country newspaper advertising.

CARRIAGE-MAKERS will find that newspaper advertising in our Lists will act as a new wheel in multiplying their business.

DRUGGISTS can find no better or cheaper medium than our Lists for advertising any new medicine or specialty.

ENGINE BUILDERS can insert a cut of any new engine or improvement through our newspaper lists at a trifling cost.

FARMERS wishing to dispose of their farms can find a purchaser by inserting a short advertisement in our Lists.

GROCERS desirous of selling off their stock or business can find a purchaser by advertising in our Lists.

HARDWARE manufacturers can introduce every new article to the trade, cheaply, by advertising with us.

IMPORTERS can send their card to jobbers and dealers throughout the West by patronizing our Lists.

JEWELERS can distribute their "Price-Lists" to the trade by placing an advertisement in our list of country papers.

KEROSENE goods, lamps and lanterns, can be advertised to the dealers and consumers in our Western Lists.

LUMBER DEALERS can place their business cards before the eyes of both dealers and consumers by our plan of newspaper advertising.

MANUFACTURERS of any new article will find our Lists to be excellent mediums to reach all consumers.

NOBODY who is sane upon the subject of advertising can find fault with our lists or prices.

ORGAN, Melodeon and Piano-Makers find our Lists to pay better than any other for their business.

PUMP-MAKERS can herald their inventions to every farmer in the Western World by advertising in our Lists.

QUESTIONS relative to the cost of an advertisement in either separate or the combined Lists will receive our prompt attention.

ROOFERS.—The inhabitants under nearly every roof in the West can be reached by an "ad." in our Lists.

SCALES, Safe, Saw and Sewing-Machine manufacturers patronize our Lists liberally, and find it a profitable investment.

TEA, Coffee and Spice Dealers can reach over 3,000,000 consumers weekly by an advertisement in our Country Lists.

UPHOLSTERERS can let their wares be known in no better way than by extensive and judicious advertising in our popular Lists.

VINEGAR Makers are regular advertising patrons of our Lists, and will testify to their intrinsic merits.

WINE Merchants and Liquor Dealers advertise their specialties in our Lists, and are happy.

XYLOGRAPHERS can make a short cut to prosperity by exhibiting a specimen of their own work in these Lists.

YEAST and Baking Powder Manufacturers increase their sales by patronizing our plan of advertising.

ZENITH, or the highest point of success in many enterprises, can only be attained by judicious and liberal Newspaper advertising.

For further particulars, or catalogue, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
10 Spruce St., New York.

OLD BLACK JOE—Words and music for 10c. post-paid. J. CHADSEY, Chatham Centre, N. Y.

FARMS.—Delaware Fruit and Grain Farms at low prices. A. P. GRIFFITH, SMYRNA, DEL.

BLOOMINGTON
LAW SCHOOL
Judge H. M. Benjamin, Dean, Elementary and Constitutional Law; Judge O. T. Reeves, Torts and Equity; O. W. Aldrich, Ph. D., LL. D., Contracts and Real Property; Hon. Lawrence Weldon, Pleading; A. G. Karr, LL. B., Evidence and Criminal Law. Diploma, on two years' attendance, admits to the Bar of Illinois. Prizes for best examination on whole course. First prize, $100; second prize, $50. Three terms a year. Tuition $15 per term. Fall term begins Thursday, September 12, 1878. For further information, apply to
A. G. KARR, Bloomington, Ill.

KANSAS FARMS
AND
FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. [illegible]

WANTED Men for one year to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. Monitor Glass Works, [illegible], Ohio.

ORGANS Retail price $[illegible] only $[illegible]. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. [illegible] Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—3 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers,
Penmen
Fitted at Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price List.

☞ NOW READY. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.
The Grand Achievements of STANLEY!
A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly Illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are eagerly waiting for. For terms address HUBBARD BROS., 35 LaSalle St., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Established nearly fifty years.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

GRACE'S SALVE.
JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—*Messrs. Fowles:* I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

PAINTS READY FOR USE
FOR FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
They are uniform in shade, and the color can always be matched. Any one can paint with them. They have very superior covering properties, and do not, like the so-called patent paints, contain either water, benzine or alkali. These paints are in Liquid Form, and are sold in Gallon Cans and Barrels. They are also put up in small cans of one to five pounds. Send for sample card showing different shades. F. W. DEVOE & CO., cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " "
" " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLORIDA HOMES
FOR ALL.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.
How a Home Can Be Secured.
THE FLORIDA LAND COMPANY
(Chartered by the State and Indorsed by its Officers)
Offer the choice of 600,000 Acres, located on the Transit R. R., which extends from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, for the Very Low Price of $1.25 per Acre.
FORTY ACRES FOR $50.
We also offer the choice of Ten Million Acres of State Lands (in every county) for the same low price.
Lands high, dry, best in the State. Climate superb and very healthful. Cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, and Lung diseases. Over 2,000 Northern settlers have located. Orange groves yield a profit of $30 to $1,000 per Acre, according to age of trees. Vegetables, Fruits, Tobacco, Cotton, Rice, etc., pay largely. *Large reductions made in transportation.* BRAINERD T. SMITH & CO., 37 Park Row, New York; 158 LaSalle St., Chicago.
☞ If you live in Ohio or West, write to Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE LEADING
FAMILY PAPER
OF THE WEST.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
IN THE UNITED STATES.
As a *Family Paper*, THE CHICAGO LEDGER is unequaled. Its large, plain type and clear print afford pleasure to the reader without injury to the weakest eye. It is a large eight-page, forty-eight-column paper, filled with the choicest reading that can be produced by editors of long experience. Each number contains an interesting continued story, besides a number of short stories; Ladies', Children's, Farm and Home, Humorous and Scientific Department; numerous articles and poems by prominent authors; and, in fact, everything that pertains to a first-class, high-toned, moral Family Paper. The extremely low price of this valuable paper places it within the reach of all.
Terms $1 50 per year; 3 Copies for 10 Cts.
Send for specimens before subscribing for any other.
Address
THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES
$2.50 to $5,000.
SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL, WEAR WELL,
KEEP GOOD
TIME.

SIMPLE, EASY, PROFITABLE.
EVERYBODY HIS OWN PRINTER.
Send 6c for handsome catalogue. National Type Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

O. N. U. No. 24

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 29, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART of Allen County.

For Representative in Congress—12th District
JOHN B. STOLL, of Noble County

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial District.
GEORGE B. ADAMS, of Steuben County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLEY I WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Public Speaking!

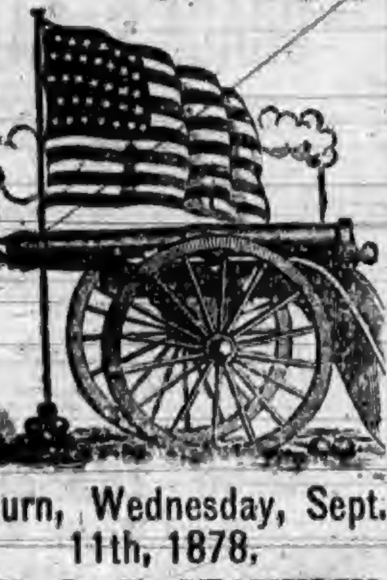

Auburn, Wednesday, Sept. 11th, 1878,

HON. J. G. SHANKLIN,

Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, will speak in German at the Court House at 7 o'clock P. M.

WATERLOO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19,

At 2 o'clock P. M.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

Owing to short notice and the limited amount of advertising done for the Democratic meeting at this place last Monday, the attendance was not as large as it should have been, though fully as many were present as we expected under the circumstances. Gov. Williams made some very forcible and telling remarks in his plain, straightforward style which were very effective; his ideas are presented without flourish or eloquence and are easily understood by his hearers who will doubtless retain them upon their minds until they go to the polls in October, and an increased Democratic majority will be the result. Judge Gooding in his forcible and convincing manner had the closest attention of his hearers for about two hours, during which time he removed the political scales from the eyes of many, giving them a clear view of the surroundings, showing that the grounds on the Democratic side of the fence were clear of rubbish and inviting all who favor an honest and economical government. His argument on the subject of currency ought to satisfy every greenback man present that a vote against the Democratic party is a vote against the principles advocated by the greenback party, and indirectly in the interest of bonds, national banks, high interest and a final falling to pieces of the constitution which will result in a monarchy with General Grant at its head, which in our opinion is the very object of his extended visit and long absence in foreign countries at the present time.

True as Holy Writ.

[Logansport Pharos.]

The radical campaign of slander and vituperation will only increase the democratic majority.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

True as Holy Writ. The rank and file of all parties are honest, and the difference between the professions of republican leaders and their acts are becoming so disgustingly apparent that they are driving from them men who would support them if they could do so without loss of self respect. When a party sits itself up as a paragon of everything that is high and noble in manhood in its preachings, and lets itself down to everything vile in blackguardism in its practices, the voters whose high sense of right and justice overrides all mere party considerations leave it in disgust.

We advise democrats who have gone into the greenback movement to be on their guard; there are evidently Republicans in this county who are pretended greenbackers, but never expect to vote that ticket. Don't allow yourselves to be given away.

THURMAN.

Greenbacks vs. Bank Notes.

Our limited space will not allow us to publish as much of the Ohio keynote as we would like to, we can only make room for a few brief extracts from that part of Mr. Thurman's speech relative to National Banks and greenbacks, concerning which he says: "Shall our paper money be national bank notes or greenbacks? For several reasons, that I will briefly state, I think that the latter are preferable.

1. In the first place, a national bank currency means the indefinite perpetuation of the national debt. The national banks, so far as their circulation is concerned, are founded on that debt. It is the security for the notes, and whenever the debt be paid the banks must retire their circulation and cease to issue notes. In order, therefore, to perpetuate their privilege of issuing notes, they must strive to perpetuate the national debt. And you may rest assured that they will do so; and the influence of more than two thousand such institutions spread all over the country will be very powerful indeed.

2. A second objection to the national bank system is, that it tends to combine, concentrate, and intensify the money power. I shall indulge in no declamation against the money power. I seek to excite no passion, no prejudice. I wish to reason fairly, and I wish you to judge fairly. And I do reason fairly when I say that, in view of the undoubted fact that during the whole period of the unlimited sway of the republican party, the legislation of congress steadily favored the moneyed interest and thereby adding greatly to the burdens of the people, that the purchasing power of money has immensely increased while the exchangeable or purchasing power of everything else has remained stationary or has diminished; and in view of the further fact that the national bank system confers special privileges upon the banks that no other institutions and no individuals enjoy; that it combines more than two thousand institutions now, and, if perpetuated, may combine thousands more, in a common purpose, and with a common interest to maintain their power and prolong their privileges; that these institutions are scattered all over the republic, and, acting openly or in secret, are able to influence legislatures, congresses, and thousands of voters; it is not injustice, but, on the contrary, it is the expression of a wise anxiety to suggest that such a system is fraught with danger to the prosperity of the people and to the purity of their government. If, in the time of Andrew Jackson, the existence of the national bank with a capital of only $35,000,000, and a few branches here and there, was considered dangerous to the welfare and the institutions of the country, what shall we say of a widespread combination of 2,000 national banks, now weilding nearly five hundred millions of capital and destined if perpetuated, to vastly multiply in number, and to control thousands of millions?

3. A third objection to the national bank circulation is, that it is a special privilege that puts many millions of dollars annually into the pockets of the shareholders and takes many millions annually out of the pockets of the people.

The general rule is that a person pays interest upon what he owes; but in the case of a bank note this rule is reversed. The note is a debt due by the bank, but instead of paying interest upon it, the bank is authorized to loan it as money, and take interest upon the loan. It thus enjoys a privilege no one else enjoys. It draws interest upon its own indebtedness, and this privilege of the national banks brings them annual income of probably twenty millions of dollars. Their aggregate circulation is, in round numbers, three hundred and twenty-two millions. I think it may be reasonably assumed that three hundred millions of these notes are loaned at an average rate of interest of at least seven per cent. If so, the annual interest they receive from the loan, not of money, not of capital, but of their own indebtedness, is twenty one million dollars. And this sum is taken out of the annual product of the country, before that product is divided between labor and capital. The general rule is, that the product of human industry is ultimately divided between labor and capital; but when a bank note circulation is used the banks first step in, and, by virtue of their special privilege, take a large slice in the shape of interest upon their own indebtedness. In the case of our national banks this slice, as we have seen, amounts to twenty-one millions every year. Now, if there can be no sound paper currency but bank notes, then there is nothing left for us but to bear this burthen or try to reduce the amount of the exactions. But if the greenback is as good as the bank note, and nobody denies that it is, why should it not be substituted for the bank note, and an end put to the exaction?

And, consider further, that for every greenback it has issued, the government has received value. That greenback has paid for services rendered, or materials furnished, or it has discharged a portion of the interest-bearing public debt. There is thus a saving to the government, or to the people, of an amount equal to interest upon the outstanding greenback circulation; for had the greenback not been issued, the government would have had to raise the money, by loan or taxation, to meet its expenditures. If it raised it by loan it would, of course, have to pay interest upon the loan. If it raised it by taxation, the taxpayers lose the interest their money would have earned had they not been compelled to give it to the government.

The greenbacks now outstanding amount to $346,681,016. Computing the interest upon this sum at the lowest rate at which the government can borrow money, 4 per cent., and we have an annual saving to the people, resulting from the use of greenbacks, of $13,867,240. But if greenbacks were substituted for the 322,000,000 of national bank notes now outstanding, there would be a further saving to the people of 4 per cent. annually on that sum, namely, $12,880,000—making a total annual saving by the use of the greenback of $26,747,249. From this, however, deduct the taxes on this circulation paid by the banks, amounting to about three millions annually, and the net savings would be about twenty-three and three-quarter millions. Perhaps, in strictness, this deduction for taxes ought not to be made, for it is probable that the banks throw the burthen of the taxation upon their customers, who in turn shift it to the shoulders of those with whom they deal, until, like all other taxation, it finally falls upon the great body of consumers, the people."

Another extract from the same speech will be found on the inside of this paper.

St. Joe Items.

—A sister of Mrs. Al. Hall, from O. is visiting in town.

—Jacob Saylor, of Antwerp, O. gave us a call on Sunday.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty visited her mother at Ft. Wayne the past week.

—Business around the elevator has been slack for the last few days.

—Twenty-three car loads of grain shipped during the two weeks just passed.

Produce buyers are paying 90 to 93c for wheat, 20 to 24 for oats and 38 for shelled corn

—Building in St. Joe has received a new start, no less than three having been commenced in the past three days.

—S. L. Widney, 1½ mile north of this place threshed from one and three fourth acres of ground, 67 bushels of wheat.

—Meeting at Sodom school house Saturday night and Sunday, Aug. 31st, and Sept. 1st. A Dunkard minister of Leo, Ind., officiating.

—The building formerly occupied by G. W. Woodcox has been rented by a Mr. Jaggers, of Metz, Ind., to be used as a residence for his family.

—J. W. Dills sold the past week, to a Chicago firm 20 acres of timber land for $1000. The timber, mostly oak, will be manufactured into lumber at the St. Joe mills and shipped to Chicago.

—Basket meeting in the grove near O. H. Widney's on Sunday September 8th. Services at 10, and half-past three o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be conducted by the Rev. E. W. Eric, of Spencerville

—Parties who wish to play cards for money, in other words, gamble—especially on Sunday, had better choose some secluded spot where people passing along cannot see and hear. We hear it said that some body will be returned to the grand jury if the thing is not stopped. A word to the wise is sufficient. We could give the place, (a public one), and name where money passed hands on last Sunday over a game of euchre, but we forebear for the present. For the good of the little ones who are in our town, let those who gamble, gamble no more.

A. A. A.

The following letter from the king of Spain has been received at the department of state at Washington:

Don Alfonso XII., by the Grace of God Constitutional King of Spain, etc., to the President of the United States of America:

My Great And Good Friend—With a heart full of the deepest grief on account of the premature death of my very dear, well beloved and virtuous spouse, her Majesty Queen Maria de los Mercedes de Orleans y Borbon, which took place after a painful illness at 12:30 o'clock on the 26th inst., I inform you of this sad event, feeling certain that in view of the sentiments of sincere affection which you profess for me, you will share the grief which naturally oppresses me. On this sad occasion I reiterate to you the assurances of my particular esteem and of the unchanging friendship with which I am, great and good friend, your great and good friend.

Alfonso,

Palace of Madrid, June 30, 1878.

Cedar Creek Items.

—Geo. Cathin is on the sick list; so is John Stonestreet.

—H. H. Houser is going to move to Paulding county, Ohio.

—C. B. Jones is still running his saw mill to good advantage.

—Wm. Watson has taken a help-mate and located at Cedar Creek.

—Dr. A. A. Kester, formerly of Waterloo, has located at Cedar Creek.

—In a morning ramble from this place I see the corn corp is prosperous; wheat threshing progressing and plowing for wheat under good headway.

Rambler.

The Democrats in nearly all of the townships in this county are actively engaged in organizing and working up their majority for the October election.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sam le Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

Methodist Politicians.

[Chicago Times.]

Politics are noticing parsons this year. The nationals nominated the Rev. Gilbert De LaMatyr for congress in the Indianapolis district In Fifteenth Ohio, the same party have called upon the Rev. George W. Pepper to be their standard bearer. And in the Fourth Michigan district the democrats have universally called upon the Rev. A. N. Eldred to lead them. All of these gentlemen are Methodists, and each is supposed to sympathize heartily with the oppressed workingmen.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by McIntyre & Son's.

Feather Renovator.—G. S. McCord desires to say to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he has purchased one of the latest improved feather renovators, and is now prepared to clean all feathers, thereby giving them the life of new ones, and leaving them entirely free from that smell which old feathers have and will entirely destroy all moth. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.—Wood, grain or produce taken as pay. Room on Eighth street, one door west of bakery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Stolen, and Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted under this head, in this type, for 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

WANTED.—A subscriber for the Courier in every family in DeKalb county. tf.

WANTED.—A small quantity of pure timothy hay, straw, corn and oats, will be taken on subscription at this office. tf.

WANTED.—Cord wood, or stove wood on subscription, at this office. Must be hickory, hard or soft maple, or beech; free from limbs. tf.

FOR SALE.—A good set of light double harness, nearly new, cost $55.00. Enquire at this office. tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-class one or two horse peddling wagon, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office. tf

FOR SALE.—A fine bred trotting stallion, sired by American Clay, dam a thorough-bred mare by Capt. Beard. For full pedigree of Hiawatha, see in Bruce's American Stud Book or enquire at this office. tf.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county. Notice is hereby given that Lewis D. Britton, Administrator of the estate of Clarinda A. DeLong deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.
Attest: Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk.
B. D. Harris, Deputy.
Aug. 14th, 1878.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either Tile or Brick of a quality that is unsurpassed.

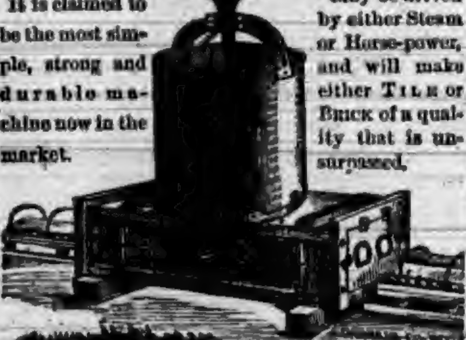

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. Send for Circulars.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved
FARMS and CITY PROPERTY
— IN —
MONTGOMERY, LABETTE
— AND —
Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts, This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

Dry Goods, Carpets
— AND —
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana, known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Ruffings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades,
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Ev rything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - -	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - -	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - -	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea, - - - -	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea. - - - -	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal-Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co, the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $18 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 3 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Prepare for the fair at Waterloo.

Davenport's ague cure warranted.

School books! Cheap! Davenport.

Oceans of notions at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Pure white lead and oil at McIntyre & Son's.

A good ague cure at Davenport the druggist's.

Rev. Mr. Ervin has moved into the parsonage.

Call for the Royal Havana at McIntyre & Son's.

Wood for winter use is beginning to come to town.

Willis & Co. have a full line of school books of all kinds.

For bargains in school books call on Davenport the druggist.

The Waterloo base ball club failed to come to time last Friday.

A pic-nic was held in the grove at the north end of town last Friday.

Fine dress goods of the very latest styles at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Watermelons are being brought to this market by the wagon load.

Our enterprising tonsorial artist, Sam Pommert, has re-painted his sign.

The boss ague powder at W. McIntyre & Son's. "No cure no pay."

Prices no object in the clothing department of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

An excursion from this place to Jackson during the State fair is talked of.

Regular services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at the usual hour.

Buy your cooking stoves of Kiblinger & Co.

If you want a nice pork steak or any other cut of fresh pork go to M. Houston's.

The total receipts of the ten day camp meeting at Warsaw amounted to $1500.

Go to Davenport's for your school books, slates, pencils, pens and school supplies.

Look out for the big advertisement of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. in the COURIER next week.

The ground is so dry that some farmers are compelled to stop the plow until we get more rain.

The grocery department of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. is always supplied with first class goods.

For the boss Drum stove go to Kiblinger & Co.

Rev. Sanders delivered a very interesting sermon at the Baptist church last Sabbath evening.

Mr. T. Mills has moved his boarding house to the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Gregg.

Miss Sadie Hollister gave a pleasant party to her numerous young friends last Thursday evening.

Will some person bring us a load of nice bright oats straw this week, to be applied on subscription?

Call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's and examine the large stock of domestic's now selling at bankrupt prices.

For the champion stove range go to Kiblinger & Co.

The Bishop long wool duster for sale very cheap at W. McIntyre & Son, they outlast half a dozen feather ones.

The Waterloo base ball club didn't show up last Friday. Guess they were laying off to save their reputation.

Andrew Ellison, Esq. delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new court house at LaGrange.

School books, slates, paper, pens, pencils, inks, &c., &c., for sale by Willis & Co., at greatly reduced prices.

Mexican dollars are only worth 90 cents. Trade dollars have suddenly become more valuable, they are now quoted at 97 cents.

Buy parlor stoves of Kiblinger & Co.

Lute Wright has a severe cut on one of his hands, caused by the careless usage of a cythe.

Public schools opens next Monday. The attendance of pupils from the country will be much larger than ever before.

Even the people of Ohio are so anxious to hear Hon. D. W. Voorhees that a special train will come to Waterloo from Bryan.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you a suit of clothes lower than you can buy the same quality of goods at Ft. Wayne and warrant a fit.

Stoves, Stoves! Stoves!! at Kiblinger & Co's. Auburn, north of public square.

If in want of perfumery, soap, brushes, combs or anything in the drug line go to W. McIntyre & Son's. Prices lower than the lowest.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

Our neighbors at Waterloo can make calculations on having the largest crowd Sept. 19th, that ever assembled in their town. VOORHEES DAY.

Any person finding a pocket passbook with J. J. VanAuken's and several other names in it, will confer a great favor by leaving the same at this office.

Miller & Getrost has just received a new lot of clothing, hats and caps, which they will sell at rock bottom prices. Call in boys, and give us a look.

Hon. J. G. Shanklin, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, will address the citizens of Auburn and vicinity at the Court House, on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, in the evening.

When you want a stove that is a stove for little money, go to Kiblinger & Co.

E. B. Martindale, publisher of the Indianapolis Journal, the leading Republican paper of this State, went into bankruptcy recently with liabilities amounting to $315,000.

Arrangements are being made for reduced fare on the rail-roads to allow the poor as well as the rich to hear the great speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees at Waterloo, Sept. 19th, in the afternoon.

The ladies social connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church will be entertained at the residence of John Treesh on Thursday, September 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Edwin Forrest, the trotting horse, has been sold recently for $16,000. Since changing hands he has trotted the fastest half mile on record, and made the full mile in 2:11¼. Rarus must look out for his laurels.

Another excursion to Chicago over the B. & O. railroad, Sept. 2nd. Train will leave Auburn Junction at 12:50 P. M. Fare for the round trip $3.00. Tickets good for 5 days. See bils. Stop at the Sands House when you arrive at Chicago.

The game of base ball between the "Green-stockings" of South Bend and the "Operas" of Pierceton, played last Thursday, resulted in a draw game, the tally being 3 to 3 at the end of the 6th inning, when the game was closed for want of time.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., August 24th, 1878:

Ida Bailey, J. W. Clarke, James M. Furnish, Jane Mets, Scott Reasoner, Ellen Sherwood.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

"How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises the posession of it."—Vanderbilt.

It can't—for that reason the wide-awake business men of DeKalb county advertise in the COURIER—the paper having much the largest circulation in the county.

The yellow fever is still raging to an alarming extent in the southern cities. Nurses and physicians in great demand. Grenada, Miss., offers $5 per day for nurses. The disease has reached Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Large donations are being made to the sufferers by all the northern cities.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. Griswold, late deceased, will please hand them in at once to the undersigned. Also all those who have purchased lots in the cemetery and have no deed for the same will please report. R. ELSON.

The grave of Minnie Warren, the well known dwarf, is watched night and day her relatives having good reasons to suspect that grave robbers are anxious to obtain the remains of herself and baby. In fact large sums have been offered if these could be stolen, and till all danger is past the place is never left unguarded

A Worthy Citizen.

We notice that Tom C. Mays has been placed upon the Democratic ticket, in DeKalb county, as a candidate for clerk of that county. Tom. came to this city in 1868, and until his removal to Auburn was city editor of the Sentinel. By his suavity of manners, genial ways and his well-known ability and enterprise, he became very popular, and has a legion of warm personal friends. He served in the army four years and three months; was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Murphysboro, Tenn. and again at the celebrated battle of Chicamaugua in the hand. We can speak for his honesty, his fine ability and feel that in his election the office will be worthily bestowed.—Fort Wayne News

Mr. G. S. McCord has his feather renovator in successful operation. He called our attention to a sample of his work which surpasses anything we have seen in that line. The fearthers are lighter and clearer after being renovated by this new process, than they are when first picked from the geese. Mr. McCord is an old resident and well known in this community, and the people can depend upon good work and square dealing. He is meeting with good success, having renovated 30 beds in the first 6 days after commencing business Give him a trial.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. L. Davis, we enjoyed a very pleasant ride through the country to the north-west last Monday afternoon. In the drive we took in the Farn and Asylum for the poor, and were really surprised to find an institution of that kind so well regulated and in such excellent condition. Superintendent Rummel escorted us over the farm giving us an idea of the vast amount of labor required in the cultivation of the various crops of roots, vegetables, tobacco, corn oats, wheat &c., &c., that appear in such abundant quantities. Our attention was called to a complete system of drainage now almost completed which will add largely to the production of the farm. We have the figures for an article showing the entire production of the year, and giving a general idea of the management of the institution, but have not had time to prepare it for this week.

School Notice.

Auburn public schools, in all grades below the high school, will open on Monday next for a term of sixteen weeks. The high school will open on Tuesday. Foreign pupils who have not been in attendance before, are requested to present themselves promptly at 9 o'clock for preliminary examination.

All pupils who formerly attended at the new building will go to the rooms in which they were last term, except the pupils of Miss Tower's school; they will pass up-stairs to the room formerly vacant. Pupils from the ward building will be directed to their rooms by their own teacher. Promotion cards will be immediately issued to all who passed their grade examinations in May, after which they will pass to their several grades, and be told what books they will need. The pupils of Miss Tower's school, however, will come prepared to pass an examination in arithmetic.

M. SEILER, School Sup't.

A NEW FEATURE.

THE OLD SETTLERS OF THE STATE TO MEET AT THE STATE FAIR. READ THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS.

A number of the pioneers of the State having suggested that a meeting be held during the coming Indiana State Fair for the purpose of organizing a State Association, the Board of Agriculture granted every facility at their command to further proposed object. To that end, a committee of arrangements have been appointed to make all necessary preparation, and to secure a successful result.

Wednesday, October 2d, has been selected as the most suitable time, and the Music Hall on the State Fair Grounds as the most convenient place to assemble, which will be appropriately decorated for the occasion. It is specially requested that the pioneers and others bring such relics as are suggestive of the early settlements, and of days when pluck and undaunted courage were the crowning virtues.

It is hoped that this meeting will be the inception of regular annual meetings of the surviving pioneers of Indiana, where they who "tramped down the nettles" and laid the foundation for this great and growing state, will meet, and renew in spirit and feeling the scenes of early days, and inspire others who are following in their footsteps with gratitude to those who "blazed the way" and "cleared the opening" for the blessing we now enjoy.

It is specially requested that statements be made of any interesting incidents in connection with the early settlements, as all the proceedings of the meeting will be carefully prepared by a short-hand reporter and preserved with other records in the archives of the State for future reference.

All pioneers seventy years of age, who have been residents of the state for forty years, will be admitted free to the State Fair.

Arrangements are now pending to pass the "pioneers" free over the railroads one round trip, to attend the meeting, on presentation of proper certificate from the clerk of the county where such resides.

James V. Hazzard has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $43,000. Assets, none.

Good Roads.

No better index of a thrifty and enterprising locality is needed than good roads. Where care and interest is shown in this direction, there you will find practical, successful farmers, good enterprising citizens. He who looks to the public need as well as to his own private interest, fills the measure of usefulness for which he was designed. Good roads are public blessings, where wheeled vehicles propelled by horse power are the only means of inter-communication. In some localities nature has done a great deal for a good road-bed, but in others she has signally failed to lend the least assistance. DeKalb county seems to be among the latter class, for there are but very few roads in the county naturally so good but what they need constant attention and repair. The mud blocade of last winter developed the fact that our system of constructing roads was a poor one.—The habit of dumping a few scrapers full of top soil on the wagon way has never been prolific of good, and a better system must be adopted if we desire better roads. We have no gravel nor stone with which to construct them, and earth is the only material at our command.

In communication with one of our experienced, practical, enterprising farmers the other day, he maintained that good roads could and had been built of the clay that is found in every road way in the country. We refer to John B. Boots, Esq., now supervisor of the south-east road district of Jackson township. In proof of this assertion he took us over about ten miles of road that had been constructed under his supervision, and we must confess that where his instructions had been carefully followed the road was excellent, and not a chuck-hole was to be found. He demands two things in the construction of his roads. First, that the road must be raised up out of the water and second, that the water must be drained from the road. In order to accomplish this he has raised the center of his road high enough to completely drain the water as it falls, carrying it to the sides away from the wagon track, and thence by good side drains as far away as convenient. During last winter part of his district roads were so constructed that not a chuck hold was to be found through all that muddy season.—There can be but one objection to this manner of constructing roads, and that is, during rainy spells they become slippy, and when two horses are used they are apt to slip on the incline where they are compelled to walk. But even this objection is unimportant as an hour after each rain is almost sufficient to dry it so that a horse will hold his footing, while the advantage of having good roads a greater portion of the time, over a few days of slippy going cannot be estimated. Mr. Boots carefully avoids the use of top soil or loam, and utilizes the clay which is plenty everywhere. In one day he built a mile of this road, now in excellent condition, with four scrapers, one plow and seven hands, and he is not a hard task master either. Raising the center of the road and lowering the sides to drains is all that is required. Mr. Boots makes the center quite crowning, and confines most of the work done to the width of one track. It looks pretty steep at first to the uninitiated but it generally wears away, and is soon in splendid condition. He has built about eight miles of road, and the following are the names of the parties and number of days of polls and poll tax put in on the work:

George Howey, 4 days; James Hursh, 4 days; Nicholas Goldsmith, 5 days; Daniel Houk, 5 days; David Grats, 4 days; Ira Bariger, 2 days; James Henderson, 7 days; John Henderson, 7 days; Abraham Furnish, 4 days; John McGilvery, 2 days; Peter Kinsinger, 2 days; John Steward, 4 days; James A. Boots, 6 days; James Furnish, 6 days; Samuel Foltz, Jr., 2 days; Samuel Foltz, Sr, 3¼ days; Andrew Wyatt, 2 days; Samuel Wyatt, 2 days; John Wyatt, 7 days; Andrew J. Shutt, 7 days; Charles Watson, 4 days; Samuel Watson, 2 days; Jessy Watson, 2 days; George Butler, 2 days; David Butler, 2 days; Wm. Watson, 3 days; Cyrus Sponhower, 4 days; Andrew Sponhower 2 days; Frank Sponhower, 3 days.

Concord Doings.

—Mrs. P. Griner is east visiting her parental home.

—Mrs. George Simanton is quite sick with the fever.

—Rev. T. J. Lancaster delivered his farewell sermon last Sabbath.

—Mr. Breman and lady returned to their home in Cleveland last Thursday.

—Mr. Geo. Clark and lady were the guests of W. H. Simanton on Sabbath last.

—Miss Rosie Blair, of Waterloo, payed Miss Alice Dragogo a visit Monday last.

—Remember the pic-nic; all who attend are cordially invited to come with will filled baskets.

—The social of last Thursday evening held at the residence of Mrs. F. Buchanan, was a grand success.

—The 20th of August brought Miss Allice Draggoo's birthday and likewise a present of fifty dollars from her ma.

—A donation party will be held at the residence of T. J. Lancaster next Wednesday evening. A good time is anticipated.

YUNO.

Fires.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock last Sunday night we observed from our bed-room window, a bright light in the sky, which we supposed was caused by a fire at Columbia city, we have since learned that the fire was at Pierceton, the particulars of which we find in the Fort Wayne Sentinel: "The blaze broke out about 11 o'clock and laid an entire block in ashes, including the hotel (Hayes House), three stores, a private residence, a restaurant and the postoffice. Nothing was saved, the town having no fire department, and the only apparatus available being a Babcock Fire Extinguisher, which was not equal to the emergency. Warsaw was telegraphed to for help, and after a long delay an engine was loaded on a car for shipment. The fire was then under contol however, and the assistance was not needed. The entire loss is estimated at $25,000 to $30,000; no insurance. The heaviest losers are Drs. Hayes and Matchett, and Mr. Graves. The origin of the fire is unknown. This is a severe blow to the little town of Pierceton.

THE FIRE AT ROME CITY.

The Sentinel of Saturday briefly mentioned the destruction of the Lakeside House, at Rome City, by fire. The fire occurred at 4:30 in the morning and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The building and all the contents were entirely destroyed and the guests narrowly escaped with their lives.

The building cost $13,000 and was owned by S. R. Truesdale. Insured for $5,000 in the Ætna of Hartford, Niagara and Home of New York. The furniture was valued at $3,000, and was insured for $1,500 in the above companies. It was also owned by Mr. Truesdale. Mr. S. W. Dodge was landlord of the hotel.

PERSONAL.

—John Robbins, of Garrett, was in town Sundry.

—J. D. Williamson, of Corunna, was in town Monday last.

—Rev. Johnson and family returned to the city last Monday.

—Miss Knox, of Kendalville, is visiting with friends in the city.

—Mr. Riewild, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mr. Grubb last Saturday.

—Dell Conger returned last Thursday after an extended trip through the south.

—Miss May Wunderlich of Logansport is visiting with the family of the editor.

—Frank Moorer and wife, of Waterloo, spent last Sunday with friends in this city.

—Mrs. Wagers and daughter, of Ashland, Ohio, were visiting friends in the city last week.

—Clyde Moore, who has been rusticating at Akron, Ohio, for some time, returned home last Thursday.

Miss Anna Wood will return to Port Huron, Mich. to-day, where she will resume teaching in her former position.

—Hon. Allen Zollars, Judge O'Rourke and County Clerk Wolke, all of Fort Wayne, came up to hear the Governor and Judge Gooding last Monday.

The Democratic committeemen appointed in the several school districts in Jackson township, will meet at the center school house on Saturday, Sept. 7th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. J. WALTER,
Tp. Committeeman.

TOWN TALK.

The Star sells a fine unlaundried, all-linen bosom and cuff shirt for 75c that sells all over the town for $1.00.

Other clothing men keep pacing up and down in front of the Star Clothing House, and wonder "how" the thing is done.

"They can't sell at such and such a price. It's mere talk," etc. Still our people get convinced on visiting the Star.

Brother clothiers engage men to buy up our cheap suits for them; still they say we are not offering bargains.

We again assert that we sell not sell our goods to merchants; our customers shall derive all the advantages of low prices.

Our sales in two days were $2,300.00.

All our citizens who study economy, quality and style, should inspect the stock of Sam, Pete & Max.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance at the Star Clothing House.

As we have stores in all the principal cities in the west, we have facilities for buying that small dealers do not possess.

8 oz. Duck Overalls for 40c at the Star Clothing House. They are selling at 75c elsewhere.

A German friend of ours who has the misfortune to be in the same business as we are in, stood in front of the Star Clothing House, threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Mine Gott, vat a crowd of beoples!"

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THRESHER

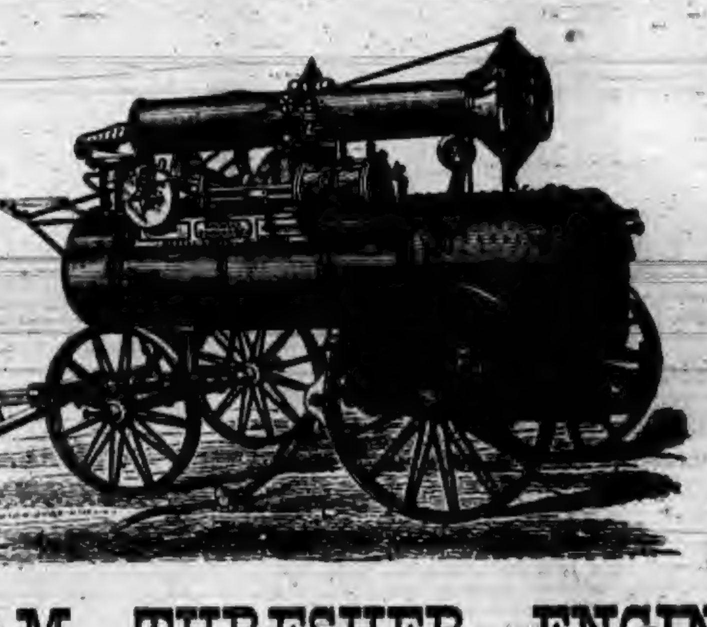

THE "VIBRATOR,"

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; hreshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and eliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of smoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Call and see them. **JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.**

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Heavy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AGUST 29, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A POWDER-MAGAZINE containing 1,100 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning during a thunder-storm near Pottsville, Pa., last week. A terrible explosion followed, demolishing the magazine and scattering the debris in an easterly direction, making a gap in the neighboring woods fifty feet wide, and killing three of a picnic party, and more or less injuring several. Many houses in the neighborhood were badly damaged, and several cattle were so injured that they had to be killed.

JOHN E. LEETE, the New Orleans reporter who recently testified before the Potter Investigating committee, was attacked with a crazy fit in New York, and became so unruly that he had to be locked up in prison. He distinguished himself by discharging three pistol-shots through the door of a room on the second floor of the Astor House. One bullet narrowly missed the night-clerk of the hotel. Another grazed the side of a policeman who had been called to assist in arresting him. Leete is afflicted with the hallucination that he is followed by persons who desire to prevent him from making further revelations to the Potter committee.

A MEDICAL consultation at New York as to the mental condition of John E. Leete, the Potter Committee witness, resulted in the physicians pronouncing him insane, and he was transferred to Bloomingdale asylum.....At Mauch Chunk, Pa., Judge Dicher has overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of James McDonnell and Charles Sharpe, convicted in April last of the murder of George L. Smith, and sentenced the prisoners to be hanged. Both men stoutly deny their guilt.

THE failure of H. F. Hills & Co., straw hat manufacturers, New York, is announced. Their liabilities are $200,000.

THE WEST.

AUSTIN, Nev., was recently visited by a cloud-burst, which flooded the business part of the town, doing damage to the amount of about $100,000. A man named Sparman was swept down a ravine and drowned. The *Reveille* office and many business buildings were wrecked.

HENRY FREUND, a traveling jeweler from New York, arrived at the *Palmer House*, in Chicago, about noon the other day, engaged a room on the ground floor, and, after seeing his valuable goods placed in the room, stepped out to the office. Returning in about twenty-five minutes he was dumbfounded to find that thieves had entered the room through the transom, broken open his trunks and rifled them of their valuable contents, consisting of $15,000 worth of watches, diamonds, etc. Chicago detectives claim that it is the boldest robbery ever perpetrated in that city. One of the thieves was subsequently captured and the plunder recovered....Charles W. Angell, of Chicago, Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has stolen $120,000 of the corporation's funds and fled to Europe. He was one of the most trusted men in the employ of the company, and the defalcation was a great surprise to his employers as well as to his friends and acquaintances. A woman is said to have been the inciting cause of the crime. ....Einstein Bros., boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, of San Francisco, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at $800,000, half of which is due Eastern creditors.

A DISPATCH from Fort Custer, Montana, reports a big gold discovery on the North Fork of the Stinking Water river, 250 miles from Fort Custer. Three men in less than four months have taken out over 300 pounds of gold.

PRESIDENT HAYES will be one of the attractions of the Wisconsin State Fair, at Madison, on the 10th of September.

STRENUOUS exertions are being made by the authorities of the Pullman Palace Car Company to accomplish the capture of their fugitive Secretary, Charles W. Angell, of Chicago, and to recover from him the funds belonging to the company which he has with him, some $100,000. The facilities and resources of the company, both in America and Europe, are great, and no pains or expense will be spared to capture and make an example of the defaulter. It is believed that he has taken refuge in Belgium.

THE SOUTH.

A STARTLING tragedy was enacted in the city of St. Louis, last week. Col. J. P. Colcord, a well-known and brilliant attorney, and formerly a member of the Legislature, murdered his mistress and then killed himself, the inciting cause being whisky. Col. Colcord was one of the most promising lawyers in St. Louis, and during the progress of the Murphy movement in that city, several months ago, obtained considerable prominence as a temperance orator.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of Aug. 20, says: "Forty deaths yesterday from yellow fever, and 190 new cases reported. At least 1,000 people are now down with the fever. No further hope entertained of averting a terrible epidemic, which cannot culminate before the middle of September."....Reports from Memphis and Vicksburg, on the 20th represent the fever as increasing....A Grenada (Miss.) dispatch gives a distressing picture of the state of affairs in that ill-fated town: "The town is not merely desolate. It is so devastated that its condition is one of pitiful horror. No one is seen in the streets except the undertakers, physicians and nurses going on their hopeless and ghastly errands. In every house, almost, a body is waiting for burial—not that there is any ceremony. A man is taken with the fever, lies down exhausted, falls into a state of collapse or delirium, and in a few hours is wrapped in the blankets in which he died and hurried to the burial-place. The burial service is omitted, for the living have no time to think of other services than those to the sick."

REPORTS from the fever-scourged towns of the South, on Aug. 22, represent the disease as on the increase. There were over 100 new cases reported in New Orleans, and about fifty deaths. There was a large increase in the number of cases reported at Memphis, and the mortality was alarming. A dispatch says: "Aid continues to reach us from all parts of the country and is sadly needed. Destitution and suffering are increasing with the spread of the fever." A Grenada (Miss.) dispatch says: "Five per cent. of the whole population have died. Seventy-five negroes were taken down to-day. The New Orleans doctors are dumbfounded at the malignity of the disease. Our efforts are paralyzed for want of proper remedies. We are short of lemons, rice, beef, tea, and in fact all kinds of nourishment for the sick." Vicksburg reports fifty new cases of fever and twenty-four deaths. A wild panic prevailed at Jackson, Miss. People were fleeing from the pestilence in every direction. Business was suspended, and the city almost deserted. Memphis, Grenada, and other places have made piteous appeals for help, and the cry is being liberally responded to by Northern cities. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities have forwarded liberal donations to the plague-infected districts.

INFORMATION having reached the ears of Gov. Miller, of Arkansas, that organizations are being formed with a view of depriving the colored men of the privilege of voting, he has issued an order directing that such organizations be immediately disbanded.

WASHINGTON

THE President, says a Washington dispatch, lives at the Soldiers' Home alone, all his family being away; drives to the White House about 10 in the morning, and leaves there about 3 in the afternoon, when he rides in the country until dark. He is the most lonesome man in Washington, now Devens is gone, and an office-seeker occasionally is a relief to him. His chief business at the White House is reading letters, of which he gets a great many, and dictating answers to them.

A TERRIBLE drowning accident occurred near Dubuque, Iowa, the other day. Seven young men of Moline, Ill., all Swedes, went out sailing. They were all poor swimmers, and managed the sails so poorly that a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, throwing them all into the river. John and Adolph Swanson and Claus Aronson were rescued, but the other four were drowned.

IT is stated upon apparently good authority that the administration at Washington has settled upon the following policy as regards the Rio Grande difficulties with Mexico:

1. Raiders are to be pursued with increased vigor when they retreat to Mexican soil, and punished if caught. The troops engaged in these pursuing sorties will be increased from time to time.

2. The commanding officer of the pursuing columns will not seek a conflict with the Mexican regular forces, but will not avoid one if such forces interfere.

3. The utmost care will be taken to give no offense or cause of complaint to the Mexican authorities or people that may follow from the faithful and circumspect execution of their duties.

4. No offense is meant to the Mexican Government, the desire of the United States being simply to punish depredations upon the rights, property, and lives of its citizens.

5. Nothing which may occur on the south bank of the Rio Grande as a result of the execution of this policy will be accepted by the administration as an immediate cause of war between the countries, but if the Mexican regular troops shall cross the river in retaliation for these measures, a casus belli may be construed therefrom.

THE number of standard silver dollars coined up to Aug. 22 was 11,197,284. Of these there have been placed in circulation 1,110,780; remaining on hand in the treasury vaults, 10,086,504. The national banks, to whom the treasury recently offered to send silver dollars free of expense for transportation, have not made any considerable demands for them, and the treasury will be compelled to resort to a new expedient to place them in circulation.

THE Red Cloud Commission, consisting of Gen. Stanley, United States army; J. M. Hayworth, ex-Indian Agent of the Kiowas, and the Rev. Mr. Riggs, of the Santee Agency, have made their report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report shows that the commission has not been successful, and has practically surrendered to Red Cloud's wishes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

JOHN A. LEETE was again before the committee on the 16th. He read several letters from Kellogg, one of which is as follows:

> WILLARD'S HOTEL, Feb. 25, 1877.
>
> DEAR LEETE: I received your letter. It looks now as if the count would progress, and Hayes be declared President before the 4th of March. I noticed what you wrote about that "*Times* special." I immediately telegraphed a denial to the *Times*. Packard will be recognized, no doubt, by Hayes, if not by Grant before he goes out of office. I don't see how it can be otherwise, and all the leading Republicans here are of that opinion; and Louisiana's vote was counted, and she did become the corner-stone, so to speak. Such a wonder could only occur in such a wonderful country as this, and only once in 100 years. "All's well that ends well." Whatever betides, we have made a heap of history, such as it is. Whenever you go into another State Convention, vote right. W. P. KELLOGG.

Another letter was read, alluding to the witness, who said: "That applies to me. That was the time when I was detailed to watch you (Potter) when you were on that committee, when you got away with Phelps and Foster." Mr. Potter—I never met with two more honorable men in my life. Your statements are a mistake. Leete—Well, we thought they were very soft, and I was detailed to see after you and find out how you got around them.

NO WITNESSES were examined on the 19th. Gen. Butler called attention to the refusal of Stanley Matthews to appear and testify before the committee, and moved that the fact of his service with a subpœna and his failure to come before the committee be entered on the minutes, and that this committee report him to the House as being in contempt. The motion was unanimously adopted.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE, of New Orleans, testified before the committee on the 20th. He said: "I was charged with the registration and election matters in 1876, in New Orleans, as Chairman of the Central Committee and Registration Bureau. The highest Tilden electoral vote was 83,859, and the lowest Hayes elector received 75,240, a difference of 8,619. The witness could not give the vote for Nicholls exactly, but he had a majority of 2,000 votes. The Returning Board threw out some 10,000 votes to count in the Hayes electors." Witness said he religiously and sincerely believed that Hayes and Packard were defeated, and Tilden and Nicholls elected. He went to Washington as the agent for Nicholls to secure non-intervention by the Government troops with the State Government. Said he knew there was no possibility of counting in Hayes except under some arrangement with the Democrats of Louisiana. While in Washington he held conferences with John Sherman, Charles Foster, Stanley Matthews, and other prominent Republicans, the substantial facts of which are generally known. He also held interviews with President Grant. The latter intimated that he would do nothing to prejudice the Republican party, and would not act until the count was declared for Hayes. John Sherman participated in the negotiations, but hesitated about the unconditional recognition of the Nicholls Government, because it would insure the election of two Democratic Senators from Louisiana.

THE examination of Maj. E. A. Burke was continued on the 21st. Touching the alleged Hayes-Nicholls bargain, the witness said that "by mutual agreement the friends of Hayes were to visit Gen. Grant, with a view of ascertaining what his views were on the question of the establishment of the Nicholls Government, but there was nothing said, as far as I am aware, about any commission. I was assured by Mr. Hayes and others that all troops would be withdrawn." The witness read from some papers which he had in his possession the statement that there was a letter from Mr. Hayes to Mr. Foster, under date of Feb. 23, containing the basis of a guarantee and assurances and verbal guarantees given to Messrs. Sherman, Matthews, Foster, Dennison, and Garfield, both at the interview which was held in the committee-room of the Senate and at Wormley's Hotel. "This letter embraced all the guarantees and assurances we had," said the witness. "I never stated that I received any letter of guarantees or assurances from Mr. Sherman or others." At the conference, Maj. Burke said that to his knowledge there was no note or memorandum in writing.

THE committee concluded the examination of Maj. E. A. Burke on the 22d. Witness had an interview with James E. Anderson in New Orleans, on the 16th of November, 1876. Anderson told him the Returning Board were going to throw out a number of parishes. He said he could secure the parish of East Feliciana for the Democrats if they would pay him $5,000. "His proposition," said the witness, "was considered and accepted, as we didn't think there was any wrong in procuring evidence to show Republican frauds and rascality. His proposition would have been carried but for the fact that he had no money in it." Burke testified that, while negotiating for Nicholls in Washington, he had an interview with Secretary of War Cameron on Louisiana matters, and as to how the Nicholls Government might be allowed to maintain itself. He understood from Secretary Cameron that two Republican United States Senators would be exacted from Louisiana provided the Nicholls Government was recognized, yet there was no special pledge made, and the matter was deferred, and Columbus Delano went to Columbus, Ohio, in reference to the matter. Witness believed Mr. Sherman was acting with Mr. Cameron in the matter of the United States Senatorships. Burke related that about this time (February, 1877), Cameron went to the telegraph office and stopped an order issued by President Grant withdrawing the troops. He (Cameron) said he was Secretary of War, and would be d——d if he would let the order go; that he was Secretary of War, and the order should have gone through him....W. E. Howe, a Texas politician and lawyer, was called before the committee and interrogated as to the contents of certain communications that passed between him and Gov. Young, of Ohio, in February, 1877. The witness fell back on his professional prerogative, and declined to communicate information gained while acting in the capacity of legal adviser. Mr. Hiscock suggested that witness had had a conference with Gen. Butler and fixed up this programme of availing himself of his legal prerogative. Gen. Butler vehemently denied the soft impeachment. Mr. Potter suggested that Mr. Hiscock telegraph Gov. Young and see if he would release the witness from his professional obligations of secrecy toward him, and it was agreed to do so.

GENERAL.

FAILURES: Bradley, Reis & Co., of Sharon, Pa., owning furnaces and coal mines in all parts of Western Pennsylvania, liabilities $1,500,000; the Bank of Millersburg, Ohio; J. C. & R. B. Cowdrey, bankers, Manomanie, Wis.; Ely & Stimson, pork-packers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., dated Aug. 19, says: "All of Mackenzie's forces have crossed the Rio Grande and proceeded from Newtown, immediately on the Mexican border, toward the interior, without opposition as far as heard from. The object of this invasion is to capture thieves and recover stock stolen and crossed during the early part of this week by bandits, of whom one Arcola is chief."

A SAN ANTONIO (Texas) dispatch states that "Col. Young, with a battalion of cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded New Town early in the morning, and charged the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock-thief, Arcola, but he had fled, riding off bare-back sans clothing or arms. The Alcalde of New Town was interviewed and stated that Arcola stole the cattle from Texas, and had taken the stolen stock to Mexico, where he sold it, the regular Mexican troops being the purchasers, and the Mexican officers knowing the stock to be stolen."

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY passed through Chicago the other day, en route to California....Grain in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 9,527,058 bushels; corn, 8,302,835 bushels; oats, 1,812,854 bushels; rye, 407,000 bushels; barley, 1,070,557 bushels.

A LARGE number of prominent lawyers from all parts of the Union met at Saratoga, N. Y., last week, and organized a National Bar Association, with Benj. H. Bristow as President.

POLITICAL.

THE Democratic Convention of Tennessee, after a session of two days at Nashville nominated Chancellor Marks for Governor.... Internal Revenue Agent Gavett has just returned to Washington from a tour through eight States, and finds an astonishing unanimity of feeling among all Republicans in favor of Gen. Grant as the next Presidential candidate.

THE Washington *National Republican* states authoritatively that voters in the departments will be granted the usual leaves of absence to attend the elections in their several States, and further, that the President has contributed to the Republican campaign fund ever since he came into public life. Last year he contributed $500 to the Ohio fund, and this year he has done better, and is not yet done contributing. Every member of the Cabinet has also contributed this year.

GEN. GORDON has a sure thing on getting back to the Senate from Georgia. Already 117 members of the Georgia Legislature have declared for him....Gen. Garfield has been renominated for Congress, for the ninth consecutive time, by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Ohio District.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, of rebel guerrilla fame, has been appointed Consul to China. ....The Republicans of Tennessee have nominated Emerson Etheridge for Governor. Etheridge is a native of Tennessee, was a leading Whig politician, and a member of Congress before the war.

FOREIGN

EMIL HOEDEL, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Germany, on the 10th of May, was executed at Berlin, on the 16th inst. Hoedel was informed of his fate only a short time before the time fixed. He received the announcement at first stolidly, but afterward betrayed great agitation. When conducted to the place of execution, the culprit trembled, and his countenance was ashy pale. The business was very quickly done. He was made to kneel down; the executioner raised an immense double-handled sword, and the head fell upon the scaffold....Thousands of Turkish troops are joining the ranks of the Bosnian insurgents, who are giving the Austrian army of occupation a good deal more trouble than they bargained for. A Belgrade dispatch reports a severe battle, resulting in the defeat of the Austrians, who are reported falling back on the river Save....An unsuccessful attempt was made at St. Petersburg, the other day, to assassinate the chief of the Czar's private police....The session of the British Parliament closed with the customary formality of a "speech from the throne." The Queen congratulates Parliament and the country upon the happy results of the Berlin congress, expressing the belief that the peace will be satisfactory and durable.

THE Rhodope international commission has returned to Constantinople. The report of the Commissioners, when issued, will more than confirm the terrible statements of Russo-Bulgarian cruelties and outrages. The members give fearful accounts of the barbarities committed in Southern Bulgaria since the arrival of the Russian army....A Geneva (Switzerland) dispatch says the World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, now in session there, is meeting with a measure of success highly satisfactory to its promoters. The average attendance at the conference is 1,000. Delegates are present from America, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Spain, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland....Advices from Chili state that all the banks have suspended specie payments, owing to being drained of gold by the Government to carry on the war with the Argentine Republic, which is expected to be declared soon.

A VIENNA dispatch says Austrian troops, ammunition and material are constantly leaving for the south. Great depression prevails. The people do not believe in the official assurances that the Porte, Servia and Montenegro do not support the insurgents.

AN international congress for prevention and repression of crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, assembled at Stockholm last week. M. Von Bjernstjerna, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President, and the Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, of the United States, Honorary President.

THE exiled ex-Queen Christina, of Spain, died recently in France, aged 72....The Russian expedition to Central Asia has been countermanded....Referring to the mechanical display of the United States at the Paris Exhibition the London *Times* frankly admits that the mechanical and inventive genius of the Yankee nation exceeds that of any other country in the world.... Severe rains in Southern Germany have greatly injured the wheat crop, and that country will probably be a liberal buyer of American cereals.

ON the wall of a certain railroad station in Indiana is posted this notice: "Loafing in this room is strictly forbidden and must be observed."

DARING HIGHWAYMEN.

Particulars of the Recent Train Robbery Near Winthrop, Mo.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

The down train on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroad arrived at Winthrop a little behind time, and after the usual halt for the purpose of receiving Atchison business the train was backed down. The conductor was then at the rear of the train, and he observed four men enter and take seats in the smoking-car. As soon as the train began backing he hurried forward to speak to the engineer, who was a new man, and tell him not to stop at the junction on repassing it. Having done this he returned to take up the fares. As he closed the door of the express car and prepared to step across to the smoking-car, he found himself confronted by the muzzles of three cocked revolvers, and the determined faces of as many men standing on the platform of the smoking-car. No time for retreat or reflection was given by the owners of the revolvers. "Hold up your hands!" was the immediate greeting which he received from the one in advance, given in a harsh but low voice and accompanied by an aggressive forward movement, which showed that they intended to permit no trifling. Brown held up his hands, and held them up without any unnecessary delay. The leader was over six feet in height, heavy built, probably weighing nearly two hundred pounds, and the conductor perceived that to make any resistance would make matters only worse. The next command was equally brief and equally to the point: "Turn round! Now open the door!" The conductor opened the door, entered the car, and the party followed him inside. The brakeman and express messenger were within and were instantly covered by the revolvers of the two men who had not spoken, the tall man still giving his individual attention to the conductor. The robbers were alert and determined and held every advantage. The chance of aid from the engine or smoking car was almost no chance at all. Even the sound of a shot would have remained almost unnoticed, for the train was now running toward Kansas City at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The time had come for the fourth robber to play his part, and he now entered. Like his companions he carried in his hand a cocked revolver, and wore a slouched hat which partly hid his features. The customary disguise of a mask appears to have been thought unnecessary. No time was lost by the last arrival in proceeding with his especial work. With rapid and dexterous fingers No. 4 examined all that he considered of value. The inspection occupied less than five minutes, but when he arose to his feet he was the richer by about $6,000 in currency. No attempt was made to molest the persons of the three prisoners other than in keeping them well covered with the revolvers. Despite their watchfulness Mr. Brown contrived to draw his wallet from his pocket and throw it without detection from the window. The leader now took command. "Stop the train!" was all he said, but he again looked at the conductor in a very business-like way, and the conductor pulled the cord, and the train stopped still. Covering the occupants of the car with their weapons, the men now backed quietly to the door, ordered the conductor out on the platform, descended, gave one more order: "Now go ahead!" and as it was obeyed vanished in the darkness. The whole affair had occupied but little more than five minutes, and the train was detained less than two. Some of the passengers in the smoking-car had seen the meeting of the conductor with the men on the platform, and had supposed that they were tramps and that the train had stopped to put them off. The engineer did not even suspect anything to be wrong.

The Treaty of Berlin.

The territorial changes effected by the treaty of Berlin are of a most comprehensive nature. By the treaty of Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,529,000 inhabitants. The treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,882,000 inhabitants, as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania....	5,935	246,000	142,000
Ceded to Servia......	4,326	264,000	75,000
Ceded to Montenegro..	1,549	40,000	9,000
Ceded to Austria......	15	2,000	......
Ceded to Greece(?).....	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria.	28,125	1,061,000	513,000
Formed into the principality of Bulgaria..	24,404	1,773,000	681,500
Included in Eastern Roumelia......	13,646	746,000	265,000

The island fortress of Ada Kale, recently occupied by Austria, is not referred to in the treaty at all, and will probably remain in the hands of the power which now holds it. Roumania, in exchange for the territory ceded, is called upon to surrender 3,270 square miles, with 140,000 inhabitants, to Russia. The political divisions of the Balkan peninsula will be as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Roumania.........	49,463	5,149,000	143,300
Servia...........	18,816	1,612,068	78,500
Montenegro.......	2,898	210,000	9,000
Turkey..........	140,965	8,389,000	3,081,000

But, if we exclude the provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mohammedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, intrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2,288 square miles, and about 150,000 inhabitants.—*London Athenæum*

A Death Grapple With a Panther.

Last week a hunter named Jacob Farquarson, while passing through the forest between White Fish lake and Black Trout lake, near the headwaters of the Madawaska river, encountered a puma, or American panther. While looking at the remains of a large upland cariboo he heard a noise at some distance off among the tree-tops. Shortly after the sounds were repeated, and on looking up he saw a large animal leaping from tree to tree toward the spot were he stood. He was armed with a Ballard rifle, and as soon as the beast came near enough he fired. The brute sprung from the tree directly at him. In the meantime the hunter had rapidly reloaded, and, having jumped aside and behind a large pine before the infuriated animal could recover for a second spring, he gave it another bullet. Both shots had taken effect, as it was afterward discovered, but neither in a vital part. After the second shot the puma turned and darted with a roar at the hunter, who drew a long keen-edged hunting knife, and with his back against a tree awaited his enemy. The enraged animal sprung at him and fastened its long, curved claws into his shoulder. He drove the knife repeatedly to the hilt into its breast. Both came to the ground together, but the struggle did not last long, for the huge animal, weakened from the loss of blood from the bullets and knife of Farquarson, soon turned over dead. The animal, which is rare in Canada now, was one of the largest size, measuring 9 feet from the nose to the extremity of the tail.—*Ottawa (Can.) Free Press.*

Consular Reports.

The Industries of the Gironde.—Mr. B. Gerrish, Jr., United States Consul at Bordeaux, furnishes the Department of State, at Washington, with an elaborate review of the various industries of the Gironde. Bordeaux, with 150 workingmen's societies, has thus far been exempt from strikes or other reckless action by any class of laboring men. They are more patient, orderly and prudent than the workingmen in other parts of Europe. Bordeaux suffers from an unusual number of cafes—nurseries of idleness, but not of drunkenness. Light wine and beer are the common beverages. Although rum, gin and brandy are to be had at low prices, they are rarely used. Savings societies exist to some extent among the laborers, encouraged in some instances by wise and benevolent capitalists. Farm laborers are frequently so economical as to become wealthy proprietors. They are paid 380f. to 420f. a year, lodged and boarded; if not boarded, but are lodged, they receive as high as 800f. to 850f. per annum. Day laborers, without board, receive 2½f. to 3f. a day, with a bottle of wine. A suit of clothes costs 15f. to 20f. Coopers, ship-carpenters and foremen in wine-cellars, by great frugality, attain a condition of comparative independence. The average wages of mechanics may be stated at 4f. to 4½f. per day—an increase of nearly 1f. since 1873. The cost of living has not increased, but rather decreased.

The Hamburg Consul's Report.—Mr. John M. Wilson, United States Consul at Hamburg, reports to the Department of State that since the consolidation of the German empire and the close of the war the cost of living has greatly increased—nearly doubled in the last ten years, while the price of labor has not proportionately advanced. During the last two years business of every kind has been very dull. Within the last three months an improvement is manifest, and a more confident feeling prevails among business men that the worst is passed. The labor of the Hamburg district is performed by men, but few women being engaged. The hours of labor are from daylight to dark. Half an hour is allowed for breakfast, two hours for dinner, and half an hour at 4 p. m. for lunch. Farm hands are paid by the year, first-class hands receiving $85 to $114, and the second class $57 to $85, board and lodging included. These laborers live frugally, clinging with great tenacity to old customs, and are honest and law-abiding. Mechanics are paid by the day, receiving from 70 to 85 cents, board and lodging not included. Clerks in stores, offices, banks, etc., receive from $200 to $714 and $1,428 per annum. Their cost of living, if single, varies from $285 to $714 per year; if married, one-half more. All wages are from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than in 1873.

Foreign Immigration.

Once more the tide of emigration from Europe to the United States begins to rise. During July, 12,650 emigrants arrived at New York—an increase of 3,051 over the number for the same month last year. The arrivals at other ports are upon a correspondingly increasing scale. It is to be observed that the emigrants for many months past have been chiefly from the German and Austrian provinces of Europe; Ireland no longer has a surplus population; the Irish emigrants who now arrive are mainly well-to-do peasant farmers, who come with funds in hand to buy farms in the West. The great bulk of the emigrants now arriving are Austrian and German peasants; they arrive in companies or colonies, and generally proceed forthwith to lands which have already been procured for them. It is probable that immigration will now steadily increase, and attain something like its former proportions.—*New York Graphic.*

A Nice Little Fish Story.

The sweetest little fish story of the season is told by Frank Abbott, of Burlington, Iowa. At Clear Lake dwells a little girl who takes a ride every day in a small skiff drawn by two pickerel. They are regularly harnessed, and by means of lines she is enabled to guide them in any direction. The fish are about three feet in length, weigh between seven and eight pounds each, and are very powerful. When the girl is tired of riding she drives the pickerel to the boat-house, where they are unharnessed, taken into a commodious glass aquarium made expressly for them, and fed. When she goes to the tank to harness them for a ride, the pickerel jump almost into her arms, so glad, apparently, are they to see her. The young miss has been offered $1,000 for her team.

A Long-Lived People.

Quakers are known to be an unusually long-lived folk. The average of the 308 members of the Society of Friends who died in Great Britain and Ireland last year was over 58 years, and the average of deaths to population was about 15½ per 1,000. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was only 19, and the highest number in any decade of life was that which included those whose ages were between 70 and 80. The next highest number, 55, died between 80 and 90.

HE was a meek-eyed Granger, and, as he came hesitatingly into our presence, an uncommonly slinky-looking yellow dog slunk in between his master's legs. "Mister editor," said the visitor, "that there dog may be homely, but he is the best cattle dog in this country; yes, sir, he is the best cattle dog I ever saw, but he has one fault—just one fault, sir; he won't look at the cattle until hey are cooked."

JOKES FROM HARPER.

THE following comes from Kansas: Two persons, neither of whom bears any striking resemblance to any great jurist except for corpulency, were comfortably seated, talking over matters and things, when one said, "I once sat on the Judge's bench in Texas."

"That so?" asked his friend; "*Where was the Judge?*"

EVEN in mural literature we sometimes find things said in the oddest way. Thus in Litchfield, Ct., is an old tombstone with the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the inestimable worth of unrivalled excellence and virtue, Mrs. Rachel, wife of Jerome B. Woodruff, and daughter of Norman Barber, whose *ethereal part Became a seraph May 24, 1835, in the 22 year of her age.*"

THE Milwaukee boy respecteth his parents and maketh neat compliments. A family were discussing at the table the qualities which go to make up a good wife, when a little lad of 7, who had listened quietly to the talk, leaned over the table, kissed his mother, and said: "Mamma, when I get big enough I'm going to marry a lady just like you."

LAST year a Red Ribbon Club was organized in ——, Mich. A gentleman who made a short address on the occasion, after dwelling on the dangers which beset the paths of drunkards and those addicted to the use of alcohol, invited all persons present to join the club, saying, "You know it is written that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-and-nine who *don't repent.*"

LITTLE maidens of 6 exist in Georgetown, D. C., and one of them expressed herself in this fashion: After leaning far out over the window-ledge, she drew herself in and exclaimed, placing her hand on her stomach, "Oh, that hurt me right in the place where God forgot to put any bones!"

On another occasion she was gazing out into the cloudy evening, and said, "Mamma, there isn't a single star in bloom."

Being a little naughty one day her mother said, "Minna, do you see that switch up there?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, quite nonchalently, "I see it smiling down upon me."

COWS—A COMPOSITION.—This is how the pupil put it:

"The cow is a good animal. She has two horns and two eyes, and gives milk which is good to drink. She has four legs, and eats grass and hay. Some of them are red, and they have long tails."

This is how the head teacher says it ought to be put:

"The female of the bovine genus is a benificent mammal; this ruminant quadruped is possessed of corneous protuberances projecting from the occiput; her vision is binocular, and she yields an edible and nutritious lacteal exudation; she is quadrupedal and herbivorous, assimilating her food in both the succulent and exsiccated state; some of them chromatically correspond to the seventh color of the spectrum, and they are endowed with caudal appendages of exaggerated longitudinality."

IT is well at funerals to be concise and correct in narrating the incidents of the life and character of the deceased, his family, relations, etc. The following shows an unusual caution:

Mr. Phipps died, being third husband of Mrs. P. At the funeral, their regular minister being out of town, the Methodist minister was requested to officiate. Having recently been assigned to the town, and, being almost a stranger, he had to be hastily posted as to the deceased, his family, etc. At the funeral all went well, and a stranger might have thought him an old and intimate friend of the late Mr. Phipps. But he was a little foggy on the widow, for in his prayer he lost his reckoning, and brought the widow in about this wise: "And now we commend to Thy care this widow, Thy handmaid, who has been bereaved again and again and again;" then, hesitating an instant, he added, "*and perhaps again.*"

Whether he had incorrectly ciphered up the number of husbands who had gone before, or was making allowance for one to come, we are not advised.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@10 25
HOGS	4 50	@ 4 75
COTTON	12	@ 12¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 08	@ 1 11
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	27	@ 35
RYE—Western	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess	10 12½	@10 37½
LARD	7¼	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 40
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 30
HOGS—Live	3 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 25	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 93
No. 3 Spring	79	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 2	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2—New	90	@ 1 10
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 11
PORK—Mess	9 35	@ 9 87½
LARD	7	@ 7¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 2	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 1	48	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	1 13	@1 15
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	89	@ 90
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE	48	@ 49
PORK—Mess	10 50	@10 62½
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
HOGS	4 20	@ 4 65
CATTLE	2 75	@ 5 10
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	94	@ 98
CORN	41	@ 42
OATS—New	22	@ 26
RYE	51	@ 56
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	7	@ 7½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2 Red	99	@ 99
CORN	41	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 1	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 29
BARLEY (per cental)	2 50	@ 3 50
PORK—Mess	11 25	@11 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 12	@ 5 30
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
HOGS	4 10	@ 4 90
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE RULE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

[Extract from Senator Thurman's Speech, at Hamilton, Ohio.]

The claim of a party in power to a prolongation of its rule necessarily involves an inquiry into its policy and government in the past. If its past rule has been vicious or unwise, prudence obviously dictates that an end, for the time being at least, should be put to its domination.

Now, has the rule of the Republican party since the close of the civil war, thirteen years ago, been wise and beneficent? I think that this question must be answered in the negative. It is not necessary to go into a detailed examination of all its measures; nor could that be done in the limit of a speech, or, indeed, of many speeches. Nor is it necessary to assert that all its measures have been bad and injurious. It is sufficient to look at the general result, and see whether that is good government and prosperity, or the reverse. Now, certainly no one will deny that this country has for the last five years suffered, as perhaps no other country ever did suffer, from depression in every branch of business, in every industrial occupation. The entire body of the producing classes—employers, employes, and middlemen—have been affected. Bankruptcies are numbered by tens if not by hundreds of thousands, and the aggregate of losses almost defies computation. The number of laborers thrown out of employment or reduced to half-time and diminished wages has been estimated by millions; and, however exaggerated the estimate may be, the extent of the evil has no parallel in this, if, indeed, it has in the history of any people. Startling is the fact, and at first view almost incomprehensible, that, in a country whose population averages but eleven persons to the square mile, there have been, and there yet are, thousands destitute of bread. A single interest—the moneyed interest—has flourished, and yet flourishes; and that, it is to be remembered, is precisely that interest that has received the fostering care of Republican legislation. Now, my friends, so far as this deplorable state of things is the result of vicious legislation or of the omission of wise legislation, the Republican party, or at least those who have controlled it, are responsible. From the 4th day of March, 1861, to the first Monday in December, 1875, more than fourteen years, that party had uncontrolled power in every department of the Federal Government; and since then it has continued to hold the Senate and the Presidency, and so have the consequent power to negative any measure of relief a Democratic House of Representatives might propose.

Is there, then, any injustice in calling that party to account for the evils the country has suffered and yet suffers? Can it with truth be said that these evils could not be foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not have been avoided or diminished? He would be a bold man who would make that assertion. For, although no Government ever was, or ever will be, omniscient and omnipotent; although disasters have happened that no rulers, however wise, could have foreseen or averted—yet the disasters of which I am speaking are not of that character, and might have been foreseen, and, to a great extent, prevented. It is but justice, then, to say to our Republican rulers, You have had every opportunity to do good and avert evil, and you have failed to do either. You have had opportunities such as no other party ever enjoyed to benefit your country, and you have, by want of intelligence or virtue, or both, brought it to the verge of ruin. It is time, high time, that you surrender the reins of Government.

I now turn to another topic, the expenditures of the Government, to which too little attention has been paid. I propose to compare Democratic expenditure with Republican expenditure, in order that you may judge which of the two parties is the better entitled to praise for honest and economical government; or, to put it in another form, which party ought to be condemned for dishonest and wasteful extravagance.

The last fiscal year of Democratic administration was that ending June 30, 1860. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year, exclusive of pensions and interest on public debt, were $58,955,952.

These expenses, stated in detail, were (omitting cents):

For the War Department	$16,472,203
For the Navy Department	11,514,649
For the Interior Department	2,991,121
For miscellaneous, or civil	27,977,978

Now, compare these expenditures with those of the last year in which the Republican party had unlimited control, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year (exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt) were $142,073,632, being $83,117,682 in excess of the last year of Democratic administration; or, in other words, the Republican expenditures were nearly two and a half times as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be said that our population was much greater in 1875 than in 1860, and that this accounts for the increased expenses of Government. The explanation will not suffice. The population in 1860 was 31,443,321, and the expenditures were at the rate of $1.87½ per capita. In 1875 the population, as nearly as it can be estimated, was 43,000,000, and the expenditures were at the rate of $3.30 per capita.

Again, it may be said that the increase of expenses grew out of the war. This explanation will not answer. By the figures I have given, and those I shall hereafter give, I exclude the expenditures occasioned by the war, namely, pensions, the public debt and interest thereon, and confine my comparison to the ordinary expenses of Government, namely: the cost of the War, Navy, Indian and Civil departments in time of peace. The increase in these departments is shown in detail in the following table:

DETAILS.

	1860.	1875.	*Increase.*
War Department	$16,472,202	$41,120,645	$24,648,443
Navy	11,514,649	21,497,626	9,982,977
Indian	2,991,121	8,384,656	5,393,535
Miscellaneous, or civil	27,977,978	71,070,702	43,092,724
Increase			$83,117,676

But it may be said that the comparison should not be of a single year with a single year, because special circumstances might make such a comparison unfair, and that the only fair mode is to compare a period of several years with a like period. Very well; let us see the result of such a comparison. Let us take a period of seven years of Democratic administration, and compare it with a like period of Republican administration—both periods being years of profound peace. Let us take the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1853, and ending June 30, 1860, when the Democracy were in power, and compare them with the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1868 (three years after the close of the war), and ending June 30, 1875, when the Republicans had unlimited control, and what is the result? The following table shows it:

July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1860, seven years.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1854	$50,734,963
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1855	54,838,585
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1856	65,276,299
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1857	64,780,763
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1858	71,110,889
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1859	65,133,738
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1860	58,965,952
Total	$430,880,859

Average annual expenditure, $61,554,409.

Expenditure, per capita, $1.94.

July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1875, seven years.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	$162,019,723
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	153,061,905
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	123,189,930
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	126,608,451
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	151,179,210
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	165,080,571
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	142,073,632
Total	$1,004,193,838

Average annual expenditure, $143,456,119.

Expenditure, per capita, $3.45.

All these figures are derived from official sources, and it appears by them that the average annual ordinary expenses of the Government, in seven years of Democratic rule, were $61,554,409, while the like average annual expenses in seven years of Republican rule were $143,456,119, being an average annual excess under Republican administration of $81,901,710.

And this excess cannot be explained by the increase of population, for the expense per capita in the seven Republican years was $3.45, while in the seven Democratic years it was only $1.94.

Nor can it be explained as necessarily resulting from the war; for, as I have said, I have excluded from the comparison expenses caused by it, namely: pensions, public debt and interest thereon; and the first of the seven Republican years I have taken was the third year after the war.

Of the corruption that has brought disgrace upon the republic, and furnished the advocates of despotism, the world over, with arguments against popular government, it is not for me to speak in detail. Unfortunately for the credit of the nation, the instances are so notorious that a bare reference to them brings forth a picture from which the mind turns with loathing and indignation. The Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Mail, the Belknap trial, the villainies of the Custom House, the straw bids of the Postoffice, the Indian and whisky rings, and the long list of defaulters in every department, have become matters of history, and attest too clearly for controversy the need of reform. But no substantial reform, you may rest assured, will take place so long as Republican rule shall prevail. The evil is too deep-seated to be reached by anything short of an entire change of administration.

But, fellow-citizens, there is one great drama of fraud, one huge black spot upon the national escutcheon, that cannot be passed by with a mere allusion. The seat of the Chief Magistrate—that seat that in times past has been, and in all times should be—an emblem of purity and honor—is occupied by a man who was never elected to it, and whose elevation was accomplished by the grossest frauds and boldest usurpations that ever disgraced the history of a free people. I have no time today to go into a detailed statement of these frauds and usurpations. I have no time to show you how the Returning Board of Florida, in plain violation of the law of the State, in equally plain violation of the solemn decision of the highest court of the State, threw out a number of Democratic ballots to give the vote of the State to the Hayes electors, instead of to the Tilden electors, who had been chosen by the people. Nor how, in like manner, the Returning Board of Louisiana threw out from 6,000 to 8,000 votes given to the Tilden electors—thereby disfranchising the people of whole precincts and counties, and completely reversing the vote of the State. Nor how, by a vote of eight to seven in the Electoral Commission, all inquiry into these frauds and usurpations was precluded, and the doctrine solemnly announced and acted upon that, no matter by what frauds, no matter by what illegalities, no matter by what usurpations, a Returning or Canvassing Board may defeat the will of the people, the wrong is remediless, the constitution is powerless, the people are helpless, and usurpation must triumph and prevail.

These, fellow-citizens, are now all matters of history; but, although the erroneous decision by which Congress counted in Hayes and Wheeler may not be reversible, that fact only makes it the more incumbent upon the people to condemn the decision, and the means by which it was brought about. If such an usurpation can pass without rebuke, it will soon be in vain to talk of constitutional modes and honest elections. If the will of the people can with impunity be overthrown by obscure and corrupt returning boards and there is no remedy for the wrong, it will soon be the voice of such boards, and not the voice of the people, that will make your Presidents. And how long, I pray you, could your Government stand under such a system, or what claim would it have to be called a government of the people? My friends, if the people ever condone this great sin; if they ever pardon the guilty man who perpetrated it—and nearly every one of whom has been rewarded by office under the administration—the most sanguine advocate of popular government will have reason to hang his head in shame and doubt the possibility of its success. Yes, my fellow-citizens, the very existence of popular government, the question whether it is possible to maintain it, and to maintain it in purity, is now on trial before you. As you love the institutions bequeathed to you by the fathers, as you reverence your constitution and value your freedom, as you esteem virtue and detest wickedness, you are bound, in no uncertain tones, to manifest your abhorrence of the great usurpation.

Fellow-citizens, nothing in politics seems more certain to me than that the Republican leaders rest their hopes of a prolongation of their power upon the success that may attend a studied and energetic effort on their part to excite and perpetuate sectional feeling. And nothing seems to me more unwarranted, unpatriotic and detestable than this scheme. It is not enough that the South has frankly and manfully accepted the results of the war; that, waiving all questions as to the mode of their adoption, no voice is raised against the binding force of the constitutional amendments; that every law passed by a Radical Congress, however doubtful its constitutionality, or manifest its injustice and impolicy, is nevertheless obeyed; that a desire for harmony and peace, and a determination to aid in the preservation of the Union, are unmistakably and plainly the dominant sentiments of the Southern people—all this is not enough to deter the Republican managers from resorting to all the weapons in the arsenal of the demagogue, by which sectional hatred can be aroused and perpetuated, and a solid North thereby created to rule with a rod of iron a prostrate South. It is thirteen years since the close of the war—thirteen years since a hand was raised or a word spoken against the preservation of the Union—and yet articles are written and speeches are now made by men prominent in the Republican party, the bitterness of which is scarcely paralleled by anything that was written or said when war was flagrant and the Union was in danger.

Fellow-citizens, nothing more unjust, nothing more unpatriotic, nothing more injurious to the peace, welfare and prosperity of the republic, nothing more clearly demonstrative of the necessity for a change of rulers and the inauguration of an era of justice and fraternity than is afforded by these facts can be imagined. Do you wish the Union preserved? Then support those who would bind it together by the ties of fraternal feeling and a common interest, as well as by constitutions and laws. Do you revere justice and advocate equality of rights? Then support the party on whose banner "Justice and Equality" are indelibly inscribed. Do you wish to see the country strong and prosperous? Then support the policy that is shedding its benign influence upon every part, gives irresistible strength and universal well-being to the whole.

An Intentional Omission.

The treasury officials have been very quietly conducting an investigation of an error which occurred in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil bill, and it is alleged that some other startling discoveries have been made. Some time ago, the treasury detailed a detective to work up the case, and it is said, that he has found out that the error was an intentional one, and was induced by the use of money. There were parties here while the Hot Springs bill was pending who were opposed to it because it gave to certain parties privileges which those men wanted. The rumor is that two members of Congress and two Clerks of Enrollment were bribed to omit the Hot Springs section in enrolling the bill, and Clerk Adams has already discharged the clerk who was enrolling when the omission occurred.—*Washington telegram.*

AN Indiana girl made $600 last year raising broom-corn. How much better than raising a family in fear of the broom-handle!

HAIL insurance companies have a good many losses to adjust this season.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Speech of Hon. Franklin Landers, at Lafayette, Ind.

The whole question of money is by the constitution given to Congress. That body has the power to make money and regulate its value. Nothing is said in the constitution as to what shall be a legal tender, or what material shall be used in making this money, or how they shall regulate its value. These things are left to the sound discretion of Congress, and that body has wisely authorized the coinage of gold and silver into dollars and eagles, and has said what value each shall have in the payment of debts. Gold and silver having been adopted as a medium of exchange by all the commercial nations of the earth, it was the part of wisdom in our Congress to adopt them as that medium also. This wisdom is clearly shown in settling the balances between Governments, and at the same time it is shown that they cannot be relied upon to perform the offices of exchange between private individuals, because they flow to and from Governments according to the degree of prosperity or adversity. A government may be flooded with coin or it may be almost entirely drained; therefore the wisdom of all commercial governments has led them to adopt a domestic or home money. This is done by the Government issuing paper money, or authorizing the banks to do so.

There is little or no profit to the Government in coining gold or silver, because of the cost of the bullion; but paper money is made of an article of but little value, hence the Government or bank issuing it makes a great profit out of it, because they never part with a dollar of it unless they receive one hundred cents in return. Therefore, when these facts are considered, you will readily understand why there is a contest as to who shall issue the paper money.

We demand, in the language of Jefferson, "that the banks should surrender their currency, and the issue of paper money be restored to the Government, to whom it belongs." But it is said that ruin and distress would follow the closing of the national banks. We don't propose to wind up the banks. When the National Bank act went into effect a high tax was placed upon State banks, which compelled them to abandon the circulation of their notes, and yet the business of the country was not disturbed, because other paper money took its place, and the banks were changed from State to national banks. In the same way the national banks could be changed from banks of issue to banks of discount and deposit only. Doubtless some of the bankers would try to retain their present privilege of loaning their indebtedness for interest, and they might desire to embarrass the business of the country, but this point can be guarded by the issue in advance of Government notes. The business community would derive great benefit from a Government currency, because the Government would get 100 cents for every dollar issued by it, whether paper or coin, because the paper would cost the holder just as much as coin. As it is now, coin costs the bank 100 cents on the dollar, whereas the paper money issued by them costs them just 1 cent on each dollar. The Government money would cost too much to be kept lying idle, and the banks would loan it at the best rate they could get.

I have said that paper money, whenever we insist upon an issue of Government notes, based on the credit of the whole people, the ghost of the Continental money and Confederate scrip is at once brought prominently before the people to convince them that such notes will always depreciate. Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, in his paper upon the subject of silver, which he read before the Bankers' Convention in New York some time since, digressed from his subject of silver and brought these ghosts before that body. He referred to the depreciation of Continental money and the Confederate scrip. He said that all money like our United States notes would depreciate in time of war. I regret, because of the high standing of Mr. Groesbeck, that he should attempt to compare our United States notes to Continental and Confederate notes. The Continental notes were not based upon taxes; the Continental Government had no power to levy taxes except by consent of the States; and, if she had had the power, they had almost nothing to tax. The Confederate notes were not issued by a Government at all, but by States in rebellion trying to establish a Government, and when their cause failed their money would of course be worthless. Will Mr. Groesbeck, or any other advocate of bank currency redeemable in coin, be candid or honest enough to inform the country what became of the redeemable money of the South, every dollar of which was lost to the holders, and what would have been the fate of the North had it not been for the issue of legal-tender notes by the Government? The banks had been under suspension of specie payments for more than twelve months, and no man of business can come to any other conclusion than this, that the people would have lost every dollar of their money had not the Greenback act of February, 1862, enabled them to redeem their notes with them. We ask for the issue of notes by a Government of more than 100 years' standing, with credit second to none, and with a revenue of nearly $300,000,000 per year. I can bear with a man of but little information bringing forward those ghosts, but when one like Groesbeck so far forgets himself as to do so, he demands some attention. I defy any opposers of the issue of such notes as we ask for by the Government to point to a single instance where the issue was made by responsible Governments that they ever did depreciate. Such notes were issued by the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, when they were colonies of Great Britain. They never depreciated below coin, although they remained in circulation for nearly forty years, and added much to the wealth of those colonies. The first notes issued by the Government after the war began were called demand notes, but, when it was seen that the Government had no coin to pay them with, Congress made them a full legal tender, and they never depreciated below the value of coin, and over $50,000 of them are outstanding to-day. When coin was worth 285 in greenbacks, which were a limited legal tender, the demand note, that was a full legal tender, was worth the same premium in greenbacks. Need I say more? Can any one doubt the ability of our Government to make her own notes par with coin to the extent that the legitimate trade of the country needs to perform exchanges? Redeemable in coin on business principles led to the wildest inflation and the most ruinous contraction, and I want to call your attention to the ebb and flow of currency under specie basis from 1811 until the issuing of Government notes:

Bank currency in 1811	$28,000,000	
Bank currency in 1816	$68,000,000	
Bank currency in 1820	45,000,000	
Contraction from 1816 to 1820		$23,000,000
Bank currency in 1837	$141,000,000	
Bank currency in 1843	58,000,000	
Contraction from 1837 to 1843		83,000,000
Bank currency in 1854	$204,000,000	
Bank currency in 1858	155,000,000	
Contraction from 1854 to 1858		49,000,000
Bank currency in 1860	$207,000,000	
Bank currency in 1862	184,000,000	
Contraction from 1860 to 1862		23,000,000
Bank currency in 1863	$202,000,000	

You will observe that the ebb and flow of the currency at the times I have named was, under the policy of paper money, redeemable in coin. This was all done, as I have said, on business principles, to make money and protect credit, and is directly chargeable to the policy of redeemable money, but the expansion and contraction I am about to refer to was one of designing legislation in the interests of the few and at the expense of the many. It was done to build up a moneyed aristocracy, as I have already said.

Amount of money, currency and circulating medium, Oct. 31, 1865:

United States notes, legal tenders and greenbacks	$428,160,569
Seven-thirty treasury notes	830,000,000
Compound-interest notes	173,012,141
Demand notes	32,536,900
Fractional currency	26,057,469
Total	$1,489,767,080

CURRENCY.

National-bank notes	$185,000,000
State-bank notes	65,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness	85,000,000
Total	$385,000,000

Total circulation of money and currency Oct. 31, 1865	$1,874,767,080
Contraction from 1866 to 1878	$1,086,078,286

United States notes and bank currency in circulation Dec. 1, 1878:

United States notes—greenbacks	$346,681,016
Fractional currency	16,008,000
Certificates of indebtedness	678,000
National-bank notes	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

From the expansion and contraction which I have shown took place under specie basis from 1811 to the commencement of the war, who can argue that a currency upon such a basis is a stable one? In every case history informs us that bankruptcy and ruin to the business man and laboring community was the result. There are many here to-night who recollect the panic and bankruptcy that followed the contraction from 1837 to 1843. The amount of the contraction of the circulating medium was proportionately as great as the contraction since 1865. I cannot think there is a man in Indiana who will study the history of the expansion and contraction of paper money redeemable in coin but who will come to the conclusion which I have, that it is ruinous to the laboring and producing classes who produce all the wealth, and that it should be abandoned as not suited to the wants of the people. If you notice, a contraction of $23,000,000 from 1811 to 1816, a contraction of $83,000,000 from 1837 to 1843, caused the crash and financial panic of those periods. A contraction of $49,000,000 from 1854 to 1857 caused the panic of the latter year. A contraction of $23,000,000 from 1860 to 1862 produced the money panic and the suspension of specie payments in December, 1861. The volume of State-bank paper in 1863 was $202,000,000, which the banks were unable to redeem until the issue of greenbacks. A contraction of from $23,000,000 to $83,000,000 was sufficient to produce such wide-spread financial ruin. But in 1873 it took hundreds of millions to produce a like result, from the obvious reason that from 1861 to 1865 the business was done principally on credit, forced on us by bank currency redeemable in coin. Whereas, in 1866 there was an abundance of currency to do business, and no necessity to make debts, all commodities could be sold for cash. Therefore it required an enormous contraction to force the credit system on the country. As contraction was carried on credit was substituted until it came to the bursting point in 1873.

In order to alarm the people and prevent them from demanding their rights in a body, as they would do in any business matter disconnected from politics, in having their money made a full legal tender, and receivable by the Government in payment of all dues, they tell them that if that is done the Secretary of the Treasury will have to buy coin to pay interest on the public debt. This I deny. When the treasury notes are receivable for tariff dues, speculation in coin will cease at once, as it has been gradually falling off since the remonetization of silver. All dollars being equal in performing exchanges nothing can be performed with any dollar other than exchanges, or to loan to some person for that purpose. The paper dollar being so much superior to the coin dollar in convenience, all active exchanges will be performed by it. The coin will find its way into the treasury and bank vaults, and the Treasurer of the United States will have more gold then than he has now.

This cry of the gold ring to secure legislation in its own favor should alarm no one. As it is now, the member of our Government firm who has tariff dues to pay offers to pay the debt due to the firm in its own paper. The firm refuses to accept its own note on the ground that it has contracted to pay a particular debt in a particular kind of money, therefore, in order that the firm may be relieved of the necessity and expense of procuring that particular kind of money, they say to their partner, "We cannot receive our own note in discharge of your obligation to us; we are compelled to ask you to sell our note and bring us the kind of money we have promised to pay upon this special debt." There is not a fair-minded business man in Indiana who would call that an honorable transaction.

I have given the subject of the expansion and contraction of the currency much attention, and, though I have been denounced as an inflationist, it has been the study of my life how to avoid this result. Inflation—or expansion, if you please—robs the creditor if the inflation takes place after the debt is made, just as contraction robs the debtor for the benefit of the creditor if done after the debt is made. Honest payment is the payment of a debt in money of the same value as that in which the debt was created. I have tried to convince you that this honest payment of a creditor and justice to a debtor cannot be maintained upon a specie basis. We want a fixed amount of paper money, made and kept in circulation in order that justice may be done to both debtor and creditor, that business may be done with more certainty.

You ask me how much money the Government ought to put out. I have no hesitation in giving you my opinion. She ought to put out every dollar of paper money that she can keep at par with coin, and I believe she could keep $20 per capita, which would give us from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 at par with coin if she would give it all the credit she can by making it a full legal tender, and giving it all the paying qualities she gives to coin. If an amount was fixed by Government and it was found to be too great to be kept at par with coin, I would adopt the policy suggested by Mr. Jefferson in 1812. I would open Government loans, and take the Government legal-tender note as I would coin for bonds. A government that does not keep in circulation the largest quantity of paper money possible to be kept at par with coin, so as to give the largest price possible for lands and labor and commodities in coin or paper as its equivalent, so as to give the largest price for labor and commodities and the lowest interest, does not look after the true interest of those that produce the wealth. If commodities are sold for paper, or labor done for paper or coin either, the paper and coin being equal in value; if they had sold for one-quarter or one-half more than they would bring with an unstinted amount of money in circulation, the gold thus received for it—if preferred by the seller (both being equal)—is worth just as much if sent abroad as though the man had worked two days to get the same amount, or sold twice the amount of commodity to get it. To say that any civilized commercial Government has her values based upon coin is false. They all have paper money, and most of them have that paper money a legal tender as fully as coin. France, England and Russia have made their paper money a legal tender. The paper money of France and Russia is not redeemable. The paper of England is; but, being a legal tender, the same as coin, every dollar that is in circulation gives value to commodities and labor, just as gold would do. That is just what we mean in our platform when we demand that the Government alone shall issue money, paper as well as coin, all made a legal tender. We mean to reduce the value of coin by having paper perform precisely the same office.

Address of Dr. Gilbert De La Matyr at Martinsville, Ind.

The excitement of war had quickened the pulse of the masses, and they entered upon production with a unanimity and force that amazed the world. It was a question of immense significance. Here armies of hundreds of thousands of men would be merged into civil life. That unprecedented feat was accomplished as quickly and noiselessly as the morning dew was absorbed. The opportunity for production, and the sanguine hope of gaining homes and a competency, attracted to peaceful pursuits the disbanded heroes. The whole land became alive with motion. The hum of cheerful industry filled the air. The green wave of corn and wheat rolled westward over the prairie. As by magic, cottages, villages and cities decked a rapidly-advancing border. Railroads preceded the lines of settlement, carrying every advantage of old communities. In short, we entered upon a career of production which, if continued until now, would have paid the national and municipal debts and made the masses of the people comfortable and happy. France, at the close of a war waged since we emerged from strife, was oppressed with a debt which, in view of her undeveloped resources, was greater for her than ours was for us; but has paid her debt and has not impoverished her people. This demonstrates the practicability of keeping a people producing in such circumstances, and the amazing possibilities of production when a whole people are kept at it. The task resting on our statesmanship, since the war, has been to inspire and wisely direct the productive energies of our people. There was no other way to retrieve the waste of war, sustain the nation's honor, dearer than life, but by paying its debts, and still not impoverish themselves. Are not these statements sound? Can they be flippantly treated as the vaporings of a blatherskite? Will any man question their wisdom? No one doubts that on the management of the finances all depended. One has said that money is a tool with which we pay debts and effect exchanges. Another calls it an instrument to effect the distribution of exchanges. Still another, that it is a necessity of association. All these answers are correct. It is clear that the more debts there are to be paid and exchanges to be effected and associations to be cherished, the larger must be the volume of money. In other words (leaving out the matter of debt), the higher the civilization the greater the production and exchanges, and the more active social life the larger the volume of money needed. Add the burden of an immense debt to a people like ours, who after a civil war are engaged in immense production, the exchange of which must be made over a very wide extent of country, and are cherishing the most active association, and you have the conditions demanding the largest amount of money in circulation. I think all will agree with me thus far. There is nothing "idiotic" or insane in this view. It follows that a proper regulation of the amount of current money was the task before our statesmanship. This statement will not be branded as idiotic.

That the constitution commits this important task to the General Government is not questioned. All admit that the great work before the administration was to so regulate the currency as to secure the largest possible production from farm, mine, forest, factory and commerce. I am sure that thus far we all stand together. One party has been mainly in power and responsible. Its policy has been definite and relentlessly executed. That policy must be judged by its results. All efforts at evasion are unworthy and in vain. This is a practical world, and plans and policies are inexorably judged by their outcome. I shall not charge dishonesty on the party which has so signally failed. I shall not call the framers and guides of its policy idiots, because they have brought the people into their present state of distress. They have strictly followed the precedents of the world's financiering. At the close of the war the channels of trade were filled with a currency called forth by war exigencies. All the notes issued by the Government were used as currency except those bearing coin interest. Some classes of them were more commonly used than others, but were all more or less utilized. I believe this is a fair statement about the extent of currency. I know that the final payment to the army was largely made in interest-bearing notes, and they were thus thrust into wide circulation as currency. Because of the fancied uncertainty of the success of the Government in the war, its credit fell to about 33 per cent. in its issue of obligations. But when it triumphed there could not have remained a shadow of doubt on the mind of any intellectual person that its obligations were worth their face. Yet the absorbing effort of the Republican party has been to strengthen ostensibly the credit of the Government, which was at par above any peradventure. Of course, those who held its obligations, and a large number who manipulated them—men wanting to have them appreciated in relation to all other values—joined in the demand to have them thus appreciated. For instance: A Mr. McCune received $40,000 in gold from an English firm for a patent right. He immediately exchanged it for $108,000 in greenbacks and exchanged the greenbacks for 5-20 bonds. Within a short time Congress voluntarily made those bonds payable in coin, though the contract was to pay them in currency. That act appreciated the bonds to a level with gold. That was a very nice transaction for Mr. McCune, but a very poor bargain for a debt-ridden people. This one illustration exhibits the immense interest of the creditor class in strengthening the credit of the nation. The goal aimed at was a speedy race to a gold basis. The voluntary promise to pay bonds in coin at their maturity, which were paid for in currency depreciated by the hazards of war, and were payable in the same currency by the contract; the pledge of resumption at a given time, which was very near, and the demonetization of silver, are specimens of the legislation under the fixed policy of the party in power. To be able to pay gold for the currency afloat at call so soon, that currency must be greatly contracted and immense contraction followed. As a result of a withdrawal of currency from the channels of trade, evidences of individual indebtedness took the place of cash in all offices of exchange, and distribution of values. That necessitated the drain of interest. The national-bank system was inaugurated for the purpose of changing the greenbacks, which were non-interest-bearing notes, into interest-bearing bonds. To make that exchange rapid the unprecedented offer was made to permit any corporation complying with certain conditions to deposit $100 with the Government, on which the depositor drew 6 per cent. interest, and then received $90 in currency to loan to the people at any rate of interest allowed by the State Government. All this legislation tended directly and inevitably to swell the interest on the money used in production, and to depreciate other values.

It is not extravagant to assert that since the close of the war money has appreciated from 33 per cent. to 100, and property and income from business and labor has depreciated from 100 to 33 per cent. The producing and business classes (except money brokers) have been forced to pay an average of 10 per cent. annual interest for use of money. I need not say that business and production must speedily and inevitably break down under such a load. The prostrated condition of our country is no marvel notwithstanding our vast resources, and the fact that for the fourteen years of our descent to financial wreck God has showered His munificence in unprecedented profusion of dew, of rain and of sunshine, so as to give us abundant crops. There is no wonder that poverty and distress rests upon a very large majority of our people. Let us glance at the true state of things. Let us look at facts; facts are stubborn things that sneers cannot obliterate. Except in agriculture, production is paralyzed; nearly all whose capital was invested in productive enterprise or in business (other than money brokerage) are utterly bankrupt. The temples of industry are mostly closed and wasting in idleness. The number of free-holders has been lessened to a fearful extent. The homes of veteran soldiers, and very many other laboring men, which, by saving and toil, had been partly paid for, have been confiscated. Very many farms have been taken from families that have toiled for a generation to clear and improve them, and many more are sure to go. This confiscation of farms had become so general and so certain that a New York paper, in its issue of April 25, 1877, says, "There seems to be but one remedy, and that is a slow one and not immediately effective. To reach it both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, but it seems to be inevitable. It is a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land-owners on the one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other—something similar in both cases to what has long existed, and now exists, in the older countries of Europe, and similar also to a system that is common in our own State of California. Those farmers who are land-poor must sell and become tenants in place of owners of the soil. The hoarded idle capital must be invested in these lands, and turned over to the poor farmers, who will at once be set upon their feet—not to go and loaf about towns and villages spending their money while it may last, but to buy with this money stock, fertilizers, implements, machines, and go to work to cultivate the soil profitably. Instead of their money being sunk in dead and unproductive acres it will be invested in cows, sheep, swine of improved breeds, in guano and fertilizers by which the crops will be doubled or trebled. It will thus become active and productive, and capable of doubling itself within the year. The farmer will be relieved from the burden of a bad investment on which he now makes no interest. His money will be placed where it will do the most good. He will at once be lifted from poverty to financial ease, and, in place of an unsalable farm, he will have to show for his money some property that will realize all that it is worth at public sale at twenty-four hours' notice. Very much more than this is implied in this change that is so obvious to the practical man that it need not be particularized."

Our present mission is to inspire with hope of relief in a legitimate way which will injure none and bless all. Our ultimate purpose is to wipe out debts by paying what has been contracted, and prevent the occurrence of such a state of indebtedness by securing for each a just return for his labor, and making impossible the interest drain which is the main cause of our indebtedness. To this end we seek an equilibrium between the volume of money and the demand for it and stability in that equilibrium. We agree with the hard-money advocates, that in all the fluctuations of currency it is the laborer and business man that suffer, while the money princes reap their fabulous harvest. It is the restriction of currency which has resulted in the recent concentration of wealth which now oppresses the civilized world. The coin basis has been the universal plan, and under it financial crises occur in the United States about once in ten years, and in Europe oftener. It is high time to try some more stable plan. Against any change the entire money power is strenuously and avowedly arrayed, and no wonder, for it has turned into their coffers through shaving interest—usury—the entire product of the world's toil except that the toilers necessarily consume. In every country, and in every instance, the expansion of currency has stimulated activity in production and given prosperity. The process of contracting, ostensibly to bring the currency down to a peculiar relation to one or two of the methods which have never, can never, be more than a small per cent. of the circulating medium, has invariably paralyzed production and producers, and enriched money manipulators. We propose to try the plan of having the Government charged by our constitution with the responsibility of providing a circulating medium, furnish a currency in the form of notes, based upon the gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, sand, keel, all the material resources of the nation, and also upon the enterprise, industry, intelligence and integrity of our people, making it stable as the Government itself, which is as stable as the principles of eternal truth on which it is based. We propose to have its volume sufficient to make all exchanges to be effected with ready cash, stopping the drain of usury which now saps the life of all prosperity. The possibility of supplying such a currency was demonstrated by the supply of the greenbacks and other notes which constituted the medium of exchange during the war and immediately after. The law making these notes legal tender gave them value, though no time was set to redeem the greenbacks with coin. In the greenback we had the principle in all its essential features, with an important exception: they were not made a legal tender for national duties. Such currency, wisely regulated, would answer all the purposes for which money is needed in the nation. The Government could also legalize the coinage of gold and silver and baser metals, as now, for all exchange with foreign countries, as the balance of trade in our favor, and, with ample and cheap currency, over-stimulated productions would greatly increase that balance, and notes which are legal tenders here would be of value in all countries which buy of us. If I were going to travel among some African tribes, I should change my gold into a species of small shells, a ton of which would be worth intrinsically what lime these would make, deducting expense of making, because they would buy what I should need of their tribes. We ask the hard-money defenders the impracticability of this plan, instead of crying rag-baby and such stuff, used only when argument is wanting. We know that the greenbacks were worth more than rags. They paid debts; exchanged for anything we needed, and admirably answered every demand of currency among us. It could not be impossible for the wisdom of Congress to derive safe methods for putting such a currency into the hands of the people, and to regulate its volume to their needs, without causing them to pay intermediate parties, as they have the national banks, two interests, either of which is more than they can make out of it. No sane man will contend that any ordinary business can afford to pay 6 per cent. interest on money loaned in its exchanges, yet under the hard-money policy the people pay in taxes 6 per cent., which goes to the banks, and then on an average 10 per cent. more on bank issues. It is true that banks help pay taxes, and so does all capital save that invested in national bonds.

A Minnesota Husband's Trouble With Limburger.

A young gentleman of Faribault, a boy among the boys, who occasionally visited saloons and sampled lamb's tongue, pig's feet, tripe, and actually educated himself to like Limburger cheese, after a while married, as such men will. His wife is a cultivated and sensitive little creature, as lovable as she is sensitive. Well, Robert—that was his name, Bob for short—shook the boys after marriage, as he ought, and stopped around home for two or three weeks every evening; but there were times when he had an awful hankering for his old relishes, such as hereinbefore described, especially the cheese, and one evening, being down town on an errand, he thought he would take a little Limburger home and have an old-fashioned lunch before retiring. He got the cheese and started for home, but as he neared his abode it struck him that it was the rankest cheese, even for Limburger, in all his experience. People held their noses as they met him, and every dog in the front yard went around behind the house as he went by. Before he reached home his courage gave out and he slipped his bundle into a hole in the gate-post, thinking he would go in and interview his wife—sort of prepare her for the meeting, as it were. But he was scarcely in the house before his wife gave a warning sniff, and, looking at him sharp, inquired if he was sure he hadn't stepped into something. Bob mistrusted what was the matter, but innocently looked first at one foot and then at the other, and said: "No; my feet are all right." Mrs. Bob gave a sniff or two more, got up, opened the door, closed it suddenly, and then went into the rooms leading toward the rear of the house. She was gone about five minutes, and in the meantime Bob became satisfied what the trouble was, but for the life of him did not dare to tell her. What would she say to learn that he had ever eaten such stuff? She never would forgive him, and would probably apply for a divorce.

She speedily returned and said, in a business sort of way, "Robert, we must have the sewer cleaned, and the scavenger here. I can't stand it any longer. It's getting to be perfectly awful." Bob said he would attend to it in the morning, and the first opportunity slipped out, got a spade, took the cheese into the garden and buried it. But he had to have the sewer, etc., cleaned all the same, and the job cost him $5. A few months later Bob told his wife about it, but declared the cheese was given him to try; he had never eaten any of it himself.—*Faribault (Minn.) Democrat.*

THE Mayor of New Orleans has directed the Chief of Police to suppress all unnecessary noises during the prevalence of yellow fever, such as bells on ice-cream carts, scissors grinding, peddlers, organ-grinders, etc.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE 19th CENTURY IS NOW VISIBLE AT

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

WE HAVE TWICE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

For the fall and winter trade ever brought to this county by any one firm. We now propose to double our already extensive business which we have all over the county by selling

BOOTS AND SHOES 10 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than we have ever done before. By doing this we distance all competion on as good a quality of goods. We guarantee all goods to be as represented. When you sell your wheat for $1 per bushel, come to

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

AND BUY YOUR

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE RATE OF 80 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

A FEW PRICES:

Mens' Stoga Boots from	-	-	$1.90 to $3.00
" Kip " "	-	-	2.50 to 4.00
" Calf " "	-	-	2.50 to 4.00
" Fine Shoes "	-	-	1.25 up
Womens' A Calf Shoes from	-	-	1.00 to 1.25
" Grain " "	-	-	99 to 1.25
" Side L. " "	-	-	1.00 to 1.50
" Slippers, all kinds	-	-	25 to 1.50

Come and examine our goods and learn our prices before you buy.

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO., Auburn, Ind.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1878. Number 36.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

J. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. C. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

[illegible] Court House, on Main Street, over [illegible]'s store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block. Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE [illegible] HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

Geo. S. Palmer, Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold in Auburn by [illegible] and druggists everywhere.

FAIR!

—AT—

Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1878.

$7000 in Premiums,

—AND—

4000 in Speed Ring

Fair commences September 9th, and continue through the week.

Liberal arrangements made with all the Railroads.

Send to W. W. ROCKHILL, Assistant Secretary, for programmes.

The PHOENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger chamber so fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly [illegible] persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R. [illegible] for cash, exchange, or on liberal [illegible]

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So, if you want to buy, sell or exchange [illegible] call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

8&1y.

Sun Beams.

There are only two men in London who made an attempt either to be present at the Beaconsfield demonstration or to express approval of it. One is dead, and the other is a wooden Scotchman in front of a snuff shop.

The coin examiner of the Treasury at Washington can detect a counterfeit coin in a heap of money while blindfolded. He runs his fingers through the mass, and in a few moments each coin is tested. This remarkable power of touch has been perfected only by the practice of many years.

When Patti sings in Berlin in the fall it will not be in the Royal Opera House. The Emperor declined to permit her to appear there, solely on account of the enormous price—$2,500 per night—demanded by her for the services of herself and Nicolini. That would make it necessary to fix the cost of a seat in the barquet at $5 or more—a thing the Emperor would not hear of in these hard times. Nevertheless, Berlin must have Patti, and she is to sing on another stage at her own price.

Fourteen months ago a good looking Irish girl, seventeen years old, went to Queensland, where she obtained a situation as barmaid. She received a letter from her mother begging her to return home, and enclosing money to pay her passage. With this she bought men's clothes and obtained a situation as second steward on a steamer making trips between Newcastle and Sydney. She remained on this vessel two or three months, and then thought she would like to go to England, and that she might as well work her passage over as pay for it. She obtained a situation on board the Strathdon, a ship plying between Sydney and London. The new hand did duty well and became a favorite with the ship's company, but her sex was discovered.

The great bonanza mines that have played so stirring a part in recent California history seem entirely exhausted and about to vanish from the scene, notwithstanding the tenacity with which their leading owners try to keep up the belief that there is still paying ore in them. The Sutro tunnel, that has just been completed at enormous expense, after years of labor, looks like a wasted achievement. Shares in the California mine, that at one time were worth in the market nearly a thousand dollars each, have fallen to nine dollars and an eighth, and Consolidated Virginia, that was nearly as valuable, to eight dollars and a quarter. Many have grown rich through these mines, but thousands have been beggared by them. Their wealth has been a curse and not a blessing to California.

G. P. Sanderson, the officer in charge of the English elephant-catching establishment in Mysore, says that the elephants go in herds and in strict Indian file. When a calf is born, the herd remains with the mother two days; the calf is then able to march and can cross rivers and climb hills with the assistance of its dam. They are fine swimmers. Mr. Sanderson says that a herd of seventy-nine, which he sent across the country, had the Ganges and several of its tidal branches to cross. In the longest swim they were six hours without touching bottom. After a rest on a sand bank they completed the swim in three more. Not one was lost. Twice around an elephant's foot is said to be his height, and generally this measurement is correct. Their size is generally exaggerated. The largest Mr. Sanderson ever saw was nine feet ten inches high at the shoulder.

A well-to-do undertaker of San Francisco owned a small house and lot in a block that was coveted by one of the Pacific coast millionaire who had built a palace there and wanted all the contiguous land for a garden. He succeeded in getting all but the undertaker's property, which projected into the very heart of his grounds, and which its owner would not part with at what the millionaire considered a fair price. The latter, therefore, erected a high fence, said to be the loftiest in America enclosing the obstinate undertaker's property on three sides, and depriving it almost entirely of sunshine. The undertaker trained vines to grow up the wooden walls, and stood it coolly for a year or two. Now, at last, his patience has given out. A few weeks ago he had his house moved bodily to another part of the city, and, obstinate as ever, is about to put up a tower of Babel. The style of the proposed building, it is said, will be plain and substantial for the first five stories, but the remainder of the towering edifice, after rising above the fence will present a commingling of renaissance Gothic, and Babylonian architecture, surmounted with a section of Chinese pagoda. He declines to say to what uses he proposes putting this remarkable edifice, but it is believed that the first and paramount use will be to torment the hitherto triumphant millionaire.

The Campaign of Indiana.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

We indulge in no idle words when we say that the democratic party of Indiana is thoroughly aroused, and in nearly every county is doing yeoman's work. Indiana in 1878, as in 1876, is a battle-field, toward which all eyes are turned, and the indications are that the contest will wax warmer and fiercer until the last ballot is cast and the battle is ended. The organization of the party throughout the state is generally as near perfect as could be desired by the most ardent patriot, or demanded in view of the vital issues that enter into the campaign. We do not disguise the fact that perfect organization, undisturbed harmony, indefatigable effort, unyielding tenacity are imperatively demanded to achieve victory. The democratic party has the right, the truth and the record to stimulate its efforts and strengthen its purposes. Its mission is to wrest the country from the grasp of radicalism. That Indiana may contribute her full share in the great work, the imperative necessity is presented of redeeming the state from the infamously corrupt apportionment act passed by the radical party in 1873. To do this the legislature must be democratic. Securing the legislature secures a democratic United States senator; besides, if the legislature is democratic, an increase of democratic congressmen is placed beyond a peradventure.

After the 4th of March, 1879, the United States senate will be democratic and the question now is, shall the next house of representatives be democratic? Never in the history of the government has the question been fraught with such consequence of weal or woe to the republic. The radical party has been condemned by the people and no damnatory sentence was ever more justly pronounced. This party, exercising for years supreme controle, laid its unholy hands upon constitutions, laws and the liberties of the people; abandoning the ballot, it utilized bullet and bayonet, and worse than Belshazzar who degraded the sacred vessels of God's temple, worse than vandal hordes who destroyed the monuments of Rome's civilization, the radical party with lying professions of devotion to the institutions of the country, sought by every devilish device to retain power by destroying the alters and the shrines of liberty. We know there are questions of finance to be discussed and settled; we know that the labor problem is even now taxing the abilities of the profoundest thinkers of the land; we know there are questions of tariffs and taxations to be settled, but as the Boston Post opportunely remarks "there is one great and overpowering issue that surpasses all others. Shall the great national wrong be righted? Shall the people be permitted to choose and inaugurate a president of their choice? Shall fraud and crime be allowed to supplant popular sovereignty and destroy the very foundation of political action? Shall men exalted to high stations by the aid of conspirators, though by them denounced as 'purjured rascals,' escape with their common plunder before the gaze and by the consent of an indignant people? These and kindred questions are the real ones before the country, and which in 1880 are to loom up in their true magnitude and importance. We have first to settle the fact whether we are to have any government at all before determining by what measure it be controlled. It has once been saved by subduing an open revolt. The next effort required will be to rescue it from corruption and usurpation. It is evident also that the people will have a difficult work on their hands. All that practiced conspirators can do to count out men fairly elected and count in those whom the people at the polls rejected, will be attempted again. All that money can accomplish to poison the public mind, seduce voters and buy up returning boards is to be prepared for once more. All that despoilers of the people under Grant's administrations can do to get their unholy hands into the treasury again will assuredly be done. From accomplishing their purpose there will be no bar but by a vigorous and united effort to vindicate the monstrous wrong of 1876, and by preventing its repetition in 1880. The democrats have no energy to be wasted by divisions or subordinate issues, and should keep their eyes first and foremost on the great duty of first rescuing the government from those who, under the forms of law, have revolutionized it."

The radical party is massing its strength for the last struggle. It must win or die. To achieve victory now the radical party is ready for any blasphemous proceedings. It has a hell brood of conspirators ready to duplicate the forgeries and perjuries of Florida and Louisiana. John Sherman is as ready now as then to bargain for perjuries and promise federal officers as the reward. J. Madison Wells and his congress, for a consideration, would burn the gospel, erase the statues, insult the crucifix, and set the guillotine at work more actively than Robespierre ever dreamed of, if thereby he could enthrone another fraud in the office of president, and receive as his reward a federal office. This party is to be defeated in Indiana. It will require hard work and continuous work from now till the last blow is struck and the polls are closed.

Democratic Doctrine.

The Platform of the Party Adopted at the State Convention.

A Clear and Unequivocal Enunciation of Principles—Sentiments which the Masses Will Endorse.

The democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare;

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are, by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states, of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad through the means of home syndicates or other methods: and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public any private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon [illegible] terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employes of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien shall be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

That the democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the interests of the people; and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

That we are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government either in lands, bonds, money, or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the republican party who secretly conceived and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice-president, were wrongly kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the act of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

A LITTLE TRAVELLER.

A Girl of Five Years Comes all the Way from Texas Alone.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Among the passengers who reached this city on Wednesday night by the Western and Atlanta train from Chattanooga was a little girl five years old. She had a bright, intelligent face, with sparkling brown eyes, and was placarded with a large envelope which was suspended from her neck and displayed her name, Miss Annie Hilton. A letter on the inside of the envelope, directed to the conductors, and signed by M. S. Jay general passenger agent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway, explained the fact that the child was from Austin, Texas, and was on her way to Wilmington, N. C., where her father resided. Mr. Jay made a request in his letter that the conductors on the line take good care of the child and see that she was safely delivered to her father, who would meet her at Wilmington upon [illegible] H. Marmaduke, who reached this city on the same train from Little Rock took her in his care at that place but afterward resigned to Mr. and Mrs. Banks of Charleston, S. C., who promised to see her safely as far as Augusta, Ga. Miss Annie says that she was born in Texas, and has never seen her father. Her mother died, and her father recently married again in Wilmington. He had telegraphed for her to come to him. The little traveler had a small satchel and a lunch basket; also a few dollars of change. Since leaving Austin she has made eight changes of cars, and will make as many more before she reaches her destination. She will then have traveled about sixteen hundred miles.

United States as a Horrible Example.

[Pololtoca (Mexico) Aguardiente.]

Two years ago the quadrennial election for president occurred. Senor Tilden received a majority of half a million votes; but the party in power favoring his opponents and threatening to use the army in favor of the latter, a compromise was effected, by which fifteen of the purest men of both parties were chosen to decide the question. Those fifteen pure men proved their superiority by voting in court exactly as they had voted at the election. So pure were the fifteen purest men found in Sodom! The self-governing Anglo-Saxons at the north are now investigating this affair, and uncovering a mass of corrupt bargain and sale such as never disgraced the vilest pueblo of North or South America. No, Senor Lerdo, if you wish to gain the suffrages of free Mexicans you must hold up a loftier example than that of the corrupt anarchical, republic-despotism of the north. We are not yet prepared to exchange our bull-fights for your "prize-ring," our religious liberty for your Methodist state church, nor the legacy of Bolivar for either an Austrian scepter or a mock-republic disguising a military plutocracy.

A New Kind of a Race.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Mr. James K. Allen, aeronaut, of Dayton, Ohio, has challenged Professor Hayden of Cincinnati, to a race with balloons. It is to take place from the grounds of the Soldiers' Home on Wednesday afternoon, August 28, the bet being $500 on each side. Mr. Allen says he can "sail higher, stay up longer and travel a greater distance" than Mr. Hayden can; and this is the issue to be decided between them.

Landseer painted a splendid Newfoundland with the title, "A distinguished member of the Humane Society," which is no misnomer, so far as water is concerned, but we never heard of one of these dogs saving life in fire. This, however, has been done by a retriever at the residence of Mr. Francis, an English telegraph engineer, whose dog, hearing the children screaming, when their room was on fire, rushed in and brought down the youngest, aged three.

THE SILENT MELODY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Bring me my broken harp," he said;
"We both are wrecks—but as ye will—
Though all its ringing tones have fled,
Their echoes linger round it still;
It had some golden strings, I know,
But that was long—how long!—ago.

"I cannot see its tarnished gold,
I cannot hear its vanished tone,
Scarce can my trembling fingers hold
The pillar'd frame so long their own;
We both are wrecks—a while ago
It had some silver strings, I know.

"But on them Time too long has played
The solemn strain that knows no change,
And where of old my fingers strayed
The chords they find are new and strange—
Yes! iron strings—I know—I know—
We both are wrecks of long ago.

"We both are wrecks—a shattered pair—
Strange to ourselves in Time's disguise. . . .
What say ye to the love-sick air
That brought the tears from Marian's eyes?
Ay! trust me—under breasts of snow
Hearts could be melted long ago!

"Or will ye hear the storm-song's crash
That from his dreams the soldier woke
And bade him face the lightning's flash
When battle clouds in thunder broke? . . .
Wrecks—nought but wrecks!—the time was when
We two were worth a thousand men!"

And so the broken harp they bring,
With pitying smiles that none could blame;
Alas! there's not a single string
Of all that filled the tarnished frame!
But see! like children overjoyed,
His fingers rambling through the void!

"I clasp thee! Ay . . . mine ancient lyre . . .
Nay, guide my wandering fingers . . . There
They love to dally with the wire
as Isaac played with Esau's hair. . . .
Hush! ye shall hear the famous tune
That Marian called 'The Breath of June!'"

And so they softly gather round;
Rapt in his tuneful trance he seems;
His fingers move: but not a sound!
A silence like the song of dreams. . . .
"There! ye have heard the air," he cries,
"That brought the tears from Marian's eyes!"

Ah, smile not at his fond conceit,
Nor deem his fancy wrought in vain;
To him the unreal sounds are sweet—
No discord mars the silent strain
Scored on life's latest, star-lit page—
The voiceless melody of age.

Sweet are the lips of all who sing,
When Nature's music breathes unsought,
But never yet could voice or string
So truly shape our tenderest thought,
As when, by life's decaying fire,
Our fingers sweep the stringless lyre!
—*Atlantic Monthly for September.*

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

About the beginning of this century, while the Revolutionary Wars were raging, communication in cipher was naturally very prevalent; and ingenuity was taxed to the utmost on one hand to invent, and on the other to detect, the medium used in secret correspondence. As a rule, the decipherer had beaten the cipher; and no known method was secure of detection. If conventional signs merely were used, the recurrence of the different symbols gave a key easily followed out. Some ingenious spirits corresponded by reference to the pages and lines of particular editions of particular books—others by an agreed-on vocabulary. But these last methods, although they might preserve the secret, disclosed what was often quite as dangerous, that there was a secret. I am about to tell you of a plan which, for a long time, was not only undetected, but unsuspected.

It was at that time when the first Napoleon had assembled his fleets and transports at Brest, with the ostensible, and as is generally believed the real, view of making a descent on England. The greatest precautions were observed by the English Government in regard to the correspondence with France, and an amount of espionage was practised at the postoffice which left Sir James Graham's subsequent performances in that line far behind. The national excitement was intense, and the political department was administered with an iron away.

My uncle, Sir George Trevor, was, as all the world then knew, high in the Admiralty, and, as it was from him that I heard this anecdote, its veracity may be depended on.

The dispatches to and from the Admiralty were the subject of the greatest vigilance and the most stringent regulations. The clerks were not permitted to send or receive letters which were not first submitted to the chief clerk, and it was believed that letters addressed even to their private residences were frequently opened at the postoffice.

At the time I speak of, the chief clerk was an elderly man of the name of Parker—a wizened, wiry, dapper individual, so imbued with the official tincture of Whitehall that it had become second nature to him. He was a genial and kindly soul, keen and energetic in the affairs of his office, and in all others a mere child.

He had engaged as his private secretary a young fellow by the name of Beaumont, who was one of the most promising subordinates in the establishment. He was a modest, unassuming man, very good-looking, with a countenance and an air suggestive of depression and melancholy. He was evidently of good education, and probably gentle-born also, for his manners were well-and indicated good breeding. He easy, native of Jersey, and had been was a duced to the notice of the Admiralty authorities by some influential member of Parliament. He was much liked in the office, and discharged his duties to perfection.

One morning Parker presented himself before my uncle with a visage pale with woe, and trembling with excitement.

"Why, what is the matter, Parker? Has Bonaparte come?"

"He may have, for aught I know," said Parker. "Things are all wrong, Sir George!"

"What are wrong?"

"The letters are wrong. There is a spy among us. I have known it for long; now I am quite sure; but I cannot find him out."

Parker went on to explain that he had for some time suspected that some one in the office communicated their private information and dispatches outside. He had redoubled his precautions; but, more than ever confirmed in his suspicions, was entirely baffled in his endeavors to detect the culprit.

"But, Parker," said my uncle, "how do you come to be so sure that your secrets have transpired?"

"By the funds, Sir George. They answer to the news as surely as the bell down stairs does to the bell-rope. I find them going up and down as if they were sitting in the office," said Parker, personifying the stock exchange for the moment.

"Have all the letters to the clerks been examined strictly?"

"Yes; I read them all myself."

"Find nothing in them?"

"Mighty little. Some are from home, some from friends, and most of them from sweethearts," said Parker, twisting his face into a grim smile, "and rum things they say in them."

"And the young man's letters. Are they rum, too?"

"They are more careful like, as they know I am to see them; but, Lord save you, sir, they are all stuff; not a ha'porth of harm in them."

"This matter must be seen to," said my uncle; "I have had my own misgivings on the subject. Bring me all the letters which come to, and are sent by, the clerks for the next week. There is no reason why you should have all the rum things to yourself."

So my uncle had the letters for a week, and found them very much as Parker had described them. The suspicious symptoms increased; the Stock Exchange responded more sensitively than ever; but not the slightest ground for suspecting any one transpired. My uncle was bewildered, and Parker was rapidly verging to insanity.

"It is certainly not the clerks," said my uncle. "There is no treason there," said he, pushing back the letters of the day. "By the way, how does young Beaumont get on? She seems a nice creature, that sister of his, to judge by her letters."

"He is the best hand in the office, a long sight; and his sister is a very sweet, ladylike creature. They are orphans, poor things, and he supports her out of his salary. She called at the office two months ago, and I gave him leave to see her for a few minutes in my room. But he knew it was against rules, and has not seen her here again."

"But what are we to do?" said my uncle. "I think I will speak to the First Lord."

So he spoke to the First Lord, who thought the affair serious enough.

"It must be in the letters," said he.

"It cannot be in the letters," said my uncle.

"As you please," said the chief; "but, although you cannot find it there, perhaps another can. I would try an expert.

My uncle had no faith in experts, or Bow street runners, and mistrusted them. But he could not refuse to try the experiment suggested. So the most experienced decipherer in London was summoned into council, and to him the letters of the day were secretly submitted.

He read them all very carefully, looked at them in the light, and looked at the light through them. At last he put them all aside, excepting one from Elinor Beaumont.

"Who is the lady that writes this?" said the taciturn man of skill at last.

"A very sweet young woman," said Parker, smartly; "sister of my private secretary."

"Does she write often?"

"Yes; she is his only correspondent, and writes about twice a week."

"Where does she live?"

"She lives in Jersey, Beaumont told me. Their father was in business there."

"And does she always write about the same kind of things—aunt's rheumatism, picnics, Squire's tea-parties, and the like?"

"Much the same, excepting when she speaks of Beaumont himself."

"Hum!" said the expert.

"Well, sir," said my uncle, who was rather impatient of the man of skill's pomposity, "and what may 'Hum!' mean? Have the young woman and her aunt's rheumatism done the mischief?"

"Hum! She dates from Fleet street?"

"And why should she not date from Fleet street, sir?"

"I should be sorry to prevent her," said the unmoved philosopher. "Has this correspondence continued long?"

"Oh, yes—a couple of years or so, but not nearly so regularly as lately."

"For how long regularly?"

"About two months."

"That is, about the time when you first suspected the betrayal of confidence?"

"Really, my friend, if you can't see farther into a millstone than that, you may give up the profession," said my uncle. "Take my word for it, the Beaumonts have nothing to do with it. Rubbish!"

"Hum!" And with that the man of skill took his hat and departed, saying he would return in two days. The two days, however, were five before he came back, and was again closeted with my uncle and Parker, with whom he had fallen into great disfavor.

"Wants to make a job," said the latter—"a regular humbug."

"Sir George," said the regular humbug, "has Mr. Beaumont a locked desk in his room?"

"Yes, sir," said Parker, "he has."

"Have you a key which will open it?"

"I have; and what of that?"

"I wish to have that desk opened without his knowledge, and the contents brought to me."

"And on what pretense," said my uncle, "do you propose to put this insult on a man against whom there is no reasonable ground of suspicion, and who has not been allowed to speak for himself?"

"There need be no insult, for he will know nothing of it; neither will any one else."

"I will not permit it, sir."

"Hum! Then I can do no more in the business."

"But," said Parker, whose official notions made him unwilling to break off the negotiations in this manner, "what pretense have you for doing this to Mr. Beaumont, and not to the other clerks?"

"Shall I tell you? There is no such person as Elinor Beaumont, and the address in Fleet street is a notorious haunt of suspected foreigners."

"Good gracious!" said my uncle, changing color, "you don't say that?"

"It is a fact, but you will see the necessity of being cautious and silent in the matter. Detection hangs on a thread as it stands, and a whisper will break it."

"What do you mean," said Parker, "about Elinor Beaumont? I have seen her."

"There is no Elinor Beaumont in Jersey. I sent and have ascertained the fact."

"I am sure there is some mistake about all this, which Beaumont can clear up. Let us send for him."

"If you do the game is up. I trust, in fact, he does not know of my visit. We cannot be too cautious in these matters."

"Pedantic ass," muttered my uncle; "but I suppose we had better give him his own way. If you meet Parker and me here at 7 to-night, we shall have that wonderful desk opened, and your great discoveries shall be made."

They met again that evening. The desk was opened by Parker, and a bundle of letters carefully packed up, all from Elinor Beaumont, and a quantity of circulars, play-bills and shop receipts were handed to the expert.

That gentleman read through the letters, and seemed much struck by the last.

"Read that," said he, handing it to my uncle. As the letter is important, I give it entire:

120 FLEET STREET, Sept. 24, 1803.

MY DEAR CHARLES: Although we had an adverse wind all the way, we made without difficulty the port we were bound for. My aunt, in spite of the weight of her 80 years, enjoyed the trip much, and is ready to sail again. I hope you will think of sending the line you promised on the 25th, and come yourself, as our party is much smaller, and we should enjoy the visit.

When I was in London last week I saw our Cousin Harry, fresh from Windsor. There is little change to be observed in him—not so much as you would expect. Come to us on Friday.

Yours, very affectionately, ELINOR B.

My uncle read this out loud, from beginning to end, and then he said, "Do you see anything suspicious in that? It seems to me very innocent."

"Hum! It may be. Was there anything else in the desk?" said he, addressing Parker.

"You may go and look," growled that potentate; and he led the way, the expert following.

The desk was quite empty, with the exception of two or three scraps of waste paper. On one of these the expert pounced, and returned with an air of elation to the other room. He then unfolded this scrap of paper, and disclosed a half-sheet exactly the size of the paper on which Elinor Beaumont's letters were written, in which oblong holes at intervals had been cut.

He then placed this half-sheet over the letter, and handed both, thus placed, to my uncle, whose astonished eyes read the following words, which the holes left visible:

"Fleet wind-bound. Fifty sail of the line, 25 smaller. Should the wind change, expect us on Friday."

"The devil!" said my uncle; "and Nelson ordered off to the West Indies."

Then was there, as you may suppose, hurrying and scurrying, and running and chasing, and dispatching of Government couriers, and semphore telegraphs, and carrier-pigeons, and all the Old World means of communication then in fashion. The key thus obtained disclosed the whole correspondence, which turned out to be a series of letters from the French Government, smuggled into Jersey. The result history knows; the intended invasion was abandoned, and Napoleon went elsewhere.

"But what put you on the scent?" asked my uncle afterward, with many apologies to the expert.

"I suspected the trick from the first, although it was a very good specimen of it. The letters were too innocent, and had too little point in them. But they were done with admirable skill. The grammar was complete; and the little dots or marks which bunglers use to guide them in writing the words which are to be read were entirely absent. The way in which the deception is effected is this: The correspondents, before commencing, take a sheet of paper and cut holes in it, which, of course, in the two half-sheets, exactly correspond. They each take one half-sheet, and, when a letter is to be written, the writer so arranges the words that those intended to be read shall appear in the holes when the half-sheet is placed over the paper, which is of the same size. When his correspondent receives the letter, he places his half-sheet over it, and reads off the words, as you did. The difficulty, which was so well conquered in this case, is to make the sense run fluently, and to prevent any visible break in the writing. Without the half-sheet with the holes in it, no one can have the slightest clew to the real meaning.

"My suspicions, once aroused, were confirmed by the inquiries which I made. The whole story about the sister was a fabrication. The letters did come from Jersey, the answers went to Fleet street, to the charge of very notorious foreign agents. But, if our friend had not been fool enough to leave his half-sheet in his desk, we might have groped in vain for the mystery."

Beaumont disappeared that night, and was never heard of again at the Admiralty. It transpired afterward that some accomplice had warned him of the expert's visits to the Admiralty, and his inquiries in Jersey. He had made an attempt to get admittance to his room, but was scared by the sounds he heard, and contrived to escape to France. The lady who acted the sister, and who visited the Admiralty, partly to put the authorities off their guard, and probably also to interchange the key to the cipher, was a Parisian celebrity who both before and afterward was renowned for her daring in political intrigue.

The Shakers.

That very singular body of persons, commonly known as Shakers—their proper name is the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing—is said to have materially increased since 1870, and to number now nearly 12,000. This is remarkable, inasmuch as, believing and rigidly adhering to celibacy, they can recruit their ranks only by external accretion. They have eighteen separate settlements (the sect is entirely confined to the United States), of which there are 2 in Maine, 2 in New Hampshire, 4 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, 3 in New York, 4 in Ohio, and 2 in Kentucky. They now believe the kingdom of heaven has been established; that Christ has come upon earth a second time in the form of Mother Ann (Ann Lee, an Englishwoman, born in Manchester, was the founder of the sect, having emigrated thence with a small band of disciples shortly before the Revolutionary war), and that the personal reign of God has been restored.

DR. HOLMES says that the crying widows marry first. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

LACTIC ACID has been found by Dr. Mendel to possess hypnotic properties. It is said to act best when sleep is prevented by mental troubles, but it is inoperative if the sleeplessness is caused by pain.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Sandwich islands by Capt. Cook will be commemorated by the erection of a statue of the great navigator on Diamond peak, an extinct volcano near Honolulu.

ESTABLISHMENTS for refining kerosene oil are becoming quite numerous in Japan. It is said the existence of kerosene has been known in that country for 1,200 years, but the art of refining it has been acquired within the last seven years. It is now becoming an important industry.

A NEW copper paint is made in Paris from porous copper deposited by the galvanic battery mixed with a varnish. The solvent of the varnish is benzine. The copper is very pure and is easily pulverized, and, when mixed with the benzine varnish, may be applied to iron, brass, plaster or wood. When mixed with oils, the copper acquires an antique green hue.

BLASTING by electricity, one of the latest practical developments of science, is generally utilized. The advantages are great saving of explosive, safety and protection of life, economy of capital and time, and overcoming obstacles that nothing else will, such as firing under any quantity of water, sinking or driving in soft sandstone, granite splitting, rooting up trees, blasting slag, etc.

MAJ. R. STUART writes from Port au Prince, describing an unknown narcotic plant which produces coma of any intensity or duration, or even death itself. The knowledge of the plant is confined to a few families, and is used by miracle-workers and priests to inspire their votaries with awe and dread. These knowing its properties and just how long its influence remains, make a show of restoring the dead to life at the proper moment. Maj. Stuart thinks it might be discovered by experienced botanists, and that the plant would prove a valuable acquisition to medical science as an anæsthetic.

PROBABLY the most unexceptionable explanation of the cause of the ascent of the sap in plants has been that advanced by M. Joseph Boehm. Evaporation having deprived the surface cells of a plant of some of their moisture, the pressure of the air forces them to contract. But these cells are elastic, and have, therefore, a tendency to return to their original shape. In reassuming their form they must absorb either air or water. Their moisture obstructs the entrance of air, and the greater moisture of the nearest cells is drawn upon. The latter, by similar osmotic action, make good their loss by a draught upon the next series of cells, and this is continued throughout the whole cellular structure down to the roots.

DR. FAVRE, consulting physician of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railroad, has arrived at the conclusion that color-blindness may arise from blows or wounds on the head, and the abuse of tobacco and spirits. He, therefore, recommends that the working staff of railroads should undergo a periodical examination to decide their competency. There then arises the question, how can it be determined when an employe is threatened with the loss of his right perception of color, inasmuch as color-blindness may come on suddenly. The plan suggested to obviate this is to attach to locomotives a frame containing pieces of red and green glass, with the color inscribed over them, through which the driver can look.

IN his late work on the physics of volcanoes, Dr. Reyer, of Vienna, has applied the fact that various substances in a state of fusion have a capacity for absorbing gases, and the hypothesis that beneath the crust of the earth there is a highly-heated crude mass of substances—in such a way as to give a very satisfactory explanation of volcanic phenomena generally, and to throw light upon the formation of granite, porphyritic and vitreous rocks. The heated magma, through infiltration, becomes charged with liquid and gaseous materials, and develops all the successive phases of volcanic action. If Reyer's position is found to be unassailable, the old method of basing the classification of igneous rocks upon their geological age must be abandoned.

Effects of the Sutro Tunnel.

A reduction in the temperature of the 2,000-foot level of the Savage mine from 120 degrees to 94 degrees, since the Sutro tunnel penetrated that mine, is now reported, and the cooling process is still going on. If the air-draught through the tunnel into the mines can reduce the temperature 26 degrees, in so short a time, at a depth of 350 feet below the level of the tunnel, there is reasonable prospect that it will ultimately have a like good effect upon many other mines put, or to be put, in connection with the tunnel. Men can work, without danger of collapse, at a temperature no higher than 94 degrees, and thousands of miners have done good work in the gulches at 110 degrees, but, at 120 degrees, it is impossible for any man, however strong, to work more than a few minutes without rest. If the Sutro tunnel should bring about a like change in the temperature of the Comstock mines generally, with that already realized in the Savage 2,000-foot level, it will be the means not only of making mining more profitable, but of saving a very great waste of life and health attendant hitherto upon that sort of labor.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Cost of the Late War to Russia.

The campaign against Turkey cost Russia enormously, and the figures could advantageously be used by the Peace Society to bolster up its arguments against all war. In concrete form the St. Petersburg *Exchange Gazette* gives the disbursements as follows:

"The cost of the campaign has been enormous. In November, 1876, we concluded three domestic loans for 350,000,000 paper rubles (a ruble is 73.3 cents), and one foreign loan for 93,750,000 silver rubles, or 125,000,000 paper rubles. In addition to this, 285,000,000 rubles were advanced by the Imperial Bank; the aggregate sum of the cost amounting to at least 800,000,000 rubles. Reckoning the expense of the return march at 50,000,000 rubles, we have a grand total of 850,000,000 rubles, which will take 45,000,000 rubles a year in interest and sinking fund. Now, as the outlay occasioned by the imperial debt is given at 128,000,000 a year in the budget for 1677, it follows that the war has raised our debt nearly one-half."

A New Subscriber.

We got a new subscriber Wednesday. When we answered his knock at the door, he sidled in, took off his hat, and asked:

"Is dis de newspaper shop?"

We told him it was.

"An' is you de hed fo'erman ob de wuks?"

We satisfied our colored visitor on that point also, and he continued,

"I totch in some 'bacca to-day, an' I promised Ebahneezah—dat's my oldes' chile—I promised dat boy I'd prescribe for a paper. I s'pose we orter curridge de chile's dispensity. How d'ye sell yo' papers?"

"Dollar and a half a year."

"All de same price?"

"Yes."

"Let me obsarve one, ef you please, sah."

We handed him a paper, and he unfolded it, upside down, scanning it critically on both sides.

"Looks like dar war a sight o' letterin' in dat. I done forgot my spectacles dis mornin', an' I can't perzactly tell if it's de—de 'Merican language."

We assured him that it was.

"In de Democratic or Republican branch, sah?"

"Republican."

"Dat's de kine ob a book Ebahneezah gradjurated in, an' I s'pose dis paper 'ud suit him. Dollah a half a yeah, you say, sah! How much is dat a month?"

"About a bit."

"I'se not de man to min' expense whar de propah eddication ob my chillun is consarned. I hol' dat it's ebbery pusson's duty to cultivate his outspring to de 'stent of his ableness. Prescribe de name ob Ebahneezah Snow on yo' books. Dat's it. Ef you'd just put a few picters in Eb's paper it 'ud please de chillun mightily. Here's 6 cents, sah. Send de paper 'long, an' if it gibs sassefaction I'll come in an' prescribe foh a full month. Good mornin'!"—*Texas Intelligencer.*

How Popular Songs Are Written.

Dexter Smith had written a number of clever verses which he carried to his publisher. That gentleman, after glancing them over, handed them back, with the following doubtful criticism: "These are very good, Mr. Smith—too good, in fact. Yes, they are too good for me. Use them in the *Atlantic*, or some such place. What I want just now is something after this pattern," and he read to the astonished writer some selections from several of the popular ballads. Smith was disgusted. "It surely can't be possible," said he, "that the public wants such miserable stuff as this." "It is not only possible, but true." "Then I don't wonder that mine is too good for your use. Good-day!" And the young composer half angrily strode out of the office, reflecting upon the degeneracy of the public mind. He was going along one of the narrow Boston streets, absorbed in his thoughts, when he heard a dirty little urchin yell to his mother, "Sa-ay, mam! put me in my little bed!" There was his subject! And, going home, filled with a determination to write the most unutterable mess of dreariness he could think of, he composed the song which has since made him famous. His little joke was well received, and its reputation spread until the sales reached an enormous figure. In this connection let me give you the number of copies sold of a few of the best-known publications of this kind: "Put Me in My Little Bed," by Dexter Smith, 250,000; "Mollie Darling," by Will S. Hays, 40,000; "Silver Threads Among the Gold," by Danks (who is very popular), 75,000; "Come Home, Father," 50,000; "Evangeline," 25,000; "Tramp, Tramp," 100,000; "Norah O'Neill," 100,000; "Sweet Genevieve," 20,000. Many of these still sell steadily, and will doubtless continue to do so for a number of years. Songs written to suit the times frequently reach immense sales, and, as in book publications, those which appear the weakest are not infrequently the most successful.

A Miserly Millionaire.

Michael Reese, the California millionaire who recently died at Wallenstein, Germany, was reputed to be the richest Jew in the United States, and, with the exception of Senator Sharon, the largest real-estate owner in California; he was also a great miser and very eccentric. He brought $30,000 to this country in 1835, and for fifteen years was a noted Richmond (Va.) slaveholder and speculator, heavy losses driving him to the Pacific coast in 1850. He saw what was to be California's future and invested his all in land, which he would only sell at fancy prices and then to immediately invest the proceeds in more land. Note and stock brokerage helped to swell his growing pile, which early gave him a millionaire's reputation, and was increased by his being among the first and very successful bonanza speculators. Mr. Reese was so miserly that to gratify his enormous appetite, when dining with a friend, he would ask for the bread left on his friend's plate, to spare the expense of ordering more. The only time he was ever known to treat any one was when he invited his lawyer, Mr. Felton, and six friends to a sumptuous dinner at a restaurant, against whose keeper he could obtain a judgment in no other way. He replied one day, to a friend who taunted him with his miserly habits, "Well, I can't help it; I know it's foolish, but it's a disease I've got." In matters not connected with money, Mr. Reese was a man of intelligence and liberal views, though he was afraid of women as old Mr. Weller of "vidders," especially after a jury gave a San Francisco woman of doubtful reputation $5,000 in a breach-of-promise case against him. The millionaire left all or nearly all his wealth to Jewish charities, as is believed, his only known relatives in this country being two wealthy sisters in Chicago, Mrs. Rosenfeld and Mrs. Rosenberg, and Nephew Frank, a well-to-do St. Louis merchant.

AN IDYL OF THE LONG AGO.

BY W. W. MALOTT.

Beneath the stars of June,
I hear the same old tune
That filled my heart in former years
But time has left the power
To soothe this gloomy hour,
And [illegible] but solely in my ears.

The lips that breath'd it then,
Long time have silent been,
Pressed by the cold and chilling sod;
But in a brighter sphere
We hear, or seem to hear,
Her hymning praises sweet to God.

That old familiar song!
How many memories throng
To burden sore my saddened heart
But [illegible]
What once it was to me,
Ere hope did from my life depart.

The rainbow hues of life
With fond affection rife
[illegible]
Through which we strive in vain
[illegible]
To sound the [illegible] of the years.
[illegible]
[illegible]
When life was one sweet, [illegible] dream
And Youth with portals ope,
Revealing Love and Hope,
Was whelmed in Time's [illegible] stream.

So 'neath the stars of June,
I listen to the tune
That brings to memory joys now fled;
My heart with grief is stirred
At each familiar word
Once breathed by lips early dead.

PITH AND POINT.

A GREAT moral show—The hypocrite.

NEVER abuse a thermometer when it is down.

ILLUSTRATED with cuts—Editorial exchanges.

ILLUSTRATED with plates—Tables of summer hotels.

A BUTTON is a small event which is always coming off.

WANTED—A life-boat that will float on a "sea of troubles."

A DELICATE parcel—A young lady wrapped up in herself.

A DOG's bark may be worse than his bite, but we prefer the bark.

WHY is a rosebud like a promissory note? It matures by falling due.

A DOCTOR may learn to cure by killing, but may never learn to tell the truth by lying.

IS IT a runaway match in the insect or animal world when you see one ant-elope with another?

WHAT is that which never asks any questions, but requires many answers?—The street door.

A WESTERN base-ball club has a player named Buckwheat. He is said to make an excellent batter.

"BEAUTY and booty!" was the cry of the young man who kissed the girl and was kicked by her father.

THE following may be seen on a tombstone in a town near Dublin:

Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea and never found.

AT Dijon, France, at the late popular festival, there was upon the programme "a donkey race by gentlemen of the city."

SOME people have softening of the brain, but the world suffers more from those who have hardening of the heart.

A GOOD clergyman prayed earnestly for those of his congregation who were too proud to kneel and too lazy to stand.

"YOU'VE heard Browne's married again?" "No, has he! Stupid ass! He didn't deserve to lose his first wife!"

MRS. PARTINGTON says she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine discourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

WHY is paper money more valuable than gold? When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it in creases.

HE was in from the country, and he came down town for the first time. As he looked at the telegraph wires he said: "Why do you make your wire fences so high?"

"I DIDN'T know," said an old lady, as she had laid down her newspaper, "that thieves were so scarce that they had to advertise for 'em, and offer a reward for their discovery."

AN uncle recently found his nephew playing the violin, and the following bits took place: "I fear, nephew, you lose a great deal of time with this fiddling." "Sir, I endeavor to keep time."

A SUBSCRIBER wrote to a journal to make some inquiries about the next world's fair, whereupon the wicked editor replied that he was under the impression that the next world wouldn't have any fair.

NURSE—"Did you put that nasty mud on the door-step, Master Charles?" Master Charles—"No, nurse." Nurse (artfully)—"But I saw you from the window." Charles (more artfully)—"That you didn't, for I looked up to all the windows before I did it."

OLD Mr. Hennessey was reading about the monument erected to the memory of Jonathan Walker, the man with the branded hand, and he wondered if anybody would ever erect a monument in remembrance of his brandied nose.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

AUNT—"Shall I give you a new doll, Maggie?" Maggie—"No, thanks, aunty. I should never love another doll like this; for see, it has only got one eye, one leg and one arm, and nobody would care for it if I didn't. Proper dolls can take care of themselves, you know."

TWO SISTERS conversing about a concert which had taken place, the younger of the two, who had been present, was asked if Miss X——, one of the singers, was encored. Her youthful fancy must have been drawn in another direction, for she replied: "Oh, no; she was not *en corde*, she was in velvet."

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, is 53 years old, weighs 222 pounds, and has never taken a dose of medicine in his life. He has left for the plains on a hunting expedition, and says that he can yet walk his thirty miles in a day provided that some one will carry the game.

IN England the women always purchase the groceries and provisions for the family. If a man should attempt such a thing, some housewives would pin a dishcloth to his coat-tail.

A VERMONT CENTENARIAN.

Extraordinary Family Longevity—A Woman's Death at the Age of 105.

[From the Burlington Free Press and Times.]

The death of Mrs. Phebe Haley, which occurred recently at North Pownal, and which has been referred to in this paper, ended a marvelously long life. She was born in Pownal, June 3, 1774, and consequently reached the 105th year of her existence. All those years she has lived in the one town, county and State. Her maiden name was Cummings. At the age of 16, in the year 1790, she professed religion, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since remained a steadfast member of that denomination. At the time she became identified with the church, as will be readily imagined, the society was in a very crude condition in the Green Mountain State. When 17 years old she married Benjamin Haley. It is also singular that both should have endured so remarkably long, and neither, in such an exceptionally long life, married again. The husband died only 14 years ago, and was upward of 90 years old. This presents the phenomenon of an unbroken married companionship extending over seventy-three years, and almost reaching three-quarters of a century. Mr. Haley seems to have been a physical wonder, because he is described as always addicted to drinking since youth, and was accustomed to indulging in all sorts of dissipations, besides possessing a very ugly temperament. There were fifteen children born to the couple, of whom ten are now living, named Ruth, James, Eunice, Lucinda, Reuben, Henry, Josiah, Sabrina, Nelson, and Thomas. Nearly all the boys are intemperate, yet some of them seem likely to attain a great age, and three have already passed fourscore. Thus it will be seen that Mrs. Haley's domestic life must have been replete with vexations and tribulations, while drudging along with a dissolute husband and a batch of almost a dozen unruly boys. Despite all that, she succeeded in retaining her faculties to an astonishing degree, so to the last she could thread a fine needle without glasses, and her hearing was not at all impaired. Her face was plump, without any sign of wrinkles thereon. Many of her grandchildren looked older than she did at her 104th birthday. The direct living descendants of Mrs. Haley extend through five generations, reaching through the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren, and great-great-great-grandchildren. Three of her own children died from old age. None of this wonderfully-numerous and long-lived family ever amounted to anything noteworthy in an intellectual sense. Their only success in this life seemed to consist of a wonderful vitality that enabled them to attain old age, but their brain power appears to have been absorbed by toughened muscles. This will account for the death of the mother in the County Almshouse, because when her old age compelled reliance on others, of all the ten living children, none were capable of offering her a home, and she was forced on the populace. Some of the children live at Pownal now, others in North Adams, and others still out West.

He Got Even.

Last evening a tall, raw-boned, hungry-looking man, wearing the garb of a countryman, stepped up to the office of the Grand Hotel, and, after "rastling" with the register, on which he scrawled "R. Townsend, Newport, Ky.," he accosted Clerk Schuyler, and "reckoned he'd take a bite of supper," throwing down a dollar on the counter. The money was raked in by Schuyler, who said:

"You'll find the dining-room on the first floor. Just go up three flights of steps."

The stranger hesitated. He glanced at the place where the $1 was put; then he looked hard at the clerk, as if waiting for something.

"Right up stairs, sir," said the clerk.

"But ah—well, don't I git any change back?"

"Change?"

"Yes. That's a dollar bill I give you."

"Of course. That's all right. That's the regular charge for supper."

"A dollar for supper? Well, hell!"

And then Mr. Townsend broke for that supper-room with a strange light in his eye and a look of firm determination in his face. Sitting down to the table, he wrapped his cowhide boots around the legs of the table and sailed in. He scooped the grub in with both hands, and kept it up for full half an hour. Those sitting around were soon attracted by the novel sight, and one matter-of-fact guest, thinking the man was eating on a wager, kept tally, and this was what he checked off on a bill of fare: Two cups of coffee, 3 plates plain bread, 2 plates fried mush, 1 plate corn beef, 1 plate chicken, 1 plate cold ham, 2 plates loin of veal, 2 plates broiled beef, 3 plates broiled ham, 4 plates fresh fish, 3 plates fried eggs, 2 plates fried potatoes, 1 plate baked potatoes.

The man who "scored" during his epigastric feat then took the record to Schuyler, who, after enjoying a hearty laugh at the expense of the hotel, figured on it, with restaurant prices as a basis, and found that his Newport friend had got away with just $4.05 worth.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Famine in Northern China.

The horrors of the Chinese famine are impossible to describe, and happily inconceivable to American minds. At a recent meeting in Dublin, Sir Thomas Wade, British Minister to China, said that five provinces, covering an area of 395,000 square miles, with a population of over 120,000,000 (three times that of all the United States), have been so stricken with drought that the ordinary sources of food have been almost entirely dried, reducing to a state of starvation not less than 15,000,000 people. Not long since the *Christian Union* published a letter from China, in which it was stated, on the authority of the Governor of Shansi, that the number already starved and frozen was estimated at 6,000,000. Whole villages had been depopulated; dogs and fowls and every living thing but crows and carrion birds were dead. "The London estimate that 7,000,000 have perished is no exaggeration, but those actually waiting for death by starvation, more or less prompt, are still 10,000,000, perhaps, of whom relief will be too tardy to save perhaps 2,000,000; while, if the rains are denied in Shansi, Honan, and Shensi again this spring, nothing but foreign or divine interposition will save 10,000,000 people from death."

Substantially the same testimony is borne by a gentleman holding an official position in Peking, in a letter to the *Boston Journal*. The sale of children and kindred for food has been going on for some time, and cannibalism has been largely resorted to. Had the drought occurred in Southern China there would be less difficulty in relieving the famine, owing to the abundance of water communication. In the north, however, there are no such means for meeting the emergency, there being only earth roads, and those indifferent.

Steam on Common Roads.

Two years ago the Legislature of Wisconsin offered a prize of $10,000 for a successful road motor, propelled by steam or otherwise, to be used as a substitute for draught cattle on common roads, and for ordinary agricultural work, as in plowing, threshing, etc. The test of success was to be the performance of a journey of at least 200 miles on the common roads of the State at an average rate of five miles an hour, working time. It was also stipulated that the machine should be so constructed as to run in the ordinary wagon track, to be able to run backward and turn out of the road for the passage of other vehicles, and to be able to overcome a grade of at least 200 feet to the mile. A board of three Commissioners, including Mr. G. M. Marshall, the member to whom the passage of the law was chiefly due, was appointed by the Governor to witness the prescribed test, and such others as they might suggest.

The effect of the law has clearly been to stimulate in a marked degree the inventors of the State, seeing that at a competitive trial appointed July 15 two Wisconsin machines were entered, and others from Milwaukee and Madison had been offered, but failed to appear at the advertised time for starting.

The competing machines were the "Oshkosh," invented by Schomer & Farrand, of Oshkosh, and the "Green Bay," owned by Cowles Brothers, of East Green Bay. The latter proved the more speedy for short distances, but broke down so often that it was practically out of the race. The "Oshkosh" made the trip from Fort Howard to Madison—201 miles—in thirty-three hours and twenty-seven minutes, thus beating the prescribed time over six and a half hours. Over the sand hills between Waupun and Watertown the machine is said to have traversed thirty-two miles in a little over four hours. Another quick run was made between Watertown and Fort Atkinson—twenty-one miles—in two hours and ten minutes. Most of the distance traveled is said to have been through heavy sand and gravel. The engineers report no breakages on the trip, no scaring of teams, and not a bridge plank disturbed. Throughout the trip the machine hauled a wagon weighing 3,500 pounds. While on exhibition at Oshkosh this load was increased by about five tons of green lumber. The machine alone weighs 4,800 pounds, with water and fuel, 6,600 pounds.

The advantages to be gained by the adaptation of steam to ordinary road traction are enormous, and the behavior of the "Oshkosh" shows that practical success in this direction is not far off. The wisdom of the Wisconsin Legislature in offering the bounty needs no better demonstration. The result is pretty sure to be one, perhaps several, practical motors, which must add greatly to the industrial power and wealth not only of Wisconsin, but of the world.

The Commissioners report that the "Oshkosh" not only made the prescribed trip of 200 miles within the time allowed, but also hauled loads, plowed, and otherwise accomplished in a successful manner every test mentioned in the law or suggested by the commission. They are not satisfied, however, that the machine is, in the spirit of the law, "a cheap and practical substitute for the use of horses and other animals on the highways and farms." They find it unquestionably of great advantage in plowing, thrashing, and heavy hauling from farm to farm, and on the highways, but it costs $1,000, and requires a daily expenditure of from $2 to $6 to run it. Consequently the Commissioners decline to give it the prize offered by the Legislature, though they propose that the Legislature shall make a proper award for what has already been accomplished. Seeing that nearly three years remain before the time of the Legislative offer expires, there would seem to be still a sufficient opportunity for inventors to win the prize, and, as a matter of course, the larger fortune which surely awaits the creator of a practical motor for common roads.—*Scientific American.*

A Bulgarian Outrage.

Three Jewish refugees returned to Haskoi and entered the shop of a Bulgarian baker to buy bread. He refused to sell them any, saying, "For you I have no bread; be off as fast as you can, for we do not want Jews." One of the Jews having remonstrated with the baker, they were taken before the Judge, likewise a Bulgarian, who sentenced the remonstrating Jew to receive 100 blows and a month's imprisonment. Ultimately, however, he reduced the blows to twenty-five, and the imprisonment to one day, and finished by banishing the unfortunate man for life from his native place. The baker got off scot-free.

A Lover Who Kept His Word.

John Sasser, a young man living near Cairo, Ga., called on his lady love, Miss Johnson, and remained until a pretty late hour at night. Before leaving, he requested her to meet him at 4 o'clock p. m. the next day, at a certain place designated by him. He told her if she did not come he would kill himself there. She supposed his words were mere idle bravado, and did not go. Parties visiting the spot, shortly after the time appointed, found him there dead—shot through the heart with a rifle ball. The rifle was lying near him.

Benjamin Fisher, of Vergennes, Vt., while shaving before the mirror, discovered a large spider on his shoulder. Misled by the reflection in the glass, in trying to brush it off he cut an artery and bled to death.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Shall We Have Narrow-Gauge Freight Lines?

In *Scribner's Monthly* for September, Mr. S. D. Dillaye discusses the transportation question in detail in advocacy of a narrow-gauge "pure freight" line, to be built and controlled by the Government. The following paragraphs will show the drift of his argument:

The question, "How shall we cheapen transportation?" is one of paramount importance. I propose to answer it. The profits on agriculture and on manufactured articles constitute, to a great extent, national wealth; these profits depend largely upon the cost of transportation. Lord Bacon says that a fertile soil, busy workshops, and cheap transportation constitute the immediate means of the wealth of a people. Transportation is now dear; it should be cheap. It is obstructed by monopolies; it should be open to all. It is subject to conditions which double its cost, from which it should be relieved.

Railroad transportation is cumbersome, inefficient, and needlessly expensive. It demands power it cannot utilize, doubling its cost. It makes the carrying of passengers its primary, and freight its secondary object, at the expense of the products of the land. It is inefficient, because its roadways, its engines and cars are so constructed, owing to the width of gauge, as to require four tons of dead weight to carry one ton of freight, and needless expense in structure, sacrificed by the force it is compelled to support; a system is practical which can be made to carry two and eight-tenths tons of freight to one ton of dead weight, and in the same ratio diminishing wear and tear. It is needlessly expensive, for the present system costs 40 per cent. more for roadway, and a third more for operating expenses, while it can do little more than a third the work the less expensive system can perform.

These assertions need proofs. I proceed to offer them. The railroads between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic, except the New York Central and portions of the Pennsylvania, have been built, equipped, and are worked upon a theory which has been demonstrated to be unfit for freight transportation. The gauges all run from four feet eight inches to five feet six inches, and six feet. The war of the gauges has resulted in the victory of the narrow gauges. In the mountains of Wales slate mines invited capital. Easy and cheap transportation were essential to profit. Thirteen miles separated Festiniog, the place of the mines, from Port Modoc, the seaport for shipping. The route was mountainous and difficult. Festiniog is 700 feet above Port Modoc. The route had to be scooped out of mountain-sides, while ravines continually intercepted the way and had to be crossed by wall works and stone embankments. So crooked was the route that its line was almost a continual repetition of the letter S. Its curves were so sharp that a moderately-long train would be on three curves at the same time. These obstacles were in the way of cheap transportation. In 1839 a horse tramway was constructed with a two-feet gauge, and a sixteen-pound rail, which in a few years was replaced by a thirty-pound rail, and the track was adapted to steam-engines. After eighteen years' use, the thirty-pound rails were replaced by forty-eight pound rails. The original capital stock of the road was £36,000. The earnings expended in construction increased the capital to £86,000, making the cost $30,000 per mile. It pays 29¼ per cent. on its original, and 12¼ on its present, capital. It is worked with the Fairlie engine, and is the most successful railway in England. This statement raises the question, Why is it that this narrow-gauge road has always paid large dividends, when nearly every wide-gauge in Great Britain has failed to pay? In answering this I shall demonstrate that narrow-gauge roads are essential to cheap transportation. I shall proceed to proofs by showing first, saving in construction; second, in equipment; third, in dead weight; fourth, in increased relative power to carry freight; fifth, decrease in wear and tear; sixth, decrease in running expenses. Establishing these positions, I shall proceed to inquire, seventh, can a pure freight road be made to pay? Eighth, how should such a road be operated? Finally, I shall show the demand for cheap transportation, and compare the relative ability of our water means of transport with that of narrow-gauge roads.

Invention of the Phonograph.

While experimenting on an automatic transmitter in the early part of last winter, Mr. Edison tried tin-foil, instead of paper, to receive the indentations of the Morse recorder, and was surprised to see how readily it received them. These indentations, passing under another needle, were to repeat the message automatically to another wire. A few days after, while handling a telephone, the fancy seized him to fix a needle-point to a diaphragm and see whether the vibration of the diaphragm when spoken against would cause the needle to prick his finger. It did. Then he wondered what sort of an indentation this would make in a slip of paper. He tried it, and, sure enough, there was the semblance of an indented track! What would be the effect of drawing this slip under the point again, following the work of the automatic transmitter? He tried that, and the result was one which almost made him wild. A sound like the stifled cry of words seeking birth came from the diaphragm. No sleep or food until he had made a grooved cylinder, put a piece of tin-foil instead of paper on it, attached the diaphragm and shouted into it, when, upon turning the crank, the words came back with a marvelous elocution, and the phonograph was a success.—*Popular Science Monthly for August.*

Colored Photographs.

No one has yet succeeded in producing photographs in the natural colors, although the list of those who have attacked the problem and failed is unusually long. The court photographer of Vienna has, however, made some practical steps in that direction. His process is said to depend upon analyzing light into the primary colors, red, blue and yellow, taking a photograph by each and then combining the result in the printing. A plate is first chemically prepared so as to receive only the yellow tints of the object to be depicted, and a negative of this plate is put under the press, the cylinder of which is covered with yellow paint, so that in this impression nothing but the yellow parts of the object are printed off. A similar process is then adopted with the other two colors, and after three separate impressions the picture is complete. The system, however, does not sound very promising, and is certainly the reverse of simple.

Birds in the Air, and the Air in Birds.

The chief peculiarity of birds is their power of flight, and, although there are a few birds which do not fly, most of them do, and the various organs of their bodies are all constructed in such a way as to fit them for a life in the air. Their bodies are very solid and compact, in order that most of their weight shall be near the place where the wings are attached. The feet, legs, head and neck are light, and so arranged that they may be drawn up close to the body while the bird is flying. As the neck is long and very flexible, the body does not need to be pliant, as with most creatures having backbones; but it is important that the wings should have a firm support, so the bones of the back are united. The body of a bird must also be well protected from the cold; for, as it ascends and descends through the air, it passes through regions of very different temperatures, and it must be provided with a thick and warm covering in order to be able to endure these sudden changes, and one also which shall be very light and able to shed the water; for, otherwise, a bird would be unable to fly. The feathers of a bird answer to all these needs, and are so placed upon the body that they form a smooth surface which does not catch against the air when the bird is passing through it. In its rapid ascents and descents, the bird is exposed to another danger even greater than the sudden changes of temperature. You all know that air presses in every direction with great force, and that we do not feel it because there is air in all parts of our bodies as well as outside them, and the pressure of the air inside exactly balances that of the outside air. If we should suddenly take away the outside air in any way, such as covering a person up with an air-pump receiver, and quickly and completely exhausting the air, the consequences of the inside pressure would be very terrible, and, if the experiment could be tried quickly enough, the body would burst like an exploding-gun, with a loud noise.

When people go up rapidly in a balloon or climb very high mountains, they are troubled by a ringing noise and a feeling of great pressure in the ears and head, and by palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the nose, and fainting. These unpleasant and often dangerous symptoms are caused by the expansion of the air inside their bodies. In ascending very high mountains it is necessary to go very slowly and to stop very often, to give time for some of the expanded air to escape and equalize the pressure again. Now, many birds—the condor, for example—fly over the tops of the highest mountains, and nearly all birds, either occasionally or habitually, ascend to very great altitudes, and, unless there were some plan for regulating the pressure of the air inside their bodies, they would suffer great inconvenience, and even pain and danger. But they are provided with an arrangement by which the air within them can escape easily as it expands, and thus keep the pressure within just equal to that outside, so that they can ascend and descend as rapidly as they wish, without feeling the least inconvenience. In the body of the bird there are several large bags, like the lungs, called air chambers; many of their bones are hollow, and others are pierced with long, winding tubes called air tubes. All these air chambers and air tubes are connected with the lungs so that air can pass into and out of them at each breath. The connection between these chambers and the lungs is so complete that a wounded hawk can breathe through a broken wing almost as well as through its mouth. When a bird mounts upward, the air inside its body gradually expands, but the bird does not feel any inconvenience; for, at each breath, part of the air passes from the air chambers into the lungs, so that the pressure on the inside does not become greater than that on the outside.—*St. Nicholas for September.*

A Strange Hallucination.

A woman named Delehanty, residing on Canal street, whose husband has been sick for a long time, walked into police headquarters yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her little daughter, and addressed Chief Maloy as follows: "Chief, I have come to give myself up." "What do you want to give yourself up for?" inquired the Chief. "I've murdered my two little children, a boy and a girl, and, Chief, I can't stand it any longer; I must give myself up." The little girl burst into tears, and, clinging to her mother, said: "Why, no, you didn't kill us; ain't I here, mamma?" Then, turning to the Chief, the little one begged him not to believe her mother's story, as she had killed no one. "I tell you I did, Chief," said the mother; "they came in the woodshed while I was washing, and I killed them." "You did not," said the Chief, rather sternly; "there's your little girl now." "That's not my little girl, that's her ghost," persisted the mother; "I did kill them." It being evident that she was insane, the Chief ordered her to be detained at the Second Precinct, until her relatives could be communicated with. Her mania is supposed to be caused by starvation.—*Albany Journal.*

A prize fight between women took place at Cobridge, near Hanley, Eng., a few weeks ago. They were both married and with families. They tied up their hair and a ring was formed, each woman having her partisans. Teeth as well as fists were freely used, and, after three rounds, one of the wretches was severely bitten and retired.

For upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

The Chicago Ledger is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for Ten Cents. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

A Tried Remedy for Biliousness.

Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will never get the upper hand of the unruly organ so long as they use such irrational remedies as blue pill, calomel and podophyllin. But from the tried and popular medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The sallowness of the skin, furred appearance of the tongue, indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the obstinate complaint are entirely and promptly removed by a course of this inestimable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emanating from every quarter and from all classes of society.

Extraordinary Enterprise.

The proprietors of the Western Steam Tobacco Works at Milwaukee, Wis., Messrs. B. Leidersdorf and Henry M. Mendel, have displayed energy and business capacity in the renewal of their great manufacturing business, destroyed by fire July 9, rarely witnessed even in these progressive business times. Within fifteen days after the fire they had established an entire new manufactory for the production of their famous brands of tobacco—such as "Sweet Owen," "Empire" and "Old Abe" fine-cut chewing, and "Nigger Hair" and "Rob Roy" smoking tobaccos—at their temporary factory on East Water street. Their present machinery is all new and of the latest patterns, thus enabling them to turn out even better goods than ever before. The pluck and energy displayed by Messrs. Leidersdorf & Mendel, in thus renewing their great business so soon, is something that makes us feel proud of as indicating the character of the business men of this country. Few firms could have so soon recuperated from a great disaster and be again running a mammoth business within fifteen days. The firm deserves great credit for its enterprise. Success to the energetic firm of B. Leidersdorf & Co.—*Chicago Times.*

To Housekeepers.

The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality, in every respect, of Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is entirely free from adulteration of any kind, and every package contains absolute full weight. Consumers should bear in mind the fact that a strictly pure, full-weight baking powder, although it costs a little more than the adulterated, cheap, light-weight or bulk powders, is by far the cheapest, both in purse and health.

Voluntary assertion should be considered as grand evidence of the merits of a remedy. Below is what one person thinks of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a cure for Heart Disease:

Sirs: Will you please send me a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR by express. I see you have it advertised in the *Times*, and I can say it is the best remedy for the heart ever offered to the public.

N. Ham, Sutton, Vt.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Wilhoft's Tonic.—Safe, Permanent and Complete!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

To Develop Healthy and Harmonious Action among the organs of secretion, digestion and evacuation, take Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, which healthfully stimulate the liver, give tone and regularity to the liver, counteract a tendency to costiveness and purify the blood. Their cathartic action is unaccompanied by griping, and is never violent and abrupt but always gradual and natural. These pills are of the greatest assistance in overcoming scrofulous tumors and eruptive maladies. All Druggists sell it.

Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, residing at No. 6 Locust street, Fall River, Mass., was afflicted with a severe Felon on her finger and was induced to try Grace's Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy proved unavailing.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in every houl and corner of me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Don't buy a *large* pack of worthless powder.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send Ten Cents, and get three specimen copies. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agts., Chicago.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

WANTED—Reliable Gen. Agts. to appoint Sub-Agts. G. GORDON, 408 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

BOOKS, Papers. Want Agents. Send Stamp. L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

A FARM AND HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Secure it now! 400,000 Acres Selected Land in Eastern Nebraska for sale very cheap and on easy terms. Great Bargains in Improved Farms. Send for the *Pioneer's Guide*, a new book with new maps, sent free everywhere. O. F. Davis, *Late Land Com. U. P. R. R.*, Webster Snyder, 150 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

MEADVILLE Theological School, Unitarian, not sectarian, aids worthy men. Begins Sept. 23. Address Pres. Livermore, Meadville, Pa.

PAINTS READY FOR USE
FOR FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

They are uniform in shade, and the color can always be matched. Any one can paint with them. They have very superior covering properties, and do not, like the so-called patent paints, contain either water, benzine or alkali. These paints are in Liquid Form, and are sold in Gallon Cans and Barrels. They are also put up in small cans of one to five pounds. Send for sample card showing different shades. F. W. DEVOE & CO., cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York.

Chicago Business Directory.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 29 Union Stock Yards Exchange.
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 57 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, [illegible] So. Water St.

$2 Seven Shot $2

Full Nickel Plated, Steel Barrel & Cylinder, Rifled Barrel & Fluted Cylinder REVOLVER and THE CHICAGO LEDGER SIX MONTHS for TWO DOLLARS. We warrant this beautiful Revolver to be the best ever offered for the money. $2 It is no cheap cast-iron pistol, but manufactured of the best English steel, and finished equal to the highest-priced Revolver in the market. We have sold [illegible] of them since the first of June, but have just contracted with the manufacturers for [illegible] more. Our guarantee accompanies each Revolver. Cartridges to fit them can be obtained at any general store.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States. It is printed upon large, plain type, and can be easily read by old or young, and should be in every household.

Remember, every purchaser of one of these Revolvers gets THE CHICAGO LEDGER for 6 months, postage paid. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. [illegible] COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. Monitor Glass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

CLOCKS E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES. Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

NOW READY. AGENTS WANTED. The Grand Achievements of STANLEY! A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are eagerly waiting for. For terms address Hubbard Bros., 80 LaSalle St., Chicago.

GRACE'S SALVE.

Jonesville, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs. Fowle: I sent you 25 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two. I have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, O. J. Van Ness.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!

The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $30 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No Patent Right Swindle. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

900,000 acres taken in four months by 20,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " " $2 " " 5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

'GRAND'
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All.
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

When writing to advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

G. C. Ralston duplicates Fort Wayne prices, on Groceries of all kinds. Call and see

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 5, 1878.
THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMA W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

For Representative in Congress—12th District.
JOHN B. STOLL, of Noble County.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial District.
GEORGE B. ADAMS, of Steuben County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK,
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLEY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUR, of Stafford-tp.

Public Speaking!

Auburn, Wednesday, Sept. 11th, 1878,

HON. J. G. SHANKLIN,

Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, will speak in German at the Court House at 7 o'clock P. M.

WATERLOO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19,
At 2 o'clock P. M.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

Hon. John B. Stoll,

Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, will address the citizens of DeKalb county at the following places:

BUTLER, Thursday, Sept. 5th, in the evening.

SPENCERVILLE, Friday, Sept. 6th, in the evening.

CORUNNA, Saturday, Sept. 7th, in the afternoon.

GARRETT, Saturday, Sept. 7th, in the evening.

S. M. HENCH, of Fort Wayne,

—AND—

D. D. MOODY, of Auburn,

Will address the citizens on the present political issues at

JACKSON CENTER, Thursday evening, Sept. 12th.

BUTLER CENTER, Friday evening, Sept. 13th.

Hon. John B. Stoll, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, will make four speeches in this county this week. At Butler, Thursday evening; Spencerville, Friday evening; Corunna, Saturday afternoon and at Garrett, Saturday evening. His speech in Garrett will be either in English or German as the citizens desire. The Democrats at each of the places named should make an effort to get out a big crowd.

The Democratic county ticket is gaining ground every day. Democrats should not cease to work because we have a majority, but continue the good work and see how large we can make that majority by a united effort for every Democratic candidate before the people for any state or county office.

Now that Democratic principles have triumphed to such an extent as to place the control of the government within our reach, let us press onward in the aggressive without halting to cavil about minor issues that can be satisfactorily settled after success shall have crowned our efforts.

A leading greenbacker intimated to us, the other day, that it began to look as though his party was willing to sacrifice their entire county ticket to secure the success of one man.—Press.

And did he give you the name of that "one man?"

The Republican says: "It must be remembered that the Auditor is the chairman of the Commissioner's Court, and unless he be an efficient business man who is capable of anticipating results, the county may be made to pay thousands of dollars with but little benefit."

The writer of the above ought to post up a little before undertaking to explain the duties of Auditor.

We desire every Democrat, every Republican and every Greenback man in this county to carefully read the Democratic State Platform which appears on the first page of this paper, read well the principles therein set forth, and compare the doctrines advocated by the Indiana Democracy with those of the Republican and National parties, and when the time comes to vote, cast your ballots for the candidates that endorse the principles of the great Democratic party of Indiana.

The Democrats of Garrett are wide-awake and full of business, all that is necessary to get up a crowd for a Democratic speaker is simply to make an announcement upon the street and in a little less than no time every democrat in town will be on hand. When Gov. Williams and Judge Gooding spoke there a short time since, the people knew nothing of their coming until the carriage containing the speakers drove into town about dusk, and yet the hall was crowded to overflowing before time for speaking to commence. That is the kind of enthusiasm we like to see, it tells when election time comes round.

The Courier, of last week, seriously objected to a late article in the Butler Record, advising voters to cast their ballots for the most competent and best man for the county offices. Evidently the Courier construed this into an underhanded way of supporting the Republican ticket. If the Record was always as sound as it was in this instance it would meet general approval.—Press.

"Evidently the COURIER" did not construe the article in the Record to be any such thing. If independent (?) voters were looking "for the most competent and best men for county offices," they would find them on the Democratic ticket. The Press pretends to be a party organ and should not be ashamed to acknowledge it, and whenever its editor concludes to support and vote for any other than a straight-haired Republican, his commendation of the Record will be received with some degree of honesty.

What unanimity of thought there must be among the publishers of Republican papers throughout Indiana. It is remarkable how apt they are to conceive of some brilliant idea simultaneously. Last week they all with one accord proceeded to execute a very quiet, shrewd (?) sagacious (?) attempt at strategy by circulating as a supplement, a sheet prepared at the Indianapolis Journal office, and furnished to Republican offices for circulation FREE, in which an attempt is made to pedigree Dan. Voorhees, and give a full and complete history of his life from a radical stand-point. From the date of his first appearance in public until the present time he seems to have been a terror to the Radical party. His history, as written by that party and circulated in supplement form, is intended to impress upon the minds of the people that Daniel has been a traitor since his conception, that he even rebelled against nature in his formation, such a theory at least would not be more unreasonable than the argument presented in the supplement in question which is a batch of bosh from beginning to end, and only shows how hard pressed the Radical party is for campaign material. The leaders of the Radical party have no principles to advocate, the drift of public sentiment is against them, their followers are leaving them as rats leave a sinking ship, and they are forced to make a personal fight against the leaders of the Democratic party, therefore the bitter attack upon the private and public career of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

Cedar Creek Items.

—Catlin is well again.

—Had a very heavy rain the 1st inst.

—James Reynolds has had the ague.

—Paul Lung's cider mill is in runing order again.

—J. B. Ross is buying an immense quantity of wheat.

—The heavy rain on Saturday night caused high waters.

—A young lady from LaOtto got lost at Cedar Creek last week.

—Country politicians had better study more and have less to say.

—The Winebrenarians own a church building at Cedar Creek now.

—Farmers will have to postpone wheat sowing for several days.

—C. M. Merrica and wife have been taken down with bilious fever.

—We learn that D. L. Houser has been very sick but is some better.

—Meeting at Cedar Creek was poorly attended on account of bad roads.

—There is something made by borrowing, if you never pay or return.

—The booming waters have taken some of the bridges and culverts away.

—The ague is taking in a large territory, it is not partial but calls upon all.

—Our friend Parker has challenged Elder Burns to a joint discussion on "the death that never dies."

The rain has done some damage by washing away bridges along the highway.

—J. P. Wiant and Albert Hogue were the champion horse-shoe pitchers for the week ending Aug. 31st.

—There is a gang of boys or some other kind of a gang that is visiting the watermelon patches, hen coops and corn cribs in this vicinity.

RAMBLER.

LaOtto Items.

—Rev. Worth delivered his farewell sermon at Lee Chapel last Sunday.

—Richard Dudley has the champion thresher in south western DeKalb, and Dick knows how to handle the boss machine.

—Friday Sept. 6th is the day set apart by the greenbackers of Swan-tp., and vicinity, for a general mass meeting, to be held at Swan, a number of noted speakers will be present to enlighten the voters of Noble and DeKalb Co's.

—We are authorized to state that any person or persons who are hereafter detected forging orders or in any felonious manner endeavor to intercept letters addressed to J. J. Strafford, shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

—Dr. Shephard, of "Dutch Ridge," is no more, "gone to that bourn" in the mysterious realm beyond the silent river. Let his faults lie buried with his ashes, and remember that "to offend is human, to forgive divine."

—The trial between Saltus, plaintiff, and J. J. Strafford, defendant, has been postponed indefinitely, much to the regret of the pharisaical plaintiff, who thought he had a good thing on the poor Publican. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

—Considerable biliousness prevails through this community, but that won't help the Republican party this time. We all may be sick, but not sick enough to vote the bondholders ticket, a greenback dollar will do us more good than a pound of Republican physics, pshaw, give us wholesome labor and less tax, and our biliousness will be seen no more forever.

—Last Saturday night this vicinity was visited by a rain storm, the like of which has not been seen or is within the recolection of the oldest inhabitant—for five hours without intermission it continued to pour until the earth was as it were again visited by another deluge. Bridges without number were carried away by the flood, and roads left impassable. The Ell River R. R. was washed in places to such an extent that it took the united effort of many of the employes nearly all day to repair, so that the trains could again pass over the road.

INVALID.

Concord Items.

—Sick persons are recovering and the well are getting sick.

—Frank went for medicine last Sabbath for the sick, forgot what he went for and went to see his girl. Now Frank!

—The Sabbath school at Concord was highly complimented by our Auburn visitor. We think Josie is a good judge.

—We are informed that the party at Mrs. F. Buchanan's was a splendid one Mr. T. C. Mays was there, and enjoyed the pleasures with the rest. "I'll tell your wife, and frighten you out of your life."

—There is one less in the world since last Sabbath, because the "twain," Miss Sarah Boyle and Mr. C. Silberg, "were made one, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster on last Sabbath evening. We hope that Cash will be happy and that Sarah will have plenty of cash.

SONNY.

SEDAN, IND., Aug 27, 1878.

An interesting temperance meeting was held in this place last Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Urie, Esq., of Waterloo. The speaker very logically demonstrated the effect of alcohol on the human system. In fact it was an able argument in favor of temperance and reform. G. M. Crane and N. McIntyre also made able speeches in the advocacy of the temperance cause, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again one week from date.

ADDIE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county. Notice is hereby given that Lewis D. Britton, Administrator of the estate of Clarinda A. DeLong deceased has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay her debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
Aug. 16th, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th day of September, 1878, for the construction of a bridge across Cedar Creek, near J. C. St. Clair's sawmill, in section fifteen in Union township, in said county and State, said bridge to consist of one span 100 feet in length and to be of the Howe Truss plan. Also the piling for said bridge across said Cedar Creek.

Plans and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county. All bids must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond payable to the State of Indiana, signed by at least two resident freeholders sureties, as required by law.

Comissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By Order of COMMISSIONERS.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Aug. 12th 1878 33-4w.

PENFIELD & EMANUEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County.
Eliza A. Ernest, }
vs. } Divorce.
Henry N. Ernest. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry N. Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given said defendant, that unless he appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of August, 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
33-4w. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John J. Kinney is plaintiff, and Perry Blodget et ux is defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty two cents, ($1878.32) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to wit:

The south half of the south east quarter of section twenty-three, (23), township thirty-four, (34), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing eighty (80), acres, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Deputy.
J. A. Woodhull, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Aug. 14th, 1878. 33-4w.

Dry Goods, Carpets
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

The largest and most complete establishment in Northern Indiana known for the past 18 years as the NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

At all seasons of the year we keep our stock complete and well assorted, and parties who may favor us with their orders or personal patronage can depend upon finding what they want—invariably at the lowest price consistent with good quality of goods. In

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings, Curtain Goods,
Shades, Hollands, Fixtures,
Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Dress Goods,
Silks, Mourning Goods, Cloaks,
Shawls, Suits, Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Housekeeping Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels,
Domestic Goods, Fancy Goods,
Fans, Ribbons, Embroideries,
Laces, Ruffings Dress Trimmings,
White Goods Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our variety will compare favorably with any in the State, and our prices will be found much lower on comparison with any in the city. Orders carefully and promptly filled. Samples by mail when requested.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES.
TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE!

Sending glad tidings to all. High-priced merchants grumble, but the poor are made glad by the news.

$10,000 STOCK of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Groceries, all bought under the pressure of the great financial embarrassment in the east, that forces wholesalers to turn merchandise into money regardless of loss to themselves. These goods are to be sold at the very lowest possible prices, as our motto is "live and let live."

TO SELL CHEAP GOODS They must be bought cheap. As we handle immense quantities of goods each year and buy them direct from the manufactories, we save the Jobber's profit.

DRY GOODS. In our dry goods department we have all kinds of staple and fancy goods, such as dress goods, muslins, prints, shirtings and jeans. We have the best assortment that can be found in the county.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! In this department we call especial attention to the styles and prices. We have on hand $5,000 worth of ready-made clothing for fall and winter wear. Suits from $4.00 up to the finest of broadcloth and trecots. Don't fail to call on us when you want anything in this line, if you want to save money, as we have no rents nor clerks to pay, we can sell you clothing from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in the county.

GROCERIES. In our grocery department we have a full supply of staple goods, all at hard-time prices. Remember that we buy our goods on a cash basis, and in order to sell goods low we must sell for cash.

Thanking the public for their generous patronage in the past, we solicit a continuance of the same. By close buying and selling, we hope to convince the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties that Auburn is the place to do their trading. Come to town and get our prices and they will convince you that you can save at least 15 per cent by buying of the only genuine cheap store in town.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & COMPANY,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A dray load of Tea, all kinds, just received at G. C. Ralston's, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 108 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $18 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 6 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Accident.

Mr. John Picker, while placing a keg of beer in the cooler at Locke's saloon last evening allowed the keg to slip from his hands and fall upon one of his toes, crushing the same so as to necessitate amputation, which was performed by Drs. Casebeer and Spooner.

Lecture.

On about Sept. 27, the Rev. Langdon Sanders will deliver a lecture in this place, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a set of encyclopedias for the schools. Nothing need be said here concerning the well established reputation of Mr. Sanders as a lecturer. All who feel an interest in the welfare of the schools will be called upon to give their patronage to the enterprise.

Old Settlers Meeting.

We hope the residents of this county will not forget the meeting to be held at Auburn on the 12th of this month, to perfect an Old Settler's Organization. Adjoining counties have been organized for some time, and we learn from them that the occasions of their meetings are pleasant and profitable. Let all attend and start the ball in motion. Mr. N. Prentiss, an old settler of Noble county will be in attendance to address the meeting.

Another checker player has been added to the list in castle St. Clair. Sigmond Mosher, who in company with James Ducher, entered the house of Geo. Draggoo while he (Draggoo) was in the insane asylum, about the 8th of last February, and appropriated to their own use carpenter tools, apple butter, carpet rags, leaf tobacco, &c., was arrested a few days ago by Constable Hopkins in Whitley county, west of Columbia City, and brought back to this place and placed in jail with his companion Ducher to await trial.

The general appearance of things in the west and north part of town last Sunday morning, had a tendency to remind Bible readers of the little freshet in Noah's time. The incessant rains of the night before which commenced about 11 o'clock and continued to pour down in torrents until 7 o'clock Sunday morning, had so covered the ground as to have the appearance of a lake, many persons being compelled to wade through deep water to reach the street. Some damage was done to the new stone culvert on North Main street, otherwise we have heard of no serious damages. The ditches as a general thing have not capacity enough to carry that amount of water from the surface.

We were present at the exercises of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening. This being the first undertaking in that direction in this place, the affair was certainly creditable to those taking part. The programme consisted of reading of the scriptures, prayer, music, select reading, essays, &c., all of which were rendered with great credit to those to whom the various duties had been assigned. We wish to mention particularly an essay prepared and read by Mrs. Enos Casebeer as being one of the most scholarly and entertaining features of the entertainment. The ladies have made a good start and should have the encouragement of the citizens.

Joseph L. Morlan died at his residence in this place at 11:30 P. M., on Friday, August 23, 1878, in the 45th year of his age. He had been in very poor health for several months, and had returned from a trip to Colorado only a few weeks before his death, where he had gone in the vain hope that his health might be benefitted. Mr. Morlan was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he grew up to manhood, in the latter years of his residence in Ohio teaching school and studying law.—About the year 1859 he removed to LaGrange, Ind., where he acted for some time as deputy county clerk. During the rebellion, for some time, acted in a clarical capacity in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court and in the Governor's office at Indianapolis, in the mean-time keeping up his study of the law. While he resided at LaGrange, he was married to Jennie, daughter and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Askey, now residents of this place. Five children were born to this marriage, and the mother now survives the head of the family. After leaving Indianapolis, Mr. Morlan resided temporarily for a short time in Fort Wayne and LaGrange, but located in Waterloo just after the close of the war, where he has ever since resided. By his industry and good management, he had accumulated besides a comfortable home, other property, the amount of which cannot now be estimated. For two terms he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, in the old Common Pleas Court, and discharged its duties to the satisfaction of the public. The very large attendance, at the funeral services on Sunday, was a testimony to the loss the community had suffered in his death.—Waterloo Press.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mr. Eldridge is on the sick list.

West's liver pills cure dyspepsia.

Voorhees, at Waterloo, Sept. 19th

Cook Ford bought the Britton hack.

Davenport's ague pills never fail to cure.

Fred Davis returned to Bloomington Tuesday.

Frand Kline is a sufferer by the billious fever.

Prices on tea's reduced 20 per cent. at G. C. Ralston's.

Two new brands of cigars at G. C. Ralston's. Try them.

Mason's self sealing jars for $1.20 per dozen at G. C. Ralston's.

Buy parlor stoves of Kiblinger & Co.

Prepare for the rally at Waterloo on the 19th of September.

The public schools opened last Monday with a large attendance.

To prevent ague and regulate the system, use Davenport's ague pills.

Commissioners Court adjourns to-day until the fourth Monday in this month.

Hear J. G. Shanklin at the Court House, Wednesday evening, Sept. 11th.

The woolen mill here is doing a good business, as it is the only one in the county.

Our correspondents throughout the county will please send their items to the editor.

If you admire eloquence, hear Voorhees at Waterloo on Thursday, September 19th.

Davenport's new prescription case is admired by all for its beauty and convenience.

For the boss Drum stove go to Kiblinger & Co.

Miss Frankie Ryan returned home one day last week from a visit to Toledo and Kelly's Island.

Mr. A. J. Little has been quite sick for several days with billious fever, but in improving slowly.

Dr. Allie Davenport left for Chicago last Monday to resume her studies of medicine and surgery.

"THE DUKE'S MOTTO:"—A new 5 cent cigar at Davenport's. We know they are good for we tried them.

For the champion stove range go to Kiblinger & Co.

The escaped prisoners from the Angola jail have been re-captured and are now kept in close confinement.

Rev. Sanders filled the pulpit of Rev. Johnson at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning and evening.

The Jewish stores at Butler will be closed Sept. 28th and Oct. 7th, on account of those being holidays. 36-4w.

Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN. 1-O-1.

Jim Pyles' fist overtook the rear of Ike Meese's cranium and sent the latter gentleman to grass last Wednesday.

The town is full of foreign pupils who are attending the high school. Auburn will soon have an academic reputation.

Drs. Myers and Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, have volunteered to go south as nurses for the yellow fever sufferers.

The M. E. parsonage is being removed to the church lot. The change of location will be a decided improvement.

Buy your cooking stoves of Kiblinger & Co.

Read the advertisement for the Grand Concert, in aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House enterprise at Fort Wayne.

I. D. G. Nelson, Esq., Secretary of the Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association, has our thanks for favors.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Our friend T. J. Cuppy was in town last week. He is now soliciting for Carrington & Casey, Commission merchants, Toledo, Ohio.

When you want a stove that is a stove for little money, go to Kiblinger & Co.

The Spencerville Cornet Band is improving rapidly. They were out the evening Gen. Blair spoke there, and furnished good music.

Read the new advertisement of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. carefully, and make a note of the extra inducements offered by that enterprising firm.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

Coop Ralston, bound not to be behind his neighbors in the accommodation of customers, has secured a new and nobby delivery wagon which fits his cream-colored hoss exactly.

George Hazzard

Hazarded his reputation by hazarding his fortune in a hazardous enterprise, in which his hazardry was detrimental to the business interests of Auburn, in as much as her financial men were hazardised through their hazardousness in a hazardable manner by Hazzard the hazarder, who is now regarded as hazardously coursing criminal prosecution.

When the rumors of villainy on the part of Hazzard were first whispered in this community, we concluded for the sake of the victims of misplaced confidence, to say nothing in reference to Hazzard until such time as our citizens might secure an adjustment of the claims for which they were liable, which Hazzard promised from time to time to arrange satisfactorily. This he has not done, and the few friends he had have forsaken him and concluded that the whole transaction was a premeditated swindle upon his part. He not only made false representations here at home for the purpose of defrauding his neighbors, but has proven himself an expert in confidence games among some of the sharpest business men of New York, Chicago, Toledo, Indianapolis, and elsewhere. Since leaving here he was arrested in Chicago for fraud, on an affidavit from this place he was released on bail and is now at large in search of some other unsuspecting locality wherein to gain the confidence of the citizens and palm himself off as a "man of money." There is in every community citizens who stand ready to accommodate with money and endorsements those who make a show of wealth, no questions being asked about honor; Auburn is not an exception; we venture the assertion that a poor but HONEST, HARDWORKING man might have went begging before a majority of these same endorsers would have loaned him a nickel or given him the least encouragement. Men who prefer to accommodate an unmitigated rascal because he is supposed to be rich, in preference to poor men who are known to be honest, are not to be pittied except by persons of a similar nature.

It is due to the First National Bank of Auburn to say that Hazzard is in no way connected with the institution financially or otherwise.

Horrible Drowning Affair.

[Col. City Post.]

On Wednesday afternoon, August 21, Mr. Halderman, at the Halderman mill on the bank of Loon Lake, desiring a hired girl, a young man in his employ—Joe Nickinson—offered to go that afternoon and get one if Mr. Halderman would allow his time, which he readily consented to do. When Nickinson started he said if he did not succeed in getting a girl that afternoon he would not return until he did. He went immediately to Mr. Hill's, about three-fourths of a mile north east of Loon Lake, and secured the services of Miss Katie Hill, and started back a little before dark, going in a boat through Loon Lake, thence through the outlet of Loon Lake into Old Lake. When near the latter a dog commenced a terrific barking. The owner arose from bed and went out to ascertain the cause, and heard a woman screaming and a man trying to pacify her, and thinking no more of it went back to bed. This was about nine o'clock. Nothing more was thought of the matter, Miss Hill's folks thinking Katie was to work at Halderman's, and Halderman's thinking Nickinson had not got a girl, or had gone somewhere else. On Friday afternoon some boys out fishing discovered the boat that it was known the unfortunate persons had used. In it was found Nickinson's coat and a paper of tobacco. Search was immediately begun, and they were found on Saturday evening about twenty-five or thirty feet from the outlet of the lake, where the water was from ten to twelve feet deep, both lying together. There were no marks of violence on either of them. They were buried on Sunday. How this unfortunate affair came about will likely never be known.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Nickinson and Miss Hill had at one time been engaged to be married, but owing to the dissolute character of her suitor, Miss Hill had rejected his suit several times. Still persisting in pressing his attentions the relations between the two were not of the most amicable character. The readers of The Post can draw their own conclusions as to whether the drowning was accidental or otherwise.

President Hayes and suite passed through Auburn about 12 o'clock Monday night over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Chicago. Tom. Mays says he went down to meet him and rather expected he would stop off, and be a guest of the town. Owing to pressing engagements at Chicago and other points he could not do so, but promised he would call again. The train stopped a few minutes for the party to get a good look at the Junction, and the President sadly said he would never forget the scene. Owing to a heavy moon the street lamps were not lighted, but all that was to be seen was plainly visible. In a conversation with Rutherford, on the balcony of the hotel, Tom. says he wept when he heard of Hazzard and his ructions here, and that he would keep a bright look-out for him while in Chicago, as he might get a chance to go his bail. After an introduction to Colonel Whittington, he departed, and as the train steamed away he saw a banner on the rear end on which was inscribed, "Going to meet Hazzard."

A man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

Elder Sanders closes his labors in the Baptist church next Sabbath, and will depart for the west on Monday to fill engagements in the lecture field in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are careful and practical business men, they are close buyers and believe in giving their customers the benefit of the bargains they secure. Read their big advertisement.

The ladies social connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church will be entertained at the residence of John Treesh on Thursday, September 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Kendalville has a project on foot for the establishment of a driving park and fair grounds in connection with Bixler Lake as a place of resort. Rather an expensive undertaking for these hard times.

We recently met and made the acquaintance of Mr. W. K. Sheffer, of the Angola Herald. Mr. S. publishes a lively and interesting paper, is an excellent writer and has every appearance of a gentleman.

Our Catholic friends will arrange for a grand festival and fair to be opened about the 1st of October, in which many presents will be awarded and a grand time is expected. We hope a liberal patronage will be extended to them.

The largest excursion ever known in this part of the country, passed through here last Monday night over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Chicago. It started from Wheeling, Va., and when it arrived here there were 42 passenger cars in three different trains or sections.

"My success is owing to liberality in advertising."—Robert Bonner.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have concluded to succeed in the same way. Therefore their liberal patronage of our advertising columns in this issue. Read their advertisement.

Tom Mays had $500 to lose in the First National Bank in Auburn, and Tom has been a newspaper man all his life! Isn't the amount overestimated?—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Yes. It was only $400, and it was through the rascality of Hazzard, and not the bank, that he lost it.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society will meet in the lecture room of the M. E. church next Friday afternoon at half past two o'clock. Let all the members be present, as there is important business to attend to.

MRS. E. L. CASEBEER, Secy.

Observe the change in the attractive advertisement of Sam, Pete & Max, proprietors of the Star Clothing House at Fort Wayne. When you go to the city drop in and see the boys, tell them you live in DeKalb county and they will send you home happy in a bran new suit of fashionable clothing.

Mr. D. D. Snyder is working up a good trade in the hub and spoke business. The factory is now running regularly, and will soon require from fifteen to twenty hands to supply the demand. A few more manufacturing establishments would be a great help to our laboring men during the winter months.

Stamets is having a rush of customers to secure Millinery and Fancy goods at cost. All who want bargains should call at once as the stock is being rapidly closed out with a view of removing from town.

We have before us a memorial tribute issued by the Steuben Republican in pamphlet form, in memory of Germ Brown deceased, who was the former Senior editor of that paper. The arrangement and execution of the work reflects credit upon the surviving partner in thus bestowing a tribute of respect to the deceased.

H. H. Stamets, having concluded to remove from Auburn is now closing out his entere stock of Millinery, Fancy dry goods, notions, jewelry, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, suspenders, collars, faccy ties, etc., etc., at net cost. Call at once if you want a bargain.

The following parties were authorized during the month of August to "hitch on" for better or for worse.

James H. Shoff and Mary Hull, Henry L. Layman and Alta Stepelton, Lewis Cole and Leah H. Brownlee, John Q. Patteeson and Jennie Kingree, Wm. H. Leas and Emma Danks, Cassius C. Silberg and Sarah L. Boyle, Wm. Dawson and Laura J. McClellan, Ludwig Countryman and Reah Cottell, Wm. F. Bloodheart and Alvira Keen, Earl Towne and Lucretia Phillips, Chester Hoisington and Linnie Nelson.

Wanted—every one to be free from pimples, blotches, boils, etc., which can be done by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

GARRETT.

EDITOR COURIER.—Being a reader of your valuable paper and not seeing any items from here, I thought I would send you a few notes this week, on the condition of affairs in Garrett.

—I would first state there has been quite a number of changes here lately. The "Garrett Bank," which was one of our leading enterprises, is no more—where it went to we cannot exactly say—the last we saw or heard of it was the large safe moving down one of our streets a few weeks ago about 8 o'clock in the morning, and we understand that the cashier, who under false pretense, got some over two hundred dollars of road money belonging to the town, has gone to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to take charge of a pea-nut stand.

—The citizens of our town had the pleasure last Monday evening of being addressed by Gov. Williams and Hon. D. S. Gooding. The call was made rather unexpected to most of our citizens, but when the news was circulated through our town that these gentlemen were going to deliver an address, a goodly number of our citizens were gathered together to see and hear these distinguished gentlemen. The majority of our citizens were well pleased with the sound and undeniable facts as presented by the Governor, and which were followed by an eloquent address by the Hon. D. S. Gooding, in which he showed up how the people of our country have been robbed by corrupt legislation done by the republican party while in power, in favor of the bond holder and capitalist. To men of ordinary intelligence his stand points seemed to be well taken and proven. But such was not the case with our learned "sage" and experienced "critic" the editor of the Garrett Herald, a paper noted for its brilliant editorials. This illiterate philosopher who is looking after the hopeless interests of the republican party in this section, in commenting on the address delivered by Gov. Williams, this leader of the lost cause in Garrett makes the following remark:

"He courted the prejudice and not the intelligence of his audience and therefore the plain statement of facts were not required."

"Honored Sage" you have not produced any facts yourself—rake your philosophical brains, if you have any, and inform us what the facts are. But how is this:

"Gov. Williams, in speaking of the amount of taxes each individual would be assessed, to raise funds to build a State House, laughingly remarked—"Why gentleman, it is but a trifle—one cent on a hundred dollars. It will be but ten cents on $1,000—only one drink of whisky less. On $2,000, two drinks, and so on. That is acknowledging the "corn"—juice, and would be an excellent way for tipplers to liquidate other public and private debts."

The less you have to say about liquidating private debts, "Old Sage," the better. Any further comment is unnecessary.

We will next turn our attention to this:

"Gooding's 'side show' was well patronized on Monday evening, and 'Blue Jeans' was exhibited to the delight and satisfaction of all."

But "Old Philos." you have made no mention of a queer creature which occupied a front seat among the audience and to the south side of the hall, whose genology would have puzzled Darwyn himself, and the Governor, no doubt, took for one of the missing "Links" that we hear so much said about.

Then here is another:

"'You, granger, pay those national banks 22 per cent. for the use of money' remarked Gooding in his speech at this place Monday evening. The law has established the rate of interest at 10 per cent., on demand, and as soon as national banks charge more than that rate and the government is advised of the fact, their charters are taken from them. Will Gooding please stick two pins here?"

Why, old man, the weight of your body pressing on your brains must have affected your hearing and confused your ideas. Mr. Gooding in those remarks was explaining how the national bankers draw interest on the bonds in gold and again on the greenback which the bonds secured, and which they lend out to the granger at exhorbitant rates. The statement must have been too complicated for your reasoning faculties, but, however, we will not hold you responsible for this mistake, considering the compressed condition your brains were in at the time. This learned and skilled editor in trying to show the people how well he is versed in the congressional globe, published a supplement to his "mouth piece" of August 29th, 1878, all of which is devoted to a direct attack on the public and private character of Daniel W. Voorhees. Time and space will not admit us to dwell very long on this subject, therefore we will conclude by saying to this prejudiced, turncoated ignoramus, who was an original secesh and who publicly boasts that he voted for John C. Brackenridge, that if he is as well posted in the Congressional Globe as he pretends, he must certainly know that Daniel W. Voorhees' and Abraham Lincoln's views were about the same, and for his enlightenment and benefit we would advise him to get some person to read the 94th page of the Congressional Globe of 1848, where he will find in a speech by Mr. Lincoln the following language: "Any people anywhere being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better." This is a most valuable and sacred right, a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world; nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws, but to break up both and make new ones." Stick three pins here, Search the Congressional Globe again and get up another supplement. Can you find stronger secesh language than the above? Go post yourself and don't be making an "ass" of yourself by trying to assail the character of men behind their backs, to whom you could not open your ignorant lips when they confronted you, or go and make an honest living by digging potatoes and husking corn or something you are capable of doing.

A PIN STICKER.

THE BIGEST THING ON RECORD.

Having bought what is known as the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., at a bankrupt sale and at figures that will guarantee to me a profit, I now offer the entire stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, carpets, hats, caps, trunks, valices, notions, etc., at bankrupt prices at prices far below original cost. Wishing to close this immense stock of goods out within the next thirty days, I will offer them at prices that will astonish you. Come one, come all, come everybody, come early while bargains can be obtained.

Yours &c.,

36-4w. JOHN A. COTTMAN.

The fair at Fort Wayne commencing next Monday, promises to be the most attractive of any yet held at that place. The present managers are popular among the people, and are offering such large premiums that many are induced to exhibit who have heretofore withheld their patronage. The list of entries is said to be larger than ever before.

The high reputation gained by Lawson's Curative is steadily increasing, owing to the truly wonderful cures which it has performed. It is fast becoming the family panacea for all aches and pains, and for allaying inflamation. Sold by all druggists at one dollar per bottle.

Buy your grain sacks at G. C. Ralston's and get them marked without extra charge.

Do not stupify your baby with opium or morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Stoves, Stoves! Stoves!! at Kiblinger & Co's. Auburn, north of public square.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

AT Hartford, Ct., last week, the celebrated horse Rarus trotted for a special purse of $1,500, of which $1,000 were for three straight heats under 2:15, and $500 for beating 2:14. Both moneys were taken, and although he didn't beat his best time, he showed second and third heats in 2:13¼ and 2:13¾, and an average of 2:14 for three heats, which surpassed any record heretofore made.

THE sloop-yacht Zephyr, with a fishing and shooting party from New York city on board, was capsized in Sheepshead bay, and four of them, including the Captain, were drowned.

THE WEST.

INFORMATION has been received at Portland, Ore., concerning fresh Indian troubles on the Columbia river. A number of settlers are reported to have been killed, and other disasters are apprehended. Gen. Howard is going after the hostiles, with a considerable force of regulars.

CHICAGO elevators contain 840,898 bushels of wheat, 3,373,898 bushels of corn, 787,700 bushels of oats, 140,709 bushels of rye and 295,949 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,318,329 bushels, against 2,234,424 bushels at this period last year.... A fearful hail, rain and wind storm visited Fargo and Moorhead, Dakota Territory, a few evenings ago. Stones as large as hen's-eggs fell, smashing all the windows on the north and west sides of the houses. Every unfinished frame building in Fargo was blown down and the roofs off a dozen buildings. In Moorhead a child was killed by a hailstone, and several houses laid out. Loaded cars were blown from the track. ...A Cheyenne dispatch says: "The party of seventeen who started in pursuit of the would-be train-robbers reached the canon, twelve miles north of Percy station, yesterday evening, where they found traces of a sharp fight. No bodies were found at this place, but, after following a trail up the canon and out in the bed of a dry creek, the bodies of the two men, Widdowfield and Vincent, were found half covered up with stones and dirt. Widdowfield had been shot twice in the neck, while his companion received four balls through his body."

A BOLD operation by highwaymen is reported from Concordia, Lafayette county, Mo. Three highwaymen entered the principal bank of the town about mid-day, and, with cocked revolvers pointed at his head, compelled the cashier to keep quiet while they proceeded to gather in the contents of the vaults. They secured about $4,000 in currency, leaving some $8,000 in silver, and rode off in a southerly direction.... After a vacation of several weeks, Manager McVicker, of Chicago, has once more opened his own theater, for the season of 1879. The attraction selected for commencing the season was last winter's greatest New York success, "Diplomacy," a play pronounced by the critics the strongest in plot and incident of the large number brought out that year. Wallack's New York combination, strengthened by several of McVicker's new company, appear in the caste, and the result is one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given at that popular house.

THE SOUTH.

TWO BROTHERS, John and Neill Locklear, and Pompey Easterling, their negro confederate, were hanged at Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 23, for the murder of Frank Bryce, an Irish peddler, in February last. The Locklears were half-breed desperadoes, and formerly belonged to the notorious North Carolina Lowery gang.

REPORTS from the plague-ridden sections of the South up to Aug. 24 show the fever to be still on the increase, with no early prospect of abatement. A New Orleans dispatch says "the disease is manifest in every portion of the city, though the Creole section in the old city is most exempt. One-quarter of the deaths are of the destitute in the public institutions. Destitute sick are hourly found by the police, and sent to the Charity Hospital. The disease is spreading all over the southern section of the State. Physicians have no hope of staying the disease, which must run its course. There will be a daily increase probably for some weeks, except radically cold weather intervenes." At Vicksburg the situation is represented as truly appalling: "The fever is rapidly increasing, and there is no telling where the destruction of life will end. There are at this time full 600 persons down with it. The colored population are suffering terribly. Already whole families have been swept away, leaving not one, not even the child in arms. Words cannot express the intense suffering in some of the localities in our city." A Memphis dispatch reports that city "almost deserted of white people, and every possible effort at depopulation is being made. At the camp of the Government tents, the poor are being supported gratuitously."

THERE was a pitched battle in Overton county, Tenn., the other day, between a posse of internal-revenue officers and a band of illicit distillers. Over 100 shots were fired, and three of the revenue men were wounded. The casualties on the side of the moonshiners were not ascertained.

YELLOW fever bulletin, Aug. 26: Memphis—New cases, 100; deaths, 26. It is a sad and dreadful outlook, as awful as a doomed city ever was forced to contemplate. The fever breaks out in a new spot almost every hour, and the death rate runs up. To a stranger the utter desolation of the situation could not be realized. New Orleans—New cases, 125; deaths, 44; The disease is extremely malignant. In the town of Plaquemine, below Baton Rouge, there are new cases every hour, almost invariably resulting in black vomit and death. Grenada—Fifteen deaths in twenty-four hours, and the epidemic still raging. Only ten active men in the place. Physicians and nurses completely exhausted. Vicksburg—Death-rate and suffering on the increase. New cases in the twenty-four hours, 105; deaths, 25.

THE yellow-fever reports from the South, on the 29th ult., were not encouraging. At Memphis the plague had become more violent. But 3,000 white people were left in the city. New cases, 119; deaths, 58. The physicians were completely worn out, and were resting, while friends of the sick were searching in vain for medical attendants. At New Orleans the death rate was steadily advancing; deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours, 57. At Vicksburg a larger number of new cases were reported than on any previous day, though the mortality was not so great. Canton, Miss., which had a population of 3,500 when the plague appeared, was almost completely deserted; not a single business house open except two drug stores; the Court House was locked up, all the officials having fled the town; nothing but hearses and coffins were to be seen in the streets. Grenada, Miss., reported twenty-two deaths in the preceding twenty-four hours. With the exception of physicians and nurses nearly every living soul in the town was down with the plague. At Port Gibson, Miss., the fever was extremely malignant, and showed no abatement.

ADVICES from Nashville, Tenn., report that Collector Woodcock, of that district, has been prosecuting such a vigorous war against illicit distillers that many of the "moonshiners" have made overtures to United States Commissioner Mather, proposing to execute bonds for appearance at the next term of court, with the understanding that a reasonable fine shall be imposed, with a promise that they will hereafter observe the law. This offer will probably be accepted.

A DISPATCH from Austin, Texas, says a squad of State troops under Capt. Pays encountered a large body of Indians from the Fort Stanton Reservation at Water Hole, about forty miles northwest of El Paso. The rangers were forced to retreat on account of the overwhelming force of Indians, losing one man, and the Indians seven.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE was recalled before the Potter committee on Aug. 22, and questioned at length by Gen. Butler, with a view of gaining further information in regard to the alleged "bargain" between the friends of Hayes and Nicholls. Nothing of importance was elicited, however. The witness, in answer to a question, said he was assured positively by Stanley Matthews that Senator Morton would sustain the President in withdrawing the troops from Louisiana. Butler inquired if he was able to "rope in" any other Republican statesman, to which Burke replied that he understood that every one of them acquiesced. Many questions were propounded by Butler to the witness with a view of finding out why South Carolina was demanded as well as Louisiana, and what was guaranteed in return by South Carolina for overturning the Chamberlain Government. Witness told Gen. Butler to ask the Hon. Henry C. Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was representing South Carolina at the Wormley conference.... W. E. Horne announced himself ready to appear before the committee and testify, Gov. Young, of Ohio, having telegraphed to the committee that Horne, so far as he (Young) was concerned, was at liberty to tell all he knows.

J. R. ALCEE-GOUTHREAUX, of New Orleans, who had charge of the Registration Bureau in 1874, testified before the Potter committee Aug. 24. He said that his bureau ascertained that the number of fraudulent registrations in New Orleans amounted to 13,000, and affidavits had been made against 4,400. The witness said that many of the Republican supervisors and registrars were non-residents, fugitives from justice, and in several cases were under indictment. The witness said that he had a conversation with Justice Dibble, who made the remark that he and Burke "were foolish to work for the Democracy, for if they had a majority of 20,000 they would be counted out by the Returning Board."....Richard B. Edgeworth, Captain of Police, New Orleans, and Supervisor of Election, handed in the following, among other letters:

HEADQ'RS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LA.,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1876.
R. B. Edgeworth, Esq., Supervisor of Registration,
Parish of Plaquemines, La.

DEAR SIR: It is well known to this committee, from an examination of the census of 1875, that the Republican vote in your parish is 3,000, and the Republican majority 2,200. You are expected to register and vote the full strength of the Republican party in your parish. Your recognition by the next State administration will depend upon your doing your full duty in the premises, and you will not be held to have done your full duty unless the Republican registration in your parish reaches 3,000, and the Republican vote is at least 3,000. All local candidates and committees are directed to aid you to the utmost in obtaining the results called for herein, without fail. Once obtained, your recognition will be ample and generous. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. J. M. A. JEWETT, Secretary.

....James B. Kelly, of New Orleans, testified to seeing Eliza Pinkston taken from her home on Granier street to the Republican Investigating Committee, and she walked down the steps unaided....The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

GENERAL.

AT a meeting of the railroad managers at Saratoga, N. Y., the other day, a resolution was adopted looking to the immediate establishment of a pooling arrangement which shall include all the trunk lines leading from the seaboard to the West, with a view to maintaining uniform rates and an equitable division of the business.

A PROMINENT New York newspaper is authority for the statement that the Sherman-Anderson letter, the document which it was said was given by Secretary Sherman to the witness, James E. Anderson, of Louisiana, has been found, and is now either in the hands or under the control of the Potter Committee.

THE Governor of New Mexico has applied to the President for military aid in suppressing disturbances in that Territory which he thinks amount to invasion or insurrection. Marauding bands of Greasers from the Mexican side are in the habit of invading New Mexico, plundering the people, and maintaining a state of war which the Territorial forces are not able to suppress.

WASHINGTON

DENNIS KEARNEY, the labor agitator, called at the White House the other day and had a short conversation with the President, during which he complained bitterly of the unhappy condition of laboring men, depression of business, and general hard times. The President argued the subject in a quiet manner, and is reported as having done all the talking, "giving Kearney very little opportunity to say anything. The President explained that the country had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the great war, but that matters were beginning to adjust themselves to ante-war conditions; that for several years there was an inflated condition of business, with a surplus of money, which many mistook for property, but that now business was getting down to bed-rock, so to speak, and the people were learning again the value of a dollar. He said he thought that all money should have a gold basis, and that resumption would do much to relieve hard times, which he did not think would last much longer."

IT is again reported that Judge Devens desires to relinquish the Attorney Generalship, and that he will do so if he can secure the appointment of United States Judge for the New England circuit, which office has recently been made vacant by the death of Judge Shepley, of Maine.

POLITICAL.

THE Greenbackers of Vermont met in State Convention last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, C. C. Martin; Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Currier; Treasurer, Fletcher Tarble....Emerson Etheridge has declined the nomination for Governor of Tennessee, tendered him by the Republicans, and the State Committee will meet Sept. 11 to determine whether to call another State Convention.

IT is stated that Senator Patterson has proposed to the Governor of South Carolina to resign his seat in the Senate if he can be assured of full amnesty and exemption from the present legal movement for his prosecution.

RECENT deaths: Ex-Gov. Padelford, of Rhode Island, at Providence; Horace N. Day, the well-known rubber manufacturer, at Manchester, N. H.; Dr. J. W. Weldon, one of the oldest and best-known turfmen in the country, at Saratoga, N. Y.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Richmond (Va.) district....The Connecticut State Temperance Convention has made the following nominations: Governor, Jesse G. Baldwin; Lieutenant Governor, George P. Rogers, Jr.; Secretary of State, A. S. Beardsley; Treasurer, W. S. Williams; Comptroller, Edmund Tuttle.

THE Tennessee Greenback Convention, in session at Nashville last week, nominated Judge E. H. East for Governor.

FOREIGN

THE Khedive of Egypt has reorganized his Cabinet, and is maturing a scheme looking to extensive reforms and retrenchments in the civil list....Garibaldi has written a letter, intended to promote agitation against the Germanic Governments, especially Austria. He denounces the Kaiserbund and Bismarck's endeavors to caress his natural ally, the head impostor of the Vatican. He says he finds nothing horrible in the programme of the German Socialists. On the contrary, two of their articles form a part of his life-long convictions.

DR. NOBELING, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Germany, is suspected of feigning madness. He will be conveyed to a lunatic asylum and placed under the examination of experts.... A royal marriage has just taken place at Berlin, which may prove of considerable importance from a political point of view, the high contracting parties being the brother of the King of Holland and the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, "the Red Prince."... A Rome dispatch says that Lazaretti, the fanatic of Grosseto, who proclaimed himself prophet and King, was killed at the head of 3,000 followers, who first fired upon the gendarmes after they had been ordered to disperse.

THE British Consul at Adrianople reports that the Bulgarians continue to plunder and outrage the Mussulmans. The Greek Archbishop has communicated to the Consul details of the most horrible atrocities.

A VIENNA dispatch says: "there is a momentary cessation of Austrian military operations until the four newly-mobilized divisions have arrived at their destination. In a few days the whole mobilized force, numbering from 120,000 to 130,000 men, will be united, and operations will be prosecuted on a larger scale."

NEWS has been received at Vienna that a division has been sent to the relief of Gen. Szapary, whose army is reported to be in a critical position, being hemmed in on the banks of the Bosna river by a strong force of insurgents.

THE International Money Conference, which recently assembled at Paris, adjourned sine die on the 29th ult. A correspondent, summarizing the general result of the conference, says the existing complications preclude the formation of a monetary union. The English negotiators pronounce the consequences of German demonetization disastrous. Monometalism is advocated by only three small states. The sentiment against the further demonetization of silver is overwhelming. The influence of the conference is deemed important for the future of silver. The European delegates adopted resolutions thanking the United States for bringing about an exchange of opinion on important monetary questions; also stating that, in view of the divergence of opinion manifested, and the impossibility of even states having a double standard in making any engagement in reference to the unlimited mintage of silver, there is no ground for discussing questions of any international ratio.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

A well-to-do undertaker, of San Francisco, owned a small house and lot in a block that was coveted by one of the Pacific coast millionaires, who had built a palace there and wanted all the contiguous land for a garden. He succeeded in getting all except the undertaker's property, which projected into the very heart of his grounds, and which its owner would not part with at what the millionaire considered a fair price. The latter, therefore, erected a high fence, said to be the loftiest in America, inclosing the obstinate undertaker's property on three sides, and depriving it almost entirely of sunshine. The undertaker trained vines to grow up the wooden walls, and stood it coolly for a year or two. Now, at last, his patience has given out. A few weeks ago he had his house removed bodily to another part of the city, and, obstinate as ever, is about to put up a very tower of Babel. The style of the proposed building, it is said, will be plain and substantial for the first five stories, but the remainder of the towering edifice, rising above the fence, will present a commingling of renaissance, Gothic, and Babylonian architecture, surmounted with a section of Chinese pagoda. He declines to say to what uses he proposes putting this remarkable edifice; but it is believed that the first and paramount use will be to torment the hitherto-triumphant millionaire.

Saved by Whisky.

A most extraordinary instance of pluck and endurance, combined with a miraculous escape from a horrible death by suffocation or starvation, recently transpired at Grizzly Flat, near Iowa Hill, Placer county, Cal. An old man, known as "Grizzly" Brown, while at work in his mine, was overwhelmed and buried by a cave of the mine. He was tightly shut in seventy-five yards from daylight, with scarcely a hope that he would be missed and search made, as his mine was quite a distance from any human habitation, without a mouthful of food and only half a bottle of whisky for drink, and no person or thing from which to look for assistance save his pick and shovel, which, fortunately as it proved for him, were buried with him. He began the almost hopeless task of digging himself out. Fortunately the earth proved soft and easy to work in, and, finally, after having been entombed for three days, with nothing to sustain life but the friendly bottle of whisky, he reached the surface, completely exhausted from his long fast, but with strength enough remaining to reach a place where he could get nourishment. Score one for whisky.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

A Human Body in an Aerolite.

We have grand news, which may well be termed important, if true, and news, too, of another world, by way of Peru. The *South Pacific Times* (Callao) contains a long account, signed, "A. Serarg, chemist," of his finding an immense aerolite, which he dug into, passing through several layers of mineral substance—described with scientific accuracy—and finally discovering in the center a human body four and one-half feet long, and perfectly preserved. The body is exactly depicted, and is very wonderful, according to the discoverer, who adds that he infers, from the hieroglyphs on a silver plate at the side of the human figure, that he or she came from the planet Mars.

Gen. Washington's Gambling.

Among the relics of the immortal Father of his Country recently purchased by act of Congress from Maj. Lewis, of Virginia, was the ledger, or account book, in which the General used to place all items, no matter how trifling, of his financial affairs. He kept a full record of his losings and winnings at play. One peculiar fact in connection with his gambling, as shown by this ledger, is that he always lost at Fredericksburg, Va. The record of his continual losses at Fredericksburg grew so monotonous that in brackets in the last entry of a loss at this place George wrote the words, "As usual."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Hewitt Investigation.

Prof. Sumner, Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale College, recently gave his views regarding the labor depression, before the Hewitt committee, sitting in New York. He directed attention to the fact that within the last few years the means of transportation and communication became greater, and by these means over-production was the consequence, and had made a revolution over the whole world. He said that when the Suez canal was first opened goods came much quicker, and caused a glut in the English market—new goods accumulating on each of the old; but this glut had now been overcome. Within the last quarter of a century there had been a great improvement in machinery of all kinds, and, taking the accumulated effect of these machines, they must produce a temporary set-back. There was another factor in causing this depression in labor circles. This effect would reach everybody, for the effect that machinery would have would be to cheapen luxuries, and bring down things to the poor classes which a century ago they never thought of. Machinery had been a great good to the masses, though in cases of individuals and classes it had worked them evil. If the United States had had a free tariff in 1872, the country might have been able to compete with England when the coal and iron trade was being carried on to a great extent. The laborer in the United States, at the present time, is not having as good a time or as good subsistence as the laborer in England. In this country there were twelve people to the mile, and in Belgium there were 460 persons to the mile, and the latter lived fairly. He did not think a revolution would cause a change in this respect.

The people of the whole country since 1873 had been trying to solidify and settle up their accounts. During the last five years many persons had accumulated capital by reducing expenditures. He thought legislation could do nothing for this stagnation in labor. Every person must work along the best way he could. We had heard a great deal lately about over-production. He classed it as disproportionate production. When there was this disproportionate production, witness thought it was due to the protective system. The tariff was greatly to blame for our production of every year being greatly in excess of the demand. The tariff congested the population in some districts to where it would not otherwise have been attracted. The only way to remedy this was the redistribution of the people among the industries of the country. This redistribution was going on under its natural laws. He was not in favor of the Government colonizing lands, but found no fault with private organizations doing so from a spirit of benevolence. The only remedy for the depression of labor was the application of sound doctrines to the case in point. The only way in which the Government could assist the non-capitalist in the accumulation of capital was to give the greatest amount of privileges in using his liberties and energies for production, and by removing the restrictions on trade and leave him free to profit by the fruits of his industry.

William E. Dodge, iron merchant, appeared in his official capacity as President of the National Temperance Society, and claimed that the use of intoxicating liquors was one of the causes of the present condition of the laboring classes. This distress in labor might be relieved to some extent by the modification of the tariff and action of the Government in the matter of resumption of specie payment. He never knew capital to be so abundant as now, but there was great difficulty in using it in business. Another factor in alleviating this distress would be legislation in the matter of the liquor traffic.

Horace White, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, was called by the committee, and stated that he had studied the financial question, and had paid a great deal of attention to it when he was a journalist, and since he retired from journalism. He thought the present commercial crisis is only one of a series that have occurred among nations for the past 200 years, and they have been preceded by rampant speculations. In 1873 he thought speculations in railroads had a great deal to do in causing the depression which existed. There was enormous speculation in lands all over the country. The prices of real estate multiplied beyond anything in the recollection of the witness. The obligations incurred by the building of these railroads and the purchase of real estate caused many parties to become insolvent. The condition of the currency had not increased this state of things, the witness thought. He found that these periods of crisis came upon nations, no matter whether the currency was gold or paper. The speculative era which existed from 1869 to 1873, the witness thought, had something to do with the present condition of affairs. The accumulation of capital acting on the sanguine temperaments of a certain race of people would produce a speculative era. Over-production by machinery had contributed to decrease business, by producing more than there was a demand for, and prices fell accordingly. He did not think that the introduction of machinery had produced this speculative era and the collapse which followed it.

The Cost of a Seat in Parliament.

But while corruption in its coarser forms is now happily confined to certain well-known constituencies in England and Ireland (for both Wales and Scotland have the reputation of being purer in matters of election), the expense of contesting a seat is still considerable, and in some places exorbitant. It is calculated that a general election costs something like £4,000,000, and all this expenditure, except the comparatively inconsiderable sum that comes out of the Tory election-chest, falls upon the candidates. Borough seats cannot be contested except at a cost of from £500 to £5,000 for each candidate. County seats may run up as high as £20,000 per candidate, and no county in the United Kingdom can be fought under £1,000 to each candidate. It would be imagined from these figures that the expense would act as a deterrent, and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find some 1,200 solid, unimaginative Englishmen willing to throw away so much money upon so little, and it is difficult to persuade men on the Liberal side of politics to engage in contests for county seats. The chances of success are small, as the land-owning and farming classes are rigidly Tory.—*London letter.*

The Sugar Ring—Enormous Frauds.

Special agents of the Government have for some time been engaged investigating alleged frauds on imported and exported sugars, and have at last succeeded in securing evidence that they exist to an enormous extent. It had come to the knowledge of the department over a year ago that sugars were purposely discolored at the place of manufacture or shipment, by the use of chemicals, the object being to introduce sugar of high grade under the lowest duty. A cargo of sugar was seized in Baltimore some time ago, and the case is now pending in the United States Court, and will come up at the next term.

The evidence which will be adduced is said to be convincing. The frauds which have been established by the investigations just made are the result of passing sugars which should pay 2¼ cents per pound as sugars of the lowest grade, and thus paying on them only 1¾ cents, a difference of half a cent per pound, which would leave an advantage to a dishonest importer of $10 on each hogshead of 2,000 pounds. There are refineries in this country which work up 1,000 hogsheads of raw sugar every working day. The charge is made that there is a combination of firms which manages to evade the payment of the full duty on raw sugars, and that thus they are able to crush out all competition by honest manufacturers. This is shown in the fact that for over two years it has been impossible for sugar refiners in this country to buy raw sugars in our markets and convert them into refined at a profit. It is shown that at least one-half of the sugar refiners in New York and vicinity have either failed or abandoned the business. There is not a refinery now running in Baltimore and Philadelphia, all having been crushed out by a ring of refiners who import their own sugars. Besides these frauds practiced by dishonest importers on the importation of sugars, the evidence has become convincing that enormous frauds are perpetrated in the exportation of what purports to be refined sugar produced from imported raw sugar.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

New Hampshire's Tramp Law.

The following are the most important clauses of the law for the suppression of tramps which has been passed by the New Hampshire Legislature:

"Any person going about from place to place, begging, and asking, or subsisting upon charity, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp, and shall be punished by imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State prison not more than fifteen months.

"Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling-house, or kindle any fire in the highway, or on the land of another without the consent of the owner thereof, or shall be found carrying any firearm or other dangerous weapon, or shall threaten to do any injury to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not more than two years.

"Any tramp who shall willfully or maliciously do any injury to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not more than five years.

"Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act.

"Any person upon a view of any offense described in this act may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace for examination, and on his conviction shall be entitled to a reward of $10 therefor, to be paid by the county.

"This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of 17 years, nor to any blind person.

"Upon the passage of this act the Secretary of State shall cause printed copies of this act to be sent to the several town and city clerks, who shall cause the same to be posted up in at least six conspicuous places, three of which shall be on the public highway."

What the Birds Accomplish.

The swallow, swift and night-hawks are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects which otherwise overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, crows, thrushes and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature, and it is an undoubted fact that, if all the birds were swept off the face of the earth, man could not live upon it; vegetation would wither and die; insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers, which have lately devastated the West of the United States, is caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie-hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist by the birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the quantities of noxious insects they destroy. The long-persecuted crow has been found by actual experiment to do far more good by the vast quantities of grubs and insects he devours than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.

A PECULIAR sort of wheat grown in Lower California will probably be introduced into California, and is expected to improve the grain in the latter place. Its special qualities are freedom from rust, large, plump grains, covered with a long hull or coarse fiber, resembling corn-husk, and its extraordinary yield. It appears to be an entirely different kind of wheat from any ever seen in this country.

EXPORTING THE QUEER.

A Quarter of a Million in Counterfeit Money Sold to German Bankers.

[Washington Cor. New York World.]

The secret service officers of the treasury are searching for the forgers who have recently flooded Austria with $50 and $100 notes, and who, as announced in the *World*, sold them to bankers, they in turn furnishing them to emigrants coming to this country within the last few months. On one occasion fifty German emigrants were arrested in Pittsburgh, all of whom had counterfeit money which they had brought from Europe. One man had $9,000 in worthless notes, and another $4,000 worth. The emigrants were allowed to depart on surrendering the counterfeit notes, and they were obliged to obtain assistance from the Austrian Consul to continue their journey. The secret service officers have arrested at different times about thirty persons in the West for passing counterfeit money. It is supposed that many emigrants are now hoarding bad money brought from Europe, supposing it to be genuine.

A gang of counterfeiters in this country prepared $250,000 worth of spurious notes over a year ago. From one plate they printed $100 notes on the National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; the Revere National Bank, of Boston, and the Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, and $50 counterfeits were issued on the Pittsfield Bank, of Pittsfield, Mass. None of these counterfeits were placed in circulation in the United States. The counterfeiters took the money to Hamburg and Munich, and sold it to bankers in these cities in exchange for gold. The bankers failed to detect the fraudulent character of the notes, as the work is most skillfully executed. In many instances the bankers placed their business stamps on the notes as a guarantee to buyers of their genuineness. Emigrants to America exchanged their gold for the notes before sailing, and did not discover the imposition until their arrival in New York. Acting Chief Benson says that the bankers are making good to emigrants their losses.

Two men have been arrested in Hamburg for placing the counterfeits on the market. The principal forger of the gang, who is an English Canadian, is at present in Canada. A great deal of correspondence has taken place between the State Department and the Austrian Government relative to the extradition of the criminals arrested in Hamburg. As the result of this correspondence, both Governments are agreed that, as the crime of placing the counterfeit money was committed in Austria, the criminals should be punished there.

Burned Theaters.

According to the recently published work of Herr Folsch, nearly every theater in London and Paris has been burnt down in its turn. The author has been able to collect exact data with regard to 252 theaters. Of these there have been burnt down 5 theaters before opening; 70 in the first 5 years after opening; 38 in from 6 to 10 years after opening; 45 in from 11 to 20 years after opening; 27 in from 21 to 30 years after opening; 12 in from 31 to 40 years after opening; 20 in from 41 to 50 years after opening; 17 in from 51 to 60 years after opening; 7 in from 61 to 80 years after opening; 8 in from 81 to 100 years after opening; and 3 upward of 100 years after opening. The above figures show that the average age of those theaters destroyed by fire amounts to about twenty-two years and three-quarters.

A Fragment.

A young Griswold-street attorney recently took to wife a damsel of unusually fair and bright complexion. Last night, returning from church, the proud Benedict sent his wife ahead while he stopped to purchase a cigar. A friend passed the wife, rushed up to the doting husband and exclaimed: "Did you see that woman? There's what I call a fearful example of the pernicious habit which besets the female sex. Just look at that face! Talk about paint! If that woman were my wife"— "But, my dear sir, that woman is my wife," interposed the disciple of Blackstone. Tableau!—*Detroit News.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S physician is a disciple of Hahnemann, and his Lordship's speedy recovery at Berlin is claimed as due to homeopathic treatment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 50	@10 00
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 60
COTTON	12	@ 12⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—Western Mixed	45	@ 49½
OATS—Mixed	27	@ 31
RYE—Western	60	@ 62
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	7⅝	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 40
Choice Natives	4 25	@ 4 70
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 25
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	3 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 05	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	91	@ 92
No. 3 Spring	78	@ 79
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 2	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2—New	1 01	@ 1 02
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD	7	@ 7¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	97	@ 98
No. 2	94	@ 95
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 1	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	88	@ 89
CORN—Mixed	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE	47	@ 48
PORK—Mess	10 15	@10 25
LARD	7½	@ 7¾
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 85
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	85	@ 90
CORN	41	@ 42
OATS—New	22	@ 26
RYE	50	@ 54
PORK—Mess	10 40	@10 50
LARD	7	@ 8½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 06	@ 1 07½
No. 2 Red	98	@ 99
CORN	40	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 1 Amber	96	@ 97
CORN—No. 1	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	26	@ [illegible]
BARLEY (per cental)	2 00	@ 3 00
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 12
Fair	4 60	@ 4 85
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 00
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 35

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE RAPE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Speech of Hon. John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, at Hamilton, Ohio.

I am but an humble member of the Democratic party. To me it has ever been an honor and proud delight to be associated with those who are wedded to free institutions, constitutional government and human progress. I have ever agreed with that noble sentiment of the Democracy, "Men are mortal: principles are immortal." The worst enemy of popular government is he who defeats the expressed will of the people, it matters not what agencies be employed for that purpose. In political as in social life, the most despicable, heartless robber is he who robs you under the forms of law. To my mind the saddest spectacle that ever was witnessed in this country, the foulest blot upon its history, and the one most calculated to make patriots weep and hang their heads in shame, was the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States on the 4th of March, A. D. 1877. He knew when he took the oath of office, when he raised his hand to heaven and called God to witness the solemn obligation he assumed to support and defend the constitution of the United States, he was by that very act subverting one of its most sacred guarantees. I envy not the principles of that man who would lend himself to the perpetration of a known wrong. I care not what the inducement may be. To be President of the United States, when called to that high office by the voice of the people, would fill the measure of the noblest ambition, but no patriot would walk to that hitherto honored place over the fragments of a broken constitution. It is one of the highest encomiums that can be bestowed upon our institutions that they have endured sixteen years of Republican control, and the elastic power and recuperative energy of the country is such that I doubt not it will survive Hayes' administration, but if the means by which he secured the title to his office are to be taken as precedents we have already outlived free, representative government.

The Democratic party has always had implicit confidence in the intelligence, the virtue and the sense of justice of the people, and I do not hesitate to assert that no man will, in future, attain the office of President of the United States as Mr. Hayes did. Cabinet officials and Republican platform-makers may talk of Mexicanizing, but let them "possess their souls in patience." One dose of the vile mixture has so nauseated the people that they will never swallow another. Let the Republican leaders of Ohio and of the United States be assured that their cry of "stop thief" will not throw us off their trail so long as they cling to the stolen goods. Call the investigation of fraud revolutionary, if you please; it is such revolution as patriots have ever desired, and as honest men in the country have earnestly prayed for for years past. One of the strongest inducements to the rape of the Presidency was to prevent the unearthing of the frauds with which the executive departments of the Government have for years past been reeking. You say that it is an attack upon the President's title; we respond, whose fault is it, if, in unearthing fraud and corruption and stirring its cess-pools, a President's title is found concealed, and, being exposed, emits odors so foul that they cannot be endured by patriots? But let me, in all confidence, whisper into the ears of those astute platform-makers, that when they assert that the investigation of the frauds by which the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana were secured to Hayes will cause general distrust, will prostrate our industries, and aggravate and prolong the distress of the laboring and industrial classes, their studied phrases will deceive no one. Every honest man knows that he was never hurt, nor did any interest of the country ever suffer by the exposure and punishment of fraud and crime. Who ever knew objections to be interposed to such investigation by any one except the parties conscious of guilt and their immediate friends? It requires not the vivid imagination or poetic genius of a Milton to discover, in these declarations of the Republican platform, the wailings of those who begin, for the first time, earnestly to feel that "their sins have found them out," and to have a foretaste of the tortures of the damned. And indeed the agonized cry is not a cause of wonder, when we reflect upon the number of their great leaders, the men they have heretofore represented as honored, honorable and worthy of the highest confidence of the people, whose connection with the frauds being investigated is so clearly proved and so well established that it is apparent to every one that when they shall have filled out their respective terms of office, if, perchance, they are permitted to fill them out, they will sink into political graves unhonored and unlamented. I speak of these men more in sorrow than in anger. Blessed, thrice blessed, would our country be if men honorable as citizens, deserving of trust and confidence in their business and social relations, could retain their integrity in political life, and withstand the lust and greed of power and the appliances of corruption, which have been most marked characteristics of the Republican party.

Contrast, now, this lament of the Republican platform with the noble, patriotic, manly declarations of the Democratic platform.

"*Resolved*, That an investigation of frauds committed at the last Presidential election in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission. Its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized, and a gross outrage upon the people of the United States, and while the decision, as made by the Forty-fourth Congress, of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term was, in our judgment, final, that decision ought not to preclude authentic investigation and the exposure of all fraud connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guiltily connected with them."

To the honor of our country let it be borne in mind that never, until the days of the decline of the Republican party and it became manifest that it could not retain power by the will of the people, was the effort made by fraud to override and break down constitutional guarantees. On the day following the Presidential election it was conceded on all sides that the Democratic candidate had secured, beyond all peradventure, 184 electoral votes, and one more was all that was needed to elect. It was also conceded that upon the face of the returns the State of Louisiana was carried by the Democrats by a large majority, and the States of Florida and South Carolina had probably gone Democratic also. In all those States troops had been stationed for the purpose of enforcing due respect to republican principles at the ballot-box. From no officer or soldier of the army, from no truthful or reliable individual whatever, was there an intimation that there was not a fair election and an honest vote at every precinct in each of those States. A number of Republican gentlemen were sent to each of those States. For what purpose? All that could then be honestly done was to count the votes and announce the result. Each one of those States had men in both parties capable of adding figures correctly. What, then, the need of an United States Senator from Ohio, a lawyer from New York, and great Republican lights from other parts of the country, to go to New Orleans to perform a work which, if intended to be honestly done, could just as well have been performed by a school-boy? But why speak of honest work in connection with these visiting statesmen, as they are called? The sole purpose of their mission, as every impartial man must know, was to prevent the doing of honest work. Their mission was accomplished, and every one of them is enjoying his reward, except poor Ampt, and it is claimed he was neither called nor chosen as one of th's precious band.

This monstrous fraud was most successfully perpetrated; and the manner in which it was perpetrated, as declared in our platform, ought to have been investigated by the Electoral Commission. The fact that the law creating the Electoral Commission authorized that commission to take into view "petitions, depositions and other papers," clearly shows that it was the intent of the framers of that law that these frauds should be investigated. But the eight Republican members of the commission, true to the doctrines and spirit of the Republican party, declined to investigate the work of the visiting statesmen, and Mr. Hayes and his co-conspirators have received and are enjoying the plunder, and "Ye gods! how Blaine does howl!" because the plundered victims do not be quiet. The whole truth with reference to the means and instrumentalities employed for the accomplishment of this most shameless outrage will never be brought to light. If Anderson, Dennis and McLin had been provided with "desirable positions in warm countries," or with warm berths elsewhere, as most of the gang were, much that we now know would have remained concealed. The men who planned, contrived and furnished the brain-work for the conspiracy refuse to disclose their precious information. However successfully they may conceal the truth I do not envy them their position. The consciousness that the avenger is on their track and has already discovered some of the pathways to their place of concealment, the sounds of his footsteps which they can now distinctly hear, although as yet apparently distant, are amply sufficient to make them cry out in their agony, as they are now doing, "Oh! wretched man that we are, who shall deliver us from the Andersons, the Webers, the Jenkses, the Pinkstons, the Returning Boards, the Dennises and McLins, and all the others of like character, our late associates and with whom we took sweet counsel together!" I do not say that patriotic freemen "laugh at their calamities or mock, now that their fear has come," but their desire is that the Potter investigation committee shall prosecute its work vigorously, fearlessly, thoroughly, and, in the language of the Democratic platform of Maine, "they insist that the guilty parties, whoever they may be and wherever found, should be punished, truth and justice vindicated, and a repetition of a like offense made impossible."

Did Mr. Hayes have knowledge of, and did he participate in, the electoral frauds; and, if he did, is it right that he should be permitted to say to his associates, to the men who did his work, while writhing under the lash of an outraged people, their backs bent by the load of infamy he helped to place upon them, "Let the galled jades wince, my withers are unwrung?" The innate sense of justice and fair dealing which characterizes every lover of truth and honesty prompts the decision that the head of the conspiracy should be crushed and consigned to perdition with the body. It would seem hardly possible for any one to doubt Mr. Hayes' knowledge, in view of the fact that the men who planned and made effective the fraud were the men who secured his nomination, were his most intimate friends and advisers during the campaign, and are now filling the best offices at his disposal. But more terribly significant than all this is the fact that what was known as the Southern policy of the Republican party was the characteristic issue of the campaign, and of which he, as the standard-bearer of the party, was the special representative, the issue, the defeat of which he said, on the night of the election, when he knew, as every honest man did, that he had been defeated, he deplored more than his own defeat, he abandoned as soon as he was inaugurated and adopted the Southern policy of the Democratic party, the constitutional policy for which the Democratic party had earnestly contended in every political campaign since the war closed, and upon which it was then for the first time victorious, and he and his party defeated.

The theory upon which Mr. Hayes and his party had defended its Southern policy was that the army was necessary in the Southern States to prevent intimidation of voters, that the colored voters of the South could deposit free ballots only in boxes surrounded by bayonets. During all the years in which the Republican outrage-mill was grinding out its grists to order, not one could compare in extent and enormity to that furnished by the election in Louisiana, in November, 1876, according to the findings of the Returning Board, under the manipulations of the visiting statesmen. So extensive was the intimidation of voters, if we are to believe these gentlemen, that a Democratic majority of about 10,000 was changed to a Republican majority of 5,000, and more; in other words, over 15,000 voters, at one election, while the State was still bristling with Federal bayonets, were prevented from exercising the right of free suffrage. What a conclusive argument was here furnished for a continuance of the Southern policy of the Republican party

And then we must not lose sight of that tragic, soul-harrowing spectacle presented by Eliza Pinkston, with $500, which had been given her, in bank, and the certificate of deposit for the same in her pocket, in order that, with her hand upon the certificate, her tongue might not forget to utter the words of truth and soberness, walking nimbly up two flights of stairs, and then, under the instructions of the now distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, the right arm of Mr. Hayes' administration, losing all physical strength and stretching out upon a sofa, exhibiting ghastly, still-bleeding wounds, and carried into a room where were congregated men of both parties, followed by a cortege of shocked, horrified Republican statesmen, uttering by their manner far more eloquently than words could have done, "Ye that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." It was, indeed, a sight to make "men and angels weep." Poor Eliza! Under the careful and successful training of John Sherman she played her part admirably, and the only thing that mars the beauty of the picture is the fact that the Republican official in New Orleans with whom she intrusted the care of her money in bank showed that he was truly worthy to be a Republican official by stealing all the money but $50. This was, however, an unusually generous divide. He only took nine-tenths; whereas, the rule was to take all.

The number of affidavits charging outrages and intimidations, prepared at the Custom House at New Orleans, was only limited by the clerical force at command to write them. There was no difficulty in getting them sworn to and certified, though known to be false.

The eight of the Electoral Commission may have thought there were no frauds to investigate, though it is hard to reconcile such belief with the fact of their refusal to investigate; but all these frauds were committed under the immediate eye and special direction of the intimate friends and conscience-keepers of Mr. Hayes, and it is not possible that he was not fully advised of the work they did. The fact of his knowledge is unmistakably attested by the possession of the rewards bestowed by him for doing his work. That Nicholls is to-day Governor of Louisiana and Packard Consul to Liverpool, that the Democratic policy is the Southern policy adopted by the administration, "is confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" that Hayes knew the pretense under which the vote of Louisiana was counted for him and he became President was false and fraudulent. If there were any law to punish a man for obtaining an office under false pretenses, I would not hesitate, upon the facts now known, to insure a conviction of Mr. Hayes by any jury of honest men, though they were all Republicans. Great God! is it indeed true that Thou hast so far forgotten this once proud and happy land of liberty, that was founded and has, until recently, been nurtured by virtue and patriotism—this land we humbly hoped was Thine own and under Thy special fostering care—as to permit any party, in its folly and madness, to select as suitable to become the especial custodian of our most sacred rights one who dares ride to this high seat upon the back of h—l's most impious dragon, fraud? And where were Thy thunderbolts when, as the final consummation of the infamous outrage, he raised his arm and called Thee to witness? How grandly noble could Mr. Hayes have stood before the world to-day, if he had possessed enough manly virtue and patriotism to have declined accepting an office thus sought and tendered! How much more desirable would his lot have been than it now is, when he and his friends are cowering before an investigation of frauds!

While fraud sits in the highest seats and menacingly flaunts its dirty garments in our faces, patriots will be restive and demand that it be investigated and exposed, and that "all who are guiltily connected with it shall be held to a due accountability."

The sale of the jewels of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain brought $720,000.

GREENBACKS VS. GOLD.

Years ago I had a discussion, partly public, partly private, with Horace Greeley on the subject of greenbacks, in which he made against them what he deemed two strong points, viz., that they were a depreciated currency and irredeemable. In a recent article (see *Irish World*, Aug. 10) I have endeavored to show the greenbacks could not and cannot become a "depreciated currency." The other accusation of being irredeemable does not, as formerly, fall with the same force on the public ear since the successful efforts made by Government to accumulate gold have obliged even the most violent greenback opponents to withdraw this count from their bill of indictment. Their doing so, however, is not a concession to the opinions of those who believe the greenbacks are more desirable than any other form of money; on the contrary, their ceasing to call them irredeemable is due to the near accomplishment of what conforms to the impression they have of what is meant by the term redemption, and not to any change in their ideas concerning the merits of the greenbacks. Were the ground to suddenly open and swallow the gold hoarded in Washington, these people would "return to their vomit;" they are incapable of forming an independent opinion upon the subject, but, like barren rocks, echo very distinctly through the community the utterances of foreign gold-peddlers and that obedient servant of the peddlers—our Government.

There are many who reply to the charge brought against the greenbacks of being irredeemable by asking: "Is gold redeemable?" If greenbacks and gold were identical, were convertible terms, were qualified to perform the same duties, this reply would be all-sufficient. But gold and greenbacks have nothing in common; they are utterly dissimilar; the former is merchandise, the latter are currency; the one is a measure, the other a representative of values; the first is saleable for the property it measures the value of, the second are redeemable in the property they represent the value of; therefore to the question, Is gold redeemable?—the proper reply is: No; gold is redeemable in nothing, but is saleable for everything; and to those who assert the greenbacks are irredeemable, the proper reply is: Greenbacks are redeemable in everything, but are saleable for nothing.

Greenback advocates, the advocates of a national currency, cannot guard too carefully against confounding greenbacks with gold; they should let it be distinctly understood they recognize no affinity whatever between gold and greenbacks; they should let it be understood they do not demand greenbacks as a substitute for gold, as something to take the place of gold, or to assume the legitimate duties of gold, but demand them for purposes gold is under no circumstances capable of accomplishing; demand them to meet a want that has been growing more and more imperative with every step taken toward a higher civilization and a more complex social organization; a want which has manifested itself in the creation of promissory notes by individual and banking associations, but which have completely failed to satisfy that want, because, instead of the entire property of the nation, they represented only particular and limited properties which, when lost, deprived such notes of all usefulness. To discuss the question whether gold or greenbacks are preferable for meeting this want is just as profitable as to discuss whether, in the making of a pudding, eggs or wool are preferable. Eggs and wool are equally excellent for the purposes to which they can be applied; but no amount of ingenuity can make custard of wool or weave eggs into cloth. Likewise gold is excellent for the uses to which it is adapted, but no amount of ingenuity can transform it from a measure to a representative of values; can transform it from merchandise to currency.

If gold can be currency, then you can make currency of any kind of merchandise from rows of pins upward; for gold is nothing more than merchandise; it has intrinsic value; it can be and is bought and sold by the grain, ounce, pound and ton, like all other merchandise, whether it be in the shape of coin, bullion or dust. Every transaction in which anything is exchanged for gold is a purchase or sale of gold for the article taken or given in exchange; and the article exchanged for gold is just as much a measure of the value of gold as the latter is a measure of the value of the article for which it is exchanged, because both are merchandise, and as such have the same properties in common. Currency, however, has no intrinsic value; it cannot be bought or sold by any weight or measure; it has none of the attributes of merchandise. If a dollar greenback note be given for a pound of tea it is a redemption of the note in the property it represents the value of, and that value is the sum total of the labor expended in producing the pound of tea or any other article on which the same amount of labor has been expended. But while the pound of tea redeems the note the note does not redeem the pound of tea; also while the few grains of gold redeem the greenback dollar note the latter does not redeem the gold; but as tea may be sold for gold so also gold may be sold for tea, thus showing that tea and gold are equally merchandise, and therefore are equally entitled to perform in business the same duties, while the greenback, not being merchandise, but currency, has no traits in common with the tea, gold, or other articles the value of which it represents. Therefore, it is unwise and only tends to weaken the Greenback cause, when the issue is sought to be determined by weighing the merits relatively of greenbacks and gold, of currency and merchandise. They have no merits in common; each has its peculiar virtue and neither is qualified to take the place of the other.

I lay particular stress upon this point, because it is one generally lost sight of, and I know of none that ought to be kept more constantly in view. Through neglect or ignorance of it many earnest workers in the field have made assertions, and permitted opinions to go abroad, which have brought ridicule upon the cause, and thereby deterred thousands from joining our ranks.

The great error committed by our opponents lies in their assuming that currency, that a representative of all values, is redeemable in only a small part of those values. Instead of being redeemable in all the property of which it represents the value, it is, they assert, redeemable in nothing but gold. Currency could, with as much propriety, be made redeemable in hay or tin cups, to the exclusion of everything else. It is a characteristic feature of a national currency that it is always being redeemed, just as it is a characteristic feature of gold that it is always being sold; hence the greenbacks have never been irredeemable any more than gold has ever been unsalable.

Wm. Howard,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOT TO SHYLOCK,

But to Government Let Money Be a Source of Revenue.

As a rate of interest paid to individuals works injustice to others, and as having no rate of interest at all would leave no, or very little, incentive to accumulate to the material wealth of the world, and as interest on money becomes the most perfect system of taxation that can be devised—because, as it adds to the cost of production, no one can consume anything and pay for it without paying that tax—therefore, interest should only be paid as a tax to support government. And all mortgages found on record running to individuals should be taxed to the full amount of the rate of Government interest. As individuals thee could only get an income from their accumulated wealth by investing it in some fixed capital, it would have the effect of greatly increasing the material wealth of the world.

The rate of interest paid to the Government would become a bonus for every one to invest their surplus earnings in some kind of property, as that would be the only way they could get any revenue from their surplus earnings. * * *

The money of this nation should be issued by the General Government. The nation's revenue should be derived from loaning the money to the different State Governments; and the State Governments should derive their revenue by loaning it again at a little higher rate to the different counties; and the county and municipal governments should derive their revenue by loaning it at a still higher rate to the people. The largest amount of money should be kept in circulation that would just bring revenue enough to keep up the expenses of the different governments.

The greater the amount of money in circulation after reaching a certain point, the less the revenue would there be derived, as the rate of interest would decline very rapidly after the volume of money had reached a certain point.

If laws were enacted with this object in view, the Government could derive its revenue in this way within ten years. We could then throw our ports open to free trade, and so long as other nations would cling to their old notions of gold and silver money every workingman in this country would reap a direct benefit from our gold and silver mines, by having to work less hours per day. The unwieldy and ponderous machine of Government could then be reduced more than one-half. The taxes on labor then to support Government would be so evenly distributed that it would be scarcely felt; while, at the present time, the taxes are so onerous on certain classes of men that it almost amounts to confiscation of their property.

Interest would then be reduced to its minimum rate, and it would be no longer paid to support a moneyed aristocracy that saps a great part of the earnings of the workingmen, but would be paid as a small tax for the benefit of good government.—*Joseph Eastman in his pamphlet "Reason, or Riot?"*

Webster on Finance.

[Annals of the Twenty-fifth Congress, Second Session, page 317.]

Mr. Webster spoke as follows: Now, by this constitution, Congress is authorized to coin money, to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and all the States are prohibited from coining money, or from making anything but gold and silver coins a legal tender in payment of debts. Suppose the constitution had stopped here, it would still have established the all-important point of a uniform money system; by this provision Congress is to furnish coin or regulate its value for all the States; there is to be but one money standard for the whole country, and the standard value to be established by Congress is to be a currency, not of bullion merely; but if nothing else had been done would it not have been a reasonable and necessary inference from this power that Congress had authority to regulate, and must regulate, any and all paper money that may be put into circulation. It is very evident that the constitution intended something more than to provide a medium for the payment of debts due the Government; the object was a uniform currency for the whole people in all the transactions of life, and it was manifestly the intent of the constitution, that the power to maintain such a currency should be given to Congress, but it would make the system incongruous and incomplete; it would be denying to Congress the means necessary to accomplish ends which were manifestly intended; it would render the whole provision in a great measure nugatory, if when Congress had established a coin for currency, and circulation, it should have no power to maintain it as an actual circulation, nor to regulate or control paper emissions designed to occupy its place and perform the same functions that it would on the coinage power alone and on a fair, just and reasonable inference from it, therefore I should be of the opinion that Congress was authorized and was bound to protect the community against all evils which might threaten from a deluge of currency of any kind, filling up, in point of fact, all the channels of circulation, and this opinion is not new; it has often been expressed before, and was cogently urged by Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report in 1816. He says that whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system it seems necessary to follow that the authority, which was alone competent to establish the national coin, is alone competent to create a national substitute.

A Bankrupt Nation—A True Picture of the Situation.

William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, Prof. Francis Bowen, of Massachusetts, and George M. Weston, of Maine, after months of careful and patient study and research, arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the public, municipal, corporate and individual indebtedness of the United States:

The investments of the banks, insurance and trust companies of New York city, at the commencement of the year 1877 amounted to $5,800,000,000. These investments include $905,000,000 in real-estate mortgages.

According to the most accurate reports, the New England savings banks had invested $228,000,000 in real-estate mortgages. Those in the State of New York, outside of the city, $116,154,000 in real-estate mortgages. In New Jersey 45 per cent. of all bank deposits were so invested.

A large portion of the farms in the West, especially in the newer States, are known to be mortgaged. Of the 630,099 traders and manufacturers on the books of the mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co. in 1876, 9,022 failed, with average liabilities of $21,000. If that is assumed to be the average liability of the 630,099, the aggregate liability would be $13,244,000,000. Add to this:

Public debt	$2,000,000,000
Municipal	850,000,000
Railroads	2,459,000,000
Canal	105,000,000
Total	$5,414,000,000
Making a grand total of	$18,658,000,000

The value of all the property in the United States, both personal and real, in 1865, was estimated at $30,000,000,000, but, in consequence of the contraction of the money volume, in order to force a specie resumption, values have declined, on an average, one-half; so that to-day, according to present prices, the entire wealth of the country will not exceed $15,000,000,000. And, if forced sales were made, and any considerable portion of the indebtedness of the country was attempted to be collected by law, property would not bring 25 per cent. of its value at the time the indebtedness was made.

The Terrible Power of Interest.

To get an adequate idea of the exaction of debt—to understand how it transfers the wealth silently and surely from those who work to those who lend—it is necessary that we present a little calculation. Senator Jones, whose authority is not questioned, estimates the indebtedness of the nation—public and private—at $19,000,00,000. Here are his figures:

National	$2,000,000,000
States	390,000,000
Cities, towns and counties	850,000,000
Railroads	2,459,000,000
Canals	105,000,000
Banks, insurance, individuals, etc.	13,244,000,000
Total	$19,048,000,000

This, at 6 per cent. interest, yields a revenue nearly as great in value as all the products made in all the workshops of the United States. It requires the labor of 3,686,387 workmen, working at the present price of uneducated labor, to pay it. This is over twice the number of mechanics and artisans. Is it any wonder that we sell the products of our farms, forests, workshops and mines, and every year approach nearer and nearer to the verge of bankruptcy? Is not this a sufficient cause for the inequality which we perceive in the social condition?—*Terre Haute Express.*

Honest Money Management.

Appletons' Encyclopedia gives the bonded debt for October, 1865, and John Sherman gives the figures for 1878, as follows:

Bonded debt in 1865	$1,162,769,590
Bonded debt in 1878	1,862,633,650
Increase	$699,864,830

It will be seen that the bonded debt has increased over one-half since 1865. While this debt has been increasing one-half, your property has depreciated in just about the same ratio, and this makes the debt doubly oppressive.

Now look at the total debt. Mr. S. D. Horton gives the figures for 1876, and John Sherman gives the figures for 1878, as follows:

Total debt September, 1876	$2,203,902,616
Total debt January, 1878	2,233,802,682
Increase	$29,900,066

An increase of nearly $30,000,000 in sixteen months.

And the Davis Senate Committee report the increase for twelve months at $24,000,000, which confirms the above figures.

The Hebrews.

The *Jewish Advance*, of Chicago, continues to warn its readers that the Jews will entirely disappear as a distinct race if the fatal and increasing tendency to intermarriage with Christians is not checked. A daughter of the late Isaac Friedlander, of San Francisco, the colossal grain speculator, married a Christian with her father's consent, and two children of a prominent and orthodox Jewish minister of Berlin have recently married out of their ancestral faith. In the posthumous writings of Dr. Geiger, the famous rabbi of Bodin, is published a letter from Mr. Bischoffsheim, a distinguished Jewish scholar of Paris, written in 1872, in which he says: "The majority of the Parisian Israelites have cast aside ceremonial and ritualistic observances to such an extent that they continue Jews only in name. Many of the best and wealthiest families attend no synagogue, and, what is worse, marry their daughters to Christians. If the wives do not themselves embrace Christianity, the children, at least, are certain to be raised in that faith. The ultimate result of all this can only be the gradual transfer of the Jewish people to the prevailing religion."

The Berlin police have been obliged to interfere to save the lime tree in Unter-den-Linden, pierced by some of Nobeling's shots, from being torn to bits by relic hunters. It is now inclosed by an iron grating.

ALL SORTS.

The King of Hanover left a fortune of $12,000,000.

Chinamen are passing east every day on the Pacific railroads.

The Fall River mills continue to reduce their running time.

The Emperor William is learning to write with his left hand.

Five real live American Indians are taking views on foot in Paris.

A good many people never begin to be known until after they are dead.

Fifty wind-mills have been sent to New Zealand for farm purposes.

Washington has the credit of being the most beautifully laid out city in the world.

If a hole made in a wall by a cannon ball is called a breach, would two such holes make a pair?

Of the total of our national debt—$2,035,580,524—only about $250,000,000 is now held abroad.

The question of dividing Texas into two States is being agitated pro and con by the press of that State.

The Government of India has decided that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not legal among East Indians.

Sarah Latimer, of Chicago, weighed 200 pounds, and was so desirous of losing flesh that she took large doses of powerful drugs and exercised immoderately. Two weeks of the treatment resulted in death.

The ornamental young men who stand at pianos and turn the music for the girls are disgusted with a meddling Dutchman, who has invented a machine with which the player turns the pages with a slight pressure of the foot.

Newgate prison in London, which is about to be torn down, is the oldest prison in England, dating as far back as 1207. No other prison in the world, except perhaps the Bastile, figures more often in history and literature.

According to a French journal, the ostrich-hunters of South America, bearing in mind the almost incredible digestive powers of that bird, extract the pepsin from its stomach, and sell it for its weight in gold to dyspeptics.

American makers of paper, cards and pens have won a great triumph at Paris. They made forty-eight entries for the awards, and forty-two of them were successful. They receive, of medals, ten gold, seven silver, and fifteen bronze, with ten diplomas.

When any person of wealth dies in Paris, the front door of the house is draped with black velvet, with silver fringe and molding. The curtain is looped up at the sides; and inside the doorway is an altar, with crucifix and candles burning, and ornamented with flowers.

The telegraph is popular in Beloochistan, the wire being much prized by the people there. The wire was willfully cut four times within the first half of July, and each time a quantity of wire ranging from 100 yards to half a mile was carried away, besides a few insulators and brackets.

There are at this moment the unprecedented number of thirty-three ironclads in commission in the British navy, besides many unarmored frigates and corvettes of recent construction. Of the ironclads in commission fourteen are in the Mediterranean with Admirals Hornby and Lord John Hay.

People who are so unwise as to risk everything on the result of throwing dice should bear in mind the fact that the chances are thirty-five to one against throwing any particular doublet, and six to one against throwing any doublet. There are thirty-eight chances upon two dice. It is seventeen to one against throwing any two desired numbers.

A drawing-master in Edinburgh, who had been worrying a pupil with contemptuous remarks about his deficiency of skill in the use of the pencil, ended by saying: "If you were to draw me, for example, tell me what part you would draw first." The pupil, with a significant meaning in his eye, looked up in his master's face and quietly said, "Your neck, sir."

It is said that there is a superstition in China to the effect that a famine like the present one is evidence of divine displeasure with the Emperor. The present Emperor indulges in this belief, and cuts down his table fare one-half, sending out from time to time edicts of self-abasement. A British Consul thinks the present famine is the result of reckless tree destruction.

A very fine numismatic collection has lately been sold in Paris, namely, that of the late M. Jarry, of Orleans, who had collected during a long life one of the most complete series of Roman coins to be found anywhere. Some of the prices obtained were very large—e. g., a medal of Julia, daughter of Titus, fetched $800; a medal of Laelianus, with an emblematical figure of Spain, $700. The first four days' sale amounted to $25,073.

He wiped his heated brow, he did—
  His brow so intellectual;
But all he said about the heat
  Was sadly ineffectual.
But she, sweet lass! did say to him,
  In mellow tones unwavering,
"Dear George! I am so warm; I'd like
  Ice cream, with lemon flavoring."

From the Winner, just weighing, look back to the Starter.
  One name, if not one race, the blue ribbon shows.
From a Countess of Salisbury came the first Garter,
  The last to a Marquis of Salisbury goes.
—*Punch.*

A curious controversy over a woman's heart has arisen at Nice. An American lady, who had been converted to Roman Catholicism, left $60,000 to the church of Father Lavigne, on condition that she should be buried within the precincts of the edifice. The municipal authorities opposed such a step as being against the health regulations, but the ecclesiastical legatees thought to get over the difficulty by burying the heart only in the church. The family, however, would not permit the body to be out.

PARLOR MAGIC.

It is only a flower that I give you,
  A hundred-leaved, damask-dyed rose;
Shut it in there between the dark pages
  When that book of enchantment you close.
But when it is crushed there, and withered,
  And you—still a rose in your bloom,
Lift it up with your careless white fingers,
  Take it out of its magical tomb.
It will spread with its fragrance around you
  The spell of a breeze-shaken tune,
An hour in a garden of roses,
  A morning of sunshine and June;
A face that implored with pale passion,
  Empty arms that entreated you, sweet,
And a heart that had perished to please you,
  Trodden under your pitiless feet!
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magazine for September.*

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Harvy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER. Foreman.

THE "VIBRATOR" THRESHER

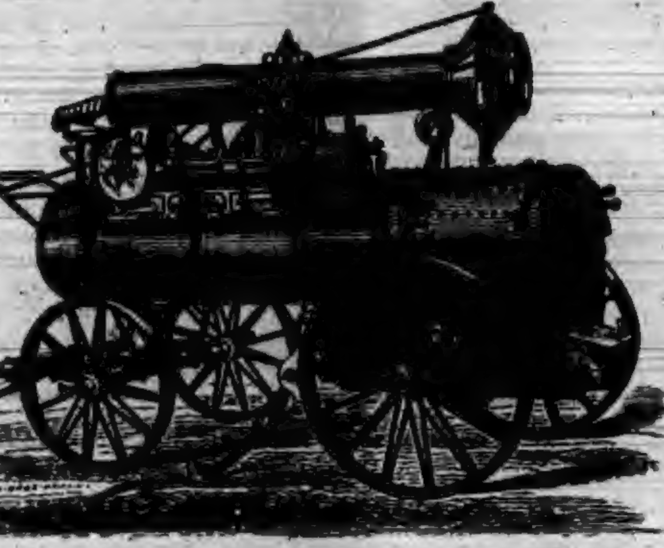

STEAM THRESHER ENGINE!

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Thresher saves all the grain, cleans perfectly, no waste; hreshes Flax, Timothy and all seeds; durable, light running and eliable.

THE THRESHER ENGINE, TEN HORSE POWER

cannot be excelled. Perfect safety from explosion, and not the least danger from fire. Will pay a premium to any one who will tie a bundle of straw to the top of swoke stack and set it on fire from sparks therefrom. Manufactured by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Agent.
Call and see them.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas.

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees, Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yallow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leg horn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

THE FORECLOSURE OF THE MORTGAGE.

Walk right in the sittin'-room, Deacon; its all in a swaddle, you see.
But I hadn't no heart to right it, so I've just let every thing be.
Besides, I'm goin' to-morrer—I calk'late to start with the dawn—
And the house won't seem so home-like if it's all upset and forlorn.
I sent off the children this mornin'; they both on 'em begged to stay,
But I thought 'twould be easier, mebbe, if I was alone to-day.
For this was the very day, Deacon, just twenty year ago,
That Caleb and me moved in: so I couldn't forgit it, you know.
We was so busy and happy!—we'd been married a month before—
And Caleb would clear the table and brush up the kitchen floor.
He said I was tired, and he'd help me; but, law! that was always his way—
Always handy and helpful, and kind, to the very last day.
Don't you remember, Deacon, that winter I broke my arm?
Why, Caleb skarsely left me, not even to 'tend to the farm.
There night and mornin' I saw him, a-settin' so close to my bed,
And I knew him in spite of the fever that made me so wild in my head.
He never did nothin' to grieve me, until he left me behind—
Yes, I know, there's no use in talkin', but somehow it eases my mind.
And he sot such store by you, Deacon, I needn't tell you now,
But unless he had your jedgment, he never would buy a cow.
Well, our cows is gone, and the horse too—poor Caleb was fond of Jack,
And I cried like a fool this mornin' when I looked at the empty rack.
I hope he'll be kindly treated: 'twould worry poor Caleb so
If them Joneses should whip the cretur—but I s'pose he ain't like to know.
I've been thinkin' it over lately, that when Mary sickened and died,
Her father's spirrit was broken, for she was allus his pride.
He wasn't never so cheery; he'd smile, but the smile wa'n't bright,
And he didn't care for the cattle, though once they'd ben his delight.
The neighbors all said he was ailin', and they tried to hint it to me;
They talked of a church-yard cough; but, oh! the blind are those who won't see.
I never believed he was goin' till I saw him a-layin' here dead.
There, there! I don't be anxious, Deacon; I haven't no tears to shed.
I've tried to keep things together—I've ben slavin' early and late—
But I couldn't pay the int'rest, nor get the farm-work straight.
So of course I've gone behindhand, and if the farm should sell
For enough to pay the mortgage, I s'pose 'twill be doin' well.
I've prayed ag'inst all hard feelin's, and to walk as a Christian ought,
But it's hard to see Caleb's children turned out of the place he bought;
And readin' that text in the Bible 'bout widows and orphans, you know,
I can't think the folks will prosper who are willin' to see us go.
But there! I'm keepin' you, Deacon, and it's nigh your time for tea.
"Won't I come over?" No, thank you; I feel better alone, you see.
Besides, I couldn't eat nothin'; whenever I've tried it to-day
There's somethin' here that chokes me. I'm narvous, I s'pose you'll say.
"I've worked too hard?" No, I haven't. Why, it's work that keeps me strong;
If I sot here thinkin', I'm surtain my heart would break before long.
Not that I care about livin'. I'd rather be laid away
In the place I've marked beside Caleb, to rest till the jedgment-day.
But there's the children to think of—that makes my dooty clear,
And I'll try to foller it, Deacon, though I'm tired of this earthly speer.
Good-by, then. I sha'n't forgit you, nor all the kindness you've showed;
'Twill help to cheer me to-morrer, as I go on my lonely road,
For— What are you sayin', Deacon? I needn't—I needn't go?
You've bought the mortgage, and I can stay? Stop! say it over slow.—
Jest wait now—Jest wait a minute—I'll take it in bimeby
That I can stay. Why, Deacon, I don't know what makes me cry!
I haven't no words to thank you. Ef Caleb was only here,
He'd sech a head for speakin', he'd make my feelin's clear.
There's a picter in our old Bible of an angel from the skies,
And though he hasen't no great-coat, and no spectacles on his eyes,
He looks jest like you, Deacon, with your smile so good and trew,
And whenever I see that picture, 'twill make me think of you.
The children will be so happy! Why, Debby will 'most go wild;
She fretted so much at leavin' her garding behind, poor child!
And, law! I'm as glad as Debby, ef only for jest one thing—
Now I can tend the posies I planted there last spring
On Caleb's grave: he loved the flowers, and it seems as ef he'll know
They're a bloomin' all around him while he's sleepin' there below.

—Mrs. E. T. Corbett, in Harper's Magazine for September.

Facetiæ.

—The latest sentimental agony in songs is a tender ballad beginning:

"Who will come above me sighing
When the grass grows over me?"

We can't say positively who, but if the cemetery fence is in the usual repair it will probably be the cow.—Hawkeye.

—A book farmer was discovered sitting under a tree in one corner of his grain-field a few mornings since reading, in a very loud tone, a pamphlet report of the Beecher Tilton trial. He explained that the weather was very hot, and he was trying a new plan to "shock" his wheat.—Norristown Williams.

—A practical joker, a prudent man withal, has gone to a cafe and ordered a three-masted schooner of beer, when a friend appears at the door and beckons to him to go out for a minute. The intending drinker is afraid that in his absence some one may get away with the liquid, when a happy thought strikes him, and he wraps round the handle of the mug a scrap of paper inscribed: "I have spit in this!" With a light heart he hastens to the door communicates with his friend, and returns to find written in another hand beneath his warning: "So have I!"—New York World.

STYLES.

For the Ladies to Read.

Plaids will be the rage next winter.

The Gainsborough hat is as popular as ever.

Belted dress waists will continue to be the style.

Gold trimmings and embroideries are again revived.

High back combs are popular and in great demand.

A new style of India cashmere for fall is called Shoudas.

Feather trimmings will be used on everything next winter.

The fall openings will not take place until late in September.

The bonnets next winter will be much larger than the present style.

Felt bonnets embroidered in gold will be one of the styles next winter.

Brightly flowered belts will be much worn next winter with black silk dresses.

It is not good style to wear colors in mourning, not even violet, lilac, or lavender.

Hoops five yards around will not reappear so long as common scoops are in existence.

Most of the new fall fabrics have eastern names, and are oriental in colors and designs.

The nobby jacket will be all the style this fall as an accompaniment of the walking suit.

Elegant costumes next winter will be a combination of camel's hair stuffs and satin.

The pockets and cuffs for elegant dresses next winter will be made entirely of feathers.

Pattern pieces of the new woolen stuffs for fall have been received in many of our stores.

Low-necked corsages, with belts, will be the style next winter for ball and party dresses.

The new satin and velvet brocades are magnificent—but they are a magnificent price, too.

The new fans are black satin, embroidered with shaded floss in ferns and feather patterns.

Cloaks this coming winter will be shorter. The bills, we suppose, will consequently be larger.

In dressing the hair there will be less ornamentation, so far as ribbons, flowers and feathers are concerned, than has been seen for many years. It will be the style to preserve the form of the head and simply add to it the grace of beautiful tresses.

Aprons are again in style, and are much worn by young ladies and young married ladies, giving them a pretty, housewifely appearance. The most fashionable are of white linen or linen lawn, delicately tucked, and trimmed with lace or embroidery

The brunettes will have it all their own way next winter. Red, black and gold are to be the fashionable colors. Blonds who, on reading this are made to feel bad and need consoling, will please call at this office. Ask for the editor of this column.

The somber grays and yellow browns so long in favor in dress goods are replaced in the new autumn goods by clearer hues and by the most softly-blended rich colors.

For afternoon sociables very elegant aprons are now made of black satin, embroidered in colored silks. They are square, three-quarters of a yard in depth, with square pockets and embroidered belt.

◆

A Friendly Horse.

[Christian Advocate.]

A few days since, as we were leaving our residence on our usual morning visit to the office, a sorrel horse belonging to us galloped up and caught our arm, and made an attempt to pull us in the direction he wished to go. He then left, and went off on a quick gait towards a pasture on a farm about a quarter of a mile distant from our residence. In a few minutes he approached us again, making an unusual noise, and seemed by his action to desire us to follow him. This we did, and when we reached the pasture we observed the mate of the horse entangled in a bridge, which had broken through with him. After we had extricated his companion from his dangerous position, the horse which had given us notice of his companion's danger, came up and rubbed his head against us, showing great signs of satisfaction.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

◆

A Frenchman is interpreting Indian names. He says the Sioux Indians name their papooses after events happening at the time of their birth. As illustrative of this peculiar trait, Red Cloud is known to have taken that name from the fact that the western sky was overspread with red clouds at the moment of his birth; while the bringing in of a captive horse with a spotted tail gave to another chief the singular cognomen of Spotted Tail. Sitting Bull received his name because a buffalo bull, was by a lucky shot, thrown upon his haunches in sight of his mother's resting place at the natal hour; while the struggle of a fractious pony furnished a title for the redoubtable Crazy Horse.

"Breakfast Table" Crumbs.

—Capital punishment—Making the bad boys sit with the good girls.

—It is sad to reflect that several authors of "Beautiful Snow' may have been killed by sunstroke.

—The earth is flattened at the poles, and likewise the same is frequently the case with aspiring politicians.

—Absalom was a fast young man, but it should be remembered that he didn't get low enough in the scale of reckless depravity to have his hair cropped and sand papered—not even to save his life.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May 13, 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 55 a m	12 01 a m	8 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 00 "	1 22 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 01 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	12 22 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 05 "
Goshen	3 30 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 45 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 20 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 33 "	6 33 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 06 "
Wauseon	3 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 10 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 48 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	3 10am	
Washington	7 15	4 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 58	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 15
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 59	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 48	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 08	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 20	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfeld	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 58	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 58	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 30	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 18	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:30 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY [illegible], 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 25	8 21
Denver	7 45	8 08	8 50
Chili	8 00	8 18	9 11
Roann	8 20	8 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	[illegible]
N. Manchester	8 46	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 22
S. Whitley	9 18	10 55	12 55
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 00
Collins's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 25	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 40	1 12	5 00
Auburn	10 55	1 17	5 30
Butler	11 30am	2 00pm	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 53	11 55	
Denver	6 35	11 30	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 02	3 05
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 30	10 20	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 12	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 58	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 45	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 49
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 26	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			2 10pm	
Jackson	5 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	1 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn June.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			6 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't.
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases.
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SET
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

BOOK STORE.

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . F. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that, by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1878. **Number 37.**

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

S. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law. will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. McBRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC. COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets. Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 3 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking **After Taking**

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and Druggists everywhere.

The PHOENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metal label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'mn't in 1877 about 3, [illegible] and during past 12 years, over 20 [illegible].

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved FARMS and CITY PROPERTY —IN— MONTGOMERY, LABETTE —AND— Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1 y.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND., DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE, Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	3,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND, happier people in the world than there were before,

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing.
WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Democratic Doctrine.

The Platform of the Party Adopted at the State Convention.

A Clear and Unequivocal Enunciation of Principles—Sentiments which the Masses Will Endorse.

The democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare;

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are, by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states, of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad through the means of home syndicates or, other methods: and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public any private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced,

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employes of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien shall be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

That the democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imparative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the interests of the people; and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

That we are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government either in lands, bonds, money, or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the republican party who secretly conceived and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice-president, were wrongly kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the act of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Financial Facts for the People.

The following exhibit gives the amount of money in circulation in 1865, composed as follow, to-wit:

Matured debt, not presented for payment	$ 1,503,020
Temporary loans, 4, 5 and 6 per cent. 10 days notice	107,148,718
Certificates of debt issued to public creditors	85,093,000
Legal tender notes, 5 per cent	33,954,230
Legal tender notes, compound interest	217,024,160
Seven-thirty notes paid to soldiers, &c	830,000,000
Legal tender U. S. notes (Greenbacks)	433,160,569
Fractional currency	26,344,742
Suspended requisitions uncalled for	2,111,000
National Bank notes	176,213,955
Total amount of circulating medium in the hands of the people	$1,912,553,389

At that time we had universal prosperity; the laboring classes were all employed on full time and at good wages. The great manufacturing establishments of every description were running at their fullest capacity and finding ready markets and good prices for all their products. Farmers were working the soil to its utmost capacity, and finding ready sale and the best of prices for every species of grain and stock they had to sell. Mechanics and men of moderate means were enabled to build and own homes for themselves, and the poor tramp now so common in this country was then unknown in the land.

WHY ARE THE PEOPLE NOT PROSPEROUS TO-DAY?

Because our circulating medium has been contracted to the extent of $1,246,377,494. We had a circulating medium, March 1st, 1878:

Of legal tender greenbacks	$348,618,024
Of national bank notes	320,557,871
Total circulting medium	669,175,895

What has become of the people's money? It has been destroyed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and funded into Government Bonds, and our bonded interest-bearing debt is greater today than it has ever been. While it appears that the Secretary has been decreasing the public debt, he has not decreased the BONDED debt, but has simply withdrawn the circulating medium, thereby depriving the people of the means of paying our bonded debt. We have paid interest to the bond holders on our bonded debt to June 30th, 1877, one billion, five hundred and ninety-six millions, eight hundred and fifty-four thousand, nine hundred and one dollars and thirteen cents, ($1,596,854,901 13) nearly the amount of our bonded debt paid in interests, and yet not one dollar of our bonded debt liquidated, but still on the increase.

The net earnings of the National Banks, after deducting the pay of the Presidents, Cashiers, Tellers, Watchmen, Messengers and all other employes, and including taxes paid to the general Government, State taxes, County taxes, Municipal taxes, rents and all incidental expenses, during the last twelve years, have been over sixteen hundred millions of dollars.

Can you, reader, sustain such a policy that is virtually pauperizing the people by the villainous contraction of the currency? We ask all honest men to reason and ponder over these facts and figures, and then ask themselves if they are still determined to continue to cast their votes for a policy which is reducing themselves and their families to starvation, and the entire laboring classes of the country to a state of absolute pauperism?

EDEN H. FISHER.

For the COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—Having received through the post office in Newville the following problem written by some scientific Republican, and it being an anonymous epistle I am at a loss to know how to answer it, and as an answer seems to be required, I will endeavor to answer it through your valuable paper with your permission.

I will first give you a copy of the problem as stated by the writer.

Problem No. 1: "If 1 drink less of whiskey for each man paying tax on $1000 will pay the appropriation for the State House, how many less drinks will pay the national debt."

This is an exact copy of the letter I received verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim. Now I do not know why they addressed this difficult problem to me, as I do not set myself up as a teacher of mathematics; neither do I set myself up as a model of temperance par excellence, for I do sometimes take a glass of beer and sometimes something stronger, (when I deem it necessary) but I do not try to conceal it from the public by tying a red ribbon in my vest to deceive the public whilst drinking all the time as some of those that belong to the party, claiming to have all the temperance, morality and virtue on their side. The only reason that I can see for their addressing this problem to me was, perhaps they heard me repeat the language of Gov. Williams at Auburn when he spoke about the appropriation for building the State House Now, I did not state that one drink of whisky less for each man paying tax on one thousand dollars would pay the appropriation for the State House, but that the Governor stated that the man that was taxed one thousand dollars last year paid but ten cents, and that he could tell him how to save the money to pay it, and that was to take one drink of whisky less, and that they saw fit, in order to facilitate the work of building the State House, that the tax should be doubled this year and that would make it twenty cents, and in order to save money to pay their tax they could just take one drink less and smoke two cigars less and that would pay it this year. As far as I am concerned this would not be imposing a very grievous burden on me, as I do not smoke, and can do without the whisky, as I do not see fit to drink more than once or twice a year and sometimes not that. But this would not answer the Republican party, as whisky has been its chief source of revenue. They collected in the year 1867, thirty-five millions on whisky, 15,240,577 dollars on tobacco, $3,661,984 on cigars, making in all 53,902,561 dollars, and still this did not diminish the debt; but it is over six hundred millions larger than it was before, the Grant's, Babcock's, Belknap's and the balance of the whisky ring, stole all this and millions besides to carry to Europe to buy whisky and thus assist to pay the European debt by filching it from the laboring class in this country to play the snob in a foreign land by robbing the toiling millions at home. But I deem it a hopeless task to undertake to pay the debt either by drinking or abstaining from drinking, for if the Atlantic Ocean was all made up of poor whisky and the Republican party would drink it all, as I doubt not they would if they had Grant for their leader, the debt would do as it has been doing, increase, for they would keep their ring in running order so they would have money to buy more. The Rochester Republican, good authority, says "there is a particular spot in Tophet reserved for writers of anonyous letters." It is the north-east corner, where a south-west wind blows ashes into their eyes through all eternity. This is a hard doom, according to some writers, as the climate is tolerably hot and uncomfortable.

J. M. LAWRENCE.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Echoes.

What must be done to conduct a newspaper right?—Write

What is necessary to a farmer to assist him?—System.

What would give a blind man the greatest delight?—Light.

What is the best piece of counsel given by a justice of the peace?—Peace.

Who commit the greatest abominations?—Nations.

What is the greatest terrifier?—Fire.

Lew Wallace Paid—Now for Elza Pinkston.

[Washington Special to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Lew Wallace has been appointed governor of New Mexico in place of Axtell, removed. Axtell was notoriously unfit for the position which he held. There are political reasons why Wallace should be given an office far from his native heath. He is a resident of the Ninth congressional district of Indiana, where Godlove S. Orth, of Venezuelan claims fame, has recently been nominated by the republicans for congress. Wallace, assisted by his father-in-law, ex-Senator Lane, has been vigorously fighting Orth on the ground of the latter's connection with the Venezuelan claims scandal. He has circulated a petition among the voters of the district asking Orth to resign his candidacy. The dissension in the republican ranks will certainly be followed by the election of a democratic candidate unless Orth withdraws, as he did when nominated for governor two years ago, or Wallace is induced to stop his fight. Orth refuses to withdraw again, and General Wallace has been made governer of New Mexico for the sake of harmony in the district.

Voorhees' Matchless Oratory.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The grand receptions extended to Senator Voorhees wherever he has appointments to address the people are in the highest degree complimentary. They resemble ovations, and are unequivocal indorsements of his course as a senator. His speeches are the masterly efforts of his life, with the dignity of statesmanship and mature years there is the fire of his early manhood, the cultured wealth of matchless oratory and the wisdom of experience. He draws the people to him, he holds them by the magic of his wonderful eloquence, convinces them by his logic, and leaves them wiser and better prepared for the duties of citizens. Honest republicans are convinced; hide-bound rads are terrified; democrats are built up in the faith; nationals swear he is the man for Morton's seat in the senate, and the outlook grows daily more cheering.

Pay for Florida Frauds.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, has been appointed to succeed Axtell as governor of New Mexico. Mr. Wallace assisted in the great work of counting Florida for Hayes. He secures his reward at last and at the same time is withdrawn from Indiana in time to stop the organization of opposition to Godlove S. Orth, the claim swindler, who is running for congress in the Ninth district. The work of reform goes on.

A Horse's Epitaph.

Ben. Hill, of Georgia, has just buried his war charger, and is having a monument prepared to erect over the grave. The following is the inscription: "Albert Sidney Johnson, a noble, gallant, faithful and true horse, after bearing his rider and master, B. J. Hill, through forty-seven battles, receiving three severe wounds, and surviving them through many years of usefulness, died July 21, 1878, in the twenty-fourth year of his age."

The Outrage Mill.

[Denver Democrat.]

The outrage mill has begun to work. Two hundred wicked ku-klux hung a negro near Shelbyville, Tennessee, on Wednesday night. The wretch had ravished a white woman, and the punishment is death in the state, but that did not prevent the press agent from terming them "ku-klux" for political effect.

A New Greenback Idea.

[Toledo Commercial.]

A greenback orator down in West Virginia the other day proposed that the general government should issue greenbacks which should be loaned to the state at one per cent., the state to loan the money to the counties at two per cent., and the counties in turn, to loan the money to the people at three per cent.

Just About the Size Of It.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The alarm cry of Southern claims is one of those bugbears invented to scare children and silly people. Its utterance at this time proves the contempt which the Republican leaders entertain for the intelligence of that indeterminate mass which in this country is styled the majority.

A True Picture.

[Burlington Gazette.]

The picture of Blain, of Maine, is now hanging up in the post office. It does not show the fingers of that eminent "statesman." Were they in some other man's pocket when the picture was taken?

A Fair Proposition.

[Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer.]

If the trade dollar and Mexican dollar are to be demonetized because they are not a legal tender for debts, why are not National Bank notes demonetized for the same reason?

I. BRINKERHOOF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
I. BRINKERHOOF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

TO LABOR IS TO PRAY.

Pause not to dream of the future before us;
Pause not to weep the wild cares that come o'er us;
Hark how Creation's deep musical chorus,
Unintermitting, goes up into heaven!
Never the ocean wave falters in flowing;
Never the little seed stops in its growing;
More and more richly the rose-heart keeps glowing,
Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

"Labor is worship!" the robin is singing;
"Labor is worship!" the wild bee is ringing;
Listen! that eloquent whisper, upspringing,
Speaks to thy soul from out nature's great heart.
From the dark cloud flows the life-giving shower;
From the rough sod blows the soft-breathing flower;
From the small insect, the rich coral bower;
Only man, in the plan, shrinks from his part.

Labor is life! 'Tis the still water faileth;
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound, or the dark rust assaileth;
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.
Labor is glory!—the flying cloud lightens;
Only the waving wing changes and brightens;
Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;
Play the sweet keys, wouldst thou keep them to tune!

Labor is rest—from the sorrows that greet us;
Rest from all petty vexations that meet us;
Rest from sin-promptings that ever entreat us;
Rest from world-sirens that lure us to ill.
Work—and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow;
Work—thou shalt ride o'er care's coming billow;
Lie not down 'neath woe's weeping willow;
Work with a stout heart and resolute will!

Labor is health! Lo, the husbandman reaping,
How through his veins goes the life-current leaping!
How his strong arm in its stalwart pride sweeping,
True as a sunbeam the swift sickle guides.
Labor is wealth! In the sea the pearl groweth;
Rich the Queen's robe from the cocoon floweth;
From the fine acorn the strong forest bloweth;
Temple and statue the marble block hides.

Droop not! though shame, sin and anguish are round thee!
Bravely fling off the cold chain that hath bound thee!
Look to the pure heaven smiling beyond thee!
Rest not content in thy darkness—a clod!
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly!
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly!
Labor!—all labor is noble and holy;
Let thy great deed be thy prayer to thy God.

THE LOST DIAMONDS.

"You remember me the time of the Crimean war? Of course you do, though. Well, at that time I held a tolerably long lease of my old shop in Barbican. I did not, it is true, keep much of a show in the window; but my customers knew that I had a rare and valuable stock in drawers inside, and that was enough alike for me and them.

"Well, my lad, as I have before said, it was the time of the Crimean war. It was about as near as I can remember 11 o'clock in the morning of a bitterly cold day in December—a Tuesday—when either the slush or the piercing, biting cold, or the leaden, ominous sky that loomed overhead and threatened a snow-storm, kept people who had money by their fireside or in bed; indeed, few people of any kind were abroad, and all things outside were as gruesome and dispiriting as they well could be. I had drawn near my counting-house fire, and was looking into the glowing coals, my thoughts very far away from Barbican, E. C. My shop-door opened and there entered a fine, tall, handsome-looking gentleman, who, by his dress and bearing, was evidently a clergyman. At least I thought so at the time, as would anybody else, for that matter. His attire was of the best material and make, and scrupulously neat, and his neck-band was as white as driven snow. Moreover, gold-rimmed spectacles and heavy seals depending from his watch-fob gave him not only a highly respectable appearance but stamped him as wealthy withal. That's to say, I thought so. Well, up he marched to my counter with tolerably long strides, removed his hat (of the first quality), and placed it upon my counter (his well-arranged silver hair became him immensely), and gave me a "good-morning" and a smile which was incalculably pleasing and good to see. This man is a Christian; goodness and gentleness beam on every feature, I mentally told myself. I put on my very best manner and politely asked him his pleasure.

"'I have been recommended to you, sir' (he mentioned a firm with which I dealt largely in the way of bar-silver). 'I am given to understand,' he continued, 'that you have a varied and very valuable selection of ladies' diamond ornaments.'

"I signified that such really was the case.

"'Well,' he proceeded, 'I am somewhat anxious, sir, to see and examine some of your possessions. The fact is, my daughter—my only daughter, sir, a pure, sweet-tempered child—is on the eve of marriage, and I (naturally, you will say) am desirous of giving her a substantial wedding present. Very good. Mind! I want nothing gaudy; nor—pardon me, Mr. Filby—nor do I desire any artfully-contrived specimen of the jeweler's art of deception. I want something solid and substantial—articles that look what they really are—and I do not mind how high I go as to price.'

"All this was fair and square and above-board. Undoubtedly my prospective customer, though a clergyman, was an excellent man of business, and one that wouldn't brook trifling. I made up my mind to acquiesce to his every wish—and charge him as long a price as I reasonably could.

"I placed before him several trays of exquisite workmanship, upon which I looked with pride. I expected, I must own, that my customer would appear surprised, to say the least, at the dazzling array. Not so, however. And that's to put it mildly; for when I uncovered my goods, and looked up at him, with a self-satisfied look on my face, there was a look on his which bore a semblance of indifference, not to say disdain. This nettled me somewhat; but, on second thoughts, I told myself that it was possible he, personally, did not care for the pomps and vanities of this world, though anxious to procure such commodities for his daughter.

"After careful examination he selected a pair of diamond ear-rings (£80); a butterfly brooch—one mass of glitter and dazzle—and a half-hoop diamond ring (the two, £152 10s.) A tolerably good morning's work, you will say. We shall see.

"Well, after I had fitted the trinkets to superior cases, and when I had packed them in as small a compass as well as I could, the reverend gentleman felt in his pockets for the money wherewith to pay me. He drew forth from his breast-pocket a goodly-sized Russia-leather case, and, tenderly singling out some bank notes and a check, proceeded to settle for his purchase.

"'The check is good; you will perceive——' he began.

"My dear sir," I interrupted (the check was perfectly genuine, I was convinced, seeing that it bore the signature of the firm that had mentioned my name).

"'I know what you would say, sir,' he said, holding up his hand, while a look of extreme shrewdness covered his face; 'you would say that you have implicit faith in me. That is wrong—utterly wrong! As a business man, you should be ever careful. It behooves us all to be so at times. Clearly, you know me not; and deception abounds. For instance, I may not be a clergyman at all. I may, in fine, be none other than a knave—a wolf in sheep's clothing.' Saying which he laughed a laugh, which, somehow or other, seemed to grate upon my ear.

"However, he proceeded to pay me the amount due, as I have said.

"'Let me see,' he continued, musingly: 'it will be in all, four—three—two—ten. Good! If you will kindly look over these, Mr. Filby, you will find there is threepence short of the required sum, which I will pay you in copper coin immediately.' He removed his spectacles and pushed over to me three 100-pound Bank-of-England notes, ten 5-pound notes, and the check spoken of, which was for eighty-three pounds nine and ninepence. Satisfied that the notes were genuine, I looked up at my wealthy customer and found him fumbling in pocket after pocket for the copper money.

"'My dear sir!' I exclaimed, 'pray don't bother about the trifling pence. If you are satisfied, I am thoroughly so.'

"'Nay,' he rejoined; 'that will not do. Business is business. You are entitled to your demand—ay, and to the uttermost farthing. I buy goods of you for a certain amount; I therefore must pay you every iota of that amount or I shall not be easy in my mind.'

"A really upright man, this; lucky the congregation that had so justly and evenly balanced a man for their pastor. So ran my thoughts as he counted out the remaining threepence and placed them in my hand with a kind of dig, as though he were glad to get rid of them, and set his mind at ease.

"Then there ensued an awful pause, awkward because, for the life of me, I could not think of anything to say; and, as for my reverend customer, he seemed in all but a brown study. At any rate he seemed by no means in a hurry to take his purchase and be gone—appeared, indeed, to wish to linger awhile, seemingly for no earthly purpose, seeing that our transaction was at an end, and that he seemed not to care to talk. Presently he again took out his pocket-book, counted over six or seven five-pound notes, and became absorbed in casting up some figures; that done, he began fiddling with some leaves, turning them over and over and then back again.

"By way of turning my attention to other matters, I took up the *Times*; but before scanning its pages I chanced to look toward my shop-door, and saw a tall, heavily-built man peering through the glass. He was somewhat curious to look upon, I must confess; for the snow that had been threatening, was fiercely, rapidly descending outside, and this man was covered with the white, feathery flakes from head to foot. On seeing my gaze steadily fixed at him, he pushed open the door and entered with a firm tread. He had a kind of eagle eye, this man—eager, sidelong, piercing; thoughtful brows, too, and there was huge determination about the lower part of his face. Shaking the snow from off his coat, stamping his feet upon my shop carpet (which I thought a rather cool proceeding), and unfastening the lappets of his sealskin traveling-cap, he gave a deep-drawn grunt of relief, and exclaimed in a bluff, boisterous manner: 'In time, after all! My bird's not flown, by all that's palpable! Congratulate thyself, though man of gold and silver and precious stones; and, furthermore, congratulate me on my aptitude for scenting "Slippery Dick!"' Then, letting fall his voice, he added more seriously: 'You've had a narrow escape, sir. I've no doubt that our reverend friend here has contrived to lessen your stock of goods pretty considerably—has been a pretended (mark that) purchaser to a very tidy tune!'

"'If you mean, sir, whoever you may be, that this gentleman has paid a good deal of money to me,' I returned, somewhat indignantly, 'you are right in your conjecture. But may I ask, pray, who are you, that you enter my shop in this manner, and insult myself and customer by asking such—well, impertinent questions? * * * Who are you?' I again asked, feeling that I should be compelled to call my shopman to turn him neck and crop into the street.

"'You'll very soon know who I am,' he returned coolly. 'Suffice it at present that I am fully justified in what I ask and do. * * * Bear—kindly bear with me a little. I have a stern duty to perform. This man is not what he pretends to be. He is a blackleg—a canting humbug—a swindler; in a word, as dangerous and troublesome a customer as we have to deal with!'

"I looked at my customer. His face was terrible to look upon; I could scarcely believe my eyes—the passion concentrated in his features was absolutely demoniac in its intensity; the ebullition of rage which held possession of him shook him from head to foot.

"The boisterous stranger laid his hand heavily on the clergyman's shoulder, grasped it roughly, and whispered something in his ear, at which his passion left him as quickly and suddenly as a flash of lightning. He became, in fact, as pale as death, and finally culminated in trembling violently, while his face assumed a kind of brick-dust hue.

"I did not put this down to guilt; no, I laid it rather to the just indignation that would be naturally felt by a high-souled minister of the gospel accused of such enormities.

"The rough-and-ready intruder regarded the reverend gentleman with unfeigned admiration, at least so it appeared to me. He folded his arms across his broad chest and stood regarding him for a few moments. Then he looked at me and winked knowingly.

"'Our Christian friend is clever, oho! He is doing the work of a certain evil personage who shall be nameless very admirably, aha!' he ejaculated, reverting again to his boisterous manner. 'But we old birds are not to be caught; we are accustomed to this kind of thing. O dear, yes, I—your very obedient servant, Mr. Filby—belong to the fancy iron trade, and I do my utmost to get as much of my stock on other people's hands as I possibly can.' Saying which, he unbuttoned and threw open his shaggy overcoat, and laid bare to my gaze the uniform of an inspector of police. Then, as quick as thought, he drew forth and fastened on the clergyman's wrists a pair of handcuffs.

"'This is shocking—really horrible,' I couldn't help saying.

"'No sentiment, please,' returned the inspector, angrily. 'Leave me to do my work, and take care you do yours.'

"'But, my good friend,' the man of the white neckcloth exclaimed in whining tones, 'you are utterly mistaken. I like—I in fine have naught but admiration for your zeal; but I am not the man you suppose me to be. * * * If you will remove these things—they hurt my wrists—I will go—'

"'No; you won't.'

"'I mean I will go into the details of our transaction. * * * The notes are good, genuine, sir!'

"'Perfectly so,' I responded; 'I would stake my life on their soundness.'

"'Then, sir, permit a public servant to tell you that you would lose your life. Kindly let me look at these sound and genuine Bank of England notes.'

"What could I do but hand them to him!

"'Ah! as I thought,' he then exclaimed. 'Very skillful, very clever; decidedly so! Pity our pious friend here doesn't contrive to turn his thoughts in another direction; sad that he disdains to use his talents more honorably. Given such consummate cleverness, he might have surmounted almost anything by honest means. * * * These, sir, are rascally forgeries; splendidly worked out, I'll admit; but forgeries for all that!' he declared, emphatically, laying the notes down on my counter and placing his elbow on them. 'Now, I shouldn't wonder,' he resumed, 'if our reverend specimen of humanity here did not persuade you that he desired to make his daughter—his daughter a wedding present.'

"I said that such was really the fact.

"'Ah, just so! The old, old game; the old story. * * * I wonder, Dick ("Slippery Dick" is the name by which he is known among us and his companions)—I wonder, Dick, you don't alter your *modus operandi*—it is so stupidly stale, you know.'

"'Dick' looked daggers, looked as though he would like very much to annihilate the inspector on the spot, and retorted in language not at all befitting a clergyman: 'You're very clever, ain't you, now? Pah! I could "do" fifty like you. * * * It doesn't matter much, though. You've got me. You've trapped me nicely. What more d'ye want? * * * Look sharp, and let us go.'

"From this kind of talk I began to think him none other than what the inspector affirmed him to be—especially so when the man in office whipped off the silvery locks from his prisoner's head and disclosed to my wondering gaze a closely-cropped iron-gray head of hair beneath.

"'I should hope you don't want further proof?' the inspector interrogated, triumphantly.

"I replied that I was satisfied. That I had been singled out for a victim I now felt certain. In short, my dear boy, I was completely taken aback, and fell into the whole scheme."

"The whole scheme!" I exclaimed; "how? I scarcely understand."

"Don't interrupt. You shall hear directly; my melancholy story is fast drawing to a close. * * * Well, I looked from one to the other with perplexity on my face.

"'What are you thinking of doing, Mr. Inspector?' I asked.

"'Why, take this predatory individual—this pike among gudgeons—to the station (they'll have no mercy upon him this time); and you must accompany us thither. * * * I'll take care of these bits of paper; as in like manner I'll be the safe custodian of the artfully-contrived wedding-present.' Saying which he deposited the notes, the check and the diamonds in the breast-pocket of his overcoat.

"There was no help for it; of course I must go to the station. So, calling my assistant from the backroom, I instructed him to get a cab, and look after business during my absence. Of course I did not tell him the errand I was bound on; and, as luck would have it, he appeared not to notice that anything was wrong. It would, I must confess, have been difficult for Thomas, my then shopman, to have seen the handcuffed wrists of the pious-looking gentleman; for, to his credit be it said, the trapped fox had contrived to fasten the bottom buttons of his unusually long-tailed frock coat, and, placing his hands beneath, had thus managed to keep the iron bracelets out of sight. Still, there was a decidedly awkward appearance about him, and the heavily-limbed inspector certainly did not, by his attitude or manner, at all resemble a man bent on buying my wares or selling me his. However, Thomas seemed oblivious to what was taking place under his very nose, and hied him for a cab.

"The cab brought, the two entered first, while I remained behind for a few moments to give instructions to my shopman. Then I got inside the cab, and we started for Moor Lane Police Station, Fore street. I hadn't been seated long before I found that the prisoner's hands were free.

"'That's all right,' the inspector said, noticing my look of surprise. 'He's promised me to behave himself; and, between ourselves, I don't like to iron a man if I can get him to give in quietly. Besides, our designing friend, with all his cunning, knows who he's got to deal with—that I am more than a match for him. Don't you fear, sir; he won't easily slip through my fingers!'

"Well, at length we arrived at the station-house. I was the first to alight from the cab, and was about to enter the station. The inspector, still seated with his prisoner, called to me with evident annoyance: 'There's no light in the superintendent's room; we'll have to wait a little. However, there's no help for it. You go into that room there, the first door on the right; you'll find newspapers and records there. Amuse yourself. I'll cage my bird—put him under lock and key (safe bind, safe find, you know), and then I'll come to you. I'll be here in a few minutes. If I remain away any length of time, ask for Inspector John Tricklet. * * * Pray do not mention our business to any living soul.'

"Like a fool and the unsuspecting jackass I was, I did as I was bid. I turned the handle of the door, and entered the room, a square, dreary apartment, possessed of nothing to speak of save a huge deal table, four spindle-legged chairs, a map of London and an almanac, and, excepting a framed engraving representing a life-boat making slow progress over a boiling sea, the walls were bare of pictures. In my then state of mind the place seemed horribly monotonous. However, I took up the only newspaper the room boasted of, and seated myself to wait for the end.

"It speedily came. I hadn't been seated long before I heard the cab drive away. 'Ah,' I said to myself, 'the man in blue's too economical to let "cabby" wait; I suppose I shall be detained here some time. Was there ever anything so disagreeable!'

"Fifteen minutes passed. During that time I fidgeted about. There is no disguising the matter; I was terribly perturbed. The most idiotic thoughts passed through my brain. 'What if,' I found myself asking, 'this sham clergyman should prove my destruction? What if, after serving his punishment, he should out of revenge come to my shop and blow out my brains! What'—But I thought all manner of things which I won't bother you with. Suffice it that another fifteen minutes passed. I rose from my seat, but, before I could move a yard toward the door, it opened, and a fine-looking old gentleman—evidently the superintendent—stood before me. We were soon on good terms; I gave him my name, and explained my advent, and explained why I was cooped in what he called his 'private-inquiry office.' He seemed, when I had finished, to labor hard to keep down a laugh.

"'Well,' he said at length, 'you've been done nicely! But you have this consolation, that others have been bit—and to a pretty tidy tune, too. You say you are waiting for "Inspector John Tricklet." There's no such party of that name connected with this station. They've carried on a similar game, varied a little, very successfully in all the large towns in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, to say nothing about what they've done abroad. * * Tricklet! Ah, a very apt name! The game's been contrived by a trick—and he—they—have let you in the hole. * * * You mustn't suppose me a Job's-comforter when I say that dozens have been swindled by these two clever vultures. They are nothing else; they prey on their kind as best they may. But this is poor talk, Mr. Filby. Let me assure you, to be serious, that all that can be done shall be done. But what can we do? What can Scotland Yard do? They can only issue a caution to tradesmen generally, and put the matter in the *Hue and Cry*, which probably won't amount to much. And between you and me, Mr. Filby, I've repeatedly thought (and very seriously, too,) that they've got some of our fellows in their pay; I could all but swear it; for, were it not so, I am confident they'd have been taken long ago.'

"Heartily disgusted, I bade him a surly good-day, and hied me for my shop and counting-house fire. Its genial blaze, however, cheered me not. I was dispirited and chagrined, and possessed of a deep-rooted idea that my hitherto clear brain had gotten a superabundance of mud in it. I felt that I could tear my hair and beat my breast and yell out that I was profoundly miserable.

"But why dwell upon the matter. The story is told."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Comparing a Sermon to a Shirt.

While on the subject of sermons, I cannot resist repeating a conversation between a friend and his farm-servant, which illustrates the remark already made, that an Irishman is rarely at a loss for a reply or an excuse.

"That was a good sermon, was it not, that we had last Sunday?" said the gentleman.

"True for you, yer honor, an illigant one! It done me a power of good intirely."

"I'm glad of that. Can you tell me what particularly struck you! What was it about?"

"Oh, well," scratching his head, "I don't rightly—not just exactly know. I —a—I—A'—where's the use in telling lies? Sure, I don't remember one single 'dividual word of it, good or bad. Sorra a bit of me knows what it was about at all."

"And yet you say it did you a power of good!"

"So it did, sir. I'll stick to that."

"I don't see how."

"Well now, yer honor, look here. There's my shirt that the wife is after washing; and clean and white it is, by reason of all the water and the soap and the starch that's gone through it. But not a drop of 'em all—water, or soap, or starch, or blue—has stayed in, d'ye see. And that's just the same with me and that sermon. It's run through me, yer honor, an' it's dried out of me; but all the same, just like my Sunday shirt, I'm the better and the cleaner after it."

There was more philosophy than he was aware of in the quaint reasoning of the man. An impression for good or evil is often left upon the mind and bears fruit, when what has caused the influence has passed away from our memories.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Perils of Being Wealthy.

An interesting case involving the personal liberty of the individual is that of Capt. Holm, just tried in Boston. The case is a very remarkable one thoughout. A son of Capt. Holm, who owed his father a large sum of money, hit upon the novel way of paying the debt by having his father locked up as a lunatic, and in this bold plot the wife conspired with the son. The ground for the abduction was that he was not able to take care of the property that he had himself made. Two doctors, on the strength of very short interviews—one breakfasted with him and noticed that he did not enter into conversation with the family—readily signed the certificate of his insanity, and the son, under pretense of desiring an interview, got the father in a hack and he was carried off. Some of the Captain's friends finally interposed in his behalf, but it took over a week to secure his freedom, which only shows how much easier it is to get a man into an insane asylum than it is to get him out. Among other rich developments that came out on the trial was the confession of one of the doctors that he was paid and retained by the dutiful son's counsel to certify that the old gentleman was crazy. Another doctor, testifying as an expert, gave it as his opinion that Capt. Holm was insane, although he was not asked, as he should have been on the cross-examination, if he had been bribed by the son or the wife to give such an opinion. It is simply shocking to think that a sane man may be deprived of his liberty and locked up in an insane asylum, as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the members of his own family, in order that they may gobble the estate.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Entire Amount Taken from the Earth Since the Creation.

Apropos of this golden epoch and age of silver bonanzas, we learn from the most reliable sources of information that, from the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era, the amount of precious metals obtained from the surface and mines of the earth is estimated to be $4,000,000,000; from the latter epoch to the discovery of America, another sum of $4,000,000,000 was obtained from the date of the latter event to 1842, an addition of $9,000,000,000 was made; that extensive working of Russian gold mines in 1843 to the close of 1842 was $1,000,000,000 more; the double discovery of the California gold mines in 1848 and those of Australia in 1851 added to the close of last year $5,000,000,000, making a grand total at the present time of $23,000,000,000.

The average loss by abrasion of coins is estimated to be a tenth of 1 per cent. per annum, and the average loss by consumption in the arts and destruction by fire and shipwreck at $2,000,000 to $8,000,000 per annum. The amount of the precious metals now in existence is estimated to be $13,000,000,000, of which gold furnishes $7,000,000,000 and silver the remainder. Of the amount now in existence, $8,000,000,000 is estimated to be in coin and bullion, $3,000,000,000 in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments. Of the amount now in existence, $7,000,000,000 is estimated to have been obtained from America, $3,000,000,000 from Asia (including Australia and New Zealand), $2,000,000,000 from Europe and the remainder from Africa.

Prior to the commencement of the Christian era the annual product of the precious metals was about $2,000,000; from the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it was $3,000,000; in 350 years it attained to $25,000,000; during the decade immediately succeeding, 1842 to 1852, it was $1,000,000,000, and since the double discovery of the California and Australia mines, 1853 to 1872, it has averaged $256,000,000. The annual production of the precious metals attained its acme in 1853, when it was $282,000,000.

The increase in the amount of the precious metals in existence has been greater during the last twenty-five years than during the previous 140. With such magnificent results before us, is it not singular that California and the Pacific slope do not cut a more imposing figure in the world of commerce?—*San Francisco Era.*

Murdered Her Children.

A most brutal murder was recently committed near Victoria, Mo. A widow woman named Mary Dean had been living in a little farm house with three of her children. She told her little boy, Willie, aged 8 years, to sit on the side of the bed and hold the youngest child in his arms for a few moments, and, as he did so, she drew a razor from her bosom, and told him she was going to kill him and the rest of the children. As she attempted to put her threat into execution, the little fellow grabbed the razor with his left hand, and succeeded in wrenching it from the handle, badly lacerating two of his fingers. He then made his escape, and, running to the house of a neighbor, gave the alarm. Two of the neighbors went to the scene, but before reaching the house they met Mrs. Dean on the road and asked her where she was going. She replied that she had put her children out of the way and was going to give herself up, and they could do as they pleased with her. They took her in charge and went back to the house, and there a most sickening spectacle presented itself. The two youngest children, aged about 18 months and 5 years respectively, were lying stretched in death on the bed, with their throats cut from ear to ear.

American Officers in Egypt.

The bankrupt Khedive of Egypt has been forced to disband seven-eighths of his army of 40,000 or 50,000 men, including all the American officers who organized it, except Gen. Stone, chief of staff. There was quite an exodus of Northern and Southern officers (some of them recommended by Gen. Sherman whose daughter the Khedive presented with costly diamonds in return) to Egypt between 1869 and 1875, where "the richest Prince in the world," as the Khedive was believed to be, received them with open arms. Not only were they given prominent positions, but the most influential of them were furnished with private residences and retinues of fellah servants. They overcame many obstacles, and built up an army that was a credit to Egypt, though a costly one. Some of the American officers conducted successful expeditions of exploration or conquest, as that of Col. Long to the Nyassa lakes and of Maj. Prout to Kordofan. They became Pashas, Beys and lesser dignitaries, but many of them have left the service since the Khedive's financial troubles began. Those who remained to be discharged have been unable to get anything from the Egyptian treasury for some time, and most of them are still trying to settle up their accounts with the Government and the native traders.

A Speaking Calculation.

"I have calculated," said the eminent arithmetic man, "that the average man speaks three hours a day, at the average speed of 100 words a minute, say twenty-nine octavo pages an hour, or 600 a week; consequently, in the course of a year, the average man talks fifty-two large volumes."

"Sir," said one of the audience, a man of scant respect for the sex to which he owed his mother, "does your calculation also apply to a woman?"

"It does, sir," coldly replied the eminent arithmetic man; "all you have to do is this," and he added a 0 to the 52.

THE MODERN FARMER.

The pipe of the quail in the stubble-field
The scent of the new-mown hay;
And all day long the shout and the song
Of the reapers so far away.

The restless racket amid the grain,
The noise of the reaping-machine
And ever again the howl of pain
Comes over the meadows green.

Oh, sweet is the field where the meadow-lark lits
And sings, as it soars and dives;
Where the Granger sits, and yells as he gits
His fingers among the knives.

No longer we hear on the hillside sere
The scythe-stone's clinkety-clink;
But the reaping-machine cuts his leg off, I ween,
Before ever the man can think.

With foreboding and fears his good wife [illegible]
The map of the [illegible]
To return, in sooth, with a horse-rake tooth
Sticking four inches out of his eye.

When the threshers come with halloo and din,
How [illegible]
When they pause to scan what is left of the man
Chewed up in an eight-horse power.

Oh lithe and listen! From over the hills,
What [illegible]
'Tis the stoker who fell, and, awful to tell,
The steam harrow ran over his legs.

Thus all day long, with mirth and song,
They laugh at the dread alarms;
Though the waving field shall its harvest yield
Of fingers and legs and arms.

Then pity the sorrows of a poor old Granger,
Whose mangled limbs have borne him to the fence;
Who braved, with reckless courage, untold danger,
And ran his farm with modern implements.
—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

PITH AND POINT.

PATTERN women—The dressmakers.

DID you ever see a saw set or an apple stand?

HOW TO get rid of bad habits—Exchange them for articles of virtu.

WE say "a laying hen," instead of "a lying hen," because she is onnest.

WHEN there is a chasm of misunderstanding between a mistress and her Irish help, she should Bridget.

THE reason why editors have their manners corrupted is because they receive so many evil communications.

A MAN in Detroit has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?

PAINFUL question by the Sultan—"Is this Turkey, or is it merely portions of England, Russia, Austria and other countries?"

A ST. LOUIS Coroner, who was formerly a base-ball man, instructed his jury to bring in a verdict of "out on a sun-strike."

WHO hath woe—who hath sorrow? Well, that Nevada man who traded a mule for a wife feels about as red around the eye as any of 'em.

A DISCOMFITED soldier, who found that he had shot an Indian already defunct, was overheard to murmur, "I didn't know it was Lo dead."

SINCE the weather has grown cooler in St. Louis citizens walk in the sun, shake their fists at it, and threaten to knock its darned head off if it strikes them.

ABOUT the first bit of scripture a boy gets knocked into him is when he is barefooted and steps on a bee. Then he realizes that "there is a time to dance."

NOTHING betrays the innocence of men's natures more than to see one feeling after his coat-tails to find a pocket which is in his coat at home.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"SILENCE in the court-room!" shouted a Texan police magistrate. "The court has already committed four prisoners without being able to hear a word of the testimony."

THE man who made a shoe for the foot of a mountain is now engaged on a hat for the head of a discourse—after which he will manufacture a plume for General Intelligence.

INDUSTRY does not always pay. Let a husband be seen oiling the hinges of the doors in his house, and his wife will at once charge him with intending to remain out till midnight.

A SCIENTIST says angle-worms do not suffer when put on the hook. They wriggle around out of pure joy, we suppose, the same as a man does when a good-looking woman steps on his corns.

"THE sun rises in the east," explained the teacher. "Yes, and there's suthin' rises in the west, too," chimed in one of the smaller boys. "Well, what is it?" asked the schoolma'am. "Injuns!" shouted the urchin.

A MAN ordered some spring chickens for dinner, and, when he attempted to carve them, one of them sprung into his lap. "That settles it," he remarked; "these are undoubtedly spring chickens, but they have seen a fall or two before this."—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

WE met a farmer, a day or two ago, who was so hard pushed that he was on his way to pawn his hoe. We told him we were sorry to see his case so hopeless. "Hopeless!" he exclaimed, "far from it! You know the old motto, 'Hoe-pawn, hope ever!'"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A YOUNG and pretty girl stepped into a shop where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored, but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling drapery. In order to remain as long as possible she cheapened everything, and at last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh, no," said the youngster; "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered the lady, blushing, as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

WE love to lie beneath the shade
And quaff the cooling lemonade;
We love to feel the cheerful ants
Crawl calmly up our summer pants;
We love to see the apple-worm,
Prone on our shirt-front, squeam and squirm
We love to watch, with placid eye,
The doodle-bug go tumbling by;
We love to hear, in distant bogs,
The rueful rumbling of the frogs;
We love to hear the slimy snake
Wind in and out the verdant brake;
We love to hear the crispy cry
Of bumble-bees bumb bumbling by;
We love to scent, upon the air,
The balm of squash-bugs balming there.
With ivy trailing all the land,
And poison-oak on every hand,
Far from the city's dusty strife,
How sweet to lead a rural life!
—*St. Louis Journal.*

A BILL for the purpose of preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the German Federal Council. It prohibits associations, meetings and publications in furtherance of Socialistic or Communistic objects, and is very stringent in its provisions.

BRONZE JOHN.

Horrors of the Southern Scourge.

(Condensed from our Southern Exchanges.)

The driver of a charity wagon, while passing a house on Poydras street, New Orleans, heard a shriek of agony within, and, entering the premises, quickly ascended a flight of rickety stairs leading to a side alley. He hurried into a back bedroom, and was startled to behold the yellow corpse of a child lying upon a filthy bed. Seated in a rocking-chair and clutching a palmetto fan in one hand and resting heavily upon the bed sat a woman, whom, upon closer inspection, he was shocked to see was stark and stiff. The cries continued, and he hurried to the front apartment, into which the room opened. There upon the floor lay a mother and daughter dead. The older woman had evidently thrown herself on the floor in a frenzy of delirium. Upon the only bed in the room, writhing with fever, lay the man whose call attracted attention, and a child 18 months old had at the time crawled over her dead sister and was pulling the dress from off her dead mother's breast.

In the loft of an old dilapidated building on Bienville street, New Orleans, was discovered a family of seven, five of whom were delirious; one, a child of 2 years, dead, and a mother prostrate upon a pallet with a new-born babe. The mother, with many tears, stated that, utterly unassisted and unable to move, she lay in the pangs of childbirth and saw her little daughter die.

One of the visitors of the Howard Association, in Memphis, encountered a scene of horror upon entering a house on Commerce street. Upon a bed lay the living and the dead; a husband cold and stiff, and a wife in the agony of dissolution. On the floor, tossing in delirium, were two children of this pair, and beside them their two cousins, two little girls, themselves sick. To complete the sadness of the scene, and give it a touch of disgusting horror, a drunken man and a drunken woman, parents of the little fever-baked girls, were reeling, and cursing, and stumbling over the dying and the dead.

A lady who recently arrived in St. Louis from Grenada, Miss., says: "The scene was terrible. The dead were buried in the clothes in which they died. Sometimes the hearse hurried away, leaving the remains on the ground, no grave being dug. Food was terribly scarce for over a week. She had eaten only bread. The atmosphere was heavy with poison. It could be tasted in the air, and it was impossible to remove it with disinfectants."

"Inhuman deeds, some of the most atrocious," says a Memphis paper, "hourly come to notice. Undertaker Walsh, who buries the paupers, has for some days collected the bodies in piles at a livery stable, allowing them to lie until he has enough to make up a wagon-load before hauling them to the potter's field. A young man named Hudson left his mother and sister low with fever, with only strangers to care for them, and fled the city. A man named Charles Bennett has a wife and children sick on Robinson street. A darkey nurse from the Howards is alone in attendance. The husband and father goes each morning to look over the fence, and inquires how they are, but does not venture nearer."

A charity wagon containing two dead bodies, in rough, unpainted pine coffins, drove up to the office of the Recorder of Deaths, in New Orleans, for a burial permit. One, containing a woman, was piled upon the top of the other, and surmounting the ghastly heap sat a faithful dog and the woman's husband, who accompanied her to the potter's field to note the spot where they laid her. Empty coffins had been brought from the work-house and driven around to the scenes of death as one might drive around and gather up so much garbage. The driver started on a round through the rain, and after about an hour returned with two other bodies for two permits. The clerk on duty said that this was his fifth visit, and three other wagons perform the same office. It is of course understood that these instances are exclusively confined to the miserably poor. They have indeed suffered terribly. Instances do sometimes occur which are extremely sad. A little girl of 11 years was so unfortunate as to be attacked in the house of a cousin on Magazine street, where two children died and two were sick. The evening she expired another of the household was attacked and the unfortunate girl's body lay in the undertaker's warehouse during the night, and was not buried till the next day.

Of the horrors of the plague in Memphis, a correspondent graphically writes:

"When I look out on the dark, silent street, and these vapors are wafted through the open window, I feel the oppressiveness of the presence of death with that horrible odor of carbolic acid which arises from the little saucers beneath the coffin. It is a city without a people, this. The echo of my music, as I whistle to keep my courage up, comes back with a sort of a wail which jars on my ear. It is almost as bad as a midnight stroll in a graveyard, one's imagination assisting to picture the hand of death reaching out from the corner of every bad-smelling alley. To have lived in Memphis for the past ten days is almost to have grown gray with fright. The wild panic which seized the city, the scramble for foothold on steamboat-deck or car-platform, the agony of fright pictured everywhere, on every one's face, were trying enough to the stoutest. More trying, however, it has been to see the death-rate gradually crawl up, to see familiar names on the death-roll and in the record of the smitten, to witness the monster fingers of death relaxing and stretching forth to grasp a wider hold on the doomed city. Then the hearses begin to go by on a trot, and a man mathematically inclined could sit down and figure on his chances, and from the ratio of 'deaths' to 'new cases' learn that if attacked by fever he would hold the chance of one out of two principals in a duel where but one pistol was loaded with ball, the space being over a handkerchief, and he must choose his weapon blindfolded. Ugh! I am but human, and I shiver myself at the thought. No wonder, then, that so few are left, held by necessity, or a higher purpose, noble and philanthropic. No wonder that five physicians have turned patients themselves, and on their own prescriptions sought a cooler clime. The panic that made ours a silent, sleeping city, however, was a godsend. It snatched from the monster the human lives upon which he feeds. To increase the exodus has been the aim of the benevolent societies. You have read of the Government's charity, of its thousands of tents and its thousands of rations, a gratis presentation to our distressed city. The tents are pitched on high hills in regularly-governed camps about the city.

"The benevolence of a hundred cities is sending food for their poor unemployed occupants, and 'leave the city or die,' is the cry of the true men who are fighting with all of human strength this awful scourge. Strange to say, many will not accept their offer of safety, but cling to their hovel homes though death grins upon them from every crack in the wall.

"I could 'a tale unfold' which would harrow the soul of every person who read this—a long, pathetic tale, made up of dark chapters of human suffering, where death has played his horrible part in hundreds of domestic tragedies. It touches the heart, it makes the sympathetic soul bleed, the sight of such things as are being enacted in this city to-night. Terrible deaths of delirium, horrible ravings of fever, widowhood born, orphanage brought into life—great God! what miseries, what anguish, what sorrows! I could write you of families buried from the same hearse the same day; of waifs picked up trying in baby way to kiss the pale, vomit-splashed features of a mother back into life—but then I cannot. The man who lives through these surrounding scenes turns with horror from their description."

Considerable excitement was raised on Second street, Memphis, by the appearance of a patient, who, in the delirium of fever, escaped from his nurse and walked into a saloon, calling for a drink of whisky and a glass of ice water. The bar-tender did not notice the man's condition until he had drunk the whisky, when the nurse rushed in, accompanied by two or three others, and, securing the patient with great difficulty, returned to his room. He proved to be J. B. Barker, a compositor on the *Appeal.*

ROYAL WAGES.

The Pecuniary Allowance Paid to Foreign Potentates.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born in August, 1830, has a civil list (as his salary is commonly called) of $4,650,000 a year.

Leopold II., King of Belgium, born in April, 1835, has a civil list of $660,000 a year.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born in April, 1818, has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or $277,775. His eldest son has an annual allowance of $33,333.

Marshal MacMahon, President of the French republic, has an annual salary of $120,000, with an extra $60,000 for household expenses. President Thiers had the same salary, with $77,560 for housekeeping.

Napoleon III. had the largest civil list in the world. It amounted to $5,000,000 a year, in addition to which he received the income of the crown domains, amounting to $2,400,000, and the free possession of a number of palaces, parks, forests and mansions kept at the expense of the state. His total income reached the sum of $7,800,000. Nevertheless, the debts on the imperial civil list were stated in 1867 to amount to $16,000,000.

William I., born in March 1797, receives no salary as German Emperor. His annual salary as King of Prussia is $3,079,790. Most of the expenditure of the royal family and the court is defrayed out of the sovereign's immense private property.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, born in August, 1845, has a civil list of $1,378,865. Karl I., King of Wurtemberg, born in March, 1823, has a civil list of $391,685, with an additional annual grant of $1,357,350 for the other members of the royal family. Albert I., King of Saxony, born April, 1828, has a civil list of $635,000, with an additional $127,950 a year for the Princes and Princesses. This latter grant may be justifiable, as in 1830 the reigning monarch surrendered his domains to become the property of the state.

The Grand Duke of Baden has a civil list of $374,655 for himself and the members of his family. The hereditary landed property of this dynasty, valued at $20,830,000, has been made over to the state. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who claims to be the only European sovereign of Slavonic origin, pretends that he can trace his descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439 A. D. In his full title he styles himself "Prince of the Vandals." He has no civil list, but is absolute owner of one-fifth of the whole area of the Liliputian duchy which he governs. The Grand Duke of Hesse, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has a civil list of $328,716 for the support of himself, his near relatives and his little court at Darmstadt.

The civil list of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg is $125,000; of Brunswick, $250,000; of Saxe-Weimer, $210,000; of Saxe-Meiningen, $90,000; of Anhalt, $145,000; of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, $100,000; of Saxe-Altenburg, $107,250; of Waldeck, $183,675; of Lippe, $50,000; of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, $60,000; of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, $110,000; of Schaumburg-Lippe, $125,000.

The Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Reuss-Schleiz and Reuss-Greiz absolutely own most of the states which they govern. It is full time for the whole of these petty sovereigns to be absorbed under one ruler, so as to constitute a real German empire.

Victoria, Queen of England, born in May, 1819, has a civil list of $1,925,000, with $300,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, one of the crown lands which she did not surrender, according to contract with Parliament, to the state. Thus, her annual income is $2,225,000. To her children and to the Duke of Edinburgh is paid a further sum of $880,000, making a total of 3,105,000 to British royalty.

George I., King of Greece, born in December, 1845, has a civil list of $260,800 a year. Humbert of Italy, born in 1844, has not accepted the large civil list ($3,250,000) granted to his late father. William III., King of the Netherlands, born in February, 1810, has a salary of $250,000, with an addition of half as much more for members of the royal family. He and the King of Wurtemburg are believed to be the richest sovereigns in Europe. The whole grants to Louis I., of Portugal, born in 1838, and his family amount to $660,000 a year.

Alexander II., of Russia, born in April, 1818, possesses the revenue from the immense crown domains, equal to $10,000,000 a year. Alphonso XII., of Spain, born in November, 1857, has a civil list of $2,000,000. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born in January, 1829, has a civil list of $338,330 from Sweden and $94,445 from Norway. He also has an annuity of $83,330, voted many years ago to Carl XIV. (Bernadotte) and his successors on the throne of Sweden; the total is $416,105 per annum.

The President of the Swiss republic, who has only a single-year term, receives $3,000 per annum. Nevertheless, Switzerland is well governed.

There is no knowing what is the salary or income of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, born September, 1842. The civil list of Abdul Aziz, who was almost his immediate predecessor, varied from $4,557,580, in 1868, to $5,351,020 in 1875, but it has been calculated on good authority that in the latter years of his reign, which closed in May, 1876, Abdul Aziz spent $22,500,000. It is not near that amount just now.

Lord Lytton receives £25,000 a year salary, and £12,000 for "allowances" as Viceroy of India. The Duke of Marlborough gets £20,000 a year as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl of Dufferin had £10,000 salary as Viceroy of Canada.

Keeping Things Lively.

Two women caught sight of each other in one of our dry-goods stores the other day, and, rushing forward simultaneously with outspread arms, nearly dislocated one another's noses in trying to find each other's mouths.

"Why, la! bless you, Mrs. Hixley, I'm so glad to see you," said one, with a quick, nervous voice, as she fell back a little after the scrimmage, and furled her features into a look of satisfied joy, warm enough to soften ice. "You're looking so splendidly well, too; it's a wonder I knew you. I wouldn't, though, I don't think, if you hadn't smiled first. But, dear me, what a dreadful long time it's been since I saw you—it seems an age. You live in Middletown yet, I suppose?"

"Oh mercy, no—we left three months ago and moved to Hamilton."

"You don't say!"

"Yes—but you? I was remarking to Hix the other day that I'd lost all track of you."

"We're in Lawrenceburg now, and I do so wish you could come and see us. I've got so much to tell you. You wouldn't believe how times have changed with us. Got a nice home now and everything nice—three bedrooms up stairs, large hall, elegant parlor, lovely sitting-room, splendid dining-room, pantry and kitchen, big yard and garden and the sweetest lot of plants you ever saw—and d'ye think? Alex has really got to like flowers—anyhow he don't upset 'em any more and growl all the time about their always being in the way."

"But Louise?"

"What! hadn't you heard it? We sent you a paper with the notice. Why, she's been married six months nearly."

"You don't tell me! But how did she do?"

"Splendid! A widower with a farm and three children, and a church member, too. He's not so much for looks, but he's an awful good man, and stands high in the neighborhood. She couldn't 'a done better."

"That is nice; but is he good to her?"

"Oh, yes—too good, I tell him sometimes. But they do get along the nicest kind—as happy as larks all the time. It almost brings the tears to hear her call him an old fool and a bald-headed idiot as soon as he steps into the house. She always was so lively, you know."

"What! Do they quarrel a'ready?" inquired the Middletown lady, with a pained look of anxiety.

"Why, no—certainly not, never—you couldn't hire 'em to."

"But you said she called him horrid names, and threw up his looks."

"Oh, yes, of course, and she may even spank the children right before his eyes, and tell them they are a pack of good-for-nothing thick-headed little beggars; but then it's only her way, you know, and she don't mean anything by it, of course. It's only a way she has of being cheerful and keeping things 'livened up around the house. I tell you, Louisa ain't going to let the dust settle around her much, no matter where she is."—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

How They Buy and Sell in Madrid.

A nut-brown maid is attracted by a brilliant red and yellow scarf. She asks the sleepy merchant, nodding before his wares:

"What is this rag worth?"

He answers, with profound indifference:

"Ten reals."

"Hombre! are you dreaming or crazy?"

She drops the coveted neck-gear, and moves on, apparently horror-stricken.

"Don't be rash! The scarf is worth twenty reals; but, for the sake of Santissima Maria, I offer it to you at half price. Very well! You are not suited. What will you give?"

"Caramba! Am I a buyer and seller as well? The thing is worth three reals—more is simple robbery."

"Maria! Jose! and all the family! We cannot trade. Sooner than sell for eight reals I shall raise the cover of my brains! Go, thou! It is 8 in the morning, and still thou dreamest."

She lays down the scarf reluctantly, saying:

"Five."

But the outraged merchant snorts, scornfully:

"Eight was my last word! Go!"

She moves away, thinking how well that scarf would look in the Apollo Gardens, and casts over her shoulder a Parthian glance, and bids—

"Six!"

"Take it! It is madness, but I cannot waste my time in bargaining."

Both congratulate themselves on the operation. He would have taken five, and she would have given seven.

IRELAND'S DECAY.

How Emigration and Famine Have Depopulated the "Old Sod"

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Reliable statistics of the history of Ireland during the last thirty years present some startling facts. At the beginning of the present century the population of that country was about 5,400,000. From that it increased until in 1841 it was over 8,000,000, and, before the great famine of 1846–7, it probably was 500,000 more. The following table shows the changes that have taken place since 1800:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1800	5,395,456	1855	6,013,103
1810	5,960,917	1861	5,764,543
1821	6,801,827	1871	5,366,708
1831	7,767,401	1876	5,321,618
1841	8,196,597	1877	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	1878	[illegible]

The improvement since 1876 is comparatively so small as to hardly justify an expectation that it will be permanent. The causes of this rapid decrease in the population may be accounted for by the enormous emigration of this people to this country, the number, in round numbers, being nearly 2,000,000, and another 1,000,000 to Australia, Canada, and other countries. The number of emigrants to this country was as follows:

Period.	Emigration.
1820 to 1840 inclusive	56,234
1841 to 1850 inclusive	162,332
1851 to 1860 inclusive	748,740
1861 to 1870 inclusive	444,786
Fiscal year 1871 (three-fourths)	36,624
Fiscal year 1872	69,761
Fiscal year 1873	75,848
Fiscal year 1874	47,688
Fiscal year 1875	29,989
Fiscal year 1876	16,500
Fiscal year 1877	13,792
Fiscal year 1878 (estimated)	12,000

In addition to the number here given, several hundred thousand have come here either by the way of Canada or as if from "Great Britain." Among other causes to which this abandonment of Ireland is attributed is the diminished area of land sown, and the diminished production of grain, potatoes, and other food. The decrease in population has been uniform with the decrease in the area cultivated. The following table shows the acreage of each principal crop for the years given:

	1857. Acres.	1867. Acres.	1877. Acres.
Wheat	2,748,380	261,034	149,214
Barley		172,032	226,601
Oats		1,660,511	1,471,691
Rye, beans and peas		21,229	20,227
Potatoes	1,159,707	1,001,781	871,531
Turnips and swedes	....	335,728	336,201
All other green crops	....	94,843	147,130
Flax	97,721	253,257	123,363

With the exception of the great increase of horned cattle from 1857 to 1867 there has also been a general decrease in the number of live stock. The official estimate of live stock in Ireland is as follows:

Live Stock.	1857. Number.	1867. Number.	1877. Number.
Horses	610,718	....	552,701
Cattle	640,701	3,702,378	3,996,027
Sheep	3,487,785	4,826,015	3,989,171
Pigs*	1,402,812	1,234,893	1,467,990

*Exclusive of those kept in towns and by cottagers.

While in proportion to the population the number of live stock has slightly increased, the picture presented is not a pleasing one.

There are evidences of increasing poverty on every hand. In 1857 the number of paupers receiving assistance from unions, etc., was 50,094; in 1867, 68,650, and in 1877, 85,530—about double the proportion of twenty years before.

Rapid Transit in New York.

Another new link in the great chain of rapid transit has been completed. The New York Elevated railroad, running up on the east side of the city, was opened recently to the public. Trains are now running from the Grand Central depot to the South Ferry. It is thought that the east side road will prove less noisy than that on the west side. In any case, steam transit was a necessity for the metropolis, and, though the companies are in duty bound to do all they can to abate the noise, yet individuals will be compelled to put up with any unavoidable annoyance due to the presence of the elevated railroads in view of the benefits which they are destined to confer on the community at large. The horse car had its day, and gave rise to its annoyances. We now enter definitely upon the era of rapid transit, which, unfortunately, cannot be free from annoyances of its own. No rose without a thorn.—*New York Graphic.*

A GERMAN writer recalls how, at the Paris Exposition in 1855, Louis Napoleon visited the German department of the great show. Just as he arrived, a Prussian helmet, the topmost one of a lofty pyramid that had evidently for days retained its position by the frailest tenure, rolled down and along the floor to his feet. The German attendants were in consternation, and Bonaparte himself gazed at the warlike headgear for a moment in astonishment. Soon, however, the expression changed to a sardonic smile. He evidently saw in the helmet at his feet the augury of defeat and humiliation for the power that it represented.

AN active volcano has put in an appearance in Humboldt county, Cal., and is throwing up stones and fire. This is in harmony with the periodical earthquake shocks experienced on the Pacific coast.

When We Demoralize the Stomach

By excesses or imprudence in eating, we cannot hope to escape the consequences for any great length of time. The most robust digestion must succumb to abuses of that important function. But, supposing that we have been foolish enough to enfeeble the stomach, is the damage irreparable? By no means. The dyspeptic has only to do two things to insure his ultimate recovery. First he should adopt an easily-digestible diet. Second, he should use with regularity and persistence Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading gastric invigorant of the age. The multiform symptoms of dyspepsia, and the almost invariably attendant disorders, biliousness and constipation, will assuredly cease to persecute the sufferer, if the above advice is attended to. Who that has suffered the torments that chronic indigestion inflicts will neglect to take advantage of a remedy which, if the most positive evidence of the medical profession and the public is to be received with due credence, is an absolute specific for the complaint.

WILHOFT'S TONIC.—THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age! Composed of pure and simple drugs. Wilhoft's Tonic has long had the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty and you will never regret it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Can the Truth Overtake a Lie?

Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press dispatches, about August 15th, to have died in Chicago after two weeks' use of some reputed remedy for corpulency, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat, but had used a preparation put up by a regular physician in Luzerne, Pa. Allan's Anti-Fat is manufactured in Buffalo, N. Y., by the undersigned. We have already sold over 100,000 bottles of it. It has therefore been taken by thousands, and we challenge proof that it has ever harmed anybody, unless the reduction of obese persons from 20 to 60 pounds, leaving them healthy and strong, is considered a misfortune. Furthermore; we hereby offer $5,000 reward for evidence showing that it contains poisonous or injurious ingredients. We also offer $5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reduced numbers of persons as stated herein, and always without injury. It is said a lie will outtravel the truth any time; but we trust that those newspapers that have misled the public by saying that physicians attributed the lady's death to the use of Anti-Fat (which is only put up by us, the term "Anti-Fat" being our trade mark), will correct the false impression they have conveyed, by publishing this refutation.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

They Don't Know It.

Some people don't know that they are being swindled every time they buy an inferior, short-weight, baking powder. It would be far better to buy and use the old reliable DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Every package of the Dooley Powder is warranted absolutely pure, and strictly full weight. Sold by grocers.

NERVOUSNESS and sleeplessness can be cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. A single dose will enable a person to pass a comfortable night who has not known one for years, and for quieting the nerves and bringing the heart into healthy action it cannot be excelled. Try it; thousands testify to its virtues, and it will relieve you as well as others. We know it to be a medicine of great worth.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Ossification or bony formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc. The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

GAPS MADE IN THE FLESH by abscesses and ulcers speedily disappear without leaving a scar, when HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the agent employed to heal them. This standard article cures the worst sores, eradicates cutaneous eruptions, relieves the pain of burns, banishes pimples and blotches from the skin, and has proved to be eminently successful in remedying rheumatism and soreness of the throat and chest. Sold by all Druggists.

C. J. VAN NESS, of Jonesville, Mich., writes that he has used two boxes of GRACE'S SALVE on an Ulcer on his foot and it is almost well. He wants two more. Price 25 cents per box at the drug stores, or sent by mail postage paid for 35 cents. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.

WE offer no apology for frequently calling attention to *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, as it is the most valuable remedy that has ever been produced. It is a sure cure for diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus.

WAR, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequences to a nation which result from impure blood in our veins. *Parsons' Purgative Pills make new*, rich blood and prevent all manner of diseases.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

WHAT will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

We, the undersigned clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR, *Pres't of Conference,*
JOHN McMURRAY, *Ex-Pres't of Conference,*
WILLIAM SARGENT,
JOHN A. MOSHER,
JOHN W. HOWIE,
STEPHEN F. HUESTIS,
RICHARD W. WEDDALL,
ALEX. W. NICHOLSON,
CRANSWICK JOST,
ROWLAND MORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES acts as an electrical influence upon the system, infusing the *vis vita* immediately, inducing an appetite, digestion and assimilation. Its influence is exerted upon the blood, the nerves, the muscles. It displaces waste or diseased tissue and renovates the man. It imparts the principles of Life and animation, and restores the vigor of youth, the feelings of youth and the appearance of youth.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds

OLD BLACK JOE—Words and music for 10c, post-paid. J. CHADSEY, Chatham Centre, N. Y.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " " $2 " " 5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

—IF YOU ARE—

GOING TO KANSAS

Send for *Free Guide*, giving full and reliable information in regard to the Cheapest, Most Productive and Best-Located Farming Lands in the State. Address

J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Immigration Agent, Kansas City, Missouri.

AGENTS send for circular. $10 per day guaranteed. No peddling. Lock Box 548, CHICAGO

NOW READY. AGENTS WANTED. The Grand Achievements of STANLEY!

A full history of his great expedition Across Africa and Down the Congo. Splendidly Illustrated. Low priced. The book the public are eagerly waiting for. For terms address HUBBARD BROS., 30 LaSalle St., Chicago.

$2 Seven Shot $2

Full Nickel Plated, Pearl Bar, Rifled, Cylinder. Sent by mail for TWO DOLLARS. We warrant this beautiful Revolver to be the best ever offered for the money. It is no cheap cast iron pistol, but manufactured of the best English steel and finished equal to the highest-priced Revolver in the market. We have sold 5,000 of them since the first of June, and have just contracted with the manufacturer for 10,000 more. Our guarantee accompanies each Revolver. Cartridges to fit them can be obtained at any general store.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States. It is printed upon large, plain type, and can be easily read by old or young, and should be in every household.

Remember, every purchaser of one of these Revolvers gets THE CHICAGO LEDGER 3 months, free, postage paid. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *New Agents.* COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS MAN'S MAGAZINE. 60 Pages. 1 Yr. $1. Sample Free. James P. Scott, 98 Dearborn St., Chicago.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. MONITOR GLASS WORKS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers,
Penmen
Fitted at Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES

Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS

Catalogues & Lectures. 3 Books, 30c. CIRCULARS FREE. OUTFITS WANTED. MUSICAL CABINET, a Musician. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

GRACE'S SALVE.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—*Messrs. Fowles:* I sent you $ for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two—have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL HOME ENTERTAINMENTS STOCK REDUCED PRICES C. T. MILLIGAN, 728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PAINTS READY FOR USE

FOR FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

They are uniform in shade, and the color can always be matched. Any one can paint with them. They have very superior covering properties, and do not, like the so-called patent paints, contain either water, benzine or alkali. These paints are in Liquid Form, and are sold in Gallon Cans and Barrels. They are also put up in small cans of one to five pounds. Send for sample card showing different shades. F. W. DEVOE & CO., cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York.

RAIL ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA

1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes, in 16 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of lands. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, *Land Commissioner.*

WE WANT

It known to all Cash Buyers of Boots and Shoes in the Western country that we have established a

Cash House in Chicago

For their especial accommodation, whose prices are made an inducement to all Cash Purchasers.

BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,
211 and 213 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

No Old Goods. Stock Entirely New and purchased for Cash.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

FLORIDA HOMES FOR ALL.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to settlers. How a Home Can Be Secured.

THE FLORIDA LAND COMPANY

(Chartered by the State and Indorsed by its Officers) Offer the choice of 600,000 Acres, located on the Transit R. R., which extends from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, for the Very Low Price of $1.25 per Acre. FORTY ACRES FOR $50.

We also offer the choice of Ten Million Acres of State Lands (in every county) for the same low price.

Lands high, dry; best in the State. Climate superb and very healthful. Cures Rheumatism, Catarrh and Lung diseases. Over 2,000 Northern settlers have located. Orange groves yield a profit of $250 to $1,000 per Acre, according to age of trees. Vegetables, Fruits, Tobacco, Cotton, Rice, etc., pay largely. *Large reductions made for transportation.* R. T. SMITH & CO., 158 LaSalle St., Chicago. *Grand Excursion to Florida in October at very low fare. Write for particulars.*

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye

FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY AND BUY THE

SAPONIFIER

MADE BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

O. N. P. No. 36

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, at Waterloo, Thursday, September 19th, 1878.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 19, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

For Representative in Congress—13th District.
JOHN B. STOLL, of Noble County.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial District.
GEORGE B. ADAMS, of Steuben County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLEY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

Public Speaking!

WATERLOO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19,
At 2 o'clock P. M.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

AT WATERLOO, SEPTEMBER 14th,
in the evening.

Hon. J. G. Shanklin.

Hon. John B. Stoll,

Democratic candidate for Congress, will speak at Corunna, Tuesday evening Sept. 17th, 1878.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks speaks at Columbia City, Friday, Sept. 13th, and at Albion, September 24th.

John E. Lamb, Esq., will speak at Waterloo Thursday, Sept. 19th with Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

The Garrett Herald devotes a great portion of its editorial page to the ridicule and abuse of the Greenbackers.

The Warsaw Union is inclined to feel a little sore over Stoll's nomination for Congress. What's the matter, Frank?

The Republicans of Noble county have endorsed Nelson Prentiss the greenback candidate for the Legislature. Oh, no! the Republican party don't trade any.

The Democrats of Indiana would do well to raise a campaign fund sufficient to induce John Sherman to stump the state in the interests of radicalism. Every speech he makes in the west will add to the Democratic majority.

On Thursday, Sept. 19th, Hon. D. W. Voorhees will address the people of Northeastern Indiana at Waterloo, upon the questions that concern the interests of the great mass of people in this remarkable epoch.

Col. Williams, the Greenback candidate for Congress spoke to a small but attentive audience at the Court House last Saturday evening, devoting most of his time to the arraignment of the Republican party, claiming that it was responsible for the present hard times; before closing however he took occasion to object to the democratic party on the grounds that it might not better the condition of the country if it came into power, holding of course that the Nationals were the only hope of redemption.

Have You Heard From Maine?

The western "idea" on currency reform has struck her and shattered the rotten barge of radicalism to pieces. The democrats and greenbackers have carried the State Legislature which will elect a Democratic Governor, (the first in 30 years) and a successor to Hanibal Hamlin, besides electing Democratic—Greenback congressmen from the fourth and fifth districts in place of Hall and Powers. The united efforts of Hamlin, Blaine, Hale and Garfield were of no avail, fate was against them as it will be everywhere henceforth.

Auburn's Pet.

The following from the Chicago Tribune needs no explanation in this community: "Hazzard, the alleged Ind. fraud, was before Justice Pallack yesterday, and was discharged in the absence of prosecution. Before he had time to leave the court room he was rearrested by Constable McNabb upon a warrant issuing from Justice Meech's court, alleging 'obtaining money under false pretenses. The officer started down stairs with his prisoner, when a gang of Hazzard's friends, attorneys and witnesses crowded round the couple, separated them, and by systematic elbowing managed to prevent McNabb from securing his charge. Hazzard made use of the chance to escape and ran off, while McNabb was unable to free himself in time even to make a good showing in the chase. Hazzard had not been found up to the hour of closing court.

The yellow fever is still on the increase in the south, and late reports indicate danger even in our own state. The disease is spreading rapidly, large numbers of persons coming north are not permitted to stop in cities, but are allowed to pass through on fast trains and scatter about through northern States. Up to last Saturday the total number of cases and deaths in the most afflicted localities were as follows: New Orleans—total number of cases 4,669. Total number of deaths 1,395. Morgan City, La., cases 22, deaths 6, Vicksburg, Miss., cases 2,500, deaths 366, Grenada, no estimate, the town almost depopulated, Canton, Miss., cases 190, deaths 30, Holly Springs, cases 100, deaths 25; Memphis, cases cannot be ascertained, deaths over 500 per week; Hickman, Ky., cases 60, deaths 24. The fever exists at other places, but not to an alarming extent.

The history of the suffering and the incidents connected with this dreadful scourge will furnish subjects for a volume worth reading.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of destitute laboring people in DeKalb county, made so by the action of the Democrats in congress, according to a showing made last week by the leading Republican organ of the county, as follows:

"Nearly every Democrat in Congress voted to reduce the army, thus closing all the recruiting offices and sending an army of tramps over the country to pilege, murder and steal."

Number of tramps in DeKalb county who would have enlisted, . . .000

"In consequence of this reduction also, manufacturers of army supplies were compelled to shut down and thousands of families were made destitute."

Number of employes from DeKalb county engaged in the manufacture of army supplies. 000

"The Democrats refused to vote an appropriation to keep up the navy, and in consequence thousands were here discharged and thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of supplying their families."

(It is a fact beyond dispute that most soldiers in the regular army and navy are single men.) The number of this class of persons from DeKalb county who were discharged from the navy. 000

"They refuse to appropriate means for continuing the improvement of the harbors, and here again thousands are compelled to surrender ever-active employment."

Number of persons from DeKalb county who were engaged in the harbor improvement. 000

"Sixty-four girls were dismissed from their desks in the land office on Monday because the Democratic Congress failed to appropriate means to keep up this department fully."

SIXTY-FOUR, and of that number DeKalb county was represented by. 000

Total number of destitute persons in DeKalb county, made so by the action of Democrats in Congress. . .0000

This is a, a very fair showing, to be made by an acknowledged Republican leader, and will apply in the same rato to every county in the west. No person will deny that we are in the midst of hard times, but such argument as that quoted above fails to shift the responsibility from the Republican party, where it properly belongs.

Spencerville Items.

—We noticed the friendly form of C. Emanuel in town last week.

—Mr. Calvin Jones, of Wisconsin, is visiting friends in and near town.

—Dr. L. Houghton has finished his new house and now has the finest residence in town.

—Mr. T. Bishop will remove to St. Joe in a short time for the purpose of entering the mercantile business with Mr. J. D. Leighty.

—On Friday night of last week some person or persons entered the barns of John and Martin Davis, living south of town, and took from each a set of harness.

Sacrificing Principles for Men.

Under this head we find an article in the Columbia City Post of last week which we most heartily endorse. The argument produced concides with our views as published recently in the COURIER. The Post says: "Just at present it is no uncommon thing to hear men say, 'I do not care for party; I intend to vote for the best man.' This sounds well enough if we allow ourselves to be captivated by the mere sound, but if this principle were carried out our new democratic form of government would in a short time fall to the lowest standard of anarchy. It is by and through principle that governments are formed, and by ever rising issues that they are improved and perfected upon; and, in order to do this there is a necessity for two or more parties to exist, and these parties at the opening of every campaign make a declaration of the principles they will carry out if placed in power by the people. These platforms originate from representative men of either party, and are supposed to be what these men believe for the good of the country. These principles are submitted to the people; they are explained and elaborated upon by representative men of both parties, and the people must ultimately decide as to which principles are necessary for the maintenance of the government. Every vote cast should be and is a vote for principle, the man being a secondary matter, and is only the agent to put in force those especial issues. If a man receives the nomination upon a platform that you fully endorse, and you on account of a personal dislike for him or any other cause of greater or less consequence, refuse to vote for him, and cast your vote for the man standing upon a different platform and in a party whose principles you do not endorse, you are voting contrary to your own sentiments, and are, morally speaking, doing a great wrong by voting for principles that you believe are antagonistic to the good of yourself and your fellowman. This holds good in a local as well as in national or State politics, though the election of men of your own party to local offices may not be directly of as vital importance as that of national offices, yet it is the local organization that gives strength and vitality to the party in national matters, and the one cannot exist without the other. The local organization in each locality makes the necessary preparation for the advancement of the national organization in that especial locality. Consequently a strike at the humblest candidate is a strike at the greatest.

Cedar Creek Items.

—Frank Houser's wife has taken sick with the bilious fever.

—John Harvey, Esq., is sick with bilious fever.

—O. M. Merica and wife have recovered from their sickness.

—John Ammons is Dr. Kester's assistant and when the old doc is sick the assistent will go.

—Why not let our government establish the price on our produce and labor and have a standard price for all.

—Friends remember D. W. Voorhees on the 19th, the good old greenbacker. All go and hear him, it won't harm you in the least.

—Our friend F. M. Bacon came down to his lot in Butler Center last Saturday and on his way home he had bad luck. The bridge gave way and cast him and his horse into the swamp. It was hard to tell which was the best swimmer.

OCCASIONAL.

—James Reynolds is very poorly.

—Geo. Catlin has returned to his home in Ohio.

—Farmers are late sowing wheat on account of the wet weather.

—Occasional has quit work at the saw mill; he is now threshing.

Died Sept. 10th, Mrs. Anna Prince, the former wife of Noah Long.

—Sickness is still progressing, making sad havoc wherever it finds its way.

—Business is flourishing, the roads are getting good and the bridges are being re-built as fast as possible.

RAMBLER.

Hon. John E. Neff, Secretary of State, and Hon. J. G. Shanklin, candidate for that office, entertained the citizens of Auburn and vicinity at the Court House last evening. The political argument used by these gentlemen is presented in such a manner as to be effective and convincing. We knew of Mr. Neff's ability as a public speaker in former campaigns, therefore we were prepared to hear his forcible argument, but we must confess an argreable surprise at the ability of Mr. Shanklin as an orator, he presents ideas in beautiful language, and almost every sentence is closed in eloquence. He is but a young man and not generally known by the masses, though the time is not far distant when he will be acknowledged one of Indiana's ablest and most popular orators.

This gentlemen will speak at Waterloo next Saturday evening. Go and hear him.

The appointments for Mr. S. M. Hench and D. D. Moody at Jackson Center and Butler Center, Sept. 12 and 13 have been withdrawn, owing to prior appointments made for Mr. Hench for the same dates in Whitley county. Other appointments will be made for those places, and due notice will be given.

LaOtto Items.

—LaOtto has a carpet factory.

—George Bilger opened a select school last Monday at LaOtto.

—Howard of Wallen yelled a greenback oration to the good people of this place last Tuesday evening.

—Jess Hosack, in connection with Mr. Hilt has opened a wagon and carriage shop at Young's old stand.

—O. M. Reed, of Waterloo, gave LaOtto a call last Saturday for the purpose of organizing a musical convention.

—Thomas Shields, of Platsburg, N. Y., is visiting with his son Bob, who is at present a guest of the 'Exchange."

—We desire "Rambler" of Cedar Creek to return that lost lady belonging to LaOtto if he finds her, as we are rather "short" in that production." My daughter, Oh, my daughter."

—The greenback convention at Swan took place last Friday as advertised. The honest sons of toil—or in other words—Ben Harrison's "Idiots," turned out to a man.

Major J. W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, in an interview a few days since was asked:

"Are you for Orth because you believe him to be an honest, pure man?

To which the Major replied:

"I am for Orth because he is the Republican nominee for Congress. He was nominated by a Convention of his neighbors, and I haven't time to go behind the returns and investigate. I advocate the principles of the party."

How does that tie up with republican doctrine up this way?

A large lot of hats and other millinery goods of the latest styles just received and will be closed out with the balance of the stock at cost, to quit business, by H. H. Stamets.

Election Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

To John C. St. Clair, Sheriff of DeKalb county.

I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court do hereby certify that at a general election to be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the 2nd Tuesday in October, A. D. 1878, the following officers are to be voted for, to-wit:

STATE OFFICERS.
Secretary of State.
Auditor of State.
Treasurer of State.
Attorney General.
Superintendant of Public Instruction.
Representative in Congress from the 13th Congressional District.
Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Represtative in the 51st General Assembly.
Clerk.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Sheriff.
Surveyor.
Coroner,
Commissioner of the 2nd (S. W.) District.
Commissioner of the 3d (S. E.) District.
TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
Road Supervisors for the several Road Districts in said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this sixth day of September, A. D 1878.

Geo. H. K Moss, Clerk.

I hereby certify the above notice to be a true copy of the original.

37-4 w J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Seventy-Five dollars and fifty Cents (1475.50) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 5, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six, 26, twenty-seven, 27, twenty-eight, 28, twenty nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, thirty-two, 32, thirty-three, 33, thirty-four, 34, thirty-five, 35, thirty-six, 36, seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, nineteen, 19, fifty-two, 52, fifty-one, 51, twenty-two, 22, out lot number two, 2, two and forty two one hundredth, 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three, 3, one and sixty-six hundredth acres, all in Sanford Bassett's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the following described real estate beginning at the south-east corner of lot number fifty-one, 51, in Sanford Basset's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence east four, 4, rods, thence north eight, 8, rods, thence west four, 4, rods, thence south eight, 8, rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Sept. 10th, A. D. 1878.
D. Y. Husselman, Att'y. for Plaintiff.

37-4w.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
GREAT
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We are now receiving direct from Importers and Manufacturers the largest line of

Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, Tapestry Ingrains, Turkey Ingrains, Wool Filling Ingrains, Double Cotton Chain, Hall and Stair

CARPETS!

Venetian Carpets, Hemp and Dutch Carpets, Cattage and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Napier Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Stair Rods,

That we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding towns. Our prices, as usual, will be found upon comparison much lower than competing houses. We will also offer a full and complete assortment of

Curtain Materials, Curtain Laces, Upholstery Goods Wood Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Hollands, Gilt Band Shades, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.
JOHN L. DAVIS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on all the new makes of

Cook AND Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
A FULL LINE OF
Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.
BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER
COMPETITOR
STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Harvy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,
In the Town of Auburn.
Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, at Waterloo, Thursday, September 19th, 1878.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $20 to $100; water set, $13 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.
Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

School Library Benefit.

Ever since the opening of the public schools in the new building one of the most serious obstacles to the work of the upper grades has been the want of suitable books of reference.

We have no reference books at all, and yet we need them every day. Text-books are brief; and many things concerning which pupils would like to have and ought to have more information, necessarily receive but a passing notice.

Pupils ought to be gratified in their desire to know more about certain things than they can learn in their text-books; and they should by all means be encouraged in the formation of habit of careful investig ation and independent study.

To this end it is proposed to make an effort to raise money enough to buy a set of encyclopedias. We can get nothing from the School Board, for there seems to be no money in the treasury But we have succeeded in making arrangement with the Rev. Langdon Sanders for a benefit lecture to be delivered on Friday evening the 27th inst. The members of the Official Board of the Presbyterian church having kindly consented to favor us, the lecture will be given in this church. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents each. The price is low, but if we can succeed in thoroughly filling the church, we shall realize a sufficient amount to make the desired purchase.

We are most sanguine in our expectation that the people of Auburn will not permit this enterprise to fall short of a complete success. Let the church be filled. Your own children are to reap the benefit of your patronage.

M. SEILER, School Supt.

Resolutions of Respect.

At the regular meeting of Auburn Lodge No. 116 I. O. O. F., Sept. 11th, 1878, the following resolutions were presented by a committee and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Grand Master has been pleased, through His great fiat "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return," to remove from our midst Brother Wyllys Griswold, whereby, we heave sustained the loss of a member, the community a neighbor, the city a citizen, and his family a dear friend and protector; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the removal of our Brother, we have lost one who was prompt and punctual at all gatherings, one whose cheerful countenance and fraternal greetings gave evidence of his love for and deep interest in the tenents of our Institution, ever bespoke the strong interest he felt in the welfare and happiness of his fellows.

RESOLVED, That the community and the large circle of acquaintances, in which he moved, have by his death been deprived of the society and friendship of a neighbor and friend who was true to all the demands of each.

RESOLVED, That while we may miss the greetings of our Brother, the community a kind and obliging neighbor, and the city a worthy citizen; the family have experienced an irreparable loss—the children a kind father and the wife an affectionate and devoted husband. And while we mourn with the family in their deep bereavement and hereby extend to them our heartfelt sympathy as all we can do. We would point them to that One who has been "touched with the feeling of our infirmities" and who could weep with the Sisters of Bethany in their sorrow; and be it furteer

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and to each of the city papers for publication.

COMMITTEE.

IN MEMORIM.

At a regular meeting of DeKalb Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M. at Auburn, Ind., Sept. 10th, 1878, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Wyllys Griswold, the oldest, and one of the most devoted members of this Lodge, has been called from the transitory existence to his eternal home, therefore:

RESOLVED, That this Lodge hereby express its unbounded grief at the loss of our departed brother, who was foremost at all times not only in the labors of Masonry and of his Lodge, but in every good wook of his time. As a conscieutious christain, an unswerving advocate of temperance and morality, and a faithful and earnest Mason we will ever remember Bro. Griswold. Let us imitate his virtues, and imitate his examples that we may meet the just reward which his christian life, no doubt, has won for him.

RESOLVED, That as a manifestation of our respect for the memory of our deceased brother, our lodge room be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the family and friends of the deceased.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to request the publication of the foregoing in the Auburn papers.

F. E. DAVENPORT, W. M.
B. D. HARRIS, Secy.

For the champion stove range go to Kiblinger & Co.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Peaches.

Plenty of apples.

Cider in abundance

September 19th, 1878.

Go to Waterloo, Sept 19th.

West's liver pills cure indigestion.

West's pill's cure sick headache.

Pay-day on the Eel River Railroad.

Prepare to attend the fair at Waterloo.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees at Waterloo, Sept. 19th.

A sister of Geo. Hazzard is in town on business.

General election three weeks from next Tuesday.

Ask for the "ague powder" at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Drugs cheaper than dirt at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Miss Mollie Matheney is "counted in" with the afflicted.

The Bishop Long Wool duster at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Coal is now being delivered by Mr. Berry for winter use.

Blue Monday, for the radicals up in Maine, on the 19th inst.

Davenport's ague pills sure cure. Davenport the Druggist.

Frank Kline is again on the streets after a severe attack of fever.

The Hazzard affair does not effect the prices at W. McIntyre & Son's.

Our merchants anticipate a lively trade from now until holidays.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, at Waterloo, Thursday Sept. 19th, 1878.

A dray load of gents underwear just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Col. Laird, of Nebraska, has been the guest of Mr. Penfield for several days past.

The people of Waterloo are making great preparations for the Voorhees meeting.

For the boss Drum stove go to Kiblinger & Co.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent. is enough.

Remember that you can go to Waterloo to hear Voorhees at reduced rates on the railroads.

Mr. J. C. P. Sherlock has sold his grocery store on Seventh street to F. A. Hoff, of Fort Wayne.

Our neighbors of the Republican appear to have gone into the dry-goods and clothing business.

Shad. "took in" the fair at Fort Wayne this week, reports everything in good shape and lots of fun.

M. Houston, the boss butcher, always ready to supply his customers with fresh and salt meats.

Buy parlor stoves of Kiblinger & Co.

Cattle Food, the best thing out for horses and cattle. 25c per pound. Sold by Davenport the Druggist.

Mr. John L. Davis gazed with anxiety upon a trade dollar as it gently dropped through a crack in Ralston's side-walk.

The Jewish stores at Butler will be closed Sept. 28th and Oct. 7th, on account of those being holidays. 36-4w.

Trunks, valices, sachels and all goods in that line are being retailed at wholesale prices by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

John L. Davis, proprietor of the pioneer Hardware Store desires the public to read his new advertisement in the COURIER.

While the south is suffering with the yellow fever, Auburn has a severe attack of Hazzard fever. Donations are in order.

Miss Nettie Shaffer is seriously ill with rheumatic-billious fever; yesterday she had twelve spams. Her recovery is doubtful.

When you want a stove that is a stove for little money, go to Kiblinger & Co.

Mr. Bashelier has rented the Auburn House and is fixing it up it good style with a view of keeping a private boarding house.

We are under obligations to Mr. L. S. Baumgardner, Pres't. of the Tri-State Fair Association at Toledo, Ohio, for favors received.

On the 19th of this month Hon. Dan. Voorhees will speak at Waterloo, when a number of our citizens will go over to hear him.—Hicksville News.

Stoves, Stoves! Stoves! at Kiblinger & Co's. Auburn, north of public square.

Remember the grand excursion on the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, on the 18th of this month. Fare $2.75, round trip. Now is your time to get to Chicago very cheap, and see the attractions of that great city. Joe Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle, John McCulloch in tragedy, Uncle Tom's Cabin, the Naiad Queen, &c., can be seen during that time.

The Farm and Asylum for the Poor in DeKalb County.

During a recent visit to the "Poor Farm" we took a few items that may be of some interest to the people of the county, especially those who pay the taxes and desire the money realized in that way to be judiciously expended. At the time of our visit we found Mr. Rummel busily engaged in laying a double row of large tiling in the main ditch through the farm, and upon inquiring ascertained that a complete system of underdrainage had been in progress for the past two years, in which time about 22,000 feet of tile had been put in with very satisfactory results, the amount yet required to complete the work is about 3,000 feet, which will make 25,000 feet in all, and will add to the value of the farm at least five times the value of labor and material required in the improvement. There is now scarcely a foot of waste land on the farm, and when the underdrainage is completed the low grounds will prove the most valuable for all purposes. Mr. Rummel is now raising excellent crops on land that two years ago could not be cultivated at all. We were surprised at the great variety and large quantities of grains and vegetables now being successfully cultivated on that amount of land, only 160 acres, of which 25 acres is woodland. The yield of wheat from 11 acres was 238 bushels, of oats from 12 acres was 328 bushels. There is now growing 35 acres of corn which will yield not less than 4,500 to 5,000 bushels in the ear, five acres of potatoes which will yield from 400 to 500 bushels, besides two acres of tobacco which will supply all the inmates of the asylum with enough to chew and smoke during the year, two acres of buckwheat which promises a good return, three and one-fourth acres of roots, such as turnips, beets, rutabagas, &c., to be used in feeding stock during the winter and spring months, and a crop of onions estimated 100 bushels. One of the most profitable crops is beans, of which an abundant supply is now being cured. Besides the grain and vegetables raised this year the farm is supplied with a fine lot of thrifty hogs for winter meat, as well as 35 head of cattle and a flock of sheep, which certainly speaks well for the managgment of the present Superintendent. The asylum is as neat and clean as a well kept hotel, the paupers (28 in number) have comfortable quarters and are required to keep themselves neat and cleanly. We noticed as they passed into the dining-room that each one had clean face and hands, and hair combed as if done by an artist.

Mrs. Rummel deserves great credit for her untiring energy in providing for the comfort of the inmates, her position is anything but pleasant and can only be appreciated by those who have visited the institution and studied the different characters with which she has to contend. A woman serving in that capacity is certainly entitled to a golden crown without any questions being asked on the day of final reconing.

Commissioners Court.

Regular September term, 1878.

The Board agree to join with Allen Co. in the construction of a bridge on the county line.

The corporate limits of the town of Auburn extended so as to include the school grounds.

Daniel McClellan et al, petition for ditch in Troy-tp., viewers J. J. VanAuken, W. L. Blair and J. W Boyle.

Wm. Waller et at, petition for the location of a highway in Troy-tp. B. F. Greenwood, Joseph Sewell and John N. Clark appointed viewers.

Abraham Boyer et al, petition for ditch in Steuben and DeKalb Co's., viewers appointed on the part of DeKalb Co., J. J. Van Auken, Henry McClish and James W. Clark.

Geo. W. Feagler et al, petition for ditch in Richland-tp., viewers J. J. Van Auken, Wm. Whetsel and Joseph Shryock.

Jacob H. Smith et al, petition for ditch in Troy-tp., viewers J. J. Van Auken, W. L. Blair and J. W Boyle.

James N. McBride of Waterloo precinct appointed constable for Union tp., vice John Peterman resigned.

Liquor license granted to Joseph D. Williamson of Corunna.

D. Y. Husselman appointed inspector of elections in Waterloo precinct.

Liquor license granted to August Thienel of Garrett.

A petition was filed for a bridge across Spring Creek in Wilmington-tp.

The contract for building a bridge across Cedar Creek near St. Clair's saw mill in Union-tp., including the piling, was awarded to the Western Bridge Works of Fort Wayne at $10.15 per foot for 100 feet, $1015.00.

The contract for building a bridge across Fish Creek at the Gaskill milldam in Franklin tp., including the piling, was awarded to the Smith Bridge Co. of Toledo, Ohio, at $7.50 per foot for 50 feet, $375.00.

All babies are diminutive Cæsars, since they come, they see, they conquer sometimes by their gentle stillness but oftener by continued and uproarous crying induced by colic, teething, flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup by its gentle yet specific influence quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

The boss cigar at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

Mistaken Credit.

Bro. Stoll of the banner will please credit an item in that paper of the 5th inst, headed "DON'T BE TOO SURE ABOUT THAT" to the proper author, it never appeared in the COURIER.

Mr. Joseph Coder, of Pennsylvania, is visiting his brother Eli, of this place. They gave the COURIER office a friendly call.

Hog powders, a sure preventative for hog cholera—will make hogs happy. Sold at 25c per pound by Davenport the Druggist.

Mr. John B. Stoll made four speeches in this county last week, all of which were well attended, and much good was accomplished.

Geo. Hazzard was unsuccessful in his attempt to trap his victims last week, if he comes back here he will come at his own risk.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

The wife of Mr. Geo. Grund died last Sunday and was buried on Monday Mrs. G. had been a victim to consumption for several years.

James Anderson has purchased the dwelling house formerly owned by Mr. Ehlers and has moved it on his property at the north end town.

The pic-nic which was to have been held at Corunna on the 31st of last month, has been postponed until Saturday the 21st of this month.

Hossler, of the Warsaw Republican, proposes issuing a daily during the fair at that place, the paper to be distributed free. Quincy must be flush.

There is a man in Colorado so thin, that when the Sheriff is after him, he crawls into his rifle and watches his adversary through the touch-hole.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Miss Frank Stahl of this place, a teacher in the schools of Waterloo was taken sick with billous fever last week, and while sick became affected with paralysis, loosing the use of both limbs.

The new advertisement of Root & Co. of Fort Wayne, appears in this issue. Read it, and make a note of the extra inducements offered in goods in their line.

A beautiful complexion depends on the purity of the blood. To keep the blood pure and healthy use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are still receiving goods in large quantities; this week the invoice consists of a select lot of underwear, hats, caps and notions, which are being marked down to the lowest figures.

Mr. R. M. Lockhart, General Supt. of the State Fair, is busily engaged in working up an interest in the coming exhibition. The honorable position he holds causes him to make a special effort to have this part of the state well represented.

There will be an excursion over the B. & O. R. R. from Hicksville to Chicago, for the benifit of the Presbyterian church at Albion, Sept. 25th, 1878. For particulars see bills. 37-2w.

The Butler Record of last week was the first issue of another Republican paper in DeKalb county. Four republican papers in this county will hardly pay, financially.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., Sept. 7, 1878.

Alfred Crags, Mrs. I F. Kousel, Stephen Randall, C G. Ubellan, Joseph H. Williams, Jacob Wells.

JOSEPH RAINER, P. M.

Each and every candidate on the democratic county ticket will be elected by a good big majority, persons who are endeavoring to create a different impression will realize their folly about the 9th of next month.

The very low rates for round trip from here to Indianapolis during the State fair should be an inducement for many to attend. Only $3.00 for the round trip over the Eel River & I., P. & C. R. R., and the tickets will be good from Oct. 1st to return on any regular train until Saturday night, Oct. 5th.

Mr. Jacob Kahn, the popular dry goods merchant of Waterloo, will place before the readers of the COURIER next week, an attractive advertisement and price-list of new goods now being received at his establishment. Examine his price list before making purchases.

The most perfect alleviator of pain from whatever cause, is Lawson's Curative. It reduces inflamation, is cooling and healing to angry wounds and cuts, and for the terrible scourge diptheria or sore throat, it is a sure remedy. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Cheap as the cheapest! Good as the best! Call and satisfy yourself that G. Rhodenbaugh is manufacturing as good harness as can be found in Auburn, He also has on hand lap robes, whips, collars, bridles, saddles, harness oil and everything in his line of trade, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Call before purchasing.

The Eel River Railroad will run an excursion train to the Tri-State Fair at Toledo on Wednesday, Sept. 18th. This train will pass Auburn at 9.42 p. m. Fare for the round trip only $2.00 and tickets will be good to return on regular trains any time during the week.

New millinery goods at Lanning's old stand, north of the Court House, such as feathers, ornaments, flowers, plumes, etc.

The vain attempt by several girls to remove a side-walk at the north end of town last Saturday, occasioned a "fall in ladies underwear."

Ladies hats just received at Lanning's old stand. All the fashionable new fall style of ladies, misses and children's hats, also new lines of fancy dry goods, dress goods, staple goods, etc.

Some threshers in Jackson township had a dish of supposed mushrooms at dinner one day this week, and a few hours after, several of them were taken ill and suffered a great deal. The dish proved to be toadstools.

Mr. O. Z. Hubble assumed editorial charge of the Butler Record last week and announced a change of principles from Independent to straight Republican. The true inwardness of independent (?) political papers generally comes to the surface about election time.

The second Tri-State Fair at Toledo opens Sept. 16th and continues during the week. The fair last year was a great success, and no doubt will be the same this year. Those having business in Toledo would do well to go during the fair.

The Hicksville News, of last week, contains the premium list for the first annual fair of North-eastern Indiana and North-western Ohio to be held at Hicksville, Sept. 24th to 27th. The list is very complete and the premiums offered are liberal. If the managers are careful in this their first attempt, the future success of the enterprise will be established.

A Miss Alice O'Donnel, of Sandusky, Ohio, was recently outraged and murdered by a negro named Wm. Taylor, who conveyed the dead body to the woods and covered it with hay. The negro was arrested by the Sheriff, but before being confined was attacked by an infuriated mob and unceremoniously strung up as an ornament on a lamp post in one of the principle streets. The mob compelled law-abiding people to take back seats during the ceremony.

For the information of our subscribers we give below the time of holding fairs in this and neighboring counties, given in the order in which they occur:

Fort Wayne	Sept.	9—13
Ligonier	"	17—20
Hicksville	"	25—27
Angola	"	24—27
LaGrange	"	25—27
Columbia City	Oct	1— 4
Waterloo	"	8—11

The State fair at Indianapolis opens Sept. 30th and closes Oct, 5th.

The Tri-State fair at Toledo opens Sept. 16th and closes on the 21st.

Mr. Jacob Stamets will sell at public auction, at the hotel on the Baltimore Railroad in south Auburn, on Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1878, fifteen lots including the hotel property and other lots containing dwelling houses. At the same time and place a large lot of house-hold furniture consisting of beds, stoves, tables, stands, chairs, &c., all new and in good condition will be sold at auction. Persons desiring a beautiful residence property, or a good building and splendid location for a brewery or other manufactory, should attend this sale and buy property at their own price.

TERMS.—One fourth down,—one fourth in six months,—one fourth in one year, and the balance in eighteen months

Keep it before the people that the Democracy of Indiana 'abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the republicanparty who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme, by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice president, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged."

$100.00 REWARD.

STOLEN, from my Livery Barn at Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, Aug. 19 1878, one pair of Sorrel mares, top carriage and harness. One is a red sorrel, about 16 hands high and about sixteen years old, the other is a chestnut sorrel, with star in forehead and acts cross when you go near her, and is a little stiff in front, with hind feet white and about ten years old. Top carriage painted black, leather top, trimmed with blue cloth. Plate on buggy marked, "Stephens, maker, Fort Wayne, Indiana;" no side curtains along. Light harness, silver plate and half worn. Description of thief, about 5 feet 8 inches in heighth, is about 30 years old, dark hair, heavy sandy mustache, chin whiskers, about five weeks growth; dark coat and vest and check pants, wore a stiff rim black hat.

I will give $50 for the arrest and conviction of thief, and $50 for the return of horses, buggy and harness.

WM. B. ADAMS, Corunna, Ind.
or address A. S. LEAS, Watterloo.

Send a three cent stamp to the Chicago Graphic, 138 and 140 Lake Street, Chicago, and get a sample copy of the Chicago Graphic, the only illustrated weekly published in the West. It is a large eight page paper, and as its name indicates Graphically describes, by numerous illustrations and articles, all the latest sensational events of the day.

St. Joe Items.

—Mrs. Mary Woodcox and Maurice Headley have been visiting friends near Rome City the past week.

—Mrs. Bell, wife of Elias Bell, boss at the bridge shanty, is stopping at D. Testison's.

—John Sommerlot who has been sick several days is again on the street looking a little the worse for the wear.

—It is rumored that Mel Bishop of Spencerville will shortly remove to St. Joe and take an interest in the mercantile business with J. D. Leighty.

—We learn that an M. D. from Orlan Ind., has purchased the property owned by Frank Hart, and will move here immediately and commence the practice of medicine.

—It is reported that Johnny Jenkins backed square out of a horse trade a few days ago when he was getting $50 of a difference in cash. Horses must be improving in price in that vicinity.

—Jackson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Widney, died very suddenly Aug. 28th of congestion of the lungs, being sick only 24 hours, aged 13 years. Little Jack will be sorely missed, for a better little boy would be hard to find. Especially will he be missed by Sylvester, a crippled brother of whom little Jack was very fond. Often have we seen Jack hauling the wagon that contained his brother, and nothing seemed to give him greater pleasure than to administer to the wants of the little cripple. The sympathies of the entire community are with the afflicted family.

THE BIGEST THING ON RECORD.

Having bought what is known as the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., at a bankrupt sale and at figures that will guarantee to me a profit, I now offer the entire stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, carpets, hats, caps, trunks, valices, notions, etc., at bankrupt prices at prices far below original cost. Wishing to close this immense stock of goods out within the next thirty days, I will offer them at prices that will astonish you. Come one, come all, come everybody, come early while bargains can be obtained.

36-4w. Yours &c, JOHN A. COTTMAN.

H. H. Stamets, having concluded to remove from Auburn is now closing out his entere stock of Millinery, Fancy dry goods, notions, jewelry, gents. furnishing goods, hats, caps, suspenders, collars, faecy ties, etc., etc., at net cost. Call at once if you want a bargain.

Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN. t-O-1.

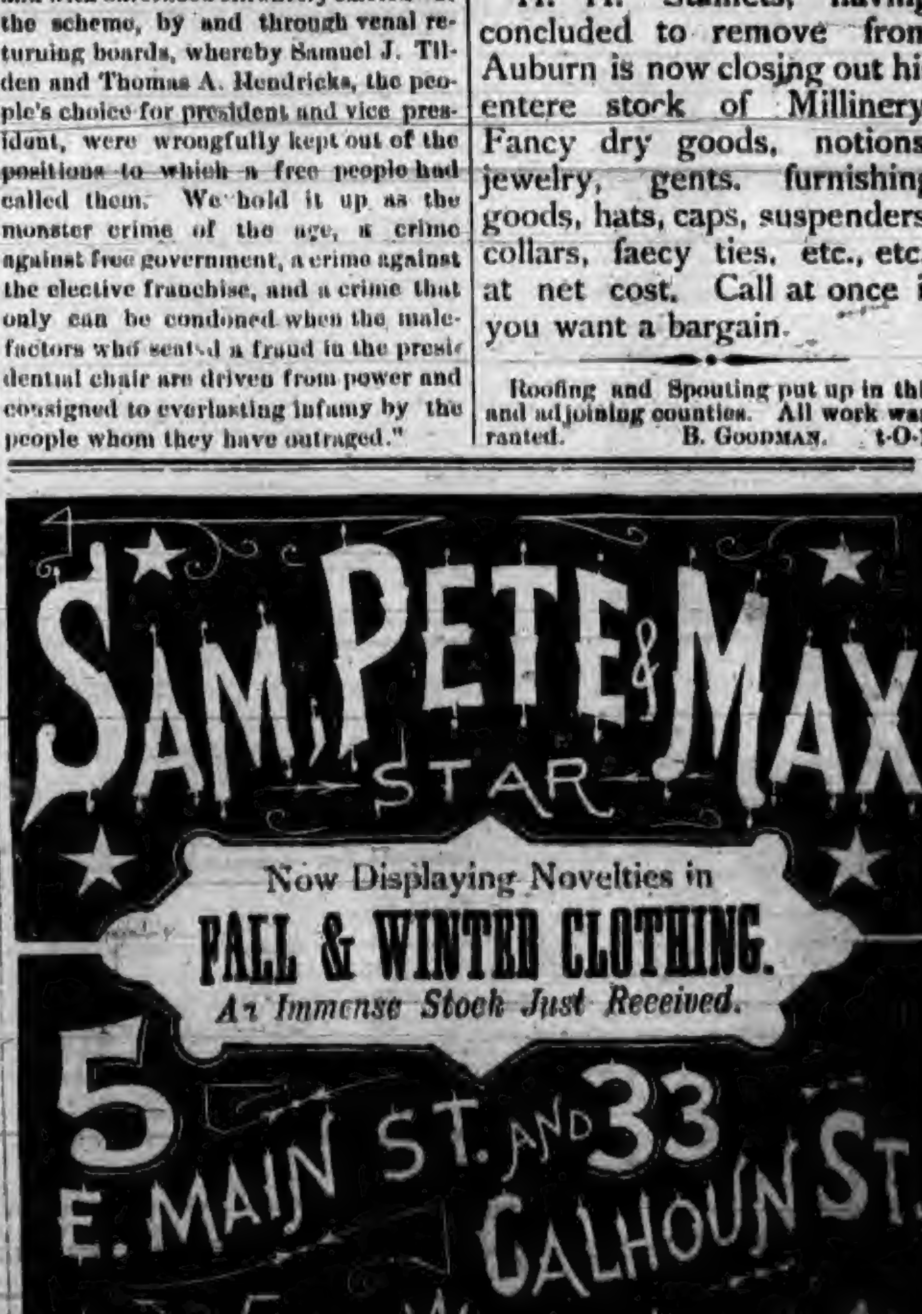
SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ORVILLE GRANT, brother of ex-President Grant, has been taken to the insane asylum at Morris Plains, N. J. Application for his admission as a private patient was made by his family. The step has been under consideration for some time. His friends say that his reason has been gradually giving way since he applied for the trading post on the Missouri. He always contended that his political associates robbed him of the emoluments of that office, and he afterward plunged into speculation.

THE WEST.

WHILE three men were ascending in an elevator in Kingsland, Ferguson & Co.'s building, St. Louis, the other day, the wire rope broke, and elevator and men were precipitated to the ground floor. Two of them were killed and the third mortally wounded.

A LOUISVILLE (Ky.) dispatch gives the following shocking incident of the yellow fever plague: "Andy Armstrong, late mate of the John Porter, the Ohio river steamer, has arrived here. He is the only survivor left of the entire crew who remained on board, and the picture he paints of the terrible fate of the Porter is horrible in the extreme, and recalling in some of its ghastly details the ancient mariner of yore. The men who shipped at Louisville were all taken down before they reached Cincinnati, himself excepted. He says the situation of things frightened away both nurse and doctor. At Gallipolis, Ohio, people with shot-guns prevented the boat from landing, and when his last companion died they would not permit him to come ashore to bury the body, which was cast into the river."....Gen. James Baker, who has just returned to St. Paul from the north shore of Lake Superior, reports forest fires extending almost continuously for 160 miles. The fires started near Duluth, and spread back of Beaver bay, Grand Mare's and Horse-shoe bay, encircling Grand Portage; thence to Thunder bay and Silver Islet.

THE Indian difficulties in the far Northwest have been extinguished in a council in Washington Territory, at which Gen. O. O. Howard presided. The chiefs promised to give up the Indians who had murdered whites, and announced their future peaceful intentions.

PRESIDENT HAYES, accompanied by Secretaries Devens and Thompson, arrived at Chicago on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 3, took rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at noon of that day reviewed the firemen's procession, formally opened the National Firemen's Tournament on Wednesday forenoon, and on the afternoon of that day departed for St. Paul, to attend the Minnesota State Fair.... Reports from man localities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, says the Chicago *Tribune*, indicate that there will be no No. 2 barley this year. The crop was seriously damaged by wet weather during harvest....Chicago's contributions for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers at the South amount to over $30,000....During the last week of the existence of the Bankrupt law, the enormous number of 734 petitions in bankruptcy were filed in Chicago. Total liabilities, $23,356,253; total assets, $4,140,765.

OMAHA's finest hotel—the Grand Central—built at a cost of $300,000, has been destroyed by fire.

THE city of Sandusky, Ohio, was thrown into the wildest excitement, last week, by a cruel murder, followed by the summary execution of the author of the crime. Alice O'Donnell, aged 19 years, employed as a domestic in the family of A. K. West, was missing. Suspicion fell upon William Taylor, aged 28, a negro coachman of West. Taylor was arrested and confessed to ravishing and murdering the girl, telling where the body was concealed. He conducted officers to the spot, six miles out of the city. The body was found, the brains knocked out, and the throat cut. On arriving in the city again, the officer found the city in the greatest state of excitement, as the news of the confession had spread like wildfire. He was fearful that he could not keep his prisoner, and, on consultation with the Sheriff, it was decided to take him to Norwalk for safe-keeping. Accordingly they started as privately as possible, but had only got a short distance when they were overtaken by a posse of mounted men, and the buggy containing the Sheriff, deputy and prisoner was turned back toward the city. Soon this party was met by thousands of excited citizens on foot, and, as soon as the city limits were reached, the whole cavalcade halted. Every moment the excitement became greater. The Sheriff had, meanwhile, disappeared, and the crowd, picking up the buggy, turned it over and took charge of the prisoner. The mob was now led by the brother of the murdered girl, and his rage approached that of a wild animal. The defenseless prisoner was beaten in the most horrible manner possible. Howls of rage and shouts of fiendish triumph went up. At length he was evidently insensible, but the mob was not satisfied. The murdered girl's brother had adjusted the rope around the prisoner's neck, and now, with a shout of vengeance, threw it over a lamp-post. A thousand hands reached for the other end, and as many as could grasp it held it fast and drew the limp, lifeless form from the ground and fastened it there, thus satisfying the ends of justice before the law could take its course.

AN Omaha dispatch announces the death of Hon. Frank Welch, Member of Congress from Nebraska....The citizens of Jefferson, Ohio, are considerably excited over an oil-strike there, which promises to be a regular bonanza. For some time past the workmen have been engaged in deepening the town well in the public square. Upon reaching a depth of about forty feet, the other day, the excavators were surprised and the citizens delighted to discover oil dripping from the sides of the well in considerable quantities.

PRESIDENT HAYES was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the Minnesota State Fair, in St. Paul. He delivered a lengthy speech to an audience of 50,000 people. The speech consisted largely of tabular statements showing the reduction of the public debt, the decreased rates of taxation since the war, the condition of the currency, etc. He concluded as follows:

> Now, my friends, with this picture, as I think, so full of hope for the future for you and I as individuals, I do not venture with confidence upon predictions of prosperity reviving. I have no spirit of prophecy, but, reasoning, let us see how it stands. The debt is a great burden upon labor and capital. It is greatly diminished, and is still diminishing. Taxation is a great burden upon labor and capital, and it is greatly diminished and still diminishing. So, too, as to the expenses of the Government; and then with that which helps us, a sound currency coming, and immigration coming, may I not confidently say that these are indications, at least, that we are marching to the threshold of reviving general business prosperity? And now shall we look around for a new way to pay old debts, or shall we march in the paths marked out by the fathers—of industry, of economy? Shall we do what Washington and Franklin would advise? That is the question before the people to-day, my friends. I enter upon no argument on a disputed question, but I say, as my opinion—we may be mistaken all of us, but I believe it—that a restored financial condition depends largely upon an honest currency, and I say this: The commerce of the world is the commerce now in which we are taking part and that is the same thing the globe around. * * * * *
>
> Where there are very hard times in one great nation, sooner or later it goes clear around. We should then base our financial system on principles and instrumentalities that are sanctioned and approved by the best judgment of the whole commercial world. Then, I repeat, if we want our standard financial prosperity to be based upon sure and safe foundations, let us remember—let us all remember—that its best security is an untarnished national credit and a sound, constitutional currency.

THE SOUTH.

BEN HADLEY and Diamond Powell were hanged in the presence of 4,000 people at Long View, Texas, on the 30th ult., for the murder of Aug. Reincke.

YELLOW-FEVER bulletin for Aug. 31: New cases in Vicksburg for the preceding twenty-four hours, 160; deaths, 18. Memphis—New cases, 100; deaths, 57. New Orleans—The deaths increased to 80, the largest number of the season to date. Canton, Miss.—The disease frightfully fatal; half the cases reported had died, and very few had recovered. Grenada—Slight increase in the death rate; no material for the spreading of the fever.

THE deaths in New Orleans on Sept. 4 numbered eighty-eight, and the fever was on the increase; whole number of deaths to that date, 1,003. At Vicksburg there were ninety-eight new cases of fever and twenty-five deaths. A Memphis dispatch of Sept. 1 says: "This Sabbath day has been a sad one for Memphis, death having visited eighty-one households, and sickness more than [illegible]. People go about the streets in mourning, and Christian burial for their dead is a boon which few are blessed with. At Elmwood shallow graves are dug, and sometimes a short prayer is uttered by a minister, but, more frequently, there is no service, and the dead are put away hastily."

REPORTS of the yellow plague in the Southern cities up to Sept. 4 show no abatement of the epidemic. At Memphis there were eighty-six deaths for the previous twenty-four hours, about half of them colored people. Physicians and nurses were well-nigh worn out, and the situation was extremely discouraging. A Vicksburg dispatch thus describes the situation in that city: "This truly has been the saddest day Vicksburg has experienced for fifty years. There is no telling of the suffering within our midst. No pen can picture the dreadful state of existing affairs here, and the outside world can form only a faint idea of the misery of the poor of this plague-stricken city. If this devastating disease keeps up the strides of the past twenty-four hours there will not be one left to tell the tale in a short time. There is no way to-day of getting at the correct list of new cases. The death-list—oh! horror!—exceeds any during the scourge of the never-to-be-forgotten 1853. No person seems to be exempt from attack, not even those who have had the yellow fever before." At New Orleans the plague was on the increase, so far as the number of new cases was concerned, though the mortality was not so great, only 36 deaths being reported for the twenty-four hours. The fever had broken out at Brownsville, Tenn., Holly Springs, Greenville, and Delphi, Miss., and Hickman, Ky., and the inhabitants of those towns were fleeing as fast as they could get away. At Hickman the epidemic raged several days before it was ascertained that the disease was really yellow fever, and then a wild panic ensued. Owing to the terror of the people, the suffering in these rural towns will be greater, proportionately, than in the large cities.

THERE were eighty-nine deaths from yellow fever in Memphis on the 5th inst. A dispatch from that city of that date says: "We have settled down into a state of despair that is hard to break by the closest home-thrusts from the plague. We know nothing of what the outside world is doing, nor do we care. Doctors, nurses, drugs, sick-rooms, coffins, graves, engross our attention by their petrifying monotony of occurrence." At New Orleans 201 new cases and eighty-six deaths were reported on the 5th. In Vicksburg the plague showed no abatement, the number of deaths being greater than on any preceding day, namely, 45; number of new cases reported, 183. At Holly Springs, Miss., Hickman, Ky., and Brownsville and Union City, Tenn., the situation was truly distressing. Business was completely suspended in all these places, everybody having fled that could get away. There was sore need of supplies and nurses.

GENERAL.

SAMUEL ALLAN MCCOSKRY, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, has been solemnly deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the unanimous action of the House of Bishops. This action was a surprise to all save the members of the House, it having been generally understood that the resignation of Bishop McCoskry, submitted immediately before his departure for Europe, would be accepted. His deposition from the ministry and from all its offices, however, is not the result of a former trial of charges of immoral conduct, but has been made simply on the technical grounds of his abandonment of his diocese and departure from the territory of the United States while allegations affecting his morality were in existence.

WASHINGTON

THE Postoffice Department has taken important action with regard to the transportation of gold and silver coin through the mails. Circulars have been prepared directing postoffice officials to receive gold and silver coin as third-class mail matter in packages not to exceed four pounds in weight, with the additional charge of 10 cents for registration. The new system of registration of third-class matter will go into effect Oct. 1.

ACCORDING to the treasury statement for Sept. 1, the national debt was decreased $6,475,504 during the month of August. Appended are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 723,553,850
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	141,850,000
Total coin bonds	$1,818,670,500
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	$ 11,978,650
Legal tenders	346,743,266
Certificates of deposit	49,460,000
Fractional currency	16,351,728
Coin certificates	44,017,850
Total without interest	$ 458,572,934
Total debt	$2,301,216,984
Total interest	27,890,917
Cash in treasury:	
Coin	$ 238,420,709
Currency	2,122,171
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	49,460,000
Total in treasury	$ 300,002,881
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,029,105,020
Decrease of debt during August	6,475,504
Decrease since June 30	8,881,911
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	39,836,039
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	10,241,740
Balance of interest paid by the United States	29,595,299
Coinage at United States mints in August:	
Dollars	2,502,400
Double eagles	3,349,400
Quarter eagles	126,000
Standard dollars	3,028,000

THE President has appointed Gen. Lew Wallace Governor of New Mexico, vice Axtell, removed....The Secretary of the Interior has rendered an additional decision to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the well-known Dudymott case. The appeal was taken for the reversal or suspension of the former decision. Secretary Schurz declines to do either, and the former decision by which large tracts of land covered by land-grants to railroads were opened to settlement is to stand, unless reversed by a decision of the courts.

IT is announced from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has finally decided that 10,000,000 silver dollars now in the vaults must go out. To accomplish that he has caused to be issued a circular which provides that silver dollars may be obtained by any person in the same manner in which fractional silver currency can now be obtained. The treasury proposes to send out, at its own expense for transportation, silver dollars in sums of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000 to any person who may make corresponding deposits in currency with any sub-treasury, designated depository or national bank designated as a depository. In addition to that, for the present at least, all national-bank notes sent for redemption in multiples of $1,000 and not exceeding $10,000 will be redeemed in standard silver dollars.

POSTMASTER CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, of St. Louis, has been removed for alleged looseness in the management of the office and violation of Order No. 1. He is succeeded by Samuel Hays.

MR. THEOPHILUS FRENCH, the Auditor of Railroad Accounts, states that all the companies except the Central and the Union Pacific of which he has requested reports have either complied or expressed a willingness to comply with such requests, as well as with all the provisions of the two acts in relation to them enacted at the last session of Congress. The Central and the Union Pacific have not as yet informed Auditor French whether they will obey the law or not, but the opinion generally prevails that these companies intend to contest the constitutionality of both the Sinking Fund act and of the act creating the Auditor of Railroad Accounts.

POLITICAL.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, in response to a call signed by 50,000 voters of Massachusetts urging him to stand for Governor of the Commonwealth, has written a letter accepting the nomination....Col. Mosby, of rebel guerrilla fame, has been commissioned by the President as Consul at Hong Kong, China....The following ticket was nominated by the Republicans of Kansas in convention at Topeka, last week: Governor, J. P. St. John; Lieutenant Governor, L. U. Humphrey; Secretary of State, James Smith; Treasurer, John Frances; Auditor, B. I. Bonebrake; Attorney General, Willard Davis; Chief Justice, A. H. Horton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemon.

THE Republicans of Minnesota held their State Convention at St. Paul on the 4th inst. The Hon. John M. Berry was renominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation; Sam H. Nichols was renominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court without opposition, and O. P. Whitcomb was nominated for Auditor. The platform urges "persistence in the policy of speedy specie resumption," warns "the people against the doctrine of an unlimited and irredeemable paper currency," and declares that "in the efforts to restore harmony at the South, in administering the various executive departments, so that no taint of corruption rests upon them, in emancipating the primary councils of the people from the domination of officeholders, in its redemption of the pledges of civil-service reform, and in its financial measures and policy, the administration of President Hayes merits the confidence and hearty co-operation of the people."....Vermont voted for State officers on the 3d inst. Proctor was elected Governor by about 18,000 majority. In the First and Second districts Joyce and Tyler, Republicans, were elected to Congress. In the Third district Barlow, the Greenback candidate for Congress, received about 5,000 votes, against 3,800 and 2,000 by the Republican and Democratic competitors; consequently there is no election, Vermont requiring a majority of all the votes cast to elect....The Kansas Democrats met in State Convention at Leavenworth Sept. 4 and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, L. W. Barton; Treasurer, C. C. Black; Attorney General, J. F. Cox; Superintendent Public Instruction, O. F. McKeln; Chief Justice Supreme Court, R. M. Ruggles; Auditor, Gibun Shannon.

THE Minnesota Democratic State Convention was held at St. Paul Sept. 5. William Mitchell was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, Dillon O'Brien for Supreme Court Clerk, and M. M. Black for Auditor of State. ....The Greenbackers of New Hampshire met in State convention at Manchester last week—362 delegates being in attendance—and nominated Warren G. Brown for Governor....The New York Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Saratoga on the 26th inst.

FOREIGN

AT a public dinner in Paris, the other day, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Waddington, said that he considered the general peace of Europe perfectly secure.

THE town of Mickalez, in Hungary, has been almost entirely destroyed by a great flood. One thousand houses were swept away, and almost 500 people drowned. The town of Erlau was also visited by a disastrous freshet, by which whole rows of houses were demolished and a number of people drowned....Berlin dispatches announce the departure of four prominent German financiers for America, under orders from the Government, the object of their mission being to examine the American system of taxing manufactured tobacco—whether for the purpose of adopting it or avoiding its blunders the dispatches omit to say....Eight persons were killed and thirty badly injured by a railway accident between London and Dover, Eng.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Austrian army of occupation has been guilty of many excesses and cruelties in Bosnia and Herzegovina....The Bosnians interned at Nicsics revolted. Great numbers were killed and wounded by the Montenegrins before the revolt was suppressed.

AN appalling disaster occurred on the English coast on the evening of Sept. 3. The excursion steamer Princess Alice, returning from Gravesend, that evening, with about 800 passengers, was run down off Barking by a screw steamer, and between 500 and 600 people found a watery grave. The drowned include an extraordinary proportion of women and children. Several of the survivors speak of having lost as many as three, five, and six children. They describe the water was covered with hundreds of shrieking children. The Captain and nearly all of the crew of the Princess Alice were drowned. They had no time to lower boats, and there were but few life-buoys on the steamer....The new 5 per cent. Russian loan, 300,000,000 rubles, which was to be issued by the Russian Imperial Bank at 93 as the issue price, has proved a partial failure. At the close of the subscription only 101,000,000 rubles had been taken.

Germans in California.

There are 40,000 Germans in San Francisco, and 30,000 more in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast. They take an active interest in politics and in stock speculations. There are two daily newspapers published in German in the California metropolis, and five weeklies, two of them illustrated. A large proportion of the German element is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and many lead a seafaring life. Most of the trade with the Mexican coast, and much of the bay and Sacramento river trade is in the hands of the German ship-owners and shipping and commission agents.

Tramps in Petticoats.

Tramps in the vicinity of Pittsburgh have adopted a new and original plan to gain access to the houses of such persons as they desire to rob. They don female attire, and, under the plea of seeking housework, gain admittance to many private residences where, if their true characters were known, they would be excluded. The plan has worked successfully in several instances.

MR. J. L. CROSLEY, of the great carpet firm of Halifax, Yorkshire, has had a microphone placed in the pulpit of a chapel and connected with his residence a mile from the town, by wire. He heard the whole service except a few words rendered indistinct by the preacher disturbing the microphone.

A GNAT'S wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundreds of times in a second.

THE CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE.

The Dreadful Work the Tories and Indians Did One Bleak November Morning, 100 Years Ago.

Maj. Douglass Campbell, in his address at the recent unveiling of the Cherry Valley (N. Y.) Monument, thus describes the massacre, it commemorates, which took place Nov. 11, 1778:

"Col. Alden and Lieut. Col. Stacia, with a small guard, lodged at the house of Mr. Wells, which stood on a little eminence just below the village. The place had formerly belonged to Mr. Lindesay, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Phelon. Some of the other officers also lodged in private houses. The enemy, learning these facts from the scouts whom they had captured, disposed their force so that a party should surround the residence of each officer, while the main body attacked the fort.

"Even the elements combined against the hapless settlement. The night before snow had fallen to the depth of several inches; in the morning it turned to sleet, and the air was dark and heavy. The people, trusting to the assurances of Col. Alden, were resting quietly at home, unconscious of approaching danger. One man only was abroad. He lived several miles below the fort, and was coming to town on horseback. When a short distance from the house of Mr. Wells he was fired upon and wounded by the Indians. Putting his horse to full speed he turned out of his way to inform the Colonel of their approach, and then hastened to alarm the fort. Still Alden was incredulous; he thought it was a party of stragglers, and sent out orders to call in the guard. Before his orders could be obeyed the Indians were upon him. The advance was formed mainly of the Senecas, the most untamed and bloodthirsty of the Six Nations. Now, at length the Colonel realized the danger, and fled down the hill toward the fort. Behind him followed a fleet-footed savage with uplifted tomahawk. Several times Alden turned and snapped a pistol at his swift pursuer, but in the damp air the treacherous weapon failed him. At last the fort was nearly gained, its doors stood open for his reception, when the Indian's tomahawk, hurled with unerring aim, cleft his skull. As he fell the savage rushed upon him, knife in hand, and, under the very muskets of the soldiers, tore off his bleeding scalp.

"Meantime, at the house of Mr. Wells, a dreadful scene had been enacted. When the savages rushed in, the father of the family was engaged in his devotions, but a Tory slew him while he knelt at prayer. With him perished his wife and mother, three children, his brother and sister, and three domestics. One daughter, endeared to all by every Christian grace, escaped from the house and sought safety behind a pile of wood. She was pursued by an Indian, who, as he approached, wiped and sheathed his bloody knife and drew his tomahawk. Having some knowledge of the Indian language, she begged piteously for life, and a Tory, who had formerly been a servant of her father, interceded for her, claiming to be her brother. With one hand the savage pushed aside the Tory, and with the other smote her to the earth. Of the whole family, but one escaped the carnage. He was a young boy who was absent in Schenectady at school. Thus his life was spared. He grew to manhood, and, settling in New York, made the name of John Wells famous as the foremost lawyer of his time. Looking down upon the desolation of his homestead, he might have said with Logan, 'There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature.' Like Logan, however, he was fitted alone to represent a race.

"Another party of Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Dunlop, the venerable clergyman whose ministrations the colony had followed from its cradle. Through the intercession of a Mohawk chief the old man's life was spared, but only that he might witness the fiendish murder and mutilation of his wife and the destruction of his little flock. Carried away prisoner, he was soon released, but within a year went down to his grave broken with age and sorrow.

"One other incident and I have done with these sickening details. I tell them that you may know what border warfare meant in Tryon county; that you may know what our fathers meant when they said they were 'resolved to die.' A Mr. Mitchell was absent from his house when the Indians came. Finding return impossible, he fled to the woods for safety. When the fiends had departed he approached his home, and there a fearful sight awaited him. He saw before him the bodies of his wife and four children. Extinguishing a fire which had been kindled to destroy the house, he bent over his little ones, hoping that life might still remain. In one, a girl of 10 or 12 years of age, a spark seemed yet to flicker; he raised her up, brought her to the door, and with beating heart was watching over her return to life when another party of the enemy appeared. He had hardly time to hide himself behind a log fence near by, when they approached the house. From his hiding-place he beheld an infamous Tory named Newbury bury his hatchet into the skull of the little girl. The next day the desolate father, all alone, bore the five corpses to the church-yard, and with the soldiers' aid buried them in a common grave. I am glad to say that the following year Newbury was arrested in the Mohawk valley as a spy, convicted on the testimony of Mr. Mitchell, and hanged as a common malefactor.

"The victims of the massacre numbered about forty-eight in all, sixteen of whom were Continental soldiers, the rest were mostly women and children."

Parepa and Carl Rosa.

The public smiled at the union between the great Parepa and little Carl Rosa, when she might at least have been a Countess. The story of the engagement is characteristic. Rosa was a leader, quiet, worthy, modest and adoring. He never ventured to press his claims, but his faithful services made a deeper impression than he had an idea of. The company was traveling by rail one day, when Parepa seated herself beside her silent lover, and remarked his melancholy. Rosa was blue and downhearted, and the good creature tried to cheer him up. She recommended matrimony to him, and, receiving a despondent reply that no woman would marry a man in his position, she is reported to have patted him patronizingly on the head with the remark: "Cheer up, my little man; if that is all, I will marry you myself." And she did. A happier or more devoted couple than the big-hearted prima donna and her little manager never existed.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

He Remembered One Thing, at Least.

A fair story from one of the Canadian courts is told by the Toronto *Globe*. As it runs, one of those sharp and sarcastic lawyers, who take unspeakable pride in twisting a witness into a labyrinth of difficulties, had occasion to cross-examine a gentleman of some little prominence. The sharp lawyer managed, after skillful maneuvering, so to confuse the witness that the only answer he could obtain to his question was, "I don't recollect." When the lawyer had this answer returned to him, a score or so of times his patience gave out. "Tell me, Mr.," he exclaimed, "do you ever remember anything?" "I do," was the response. "Can you carry your memory back for twenty years, and tell me a single incident that happened then?" "Yes, I think I can," returned the witness who had regained some composure. "Ah!" exclaimed the lawyer, gleefully rubbing his hands in orthodox legal fashion, "now, that is consoling. Come now, sir, what is this instance which you remember so well?" "Well, sir, I remember that twenty years ago, when you were to be admitted to the bar, your father came to me to borrow $30 to buy you a suit that you might make a respectable appearance, and I have a distinct recollection that your father never paid the $30 back to me." Confusion changed hands at this point in the proceedings, and the lawyer dismissed the witness without any more ado.

Honors Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

Among the awards to American exhibitors announced by cable telegram is the diploma of honor to the United States Government Printing Office. In a private correspondence received from Paris anticipating this diploma it is stated that the wording of this instrument recognizes in the specimens of engraving and printing exhibited by our Treasury Department the highest degree of perfection attained in the preparation of Government securities. Among the competitors for honorable distinction in the Paris Exhibition is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which executes the work in those arts for the Government of France. It is admitted, so says the correspondence, by competent judges who have inspected the specimens of the Exhibition, that the engraving and printing executed by our bureau in Washington surpasses in excellence of art any other work of that character in the world. In connection with this it may be stated as a fact that the engraving and printing companies in New York and Washington have, for a number of years, been doing the like work for several foreign Governments, the latter recognizing the excellence of the engraving and printing executed in the United States.

Overcrowdedness.

A belated and rather poverty-stricken foot traveler, whose railway ticket was good on all country roads and cattle-paths, stopped at a small mansion of apparently four rooms and a kitchen, in the South Hill suburbs, the other evening, to beg a night's lodging. As he stood timidly knocking at the half-opened door, he heard the shrill, commanding tones of the lady of the house, disposing of the garrison for the night: "Tommy, go hunt up Charley and Ben, and tell them to go to the grocery and tell your father to bring Ella and Willie right home, its their bed-time, and, if they see Louise on the way, send her to Miss Crozier's for Alice and Jim, and see if they know where Ezra is; you take this lamp up to grandma's room and ask her if she won't take care of the baby while I go and find Dick, and while I am gone you undress Mabel and put her to bed, and if Cousin Harry comes while I am gone tell him he's to sleep with you." And the traveler sighed and turned away, so oppressed with a feeling of overcrowdedness that he walked out into the country, and slept all night in the middle of a prairie nine miles long. —*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Fortune-Teller's Almanac.

To dream of having a great number of servants is—madness.

To dream of a bear foretokens mischief, which your vision shows you is a bruin.

When a fashionable young lady dreams of a filbert, it is a sign that her thoughts are running upon a Colonel.

To dream that your nose is red at the tip is an intimation that you had better leave off brandy and water.

To dream of a millstone about your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you marry an extravagant wife.

If you dream of clothes it is a warning not to go to law; for, by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a nonsuit.

To dream of a fire is a sign that if you are wise you will see that all the lights in your house are out before you go to bed.

It is very lucky to dream that you pay for a thing twice over, since afterward you will probably take care to have all your bills receipted.

For a person in unembarrassed circumstances to dream that he is arrested is very fortunate, for it is a warning to him on no account to accept a bill.

That Silken Hair.

"Beautiful, beautiful silken hair," Philip murmured fondly, toying lovingly with one of her nut-brown tresses; "soft as the plumage on an angel's wing; light as the thistle-down that dances on the summer air; the shimmer of sunset, the glitter of yellow gold, the rich red-brown of autumnal forests blend in entrancing beauty in its—"

And just then it came off in his hands, and he forgot what to say next. There was a moment of profound silence, and then Aurelia took it from him and went out of the room with it. When she came back he was gone. They meet now, but they meet as strangers, and the eyes that were wont to beam upon each other with the awakened love light now glare as though life was an eternal wash-day.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

SMUGGLING.

How It Is Carried On on the Mexican Border.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs as follows:

A treasury official who was sent to examine the El Paso Customs District on the Rio Grande, has made a general report on the condition of affairs on the Mexican border, which will attract attention. The officer maintains that smuggling is the normal condition of the inhabitants along both sides of the border, whether Texan or Mexican; that it is impossible to enforce the existing tariff laws of either country; and that the only real solution of existing complications is in a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, if not absolute free trade. The agent has traveled from the Colorado river to the Rio Grande. He thinks the presence of the army there is practically useless, as it cannot be used for a posse comitatus, or participate in the quelling of local disturbances. The country, he reports, is the smuggler's paradise. Smuggling is the business of the people. There is no public sentiment opposed to it. Merchants openly sell goods that they know are to be delivered by pack-mules in Mexico. They arrange to receive goods, knowing that they have been smuggled into Texas. The customs authorities upon either side appear to have no conscience as to the international wrong of smuggling, and countenance it by their silence. The agent considers that this condition of affairs shows the necessary dependence of the two countries upon each other; that products must be mutually interchanged, and that existing tariffs can never be enforced.

The burdens of the Mexican tariff, he says, are particularly oppressive against this country, and Mexican Minister Zamacona, in his Western trip, might properly be called upon to explain some of the peculiarities of the Mexican Tariff law. The agent says that the Mexicans still plow with a stick and still drive an ancient Roman chariot with heavy wooden wheels, yet their tariff upon American carriages and wagons is from $66 to $396 each. The Mexicans export quantities of hides, yet the tax on boots and shoes is from $7 to $16.50 per dozen. Vast quantities of ammunition and arms are imported from the United States, yet the duty on powder is from 80 cents to $2 per pound. The Mexican tax upon American cotton goods is, in many cases, more than the original cost, being from 11 cents to 34 cents per square yard.

A Great Printing Feat.

The Government Printing Office, at Washington, recently performed a feat that cannot easily be surpassed by any other institution of its kind. Ex-Secretary Boutwell having finished his authorized revision of the United States Statutes about the close of the session, it was deemed advisable to have a few copies printed for the examination of the Senate Committee on the Revision of Laws during the recess of Congress. The manuscript was given to the printers on Wednesday morning, and on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock a huge octavo volume of 1,400 pages, printed, stitched, and bound in full calf, was delivered to every member of the committee. The manuscript had previously been approved by the Secretary of State. Mr. Boutwell is now completing the index to the revised laws.

Stealing Safe and All.

A daring robbery was committed at the Delavan House, Atlantic City, N. J., a few mornings ago. When the proprietor went down-stairs he found his 400-pound safe missing and the parlor door open. Later, pieces of money and bundles of paper were discovered in a neighboring meadow, and finally the remnants of the safe were found. Nitro-glycerine had been used by the thieves. The door was blown completely off and the contents scattered for yards. A slight noise was heard about 2 o'clock by the barbers in an adjoining room, but nothing was thought of the matter. The safe looked as if it had been in a great fire and a number of heavy walls had fallen on it. Fortunately the proprietor had removed most of the money, and the thieves were ill paid for their trouble.

BOILED water is flat and insipid, because the whole of the carbonic acid is expelled.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 25
Hogs	4 25	@ 4 60
Cotton	12	@ 12½
Flour—Superfine	3 30	@ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 10	@ 1 12
Corn—Western Mixed	48	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	25	@ 34
Rye—Western	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	9 90	@10 20
Lard	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 55
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 80	@ 3 25
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	3 00	@ 4 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 00	@ 5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	89	@ 90
No. 3 Spring	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
Rye—No. 2	46	@ 47
Barley—No. 2—New	1 09	@ 1 12
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 22
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 12½
Pork—Mess	9 10	@ 9 20
Lard	6⅞	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	98	@ 1 00
No. 2	94	@ 95
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
Rye—No. 1	46	@ 47
Barley—No. 2	1 12	@ 1 15
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	85	@ 86
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
Rye	46	@ 47
Pork—Mess	9 90	@10 00
Lard	7	@ 7¼
Hogs	3 60	@ 4 60
Cattle	2 50	@ 4 35
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	88	@ 94
Corn	42	@ 43
Oats—New	20	@ 26
Rye	47	@ 52
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	6¾	@ 6⅞
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 06	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	97	@ 98
Corn	40	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	22	@ 23
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 1 Amber	97	@ 98
Corn—No. 1	41	@ 42
Oats—Mixed	24	@ 25
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@ 2 50
Pork—Mess	10 50	@10 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 10
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 90
Sheep	3 25	@

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

According to a French horticulturist, the occasional bitter taste of cucumbers is entirely due to immoderately slow growth. The prevention is judicious watering in time of drought, but when cold is responsible for the mischief treatment is not so clear.

A very prominent leak on a great many farms is found in the careless manner in which the owner allows his stock to destroy both the growing and matured crops, and it is no uncommon thing, where this kind of a leak is allowed on a farm, to find the farmer first-rate in helping to drain his neighbor's farm in the same way.

Nothing can be done for black knot in plum trees but to cut out the diseased part, or the parts showing any kind of disease, and burn them. If the trees are very badly affected, burn all of them. It will be of no use to try to grow healthy plums if your neighbors have diseased trees, so you should induce them also to cut out and destroy the black knots.—*Toronto Globe.*

The most active fertilizers for wheat in the autumn are Peruvian guano and nitrate of soda, but it is not advisable to use these as early as October, except in small quantity, as they are very soluble and quickly washed away by the fall rains. One hundred pounds of either are sufficient at this time, and an equal quantity may be used in the spring.—*American Agriculturist.*

I would recommend the following as a sure cure for gapes in chickens. It has been tried repeatedly by myself and several others in the neighborhood, and has always proved effectual: To every 100 chickens take three teaspoonfuls of tincture of assafœtida and mix it daily in their food. There is no patent on this—it is an old remedy for the ailment.—*Cor. Moore's Rural.*

During the past week, a couple of days have been devoted to destroying caterpillars, which at this season infest the orchard. We used a wagon, driving it between the rows, and severing the nests from the tree, then throwing them into a box, when they were afterward burned. If every orchardist would follow this system up, in a few years we might almost free our State of these pests.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

"Waldo" says, in the *Ohio Farmer*, that the more he experiments with it the less he likes the drilled corn. If he could always do the plowing himself, and choose his own tools, he could get a field of drilled corn tended well, but it is hard to get hands to do it rightly. He is satisfied that there will be less corn drilled in the next five years than in the past five. In traveling on the cars, three or four years ago, he paid careful attention to the corn, and found it the rule to drill and the exception to hill. Recently in traveling he counted 100 fields, 83 of which were hilled and 17 drilled.

The marked success which has attended the seeding of timothy in the fall is making that the favorite season for sowing meadows. Some, however, make a mistake by not making the ground as rich as possible. We should prefer to manure heavily, plant to early potatoes, and dig them early in September. Then, by plowing the ground well, and sowing and rolling at once, we should, in favorable seasons, have a meadow that would yield a ton and a half of fine hay the first season. When manure is not attainable oat stubble may be turned under with good results. Should the grass grow too large before freezing, it may be slightly pastured; but too much will do it injury.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters, and almost always heavy milkers. Thus, the best cows in the neighborhood are usually those of poor men, whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they rarely do so well when taken from their own old homes and turned in with the less-varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds and their own profits by changing the animal's food as often as possible.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Orchard in Grass.—An old friend writes us: "There is a great deal of nonsense talked and written about apple trees requiring cultivated ground. The reason why the trees do not do so well when the ground is in grass is because it is not grazed and kept short as it is in England, where all the orchards, or at least ninety-nine out of 100, are kept in grass, and never, under any circumstances, plowed. But the grass is grazed with sheep and calves and never mowed, as it is well known to be wrong to grow what is not returned to the soil in some shape. Americans do not understand the difference between the fine old permanent sod, which is never plowed, and the timothy and clover temporary grass here. When the sward is grazed in England, there is nothing to prevent sun and air from benefiting the roots, and the sheep lie a good deal under the trees and leave droppings and urine.—*Rural New Yorker.*

About the House.

Baking Powder.—Eight ounces of flour, eight ounces of bicarbonate of soda, seven ounces of tartaric acid; mix thoroughly by passing several times through the sieve.

Frosting With Gelatine.—Dissolve a large pinch of gelatine in six tablespoonfuls of boiling water; strain, thicken with sugar, and flavor with lemon. Enough for two cakes.

To Wash Lavender Organdie or Lace.—Put a table-spoonful of sugar of lead in the water, and let it soak for an hour before washing it. Wash carefully and hang in the shade to dry.

Sweet Omelet.—Beat four eggs very lightly, add a little salt and one spoonful brown sugar; pour all into a hot, buttered fry-pan; when well set, lay in two spoonfuls raspberry jam, cook one minute; roll up, and dish it, sprinkling well with powdered sugar. This is a very delicate and rich dessert.

Grated Pineapple.—Peel them carefully; cut out the eyes, and then weigh them; to each pound three-quarters pound of sugar. Grate the pineapple on a grater; put all in the skillet together and let boil until the juice is thick and clear; don't add any water to them, but save all the juice as you grate them.

Baker's Pound-Cake.—Two large cups sugar, one and three-fourths cups butter, six eggs, three-fourths of a pint of cold water, seven teaspoonfuls, or one-half ounce, even full of ammonia, six coffee cups, even full, of flour; to be baked in small tins, or patty pans; half the recipe is enough for any common family.

Berry Pudding.—Stew a quart of blueberries and whortleberries; sweeten to taste. Take stale bread, and butter each piece; immerse each piece in the berries, and lay in a pudding-dish first a layer of bread, then a layer of berries, taking care to have the last layer one of berries. To be eaten cold, with milk and sugar.

Boned Ham.—Having soaked a well cured ham in tepid water over night, boil it until it is perfectly tender, putting it on the range in warm water; take it up in a wooden tray, and leave it to cool. Afterward remove the bone carefully, and press the ham again into shape; return it to the boiling liquor, remove the pot from the fire, and let the ham remain until it is cold.

A Disappointed Brother.

He was a class-leader from the country, a stranger in the midst of multitudes. He felt lonesome and forlorn, and longed for the soothing companionship of those of kindred ways and thought. Whenever he neared a group in the rotunda or side-rooms of the hotel, profane expressions and ribald jests pained his ear and held him aloof. He wandered about aimlessly, sad and silent, till at length he approached three or four sanctimonious-looking men talking earnestly. He felt sure they were dropping manna for the hungry soul, and edged up to get a taste of the spiritual food.

"I tell you, friends, it was good to be there. I went away refreshed in spirit, and full of hope that all would turn out well with us this season," said a man with side whiskers and a look of woe, as he threw out a heavy sigh and rolled his eyes.

The brother from the country strengthened the sigh with a little one of his own, looked solemn and felt tip-top.

"It was the same with me," said another, with an undertaker's placidity of countenance. "I was full of doubt at first—for you know the men are constantly under temptation—but, when I saw how earnestly they entered into the work, I felt easy, and didn't let a chance slip to make it an occasion of profit."

The rural man looked his gloomiest and felt warm around the heart.

"I never saw better work in the field," said a feeble-voiced man with weak eyes.

"Nor I," said the side-whiskered one. "I didn't like that kick at the decision, though; I thought the judgment was correct."

The bucolic brother put a hand over one ear and hitched up closer. He always took a deep interest in doctrinal points.

"That's what I told Thompson. I could see plain, and I knew the umpire was right," said another of the trio.

The man in the background began to feel uneasy.

"Of course; anybody could see it with half an eye. It wouldn't have made any difference, though. Our boys had 'em foul before that inning. Did you ever see better batting or nicer base-running? By the way—how much did you salt down on the game?"

The cat was out of the bag—all the time these sober-looking men had been discussing nothing higher than a game of base-ball. The badly-deceived brother moved hastily away, and sat down in a corner by himself to brood and shake his head and wonder what the world was coming to.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

The Decimal System of Notation.

Ten is, theoretically, ill-suited for the radix of a system of notation, because it permits of only one bisection. The half of it is five, an odd number. It also is incapable of any other division. On account of these defects the system is ill adapted to the operations of the shop and the market. Although our calculations are universally made in the decimal system, none of our tables of weights and measures are decimal in any one of their subdivisions. In all departments of trade the current prices have been derived from the process of successive halvings. The shopman reckons by halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths and thirty-seconds, and not by fifths or tenths. The yardstick is divided, in its practical use, into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., by successive bisections. Even the sixteenth of a unit is more commonly used in trade than the tenth. In the stock exchange, shares change in price by eighths of a dollar, and not by tenths. Even with our decimal system of money, we require coins for half and quarter of a dollar for practical use in trading. Almost the entire price-list of our stores advances and recedes by these fractions of a unit formed by successive bisections.

The attempt by the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of binal divisions. The prices of their money and stock markets are still frequently quoted in quarters and eighths. The attempt to divide time decimally was a failure. After trying to give to their decimal metrology a universal application, they have been compelled to modify it in many of their weights and measures. From the inherent defects of a ten-scale, all attempts to introduce an international decimal system of weights and measures have met with strong opposition.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Chinese books for girls consist chiefly of exhortations to discharge all their duties as daughters, wives, mothers, sisters and especially daughters-in-law.

PAPER MONEY.

Until the Advent of Paper Money the World Never Had a Currency.

A certain plant, charged with being poisonous, was formerly tolerated in private gardens because of its pretty fruit called "love-apples." Could the owners of those gardens revisit the world they would be very much surprised to find their evil-reputed fruit not only credited with being exceptionally wholesome, but everywhere a favorite article of food; and, were our earlier ancestors permitted to look in upon us, they would be astonished to learn that a substance dispensed by the apothecaries of their day, in grain doses to suffering humanity, had become an article of leading commercial value, and that many thousand tons of it were annually consumed at the tables of all classes, from the highest to the humblest, throughout the world. Likewise, it shall come to pass that our descendants will wonder how we, their forefathers, could regard their favorite, indispensable greenback as a poison to be avoided like the once-contemned tomato, and as a drug of the political pharmacopœia to be sparingly used only for the cure of national distempers, even as, in old times, sugar was classed nowhere but among the materia medica for the cure of febrile complaints.

Popular prejudice and the want heretofore of favorable opportunities have thus far prevented more than a limited recognition of the fact that a paper currency can, under certain conditions, become of permanent, of inestimable value to the political and industrial economies of a great nation. The general impression concerning it is similar to that entertained of a nauseous medicine to be reluctantly accepted as a remedial agent, but to be gotten rid of as quickly as possible if only to confirm the convalescence of the patient. That this prejudice, this unfavorable impression, should *not* exist would seem strange, indeed when we consider the circumstances which have invariably inspired and attended the appearance of a paper currency; for there are no well-authenticated instances of a government paper currency having been issued except in great national emergencies, except when the political existence of the people was at stake and every other consideration had to be subordinated to the paramount one of rescuing the vessel of state from the perils of surrounding shoals and breakers; or, if not so critical, the emergency has always been sufficiently grave to arouse those serious apprehensions which are thought to justify a resort to paper currency as one of the last heroic methods left for averting an impending general calamity; a kind of Cæsarean operation that sacrificed everything for the preservation of the parent state. Thus it is not surprising the people should have been led to associate the presence of a paper currency with the idea of there being something abnormal in the condition of the commonwealth, and to deem the absence of it a sure indication of national wealth and strength.

It should, however, be borne in mind by those who are inimical to the use of paper currency that the issue of it upon the occasion above referred to implies for it no inconsiderable amount of virtue; otherwise it would not have been resorted to so frequently as a means of safety in times of danger, and therefore, if beneficial upon occasions when all kinds of money, not excepting gold coin, are the least capable of doing good, it follows that a proper knowledge of its inherent qualifications ought to enable us in times of peace to make it one of the most efficient and valuable of all currencies. It should also be borne in mind that the mere fact of a paper currency being put forth in seasons of general distrust and uneasiness would very naturally cause it, however intrinsically good it might be, to acquire the bad reputation attached to its surroundings, and suffer the same vicissitudes to which all other things are then subjected, and therefore it is neither just nor logical to condemn its use during peace and prosperity merely because it has heretofore been, through no fault of its own, associated with periods of anarchy and ruin.

Nor should it be overlooked that paper currency has been more often issued by those who were incapable of properly using it and of comprehending its legitimate office than by those in whose hands it became an instrument for the accomplishment of much good. People with an outer crust of civilization, to conceal the inner mass of their barbarism and ignorance, have, monkey-like, imitated their more enlightened fellow creatures in this as in other respects with no better idea of what a paper currency really is than a dim, chaotic notion that it is in some sort the offspring of a combined modern alchemy and necromancy, whereby, through the use of certain cabalistic characters, ordinary paper is transmuted into a precious metal; whereby an ounce of dried pulp is metamorphosed into an ounce of virgin gold. Under such auspices and because it failed to meet the extravagant expectations of its projectors, this currency rapidly came into bad odor, and so tainted the financial atmosphere with its violent death and decay, as to utterly disgust many of the warmest friends of monetary reform. I am fain to reluctantly admit that even in this land, this paradise of the peripatetic school-master, there is, in certain quarters, concerning this subject, as much benightedness as exists in the minds of the most outwardly polished of barbarians. Publications supposed to reflect the intelligence of their writers ventilate opinions about the nature and characteristics of a paper currency that remind one very much of those which were uttered when the feasibility of using steam as a propelling force was under discussion. Among other objections was one from a very learned writer who demonstrated, with the aid of the highest mathematics, that, owing to atmospheric resistance, the faster a locomotive went the slower it would go. Many of the objections urged against a greenback currency are of this description. They have a potent influence upon that large class which never reflects and always accepts what is false in preference to the truth; but there are other objections, which, because of the few grains of truth scattered through their mass of errors, pervert minds that do think; and it is for the benefit of these I have in this paper endeavored to point out where the few grains of truth, made to serve a false cause, really belong, and what little or no connection they have with the great issue at stake in this country.

It is no argument against the use of a paper currency that it has not been voluntarily used by any government until very recent times. This is an argument that applies with equal force against the employment of every modern invention; neither steam nor electricity were in use a hundred years ago, but does anyone in his senses contend that they should be discarded, be laughed and sneered at, because the world, from the beginning down to the days of our grandparents, got along with an immense degree of comfort and happiness without them? I know some would reply: The two cases are not identical; that steam and electricity are wholly new motors applied to the car of progress; that they are new because the world had not previously been prepared for them, and were adopted because the age in which they appeared was ripe for their application; but that currency is as old as the hills, has stood the tests of hundreds of generations, and, therefore, when you ask us to adopt greenbacks instead of gold and silver, you are simply asking us to place confidence in a stranger to perform the same duties which have from times immemorial been faithfully discharged by a long-tried friend and servant. I would answer: That long-tried servants, be they never so faithful, must succumb to the same fate of change and death that ultimately overtake all things, however immutable and fixed they may seem; and that, so far from proposing to supersede any metallic currency heretofore in use, we utterly deny having such an intention, for the plain reason that there is no currency of the kind to supersede; that until the advent of paper money the world never had a currency. Currency, like the steam engine and telegraph, is a modern, a very modern invention.

William Howard.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE GREENBACK.

(By Hon. D. B. Stubbs, of Muscatine, Iowa.)

But we are told that Congress has no power under the constitution to issue money except as a war measure. Republican orators, and many that the people never looked upon as orators, loudly proclaimed last fall that the constitution positively forbide the issuing of money by the General Government except as a war measure. In fact both of my opponents last year proclaimed this, and the Democratic candidate said it was evident that we could have no further issue of greenbacks unless we went to war for the power.

I submit this proposition: If Congress does not possess the power to issue money, how can it delegate the power to the national-banking corporations to issue money? How can it delegate greater power than it possesses? All corporations are creatures of the Government that creates them, and have only just such powers as the creator—the Government—gives them, and no other. If the Government does not have the power to issue money then it gives the corporations that it creates greater power than it possesses itself. How this can be is more than I can understand or solve after more than twenty years' arduous study and practice of the law. Perhaps some of these all-knowing orators of the old school of politics, who never read a law book, can explain the mystery.

Some of the wisest of these men have gone further, and told us that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided by its solemn opinion that the greenback was only a war measure and that the constitution absolutely prohibits the issue of legal-tender currency only in time of war. When you hear one of these high-toned clackers make this assertion you may rest assured that he has never read the legal-tender decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States or else he has no sort of regard for truth.

Our Supreme Court has been called upon in various cases to decide as to the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender acts of Congress. The leading ones are those of Hepburn vs. Griswold, reported in 8 Wallace United States Supreme Court reports, p. 603, and the two cases of Knox vs. Lee, and Parker vs. Davis, reported in 12 Wallace, 457. In the first case mentioned one Hepburn made a promissory note in the usual manner and form, dated June 20, 1860, promising to pay Henry Griswold $11,250 on the 20th day of February, 1862. This note both bore date and became due before the passage of the Legal-Tender act of Feb. 25, 1862. In this case the question that was presented for the determination of the Supreme Court was whether or not the payee of a note, made before the Legal-Tender act took effect, was obliged by law to accept in payment United States notes equal in nominal amount to the sum due according to its terms when tendered by the maker.

In this case the court held that all contracts for the payment of money, not expressly stipulating otherwise, were, in legal effect and universal understanding, contracts for the payment of coin, and ruled that defendant's tender of United States treasury notes was not a satisfaction of the debt, but that the contract, being made before the law making these notes a full legal tender took effect, must be governed by the law in force at the time of the making of the contract, and that Hepburn must pay Griswold in *coin*.

There does not seem to be any new law in the doctrines here laid down, which is that legislative enactments cannot change or impair the obligation of contracts.

This decision was made in February, 1870, and may have made some men seriously reflect upon the status of the 5-20 bonds, notwithstanding the passage of the act to strengthen the public credit passed March 18, 1869, and it had the effect no doubt to hasten the enactment of the refunding bill passed July 14, 1870, so as to have our 5-20 bonds refunded and made by contract payable in coin, which was done on that date.

And it transpired that the decision in the Hepburn-Griswold case did not then suit the ends of the party. Many of them had debts to pay off that had been contracted before the passage of the Legal-Tender acts, and it suited their convenience to pay just then in greenbacks instead of coin. Bear in mind that no decision had then or ever has been made declaring that debts contracted while the Legal-Tender law was in force could not be paid in United States treasury notes, only that they would not pay the debts contracted before the passage of these acts.

And, having the power, this party no doubt increased the number of Supreme Judges from seven, the number on the bench at the time of the Hepburn-Griswold decision, to consist of nine members, a Chief Justice and eight Associates, and on the 18th day of February, 1870, Justice Strong was appointed, and on the 21st of March Justice Bradley was appointed. Now, with a Supreme bench organized for the very purpose of making a decision that the greenback was constitutional and would discharge any and all debts, whether made before the Legal-Tender acts took effect or subsequent, the case of Knox vs. Lee, and Parker vs. Davis, the one from Texas and the other from Massachusetts, were consolidated and brought before the Supreme Court, and at the request of the court the question of the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender acts was to be fully argued and finally settled by the court, so that the question should be forever put at rest.

I have both arguments and the opinion of the Supreme Court before me. But I cannot read the whole opinion, as it would require much time. I will say that I hope each man who feels an interest in this question will procure and read the decision. I characterize it as the most elaborate and strongest greenback document that is now in print, and of the very highest authority, however, to the jurisprudence of the land. In this case the court held that the Legal-Tender acts were constitutional as applied both to past and future contracts.

The court says:

"Before we can hold the Legal-Tender acts unconstitutional we must be convinced they were not appropriate means, or means conducive to the execution of any or all of the powers of Congress, or of the Government, not appropriate in any degree (for we are not judges of that degree of appropriation), or we must hold they were prohibited."—12 Wallace, United States Supreme Court Reports, page 509.

"The degree of the necessity for any Congressional enactment, or the relative degree of its appropriateness is for consideration in Congress; not here. When the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative ground.—*Ibid*, 542.

So you see that the question is not decided upon the contingency of war, but the whole matter of the necessity of any constitutional enactment is left to Congress. The whole of this decision leaves the right to issue legal-tender money upon the same authority in the constitution that there is for the Government to make contracts, to require an oath from officers, to build a Presidential mansion, a Capitol or any of the department buildings; to punish robberies of the mails and postoffices, to prohibit the circulation of obscene literature, to provide for taking the statistics of Territories and of the United States, respecting age, sex, health, etc.; to improve rivers and harbors, to establish buoys and light-houses, to establish a United States Bank. All of these things have been and are being done without any express power stated in the constitution. The court says:

"The constitution was intended to frame a Government as distinguished from a league or compact—a Government supreme in some particulars over States and people. It was designed to provide the same currency, having a uniform legal value in all the States. It was for this reason the power to coin money and regulate its value was conferred upon the Federal Government, while the same power as well as the power to emit bills of credit was withheld from the States. The States can no longer declare what shall be money or regulate its value. Whatever power there is over the currency is vested in Congress. If the power to declare what is money is not in Congress, it is annihilated.—*Ibid*, 545.

"And, generally, when one of such powers was expressly denied to the States only, it was for the purpose of rendering the Federal power more complete and exclusive; how sensible then its framers must have been that emergencies might arise when the precious metals might prove inadequate to the necessities of the Government and the demands of the people—when it is remembered that paper money was almost exclusively in use in the States as the medium of exchange, and when the great evil sought to be remedied was the want of uniformity in the current value of money, it might be argued, we say, that the gift of power to coin money and regulate the value thereof was understood as conveying general power over the currency, and which had belonged to the States, and which they surrendered."—*Ibid*, 546.

"By the obligation of a contract to pay money is to pay that which law shall recognize as money when the payment is to be made.

"If there is anything settled by decision it is this, and we do not understand it to be controverted. No one ever doubted that a debt of $1,000, contracted before 1834, could be paid by 100 eagles coined after that year, though they contained no more gold than ninety-four eagles coined when the contract was made, and this is not because of the intrinsic value of the coin, but because of its legal value. The eagles coined after 1834 were not money until they were authorized by law, and, had they been coined before, without a law fixing their legal value, they could no more have paid a debt than uncoined bullion, or cotton, or wheat. Every contract for the payment of money is necessarily subject to the constitutional power of the Government over the currency, whatever that power may be, and the obligation of the parties is, therefore, assumed with reference to that power."—*Ibid*, 548-9.

"If, therefore, they (the legal-tenders) were, what we have endeavored to show, appropriate ends, they were not transgressive of the authority vested in Congress."—*Ibid*, 552.

"It is hardly correct to speak of a standard of value. The constitution does not speak of it. It contemplates a standard for that which has gravity or extension; but value is an ideal thing. The coinage acts fix its unit as a dollar; but the gold or silver thing we call a dollar is, in no sense, a standard of a dollar, it is a representative of it. There might never have been a piece of money of the denomination of a dollar.

"It will be seen that we hold the acts of Congress constitutional as applied to contracts made before or after their passage. In so holding we overrule so much of what was decided in Hepburn vs. Griswold as ruled the acts unwarranted by the constitution so far as they apply to contracts made before this enactment."—*Ibid*, 553.

So the question of the constitutionality of the power of Congress to authorize the issue of legal-tender currency has been settled.

It may be that Wall street and British gold will force from our Judges a reversal of this decision, and foist upon the country a ruling as infamously wicked and baleful as was that in the Dred Scott case. It may be, for gold has become more potent than justice, philanthropy or the rights of the people, but let the perpetrators of such a deed remember the termination of Belshazzar's impious meetings.

ALL SORTS

There are no bedbugs in Bavaria.

The Mexicans do their courting in public.

Alabama is agitating for the whipping-post.

Long Branch belles wear their finger nails long and pointed.

Within a year 6,000,000 persons have died from starvation in Asia.

Between 1869 and 1875 the population of Vienna increased from about 800,000 to 1,000,000.

Since Canning's time there has been no English Foreign Secretary not a member of a noble family.

A Westfield (Mass.) firm has begun the manufacture of circular cigar-boxes, each holding fifty cigars.

An organization of 500 colored people has been formed at Richmond, Va., for emigration to the West in the fall.

A London merchant advertises a "perfectly natural-looking eyebrow at 21 shillings a pair, forwarded by mail, of any color desired."

Lyons is rejoicing in plentiful crops of silk and in abundant demands from the United States and the richer countries of Europe for the manufactured article.

William Gilmore, of Poland, Pa., 85 years old, paid $10,000 cash and deeded a homestead worth $2,500 to secure Miss Leredale, his bride of 24 summers.

The warmed-over beans and potatoes are not so good as the fresh, because they have lost some of the qualities that recommend them for food. Warm them the second time and they are worse yet.

Total wheat crop of this country, 407,000,000 bushels, or 82,000,000 bushels more than last year, giving a surplus for export of 187,000,000. This is the estimate of W. L. Fawcett, of the Chicago *Tribune.*

Portugal has but one university, Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has 70 instructors and 1,100 students. There are 2,450 elementary schools, and parents whose children cannot read and write by 15 lose their political rights.

An old resident of Oil City, Pa., says "I have lived here since oil was first discovered, and I can confidently say that over 70 per cent. of those who have grown rich in oil production and oil speculation are now paupers."

Visitors to the Exhibition are initiated into all the mysteries of Paris; thus, for the three months ending last June, 184 more horses, mules and asses were consumed as compared with the same period last year.

"Manuscripts copied quickly and neatly; terms, six pence (12½ cents) per 1,000 words, providing paper. Address, etc." This advertisement in a London paper is painfully suggestive of the straits to which people are put for a living.

A Dr. George Dutton, of Springfield, Mass., has arranged with fifty patients to keep them well at $3 a year each, providing they call for advice at his office. If he visits them he charges half the usual fees. This arrangement has existed two years.

Eagle City, Iowa, reports the meanest man to date—the farmer so busy harvesting that he could not stop an hour to attend his wife's funeral, after the neighbors had prepared her for burial. A wife could be got any time, he said, but harvest only came once a year.

One of the most daring feats ever achieved by a swimmer was performed at Tonbridge, England, by Prof. Henry Hoare, who succeeded in swimming a distance of two miles with his hands fastened together with handkerchiefs so that no effort could possibly extricate them; his feet were chained together, and his eyes blindfolded.

A Chinaman's mule walked from a hill-side on to the roof of a miner's cabin, in Eureka, Nev., and fell through, breaking nearly everything underneath, including one of the miner's arms. The enraged miner immediately slew the mule with an ax. The Chinaman now sues for the loss of the mule, and the miner sues for the damage to the cabin and himself.

They have rather got the tramps in Costa Rica. Vagrants under 50 years of age are turned over by the magistrates to the commandants of departments, who, in turn, turn them over to the State Railroad Superintendent, who is employed in the construction of the central division of the Costa Rica railroad. What the Railroad Superintendent does with them can be easily imagined.

STYLES

For the Ladies to Read.

Suits of English coatings are made all of one kind of goods.

Silver-gray satin will be trimmed with gray pigeon feathers.

Black velvet dresses are to be trimmed with peacock feathers.

White satin will be trimmed with peacock and pheasant feathers.

The fur flowers of the coming season are light, airy, and charming.

Short and demi-trained dresses are equally fashionable for street wear.

The leading styles in bonnets are the gypsy, Quaker, and cottage shapes.

The latest novelty in veils is black dotted net, lined with white illusion.

Old style India satin, called Pekin silk, heavy and lustreless, will be worn again.

Pale blue and Jacqueminot red are favorite combinations of color for evening dress.

Striped velvet and broche patterns in quaint designs are shown for ladies' waistcoats.

Two, three, and four kinds of material will be used in the fabrication of fall and winter dresses.

Pleated basques and pleated waist polonaises with the yoke and wide belts are coming in vogue.

Waistcoat stuffs are shown for ladies' wear of corduroy—brown, blue, Thiers red, gray, drab, and ecru.

The panier scarf is seen on some of the new dresses, and is said to be the precursor of the panier proper.

The Louis Quatorze casaque and long waistcoat is worn over a kilt plaited skirt without any scarf around the hips

The Te-hee.

Perhaps you don't know them by that name. Well, then, suggest a better. They are the salt of our society, in one sense—girls of good minds, minds that will be good if they survive the giggling age, girls of good families, well dressed, polite and fine looking, but possessed of the insane idea that they must laugh upon all occasions, whether there is anything to warrant it or not, else they are not jolly, gay girls and lively company. When a man is amused he laughs with gusto, and then straightens his face till next time, and it has some meaning, but the perpetual grin or giggle is detestable. At a lecture recently I saw six young ladies seemingly convulsed with laughter for five minutes or more at the accidental dropping of a paper of candies over the floor. I think I can go into a social parlor and select the groups of married ladies from those of the girls, not by their faces or their dress, but by the amount of giggling done; matrimony subdues the snicker. Now we are not an old maid with corkscrew curls and vinegar lips and nose out of joint, and we do not speak for sulkiness; but we leave it to THE FREE PRESS or any other philosopher if there isn't a call for reform in this branch of young lady behavior.

An Ignorant Man.

After all, says a quaint writer, George Washington was a very ignorant man. "He never travelled on a steamboat, never saw a railroad or locomotive engine; was perfectly ignorant of the principle of the magnetic telegraph, never had a daguerreotype, Colt's pistol Sharpe's rifle, or used a friction match. He ate his meals with an iron fork, never used postage stamps on his letters and knew nothing of the application of chloroform to alleviate suffering, or the use of gas for illumination." And yet Washington and his associates, whose deficiencies are thus quaintly pictured by the humorist, had some advantages which, with all our boasted modern improvements, we seem to miss in these *later* days. It is, indeed, not wholly without reason that we lament the disappearance of those gentlemen and ladies of the old school who went out with powdered hair, knee-buckles and brocade dresses. Their picturesque faces linger among us on the canvass of Copley, but their living forms, like their manners and customs, have long since disappeared.

The Indiana Programme.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Some republican papers claim that the republicans are sanguine of carrying the legislature of Indiana this fall, and thus secure the gain of a United States senator. The democrats of the state have little fear of this, and express great confidence in their ability to carry the state by a majority so large as to bring with it a democratic legislature They do not close their eyes to the fact that republican gerrymandering has made the election of a democratic legislature a task of no inconsiderable magnitude. It was calculated at the time of the last legislative apportionment that the districts were so arranged that with a democratic majority of less than 20,000 in the state the legislature would be safely republican. They also remember that although they carried the state handsomely in Oct., 1876, the congressional districts were so gerrymandered that they elected less than one-third of the representatives in congress. But they propose to give a little extra push this year and overcome these obstacles.

Five Lives Saved by a Wonderful Accident.

[Bridgeport Farmer.]

Five Italian rag pickers plied their vocation in the neighborhood of the Naugatuck freight house yesterday, and when night came all lay down on a track in the Housatonic yard to get a sleep before starting to New York on the boat. While they were lying there wrapped in slumber, a Housatonic switch engine came along on the same track, and drawing nearer and nearer to the apparently doomed sleepers, was just about to roll its ponderous weight upon them, when from some cause it jumped the rails and cleared. The rear of the engine swung around and stopped with its hind truck over the foremost sleeper's head. A narrower escape could not be immagined. The Italians did not realize their danger until it was all over, but when they understood what had happened, and what might have happened, they became panic stricken, and ran off as if a deadly peril was still pursuing them. Probably such an opportune jumping off the track by an engine never occurred before.

An Enforced Contribution.

[Boston Post.]

Mr. Tilden has contributed $500 to the Hale and Gorham fund; but he did not do it willfully. It was taken out of his salary as president by a man named Hayes.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty-five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 20c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c. Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO. !

Successors to P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	5 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 06 "	1 52 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 43 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 56 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 01 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 08 "
Goshen	3 28 "	4 10 "	1 31 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 45 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 15 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 35 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 48 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 32 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 [illegible] "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. M. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 45am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 46am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 10
Waterloo	10 [illegible]	2 50	11 25	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 06	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 15pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

INSTRUCTIONS

ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOGAN'S'T No. 6,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	1 [illegible]pm	6 [illegible]am
Mexico		2 23	6 21
Denver	7 53	[illegible]	6 50
Chili	8 05	[illegible]	9 11
Roann	8 20	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Laketon	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	10 25
N. Manchester	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 20	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 [illegible]	12 22
S. Whitley	9 16	10 [illegible]	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 [illegible]	1 40
Collins's	10 00	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Churubusco	10 10	12 10	2 55
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 40	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Auburn	10 55	1 37	4 55
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. [illegible].	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	[illegible]	
Mexico	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	
Denver	6 20	11 [illegible]	4
Chili	6 17	11 [illegible]	3 50
Roann	6 03	11 [illegible]	3 05
Laketon	5 40	10 [illegible]	2 15
North Manchester	5 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 [illegible]	10 12	1 [illegible]
Collamer	5 15	9 [illegible]	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 45	9 12	11 35
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 41
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 15
Cedar Creek	3 42	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 20
Auburn	3 20	7 16	8 20
Butler lv	2 40pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route,
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 05 pm
MUNCIE	1 25 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 20 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 44 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 06 pm	8 06
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 [illegible] pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12. 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 45	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 25	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 25pm	
Bellaire	8 60am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 50am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 05	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 30	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 56	8 25
Garrett	11 40pm	1 26	6 30am
Avilla	11 58	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 45am
Milford Junction	1 30	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	2 19	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 26	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 50pm
Tiffin	7 00	7 44	3 18
Republic	7 20	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 20	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 48	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 18	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 20am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 52	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 44	7 15	11 55
Washington	5 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily; other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES.

TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE!

Sending glad tidings to all. High-priced merchants grumble, but the poor are made glad by the news.

$10,000 STOCK of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Groceries, all bought under the pressure of the great financial embarrassment in the east, that forces wholesalers to turn merchandise into money regardless of loss to themselves. These goods are to be sold at the very lowest possible prices, as our motto is "live and let live."

TO SELL CHEAP GOODS They must be bought cheap. As we handle immense quantities of goods each year and buy them direct from the manufactories, we save the Jobber's profit.

DRY GOODS. In our dry goods department we have all kinds of staple and fancy goods, such as dress goods, muslins, prints, shirtings and jeans. We have the best assortment that can be found in the county.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! In this department we call especial attention to the styles and prices. We have on hand $5,000 worth of ready-made clothing for fall and winter wear. Suits from $4.00 up to the finest of broadcloth and trecots. Don't fail to call on us when you want anything in this line, if you want to save money, as we have no rents nor clerks to pay, we can sell you clothing from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in the county.

GROCERIES. In our grocery department we have a full supply of staple goods, all at hard-time prices. Remember that we buy our goods on a cash basis, and in order to sell goods low we must sell for cash.

Thanking the public for their generous patronage in the past, we solicit a continuance of the same. By close buying and selling, we hope to convince the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties that Auburn is the place to do their trading. Come to town and get our prices and they will convince you that you can save at least 15 per cent. by buying of the only genuine cheap store in town.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & COMPANY,

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

COURIER SUPPLEMENT.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

BARGAINS IN GENERAL

HARDWARE!

STOVES AND TINWARE,

For the next 30 days to make room for our immense fall stock that is now being bought and arriving daily. Come everybody and take advantage of present

LOW PRICES!

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,

Store on Seventh street, North side of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1878. Number 38.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $4.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.
REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

M. H. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.
Moody & Hoffman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

S. A. FRANKS. H. E. HUBBELL.
Franks & Hubbell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decedent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Heasler & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

H. WM. MCBRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS.
McBride, Morlan & Leas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. C. Allen,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,
Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. G. B. Johnson,
DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear. Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,
MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,
COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

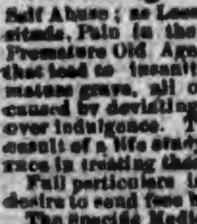

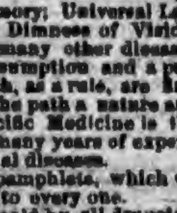

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all Druggists everywhere.

The PHOENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

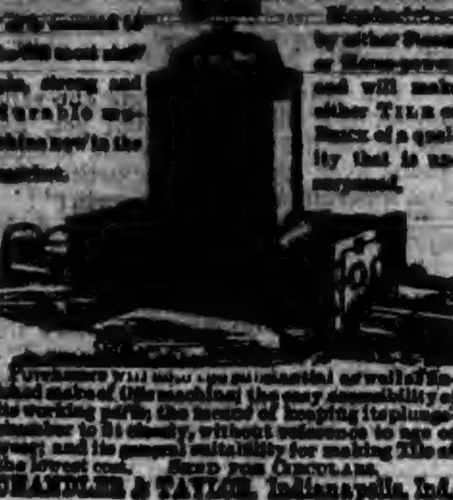

is pronounced to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market. Manufactured by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of the machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts, the means of keeping its plunger chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade-marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,085 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about 3,[illegible], and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved
FARMS and CITY PROPERTY
—IN—
MONTGOMERY, LABETTE
—and—
Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
24-1y.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at
FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,	
Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine household furniture	7,500
Total Value	100,000

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles
Of the actual value of
One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,
WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

BOOK STORE
WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by
WILLIS & CO.
October 11, '77—no41.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Democratic Doctrine.

The Platform of the Party Adopted at the State Convention.

A Clear and Unequivocal Enunciation of Principles—Sentiments which the Masses Will Endorse.

The democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare;

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are, by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states, of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employes of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien shall be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

That the democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the interests of the people; and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

That we are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government either in lands, bonds, money, or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the republican party who secretly conceived and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice-president, were wrongly kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the act of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Old Settlers of DeKalb county, at Auburn, Ind., on September 12th, 1878, Maj. S. W. Sprott was appointed chairman and T. C. Mays secretary.

Nelson Prentiss, Esq., of Noble county being present, was called upon to suggest a way to proceed to organize an Old Settlers' Association, which he did after the manner followed in Noble county. He read a synopsis of the By-Laws of the Noble county Old Settlers Association, which were amended and adopted. The following persons were in attendance, and the time given when they located in this county.

Wm. Smith, May	1836
Samuel Wason, Dec	1833
S. D. Long, Mar	1845
J. E. Rose, Oct	1836
Samuel Headly, Sept	1836
Philip Gushwa, Mar	1845
S. B. Ward, Jan	1842
Wm. Carr, Feb	1839
J. D. McAnNally, Sept	1840
N. H. Matthews, Oct	1839
C. P. Coleman, Dec	1842
R. Culbertson, Oct	1843
R. G. Daniels, Jan	1837
P. B. Nimmons, Aug	1844
N. Griffith, April	1839
Jas. Draggoo, Oct	1841
A. D. Goetschius, June	1836
Paul Long, Feb	1841
John Hogue, June	1842
D. McDaniel, June	1843
Isaac Deihl, June	1843
A. J. Ralston, Dec	1842
Jas. Johnson, Aug	1844
N. Ensley, Oct	1841
J. E. Shilling, April	1845
G. W. Gordon, Oct	1841
Henry Clark, Oct	1842
O. C. Clark, Oct	1842
J. C. Wells, June	1844
D. Altenburg, Nov	1837
R. B. Showers, Feb	1839
W. Jacques, Oct	1845
Thos. D. Daly, Mar	1841
Levi J. Walsworth, Nov	1837
C. Bowman, Oct	1839
Henry Faegler, Sept	1836
M. Whetsel, May	1837
John McClellan, Oct	1844
J. H. Ford, Nov	1844
A. Blodget, Aug	1843
Peter Treesh, Oct	[illegible]
Henry A. Shull, Sept	1844
David Weaver, Aug	1839
A. S. Caseboer, Sept	1837
G. W. Husselman, May	1845
Abraham Eakright, Sept	1836
D. Z. Hoffman, May	1845
J. C. Somers, Aug	1841
Major S. W. Sprott, July	1840
T. D. Gross, Mar	1840
Guy Plum, June	1843
Henry Willis, Oct	1843
Chas. Gillett, Oct	1849
Cornelia P. Cole, June	1849
Sarah Bowman, Mar	1841
Eliza Wason, Sept	1837
Caroline Whetsel, Sept	1841
M. J. Husselman, Oct	1845
Anna McDaniel, May	1843
Mary Siebert, Aug	1836
Maria Ingman, Aug	1836
Almira Martin, May	1836
S. A. Griffith, Nov	1839
Anna Kline, Aug	1841
Mary McClellan, Aug	1841
Rachael Treesh, Oct	1842

On motion it was decided to hold the next meeting at Auburn.

On motion each member of the Ex. Committee was requested to take the names of all old settlers in their respective townships, who settled in DeKalb county prior to January 1846, and report them with the date of their arrival to the Secretary of this association.

S. W. SPROTT, Chairman.
T. C. MAYS, Sec'y.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Eld. S. B. Ward	President
P. B. Nimmons	Vice President
W. H. Dills	Secretary
Cyrus Bowman	Treasurer
J. E. Rose	Biographer and Librarian

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Butler	John Hogue
Keyser	O. C. Clark
Jackson	Wm. Carr
Concord	R. Culbertson
Newville	B. F. Blair
Wilmington	Samuel Headly
Auburn	T. D. Gross
Waterloo	John Butt
Richland	N. Griffith
Fairfield	Philip Gushwa
Smithfield	R. G. Daniels
Franklin	R. N. Keep
Troy	Wm. Emerson
Stafford	Henry Wannemaker

The following articles of association were adopted:

1. This association shall be called the Pioneer Association of DeKalb county, Indiana.

2. The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Biographer and Librarian, and and Executive Committee consisting of one from each township, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and in his absence the Vice President shall preside, and in the absence of both, the meeting shall elect a President pro tem.

4. The Secretary shall procure at the expense of the Society a substantial book in which he shall record these articles of association, and the proceedings of all meetings annual and special together with all written and printed addresses delivered before the annual meetings, and all biographical sketches of such members as shall die during each year, and shall conduct all correspondence of the society, and perform such other duties appertaining to his office as the Society may direct.

5. It shall be the duty of the biographer to present to the Society at each annual meeting the names of all such members as have died since the last annual meeting, together with a sketch of their lives.

6. The Librarian shall take charge of all relics and mementoes of the early settlement of DeKalb county, and of all books and papers deposited with him, and shall carefully preserve the same, and shall record in a book kept for that purpose all such relics, the name and residence of each donor and the date of the gift.

7. The Executive Committee shall have a general supervision of the affairs of the Society. Seven of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall have power to call special meetings when in their opinion the interest of the society shall demand, and arrange the programme of proceedings of regular meetings, procure speakers and see that a suitable place is provided for holding the meetings, and in addition to their general duties it shall be the duty of each member for his respective township to report to the biographer the names of such members as shall die during each year within ten days after each death, such information to give the name, date and place of birth; time of settlement in Indiana, date of death and such other facts as he shall deem of importance.

8. The annual meetings of the society shall be held on the third Thursday in June in each year.

9. All persons who were residents of Northern Indiana prior to January 1st, 1846, and who are residents of DeKalb county, shall be considered members of this society.

10. Amendments to these regulations may be made at any regular or called meeting, by a vote of a majority of the members present, provided that no change shall be made at a special meeting, unless notice of such proposed change be given in one or more of the newspapers of DeKalb county not less than thirty days before such meeting.

School Library Benefit.

Ever since the opening of the public schools in the new building one of the most serious obstacles to the work of the upper grades has been the want of suitable books of reference.

We have no reference books at all, and yet we need them every day. Text-books are brief; and many things concerning which pupils would like to have and ought to have more information, necessarily receive but a passing notice.

Pupils ought to be gratified in their desire to know more about certain things than they can learn in their text-books; and they should by all means be encouraged in the formation of habit of careful investigation and independent study.

To this end it is proposed to make an effort to raise money enough to buy a set of encyclopedias. We can get nothing from the School Board, for there seems to be no money in the treasury. But we have succeeded in making arrangement with the Rev. Langdon Sanders for a Benefit lecture to be delivered on Friday evening the 27th inst. The members of the Official Board of the Presbyterian church having kindly consented to favor us, the lecture will be given in this church. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents each. The price is low, but if we can succeed in thoroughly filling the church, we shall realize a sufficient amount to make the desired purchase.

We are most sanguine in our expectation that the people of Auburn will not permit this enterprise to fall short of a complete success. Let the church be filled. Your own children are to reap the benefit of your patronage.

M. SEILER, School Supt.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

Dr. Price has been years perfecting these exquisite odors. They are not given a title that does not belong to them, but called just what they are—Unique Perfumes, and the makers are not ashamed of their name or afraid to allow them to stand on their own merits.

THE THREE COFFINS.

Three coffins await their final repose
In the ancient cloister's keeping,
And a brief hour hence the lids will close
On the forms beneath them sleeping.

The first is a King who hath ruled the land,
As his fathers did before him;
A jeweled scepter is placed in his hand,
To show how well he bore him.

The next is a chief from the battle-field,
Wounded and bronzed and hoary;
By his side are resting his sword and shield,
The emblems of martial glory.

The third is a lowly son of song,
With no state pomp attended;
The lay of his lyre hath sounded long
Through the aisles—but now is ended.

Hark! what is that at the postern gate
Like the roar of distant water?
'Tis the foe, with bounding hopes elate,
Intent on the work of slaughter!

"Ho! King, awake! remount thy throne,
And 'round thee summon thy sages!"
From the pale, mute lips there is answer none,
While the storm without still rages.

"Ho! chief, awake! to the tents repair—
In the van lead on thy legions!"
They listen, but all is silent there,
Still and hushed as the Polar regions.

From the poet's coffin a sigh is heard,
And the lyre at his bare feet laying
Starts into life, like the trill of a bird
Whose melody knows no staying.

'Tis an old, old theme, but it fires the blood
Of the troops with none to lead 'em,
And they fight, as the valiant always should,
For the love of their faith and freedom!

When the sun goes down in a radiant glow,
With molten clouds attendant,
The three nailed coffins are now laid low—
The cross is in the ascendant!

ROMANCE OF A POSTAGE-STAMP.

I breathed more freely after it was over. It was a temptation resisted, but I felt better after having done it. As I was assorting the letters, preparatory to putting them in the mail-bag for New York, one letter turned up and sent a jealous shock through me that set my heart throbbing and my brain swimming with a sudden dizziness. I might have expected to have seen it, but not the less did it affect me when I did see it—"Joseph Morris, India dock, New York." That was the address, and I knew that it was his. I had a dear little note in that same handwriting next to my heart then—a few graceful words thanking me for a book I had sent her—a little note that I had read over countless times, and kissed as often, wondering would it displease her to know how fondly I cherished it. I thrust the hateful letter out of my sight, and, leaning my head on the table, lived over again the hopes, the fears, the wretchedness of the last twenty-four hours.

The day before, while distributing the mail matter, I came across a letter addressed to myself, and on opening it I learned that, through the generosity of a distant relative, whose name I bore, I had been left in California an inheritance of $20,000. What a change a few strokes of a pen had made—transforming Karl Bergmann, Postmaster of a secluded Connecticut village, into Karl Bergmann, the possessor of a competence, well invested, yielding a certain income! And how before my good fortune I had thought of Annie Merrill as separated away from me by my poor circumstances, my salary barely supporting my mother and myself, and how could I ask any woman to share my poverty! Now that the burden of poverty was most unexpectedly lifted from me, I felt at liberty to tell her the hopes I never dared to entertain till now. What would her answer be? That I would learn that very night. In the same mail with my letter was one addressed to her, postmarked New York. Her correspondence all passed through my hands, but I had never seen that writing before. That was no weak, wavering, feminine style. It was large, clear, decisive, the writing of a self-possessed man. Who could the writer be? Annie's uncle, Dr. Merrill, had male correspondents in New York. But this letter was the first that had come to her since she came orphaned from the great city a year before, and had been received into her uncle's heart and home. But other thoughts put the question of the letter out of my mind. I sent, by a messenger, a few hurried lines to my mother, to prepare her for our good fortune, and then counted the hours that would pass before I could offer my inheritance to Annie, encumbered with its possessor. When I reached home I found her there before me. My mother, who had taken her into her favor from the first, her sweetness and orphaned situation proving a passport to her heart, had sent for Annie to communicate the good news to her. She was strangely quiet, I thought, and there was a troubled look in her blue eyes I never saw there before. In fact, after a while, a subdued feeling stole over us all. Annie's disquiet seemed to impart itself to us. I was thinking how I could venture to tell her all my hopes, and my mother, guessing what my thoughts were, left us together most of the evening, but my heart failed me. It was only when I was walking home with Annie to Dr. Merrill's that I found courage to speak. She led me on by saying that I must not think, from her silence, that she did not rejoice in the happy change in my prospects, but no one could be more sincere in their congratulations than herself. I answered that my good fortune would be valueless to me unless I could share it with the girl I loved.

"The girl you love?" she repeated, questioningly.

I felt her hand tremble on my arm.

"The girl I love," I answered, in tones that she might have interpreted, but failed to do so.

"She ought to be a happy woman," she continued. "May I ask if I know her?"

"If you know her?" I cried. "If you know her! O, who could it be but you?"

"Me?"

She drew her hand quickly away from my arm, and stood quite still before me.

"Me! O, did you say me?"

And then I saw the moonlight falling on her face, and it was not the face of a girl shining with happy confusion when she hears the story of his love from the man whom she prefers. It was pale and shocked, and then she hid it from me in her hands and burst into tears.

I needed no other answer. I knew my suit was hopeless.

"Don't cry, dear!" said I. "I never thought to wound you."

"I thought you knew," she went on, sobbingly. "I thought my uncle might have told you. I am going to marry Mr. Morris. I got a letter from him to-day. O! can you forgive me?"

She stretched out her little hands imploringly. I took them in mine, and I kissed them—they were sacred to me; they belonged to another, and I kissed them while my heart was breaking.

"Forgive you! my darling?" I said. "I would forgive you if you killed me, I think. Don't grieve, Annie; I will try to bear it."

We parted at her uncle's without another word, and I went home to the motherly heart that I knew would suffer with me, but whose tender sympathy would uphold me in this hour of bitter trial.

The next day I sent off my resignation to Washington, for my mother and I agreed to leave the village where we had passed so many quiet years. It was in the afternoon of the same day that the letter of which I had spoken, that I now knew was for my rival, attracted my attention. I took it up reluctantly—I felt that I would as readily have touched a poisonous snake—and was just about to put the postmark on it when I saw that the stamp upon it, instead of being a postal one, was a revenue stamp, and that the letter, instead of speeding off on wings of love to New York, must be consigned to the Dead Letter Office, in Washington. With a thrill of savage delight I flung it into the box appropriated to the reception of such castaways, and went on with my evening's work. With that work I went on mechanically, but my thoughts were not agreeably employed. That then was the answer to the missive she had received. But it should be long before he would get it—get it too late perhaps for an explanation; for misunderstandings between lovers had often arisen from a slighter cause than the non-arrival of an expected letter. I pictured him waiting and longing for the letter that would not come; and she, poor girl, how her tender heart would be tortured by his imagined neglect when no answer would be forthcoming! She, I knew, would suffer in silence, and I fondly hoped that he would do the same. So I locked the mail-bag and waited for the messenger to carry it to the station. The express would pass in an hour and a half. And then a struggle began in my heart. The mis-stamped letter seemed to look reproachfully at me from the box into which I had thrown it, and seemed to whisper to me that one little act of mine could send it unimpeded on its mission.

No one, I believe, unless he was in my situation, actuated by the same despairing, selfishly hopeful feelings that were overmastering me, could understand what a base impulse I conquered when at last, after an hour's temptation, I took that letter from its resting place, substituted a postage stamp for the revenue one, opened the mail-bag and let it go. Then after it was done some hot tears gushed to my eyes. It was my last hope, and I could not help indulging some weakness over its grave.

The next mail from New York arrived three days after. I had the poor satisfaction of seeing the results of my good action in a letter in the handwriting of my rival, addressed to Annie, make its unwished-for appearance, and shortly after Dr. Merrill took it away with him as he called for his mail. Loungers came in and out of the office, finding me little disposed for conversation. Nothing yet was known in the village of my acquisition, so I was spared the pain of listening to congratulations that I was in no mood to hear. When I went home that evening I was surprised to find my mother absent, and still more surprised when, on opening a note she had left for me, I learned she was with Annie at Dr. Merrill's, and that I was to follow her there. Hopeless as I felt, the prospect of seeing Annie again promised me only a painful pleasure, but still the thought of being near her had a sweet and sad fascination that I could not resist. When I reached the doctor's, I found himself and my mother seated in his office, so intent on the moves of a knight's gambit that a mere nod on my entrance showed their consciousness of my arrival. Annie was not there; I found her in the parlor, standing upon the hearth-rug, the glow of the firelight shining upon her golden hair, and a glow of eager, happy expectation in her look that was new to her sweet face.

"I am glad to see you," she said, giving me her hand. "I have been impatient for your coming—and I will tell you why. There is a question I want you to answer. It perplexes me, and somehow I think I can look to you for its solution. You remember a letter I received in the early part of the week?"

She hesitated and cast down her eyes.

"I have too good a reason ever to forget it," I answered bitterly.

I saw her face flush. She went on.

"I answered that letter next day. It was of vital importance to me that it should go then, as there would be no other mail for several days. I was troubled when I wrote it, and stamped it at my uncle's desk while the messenger was waiting to take it to the office. I found, too late, that I had mis-stamped it. I have been utterly wretched for the past few days on account of that mistake. I knew too well what the fate of my letter would be. Judge then how relieved I felt when my uncle brought me this"—taking from the mantel-piece the letter that had come that morning. "If it escaped your keen observation, how did my letter pass the eyes of the New York officials undetected? This is my question."

Her eyes searched my face;
I took her hands in my own.

"Annie," said I, "I believe I could make no one understand what it cost my jealous heart to rectify that mistake, but I did it. I knew it must be in answer to that letter that you spoke of a few nights ago. It ought to prove to you how unselfishly I love you, my darling, when I re-stamped it and sent it on its way to him. I never thought you would find it out. I did it to spare you a moment's uneasiness. If the man you love cares for you as much as I do, he will make your life a happy one."

"How can I repay your generosity?" she said, in a voice tremulous with feeling. "You could not have acted better if you had had a peep at the contents of that letter. But your reward may be claimed when you read this."

She handed me the letter and glided out of the room. I took it over to the shaded lamp and read the following:

DEAR ANNIE: When, beside your father's dying bed, we entered into an engagement of marriage, I felt, as he did, that the interests of the firm of which he and I were partners would be best assured by our union.

I wrote to you, notifying you of my readiness to fulfill my part of the agreement, and requested you to be ready to return with me on Saturday as my wife. You say to me that I must not come. There is but one explanation to this refusal, and that is that you have seen some one who pleases you better than your humble servant. It is but natural, child; I cannot blame you. The young should mate with the young, and I am too much your senior to expect to awake in your youthful heart feelings that have long been lifeless in my own. I release you from a promise that I am now aware was made by you under the pressure of the sad circumstances. But this fact can never affect the fatherly regard I have ever entertained for the only child of my dear old friend.

I read no further. Here was my reward. And how nearly I had lost it by the desire of gratifying an ungenerous impulse! Annie has since assured me that, had Joseph Morris arrived on the day designated, so great was her awe of her father's old partner that she never would have had the courage to contend against her destiny. Indeed, the circumstance of having made the error she did, in mis-stamping the letter, seemed to her troubled mind significant of a deep meaning, and that even beyond the grave her father sought to control her actions.

Annie did not return to the parlor. I found her seated in the doctor's office, apparently interested in the game which just at the moment of my entrance he brought to a victorious conclusion.

"Check——"

"Mate," I cried, finishing the word for him, and, catching Annie in my arms, heedless of the astonishment of the elderly pair, I demanded my reward.

Well, Joseph Morris, gray-haired, commonplace and undemonstrative, came to Greenwell to other nuptials than his own. He gave away my dear one with the best of grace, and after the marriage congratulated me on my admission into the firm. My ignorance of his meaning was so apparent that with a grim smile he enlightened me. With my bride I acquired a half interest in an East India firm in New York and Calcutta. If Annie had chosen to appeal as an orphan, dependent on the bounty of her uncle, she had the after satisfaction of knowing that the love she had won was offered to herself alone, and not to the golden store that attracts so many suitors.

"My dearest," I sometimes say to her, "who would think that in a great measure we owe our happiness to a little postage stamp?"

A Curiosity of Numbers.

The multiplication of 987,654,321 by 45 is 44,444,444,445. Reversing the order of the digits, and multiplying 123,456,789 by 45, we get the result equally curious, 5,555,555,505. If we take 123,456,789 as the multiplicand, and, interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 6,666,666,606. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987,654,321, and taking 54 as multiplier again, we get 53,333,333,334—all threes, except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26,666,666,667—all sixes except the first and last figures, which read together 27, the multiplier. Next, interchanging the figures in the number 27, and using 72 as the multiplier, with 987,654,321 as the multiplicand, we obtain the product of 71,111,111,112, all ones, except the first and last figures, which, read together, give 72, the multiplier.

Equally curious results may be obtained by multiplying these digits, written either way, by 9, or by the figures composing the multiples of 9 variously interchanged.

Mr. Hale's Eels.

There is a curious case at Rockport of the singular attachment sometimes instituted between man and the lower animals. A Mr. Hale has been for a long time accustomed to throw bits of food for some eels in a little brook that runs along the back of his lot. Latterly he observed that they seemed to be waiting for his visit, and with a little training they were induced to eat food directly from his hand. Then they learned to play and fondle about his fingers, held in the water, and enjoyed his caresses. More recently the largest one of the four—a huge old fellow, over two feet long and very large around—allows Mr. Hale to take him entirely out of the water, slide him about freely from hand to hand, apparently enjoying the novel gymnastics. When Mr. Hale goes to the brook he calls them with a peculiar whistle, and they soon come rushing briskly from down stream. Not long ago he brought them his usual lunch of fish and mackerel, when only the large one came. The eel waited a few moments, then turned down stream, and soon came back, bringing his tardy family to supper.—*Boston Globe.*

A Colt's Rescue of a Mate.

Martin Hayner, of Brunswick, is the proud possessor of a fine pair of colts. One day last week they were pasturing on his farm, through which a ditch had recently been dug, quite a distance from the house. One of the animals fell into the ditch, in some way striking upon its back, with its feet pawing helplessly in the air, and utterly unable to regain its equilibrium. The other colt, discovering the predicament of its mate, began running from the house to the ditch, making more than half a dozen trips before Mr. Hayner's attention was specially attracted. He finally entered the inclosure where his colt was neighing, when it seized hold of his coat and pulled in the direction of its mate. Mr. Hayner found his other colt in the position named, and with difficulty rescued it. Such intelligence is certainly remarkable, and worthy of the recognition we have accorded it.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

AND he went on to say: "Because you have lost money by rotten securities, you say you cannot give for charity. But many of you give dinner parties, and you must cut these off before you do your charities." Some of the congregation were indignant at this sort of practical preaching, and a millionaire, on coming out, said it was shamefully personal. "Not on you, brother," said the deacon, "for he knows you never gave a dinner to anybody."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE brain and heart are the chief instruments of the lungs, and are alike insensible. The cerebrum may be pressed or cut without pain, and in the time of Harvey a young man had his heart exposed by a disease, and Harvey handled it without his fingers being felt.

MR. EDISON has invented a toy which he calls the phonomotor. The vibrations produced by speaking into a cone terminated with a diaphragm communicate motion to a spring and pawl which act in turning round a ratchet wheel on a shaft carrying a fly-wheel.

THE diameters of the bodies in the solar system are: The Sun, 883,246 miles; Mercury, 4,224; Venus, 7,687; the Earth, 7,912; Moon, 2,160; Mars, 4,189; Ceres and Pallas, uncertain; Juno, 1,425; Vesta, 238; Jupiter, 89,170; Saturn, 79,042; Herschel, 35,112.

WHEAT grains have a vitality which resists intense cold. A sample of the wheat left by the Polaris, in 1871, in 81 deg. and 16 min. north latitude, and exposed to a temperature varying from that of summer to that of winter in that position for five years, was sown last year by Dr. Schanburgh, of the Botanic Gardens and Government Plantations, South Australia, and out of 300 grains 60 germinated and produced plants, three and four feet high, with ears containing 30 grains each.

IT may surprise the general reader to learn that the coal production of China has already reached 3,000,000 tons annually, and is rapidly increasing. Of this production about 1,000,000 tons represent the output of the anthracite beds of the province of Shan-si. Speaking of this, the most extensive deposit of the empire, Baron Richtofen affirms that its area vastly exceeds that of the anthracite region of this country, and that no other coal-field in the world can be compared with it in the union of the most favorable conditions as regards position, quantity and quality. He pronounces the opinion that in the near future these deposits will rise immensely in importance.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

MR. JEFFREY has established the fact that bones disappear in the ocean. By dredging, it is common to bring up teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind. These, however compact, dissolve if exposed to the action of water but a little time. On the contrary, teeth—which are not bones any more than whales are fish—resist the destroying action of sea water indefinitely. Dentine, the peculiar material of which teeth are formed, and the enamel covering them, offer extraordinary resistance to these chemical agencies, which resolve other animal remains into nothingness. Mounds in the West, and tumuli in Europe and Asia, which are believed to antedate sacred history thousands of years, yield up perfectly sound teeth, on which time appears to have made no impression whatever.

A BELGIAN scientific jury has lately awarded to M. Melsens the Guinard prize of 10,000 francs for the best contribution to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. The award was based upon the important discovery of M. Melsens of an effective remedy for mercury and lead poisoning, to the effects of which workmen employed in many occupations requiring the manipulation of these metals are dangerously exposed, and especially to the insidious cumulative effects resulting in chronic evils which have heretofore been obstinately incurable. The remedy proposed by M. Melsens, and which he has demonstrated to be efficacious not only in the cure of chronic cases resulting from years of exposure to and accumulation of the poison in the system, but also in the prevention of disease from these sources, is the iodide of potassium. The action of the iodide is to transform into soluble form and to eliminate from the system the accumulation of insoluble metallic compounds, upon the presence of which the affections of the organs involved by the disease depend. The French Academy likewise has crowned this important discovery with the Monthyon prize.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

A Romance of the Border.

There passed down on the train the other day an aged but smart-looking lady, between 60 and 70 years of age, having with her a little child about 2 years old, whose dark complexion unmistakably betokened Indian origin and naturally excited some curiosity. The lady was communicative and told a story filled with romance. She was a widow, with an only son living in Connecticut. Her boy grew to be a young man, and, filled with a love of adventure, he forsook the parental roof and came West. His rovings at last led him to Bismarck, D. T., where he became interested with Indian traders, and finally married the daughter of a chief, the fruit of the union being one child. At length, in an engagement with the hostiles, the young man was killed. The sad news in due time reached his mother. She was almost disconsolate in her grief. With true maternal affection she at once resolved to search for her son's child, and, if possible, find in it an object upon which she might bestow her care and motherly love. Forthwith she journeyed to Minnesota. The difficulties in the way formed no barrier to her New England energy. Her diligent inquiries along the Northern Pacific railroad brought to her acquaintance a man who had known her son. For $50 he offered to find the squaw who had been the son's wife. Without going into details of the search it is sufficient to say that the tribe of Indians was found, and with it the squaw and the child. When the lady first saw her grandchild she thought she could discern in his features a resemblance to her son, but when the little one was in the midst of a number of Indian children it was hard to discover much difference. Nevertheless, the grandmother of the dusky little half-breed was bent on having him brought up under the gentle influences of Connecticut civilization, and she quieted her compunctions of bartering in human flesh by the exigencies of the case and the gift of six sacks of flour to the bereaved Indian widow. The old lady departed with her new-found treasure, as happy as a boy with a new toy. She fondled the little Sioux with indescribable affection, and the little chap responded by making his doting grandma buy him all the peaches and pears that the train-boy offered. The picture of youth and old age seldom has more romance done up in a couple than was here presented. It will not be surprising one of these days to hear of that cultivated little savage pulling with the Harvard crew.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

Old Si Explains the Yellow Fever to Pete.

Old Si met Pete at the warehouse corner and said:

"Who's payin' yo' bode-bill now, dat you has so much time ter squander?"

"I feels sick dis mornin', I does!" gloomily replied Pete.

"Wine 'bouts?"

"Well, I jes' knowed by what dat white man was sick wid de yaller feeber, an' I ain't so sartin but dat I got er whiff er de pizen."

"You thinks dat yer got de yaller feeber, eh? But lemme tell yer, nigger, ef yer did yer wouldn' be standin' 'round hyer guagin' yer appetite 'ginst dem watermillions in dat waggin!"

"Did you ebber hab it? How do hit do?"

"How hit do? Wait till yer gits hit, boy, an' see how yer feels! I'se bin dar an' hit's felt ob me, an' I ain't forgot yit de way dat hit gnaw'd on me!"

"Well, what am de interduktry swymptoms ob de aiment, tell me dat?"

"Why, when yer jess settin' 'round 'spozin' dat you's gwine ter fall 'air to er fo'-hundred-dollar mule, an' is figgerin' up de price ob er halter fer hit, yer kinder 'spishuns dat yer leff yer shurt opin behin' when yer got up dis mornin'. Er sorter cole streak 'pears ter trickle down yer spinous colyum an' den climes up again quicker dan hit went down. Dem jimnassticks continues tell d'reckly yer teef won't stay tergedder, but kinder boxes wid each udder. Presintly the cole streak sets down in de small ob yer back fer ter res', an' begins ter ake. Bimeby yer feel hot all ober, like yer wuz in a house afire. Den yer can't crawl ter bed, but de nusses comes 'round an' fotches de dockter, an' de wrassle fer a longer foot-hol' en dis bank ob de ribber begins!"

"Den what do dey do?"

"Plasters yer all ober wid mustard, fills yer up wid febuary fuse and piles on all de blankits dat dey kin borrer er beg fum de nabors. Den dey gibe yer ice on de inside an mo' blankits on de outside till de ekerlibrium am restored. After dat yer either gits well er dies!"

"How did you stan' hit?"

"Well, I'se a tuff citizen fer enny complaint ter tackle, an' I manadg'd ter be dar yit when ole yaller jack flung up de fite—but I d'clar' ter grashus now dat wuz de mos' weak'nin' tussle dis nigger ebber had. I 'specks dat d'sease don't hanker much after niggers, 'kase he don't offen win de fite till he gits de feller turned yaller—an' niggers don't turn yaller wuff er cent! But whenebber he gits er white man lyin' out lookin' like er chrome of er mustard patch in bloom, dere's gwine ter be er hole in de semeterry groun' nex' day, sho!"—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Two Courtings.

But it is the story of Ursula's courtship, as she herself once told it to a teasing and favorite child, that the reader shall have as that of another "woman who dared."

It happened in this wise. Mr. Matthew Griswold, tall, shy and awkward, but scholarly and kind, early in his life wooed a lady in a distant town, who had another string to her bow in the person of a village doctor. For a long time she had kept her Lyme lover in a state of uncertainty, in the hope that she might draw out a proposal from his professed rival. After some months of this dallying Mr. Griswold determined to have the matter settled, and so one day rode to town, entered her house, and once more tendered heart and hand.

"Oh, Mr. Griswold, you must give me more time," said the lady.

"I give you your lifetime, miss," was the indignant reply; whereat the youth bowed himself out, flung into the saddle and galloped away forever, leaving the maiden, who maiden was forevermore, as her bird in the bush was never caught.

To Matthew, disconsolate at his beautiful home amid the magnificent groves of elms that still shelter the old Griswold homestead at Black Hall, on the shore of the sound, just east of the mouth of the Connecticut river, appeared soon after his cousin Ursula, a little his senior in years, but inheriting the beauty, pride and ready wit of her grandmother, Martha.

She "came, saw, conquered;" but, warned by his past experience, Matthew was slow to speak, though his looks and actions betrayed his feelings toward his pretty cousin.

Things ran on this way for a space, until, one stormy day near the close of her visit, Ursula, descending the dark, old oaken staircase, suddenly encountered her cousin ascending. Meeting him more than half way, she, stopping suddenly, said sweetly:

"What did you say, Cousin Matthew?"

"Oh, I didn't speak; I didn't say anything."

"High time you did, cousin; high time you did."

The future Governor was not slow to take the hint, and speedily found his tongue, and that is how Ursula Wolcott became Ursula Griswold, and for twenty-five years always had a near relative in the Governor's chair in old Connecticut.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

"JUG-BREAKING" is an amusement in some country towns in Ohio. People meet, generally at church, bringing with them all the jugs which have accumulated in their households. A small admission fee is charged. While one of the number breaks the jug with a hammer, the rest sing songs, the "Little Brown Jug" being an especial favorite. Some of the more charitable people put in the jugs various articles, and the contents of the jugs and the money taken at the door are turned over to one or other of the churches.

AN M. D. who lately opened an office was favored by a visit from his young wife. Wishing to start an interesting subject for conversation, he said: "My dear, how many people do you suppose pass by my office in the course of an hour?" "I should judge they all passed by," nonchalantly exclaimed the wife.

WILYUM'S WATERMILLIONS.

You, Wilyum, come here, sir, dis instant! Wat dat you got under dat box?
I want no circumlocution' now! what you say, sir? Ain't nuffin but rocks?
S'pose ter me you is mougty partic'lar—perhaps dey is of a new breed—
I'll jis take a look. Well! ef dat ain't de cur'ousest rock I ever seed.

I calls dat a plain watermillion, you scamp! an' I knows wha' it growed—
It comed f'um de Jimmerson cornfiel', da on t'other side o' de road.
You stole it, you rascal! you stole it! I watched you f'um down in de lot;
An' time I gits th'ough wid you, nigger, you won't be worth a greasy spot!

I'll fix you! Abe Lincoln! Abe Lincoln! go an' [illegible] me a hick'ry! [illegible] quick!
An' cut me de toughest, too, sir, you kin find dis side o' de crick!
I'll larn you, you Wilyum Ike Potter, to steal an' lie, you young sinner,
Disgracin' yo' ole Christian mammy, an' makin' her leave cookin' dinner!

Now, ain't you ashamed o' yo'sef, sir? I am! I'm ashamed you's my son!
An' de good old Recordin' Angel, he's ashamed, sir, o' what you has done;
An' he's wrote it down up yonder, in [illegible] an' great big letters,
"One watermillion, stoled by Wilyum Isaac Potter."

An' what do you s'pose Brudder Bascom, yo' teacher at Sunday-school,
Would say, ef he knowed how awful you's gone 'ginst the Golden Rule?
Boy! what is de raisin' I gi'ed you? Is you boun' fur to be a black villun?
I'm s'prised dat a chile o' yo' mammy would steal any man's watermillion!

An' I'm gwine now to cut it right open, an' you, sir, shan't have narry bite!
Fur a boy who will steal watermillions—an' right in open daylight—
Ain't—*Lawdy! it's* GREEN! Abe Lincoln! Abe Li-n-c-o-l-n! make 'ase' wi' dat switch!
Well!—stealin' a g-r-e-e-n wa-ter-mil-lion! who ever heerd tell of jis sich?

Ca'n't tell when dey's ripe? W'y, thump um—an' when dey go *pank* dey is green;
But when dey go *punk*, now you mind me, dey is ripe—an' dat is jis what I mean!
An' nex' time you hook watermillions, you heard me, you ign'ant young hunk!
Ef you don't want a lickin' all over, be sho' dat dey all 'il go *punk!*
Louisville Courier-Journal.

PITH AND POINT.

A CONTEMPORARY, referring to a contemporary, says: "A word to the wise will not reach him."

SAID an Irishman, in the course of an eloquent speech, "Mr. Chairman, the gals is the boys to do it."

Before the "o" let there appear
Twice twenty-five, and five in rear;
One-fifth of eight subjoin, and then
You'll find what 'tis that conquers men.—Love.

A RIDGEFIELD man has invented a chair which can be adjusted to 8,000 different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when having his hair cut.—*Danbury News.*

ALL hair-pins look alike to men, but let a wife go off on a visit for a month, and come home and find a hair-pin near the door, and she can't wait a minute to grow red in the face.

THE next invention Edison is to attempt is a machine that will keep a woman's eyes closed during prayer time in church when a friend in the pew in front has on a new frock.

AMONG all the abuses which Cassius inflicted on his whilom friend Brutus, he did not threaten to set his dog on him. For did not Brutus say, "There is no terrier, Cassius, in your threats!"

A WOMAN, being told that some tables in the Russian department of the French Exhibition were made of malachite, exclaimed: "My goodness! I thought Malachite was one of the prophets."

A MICHIGAN man by feeding a tramp accidentally found a long-lost brother of his wife. This should be taken as a terrible warning against something or other, because he has had to keep on feeding him ever since.

A DREAMY writer says it would be curious to follow a pound of silk from its spinning until it becomes a lady's dress. No doubt; but most men prefer to follow it after it becomes a dress.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THERE is probably not a woman in all this broad, sunny land of ours who doesn't think that the carving-fork was made for the express purpose of pulling corks out of bluing bottles and lifting stove-lids.—*St. Louis Journal.*

OLD party (who has sent for the landlord): "Landlord, I can't get anything to eat. Your pretty waiter girls devote their time to the good-looking young fellows. Haven't you got a homely old waiter who has lost her taste for beauty?"

A STOCK-EXCHANGE bear is described as a person who sells what he has not got; a bull as a man who buys what he cannot pay for; and "financing" as "buying shares by a man who doesn't want them from one who has none to sell."

WHAT a volume of domestic misery these two little lines contain: "Six million bottles of hair restorative were sold in the United States last year." But as long as the birds make nests we suppose people will love and take the consequences.

THERE are two brothers on West Hill who look so much alike that they cannot tell each other apart; and one day last week, when John was raging like a volcano with the toothache, Henry went down to Dr. Wilson and had six teeth pulled.—*Burdette.*

SAID that rather cynical journalist A to his "dear friend" B, "You look as if you had been out all night, and had to meet your wife at breakfast." Said B, mildly, in reply: "You look as if you had stopped at home all night studying your own character."

A CHILD was called as a witness in a Charleston court. The opposing lawyer asked her if she knew where liars went when they died, and objected to her testimony when she answered no. "Well, that question has not been settled by anybody satisfactorily," said the Judge.

A PRISONER was arraigned to plead to an indictment for burglary. He said he wasn't ready to plead, and didn't care to plead either way, adding: "I'll tell you, Judge, just how the matter hangs; if I don't get bail to-morrow morning, I'm going to plead guilty, and if I do I ain't. See?"

THE following extraordinary vow is performed by some of the Hindoos at their festival of Charak Puja: Stretching himself on the earth on his back, the devotee takes a handful of moist earth, and, placing it on his under lip, he plants in it some mustard seed and exposes himself to the dews of the night and the heat of the day till the seed germinates. In this position the man must lie in a fixed, motionless condition, without food or drink, till the vegetable process liberates him, which will be, generally, about the fourth day.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

COLD FEET.

The feet require more frequent washing than the hands; frequent washing and liberal friction with a coarse towel will promote circulation and consequent warmth. Good health is not attainable if the extremities are habitually cold.

ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

The air that passes out of our lungs is quite unfit to support life if breathed again, even when mixed with ten times its bulk of pure air; therefore, the air of sleeping- and living- rooms must be constantly changed or it will soon become poisonous.

REMEDY FOR TYPHOID FEVER.

A new remedy, proposed by Dr. Netter, of Strasburg, to be used in typhoid fever, has been published. Its salutary effects are officially authenticated. It consists of a decoction made of one litre barley water, 100 grammes vinegar, and 120 grammes liquid honey, with which the throat and mouth are to be washed out, in order to remove organic matters which are secreted and deposited there, and which decompose and are likely to be swallowed, or reabsorbed with increased tonic effects.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The celebrated Dr. Field, during the ravages of diphtheria in England, a few years since, used the following remedy: A teaspoonful of flowers of brimstone in a wineglass of water, stirred with the finger rather than a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water; when well mixed use as a gargle and swallow. In extreme cases, where the fungus was too nearly closed to allow gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and, after the fungus had shrunk, then gargled. If the patient cannot gargle, sprinkle the flowers of brimstone on a live coal and let him inhale the fumes. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, and plant. Dr. Field never lost a patient from diphtheria during all his immense practice.

A HOMELY CURE FOR BILE.

Here is rather a curious remedy, says *Cassell's Family Magazine*, but in many cases a very certain one, for the cure of indigestion. It is simply the habit of chewing, while out of doors, different kinds of green leaves and swallowing the juice. One can always cull a leave from a hedge, or bush, as one passes. Almost all are good that are not nauseous, such as the ivy, or poisonous, as the laurel leaf. One of the latter, however, is a capital thing where there is a slight irritation of the stomach. The chewing of leaves cures dyspepsia, principally, I believe, by increasing the flow of the salivary juice, and partly by the tonic or stimulating action of the leaf chewed. The leaves that occur to me at present as most likely to be beneficial are those of the pine trees, spruce or Scotch fir, blackthorn, currant and rose-bushes, mint, the petals of many flowers, the stalks of mountain daisies, the white portion of rushes, the bark of many young trees, and the tender parts of the stalks of green wheat, oats, or almost any of the larger grasses; but your own taste must in a great measure guide you, if you elect to make trial of my remedy. I should say, however, that the chewing is better to take place before or between meals than immediately after.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

An article of a very interesting and instructive nature, on the physiological action of baths, was published in a late number of the London *Lancet*. Summing up, the writer notes that warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that which is brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat, and, although the dilation is followed by a contraction, this contraction is seldom excessive, and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the cutaneous circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened in the cold bath. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for the internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the vital processes, and enables life to be sustained with a less expenditure of force. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles if continued too long, a warm bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The final effect of both hot and cold baths, if the temperature be moderate, is the same, the difference being, to use the words of Braun, that "cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them, and in this lies the important difference between the cold-water system and the thermal mode of treatment."

Not a Dress Parade.

Riding alone into the camp early in the afternoon, I directed my horse's steps to a group of men whom I supposed to be officers, quite as much from their general bearing as from any display of uniform by them. Standing a few feet apart from the rest was an individual dressed in a soft felt hat that looked as if it had gone through several campaigns and got the worst of every one of them, a gray-flannel shirt, a pair of dirty, reddish pants, stuck into a rough pair of boots, a cartridge belt suspended around his waist, and with his beard divided and tied with two pieces of cord. Altogether he was a pretty hard-looking character, who, I supposed, might be an indifferent sort of a teamster. Dismounting in front of this group, I inquired for Gen. Crook. My teamster friend stepped forward. He was no less distinguished a personage than Brig. Gen. Crook, United States army, commanding the Department of the Platte. And in this connection I may as well state a fact that will disabuse the popular mind of the idea that army officers and the soldiers start out on an Indian campaign as if on a grand pleasure tour, in full-dress uniform, and with all the accompaniments of easy comfort, if not of luxury. The pen picture I have given of Gen. Crook is from life, and such might be the pen picture I could draw of most of the officers in active Indian service. The troops on a campaign form a veritable Falstaff's army in their dress, and, at a short distance, it is generally impossible to distinguish officers from men. This is inevitable from the nature of the service. I had some considerable "roughing" experience before, but I never realized how utterly regardless of my personal appearance I could be until I went on that campaign, and I seriously question whether my own brother could have readily recognized me in the roughly-dressed, sun-burned, unshaven, and generally-demoralized being into which I soon degenerated after going into the field. Indian campaigning is not a full-dress parade affair by any means, much as the growlers at the army would like to have the public believe it to be.—*Penn Monthly.*

Woman's Devotion.

The following story, says an exchange, is true in every detail: A milliner of respectability married a dissipated tailor, who abused, neglected and abandoned her. Several years having passed without a clew to his whereabouts, her friends advised divorce and her acceptance of an advantageous offer in marriage. The woman persistently declined every offer, and, when she had accumulated a sufficient sum, started off in the direction her husband was supposed to have taken when he left her. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, she received a slight clew, and took the steamer to Portland, Me. Thence she followed his track to New York, where she ceased, for many months, to hear of him. Finally she found that he was working in Albany, for which place she immediately started. She was about a week too late; he had been discharged for drunkenness. Spending her days at lucrative work and her evenings at detective service, the unwearying wife at length discovered that he was employed by a large firm in Chicago. She wrote there, and was answered that her husband had gone away, nobody knew where. Not satisfied with this, she traveled to Chicago and ransacked every concern interested in the tailoring business there, until she met a fellow countryman, who said that her husband, when last heard from, was in Omaha city. She wrote there, got no answer, but went on. There she heard that he had certainly left for San Francisco, where he had obtained a fine place as cutter in a large firm. She, of course, went thither, only to be told that her husband had been several days away from work, and was drinking hard. He had not been even to his boarding-house. This led her to visit the station-houses, and in one of them she ascertained that her husband was in jail for ten days. He was released and prevailed upon to return home after six years' absence. All this occurred eighteen years ago, and to-day the prodigal husband of yore is a strict temperance man in independent circumstances, a model husband and father, and a respected citizen.

Sherman and the Trade Dollars.

Secretary Sherman has addressed a long letter to O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, Ohio, concerning the issue of the trade dollar and the present depreciation of its value. Upon the latter point Mr. Sherman says:

"At no time and on no account have they ever been received or paid out by the treasury, and it is cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at their face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circulation at considerable profit. Under date of July 25, 1878, the Director of the Mint published tables from which the value of coins can be ascertained. He does not advise anyone to dispose of them at such rates. As early as Aug. 24, 1876, the department informed an inquirer that the trade dollar had only a bullion value, and this information has been repeated scores of times, and published by the press throughout the country. To avoid the labor of preparing manuscript letters, the Director of the Mint embodied the information in a circular, adding thereto tables for the computation of such value. There was no new decision involved in the circular, though possibly its publication may have hastened the depreciation of the coins to their true value—an event which was inevitable, and could not have been much longer delayed."

Killed by a Crazy Inventor.

A sad affair occurred at the lunatic asylum here to-day, which resulted in the death of Gen. John F. Taliaferro, one of the inmates. It appears that Capt. Newton Cunningham, an inmate of the asylum, had gone crazy a year ago on the subject of the flying machine. He had also a theory of perpetual motion, which was to be utilized in a flying machine that he was constructing. He has not been violent since being in the asylum and the Superintendent had allowed him to do pretty much as he pleased. Most of his time, therefore, was spent at work on the flying machine. Gen. Taliaferro, who is an inoffensive party 86 years old, was sitting this morning with Cunningham talking about the latter's hobby, and remarked: "I'll bet my hat that the machine is a fizzle," when Cunningham jerked up a stick and laid the old gentleman out. It is stated that the murderer was not satisfied with killing the General, but, after he was dead, continued to beat him with the club. Cunningham is about 38 years old. Gen. Taliaferro had been a prominent citizen of the Old Dominion, and was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812.—*Richmond (Va.) paper.*

A Wisconsin Snake Story.

Edward Gantz, of Black Hawk, Wis., while at work in a field, the other day, heard a peculiar noise near the fence in an adjoining field. Crossing, he found a large snake complacently sunning itself. On seeing him the snake opened its mouth, and instantly a stream of young snakes, that Gantz had not until then noticed, sought refuge down its throat. The snake then presented the appearance of having swallowed a couple of toads. Gantz struck it and it burst, when the young snakes escaped through the aperture and immediately took the defensive. He killed them all and found that there were forty-six of them. They were about six inches long. The old one measured about six feet.

Awards to America at Paris.—The cable announces the prizes won at Paris in fifteen classes of the American section. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. receive in Class 15 the highest and only award to any scale manufacturer.

Sheaves of wheat with rattlesnakes stowed away in them are now interesting the New York farmers as they feed their grain into the threshing-machines.

A NATIONAL RAILROAD.

One Man's Solution of the Transportation Question—An Exclusively Freight Railroad Will Pay if It Is Narrow-Gauge.

Stephen D. Dillaye has an article in *Scribner's Monthly* for September, in which he demonstrates that narrow-gauge railroads are essential to cheap transportation. He claims that there is a saving; first, in construction; second, in equipment; third, in dead weight; fourth, in increased relative power to carry freight; fifth, decrease in wear and tear; sixth, decrease in running expenses.

The saving in construction cannot be accurately settled until the exact gauge is fixed and the route is established. Three feet, or three feet six inches should be settled upon. With either of these gauges the saving will vary but little, if any, from 40 per cent. Actual and varied experiences have established this conclusion. These experiences have resulted from works entered upon on the report of a committee appointed by various European, Asiatic and South American Governments to visit the Festiniog road, and examine its working capacity, feasibility and general utility. In July, 1870, this committee met. It was composed of the most experienced and thoroughly educated railroad engineers of Europe. They examined in detail the engines, cars and every element of practical importance in their weight, construction, size, durability, etc. The result was a unanimous concurrence in a report favorable to narrow-gauge; and all the details so successfully demonstrated in the twenty years' experiment of the Festiniog road. Russia at once adopted the report of its commission, and constructed the imperial Livny narrow-gauge road, which it has since operated with triumphant success. Its cost (it is a three feet six inch track) was 40 per cent. less than four feet eight and a half inch gauge, through a corresponding country and grades. Uniformity of result has shown that the cost diminishes with the width of the track. In India, Australia, Norway, Canada, North Germany and the United States the cost has been as follows per mile: Australia, $32,000; India, $19,000; Norway, from $15,000 to $26,000; Canada, $14,000; Western States, $10,000 to $12,000; Tennessee, $11,500. The *Railway Times* estimates the cost in ordinary routes at $13,500, against $24,000 for four feet eight and a half inch grade. The New York *Tribune*, after exhaustive examination, fixed the cost of a fully-equipped single track at $16,400, as against $25,400 for four feet eight and a half. The Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge cost $13,500 against $25,500 for a four foot eight and a half inch on like routes.

SAVING IN EQUIPMENT.

This cannot be accurately settled until the gauge is settled and the route established. The Committee of English Governments, before alluded to, examined every detail in the Festiniog road. The Russian, Indian, South American, Australian, and North American roads have verified the conclusions reached. The capacity of platform, gondola, and box cars, of 1,776 pounds, would average 18,260 of freight. The cost of platform cars carrying for each wheel 3,150, would be $350, or $18.42 for each 1,000 pounds of capacity, and the capacity of freight to dead weight 1 to 2 8-10. The gondola would carry to each wheel 3,156; cost $385, or $21.39 for 1,000 pounds of capacity; proportion of dead weight 1 to 2 48-100. Box cars carrying to each wheel 3,300; cost $450, or $25.71 for each 1,000 pounds of capacity, with capacity as one is to two.

The Russian narrow gauge has demonstrated that a platform car, weighing 1 ton 1,300 pounds, will carry 5 tons, 1,900 pounds. An open car weighing 1 ton 1,700 will carry 5 tons 1,600 pounds. A closed car, weighing 2 tons 100 pounds, will carry 5 tons 900 pounds, so that in carrying 350 tons, 242 would be freight and 108 dead weight. The difference in weight, capacity, and cost between eight-wheeled cars for a four-feet-eight-inch and a three-feet-six-inch gauge is as follows: Three feet, weight, 8,800 pounds; capacity, 17,600; cost, $558. Four feet eight inches, weight 19,000; capacity in full, 18,000; cost, $735. Platform three feet gauge, weight, 6,250; capacity, 19,000; cost, $350. For four feet eight and a half inches gauge, weight, 18,000, capacity, 18,000; cost, $575. For gondola three feet gauge, weight, 7,250; capacity, 18,000; cost, $385. For four feet eight and a half inches gauge, weight, 18,500; cost, $625. These estimates are taken from actual working weight on cars on the Pennsylvania road, as compared with the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge.

SAVING IN DEAD-WEIGHT.

The saving in dead-weight, on the narrow gauge, in cars to carry 100 tons is 103,000 pounds. The most expert and experienced engineers give the result as averaging on a three-feet track two and eight-tenths of paying freight to one ton of dead weight, and it is not contended that on a four-feet-eight-inch track the capacity to carry freight is beyond the dead-weight. This is the result of actual and prolonged experiments. The difference is demonstrated by the operations of two representative roads. On the London and Northwestern, wide gauge, a freight train, weighing with freight, 250 tons, is made up of 50 tons of freight to 200 tons of dead-weight. On the Imperial Livny Russian, narrow gauge, a train weighing 354 tons is made to carry 260 tons of freight and 94 tons of dead-weight. To carry this 260 tons of freight, the wide gauge requires as an average 1,040 tons of carriages. As 94 tons is to 1,040, so is the difference between the two systems. This brings me to

THE INCREASED POWER TO CARRY FREIGHT.

Actual statistics show that the four-feet-eight-inch gauge uses four tons of dead-weight to carry one ton of freight. The fact is deduced from a report of Mr. Sweet, an eminent and well-known engineer of New York, made up from the working tables of the various wide-gauge roads. All freight carried on passenger roads—and nearly every road in the United States has been constructed with special reference to the passenger traffic—is carried at double the expense that it could be carried on pure freight roads. I have shown that it can be carried on narrow-gauge at one-half the expense it can be carried on wide gauges. These facts established, I am brought to the question of

DECREASED WEAR AND TEAR.

This results from decreased friction, decreased weight, and decreased collisions. The wear and tear on rolling stock and on the rails and road-bed is conceded to be in exact ratio to the width between the rails and to the weight and speed with which trains are rolled over the track. On the basis I have shown, a four-feet-eight-inch track would have to bear the friction of 50,000,000 tons, to 20,000,000 tons on a three-feet track, to carry the same amount of freight. The ratio then is 20 to 50 in favor of the narrow gauge. So, too, the wear and tear, as the train is drawn faster than ten miles an hour, is increased in the exact ratio of the increase of speed. The principles which determine these results are too plain to require further elucidation, and I proceed to the matter of

DECREASED RUNNING EXPENSES.

The expenses of running a railroad are measured generally, first, by the cost of construction and equipment, and second by the passengers and freight it carries. The cost of rolling-stock between the three-feet and the four-feet-eight-inch track is as 21 is to 32, and the structure as 20 is to 30. The capacity as 2 8-10 is to 1, so that the cost of running a narrow gauge would be less than one-half the cost of running a wide gauge.

Edison.

Prof. Edison, while in Virginia City, Nev., stepped into a telegraph office, and a local paper describes him as "the worst-dressed man in the room by all odds. An old black hat, a cheap shirt with the stud-holes in the bosom unoccupied, a two-bit necktie several months old, coarse pants and vest, and a mouse-colored linen duster completed his attire. One of the office-boys asked him to put his name in an autograph album. He wrote a line that looked like print, and fixed his name at the bottom. Everybody admired the marvelous penmanship, which was emphatically a new style. The letters were awkwardly made, taken singly, but when grouped in a line all looked exactly alike, as if engraved on copperplate. 'You couldn't take thirty words a minute and print like that,' said one. 'I can take forty,' was the reply. The fastest operator present took one end of the wire, and Edison, sitting at the receiver, picked up a sheet of paper and said, 'Let the message come.' He sat there three minutes and took 130 words with apparent ease, doing better than he had promised. The dispatch was written in the faultless hand that graced the autograph album."

A French Invention.

A remarkable invention, and one which seems of the highest practicality, in view of the constantly-recurring horrors of death from hydrophobia, is an instrument for blunting the teeth of dogs. It appears that there would be no danger to human beings from a dog attacked with madness if his teeth could not tear the skin and allow his virus to penetrate the blood. The inventor has so much confidence in his method that he is willing to let any mad dog bite at him as much as he likes after the animal's teeth have been blunted.—*Paris letter.*

Encouragement for the Feeble.

So long as the failing embers of vitality are capable of being rekindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despond, but derive encouragement from this and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dilapidated powers of a broken-down system. Yes, thanks to its unexampled tonic virtues, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feeble and nervous. Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe. Use it, and regain vigor!

Does the World Move?

The Rev. John Jasper, of Virginia, says, "Do sun do move, for in de mornin' it shines on dis side ob de hous, whil in de ebenin, on dat side ob de hous. Now, ef he don't move, how come he dar?" Notwithstanding Mr. Jasper's logic, we yet believe the *world* moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas constituted the popular belief, people thought that to die of small-pox or cholera was simply fulfilling one of nature's laws. Now, through vaccination, small-pox is averted, while cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery (flux), and diarrhea are readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. Does not such evidence tend to prove that "the world moves?" As an external remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, swellings, bites and stings of insects, the Compound Extract of Smart-Weed has no equal. Veterinary surgeons have also employed it with marked success.

The Extended Popularity

Of Dooley's Yeast Powder is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever you want a light, white, sweet biscuit, delicious pot-pie, elegant cake, or a choice pudding, Dooley's Baking Powder should be used. Perfect purity and absolute full weight are the watch-words of the manufacturers.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—Chill Cure!—Safe and Sure! Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it, and prove all that's said. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all druggists.

Children do not Die of the croup to whom Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is administered. Parents will do well to remember this fact and keep a medicine, which saved so many lives, in the house ready for an emergency. The Balsam overcomes a tendency to consumption, strengthens weak and heals sore lungs, remedies painful and asthmatic breathing, banishes hoarseness and cures all bronchial and tracheal inflammation. If you have a cough, use it "early and often." All Druggists sell it.

A gentleman in a neighboring town who had suffered two years with chronic diarrhœa, and was so reduced that he could not walk, was cured and restored to sound health by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send Ten Cents, and get three specimen copies. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

[From the New York Sun of Aug. 19.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Reply to the New York Herald.

[From the New York Herald of Aug. 8.

We make, therefore, the following proposition to Rowell & Co.: If they, or their friends for them, will put up $25,000, with the condition that this sum shall be paid by them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or to any public charity that may be agreed on, in case the sworn report of the *Herald's* circulation is shown by proper and thorough examination to be correct, the *Herald* will also put up an equal sum of $25,000, which it will agree shall be paid over to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or to any public charity that may be agreed on, in case its sworn report of circulation is proved false. The condition being that Rowell & Co. shall choose one responsible expert to make an examination of press-rooms, books, papers, etc.; the *Herald* shall choose another; and these two shall select a third; and the three shall forthwith make the examination and a report which they shall publish. This much for Rowell & Co., who, we trust, to use the language of Western sporting men, will now "either put up or shut up."

The last Circulation Report furnished by the New York *Herald* to the *American Newspaper Directory* claims an average daily circulation of 122,100. And these figures appear in an advertisement of the *Herald* for that edition, for which advertisement the *Herald* paid us our price—$50. The written claim furnished bears the name of the same W. H. Henry, Business Manager, who signs the late affidavits put forth by the *Herald*. In the edition of the *Directory* for which the report was furnished we estimated the circulation of the *Herald* at an average of 65,000 copies daily.

For the purpose of putting to a test the comparative value of their claims and our estimates, we make to the New York *Herald* the five following propositions:

OUR FIRST PROPOSITION.

We will forfeit $25,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, against an equal amount to be paid by the *Herald*, if the committee appointed according to the *Herald's* stipulation does not pronounce the *Herald's* circulation claim, as furnished to us, to be in excess of the facts.

OUR SECOND PROPOSITION.

We will forfeit $10,000, as above, if the committee appointed according to the *Herald's* stipulations does not pronounce the *Herald's* claim to be more than 10,000 copies in excess of the facts.

OUR THIRD PROPOSITION.

We will forfeit $5,000, as above, if the committee appointed according to the *Herald's* stipulations does not pronounce our estimate nearer the actual facts that the *Herald's* written claim.

OUR FOURTH PROPOSITION.

We will forfeit $1,000, as above, if the committee appointed as above do not pronounce that the circulation of 65,000 copies daily average, as estimated by us, is in excess of the actual circulation of the *Herald* at that time.

OUR FIFTH PROPOSITION.

We will forfeit $500, as above, if the committee appointed according to the *Herald's* stipulations pronounce that the actual daily sales of the *Herald*, at that time, average as much as one-half the number claimed by Mr. W. H. Henry in the written statement furnished by him for the guidance of the editor of the *American Newspaper Directory*.

We submit the above propositions to the *Herald*, and shall be glad to know at an early hour which one it elects to accept.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St.

New York, Aug. 16, 1878.

From the Newburyport, Mass., Herald.

Grace's Salve should be in every family, for there is nothing of the kind exceeding it in value. For Scalds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and Sores from Humors or otherwise, it is the most speedy cure known. We speak from facts under our own observation.

Nervousness and sleeplessness can be cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. A single dose will enable a person to pass a comfortable night who has not known one for years, and for quieting the nerves and bringing the heart into healthy action it cannot be excelled. Try it; thousands testify to its virtues, and it will relieve you as well as others. We know it to be a medicine of great worth.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Ossification or bony formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc. The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

For upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts a bottle.

The Chicago Ledger is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for Ten Cents. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

The blighting effects of impure blood are sad to behold in those we meet day by day. This ought not and need not be so. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make new, rich blood; taken one a night for twelve weeks will change the blood in the entire system.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood.
H. D. FOWLE & CO.,
Montreal and Boston.
Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle.
FULLER & FULLER, Agts., Chicago

Business College
Kalamazoo, Mich. Send for Journal. W. F. Parsons, Pres.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST
900,000 acres taken in four months by 85,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good society. Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chicago Business Directory.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., [illegible] Union Stock Yards [illegible]
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, [illegible]
W. M. WILLIAMS & CO., [illegible]

$2 Seven Shot $2
Full Nickel Plated [illegible] SIX MONTHS [illegible] DOLLARS. [illegible]
$2 [illegible] the best ever offered for the money. [illegible] market. We have sold [illegible] of them [illegible] Cartridges [illegible]

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States. It is printed upon large, plain type, and can be easily read by old or young, and should be in every household. Remember, every purchaser of one of these Revolvers gets THE CHICAGO LEDGER for [illegible] postage paid. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

AGENTS in earnest, write Hall, 224 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

A PERFECT FIT FOR ALL.—The Quadrilateral Shirt Pattern by mail for 15c. [illegible] MERRITT MANUFACT'G CO., Highland Falls, N.Y.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

BUSINESS MAN'S MAGAZINE. 60 Pages 1 yr. $2. Sample 20 cts. James F. Scott, 47 Dearborn St., Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. Moniton Glass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to
J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Established nearly fifty years.

New Rich Blood!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
Bangor, Maine.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Grand Excursion to Florida!
October 8, 1878. Only $60 for the round trip—Chicago to Florida and return—including Free Ride over the Transit R. R. from Fernandina to Cedar Keys and return ($10 miles). Low rates at hotels. Your choice of 4,000,000 acres of the most elevated and healthful lands in the State, near R. R. Stations, Towns, Schools, Churches, &c., at $1.25 per acre. Only $50 for 40 Acres.
Also, ten million acres of State lands (in every county) at same price. For full particulars, maps, &c., address BRAINERD T. SMITH & CO., 158 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

GRACE'S SALVE.
Jonesville, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs. Fowles: I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. Van Ness.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " " "
" " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Make Hens Lay
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food.
Sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
Bangor, Maine.

'GRAND' CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Coal oil twelve cents per gallon at G. C. Ralston's, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 19, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co

For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.

For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

For Representative in Congress—13th District.
JOHN B. STOLL, of Noble County.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial District,
GEORGE B. ADAMS, of Steuben County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.

FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.

FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.

FOR SHERIFF,
WESLEY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.

FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.

FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

In order to show the fear of defeat among the radicals at the west it is only necessary to refer to their latest move in asking Federal interference in the coming election in Ohio, which will no doubt be resorted to in Indiana as well. Under the law passed in 1871 and amended in 1872 for the purpose of controling the election in the south in the interest of the republican party, two inspectors are to be appointed in each election precinct, who are to inspect the casting of votes, and to be present at and to assist in the counting of them. Another feature is that the Marshals of the districts are authorized to appoint Deputy Marshals at a salary of $5 a day for ten days to protect the inspectors; in other words, being appointed by Republican Marshals and authorized to station themselves wherever they please in the discharge of this duty, they amount to nothing more or less than paid workers for the republican party and ticket. These Deputy Marshals will be working for the Republican party at the polls while being paid $5 a day by the Government for so doing. It is an outrage. The number of Deputy Marshals in the South at one time under this same law was shown to be 9,000. Nine thousand men at $5 a day is a pretty big item of expense to come out of the pockets of the people, and a repetition of it here in the north in time of peace and quiet will scarcely be tolerated by American freemen.

The South-eastern Indiana Conference of the Methodist church held at Jeffersonville, last week, undertook to deny Dr. De La Matyr a charge because he is a candidate for Congress against the Republican party. The vote stood 41 for location, 36 against. The Methodist church should be proud of a representation in Congress by such a Christian gentleman and honored citizen as Dr. De La Matyr, and if we are not greatly mistaken in the temper of the people, the ill advised action of his false brethren will contribute immensly to the majority that will send him to Congress. The people, above all things despise ecclesiastical bigotry and tyrany; they despise clerical dogmatism and cant, and they will not be slow to condemn the silly effort of a score or two of Methodist preachers to make a distinguished member of the conference odious because he has more brains, more religion and more patriotism than the whole number who arrayed themselves against him. Dr De La Matyr will go to Congress, and in Washington as elsewhere, will maintain his christian integrity and his high sense of the proprieties of life, and in spite of the small fry who hounded him out of his place in the church which he has labored long and faithfully, will add luster to his profession and dignity to the standing of his persecutors.

Of all the pretended independent political papers within our knowledge the Syracuse Gazette is the only one that carries out the principles it advocates by selecting those candidates whom the editor regards as the best and most competent men for the positions to be filled in the county regardless of the party that placed them in nomination, and placing their names at the head of its columns and advocating their election, whether Democrats, Republicans or Greenbackers. Such a course is much more honorable than the cloven-footed, hypocritical pretentions made by many journals under the plea of independence in politics, which is only done to mislead the public and gradually draw around their readers the political net of the party of the editors first love.

The democrats of DeKalb county are settling down to business and going to work with a will for the entire Democratic ticket. The Republicans have lost their grip on the trading business.

GARRETT, IND., Sept. 16, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Sir—While looking over the columns of the Garrett Herald of Sept. 12th, I noticed an article headed "Paying U. S. Taxes," and being a taxpayer I read it, and found it to be one of those articles so commonly found in that radical republican sheet, intended to slander and damage the reputation of some of our democratic fellow citizens, this one being particularly conspicuous in severely censuring some of our democratic candidates and some of their friends for going into a saloon in this town to get a lunch and with it a glass or two of beer, on the evening of Saturday the 7th inst, after the close of one of those telling speeches of Hon. J. B. Stoll, the worthy democratic candidate for member of Congress in this district. Now while reading the article alluded to, the question occurred to me whether it was the telling remarks of Mr. Stoll in his speech that moved the extraordinary specimen of morality and virtue of an editor to make those insulting remarks as a set off, or was it the envy that class of narrow minded specimens of humanity feel at seeing some of their liberal minded fellow citizens enjoy life, and exercise their liberty to eat, drink and be merry, without fear of being censured for it or was it the assurance of his own purity and elevation, that caused him to think that he (the editor) who has no sin, was called upon to cast the first stone at those sinners who dare take a glass of wine or beer open and above board. If the later is the case it would be well for said editor, in vindication of his pure motive, to announce in his next issue the fact that the crack republican stumper, ex-army paymaster and Warsaw land speculator, Billy Williams, who was here Friday evening Sept. 13th, after relieving himself of considerable gas in the abuse of the democratic party, in swinging the bloody shirt as usual and telling the laboring classes of all parties how easy it would be to pay the national debt by depriving themselves of the little luxuries of life, such as beer, tobacco etc., went to his hotel so physically and mentally exhausted, that he, after due deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that it would not be worth while to commence the task of paying the national debt at that late hour of the night, (it being nearly midnight), and feeling assured that he and his friends (not "suckers" as the Herald man says) might imbibe a little without exposing themselves, he sends out a messenger to get—what?—we will see. As fate chances sometimes to be adverse to the calculations of the wise as well as the fools, so it happened that the saloon keepers of this town like law abiding citizens, had closed their doors at eleven o'clock, and the messenger, like a good servant, determined to carry out the object of his mission, was compelled to rap-rap-rap at the front door of the saloon, until he had succeeded in arousing out of their slumbers all the neighbors, as well as the guests and boarders of the house, then proceeding to the side door, where after repeating the "raps" procedure the landlord was aroused, who poking his head out of a second story window inquired the cause of the alarm at the late hour, when the messenger replied, we want some bottles of beer, when told by the saloon-keeper that he had none and that it was rather an unusual hour to call for it, the messenger eagerly said, have you any keg beer, if so let us have some, we want it for Billy Williams the speaker. Being unable to get beer the messenger addressed some person that had come with him (whom I have since understood to be the special friend and travelling companion of Billy) thus, we can't get any beer, wont something else do? to which the friend replied, no sir, we must have some beer. Here the curtain dropped, and the next act is to your humble servant unknown. Now, while I do not see anything wrong in Mr. William's desire to stimulate his worried mind and body with some beer, nor in the eagerness of his friends to obtain the desired beverage even at the late hour, but being one of the victims of that night's "rapping," I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the Herald man to that occurrence with the earnest request to reflect for a moment and consider what "a hell on earth" a world full of hypocrits and moral-reformers of his as well as Billy William's style would be. But he evidently intended to make political capital out of his slanderous article with the following conclusion to-wit: "Will such men be sent to places of honor and trust by the people? We hope not." In that case Mr. Herald man has sadly mistaken his mission—he does not know the people, he does not seem to be aware of the fact, that the liberal minded men of this county, who cannot be led or misled by such prejudices, are strongly in the majority, strong enough, thank the Lord, to wipe out all the hypocritical, narrowminded "would be" political and moral reformers of the O. J. Powell and Billy Williams style.

LIBERAL.

Concord Pic-nic.

A grand time was had in the grove near the Concord church, Sept. 14th, in the form of a Sabbath School picnic. At 10½ o'clock the several schools assembled on the grounds to listen to the beautiful songs and interesting speeches. After a few remarks by J. E. Ervin and singing, the schools adjourned for dinner, at which every one seemed to be enjoying themselves. At 1½ o'clock the president of the day called the schools to order and the time occupied in singing and speaking. The Butler and Spencerville bands did splendidly. The martial music was excellent. The different schools furnished good singing, and interesting speeches were made by some of the little ones. Instructive remarks were made by Rev. Ervin of Auburn, Mr. Green of Sedan, Messrs. Blair and Darby of Waterloo and others. After listening to a quartett entitled "Gathering Home" from members of the Concord school, Mr. Meese pronounced the benediction and all adjourned to their several homes, feeling (we trust) fully paid for being together.

MR. W. SIMONTON, Pres.
MRS. F. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

"Butter and Eggs Billy" was billed to address the faithful at this place last Friday upon his copyrighted subject, "How we got in debt, and how to get out." The people missed connection in the afternoon, (when they were expected) and the speaker was compelled to retain his pent up eloquence until evening, when the size of the crowd plainly indicated that Geo. Hazzard had knocked the wind out of Billy's subject several weeks ago.

The Maine election changed Sherman's mind somewhat on the resumption business.

A Proposition.

It has been decided by the building committee of the M. E. church of Garrett, Ind., to award the privilege of naming the new church to be erected in said town, to the person donating the largest sum of money. Sealed proposals to this effect will be received until Nov. 1st, by F. M. Bacon, President of the Board of Trustees of the M. E. church, Garrett, Ind.

B. SAWYER.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, September 17, 1878, and each bearing date September 8. 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of Patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Indiana, of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 207,592. To Howard Cadwalader, of Richmond, for improvement in pumps.

No. 207,603. To John C. Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, for Improvement in horse shoes.

No. 207,805. To Benjamin F. Jackson, of Indianapolis, for improvement in car door fastenings.

No. 206,663. To John Satmeyer, of Fort Wayne, for improvement in car couplings.

No. 207,735. To Hiram S. Grissell, of Pennville, for improvement in scale beams.

LaOtto Items

—Peaches $1.60 per bushel.

—Mrs. R. Taylor left for Ohio last Friday.

—Saturday was pay-day on the Grand Rapids R. R.

—Mell Hines, of Albion, is visiting friends here.

—J. B. Gorrell has just recovered from the bilious fever.

—Mrs. Sturgous, of Bluffton, gave LaOtto a call last Saturday.

—Wm. Zern has taken his leave for Kendalville to build up a fortune there.

—Mrs. H. Clinger, living one mile east of Swan, died Saturday night after a brief illness.

—Mr. John Miller and wife, of Newville, were the guests of C. W. DeMars, last week.

BIDDY.

Cedar Creek.

—The wife of W. M. Wasson is very sick at Cedar Creek.

—Dr. Kester, of Cedar Creek, is sick with bilious fever, he thinks he can ride soon.

—Friends, do you know that James Smith, of Richland township, is going to take a wife unto himself soon.

—The citizens of Butler township are preparing for the great rally at Waterloo. We hope the Lord will favor us with a nice day.

—"Champion Flea Catcher," the Modus Operandi of which will be explained by Mr. ——— of this vicinity, for 25 cents.

—John Harvey, Esq., can't stay in bed when the rally is so near at hand. Good for you John, brace up and go along with the crowd.

—I would say in reply to LaOtto items that it is not likely I will find the lost girl, for she was badly lost. We all felt for her but could not reach her; poor girl has likely gone to Michigan.

OCCASIONAL.

SPARTA, Morrow Co., O.
Sept. 12th, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir:—Thinking that you would not intentionally do me injustice, I thought I would write you in reference to a communication in your paper of the 5th inst., signed "A Pin Sticker," in which he charges me with obtaining over two hundred dollars road money under false pretense. I did receive from the County Treasurer two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents ($269.24) as Treasurer of Garrett, which I was at the time. I paid it all out strictly according to order of the council, which my report, filed with the town clerk, will show. As for the Garrett Bank, it paid its depositors in full on demand, and had money enough left to buy and keep a dozen "pin stickers."

The democratic prospects are good in this state this fall. Geddis, Atherton, Finley, Sayler, Goss, Hill, Converse, Ewing, Warner, McMahon, Hurd and Wiley, all have the inside track, and will, I think, be elected to Congress. Also the state ticket stands the best chance.

I have not moved away from Garrett, Ind., and will most likely be home to vote my democratic sentiments, a ticket I have always voted. I cast my first vote in 1853 and have never voted anything else in my life, while my traducers have voted on all sides.

Hoping you will do me the kindness to refute the slander upon me, I remain Yours Resp'y.,

E. D. BRYANT.

Fourteen Years After the War.

From the Ironton Register

Mr. H. P. Russell, who dwells near Ironton, Mo., ploughed up an unexploded percussion shell, and wishing to preserve it as a memento of the war, put it into a barrel of water and let it remain for about six weeks. On Thursday he tried to take out its contents, using for that purpose a hammer and a coldchisel. He held the shell between his knees, and after a few strokes it exploded, scattering its fragments far and wide, some of them being heard whizzing through the air half a mile distant. Mr. Russel was severely wounded. The missile was fired from one of Price's guns in September, 1864.

Once Major General, Now a Private.

From the Hartford Times.

Of the 158 men who have lately enlisted in Washington City, only twenty-seven were formerly soldiers. There are one lawyer, one merchant, three engineers and one telegraph operator. Besides these there were draughtsmen, plumbers, four printers, carpenters, shoemakers, book-keepers, brick makers cooks, butchers, machinists, and twenty seven laborers. One of the number was a graduate of West Point. He was a Captain in the regular army before the war. At the beginning of the war he cast his fortune with the other side, and before it closed he had risen to the rank of Major General in the Confederate service. He is now a private soldier, though he is called General by all who know him.

"Appalling Grave Robbery."

Chicago Tribune.

Blaine, who is once in a while happy in phrase making, characterizes the nomination of Orth in Indiana as an "appalling grave robbery." He thinks the robbers displayed bad judgment, too. Competent judges of "stiffs" would have chosen a new and still sweeter cadaver, instead of a skeleton with nothing left except the lingering smell of old corruption. That's Blaine's idea about Orth's nomination, as expressed, in substance, to the Times reporter.

Wanted in the Conscience Fund.

Washington Post.

To Mr. R. B. Hayes: Sir—You have now fraudulently occupied the office to which Mr. Tilden was elected 528 days, and have drawn of his salary $72,825. As Mr. Tilden does not need it, and as it does not belong to you, please cover in into the conscience fund.

What the Country has Paid Grant.

From the Syracuse Courier.

During the eight years Grant was President he was paid $500,000 in salaries, besides probably as much more to cover incidentals. As General of the Army for five or six years previous thereto he received probably $100,000 more. Why should he be poor?

Uncle John's Heart.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Old John Robinson, the celebrated circus man, gave half the gross receipts of a late exhibition in Quincy, Illinois, amounting to $750, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, and the members of his company contributed $256 more, making $1,006. Pretty good for these "play people."

John's Shrewdness.

[Nashville American.]

Mr. Sherman's ten millions of silver and as many ones and twos of the greenback issue as any body may want is a tub thrown to the popular whale just prior to the fall election. There is an over shrewdness about this use of the Treasury to deceive the people.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Rokesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lorimer, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a box; sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and transcript to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elisha Hallett is plaintiff, and Edwin Thompson and Elizabeth Newton are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of forty dollars ($40) with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 12th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to wit:

The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section twelve, (12,) township thirty-four, [34] north, of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Sept. 18th, 1878. 38-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam Knob is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Seventy-Five dollars and fifty Cents (1475.50) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 5, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six, 26, twenty-seven, 27, twenty-eight, 28, twenty-nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, thirty-two, 32, thirty-three, 33, thirty-four, 34, thirty-five, 35, thirty-six, 36, seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, nineteen, 19, fifty-two, 52, fifty-one, 51, twenty-two, 22, out lot number two, 2, two and forty two one hundredth, 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three, 3, one and sixty-six hundredth acres, all in Sanford Bassett's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the following described real estate beginning at the south-east corner of lot number fifty-one, 51, in Sanford Bassett's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence east four, 4, rods, thence north eight, 8, rods, thence west four, 4, rods, thence south eight, 8, rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Sept 10th, A. D. 1878.
D. Y. Husselman, Att'y for Plaintiff. 37-4w.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
GREAT
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We are now receiving direct from Importers and Manufacturers the largest line of

Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, Tapestry Ingrains, Turkey Ingrains, Wool Filling Ingrains, Double Cotton Chain, Hall and Stair

CARPETS!

Venetian Carpets, Hemp and Dutch Carpets, Cottage and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Napier Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Stair Rods,

That we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding towns. Our prices, as usual, will be found upon comparison much lower than competing houses. We will also offer a full and complete assortment of

Curtain Materials, Curtain Laces, Upholstery Goods Wood Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Hollands, Gilt Band-Shades, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.
JOHN L. DAVIS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on all the new makes of

Cook AND Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools. Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House. AUBURN, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books, School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils, Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-32-1 yr.

Election Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } Sct.

To John C. St. Clair, Sheriff of DeKalb county.

I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court do hereby certify that at a general election to be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the 2nd Tuesday in October, A. D. 1878, the following officers are to be voted for, to-wit:

STATE OFFICERS.
Secretary of State.
Auditor of State.
Treasurer of State.
Attorney General.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Representative in Congress from the 13th Congressional District.
Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Representative in the 51st General Assembly.
Clerk.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Sheriff.
Surveyor.
Coroner.
Commissioner of the 2nd (S. W.) District.
Commissioner of the 3d (S. E.) District.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
Road Supervisors for the several Road Districts in said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this sixth day of Septem ber, A. D. 1878.

GEO. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

I hereby certify the above notice to be a true copy of the original.

37-4 w J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

PRICES
AT THE
New Grocery!

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Coffee	- -	20c per lb.
" " Tea	- -	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar		10c " "
" " " C "		9c " "
" " Light Brown		8½c " "
Candies	- 20 to 25c	" "
Starch 4 lbs for		25c
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for		25c
Golden Syrup	- -	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	- -	15c " "
Cider Vinegar	- -	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c	per lb.

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK's old stand.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $35; 100 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $19. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to $100; water set, $15 to $50; castors, $2 to $20. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

"BACKBONE."

This lecture which is soon to be delivered by W. Langdon Sanders, in the interest of the schools, is "simply immense" Nobody can afford to miss the opportunity to hear it. Of the several lectures that Mr. Sanders delivers, "Backbone" is everywhere conceded to be the best. It has lately been revised and improved so that it is virtually a new thing even to those who heard it two years ago. Remember the time, Friday evening, Sept. 26th, and the place, Presbyterian church, and the price of admission, 25c. Proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of reference books for the schools. B.

Mr. Jacob Stamets will sell at public auction, at the hotel on the Baltimore Railroad in south Auburn, on Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1878, fifteen lots including the hotel property and other lots containing dwelling houses. At the same time and place a large lot of house-hold furniture consisting of beds, stoves, tables, stands, chairs, &c., all new and in good condition will be sold at auction. Persons desiring a beautiful residence property, or a good building and splendid location for a brewery or other manufactory, should attend this sale and buy property at their own price.

TERMS.—One fourth down,—one fourth in six months,—one fourth in one year, and the balance in eighteen months.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. EDITOR:—I understand that a few political enemies of mine are endeavoring to injure me as a candidate for re-election as County Treasurer, by making false assertions in regard to my acts as guardian of Mary Hood, a person of unsound mind. The facts are as follows: June 9th, 1869, Mary Hood with a child a few days old (and which died June 20th, 1869) were upon the order of the proper overseer of the poor admitted as paupers at the poor house. During the next winter knowledge came to the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Henderson, McIntyre and myself, that Mary had fallen heir to some real estate, and upon the advice of the county attorney, Mr. Dills, steps were taken to have her legally declared of unsound mind and to have a guardian appointed to take care of her property. The court so declared her and on Mr. Dills' suggestion the court appointed me her guardian on January 21st, 1870. The next fall I sold her real estate, and how well I discharged my duty the records of the court and my four reports, approved by the court, will show. They are as follows:

Amount of sale of real estate		$656.00
Interest charged myself to Sept. 26, 1877, when I resigned		290.29
		946.29
I paid out as follows:		
Clerk's costs on trial, selling of real estate and in guardian matter	$43.43	
Attorneys fees in same	21.00	
Taxes and stamp	20.54	
Guardian fees 7 years and 8 months	30.00	
Paid for clothing, board &c	77.07	
		192.04
Paid over by me to my successor, J. R. Lanning		$754.25

Thus it will be seen that I added interest to the principal over 44 per cent., and after paying all charges, increased the principal nearly one hundred dollars. You will also see that for my charges, I received only about three per cent, of the money handled, or a little less than four dollars a year for all that I had done in selling the land, paying taxes, making reports and taking care of the money. But it is said that I kept her in the poor house at the expense of the tax-payers. This is not true, for when it was ascertained that she had money, the Superintendent, Mr. Conrad Miller, said she should just about pay her way in doing some kinds of work, such as milking, washing, &c., and that if she was taken away some one else would have to be hired at the expense of the county, and thus matters remained until after my election as County Treasurer in 1876, and from and after January 1st, 1877, while I was guardian, I paid for her keeping, clothing, &c., which makes the above amount of $77.07. Thus it will be seen for about seven years she worked to pay her way with the consent of the Commissioners and Superintendent, and saved the extra expense of another person to the county for that time. If I did wrong in the matter it was only in endeavoring to save this unfortunate girls money, and trying to have her pay her way as long as possible. By so doing her money would support her when she became unable to support herself, and then when she could not work and would have no money, she would then have to be supported by the public. Had I used her money for her support, as I did after January 1st, 1877, by paying two dollars a week for board, with her clothing, &c., it would have cost her estate about $150 per year—her entire estate would have been consumed in about four years, and she would have actually became a county charge from about the 1st of January, 1875, but instead of that I saved for her $754 up to Sept., 1877

I am willing to stand by the record I have made as her guardian, and will refer for the correctness of my statements to the record, the Superintendents of the poor farm, Mr. Miller and Mr. Pattee, and the Board of Commissioners during that time. All I ask is that the truth be told and then I will leave it to the people if I did any wrong, feeling assured that if an error was committed by me, with the other Commissioners and the Superintendents of the poor farm, it was done on the side of this afflicted woman.

DANIEL GONSER.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Toby cut his knee.

Farmers are busy cutting corn.

West's pills cure liver complaint.

Miss Nettie Shaffer is improving slowly.

Davenport's ague pills warranted to cure.

Use Davenport's "sure pop" ague pills.

The Boot-up-side down is having a "shine up."

Prof. Sieler has recovered from his recent illness.

An effort is being made to organize a dancing club.

A balloon race is upon the tapis at the State Fair.

Try Davenport's sugar coated ague pills. Sure cure.

If you want pure wines and liquors go to J. E. Beugnot's.

Frank Hoover, of Waterloo, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. M. Mitchel, of the Buckeye State, is visiting in the city.

Miss Frank Stahl was brought home from Waterloo last Sabbath.

Miss Josie Rush returned home Monday from a visit to Concord.

Great attractions in fancy dry goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

The youngest child of Mr. Henry Wolf died recently.

For first-class ready made clothing go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Examine the price list of Frank A. Hoff as published in this paper.

Johnny Picker is on the street again with the aid of a pair of crutches.

Prevent hog cholera by using Davenport's Hog Powders. 25c per pound.

J. E. Beugnot is selling all standard brands of liquors at wholesale prices.

Peaches will not be as plentiful in this market as was at first anticipated.

For the champion stove range go to Kiblinger & Co,

Hog Powders at Davenport's, sure cure for hog cholera, only 25c. per pound.

Mr. A. J. Little is still suffering the most intense pain from rheumatic-bilious fever.

Miss Sadie Hollister and Willis Anderson are visiting Miss Aletha Born at Colon, Michigan.

The Voorhees rally at Waterloo today promises to be the largest ever held in Northern Indiana.

Remember the Catholic Fair commencing Oct. 1st, in the Odd Fellows' Building at Auburn.

Buy parlor stoves of Kiblinger & Co.

The boys will go to Columbia City to-morrow to match the Pierceton nine in a game of base ball.

"Backbone" by the Rev. W. Langdon Sanders at the Presbyterian church on the 27th of this month.

Several communications from regular correspondents came to hand too late for publication this week

$5,000 invested in clothing of the very latest styles, and at prices that will justify an examination.

The Jewish stores at Butler will be closed Sept. 28th and Oct. 7th, on account of those being holidays. 36-4w.

The COURIER is issued a few hours earlier than usual this week to allow all-hands to attend the Voorhees rally.

Mr. W. C. Fluke and wife, of Clayton Mich., are visiting in Auburn. Mr. F. gave the COURIER office a friendly call.

Stoves, Stoves! Stoves! at Kiblinger & Co's. Auburn, north of public square.

Mr. G. C. Ralston bought the first lot of Clover seed brought to the Auburn market this year, for $4.30 per bushel.

Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN. t-O-1.

Frank A. Hoff, the new grocery man, is offering goods at prices that astonish the natives. Call and see him, at Sherlock's old stand.

Prices on boots and shoes have taken another tumble at the boot up-side down. See the list of prices in another column.

Drop in at the new grocery of F. A. Hoff and examine a full stock of nice fresh goods, which are being offered at greatly reduced prices.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Hard times don't appear to effect the immense trade of Schaab, Beugnot & Co, for the reason that they sell goods in accordance with the times.

When you want a stove that is a stove for little money, go to Kiblinger & Co.

J. E. Beugnot is selling all kinds of pure liquors for medical purposes at a reduction of 25 per cent from usual prices.

Something new—a traction engine for fields or common roads—will be exhibited at the State Fair, drawing a train of wagons.

We are informed the lecture delivered by Rev. Young in Butler on Tuesday evening of last week, gave universal satisfaction.

Mr. R. Elson and Dr. J. B. Camburn are building a handsome new fence in front of their residences on Van-Buren street.

Take a glance at the big advertisement of Jacob Kahn of Waterloo, in this issue of the COURIER. Notice prices if you please.

W. J. Austin & Co., the popular boot & shoe men, at the boot up side down, don't propose to be undersold by any person in Northern Indiana.

Through the kindness of Mr. Chas. Klotz and Prof. L. J. Gengler we enjoyed a pleasant trip to the pic-nic at Concord last Saturday.

For descriptive circulars and pamphlets of the Masonic Temple and Opera House Grand Concert, address
THOS. H. SPROTT, Agt., Auburn, Ind.

Mr. G. H. Yesbera, the fashionable tailor, will receive a fine assortment of piece goods direct from New York in a few days. Those wanting a nobby suit will do well to wait.

The Billy Williams meeting at the Court House last Friday night was a mighty lonesome affair The speech was responded to with enthusiasm by the spoonful.

A terrible storm passed over a part of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Western Va., doing great damage to railroads and other property last Thursday night.

Remember the lecture for the benefit of the public shools library. Every body interested in the education of their children should attend with their families.

The Secretary of the Hicksville Agricultural Society has our thanks for favors. The first annual fair at that place will begin next Tuesday and continue until Friday.

Messrs. Howard Griswold, Simon Snyder and Tom Sprott visited Orland, Steuben Co., last Sunday and Monday They went up for peaches, you know, just peaches, and nothing more

The Pierceton Free Press is no more. The publishers shouldered their traps and took in Decatur, Adams Co., where they concluded would be a good field for the "Adams County Union."

There will be an excursion over the B. & O. R. R. from Hicksville to Chicago, for the benifit of the Presbyterian church at Albion, Sept. 25th, 1878. For particulars see bills. 37-2w.

To Mothers:—Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. 25 cents per bottle. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Henry Gugerli, formerly in the employ of G. H. Yesbera, has just returned from Detroit with a splendid stock of piece goods, and has opened a neat little shop in Florence Buchanan's building, on north Main street.

Every effect must have a cause; so boils, pimples, etc., are the result of poor blood. Purify the blood by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and banish such eruptions as those named. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Do you want to make one thousand dollars? If you do, buy one of those Grand Concert tickets which admits you to the Concert, and secures for you any prize that may be awarded to the number of your ticket.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Agent.

The ladies social connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church will be entertained at the residence of 'Squire Walbern, on Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mite in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. Henry Bashelier is now prepared to accommodate a few private boarders at very reasonable rates, at his residence, formerly the Auburn House. It has been re-fitted and every convenience will be furnished his guests. For further information call at the Auburn Fruit House 38-4w

The removal of the Methodist Parsonage under the supervision of Mr Ruhl was a perfect success. The house is located on the new site with very little damage to the plastering, not enough to cause any expense for repairs.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—With great care, by new process, Dr. Price extracts from the true select fruits and aromatics each characteristic flavor, and produces flavoring of rare excellence, of great strength and purity—far superior to the cheaper extracts.

Parties desirous of purchasing one or more tickets admitting them to the Grand Concert, to be given at Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1878, to assist in the erection of the Masonic Temple and Opera-House at that place, should do so at once, as now they can have their choice of tickets. Call on or address

THOS. H. SPROTT, Agt. Auburn, Ind.

The "Strikers" will visit Columbia City to-morrow to compete with the "Operas" of Pierceton in a game of base ball. Our boys have had no practice this season, but owing to failure to meet former engagements at that place through unavoidable circumstances they have concluded to undertake a game with a champion club and run the risk of defeat. We bespeak a kind reception for the Auburn boys, at the hands of our old friends at Columbia City.

The usual spring meeting of the County Superintendents of Schools has been postponed by the executive committee until the State Fair week. The meeting will be organized in Indianapolis on Tuesday, Oct. 1. A large attendance is expected. The meeting is called at this time to enable the superintendants to avail themselves of the half fare rates, and also to inspect the educational exhibit, which is to be a feature of the Fair.

To Old Settlers.

Persons over 70 years old, who have resided in the State 40 years can have free passes to the Pioneer Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Oct. 2nd next, during the State Fair, by sending in a statement of their age and residence, certified to by some committee of arrangements or by some well known citizen of the county where they reside. All who desire to attend and will furnish me with a statement of their age and residence by the 24th inst, I will endeavor to obtain passes for them. Let them do so at once.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.
DeKalb Co. Pioneer Asso'n.

Pioneer Convention—Railroad Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements and Reception are pleased to announce that arrangements have been made with the officials of most of the railroad companies centering at Indianapolis to pass free over their roads, for the round trip, all pioneers 70 years of age who have resided in the State 40 years, to attend the Pioneer Convention during the State Fair, on condition that the names of such as are entitled to the favor are furnished, so that official passes may be issued. Therefore, it is especially requested that such pioneers, as desire to attend the meeting, will send in a statement of their age and residence in the State without delay to the Secretary of this Committee. Where such persons are not known to any members of the Committee, other satisfactory evidence is required with the application.

All pioneers, men and women, and their friends, are cordially invited to attend, and bring some relic of early days.

By order of Committee.

ALEX. HERON, Sec'y.

[Form of Statement.]

Place........................Date..................1878.

I am now —— years of age; have lived in Indiana —— years, and desire to attend the Convention of the Pioneers at the State Fair of 1878.

Name..

I hereby certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name..

Every candidate on the democratic ticket is worthy the support of the people.

Old Settlers Meeting at the Indiana State Fair.

Every person, male or female, that came into DeKalb Co. prior to Nov. 1st, 1846, that wish to attend the Old Settlers meeting, to be held at Indianapolis on the 2nd day of Oct., on the State Fair grounds, will be furnished tickets by my agents for the round trip, going down Oct. 1st, and good to return on any regular train up to Oct. 5th, with one ticket to Fair grounds for $3.50. From all stations on the Eel River R. R. in this county.

R. M. LOCKHART,
Gen. Supt. State Fair.

THE BIGEST THING ON RECORD.

Having bought what is known as the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., at a bankrupt sale and at figures that will guarantee to me a profit, I now offer the entire stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, carpets, hats, caps, trunks, valices, notions, etc., at bankrupt prices at prices far below original cost. Wishing to close this immense stock of goods out within the next thirty days, I will offer them at prices that will astonish you. Come one, come all, come everybody, come early while bargains can be obtained.

Yours &c,
36-4w. JOHN A. COTTMAN.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

HURRAH FOR

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

150 Cases of Mens' Boys and Youths

KIP AND CALF BOOTS!

To be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than ever heard of before. Large sales and small profits, is the way we make our money.

FORTY CASES

Of Men and Boys pure Gum and Rubber Boots we are selling at two-thirds their value.

Mens' Stoga Boots from	- -	$1.75 to $2.50
" Kip " "	- -	2.50 to 3.50
Boys " "	- -	1.40 to 2.00
Womens heavy Shoes	- -	99 to 1.50
Mens' Fine Boots	- -	2.00 to 4.50

All goods in the same proportion.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

There is very little change in the condition of the yellow fever sufferers in the South. The death rate continues about the same, increasing in some localities and diminishing in others. Aid from the north is pouring in from all directions, and is said to be judiciously expended by the Howard Association.

It is estimated that over 25,000 people attended the funeral of the Gypsy queen, at Dayton, Ohio, last Sunday, expecting to see strange and unusual sights. The ceremony was conducted according to American customs, and the multitude dispersed very much disappointed.

Eugene Hale is quoted as saying that the recent election in Maine was "only a skirmish," and that the Republican party in that state is "sounder than ever." This will remind the people of the antediluvian who, on being denied admission to the ark, informed Noah that he didn't believe it was going to be much of a shower.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Has been the leading Baking Powder for years. It has gained its popularity from its being the most perfect Baking powder made. It is prepared from pure, refined materials. For purity, strength and healthfulness it stands alone.

In printing the first lot of hand bills for the Catholic Fair to be held in this place, the price of admission was put at 25 cents, which should have been ten cents, quite a number of those bills were distributed at the Concord picnic before the correction was made. Please bear in mind that ten cents will pay your way in.

The Sabbath School pic-nic held at Concord last Saturday, was one of the largest meetings of that character ever held in the county. All present appeared to enjoy themselves. The entertainment was interesting and profitable. Tables were loaded with provisions and choice fruits, which, judging from appearances, were relished by all who partook of the plentiful supply.

Trade Mark

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

SETH B. COLE, trustee and attorney; Ezra B. Weston, Vice President and trustee; and John H. Eells, formerly bookkeeper of the Rockland Savings Bank, of Nyack, N. Y., have been arrested for complicity in frauds by which the bank was ruined.

THE village of Closter, N. J., nineteen miles from New York, has had a wild panic over the death of a Memphis refugee from yellow fever.

THE WEST.

A PARTY of seven men, mounted and well armed, recently came into the mining camp of Caraboo, Idaho, where some twenty or thirty miners were at work on scattered claims. They robbed all of them in detail, also the store at the camp, took all the good horses with them, shot the poorest ones, and left. They got about $16,000, mostly in gold dust, from the miners. It is supposed that this is the same party that lately took up a rail on the Union Pacific at Medicine Bow.... A dispatch from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, reports a fight on Clark's fork, between a detachment of troops and Crow Indians and about twenty lodges of hostile Bannocks. The Bannocks were defeated, their chief, and their squaws and children, and a large number of horses being captured. One soldier, a citizen, and a Crow scout were killed, and one soldier wounded. Many of the Bannocks were killed.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party, after taking a trip up the Northern Pacific railroad as far as Fargo, Dakota, and inspecting the great wheat-fields of that region, returned to Minneapolis and looked in upon the Exposition. He thence journeyed to Madison, and was present at the opening of the Wisconsin State Fair. His Excellency next visited Milwaukee, where he was the guest of Hon. Alexander Mitchell.... A dispatch from Hat creek, Wyoming, says both the up and down Deadwood coaches were robbed by three highwaymen, between Lightning creek and Cheyenne river. The treasure-boxes were relieved of their contents, and the passengers compelled to yield up all their money, watches and jewelry.

A SPECIAL telegram from Bismarck to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* of the 12th inst. says: "The brother of Senator Dorsey, who returned from Keogh by the Custer trail today, reports that he reached Keogh about the 8th; that Gen. Miles and an excursion party were surrounded by Bannocks in the Yellowstone park and twenty-seven of the escort killed. A lot of Cheyenne Indians and two companies of mounted infantry were sent from Keogh to his relief. Mrs. Miles, a daughter of Gen. Sanborn, of St. Paul, and other ladies are in Miles' party.

TWO DEATHS from yellow fever occurred last week at Gallipolis, Ohio, a point on the Ohio river 300 miles above Cincinnati. They are attributed to the tow-boat John Porter, which passed up the river three weeks ago, with several cases of fever on board, and was finally abandoned near Gallipolis, where it had since remained, anchored in the river. Much indignation was felt along the river that the authorities of Gallipolis should allow such a breeder of pestilence to remain afloat, and, to appease their wrath, the Gallipolians marched down to the river and scuttled the John Porter.

MR. THOMAS NALLY, editor of the Cairo (Ill.) *Bulletin*, died of yellow fever last week. There were one or two other deaths from the disease in Cairo, and the panic-stricken people immediately began to pack up and leave the city. The *Bulletin* suspended publication, proprietors, editors and employes all leaving town. ....About $60,000 has been raised by the citizens of Chicago for the relief of the sufferers by the yellow fever....There was no truth in the report, heretofore printed in these columns, that Gen. Miles and party had been surrounded and massacred by Bannock Indians in the National park. The "boot was on the other leg," as will be seen by the following dispatch from Monmouth springs, National park: "Dispatches received here from Gen. N. A. Miles say that his command of twenty-seven soldiers and thirty-five Crows struck a body of fifty Bannocks near Clark's fork of the Yellowstone, on the Wyoming line, killed thirteen hostiles, and captured thirty-four men, women, and children, and 200 ponies. Capt. Bennett, Company B, Fifth Infantry, was shot through the heart, one soldier wounded, and one Crow killed. Three other bands of hostiles, reported in the park, have gone to the Wind and Snake river countries." ....Sitting Bull, with his entire band, splendidly armed and equipped, are reported to be again on this side of the line.

THE SOUTH.

FOR the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Sept. 8 there were 101 deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, and 400 new cases, in Vicksburg, for the same period, there were 186 new cases and 42 deaths; in New Orleans, 229 new cases and 87 deaths. At Grenada the pestilence had abated somewhat, simply because there were no more victims. At Hickman, Greenville, Canton and other towns where the plague had appeared the mortality roll continued to increase. The total deaths from yellow fever in all the plague-infected cities up to the 7th of September, were as follows:

	Cases.	*Deaths.*
New Orleans	4,900	1,500
Vicksburg	2,900	650
Memphis	3,500	800
Morgan City	30	10
Grenada, Miss	500	170
Canton, Miss	125	45
Ocean Springs, Miss	20	7
Holly Springs, Miss	138	38
Hickman, Ky	90	35
Louisville, Ky	35	12
St. Louis	40	18
Cincinnati	8	5
Other points	500	150
Total	13,008	3,384

A DISPATCH from Nashville, Tenn., says that Pinkney Bell, the murderer of Constable Dement, of Rutherford county, was taken from the Murfreesboro jail at midnight and lynched by a mob of over 100 men.

MEMPHIS dispatches of Sept. 9 represent the condition of affairs in that city as truly appalling. The new cases of yellow fever for the preceding twenty-four hours reached the fearful figure of 411, and the deaths 120. Over 2,000 people were down with the pestilence. The doctors were working hard, but hundreds of persons were dying without being able to get a physician. "A walk or a ride through any street of the city," telegraphs a correspondent, "reveals the scene of death at almost every step, while the stench from rotting bodies is most loathsome, the number of unattended cases being so numerous that many are found daily only by tracing up the scent till its source is reached, and then it is often the case that three or four dead bodies are found in one room." At New Orleans the number of new cases for the twenty-four hours was 144, and the deaths 67. At Hickman, Ky., 60 cases of fever were under treatment, in a population of 800. A dispatch of the 9th from Jackson, Miss., says: "The fever has broken out at several new points in this State—Bolton Lake, Lawrence Station on the Vicksburg and Meridian railway, and Gilman Station on the New Orleans road; Dry Grove, in Hinds county. No abatement at Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Port Gibson, or Greenville. At Grenada only three or four remain to be attacked."

A DEPUTY United States Marshal and posse attempted, the other day, to arrest two young men of Baldwyn county, Ga., named Hardy, for illicit distilling. A desperate fight ensued. One of the posse was mortally and one of them severely wounded.

THE deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, on the 11th of September, numbered 90; new cases, 368. Business was almost entirely suspended, and it was estimated that there were over 50,000 unemployed people in the city. At Memphis there was no abatement of the plague. A dispatch from that city says: "We have at this date 3,500 sick to provide for and 10,000 well people to feed. The average increase of cases is 100, and the average deaths 100 per day. There are no signs of abatement of the fever, though the weather has turned cold, and we have hopes that the back of the epidemic has been broken." At Vicksburg there were 31 deaths, a slight decrease. There was also a decrease in the number of new cases. In the other towns of the South where the pestilence had found a lodgment there was no improvement.

WASHINGTON.

A CIRCULAR has just been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office giving effect to the decision of Secretary Schurz regarding the right of pre-emption in the case of the unsold lands of the Pacific railroad land-grant companies. Registers and Receivers of Land Offices are instructed to receive declaratory statements from pre-emptors, and, after ascertaining from the railroad companies that the land applied for has not been sold, to permit entry and payment at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

TRAMPS succeeded in creating something of a yellow-fever panic in Washington last week. A number of them called on the Health Officer, representing that they came from the South, and were sick with some complaint, which they feared was fever. Of course they were sent to the hospital, and coddled and cared for until the cheat was discovered. Then they were turned adrift, but not until they had been daintily fed for a while, and repaid their entertainers with a decided scare.... The Secretary of the Treasury directs that hereafter the treasury in Washington and the several sub-treasuries exchange standard silver dollars for United States notes.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET has been commissioned Revenue Agent, and assigned to the District of Georgia and Florida, vice Revenue Agent Spencer, transferred to Louisville.

GENERAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "A gentleman who has recently returned from New York visited the asylum where the witness Leet is, who went insane during his examination before the Potter committee. Leet insists that he was badly deceived; that the only condition on which he agreed to be a witness was that he should be permitted to tell his own story, and should not be examined by Ben Butler."

A PORTLAND (Ore.) dispatch says Gen. Howard has held a conference with Chief Moses, at Priest's Rapids, at which assurances of continued friendship were exchanged, and Moses announced a willingness for his tribe to go on a reservation of their own choice, but not on one remote from their country.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that "Representative Blackburn, of the Potter committee, has received a letter from Chairman Potter stating that no time has been appointed for the next meeting of the committee. Representative Blackburn's understanding is that the next movement of the committee will be to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to take additional testimony."

MAINE voted for Governor and Congressmen on Monday, Sept. 9. There were three candidates in the field for Governor—Connor, Republican; Smith, Democrat, and Garcelon, National. The latter polled a surprisingly large vote, estimated, at this writing, at upward of 40,000. None of the candidates having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was a failure to elect, and the Legislature will have to choose the Governor. Eugene Hale has probably been defeated for re-election to Congress in the Fifth district by the National candidate.

SPEAKER RANDALL has been renominated for Congress in Pennsylvania....The Republicans of New Hampshire have nominated Hon. Nathaniel Head for Governor.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists have nominated Rev. Dr. Miner for Governor. ....The State Convention of the Independent Greenback party of Massachusetts met at Boston on the 11th inst., nearly a thousand delegates being present. Gen. Butler was nominated for Governor by a rising vote....Dr. E. M. Wright, of Chattanooga, has been nominated by the Republican State Committee of Tennessee as the Republican candidate for Governor.

THE New Hampshire Democrats held their State Convention at Concord last week. The Hon. Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Hadley B. Fowler, David H. Young, and E. R. Peterson were nominated for Railroad Commissioners, also by acclamation.

FOREIGN.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the obstinacy of the Turks, no approach has been made to a settlement of the difficulties between Greece and Turkey, which were foolishly left by the Berlin congress to the diplomacy of the two countries. Late accounts report that Turkish troops have been encroaching upon the Greek frontier, and war seems to be considered something more than probable. Contemplating that contingency, it is said, the French and Italian Governments have given notice to the Porte that bombardment of the Greek coast towns will not be permitted in any event....The number of lives lost by the collision in the river Thames, and the sinking of the steamer Princess Alice, is now estimated at upward of 700. The cabin of the lost steamer is said to be packed four and five deep with corpses.

LATELY Mehemet Ali, who attended the Berlin congress as one of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, was sent to Albania to suppress disturbances in that region, created by the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. The people were not inclined to be pacified, and insisted, instead, that Mehemet Ali should organize an army and lead it against the Austrians. He refused, of course, and the infuriated populace thereupon murdered him and twenty members of his staff. The insurgents also murdered the Governor of Ipeka and ten other officials.

A CALCUTTA dispatch says: "It is generally recognized that the present is one of the most critical epochs (for England) in the history of India. A single false move in the conduct of the mission to Afghanistan may involve not only a costly frontier war, but wider complications. The mission forms a single step in the extensive concerted scheme for the protection of India."

THE Emperor of Germany, in his speech at the opening of the newly-elected Reichstag, argued strongly in favor of repressive legislation against the Socialists. "Such measures," the speech urges, "should preserve the liberty of citizens in general, and only prevent the abuse of liberty, by which the pernicious Socialist agitation threatens the foundations of life, and all culture....A Constantinople dispatch says that Mehemet Ali Pasha's retinue were not assassinated in the fight between the troops defending Mehemet Ali and the insurgents. The men killed on both sides numbered 400....Over 600 bodies have been recovered of the persons drowned by the sinking of the steamer Princess Alice, in the river Thames....Nobeling, the would-be assassin of the German Emperor, has cheated the executioner by shuffling off his mortal coil. He died of paralysis of the lungs.

A LONDON dispatch of the 11th inst. says: "England is now passing through an era of accidents of the most dreadful nature. The excitement and anguish caused by the sinking of the excursion boat Princess Alice on the Thames has not subsided to any appreciable degree, when down came news of a terrible colliery accident in Wales. The disaster occurred at Abercarne Colliery, Abercarne, near Newport, in Monmouthshire. The pit is still on fire, and the burning gas occasionally bursts out from the mouth of the ventilating shaft. Search parties have been able to penetrate only a few yards into the mine, where they encountered eighteen dead horses in the stables. Beyond this point the fallen timbers and the blazing woodwork and coal gas effectually bar the way. This disaster is the most terrible that has ever occurred in Wales."

PERSECUTED Christians in Albania are fleeing by the thousand into Montenegro for refuge....Another turn in Russian politics is reported, Gortschakoff having recovered all his old influence with the Czar. Schouvaloff, whose successful conduct of the negotiations which led to the Berlin congress put him at "the top of the heap" for a time, has voluntarily retired from office....The Egyptian obelisk has been placed upon its pedestal on the Thames embankment.

Our Foot Wear.

Twenty-five years ago, in New England, all shoes were made by hand, and a man seldom sat at the bench all day, but usually plied some other trade till nightfall, and then went to his lasts. To-day, thousands of men and women are employed daily in perfecting a piece of the shoe by machinery, whilst they are unable to do anything on the shoe by hand. Forty-five million pairs of sewed shoes and 55,000,000 pairs of pegged shoes were made and sold by the manufacturers of the United States in 1877, and 85 per cent. of the work done on these shoes was done by machinery. The uppers are cut out by hand, simply because of the variableness of the quality of leather in the skin. The soles are cut out by machinery, and the binding, pasting, closing, crimping, stitching, heeling and polishing are all done by machinery, without the aid of human hands. The strongest sewed shoes are stitched with a wire screw thread, each stitch being actually screwed in, and the screw cut off by an automatic machine the exact thickness of the sole, whether it be thin, as in the shank, or thick, as under the ball of the foot, or still thicker, as through the heel. Nine hundred pegs are driven in a shoe in a minute. Four hundred and fifty thousand bushels of pegs were used last year, and all made by machinery. The pegs in four pairs of men's shoes cost one cent. The cost of shoes is no less now than when made by hand, because leather is dearer. In 1855 it cost $2.25 to make a pair of ladies' gaiters of the finest quality. Now, the same shoes can be made for $1.50. Then females did most of the binding and stitching at fifty cents per day; now they get $1.30 per day for attending the machinery. Then, men who lasted and did the sewing got $1 per day; now they get $2.50. The stock in such shoes is now worth 50 per cent. more than it was in 1855. Then, a man, by hand, made six pairs of women's shoes in a day; now, one man and a boy and a woman will, by machinery, make twenty times as many.

Deposition of Bishop McCoskry.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States, in public session at New York, unanimously deposed Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan. Bishop Smith read the following document, all the Bishops standing:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Samuel Allan McCoskry, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, has in a communication under his own proper hand, bearing date of May 25, 1878, declared he does resign and relinquish his office as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and has requested that this relinquishment may be acted upon by the Bishops of said church at the earliest convenient season, upon such length and manner of notice as may be thought best by the Presiding Bishop; and

WHEREAS, Said Bishop has abandoned his diocese and left the territory of the United States while grave allegations existed, thereby declining to promote any investigation of the allegations aforesaid, and

WHEREAS, No action of said Bishop in said premises, which action he has himself invoked, can make effective his voluntary resignation, relinquishment, and abandonment of his sacred office except by his deposition from the same; and

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the majority of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, exercising jurisdiction in the same, convened in the city of New York on the 3d day of September, 1878, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That said Samuel Allan McCoskry is hereby deposed from the sacred ministry, and from all offices thereof, and that the Presiding Bishop is hereby requested and authorized to pronounce and record sentence of deposition, and give due notice thereof.

Now, therefore, be it known that on this the 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, I, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., by divine permission Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, do, in conformity with the terms of the resolution before recited, declare and pronounce said Samuel Allan McCoskry deposed from the holy ministry, and from all the offices thereof.

In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH,
Bishop of Kentucky, Presiding Elder.

The Land of Revolutions.

We have the following batch of late items from the City of Mexico:

Reports in Texas papers of a revolution in Mexico are untrue. The country never was freer from anarchy than now, and no President has been so universally popular or so strong as Porfirio Diaz. The reported rising at Jalapa was the work of a band of robbers, under pretext of restoring ex-President Lerdo. They took the garrison by surprise, robbed the town, and fled to the mountains. The robbers were subsequently pursued, beaten, dispersed, and the booty recovered.

A caucus of members of Congress has been held in favor of railway and American enterprises generally, with the view of adopting a course to defeat the rule of the Benitez faction.

The Government has sent a considerable number of troops to the Rio Grande frontier. The troops will first see that all revolutionary bands are broken up, and then proceed to the Rio Grande to suppress Indian raiding, and if possible capture the leaders.

President Diaz has issued two decrees for the suppression of smuggling on the Rio Grande. One decree authorizes any citizen to arrest smugglers and seize smuggled goods. The other closes the frontier ports of Mier and Camargo.

Yellow fever is very fatal in Vera Cruz.

THE United States steamships Congress, Sabine and Kansas are found, on inspection, to be worthless, and have been recommended to be broken up.

HORRORS OF THE PLAGUE.

A Day's Experience at Memphis.

[Memphis Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

St. Martin street is by no means one which would be selected in ordinary times as a residence street. It is inhabited principally by the lower classes of whites, negroes, and, in occasional blocks, by demi-monde. The advantage of having a French woman, a former resident of New Orleans, as a landlady, and her assurance that, should I be taken with the prevailing fever, she would give me her undivided attention, induced me to take up my abode with her at No. 37 St. Martin street.

This morning early a loud rap on my door awakened me from a short, troubled sleep—the first had in twenty-four hours—and, in response to my inquiry as to what was desired, was informed by my landlady that she had just discovered a house in the immediate vicinity in which were three colored men—one dead, the other two delirious with fever—and, said the kind-hearted lady, "For God's sake go for a doctor, or they will all be dead in an hour." Hurrying from the house in quest of a doctor, I was somewhat startled by moans and cries of "Oh, God! oh, God!" emanating from a small brick house, No. 18 St. Martin street. Entering, I found on the bed a little girl, apparently about 8 years old, yellow as gold, with lips and hands stained with the fatal black vomit. At her side, on the same bed, was another child, perhaps two years younger, with the fire of the terrible fever slowly but surely consuming her young life, while the mother, half crazed with the agony of her surroundings, almost exhausted, lay upon the floor calling upon God to comfort her. Leaving this sad scene of death, and approaching the commencement of St. Martin street (at Beale street), a colored woman, with bloodshot eyes, disheveled hair, and grief-stricken appearance, asked: "Would massa be so good as to send the funeral man; her two children were dead, and her husband would soon follow." As I turned the corner of St. Martin and Beale, I encountered one of the visitors of the Howards, who, with the bravery which characterizes many of them, immediately accompanied me to the house No. 32 St. Martin street, where the three colored men resided. In it we found a sight before which even the bravest heart would flutter. On a pallet, on the floor, half nude, with eyes protruding wide from their sockets, firm-set teeth, and dark, congealed blood slowly oozing from his nostrils, lay the dead body of Frank Johnson, while in a bed near by tossed in wild delirium two mulatto men, one of whom, after almost superhuman efforts to battle with his approaching dissolution, gave one long, loud scream, grasped at an invisible hand, seized it, and quietly passed away from earth.

A scene behind a door at No. 32 St. Martin street, yesterday, illustrates the manner in which the majority of the negroes are neglecting the sick of their race. A dead negro lay upon the floor, and a tottering, fever-burned victim was handing a dipper of water to a delirious man lying on an old ragged quilt. Negroes, well men, lived in scores of houses around, but not one could be prevailed upon to enter the place. A brave lady—the wife of Mr. Dick Smith—disgusted with so much inhumanity, herself entered the house, taking oil and mustard. This is no rare case.

A physician of repute reports that the Whitmore House, on Adams street, in which five deaths have occurred, has never been disinfected. This physician visited the house yesterday afternoon and found the remains of a lady who died at midnight Friday. Learning that there was a man sick in one of the back rooms, he inquired about his condition, but could not learn whether he was dead or alive. Determined to ascertain for himself, he repaired to the room, pushed open the door, and came upon the abandoned dead body of a man upon a bed, his face covered with a sheet, the bed upon which he laid being bespattered with black vomit. There was no means of knowing how long the man had been dead.

Shocking Incident of the Epidemic at Memphis.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

Among the number of shocking incidents of daily occurrence, the fate of Dr. K. P. Watson is probably the most horrible. Dr. Watson was an efficient worker, both as a physician and nurse, during the epidemic of 1873, and when the fever broke out, a few days ago, he entered the field again, and devoted himself and his talents to the work of staying the ravages of the disease. He made no boast of the work he was doing, nor stopped to discuss the nature of the pestilence, but wherever he found suffering he worked with all his energy to alleviate it. Finally he was missed, but it was thought that he had followed the spread of the disease into other quarters of the city. Sergt. McIlroy, of the Signal Service, happened to be passing by No. 59½ Second street, and was told that there was something wrong there; that in all probability a dead body lay in there. Without hesitation he kicked the door in, when he beheld a sickening sight. There lay the corpse of Dr. Watson, on an old mattress on the floor, no bedstead or other furniture except a single chair and a table. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Watson, he thought he recognized his features, and a closer examination confirmed his first impressions. Diligent inquiry in the neighborhood failed to elicit any information as to when or why he came there, how long ago, or anything that could give a clew to his mysterious death. The condition of the corpse and surrounding circumstances told the story too truly. He had been seized with a violent attack of the fever, and during the attendant delirium he had crept into the place, where he may have lingered for days, or it may have been for hours, finally dying unattended by nurse or physician, not even a friend to smooth his dying pillow.

Plague-Ridden Grenada.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A. H. Swink, a St. Louisian, who has been in Grenada three weeks, has arrived here. Relating his experiences there, he says:

In company with J. F. Heber, the operator who went there to take the brave Bill Redding's place, and Dr. Fountain, of New Orleans, I visited the sick, dying and convalescent. Mr. Heber carried a telegraph dispatch to Mrs. Marshall, who had lost her husband and three children by the dire disease. She was found lying on her bed, completely exhausted in physical and mental strength. The sight of this poor woman lying in her bed moaning piteously for husband and children all dead in a week's time, brought tears to the eyes of her three visitors. The telegraph message came from absent friends, and breathed words of sympathy, love and encouragement. She thanked the telegrapher, and in response to the question, "Can I do anything for you, Mrs. Marshall?" said, "No, but God bless you for your kindness. Only God can help me now." Opposite Mrs. Marshall lay Tom Marshall, the telegraph operator, who was a brother-in-law to Mrs. Marshall. He was found lying at the point of death. Three of his children had died within the last two days, and now he was almost gone. On another bed lay his wife and little ones. "They are alive, you see," she said, "and, God willing, will soon be well again. I have nursed them for the past seventeen days. In that time I have never taken off my clothing or gone to sleep." Mr. Heber was surprised at hearing of the death of his neighbors' children, and said that he did not know anything about the terrible havoc which the plague had committed in all points surrounding here. Meeting Mr. D. M. Bishop, an estimable citizen of Grenada, in response to the inquiry, "What good news?" he responded, "No good news to-day." Then, breaking down, his eyes filling with tears, he said: "I'm all alone in the world now. In six days the terrible scourge has deprived me of my wife and six children."

In a house near Mr. Bishop's lay an aged couple, both lying in one bed sick with the fever, while in an adjoining room lay their son, also prostrated. Whole families have been wiped out of existence, and only three of the original inhabitants are left in the town who have not been stricken with the fever. They are Samuel Heber, E. J. Armsted, the Southern Express agent, and a boy waiter at the Chamberlain House. The houses on all sides are closed, barred and locked, except those containing the sick, dying and convalescent. No pen can paint the grim, dark, deserted and desolate gloom which hangs over this once beautiful city.

Soul-Harrowing Scenes in Vicksburg.

[Vicksburg Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

This truly has been the saddest day Vicksburg has experienced for fifty years. There is no telling of the suffering within our midst. No pen can picture the dreadful state of existing affairs here, and the outside world can form only a faint idea of the misery of the poor of this plague-stricken city. We cry help! help! Any way! Every way! Send us doctors, nurses, money, provisions, anything. Our friends abroad, in communities where health abounds, may think this smacks of sensation, but, if they could, for only a few hours, look in upon our people, and hear the numerous appeals for assistance, they would have a far different idea. If this devastating disease keeps up the strides of the past twenty-four hours there will not be one left to tell the tale in a short time. There is no way to-day of getting at the correct list of new cases. The death-list—oh! horror!—exceeds any during the scourge of the never-to-be-forgotten 1853. No person seems to be exempt from attack this year, not even those who have had the yellow fever before. I know of many who have had it once, and in some instances twice previous to this year, who are now down with it, and some have died. I could give you many instances of suffering and destitution that would make your readers shudder. Almost every hour brings distressing reports from some unlooked-for source. A case was reported yesterday morning to the Howards of a family of father, mother and seven children dying and starving. The father was almost dead when discovered, the mother lying in the same bed with the father, almost in the same condition, with a young infant in her arms, while several of the children were lying in different part of the house with the fever in different stages, without any of the necessaries and comforts of life. A physician was immediately dispatched, and all aid possible given, but the man died in about an hour after being reported. Another instance, reported about the same hour, was that of a poor woman who had just died at the old Marine Hospital building, leaving four little children utterly destitute. As soon as made known the children were taken to the City Hospital and let in and cared for by the Sisters of Charity.

Sagacity of Animals Overrated.

It is next to impossible to shake the public faith in the value of the observations of the lower creation. We know by experience that our barn-door fowls will with infinite composure retire to rest at 10 o'clock in the morning in case of an eclipse, yet that knowledge does not prevent the public from assuming the possession by birds of mysterious sources of information on the subject of weather which are sealed to us. Dogs are supposed to have some intuition which warns them of approaching death, and many a heart has been tortured by accepting as a forewarning of dissolution a dog's complaint against the moon for unreasonable brightness. The fact is that animals in general are far less wise than we think, even in the matters that come directly under their ken. Observations of phenomena on the part of a man who, by noticing the influence of changing condition upon various objects, animate and inanimate, becomes weather-wise are far more trustworthy than that kind of feeling, which, like pain in an old wound, warns birds or animals of the approach of wet. Altogether curious it is, indeed, to see how far animals are from possessing the kind of knowledge we are most ready to assign them, that of things they may eat with impunity. Quite recently Lord Lovelace underwent a serious loss in consequence of a herd of cows eating some ewe-clippings indiscreetly placed within their reach. Cattle continually mistake the kind of food that will suit them, especially when they are strange to the district in which it grows. After a time they find its noxious qualities, and are, it appears, able to transmit the knowledge to their descendants.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

IN Alabama the largest crop of corn made in many years will be gathered, and the price will be the lowest since the war.

STANLEY.

The Latest Story Concerning His Birt and Parentage.

The obscurity surrounding the birt and parentage of Henry M. Stanley cleared away by a publication in Ever Saturday, a literary journal publishe in Baltimore. The statement, it says, i on the very best evidence, that of hi own mother. The letter is dated Hig Park street, Sefton Square, Liverpoo Aug. 18, and from it it is learned that th explorer, whose right name is Henry M Eastaway, was born in New York on th 26th of October, 1843, and was christene by the Rev. Father Smith, at the Jame Street Roman Catholic Church. Hi mother was born in Ireland, but for som time resided in Baltimore. His fathe was a sea Captain, and, when the chil was still very young, the family wen back to Europe. During a voyage i 1858 the father died, and the boy, soo after, while sojourning at his aunt' farm at Clay Castle, had some word with his mother, and, in a fit of ange she said to him: "Would to God yo were somewhere from me," to which h replied: "Never mind, mother; as soo as I can get a ship I will take care th I shall not come back. Should I get t America I can claim it as my birth place." The boy was as good as hi word, and in the same year (1858) h sailed from Queenstown in a bark calle the Jacob Killerd, and a few line for his mother from Lime Rock askin for her prayers, and acknowledgin the filial love he had for he were the last she has ever heard fro him. Nor did she ever lay eyes on hi again until the day of Livingstone' funeral at Westminster Abbey. In com pany with a friend, Capt. Lamont, sh recognized him among the six pall-bear ers, and the Captain, to satisfy he asked some one standing by who th person was, and the reply came, "Why that is Henry M. Stanley, the man wh discovered Livingstone." "I see by what you say that the people in Liver pool will not allow Mr. Stanley to b your lost son, but I think if they wer present at the interview we had wit him at Mr. Livingstone's funeral the would be of a different opinion." Th poor woman sought her ungrateful so at the Langham Hotel, in London, and was shown into the parlor. Mrs. Easta way describes the scene in the following words: "He put out his hand to me, and, said I, 'Are you not a nice son?' 'Well,' he answered, 'I fancy there must be some mistake here.' 'Then,' said I, 'You can rectify it?' 'Well,' he answered, 'any money you want you can have.' 'Why,' said I, 'do you offer me money if I am not your mother? Did I not write to you and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, saying that I needed no aid, only to relieve my distracted mind?' Mrs. Eastaway has a comfortable home and two sons to depend on. One of them is second officer of the steamship La Place, now bound from Rio de Janeiro to New York, and the other one is an explorer in Australia.

Army Enlistments.

Col. H. C. Carlin, recruiting officer of the United States army for the District of Columbia, has, during the last six months, enlisted at this station 158 men. Of these there were: Soldiers, 27; lawyer, 1; merchant, 1; engineers, 3; telegraph operator, 1; musician, 1; draughtsman, 1; plumbers, 4; clerks, 18; conductor, 1; tinners, 3; iron molders, 4; druggists, 2; carpenters, 6; shoemakers, 5; blacksmiths, 6; printers, 4; spinner, 1; cooper, 1; bookkeepers, 3; bakers, 2; seamen, 2; polisher, 1; cooks, 2; boilermakers, 3; butchers, 2; gardeners, 2; machinists, 2; coachman, 1; laborers, 47. There are on an average about ten applicants daily. Not half of the number presenting themselves are accepted. It is noticeable likewise that the character of those seeking enlistment is far above the average in point of intelligence and general morals. An incident illustrative of this is the fact that among the enlistments as a private soldier was a graduate of West Point, a Captain in the United States army before the war, and a Major General in the Confederacy.—*Washington letter.*

THE Cheyenne (W. T.) *Leader* mentions the arrival at that place of a man and wife who made the journey all the way from Pennsylvania on foot. They were on their way to Nevada to take up a homestead.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$6 75	@10 25
HOGS	4 25	@ 4 60
COTTON	11½	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine	3 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—Western Mixed	48	@ 49½
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 33
RYE—Western	56	@ 58
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
LARD	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 35
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 80	@ 3 25
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	3 00	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	4 75	@ 5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring—New	85	@ 86
No. 3 Spring	76	@ 77
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@ 13
PORK—Mess	8 20	@ 8 30
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	94	@ 96
No. 2—New	91	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 1	46	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	86	@ 87
CORN—Mixed	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE	43	@ 44
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
LARD	6¾	@ 7
HOGS	3 25	@ 4 00
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 80
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	85	@ 90
CORN	41	@ 42½
OATS—New	20	@ 26
RYE	50	@ 52
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 50
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 2 Red	93	@ 94
CORN	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 00	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 1 Amber	95	@ 96
CORN—No. 1	43	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	24	@ 28½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 25
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@ 5 10
Fair	4 50	@ 4 90
Common	3 00	@ 3 90
HOGS	3 70	@ 4 50
SHEEP	3 25	@

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

What the House of Representatives Has Actually Done for the Tax-Payers of the Country.

The following is a tabulated statement of the appropriations made for the support of the various departments of the Government by the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses respectively:

History of the eleven Appropriation acts for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 (first session of Forty-fourth Congress—Democratic):

TITLE OF ACT.	Estimates of the Treas'y Department	As passed the House.
Military Academy....	$ 497,470.00	$ 289,231.00
Fortifications..........	[illegible]	315,000.00
Consular & Diplomatic	1,372,481.00	912,747.50
Navy.................	20,071,666.90	12,425,816.40
Postoffice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions..............	29,980,500.00	[illegible]
Indian.................	6,757,505.00	4,979,602.11
Army..................	35,348,748.00	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	20,896,907.60	12,988,618.41
Sundry Civil...........	[illegible]	14,857,336.94
River and Harbor.....	14,005,160.00	[illegible]
Totals.............	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE OF ACT.	As passed the Senate.	As finally fixed in the Law.
Military Academy....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications..........	315,000.00	315,000.00
Consular & Diplomatic	1,341,047.50	1,167,197.00
Navy.................	14,967,853.40	12,742,188.40
Postoffice............	35,796,050.00	[illegible]
Pensions.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian................	4,966,661.21	4,875,762.00
Army..................	27,749,977.30	26,967,167.90
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	15,688,386.00	15,417,988.23
Sundry Civil..........	19,094,426.99	16,881,474.86
River and Harbor.....	6,000,000.00	5,015,000.00
Totals............	$157,419,787.96	$148,997,986.72

History of the eleven Appropriation acts for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878 (second session Forty-fourth Congress—Democratic):

TITLE OF ACT.	Estimates of the Treasury Department	As passed the House.
Military Academy....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular & Diplomatic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals............	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE OF ACT.	As passed the Senate.	As finally fixed in the Law.
Military Academy....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular & Diplomatic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals............	[illegible]	[illegible]

History of the eleven Appropriation bills for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, first (extra) and second sessions Forty-fifth Congress—Democratic:

TITLE OF ACT.	Estimates of the Treasury Department	As passed the House.
Military Academy....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular and Diplomatic..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals............	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE OF ACT.	As passed the Senate.	As finally fixed in the law.
Military Academy....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular and Diplomatic..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals............	[illegible]	[illegible]

Detailed statement of the eleven Appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1874, 1875 and 1876, at the second session Forty-second Congress, and first and second sessions Forty-third Congress—Republican:

TITLE OF ACT.	Fiscal year 1874.	Fiscal year 1875.	Fiscal year 1876.
Military Acad'my	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular & Dip..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive & Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reductions made by Democratic House for the fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879 upon the eleven appropriation acts, showing reductions of House under the estimates and under the law for 1874, 1875 and 1876, and also the sums added by Republican Senate:

TITLE OF ACT.	Reductions under the estimates of the Treas'y Departm'nt	Increase made by Republican Senate.	Reductions by Democratic House under the laws of '74, '75 and '76, Rep. House.
Military Academy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular & Dip..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive & Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reductions eleven Appropriation acts for fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879 under the estimates of the Treasury Department and under the acts for 1874, 1875 and 1876, and also increased amount insisted upon by the Senate:

TITLE OF ACT.	Reductions under the estimates of the Treasury Department	Increase made by Republican Senate.	Reductions under the previous laws for years '74, '5 & '6.
Military Academy.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular & Dip..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive & Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Aggregate statement of the eleven Appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, Forty-fourth Congress and first and second sessions Forty-fifth Congress:

TITLE OF ACT.	Estimates of Treas'y Dep't.	As passed the House.	As passed the Senate.
Military Acad'my	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fortifications.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consular & Dip.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postoffice........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legislative, Executive & Judicial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundry Civil......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE OF ACT.	Laws for 1877, 1878 and 1879.	Laws for 1876, 1875 and 1874.
Military Academy....	$ 958,474.00	$ 1,046,888.00
Fortifications.........	935,000.00	3,062,000.00
Consular and Diplomatic..........	3,601,707.00	4,031,148.00
Navy..................	[illegible]	60,091,310.76
Postoffice............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army..................	77,182,858.81	87,818,380.81
Legislative, Executive and Judicial........	46,397,159.93	[illegible]
Sundry Civil..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
River and Harbor.....	[illegible]	17,984,417.50
Totals............	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE OLD MACHINE.

Grantism Revived—A Spectacle for Reformers.

[From the New York Sun.]

The old party machine, with which the country was so familiar during the era of Grantism, has been furbished, oiled, and is now in active motion at Washington, driven by experienced hands, and run in the well-marked ruts left by the former engineers. If Robeson, and Belknap, and Taft, and Zach Chandler, and Don Hamilton Fish, and Reformer Jewell, and the rest of them were to drop in they would find everything working after their own fashion, with much psalm-singing at the White House thrown in as a sort of moral dessert.

Carpet-bagger Kellogg shines afresh, like a newly-minted dollar of the daddies, and dictates his appointments to office and his share of the other spoils, with a foreknowledge that every order is to be obeyed. The departments all acknowledge his authority, and for the time, at least, he is master of the situation. His power is by no means confined to Louisiana, but is seen and felt in other States, and with practical effects daily in the District of Columbia. Dorsey and Conover also rejoice in their influence at the White House, and maintain the best personal terms with its occupant, and the latter is now a candidate for the House of Representatives, backed by the fraudulent administration.

Imitating the example of Grant, Hayes and his concern are absent from Washington more than half the time, wandering about for amusement, or seeking to make political capital. Last week Schurz alone was on duty, turning the crank of the machine with the zeal and fidelity of Delano and Chandler. They all draw their pay punctually, and are rigid in docking the salary of every clerk who may exceed for a day the regular leave of absence.

The assessment of officeholders goes on in the prescribed forms that were used during the days of Grant, when Postmaster Edmunds was Secretary of the Congressional Committee, and blackmailing was a recognised feature in party management. Lists have been furnished from every department of the names of all persons employed therein, male and female, and a circular fixing the exact sum required, graded by salary, is delivered by a hired collector, whose activity is stimulated by a commission on the sums he pays over to the committee. Mr. Schurz has formally declared that his subordinates may do what they please with their spare money, which simply means they are expected to answer the call of the managers, and civil-service reform will be helped by liberal subscriptions to the campaign fund.

John Sherman has made an example in his department, which is intended as a notice to the many thousands employed in the treasury that they must either pay the assessments or give up their places to others who will submit to the imposition. Mr. Hugh Waddell was invited to take an office under the Sixth Auditor as an expert accountant, penman, and man of business. He is not a politician in any sense, and the Auditor, McGrew, who has three sons in office, gives him the very highest credit for ability, faithful service, the best habits, constant attention, and acceptable deportment. He refused to pay the arbitrary assessment, was reported for non-compliance, and in forty-eight hours after received notice of his dismissal, signed by John Sherman and his executioner, J. B. Hawley. This same John Sherman proposes to reform the Custom House here in the same way.

Public notice has been given by the party organs in Indiana that R. W. Thompson, now yachting at the public expense after the manner of Secor Robeson; A. G. Porter, Comptroller of the Treasury, and J. N. Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster General—as a political legacy of the late Senator Morton—are to open the campaign in that State, and to spread themselves over many counties by way of instructing the people in their duties at the coming election this fall, when a new Legislature is to be chosen, and a Senator depends upon the result. This programme is intended, of course, to illustrate Hayes' order of June 22, 1877, in these words: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns."

Troops are alone wanting to make the machine perfect. All the other parts are in running order, with the Gorhams, Hales, Garfields, Logans, and the old Grant guard serving at the engine and keeping the fires banked ready for all emergencies, and prepared for a third term. Altogether it is a charming spectacle—these reformers struggling to purify the public service in Louisiana and Florida and Washington!

A Market for the Silver Dollar.

Prof. Langston, American Minister to Hayti, writes the State Department that American silver is used there for all purposes by the Government and people. Nearly $1,000,000 of it is circulated in Hayti. No coin larger than the half-dollar has hitherto circulated there, and Prof. Langston thinks that the standard silver dollars would find a ready market.

THERE are estimated to be 60,000 traveling salesmen in the United States.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Capital: Its Rights, and Nothing More—Labor: Its Rights, and Nothing Less.

Labor is the normal condition of life. Production is the fruit of labor, and capital is the fruit of production. Independent of labor, there is no such thing as capital. Nature supplies the earth and sea; but man, through the higher elements of mind directed by experiment into experience, and by the intuitive genius of invention into creation, gathers from the land and from the sea his means of life. As his skill advanced his production increased, and just to the extent that his production increased beyond his wants was capital created—for capital is nothing more nor less than the excess produced by labor beyond what labor requires to nourish itself for production. All capital, then, however acquired, originated in labor; for, independent of it, capital could not have existed; and, independent of it, cannot exist.

Stop labor—we starve. Stop labor—we are without raiment. Stop labor—production ceases. Gold and silver may remain; but, independent of labor, they can neither buy us food or furnish us with raiment. Labor is prosperity, and whatever tends to depreciate labor tends to lessen capital. Capital has, through the tyranny of laws and the accidents of time, made power its slave; and, by power, it has subjugated man to man, labor to gold, and weakness to strength. All tyrannies have grown out of this subjugation. All wars are its fruits—all degradation has been its result. In the eternal struggle, the world has succumbed to the monstrous dogma that might makes right. How else did Nero reign? How else Caligula command? It was this that made Poland what she is. It was this that gave Ireland to her English despots. It was this that left manacled India a charnel land of starving dupes. It is this that to-day gives 6,000,000 of dependent paupers and 16,000,000 of hireling slaves to England. It is this which makes Prussia an iron-handed military despotism, where the rifle is the argument and the sword the logic of power. It is this which capital has arrayed itself in incorporated power and moneyed insolence to bring about in the United States.

For a century, liberty and manhood and the spirit of '76 have kept this our land free from despotism. But as capital has increased, labor having been frugal, industrious and generally rewarded, and specially confiding, it has concentrated—concentrated into gigantic proportions. I said free from despotism—that is not correct, for slavery existed, and slavery is despotism. Indeed, so despotic became its power that even in the light of education, and in the progress of liberty, it assumed that cotton was king—might, right. Then came war—wild as rebellion, daring as despair and desperate as revenge. As war came, the demands of war came—money—money by the hundred millions, any, by the thousand millions—and with the demand the cunning, over-reaching insolence of money marshaled it, commanded it, controlled it. Wall street and Beekman street, Third street and State street played the part of Harpagon as lender. Knowing that war held the country by the throat, they made their terms, and such terms no Jew usurer ever before imposed upon necessitous need. Insatiable greed held the purse. Forty-two cents they would give for a dollar, provided they were released from taxes, and provided they could have exclusive bank charters, with $90 in bills and $100 in bonds for $42, and provided they got interest in gold on their bonds, and provided they should have the right to receive deposits and discount them, and sell exchange and compound interest. So that capital made its terms thus: Capital lends $42, for which capital receives:

Bonds...........................	$100	Interest,	$9.00
Bills..............................	90	"	8.10
Deposits........................	200	"	18.00
Total........................	$390		$37.10

Thus, by the infamous subtleties of interest, the nation pays for the $42 it received: In interest, $37.10; in bonds, $100; in bills to lend on compound interest, $90, and the privilege of playing the usurer on $200 in deposits.

It was by this most hellish brood of chartered privileges that the Bank Association has robbed the people and got the start of labor. Two thousand bank Barons—1,000 bank usurers—have consolidated $2,000,000,000 of capital into a colossal guillotine to decapitate labor and hold in captivity every laborer who aspires to respectable wages, to a decent home, to education for his children, and to the comforts of life for old age.

This huge fraud of associated tax-exemptionists is from second to minute, from minutes to hours, from hours to days, and from days to years, sucking up the earnings and the life-blood of the people:

Every second it draws..................	$3.17
Every minute it draws..................	190.78
Every hour it draws.....................	11,415.40
Every day it draws......................	273,960.00
Every year it draws.....................	100,000,000.00

Every hour it draws enough to settle in comfort, with enough to build a home on homestead land, get in crops, buy teams, cows, and everything essential for fifteen families, or seventy-five people; and every day its profits, robbed from the public, would settle 265 families, or 1,825 people, on such homesteads. For these profits the Government derives no benefits, but, if the Government would pay off its bonds, stop the interest, stop the bounties and stop the inequality of taxation, and give the money now paid to these cormorants to help honest and industrious men to get on to Government homesteads, the benefit would be incalculable.

It would be the grandest step in the history of civilization. It would elevate the now dependent. It would give to labor its just reward. It would make producers out of consumers; indeed, it would render poverty unnecessary, and place comfort and competency within the reach of all. We possess every description of climate—as soft as Persian valleys, as fruitful as Indian gardens, as rich as Andalusian fields. Our productions are as varied as our climates, from the bloom of endless flowers to the snows of endless winters. Everything that grows ripens into harvest, and is gathered into granaries, from the pine-fringed borders of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific; from the tropical fruits of Southern seas to the frozen climes of Labrador. We have land full of all possibilities, such as no Government in the providence of the All-Wise ever before bestowed upon its people. Lands for homes, lands inviting culture, and rich in all the elements of productive wealth. And until within a century our rivers were without vessels, our lakes were undisturbed, our land uncultivated. One hundred years back, and the whole population was on the Atlantic coast. Our country was then new, its virgin soil was then fresh as it came from the hand of God, and our inland rivers and seas were as unruffled by navigation as when the waters of the flood swept resistless and sublime into the channels nature prepared for them.

Yes, all this land, now glowing with the active rivalries of 45,000,000 of human souls, but little more than a century back was a dreary waste of riches. To-day we have but broken through its crust; but commenced to comprehend its richness, its humanities, its education, and its duties. The men who were the pioneers in its settlement had been educated to oppression, to classified rights, to aristocratic orders, to slavery for the million, to almost universal ignorance and to almost universal oppression. Printing, it is true, had lightened its touch, but its rays were yet weak, for feudalism reigned, and privilege ruled. Mind had thrown off its serfdom, but mind, like light, required forces it could not command. It had to work its way, growing as it went, and soaring as it flew, till it reached those mountain heights where genius made it immortal. Philosophy did as much to people and to create the Government of the United States as all its endless resources. Liberty hailed America as its chosen land. But it was without capital to invite labor, as it was without labor to invite capital. Railroads did not exist. Steamers there were none. Men had to walk through forests; ride they could not, for there were no roads, no carriages, few horses, and cattle were hardly to be seen. In one word, the early settlers had not alone to battle their way by the most primitive means, but to make their way through all obstacles, even the tomahawk of the savage. This, remember, was only a century back. All west of the lakes was an unbroken waste. Fifty years measures civilization between the Alleghanies and the Rocky mountains, between Lake Erie and the Pacific ocean. How, then, were the difficulties overcome? How did the poor become rich? How did labor battle its way into production? Let us look back to see how it was done, and forward to see what may be done. Money the pioneers did not have. Land was everywhere, but for capital, beyond his head, his hands, and his locomotive powers in the midst of boundless fields, he was as destitute of as the penny-less beggar at the door of Delmonico's, who, seeing a feast of riches before him, is yet forced to beg for a crust of bread. The pioneer was without money, but he was rich; the boundless continent was before him; he was young, he was strong, he could work. It was labor's business to produce wealth, and labor alone could produce it. Labor then put on its leathern apron, calloused its hands, freshened its heart with hope, and, with the bold energy of youth, it struck down the forest; up went the cabin, in went the plow, scrape went the hoe, scatter went the seed. God freshened the soil to quicken growth, bright suns ripened the grain. Swift followed the cradle, on went the rake, up went the shock, down went the flail, out came the grain. On flowed the stream that turned the millstone, away went the grain to the hopper, out came the flour, soft hands molded the bread. The means of life were secured. But to make the cabin, construct the plow, make the hoe, pound out the scythe, scrape out the flail, pound out the wheat, yoke up the oxen, drive to the mill, and grind out the flour—made labor for farmer, mechanic, and miller, and to make the bread a good wife was wanted. With the cabin, and the flour, and the wife, came children. Wheat bought cows, and sheep, and hogs, and hens, and labor. Everything that came created new wants, and labor was the fruitful mother of every want, and every want created new demands for labor. So that from the felling of the forest, the building of the cabin, there came an endless demand for help, and every demand for help was a promise of food and home and comfort for labor. Labor thus promised grew into communities, where labor divided itself into all trades, into all arts, into all orders of production. With production came churches to Christianise men into duty, and schools to educate them into manhood and into justice. In early days of American life churches and schools and printing-presses came slowly, but they came. They that were poor, by labor became rich; and, where fifty years back was the untouched forest or the wild prairie, cities, towns, farms, and homes, opulent in all that constitutes comfort and creates wealth are now the generous rewards of that early toil. To-day five years will accomplish what it required thirty years to accomplish a century back, and what it required ten years to accomplish half a century back. For to-day we put ourselves on railroads to reach new lands, and labor has invented and created every appliance to achieve homes, wheat, and production, which is but another name for riches. To-day, too, homes of land are given to whoever will occupy land and make it a home.

But, with all the splendid growth of the productive power, and with all the accumulated conveniences the spirit of liberty and the genius of production have evolved out of the resources of this God-blessed land, there has grown up, silently, quietly, almost unnoticed, the curse which the Old World has fostered, and which all tyrannies have conspired to increase, and that is the power of dead capital concentrated into monopolising wealth.

It is this curse, fed on usury, nurtured by interest, pampered by power, which has created the Bank Association—that 2,000-headed devil-fish, whose suckers are drawing the life-blood of the nation to fatten ostentation and enslave labor. The corner-stone of the edifice is monopolized power. Its proclaimed principle is to cripple labor by starving it into submission. It is to liberty what the Bastile was to France. So long as it existed slavery existed, poverty was crushed, the rich reigned, despots ruled. When it fell humanity cried aloud for joy, the human mind was delivered from the chains of the past. It thralled labor, hope and life, and the people tore it down, leveled its battlements, hurled its keepers into eternity, and cut the cable which for 800 years had anchored labor to despotism, and the people to servitude. The Bank Association is the Bastile of American tyranny. There is but one thing to be done, *kill it*; vote it out of existence, pay off the bonds which feed its suckers with interest, tear down its frowning ramparts with greenbacks.

Next after the Bank Association come the railroad Barons. The New York Central, with Vanderbilt to monopolize highways, to regulate travel, to kill opposition, to dictate wages, controlling $200,000,000 of capital, as fierce in its dictatorial mandates to labor as any Irish-ruling English landlord—a public curse.

Twin monopolist, Thomas Scott, with his iron links reaching across the continent, controlling the highways of freight and travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, dictating wages to labor, and saying, "Take this, or the rifle shall make you take it."

Then follows Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pacific railroads, making up monopolies stronger than any European despot ever exercised or controlled. These moneyed and railroad corporations have made tyranny a possibility in the United States. They have attempted to control lands, transportation, food, labor, and all that goes to make up the daily factors in prosperity. They stand in the way of equal laws. They stand in the way of free farms. They stand in the way of homes for mechanics. They stand in the way of labor. They stand in the way of that equality essential to liberty. They stand in the way of all individual effort. They are antagonisms to the spirit of the age. Their power must be controlled, their monopolies must cease, their dictations to labor must end, or their fate will be the fate of the Bastile.

With millions of men ready to create new wealth, new farms, new homes, new cities, new States; with labor which has but to unite to say that this Government shall no longer be the legislative slave to capital, the way to equality of rights is plain. The voter holds the key. Labor commands all its outposts. Stop all interest. Labor can do it. Vote. Pay all bonds in the money of the people—the sovereign greenback. Vote that it be done. Put an end to all railroad monopolies. Vote that the Government shall control and own all public highways. Vote that no man shall monopolize a single foot of public land that he does not occupy. Vote that no monopoly shall exist. Vote that education shall be universal and imperative. Vote that no felon's labor shall be put in competition with honest labor. Vote that the Government shall advance, in the sovereign money of the sovereign people, to every head of a family who desires to go on to our public lands, and who is a sober, honest and intelligent worker, money enough to enable him to build a comfortable house, get in his first crop, procure farming implements and farm stock, and in five years the East will be depopulated of its surplus labor. Strikes will be unknown, crime will diminish, drunkenness will no more be seen. The great West and the fruitful South will grow into gardens. Then will true equality commence, then will civilization approach its high purpose, then there will be no drunkards but the idle rich and the idle poor. Then there will be no criminals but the viciously wicked. Then there will be no want but of the profligate and the wasteful. All that is demanded to accomplish this beneficence, all that is required to make homes certain and production universal is concert of political action. Vote and it is accomplished. But labor and intelligence must combine into unity, must organize into strength.

The voter reigns—that is, if the voter organizes; but the unorganized voter is like the water of Niagara above the falls—direct it, organize it, give it work to do in canals, in water viaducts, in channels, and it would turn the machinery of the world; but let its strength rush on in mad defiance, unorganized, undirected, and it plunges wild, blind, terrible in its worthless power into gulfs of despair, and floats away in savage grandeur to be lost in the lake which swallows it.

The great laboring and mental waves of the people are as grand in their strength, as resistless in their power, if organized and directed by reason into unity and by unity into action, as Niagara. If they act in unity and vote they can move the machinery of the world. The political power of the United States is to-day with the laborers of the United States—with its farmers, its mechanics, its laborers, mental and physical; and if they would have sovereign money to equalize values, if they would have labor justly rewarded, if they would end monopolies, if they would put down bank associations, if they would curb corporations, if they would have free farms and aid to improve them; in one word, if they would Christianise politics into equality and education into justice they must organize to vote—and vote the National Greenback-Labor party into power. The voter can do it. will he do it? That is the question.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

A Mother's Influence.

The late Thomas H. Benton, who was so long in public life and surrounded by temptations, paid the following tribute to his mother:

"My mother asked me never to use any tobacco, and I never touched it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have not, and I cannot tell who is winning or who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute it to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was 7 years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all the time I owe to my mother."

THE Russians have discovered that they are just twelve days behind the rest of Europe, and a "congress of savans" will soon assemble in St. Petersburg to decide whether it is not about time to adopt the Gregorian calendar.

ALL SORTS.

THE most notorious girl at the is now known as Ma Bessie.

SEVEN Southern city editors have di of yellow fever, and many reporters.

THE Chinese built suspension bridge 1,000 years before the discovery America.

MR. MIGUEL RUIZ, a Mexican gent man, claims to have invented the phon graph in 1873.

ON an average six boys a week ha been drowned this summer while bat ing in the Thames.

MR. JOHN WALTER, of the Lond Times, is among those selected for t British peerage.

BOSTON'S oldest policeman is 79, a he has been a guardian of the cit peace for fifty-three years.

TEN THOUSAND dollars cash and farm was the price William Gilmore, Poland, Pa., paid for a wife; but th he was 85 years to the lady's 24.

MAINE has a Jesse Pomeroy in t person of a boy 9 years old, who stripp a little 5-year-old playmate naked, a beat him until he was almost dead.

A FLORIDA rattlesnake spent half hour charming an alligator the oth day, and then the alligator struck h snakeship with his tail and killed him.

AN old man at Bolton, England, in fit of passion kicked at his son. T youth dodged, and the kick took effe on a little child 3 years old, and kill it instantly.

THE ammonia of the commercial fe tilizers manufactured in the suburbs Augusta, Ga., has completely driven o the chills and fever and other malar that used to infest that locality.

IT has been noticed that, in late yea the earthquakes in California have d minished in frequency and violence, a scientists have been questioning as the reason.

A FRENCH military critic holds th the English are a more military nati than the French, because he does n think so many Frenchmen would, in pr portion to population, serve volunteer in the army.

IVY.—Ivy in this climate will need t protection of straw in exposed situatio It requires rich soil—the best your g den affords—with leaf mold and we decayed manure, and occasionally a lit liquid guano.

WASHINGTON has a population 131,000, of whom 43,000 are colore There were found twenty-two colo persons over 100 years old, one being ported as old as 110. Seventy perso were between 90 and 100.

WITHIN the last seventy years, N Orleans has had twenty severe visitatio of yellow fever. The most deadly the number was in 1853, when the dea roll reached 2,252, the greatest mortal on any one day being 283.

DR. J. S. MYER, of Virginia Ci Nev., has rediscovered a lost Egypti art. He tempers copper tools to a mo lasting cutting edge than steel tools w hold, similar to that of the copper i plements with which the stone for t pyramids was cut.

POPULAR lactometer: Dip a well-p ished knitting-needle into a deep ves of milk and withdraw it immediately an upright position. If the milk pure some of it will hang to the need but if water has been added, even small proportions, the fluid will not a here.

A NEW cannon has been made at t Krupp works in Germany of enormo dimensions. A ball of this cann pierces the thickest armor plates of v sels at a distance of eight miles. T shots at a range of 6,000 feet are su posed to be enough to dismantle a sink the most powerful ship. Each b costs $150.

WESTWARD ho! seems to be the wat word of the great squirrel host. accomplish this they swim rivers a lakes, and great numbers yield up th lives to the treacherous waters, th bodies being washed to the shor "Lo, the poor Indian," predicts fr this strange emigration a hard winter.

Two SWEET little girls sat upon t sidewalk in front of the postoffice, o of them nursing a large wax doll. H companion asked in tones of deep ea estness: "Does 'oo have much twoubl wif 'oor baby?" "Oh, doodness, ye was the reply. "She cwies mos' all time. She jes' cwied and cwied ev since she was born. I's jes' disco aged, an' I don't think I'll ever born a more."

EX-MINISTER SCHENCK and his tw daughters have just returned to Was ington from a trip through Vermo Their train comprised a four-horse c riage, two phaetons and a baggage a supply wagon. The party was twent five days on the road and attract much attention. Sometimes they we asked if they were going to a show, a once, being taken for a funeral p cession, were asked to point out t corpse.

THE import trade of the cities borde ing on the Mediterranean sea average annually about $500,000,000 in rou figures. Of this vast amount less th 20 per cent. falls to the trade with t United States. To increase the co mercial relations between this count and the Mediterranean districts, Italian delegation is now visiting Phil delphia steamship men, with the ho of seeing a line of ships between t United States and Italian and interve ing ports.

THE Massachusetts State life-insu ance report shows that the mortalit rate was favorable to the companies 1877, but there was a net loss of 21,0 in the number of policies outstandin or about 5 per cent. in the amount risk. The companies doing business the State increased their assets $10,94 996, against an increase of $9,058,000 liabilities, making a net gain of near $1,900,000. The ratio of assets to li bilities has risen, during 1877, fro 110.19 to 110.10.

AMONG the candidates for the Pre dency of the French republic in 1880 a Duc d'Aumale and Leon Gambett Marshal MacMahon will be pushed re-election by one party, d'Aumale the Orleanists or Monarchists, and Ga betta by the Radical Republicans. T Bonapartists hope that the political di ferences of 1880 will bring the Prin Imperial to the front as a sort of co promise candidate.

READ, CONSIDER AND ACT!

$25,000 Worth of Fall and Winter Goods just received at Jacob Kahn's,

Bought stritctly for cash and selected by himsilf with the greatest of care.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The following are a few of the many Great Bargains now offering: Nice dress goods 8 cents per yd. formerly 12½, nice dress goods 10 cents per yd. formerly 15, extra fine dress goods 18 cents per yd. formerly 25; a very good towling, 5 yards for 25 cents; a good canton flannel, 13 yds. for $1; very good denims, 12½ cents per yd.; good heavy jeans 22 cents per yd. good plaid flannel 3 yds. for 25 cents. Big reduction in Cassimers, Tweeds, Beavers, Tickings, Flannels, Muslins, Blankets, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc., etc.

I have the largest and best stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** in DeKalb county, and will sell them at prices that defy competition.—A whole stock of men's leather boots for 2.10, worth $3 everywhere. Boys boots at $1.60, and childrenn's boots for $1. Shoes and rubber goods in proportion.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

My stock is immense, larger than ever and cheaper than the cheapest. Good heavy suits for 5, 6, 7.50, and $8. Good heavy pants for 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and $3.00 Best stock of overcoats for 3.50, 4, 5, $6. and upwards. Nicest stock of hats ever offered. A good all wool men's hat for 50 cents, well worth 1.25 and sold for that everywhere,

Great Bargains in Ladies Cloaks and Shawls.

My stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, Blankets, Flannels, Waterproofs, Carpets, Oilcloths, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats & Caps is simply immense, and has been selected with the greatest of care in New York and Boston, and can't help pleasing everybody. I guarantee you a saving of 15 per cent. by buying of me, and all I ask is for you to call and convince yourselves. Thanking you for past liberal patronage given heretofore, I hope a continuance of the same.

Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 19th, 1878. 38-4w

JACOB KAHN.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR.

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Harvy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and ispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.
W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound

The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 80c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brasil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 45c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

A Wonderful Liar.

An Englishman travelling on the Mississippi told several tough stories about London thieves. A Cincinnati chap, named Chase heard these narratives with a short but expressive "humph!" and then remarked that he thought the western thieves beat the London operators all-hollow.

"How so?' enquired the Englishman with surprise. "Pray, sir, have you lived much in the West?'

"Not a great deal I undertook to set up business at Des Moines Rapids awhile ago, but the rascally people stole everything I had and finally a Welsh miner ran off with my wife."

"Gracious!' said the Englishman, and have you never heard from her?'

"Never to this day. But that was not the worst of it

"Worst! What could be worse than stealing a man's wife?'.

"Stealing the children, I should say," suggested the implacable Chase.

"Children?'

"Yes. A negro woman who had none of her own abducted my youngest daughter and sloped and jined the Injuns."

"Did you see her?'

"See her? Yes, she hadn't ten rods the start of me, but plunged into the lake and swam off like a duck, and there wasn't a canoe to follow her with.'

The Englishman leaned back in his chair and called for another mug of 'alf-and-'alf, while Chase smoked his cigar.

"I shan't go any farther west, I think,' at length said the excited John Bull.

"I should not advise any one to go,' said Chase, quietly. "My brother lived there once, but he had to leave although his business was the best in the country.'

"What business was he in, pray?'

"Lumbering—had a saw-mill'

"And they stole his lumber?'

"Yes; and saw-logs too.'

"Saw-logs?'

"Yes; whole dozens of black walnut logs were spirited off and carried away in a single night. He tried every way to prevent it; had men hired to watch his logs, but it was no use. They would whip them away as if there had been nobody there. They would steal them out of the cove and even out of the railways.'

"Good gracious!'

"Just to give you an idea of how they steal out there—did you ever work in a saw-mill?'

"Never.'

"Well, one day my brother bought an all-fired fine black walnut log—four feet three at the butt and not a knot in it. He was determined to keep that log anyhow, and hired two canny Scotchmen to watch it all night. Well, they took a small demijohn of whiskey with them, smacked the log up the side of the hill above the milll, built a fire, and then sat down to play keerds, just to keep them awake, you see. 'Twas a monstrous big log, bark two inches thick. Well, as I was saying, they played keerds and drank whiskey all night, and as it began to grow light, went to sleep astraddle of the log. About a minute after daylight, George went over to the mill to see how they were getting along, and the log was gone.'

"What were the Scotchmen doing?'

"Sitting on the bark. The thieves had drove an iron wedge into the butt end, which pointed down the hill, hitched a yoke of oxen, and pulled it right out, leaving the shell, and the Scotchmen astraddle of it, fast asleep!"

The Englishman here arose, dropped his cigar stump into the spittoon, looked at his watch and said he guessed he had better go on deck and see how far he'd be down the river before morning.

* * *

A Slandered Woman's Despair.

There has been a most terrible tragedy at Fort Worth. The husband of a Mrs. Gray questioned her chastity, which so chargined, mortified and weighed upon her, she wrote the following letter and left it in the house: "To Mr. Gray—I write you a few lines to bid you good-bye. You said I must go, and I could not give up my darling as slaves for another. You accuse me of a crime. I am innocent, and if I was guilty I would be as good as you. Without an accident happens I will never trouble you again. So Good-bye, darling husband, brothers and sisters. Don't shed a tear for me. Just think one broken-hearted wretch is gone. You all know what a life I have lived lately; but God knows I am innocent of the charge against me. So don't look for me at all."

She then took her three children, went to the river, threw the two younger in first, and then seizing the oldest, quite a boy, in her arms, jumped in with him. The cries of the boy attracted the attention of a man plowing in a field near by, who arrived just in time to see the mother and her son sink. The river was much swollen. Neither of the four bodies have been recovered.

Remarkable Finger Billiards.

Yank Adams, a young man from the country, visited New York recently and astonished the natives by his wonderful proficiency in finger billiards. His play is thus described: His execution is simply marvelous, and his game is so strong that he is abundantly able to cope with the best experts who depend upon the cue. In his exhibitions he accomplishes all the ordinary shots, such as draws, cushion-caroms, follows and spreads; and then executed others of a more difficult nature, all of which were made with ease. In one of these shots he made his ball take four different directions, all in the space of a square foot, in another he affected a spread between two balls occupying the opposite lower corners of the table, he playing from the upper rail; and in another he made a double carom, playing from red to red at opposite ends with first one white ball and then the other, the two taking different directions and coming together upon the dark red. Placing three hats in a line, with the two reds at the lower end of the table, he starts his ball from the upper end with a twist sending it around and between the hats in a sinuous course that ends only when the carom is made. Among his most atonishing shots are those made on the rail; but in all that he does he shows the most remarkable skill. Adams is self taught, has never seen Izard or any other great finger player, and never played a game of billiards until a year ago. He is said to be able to grand discount any player on this side of the Atlantic.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as

Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a:

Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion.

SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, [illegible], Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1877, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 5[illegible] "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 00 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 13 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 00 "
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 12 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 00 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Timecard in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 46am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 30am
Bankers	8 10	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 15
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 20	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc,	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 [illegible]	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 5[illegible]pm	6 00am
Auburn June.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 36	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 40	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 30	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. R. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878,

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 8,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 26	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 05	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 40	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 23	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 36
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 50
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 23	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 05
Laketon	5 40	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 12	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 08
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 [illegible]	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	[illegible]pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 [illegible] pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 [illegible]	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 13 pm	1[illegible] pm
MUNCIE	1 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	12 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 40 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS	GOING SOUTH		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 p m
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 [illegible] pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 30 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Agt.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time-card May 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 50	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 40
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 14	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 50	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l Ac
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	5 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 25pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5[illegible]	
Barnesville	10 07	12 50am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 50	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2am	6 00pm
Mt Vernon	[illegible]	24	7 18
Mansfield	[illegible]	50	11 00
Shelby	[illegible]	7 18	
Monroeville	[illegible]	9 20	
ar Sandusky	[illegible]	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	[illegible]	8 15	6 00am
Republic	[illegible]	8 34	6 18
Tiffin	[illegible]	9 12	6 40
Fostoria	[illegible]	9 30	10 55
Deshler	[illegible]	10 36	2 00pm
Defiance	[illegible]	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	[illegible]	12 14pm	7 09
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	12 50	8 25
Garrett	[illegible]pm	1 25	6 3[illegible]am
Avilla	[illegible]	1 40	7 10
Albion	[illegible]am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	[illegible]	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	[illegible]	4 19	12 51pm
Chicago	[illegible]	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	[illegible]am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	[illegible]pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	[illegible]	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	[illegible]	3 10	4 25
Avilla	[illegible]	3 30	5 20
Garrett	[illegible]	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	[illegible]	4 42	6 18
Defiance	[illegible]	5 27	8 20
Deshler	[illegible]	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	[illegible]	7 28	1 55pm
Tiffin	[illegible]	7 54	3 15
Republic	[illegible]	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	[illegible]	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	[illegible]	8 20	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	9 20	1 20
Shelby Junction	[illegible]	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	[illegible]	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	[illegible]	12 05pm	7 15
Ar Newark	[illegible]	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	[illegible]	3 10	
Shawnee	[illegible]	9 05am	
Newark	12 20am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 5[illegible]	8 14
Barnesville	3 2[illegible]	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 40	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	[illegible]pm	7 00am	
Baltimore	9 30	8 40	
Philadelphia	[illegible]am	1 46pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at [illegible] a. m., and arrives at Columbus at [illegible] p. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Record of the Republican and Democratic Parties on the Financial Question.

Speech of Judge [illegible]

[illegible] It will be very generally conceded by all that we have now, and have had for a number of years, very hard times in all portions of our country. There is some difference of opinion as to the true cause of our financial distress. The republican press and speakers are laboring constantly to divert the minds of the people from the true cause [illegible] of the financial legislation of their party [illegible] to the best interests of the country. The republican party must be held to its record, and my purpose to-day is to review the radical legislation of the past thirteen years, which has terminated in disaster to the great masses of our people. I also propose to examine the record which the democratic party has made in congress on these questions. If the record discloses that the representatives of the democratic party have been true to the best interests of the people, and have resisted legislation which was intended and did enrich the few and oppress the many, then I think it the duty of every voter who desires a change to support the democratic party. There are many good men who have heretofore acted with the democratic party who have wearied with the slow progress made in financial reform, and are now seeking relief through another political organization. I ask them to consider what has already been accomplished since the democratic party obtained control of the lower house of congress, and to review the record which our party has made during the past thirteen years. I think a consideration of what has been done and the good results already achieved will convince them that they should not now desert an army already in the field which has achieved great victories. They will remember that for years the republican party had an overwhelming majority in both houses of congress, and for the first time in the history of the country [illegible] in party caucus [illegible] which every republican member was required to support.

WHAT HAVE THE DEMOCRATS ACCOMPLISHED

since they obtained the lower house of congress?

1. They have remonetized silver.
2. They have preserved the greenback by passing an act forbidding its destruction and prohibiting a contraction of the amount in circulation.
3. They passed through the house of representatives a bill repealing the resumption act.

It is true all of these measures received some republican votes, but I claim them as the results of the success of the democratic party at the last election. This is not the time for the democrat who has contributed to these results to forsake his party. The republican party is united on the financial question, and the friends of currency reform should not fritter away their strength by divisions. If the democratic party has been following the road to relief let every one who has voted the ticket in the past remain in the ranks and kindly ask those who are seeking relief through another organization to join them in swelling the tide of victory.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

Let us now examine the record and see who is responsible for the existing depression. Republicans, as well as democrats and nationals, are asking this question, and are eagerly seeking for the truth. It is agreed on all hands that inflation reached the highest point in 1865, after the close of the war. There is still much discussion as to the amount of circulation at that time. It suits the purpose of the republican press and speakers to represent the amount of circulation in 1865 as a much lower figure than it actually was. I see that General Harrison has incorporated into his opening speech a statement prepared by the treasury department showing the gold value of the paper circulation for a number of years. In this statement the gold value of the paper circulation in 1865 is put down at [illegible]. As gold was at a high premium in 1865, of course the figures furnished us by John Sherman are much less than those that represent the currency value, and only prove what the country well knows, that Secretary Sherman is a very tricky and unreliable man. He ought now to furnish General Harrison and the republican orators a statement showing the value in currency of the custom duties which the people have paid in gold from 1860 to 1878.

It would be interesting reading to all, for every household in the land has had this custom tribute in gold levied upon it. And as he has reduced the currency circulation to a gold basis let him tell us how much the farmers received for their wheat and other farm products, in gold, during the same period. But what was

THE HISTORY OF INFLATION

in 1865? In 1867 I had occasion to examine this question, and delivered a speech in opposition to contraction. In that speech I quoted from the report of the secretary of the treasury, made in December 1865 in which he says:

The paper circulation of the United States on the 31st of October last was substantially as follows:

1.	United States notes and fractional currency	$[illegible]
2.	Notes of the national banks	185,000,000 00
3.	Notes of state banks, including outstanding issues of state banks converted into national banks	65,000,000 00
		$[illegible]

This is the sum usually named by the republican press and speakers, but I claimed in 1867, and have since then seen no reason to change my statement, that "in addition to the United States notes there was also outstanding [illegible] five per cent. treasury notes, $173,012,140 compound interest notes. Then in addition, the secretary says, many of the small denominations of the 7-30s were circulating as money, a fact which is well known to all business men. In the same report he says the amount of 7-30s issued was $830,000,000. It would then be safe to say that at least [illegible] of the 7-30s were in circulation and used as money. Then the following would be a correct statement of the currency of the country on the 31st of October, 1865:

United States notes, fractional currency, national bank notes and notes of state banks as above	$[illegible]
Five per cent. notes	[illegible]
Compound interest notes	173,012,140 00
Seven-thirties passing as currency	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

"We had then, in 1865, the enormous circulation of twelve hundred millions of dollars which was restricted almost entirely to the northern states."

The radical press and speakers are not warranted in excluding from their calculation the five per cent. notes and the compound interest notes, for they circulated as money when first issued and long afterwards freely as the plain greenbacks, and after interest accumulated upon them they were caught up by the banks and held as part of their reserve, thus liberating the plain greenbacks in their vaults. General Harrison quotes from the secretary of the treasury's report of 1865 the following sentence: "The interest bearing notes, which were a legal tender for their face value, were intended to be a security rather than a circulating medium." This may be true, yet it is a fact that the intention was not carried out by the people, and they became "a circulating medium," and went to swell the volume of currency in 1865.

GRANT VS. HARRISON.

General Grant said in his message of 1872: "During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, compound interest notes and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which [illegible]

[illegible]

Holman and Voorhees against it.

Let us examine some of the provisions of this law passed by the unanimous vote of the republican party. But before I do this I want to call your attention to the fact that Orth and Shanks are candidates this year before the people of their districts, one for congress and the other for a seat in the legislature, and Tyner is assistant postmaster general, and has recently announced that he has found a key which will unlock the doors of the white house the third time for Grant.

By the terms of this funding act the bonds issued under it were to be redeemable in coin of the (then) present standard value. Prior to this law the general government had the right to tax the bonds, if the states had not, but this right was surrendered to the purchasers of the bonds, for the law declares that "the bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempted from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority." These bonds are being issued by the government to-day, and the gold derived from their sale is used in taking up the $20 bonds at their face value. The European capitalist who sold his $100 in gold for $200 in greenbacks, and with these greenbacks purchased $200 of bonds, is now receiving from John Sherman $200 in gold for those same bonds which only cost him $100 in gold a few years ago, and in the meantime he has drawn his six per cent. interest in gold on the $200. I see it stated that the balance of trade in the last three years has been over five hundred millions in our favor, and this ought to have made our country the most prosperous on the globe. But this vast sum has been used in paying for the bonds which Europe bought at fifty cents on the dollar, and which are now coming home. Such are some of the results of radical legislation which has been forced upon the country by Orth, Shanks, Tyner & Co.

SILVER DEMONETIZED.

But the radical party (and I am fully warranted by the record in calling it "radical" on this financial question), was not satisfied with what it had already done for the bondholders, so in 1873 it smuggled into the statute book a provision demonetizing silver. Prior to this time the silver dollar had been a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including United States bonds.

At this time we were producing large amounts of silver, and that metal was likely to become cheaper than gold. The bondholders saw this and found a ready tool in a radical congress to so change the law that coin for the payment of bonds should mean gold coin. This act was an additional gift to the bondholders of millions of dollars.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Not satisfied with the demonetization of silver the bondholder made a further demand for the passage of the resumption law. This law was born in a republican caucus, and was put through both houses under the gag, not a democrat in either the senate or house voting for it.

Time and again in 1876 did three-fourths of the democratic members of congress vote for the repeal. The St. Louis platform demanded a repeal of the date clause, and Mr. Hendricks made one of the best speeches of his life in the Ohio canvass in 1875 against the law. At the session of congress just closed the date clause of the resumption bill was repealed by the democratic house, the vote being yeas, [illegible]; nays, [illegible]; and by the persistent efforts of Mr. Voorhees, in the senate, to have the bill taken up a vote was finally reached, and the yeas were [illegible] only two majority against it.

My democratic friends, I have given you the record our party has made in congress on these great questions. I think you ought to be satisfied with it and remain true to your party.

My republican friend, who is oppressed with a load of debt contracted when money was plenty, I ask you to look at the record of your party and see if one act has been passed for your relief. Will you continue to groan under your burdens and vote the republican ticket?

EFFECT OF CONTRACTION.

If you are a farmer and went in debt, say $1,500, when money was plenty and corn 75 cents per bushel, it would then take 2,000 bushels of corn to pay the debt. But suppose you still owe the debt, you can only sell your 2,000 bushels of corn for $[illegible], and will lack $[illegible] of paying the debt. It will take just double the days' labor to pay a debt of [illegible] than it did in 1865. General Harrison says no man ever knew of money selling so cheap as now. Go to one of the loan agencies in your city and he will ask you 8 per cent, with 2 per cent. commission, and also require you to pay for the abstract of title. Cheap, indeed! General Harrison also says "the per capita in paper circulation is now more than twice as great as it was before the war." Let him remember that taxes are more than three times as high as they were before the war. The expenses of the general government under democratic rule were only [illegible], while in 1875, under republican rule, they were [illegible], which has been reduced to [illegible] by a democratic house. The republican party has doubled the salaries of some officers and more than doubled the number of officers, so that the party has nothing to gain by comparisons.

A few weeks since a storm [illegible] upon the western slope of our country, but it did not last two minutes. A dark cloud of financial [illegible] has covered our whole country for five years. We are looking for the [illegible]

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

It is well enough to hope that the yellow fever may not invade Indianapolis, well enough to hunt up authorities as to its dangerous boundaries, in other words, and declare that it has no precedent for exterminating people who live in this city. But hopes and declarations will not bar its approach, nor stay its destroying hand a single hour. Its ravages know no barriers, and it overwhelms all on [illegible]. There is little probability that it will darken our threshold, but there is a possibility that it may come upon us as a thief in the night, without warning or caution, and this possibility has awakened in the minds of the most prudent a desire to be thoroughly advised as to the best course to pursue in dealing with a disease so deadly and rapid in its attacks. The cure rests in the hands of physicians, skilled and tried in their profession, and in case it does show itself here they will advise and direct in the matter.

But there are other matters to be attended to where common sense and prudence may be fully valued. The prevention of disease is better than its cure, for the one avoids the chances of death, enfeebled constitution and relapses that the other accepts. There are a few simple things necessary at all times, but especially needed in this sultry, malaria breeding August weather, and inasmuch as days and weeks may pass before frost, giving the yellow fever a full chance to reap its human harvest all over the land, it would be well to adopt such sanitary precautions as experience and science may direct. Among the brief, easily comprehended preventive measures which have been given are those of Dr. Ford, president of the Pittsburg board of health. Among the most important of these directions are the following: "Thorough ventilation of dwellings is essential to the health of the occupants. Personal cleanliness and cleanliness about dwellings and premises should be most scrupulously observed. A source of danger to health is the decomposition of organic matter in and about our houses. Our cellars, areas, drains, cesspools, should be examined to see that they contain nothing to poison the air about our houses. Privy wells should be kept free from garbage and refuse matter of all kinds, and where they have been neglected immediate attention should be directed to them. Damp cellars are injurious to health. The atmosphere from them will permeate the house in spite of every effort to prevent it. A remedy should at once be instituted. A common habit exists of daily throwing all waste material, especially kitchen garbage, into the gutters and streets, where it decomposes and vitiates the air; this is an offense alike unjust to ourselves and to our neighbors. When the proper removal of these nuisances is neglected complaint should at once be made to the health department.

"For the prevention of disease a good, nutritious diet and regular habits of life are indispensable; temperance in all things is to be observed, and avoidance of all excesses is strictly insisted upon. With a view of securing a thorough sanitary condition of the city, information of all nuisances, of whatever character, whether public or private, should be reported without delay to the board of health, that immediate action may be taken.

"Your premises, particularly sleeping apartments and cellars, should be thoroughly ventilated. Keep your houses open, and your windows hoisted during the day in good weather, that they may have the full benefit of a sunlight and a free circulation of pure air. Avoid the possibility of exposure to sudden changes of weather at night. When the weather is cool or rainy be sure to keep a fire in the house, in order to prevent dampness, or in sparsely settled neighborhoods, or in the suburbs of the city, have a fire in the house the entire season.

"Observe strict cleanliness in your person and clothing. Bathe daily, if you have the convenience. If not, wash freely with cold water every day. Change your under garments daily, or as frequently as your circumstances will admit. Be regular in your habits of life, in your morals, meals, exercise and sleep. Be careful to dress comfortably for the season, avoid the night air as much as possible, and when thus exposed put on an extra garment, and do not go into the night air when in a state of perspiration.

"Be careful to avoid the use of alcoholic drinks. Do not suppose that their use will prevent the occurrence of disease. On the other hand, those who indulge in the custom are always fair subjects for disease, and when attacked the intemperate are particularly in a condition to offer feeble resistance.

"Live temperately, live regularly, avoid all excesses in eating crude, raw and indigestible food, especially cabbage, salad, cucumbers and unripe fruits. Partake of well cooked beef and mutton, rice well boiled, and avoid pastry and laxative fruit.

"Take your meals at regular seasons, neither abstaining too long at a time nor indulging too frequently. An overloaded stomach is as much to be dreaded as an empty one.

"Avoid bodily fatigue and mental exhaustion. Lead a calm and quiet life. Let all exciting causes be avoided."

It requires but a glance to see the foundation of common sense upon which these rules rest, and the wise will not be slow to adopt them. Cleanliness and temperance are the two points most insisted upon, and any physician or nurse understands fully their importance in each disease, and in preventing them. Absolute cleanliness of person and premises, the removal of decaying vegetable or animal matter, the disinfecting and deodorizing of house and grounds are certainly patent to every one as being of vital necessity. Temperance in food and drink, the avoidance of certain food, the abstinence from [illegible] a single inhabitant of this city in twenty-four hours, everybody would be half crazed with excitement, and very naturally, too, for the scourge is seemingly stronger this season than for years before, and the lightning-like rapidity with which it consumes its work adds a fresh horror to its very name. Every outgoing train would be filled with fugitives, drug stores would soon sell their stock of chloride of lime, copperas and other suitable drugs, family physicians would be busy, wills would be hastily framed, and the shadow of danger would rest upon every face. And yet other diseases are silently injecting their poisons into the systems of men, women and children. Malarial fever and its kindred fevers are lighting their fires in families of unconscious victims, and these might have been prevented from appearing had sanitary rules been adopted six weeks ago. The matter must be attended to, or death will cover the acres of Crown Hill and Greenlawn with the graves of friends and strangers—those within our gates. It is well enough to point to the death list for the weeks past and congratulate ourselves that the city was never more healthy; but could none of the dead have been saved had Indianapolis been clean? Could not foresight and care have saved none of those who sickened and died in the past month? Can a lack of cleanliness and prevention at present be plead in excuse six weeks from now, when the list may swell with the names of those who fell victims to "blood poisoning and fever germs?" If the city is in as perfect a sanitary condition as possible no more can be done; otherwise somebody ought to go to work.

It is not good sense to scare people into doing their duty, nor cry "danger" when none exists, only to create excitement. That there is a fear that yellow fever may visit us, can not be denied; if not among physicians, at least among the people. But neither physicians, nurses or patients will dispute the fear of a wider spread of malarial diseases than ever before, and the ounce of prevention before the yellow fever may swell to a pound in case of kindred but less malignant diseases.

JOHN SHERMAN, THE PERJURY BROKER, AT TOLEDO.

Instead of being in the penitentiary for crimes committed in the interest of Hayes and himself John Sherman, the perjury broker, is at large, enjoying the privileges of an unconvicted felon, drawing a fat salary as the result of fraud, and using his position to maintain the ascendency of a party chiefly distinguished for unparalleled rascalities. This fellow Sherman admits that it is his duty to obey the laws. Still, it is notorious that he violates them every day of his life, and now has locked up and out of circulation about $70,000,000 of greenbacks, which ought to be by the law in circulation. Why should such a pirate on the high seas of business talk about obeying the law? This fellow, in the wealth of his impudence, vitalized by his success as a perjury broker, refers to the currency necessities of business by saying, "what I 'want is the largest amount of currency that 'can be maintained at par with the establish'ed coin of the country." What the people want, as the Cincinnati Enquirer very cleverly puts it, is, "that John Sherman shall 'have no discretionary power whatever over 'the volume of currency. This is substan'tially the answer Mr. Sherman sent to Mr. 'Phillips, of the banking and currency com'mittee, when Mr. Phillips asked if he would 'use his power to sell four per cent. bonds 'for greenbacks to enforce the resumption 'act. The law commands him to 'keep in 'circulation' $347,000,000 in greenbacks, and 'he said he would keep in circulation as 'many as he could maintain at par with 'coin. His opening proposition calls notice 'to his flagrant violation of the law on the 'subject to which it relates."

John Sherman having carried forward the infamous resumption policy until it has prostrated business in all portions of the country, brought about of recorded failures fully 70,000, entailing losses of fully $2,000,000,000, driven confidence into exile, and shrouded the land in business gloom, asks the people if they would have the policy changed. He and his Shylock friends would drive straight on, as long as the policy wrecks fortunes, hushes industries, increases idleness, crime, poverty, starvation and death. He would lift aloft perjuries and defy the will of the American people in their choice of a president, and he would as readily demand of Hayes, the product of perjurers, to interpose his veto to defeat laws enacted by the peoples' representatives, and in this spirit he appeals to radicals to sustain him in his piratical policy. This perjury broker tells the people that the radical party substituted silver coin for fractional currency by which there was inflation to the extent of $14,000,000, and then admits that in United States notes, from 1876 to the present, there has been a contraction to the extent of $30,000,000, and he also admits that he has now on hand but $129,456,565.15 with which to redeem $346,681,016 in greenbacks, to say nothing of the national bank bills which swells the amount to about $675,000,000. This perjury broker attempted to make a plea for the laboring man by saying that "a man deeply in debt 'and hoping to escape bankruptcy, may de'sire to cheapen the money in which the debt 'is to be paid," and then asks: "Why should 'a laboring man, whose daily toil is mea'sured by the money he receives, desire to 'cheapen money?" Here we have again, and for the thousandth time, the same old stale attempt to mislead the workingman, and if possible obtain his vote for the Shylock policy. What the laboring man wants is work and wages, bread and clothing, home and home comforts. The Shylock policy which John Sherman, the perjury broker, advocates has deprived the laboring man of all these things. It has [illegible] who were carrying them forward. It has turned willing workers, [illegible] them, out upon the street where they are unable to obtain any kind of money, cheap or dear, hard or soft, and it matters little to them whether greenbacks are above or below par, since they have none of them with which to purchase food, even if it were ten times as cheap as it is quoted. When money was abundant labor was in demand, thrift and enterprise went hand in hand, prosperity and contentment were seen on all hands. Now, while the boast is made that greenbacks are at par, there is business death and wide spread labor troubles. Laboring men see these things. They feel the curse to the marrow of their bones, and demand change. The entire financial argument of the perjury broker is in keeping with the Shylock policy. It is not surprising that John Sherman attempts an apology for the frauds that made Hayes president and himself secretary of the treasury. He stands out in the damnable record as the chief miscreant of the entire devilish crew who committed the crimes and advised Hayes to pay for them in federal offices. He was the perjury broker of the conspiracy, and his defense of Hayes is eminently consistent with his Louisiana record. His speech will not help the radical party, for however adroitly put together it is known to be a plea for Shylockism and tainted all through with deception and with lurking contradiction in every sentence.

The Indian Council.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—An Umatilla dispatch says: "The council met to-day. The United States is represented by Generals Howard, Wheaton and Sawtelle; Majors Throckmorton and Mizner; Captain Gladen, and Lieutenant Wood and the officers of the station at the agency. The state of Oregon was represented by Governor Chadwick, Generals Gates and Kunzie, Colonels Miller and Fulton; Washington territory, by Major McAuliff and Dr. J. H. Boyd. The Rev. Father Conrady, chaplain of the reservation, and the Rev. McCuen, of the Episcopal church, were also present. The Indians were represented by Chiefs Howlish, Wampo, Winnepsnoot and Homely, of the reservation; Hischans, Stock and Walaak, of Columbia. About four hundred settlers and three hundred Indians were present and the commands of Throckmorton and Mizner. General Howard stated the object of the council was to devise means to preserve peace until the meeting of congress. The chiefs then spoke in turn, all except Stock professing friendship and a desire for peace. Governor Chadwick, on behalf of the citizens throughout the state, said General Howard's course would be sanctioned in every state. Howard then, in a pleasant, but firm manner, demanded of the chiefs all the Indians who had been engaged in murders and depredations. He said he would hold them, or some Indians to be produced by them, as hostages until their efforts were exhausted in ferreting out the guilty. When found they were to be turned over to the proper authorities for trial. The order of General Howard was obeyed at once by the chiefs. There is no doubt now of getting at the murderers. Howard will go to see Moses and settle the difficulties in Washington. The best of order was maintained during the proceedings, and the result has sent a feeling of satisfaction over the community. The Indians appreciate the situation as well as the whites, and there is no end of praise of those who have brought about the result."

To the Old Settlers.

The following circular was sent out by Secretary Heron, of the state board of agriculture yesterday:

A number of the pioneers of the state having suggested that a meeting be held during the coming Indiana state fair for the purpose of organizing a state association, the board of agriculture granted every facility at their command to further the proposed object. To that end a committee of arrangements have been appointed to make all necessary preparation and to secure a successful result.

Wednesday, October 2, has been selected as the most suitable time, and the music hall on the state fair grounds as the most convenient place to assemble, which will be appropriately decorated for the occasion. It is specially requested that the pioneers and others bring such relics as are suggestive of the early settlements and of the days when pluck and undaunted courage were the crowning virtues.

It is hoped that this meeting will be the inception of regular annual meetings of the surviving pioneers of Indiana, where they who "tramped down the nettles" and laid the foundation for this great and growing state will meet and renew in spirit and feeling the scenes of early days, and inspire others who are following in their footsteps with gratitude to those who "blazed the way" and "cleared the opening" for the blessings we now enjoy.

It is specially requested that statements be made of any interesting incidents in connection with the early settlements, as all the proceedings of the meeting will be carefully prepared by a shorthand reporter and preserved with other records in the archives of the state for future reference.

All pioneers seventy years of age, who have been residents of the state forty years, will be admitted free to the state fair.

The following named committee of arrangements and reception will take charge of all matters connected therewith until the organization is completed by electing officers and adopting such regulations, and extend to all pioneers, and others interested, a cordial invitation to be present:

Governor J. D. Williams, Judge C. H. Test, John B. Dillon, Hon. Fleming Beeler, Judge T. J. Logan, Charles A. Howland, Marion county; I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen county; Professor John Collett, of Vermillion county.

The following named persons were added to the committee of arrangements and reception: Dr. A. C. Stephenson, of Putnam county; Dr. George Berry, of Franklin county; Hon. R. T. Sample, of Tippecanoe county; Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Montgomery county; Hon. Frank Emmerson, of Jackson county; Dr. J. Helm, of Rush county; Hon. Charles W. Cathcart, of Laporte county; Hon. M. C. Garber, of Jefferson county; Hon. John Pitcher, of Posey county; Dr. George McConnell, of Steuben county. By order of the committee in session.

ALEX HERON, Secretary.

August 14, 1878.

Arrangements are now pending to pass the pioneers free over the railroads one round trip to attend the meeting, on presentation of proper certificate from the clerk of the county where each reside.

Fine Writing.

[Washington Post.]

That sickly collection of bad jokes and poor English, stale campaign lies and forged correspondence, which bears about the same relation to a news journal that a tea chest label holds to one of Macaulay's essays, that sickly residuum of two tottering administrations and daily prayer for a third, which is repudiated by the business classes of Washington, and is only kept alive, etc.

Lager Beer and Whisky.

Lager beer as a beverage seems to be gradually crowding whisky to the wall. Last year revenue was paid on [illegible] barrels. This year the number has risen to [illegible], an increase of 357,000 barrels, or [illegible] gallons. But this increase is [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT.

HON. FRANKLIN LANDERS.

An Enthusiastic Reception at Lafayette, August 10.

The Financial Question Learnedly Discussed.

A Clear Showing of the Evils Brought About by Radical Legislation.

The Remedy in the Hands of the People, and the Ballot-box the Remedy.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—The contest that we are now engaged in is second to none in importance to the people of Indiana. It is indeed but the continuation of the fight which the people have been making to correct the evil sequences of the war. We have three parties in this contest, each having adopted a platform of principles, and when a vote is cast for the candidates of either party it is an indorsement of the principles laid down in the platform of that party. Of the candidates of the respective parties I have nothing to say. So far as I know they are gentlemen of standing, and if elected would faithfully carry out the ideas of the party which placed them in nomination. While I have the highest opinion of the candidates of the democratic party, I am not one of those who believe that all the honor and integrity of the country is confined to the party to which I belong. Our government is formed in such a way as to make us all partners; and any line of policy injurious to any one affects all in like condition. Therefore we should examine all questions connected with the welfare of the government as we would questions affecting the business of a firm with which we are connected. I have no more interest in this canvass than any of you who feel a general interest in public affairs and who have interests to protect.

WHY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS ENTITLED TO SUPPORT.

I would not ask any man to vote the democratic ticket if I did not believe that the adoption of the policy laid down in its platform as the policy of the government would revive the paralyzed business of the country as the grass is revived after a long drought by the refreshing shower. Believing, as I do, that the policy of the republican party since the close of the war has been to change our form of government, as originally designed, from a government by the people and for the people to a moneyed aristocracy administered in the interest of the few at the expense of the many, I accept the democratic platform on which we stand as meeting the issue squarely, and will proceed to examine it in connection with the business interests of the many, which is the true democratic idea.

FINANCIAL THEORY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The first resolution of our platform declares "that national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality."

The whole question of money is by the constitution given to congress. That body has the power to make money and regulate its value. Nothing is said in the constitution as to what shall be a legal tender, or what material shall be used in making this money or how they shall regulate its value. These things are left to the sound discretion of congress, and that body has wisely authorized the coinage of gold and silver into dollars and eagles, and has said what value each should have in the payment of debts. Gold and silver having been adopted as a medium of exchange by all the commercial nations of the earth, it was the part of wisdom in our congress to adopt them as that medium also. This wisdom is clearly shown in settling the balances between governments, and at the same time it is shown that they can not be relied upon to perform the offices of exchange between private individuals, because they flow to and from governments according to the degree of prosperity or adversity. A government may be flooded with coin or it may be almost entirely drained; therefore, the wisdom of all commercial governments has led them to adopt a domestic or a home money. This is done by the government issuing paper money or authorizing the banks to do so.

THE COST OF MAKING MONEY AND WHO SHOULD MAKE IT.

There is little or no profit to the government in coining gold or silver, because of the cost of the bullion; but paper money is made of an article of but little value, hence the government or bank issuing it makes a great profit out of it, because they never part with a dollar of it unless they receive 100 cents in return. Therefore, when these facts are considered, you will readily understand why there is a contest as to who shall issue the paper money. There has never been any contest over the coinage of gold and silver: the raw material costs too much. All are willing that while firm the government may coin the precious metals. But our republican friends have turned over to the banks the issue of one-half of the paper money of the country, and then passed the resumption law to enable them to get the other half. Is not this an infamous fraud upon the whole people? I know of but one thing equal to it, and that is the formation of fast freight lines, which enrich the freighting companies while they bankrupt the railways. Producers and laboringmen are in bankruptcy, brought about by republican legislation, which has given the issue of cheap money to a few, while the many are called upon to guarantee the payment of these notes to enable them to circulate as money. Certainly great ingenuity has been displayed in perfecting this scheme of robbery of the whole people for the benefit of the few.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ISSUE THE MONEY.

This policy of the republican managers enables the banking corporations to loan their indebtedness to the other members of the governmental firm, while all others—you, my hearers—who have notes out pay interest on them. The democratic party asserts the right of the government to issue all of your money, both coin and paper, that you may have the benefit of all the profit resulting from its issue, or the use of the credit of the whole people. We demand, in the language of Jefferson, "that the banks should surrender their currency, and the issue of paper money be restored to the government, to whom it belongs." But it is said that ruin and distress would follow the closing of the national banks. We don't propose to wind up the banks. When the national bank act went into effect a high tax was placed upon state banks, which compelled them to abandon the circulation of their notes, and yet the business of the country was not disturbed, because other paper money took its place, and the banks were changed from state to national banks. In the same way the national banks could be changed from banks of issue to banks of discount and deposit only. Doubtless some of the bankers would try to retain their present privilege of loaning their indebtedness for interest, and they might desire to embarrass the business of the country, but this point can be guarded by the issue in advance of government notes. The business community would derive great benefit from a government currency, because the government would get 100 cents for every dollar issued by it, whether paper or coin, because the paper would cost the holder just as much as coin. As it is now, coin costs the banks 100 cents on the dollar, whereas the paper money issued by them costs them just one [illegible] each dollar. The government money would cost [illegible], and the banks would loan it at the best rate they could get.

CHEAP BANK MONEY MAKES HIGH INTEREST.

As it is now the banker pays so little for his money that he virtually has nothing invested, and he can keep half of it idle in order to force a high rate of interest on the other half.

THE USE OF MONEY.

The object of having a circulating medium is to facilitate exchanges, and not to embarrass them. It is said there is plenty of money, but if there is, it is not in circulation. One of the largest bankers in the state informed me recently that two-thirds of his currency was locked up in his vaults, and had been for some time, and when I asked why, he said he was preparing for resumption. Certainly we don't want a financial policy which will require the banker to retire his circulation when the business of the country is depending upon it to perform the necessary exchanges. The pretext that the government needs national banks as fiscal agents is a flimsy one. If the government has deposits to make at banks it requires bonds from the banker; hence the issue of notes by the bank is no part of the fiscal agency, and is of no benefit to the government, if there be enough of its notes issued to perform all exchanges. By the present plan the profitable business is turned over to a favored few, who are building up a moneyed aristocracy while they are ruining the laboring and producing classes.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND THE PEOPLE.

There has never been an advocate of democratic institutions who was not in favor of the people as against the only kind of an aristocracy which can be founded in this country—one based on money. Jefferson fought Hamilton and his party upon this issue, but it took the firmness of Jackson to stamp the life out of the monstrous monopoly which existed in his day.

WHAT NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY COSTS THE PEOPLE.

The defenders of the national banks are constantly pointing to the revenue derived from them. They pay no taxes that banks of discount and deposit do not pay except a tax of one per cent. on the average amount of currency they have in circulation, and this tax is levied to cover the cost of the issue of their currency and the renewal of the same. And what does this review amount to? Suppose the banks should keep their entire currency in circulation, that is, the whole $300,000,000, the entire tax would amount to but $3,000,000. Now make seven figures and see what you have to pay the banks to get this revenue of $3,000,000. You have paid since the establishment of the banks, as interest on bonds deposited to secure this $300,000,000 of circulation, $[illegible], or in round numbers, $300,000,000, every cent of which could have been saved if the government had issued this currency. If it is continued 15 years longer you will have to pay $[illegible] more as interest, or a total amounting to near one half of the national debt, and you will then owe the principal of the bonds which we deposited as security. Will you submit to the continuance of this robbery?

WHAT GOVERNMENT NOTES WOULD DO.

The issue of government notes would not only save this vast sum to the people, but these notes would be a strong band of union between the states. Every citizen north, south, east and west would recognize such notes as his own, and they would have the same credit in all parts of the Union, and if made a full legal tender (as we demand) they would never depreciate below gold and silver.

WHAT GIVES VALUE TO MONEY?

It is the act making a circulating medium a legal tender that gives it value. Gold and silver are made money by act of congress, the same as paper, and when congress some years since abandoned silver as a legal tender it declined in value and remained depreciated until it was again made a legal tender, whereupon it rose to par and has since remained there. The Mexican dollar, which contains more silver than our standard dollar, and is 902 fine, but is not a legal tender, is worth but ninety cents. You can not pay your taxes nor buy postage stamps with foreign gold coin if the officials do not take it at their own risk, because congress has not declared it a legal tender.

But the friends of the national bank system declare that if paper money is made a full legal tender it will drive the coin out of the country. This is false. As I said before, the balances between governments in the way of trade regulates this matter. If we sell to other nations more than we buy, as we are doing now, we will have the current of coin flowing to us. If we buy more than we sell the coin goes away from us. This is an inexorable law of commerce which no legislation can change. But the value of that coin in the government where it may be found can be fixed by legislation. The policy laid down in our platform of full legal tender money made of coin and paper, is intended to, and its direct effect will be, to bring about specie circulation. No man will hoard specie when he can not sell it at speculative prices, and he could not if paper would pay all and every class of debts and dues. If paper money had been a full legal tender we would long since have had a specie circulation in the country and par money.

WHAT THE RESUMPTION ACT MEANS.

The object of the resumption law was to retire and get rid of the government notes so as to give the entire field of circulation to the national bank currency. The friends of this law profess a great fear of inflation by the issue of government notes, but they have no fear of an over issue of bank notes. The banks under the present law could circulate their notes to the extent of ninety per cent. of all the bonds they can procure. The republican leaders have led many honest men to believe that our only financial safety is to place all bank issues on a coin basis, and thus prevent fluctuation in prices, and they call this bed rock, when in fact it is but quicksand. A policy that keeps the volume of currency ebbing and flowing like the tides of the sea, is one which will leave all men who follow it prostrate and helpless, an easy prey to the money shark who is watching and knows well what the condition of all men will be who follow the flow of currency, as well as the fish hawk knows what the condition of the fish will be, when the ebb comes, which follow the flow of the tides.

COIN REDEMPTION MEANS INFLATION.

But if there was no such design the policy of issuing paper money redeemable in coin leads to the wildest inflation. Banking is not done by individuals for the public good, but for the profit to those engaged in it, and there are two questions which the banker always considers: How to make the most money when redemption is not wanted, and how to best protect their credit when redemption is asked for. If the balance of trade is with us the coin flows to us, and then look out for inflation. The banks will loan every dollar they can lawfully to the extent of at least three dollars for every one they have in specie. Prices of labor and commodities go up; speculation runs wild, and the people think they have suddenly grown rich. This thing may continue for some years, but the balance of trade turns against us, and the coin in our banks starts abroad. The banker has to meet these coin demands, and he does it. But he must protect his credit at home, and he knows his only remedy and safety is in retiring two of the three dollars he has out to get down to his own specie reserve, and he does this by calling in his loans and retiring his surplus currency, regardless of the needs of the country, for his own credit must be protected. Then comes a shrinkage in values, and financial ruin and public distress follow. The men who followed the flow of coin ventured too near the sands, and were left high and dry on the shore of bankruptcy. I need not describe this ebb and flow of money, for you have had too much experience within the past few years as well as before the war. You have seen the sharks devour the helpless fish that were deluded into these dangerous waters by the tempting baits.

And again, think of the frauds that were practiced under specie basis and redeemable money before the war. Upon every business man's desk was found the detector, which gave daily quotations, showing the currency to range from 100 cents down to 15 cents on the dollar in value.

SOME STATISTICS.

I have said that paper money, whenever we insist upon an issue of government notes, based on the credit of the whole people, the ghost of the continental money and confederate scrip is at once brought prominently before the people to convince them that such notes will always depreciate. Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, in his paper upon the subject of silver, which he read before the bankers' convention in New York sometime since, digressed from his subject of silver and brought those ghosts before that body. He referred to the depreciation of the continental money and the confederate scrip. He said that all money like our United States notes would depreciate in time of war. I regret, because of the high standing of Mr. Groesbeck, that he should attempt to compare our United States notes to continental and confederate notes. The continental notes were not based upon taxes; the continental government had no power to levy taxes except by consent of the states; and if she had had the power they had almost nothing to tax. The confederate notes were not issued by a government at all, but by states in rebellion trying to establish a government, and when their cause failed their money would of course be worthless. Will Mr. Groesbeck or any other advocate of bank currency redeemable in coin be candid or honest enough to inform the country what became of the redeemable money of the south, every dollar of which was lost to the holder, and what would have been the fate of the north had it not been for the issue of legal tender notes by the government? The banks had been under suspension of specie payments for more than 12 months, and all lines of business can come to any other conclusion than this, that the people would have lost every dollar of their money had not the greenback act of February, 1862, enabled them to redeem their money with them. We ask for the issue of notes by a government of more than one hundred years standing with credit second to none, and with a revenue of near $[illegible] per year. I can bear with a man of but little information bringing forward these ghosts, but when one like Mr. Groesbeck so far forgets himself as to do so, he demands some attention. I defy any opponent of the issue of such notes as we ask for by the government to point to a single instance where the [illegible] was made by responsible government [illegible] Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, when they were colonies of Great Britain. They never depreciated below coin, although they remained in circulation for nearly [illegible] years and added much to the wealth of those colonies. The first notes used by the government after the war began were called demand notes, but when it was seen that the government had no coin to pay them with, congress made them a full legal tender, and they never depreciated below the value of coin, and over 300,000 of them are outstanding to-day. When coin was worth 285 in greenbacks, which were a limited legal tender, the demand note, that was a full legal tender, was worth the same premium in greenbacks. Need I say more? Can anyone doubt the ability of our government to make her own notes par with coin to the extent that the legitimate trade of the country needs to perform exchanges? Paper redeemable in coin on business principles led to the wildest inflation and the most ruinous contraction, and I want to call your attention to the ebb and flow of currency under specie basis from 1811 until the issuing of government notes:

Bank currency in 1811	$ 28,000,000	
Bank currency in 1816	68,000,000	
Bank currency in 1820	45,000,000	
Contraction from 1816 to 1820		$ 23,000,000
Bank currency in 1837	141,000,000	
Bank currency in 1843	58,000,000	
Contraction from 1837 to 1843		83,000,000
Bank currency in 1854	204,000,000	
Bank currency in 1855	156,000,000	
Contraction from 1854 to 1855		48,000,000
Bank currency in 1860	207,000,000	
Bank currency in 1861	184,000,000	
Contraction from 1860 to 1862		23,000,000
Bank currency in 1862	202,000,000	

You will observe that the ebb and flow of the currency at the times I have named was under the policy of paper money redeemable in coin. This was all done, as I have already said, on business principles, to make money and to protect credit, and is directly chargeable to the policy of redeemable money, but the expansion and contraction I am about to refer to was one of designing legislation in the interest of the few and at the expense of the many. It was done to build up a money aristocracy, as I have already said.

Amount of money, currency and circulating medium, October 31, 1865:

United States notes, legal tenders and greenbacks	$428,160,569
Seven-thirty treasury notes	830,000,000
Compound interest notes	173,012,141
Demand notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible],767,[illegible]
CURRENCY.	
National bank notes	[illegible]
State bank notes	[illegible],000,000
Certificates of indebtedness	[illegible],000,000
Total	[illegible]
Total circulation of money and currency Oct. 31, 1865	[illegible]
Contraction from 1865 to 1873	$1,[illegible]
United States notes and bank currency in circulation December 1, 1873:	
United States notes—greenbacks	[illegible]
Fractional currency	48,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness	[illegible]
National bank notes	[illegible],000,000
Total	[illegible]

From the expansion and contraction which I have shown took place under specie basis from 1811 to the commencement of the war, who can argue that a currency upon such a basis is a stable one? In every case history informs us that bankruptcy and ruin to the business men and laboring community was the result. There are many here to-night who recollect the panic and bankruptcy that followed the contraction from 1837 to 1843. The amount of the contraction of the circulating medium was proportionately as great as the contraction since 1865. I can not think there is a man in Indiana who will study the history of the expansion and contraction of paper money redeemable in coin but who will come to the conclusion which I have, that it is ruinous to the laboring and producing classes who produce all the wealth, and that it should be abandoned as not suited to the wants of the people. If you notice, a contraction of $[illegible] from 1811 to 1816, a contraction of $[illegible] from 1837 to 1843, caused the crash and financial panic of those periods. A contraction of $[illegible] from 1854 to 1857 caused the panic of the latter year. A contraction of $[illegible] from 1860 to 1862 produced the money panic and the suspension of specie payments in December, 1861. The volume of state bank paper in 1862 was $[illegible], which the banks were unable to redeem until the issue of greenbacks. A contraction of from $[illegible] to $[illegible] was sufficient to produce such widespread financial ruin. But in 1873 it took hundreds of millions to produce a like result, from the obvious reason that from 1811 to 1860 the business was done principally on credit, forced on us by bank currency redeemable in coin. Whereas, in 1866 there was an abundance of currency to do business, and no necessity to make debts; all commodities could be sold for cash. Therefore, it required an enormous contraction to force the credit system on the country. As contraction was carried on, credit was substituted until it came to the bursting point in 1873.

HAS THERE BEEN CONTRACTION?

Republicans of the designing class deny that there has been contraction of the currency. Seeing the prostrate and bankrupt condition of the country, they would have the people believe it is not the result of their policy. They deny the fact that the 7-30 and compound interest notes performed the offices of currency as well as other forms of treasury notes that were made and designed to circulate as money. I want you to hear what Mr. Spaulding, of Buffalo, says in his history of legal tenders. You will remember that he was a member of the finance committee of the house during the whole war. He is a banker of high standing in his state. He says on page 200 of his history: "That Mr. McCulloch, when he became secretary of the treasury, did not increase the issue of United States notes, but continued the issue of 7-30 and compound interest bearing notes, made a legal tender at their face value, and after the surrender of General Lee he obtained the means, principally, to pay off the army by the issue of these notes." And yet there has been no contraction of the circulating medium, according to our republican friends, but the reports of their own treasury officials show a decrease of $1,088,076,265 between 1865 and 1873.

The fact that there is no active business going on in this country save in the bankrupt courts, starts the inquiry as to the cause of this, and before we can apply a remedy we must know the cause, for the remedy consists in meeting our wants.

The volume of currency or money that performs exchanges in any government regulates the value of permanent property and all commodities. When there is an average quantity of the same, supply and demand always exert their influence in regulating the value of commodities. Apply this rule to our depressed condition, taking the amount of money in circulation in 1865, as I have shown, and no man will be at a loss to know why his land, which was mortgaged for one-half its value some years ago, now belongs to the mortgagee. No laboring man will be at a loss to know why his labor has lost half its value; the question is easily answered. Contraction has taken away one-half the value of his labor.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT ISSUE LEGAL TENDER NOTES?

It is now argued by the bank currency advocates that the federal government can not make its own notes a legal tender in time of peace; that the decision of the supreme court making them a legal tender would undoubtedly be reversed. I can not say as to that. I have lost a large portion of the confidence I once had in the supreme court. But Mr. Spaulding, in his speech as given by himself, on page [illegible] of his appendix to his history, while defending the national bank bill, argued in favor of making these notes a legal tender, [illegible]:

"I would go one step further, and make the national bank currency like the notes of legal tender notes, a general legal tender as well as the [illegible] bank currency redeemed in lawful money, except that the currency issued by any bank organization should not be a legal tender for any debts that the bank itself might owe."

Now, you see that these gentlemen, the national bank advocates, Mr. Spaulding among them, after having argued in favor of making national bank notes a legal tender and insisted on the constitutional right to do so, should pretend to argue against the constitutional right of the federal government to make her own notes a legal tender. [illegible] to carry out their purposes. But whenever an argument is presented in favor of the people as against them there is found in the constitution ample provisions to prevent the passage of any act in favor of the people.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK IDEA.

In order to alarm the people and prevent them from demanding their rights in a body, as they would do in any business matter disconnected from politics, in having their money made a full legal tender and receivable by the government in payment of all dues, they tell them that if that is done the secretary of the treasury will have to buy coin to pay interest on the public debt. This I deny. When the treasury notes are made receivable for tariff dues speculating in coin will cease at once, as it has been gradually falling off since the remonetization of silver. All dollars being equal in performing exchanges, nothing can be performed with any dollar other than exchanges or to loan to some person for that purpose. The paper dollar being so much superior to the coin dollar in convenience, all active exchanges will be performed by it. The coin will find its way into the treasury and bank vaults, and the treasurer of the United States will have more gold than he has now.

This cry of the gold ring to secure legislation in its own favor should alarm no one. As it is now, the member of our governmental firm who has [illegible] dues to pay, offers to pay the debt due to the firm in its own paper. The firm refuses to accept its own note on the ground that it has contracted to pay a particular debt in a particular kind of money; therefore, in order that the firm may be relieved of the necessity and expense of procuring that particular kind of money, they say to their partner, "We can not receive our own note in discharge of your obligation to us; we are compelled to ask you to sell our note and bring us the kind of money we have promised to pay upon the special debt." There is not a fair-minded business man in Indiana who would call that an honorable transaction.

All the redemption that I want for money, and all that is needed to make par money, is for the government to honor its own stamp when it is presented to it in payment of a debt, whether that stamp be upon silver, paper, gold, copper or nickel. If a government adopts anything as money, and by use it is found to be impracticable and injurious to the people, I would redeem and retire it with whatever the wisdom of the country decided was more practicable and for the public interest. Had I been one of the demonetizers of silver I would have insisted that the government take up every piece of stamped silver money outstanding and pay for it in the substitute instead of repudiating it, as was done by the passage of that wicked law. But I am not one of those who believe that the issue of treasury notes was an impractical act, and I am not in favor of their retirement or redemption. If experience should prove them impracticable, I would say, redeem and destroy them. Nothing can be more dishonorable in a government than to adopt a circulating medium, place a value on it that all men are bound to respect, and then take all the value from it that they have given it by making it a legal tender in the payment of debts, and leave it to depreciate in the hands of the holders. A full legal tender needs no redemption, for it has no superior.

THE REMEDY.

I have given the subject of the expansion and contraction of the currency much attention, and though I have been denounced as an inflationist, it has been the study of my life how to avoid this result. Inflation, or expansion, if you please, robs the creditor, if the inflation takes place after the debt is made, just as contraction robs the debtor for the benefit of the creditor, if done after the debt is made. Honest payment is the payment of a debt in money of the same value as that in which the debt was created. I have tried to convince you that this honest payment of a creditor and justice to a debtor can not be maintained upon a specie basis. We want a fixed amount of paper money, made and kept in circulation in order that justice may be done to both debtor and creditor, that business may be done with more certainty. A business man ought to have but two questions to study—they are enough—the quantity of the article that he trades in and the demand for it. In addition to that, his having been compelled to study the value put upon it by the money in circulation has brought distress and ruin upon the business men of the country. A fixed amount of paper money will give fixed value to all real estate; it would offer inducement for investment that would absorb the surplus capital of the country. If there was no change in the value of real estate, except that brought about by the improvement of the country, the surplus funds of the country, which, if invested in that would always be accompanied by a demand for labor to improve such land; the wealth of the country would be increased by the labor thus employed. The landholder who put a mortgage upon the land for one-half its value would be certain of his one-half interest in the land; it would not be turned over as it is now, by contraction to the mortgagee; the labor would not shrink one-half in value as it has done. I have made up my mind that to furnish the people with a fixed or given amount of currency through the medium of banks is an impossibility. I have no hostility to banks; am in favor of them. I regard them as a commercial necessity, without which a commercial community could not thrive; but after studying this question as I have, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of this country, hoping to remain in it for some length of time, I have made up my mind that the only way to bring about a stability in trade and a certainty in investments, which I regard as so necessary to the business community and the laboring men of this country, is through the government. She can, if she will, fix the amount of paper money at any number of dollars per capita, and keep it there. Then all men can know how much money is in circulation to give values. You ask me how much money the government ought to put out. I have no hesitation in giving you my opinion. She ought to put out every dollar of paper money that she can keep at par with coin, and I believe she could keep $[illegible] per capita, which would give us from $[illegible] to $1,000,000,000 at par with coin, if she would give it all the credit she can by making it a full legal tender, and giving it all the paying qualities she gives to coin. If an amount was fixed by government and issued, and it was found to be too great to be kept at par with coin, I would adopt the policy suggested by Mr. Jefferson in 1813. I would open government loans, and take the government legal tender notes as I would coin for bonds. A government that does not keep in circulation the largest quantity of paper money possible to be kept at par with coin, so as to give the largest price possible for lands and labor and commodities in coin or paper as its equivalent, so as to give the largest price for labor and commodities and the lowest interest, does not look after the true interest of those that produce the wealth. If commodities are sold for paper, or labor done for paper or coin either, the paper and coin being equal in value, if they had sold for [illegible] more than they would bring with a limited amount of money in circulation, the gold thus received for them preferred by the seller (both being equal)—is worth just as much if sent abroad as though the man had worked two days to get the same amount, or sold twice the amount of commodity to get it. To say that any civilized commercial government has her values based upon coin is false. They all have paper money, and most of them have that paper money a legal tender as fully as coin. France, England and Russia have made their paper money a legal tender. The paper money of France and Russia is not redeemable; the paper of England is; but, being a legal tender the same as coin, every dollar that is in circulation gives value to commodities and labor just as gold would do. That is just what we mean in our platform when we demand that the government alone shall issue money, paper as well as coin, all made a legal tender. We mean to reduce the value of coin by having paper perform precisely the same office.

I am now at some loss, as no doubt you are, as to what our republican friends mean by resumption. I know what they meant by the passage of the resumption law, and how they expected it. They meant by that law to retire every dollar of government notes, and when they were retired, the banks compelled to redeem their notes in coin—and coin of both gold and silver, [illegible] alone. [illegible] they have [illegible] government notes not destroyed. I want my republican friends to let the country know what they mean by resumption. It is plain that they passed the resumption law with a view alone for the retirement of every dollar of government notes, that has spread ruin and bankruptcy throughout the country, knowing it is a [illegible] contraction that they never intended to carry out, or are they not now holding in abeyance, trying in every way possible to [illegible] tion and they depreciated further repeal of it, I am satisfied they only want to get the people off their guard so that they can carry out the letter and spirit of that infamous law. The republican senate permitted a bill to pass making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to keep greenbacks in circulation and cease retiring them, but they refused to pass a bill for the repeal of the resumption law that had passed the house. The country ought to know what they mean. From their acts it is clear to me that if they can succeed this fall in electing a congress they intend to carry out this law. They don't want to agitate it now. We have them on the retreat, and our only security now is in agitation, and I am willing to do my part to keep up that agitation until the last law they have passed to build up their monied aristocracy is repealed, and the government re-established and carried on in the interest of the people and against this aristocracy.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.

The Platform of the Party Adopted at the State Convention—A Clear and Unequivocal Enunciation of Principles—Sentiments Which the Masses Will Indorse.

The democracy of the state of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

We are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation which shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

The democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit court of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states, tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true interests of people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government, either in lands, bonds, money or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the republican party who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme, by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice president, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Gen. Cary Hunting Greenbacks.

[Oil City Derrick.]

"Here is a piece of engraved paper—a greenback;" and he thrust his labor-calloused thumb and finger into his vest pocket. That wasn't the right pocket, and he immediately passed over into the other one. Although the general's thumb and finger seemed to be making a very thorough investigation, yet they did not come in contact with the sought-for bank note. "Here is a piece of engraved paper," repeated the eloquent apostle of greenbacks, so that the audience might not lose the thread of discourse; "here is a piece of engraved paper—a greenback," and he flew from one pocket to another with lightning-like rapidity. Some bloated bondholders and hard money democrats on the back seat began to snicker, and one of them said:

"General, you have either pulled down the wrong vest, or you have on your other pants."

This very poor wit created some laughter, but the general was not cast down. Turning his pantaloons pockets inside out, and exhibiting them in all their emptiness, he said:

"No, gentlemen, I have not got on my other pants. These are all the pants that I possess. The trouble with me, as with nine-tenths of my hearers to-night, is not that pants are too plentiful, but that money is too confounded scarce!"

The house came down promptly, and during the uproar the general negotiated a loan of $5 from one of the vice presidents of the meeting, and proceeded with the illustration.

CARPET-BAG SENATORS.

They are After Hayes and Will Bring Him to Terms.

[Washington Post.]

Senator Conover, who is now in the city, talks of declining the republican nomination for congress in the First district of Florida. He complains that General Apathy is in command of the forces of the administration in Florida, and says that sort of thing is very discouraging to southern republicans. His withdrawal at the present time from the canvass will leave his party in an awkward position, but as the democrats have a sure thing in the district, he might as well come down now as after the election. The southern republicans are making a combined effort, just now, to get Mr. Hayes to come to their assistance by giving them the distribution of patronage. Conover and Spencer are both here and credited with working to that end, and it is probable that they will get what they want. In fact, the administration has already curried to Spencer as it did to Kellogg some time ago. Several appointments have been made in Alabama recently at Spencer's dictation, and as he is here now, in person, he will, no doubt, have entire control of the federal patronage of that state. No man has abused Hayes with more vim and vigor than Spencer, and so far as we know has taken nothing back. But the main cause of his enmity was a refusal to allow him to hand out the offices among his friends. It is suggested that Mr. Hayes is in the proper frame of mind to make friends with both of these senators. He is in dread of impeachment and wants to smooth his way in the senate. The Potter committee has proven clearly that there was a corrupt and disgraceful bargain made in order to count Hayes in, and with the certainty of the election of a democratic house staring him in the face the acting president feels very insecure in his fraudulent seat. It is too late to bring Blaine, Conkling, Hamlin and Howe over to his side, but he reckons on Conover, Patterson and Spencer if he yields to them the distribution of a compensating amount of patronage. Kellogg has already been secured, and the recent appointments in Alabama indicate that Spencer is being sought. Conover is complaining at present, but he has only been here a day or two, and Mr. Hayes, like a coy maiden, yields slowly. He has certain demands of his own to make, and when Conover agrees to accede to them, he will no doubt find that General Apathy has been displaced by General Efficiency. Meantime, Secretary Gorham is running the machine with the view of providing a soft place to light on when the senate becomes democratic. He has remained in Washington during the entire summer, and devoted himself manfully to squeezing campaign money out of department clerks and putting it where it would do the most good. By this devotion he has won the applause of his party, and will be held up to Mr. Hayes as the savior of the country from the democrats. All the time he has kept very quiet and encouraged the opinion that he was laboring solely for the good of the party. But he has been rigging up the wires so as to pull himself into the chief clerkship of the house in case the republicans succeed in getting a majority in that body. The candidates for congress of his party all have to go to him for the means to make their canvass successful, and he makes it a point not to forget his own interest while distributing the money collected from the government clerks. With the power to make each candidate pledge himself on the election for chief clerk, before he gets any of the campaign fund, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Gorham would have a pretty sure thing in the event it is possible for the radicals to carry the next house.

Fighting Joe Hooker.

[Boston Globe.]

General Hooker, who won the soubriquet of "Fighting Joe," and proved himself a brave officer and skillful general on many fields in our late civil war, in his letter touching the Grant interview upon the topic of the battle of Lookout mountain, shows that he is quite a famous letter writer as well as vigorous fighter. There is always more or less jealousy among military men, and the fact that Grant has been talking quite freely about the military reputation and prowess of other American generals who fought on both sides has served to bring out some of this. General Hooker is very positive that there was a battle at Lookout mountain, which might have been of more serious and memorable results had he had the same disregard for the lives and welfare of his men that General Grant often displayed, and notably at Shiloh, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. He only accounts for Grant's statements about the Lookout mountain battle, provided he really made them, by the theory that Grant was in his cups or has had his head turned by the third term craze. General Hooker regrets the necessity of referring to Grant, and asks for a committee of congress to find out and report upon the true history of all those great battles about which there is so much dispute. We incline to the opinion that this is not necessary to show that there were great battles, and that the greatest generalship was not that displayed by a cool and dogged obstinacy to yield a point once decided upon, whether the unnecessary sacrifice of large numbers of human lives depended upon it or not. General Hooker need not fear that he will fare ill on the pages of the future history of this country. He will, with all his fine fighting qualities, be remembered as a brave, big hearted man, who had sympathy for humanity and a care for the lives of the men placed in his hands.

Sherman's Mill Almost Run Down.

[Chicago Tribune.]

There remain but four more days of grace for the luckless debtor. On the next blessed Sabbath morning the gate will be closed and the crowd outside will have to shoulder their burden of old debts and trudge away, getting rid of them as best they can, unprotected as against the importunate assaults of creditors. It will be a busy week in the bankruptcy courts. Day by day the multitude pours in on foot and on horseback. "The woods are full of them." Butchers, bakers and candlestick makers, tailors, grocers, commission men, speculators, ministers, lawyers and doctors, are rushing pell mell with their noses all in one direction, and as fast as their legs can carry them, some with assets and some without, and all with heavy loads of debts which they are anxious to dump into the court and leave as souvenirs of their esteem for their creditors. It is a curious problem in finance how a person, not a newspaper man, can so conduct business as to involve himself in a hundred thousand or so of debts and have no assets of any description. Where does this money go? is the question.

[illegible]

[New York Sun.]

The gross earnings of the Central Pacific railroad for the present year will be, it is estimated, in the neighborhood of $[illegible], of which about $[illegible] will be net profit. The gross earnings have been as high as $17,000,000, with a net gain of $[illegible]—almost [illegible] per cent. The Chicago and Northwestern railway, which is a well paying road, does not get a profit of $2,000,000 out of the gross receipts, amounting to $[illegible]. And still the Central Pacific has just increased its freight rates.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1878. Number 39.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

R. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path's nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking / After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

The PHOENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF

LORILLARD

Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,083 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 10-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing.
WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27. East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . . '. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently but same pronounciation.

Parties, Records and Measures.

At no period in the history of the country has it been more important to discuss party records and measures than now. The people were never more intensely in earnest than at the present. To deny that there is a general shaking up of parties, growing out of a deep seated determination of the people to find the right way out of troubles that the radical party has heaped upon the country, would be to deny a selfevident truth. This state of affairs does not in the least disturb the equipoise of the democracy; on the contrary the democratic party has sought by every legitimate means to bring about agitation, to go to the profoundest depth of radical villainy and bring to the surface and expose to public view the repulsive monsters who for many years in their caverns of crime have plotted their schemes to ruin the country. In this general upheavel it is easy enough to discover that the people are getting down to the bed rock of radical rascallities. The bottom fact of the radical record are being set in order, catalogued and alphabetically arranged, so that each crime, every fraud, every forgery, every perjury, is brought into the boldest possible relief, made to stand up and stand out bleak as lightning scathed mountain peaks, haggard as radical victims of starvation, and as grim as storm beaten skeletons in the valleys of death. There is no escape for the radical party. At every turn it is confronted by crimes so monstrous that its knees have the Belshazzar shake. On every highway where tramps its army of official thieves, with exhausted swag bags, clothed in rags and covered with vermine, prevented from further raids upon the national treasury by the vigilance of the democratic party, may be heard the call for Grant. The people, who have been robbed of their substance, assail the radical party with denunciations and anathemas, steadily gaining in volume and emphasis, until they startle like thunder peals. They exhibit the radical financial policy that has bankrupted thousands; they point to the wrecks of fortunes, homes and industries, to their poverty and rags, and their curses come thick and fast. From Louisiana to the white house the radical party paved the way with frauds forgeries and perjuries, upon which Hayes was shuffled into office, followed by an army of conspirators, each with evidence of his scoundrelism upon which he demanded pay in the shape of official station, and the entire gang, more brutal and repulsive than monsters guilty of rape or arson, are now helping Hayes to conduct the government. The democratic party is determined that the policy and record of the radical party shall be kept prominently before the country. There is to be no dodging, no subterfuges. The radical party will be compelled to stand face to face with its crimes, as murderers are compelled to look upon their ghastly victims, and while consternation overwhelms the purjured crew, so that their under jaws hang down, the democratic party will cram their lies down their throats, and compel them to swallow their record for the good of their country. The Nashville American very justly remarks that "the republican party labors under the disadvantage of being a special party, with a temporary mission, now at an end. It has no real life or vigor left. The democracy, on the contrary, hold the position of a live, progressive party, ready to grapple at once with the coming issues, with the silver question, with the tariff, with reform in all the departments of the government, the new treaties to be made, the great trade extension to be sought, with the establishment of the American system of government currency. Holding live, progressive views on these issues, based upon principles fundamentally correct as to the organization and character of the government and the relations of the states with the federal government, the democratic party has nothing to fear.

◆

Advertising in Hard Times.

People who always want to economize their newspaper advertisements remind us of a story we once heard of a farmer who lived in the province of Greece, who was accustomed to sow seed every year. From this gret crops would ensue, and consequently large profit. But one season it happened that times were bad, weather uncertain, and the outlook not at all cheering. Then said the husbandmen very smartly: "Now is my time to economize. I will spend no money for seed this year. I cannot afford to spend money without any definite prospects of getting it back again." But when the time of harvest came, lo! there was no crop, and the husbandman was dispossessed of his home and the fields and manor which he had bought in better times. "Fool that I was!" he exclaimed, "had I but spent a few dollars for seed I should not now be an outcast from my own land. For verily, if the season be bad, I have no crop to lessen the loss, and if it be good no seed from which to derive the benefit of the abundance." Some of our business men should remember this story.

A Fact or Two for Honest Nationals to Consider.

The Rochester Republican, of New York, publishes a timely article showing that the democratic party have demanded and also have attempted to enact the chief measures that the Nationals are not advocating, and have failed simply because they did not possess a majority of votes in the Senate. We invite the attention to, and a careful perusal of the following:

When the honest Nationals especially if they be of Republican antecedents, hear their speakers say and see their papers proclaim that both the old parties have been alike untrue to the interests of the working masses and unsound on the question of finances, let them remember a fact or two in vindication of the democratic party, and inquire whether they themselves are not to blame for the present state of affairs. Did not the Democracy of the United States in their first National Convention after the close of the war, take precisely the issues with the Republicans that the Nationalists now make concerning the public debt, the currency, taxation, &c.? The Democratic National Platform of 1868, adopted in Convention at New York, declared:

Firstly—"That where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they are issued does not provide that they shall not be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

Secondly—That there should be "equal taxation of property, including government bonds and other public securities."

Thirdly—That there should be "one currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder the producer and the bond holder."

Fourthly—That the tariff ought to be "for revenue only."

And so on to the end. Let our Republican National friends ask themselves where they stood when, in 1868, the time to strike with effect, the Democracy thus championed the cause of the people with Horatio Seymour in the field as their standard bearer. And let our Democratic Nationalist friends remember the Democratic creed and campaign of 1868, and recognize the fact that the Democracy is now as true as ever in the interests of the people. Is there a nationalist, no matter what his antecedents, who to-day, if the parties and platform of 1868 stood array the Presidency, would not vote and labor for the success of the Democratic cause? Is there a Nationalist, a Republican of 1868, who, if he could then have foreseen the effect of Grant's election upon the finances and industries of the country as clearly as he sees it now, would have voted the Republican ticket in that year?

The truth is, vast numbers of those now enrolled in the National organization were blinded by the "bloody shirt" and deceived by his apparent prosperity and security in 1868, and so voted a continuance in power of the Republican party which has brought upon them and the rest of the people all their existing woes. Grant was elected and reelected, and it was not until after the lapse of the first few months of his second administration when the panic of 1873 occurred, that the people awoke to a true sense of their situation. Grant and his cabinets, and the Republican Congress that supported them, were for eight years the pliant tools of the money power—the base instruments of the class legislation by which the rich were made richer and the poor poorer.

The debt that was payable in currency was by an act of Congress declared to be payable in coin, thus swindling the people, it has been carefully estimated, out of $600,000,000. The bonds were declared exempt from taxation. Silver was demonetized. Forced resumption with gold as the single standard of value retirement and destruction of the $350,000,000 of Treasury notes that had been made legal tender, were decreed. Since the Democratic party partially regained power these false steps have been checked and as far as possible retraced. And it is only through the Democratic party that the full-tide of prosperity can be restored. Let the Nationals bear these facts in mind.

◆

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Democratic Doctrine.

The Platform of the Party Adopted at the State Convention.

A Clear and Unequivocal Enunciation of Principles—Sentiments which the Masses will [illegible]

The democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare;

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are, by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states, of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates or other methods and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public any private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employes of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien shall be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

That the democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imparative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the interests of the people; and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

That we are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government either in lands, bonds, money, or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the republican party who secretly conceived and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice-president, were wrongly kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the act of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A GLYCERINE magazine near Bradford, Pa., belonging to N. B. Fulver, and containing 70 pounds of glycerine and 100 pounds of dynamite, exploded a few days ago, and N. B. Fulver, J. B. Burkholder, Andrew P. Higgins and Charley Page were blown into fragments.

THE WEST.

GEN. MILES has been heard from. His official account of the recent fight in the Yellowstone park is as follows:

> I have to report that, with a detachment of the Fifth infantry and a small band of Crow allies, I surprised a small camp of hostile Bannocks on Clark's fork, west of Hart mountain, at daylight today. As near as I can ascertain, there were eleven Indians killed, thirty-one captured; also 200 head of horses, mules and ponies captured. From the prisoners I learn that a few lodges have gone to Washakie's camp of Shoshones. Capt. Bennett, of the Fifth infantry, Crow Interpreter Roque Barsome, and one Crow warrior, were killed. Private McAtee, company G, Fifth infantry, was wounded. The Bannocks endeavored to excite the Crows to hostility, but I have turned the latter against them.
>
> NELSON A. MILES.

THE regular weekly robbery of "the coach from Deadwood" occurred the other night near Hat creek, Wyoming. The usual monotony was varied, however, by a fight between the messengers and bandits. "While the robbers were engaged in going through the pockets of the two passengers and the mail sacks the two messengers, who were riding about 200 yards in the rear of the coach, came up, dismounted, and crept up within fifteen yards of the robbers, when they were commanded to halt, and fired upon. The fire was returned, and one of the robbers fell dead. The others retreated to a gulch, keeping up a steady fire on the messengers, who returned it, but dare not leave their position. The coach meantime had driven on, and, after waiting some time, and seeing that they were not strong enough to dislodge the robbers, the messengers mounted their horses and rejoined the coach, leaving the mail sacks lying in the road near the body of the dead robber. The messengers are confident that two of the robbers who got away are badly wounded."

A TELEGRAM from Dodge City, Kan., says fifteen cattle men and Company I of the Fourth Cavalry fought a band of Indians, thirty-five miles south of Fort Dodge. One or two Indians were killed, and one soldier wounded. The military fell back, and the Indians went on northwest. The dispatch adds that the Indians have killed several herders and stolen a great many horses within the last few days.

GEN. HOWARD has collected all the bands of surrendered Indians at Camp McDermott, in Oregon. The whole of them, about 1,000 in number, are held as prisoners, subject to orders from the authorities at Washington..... We have news of a fight with the Bannocks in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, near the Montana and Idaho lines. Lieut. Bishop, with part of Capt. Jack Hayes' company of the Fifth Cavalry, with a number of Arrapahoe and Shoshone scouts under Chief Black Coal, surprised a party of hostile Bannocks and captured, killed and dispersed the band.

THE SOUTH.

THE number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on the 13th was 88; new cases, 228. At Memphis there were 203 new cases and 98 deaths. The disease had assumed a mild form, and yielded more readily to treatment. Vicksburg reported 31 deaths; the weather was growing cool, and there was hope of an early abatement of the plague. At Holly Springs, Hickman, Brownsville, and other towns in the interior, there was little or no abatement of the epidemic.

THERE were 78 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on the 16th inst.; new cases, 166; total deaths in the city for the preceding seven days, 703, of which 682 were males, 71 females, 261 children under 10 years of age; of the deaths, 501 were from yellow fever; 472 were white and 29 colored. At Memphis there was no decrease of the epidemic, the deaths numbering 111, and the new cases 126; the disease was rapidly spreading in the suburbs and surrounding country. In Vicksburg there were eighty-five new cases and twenty-three deaths. The interior towns reported no abatement of the pestilence.

AN attempt was made at Tracy City, Tenn., last week, to assassinate United States Deputy Collector J. M. Davis, who has been the leader of all the revenue raids in Middle Tennessee during the past six years. He had been attending court in answer to a charge of having killed Joseph Haynes near that point last May while on a raid, and was walking to dinner, when some unknown party fired at him from cover, the ball passing into the thigh of James Spears, another revenue man at Davis' side, fatally wounding him.

DISPATCHES of the 19th from the plague-infected cities of the South indicate that the fever had reached its height. The deaths in New Orleans for the preceding twenty-four hours numbered 63, and the new cases about 100. At Memphis 91 deaths were reported, but there was a marked decrease in the number of new cases. In Vicksburg there was a decided falling off in the mortality roll as well as in the number of new cases, the former figuring at 12, the latter about 50. Several stores had been opened, and the city was gradually assuming a more business-like appearance. Reports from the interior fever-infected towns were quite encouraging, nearly all of them reporting signs of an abatement of the disease.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 13th inst. says: "Secretary Sherman late this afternoon issued an order postponing execution of recent orders for exchange of silver dollars for the United States notes. The effect of this order is entirely to suspend the order of Sept. 7, providing for the exchange of United States notes for silver dollars, and to modify the order of Sept. 2, under which silver dollars were issued to any persons through the sub-treasuries in sums of $10,000 and its multiple in exchange for legal tenders. The reason assigned for this change of base is that the exchange of these dollars for legal tenders in anticipation of Jan. 1 may not be justified by law. Secretary Sherman has long maintained that the Resumption act could not be interpreted to authorize him to redeem in coin before Jan 1."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 16th inst. says: "After the conference of Cabinet officers on the financial question here on last Friday, it appears that a dispatch was sent to President Hayes requesting him to return immediately, in order that there might be a full Cabinet meeting upon the financial situation and the Maine election. The President replied that he had not and should not change any of his views or acts on the resumption question; that he should hasten to complete his coin payments as speedily as possible, and that he could not change his plans to return to Washington for the purpose suggested."

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued the seventy-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of '65. The call is for $5,000,000—$3,000,000 coupon and $2,000,000 registered—principal and interest to be paid at the sub-treasury on the 18th of December and after, and interest to cease on that day.

GENERAL.

NORTHERN OHIO, Western Pennsylvania, and the lower section of Canada were visited last week by a series of most destructive rain storms. Rain fell almost incessantly for three or four days. It descended in furious torrents accompanied by high winds. Railroad bridges were washed away, and in some instances houses were carried off by the raging torrents and their inmates drowned. Railroad travel was seriously impeded, and on many roads temporarily suspended. Toronto, Canada, reports that no such a visitation has been experienced in that vicinity since 1861. In Northern Ohio the damage to crops and manufacturing establishments is immense; the entire loss in Ohio alone, it is estimated, will exceed $3,000,000. In Western Pennsylvania the damage was equally serious, and in the vicinity of Meadville was attended by sad loss of life. A train on the Pittsburgh and Erie road ran into a floating culvert and went down, killing three persons. Six people were drowned by the sudden rising of the waters and the washing away of their homes, making the death-list nine in the vicinity of Meadville, while the property damage is placed at $100,000. The gale was also severe on the lakes, and a number of vessels were driven ashore.

THE September returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington give the average condition of the corn crop at 92, against 95 in August. The returns indicate an average of 87 in the condition of the wheat crop, against 92 in September, 1877. The reduction is mostly due to disasters to the spring-wheat crop in the Northwest. A preliminary examination of the returns of the acreage indicate that the breadth sown in 1878 was about one-sixth greater than in 1877. This will more than compensate the loss from decline in condition, and may probably bring up the yield to the popular estimate of 400,000,000 bushels.... John Riley and a man unknown fought a duel with revolvers in the Catholic cemetery, at San Francisco. They began shooting at ten paces, and advanced, firing till they closed, when the unknown placed his pistol against Riley's body, inflicting a dangerous wound. Riley was taken to the city and received at the hospital for medical treatment. He refused to divulge the name of his antagonist or seconds in the affair.

THE fifty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States was held last week in Baltimore. The official reports show an increase in the number of lodges since the last meeting, but, for the first time in five years, the membership and revenues of the order show a decline.

THE Canadian Parliamentary elections came off last week. A Toronto dispatch says the result "is the complete defeat of the Government, and is as great a surprise to the Conservatives as it is mortifying to the Ministerialists. Messrs. Cartwright, Jones and Coffin, Cabinet Ministers, have been defeated, while Sir John A. Macdonald, who will probably be called upon to form a new Government, has been defeated for Kingston, which constituency he has represented for the past thirty years. He will have no difficulty, however, in obtaining another seat."

PRESIDENT HAYES visited the Ohio State Fair, at Toledo, Sept. 19, and addressed an audience estimated at 70,000. The speech was confined entirely to business and financial topics.... Col. William M. Boone, President of the Mount Vernon Cotton Mills, of Baltimore, was robbed the other day of $27,850 in bonds and $37,000 in cash. No clew to the perpetrators of the robbery.

POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana Republican Convention was called to meet in New Orleans on the 16th inst. A quorum failing to put in an appearance, the delegates adjourned subject to call.

THE Democratic State Convention for Connecticut assembled at New Haven on the 17th inst., and nominated all the present State officers for re-election. F. D. Loomis, however, declined to be run again for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles Durant was substituted.... The Oregon Legislature has chosen J. H. Slater, a hard-money Democrat, as a successor of J. H. Mitchell in the United States Senate. Slater, it is said, "is not in sympathy with inflation; advocates the substitution of legal-tender for national-bank notes; opposes fiat money, and demands that the currency shall be on coin basis."

THE Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts was called to meet at Worcester on the 17th of September, and, by the evening of the 16th, the town was filled with delegates and lookers-on. The State Central Committee decided to issue tickets of admission to the convention, and exclude all from the hall who did not hold these pasteboards. This incensed the Butler men, who looked upon it as a trick to defeat their favorite, and, before daylight of the morning of the 17th, the friends of the Essex statesman took possession of the hall. The anti-Butlerites, finding themselves thus checkmated, appealed to the city authorities for help. The Mayor, however, declined to use force to clear the hall. The State Committee then held a council of war, and decided that the only recourse left them was to declare the time of holding the convention changed. In pursuance of this plan, Edward Avery, Chairman of the committee, went to the hall and made three or four attempts to announce that the convention was postponed to Wednesday, Sept. 25, and would be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. He denounced the proceedings of the Butlerites as revolutionary and irregular. He then retired from the hall amid a scene of uproar rarely witnessed in a political body. Gen. B. F. Butler was then nominated by acclamation for Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester, last week, nominated ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot for Governor, put Speaker Long up for Lieutenant Governor, and nominated all the remainder of the present State officers, with the exception of Attorney General Train, who, after long service, retires in favor of Hon. Geo. Marston, of New Bedford.

THE Nevada Republican Convention met at Eureka last week and nominated John H. Kinkaid for Governor and R. M. Daggett for Congress.... The Montana Democrats have nominated Martin Maginnis for re-election to Congress.... The Nationals of Louisiana, in session at New Orleans, nominated Gen. Beauregard for State Treasurer. He declining, Dr. J. S. Gardner, of Baton Rouge, was substituted.

FOREIGN

NEWS of the retrograde movement of the Austrian forces in Bosnia has produced a stunning effect at Vienna. The succession of vexatious reverses encountered by the splendid army which crossed the frontier a few weeks ago is as surprising to the outside world as it is depressing to the Austrian people. The whole people of the revolted province does not exceed 1,000,000, while the invading army is said to number more than 200,000 men.

THE Mussulmans of the surrounding country threaten to make a descent on Erzeroum and plunder the Christians when the Russian troops leave that city. The Armenian Archbishop of Erzeroum has telegraphed to the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, asking that steps be taken for the protection of the Christian population. ...There seems to be a hitch in the negotiations, initiated by Germany, for joint action of the powers to compel Turkey's acquiescence in the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin concerning the rectification of the Greek frontier. England opposes the movement, it appears, while Italy hesitates about lending it her aid, and Bismarck is said to have decided to defer further action until a more urgent crisis is reached.

GERMANY is said to be taking measures preparatory to the formation of an army of 100,000 men, for use in settling the frontier question which the Berlin congress so foolishly left unsettled.... A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor William is desirous of resuming the reins of Government next month.

THE Fenian prisoners, Condon and Melody, were discharged from Portland prison, in England, the other day, and immediately sailed for America.

THE cable reports that the Austrians have captured several important positions from the Bosnian insurgents, after the most stubborn resistance.... Bismarck is confined to his apartments with a bad case of nettle-rash.

A VIENNA dispatch reports that the Christians have risen in Turkish Croatia.... A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported that the relations between Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck are less intimate in consequence of the bungling in Bosnia.... A special congregation of Cardinals at Rome has decided that the Pope should not leave the Vatican unless under special overruling circumstances.

Guillotined.

The two condemned murderers of Madame Gillet, Barre and Lebiez, were recently guillotined in Paris. Generally the time fixed for an execution, says an account of the affair, is kept a profound secret up to the last moment, not only to the condemned, but to the public, but, by some means, a rumor that an execution would take place on or about this day had been circulated, and a careful watch had been maintained on the prison by those interested in selling seats in the houses which command a view of the execution. Before daylight it was seen that the guillotine had arrived, and that workmen were putting it up. In an incredibly short time the news had been sent to cafes and restaurants on the boulevards and other places, and an immense crowd was soon gathered. Some of the spectators had engaged their places days before, on condition that they should be notified when to attend. Shortly before daylight the condemned were informed that their hour had come. The jailer, accompanied by the priest, entered their cells, and each of the men was left alone for five minutes with the priest. The executioner and assistant then appeared. The shirt-collars of the condemned were cut off and their hair rudely shortened, their arms pinioned, and they were hurried toward the door, in front of which the guillotine stood. These movements were all executed with such rapidity and precision that neither of the men had time to speak, scarcely to think. As the door sprung open and the men caught sight of the guillotine they recoiled. The great crowd gave forth hoarse murmurs. The executioner was marvelously rapid in his movement. In an instant Barre was thrust forward against the upright of the guillotine and strapped to it. The plank was thrown forward, the knife fell, and his head tumbled into the basket. The execution of Lebiez was equally quick, and all was over in less than three minutes.

Seventy Women Choosing Husbands.

It is not often that women of any race become so inmeshed in circumstances as to be obliged to choose their husbands. But an instance of the kind has recently occurred. A Turkish slave ship having been captured by the English off the coast of Egypt, ten masculine and seventy feminine slaves were released. The former enlisted in the Egyptian army, but the latter were difficult to dispose of. By the treaty between Great Britain and the Khedive the importation and exportation of slaves is forbidden, but their detention and sale is permitted for some years yet. Several officers of the army came to the Pasha of the district and offered to buy some of the women, but he declined to part with them at any less price than that of marriage. He then announced that the women might select any man they should fancy on a given day, and that the man selected, if he approved, should pay 100 piasters for his wife. A number of men, mostly soldiers, assembled at the time appointed. The ex-slaves were very shy at first, and huddled together without looking up. Finally, one of them glanced around, advanced to a dark Egyptian sergeant, laid her hand upon his shoulder, and he accepted his connubial doom. Then all the others chose quickly, as if they might lose their chance. Five of the men demurred, but in a short time the seventy women were all provided for—quite as well, perhaps, as if they had been married in our fashion.

Workers Underground.

It is not generally known to what extent we are indebted to worms for the productiveness of our gardens and fields. It has been found by a series of experiments carried out by a German naturalist that the tunnels made by worms into the earth are frequently of much service to plants whose roots occupy the channels that have thus been made. The mold of our gardens, and fields, too, is improved to an almost inconceivable extent by the burrowing of these humble insects. Each worm, in less than a week, passes its own weight in mold, and the soil thus produced is fine and light, and extremely helpful to the growth of plants. When it is remembered that there are in every acre some 34,000 worms, and that in addition to forming every day about thirty-seven pounds of fine mold they open up the subsoil and render it fertile, we shall gain some slight conception of our indebtedness to these apparently quite insignificant and generally unthought-of little workers.

The Fruit Crop.

Notwithstanding the late frost last spring, which so seriously damaged trees and fruit-buds, it now appears that there is a fair, not to say good, crop of apples. In Western New York there is more than a usual crop of good fruit, while equally favorable reports come from New England. In Iowa and Southern Illinois the crop in most sections is light, yet enough for home use. Prices there are now ranging from 25 to 50 cents a bushel. Missouri is sending a good many North already. The prospect is that we shall have plenty of apples at not exorbitant prices.—*Chicago Times.*

MRS. GEORGE DIXON went to Mr. Dameron, a Cincinnati dentist, to have an aching tooth pulled. He extracted the wrong tooth. She went away very angry, and on the following day, when he said "Good morning" to her in the street, she retorted, "You'd better say good morning to my tooth." At that he lost his temper and choked her, but she pulled out part of his beard and had him arrested.

YELLOW JACK.

Notes of the Plague in Memphis.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Dr. Force of Hot Springs, wears a sponge over his nose and mouth when he goes into a sick-room. He will be sure to get it.

The people of the country are afraid to send in their wagons with chickens, etc., from a fear of having their wagons pressed to bury their dead, and that their chickens will be taken without pay. They will be paid for everything obtained from them.

There was a touching little scene on one of our streets yesterday. A kind-hearted lady was going to see a sick friend, when she heard her name called. Turning, she saw a slender girl, dressed in mourning, advancing toward her. As the child came nearer, the lady recognized in her the daughter of a neighbor who had died the day before, near the city. The little girl threw her arms about the lady, and, sobbing, cried: "You aren't afraid of me, are you?" "No, my dear," was the soothing reply. "Everybody else is," said the poor child. "They won't come near me because papa died of the fever, and we were with him—I and mamma." The little girl's heart was stung by the chilling repulsion which came to her in so deep a sorrow.

Negroes will not work, will not leave town; but lie about and draw rations, and then get sick and become a burden intolerable. The fields are white with cotton, but not a foot will they move. They give their sick no care, and seem to think they must be fed in idleness and nursed with the greatest care. Mr. Langstaff, President of the Howards, was in despair. "I can get no food for my nurses. Our men are falling every day, and, if we do not drive these lazy people out of town, not one of us will be left." And he expressed the awful truth, not overdrawn. The food remains and the fever feeds. The nurses, in two more days, cannot attend one-half the sick. They must die like sheep, and rot where they die, if something is not done that we cannot advise or see any way of accomplishing now.

A Trip Through the Plague's Dominion.

A prominent business man, who lately returned to Cincinnati from a trip to New Orleans, describes the situation in the South as sorrowful in the extreme.

On the trip down, at Arkansas City, the boat was not allowed to coal or land. Men stood on the banks with guns in hand, threatening to shoot if the attempt was made. At Memphis, which was reached as evening was approaching, a most depressing scene was presented. Not a dog, not a mule, not a negro could be seen. The houses did not seem to be inhabited; from no chimney could be seen smoke ascending, and every place seemed deserted. Vicksburg was almost as bad as Memphis. Terror reigned all along the Mississippi. If the boat had freight for any town, it was taken on to New Orleans, the inhabitants refusing to receive it. At New Orleans things looked much better. Men were at work on the levee, the business houses were open, but little or no business was transacted.

The return trip was made by rail. At Grenada not a white man was visible—only a few negroes.

At Holly Springs about 200 came aboard. Yellow fever had broken out the night before. The scenes at the depot were heartrending. Wives were leaving husbands, and mothers leaving sons, bidding them farewell perhaps forever. At one place a mother with three children got on the train. Her husband had died half an hour previous, and before his death he had made her promise to leave on the next train to save the lives of herself and their children. She left her husband uncoffined, unburied.

Interesting Medical Statements Regarding the Epidemic in New Orleans.

A medical correspondent at New Orleans says that the physicians of that city are all at sea regarding the nature and proper treatment of the peculiar variety of yellow fever now prevailing in that city. The correspondent writes:

The complication with malarial fever is a new form, and one that calls forth the utmost skill of the physician. The patient is first seized with malarial remittent fever, continues in that state for three or four days, then is visited by yellow fever, which, in turn, will run a course of from seventy-two to ninety hours, leaving him so weak that recovery is extremely doubtful. Again, the primary symptoms will be those of yellow fever, but no sooner has that malady run its course than a secondary fever of remittent type sets in, sometimes assuming the typhoid form. In the former cases congestion of the brain, black vomit, or coma, are apt to supervene with fatal effect; in the latter, the tendency is to run to congestion of the kidneys, or else a stage of exhaustion, in which the sufferer rapidly sinks.

The fatal days are considered to be third, fifth, seventh and ninth, the danger decreasing in geometric proportion. After the ninth day the patient is considered to be out of all danger, save that of a relapse, which is certain to follow even the slightest imprudence in diet or exercise, and is sure death.

The sallowness, from which this disease derives its name, does not this year appear in more than one case in five. Below is a table, compiled from the memoranda of two eminent physicians, showing the immediate causes of death in 100 fatal cases of yellow fever, together with the days on which death occurred. It will be noted that few deaths take place before the third or after the fifth day:

CAUSES.	DAYS.								
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.
Black vomit	.	7	30	12	*3	1	*3	..	*1
Congestion of brain	3	5	1	.	.				
Congestion of kidneys	.	.	4	6	9	*1			
Exhaustion	.	.	3	5	1				
Convulsions	1	.	1	.	*1				
Total	4	12	39	21	15	3	5	..	1

*Relapse.

The aggregate number of deaths from each cause is given below:

Black vomit	58	Exhaustion	7
Congestion of kidneys	22	Convulsions	2
Congestion of brain	10		
Total			100

Of the above ten were relapsed cases.

It can be safely stated that not over one-half of the cases are reported. The Creole doctors will never declare a case to be yellow fever when the patient is a native. Many prominent physicians neglect to report. Not over seventy-five physicians, including those employed by the Howards, report their sick, while there are over 300 now with large *clienteles* in infected districts. Hence the opinion given by experts can be relied on, that there are nearly 7,000 cases now in the city, including convalescents, and that the average mortality does not exceed 8 per cent. in private practice. The mortality, however, varies greatly in the different localities. The cleaner the streets and the more fashionable the quarter the greater, apparently, is the virulence. This is a severe blow to the theory that filth breeds the disease or tends to propagate it. It is a fact—which, I believe, never has been commented upon—that Vera Cruz, Mexico, is as free from filth of any kind as it is possible for a city to be. She has superb drainage, is thoroughly paved, has an excellent scavenger force, and has not a swamp or damp spot of ground within fifty miles. Yet she is a hot-bed of yellow fever during nine months of the year. At the present time in this city the filthiest streets are either wholly free from taint or have only widely-scattered cases of a mild type.

The fever plays strange freaks. There are squares on St. Charles, Poytania, Camp, Carondelet and Magazine, all fashionable streets, that have, so far, entirely escaped, although every inmate is unacclimated, while the adjoining houses, residences of natives who have had the fever once already, are heavily visited. Negroes, natives and persons who have been through five or six epidemics, are not exempt this year, and all the old theories have been entirely subverted.

A City of Death.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The following letter from Holly Springs, which was received from Mr. J. C. Tucker, an old resident of this city, is of sad but peculiar interest:

The beautiful "City of Roses" has become a city of death. We have been here nearly three days; and you cannot imagine the condition of affairs in which we found everything upon our arrival. I shall have to wait until I see you before I can attempt to describe, and then I doubt very much if I shall be able to tell you one-half. I have seen much of death and suffering in the army, but this beats it all. All the stores closed; banks and postoffice ditto. When our force arrived it looked as if everybody was dead, save four or five. The telegraph operators had fled, and only two of the Howard Association were left, and they greeted us cordially. Out of 3,500 only some 500 or 600 remain, and they are either sick or attending to the sick. There are about 200 now sick, most of whom will probably die, for thus far every case has proved fatal. Not one who was taken down is considered safe and out of danger. If I had time I could write you of incidents appalling in the extreme. All is "Egyptian darkness, deathly, horrible."

"What of the night?" We cannot tell. It is all dark, dark. We cannot look beyond the present. We scarcely dare think that we shall look at all tomorrow.

By a sort of inner light, heaven-born, however, we read words that make the darkness less dark, that make the grave less dreaded, cheer the heart and give impulse to the hand. They are these: "The noblest place for man to die is where he dies for man."

The First Steel Bridge.

Definite arrangements have been concluded by Gen. D. D. Smith, the Chief Engineer of the Chicago and Alton railroad, for erecting the first all-steel bridge in America. Gen. Smith will be remembered by those of our readers engaged in iron and steel manufacture by his connection with the United States Government Board for testing the strength of iron and steel, experiments for which were carried on at Munhall's farm, within a few miles of the city, several years ago. Gen. Smith's studies have recently convinced him that steel bridges can be built cheaper than those of iron. He is further persuaded that there is no steel made in America equal to that made in Pittsburgh. The bridge will be erected over the Missouri river, on the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad. It will be of five spans of 350 feet each; the elevation over high-water mark will be not less than eighty feet, at which height the light steel rods of the "Howe truss" will look like cobwebs, but for all that the bridge will have a bearing strength reached by but few existing structures in the world. The total amount of steel will be about 1,500 tons, equivalent to almost double that quantity of iron. The great point in Gen. Smith's opinion is, that steel has a far greater uniformity of tensile strength than iron, running always above 90,000 pounds per square inch.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Children of the Commune.

On the suppression of the Commune of Paris, among the prisoners taken were 500 boys of ages averaging from 9 to 15. Of the many atrocities committed during the time the Communists held Paris, the most mischievous were those perpetrated by these lads. While the murders and incendiarisms were perpetrated by men during an attack of political fury, the assassinations committed by these boys were done solely out of a spirit of cruelty and mischief. The Government, not liking to treat these lads as political criminals, sent them to the reformatory at Rouen, and shortly afterward two eminent physicians were requested to visit them, and report on their mental and physical condition. They found out of the 500 youths, 337 were of very delicate physical form and stunted growth. They were among the most mischievous of the whole, and all children of drunken mothers.—*Good Words.*

THE two rooms occupied by Voltaire in his chateau, at Ferney, have been kept lovingly and reverently as he left them. His little sleeping apartment, with its truckle bed, and its walls hung round with portraits—among them Milton and Newton—is exactly the same as when he died there a century ago. Unchipped, too, by Cook's tourists' knives, is still the black sarcophagus in which his heart is interred.

Government Finances.

The Treasury Department has published a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government in the last twenty-two years. The net revenue and net ordinary expenditures compared are:

Year.	Net Revenue.	Net Ordinary Expenditures.
1856	$ 74,056,699	$ [illegible]
1857	68,965,312	[illegible]
1858	46,655,365	74,185,270
1859	53,486,465	69,070,976
1860	56,064,607	63,130,598
1861	41,509,930	66,546,644
1862	51,987,455	474,761,818
1863	112,697,290	714,740,725
1864	264,626,771	865,322,641
1865	333,714,605	1,297,555,224
1866	[illegible]	520,809,416
1867	490,634,010	357,542,675
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870	411,255,477	[illegible]
1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872	374,106,867	277,517,962
1873	333,738,204	290,345,245
1874	304,978,756	287,133,873
1875	288,000,051	274,623,392
1876	[illegible]	258,459,797
1877	[illegible]	238,660,008
1878	257,763,878	236,964,326

The largest source of revenue for the whole period has been customs, but for the years 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868 the internal-revenue duties yielded the most. The income from these two sources, for the years 1856 to 1878, has been:

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
1856	$ 64,022,863	....
1857	63,875,905	....
1858	41,789,620	....
1859	49,565,824	....
1860	53,187,511	....
1861	39,582,125	....
1862	49,056,397	....
1863	69,059,642	$ 37,640,787
1864	102,316,153	109,741,134
1865	84,928,260	209,464,215
1866	179,046,651	309,226,813
1867	176,417,810	266,027,537
1868	164,464,599	191,087,589
1869	180,048,426	158,356,460
1870	194,538,374	184,899,756
1871	206,270,408	143,098,153
1872	216,370,286	130,642,177
1873	188,089,522	113,729,314
1874	163,103,833	102,409,784
1875	157,167,722	110,007,493
1876	148,071,984	116,700,732
1877	130,956,493	118,630,407
1878	130,170,680	110,581,625

The net ordinary expenditures are arranged under seven heads, and of these the payment of interest on the public debt is the largest. For the year 1878, the interest on the public debt cost $20,000,000 more than the Indians, pensions, Navy Department and War Department all together.

Disinfecting Foul Places.

The *Scientific News* calls attention to the importance at this season of getting rid of all vile smells about dwellings, and makes this practical suggestion: "The article commonly used to disinfect foul places is chloride of lime, but in reality it is not of much value. It may, and generally does, remove bad smells, but the cause still remains, as the chloride simply destroys the gaseous emanations. The much-advertised disinfectants are usually catchpenny nostrums, and unworthy of notice. One of the very best known disinfectants is old-fashioned 'copperas,' or sulphate of iron, which can be had very cheap. A barrel of copperas would weigh probably 300 pounds, and can be purchased, at wholesale price, for 1½ cents per pound, and every family ought, especially in warm weather, to have a supply of it on hand. A couple of handfuls of copperas thrown into a bucket of water will soon dissolve, and it can then be used freely, and is a valuable disinfectant. The best plan is to fill a half barrel or keg with water and suspend within it a moderate-sized basket full of copperas. In this way it dissolves more rapidly than when thrown to the bottom of the wooden vessel, and thus a supply is always at hand ready for use."

A PARTY of serenaders halted on Boundary street, the other night, touched the light guitar, and struck up, with great feeling, "Come where my love lies dreaming," and then a great bush-headed wretch, 48 years old, with a beard like a thicket, leaned out of the window and said, in a loud, coarse, unfeeling manner, "Young gentlemen, you mistake; she isn't dreaming. Far from her be it to dream, or even sleep. She's sitting on the back porch, with her feet in a tub of cistern water, drinking iced lemonade and fighting musquitoes with a palm-leaf fan, and she isn't dressed for company. Sing something true." But ere long he ceased to speak, the summer night was still, the front yard was empty, and the voice of the harp no more awoke the night in melody.—*Burdette.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 25	@10 25
HOGS	4 40	@ 4 60
COTTON	11½	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 07	@ 1 07½
CORN—Western Mixed	49	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 34
RYE—Western	60	@ 61
PORK—Mess	9 10	@ 9 25
LARD	7	@ 7⅛

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 30	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 00	@ 3 60
Medium to Fair	3 70	@ 4 10
HOGS—Live	3 60	@ 4 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	4 75	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring—New	86	@ 87
No. 3 Spring	76	@ 77
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 35½
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 06
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 14
PORK—Mess	8 62½	@ 8 75
LARD	6⅛	@ 6½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	99	@ 1 10
No. 2—New	90	@ 91
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 1	45	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	81	@ 82
CORN—Mixed	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE	43	@ 44
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
LARD	6⅞	@ 7
HOGS	3 60	@ 4 40
CATTLE	2 25	@ 3 85

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	85	@ 95
CORN	41	@ 42
OATS—New	20	@ 26
RYE	52	@ 56
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 50
LARD	6⅛	@ 6⅜

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 2 Red	93	@ 96
CORN	41	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	4 90	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 1 Amber	94	@ 96
CORN—No. 1	42	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	23	@ 24½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 25
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS	4 20	@ 4 75
SHEEP	3 20	@ 4 40

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Open Letter from Peter Cooper to John Sherman.

My Dear Sir:—Since I had the honor of your call at my house, and [illegible] and the receipt of your reply, I have [illegible] you on that currency, and on the acts of government since that time.

I hope you will recollect how earnestly I endeavored to show you that the constitution has made it the first and most important duty of congress to take and hold the entire control of all that should ever have been allowed to circulate as the money, the medium and the measure of the nation.

In all that I have written [illegible] to make plain the fact that the establishment of justice, with the making of the currency and power here [illegible] the most important duties enjoined on congress by the constitution of the United States.

I believe I have shown that nearly all the financial laws that have been passed during and since our late war, have been passed under the advice and in the interest of a class of men who have been allowed to control the moneyed interests of our own and other countries.

The worst of these laws were passed in direct opposition to your own earnest and eloquent declarations made by you in 1869 in the senate of the United States. You there and then warned the country in the most emphatic language, showing that a national policy designed to contract the circulating medium would cause gold to appreciate in value, as it has since done, so that gold will now purchase double the amount of real estate that the same amount of gold would have purchased four years ago.

You were right when you declared "that every citizen of the United States had conformed his business to the legal tender clause of the law" for the regulation of the currency.

You were also right, in 1869, when you gave to congress that most timely warning against any attempt to shrink up and contract the volume of legal money which the government had been compelled to issue as the only means for the nation's salvation.

At that time you declared, in language never to be forgotten, that an act of government intended to contract the currency of the country, would paralyze all industries, as it has done. You made it plain that the purchasing power of gold would increase in the same proportion. The contraction has actually shrunk the value of real estate to a condition where it cannot be sold, or mortgages obtained on it for more than half the amount that the same property would have brought four years ago.

Those cruel financial acts of the government have cost the nation thousands of millions of dollars, and have brought wretchedness and ruin to the homes of millions of the American people, proving what you said in the senate in 1869 to be true. You then declared that such policy "would be an act of folly without example in ancient or modern times."

These quote from my last published appeal in behalf of those suffering millions whose lawful money and property have been, I repeat, wrongfully taken from them by a course of legislation in direct violation of the first and most important requirement of the constitution of our country. That constitution, as I have said, covers in a few words the whole of the nation's wants.

It must never be forgotten that there is no effect in nature without a cause equal to its production.

In view of this fact, I have found myself compelled by an inextinguishable desire to do all in my power to call and fix the attention of the American people on a cause that has actually brought upon a great nation all those dire calamities so admirably foretold by you in your speech made in the senate in 1869.

The American people have come to know that our country has been subjected to a cruel national financial policy,—a policy that has (as I have said) converted the people's money, that was actually found circulating as a national currency at the close of the war, without cost to either the government or the people, *into a national debt.*

Your speech in the senate was intended to show that a nation's currency could not be contracted without bringing ruin on the debtors and on the laboring classes throughout our country.

We may well ask what will the people do when they come to realize the fact that their money has not only been wrongfully taken from them as a circulating medium, but has been converted into a national debt, and that debt has been unjustly released from bearing any part of the burdens of the state or national taxation.

To show the ruin *that the contraction policy* would bring on the country, you declared in the senate "that every citizen of the United States had conformed his business to the legal tender clause of the law," regulating the currency of the country.

In my late appeal to all legislators and religious teachers, I have demonstrated a fact that cannot be disproved, viz: that all the legal money paid out by the government for labor and property during the war, was beyond all controversy the people's money. *To establish justice,* this money *must be* given back to them, in the purchase of all the outstanding interest-bearing bonds of the government.

By this plan a partial justice can be established and the general welfare of the nation *can be surely and effectually promoted.*

This plan will return to all the original holders of government bonds nearly double the amount in the same kind of legal money that was originally paid for the bonds at the time they were first issued.

The holders of these bonds should not complain, after having been so kindly treated by a government that has altered the laws four times on their urgent solicitation, and on a most ridiculous pretence, namely, that such alterations in the laws were necessary to strengthen the credit of a nation that had just conquered one of the greatest rebellions ever known.

All that is now, or ever has been needed to secure a continued prosperity, was and is *a national currency, made permanently receivable for all forms of taxes, duties* and debts, public and private.

It must be just such a money as Secretary Chase declared our greenbacks to be. He said a "greenback is simply the credit of the American people put in the form of money for circulation among the people whose whole property is represented in its use. When I was secretary of the treasury, the question arose how should the soldiers in the field and the sailors in ships be fed. * * * I found that the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit, or pay interest on their credit. They did not pay gold or propose to pay any themselves, but wanted me to buy their notes. I said: "No, gentlemen! I will take the credit of the people and cut it up into little bits of paper." This is the true idea of the greenback. It is the credit and the property of the American people made to serve the purpose of money. It was that money that saved the nation's life, when gold and silver had entirely failed to meet the wants of the nation.

Our paper money did all this, notwithstanding a part of its purchasing power had been repudiated by an act of government.

This money can be made an ever-strengthening bond of national union, by making the people's money so found, the permanent unfluctuating measure of all values, and *never to be increased or diminished only with the increase of the inhabitants of our country.*

Such a currency can be made as uniform in its purchasing power as the yard, the pound, or the bushel measure.

The constitution of our country has also declared that congress *shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper* for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or any department of office thereof."

The Declaration of Independence expressly says that it was to "secure these rights that governments are instituted among men" *and that* "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely effectually to promote their safety and happiness."

And further, that Declaration states that:

"All experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than they are to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to provide new guards for their future security."

"Such has been the patient sufferance" of the American people; they have long borne with a course of financial laws that were as cruel as they are unjust. By these laws there has been taken from the people the very money which the government had authorized and paid out in exchange for all the forms of labor and property used and consumed by the government in a four years' struggle for the national life.

This money was actually paid out to the people, as I have said, for "value received" by the government. It was clothed with all the legal attributes of money, and sanctioned as such by the supreme court of the United States. It had become the people's money for all intents and purposes as effectually as though it had all been paid to them in gold. The government had lost all control over this money so paid to the people, except to tax it as all other property, to meet the current expenses of the government. This money had been used f[illegible] by the government and the people as a [illegible] declared when a [illegible] United States had conformed his business to the legal tender law," regulating the currency of the country.

The people are compelled to remember the noble words that you [illegible]

"The appreciation of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose." * *

You then stated that

"It is not possible to take this voyage without the sorest distress to every person except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant. It is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. To every railroad it is an addition of one-third to the burden of its debt, [illegible] all debtors whose debts become twice their (business) capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions, without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory, or a barn, with the certain fact before him that the greenbacks he puts into his improvements will in two years be worth 35 per cent. more than his improvements is worth. * * * When that day comes, all enterprise will be suspended, every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit, and the debtor compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency; he will find the coin hoarded in the treasury, no adequate representation of coin in circulation, his property shrunk not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity made by the holders of gold. * * * To attempt this task by a surprise on our people, by arresting them in the midst of their lawful business, and applying a new standard of value to their property without any reduction to their debts, or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors, or to distribute their losses, *would be an act of folly* without an example of evil in modern times."

It would be literally impossible for you to have drawn a more perfect picture of the scenes of wretchedness and ruin that *you so manfully opposed in the senate in 1869,* a policy that you then declared "was an act of folly without example in ancient or modern times."

It seems unaccountable how you, with your views, as expressed, could have drawn the resumption act, and now use all the powers of your mighty mind to consummate a ruin that you so well described as an "act of folly without an example in ancient or modern times."

These frightful evils you then predicted in the senate are now being painfully verified by the many thousands of failures that are annually taking place as the result of the unjust and unconstitutional laws that have been passed. Laws promising to pay some four or five millions in gold which the government did not possess and could not command. The constitution has never given to congress any such unreasonable power. It has made it the duty of congress to "coin the money and regulate the value thereof," without saying whether money should be coined out of gold, silver, copper, nickle, or paper.

That this *unconstitutional promise* to pay money in gold which they could not command, has been further made an occasion for congress to listen to, and adopt, the advice of the men who control the moneyed power of our own and other countries. These men, have, by their arts, succeeded in obtaining from our government a course of financial legislation to advance their own interests as a class. They have doubled the expenses of the war by their in defeating a financial law in the senate that had passed the house of representatives after the most mature consideration.

DANGEROUS CLASS.

The banks and the moneyed interests of our own and other countries have prevailed on our government to so change the laws as to make the bonds that were at first made payable in national money to be paid in coin. They next got the law so altered as to make coin mean gold. They then succeeded in getting the gold bonds relieved from being taxed for any part of the burdens of the state or national government. It should be remembered *that all bonds were originally issued to be payable in currency.* This currency our government had deliberately depreciated by refusing to receive it for duties on imports, or interest on bonds.

And then our government allowed war taxes to continue until they had taken from the people the very money the government had stamped and paid out, as so many dollars of real value, made legal money to be used as a national currency to enable the people to exchange commodities, and furnish all the supplies that were needed in a four years' struggle for the nation's life.

When that life was saved, the people had become the rightful owners of both their currency and their country.

Our government had no constitutional right to invalidate contracts by lessening the volume of the national currency, after the same had been issued and allowed to circulate as legal money in the payment of debts for so many years.

Such money having been paid out by the government for "value received," cannot be lessened in volume without invalidating contracts. *This our government has done* by having drawn from the people their money, which represents all forms of labor and property which the people had given in exchange for the money they received.

Was it not a most absurd act of legislation to invite foreign capital, in the shape of gold to take up our good money at 40 and 60 cents on the dollar, and turn that money into a government bond at par, payable both principal and interest in gold? Was ever a nation more deliberately and cruelly put under a heavy yoke of bondage by its rulers?

All these unjust acts must be rescinded. The people will not submit to them when they come to know their nature and purpose.

It must be manifest to all, that commerce cannot be regulated with foreign nations, and among the several states without a national system of money as a standard, over which congress can exercise an entire control. This can never be done by the use of gold while congress allows local banks to expand and contract, appreciate and depreciate the money of the country *in their own interests as a class.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS RIGHT

when he said that "BANK PAPER MUST BE SUPPRESSED, AND THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM MUST BE RESTORED TO THE NATION TO WHOM IT PROPERLY BELONGS." He wisely declared that "it is the only fund on which the government can rely for loans; it is the only resource which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose."

CONGRESS HAS NO EXCUSE.

I find it impossible to frame an apology for a congress that could make an unconstitutional promise to pay hundreds of millions in gold which they could not command, instead of promising to receive such money as the government was compelled to issue as "the only resources which can never fail them."

Money so issued and accepted by the people should have been considered, as it was, the most sacred treasure that our country had ever possessed. It should have been held as more especially precious after it had fed and clothed our armies, and had carried our country safely through a most terrible war, proving to the world that President Grant was right when declared the money so issued by the government was the "best currency our country had ever possessed," and that "there was no more in circulation than was needed for the dullest period of the year."

If our government had taken the advice of Franklin, Jefferson, Calhoun and Webster, in the enactment of financial laws, they would never have put our country in the power of the most dangerous community of banks that obtained power in any country. They would also have saved to our country the one-half of the cost of the late war, and the disgrace of being compelled to sell our nation's bonds at some fifty or sixty per cent. below the face value of the bonds.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in the senate of the United States, has drawn for the American people

A MOST FRIGHTFUL PICTURE

of the course of special legislation, that has taken from the people, as I have before stated, the people's money, and has converted the same into a national debt.

The following startling amounts have been wrung from the toiling masses of the American people, leaving the debt in the main as large as ever.

The senator says "the bondholders had, up to 1869, received $100,000,000 of profit before they got the principal of their bonds made payable in gold!"

It can be shown by the treasurer's report, from year to year, giving the amount of bonds sold each year, and the premium on gold from 1862 to 1869, that the purchase of the bonds with paper at its face value, and the purchase of the paper at the discounts gave a profit to the bondholders as follows:

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BONDHOLDERS' CLEAR PROFITS, arising from no investments at all, may therefore be stated in the following tabular form:

1862	$ 96,138,989
1863	94,865,713
1864	306,654,533
1865	110,159,867
1866	53,157,163
1867	167,916,741
1868	283,189,765
On acc't of 5 per cent bonds	98,297,864
Total	$1,012,880,304

This most remarkable statement was, as Senator Beck declared, "carefully and truthfully prepared." The proof is in the official records. "It will satisfy the country," said the senator, "and ought to satisfy the bondholders and their advocates that they ought not to insult a suffering people whose hard earnings have gone to enrich them, by any complaint or want of good faith to them in the effort we are making to save the country from bankruptcy."

As the present secretary of the treasury you have before you all the facts referred to in Spalding's and other histories of the public debt.

On June 30th, 1864, there were then outstanding, United States notes:

Greenbacks	$431,178,670 00
Postal fractional currency	22,894,877 29
Interest bearing legal tenders	164,471,877 00
Certificates of indebtedness	160,729,000 00
National Bank notes	31,235,000 00
Old State Bank circulation	130,000,000 00
	$944,166,[illegible] 18
Seven-thirty treasury notes, temporary deposits for which certificates were issued	$179,850,180 00
	$1,123,977,824 41

The record shows that there were outstanding in October, 1865, $830,000,000 of seven-thirty treasury notes, which, Assistant Secretary Spinner states, were engraved, stamped, and paid out to the soldiers as legal tender money, at the close of the war $830,000,000 00

Making $1,953,977,824 41

This amount of legal money was paid out by the government and accepted by the people as so many dollars of real value, and was thereby made the people's money, which, as I said before, President Grant said, "was the best currency that our country had ever possessed."

And that, "there was no more in circulation than was needed for the dullest season of the year."

Our government, in addition to all the other acts of class legislation, has taken from the American people their small currency that was costing them nothing, and has put in its place, unsolicited by the people, a more inconvenient silver currency, thereby creating a debt of some forty millions of dollars to be paid by the already overtaxed people of our country.

With regard to the demonetization of silver, every intelligent man must see, that inasmuch as silver now forms more than one-half of the coin money of the world, that the effect of demonetizing silver must not only lessen the volume of the world's money, but must appreciate the value of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced.

The plan for demonetizing silver is said to have been first presented to the great bankers of Europe, assembled at the Paris exposition.

It required but little examination to show them that the demonetization of silver would appreciate the value of gold, and add *hundreds of millions to their wealth,* if they could only persuade the American government to join with them in the demonetization of silver.

Those bankers appointed a committee to visit our government for the accomplishment of their object, which as the *Commercial Record* states "The suggestion of the house committee made by the gentlemen from England in regard to the demonetization of silver, was incorporated into the house bill and passed."

NOTHING CAN BE MORE IMPORTANT

for us as a nation than to ascertain and remove a cause that is shrinking the values without shrinking debts in the same proportion. Our national policy, in trying to force specie payments on a debtor country, is now producing a similar condition of wretchedness to that which was brought on England, by their attempt to force specie payment on that country, after a suspension of more than twenty years. During all that time their paper money had not only carried their country through their wars with Napoleon, during more than twenty years of suspension of specie payment, but that same paper money had secured to England the greatest national prosperity ever known in that country.

This policy, according to Sir Archibald Alison, brought on England a greater scene of widespread bankruptcy and ruin than all the wars, pestilence and famines than had ever afflicted that country. Notwithstanding the warnings of such an example, Mr. McCulloch, in his address, made at the banquet given by the chamber of commerce in New York, spoke boastingly of his earnest efforts, both personally and in writing with members of congress in trying to persuade them to allow him to take out of circulation the people's money, which (in his address) he states "had all the legal attributes of money."

He stated that in the very year in which the war closed, the

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT WAS COMMENCED,

and this reduction has been steadily continued, to the amazement of foreign nations. He adds:

"In none of the treasury statements which I have seen, since the advent of the administration, has any mention been made of the reduction of the debt, previous to the present one. * * * A person looking at one of these statements would suppose that the reduction of the debt was commenced with Gen. Grant's administration, while in fact, the previous reduction had been reported of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, according to the books and published statements of the treasury, while a larger sum than this was paid to the war and navy department, which did not yet appear on the books of the department."

Thus does Mr. McCulloch speak of having contracted and taken out of the currency of the country, during his administration, some five hundred millions of dollars, that had been paid out by the government and received by the people as money, possessing, he declared, "*all the legal attributes of money.*"

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH'S GREAT MISTAKE

consisted in his regarding the money, actually authorized and paid out by the government for value received, as something to be got rid of as soon as possible.

Mr. McCulloch stated at the banquet, that this legal money that was then serving the country so well, "gave him more anxiety than all the rest of national debt." It seemed that it cost him much writing and a great deal of personal effort to persuade senators and members of congress to allow him to take from the American people, by a continuation of war taxes, the very money that the people had received as dollars in payment for all the labor and property that had been consumed in the prosecution of the war.

I do not wonder that Mr. McCulloch found that "*it required the strongest kind of personal and written arguments*" *to persuade senators and members of congress to allow him to take from the people their money, and convert the same into a national debt,* after the same money had been allowed to circulate until (as I have said) it had bought and sold many times more in value than the whole property of the nation.

If crime is to be measured by the misery it produces, the act of taking from our people their money, and converting it into a national debt, must rank as one of the most unjust and cruel acts ever known to any civilized legislation. I do most

HEARTILY UNITE WITH SENATOR JONES,

when he says:

"The present is the acceptable time to undo the unwitting and blundering work of 1873, and to render our legislation on the subject of money conformable to the constitution of our country. * * We cannot, we dare not, avoid speedy action on the subject. Not only does reason, justice, and authority, unite in urging us to retrace our steps, but the organic law commands us to do so; and the presence of peril enjoins what the law commands."

The claims of a common humanity, with all that can move the manhood of the American citizen, demand of our government the return to the people of their currency.

WE MUST GET BACK OUR CURRENCY.

This can be done in a way that will restore prosperity to the paralyzed industries of our suffering country, and establish justice in obedience to that first and most imperious requirement of the constitution. It will only require an act of congress declaring that the people's money actually found in circulation at the close of the war, *shall be returned,* as I have said in the purchase of all the outstanding interest bearing bonds of the government.

Such a national policy will put the tools of trade again in the hands of the people, and will enable them to work out their salvation from the enslavement of an interest bearing debt, created by taking their own money wrongfully from them, and then by converting the same into national interest bearing bonds, that now hang like a millstone on the neck of the nation.

In the fervent desire of promoting the welfare of our common country, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully, PETER COOPER.

A New Departure in Education.

A complete revolution has been introduced this year in the primary departments of the Boston public schools by the substitution of oral exercises and object lessons by the teacher for books. There will be an exercise called "language," which means English, and which is intended to train the scholars to express in their own words what they really know. The spelling and grammar books are abolished (this is in the primary section) and correct reading takes the place of both. The spelling lesson is never so valuable as when it is a written drill, as spelling comes by the eye quite as much as correct grammatical speech is properly taught to young children by the ear alone. Much of the time heretofore given to geography and the constant exercises in boundaries and capitals is to be spent in natural philosophy and physiology. Instead of parsing there will be written exercises in composition, in letter-writing and the arrangement of words, which may be made of great interest to the class, if they are called on to criticise blackboard work. From May to November plants will be studied by the little folks, from November to May animals, trades, occupations, common phenomena, mythological and biographical stories, metals and minerals, by means of these teachers' talks.

FACTS FOR THE MILLION.

Republican Duplicity, as to Democratic Economy, Exposed by Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky.

What the Record Shows in Refutation of Senator Windom's Misrepresentations of the Expenses of the Government Under Republican and Democratic Rule.

The Immense Saving Effected by two Democratic Houses.

What it Might Have Been if Assisted by the Republican Senate.

The following is the result of an interview between a reporter of the Washington *Post* and Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in review of the charges and misrepresentations alleged to have been made by Senator Windom, in the interest of the Republican party, and by which that gentleman has endeavored to break the force of the economy of Democratic rule, as established by the records of the Government.

Reporter—Have you read the so-called "Windom Interview," circulated by the Gorham-Hale committee?

Mr. Blackburn—Yes, carefully. It is of a piece with similar campaign misrepresentations with which the Republican Congressional Committee are trying to deceive the people.

Reporter—What action, if any, will the Congressional Democratic Committee take in reference to this and similar efforts of the Republicans to cry down the reputation of the Democratic party for economy?

Mr. Blackburn—Senator Windom is only following out a plan adopted by his party in its death-struggle to break the force of the savings actually effected by the Democratic House, and he, like his co-laborers, endeavors to mislead the uninitiated in various ways. For example, he refuses to take note of the actual decrease of expenditures under Democratic rule, and, whilst he cannot deny also the great reductions in the appropriations which the Democratic House has effected, he endeavors to explain it away by saying that these reductions were made "by denying appropriations indispensable to the public service; by postponing necessary public works; by repudiating national obligations; by withholding large sums for deficiency bills." All these charges are known to be entirely untrue, but it seems to be an understood thing all along the Republican line that something must be done to explain away Democratic economy.

Reporter—What is the comparative record of the Democratic and Republican parties as to economy in conducting the Government?

Mr. Blackburn—The official figures will verify what has become a matter of household knowledge, that the record of the Democratic party is one of economy, and the record of the Republican party is one of extravagance and corruption. Economy with the Democratic party is of no recent origin, and, as was to be expected, as soon as the Democracy obtained control of the House of Representatives, it forced upon the Republican administration and Senate reductions of great magnitude, both in appropriations and expenditures. Before discussing recent savings effected by the Democratic House, let us examine the actual expenditures from the commencement of our Government down to the last year when the Republican party had control of both houses of Congress. The net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt—principal, premiums and interest—and exclusive also of pensions—being only expenses for the army, navy, Indians and miscellaneous civil, from the fiscal year 1789 to the fiscal year ended 1876, can be easily found in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury: For the war period from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1866, both inclusive, more than one year after the close of the war, covering a period of five years, the net ordinary expenditures above named amounted to $3,530,929,581.64. Now, in order to make a comparison which even the Republican Chairman of a Senate committee cannot with all his acquired knowledge of figures successfully refute, we will eliminate this war period from our calculation. This being done, we find that, from the commencement of the Government to the beginning of the war, that is, from the fiscal year ended March 4, 1789, down to and including the fiscal year ended June 30, 1861, both inclusive, covering a period of more than seventy-three years, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the purposes above stated amounted to $1,506,726,151.15. Now, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the same purposes, for the last ten years of unbroken Republican rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, more than one year after the war, and including the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, amounted to $1,528,917,137.87, thus showing an excess of expenditures of $22,190,986.72 against the Republican party. Or, to state it plainly, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, principal, premiums and interest, and exclusive also of pensions, for a period of ten years, beginning more than one year after the conclusion of the war, were more than $22,000,000 in excess of the expenditures of the Government for seventy-three years next antedating the accession of the Republican party to power.

Rep.—How do the ten years of Democratic rule before the war compare with ten years of Republican rule since the war?

Mr. B.—If we take the ten years of Democratic conservative rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852, up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1861, both inclusive, we find the net ordinary expenditures of the Government to have been $572,872,960.52 as against $1,528,917,137.87 for the same purposes for ten years of Radical rule during peace, namely, from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, both inclusive, giving an excess of Republican expenditures over the expenditures under Democratic conservative rule of $956,044,877.35, being an increase of net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule of about 170 per cent. The average net ordinary expenditures per annum for the ten years of Republican rule was $150,672,614.11, while the net ordinary expenditures for the ten years of Democratic rule above named were only $57,287,226.05, showing that the net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule during a decade of peace were nearly three times as large as for the decade of Democratic rule immediately preceding the war. If it shall be objected that there is at least one element of unfairness in this presentation of official data, upon the score of an increase of population, it is answered that, taking as a basis of this calculation the census of 1860, we find that the cost per capita for the ten years next previous to the war, for net ordinary expenditures, with which we alone are now dealing, was $18.26, whilst, taking the census of 1870 as the basis of the calculation, we find that the cost per capita for the ten years of Republican rule during a time of peace, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $39.65, being an excess against the Republican party of about 117 per cent., so that it seems difficult to find the ground upon which any Republican statesman may defend his party from the charge of excessive expenditures when considered either in bulk or upon the per-capita calculation, and we certainly feel that we deal fairly in selecting that decade of Democratic rule immediately preceding the war, and contrasting it with a like period of Republican rule beginning more than one year after the war had closed, and coming down to the last fiscal year in which the Republicans held control of both houses of Congress. For your use, if you desire it, I have hand you a tabulated statement, an examination of which will show the particular branches of the service in which these heavy discrepancies occur. Take, for instance, the expenditures in the matter of the regular army (it being remembered that the regular army was more than doubled after the conclusion of the war, for what purpose it is difficult to tell, unless it be for the accomplishment of political or party advantage, in aid of which it has been so busily and efficiently employed, until an American Congress, by solemn act, was forced at our last session to incorporate into the Army Appropriation bill a restriction that absolutely prohibited such use of that arm of the Government in future), and we find that the aggregate expenditures for this purpose during this time were over $588,000,000, as against $150,000,000 appropriated for the same purpose under the last years of Democratic administration next preceding the war; leaving a difference against the Republican party of more than $424,000,000. So in the navy we find that it cost $234,000,000 for the maintenance of the navy during these ten years of Republican rule, as against $123,000,000 during the said ten years of Democratic rule, showing a difference of $110,000,000 in this branch of the service against the Republican party. Take the Indian Bureau and we find that there was over $82,500,000 expended in this behalf, as against $32,500,000 expended for the same purpose under Democratic rule, leaving a balance of more than $50,000,000 in this regard charged to the Republican account. Take the expenditures for civil miscellaneous purposes, and we find that in this decade of Republican administration we have over $538,000,000, as against $247,000,000 expended during this Democratic decade, leaving a balance of nearly $291,000,000 to be accounted for by the Republican party as an excess of expenditures upon their part. The exact figures can be found in the table furnished you marked "A."

Increased cost per cent. of ten years of Radical rule, 167.69; average per annum of ten years of Radical rule, $152,891,718.78.

Average per annum of ten years of Democratic rule, $57,287,226.05.

Cost per capita of ten years of Radical rule, $39.63.

Cost per capita of ten years of Democratic rule, $18.26.

Rep.—Senator Windom said in his interview that the Republicans had gradually reduced the expenditures of the Government since the war. Is this true?

Mr. B.—I answer emphatically, no! For example, let us examine the expenditures of the Government, beginning with the fiscal year 1871, and ending with 1876, the last fiscal year a Republican Congress controlled the appropriations, embracing net ordinary expenditures only, and excluding the public debt, principal, interest and premiums, and excluding also pensions. Here they are:

For the fiscal year 1871	$123,139,932.00
For the fiscal year 1872	124,628,453.42
For the fiscal year 1873	151,129,210.04
For the fiscal year 1874	165,080,570.34
For the fiscal year 1875	142,073,632.05
For the fiscal year 1876	136,600,417.67

This shows the gradual increase for 1876, the last fiscal year the Republicans controlled both Houses, of $13,460,485.67, over the expenditures for 1871, and an increase of expenditures for 1874, as compared with 1871, of $41,940,638.34. These figures show a positive increase of appropriations for the expenditures of the Government under Radical rule as we recede from the war period, for which no justification can be plead. When we consider, too, that the purchasing power of the dollar has greatly augmented since 1871, these enormous increases of public expenditures appear still more inexcusable and criminal.

Rep.—How does this record of Republican extravagance contrast with the record made by the Democratic Houses of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses?

Mr. B.—If we take the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1877 and 1878, being the years appropriated for by the Forty-fourth Congress, the first year since the war when the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives, we find a very heavy decrease of expenditures as compared with any two years since the Radicals came into power. The actual net ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, principal, premiums and interest, and exclusive also of pensions appropriated for by the Forty-third Congress and the Forty-fourth Congress, are as follows:

Republican Forty-third Congress.		*Forty-fourth Congress, Democratic House.*	
1875	$142,073,632.05	1877	$116,246,211.01
1876	136,600,417.67	1878	107,055,370.68
Total	$278,674,049.72	Total	$223,301,581.69

Here, then, we have stated for each fiscal year the actual net ordinary expenditures for the years 1875 and 1876 under the appropriations made by a Republican Congress, against which we place the expenditures for the same purposes for the years 1877 and 1878, under the influence of a Democratic House, showing an actual saving of $55,372,468.03, made under the greatest difficulties placed in the way of retrenchment by a Republican Senate and a Republican administration.

Rep.—Were not the reductions in the eleven great Appropriation bills, exclusive of the Pension bill, passed by the Forty-fourth Congress under the same bills passed by the Forty-third Congress greater than the reduction of $55,000,000 on the expenditures secured by the Democratic House in the Forty-fourth Congress?

Mr. B.—Undoubtedly they were. The reductions in these bills secured by the House, after repeated struggles with the Republican Senate, foot up $61,983,615.63; but even this great saving would have been largely increased had not the Democratic House been thwarted at every step in the direction of retrenchment and reform by Republican Senate and Republican officials.

Rep.—How do the appropriations for the fiscal years 1874, 1875 and 1876, when the Republicans controlled both houses, compare with the appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879, when the Democrats had control of the House of Representatives?

Mr. B.—In the eleven great bills for the support of the Government, the appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879 show an attempted saving by the House of over $114,000,000, and an actual saving of more than $88,000,000, as compared with the similar bills passed by a Republican Congress for 1874, 1875 and 1876. The actual appropriations for these eleven bills, including pensions, is as follows:

1874	$181,587,064.51	1877	$145,997,656.72
1875	177,679,473.77	1878	140,584,606.95
1876	172,600,215.63	1879	157,313,913.77
Total	$531,866,753.91	Total	$443,596,407.44

This shows an actual reduction secured by the untiring efforts of the Democratic Houses in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses of $88,270,236.47. But, great as this reduction was for a period of three years, it does not represent all that was sought to be accomplished, for it should be borne in mind that the reductions above shown are not as great as were demanded by the Democratic House, but only represent the concessions that the House was able to secure from a protesting Republican Senate, whose Committee on Appropriations, continuously struggling for an increase of appropriations, and thwarting the House at every step in its honest efforts at reduction, was presided over then, as now, by the gentleman whose interview you have called attention to; so that if there be anything in this record of retrenchment for which that Senator may justly claim credit; it is his partially successful but persistent efforts to resist every attempt of a Democratic House to reduce the current expenses of the Government. It must be recollected also that the Democracy have not, as yet, secured control of both branches of Congress, and can hardly be made fairly responsible for such failure of reductions as the Senate may have refused to accede to. There can certainly be no injustice in incorporating just here a record of the reductions proposed by the Democratic houses of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses for the fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, and coupling therewith a statement of additions insisted upon or secured by a Republican Senate. Examining in detail the history of the eleven great Appropriation bills, namely, for the military academy, fortifications, consular and diplomatic, navy, postoffice, Indians, army, legislative, executive and judicial, sundry civil, river and harbor, and pensions, we find the following:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877.	
Estimates of departments	$[illegible]
Appropriations as passed the House	[illegible]
Appropriations as increased by the Senate	[illegible]
Appropriations as reduced by the House	[illegible]
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878:	
Estimates of departments	[illegible]
Appropriations as passed the House	[illegible]
Appropriations as increased by the Senate	[illegible]
Appropriations as reduced by the House	[illegible]
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879:	
Estimates of departments	$176,[illegible]
Appropriations as passed the House	147,[illegible]
Appropriations as increased by the Senate	161,[illegible].41
Appropriations as reduced by the House	157,[illegible] 77

It might here be remarked that in this year's appropriations is to be found an item of $5,500,000 for the payment of the fishery award, which is in no sense fairly embraced in the net ordinary expenditures of the Government, but which is, nevertheless, included in the above statement. Taking the aggregate for the three years 1877, 1878 and 1879, we find that the Democratic House, as it originally passed these bills, made the following reductions, namely: If the bills had become laws as they passed the House, there would have been a saving of $142,706,008.24 under the amounts estimated as necessary by the Republican Secretaries, while there would have been also a saving of $114,788,809.88 for the three fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, under the three fiscal years 1874, 1875 and 1876. But this is not all, for while these unquestioned facts, from official sources, show attempted savings by the Democratic House of over one hundred and fourteen millions for a like period of Republican rule, it also shows that a Republican Senate added $51,188,018.85 to these eleven appropriation bills against the earnest protest of the Democratic House. Now, taking these same bills as they finally passed both houses for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, we find the following reductions, namely: The saving secured by the Democratic House under the department estimates was $117,187,409.79, and under the appropriations for 1874, 1875 and 1876 it aggregated $88,270,297.47, as before stated, while the increase secured by the Republican Senate over the bills as passed the House, after a most desperate struggle, was $26,518,595.45, so that the very pertinent question remains for the distinguished Senator, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to answer, how do his professions of economy tally with the stubborn figures, which prove him and his Republican associates on the floor of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to have labored earnestly to fasten more than $51,000,000 upon Democratic House bills, and who succeeded in increasing them over $26,000,000? In some of the statements here given to you I have dealt in round numbers, leaving off the fractions, but, should you desire it, you are at liberty to use the tabulated statements from which these estimates have been taken, and, in that connection, I may assure you that the sources of information from which these tables have been made are not to be questioned, as they are, so far as they relate to expenditures, taken from the official reports of the Treasury Department, and, so far as they relate to appropriations, are obtained from the records of the Appropriation Committee.

Rep.—What force is there then in the point the Republicans are trying to make against the Democracy upon the score of deficiency bills, which, it is charged, are larger in the present fiscal year than heretofore?

Mr. B.—No more than there is in any other of the campaign misrepresentations that are being manufactured by their Campaign Committee and sent broadcast throughout the country. The appropriations made by Congress constitute the law by which the several departments of the Government are to be conducted. No deficiency can occur so long as the law is observed. The appearance of a deficiency is generally proof conclusive that the officer charged with the administration of the department in which the same appears has passed out of and violated the law. It must be remembered that the execution of all laws during these years has been intrusted to Republican hands, and that it is Republican Secretaries and Republican officials that have manufactured the deficiencies that a Democratic House has been forced to confront. We believed at the time that these appropriations were made, and do still believe, that it is susceptible of proof that the appropriations as made, notwithstanding the heavy reductions, were more than sufficient, with proper administration of the several departments, to have provided for all the necessities of the Government. Now, however, we are charged with any laxity of administration that may, during the last eighteen years, have crept into and established itself in the management of the Government in the hands of the Republican party, and thus they seek to detract from the great savings secured by a Democratic House by charging against it the millions illegally expended by Republican Secretaries. But beyond this it is to be said that a very large proportion of the sums found necessary to be provided for by deficiency bills ante-date the advent of the Democratic party into power in the House, reaching back to the fiscal year 1876 and years prior thereto. For example, by way of illustrating the character of these debts for which appropriations were made in these deficiency bills, take the case of the late administration of the navy, which bequeathed to us as a legacy a debt of nearly $10,000,000, the greater portion, if not all, of which had been created outside of and without any warrant of law, no one denying that under the head of deficiencies for 1876 and prior years, and those growing out of misappropriation of funds in the Navy Department, of the whole amount of $5,550,000, about $1,500,000 of it was for deficiency of pay of the navy, produced by an illegal diversion of funds that had already been appropriated for that purpose, and the remainder, nearly $4,000,000, being for the liquidation of contracts made without any warrant of law, and many of them covered with suspicion at least, if not tainted by fraud, so that but little justice can be discovered in the effort of the Republican leaders to make us responsible for these sums of deficiency which their own officials unlawfully created and left to rest as an incubus upon some succeeding Congress. Indeed it was a matter of grave doubt in the minds of many whether this vast debt, created without semblance of law, and much of it the product of fraud, should have been discharged without searching investigation or judicial inquiry. But, to avoid the semblance of repudiation on the part of the Government, even of obligations entered into by faithless officials, it was deemed best to provide payment for such sums as might not be avoided, recognizing in this one of the many penalties imposed by Republican rule. Again, I might say, by way of illustration, you will find one item in the shape of an advanced appropriation on the next year of three hundred and odd thousand dollars, for subsistence to the army, which sum was inserted in a deficiency bill, and deducted from the Army bill, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War. And so you might go through the lists. There is nothing in this point of substantial truth or force, and it is only made use of by the Republicans because the very title of the deficiency bill affords them a pretext for the confusion of facts. So that, view it as we will, no one can deny that during the last three years, with the control of the House in Democratic hands, the appropriations have been smaller, even as loaded down by Republican Senatorial liberality, than for any like period of time under complete Republican rule; and however much or little importance may be attached to the Democratic policy of economy, as evinced by the work of reducing appropriations, the country is yet confronted by the fact that on the score of actual expenditures there is no period of Republican domination that does not suffer grievously in comparison with the two years now last past, wherein the hand of the Democratic party, through its control of the House, has been firmly fastened upon the purse-strings of the country.

The desperate efforts of Republican leaders, like Senator Windom and Mr. Foster and others, to torture official figures into a cloak for their party's extravagance and corruption, whilst not to be justified is probably not to be wondered at. But the uncandid attempt of these gentlemen in taking the offensive, and thereby seeking to show before an intelligent people that the charge of extravagance belongs to us, will only suffice to illustrate the audacity of an effort made necessary by the desperation of their cause.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 26, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney General,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson Co.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen County.

For Representative in Congress—13th District.
JOHN B. STOLL, of Noble County.

For Prosecutor—35th Judicial District.
GEORGE E. ADAMS, of Steuben County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK.
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL GONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLEY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

The "Republican" of last week contains a labored effort ostensibly appealing to REPUBLICAN-NATIONALS to stand by their old party, the real object being to give the candidates on the Democratic county ticket a sly dig. We do not deem such argument worthy of reply, but just for our own amusement we have repainted the picture drawn and touched it up in brighter colors. In the first place we give the Nationals credit wi h being just what they claim to be, a party separate and distinct from either of the old party organizations, with principles just as distinct, as they understand them. Then why question the motives of the Nationals individually? Because the Republican party thought the leaders of the Greenback party in this state in 1876, body, soul and breeches, is no proof that the National party of to-day is destined to a similar disgrace. The "Republican" recently took issue with us for advocating the support of PRINCIPLES rather than MEN, and now we find it humbly begging some of the NATIONALS to forsake principle and support the very party they were compelled to leave on account of its trenchery to the best interests of the people. Why should the "Republican" manifest so much anxiety about those it pleases to term REPUBLICAN-NATIONALS? Is it because the Republican party has "ascertained by a canvass of the county in which every name has been recorded" that several hundred votes will be required more than it now has, to even anticipate the election of a single candidate on that ticket. We can think of no other reason for such an acknowledgement of weakness. But to the picture. Can a National "who has been a soldier, or is a friend of the soldier," afford to vote for Moss simply because he has held a fat office four years and now wants it four years more, and because he is a gentleman, (though no more a gentleman than either of his opponents) and thereby defeat Darby who represents National principles, and Mays who faithfully served in the army of his country for four years, and represents principles much nearer the National idea than Moss? Can a National who loves his country afford to vote for Robbins because he is a Republican and advocates John Sherman's financial policy, as against Dr. Hoopingarner, the National candidate, or Walters, the Democratic candidate, who is a farmer and competent business man? Can a National afford to vote for Leas with no other recommendation than that of his detective ability, which might not be called into requisition in behalf of his constituents once during his term of office, as against Crooks, the National candidate, who will receive as many votes and come as near an election as Leas, and who has no blemishes upon his character and no political sores to heal ever, or, as against Work, the Democratic candidate, a popular citizen, a farmer, a man of large experience in business transactions and one who would make a live wide-awake and attentive sheriff? Will the Nationals vote for Andrews for Treasurer, another representative and endorser of radical misrule, in preference to Knott, the National candidate who has been chosen as one of the leaders of the new party, or Gonser, the Democratic candidate, who is a farmer by profession and who has proven himself worthy of the confidence of the people by the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office he now holds? The time is not far distant when we believe the Nationals will prove to the people of DeKalb county that they are honest in their pretentions, and are not 'cats-paws' for either of the old parties.

Tuesday, Oct. 8th, is to be a day of victory for the Democracy of Indiana.

The People at Waterloo!

Senator Voorhees Delivers an Appeal to the Masses.

Thousands of People, and Great Enthusiasm.

Last Thursday was the time appointed for Senator Voorhees to speak at Waterloo. Early during the forenoon of that day the people began to arrive from all directions and continued to come without intermission until one o'clock, by this time at least three thousand people, with five brass bands, had congregated to hear the great defender of the people in his convincing and logical argument.

The present condition of the country was discussed with remarkable clearness, showing beyond a doubt that the radical party is responsible for the embarrassed and impoverished condition of the country; that by the unwise contraction of the currency, by the retirement and cancellation of greenbacks, the passage of the resumption act and other unwise legislation the people have been reduced to want and pauperism.

Rounds of applause greeted the speaker throughout his entire speech, at the close of which the crowd gave three cheers for Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees and retired strong in the Democratic faith

Stoll's Reply to the "Record."

LIGONIER, IND., Sept. 13, 1878.

ED. BUTLER RECORD:—I do not expect to be able to correct ALL the misrepresentations likely to be made of me during the progress of the present campaign, but when the conductor of a public journal knowingly and maliciously perverts the utterances of a public speaker, common justice demands a correction.

I quote from your review of my Butler speech the following:

"For instance, Mr. Stoll said that in 1860 there was in circulation about 400 or 500 millions of gold. This is positively not so."

Yes, this is positively not so; and I go a little farther and declare the statement an unqualified falsehood—MADE BY YOU. What I DID say was this: The paper circulation of 1860 is uniformly stated at $207,000,000, and Republican stump speakers and journalists would have us believe that this $207,000,000 of paper money constituted the ENTIRE circulating medium of that period, conveniently and characteristically ignoring the existence of between two and three hundred millions of gold and silver, then in active circulation, swelling the entire circulating medium to between four and five hundred millions.

Your assertion that the "entire circulation" of the currency "was only $18,000,000," is so at variance with truth and the official records of the finance department, that I have no patience to waste even a minute in refuting such an absurd statement.

You say next:

"But what was the most astonishing part of Mr. Stoll's speech, was his reference to the resumption act. He read the act as it first passed Congress, and then, repeatedly, said that resumption would contract the currency, while every school boy and girl, who have reached the age of discretion, knows that the last congress passed an act to prohibit the retirement and destruction of treasury notes when presented for redemption, and instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to put each note which is presented for redemption again into circulation"

When I read the resumption act of 1875, it was for the purpose of showing that it contemplated the retirement and withdrawing from circulation of the greenbacks, calling especial attention to the similarity of the language of that section providing for the retirement of the fractional currency and the language of the section providing for the retirement of the greenbacks To clinch this argument I quoted from Secretary Bristow: Now, my dear sir, if a subsequent act of Congress, passed in obedience to the popular demand, commands that the things contemplated in a former act shall not be done, does that show a change of the ORIGINAL DESIGN? Do you suppose that if the people had not the good sense and wisdom to retire the Republican majority which passed the resumption act of 1875, that its edicts would have been annulled in 1878? Most assuredly not. If the men who passed the act of '75 could have had their way, they would assuredly never have consented to the act of 1878.—They knew what they were about when they voted to permanently retire the greenbacks from circulation.

Your remarks on this question lead me to infer that your position with reference to the resumption act is similar to that of the fellow who said he was in favor of the Maine prohibition law, but opposed to its enforcement. You oppose the repeal of the act for the destruction of the greenback circulation, but gleefully point to the fact that popular demand and democratic votes in Congress spoiled the mischievous game of the Republicans in 1875.

Very Resp'y.,
J. B. STOLL.

BUTLER, IND., Sept. 24, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER:—Considerable difference exists here between Democrats and Republicans as to the probable vote of Garrett at the county election. The change in political sentiment at that place from the State election in 1876 to the township election last spring, leads many to believe that the "politics" of said town are not very well defined. Will some one in Garrett give us the probable vote through the columns of the COURIER.

CITIZEN.

The Fight for National Banks.

The following circular letter has been sent from the Ohio Republican State Committee-rooms within the past few days to the Presidents of the National Banks in Ohio:

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 17, 1878.

"DEAR SIR: The Republican party of Ohio is engaged in a contest for honest money and a maintainance of the public faith. The opposition is composed of ALL the enemies of a sound currency and good government. Ohio is the battle ground of an "Idea" that, if triumphant, will have a terrible effect upon our material interests. To make the fight successfully we must have more money, especially in the last ten days of the campaign. With the necessary funds we can organize a corps of workers that will certainly give us the state, and elect ten or eleven Congressmen, thus turning back the tide of inflation and consequent repudiation. Now you can assist us very much by sending us FIFTY OR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and asking your wealthy friends to do the same. It is true it is a small matter to you and to them, but you will readily see that a number of such contributions will be of great assistance to us, as the main onslaught of the enemy will be made upon the National Banks. We need not call your attention to the danger that threatens this part of our financial system, or the importance of the impending blow. In a word, sir, we need pecuniary assistance, and, of course, you will understand, as well as the committee, that whatever is done for us should be done quickly, as it is expected to be of considerable assistance to us in the present struggle for the financial life and prosperity of our country. We, therefore, hope you will respond early and give a good sum to the relief of our cause. Yours Resp'y.

"J. S. ROBINSON, Chairman.

"To——, President——National Bank ——, Ohio."

The foregoing is a "verbatim" copy of a letter that has been sent to either the President or the Cashier of every National Bank in Ohio by the Chairman of the Republican Committee. "The Republican party," it says at the outset, "is engaged in a contest for honest money"—that is to say it has a struggle on hand for the money of the National Banks, and they must put up of their money to carry it on; or, going a step further, the "honest money" is that of the banks, while the dishonest money is the greenback with which the banks redeem their issues.

GARRETT, IND., Sept. 23 1878.

EDITOR COURIER, Dear Sir:—In reply to a letter in the COURIER of last week, written from Sparta, Ohio, by E. D. Bryant, in which he attempts to refute the charge of having obtained under false pretense two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents, ($269.24,) of road money belonging to the town of Garrett, I would state, 1st, that E. D Bryant never was Treasurer of the town of Garrett—2nd he never was ordered to obtain said money or pay it out, by our town council. The council knew nothing of the transaction until Mr. Bryant informed them that he was entitled to the office of town Treasurer as the county Auditor had recognized him as such, and had paid the road money over to him belonging to the town and that he had paid it out again—then he was informed by one of the council that he had no right to do so, and that he would have an injunction served on him. We don't know what Mr. B. has been in the habit of voting and don't care. As to the Garrett Bank we don't know whether it had any depositors or not, and the whole bank personal property and all was only assessed at seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, so you can judge how much was left after the heavy depositors were paid, and how many "Pin Strickers" it was capable of buying and keeping. We are correctly informed that the republicans are busily engaged trying to defeat some of our Democratic county candidates by charging them of being temperate and not spending enough for drinks and then charging others of intemperance, using the two arguments as the case may require, trying to influence the saloon keepers with one argument and the temperance people with the other, but that is the principle feature of the party, to serve God and the devil to gain success. Democrats should be on their guard against such duplicity and stand by their ticket. Washington Teeters was defeated when a candidate for Trustee of Keyser township last spring with this same kind of two faced hypocrisy. The argument was held up to Democrats who live in Garrett, that if Teeters would be elected Trustee of Keyser township that he would build a large graded school building out by his farm, and take the school away from Garrett, and then to democrat farmers the argument was advanced that Teeters had pledged himself to the people of Garrett, that if he was elected he would have the township assume $3500 of the Garrett school house debt and establish a graded school in Garrett. Men who will willingly and knowingly lie in this style for the purpose of getting into office, are they to be trusted? has the republican party not been kept in power from the very highest to the lowest office on this same principle?

PIN STICKER.

THE BIGEST THING ON RECORD.

Having bought what is known as the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., at a bankrupt sale and at figures that will guarantee to me a profit, I now offer the entire stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, carpets, hats, caps, trunks, valises, notions, etc., at bankrupt prices at prices far below original cost. Wishing to close this immense stock of goods out within the next thirty days, I will offer them at prices that will astonish you. Come one, come all, come everybody, come early while bargains can be obtained.

Yours &c,
36-4w. JOHN A. COFFMAN.

LaOtto Items.

—Ague seems to be the rage.

—Mother Reed is suffering with heart disease.

—Cedar Creek, please give that lost girl a rest.

—Mrs. Lord, of Adams Co., gave LaOtto a call last week.

—Charlie Yerks was the guest of Lee Holbrook last Saturday.

—John Gorrell is suffering from symptoms of typhoid fever.

—Ray Simmon had his shoulder badly hurt, which is proving a serious affair.

—A two days meeting convened at the Lutheran church last Saturday and Sunday.

—Mr. Peter Shoaff and family, also Dr. Roether's were the guests of Wm. Gorrell last Sunday.

—A young lady of LaOtto requests us to publish the following valuable receipt: Fast Cake—4 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful of soda, cake flavored with lemon, frosting flavored with pineapple.

BIDDY.

Two or three years since Eugene Hale caused the discharge of one Murch, a stone-cutter in the government employ at Washington, for voting the democratic ticket. Now this same Murch has defeated Hale for Congress. If there ever were a case of poetic justice in politics, this is certainly one.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smaltzer, Larimore, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and transcript to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elisha Hallett is plaintiff, and Edwin Thompson and Elizabeth Newton are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of forty dollars ($40) with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 12th, A. D. 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section twelve, (12,) township thirty-four, [34] north, of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Sept. 16th, 1878. 38-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Seventy-Five dollars and fifty Cents (1475.50) with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 5, 1878,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six, 26, twenty-seven, 27, twenty-eight, 28, twenty nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, thirty-two, 32, thirty-three, 33, thirty-four, 34, thirty-five, 35, thirty-six, 36, seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, nineteen, 19, fifty-two, 52, fifty-one, 51, twenty-two, 22, out lot number two, 2, two and forty two one hundredth, 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three, 3, one and sixty-six hundredth acres, all in Sanford Bassett's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the following described real estate beginning at the south-east corner of lot number fifty-one, 51, in Sanford Basset's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence east four, 4, rods, thence north eight, 8, rods, thence west four, 4, rods, thence south eight, 8, rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Sept. 10th, A. D. 1878.
D. Y. Husselman, Att'y. for Plaintiff. 37-4w.

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Commissioners of Allen and DeKalb counties, Indiana, in joint session at the Auditor's office of Allen county, up to 1 o'clock P. M. of

Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, 1878.

for the construction of abutments and bridges over Cedar Creek on the county line near Stoner's Station.

Bids for the superstructure will be received for wrought iron truss, iron and wood combination and wooden "Howe Truss."

Each bid must be accompanied by diagram strain sheet and specifications, giving form and dimensions of each part of bridge, and the cross section of each principal part in square inches.

Said bridge to be one span of 120 feet extreme length; width of roadway 16 feet, height of truss wrought iron, 20 feet; Howe Truss or iron and wood combination, 18 feet. The capacity of said bridge to be 1,000 lbs. per lineal foot exclusive of the weight of the structure itself.

No iron to be strained more than 12,500 lbs. per square inch of tensile strain, and 8,000 lbs. per square inch in compression by "Gordon's Formula," and 8,000 lbs. per square inch in shearing strain.

Bids to be made per lineal foot of extreme length of structure.

FOUNDATION.

Bids for abutments will be recived for either iron or stone.

Bids for stone to be per cubic yard, solid measurement and for iron abutments complete; and it is expressly understood that in either case the price bid must include all excavation, filling and foundation timber.

Bids not in accordance with this advertisement will not be considered by the Board.

Proposals must be accompanied by good and sufficient security according to law.

The Board will not assume any responsibility for the infringement of any patent by contractor, and reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.

ISAAC HAGUE,
Auditor of DeKalb county.

Auburn, Ind., Sept. 24, 1878. 39 1w

ROOT & COMPANY'S
GREAT
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We are now receiving direct from Importers and Manufacturers the largest line of

Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, Tapestry Ingrains, Turkey Ingrains, Wool Filling Ingrains, Double Cotton Chain, Hall and Stair

CARPETS!

Venetian Carpets, Hemp and Dutch Carpets, Cattage and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Napier Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Stair Rods,

That we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding towns. Our prices, as usual, will be found upon comparison much lower than competing houses. We will also offer a full and complete assortment of

Curtain Materials, Curtain Laces, Upholstery Goods Wood Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Hollands, Gilt Band Shades, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.
JOHN L. DAVIS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on all the new makes of

Cook AND Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools. Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered at greatly reduced rates.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Election Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

To John C. St. Clair, Sheriff of DeKalb county.

I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court do hereby certify that at a general election to be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the 2nd Tuesday in October, A. D. 1878, the following officers are to be voted for, to-wit:

STATE OFFICERS.
Secretary of State.
Auditor of State.
Treasurer of State.
Attorney General.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Representative in Congress from the 13th Congressional District.
Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Representative in the 51st General Assembly.
Clerk.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Sheriff.
Surveyor.
Coroner.
Commissioner of the 2nd (S. W.) District.
Commissioner of the 3d (S. E.) District.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
Road Supervisors for the several Road Districts in said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this sixth day of September, A. D 1878.

GEO. H. K MOSS, Clerk.

I hereby certify the above notice to be a true copy of the original.

37-4 w J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE
PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

PRICES
—AT THE—
New Grocery!

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Coffee	17 to 22c	per lb.
" " Tea	60c	" "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c	" "
" " " C "	9c	" "
" " Light Brown	8½c	" "
Candies	20 to 25c	" "
Starch 4 lbs for	25c	
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c	
Golden Syrup	60c	per gal.
Coal Oil	15c	" "
Cider Vinegar	20c	" "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c	per lb.
Lumberg Cheese	15	" "
Roasted Coffee	20	" "

Russ Sardellen, and Holland Herring.

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHRALOCK's old stand. 38-tf.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $25 to $100; water set, $18 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

The following taken from the Detroit News seems to indicate that Auburn is to be on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad: "The Grand Trunk will head for Chicago by leaving its own main line at Ridgeway, in this state, and using, first, its own purchased road, the old Air Line, which runs through Romeo and to a point within six miles of Rochester. Here a new road will have to be built to Jackson, a distance of 90 miles; from there it is proposed to use the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw road, which connects with the Baltimore & Ohio road at Auburn, and from that point the Chicago connection is afforded by the latter road. It will be a longer route than the Michigan Central or any of the great through lines by at least 20 miles, but has been adjudged good enough for the Grand Trunk."

Excursion to the Indaina State Fair.

The excursion to Indianapolis Tuesday next promises to be an immense affair. We hear a number of our citizens say that they are going. Everyone should go that can possibly do so, as the very low rates of fare, ($3.00 for round trip,) should be an inducement to all that wish to see the capitol of our state, and also take in the grand display that will be made at the State Fair. The State Board of Agriculture have made every preparation to make it a grand success, which it undoubtedly will be.

The archery tournament at the State Fair is an exhibition of a revival of one of the most primitive modes of warfare. Experience in the use of the bow and arrow was once a great accomplishment, and many a boy's heart has thumped livelier at reading the story of Tell shooting the apple off the head of his boy. Center shot at 100 yards, with bow and arrow, is no mean achievement. The archery clubs will meet at the Grand Hotel, Monday, evening, Sept. 30, for the purpose of arranging all rules for the tournament on the following day.

One day last week a young man supporting fine harness and kid gloves walked into an Auburn drug store, commenced a conversation in the course of which he revealed the fact that he was "fresh married," and that he had promised the old folks a bottle of wine, which he procured; before leaving a thought struck him a young man in his neighborhood had had his arm broken, and thought perhaps it would be a good idea for him to get some sweet oil for an application, so he bought ten cents worth and went his way rejoicing. Wine, Sweetoil, Perseverence.

Printing, as well as other branches of trade should be carried on in a business-like manner, therefore statements of all accounts for job work and advertising on the books of this office will be rendered quarterly on the 1st of January, April, July and October. In order to make prompt payments we must make prompt collections, and for this purpose quarterly statements will be submitted for settlement on or about the first day of next month. "Be ye also ready."

Another attraction has just been added to the long list of amusements at the State Fair. A grand balloon race by Helene A. Theirs, the most daring lady aeronaut in the world, in command of the mammoth balloon "Erken brecher," and Prof. Harry Gilbert in command of the monster balloon "America." The race will take on Tuesday, Oct. 1st at 3 o'clock P. M. Persons going on the excursion from this place will be there in time to see the grand sight.

Paul Jones, a prominent young man of Terre Haute, and law partner of Hon. D. W. Voorhees was accosted by two men on the street at 2 o'clock at night, secured and thrown down and his money demanded. He refused to deliver and tried to secure his revolver when he was shot through the breast, and robbed of $400 in money. The thieves made good their escape. Mr. Voorhees was immediately summoned to his bed-side.

How is this for hard times prices:—Coffee A Sugar 10c., extra C Sugar 9c., best Rio Coffee 20c., new Turkish Prunes 10c., Gilbert's Corn Starch 10c., Gilbert's Gloss Starch 10c., 5 eight cent bars of Soap for 25c., 4 ten cent bars of Soap for 20c., 4 ten cent boxes of Matches for 25c., and all other goods equally as cheap. Call and see us before buying.

2w. SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & Co.

Did you ever see such a rush for boots and shoes as they are buying at the boot up side down.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Jack Frost in the near future.

Make your entries for the fair.

West's liver pills cure dyspepsia.

Drop in, at the boot up-side down.

For cider barrels go to J. E. Beugnot's

And still they come—new subscribers.

Circuit court is now in session, Judge Tousley presiding.

If you want pure wines and liquers go to J. E. Beugnot's.

Who comes to town oftener than the United States Marshal.

The fair at Waterloo will surpass any fair ever held in the county.

Vote the Democratic ticket thereby endorsing correct principles.

Mr. J. E. Beugnot has a lot of first-class cider barrels for sale.

Tickets for the lecture for sale at the book store and at the door.

Take your "Emma" to the Waterloo fair Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11th.

Take a look at the prices given in the advertisement of W. J. Austin.

LaGrange county sent three convicts to the penitentiary last week.

J. E. Beugnot is selling all standard brands of liquors at wholesale prices.

Wood choppers wanted. Apply at Schaab Beugnot & Co's. store. 39-3w.

Powders for the cure of hog cholera only 25 cents per pound at Davenport's.

An endless variety of rubber goods just received at the boot up-side down.

Do not fail to give the schools a lift to-morrow night by going to the lecture.

Take advantage of the reduced railroad fare and attend the Waterloo fair.

If your hogs have symptoms of cholera try Davenport's cholera powders

For the champion stove range go to Kiblinger & Co.

The lecture on "Backbone" has been immensely advocated all over the county.

Any person wanting a good smoothbored rifle can get a bargain by calling at this office.

Edison's phonograph, the wonder of the age, will be on exhibition at the Waterloo fair.

The State educational departmet exhibit at the State Fair will astonish the natives themselves.

The coming krout crop will be a mixture of cabbage and worms—a sort of vegetable bologna.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of job work in the latest styles and in a workman like manner.

The grounds of the Waterloo Agricultural Association have been greatly improved since last year.

James Anderson has about completed his residence on north Main street and will move therein next week.

The Jewish stores at Butler will be closed Sept. 28th and Oct. 7th, on account of those being holidays. 36-4w.

Roofing and Spouting put up in this and adjoining counties. All work warranted. B. GOODMAN. t-O-1.

Kentucky has produced another trotting wonder—a three year old filly that shows a quarter in less than 34 seconds.

The tickets for the prizes to be awarded at the Catholic fair, commencing Oct. 1st are being rapidly disposed of.

The first lecture of the season at the Presbyterian church to-morrow night. Lecture to be for the benefit of the schools.

J. E. Beugnot is selling all kinds of pure liquors for medical purposes at a reduction of 25 per cent from usual prices.

The programme for the Waterloo fair is now being circulated. It is full of attractions. Don't fail to attend the fair.

Miss Hattie Walter, daugh ter of Mr Joseph E. Walter of Jackson township, died last Tuesday night of congestion of the lungs.

The Waterloo Band will furnish the music at the Waterloo fair, and will probably be assisted by other bands of the county.

Do not fail to favor our Catholic friends with your presence at the fair in the Odd Fellows building, commencing next Tuesday.

The pupils of the schools are working heroically to sell tickets for the lecture to-morrow night. Everybody who has any public spirit will buy.

Entries for the speed ring at the Waterloo fair are already being made, and indications point to the best field of horses ever on the ground.

There will be an excursion over the B. & O. R. R. from Hicksville to Chicago, for the benifit of the Presbyterian church at Albion, Sept. 25th, 1878. For particulars see bills. 37-2w.

Mrs. J. C. St. Clair and Miss Wilderson gave the COURIER office a call yesterday afternoon, and left us a very handsome buquet, for which we return many thanks

Do not suffer the loss of a whole herd of hogs by cholera, when you can get a sure preventative at Davenport's Drug Store for 25 cents per pound.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

The show of fine stock at the Toledo fair last week was said to exceed all expectations. Short horns were well represented. The Hayes herd was there

Rev. Langdon Sanders, who has lately been lecturing in Iowa will return to this place to-morrow afternoon, in time to give us "Backbone" in the evening.

A new grand stand has been erected on the fair grounds at Waterloo at a cost of $800. A number of new wells and other improvements have been made.

We are glad to learn that H. H. Satmets, the popular dealer in millinery and fancy goods, has concluded to continue in business in the old line at this place.

Brandies, whiskies, wines, &c., all pure and unadulterated, for sale in large or small quantities at prices to correspond with the times, by J. E. Beugnot.

Arrangements have been by the managers of the Waterloo fair to have stock and articles that have been on exhibition returned on railroads free of charge.

"Backbone" at the Presbyterian church to-morrow night. The proceeds remember, are to be devoted to the purchase of a set of encyclopedias for the schools.

377 cases on the civil docket to be disposed of at this term of court, besides a large amount of Administrator and Guardian business, and several criminal cases.

Democrats, remember that one week from next Tuesday is election day. Let every man turn out and vote the Democratic ticket and be recorded on the side of right.

The exhibit at the State Fair by the inmates of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, together with an exhibition of their class instructions, will be of unusual interest.

The members of the Auburn Literary Society will meet at the Recorder's office in Auburn, on Monday evening Sept. 30th, 1878. A general attendance is desired. M. BOLAND, Sec'y.

Be careful what you say while attending the Waterloo fair, for Edison's phonograph will record your exact language, and like a tattling woman will "blow" on you the first opportunity.

If any of our subscribers have more corn, oats, hay, straw, apples, potatoes peaches or wood than they know what to do with, they can deliver the same to us at the market price and get credit on subscription for the amount.

"Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own."—A. T. Stewart. And he owned millions. The columns of the COURIER show that Stewart's theory is a sure guide to success. We are crowded with advertising.

The ladies social connected with the M. E. church, will be entertained at the lecture room of said church on Wednesday afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Mr. J. J. Latson showed us an egg last week, laid by one of his hens, which was quite a curiosity: it weighs 3¼ oz., and measures 6½x8 inches in circumference. Such eggs ought to be sold by the pound to be profitable.

PILES.—I will pay $100 for a case of piles I can not permenantly cure in from 30 to 90 days. Will be at Central Hotel, Auburn, Oct. 5th, and every two weeks thereafter.

JOHN NICKWARNER, Specialist,
Ottowa, O.

Robbert Scamp, Joseph Hablawertz Walter S. and Calvin J. Maxwell, left DeKalb county last week for Kansas. Each was equiped with a good team and wagon, and prepared to camp out at night. We wish them prosperity in their new home.

Mr. Wm. Ruhl recently removed a barn for Mr. Henry Sebert 126 rods in one day; considering the size of the barn which is 16x40 feet and very heavy, the time consumed in the removal is a good recommendation for Mr. Ruhl, and shows that he understands his business.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, Sept. 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Franklin township, Mr. John Wilcox, of Ohio, and Miss Ella, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor. We wish the happy couple a pleasant, peaceful, prosperous journey through life.

Bro. Snyder of the Adams Co. "Union" will now have a chance to try his hand on political thunder, and from present appearances it don't make much difference to him where it strikes. We rather imagine that he is looking after the condition of his wallet rather than any party.

Stoves, Stoves! Stoves! at Kiblinger & Co's. Auburn, north of public square.

Just as Represented.

Steele & Price put flavoring extracts in the market just as represented; their bottles are full measure, hold one-half more, and are three times the strength of those ordinarily sold. Ask for Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts. We endorse their claims for purity and strength.

Mr. W. A. Plumstead, the gentlemanly agent of Ft. W., J. & S. R. R. at the Junction, has resigned his position and will go to Jackson, Mich., in the employ of the road. Mr. Plumstead has made many warm friends here by his genteel deportment and prompt business manner.

Mr. I Lauferty, a broker of Ft Wayne was robbed of $276.20 one day last week by a pair of sharpers, one of the parties stopped in front of the office in a buggy, called Mr. Lauferty to him and engaged in conversation while his pal slipped in at the front door and relieved the drawer of its contents. No clue.

At a meeting of the Auburn Neoteric Society held last Monday evening, the following officers were elected. President, D. S. Littlefield; Vice President, David Hampton; Secretary, George Lanning; Treasurer, John Leasure; Executive Committee, A. J. Little, Chas. Emanuel, Robert McClellan; Floor managers, John Leasure and David Hampton. The first meeting of the society will be on Thursday evening, Oct. 3d.

Caution.

We wish to caution users of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder against buying it in bulk. Unprincipled dealers are mixing flour, and other substances with it, and selling it as Dr. Price's. Buy it only in cans, and it will make lighter, sweeter and healthier biscuits, cakes, &c., than any other in the market.

The damnable villainous transactions of Geo. Hazzard are effecting the business interests of Auburn to a much greater extent than was anticipated. Every person is looked upon with suspicion, confidence and credit are things of the past, and financial ruin stands glaring in the face of a number of our wide awake, active business men. The citizens of Auburn have learnd a lesson long to be remembered.

Dr Gorrell of Maples, Allen county, recently volunteered his services to the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis, Tenn. After doing duty in the printers hospital about two weeks, he was attacked with the dread disease, and laid his life down bravely for those he had never seen. Such is true bravery and noble heroism. He leaves a wife and five small children in Maples upon the charities of the people.

Grand Class Rehersal.

The musical convention now in session at what is known as the Tamarack Church, three miles north of Auburn, under the direction of Prof. J. F. Kinsey, will give a public rehersal on the evening of October 3rd. This promises to be one of the best entertainments, as some of the best musical talent in the country are members of the convention, and as Mr. Kinsey stands in the first rank as a director, none should fail to attend this entertainment.

Mr. Henry Bashelier is now prepared to accommodate a few private boarders at very reasonable rates, at his residence, formerly the Auburn House. It has been re-fitted and every convenience will be furnished his guests. For further information call at the Auburn Fruit House 38-4w

NOTICE.

To the ladies of Auburn and surrounding country. 30 pieces of latest style prints, bleached muslins and cotton flannels just received at the New York Store, and will be sold at net cost. Wishing to close this large stock out within the next twenty days, we will offer goods cheaper than any other house in America. J. A. COTTMAN.

Auburn, Sept. 25, 1878.

Our enterprising blacksmith on south Main street, Mr. Daniel George, is having a good run of work and gives excellent satisfaction. He gives particular attention to horse shoeing and is regarded as one of the best in that line in the county. He does good work at reasonable rates.

Mr. H. H. Stamets having decided to continue in the millinery and fancy goods business in this place, will leave for the eastern markets next Monday for the purpose of purchasing a large and complete assortment of goods in that line for the fall trade.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

When you want a stove that is a stove for little money, go to Kiblinger & Co.

Look out for lively times among the trotters at the Waterloo fair.

IN DEATH.

It is with much sorrow that we mention the final passing away of an esteemed friend. Another light in the circle of our acquaintance has gone out, another intellectual rose as bright and fresh as morning, and full of the dews of heaven, has been forced by the frost of time to droop and break the stalk, the leaves to fall and be gathered in remembrance of Miss KATE E. HOOPER, [daughter of HON. A. Y. HOOPER, dec'd.] of Columbia City. Miss Hooper was the idol of the household, loved and admired by all who knew her, cherished and adored by him who had gained her heart only to hear the bitterness of sad bereavement.

We extend our heart-felt sympathies. "Heaven gives its favorites early death."

Our friend Mac., at Newville, went sailing down the St. Joe the other day in search a voters. Meeting a farmer with whom he was unacquainted, and finding he was not committed to either side, Mac. sailed into him by showing up the beauties of Republican legislation for several years past, refering to the general prostration of business, the low price of wheat, &c., as its most tangible results. "Now, join us, and we will keep this thing up," says Mac. "I have thirteen reasons for not voting with the Republican party," says the farmer, "the first of which is that I have not been long enough here to vote, and——" "That will do," said Mac.. "I don't want to know the rest," and in a few moments he glided around the bend of the river and disappeared in a cloud.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

HURRAH FOR
THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!
150 Cases of Mens' Boys and Youths
KIP AND CALF BOOTS!
To be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than ever heard of before. Large sales and small profits, is the way we make our money.
FORTY CASES
Of Men and Boys pure Gum and Rubber Boots we are selling at two-thirds their value.

Mens' Stoga Boots from	- -	$1.75 to $2.50
" Kip " "	- -	2.50 to 3.50
" " " "	- -	1.40 to 2.00
Boys	- -	99 to 1.50
Womens heavy Shoes	- -	2.00 to 4.50
Mens' Fine Boots		

All goods in the same proportion.
W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

FRIAR PHILIP.

Poor friar Philip lost his wife,
The sunshine and comfort of his life;
He mourned her—not like modern men—
For ladies were worth having then.
The world was altered in his view,
All things put on a yellow hue;
Even ladies, once his chief delight,
Were now offensive to his sight;
In short, he pined and looked so ill,
The doctor hoped to make a bill.

At last, he made a vow to fly,
And hid himself from every eye;
Took up his lodgings in a wood,
To turn a hermit and grow good.
He had a son, now you must know,
About a twelvemonth old or so;
Him Philip took up in his arms,
To snatch him from all female charms,
Intending he should never know
There were such things as girls below,
But lead an honest hermit's life,
Lest he, likewise, might lose his wife.

The place he chose for his retreat
Was once a [illegible] country seat;
Far in a wild, romantic wood,
The hermit's little cottage stood,
Hid, by the trees, from human view—
The sun himself could scarce get through.
A little garden, tilled with care,
Supplied them with their daily fare;
Fresh water-cresses from the spring—
Turnips or greens, or some such thing—
Hermits don't care much what they eat,
And appetite can make it sweet!

'Twas here our little hermit grew—
His father taught him all he knew,
Adapting, like a cheerful sage,
His lessons to the pupil's age.
At five years old, he showed him flowers,
Taught him their various names and powers;
Taught him to blow upon a reed,
To say his prayers and get the creed.

At ten, he lectured him on herbs
(Better than learning nouns and verbs),
The names and qualities of trees,
Manners and customs of the bees;
Then talked of oysters full of pearls,
But not one word about the girls.
At fifteen years, he turned his eyes
To view the wonders of the skies;
Called all the stars by their right names,
As you would call on John or James;
And showed him all the signs above,
But not a whisper about love.

And now his sixteenth year was nigh,
And yet he had not learned to sigh;
Had sleep and appetite to spare;
He could not tell the name of care;
And all because he did not know
There were such things as girls below.
But now a tempest raged around—
The hermit's little nest was drowned—
Good-by, then, too, poor Philip's crop;
It did not leave a turnip top.
Poor Philip grieved, and his son, too—
They prayed—they knew not what to do;
If they were hermits, they must live,
And wolves have not much alms to give.

Now, in his native town, he knew
He had disciples—rich ones, too—
Who would not let him beg in vain,
But set the hermit up again.
But what to do with his young son—
Pray tell me what you would have done?
Take him to town he was afraid,
For what if he should see a maid!
In love, as sure as he had eyes,
Then any quantity of sighs!
Leave him at home? The wolves, the bears—
Poor Philip had a father's fears!

In short, he knew not what to do,
But thought, at last, he'd take him, too;
And so, with truly pious care,
He counts his beads in anxious prayer—
Intended as a sort of charm,
To keep his darling lad from harm;
That is, from pretty ladies' wiles,
Especially their eyes and smiles—
Then brushed his coat of silver gray,
And now you see them on their way.

It was a town, they all agree,
Where there was everything to see,
As paintings, statues, and so on—
All that men love to look upon.
Our little lad, you may suppose,
Had never seen so many shows;
He stands, with open mouth and eyes,
Like one just fallen from the skies;
Pointing at everything he sees—
"What's this? What's that? Oh, here, what's there?"
At last he spies a charming thing
That men call angel when they sing—
Young lady, when they speak in prose;
Sweet thing! as everybody knows.

Transported, ravished at the sight,
He feels a strange but sweet delight.
"What's this? What's this? Oh, heavens!" he cries,
"That looks so sweetly with its eyes—
Oh, shall I catch it? Is it tame?
What is it, father? What's its name?"
Poor Philip knew not what to say,
But tried to turn his eyes away;
He crossed himself and made a vow,
"'Tis as I feared, all's over now;
Then, prithee, have thy wits let loose?
It is a bird men call a goose."
"A goose! Oh, pretty, pretty thing!
And will it sing, too; will it sing?
Oh, come, come quickly, let us run;
That's a good father, catch me one!
We'll take it with us to our cell—
Indeed! indeed, I'll treat it well!"

TWO IMPORTANT PAPERS.

"I don't know what I shall dew with that are boy," said Farmer Long to his wife, as they sat by the fire that winter morning. "He's more harum-skarum than that State's reform-school boy was."

"Well, father, have patience with him for the sake of his folks. I think there's something in Jim that will surprise you, one of these days."

"I dunno whether he'll surprise me enny more'n he has er not. Last spring he made b'lieve he knowed all 'bout baling down sap, 'nd supprised me by burnin' the bottom uv the sap-pan eout, 'nd settin' the sap-house on fire. Last summer he broke more tools in hayin' time than all the rest uv us together. And, dear me! Yeou'd orter seen him dig pertaters last fall! I'll venture he cut every third one in tew—struck at 'em ez ef he was splittin' rock-maple logs. 'Nd neow he's broke my best three-tineu pitchfork, some way, a feedin' the cattel. He's only 16 y'r old. Ef he does this in the green tree, what in nater 'll he dew in the dry?"

After these remarks about the boy he had taken to keep until he was of age, the farmer started for the barn. He was bending over the great meal-chest, just inside the barn-door, as a tandem team was turning around the corner of the barn. This team consisted of a wild yearling steer, and the boy, Jim Fowler. The "team" was on the "dead" run. The youth had hold of the steer's tail with his left hand, and held aloft a milking-stool in his right.

Mr. Long was unaware of danger; and, when something struck him, and immediately he found himself on his back in the meal-chest, his first thought was of an earthquake or a tornado, or other dread outbreak of forces. He emerged from the chest just in time to see his lime-backed steer pass on into the stable, and Jim Fowler arise, half-stunned, from the floor.

"Yeou young scamp!" he thundered, "yeou'll murder somebody yit—er—er I shall, ef yeau don't stop yer dumbed work."

The boy did not laugh at the miller-like appearance of the man. His own face was quite as white as the farmer's as he said:

"I'm awful sorry, Mr. Long."

"I dunno whether yer be er not," replied the latter; "but I'll tell ye neow 'nd here, Jim Fowler, what's what, when yer father died yeou hadn't a relative left—"

"No, sir, they wan't none left," broke in the youth, and the tears filled his eyes.

"I promised him, a little afore he died, I'd take care on ye until yeou was old enough ter take care uv ye'self, 'nd dew well by ye—give ye a common-school eddicat on 'nd so on. 'Nd I mean ter dew it ef yer conduct don't become onbearable. But yeou must be more stiddy 'nd manlike, 'nd not plague me ter death by yer recklessness. D'ye hear?"

"Yis sur'n I'm goin' ter try, Mr. Long."

"That's the sorter talk. I want ye ter go ter school 'nd git ter be ez smart ez Jennie is, ef ye can. Yeou er tew years older'n she is, 'nd y'ain't nowhere side uv her."

"I know it. I ain't nowhere side uv her."

Jennie, the farmer's daughter, was a bright girl, and as pretty as a pink. Jim did not wonder that her father and mother were proud of her, nor that they felt there was a vast difference between him and her. He thought there was himself, and he believed she did, for one day of the last summer, when he stumbled on to her flower-bed, she spoke sharply at him and, if he had not misunderstood her, called him a "beggar."

He was careless and stupid. If she had said as much, he would have thought it justifiable under the circumstances. But for her to speak in that way—as if his misfortune was his fault—made him almost hate her. He did not answer back, but the look he gave her kept her from ever repeating that taunt, and also from forgetting that she had once made it.

Yet he continued to be the same careless "Jim" up to this winter morning. But when Mr. Long had administered his reproof and returned to the house to brush the meal from his clothes, the youth fell into a profound meditation, out of which he came with this ejaculation:

"I'll do it!"

When the next term of school began, there were two scholars from Farmer Long's.

Jennie and Jim.

They went together; but separated when they got there, for Jennie was in in a higher department than Jim could enter. This was the first term the latter had ever begun with a determination to learn. That he was so determined is proved by the answer he gave to his teacher on the first day of school, when she asked him, among other things, what he wanted to do; it was this: "I want ter git ter know ez much ez Jennie Long does."

How did he come out? Well, he went to school every term for three years. He studied evenings and all the time when not at work, during vacations. By incessant devotion to his books through those three years he was able to master all the text-books used in that institution. For the last two terms of his course, he was a member of Jennie's classes. He graduated when she did; and, in most of their joint studies, was marked several points above her.

How did Jim think he came out? Going home with Jennie that last day, after school had closed, he repeated the words Mr. Long had spoken three years before: "Y'ain't nowhere side uv her;" and thought they were truer now than ever.

Had the "want ter git ter know," with which he began, given place to a "want" less likely to be satisfied?

If Jennie had been aware that her own views concerning the result of their rivalry—if it was such—coincided with Jim's she probably would not have expressed herself as she did to her mother, that evening, when they two were alone. "I suppose," said she, "he thinks he has done a wonderful thing; but I don't. If I had studied and studied and studied as he has, I should have been far ahead of the great—great—giant. But of course I don't care a fig about it, mamma."

Whether Jennie's remarks indicated a happy frame of mind or not, might be a question. But without question she used a very happy word when she spoke of Jim as a giant, for he was a mighty youth. Jennie was really petite. She knew it; but it did not trouble her that those girls who were familiar with her called her "Little Jennie Long."

Jim knew that he was of great stature for his age; and was a little sensitive on that point. I don't think he fancied being called "Big Jim," and it may have been his aversion to that name that accounted for his blushing so deeply one morning of his last term, when he had taken his seat at the opening of the school. Some mischievous boys had written a stanza on the blackboard—which was on the wall that faced the seats—and written in such a large hand that every scholar could read it from where he sat. This is a copy of the lofty verse that the teacher hastened to erase, as soon as she discovered what the scholars were laughing at:

> But one dares write—what everyone knows—
> That several little fellows fret,
> Because a chance they never get
> To walk and talk with Jennie Long.
> Who hinders them? *Big Jim*—the strong.
> He comes with her, and with her goes;
> And thinks she wants him to, I 'spose.

When Jim's eye caught that, his face turned very red, as red as—Jennie's.

The youth that wrote that poem "dared" to write it; but he did not dare to make himself known.

Of course it was nothing but "boy's play," but Jim felt that he was near enough to being a man, to look at it from a man's stand-point. And, looking at it in that light, he thought it proper to tell Jennie that night when they went home that he was very sorry that some mean fellow had annoyed her in such a way; that he would find out the puppy who wrote the stuff and give him a sound thrashing.

But Jennie, to the surprise of Jim, could not see wherein she had been injured to an extent that demanded any such course as he proposed to take. And she dissuaded him from his sanguinary purpose. Not easily, however, but by arguments made in an earnest manner, and urged more and more strongly, until he was conquered.

Without meaning it, perhaps, Jennie said some things, before they reached her father's door, that were calculated to mislead Jim as to the place he occupied in her thoughts. It was nothing positively encouraging; but something that came nearer to being that than anything she had ever before said to him. Of course it must have been unintentional, for nothing in the line was repeated during their walks to and from school the remainder of the term. And when the term closed, as was said before, Jim felt that she was farther from him than ever. He saw, with the clearness of vision that is characteristic of young men in his state of mind, the hopelessness of any attempt to make himself her equal in any respect, and then acted as a youth in his circumstances usually does. He intended to remain with Mr. Long until he was of age, for he knew he could be of great service to the farmer in the two years that intervened between the present and that time. And he wished to repay the latter for his kindness to him.

For the first few months of those two years he was apparently quite self-possessed in his association with Jennie. But that is all that can be said to his credit. He broke down—utterly succumbed—before six months had passed, proposed, and—told Jennie he did not blame her for not caring for him, and hoped she would forgive him for offering such a poor creature as himself to one like her; that he could not help it; that he felt he must know what he was to her, and now he did know.

Jim had discovered Jennie the evening when he asked that question, sitting on the bench under the great maple back of the house. There she left him, and went into the house; and there for a long time he remained after she had gone, sitting in her place, with a sensation at his heart unlike anything he had ever before experienced. Not contented to let "well enough" alone, he had gone from the negative comfort of conjecture into the positive pain of certainty.

The next morning he entered upon his labors, with less encouragement than Jacob did upon his, after Laban's second promise. Less by as much as a refusal is less than a promise.

And Jennie? If her night's rest had been less sweet and refreshing than usual, she showed no signs of it. She appeared to be merrier than she had been for some time. Early in the day, when she and her mother were engaged in the labors of the household, she surprised the latter very much by a "season" of laughing—a season of very violent laughing.

"Jennie!" exclaimed Mrs. Long, at last, dropping into a chair, "What does ail you?"

"Why, mamma, it's the funniest thing—I've been proposed to."

"Proposed to? By whom?"

"By Jim."

"By *our* Jim, Jennie?"

"*Our* Jim, mamma."

"The foolish boy! Of course you told him, kindly, that you were both too young to think of marriage. Your father was 26 and I was 22 when we were married. What did you tell him, Jennie?"

"I told him—no!"

"That was right; only I hope you did not hurt his feelings any more than was necessary. I trust he will forget all about it soon—"

"What, mamma?"

"I mean, Jennie, that I hope he will see how foolish he has been, and forget all about you before he goes away."

"Oh, certainly—I hope he will—will forget—and—see how it is before then. He's poor, you know—very poor. I—I told him so. I wanted to—help—him for—forget, as you say, and so I said in case I married, in the course of twenty or twenty-five years, I should probably wed a very rich man; and then I shouldn't be any trouble to my—hus—husband; but that I shouldn't do for a *poor man* at all."

"Well, Jennie, I do sincerely wish that he may soon care as little for you as you do for him."

As the months passed away, Mrs. Long, watching Jim, concluded that he had not suffered much by the rejection he had received. The kind-hearted woman was glad to think it was so. Considering all things, the less attraction her daughter had for the young fellow the better.

Jennie also, hoping as we may suppose that Jim, for the sake of his peace of mind, would outgrow his affection for her, after a little while, decided that he had. She was very glad of it. And yet there was a tinge of melancholy in the discovery. She was glad for his sake, because he had suffered so; but it was—abstractly considered—a very solemn thought that so strong an attachment was so short-lived. Not that she would have had it last longer in this particular case—O, no; but there might come a time when she should want to know that the one who had so great a regard for her was to have it forever. But what was she to expect? Was Jim a fair sample of mankind in this respect?

If Farmer Long had been an observing man, during these days he would have seen coming into Jim's face something that could not have failed to remind him of the time when the youth's mother and Mrs. Long were girls, and the best-looking ones in the village. The father's strength had come into Jim's body and limbs, but he was getting his mother's face, by installments. These were to be his possessions when he was of age.

As his 21st year drew toward its close, he could not tell whether to be glad or sorry for it. His reason told him to go, and forget—he had not forgotten, you see—in the excitement of business somewhere, his disappointment. But that heart of his kept forever answering "Stay another year." He was in this state of mind the day before he was 21. After dinner that day he went and sat on the bench under the great maple. He went there that he might be alone to decide whether he would follow the dictates of his reason or give way to the longings of his heart. Reason at last carried the day. He arose from his seat, and said aloud, and decisively, "I shall go." It was settled. He had told the family all along that he should go away when he became of age. He was glad they knew it and had become reconciled to (perhaps wished) it. He was set upon looking straight ahead now, and determined not to look back.

And he did look straight ahead—Look? he stared, for just a second or two, and then went ahead, straight and fast. Up the slightly-ascending meadow Jennie was running toward the house; and, not far behind her, was the 4-year-old lime-back, pursuing. It was fortunate for Jennie Long then that Jim was near; and that he was "big" and strong and brave. Jim was bent on getting between Jennie and that mad brute, and he could not stop to find weapons. He rushed past her, and at that moment her strength gave way, and she fell. If Jim had made a mismove—but he did not. With great dexterity he seized the animal by the horns as it came up, and, putting forth all his strength, drew its head with such force and suddenness to one side as to throw it down. Then, springing to where Jennie had arisen, and stood unable to move from fright, he caught her in his arms and bore her to a place of safety over the wall.

When Jennie could speak, she turned to Jim and asked, "What if you had been killed?"

"Oh, there would have been a beggar less, that's all," said he, and walked away.

An hour later Jim, in a deep reverie, was sitting under the old maple. He heard the rustling of a dress, the sound of approaching feet, and then, Jennie's gentle call, "Jim!"

He arose and looked at her.

"Jim, do you—hate me?"

"No, worse than that—for me."

"Worse? Then you—don't—feel toward me as—as, you did once!"

"No, for I love you more."

"Truly, Jim?"

"Truly."

"Well, then you may read what I have written on this paper; but don't open it till I get a long way off."

She handed him the paper and turned and walked in the direction of the house. Jim was not long in opening that note and reading:

DEAR JIM:
Don't go away. JENNIE.

Nor did the writer of it get a "long way" off before he overtook her.

When Jim and Jennie entered the house together, a little later, Farmer Long looked at them sharply for a moment, and then, as if what he saw warranted him, he arose and also handed Jim a paper, saying as he did so:

"I sh'd like ter have yeou look this ere dockerment over'n see ef it is kerrect. I don't want no mistake 'bout it. The place that jines mine was fur sale 'n I've bot it. This ere's the deed on't."

And so it was. And that "dockerment" was made to run to James Fowler and his he'rs.

Give Them the Glory of It.

It is nearly twenty years since Father Newell, as he was called, happened to be in Charleston, S. C., during the pastoral vacation, and was invited to preach in the old Circular Church, then as venerable as St. Michael's. The committee had heard of him and his eccentricities, in which he rivaled Lorenzo Dow, and resolved to give him a hint on the Sabbath. They did so, saying that he must not forget that he was in the great city of Charleston and was to preach in a very fine church to a very refined audience.

There was an ominous smile as he said he would remember.

Service commenced, and hymn and prayer were not much out of the common, save with more power in them, and the Committee on Pulpit Supply began to breathe freely, and to use their fans and handkerchiefs.

It was time to preach and old Newell got up. He looked all around, and up at the gallery, crowded with quadroon and mulatto nurses and servants of the quality, and then he began.

"I am told I must be careful what I say to-day, for this is a refined church and a refined city, and I am to preach to a refined audience. I have been looking around for the refinement, and I see it. You refine anything when you take it in its coarse state, like black molasses or yellow sugar, and make it white and fine. You bring a ship-load of negroes to this city of Charleston, and every face is so black it would cast a shadow on the chimney back, and the hair is as kinky as a theological student's ideas. You keep them in Charleston a hundred years, and, to save my soul, I can't tell, half the time, the negro from the white man, nor the quadroon nurse from the child's mother, nor the yellow girl from the white, only she ain't so bilious. Yes, I own up to you. You are a powerful refined people, and I give you glory for doing it all, for the Lord had no hand in it. It is your refinement, for the Almighty never made a mulatto or a mule."

Then he preached to as humble a congregation as he ever had in the flatwoods of Elbert. But he was not asked again. —*Hartford Post.*

The First Artificial Precious Stones.

The first precious stone reproduced, not only in its appearance but its real nature, and in all its component parts, is the lapsis-lazuli, the sapphire of the ancients, not to be confounded with the sapphire of our modern jewelers. This untransparent stone, of a magnificent azure-blue color, was most highly prized by the ancient Hindoos, Assyrians, Persians, Jews, Egyptians, Greeks, etc.; and this irrefragably refutes the erroneous theory of some archæologists that the ancients were unable to distinguish the blue color. When pulverized, this stone furnishes the surpassingly beautiful ultramarine color with which the artists of the middle ages delighted to paint the mantle or gown of the Virgin Mary, although they had to pay the most extravagant prices for the pigment, which they always charged in the bills of those who had ordered a sacred picture from them. Some fifty or sixty years ago, Gmelin, the German chemist, discovered that this most beautiful of blue colors could be artificially produced by heating argillaceous earth with soda, sulphur and carbon; and, now that Guimet, the French chemist, has practically introduced this process, Europe manufactures annually about 160,000,-000 pounds of this pigment, most of which is produced in Germany.—*Popular Science Monthly for September.*

Around the North and South Poles.

The question whether it is possible that there can be at all times or at any time anything in the form of an open polar sea seems to be virtually settled, and in the most unsatisfactory manner imaginable. From the observations of Count Wilczek, in 1871, and Weyprecht and Payer, in the following year, and from those of Dr. Hayes, in 1861, and Capt. Nares, in 1875-'6, it is evident that the polar basin is neither open sea nor continuous ice, but a fatal compromise between the two; and there seems now to be only two plans—one nearly as hopeless as the other—to choose between in any future attempt to reach the North pole—either to establish permanent stations, as proposed by Lieut. Weyprecht, and already initiated at one point by Capt. Tyson and Capt. Howgate, and to seize the opportunity of running north in the early autumn from the station where the sea appears most open, or to run as far north as possible, at enormous expense, with a great force of men and abundance of provisions and kerosene oil, and push northward during the Arctic winter by a chain of communicating stations, with ice-built refuge huts. But little progress has been made during the past quarter of a century in the actual investigation of the conditions of the Antarctic regions. From information derived from all sources up to the present, it may be gathered that the unpenetrated area of 4,700,000 square miles surrounding the South pole is by no means a continuous continent, but consists much more probably partly of a series of continental islands, bridged between and combined and covered to a depth of about 1,400 feet by a continuous ice cap.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE ASCENT OF SAP.

A theory as to the rapid ascent of sap in the tissues of plants has recently been brought forward by M. J. Boehm. It is based upon the elasticity of cells. He states that "when the surface cells of a plant have lost a portion of their water through evaporation they are somewhat compressed by the air-pressure. Like elastic bladders, however, they tend to resume their original form, which is only possible by their taking in air and water from without. Since moist membranes are little penetrable by air, the outer cells draw from the cells which are further in a portion of their liquid contents. These, in turn, borrow from their neighbors further down, which contain more water, and so on, either to the extreme root cells or to those parts of the stem which are supplied with water from below through root pressure."

FECUNDITY OF THE QUEEN BEE.

Baron Berlepsch, in several different experiments made to find out how many eggs are daily deposited by the queen bee, discovered that she laid 1,604 eggs in twenty-four hours, as the result of the first. In the second, she deposited on an average 1,913 daily for the space of twenty days. On the third one, an average of 2,400 daily was found for the same length of time. In the fourth, she deposited 3,021 in twenty-four hours. She was seen by him to deposit six eggs in one minute. A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* states that a gentleman told him, at the Illinois State Fair, that he had known a queen to deposit an average of 3,800 eggs daily for several days. As to his own experience, he had known 1,500 eggs to be deposited within the short space of four hours.

THE "POISON-UPAS" TREE.

Among the numerous fictions regarding the animal and plant world that still go to form the staple of "popular science" compilations for the village library, that regarding the pestiferous exhalations from the "poison upas" is prominent. The erroneous and exaggerated statements respecting the upas tree (Antiaris toxicaria) are due to a Dutch surgeon, Dr. Foersch, who circulated them about the close of the last century. The tree was described as "growing in a desert tract, with no other plant near it for the distance of ten or twelve miles. Criminals condemned to die were offered the chance of life if they would go to the upas tree and collect some of the poison. They were furnished with proper directions, and armed with due precaution, but not two out of every twenty ever returned." Dr. Foersch states that he obtained his information from some of the survivors who had been lucky enough to escape, although the ground was strewn with the skeletons of their predecessors; and such was the virulence of the poison that there are no fish in the waters, nor has any rat, mouse or other vermin been seen there; and when any birds fly near the tree, so that the effluvia reach them, they fall dead, a sacrifice to the poison." These statements, having been quoted by Dr. Darwin in his "Botanic Garden," were thence disseminated through Europe. The upas is a tree often attaining a height of over 100 feet, and found native in the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The stamens and pistils are found on separate flowers on the same tree, or, botanically speaking, the plant is monœcious. The tree belongs to the natural family Artocarpaceæ, the plants of which almost all abound in juices that are deleterious to a high degree; although it includes many that are extremely useful to man in many ways; among these, for instance, the famous cow tree, which yields a rich and wholesome milk; the Ficus Indica, which produces gum shellac; Ficus Carica, producing figs; Morus, or mulberry tree, etc. The upas tree, when pierced, exudes a milky juice which contains an acrid, virulent poison, called antiarin. This, when dried, forms a poison in which the natives dip their arrows. As specimens of the tree have long been cultivated in botanic gardens, the reports regarding its venomous exhalations are known to be as erroneous as those will be some day that at present ascribe to Eucalyptus the power of emitting febrifuge exhalations. The mistaken notion that long connected this noxious property with the upas arose from the fact that the tree occasionally grows in certain low valleys in Java, rendered unwholesome by an escape of carbonic-acid gas from crevices in the ground, and emitted in such a quantity as to be fatal to animals that approach too closely. These poisonous valleys are connected with the numerous volcanoes of the island. According to Reinwardt, sulphurous vapors are given off in such abundance from the craters of some of these volcanoes as to cause the death of a great number of tigers, birds and insects, while, in some cases, the rivers and lakes are so charged with sulphuric acid that no fish can exist in them. The upas tree, therefore, although there is no doubt as to its inherent poisonous nature, has had to bear the reproach really due to volcanoes and their products.

A NEW YORK physician has made the discovery that "not one person in three has legs of equal length, and that the number of left legs longer than they need be is nearly double that of the right."

MOTTO for cheap boarding-houses—No piece repeated.

THE POOR INDIAN.

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds or hears him in the wind;
His soul, proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or Milky Way;
Therefore, a scientific aborigine
Is something which we never hope to see,
[illegible]
And report the same to Mr. Barnum's show,
Which will prove a bigger attraction than
[illegible]
Or the Cardiff giant [illegible],
[illegible]
Sticking out of his mouth and ears.

Yet simple nature to his hope has given,
Behind the cloud-topt hill, a humbler heaven—
Some safer world in depth of woods embraced,
Some happier island in the watery waste,
As if a safer world than this could be,
Where Government is kind, and Howards flee
From the shadow of an Indian
As if the very Old Scratch was after them
With a [illegible] pitchfork;
And, reaching a telegraph station,
Immediately send word to the Associated Press
That they have caught up with the red demons
And killed seven hundred and fifty Sioux,
Eleven hundred and seventy-five Comanches,
Four thousand Piutes, and untold numbers
Of Crows, Cherokees and Black Feet, among
The slain being Sitting Bull, Hole-in-the-Day,
Spotted Tail, Old Stick-in-the-Mud,
And all of their braves and papooses.

To be content's his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire,
But fire-water is his heart's delight,
Whether it comes in the form of Bourbon,
Robinson county, forty rod, alcohol, aquafortis,
Or nitro-glycerine with a stick in it.
—*Oil City Derrick.*

PITH AND POINT.

THE wheel of time must get tired.

THE best 'bus conductors—Ladies' lips.

'TIS not usually a good omen to owe men.

THE son that shines for all—A boot-black.

MONEY paid for a wig is like musical concord, because its ha'r-money.

A GROCER advertises in the following terse manner: "Hams and cigars—smoked and unsmoked."

BEFORE Plevna 7,000 men, just the number brought from India to Malta, were destroyed in thirty-three minutes.

THE family of Mr. and Mrs. Jones consists of one boy and a girl. Jones thinks his life would be sweeter if he had more lasses.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know whether, considering the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong in calling it a "waste of water."

A FARMER whose cows were sick was advised to dose them plentifully with whisky. He did so, and was rewarded with a choice variety of corned beef.

A PERSON, asking a friend if he had purchased any flowers lately, was counter-questioned; "If he meant that as an inquiry with reference to bought-any."

EPITAPH on a tombstone in Pennsylvania:

> Here lies the body of Andrew Lear;
> His mouth did stretch from ear to ear;
> Reader, tread lightly o'er his head,
> For if he gapes, by gosh you're dead!

A GIRL, hearing the lady of the house at breakfast request her husband to bring "Dombey and Son" with him when he come home to dinner, laid two extra plates on the dinner-table for the supposed guests.

MRS. MACKAY, wife of the bonanza king, has over $250,000 worth of jewelry, and, when she gets the toothache, she suffers just as much as the woman whose bracelets and diamonds came from the 99-cent store.

"BOB," said a young fellow at the Exposition, "you are missing all the sights on this side." "Never mind, Bill," retorted Bob, "I'm sighting all the misses on the other."—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A STAFF commander was inspecting an English yeomanry regiment on outpost duty. "What are you doing there, my man?" he asked a vedette. "Mackin' a danged fule of mysel', sir." "How so?" "Why, I should be at hoam carryin' hay." His heart was not in that parade.

A BOY from New York went into the country visiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated a moment, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips: "Yes, ma. I was wishing our milkman would keep a cow."

FULL many a Jim of poorest razor e'en the deep, unfathomed caves of barbers bear; full many a flour is burned when baked unseen, and wastes its wheatness, owing to the carelessness of the cook, who leaves it in the oven while she stands out at the fence, telling Hubb's cook how Mr. Tubb's cook is going to have her bonnet trimmed.—*New York Graphic.*

HARTFORD Times: A little 5-year-old boy, residing with his parents in the Cheney block, was asked by a lady a few days since for a kiss. He immediately complied, but the lady, noticing that the little fellow drew his hands across his lips, remarked, "Ah, but you are rubbing it off." "No, I ain't," was the quick rejoinder; "I'm rubbing it in!"

"IS THE doctor in?" asked an anxious-looking young man, as he paused half way up the stairs leading to the doctor's office. "No, I guess not," replied the person addressed, "but you can leave an order on the slate." "Well, I guess I would hardly have time to wait." "Is it a very urgent case?" "Well, yes," the young man said, "rather urgent, I think. Just as I started away from home my youngest brother was falling out of a second-story window."

Torpedoes.

There is a generally received but erroneous notion that the torpedo is a modern invention, and that during the recent hostilities in the East it was for the first time employed in actual warfare. As long ago as the 15th of August, 1777, a boat was blown to pieces and nearly all its crew killed by the accidental explosion of a torpedo which had been used in an attempt made by the Americans against the English man-of-war Cerberus. In 1805 a brig, which had been anchored off Deal, England, for the purpose of experiments in submarine explosions, was destroyed in the presence of Mr. Pitt and a large concourse of spectators by a torpedo containing 170 pounds of powder. Previously, in 1797, a machine had been designed by which, to use the inventor's own words, he proposed "to impart to carcasses of gunpowder a progressive motion under water to a given point and there explode them," and which, therefore, contained the germ of the present fish torpedo.

THE GREAT PLAGUE IN LONDON.

How the Metropolis Was Ravaged by the Plague.

The authorities agree that the first heard of the Great Plague was in Holland in September, 1664, whither it had been imported from Turkey. About the beginning of December of the same year, two Frenchmen, living in Drury Lane parish, died of the disease. Investigations that were afterward set on foot showed that it had been brought over from Holland in a vessel. Some of the goods had been stowed away in this quarter of the city, and the first two victims lived in the house where the goods were held. The astrologers, at the head of whom was the remarkable William Lilly, had been predicting pestilence, and the approach of other troubles. A comet had appeared, pale in color and shadowy in outline. This had been interpreted by the almanac-makers as a direful portent, and Lilly had foretold that when the Plague attacked the city there would be "neither buriers for the dead, nor sound to care for the sick." Though the times were superstitious, the gloomy prognostications of these seers did not at first alarm the people.

The population of London at that time was about 200,000. Let this be borne in mind, as the events of that memorable summer of 1665 are recalled. The deaths from the disease, as well as from other causes, continued to increase. When the mortality in St. Giles parish and in Drury Lane had increased from 16 or 17 to 23 and 25, and the weekly bills of the city from 291 on the 27th of December to 474 on the 24th of January, then, indeed, the attention of the city was arrested. The symptoms of the disease were a dull headache, restlessness, chills, and vertigo, eyes red and muddy, tongue coated, and skin hot and dry. But the immediate and visible tokens of the presence of the plague were gangrenous spots or mortified flesh, in small knobs, "as broad," in the words of De Foe, "as a little silver penny, and hard as a piece of callous or bone."

After the middle of January the disease began to abate. The weekly mortality bills ran lower, and hopes were entertained that the city had passed through the worst of the visitation. The weather in May, 1665, was fine and beautiful. No rain fell for many days. Then the plague gathered new and terrible strength. The deaths, in St. Giles, ran up from 20 to 53 a week, and portions of the city that had before escaped began to be invaded. Then ensued the first panic. Thousands left the city. So great was the demand for means of conveyance that De Foe relates that men who tried to find a horse could obtain none.

By this time the city officials had become thoroughly alarmed. Ordinances were passed forbidding games, plays, bear-baitings, singing of ballads and tippling houses. In May, too, on a certain night, thousands of bonfires were started all through the city, on a preconcerted signal. A well-known enthusiast, Solomon Eagle, denounced the effort in the name of the Lord, and declared that, though the rains had been withheld for weeks, they would fall to the confusion of the wicked city that was trying to escape the judgment of Jehovah. Sure enough, copious showers did fall, and the pestilence gained new strength thereafter. Then it was resolved that infected houses should be closed for a month, with all those living in them. This order was odious to many, and to avoid it they kept from the officers the knowledge that their houses were affected. But watchmen went about, and those who evaded the law were subjected to a heavy fine. Over the doors of infected houses were written in red ink the words, "The Lord have mercy upon us," and a watchman was stationed at the door to prevent all ingress and egress, except the doctor and nurse. Once a mob, enraged at the closing of the houses, ran about the streets knocking open the doors and letting out the sufferers to spread the pestilence anew.

The death-rate grew. In the week ending July 18 the deaths numbered 1,761. The sweating treatment was the one generally resorted to, but only four or five out of a hundred attacks were saved. August came, and the mortality was greater than ever. It grew to be impossible to bury all the dead. A pit was dug forty feet long, fifteen or sixteen broad, and twenty feet deep. Into this the bodies were tumbled, rich and poor together, and often in such haste that not even a handful of earth was thrown upon the remains. The little child and the old man lay in the charnel-house side by side. Instances were known where friends, wild with grief at the loss of loved ones, threw themselves into the pit, and were buried by the side of those who had already passed away. Over 1,100 bodies were covered up in the first pit, and then a second—a larger one—was dug. Mad persons went about the streets infecting those whom they met. A young man kissed a girl whom he saw, and then, tearing open his clothes, showed the fatal spot.

The air became more and more tainted. Even provisions were infected. Instead of taking meat from the hands of the butcher, people would take it from the hooks. Men no longer touched the dead. When persons were to be buried the bodies were grappled with hooks at the end of long poles and tumbled into the general pit or a shallow grave. All business was stopped. The dust settled thick on the windows of the great mercantile houses. No living thing was to be seen on many streets save those who were collecting the dead in common carts. "Bring forth your dead," was the cry that filled the air as the undertaker, Chowles, and his assistants engaged in their work. Thieves, even, did not dare to go into the open houses for fear of the infection. Even the dogs and cats, "ten thousand of the former and five times as many of the latter," were killed in pursuance of a city decree. The river's waters became polluted, and dead bodies floated on its surface. For about nine weeks together the deaths numbered nearly a thousand a day. De Foe, in his graphic picture, says: "As the desolation was greater during those terrible times, so the amazement of the people increased, and many unaccountable things they would do in the violence of their fright, as others did in the agonies of their distemper, and this part was very affecting. Some went roaring and crying, and wringing their hands, along the streets. Some would go praying and lifting their hands to heaven, calling upon God for mercy." Many tried to escape from the city, only to be driven back by those outside the town who feared the danger of contagion.

There is one well-authenticated case where a man sick with the plague escaped from his keepers, and, running to the river, jumped in. He swam across, and there landing, and being pursued by citizens on the other side, jumped again into the Thames and swam back. When he was through with this hydropathic treatment he was free from the plague, "the cold of the water having abated the fever of the blood."

We are outrunning the due limits of an article. There is only room to put down the record of deaths in September, the most fatal month of all:

August 22-29	7,496
August 29—September 5	8,252
September 5-12	7,690
September 12-19	8,297
September 19-26	6,460

A physician of the time said in a book he published in Latin that, one night in September, in the week ending the 18th, there were 4,000 deaths. The total number of deaths from August 8 to October 10 was 59,918, of whom 49,605 died of the plague alone. De Foe estimates that there were 100,000 persons who died in that great epidemic. By December the disease had abated, the total deaths that month being less than 1,000. The next year came the great fire.

Uncle Remus Advises a Convert.

"Dey tells me you done jine de chu'ch," said Uncle Remus to Pegleg Charley the other day.

"Yes, sir," responded Charley, gravely, "dat's so."

"Well, I'm mighty glad er dat," remarked Uncle Remus with unction. "It's 'bout time dat I wuz spectin' fer ter hear un you in de chain-gang, an' stidder dat hit's de chu'ch. Well, dey ain't no tellin' dese days whar a nigger's gwinter lan'."

"Yes," responded Charley, straightening himself up and speaking in a dignified tone, "yes, I'm fixin' to do better. I'm preparin' fer to shake worldliness. I'm done quit so'shatin' wid dese white town boys. Dey've been a goin' back on me too rapidly here lately, an' now I'm a goin' back on dem."

"Well, if you done had de speunce un it, I'm mighty glad. Ef you got 'lijjum, you better hole on to it 'twell de las' day in de mornin'. Hit's mighty good fer ter kyar' 'roun' wid you in de day-time an' in de night-time. Hit'll pay you mo' dan politics, an' ef you stan's up like you oughter, hit'll las' longer'n a bone-fellum. But you wanter have one er dese yer ole-time grips, an' you jes gotter shet yo' eyes an' swing on like Mars Ed. Bald'in's bull tarrier."

"Oh, I'm goin' to stick, Uncle Remus. You kin put your money on dat. Dose town boys can't play no more uv dere games on me. I'm fixed. Can't you lend me a dime, Uncle Remus, to buy me a pie? I'm dat hungry dat my stomach is gittin' ready to go in mo'nin'."

Uncle Remus eyed Charley curiously a moment, while the latter looked quietly at his timber toe. Finally the old man sighed and spoke:

"How long is you bin in de chu'ch, son?"

"Mighty near a week," replied Charley.

"Well, lemme tell you dis, now, fo' you go enny fudder. You ain't bin in dar long nuff fer to go 'roun' takin' up conterbutions. Wait outwell you gits sorter seasoned like, an' den I'll hunt 'roun' in my close an' see ef I can't run out a thrip er two fer you. But don't you levy taxes too early."

Charley laughed and said he would let the old man off if he would treat to a watermelon.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Simple Lessons in Science.

Force is that which sets a body in motion, as, for instance, the police force, which makes a body move on.

There would be no heaviness in the world if it were not for gravity. Corollary: Never forget to have your *Fun*.

A liquid violently resists all attempts to force it into close confinement, spreading itself out so as to make its surface level, and many liquids communicate these little peculiarities of theirs to those who imbibe them.

When anything is weighed in water it suffers a loss of weight. This is especially true in the case of salt.

A pound avoirdupois is exactly equal to 7,000 grains. Take a pound of sand and count.

When bodies become heated, movement a little backwards and forwards takes place, as you must have seen for yourself in the case of a street fight.

Heat causes a *copper* rod to be extended, and it has the same effect on a policeman's staff.

It is erroneous to suppose that the barometer is used as a yard measure in ascertaining the height of a mountain, or that the Branch Press has anything to do with the car of Juggernaut.

Most physicians teach that noise is the result of a single blow given to the ear; music, of a series of blows. In our experience, however, we have observed that noise was the result in both cases; in the latter more unmusical, even, than in the former. *Experimentum fiat in corpore vili.* Box a small boy's ears, first singly, and afterward repeatedly, and you will soon see, or rather hear.

Attraction and affinity are synonymous in chemistry, but in life we often find that the greater the affinity the less the attraction.

Some precious stones are called cats' eyes; diamonds, surely, might be called cats' claws, since they scratch everybody.

Electricians neatly divide all bodies into conductors and non-conductors, but in the world there are bodies who, although they never mounted the monkey-board of an omnibus, nevertheless are cads.—*London Fun.*

SUCCESSFUL fishing cost John Scull, editor of the Somerset (Pa.) *Herald*, his life. After securing a string of some thirty pounds of fish, he tied them to his wrist and waded in the river with them. Falling into a deep hole, the weight of the fish drew him under water, and, although an expert swimmer, he was drowned.

A LADY said of her nose: "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE hay crop of this season is worth $250,000,000 to the farmers at home.

THE agricultural fairs throughout the West have this year been somewhat more numerous than usual, and have been more successful than ever, both in the quantity and quality of the products exhibited and in the number of people in attendance.

THE forthcoming International Dairy Fair is not only to be an exhibition of dairy products, but is to embrace a full show of the finest breeds of dairy cattle. Gilmore's garden, in New York, would be an excellent place for holding the fair.

THE earnings of twenty of the principal Western railroads for the month of August, amount to $5,849,645 as against $5,701,347 for the same month last year, an increase of $148,296. The earnings of the same twenty roads for the first eight months of this year were $40,766,633 against $36,997,773 for the same period last year, an increase of $3,768,860.

THE accounts of the fall trade throughout the Northwest continue to be satisfactory. In Minnesota the trade has been the largest ever known, with two exceptions. The purchases for Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin have been large. As soon as the yellow fever is over there will be a great demand from the South for all kinds of goods.

THE live-cattle trade with England is to receive a new impetus by shipping the cattle direct from Galveston to Barrow-in-Furness. The Great Eastern, it is stated, has been purchased to be fitted up as a cattle-steamer; and the Barrow Shipbuilding Company have fitted up a steamer of 4,000 tons, called the Brazilian, to be the first of a line to run with cattle from Galveston to Barrow-in-Furness.

THE partial failure of the spring-wheat crop in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota has caused some chagrin to the farmers, and has prospectively damaged the receipts of the railroad companies. But the very large emigration into these regions during this year, the purchase of new farms, and the additional bustle and business thus created will probably be found to more than compensate for the loss sustained by the failure of the wheat crop to turn out so well as was expected.

THE total receipts of stock at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for the last twelve years, were 7,866,656 head of cattle, 34,094,978 hogs, 3,700,000 sheep and 92,700 horses. The value of the stock received there during the last six years alone was $621,614,004, more than $100,000,000 a year. The largest day's business ever done at these yards was 7,087 cattle, 62,424 hogs and 6,651 sheep. Chicago, as a hog-packing place, now far outstrips Cincinnati. In 1877, Ohio altogether packed 810,037 hogs, while Chicago alone packed 1,618,084, and the increase since then has been very great. This is only the winter packing—the summer packing for the whole West amounted to 2,550,090 hogs, more than half of which were packed at Chicago. The winter packing season begins Nov. 1 and ends March 1; last season the Western States packed during these four months over 6,000,000 hogs. Hog raising is very profitable; the animals are sold when 1 year old, and they bring in an immense amount of money—more than $300,000,000 all told.

What Is Done With Buttermilk.

A young lady from the city, boarding for the summer at a farm-house on the borders of Delaware county, visited the dairy attached, and watched the country maid in her toil with marked attention.

"Your task is a laborious one!" she remarked to the maid.

"Somewhat, ma'am," was the reply.

"Nature is indeed wonderful in her workings," continued the lady. "Observe the green grass in the fields, and in a short time it is converted into milk, and from milk to butter."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Honey is a strange anomaly, also. Observe the little bee wandering from flower to flower, extracting the sweetness therefrom, and depositing it in the globular form into the comb."

"Yes, ma'am."

"Is there sufficient nutriment in it to be of any practical use?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"If I am not exhausting your patience, may I ask you what use is made of the buttermilk?"

"We feed some of it to the hogs, and what's left we feed to the boarders."—*Camden Post.*

A Sister's Revenge.

A woman was recently seen going through the streets of Birkenhead, Eng., covered with flour and treacle. It seems she had been too intimate with her sister's husband, and a letter from her addressed to him, making an appointment, fell into his wife's hands. Instead of the husband meeting his sister-in-law, the wife made arrangements with about forty or fifty of her friends, and money was freely spent in flour and treacle, which having been applied to the person of the sister, rendered her a pitiful object as she made her way through the streets, followed by a crowd of jeering women.

A BEAR robbed of her cubs is generally supposed to be furious and dangerous, but at Reed City, Mich., a bereft mother bruin adopted a missing 3-year-old child of one Flinn in their stead. There the neighbors found it, after searching twenty-four hours, with never a scratch upon it, and the old bear seemed very loth to give up the child of adoption.

Prompt Reform of Bodily Evils.

The prompt reform of those bodily evils, enfeebled digestion, incomplete assimilation, inactivity of the liver, kidneys and bladder, as well as of the nervous symptoms which these ailments are especially prone to beget, is always accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine accredited by physicians, pronounced pure by analysis, and eminently wholesome and agreeable. Surely such a restorative is preferable to unpalatable and indigestible mineral drugs and unsanctioned nostrums. The nation at large assuredly thinks so, judging by the unprecedented demand for the article from Maine to the Pacific, a demand now supplemented by immense orders for it received from tropical America, Mexico, the British and Spanish colonial possessions and elsewhere. Both at home and abroad it is recognized as a standard remedy and preventive, the decisiveness of its effects recommending it everywhere.

MRS. DE GROSS and her 10-year-old daughter made up their minds to drown themselves in the river at Alton, Ill. They waded into the stream, and the mother obligingly aided the child by holding her head under water; but her courage failed when her own turn came to die, and she got ashore.

THERE is a man in Pittsburgh who is so thin that a window-glass company there have hired him to cut glass with his elbow-joint.

Awards to America at Paris.

The cable announces most of the prizes won at Paris. The Howe Scale Co. must feel satisfied with their share. They take the *gold medal* (the highest award), the *silver medal* in class 65 (the only award to any scale manufacturer), and the *bronze medal* in class 64 (the highest in that class).

Fairbanks Scales.

Numerous foreign governments, as Russia, Cuba, Siam, Japan, etc., have adopted the Fairbanks Standard Scales for government use, and in the last four years only, our own Government, in the Postoffice, War and Treasury Departments, have bought over 11,000.

Another Fat Man Reduced.

H. A. KUFUS, dealer in dry goods, Woodhull, Ill., writes BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y., June 22d, 1878: "*Gentlemen:* Please find inclosed $5.00, for which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one-quarter pounds."

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

OLD age does not prevent you from being cured of your Heart Disease. Mr. Thompson says:

I have had Palpitation of the Heart for ten years. Two years ago I had a paralytic shock; since then I have been troubled very much worse. I found no relief until I had used Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. I have used it for four months; the palpitation has entirely left me. I was so bad at times that I could not breathe freely, and used to have a faint, sinking feeling; was so bad that I could not sleep, and had to get up and walk around in order to get breath. I feel entirely well of all my heart troubles, and would advise all afflicted with Heart Disease to use it. I am seventy years of age, and live in Bakersville.

JAMES THOMPSON, Manchester, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

THE destructive progress of that insidious foe to life and health, Scrofula, may be arrested by the aid of SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, a botanic depurent which rids the system of every trace of scrofulous or syphilitic poison and cures eruptive and other diseases indicative of a tainted condition of the blood. Among the maladies which it remedies are white swelling, salt rheum, carbuncles, biliousness, the diseases incident to women, gout and rheumatism.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every mechanic should have at hand a box of GRACE'S SALVE, as it is a ready remedy for accidents such as Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Poisoned Skin and Eruptions caused by operations in the factory, dye-house, or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

IF there is anything in this life that will give one a foretaste of hell, as some represent it, that thing is Neuralgia. It is the refinement of torture. But there is a simple and inexpensive remedy for it. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* snuffed up into the head will give instant relief.

PURE, rich blood gives us health, long life and a "green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of their blood? *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make *new*, rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

WHAT will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, General Debility.

CAUTION!
Hypophosphites—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of *Fellows & Co.* blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of nervous power and consequent muscular relaxation, viz.: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Aphonia, Cough, Nervousness, Mental Depression, Neuralgia, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Leucorrhea, Fever and Ague, Marasmus, Dyspepsia, Diphtheritic Prostration; Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind, by Grief or Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-Bearing, &c., &c.

SWEET Genevieve—Medley Lancashire Clog for 10c., postpaid. J. CHADSEY, Chatham Centre, N.Y.

GOLD Watch free to Card Agents. Send 3c. stamp to S. B. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

Business College
Kalamazoo, Mich. Send for Journal. W. F. Parsons, Pres.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to
J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Established nearly 50 years.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry to order. Multiforms and Waves of any description. Largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. E. C. STREHL & CO., 136 State Street, CHICAGO.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Flags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 Randolph St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

CIDER CAN BE KEPT SWEET as when pressed for years, or fermentation can be arrested at any desired stage by using Ford's New Preservative. Material for 5 bbls., 50 cts.; for 7 bbls., $1.00. Sent by mail, with full directions for use, and how to [illegible]. Sole Manufacturer, FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

Agents' Profit $6 a day canvassing "The Nassau Delight." Sample free. Fred Jones, Nassau, N.Y.

$1,500 to $3,000 A YEAR.
A new business for every county and town. Suitable for Agents and Dealers of all kinds. Only $50 capital needed. Easy, pleasant, permanent and [illegible]. Address J. H. CHAPMAN, Madison, Ind.

DARNING
CIVILIZATION'S CROWNING CONVENIENCE
is Rose's Name Writing, Fancy Stitching and Darning Attachment for Sewing Machines. Its own work is its strongest praise. Price $1. Ask a Sewing Machine dealer. Special attachment for each kind of machine; in ordering, name the machine. Agents wanted.
H. M. ROSE, Sun Building, New York.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free on writing to the Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond St., N. Y.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES!
Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M.D., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 67 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. C. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. *Send for pamphlet, and address* Dr. CRAIG, 43 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 18 counties. Low freights. Excursion tickets out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

WE WANT
It known to all Cash Buyers of Boots and Shoes in the Western country that we have established a
Cash House in Chicago
For their special accommodation, where prices are made an inducement to all Cash Purchasers.
BUEL, COOK & [illegible],
211 and 213 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
No Old Goods. Stock Entirely New and purchased for Cash.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and resin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRICES $2.50 to $5,000.
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS
RUN WELL, WEAR WELL, KEEP GOOD TIME.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

HOG CHOLERA
It is estimated that the farmers of this country have lost
FOUR MILLION HOGS
by this terrible disease. Many patent nostrums have been imposed upon the public under the pretension that they would cure the disease, but in almost all cases they have proved failures. The disease seemed absolutely incurable until Dr. Albert Dunlap, an accomplished physician, undertook a thorough examination of the disease. After much study and many experiments, he announced his now celebrated remedy,
THE EUREKA SPECIFIC.
The success of this remedy has been wonderful. It has saved the hogs from the cholera wherever used.
Mr. G. W. Hardesty, of Canton, Ill., had a lot of sick hogs. He bought some of the EUREKA SPECIFIC, and, FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY, SAVED EVERY HOG. He highly commends it, and says: "I have no interest in the matter personal to myself, but having tested the remedy and seen it tested by others, I KNOW IT TO BE A GOOD THING. I KNOW IT WILL PREVENT DISEASE AND CURE THE HOG CHOLERA.
"As far as I am able to tell, the Specific is unlike any other preparation for the diseases of swine. Dr. Dunlap is a scientific man, as the specific goes to prove.
"I advise farmers to keep a supply of the remedy on hand at all times."
Do not let your hogs suffer any longer, but send for this SURE CURE. The price for single package, $1; per doz., $10. Send money order or bank draft. Sent by express anywhere. Address
THE EUREKA SPECIFIC CO., Chicago, Ill.
FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, } Wholesale
M. A. HURLBUT & CO., " } Agents.

$2 Seven Shot $2
[illegible] long pistol, [illegible] and finished equal to the highest [illegible] market. We have sold [illegible] of them since the [illegible] June, and have just contracted with the manufacturers for 10,000 more. Our guarantee [illegible] revolver. Cartridges [illegible]

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States. It is printed upon large, plain type, and can be easily read by old or young, and should be in every household. Remember, every purchaser of one of these Revolvers gets THE CHICAGO LEDGER for 3 months, postage paid. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. Pianos, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. MONITOR GLASS WORKS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers,
Penmen
Fitted at Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

WE WILL SEND 1 set for 50c, or 3 sets for $1, of our Patent Steel Wire and Silver Metallic Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, to any one wishing the Agency. They are warranted and will not rust. Also, 1 piece for 30c, or 5 pieces for $1, of our new Brass Band and Orchestra Music—all parts complete—best in market. *Hulbert Bros.*, Marshalltown, Ia.

POCKET GATLING GUN, $5. Arms Co., Lawrence, Mass.

LATEST and *best Books* on Steam Engineering. Send stamp for catalogue. F. KEPPY, Bridgeport, Conn.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

BUSINESS MAN'S MAGAZINE. 48 Pages. 1 yr. $1. Sample [illegible] Dearborn St., Chicago.

New Rich Blood!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

GRACE'S SALVE.
JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—Messrs. Fowles: I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, G. J. VAN NESS.
Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abscess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints,
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

Make Hens Lay
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, [illegible]. Sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

ANTI-LEAN.
The Great Fattening Remedy and Blood Purifier.
This greatest medical discovery of the age [illegible] all parts of the body.

BEFORE.
AFTER.

[illegible]

G. N. U. No. 39

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

READ, CONSIDER AND ACT!

$25,000 Worth of Fall and Winter Goods just received at Jacob Kahn's,

Bought strictly for cash and selected by himsilf with the greatest of care.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The following are a few of the many Great Bargains now offering: Nice dress goods 8 cents per yd. formerly 12½, nice dress goods 10 cents per yd. formerly 15, extra fine dress goods 18 cents per yd. formerly 25; a very good towling, 3 yards for 25 cents; a good canton flannel, 13 yds. for $1; very good denims, 12½ cents per yd.; good heavy jeans 22 cents per yd. good plaid flannel 3 yds. for 25 cents. Big reduction in Cassimers, Tweeds, Beavers, Tickings. Flannels, Muslins, Blankets, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc., etc.

I have the largest and best stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** in DeKalb county, and will sell them at prices that defy competition— A whole stock of men's leather boots for 2.10, worth $3 everywhere. Boys boots at $1.60, and childrenn's boots for $1. Shoes and rubber goods in proportion.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

My stock is immense, larger than ever and cheaper than the cheapest. Good heavy suits for 5, 6, 7.50, and $8. Good heavy pants for 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and $3.00 Best stock of overcoats for 3.50, 4, 5, $6. and upwards. Nicest stock of hats ever offered. A good all wool men's hat for 50 cents, well worth 1.25 and sold for that everywhere,

Great Bargains in Ladies Cloaks and Shawls.

My stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, Blankets, Flannels, Waterproofs, Carpets, Oilcloths, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats & Caps is simply immense, and has been selected with the greatest of care in New York and Boston, and can't help pleasing everybody. I guarantee you a saving of 15 per cent. by buying of me, and all I ask is for you to call and convince yourselves. Thanking you for past liberal patronage given heretofore, I hope a continuance of the same.

JACOB KAHN.

Waterloo, Ind.. Sept. 19th, 1878. 38-4w

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Harvy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order, I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c.	Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

A No, 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

The Howard Association

This association is formed for the benefit of the sick and suffering, and its treasury is maintained by voluntary contributions. Its members are liable for duty whenever called upon, and that duty consists in ascertaining where suffering exists and where aid is needed —and then applying it. Like the members of the masonic fraternity no nationality, nor sect, nor race, nor condition is a bar to their efforts in doing good. The services of its members are given "without money and without price." The luxury of doing good is the compensation each enjoys. In times of epidemics south the members report themselves at their established headquarters. The city is divided into districts, each with its head, and when a case needing their attention is reported a careful investigation is made and aid rendered commensurate with its necessity. Indeed, there is no waiting for reports to be made. Each district has its working members, who go seeking out those who need their help. If too poor to pay for it themselves the sick and suffering are supplied with medicines, nurses and such comforts as their condition demands, and the bill is paid from the treasury of the association. The treasury is maintained by the voluntary contributions of the charitably disposed everywhere. Vouchers are taken and filed, and the records show where every dollar was applied and the necessity for it, for a report of the financial condition of each patient is ascertained before he is supplied from the charity fund. It sometimes happens that they are called upon to aid those who are financially able to pay for their attention. In such cases the Howards contract for nurses for them, supply physicians, and the cost of these the patient pays. Each member is liable at any time to to be called upon to attend the suffering, and there has been no instance yet recorded where one has failed to respond to a call for duty.

No one can be a member of the association who in character is not above suspicion. The glory they reap is in service to their fellow men. Their compensation the Almighty will render in his own way and time. Wherever it has an organization south, it has the confidence and support of all classes of the population. Wherever it has combated fevar and death, wherever its good offices have been given, the sick and suffering have ever called it blessed There never has been an organization in the interest of human life and in assuaging human suffering in which there has been so little inefficiency as compared with the good the Howard association has done. It is wothy the good wishes and the aid of those who desire to maintain it in its work of aiding suffering humanity.

The Shams.

John Sherman is a millionaire. He acquired his fortune during a Congressional career of eighteen years, with a salary ranging from three thousand to five thousand dollars per annum. During this time he devoted himself exclusively to politics, but he was fortunate enough to be chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance when all the large loans were issued, and was the confidential friend of Jay Cooke through whose hands most of them passed. He therefore enjoyed the best opportunities for getting rich, and he knew how to improve them.

Of all the members of the Fraudulent Administration, he has been the most forward and persistent in requiring the officeholders to be assessed for money to be used at the election this fall. He set the example of removing a competent subordinate in the Treasury for no other reason than because of his refusal to be blackmailed. All the lower grade of clerks from $1,200 a year down are arbitrarily taxed one per cent. on their pay, and the assessment is graduated upward to two per cent., the heads of bureaus being expected to pay more than the levy on the clerks. Sherman's salary is $8,000, and when called upon for his subscription he put down $100, or at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. on the pay. Hayes headed the list with his name, as an admonition to the hundred thousand officeholding patriots, but he has not contributed a dime to the fund. Reformer Schurtz gave $100. The others are waiting for Hayes to show his greenbacks.

Meantime, the collector goes through the departments, exacting the last cent from the victims of civil service reform.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by McIntyre & Son's.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years **Tutt's Pills** have been the recognized **Standard Family Medicine** in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as

Dyspepsia, Billious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dissiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a

Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion,

SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after May. 12 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 [illegible] a m	12 01 a m	6 55 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	12 40 "	9 44 "
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	10 40 "
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	11 25 "
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	11 45 "
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	11 55 "
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	12 05 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	12 17 "
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	1 03 "
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	1 37 "
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	2 00 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	4 40 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	5 05 "
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	5 40 "
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	6 20 a m
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	6 35 "
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	6 41 "
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	6 50 "
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	7 52 "
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	8 08 "
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	9 05 "
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	10 25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. K. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 51pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 10	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 31	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 11	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 23	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 2 pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			6 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 29	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 23	2 14	4 15	1 21
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 28	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 06	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 13	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City,	9 46	11 21	1 40
Cohen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 23	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 05
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 45
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 28	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn. Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	GOING NORTH 3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 [illegible] pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 [illegible] m	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 [illegible]5 pm
MUNCIE	1 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		5 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 01	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 13
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 2, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 25	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 00am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 25	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 06	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 48	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 00	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 40	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 00
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 5
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 20
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 38	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 48	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 13
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 3d, 1878. Number 40.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. S. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

E. WES. M'BRIDE. J. L. MORLAN. W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 2 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block. Auburn, indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.
TRADE MARK.
Before Taking
After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

The PHOENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market. May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed. It is claimed that it is as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved FARMS and CITY PROPERTY —IS— MONTGOMERY, LABETTE —AND— Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage).
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's., Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind.
34-1y.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,	
Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	100,000

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,
WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by
WILLIS & CO.
October 11, '77—no41.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

The Radical Roll of Rascals.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Under radical administrations of the government vice got the better of virtue, a thief theory was introduced, and stealing statesmen hobnobbed with party perjuries; the most illustrious patriots of the radical persuasion proud to be political pirates, and its heroes have become infamous for hypocrisy. Lickspittles and liars, cowards and criminals engaged in fraud and forgery serve to make up an exhibition of radical theories and practices so essentially repulsive, and at the same time so entirely characteristic of radicalism, that neither painter nor sculptor, though possessing the abilities of all the masters, could do justice to its deformities, nor could Shakespear and Milton, Dante and Byron, were they living now, with their native abilities, strengthened by centuries of growth and improvement, find in all their wealth of metaphor and invection words with which to add to the haggardness of the picture. Americans have said and sung—

"Let independence be our boon,
Ever mindful what it cost."

They have, with generous pride, eulogized the founders of the republic and built monuments to the memory of its heroes. Poets and orators have exhausted the resources of rhetoric to find apt illustrations to describe the country's growth; Christians and philanthropists have pointed to our civilization and advanced Christianity; still Americans of to-day, amidst church and school house monuments and ministers are confronted with public debauchery unparalleled in the world's history, crimes dovetailed into crimes, criminals in high places, as rewards for transactions that mantle the cheek of every honest man with the burning blush of shame and humiliation. [illegible] present administration is a crime against the most sacred rights of the people. It is the outgrowth of fraud. If the perfidious gang of villains who made it possible to utilize perjury to overthrow the rights of the people and reverse their sovereign will had been quietly rewarded by Hayes out of a salary to which he has no more right than a footpad has to the watch or pocket book of his bludgeoned victim, the country would have been spared, in some degree at least, the indescribable degradation to which it had been subjected by the scandalous impudence of Hayes in publicly bestowing rewards for crimes perpetrated in his interest; nor is the public bestowal of these rewards the most shameful part of the proceeding. Hayes, instead of paying the crime stained gang out of his own pocket, for frauds committed in his interest, quarters them upon the people whom they have robbed and insulted, whose rights they have trampled upon, and whose will they have disregarded. The list as prepared by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette will attract universal attention, and as honest men read it they will burn with indignation. Here is the catalogue:

Name.	Position.	Location.	Salary and fees
J. Mad. Wells	Surveyor of port	N. O.	$4 500
T C Anderson	deputy collector	N. O.	3 000
L M Kenner	deputy naval officer	N. O.	2 500
W P Kellogg	U S Senator		5 000
M Marks	collector of internal rev	N. O.	3 750
O Brewster	surveyor gen	N. O.	1 800
S B Packard	con'l to Liverp'l	N. O.	6 000 in fees
H J Campbell	U S district attorney	Wym	10 000
Chas Hill	clerk'r customs	N. O.	1 460
H C Clarke	Rev department	Wash	1 200
G L Smith	collector of port	N. O.	5 000
W L McMillan	pension agent	N. O.	4 000
F F Cassanave	clerk'r customs	N. O.	1 300
W H Green	clerk in custom house	N. O.	1 000
Y Woodyard	clerk surveyors office	N. O.	1 800
W F Loan	cl'erk collector customs	N. O.	1 200
F A Clover	clerk in custom house	N. O.	1 000
F A LaSage	laborer custom house	N. O.	720
John Sherman	Sec of treasury	Wash	8 000
W M Evarts	Sec of state	Wash	8 000
H A Sheridan	Recorder of deeds	Wash	5 000
E W Stoughton	Min to Russia		17 500
J A Kasson	Min to Austria		12 000
A B Levisee	special agent internal rev	N. O.	2 500
L J Souer	appr'r customs	N. O.	3 000
A S Badger	postmaster	N. O.	3 500
J M Harlan	Justice Supreme court	Wash	10 000
J R Hawley	com to Paris exposition	Wash	7 000
L Desmarias	cashier custom house	N. O.	2 500
M J Twitchell	U. S. consul at Kingston	Can	2 000
A B Sloanaker	Revenue office	N. O	1 200
W A Hiestand	custom house	N. O	1 200
Jack Wharton	U. S. Marshal	N. O.	2 000 & fees
James Lewis	Naval officer	N. O	5 000 & fees
R Bloomfield	custom house	N. O.	2 500
S. L. Lastrapes	" "	N. O.	720
Paul Trevigne	" "	N. O.	1 100
B M J Kenner	" "	N. O.	600
S Chapman	" "	N. O.	600
E Lukeman	" "	N. O.	600
Henry Smith	" "	N. O.	600
E F Noyes	Min to France	Paris	17 500
M. S Stearns	Commiss'n'r Hot Springs		5 000
L G Dennis	Architect's office	Wash	1 800
'Judge' Cessna	Postmaster		2 500
Clerk Black	Treasury dep't	Wash	1 800
Clerk Howell	col. of customs		2 500
Clerk Bowles	Treasury dep't	Wash	720
Judge Bell	Interior dep't	Wash	2 500
E Humphreys	collector		2 000
Stearns secy	Treasury dep't	Wash	1 400
— Maxwell	Lieut. U. S. A.		1 500
— Barnum	Recorder land office		1 500
Taylor	cl'k land office	Wash	1 800
Lew Wallace	Governor of N. Mexico	S. Fe.	3 000
Total			197 780

Here are fifty-five, who for the part they took in stealing the states of Louisiana and Florida, are paid annually from the revenues of the country nearly $200,000. The list "includes not only the visiting statesmen and the attorneys before the election commission, but the returning boards and the army of understrappers who did the dirty work in the parishes in the capacity of supervisors, to say nothing of the mob of retainers around the New Orleans custom house. The only corrections in the list are in the names of Dennis, the little giant of Florida, who is now in government employ, and Maxwell of the same state, who was recently cashiered and court-martialed from the army in disgrace."

We defy the world to match this exhibition of perfidious partisan scoundrelism. Mexico, amidst all of her revolutions, has made no record so infinitely vile. The United States of America stands alone in the infamy of having elevated a man to the highest office known to the government by fraud. The infamous distinction is made still more atrocious by compeling an outraged people to pay them $200,000 a year for their execrable exploits. With such a record the radical party asks for a further lease of power. We are glad to believe that its doom is fixed, and that its epitaph will be "dead and damned."

Eugene Hale.

Boston Gazette.

In the midst of its general grief the New York Tribune finds occasion to utter the following specific groan:

Mr. March, the greenbacker who is to rattle round in Mr. Hale's seat in Congress, boasted when he was nominated that he had never received much education and had not a dollar in the world. He is simply a shiftless laborer and a striker, whose first success is an election to congress. This is the sort of victory the democratic editor is holding a jubilee over.

The idea of anybody "rattling" in Eugene Hale's seat is decidedly unique when it is known that this diminutive snob could comfortably ensconce himself in the hull of an acorn and then have room for a couple of neighborly cock roaches. Although we would be delighted to see none but educated, refined and intellectual people sent to congress, we are especially pleased that Mr. Hale has been beaten by just such an ignoramus as March. We have often thought that the country would have been just as well off if the 4th Maine district had sent a small yellow dog to congress instead of Hale. In view of the constitutional inhibition touching yellow dogs, we accept March in the spirit in which he is sent.

Before and After.

Hale, of Maine, before the election:

"The republican party was the real Greenback party, it made the greenback; it had done more to keep it afloat than any other party. The Democrats had opposed it from the first, and had denounced President Grant for packing the Supreme Court to make it reverse its decission, pronounced by Democratic Judges, that the legal tender act was unconstitutional."

Hale, of Maine, after the election.

"This was only a skirmish. The fight must go on. Hard money must be espoused more earnestly than ever."

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Sold by McIntyre & Son's.

THE BIGEST THING ON REKORD.

Having bought what is known as the New York Store, Auburn, Ind., at a bankrupt sale and at figures that will guarantee to me a profit, I now offer the entire stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, carpets, hats, caps, trunks, valices, notions, etc., at bankrupt prices at prices far below original cost. Wishing to close this immense stock of goods out within the next thirty days, I will offer them at prices that will astonish you. Come one, come all, come everybody, come early while bargains can be obtained.
Yours &c.,
36-4w. JOHN A. COTTMAN.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Democratic Doctrine.

The Platform of the Party Adopted at the State Convention.

A Clear and Unequivocal Enunciation of Principles—sentiments which the Masses Will Endorse.

The democracy of the State of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare;

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are, by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

That we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states, of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates or other methods: and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislating so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of employes of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien shall be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

That the democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imparative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the interests of the people; and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

That we are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government either in lands, bonds, money, or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the republican party who secretly conceived and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice-president, were wrongly kept out of the position to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that only can be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the act of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE ice-cream depot of J. M. Horton, Fourth avenue, New York, was entered by burglars on the other morning, and the safe in the place torn open and robbed of jewels valued at $800, and $140 in cash, and notes, bonds, and mortgages, etc., representing $100,000.

ACCORDING to a statement prepared in the New York Custom House, for the benefit of the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress, the Government was cheated out of $2,500,000 on imported sugars last year....A Saratoga (N. Y.) savings bank has shut up shop, with liabilities amounting to $153,000, and $3,000 cash in the treasury.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, son of Alexander Hamilton, has just died in New York city, aged 91 years.

THE WEST.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the greatest of the world's comedians, continues his unequaled impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle," to the delight and admiration of crowded audiences, at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. This is beyond question the grandest piece of character acting produced on the modern stage, and it is well worth a journey to the Garden City to witness it.

THE military authorities are unable to obtain positive information as to the whereabouts of the main body of the Cheyennes who lately left the reservation in the Indian Territory, but the general expectation seems to be that they will attempt to cross the Union Pacific railroad within a few miles of Sidney, Neb. Consequently a considerable force of United States troops has been collected at Sidney, and is held in readiness for an instant movement on the Union Pacific railroad. One body of about 300 Indians was encountered last week by a force of troops and citizens, at a point south of the Kansas Pacific railway. The Indians were badly thrashed, but we are not informed of the extent of their losses....Three little children—Joseph Toney, Charles Steps and Polly Brooks—met with a frightful death in West Kansas City, Mo., the other day. They were playing in an excavation, when the bank caved and they were smothered. They had been dead several hours when discovered.

GEN. SHERIDAN has sent word to Col. Miles that Sitting Bull and the other Sioux Indians in the British possessions will be permitted to return to the American side upon the same terms extended to all other fugitive redskins, viz.: unconditional surrender. This was in reply to a telegram from Miles conveying the information that Indian emissaries had arrived at Fort Keogh who represented that the Northern reds were Sioux-ing for peace and easy capitulation.

THE SOUTH.

AMONG the victims of the yellow fever at Baton Rouge, La., is ex-Gov. Sam Bard, editor of the *Herald*, and long known as an active politician in the South.

ADVICES from the plague-infected cities of the Mississippi valley to Sept. 21 show a marked abatement of the disease, both as to the number of new cases and the mortality lists. The weather was growing colder, there were hopes of an early frost, and the sorely-stricken people were beginning to hold up their heads again. At New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and other points the mortality roll showed a decided decline. At Grenada, Miss., the fever had run its course, the visiting doctors had all left, and business was being resumed.

SINCE the beginning of the yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis, sixteen of the physicians employed by the Howard Association there have died of the disease. Nearly all of them were volunteers from other places—several being from Cincinnati and other northern cities.

THERE were 64 deaths and 156 new cases of yellow fever in Memphis on Sept. 23; many prominent names figured in the death roll. At New Orleans there were 44 deaths and 134 new cases. At Vicksburg there were 7 deaths; Holly Springs, 5 deaths and 15 new cases; Brownsville, 5 deaths and 10 new cases; Hickman, 6 deaths; Baton Rouge, 3 deaths and 36 new cases; Canton, 1 death and 23 new cases.

IN New Orleans, up to the 24th of September, there had been 7,072 cases of yellow fever reported and 2,514 deaths. Grenada, Miss., with a population of only about 1,500 at the start, has lost 230 white persons and 70 blacks by the pestilence.

DR. RIBBE, who went from New York to New Orleans with fever cots for the cold-water treatment of yellow fever, was attacked with the dread disease last week. He applied his own remedy to himself, but he died shortly after the application.

THE present business outlook in the South and Southwest is anything but encouraging. What with the yellow-fever epidemic, the utter stagnation of trade, and the gloomy prospects of the growing cotton, it is said the people in that section are sorely depressed, and look forward to a winter of unusually hard times.

THE deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, Sept. 25, numbered 45; in New Orleans 36, and in Vicksburg 9. The Howard Associations of New Orleans and Memphis have notified the country at large that they are in possession of funds believed to be sufficient for all demands upon their resources, present and prospective. Holly Springs reports the situation there as "fearful; fully 500 down with the fever." At Mississippi City thirteen cases of fever had broken out at one hotel. Canton, Miss., reports (Sept. 26) no abatement of the fever. At Baton Rouge and other interior towns of Louisiana the epidemic was as virulent as ever.

VICKSBURG announces the death of William Rockwood, President of the Howard Association. He was a leading citizen, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, an untiring worker, and beloved by the entire community. The whole city turned out at his funeral.

WASHINGTON.

EFFORTS are being made by Western manufacturers to induce the Internal Revenue Bureau to abandon the use of the new stamped wrapper for tobacco packages, which, they contend, impose needlessly burdensome expense upon them. They are compelled to send their paper to New York by the car load, get it stamped there, and take the risk of its safe return, with the added cost of the stamps attached. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is said to be willing to abandon the present system, if the manufacturers unite in demanding it, after a fair trial.

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces that the department chiefs have issued orders that eight hours constitute a day's work, to be paid for the same as now for ten hours. Men electing to work ten hours a day will be paid extra therefor.

IT is announced from Washington that the Mexican Government has made a demand upon the United States for the withdrawal of the order given to Gen. Ord authorizing him to cross the border and inflict punishment upon raiders on Mexican soil; and that our Government has replied that the United States has trusted Mexico many times when that Government was able to maintain peace upon the border; that peace was not established, and that no effort was made to establish it; and, finally, that the United States is weary of this business, and will not recall the order to Gen. Ord.... Spear, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Nov. 1. He will be succeeded by Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, former Congressman.

GENERAL.

THE case of Henry A. Parr, second in command of the rebel party which captured the steamer Chesapeake in Long Island sound in December, 1863, and murdered the engineer, has just been disposed of by the United States Commissioner at Boston. The Commissioner found that the capture was made in behalf of the so-called Confederate States, and was an act of war, and came within the provisions of the proclamation of amnesty and pardon issued by President Andrew Johnson in 1868, and discharged the defendant.

ADVICES received in Washington from Mexico indicate that the situation in that happy country is growing precarious for the Government of Gen. Diaz. Revolutionary movements are occurring with increasing frequency, and are extending over the entire country. The reports received are such as to indicate that the Government which was born of revolution may itself be compelled to surrender to revolution.

AN examination of witnesses has lately been going on at Marquette, Mich., to secure testimony to be used in the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover a deficiency in his taxes. In the course of the examination certain books containing the accounts of the New York iron mine were being used. One evening last week, as the Commissioner was quietly proceeding with the depositions, two men suddenly rushed into the room, seized the books, rushed for a carriage that was standing conveniently by and made away with them. Mounted officers started in pursuit, but succeeded only in overtaking the empty carriage, about two hours after the robbery.

THE annual meeting of the North Pacific Railroad Company stockholders has just been held in New York. The gross earnings for the year were $1,193,381; expenses, $631,302; leaving a net balance of $562,079, or net increase of $169,381 over last year. The operations of the land department have been active, nearly three-quarters of a million of acres being disposed of.

THOMAS HARLAND, of New York, the attorney for Samuel J. Tilden at the time the books of the New York Iron Mine Company were seized and carried off, at Marquette, Mich., was arrested at Detroit the other day, upon a warrant issued upon the affidavit of the United States District Attorney. Harland denies all knowledge of the alleged robbery. It appears that the parties who seized and spirited away the books had a writ of replevin, but didn't take time to read, or even exhibit, the paper. The District Attorney affirms that the books showed that Mr. Tilden's net profits from the mine amounted, from 1864 to 1871, to over $1,000,000.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of Connecticut held their State Convention at Hartford, Sept. 24. Charles H. Andrews, of Litchfield, was nominated for Governor, David Gallet for Lieutenant Governor, David Torrence for Secretary of State, Tallman Baker for Treasurer, and Chauncey Howard for Comptroller....The Nevada Democrats have nominated L. R. Bradley, present incumbent, for Governor, and W. E. F. Deal for Congress.

THE Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts—or at least that portion which seceded from the Worcester assembly that nominated Gen. Butler—reassembled in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last week, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. G. Abbott; Lieutenant Governor, William R. Plunkett; Secretary of State, Henry C. Dewing; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. David N. Skilling; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney General, Richard Olney.

CARTER H. HARRISON has been defeated for a renomination in Chicago, Miles Kehoe, a local politician and a leader of the Irish, having been selected by the Democratic convention as his successor.

THE Democrats of New York held their State Convention at Syracuse Sept. 25 and 26. Erastus Brooks, of New York city, presided. G. B. Bradley was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform declares that "gold and silver coin and a paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder should be the only currency of the country, and steady steps be taken toward specie payments and the honest payment of the public debt," denounces the seating of Hayes as an "infamous fraud," and declares that "it is the stern resolve of the American people that such a fraud has been perpetrated for the last time."

THE New York Republican State Convention was held at Saratoga last week. Roscoe Conkling was chosen to preside. George William Curtis sat on the platform and heartily applauded his utterances in the convention. Hon. George F. Danforth, of Rochester, was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and A. B. Cornell was reappointed Chairman of the State Committee. The platform declares in favor of hard money and the early resumption of specie payments, demands "free and unintimidated elections in the South as in the North," and declares that the "Electoral Commission was a wise and honorable mode of settling a dangerous dispute."

FOREIGN.

THE International Peace Congress has opened at Paris. The objects of the congress are to discuss the practical means of insuring peace, reforming international law, and carrying out the principles of arbitration.

A REPORT comes from Constantinople to the effect that the envoy from Afghanistan, now in that city, is endeavoring to persuade the Sultan to abandon his English alliance and enter into one with Russia....A Havana dispatch says that horses, mules, cows, and oxen, and all agricultural machinery and implements may be imported duty free for one year into the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. ....Fevers are very prevalent in the island of Cyprus, and about one-sixth of the British army of occupation are on the sick list.

CABLE dispatches report the entire Austrian army engaged in a forward movement in Bosnia. Several important Bosnian positions had been captured, though not without stubborn resistance and serious losses of men. ....The island of Hayti was lately devastated by a furious hurricane. Plantations were laid waste, houses demolished, ships and lighters wrecked, and a great many people killed and drowned. It was one of the most destructive visitations of the kind experienced in the tropics for many seasons.

THE Servian Government, at the request of the Mohammedan chiefs, has consented to receive women and children fleeing from Northern Bosnia....A strong force of British troops is being concentrated on the borders of Afghanistan....The Albanians are manifesting their sympathy for the Bosnia insurgents by marching, in large numbers, to their assistance....Advices from Santo Domingo announce the success of the revolutionists, the capitulation of President Gonzales, and his departure from the country....Cable dispatches report that the great volcanoes of Europe and South America, Vesuvius and Cotopaxi, are simultaneously in full eruption.

THREE cases of blasting powder recently exploded in the St. Gothard tunnel, killing ten workmen, and mutilating many more. ....It is reported that 100,000 Armenians have risen in arms, and are ready to fight for autonomy.

IT looks as if war between England and Afghanistan was among the probabilities, if not an actual certainty. The cause of the trouble seems to be about this: The Ameer of Cabul, the capital city of Afghanistan, refused permission to a British commission to enter Afghanistan from India, for purposes of observation and treaty. England and Russia are rivals for the future possession of that important portion of Asiatic India, and the Ameer appears to be favorable to Russia. England is in high dudgeon at the snubbing of the mighty Ameer, and has about resolved upon sending a force of red-coats for the invasion of Afghanistan.

THE YELLOW-FEVER EPIDEMIC.

A Terrible Story of Death's Doings in Memphis.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Mr. Chas. C. Dobb, a wholesale grocery merchant, was one of the arrivals from Memphis. He has been in the doomed city attending to business every day since the plague began, and tells a woful story of the scourge. On Tuesday the deaths were so rapid that the undertaker was 100 bodies behind in interment. Dead bodies were lying unattended in every quarter of the city, and their friends and relatives were running about the streets crying and wringing their hands in the agony of despair, beseeching their fellow-citizens to come and take away their dead.

Mr. Dobb said that for several weeks it had been his habit to drive into the city in the morning, attend his business during the day, and leave in the evening. When going in it was an ordinary occurrence to see as many as twenty-five hearses in procession wending their way to the graveyard, and often he met large express wagons loaded with coffins and boxes containing the dead. Sometimes, from the long delay in burying the dead, the boxes would be seen bursting open by the force of the swelling bodies, and the stench was sometimes almost intolerable. Day and night the sound of the undertaker's saw and hammer was heard all over the city, and frequently the sidewalks in front of the shops were blockaded the distance of a whole block with coffins and boxes piled high upon each other.

The reporter asked Mr. Dobb if it was true that whole families were swept away in a day, unattended by a nurse or physician.

"The few accounts you have seen," he replied, "do not tell half the story of misery and death. The truth is that one-half the woful story has never been told. It is indescribably terrible and heartrending. Memphis is a charnel-house torn up. Turn which way you may, go where you will, and there is constantly before you a scene that will bring tears to the eyes of the most callous. Stout and stubborn men, broken down with grief, can be seen upon the street weeping together like children. To-day a fond mother gathers her children about her and prays that their lives may be spared. On the morrow they are snatched from her bosom by the grim monster, and soon she follows them to the grave. In the next household the parents are taken first, leaving the children to die alone, unless perchance they have the good fortune to fall into the hands of a nurse in time for treatment. Sometimes a whole family is found dead together. In some instances all are down, some dead, others dying, and the helpless sick lying beside the dead and offensive bodies. The Relief Committee, searching for such cases, a few days ago, entered a house where all was still save the faint cries of an infant. Upon opening the door a scene most painful and shocking met their gaze. Mother, father and children lay dead upon the floor, and a poor little babe, the only survivor, was crawling upon the bare breasts of its dead mother, struggling in vain for its food. Such scenes, varying only in the nature of their horrible circumstances, are numerous and of daily occurrence."

Mr. Dobb said the sensation of fear had long since past. The most shocking scenes have lost their terror to the people. They live day by day looking to their end, which every one who remains feels must come sooner or later, and look death in the face with callous indifference.

In the minds of the physicians and the people the disease is not characterized as yellow fever. All seemed to submit to the feeling which comes over each one alike that it is a plague, and they don't know what to call it or how to treat it.

Mr. Dobb says the atmosphere of Memphis is so heavily impregnated with the poison that its influence is easily perceptible. Persons living in the country and going to town in the day immediately experience oppressed breathing, with a drowsy sensation of head and depression of spirits, and these are his sensations as long as he stays within the atmosphere.

The Pestilence in the Crescent City.

[From a New Orleans Letter.]

It has been remarked by several newspapers that a stranger coming to New Orleans at this time would not be able to tell, from a cursory view of the town and the people, that we were suffering from a very serious epidemic. Those who are left here have become convinced that the best way to fight the disease was to banish all fear of it and take care of themselves. The consequence is that, though the fever and mortality have undoubtedly increased, very few native adults have died, and many strangers who were not frightened to death have successfully wrestled with it. The people pursue their usual occupations without any evidence of fear, and things look as they usually do at this season of the year, with the exception of some dullness in trade. The funerals show only too plainly the presence of the disease, and the fact that the fever is the only topic of conversation confesses its hold on the community. At night the rattle of wheels shows the activity of the doctors, who get little or no rest. They are nearly worn out, and one of them told me that he was so sick of yellow fever that when called in to see a man that had something else it buoyed him up and gave him new strength. It can easily be understood how monotonous this one disease becomes to a physician.

In some localities the fever takes a violent hold, and seems to stay there until the material is completely used up. Such a locality is that around the intersection of Enterpe and Carondelet streets. It appeared there over a month ago, and is still there. So bad had it become that a few weeks ago it was found necessary to barricade Enterpe street at the corner of Carondelet, and near the corner of St. Charles. In addition to this, saw-dust was laid along the car-track on Carondelet street for two squares, to deaden the sound of the mules' hoofs on the cobble-stones. Some time ago a milkman endeavored to take down the barricade mentioned above, and drive his cart through. A gentleman who had two sick children living on that square told him to stop. The milkman refused, and became angry and excited, and struck at the gentleman with his whip. The gentleman pulled out a revolver, and fired one shot at the vender of chalk and water, which, though it unfortunately missed him, caused him to move away. "He stood not upon the order of his going," but went as rapidly as possible. I visited that neighborhood last night for the purpose of calling to find out some news about a very sick friend. On approaching his house I saw something white on the bell-handle, and feared the worst immediately. On going up to it I discovered that it was not crape, but a piece of paper with this notice upon it: "Please don't ring the bell." It was sadly suggestive of serious sickness, as were the sawdust on the track and the barricade at the corner.

There are many sad cases in connection with this epidemic which could touch the heart of even the most hardened. In one instance the fever attacked a family consisting of husband, wife and three little children. Within a week all three of the little ones died, and the mother is now very ill. In another case a family of three—husband, wife and child—were attacked, and the child died. The husband was convalescent when he heard of the child's death, but when he found this out he gave up immediately, and died just three hours after his child. The poor, childless widow was taken with the fever, and, being a stranger and "sore afflicted," could not fight the disease. She has died. These instances could be multiplied, I have no doubt, but they show the severe side of the epidemic, and are too sad to be dwelt upon.

Assassination of Gen. Mezentsof.

The following account of the assassination of Gen. Mezentsof, Chief of the Czar's Private Police, is given by a correspondent of the Paris *Temps:* "He was in the habit, each morning, of taking a walk after performing his religious duties. He generally went in the direction of the Gestinoi Dvor, or bazar; at other times he extended his promenade toward the Newsky Prospect. His favorite walk was the Place Michel, near the center of the town. He, as a rule, went out between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and alone. This habit of the General was, evidently, well known to the assassins. On the day of his death he rose as usual, dressed himself in uniform, and, accompanied by his friend and companion-in-arms, Col. Makaroff, in civil costume, went to take his accustomed and favorite promenade. On reaching the corner of the Place Michel two well-dressed men were observed close to a confectioner's shop which is situated there. They had, according to the *Golos*, the appearance of civil servants. As soon as they found they were observed they hurriedly made off. The General and his companion paid no attention to this apparently insignificant circumstance. But suddenly a man emerged from a corner behind and drove a poniard up to the hilt into the abdomen, which it penetrated as far as the peritoneum. Col. Marakoff threw himself upon the assassin; but a second person then suddenly came forward and fired a revolver at Makaroff, without, however, hitting him. Profiting by the confusion which then arose, both the assailants entered a droschky, which drove off through the Rue Italianskaya in the direction of Sadovaya. This droschky or cab is said to have been an elegant private vehicle, with an excellent horse. All that is known at present is that one of the two assassins wore a gray coat. So successful a flight would be regarded as incredible, but there were no police near, and, at that early hour, the Place Michel is almost deserted. Gen. Mezentsof was taken home severely wounded, but not, it was believed, dangerously. Gen. Zouroff, the Ministers of War and of Justice called afterward, and the physician, Bogdanovski, arrived about 12 o'clock. A dose of morphine was given to the patient, whose condition was not despaired of. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon grave symptoms manifested themselves, and, at twenty minutes past that hour, he died in great agony."

Extraordinary Enterprise.

A quarter of a century ago there was a memorable conflagration at Sacramento city, Cal., by which the entire business portion of the city was laid in ashes. When the great fire was at its maximum fury a wealthy merchant named McNulty, who owned some of the heaviest business establishments in the city, gazed for a few moments upon the work of destruction, and then, instead of folding his hands and weeping over the disaster, he went to the nearest livery stable, hired a fleet-footed horse, rode like John Gilpin during the remainder of the night, and before daylight the next morning had purchased every foot of lumber and every saw-mill at Grass Valley and Nevada City. There is, possibly, no human being on earth who would think of running off by the light of his burning property in order to literally make his fortune out of the disaster except an American. McNulty did so, however, and almost immediately realized out of the sale of his lumber fourfold as much money as he had lost by the great fire.—*Grass Valley Union.*

Washington Improvements.

Notwithstanding the much-talked-of "financial depression," there was never so much building going on in Washington as during the present summer. People who own real estate, and have money, are taking advantage of the cheap labor and materials to improve their property. The Inspector of Buildings reports that during July and August he issued building permits amounting to over $1,000,000. The recent legislation by Congress reorganizing the Government of the District of Columbia, fixing a maximum of taxation, and settling beyond dispute the proportion the United States should pay toward the support of the district, has had the effect to establish values here and encourage improvements.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

INSOLVENCY LAWS.

Provisions of the Bankruptcy Laws of the Various States.

The ranks of the bankrupts are full, says a New York paper, and no more recruits will be taken. It will take some time to prove all claims against their estates, to levy all fees, costs and allowances, distribute what there is left, and discharge them from legal obligations on account of their past debts. So far as future operations are concerned, business must be done with an eye to State enactments for the enforcement of the rights of creditors. So long as there is property within the reach of the law, the ordinary remedies are sufficiently effectual, but, in the case of insolvency, it will be a difficult matter to secure an equitable distribution of available assets among those fairly entitled to share in them. In fact, the difficulty and uncertainty will be so great as to prevent, in very many cases, any effort on the part of distant creditors to obtain their rights. Doubtless one result would be more care in extending credit, and a stronger disposition to trade for cash only, or with persons whose solvency is fully assured. This enforced return to more cautious and conservative methods may not be a bad thing, but it will not absolutely prevent failures, or preclude the necessity of some measure for securing the rights of all parties when failures occur. But the present condition of the law is such that, to all intents and purposes, the country is without the means of effecting the purposes of bankruptcy legislation, which are to secure to creditors, pro rata, all there is applicable to the liquidation of their claims, and to release the insolvent debtor, who surrenders all he has, in good faith, from future liability.

It will be of interest to recall, at this time, the principal features of the various States and Territories. In the first place, Alabama, Colorado, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Washington have made no provision whatever for the assignment or settlement of the estates of debtors, whether insolvent or otherwise. In Delaware, the District of Columbia, and North and South Carolina, the law applies only where the debtor has been arrested after execution against the property is unsatisfied, and is intended only to get him out of jail on surrender of his property. The following States have only assignment laws, which allow a debtor, if he sees fit, to surrender his property to be distributed among his creditors in satisfaction of their claims, most of them permitting preferences, but leaving any property that may be subsequently acquired liable for debts remaining unpaid: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. None of these have insolvency laws, properly so-called. In Missouri there may be a final discharge after assignment, by unanimous consent of the creditors, and, in Maryland, any of the creditors may sign a release, and the debtor will be free from their claims, but liable for all others. In New Hampshire, those accepting dividends from the estate are debarred from further recovery.

Maine has an insolvency law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, which provides not only for voluntary but for compulsory assignments. The assignee is chosen by the creditors, and a discharge may be granted if there has been no fraud practiced, and, on agreement of a majority of the creditors representing three-fourths of the claims to accept a certain percentage, a discharge follows as a matter of course. Massachusetts and Vermont also provide for both voluntary and compulsory assignments in insolvency cases, and a distribution of the assets to meet all proved claims. So far as such claims are concerned, there is a final discharge of the debtor. The law in Rhode Island, passed last spring, is similar. In Connecticut a trustee may be appointed on petition of a creditor after an attachment has been issued and no property found. A final discharge is granted only in case 70 per cent. of all claims is paid. The law in this State provides for voluntary assignments only, makes very inadequate provision against preferences, and works no final discharge. The case is similar in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska there are insolvency laws, but they provide for voluntary proceedings only. The assignee is selected by the insolvent debtor or the court, and must give bonds. Schedules of assets and liabilities are filed, and creditors are notified and allowed to prove their claims. In Michigan and Wisconsin there is a final discharge, so far as the claims are concerned, of those creditors who take part in the proceedings, but not as to others. In the other States named there is a discharge only so far as the claims are satisfied, the creditors still having redress against any property that the debtor may subsequently acquire. In Louisiana a debtor may surrender his property and obtain a discharge as to creditors who prove their claims and share in the dividends. California provides for voluntary assignments, and bars all claims not presented.

The details as to proceedings differ widely in different States, but the general aim where there are insolvency laws is to secure an application of all the debtor's property equitably for the liquidation of claims proved against the estate within a certain allotted time. All others are left to be collected or to be lost, as the case may be, under the operation of the general laws for collecting debts. In no case has the adjudication any effect beyond the limits of the State in which it takes place. All remedies that can be enforced elsewhere against person or property remain unaffected. Hence no discharge can be regarded as absolute and no settlement final until the uttermost farthing is paid. It may be stated in a general way that State laws are likely to prove a benefit only for the citizens of the State in which they have force. But the trade of the country is so extended from State to State, and has become so completely a national affair, that the need will soon be felt of some means of protecting the rights of those who are so unfortunate as to have insolvent debtors in distant States. In the meantime they must protect themselves as best they can by guarding against having insolvent debtors.

Grave Robbery.

The desecration of the venerable Harrison's grave, near Cincinnati, is not out of the public mind before an equally ghoulish deed is reported from Cleveland. Mr. Edwin French, an aged resident of the town of Willoughby, a few miles from Cleveland, died on Saturday and was buried on Monday in the family lot in the village cemetery. The case, from this point, presents some singular repetitions of the Harrison outrage. Mr. French's son, fearing that an attempt might be made to rob the grave, hired a young man to watch it. The youth absented himself temporarily, and the robbers took advantage of their opportunity. Notice of the crime was promptly spread about, and a protracted search discovered a Cleveland buggy which had been used all night, and on the seat of which was a tuft of an old man's gray hair. Of course, none of the officials of any medical college in Cleveland had any knowledge of the whereabouts of the stolen body; but the first one searched, the homeopathic, on Prospect street, disclosed the disfigured body. A vigorous prodding of the sawdust on the floor of the dissecting-room revealed a trap-door, tightly nailed. It was opened, only to expose more sawdust, false timbers and another trapdoor. Beneath this, in a tank, was the body of Mr. French, a hideous gash in his throat where the robbers' hook had been inserted. None of the officers of the institution had the slightest suspicion that the body was in the college of course not. Mr. French, during his life, had been a beneficiary of the institution—a fact which may have constituted a claim upon his body for the use of "science." There are the usual assertions of a vigorous prosecution of the guilty parties.

Every State should make provision for supplying these doctor-factories with what one of their professors calls "medical college plant," from among the unclaimed dead; but decency, humanity, civilization itself, require that a stop should be put to this ghoulish business of grave-robbing.—*Chicago Times.*

Diminution of Live Stock in Britain.

The London *Times* is apprehensive of coming evil to British farmers from the fact, brought out by recent agricultural statistics, that not only is the area of land in the United Kingdom under arable crop undergoing annual diminution, but that the number of head of live stock is also decreasing. There seems to be no doubt of the fact. From 1866 to 1874 there was a steady increase of all kinds of stock, and since that date there has been a steady decrease. In 1866 there were in the United Kingdom of cattle 8,570,000 and of sheep 26,380,000. In 1874 these figures had increased to cattle, 10,291,000; and sheep, 34,826,000. In 1877, however, the numbers are found to be, cattle, 9,734,000; sheep, 32,220,000. These figures indicate either that British farmers are discontinuing sheep and cattle raising, or that there has been excessive mortality among their flocks and herds—either of them a sufficiently-serious affair. The price of meat has never been so high as during the three years in which the decrease has taken place, so that the stimulus of a good market has not been lacking.

Unknown Regions.

According to an English writer there are four vast areas which have never been traversed by civilized man, and which among them constitute about one-seventh of the whole area of the globe. Of these, the greatest is the Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seventy-five times that of Great Britain; the second lies about the North pole; the third is in Central Africa, and the fourth in Western Australia. The areas of the unknown regions of the globe are estimated, approximately, at about 11,600,000 square miles.

THE Mikado having decided that all his subjects holding official situations shall dress *a l'Europeenne*, the Japanese milliners have sent a large portion of their stock of dresses to Paris, where they have been converted into very pretty dressing-gowns.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 25	@10 25
Hogs	4 50	@ 4 70
Cotton	11	@ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	3 60	@ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	97	@ 98
Corn—Western Mixed	48	@ 50
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 32
Rye—Western	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 30
Lard	6¾	@ 7
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@ 5 10
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 30	@ 4 30
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	87	@ 88
No. 3 Spring	75	@ 77
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 2	45	@ 46
Barley—No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
Butter—Choice Creamery	22	@ 28
Eggs—Fresh	15	@ 16
Pork—Mess	8 00	@ 8 10
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 10½
No. 2	91	@ 92
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 1	45	@ 46
Barley—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 06
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@ 89
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20½
Rye	44	@ 45½
Pork—Mess	8 80	@ 9 00
Lard	6	@ 6½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	85	@ 90
Corn	41	@ 42
Oats	23	@ 26
Rye	53	@ 54
Pork—Mess	8 75	@ 9 00
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 2 Red	95	@ 96
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	21	@ 22
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 50	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 00
No. 1 Amber	92	@ 93
Corn—No. 1	43	@ 44
Oats—Mixed	23	@ 25
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 25
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 75
Common	3 60	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 15	@ 4 40
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

WEEDS IN THE CORN FIELD.

Fifteen years ago, writes Rural Jr., in the Chicago *Tribune*, the farmer who suffered his corn-field to grow up full of weeds was looked upon as a sloven; now a clean field is the exception. We asked an old farmer whom we met on the road to tell us why this is so. His reason was simple: Because they tried to do too much, and only half finished their work. They did not like to hoe, and the weeds consequently took the crop. The farmers of the West will sooner or later realize that they must cultivate better or hoe their corn; for, if the fields continue to grow weedy as they have in the past two years, weeds will be the only crop grown. We expect that, in order to do a good job of cultivating, we shall have to return to the five-toothed cultivator, and cultivate our corn both ways. A little hoeing then will suffice to keep the weeds out. In one place we noticed about twenty acres of what was intended for corn, grown so full of cockle-burrs that the stalks of corn were almost hid from sight. The burrs stood six feet high and very thick. It is folly to attempt to grow corn on such foul land; but many farmers try to do it, and then blame Providence for the failure.

POOR STACKING.

In a recent letter we endeavored to impress upon our readers the necessity for good stacking, and gave a very few directions. On inquiry we find that a very large per cent. of the oat crop of Central Illinois has been injured by indifferent stacking. At least one-third the crop is so damaged, and sells from 6 to 8 cents below the price of a good article. We think it would be a good plan for farmers' clubs and agricultural colleges to teach how to put up a good stack, if they know how it is done, and give the reason for each operation.

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

Every now and then a political speaker insists that one of the principal things to be done is to educate the people, and then they will see that his party, or the principles he advocates, if he has any, are right. The folly of such a statement is at once apparent when we consider that there are well-educated people belonging to all parties, and believing all sorts of religions. It is not so much education that the people need as it is a good example. A good farmer will have many imitators. Agricultural and other journals have been preaching to the people the value of thorough cultivation and preparation of the soil, and yet, in passing a dozen plowed fields recently, we noticed that poor plowing was the rule, and good plowing the exception. Why does a man plow a stubble-field, and leave it looking as though a drove of hogs had been rooting in it, and had been driven away before they completed the job? Why not turn the weeds all under, out of sight, and out of the way of the drill-teeth? It is just as easy to do it as it is to half plow the ground. We assume that last spring, after there was no further use for them, your plows were wiped dry, and all dirt cleaned from the wood and iron work, and that the polished surfaces were coated with oil and whiting, or white-lead and tallow. If they were, you need not so much as rub their surfaces with a cloth to remove it. They will scour before they have gone a rod. If your weeds are a foot high or more, a single weed-hook, such as has been described in this correspondence time and again, will turn them under and out of sight. If the weeds are short, a chain may be fastened to the plow-beam in such a manner that it will drag just ahead of the furrow-slice as it goes over, and every weed will be covered. We presume that you always use a rolling cutter; it makes the plow run easier, and leaves the edge of the furrow square. These are all little things, but are not neglected by the good farmer.

POOR DRIVING.

Half the load is in the driver. A good strong team attached to a plow does not require a great deal of driving. If their harness is properly adjusted, the draught of the plow will keep them going straight. This is also true of a team hitched to a wagon, when the roads are good and both animals are of equal strength and spirit. But this rarely happens. One horse is nearly always larger, stronger or faster than the other, and such require a driver. Does one horse start quick and the other slow, the slow one should always be touched with the whip or given some other admonition before the word to start is spoken. The reins should always be a little shorter on the fast horse, so that he may be gently checked, and the other not feel the effect of a tight rein. The driver's attention should always be given to his team and the road over which he is traveling. If there is a root or a mud-hole to be avoided, it is his duty to prepare to avoid it before the team or the wheels are in a position to render avoidance impossible. The drivers who keep their team in the road, and the wagon-wheels always in the smoothest place, are entitled to all credit. Too many men give their teams the rein, and let them pick out the road as best they may. If the wheels get out of the track they jerk the team back to their proper place. If a rut is to be avoided, they wait until the wheels are in it before turning out, and then both team and vehicle are strained to get them out. When the feat is accomplished, after much straining and tugging, the necessity is past. Every farmer should instruct his boys and hired men how to drive. Teach them the importance of holding the lines taut; to be ready for any emergency; to watch the team, and keep the wheels in the smooth track, and such other instructions as will readily occur to an experienced driver.

GATHER FRUIT EARLY.

We have learned by experience that early-gathered winter apples keep the best. As soon as fruit has attained its full size we advise that it be picked. In Central Illinois this will occur by the last of the present month; further north, a little earlier. A few days' neglect of this important duty may cause the premature ripening of the crop.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

FINGER-MARKS.

For washing finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it.

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF WHITE GOODS.

One teaspoonful of chloride of lime in about three quarts of water will take any kind of stain out of white goods; put the part with the stain on it in the water, and let it remain until out. It will not injure the cloth if prepared in this way; only spots on white goods can be taken out thus.

REMOVING INK SPOTS.

Apply spirits of salts made into a solution with five times its weight of water; then wash it off in a minute or two with clear water. A solution of citric acid or oxalic acid will answer the same purpose, and neither of them will efface the printing, but they will rot the paper if not washed off in pure water.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.

Slack half a bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process; strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled until it is a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together and let stand several days.

CHINTZ GOWNS.

Chintz is about as troublesome to wash as anything can be. Ordinary soap spoils it and clear water does not cleanse it. Boil two quarts of rice in two gallons of water, and when it is nearly cool wash the chintz in it. Then prepare more rice water, but strain it and dilute it, and wash again. Then starch the chintz with the rice water, and when dry rub it with a cold iron, or better still, a bit of polished marble.

CLEANING RUSTY STEEL.

Steel which has rusted can be cleaned by brushing with a paste made of half an ounce cyanide potassium; half an ounce castile soap; one ounce whiting, and water sufficient to form a paste. The steel should first be washed with a solution of half an ounce cyanide potassium in two ounces water. To preserve steel from rusting, a good method is to paint it with melted caoutchouc, to which some oil has been added.

TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Take a strongly-printed photograph on paper and saturate it from the back with a rag dipped in castor oil. Carefully rub off all excess from the surface after obtaining thorough transparency. Take a piece of glass an inch larger all round than the print, pour upon it dilute gelatine, and then squeeze the print and glass together. Allow it to dry, and then work in artists' oil colors from the back until you get the proper effect from the front. Both landscapes and portraits can be effectively colored by the above method without any great skill being required.

PAINTED FURNITURE.

In the days when every young lady is supposed to give her personal attention to furnishing her own room, nobody need hesitate to try her hand at painting her own chairs and bedstead, dressing-case and table. Tube paints may be used for the decorative work, and ordinary paint for the coarser parts. Backgrounds and scarlet, blue or pale-yellow decorations are pretty, and pale blue and pink have a good effect when the carpets and curtains correspond in tint. Imitating chestnut or any other wood is in bad taste. If you cannot have genuine expensive articles, be satisfied with those which make no pretensions.

Our Enormous Consumption of Timber.

In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests, the *Lumberman's Gazette* gives some interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in this country. "We have now," it says, "about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost $45,000,000 to build, and take at least $15,000,000 annually to keep in repair. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must take 300,000 more. The little, insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot-trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane-stocks and the handles of tools. The packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to $12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., is more than $100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but, as we grow older as a nation, this consumption may, and probably will, be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually, walnut, oak, maple and pine to England, and spars and docking timber to China and Japan."

BEFORE the recent marriage festival of the daughter of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, it was thought advisable to test the strength of the floor of the great reception room of the new palace at Potsdam. With that view, a number of soldiers were ordered to enter it in double file, and, to their great surprise, were then ordered to dance the polka. They at first considered the matter as a joke, but as the strains of the band gave them encouragement they went through both a polka and a galop. The floor was found satisfactory.

Windom's Wasted Millions.

It is not often that a public man whose whole Congressional career has been illustrated by extravagance, and who is personally responsible for a large part of the reckless appropriations of the Senate, sets up a claim to be an economist, and seeks to deprive others who have done their best to effect some retrenchment in the loose public expenditures of their fairly earned credit. Mr. Windom, who has long been Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, where, backed by a majority of his political friends, he has exercised absolute control over all the regular bills for carrying on the Government, has undertaken this new character.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued a "supplement" and spread it broadcast over the West, in which Mr. Windom assumes to explain away the reductions made in the last and present Congress, and do deny the results which were achieved after the House of Representatives had passed out of Republican hands through the tidal wave of 1874. Every observer of affairs in the last three years, when, owing to the general distress, attention has been more fixed on these subjects than usual, knows that an immense saving has been effected in all branches of the public service since the power of the Republican party was broken in Congress by the loss of the House; and, if one cause more than another contributed to that remarkable change, it was the abuse of power in voting away the people's money, and the corrupt objects to which it was appropriated. The people in their wrath took the first weapon they could find to break the head of the party that was guilty of these wrongs, and Massachusetts was more conspicuous than any other in electing the Democratic ticket, in order to emphasize her indignation at the prodigality and open venality of successive Republican Congresses.

It was no love for the Democracy that led to that phenomenal change in politics, but a resolute purpose to sweep away into disgrace and exile the men who had prostituted their trusts to selfish uses, and to admonish the party which had tolerated them that there must be an end to that sort of corrupt rule. These facts are familiar to the whole country, and yet Mr. Windom tries to break their force by misrepresenting the actual good that has been accomplished, in spite of his constant, bitter, and unqualified opposition, which the majority of the Senate always sustained, and which the departments supported with false and exaggerated statements.

Take a few illustrations, which are fresh, and easily disproven if any way erroneous. A comparison of the last three years with a Democratic House, and the preceding three years when the Republicans had full swing, will show the difference in the appropriations actually made, as follows:

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
1874	$181,567,054.81	1877	$145,997,956.72
1875	177,379,473.77	1878	140,384,606.95
1876	172,920,205.33	1879	157,213,933.77
Total	$531,866,733.91	Total	$443,596,497.44

Here is a plain reduction, which no sophistry can destroy, of $88,270,236.47 in the eleven great bills for the support of the Government. But these figures, imposing as they are, by no means represent the economy sought to be achieved in the last three years. The bills for these same objects, as they passed the House, were:

For the fiscal year 1877	$138,080,856.68
For the fiscal year 1878	131,309,307.37
For the fiscal year 1879	147,687,739.94
Total	$417,077,903.99

It is thus seen, by deducting the bills passed by the House from the appropriations actually made, that if the Senate had accepted them there would have been a further reduction of $26,518,593.45. When these bills went to the Senate, Mr. Windom and his political associates increased them as follows:

1877	$157,419,757.36
1878	148,988,795.75
1879	161,852,369.41
Total	$468,260,922.52
Deduct same bills as passed House for these years as above	417,077,903.99
Increase by Senate	$ 51,183,018.53

There is no possible escape from this showing, which proves that after the lesson of 1874, and the hard times since 1873, the Republican party has either learned nothing, or is unwilling to run outside of the old ruts. But for the Senate, led in this matter by Mr. Windom, there would have been a great reduction and a corresponding diminution of public burdens. As it was, the House was unable to carry out its policy, and consequently more than $26,500,000 were added to the expenditures, every dime of which and much more, too, by a reduction of the army, ought to have been saved. It is evident that, in the role of an economist, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate is not a great success, and he will not succeed in deceiving many people this year with his million or more of manufactured "supplements."

The Grant Movement Frosted.

Besides shelving Blaine as a candidate for President, driving little Eugene Hale to the shades of private life, waking up ancient Hamlin from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and demoralizing the Republican party on the eve of the fall elections, the result in Maine has had another effect, which has not been taken into account. It has blasted the Grant movement with an early frost, from which recovery is hardly probable. Mr. Blaine recently declared for it, as reflecting the sentiment of a present majority of the Republican party, and other men of prominence have been helping it with all their influence in the most effective way.

That a regular campaign for a third term was organized and directed with skill on their side, seconded by Grant's efforts in Europe, no longer admits of the least doubt. If the scheme was not planned before he went abroad, it has certainly taken shape and been industriously worked up in the last eight or ten months, with the artful appliances known to shrewd politicians. Grant himself is cunning, and did not require much instruction after the general plan was marked out. A part of the programme was that he should come home by way of California, and be greeted with a series of preconcerted receptions, on the largest possible scale, from San Francisco to New York.

Though quite willing to take any ordinary chances promising success, Grant has an innate dread of defeat, and has no inclination to be the scapegoat of others, or to lead a forlorn hope. He will not need to be told that with the foundation of the Republican party in New England undermined by a defection that cannot be repaired in time for 1880, if ever, he would be beaten as no other candidate has ever been, if nominated two years hence. The popular repugnance to a third term, and the corruption, ring rule, and robberies of Grantism, would have crushed him in any event, had he possessed far more strength than his friends have ever claimed.

But this upheaval in Maine, which is the first blast of an angry storm that will carry all before it in other States, is an admonition which no man like Grant is likely to disregard. He will be told that the capitalists of the country, the national banks, and the railroad corporations will all unite upon him, and that their union means an election at any price. His instincts and his personal associations and his tastes being all in this direction, he will accept this assurance as in the main true, the wish being father to the thought.

Tempting as the suggestion is, it has drawbacks. A combination of wealth and corporate power would lead almost necessarily to a union of popular elements, against which they could not stand, and might provoke a condition of things which all good men would deplore in any political contest. Capital is naturally conservative, and would depart from safe moorings if it ever consented to engage in a struggle like that proposed. National banks depend upon Congress for their charters, and on the people for their support. Railroad corporations have no strength to sacrifice in politics, and are in no condition to invite risks.

When Gen. Grant comes to reflect on the surroundings of the next Republican candidate, he will be very apt to conclude that discretion is the better part of valor, and refuse to be put up merely to be knocked down like a nine-pin. Should he, from any weakness, yield to the temptation, and allow himself to be conquered by the politicians, his career will probably close in clouds, like those which darkened it before the great opportunity came that rescued him from ruin, and worse. The next Republican candidate will be the last under the existing organization. An overwhelming defeat will lead to a new formation, out of which may grow a great party in the future, when their opponents shall have run in the beaten track of success and proven their incapacity to bear it.—*New York Sun.*

Robeson to the Front.

The brazen and notorious Robeson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district of New Jersey. In his speech of acceptance, the man whom Whitthorne's committee has apparently demonstrated to be the biggest corruptionist of the Grant corruption period said "the Republican party has been the bread and meat of my political life"—which is an undeniable truth; but when he added that he was ready to vindicate Grant's administration, those who nominated him must have had doubts in their minds about the possibility of even Robeson carrying out that contract. If he is elected, the fact will have to be taken as evidence that "Jersey justice is altogether as eccentric and astonishing as "Jersey lightning."—*Chicago Times.*

The Trombone in America.

The history of trombone playing in this country is a sad and suggestive one. In 1817, one Elias Brewster, of Boston, announced his intention of learning the trombone, and began to practice in a house in the then-lower end of Beacon street. Long before he had learned the seven positions of the slide he was found dead in his front hall, with the instrument lying much battered beside him. A Coroner's jury of the vicinage found that he died of apoplexy, and after the funeral his ruined trombone was sold as old metal. Two years later another Bostonian, one G. L. Plunkett, undertook to master the trombone. Three weeks after he had sounded his first note he was found dead in his room, with the trombone slide inserted in his mouth, thereby horribly distending his jaws. The verdict in his case was suicide, though at this distance of time the facts do not seem to admit of any such interpretation.

These occurrences put an end to trombone playing in Massachusetts. It was, however, attempted in various other parts of the country. In 1832 Henry Van Schaick, of this city, tried to learn the trombone, but died so suddenly that the Coroner's jury found that he had poisoned himself. Perhaps he did, but why did he first smash his instrument and imbrue it in the blood of the back of his head? In 1837, 1841 and 1849 three other men, named respectively Abrahams, Palmer and Escheubrodt, died in this city in the earlier stages of trombone playing, and in each case their trombones were irretrievably smashed at or about the time of death. In Illinois, a man who resided in a country town, and who had a trombone sent to him from an Eastern city, was taken out by his neighbors and hung on a tree.—*New York paper.*

MR. GEORGE LEWIS, a very successful London solicitor, has just leased three enormous houses near the new law courts for his business. The magnitude of this business can be conjectured when his staff of clerks and employes numbers 250. Mr. Lewis has a grand mansion in Portland place, between the Langham and Regent's Park. His office receipts are said to reach £50,000 yearly.

SOME SNAKE STORIES.

Rattlesnakes, Black Snakes, Cottonmouth Snakes, and a Frightful Monster.

[From Forest and Stream.]

Of the mortal enmity existing between the black snake and the rattlesnake, two instances have come under my notice, in each of which the rattlesnake proved an arrant coward, making a great noise, while the black snake did all the fighting—if I may call it fighting; it was rather a strangling and a squeezing. My attention was aroused to it by the rattlesnake passing close to me, paying no attention to my presence, but endeavoring to get away from something in pursuit, his rattles springing to their loudest note. I was in the act of throwing the gun up to stop him, when the black snake passed like a flash, going five yards to the rattlesnake's one, and the way he seized the rattlesnake by the back of the neck and went round him was something wonderful.

My experience with the king snake and the moccasin runs through a course of thirteen years, and in that time I have seen the king snake get outside of the moccasin many times. When the king first seizes his prey he coils around it until they are almost like a ball, turning occasionally and biting the coils of the moccasin. After being some time in the coil he will open out, and if the moccasin shows signs of life it receives another embrace. When life is extinct the king snake stretches out its victim and begins at the head. It takes some time to gorge, especially if the one going inside is about as large as the one crawling outside.

[From the Hardin (Ky.) Gazette.]

One dark night recently three men who dwell near Caseyville, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, started to go over the river in a skiff that had been against the bank for some days. The oarsmen pulled vigorously for the other shore. When about sixty yards from the bank the man in the bow heard the hiss of a rattlesnake in the boat. In a flash the oars were stopped and all sat listening, and not a sound was heard. The skiff was pulled across to Caseyville, and there the man at the stern sprung into the water, afraid to go through the boat. Procuring a lantern at the hotel, they went down to examine the boat, and found a rattlesnake with eleven rattles coiled under the oarsman's seat.

[From the Kingston (N. Y.) Courier.]

Mr. James L. Dubois, who has built nearly half of Marlborough village, N. Y., paid a visit to his brother Isaac on the Lattintown road. Returning home toward nightfall he came by way of Graves' dye works, and as he was passing the upper pond a large spotted snake sprung up from behind a clump of bushes and bit him under the right eye. Mr. Dubois grasped the reptile by the neck and hurled it from him, but as he grasped it the snake fastened its fangs in Mr. Dubois under the ear. On his reaching home remedies were applied, and by midnight the swelling on his face and neck had been reduced. Yesterday he was still suffering severely, but no fatal results are anticipated.

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Spectator.]

Ed Squires informs us that there is a snake of tremendous size in our neighborhood, supposed to have escaped from some menagerie. It has been seen by a number of persons, and it is said to be about ten feet in length, and as large around as a man's thigh. Farmers will not work in undergrowth for fear of being attacked by this monster.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Miss Lydia Rusk, of Jefferson City, Mo., was bitten by a snake of the cottonmouth species. While picking up some wood for the kitchen fire, she felt a scratch on the forefinger of the right hand. During the morning she frequently bathed the wounded finger and applied some simple household remedies for such pains. Two hours later another of the family went for more wood, and discovered a serpent was lurking there. On a more particular examination it was found that two scratches or punches had been made an inch and a half apart, one on each side of the middle knuckle of the finger. The usual antidotes were administered.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Times.]

A gentleman connected with the North and South railroad was overlooking the work of some hands who were clearing away some brush on the road near Mulberry creek. As one of the hands was knocking away briars with a spade a huge moccasin fell out of the bushes, and, dropping near the negro's foot, immediately wrapped himself about one of his legs. The snake struck at the man several times, but the spade acted as a shield, and the man's companions killed the reptile. His fangs were one inch long.

A Dog With a Bustle.

A thrilling occurrence is reported from Evanston, Ill., and, as it is probably the first instance on record in which the bustle of lovely woman became an implement of crime, the case is thus immortalized by an exchange. There was a boy in that town named Daley. The boy had a dog, which he was accustomed to take with him on his daily excursions to certain suburban pasture fields to drive home the cows. On the 6th inst. young Daily found on his way to the pasture something white and mysterious. He did not know what it was, but it was too beautiful to throw away, and the happy thought struck him that it might be intended as an ornamental portable awning for a dog. So he called his dog and tied the gay device around his body just behind the forelegs. This held the wavy frills of the tournure aloft like a canopy. Thus caparisoned, the dog pranced along gayly in front of his master to where the cows were quietly grazing in the field. Immediately there was wild commotion. The cows knew in a general way something about dogs, but an animal, half dog and half bird, with a towering banner of whalebone and wire and muslin floating in the summer wind, was to them a new and terrifying spectacle. They eyed the approaching terror a moment, then tossed their heads, turned tail and broke in a wild stampede for town. The frantic herd burst from the end of the lane into the main road just as a grave and serious ex-minister of the gospel, whose sands of life had nearly run, etc., came driving along. Him the cows heeded not. The dog, with his phenomenal attachment waving up and down, was behind, and they cared for nothing in front. One jumped across between the horse and the vehicle, two others dashed against the wheels, capsized the rider into a ditch full of muddy water, and left the buggy standing on its beam ends with two wheels in the air. Then the horse caught sight of the dog and ran after the cows, smashing the vehicle to atoms and distributing it along about two miles of the public highway. The cows, reinforced by the flying steed, carried the village like an invading army, and such was the terror and surprise of the people that they have since done little else but talk about it. The minister crawled out of the ditch and began legal proceedings against the boy, who came into town by a side street, and slipped up the back stairs supperless to bed. The dog with the bustle saw that he had overdone the thing and crept under a barn. The problem that absorbs Evanston is where to classify the crime of that boy under the statutes of Illinois.

ALL SORTS.

LONGFELLOW pays a tax of $2,230 on property in Cambridge.

THE Egyptian obelisk has been placed upon its pedestal on the Thames embankment at London.

MR. GORDON, Inspector of Live Stock in Queensland, Northern Australia, computes the loss in sheep there last year at 1,718,199 head.

THE *Four Counties*, a paper published in Texas, heads one of its columns with this pertinent query, "Is this your paper, or a borrowed one?"

TO THE inquiry of the Chicago *Tribune*, "How sleep the brave?" the Rockland *Courier* replies, "Nicely, thank you, except when it is oppressively warm; then we lie awake half the night."

THE State Medical Society of New Jersey, at its annual convention, condemned the use of rubber tubes for nursing, the *Medical Record* says, as "unclean, even with the best of care." Are they any the less so in the form of milking machines?"

THE latest incident of the quarrel in New Haven over religious services in the schools is the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic children, some 700 in number, from one of the public schools of the city, to be placed in a parochial school of the Roman Catholic church.

FIVE tramps recklessly resolved to capture Kenton, Ohio. They marched into the village flourishing clubs, terrified a few women, and began to pillage a store. Their triumph was short. The villagers gathered in force, stripped them, dipped them into a barrel of tar, rolled them in sand, and drove them out of town.

LAWYER EVARTS is raising some big watermelons on his Vermont farm. He goes out early every morning to pick the bugs off the vines. "These parasites," he remarked to a visitor, "remind me of the parasites at Washington. You think you've got rid of them by night, but they're back again the next morning."

MEETING.

Many years have floated by
Since we parted, she and I.
Now together here we stand,
Eye to eye and hand to hand.
I can hear her trembling sighs,
See the sweetness in her eyes,
Silently I hold and press
Her soft hand with tenderness.
Silence, who shall fathom thee?
Who reveal the mystery
Hidden between loving eyes,
Burning hands, and answering sighs?

—*Helen S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

Ericsson's New Torpedo Boat.

Capt. Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, which revolutionized the system of naval warfare almost as completely as gunpowder changed that of armies, has now built and launched a torpedo boat, against which he believes the stoutest ironclads will be perfectly helpless. It will not depend upon surprising its antagonists, and therefore be absolutely neutralized, as all existing torpedo boats are now liable to be, by a sufficiency of vigilance and light, and will not require the combined attack of a fleet of boats in which the most may be sacrificed at the chance of the success of one. On the contrary, it is strong enough to make its attack by daylight and alone, and to defy, with more than reasonable chance of impunity, the heaviest projectile that can be brought against it. The Ericsson torpedo boat is so constructed that but the smallest portion appears above water, and that is of such strength and shape that no known projectile will be able to affect it. The torpedoes themselves are supplied with such motive power by compressed air that they go with the rapidity of a shot, and with a force such as no netting or protective device that would not be entirely too cumbrous to use could withstand. This irresistibility of attack and destruction is what Capt. Ericsson believes he has accomplished, and his practical success in other matters, as well as deservedly high reputation as a scientific inventor, are guarantees that he has succeeded in some very important degree, if not to the extent which he claims. If it is so, the immense ironclad fleets of the world will be practically as useless as were wooden vessels of war after the invention of the Monitor. Already in the race between projectiles and armor the former are considerably ahead, and nothing but the discovery of some new method of making iron more resistible at its present weight can bring the defensive power again in advance. The invention of such a torpedo boat as that of Capt. Ericsson throws armor still farther in the rear, and threatens to strip the heavy plating almost entirely from the war ship of the future, and to call for new qualities of speed rather than immovable strength; and, until something to neutralize it is invented, to make naval warfare in a great measure impossible by its very destructiveness. It will be strange if it is twice given in the life of a peaceful inventor to revolutionize the naval warfare of [illegible]ized world, and to compel [illegible] nations to twice rebuild [illegible].—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 3d, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
FOR CLERK,
THOMAS C. MAYS, of Union-tp.
FOR AUDITOR,
CYRUS C. WALTERS, of Concord-tp.
FOR TREASURER,
DANIEL CONSER, of Smithfield-tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
WESLEY I. WORK, of Butler-tp.
FOR CORONER,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union-tp.
FOR SURVEYOR,
JAY J. VAN AUKEN, of Union-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. W. DIST.
EDWARD KELHAM, of Keyser-tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER S. E. DIST.
JOHN SHOUB, of Stafford-tp.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

JUDGE LOWRY, of Ft. Wayne
At GARRETT,
Friday evening, October 4th, 1878.

JUDGE OSBORN, of Goshen,
At WATERLOO,
Saturday evening, October 5th, 1878.

J. A. S. MITCHELL, of Goshen
At NEWVILLE,
Saturday evening, October 5th, 1878.
At FRANKLIN CENTER,
Monday evening, October 7th, 1878.

D. D. MOODY, of Auburn,
At RICHLAND CENTER,
Friday evening, October 4th, 1878.
At CEDAR CREEK,
Monday evening, October, 7th, 1878.

We trust every Democrat will go to the polls and vote the straight ticket.

Democrats should remember that every Republican officer elected in this county, helps to sustain the present ruinous policy of the Republican party

The 13th district promises to send Hon. Jno. B. Stoll to Congress this year, notwithstanding Baker is impressed with the idea that 2200 republican majority still exists.

For County Commissioners the Democracy present Messrs. Kelham and Shoub, both men of exellent busines qualifications. The office of Commissioner is one of the most important in the county, and should be filled by none other than careful, judicious men, who have a knowledge of the wants and necessities of the county, and who will protect the interests of the taxpayers. Our candidates fill the bill. Vote for them.

The radicals have committed a great outrage in so apportioning the state for legislative and congressional purposes as to give the minority the preponderance. By virtue of this infamous gerrymander, 212,000 democrats only elect four members of congress. In order to obtain a majority in the legislature the democrats must carry the state by 12,000 to 15,000 majority. Let fair-minded men think of this when they vote next Tuesday.

ELECTION LAW:

The following section of the act relative to elections, passed by the last general assembly, is specially important to the voters of Indiana:

Section 7. Any political party having candidates, or a candidate to be voted for at any election, may be represented by two qualified voters of such precinct in the room where the votes are counted, who may witness the counting of the vote, and remonstrate against any fraud or irregularity that may occur: Provided, That such persons shall conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and shall not unnecessarily interrupt the board in the discharge of their official duties. Said persons may be selected by the central committee of the county or township in which such precinct is located, or by the candidates to be voted for, or a majority of them, or by the voters of the respective parties.

FOR VICTORY.

But a few days remain until election, and the time should be devoted by every Democrat to thorough, earnest, hearty work for the success of the ticket, state, congressional and county. The election is certainly a very important one. In it the voters of Indiana pass their verdict upon the resumption law, and the other financial measures adopted by the Republican party. If they approve of the resumption law, of the demonetization of silver, of the coin act of 1869, and of all the measures adopted by the radical party, which have resulted in making money scarce and dear, and in depreciating all kinds of property, then elect the Republican ticket. The Republican newspapers and orators, having been driven into the discussion of these questions, have defended the record of their party upon the subject. A vote, therefore, for the Republican ticket is a vote endorsing the financial record of that party. If the Republicans should carry the state the verdict would be so construed by the country at large.

If the people of Indiana approve of the presidential conspiracy of 1876-77 which resulted in defrauding the country of its legally elected president and installing in the white house a man who had no moral legal right there, they will say so by electing the Democratic state ticket.

To the Democracy of DeKalb County:

On Tuesday next, you will be called upon to say, at the polls, whether a majority of the citizens shall be represented, or whether the principles of the Republican government shall be overturned by a corrupt minority. Your representation, both legislative and congressional, under the infamous gerrymandering law of 1872, is controlled by a decided minority. This law, by utterly subverting our system of representation, has disfranchised the majority by denying them their sacred right to control the legislation of our state and country. Such an insult to the franchise of our people should offer speedy rebuke. The history of Indiana's apportionment is, or should be, familiar to all. The laws upon this subject, passed by a Democratic legislature, were so manifestly just that the Republicans continued them on their statute books for over twelve years without change. The present iniquitous apportionment grew out of the rapid decline of the Republican party, which took this infamous step to perpetuate its power. For the past ten years the history of the Republican party has been one continued series of rings, frauds, mismanagement and corruption, in both state and national affairs. Under its control, congress has utterly failed or refused to pass a single law in the interest of the people. It has created thousands of unnecessary offices that partisan favorites might be rewarded at the expense of the people. It has continually legislated in the interests of the privileged few, acceding to all their demands. It has given away millions of acres of public domain to fraudulent scemers and speculators. It has developed within its own ranks the corrupt connection of some of its bighest officials, at home and abroad, with most gigantic and indefensible frauds and speculations. It has robbed the people by class legislation and otherwise as though robbery were essential to good government; it has taxed the people as though excessive taxation were necessary to public credit and individual prosperity. It fraudulently deprived the people of their choice for President and Vice-President, thus perpetrating the greatest political crime of the century. It has outraged and insulted the American people by placing in positions of honor and trust perjured and dishonest men as reward for their villainy in defeating the will of the majority. It has placed crime at a premium by appointing to official positions men who stand before the world professed criminals. It has, practically, denied the citizen justice in many cases by forcing him to assert his rights in the U. S. Courts, away from the cheap and convenient courts of his county, as in the case of national banks. It has impoverished the people and imposed unnecessary burden by squandering the public revenues to an amount equal to the national debt. It has prevented a Democratic house of representatives from giving relief to the people by opposing with vote and veto every act introduced in their behalf. And now, in the present campaign, as a fitting act to terminate its existence, they propose all manner of bargain, sale and co-opperation with disaffected elements, to defeat again the will of the people. Broad and open propositions of shameless bargains and sales are to be made. Men have been sent to join third party organizations for the purpose of inducing Democrats to join. Republicans have been nominated by third parties, when in truth and in fact they are pledged to Republican policy. Instructions have gone out from their committees to make such combinations as will defeat the Democracy in both legislative and executive departments. While the Democracy can point with pride to what they have accomplished for the people through one branch of congress in so short a time—especially the remonetization of silver; the reduction of public expenses eighty-five millions of dollars. Their continued fight for the people on the financial questions and against all class legislation prevented the further contraction of the currency. It must be known to all that this was accomplished against the almost united opposition of a Republican senate, and that now is the time for the people to arouse and by their votes endorse their faithful servants and condemn those who opposed legislation to the interest of the people. Nothing can be accomplished without labor, energy and vigilance against such unscrupulous and corrupt opponents as the Republican leaders. Every energy should be exercised to accomplish success. No expectation should be entertained that other counties will make up for loss in our own. No small spites or petty jealousies should come between you and your duty as a voter and freeman. Remember that only by deception can the Democracy, with its certain majority, be beaten. Be sleepless and vigilant, and see that no one remains away from the polls whose attendance might be secured by your endeavors. The success of our county ticket depends upon active work by each and every Democrat in the county, see to it that no work is left undone on election day, listen to no man's blarney concerning any individual condidate on the ticket, for such opposition is always caused by some personal spite which should never enter into the canvass to jeopardize the success of the whole ticket. DeKalb county is good for 500 Democratic majority if all hands go to work with a determined effort.

BAKER AND THE SOLDIERS.

Letter From Col. A. Poe.

To the Soldiers of Marshal County.

About the time when the Hon. J. H. Baker was around soliciting election as congressman from this district, [illegible] of us signed a petition requesting him to introduce a bill granting to each soldier of the late war, and to the heirs of our dead comrads a land warrant for 160 acres of land for each honorable discharge held from the service of the United States. This petition I forwarded to Mr. Baker, and with it a personal appeal begging for it his earnest and hearty efforts. I wrote again urging the matter upon his immediate attention. On the evening of the 23rd inst., J. H. Baker was again around begging for votes. I went to him before he made his speech and told him that a number of the soldiers who had joined me in the petition sent him, were present, that we desired to know what had been done and what our prospects were in this matter. Hon. J. H. Baker beat Hon. Artemas Ward in display of patriotism. He had sent an adopted uncle, grandfather or cousin dear to him as the apple of his eye, (a boo hoo came in here) whom he had reared and educated in his own profession, and this dear relative was entirely killed. Of course he was a friend of the soldier. He had introduced a bill carrying out our wishes, that bill had been referred to some committee on something, and in that ignominious grave of shifted responsibility it had laid these many years. The Honorable gentleman, now that he again wanted our votes, had hopes of its eventual resurrection. After all public lands are exhausted, which are worth having, after nothing is left but sage brush plantations and alkali lands to locate on, then we may have warrants. If warrants were now granted us they would have a market value. The money which we would receive if we wanted to sell our warrants would encourage extravagance among us. If we are compelled to wait until the Hon. J. H. Baker's committee is ready, our warrants when received will be worthless and incapable of nurturing extravagance among us. How nice, oh, how nice! Allow me to say that I am not satisfied with Hon. J. H. Baker as the friend and champion of soldiers, and that I shall not vote for his re-election. Other signers of our petition will exercise their own judgment in the premises, but I know that Jonny will miss many a vote which once was given him.

ANDREW POE.

Plymouth, Ind., Sept. 27, 1878.

Up and at Them.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

A few more days and the die will be cast. A few more days and the freemen of Indiana will determine at the ballot-box whether or not they will remain slaves of the radical leaders.—These leaders and some who have passed away did in 1872 bind the people of Indiana hand and foot. They passed an apportionment law which makes it impossible for the majority to rule unless the majority be overwhelming. This law—a legacy left by the dead Morton to his party—stands between the people and their rights. It must be annihilated. It must be torn up, root and branch, and cast into outer darkness. It is a blot upon the statute book, and it must be obliterated. This can and will be done.

The Democratic camp fires are burning brightly. The country is ablaze from the lakes to the Ohio and from the eastern border of the state to the Wabash river. Hendricks and Voorhees, McDonald and Landers, Manson and Gooding, with many gallant lieutenants, are on the war path, and the enemy is being driven to his last line of defense. He will capitulate on the 8th of October and surrender his colors to the victorious Democracy. Democrats, "up and at them."

Hon. John. B. Stoll, candidate for congress in this district, has made an able canvass in the interest of the people. His telling speech and the convincing argument produced in his paper (The Banner) from time to time, proves his ability to show up the treachery and mendacity of radicalism. His thorough knowledge of the issues agitating the public mind at the present time will enable him to cope with his adversaries in the halls of congress, and assist in reversing the machinery that is now grinding and pulverizing American industry to be strewed as a fertilizer of capital and monopoly. His foot will go down upon radical infamy, Sherman's hellish and ruinous financial policy will be obliterated, treason to the constitution and laws will be made odious, and confidence and prosperity will be restored if within the power of John B. Stoll, when he goes to congress, which he surely will.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion,

SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT.—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

Sept. 25th, 1878. 40-4w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Sept. 26th, 1878. 40-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, two and a half miles west of Waterloo, on

Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1878

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one steam engine and vibrator in good condition, one horse power and separator, one Birdsell clover huller, horses, cattle, farming implements and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms:—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest at six per cent., and waiving valuation laws.

40-4w. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and transcript to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elisha Hallett is plaintiff, and Edwin Thompson and Elizabeth Newton are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of forty dollars ($40) with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 12th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section twelve, (12,) township thirty-four, [34] north, of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, attorneys for plaintiff.

Auburn, Sept. 16th, 1878. 38-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson for the use of Rosa A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick and Mary Groscup and Samuel W. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, [$1325.50,] with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and pofits for a term not exceding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen, (13,) township thirty four, (34,) north, of range twelve, (12,) east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen, (18) after one hundred and sixty acres are taken from the north end of the two last above described pieces or parcels of land, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section number ninteen, (19,). All the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen and nineteen, (18 & 19,) situated in township thirty-four (34,) north, range thirteen, (13,) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

C. M. Dawson, Attorney for plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 2nd, 1878. 40-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Adam Stroh is plaintiff, and James W. Jefferds and George W. Trout are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Seventy-Five dollars and fifty Cents (1475.50) with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 5, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots number twenty-six, 26, twenty-seven, 27, twenty-eight, 28, twenty nine, 29, thirty, 30, thirty-one, 31, thirty-two, 32, thirty-three, 33, thirty-four, 34, thirty-five, 35, thirty-six, 36, seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, nineteen, 19, fifty-two, 52, fifty-one, 51, twenty-two, 22, out lot number two, 2, two and forty two one hundredth, 2 42-100, acres, out lot number three, 3, one and sixty-six hundredth acres, all in Sanford Bassett's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the following described real estate beginning at the south-east corner of lot number fifty-one, 51, in Sanford Basset's addition to the town of Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence east four, 4, rods, thence north eight, 8, rods, thence west four, 4, rods, thence south eight, 8, rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment. Interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Sept. 10th, A. D. 1878.

D. Y. Husselman, Att'y. for Plaintiff.

37-4w.

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Commissioners of Allen and DeKalb counties, Indiana, in joint session at the Auditor's office of Allen county, up to 1 o'clock P. M. of

Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, 1878.

for the construction of abutments and bridges over Cedar Creek on the county line near Stoner's Station.

Bids for the superstructure will be received for wrought iron truss, iron and wood combination and wooden "Howe Truss."

Each bid must be accompanied by diagram strain sheet and specifications, giving form and dimensions of each part of bridge, and the cross section of each principal part in square inches.

Said bridge to be one span of 120 feet extreme length; width of roadway 16 feet, height of truss wrought iron, 20 feet; Howe Truss or iron and wood combination, 18 feet. The capacity of said bridge to be 1,600 lbs. per lineal foot exclusive of the weight of the structure itself.

No iron to be strained more than 12,500 lbs. per square inch of tensile strain, and 8,000 lbs. per square inch in compression by "Gordon's Formula," and 8,000 lbs. per square inch in shearing strain.

Bids to be made per lineal foot of extreme length of structure.

FOUNDATION.

Bids for abutments will be recived for either iron or stone.

Bids for stone to be per cubic yard, solid measurement and for iron abutments complete; and it is expressly understood that in either case the price bid must include all excavation, filling and foundation timber.

Bids not in accordance with this advertisement will not be considered by the Board.

Proposals must be accompanied by good and sufficient security according to law.

The Board will not assume any responsibility for the infringement of any patent by contractor, and reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.

ISAAC HAGUE,
Auditor of DeKalb county.

Auburn, Ind., Sept. 24, 1878. 39 4w

ROOT & COMPANY'S

GREAT

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We are now receiving direct from Importers and Manufacturers the largest line of

Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, Tapestry Ingrains, Turkey Ingrains, Wool Filling Ingrains, Double Cotton Chain, Hall and Stair

CARPETS!

Venetian Carpets, Hemp and Dutch Carpets, Cattage and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Napier Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Stair Rods,

That we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding towns. Our prices, as usual, will be found upon comparison much lower than competing houses. We will also offer a full and complete assortment of

Curtain Materials, Curtain Laces, Upholstery Goods Wood Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Hollands, Gilt Band Shades, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on all the new makes of

Cook AND Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST.

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books, School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Election Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

To John C. St. Clair, Sheriff of DeKalb county.

I Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court do hereby certify that at a general election to be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the 2nd Tuesday in October, A. D. 1878, the following officers are to be voted for, to-wit:

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.
Auditor of State.
Treasurer of State.
Attorney General.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Representative in Congress from the 13th Congressional District.
Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Represtative in the 51st General Assembly.
Clerk.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Sheriff.
Surveyor.
Coroner.
Commissioner of the 2nd (S. W.) District.
Commissioner of the 3d (S. E.) District.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Road Supervisors for the several Road Districts in said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court this sixth day of September, A. D. 1878.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

I hereby certify the above notice to be a true copy of the original.

37-4 w J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE

PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

PRICES

AT THE

New Grocery!

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Coffee	17 to 22c per lb.
" " Tea	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c " "
" " " C "	9c " "
" " Light Brown	8½c " "
Candies	20 to 25c " "
Starch 4 lbs for	25c
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c
Golden Syrup	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	15c " "
Cider Vinegar	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c per lb.
Limberg Cheese	15 " "
Roasted Coffee	20 " "

Russ Sardellen, and Holland Herring.
XXX Oysters 30 cents per can.

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,

at SHERLOCK'S old stand. 38-tf.

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 106 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $20 to $100; water set, $18 to $60; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.

Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

GARRETT, IND., Sept. 30, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER:—We find in your COURIER of Sept. 26th, a short communication from Butler, somewhat criticizing the politics of Garrett, saying that they did not seem to be very well defined. While this may be the case, we will for the benefit of your correspondent from Butler as well as others in this county who may not be familiar with the political history of Garrett, mention a few facts in the way of explanation in reference to the said communication, which reads as follows:

BUTLER, IND., Sept. 24, 1878.

EDITOR COURIER:—Considerable difference exists here between democrats and republicans as to the probable vote of Garrett at the county election. The change in political sentiment at that place from the State election in 1876 to the township election last spring, leads many to believe that the "politics" of said town are not very well definded. Will some one in Garrett give us the probable vote through the columns of the COURIER. CITIZEN.

The writer of the above in speaking of the change in the political sentiment of this place, is evidently not aware of the fact, that the political sentiment of the citizens of this place has never changed in the least, though the vote at the Pesidential election in the fall of 1876 varied considerable from that of the county election of the same fall. When after the county election a democratic majority of 63 was sent to the Clerk's office from this township, the radical republicans were very busy in fault finding against their brethren here claiming they had not done their duty, which induced one of their leaders, at that time a prominent railroad official to make a promise, that at all hazzards he would see that majority reduced by half at the Presidential election, whereupon the said official, being an unscrupulous politician, that would in all cases make the ends justify the means, set to work at once, and by abusing the power and influence vesting in him by his official station, kept out and sent out on the road a goodly number of democratic voters, and by that and other equally dishonorable means, which could not be avoided by the democrats, effected a reduction of the democratic majority to 41 at the Presidential election. Then at the township election of last spring that same official, although having been previously relieved of his high R. R. office, and consequently having come down a limb or two, seemed to have in place of power, snake tongue enough to draw in and persuade several other R. R. officials and foremen, to so far forget themselves as to assist him and follow his example of two years ago, which, like obedient servants, they did to a disgraceful extent, handing their subordinates their tickets and ordering them out in squads like slaves to go and deposit them in the ballot box. By these means—as well as the shameful transaction of Orin C. Clark, present trustee of Keyser township, who some time previous to his election went around among the citizens of Garrett and under false pretenses and promises collected from them some seventy dollars in money, ostensibly for the purpose of getting a road opened to effect a thoroughfare due north of this town, about which the Garrett Herald man, ever ready to sanction and aid any political trickery, made a great blow before, as well as Mr. Clark himself, on the day of election, trying to show the public spirit of that gentleman, when at the same time, as we have good reason to suppose, the money so collected had been spent for electioneering purposes as the road to this day has not been opened, nor the money refunded to the doners—thus the result of the township election of last spring was effected. As to the approaching election we will refrain from any attempt at giving the probable vote, but will say, that in accordance with the time honored rule that "all is vanity" our prominent R. R. official of two years ago has since our spring election come down several more limbs, without a shadow of moral or financial gain for his trickery. So ended the career of that prominent man, who, while digging graves for others, fell into one himself: and while we do not wish to see fate serve some of the rest of the officers and foreman, who were his assistants, in a similar manner, we hope they have profited by the example, if not, they must also expect to suffer the consequences, because we intend to be wide awake here and determined that in spite of all the Clarks, Morse's, Hopkinses, Clarksons, Lores, Galloways, etc., no undue influence shall be brought to bear, but every citizen, high or low, rich or poor shall have an opportunity to cast his ballot in accordance with his own sentiment, let the result be what it will, and the party that has been in the habit of resorting to unreasonable, disgraceful means to gain their ends, will find themselves come out considerably short. SOME ONE FROM GARRETT.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Yesbera the clothier.

—West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Yesbera's next door to post office.

—See Yesbera's fine dress overcoats.

—Remember the Waterloo fair comes off next week.

—Have you seen those new goods at Yesbera's?

—Oyster crackers a specialty at F. A. Hoff's grocery.

—Mrs. H. E. Little and son spent last Sabbath at Corunna.

—Prof. Gangler has our thanks for a lot of nice lettuce.

—Don't forget that the Waterloo fair commences next week.

—Patronize home enterprise by attending the Waterloo fair.

—Miss Anna Russell is the happy possessor of a new piano.

Vote for John Shoub for commissioner in the south-east district.

—Mr. Frank Strebe left an apple on our table weighing 22 ounces.

—The best XXX fresh oysters for 30c per can at F. A. Hoff's grocery.

—The grade on the east side of the new bridge is about completed.

—Vote for J. J. Latson, the old, reliable and experienced Coroner.

Read the mammoth advertisement of W. J. Austin & Co. in this paper.

—Mr. I. N. Cool is on the street again after a "series" of bilious fever.

—Vote for Edward Kelham for commissioner in the south-west district.

Wood choppers wanted. Apply at Schaab Beugnot & Co's. store. 39-3w.

—A large number of entries have already been made for the Waterloo fair.

—You will never regret the vote you cast for Thomas C. Mays next Tuesday.

—If you want to try F. A. Hoff's XXX fresh oysters, go to the Catholic fair.

—Tom Mays, the candidate for Clerk deserves the vote of every soldier in the county.

Seventy men were summoned before a jury was secured in the Abbott murder trial.

—J. J. Latson has discharged his duties as Coroner satisfactorly. Elect him again.

—Bear in mind that Schaab, Beugnot Co. pay the highest prices for butter and eggs.

—Waterloo, not to be distanced by other towns, organized a dancing club last week.

—Mr. Edward Bodine, of West Manchester, Ohio, spent several days in the city this week.

—Com. Foote and the Fairy Queen will visit Auburn on Thusday, Oct. 10th at Ensley's Hall.

—The lecture on "Back Bone" at the Presbyterian church last Friday night was not well attended.

—The first door north of the post office is where you can get a nobby suit made to order cheap.

—Our enterprising grocer, Mr. F. A. Hoff has erected a handsome new sign in front of his store.

—Democrats, stand by your nominees and see that none but straight tickets are voted next Tuesday.

—Have you seen the large stock of dry goods and clothing now on hand at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—James Anderson has completed his residence on North Main street and will move therein this week.

—MARRIED—On Sept. 19th, by Rev. Mr. Ruhl, J. L. Smith and Miss Priscilla Wyant, all of this county.

—We call attention to the new advertisement of W. J. Austin & Co., on the eighth page of this paper.

—Mr. J. W. Rickel, formerly of this place, but now of Rochester, Ind., was in the city several days this week.

—Mrs. Hayes and daughter, of Iowa, who have been visiting at Mr. Sprott's, departed for Illinois last Tuesday.

The Jewish stores at Butler will be closed Sept. 28th and Oct. 7th, on account of those being holidays. 36-4w.

—Vote for Wesley I Work, the farmer candidate for Sheriff, he will make an energetic and determined officer.

—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of next week are the days set for holding the fair at Waterloo.

—At the boot up-side down is the only place in town where boots and shoes are retailed at wholesale prices.

—Mr. Geo. Ayrault, of Livingston Co., N. Y., will exhibit the three largest cattle in the world at the Waterloo fair.

—Go to the boot up-side down and examine prices on first quality goods; you will be surprised to find them so low.

—Farmers, vote for Hon. S. S. Shutt, who is one of your number and will look after your interests in the Legislature.

—The old folks have patronized the state fair, let the young people have a chance to see the show at Waterloo next week.

—Mr. Fred Thompson, who has been visiting with the family of Mr. H. C. Bell, has returned to his home in Ypsilanti, Mich.

—Vote for Hon. S. S. Shutt, who you know will be a safe, honest and able guardian of your interests in the State Legislature.

NOTICE.

The grand fair of our Catholic friends is now open; no one should miss seeing the display. We call especial attention to the fine goods and fancy work donated by the ladies. The amusements will contine during the week, ending October 5th. Remember the contest for the gold-headed cane to be presented to the most popular man of Auburn. On Saturday the drawing of the gift distribution will take place. Secure your tickets. A first-class dinner and supper will be served every day during the week for the low price of 25 cents. Come one, come all, and spend your time pleasantly. COM.

Quite a number of persons, probably seventy-five, started to the State Fair last Tuesday morning, taking advantage of the excursion rates; nearly one half of whom were old settlers, those who have resided in the county since January 1st, 1846. Mr. W. H. Dills secured free passage for seven pioneers, being those over 70 years of age and 40 years in the state, who will attend the State Pioneer Convention. The following are their names: Mrs. Lucy Aldrich, A. S. Casebeer, Samuel Headly, of Butler, Jeremiah Rhodes, Samuel Wason, of Spencerville, Ezra Dickinson of Mt. Hope and Samuel Jones, of Waterloo.

DIED—On Friday, Sept. 27th, 1878, at Waterloo, Miss Disco May, daughter of J. D. and Mary A. McAnNally, aged 18 years, 2 months and 28 days.

She was in full possession of her senses at the time of her death and bade her relatives good-bye, requesting that she be buried at Auburn. Her burial took place here on Saturday, six young ladies acting as pall-bearers. The bereaved family return many thanks for the kindness shown by many warm friends.

Owing to the depressed condition of the times and the immense stock of piece goods just received at Yesbera's, he has put prices down to astonish everybody. The following are a few prices:

Business suits from	$18.00 to $25.00
English Worsted dress suits from	32.00 to 36.00
Dress pants from	5.00 to 9.00
Beaver overcoats from	20.00 to 26.00
Fine dress overcoats	25.00

He guarantees a perfect fit in every suit made by him.

At the commencement of the present campaign it was agreed by the papers of this county, that no personalities relative to any candidate should be indulged in by any of said papers, and we call our readers as witnesses that we have strictly adhered to that agreement. This is the last issue before the election, and not one personal remark has been made against any candidate, and our cotemporaries have generally maintained the same position.

The Catholic Fair commenced Tuesday night with flattering prospects, among those present were J. J. Van-Auken, surveyor, G. H. K. Moss, clerk. Rev. A. Young realized 65 cents on a cigar curiosity, and Mr. Hoff, the new grocery $1.25 on a doll baby show. It only cost Mr. C. Beugnot a Mexican dollar to see the curiosity. Mr. H. and those two young ladies were to blame for some being disappointed at the oyster table. The fair will continue during the week.

How is this for hard times prices, Coffee A Sugar 10c., extra C Sugar 9c. best Rio Coffee 20c., new Turkish Prunes 10c., Gilbert's Corn Starch 10c. Gilbert's Gloss Starch 10c., 5 eight cent bars of Soap for 25c., 4 ten cent bars of Soap for 20c., 4 ten cent boxes of Matches for 25c., and all other goods equally as cheap. Call and see us before buying.

2w SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.

The lecture delivered by Rev Sanders, at the Presbyterian church, for the benefit of the public schools library is very highly spoken of by all who heard it. "Back-bone," as rendered by this accomplished gentleman, is worthy of a hearing by the best of critics. We are sorry to see so little interest manifested by parents for the education of their children as was indicated by the number present at the lecture.

Work is going out of the Boss Harness Shop at the rate of three knots a mile. Shilling has three hands at work constantly, and sells all the harness they can get up, (none refused or left back). Come early with your orders if you want the worth of your money and kind treatment.

Unshaken.

While other articles of their kind are largely adulterated, Dr. Prices Cream Baking Powder holds its unshaken position as the purest, best and most reliable In all particulars that constitutes perfect results, it cannot be approached by any other baking powder in the market.

Col. I. B. McDonald, Secretary of the Whitley county Agricultural Society, has our thanks for favors. The Col. is bound to make the fair a success this year; he never does things by halves.

St. Joe Items.

—Marion Dormot and wife are off on a visit to Lansing, Mich.

—Mrs. C. J. Yarnell is the owner of a fast horse and new carriage.

—Frank would like to have some one tell him where his potatoes went.

—Prices of grain for the past week has been, for wheat 89 to 90c, oats 18c, corn 35c.

—In the article of Hon. J. B. Stoll in last week's issue, where he wrote $13,000,000 contraction, it read "circulation."

—A fair and honest election next Tuesday will result in a majority of at least 500 for the Democratic county ticket.

—Vote for Daniel Gonser your efficient and genial county Treasurer, he has served you faithfully for two years, try him two more.

—Com. Foote & Sister's party will favor our city with an entertainment on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, at Ensley's Hall.

—Miss Rosalie Higgins, who has been visiting in the city for several months, returned to her home in Pennsylvania, last Friday.

—Every voter who realizes the impoverished condition of the country should cast their ballot in favor of Democracy and reform.

—Wesley I. Work will be our next Sheriff beyond a doubt, he is an excellent gentleman and will serve the people faithfully and honorably.

—Vote for Cyrus C. Walters for Auditor, he is a man of acknowledged ability, strict integrity and true to the interests of his constituents.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. continue to add to their large stock, all kinds of men's and boys clothing, which they are offering at prices lower than ever.

—You have tried Hon. S. S. Shutt as your Representative and know him to be qualified for the duties of the position. Vote for him next Tuesday.

—A series of religious temperance meetings will begin at this place next Sabbath evening. The first meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—Dr. Mathews, of Sedan, removes to Fairfield Center this week, and will engage in the drug trade in connection with his practice.

—If there is a young man in this county that wants to buy his "Polly Ann" a nice present, he will find just what he wants at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Vote for Tom Mays for Clerk, he is a social, genial, good fellow, well qualified for the position, and will make an accommodating an efficient officer.

—Mr. Gonser's qualifications for the office of Treasurer recommends him for that position. His majority of 249 two years ago will be handsomely increased next Tuesday.

—Vote for Jay J. Van Auken for Surveyor; he is a young man of acknowledged ability and is highly recommended by men of all parties. His election is sure.

—The Womens' Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, will meet in the lecture room next Friday afternoon at half past two o'clock.

MRS. E. CASEBEER, Sec'y.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., Sept. 28, 1878:

F. Bowers, Lewis Cowell, R. D. Searle. JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

Dr. Barnum, the veternary surgeon of Fort Wayne will be at the Waterloo fair next week, and all those who have horses to treat will do well to give him a call

The largest yearling colt we ever saw was exhibited in town last Saturday, the property of Mr W. S. Dancer, of Jackson township. He was sired by Markle's dapple-gray Norman.

—As civil engineer and draftsman Mr. J. J. Van Auken has no equal in the county, he has served the people faithfully as county Surveyor, and deserves to be re-elected. Vote for him.

—Next Tuesday will be the rallying day. Every Democrat in the county should go to the polls early and contend for his rights. Allow no bulldozing or money interest to induce any man to vote contrary to his principles.

Services in the Catholic church, Sunday, Oct. 6th. First mass at 8:30, high mass and sermon in English, 10:30. Vesper and benediction with the bless sacrament at 3 o'clock, P. M.

—When you go to the election next Tuesday, see that the name of Cyrus C. Walters, candidate for Auditor, is on the ticket you vote. Do not countenance any trading propositions, we are opposed to that kind of political strategy.

Mr. Henry Bashelier is now prepared to accommodate a few private boarders at very reasonable rates, at his residence, formerly the Auburn House. It has been re-fitted and every convenience will be furnished his guests. For further information call at the Auburn Fruit House 38-4w

The steamship Great Eastern is to be put regularly at work, plying between Galveston, Texas, and London, England as a cattle ship. A regular cargo will be 2,300 head of cattle and 2,700 head of sheep.

Done His Best.

Dr. Price has done his best to make his Unique Perfumes superior in sweetness, freshness and permanency of odor to those made in this or any other country, and ladies of most exquisite taste have decided that his intentions have been successfully carried out.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, October 1, 1878, and each bearing date September 17, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 208,024. To Thomas H. McCray, of Evansville, for improvement in saw sharpeners.

No. 208,065. To Mary N. Roberts, of Indianapolis, for improvements in Sad-Iron holder.

No. 208,047. To Daniel E. Stone, of Indianapolis, for improvement in Troy building blocks.

No. 208,083. To John B. Gerrell, of LaOtto, for improvement in spring seats for wagons.

No. 208,124. To Sylvester Root, of Kentland, for improvement in sash fasteners.

No. 208,160. To Wm. H. H. Day, of Angola, for improvement in Station Indicator.

Spencerville Items.

—Miss Lena Olds is visiting friends at Ft. Wayne.

—Miss Flora Shurts returned to Lansing, Mich., last Friday.

—Mrs. Peter Springer died on last Thursday after a protracted illness.

—Rev. Brown, of Maysville, preached at the M. E. church on Sunday last.

—We are informed that each of our undertakers are procuring new hearses.

—George Wise has purchased the property now occupied by Henry Myers.

—M. T. Bishop has removed his family to St. Joe. We are sorry to loose so good a citizen.

—Mr. P. Bishop and wife and Mr. Joseph Coder and wife took in the Chicago exposition last week.

—The third quarterly meeting for the Leo circuit M. E. church will be held at this place Oct. 12, 13 and 14. The relocation of the parsonage will be determined at that time.

LaOtto Items.

—Dr. D. R. Rother and family were the guests of A. Zern last Sunday.

—Sickness in this vicinity has put the farmers behindhand with their work.

—Prof. C. R. Reed's Grand Concert next Friday night at the Wesleyan church.

—Miss Cornie Marshal and Miss Tibbet, of Ft. Wayne, are the guests of C. Bassett.

—The Rev. Rice, and Bowley, of Ohio, will hold their first quarterly meeting in this place next Saturday and Sunday.

—Our former citizen, Dr. J. Simon, of North Manchester, has taken unto himself a wife. We wish the young couple a long life of prosperity and happiness.

—The people of LaOtto will have the pleasure of hearing the truth, by Mr. Robison, of Detroit, Mich., who will speak at the Lutheran church, on Tuesday evening, on the greenback question.

BIDDY.

—No one will be admitted to the dance to-night, at Ensley's Hall, except on invitation.

To The Citizens of DeKalb County.

EDITOR COURIER:—In reply to an article published in this week's issue of the "Waterloo Press," relative to my acts as guardian of the person and estate of one Mary Hood, and my official acts as county Treasurer for the past two years, I desire to say:

1. That my former statement in your paper regarding said guardianship is true and correct, that I am willing to furnish affidavit to each and every item refered to, and that the records in the Clerk's office will fully substantiate the same.

2. That I have not as county Treasurer protested any county orders, when there was funds in the Treasury for the payment of the same. It is well known a large per cent. of each installment is paid within a few days previous to close of tax-paying time, and as no Treasurer can ascertain the amount of county funds which will be paid in during said time, and as the Treasurer's settlement immediately follows the time of paying tax, therefore settlements sometimes show a certain amount of county funds on hand, when the facts are that the whole amount has always been immediately paid out after settlement, as the books in this office will show.

3. That at my June settlement 1878, there was a fund of $1800 to pay out on jail bonds, and that all of the interest for the year 1877 on said bonds had not been paid at that time, and that the remainder of said interest for 1877, amounting to four or five hundred dollars was paid within a few days after said settlement, and that the remainder of said fund was applied on the only bond then due as soon as I was authorized to pay the same.

In conclusion I will say that as these accusation against me have been withheld until the last issue of the republican papers of the county, before the election, time will not permit me to enter fully into the details of each charge, but I challenge a careful and candid examination of the records, facts and figures.

Respectfully yours
DANIEL GONSER.

—We shall expect our democratic friends in the several townships to bring in the returns as soon as the ballots are counted out. The COURIER office will be open all night. The township Committeemen will please remember this, and see that the result of the election is forwarded at once.

Dr. Prices Special Flavoring Extracts.

These flavoring extracts have won their way to public favor by their merits. No housekeeper who has flavored a cake, pudding or cream with Dr. Price's flavors, will ever return to the use of the cheap flavoring extracts that flood the country.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. M. Smeltzer, Larimore, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 50 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ADONAIS.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

* * * "Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day."—*Milton.*

Shall we meet no more, my love, at the binding of the sheaves,
In the happy harvest field, as the sun sinks low,
When the orchard paths are dim with the drift of fallen leaves,
As the reapers sing together in the mellow misty eves?—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!

Love met us in the orchard ere the corn had gathered plume—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!
Sweet as summer days that die when the months are in their bloom;
When the [illegible] are ripe with sunset, like the tassels of the broom
In the happy harvest fields as the sun sinks low.

Sweet as summer days that die, leafing sweeter each to each—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!
All the heart was full of feeling; Love had ripened into speech,
Like the sap that turns to nectar in the velvet of the peach,
In the happy harvest fields as the sun sinks low.

Sweet as summer days that die at the ripening of the corn—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!
Sweet as lover's fickle oaths sworn to faithless maids foresworn,
When the rusty orchard breathes like a mellow drinking horn
Over happy harvest fields as the sun sinks low.

Love left us at the dying of the mellow autumn eves—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!
When the skies are ripe and fading, like the colors of the leaves,
And the reapers kiss and part at the binding of the sheaves
In the happy harvest fields as the sun sinks low.

Then the reapers gathered home from the gray and misty meres—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!—
Then the reapers gather home, and they bear upon their spears
Love whose face is like the moon's fallen pale among the spheres,
With the daylight's blight upon it as the sun sinks low.

Faint as far-off bugles blowing soft and low the reapers sung—
Oh, happy are the apples when the south winds blow!
Sweet as summer in the blood when the heart is ripe and young,
Love is sweetest in the dying, like the sheaves he lies among
In the happy harvest fields as the sun sinks low.
—*Harper's Magazine for October.*

UNCLE DAVY'S STAFF.

"Well, Jane, have you made up your mind? I leave the matter entirely in your hands."

My husband looked across the table at me, and held a glass of wine between him and the light, screwing up his eyes as he examined the color.

We were sitting at dessert in the old dining-room at Turton, the dark-polished mahogany table reflecting the bright faces of our six children. Two by me—the eldest who was so like his father, and the youngest who could not eat tidily, and wanted mamma to cut up his orange and wipe his mouth; opposite, by Ronald, were the two little ones with curly heads and mischievous fingers, who were sailing orange-boats in the purple finger-glass, and coaxing papa to make more. The girls were one on each side; the elder one peering at me with her great blue eyes, and evidently wondering whatever it was that mamma was to make up her mind about. I was just going to answer when I caught her curious gaze, and then I stopped.

"I'll tell you all about it when the children go off to bed," I said.

Lucy dropped her head with a blank expression of disappointment, which Ronald observed with infinite amusement. There was a little nod across the table to me, and a whisper about little pitchers having long ears, which made Lucy blush. Presently we went to the drawing-room, and the children began to romp, at the conclusion of which I carried off the youngest to the nursery; and before I came down again I went for a moment into my little morning-room and sat down over the fire—I wanted to think.

People said I was a fortunate and a happy woman, and so I was. Our home was one of those fair English halls standing amid its own far-spreading grounds and rich farms. I could match my husband and children against the best and noblest in the land; and yet I had plenty to make me ofttimes thoughtful, and sometimes sad. There is a cross in every lot, and mine lay in the future—not my own, but my children's.

My father-in-law had been an extravagant man, who had drained the entailed estate as near as he could. My husband, with a moderately large income, had many claims on his purse, and, moreover, with scrupulous honor, applied every available sum to the payment of his father's debts. We had a large family; the eldest one was provided for by the entail. But, if this went on, what could we do for the other little ones? Over and over again I had tried to bring the matter seriously before Ronald, but a careless security in the future was a part of his natural disposition, and I could not persuade him to make any real effort for their benefit. Invariably he said: "Just wait till I pay Saunders and Bolton, and then we will begin to lay by." And I had to think sadly of my own poor portion of [illegible],000 invested in shares in the County Bank, and hope and trust.

I was thinking more sadly to-night because my husband, who had just returned from a business visit to London, had met me with an unexpected proposal. He had fallen in with an old uncle who had spent the greater part of his life in India, toiling for the golden fortune that never came. Now, a decrepit old man and a confirmed invalid, he had expended the little he possessed and was actually in want. Ronald described his miserable lodging, told how much he suffered, and ended with a proposal that we should ask him to come and live at Turton. The kind thought was just like him; but I looked terribly grave when the idea was suggested, and opposed it violently. My woman's brain at once embraced the obstacles, and, it may be, exaggerated them.

"Think what a tie it would be," I said; "a third person to spoil our quiet evenings and readings aloud—a somebody to interfere with our walks and drives and dinners. The poor children would be hushed for fear of disturbing the invalid; I should have to give up my time to his amusement and comfort. Besides, think of the expense! We agreed to give up the carriage-horses; but that would be out of the question if he were here and could not walk or use the pony-phaeton. And we must have an extra man-servant to wait on him; and, if we used another set of rooms, we should require a second house-maid."

I drew such a melancholy picture of the consequences that my husband said at last:

"Well, my dear, please yourself; it shall be as you like. I only wish we could have made the old man comfortable; he was very kind to me when I was a school-boy."

So I sat in my room and planned how we could manage, gradually beginning to think I had been selfish in my opposition. I thought it might be arranged. I could give up this very morning-room for him to sit in, and let him sleep in the south room next door. Walters might wait upon him if the stable-boy helped in the pantry; and if we gave up the pretty pony-phaeton we might keep the brougham. As to the disarrangement of our family enjoyments, we must put up with it. The kindness would bring its own recompense, somehow.

I went down-stairs with a lighter heart, for I was conscious of a praiseworthy resolution; and, sending off the children to bed, knelt down by my husband's side, and said:

"Shall we write the invitation, Ronald?"

He answered me with a kiss and a brightening of the eye, which were almost enough recompense for the sacrifice.

The invitation was written, accepted, and, before the end of the fortnight, old Mr. David Turton—"Uncle Davy" as we called him—made his appearance.

I went out to meet him, and tried to give him a hearty welcome; but he was, seemingly, a very unamiable old man. His manner was short and snappish; his little grey eyes looked at me suspiciously, and, when he attempted to smile, he sneered sarcastically. I led him into the drawing-room, and offered to relieve him of his great-coat and stick. But, no; he growled at me as if I had taken an unpardonable liberty, and, setting his stick across his knees, leaned forward on it, and stared me full in the face. I tried to look unconcerned, but my cheeks had flushed, and my tone was sharp when I desired Lucy to run up stairs to the school-room.

The old man's eyes twinkled, and the sneering smile came to his lips.

"You are offended with me, madam," he said. "I beg your pardon, but my staff is an old friend—the best friend I have. I never allow it to leave my side."

He never did. By day it rested on his knees; by night it lay on the bed beside him. His brain had evidently been affected by his illness, and showed its disorder by a strange attachment to that wooden staff with its round knob for a handle. It was a perfect monomania.

I remember once one of my little boys seized it when he was dozing, and, converting it into a horse, raced up and down the room with it. Uncle Davy woke, and his anger knew no bounds. I ran out of the room with the child, imagining him in positive danger, and when I returned I found the old man sobbing and crying like an infant, with his head bent down on the much-loved staff. Truly Uncle Davy's stay at Turton was a sad trial to me. Over and over again I regretted that we had invited him; and so, I am sure, did Ronald, too. He said, at last, that we must seek him a lodging elsewhere; but the plan was hardly formed when the old man fell sick and died.

He had a lingering illness, and I watched beside him day and night. Then, for the first time, I found that he had formed a sort of attachment to me and the children, and given us a little corner of the heart that I had supposed to be wholly devoted to his staff.

But he was a trying invalid, and at last I was fairly worn out with incessant watching. He protested against nurse or servant, and kept me constantly at his bedside. From no one else would he receive food or medicine, and if I left him for a moment he was miserable. But his child-like dependence and clinging affection touched my heart in spite of myself. I began to love and tend him gently, like a baby, ruling and chiding him as I should have done one of my own little ones when it was naughty. Under this treatment we got on better, and should have managed without any outburst, had it not happened that, one unlucky morning, in a pressure of occupation, I neglected to rub and polish the staff as he had desired me to do. Before his illness, this had been the one important duty of his day, about which he set in the most scientific manner, with clean towels and wash-leather. Since himself incapacitated, he had requested me, as an especial favor, to undertake the process, and, anxious to indulge him in all small matters, I had complied—holding the knobbed handle, as he directed, in a cambric handkerchief, and rubbing from right to left. This morning he had been in a singularly perverse humor; nothing pleased him, and the supposed neglect of his favorite caused the lowering storm to burst forth. He raged and stormed for an hour, threatening me with every sort of vengeance. At length, fairly exhausted, he sank back in bed, and bade me leave him—he would try and sleep.

I hovered about the next room for some time, then, finding all quiet, stole away for an hour's rest. When I returned all was silent as before, nevertheless I noiselessly turned the lock and looked in. What was my horror to find the bed empty and my patient escaped!

I called the servants, and sent everywhere to seek him. But he was not soon found; no one had seen him leave the house, and we could not imagine what was his object in doing so. At last I discovered him myself, in a retired corner of the shrubbery, trying, with feeble efforts, to dig a hole and bury his staff.

"No one is worthy of it," he said; but he would not leave it when we had discovered his secret hiding place; and, after many arguments, I prevailed upon him to return and let me polish and clean it.

That night he was very ill—the exertion and exposure brought on relapse. He bade me put the staff quite close to him, and his feeble fingers clasped it fondly and stroked it down. Just when he was dying he put it into my hand:

"Keep it—never part with it—promise me, Jane."

I promised, for I saw his heart was bent on my doing so.

"Jane—the staff is—will—children—" But his voice failed, and his head fell back. He never spoke again, and before daybreak he was dead.

We laid him in the family vault in the Turton church—for, in spite of his wanderings and wayward life, he was of the old stock—and, putting aside his favorite staff in my oak cabinet, we went back to our old ways, and almost forgot him.

Years passed, during which more little faces clustered round our board, and the elder ones were sent off to school. The clouds that had so long skirted the distance came nearer and nearer, and at last burst over our heads.

The bank in which my money was vested suddenly failed; the steward who had managed my husband's affairs proved unfaithful and absconded with all that he could convert into money; creditors pressed round and were clamorous; we were ruined.

Nothing remained for us but to leave Turton; if possible to let, and to go and live on the continent. There was to be a sale after we left, and the hand-bills were already out. I had spent long days in packing and arranging, and, unable longer to meet the children's doleful faces and sad regrets at parting with their old pets, I hurried to my little morning room—the room that had witnessed many a dreary hour of watching over Uncle Davy.

I was crying, in spite of my efforts at self-command. In the hall I had seen little Edmond, with his arms round the old rocking-horse, sobs bursting from the rosy lips that he pressed against his favorite. Lucy was taking the toys from the doll's house as I passed the school-room. Oh! my heart bled sadly, for every grief of theirs was doubly mine.

The maid had been packing, and the oak cabinet was unlocked, the door swinging to and fro on its hinges. The drawer below held my chief treasures, which I had reserved to put up at the last; fancying this a favorable opportunity, I now opened it, and began to sort the things.

A packet of copy-books—large, round, blotted text-hand—on the outside of each cover one of the children's names and date. I tied them together and put them up. A little carved ivory box, which had long ago been a present from a sailor brother, with nine neatly-folded little white paper parcels inside, and a curl of soft hair in each—the last causing a few bitter tears to fall down on my black dress, as kneeling down I unfolded it and touched the smooth tress. Poor little baby that had pined when sorrow came to me; that had died in my arms, and now lay with its little coffin resting beside Uncle Davy's. I moved the packet of baby's clothes that I had put away the day after the funeral—the little gowns and caps and things—and gulped down a very sad sob. Poor little baby, God had provided for it!

There were yet a few more things, and then the drawer was empty, save for Uncle Davy's staff. I left it laying there while I packed up the other things, and it was still there when I went down to tea.

As I came up again I heard loud tones.

"Master Edmond, I shall tell your mamma of you. Have done immediately. What a naughty boy you are! Don't you see you have knocked all the paint off the bannisters?"

Nurse was standing on the first landing, looking down into the hall, with a very red face, while the child in her arms had a very inquiring look in his brown eyes, and was mouthing and tugging at an India-rubber ring held by two fat, slippery hands.

The delinquent was Master Edmond, aged 6, who was consoling himself for the parting with the old rocking-horse by racing up and down the first flight of steps, Uncle Davy's staff in hand, rattling the round handle all the way against the bannisters.

"There!" screamed nurse. "What have you done now?" as the child missed his footing, and lay screaming on the ground. She hurried down until the lusty roars reassured her, when she commenced a nursery mode of consolation: "There! have done, will you? It's all your own fault, you naughty boy. Just see how you've dirtied your clean pinafore; and now you are making baby cry. Get up."

Edmond scrambled up by aid of her great red hand, but only to reveal a slit in his frock, and Uncle Davy's staff on the floor, broken in two. Nurse shook him. "Do you know what you have done? Where did you get that stick from?—It's only Master Edmond, always in mischief, ma'am," she added in explanation, as I joined them.

I wiped the child's eyes, and pitied him for a bad bump on his forehead, supposing him to have been sufficiently punished. He picked up the two pieces of the staff, and I took them from him and carried them up stairs to my room.

Something dropped with a slight rattle on the floor, and I stooped to look at what it was, my hand stealing to my throat to assure itself of the safety of the brooch in my collar. Something that looked like a pearl bead was on the carpet, and, I picked it up. A similar rattle, and as I again found the same thing, I looked to see where they came from.

The staff was in my hand, and I turned it over. The broken end showed a perforated hole, from which, as I shook it, came another pearl. I gave a little exclamation, and ran down to my husband in the library. A light was dawning on me. We examined the staff, and I found it was even as we expected. The old man had been more successful in his Indian enterprises than he had given us to understand; but, finding poverty a good veil for penuriousness, had pretended to extreme misfortune, diligently converting all that he was able to accumulate into pearls, which he concealed in this favorite staff, never allowing it to leave his side, and guarding it with jealous and miserly care. He had evidently intended to acquaint me with the secret when on his deathbed, as I remembered by his reference to the children, but had died in the attempt.

But even now the discovery was not too late. Ronald at once took the pearls to London, and was perfectly astonished by the large offers that were made for them. The sale realized a very large sum—sufficient to release us from our present embarrassments and lay by a handsome portion for each of the children.

"Truly," as my husband said, with a glowing face, when we again assembled in the Turton dining-room, "no good action goes unrewarded. We made an unselfish sacrifice for a poor old man, without a thought of recompense, and the blessing has returned sevenfold to our bosoms. Depend upon it, it is ever so. Where we give we shall ever be repaid—if not here, at a Higher Account."

Why the Rev. Dr. Mudge Stopped His Paper.

Some years ago, when the writer was a reporter, it devolved on him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to Rev. Dr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and the description of a new hog-killing machine that had just been put in operation at the factory. Now, what made the Rev. Mr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate compositor who made up the form got the two accounts mixed in a frightful manner, and, when it went to press, something like this was the appalling result: "Some of the Rev. Mudge's friends called on him yesterday, and, after a brief consultation, the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along the beam until it reached the hot-water tank. His friends explained the object of the visit, and presented him with a handsome, gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail and swung him round, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Therefore, he came forward and said there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he could not do more than attempt to thank those around him for the manner in which such an animal was cut into fragments was astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, the machine seized him, and, in less time than it takes to write it, the hog was cut into fragments and worked into delicious sausages. The occasion will be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained for 7 pence a pound, and we are sure those who sat under his ministry will rejoice to hear that he has been so handsomely treated."

Mad! Well, about 8 o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof, so that he could see the clergyman tearing around down in the street with his congregation, all wearing the panoply of war, and carrying stout cudgels and other things. The next day he apologized, but the doctor stopped his paper.

A Curious Story.

A curious story about the revenge inflicted on Gen. Meade during the war by some newspaper correspondents is told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*. Just before one of Meade's contemplated movements the correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper sent to it a dispatch describing the General's plan, with an injunction not to use the intelligence until he telegraphed "all right." This last dispatch failed to reach the newspaper office, and the General's plan was published before it was executed. Gen. Meade was very angry, and, refusing to accept the correspondent's excuse, ordered him to be marched back and forth within the lines, bearing a placard announcing that he was suffering punishment for giving information to the enemy. As soon as he was released he hastened to Washington, and, laying his grievances before the correspondents in Newspaper row, they met and passed a resolution as follows: "Gen Meade's name shall never be mentioned again in dispatches by any newspaper correspondent except in case of defeat. All the successes of the army he commands shall be credited to Gen. Grant."

The Land of the Vendetta.

The vendetta, according to a Frenchman who has lately visited the island, has lost none of its strength or ferocity in Corsica, owing, no doubt, to its isolated position and removal from the direct influences of civilization. The writer says Corsica is substantially what it was 200 years ago, and that the people in the interior are little less than savages, being deplorably ignorant, indifferent to law, incapable of self-restraint, and governed by traditions. The Frenchman mentions that, two or three months ago, the last member of three once large families, ten miles from Sartene, fell a victim to a vendetta that had continued near a century.

The Sparrow Controversy.

Dr. Elliot Coues, the ornithologist, denounces the English sparrow in a long article in the *American Naturalist*. The doctor recommends "abolishing the penalties for killing sparrows, so that they may be trapped and used for shooting matches instead of pigeons, or of even glass balls." *Per contra*, Dr. H. Hagen, of the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard University, extols the sparrow and would have him increase and multiply. He thus concludes his plea in the columns of the *Agriculturist*: "I consider the sparrow to be a valuable addition to the native birds and most certainly beneficial for both horticulturists and farmers."

THE increase in the export of live stock from the United States to England in the year ending June 30 was 30,800 head of cattle, and 4,000 head of sheep. The actual numbers exported were 80,040 cattle and 183,995 sheep. In addition thereto 54,000,000 pounds of beef went over, an increase of 5,000,000 pounds.

SOLD HIS WIFE'S CORPSE.

A Story Illustrating the Depth of Depravity to Which a Man May Descend.

(From the Chicago Times.)

In an interior county of Illinois resides a farmer whose broad acres of fertile prairie and sleek herds place him and his family above the knowledge of want. Five years ago this family circle was adorned by a daughter, fair beyond comparison with her young associates, and rarely accomplished for one whose life had been spent upon a farm. To this family appeared, about the time indicated, a young man of pleasing manners and fashionable attire, claiming to be in good circumstances in Chicago. His account of himself was not entirely satisfactory to the farmer, who noticed with alarm a growing fondness in the glances his daughter cast upon the smooth-spoken stranger. Parental opposition in this case, as in so many similar instances, only added fuel to the flame of kindled love, and the young couple found means of carrying on clandestine meetings, until one day the rash girl agreed to an elopement. When the arrangements were all complete the daughter wrote a letter to her parents telling them she could not live apart from the man she loved, and had, much as she was pained to give them sorrow, determined to cast her lot with his. This note she left in her chamber and departed with the young man at night. The father was a man of stubborn mold, and the "bless you, my children," on which the young folks had calculated, came not when a paper containing their marriage was sent to him. The old man's suspicions had been too well founded. His daughter's husband was of dissolute habits and without means, and his motive for marrying was the expectation that the old man would "give down" liberally to keep his daughter from want. This hope proved futile as the father refused to hold any communication with his wayward child and her worthless husband. The latter was soon driven to extremities to keep him in liquor and cigars, and it was not long before he more than hinted to his wife that it would be necessary for her to do sewing or what other work could be got to help out with the family expenses. The poor woman did what she could, meekly enduring the ill-usage of her brutal spouse, sewing often the greater part of the night, while he pocketed the earnings and left her to suffer hunger and cold.

Two children were born to them in the poor apartments they occupied in the northwestern portion of the city. Each of these but added to the woes instead of increasing the joys of the mother, and when, a few weeks ago, she became aware that a little one was in prospect, her courage completely failed her, and she determined upon a most hazardous course. She took a powerful emenagogue, which failed of its purpose. A few days later she repeated the dose, and brought on a miscarriage, accompanied by extremely dangerous symptoms. In the intervals of her pain she dictated to a kind neighbor a letter to her mother, stating her wrong and the act she had committed, and imploring her to take care of the two children soon to be motherless and already worse than fatherless. Through some oversight this letter was not mailed until after the death of the victim of a too confiding nature. A physician had been called in, who, for charity, did what he could to relieve her suffering, but could not save her life.

The husband showed some indications of grief, but consoled himself with drink as best he could. The corpse lay in the house for a day and a night, kindly guarded by the neighboring women. Toward the second night, they inquired of the widower what disposition he intended to make of the remains, and were told that evening that an expressman would come for the corpse for burial, as he was unable to pay for a hearse. After nightfall, the expressman came and carried away the remains. The next day the father of the dead woman arrived, having learned of her sad fate, and asked where his daughter was buried, that he might have the body removed to the country cemetery near her old home. His inquiries were answered evasively for a time by the wretched creature whose bad treatment had driven his wife to an act which brought about her death, but, being pressed and threatened with arrest if he refused to tell, he acknowledged he had disposed of the corpse to the physician who attended her in her last illness in consideration of the petty sum of $5. The father's grief and rage knew no bounds, and it was with difficulty that he could be prevented from wreaking vengeance upon the scoundrel before him. Finally he set about recovering the corpse, in which he succeeded and had it conveyed home and decently interred.

Scientific Butter-Making.

The milk stands thirty-six hours before it is skimmed, and, after that of the evening has been received, our Perdita, like an excellent clerk, fills out her return for the day. She has printed blanks which give the names of the cows as they stand in the stable. Two columns are ruled for morning's and evening's milk, and the weight of milk given by each cow is recorded as we have said. The disposition made of the whole quantity is then noted, and the dairy is charged with its proportion, when deductions have been made for the house, the families of the men and the young calves. Such a report is filed daily, and so complete is the system that it takes only a few hours at the end of the year to tabulate a full statement of the 365 days.

The cream is strained or filtered, by which a thorough homogeneousness is secured, and without which it is impossible to obtain all the butter except by a second churning. The strainer in this instance is a cylindrical can divided into two compartments by double bottoms, the upper one having two tube-like sieves with conical mouths, into which two "plungers," worked by a pump-handle, fit. The cream is poured into the upper compartment, and the "plungers" force it through the sieves into the lower compartment, in which it arrives ready for churning. The churning is done twice a week, in a Blanchard factory churn, and, the temperature being 62 deg., the butter appears in about forty minutes. The next process is known as "working," which is altogether done by a machine, in quantities of thirty pounds at a time. The machine consists of a turn-table in the form of an exceedingly flat truncated cone and a conical grooved presser. Between the revolving cone and the presser the butter passes, and is crushed and crushed again until all the butter-milk is forced out of it, and discharged into a pail at the outside edge of the turn-table. The crank that causes the revolutions is attended by an assistant, while Perdita herself supervises, dredging in the salt, and taking care that the working is not overdone.—*W. H. Rideing, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

PITH AND POINT.

HOW TO get ahead—Steal into a cabbage-patch.

THE song of the baker: "I Knead Thee Every Hour."

A SURE cure for sleeplessness is to imagine you have to get up.

NO MAN with a cold in his head can be an angel. This is official.

THE man who loved the watch-dog's honest bark was not a tramp.

"I ACKNOWLEDGE the corn," as the man said when he pulled on a tight boot.

MR. RORY has absconded from Montreal because he was fearfully in debt, and nobody would let Rory owe more.

EXAMINATION in a South American school: "Now, my boy, how is the earth divided?" "By earthquakes, sir."

WHEN the apostle Paul said "all is vanity," he was looking straight at a young man wearing a straw hat with a blue band around it.

THE papers are searching for the man who is always ready for an emergency. The woman always in waiting for an offer will be found first.

WHEN usefulness is considered, the man who smokes cigarettes dwindles into insignificance by the side of the individual who smokes hams.

A LATE fashion note says "every lady arranges her hair to suit her face." Yes, but how will carmine hair and a blue glass eye ever be made to harmonize?

AN exchange says that onion-juice will destroy the pain of mosquito-bites. But oh, what strong, oblivious antidote will settle the pain of the onion smell!

SQUIRE—"You'd better not go to the fair, Pat. Micky Flynn down there swears he'll kill ye." Pat—"And had he begun fightin' of me before ye left, sor?"

THE mushroom season has opened. You can tell them easily. Pick and eat them. If you survive, they are mushrooms; if they kill you, then they are toadstools.

A COUNTRY exchange in blowing its own excellencies says "the household and kitchen are not forgotten." Oh no, of course not, you recollect them three times a day.

YOU can keep a bee away from you by the use of tobacco smoke, but a bee is always in such a confounded hurry that he gets in his work before you can light your cigar.—*Breakfast Table.*

PRUDENT ministers will make pastoral calls in the next few weeks. The cool season is upon us, and a minister is liable at any time to come upon a man who is putting up a stove, and surprise him in the midst of unorthodox remarks.

IT is a lamentable fact that a piece of pasteboard with a verse on it, given as a reward of merit in a Sabbath-school, has not half the charm for a boy as the same size piece of pasteboard with the simple talismanic words, "Admit one."

THE human heart is a strange creation. That which we have we prize least, that which we have not we most desire, and our desires continually change. At night a man will pass ice-water by with disdain and give his most loyal service to old Bourbon, but next morning the ice-water is at a big premium.

THERE are times in the life of every man when he feels that an enlargement of the catalogue of invective is one of the prime necessities of the age, and when a man puts his hands in front of him and feels for a door, finds it with his nose, and realizes the fact that his arms have exactly straddled it, it is one of the times.

WE know now what we will do with the next man that comes in with "a good one." We will put him down in a barber's chair, spread a big cloth all over him so he cannot use his hands, blow our breath in his face, and tell him stories he used to hear when he was a little boy. If that does not fix him we don't know what will.—*Breakfast Table.*

How Grant is Fixed Financially.

On arrival here I found a large mail, in which was a letter from you, inclosing a paragraph about Murphy's bankruptcy and my losses in real estate. So far as I am concerned there is not one word of truth in the statement. I never owned or purchased a piece of real estate in New York city in my life. I never owned any property in New Jersey, except the two houses at Long Branch which I now own, in my life. I never held a piece of property in my life, that I remember of, on which I owed anything. What I have—not much—is paid for. I have sold nothing to pay up my debts. My farming experience in Missouri, being so far away myself, was expensive, and I sold out and gave away my stock and rented the farm. That was several years ago. Had I gone out of office at the end of four years, when my salary was $25,000 a year, I would have been compelled to sell something, quite an amount, to have carried me out of Washington; but with my private income and increased salary I came out at the end of eight years free from debt and without having incurred any loss anywhere in speculation.—*Letter to a Washington friend.*

A MERIDEN watchmaker has made a steam engine weighing only fifteen grains. The works are silver, and three drops of water are enough to keep them in motion twenty minutes.

DEADLY DUEL WITH KNIVES.

A Yankee's Mortal Battle With a Border Ruffian.

(From the Leavenworth Times.)

An old inhabitant has recounted the details of a famous duel fought here in September, 1858, nearly twenty years ago, the spot chosen for the slaughter being almost precisely the one selected by United States Senator James H. Lane, when he sent the bullet crashing through his brain, which put such a sudden end to his Senatorial career. The fact of the duel has, heretofore, been known as the "dark secret," and, so far as is known, has not heretofore been divulged, as the parties concerned were sworn never to reveal it until at some future time, when concealment would be no longer a necessity. The necessity for concealment no longer exists. As is well known, the period prior to the reception of Kansas into the Union of States was a time of trouble and tribulation; a time which tried men's souls; when the bowie knife and the ready revolver were the sole arbiters of quarrels. The strife for supremacy between the Free State men and the border ruffians was bitter to the last degree.

Among the Free State men who were conspicuous for their advocacy of equal rights was a youthful Massachusetts lawyer named Williams—brave, resolute and daring. He was a marked man at the time, and the opposition was determined that he should be put out of the way. Enrolled in the border ruffian ranks was a lusty Southerner named Jackson, a Tennesseean, a firm believer in the "code," a crack shot, and utterly fearless; cold-blooded, cool, a man of fine presence, and who hated a Yankee as he hated the devil. He was the one selected to put Williams out of the way; to pick a quarrel with the victim and then let the bullet finish the work. Meeting one afternoon on Delaware street, the two became engaged in conversation, and a hot dispute arose, ending by Jackson spitting in Williams' face. This was an insult too gross to be brooked, and nothing but the interference of friends prevented a tragedy then and there. The result was a challenge, the parties to meet upon the Government reserve the next morning at daylight to fight it out. Pistols were chosen, after the first two shots the parties to close with knives.

Jackson, being the challenged party, had the selection of the weapons, and, being an expert with both the revolver and knife, chose them to be used in the duel. Williams, while comparatively a good shot with the revolver, could not approach his antagonist in the use of that weapon, while with the knife he was wholly unacquainted. However, he could not back out, and knowing inevitable death to be the result, he proceeded to the spot chosen, determined to sell his life as dearly as possible.

In the gray daylight of the autumn morning the two men, accompanied by two seconds and a surgeon, met upon the reserve a short distance northwest of the head of Broadway, and prepared for the bloody work before them. Both were cool and collected—the first because of the anticipation of an easy victory, the other firm in the belief that he was in the right, and resolved to make his mark, even if he could not kill his adversary. Ten paces was the distance; both men grasped their revolvers and awaited the word; the seconds looked anxiously on, as spectators would at a public execution where a victim was to be sacrificed; the word was given; both fired simultaneously, and, when the smoke cleared away, neither had fallen, although by the nervous twitching of the muscles of Williams' face it could be seen that he had been hit, while Jackson was uninjured. At the second fire Jackson's bullet whistled over Williams' head, while the ball of the latter imbedded itself in the fleshy part of his adversary's thigh. The knives were then drawn, and the two closed in mortal strife. Maddened by his wound, Jackson fought with the desperation of despair; Williams, cooler, stood like a lion at bay, defending himself against the fierce onslaughts of the tiger. In an unguarded moment Jackson was thrown from his guard, and at that instant the keen blade of his antagonist pierced his left side, not inflicting, however, a mortal wound.

But Williams, from the effect of the bullet wound and loss of blood, was becoming exhausted, and, being a novice with the knife, he could not long stand up against so trained and practiced an adversary as Jackson, and the end soon came. Jackson, although weak from loss of blood, pressed fiercely on. He succeeded by a quick movement in parrying a side thrust by Williams, dashed forward, his bright blade glittering and flashing for a moment in the air, and then being buried deep in the throat of his enemy, the point protruding from the back of Williams' neck. The latter stood erect but a moment, his knife dropped from his nerveless hand, his eyes glazed in the semi-consciousness preceding dissolution, and then he fell—dead, without a groan.

Jackson was seized at once by his friends and hurried across the river, where, after a time sufficient to recover from his wounds, he turned his steps homeward and never again set his foot upon Kansas soil. He entered the rebel army, and died at the head of his regiment at Gettysburg. The seconds and surgeon returned to the city and said nothing about the affair. The body of Williams was hurriedly and privately interred; and, while the disappearance of both Jackson and Williams for a time excited comment and caused the institution of a thorough search by their friends, the matter was soon forgotten in the midst of the wild excitement of the events then transpiring.

Peculiarities of Yellow Fever.

Yellow fever is a most mysterious and in many respects an incomprehensible disease. The few general facts that seem to have been learned about it, after close and varied observation, are not infrequently contradicted by new experience. One of its widely-supposed peculiarities is that it cannot live at certain elevations, 2,500 feet above sea-level being sufficient, it is thought, to exclude it completely. Yet long before Cortez invaded Mexico the natives of the country suffered terribly from an epidemic which was, beyond all rational doubt, identical with what is now known as the yellow fever. This epidemic—it was called *matlazahuatl*—prevailed repeatedly, with virulence and mortality during the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, on the table-lands of Mexico, from 7,200 to 7,800 feet above the sea. If it has raged at that height it may rage at an equal height again, and thus the favorite and now universally-accepted theory be overthrown. It is surprising how very little is known of the yellow fever as to its symptoms, consequences, general course, and treatment; for, while it has been recognized only about 200 years as a distinctive disease, it has been a fearful scourge at least since the beginning of the fifteenth century. It used to be called the plague, and it is little less hideous and destructive than that frightful pestilence, now happily confined to the hot and filthy East.

FASHION NOTES.

A Variety of Items Regarding the Prevailing Styles.

Swiss and linen Hamburg trimmings are at remarkably low prices.

Silver bangles at some of the jewelers' are thickly studded with diamonds.

The charming rays of prismatic effects will figure quite prominently in dress.

Metallic blue will be one of the new and popular shades the coming season.

It is said that the moire antique silk will be used in trimming hats and bonnets.

The Princesse model is no longer distinct in character. The autumn design bears a likeness to the uniform toilet.

Red, on dit, will be the ruling color in the world of dress next season. Garnet, currant and ruby are also favorite dyes.

Among the large variety of slippers worn this season, those of black velvet, perfectly plain, are the most desirable for the house.

Whole breadths formed of bright-tinted goods will set off, in a somewhat bold style, costumes arranged in somber materials.

Red has never been so popular as now, for even the poppy is confronted with a still more dazzling color, verging upon real marigold.

Satin-faced silks appear among novelties, and, though not new, black and white stripes come up as decided favorites for combining with plain black silk.

Vests, detached and simulated, are made of bright-tinted materials. This nobby form of costume presents a number of graceful curves and pleasant outlines.

Basque simulations are convenient and picturesque, and hence will become favorites with all classes of dressers. There are several basque and over-skirt models.

Ribbon bows, with long flowing ends, are fastened on the left side of the waist; in fact, bows of ribbons will form one of the chief dress garnitures of the season.

Handsome fringes for grenadines have bunches of crimped tape mingled in wide and narrow strips, in trellis style.

Bonnets have grown. The fall modes in millinery show a decided gain in the size of hats and bonnets. Straws, richly trimmed, will be among the first chapeaux for early seasonable wear.

Ladies are slowly becoming conscious that the cut-away jacket and waistcoat are not at all becoming to slender figures. As a natural consequence plaited and blouse waists are coming into favor.

Trimmings of all sorts have grown into favor, and the coming season bids fair of giving a surfeit of dress adornings; hence great care must be exercised in this direction in the proper quantity of garniture determined.

Sacques that have a center seam, with the seam under the arms brought well toward the back, are again one of the fashionable out-door garments. Sleeves to both dresses and sacques are sewed in with a small cord.

The fashion of yoke bodices, which are now largely worn for morning dresses, has once again made waistbands popular. Preference is shown to belts made of Russian leather, at the same time soft and pliable, and the colors are dark and rich.

Bows of ribbons, with flowing ends, are once more worn at the back of the neck, where frequently the collaret is cut open. Bows of wider ribbon or of double silk are also placed on basque extensions, just below the waist, or wherever the figure of the wearer may indicate the best position.

The old-time underkerchiefs will figure this fall in mode toilets. This neat bit of dress adornment consists of white linen, mull and Swiss, placed en forme of a surplice around the neck and bust. This style of dress is designed exclusively for the house, yet it may be seen on our promenades during the early autumn.

A Rare Town.

The town of St. Croix Falls, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river, in Polk county, Wis., is over thirty-five years old. It has never had a resident minister or a church building. It has no practicing attorney, and for years it has had no resident physician. It has mechanical shops, four stores doing a large and handsome business, two flourishing mills, two hotels, but has no saloon or place where liquor has been sold in upwards of ten years. Its village district averages about eleven months' schooling per year, and the town contains six well-built school houses. It is the locality of the United States Land Office, and surrounded by the finest of farming country.

One of the Austrian batteries now occupying Bosnia had to go into action just as dinner-time came on, and the artillerymen, resolved not to lose a meal, cut their meat into small strips, placed it on the breech of their guns and cooked it by the heat of the metal. They found it delicious, and voted the *bifsteck a la culasse de cannon* infinitely superior to beefsteaks cooked under the pommel of the saddle, Tartar fashion.

Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers, already get three gold medals at Paris.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

The Difficulties Encountered in His March Across the Dark Continent.

[From a Paper in Harper's Magazine for October.]

Stanley's narrative gives us a vivid idea of travel in Africa under its best conditions; that is to say, through a country fairly known, which has been visited by white men, and is now traversed by frequent caravans. Sometimes they crossed "broad and bleak plains, where food was scarce and cloth vanished fast," and sometimes they came to hilly countries, where the people were civil and hospitable. Sometimes they were in troublesome districts, where there were warring tribes, where the people were treacherous or hostile, and then Stanley could only sleep with his hand on his rifle. There were furious tempests, "and some days nature and man alike warred against us, while on others both seemed combined to bless us." Other troubles came to the intrepid commander and his small army, more especially that potent and untiring enemy of all African travel—typhus. This was the enemy who menaced Stanley at Zanzibar, and never left his footsteps until he embarked at Loanda; who followed him night and day, doing his awful will upon the expedition. And so from these misfortunes—from famine and fatigue, from fever and massacre, from mutiny and death—the little army dwindled away; and it is a wonder that it did not return, or at least content itself with visiting Livingstone's country and exploring Victoria Niyanza, and return with the report which has been brought for so many centuries—that Africa continued hostile to those who came to woo her, and would not be won. Nor does it surprise us that, amid all these discouragements, the heart of Stanley should have faltered. "The expedition seemed doomed. Promises of reward, kindness, threats, punishments, had no effect." But at the same time the spirit of the leader was felt in the command. "The white men," he says, "although elected out of the ordinary class of Englishmen, did their work bravely, heroically. Though suffering from fever and dysentery, insulted by natives, marching under the heat and equatorial rain-storms, they at all times proved themselves of noble, manly natures, stout-hearted, brave, and, better than all, true Christians." These are the men by whom empires are made, but for them there was no empire but the memory of duty well done; no trophy, no reward, unless what is to come as the reward for well-doing in the final day of account. Two of them were to sleep near the banks of Victoria Niyanza, victims of disease; the other was to be whirled into eternity over the rapids of the Congo, when his journey was almost at an end.

Sometimes Stanley was in the wilderness without guides. This, however, seemed a happiness compared to his position when he did have guides who betrayed him, as happened early in his expedition in Ukimbu, near the elephant country. In Ukimbu the guides ran away, and Stanley found himself on the edge of a wilderness with but ten days' provisions. He had trusted his guides, and purchased a small quantity of food. He endeavored to pierce the wilderness, but his track was lost in a maze of elephant and rhinoceros trails. He could only depend upon his compass. The second day found a jungle of acacia and euphorbia, through which the men had to crawl and scramble along the ground, "under natural tunnels of embracing shrubbery, cutting the convolvuli and creepers, thrusting aside stout thorny bushes, and by various detours taking advantage of every slight opening the jungle afforded." There was no water. Overcome with hunger and thirst, the command began to struggle and faint. Some managed to reach camp, where medicine and restoratives brought them strength. Five never returned. One of them was found dead in the woods, and of the other four it is believed "they hopelessly wandered on until they also fell down and died." On the fifth day they came to a village, but the village comprised only four negroes, their wives and little ones, and had no food for such a large command. Stanley learned that there was another village twenty-nine miles away, named Suna, and he sent a picked band of twenty, the strongest and most enduring, to visit Suna and bring food. He scoured the woods for game, but there was no game. A lion's den was found. In this den were two young lions, which were killed and skinned. But of what avail were two lion cubs to an expedition of starved men? Surely here was death at last—death, defeat, annihilation; and this proud expedition which had set out so gloriously from Zanzibar, resolved to force the mystery of a continent and fight its way to the Atlantic, why, all that could happen to it was to perish as so many had done before, leaving only the name of Stanley to be added to the sad, dismal roll of martyrs to African discovery. "Returning to camp," says Stanley, "from the fruitless hunt"—nothing in all that wilderness but the two lion cubs—"I was so struck with the pinched faces of my poor people that I could have almost wept, if I might have done so without exciting fear of our fate in their minds. I resolved to do something toward relieving the pressing needs of fierce hunger." Stanley had medical stores, which in such an expedition are a sacred trust. He opened a sheet-iron trunk and made it serve as a pot. Into this pot he doled out five pounds of Scotch oatmeal—perhaps the most precious of all his possessions—and three tins of "revalenta arabica," and made a gruel. "It was a rare sight," he says, "to see those poor famine-stricken people hasten to that Torquay dress trunk and assist me to cook the huge pot of gruel; to watch them fan the fire to a fiercer heat, and, with their gourds full of water, stand by to cool the foaming liquid when it threatened to overflow." The porridge kept the expedition alive for forty-eight hours, when Stanley heard the musketry of his returning embassy coming in from Suna with food. "The grain was most greedily seized by the hungry people, and so animating was the report of the purveyors that the soldiers one and all clamored to be led away that afternoon." And so our leader marched on.

A Goose Story from Maine.

The following astounding story is told by the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*: "Some years ago a part of a flock of geese owned in this town were sold, and taken on board of a vessel bound outward, to serve as cabin 'fixings' for the Captain. After the ship had sailed out of sight of land one of the geese escaped and flew overboard. Some days afterward—be the time more or less—this identical old goose appeared in its old haunts; but it did not long remain, as the owner had disposed of the remainder of the flock, which had been sent several miles away. Goose put out on a prospecting tour, and kept it up until it found, within a few hours, its old companions, and then there was such a cackling, laughing and chattering among the geese as were never heard before, to the utter astonishment of the then owner, who hadn't fully imbibed the spirit of his flock."

There is a doubtful Western story, told to the disparagement of "book-farming," of a city man lately settled on land, who was found under a large tree reading, in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the field, the report of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, to shock his wheat.

Environed with Danger.

The dweller or temporary sojourner in a malarious region of country is environed with danger. Besides inhaling at every breath an atmosphere saturated with an infectious poison, he also drinks water which is, in most instances, likewise impregnated with the fever-and-ague-breeding *miasmata*. If a bilious subject, deficient in stamina, or irregular in habit of body or digestion, his peril is much increased, as these abnormal conditions are extremely favorable to the contraction of malarial disease. But this danger may be safely encountered with the assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which completely nullifies the atmospheric virus, and neutralizes the constituents of miasma-tainted water. This benign antidote to disease eradicates and prevents fevers of an intermittent and bilious remittent type, besides effecting a thorough and permanent reform of those enfeebled or irregular conditions of the system which invite not only malaria, but other diseases equally to be dreaded.

Two Noted Grave Robbers.

Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public indignation justly brands any man as a scoundrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in this country, so far from being the subject of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting-knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption, in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic.

Old age does not prevent you from being cured of your Heart Disease. Mr. Thompson says:

I have had Palpitation of the Heart for ten years. Two years ago I had a paralytic shock; since then I have been troubled very much worse. I found no relief until I had used Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. I have used it for four months; the palpitation has entirely left me. I was so bad at times that I could not breathe freely, and used to have a faint, sinking feeling; was so bad that I could not sleep, and had to get up and walk around in order to get breath. I feel entirely well of all my heart troubles, and would advise all afflicted with Heart Disease to use it. I am seventy years of age, and live in Bakersville.

JAMES THOMPSON, Manchester, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

Clock-work is not more regular than the liver, the stomach, and the bowels when they are put in order with Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, a supremely effective and safe alterative, cathartic and blood depurent, which promotes thorough bilious secretion, a regular habit of body, sound digestion and nervous tranquillity. It is the best possible substitute for that terrible drug, mercury. For sale by all druggists.

From J. M. Pettengill, of Salisbury, Mass.—I have sold more boxes of Grace's Salve during the last four months than of any other like preparation in my store; in fact it is the only salve for which there is any sale. This bespeaks the confidence of the public in its virtues, and is in my opinion a valuable recommendation of its healing properties.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Dyspeptic symptoms, low spirits, restlessness, sleeplessness, confusion, sour stomach, pain in the bowels, sick headache, variable appetite, raising food, oppression at pit of stomach, low fever and languor, *Parsons' Purgative Pills* give immediate relief and will ultimately cure the disease.

If any of the readers of this paper do not know of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* we urge them to find out about it. Write to Dr. Johnson & Co., of Bangor, Me. It is the most marvelous remedy in the world.

For upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send Ten Cents, and get three specimen copies. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

The Chicago Ledger is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for Ten Cents. Address, The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR CURE. Warranted a PERFECT CURE for all kinds of Piles, [illegible] H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every City. Address Box 789, New York.

Business College Kalamazoo, Mich. Send for Journal. W. F. Parsons, Pres.

LIGHTNING LETTER WRITER! [illegible] Address CHAS. JONES & CO., [illegible]

$10 to $25 [illegible] NOVELTIES [illegible] Outfit Free [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

CIDER CAN BE KEPT SWEET [illegible] FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

Agents' Profit [illegible]

$1,500 to $3,000 A YEAR. A new business for every county and town. Suitable for Agents and Dealers of all kinds. Only $5 capital needed. Pleasant, permanent, and respectable. Address J. H. CHAPMAN, Madison, Ind.

Wives and Mothers, Make each of your husbands and sons who need it take the FATHER MATHEW REMEDY. It is the antidote to alcohol lately discovered. It cures intemperance and destroys all appetite for liquor as effectually as the extraction of a painful tooth cures toothache. It builds up the nervous system, and is the most powerful and wholesome tonic known. It also cures all kinds of Fever, Dyspepsia and Torpidity of the Liver. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle. Pamphlet on Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease, sent free on writing to the Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond st., New York.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

A LUXURY OF MECHANISM! SEE WHAT IT DOES [illegible] DARNING [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES at club rates. [illegible]

Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views A specialty. [illegible] JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

[illegible] Address, S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE! THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES! [illegible] DR. CRAIG, 25 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scratches or Grease, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of all kinds, Sitfast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Callous, Lameness, Horn Distemper, Crownscab, Quittor, Foot Ulcers, Farcy, Abscess of the Udder, Swelled Legs, Thrush, Sprains and Bruises, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foot Rot in Sheep, Foundered Feet, Roup in Poultry, Cracked Heels, Epizootic, Lame Back, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Toothache, Rheumatism, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Curb, Old Sores, Corns, Whitlows, Cramps, Boils, Weakness of the Joints, Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company. JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

HOG CHOLERA

It is estimated that the farmers of this country have lost

FOUR MILLION HOGS

by this terrible disease. Many patent nostrums have been imposed upon the public under the pretension that they would cure the disease, but in almost all cases they have proved failures. The disease seemed absolutely incurable until Dr. Albert Dunlop, an accomplished physician, undertook a thorough examination of the disease. After much study and many experiments he announced his now celebrated remedy,

THE EUREKA SPECIFIC.

The success of this remedy has been wonderful. It has saved the hogs from the cholera wherever used. [illegible] *of Canton, Ill., had a lot of sick hogs. He bought some of the* EUREKA SPECIFIC, *and,* FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY, SAVED EVERY HOG. [illegible] KNOW IT TO BE A GOOD THING. I KNOW IT WILL PREVENT DISEASE AND CURE THE HOG CHOLERA. [illegible] *"I advise farmers to keep a supply of the remedy on hand at all times."* *Do not let your hogs suffer any longer, but send for this* SURE CURE. *The price for single package, $1; per doz., $10. Send money order or bank draft. Send by express anywhere. Address* THE EUREKA SPECIFIC CO., *Chicago, Ill.*

FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Wholesale Agents. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., [illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., [illegible]
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, [illegible] So. Water St.
W. R. WILLIAMS & CO., [illegible] So. Water St.

$2 Seven Shot $2 [illegible]

THE CHICAGO LEDGER [illegible]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, [illegible]

CHEAP GUNS, [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. [illegible] COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

BUSINESS MAN'S MAGAZINE. [illegible]

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. [illegible] BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$7 A DAY [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, [illegible]

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks [illegible] Address BAXTER & CO., [illegible] 17 Wall St., N. Y.

MAGIC LANTERNS STEREOPTICONS C. T. MILLIGAN

GRACE'S SALVE.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877.—[illegible] I sent you $1 for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, [illegible]

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, [illegible] FOWLE & SONS, [illegible] Boston, Mass.

SWEET NAVY Chewing Tobacco [illegible]

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
—SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SAPONIFIER Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING. [illegible] SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER MADE BY THE Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co., PHILADELPHIA.

MAKE HENS LAY. [illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO., [illegible]

'GRAND' CHARTER OAK STOVE
The Best of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

READ, CONSIDER AND ACT!

$25,000 Worth of Fall and Winter Goods just received at Jacob Kahn's,

Bought stritctly for cash and selected by himsilf with the greatest of care.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The following are a few of the many Great Bargains now offering: Nice dress goods 8 cents per yd. formerly 12½, nice dress goods 10 cents per yd. formerly 15, extra fine dress goods 18 cents per yd. formerly 25; a very good towling, 3 yards for 25 cents; a good canton flannel, 13 yds. for $1; very good denims, 12½ cents per yd.; good heavy jeans 22 cents per yd. good plaid flannel 5 yds. for 25 cents. Big reduction in Cassimers, Tweeds, Beavers, Tickings, Flannels, Muslins, Blankets, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc., etc.

I have the largest and best stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** in DeKalb county, and will sell them at prices that defy competition.—A whole stock of men's leather boots for 2.10, worth $3 everywhere. Boys boots at $1.60, and childrenn's boots for $1. Shoes and rubber goods in proportion.

CLOTHING, GLOTHING, CLOTHING.

My stock is immense, larger than ever and cheaper than the cheapest. Good heavy suits for 5, 6, 7.50, and $8. Good heavy pants for 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and $3.00 Best stock of overcoats for 3.50, 4, 5, $6. and upwards. Nicest stock of hats ever offered. A good all wool men's hat for 50 cents, well worth 1.25 and sold for that everywhere,

Great Bargains in Ladies Cloaks and Shawls.

My stock of Dress-Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, Blankets, Flannels, Waterproofs, Carpets, Oilcloths, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats & Caps is simply immense, and has been selected with the greatest of care in New York and Boston, and can't help pleasing everybody, I guarantee you a saving of 15 per cent. by buying of me, and all I ask is for you to call and convince yourselves. Thanking you for past liberal patronage given heretofore, I hope a continuance of the same.

– Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 19th, 1878. 38-4w

JACOB KAHN.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

o—o—o

There are 20.000 tramps in DeKalb county. Every man, woman and child that walks is tramping out boots and shoes, and we want 10,000 more feet to tramp on

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

We will sell you good custom made

BOOTS & SHOES

20 per cent. cheaper than you can buy them in any other store in DeKalb county. Why can we do this? Because we have our goods made to order in the largest manufactories in the United States in large lots, of from

25 to 100 CASES

At one time, by doing this we save our customers one man's profits, or 20 per cent. and give them better goods.

Mens' Stoga Boots from	$1.75 to $2.50	Boys boots from	1.00 to 2.00
" Kip " "	2.50 to 3.50	Womens heavy Shoes	99 to 1.50
Mens' Fine Boots	2.00 to 4.50	" fine "	1.00 to 2.00

A large stock of men's and boy's pure

Gum & Rubber Boots

That we are selling less than they can be made for. We like to show goods, at the

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 10th, 1878. Number 41.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

N. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.

Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

R. WES. M'BRIDE, J. L. MORLAN, W. H. LEAS

McBride, Morlan & Leas,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY. Office over Fisher's Clothing Store, corner of Wayne and Marion streets, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in all parts of the State. Especial-Attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.

Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

TRADE MARK.

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

The PHOENIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

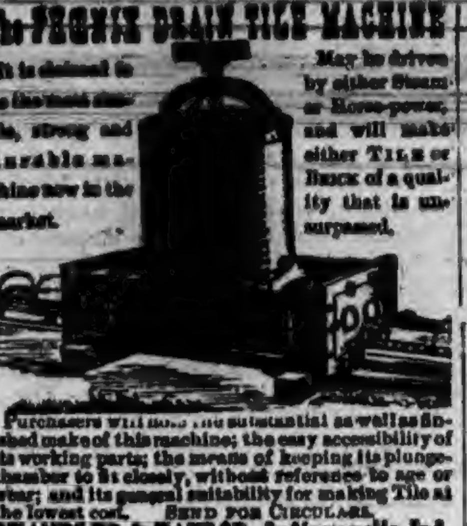

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,[illegible], and during past 12 years, over 20 [illegible].

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's, Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine household furniture	7,500
Total Value	100.000

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE F THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICAIL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,

WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

BOOK STORE

WILLIS & CO.!

Successors to . P. Houser, having purchased the above named stock, we wish to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity that by the patronage that we hope to merit, we expect to build up a first-class

BOOK AND NEWS STORE,

that will be a credit to the place. We are adding a large variety of goods, and shall endeavor to keep on hand the novelties of the season. We solicit orders for

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.,

which will be furnished promptly at he publishers prices by

WILLIS & CO.

October 11, '77—no41.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SET
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

PRICES

—AT THE—

New Grocery!

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Coffee	17 to 22c per lb
" " Tea	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c " "
" " " C "	9c " "
" " Light Brown	8½c " "
Candies	20 to 25c " "
Starch 4 lbs for	25c
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c
Golden Syrup	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	15c " "
Cider Vinegar	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c per lb.
Lamberg Cheese	15 " "
Roasted Coffee	20 " "

Russ Sardellen, and Holland Herring. XXX Oysters 30 cents per can.

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK's old stand. 3tf.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It saved my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, [illegible]. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lancaster, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as Dyspepsia, Billious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion, SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

---

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Sun Beams.

—Wedding cards are advertised, in large type, in some of the Texas newspapers. One couple filled half a column with an announcement of the ceremony and an invitation to their friends to attend.

—The father of Tom Thumb is a pauper in the Chicago poorhouse. Tom quarrelled with him when a boy, and has never visited him since. He has fourteen sons and daughters in all, several of whom are wealthy.

—Cooch Bahar, contiguous to the Presidency of Bengal, India, has a remarkable law as to debt: If a person owes, and cannot pay, he is compelled to resign his wife to his creditor as security.

—The New Orleans school directors resolved that all female teachers who marry during vacation shall lose their place; their theory is that married women have a supporter, and should give way to their sisters who have none.

—Base ball has been a dangerous game since the introduction of "dead," or hard balls, and the practice of extremely swift pitching. A few days ago James Barry, the catcher of a club in Boonville, N. Y., was hit in the stomach and instantly killed.

—"As we were walking down the drive from Penymynydd," says a London newspaper writer, "we heard the sound of a wood cutter, and unexpectedly we came face to face with the right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with hat, coat and vest off, and with his shirt sleeves rolled up and braces down, felling a fir tree.

—New York City. Now friends, make your nominations.

A voice—"Patrick Ford."

"Patrick Ford is nominated. All in favor of Patrick Ford being Chairman will say aye." [Many voices: "Aye." "Aye."] "All in favor of, it will up hands." [A general uplifting of hands] "Carried. Mr. Ford will please take his place."

—A Chicago hosier claims great skill in adapting his wares to his customers. For thin legs he recommends ringed stockings, for plump ones stripes, and for thick ankles combined with [illegible] he advises rings above and stripes below.

NO HARD TIMES HERE.

Employment for Ladies and Gentlemen at Home.

Our attention was recently attracted by an advertisement in another paper to the "American Housekeepers' Scale, and the extremely low price induced us to send for one to use in our own kitchen.

We find the scale the most convenient and valuable household article we have! It is worth five times it cost, in testing grocers' packages, putting up preserves making cake, etc. W. H. Thompson & Co., No. 235 Washington street, Mass., are the manufacturers, and they have the most complimentary testimonials of the scale possible to be written. They have as yet no general agent for this county; and as the scales are sold exclusively by canvassers to families, we cheerfully recommend the article for the benefit of our numerous lady readers and parties wanting honorable employment.

We would say that the "Christian Journal," N. Y., "Christian Union," N. Y., "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," N. Y., "Church Union," N. Y., "Boston Traveler," "Herald" and "Post" and hundreds of other papers, all speak in the highest praise of the scale, its low price and convenience to housekeepers.

Weighs up to 24 pounds, and costs $1.50 prepaid—or about one-half that of any other platform scale in the United States.

Where is the man who wants the exclusive control of our county, and thereby secure a very profitable business.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of liver complaint, or dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents, at McIntyre & Son's.

Mr. Henry Bashelier is now prepared to accommodate a few private boarders at very reasonable rates, at his residence, formerly the Auburn House. It has been re-fitted and every convenience will be furnished his guests. For further information call at the Auburn Fruit House 38-1w

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina" at the same price"

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

The Schools.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the past month:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Ella Griswold, N. I. Hoffman, Melissa Milner, Curtis D. Reed, Cory Sugars, Josiah Snull, Milo Thomas, Miles Weller, C. H. Brown.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, Louise Henry, Ka Swihart, Cora Duck, Zorah Baird, Eugene Carper, Flora Gordon, Alice Silvers, Ida Stahl, Mary Steele, Eddie Casebeer, Minnie McDowell, John Becker.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

James Hoffman, Daniel Gonser, Harry Swartz, John Zimmerman, John Stahl, Mary Ashley, Aletha Houghton, Dannie Peterson,.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Willie Culberson, Bertha Shaffer, Lizzie Achley, Cora Culberson, Lettie Messe, Ama Eckhart, Lena Cloy, Alda Shaffer, George Clark.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Eva Ensley, Henry Cloy, Laura Houghton, Willie Eckhart, Tilla Hebel Charlie Huffman, Clara Huffman, Oscar Huffman, Hattie Shearer, John Slifer, Maggie Williams, Louis Stoudacher, Eugene Altenberg, Frank Campbell.

The school of Miss McTigh is not yet reported.

M. SEILER, Sup't.

The Question of the Day.

National finance is without doubt the most important problem of the times, and the second edition of Mr. Fawcett's Hand-book of finance, just published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, appears most opportunely. This volume gives the history of paper money, from its very beginning down to its sovereign supremacy in civilized countries and particularly in the United States; it treats of suspensions of specie payments, and supplies a complete and lucid digest of the monetary laws of the United States The book presents over 80 tables and diagrams, showing precisely the facts to which reference is most frequently necessary, including very many things which one needs to know, whether he has to do with financial questions or not.

Every citizen should inform himself on this subject as thoroughly as possible, and the following extracts from leading papers about Fawcett's Handbook of Finance, show how important an aid it will be to anyone.

"This volume should be read by all who take an interest in financial matters."—London Commercial Gazette, (England).

"Of inestimable importance in the study of finance."—Courier-Journal, Louisville.

"There is no species of extract information bearing upon the financial question which cannot be quickly found between these covers."—Utica Morning Herald.

"Mr. Fawcett's statistics are of such value that we do not see how any one who pretends to discuss finance generally can afford to be without them." —Mining World, London.

"We recommend all who desire to master the subject of finance, by the argument of logic and the logic of facts carefully to read Fawcett's 'Hand-book of Finance'......As a full and very complete collection of monetary statistics this work has never been equaled or even approached. It is a storehouse of facts."—Philadelphia Press.

"It cannot fail to be of great use to students, writers and legislators, as also to bankers and merchants, who desire to inform themselves of the influences which surround and consequently affect, favorably if understood and availed of, or unfavorably if disregarded, all their financial and commercial operations ....Accept Mr. Fawcett's estimate of the steady increase of consumption of gold in the arts, the adoption of the double standard—gold and silver—as the basis of the monetary system, not only of the United States, but of all countries, will soon become an absolute necessity. Either this or the enlargement of the volume of paper money."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Fawcett's Hand-book of Finance" may be had of booksellers, or S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, will send it prepaid on receipt of price $1.75.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The steamer Adelphi, running between New York and Norwich, Ct., exploded one of her boilers a few days ago, just after leaving the latter port. There were 200 people on board, 12 of whom were killed, and 20 more or less seriously wounded. The boiler, although it had recently received a steamboat inspector's approval, was found, upon examination, to be a rotten affair.... While a funeral cortege was crossing the track of the Long Island railroad, in Brooklyn, N. Y., the other day, a carriage in the procession was struck by a locomotive and completely demolished. Two women and three children were in the carriage. One of the former, one of the latter, and the driver of the vehicle were killed, and the other occupants were dangerously injured. The officers of the train have been arrested.

Cashier Calder, of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank of Providence, R. I., kindly permitted some of his friends to overdraw funds, until one-third of the institution's capital was lost...Result—doors of the bank closed, and Cashier Calder in jail.

Carl J. Triacca and Anthony Degrieff, New York importers, have been arrested on warrants charging them with conspiring to destroy documentary evidence of frauds perpetrated against the Government. Other arrests are to follow, and it is said that before the end is reached many prominent men, ranking as high as Senators and Congressmen and as low as department attaches at Washington, will be seriously compromised.

THE WEST.

The regular weekly robbery of the "coach from Deadwood" occurred, the other day, at Canon Springs, forty-five miles south of the Black Hills metropolis. Two messengers, Capt. Smith and Gale Hill, were seriously wounded, and one passenger, H. O. Campbell, a telegraph operator, killed. The treasure taken amounted to between $25,000 and $30,000....Chicago has raised between $90,000 and $100,000 for the benefit of the plague-stricken communities of the South.

The troops recently sent in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians who escaped from the Fort Reno reservation, in the Indian Territory, have had an engagement with them, and, although they whipped the savages and routed them, lost a brave and gallant officer, Lieut. Col. William H. Lewis, of the Nineteenth Infantry. The scene of the engagement was near the Kansas Pacific railroad, on the Southern border of Kansas.

The police of Akron, Ohio, attempted to arrest a tramp on the outskirts of the city. They were met by about thirty well-armed tramps, who drove them back into the city at the point of revolvers. The military was called out to assist the police. They arrested about eighteen of the tramps. Several shots were fired, but without any known effect.

THE SOUTH.

Deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Sept. 27, 51; at Memphis, 28; at Vicksburg, 13; at Holly Springs, 11. The general tenor of the reports from all these points was that the worst had been reached, and that there would henceforth be a decline of the epidemic. In most of the interior towns there was a decline in the mortality, as well as in the number of new cases. The steamer Kate Dickson, which was sent with provisions, doctors and nurses to the isolated town of Greenville, on the Mississippi river, returned to Vicksburg a few days ago, with a horrible story of suffering and destitution. Out of a population of 400 people 219 have died, leaving only fifteen persons in the place who have escaped the fever. One family, of eleven persons and three nurses who were in attendance upon them, all died within a few days of each other. The deaths occurred so rapidly that it was impossible to bury the bodies properly, and they had to be covered with earth in shallow holes. To prevent the citizens of the town from seeking safety in flight, the people in the country blockaded the roads and destroyed the bridges over the streams.

There were 28 deaths from yellow fever at Memphis on the 30th ult.; at New Orleans the deaths numbered 35; at Vicksburg, 7. The Howard steamer Kate Dickson, sent out from Vicksburg to relieve the sufferers along the river, reports a great deal of sickness all the way from Vicksburg to Greenville, at which place there were but about one dozen well people to be found. A Baton Rouge (La.) dispatch of the 30th ult. reports the fever extremely virulent there; 125 new cases and 6 deaths occurred the previous twenty-four hours. There was some abatement of the pestilence at nearly all the towns in the interior of the fever-infected region.

Lewis E. Meacham, sporting editor of the Chicago *Tribune* for several years past, is dead. He was a recognized authority in base-ball and other sporting matters....A Topeka (Kansas) dispatch states that a band of runaway Indians crossed the Kansas Pacific track sixty miles east of Hayes City, and, when eight or ten miles north of the station, came upon a lot of cattle men, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued, resulting in a loss of eighteen citizens killed and five wounded. The troops had a fight with the Indians at 4 o'clock the following morning. Lieut. Broderick, Twenty-third infantry, was wounded, and Corp. Stewart, of Company I, Twenty-third infantry, and five soldiers killed.

Advices from the yellow-fever infected points of the South, on Oct. 4, give the following reports: New Orleans, 51 deaths and 111 new cases; Memphis, 33 deaths and 133 new cases; Vicksburg, 8 death; Holly Springs, 9 deaths and 26 new cases; Hickman, Ky., 2 deaths; Brownsville, Tenn., 2 deaths and 15 new cases; Chattanooga, Tenn., 4 deaths and 10 new cases; Greenville, Miss., reports "1,250 people here when the fever broke out, 200 deaths to date (Oct. 4), 600 convalescents, and 120 down;" Baton Rouge, La., 10 deaths and a large number of new cases; Biloxi, Miss., 20 new cases, no deaths; Osyka, Miss., 3 deaths and 7 new cases; Thibodeaux, La., 16 new cases, no deaths; Jackson, Miss., fever just broke out and rapidly spreading, great panic; Bay St. Louis, Miss., 3 deaths and 18 new cases; Tangipahoa, La., 2 deaths and 6 new cases. At nearly all these points the weather was reported warm, with no near prospect of frost, the only enemy that Yellow Jack fears.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer Enterprise, commanded by Capt. Selfridge, has arrived at New York after an absence of five months, that time having been devoted to the exploration of the river Amazon and its principal tributaries. The exploration is reported to have been completely successful, and will doubtless give to the commercial world a vast amount of valuable information concerning the resources and wants of the valley of that greatest of rivers. Capt. Selfridge says the volume of the Amazon's discharge is 7,000,000 cubic feet a second, and that if the flood of our great Mississippi were added to its volume the surface of that majestic stream would not be perceptibly raised....There was a heavy snow-storm at Ottawa, Canada, on the 27th of September.

Condon and Melody, the Fenians released from prison in England on the condition that they should leave that country, have arrived in New York, where they were cordially received by the members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

A liberal gift from a [illegible] lady in New York has enabled the [illegible] of the Treasury to constitute a [illegible] eminent medical men, who will [illegible] the yellow-fever region of the South and investigate the causes and progress of the prevailing epidemic.

The contest between the six clubs composing the "League" for the base-ball championship of the United States has ended in the success of the Boston Club, which, with the exception of one year, has held the championship uninterruptedly since 1871. The following table shows the result of the season's play between the respective clubs:

Clubs.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Boston	41	19
Cincinnati	37	23
Providence	33	27
Chicago	30	30
Indianapolis	24	36
Milwaukee	15	45
Totals	180	180

Fires: An entire business block at Easton, Md., loss $100,000; the ferry-boat Union, at Fishkill, N. Y., loss $120,000; six business blocks in Palestine, Tex., loss $115,000; a hotel and several small buildings at St. Joseph, Mo., loss $20,000.

Cyrille Dion, the celebrated billiard player, is dead.

United States Marshals Potet and Matthews have just arrested, in Wayne county, W. Va., Henry L. Maitland, P. B. Maitland, Henry McNally and Miles Elkins, who belong to a gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in that section for some time. Scales, molds, stamps and some counterfeit coin were found in their possession....Ten thousand people witnessed the boat race at Lachine, Canada, between Hanlan, the Canadian, and Courtney, the American oarsman. The former won by two boat-lengths.

WASHINGTON.

A curious offer has been made by Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, to the Revenue Bureau in Washington. It was that the State authorities would undertake the collection of the internal revenue in that State, in order to avoid the great difficulties experienced by the Federal officers in the performance of that duty. Commissioner Raum declines the proposition....Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, says the purpose of the Mexican Government in sending 5,000 troops to the frontier was to suppress raiding, and aid the United States troops in putting down lawlessness.

The Chinese Minister was formally received by the President the other day. The ceremony was private, there being no deviation from the usages as to other foreign representatives.

The Attorney General of the United States has decided that the subsidiary coins are not legal tender as payment of any part of any debt exceeding in amount $5, either as between individuals or in the payment of duties on imports....Following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding on the 1st inst.:

Of demand notes	$62,090
Legal-tender notes of all issues	346,681,016
One-year notes of 1863	51,125
Two-year notes of 1863	14,750
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,800
Compound-interest notes	272,010
Fractional currency of all issues	16,297,429
Total	$363,402,220

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has information of a movement against the illicit distillers in Western North Carolina and along the South Carolina line. The raid was very successful. The raiding party were fired on at different points, but none were wounded.

Col. O. H. Irish has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department in place of Hon. Edward McPherson, resigned.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of Nebraska met in State Convention at Omaha, last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Supreme Judge, John D. Howe; for Congress, short term, Alex. C. Bear; for Congress, long term, J. W. Davis; for Governor, J. R. Webster; for Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Mead; for Secretary of State, Benjamin Parmerton; for Auditor, E. H. Benton; for Treasurer, F. H. Cummings; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Barrett; for Attorney General, S. H. Calhoun; for Superintendent of Lands and Buildings, James McCready. Howe, Davis and Calhoun had been previously nominated by the Greenbackers.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of Iowa have joined hands, and agreed upon the following fusion ticket: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth, Greenbacker; Auditor, Joseph Eiboeck, Democrat; Treasurer, M. L. Devin, Greenbacker; Register of Land Office, Mr. Farington, Greenbacker; Supreme Judge, J. C. Knapp, Democrat; Attorney General, John Gibbons, Democrat; Supreme Clerk, Alex. Ranyou, Greenbacker; Supreme Court Reporter, John B. Elliott, Democrat.

The Republican constituents of Gen. Butler in the Seventh Congressional district of Massachusetts held a convention, the other day, and, after nominating William A. Russell for Congress, adopted resolutions condemnatory of Butler and demanding his instant resignation of the seat he holds in Congress....The Republicans of Texas assembled in convention at Dallas, last week, and nominated a full ticket for State officers, headed by A. B. Morton for Governor.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska, after a two days and night session at Lincoln, nominated the following ticket: E. K. Valentine, Congressman; T. J. Majors, Congressman to fill the unexpired term of the late Frank C. Welch; Albinus Nance, Governor; E. C. Carnes, Lieutenant Governor; S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State; F. M. Davis, Land Commissioner; F. W. Liedtke, Auditor; G. M. Bartlett, Treasurer; R. Thompson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. C. Dilworth, Attorney General; F. M. Davis, Commissioner of Public Lands.

FOREIGN.

The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, reports that Lord Salisbury has asked what is the object of the Russian mission to the Ameer of Cabul, and what position Russia intends to assume regarding Afghanistan. It thinks Russia will reply that she does not feel bound to explain the object of the mission, and that in the event of a war between England and Afghanistan she will observe the same degree of neutrality that was observed by England during the late war between Russia and Turkey....Dr. Petermann, the well-known German geographer, died in London last week, from a stroke of apoplexy....The Bosnian insurrection is scotched, not killed. Vienna dispatches admit that organized bodies of insurgents are retiring toward Novi-Bazar, in the southern part of the province, from which they may undertake a winter campaign. They are well supplied with artillery.

A terrible famine prevails in Morocco, and thousands of people are dying of starvation....The Russians are making a general northward movement from the neighborhood of Constantinople. As fast as the Russian troops retire the Turks advance, the lines being kept fifteen miles apart, and the intervening space is patrolled by cavalry for the purpose of repressing disorders....There was a serious disturbance lately among the Japanese Imperial Guard at Tokio, Japan. The officers of the artillery revolted, killed the officers of the guard, and marched toward the imperial palace, but were met by the infantry and police, and either killed or captured. The emeute resulted in the loss of about fifty lives.

Calcutta dispatches say that unless Shere Ali gives prompt satisfaction for his insulting refusal to receive the English embassy, the Indian Government will take the opportunity to seize all the passes piercing the mountain ranges that form the frontier of Hindoostan....A Constantinople dispatch says the alarmingly rapid depreciation of paper money continues in Turkey, and causes the most serious apprehension.

It is announced from Vienna that the Hungarian Ministry has resigned, and that other ministerial complications are likely to follow. The hostility of the Magyars to the Bosnian occupation, and the difficulty of providing funds for the maintenance of the army, are, apparently, at the bottom of the ministerial embarrassments. As a means of relieving the pressure, Count Andrassy has suggested the withdrawal of most of the forces from Bosnia for the present....The Turkish Prime Minister, Safvet Pasha, has issued a circular complaining to the European powers of the belligerent policy pursued by the Greeks.

News from Bosnia through Servian channels shows that the insurgents and the Turkish forces have become convinced that the Porte will not assist or countenance the rebellion, and that therefore no further armed resistance will be made to the Austrians. Large numbers of the rebels have taken refuge in Servia, where they were disarmed....The International Peace Congress ended at Paris on the 2d inst., after a sitting that was not altogether peaceful. On the contrary, it was somewhat confused and occasionally stormy. M. Bratiano defended Roumania energetically against the reflections of one of the speakers regarding alleged religious persecutions in that province, but the majority disapproved his defense. Later in the session M. Dupree attacked the Vatican in offensive terms, and was stopped by the President....Foreign dispatches announce that the City of Glasgow Bank had closed its doors. The liabilities reach the enormous amount of $50,000,000. The bank was established in 1839, and had fifty or sixty branches. This is the heaviest bank failure in Scotland since 1857, when this concern also suspended. The failure has caused great excitement throughout Scotland and in the London Stock Exchange, where there was a heavy fall in Scotch railway securities in consequence of the pressure of Scotch holders to sell.

It is announced from Rome that "the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have failed. Prince Bismarck's ultimatum of obedience to the May laws was refused by the deposed Bishops in the letter addressed to the Pope. The Bavarian and Austrian Nuncios have been intrusted with a confidential mission to Prince Bismarck, but no hopes are entertained of their success. Germany will concede nothing, and the Vatican cannot yield all without alienating its most faithful partisans. ....A London dispatch says the British movement against Afghanistan will begin immediately....Since the beginning of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrians have lost 4,000 men in engagements with the rebels....According to a Berlin newspaper, Prof. Petermann, the geographer, committed suicide in consequence of domestic troubles. His father and brother died in the same manner.

General Elections.

Having been asked, says an exchange, a number of times as to the time of holding their general elections in the several States, we give below the date of each, as taken from the "Century of Independence." Cut it out and paste it in your scrap-book for reference.

Alabama—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Arkansas—First Monday in November.
California—First Wednesday in September.
Connecticut—First Monday in April.
Colorado—Second Tuesday in September.
Delaware—First Monday in November.
Florida—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Georgia—Second Wednesday in October.
Illinois—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Indiana—Second Tuesday in October.
Iowa—Second Tuesday in October.
Kansas—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Kentucky—First Monday in August.
Louisiana—First Monday in November.
Maine—Second Monday in September.
Maryland—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Massachusetts—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Michigan—First Monday in April.
Minnesota—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mississippi—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Missouri—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
New Hampshire—Second Tuesday in March.
New Jersey—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
New York—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
North Carolina—First Monday in November.
Nevada—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Nebraska—Second Tuesday in October.
Ohio—Second Tuesday in October.
Oregon—First Monday in June.
Pennsylvania—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Rhode Island—First Wednesday in April.
South Carolina—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Tennessee—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Texas—First Tuesday in December.
Vermont—First Tuesday in September.
Virginia—First Tuesday in November.
West Virginia—Second Tuesday in October.
Wisconsin—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Arizona Territory—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Dakota Territory—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Idaho Territory—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Montana Territory—First Monday in August.
New Mexico Territory—First Monday in September.
Utah Territory—First Monday in September.
Washington Territory—Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Wyoming Territory—First Wednesday in September.

It Was Muggins.

I witnessed a scene a few evenings ago which could be worked into a negro farce. A young man, well dressed and wearing a large diamond, was seated on a bench, his arm enclasping the supple waist of a beautiful female. The pair conversed in whispers, and I took it for granted that they were lovers, perhaps engaged to be married.

While the pair were whispering some sweet nothings to each other, a couple of middle-aged gentlemen approached, talking together in this style:

No. 1—"You say you want a wife, Smith, old boy. I suppose it must be a young one." (Digs his companion in the ribs.)

No. 2 (who is a wealthy Boston pork-packer)—"Of course I do. I wish you had a daughter, Earl."

No. 1—"I have, old boy, and if you can win her she is yours, with my blessing. Evelyn seems to be in love with Percy Marchmont, son of a Fifth avenue banker, but I will cure her of that if you want her, Smith. Ah! there she is now (points to pair seated on a bench); as I live that rogue Marchmont is kissing her."

No. 2—"Marchmont. What do you mean?"

No. 1—"Why, this is Percy Marchmont, a very wealthy young gentleman, who is sitting beside Evelyn."

No. 2—(Shouts) "Muggins!"

The lover jumps to his feet, and upon seeing the pork-packer beats a retreat. As the young man sails away No. 2 says: "He is an employe of mine, John Muggins. He has charge of the pickled pigs' feet department." Lady faints. Tableau.—*Saratoga letter.*

A single factory in Redditch, England, turns out between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 needles each week, or about 350,000,000 a year, which is equal to one-fourth of the population of the globe.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Monthly Statement of the Public Debt.

The public-debt statement for Oct. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$738,494,900
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	121,800,000
Total coin bonds	$1,813,561,550
Lawful-money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	12,584,600
Legal tenders	$346,743,066
Certificates of deposit	40,710,000
Fractional currency	16,297,429
Coin and silver certificates	34,674,670
Total without interest	$ 438,425,165
Total debt	$2,288,211,485
Total interest	[illegible]
Cash in treasury—coin	$ [illegible]
Cash in treasury—currency	1,972,593
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,710,000
Total in treasury	$ 265,349,240
Debt less cash in treasury	$2,035,908,485
Decrease during September	3,196,534
Decrease since June 30, 1878	9,878,345
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	39,535,049
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	10,979,161
Balance of interest paid by the United States	28,555,888

National-Bank Securities.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared the following table showing the kind and amount of United States bonds held on the 1st of October, 1878, to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of the national banks:

Authorizing Account.	Class of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Feb. 8, 1861	1881s	6 per cent.	$ 2,319,000
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	1881s	6 per cent.	34,698,050
March 3, 1863	1881s	6 per cent.	19,834,900
March 3, 1865	5-20s	6 per cent.	11,787,350
July 1, '62, and July 2, '64	Pacific R. R.	6 per cent.	5,584,000
March 3, 1864	10-40s	5 per cent.	71,338,650
July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	Funded 1881s	5 per cent.	125,273,750
July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	Funded 1891s	4½ per ct.	44,069,050
July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	Consols 1907	4 per cent.	29,826,800
Total			$349,580,050

All of these bonds are payable in coin by the terms of the acts under which they are issued, with the exception of $54,312,300 of the 6 per cent. bonds. Of this latter amount, $36,941,050 consist of 6s of 1881, which were issued prior to the passage of the Legal-Tender act, $11,797,650 of 5-20s, which were issued under the act of March 3, 1865, which law does not specify the kind of money in which such bonds shall be paid, although interest is made payable in coin, and $5,584,000 Pacific railroad currency 6s. On Oct. 1, 1870, the banks held $342,833,850 6 per cent. bonds, and $95,942,550 5 per cents. Since that time there has been a decrease of $172,744,100 in 6 per cent. bonds, and an increase of $100,575,050 in 5 per cent. bonds. During the last three years there has been a decrease of $54,356,012 in 6 per cent. bonds, and of $42,528,600 in 5 per cent. bonds, while in the same period $49,069,050 of 4½s and within the last eighteen months $29,826,800 of 4 per cents. have been deposited.

Comparative Treasury Statement.

The following is the comparison of the condition of the treasury Oct. 1, 1877, and Oct. 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$14,206,417	$1,972,593
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	8,625,468	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	43,110,000	40,710,000
Coin	119,152,049	253,650,646
Coin and silver certificates	37,997,500	34,674,670
Coin less coin and silver certificates	81,154,543	197,964,976
Outstanding called bonds	10,658,150	11,781,950
Other outstanding coin liabilities	9,240,247	9,864,330
Outstanding legal tenders	359,914,932	346,681,016
Outstanding fractional currency	18,796,642	16,297,429
Outstanding silver coin	35,591,278	39,498,351
Total debt less cash in treasury	2,051,587,254	2,035,908,485
Reduction of debt for September	3,882,524	3,196,534
Reduction of debt since July 1	8,370,968	9,878,345
Market value of gold	103.12	100.37
Imports twelve months ending Aug. 31	465,547,748	430,885,017
Exports twelve months ending Aug. 31	603,279,290	720,484,171

A Month's Minting.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during September, 1878:

	Pieces.	
Double eagles	248,600	$4,972,000
Eagles	14,350	143,500
Half-eagles	81,700	408,500
Quarter-eagles	21,000	52,500
Total	365,650	$5,576,500
Standard dollars	2,764,000	2,764,000
Total coinage	3,129,650	$8,340,500

The Forgetfulness of Pain.

It is wonderfully easy to forget pain. We often thought there was a sort of witness to immortality in the strange fact that while emotion remembered is, to some extent, emotion experienced, sensation is never really remembered at all. Whatever belongs to the body seems to bear the stamp of mortality—it passes at once into the region of oblivion when we are delivered from its pressure. How different is the relation of memory to the maladies of the soul! Place the unkindness of long years ago side by side in your recollection of the toothache of last week, and you feel at once you are comparing a living thing and a dead thing. The unkindness, whether remembered by him who felt or inflicted it, is a living reality, potent to reopen and envenom the wound it had made. The toothache is gone, as if it had never been. To this fact, we are convinced, must be traced the common assumption that any degree of bodily suffering would be chosen rather than severe pain of mind. What people mean in saying this is, no doubt, that they would rather remember physical than mental pain, and, of course, a short experience of the pain which leaves no trace is to be preferred to an equally short experience of the pain which leaves a profound trace. But we are considering the case of one who knows that this fierce companion will not quit his side till the clay which gives it its power is laid in the grave, and no sufferer, we think, is to be set by his side. The deadliest mental anguish allows some respite, when the body claims its due; an undying grief does not prevent some faint gleams of pleasure when sleep comes on after fatigue or hunger and thirst are relieved. But there is no converse to the picture. An unintermittent pain of body, when very severe, leaves room for nothing but itself.—*Spectator.*

AFGHANISTAN.

Probability of War Between England and Russia.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The telegraph news from London relative to the English mission to Afghanistan is to the effect that it has been a complete failure. According to these accounts, the British mission, upon reaching Khyber pass, was confronted by an Afghan officer who refused to let the company pass through the mountains. Entreaties were of no avail. The officer manned the pass with his forces, and gave evidence that, if necessary, he would resist by force the passage of the English. He was notified that the Ameer would be held responsible; but the notification made no difference. He still refused the desired permission, and the English mission was compelled to retrace its steps to Calcutta. The English telegrams add that the matter will henceforth be regarded as something directly concerning English politics, and that it will be treated from this, instead of an Indian standpoint.

These facts reaching the American public, will not be apt to excite any especial interest except among those few who may have given some attention to affairs in that part of the world where this event has just occurred. In reality, the occurrence is one of great significance, because it has a most important bearing on the future relations of England and Russia. From this refusal of the representative of the Afghan Ameer to allow the English embassy to enter the country there may come events of world-wide importance.

Afghanistan is a country containing some 200,000 square miles and a population of nearly 10,000,000. It lies to the northwest of India, being adjacent to Scinde and the Punjaub. To the north of it lies Bokhara, in Turkistan, a country wholly under Russian influence. The great bugbear of England is an overland invasion of her rich Indian possessions by Russia, and the only feasible route for such an invasion is by way of Bokhara through Afghanistan. A Russian army gathered in Bokhara could cross the Hindoo Koosh mountains which separate Turkistan from Afghanistan, and then, moving east, could cross the Solyman mountains, through the famous Khyber pass, and find themselves in India. Well aware of the strategical value of Afghanistan as a barrier to a Russian advance, England, since 1838, has labored assiduously to secure a standing in that country, either as a conqueror, a protector or an ally.

Thus far these efforts have been, in the main, a most costly and bloody failure. There are many living who will not have forgotten the long and useless war which raged between the English and Afghans. In 1839 the English army entered the country through the Bolan pass—which lies south of the Khyber pass—with a heavy force which, at first, gained some temporary advantages. The principal cities were captured, the greater part of the country was overrun, and a ruler friendly to the British interests was installed. This was in 1840; but during that year and the following one insurrections broke out in every direction, which were only held in check by an expenditure of nearly $10,000,000 per annum. In the early part of 1842 the British garrisons were attacked by the insurrectionists, and in every instance they were either captured by storm or forced to capitulate. Thousands of the Indian and English troops were massacred as they were marching out of the country. In one case an army of some 5,000 men and some 10,000 camp followers, who had capitulated and were marching out of the country under a safe-conduct, were waylaid in the defiles of the Solyman mountains and massacred, with the exception of a single man. Another army some months after succeeded in entering the country and gaining a few small successes, but the forces soon after recrossed into India. Thus ended the attempt of England, whose failure, in its disgrace, has no parallel in modern English history.

Since that time the English have never invaded Afghanistan, although upon one or two occasions the Afghans have carried the war into Africa by crossing the mountains and making a descent upon India. Latterly the English have confined themselves to intrigues whose purpose has been the securing of a friendly ruler upon the Afghan throne. Up to the last year the British have had much to do, in a moral way, with a war which raged between Yacub Beg and his father; and they have also labored to secure such a separation between Afghanistan and Bokhara as would have the effect to impede the advance of Russia. For the last eight years the relations of England and Afghanistan have been of a quiet and rather friendly nature.

The telegrams now coming from London relative to the fate of the mission which started for Afghanistan, and the further fact that the affair is no longer a matter to be handled from India, but from Great Britain, shows two things. One is that Afghanistan, and by consequence the Russian road to the Indies, has fallen into the hands of Russia. The second is that the English people, by installing the Afghan question in English politics, show that they regard the event as one of the greatest importance. It would be a little strange if, at this very moment, when the salvos of the guns which announced Beaconsfield's diplomatic "victory" over Russia have hardly died away, the "check" which England gave Russia at Berlin should now, so soon, be returned by a "checkmate" on that distant portion of the political chess-board at Cabul. It is a fact that, while the English mission was vainly knocking at Khyber pass for admission to Afghanistan, a Russian mission was already installed at Cabul. Already is Berlin avenged. Russia has possession of the only available route to India, and has friendly nations guarding every inch of its extent from Bokhara to the Indies.

Sad Scene at a Memphis Cemetery.

The sorrows of the epidemic were never pictured in more distressing scenes than were witnessed at Elmwood Cemetery. Six friends of the late Ed Worsham had followed his remains to the "city of the dead," for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute to their dearly-beloved companion. On arriving at the cemetery they found the Rev. Dr. White, of Calvary Church, who, with his aged wife and faithful colored servant, were the only mourners at the funeral of the minister's son, Eugene D. White, who had died the day previous. On learning that the remains of "poor Ned" were about to be consigned to the grave, Dr. White, who is also a Mason, asked the privilege of reading his burial service. The request was readily granted, and the reverend minister, in words most feelingly rendered, amid tears and sobs that almost choked their utterance, eulogized the character of the deceased. As the sod was falling upon the coffin of the deceased, Dr. White was approached by a gentleman well known in this community, who asked him to read the service over his dead wife. He was the only mourner, and was heart-broken over his loss. The kind old man willingly consented, but first asked that he might consign to the grave his son. The mourners of Ed Worsham acted as pall-bearers to Eugene D. White, and, with uncovered heads, listened with aching hearts to the father as he read the service over his dead son. This painful scene had hardly ended when Mr. Ed Beasley approached and said he would take it as an especial favor if Dr. White would read the funeral service over the late William Willis, whom a few friends had just brought to consign to their last resting-place. Thus it was that the good old man, whose venerable appearance is in keeping with his age, performed the duties of his calling, within the short period of half an hour, to four departed souls that are now at rest.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

How to Get Rid of Ants.

During a recent visit to Mr. Humann, in Ostheim, I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a very successful method of speedily getting rid of ants which are so troublesome in the apiary.

One takes small bottles, fills them half full of sirup or sweetened water, and puts them in the places where the ants have their passage-ways, in such a manner as the necks of the bottles lean against a wall or board, in order that the ants may easily fall into the trap and drown.

By means of camphor, ants can be driven from rooms where honey is stored.

In gardens, lime-dust operates very destructively upon them. Their hills, after being scatched open, are sprinkled with lime dust, and then hot water is poured on them.

To render jars of honey or preserved fruit inaccessible to these insects, place the jars in chests whose bottoms have been previously covered with ashes or pulverized chalk.—*Elsaessische Bienenzuechter.*

The editor of a religious paper in Iowa gives the following reasons for his love for the circus: "As we gaze at the lions, tigers and monkeys, and think that nature made all of them, we are not so sure. And when we look at the beautiful young lady, with nothing on but a blue ribbon round her waist, with one leg pointing to 6 o'clock, and the other to high noon, and think that nature made her, too, just as she was, except the ribbon, we begin to lean up to the circus. But, when the brass band begins to play and the elephants go round, we rush in for a front seat to get in ahead of the ministers, who always wear stove-pipe hats, and won't sit down in front."

Senator Giles, of Virginia, and Judge Duval, of Maryland, boarded in Washington during Washington's administration at the house of a Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were talkative and were not young. Some years after they met at the capital, and, while chatting over old times, the Senator asked the Judge, then Comptroller of the Treasury, if he knew what had become of "that cackling old maid, Jenny Gibbon?" "She is Mrs. Duval, sir," was the reply.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 50	@	$10 25
Hogs	4 00	@	4 40
Cotton	10¾	@	11
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 00	@	1 02
Corn—Western Mixed	47	@	50
Oats—Mixed	25½	@	33½
Rye—Western	60	@	90
Pork—Mess	8 75	@	9 65
Lard	6¾	@	7
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	3 60	@	4 00
Hogs	2 80	@	3 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	87	@	88
No. 3 Spring	73	@	75
Corn—No. 2	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 2	44	@	45
Barley—No. 2	1 10	@	1 11
Butter—Choice Creamery	21	@	26
Eggs—Fresh	16	@	17
Pork—Mess	7 87½	@	8 10
Lard	6¼	@	6½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	93	@	1 06
No. 2	89	@	90
Corn—No. 2	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 1	44	@	45
Barley—No. 2	1 08	@	1 09
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	87	@	89
Corn—Mixed	33	@	34½
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
Rye	44	@	45
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	8 70
Lard	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	85	@	92
Corn	40	@	42
Oats	22	@	26
Rye	53	@	54
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	8 70
Lard	6½	@	6½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@	95
No. 2 Red	92	@	93
Corn	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	97	@	98
No. 1, Amber	93	@	94
Corn—No. 1	43	@	44
Oats—Mixed	23	@	24
Barley (per cental)	1 25	@	2 50
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 90	@	5 12
Fair	4 25	@	4 75
Common	3 50	@	4 00
Hogs	3 40	@	4 20
Sheep	3 25	@	4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

His Great Speech at Terre Haute, Ind.

The Vital Questions of Finance and Currency Reviewed in a Masterly Manner.

Facts, Figures, Reason and Argument for the Millions.

Fellow-Citizens: Why are we assembled here in many, many thousands? What brings the people of Indiana here to-night? It is to deliberate upon the exercise of that right known to freemen—the right to elect their own rulers and enact their own laws. The frequent recurrence of elections has robbed this and like occasions of much of the importance which they would otherwise have. Think a moment, fellow-citizens! You are about to do that duty which is given to no other people under heaven. In other countries the making of the laws is only committed to nobles, Emperors, Princes and Kings; but here, thank God, the fiat of the people is in all political matters, like the will of God, final and conclusive upon all men.

On such occasions as this, when we are about high and important business, it becomes us coolly, carefully and calmly to reason upon the subject which is before us, to have the conscience enlightened, the judgment satisfied, and the mind pleased, that we may do as we do in other great and important concerns of life.

The occasion which brings us together suggests topics which interest all. There is no difference of opinion about what is necessary to be done, but how it is to be done is a matter for our deliberation. We know that there are in the East warehouses filled to overflowing with all the necessaries of life, save food. We know, on the other hand, that the goodness of God, in the course of three most abundant harvests, has filled the granaries of the West with food for all the country; and not only that, but we have been exporting it by millions—aye, by hundreds of millions to other countries where they can pay for it. What is the reason, then, why there are starving men in the East, and barefooted men, women and children in the West? Why is it, I ask again, that with all this abundance we cannot be supplied here, and that there are starving men in America, while millions upon millions of dollars' worth of goods go abroad, and millions upon millions of dollars' worth of corn, wheat and pork are sent to other countries? Why do the workmen of other countries get our corn and beef? It is simply because they have the money to pay for it, and we have not. That is the answer to the whole question. Why have we not got the money to pay for it? It is because of the legislation of the country for the past fifteen years, and it is upon that legislation that we are now here to pass.

When in 1861 the war broke out, we were upon what is called a specie basis in our finances; that is, there was about 25 per cent. of gold in the banks to redeem some $220,000,000 of bank circulation. The Republican party had come into power in the country, but their accession to power had brought with them a war. That war required men and those men required money for their support and their clothing. The Government called upon the banks to furnish that money as a loan. They loaned in all less than $50,000,000, although it was told to us then by all the statistics that there were over $250,000,000 of gold in the country. But gold took to its hole, for it is the most cowardly of all things, if it is the most valuable of all things, and from that hole it has not yet appeared. That left the Government without any resource, and on the 13th of July, 1861, we issued the kind of money which had been recommended by Jefferson, which had been traced out by Franklin, and which had been pronounced constitutional by Calhoun, the strictest of all constructionists of the Democratic politicians of the country, and that money was issued in the form of treasury notes, or, as we now almost affectionately call them, "greenbacks." And those greenbacks were at par with gold because they were made by the United States receivable for all debts, public and private—customs revenue and every other form of taxes—and they remained the same as gold until by the disaster of Bull Run we were obliged to raise a very large army. During the coming fall and winter $150,000,000 more of greenbacks had to be temporarily issued—in December and the following winter. Up to the 25th of February, 1862, it was debated in Congress what sort of money should be issued by the Government, and, at last, the House passed a bill making this issue of greenbacks as the first had been issued, legal tender for all purposes. That alarmed the banks. They chose a committee from Wall street whom they sent to the Senate, and the Senate of the United States under the lead of that committee of bankers said "no, these notes must not be made in the form of ordinary bank notes, but fundable in a United States bond at 6 per cent., made payable at the option of the Government within twenty years." Thaddeus Stevens, the great man of that day, the true-hearted patriot of that day, who stood at the head of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, opposed that issue, and said, "No, stand by the House bill. We will not issue any money that should be funded, in any form, until after the war." And that contest raged between the House and Senate for days and weeks, until the great pressure of the necessity of paying the soldiers required some action, and then Stevens, and his coadjutors of the House, reluctantly yielded to the issue of greenbacks, fundable in a 6 per cent. bond, and in the form of a bank note, promising to pay something apparently on demand. But it was required that on the back of that note should be this contract: "This note is receivable for all dues, public and private, as a legal tender, except interest on the public debt and for customs duties."

There was the great mistake. The bankers said that if this note could be made fundable it would never go below par. They said if the customs duties were paid in gold, and that gold was pledged to pay the interest on the bonds, the greenback would remain at par, and that view of the question induced the Senate of the United States to stand upon that proposition, and insist upon a note being issued like that. How much they were mistaken; or, if not mistaken, how much they deceived the people, all now know. It happened immediately that the greenback began to go down. It was not subscribed for by the banks; it was not subscribed for by capitalists, but it was paid to the soldier for his services; paid to his widow for her pension; paid to his orphan children for their support. It was paid to the farmer for his corn and beef; to the manufacturer for his cloth; to the gunmaker for his guns, the powdermaker for his powder, and it was taken by the people; but the bankers of Europe—and the bankers of America always follow the bankers of Europe—would have nothing to do with it, and as the war went on and more greenbacks had to be issued they went down, down, down, as regards gold, until they stood in November, 1864, at $2.85, gold being $1.

Soon after that the war ended, and at that time, when a thousand-dollar bond could be bought for $400 in gold, the capitalists subscribed—that is, they bought up the greenbacks. The national-bank system had been inaugurated. The greenbacks were paid in as legal tenders to them, and they funded them into these bonds when they were only 40 per cent. What happened? A man at that day, in 1864, could take $400 in gold and buy $1,000; receive interest on that bond, at 6 per cent., from that day to this, which would be $840 for his $400 in interest alone; and then by the act, which I will speak of by and by, that bond was made equal to gold; so that every one of the capitalists that subscribed in that time has been able to realize at this day $1,840 in gold for a single outlay of $400. That is the contract—a pretty hard one—pretty severe upon the people; and I call your attention to it because now, whenever we speak of that contract, we are told, "Oh, no; don't do that. Don't say a word about that contract. It was patriotism that led to the taking of these bonds. It was to aid the country. It was high patriotism, and why seek to disturb these patriotic bondholders who in the day of the country's peril came forward and subscribed their money to save it."

I am willing to stand by the contract, but I don't want any cheating, any hypocrisy, any pretense about patriotism, when it was simply greediness and avarice that made them take the bonds and fully has that avarice been fed; and now we are to be taxed, and our children and children's children are to be taxed for generations to pay that interest. But let us pass on:

After the war was over, in three years we lived up in this country our greenback currency from 185 discount to 25 only; and the proposition of the people was that we should live on in the same way until the greenback should go to par in gold. For we, fellow-citizens, want for the people a currency as good as gold, so that there shall be but one currency for the bondholder and one currency for the people—equal and alike in value.

Now I call to witness that from 1866, 1867, 1868, were there ever such days of prosperity known in this land? The farmer could sell his produce for a price that would pay him, and he could afford to pay his workmen. The manufacturer could sell his work for a price that would pay, so that he could afford to pay his workmen. Old mortgages were paid off and no new ones incurred. Old houses were repaired and fixed up, and in many houses of the farmer and the mechanic came the carpet and piano, and every comfort of life. Was anybody dissatisfied with the times of 1866, 1867 and 1868? Were not the people entirely satisfied? Did any of you send a petition to Congress like this: "Whereas, there are now very good times, everybody is employed, everybody is making money, everybody is prosperous and everybody happy, too happy and comfortable, and, therefore we humbly pray Congress to do something to alter this." Did anybody send such a petition to Congress? I was there and I never heard of such a one. But in the midst of that prosperity it was thought by the bankers that it was necessary to contract the currency for the purpose of making the greenback equal to gold. There was no occasion to have been in a hurry about that. The greenback had grown up, I say from 185 below par to 25 between three and four years. Why not have let us go on in that prosperity, in that fullness of enterprise and industry that the country was then enjoying, and we could have reached it? But no; there must be contraction. It emanated first from Germany and England. It was followed by our financiers; the race of contraction begun, and the currency has been contracted from that day to this. What has been the result—the condition of things that I just described to you. Starving men and women all over the country, and especially in the West. What, then, is the cause of this? Was it so in 1866, 1867 and 1868? No. Why not? Because there was plenty of money in circulation among the people. What is the cause of the present condition? Simply because there is not plenty of money in circulation among the people. We are told, "But the purchasing power of the dollar is greater now than it was in 1867 and 1868." Granted; but how do you get the dollar? That is the question, I agree. It is like the story of the Scotchman who came over here from Scotland many years ago, and was boasting a little about old Scotland, and he says: "Why, in Scotland a saxpence will buy more than a half-dollar here." "Well," said the Yankee who was talking with him, "Why didn't you stay in Scotland, then?" "Why," replied the Scotchman, "because I couldn't get the saxpence." How do you get the dollar? It is no use to say to me a thing is cheap if I have nothing to buy it with? It makes no difference whether it is cheap or dear. Go anywhere without money and try to get a breakfast or a dinner, and you will find you cannot do it. Men must have money in order to reap the value of their labor, and men must have money in order to employ labor.

Now let us go back a little and see what has happened. I did not state to you the strength of my case. I said to you that the banker who gave $400 for a $1,000 bond got $1,840 for his $400. What else has he got? For fourteen years he has escaped taxes upon that, for that bond is not taxable; but the farmer's farm, the manufacturer's mill, the mechanic's tools—everything is taxed, but the bond is not taxed. It is the contract, they say. Be it so. I agree that we can't tax the bonds, but I will tell you what you can do—and I have examined the question as a lawyer with some care, and I have no doubt of the correctness of my opinion—I find nothing in the law by which we have agreed not to tax the fellow who has got the bonds. We can tax the income, and I think that taxation should be as equal as possible. That the taxation should not, as it does now, fall only on that visible property which lays out of doors, where the tax-gatherer may always see it. I hold that the men that have their money invested in anything shall pay equal, fair and just taxes with all other men, for it stands in this way: I may own, any man may own, half a million or a million of United States bonds, on which he receives an income of $60,000 a year. He may come into the city of Terre Haute, and live here with you, be protected by your police and watchmen, be guarded in all his rights by your laws, have the advantage of your fire department, send his children to your schools, and not be liable to be taxed a dollar, excepting poll tax, if you are unfortunate enough in this State to have such a tax as that. That is the condition of things. Now, I say that is unfair, unjust, unequal, un-American. And that ought to be changed. I don't know but that you and I, if we had the bonds, would want to keep it just as it is. I rather think we would; for these men who hold the bonds are no better or worse than we. I don't blame them for holding on to it. I don't blame them for hiring newspapers and brass bands and everything to persuade the people to let them hold on to it in that way. You and I would do it if we were in their place, because, I say, we are no better or worse than they. But I do blame you, the people, for allowing yourselves to be fooled with all manner of delusions upon politics, and letting them do it. You are to blame, and you have been to blame for some years, because this matter has not been fairly brought to your attention. But now, when it is brought to your attention, come together as one man, and have these and other matters, that we shall discuss by and by, righted.

Now, then, as I am upon it, suppose I finish this question of taxation. You are to-day the worst taxed people upon this continent. There is no people taxed to the extent to which you are. We used to hear of the taxation of England, and we were glad that our forefathers had rebelled against England, and that we had been enabled to have a free country and a light taxation. But I state to you, with full knowledge of the responsibility I take as a man versed in public affairs, in speaking to you on the subject, that to-day, the American citizen is taxed almost double what the inhabitants of Great Britain are, for the same amount of property, or the same amount of protection. Why, think of it a moment. What is the matter that your farms are being sold for taxes, and you cannot get money enough to pay them? What is the matter that houses all over this town are being put up for taxes and bid off by some Eastern friend of mine, I have no doubt, on a speculation, to get 50 per cent. penalty? It is because, first, only a part of the property is taxed, and secondly, because of the extravagant expenditures in the United States and State Governments. It is because we have been paying for the last few years the national debt, as it is called. For whose benefit? For the benefit of the bankers and bondholders alone, not for the benefit of the people. What does this taxation amount to, do you suppose? Why, you are taxed, I suppose, here for State purposes an average, say, of 2 per cent. At least we are nearly that in Massachusetts; and I suppose it is quite as much here. It may be more. Now, my friends, think of it a moment. The United States census, year by year, for the last thirty years, shows that the total increase of property is only 3 per cent. a year. What are your taxes? Two per cent. I will admit, for the sake of argument, that the whole property of Indiana, in this good year, is so managed that you could get 6 per cent. a year out of it. Very well. What is your 2 per cent.? That 2 per cent. is one-third of all your labor. The increase of all your labor is taken for taxation for State and county purposes alone.

When we were boys we used to hear and read about tithes, and we were glad we did not live in a country where they levied tithes, that is, took one-tenth. We now take one-third. We used to think it was hard that the tithe-man should come around and take every tenth pig. Now the tax-gatherer comes around and takes every third pig, and casts a longing glance at the old sow besides. This, my friends, is no laughing matter. Every man who receives his tax bill, and looks around for money to pay it, feels it deeply. When we used to have good times, in 1866, 1867 and 1868, we didn't mind taxes. Why? Because we had the money to pay them. True, the purchasing power of a dollar has greatly increased in the purchase of some things, but it won't purchase any more taxes than it did in 1867. Mark that. Taxes are not any lighter because the purchasing power of the dollar is greater. You say to me, "Why, Gen. Butler, this is a pretty hard indictment that you are bringing against the Government of the country. Why is this contraction made? How could Congress go into it? There must have been men who saw it. Who got any of the advantage of this contraction that brought down the value of property so much?" The people didn't ask it. Who did ask it? I told you that the foreign financiers, the German bankers, and others. "Why?" Because property would rise. "Why?" you ask, "how is that? I thought you just said that all property was contracted." No, I did not. I said that property was contracted. One-third of all the property in the United States went up by contraction; two-thirds of it went down. One-third of all the property in the United States is invested in some form of debt, such as bonds, notes, mortgages, etc., and that went up. Everybody else's property went down. Let me make it plain by illustration, because I want everybody to understand it, for the moment they understand it I know how they will vote in the coming election. Suppose, sir, you build a house, we will say for $6,000, and that you borrowed $3,000 from somebody to build it with in 1868, in "flush times" (that is the phrase, I believe), with inflated money—the money you gave a mortgage for, the same money you built the house with. Now, they say the house came down in value because it was built with inflated currency—built on too high a level. Ought not the mortgage that was built out of that same inflated currency come down at the same time? Perhaps your house has sunk 50 per cent., because, as they say, it was built on inflated currency. But the mortgage on that house has not come down a dollar. It is the same old $3,000 mortgage, and now sweeps away your house. Is this not an exact condition of things? How many are there before me who know about this practically? You know how it is yourselves, exactly. Think of it a moment, my friends. One-third of all the wealth of the United States is in the form of notes, bonds and mortgages, and that kind of wealth, which have not gone down a dollar, but have gone up 10 per cent. All the rest of the property of the United States has gone down 50 per cent. at least since 1868. Now you see why the men that hold this one-third of the property sent their lobby agents and others to Washington to have Congress and have the Secretary of the Treasury agree to a contraction of the currency; to bring down all the rest of the property and bring theirs up. This is not fair. I am willing, if it is necessary, to have all the property go down, provided it all goes down together; but it is not fair to have one-third go up and the other two-thirds go down. I am against that kind of a law. I am not here to call men hard names, or to say anything harsh against any man, but I am here to speak against, and argue against, the condition of law which allows this to be done, and this has been done, and is being done, here within your knowledge.

I see many thinking business men here before me who are acquainted with affairs.

Now, let us go a little further: I have shown you these troubles, and they have all come from endeavors to reach specie payment, as it is called. Now, I want to say there never was such a thing as specie payments, and there never will be any such a thing. There may be a pretense of specie payments, as there was in 1857. What specie payment means is this: That there shall be deposited in the banks, or elsewhere, $1 in gold to redeem $4 in paper; 25 per cent. you put in the bank and allow the bank to issue on that $25 $100, and charge interest for it to their neighbors, as you know. That has been the specie payment that this country has seen, and must always see, because it would simply be preposterous if we had $1 specie in the vault for every dollar in circulation—$750,000,000. Why, there would be the loss on that specie alone of the interest of nearly one-half the national debt. Therefore, they never lock up money in that way. Now, that system has always failed us. It failed us in 1819. How did it fail us? Why, there was a call in Europe for gold more than we had. They had use for more than we had. The moment it was exported it brought down this one dollar for four, and that contracted the currency four times. It failed us the same way in 1828; it failed us the same way in 1837—brought ruin upon all merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and farm industries for the time being. It failed us again in 1857—ruined again. And what did it? The bankers of Europe, in 1857, took away from this country between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. That made a contraction. That brought down values to a very low figure, and bankrupted all our merchants and men of enterprise. What was the remedy? The remedy was that the banks suspended specie payments and issued irredeemable paper. What was the remedy for the mischief? If irredeemable paper was a good remedy for the mischief, why not let us have the remedy all the time, and not have the mischief? What's the use once in ten years having a fever for the sake of being cured? It broke down in 1857. It failed in that way because it was based upon a supposed amount of gold. We are a gold and silver-producing country just as we are a wheat and corn-producing country. Why not let the produce of the labor of man go abroad and pay our debts and settle our balances against us? Why lock it up here as currency? "Oh, because," they say, "because we must have gold currency; we must have the gold dollar of the world!" I have heard that iterated and reiterated until I am sick and tired of it. Fellow-citizens, I can say, upon the responsibility of my position, and I will demonstrate it to you, there was never any such a thing as "the gold dollar of the world." I am aware that Mr. Hayes said, the other day, at Milwaukee, I think, or in Iowa, that we had sent our produce abroad and been paid in the dollar of the world. I beg his pardon, there was never any such thing as the "gold dollar of the world," and I will show you that there can not be. Take our dollar to begin with. Our dollar is made of metal; one part in ten is alloy, nine parts fine gold. The English and French gold has one part alloy and ten parts fine gold—ten in eleven; ours is nine in ten. Now do you suppose there is any Englishman fool enough to take our gold, only nine parts fine, in exchange for his gold, which is ten parts fine? By no means. Therefore when our gold goes abroad it goes abroad as so much merchandise—by weight—and the stamp of the Government is only used as a guarantee of its fineness—nothing more and nothing less. And the moment it goes abroad it is put into the melting-pot, because it is too much alloyed to pass in Europe. The moment any gold from Europe comes here it is put into the melting-pot, because it is too fine to pass here. You can get more for it by coining it. And nobody ever pays money from one country to another in the coin of the country. What do you do? You go to England and buy English iron in pounds, shillings and pence. We do not buy it there in dollars and cents. The Englishman comes here and buys your corn in dollars and cents. He does not buy it in his calculation of money. And he manages to sell your corn, when he gets over there, and you manage to sell the iron; and yet you buy the one in pounds and he buys the other in dollars. There never was anything like a "gold dollar of the world." There have been many attempts to make one. We tried to make a silver dollar of the world, and this summer sent a commission, headed by Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, over to Europe, and we have been laughed at for our pains. Our silver is 15½ parts fine to one of alloy. English sterling silver is 16 parts fine to one of alloy. Our silver varies little with the silver of France. There might be a silver dollar of the world, perhaps much more easily than a gold dollar; but there is neither the one nor the other. Now, then, why do we want to have gold? Oh, we must have gold, they say, because the currency of the country will go down; it won't retain its value. The only trouble with the currency has always been that it was made redeemable in something or other. Our Continental money, which did not deserve the hard words that have been said about it, paid our soldiers in the Revolution, fought our battles, and without it we should never have had our liberties, for we could have neither gold nor silver; we could not get it; our Continental money failed because it was made redeemable in gold and silver—Spanish milled dollars; and everybody knew there was not a Spanish milled dollar, or gold or silver dollar to redeem it. Therefore, as compared with gold or silver money, it went down. But what it did do was, it distributed all the expenses of the war among all the people, and relieved them of the burden of a war debt. The soldier took it. It went down in the Revolution 10 per cent. in his hands. The merchant took it; it went down 10 more. And so on, and so on, until it went out; thereby distributing the whole burden among the people. Everybody lost some, precisely as our greenback, that was made redeemable, went down and down until it got to be 30 cents only, and then we passed a law putting it into a bond at 6 per cent. interest, and making it a burden upon ourselves and our children forever. Our Revolutionary fathers were too shrewd to do that. When the Continental money got down to 30 cents they let it go and go forever. We picked ours up, in the interest of the banker, and we put it into a bond, the interest of which was payable in gold, but the principal in greenbacks.

Now, my friends, we were dealing with the question of gold—what do we want gold for? "Oh, to give the greenback a value." Pardon me, for that greenback is issued by the Government of the United States, and has it not the credit of the United States behind it? Has it not the pledge of all the property, real, personal and mixed, including all the gold and silver of the United States behind it? It is said again, "Oh, we must have it based on gold, because it is unconstitutional to have anything legal tender except gold and silver." I have been a student of the constitution for the last forty years—it was forty years ago last Monday night since I made my first political speech—I find no such thing in the constitution. Who had to do with the making of the constitution? Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson. Benjamin Franklin said, in so many words, "Gold and silver have no intrinsic value; paper based on taxation, and receivable for taxes, issued by the Government, is the best means of currency for the people." Thomas Jefferson said, "Treasury notes based on taxation, and receivable for all debts, are far preferable to gold and silver as currency, and they will crowd out gold and silver, where they are wanted, and leave a non-exportable currency in the hands of the people." He was the first statesman of whom I have any record who used that express phrase in regard to paper money and non-exportable currency.

Let us see what they said in the constitution. They said they made a form of government for the general welfare of the people. They gave to the Government of the United States certain powers, and they reserved to the people of the several States the powers they did not give to the Government. Now, they gave to Congress the right to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." They said then that they took away the power from the States to coin money or issue bills of credit. It was the intention of the framers of the constitution to make a uniform currency; and I pause here to ask if that intention was ever better carried out than it is by the greenback, which is as good in Maine, in Texas, in Alaska, in Florida, as in Indiana. It is uniform all over the country. Now, having the power, Congress proceeded to exercise it. But it is said that it was exercised in war. True; but if it had not been in the constitution it could not have been exercised in war any more than in peace. Congress had no war powers except such powers as were given to it by the constitution. The war was the necessity for its exercise, but it didn't give the power. It was a method of borrowing money in one view of it, and the reason why money was borrowed was because it was wanted. But the fact a man or a nation wants money by no means gives them the power to borrow it. The power was inherent in the constitution—inherent in Congress—was taken away from the States, and the very fact that it was taken away from the States shows that the people reserved it for Congress alone to regulate commerce among the States.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court to have been constitutional, and that argument needn't scare anybody. I never have seen anybody myself, up to this time, that has ever refused to take his pay for a debt in greenbacks because they are unconstitutional. When anybody comes and tells you that the greenback is unconstitutional, just say to him, "Well, I owe you a little bill. I suppose you don't want to take unconstitutional money?" You will find you won't keep your money.

Now, I will tell you what we want—what I want for one, and everybody who wants to have this thing changed; who wants to have the good times of '66, '67 and '68 brought back again, wants this: We want absolute money—money not redeemable in anything.

What is money? Money is the measure of value between man and man. You work for me, say for what I call a dollar, and what the Government has made a dollar. That measures the value of your day's work. You buy a hat of another for a dollar—for what he calls a dollar; that same dollar measures the value of his hat and your day's work, and makes a fair exchange. Precisely as if you should agree with me to swap a bushel of corn for a bushel of oats. We measure your corn and my oats in the same bushel—we exchange corn and oats. The dollar is the measure of value as the bushel is the measure of quantity. So, all through other business transactions.

Now, what do you want your measure of value redeemed for? It is a measure of value the same as a yard-stick is the measure of length; the pound weight the measure of weight; a quart pot the measure of liquids. What do you want with a redeemable yard-stick, with a redeemable quart pot, or a redeemable pound weight? Why, your yard stick redeems itself every time it measures a yard of calico; your dollar redeems itself every time it measures a day's work. It is redeemed all the time. I pass it to you for your day's work, and it is redeemed so far as I am concerned; you pass it to him for a hat, and it is redeemed as far as you are concerned; he passes it to the butcher, and it is redeemed so far as he is concerned; the butcher passes it to the farmer, and it is redeemed so far as he is concerned; the farmer is glad to get it to pay his taxes, and it is redeemed so far as he is concerned. What more redemption do you want than that?

"But, oh!" you say, "we must have a gold currency!" What do you want with a gold currency any more than you want with a gold yard-stick, or a gold quart pot, or a gold pound weight? You say, "We must have something that is represented by something for a unit of value, and that a great commercial nation cannot get along without it." Stop a moment! The great commercial nation of England reckons in pounds, shillings and pence. Has anybody ever seen an English pound? There has not been one for 400 years—not one. What was it originally? A pound sterling was a pound of sterling silver, fifteen parts fine in sixteen. It was a pound troy. It was divided into twenty shillings, twelve pence making a shilling; as twenty pennyweights make one ounce, and twelve ounces a pound. But some of the old English Kings, away back in the reign of the Edwards, thought it best to debase it. Now in a pound weight of silver there are 47 shillings. Yet England reckons all her great commercial transactions in pounds, shillings and pence, whereas a pound is but an ideal unit of value. England has got along very well in a money point of view. I want to call your attention to the fact that the money value was, at first, exactly like the weight value; and so it was in other nations of the world. You remember when Abraham bought the Cave of Machpelah for a burying place. He weighed out 400 shekels of silver, "current among merchants." It was all weighed in those days precisely as our money goes abroad by weight.

How Peter Resisted Temptation.

A colored brother whose eyes were watery, and who had evidently been imbibing experience whisky, was telling his young friend George that he ought to gine too. Said George, "I would, but de temptation to do wrong is too strong for me." "Whar's yer back bone dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation!" exclaimed Brother Peter. "I was dat way myself once. Right in dis yere town I had a chance to steal a pa'r of boots—mighty fine ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand and de debbil said take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered for me to let dem boots alone." "An' you didn't take 'em?" "No, sah—not much. I took a pa'r o' cheap shoes off de shelf, an' I let dem boots alone!"—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

THE SPECIAL CASES.

Nearly $200,000 a Year to the People Who Assisted Hayes to the Presidency.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The following full list of the patronage given to those who helped to manipulate the theft of Louisiana and Florida has been prepared with great care. It includes not only the visiting statesmen and the attorneys before the Electoral Commission, but the Returning Boards and the army of understrappers who did the dirty work in the parishes in the capacity of Supervisors, to say nothing of the mob of retainers around the New Orleans Custom House. It will be seen that the country is paying the actors in that piece of business, great and small, an aggregate of nearly $200,000 a year; and many of the appointments, indeed all of the important ones, were directed by Hayes. The only corrections in the list are in the names of Denis, the little giant of Florida, who is not now in Government employ, and Maxwell, of the same State, who was recently cashiered and court-martialed from the army in disgrace. Here is the catalogue:

Name.	Position.	Location.	Salary and Fees
J. Mad. Wells.	Survey. of Port.	New Orleans	$ 4,500
T. C. Anderson	Deputy Collect'r	New Orleans	3,000
L. M. Kenner.	Deputy Naval Officer	New Orleans	2,500
W. Pitt Kellogg	U. S. Senator		5,000
Morris Marks.	Col. of Int. Rev.	New Orleans	2,750
O. Brewster	Surveyor Gen'l.	New Orleans	1,800
S. B. Packard.	Con'l to Liverp'l.	New Orleans	6,000 inc. fees.
Campbell	U. S. District Attorney	Wyoming	10,000
Charles Hill	Storek'r Cust'ms	New Orleans	1,460
H. C. Clarke	Rev. Departm't.	Washington.	1,200
Geo. L. Smith.	Collect'r of Port	New Orleans	7,000
W. L. McMillen	Pension Agent	New Orleans	4,000
P. F. Casanave	Storek'r Cust'ms	New Orleans	1,460
W. H. Green	Clerk Custom House	New Orleans	1,600
Y. Woodward	Cl'k Surv. Office	New Orleans	1,800
W. F. Loan	Cl'k Col. Cust.	New Orleans	1,300
F. A. Clover	Clerk Custom House	New Orleans	1,000
F. A. Lefage	Laborer Custom House	New Orleans	720
John Sherman.	Sec. of Treasury	Washington.	8,000
W. M. Evarts	Sec. of State	Washington.	8,000
G. A. Sheridan	Recorder Deeds	Washington.	6,000
E. W. Stoughton	Min. to Russia.	St. Petersb'g	17,500
Jno. A. Kasson	Min. to Austria.	Vienna	12,000
A. B. Levisse	Special Agent Int. Rev.	New Orleans	2,300
L. J. Souer	App'r Customs.	New Orleans	3,000
A. S. Badger	Postmaster	New Orleans	3,800
Jno. M. Harlan	Jus. Sup. Court.	Washington.	10,000
J. R. Hawley	Com. Paris Exp.	Washington.	3,000
L. Desmarius	Cashier Custom House	New Orleans	2,500
M. H. Twitchell	U. S. Consul at Kingston	Canada	2,000
A. B. Sloanaker	Revenue Office.	New Orleans	1,200
W. A. Hiestand	Custom House.	New Orleans	1,200
Jack Wharton.	U. S. Marshal	New Orleans	3,000 and fees.
James Lewis	Naval Officer	New Orleans	5,000 and fees.
B. Bloomfield	Custom House.	New Orleans	2,500
N. L. Lastrapes	Custom House.	New Orleans	720
Paul Trevigne.	Custom House.	New Orleans	1,000
R. M. J. Kenner	Custom House.	New Orleans	900
Sam Chapman.	Custom House.	New Orleans	800
E. Lukeman	Custom House.	New Orleans	800
Henry Smith	Custom House.	New Orleans	900
E. F. Noyes	Min. to France.	Paris	17,500
M. S. Stearns	Com'r Hot Sp'gs	Little Rock.	5,000
L. G. Denis	Architect's of	Washington.	1,800
Judge Cessna	Postmaster		2,500
Clerk Black	Treasury Dep't.	Washington.	1,800
Clerk Howell	Col. of Customs.		3,000
Clerk Bowles	Treasury Dep't.	Washington.	720
Judge Bell	Interior Dep't.	Washington.	2,000
E. Humphreys.	Collector	Pensacola	2,000
Stes ne' Sec'y	Treasury Dep't.	Washington.	1,400
—— Maxwell	Lieut. U. S. A.		1,800
—— Barnum	Rec'r Land Of.		1,500
—— Taylor	Cl'k Land Office	Washington.	1,000
Lew Wallace	Gov. New Mex.	Santa Fe	3,000
Total			$197,780

HAYES' ILLUSIVE FIGURES.

Square Refutations of His Assertions in Minnesota—Economy Enforced by the Resolute Action of a Democratic House.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

The figures which Hayes paraded before the farmers of Minnesota have already been roughly handled. The returns, contemporary and recently published by the Treasury Department, show that his statement of the currency in circulation in 1866 was over $200,000,000 out of the way. A small blunder, but of different sort, appears when he puts forward the sums raised by customs and internal revenue as the measure of Federal taxation, when Federal taxation really includes additional taxes to the amount of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. Aside from positive misstatements, Hayes' speech put forward the taxation in 1873, the year of the panic, and the expenses then, and, comparing them with the taxation and expenses now, reduced in the first case by $61,000,000, and in the other by $53,000,000, the tacit conclusion is drawn that the party in whose hands the administration of the Government still rests, in spite of its failure to elect its candidate at the last Presidential election, has been for five years reducing the expenditures as the receipts from taxation shrank. This is not true. The Republican party has not done this. Had the policy of the Republican party continued without a break, the Federal Government would to-day be bankrupt, no surplus would exist to meet its demand notes when due next January, and payments upon the sinking fund would have long since been suspended.

The country had just come to the edge of a great commercial panic in 1873, when the Republican party cut off some $29,000,000 of revenue by placing tea and coffee on the free list without the slightest possible benefit to a single consumer. That and other reductions, and the panic together, swept off $44,000,000 of revenue. In two years, from 1872 to 1874, the revenue fell off $85,000,000. It might have been expected that the party in power would have reduced expenditures. It did not. Instead, the expenditures were increased during the first year of this sudden loss in revenue, and only reduced the next year, 1874, as compared with 1872, about $10,000,000.

This Congress did, both branches Republican. The departments did no better. Forecasting expenditures in the autumn of 1873, with a reduction in revenue of $40,000,000 in the fiscal year just past, and so rapid a reduction in the current fiscal year that a deficiency of $13,000,000 was predicted, the departments added to past estimates in years of plenty $34,000,000 in their demands for the fiscal year 1875, or $14,000,000 more than the estimated revenue of that fiscal year, and $21,000,000 more than was finally collected. And yet for three years past, while the House has attempted to make reductions, Republican papers have rung with the declaration that the departments must of necessity know what money is needed for the public service. This went on. The revenue from "taxation," as Mr. Hayes terms the customs and internal-revenue receipts, fell, year by year, forty-one, thirty-six, twenty-one, and thirteen millions below the estimates of a Republican Treasury Department. Its guesses proved worse than useless. Nothing but the broad, liberal margin squeezed out of the people over and above the usual lavish expenditures prevented bankruptcy. To its bonded debt and current expenses the Government, two years after the panic, added the obligation contained in its promise to redeem its demand notes Jan. 1, 1879. Till the coming of a Democratic House Congress did nothing. From the time when a Republican Congress made up the appropriation for the year 1874 to the year when a Republican Congress made up the appropriations for 1876 the revenue fell off $55,000,000, but the appropriations were reduced less than $1,000,000. Neither to Congress nor to the departments did steadily diminishing taxes bring the consciousness that expenditures should also diminish. That pleasing correspondence between reduction in "the burden of taxation" and expenditure since the panic, which Mr. Hayes displays, is not due to the party which tried to elect him. A Democratic House came in. A Republican Secretary of the Treasury and Republican departments presented estimates for 1877, $10,000,000 larger than the estimated receipts for 1877, and $65,000,000 larger than those receipts proved to be when that fiscal year was over. Reduction was begun. The House cut off $28,000,000 from the expenses of the Government. It refused to accede to demands for extraordinary expenses. A deficit was avoided. The accumulation of coin became possible. Through both sessions the Forty-fourth Congress persisted in this policy. When the Forty-fifth Congress met it was to be told by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury that a reduction of $5,000,000 below the point fixed by the Forty-fourth, at its first session, could be made "without crippling any branch of the public service." The economy of a Democratic House, continued through two years, has kept the expenditures of the Government within its lessened and lessening income. A Republican ex-candidate for the Presidency parades the fact to-day.

ALL SORTS.

The salary of Bismarck equals $25,000 a year.

In some parts of California the tomato is a perennial.

Edison is realizing large returns from his inventions.

The word "reverend" occurs only once in the Bible.

London has cemeteries with a total area of 2,225 acres.

A Rochester (N. Y.) woman stole a hat to be married in.

After each meal Prince Bismarck consumes three pipes of tobacco.

Everybody seems to think himself a moral half-bushel to measure to world's frailties.

Summer visitors to the White mountains spend about $2,000,000 a year in that region.

In Paris, in 1877, the greatest number both of marriages and deaths happened in March.

The position of Naval Officer of the Port of New York is worth from $100,000 to $150,000.

Michael Reese, the California millionaire, used to say that avarice was a disease with him.

Moore county, N. C., has 28 gold mines, 6 silver mines, 8 copper mines and 10 iron mines.

Gen. Butler says this is the last time he will offer himself to Massachusetts as a candidate for Governor.

Only two-thirds of the area of Italy, capable of production, are cultivated, while the remainder lies waste.

Death is the penalty in China for the authors of all anonymous accusations of crime, although the charge be true.

Among the convicts at the Auburn prison are forty-two lawyers, twenty-seven clergymen, and thirteen physicians.

Mr. Gordon, Inspector of Live Stock in Queensland, Northern Australia, computes the loss in sheep there last year at 1,718,199 head.

J. H. Slater, who has just been elected to the United States Senate in place of Mitchell, was formerly a resident of Illinois.

Gen. Fremont is an old man now, some 65 years of age. He looks in the best of health and spirits. His hair and beard are snowy white.

A young man in London lately obtained a verdict for 10s. against a man who sat down on his hat. This furnishes a valuable precedent.

The *British Trade Journal* says that the practicability of importing hogs from America is about to be tested by some parties in Liverpool.

Bicycles are coming into vogue in England as ecclesiastical conveyances, enabling clergymen to visit remote parts of large country parishes.

Buffalo Bill is a realistic actor. In the Baltimore Grand Opera House he fired a pistol loaded with a real bullet and hit a real boy in the gallery.

The New Orleans *Times* says that fully 75 per cent. of those who have died of yellow fever are children of foreigners, under 10 years of age.

In 1871 the municipal debts of England were $340,000,000, and they have since sprung to $531,000,000, while local taxation has expanded one-third.

Australia has carried off the highest diploma for wheat at the Paris Exhibition. She gained a prize for each of seven samples of wheat and flour. Adelaide wheat gained the gold medal at the London Exhibition of 1851.

A Mexican officer serving on the frontier says that peace between the United States and Mexico depends upon an impossible prudence on the part of the Mexican officers stationed on the Rio Grande.

Mr. W. F. Parker, of Nashua, N. H., puzzles the doctors with an annual attack of the measles. For twenty years they have broken out upon him, on the same day of the year and at precisely the same hour.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 10, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - - Editor.

TOO MANY DRONES.

Indiana Democratic 7,000 to 10,000 Majority.

The Democrats Elect a Majority of Congressional Delegates.

Democrats and Nationals will Control the Legislature.

FAREWELL OLD GERREYMANDER, YOUR DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

300 DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY FOR THE STATE TICKET IN THIS COUNTY.

DeKALB ELECTS A DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE BY 350 MAJORITY.

The Entire County Ticket Elected Except Clerk and Sheriff, and Probably Auditor,

Of which the People will be Duly Advised by the Republican Papers of the County.

The latest advices indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority, with a gain of three Congressmen.

We have no news as to the result of the Congressional election in this district.

The Republican party in this county, with the assistance of a few disaffected Democrats, succeeded in electing a Clerk, Auditor and Sheriff. The "root of all evil"—money, was brought to bear in every conceivable way, not less than $3000 was applied "where it would do the most good" by the Republican candidates for these three offices alone, which resulted in Mays, Walter and Work being "scooped."

It so happens that about all the county printing is controlled in these three offices, which we presume will be very satisfactory to our Republican brethren, but it occurs to us that our erring Democratic friends who took such an active part in the defeat of the Democratic candidates will realize their error in thus indirectly striking a blow at the paper which they expect to advocate the interests of the party in the future. We have undertaken the publication of the COURIER and we intend to stick to it, teat or no teat, we came to stay and have not changed our mind.

With a little organization, and the least bit of harmony, the Democrats of Auburn precinct could have changed the result on Auditor and Sheriff last Tuesday. It is not encouraging to see a dozen or two prominent Democrats standing around the polls with their hands in their pockets.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND ORGAN.

PROF. J. W. LANE having located in Auburn, will give private lessons on the Piano and Organ. He will also give instructions in Vocal music and Musical Theory. Terms reasonable.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.
Sept. 26th, 1878. 40-4w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.
Sept. 26th, 1878. 40-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, two and a half miles west of Waterloo, on

Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1878

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one steam engine and vibrator in good condition, one horse power and separator, one Birdsell clover huller, horses, cattle, farming implements and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms:—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest at six per cent., and waiving valuation laws.
40-4w. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and transcript to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elisha Hallett is plaintiff, and Edwin Thompson and Elizabeth Newton are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of forty dollars ($40) with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 12th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to wit:

The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section twelve, (12.) township thirty-four, [34] north, of range thirteen, [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief what over from valuation or appraisement laws.
J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan, attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Sept. 18th, 1878. 38-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson for the use of Rosa A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick and Mary Groescup and Samuel W. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, [$1325.50,] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen, (13,) township thirty four, (34,) north, of range twelve, (12,) east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen, (18) after one hundred and sixty acres are taken from the north end of the two last above described pieces or parcels of land, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section number ninteen, (19.). All the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen and nineteen, (18 & 19,) situated in township thirty-four (34,) north, range thirteen, (13,) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.
J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
C. M. Dawson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 2nd, 1878. 40-4w.

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Commissioners of Allen and DeKalb counties, Indiana, in joint session at the Auditor's office of Allen county, up to 1 o'clock P. M. of

Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, 1878.

for the construction of abutments and bridges over Cedar Creek on the county line near Stoner's Station.

Bids for the superstructure will be received for wrought iron truss, iron and wood combination and wooden "Howe Truss."

Each bid must be accompanied by diagram strain sheet and specifications, giving form and dimensions of each part of bridge, and the cross section of each principal part in square inches.

Said bridge to be one span of 120 feet extreme length; width of roadway 16 feet, height of truss wrought iron, 20 feet; Howe Truss or iron and wood combination, 18 feet. The capacity of said bridge to be 1,500 lbs. per lineal foot exclusive of the weight of the structure itself.

No iron to be strained more than 12,500 lbs. per square inch of tensile strain, and 8,000 lbs. per square inch in compression by "Gorden's Formula," and 8,000 lbs. per square inch in shearing strain.

Bids to be made per lineal foot of extreme length of structure.

FOUNDATION.

Bids for abutments will be recived for either iron or stone.

Bids for stone to be per cubic yard, solid measurement and for iron abutments complete; and it is expressly understood that in either case the price bid must include all excavation, filling and foundation timber.

Bids not in accordance with this advertisement will not be considered by the Board.

Proposals must be accompanied by good and sufficient security according to law.

The Board will not assume any responsibility for the infringement of any patent by contractor, and reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.
ISAAC HAGUE,
Auditor of DeKalb county,
Auburn, Ind., Sept. 24, 1878. 39-4w

The Biggest and Best

Railroad Show!

In the Universe.

—AT—

WATERLOO, IND'A.,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

CAMPBELL'S

New York & Philadelphia Zoological & Exustrian Institute.

THE MONSTER SHOW OF THE AGE!

—Coming with its own—

SPECIAL TRAINS

Of Palace Coaches, 53 Zoological Palaces containing the greatest Congress of living wonders ever assembled together, including more rare animals than three ordinary shows combined.

THE BEST SHOW

One hundred European and American Equestrian and Acrobatic Celebrities. The most expensive show ever seen. More horses, more ponies, more people, more railroad cars,

More Capital Invested than any other Show.

Three Vast Menageries!

CELEBRATED WAR ELEPHANT

EMPRESS!

130 Years Old and 12 Feet High.

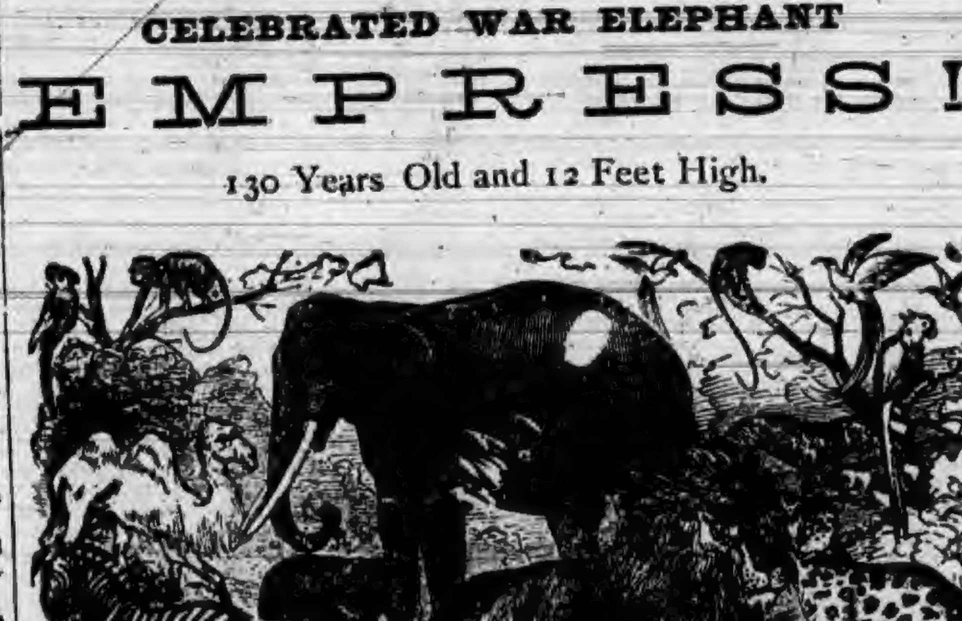

The Most Thoroughly Trained Animal Living.

The most glorious Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M., with two Full Military Bands.

MAGNIFICENT GOLDEN CHARIOTS.

The entire procession one Solid, Ornate, Glittering, Bewildering Mass of Arenic Splendor.

20 Years of Uninterrupted Success.

Now in the Meridian of its Glory. Don't fail to go and see the

Biggest of all Big Shows.

Admission - - - - 50 Cents
Children under 9 - - - - 25 "

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. Performance 1 hour later.

ROOT & COMPANY'S

GREAT

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We are now receiving direct from Importers and Manufacturers the largest line of

Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Extra Super Ingrains, Superfine Ingrains, Tapestry Ingrains, Turkey Ingrains, Wool Filling Ingrains, Double Cotton Chain, Hall and Stair

CARPETS!

Venetian Carpets,
Hemp and Dutch Carpets,
Cattage and Rag Carpets, Floor
Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Napier Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Stair Rods,

That we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding towns. Our prices, as usual, will be found upon comparison much lower than competing houses. We will also offer a full and complete assortment of

Curtain Materials, Curtain Laces, Upholstery Goods
Wood Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Curtain
Hollands, Gilt Band Shades,
Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on all the new makes of

Cook AND Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails,
Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety
at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered at greatly reduced rates.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN!

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS,

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orange and Lemon peal 30c.

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

No Knife.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar, "No," said he—half waking—"I have no knife." Chandeliers and lamps. Set of French China dinner ware for $65; 108 pieces of Tea and dinner ware only $10. We warrant all the solid silver ware and plated ware to be of the double and tripple plate, and all stamped with the name of the Meriden Brittannia Co., the best and largest plating company in the world. Tea set, $35 to $100; water set, $18 to $80; castors, $4 to $50. Card and cake stands, pickle castors, knives, spoons, ladels, sugar shells, fruit knives the best stock of plated, at

WARD'S CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.
Removed to No. 8 West Columbia st. Lookout for the big iron dog at the new front door.

Concerning Campbell's great show, which will exhibit at Waterloo, Tuesday, Oct. 15th, an exchange says: "The menagerie is of itself well worthy of a visit. Amongst the many animals are to be found a very fine buffalo, a sea-horse, a blessbok, an African wart hog, panthers, hyenas, leopards, a magnificent tiger and two of the finest African lions. The equestrian and acrobatic performances are of a very high order of merit, and there is nothing in them that could offend the most fastidious. The performers are handsomely costumed, and all of them have been engaged on account of their well established reputation, gained not only in this country, but also in Europe. The bare-back riding of Miss Rosa Lee, a pretty and graceful brunette of fourteen years, is in itself astonishing, combining dexterity and grace, and she adds to it a juggling act which makes the performance still more remarkable, when it is considered what a careful balance must necessarily be preserved to accomplish the feat successfully. She also, in company with her brothers, gives an acrobatic performance which is much admired. Mr. James Ward, in his flying act on the cord volante, gives what seems to be a very perilous and daring exhibition, although the skill and coolness which he displays lessen all fear of any mishap. Miss Alta Hallett's performance on the aerial rings is a feature of the entertainment, as also is the performance of Victorelli and Caldello on the bar and mid-air trapeze. Miss Linda Jeal's English hurdle act shows that lady to be an accomplished rider. The exhibition by the trained elephant, "Empress," shows intelligence and thorough training, and the quips and jokes of the two clowns help to fill up the intervals between the acts, very pleasantly. Taken altogether, the performance is eminently deserving of patronage, for, although retaining some of the traditional features of the old-fashioned circus, it also furnishes novelties which make it more attractive than the ordinary traveling organizations.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE IN DEKALB COUNTY, IND., GREETING.—This is to certify that Rev. J. E. Ervin is hereby duly appointed agent of the DeKalb county Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible society, to canvass the county and solicit funds for the bible cause, and to settle with the several branch societies, and to attend to such other business as may be for the interest of the society. We hope all the friends will respond liberally and thus aid in the circulation of the scriptures "without note or comment" in the home and foreign fields.

[Signed.] J. R. Ward [Baptist] President; J. Abright, Treasurer; J. B. Casebeer, Secretary; H. Johnson, (Presbyterian) and L. Rice, (Lutheran), Vice Presidents.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 5th, 1878.

Mr. J. C. Loveland, for some time past carrying on a job printing office in Clyde, has moved his office to Garrett, Indiana, where he intends to resume that business. He left with his family on Tuesday of this week. Garrett is the Division headquarters of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and has grown into a flourishing village since 1874. Mr. Loveland is a first-class workman as a printer.—Clyde, (O.,) Enterprise.

We welcome Mr. Loveland back to DeKalb, and hope he will receive his share of work in his line. He is well acquainted and needs no introduction in this community. His job office at Garrett is now open to the public and his work will recommend itself.

The following is the list of marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk, during September:

Edward Rowe and Amanda M. Handy, John R. Palmer and Eva Bewman, Wm. Hinman and Angeline Barnes, John Dove and Malinda Carnaham, Alpheus McClellan and —— Cool, Frank P Hoover and Emma E Mitchell, James L. Smith and Pricilla Wyant, John T Wilcox and Ellen Taylor, Amos Fields and Almira Maxwell, John W. Miller and Amanda Phillips, Edward W. Fosdick and Elizabeth H. Tellethoff, Alfred P. Haskins and Louisa J. Beck, John Worzujack and Barbara Hoberger.

Reasons Why.

The reasons why Dr. Price's flavoring extracts, lemon, vanilla, etc., are superior to all others is because they are prepared from choice selected fruits and aromatics without coloring or poisonous oils, all the flavoring principles are retained unchanged by chemical action, highly concentrated, requiring less to flavor.

We warrant all our drugs to be fresh and pure. —WM. MCINTYRE & SON.

Local and Miscellaneous.

West's pills cure sick headache.

Yesbera's $3 pants beats them all.

The election passed off very quietly.

Cool the livery man is out with a new bus.

Everybody is excited over the election.

The best cigar at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

The little folks at Ensley's Hall to-night.

The Catholic fair was a complete success.

Frank Kline is quite ill with diptheria.

Try us, and you will buy of us.
WM. MCINTYRE & SON.

XXX fresh oysters at Frank A. Hoff's 80c per can.

The marshal is fixing the culvert at the north end.

The finest piece-goods in the county at Yesbera's.

Drugs cheaper than dirt at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

H. H. Stamets defies competition in goods and prices

Pete Eldridge is now employed at the Republican office.

Fresh stock of drugs just received at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

Christopher Fell, living north of town is dangerously ill with fever.

Campbell's menagerie and circus at Waterlo, Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

Everybody is attending the fair at Waterloo this week.

There was no lack of "scratch" among the boys last Tuesday.

We will give full returns of the county election next week.

Chas. Beugnot is the lucky possessor of the gold headed cane.

A new pump has been provided in front of the court house

Yesbera is turning out handsome dress overcoats for 25 dollars.

G. C. Ralston is building a new barn on his Seventh street property.

The new bridge near the Hub & Spoke factory is a good improvement.

A half pound cake of toilet soap only 10c at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

Go to Frank A. Hoff's new grocery for XXX oysters at 80c per can.

Pure wines and liquors for medical use at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

The schools are progressing finely, under the supervision of Prof. Seiler.

The farmers are again blessed with excellent crops of corn and potatoes.

A large assortment of fancy dress buttons just received at H. H. Stamets.'

The accommodating clerk, D. S. Littlefield, at Wm. McIntyre & Son's.

Wood choppers wanted. Apply at Schaab Beugnot & Co's. store. 39-3w.

Mr. Silvers, of the Eagle Mills, has purchased a handsome delivery wagon.

Try the yellow powders at Wm. McIntyre & Son's—warranted to cure the ague.

Mr. A. J. Little was on the street Tuesday for the first time in seven weeks.

Mr. J. Abright and daughter have just returned from a visit to the Buckeye State.

Some mischievous boys devoted their time to changing signs, &c., Saturday night last.

Who is the man that wants to trade a watch for a good shot gun? Call at this office.

Several couples from this place attended the dance at Waterloo last Tuesday night.

Extra inducements in overcoats at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Call and examine them.

Gents' linen cuffs and collars at low prices, and good shirts as low as 75c. at Stamets'

The Neoteric Club will give their second hop at Ensley's Hall one week from to-night.

The piles have been driven for a bridge across the run at the foot of Jackson street.

Leb Anderson, Esq., of Angola, was the guest of his brother James, several days this week.

Mr. Chas. Beugnot is making improvements on his residence in the north end of town.

The Neoteric Club gave their first hop Thursday evening last, which was a complete success.

Abbott, the murderer, has been transferred to Michigan City to enjoy the lake breeze for life.

Good goods well made, low prices and honorable dealings, at G. H. Yesbera's.

R. Elson, with the assistance of a cane, is around again after an attack of fever.

"Scratch" is a suitable epitaph for several candidates that we know hereabouts.

Look at the prices of boots and shoes as given in the big advertisement of the boot up-side down.

If you want to see the largest lot of clothing ever offered in Auburn, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

A good character for "The Drunkard's Warning" could be seen on our streets Saturday night.

W. J. Austin & Co. are acknowledged to be the largest dealers in boots and shoes in Northern Indiana.

There will be no services at the M. E. church next Sabbath morning, but the evening exercises as usual.

Rev. J. E. Ervin will preach the annual missionary sermon at Waterloo next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M.

We are very much crowded for space this week, hereafter we will endeavor to give our readers more home news.

The election does not lessen the sale of drugs at Wm. McIntyre & Son's. Come one, come all, and see for yourselves.

A large and well selected stock of beaver cloaks, and a full line of millinery goods just being opened by H. H. Stamets.

Mr. H. H. Stamets is again in the market with the finest and best selected stock of millinery goods ever opened in Auburn.

Black cashmere's of the finest variety, at 15 per cent. less than ever offered before in this market, can now be had at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

We are inclined to the opinion that there are about two hundred Democrats in DeKalb county that are not "all wool and a yard wide."

"Harness up the mule" and go to the boot up-side down for shoes for the whole family, you can get shoes for nothing if you pay for the strings.

Death and desolation still reigns supreme in the fever stricken districts of the south. People are still dying by the thousands, and no relief anticipated until time for frost.

The jury in the Abbott murder trial was not long in agreeing upon a verdict. The prisoner did not seem to be the least affected when the verdict was announced. The people are not satisfied with the result of the trial.

Dr. Price's Floral Riches.

Surpasses any Toilet or Cologne Water ever made. A rich, fresh, flowery odor, for the handkerchief the toilet and the bath—permanent and delightfully fragrant. For the sick room—reviving and gratefully refreshing.

Mr. Will Scott, a young and promising lawyer of Ligonier, fell from his office window in the second story, to the sidewalk below while asleep, resulting in almost instant death. The deceased was a son of Dr. Scott, a very prominent citizen of that place.

Married.

At the residence of Rev. S. B. Ward the officiating minister, in Auburn, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 9th, 1878, Mr. G. C. McMillen and Miss Belle Lipsett, both of Corunna. May the happy couple sail pleasantly down the river of life, amidst prosperity, happiness and peace, is the wish of the COURIER.

Too Much at Stake.

Steele & Price have too much at stake to put in the market anything which has not been found not only harmless, but positively beneficial. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only kind made by a practical physician with special regard to its healthfulness.

The fleetest four-year old trotter in the world is Maud S. This promising young mare was given a private trial on Chester Park track a few days since, and showed the remarkable time of 2:22½—the first half mile in 1:12¼, and the last half in 1:10¼, this is 1¼ seconds faster than any time ever made by a trotter of that age.

LOST.

The public is hereby notified not to purchase the following notes given to the undersigned by the following named parties, to-wit: S. Huffman, $80.00; same, $85.00; same, $30.00; same, $80.00; G. H. Yesbera (J. Abright, security) $50.00, John F. Canon, $13.60; Joe. Cochran, $5.40; H. L. Sheets, $7.40. The above notes were in a long bill book, and supposed to have been lost between Auburn and Garrett.

JOE. BEUGNOT.

Business has commenced at the millinery and dressmaking establishment of H. H. Stamets. He has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. Little in the millinery department, and Mrs. Durkee in the dressmaking department, with a number of other lady assistants in the shops and store. Ladies' garments made to order in the neatest manner and latest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yesbera can furnish you with a handsome suit of clothes, made to order by first-class workmen, cheaper that any other furnishing house in the state. Call on him, next door to the postoffice, and be convinced.

The names of pupils in the B. and C Primary who were neither absent or tardy during last month:

B. PRIMARY.

Luther Treesh, Gary Mourie, Joseph Stoudacher, Theresa Ashley, Blanch Peterson.

C. PRIMARY.

Eugene Gerardot, Ella Somers, John Clark, Edward Robbins, Minnie Stoudacher, Ella Gregg, Bertha Mourie.

TILLIE MCTIGH, Teacher.

The following from the Ft. Wayne Sentinel is our idea exactly as to early conventions and long campaigns, "The campaign is over at last, and most people will be heartily glad of it. Elections are entirely too frequent in this country, and the unfortunate voters are kept stirred up by politicians and office seekers the greater part of the time. The campaign just closed was long and tedious. Not more than six or eight weeks should be devoted to any state canvass. That affords time to organize forces, and present all the issues to the voters. The people can stand the strain that long, but a campaign of half a year's length is preposterous. It is wearing upon the candidates and others directly interested, and becomes almost insufferable to the people. So the Sentinel said last winter when it urged a late convention, and so it says now. Hereafter let short and spirited campaigns be the rule.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, October 8, 1878, and each bearing date September 24, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 208,318 To Nicholas H. Hull, of Peru, for improvements in tables.

No. 208,320. To David Kerschner, Thomas S. Monger and Francis M. Monger, of Connersville, for improvement in plows.

No. 208,348. To Thomas S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, for improvement in printers' type measures.

No. 208,384. To Cyrus R. Furey, of Logansport, for improvements in shower baths.

No. 208,386. To Timothy J. Gaynor, of Indianapolis, for improvement in animal traps.

No. 208,423. To Thomas Powell, of Martinsville, for improvements in machine for cutting green corn from the cob.

Commissioners' Allowances at September Term, 1878.

Expense of Poor.			
S Reinohl	$ 30 50	S H Bartlett	$ 20 00
I Hague	56 00	Milton Randall	25 00
G Barney & Sons	16 44	Brand & Duncan	53 25
Wm Bevier	2 50	W H. Kiblinger	3 40
G Wagoner	4 13	J A Potter	9 55
Miller & Getrost	18 01	W Murphy	9 00
G W Stahl	2 75	J R Lanning	6 75
J E Shilling	27 56	F E Davenport	14 85
J L Davis	42 10	M Houston	8 10
W J Austin & Co	16 35	Lewis Tess	54 00
Mary Anthrop	20 00	Eliza Tess	6 00
Henry Tess	18 50	Sarah Allen	10 00
Felecia Gerardot	10 00	C Smith	3 00
Jacob Kahn	67 69	Jacob Mitchell	92 88
J Rummell	177 94	G H Duncan	8 80
same	24 48	C C Shaffer	29 50
J Emmanuel	27 50	H H Fales & Son	6 80
G C Ralston	4 28	Daniel Tomlinson	8 50
W W Tomlinson	7 52	T P Scott	6 75
W Edwards	8 00	J D McConnell	23 75
J B Bennett	19 00	H H Leonard	37 00
Henry Lehman	19 75	J & J Shull	27 20
Otes & Son	6 00	F W Fanning	11 50
J T Sheldon	18 75	James Porter	15 00
G W Hanes	10 70	Jarad Spooner	20 65
T C Ford	1 50	W M Mercer	24 00
O C Clark	6 70	J M Otis & Son	11 50
Sheets & Hoffman	17 38	J N Chamberlain	13 50
A B Mathews	10 00	W S Allen	23 00
Expense of Roads and Bridges.			
Jacob Marks	25 00	Peter Bowman	62 00
same	75 75	G W Maxwell	58 25
same	110 00	David Culver	40 00
Allen Shultz	98 96	same	40 00
Olds & Wheelo'k	350 00	same	46 00
same	42 00	G Barney & Sons	18 75
G H Duncan	49 50	B F Blair	41 50
same	26 50	same	29 38
T C Ford	12 50	J Emanuel	6 00
J W Shaffer	1 50	J C St Clair	3 60
I N Cool	23 00	Haskins & Son	3 00
H Griswold	25 00	R Glover	35 00
J J VanAuken	7 50	A D Goetschius	33 00
J M Goetschius	3 00	same	17 75
E S McDowell	3 00	A S Leas	14 00
Expense, Fees and Salaries,			
Daniel Gonser	250 00	Isaac Hague	462 50
J A Barnes	56 00	same	109 32
B F Blair	36 00	A D Goetschius	36 00
G H Duncan	36 00		
Expense of Court.			
J C St Clair	16 50	J C St Clair	18 00
Expense of Ditches.			
W Kinneman	28 05	I M Johnson	5 00
Jacob Marks	3 00	W Casey	8 50
same	127 40	J C Brand	32 26
same	145 76	J Amstutz	36 29
same	25 00	Joel Brand	15 56
James Fike	12 15	M Keenan	24 75
S J Locke	18 30	R Zimmerman	11 25
E Parker	5 75	W Maxwell	11 25
Sinclair Bros.	2 70	Steifel & Oache	77 43
A Oberlin	10 75	T S Dunn	8 75
E Squires	25 00	U S Dougherty	9 00
J Scranton	16 75	J Patrick	25 75
E Castleman	8 35	S Furney	3 75
A Fike	2 70	Phinea Beval	4 75
J Beidler	12 00	J Henry	9 00
C Wilson	2 25	Samuel Hoffman	26 75
Haskins & Son	16 50	G H Duncan	20 18
B F Blair	15 00	Ira T Eaton	2 00
J St Clair	15 50	A L Hollopeter	20 50
C Sheets	9 00	R N Crooks	14 50
W L Blair	2 50	J J Van Auken	7 50
same	6 00	same	35 00
G W Swartz	6 00	same	23 00
John Cool	4 50	same	44 50
same	1 50	same	9 00
W S Dancer	4 50	same	30 25
same	1 50	same	20 00
Jacob Myers	10 00	same	20 25
same	2 25	Henry McClish	10 00
same	4 50	same	2 50
same	1 50	same	1 50
Expense of Books, Stationery and Printing.			
Garrett Herald	1 50	C K Baxter	16 00
W B Burford	128 30	T Mays	19 00
Courier office	10 25	W Kist	1 50
Expense of Election.			
W B Buford			$ 41 00
Expense of Public Buildings.			
Guy Plum	32 50	Crane, Duncan & Co.	300 00
Crane Duncan & Co	10 00		
T Baldock	40 90	G W Duncan	5 80
James Anderson	3 00	A D Goetschius	[illegible]
R Ogdon	8 65		
Expense of Criminals.			
J C St Clair	179 80	Schaab Beugnot & Co	[illegible]
J J Van Auken	5 00		
Miscellaneous Expense.			
Short & Forman	6 70	M Boland	[illegible]
I Hague	1 70	Daniel Gonser	[illegible]
F E Davenport	3 50	E Berry	[illegible]
T Baldock	1 25	T C Ford	[illegible]

Isaac Hague, Auditor.

Oct. 1, 1878

Spencerville Items.

—A Kinsey has put a glass front in his business room on Pearl-st.

—Mr. M. Goodville, of Michigan, is visiting friends near town.

—Another opportunity for the boys to gather in the loose bells and old tin pans will soon be given.

—Visiting the poultry yards is again in order. Be careful boys, your names may get into print.

—J. R. Nicholas lost a fine sow on last Saturday.

—J. M. Cahill is on the sick list.

—The attendance at the school meeting was very limited Saturday night. Thomas Murray was elected director.

—Mr. Levi Shutt, of Michigan, is visiting friends near town.

—John and Frank came near having a knock down Monday morning.

—The present issue of the COURIER, we presume, will inform us who weighs the most in the political scale.

—Frank Wise is again on the sick list. Too much apple butter, Frank.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 1, 1878.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents	1,467.61
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State Banks and bankers	[illegible]
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid	641.36
Premiums paid	[illegible]
Bills on other banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]
Specie including gold Tres'y certificates	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	[illegible]
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	[illegible]
Demand certificates of deposit	6,947.78
Time certificates of deposits	[illegible]
Profit & Loss	
Total	$180,412.16

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S

I, W. McIntyre, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1878.
GUY PLUM, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
J. B. FORD,
ISAAC HAGUE,
J. E. SHILLING,
Directors.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Harvy Harness, Light, Single
and Double Coach Harness,
In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as [illegible] Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry-Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, [illegible] styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for [illegible] and work that goes out of my shop. Having been [illegible] stages. I warrant all stock and work [illegible] resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I can render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. [illegible] slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimming [illegible] Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

"THEM YANKEE BLANKETS."

Where Suffering and Brotherly Kindness Brought Hearts Together in Love.

Yes, John, I was down thar at Memphis
A-workin' around at the boats,
A-heavin' o' cotton with emph'sis,
An' a-loadin' her onto the floats.
I was comin' away from Ole Texas,
Whar I went, you know, arter the wah—
'Bout it now I'll make no [illegible],
But wait till I git ter long taw.

Well, while I was down thar the fever,
As yaller an' pizen as sin,
Broke out; an', ef you'll beleeve her,
Wharever she hit she struck in!
It didn't take long in the hatchin',
It jes' fa'rly bred in the air,
Till a hospital camp warn't a patchin',
An' we'd plenty o' corpses to spare.

I volunteer'd then with the Howards—
I thought that my duty was clear—
An' I din't look back'ards, but for'ards,
An' went fer my work 'thout fear.
One day, howsomever, she got me
As quick as the shot of a gun,
An' they toted me off fer allot me
A bunk till my life-race was run.

The doctors and nusses they wrestled,
But it didn't do me any good;
An' the drugger he poundid and pestl'd,
But he didn't git up the right food.
"No blankits ner ice in the city!"—
I heard him say that from bed—
An' some cried: "Oh, God! who'll take pity
On the dyin' that soon'll be dead!

Next day, howsomever, the doctor
Come in with a smile on his brow;
"Old boy, jest as yit we hain't knocked her,"
Said he, "but we'll do fer her now!"
Fer, yer see, John, them folks ter the nor'ward
Had hear'd us afore we called twice,
An' they'd sent us a full cargo forward
Of them much-needed blankits an' ice!

Well, brother, I've been mighty solid
Agin' Yankees, yer know, since the wah,
An' agin' reconstrucktin' was solid,
Not kearin' for kongress ner law;
But, John, I got onder that kiver,
That God-blessed gift o' the Yanks,
An' it saved me from fordin' "the river,"
An' I'm prayin' 'em oceans o' thanks!

I tell yer, old boy, thare's er streak in us
Old rebels an' Yanks that is warm—
It's er brotherly love thet'll speak in us,
An' fetch us together in storm;
We may snarl about niggers an' francheese,"
But, whenever thar's sufferin' afoot—
The two trees'll unite in the branches
The same as they do at the root!

Sam W. Small ("Old Si"), in Atlanta Constitution.

"THE MULTITUDINOUS SEAS."

[From Appletons' Journal for October.]

How few there are who realize that the ocean is aught else than a raging mass of weltering waves lashed by storms, to be regarded only with dread, and avoided with aversion! How many gain from it but one or two one-sided impressions! To one the sea is always blue; somehow that idea early fixed itself in his mind, and he has never cared to observe further, and revise a first partial impression. To another it always looks green. Nothing more fairly indicates the exceedingly limited habits of observation of the average mind in matters out of its beat than the excessively meager notions which many have of the sea, even after repeated familiarity with it, as in the case of those who cannot plead the excuse of seasickness for their ignorance. How few there are who fully appreciate the matchless suggestiveness of that Homeric passage—"The innumerable smiles of the many-voiced sea!" That line only touches on the countless aspects of ocean, and yet it is the finest definition of the sea in the whole range of literature.

About Madeira the sea when over ten fathoms is like molton turquois, lovely beyond description, not only in the sea-caves, as in the famous Blue Grotto of Capri, but outside. The fish swimming in it seem to be of transparent blue, and the keel of a ship, seen with perfect distinctness, is like a solid mass of translucent cobalt.

The color of the water in the tropics seems to be shared also by the fish of those regions. The blue-fish, quite different from the fish of that name on the New England coast, looks as if carved out of ultramarine touched with burned sienna in parts, and the mouth fringed with carnation-tinted coral. The parrot-fish is of a scarlet as vivid as that of the birds in the forests of the neighboring shores; the mullet is brilliant brown and gold. In northern waters, on the contrary, we have the cod clad in quaker-gray, and the haddock, which still bears on its head the mark of St. Peter's holy thumb when he squeezed a piece of silver out of its mouth, wears a livery the color of the roaring surges which overwhelm our fishermen on the Georges and the Grand Banks.

The Red sea is so called for a certain tawny tinge of its waters as well as for the red coral on its coast, but why the Black sea should have that epithet it is difficult to say, unless on account of the scowling, thunderous appearance it presents in winter, when it is swept by disastrous storms. The sea on the southern coast of England is a peculiar light gray-green caused by the chalk-cliffs which are being constantly eroded and washed away by the ocean-billows. A very striking instance of water colored in this way is seen in Northumberland strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, especially after a storm. The soft, reddish shores of Prince Edward's island are eaten away and absorbed by the sea, which thus assumes a rich coffee-color, very vivid, and, when glistening in the sun, and tinged here and there with reflections of the blue overhead, extraordinarily rich in tone, and strongly resembling polished syenite. It is well known that the Amazon dyes the sea for hundred of miles beyond the land with the ochre-tinted silt it washes down from the pampas and the far-off mountains of Peru.

The warmth of the water in tropical latitudes seems to have the same effect on the monsters of the deep that the climate has on the temperament of man. The barracuda is savage and aggressive as a tiger, and the cruel voracity of the King of the Cannibal islands is quite eclipsed by the horrible, treacherous, stealthy nature of that sea-pirate, the man-eating shark. It is stated, and from what I have heard I am inclined to think it is true, that the shark prefers white men to negroes, and will only attack and eat the latter on rare occasions. An English frigate's crew on the edge of the Bahama bank killed sixty of these monsters in one day's sport a few days ago, so numerous are they in those waters. This might have been a means taken by the British Government to revenge itself, as on some savage tribe, regardless of diplomatic remonstrances and the courtesy of nations, for the liberty taken by the sharks with the crew of an English ship-of-war some years earlier.

The Magpie schooner was cruising off Cuba for pirates when she was struck by an "ox-eye" squall—a wind coming without other warning than a small round cloud in a clear sky, rushing with the rapidity of a cannon-ball. She was over in an instant, and, to make a long story short, the whole crew but two were devoured by a school of sharks which were lying in wait. Gliding in among the horror-stricken crowd of seamen, they played with them for a while as a cat does with her prey. But the first taste of blood was like alcohol to a drunkard, and in a few moments only two of the crew survived in a boat which had floated off from the vessel as she went down. After they had been in the boat several days, parched, starved, and roasted by the tropic sun, a brig hove in sight, slowly passing two miles away with a very light-meaning air just filling the sails. As she did not seem to see the boat, one of the men jumped into the water and swam off to her. He was followed by two sharks, which kept him company the whole of that long, awful swim. But he scared them off by flapping his jacket—the shark is a great coward. Just as he was about to give up the race in despair, the man at the wheel looked over the rail and saw him. A boat was lowered, and he and his shipmate were saved. Nothing one sees at sea so sends an involuntary shudder through him as to see the edge of the dorsal fin of a shark floating like an upright spar on the surface of the water. You know at once that mischief is lurking there.

Another terror of the deep is the many-armed prodigy called octopus, devil-fish, cuttle-fish, sepia, or squid, but the last name is generally applied to the smaller species, common in the Mediterranean, where it is dried and eaten. In the China seas sepia for painting is extracted from it; but the larger kind, called by old writers the kraken, has only recently come into prominence as a credible reality. Hakluyt's "Voyages" contain thrilling illustrations of the kraken reaching up its long arms into the rigging of ships, pulling them over or quietly helping itself to the terror-stricken crew; but these have been considered fabulous representations, and Victor Hugo's description of the wonderful devil-fish in "The Toilers of the Sea" has been accepted chiefly as an example of the exhaustless fecundity of that writer's imagination rather than an actual creature. But within three or four years too many specimens of the cuttle-fish have been encountered, with a spread of thirty to sixty feet to the arms, to make this creature any longer the subject of legitimate laughter, especially as it has been found to have a spider-like way of creeping on its victim and drawing it down to its den at the bottom of the sea, as in the case of the poor Indian girl recently caught in the deadly embrace of an octopus near Vancouver's island.

I doubt not similar certainty will be reached regarding the vexed question about sea-serpents. There is nothing more absurd than the incredulous levity of the popular mind concerning this mysterious serpent. What is there more impossible about a large water-snake than a large fish? There are small fishes and large fishes, small water-snakes, and why not large ones? What is an eel but a sea-serpent? and are there not water-snakes in every brook? Perhaps the large sea-serpent is a comparatively new creation, evolved on the Darwinian theory; perhaps, like the whale, it changes its habitat, and has but recently become common in northern waters; or, as has been suggested, perhaps it is a deep-sea creature frightened to the surface by some great submarine convulsion. The witnesses to this monster have been so many and of so good a character for credibility that the laugh should really be against those who do not believe in the existence of the sea-serpent.

There is a kind of sea-snake seen sometimes which is not revealed to those who voyage in steamers; many are the ocean-phenomena which they lose, seen only by those who go in sailing-ships, for the steamer frightens away many sea wonders. There are days in mid-ocean—and one need not go to the doldrums or horse-latitudes to find them—when day after day, week after week, the breezes are asleep, and the spirits of the storm have gone below to sport with the nereids, and Neptune and Amphitrite holding festal times in the sea-green caves of ocean, it seems as if there was nothing left but sea and sky, and, insphered between them, one solitary ship gazing at its own shadow, and held motionless, as if paralyzed there forever on an enchanted sea, while the sun rises and sets in a cloudless sky, reflected on the oily surface of the sea as on a mirror of burnished gold. At night the moon, yellow and full, rises in the west, like an image of the sun, but throws no reflection from the horizon on the water, so absolutely smooth and glassy is the sea. Only, as one looks over the side of the ship in that appalling and seemingly-eternal silence of the illimitable ocean, he sees three or four round balls of silver eerily quivering by the ship, when the moon is at its zenith, which look as if they were magic balls tossed up from the depths below by unseen tricksy sprites of the sea. Perchance there is another ship floating in company miles away, and gradually, by an agency that seems supernatural, she draws gradually nearer, although there is never a breath of air stirring. But this is explained from the simple fact that there are always unseen currents moving, and one ship will be more or less affected than another by them, according to its draught or weight. It is at such a time that objects float by which one would never have suspected to exist in the sea—not only nautili and lovely Portuguese men-of-war, and jelly-fish, fringed with long crimson-and-purple hair, but algæ of a fairy-like grace that almost exceeds belief, and serpents six to eight feet long, transparent as if made of elastic glass, of a delicately-modulated pearly gray, striped and spotted, with gem-like points of green, scarlet and blue. It is like a revelation of an unseen world; and so it is, for the sea, much as it has been explored, is yet, like the human brain, full of wonders and mysteries yet unrevealed, hidden far, far down where no human eye has yet penetrated. From time to time a fresh discovery is made, as in the case of the fish brought up by the Challenger exploring expedition off the coast of Portugal—a fish at the bottom of the sea, and kept together by the pressure of the water; when brought to the surface, it exploded to atoms.

One of the finest effects at sea is mirage, which is confined to no part of the ocean, although the conditions which produce it do not always seem thoroughly explained by saying that it is due to refraction. To see the shore raised above the water, and hovering mysteriously in the air, reflected in another sea of its own, is a sight that the most threadbare familiarity can never make less wonderful. The Mediterranean abounds in the effects of mirage; it is an every-day sight to see the Sierra Nevada mountains on the coast of Spain suspended several degrees above the blue waters of the sea. But mirage is also common on our coast, and especially in Long Island sound in moist, foggy weather. The most singular form of this phenomenon is when ships are seen floating in the air. A remarkable instance of this is related of a ship that, during the colonial days, was expected from England. On a Sunday afternoon, after a violent storm, she was seen floating in the air, every spar represented so clearly that there was no question of the identity of the vessel thus painted in the clouds; but that was the last that was ever seen of the ill-fated ship.

One of the surest indications of a storm is what sailors call Cape Flyaway; that is, a cloud or clouds which look so like land as to deceive "the very elect" themselves. More or less common in all parts of the sea, we again find that this phenomenon is especially common in the Azores; and this has probably been one reason why the old navigators, who cruised about these waters in olden times, were continually discovering land, from which they were blown away by a storm, and were afterward unable to find it again, for the very good reason that "he needs must have optics keen who sees what is not to be seen."

Another forerunner of a storm is the water-spout, which is one of the most impressive and awe-inspiring sights at sea. The explanation of its being is simple enough. A whirlwind or gyrating current of air seizes the water as on land it snatches up sand and dust, and whirls it up to the clouds, which thus receive some of the moisture of which they are composed. I saw a curious illustration of this once when sailing in a boat near the shore, the wind being nor'-northwest, and the weather being very dry. I observed a thread-like column of dust on the land skurrying toward the water—it was a small whirlwind; no sooner did it touch the water that the column turned as if by magic into water, coming with great rapidity toward the boat. I at once luffed and let go the sheet, and the water-spout passed within two or three yards off, and was perhaps three to four inches in diameter. But a real, live water-spout, that means mischief, is a sublime object, to be regarded with just apprehension by all sailors, for they are sometimes sufficiently large and violent to founder a ship. A cannon-ball brought to bear on one will, however, sometimes cause it to break. When there are several in a row, as I have repeatedly seen them in the Black sea, where they are especially common, they look like a colonnade of majestic pillars supporting the sky. I never shall forget a magnificent water-spout that nearly overwhelmed us one gloomy twilight in the Gulf stream. It was blowing very fresh about dusk, when the Captain came out to take another look before supper. The man at the wheel was looking into the binnacle, and no one else had seen a huge water-spout, which the Captain perceived as soon as he put his head above the companionway. It was advancing with great velocity directly on a line with the ship and was alarmingly near. The Captain sprung to the wheel, and, pushing the helmsman aside, put the helm down and kept away several points, and the water-spout passed just astern; another minute of delay and the brave little bark would have carried her crew to Davy Jones.

The Gulf stream, whether off Hatteras or in the Roaring Forties, is probably the most capricious, treacherous, and phenomenal part of the Atlantic, the most trying to encounter, excepting possibly some of the regions in the vicinity of dangerous coasts. Nowhere else are the phosphorescent effects of the sea so distinct and beautiful, so full of the colors red, blue and green. It is not infrequent, especially near the Florida banks, to see the phosphorus rushing past the ship in a band of light so brilliant that one can easily read the time on his watch on the darkest nights, while the rudder is bathed in masses of prismatic flame, as the sparks meet and dash together in the ship's wake. In the North Atlantic, when the wave-crests flash like torches and emit an electric vapor that kindles the vast expanse of ocean with mysterious light, heavy weather may be expected within twenty-four hours. It is very remarkable how many of the glories and attractive effects of the sea are like barometric forecasts of the weather. The different tints of green in the sky at sunset, for example, indicate unerringly calms or storms, according to the tint.

The Gulf stream is noted for its electrical phenomena. These are always far more common as a rule at sea than on land, and nothing can be more appalling than the periodical electrical storms of the tropics, especially in the Indian ocean with the change of the monsoons, or equinoctial hurricanes of those latitudes. But for a continuous, chronic, inexhaustible supply of fire-works, the Gulf stream has no rival. It brings them forth on the slightest occasion, and it is doubtful if ever a ship crossed the fierce-tempered current without seeing lightning. This is easily accounted for: the prevailing winds of the North Atlantic are southwest and northwest, except certain local winds near the English channel, and the northeast trades blowing from Cape Finisterre to the Cape de Verds. When the southwest wind has been blowing a while it has a strong inclination to shift into the northwest, and the longer it blows the more it wants to get around, and the more sudden and violent is the change when it comes. Now, the meeting of the warm current of southwest air with the cooler air from the northwest results in a discharge of electricity; and, although sometimes lightning is seen in the southwest for many hours before the wind changes, yet, when it does shift, it always does so with a tremendous rain and vivid lightning, often attended by what are called *corpos santos*, or St. Elmo's candles, electric lights which without any warning are seen suddenly perched on the end of every spar, producing a most mysterious and beautiful effect. They do not always come in heavy weather, although generally seen at such a time, and many seamen consider it a bad omen to have one shine on a man's face when he is aloft; but this superstition is wearing away. Another electric phenomenon at sea is a round ball the size of a full moon, but brighter and redder, passing slowly from one cloud to another, sometimes succeeded by a terrific explosion of thunder. One is surprised that ships are not oftener sunk by lightning, but, although the bolts sometimes fall in quick succession directly around the vessel, they are generally attracted by the water.

The icebergs which come down from the North pole and lie in wait for vessels crossing their path also find their grave in the Gulf stream. Northward and eastward runs this fierce current, yet below it is a stealthy polar current gliding ever southward, and the mighty berg, whose bottom reaches many fathoms down, is seized by the lower current and borne against the Gulf stream, until the heat of the upper current melts and disintegrates it, and allows it no longer to be a menace to the mariner—a siren indeed, the very embodiment of poetry and splendor, but treacherous and remorseless as a fiend. Several times have I seen icebergs at sea, generally looming suddenly, startling and ghost-like, out of a dank fog, but once robed in imperial magnificence. It was the 4th of July, and the sky was without a cloud, but the air was cold and keen as winter, and we knew what it meant. As the sun arose the horizon was studded with glittering points like the serried spears of a great host; here and there a loftier mass flashed back the rays of the sun from some berg towering above the field-ice. There was nothing to be done but to keep on our course, for we were nearly surrounded by the ice; but we had a leading wind, a good top-gallant breeze, and felt our way without much difficulty through the broad channels. What lovely pale greens and blues were revealed in the caverns of the immense, cathedral-like icebergs into which the waves broke with a far-off, eerie boom, and how exquisite was the roseate blush which the icy pinnacles assumed when kissed by the setting sun! The full moon arose soon after and shone on the silvery bastions and towers of an iceberg scarcely half a mile from us, which was not less than 400 feet above the sea and nearly four times the height of our masts. Next morning the polar fleet had disappeared in the southern board, and, on the whole, we were not sorry to part company with it.

Fashion Notes.

Waistcoats for the ladies will be sold separate from the suit.

Square trains bid fair to be more fashionable than round ones.

Striped moires are coming into vogue, under the name of moire Francais.

The taste for black silk toilets and black millinery prevails as much as ever.

Short costumes take only eighteen yards of medium-width stuff for a full dress.

The new hosiery is hair-lined horizontally in bright colors on neutral and cream white grounds.

Fancy buttons and flat gilt buttons are used profusely on the clan tartan and fancy plaid suits so fashionable at the moment.

Many red velvet bonnets edged with garnet beads and gold cords, and trimmed with shaded red plumes and red roses, are seen among the novelties in millinery.

If the present fashion of waistcoat, jacket, skirt and tunic or overskirt continue to find favor, it will produce the much-desired result of rendering it as easy for women to purchase their clothing ready-made as men.

Corduroy velvet will be largely used for the underskirts of winter costumes.

A new freak of fashion shows the dolman with a double skirt. It is not nearly as pretty as the graceful single-skirted dolman.

The panier has resolved itself into very small dimensions, and consists in the slight looping or draping of the back breadths of the overdress.

The tight-fitting coat-sleeve remains in favor, and is now made with a slight gathering at the elbow, which makes it much more comfortable to wear.—*Condensed from New York papers.*

A Few Words About Lilies.

Most people plant lilies in the spring, at the time when they put out their verbenas, geraniums, and other similar bedding stuff; and for this reason the lilies no not usually give so much satisfaction as is expected from them. To produce the best results, these bulbs should be planted in the autumn, and the sooner after the stalk dies down the better. With this treatment they are enabled to make a good root-growth preparatory to sending up their shoots in the early spring, whereas the bulbs kept out of ground during the winter are not only fatigued, as the French express it, by this unnatural condition of existence, but, having scarcely time enough to make any roots at all before the flower-stalks appear, almost the entire support of the growth must be derived from the already much-weakened bulbs. It is another important point in the growing of lilies, that the use of rank manure should be most particularly avoided, for no doubt that thousands of lilies—especially of the lilium auratum—are killed every year in this country by being planted in ground too much enriched. And many more are killed by being too much protected during the winter. In a very cold climate it is unquestionably an advantage to throw over the ground where lilies are planted a light covering of straw, or something of that sort, but this is best done after the soil has been frozen an inch or two deep. If the soil is heavily mulched in early winter, before having been frozen, chilling rains are apt to rot the bulbs that a dry, although severe, cold would have left entirely unharmed.

Old School Discipline.

There were two curious bits of discipline at that school; one, that whenever a boy committed a grave offense every boy of the school was made a party to it, and a penitential letter was written home by every boy precisely in the same terms. Here is an instance: One night, as we followed the usher, two-and-two, down a passage from the school-room to our bed-room, William said to me, "George, I hate that usher fellow." "So do I," I said. "I shall spit on his back," said he. "Please, don't," said I; "we shall both be strapped." Strapping was administered with a piece of carriage-trace, with the buckle-holes in it, through which the air rushed as the strap descended on the hand. "I shall spit on his back," said he, and, as I expected, the usher having, I suppose, heard whispering, turned round, and William was caught in the act. The next morning, after due personal treatment of the leading culprit by a process more painful than strapping, we were all drawn up in single file in the school-room, and every boy, older and younger, had to write from dictation, and then to copy from his slate on a sheet of letter-paper, the letter following (letters then cost 8d each): "My Dear Parents—We have committed a great sin. For William Denison spat on the usher's back as we went to bed. I remain, your affectionate son, Arthur Shirt." There were four Shirt brothers in the school—Arthur, Lionel, Frederick and Augustus Shirt. I draw a veil over the feelings and expressions of the Shirt parents upon opening the four letters, price 2s 8d. The like thing happened again while I was there, upon the occasion of buying apple-tarts from an old woman over the playground-wall. In this case the sin was of a more general character, but, as in the other case, was made universal: "My Dear Parents—We have committed a great sin. For we have bought apple-tarts without the leave of the master, when we have plenty to eat, and that of the best quality. I remain," etc. The other point of discipline was that every boy who had not conducted himself well during the week had no mutton-pie on Saturday. Now, this gave the mutton-pie a moral elevation which, in its own nature, it did not deserve, being composed of what was left on the plates the preceding days of the week. William had been at school at Esher, with our elder brothers Evelyn and Edward, before Sunbury. There, one Sunday morning, having lost his hat, he was made to walk to school in a straw coal-scuttle bonnet of one of the daughters of the house. The ways of discipline are various.—*Arch Deacon Denison's "Notes of My Life."*

A Woman With New Shoes.

When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she performs altogether different from a man. She never shoves her toes into them and yanks and hauls until she is red in the face and all out of breath and then goes stamping around, but pulls them on part way carefully, twitches them off again to take a last look and see if she has got the right one, pulls them on again, looks at them dreamily, says they are just right, then takes another look, stops suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims, "Mercy, how loose they are," looks at them again square in front, works her foot around so they won't hurt her quite so much, takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom and inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so that she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction and nearly dislocates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, backs off, steps up again, takes thirty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big and never will do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it, and then pays no attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It's a very simple matter, indeed. —*Albany Argus.*

One of the Seven Wonders.

Pharos is the ancient name of a small island off the coast of Egypt, less than a mile from the ancient Alexandria, connected with the mainland by a mole, and famous for its lighthouse, which was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, and gave the name of Pharos to all structures of a similar kind. This building was the frustrum of a square pyramid, surrounded by a large base, the precise dimensions of which are not known. It was commenced by the first Ptolemy, and was finished about 280 B. C. The style and workmanship are represented to have been superb, and the material was a white stone. The height was about 400 feet, and it is stated by Josephus that the light, which was always kept burning on its top at night, was visible about forty-one miles. It was, probably, destroyed by an earthquake, but the date of its destruction is not known. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that this tower existed for 1,600 years. To this day the French word for lighthouse is phare, and the Italian and Spanish faro. The island became, at length, a suburb of Alexandria by means of a street running along the mole, and retained some importance even till the time of Julius Cæsar, but subsequently sank into its original condition of a fishing station.

Dangers in the Cup.

Lager beer promotes dropsy and elephantiasis. Wine stimulates gout and rheumatism. Lemonade acidulates the stomach and weakens the power of digestion. Ice-cream is multitudinously ruinous. Stick to milk and mild tea.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

In the year 873 Europe underwent a visitation of grasshoppers far worse than experienced in the States. They are referred to in Spanish and German archives, and are described as having hidden the sun and devoured crops on 100 acres in one hour.

WHAT THE RIVER SAITH.

BY MINNIE PETE.

I ran toward the north,
O river running south—
Running south forever—
[illegible] of
[illegible] sweet [illegible]
And ran toward the north.

I ran toward the north,
Where the [illegible] stiff and stark,
And the gloomy ice-fields whiten,
And days and nights are dark;
And only stars and meteor gleams delighten
My course toward the north.

I ran toward the north,
Yet O river running south
Through wood and rich farms;
Warm seas to meet your mouth,
Shall I repine while still my great Auroras
Shine on me from the north?

I ran toward the north,
[illegible] and sweet and bright
Summers come to me
With song and bloom and light;
And who knows but I may reach at last the *open sea*
As I run toward the north!

—*October Scribner.*

PITH AND POINT.

Fall suits are cut on the buy us.

The pumpkin-pie season approacheth.

To make a mango—Read him your last poem.

The cucumber does its best fighting after it's down.

Take away woman and what will follow? The man.

A volume that will bring tears to your eyes—A volume of smoke.

Don't show us any more "busts" of a bank. *Bahl relief* is what the people want.

"Q has has no sound of its own." True enough. It is an unsounded letter—the q-cumber of the alphabet.

A smart woman suggested to us that what is needed in our public schools are principals, not men.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

"'Tis sever thus," said Alexander when he cut the Gordian knot. "Beef Allah mowed," said the Turk when the hail killed his cattle.—*New York Mail.*

All things sink into repose—
The pansy and the woodland rose;
And so it's getting hard to stand
The straw hat with the purple band.

—*New York Graphic.*

Science says that it took millions of years to evolve man from the oyster; observation shows that it takes less than a minute to transfer the oyster to the man.

"Do dogs snore?" asks an exchange. We don't know, as we never fool around a dog long enough to find out. We know, however, that mules do not.—*New York Express.*

"Do not marry a widower," said the old lady: "a ready-made family is like a plate of cold potatoes." "Oh, I'll soon warm them over," replied the damsel, and she did.

"We rather overreach you now
In style," said Greed to Pease,
"We've got a colored servant, sir;
By Jove! it's just the cheese!"
"Well, what is that to brag about?"
Quoth Pease, the while he laughed:
"There's hardly any house but has
An express fore and aft."

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"Will the boy who threw that pepper on the stove please come up here and get a present of a nice book?" said a Sunday-school superintendent in Iowa; but the boy never moved. He was a far-seeing boy.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

When intoxicated a Frenchman wishes to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to grumble, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, an Englishman to eat, an American to make a speech, a nigger to steal, an Indian to kill, and the writer of this to sleep.

New Orleans *Picayune:* "Foh de Lod," said an old colored woman yesterday, "I nebber heard of dese yer niggahs habbin' the yello' feyah befo'." One of the new school explained: "Why not? Wese all de rights and priviljums of citizems, and wese jest goin' to hab eberything like the white folks."

A gentleman took the following telegram to the telegraph office: "I announce, with grief, the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will. I believe we are the heirs. John Black." The clerk, having counted the words, said, "There are two words too many, sir." "All right; cut out 'with grief.'"

An exchange says camphor will drive mosquitoes out of a room. And so it will, but you must first catch the mosquitoes, choke 'em until they are black and blue in the face, and then cram a lump of camphor down their throats. This remedy is more troublesome but less expensive than burning down your house to get rid of the pests.—*Norristown Herald.*

Tampering with the beard is always a dangerous experiment. An eminently respectable citizen, who shaved off his mustache last week, was mistaken for a noted base-ball player within less than two hours afterward, and urgently entreated to pray for a sick man the following day. His wife bankrupted a broom-handle and demoralized a brand-new silk hat in chasing him out of the house, while a dog that he had fondled from puppyhood tore his pants, and the baby was scared so bad that it hasn't got through giving its mother the particulars yet.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

The Valet's Prescription.

The story is told out West of an English surgeon rnd his Irish valet coming across an injured herder, requiring the amputation of a limb, in the earlier days of railroading on the plains.

"Pity, pity," remarked the physician to his servant, "but I 'ave no chloroform with me to hease the poor fellow."

This information seemed to affect the sympathetic valet deeply for a time, but after a little he suddenly brightened up and confidingly whispered into his master's ear:

"Egad, docthur, couldn't we knock him sinseless wid a club?"

The injured ranchman, who had overheard all, settled the question of anæstheties by pulling out a revolver and ordering the "chopping" to go on, without any more dashed nonsense.—*Chicago Journal.*

In the rivers of Canada are varieties of fish originally from salt water which can swim by zig-zag movements from the bottom to the top of a sheet of falling water fifty feet high.

HOW EDGAR A. POE DIED.

The Remarkable Story of a Bohemian Veteran—The Poet Poisoned With Laudanum.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

"You say that Edgar Allan Poe did not die from the effects of deliberate dissipation?" asked a *Chronicle* reporter.

"That is just what I mean; and I say further that he died from the effects of deliberate murder."

This was a strange assertion—strange in being a flat contradiction of a fact or otherwise a theory, recorded in detail in the history of American literature. The author of the assertion was a well-known member of this city's advanced and inveterate Bohemia; a gentleman who has long since retired from the active pursuits of his profession, and spends his days in dreamy meditation—frequenting one of the popular resorts of the craft, but mingling little in the idle babble of the throng. When drawn into conversation, it is generally to correct some error from his inexhaustible mine of reminiscence, and on such occasions his words are few and precise.

"Then you know something of the poet and his history, doctor?"

"With a few others, I was one of his intimate associates for years. Much that has been written of him and regarding his death is false. Poe was not what is called a periodical drunkard, holding himself to spells of total sobriety, giving way to violent bouts of intemperance; but he was a steady drinker, and, when his means permitted, he would drink to excess. His habitual resort in Baltimore was the Widow Meagher's place. This was an oyster stand and liquor bar on the city front, corresponding, in some respects, with the coffee shops in San Francisco. It was frequented much by the printers and men engaged in the shipping offices, and ranked as a respectable place, where parties could read the paper, enjoy a game of cards, or engage in social conversation. Poe was a great favorite with the old woman. You would always see him sitting just behind the oyster stand, and about as quiet and sociable as an oyster himself. He went by the name of the Bard, and, when parties came into the shop, it was 'Bard, come up and take a nip,' or 'Bard, take a hand in this game.' He was a sort of pensioner on his acquaintances, as far as drinks were concerned. Whenever the old woman met with any incident or idea that tickled her fancy she would ask Bard to versify it. Poe always complied, writing many a witty couplet, and, at times, poems of considerable length. Much of his poetical work, quite as meritorious as some by which his name was immortalized, was thus frittered into obscurity. It was in this little shop that Poe's attention was called to an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper of a prize for a meritorious story, and it was here that he composed his famous 'Gold Bug,' which took the prize. I heard him read it before he sent it to Philadelphia, and, when it was announced that this story was successful, the Widow Meagher gave him the money to go on and obtain the prize."

"But how about his death?"

"Poe had been shifting between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York for several years. He had been away from Baltimore about three months, and turned up one evening at the widow's. I was there when he came in. Bard had been making a little raise North, and it was drinks all around, with repeat, until the crowd were down jolly. It was the night before an election, and the party started up town. There were four of us, and we had not gone over a dozen squares before we were nabbed by policemen, who were looking up voters to 'coop.' It was the practice in those days to seize people, whether drunk or sober, lock them up until the polls were opened, and then march them to every precinct in control of the party having the 'coop.' This coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert street. It was part of the game to stupefy the prisoners with drugged liquor. The next day we were voted at thirty different places and over and over, it being as much as a man's life was worth to rebel. Poe was so badly drugged that he was carried on two or three rounds and then the gang said that it was no use trying to vote a dead man any longer, so they shoved him into a cab and sent him to the hospital to get him out of the way."

"Well, he died from dissipation."

"Nothing of the kind. He died from laudanum or some other poison that was forced on him in the coop. He was in a dying condition while he was being voted twenty or thirty times in Baltimore. The story told by Griswold of his having been on a week's spree and being picked up on the streets is all a lie. I saw him shoved into the cab myself."

Tramways.

As early as the year 1676 rails of oak or other hard wood are shown by Mr. Clark to have been in use in the colliery districts of England. Not long after this time it became a common practice to nail down bars of wrought-iron on the top of the timber sleepers. It was found that, whereas a horse upon the common road could draw 8 bolls, or 1,700 pounds of coal, his power of draught upon the tramway amounted to 19 bolls, or 4,200 pounds. The wrought-iron bars, not being rigid enough to prevent bending or breaking at the ends under the weight of the trucks, the use of cast-iron was introduced by the Coalbrook Dale Iron Company in 1767. The rails were cast in lengths of five feet, four inches wide and one and one-fourth inch thick, with three holes whereby they were nailed down to the longitudinal wooden sleepers, the whole being kept true to gauge by cross-sleepers of wood of about the length of the ordinary carriage or wagon axle. Here was the germ of the development of the modern locomotive system. On the introduction of steam it became needful that the traffic should be kept apart from that of the common roads, and that the new tracks should be subject to gradients and curves suited to the locomotive. The main lines of communication were thus rapidly occupied by a net-work of railways. A reaction, however, set in on its being found that railways, besides their vast expense, were lacking in adaptability to the subordinate lines of traffic which followed roads and streets. The convenient and unpretentious tramway began to be again thought of, worked as of old by horse power upon common roads. It was in the United States that the modern tramroad was earliest employed, the first section of the New York and Harlem line being laid down in 1852 to a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches. It proved, however, unpopular, and was soon taken up. Twenty years later M. Loubat, a French engineer, obtained leave to lay down a line of street tramways in New York, which rapidly expanded and became the distinguishing feature of traffic in most American cities and towns, in which the streets are laid out in a way better adapted to this mode of locomotion than are the narrow and winding streets of our older country, while the number of other vehicles is comparatively far less.—*Saturday Review.*

Artemus Ward as a Practical Joker.

Browne, and Griswold, the "Fat Contributor," were on newspaper work at the same time in Cleveland, and were very intimate friends. One day there came to the city a dramatic reader, a man of some note, but of a very timid disposition. These two worthies in some manner discovered that he was a person easily to be imposed upon, and shortly after his arrival they paid him a visit. It was an early hour in the morning—long after the man had retired—and they found it difficult to arouse him. They told him they were editors, and wanted to hear him read before writing him up. They invited him to step into the hall adjoining the hotel and give them a specimen of his powers. At first the man refused to go with them, but when they told him sternly that they were editors, and would crush him if he did not comply, he felt compelled to go. Nor would they allow him to put on his clothes, but forced him to go in night-dress to a cold and dreary hall, where they complacently smoked their cigars while they listened to him declaim, with chattering teeth and trembling voice, for several hours. When they finally permitted him to go, they told him, by way of consolation, that they had always thirsted to hear a dramatic reader in night-dress, and they were very much gratified with his performance.

Browne was a great lover of a practical joke. One of his maddest pranks was in New York city, in 1863. He had been at some benefit performance with Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour, and at its conclusion he induced these two to join him on a lark. Accordingly, they went to Bryant's property-room, and each donned a complete suit of armor. Then they armed themselves with broadswords, and, in the still hours of the night, went forth in search of defenseless citizens. Up and down the street in grim array they marched, and whenever they found a man alone and unarmed they would make him get down on his knees and pray for mercy. Then, after having frightened him almost out of his senses, they would permit him to go on his way. The fun, however, after a while was brought to an abrupt termination by the police, who marched them off to the Tombs. They entered fictitious names; but the Judge next morning recognized the culprits, and discharged them with an admonition. On the same night they visited the house of Tom Jackson, who had just brought to this country the famous Swiss bell-ringers. In response to their violent ringing of the bell, Jackson came to an upper window, and, not knowing who his visitors were, asked them in tones of thunder what they wanted.

"We want an engagement," said Browne. "We are the original bell-ringers."

Jackson then recognized them, and, appreciating the joke, invited them in.—*C. C. Ruthrauff, in October Scribner.*

A Colony of Baboons.

One of the most curious facts we have heard for a long time (says a Calcutta paper) was a complaint brought us from Angurpara, a little village on the Barrackpore road, about three miles north of Cossipore. A colony of 200 or 300 baboons took up their quarters in the village some six or eight months ago, and have made it almost uninhabitable. They are great brutes, we are told, four feet high, and as savage as wild beasts. They attack children, and even full-grown women, without fear, and have set up a reign of terror over the people, going in and out of their houses as they please, and "vittling free" upon the plantains, guavas, mangoes and other fruit grown in their gardens. The people are afraid to shoot them, as the whole colony would attack them instantly. The police will not interfere, and the village is not merely ridden to death by these apes, but is in such a state of insecurity from budmashes that the miserable villagers have sent a deputation to us imploring us to represent their condition to the Government. The village is but eight miles from Calcutta, upon the river, and, if the statement about the "baboons" is true, we should turn out a company of the volunteers upon them. The strength and daring of the animals are declared to terrify the people, the brutes selecting girls and women as the especial objects of their attacks.

A Barren Field.

The correspondence of the London *Daily News* shows that the British statesmen were considerably fooled in regarding Cyprus as a good field for British enterprise. Archibald Forbes writes that there is absolutely no money to be made in the island now. The *Daily News* says: "One has only to look at the Consular reports to see how uncertain harvests are. A good year is followed by a dearth, and that by a famine. Till Cyprus is well watered—which it cannot be in our generation—it will merely be an excellent place for throwing capital into. We may cast money and mountains into the sea and get a breakwater, but that is a national work. To replant the whole island is also a thing from which private capitalists will perhaps abstain."

Elephants in a Quicksand.

On the river Ganges (says an English military journal) there are many quicksands, and, during our expedition, a somewhat disastrous scene happened. An elephant incautiously came within the vortex of one; first one foot sank, then another; and, in endeavoring to extricate himself, matters became worse; no portion of either of his legs were at last visible, and the bystanders had given up the poor animal as lost. Being, fortunately, unusually powerful, he, three times, with what appeared to all supernatural strength, drew a foot from the closely-clinging earth, placed it where, by sounding with his trunk, he found the most solidity; not until the third time did the ground bear his pressure, when he gradually released himself. During the whole period of his troubles his cries were exceedingly dolorous, and might have been heard a couple of miles; his grunt, when they were at an end, was equally indicative of satisfaction. The internal application of a bottle of strong spirits soon dissipated his trembling and restored his equanimity.

Many unfortunate elephants are lost in these treacherous sands, when large quantities of grass or branches of trees are not at hand to form an available support for them. After a certain time the poor beast becomes powerless, and the owner can only look with sorrow at the gradual disappearance of his noble animal, and lament the pecuniary loss he thereby suffers, for all human aid is futile. They have been known to be twelve hours before entirely sinking.

RISTORI has formed a new company to play with her on another tour of Europe. She is wealthy, titled, and faded, but likes the excitement of the stage.

TEN thousand females reported killed by tight lacing last year, of "corsets" true.

A Word of Warning to Counterfeiters.

The wide-spread fame of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters causes a necessity on our part to remind, from time to time, whom it may concern of the fact that imitating said article is a punishable offense, and we now give this word of caution, that we will most assuredly have all those persons engaged in refilling our second-hand bottles, selling by the gallon or barrel, or in any manner whatsoever palming off on the public a spurious article purporting to be our preparation, punished to the full extent of the law. Penalty for counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeit trade-mark goods, as set forth in a law recently passed by Congress: "Fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both such fine and imprisonment." We never fail to convict.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.—Hostetter's Bitters *are never, under any circumstances, sold in bulk,* BUT ALWAYS IN BOTTLES, with a finely-engraved U. S. Internal Revenue (special proprietary) Stamp covering the cork of each bottle, fastened to both sides of the neck of same. All Bitters purporting to be Hostetter's, without this stamp, are counterfeit.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

THE Heart is a delicate organ and must be kept in perfect health that the blood may circulate properly and promote the growth of every organ of the body; therefore, if you have any symptoms of Heart Disease, do not delay, but procure a suitable remedy, such as we offer you in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and arrest the disease—delay is always dangerous.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is guaranteed to cure all symptoms of Heart Disease, organic or sympathetic, and can be procured of your druggist at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EXPERIENCE has conclusively shown that for cutaneous eruptions, open sores, leprous exfoliations and rheumatic complaints, HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is more efficacious than any ointment, lotion or embrocation that has ever been devised. Physicians admit this, and the popular verdict confirms and ratifies the professional dictum, and assigns this salve the foremost place among remedies of its class. Sold by all druggists.

Pompeii.

Excavations at Pompeii prove the city to have been one of the most fashionable and beautiful of Roman summer resorts, and but for the *eruption* it might have remained so to this day. As with Pompeii, so with thousands of people who have beauty of form and feature. They might always be admired but for the *eruption*, that makes the face unsightly, and betrays the presence of scrofula, virulent blood poisons or general debility. There is but one remedy that positively cures these affections, and that remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best known tonic, alterative and resolvent. It speedily cures pimples, blotches, liver spots, and all diseases arising from impoverished or impure blood. It also cures dyspepsia, and regulates the liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.—Doctor's bills are too long for the poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Sprains, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, etc. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this Salve.

RHEUMATISM is the most painful and most troublesome disease that afflicts humanity. It comes when we least expect it and when we have no time to be interviewed by it. The only reliable remedy that we ever found is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

NEARLY all diseases that afflict humanity originate in the stomach, liver or bowels, and might be prevented if people would use a little common sense; but they will not. They rather take *Parsons' Purgative Pills,* because *one is a dose.*

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

A CABLE dispatch to the Associated Press says that Mason & Hamlin have been awarded the highest gold medal at the Paris Exposition for their Cabinet Organs. Thirty best makers of the world were competitors.

Pocket Gatling Gun, $3, Arms Co., Lawrence, Ma.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax of brain or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and sustains life during the process of Diphtheria.

No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address—J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B.—on the yellow wrapper, in water-mark, which is seen by holding up the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle—Six for $7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *New Agents' Goods.* COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] L. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill. All others counterfeit.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES

Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. [illegible] 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

AGENTS! Most remarkable labor-saving machine. Retail $5. Profits $3. Jennings, 834 Broad'y, N.Y.

Now Ready for Canvassers!

Romantic Realities. *A Series of Historic Pen Pictures.* Illustrating the Heroic Sides of Human Life. By Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D. 105 Illustrations. Magnificently printed and bound, and remarkably cheap. Sold only by subscription. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Address, for terms and Illustrated Circular, NELSON & PHILLIPS, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

DARNING

STREAMS OF MONEY

Are rising for the Agents for Rose's Name-Writing and Darning Attachment for Sewing Machines. The most useful of domestic inventions. Needed by every lady. A special attachment for each kind of machine; in ordering, name the machine. Price $1. Send for samples and price-list to

R. M. ROSE,
Sun Building, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

For Children a Specialty.

They are so constructed as to be [illegible] as the [illegible] grows [illegible] has enabled me to give satisfaction to all. I make all kinds of apparatus for deformities, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, &c. Send for Illustrated Circular.

W. G. LeROY,
135 Clark Street, Chicago.

Wives and Mothers,

Make such of your husbands and sons who need it take the FATHER MATHEW REMEDY. It is the antidote to alcohol lately discovered. It cures intemperance and destroys all appetite for liquor as effectually as the extracting of a painful tooth cures toothache. It builds up the nervous system, and is the most powerful and wholesome tonic known. It also cures all kinds of Fever, Dyspepsia and Torpidity of the Liver. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle. Pamphlet on Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease, sent free on writing to the Father Mathew Temperance and Manufacturing Co., 36 Bond St., New York.

GRACE'S SALVE.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.—Messrs. Fowle: I sent you 50 cts. for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours, C. J. VAN NESS.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES!

Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M. D., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. O. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. *Send for pamphlet, and address* DR. CRAIG, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Scroll Saws!

Carving Tools, Designs, Fancy Woods, Turning Lathes, Mechanics' Tools, Engravers' Tools.

Send for Catalogue.

JOHN WILKINSON,
77 State Street, Chicago.

Game Birds of the United States,

THEIR HABITS AND HAUNTS.

A COMPLETE MANUAL for the Amateur Sportsman. Over 50 Illustrations.

By THOMAS ALEXANDER.

Author of "Fish and Fishing," Etc.

CHAPTER I.—The Gun and its selection.
II.—Carrying the Gun.
III.—Shooting on the Wing.
IV.—Suggestions.
V.—Upland Shooting.
VI.—The Prairie Chicken.
VII.—The Partridge, or Ruffed Grouse.
VIII.—The Quail.
IX.—The Wild Turkey.
X.—The Woodcock.
XI.—The English Snipe.
XII.—Wild Pigeon, Plovers, Curlews, Rabbits.
XIII.—Wild Fowl Shooting.
XIV.—Selecting and Working the Stand.
XV.—Full Descriptions of the different varieties of Ducks.
XVI.—Wild Geese, Brant and Swan.
XVII.—Camping Out.
XVIII.—Boats and Boating.
XIX.—Training the Dog.
XX.—The Rifle.

Ready this day. Complete in No. 221-222 of "THE LAKESIDE LIBRARY" series. Price only 20 Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by DONNELLEY, GASSETTE & LOYD, Publishers of "The LAKESIDE Library," CHICAGO, ILL.

WHAT THE
CHICAGO
LEDGER
OFFERS FOR
$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER *Eighteen Months* to any address, Postpaid. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a valuable Family Paper for a long subscription period at a price which is quite nominal.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, Postpaid, and an elegant set of CORALOID JEWELRY, consisting of Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings, and Cuff-Pins. These are new and very handsome, and are an excellent imitation of genuine corals. Parties receiving them will not be disappointed.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER SIX MONTHS, Postpaid, and an elegant NICKEL-PLATED, ENGLISH STEEL BARREL AND CYLINDER, SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER. This Revolver is first-class in every particular, and cannot be bought at retail for less than $5.00. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, and warranted perfect.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, Postpaid, and a copy of "THE FARMER'S FRIEND AND CALCULATOR," the most useful book ever written for farmers.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, Postpaid, and five beautiful CHROMOS—size from 14x20 to 20x27. Our stock of Chromos is limited, and those wishing to take advantage of the above offer should remit at once.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, Postpaid, and a copy of "THE HOME GUIDE," a book of 160 pages, neatly bound in cloth, containing 1,000 practical recipes and hints on Cookery, The Household, The Toilet, The Sick-Room, &c. This book contains an unlimited amount of information which cannot be found in many of the higher-priced publications.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, Postpaid, and a beautifully-bound volume of Dickens' Little Folks, entitled "SMIKE." The retail price of this book at any bookstore is $1.00.

$2.00

For Two Dollars we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER one year, Postpaid, and an elegant SIX-BLADED POCKET KNIFE, the retail price of which is $1.25.

Each of the above-named articles will be sent, Postpaid, together with the paper as above stated, to any address, on receipt of $2.00 and we warrant them all as represented.

Address

THE LEDGER, Chicago. Ill.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. *Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.*

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon

MAGIC LANTERN $25. 60 VIEWS

CATALOGUE FREE! OUTFITS WANTED!
Great Needham Musical Marvel. | THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

RED HOT [illegible] Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible] J. [illegible]

PROFIT to Agents [illegible] Samples free. [illegible]

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address [illegible]

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS [illegible] Address Box 789, New York.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. MONITOR GLASS WORKS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS, retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. [illegible] free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Business College

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry to order. [illegible] and Waves of any description. Largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. B. C. STREHL & CO., 126 State Street, CHICAGO.

'GRAND'
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAGIC LANTERNS STEREOPTICONS [illegible] C. T. MILLIGAN

[illegible] Chewing [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Petersburg, Va.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,

Daily and Weekly, Quarto,

BOSTON.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the [illegible] circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.)

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

KANSAS FARMS
FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM [illegible] 6,000,000 acres for sale. [illegible] "Kansas [illegible]" address S. J. Gilmore, [illegible] Kansas.

Established 1833.

MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abcess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye

FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

[illegible] making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap [illegible]

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE

SAPONIFIER

MADE BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

READ, CONSIDER AND ACT!

$25,000 Worth of Fall and Winter Goods just received at Jacob Kahn's,

Bought stritctly for cash and selected by himsilf with the greatest of care.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The following are a few of the many Great Bargains now offering: Nice dress goods 8 cents per yd. formerly 12½, nice dress goods 10 cents per yd. formerly 15, extra fine dress goods 18 cents per yd. formerly 25; a very good towling, 3 yards for 25 cents; a good canton flannel, 13 yds. for $1; very good denims, 12½ cents per yd.; good heavy jeans 22 cents per yd. good plaid flannel 3 yds. for 25 cents. Big reduction in Cassimers, Tweeds, Beavers, Tickings, Flannels, Muslins, Blankets, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc., etc.

I have the largest and best stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** in DeKalb county, and will sell them at prices that defy competition.—A whole stock of men's leather boots for 2.10, worth $3 everywhere. Boys boots at $1.60, and childrenn's boots for $1. Shoes and rubber goods in proportion.

CLOTHING, GLOTHING, CLOTHING.

My stock is immense, larger than ever and cheaper than the cheapest. Good heavy suits for 5, 6, 7.50, and $8. Good heavy pants for 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and $3.00 Best stock of overcoats for 3.50, 4, 5, $6. and upwards. Nicest stock of hats ever offered. A good all wool men's hat for 50 cents, well worth 1.25 and sold for that everywhere,

Great Bargains in Ladies Cloaks and Shawls.

My stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloakings, Blankets, Flannels, Waterproofs, Carpets, Oilcloths, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats & Caps is simply immense, and has been selected with the greatest of care in New York and Boston, and can't help pleasing everybody. I guarantee you a saving of 15 per cent. by buying of me, and all I ask is for you to call and convince yourselves. Thanking you for past liberal patronage given heretofore, I hope a continuance of the same.

JACOB KAHN.

Waterloo, Ind.. Sept. 19th, 1878. 38-4w

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

0—0—0

There are 20.000 tramps in DeKalb county. Every man, woman and child that walks is tramping out boots and shoes, and we want 10,000 more feet to tramp on

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

We will sell you good custom made

BOOTS & SHOES

20 per cent. cheaper than you can buy them in any other store in DeKalb county. Why can we do this? Because we have our goods made to order in the largest manufactories in the United States in large lots, of from

25 to 100 CASES

At one time, by doing this we save our customers one man's profits, or 20 per cent. and give them better goods.

Mens' Stoga Boots from - -	$1.75 to $2.50	Boys boots from - - -	1.00 to 2.00
" Kip " " - -	2.50 to 3.50	Womens heavy Shoes - -	99 to 1.50
Mens' Fine Boots - -	2.00 to 4.50	" fino " - -	1.00 to 2.00

A large stock of men's and boy's pure

Gum & Rubber Boots

That we are selling less than they can be made for. We like to show goods, at the

THE BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Recorder Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 24th, 1878. Number 43.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. MOODY, F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

S. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

J.-G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— Tobacco

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices per acre as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1 y.

Willis & Co's.

Book, News

AND

Variety Store

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys,

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Abolish the Army.

First, For its Uselessness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the army reduction controversy the Sun does not go far enough. The history of the past shows us that there is only one remedy for a state of affairs such as that in which we now find ourselves, an extirpation of the evil. Ever since the Mexican war a strife has been going on between the people of America and their so-called regular army and every year the latter has been extorting more money from the pockets of the taxpayers on false pretenses.

Let us examine, in the light of recorded facts, taken from army histories, written by army officers, the question of abolishing the present regular army and see where it brings us. No taxpayer doubts that we should save $25,000,000 a year by abolishing the regulars, but many worthy citizens, hoodwinked by the organs of the Military Ring at Washington, doubt the possibility of such abolition. They urge, in favor of the present regular force, its supposed services, the dangers to society of its absence, and the supposed costliness of volunteers.

Let us briefly examine these pretensions. First, has our regular army ever done its duty well; does it now, and is it ever likely to perform sufficient service to warrant the expenditure of twenty or thirty millions per annum to sustain it?

Our regular army has suffered just one severe test, in 1861, when, if ever, this hired corps of "professional soldiers" had the opportunity to prove whether they were worth their salt. It must be fresh in the minds of all those people now beyond youth how signally the regular army failed of its duty in that crisis, the first in its long and lazy life. It is sufficient here to recall the fact that no one single member of the regular army died at his post in defense of the property of the Government, that post after post was given up in pusillanimous security to the raw militia of the South, and that the only case of conflict before the rising of "volunteers (the bombardment of Fort Sumter) terminated in the surrender of an unbreached fortress, before a single man of its defenders had ever been wounded.

It may be urged that this is a harsh view of the case: that the regular army of that day was too small in numbers to have effected anything against the forces at the command of the South; that Fort Sumter was not provisioned; that its barracks was on fire, and its ultimate fall inevitable when it surrendered. Conceding all that can be urged in favor of the regulars, it still remains a fact that they were paid and supported in ease and idleness for just one purpose—to fight when the time came, and that they did not fight to the death, nor set one solitary example of heroism to the peaceful citizens on whom they affected, and still affect to look with contempt. Who can calculate on the moral effect that would have been produced on the Union had the four thousand troops of the regular army cantoned in Texas fought hard and died like heroes, instead of surrendering like sheep (as they did), to be carted into Washington a few months later, a demoralized crowd? The odium that would have been cast on their assailants and the glory of martyrdom that would have surrounded their own massacre, would in all likelihood have averted the civil war by the revulsion in public feeling in the South caused by such a spectacle of heroism. But this was not to be, and the contempt created in the South by the pusillanimity of the regular army ended in Bull Run and a four years' war. True, the green militia and raw volunteers stampeded at Bull Run, while the regulars stood their ground and fought, but this was to be expected. Men cannot be made into soldiers in a month, and the Bull Run panic was natural to green troops; but be it also remembered that the regulars did not win the battle of Bull Run, that it was a regular officer who commanded the beaten army, that their opponents were green troops, and that the superiority of the regulars was by no means great enough to justify the two hundred millions of dollars that had been spent on them since the Mexican war.

Passing on through the history of the civil war, do we find a single instance in which the regular amy, or any portion thereof, distinguished itself by any superiority over the volunteers sufficient to justify the advantages enjoyed by them at the expense of their taxpaying brethren? The great and heroic actions of the war were performed by volunteers in all cases, and if the regulars maintained an equality with their comrads it was all. In the Army of the Potomac there was one divison of regulars (so called and eked out with volunteers), but no instance is on record in which these [illegible] their volunteer [illegible] of regular cavalry (also [illegible] teers) was all that could be mustered in the same army in [illegible], and its distinction in the corps was that it was "very cautious." In the Western armies the regulars were equally undeserving of the exclusive privileges granted to them, equally undistinguished except for caution. It was not till the war closed that they asserted themselves once more, and this time we must submit that they proved the superiors of the volunteers in every respect for the work assigned to them.

What was this work?

It became necessary to hold the South under martial law, to dragoon elections, to garrison peaceful towns, to spend much energy on dress parades, and in fine to settle down to the daily life that used to be led by the Austrian army in Lombardy before Magenta. Here, indeed, the volunteers were found wanting. They grumbled, they deserted, they mutinied, they came on dress parades with coats turned inside out, and comported themselves so badly that it became necessary to disband them. But inasmuch as it was necessary to the life of the Republican party to continue martial law in the South, the act was passed that enlarged the regular army to forty regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and five of artillery—a force of 50,000 men. Let it not be forgotten by all American citizens that our present regular army was raised for the sole purpose of keeping down a part of the American people, and because it was found that the volunteers who saved the Union, after the regular army had betrayed it to the enemy, would not permit themselves to be used for the purpose of oppressing their fellow citizens. Let this be remembered when the talk of "Southern outrages" is reiterated by John Sherman and his brother Tecumseh. The volunteers who put down the rebellion could not see these "outrages," and could not be hired to invent them; while the increase of the regular army into a mercenary force to oppress the South only provoked the spirit of the inhabitants into revolt in the form of Ku-klux Klans. Be it also remembered that since 1870, and under the successive reductions of the regular army to its present force, peace and quiet have gradually and partially returned to the Union, and it will be seen that all the facts so far patent in history point to one conclusion, which is this:

The present regular army of the United States is dangerous to the safety of the people and popular government, and should be at once abolished, root and branch.

It may be objected to this view that the army is necessary to the safety of the frontier, and the public property in the forts and arsenals, which require protection. It will be found, on examination, that this difficulty, like others suggested by the Military Ring at Washington, is a mere hobgoblin to frighten children. The only use of nine-tenths of our forts on the American seacoasts is to consume money, and if they were dismantled, the country would be so much the richer by the sale of their now obsolete and useless armaments. The few serviceable ones could be garrisoned by militia in case of necessity, and at all other times left in charge of the watchmen who are already employed to do the real work.

The prime necessity for the present day is to abolish our insolent, lazy, overpaid standing army, and to compel its members to earn their living as other men do, instead of eating the bread of idleness. That once done, and every officer thrown on his own resources, we should be able to find exactly how much real necessity we have for an army, and to provide for that necessity and no more. Even if we had to raise a new army from time to time, as the volunteers were raised during the rebellion, we should have gained a most important advantage by abolishing a threatening and dangerous class in the community, that of "professional soldiers." At present the officers of our regular army consider themselves to be entitled to be supported in idleness for life, because they joined the regular instead of the volunteer army. A captain of volunteers, crippled for life, gets $8 a month on pension; a captain who joined the regulars at the same time, did the same or less service, and lost an arm, retires with seventy-five per cent. of his full pay. This is not just to the taxpayers, who are compelled to support the regular nor to the crippled volunteer who has no "retired list." The great prevalence in the army list of names of the sons and grandsons of former officers of the army is another evidence of the slow development of a regular feudal nobility, quietly, but none the less surely, springing up. All these dangers to our republic can be avoided by the abolition of the present standing army and the dismissal of all its officers. This would of course, include the shutting up of West Point, and there is no doubt that this would be an unmixed benefit to the country, for West Point is the nursery of shoddy nobility of the shoulder strap.

Abolish the army and shut up West Point, and these gentlemen will be awakened to the fact that they belong to the same class as the bricklayer who carries his hod up the ladder, and cannot expect, any more than he, competition from the common lot. No doubt there would be a marvellous outcry from the poor beings thus forced to earn an honest living, and we should be reminded of the talent and education we were throwing away, which we might some day need. But this is certain: Whenever we need professional soldiers twenty years to come it will only be necessary to advertise "pay and rations" and we shall have shoals of such fish darting from every barroom in the land, hungry for the bait. If they leave the country for foreign wars, so much the better for the United States; but the experience of the West Point element in Egypt has put a stop to the golden visions in which such gentry used to indulge. When they found that the Khedive expected them to work for their pay there ensued a great stampede of American officers from his service.

[illegible] frank and honest truth here, and [illegible] who dares deny it. The United States has no enemies, and is likely to have none for many years requiring a standing army. We have but two neighbors, Canada and Mexico. Canada has no regular army. Mexico has none that the Texan militia could not exterminate. Professional soldiers in peace times are unmitigated nuisances, lazy, haughty, insolent, and overbearing to citizens. Let us get rid of them. As for the Indians, if every Western fort were evacuated to-morrow there would be no more Indian wars, or they would be settled once for all as they were settled in our early history before we ever thought of having a regular army.

A CITIZEN SOLDIER.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, October 22, 1878, and each bearing date October 8th, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 208,689. To Jas. W. Humphreys, of Otterbein, for improvement in ditching machine.

No. 208,701. To Gustavus H. Zschech, of Indianapolis, for improvement in feed water heater.

No. 208,715. To Frederick K. Collins of Butler, for improvement in automatic fans.

No. 208,747. To Samuel Love, of Indianapols, for improvement in potato digger.

No. 208,781. To Ira Allen and Hiram Chandler, of Alfordsville, for improvement in seed dropper.

No. 208,806. To John H. Penton, of Indianapolis, for improvement in devices for cleaning cans.

No. 208,872. To Wm. A. Wheeler, of Indianapolis, for improvement in seaming machine.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

—Yesbera, our merchant tailor, is turning out the best fitting suits in the county.

A Masonic Incident,

[New Orleans Times.]

One of the interesting incidents of the yellow fever epidemics is told below:

Several years ago, a gentleman from Chicago was traveling in Florida. At Jacksonville, he was taken sick, and for a time his life was despaired of. All this time he was tenderly nursed by a young widow, a Mrs. Wilcox, and to her he felt he owed his restoration to life and friends. Upon his return to his home in Chicago, he communicated the facts to the Garden City lodge of masons, of which he was a member.

The lodge made an appropriation to purchase for its faithful nurse a neat gold watch and chain, which, suitably inscribed, was forwarded to her by the master of the lodge.

Years passed on and the young widow remarried, this time to a seafaring man. The couple moved to New Orleans, and lived in a happy, cheerful home, the pleasures of which were enhanced by the presence of a bright young lad, the fruit of the wife's former marriage.

On the breaking out of the epidemic, misfortunes accumulated over the heads of the little household.

The husband was thrown out of employment and soon the wife sickened and died. The little gold watch was thought of as a means of producing aid. Instead of the pawnbroker, however, its inscription lead the husband to seek masonic aid. The little trinket was the talisman that showed the case worthy and well deserving of masonic aid. All that was asked by the houseless man was that the boy be sent to relatives of the mother in California. With the responsibility for his care removed for a time, and the wide seas before him, he could fight his way through to better times, when he might hope to be reunited to the little boy he had learned to love as a father loves.

The request was attended to, and yesterday the little fellow started on his travels toward the golden west. There was placed around his neck as he entered the train of the Jackson road, a card, to which was fastened a tag, having the following inscription:

"NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1878.—The bearer of this is Walter Wilcox, who has been orphaned by the epidemic which has prevailed in this city He is five or six years old, and is en route to San Francisco, via Louisville and Chicago.

He has been forwarded from this point, New Orleans, by the masonic relief lodge, and is the holder of a through ticket, No. 251, New Orleans and Chicago, via Louisville, from No. 356, and funds have been placed in the hands of conductors to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred on his account.

He will be received at Chicago by parties representing the masonic relief lodge of that city. I bespeak for him on the part of railroad men between New Orleans and Chicago every possible attention looking to his comfort and protection.
F. CHANDLER.
Gen. Pass. Ag't. Jackson Road.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a

Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion, SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 50 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.
Sept [illegible] 8-4w.

THE FARMER GIRL'S CHOICE.

I am only a farmer's girl;
  John is only a farmer's lad,
But somehow, when we chance to meet,
The very sound of his coming feet
  Can make my heart so glad
That up to my cheeks the warm blush flies,
And he reads his welcome in my eyes.

I am only a farmer's girl;
  Master Tom is the Squire's son;
But, strange to tell, his feet this way
Turn often toward the close of day,
  After the chores are done,
When John (he passes the meadow gate)
Gives such a scowl, and—will not wait.

I am only a farmer's girl,
  So what can the Squire want of me!
My heart is John's; John knows it well;
But it isn't for me the truth to tell—
  So bashful a lad is he!
So the Squire may come and the Squire may go,
But all the answer he'll get is "No!"

The Squire praises my hair and eyes;
  The Squire says I'm a lady born.
What care I for his foolish speech?
'Tis John's voice only my heart can teach
  To sing like the birds at morn.
But John is jealous, the foolish boy,
And my days are shorn of half their joy.

Oh, I am only a farmer's girl,
  And John is only a farmer's lad,
But I'd rather be his in his humble life
Than be a "lady" as Squire's wife,
  With a restless heart and sad!
But John—so bashful a boy is he!
Is a long while asking my heart of me.

THE FRETTING WIFE.

"Why don't you ever clean your boots on the scraper, William?" said Jane Lovett to her husband. "I had just made everything nice and comfortable when you came in; and now see the dirt wherever you've been, from one side of the room to the other; and it must just be the same in the entries and on every stair. I'm completely tired out with brushing and dusting——"

"Fret! fret! just so every time I come into the house!" was William's soothing response. "I should think your tongue would get tired."

"I do get tired of speaking to you about things which make me so much trouble; and yet you do not seem to mind them at all."

"No; and so much speaking only makes me mind the less."

"That's just as amiable as you are. You never care how much I have to go through, nor how much I suffer. Such a continual effort for me to get along! My life seems a continual struggle, just for the sake of life," and here Jane began to cry.

"What a fuss about a little dust on the carpet," snapped the husband.

"No, it's not merely that," retorted the wife, in crying tone, "but you never seem to care how hard and trying things may be for me. You care nothing for my pleasure or ease. You know very well I wouldn't mind the carpet once, but it's just so all the time and about everything. The man who shook the carpets last week said he never should have thought that they had been taken up every year if he hadn't been told so, for he hadn't shaken such dirty ones for four years. Now, why should our house be so much dirtier than other people's? You know it's not my fault, for I'm as particular as anybody."

"You've got a new saddle for your hobby, and there'll be no end to your riding it, just because that old fellow wanted to make a fool of you, and get the job of shaking your carpets twice a year."

"But, William," said Jane, putting down the handkerchief from her eyes, "why don't you be more careful? When I try so hard to get along and keep things nice you needn't make so much work. Dear me, to have to live with such a person! It would have been better for us both if we never had met."

Hereupon the husband, William, departed, leaving Jane to cry it out alone. She sobbed awhile quite heartily, and made herself believe she was the most unappreciated, unfortunate and miserable of beings; then, like a good housewife, she began to think.

"What good does all this do? I am making myself sick for nothing—my eyes will feel so badly that I can't sew." So she wisely rose and bathed them, brushed up her carpet and sat down to her needlework. But she was not in a good mood, not repentant, nor forgiving, nor cheerful, not even pacific.

She was in little better feeling when she met her husband at dinner, but was quite in the humor to make demands and let her grievances be manifest. The carving was hardly over when she began:

"William, did you see about having the stove cleaned and lined this morning? Bridget says she cannot cook with it any longer as it is, and it makes her so cross I can hardly manage her."

"No; I hadn't time," was the laconic answer.

"Hadn't time! I guess you could have found time if you'd tried—I've no idea you ever thought of it. If you cared anything for other people, you'd think of them and find time to see to things. You find time for your own matters."

"You seem to know so much, why do you ask me? Perhaps you'd better see to your affairs yourself."

"What hadn't I better do? I do almost everything now, yet you never seem satisfied. I suppose I can go to the stove store, since you don't seem to be able to do anything—I don't know but I shall have to go to the tailor's yet, to order your clothes for you. Well, I want to know if you saw Walker about those drawers, as I have so often asked you to? I am in such need of them I don't know what to do. Everything is in confusion in the closets."

"No; I didn't see Walker."

"Well, when will you?"

"I don't know."

"Will you ever?"

"That I don't know. Anything further?"

"Yes. Did you get a latch for Bridget's door?"

"No."

"I asked you to be sure and remember it when you went out from breakfast. That door is slam, slam the whole time. I never saw anybody like you. I cannot get anything done, and it's just so always."

Mr. Lovett ate away unmoved, and his wife, not thinking of any other subject of complaint at that moment, finished her dinner in silence.

Just as Mr. Lovett was leaving the dining-room, she called out, "William, Alboni sings to-night; can't you take me to hear her?"

"I have an engagement this evening," he answered, with his hand upon the door.

"It's the last night she sings, and I haven't heard her," said Jane.

"I can't help it," said William.

"You don't try to help it. Mr. Linton took his wife twice to hear her, and they're going again to-night. Mrs. Linton thinks she sings as well as Jenny Lind."

"I suppose she has a right to her opinion."

"Well, why can't you take me?" persisted Jane.

"Take you to a concert, after all you've said!"

"Anything for an excuse! You know I've said nothing but the truth, and you never take me anywhere, and never did!"

"No, never!" said Lovett, in a tone of irony, as he closed the door.

Jane was not disappointed, for she had no expectation of going to the concert. She only asked her husband to take her in order to try him, and to show him what other husbands did, and what he didn't do.

She had now so far relieved herself that she was in a mood for wholesome thought and reflection, and she soon began to have some misgivings as to the right of the course she had been pursuing, and also as to its wisdom. Right and wisdom are, in fact, the same thing.

Jane Lovett was at heart a woman of good motives and kind feelings, though, as we have seen, she had an irritable, uncomfortable temper. Her temperament was nervous as that of too many women in these days—our grandmothers would have called them cross, ugly, or, most likely, scolds and vixens; but, in the light of our philanthropy, we know better—dear hearts! they are nervous!

Jane Lovett was nervous—she had too much regard for trifles, a too-lively conception of evils, and little facility in adapting herself to circumstances. She was also affectionate and imaginative, and in her girlhood had formed a high ideal for her lover.

Her opportunities of acquaintance with her husband before marriage were limited, and so she loved, and hoped, and trusted he was all she would desire in a life-long companion and lord. Yes, lord, for she had an idea that she would like to look up to somebody, lean upon him, cling to him, reverence him, and all that sort of thing.

How was she disappointed! What a change a few weeks of married life does sometimes make in a woman's future!

William Lovett was a man of very good natural feelings and endowments, and could make himself very agreeable when he tried, else he never would have won his wife—but he had few of the qualifications that make domestic life a paradise for woman. He had been reared alone, without any home discipline and education, and was often thoughtless and inconsiderate of others, and sometimes selfish. He lacked all the useful and convenient, though unappreciated habits of order, tidiness and promptness; and, what was worse for a man, he even lacked industry and energy. He could rouse himself for an emergency, but it was only for that, and then he sank back into his former indifferent, careless ease.

Such a character was least of all in accordance with that of Jane, who was possessed of great energy, and had been trained to carefulness and industry.

At first she was greatly distressed in her disappointment, and recently lamented her fate in bitterness of spirit, but keen feelings do not last long. She gradually grew accustomed to her lot, and endeavored to perform its duties faithfully, though she was not happy, and was very often annoyed by the delinquencies and deficiencies of her husband. They irritated her temper, and she would complain and fret. This course had no effect to improve things. It seldom has.

Matters grew worse year by year. The husband's affection waned by degrees, and he became more and more inattentive and selfish, while the cares and anxieties of the wife kept increasing, and with them increased her complaining and fretting. An unenviable state of things, most surely. I wonder if it's rare?

After the dinner colloquy we have given, Jane returned to her room, thoughtful and repentant. She discoursed with herself somewhat in this wise:

"I am sorry I was so cross at dinner. William might have been pleasant if I had given him a chance. What a miserable life we are leading! I am so unhappy, and things are growing worse and worse—what may they come to? To be sure, William is not what I once thought he was, but that cannot be helped now—he is my husband; we are vowed unto each other till death, and why not make the best, instead of the worst, of my lot? And it is not so bad as it might be, after all. William might be dissipated or dishonest, which he is not now. But who knows what he may become, if I any longer render his home unhappy. Oh, I am wrong! I know I am! Let me try to do better! God help me! Finding fault with William does not improve him; I have tried it long enough; I will try what gentleness, meekness and endurance may do. I shall make him happier in that way, and it is easier to be virtuous when we are happy than when we are wretched. It will require a strong effort and unremitting watchfulness to overcome my faults of temper, but is not the happiness and well-being of life a sufficient motive? I will make the effort. I cannot change character and circumstances, but I will suit myself to them."

Jane thus came to a wise resolution, which she ought to have made early in her married life; but it was in this case according to the old maxim, "better late than never." And, what was wiser than the resolution, she began to act upon it. Plenty of good resolutions are made—a few remembered—fewer kept.

When her husband came home to tea, Jane was dressed neatly, and, though there was a cloud on his brow, she looked and spoke pleasantly. It was an effort for her to appear in the same way in the morning, for he was still moody and silent, and disobliging, but she remembered her resolution, and did not break it.

In the middle of the forenoon he entered her room on some errand, as on the day previous, with boots unscraped; she seemed to take no notice of them.

"I think I must have made a light breakfast," he said, carelessly.

Jane soon disappeared, and returning, offered him a plate of tempting sandwiches.

He looked up at her in surprise.

"What does this mean, Jane?"

"I thought you were hungry, and I wanted to please you," was her ingenuous reply.

He took the sandwiches with one hand, and, drawing her toward him with the other, kissed her tenderly.

"Why, Jane, we're growing young again."

"I wish we might grow good and loving," was her answer, as she returned the kiss.

When he was gone, Jane brushed up her carpet quickly and cheerfully; and it did not seem half so dirty as the day before, though the mud was much deeper in the streets. The boot-scraper was not forgotten again that day, and, before night, a man appeared to put the stove in order, and Walker called to say he was sorry he had disappointed Mrs. L. about the drawers; he would have them done very soon.

Jane kept herself good-natured and cheerful the next day, and several other days, although William often forgot that his boots were muddy when he came home, and several times turned all the drawers inside out to find what he had left at his office; woke up the baby with his loud sneezes; forgot half her commissions, important as they were to her, and even delayed to order coal till one day there was none with which to cook the dinner.

She schooled herself to patience. Sometimes, when a murmuring word was coming, she bit her lips and kept it back. Sometimes she left the room to gather strength and self-control, but oftenest spoke of something beside the subject of vexation as quickly as possible.

At the end of a week, Alboni's "last concert" was again announced.

"Now, Jane, we'll hear Alboni tonight," said William at breakfast. "She's going to sing again—perhaps on your account. You'll go, I suppose?"

"Yes, thank you, but I don't care much about hearing her. I'd almost as lief stay at home with you."

"Why, don't you think she sings as well as Jenny Lind?"

"No, I don't—do you?"

"Hardly; but you say Mrs. Linton does. We'll hear her, though, and see."

When they were returning from the concert that night, Mr. Lovett said to his wife:

"Well, Jane, what did you think of Alboni?"

"O, I was charmed."

"Well, did you think she sang as well as the nightingale?"

"Indeed, I enjoyed her singing more—she somehow made me feel so happy—so full of delight. Weren't you delighted?"

"Yes, I must own I was; but I cannot give Alboni credit for all. You've been such a dear good girl lately, Jane"—and he bent his face very near to hers, I know, though one couldn't see distinctly for the darkness. "I really think we're growing young again."

Jefferson's Grave.

And then we drive on to the base of Carter's mountain, and as the horses pull us up the stony, winding road we get glimpses of scenery of extreme beauty. The corn stands stacked in fields where lichen-covered stone walls and hedges, after the English fashion, mark the boundaries. Then the view is shut in by banks of drooping ferns and tangled vines and underbrush, with here and there a wild daisy or cardinal flower. And again, a vista through the trees reveals the dome of the university glistening in the sun, and away off to the west the misty outlines of the Blue Ridge mountains. The country round about is rolling. Small streams wind in behind and out from rounded hills, and the railroad, also taking a serpentine course, causes the train of cars to look like a graceful snake as it curves first this way and then that, in its endeavor to avoid the hills. Near the top of "Monticello" (Little mountain) we come upon the family graveyard, where Jefferson is buried. A high brick wall, with iron gratings, extends around a clearing in the woods. A rude, low pillar of rough granite, with simply his name, birth and death cut in the base, marks the spot. "Died July 4, 1826," just fifty years after the signing of that famous Declaration! The monument first erected was carried off piece by piece by those vandals, the relic hunters, and now another is to be put up at the expense of Congress. The spot is singularly solitary, no view is visible, tall trees surround it and sigh solemn requiems at every breath of air that stirs. The carriage-way that leads to the mansion goes close by, but it only adds to the effect of isolation.—*Cor. Troy Times.*

The First White Man on American Soil.

A writer in the *Jewish Messenger* cites Alexander von Humboldt's "Cosmos" as an authority for a claim that a Jew was the first white man who set foot on American soil.

The Jew, however, had been baptized. In a note in volume 11, chapter vi., Humboldt relates that, on his first expedition, Columbus, when approaching the island of Cuba, believed himself to be between two Chinese ports. Desiring to hand the letters which he possessed from the European monarchs to the "great Chan of the Moguls" in China, and then return to Spain, he "sends a baptized Jew, Louis de Torres by name, to the shore, because he understands the Hebrew, the Chaldac, and some Arabic, those languages being used in all the mercantile places of Asia."

A WOMAN in New Haven was recently fined, with option of imprisonment, one day for each dollar. She has $150 in the bank, but is serving out her fine, since she could not earn $7 a week and her board outside.

THE CAPITALIST AND THE LABORER.

[Dr. J. G. Holland, in October Scribner.]

We had occasion, some months ago, to allude to the examples of immorality furnished by men of money to men of labor, in endeavoring to account, in some measure, for the brutal excesses of the latter. It was a plain case, that hardly needed arguing. The notorious facts, in connection with the moneyed classes for the last ten years, are those which relate to the betrayal of trusts, the watering of stocks, gambling in grain and other necessaries of life, the wrecking of insurance companies, the bursting of savings banks through stealing and reckless management, the running of railroads in the interest of directors rather than in that of stockholders and the public, etc., etc. Poor people have looked on, and felt all the power of this degrading example. The way in which capital has been managed and mismanaged in this country has been utterly demoralizing. The poor have seen capitalists stealing from one another in a thousand ways, and even stealing their own hard-earned savings. The gambling in stocks, the gambling in grain, the defalcations among men who have been universally trusted, the malversation of persons high in the church, the great "game of grab," played so generally among those supposed to have money, and among the great corporations—all these have tended to break down the public morality; and, if the poor have been apt to learn the lessons of life from "the superior classes," they have simply learned to steal. What wonder that trades-unions thrive? What wonder that we have a "commune?" What wonder that we have unreasonable mobs? If stealing is to be the order of the day, the poor want their chance with the rest!

The old saying is that corporations have no souls; and we suspect that, added to the influences we have recounted, tending to fill the poor with discontent and to array them against capital, is the soulless character of corporation life. A corporation combines the capital of a certain number, or an uncertain number, of persons. It is a combination for the simple purpose of making money. It does not take along with it the moralities, the amenities, the sympathies, the benevolences, of the stockholders. As a rule, any individual stockholder has very little influence. He is simply concerned, therefore, to get his regular dividends; and the directors who manage everything are mainly interested in so directing their affairs as to be able to fulfill his expectation. It is not for them to take the morality, the health, the comfort, the competent wages of their employes into account. It is not for them to provide church and school privileges for their operatives, to look after them in sickness, to pension them in old age, to furnish them with reading-rooms and amusements. To a corporation, a workman is a machine, running by vital power, to be supported at the lowest cost, that he may help to pay a dividend. So there never can be, until the policy of the world changes, any affectionate relations between a corporation and its operatives. It is not recognized by its operatives as having a soul. It is nothing toward which they can exercise the sentiment of gratitude, or love, or loyalty. It is simply their task-master and the agency through which they receive their just or unjust wages.

Few people are aware of the overshadowing power of corporations in this country. They have grown with the country's growth, until they control, directly or indirectly, all our industries. The railroad corporations represent enormous capital and enormous power. Mining and manufacturing corporations employ an immense amount of labor. Literally, millions of men are the servants of corporations, and wherever a mob starts up it will be found to have some sort of connection with a corporation. These servants, or operatives, never regard the property of a corporation as they regard the property of a man. To them there seems to be no owner for it who has a better right to it than themselves. They entertain the same feeling toward it that richer men feel toward the Government. If they watch Congress they will find that body voting appropriations for objects which are entirely illegitimate. Every Congress steals from the Government in one way or another, and suffers no compunctions of conscience. The Government has no soul. Congress would not vote away an individual's money, but it will vote away the nation's money, and laugh over it as a good joke. Rich and good people are caught smuggling without a thought that they are doing wrong. The wrong consists entirely in being found out. So we say that a great company of ignorant work-people who never see anything in a corporation but its power—a power without a heart—a power without a conscience—a power of money only—will not, when excited by real or fancied wrong, respect its property.

It is gravely prophesied in high newspaper quarters that before the time in which this article will see the light shall arrive there will be an uprising of the "commune," or violence and rioting among workmen in different parts of the country. We trust that the foreboding is groundless, but we may be sure that we shall always be liable to these uprisings until the rich shall set a better example in the management of their trusts and in the conduct of their business, and until something more human and more Christian shall enter into the relations between corporations and the men and women in their employ. There are private manufactories in this country in which an uprising or a strike would be simply impossible—in which the relations between the employers and the employed are so respectful and affectionate, and in which the interests of the latter are so carefully and conscientiously regarded, that no misunderstanding can occur. The work-people feel that their employers are their friends, and in this friendship their self-respect and their integrity are nourished. There must come, sooner or later, in this country, a change in the principles or policy of corporation management. Corporations must recognize the fact that workmen have souls—that their self-respect must be strengthened, that their minds must be fed, and that they have a moral right to a part of the wealth which their labor, combined with the brains and the money invested, produces. In short, corporations must have souls, and recognize the souls, and the wants of the souls, in their employ. The time is gone by when men can be treated simply as brutes without dangerously arousing the brutal element in them. Men want a chance for their wives and children. They want a chance for better homes, or for privileges which will make their lives more significant. They are short-sighted, and cannot reason it all out. They have worked hard, and they have had nothing but bread and poor shelter. They feel as if they ought to have more; so they take the suicidal short-cut, yield to their brutal impulses, and work mischief to themselves and to all society. We speak of them as ignorant, but, after all, they are no more ignorant than the managers of corporations who have not yet learned that a man is a man, and that he cannot be treated simply as an animal or a machine, either economically to themselves or with safety to the country. And the rich everywhere are ignorant if they suppose that they can harmlessly set the poor an example of treachery to trust, of greed without conscience, and of a policy that constantly subverts the golden rule.

Whimsicalities of Insanity.

A literary gentleman of some celebrity, who, in consequence of a slight affection of the brain, was for several months the inmate of an insane asylum in Scotland, has recently published his "impressions" of life therein. He says that one of the most singular of his fellow sufferers was a gentleman who was a very beautiful billiard-player, an old inmate of the house, and quite a psychological study. He seemed like a man in a waking dream, and historical events and personages, from the dreamland of his memory, were perpetually mirrored on his brain. He complimented the writer by supposing him 4,000 years old, and considered the events and persons of the present generation unworthy of notice. The following is a specimen of his extraordinary reminiscences: "Oh, yes, Mr. ——, I knew very well. There were two Noahs whom I knew, but old Mr. Noah lived some thousand years before the Noah you refer to, who built the ark. I had a good deal to do with the construction of the ark, and furnished some very useful hints in regard to the admission of air and light and so forth. He was a very respectable man, Noah, with a decent family, but, unfortunately, he got into very dissipated habits in his old age, and, in spite of all I could say to him, he indulged in wine to a very hurtful excess. Julius Cæsar was a very clever man, with a bald forehead; but I was more intimate with Alexander the Great, of Macedonia, as I was long in the military profession myself. I one time commanded three battalions of men about three-quarters of an inch tall. No; they were not Lilliputians. I knew Capt. Gulliver very well. And they were smart enough little fellows; but my men were excellent marksmen—they always aimed at the eyes and never missed. I'll tell you, Mr. ——, the most extraordinary thing you ever heard, which beats railroads. I was once transported from the farthest shores of India to the center of Africa in three minutes! By what means?" he repeated, in reply to a question respecting his method of transit—"By a bomb!" In reply to my remark on the danger of being wafted so rapidly over vast oceans, he continued: "Yes, it was attended with considerable danger. I once came down souse into the ocean; but fortunately I hailed a vessel, which came to my relief, and I pursued my journey to the wilds of Africa with the loss of only two minutes." Sometimes, however, the poor gentleman would seem doubtful of his own veracity, or the strength of his memory, and remark: "My memory is not so good as it was, and my health, for the last 100 years, has rather failed me, which makes my head a little confused." And thus he moves about in his waking dream, wearing out his existence between his pipe and at a game of billiards, diversified, occasionally, by a short excursion in the neighborhood, in charge of an attendant.

Native Philosophy.

"Your professor has given you some elementary instructions as to bodies?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well. What is a transparent body?"

(Silence that would reflect no discredit upon a Trappist or a deaf mute.)

"Well, what is a transparent body? Don't you know?"

"Of course I do; I recollect the words in the book. A transparent—body—is—is—"

"It's a body through which you can see light. Now give me an example of a transparent body?"

"A lock."

"A lock?"

"Yes, sir; you can see light through the key-hole."

How They Do in China.

In the case of a Chinaman convicted of a petty crime in the City Criminal Court, an affidavit was yesterday presented by a gentleman, who avers, among other things, that he has for fifteen years been a student of the Chinese language and customs, and that he had discovered that in China, when a Chinaman escapes after arrest for crime and cannot be produced for trial, the authorities seize every person bearing the same family name as the original prisoner; and, in the event of the latter not being recaptured within a certain time, his nearest kinsmen is selected from those arrested in his place and tried as the culprit.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE seven cotton and woolen mills of Lawrence, Mass., have a capital of $7,850,000, employ over 10,000 hands, and run 338,000 spindles and 9,057 looms, which produce every week 2,301,654 yards of cloth.

THE earnings of the Central Pacific railroad for the first eight months of the present year aggregate $11,106,363; for the first eight months of 1877 they were $10,592,644.

MY LITTLE COUNTRY COUSIN.

My little country cousin
Is really worth a dozen
Of the city girls you meet as you stroll along Broadway!
She's ever so much neater,
She's ever so much sweeter,
Just a modest little flower, not intended for display.

Pure as the sky above her,
None knew her but to love her;
The very birds for her repeat their most delicious songs;
So bright she is and merry,
You will not think it very
Strange that the troubled heart for such a cheery spirit longs.

So pretty and so youthful,
So roguish, yet so truthful,
My little country cousin, with her sweet, attractive ways,
My favorite is, clearly;
Indeed, I love her dearly,
And find that language is too poor in which to speak her praise.

My love I need not stifle;
With me she does not trifle,
Or bid me in the Lethean wave my aspirations drown.
Ah, no, my precious jewel
Would never be so cruel,
For my little country cousin is the sweetest wife in town.

—*Josephine Pollard.*

PITH AND POINT.

WOMAN'S writes—Postscrips.

ARE wagon-tracks wheelwriting?

A VASSAR girl's oath—Buy gum.

PARROT talk—A mono-polly-logue.

WHOM the gods love eat cucumbers.

A QUEUE-CUMBER—The heathen Chinee.

VESTED interest—Money in the waist-coat pocket.

THE talking man of the Chinese embassy is named Chin.

CHICANERY—Palming off an old hen as a young chicken.

ALL men are not homeless, but some are home less than others.

NOTHING but a steady dye-it will preserve the reputation of the mustache on the face of the red-haired man.

THE miser who hoarded his money in a vase said he did it because he believed in the saying: "Urn your money before you spend it."

IT is darkest just before day, but Sambo says that is the very time when a chicken is the widest awake.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

KANSAS has a Limburger cheese factory, and a case of yellow fever can't get within ten miles of the State. The victory is always to the strong.

"DON'T worry about my going away, my darling. Absence, you know, makes the heart grow fonder." "Of somebody else," added the darling.

SOME wretch has the audacity to remark that the ladies deck their hats with flowers in memory of the men who have been killed by milliners' bills.

"SPELL love," said a young man to his girl one night. "Y-o-u," she timidly essayed. The courtship had been a protracted one, but they are married now.

THE paragraphists have discovered the best method of heating a street-car. "Carry a woman half a block further than she wants to go. It will be hot enough."

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know what lying in state means. Ah! yes; well, there are two kinds. One is when a great man dies, and the other is when a great man lies.

"DEAREST," he murmured, ecstatically, as he folded her in his arms for the first time, "let me sample the nectar of your lips." "Take a whole schooner of it," she faintly whispered; "it's all on tap."—*Newark Call.*

HASTY GENERALIZATION.—Mamma—"We'd better go in, darling; it threatens to rain." Harry—"Oh, then, it won't." Mamma—"Why?" Harry—"Papa always threatens to vip me, but he never does."

AN American traveler in Galway saw a pig in a peasant's house, and he said: "Why do you have a pig in there?" "Shure," said he of Galway, "the house has all the convaynances that I raysonable pig requoires."—*London Times.*

"INK can be preserved from mold by putting a clove in the bottle." When Mrs. Spriggins, wife of Spriggins of the *Morning Awakener*, read the above, she cried excitedly, "There! now a know what Mr. S. always carries cloves in his vest pocket for."

GREAT men are said to become so by aiming high and wasting no time on small things, but, although a man may be way up in the hay-loft of fame, there are times, generally just before a rain, when he tenderly remembers the first little corn he ever had.—*Breakfast Table.*

THE time will come when you won't have to leave your seat at the theater between acts to go out and "see a man." Edison is experimenting on waves of light sent through the telephone, and says that "before a year I will make you see a man 1,000 miles away."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Poor Carlotta.

Maximilian's widow continues to reside at Tervueren, near Brussels. Her first hallucination was that an attempt had been made to poison her in Mexico, and that this design was still directed against her, and she refused all food which her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, had not tasted. None now see her without the Queen's permission, as a strange face produces serious excitement. Sometimes she puts on a splendid dress, her rooms are brilliantly lighted, and she imagines herself receiving guests, whom she addresses in various languages. She has forgotten her accomplishments in the way of music and painting. Her brother and sister-in-law, the King and Queen, have all along treated her with the tenderest solicitude.

THE latest swindle in rural districts is for two oily-tongued fellows to call upon a farmer ostensibly to obtain statistics for the Agricultural Bureau. They remain to dinner or over night, and insist upon paying for the accommodations furnished them, when they pass a counterfeit bill upon their host and receive good money in exchange.

AN Englishman recently rode from London to Bath and return, a distance of 212 miles, in a single day on a bicycle.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Cure for Neuralgia.—A correspondent recommends applications of electricity as a positive remedy for the complaint.

Remedy for Canker Worms.—It will be well for those whose orchards are troubled with canker worms to try the following remedy of Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Concord, which he confidently recommends: He placed pine boughs around the roots of his apple and elm trees, which has effectively driven away the insects that were in large numbers ascending the trees in the neighborhood. The canker worm troubles chiefly apple and elm trees, and the theory upon which the pine-bough remedy rests is that the worms, finding them at the foot of the tree, naturally conclude that the tree is a pine one, and pass it by. The remedy is easily and cheaply applied, and, if surely and reliably efficacious, should be generally known and resorted to by those troubled with these insects.

Winter Clothes.—With regard to the use of clothes many erroneous opinions are entertained, and even among the better-educated classes the mode by which clothes act in protecting us from cold is little if at all understood. A very common idea is that they keep us warm by preventing air from reaching our bodies, whereas the fact is that just those materials which are most permeable to air keep us warmest. Their action is simple enough, and consists in rendering the air still around us, and in regulating its temperature by the heat which leaves our bodies. Extreme degrees of cold can, it is well known, be better borne when the air is still than when with the same degree of cold the air is in motion. Everyone knows from experience how much warmer woolen gloves are, even when loosely knitted, than the tight-fitting kid; yet, if the prevention of air from reaching the surface of the body were the source of warmth, kid should be warmer than woolen gloves. The corollary from the foregoing remarks is, therefore, at once evident. Our clothes should be worn loose, so as to allow a stratum of warm air between them and our bodies; they should be of not too close a texture, for it is found that cotton or wool loses its power of protecting us from cold by being compressed. They should also be light, to permit an active exercise in the open air without producing exhaustion by their weight.

Mothers as Doctors.—Practical mothers learn much by their experience with the little bodies entrusted to their care. Some of the most common-sense facts in the physical culture of these little ones, known to the more experienced mothers, may not come amiss to those who have had but little care of children. The foundation must be well laid to insure healthy and happy children. The child must be well slept, well aired, well fed and well bathed. By a thorough understanding and practice of these four simple rules, much of the physical, mental and moral suffering in life would be avoided by parent as well as child. If a healthy child (and a delicate one proportionately) is regularly put to bed about dark, in a quiet, well-ventilated, or even cold room, after a supper of plain food, it will naturally awake at daybreak, good natured, with keen appetite for a wholesome breakfast. Nutritious, plain food, at regular hours, with no candy or stimulants, and free bathing, help the system to ward off many prevalent children's ailments, and to bear, with much less danger, the few that must necessarily come to the majority of little ones. The child that is just given a little confectionery, or any unsuitable food, and then rocked to sleep, should cause no surprise at waking peevish and feverish. It is simply the result of imaginary affection and want of knowledge on the part of the one in charge. It will certainly pay, in the end, to search diligently for the cause when a child is proverbially cross. —*Golden Rule.*

He "Greased the Buggy."

The Irishman who obeyed directions to "trim the orchard," by first cutting down all the trees, has found a kindred spirit as thorough as himself. The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* says:

J. W. Farmer hired an old sailor to work around his place the other day. The man is a willing soul, but his knowledge of farm matters is fearfully limited. This morning Mr. Farmer told him to go out and grease the buggy. The man went, and when Mr. Farmer, not long after, stepped to get into the vehicle to come to town, he drew his hands back in wonder to find them greased. Examination showed that the whole buggy, from top to bottom, running-gear, body, shafts and all, were covered with a slick coating of grease; everything was greased except the axles. The man had also greased a carriage in the same careful and thorough manner, even to its whole top, and stood by admiring his handiwork with all the satisfaction of a person who thinks he has done a job exceedingly well.

Mr. Farmer got into the carriage and sadly drove to town. When he got there it was probably one of the most horrible-looking sights in the shape of a vehicle ever seen. The road was, of course, dusty, and the dust had gathered to somewhere near the depth of an inch on every square inch of its surface. The carriage looked as if it had been built dusty, and then driven across the plains, and on a trip through the Yosemite, and had tipped over numberless times on the route. It is now at Henderson's being cleaned. We have not learned whether the man's wages have been raised or not.

It is stated that 2,380 children were turned away from the doors of the New York city public schools because there is no room inside for them. They are thus thrust back to the schooling of the tenement-houses and the streets because the Board of Education has spent so much money in giving older pupils a smattering of ornamental studies that it has not enough left to provide school-room and teachers for these little ones.

On the north side of St. Gothard tunnel 1,000 men are employed underground, and 400 in the open air. Three hundred wagon-loads of earth are excavated every day, and in the daily blastings 600 pounds of dynamite are used. The energy shown on the Italian side is said to be equally great.

Natural History for Small People.

The whale is generally spoken of by poets as "the monster of the deep." Do you see how lively he is? The whale is the most sportive fish under water. The shark can take a joke and crack one, but for broad, riffling humor the whale knocks all the funny almanacs into slivers.

"How long is a whale?"

"Some whales are eighty feet long, but, if you ever see one, and rush into a printing office to have an item built on the fact, it would be better for your children if you said that the whale was forty feet long. The world can forgive a man for exaggerating the facts of a tornado, freshet or steamboat disaster, but the man who lies about fish is gone up from that moment. That's the reason why no true, good man ever goes a-fishing."

"Can a whale crack a hickory-nut with his teeth?"

"He can, but he doesn't fool around with such trifles. When he opens his mouth to bite he prefers to crack a whale-boat or a bald-headed sea Captain from Nantucket—one of those tough old fellows who come back from the Arctic seas and tell about seeing four moons in the sky at once."

"Is a whale's mouth as large as the Capitol building at Washington?"

"That's according to whose book on whaling you have confidence in. Some writers can open a whale's mouth wide enough to chuck in most any building, while others who want to go to heaven state that no whale could gulp down a street car without losing some of his teeth. The trouble is that no newspaper man ever finds time to go off on a cruise after whales, and therefore the public can secure no reliable figures and statistics."

"How old do whales live to be?"

"You have got us now. We never saw the same whale over three or four times, or, whether they died of grief over that fact, or swam away to make new acquaintances, we could never find out When a man tells you that a whale lives to be 7, 70 or 700 years old, ask him to submit the proofs."

"Where are whales mostly found?"

"In the water. They never come to land until tired of life and ready for a change."

"How fast can they swim?"

"That is another disputed point. A Nantucket Captain says he saw one speeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, while a New Bedford Captain saw one going at the rate of a mile a minute. Horace Greeley could have settled the dispute in his 'Recollections of a Busy Life,' but he seems to have avoided doing so. However, if you are ever chased by a whale, it will be prudent for you to make 100 miles an hour if you can."

"Do whales prefer shelled corn to corn on the cob?"

"No. No well-regulated whale would be in the least put out after swallowing a wagon load of cobs."

"Do whales fight with each other?"

"Not often. If a whale comes fooling around, blustering what he can do and putting on airs, he is generally rolled in the mud to take the conceit out of him; but, as a rule, the whale prefers to rest his nose on a coral reef and give himself up to planning the social elevation of the walrus and the squid."

"Is it cruel to harpoon a whale?"

"It is. There should be a law obliging the whalers to catch their victims with a noosed rope and then stupefy them with chloroform. Continue to be a good boy, and to be glad that you are not a whale."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Hint to the Consumptive.

A correspondent of *Les Mondes* calls attention to the fact that butchers, though they may be pale and thin when they enter on the business, quickly gain freshness of color, stoutness, and a generally comfortable look. It is a pure fiction, of course, that they put aside the best portions of the meat for themselves, and it is a known fact that most of them lose appetite. The correspondent attributes the general well-being to assimilation, through the respiratory passages, of nutritive juices of the meat volatilized in the air—a kind of nutrition by effusion. If this be really a fact, it is argued that young people, suffering from deficient or impure blood, and especially children of a weak or lymphatic constitution, might be subjected with advantage to hygienic treatment based upon it. A well-known French physician commends the idea, and offers the following plan for the treatment of consumptive persons, in place of sending them off to distant places with reputedly mild climates. In a well-ventilated, sun-lit and sheltered room, with southern exposure, he would, by means of a Mousseron brazier, the high, moist heat of which is salutary and favorable to respiration, form for the patient an artificial climate, like that of Nice or Florida, having all the advantages, without the inconveniences, of the real climate. To aid the antiseptic action of the warm, moist air, rich in vapors, charged with dissolved carbonic acid, he would place in one or more corners of the room an open bottle of water saturated with sulphurous acid. By this arrangement he thinks the progress of the tuburculation would be arrested.

Ostrich Feathers.

The ostrich-feather business increases, but the supply is getting sadly short. Twenty pairs of ostriches were recently sold in South Africa for breeding purposes, and fetched an average of nearly $1,000 per pair. As much as $1,425 was paid for one pair, while the lowest price obtained was $650. It was only a few years ago that ostriches could be procured in South Africa for catching, and for exhibition purposes in London they sold at a mere trifle. Even the Zoological Society in London, remarkable for its collection of foreign birds, does not possess a single specimen of the African ostrich. At a recent sale of feathers a choice parcel realized $310 per pound, or about $4 for each separate feather. In 1860 the exports from the Cape of Good Hope were about 2,297 pounds, valued at $96,800. Ten years later the quantity had increased twelvefold, and the value five-fold. In 1873, 31,581 pounds were exported, at a value of $798,395, and last year the exports had reached in value the sum of $1,967,936.

Facts for Kerosene Burners.

Every lamp filled with the fluid is liable to explode after burning several hours. But no explosion will ever happen when the lamp is full. The danger comes from the constant generation of an invisible vapor in the confined space above the oil. The vapor, which is inflammable, is caused by the heat of the burner communicated to the oil; but it will not explode unless exposed to flame. The metal attachments on lamps often become forty degrees warmer than the oil, which is itself sometimes as high as 200 degrees. Hence, kerosene, to be entirely safe, should be near 150 degrees proof.

In the United States alone, last year, over 100 deaths per week were reported from accidents by kerosene.

A simple test is to place a tablespoonful of the oil in a saucer and apply a lighted match; if the oil ignites it is unsafe; never use it. If it does not take fire it is not necessarily safe, because the temperature of the oil in open air is not so great as that in a burning lamp.

Keep the metallic parts of lamps clean and the air passages open. After a lamp has been burning three or four hours at one time, never relight again till filled.

In extinguishing the light, turn the wick down quite low and allow a few seconds to intervene before blowing out the flickering flame, or, better still, do not blow it out, but let it flicker out. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Fruit-Eating.—When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we injure its finer qualities with sugar, that we drown them in cream. We need the medical action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence. —*Medical Journal.*

From Acute to Chronic

Is an easy stage in cases of dyspepsia. A slight attack of indigestion, especially when there is a predisposition to digestive weakness of the stomach, must speedily culminate in the more obstinate form of the disease. It is well, therefore, to adopt preventive measures early. Although Hostetter's Stomach Bitters overcomes, if persisted in, cases of dyspepsia of long standing, it is obviously the part of wisdom to use it ere the malady assumes a chronic phase. This is particularly true, because as dyspepsia advances it engenders other bodily evils, such as disorders of the liver, constipation or undue looseness of the bowels, nervous disorders, hypochondria, sleeplessness. These maladies are both prevented and remedied by the Bitters, but how much better to check them in their outset with the great alterative than to wait until they establish a firmer foothold in the system. Surely the advisability of this must be apparent.

Physicians recommend Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a cure for Heart Disease, showing they have confidence in it. A lady says:

"From a child I have been subject to Palpitation of the Heart, and for the past few years have continued to grow worse, palpitation being followed by dizziness and suffocation, so much so that if I attempted to lie down my heart would seem to cease beating entirely, causing great prostration. I was obliged to have a physician in attendance for nearly a year. At last he advised me to try Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, which I did, and have not taken any other medicine since. Am nearly well, and have great reason to believe I shall get entirely cured by continuing to take the HEART REGULATOR.

"Mrs. Alonzo Morgan, Concord, N. H."

Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Great Family Medicine.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself, where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists.

Perfect Purity is restored to the circulation when contaminated, if Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is taken. Scrofulous, syphilitic and mercurial disorders are completely vanquished by it, persistence in the use of the remedy being alone required to accomplish a cure. Eruptions of all kinds, sores, chronic rheumatism, gout, liver complaint and goitre yield to its remedial action, and it not only purifies the blood, but vitalizes the system. Sold by all Druggists.

Familiarity with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

For upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

There is nothing so essential to health and happiness as pure rich blood. It prevents exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous and physical debility, besides untold other miseries. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* purify and enrich the blood, and will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have taken the highest honors at all world's exhibitions for more than twelve years, viz., at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876, and Paris, 1878; and they are the only American makers who have taken such at any.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy. 25 cts.

Gold has been struck in the Magdala mine shaft, which is the deepest in the colony of Victoria, at a depth of 1,988 feet below the surface. This discovery is causing great excitement in Australia.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Hayes' Title.

However varied may be the opinions concerning the validity of Hayes' title to the Presidency there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz.: the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people:

New Orleans, June 10, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets seem to be particularly adapted to the wants of the people in this warm climate, where bilious affections are particularly prevalent. I regard them as the best cathartic I have ever tried. Yours truly, John C. Henderson.

Boston, Mass., May 14, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my boy of a Fever Sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, Henry Whiting.

There is no pain, no matter how severe nor what the cause, that cannot be partly or wholly relieved by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally and externally. It is the most powerful remedy known to medical men.

Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

GRACE'S
—CELEBRATED—
SALVE
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

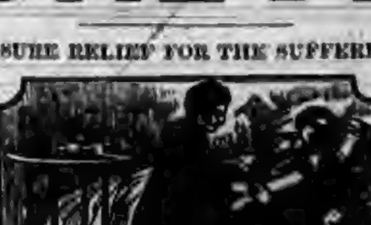

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

CURES
FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS, CALLUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,

BURNS,	CANCERS,	FELONS,
SCALDS,	SORES,	ULCERS,
WOUNDS,	STINGS,	SHINGLES,
FESTERS,	WENS,	STIES,
PILES,	ABCESS,	FRECKLES,
BUNIONS,	SPRAINS,	BOILS,
BITES,	CUTS,	WHITLOWS,
WARTS,	BLISTERS,	TAN,
PIMPLES,	CORNS,	SCURVY,

ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MOSQUITO AND FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,
And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. BY MAIL 35 CENTS.

Three dozen Boxes (1-4 gross), will be sent TO PEDDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRUGGISTS, (postage paid), on receipt of $4.00—about eleven cents a box.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites!

The Only Really Reliable Remedy for Wasting and Nervous Diseases.

After numerous experiments, Mr. Fellows succeeded in producing this combination of Hypophosphites, which has not only restored him to health, but has since been found so successful in the treatment of every other disease emanating from loss of nerve power, and consequently muscular relaxation, viz.:

Aphonia,	Neuralgia,
Apparent Agonia,	Nervous Debility,
Anæmia,	St. Vitus' Dance,
Angina Pectoris,	Whooping Cough,
Chronic Diarrhea,	Congestion of the Lungs,
Dyspepsia,	Emaciation,
Dyphtheretic Prostration,	Palpitation of the Heart,
Epileptic Fits,	Interrupted and Feeble
Fever and Ague,	Action of the Heart,
Leucorrhœa,	Melancholy,
Marasmus,	Fear of Childbirth,
Mental Depression,	Dangers of Childbirth,
Nervousness,	Liability to Miscarriage,

Hypochondriasis, etc.

Diseases produced by overtaxing the mind; by grief and anxiety; by rapid growth; by child-bearing; by insufficient nourishment; by residence in hot climates or unhealthy localities; by excesses, or by any irregularities of life.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry to order. Multiforms and Waves of any description. Largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. B. C. STREHL & CO., 126 State Street, CHICAGO.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. Mendelssohn Piano Co., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS
C. T. MILLIGAN.
728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA.

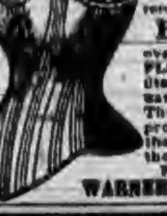

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is warranted not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother. For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

$2 Seven Shot $2
Full Nickel Plated, Steel Barrel & Cylinder, Rifled Barrel & Fluted Cylinder REVOLVER & The CHICAGO LEDGER SIX MONTHS for TWO DOLLARS. We warrant this beautiful Revolver to be the best ever offered for the money. It is no cheap cast-iron pistol, but manufactured of the best English steel, and finished equal to the highest-priced Revolver in the market. We have sold 5,000 of them since the first of June, and have just contracted with the manufacturer for 10,000 more. Our guarantee accompanies each Revolver. Cartridges to fit them can be obtained at any general store.
THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States. It is printed upon large, plain type, and can be easily read by old or young, and should be in every household.
Remember, every purchaser of one of these Revolvers gets THE CHICAGO LEDGER for 6 months, postage paid. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME
on 1 doz. cards for 50 cts.; 1 doz. 60 cts. Send picture to S. H. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

FITS CURED FREE!
An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.
Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. *Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.*
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; and Grand Swedish Gold Medal, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

WATERS'
PIANOS AND ORGANS
are the best made—warranted for 6 years; and will be sold during this month at lower prices for cash or on installments than ever before offered. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., N.Y. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated ORGANS, which received the TRIUMPHANT MEDAL of AWARD at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

CIVILIZATION'S CROWNING CONVENIENCE
is Rose's Name Writing, Fancy Stitching and Darning Attachment for Sewing Machines. Its own work is its strongest praise. Price $1. Ask a Sewing Machine dealer. Special attachment for each kind of machine; in ordering, name the machine. Agents wanted.
R. M. ROSE, Sun Building, New York.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Has found its way into high places the world over, and Medical Journals and Physicians give it their approval. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon
MAGIC LANTERN 60 VIEWS $25.
CATALOGUE FREE! OUTFITS WANTED!
Great Needham Musical Marvel. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES!
Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M.D., Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. O. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

PICTURE GALLERY ACKNOWLEDGED THE HANDSOMEST MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS PUBLISHED. ONLY 50 CTS. A YEAR POST PAID. 16 PAGES COLORED COVER. DRAWING PLATES ETC. IT TAKES WITH ALL WHO HAVE CHILDREN
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN
SEND 2-3 CT. STAMPS FOR COPY & TERMS TO AGENTS
CHICAGO ENGRAVING CO. 145 S. CLARK ST CHICAGO.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented. It is NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

For Singing Schools & Choirs

L. O. Emerson's ONWARD! a new book for Singing Schools, fully equal to any ever issued, is ready for use. 88 pages of instructions, 90 pages of Glees, and 80 pages of Sacred Music.
75 cents; $7.50 per dozen.

Emerson's Church Offering, a new book for Choirs, contains a large and admirable collection of Anthems, which fit perfectly to the Episcopal Service, but are of the best quality for any service. Also a large number of fine Chants.
$1.25; or $12.00 per dozen.

Emerson's Sacred Quartettes, a new book for Quartette Choirs, has a most musical collection of new pieces by the most popular authors, and provides about one new one for every Sabbath in the year.
Boards, $2.00; Cloth, $2.50.

Cobb's Festival Chorus Book ($1.25) has a fine selection of Choruses.

W. O. Perkins' REQUIEM is a new and convenient collection of Hymns and Tunes for Funeral occasions. Price, 50 cents.

Send for Catalogues containing the descriptions of many other excellent books for Choirs or Singing Classes.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

BRANIGAN'S BAND. Words and Music for 10 cts. postpaid. J. Lindsey, Chatham Centre, N.Y.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business and [illegible] Monitor Glass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

A GOOD WELL or $60 is made in one day with our 4 foot WELL AUGER. Agents Book free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR
[illegible]

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 35 cts. with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, initials of real name, the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$10 to $25 per day. Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA
This old and well-tried Remedy has proven its value in all diseases from Impure or Impoverished Blood, as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Bone Diseases, etc. Invaluable in General Debility and diseases of debility of the aged. A rich syrup, containing no injurious ingredients. No other Remedy has received such encomiums. Sold by all Druggists.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.)
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food.
Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

THE ESTEY ORGAN
THE WORLD OVER
IS THE BEST
J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO, VT.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abcess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and resin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

O. N. U. No. 42

When writing to Advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 17, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - - Editor.

Hon. W. G. Colerick's official majority for congress in the 12th district is 7,502 over Studebaker, who was supported by Republicans and Nationals.

The following returns of the state election are official: Shanklin (dem.), 194,491; Moore (rep.), 180,755; James (nat.), 39,446. Shanklin's plurality, 13,736.

That overwhelming republican majority in Ohio has dwindled down to 3000, while the democratic majority in Indiana is steadily increasing as the official returns are sent in.

In Pennsylvania the political fight is waxing warm. The Democracy are calling on help from Indiana, in the way of public speakers. Hendricks and other prominent Indiana Democrats will lend their aid.

If the Republican imagines it can soft soap the Germans of this county and induce them to vote the Republican ticket hereafter, it will find "hope a delusive phantom in the hour of need." We have been intimately associated with the German people since our boyhood, and we know them to be beyond the reach of such flattery.

Democrats can now see the importance of active and energetic work at elections, as in the recent election, the large democratic majority in Indiana had scarcely been announced when the name of Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks was sounded throughout the entire west and south as the democratic nominee for President in 1880, and why? simply because the large democratic majority placed Indiana in the foreground with Hendricks as the party leader, whose strength must be acknowledged in the national convention.

Now that the State Legislature is Democratic, we hope to have a fair apportionment for legislative and congressional purposes—an apportionment of which no party need feel ashamed. The life of political organizations depends upon the fairness and honor with which pledges made to the people are carried out, the democratic party has promised a just and fair apportionment of this State, and the people of every county should demand of their representative that the promise made be faithfully performed. DeKalb county has elected a man who will be found at his post ready to fight any attempt to gerrymander, he has no political axe to grind and no selfish ends to accomplish, therefore DeKalb may be put down right in the start for a fair, square deal, in the apportionment business.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

A Beautiful Tribute.

We clip the following from a speech made by Hon. John F. House, at Nashville, Tenn., after receiving the nomination for Congress in the 6th Tenn. district. It is worth reading:

"In the next contest between the two great parties they will divide upon governmental policy and without sectional animosity. Sectional hatred will be eliminated from the contest. So far as the south is concerned, I am certain that such will be the case. I can not, fellow citizens, find it in my heart to indulge in feelings of malice toward the people of the north. When I witness their magnanimous and generous conduct toward the southern people, I feel like pulling off my hat and standing uncovered in their presence. Oh, grander than the victory of the Appomattox is the victory won by the people of the north in their noble and generous contributions to the stricken and suffering south. Upon that fatal field the south surrendered her sword—Within the shadow of the dark wing of the pestilence, beside the new made graves of her heroic sons and daughters with bowed head and tearful eyes, she extends her hand and surrenders her heart to the generous and magnanimous north. God's own hand has bridged the bloody chasm. Let not the ambition of man seek to reopen the wounds and rekindle the embers of sectional strife."

Trustees' Settlement.

Showing balance of funds on hand at October settlement, 1878:

Butler Township.		
Township Fund		$ 61 83
Special School Fund		1543 37
Tuition Fund		506 87
Total		$2112 07
Jackson Township.		
Road fund		157 53
Township fund		60
Special school fund		123 95
Tuition fund		973 94
Dog fund		48 06
Total		$1304 08
Concord Township not reported.		
Newville Township.		
Road fund		12 31
Township fund		127 78
Special school fund		184 87
Tuition fund		465 53
Dog fund		64
Total		$791 13
Stafford Township.		
Road fund		18 33
Township fund		39 42
Special school fund		10 32
Tuition fund		372 53
Dog fund		10 03
Total		$450 63
Wilmington Township.		
Road fund		236 85
Township fund		270 56
Special school fund		97 39
Tuition fund		1454 83
Dog fund		8 21
Total		$2067 84
Union township.		
Road fund		201 85
Township fund		500 33
Special school fund		663 55
Tuition fund		2119 63
Total		$3481 76
Fairfield township.		
Road fund		13 68
Township fund		472 25
Tuition fund		1414 21
Total		$1900 14
Deduct amount over paid		
Township fund	5 12	
Dog fund	2 63	7 75
Total		$1892 39
Smithfield Township.		
Road fund		26 60
Tuition fund		1403 51
		$1430 11
Deduct amount overpaid.		
Township fund	139 20	
Special school fund	381 81	
Dog fund	7 11	528 12
Total		$901 99
Franklin Township not reported.		
Richland Township.		
Road fund		29 93
Township fund		250 27
Tuition fund		782 56
Dog fund		44 25
		$1107 01
Deduct special school overpaid		94 40
Total		$1012 61
Keyser Township.		
Township fund		8 12
Special school fund		15 08
Tuition fund		976 56
		$999 76
Deduct road fund overpaid		4 79
Total		$994 97
Troy Township.		
Special school fund		178 36
Tuition fund		313 60
Dog fund		76 70
Total		$568 66
Garrett Corporation.		
Special School fund		82 82
Tuition fund		580 32
Total		$663 14
Auburn Corporation.		
Tuition fund		680 58
Deduct special school overpaid		20 63
Total		$659 95
Waterloo Corporation.		
Special school fund		28 60
Tuition fund		1547 90
Total		$1576 50
Butler Corporation.		
Special school fund		982 02
Deduct tuition fund overpaid		564 93
Total		$417 09

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira A. and Rosina E. West, Amelia Angis, Robert Work and Christina Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents [$566,50] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24th, 1878. 43-1w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Lessig, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K MOSS,
Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.
43-4w

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Charles L. Thomas Administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate, to wit:

The undivided two-thirds of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7], township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7] in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section seven [7], except seven acres in the north-west corner of said west half all in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money down, one-third in twelve, and one one-third in eighteen months from date of sale, the purchaser securing deferred payments by notes and mortgage on said premises at six per cent interest and paying all expenses of executing and [illegible]

CHARLES L. THOMAS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y's. for estate. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David Hyman is plaintiff, and Adam Gonser is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars and ten cents [$335.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south-west fourth of the south-west fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty [30], township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y's, for plaintiff.
Auburn October 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Andrew J. Little and Amanda Little are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents [$480.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided south one-half [½] of lot number eighty seven [87] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys, for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Geo. Hensler and Cyrus S. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars [$135], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight [288], in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

E. W. Fosdick, Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Enos and Amanda Kuhlman, Catharine Shugars, Jacob Somers and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents [$1127.45], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of town lot number one hundred and forty-seven [147], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson and Zebulon C. Pheatt are plaintiffs, and James W. Sheroe, Christopher and Mary A. Keller Daniel P. Hale, Jacob Kahn, James Draggoo, and Clement Russell, Joseph K. Russell, Nathan Russell, Thomas Russell, George Russell, Allen Russell and Walter M. McClymonds are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred dollars [$1300], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south east quarter of north west quarter of section twenty one [21], township thirty four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east. Also a part of the north east quarter of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty one [21], aforesaid and running thence north along the west line of said north east quarter of the north west quarter of said section twenty one [21], to the middle of the Auburn and Butler highway, thence in a north easterly direction along the centre of said highway, to a point far enough east to enclose two [2] acres of land, and make the east line thereof parallel with the said west line, thence south to the south line of said north east quarter of said north west quarter, thence west to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, Att'y's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43 4w.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache*, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Sept. 30th, 1878. 40-4w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Philip F. Cool, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

I. N. COOL, Adm'r.

W. A. DILLS, Att'y. 42-4w.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. [illegible] —J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. [illegible] Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1878

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence (one mile west of Lock's Corners) of Joseph Albright, late of DeKalb county, deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, oats, corn, clover seed, potatoes, hay, poultry, lumber and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over $3, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

42-4w CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, two and a half miles west of Waterloo, on

Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1878

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one steam engine and vibrator in good condition, one horse power and separator, one Birdsell clover huller, horses, cattle, farming implements and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms:—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest at six per cent., and waiving valuation laws.

40-4w. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Isaac Kutzner is plaintiff, and Michael F. Long, Enos L. Casebeer Adm'r. of the estate of M. Long, deceased, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars and ninety cents [$670.90], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventeen, 17, in the old plat of town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Atty's for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 15th, 1878. 42-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause [illegible] Louis Fitzgerald, Trustee, is plaintiff, [illegible] L. Thomas, Adm'r, and Henrietta E. A[illegible], Adm'x., et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-five cents [$2780.75], with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the north east quarter and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section seven, 7, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fifteen, 15, east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Aldrich & Barnett attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 15th, 1878. 42-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelley is plaintiff and George H. Casper and Evaline Casper are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents [$761.35], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section eleven [11], township thirty-five [35], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief what ever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

R. Wes. McBride, Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1878. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Albert C. Dawson for the use of Rosa A. Morris is plaintiff, and Frederick and Mary Groescup and Samuel W. Sprott are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, [$1325.50,] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section thirteen, (13,) township thirty four, (34,) north, of range twelve, (12,) east, also the south part of the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen, (18) after one hundred and sixty acres are taken from the north end of the two last above described pieces or parcels of land, also the north west quarter of the north east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section number nineteen, (19.). All the pieces or parcels of land above described are in sections eighteen and nineteen, (18 & 19,) situated in township thirty four (34,) north, range thirteen, (13,) east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

C. M Dawson, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 2nd, 1878. 40-4w.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

**Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver**

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

**Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.**

With a complete line of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

**Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades**

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

**Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.**

All to be sold at the lowest prices, by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers want [illegible] substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

GARLAND BASE HEATER

Sold By

KIBLINGER & CO.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pensions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

PRICES

AT THE

New Grocery!

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Coffee	17 to 22c	per lb
" " Tea	60c	" "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c	" "
" " " C "	9c	" "
" " Light Brown	8½c	" "
Candies	20 to 25c	" "
Starch 4 lbs. for		25c
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for		25c
Golden Syrup	60c	per gal.
Coal Oil	12c	" "
Cider Vinegar	20c	" "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c	per lb.
Limberg Cheese	15	" "
Roasted Coffee	20	" "
Codfish		3 lbs for 25c.

Russ Sardellen, and Holland Herring.
XXX Oysters 15 cents per can.

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

and a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent, by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK'S old stand. 38-tf.

Auburn Courier.

FASHION'S FREAKS

AS DISPLAYED AT THE GRAND FALL OPENING OF ROOT & CO.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Although we are at times given to railings against the frolics of fashion, it makes not the slightest difference so long as such marvelously beautiful goods are displayed. The fall and winter opening began this morning at the mammoth establishment of Root & Co., and like the preceeding ones of this enterprising firm, was a complete success. Before entering, the attractions of the window must be noticed. Mr. W. H. Brady superintends this department and well deserves the many compliments his excellent taste called forth. The decorations in the north window comprises the articles contained in a large and varied stock, and represent a fortune in hangings of rich and rare lace, flouncing over gay colored silks, row after row of brilliant neckties, forming a perfect rainbow in appearance, buttons of every description, and seal skins of wonderful richness. This collection with a background of lovely carriage robes, formed a pretty sight.

In the south window new and beautiful carpets and rugs are displayed. Passers by are tempted to go inside for a closer inspection than can be obtained through French plate glass.

Entering and winding with the crowd through the maze of finery temptingly spread out on all sides in the general salesroom, visitors are attracted first by the glove counter, which is well presided over by Mr. Hoagland. Gloves of every description are shown in all colors and prices. The embroidered ones seem to be the favorite, although a splendid stock of plain ones is shown. Evening gloves and lace mitts in the lovely gas light tints are in abundance. Some new and very handsome fans are shown. Next in order is the hosiery department. Mr. Shuckman caters to the ladies' taste by placing before them all their dear hearts can desire in this line. A fine lot of silk hose, especially black, is shown, and lisle thread embroidered in all patterns and colors. A complete stock of children's hose may be had here. Opposite will be seen the notion department, which beggars description. Laces, ribbons, new and lovely lingerie, neckwear without end and buttons, a marvelous collection, never before excelled in this city. There are Japanese buttons, every one of which is a little picture. This stock could not be improved. Mr. Brady and assistants, with genuine courtesy, administer to the wants of the public. In connection with this department will be found dress and cloak trimmings, of which the new grass fringe with marabout beading, is beautiful beyond description. There are also rich and elegant ornaments for cloaks in abundance.

From this counter we pass over to that of the more useful—dress goods—which is presided over with courtly politeness by Messrs. Harter, Herr and Elbert. Here will be found cashmeres in all shades, from 50 cents to $1 per yard, all wool; also the pictu bourette, French novelties; cross over and chuddah cloth with a full line of Knickerbocker and plaids; also matellessa cloth for polonaise, with a complete line of the standard Jamestown alpacas.

Entering the silk department one meets a stock of black cashmeres, containing several thousand yards, from 40 cts to $1 65 per yard.

Colored silks in gros grain, taffeta and faille, are tastefully arranged by Mr. Shultz, whose fine judgment as a silk clerk is warranted. In all the new shades a full line of trimming silks and satins, with a complete stock of elegant velvets at from $1.40 to $14 per yard. In mourning goods the Herrietta and crepe cloths are the favorites, together with a full line of camel's hair polonaise cloths and all the standard brands of black silks, Lyons, Grodu, Rhine, Cyclops, Guinet; also lovely brocades in all colors and black.

Ascending the stairs something decidedly new and elegant meets the eye of the bewildered admirer. Three rugs of wonderful beauty are hung around the railing. The Silesian valued at $150; another, a Persian, price $185, and the other has a center of red Turkish carpet with a light border. The rugs in general are very pretty this year.

Not True.

In an attempt to prejudice the business men of Auburn against the COURIER the Republican of last week says: "An article from the COURIER, of this place is going the rounds of the press which declares in substance that in consequence of the Hazzard swindle all the business men of Auburn are bankrupts and are without credit."

In the first place the article in question is NOT "going the rounds of the press," and if it was, it would not effect our merchants in the least, and when we are represented as saying that "all the business men of Auburn, are bankrupts and without credit," we are compeled to brand the accusation as false in every particular, and refer to our former article as proof. Again, it says "the article is doing our business men and the business interests of Auburn great injustice." Another misrepresentation which cannot be substantiated, we scarcely imagine that the business interests of Auburn are effected by a squib in the COURIER, nor even in the Republican, notwithstanding its assumed guardianship of the public's welfare. The facts are that the article in the Republican was written for "bunkum."

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 19, 1878:

Ambrose Brown, Magdalena Bender, H. M. Conkling, Mr. Foster, John J. Freeland, Lou Forrest, James Green, Wm. or Jacob Helm, P. H. Hayes, Bertha Jones, Jessie McMany, D. May, Mrs. H. McCinral, Geo. McClure, N. Neidig, E. F. Palmer, James Smith, Harry B. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, C. P. Simon, John Stroub.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

Local and Miscellanueos.

—West's pills cure headache.

—Hank Mader drives a new horse.

—Davenport's ague pills, sure pop.

—Fat hogs are beginning to come to market.

—American sewing machines for $30 at Yesbera's.

—Mr. I. N. Cool is adding an office to his livery barn.

—Induce yours neighbor to subscribe for the COURIER.

—Great reduction on suits made to order at Yesbera's.

—Coop Ralston has a new lot of cigars. Try them.

—Mr. Jonathan Rummel has our thanks for favors.

—Fresh oysters at Frank A. Hoff's for 15 cents per can.

—Goods sold without regard to cost at the New York Store.

—Pure drugs and medicines at bottom prices at Davenport's.

—A new line of cigars, very choice, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Good hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon at W. E. Rush's.

—The New York Store will not be closed until all goods are sold.

—Ground coffee 23 cents per pound. Warranted pure, at F. A. Hoff's.

—For a nice roast or a tender steak, go to M. Houston's meat market.

—The potato crop is a failure this year, except on low mucky ground.

—Mace Long is expected to address the temperance meeting this evening.

—Clothing cheaper at the New York Store than anywhereelse in the county.

—New York Store, New York Store, Auburn, Ind., Auburn, Ind.

—Mr. Leas, the new Sheriff, is arranging to move into the jail building.

—Miss Sadie Morse, of Angola, is visiting with the family of W. J. Austin.

—Trunks and valices of all sizes, terrible cheap at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Fresh pork sausage of excellent flavor at M. Houston's meat market. Try them.

—The second term of Mr. Moss as county clerk does not begin until Nov. 1879.

—Mr. Robbins, the new Auditor, will take charge of the office in about two weeks.

—Fort Wayne is about to purchase a new Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, price $4250.

—The receipts of the Catholic fair amounted to between $600 and $700. Well done.

—If you want a fine fitting suit, don't fail to call on our merchant tailor G. H. Yesbera.

—You can buy goods cheaper at the New York store than any other place in DeKalb county.

—Davenport the druggist is selling lots of wall paper this fall. Call and see his new patterns.

—Just received a fine assortment of photograph and autograph albums—Davenport the druggist.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. McMillen, of Corunna, spent last Sunday with our genial Recorder, Boland.

—Winter apples 10 cents per bushel if you pick them yourself.

—A number of young folks tendered a pleasant surprise to Miss Allie Zimmerman last Friday evening.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are having a big run on overcoats. Low prices always command a big trade.

—The sidewalk in front of Ford's Block has been raised, which improvement adds greatly to its appearance.

—WANTED—A good blacksmith at St. Johns Station this county. Apply at that place to Mr. Broughton. 2t.

—The Waterloo Dancing Club turned out "en masse" last Thursday evening, and the Neoteric's return their thanks.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—G. C. Ralston's is headquarters for fresh oysters. He keeps all the leading brands, and you can depend on them being as represented.

—Rev. J. E. Ervin will preach at Butler next Sabbath at 7 P. M., in the interests of the Bible Cause, as represented by the American Bible Society.

—The vehicle of Mr. Sheets and that of Mrs. and Miss Tritch collided in the lower end of town yesterday evening. Fortunately no person was injured.

—We congratulate Bro. Brown of the Columbia City Post, at his good fortune to secure the lion's share of the county printing in Whitley county.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

—M. Houston keeps his meat market suppled with every variety of choice meats both fresh and salt. Give him a call when you want something extra good.

—The Fort Wayne News says, Michael Boland was instantly killed near Rochester, Pa., on the 15th inst. Then Mike's ghost makes a lively Recorder, for the business of that office goes on as usual.

FRESH OYSTERS.

J. L. Co., 35 cents per can. J. B. L., 25 cents per can. XXX, 20 cents per can, at G. C. Ralston's.

—Ladies' cloaks of the very latest styles and warranted to fit, at 15 per cent, cheaper than at any other store in Northern Indiana, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The social of the English Lutheran church will be held at the residence of the pastor, Rev. L. Rice, this evening. Supper at 4:30. All are cordially invited.

—Fort Wayne will soon be favored (?) with a lecture on "Some mistakes of Moses," by Bob. Ingersoll. On the following evening Hon. Geo. Wendling, of Illinois, will reply.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

—In the case of the city of Fort Wayne vs. Droemeyer, ex-treasurer, which was recently tried at Goshen on change of venue, judgment was rendered in favor of the city for $17,256—and the end is not yet.

—A dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer, dated Oct. 21st, was evidently intended to injure the reputation of the First National Bank, as well as the personal financial standing of some of its officers. The truth would have been bad enough.

Lost or Stolen

From the undersigned, at the Junction or near the post office, on Tuesday night, Oct 22nd, the sum of $14.45, 1.45 of which was silver and the balance in bank bills. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. F. PICKER.

—Fugitives from the yellow fever districts of the south are returning to their homes at the risk of life. The epidemic is subsiding in the cities and spreading in the country. Business is still dead, but prospects are good for a revival of trade in a short time.

—What is an editor? An editor's bizness is to write editorials, grind out poetry, sort manuscripts, keep a mighty big waste basket, steal matter, fite other people's battles, take white beans and apple sass for pay when he gets it, work nineteen hours out of twenty four, and be damned by everybody.—Billings.

—The residence of Mr. S. U. Tarney was entered by burglars last Tuesday night and about $12.00 in money taken from Mr. Tarney's pants pocket. Mr. F. Picker was also short about $15.00. The residences of Mr. Miller Mr. Gibson and Mrs. Fox were also ransacked during the same night, but nothing was missing.

—The writer of the "wet nurse" article in the Republican of last week, "knows how it is himself," if the "Brevet Brigadier" had punched him, instead of the editor, it would have taken several wet nurses to have done justice to the occasion. Bouquet's of "Rose's" would have been in demand.

—We recently received a copy of the address delivered by Hon. A. P. Edgerton before the old settlers at Hicksville, O. It is neatly bound in pamphlet form and is offered for sale at 25 cents per copy by Thos. A. Starr, publisher of the "News," Hicksville, Ohio. It is worth the money, and every one should read it.

Death in the Staff of Life.

By the use of deleterious baking powder, bread becomes, instead of healthy food, an unwholesome mass, ruining the digestive organs. This danger may be avoided by using only Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is decided by chemists to be perfectly wholesome.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has sold out his harness shop to A. C Smith; would request all persons knowing themselves endebted to me either by note or account to call at my office and settle. Office in shop—business days Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week. J. E. SHILLING.

October 21st, 1878. 3w.

Deals Directly with Nature.

In extracting fruit flavors, Dr. Price deals directly with nature, and leaves the use of artificial extracts to those who have not the chemical knowledge to extract from the true fruits. Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts are conceded to have no peers in the market.

—If the conduct of the boys and some of the young men at Ensley's Hall last Saturday evening is a criterion of their good behavior on such occasions, we wonder that the better class of society does not become disgusted and retire. The proprietor of the Hall, the town marshal, or some person having authority should see to it that such rowdyism is prevented for the good of the public. The idea of a mob of young men and boys being allowed to interrupt an entertainment by talking aloud, moving the seats, smoking, whistling, roosting on the back of the chairs like a flock of carrion-crows, and keeping up a continuous disturbance is simply outrageous, and should not be tolerated in a civilized community.

Fragrant and Delicate Odors.

Each flower contains a fragrant substance, and the separation of this substance in a manner so as to retain all of its sweetness, requires the greatest experience and care. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are prepared by a process that so retains their natural fragrance.

A RAID.

J. K. Culbertson, of this county, and R. White, of Allen county, never made a more successful raid than a few days ago They made a requisition on the stoves of W. H. Kiblinger & Co. of Auburn, and captured two of the celebrated Golden Era Cook Stoves.

—Friday, Wheeler C. Ellis, of Georgetown, Colorado, was married by telegraph to Miss Lena Sellers, of Washington Court House, Va., three thousand miles apart. They were engaged, and young Ellis was to have come east to be married, but he could not leave his business, and sent for the young lady to come west. Her mother objected. Rev. Mr. Carpenter suggested the telegraph, and in half an hour the words passed over the line, "What God has joined together let no man put asunder,"—Fort Wayne News.

Sam—Hello, Johnny! that is a nobby suit you wear, and mighty nice goods, what did it cost you?

Johnny—How much do you think?

Sam—Well, goods are very cheap now, I should judge that suit cost you about $30.00.

Johnny—Oh, no! you see I had it made to order at Yesbera's and it only cost me $20.00.

Sam—I'll go right over and leave my measure for one just like it.

—The Indiana Farmer recently complimented Mr. Lockhart for the stand he took to prevent liquor from being sold on the State Fair grounds, but in the last issue it says there was two or more liquor establishments in full blast in the very center of the grounds, and asks Mr. Lockhart to explain whether his decision was overruled by the board of directors, or where the responsibility rests. No doubt Mr. Lockhart will answer satisfactorily.

—Here's a tear to the memory of poor Tom. Mays, late Democratic candidate for Clerk of DeKalb county! Tom was stricken down in the house of his friends, as DeKalb gave a majority for the Democratic State ticket. He was once editor of the Auburn COURIER, and while serving in that capacity did valiant service for the cause of Democracy and his defeat convicts DeKalb county Democrats of being an ungrateful set of "scratchers." Cheer up, Tom; the Lord may be reserving you for a nobler mission.—Wabash Courier.

The Recent State Fair.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.	
Admission tickets	$11,350.75
Railroad coupons	975.75
Ampitheater tickets	1,144.50
Entry fees in speed ring	262.50
Rents and privileges	1,734.43
Rents of stalls	382.25
Total receipts	15,850,18
EXPENSES.	
Members per diem	1,119.25
Salaries	920.00
Printing and advertising	635.04
Postage and stationary	308.05
Incidentals	19.40
Office assistants	243.75
Repairs	731.71
Expenses of exhibition	1,756.45
Premium awards	5,251.00
Total	11,064.65
Balance	$4,785.53

Newville Items.

—MR. EDITOR—I see by your paper that you have no correspondent from this place, and as the election is over there is not much of importance. I will proceed to give you such as I can think of this evening.

—We had a very sudden death on Sunday night in this neighborhood, Lewis Tiffany, one of the old pioneers of the county died at the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Bleeks, in Orangville, he was as well as usual in the evening, and no one discovered anything the matter with him until four o'clock in the morning, when they woke up and found him dead.

—I see that the editor of the Republican is well satisfied with the result of the election, well we might expect this, but he says he always goes for the best men. Strange as it may seem they always have all the best men (to hear them tell it) including those that are all the time filching from the public. I am glad to hear that we have good men, especially as a majority of them are Democrats, and the ones that we need the worst to watch those they did get in. I am satisfied with what we have done, but would have been better satisfied if all my ticket could have been elected.

—We are having scientific lectures semi-occasionally, the first was entitled "Its hard on Dad but its the making of the purp," by the teacher, and another by a Rev. gentleman entitled "night brings the stars." But it was cloudy and they did not come.

—Our red ribbons have faded. Try the blue, boys.

ALPHA.

WANTED.—A subscriber for the COURIER in every family in DeKalb county. tf.

LaOtto Items.

—Preaching at Lee Chappel every evening this week.

—J. B. Gorrel is again on the sick list.

—Young is happy, it is a boy.

—Rev. J. Smurr and wife, of Rome City, spent last Sunday in LaOtto.

—S. Whonsether became the father of a girl, October 16th.

—Mrs. Wheeler of Columbia City was the guest of Mrs. Zern last Friday.

—Dr. T. G. Matheny, of Auburn, gave LaOtto a call last week.

—Another girl. Jacob Simon is the father.

—Lee Zern and wife, of Kendalville, were the guests of A. Zern, last Sunday.

—Mell Hines and George Black, of Albion, spent last Sunday in LaOtto.

BIDDY.

Spencerville Items.

—One of Newville's stock dealers drove a valuable heifer, the property of E. L Dilly, to Fort Wayne and tried to sell her, but the parties being suspicious that it was unlawfully obtained would not purchase her. Mr. Dilly learning where she has succeded in her recovery. We understand he intends reporting the case to the Grand Jury.

—Mrs. P. Bishop returned home from Ashland, O., last Tuesday evening.

—Mr. Z. Kagey contemplates returning to Spencerville to reside.

—J. B. Bittinger and family, of Fort Wayne, were the Guests of G. A. Bishop Saturday night.

—Two young ladies from Ohio contemplate opening a milliner shop in this place soon.

—New cider sells in this place for $1.25 per barrel.

—Hundreds of bushels of apples are rotting in the orchards along the St. Joe.

St. Joe Items.

—Mrs. Broadwell, who has been keeping house for her son, David Cox, has returned to Cincinnati.

—Wm. Hansfor has sold his interest in the saw mill to J. France, his former partner.

—Sommerlot's residence is receiving the finishing touches from the painter's hands, giving it a fine appearance.

—Dr. Goodall has his barn nearly completed.

—O. R. brags considerable on his yield of corn. He says the best he ever raised.

—Chris. would like to have the parties who took his wheat in the wee small hours of the night, shut the gate when going out. It's not the wheat he cares for, but don't like to have the gate left open.

—John Engle is the school director for the coming year.

—Any body wishing to use the school house for one horse shows can apply to John Engle for terms of rent.

—The ague has about disappeared from our midst, and quinine is on the decline.

—Some of the democrats hereabouts who were so conspicuous in helping to elect republicans a short time ago are repenting of their folly, and were the election to be held at present, a little different showing would be made from Concord tp. A. A. A.

Hazzard.

For the last ten days our citizens have been watching the Hazzard case with considerable anxiety. The presence of the bank examiner created a suspicion that things were not just as they should be at the bank, depositors soon ascertained however that their money was forthcoming on demand, that the bank officers were disposed to show their ability to pay all claims as fast as presented, this disposition on their part had a tendency to allay all feelings of distrust and create a desire to know what the examiner would do in the premises. After a careful examination of the books the examiner decided that in order to save the bank a certain deposit of $90,000 made at the instance of Geo. Hazzard, must be satisfactorily explained, which resulted in a dispatch to Hazzard in Nebraska; in reply Hazzard requested the officers of the bank and the examiner to meet him in Chicago to arrange matters; in the meantime a United States marshal was advised to be in waiting in Chicago. The meeting took place in Chicago as arranged, Hazzard was indignant as usual, the government official took the game cock under his wing and delivered him before Commissioner Hoyne for examination. Hazzard waived examination, at the same time requesting that he be taken before Judge Blodgett, of the district court, and was held under $20,000 bonds. On being taken before Judge Blodgett, Hazzard made a brief explanation in connection with his alleged defalcation to the Auburn bank, and claimed that he could not make a proper defense without free access to the books of the concern. In the interest of justice he asked and was granted permission to have the case transferred from that district to the federal courts of Indianapolis. In granting the prisoner's request, Judge Blodgett remarked that the case would probably prove a complicated one, and he believed that the court most convenient to all parties interested would be the proper place to bring it to use. Hazzard was taken to Indianapolis and his trial was set for last Monday, the officers of the bank and several of Hazzard's endorsers were summoned to appear as witnesses. When the time came for trial the district attorney moved a postponement for want of evidence, and Hazzard was released on a $5000 bond for his appearance at the November term of the United States district court at Indianapolis. On yesterday morning after the return of the bank officers, it was surmised that Hazzard had followed them to Fort Wayne, a warrant for his arrest was issued (for forgery) and placed in the hands of parties who proceeded to Fort Wayne and found Hazzard in a saloon near the depot, he was arrested and brought to this place, where his appearance created as much excitement as a Norwegian with a trained bear.

Thursday morning—The First National Bank was closed this Morning. Mr. Elis the examiner will have charge until a receiver arrives. Hazzard still in town, under guard.

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

42 6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A fire at Edinburg, Pa., almost completely wiped the town out of existence, 225 houses being destroyed. Loss $350,000 to $400,000.... The most severe storm for fifteen years prevailed along the East Atlantic coast on Oct. 13. The damage to shipping was immense and there was some loss of life.

George J. Hathaway, the defaulting treasurer of the Border City Mills, of Fall River, Mass., has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Chace, the President of the company, had previously received a ten years' sentence.... Jesse R. Oakley, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, who fled to Europe in 1870, but who returned recently and pleaded guilty, has been sentenced to five years at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary.

Arthur Cheney, manager of the Globe Theater, Boston, is dead.... Some excitement has been produced among New York stock speculators by the failure of Haar & Co., stock and bullion brokers. The senior member of the firm was arrested on a charge of swindling, and held in $80,000 bail. He charges that a conspiracy, headed by Jay Gould, was the cause of the firm's downfall.

THE WEST.

A special correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives an interesting account of the adventures of Col. Thornburgh's command which started from Sidney, Neb., in pursuit of the fugitive Cheyennes. Through the incapacity of guides and scouts, and a singular degree of ignorance concerning the topography of the country on the part of the officers, the command seems to have been lost among the sand-hills between the railroad and the Black Hills. The men and animals were without water or food so long that they became nearly helpless, and in this condition they were in danger of perishing among the Sahara-like sand drifts. Fortunately they struck the trail of Carlton's command, obtained assistance, and got through to a point near the old Red Cloud agency. The Cheyennes seem to have known the country better, and, after leading the troops into the sand-hills, disappeared utterly.

The town of Mount Vernon, Posey county, Ind., has been thrown into a wild state of excitement by a series of the most disgusting crimes and tragic revenges which ever startled the people of a civilized community. Eight negroes went to a house of ill-fame near the outskirts of the town and perpetrated the most beastly outrages upon three women inmates, winding up by robbing them of what little money they possessed. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the negroes, and Deputy Sheriff Thomas, with a posse, in attempting to effect the arrest of Dan Harris, one of the participators, was shot dead by Harris' father, an old negro of 80. Harris and three other negroes were finally captured and lodged in jail. The news of the killing spread like wildfire through the community, and by nightfall a mob of 200 armed men had been organized. A raid was made on the jail, the four negroes forcibly taken therefrom and hanged to the limb of a tree in the jail yard. A fifth was stabbed to death and his body carved in small pieces by the infuriated lynchers. The mob then quietly dispersed.

Donnelly, the lion-tamer connected with Pullman & Hamilton's circus, was nearly killed by one of his pets at McArthur, Ohio, the other day. It was with great difficulty that he was rescued from the cage alive.

A Deadwood (Dakota) dispatch says that a fight took place near that city, between the Sheriff and posse and two road-agents, in which one of the latter, Tom Price, was four times wounded, twice fatally, and is now in the hands of the authorities. His companion escaped.... Rice's Surprise Party, a new burlesque combination of undoubted merit, are giving the people of Chicago two extravaganzas this week—"Horrors, or the Marajah of Zogabad," and "Hiawatha." This troupe includes some popular burlesque comedians, notably Willie Edouin, Mestayer, Lewis Harrison and Miss Alice Harrison. They appear at Haverly's Theater, which was refitted during the summer vacation.

Potter, the man who wagered that e would roll a wheelbarrow from a point in Ohio to San Francisco, has accomplished his task in a time less than that agreed upon.

Evangelist Moody is on a flying visit to Chicago, his old home. He will winter in Baltimore, where he proposes conducting a series of religious meetings.

The Constitutional Convention of California has adopted a resolution to memorialize the President and Senate of the United States to so modify the Burlingame treaty as to prohibit Chinese immigration.

THE SOUTH.

William P. Langley, a noted Texas desperado, was recently hanged at Giddings, in that State. He is known to have killed eight men, besides shooting many others who survived.

There were 50 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on the 13th inst., and 128 new cases reported; total cases to that date, 11,537; total deaths, 3,490. At Memphis the deaths numbered 16; at Vicksburg, 1; at Chattanooga, 9, with 205 sick. The fever had broken out in a large number of towns along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Chattanooga and Memphis, and a panic existed all along the road. There was little abatement of the fever in the interior towns of Louisiana and Mississippi, and no hopes of its dying out before the appearance of frost.... A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Memphis telegraphs as follows under date of Oct. 13: "Have just returned from a 150 miles run out on the Memphis and Charleston railway. Along the entire route the sight was sickening. The towns and villages are deserted, and present a dilapidated appearance. The citizens bar their doors against visitors from Memphis, while all around them their neighbors are sick and dying. It is for the relief of this class of people that the Howards have organized medicine and relief trains on both the Louisville and Charleston railways, and they have found plenty to do. In the 300 miles run one or two barrels of meal were all that could be got on the route for love or money. Every station and wood-pile on the line of these roads has a number of cases, most all proving fatal."

A Vicksburg dispatch of Oct. 14 reports that "there was a political meeting going on at Waterproof, La., and ex-Chief Justice John T. Ludeling had been addressing them. A disturbance arose, and arms were freely used. During the fight Capt. Peck and four negroes were killed. Among the negroes killed was one named Fairfax, a nominee for Congress in Tensas parish. He could not be found, and seems to have been gotten away from the scene of action. There was great excitement. The negroes were threatening to sack the town, and the whites had dispatched to the adjoining parishes for reinforcements."

Advices from the fever-infected districts of the South to Oct. 16, report hot weather all along the Mississippi valley, and the outlook exceedingly discouraging. The disease was fastening itself upon new country localities daily, and the same sad scenes were being witnessed that has characterized the appearance of the plague at Vicksburg, Grenada, and other stricken towns. The fever has broken out at Helena, Ark., and Little Rock had set up a rigid quarantine against the afflicted town. At New Orleans the deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours numbered 30, with 135 new cases; at Memphis there were 18 deaths; at Vicksburg the fever had about run its course, for want of material to feed upon; at Chattanooga, 6 deaths; Decatur, Ala., 12 new cases and 2 deaths; Cairo, Ill., 2 deaths and 3 new cases; Baton Rouge, La., 46 new cases, 4 deaths. All the towns throughout the interior of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee where the fever has appeared report no improvement, and no hopes of an abatement of the plague before the appearance of frost.

A dispatch from Natchez, Miss., dated Oct. 16, says: "A fight occurred with the negroes yesterday in Goldman's field, some four miles above Waterproof, La., in which it is said that thirty-six negroes were killed, and the whole of them dispersed. Some apprehend further trouble, while the general impression is that the negroes will not again assemble. Assistance was pouring in from all directions. Fifty more men left here this evening, in answer to a call from St. Joseph, La. No plantation has been burned. A communication just received from a citizen of Waterproof, states: 'All quiet and settled. Two negroes killed yesterday.' Waterproof is situated immediately on the banks of the Mississippi, in Tensas parish. The parish at the last election registered 5,000 colored and 460 white voters. The following is said to be the origin of the trouble: Fairfax, candidate for Congress for the Fifth district, called a meeting of colored Republicans at Waterproof. The quarantine officers interfered, and the negroes collected in large numbers around Fairfax's house, just out of town. An armed posse sent out to expostulate with them were fired upon, and three of the posse killed."

A shocking accident is reported from Lynchburg, Va. During a marriage ceremony at a colored Baptist church, which was crowded to suffocation, a piece of plastering fell from the ceiling. Some one in the audience became alarmed and cried out that the roof was falling. The scene that followed this announcement was indescribable. An uncontrollable panic ensued. Persons in the second and third stories jumped from the windows to the ground, fifty or sixty feet below, meeting instant death or permanent injuries. The persons in the auditorium rushed for the doors, and in the excitement that followed were crushed and mangled frightfully. At the first sound of alarm the bridegroom and bride elect made a rush for the door, followed by the waiters. Not one of them ever reached that opening, but were tramped to death before they could escape, the bride, it is believed, by some one jumping on her from the gallery. The groom met his death by a piece of the rail from the gallery being thrown upon him, injuring him so that he could not rise, and was trodden upon by the excited crowd and killed. Ten persons were killed outright by jumping from the windows, and about forty or fifty, most of them women, were wounded.... Among the victims of the yellow fever at Memphis figures the name of Jeff Davis, Jr., aged 21.

Advices from the plague-ridden localities of the South to Oct. 18 report the advent of cooler weather and a gratifying decrease in the mortality roll. The fever broke out on the relief boat Chambers, which was sent down the Mississippi loaded with supplies for the isolated points along the river, and the expedition was ordered to proceed up the river to quarantine, below St. Louis. Lieut. Benner, the commander of the vessel, died, and was buried at Vicksburg. There was great grief at his untimely taking off, and nearly every well person in Vicksburg followed his remains to the grave.

GENERAL.

Cronin, of Oregon—he of electoral notoriety—is among the dead of the week.

A. W. Richmond, owner of the newly-arisen star, Hopeful, is so satisfied that he has the fastest trotting horse in existence that he has issued a challenge against all the world to trot two races, namely: Mile heats, three in five, in harness, and mile heats, three in five, to wagon, for any reasonable amount.... Statistics of the commercial failures in the United States for the first nine months of the present year have been furnished by Dun, Barlow & Co. They number 2,853, as compared with 1,815 the same quarter last year. Liabilities for the last quarter, $66,000,000, as compared with $42,000,000 the same period of 1877. For the first nine months of 1878 the failures number 8,768, as compared with 6,565 the same period in 1877. The liabilities for the first nine months of 1878 were $197,000,000, against $141,000,000 for the nine months of 1877.

The books of the New York Mine Company, which were recently seized at Marquette, Mich., by Tilden's counsel, have been delivered up, in accordance with the order of the United States Court.

The trial of the Montreal Orangemen for unlawfully assembling on the 12th of last July has resulted in their acquittal. It is likely that damages for false arrest will be instituted by the Orangemen against the prosecution.

POLITICAL.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that "official returns of the late election have been received from all the counties in Ohio but fourteen. Unofficial reports have also been received from these, so that very close estimates can now be made upon the result. The total vote cast will fall short of that of last year. The Republican majority for Secretary of State will be 4,102. The National vote will reach somewhere between 30,000 and 35,000, a small increase upon last year."

The Vermont Legislature has re-elected Hon. Justin S. Morrill to the United States Senate for another term, which, when completed, will make eighteen consecutive years he will have served in that capacity.

The full official returns of the Ohio election give the following as the total vote cast for each candidate for Secretary of State: Barnes, Republican, 274,120; Paige, Democrat, 270,966; Ray, National, 38,332; Robinson, Prohibition, 5,674; Barnes' plurality, 3,154.

Samuel J. Tilden is out with a letter denying all knowledge of the cipher telegrams recently published in the New York *Tribune*, alleged to have been exchanged between his friends in relation to the purchase of electoral votes in South Carolina and Florida. He says of the alleged telegrams, "which relate to an offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some member of the State Board of Canvassers of Florida, to give, for pecuniary compensation, certificates to the Democratic electors who had been actually chosen, none of these telegrams, nor any telegrams communicating such offer, or relating to such offer, was seen by me, translated to me, or the contents of it in any manner made known to me." In relation to the ciphers bearing on the canvass of votes in South Carolina Tilden says: "I can speak of them no less definitely and positively. No one such telegram, either in cipher or translated, was ever shown to or its contents made known to me. No offer or negotiation in behalf of the State Canvassers of South Carolina, or any of them, or any dealing with any of them in respect to certificates to electors was ever authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me, directly or through any other person."

WASHINGTON.

At a Cabinet meeting, the other day, it was decided that troops cannot be used in assisting internal-revenue officers to break up the manufacture of crooked whisky. The Collector at Little Rock, Ark., who asked for such aid, has been instructed to call on the United States Marshal and to employ as large a posse as may be necessary for the purpose. Should it be shown that the civil authorities are powerless to execute the laws the President will issue his proclamation commanding the offenders to cease their violations of the law, and if not obeyed the military will be employed to break up such illicit stills.

The October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop is 90—the same as September. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per centum. The October condition equals that of the splendid crop of 1870, and excels any intervening year. Insect injuries are unimportant. With an increased acreage planted, the crop now promises to produce more than 5,000,000 bales.

FOREIGN.

During a performance at the Coliseum Theater, Liverpool, a cry of fire was raised, when a terrible panic ensued, people rushing for the doors and sliding down the pillars of the gallery on the heads of the occupants of the pit. A post impeded exit. Thirty-five men and lads and two women were suffocated. Many persons were severely injured.... The firm of Heugh, Balfour & Co., one of the oldest Eastern shipping houses in Manchester, England, has failed for upward of £2,000,000.

Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and a member of the French Senate, is dead.... The Russians claim that the territory between Constantinople and Adrianople is not affected by the treaty of Berlin; therefore, under the preliminary treaty of San Stefano, they have a right to occupy it until the definite treaty shall be concluded.... Mr. Noyes, American Minister to France, has received 60,000 francs collected in Paris for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers in the United States.

The revolutionary feeling so widely prevalent in Russia has been manifested lately in a way exceedingly unpleasant to the authorities at St. Petersburg. Seditious placards are posted and incendiary pamphlets distributed in spite of all the vigilance of the police, assisted by a military patrol. Government officials receive threatening letters, and the evidences of dangerous agitation are constantly visible.

Austria has been officially notified by Turkey that the latter power will oppose by arms the advance of the Austrian troops upon Novi-Bazar.... The *Mark Lane Express* (London), in its review of the British grain markets, says: "About the average crop of wheat has been secured, and roots promise well, but prices obtainable for all sorts of agricultural produce have fallen so low that the season can hardly be a remunerative one for farmers."... Count Von Bismarck, nephew of the German Chancellor recently committed suicide at Venice by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was caused by physical suffering.... The awards to the American exhibitors at the French Exposition number 750, namely: Ten grand prizes, thirty diplomas of honor, 134 gold medals, 200 silver medals, 220 bronze medals, and 156 honorable mentions. The aggregate is larger than the whole number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1867 or at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and is a larger proportion awarded to exhibitors than to any other nation represented at this Exhibition.

It is announced in a cable dispatch from Rome that "the first basis for an arrangement between the Vatican and Germany having completely failed in consequence of the attitude of the Center party in the Reichstag, a new and less radical basis will be substituted, and the relations between the church and state will be regulated as nearly as possible in accordance with the existing German laws.... It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William will resume the Government the beginning of December.... A Bombay dispatch says the Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavoring to engage the Mohammedans of Central Asia in a religious war against England.

The Sultan of Turkey has written to the Ameer of Afghanistan, calling upon him as a good Mussulman to come to an amicable arrangement with England.... It is reported that England, Italy, and France have informed the Belgrade Government that they will not recognize Servia until the civil and political equality of the Jews is proclaimed.... A Bombay dispatch says the reply of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been received by the Viceroy of India, and is unsatisfactory.

The Child Preacher.

There is now in Louisville a little negress who is a perfect child wonder. She is a scriptural marvel. She does not even know her letters, yet she can quote accurately almost any passage in the Bible. At the age of 9 months she could talk, and would frequently tell her mother what her idea of heaven was. As she grew older she would sit for hours and expatiate on the beauties and glories of the other world. The old colored folks would listen to her sayings for hours. A reporter interrogated her. "What is your name, little girl?" "Alice Coatny." "How old are you?" "I'se just 4 years and 28 days old to-night?" "Where were you born?" "I was born in Liverpool, England—'cross de Atlantic." "How long since you felt the power within you?" "I don't know; I'se always felt the power of God." "What do you talk about when you speak to a crowd?" "I talk about Jesus, about heavenly things, about how Jesus died and was crucified; how he rose again in three days and sitteth at the right hand of God." "Can you spell?" "No, sir; I don't know my A B Cs yet." She then went on in a rapturous strain about things biblical and spiritual, completely nonplusing the reporter. She was accompanied by two colored men. They talked in an enthusiastic manner about her. She said in her conversation that she believed in two kinds of baptism. She spoke of the different modes of salvation; how to reach paradise; how to be converted from a bad man to a good one, etc. Her sayings were entirely original, and were not spoken in a hesitating voice, but in a quick, keen and forcible manner. As young as she is, a negress, without education in the principles she sets forth, her power partakes strongly of the marvelous.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Gold and Silver of Colorado.

Colorado ranks third among the gold and silver producing States of our Union. In her mountains is hidden a world of mineral wealth. In fact, mining stands first in the resources of the State. The yield of gold and silver from Colorado for the past six years is as follows:

1872	$3,785,000	1875	$5,434,257
1873	4,070,000	1876	6,191,907
1874	5,362,000	1877	7,365,283

It is thought that the yield for 1878 will exceed $10,000,000. The total production from the Colorado mines up to the 1st of last January, amounts to the magnificent sum of $72,000,000. New mines are discovered and opened and new mining works built every year. In fact, the seemingly inexhaustible mineral deposits of the State have but just begun to be developed. We visited the Boston and Colorado smelting works at Black Hawk, under the management of Prof. N. P. Hill, the largest on this continent, and probably the largest in the world. Over 20,000 tons of ore are treated each year in this establishment, and the yearly production of gold and silver is over $2,500,000 (coin value). The hills and mountains around Black Hawk are mined and tunneled and blasted until they are literally honeycombed. As you walk the streets of the town hundreds of miners are at work far beneath you, tearing the precious ore from the rocks.—*Cor. Troy Times.*

At Long Point, Tex., the colored people put bells upon the necks of their children to keep them from getting lost in the high weeds that surround the town.

LOST IN THE DESERT.

Dreadful Experience of Maj. Thornburgh's Command in the Sand Hills of Nebraska.

A special correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who accompanied Maj. Thornburgh in his chase after the murderous Cheyenne Indians, furnishes the following account of that expedition and its remarkable experiences:

The march has been through a country which is a geographical blank, and a desert untenanted by scarcely a living thing. The wagon trains were abandoned at the Platte river, two of them being stuck in the quicksand. The men took two days' rations on their saddles and started northward toward White Tail creek, where the scouts reported the savages encamped. A fog so dense that it obscured objects twenty yards away bewildered the scouts, and, before they struck the trail, eight miles away, twenty miles had been traversed in objectless detours, and the savages had escaped. Their camp fires were smoldering and their trail was still fresh. The column pushed on with scouts supposed to know all about the country, but they proved their utter ignorance by leading the column through an inaccessible country and losing the trail.

The track of the savages was finally discovered by members of Thornburgh's staff, and the cavalry moved on at the highest possible speed. We made a dry camp underneath the hills, where a semi-circle of rifle pits had been dug in the sand. We pressed the savages so closely that twenty ponies had been abandoned, and near the rifle pits there were some with packs on their backs, all wet with perspiration. During the night the Indians were heard around the camp, but the scouts were not able to strike them. The command was in the saddle before daybreak, following the trail, which led toward the south. Seventy-five miles had been traversed without a drop of water. The day was hot and dusty, and the men and animals suffered frightfully.

A private of Company H of the Fourth Infantry, dismounted by the falling of his horse, was left on the road to wait for Mauck's command, which was following twenty miles in our rear. Two hours after the column passed out of sight he was attacked by several Indians. He took refuge in the rifle-pits, and stood them off several hours. The Indians, circulating around him, poured a hot fire upon him, and, although some of their bullets cut his clothing, he escaped unhurt, Mauck's command appearing in sight just after the Indians succeeded in shooting the trigger off his gun. We reached a small creek near the North Platte river on Sunday noon. The men were almost unable to articulate from the effects of their torturing thirst. The wagon-train, left in the rear, was attacked by fifteen Indians. The guard repelled the assault until relieved by the arrival of Mauck. All the scouts who had been engaged deserted the expedition, and Col. Thornburg could only push on in a northern direction in hopes of striking the trail. Finally we struck the great sand hills of Nebraska. The sand was knee-deep to the horses and was carried by the wind in blinding clouds. Ceaseles currents of wind piled it up in monstrous castles or whirled it up into drifts like snow. The column marched forty-five miles without water and with no food save a little hard-tack and raw bacon. Just as the sun was going down our glasses revealed a lake in the distance. We reached it at 8 o'clock, but found it to be bitterly alkaline. The next day we struck Carlton's trail and followed it, abandoning all hopes of intercepting the Indians. The best horses in the command were sent forward bearing couriers, to ask Carlton's assistance. We marched forty miles, and passed en route a camp made by Carlton's men. Horses and men, dropping out of Carlton's column from exhaustion, came straggling into our camp, near an alkali lake, at all hours during the night. Wednesday morning the probability that the whole command would perish in the sand was generally discussed. New couriers were sent forward, and every effort made by the commanding officer to relieve the increasing distress of the troops. He succeeded at 3 o'clock in communicating with Carlton, and an hour later we camped on the headwaters of the Snake river, where Carlton's relief met us. The horses were so thin that the men almost pulled them over in attempting to mount. The expedition is a complete failure so far as the capture of the renegade Cheyennes is concerned. It failed because illy fitted out, something for which Thornburgh cannot be held responsible. Another cause of the failure was the unreliable character of the scouts furnished the expedition. The department of the Platte was outgeneraled. The savages baffled the troops at every point, and led them into the sand-hills, from which they might never have emerged.

How a Million Men Died.

A writer in an English magazine studies from birth to death the march of an English generation through life, basing his remarks on the annual report of the Registrar General. The author singles out, in imagination, a generation of 1,000,000, and finds of these more than one-fourth die before they reach 5 years of age. During the next five years the deaths number less than one-seventh of those in the first quinquennium. From 10 to 15, the average mortality is lower than at any other period. From 15 to 20, the number of deaths increases again, especially among women. At this period, the influence of dangerous occupations begins to be seen in the death-rate. Fully eight times as many men as women die violent deaths. The number of such deaths continues to rise from 20 to 25, and keeps high for at least twenty years. Consumption is prevalent and fatal from 20 to 45, and is responsible for half the deaths. From 35 to 45 the effects of wear and tear begin to appear, and many persons succumb to diseases of the important internal organs. By 55 the imagined 1,000,000 has dwindled down to less than one-half, or 421,115. After this the death-rate increases more rapidly. At 75 there remain 161,124, and at 85, 38,565. Only 202 reach the age of 100. At 53 the number of men and women surviving is about equal, but from 55 onward the women exceed the men.

Hog Cholera.

Dr. Dunlap, in his lecture here last week, brought out a great many new and interesting facts regarding a hog and his diseases. He said the hog was not a native of this country, but had been brought over by the Pilgrims. He is a native of a warm climate, and therefore the idea that the warm weather was injurious to him is false. As he is a stranger to our climate, we should carefully study his habits. The hog in his wild state gets most of his nourishment from the ground. This being the case, he should have the same articles of food given him that he would get in the ground. If fed artificially, the salts and other substances found in the ground should be supplied artificially. He said there was no such disease as hog cholera in reality. All diseases of hogs are grouped together as cholera, although it is improperly done. He has made the study of the disease his business of late. He calls the disease typhoid fever; says they have the same symptoms people have with this fever. It is caused by a peculiar poison in the blood; had examined nearly 100 in the last few weeks; duration of disease is from seven to fourteen days; will take disease in from seven to fourteen days after exposure; the first symptom is headache; won't eat; keep food away; don't try to force him to eat in this stage; has a slight cough; a stiffness of back and hind quarters; is sore in bowels; don't give severe cathartics, but gentle; hog is constipated; the causes of the disease are numerous; the principal are bad air, crowding, bad food, bad water, etc., etc. Slough water is one of the principal causes; filth is another great cause; says to never use straw for bedding; but use clay always, and be careful to keep the pens clean; give them plenty of pure water, but keep them away from sloughs; is opposed to inter-breeding; believes it generates disease; recommends cross-breeding as much as possible. The following is the recipe for the cure of the cholera which he gave, and says it has never failed to work a cure: Hyposulphite soda ten pounds, bicarbonate soda five pounds, copperas one pound; mix together; give one pound of mixture to thirty sick hogs twice or three times a day, or to thirty well hogs every morning on an empty stomach. If bowels are costive, add glauber salts half ounce with each dose, until bowels are moved. Mix a pound of the above mixture in slop made of milk and ground feed (not sour); add two teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid before giving. The hogs must be kept on dry ground and allowed no raw corn.—*Atlantic Messenger.*

Battle With Moonshiners.

On the 1st inst., Special Deputy Collector J. M. Phillips left here with fifty well-equipped men for a raid on the illicit distilleries of Overton, Putnam, Fentress and Jackson counties, destroying eight illicit concerns valued at $1,300. Phillips says that on approaching the distillery of Jonathan Allred, on the 3d inst., they were fired into at short range by James Pitman, an employe of Allred, but without effect. At the distillery of C. N. Bowman, four shots were fired at them, and two or three men were seen at a distance with arms in their arms. On reaching Crawford mill, on Roaring river, at a mountain torrent which passes through some of the roughest country in Christendom, consisting of high, abrupt hills, bluffs, and deep ravines, they heard a horn blown, and, in response, four or five men made their appearance on the crest of a bluff 100 feet in height, which commanded a ford which Phillips and his men expected to cross. Phillips sent Special Deputy Collector Mauphin with eighteen men up the river with instructions to cross that stream and come down in the rear of the wild-cat men. As soon as Mauphin and his men came in sight of the distillers on the opposite side of the bluff from Phillips, the moonshiners formed in regular line of battle and at once opened fire on Mauphin, who returned it, killing four illicit distillers, breaking another's thigh, and slightly wounding another. The revenue men were then forced to retreat for want of ammunition, but were not followed by the moonshiners, who still kept around their very advantageous position. None of the revenue raiders received a scratch. Citizens who claimed to know told Phillips that there were not less than 100 moonshiners armed with long-range guns, and that they are being reinforced by parties from other localities. The illicit distillers fired at random, making scattering shots, while the revenue men, who are composed equally of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers, coolly reserved their fire, and only put their bullets where they thought most was to be accomplished. The illicit distillers had formed an ambush for the revenue men, supposing they would cross the ford on their way to Flat creek. They were prepared to cover their rear from the first point where the moonshiners were observed, drive them through a narrow pass into the very clutches of the illicit distillers, who would be enabled to fire at them from four sides, and thus annihilate them.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

The Nightmare.

"Ethel Vane" sends us a poem, "Why Does Sweet Slumber Shun My Eyes?" Why? Sit down here, Ethel, where we can tickle your rosy ear with the waxed end of a short mustache, while we whisper to you that when a girl scarcely 19 years old eats an 8-o'clock supper of cold tongue, broiled steak, salt mackerel, fried potatoes, doughnuts, cold apple pie, fried eggs, fresh peaches, a slice of watermelon and one or two cups of coffee, horrified slumber will pack its trunk and climb onto the first train that will take it furthest away, and all the poetry in the Baptist College won't bring it back to you for a week. Don't ask any more such conundrums, Ethel; these are stirring, earnest times, that thrill with peril and impending danger, and our lyre is tuned to loftier strains.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Tincture of iodine has been fully tried at some of the Indian agencies in the West as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of malarial diseases, and with entire success. Dr. Fordyce Grimmell writes: "I have been astonished and delighted with the results."

The seeds of timothy grass, clover, pine and fir from high latitudes are distinguished from those of southern lands for their high germinating power, which is shown not merely by the large number of fruitful seeds, but also by the energy, cleanliness and absolute weight.

Sir Wm. Armstrong has invented a jointed cannon which unscrews into three pieces, thus rendering it easily transportable on the backs of mules. This gun has been subjected to very severe tests, which it stood very successfully, and has been adopted by the British army.

The dangers of spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal are illustrated by the fact that no less than 4 per cent. of all the coal-laden vessels that have left English ports during the last five years for destinations south of the equator have been lost by ignition of their cargoes.

The composition of niello, or Russian silver, hitherto a profound secret, has been discovered. It consists in nine parts silver, one part copper, one part lead and one part bismuth, melted together and saturated with sulphur. The mixture produces the gorgeous blue known as steel blue.

A new method of cooling hot journals has been successfully employed on large ocean steamers. It consists of a mixture of sulphur and oil or grease. The fine metal dust formed when the journal runs hot forms a sulphide with sulphur and grows soft and greasy, preventing any appreciable amount of friction.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson believes that there is now sufficient data collected to warrant the assertion that the average depth of the ocean is a little over 2,000 fathoms, and that the depth nowhere exceeds 5,000 fathoms. It is rare to find depths greater than 4,000 fathoms, and they appear to be pits in the neighborhood of volcanic islands, but there are submarine valleys of considerable extent, in general parallel to the axes of the continents, where the sounding line reaches 3,000 fathoms.

A. S. Wilson presents the following facts to show the marvelous industry of bees. Approximately, 100 heads of clover yield 0.8 gram of sugar, or 125 heads give 1 gram of sugar, and, therefore, 125,000 heads 1 kilogramme of sugar. As each head contains 60 florets (125,000x60), not less than 7,500,000 flower tubes must be emptied of their honey to obtain 1 kilogramme of sugar. The honey may, roughly, be estimated to contain 75 per cent. of sugar, and hence we have 1 kilogramme equal to 5,600,000 flowers in round numbers, or 2,500,000 visits for 1 pound of honey

The Mexican Border.

A recent telegram from San Antonio, Texas, says: "The transfer of 12,000 Mexican troops to the Rio Grande border is certain. Gen. Ord thinks the move one of policy on the part of Diaz to strengthen himself in the estimation of the Mexican people, as Trevino, the chief commander of the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande border, aspires to the Presidency. Ornellas, the Mexican Consul here, says the object is to settle Indian affairs in Northern Mexico. He states that internal matters are being quieted, and that there is no other office for the troops. All accounts, however, show general turbulence throughout the country, which induces the belief that Gen. Ord is correct, and that Ornellas only talks to mislead conclusions as to the object of sending these forces to their present destination, as the Mexican troops at present along the Rio Grande are not properly fed, and have to be guarded to prevent their desertion. People here and the military think some consequences will ensue when the larger force arrives, and anticipate great trouble. The few hundred Mexican soldiers at Saragossa, Newton, and other places, are furnished beef half from Texas, and it is also thought this greatly-increased force will depend upon the same source for its meat."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 25	@	10 00
Hogs	3 30	@	4 40
Cotton	10⅛	@	10½
Flour—Superfine	3 15	@	3 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	90	@	1 01½
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@	47½
Oats—Mixed	27	@	30
Rye—Western	55	@	56
Pork—Mess	8 65	@	8 75
Lard	6½	@	6¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 15
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	3 60	@	4 10
Hogs	2 88	@	3 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 25	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	78	@	79
No. 3 Spring	66	@	68
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	18	@	19
Rye—No. 2	41	@	42
Barley—No. 2	96	@	97
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	14	@	15
Pork—Mess	7 55	@	7 65
Lard	6	@	6⅛
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	82½	@	82½
No. 2	78	@	79
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	17	@	18
Rye—No. 1	42	@	43
Barley—No. 2	96	@	97
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	82	@	83
Corn—Mixed	31	@	32
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20½
Rye	40	@	41
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	8 25
Lard	6	@	6⅛
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	83	@	88
Corn	37	@	39
Oats	21	@	24
Rye	49	@	50
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	8 25
Lard	6⅞	@	7½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	90	@	91½
No. 2 Red	87	@	88
Corn	38	@	38
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 50	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 1 White	92	@	93
No. 1 Amber	90	@	91
Corn—No. 1	42	@	44½
Oats—Mixed	22½	@	24
Barley (per cental)	1 40	@	2 70
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 50	@	4 75
Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Common	3 50	@	3 75
Hogs	3 40	@	3 80
Sheep	3 75	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Why It Should Not be Trusted—Its Manifold Crimes Succinctly Stated.

William B. Moran, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Michigan, recently addressed a note to Hon. William L. Webber, of East Saginaw, requesting his views on the political situation. The latter responded in an able letter of great length, from which we make the following extract:

I do not believe our country can ever prosper except when the Government shall be administered in accordance with Democratic principles. No party discarding those principles can long prosper. The seeming exception of the success of the Republican party for eighteen years grows out of the peculiar circumstances of the situation; but the incapacity of that party to correctly administer the Government in times of peace is most clearly demonstrated by the present condition of affairs.

With such a platform, and with such a glorious record as the Democracy has made for itself in administering the affairs of the nation in times past, it is not surprising that Democrats cling to it as the sheet anchor of the nation's safety. No Democrat can forsake it; it cannot be killed, because truth is immortal and Democracy is founded upon the rock of truth.

The Republican party was founded upon a sentiment, not a principle. It was formed as a sectional party and has ever existed as such. It can never become a national party, because its objects and its aims are not in accordance with the principles upon which the Government was founded. They are revolutionary in their tendency.

There are bad men in all parties, but the mass of all parties are equally honest and equally desirous that such policies should succeed as will best promote the good of all. A party is not to be held responsible for the acts of a bad man simply because he has allied himself with the party. A thief is no less a thief whether he calls himself a Republican, a Democrat, or a National. He is an enemy to society.

It is only when a party screens the wrongdoer, by reason of his partisan associations, or when it continues him in power, or rewards him after his iniquity is known.

If this is done, then the party is to be held responsible.

Mistakes may be made by men of all parties, but as soon as a mistake is discovered it should be admitted as a mistake and be discarded by the party. If the party approve it and persist in it, then the party becomes responsible. These propositions are believed to be sound, and tried by this test the Republican party must be held responsible for a series of crimes against our form of government, and against the people, which can only be expiated by its total extinction.

We are making history, and for the sake not only of ourselves, but of those who may come after us, the people should crush the Republican party, that its practices may not become precedents.

With the extinction of slavery the original mission of the Republican party was ended.

It was organized to tear down; it has no skill to build up. But it was in power in the nation, and in most of the States, and it asked only how that power could be best retained.

It never learned that the strength of a nation consists in the affection of its parts.

Love of country as a cement to bind many into one was foreign to its thoughts. Force was the only means considered.

It sought to make secession a success by declaring the Union already broken and that the rebellion of citizens had produced that effect.

Defeated in this by the Supreme Court, under the pretense of protecting the negro in his rights but really to keep itself in power, it gave him the ballot, and then in defiance of law these colored citizens (equal in the eye of the law with the wisest and best) were taken under guardianship without their consent, and it assumed that they would unitedly give it their votes. When these newly-enfranchised citizens sought to vote as they pleased, by force and against the law, elections were declared void and the officers elected were refused permission to take their offices, and this in direct violation of the constitution.

It assumed in Congress to pass laws on subjects not within the power of Congress, and thus sought to effect a revolution in government.

This party arrogated to itself a power above the constitution. Under the tyrant's plea of "necessity," a higher law was proclaimed, and this party constituted itself the exponent of that law. All who opposed the doctrine of the higher law were vilified and persecuted. To refuse obedience to the *fiat* of the party, no matter what had been the service or sufferings in the cause of the Union, was to incur the severest punishment the party could bestow, and this without regard to any law known to the courts. So long as the *fiat* of the party was obeyed, no matter how much the law was violated, the offender was screened. Witness, for example, the fiendish attempt to impeach President Johnson for striving to enforce the provisions of the constitution, and the shameful spectacle of the President of the United States volunteering his evidence, and thereby his influence, to save Babcock from merited punishment. Witness the contribution from the present Chairman of the Michigan Republican Committee of a thousand dollars to aid Babcock to escape.

To enumerate the crimes of the Republican party against the people would require a volume. This volume will be written, but that is the work of the historian. I can give but few items.

At the expense, not only of every principle of civil liberty, but of vast sums of money drawn from the taxpayers, it kept the Union in turmoil for more than ten years after the war closed.

It has declared in substance and effect that the war for the Union had destroyed the union of the States, and that power was centralized in the General Government, by the war in defiance of the constitution, which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively," or to the people.

Regardless of the heavy burdens necessarily imposed in defense of the Union, it has wantonly increased those burdens by creating new and unnecessary offices as rewards for partisan favorites, and to perpetuate its power given them high salaries, and has also greatly increased the salaries formerly fixed by law, doubling the pay of the President, voting back pay to its Congressmen, and defrauding the soldiers by its post-traderships and the people by fraudulent contracts in the navy and other departments.

For the Credit Mobilier swindle, defrauding freedmen, frauds in the construction of public buildings, and the whisky ring, this party is directly responsible.

It has also to answer for the crime of forcing the freed negro to be a prey to unscrupulous and selfish miscreants who only sought to use him as a means of power and emolument. The next census will tell a fearful tale in this regard.

By its action and the action of its party leaders it has corrupted the moral sense of the people, and the fearful catalogue of defalcations and breaches of trust which the country has witnessed are but the legitimate outgrowth of its example.

It has discriminated between the Government and the people, assuming their interests to be unlike, and striving to build up a strong government to keep the people in subjection.

By force and fraud it defeated the will of the people, at the last Presidential election, and thereby greatly endangered the peace of the country, which was preserved only by the forbearance and patriotism of the Democracy, who preferred to suffer even this great wrong, for this once only, rather than plunge the country into bloodshed for the enforcement of their rights.

On all financial matters it has favored the rich even at the expense of the Government, and relying on the strength of the army has bidden defiance to the struggling poor.

It passed the Public Credit act, pledging the faith of the nation to pay more than the contract called for, and agreeing that the Government should not avail itself of privileges given by the contract.

It has provided one currency for the bondholder and another for the people.

It has built up a non-taxpayers' class by its exemption of bonds from taxation.

It demonetized silver.

It increased the expenses of the Government from $2 for each person in 1860 to $9.78 for each person in 1868, as shown in President Johnson's last annual message, an increase of 388 per cent., while in the same time the population increased only 23 per cent and the assessed valuation of the country increased less than 20 per cent.

It has vested the administration with such a discretion and control over the finances as to enable it at its will to expand or contract the circulation, a power valuable only to enable its favorites to acquire fortunes on Wall street, but which the good of all demands should never be left in discretion but controlled by law.

It has made civil-service reform a by-word and a reproach. When Mr. Jewell refused to permit the assessment of his clerks for partisan purposes his resignation was demanded. When Bristow in good faith sought to enforce the law against the whisky ring, he was obliged to leave the Cabinet. The whisky ring had bled for the party, and its power would be broken should the "sinews of war" fail.

It has made the military superior to the civil power.

Its constant action has been revolutionary, tending to a permanent change in the form of government.

The Administration Adopts a New Policy at the South.

A special dispatch from Washington to leading Republican journals of the country communicates some very interesting information in the following words:

Attorney General Devens to-day telegraphed the following instructions to the United States District Attorney for North Carolina:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1878.

In cases of interference by Democrats with Republican meetings, called for the purpose of taking initiatory steps toward the election of members of Congress, I call your attention to chapter 7, and especially section 5,520, Revised Statutes. You will be expected to give your personal attention to all cases arising under the above section. Meetings called for the purpose of advocating and supporting the election of candidates for Congress should be undisturbed, and each party must have freedom to suppor the candidates of its choice. You will show this letter to the Marshal of the district, who, is to be hoped, will render you all assistance by appointing discreet and proper deputies to execute the provision of the statute.

CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney General.

The following is the text of section 5,520 of the Revised Statutes referred to:

SEC. 5,520. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy, in legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a member of the Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The partisan character of the Attorney General's order is the first thing that will strike the reader. "In cases of interference by *Democrats* with *Republican* meetings," he says; but nothing is said about the interference by Republicans with Democratic meetings.

This order is the first clear indication of the reversal of the administration policy toward the South. Leniency and liberality have created no Republicans. Having tried tufts of grass to no purpose, the administration has now determined to see what virtue there is in stones.

The Longest River in the World.

Recent investigations have so well settled this matter that the proper correction should be made in the geographies. In reply to a question as to the "longest river," a writer in the New England *Journal of Education* says:

"There can be no doubt that this title belongs to the Missouri river, reckoning (as we should do), from its source in the Madison, the Red Rock and the Gallatin lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; the Mississippi being properly a branch of the Missouri, and not the Missouri a branch of the Mississippi, though the accident of the earlier discovery and exploration of the latter stream gave rise to the error, which our geographies still perpetuate, of calling the longer and the greater stream a branch of the shorter and smaller one.

"Above their junction the Mississippi drains 169,000 square miles, and has a length of but 1,330 miles, and, at their junction, it has a mean discharge per second of 105,000 cubic feet of water; while above the same point the Missouri drains 518,000 square miles, has a length of 3,047 miles from Madison lake (and I think something more, going up the Jefferson fork to the Red Rock lake), and at the junction has a mean discharge of 120,000 cubic feet per second; its discharge, though one-seventh greater than that of the Mississippi, being smaller proportionately, because its upper waters drain a region where the rain-fall, one year with another, averages but little, if any, more than one-half that of the Upper Mississippi. Above their junction one may go, on the Missouri, in a good-sized steamboat, to Fort Benton, Mon., a distance of 2,682 miles, or more than twice the entire length of the Mississippi from Itasca lake to its junction with the Missouri.

"This makes the Missouri river (as the name should really be all the way to the Gulf of Mexico) 4,347 miles long —1,361 miles longer than the Mississippi (now so-called) and 597 miles longer than the Amazon."

Population of Chicago.

The school census of the city of Chicago for the year 1878 shows the population of the city to be 436,731. Of this number 432,343 inhabitants are white, and 4,388 are colored; 201,709 are under 21 years of age, and 123,114 of school age —that is, between the ages of 6 and 21; 107,917 persons live in the South Division of the city, 87,897 in the North Division, and 236,529 in the West Division.

A PERSIAN populace is not like a European one. In Europe a monarch returning to his people after a lengthy voyage would be received by loud acclamations of joy and welcome, but when the Shah recently landed in his own dominion, on his return from his European tour, the people of the towns through which he passed merely bowed down their heads in silence.

A WOMAN in Herkimer county, Mo., recently set foot upon a snake, and her glossy black hair turned white in a few hours.

THE GREAT DANGER.

Extract from a Speech by A. J. Grover, at Sterling, Ill.

I assert that the masses in this country are in danger from the same causes which have produced pauperism in Europe. The power of wealth is as fatal to liberty, equality, and general prosperity in a republic as in a despotism. Unequal taxation, exemptions from taxation, a public debt in the hands of a few wealthy men, drawing interest and paying no taxes (not even an income tax), corporate monopoly loaning its debts as money, in partnership with the Government; all these we have already in this country, and all the other features minus royalty itself, and, perhaps, that also will be added, unless the tendencies of the last few years be arrested. We have a public debt in this country more than half as large as the debt of Great Britain, contracted within the last twenty years, drawing a much larger rate of interest. In fact our annual interest debt is about equal to the interest debt of Great Britain. Our State and municipal debts aggregate to an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to the interest-bearing debt of the nation, and the rate of interest much greater. Then our railroad indebtedness, our other corporate bonds and mortgages, and the mortgages on real estate of individuals swell the interest-bearing debts of the American people to the almost inconceivable sum of not less than $12,000,000,000. The average rate of interest on this vast debt cannot be less than 6 per cent. semi-annually which would amount to $720,000,000 It cost, to run the Government and pay the interest on the national debt in 1877, $595,289,898.91. The cost to run the State and municipal Governments, including schools, amounts to a sum quite equal to the national expenses. Here, then, we have, Total amount interest upon all debts, $720,000,000; cost of Governments, national, State, municipal and schools, not less than $1,100,000,000, and a grand total, drawn from the industries of the people, of about $1,800,000,000 annually, or about $40 per every man, woman and child in the nation. The total taxable value of the property in the United States is $12,000,000,000. Suppose the real value is $30,000,000,000 and the annual increase of property is 4 per cent., we have a total annual increase in the wealth of the people of $1,200,000,000 with which to pay an annual expense, including interest, of $1,800,000,000. In other words, the producers of wealth, as a mass, come out every year $600,000,000 behind; or, again, the working masses are growing poor in this country at the rate of $600,000,000 a year. It is quite certain that the masses have been growing poor at a much greater rate than this during the last five years. This absorption of the products of labor is constantly reducing the average accumulations of the masses, constantly and systematically increasing the wealth of the wealthy classes who loan money or rent property, constantly and systematically reducing the number of the wealthy men at one end of society, and constantly and systematically increasing the number of the poor and intensifying their poverty at the other end of society. It has been ascertained that workingmen in Massachusetts now earn on an average a little upward of $400 a year. By our system of revenue the national burden of taxation falls chiefly on those articles which producers most largely consume. The man who is most actively engaged in agriculture or manufacturing, who consumes most of raw material most heavily taxed, pays most of the national revenue. The working masses consume most by their crafts, and in their families, and therefore pay most to support the National Government. The State and municipal Governments and the public schools are supported by a most unjust and unequal system of land and personal-property tax. The farmer or manufacturer is assessed for the value of his farm or shop, though mortgaged for two-thirds of its value. Thus he pays interest on his mortgage, and taxes on what he owes —on his debts—while the holder of the mortgage generally manages to escape taxation altogether; and the holder of Government bonds is by law absolutely exempt from taxation. The burden of taxation under our system, especially for State, municipal, and school purposes, chiefly falls on the man who is the least able to bear it. Although our system differs from the English, we are accomplishing the same results by different methods. We have too many small land-owners and house-owners to exempt real estate from taxation, and so we tax the poor man's real estate and his debts, and allow the rich man with his bonds and mortgages to escape by exemption and concealment. Our revenue system must be equalized by a tax on incomes, and excluding debts from taxation. Also, the national-banking system is essentially like the Bank of England, with its branches. It is an infamous copartnership between the purse and the sword against the producing classes, and the parallel holds good between our system and the English as far as is possible in a republic. Our bank system is more infamous than the English system, because it affords no security whatever for depositors, and the Government gets less from the banks as a consideration for privileges conferred. With our system the people are taxed directly, for the benefit of the banks, about $19,000,000 annually, for which they get no consideration whatever. This system of robbing the many for the benefit of the few must be abolished, the bank notes retired, and greenbacks issued to fill the place they occupy, the bonds which belong to the bankers paid off in greenbacks, and the law which exempts bonds and greenbacks from taxation repealed. We must stop the enormous drain of interest, which, as a nation, we are paying, and a good place to begin is with the gratuity which we pay to national bankers, for which we get no consideration or equivalent whatever. We must have equal taxation, both for the support of the General Government and for State and municipal purposes, and thus stop our rapid progress on the road to the goal which every nation in Europe has reached, viz.: a rotten aristocracy on one hand, and beggary of the masses on the other. If it had not been for the wealth of soil and minerals in our public lands, and their rapid rise in value in the hands of those who have taken possession and settled upon them, this nation at this hour under the system of taxation and banking we have copied from the despotisms of Europe, by which the working masses chiefly support the Government, and the rich are permitted to loan their debts to the poor as money for high rates of interest, while affording no security to depositors—I say if it had not been for our almost illimitable public lands, under such a system as this, at this time, we should have been where the masses of England are—beggars under the heel of a few thousand bankers, land-owners, corporate monopolists, and money sharks.

ABSOLUTE MONEY.

Extract from a Recent Speech by Gen. B. F. Butler, Delivered in Indiana.

We want absolute money, not redeemable in anything, not valuable in itself. Now, that strikes men who have not reflected upon this matter with some oddity. Why don't you want it valuable in itself? For two reasons: Who issues it? The Government. It cannot give it away. It must receive some value for it. Now, if I have a silver dollar in my hand, the Government bought that silver and gave its bond for it, at 4½ per cent. interest. Now, if I lose that dollar I have lost it and so has the Government, too. We both have lost it, have we not? The Government cannot get it again to redeem the bond. Suppose that is a greenback dollar, that did not cost the Government anything, except the printing of it (one fourth of a cent or so), I lose it, and the Government gains it.

If it is a silver dollar both of us lose it; if it is a greenback dollar, I lose it, and the Government gains it. Let me illustrate this, because I want to make it plain to your minds. Four years ago we had the old fractional currency 50-cent pieces and quarters. There never was such convenient currency in the world. Everybody was satisfied with it. No petition went up to the Government to have it changed. One could carry a quantity in his pocket without wearing the pocket out. It was a profitable thing to the Government, because it issued it and agreed to redeem it. When I lost a half a dollar of it the Government gained it. And when it came to be called in, out of the $50,000,000 issued, $12,000,000 could not be found, it having circulated some twelve or fourteen years. Twelve millions gained; more than twenty times the cost of printing. The Government has got it. It was part of the non-interest-bearing debt of the United States; it did not cost the people anything. We had no interest to pay. Not only that, the loss of it was paying a considerable amount of interest. We sent over in Kentucky and got a lawyer for Secretary of the Treasury. Of course, being a lawyer of Kentucky, he knew everything. What did he do? Acting under the call of the men who desired to force specie payments upon us, he borrowed $50,000,000 of silver to coin into halves and quarters, to take the place of fractional currency, and he borrowed it for thirty years at 5 per cent. interest. The fractional currency was drawn in, and the silver put out.

Now, what gave the fractional currency its value? The stamp of the United States. "That is 50 cents." What gave the silver its value? The stamp of the United States. He was afraid the silver would be exported if he gave it full value. Therefore he cut it down almost 12 per cent.—14, I think. So that after all, when you have got half a dollar in your pocket, you have not got the full weight and value. You depend upon the stamp. If you depend upon the stamp of the Government for that much, in the name of heaven why can you not depend upon it for 50 cents? Nobody, I say, was troubled with this fractional currency.

Now let me tell you what burdens the borrowing of that $50,000,000 has put upon your backs and mine. Fifty million dollars, at 5 per cent. semi-annually compounded, as we have to pay it, in thirty years will amount to $200,000,000, and at the end of thirty years this silver coin will be worn out and lost. For the mere use of this hard money, subsidiary coin, wearing out our pockets for this generation, for the purpose of change, we have got to pay $200,000,000—over $5 a piece for every man, woman and child in the United States. That is what they call financiering down in Washington. Now, I don't think that the Secretary of the Treasury ever stopped to go into that calculation, as I have. I don't think he knew any better, but if he did, and put that burden on this generation, there is no punishment too severe for him.

I don't want the Government to put the greenback upon anything of intrinsic value. I want them to say, "That is money." Put it upon the cheapest and most convenient thing they can find, and there is nothing cheaper or more convenient than paper. Therefore, I am for fiat money, absolute.

Now, my friends, I have heard a great deal of wit expended upon the expression "fiat money." The word "fiat" don't seem to please our newspaper friends. Some of them don't understand what it is. It is Latin.

What is the meaning of the term "fiat?" It is simply the order of the creator of a thing that that thing shall be. When was it first used? When the earth was without form and void, and darkness covered the earth and the waters of the sea, God said, "Fiat lux!" "Let there be light;" and the morning stars sang together in joy, and all the earth put forth in beauty and fruitfulness. Let the Government say, "Let there be money among the people," and prosperity and joy shall come to us all. And if the morning stars do not sing together in joy the daughters of the people will make fine music from ocean to ocean. The word means "decree." Let the Government decree it.

Oh, these men indulge in calling hard names! They try to frighten us from preventing our property being eaten up by mortgages and swallowed up by taxes and run away with by swindlers. We are called "socialists," "communists" and "lunatics." Our money is called the "rag baby," and every other name. "Fiatist" is the latest expression. Never you mind that, fellow-citizens. If hard names ever hurt anybody I would have been dead long ago. We want another change in our money. We want it non-exportable—an American money, for a free, enlightened and highly business people. We don't want it like our yard-stick; we don't want it lengthened in France to thirty-nine inches when they want to buy, and shrunk to thirty-six when they sell to us. We want it to be ours, so that it may not be called for by anybody else. Therefore, we do not want it of any value as a commodity. That has been the trouble with our money from the beginning of the Government. We had it based on gold and silver. We had bank paper, always based on gold and silver.

Now, I state this boldly, without fear of contradiction: Heretofore, until this war of ours, the money kings of Europe controlled the price of wheat in Indiana, making it low when they wanted to buy it, and making prices high when they wanted to sell their iron, their cloth, their leather and their manufactures to you. I will tell you how they did it. I showed you some time ago that, by taking away a portion of the gold, they could make contraction. Perhaps I had better give you the whole illustration:

Suppose the family of the Rothschilds, the Jew bankers of Frankfort (who are able to do it to the amount of $200,000,000, undoubtedly; who could easily do it to the amount of $50,000,000), should call for $50,000,000 of gold, our currency being based on gold. If that basis was four to one, this would call for a contraction of $200,000,000. (Fifty millions would be enough, because it is the balance only that settles these things.) That contraction brings down prices; everything goes down. Therefore they buy everything they want to, cheap. They have made the contraction, they brought down the price of wheat and corn, and bought everything they desired to buy, cheap. Very well. They are now about to pay for what they buy, by sending us, not gold, but by sending over their manufactures here in competition with your manufactures. They send over $50,000,000 of gold; that causes an expansion of circulation, four to one, and prices rise. When they rise, they send over their clothes, their knick-nacks, their laces—everything that we want to buy, and sell them at those high prices. And so they have gone backward and forward for the last fifty years, and we have been the slaves of the money kings of Europe, until the war took place. Then we had a currency of our own; and when there was a war between France and Germany, and they wanted $40,000,000 of our gold, we sent it over to them, and no man ever missed it, so far as its effect upon business was concerned.

It is said that it won't do to have fiat money, absolute money, issued by Congress, because Congress may make mistakes about issuing it, and may issue too much, or may issue too little. Congress will undoubtedly endeavor to do as well as they can for the interest of the people, if the people will watch them and see how they attend to the business of the people, instead of looking after the resolutions of '98, if they are Democrats, or the abolition of slavery, if Republicans. But, whether Congress will do right or wrong, I would rather trust the Congress of the people of the United States to settle the value of property of the people of the United States by the issuing of money than to trust the Jew bankers of Europe to do it. If you have gold, they will do it; if you have the greenback, issued by Congress, Congress will do it, under your sanction; and if you will wake up and stand together, good men and true, on this subject, there will be no trouble.

Now, then, you say, "Very well, Gen. Butler, that is a very nice scheme of yours about money, but how are you going to get it out?"

I think I can tell you. Let us see if we can't get it out. I know the papers say that our plan is to start a printing-press to work and send the money all around among the people. No such thing. No honest man ever gets any money that he don't earn. The men who managed the Credit Mobilier and the various stock-jobbing schemes, and who water railroad stock, got money they don't earn. But I never expect to get any money out among the people in that way. It is to be earned by the business man through his industry, intelligence and capacity for business, and by the farmer by hard sweat and toil in the field, by the workingman through his labor, either at the loom, in the workshop, at the bench, or in the field. That is the only way the people are going to get it. It is hard enough, I grant.

We are spending every year about $250,000,000 for the necessary expenses of the Government. How do we get that to spend? By taxing the people—selling their property to pay the taxes. Suppose that we stop a year or two on taxing the people, and issue this money to pay our debts and expenses; wouldn't it get out money among the people? I want you to think about this a little. This is an idea that hasn't got into the newspapers yet. Now I can suggest exactly how I think they can get it out: Let them keep their tax on whisky, because the less whisky a man drinks the better. That doesn't trouble me. I should have no objection to taking the tax from friction matches, because I know of no small tax that bears so hard upon the people as that. England tried to raise $500,000 on friction matches. She couldn't carry it; while we raise between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. I think we could stop taxing tobacco, for I am content that the laboring man shall have his pipe when he goes home, without paying a great deal more than I do for any luxury of mine.

There is no luxury that the rich man has—champagne wine, silks, brandy, laces for the ladies, kid gloves—there is no luxury on earth that pays so high a tax as does tobacco, principally consumed by the poor man, and the poorer the quality the higher the tax. But suppose we do not rearrange the tariff. Let them collect the taxes and pay off the debt with the greenback; and then I think the greenback will get out among the people.

Now, let us have it in another way: We have $320,000,000 of national-bank circulation. Suppose every time a national-bank bill goes into the treasury they hand out a greenback instead, and let that get out among the people, and we shall have some money, not that which we borrow from the national banks and pay them about 18 per cent. interest for, when we come to reckon it all around. Let those bonds be bought up in that way.

Now, another way: Every year we appropriate from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 for various forms of public improvement, all of which is paid for by taxation; and that doesn't finish any one thing; just a little is done in one year. The officers watch what they have done that year until the next year, and get a little more money; build a little more that year and watch what they have done until next year, and get a little more money; and they watch it year in and year out. Why, the New Orleans Custom House was begun in 1853; it is not finished yet. The Capitol was begun before that; it never will be finished. So with all these public buildings. Let us step up like men, and see what improvements we want, have them constructed on an economical scale, more so than they are done now; and I don't think I would take for my model your State House here, either. Find out how much we want to build within the next ten years, and do it in one year. Employ the idle laborer, start business, and get rid of the horde of officers that have to stand by and watch the building. I don't think there will be any difficulty.

Whenever you get a man at the head of the administration of financial affairs who is not under the thumb of the bankers, he will find a way to do the will of the people and put out the money of the Government in a manner which will be for the advantage of the Government and the best interests of the people. "Where there is a will there is a way," always. The trouble is, there has been no will except to make offices and salaried places for cousins, aunts and nieces, brothers and sons. In this time of distress let us employ every man who wants work. We have got enough to do. We can do it by employing men enough in one year as well as by employing a few men for ten years. Put out a couple of hundred millions in that way at once, in payment for good, honest, faithful, hard work. Give every man something to do who will do it, and any man who won't do it, put him where he will have to work for a living. The difficulty is that we can not distinguish now between the man who wants work and the man who don't want work. We know there are hundreds who cannot get work, and we know there are dozens who don't want work. Let us give every man a chance to work and then we will know which is which, and we will take care of the last "which." That is something like the business of government, and I think any administration could be better employed in doing that than in making speeches at agricultural fairs or singing psalms, however holy. There will be no difficulty about getting this money out, whenever it is wanted to be got out. The reason why you can't put any money out now is that no money can reach the people until the banker has taken his toll out of it. Is not that so?

I am speaking here to business men, to men of experience. You cannot carry on your business because you are eaten up with interest and usury. You know it. Every business man knows it. You have been able to pay your 10 per cent. or 12 per cent, because you have been skimming your land of the cream and selling your crops; but you have grown no richer, and your mortgages have eaten it up. There is no business under heaven that will allow 10 per cent. interest. It cannot be done. Whenever a man loans money at 10 per cent. he knows, as a rule, that he has got to eat up the man he loans it to. The man that borrows it don't know it. That is the difference between them. In 1866 and 1867 we got rid of interest to a great degree, because money was plenty. When money became contracted we had to borrow and give usury. That is what is eating into the vitals of the people this day and this hour. Why, my friends, God himself, from Mount Sinai, amid the thunders and lightning of that awful day, sent down the law of Moses for His chosen people, "Take thou no interest or usance from thy brother, but fear God."

A Strange History of "Saviors."

A new book gives the history, so far as it is known, of sixteen "Saviors" who flourished from three to seventeen centuries before the Christian era, and all of whom, it is said, were crucified. They were Chrishna, Hindoo, date unknown; Sakia, Hindoo, B. C. 600; Thammuz, B. C. 800; Wittoba, of Telingonese, B. C. 552; Iao, of Nepaul, B. C. 622; Hesus, of Celtic Druids, B. C. 834; Quexalcot, of Mexico, B. C. 327; Quirinus, of Rome, B. C. 406; Prometheus, B. C. 547; Thulis, of Egypt, B. C. 1700; Indra, of Thibet, B. C. 725; Alcestos, of Euripides, B. C. 600; Atys, of Phrygia, B. C. 600; Crite, of Chaldea, B. C. 1200; Bali, of Orissa, B. C. 725; Mithra, of Persia, B. C. 1200.

DR. PETERMANN'S SUICIDE.

Why the Eminent German Geographer Took His Own Life.

(Berlin Cor. New York Herald.)

The sad circumstances surrounding the death of him who is widely admitted to have been the foremost geographer of his age, Dr. August Heinrich Petermann, come tardily to light. His sudden death, announced to have occurred on the 27th ult., was stated to have been the result of an apoplectic stroke, but it was not suspected that a tragedy lurked behind the announcement that startled the quiet town of Gotha.

Dr. Petermann had for some time suffered from repeated attacks of bronchitis. He coughed almost continuously, and complained of constant pain. His nervous irritation increased, and, added to the physical suffering, was a mental excitement of a domestic nature which rendered him almost frantic at times. He complained of a headache so acute that the least touch upon the forehead produced violent pain. He was but 56 years old, and it was hoped that his strong constitution would pull him through. On the morning of the 25th ult., after a restless night, Dr. Petermann, who had been tenderly watched over by his wife and daughters, exhibited an agitation which they alarmingly noted, but never for a moment attributed to its true cause. He begged them to retire from the room.

Here it may be proper to observe that the lady who, with his two grown-up daughters had watched by his bedside was his second wife, whom he married four months ago. He had lived unhappily with his first wife, an English lady. A divorce was decreed between the ill-mated pair in 1877, and since then it is stated that the first wife has bent her endeavors to destroying his peace of life. After his second marriage everything appeared to be going prosperously with him, when his first wife, it is alleged, by anonymous threats, recommenced her persecutions, and worried the great scholar to distraction. In his own family, too, he had troubles enough and to spare. His father and his brother had died by their own hands, and their fate apparently haunted him. With this knowledge of his life, it may be guessed upon what a load of mental and bodily torture his wife and daughters closed the door as they went forth at his urgent request.

They did not remain absent long—scarcely fifteen minutes—but on their return they met a sight which petrified them with terror. The husband and father was hanging limp and lifeless from the window. Assistance was hastily summoned; the body was cut down; restoratives were tried, but in vain. He was dead, and crumpled in one of his hands with the clutch of death was a paper. It was a letter addressed to his youngest daughter, and contained his will. It bore the date of Sept. 6, showing that he had harbored the fatal intention for nineteen days.

An easily-understood motive led to a strong effort on the part of the family and friends to keep the cause of the death secret, but enough leaked out to lead to the unveiling of the entire distressing tragedy. Thus it was that Dr. Petermann, in the ripeness of his scholarship, at the age of 56, fell, owing to reaction from excessive work and conjugal torments he was unable to withstand, an easy prey to the hereditary self-destroying mania; the man whose vast mind had grasped and solved the most difficult geographical questions in both hemispheres succumbed to private infelicities that the world took no account of.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, in a letter to Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, regarding the refusal of the latter to surrender Hiram H. Kempton for trial in South Carolina, says: "I regret that the Chief Executive of the great State of Massachusetts should have committed so flagrant a violation of the supreme laws of the land—a violation irreparable in its nature, as the State suffering thereby has no possible redress. Had you confined yourself to giving a simple refusal to surrender the fugitive I should make no further comments upon your letter, as the disregard by the executive authority of one State of the rights of another State concerns the whole people of the United States; but, inasmuch as you have seen fit to base your action on the ground that, in your judgment, the object in procuring the indictment against Patterson, Parker and Kempton does not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kempton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose, it is my duty, as Governor of South Carolina, to add that your statement is entirely unwarranted, and to repel the unworthy imputation, as I do, with indignant scorn."

Remarks by a Colored Brother in Georgia.

"Breddren, my 'sperience is dat it ain't de perfession of 'ligion, but de 'casional practice' of it dat makes a man 'ceptable up yonder. When yer gits to de golden gate an' Peter looks yer right in de eye and yer shows him yer long creed an' says, pompous like, dat yer 'longed ter de big 'Piscopalian church, de 'Postle 'll shake his head an' say, 'Dat ain't nuff ter get yer through.' But if yer takes all yer bills under yer arm, yer grocer bills an' yer rent bills, an' he looks 'em over an' finds 'em all receipted, he'll say, 'Yer title's clear,' an' unlock de gate an' let yer pitch yer voice for de angels' song. But 'tain't no use ter trabble along dat narrer path 'less yer can kerry, folded up in yer creed, a good rec'mendation from yer creditors. Hebben ain't no place fur a man who has to dodge roun' a corner fur fear ob meetin' some one who'll ask fur dat little bill dat nebber was paid."

SOMEBODY has taken pains to hunt up the average length of artists' lives, to prove that they live longer than do other folks. Of 1,112, there died under 60 years old, 474; 60 years and under 70, 250; 70 years and under 80, 243; 80 years and under 90, 134; 90 and under 100, 19; above 100, 1; the mean age at death of the whole number being 55 years.

CHINESE railroad trains run at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now makin special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

BOSS HARNESS SHOP.

BIG GUN IN WORKING ORDER

COMPETITOR

STAND FROM UNDER.

SHILLING sells more Harness than his competitor simply because he uses none but the best Chestnut Oak Leather, manufactured in West Virginia. Employs none but the most experienced workmen. He has the largest stock of

Harvy Harness, Light, Single and Double Coach Harness,

In the Town of Auburn.

Extra Fine Plated Harness

Made to order. I keep on hand everything in my line of trade, such as Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Halters, Riding Bridles, all styles of Collars, Sweat Pads, Best Harness Oils, Axel Grease, Axel Oil for Carriages. I warrant all stock and work that goes out of my shop. Having been a resident of DeKalb county for 33 years, and knowing the wants of the farmers, I flatter myself that I will render satisfaction to all who may deal with me. No slaughtering prices. No shoddy harness. All first-class. Carriage Trimmings kept in stock and Trimming done to order. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, west of public square. Don't forget the place.

J. E. SHILLING, Prop.

W. SHEFFER, Foreman.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men; which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c. Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c. Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Pith and Point.

—True as a dye—Indigo.

—Headquarters—The hatter's store.

—Our domestic pets—Why, car-pet to be sure.

—A pound-master—A school teacher of our early days.

—Open all night—The top of the chimney of course

—"What's in a name?" Why letters, you stupid lunkhead.

—Capital jokes—The average run of congressional debates.

—Edison's last—may probably be found at his shoemaker's.

—One of the most remarkable Wills on record—Shakespeare.

—Corporal punishment on board ship—The cat o'nine tails.

—Dead men tell no tales, for they sojourn in the "silent city."

—Sal Ary is the young lady that everybody wishes to secure.

—Cheap as dirt—Gossip. Yes, and aften as dirty as it is cheap.

—The school population of Connecticut aggregates nearly 140,000.

—Invention is no longer a necessity with the extraordinary Edison.

—Advance sheets—Those hung by the laundress in the front yard.

—"Whoa, and be tied," said the teamster to his flagging horses.

—The type of our civilization is a gate on which the rustic lover hangs.

—An international match—One from any lot imported from Germany.

—Kiser Wilhelm is not to be carried out of the world at a slug-gish pace.

—Notwithstanding giraffs are long for this world they usually die young.

—We pencil this from Faber: "Kindness is the high tide of the soule's nobility."

—Don't drink to freely at Era. You may become bloated, and get Erie-sipalas!

—A golden opportunity—When you have a chance to spend a twenty dollar piece.

—"Let's make tracks," as the railroad contractor said to the section gang.

—Seventy-seven different qualities of rice are cultivated in India. So we read.

—A man is often "generous to a fault," while he is utterly oblivious to virtue.

—"They parted by the river side"—because he had'nt enough to pay farage for two.

—It isn't every man that wears a "Rocky Mountain" hat who has a fertile brain.

—When you see a man age rapidly, rest assured he didn't properly manage his health.

—Boston has already two hundred churches, and naturally a-spires to as many more.

—It is passing strange, but long-headed men never go headlong, into speculation.

—The Hackensack satirist has Chrystalized our only "Camisa," but thereby hangs a tail.

—High-way robbery. Being cleaned out by brigands in the lofty passes of the Appenines.

—"This is the most unkindest cut of all," as the standing rib said to the carving-knife.

—While Edison is in an inventing mood, why doesn't he invent a carpet to get up and dust?

—The celebrated Axminster carpets are imitated from the Turkish and Persian patterns.

—The optician who made the specks on potato eyes will please send his address to this office.

—"A point well taken," quoth the sneak thief as he artfully bagged a fine lot of antique lace.

—"The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed." That's the worst failing we have.

—Each building in Whitehall village is being decorated by a Kromer imported from the metropolis.

—"Will you love me then, as now?" Well, sweetness, that depends. Don't borrow from the future, for it's foolish financering.

—Linen dresses are to be trimmed with galloon, and many a loon of a girl will spend her last cent but what she will be in the fashion.

Grains of Gold.

A year of pleasure passes like a fleeting breeze, but a moment of sorrow seems an age of pain.

The affection of parents is best shown to their children by teaching them what is good and true.

Great souls are always loyally submissive to what is over them; only mean souls are otherwise.

Courage, the commonest of the virtues, obtains more applause than discretion, the rarest of them.

Love can excuse anything except meanness, but meanness kills love, and cripples even natural affection.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise; so when a fault is discovered, it is well to look upon a virtue to go in company with it.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

The man who violently hates or ardently loves, cannot afford being in some degree or sense a slave to the person he detests or adores.

The habit of resolving without acting is worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as it gradually sunders the natural connection between thought and deed.

Many persons are purified and exalted by sickness, as if the hand of disease had been stretched out over them only to make the sign of the cross on their souls.

A diseased mind turns every chance accident to its own distempered view, and makes the terror, or the sorrow, which exists but in its own imagination a very reality of evil.

Erratic Enrique's

How much of a landscape can a bird's eye view?

Bakers should always set their sponge at leaven o'clock.

A corn-er in wheat sounds about as sensible as a ryes in barley.

When a humorist dies, his sorrowing family are at their wit's end.

Only a matter of taste—kissing the cherry lips of a strawberry blonde

There is surely nothing gorgeous, when we gorge us with our favorite edibles.

"Hope told a flattering tale," and we feel flatter since we listened to the siren.

Dizzy goes to Ireland next month. If he kisses Blarney [illegible] will it be a Gladstone?

Passing strange!—When two pedestrians, unacquainted with each other, happen to meet.

"I stand corrected," as the boy said who was too sore, after a thrashing, to sit down in comfort.

This is the age of newspapers, and many have nothing but age to recommend them to the public.

There's madness in the thought that half of the world's populace are crazy enough to think the other half are lunatics.

* * *

What is an old maid? A waman that has been made for a long time.

* * *

What is in a name? and yet a girl by any other name would hardly be as sweet.

* * *

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; it appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon as a cloud appears.

* * *

What is money? asks an exchange. Money is the missing link between delinquent subscribers and the editors of newspapers.

* * *

A baby on North Hill yesterday swallowed a nickle and a three cent piece. That's it; keep it up; what the country needs is more money in circulation.

* * *

A historian says butter has been handed down from the days of Hippocrates. This probably accounts for the smell of some of it nowadays.—Syracuse Times.

* * *

Beautiful, beautiful, silken hair, how I wonder what you aire, whether you belong to the head you adorn, or whether from another girl's head you were shorn.

* * *

It is two hundred and fifteen years since the first Bible was printed for the Indians. And when we look at the Indians to-day, we can't help thinking the missionaries had better have printed a couple of million to begin with.

* * *

When summer passed away and the flowers lie withered and sore; when the forest puts on its annual robes of scarlet and gold, when the breeze becomes fresher more bracing, when the crack of the gun reverberates through the silent isles of the woodland, when everything has a tendancy to make men pause and meditate on the uncertanties and vicissitudes of life, what is sweeter than to sit on a rail fence and peacefully devour a raw turnip?—Graphic.

* * *

Mr. Harrison only engaged in farming last spring, and having no experience himself was obliged to hire a man to superintend the work. The other day he read in his paper that "dressed chickens" brought the highest prices in the city markets, and he showed the paragraph to his wife with the remark that "blamed if he was going to the expense of buying dresses for his chickens if he never sold them." Mrs. Harrison was a city-bred girl, and knew no more about farming than the late Horace Greely, but she suggested that perhaps she had some old dresses which she could cut up and convert into polonaises and overskirts for their chickens if there was much advantage in having them "dressed" before sending them to market.—Norristown Herald.

Envy.

The moment a man achieves brilliant success there's always somebody at hand to tell how poor, how obscure, how no "account" he used to be, and to express wonder and astonishment that he should ever have "amounted to anything." The fact that he has amounted to something, that he has proved himself a success, seems to make some of his acquaintances feel that they have been robbed in a manner, and by so much as he has risen above them in position or influence, by so much are they dwarfed. Men who have grasped blindly to find a fitting place for the exercise of their talents find it, and when it comes naturally appreciation, money influence, prosperity. Can their good fortune cause anything but rejoicing in a magnanimous and noble mind? There are very few men of note before the American public who have not fought their way up poverty, obscurity, disaster and countless opposition of adverse circumstances. In fact almost everybody "that is anybody" has worked for his crown, and when he gets it shouldn't everybody rejoice with him? Doubtless there's many and many a rough diamond that is never polished and set, but lies buried in mountain gulches covered with mud; many a "mute inglorious Milton" sleeps in quiet country churchyards; but the world is flashing with light from diamonds that are set, singing with melody from Miltons that are not mute. One thing is certain; the man or woman who is occupied in picking to pieces the crown lawfully won by a successful neighbor is not likely ever to wear one; for time thus spent is worse than wasted and the disposition that can find pleasure in employment so ignominious and degrading, can never find those aspirations, labors and toils congenial which brings deserved reputation, honor and success.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 15 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 10 "	"
Ligonier	2 52 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 26 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 46 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations.	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 55am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations.	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	12 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	[illegible] 00am	7 30pm	6 [illegible]am
Mexico		8 28	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 08	8 40
Chili	8 05	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 53
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 58	12 36
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Col'en's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00pm	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 40pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 24	11 38	4 [illegible]
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 50
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 05
Laketon	5 41	10 38	2 18
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 50
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 25
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 43
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 35
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 40
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 18
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 02
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 50am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 2, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	[illegible] 10am	
Washington	7 15	[illegible] 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 00am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 39am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 5[illegible]	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 06	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 [illegible]	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 [illegible]	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 46
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 [illegible]
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 8
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 3[illegible]am
Avilla	11 58	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 35pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 15	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	[illegible]	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	9 31	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	7 18
Ar Newark	[illegible]	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	3 50	[illegible]	
Shawnee	4 50	6 55am	
Newark	12 50am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	[illegible] 37	7 1[illegible]
Cambridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 11
Barnesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 55
Washington	5 05pm	7 35am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:10 a. m., and arrives at Columbus at 9;15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 13, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 52	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 21
Crestline ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 25	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 50	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2, Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 20 pm	8 [illegible] am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestline ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	[illegible]	[illegible] am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	[illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 [illegible] pm
MUNCIE	1 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILR SET

Sleeve and Coll r Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND., DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	3,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos, and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,

WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 31st, 1878. Number 44.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 40 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. P. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

E. A. FRANKS. O. Z. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 4 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block. Auburn, indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

TRADE MARK.

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,083 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3, 00,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufactrers rates.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, - LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

Willis & Co's.

Book, News

AND

Variety Store

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys,

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Isaac Kutzner is plaintiff, and Michael F. Long, Enos L. Casebeer Adm'r, of the estate of M. Long, deceased, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars and ninety cents [$670.90], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventeen, 17, in the old plat of town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Atty's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 15th, 1878. 42-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Geo. Hensler and Cyrus S. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars [$135], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight [288], in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficiant to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

E. W. Fosdick, Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelley is plaintiff and George H. Cosper and Eraline Cosper are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents [$761.35], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section eleven [11], township thirty-five [35], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

R. Wes. McBride, Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1878. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Andrew J. Little and Amanda Little are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents [$480 10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided south one-half [½] of lot number eighty seven [87] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Enos and Amanda Kuhlman, Catharine Shugars, Jacob Somers and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents [$1127.45], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Coure House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of town lot number one hundred and forty-seven [147], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Atty's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1778. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David Hyman is plaintiff, and Adam Gonser is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars and ten cents [$335.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south west fourth of the south-west fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty [30], township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satify said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, October 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Abolish the Army.

Secondly—For its Costliness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: From the adoption of the Constitution till the days of the Mexican war the United States never had a regular army in the sense in which it is now used by the Military Ring at Washington. This appears on the face of history. President Washington tried the experiment of establishing such a force in the American Legion, but he himself was the first to recognize its unsuitableness under a government of the people, and it was disbanded during his term of office. Thereafter, until 1816, the regular troops, so called, were really volunteers, of the same class as those who fought in our civil war—that is, their regiments were raised as required and disbanded when the necessity was over. From 1816 to 1830 only a few regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery were kept in service, and they were obliged to earn their wages like other Americans. The Florida war and the extension of the fur trade on the plains gave us only two cavalry regiments (the old First and Second Dragoons), and it was not until the Mexican war that the present exclusive, useless, and expensive regular army began to accumulate power and to influence legislation in its own favor. All our present general officers and heads of staff departments entered the service during the Mexican war, or immediately after. It was during the Mexican war that the jealousy between volunteers and regulars commenced, and that the regulars first exhibited their hatred of their fellow soldiers, simply because the volunteers did not depend on Government pap for a livelihood in times of peace. It was in the Mexican war that the West Pointers first started the opprobrious name of "mustang officers" for all those who entered the army from civil life; and the jealousy then roused has only increased ever since. In Mexico, also, the system which prolonged our civil war to such a period was first inaugurated, that of giving the volunteers all the work, while the regulars got the prizes and glory. What the regular army is now it has become under the rule of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, all men formed in that epoch.

These men have started the cry, familiar in Administration journals, that volunteers are "costly and extravagant" in comparison with regulars. They point to the debt of the Union for the civil war as $3,000,000,000, and insist that had half of that money been spent in preserving a regular army in proper state we should have been saved the rebellion.

Let us examine this question of relative cost, and see where we come out.

From 1851 to 1861 the United States Government expended nearly $200,000,000 on the regular army, yet it did not prevent the rebellion, while about half of the West Pointers in its ranks joined the enemy, many of them leaving the service almost under fire, while every man drew the last available cent of his pay. Did this $200,000,000 justify itself by service, when, as noted in a former letter, not one regular officer or soldier died in defence of his post, until the green volunteers were called from plough and counting room to shame the "professional soldier" into some show of manhood. Let us suppose that we never had a regular army, but depended on volunteers from 1816 to 1861, raising them as required. We might still have had a rebellion, but the country would have been about a thousand millions richer, and Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee would not have been able to make the trouble they did by means of the knowledge acquired at the national expense at the Military Academy of West Point.

What is the use of maintaining as we do to-day, at an expense of $30,000,000 per annum, a regular army which is no protection to us in war, which never yet saved the United States from any danger, and which has to be replaced by volunteers whenever fighting is necessary? The Military Ring at Washington answer by referring to the chain of forts in the Military Division of the Missouri and to the police duties performed by the soldiers. If they do render such services, let us, as the Canadians do, call them by their right name—police.

Let us abolish the regular army entirely, and strip it of its coat of tinsel and sham. It never was and never has been an army of soldiers, and never will be under its present system. The only soldiers the United States has ever had have been volunteers. The regulars have always been policemen, and nothing else. Let us call them by their right name, as they do in Canada, and save $25,000,000 out of $30,000,000 a year.

We should then avoid leaning on a rotten reed, as we did in 1861. The whole history of the United States regulars show them to be policemen, and nothing else, ever since the period of the Mexican war. The volunteers, who were the real soldiers, refused to turn policemen in 1865, to spy on the southern population; but the the regulars rejoiced in their work, and waxed fat and insolent in garrisoning Southern States. Now, it is time this police force were reduced to proper dimensions, as in Canada. The whole of the Indian tribes in Canada, from the forty-ninth parallel to Alaska, are controlled by 240 mounted police, with a superintendent, a deputy, and four Captains. The army of Canada—its real army—numbers 80,000 men, more than our regular army, and is called militia. The militia may be raw and unpracticed, but it has never failed to fight when attacked, and would develop into an army as good as our volunteers in one campaign. It costs $300,000 a year, the mounted police $200,000, making half a million dollars for all of Canada each year.

We have a regular army, so called, costing thirty millions per annum. How does it compare in utility with that of Canada? First, it fails to keep the Indians in order, and shows itself worthless as police. Secondly, if war were declared between Canada and the United States to-morrow, Canada could place 30,000 men on New York soil in a week, passably disciplined, and fair shots at the target. If the United States depended on the regulars alone, that week could not possibly see more than 1,500 regulars put in line to oppose the 30,000 Canadian militia. The fighting would, as in 1861, have to fall on New York militia and volunteers.

Is it not then time for the American people to wake up and abolish this expensive body of police, going under the name of soldiers, that never has been, is not now, and never can be, a protection to the country?

This letter treats of nothing but facts easily to be tested by figures and records of our Government. It has pointed out two things—the uselessness and costliness of the present American regular army, so called. In the next we will consider what are the dangers of this army to the American government of and by the people.

A CITIZEN SOLDIER.

The Next Presidency.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Shrewd politicians have for some time been canvassing the posibility that the next president will be chosen by the house of representatives. In the event that there are three or more candidates, each of whom fails to obtain a majority of all the electors, the choice will devolve upon the house of representatives. The vote will be cast by states, each state having one vote. A majority of the delegation from each state will control the vote of that state. It is already settled that the democrats will have a numerical majority in the next house; in view of the contingencies likely to arise, it is interesting to estimate how that body will stand counting by states. The following table gives the political status of all the states in the present house, except those in italics which have been changed by the recent elections:

Democratic.	*Republican.*	*Divided.*
Alabama	*Colorado*	California,
Arkansas,	Illinois	Florida—2.
Connecticut,	Iowa	
Delaware,	Kansas,	
Georgia,	Maine,	
Indiana,	Massachusetts,	
Kentucky,	Michigan,	
Louisiana,	Minnesota,	
Maryland,	Nebraska,	
Mississippi,	New Hampshire,	
New Jersey,	New York,	
North Carolina,	Pennsylvania,	
Oregon,	Rhode Island,	
Ohio,	Vermont,	
South Carolina,	Wisconsin—16.	
Tennessee,		
Texas,		
Virginia,		
West Virginia—20.		

It will be seen that the democrats have gained by the recent elections Indiana, Oregon and Ohio, and the republicans have gained Colorado. Of the two divided states Florida may safely be claimed by the democrats, while California is in doubt. At present the republicans have a majority of one in the New York delegation, and the democrats have a majority of one in the New Jersey delegation. Each of these state may be put in the doubtful column with the chances in favor of the democrats. The republicans cannot possibly obtain a majority unless they keep all the states they now have and gain Connecticut, California, Florida and New Jersey. This is the next thing to impossible. Therefore, if the election of the next president should go to the house, the democratic candidate will certainly be elected, while the democratic nominee for vice president will of course be chosen by the senate.

It is said that the roots of the red clover plant will reach a depth in the earth of nearly five feet; that those of Indian corn will descend 7 feet, those of onions 3 feet, those of lucerene 15 feet, and of rye, beans, and garden peas, 7 feet.

Thomas A. Hendricks.

[illegible]

To-day we have placed the name of this gentleman at the head of our columns as our candidate for nomination by the next democratic national convention for president. In doing so we do not only announce our own choice, but we believe he is the choice of a large majority of the people of the United States. In Indiana the democratic party is for him to a man. Mr. Hendricks is peculiarly well suited for the democratic candidate for president in 1880. His public record is without a blemish; his private character is without a stain. He lives in the bosom of the great west, the future seat of political power in this country. He is a citizen of Indiana, the most reliable democratic state in the north. His position upon public questions is sound, and the country would have confidence in his wisdom and discretion. His enemies have sought to make the impression that he was non-committal on public questions; but those who have watched his course have seen that he has only been cautious in taking his positions and consistent in maintaining them. He does not embrace an idea to-day to reject it to-morrow. If the position which Mr. Hendricks announced on the financial question had been pursued by the government, thousands of victims of the unwise policy of Mr. Sherman would have been spared. Asserting that the time honored principle of our fathers was correct, that gold and silver were the true measures of value, Mr. Hendricks could see that forced resumption must strike hard at the labor and industry of the country, and he was opposed to it. While he desired to reach specie resumption in time as being the normal condition of all prosperous and enlightened nations, still he wanted to reach it in a way that should not destroy the debtor classes and improve labor. Instead of having it come as the storm or hurricane, leaving destruction and ruin in its train, he wanted to see it come as the gentle shower that should bring healing on its wings.

One of the best tests of capacity that can be applied to any man is whether he fills the position to which he may be called with ability and credit. No public man ever passed this ordeal better than Mr. Hendricks. In all positions he has ever filled, including his term as senator and governor of Indiana, he has retired with the verdict on the part of the people that he had discharged his duties ably and well.

Such a man we present to the country as our candidate for president in 1880.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man; but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time. It is for the honest democrat as against the dishonest republican, and for the honest republican as against the dishonest democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterance of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877 or any other year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements may be added the probability that the democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrance of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases and to expound according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail post paid, is 55c a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year post paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,

I. W. ENGLAND,
44 8t Pub. of THE SUN, New York City.

WEAVING THE WEB.

"This morn I will weave my web," she said,
As she stood by her loom in the rosy light,
And her young eyes, hopefully glad and clear,
Followed afar the swallow's flight.
"As soon as the day's first tasks are done,
While yet I am fresh and strong," said she,
"I will hasten to weave the beautiful web
Whose pattern is known to none but me.

"I will weave it fine, I will weave it fair,
And ah! how the colors will glow!" she said;
"So fadeless and strong will I weave my web
That perhaps it will live after I am dead."
But the morning hours sped on apace;
The air grew sweet with the breath of June;
And young Love, led by the waiting loom,
Tangled the threads as he hummed a tune.

"Ah! life is so rich and full," she cried,
"And morn is short though the days are long!
This noon I will weave my beautiful web;
I will weave it carefully, fine and strong."
But the sun rode high in the cloudless sky;
The burden and heat of the day she bore;
And hither and thither she came and went,
While the loom stood still as it stood before.

"Ah! life is too busy at noon," she said;
"My web must wait till the evening,
Till the common work of the day is done,
And my heart grows calm in the silence wide!"
So, one by one, the hours passed on
Till the creeping shadows had longer grown;
Till the house was still, and the breezes slept,
And her singing birds to their nests had flown.

"And now I will weave my web," she said,
As she turned to her loom ere set of sun,
And laid her hand on the shining threads
To set them in order, one by one.
But hand was tired, and heart was weak;
"I am not as strong as I was," sighed she;
"And the pattern is blurred, and the colors rare
Are not so bright, or so fair to see!

"I must wait, I think, till another morn;
I must go to my rest with my work undone;
It is growing too dark to weave!" she cried,
As lower and lower sank the sun.
She dropped the shuttle; the loom stood still;
The weaver slept in the twilight gray.
Dear heart! Will she weave her beautiful web
In the golden light of a longer day?

WALTER BRADLEY'S SECRET.

When Asa Bradley was sentenced to the State's prison for life, for the double crime of forgery and manslaughter, many people said that a wicked man was now where he could do no more harm; but it was a dreadful misfortune to his wife and son.

Six months afterward Mrs. Bradley died, and the friends of the family asked, "What will become of poor Walter?"

But this little burst of sympathy was all "poor Walter" ever got from them; and when the boy was sent to the almshouse it was agreed that the place was good enough for the son of a convict. For five years the almshouse was Walter's only home. Then the overseers of the poor informed him that he must be "bound out," and earn his own living.

Young as he was (he was scarcely 13), Walter had a stout heart, and it needed only this sudden send-off to rouse a latent sense of independence. For the first time he realized his position clearly, and found his native pride. He declared with spirit that he would no longer be beholden to pauper help, or would render pauper service, and with this resolution he went his way to fight the battle of life alone.

He little knew the difficulties he would have to meet and conquer. After applying in vain at several places in town, he went to Rockland, a thriving factory village, and spent three days in fruitless search for work.

Weary and discouraged, he finally met a farmer who wanted some help in his haying.

"I'll work for you cheap, and hard, too," said the boy, with a brightening eye.

"That sounds well. Where do you live?"

"I came from Stony Brook."

"Come a little nearer. I want to take a good look into your face."

Walter approached the wagon for inspection.

"You look willing, at any rate. What's your name?"

"Walter Bradley, sir."

"I hope you ain't no way connected with Asa Bradley, who killed Thomas Iding."

"I am—his son," faltered the boy, with averted face.

"Well, that's unlucky! I want to hire a good lively boy, not a son of—" Then came a long, embarrassing silence.

"Well, I guess on the whole I won't hire you," said the farmer, reflectively. "I know you ain't to blame for what your father did, but I guess I'll look a little further." And, starting his horse, he was soon out of sight.

Poor Walter! A sharp pain shot through him as he realized afresh how hard and unjust the man's decision was, and his own friendless condition. But at length his elastic spirit took hope again, and he walked resolutely on to the next village.

Here he was more fortunate. A placard with "Boy Wanted" was conspicuously displayed in the window of a large dry-goods store, and he applied for the situation. His open, manly face made a favorable impression on Mr. Lewis, the merchant, and he agreed to take him on trial for one week.

Walter was active and faithful, and gave perfect satisfaction. But Mr. Lewis chanced to learn that he was "the son of the forger-murderer, Asa Bradley," and, when the week was out, he coldly told Water he could look for a place elsewhere.

The boy took this dismissal grievously. Knowing as he did the reason, it touched him like a death-chill. Was he to be cursed through life for inheriting a name loaded with disgrace? The thought filled his soul with bitterness, and prepared him for the stern, almost fierce, determination which followed. This tainted name should no longer be a hindrance to him. He would discard it forever.

Walter's maternal grandfather was Gilbert Henshaw, a man whose character was above reproach, and to be called after whom would be an honor to any descendant. Henceforth he would be no more Walter Bradley, but Gilbert Henshaw. He would go where he was unknown, and the secret of his old name would be revealed to no one.

More than 300 miles he traveled on foot, begging food by the way after the little money Mr. Lewis had given him was gone, and often at night having only the damp ground for his bed. He reached the boundary line of Ohio, and at once began anew the weary search for employment.

One warm summer evening he entered a field, and found rest and refreshing sleep in a heap of new-mown hay. The sun was way above the hills before the tired, foot-sore boy awoke. Old Mr. Gardiner and his man came out with forks in hand to open the hay.

"Jimmy!" exclaimed Abel, "if here ain't a boy asleep, and I came near a-pitchin' my fork right into him!"

Walter opened his eyes and looked wild and frightened.

"What are you here for?" demanded Mr. Gardiner, gruffly.

"I—I—I was going to Ashburton to try and find work. I hadn't any place to sleep, or any money, and laid down here for the night."

"You won't get work in Ashburton. The mills have stopped," said Mr. Gardiner, in a mollified voice.

"Do you know of any one who would like to hire a boy? I'd be glad of even a small job, for I must either work or starve."

The farmer gave a sharp look into the boy's face.

"Well," said he, kindly, "go in and get some breakfast, anyhow; and if you're a mind to you may stay here to-day, and I'll try you. What's your name?"

"Gilbert Henshaw," replied Walter, with a reddening face.

He was not yet sufficiently accustomed to his "new identity" to announce it without a certain self-reproach. Still there was a kind of assurance of freedom in the sound of it. Like another boy, who, from childhood and youth burdened with the disgraced name of a vicious father, grew to be one of the noblest of our Vice Presidents, he had cast off the old appellation, lined only with ignominy and unhappy memories, and chosen another, which would leave him free claim to the character and merit that was his own; though in assuming a new name without first taking legal steps to such a measure Walter, as must any boy so venturing, trod on dangerous ground, as we shall see.

He toiled faithfully all that day, and did so well that old Mr. Gardiner decided to keep him a week; and, when the week was ended, Mrs. Gardiner had found him so obliging and useful in the house that she said to her husband—

"I think we'd better keep this boy till the harvesting is over. He's very handy, and will save us a great many steps."

"Yes," responded Mr. Gardiner; and the matter was settled.

Weeks and months passed. Gilbert was happy in his new home, and the comfort and plenty around him made the long autumn like a continued holiday.

Old Mr. Gardiner and his wife grew more and more attached to him, and their kindness to him was unfailing.

One peculiarity in the boy, however, puzzled the worthy couple and piqued their curiosity. Gilbert never alluded to the past, and never would tell directly where he came from, or if his parents were dead or alive. But they were considerate enough not to press him, and preferred to think that he had some sad reason for his silence, which involved no blame of his own.

When winter came, the Gardiners were less inclined than ever to let Gilbert go. He stayed with them, attended the village school, and worked morning and evening, taking care of the cattle.

One day, Mrs. Gardiner was looking over a large mahogany box which contained valued family relics. She took out an ambrotype, and, after gazing at it long and tenderly, she said to Gilbert, who was near, with much emotion:

"This is the picture of my only brother, Thomas Iding. He came to a dreadful death. A wicked man named Asa Bradley murdered him."

Gilbert's knees shook under him. He gasped for breath and his face looked wild and white.

"The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter," she continued, "but it was murder—deliberate murder!

"Why, Gilbert, how pale you are! What is the matter?"

"I—I don't feel very well. I guess I will go out." And, hurrying from the house, the poor boy, overwhelmed with horror and distress, went to the barn, and sat down alone.

That his best friends, his benefactors, who of all the world had in his need given him employment and a home, should prove, after all, to be the sufferers by his father's crime, was too much. How would they feel if they knew they were harboring the son of their brother's murderer?

It seemed that he must fly from the place at once—fly to the ends of the earth, hunted by a paternal ban. But calmer thoughts returned, and he succeeded in quieting the tumult of his feelings. To run away would be a suspicious and cowardly act; to confess who he was could do no possible good. There seemed to be nothing left to him but to seek to atone, as far as possible, for his father's crime by self-sacrificing devotion to those whom that crime had so terribly afflicted. He could do this, though he should never break to them the dread secret of his real name and kindred.

Winter and spring passed, and summer came again. One morning, as Gilbert was returning from the postoffice, he saw a man riding up the street whom he instantly knew to be Peter Harrington, one of the overseers of the poor in Stony Brook. Great was his consternation. If Mr. Harrington should recognize him, and reveal that he was the son of Asa Bradley, and had lived five years in the almshouse, all his present hope and happiness would be at an end.

He quickly turned his face away, and stood leaning over the railing of the mill-stream bridge, gazing intently into the water.

Mr. Harrington stopped his horse. "Boy," he said, pleasantly, "which road must I take to go to Ashburton?"

No answer. Gilbert seemed not to hear him.

"I say, boy, which is the right road to Ashburton?"

Still no reply.

"Can't you speak, or don't you know?" touching Gilbert's shoulder with the handle of his whip.

Still Gilbert neither moved nor spoke.

"He either can't hear or won't hear," muttered Mr. Harrington, as he started his horse and rode on.

Gilbert stopped to call on a sick friend, and an hour later reached home. As he entered the sitting-room, the first person he saw was Peter Harrington, in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner. With a crimson face and wildly-beating heart, he slipped out by the nearest door. As Mr. Harrington had merely glanced toward him, he hoped he had escaped recognition.

But Gilbert was mistaken. Hardly had the door closed after him when Mr. Harrington asked, in much surprise:

"Is that boy, Walter Bradley, living with you?"

"That lad's name is Gilbert Henshaw," replied Mr. Gardiner. "He has been with us over a year."

"Ha, ha, ha! You have been well duped. He is the son of Asa Bradley, who killed your brother, Thomas Iding."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, simultaneously.

"It's a fact," persisted Mr. Harrington. "I knew Walter Bradley well. He was in the almshouse a long time. Over a year ago he disappeared, and most people thought he'd gone to sea. So he has passed himself off on you as Gilbert Henshaw? A pretty bold push, I call it."

As may be supposed, Mr. Harrington left the Gardiners greatly disturbed in mind. Their astonishment upon learning they had befriended a son of the dreaded convict, Asa Bradley, seemed overpowering.

"I understand now why he never alludes to his past life and will say nothing about his parents," said Mr. Gardiner, reflectively.

"And this explains why he turned so white when I showed him brother Thomas' picture, and told him he had been murdered by Asa Bradley," said Mrs. Gardiner.

"Well, wife, this boy's father took the life of your brother, and it's for you to say what we shall do with him."

Mrs. Gardiner was silent a few moments.

"Husband," she said, at last, "Gilbert has lived with us over a year, and all that time he has evidently tried his best to be a good boy. We have caught him in no wrong-doing, and have seen no signs of a bad disposition in him. He has been industrious and faithful. All we can charge against him is that he came to us under a false name. He has been an outcast onee; it would be cruel to send him adrift again. Let him stay."

"That's just my mind!" exclaimed Mr. Gardiner, fervently. "We have no children, and it may be that God has given us this boy. We will not turn him away for his father's sin."

When Gilbert came to dinner, he cast an anxious look into the faces of the old people, but no trace of any revelation was visible. They were even more gentle and tender toward him than they had ever been before.

Five years passed. Gilbert lived, happy and beloved, under the roof of the good old Mr. Gardiner and his wife. He had attended school, and received a good education in the ordinary branches. His benefactors had no cause for regret for taking the friendless youth to their home and heart.

One night Gilbert suddenly awoke, and was startled by a strange glare of light. Through his window he saw the elms and poplars outside glowing lurid red. He sprung up, and hurriedly raised the sash.

The shed was on fire and the flames had just seized the house.

Gilbert rushed down stairs, shouting the alarm, and in a moment every sleeper was awake. The family worked valiantly to put out the fire, but in vain. A fresh wind was blowing, and in half an hour the house and all the outbuildings belonging to Mr. Gardiner were in ruins. The good old man and his wife were homeless.

"It came hard to pay the interest on the mortgage," said Mr. Gardiner, in a hollow tone, "and now we haven't a place to lay our heads."

"God will provide," responded Mrs. Gardiner, trying for his sake to stifle her own sadness.

"You have me left to you," said Gilbert, tenderly. "I am strong to work, and you shall never want while I live."

A portion of the furniture had been saved. This Gilbert removed to a little unpainted house offered by a neighbor, and the old couple were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

A month later the following letter was received:

> FRIEND GARDINER—If the boy who called himself Gilbert Henshaw is with you, or you know anything of his whereabouts, please inform him that his great-uncle, Joshua Bradley, has lately died in St. Louis, without family, and has left no will. By law he is one of the heirs to the property. I regret your loss by fire, and believe me, truly your friend,
>
> PETER HARRINGTON.

The next day Gilbert started for Stony Brook, and was absent two weeks. Then again his happy face brightened the old people's humble home.

"I have news for you," he said, "which will give you both pain and pleasure."

"Give us the worst first, and the better last," said Mrs. Gardiner, smiling.

"I have a secret to divulge which will distress and astonish you. In all the time I have been with you, I have never told you my real name or parentage. I am not Gilbert Henshaw. I am—"

"We know who you are!" exclaimed Mr. Gardiner. "You are Walter Bradley, son of Asa Bradley."

A look of utter astonishment overspread Gilbert's face. How had they fathomed his secret?

"Mr. Harrington told us all about you five years ago," said Mrs. Gardiner.

"And you have given me a home, and love, and sympathy, knowing all this time I was the son of your brother's murderer!" said Gilbert, with moistening eyes.

"Dear boy," returned Mrs. Gardiner, fondly, "we could not drive you from us for your father's sin! You have been a constant comfort and blessing to us—the child of our old age, given us by the Lord."

"And I shall not forget your generous kindness and true love. My share in Uncle Joshua's estate is $5,000. We will build a new house on the old site with our money," said Gilbert.

The worthy pair looked at him in delighted wonder.

"Your money, my boy," they both said.

"No, ours. What is mine belongs to you—to my second parents, who made my hapless, forsaken life happy again."

In a few months a commodious house was erected where the former home of the Gardiners had stood, and the old couple moved into it with their "son."

Gilbert gained a right to his adopted name by making application through the form of law, and he is now a prosperous farmer, a generous, noble-minded man, in whom the unfortunate and destitute always find a friend.

The aged people lived several years to enjoy their new home, and their consideration and charity for the boy in his sore need returned to them an ample reward.—*Youth's Companion.*

Little Classics.

One morning, on their way to the academy, and while they were yet in the city, two eminent disciples of Socrates, who were cramming for the Junior examination, as they walked along, heard the human voice uttering remarks in [illegible] at the rate of 100 words a minute. The remarks were made in pure, classical Greek. Both students paused to listen.

"Construe," said Appollodorus, with mock sternness.

"It's the old girl."

"And yonder goes the master," said Appollodorus, as a venerable-looking man, in a linen duster and a helmet-hat, fled swiftly down a side street in the direction of the Peiraic gate, hotly pursued by a cistern-pole with a red-headed woman at the end of it, while the boys of the neighborhood rent the air with shouts of "Whoa, Emma!" and "Soc et tuum!"

"The master's good wife," remarked Xenophon, who hastily thrust a translation of his master's lectures in his pocket, as he joined them, "puts me in mind of a brakeman killed in a collision."

"Something about she ought to be switched off?" asked Appollodorus.

"Naw," replied Xenophon, with great contempt. "Because she's death on the rail."

"You make my head light," said Plato reprovingly. "Now she puts me more in mind—"

"That's right," interrupted Appollodorus, "pilot on; don't you suppose our master Socrates would like to see a cow-catcher? Now I think—"

"You're too eccentric," said Xenophon. "She'll throttle you if she hears—"

"I was going to say," said Plato, affecting not to hear, "that she puts me in mind of the boy who kicked over the bee-hive down on the Agora."

"Something about buzz, I allow?" said Appollodorus, who was a little slow. Plato shook his head.

"No," said Plato, "because she's tongue to death."

"But," Xenophon protested, "that won't materialize; it's the master that's stung to—"

"But it's mistress that's tongue, isn't it?" angrily replied Plato.

"Yes," interrupted Appollodorus, "but it isn't the master's tongue that—"

But Plato, declaring that Appollodorus had too long a name to argue with, and that such a cold-blooded, logical dissection would ruin the best conundrum that ever escaped the dictionary, asked Xenophon to let him see his pony a minute, and was soon deeply engaged in his studies, while Appollodorus remarked that there was nothing that would unearth fraud and confuse hypocrisy so quickly as a searching investigating committee.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Choate's Criminal Clients.

In his arguments for persons who had become complicated in seemingly-criminal acts of which they were, at least, not so guilty as they were accused of being, his masterly way of putting himself, by imagination, in the place of his clients, and exhibiting all the pathos that could be elicited from their embarrassments and struggles, often drenched his clients themselves in irrepressible tears. They hardly knew before what heroes and martyrs they were. They wept at the eloquent recapitulation of what they had suffered and done; they became poetic personages, worthy of the pen of Scott or Dickens; indeed, they were so much affected that they considered Lawyer Choate should charge little for presenting them before the community in their true light, and, therefore, often forgot or neglected to pay him anything. His dramatic power in exhibiting the interior feelings of the half guilty, the quarter guilty, and the guilty who are perfectly innocent in their own conceit, and therefore regard a prosecution as a persecution, was so wonderful that many of the persons who were acquitted through his exertions never paid him what they would have paid an advocate who had less identified himself with their interests and characters. Indeed, after his work was done he appeared himself to set a modest estimate on its value. The occasions when he obtained large fees were due to his partner, who made the contracts beforehand; for Mr. Choate generally considered the obstacles in the way of getting a verdict for his clients formidable until the case was settled, and was indifferent to the amount of the fee only after he had succeeded.—*Edwin P. Whipple, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

Ohio Congressional Majorities.

The following are the majorities of the several candidates elected to Congress at the recent election in Ohio:

Dist.	Majority.
1. B. Butterworth, R.	799
2. T. L. Young, R.	947
3. J. A. McMahon, D.	1,087
4. J. W. Keifer, R.	5,010
5. Ben. LeFevre, D.	1,898
6. W. D. Hill, D.	4,088
7. F. H. Hurd, D.	1,904
8. E. B. Finley, D.	1,255
9. G. L. Converse, D.	988
10. Thomas Ewing, D.	480
11. H. L. Dickey, D.	1,358
12. H. S. Neal, R.	2,078
13. A. J. Warner, D.	128
14. Gibson G. Atherton, D.	2,287
15. G. W. Geddes, D.	4,578
16. W. McKinley, R.	1,243
17. J. Monroe, R.	2,978
18. J. Updegraff, R.	2,879
19. J. A. Garfield, R.	9,613
20. A. Townsend, R.	5,810

MR. FLOWERS, a London magistrate, during the hearing of a charge at Bow street against a man, who said he had been a soldier, of having knocked a policeman down and kicked him, said that "soldiers, unless they were Russians, did not kick people when they were down." This little incident has created a stir at London utterly disproportionate to its importance, and a Parliamentary inquiry is threatened.

THE PEDANTIC LAWYER.

Hired my lawyer, Windy, [illegible]
My neighbor Jones for damage due
The plaintiff, on the valid ground
That he, said Jones, had put in pound
Unlawfully, against the peace,
Three certain sheep of finest fleece,
My property; and valued, say,
At twenty dollars. "Please to lay
The damage high, and go ahead,
And, Windy, make him feel," I said,
"The statute's full and speedy force
In trespasses!" He said, "Of course!"
And six months later made report—
The case was up—before the court.
When Windy's speech seemed nearly done,
And he as yet had scarce begun
To touch the matter in dispute—
I—growing anxious for my suit—
Said, in a whisper: "Don't forget,
You haven't touched the case as yet;
You've talked, I know, an hour or more
About the statutes made before
The Norman conquest, and have brough
Before us what Justinian taught,
And Coke on Littleton; have gone
All through the Code Napoleon;
And very learnedly, no doubt,
[illegible]
[illegible]
And how the leading cases ran
Before Lord Blank held so and so;
Now let the ancient corpses go,
And, ere the court falls fast asleep,
Do say a word about the sheep!"
John G. Saxe.

PITH AND POINT.

"A MAN of some account"—The bookkeeper.

SOMETHING of a wag—The tip of a dog's tail.

WHY is the sun like a loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

WHEN is a boy like a bird? When he has a *ravenous* appetite.

WHY is the letter "i" never too late? Because it is always in time.

WORKING in a cornfield at night is apt to make a man's voice husky.

WHICH is the best of the four seasons for arithmetic? The summer.

THE popular number with the purchasers of lottery tickets—The number won.

HOW TO lose flesh—Start a meat market and trust every one that comes along.

A WESTERN woman has lost two husbands by lightning. She ought to marry a conductor.

IT has arrived. It is a poem, and it begins, "The glorious autumn draws apace." Our stove-flue draws a poem admirably.

THE foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm-hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.

"FINANCES is the coming issue in this country," said a prominent politician the other day. Yes, just so, and if they are coming we want them to come on, too.

I NOTISS one thing. The man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat, but the man who rides once a year wants at least four.—*Josh Billings.*

"ONE-HALF of the world don't know how the other half live!" exclaimed a gossiping woman. "Oh, well," said her neighbor, "don't worry about it; 'tisn't your fault if they don't know."

A LITTLE girl asked a minister, "Do you think my father will go to heaven?" "Why, yes, my child; why do you ask?" "Well, because if he don't have his own way there, he won't stay long."

WE saw a rifle club practicing at a target, the other day, and wondered why they took all that trouble to make the target when they could have hit the side of the hill just as well without it.

WHEN an editor falls so far short of the true mission of journalism as to go to lecturing, we feel that it is about time for old fate to hitch up her belt and give him the grand bounce.—*Breakfast Table.*

AT the Exposition a Frenchman sees the announcement in a dentist's display that a set of teeth has been marked, "Sold to Mlle. Brocatel." "Grand Dieu!" he exclaims, "and I'm going to marry her in eight days."

AN Appetite for Information.—Arthur (who has been listening with breathless interest to one of grandpapa's Bible stories): "And were you in the ark, grandpa, along o' Noah and the rest of 'em?" Grandpapa (indignantly): "No, sir. Certainly not!" Arthur: "Then how was it you wasn't drowned?"—*Punch.*

A GENTLEMAN, being threatened with an infectious fever, said to his little son, who, in affectionate mood, wished to embrace him, "You mustn't hug me; you'll catch the fever." Willie, standing back, looked in amazement upon his papa, who, by the way, is a pattern of propriety, and quickly asked, "Why, papa, who did you hug?"

"GOOD-BY, sweetheart," were his last words to the beautiful girl who hung over the front gate and pouted her sweet red lips to be kissed, and then, as he walked down the street, he soliloquized: "If I had all the money I have squandered on oysters and ice-cream and buggy rides for that girl, I could buy me an overcoat now," and "whew!" he said, as the wind whistled around the corner, "I'm a-going to need it pretty soon, too."—*Breakfast Table.*

An Intelligent Mother-Mouse.

A young lady of this city a day or two since, in moving a barrel, came across an old mouse with half a dozen young ones. The mother ran away, but the little ones, which were too young to move, were taken up and put in a wire trap, which was thus baited and set to catch the old mouse. It didn't work very well, though, for on looking in the morning it was found that, in so far as catching mousey was concerned, mousey had played it on them, for she had successfully entered the trap and carried away the entire six without springing it. The family dog afterward found them in the chimney.—*Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.*

Advertising and Drumming.

A Chicago wholesale grocery house, which a few years ago carried sixteen drummers at an expense of $40,000 per annum, and did an almost profitless business, has abandoned the drummer system, spends one-fourth their cost annually in newspaper advertising, dividing the balance among customers. As a natural result, their trade has increased ten-fold, and the net profits to the house in 1877 were $130,000. This year they will do still better.—*St. Louis Journal of Commerce.*

Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agts, Chicago.

$3 BOOK [illegible] How to Make It. For Agents [illegible] & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

HOMES in West Virginia cheap. Send stamp for circular to [illegible] H. Bristor, Martinsburg, W. Va.

SALARY PAID IN CASH For selling Tea and Coffee to the trade and consumers. C. W. GEORGE & CO., 1288 and 1290 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVORCE legally and quietly obtained, for desertion, drunkenness or non-support. Consultation free. United States Law Agency, 1298 Broadway, N. Y.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA conquered by MOTHER MARTEEN'S SALVE. Cures also Sores, [illegible] and similar complaints. [illegible] Send for circular or 25 cents for a box, to EXCELSIOR LABORATORY CO., Box 4555, New York City.

A GOOD WELL or $50 is made in one day with our [illegible] WELL AUGER. [illegible]

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. [illegible] ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

'GRAND' CHARTER OAK STOVE

The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE Ever offered to the public. MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS Mothers and Nurses! Send for a pamphlet on Ridge's Food, giving your address in full, to WOOLRICH & CO., Sole Manufacturers for America.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds, Chromos, Frames, Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices. Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

A LUXURY OF MECHANISM! SEE WHAT IT DOES Rose's Name-Writing and Darning Attachment for Sewing Machines—the last great invention. Marvelous, yet simple! A special attachment for each kind of machine; in ordering, name the machine. Price $1. Ask a Sewing Machine dealer. Agents wanted. E. M. ROSE, Sun Building, New York.

DARNING

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST J. ESTEY & CO. BRATTLEBORO, VT. ☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO. First Established! Most Successful! THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD! Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE. OVER 80,000 Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices. ☞ Send for a Catalogue. Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes, By A. N. JOHNSON, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is indorsed by practical Singing School teachers as of the best. 71 Airs for practice, 40 Hymn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glees and 4-Part Songs, all intimately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy Method for teaching the Notes. The moderate price is in its favor. Price 60 cts., or $6 per dozen.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ, By WM. H. CLARKE, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (Pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music, and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to compose and extemporize Interludes and Voluntaries, as well as to play them. Price $3.00.

The Musical Record, The Weekly Musical paper of the country! DEXTER SMITH, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 6 cts. per copy, $2 per year. 3.1 pages of music per year.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

PARLOR MAGIC.

(From St. Nicholas for October.)

This series of experiments is designed for the use of young people who are interested in the wonders and the beautiful realities of nature, and who delight to observe for themselves how curious are the phenomena revealed by scientific knowledge. Simple instructions are given for the performance of a number of pretty experiments, all of which are perfectly safe, and cost very little money. For "evenings at home" it is hoped that these experiments will be found indefinitely amusing and recreative, at the same time that they will lead the minds of boys and girls to inquiries into the entire fabric of the grand sciences which explain the principles on which they are founded. All the materials spoken of, and all the needful apparatus, which is of the simplest and most inexpensive kind, can be obtained at a good chemist's. It is of the highest importance that all the materials be pure and good.

THE MAGIC APERTURE.

Put several lighted candles upon the table, in a straight row and near together. Lay upon the table, in front of them, a large piece of smooth, white paper. Have ready a piece of pasteboard large enough to conceal the candles, with a small hole cut in it above the middle. Place this so as to stand upon its edge between the row of candles and the sheet of paper in front, and there will be as many images of flames thrown through the hole and upon the paper as there are burning candles.

GREEN FIRE.

Obtain some boriacic acid, mix it well with a small quantity of spirits of wine or alcohol, place the alcohol in a saucer upon a dish, and then ignite it with a match. The flame will be a beautiful green. To see the color to perfection, of course, the room should be somewhat darkened.

A green flame may also be produced by using chloride of copper, instead of boracic acid. And, instead of mixing it with the alcohol, a small quantity may be imbedded in the wick of a candle.—*Leo H. Grindon, in St. Nicholas for October.*

CADAVEROUS FACES.

This is an amusing contrast to the lighting-up by means of magnesium. Again let the room be nearly darkened. Put about a teacupful of spirits of wine in a strong common dish or saucer, and place the dish in the middle of the table. Let every one approach to the distance of about a yard. Then ignite the spirit with a match. It will burn with a peculiar yellowish-blue flame, and in the light of this the human countenances, and all objects of similar color, lose their natural tint and look spectral. The contrast of the wan and ghostly hue with the smiling lips and white teeth of those who look on is most amusing. The effect of this experiment is heightened by dissolving some common table salt in the spirit, and still further by putting into it a small quantity of saffron. Let the spirit burn itself away.

PARLOR SUNSHINE.

Obtain a yard of "magnesium tape," or "magnesium wire," sold very cheap by most druggists. Cut a length of six or eight inches; bend one extremity so as to get a good hold of it with a pair of forceps, or even a pair of ordinary scissors, or attach it to the end of a stick or wire. Then hold the piece of magnesium vertically in a strong flame, such as that of a candle, and, in a few seconds it will ignite, burning with the splendor of sunshine, and making night seem noonday. As the burning proceeds, a quantity of white powder is formed. This is pure magnesia. While performing this splendid experiment the room should be darkened.

THE BREATH OF LIFE.

Procure a tolerably large bell-glass, such as is used for covering clocks and ornaments upon the mantel-piece. It should not be less than eighteen inches high and eight or nine inches in diameter. Provide also a common dish, sufficiently large to allow the bell-glass to stand well within its raised border. Then procure two little wax candles, three or four inches in length, and stand each in a little bottle or other temporary candlestick. Place them in the center of the dish and light the wicks. Then pour water into the dish to the depth of nearly an inch, and finish by placing the bell over the candles, which, of course, are then closely shut in. For a few minutes all goes on properly. The flames burn steadily, and seem to laugh at the idea of their being about to die. But presently they become faint—first one, then the other; the luster and size of the flames diminish rapidly, and then they go out. This is because the burning candles consumed all the oxygen that was contained within the volume of atmosphere that was in the bell, and were unable, on account of the water, to get new supplies from outside. It illustrates, in the most perfect manner, our own need of constant supplies of good, fresh air. The experiment may be improved, or at all events varied, by using candles of different lengths.

ROSE COLOR PRODUCED FROM GREEN.

Obtain a small quantity of roseine—one of the wonderful products obtained from gas-tar, and employed extensively in producing what are called by manufacturers the "magenta colors." Roseine exists in the shape of minute crystals, resembling those of sugar. They are hard and dry, and of the most brilliant emerald green. Drop five or six of the little crystals into a large glass of limpid water. They will dissolve; but, instead of giving a *green* solution, the product is an exquisite crimson-rose color, the color seeming to trickle from the surface of the water downward. When the solution has proceeded for a short time, stir the water with a glass rod, and the uncolored portion of it will become a carmine.

A Remarkable Suicide.

A faithful nurse, who had poisoned by sheer accident a patient in the St. Louis Female Hospital, committed suicide recently, after writing a letter to her mother and sister which cannot be read without a heartache. Corrosive sublimate was given to a young girl in place of a solution of salts. The nurse could not account for her blunder, and could only repeat the words, "My God, doctor, I did it; I alone am to blame. I have killed her, ruined myself, and only hope it will not ruin you." She watched beside the patient for several days, frequently declaring that she would live if Alice lived and die if Alice died. When the poor girl breathed her last the terror-stricken nurse cried, "Don't talk to me; I'm crazy." In an hour she was herself in the agony of death, having taken a large quantity of carbolic acid. Among the last words written to her home friends were these: "My dears, if it is God's will that she should die, then I shall go with my victim at the same time, life for life. This is the way I make atonement. Through the night to light."

A TEXAS HORROR.

The Massacre of the Lynch Family.

[Hockley (Texas) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The "Hockley horror," as the Lynch tragedy and massacre are called, is still fresh in the minds of the people of Texas.

George W. Lynch, a most respectable, honest and honorable citizen—a native of Texas—a Master Mason in good standing—years ago married a Miss Hargrave, belonging to one of the most reputable families of Central Texas. They lived happily together. Her husband built them a quiet and beautiful home in Waller county, seven miles northwest of Hockley.

Besides the father and mother—the latter having died two weeks before the dark tragedy that ushered her offspring into eternity—the family, now in their graves, consisted of the following: Miss Carrie Lynch, a beautiful young girl of 17; Miss Loraine Lynch, her handsome young sister, aged 13 years; Lodie Lynch; Abigail Lynch, Jerome Lynch, aged 11 years; China Lynch, Phœbe Lynch and Hayes Lynch. The last-mentioned was the innocent babe (a few weeks old) bequeathed by the tender wife of Mr. Lynch to his keeping, and which also perished in the conflagration set by the hand of the devilish assassin.

A *Globe-Democrat* correspondent recently called upon George W. Lynch, the father of the ill-fated family, who, since the affair, and the more effectually to recover from his wound, has been removed to Hockley, where alone, in the midst of his friends, his life is deemed safe from the same infernal demons that sent his innocent children to their grave. When the correspondent alluded to his lost ones, the unfortunate man burst into tears and wept like a child. Said he: "They say the bodies of all my children were recovered from the ruins of my house; but I know better; only six bodies were found."

"What became of the other two, and was the body of Miss Carrie one of them?"

"I don't know;" and Lynch, who is a strong man, mentally and physically, averted his gaze, and shed tears again.

Hence the question arises among the horrified people of Texas, if the body of Miss Carrie Lynch, his unfortunate girl, was not recovered from the ruins of the burned building, what has become of her? If she was not burned up with the other children, what was her fate? Abduction? The future alone must answer.

Lynch's story is as follows: After attending to some farm duties, he entered his home about 8 o'clock and lay down to seek repose in the midst of his eight motherless children. He intended arising again to feed the baby, who, with Miss Carrie Lynch, occupied a bed in a corner of the large hall, and near the fire-place. The other six children lay on beds in the same apartment. A lamp was dimly burning on the bureau. Lynch says when he lay down all the children were asleep, and the last he saw of Miss Carrie she was slumbering with her face toward the little babe. It was past midnight, and the brilliant stars looked down upon the shadow that stealthily crept into the doomed home. Lynch was suddenly awakened by the report of a pistol and a ball piercing his bosom. His eyes were opened by the shock to perceive a dark object bending above him. No word was spoken. The demon fired again. This time the ball penetrated his breast under the collar-bone. He fell senseless. How long he was insensible he does not know. The next he remembers he was making his way out on the veranda, while a sheet of flame licked its red tongue out through the doorway. He was, in a narrow lane in front of his residence, encountered by two of his horrified neighbors, Lado and his brother-in-law, Hargrave. Lynch said: "I'm shot twice, and my children are all burned up. Look for them." The wounded man was taken to a neighbor's house, that of Mr. Weaver.

Just as the two neighbors came up the north wing of the building was falling in, and the entire structure going down before the fierce flames that were wreathing around the bodies of Lynch's eight children—everything he held dear on earth. For a day or two Lynch was unaware of the certainty of the fate of his children, and until one of his friends, sitting by his bedside, said:

"George, it is my duty now to tell you that you have not a child on earth!"

It has been concluded by some of the best detectives that the eight children had either been killed or rendered insensible before their father was aroused by the shot of the assassin. Their bodies were found in the exact position they occupied when they lay down to sleep. Not one had been turned over or changed position. Some think they were chloroformed, and probably their father, who was only awakened from his stupor by the shock of the murderer's bullet. This view is strengthened from the fact that the neighbors who first arrived heard no cry nor infant's wail, as the flames formed their fiery winding-sheets. It is argued that, had any of these innocent victims been alive or influenced by some drug, the first shot at their parent would have awakened some one of them, who would have made their escape. The victims uttered no screams as they all went down in their fiery death. This it is that gives this unparalleled tragedy its inexpressible and thrilling horror. How long had these eight beautiful children been killed before the conflagration was set, and how were they killed? These are questions that still remain a dreadful and apparently inscrutably mystery.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

TO CURE BILIOUS HEADACHE.—Drink the juice of two oranges, or of one lemon, about half an hour before breakfast every morning.

BAD COLDS.—A medical authority asserts that the severest catarrh cold can be removed in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid ten drops, tincture of iodine and chloroform, each seventy-five drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp in a test-tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils as volatilization is effected. The operation should be repeated in about two minutes, when, after the patient sneezes a number of times, the troublesome symptoms rapidly disappear.

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—The *Scientific American* contains an account of an experiment test of Liebig's theory for the cure of habitual drunkenness. The experiment consisted of a simple change of diet, and was tried upon twenty-seven persons with satisfactory results. The diet proposed is farinaceous, and in the cases reported was composed of macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas and lentils. The dishes were made palatable by being thoroughly boiled and seasoned with butter or olive oil. Breads of a highly glutinous quality were used, care being taken to prevent their being soured in course of preparation. In his explanation of the theory, Liebig remarks that the disinclination for alcoholic stimulants, after partaking of such food, is due to the carbonaceous starch contained therein, which renders unnecessary and distasteful the carbon of the liquors.

CURE FOR BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS AND QUINSY.—Mr. G. A. Sala, in a recent *Illustrated London News* "Echo," writes: "Until two or three evenings since I had never heard of the treatment of bronchial complaints by the external application of the most precious of metals. I was talking to an American gentleman on the subject of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, when he said: 'Why don't you try a gold necklet? I have worn one, my wife has worn one, my children have worn such necklets for months together. I have recommended the remedy to hundreds of my friends, and in no case have I found it fail as a cure for bronchitis, laryngitis and quinsy sore throat.' He went on to say that the necklet should be worn so just as to be concealed, in the case of men-folk, by the shirt-collar. It should not be so tight as to inconvenience the wearer, but it should be made to press flat on the throat."

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Chenery, of Boston, has lately discovered that hyposulphite of soda is the specific remedy against diphtheria—that so-much-dreaded ailment, which of late years has carried off many valuable lives. He reports a very large number of cases (158 within his own practice) saved by the use of this remedy. The dose of the hyposulphite is from five to fifteen grains or more in sirup, every two to four hours, according to age and circumstances. It can do no harm, but if too much is given it will purge; as much as the patient can bear without purging is a good rule in the severer cases. The solution or mixture can be used in doses of five drops to half a drachm in milk. The amount for thorough stimulation is greater than can be taken in water. The doctor usually gives it in such doses as can be easily taken in milk, using milk besides as a food for small children. One fact, however, needs to be borne in mind, namely, the hyposulphite prevents the digestion of milk, and it should be given in less than an hour after taking the medicine. They may be used alternately, however, without interference, in sufficiently frequent doses.

ACIDITY OF STOMACH.—A sufferer for many years from want of appetite, acidity of the stomach, etc., has constitutional weakness, and relief can be only hoped for; the advice and medicine of a good physician will give that. Abstaining from certain articles of food and practice would materially help; eat no soups, soft dishes, like boiled, steamed or stewed meats, hominy, oat-meal, etc., and no cheese, cake, pies, fried meats, fish, spices, catsup, mustard, sauces; use no Indian meal, no spring wheat or rye; use only white winter wheat made into good bread; use no potatoes or milk for fermentations; use no warmed-up potatoes, no fresh-baked bread unless it is baked out dryish; use no black tea or English breakfast, only weak green tea, pure coffee, and in moderation. Remedies—Elixir of vitriol, as sold by all druggists; dose five to ten drops, in a half-tumbler of water, after breakfast; four drops mother tincture of nux vomica, in tumbler of water; dose, two teaspoonfuls two or three times a day, a little bicarbonate of soda placed in the mouth and swallowed, and as much flower of sulphur as can be placed on a 3-cent piece on going to bed. Parched corn, boiled lean meats, baked or boiled potatoes, good Vienna bread, or such kind of bread, weak green tea, and weak pure coffee, and, as the health improves, other things.

Well-Toned Systems.

Systems toned and renovated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are most effectually defended from disease. That supreme invigorant soon overcomes that distressing feebleness consequent upon ailments which impoverish the blood and relax the muscles. Vigor, appetite, sleep return to the wasted frame, and every physical faculty gains greater activity through its benign influence. Nor is this all, for the Bitters have a most genial and cheering effect upon the mind of the despondent invalid, which is the natural effect of the increased bodily vitality which they produce.—Nervous symptoms disappear in consequence of the use of this medicine, and the evil consequences sure to result from a premature decay of the physical energies are averted. Dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatic ailments, urinary and uterine irregularities, malarial diseases, and many other disordered conditions of the system, are remedied by the Bitters.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Our Barometer.

The best and surest—and, we may add, simplest—barometer we ever saw is the cord by which manuscript, etc., is sent up and down from our counting-room and composition-rooms. It is made of good hemp, just about the proper strength to hang a tramp who carries and threatens to use, or does use, a pistol. When the weather is damp and threatening rain, it gradually contracts, so as to become very tight; and, as warmer and clearer weather sets in, it relaxes correspondingly. We can tell quite as soon as the weather-glass can inform us when we are to have any change of weather. A well-twisted hemp cord, tied between any two points, will operate similarly, and prove a sure and cheap barometer.—*Concord People.*

A Seasonable Hint.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, reminding its readers that the next few weeks give the best season of the year to "plant fences," supplies some very remarkable figures as to the use of wire fence, and especially of the Barb Fence of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. Since the introduction of wire fence, twenty years ago, *one hundred and fifty thousand miles* of wire fence have been constructed. The Barb Fence has been before the public only three seasons, yet already *twenty-four thousand miles* of this fence are in use in this country and various parts of the world. It is in the highest favor with land owners, for farm and home protection against depredators of the crops and orchards. The fence is constructed of Galvanized Steel Wire, and carries steel barbs firmly attached by the process of manufacture patented in this country and very widely abroad. The Barb Fence is literally a steel thorn hedge with all the defensive qualities of the most perfect hedge, and all the durability of galvanized steel wire. It is cheap as a material, easy in construction, and has almost the life and tenacity of a stone wall. The Barb Fence Wire is being extensively used in single strands to perfect and give efficiency to walls and fences of old construction. It will turn the breachiest steer, and is as useful in the home inclosures as in the outlying fields.

That Boy.

Dramatis personæ.—A young American in roundabout and leggins, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking very wishfully at the gourmand on the fence. *Young America*—"I say, sis, does your mar make mince pies? If she does, I'll bet they ain't so good as my mar's." *Little Miss* (timidly)—"I like mince pie awful well." *Young America*—"Well, now, that's funny! Just look here (drawing a quarter of a pie out of his jacket pocket), and it's boss, too! Ain't my mar good?" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket). That boy "is father to the man" who must have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible selfishness craves, while his poor sickly wife must do the work of two women ("girls waste more than they earn," he says), and for the want of a little money to purchase a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the sovereign remedy for female diseases and weaknesses, she is literally dying by inches—and all because of that masculine selfishness that would not divide the childish luxury with his playmate, and now tacitly refuses his wife the luxury of health.

PHYSICIANS recommend Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a cure for Heart Disease, showing they have confidence in it. A lady says:

"From a child I have been subject to Palpitation of the Heart, and for the past few years have continued to grow worse, palpitation being followed by dizziness and suffocation, so much so that if I attempted to lie down my heart would seem to cease beating entirely, causing great prostration. I was obliged to have a physician in attendance for nearly a year. At last he advised me to try Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, which I did, and have not taken any other medicine since. Am nearly well, and have great reason to believe I shall get entirely cured by continuing to take the HEART REGULATOR.

"MRS. ALONZO MORGAN, Concord, N. H."

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WHEN neglectful of the duty assigned to it by nature—that of secreting the bile—the liver should be disciplined with DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS which will speedily remedy its inaction and stimulate it to a vigorous performance of its secretive function. Constipation, which is an invariable accompaniment of liver disorder, is always overcome by this great anti-bilious cathartic, and indigestion, chronic and acute, is completely cured by it. All Druggists sell it.

FAMILIARITY with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 100 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

SUDDEN changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

THE most dangerous fevers are typhoid, bilious, malarious and gastric. These all originate in the stomach, liver, or bowels, and may be easily prevented. One of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* each night for a week will drive disease from the system.

IT is demonstrated that America makes the best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the world. At all world's exhibitions in recent years Mason & Hamlin have obtained highest honors, having received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

A MISSIONARY just returned says he regards *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail or application to
J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers
141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Established nearly fifty years.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

GRACE'S
—CELEBRATED—
SALVE

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

CURES

FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS, CALLUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,

BURNS,	CANCERS,	FELONS,
SCALDS,	SORES,	ULCERS,
WOUNDS,	STINGS,	SHINGLES,
FESTERS,	WENS,	STIES,
PILES,	ABCESS,	FRECKLES,
BUNIONS,	SPRAINS,	BOILS,
BITES,	CUTS,	WHITLOWS,
WARTS,	BLISTERS,	TAN,
PIMPLES,	CORNS,	SCURVY,

ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MOSQUITO AND FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. BY MAIL 35 CENTS.

Three dozen Boxes (1-4 gross), will be sent TO PEDDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRUGGISTS, (expressage paid), on receipt of $4.00—about eleven cents a box.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue *free.* S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

MAGIC LANTERNS
AND STEREOPTICONS
PUBLIC, SUNDAY-SCHOOL & HOME EXHIBITIONS
C. T. MILLIGAN.
728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA.

WATERS'
PIANOS AND ORGANS
are the best made—warranted for 6 years; and will be sold during this month at lower prices for cash or on installments than ever before offered. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., N.Y. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated ORGANS, which received the TRIUMPHANT MEDAL of AWARD at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS,
WINNERS OF THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED TO AMERICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT
Paris Exposition, 1878;
the highest distinction in the power of the Judges to confer. Also of HIGHEST HONORS at EVERY WORLD'S EXPOSITION for twelve years. For cash or easy payments. One may be purchased by payment at $6.75 per quarter, for ten quarters. Warerooms, 250 & 252 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

RAILROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago At $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freights. Land exploring-tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or 92 Randolph Street, Chicago.

FITS CURED FREE!
An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure.
"A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is warranted not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET, with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N.Y.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
Is a certain and speedy cure for Intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 "
" " — 5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

PRICES
$2.50 to $6,000.
SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL. WEAR WELL.
KEEP GOOD
TIME.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever invented. It is
NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
30 Union Square, New York.
Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago Business Directo
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 21 Union Stock Yards, [illegible]
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 237 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 163 So. Water St.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.
CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.
$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.
SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.
WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. Monitor Glass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.
$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.
OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.
$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.
EMPLOYMENT AT HOME or to Travel. State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME
on 1 doz. cards for 25 cts.; 2 doz. 50 cts. Send picture to S. B. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA!
This old and well-tried Remedy has proven its value in all diseases from *Impure or Impoverished Blood,* as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Bone Diseases, etc. Invaluable in General Debility and diseases of debility of the aged. A rich syrup, containing no injurious ingredients. No other Remedy has received such encomiums. Sold by all Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet.
If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES!
Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. R. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Huston, M. D., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. D. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. *Send for pamphlet, and address* DR. CRAIG, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. *Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.*
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food.
Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abscess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, *and won't make soap.*
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILAD'A, PA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 31, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

What the Newspapers Say About Hendricks.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

(Richmond (Va.) Star.)

We republish to-day an article from the Indianapolis Sentinel, the leading democratic paper of the northwest, presenting Thomas A. Hendricks as the man for the democratic nomination in 1880. Of his suitableness as a candidate for the presidency there can be but one opinion. To him, Voorhees and Pendleton, we owe the redemption of Indiana and Ohio from radicalism. He has toiled incessantly and successfully for the democracy. His splendid abilities, his unspotted character and the great hold he has upon the affections of the democracy throughout the land, makes him the strongest man that could be put forward. It is due to him and the great State of Indiana that he should be our standard bearer in 1880 No other man can rally the democracy as he will. He has always been a fast friend to the south and Virginia. No Virginian ever came in contact with Mr Hendricks but knows the sincere admiration and affection he has for the old dominion. We cordially endorse the sentiments of the Sentinel, and can assure the staunch and able organ of the western democracy that wherever they are read in Virginia they will meet a hearty response and approval. No party machinery will have to be used to nominate Hendricks. He is the choice of the people.

Achilles of Indiana.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

Governor Hendricks is eminently a safe man. He does no inconsiderate thing. He deliberates before he acts. He takes no position to-day and recants to-morrow. He is guided by his judgment, and not by his impulses; therefore he makes no mistakes. He has large experience in public life. As a member of our State Legislature; as a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of our State; as a Representative and Senator in Congress and as Governor of Indiana, he has reflected honor upon his State, and dignified the offices he has occupied. In all the places he has filled—from the court room to the Senate chamber—he has proved himself equal to the occasion—always coming fully up to the mark. Governor Hendricks is a man of pure private character. There is no stain upon his garments nor blot upon his name. His private actions have ever been in consonance with his public career. Should he be nominated in 1880, there will be no questionable transaction for his friends to explain. Calumny will harm him not, for, unlike Achilles, he has no vulnerable spot to be reached.

Indorsing Him With an "If."

(Houston (Texas) Telegram.)

The fact that Indiana went Democratic by an increased majority is considered a great card for Hendricks for the next Presidency. Well, we want somebody who can beat Grant and Wall street, and who, after he is elected, will not, like Tilden, try to buy the place the people have given him from the robbers who stole it, but will maintain his and the people's rights and take by force his own wherever he finds it. If Mr. Hendricks is such a man, then we are for him.

The Coming Candidate.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

The efforts of the Republican press of Indiana to abuse Hendricks as soon as the democratic victory is over show that his enemies regard him as the coming candidate.—New York Herald.

Since Mr. Hendricks is invulnerable to the attacks of the radical press in Indiana or elsewhere it is at liberty to whack away to its heart's content. Mr. Hendricks is the coming candidate for president in 1880. The fiat of fate was never more distinctly written.

Never.

(Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record.)

The Democratic papers of Indiana speak of the triumph of the party in that State as "Voorhees' victory." And pray where does the venerable Mr. Hendricks' honors come in? Is he, too, in the hands of a "receiver?" Voorhees may presently come up as a Presidental candidate, and where will poor Hendricks be then?

Welcome to Hendricks.

[Pottsville Chronicle.]

Governor Hendricks has promised to make a few speeches in Pennsylvania. He will meet with a rousing reception from the Keystone Democracy, who always had a warm side for the Vice-President.

—If there is one perfect gentleman in the great State of Ohio, that man is Hon. R. Ellis, Jr., Bank Examiner for that State. He was sent here by the government to act in the difficulty the Bank had with Hazzard, and his prompt action and great interest on the side of the people, his unwavering patience, clear business tact, and polite manners won for him high compliments from all. He returned to Cincinnati last Friday leaving many warm personal friends to be gratified in all his future success.

Warsaw Union: A farmer wanted to borrow a gun from a neighbor for the purpose of killing some yellow birds in his field of wheat, which were eating the grain. His neighbor declined to loan the gun, for he thought the birds useful. In order to satisfy his curiosity he shot one of them, opened his craw and found in it two hundred weevils and four grains of wheat, and these four grains the weevil had burrowed. This was a most instructive lesson, and worth the life of the poor bird, valuable as it was.

That immense political rooster recently exhibited by the Wabash "Courier" has caused some inquiry by exchanges, as to his breeding; which is given by the publishers, as follows: "Said rooster was sired by that sturdy old chanticleer, "Democracy" and is damned by every Republican who sees him. Now, study out the breed, if you can."

The first snow of the season fell last Sunday.

St. Joe Items.

—Marion Dermot, of King's Corners, has been sick for the past week.

—Two car loads of hogs were shipped from this place last week by Solomon Shilling—price, $3 per hundred.

—We understand that G. W. Wilmot will move to Kansas the coming spring, having purchased a farm there while on a visit to that state a few days ago.

—Frank Scholes, who has been absent some weeks attending school, returned home last week intending to teach the coming winter.

—Morris Headley was the successful candidate for the school at Hoisington's at the school meeting, and will teach the boys and girls of that district the coming winter, providing they don't get away with him.

—Minnie VanHyde, who was formerly agent at this place for the B. & O. Co, is at present one of the happiest men on the line—its a girl and kicks the beam at 8½ pounds. His friends in this vicinity will no doubt feel happy and congratulate Van on this event.

—While Mr. Dick Culbertson was absent from home last Wednesday, some one entered his house and stole $8.00 in money and canned fruit, taking out a pain of glass to gain an entrance. Dick would like to know where the fruit is, not caring for the money. We inform that chap that Dick has a revolver now after the damage is done.

—Mrs. Samuel Flint died Oct. 26th, after an illness of three months. Mrs. F. was one of the pioneers of DeKalb county, having come here about the year 1842, and has for the past thirty years resided on the farm which her aged companion now occupies. She was about 80 years of age at the time of her death. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, but their loss is her gain. It can be said of the deceased that she always lived an exemplary life, and there can be no doubt that she is to-day reaping her reward.

A. A. A.

LaOtto Items.

—The steel track layers are in town.

—Preaching at the Lutheran church next Sunday afternoon.

—R. Taylor and J. Hogue left for Nebraska last week. Mr. Hogue intends buying land there.

—Miss Jennie Ports has left for Ohio, intending to spend the winter among her friends and relatives.

—E. Grange and family left for Nebraska last week Our best wishes accompany them to their future home in the far west.

—J. Stafford, who has been so well concealed in LaOtto, was arrested Oct. 23d, charged with stealing money from the express office at this place. He was taken before 'Squire Neff for trial, and upon examining the papers they found there had been a mistake made. Stafford's attorney stepped out and motioned for Stafford to follow. He did so, and the attorney took off his $5 hat and put it on Stafford and told him to "git"—he got. Sammie Broughton started after him with a revolver and told him to "halt." Stafford told him to "go to h—l" that he had "no authority to take him." Sammie skipped back to the house and the constable went after him, but could not catch him. It has been rumored he was seen at Kendalville.

BIDDY.

Newville Items.

—Hard Cider spoils the color of the Red Ribon. Try soft water, boys.

—Mrs. James Headly is attending the funeral of her brother in Tambull Co., Ohio.

—Teachers Institute to be held in Newville on Monday the 4th of November and to continue four days.

—Rev. Lewis Cole is sick. The old gentleman has not been well for some time. Call and see the old preacher and learn how he is.

—Geo. H. Munn, returned from his trip to Kansas on Wednesday last. He likes the country very much, so much that he purchased a farm of 80 acres, right in the center of the State.

—The Rev. Mr. Whitaker left with his family on Tuesday last for the state of Kansas, for the purpose of making that their future home. "So westward we go."

—The boys caught about 200lbs of nice fish in the St. Joe River on last Wednesday night. About 30 of them were nice pike and pickerel weighing from four to six lbs, and the balance suckers from 3 to 4 lbs.

—The boys are busy traping muskrats on the St. Joe. Joe Rex and his father in-law have caught in the neighborhood of 300. John Rodarmer has caught a number, also two large mink.

-ALPHA.

We have it from an exchange that the Republicans of Kosciusko county were so obliging as to convey two prisoners (who were confined in the county jail) fifteen miles into the country in opposite directions, to their former voting places, where they were allowed to—vote the Republican ticket.

—Harper Brothers of New York City have brought suit against Bowen, Stewart & Co., of Indianapolis, and Robert Clark & Co., of Cincinnati, to enjoin the sale of a Canadian edition of Stanley's new book, "Through the dark Continent," for which the New York firm claims the copyright.

Spencerville Items.

—J. A. Provines has bought a printing press, and proposes to do his own own printing.

—Calling late these dark nights is attended with difficulties. So thought Morton, when he fell over a pile of stone.

—Ben Zimmerman is having his new house plastered.

—The runaway husband has returned but has not been to see the deserted wife yet.

—Married, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock by Rev. Stults, of White Pigeon, Mich. Mr. Granville [illegible] to Miss Amanda Baltz, both of Spencerville. May peace and prosperity attend them through life.

—Some of the boys got very happy during the night of the wedding. But then it was a joyous occasion.

—Miss M. Knight has been very sick for a couple of weeks past, but is now slowly recovering.

—The fall term of school closes in two weeks and the winter term will commence the last monday in November.

—The Trustee is having a neat board fence built around the school house.

—Prof. Kinsey will give an entertainment of song at the Lutheran church, Sunday morning commencing at nine o'clock.

—The Mishawaka Enterprise gets off the following which is endorsed by every newspaper man. "It may not be generally known, but is a fact, nevertheless, that editors are only mortal, and like other mortals have only one pair of eyes and the same number of ears, on an average. It is sometimes difficult for them to be everywhere at the same time, and to see and hear everything that is going on in the place. Also, as a general thing they are not "mind readers." Yet some persons take it as a personal insult if the paper fails to mention that "Jim Jones has got a boil," or "Peter Piper has built a new sidewalk," or "Mrs. Grundy has gone on a visit," or "just returned from Jimtown;" or that "accomplished Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square is sojourning in our midst for a few days;' and set it down as rank favoritism on the part of the editor when a few such items that chance to fall within his notice are admitted into his columns, to the exclusion of others that he knows nothing about. Now let it be understood once for all that there is no favoritism about this thing. An editor is always glad, as a general thing, to have any such personal items, as they help to fill up, and add to the local interest of the paper. But it is impossible, as we said before, for one person to see and hear everything, consequently he must depend on his friends for particulars, names, dates and other information deemed worthy of notice. This we are constantly trying to impress on our readers, but so far with very poor success. Tell us the news, friends, and it will be recorded.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

JOB WORK!

Having just received a large selection of

New Job Type

We are able to do cheaper and better work than can be done in the county.

GIVE US A CALL.

Sick Headache

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will [illegible] substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joseph Albright, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

Sept. 24th, 1878. 40 4w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Philip F. Cool, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent. I. N. COOL, Adm'r.

W. A. DILLS, Att'y. 42 4-w.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

[illegible] Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, [illegible] Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. M. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured [illegible]"—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, [illegible] of Erysipelas. [illegible] Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to wit: Lot number twenty-four (24), in block number eighteen (18), in the original plat of the town of Garrett, in said county. J. WM. WAGNER.

44-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Charles L. Thomas Administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided two-thirds of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7], township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7] in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section seven [7], except seven acres in the north-west corner of said west half all in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money down, one-third in twelve, and one one-third in eighteen months from such sale, the purchaser securing deferred payments by notes and mortgage on said premises at six per cent interest and paying all expenses of executing and recording said mortgage. CHARLES L. THOMAS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y's. for estate. 43-4w

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William George, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878,

the following premises in DeKalb county, Indiana to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve, (12), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (1), east, bounded on the east by the east boundary line of said quarter section; on the south by the south boundary of said quarter section; on the north by the south boundary line of the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company's right of way, and on the west by a line running from the south boundary line of said quarter section in a northerly direction parallel with the east boundary line until it intersects the said boundary line of said railroad's right of way, and far enough west from said east boundary line of said quarter section so that the four boundary lines shall include twenty acres of land.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year and the remaining in eighteen months from day of sale with notes of the purchaser, waiving valuation laws, with six per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on said premises. SAMUEL M. GEORGE, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y's. for estate. 14-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Louis Fitzgerald, Trustee, is plaintiff, and C. L. Thomas, Adm'r., and Henrietta F. Andrews, Adm'x., et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-five cents [$2780.75], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, to wit:

The west half of the north east quarter and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section seven, 7, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fifteen, 15, east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the whole of the real estate above described, and if the rents and profits of the whole of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the undivided two thirds of the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs, and in the event that the undivided two-thirds of the fee simple of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of the whole of said real estate as above described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Aldrich & Barnett attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 30th, 1878. 44-4w.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

"BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion, SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything that done me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!

Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira A. and Rosina E. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christina Orr are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents [$566.50], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24th, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and three venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff, and Rosana Graham, Joseph B Endley Martha J. Endley and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty-five cents, ($660.55), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY. NOV. 23d, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north part of lot number four (4) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at the north-west corner of said lot and running thence south twenty-three (23) feet thence east one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north to the north-east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Huffman, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 29, 1878. 44-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson and Zebulon C. Pheat are plaintiffs, and James W. Sherod, Christopher and Mary A. Keller, Daniel P. Hale, Jacob Kahn, James Draggoo, and Clement Russell, Joseph K. Russell, Nathan Russell, Thomas Russell, George Russell, Allen Russell and Walter M. McClymonds are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred dollars [$1300], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south east quarter of north west quarter of section twenty one [21], township thirty four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east. Also a part of the north east quarter of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty one [21], aforesaid and running thence north along the west line of said north east quarter of the north west quarter of said section twenty one [21], to the middle of the Auburn and Butler highway, thence in a north easterly direction along the centre of said highway, to a point far enough east to enclose two [2] acres of land, and make the east line thereof parallel with the said west line, thence south to the south line of said north east quarter of said north west quarter, thence west to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, Att'y's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43 4w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Sept. 26th, 1878. 40-4w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Lessig, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K MOSS,
Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

43-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Joel Brand, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Indiana, two and a half miles west of Waterloo, on

Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1878

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one steam engine and vibrator in good condition, one horse power and separator, one Birdsell clover huller, horses, cattle, farming implements and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS:—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of ten months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest at six per cent., and waiving valuation laws.

40-4w. J. M. BRUMBACK, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1878

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence (one mile west of Lock's Corners) of Joseph Albright, late of DeKalb county, deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, oats, corn, clover seed, potatoes, hay, poultry, lumber and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over $3, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

42 4-w. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.

Main street, Auburn, Ind.

GARLAND BASE HEATER

Sold By

KIBLINGER & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneuos

—Female loveliness is never more grandly displayed than when engaged in acts of benevolence and charity. Beauty of character as well as of face and form, has assigned to women a proud sphere in the social world, and with her energies and sympathies fully aroused, all obstacles are surmounted in the amelioration of the condition of the poor and indigent around her. True to nature two of our most bewitching young ladies, Miss Sadie Hollister and Nellie Wheelock, very quietly and graciously sought and obtained means for the relief of a family named Turnbull, who were suffering and in need.—A nice little sum amounting to $7.50 was raised and their wants relieved. All should be alive to the needs of the poor and destitute.

◆

Winter comes. The advance guard promises an early arrival. Prophets predict extremely cold weather of long duration; and when the winter storms take full possession, and the winds howl around the hovel of the destitute then will come the cry for aid and protection to prevent suffering and starvation. Each succeeding winter brings with it more want and misery; each, demands more charity. Then let us suggest to the citizens of DeKalb County, more especially those of the larger towns, the necessity of organizing benevolent societies; commence at once the work of charity by making an effort for a general organization to embrace all the different elements of society, adopt some plan whereby social gatherings can be made to return a profit.—The mites of many when aggregated will go far to alleviate the destitute from the agony of pinching poverty.—Who will make the move?

◆

—Doctor McDonald of the Plymouth "Democrat" suggests the following prescription for the cure of hard times. No royalty for its use. "As we are well aware that many of our fellow countrymen are severely troubled with a horrible disease called "hard times," and believing it to be contagious, and an epidemic at times, we will here give a prescription for its cure, gratis: First, rise every morning at five o'clock, and take immediately one tablespoonful of perseverance and one tablespoonful of temperance thoroughly mixed; on sitting down to breakfast, take half a wineglass full of rigid, domestic economy: at supper take four grains of benevolence dissolved in a wineglass full of honesty; on going to bed take ten grains of stop grumbling. Continue this treatment for two years and then take a careful inventory of yourself and your finances and if they are not found to be sound and prospering, just set us down for no doctor."

◆

"Victory and Voorhees" is the heading to the election returns in the Rochester Sentinel of last week. It is disgrace enough to crow over a Democratic victory, but when a newspaper circulating among an intelligent people, shouts for "Voorhees," it must have lost all respect for itself and the feelings of its loyal readers and sunk entirely beneath the filth and polution of Democratic rottenness.—DeKalb County Republican.

The editor of the Republican is certainly troubled with worms. His buzzard belch about "filth" and polution of "Democratic rottenness," calls loudly for a bottle of vermifuge or some other strong worm exterminator. The sweeping Democratic victory in Indiana has set most of the radical editors to howling like scared dogs. The idea of one of these remaining fragments of a wrecked party talking about Democratic polution is too ridiculous to be answered. Just think of it; a man who indorses the Presidential steal, a man who belongs to a party whose leaders and statesmen (?) have been drowned in the sea of corruption, a man who edits a paper that indorses the dare-devil returning boards, a brazen radical like that, with the cheek of a professional tramp, attempting to paint the towering "tall Sycamore of the Wabash," black with his polluted brush of malice Well may these forlorn radicals send up their howls of dispair, their days are about numbered. Yes, we repeat it: "Victory for Voorhees," Victory has followed the brilliant Daniel wherever he has traveled, and is now perched upon his unfurled banner. Senator Voorhees, like the late lamented Morton and other illustrious men, has occasionally changed his course to "conform to the logic of events," which has been the cause of showers of abuse that he has braved like a grand old ship in a cyclone. There he stands a majestic tower of ability. Like Saul among his brethren, "the tallest of them all."—Now, Mr. Editor of the DeKalb County Republican, we have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you one of Indiana's United States Senators, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who will speak for himself when the next American Congress convenes.—Rochester Sentinel.

◆

Human Benefactors.

Those who improve the quality of our daily food become human benefactors. By laborious experiments, *Dr.* Price's Cream Baking Powder has been perfected. Great care is taken in selecting ingredients, so that when used in our food it will render it wholesome. Eminent chemists advise its use.

—Estey organs at G. H. Yesbera's.

—West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Quail on toast will soon be in order.

—Farmers report wheat looking well.

—Jack Ralston is building a new side walk.

—Prosecutor Peterson has Hazzard's crutch.

—T. C. Mays lost two valuable hogs last week.

—Oysters served in all styles at J. E. Beugnot's.

—A new crossing on Seventh and Cedar street.

—Pull your cabbage. Hollow Eve is near at hand.

Limburger cheese 15c. per pound at F. A. Hoff's.

—Joe. Loveland gets out a paper this week at Garrett.

—F. A. Hoff sells XXX fresh oysters at 15c per can.

—Whoa, Emma! Stop at the Boot Upside Down.

—Fresh Oysters—Coop Ralston sells the best in town.

—The temperance meetings are in an active working order.

—Link sausage by the mile at M. Houston's meat market.

—If you want a noby suit of clothes, Yesbera can suit you.

—Pigs-feet, Tripe and Pickeled Tongue at J. E. Beugnot's.

—Wool beaver overcoats made to order for $20 at Yesbera's.

—There are 150 German newspapers published in this country.

—Oil up your husking-peg machinery and get ready for business.

—Good hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon at W. E. Rush's.

—All varieties of fancy goods and notions at H. H. Stamets.

—Ed. Eldridge has been adding improvements to his residence.

—Buy your meat at Houston's market and save money and—teeth.

—Stamets sells gents' white shirts for 75c to $1.75. Linen collars 15c.

—Now is the accepted time—to take your little poke and go nutting.

—Go to F. A. Hoff's grocery for first quality bologna at 10c per. pound.

—The cooks say M. Houston sells the tenderest beef offered in the market.

—Clothing cheaper than ever before heard of at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—A new crossing is going down on corner of Seventh and Cedar Streets.

—100 Woodchoppers wanted at St. Johns station, enquire of J. Spangler.

—Stamets is offering ladies linen cuffs and collars at 25c per set. Nice ones.

—Repairs are being made on the Rhodaheifer property, near the Saginaw depot.

—Drop in at J. E. Beugnot's and sample his fresh oysters, stewed, fried or raw.

—Oh say, Sammy, that's a nice dress suit you have. Yes, I bought them of Yesbera.

—A full line of gents' furnishing goods at the fancy store of H. H. Stamets.

—Davenport the Druggist sells hog powders that are warranted to cure cholera,

—A few couples enjoyed themselves at the residence of Mr. W. E. Rush last evening.

—A new disease among the hogs in and around Auburn. It is supposed to be diphtheria.

—A fine assortment of ladies' and childrens' underware at the millinery store of H. H. Staments.

—Hopeful, the famous trotting horse has been sold to a New York brewer for the modest sum of $25,000.

—Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks addressed about five thousand people at Pittsburgh, Pa., last Monday evening.

—Don't fail to give Yesbera a call when you want a good sewing machine, as he sells the best in the market

—Wanted—A good blacksmith at St. Johns Station this county. Apply at that place to Mr. Broughton. 2t.

—Go to the Boot Upside Down. Now is your time to save money. Good boots and shoes for almost nothing.

—The number of farmers' teams upon our streets within the last week indicates a decided revival of business.

—Rev. Mr. Welsh, formerly pastor of the M. E. church in this city, is a guest among his old friends here at present.

—A good opening for a first-class shoemaker at St. Johns station. For particulars call on, or address S. J. St. Johns.

—The proceeds from the sale of a load of wheat will shoe the people of a whole township, at the Boot Upside Down.

—Good undershirts and drawers for 25c a piece. Good canton flannels 8c, 9c and 10c. per yard at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—C. B. Blair, a Laporte county farmer, has gathered over 2,800 bushels of cranberries from his marshes near Michigan City.

—If your hogs have symptoms of cholera or diphtheria, go to Davenport's and purchase some of those powders that never fail to cure.

—The New Castle "Courier" (rep.) says Democrats never "scratch." Perhaps not, we are disposed to think they do in DeKalb however.

—G. C. Ralston is handling clover-seed in large quantities, Those who have not sold their seed will do well to give him a call.

—Query: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

—This cold weather has somewhat injured the staying qualities of "cow butter," we are now buying in pound lots—when we have money enough.

—White Fish, Mackerel, Boneless Cod-fish, Herring and Sardellen all kept in stock and sold at bottom prices, by our enterprising groceryman F. A. Hoff.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., have the best assortment of overcoats and ladies cloaks [illegible] be found in the country and are selling 15 per cent cheaper than any other house in Northern Indiana.

—At a recent hanging bee in this State, the convict not wishing to delay the ceremony, glanced at the Sheriff just before dropping and complacently remarked, "I'll see you later."

—How many men are pacing through this forest world chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy, and squirting the juice of the bitter upon the skirts of their neighbor's garments.—Adams Co. Union.

How many women.

—Two cases of trichina of the worst description are under treatment in Mansfield Both are young men who had been eating pretty freely of partly cured pork. On the body of one a large number of abscesses have developed themselves.—Bryan Argus.

—The value of the thorough-bred stallions in Kentucky and Tennessee is probably not far from $1,000,000, and the value of their brood mares half as much more. This does not include trotters.

—The following are a few of the prices at the millinery Bazaar of H. H. Stamets.

Ruches as low as one cent each.
Corsets for 25, 40 and 50 cents.
Fine silk bows 15 to 20 cents.
Best two-button kid gloves 95 to $1.65
Embroideries and laces at all prices.

—Our worthy friend, H. E. Baker, who has been connected with the Whitley County Commercial for several years, has taken entire control of that paper. "Ed." has our best wishes for financial success.

—People should be careful while preparing for comfort during the winter, and see that they have no deffective flues, that the stove pipe is properly adjusted and that a safe place is prepared to deposit ashes. A little precaution may save a comfortable home.

—The Defiance (O.) Democrat, formerly a two-sheet pasted eight page paper, made its appearance last week as a nine column folio, the editor "having become tired of living on wind in order that the office receipts might go toward paying the expense of a big paper."

The four-year-old mare Maud S. who recently trotted at Lexington, Ky. in 2:17½ was sold the next day to W. H. Vanderbilt, of N. Y., for $21,000. Her former owner Capt. Stone, of Cincinnati bought her when she was a yearling at the annual sale of Mr. Alexander in Kentucky. She was sired by Harold.

—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, will have a tea meeting in the lecture room, on next Friday evening. Supper will be served from five to six o'clock. A cordial invitation to everybody. Supper only ten cents.

Mrs. Casebeer, Sec'y.

—The Manhattan Savings Bank, of N Y. city, was burglarized on the morning of the 27th inst. Securities to the amount of $2.757,700, of which $2, 505,-700 were registered in the name of the institution, and are not negotiable, and $78,000 are in coupon bonds, and 11,-000 in cash was secured by the robbers.

—The following are specimens of the spelling on the entry cards at a county fair recently, "Rho Dilan greening, bell flour, alexanders, Steel Read, Hub Bard, tomkins, Road Greening, Inglish Streake, Strawberray, Fall pair, Engliss Foot Rugg, Chair Cushing, Patrige Coachen." The next premium list in that county will contain a premium on spelling.

—An attempt has been made to assissinate King Alfonso, of Spain. The attempt was made in a public thoroughfare by a person who says he came from Tarragona "purposely to kill the King,' but his aim was too low and the bullet passed through the head of a soldier who was standing guard on the opposite side of the street. Gen. Grant witnessed the shooting.

—T. H. Sprott, our enterprising real estate agent will conduct an excursion to Kansas, leaving Auburn on the 5th of next month. A large number from this part of the State will accompany him with a view to purchasing or trading for a home on the rolling prairie. He has arranged for very low fare, and persons who have a desire to see the garden of the west should embrace this opportunity. This is the best season of the year to go.

—The following from the Angola Herald is rather suggestive, yet not too severe. The average printing office loafer requires large doses given often. "That contemptible sneak who spends a portion of his time loafing at the Herald office, talking to the compositors and even reading the copy on their cases, then reporting the result of his observations to our contemporary, will please take notice that cards of invitation will be issued in future when his presence is wanted at the Herald office.

Special Notice.

I must have a settlement with all on subscription and other accounts, and I hope all will come in and pay up either to Mr. Reed or myself without further delay. I do not want to be forced to other means to get a settlement, yet these accounts must be attended to immediately.

2t. T. C. MAYS.

◆

Sale of Jersey Cattle.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1878, I will offer at public sale, at my farm in La Grange county, two miles north of Wolcotville, (on road to Wright's Corners) the following thorough-bred Jersey cattle:

"St. Patrick," two year-old March 17, 1873; "May Duke," one year-old May 1, 1878; "Fanny," eight year-old, extra milker and heifer calf "Lillie" six months old, together with a number of others including several half-breds or grades. These cattle are of superior breeding and directly from imported stock. Also at the same time will offer my sorrel Mambrino Gelding, 16½ hands high and of fine appearance, recently trotted in 2:38 without training. Terms made known at time of sale. All to be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. Pearson.

◆

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

◆

She Won't Marry Him.

It has been currently reported through the press that Samuel J. Tilden was soon to marry Miss Nellie Haseltine, of St. Louis. In a recent interview that lady is reported as saying:

"Oh! no, there is not a particle of truth in it. It is the same old story that was told two years ago, which somebody seems to have renewed. Why I have never even met Mr. Tilden. I met Governor Hendricks at Saratoga during the presidential campaign, and he told me that Mr. Tilden expressed a desire to meet me, but he has never been introduced to me. Besides I never would marry a man so much older than myself."

There's no 7 to 8 about that.

◆

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

◆

NOTICE.

The undersigned has sold out his harness shop to A. C Smith; would request all persons knowing themselves indebted to me either by note or account to call at my office and settle. Office in shop—business days Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week. J. E. Shilling.

October 21st, 1878. 3w.

◆

An Unfailing Evidence of Good Taste.

The judicious use of some delicate perfume is an unfailing evidence of good taste. The most polished of all lands class sweet scents among their most important luxuries. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes—Alista Bouquets, Pet Roses, etc., are the gems of all odors.

◆

Poison in our Pastry.

By the use of flavoring extracts, made from injurious articles, in our pastry and our creams, we encounter danger. These evils may be avoided by using none but Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts, which are free from all deleterious substances, made from the fruit.

◆

County Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute will be held at Waterloo during the week commencing Nov. 11th, 1878. Boarding places will be provided and able teachers have been engaged. Let us have our usual full attendance.

44-2 James A. Barns, Co. Supt.

◆

A RAID.

J. H. Culbertson, of this county, and R. White, of Allen county, never made a more successful raid than a few days ago They made a requisition on the stoves of W. H. Kiblinger & Co. of Auburn, and captured two of the celebrated Golden Era Cook Stoves.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, October 29, 1878, and each bearing date October 15th, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 208,919. To Hiram S. Moore, of Richmond, for improvement in desks.

No. 208,922. To James S. Nelson, of Indianapolis, for improvement in neck yoke attachments for harness.

No. 208,940. To Miles D. Williams and Wallace H. Dodge, of Mishawaka, for improvement in wagon jacks.

No. 208,951. To Willis S. Barnes, of Charlestown, for improvement in ballot boxes.

No. 208,972. To John M. Freeman, of Pattsburg, for improvement in saddle stirrup.

◆

To the Citizens of DeKalb County Indiana.—We, the undersigned citizens of this county, have examined the Illustrated Historical Work of Warren Co., Ind., published and exhibited by Messrs J. H. Beers & Co., pronounce it an interesting and valuable work and believing such a work is needed in our county we have given our subscription toward its success and hope every one visited will give it their careful attention, examination and support:

Geo. H. K. Moss, Clerk Circuit Court.
M. Bowland, Recorder,
James E. Rose, Attorney at law
John L. Davis, Merchant,
Albert Robbins, Auditor elect,
S. C. Swineford, pro'pt. Swineford House,
D. D. Moody, Atty at law
P. V. Hoffman "
W. L. Penfield "
F. E. Davenport, Pharmacist and Stationer,
W. H. Dills, Atty at law,
S. Hollister, Restaurant,
W. J Austin, Boots and Shoes,
J. B. Casebeer, Physician & Surgeon,
J. J. Van Auken, County Surveyor,
Schaab, Beugnot & Co., General mdse of Auburn, Ind.
W. L. Blair, Farmer,
W. M. Kist, Publisher of "Record,"
O. Z. Hubble, Atty at law,
Elder S. K. Sweetman, Physician and Minister,
Geo. Egnew, Farmer,
C. H. Crane, Merchant,
W. H. Mathue, Lumber merchant,
Haskins & Son, Liverymen, of Butler, Ind.

◆

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Stolen, and Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted under this head, in this type, for 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

WANTED.—A small quantity of pure timothy hay, straw, corn and oats, will be taken on subscription at this office. tf.

WANTED.—Cord wood, or stove wood on subscription, at this office. Must be hickory, hard or soft maple, or beech; free from limbs. tf.

FOR SALE.—A good set of light double harness, nearly new, cost $55.00. Enquire at this office. tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-class one or two horse peddling wagon, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office. tf.

WANTED.—A subscriber for the Courier in every family in DeKalb county. tf.

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
48-6m. Sherman [illegible], Prop.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office [residence] on Saturday of each week.
44-4w S. J. Shannon, Trustee Jackson-Tp

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

The genuine McLane's Liver Pills bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark
Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. *The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.*
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from Providence, R. I., reports that the bark Susan, of New Bedford, which left that port Oct. 12, with a crew of twenty-five men, on a whaling voyage, encountered a hurricane, capsized, and all but three of the twenty-five were drowned.

REAR ADMIRAL PAULDING, Senior Flag Officer on the retired list of the navy, has just died at Huntington, L. I. Admiral Paulding was the son of the captor of Maj. Andre, and the last surviving officer of the battle of Lake Champlain....Thomas P. Wallace, a New York brewer, has purchased the trotting horse Hopeful for $25,000.

COL. J. H. WOOD, of Wood's Museum fame, now a resident of New York, has failed for many thousands of dollars.

THERE seems to be little doubt that the little ship Florence, which was sent to the Arctic regions, under Capt. Howgate's directions, has been lost at sea. She returned and touched at Newfoundland some weeks ago, and sailed thence for New London, Ct., since which time nothing has been heard of her. A furious gale prevailed shortly after she left Newfoundland, and the Florence, with her entire crew of thirteen, including Capt. Tyson, undoubtedly perished in it.

A STORM of frightful violence passed over a large part of the Atlantic seaboard on the morning of Oct. 23, doing a vast amount of damage to property, and causing no inconsiderable loss of life. Philadelphia seems to have been the chief sufferer, where property valued at over $1,000,000 was destroyed, several persons killed, and a large number wounded. Something like a thousand dwellings were unroofed, scores of churches damaged more or less, the Pennsylvania railroad left in ruins, and the whole water-front of the city submerged. Great damage was done in other places in Pennsylvania; and in Washington and Albany, in fact all along the track of the gale, the effects were most disastrous. The hurricane originated in the West Indies.

THE storm that passed over Pennsylvania and New York, playing such wild havoc in Philadelphia, was even more destructive on water than on land. Eight vessels were sunk and twenty-two damaged in the harbor of Philadelphia, while all along the Delaware river innumerable wrecks mark the track of the gale. An oyster fleet, bound up the river, was scattered like chaff, nearly every vessel being either sunk or driven ashore, and several lives lost. On Chesapeake bay the storm was the severest experienced for years, and many vessels were driven ashore. The steamer Express foundered at the mouth of the Potomac, and fifteen lives were lost. Along the Atlantic coast the wind attained a velocity of eighty to ninety miles an hour, and for over a hundred miles the coast is dotted with wrecks.

THE WEST.

THE United States Circuit Court at St. Louis has ordered the foreclosure and sale of the great bridge which spans the Mississippi river at that place, under the mortgage held by the foreign bondholders. The first mortgage is for $4,000,000, and the second $2,500,000. The sale takes place on the 20th of December.... Dr. Roswell Waldo, surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Cairo, died of yellow fever last week.... Another new play is on the boards at McVicker's Chicago Theater the present week—a dramatization from one of Bret Harte's sketches—called "M'liss." This play has been the source of contention in the New York courts. In its production at Chicago, Katie Mayhew will sustain the title role, supported by McVicker's admirable company. The scenery, as usual at this house, is excellent.

A BAND of robbers, who were preparing to make an attack on a Kansas Pacific railway train, near Fort Ellsworth, were surprised in camp by officers, who arrested the leader, one Mike Rourke, and wounded another. The rest of the gang escaped.

A DOZEN of the Cheyennes whom Maj. Thornburgh failed to find in the sand-hills north of the Union Pacific railroad put in an appearance at a stage station only thirty miles from Sidney, Neb., last week. They killed a man and a boy, nearly whipped a child to death, and attacked a freight teamster, but he escaped. It is thought the savages have established themselves in the sand-hills, with the intention of raiding the settlements and freight trains during the winter.

CATHOLIC BISHOP ROSECRANS died quite suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago. He was a brother of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

THE largest dry-goods house in St. Louis, that of Dodd, Brown & Co., has failed. Their liabilities are placed at $1,200,000, and their assets at about the same. The failure is attributed to the prevalence of the yellow-fever epidemic in the South.

DISPATCHES from the Upper Missouri report that a body of the Cheyenne fugitives, recently from the Indian Territory, have succeeded in getting across the Yellowstone, and have gone to join Sitting Bull, on the other side of the Canadian line....The section of country in Kansas recently raided by the Cheyenne Indians has been swept over by prairie fires, which consumed nearly everything left by the savages.

NEWS of a terrible tragedy comes from Vincennes, Ind. An old Frenchman, named John D. Vacelet, living two miles from that town, and his entire family, consisting of wife and two sons, were murdered at night by unknown parties. The object of the crime was robbery.

THE SOUTH.

ADVICES from the fever-afflicted cities of the South to Oct. 22 show that, although the advent of frost had not altogether checked the march of the plague, there was a marked abatement in the mortality as well as in the number of new cases. In some of the interior towns, however, the situation is still very discouraging, the fever holding on with disheartening stubbornness. The whole number of deaths from the fever in New Orleans up to the 20th of October was 3,625, while Memphis had lost 2,862 of her citizens from the same cause. These figures show the frightful malignity of the plague in the latter place, for, with but a fifth of the population of New Orleans, Memphis has had nearly as many fatal cases of fever.

THE United States mail coach running between Fort Worth and Weatherford, Tex., was halted by highwaymen the other day, the mail pouches rifled of their contents, and the passengers stripped of their valuables.

TWO FREIGHT trains collided at Guthrie, Ky., resulting in the killing of three tramps who were stealing a ride on the trains. No other lives were lost.

GENERAL.

THE official *Gazette*, of Montreal, announces the new Canadian Ministry, as follows: Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior; S. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance; Chas. Tupper, Minister of Public Works; J. J. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; John O'Connor, President of the Council; James McDonald, member of the Privy Council and Minister of Justice.

THE Orangemen who were arrested while attempting to parade in Montreal on the 12th of last July have brought an action for false arrest against the Mayor of the city.

THE National Narrow-Gauge Convention, adjourned from July 18, met in Cincinnati last week, about sixty persons being present, representing roads in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Texas. The opening address was made by Col. E. Hulbert, of Bedford, Md. He said that, vast as is our present railway system of 75,000 miles, the next generation will require 75,000 more, and narrow-gauge roads were especially suited to meet this want.

RECENT deaths: Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and one of the most famous of the Catholic prelates; John S. Carlisle, ex-United States Senator from Virginia; Gen. James S. Whitney, an old-time Democratic politician of Massachusetts; John H. Klippart for the past twenty-five years Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSMAN Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, declines a renomination.

ABRAM S. HEWITT has been defeated for a renomination for Congress in New York, Orlando B. Potter capturing the prize. S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood were renominated in their respective districts.

AT a political meeting in Philadelphia, the other night, some one hurled a large stone at Speaker Randall, which barely missed his head....The anti-Tammany Democrats and Republicans of New York city are running Edward Cooper (Democrat), a son of Peter Cooper, for Mayor, in opposition to Augustus Schell, the regular Tammany nominee.

THE total Democratic vote, at the recent election in Indiana, was 194,990; the Republican vote, 179,049; the Greenback vote, 39,-156; Democratic plurality, 15,941.

PRESIDENT HAYES and Secretary Sherman visited Cumberland, Md., last week, as guests of the Cumberland Agricultural Fair Society, and talked to the people on the finances. Secretary Evarts, about the same time, delivered a speech on the finances in New York city.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY SHERMAN says 400,000 ounces of silver will be the amount purchased weekly by the Treasury Department. The treasury now holds $348,080,850 in bonds to secure bank circulation; $13,780,400 to secure public deposits, and $4,922,600 to secure subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHERMAN is preparing his annual report to Congress, touching which a Washington correspondent telegraphs: "In view of the approximation of specie resumption and his firm determination to carry this important financial measure to a full consummation, he will give a retrospect of what has been accomplished, and combat the position taken by the anti-resumptionists and soft-money men that his policy has been and will be ruinous to the economic interests of the country. He does not propose, it is stated, to urge additional legislation to enable him to carry out the Resumption act, as he regards that question settled, and, before such a measure could pass, specie payments will have been reached."....Attorney General Devens has overruled a former decision of his department, relating to the valuation of United States bonds held by national banks. The previous ruling was that only the face value of the bonds could be exempted from capital returned for taxation. Mr. Devens' ruling exempts the sum paid for the bonds, instead of their face. Under this rule, it is understood, the banks will have claims for the refunding of a considerable sum heretofore paid.

FOREIGN.

DESOLATING floods are reported in the valley of the river Bormida, in Italy.... Full amnesty has been granted by the Austrians to the Bosnian insurgents who have taken refuge in Servia....The investigators' report of the condition of the Bank of Glasgow, which recently failed, discloses the appalling fact that the total loss, including the capital stock, will reach $29,964,357.72.

ALL the managers and Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank have been arrested on a criminal charge of fraud. A cable dispatch says the city of Glasgow "is absorbed in melancholy contemplation of the terrible picture of crime and ruin presented in the official report of examiners of the broken Glasgow bank. The figures and facts are so overwhelming that even financial minds, familiar with figures and cash books, seem utterly to fail to grasp the situation. A kind of apathetic paralysis appears to have seized upon the citizens. The business exchanges are absolutely stagnant. Signs of approaching punishment for the Directors are visible, and eagerly hailed by the whole community. The important feature in the report is the deliberate falsification of the returns made to the Government of the gold held by the bank against notes issued. The legal issue was limited to £72,921, but at the suspension of the concern the note circulation was £863,403, and the coin amounted to only £321,753, but the deficiency was made to appear less by illegally including coin lying at the bank's branches. This scandalous proceeding exposes the bank to tremendous penalties under the laws of Great Britain."

PREPARATIONS are making to try 340 Nihilists at Odessa.....The cable reports a disastrous railway collision at Pontypridd, in Wales. Twelve persons were killed and forty wounded, many of them fatally.

THE distribution of Exposition prizes took place at Paris on the 21st of October. Among the Americans who received decorations of the Legion of Honor are mentioned Commissioner General Richard C. McCormick, who is made Commander; Prof. F. A. P. Barnard and Wm. W. Story, who are made officers. Cyrus H. McCormick and Walter A. Wood, who were in 1867 made Chevaliers, have been raised to officers. Thomas A. Edison and Elisha Gray are made Chevaliers....The Ameer of Afghanistan replies in a defiant tone to the English envoy, and dares the English Government to do its worst....Austrian papers complain that the export of Hungarian wheat is almost at a standstill, partly in consequence of the Americans underselling the Hungarian markets.

A FRESH outbreak of the Kaffir war is expected by the English in South Africa. One of the most powerful chiefs of the Zulus threatens open hostilities. But he will doubtless be thrashed into submission long before the British troops reach the capital of Afghanistan.

THE British advance upon Cabul has been postponed until next year.....A cable dispatch says that Count Schouvaloff will succeed Gortschakoff as Russian Prime Minister, on account of the latter's precarious health.

A CABLE dispatch says that "affairs near Constantinople are more and more assuming the same semi-hostile phase as before the meeting of the Berlin congress. Turkish troops have been moved into positions vacated by the Russians, and the earthworks are being repaired and armed before Constantinople and Gallipolis. The Turks are arranging to increase their forces, and are summoning half-pay officers to active duty. A special committee for the defense of the capital has been formed at the Seraskierate."....Advices from Santa Cruz represent that the condition of the island since the insurrection is hopeless. About 100 negroes have been executed, but the insurrectionary spirit remains alive. St. Thomas has lost over $150,000 by the insurrection, while $3,000,000 would not cover the damage done in Santa Cruz....There has been a great inundation on one of the branches of the river Nile. Twenty villages were submerged, and upward of 1,000 lives lost.

How He Did It.

A Fulton (N. Y.) man laid his finger on the table in front of a buzz saw to feel the momentum of air. The saw was going so fast that the teeth were not to be seen. His finger was taken off. While he was looking at it the foreman came up with the question, "How did you do it?" "Why, I put my finger down so," answered he, placing the other forefinger, as he thought, well away from the teeth. To his horror, the saw took that one, too, clean off at the second joint.

The Low Price of Breadstuffs.

The ruling prices in the breadstuffs and provision market are not very promising to producers. The *Mark Lane* (London) *Express* of Oct. 15th represents the English market as unusually depressed. The British crop of wheat has been secured, but the prices for all agricultural productions are so low as to exclude any hope of remuneration to farmers. The arrivals in London of foreign grain have been of late very large. The English market is depressed by two reasons: first, the stock on hand and within reach is large; and, second, the financial disturbance, which has advanced the price of money and curtailed the loans. The advances of money to carry merchandise or grain or any large business have been greatly limited. The last element of speculation has been crowded out, and purchases are confined to ordinary wants. Though no actual panic exists, there is uncertainty and apprehension existing to a degree that is almost as fatal for the time to business as would be a panic in fact.

In the Chicago market the prices are remarkably low—lower than they have been for many years at this time of the year. Added to this unusual circumstance is the fact that, of the spring-wheat crop, fully one-half that is received has to be graded as No. 3. So with corn and oats; at least one-fourth of these grains received are graded as "rejected," which is equivalent to "No. 3." We give the average quotations on 'Change yesterday:

	Cash.	Nov.
No. 2 wheat, per bushel	77	78¾
No. 2 corn, per bushel	33¾	34
Oats, per bushel	18	18
No. 3 wheat	63@68	......
Rejected corn	32¾	......
Rejected oats	15	......
Mess pork, per barrel	$7.50	$7.50
Lard, per 100 pounds	6⅛	6⅛
Live hogs, per 100 pounds	$3.30	......

These figures are not encouraging to the producers. These are the prices here, which include the cost of transportation, commission, storage, etc. It is easy to deduct the cost of handling and transportation, and to see how little is left to the farmer.

Of course there is a difference of opinion as to the wisest policy to be adopted. The home market is of necessity in sympathy with the foreign, and prices here are controlled by those in Europe. The English market is depressed for the reasons stated: large stocks on hand and a disturbed money market. All the information received is to the effect that the English deficiency of wheat will be at least 100,000,000 bushels, and must be eventually supplied. The present low prices and stock in excess of the demand are, therefore, presumably more or less temporary. Under these circumstances, therefore, the wisest policy for the farmers may be to hold their grain for the present. It is useless to send grain to market when that market is filled to abundance, and prices hardly cover the cost of transportation. So long as the wheat will be wanted there is no good reason for sacrificing it. It would seem to be the best policy to hold on to the wheat for a while—to let the stock on hand be reduced by consumption, and give time for the market to recover to a point somewhat justified by an enlarged demand.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Some European Prices.

Col. Forney has been collecting some statistics with reference to the rates of wages paid at Brussels. He reports as follows:

Gentlemen's upper servants, $60 a year and boarding; coachman, $80; lady's maid, $41; house servants, $20—each year and found. The following get the sums opposite their trades daily: Women lace-makers, 50 cents; tailoresses, 35 to 40 cents; washerwomen, 30 cents, and all find themselves. Machinists get $1; bricklayers and masons, 50 cents; shoemakers, 60 cents; cigarmakers, 30 cents; blacksmiths, 75 cents; locksmiths, 50 cents a day, and all find themselves. Provisions are not very much cheaper than they are now in the United States. Coffee, 30 to 80 cents a pound; rice, 10 cents; butter, 36 cents; sugar, 18 cents; eggs, 2 cents apiece; beef, pork, mutton and veal, which the poor rarely get, average about 25 cents a pound; ham, 45 cents a pound; bread, by the pound, from 5 to 6 cents.

Foreign Immigration.

The revival of foreign immigration to this country begins to be very noticeable. During last month the arrivals of immigrants at New York were 8,955, against 6,673 for the same month last year; during the last three months they were 25,263, against 20,109 in the same time last year. Causes are now at work that will still further add to this increase. The Socialists in Germany have avowed their intention of emigrating to the United States by wholesale to avoid persecution at home. There are something like 900,000 Socialist voters in Germany; should they all take it into their heads to come hither with their families they would form a handsome addition to our population. The threatened increase of hard times in Great Britain will also have the effect of accelerating and enlarging the immigration movement. It will not be surprising if, ere long, we shall see the tide of immigration rolling in upon us in as great a volume as ever.

The Deadly Threshing-Machine.

A most horrible threshing-machine accident is recorded by the Welland (Ont.) *Tribune.* A boy of 16, named Kimar, who was cutting bands on a threshing machine, slipped and fell into the cylinder. The machine was being driven by 10-horse power at the time, and the unfortunate victim was at once drawn in bodily, being disemboweled and mangled out of all human shape, and, horrible to relate, some parts of the body actually passed through the machine.

IN consequence of the Princess Alice disaster the whole question of the navigation of the Thames is to be considered by an official committee.

THE PLAGUE'S HEROES.

A Vicksburg Minister on the Heroes of the Yellow-Fever Epidemic In and Out of the Various Churches.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss., lately addressed the following letter to Col. W. H. McCardle, a resident of Vicksburg, sojourning in Washington:

DEAR FRIEND: I have tried to get leisure to write to you for two weeks, but calls for help from the first hour in the morning to the midnight bell forbade. All business has been at a total stand-still. The colored people have no work, and if they want to go to the plantations to pick cotton they are forbidden to come, as they are regarded as fomite porters of the poison that kills. Notwithstanding, as you see by telegrams, fever is being carried all over the country, and we are looking for the most fearful times outside of the city. It is scattering itself over Hinds county, and bids fair, unless very cold weather comes soon, to reap a greater harvest in the country than it has in the city. We have buried over 800, and if we stop at 1,000 we may be thankful. The very pillars of society have gone down to the tomb. You see names here and at Holly Springs whose loss will fill all hearts with sadness and pain. Our people have behaved well. Some were filled with alarm and fled hurriedly away. The ravages of the fever at Grenada caused the worst form of alarm. One evening paper lately said the rich had fled and left the poor to fight alone, but the very opposite is true. Our bankers and capitalists and wealthiest citizens are here and doing brave and noble service. Indeed, it is a great offering of almost inspired philanthrophy to God and to suffering humanity. The church has no advantage in devotion to the sick. God's prayerless saints who sport amidst the thousand follies of healthy days are sleepless and tender, ready, and never ceasing in their aid, and, I may say, are eager to keep the night watch in the pestilential homes of those who are dying. I have seen them holding the head so gently while the black vomit poured from the mouth, and doing little acts of soothing and comfort which poetry assigns only to the soft hands of woman, and my heart has taken them into its undying love. Many such having never had the fever made it doubly noble. You know that in the forty years of our friendship I have cherished no love of sham or gush or over-laudation of priests, nuns, sisters, or clergy of any denomination for attention to sick people or suffering soldiers. I think the Sisters of Charity a most noble class, but I see wives, mothers and beautiful young women of the best walks of society, with more to lose than they ever dreamed, facing this fearful scourge and going down to death with a fidelity to God and humanity that never was or will be excelled, and yet no pretentious claim is ever set up to remarkable piety or unequaled heroism. As for the priests and the rest of us, as Protestant clergymen, we deserve the least praise of the brave men that toil in an epidemic to assuage the sufferings of our fellow-beings; and yet what a martyrdom is claimed when a young, wifeless, childless, homeless clergyman dies in an epidemic! Nonsense! Every man of every creed and church is supposed to be ready in an hour to go at the call of the Great Master. He has heaven for a home and eternal things of infinite value for his reward. Why should such fear? Why not desire to die like the great Paul? Nothing is lost, but when you see hundreds of good, clever, brave, patriotic men of every age and station, with everything to make life desirable and not the least preparation for the eternal years beyond, step to the front and engage in a struggle for the rescue of some poor victim of the fearful monster, and knowing, too, that before morning they may be in the vortex of death, then you see manhood in its greatest attitude, and the pretentions of the church to all honor due for sacrifice and toil and martyrdom mocked and laughed at. I have been in many epidemics, and been ashamed as I have observed that in the South church leaders get eulogium and others laurels, while many of the real heroes and heroines were passed by quite forgotten. Ought not there to be a roll of honor, by which these splendid privates of the rank and file in our days of pestilence and death should be made to feel that their names are not allowed to perish? Many a plain, unpretending person, who has deserved the highest honor and the largest gratitude, has sunk under a sense of the indifference, coldness and neglect of society. They seek no reward, but is it therefore just that their names should perish and undue praise be sounded over smaller deeds of semi-conspicuous persons?—however sweet the consciousness of having done their full duty is, perhaps, their best reward.

The worst is over here, and now the country—all out from one to twenty miles—is suffering. The country will need help of every sort, and the Howards here are toiling to the full capacity of numbers, strength and funds. We owe you a great debt of grateful remembrance for your efforts to raise means for our relief. As I close, a mocking-bird has come to my window and poured forth a cheerful song, but for forty days not a bird has sung a note over the homes of our plague-stricken city. Very truly yours,

C. K. MARSHALL.

Nabbed by a Shark.

An English paper says: The ship Alice Davies has arrived in the Mersey from the coast of Java, and reports the death of one of her crew, a Welshman, named William Jones Owens, under circumstances of the most horrifying character. Owens, with four others of the crew, went to bathe as the ship lay at anchor at Probolingo. They had not been in the water many minutes when Owens, who was the farthest from the vessel, uttered a piercing shriek. It was then seen that he had been attacked by a shark, which with one bite had completely disemboweled him. The mate being on deck and hearing the cry threw a rope to the unfortunate man, who grasped it. He then hauled toward the ship, but becoming exhausted he loosened his hold of the rope and sank immediately. The shark, which was following Owens, disappeared below to complete its work. Owens was only 22 years old, and belonged to Bangor, North Wales. Owing to the river being almost full of sharks, the men had been previously warned against bathing in it. The shark appeared to be about fifteen feet long, though many of them measured over thirty feet. The other four got safely back to the ship. The sharks in the river are ground sharks, and scarcely ever come to the surface of the water, except when disturbed.

Choate Before a Jury.

In jury trials his main object was to influence the wills of the twelve men before him. He addressed their understandings; he fascinated their imaginations; he stirred their feelings; but, after all, he used all his powers in subordination to that one primal power which dwelt in his magnetic individuality, by which he subdued them, bringing on that part of their being which uttered its reluctant "yes" or "no" the pressure of a stronger nature as well as of a larger mind. As an advocate, he thoroughly understood that men in the aggregate are not reasonable beings, but men with the capacity of being occasionally made reasonable, if their prejudices are once blown away by a superior force of blended reason and emotion—in other words by force of being. His triumphs at the bar were due to the fact that he was a powerful man, victorious over other men because he had a stronger manhood, a stronger selfhood, than anybody on the jury he addressed. On one occasion I happened to be a witness in a case where a trader was prosecuted for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Mr. Choate took the ground that the seeming knavery of the accused was due to the circumstance that he had a deficient business intelligence—in short, that he unconsciously rated all his geese as swans. He was right in his view. The foreman of the jury was a hard-headed, practical man, a model of business intellect and integrity, but with an incapacity of understanding any intellect or conscience radically differing from his own. Mr. Choate's argument, as far as the facts and the law were concerned, was through in an hour. Still he went on speaking. Hour after hour passed, and yet he continued to speak with constantly-increasing eloquence, repeating and recapitulating, without any seeming reason, facts which he had already stated and arguments which he had already urged. The truth was, as I gradually learned, that he was engaged in a hand-to-hand—or rather a brain-to-brain and heart-to-heart—contest with the foreman, whose resistance he was determined to break down, but who confronted him for three hours with defiance observable in every rigid line of his honest countenance. "You fool!" was the burden of the advocate's ingenious argument; "you rascal!" was the phrase legibly printed on the foreman's incredulous face. But at last the features of the foreman began to relax, and, at the end, the stern lines melted into acquiescence with the opinion of the advocate, who had been storming at the defenses of his mind, his heart and his conscience for five hours, and had now entered as victor. He compelled the foreman to admit the unpleasant fact that there were existing human beings whose mental and moral constitution differed from his own, and who were yet as honest in intention as he was, but lacked his clear perception and sound judgment. The verdict was, "Not guilty." It was a just verdict, but it was mercilessly assailed by merchants who had lost money by the prisoner, and who were hounding him down as an enemy to the human race, as another instance of Choate's lack of mental and moral honesty in the defense of persons accused of crime. The fact that the foreman of the jury that returned the verdict belonged to the class that most vehemently attacked Choate was sufficient of itself to disprove such allegations. As I listened to Choate's argument in this case, I felt assured that he would go on speaking until he dropped dead on the floor rather than have relinquished his clutch on the soul of the one man on the jury whom he knew would control the opinion of the others. —*E. P. Whipple, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

Juvenile Literature.

Extract from "Chicago Primer" for the infant class: There was once a good lit-tle St. Lou-is boy who was told by his pa nev-er to go sail-ing on Sun-days or he would be drown-ed. He obey-ed his fa-ther though the bad boys made fun of him. One Sun-day he and his sis-ter were walk-ing by the riv-er when they saw a boat full of bad boys. "Oh, see," said Tom; "by-and-by these bad boys will get up-set." In a few min-utes the boat turn-ed over and the bad boys were drown-ing. "I can save them," said Tom; "quick, Su-san, off with your shoe!" So Tom took one of his sis-ter's shoes and push-ed it off and got in it. He row-ed with a piece of board to where the bad boys were kick-ing in the wat-er, and took them all in and brought them safe to land. Do you not think that Tom was a ver-y brave boy, and that his sis-ter had ver-y big feet?—*Boston Traveller.*

Talmage and the Newspapers.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, of New York, in one of his recent sermons, paid his respects to the newspapers in this fashion:

"But," you say, "don't you know the papers are criticising you for the position you take?" I reply yes, I know it; and do you want to know how I feel about it? No man is more indebted to the newspapers than I am. I am here to preach the truth, and they help. The press of the world give me each week 300,000 souls for an audience. Am I not indebted to the press? It is a debt I can never pay. So, slash away, gentlemen, the more the merrier. If there is anything I despise it is a dull time. Give my love to the editors of the secular newspapers. Brisk criticism is like a coarse-crash towel with which it is well for every public man to be rubbed down. It prevents him from catching cold.

Terrible Famine in Morocco.

The crops having been a total failure, the farmers and peasants in the interior were ruined, and, failing to pay taxes and imposts, all their cattle and little property were confiscated by the local authorities, so that they had left their ruined homesteads and tramped to the seaports in a starving condition, many dying on the road. At Mogador there were over 2,000 of these poor refugees, besides thousands of poor townsfolk, both Moors and Jews, in a state of utter destitution. Living skeletons of men, women and children might be seen groping on foul refuse heaps for hideous bits of offal. Down at Waterport and in the streets along which grain bags are carried poor starving wretches were constantly scratching and sifting the sand, dust and mud for stray grains of rice or barley. Over the rocky ledges trudged, at low tide, half-naked women, eagerly collecting mussels, limpets and other shell-fish. Beggars were swarming in the streets, corpses were often seen, small-pox was horribly rife among the poor folks, who all huddled together—those afflicted with the disease were neither isolated nor tended. Sick, sound and dead might be seen lying together in foul, fetid dens. Owners of horses and mules could no longer afford to feed them. Outside the town gates and along the sea beach lay scores and scores of carcasses and skeletons of beasts of burden which had been brought out there to die of starvation—rich feasts for jackals, dogs and carrion crows. The wild country Moors were very desperate with hunger and misery. Murders were very frequent, one man being killed for a bunch of grapes, another for a loaf of bread, and so on. Robberies were, of course, also frequent. The English people were pretty safe; we were in high esteem and received greetings and blessings everywhere. The committee had been giving relief for many weeks past to from 1,200 to 2,000 people daily—first in bread and afterward soup. The poor refugees were very grateful. Deaths were from twenty to forty per day among the country folk alone; of course, many other deaths in the Moorish and Jewish quarters. The cattle left to the townsfolk were nearly starving. There is no grass in the land; the cattle and sheep go out miles into the country daily to feed on scrubby brushwood and dry, prickly plants, and come back at evening slowly, thin and hungry-looking still.—*Mogador (Morocco) Cor. London Globe.*

The Santa Cruz Insurrection.

A Havana telegram says: "A French steamer from St. Thomas has arrived, bringing further particulars of the insurrection in Santa Cruz. The insurrection broke out in the west end of the island, where three-fourths of the towns were burned and pillaged. The insurgents then traversed the island toward Bassin, but, fortunately, the timely arrival of forces from St. Thomas saved that part of the island. Sixty-seven sugar estates were burned. Only nine of value remain. The principal leaders of the insurrection are now undergoing trial. About 800 insurgents are still scattered about the country. The cause of the insurrection was short payment of wages and refusal of the authorities to give passports to the negroes. Santa Cruz was already declining rapidly, and the island is, therefore, totally ruined. The merchants of St. Thomas lost heavily by the insurrection."

How to Preserve Milk.

Pour the milk into a bottle, and place the vessel up to its neck in a saucepanful of water, which is then to be put on the fire, and allowed to boil for a quarter of an hour. The bottle is now to be removed from the water and carefully closed with a good and tight-fitting cork, so as to render it as air-tight as possible. Milk which has been preserved by this process has been kept for more than a year without turning sour. Milk may also be preserved by putting a table-spoonful of horse-radish, scraped in shreds, into a panful of milk. When milk thus treated is kept in a cool place it will be found to keep good for several days, even in hot weather.

EDWARD FAULKNER, who has been a street preacher in New York for twenty-five years, has been arrested ninety-eight times while in the exercise of his calling.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$6 50	@	9 50
HOGS	3 60	@	3 85
COTTON	9¾	@	10⅛
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	98	@	1 02
CORN—Western Mixed	46	@	47
OATS—Mixed	27	@	31
RYE—Western	55	@	56
PORK—Mess	8 40	@	9 00
LARD	6½	@	6⅝
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 60	@	4 00
HOGS	2 50	@	3 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	80	@	81
No. 3 Spring	67	@	69
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34½
OATS—No. 2	19	@	20½
RYE—No. 2	42	@	43
BARLEY—No. 2	98	@	99
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@	25
EGGS—Fresh	15	@	16
PORK—Mess	7 50	@	7 60
LARD	6	@	6⅛
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	85	@	1 00
No. 2	81	@	82
CORN—No. 2	34	@	35
OATS—No. 2	18	@	19
RYE—No. 1	43	@	44
BARLEY—No. 2	92	@	93
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	82	@	83
CORN—Mixed	29	@	30
OATS—No. 2	19	@	20½
RYE	39	@	40
PORK—Mess	8 00	@	8 25
LARD	5¾	@	6
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	85	@	90
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	21	@	25
RYE	49	@	50
PORK—Mess	7 80	@	8 00
LARD	6	@	7⅛
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@	94
No. 2 Red	91	@	92
CORN	36	@	38
OATS—No. 2	21	@	22½
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White	4 60	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	90	@	92
No. 1 Amber	89	@	90
CORN—No. 1	40	@	42
OATS—Mixed	22½	@	24½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 25
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 25	@	4 60
Common	3 25	@	3 75
HOGS	3 15	@	3 40
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, EDITOR.

THE GREENBACK CAUSE.

Break All You Cannot Bend, and Starve All You Cannot Drive."

In '76 we battled against taxation without representation. To-day we battle a more infamous system—a system which exempts the rich man, who lives on dead capital, from taxation, to impose it on production and labor—the living capital of all progress. Then, we battled a Stamp act, which imposed the burden of a few shillings upon business men, the whole aggregate of which would not amount to $50,000 a year. To-day we battle a bank monopoly, the richest, the most exacting, the most pernicious that the world has ever known—a monopoly which draws $30,000,000 yearly from the people as a positive bounty exacted by capital from productive labor; a monopoly which imposes a bond system upon the nation which draws $100,000,000 in interest annually from the labor of the country to pamper wealth into insolence, and capital into aristocracy.

In 1776 the colonies were governed for the benefit of the people. There was no sucking vampire to drain the life-blood of the people to fatten into power a privileged oligarchy. To-day $2,000,000,000 of bond capital, bank capital, purse-proud capital—owned by non-producing, idle money-sharks—is combined to keep up exemptions of taxation for bondholders—combined to keep up a monopoly of national banks, based on bonds, on interest, on deposits, which gives 300,000 privileged Shylocks the right to control the finances of the nation, and the right to force the people to sweat, and work, and starve, to pay $111,000,000 annually of interest to those drainers of our substance.

Under the bond system the Government is run, sustained, policed and legislated for the sole benefit of the Bank Association. With the bonds paid in greenbacks we should have no interest to pay. That would save $100,000,000 every year directly, which we are now forced to pay to make production a slave to interest and to capital. It would make money plenty. The bond system ties up money and keeps it from circulation, and makes it dear. Put the amount of money essential to pay off the bonds in circulation, and the rate of interest would go down to its legitimate zero. We have to pay off the bonds, or we have to be slaves to a bondholding aristocracy. We have to pay off the bonds in greenbacks, or be the whipped spaniels of the Bank Association. We have to pay off the bonds in greenbacks, or keep an enormous interest eating, ceaselessly preying, on the vitals of national prosperity. We have to pay off the bonds in greenbacks, or submit to low wages, poverty, bankruptcy, and dependence on usurers. We have to pay off the bonds in greenbacks, or submit to the bold infamy of the Bank Association, which boasts that Congress can pass no bill to curb their bounties, their privileges or their exemption from taxes.

All interest is paid by labor, and the simple question to be decided is, whether interest shall make labor its slave, or whether labor will take interest by the throat and stop it, control it, or kill it. In 1876 3,000,000 colonists—many of them Tories at that—united to resist an unjust claim, and, by unity, patriotism, and a common devotion to a common cause, the colonists won.

Now, in 1878, the Bank Association, with $2,000,000,000 of united capital, have combined to keep the people, labor and production subject to their control. They have $160,000,000 of surplus profits set aside to bribe the press, buy Congress, control courts and subsidize politicians into sustaining their present system of public robbery.

They have to aid them all of the Pacific railroad swindlers who have robbed the Government of 100,000,000 acres of the public domain, and by infamous legislation bribed Congress into giving them $65,000,000 of United States bonds for the people to pay—all for the benefit of a ring of speculating thieves who have hung around the treasury—as the Norman Barons hung around the treasury of England to take all they could lay their hands on, and steal the rest. They have to aid them the great coal monopolists—men who have sprung from comparative poverty into monstrous wealth, and who are grinding down labor by starvation, and manhood by the most infamous monopoly that ever disgraced a civilized nation.

They have to aid them the great railroad combinations which control the highways and byways, from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, monopolizing the means of travel, the means of transportation, the mails, the produce and the life of progress. The New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, the Pacific roads, the Boston and Great Western, uniting more than $1,500,000,000 of active, aggressive railroad capital, act as a unit to keep alive railroad monopoly, and all of these monopolies are combined to rule the legislation of the land, so as to make money king and labor slave. This, then, is the array:

The Bank Association, controlling....	$2,100,000,000
The Pacific railroads, controlling....	250,000,000
The New York Central, controlling....	250,000,000
The Pennsylvania R. R., controlling..	500,000,000
The coal monopolists, controlling....	200,000,000
	$3,300,000,000

All of this capital, headed by the best organized talent money can command, organized with the skill long experience and consummate ability have educated into masterly power, and united for the purpose of perpetuating and strengthening associated privileges, has for its purpose:

1. To keep alive the national-bank outrage.

2. Railroad corporations to control all the demands of travel, all the necessities of transportation, and the exclusive right to carry the mails.

3. To sustain the whole coal product of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, so as to keep the steam and motor power beyond the reach of government, and in the hands of the few.

4. All of these interests combine with each other in support of individual corporate monopoly as against Government power, that labor may be regulated by corporate greed, and enslaved for corporate profit.

5. The railroads, the coal monopolies, and the Bank association monopolies have also become, and are, the great land-grabbing monopolists, holding either in fee, through swindling legislation, or robbing—usury—mortgage titles to more than 400,000,000 of acres of the public lands.

By this combination the first object is to control Congressional laws and Congressional legislation; second, State legislation and State laws. Controlling these, they imagine their way is easy to control the labor of the land, which they know full well they must control and enslave by pauper wages before the United States can be made an aristocratic Government.

Now let us count up; $3,300,000,000 of combined capital! Well, that is an enormous lever. Admit it. Admit that it is the strongest combination ever organized to control legislation. The fact cannot be disputed. It is as patent as the known existence of the combination. But all of this enormous sum is owned by less than 500,000 inhabitants! Made up of old men, aristocratic men, women a few, with not to exceed 100,000 active working, managing fighters, and the whole army at the polls cannot count upon 200,000 voters.

To resist monopoly, to put down bank privileges, to curb railroad exactions, to put down coal forestalling and to root out the whole system of concentrated capitalistic control of labor and of production, the army of producers, the army of mechanics, the army of farmers, the army of laborers who work for wages will combine. They are numbered by the millions.

The war is as definitely declared as it was when the British soldiery first fired the American heart at Lexington; and the battle will continue.

The question is, Will the corporations force on the issues? Will they cling to the bond and declare that the whole people shall be made the supporters of the law which now forces us to pay $100,000,000 annually for interest that a few bankers may control the currency and deprive the working energies of the country of an adequate circulating medium? Will they keep up the exemption of 300,000 bondholders from taxation? Will they force the people to submit to a system of transportation which deprives the grain-grower of fair prices at the West, and which forces the consumer at the East to pay two prices for his means of subsistence? Will they still aid the Pacific railroad thieves to rob the nation of its public domain, to make land barons of a few with power to enslave the many?

To pay off the bonds in greenbacks is to save $100,000,000 yearly interest, and to place sovereign money in circulation adequate to our necessities and to our prosperity. Adequate circulation is good wages. Bonds are low wages. Adequate circulation is prosperity, enterprise, activity, equality. Bonds tie up circulation, prevent enterprise, make activity impossible, and aristocracy of privilege certain.

The bondocracy now control the nation. They have done so for the past eight years. The result is universal want of confidence, unheard-of failures, millions without employment, low wages, starvation, and almost public despair, trembling on the verge of revolution.

The sovereignty of the greenback is the sovereigny of labor. The sovereignty of the national bank is the sovereignty of capital, which is corporate insolence, low wages, exemption of the rich from taxation, and universal ruin to general prosperity.

The sovereignty of labor is development, production, progress, and universal industry. It is education for all, it is justice for all—no favors for any-one.

The National Greenback Labor party is the first great national combination for political action which has ever been organized to promote the humanities of justice, so as to secure to all classes a perfect equality of rights, of means, and of aid to secure comfort for homes—homes for all, education for all, and special privileges for none.

We have advanced in every science but that of monetary power, but monetary power is to-day where it was in 1776, in 1789, in 1816, in 1837, in 1857, in 1862, The few control the many. The non-producing rich, living in luxurious idleness enslave the producing, working, industrious many by the same laws, by the same tyrannies, and by the same monstrous exactions which have made monarchies, aristocracies, and monopolies since the flood. We have advanced in education, we have advanced in civil liberty, we have advanced in tolerance, and in all the principles of rational civilization; but in the laws of money, property, monopolies of capital, and the tyrannies of usury, we stand anchored to all the feudalism of the past, and the same laws which have made England a lazar-house of pauperized labor, of ignorant want, of debauched misery for three-fourths of her population, making 16,000,000 of her people mere instruments of labor, without intelligence, without comfort, and almost without the decencies of life, and making 10,000,000 more but one step above them on the ladder of existence, all dependents, all subject to masters. Not one of the 26,000,000 owners of a foot of land. Not one of them with homes they can call their own. Not one of them independent in manhood, in national spirit, or in any elevated standard of civilization. All of them tending down to pauperism, down to crime, down to the submissive degradation which bends to power and yields to capital rather than starve. And all of this, that less than 30,000 landowners wealth to keep up caste, privilege and a monopoly of power; all this that corporate wealth and huge manufactures may may live in the lordly splendor of regal screw down labor to the point of starvation, spinning out, forging out, and working out the flesh and blood, the bodies and souls of her millions, to build up colossal fortunes and privileges for her capitalists and for her nobility!

The greenback, which saved the life of the nation when hard money had refused its aid, when capital hid itself, and when the rich stood aloof to speculate on chances, predicting ruin that they might profit by calamities—I say the greenback saved us then. It was the child of necessity; the offspring of the people crying to the people for its support. It saved the Government, it conquered the rebellion, it killed slavery. Then capital commenced cursing it. It said to gold, you deserted; you are a traitor; we will trust you no more. It grew in years, it grew in strength, it grew in public confidence; but as it grew capital slandered it, reviled it, hated it, and finally combined all its power and all the power of all monopolies of wealth to kill it. The people slowly, but clearly and intelligently, began to understand that the greenback was the nation; that it was not alone *E Pluribus Unum* in numbers, but that it combined all the elements of wealth, and power, and security which the people possessed; that it was the sovereign expression of sovereignty, and as such was beyond all the designs of capital, above all the power of corporation. In one word, it was the sovereign money of the sovereign people. Thus the greenback is the grandest discovery since the art of printing was discovered. It is the light to take the New World out of its Egyptian bondage to the old feudalties of money. It breaks the anchor which has so long made men slaves to the scarcity of gold. It is the new apostle for labor to place on the standard under which it marches its congregated hosts to the future, to independence, to just rewards, to homes, to education, and to that grandest of all equalities which awards no privileges, no monopolies, no exemptions, but which gives equal opportunities, equal protection, and equal means in all the rights, all the laws, all the lands, and all the privileges the Government can bestow.

The greenback is to labor what the steam engine is to locomotion. It leaves the past; it claims the future Labor as the motor and the greenback as the means and as the measure, will secure us a prosperity as brilliant as labor ever hoped, as glorious as industry can win, as evangelic as that fraternity which grows into life where men do unto others as they would that men should do unto them.

And again let it be repeated:

The sovereignty of the greenback is the sovereignty of labor; the sovereignty of banks, bonds and corporations is the sovereignty of capital. The first is liberty, comfort and independence; the second is the bondage of labor, the subjection of the people and the tyranny of an aristocracy of monopolists.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

TRENTON, N. J.

ALL SORTS.

THE yellow-fever subscriptions in the North amount to $1,250,000.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the corn crop at 400,000,000 bushels.

MANY business men of New York favor a universal exposition in that city in 1880.

VAMBERY, the Hungarian Asiatic traveler, regards an Anglo-Russian war as certain.

JOSH BILLINGS drives a handsome turnout of his own around Central Park in New York.

PARIS has 65,000 houses, London 460,000 more than Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York combined.

SINCE the improvements in machinery, 1,650,000 men do as much as 9,000,000 men did in former times.

A MAN who habitually makes mean remarks about the other sex is a safe man to habitually keep away from.

THERE are 2,610 distilleries in Russia, and the tax on liquors produced in 1875 amounted to $157,891,492.

THE restoration and up-building of American commerce with China is receiving the attention of our consular officers.

SINCE the capture of Escobedo the Mexican revolutionists are badly demoralized, and only appear in small bands here and there.

A SIX-LEGGED bull calf is on exhibition at Stockton, Cal., and described in the handbills as a curiosity that theologists are entirely unable to account for.

THE Japanese are building a college at Kioto for the purpose of educating priests who will devote their lives in proselyting work in Europe and America.

THE Board of Public Instruction of the City of Mexico has ordered that gymnasiums and workshops be established in all the municipal schools of the city.

LYDIA SQUINN, the last lineal descendant of the famous Indian King Philip, is still living at New Bedford, Mass., and, although 83 years of age, is still bright and vigorous.

OSTRICHES bring $1,000 a pair, in South Africa, for breeding purposes. This has grown to be a profitable industry. The value of the feathers exported last year was £293,406.

OF the 91,060 British emigrants during the last year, 45,792 left for the United States, 29,703 for the Australian colonies, 7,822 for British North America, and 7,743 for all other places.

OFFICIAL statistics of the trade of France, for the first eight months of the present year, show that the imports to the 31st ultimo amounted to 2,838,151,000 francs, and the exports to 2,144,674,000 francs.

CHILI is the gem of South American republics, having enjoyed fifty years of independence, during half of which time there has been no serious revolution, such as are constantly turning and overturning the lower half of this continent. Sir Horace Rumbold, Secretary of the British Legation there, attributes this happy condition of affairs largely to the fact that the extensive seaboard and narrow territory permit troops to be moved from the capital to any part of the country in four days.

HILL ON HAYES.

A Scathing Review of the Administration—"Civil-Service" Dangers, and Failure to Meet Them—Perjury Elevated into a Virtue and Forgery into an Art.

Some months ago, Senator Hill, of Georgia, who was, upon Mr. Hayes' accession to office, so kindly disposed toward the President as to almost excite the suspicion of his Democratic constituents, published some rather caustic allusions to the President's civil-service policy. These remarks have been sharply commented upon by Northern journals. Mr. Hill, replying to a Georgia acquaintance, defends his accusation in the following letter:

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 2, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: In this day of much printing it is almost impossible to have one's opinions or motives correctly represented. I suppose it is because misrepresentation is so easy. I have never cast any "slurs upon the President." I have never expressed any "bitterness toward Mr. Hayes," because I have never felt any. I have never complained or indulged in any pique because Mr. Hayes did not appoint persons to office who were recommended by me. I have never recommended any. I have indorsed some applicants as qualified, and have greatly desired to see the civil service improved—especially in the South. I trust no man who knows me needs to be assured that in the discharge of my public duties I am incapable of being influenced by personal piques and disappointments. With me all personal feelings and relations, whether of friendship or otherwise, are subordinated to the public good. But I should be uncandid if I did not confess that I have been most grievously disappointed in both Mr. Hayes and his administration. If my grievance was only personal the world would never suspect it in my official conduct and opinions. It is because my grievance relates only to our national character and the public weal that I make known its existence, and will proceed to set forth briefly my reasons for it.

I believe that what is known as our "civil service" as it now exists, and has long existed, is a crime against popular government and civilization. I believe it has been the chief cause of many troubles and corruptions in the past, and if not thoroughly reformed will surely undermine and destroy our free institutions. I will not stop here to discuss the grounds of this belief. They have been long and well considered, and have produced absolute conviction. I always did abhor that old party slogan, "To the victors belong the spoils." It was never suited to any but bandits and plunderers, and was always disgraceful to men claiming to be patriots and statesmen. It reduces the science of government to the tricks of gamblers, the hypocrisy of demagogues and the blows of ruffians. I heard Mr. Hayes when, in his inaugural address, he announced his policy, or rather his purpose of civil-service reform. To say I was pleased would feebly express the truth. In spite of my conviction that he was not elected by the people, but owed his office to unmitigated frauds for which I believed he was not responsible, I felt willing to bury this last and greatest wrong with the many that had preceded it, and for which all sides were more or less responsible, and unite my humble efforts in support of a policy which, in my judgment, promised escape to our whole country from all such wrongs in the future.

What is spoken of as Mr. Hayes' Southern policy was of far less significance. The Southern policy was a necessity of the situation. Mr. Hayes had no power to avoid it. The end of carpet-bag plundering in the South and disgrace to the nation had come by events. Even Gen. Grant saw that the army could no longer be used to settle contested elections in the States and maintain robbers in power. But with our corrupt and ever-corrupting civil service the situation was different. This evil had its origin before the war. It had grown up under the nurture of the leaders of parties. It had pushed its brazen supporters and beneficiaries to the front seats of authority. It had grown and strengthened with every year, and seemed to have intrenched itself impregnably during Gen. Grant's administration. When, therefore, in the very day of its insolent power, in the very midst of its pampered courtiers, and on the very field of its greatest sway, Mr. Hayes announced in clear and unfaltering voice his purpose to strangle this hydra of many heads, he seemed to exhibit the courage, manliness and patriotism of one worthy to be President. This exhibition gave me high hopes of the man, and several early free and frank interviews which I felt encouraged to seek with him greatly strengthened and encouraged these hopes.

Now, my friend, it is the utter and sickening disappointment which these hopes have experienced, and nothing else, which has forced from me the few words to which you allude, and which have been falsely construed by Republican papers to express personal bitterness and hostility on my part toward President Hayes. In my opinion Mr. Hayes has utterly failed to improve—indeed, has strangely thrown away—an opportunity to make for himself a name worthy to be enrolled with that of Washington, because that opportunity improved would have conferred on his country a benefit equal to any conferred by Washington himself. He has failed because he has shown himself utterly unequal to his opportunity. He has shown himself unequal in that he has utterly failed to realize that the Chief Magistrate of a great country has no personal friends, no personal enemies, and owes no personal obligations, but is under obligations only to his country, and to that country's honor, glory, prosperity, constitution and laws. He has thrown away an opportunity to honor himself, and even his country, by recognizing an obligation to reward those who, by frauds most disgraceful to their country, gave him this opportunity. He has thrown away the grandest opportunity ever given to man, only that he might give offices to as worthless a set of rapscallions as ever disgraced humanity.

A man may become President by reason of a crime and yet himself not be tainted or even culpable. Twice, in our history, have men become Presidents by reason of crime. Andrew Johnson became President by reason of a wicked and foul assassination. Mr. Hayes became President by reason of a wicked and foul conspiracy to change, and which did change, the ballots of the people after those ballots had been cast. Yet each became President through the forms of the constitution and laws. How did Mr. Johnson deal with those who committed and who were charged with aiding to commit the crime by which he became President? He pursued them for punishment with such vigor that, as all the world now believes, an innocent woman was hanged! How has Mr. Hayes dealt with those who committed and those who were charged with aiding to commit the crime by which he became President? If you will examine the list from the humblest manager of the election precincts in Florida and Louisiana, through the visiting statesmen (as they are now in mockery called), and up to and through the Electoral Commission, and show me one, black or white, high or low, who is known to be guilty, or who is suspected of the guilt of this crime, who has not received or been offered an office, you will relieve to that extent the pain and mortification I feel in looking over these sickening developments.

There was a woman charged to be among the conspirators in both crimes. In Mr. Johnson's case Mrs. Surratt, protesting her innocence with an honest woman's tears and a devoted mother's entreaties, was chained and mocked and hung!

In Mr. Hayes case, Agnes Jenks, confessing her guilt in brazen gibberish never before equaled receives an office of good pay and little work in the treasury, and that, too, at a time when ladies of unquestioned worth, with hungry children, and husbands slain in battle, were rudely turned away with the gruff answer "no vacancies." If, instead of fleeing as a criminal, Wilkes Booth had sought the presence of Andrew Johnson as one who had rendered the latter good service, and Mr. Johnson had entertained him at the Executive Mansion and given him an office, what would the world have said? What would you say? Letters have been produced before the Potter committee, written by Republican members of Congress, which were written to Republican friends and not intended for publication, which strikingly exhibit the superior influence of Kellogg, Packard, Wells, and Anderson at the Executive Mansion. In other ways we know now that almost every person connected with the fraud has claimed or exercised special influence or favor at the White House. But the contrast may be stated in one short sentence:

In Mr. Johnson's case all the criminals, real or suspected, were specially marked for punishment. In Mr. Hayes' case all the criminals, real or suspected, were specially marked for reward.

I would be really glad if I could find some excuse, some apology or some palliation for the course Mr. Hayes has pursued in this matter. But, after full consideration, I can find none. It is no palliation to say that assassination was a greater crime than fraud. Both were crimes. If it is right to reward crime at all, then the greatest crimes should receive the highest rewards. You cannot produce innocence, much less merit, by grading crimes. All deserve punishment and none are entitled to reward. To reward fraud is a greater crime than to commit it, for the reward invites many commissions. If Andrew Johnson had rewarded Booth the whole world would have pronounced him a greater criminal than Booth. It is difficult to conceive of a greater crime than the defeat by fraud of the popular will in a government which rests on the popular will. If there be a greater crime it is committed by those who reward the authors of such fraud, for such reward invites the perpetual defeat of the popular will, and, therefore, a direct subversion of the Government, and assumes the most insidious form of treason. It is worse than no excuse—it is itself a crime to say that Mr. Hayes was under obligations to these authors of fraud. If there had been no assassin Booth there would have been no President Johnson. But was the President, therefore, under obligation to the assassin? If there had been no frauds in Florida and Louisiana there would have been no President Hayes. Is the President, therefore, under obligation to all who helped to commit the fraud? It seems that all have claimed reward.

It is no apology to say that Mr. Hayes did not believe these people were guilty of any fraud. It was his duty to protect the character of the nation and the integrity of the administration. He can do neither by placing great numbers of men in office who are charged with crimes and whom largely more than half of the people believe are guilty. In truth, I do not believe any intelligent man doubts their guilt. But I trust we have in this country a sufficient number of men of unsuspected honesty to fill the offices, and both the public character and the public interests require that only such men should be appointed. Besides, if these men were in truth innocent they would not have asked or accepted office from Mr. Hayes, for they would not have been willing to bring weakness upon the administration or disrepute upon the civil service. Their universal and brazen demands for office is the highest proof of their guilt, for it shows they care nothing for Mr. Hayes—nothing for the honor of the country—nothing for the good repute of the civil service. Their every act in pressing for office shows that reward was their object, and reward they must have. Every man of the guilty gang who has not been satisfied with the office offered him has confessed the frauds. Every man who has not confessed the frauds has been kept satisfied with office. Why should he confess whose confession would defeat his reward? How does it happen that those only are not entitled to belief who confess the frauds? And how does it happen that the credit of none was denied until after confession was made?

It is no palliation now to say that the larger number of these appointments were made by certain members, or by a member of the Cabinet. If Mr. Johnson had made Wilkes Booth a member of his Cabinet he could not have complained if Booth had provided places for his tools and subordinates. Nevertheless, if, when the revelations on this subject were made before the Potter committee, Mr. Hayes had promptly ordered a sweeping purgation for the civil service of those obnoxious characters, as I greatly hoped he would do, he would have been largely vindicated. Instead, however, of dismissing any he appointed more, and some of the appointments seemed to have the special purpose of suppressing or affecting testimony before the committee. If anything were wanting to increase the wicked heinousness of the frauds upon the ballots in Florida and Louisiana it will be found in the only excuse which the authors and abettors of these frauds have offered for their perpetration. It must never be forgotten that the great facts are not denied, but admitted—to wit, that the ballots were changed after they were cast, and the verdict of the people reversed after it had been rendered and was known. The excuse for this, as alleged, is that there were intimidations at the precincts which prevented a free expression by the people. If this excuse is false in fact, then the crime stands confessed without excuse. Those of us who have been familiar with carpet-bag villainies knew from the first that the excuse was false; but the proof now revealed abundantly shows that the excuse is not only false, but was actually manufactured for the express purpose of a cover for the fraud. Thus the excuse itself becomes part of the fraud, and the most infamous part of it. Not only was the excuse itself manufactured, but the evidence to make the excuse deceive the Northern people was also manufactured in the Custom House in New Orleans and elsewhere. Forgeries are shown to have been numerous, and perjuries were secured under promises of reward. In this vile work men holding high positions took active part, and every one who took such part has received high office from Mr. Hayes, and has thus been enabled to become himself a dispenser of rewards to his subordinates.

Take it all in all—its origin, its extent, its wicked adroitness, its deliberation, the variety of characters engaged, its numberless perjuries and reckless forgeries, its marvelous success and its absolute control of a great government of unequaled patronage for its reward—and it must be confessed that the Presidential fraud of 1876 is without a parallel in any history. It dwarfs all other frauds, conspiracies and robberies into comparative insignificance. If allowed to go unpunished it will elevate perjury into a virtue, forgery into an art, and will reduce usurpation to a science!

It has given me no pleasure to write this letter. I have been slow and reluctant to give up the hopes I had formed of this administration. I am not willing even now to discredit my own judgment of men so far as to admit that my first impressions of Mr. Hayes were altogether incorrect. I prefer to believe, and do believe, that he has fallen under the control of men who were deeply involved in the guilt of this fraud, and whose power over him he has not been able to resist. Even now, if he would purge his administration of every person connected with the frauds he might yet rally good men to his support and close his term of service with something of benefit to this country and respect for himself. But I fear the serpents of fraud have their coils so wrapped around him that he is unable and may have become unwilling to release himself. There is but one more step between our free institutions and destruction. The Government has become indentified with fraud, and is administered by the authors of fraud. If the people shall fail to repudiate the fraud and its authors, abettors and rewarders, then we shall have entered upon that phase of our career when the offices and immense patronage of this richest of countries will take the form of glittering prizes offered to induce the commission of crimes against the popular will. Assassins will be made heroes, and the greatest criminals will become most entitled to enjoy the honors and live on the benefactions of government. Beyond that, the man who talks of the safety and purity of popular governments will be a lunatic. Your friend,

BENJAMIN H. HILL.

Hon. Robert C. Humber, Eatonton, Ga.

The Biter Bitten.

In trying to be a biter, Mr. Moens, of Boston, was bitten. He met Andrew Bressant, who carried a bag and seemed to be crazy. Bressant talked senselessly, and showed that the bag contained gold coin—$5,000, he said. This money he wanted to leave with Moens for safe keeping, but demanded $900 in paper money as security. Moens, ready to take advantage of the supposed maniac, gave the $900 and took the bag, which he afterward found to contain very little coin and a great deal of lead.

Mighty Pleasant Music.

The dinner horn iz the oldest and most sakred horn thare iz. It iz set tew musik and plays "Home, Sweet Home," about noon. It haz bin listened tew with more rapturous delite than ever any band haz. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan one of Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a Sheriff's warrant. It kan out-foot eny other noise. It kauzes the deaf to hear and the dumb to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! Long may yure lungs last!—*Josh Billings.*

GOV. TILDEN'S DISCLAIMER.

Denial that He Either Sent, Received, or Authorized Those Cipher Telegrams—His Election Confessed by Self-Con[illegible] Participants in the Fraud—A Fixed [illegible] of His Part Never to Descend to an Ignominious Competition for Carpet-Bag Favors—His Nomination and His Triumph Unbought and Himself Untrammeled.

I have read the publications in the New York *Tribune* of the 8th inst., purporting to be translations of cipher telegrams relating to the canvass of the votes in Florida, at the Presidential election of 1876, and have looked over those printed in the *Tribune* of this morning relating to the canvass in South Carolina. I have no knowledge of the existence of these telegrams, nor any information about them, except what has been derived from or since the publications of the *Tribune*. So much for these telegrams generally. I shall speak yet more specifically as to some of them.

1. As to those which relate to the offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some member of the State Board of Canvassers of Florida, to give, for pecuniary compensation, certificates to the Democratic electors who had been actually chosen, none of these telegrams, nor any telegram communicating such offer, or relating to such offer, was seen by me, translated to me, or the contents of it in any manner made known to me. I had no knowledge of the existence or purport of any telegram relating to that subject. Nor did I learn the fact that such offer of the Florida certificates had been made until long after the 6th of December, at which time the certificates were delivered and the electoral votes cast, and when the information casually reached me, as of a past event, it was accompanied by the statement that the offer had been rejected.

2. As to the publications in the *Tribune* of this morning purporting to be translations of cipher telegrams, relating to the canvass of the votes in South Carolina in 1876, which I have seen since I wrote the foregoing, I can speak of them no less definitely and positively. Not one such telegram, either in cipher or translated, was ever shown to or its contents made known to me. No offer or negotiation in behalf of the State Canvassers of South Carolina, or any of them, or any dealing with any of them in respect to certificates or to electors, was ever authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me directly or through any other person. I will add that no offer to give the certificates of any Returning Board or State Canvassers of any State to the Democratic electors, in consideration of promises of office or money or property; no negotiation of that nature in behalf of any member of such board or with any such member; no attempt to influence the action of any such member, or to influence the action of any elector of President and Vice President by such motives, was ever entertained, considered, or tolerated by me, or by anybody within my influence, by my consent or with my knowledge or acquiescence. No such contemplated transaction could at any time have come within the range of my power without that power being instantly used to crush it out. A belief was doubtless current that the certificates from the State of Florida conforming to the actual vote of the people were in the market.

"I have not the slightest doubt in the world," said Mr. Saltonstall, who was in Florida at the time, in a recent interview with the *Herald* "that that (Florida) vote could have been bought, if Mr. Tilden had been dishonorable enough to desire it done, for a great deal less than $50,000 or $20,000." It was known that either one of the two members who composed the majority of the Florida State Canvassers could control its action and give certificates to the Democrats. Either one of them could settle the Presidential controversy in favor of the Democratic candidates, who lacked but one vote. How accessible to venal inducements they were is shown by the testimony of McLin, Chairman of the Board of State Canvassers, in his examination before the Potter committee in June last. He admitted that the true vote of the people of Florida was in favor of the Democratic electors, and that fact even appeared on the face of the county returns, including among them the true return from Baker county, notwithstanding the great frauds against the Democrats in some county returns. He also confessed that in voting to give the certificates to the Republican electors he acted under the influence of promises that he should be rewarded in case "Mr. Hayes became President," adding that "certainly these promises must have had a strong control over my judgment and action." After the certificates of the Louisiana Returning Board had been repeatedly offered to Mr. Hewitt and others for money, they were given in favor of the Republican electors who had been rejected by a large majority of voters, and the members of this Returning Board now possess the most important Federal offices in that State.

The pregnant fact always remains that none of these corrupt boards gave their certificates to the Democratic electors, but they all did give them to the Republican electors. I had a perfectly-fixed purpose, from which I never deviated in word or act—a purpose which was known to, or assumed by, all with whom I was in habitual communication. If the Presidency of the United States was to be disposed of by certificates to be won from corrupt Returning Boards by any form of venal inducements, whether of offices or money, I was resolved to take no part in the shameful competition, and I took none. The main interest of the victory which resulted in my election was the expectation that through the Chief Magistracy a system of reforms similar to that which had been accomplished in our metropolis and in our State administration would be achieved in the Federal Government. For this object it was necessary that I should be untrammeled by any commitment in the choice of men to execute the official trusts of the Government, and untrammeled by any obligation to special interests. I had been nominated and I was elected without one limitation upon my perfect independence. To have surrendered or compromised the advantages of this position by a degrading competition for Returning-Board certificates would have been to abandon all that made victory desirable—everything which could have sustained me in the larger struggle which that victory would have imposed upon me. I was resolved to go into the Presidential chair in full command of all my resources for usefulness or not at all. While thus abstaining from the ignominious competition for such certificates I saw those certificates obtained for the Republican electors who had not been chosen by the people, and denied to the Democratic electors who had been chosen by the people. These false and fraudulent certificates, now confessed and proved to have been obtained by corrupt inducements, were made the pretext for taking from the people their rightful choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Those certificates were declared by the tribunal to which Congress had abdicated the function of deciding the count of disputed electoral votes to be the absolute and indisputable conveyance of the title to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. The State of Florida, which had united all her executive, legislative and judicial powers to testify to Congress long before the count who were her genuine agents; which had by statute caused a recanvass, the issue of new certificates, and the formal sovereign authentication of the right of the true electors to deposit their votes to be counted, was held to be incapable of communicating to Congress a fact which everybody then knew and which cannot now be disputed.

Congress, though vested by the constitution with authority to count the electoral votes; though unrestricted either as to the time when it should receive the evidence, or as to the nature of that evidence, and though subject to no appeal from its decision, was declared to have no power to guide its own count by any information it could obtain, or by any authority which it might accept from a wronged and betrayed State whose vote was about to be falsified.

The monstrous conclusion was thus reached that the act of one man holding the deciding vote in the Board of State Canvassers (for without his concurrence the frauds of the other Returning Boards would have failed), in giving certificates known at the time, and now by himself confessed to be false and fraudulent, and confessed to have been obtained by promises of office—certificates whose character was known months before Congress could begin the count—must prevail over all the remedial powers of the State of Florida and the Congress of the United States combined, and must dispose of the Chief Magistracy of this republic. [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1878.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now makin special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shad above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!

DOWN! DOWN

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea, - - - -	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea, - - - -	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea, - - - -	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea. - - - -	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea, - - - -	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orange and Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

[illegible] the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. [illegible] "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, [illegible] "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have cured hundreds of [illegible]"—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. [illegible] R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

Ten Rules for Poultry Novices.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

1. Wait until the moon goes down before purchasing your chickens. Pullets are always cheaper in the dusky hours that precede the dawn

2. If you buy fancy eggs for hatching, do not buy any that were picked last fall "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," but an egg stays right by the date of its birth, and is twenty-four hours older and poorer at each succeeding sunset.

3. Always consult the hen's convenience in the matter of setting. Do not insist on her breaking any other engagements, or putting off baking or ironing day, for the purpose of taking charge of thirteen eggs, of unknown sex or quality. Better, far better, that you should give up society and set on those eggs yourself, rather than intrust them to a reluctant and dissembling hen. You might break the eggs, but the fickle hen would break for the verbena bed the first thing in the morning.

4. Build your nests wide enough for a cow to turn around in. If the nest has an all out door, illimitable-waste kind of a look to it, where one hen will feel so lonesome and lost that she will wail and squawk with terror every time she looks around and feels the burden of her loneliness upon her, all the wealth of the Incas wouldn't induce another hen to go in and keep her company or gossip with her until bed-time. But if you make a nest just big enough for one lean hen to squeeze into without breathing, the nine biggest hens in your flock will fight for that nest, and all crowd into it at the same time, flatten out all the eggs, and then with gloomy but patient countenances, and their several heads turned in nine different directions, they will sit on the cold ashes of shattered ambition and wrecked dreams for the next four months.

5. Sprinkle sulphur in the nests before the hen is allowed to enter upon the performance of her incubation contract. The smell of the sulphur will prevent the hen from imbibing the pernicious doctrines of Ingersoll, and will prevent her from assuming too much, under the impression that a hen that can produce a diurnal egg, and from that evolve a living, breathing, scratching chicken, could, if she would put her mind to it, create a universe, and people its planets with races of lying, thieving, swearing men.

6. Boost the hen off the nest once a day for exercise. Too much sentiment and reflection, and excess of self-communion, is apt too make the hen moody and low-spirited. Point her to the dreadful effects of too long continued and unbroken exertion of the brain, as shown in the sad fate of Sergeant Bates and Dennis Kearney.

7. About the time the young chicks are coming out borrow a shot-gun and tell your neighbor some scoundrel is shooting cats, and last night he killed a cat that belonged to your wife that you wouldnt have taken $50 for. This will pave the way for future developments. A successful hennery is fatal to cats. A brood of thrifty, contented young chicks is an infallible evidence that you can't shut your eyes and stick a spade into the ground any-where in that precinct without disturbing the eternal rest of some cat that has taken parlors on the ground floor of the windowless palace of rest.

8. If you have no grass plots or kitchen garden or pansy beds for your chickens to range in, cut a hole low down in the fence so as to let your chicks in on your neighbor. It will be perfectly safe since the loss of his cat. If he says anything about chickens, tell him that you told Forsman (the other neighbor) that if he wanted to raise chickens he must do as you do, and keep them shut up. Do not give your chicks unbridled liberty, for sometimes a brood of healthy chicks go out in the morning when the dew on the onion tops glitters in the sunshine, and like the baseless fabric of a vision, they pass away, and like the stuff that dreams are made of, leave not a track behind, and all the tears that your burning eyes can shed over the legs, and claws and heads you find in the alley will not call them back.

9. In raising fowls for the market, remember there is the greatest danger of sending them out in immature state. Chickens are not healthful food; nor do they contain any of the perfect elements of nutrition, until they are fully and completely developed physically. Keep them about you, then, while panting time toils after them in vain. Life is at best but a walking shadow, and your chicks should have at least eleven years of home care and training before they rest their heads for one brief second on the chopping block, and go to grace the table of the happy boarding-house. For any further and more specific information on this subject send three-cent stamp and your address.

* * *

A Leetle too Modest.

A lady on the north-side wishing to test the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup thought it would never do to ask the druggist in the name of "Bull." Why, dear me, she couldn't say Bull to save her life, and called at last on a neighbor woman for suggestions on the matter. Dr. Cow's, Dr. Calf's, Dr. Buffalo's and Dr. Oxen's Syrup were mentioned. The latter suited. Yes, that will do—Dr. Oxen—the very thing, the druggist will understand that." A walk of two squares found her at the counter of Dr. H——'s store, when the following dialogue occurred:

"I wish a bottle of Dr. Oxen's Cough Syrup."

"Dr. Oxen, Oxen, why, mam, I don't believe I keep that. You mean Cox's Hive Syrup, don't you?"

"Oh, no, I mean, mean Dr. Oxen, and" then she seemed wrapped in solemn thought for a moment, when a bright idea seemed to set forth. "Has'nt Dr. Oxen got a relation or——"

"Oh, yes, you mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, yes, yes." The lady sat down a moment and all was over. (Indianapolis Exch.)

* * *

At a recent discussion meeting held by negroes, the question of the evening was: "Which am de mudder ob de chicken—de hen wot lay de egg, or de hen wot hatches de chickens?" The question was warmly debated and many reasons pro and con were urged and combated, when a shrewed fellow put the case thus: "S'pose dat you set one dozen duck's eggs under a hen, and dey hatch, which am de mudder—de duck or de hen?" This was a poser; but the chairman extricated them from the difficulty. Rising from his chair in all the pride of conscious superiority, he announced: "Ducks am not before the house; chickens am the question, therefore I rule de ducks out." And so he did, to the complete overthrow of those who held a different opinion.

THE TINIEST OF BABES.

Heads of Tea-Cup Size and Limbs Like Pipe-Stems—Sisters of Eight and Six Years Weighing Eleven and Ten Pounds Apiece—Curious Dwarfs in Berks County.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Peter B. Shearer has two of the most remarkable children in the country. He dwells at Stonersville, a little, straggling village, ten miles nearer Philadelphia than Reading. His house is a plain, two-story frame, and Mr. Shearer turns an honest penny in the blacksmith profession. The agents of show people have become so annoying to the Shearers that the father of the wonderful offspring keeps a gun on hand loaded with salt, to give a warm reception to those who call to secure the children for exhibition purposes.

The blacksmith is a stalwart man of about thirty-eight, with black hair and beard and dark eyes. His wife, and the mother, is a well developed, healthy woman. The Record reporter found two little cradles in Shearer's neatly furnished house. They were half as long as ordinary cradles, and looked as if one of full growth had been cut in half and remounted on seperate rockers. They were little, old fashioned affairs, brown in color, with the varnish well worn off. Each contained a "babe." The father raised one of the children to his lap and the mother the other. Strange-looking little people, dwarfs, thin and pale and mere shadows of children. The father held the eldest, and called her "Dilly," for short. She is eight years old and weighs about eleven pounds. Blind and dumb, and just able to stand alone, she is indeed an object of pity. The little dwarf is about thirty inches tall, yet her lower limbs are as thin as an ordinary cane and her head about the size of a tea-cup.

"Can she hear?" was asked the father.

"Oh, yes; just listen." He gave "Dilly" to the mother's care, and stepped into an adjoining room. An organ stood there. The father played a lively air; and the first few bars set the little ones to jumping and smiling.

When Dilly was born she weighed about a pound. When she was a year old she could cover her head entirely with an ordinary tea-cup. She was blind all the time. This little dwarf has a luxuriant growth of silken blonde hair that decends to her shoulders. A pretty set of teeth is in her mouth. The eight-year-old child does not look to be over eight months.

Just here a very healthy young boy entered the room. He is about sixteen years old, full-breasted, square shouldered, erect, full of life, with great dark eyes and ruddy cheeks. "This is one of our children," said the father, "and here is another, younger than the dwarfs." A little boy came tripping into the room, full of mischief, stout, hearty, robust and of full growth for his years

"You see," continued Mr. Shearer, "we have children older and younger than these two, who are in every way healthy and of natural development. The younger of the dwarfs is six years old and her weight is a pound lighter than her sister's. We tie them to small scales and weigh them once a year, on their birthday. They appear to grow in length, but not much in weight They did not increase three pounds in three years. Why just look at their arms and fingers; just like shadows, and fingers less in thickness than pipe-stems. Occasionally they are quite cross, but their time is principally passed in sleeping. They are as healthy now as most children, yet they do not grow. They can not walk, nor see, nor talk, and in nearly all respects are helpless."

Mrs. Shearer was in perfect health prior to the birth of the first child, but there had been scarlet fever in the family and several of their children died. Prior to the birth of the second dwarf, the mother had her diminutive child with her all the time, The next child born was as healthy as any child possibly could be

The children have the appearance of idiots. Their foreheads are very much depressed, the top of their heads being very small. The eldest child has the look of a person fifty years of age, while Virginia, the younger dwarf, has a pleasant countenance, like that of an infant. She, too, has a full set of teeth.

ONLY

$1.15 a Year

A Free Copy for Clubs of Seven

"For useful information concerning experience and results of farm labor, experiments, economy, &c., it has no superior."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"Its political teachings are honest, beneficial and correct."

"It is the original Greenbacker."

"It is the best political friend the People have, advocating its Democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

By the press throughout the country.

The merits of its Editorial, Agricultural, Political, Correspondence, Literary, Telegraphic, News and Commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in a No. 1, first-class family journal.

We respectfully solicit your subscription, and ask as a special favor to the Enquirer and the advancement of great moral and political truths that you obtain the subscription of your neighbor for a year's trial.

Agents Wanted at Every Post Office.
Liberal Commissions Given.
Specimen Copies Free.

Address, FARAN & MCLEAN,
Cincinnati, O.

44-tf.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 53 "	"
Butler	1 43 "	2 19 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 42 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 56am	
Detroit			2 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 46am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 56	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 25	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 51pm	6 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 45am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 20	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 28	8 21
Denver	7 55	9 06	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Aupurn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 20am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 23	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 0
Roann	6 09	11 03	3 5
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 8
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 0
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 5
Collamer	5 15	9 53	12 5
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 5
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 5
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 9
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 0
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 5
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 2
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	3 10am	
Washington	7 15	3 35	
Wheeling	8 20am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10.45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 06	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 40	11 34	4 48
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7 [illegible]
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 [illegible]
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Com'l A
Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 16	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 05	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 16
Republic	7 29	8 13	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12.15a.m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 05
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 40 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 05 a m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 25	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 00am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH	
	1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 11 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 [illegible] pm
MUNCIE	1 pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	12 pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	11 am	7 45 pm
Connersville	11 am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	8 am	6 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		5 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 08 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND., DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE, Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	2,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before,

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,
WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NONEMBER 7, 1878. Number 45.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

D. D. MOODY. F. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as **Before Taking** a sequence on **After Taking** Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT

AND

Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

43-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD **Tobacco**

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many immitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about 3,400,000, and during past 12 years, over 20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,

Real Estate Agt's, Coffeyville, Kan.

or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

Willis & Co's.

Book, News

AND

Variety Store

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys,

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Isaac Kutsner is plaintiff, and Michael F. Long, [illegible] Adm'r. of the estate of M. Long, deceased, et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars and ninety cents [[illegible]], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 9th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seventeen, 17, in the old plat of town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Atty's. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 15th, 1878. 42-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Geo. Hensler and Cyrus S. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars [$135], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight [288], in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

E. W. Fosdick, Atty. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelley is plaintiff and George H. Cosper and Evaline Cosper are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents [$761.35], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section eleven [11], township thirty-five [35], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

R. Wes. McBride, Atty. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 24, 1878. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Andrew J. Little and Amanda Little are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents [$480.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided south one-half [½] of lot number eighty seven [87], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Enos and Amanda Kuhlman, Catharine Shugars, Jacob Somers and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents [$1127.46], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Coure House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of town lot number one hundred and forty-seven [147], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Hoffman, Att'y's. for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Oct. 28, 1778. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David Hyman is plaintiff, and Adam Gonser is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars and ten cents [$335.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south west fourth of the south-west fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty [30], township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's for plaintiff.

Auburn, October 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Abolish the Army.

Thirdly—For its Menace to Liberty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The present regular army of the United States is dangerous to the stability of the American Government, and should be abolished as soon as possible. If it be not abolished at the next session of Congress, we may see Grant in the White House for life in 1880. If it be abolished, the United States will return to its normal condition, as in the long period of peace and prosperity in 1861. There is no time so appropriate as the next session to do this work, and if it be not done then, we may never again have the chance to do it.

As long as we had no permanent army, that is, up to the period of the Mexican war, the American Government was free and liberal, the people happy and contented. What followed the increase of the American regulars after the Mexican war? For the first time in American history the Cabinet in power attempted to oppress the people by means of the regular army, and slavery was forced for a while on Kansas by the bayonets of United States troops dispersing the State Legislature July 4, 1856. This attempt at tyranny inaugurated the troubles that ended in the civil war, and it was the party that had used the army to oppress the people of Kansas that was destroyed in that civil war. Remember that the cases were very simillar in 1856 and 1876. In Kansas it became necessary for the party in power to force a hated Constitution on an unwilling people, and the regulars were the only troops that could be trusted to execute such a policy. In 1876 it became necessary for the party in power to force a cheating usurper on an unwilling House of Representatives. Once more the regulars were brought forward, and they subdued the representatives of the people by exciting groundless fears. There is no instance in American history where the regulars have been used in civil affairs, except on the side of fraud and injustice, and wherever they have appeared it has been with effects baneful to liberty.

It is only since the traditions now obtaining in the army were started that the regulars have been used to control politics. Before the Kansas imbroglio United States troops were never seen near towns at elections, and their presence was jealously resented if too frequent at other times. Since the civil war, however this has been all changed. Regular officers, sentries, and patrols have been common sights south of Mason and Dixon's line. The men have been always employed for the same purposes, entirely foreign to the character of a soldier. They have acted as spies, detectives, thief catchers, revenue agents, anything and everything except soldiers. But the object of the Military Ring at Washington has been attained all the same. The uniform of the regulars has become a familiar sight in the South.

The next point to be gained is to make the North equally famillar with the regulars, who, before 1861, were seldom or never seen in uniform east of the Missouri, except in the seacoast forts. This has been accomplished during Grant's last term and since the opening of Hayes' era of fraud and force. It began with the assembling at Washington at the close of 1876 of troops to overawe the House of Representatives. These troops had many dandy officers who had a strong influence on the female element in Washington society, and whose duty it was to make the army pleasant to the world at large. While the officers cajoled the women, the women imposed on the men who sat in Congress; and the result was, as in all cases where an imposing sham is required, the regular army did most successful duty. The scene at Washington was only a repetition of what had already been enacted at Columbia and New Orleans, but it was carrying the principle further North.

The next instance of encroachment is found a few months after the triumph of fraud. United States regulars had overawed the South and Washington; it was necessary to carry them a litte further North. The pretext was found in the railway riots of 1877. Be it remembered that it was the Republican Hartranft and Republican Pennsylvania who had allowed their militia to fall into a state of such miserable inefficiency that a whole division was beaten by a mob, and it was to Pennsylvania that we are indebted for the presence of the regulars in the Northern States at their old work overawing discontented people.

A great deal of sarcasm has been wasted on the conduct of the Philadelphia militia at Pittsburgh, but be it remembered that at last they fought and lost men, green and unpracticed troops as they were, while the regulars never made their appearance till the trouble was over and did not engage in any conflict. It is only fair to expect, judging from the history of the regulars in 1861, that had the rioters been really in earnest and bent on fighting as they were in the South, the regulars would have surrendered as tamely as they did then. For this is the distinguishing characteristic of our present force of regulars, so called. As long as the matter is confined to threats and show of force they are in their element, but when actual conflict arrives they have always been wanting as a class. This was shown at Pittsburgh by the Federal Major Buffington, who actually refused to receive the wounded men of Brinton's militia to save them from pursuit of the rioters, for fear it might bring him into conflict with what he saw was a real danger. Yet Administration papers call Brinton incapable, and fail to censure the prudent Buffington.

But this is all of a piece with the rest. Hartranft is a Grant man, who allows the Pennsylvania militia to fall into an unserviceable condition, so as to get an excuse to call in the regulars. The only States in the Union to-day that have a serviceable militia are New York New Jersey and Connecticut, all Democratic for some years, and it is under the rule of Democratic Governors that each has formed its local forces. If every State had followed their example, we need not fear the regulars; but, alas, since the close of the civil war the militia of every Republican State has been allowed to go to rack and ruin, so as to give Governors an excuse to call in regulars to suppress riots.

The danger is not fancitul, is not far off. It is on us and threatening us more and more daily. The House of Representatives submitted to be overawed in 1877 by the army, and failed to stick to its colors about refusing the army its pay. During that summer the railroad hands were systematically goaded and irritated by the authorities of the Republican belt of States into riots, which were made an excuse to call in regulars "to quell the mob." The Democratic State of New York saw no serious riots, and put down what troubles existed by its own local militia—the proper weapon when police fails. But the beginning has been made, and United States troops have been employed to regulate affairs in several Northern States, while not one of the States alarmed last year has taken measures to improve its militia. All the officers of the good old militia regiment in Philadelphia recently resigned in disgust because they found that there was no hope of reform in their division. The inference of this fact is plain, Gov. Hartranft has been a soldier and knows his business; he knows the defects of his militia and the way to remedy them; but he is a Republican and a Grant man; he longs for the man on horseback and a big army of "professional soldiers." Therefore he deliberately allows his State militia to decay, so that he may call in the regulars again if need be.

Militia and volunteers cannot be used against the liberties of the people. Regulars are good for nothing else but to oppress citizens. Abolish the army!

A SOLDIER CITIZEN.

◆

Death of English Kings.

[Irish World.]

William the Conqueror died from enormous fat, from drink, and from the violence of his passions.

William Rufus died the death of the poor stags which he hunted.

Henry I. died of gluttony.

Henry II. died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children.

Richard Cour de Leon, like the animal from which his heart was named, died by an arrow from an archer.

John died, nobody knows how; but it is said from chagrin, which we suppose is another term for a dose of hellebore.

Henry III. is said to have died a "natural death."

Edward I. is also said to have died of a "natural sickness"—a sickness which would puzzle all the college of physicians to denominate.

Edward II. was most barbarously and indecently murdered by ruffians employed by his own wife and her paramour.

Edward III. died of dotage, and Richard II. of starvation—the very reverse of George IV.

Henry IV. is said to have died of "fits caused by uneasiness;" and uneasiness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint.

Henry V. is said to have died of "a painful affliction, permaturely." This is a courtly term for getting rid of a king.

Henry VI. died in prison, by means known then only to his jailor, and now known only to heaven.

Edward V. was strangled in the tower by his uncle, Richard III.

Richard III. was killed in battle.

Henry VII. wasted away, as a miser ought to.

Henry VIII. died of carbuncles, fat and fury.

Edward VI. died of a decline.

Queen Mary is said to have died of a broken heart.

Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy, from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies.

James I. died of drinking and the effects of vice.

Charles I. died on the scaffold.

Charles II. died suddenly—it is said of apoplexy.

William III. died of consumptive habits of body, and from the stumbling of his horse.

Queen Anne died of dropsy.

George I. died of drunkenness, which his physicians politely called an appoplectic fit.

George II. died of a rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day termed a visitation of God.

George III. died as he had lived—a madman. Throughout life he was at least a consistent monarch.

George IV died of gluttony and drunkenness.

◆

What a Gentleman May Do, and What He May Not Do.

He may carry a brace of patridges but not a leg of mutton.

He may dust another person's jacket, but musn't brush his own.

He may kill a man in a duel, but he musn't eat pears with a knife.

He may thrash a coalheaver, but he musn't ask twice for soup.

He must pay his debts of honor, but he needn't trouble himself about his tradesmen's bills.

He may ride a horse as a jockey, but he musn't exert himself in the least to get his living.

He must never forget what he owes to himself as a gentleman, but he need not mind what he owes as a gentleman to his tailor.

He may do anything, or anybody, in fact, within the range of a gentleman—go through the insolvent debtor's court, or turn billiard-marker; but he must never on any account carry a brown paper parcel, or appear in the streets without a pair of gloves.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has sold out his harness shop to A. C Smith; would request all persons knowing themselves endebted to me either by note or account to call at my office and settle. Office in shop—business days Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week.

J. E. SHILLING.

October 21st, 1878. 3w.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time. It is for the honest democrat as against the dishonest republican, and for the honest republican as against the dishonest democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterance of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for right. That is THE SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877 or any other year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements may be added the probability that the democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthing everywhere of a healthy abhorance of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases and to expound according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail post paid, is 55c a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year postpaid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,

I. W. ENGLAND,

44-6t Pub. of THE SUN, New York City.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE most stupendous bank robbery that has startled the country for many a day occurred in New York city on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 27. Between 6 and 9 o'clock of that morning masked burglars entered the Manhattan Savings Bank building, at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, and, after handcuffing the janitor, made him, under threats of instant death, reveal the combination of the safe to them, and deliver up the keys of the bank. They then proceeded to rifle the vault of nearly everything it contained, consisting of about $3,000,000 in cash, securities and jewelry. The property lost, nearly all of which stands in the bank's name, and is therefore not negotiable, consists almost entirely of United States bonds and local securities, only $11,000 in cash being secured by the robbers.

THE gigantic Manhattan Bank robbery is the sensation in New York banking circles. It is considered as remarkable that this particular bank could been so successfully robbed. The institution is situated in the most thronged part of the city, two blocks from police headquarters. The locality is generally frequented at all hours of the night, but the burglary did not occur till daylight. Two watchmen and a janitor are employed at the bank. The watchmen left at 6, and the janitor was then to come down from overhead and look after things. The latter was handcuffed before leaving his dressing-room. The janitor, a simple old German, held the combination key to the safe. The reason the burglars could not be seen was because they worked inside the vault with the outside door closed. There are large glass doors and windows to the bank, and passers could see the whole interior from two streets—Broadway and Bleecker.

L. D. SMALL & Co., provision and cheese merchants, New York, have failed. Liabilities between $150,000 and $200,000, of which $85,000 is secured.

ISAAC GEHRIS, Keeley Hagy, Casper Claby and John Quick were precipitated down the shaft of a coal mine at Boyestown, Pa. The last three were killed, and Gehris received injuries from which he will probably die.

THE WEST.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Omaha that the entire band of renegade Cheyennes has been captured, together with a considerable amount of live stock. Capt. Johnson, of the Third Cavalry Battalion, is entitled to the credit of the capture....The creditors of the large dry-goods firm of Dodd, Brown & Co., who recently failed, have granted concessions which will enable the house to resume business.

PROVOST, the fiend who was arrested for the murder of the Vacelet family, near Vincennes, Ind., committed suicide in his cell, in the Vincennes jail, by hanging himself with a towel.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes statistics and approximate estimates of the corn crop for 1878 as follows: In 51 counties in Ohio the number of acres planted is 1,985,000. The yield in bushels is 63,895,000, being an increase over last year of about 1,500,000 bushels. In 48 counties of Indiana the number of acres planted is 2,028,000. The yield in bushels is 48,920,000, being about 2,000,000 decrease. In 10 counties in Kentucky the number of acres planted is 129,000. The yield in bushels is 3,000,000, being 300,000 decrease.

THE twelfth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Indianapolis last week. There was an attendance of over 100 members, but, aside from Gen. Sherman, few notables were present.

AN international commercial convention will meet in Chicago on Tuesday, the 12th of November. The object of the convention is to consider means to extend the growing trade of the Northwest with foreign countries in North and South America. The President of the United States and Governors of all the States have been invited to attend. Many distinguished people will doubtless be present.

THE SOUTH.

SOME 400 small illicit distillers in the mountains of North Carolina have promised, if the Government will relieve them from prosecution, to refrain from all violations of the revenue laws in future.

THE yellow fever is dying out in the South, and refugees are returning home by the thousands. The Memphis local physicians are now attending to the few remaining cases in that city, and the relief committee has closed out its charitable work. The Peabody Subsistence Association of New Orleans has taken similar action. In the interior towns of the Lower Mississippi valley a similar encouraging state of affairs is reported, the cold weather seeming to have checked the march of the pestilence everywhere.

A MEMPHIS telegram says: "The Citizens' Relief Committee are busily engaged in settling up the affairs of the organization. The receipts of money from the North during the summer the Treasurer estimates at $60,000, of which $40,000 has been expended, leaving a blance of $20,000 to be distributed among the impoverished orphan asylums."

A MEMPHIS telegram says a revised list of those who died and are convalescent in each of the newspaper offices has been prepared, and shows the following sad record: In the *Appeal* office nineteen died, twenty-one are convalescent, and two escaped. In the *Avalanche* there have been thirteen deaths, ten are convalescent, and five were not attacked. In the *Ledger* office but one escaped, four deaths occurred, and nine employes survived the attack, and are again at the cases.

GENERAL.

THE Fenian Brotherhood have abolished the office of Head Center, whose duties will devolve upon a General Secretary, under the supervision of a Central Council. This action is said to have been the recommendation of James Stevens, ex-Chief of the Brotherhood, and soon again to assume the direction.

THE steamship City of Houston, from New York to Galveston, Texas, foundered off Frying Pan shoals, during the recent terrific gale. The passengers and crew were rescued, and landed at Fernandina, Fla. The steamer Gen. Barnes, from Savannah for New York, was lost in the same storm. Fortunately, as in the case of the City of Houston, her passengers and crew were all saved.

THE little Arctic schooner Florence, commanded by Capt. Tyson, which was supposed to have been lost, has arrived safely at Provincetown, Mass., though in a badly leaking condition.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the opinion is entertained at the legations in that city that war between England and Russia cannot now be avoided, nor very long delayed. As to the complications likely to arise, the opinion was further expressed that indications under the surface of affairs all point strongly toward a general European war.

THE letter of Secretary Evarts to Minister Welsh on the Newfoundland fishery squabble has been given to the public, and from its tone it looks as if the administration had about decided not to pay the money appropriated at the last session of Congress to pay the Halifax award when it falls due, namely, the 23d of November. The letter is dated Sept. 28, and is in reply to a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, inclosing a report of one Capt. Sullivan on the Fortune bay outrage. It will be remembered that in January last the inhabitants of a Newfoundland village seized and destroyed the nets of some American fishermen, putting an end to their business for the season and doing them great pecuniary damage. Secretary Evarts remonstrated, and Capt. Sullivan, sent by the British Government to investigate the matter, reported that the Americans were fishing on Sunday, in violation of a local statute, and that consequently they have no ground for complaint in the destruction of their property. Mr. Evarts now replies that the views of Lord Salisbury, who indorses Sullivan's report, are wholly inadmissible. Setting aside the question whether a statute could give justification to an act of mob violence, the Secretary declares that local legislation of this sort might annul the provisions of the treaty, which could not be permitted. He claims that the fishery rights are wholly free from the restraints of local statutes. He sees a frank avowal or disavowal by the British Government of the paramount authority of provincial legislation, professing that no arrangement involving such authority has ever been consented to by this Government, nor ever would have been. Mr. Evarts plainly hints that nothing will be done by our Government toward paying the Halifax fishery award until this question of the Newfoundland outrage is settled, and there is a chance for a first-class diplomatic row, with its attendant excitements, unless the British Government is willing to recede at once from its position.

FAILURES: The German-American National Bank and the German-American Savings Bank, of Washington, D. C.; the banking house of Joseph A. Hemann & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; the Merchants' and Mechanics' State Bank, of Troy, N. Y.; Detwiler & Welsh, heavy flour millers, Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT HAYES has set apart Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of thanksgiving. Following is his proclamation:

By the President of the United States—A proclamation:

The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits in the record of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of the staples of trade and manufactures, have enriched the country, the resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce hastening the day when discords and distresses, through the length and breadth of the land, will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence, and energy, and assured prosperity.

Peace with all nations has remained unbroken; domestic tranquillity has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice which the wisdom and justice of our forefathers established remain the glory and defense of their children.

The general prevalence of the blessings of health throughout our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of the pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction, even, the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities with an universal sympathy and succor which have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

[Seal.] R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.

TO AN interviewer Postmaster General Key expressed the opinion that the Republicans of the Pacific coast are in favor of nominating Gen. Grant for President in 1880, and that "if nominated he will certainly be elected."....Official vote of Iowa for Secretary of State, at the October election: Hull, Republican, 134,504; Farnsworth, Democrat and Greenbacker, 125,114. Hull's majority, 9,390.

WASHINGTON.

INFORMATION has been received at the War Department to the effect that the Mexican General, Trevino, commander of the troops on the Rio Grande, has arrived at Piedras Negras, where Gen. Ord, who commands the United States troops on the Rio Grande frontier, has gone to meet him for the purpose of consultation as to the plans to be pursued to maintain order and prevent cattle-stealing raids into Texas from the Mexican side.

THE Appropriation Committee of the House will meet in a few days and begin work upon the appropriation bills. It is the expectation of the Chairman to have the Legislative bill ready to report at the opening of the session. If anything is done with the bill before the holidays are over, it will be out of the usual order....The project of building a national musical conservatory in Washington is now certain of being accomplished. Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who has done so much for the private and public institutions of Washington, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee. His connection with the affair assures its certain success....A big batch of moonshiners in North Carolina have been made happy by a sort of general amnesty granted by the Attorney General on condition that they will be honest and law-abiding citizens hereafter. This decision is made in accordance with the recommendation of the acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and applies to some 400 persons. They will all plead guilty to the charges against them, and sentence upon them will be suspended during good behavior. They promise not only to not violate the law themselves, but to use their influence to prevent others from transgressing.

THE President and several members of the Cabinet attended the Maryland Institute Fair, at Baltimore, last week.

THE President has officially promulgated through the State Department the convention which has been ratified between the United States and all nations of Europe except Great Britain, together with most of the South American republics, providing for the establishment and maintenance at Paris of an international bureau of weights and measures.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has written the following letter, in regard to the condition of the treasury for specie resumption, etc.:

J. LeRoy H. Dodd, Buchanan, Mich.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., making certain inquiries as to the condition of the Treasury for resumption and the amount of paper circulated per capita in this country and the principal countries of Europe. In reply, I have to inform you that on the 1st inst. the coin balance of the treasury was $282,659,646. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes, but subject to liabilities, as follows:

Interest due and unpaid	$9,345,289
Debt on which interest has ceased	12,584,000
Interest thereon	273,595
Coin certificates (gold)	32,826,000
Coin certificates (silver)	1,948,070
Unclaimed interest	9,457
Unmatured bonds called for resumption	41,390,000
Total	$98,427,781

Leaving for resumption purposes, $184,231,865.

The coin receipts into the treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the coin payments between now and January, 1879, so that at least the above balance will then be available for resumption purposes.

It should also be borne in mind that meanwhile there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment.

As to the paper circulation of European countries this department has no information, except what can be obtained from publications open to all. The London *Economist*, of Sept. 14, 1878, the latest at hand, states the amount of paper circulation of the banks in the United Kingdom, less the amount retained in the banking department of the Bank of England, to be £43,900,971. The circulation of the Bank of France, which alone in France has authority to issue notes, was said to be, Sept. 5, $494,710,000; and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany Sept. 7, $130,450,000. It is understood that some of the country banks of Germany have authority, under certain restrictions, to issue notes, but as the amount issued is not stated in the financial publications it is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing these amounts to the currency of this country, the per capita of circulation appears to be as follows:

Country.	Circulation.	Population (Latest est.)	Per Capita.
France	$460,167,000	36,905,788	$12.46
United Kingdom	215,965,000	33,474,000	6.39
Germany	146,018,000	42,727,360	2.46
United States	686,597,375	47,000,000	14.65

It will be seen that the aggregate, as well as the per capita, amount of paper circulation is larger in this country than in any of the other countries named, and largely in excess of any except that of France. In that country, however, the circulation has been reduced to the amount above stated since November, 1873, from $902,000,000, a reduction of $441,093,000, while in the same period the metallic reserve of the banks has increased from $148,000,000 to $435,000,000. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

THE young King Alfonso, of Spain, has just made a narrow escape from an assassin's ballot. While driving in the streets of Madrid, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him. The King was not touched, and continued on his way to the palace amid the acclamations of the crowd. The man was, immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to prison. The would-be assassin is named Juan Morcasi, a member of the International Society....Germany has succeeded in negotiating another loan of 60,000,000 marks....Several German Socialist newspapers, anticipating suppression, announce their discontinuance, and at the same time advertise the appearance of new journals by the same publishers.

MONCASI, the would-be assassin of the King of Spain, confesses that he journeyed to Madrid solely for the purpose of killing that monarch....The British Minister energetically insists upon the execution of the convention between the Porte and England abolishing the sale and importation of slaves....The news from Bulgaria is alarming. The notables are organizing a movement for the extermination of the Mohammedans, and the Russians encourage a secret committee in procuring arms. The great struggle is likely to take place during the winter....The bankruptcy is announced of John Innes Wright & Co., of Glasgow and London. Wright is one of the imprisoned Directors of the Glasgow Bank.

STOCKHOLDERS in the broken Glasgow Bank will have to pay a ruinous price for the easy-going carelessness which allowed their managers to waste the means of the concern and overwhelm it with debt. There is no limit to the liability of shareholders except their ability to pay; and it is supposed that the assessment of $2,500 per share, or 500 per cent. of the par value, will exhaust the fortunes of many of the victims, leaving a large balance to be ultimately made good by those of larger wealth....In the circular to the signatory powers in regard to the new rebellion south of the Balkans, the Porte describes the condition of the Mussulmans in Bulgaria and Roumelia as intolerable, and declares that a foreign power is co-operating with the Salvonic committees at Sofia, and aiming at the establishment of a new and independent state.

THE *Mark Lane Express*, in its last review of the British grain trade, expresses the belief that prices have reached the lowest point. ....Weston, the American pedestrian, has gone into bankruptcy in London.

INTELLIGENCE has reached London from Whydah, on the west coast of Africa, that the Portuguese commandant and seven soldiers are held captive by the King of Dahomey, who makes them parade before him daily. The King has recommenced the grand custom of human sacrifices. Five hundred persons have been slaughtered in one month.... An indication of Russia's intentions concerning Roumelia, it is reported that Gen. Todleben is constructing barracks for the winter quarters of a considerable force at Burgas, an important seaport on the Black sea, south of the mountains, and a convenient supply point for the Russians in all the country between the sea and Adrianople and Sofia. It is evidently not the purpose of the Czar to withdraw his troops into Bulgaria this winter.... The relatives of John Stewart, one of the imprisoned City of Glasgow Bank Directors, offer $500,000 bail, but the acceptance of bail is not obligatory in cases of theft. Several persons prominently connected with the bank have disappeared.

THE United States Consul at Tangier has transmitted a dispatch to the State Department giving an account of the fearful ravages of cholera in the interior of Morocco. The misery among the people is great. Business is almost completely paralyzed. The cholera is sweeping over the middle and southern provinces. Hundreds are dying of starvation. To all these miseries small-pox and malignant fevers add their horrors. Never before has Morocco passed through such a fearful ordeal.

Paris Awards and Decorations.

The awarding of medals to the happy premium-takers took place at the Paris Exposition as the closing official act in connection with that great show. The time was one of general interest, and the preparations made for celebrating the coronation of the victors in the contest of mechanical superiority were imposing and extensive. On a central platform in the Place de la Concorde were the President of the republic, foreign Princes, diplomats, Presidents and Bureaux of the two Chambers of the Legislature, special Ambassadors, Ministers and Prefects of the Seine, Chief of Police, and subordinate Cabinet officers, and surrounding this central attraction were, first, the 3,000 persons who were to receive prizes and the 1,000 jurors, and outside of these the multitude of lookers-on. After a parade by soldiers and an address by the Chief Executive, the awards were announced and the lucky exhibitors decorated. The greatest feature of all the day followed in admitting to the order of the Legion of Honor certain leading Americans connected with the Exhibition. These were Commissioner General Richard C. McCormick, who is made Commander; Prof. F. A. P. Barnard and William W. Story, who are made officers; Auguste K. Girard, Secretary to the Commissioner General; Henry Pettit, engineer and architect, Commissioner General's staff; Thomas R. Pickering, Superintendent of the Machinery Section; Lieut. Benjamin H. Buckingham, United States navy, naval attache; John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Educational Section; D. Maitland Armstrong, Superintendent of the Fine Arts Section; Prof. Andrew D. White, LL. D., juror; Prof. William P. Blake, juror, and Prof. Edward H. Knight, LL. D., jurors, made Chevaliers. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and Walter A. Wood, of New York, who were in 1867 made Chevaliers, were raised to officers, and Thomas A. Edison and Elisha Gray, the inventors, were made Chevaliers.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Mechanical Dog.

The latest plaything for French children is a mechanical Newfoundland dog, destined for the saving of dolls that fall into the water. He takes them in his mouth and paddles across a tank or very considerable pond, keeping his head and his precious freight above water until he has reached shore, his ample tail being used as a rudder.

"ONE minute in the penitentiary" was the punishment fixed by a Dallas (Tex.) jury for the tramp who, having been discharged weak and hungry from the hospital, stole a citizen's breakfast.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Edison at Last Describes It—And Says It will Answer Every Requirement, and Be Cheaper than Gas.

[From the New York Herald.]

Edison's electric light was made the butt of ridicule by the American Gas-Light Association members who met here this week, and the great inventor was sought out to-day to see what he had to say for himself. "Are you positive," I inquired, "that you have found a light that will take the place of gas, and be much cheaper to consumers?"

"There can be no doubt about it," he replied.

"Is it an electric light?" I asked.

"It is," he answered, "electricity and nothing else."

He said that an electric light was no new discovery, and he only claimed that he had found out how to utilize it. His first experiments were made long ago. He spent a month trying to discover a light that would take the place of gas, but met with little success, and finally gave it up. After his removal to Menlo Park he made his own gas, and the trouble with the electric light was, it could not be subdivided. "I worked hard on it, however," he said, "and then I discovered the necessary secret, so simple that a bootblack could understand it. It suddenly came to me, the same as the secret of the speaking phonograph. It was real, and no phantom. I was as sure it would work as I was that the phonograph would work. I made my first machine. It was a success. Since then I have made nearly a dozen machines, each different, and the last ones improvements upon those first made. The subdivision of light is all right. The only thing to be actually determined is its economy. I am already positive that it will be cheaper than gas, but I have not determined how much cheaper. To determine its economy, I am now putting up a brick building back of my laboratory here. I have already ordered two 80-horse power engines for this building, with which to make the electricity. We use no batteries. We simply turn the power of steam into electricity, and the greater steam power we obtain the more electricity we get. I have already told you that electric lights have had marked intensity and a low quantity. I am turning it the other way—reducing the intensity and increasing the quantity of the light as far as possible. It requires a good deal of experimenting to ascertain how far this can be done. You alter the nature of the electric light when this is done. I have already done it to a certain extent, and don't think it was ever before attempted on the line on which I am at work."

On being questioned concerning the articles of incorporation of the Edison Electric Light Company, Mr. Edison said that they proposed to light the city, public buildings and private residences with electric lights. The electricity would be made by twenty or more engines, stationed in different parts of the city. "We could lay the wires right through the gas-pipes, and bring them into houses. All that will be necessary will be to remove the gas-burners and substitute electric burners. The light can be regulated by a screw, the same as gas. You may have a bright light or not, as you wish, and you can turn it down or up just as you please, and can shut it off at any time. No match is needed to light it. You turn the cock, the electric connection is made, the platinum burner catches a proper degree of heat, and there is your light. There is neither blaze nor flame, and there is no singing nor flickering. I don't pretend that it will give a much better light than gas, but it will be whiter and steadier than any known light. I do know now that it will be cheaper than gas. It will give no fumes nor smokes. No carbonic acid gas will be thrown off by combustion. It will be a great thing for compositors, engravers, and all forced to work during hot summer nights, for it will throw out scarcely any heat. Shades may be used, the same as shades upon gas lights, but there will be no necessity for them. The wind can't blow it out. There can be no gas explosions, and no one will be suffocated, because the electricity is turned on, for it cannot be turned on without lighting the burner. A person may have lamps made with flexible cords, and carry them from one point to another."

Mr. Edison says that electric generating machines could be placed upon steamboats and locomotives, and the boats and cars lighted by the action of the engines, but the instant that the machinery stopped the lights would go out, and he thinks that it may be necessary to have an extra engine in each station in cities to be prepared for accidents. If the first engine should break down, the second one could be used to feed the lights. Country towns, with the use of the electric generating machines, could be lighted by water-power. Any power could be used, provided it was strong enough to turn the shaft of the machine with the necessary rapidity.

The professor then exhibited an electric generating machine. It was what is known as the Wallace machine. A knot of magnets ran around the cylinder, facing each other, and wires were attached to it. Mr. Edison slipped a belt over the machine, and the engine used in his manufactory began to turn the cylinder. He touched the point of the wire on a small piece of metal near the window-casing, and there was a flash of blinding white light. It was repeated at each touch. "There is your steam power turned into an electric light," he said. There was the light, clear, cold and beautiful. The intense brightness was gone, and there was nothing irritating to the eye. The mechanism was so simple and perfect that it explained itself. The strip of platinum that acted as a burner *did not burn.* It was incandescent. It threw off a light pure and white, and it was set in a gallows-like frame; but it glowed with the phosphorescent effulgence of the star Altair. You could trace the veins in your hands and the spots and lines upon your finger-nails by its brightness. All the surplus electricity had been turned off, and the platinum shone with a mellow radiance through the small glass globe that surrounded it. A turn of the screw and its brightness became dazzling, and reduced itself to the faintest glimmer of a glow-worm. It seemed perfect.

"I would gladly give up the secret to the public," he said, "but the patents are not perfected. You know my trouble with the telephone in England. A burnt child dreads the fire. The public may not know, but I do know, that if a description of this invention reached Germany, Austria, and other countries in Europe before a patent is obtained, none can be secured. I lost the telephone patent in Germany through the newspapers."

A Plucky Woman.

Mrs. Annie Rowe, the wife of a farmer living near Roselle, a suburb of Elizabeth, N. J., heard the dog which slept in her barn-yard barking furiously at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Her husband being away, she ran to the yard. As she passed into the barn-yard she saw a man coming out of the barn, carrying two chickens, and she ordered him to stop. He dropped the chickens and began to run. Mrs. Rowe pursued him, and, as one of his legs was partially paralyzed, she overtook him and caught him by the collar. When, in the chase, he saw that Mrs. Rowe was gaining upon him, he armed himself with a heavy stick, and, when she caught him, he endeavored to free himself from her vise-like grip by beating her on the arm. She seized the stick, and after a tussle succeeded in wresting it from him. As he continued to be refractory, Mrs. Rowe brought him to terms by laying the stick over his back. Having secured her prisoner, Mrs. Rowe was puzzled to know what to do with him. The nearest police station was at Elizabeth, ten miles away, and she did not know how to get him there. Her husband had taken the horse and wagon belonging on their farm away, and had not returned with it. Mrs. Rowe determined to borrow a team from a neighbor. She informed her prisoner of this, and, still armed with her stick, compelled him to walk with her to the nearest farm-house, where she could borrow a team. They were obliged to walk a mile before they could find a farmer who would answer Mrs. Rowe's calls. She finally secured a wagon and a horse, and compelled her prisoner to climb into the wagon. The neighbor accompanied her, and, with the prisoner, they drove to Elizabeth. Arriving at the police station at 4 o'clock in the morning, she delivered the man over to Inspector Pfander. The prisoner was recognized as Charles Derr, an old offender, whose picture has been for a long time in the rogues' gallery. Yesterday morning later Mrs. Rowe returned to the police headquarters and made a formal charge against the prisoner. The Police Justice committed him to await action of the Grand Jury.—*New York World.*

Fashion Notes.

Muffs are of medium size.

Sleeves are tighter than ever.

Repped fabrics are in high favor.

Black dresses are as popular as ever.

Only light furs are used for evening wear.

Watered silk—moire—is very fashionable.

Medium-sized bonnets are not fashionable.

Gold brocaded cap ribbons are much worn.

All dresses of woolen materials are cut short.

All the new bonnets are very small or very large.

It is fashionable at the moment not to be fashionable.

Stockings are in more bizarre styles than ever before.

The London fall styles for women are very masculine.

Slashes at the elbow and at the top are seen on many Parisian dress sleeves.

All winter wraps and cloaks are very long, but very short jackets are also worn.

The clan tartan and Scotch plaid short costumes are the fancy of the passing moment.

Dresses, to be fashionable, must be very short in front, even when trained in the back.

Striped Pekins and striped moires are in demand for parts of dressy composite costumes.

The talma is a new mantle which is simply a revival of an old style, with the difference of a tight back.

The newest buttons are bullet-shaped. They are of colored pearl, jet, brass, steel, crochet, and fine porcelain.

The beef-eater hat may be worn with the brim turned either up or down, and when down it is an excellent shade for the eyes.

Silk or spun silk stockings to match costumes are to be worn with black kid low shoes, with a strap across the instep and a steel buckle, but no bows.—*New York Sun.*

Pianos.

The making of a pianoforte in a first-class factory, as traced in the *Scientific American*, begins with the careful selection and seasoning of many kinds of wood. After the completion of the case comes the important work of placing the sounding-board in position. On the proper disposition and grading of the bars depends the equality of vibration so much desired. Next, the case is varnished and polished by hand, being afterward taken to the stringing room, where only highly-skilled workmen are employed. Finally, all the parts are adjusted, and the tuner takes the instrument in hand. The iron frames require careful casting, and the wood used in the "actions" is usually seasoned ten years. Exact uniformity is aimed at throughout, for on that largely depends the quality of the piano. Some of the machinery is as delicate as that for watchmaking.

Extraordinary Longevity.

The list of deaths published in a late number of the Hartford (Ct.) *Weekly Courant*, shows an average longevity greater, we presume, than that of any other ordinary death record ever printed. The aggregate amount of the ages of forty persons, whose deaths are there recorded, is 2,701 years—the average being over 67 years. The youngest was 21, and the oldest "more than 100." Classified, we find those whose ages were between 20 and 30, 4; 30 and 40, 7; 40 and 50, 2; 50 and 60, 3; 60 and 70, 1; 70 and 80, 6; 80 and 90, 10; 90 and 100, 7; "more than 100," 1. This last was an old negro man, supposed to be 105 or 106 years old.

Reconciliation.

In the next contest between the two great parties they will divide upon Governmental policy, and without sectional animosity. Sectional hatred will be eliminated from the contest. So far as the South is concerned, I am certain that such will be the case. I cannot, fellow-citizens, find it in my heart to indulge in feelings of malice toward the people of the North. When I witness their magnanimous and general conduct toward the Southern people I feel like pulling off my hat and standing uncovered in their presence. Grander than the victory of the Appomattox is the victory won by the people of the North in their noble and generous contributions to the stricken and suffering South. Upon that fated field, the South surrendered her sword. Within the shadow of the dark wing of the pestilence; beside the new-made graves of her heroic sons and daughters; with bowed head and tearful eyes, she extends her hand and surrenders her heart to the generous and magnanimous North. God's own hand has bridged the bloody chasm. Let not the ambition of man seek to reopen the wounds and to rekindle the embers of sectional strife. Let us go into this great contest of 1880 without any of these elements of sectional bitterness. Of course, we will be divided as to questions of Government policy; but, with that element eliminated from the contest, the representative from the South can stand upon the floor of Congress as the peer of any from the Northern States, and can look to the material development of his own section, to the enlargement of commercial relations, and make the Southern people more prosperous. With fraternity and harmony restored, this great country can march on to a more glorious and illustrious future than has been seen in the past.—*Congressman John F. House, of Tennessee.*

Mrs. Hittle's Muscle.

Racine can, now come out and claim one of the pluckiest, if not the pluckiest, little women in the State. Her name is Barbara Hittle, and she lives on the west side of the city. Barbara has always been noted among the neighbors as being a woman of wonderful courage and pluck, but she never brought it into play and made a heroine of herself until Friday night, when she won a victory over two strong tramps. It seems tramps, beggars, etc., have been very annoying of late in the neighborhood where the lady referred to resides, but never tried to force things until on the evening above mentioned, when two burly ruffians made their appearance at Barbara's house, and asked for something to eat. They were invited in and a nice supper set before them, of which they partook freely. When they had finished they did not thank the kind-hearted lady for her favor, but proceeded to take improper liberties with her. Did she call for help when the villains did so? Oh, no. She merely grasped a large oak club that was lying near by, and with the first blow she knocked one of the fellows senseless on the floor, and mauled the other fellow unmercifully, until he begged piteously for mercy, and the brave little woman ceased to beat him. Then she took the one she had knocked senseless and dragged him out of doors, where she soused him with a pail of slops that was standing near by, which soon brought him around, and he left in a hurry, as his companion had done previously. If there is another woman who could have done better than this in the State, Racine people would like to hear from her.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IMMENSE quantities of apples are being taken to Europe by the steamers. The surplus crop is very large, and some Eastern farmers are feeding their cows with them, rather than ship them to market at ruling prices, which are $1 to $1.25 per barrel. Export shipments are not always profitable, depending largely on the condition of the fruit on arrival; but, when in good condition, a fair profit is realized.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@ $10 00
Hogs	3 40	@ 3 62
Cotton	9¾	@ 10
Flour—Superfine	3 00	@ 3 35
Wheat—No. 2	90	@ 1 02
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 46½
Oats—Mixed	27½	@ 30½
Rye—Western	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	7 75	@ 8 25
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 65	@ 3 90
Hogs	2 40	@ 3 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	79	@ 80
No. 3 Spring	66	@ 68
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20½
Rye—No. 2	43	@ 44
Barley—No. 2	94	@ 95
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	17	@ 18
Pork—Mess	7 00	@ 7 25
Lard	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	86	@ 88
No. 2	79	@ 80
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	18	@ 19
Rye—No. 1	43	@ 44
Barley—No. 2	89	@ 90
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	82	@ 83
Corn—Mixed	31	@ 32
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye	40	@ 41
Pork—Mess	7 50	@ 7 60
Lard	5¾	@ 6
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	85	@ 90
Corn	36	@ 37
Oats	19	@ 22
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	7 75	@ 8 00
Lard	5¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	91	@ 92
No. 2 Red	90	@ 91
Corn	37	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 35	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	91	@ 92
No. 1 Amber	89	@ 90
Corn—No. 1	41	@ 42
Oats—Mixed	21	@ 22½
Barley (per cental)	1 35	@ 1 75
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Common	3 30	@ 3 50
Hogs	3 30	@ 3 60
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

[From the American Agriculturist for November.]

Be prompt, now, when the days are shortening and the season for field work is rapidly nearing its end. Utilize every hour for securing the crops yet ungathered. Neglect no chance for putting the ground in order for spring work, but turn every fair day to account, that nothing may be neglected.

There are a score of things to be done on every farm that may be considered of little account singly, but, which, in the aggregate, make up a serious total. Every one should look about, note down what needs to be done, and frequently examine the record.

Every day the corn remains uncut, after maturity, there is loss. Corn gains nothing by standing after the kernels are glazed, but fodder loses rapidly in quality. Much of its digestible matter is changed into woody fiber, becoming hard and indigestible. The sooner it is cut and shocked, the sooner it can be housed in safety.

Corn stalks are no longer to be considered as a waste product, good for nothing but to be trodden under foot. They are worth fully the cost of putting in the crop, if well saved and cured. When cut at the right time, and well cured, $6 a ton is, by many, considered a reasonable estimate of their value for feed when hay is worth $10 per ton. Careful experiments place well-cured corn stalks as worth about three-fifths as much as hay.

Much has been previously said as to the methods of curing corn-fodder. A caution may yet be given. Let the stalks be thoroughly cured before being stacked. Small stacks will not readily heat and mold; large ones will. Put a ventilator, if only three or four rails set on end, spread below and tied at top, in the middle of the stack. Carefully build or protect them on top, so as to shed water. Better finish the husking, if possible, while it is still pleasant weather. It is disagreeable work on a raw November day, when fingers get numb and the body chills quickly. Last year we saw farmers with wives and children thus employed when snow was on the ground and all through the stacks. And so it will be again with others who are behind-hand.

Husking machines have been much improved since first brought out. For 1,000 bushels of corn it will pay to use a power-husker. By and by the thresher-men will have machines to do his work, and shell the corn at the same time.

Some of the steel and chilled iron corn-cob mills will grind corn in the husk. For cows, cattle, hogs and mules (and perhaps horses, when it is carefully used), it may be thus ground, conveniently and economically. The corn may be cribbed in the husk, and used as required. If not perfectly dry, grind small quantities at a time, as it will heat if kept in large bulk.

Harrowing wheat in the fall should only be done when the surface of the land is dry. No kind of cultivation should take place when the ground is wet. Experimental cultivation should be done as early as possible. Deep plowing is not needed. To kill weeds and mellow the surface are what is wanted. Harrowing may be done safely two weeks after sowing, and repeated twice or thrice. Then grass seed may be sown, but not before. It will take at once on the mellow soil, and soon get ahead of that treated in the usual let-alone manner.

Wheat needs nitrogen at this season, and so does the grass. One hundred pounds per acre of nitrate of soda would be a help to both.

Mangels and beets are injured by frost. Those should be gathered and secured in pits this month where frost is prevalent. The fresh leaves have an injurious effect upon cattle if fed in excess. A day or two after cutting they may be fed safely—a pressed bushel-basketful at a time, sprinkled over with a handful of salt.

Horses that have been on pasture should now be taken up at night, and have some dry feed.

The change of feed from green to dry should be gradual with all stock; otherwise, the appetite may fail, and the animals lose thereby.

Milking cows cannot be kept in full flow without ample rations of fresh fodder. As the pastures become bare, newly-cured corn-stalks, cut and mixed with chopped roots and sprinkled with middlings, and ground corn and oats, may be given. Liberal feed always pays with the right kind of cows.

The aim in feeding now should be to get the stock into good condition before cold weather, remembering that an animal beginning the winter well is as good as half through it already.

Sheep, if fed liberally and managed carefully, are most profitable stock. The better we do for them the better they will do for us; badly managed, they are likely to prove a failure.

Feeding sheep for market is a profitable business for those who have judgment to buy well, to feed well, and to sell well. Two profits can easily be made; a big manure heap and good pay for feed and care will be returned to the skillful feeder. For more detailed information "Stewart's Shepherd's Manual" may be consulted.

Feeding for pork may best be begun at once, using up the soft and poor corn first. Some feed green stalks, cut fine, and mixed with meal; this will bring the pigs into a thrifty condition, to be finished very rapidly in November.

It is a great mistake to stint animals in water; 75 per cent. of their weight is water. Digestion cannot go on without it. Water is, therefore, food in one sense, and an ample supply should be provided for every animal to drink when inclined.

If eggs are expected during the winter, they must be provided for now. Dispose of the old hens; select as many of the best young pullets and feed them well. Give wheat, soaked in hot water, once a day. Barley, buckwheat and corn, in equal proportions, may make the rest of the food; chopped cabbages will help. Provide clean quarters, plenty of water, gravel, old mortar and charcoal. Make the house warm; do not crowd too many into it, and a good supply of eggs will result.

Vinegar-making is a sort of fermentation greatly facilitated by a kind of low microscopic plant, popularly known as the "mother" of vinegar. Placing cider in old casks containing this, and mixing cider with old vinegar, hastens the process.

Top-dress the orchard with fine manure this month, or later. Leave no dead weeds, grass or other rubbish near young trees to harbor mice. Recently-planted trees should have a conical mound of earth, about a foot high, around them.

Strawberries are sometimes injured by too much covering; the straw, marsh hay or other material should be placed freely upon the soil, but only an inch or two thick over the plants themselves.

Raspberries of tender sorts are laid down and covered with a few inches of earth. This is quickly done by two men—one to bend over the plants and the other to put on the soil.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

GROUND TEA.—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

CLEANING SILVER DOOR-PLATES.—To clean silver door-plates, use a weak solution of ammonia in water, applied with a wet rag. This wash is equally wonderful for silver plate and jewelry.

ANTS.—It is alleged that alum water is good, or, rather, bad for ants. Brush all the crevices which they inhabit with hot alum water, and sprinkle pulverized borax freely wherever they are most numerous.

FIREPROOF GARMENTS.—A 5 per cent. solution of phosphate of ammonia will render goods into which it is rubbed perfectly fire-proof. Even if gunpowder is exploded on goods thus treated, they will only char, not blaze.

A COFFEE POT.—A carelessly-kept coffee-pot will impart a rank flavor to the strongest infusion of the best Java. Wash the coffee-pot thoroughly every day, and twice a week boil borax and water in it for fifteen minutes.

RAT POISON.—The Germans extirpate rats by furnishing them with cakes made of two parts squills and three parts chopped bacon, and meal enough to make a stiff mass. The rats go away, as any animal of taste naturally would if provided with such a meal.

A VERY good fumigating powder for the sick-room may be prepared by mixing equal parts of cascarilla powder, camomile flowers and anise seed. Sprinkle a very little on a shovel of hot coals and carry the shovel into every part of the room to be fumigated.

TO REMOVE putty from glass, dip a small brush in nitric or muriatic acid, and with it paint over the dry putty that adheres to the broken glasses and frames of the windows. After an hour's interval the putty will have become so soft as to be easily removable.

FURNITURE POLISH.—One pint of linseed oil, one wineglass of alcohol; mix well together; apply to the cloth with a linen rag; rub dry with a soft cotton cloth, and polish with a silk cloth. Furniture is improved by washing it occasionally with soapsuds. Wipe dry, and rub over with a very little linseed oil upon a clean sponge or flannel.

FINE COLOGNE WATER.—Take alcohol at eighty-five deg., ten quarts, dissolve in it essence of neroli petit grain, half an ounce; essence of rosemary, two and a half drachms; essence of lavender, one drachm and a quarter; essence of clove, half a drachm; essence of peppermint, half a drachm; essence of bergamot, twelve and a half drachms; lemon, twelve and a half drachms; essence of Portugal, seven and a half drachms; tincture of benzoin, one drachm and a half.

APPLE PIE.—Pare and quarter enough tart apples to lay loosely in the prepared paste; the quarters should not touch one another. Fill the paste two-thirds full of thin, sweet cream, then sprinkle over one spoonful of flour; butter as large as a walnut, cut in bits. Sugar (if a common pie tin is used), two-thirds teacupful. Grate nutmeg over the whole, as no other flavoring gives the peculiar excellent taste. Bake slow; if a brown crust forms over the top before the apples cook, stir it under with a knife. If it is not pronounced splendid, the fault will be with the apples or not following the direction.

TO COLOR SCARLET WITH COCHINEAL.—For one pound of yarn or cloth take pure, soft, hot water, sufficient to cover the goods, and add one ounce of cream of tartar; when dissolved, add one ounce of cochineal well pulverized, and two ounces of muriate of tin; bring the dye to a boiling heat, put in the goods, and boil for thirty minutes, stirring the goods while boiling. A good color from cochineal depends much upon everything being clean. The goods, if dirty, should be washed with soap and water, and always well rinsed in pure soft water before putting into the dye, and when taken out of the dye the goods should be well washed in pure soft water, and dried in the shade. The dish containing the dye should be copper or brass, and very clean.

Walking Death.

In yellow-fever districts the technical term "walking case" is well understood, and indicates a singular, and at the same time a fearful, form of this dreadful disease. A "walking case" is a patient who refuses to yield to the sickness, will not go to bed, but keeps on his feet until he drops dead. Sometimes he refuses to believe he has the yellow fever; sometimes he realizes that he has it, but displays the most abject fear; or, it may be, the utmost courage and indifference in regard to his own fate. He will sometimes, in spite of all that friends can do, roam the streets with the seal of death on his face, until at last he falls a victim to the destroyer.

GOV. HENDRICKS ON THE SITUATION.

[Extract from a Recent Speech at Indianapolis.]

Wherever I spoke during this campaign I asked one question, and that question was not answered anywhere. That question was this: What single act (I asked but for one act) of the Republican party, since the close of the war, has resulted to the benefit of the laboring and commercial classes of this country? No Republican leader in Indiana can point his finger to a single act of the Republican party since they elected Grant, ten years ago, which has added to the prosperity of the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, or the man of business, for the simple reason that the legislation which has characterized the judgment of that party has been for classes, for rings, for parts of the people, and against the great body of people. And, my fellow-citizens, I asked one other question, and I think that question going unanswered has contributed to this result. I said that the contract between the public creditors and the people was plain and simple; that the bonds should be paid in gold, or silver, or paper money, according to the judgment and pleasure of the Government. That was the contract; Gov. Morton said that it was the contract; the Judiciary Committee of the Senate said it was the contract. Before I left the Senate I was asked to vote to change the contract—to change it not for the popular benefit, but for the benefit of the men who held the bonds. I said, no change, and nearly the last speech that I made in the Senate, nearly the last vote I gave in the Senate, was against any change of the contract. But the first act after Grant came in as President; almost the first act that my Republican successor supported and voted for, was to change the contract, and to provide that the bonds should no longer be payable in the paper money of the country, but only in coin, and Grant signed that law.

Now, I asked the question, "Why do you Republicans do that?" It was worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the public creditors. What was it worth to you? How much was it worth to the farmers of Indiana? How much to the laboring men of Indiana? How much to the mechanics that work in our shops and to the manufacturing establishments? Not one dollar, but hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars to the bondholders. And now I ask the question again at the close of this contest. Why was that change made in the contract between the creditors and the people? It was not sought by you. No neighborhood in all the United States, from Maine to California; no man asked Congress to do it. It was against the popular judgment; it was against the popular interest. And that was not the only breach of contract, but when four years more rolled by they said that silver could not be money any longer, and then the purpose was that gold alone should be the lawful payment of our public securities. And I asked them why they did that. Who asked them to do it? Not you; not the people; no portion of the people. It did not inure to your benefit. It was against your interest. It was hard upon business. It was crushing upon enterprise, and yet it was done. Now, when any Republican shall dare to ask you to go with his party in the future, let him answer this question: "What did your party do for ten years that benefited the people? Why did you change the contract twice, in 1869 and again in 1873?" and, if they cannot answer the question, no man ought to think of going with their party any longer. My fellow-citizens, when the sun shall stand high in mid-heaven on the 4th day of March next, the Democratic party will step into control of the United States Senate. We will have the House of Representatives, and in two years more a man will be elected President who knows that there is a common people and a common country. And then, after ten years more shall roll around, if any Republican should ask of you or me, after our party has been responsible for ten years, what it has done that has brought blessings to the people, if I have to stand dumb and cannot answer my question, then I shall pray God that the party shall be turned out. But I am not afraid of it. I know that the Democratic party sympathizes with the common interests of the country. I know that they desire that property shall be secure, and that labor shall have remunerative employment, and the party that is animated by that sentiment cannot fail to serve the country well.

My fellow-citizens, I am glad to meet you to-night. I am glad to take you by the hand and feel that between us there is a common sentiment in favor of such legislation and policy of government as shall bring blessings to us all—not to the few but to the whole country. Did you know that already the Democratic party in Congress had caused a reduction of the public expenditures of $30,000,000 a year? And when the Senate shall be under the control of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Voorhees, and men of that class; when the Senate shall be in sympathy with the House of Representatives, and the President and the departments at Washington are in sympathy with the two houses of Congress, then I believe the reduction may be made of more than $50,000,000 below what the Republicans expended. Now, my fellow-citizens, we do not stop here. The contest of 1876 has never stopped for a moment. The people of the United States, by the largest vote that was ever given on earth, declared Mr. Tilden to be the President of the United States, and by fraud, by corruption, by perjury, another man, not elected, was placed in the Presidential chair. That great crime against free government must be rebuked so emphatically that no audacious villainy shall ever dare to repeat it. So, my fellow-citizens, we have not stopped, and we are not going to stop. We will stand in solid line until the great victory is achieved in 1880. The 4,000,000 men who two years ago voted for Tilden and Hendricks stand in line to-day, and that great line of battle is not to be broken until the constitution is restored, until the people shall feel once more that the sympathies of the Government are with them, and not with the few.

The Public Money in Politics.

In whatever branch of the public service investigation is made, the most flagrant abuses are discovered, showing that the treasury has been habitually plundered under Republican rule to subserve partisan interests, and that the expenditures were contracted or expanded as they would operate on national or local politics. In other words, the whole machinery of Government and the revenues were constantly used to preserve a partisan ascendency in the administration and in Congress.

The reports to Congress are made up in a way to mislead the country, by concealing information to which the people are entitled. The whole truth can never be known until a change of administration takes place and the books and papers pass into honest hands. But, with all the artifices employed to hide the truth, a careful analysis of even the official and perverted figures brings to light the practices that were pursued to retain possession of power.

Take as an illustration the great variety of expenditures for the civil list, all lumped together in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the head of miscellaneous, the elements of which can only be known to the initiated, and even to well-informed public men but imperfectly, under the system which prevails at Washington of making up the public accounts and substituting general statements for specific details, by means of which every charge might be followed.

Following the miscellaneous expenditures from 1863-'64 down to 1875-'76, it will be found that in the years of three Presidential elections, and in nearly all the years of Congress elections, the outlay was entirely disproportioned to what may be called, for discrimination the non-political years. Here is a table made up from the last treasury report, which shows at a glance the marked difference between the two classes of years:

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
1863-64......	$27,572,216	......	......
1864-65*......	42,989,383	$15,417,167	......
1865-66......	40,613,114	......	$2,376,269
1866-67*......	51,110,323	10,497,209	......
1867-68......	53,009,867	1,899,544	......
1868-69*......	56,474,061	3,464,194	......
1869-70......	53,237,461	......	3,237,600
1870-71*......	60,481,916	7,244,455	......
1871-72......	60,984,757	502,841	......
1872-73*......	73,328,110	12,343,353	......
1873-74......	69,641,593	......	3,686,517
1874-75*......	71,070,702	1,429,209	......
1875-76......	73,599,661	2,528,959	......

The year marked with an "*" were those in which Presidential and Congressional elections were held—three of the former in 1864, 1868, and 1872, and six of the latter.

Of these thirteen years, the miscellaneous expenditures were increased for the three Presidential elections $31,224,714 over the preceding years, and $10,000,000 more, including the Congress elections, in the intervening years. In the years succeeding the Presidential elections, the miscellaneous expenses fell off more than $9,250,000. The regularity of this increase and diminution tells the whole story with as much precision as if it were written in the plainest terms, and not in mixed figures intended to deceive the unwary and to put opponents off their guard. Although the appropriations made by Congress ought to be the limitation of expenditures, the executive departments, under various pretexts, have assumed to disregard them, and thus created deficiencies at their own discretion. It is the duty of Congress at the first opportunity to abolish this practice summarily, by making it a penal offense for any public officer to expend more money or to contract more debt than is legally and explicitly authorized.—*New York Sun.*

An Extraordinary Case.

One of the most remarkable suits on record, probably, has been commenced in the Superior Court, of Cabarrus county, N. C. It seems that a few months ago Mr. John Ingraham, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Concord, in that county, was applied to for work by John Forst. He told the applicant that he had nothing for him to do, but that he would give him $12,000 for the hides of 6,000 lizards, making a written agreement to that effect. Forst, with his wife and five children, at once left for the mountains. There they established themselves in camp, and commenced war upon the reptiles. The result of the first day's effort was so encouraging that the Forst family worked with renewed energy, and within twenty days had secured the 6,000 lizard hides. The family marched into town, a few days ago, and offered the reptile skins to Ingraham, who informed him that his offer was a jest. The lizard-hunter, however, does not so understand it, and has instituted suit upon Ingraham's contract, securing the best counsel in the State.

His Strength Saved His Life.

On Thursday afternoon a workman in Messrs. Laird, Norton & Co.'s saw mill, named Joseph Mitchell, saved himself from a frightful accident. He was at work on one of the edgers when his sleeve caught in a "live roller," and at once, the garment was rapidly drawn into the machinery. Mitchell saw at a glance the impending danger. He braced himself, and, by main force, stood there while his clothes were absolutely torn from him, even to his boots and stockings, leaving only a strip of his pantaloons, about six inches wide, at his ankle. It all occurred in less time than it takes to tell it, and the men in the mill stood horrified at the sight. When Mitchell got through the fearful ordeal he was as pale as a ghost, and great beads of perspiration stood out upon his face. He had escaped with only a slight bruise, but the case would undoubtedly have been much worse had he not been a man of great physical strength.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

MR. CAIRD, about the highest agricultural authority in England, states in his new work, "The Landed Interest and the Supply of Food," that the return per acre of English wheat crops is not as large as formerly. He attributes this to the farmers feeling a lack of security for their capital.

Finance Catechism.

Republican—Why do the Greenbackers oppose the national-banking system so bitterly?

National—Because the national-banking system is the most stupendous swindle; the most outrageous scheme of robbery, ever legalized by a free people.

Republican—It is often so asserted, but will you make it plain so all can see it as you do?

National—We will try; let us go into the bank across the street, and prove it by the banker himself.

National—Mr. Banker, how much money did you loan to the Government?

Banker—One million dollars, sir.

National—What security did you take for the loan?

Banker—I took the Government's bond, payable in twenty years, drawing 6 per cent., gold, interest.

National—Do you still hold that bond?

Banker—No; I pawned it to the Government, and received on it $900,000 of national currency.

National—What did you do with the $900,000 of currency.

Banker—I paid it out to the people for property.

National—What security have the people that the currency you paid them is good?

Banker—My bond is on deposit as collateral for its final redemption by the Government.

National—Then you have parted with nine-tenths of your claim against the Government by passing it over to the people in exchange for their property? Or, in other words, the people have refunded to you 90 per cent. of your loan to the Government, and taken a lein on your bond?

Banker—Yes.

National—Do the people draw from the Government nine-tenths, or their proportion, of the interest on the bond?

Banker—Oh, no, I still continue to draw the entire interest, without being taxed; while the people who own nine-tenths of the claim draw no interest, and are taxed to pay mine.

National—Then really the Government owes you but $100,000 of the million, you having transferred $900,000 of the claim to the people, and at the same time the latter are taxed to pay you interest on the whole?

Banker—Those are about the facts under the law.

National—To what extent does the law allow you bankers to carry this system of speculation?

Banker—We are not limited by law. We can carry it to the extent of the bonded debt of the nation; and, as John Sherman is obliged to increase the bonded debt from year to year to obtain gold to pay interest, we can carry it to the extent of our opportunities for speculation. It is one of the nicest schemes ever invented. It is like a ratchet wheel—it takes all and gives nothing The whole people are taxed to pay as interest on what they *do not owe*, while we are exempt, even from our own burdens.

National—Do you expect to hypothecate more of your bonds for currency, and transfer them to the people for property?

Banker—Yes, as soon as we can get the infernal greenbacks out of competition, and property values are depreciated enough to enable us to rope in $3 worth for $1 of currency.

This we intended to do when we got a clause inserted in the Redemption act to allow us to inflate our bank currency without limit.

National—What amount of bonds do you now hold, which you are at liberty to "put up" for bank currency?

Banker—Near $10,000,000,000, with what we already have up.

National—By handling the $2,000,000,000 of bonds and the nine-tenths or $1,800,000,000 of currency, as you did your $1,000,000 and $900,000 of currency, what would be the result, financially, of your investment?

Banker—The result will be, we shall carry but one-tenth, or $200,000,000 of the public debt, while drawing interest on the whole. The people will carry nine-tenths of the burden, draw no interest, but have the privilege of paying ours.

National—How much will your annual interest amount to?

Banker—About $100,000,000.

National—What do the tax-payers get in return?

Banker—Nothing.

National—Then you contracted to extend a certain favor to the Government, for which you were to receive $100,000,000 in gold, per year, from the people. But, through the agency of your national-banking machinery, you are enabled to make the people perform nine-tenths of your contract, while you receive the entire reward. Is not this most outrageous robbery—a swindle upon the people?

Banker—(John G. Deshler, President Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio)—If the people are such —— fools as to vote for men to put saddles on their backs, spurs on my boots, and then invite me to ride, I am not going on foot. If it is robbery, the people who sustain the party that authorized robbery are to blame, and not the robbers.—*The Advocate.*

The Duty of Congress.

The constitution of the United States enjoins upon Congress to insure domestic tranquillity by providing for the general welfare.

Nothing is so essential to promote the general welfare as a generous and ample supply of money, for the employment of labor and to effect and facilitate the exchanges of commerce.

Congress has made ample provision to furnish idle capital with money, but none to supply enterprise and labor.

Capitalists can order and have executed for themselves any amount of currency, by depositing United States bonds as collateral security.

This may promote individual, but not the general welfare.

This may make joy and gladness in the mansions of luxury, but it does not clothe the naked, feed the hungry, employ the idle, or produce tranquillity among the millions who are muttering subdued murmurs of discontent, and threatening the peace and safety of society.

To promote the general welfare and to insure domestic tranquillity, enterprise and productive industry must be supplied with money on equal terms with idle capital, in exchange for such ample security as they may possess.

How to Organize a National Bank.

A Western man has written to the Treasury Department, inquiring whether the Greenbackers are correct in their charges made against the national-banking system. An official of the department undertakes a reply, the leading points of which appear in the *Tribune* of Sept. 28, but he only exposes more fully the rank and grinding wrongs of that system. We shall reply here to only one point which this official undertakes to make. He says:

"When the Greenbackers claim that a national bank of $100,000 currency capital could have been organized with $35,000,000 of gold coin in 1863-64, they claim what, as a matter of fact, was impossible.

"Greenbackers may be safely challenged to point out instances of banks organized on the basis on which they claim it could have been done."

We have a decisive answer to this "treasury official's challenge," found in "Our Money Muss," by John G. Drew, which says: "Since writing the above [referring to article on national banks. ED.] we have received a copy of testimony taken before the Committee of Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1874.

"S. B. Chittenden, of New York, said: 'I believe that of 1,900 national banks, there are not two-thirds of them sound to-day—I mean not two-thirds in number. In the vast proportion of them the capital is very small. I know, for instance, how one national bank was established, and I *presume* there were *hundreds* established in the same way. I say I know a national bank of $100,000 capital, whose broker in New York purchased $100,000 in Government bonds and paid for them. The owners of the bank furnished the *margin* between the 90 per cent. in currency which they were allowed to draw on the deposit of bonds and the *cost* of the bonds, and that margin was all the capital that was ever put into the bank. The broker sent the bonds to Washington, got his $90,000, or 90 per cent. on the dollar in currency, and got the *margin* from the gentlemen—from the men who established the bank. That bank in the late crisis (1873) was one of the first to suspend, but resumed again shortly, and is going on as before. It has a banking-house which cost over $30,000."

(Italics ours.) The reader will notice that there was not a single dollar in the bank, the $10,000 margin and the $90,000 drawn from the treasury going to the broker who furnished the $100,000 in bonds. Five hundred thousand dollars of bonds and $450,000 in national-bank notes could have been purchased and drawn on the same principle. And Mr. Chittenden, who is now a member of Congress, and all the time the bitterest of hard-money men, says: "In the *vast proportion* of them (th banks) the capital is *very small.*"

Now the next.—*Exchange.*

Choose Ye.

On the 25th day of March, 1863, the National Bank bill was approved, authorizing the issue of $300,000,000, and restricting the bank issue to this amount.

By the second section of the act of June 30, 1864, it was provided that the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall not exceed $400,000,000.

By these two acts the future paper currency of the country was limited to $700,000,000

At this time there was a much larger amount of treasury notes in circulation, which, by subsequent acts, was more than doubled.

After the war—to-wit, on the 12th day of March, 1866—the Contraction act was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fund, cancel and retire all the United States treasury notes in excess of $400,000,000.

In 1875 the Resumption act was passed. This act provided for the redemption of all the fractional currency in fractional silver, and the final redemption and retirement of all the greenbacks on January 1, 1879.

This act also removes the $300,000,000 limitation to the bank currency, and opened the doors wide for bank-note inflation by allowing the bank currency to be expanded without limit.

Mark the inevitable result if this bank policy is allowed to be carried out.

After resumption, the financial distress of the country would call loudly for an increase of money.

Property would be worthless, and all that had been under mortgage would be roped into the hands of mortgage holders under the Sheriff's hammer.

The banks having the property would inflate the currency (which would cost them nothing) so as to enhance the value of such as they had on their hands; set all the factories in motion; light up the furnace fires; fill the country again with wealth and prosperity, and, when there was enough of new wealth on hand to make it an object, they would again contract the currency, depress values, inaugurate another period of bankruptcy, haul in their net and bag the game.

Under a well-regulated, uniform volume of Government non-convertible money, beyond the control or monopoly of sharks, panics would never take place.

Expansions and contractions could not occur, but uniform and uninterrupted growth and prosperity would result.—*Advocate.*

THE Boston *Advertiser* has a column of reports from the manufactories of New England, which show that mills that have been shut down are everywhere starting up, while other mills are doubling their time and employing new hands. The *Advertiser's* reports indicate a great revival of manufacturing industry.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 7th, 1878.
THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Up to the time of going to press we had but little news from the elections held on Tuesday, enough however, to indicate the defeat of Butler in Massachusetts. The Republicans gain several congressmen in the northern states, while the Democrats gain several in the south. Both branches of Congress will be Democratic.

The Evansville "Courier" is inclined to "sit down" on Samuel J. Tilden. Let her sit.

If we had a few more Marion, Allen and Knox counties in this state, the Democracy would find no trouble in securing candidates for the State ticket nor applicants for positions controlled by the state legislature. We suggest that the "regulars" be induced to take back seats in the next entertainment, and give those a chance who can appreciate the performance.

It has been suggested that the counties of Allen, Whitley, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben and Lagrange be constituted a congressional district in the next apportionment of this state. This certainly would be contiguous territory—being almost in a square form, and the voting population, according to the last census, (which must govern) is 34,954, within 261 of the number to which each district is entitled. It will probably be impossible to form another district in the state with as near the proper number of voters as the one above suggested would have.

We most respectfully refer our Republican contemporaries to the following opinion of Mr. J. A. Wildman, ex-Auditor of State, who has just returned from Washington; he says "the use of money in elections has become such a settled practice that I am of the opinion that it absolutely bars a poor man from running for office. A current report in the east says not less than a quarter of a million of dollars have been put into the canvass in Pennsylvania this year by the Republicans alone." Mr. Wildmans Republicanism cannot be doubted. Is he good authority on the use of money by Republicans?

Thanksgiving, Nov. 28th, 1878. The same old stereotyped document—an annual fashion plate, has again been brought forth from the rubbish of the executive's office. Yes, we are to give thanks; this happy (?) and prosperous (?) American Nation is to bow down in thankful acknowledgment to the Supreme Ruler for the few remaining relics of a once proud and glorious Republic. Humble petitions for our deliverance from the evils of a corrupt administration would be more appropriate just now, than thanks for the bankruptcies, destitution and miseries of the last five years.

While the Republicans are doing so much blowing about Jim Anderson's recent statement, that the Sherman letter was a forgery, why don't they tell what he says about Senator Kellogg's manner of keeping up the intimidation business in Louisiana. Here is what he said in a recent interview.

R.—Was intimidation practiced in Lousiana to the extent claimed?

A.—Suppose the democrats of this county should elect a rough, ignorant negro, who could neither read nor write and other county officers of the same ilk. The people would undoubtedly drive them out of the country. That is just what has happened in East Feliciana, and the fact was telegraphed over the country as an outrage committed by the bulldozers. The fact is, Kellogg and his crowd were kept foisted on the people of Louisiana by the general government, backed by the popular feeling in the north. When that feeling would weaken a dozen or two of the darkies would be killed over the state in order to stiffen it up.

R.—You're joking.

A.—Not much. It is no exaggeration to say that there are a thousand graves in Louisiana to-day that contain the bodies of men who were killed in cold blood in order to further the political ends and personal interest of the Janus-faced scoundrel who misrepresents that state on the floor of the United States Senate.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, November 5, 1878, and each bearing date October 29, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 16 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 209,117. To Orlando V. Flora, of Madison, for improvement in stirrups.

No. 209,150. To Reuben Wells, of Jeffersonville, for improvement in car axle box lids.

No 209,285. To Wm. F. Daly, of Peru, for improvement in table leaf supports.

No 209,301. To Henry Southworth, of Alfordsville, for improvement in cut offs.

No. [illegible]. To Joseph Strelly, of Vincennes, for improvement in slide valves.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office [residence] on Saturday of each week.
44-4w B. J. [illegible], Trustee Jackson Tp

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers' Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pensions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William George, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878,

the following premises in DeKalb county, Indiana to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve, (12), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (1), east, bounded on the east by the east boundary line of said quarter section; on the south by the south boundary of said quarter section; on the north by the south boundary line of the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company's right of way, and on the west by a line running from the south boundary line of said quarter section in a northerly direction parallel with the east boundary line until it intersects the said boundary line of said railroad's right of way, and far enough west from said east boundary line of said quarter section so that the four boundary lines shall include twenty acres of land.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year and the remaining in eighteen months from day of sale with notes of the purchaser, waiving valuation laws, with six per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on said premises. SAMUEL M. GEORGE, Adm'r.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for estate. 44-4w.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

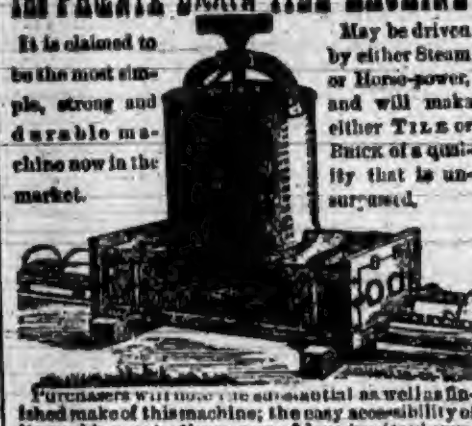

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE!

Commencing in its Second Year,

Although one of our Bro. Competitors started the report that we would not remain in Auburn six months to do business. The above was for some design. We are here and expect to remain and do a legitimate business, giving our customers all the advantage of any decline in prices. We have for the past year sold goods cheaper than any house in DeKalb county, and are now starting out to sell and will sell

Cheaper Than Ever!

We stand second to none in prices, quality and quantity of goods, Fort Wayne not excepted. The largest and most complete stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

In DeKalb county will be found at the

Excelsior Hardware Store.

We are receiving goods daily, and expect, by honerable dealing and low prices, to double this year our already large trade.

Commencing in the stove line, we would say we have the finest line of

COOK, PARLOR, HEATING AND BOX STOVES!

In the county. We are selling low, almost giving stoves away. Call and convince yourselves of the fact.

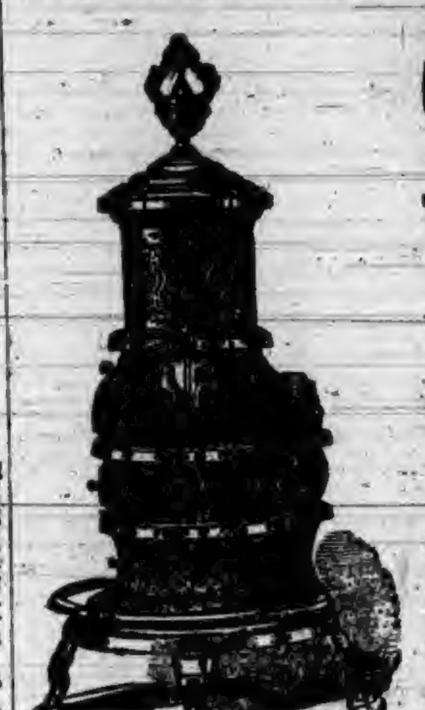

GARLAND

The Best, Finest and most Economical Base Heater In the Market.

CALL AND SEE IT.
A PERFECT BEAUTY.

These stoves have stood the test for years, and if you anticipate pur chasing a coal stove for your parlor or sitting room, don't fail to call and see the Garland.

Wagon and Carriage Wood Material

Hubs, Spokes, Neck-yokes, Poles, Shafts, Rims, all sizes, Cutter and Bob Runners, Fenders, Pole Circles, etc.

WAGON and CARRIAGE HARDWARE

Bolsters, Plates, Wagon Box Strap Bolts, End Gate Rods, Wagon Box Rivets, Thimble Skeins, Seat Springs, Carriage Springs Axles, Clip King and Carriage Bolts, 5th Circles, Shaft Couplings, Pole Eyes, Iron and Steel.

CHOPPING AXES,

Seven different kinds and all fully warranted. Diamond, Champion, Lightning, Bixby and V Tooth

CROSS-CUT SAWS

Steel Traps, Cattle Chains and Ties, Rope, Nails, Glass, Sash, Paints and Oils, Varnish and Japans.

TINWARE, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS,

Stove Boards, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Tin Plates, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Side Lamps, Chandeliers, Buckey, Tubular and Bell Lanterns, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Table and Tea Spoons,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

Piping, Coupling, Cylinder Caps and Seats, and in fact everything usually kept in a General Hardware Store. O yes,

OIL CLOTH CARPET

Beautiful patterns, which we are selling very low. We have a

TIN SHOP

In connection with our establishment and can do all kinds of Tin Work, Roofing and Spouting, Repairing, Setting up Stoves at reasonable prices. Come and see us—no trouble to show goods, give prices, and tie up goods

Cheaper than you ever Bought Before.

Thanks for past patronage and hope to have a continuance of the same. Remember the place, north of Public Square, in Room formerly occupied by D. D. Snyder, 1st door west of G. C. Ralston's Grocery Store, Auburn Ind.

45-tf. W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!

Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Philip F. Cool, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
I. B. COOL, Adm'r.
W. A. DILLS, Att'y. 42-4-w.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to wit: Lot number twenty-four (24) in block number eighteen (18), in the original plat of the town of Garrett, in said county. J. WM. WAGNER.
44-4w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Lessig, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS,
43-4w Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1878

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence (one mile west of Lock's Corners) of Joseph Albright, late of DeKalb county, deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, oats, corn, clover seed, potatoes, hay, poultry, lumber and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over $3, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.
42-4-w CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Charles L. Thomas Administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate, to wit:

The undivided two-thirds of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7], township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7] in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section seven [7], except seven acres in the north-west corner of said west half all in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of purchase money down, one-third in twelve, and one one third in eighteen months from such sale, the purchaser securing deferred payments by notes and mortgage on said premises at six per cent interest and paying all expenses of executing and recording said mortgage.

CHARLES L. THOMAS, Adm'r.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for estate. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and three venditioni's exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff, and Rosana Graham, Joseph S Endley Mantha J. Endley and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty-five cents, ($660.55), with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north part of lot number four (4) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at the north-west corner of said lot and running thence south twenty-three (23) feet thence east one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north to the north-east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Moody & Huffman, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 29, 1878. 44-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. [illegible] is plaintiff and Ira A. and Rosina E. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christina Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents ($566.50) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY. NOV. 16th, A. D. 1879.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24th, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson and Zebulon C. Pheatt are plaintiffs, and James W. Sherod, Christopher and Mary A. Keller Daniel P. Hale, Jacob Kalop, James Draggoo, and Clement Russell, Joseph K. Russell, Nathan Russell, Thomas Russell, George Russell, Allen Russell and Walter M. McClymonds are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred dollars [$1300], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south east quarter of north west quarter of section twenty one [21], township thirty four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east. Also a part of the north east quarter of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty one [21], aforesaid and running thence north along the west line of said north east quarter of the north west quarter of said section twenty one [21], to the middle of the Auburn and Butler highway, thence in a north easterly direction along the centre of said highway, to a point far enough east to enclose two [2] acres of land, and make the east line thereof parallel with the said west line, thence south to the south line of said north east quarter of said north west quarter, thence west to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Best & McClellan, Atty's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Louis Fitzgerald, Trustee, is plaintiff, and C. L. Thomas, Adm'r., and Henrietta F. Andrews, Adm'x., et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-five cents [$2780.75], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate to wit:

The west half of the north east quarter and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section seven, 7, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fifteen, 15, east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the whole of the real estate above described, and if the rents and profits of the whole of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the undivided two thirds of the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs, and in the event that the undivided two-thirds of the fee simple of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of the whole of said real estate as above described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Aldrich & Barnett attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 30th, 1878. 44-4w.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Special Notice.

I must have a settlement with all on subscription and other accounts and I hope all will come in and pay up either to Mr. Reed or myself without further delay. I do not want to be forced to other means to get a settlement, yet these accounts must be attended to immediately.

at. T. C. MAYS.

West's Liver Pills cures liver complaint.

Diminutive boot-jacks in circulation. They go at par.

Nearly all the boys in town have signed the pledge.

The Fruit tree agents seem to be numerous at present.

Mrs. J. Rush, of Pleasant Lake, is visiting in the city.

A fine lot of first-class organ stools at G. H. Yesbera's for $2.50.

Mr. W. L. Penfield is making improvements on his property.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are headquarters for dry goods and clothing.

John L. Davis is displaying a lot of fine lamps in his show window.

Mr. A. Robbins, our new Auditor, put on his official harness yesterday.

We suggest a grand ball on New Year's eve, for the benefit of the poor.

The city officers of Indianapolis receive nearly $40,000 in fees and salaries.

We will furnish the St. Nicholas Magazine and the COURIER for $4.25. Payable in advance.

Our next week's issue will contain one of the neatest supplements ever issued in the county.

Our merchant tailor, G. H. Yesbera is crowded with orders for custom work. His work and prices tell.

Sewing machine oil, the best in the market, kept on hand at Yesbera's and sold at 15 cents per bottle.

There's no use talking, Kiblinger & Co. have the lead in the stove trade Low prices account for it.

The COURIER office was honored with a call from Mrs. Birdsell and Miss Frankie Ryan last Monday.

Messrs. Cy and A. Hare of Sandusky, Ohio, former residents of this place, are here on a visit with old friends.

Have you visited the millinery establishment of H. H. Stamets since he received his new stock of goods?

The large quantity of hog cholera powders being sold by F. E. Davenport, proves that it pays to advertise.

A slight difference of opinion existed among the leading lights, at the temperance meeting Sunday evening.

Willis & Co. are offering wall paper at a sacrifice to close out a nice line of patterns. Now is the time to buy.

One thousand overcoats in stock at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., which they are offering at prices lower than ever.

Notice the great reduction in the price of tea, at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. See prices in another column.

The oyster shuckers' strike at Baltimore don't effect F. A. Hoff's trade, he is still selling fresh oysters at 15 cents per can.

We call the attention of our readers to the new two column advertisement of W. H. Kiblinger & Co. Read it carefully.

Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co. for dry goods, clothing and groceries, they are selling cheaper than any store in Northern Indiana.

The largest stock of clothing ever exhibited in Auburn, can be seen at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Prices still going down.

F. E. Davenport is supplying the people of DeKalb county with powders for the cure of hog cholera. It never fails to cure.

Ladies from our neighboring towns, and the country, should not fail to call at Stamets' if they want to see the latest styles in millinery.

It's all over. Frank A. Hoff, the wideawake grocery merchant has arrived at home with his other half. Congratulations, Frank.

The Rink at Fort Wayne has been sold to Mrs. C. P. Fletcher for the sum of $6,500 cash. It will be converted into a livery, feed and hack barn.

Look out for a big stock of silver plated ware, and a general stock of Jewelry and holiday goods, which will be opened at Abright's next week.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Don't allow yourselves to be prejudiced against the use of medicine for the cure of hog cholera, when Davenport sells powders that he warrants to cure.

It is rumored that Anthony Palmer, a former citizen of this place, but now of Garrett City, was married at that place last week. Good luck to you "Tony."

The dance last Thursday evening was an occasion long to be remembered. The Club certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which it was conducted.

Those who desire Scribner's Monthly Magazine for 1879, will save money by subscribing for it and the COURIER together. Only $5.00 for both. Payable in advance.

If we are to have a new congressional district in the north-east corner of the state, we insist upon it being the 13th, and not the 12th as some of our exchanges have it.

Why will people pay $40.00 to $50.00 for sewing machines when they can save from $10 to $20 by coming to Auburn and purchasing the American for $30.00 at G. H. Yesbera's.

The ladies of the Presbyterian society met on last Monday evening and decided to give a Thanksgiving Dinner, and an entertainment in the evening. Further notice will be given in due time.

The COURIER and the INDIANA FARMER will be furnished together from now until Jan. 1st, 1880, for the small sum of $3.25. Don't miss the opportunity to get two good papers, for a small amount of money.

Mrs. J. V. Hazzard (nee Mary Balcom) passed throug the city yesterday en route from New Castle to Auburn to see her husband, who is held there on a charge of complicity with his brother in scaly bank operations.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Great Reduction in Teas.

All teas reduced ten cents per pound. We now sell a good tea at 20 cents. Choice tea 50 cents, and the best tea in the market at 70 cents per pound.

2t FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Supreme Judge Olin of the District of Columbia has about concluded to resign, provided he can draw full pay on the retired list. Joseph H. Bradley is an applicant for the position, in case a vacancy occurs.

List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., Nov. 2nd.

S. Bion,	Lorena Davis,
Frank J. Harker,	Opha Miller,

Caleb Pewit.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

An Extra Inducement.

To parties who wish to engage in the dry goods and clothing business, the New York Store of Auburn, Ind., is offered in bulk at such figures as will assure the purchaser large profits This is a rare chance for any one who may have money to invest.

Beecher now says that the ten commandments belong to a barbaric age. Suppose they do; is that any reason why he should go about picking out the easiest ones to break?—Seymour Times. Do you mean to say "Thou shalt not commit adultery," is the easiest one?

Knowing that quite a number of our subscribers are now taking the INDIANA FARMER, we have made an arrangement with that paper to furnish it, with the COURIER, for $3.25 from now until Jan 1st, 1880. The money must be paid in advance.

Lemon and Orange.

Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts of lemon and orange are made from the fruit, and have their grateful, agreable taste, without the turpentine odor which is observed in those extracts usually sold, made from cheap oils. Those who wish pure extracts buy Dr. Price's.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for the ensuing December term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

John McBride,	Peter Lozier,
Jos. Kirkpatrick	John Platner,
B. F. Greenwood,	Solomon Olinger,
John Treesh,	Wesley I. Work,
R. S. S. Reed,	John R. Walker,
Samuel Lawhead,	Dan'l F. Hamman.

County Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute will be held at Waterloo during the week commencing Nov. 11th, 1878. Boarding places will be provided and able teachers have been engaged. Let us have our usual full attendance.

44-2 JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Reason to Rejoice.

Surrounded as we are by adulterators of food, it ought to produce at least a refreshing sensation to be told of a real genuine article. Such gratification may be had by using a box of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder; the biscuits and articles made with it are really ellegant.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the COURIER and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invaribly in advance.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE	(monthly)	$5.00
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE	"	4.25
INDIANA FARMER	(weekly)	3.25

Unpleasant Smell.

There is nothing more offensive than an unpleasant smell. To avoid this, use Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, which are more delicate and durable than any other odors. His Floral Riches, for a Cologne Water, has a rich, fresh, flowery odor, and his Alista Bouquet and other odors, have only to be used to be admired.

MT. HOPE, IND., Nov 2, '78.

MR. EDITOR:—We wish to say through the columns of your paper, that Miss Mary Jane Lawhead, also her mother, were surprised a few evenings ago, and made the recipients of a beautiful quilt Mrs Lawhead receiving ten blocks, her daughter two. We wish to return our sincere thanks for the repast prepared for the guests. HAL.

We have before us the "annual report of the Auditor of Kosciusko county," published in pamphlet form by Gen Reub Williams of the "Indianian" office, Warsaw, Ind. The job is a model of neatness, and exhibits taste and workmanship equal to that done in any of our city offices. "Reub" does a good deal of blowing about his "job office," but he never fails to "show up" accordingly.

We are informed that Mr. W. H. McQuistion, a former resident of Auburn, will return in a short time, and open an extensive dry goods establishment in connection with the grocery house of G. C. Ralston. A large arch will be made between the room now occupied by Mr. Ralston and the room adjoining on the east, and the business of the two houses will be conducted jointly under the firm name of McQuiston & Ralston.

And now comes the "Head Light," a monthly publication in pamphlet form, published at the job office of Mr J. C. Loveland, Garrett, Ind. "Joe" says the object of the work is "to introduce the trade and commerce of Garrett and vicinity," which is certainly a mark of enterprise for which the citizens of that place should be thankful. The pamphlet not only contains well made up advertisements, but is full of interesting reading matter. We wish the publisher abundant success.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the greatest orator America has ever produced, will deliver his new and popular lecture "Some Mistakes of Moses," at the Rink, in Fort Wayne, on Wednesday evening, November, 13. Col. Ingersoll has been secured at an enormous expense, and as this is his last season in the lecture field, no one should miss the opportunity of hearing him. The admission fee is only 50 cents. Reserved seats can be secured of George S. Fowler, by mail or telegraph, at 75 cents each. The sale will begin on Saturday morning, November 8.

We did not think it necessary to notice the acknowledgment of political principles recently made by the Albion New Era, but we regard the following from the Decatur "Union" too appropriate to let pass. "The Albion New Era, a paper published in Noble county, which has for a few years, claimed to be independent, has asked the press of the same character, in Northern Indiana, to announce its entire surrender to the Republican cause. The only difference now noticeable, is that it is Republican, and don't lie about it. It was formerly merely independent in its abuse to Democracy."

As Mr. McCord was going east yesterday morning, he noticed a rail across the track of the Eel River railroad near the crossing, and a little farther on was quite a large poll, so placed as to be almost certain to wreck the passenger train which was due in a short time. The attention of the section hands was called to it, and they at once suspicioned a boy about 12 years of age as being the guilty party. The boy had passed enquiring for work a short time before, and was the only person who had been on the track after the workmen had passed over the road. An effort will be made to have the guilty party arrested and punished.

The Indiana Farmer.

This is one of the very best Agricultural weeklies in the country. Now in its thirteen year, it has contributed largely to a higher order of agriculture in the West, being eminently practical in all of its departments. One of its very best features is the large amount of contributions to its columns by intelligent farmers, on Farming, Horticulture, Stock Growing, the Dairy interest, Bee-keeping, Poultry, etc. The ladies' department, made up by intelligent women, on household and domestic duties, is worth the price of the Farmer alone. Its family and literary features also make it a valuable family Journal. We do not see how any intelligent farmer can afford to do without some such weekly visitor, to aid him in his various duties. Address the Indiana Farmer Co., Indianapolis, Ind., for a sample copy. It is furnished at $2 a year. We will send the Indiana farmer and COURIER, both, from now until Jan. 1st, 1880, for $3 25. Payable invariably in advance.

Another Muddle.

The Hazzard affair is still the topic of interest in this community. Since our last issue, George Hazzard was arrested in Logansport at the instance of Messrs. Moody & Hoffman of this place, for highway robbery, and sent to jail, an attempt was made to have him released and brought to Auburn, but George was to sharp for that, and soon his friends rallied to his assistance and after several days skirmishing succeeded in giving bail and making another successful escape. In the meantime his brother Jas. V. was arrested and brought to this place and lodged in jail, where he yet remains. A sister (Mrs Gere) put in an appearance last Thursday, and it was supposed would endeavor to have Jim released on bail, but she left without making any demonstration in that direction. The difficulties with the First National Bank having been partially adjusted by the payment of $17,000, and the bank officers having (as they supposed) succeeded in placing the institution upon a sounder basis than ever, John J. Howes, Assignee of Geo. Hazzard, bankrupt, put in an appearance and commenced proceedings against the Bank to recover the $17,000 which had been paid by Hazzard. Thus the matter stands at the present writing. The power and influence which money will secure has been fully exemplified through the whole of Hazzard's villainous transactions, he finds men of influence everywhere who are willing to lend him a helping hand.

Marriage licenses issued by the county Clerk during the month of October, 1878:

Martin L. Hoffman and Cora Grube, Geo. C. McMillen and Bell Lipsett, Wm F. Wise and Betsey Burley, Allen Weaver and Ettie Garver, Wellington T. Farrington and Mary Harding, Warren E Scovill and Hattie Joshlin, Geo. W. Swinehart and Semantha Dinins, Isaiah Smith and Maria E. Sebert, Joseph Volkerk and Semantha A. Koch, Charles L. White and Flora A. Poor, John Henry Gugerli and Adaline Bremermann, J. Theodore Adams and Jennie Knour, John B. Peddycord and Nancy F. Zimmerman, Emanuel Treesh and Mary Ann DeLong, Orange Jenkins and Emma Aikens, Sylvester G. Erick and Amanda Baltz, Albert O Jenkins and Ida May Swihart, Samuel B. Amstutz and Amy R. Treesh, James Patterson and Mary McAllister, Charles Krehl and Anna M. Engler, John J. Bumier and Amanda Likens, Curtis C. Parnel and Elmira A. Goodwin, Curtis Raymond and Mary Alexander, Daniel Wyatt and Elizabeth Timberlain.

In reference to the oyster shuckers' strike in Baltimore, a packer makes the following statement, which may be of interest to our readers, as it gives an idea of the immense oyster trade of America. "It is estimated that $20,000 a day is paid for shucking oysters in Baltimore during winter, from October to March, fully five months. A hundred cargoes arrive daily, with an average of 1,500 bushels, which will shuck 1,000 gallons, the cost of which will be $200 a cargo for shucking at the prices that have been paid, or $20,000 a day. In summer, it is stated, the wives and children of the shuckers work in fruit packing houses and picking berries in the country. There are usually, during the brisk part of the season, 100 or 150 oyster vessels at least daily in the harbor of Baltimore. The packers represent that shuckers make as high as $3 a day often, and they usually make $1.50 a day without very great skill or very hard work."

The Butler Record of last week grossly misrepresents us in an article concerning the publication of administrator's business in this county, in which it says "Judge Tousley ordered" that all such business should be published in the COURIER. We deny having any knowledge of any such order being in existence until several days after the adjournment of the last term, and then only learned of it upon inquiry as to the right of the Clerk to refuse to publish an administrator's notice in the COURIER when requested so to do, saying in reply to such request when made by a certain administrator "we can't do it," and having previously marked "Republican" on the back of the copy. We were of the same opinion as the Record in reference to the right of administrators and executor's to have their notices published in such paper as best suited them, without any dictations or peremptory refusal by the Clerk or any person else. It is not to be supposed that because administrators or executors as a rule are not posted in law as to these privileges, that the Clerk is to take advantage of the situation and retain all "copy" to be disposed of as he thinks proper. As to the charge of collusion between the Honorable Judge and ourself, we regard it as an insult unbecoming a gentleman, and made without the least foundation, as we only spoke to the Judge twice during the whole term of court, and then only a few words on the street in presence of other gentlemen; we are much obliged to "His Honor" however, for his interest in our behalf, especially as it was without our solicitation or knowledge. We advise the Record not to worry about that "feeble little feeder," as the COURIER does not envy it the small amount of party patronage that in all probability will be considered its share in the next two years; if we are not mistaken the amount of county printing done by the COURIER in the time mentioned will compare favorably with that done by the Record.

Spencerville Items.

—J. A Provines represents Spencerville lodge No. 422 I. O. O. F., at the next session of the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis.

—Berney & Sons narrowly escaped a fire at their store Saturday night—caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

—The amount of damage done to Nancy by Jerry's marrying some one else, is to be settled by the courts.

—The "local" from this point for the Republican gets some of his items a little crooked, but then its natural.

—President Helwig, of Springfield, O., college, will preach at the Lutheran church next Sunday, and Rev. J. Devilbis in two weeks from last Sunday, instead of two week, as reported by us last week.

—For lofty step there is none to beat J. W. Dills—it's a boy.

—Prof. Kinsey failed to appear on Sunday.

—A couple of our boys mysteriously disappeared Sunday evening. They were a pair of Franks. The last seen of them they were going west, and up to this writing we have not learned whether there was any one ahead of them this time or not.

The subjects and speakers for the Richland township S. S. Workers' Institute which convenes at Zion Lutheran church, Nov. 14, 1878, are as follows:

1. What I know about boys and how to deal with them in order to retain them in the Sunday school, by F. W. Willis, of Waterloo.
2. The lesson-leaf, its use and abuse, by Rev. N. T. Peddycord, of Corunna.
3. Sunday school music, by Chas. Reed, of Waterloo.
4. Winning and feeding; whom to win, from and to what; whom to feed, on what and how; by Rev. Isaac Lowman.
5. Questions and answers.

COMMITTEE.

Another great slaughter in prices at the New York Store. The last and only chance offered to the people of Auburn and vicinity to get their fall and winter dry goods and clothing, at less than cost. If not closed out within the next thirty days, the New York Store will positively be removed to some other point The following prices will indicate the extra inducements offered:

Prints	worth 7 cents	for 5 cents.
"	" 8 "	" 6 "
Heavy muslin	" 10 "	" 7 "
Dress goods	" 25 to 50c	" 15 to 20c
Plaid flannels	" 45c	" 33 to 35c
Suits of clothing	" $6.00	" $3.50
" "	" 9.00	" 6.00
" "	" 12.00	" 9.00
" "	" 18.00	" 12.00
" "	" 20.00	" 14.00

These goods are all far below the original cost and must be sold within the next thirty days. 45-2w

It will astonish you to hear how low Stamets is selling everything in the line of millinery, fancy notions, ladies' and gents furnishing goods, and ladies' cloaks. Call and examine his new goods.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, State of Indiana that the undersigned a male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their December session 1878, for license to retail spirituous liquors at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the hotel building situated on that tract of land in said township bounded on the east by the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company, on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Rail Road Company, on the west by Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Rail Road Company and on the north by north line of said township.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Nov. 4th, 1878. 1t.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. M. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO. Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

The Schools.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the last month:

HIGH SCHOOL.

M. S. Hoffman, Olive Nelson, Melissa Turner, Miles Weller, John Dudley.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, Louie Henry, Mary Griswold, George Ralston, Charlie Casebeer, Eugene Carper, Lillie Lobmiller, Eddie Casebeer, Silas Weyer, Minnie McDowell, John Becker, Frank Ashley.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

Katie Otto, Francis Otto, Nannie Peterson, Corr Widney, James Hoffman, John Zimmerman.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Willie Culbertson, Maggie Silvers, Mary April, Josie Ashley, Laura Thomas, Anna Eckhart, Dora Jones, Lena Cloy, Bertie Casebeer, Freddy Lobmiller, George Clark, Clara Walborn.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGH.

Arthur Miller, Joseph Stoudecher, Mary Beher, Theresa Ashley, Blanche Peterson, Clara Gestenslager, Eugene Gerardot, John Clark, Minnie Stoudecher, Lucy Otto, Maggie Gestenslager.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Eva Ensley, Minnie Gordon, Estella Hague, Laura Houghton, Clary Hoffman, Minnie Knoder, Viola Prosser, Dessa Silvers, Viola Thomas, Frankly Campbell, Eugene Altenberg, Fredde Ashley, Artie Duck, Charlie Hoffman, Clay Jones, Eddie Mason, Tommy Ray, John Slifer, Louis Stoudacher, Oscar Hoffman, Frankie Baker.

M. SEILER, School Sup't.

TUTT'S PILLS
For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.
A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.
Do They Cure Every Thing?
NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as
Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.
NATURE WARNS YOU
That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED
When you have a
Dull pain in shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.
BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE
TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!
The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion,
SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.
THE WEST SPEAKS.
"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."
DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBITTS, Dassel, Minn.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Sick Headache
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark.
Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR
Now Displaying Novelties in
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
An Immense Stock Just Received.
5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE SPELLING BEE AT ANGEL'S.

REPORTED BY TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Waltz in, waltz in, ye little kids, and gather round my knee,
And drop them books and first pot-hooks, and hear a yarn from me.
I kin not sling a fairy tale of Jinny's fierce and wild,
For I hold it is unchristian to deceive a simple child;
But, as from school yer driftin' by, I thowt you'd like to hear
Of a "Spellin' Bee" at Angel's that we organized last year.

It warn't made up of gentle kids—of pretty kids—like you.
But gents ez hed their reg'lar growth, and some enough for two.
There woz Lanky Jim of Sutter's Fork, and Bilson of Lagrange,
And "Pistol Joe," who wore, that day, a knife by way of change.
You start, you little kids; you think these are not pretty names,
But each had a man behind it, and—my name is Truthful James.

There was Poker Dick from Whisky Flat, and Smith of Shooter's Bend,
And Brown of Calaveras—which I want no better friend;
Three-fingered Jack—yes, pretty dears—three fingers—you have five.
Clapp cut off two—it's sing'lar, too, that Clapp ain't now alive.
'Twas very wrong, indeed, my dears, and Clapp was much to blame;
Likewise was Jack, in after years, for shootin' of that same.

The nights was kinder lengthenin' out, the rains had jest begun,
When all the camp came up to Pete's to have their usual fun;
But we all sot kinder sad like around the bar-room stove
Till Smith got up, permiskiss-like, and this remark he hove:
"Thar's a new game down in Frisco, that, ez far ez I kin see,
Beats euchre, poker and van-toon, they calls the 'Spellin' Bee.'"

Then Brown of Calaveras simply hitched his chair and spake:
"Poker is good enough for me," and Lanky Jim sez, "Shake!"
And Bob allowed he warn't proud, but he "must say right thar
That the man who tackled euchre hed his education squar."
This brought up Lenny Fairchild, the school-master, who said
He knew the game, and he would give instructions on that head.

"For instance, take some simple word," sez he, "like 'separate.'
Now who can spell it?" Dog my skin ef thar was one in eight.
This set the boys all wild at once. The chairs was put in row,
And at the head was Lanky Jim, and at the foot was Joe;
And high upon the bar itself the school-master was raised,
And the bar-keep put his glasses down, and sat and silent gazed.

The first word out was "parallel," and seven let it be,
Till Joe waltzed in his double "l" betwixt the "a" and "e;"
For, since he drilled them Mexicans in San Jacinto's fight,
Thar warn't no prouder man got up than Pistol Joe that night—
Till "rhythm" came. He tried to smile, then said, "they had him there,"
And Lanky Jim, with one long stride, got up and took his chair.

O little kids, my pretty kids, 'twas touchin' to survey
These bearded men, with weppings on, like school-boys at their play.
They'd laugh with glee, and shout to see each other lead the van,
And Bob sat up as monitor, with a cue for a rattan,
Till the Chair gave out "incinerate," and Brown said he'd be durned
If any such blamed word as that in school was ever learned.

When "phthisis" came they all sprung up, and vowed the man who rung
Another blamed Greek word on them be taken out and hung.
As they sat down again I saw in Bilson's eye a flash,
And Brown of Calaveras was a-twistin' his mustache,
And when at last Brown slipped on "gneiss" and Bilson took his chair,
He dropped some casual words about some folks who dyed their hair.

And then the Chair grew very white, and the Chair said he'd adjourn,
But Poker Dick remarked that *he* would wait and get his turn;
Then with a tremblin' voice and hand, and with a wanderin' eye,
The Chair next offered "eider-duck," and Dick began with "I,"
And Bilson smiled—then Bilson shrieked. Just how the fight begun
I never knowed, for Bilson dropped and Dick he moved up one.

Then certain gents arose and said "they'd business down in camp,"
And "ez the road was rather dark, and ez the night was damp,
They'd"—here got up Three-Fingered Jack, and locked the door and yelled:
"No, not one mother's son goes out till that thar word is spelled!"
But, while the words were on his lips, he groaned and sank in pain,
And sank with Webster on his chest and Worcester on his brain.

Below the bar dodged Poker Dick, and tried to look ez he
Was huntin' up authorities thet no one else could see;
And Brown got down behind the stove, allowin' he "was cold,"
Till it upsot, and down his legs the cinders freely rolled;
And several gents called "Order!" till, in his simple way,
Poor Smith began with "O"—"R"—"or"—and *he* was dragged away.

O, little kids, my pretty kids, down on your knees and pray!
You've got your eddication in a peaceful sort of way;
And bear in mind thar may be sharps ez slings their spellin' square,
But likewise slings their bowie-knives without a thought or care—
You wants to know the rest, my dears? That's all! In me you see
The only gent that lived to tell about thet Spellin' Bee!

He ceased and passed, that truthful man; the children went their way
With downcast heads and downcast hearts—but not to sport or play.
For when at eve the lamps were lit, and supperless to bed
Each child was sent, with tasks undone and lessons all unsaid,
No man might know the awful woe that thrilled their youthful frames,
As they dreamed of Angel's Spelling Bee and thought of Truthful James.

—*Bret Harte, in November Scribner.*

AT THE GATE.

It was a bright day in early November, with clear skies and a very keen breeze rustling the few many-colored leaves clinging to the trees along the streets of the fine old country town. A very quiet, genteel-looking street, lined with handsome residences, it was; and from the handsomest of them all a lady came forth with a slow step, as if her only object was to enjoy as much as possible of the bright sunshine and the clear and healthy air.

She was young and quite pretty, with attractive, resolute features, with blue eyes dazzlingly beautiful. Her fair complexion was in perfect harmony with the rosette of blue velvet on the front of her round hat; and her walking-dress of gray silk was neatly fitted and stylish. This lady was Agnes Carroll, the niece and heiress of the wealthy solicitor, Mr. John Carroll, who lived in the stately mansion she had just left.

She came down the long garden walk slowly and thoughtfully, and paused at the gate, looking over it with an exclamation of surprise. On the foot-path a man was lying; his face was turned away, and he was so motionless that Agnes fancied he was dead; and, hurriedly unclosing the gate, she hastened to him.

Evidently he had fallen headlong, for his clothes were in great disorder, and his hat crushed under the side of his head, which lay against the garden fence. His face was pale and thin; his hair and long unkempt beard were a bright brown, and his garments, though much the worse for wear and very ill-fitting, had once been of the finest material. His shoes were old and much worn, and Agnes could see that he had no socks. As she gazed at the wretched outcast, a tear trembled in her eye and fell upon the haggard face over which she was bending; and then Agnes walked back to the house and sent some of the servants out to bring him under shelter.

The stable-boy said he was drunk, but Agnes felt quite sure he was mistaken; the stranger could not be inebriated, she said, and ordered them to carry him in and give him a comfortable bed.

When the doctor for whom she had sent had arrived, he said Miss Carroll was right. The man was not intoxicated, but in the last stages of starvation, and had fallen in the road out of pure inability to take another step.

When Mr. Carroll came Agnes told him of the occurrence, and made him promise that the poor man need not leave the house until fully recovered, and that, if he could, he would assist him to some other way of life than that which had brought him to their gate.

Having gained her uncle's promise, which she knew would be kept, Agnes again dressed and set out for her long-delayed walk. Before she had gone far she was met by a young gentleman, who stopped her when he saw her, and remarked:

"I was on my way to call on you, Miss Carroll," turning and walking along by her side.

"How is your mother to-day, Mr. Bell?" asked Agnes as they walked along.

"Quite well, thank you. We are expecting my sister home from school, and she is all excitement."

"Fanny will be quite an addition to our circle this winter."

"Yes. By the way, Miss Carroll, will you lend your assistance in getting up those tableaux for our fancy fair?"

"I am sorry, Mr. Bell, but my time is so fully occupied that I cannot undertake to be anything more than a spectator."

Mr. Bell was evidently disappointed, and left Agnes at her gate with a parting request that she would call when she heard of Fanny Bell's arrival.

Agnes, when she entered the house, inquired after the strange man. He was still in a stupor, she was told, and they were afraid that he would die. Agnes stole up to the room where he lay, above the servants' hall, and her heart gave a great throb of pain and pity as she gazed on the white face and shrunken fingers of the poor fellow.

His old garments had been replaced by a clean and comfortable dressing-gown, and the room was warm and sunshiny, but, it mattered little to the unconscious waif over whom she bent. Agnes had not always been the rich and petted heiress; time was when she, too, had known want, and care, and toil, and had been friendless and forsaken of all but God. This was all ended years ago; but the sight of the stranger carried her back to her girlhood, and the friends of whom she had lost sight when her uncle found her and bore her away to his stately home.

There was one she remembered most of all, a poor, struggling, law-student, half-starved and half-clothed, who supported an invalid mother from the miserable pittance earned as a copyist; but not all the penury and want which was his daily portion could disguise the fact that he had talent, and would rise in the world if the laborious life he was leading did not kill him; and in Agnes Carroll's eyes he was a hero to be worshiped at a distance.

They had been friends—nothing more. The blue eyes and prematurely old face of the young girl had found no entrance to the frozen heart of Harly Morton. He was kind, as he was to all created beings, nothing more. From the misery of hopeless poverty and hopeless love combined he, at least, was spared.

And Agnes Carroll went away to her good fortune with the good wishes and a warm pressure of the student's hand, that was all; she and all women but his mother were as mere shadows on the wall.

She went away and forgot him, for she was young, and life offered her many delights, but she measured all men by the idol of her girlhood, and though she knew that he had never cared for her, and that at last his memory was indifferent to her, yet, strangely, all men fell short of her standard, and eight years after she was 25 and still Agnes Carroll.

Two days after, when Mr. Percy Bell came to tell Agnes that his sister Fanny had come, she told him the story of the stranger she had found at the gate, and added that he was now dangerously ill of a fever; told him also to beg Fanny to waive formality and come and see her. There was nothing on the stranger's person to give the slightest clew to his identity, indeed. Would Percy Bell like to see him?

No, Percy did not care to see him. Very likely he was some wandering scamp, much beneath the notice of respectable people. Percy Bell said this in a polite tone, emphasized by the pleasant smile in his light gray eyes, and he wondered very much why Miss Carroll was so haughty immediately after and never offered him her hand at parting. He did not know that Agnes Carroll had been on the watch to measure the soul of her admirer, and that again her ideal lifted itself to an unapproachable height above him. He did not know, he never knew, that after that speech his star set from the heaven of Agnes Carroll's vision. Unfortunate Percy! He was handsome, well connected and well-to-do in the world; but he had never known what it was to go supperless to bed—he had never grown thin and hollow-eyed with hard study and unremitting toil—and so, as Agnes bitterly repeated to herself, she could not love him.

Perhaps it would be well for her to hunt up some beggar, and bestow her hand and fortune on him. Anything to get rid of her senseless folly about Harly Morton, who had probably never thought of her once since their paths had so widely diverged; and Agnes strove to put her troublesome thoughts to flight by taking her work to the sick man's room and, sitting down by the window, sewed and read by turns, or talked to the nurse who was there, until the shades of night came on and the dinner-bell summoned her down stairs. That night the doctor pronounced his patient out of danger, and Agnes went no more to the sick-room, but resumed her old round of duties, and in her busy life nearly forgot him, until her uncle introduced the subject.

"My dear," he said, "I have been talking to the stranger invalid, and find that he is quite a gentleman. He has studied law, and I don't know but that I shall take him into the office. Besides, he is from Ashville."

"Ashville?" repeated Agnes, with sudden interest. "I should like to know about some of my old friends in Ashville; I wish you would ask him to dinner, uncle, if he has anything to wear. Such a wretched-looking object as he was! I am anxious to see how much a good bed and care and food have done for him. It was certainly a strange plight for a gentleman. Has he told you his story?"

"No, he only said he came from Ashville, and was in search of employment. He was robbed on his way here, and says that he should, doubtless, have died had we not found him as we did. I believe I will invite him to dinner."

Accordingly, when Agnes came to the parlor before dinner she found the stranger there; her uncle was with him, and, as Agnes entered, he said:

"My dear, permit me to present Mr. ——. Upon my word," he exclaimed, "I never asked your name!"

"It is Harly Morton. It may be that your niece remembers me."

Agnes looked into his face, and laid her cold hand in his. She did remember him, for the long beard and unkempt locks were gone, but oh! how changed! Thin and pale he had always been, but he was ghostly now—a mere shadow of the olden man.

Agnes had never, in her wildest imaginations, dreamed that her first love would be cast helpless and broken down at her feet; she always had pictured him as a rising power in the world, as esteemed and honored for his goodness and talent; and now he stood before her a failure, his life-work yet untouched. She drew her hand away, and coldly-kind she sat down to entertain him.

She went to dinner in a sort of dream, and listened to the story he told in a dazed way. It was certainly a pitiful tale; and Mr. Carroll promised to help him, which he did by taking him into his office as managing clerk, and letting him sit at his table and converse in his parlor.

And Mr. Morton was gentlemanly, and kept his place, never presuming on his old acquaintance with Agnes—never seeking to build the old friendship between them.

Percy Bell and Fanny came to see Agnes often, and Agnes returned their visits. She was quite as friendly to Percy Bell now as before the entrance of Harly Morton upon the scene; and that gentleman's hopes were again in the ascendant, and he certainly made an agreeable contrast to the ghostly, hollow-eyed clerk, whom Agnes rarely recognized. So affairs went on until Harly Morton had regained all his original good looks, and had made himself indispensable to his employer.

One night Agnes gave a large party. It was her 26th birthday, and she laughingly told her friends that it was the inaugural ball of her old maidenhood, and she meant it to be a success. And a success it was. Fanny and Percy Bell were there, and so was Harly Morton.

Agnes unbent on the occasion and danced with him once; then refused to dance any more that evening, and devoted herself to her guests.

Just before supper she came across a gentleman in the shadows of the deserted drawing-room, and, tapping him on the shoulder, she playfully said: "And whom do I find playing the wall-flower?"

She started back ere the words were finished, for the gentleman turned a face of unutterable agony toward her, and she saw that it was Harly Morton.

"Miss Carroll," he cried, "I love a lady who is as far above me as yon cold moon is above me now, and my heart is breaking."

"Why do you tell me this?" she said, retreating haughtily, as he sought to take her hand.

"Aggie, Aggie," cried Fanny Bell at the door. "Will you show Percy those engravings you told me about?"

And Agnes hurried off, and Harly Morton turned to his silent contemplation of the cold heavens at the long window.

"To-morrow," he said, "I leave this house forever."

It was 3 o'clock before the last guest had departed and the house was still. Mr. Carroll had gone to his room long ago, but Harly Morton still stood at the window and watched the stars.

By and by the drawing-room door unclosed and he saw Agnes come and throw herself upon the sofa, and, putting the cushion under her head, begin to weep violently. There was no light in the room save that which came from an open grate, but he could see that Agnes had not removed her evening dress, and wondered what could be the matter. He was about to make his presence known, when he was conscious of a stealthy step in the hall. In a moment the door unclosed and a man entered. Morton could see that he was muffled to his eyes, and carried a dark lantern, and then, as Agnes became aware of the intruder's presence, she started up with a terrific shriek and rushed into the music room and cowered in the shadows. The man with the lantern stood in thought a moment and immediately followed her.

"Come, girl," he said, grasping her shoulder, "hand over them rings and bracelets, and you're all right. I locked the old gentleman's door and the door from the servants' hall, and how in the name of wonder you found out what was under your bed I don't know. You might screech all night and gain nothing but a sore throat."

Agnes by this time was senseless, and the robber proceeded to remove the jewels from his unresisting victim, when he found himself caught in a powerful grasp, overpowered and bound before he could recover his wits. Harly Morton did his work quickly and well, and pinioned the burglar with the heavy cord of the lace curtains, which he was carelessly drawing between his fingers when Agnes entered the drawing-room.

By this time Mr. Carroll had forced open his door, and hurried to the scene of action. The burglar had left a coarse sack in the hall, containing the most valuable of the silver plate he had found in the dining-room, and, had he been satisfied with that, he might have got off safely. But he was tempted to enter Agnes' room, and had just time to secrete himself when Agnes, who had remained in the parlor a long time after her other guests, came into her room and sat down before her dressing glass, and, leaning her head upon her hands, was buried deep in thought, when, at the foot of her bed, which was just alongside of her glass, she saw a strange-looking sack, and beside it a man's boot protruding from beneath the bed. It was in the glass she saw them, and, with a thrill of terror, she rose up and stole down to the parlor; and, remembering the presence of Harly in the music room, was about to seek him when she was overcome by her excitement and terror, and threw herself upon the sofa, hoping he would come out and speak to her. All this she told afterward, but, when the police arrived with the messenger whom Mr. Carroll had sent for, then the robber knew that all was over, and his night's work undone by Agnes' opportune discovery.

At his trial he confessed that he had stolen into the house during the bustle of the entertainment, and, after the supper-table was deserted, he helped himself to every article he fancied. His sack was well laden, and doubtless he would have escaped had he been satisfied with its contents.

Harly Morton left the house as he had resolved. To all Mr. Carroll's entreaties and Agnes' proffered thanks he said:

"I only did my duty as you did yours when you found me at the gate, homeless and starving. It's only Heaven's mercy that I was saved from the burning. Beholding heaven, yet feeling hell, I have been during my stay in this house, and I feel that duty and self-respect alike command my departure."

He went, but not to stay long, for one day there came to him a note which read as follows:

MR. MORTON: Will you come to me and finish the story you were telling me when Fanny Bell interrupted us the night of the party?

AGNES CARROLL.

Harly Morton went, and the story, no doubt, was long and interesting, for Mr. Carroll had to take his tea alone, and Agnes astonished him by walking into the library where he was dozing over his papers and saying:

"Uncle, permit me to inform you that this gentleman, who styles himselve 'a brand from the burning,' is, from henceforth, my exclusive property."

Mr. Carroll was quite satisfied, and made Harly Morton his partner; and he and Agnes were married quietly, and the first intimation their dear 500 friends received of the turn affairs had taken was the marriage notice—no cards—in the local paper.

And Percy Bell said to Fanny: "I suppose she would have married me if I had been found tipsy at her gate and captured a burglar."

"To be sure, Percy. If you ever take a fancy to a woman like Agnes again, you must starve yourself till you are pale, and then break your neck, if you can do so without killing yourself."

"I'll remember your advice," said Percy, dryly; and the subject was dropped, and neither of them ever knew that Agnes had married the man whom she had loved for ten years—her first, last and only ideal.

A Sad Romance.

The inquest held to-day on Miss Ella Hanbury, who died from exhaustion consequent on long immersion in the Thames and shock from the Princess Alice collision, is the closing chapter of a touching romance. Miss Hanbury was an American girl of 19, only child of a wealthy New York merchant. She was on a visit here, and went for a run on the river, in company with her engaged husband, Mr. Harrison, a member of the American bar. When the crash came, Harrison embraced her and bade her good-by, saying they would meet in heaven. She saw no more of him. They were parted on the instant, and she found herself in the water. Partly swimming, partly supported by a plank, she floated for two hours and a half, and was then picked up apparently none the worse, for she was about the next week. She then learned, however, the loss of her lover, and, since then, has altered and pined till she took, two days ago, to the bed from which her body was this day borne to the grave. Miss Hanbury was a very rich heiress, and what makes the fatality still sadder is that, while the inquest was in progress, a telegram announcing the death of her father was handed to the Coroner.—*London letter.*

A Friendly Father.

A stern parent, so much dreaded by young and spoony serenaders, is not always such a ferocious monster as he is generally represented. Three young gentlemen, accompanied by a guitar, began singing sweetly under the window of a favored one, the other evening, when a dark object was seen to issue from the corner of the house. It moved slowly and cautiously, and seemed to be armed. They were too much devoted to the art to break off in the middle of the strain which they were in at the time, so they held the fort tremblingly until it was finished, and then prepared to decamp hastily. This was interrupted, however, by the motions of the aforesaid object, who, now being near enough to be seen more clearly, beckoned to them frantically, and whispered: "Hold on, boys—don't be 'frade; it's me." And, sure enough, it was him, the father of the angel they had called to serenade. He beckoned to the party to follow him around to the side of the house, where he explained matters as well as he could under the circumstances. "I've been out a little to-night," said he, "and I'm tryin' to get in the house without bein' heard."—*Exchange.*

A Place Where Everything is Finished.

Many things strike me as being peculiar to New England. The roads are as good as our pikes in the West, being naturally hard and smooth. Toll-gates are unknown. Men do not ride on horseback. Everybody goes in buggies or carriages, drawn by one horse. There are no farm wagons, hay carts with two wheels, drawn by oxen, serving all farming purposes. Everything looks smooth and neat. There are no rough edges, no fence-corners full of weeds, no unsightly plowed ground, no rotten rails, but hay fields clipped clean, and stone walls half overgrown with ferns and golden rod. Even the bowlders which crop out here and there in pastures and orchards cover themselves decorously with lichens. Nothing is bare, new, crude or raw. Everything seems to have been finished, and the order of life settled for several generations. There are no new buildings, no improvements or innovations, but the same buildings grow gray with age and gather lichens on them, and the people walk in the ruts that their fathers walked in, and never do anything striking or original. Farming is done in a careful, frugal manner, and nothing is allowed to go to waste. There is no speculation. A real-estate agent would starve here; so would a surveyor. Every one invests in slow-going concerns that pay moderate interest, and, when one of them fails, 'tis as if the granite of their hills had been riven, and the old-established order of things dissolved into chaos. If any one is enterprising or original he goes out West, or to the cities, and the country is left with a conservative, orthodox population, who have respect for ancient traditions. To upset established customs, and disregard the traditions of their forefathers, would seem to them like pulling down the pillars of the universe upon themselves, and toppling all together in a crash of dust and confusion. It is interesting to be a spectator and look on, but I should kick against the pricks if I had to live in this orthodox dullness. I should want to do some unprecedented thing to startle the inhabitants of this mill-pond existence, just as I used to have a desire to talk out loud in a Quaker meeting, or throw a book across the house and startle the elders on the topmost seats.—*New England Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

What the Ancients Ate.

The diversity of substances which we find in the catalogue of articles of food is as great as the variety with which the art or the science of cookery prepares them. The notions of the ancients on this most important subject are worthy of remark. Their taste regarding meat was various. Beef they considered the most substantial food; hence it constituted the chief nourishment of their athletæ. Camels' and dromedaries' flesh was much esteemed, their heels most especially. Donkey flesh was in high repute; Mæcenas, according to Pliny, delighted in it; and the wild ass, brought from Africa, was compared to venison. The hog and the wild boar appear to have been held in great estimation; and a hog was called "animal propter convivia natum;" but the classical portion of the sow was somewhat singular—"vulva nil dulcius ampia." Their mode of killing swine was as refined in barbarity as in epicurism. Plutarch tells us that the gravid sow was actually tramped to death, to form a delicious mass fit for the gods. At other times, pigs were slaughtered with red-hot spits, that the blood might not be lost. Stuffing a pig with assafœtida and very small animals was a luxury called "porcus Trojanus;" alluding, no doubt, to the warriors who were concealed in the Trojan horse. Young bears, dogs and foxes (the latter more esteemed when fed upon grapes) were also much admired by the Romans, who were also so fond of various birds that some consular families assumed the names of those they most esteemed. Cattius tells us how to drown fowls in Falernian wine, to render them more luscious and tender. Pheasants were brought over from Colchis, and deemed at one time such a rarity that one of the Ptolemies bitterly lamented his never having tasted any. Peacocks were also very highly esteemed.

An Eggcellent Joke.

A man with a face tanned like a side of leather came into the office yesterday, and, leaning over the railing that divides our sacred precincts from the sordid world, said: "I laid an egg——" "Eh!" we exclaimed, in great surprise. "I laid an egg——" "Hold on—hold on!" we shouted, interrupting him again, and grabbing up our pencil. "Now proceed." "I laid an egg four inches long——" "Impossible!" we ejaculated, looking at him in amazement. "I laid an egg four inches long and two wide——" "But, dear sir," we said, "it is not possible; it would be a miracle." "I laid an egg four inches long and two wide on your table, you numb-headed fool," roared the man, dancing up and down in a passion, "but if you notice it now I'll take and ram it down your idiotic throat," and he rushed out of the office, taking steps seven feet long, and went swearing and raving up the street, while we softly felt of the brain bumps on our head, and winked gently at an image of the "Greek Slave" on the desk.—*Rockland Courier.*

Very Funny.

They were having so much merriment at a Rochester wedding that a young man of the name of Link drew a revolver and began, in fun, to terrify the young women guests with threats to shoot them. Pretty soon the weapon did go off and the bullet went through Miss Libby Grush's cheek, knocked out three of her teeth, and lodged in the root of her tongue. That stopped the fun.

OSMAN PASHA, the hero of Plevna, is in command of 150,000 Turkish troops.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Jack, I hear you've gone and done it
Yes, I know; most fellows will;
Went and tried it once myself, sir,
Though, you see, I'm single still.
And you met her—did you tell me?
Down at Newport last July,
And resolved to ask the question
At a soirée? So did I.

I suppose you left the ball-room,
With its music and its light;
For they say love's flame is brightest
In the darkness of the night.
Well, you walked along together,
Overhead the starlit sky,
And I'll bet—old man, confess it
You were frightened. So was I.

So you strolled along the terrace,
Saw the summer moonlight pour
All its radiance on the waters,
As they rippled on the shore;
Till at length you gathered courage,
When you saw that none were nigh
Did you draw her close and tell her
That you loved her? So did I.

Well, I needn't ask you farther,
And I'm sure I wish you joy,
Think I'll wander down and see you
When you're married—eh, my boy!
When the honeymoon is over
And you're settled down, we'll try
What? The deuce you say! Rejected,
You rejected? So was I!

—*Acta Columbiana.*

PITH AND POINT.

HAD the Ax of the Apostles a keen edge? Keen —no.

A RURAL inventor has patented a padded gate-top to facilitate courtship.

"THISTLE do," as the donkey said as he munched a particularly juicy one.

THE Bosnians are on the Save, and so is about everybody else these times.

THERE was only one man not spoiled by being lionized. His name was Daniel.

BECAUSE a tailor sits on his own feet, does it follow that he is a cornseated man?

WHEN does a farmer act with great rudeness toward his corn? When he pulls its ears.

IT doesn't prove that a man is proud just because he turns up his nose at a sulphur match.

IF you do not want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it printed on your umbrella.

A PARROT is said to live to be 200 years old. A barber does not live so long, but he talks more.

IN former times the man ate the cream (if the cat didn't anticipate him), but now they cremate the man.

WHO was the author of that little poem beginning:

'Tis sweet to love, but oh! how bitter
To love a girl and then not git her!

IF you wish to pay your debts you have paid them. Your creditors cannot deny that there has been paymeant.

IN England you will sometimes stumble upon fortified places where you least expect them. For instance, Westminster Abbey has no less than twelve canons.

IT was of a Brooklyn accident Tom McCarthy was testifying, when he said, "I saw McNamee on his back, and I said, 'John, are you killed?' and he said, 'I am.'"

THE gang of burglars who work for seven straight hours to hammer a safe to pieces to secure 14 cents know how a country minister feels next day after a donation visit.

A SWEET PAIR.

"Our meetings, pet, are just as sweet
As lovers' meetings e'er should be,
And why we quarrel ere we part,
Is something very dark to me."
"Perhaps," she answered, "I'm to blame."
And gleamed his eyes like twinkling stars;
"I've always had a knack, you know,
Of turning sweet-meats into jars."

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A NORWICH tenant has been importuned so frequently for his rent that in a climax of exasperation, the other day, he turned on the landlord with the cogent and conclusive retort: "Now, you needn't put on so many airs, old man. Why, I owe enough in this town to buy up all your old houses."

A SCOTCH farmer had determined, in spite of the bad times, to pay his rent, if it were his last shilling, and, saying to the factor who received it, "It is my last shilling," threw down a roll of notes. The factor counted them and said, "There is £50 too much." "Odds, man," said the farmer, "I put my hand in the wrong pouch!"

A YANKEE auctioneer lately indulged in the following little bit of the pathetic: "Gentlemen, if my father and mother stood where you do, and didn't buy these boots—these elegant boots—when they were going for $1, I should feel it my duty as a son to tell both of 'em that they were false to themselves and false to their country."

HOW BUSY is death in our midst! Every time we catch sight of the head line, "Death of a Millionare" we catch our breath with a convulsive gasp and press our nervous hand on our anxious heart to still its tremulous fluttering, until our apprehensive eyes can look further on, and see that it is not some near and dearly loved relative that has passed away. It is cruel to head a death notice in such an ambiguous manner.

"DO YOU know, dearest," he said, reflectively, as they watched Brindle quietly chewing her cud, "that a cow's mouth reminds me of a flower?" "What sort of a flower, love?" said she. "Cowslip," and his eyes softened as he gazed down upon her, and, looking up reverently at so much original genius, she fixed her mouth like the top of a rubber tobacco pouch, and he smoothed it out with his tongue.—*Breakfast Table.*

YESTERDAY two grammarians were wrangling on Jefferson street, one contending that it was only proper to say "my wages is high," while the other noisily insisted that the correct thing was "my wages are high." Finally they stopped a day laborer, and submitted the question to him, Which do you say, "your wages *is* high," or your wages *are* high?" "Oh, to the devil wid yer nonsense," he said, resuming his pick, "yer nayther ov ye right; me wages is low, thunderin' low."—*Hawk Eye.*

Progressive Japs.

Japan is now carrying forward many practical works. Railways are being constructed, telegraph lines put up, mineral resources developed, and its merchant marine placed in active communication with surrounding countries. Never before has there been greater activity in agricultural pursuits.

BILL LONGLEY, OF TEXAS.

A Career of Crime Unparalleled in American Criminal Records.

William P. Longley, better known as Bill Longley, who recently expiated on the gallows at Giddings, Texas, one of over a score of murders, was unquestionably the most atrocious criminal in the country. Longley had certainly killed eight men, six whites and two negroes, besides shooting several others who survived; but it is confidently believed that at least thirty men died by his hand.

He began his extraordinary career at the age of 15, when he and a companion amused themselves by mounting on horseback and firing at every negro whom they encountered. Those were stormy times even for Texas, when it was emerging from the civil war, and civil law was virtually dead in the greater portion of the State. The immunity which Longley enjoyed emboldened him to more daring crimes, until, before reaching his majority, he was one of the most dreaded men north of the Rio Grande. While yet quite young he started through the Indian Nation with a companion, but was attacked by outlaws, his partner killed, and himself put to flight. When his horse gave out he shot an Indian and took his from him. This he repeated several times, until the Creeks and Choctaws gathered and pursued him. Longley's horse was killed, himself wounded, and he took to the bush. Here he was found by a squaw, who brought him food and helped conceal him until the hue and cry was over, when he got away.

Longley subsequently joined a party which started for the Black Hills, but were turned back by the Government troops, and he enlisted in the service. He made an arrangement with the Quartermaster to swindle the Government, but the two attempted to cheat each other, quarreled, and Longley shot the Quartermaster dead, and then took to the mountains. He was followed, captured, and sentenced to a long confinement in prison, but escaped, as he declared, through bribing the guard.

While tramping through the woods in Arkansas one day he stopped at a cabin, where he was welcomed by its only occupant, a powerful-limbed, heavily-bearded man. While the two were in conversation the cabin was surrounded by a vigilance committee, that had come for the express purpose of lynching the host, who was a noted horse-thief named West. Finding a handsome, graceful guest, they concluded he belonged to the gang. Longley protested, and appealed to the horse-thief, who grimly shook his head. As there was no help for himself, he thought his visitor might as well bear him company on the road to the sudden gallows.

Both men were carried out and hanged to the limb of a tree, and then the seven vigilantes galloped away. A brother of West was hiding in the woods, watching the proceedings. As the horsemen disappeared, he ran up and cut down the horse-thief. He was already dead, but when Longley was lowered he was found to be alive. The knot of the rope had caught in his ear, and in the course of an hour he was as well as ever.

Longley straightway devoted himself to "getting even" with the vigilance committee. He caught and hanged the man who put the rope around his neck, and claimed to have shot all the others, though it is scarcely credible that such was the case.

Some of Longley's murders were particularly atrocious. He deliberately killed the Rev. Mr. Ray, of Arkansas, because that gentleman attempted to persuade a young girl not to marry the desperado. One night a soldier expressed an unfavorable opinion of Texans, and Longley sent a bullet through his brain. His last crime, so far as known, was that of walking into a field where a man was plowing and firing one barrel at him. The poor fellow fell badly wounded, and asked Longley why he had shot him. "For fun," was the answer, as the young scoundrel emptied the other barrel into his victim's body, instantly killing him. It should be stated that Longley suspected this person of being concerned in the slaying of a distant relative of his.

Finally this desperado seemed to weary of his massacres, and went into Nacogdoches county, where he engaged himself to a farmer. He wrought quietly for several months, and formed a strong friendship for a young man in the neighborhood, to whom, finally, under a solemn pledge of secrecy, he gave his correct name. His confidant communicated with the authorities, who, knowing the desperate character of their man, succeeded in surrounding him while he was unarmed and working in a field. His trial and conviction followed, and, after several appeals, he suffered the penalty of his numerous crimes.

A New Intoxicant.

The English journal *Iron* says: We are indebted to the race perhaps lowest in the scale of intelligence for the discovery of a new stimulant, which appears to combine the properties of all which the perverted ingenuity of mankind had previously invented. It is smoked and chewed, or applied in a plaster behind the ears. According to the quantity used, it produces either pleasant exhilaration or intense and continuous excitement; like the cocoa leaves of the South American Indian, it invigorates and keeps up the strength through periods of protracted exertion; and in battle it supplies, when requisite, the Dutch courage infused by brandy and bhang. Its name is "pitcherine," so that the jovial Australian may, with but a slight alteration in one of our own good-fellowship phrases, talk of "his friend and pitcherine." It is, however, possible that the stronger European brain may not be so easily influenced by the new intoxicant; for a shovelful of coarse sugar in a bucket of water is sufficient to fuddle a whole tribe of Australian aborigines.

A Healthy Village.

The village of Kollmar, in Holstein, is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. It is not uncommon for persons to live there to be 95, 98 and even 100 years old, and a man of 70 is considered middle-aged. In the last fourteen years twelve diamond weddings—the seventy-fifth anniversary—have been celebrated there, and three more are impending. No village of its size—it has 1,500 population—in all Europe has, it is said, so many people who ascribe their longevity to simple habits, out-door exercise and steady occupation.

PERIHELION AND PESTILENCE.

What May Ensue During the Next Seven Years—A Period of Suffering and Death.

[From the Science of Health.]

If there is anything in "astrological eriology," we are approaching one of the most pestilential periods of earth's history. Since the commencement of the Christian era, the perihelia of the four great planets of the solar system—Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune—have not been coincident. But this is about to occur, and, in the language of Dr. Knapp, who has traced the history of the greatest epidemics that ever afflicted the human race to the perihelia of these planets, there will soon be "lively times for the doctors." The theory is that when one or more of the large planets is nearest to the sun, the temperature and condition of our atmosphere are so disturbed as to cause injurious vicissitudes, terrible rains, prolonged droughts, etc., resulting in the destruction of crops and pestilences among human beings and domestic animals.

Dr. Knapp has collected a mass of statistical data, all going to show that perihelion data have always been marked by unusual mortality, and that sickness and death have invariably corresponded with the planets in perihelion at the same time. The revolution of Jupiter round the sun is accomplished in a little less than twelve years, of Saturn in a little less than thirty years, and of Neptune in about 164 years. If it be true, therefore, that the perihelia of these planets occasion atmospheric conditions unfavorable to life, pestilential periods should occur once in a dozen years, and aggravated and wide-spread epidemics at longer intervals. In tracing the history of epidemics for more than 2,000 years, Dr. Knapp finds the facts in all cases to validate the theory. Thus, in the sixth, and again in the sixteenth centuries, three of these planets were coincident in perihelion, and those were the most pestilential times of the Christian era.

But soon we are to have, for the first time in 2,000 years, all four of these planets against us. They will be at their nearest approach to the sun in, or soon after, 1880, so that for a few years, say from 1880 to 1885, the vitality of every living thing will be put to a severe and trying ordeal. Some persons think they see, in the signs of the times, evidences of the great disasters in the immediate future. The excessive heat, the unexampled cold, the prevalence of flood and disasters at sea, the general failure of the potato crop, the widespread chill fever among human beings, and the equal prevalence of the epizootic among animals, are mentioned as among the premonitions of the rapidly-approaching perihelion.

Well, "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." Accidents excepted, we know very well that the persons of more vigorous constitutions and more hygienic habits will have the best chance to survive whatever adverse influences the extraordinary perihelia will occasion. It is well known to physicians that, in all pestilences, plague, typhus, small-pox, cholera, murrain, etc., the intemperate, the dissipated, and those whose sanitary conditions were bad, furnished the victims.

We do not write to alarm anyone, nor to make a sensation. Readers can judge for themselves what importance to attach to the subject. That the conjoint perihelion of all the large planets of the solar system, one of which, Jupiter, is 1,000 times as large as the earth, must disturb our atmosphere and temperature very considerably, is probable; that this disturbance must be injurious to health and life is certain; and that these periods have hitherto been pestilential is a matter of record. How much we shall suffer during the next dozen or fifteen years, depends very much upon how nearly we live a life in accordance with the laws of life.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Cure for Hay Fever.—The Rev. H. H. Wood, curate of Hemingford, Abbots, Huntingdonshire, England, writes that hay fever may be instantly relieved by bathing the nostrils and the closed eyelids with spirits of camphor and warm water.

Meals and Health.—Take meals at regular hours; breakfast should be enjoyed soon after rising, and before any laborious exercise. Eat no late suppers. Severe physical or mental labor during the last hour, either before or after meals, should be avoided when possible.

Remedy for Poison.—Dr. S. A. Brown, of the navy, who is stationed at Mare island, Cal., announces that he has discovered a certain remedy for poisoning from sumac, ivy, etc. It is bromine dissolved in olive oil, cosmoline or glycerine. He used twenty drops of bromine to an ounce of oil, rubbing it on the affected part three or four times a day, and washing it off occasionally with castile soap.

Treatment of Diphtheria.—I wish to suggest to physicians, in treating diphtheria, to use internally a very weak solution of carbolic acid, and for the throat or fauces a solution of hydrochloric acid, about the strength of strong cider vinegar. I have treated every case successfully so far with the above-named remedies. Croup is relieved instantly with the acid solution. As far as my experience goes, the last-named remedy stops all morbid development in the throat as surely as the hoe will stop pig-weeds on a hot, sunny day. Apply it to the throat with a brush or sponge, or use as a gargle.—*Dr. Bachelder, in Journal of Chemistry.*

Onions for Coughs.—An anonymous writer says: "We are often troubled with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has often been tried by me with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent in an uncooked state is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient.

Excessive Use of Medicine.—It would be utterly impossible to tell how many constitutions have been impaired, how many digestions ruined, how many complexions spoiled, and how many purses emptied, through medicine. What is that you say—that a stitch in time saves nine, and that the right medicine, quickly taken, averts danger? Very likely. I quite believe that. But, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, where is the danger, and what is the emergency of the case? Medicine is often the precursor of after misery, and the poor constitution has to pay dearly for its medical fillip. The wiser philosophy of the present day is gradually delivering us from these potent perils. Nature has a self-righting power within her; there is a kind of vis-medicatrix in the physical frame. Treat the body kindly; let as much pure air as possible get to the lungs, and as much fresh water as possible be applied to the flesh, and as much healthy exercise as duty permits be given to the muscles, and early rising, as circumstances allow, be afforded for the recruitment of the brain, and then medicine will be a very avoidable affair.

Flesh Wounds.—Every person should know how to treat a flesh-wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the aid of a little common-sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hands and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like result. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar-smoke twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and promised speedy recovery."

Though Shaking Like an Aspen Leaf

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using the celebrated specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system. Testimony is concurrent, positive and ample, showing the decisive nature of its effects, and that it is no mere palliative. Physicians concede its excellence, and there is a constant influx of communications from persons in every class of society avouching its merits, and bearing witness to its superiority over other remedies for malarial disease. It is especially popular throughout the West, wherever fever and ague prevails, as it does in many of the fairest and most fertile portions of that vast region.

Are Fat People Healthy?

Why are fat people always complaining? asks some one who entertains the popular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are diseased. Obesity is an abnormal condition of the system, in which the saccharine and oleaginous elements of the food are assimilated to the partial exclusion of the muscle-forming and brain-producing elements. In proof of this, it is only necessary to assert the well-known fact that excessively fat people are never strong, and seldom distinguished for mental powers or activity. Besides, they are the easy prey of acute and epidemic diseases, and they are the frequent victims of gout, heart disease and apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat is the only known remedy for this disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remedy the most confirmed case of obesity, or corpulency.

We still assert that Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is a great Remedy for Heart Disease, and give the following proof:

My wife was troubled with water about the heart, and could get no relief from any physician. She was also troubled with great nervousness at certain intervals, arising from Heart Disease. I purchased some of the HEART REGULATOR, and she obtained great relief. The use of the HEART REGULATOR gave her immediate relief from all sinking of the spirits, and she would not be without it at any time.

She would gratefully recommend the HEART REGULATOR to any one troubled with the Heart Disease, and advise them to try it as a safe and certain remedy.

JOSHUA T. KENDALL, Concord, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, &c.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

It is astonishing with what rapidity ulcerous sores and eruptive maladies are cured by Henry's Carbolic Salve, an external antidote to unhealthy conditions of the skin which is preferred by physicians to every other preparation containing the carbolic element. It is undoubtedly the finest antiseptic and purifier extant. It acts like a charm on purulent eruptions, and has also been successfully used for rheumatism and sore throat. All Druggists sell it.

A cough or cold taken between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. This is certainly the case with people who have weak lungs. The most convenient, reliable and inexpensive remedy is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is to be used internally and externally.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Familiarity with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

For upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*. 25 cts.

The Chicago Ledger is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for Ten Cents. Address The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Last winter we warned our readers against buying the *large* packs of worthless horse and cattle powders, and, as it is now time to begin to use them, we again urge them not to throw away their money. *Sheridan's Powders* are strictly pure, but we know of no others that are.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cool? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send Ten Cents, and get three specimen copies. Address The Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

A thoroughly good Cabinet or Parlor Organ is worth two poor ones. Mason & Hamlin make the best. The prices are a little higher than those of poorest organs, but it is much cheaper in the end to obtain the best.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hon. C. B. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

GRACE'S
— CELEBRATED —
SALVE
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

CURES

FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT-RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS, CALLUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,

BURNS,
SCALDS,
WOUNDS,
FESTERS,
PILES,
BUNIONS,
BITES,
WARTS,
PIMPLES,

CANCERS,
SORES,
STINGS,
WENS,
ABCESS,
SPRAINS,
CUTS,
BLISTERS,
CORNS,

FELONS,
ULCERS,
SHINGLES,
STIES,
FRECKLES,
BOILS,
WHITLOWS,
TAN,
SCURVY,

ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MOSQUITO AND FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. BY MAIL 35 CENTS.

Three dozen Boxes (1-4 gross), will be sent TO PEDDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRUGGISTS, postage paid, on receipt of $4.00—about [illegible] cents a box.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

1878.

This year Mr. Fellows attains to fifty years of age: his weight is 2?? lbs., and his health as perfect as when a boy of seventeen.

The retrospect shows a life of exposure to hardship, often to privation, to confinement and sedentary pursuits, to great mental and physical pressure and depression, culminating in Pulmonary Consumption in the year 1864, which illness brought about the discovery of Fellows' Hypophosphites. A full account of this case is published in Fellows' "Medical Monthly," to be had free of all Druggists.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, &c., &c.

Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste pleasant and its effects permanent.

SECRET MEN WANTED for Secret Detective Service. Pay liberal. Address, with stamp, Am. & E. Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.

4 PAIR MEN'S GOOD WOOLEN STOCKINGS FOR 50c.
9 PAIR MEN'S GOOD WOOLEN STOCKINGS FOR $1.00

Sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Address NEW YORK STOCKING CO., 75 Nassau Street, New York.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Thousands of Infants are slowly starving because of the inability of mothers to furnish proper nourishment. Do not fail to use Ridge's Food.

ARTESIAN
WELL DRILLING, BORING,
Mineral Prospecting and Quarrying Tools.

Highest award at Centennial Exhibition. Send for pictorial catalogue and price-list, free. Agents wanted. $20 per day guaranteed. Sand, boulders and rock easily handled. Address, PIERCE WELL EXCAVATOR CO., 29 Elm Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

PICTURE GALLERY. ACKNOWLEDGED THE HANDSOMEST MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS PUBLISHED. ONLY 50CTS. A YEAR POST PAID. 16 PAGES COLORED COVER. DRAWING PLATES ETC. IT TAKES WITH ALL WHO HAVE CHILDREN. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. SEND 2-3 CT. STAMPS FOR COPY & TERMS TO AGENTS. CHICAGO ENGRAVING CO. 145 S. CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

WATERS'
PIANOS AND ORGANS

are the best made—warranted for 6 years; and will be sold during this month at lower prices for cash or on installments than ever before offered. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., N. Y. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated ORGANS, which received the TRIUMPHANT MEDAL of AWARD at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs and colds.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

PATENTS obtained. Suits conducted. Send for circular. HALL & BARTON, Union Building, Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

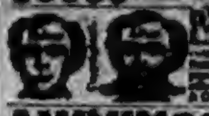

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price List.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry to order. Multiforms and Waves of any description. Largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. [illegible] & CO., 126 State Street, Chicago.

$10 to $20 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES. Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME

on 1 doz. cards for 25 cts.; 2 doz. 50 cts. Send picture to S. B. [illegible], Troy, N. Y.

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon

MAGIC LANTERN 60 VIEWS $25.

Catalogue Free! Outfits Wanted!
Great Needham Musical Marvel. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

STANLEY IN AFRICA
PEOPLE'S EDITION.

Stanley's own story in one superb volume of over 500 Pages, 50 Full-page Engravings—Price only $2.50. No monopoly; no gilt-edged, high-toned prices. Popular Books at Popular Prices is our Motto.

AGENTS don't mistake, send for circulars giving our unusual terms. Address Columbian Book Co., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ills.

IT'S A DISGRACE

For any woman to wear stockings with holes in them when she can darn them as rapidly as she can sew up a seam on her sewing machine. The darner can be ordered of any machine Agent; costs only one dollar. Address R. M. ROSE, Room 4, Sun Building, New York.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES!

Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. S. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M. D., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. G. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. B. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME

Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed

SEWING MACHINE

Ever Invented. It is NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.

AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

$2 Seven Shot $2

Full Nickel Plated, Steel Barrel & Cylinder, Rifled Barrel & Plated Cylinder REVOLVER & The CHICAGO LEDGER SIX MONTHS for TWO DOLLARS. We warrant this beautiful Revolver to be the best ever offered for the $2 money. It is no cheap cast-iron pistol, but manufactured of the best English steel, and finished equal to the highest-priced Revolver in the market. We have sold 5,000 of them since the first of June, and have just contracted with the manufacturer for 10,000 more. Our guarantee accompanies each Revolver. Cartridges to fit them can be obtained at any general store.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States. It is printed upon large, plain type, and can be easily read by old or young, and should be in every household.

Remember, every purchaser of one of these Revolvers gets THE CHICAGO LEDGER for 6 months, postage paid. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

THE
ESTEY ORGAN
THE WORLD OVER
IS THE BEST

J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO, VT.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes,

By A. N. Johnson, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is indorsed by practical Singing School teachers as of the best. 77 Airs for practice, 40 Hymn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glees and 4-Part Songs, all intimately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy Method for teaching the Notes. The moderate price is in its favor. Price 60 cts., or $6 per dozen.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ,

By Wm. H. Clarke, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (Pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music, and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to compose and extemporize Interludes and Voluntaries, as well as to play them. Price $3.00.

The Musical Record,

The Weekly Musical paper of the country! Dexter Smith, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 6 cts. per copy. $2 per year. 312 pages of music per year.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

A GOOD WELL or $50 is made in one day with our 4 foot WELL AUGER. Auger Book free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

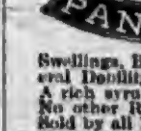

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

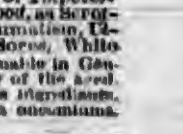

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

This old and well-tried Remedy has proven its value in all diseases from *Impure* or *Impoverished Blood*, as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Bone Diseases, etc. Invaluable in General Debility and diseases or debility of the aged. A rich syrup, containing no injurious ingredients. No other Remedy has received such encomiums. Sold by all Druggists.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

FITS CURED FREE!

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.

Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS

received the Highest Medal at the recent

PARIS EXPOSITION,

over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.

For sale by all leading merchants.

WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.

First Established! Most Successful!

THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!

Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.

OVER 80,000

Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

Established 1833.

MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,
Scratches or Grease,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of all kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Swellings, Tumors,
Garget in Cows,
Cracked Teats,
Callous, Lameness,
Horn Distemper,
Crownscab, Quittor,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,
Abcess of the Udder,
Swelled Legs,
Thrush,

Sprains and Bruises,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Foundered Feet,
Roup in Poultry,
Cracked Heels,
Epizootic,
Lame Back,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Fistula, Mange,
Caked Breasts,
Sore Nipples,
Curb, Old Sores,
Corns, Whitlows,
Cramps, Boils,
Weakness of the Joints
Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye

FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and resin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE

SAPONIFIER

MADE BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,

PHILA., PITTS., PITTS.

G. N. U. No. 44

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now makin special prices on all kind's of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools. Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEA I

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shad above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES'

DOWN! DOWN

Everything Down!

Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea.	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea.	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almons 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 50 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43 3m.

Pearls.

It is easier to believe an ill report than to inquire into the truth thereof.

An army understands better the idea of glory than that of liberty.

The wisest of men is he who has the most complaisance for others.

How we loiter away our lives! If we wasted all our means as we do our time, we should be bankrupts all.

If you wish to be happy, have a small house and a large balance at your banker's; if you wish to be unhappy, adopt the opposite plan.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night, while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

Spice.

How to produce a telling effect—Communicate a secret to a woman.

It isn't fair to infer that a man is "corned" because his voice is husky.

A startling report—The fourth-of-July fire-cracker in your coat-tail pocket.

There are sixty thousand commercial travelers or "drummers" in the United States. What other country can beat this long roll?

A business man says the reason he takes no interest in politics is because he objects to taking so much interest where there is so little principle.

Beecher is drawing two thousand five hundred dollar houses in San Francisco, and beats actors, opera singers and circus managers. They say there is but one man who can draw a bigger house and he's an architect.

Did You Ever.

Did you ever know a tradesman asking for his account who had not "a bill to take up on Friday?"

Did you ever know a lodging-house landlady who would own to bugs?

Did you ever know a man who did not think he could poke the fire better than you could?

Did you ever know a housemaid who, on your discovering a fracture in a valuable china jar, did not tell you it was "done a long time ago," or that it was "cracked before?"

Did you ever know a red-haired man who had a very clear notion of where scarlet began and auburn terminated?

Did you ever know a subscriber to the Anti-Cruelty-to-Animals Society who didn't kick the cat?

Did you ever know a lady with fine eyes wear green spectacles?

Did you ever know an amateur singer without "a horrid bad cold?"

Ancient Rome.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

Rome was settled by two young men who came to Henry county about 753 B. C. Their gandpa's brother sent them down the river on a steamboat, only there was no steamboat. But the young men did not drown; just floated along like deep water Baptists until they came to Rome, where they landed. They were only a few weeks old so they hired a wolf to take care of them and give them rations. Then when they were old enough they slew the old wolf and took her scalp to the County Clerk's office and got $2.50 for it. Afterward they called on the old gentleman, who had paid their passage down the river, and had it out with him. Remus held the old gentleman's ear, while Romulus passed a thin slab of steele from the sterno-hyoid muscle through the common carotid arteries and jugular vein, and emerged a little below the occipital bone. Shortly afterward the action of the heart became irregular and weak, the pulse fell rapidly, and there was a general decrease in the temperature of the body, respiration became difficult, and finally impossible, articulation was impeded, and when the family physician arrived it was evident that a permanent suspension of the vital forces had already ensued. It is claimed by some historians, indeed, that poor old Amulius never recovered from the shock, but died the same day, which, being wash day, covered the memory of Amulius with ignominy. Shortly after this event the two brothers returned to Rome where one day Remus, while climbing over a picket fence around his brother's watermelon patch, was shot by Romulus, although other authorities say he was killed on the railroad, while trying to carry two quarts of Roman whisky across the track in front of a B. and M. freight engine. After that Romulus disappeared, and the Romansthink he went to heaven, although the appearance of an Illinois Sheriff in Rome two hours after Romulus became scarce has caused some authorities to think he went to the penitentiary. Romulus and his brother were considered great men, and stood very high in society, though it is said that their ma was no better than she should have been, which was very consistent in her. These boys had two Mars, in fact, and one of them was their pa. This sounds strange, but it is as true as anything else in this history.

As Rome grew, society was rent in two great divisions. Nobody was considered any body who did not own a red sleigh and a mouse colored horse, and didn't live in a house with a bay window, chateau roof, mecahnics' lien and a cut-throat mortgage on it. A Roman lady who didn't belong to a Literary Club, and attend conversations, and get trusted for five new hats a year, was snubbed at prayer-meeting and neglected at mite societies. So the patricians did all the voting, and held all the offices, and run all the public institutions and spent all the public funds, and the people who smoked clay pipes and carried hods, and clerked, drove drays, did all the fighting and paid part of the taxes. So whenever the patricians caught a plebeian they sent him to jail or drafted him into the army. And whenever the plebeians saw a patrician alone they mauled him around and pelted him with stones. The patricians were called General, Colonel, Mayor, Captain, Judge and Honorable. The plebeians were called plain Bill. Once in a while a plebeian would aspire to honor and authority, and became a kind of brevet patrician. He was called "'Squire."

There is a touching beauty in the pale wildrose that grows by the dusty wayside, half choked with thistle-down; but it is all lost to the man who breaks both his back suspender-buttons when he stoops to pluck it.—Puck.

The "Old Fashioned Mother.

The old fashioned mother—One in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first earthly idolatry; one whose heart is far below the frosts that gather so thickly on her brow; one to whom we never grow old, but in the plumed troop or in the grave council, are children still; one who welcomes our coming, and never forgets us—never And when, in some closet, some drawer corner, she finds a garment or a toy that once was ours, how does she weep, as she thinks we may be suffering or sad. Does the battle of life drive the wanderer to the old home-stead at last? her hand is upon his shoulder, her dim and fading eyes are kindled with something of the light of other days as she gazes upon his worn and troubled face. "Be of stout heart my son no harm can reach you here." But sometimes that arm-chair is set back against the wall, the corner is vacant or occupied by strangers, and they seek the dear old occupant in the grave-yard. Grant you never have! Pray God you never may! It has been eloquently said that if christianity was compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of the philosopher, the halls of legislators, the the thrones of busy men, we should find her last retreat with women, at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering around the mother's knee, the last sacrafice the secret prayer escaping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps only at the throne of God.

A PLUCKY HORSE.

He Tries a Brush With a Long Island Railroad Train.

New York Sun.

After the 7:45 Long Island railroad express train from Hempstead passed Garden City yesterday morning, the engineer, John Townsend, espied a gaunt, black horse grazing by the fence. As the train neared the horse he bounded out on the track with a snort of defiance, and started on a fast trot ahead of the locomotive. He was not swift-footed enough to keep ahead, however, and as the train crept close on his flying heels, engineer Townsend shoved down the brakes and set the whistle to shrieking. At this the horse redoubled his speed, and the train started ahead, and was quickly at his heels again. For over a mile the race was kept up in this way. Every time the train overtook the horse it would be slacked up and a wild whistle would make the horse renew his efforts. Still he determinedly kept on the track.

In one place there was a small culvert crossing the road bed, and the horse got one of his feet in this and went down heels over head. His nose struck the track and he made a sommersault on his back, and then rolled on his side. The engineer stopped the train and went with some of the passengers to see whether the horse was dead, but before they could reach him he was on his feet and away down the track again at a tremendious pace, still snorting defiance at his pursuers. At the end of the next half mile he stumbled and fell a second time, but pluckily picked him self up and ran on. A little further on as the engine was close to him, he dropped on his knees again, but was instantly erect and off once more.

After he had ran nearly three miles he came to a road diagonally crossing the railroad, and wheeled into it just as the train was again rushing and howling close behind him. The horse kicked up his heels as he dashed snorting down the road and disappeared. The train lost about seven minutes on its schedule time by the race, but the passengers quietly enjoyed it. A Pine street broker, who was on the train, says it was the finest sport he ever saw.

ONLY

$1.15 a Year

A Free Copy for Clubs of Seven

"For useful information concerning experience and results of farm labor, experiments, economy, &c., it has no superior."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others.'

"There is none better."

"Its political teachings are honest, beneficial and correct."

"It is the original Greenbacker."

"It is the best political friend the People have, advocating its Democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

By the press throughout the country.

The merits of its Editorial, Agricultural, Political, Correspondence, Literary, Telegraphic, News and Commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in a No. 1, first-class family journal.

We respectfully solicit your subscription, and ask as a special favor to the ENQUIRER and the advancement of great moral and political truths that you obtain the subscription of your neighbor for a year's trial.

Agents Wanted at Every Post Office. Liberal Commissions Given. Specimen Copies Free.

Address, FARAN & MCLEAN,
Cincinnati, O.

44-tf

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 55 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 33 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 75 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 43 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 16 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Timecard in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 00pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 50am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 56	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 23	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 25	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 34	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 33	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 26
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 01	2 45	5 01	2 45
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			12 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 5.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 25	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 06	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 27	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 09	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 10	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 23	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 6
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 5
Laketon	5 40	10 28	2 8
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 6
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 13	1 5
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 46
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 5
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 5
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 9
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 0
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 48
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 2
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 2, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 30am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	6 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 18	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 16	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 30	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 36	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 49
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 56	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 56
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 10
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 [illegible]0	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 40	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20	1 40pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May 19, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 03	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestline ar	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	5 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 18 pm	10 5 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 p m
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 38 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 06 pm	6 37 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,	
Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	3,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and fall dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine household furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,
WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NONEMBER 14, 1878. Number 46.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

E. A. FRANKS. G. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyances. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable, Butler, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

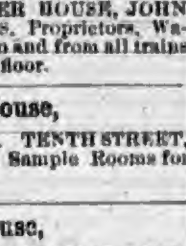

Before Taking — After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. R. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT

AND

Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our tin tag tobacco has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such immitations.

All dealers buying or selling other tin tobacco bearing a hard or metalic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. See act of congress, Aug. 14, 1876.

The genuine Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about 3, 00,000, and during past 12 years, over 20 000 000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

Willis & Co's.

Book, News

AND

Variety Store

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John W. Carey is plaintiff and Ira W. and Hester B. West, Amelia Angle, Robert Work and Christina Orff are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents [$566.50] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and ten [110] in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
W. H. Dills, Att'y. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24th, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Edward W. Fosdick is plaintiff, and Isaac M. Johnson, Sarah Johnson, Geo. Hensler and Cyrus S. Stoy are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars [$135], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two hundred and eighty-eight (288), in the original plat of the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
E. W. Fosdick, Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Cyrus Kelley is plaintiff and George H. Cooper and Evaline Cooper are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents [$761.35], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section eleven [11], township thirty-five [35], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
R. Wes. McBride, Atty. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 24, 1878. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Andrew J. Little and Amanda Little are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents [$480.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided south one-half [½] of lot number eighty seven [87] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs. I will expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Moody & Hoffman, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein the Auburn Building Loan and Saving Association is plaintiff and Enos and Amanda Kuhlman, Catharine Shugars, Jacob Somers and Charles Klotz are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents [$1127.45], with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of town lot number one hundred and forty-seven [147], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Moody & Hoffman, Atty's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1778. 43-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein David Hyman is plaintiff, and Adam Gonser is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars and ten cents [$335.10] with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court house in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south west fourth of the south-west fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty [30], township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satify said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's for plaintiff.
Auburn, October 23, 1878. 43-4w.

What a National Banker did in 10 Years.

BUCHANAN, MICH., Oct. 21, '78.

ED. TIMES:—As your country is agitated from one end to the other and all through the middle, on the financial question, will you allow a man that is only an adopted citizen give his experience on the question of finances in your country; the most beautiful country on earth; a country having a greater diversity of climate, productions and resources, than any other country on this globe. And when I contemplate that it is controled by the greatest set of knaves on earth, it forces me into the act of proving it, and the American people are the greatest set of fools for allowing themselves to be controlled by a set of villians financially. To illustrate my position: I landed in N. Y. in 1864, when the rebellion was to its height. I brought with me $50,000 in gold. I invested it in United States six per cent bonds, paying less than 50 cents on a dollar. I bought $110,000 in six per cent. bonds with my $50,000. You may say I might then went home satisfied, but I did not. I made myself acquainted with your banking law, and concluded to stay and enter into the banking business. I felt sure that the north would succeed, and the more bonds I obtained the better it be for me and my posterity. After I made all my arrangements to suit, I went to Washington in the spring of 1867, deposited my $110,000 in the treasury and obtained a charter for a national bank in New York, capital $100,000; leaving $10,000 in the treasury to my credit besides the $100,000 to secure me the right to a bank. The government gave me $90,000 in currency to do business with. I returned, opened my bank, and during the year converted my currency interest and profits into bonds, and In the spring of 1868 I stood as follows: I had $110,000 in bonds at Washington. I had on hand in interest and front $13,600 and $90,000 in bonds, for which I had exchanged my currency for, making a total of $213,600. In the spring of 1863, I took my $103,600 in bonds and deposited them to my credit, having $213,600 in bonds in the treasury to my credit. In the spring of 1868 I took out a charter for another bank, in Ohio, capital $100,000, and the government gave me $90,000 in currency as a circulating medium. I ran that bank, and in the spring of 1869, I stood finacially, as follows: bonds in treasury, $213,600; interest on said bonds, one year, $12,816; profit on two banks, $14,000; currency converted into bonds, $90,000; total, $330,416. In the spring of 1869, I again obtained a charter for a bank in Indiana. I then obtaine $90,000 in currency on my deposite of $100,000, and in the sping of 1870, I stood as follows: $330,416 in the treasury; interest on the same, $19,824; profits on my three banks, $21,000; $90,000 more of bonds that I had exchanged my currency for, making a total of $461,240. In the spring of 1870, I again went to Washington and obtained a charter for for a bank in Illinois, and at the end of the year I stood as follows: $461,240 in bonds, at Washington; interest one year on the same, $27,874; profits on the four banks, $28,000; 90,000 in bonds from my currency; total, $606,915. In June, 1871, I went to Washington and obtained a charter for a bank in Wisconsin. The government again gave me $90,000 for my Wisconsin Bank, and in July, 1872, I found myself with the following amount: $606,915 in bonds at Washington; interest on the same, $36,414; profits 35,000; 90,000 in bonds by conversion; total, $768,329. I now found that I had the above amount in the treasury to my credit. I then went to Washington in July, 1872, and obtained a charter for a bank in Kentucky and 90,000 in currency for my bank. In the summer of 1873, I stood financially as follows: $768,329 in bonds at Washington; profits 42,000; interest 46,099; and 90,000 in bonds by conversion; total, $946,428. This amount was to my credit in the treasury at Washington. I then went to washington and obtained a charter, in 1873, for a bank in New Orleans. In the summer of 1874, I stood as follows: interest $56,785, profit 49,000; 90,000 bonds by conversion, and 946,428 in bonds in treasury; total, $1,142,213. In 1874 I took out another charter for a bank in Alabama. I received $90,000 more in currency. In the summer of 1875, I stood as follows; $1,142,213 in the treasury; profits 56,000 in bonds by conversion; total, $1,356,746. The above was my financial condition in August, 1875. I then went to Washington and obtained a charter for a bank in Virginia, and the first of August, 1876, found me worth $65,000 in profits, 81,404 interest, 90,000 in bonds by conversion; from currency $1,356,746 in bonds in the treasury; total $1,591,150. In August, 1876, I took my last charter for a bank in Philadelphia, and in August, 1876, I stood financially as follows: interest $95,469; profits, 70,000; bonds through conversion 90,000: bonds in treasury, 1,591,150; total $1,846,619. I threw them all into the treasury, and in August, 1877, I drew interest to the following amount: $110,797, and profits $70,000; add that to my previous wealth and I found I had $2,027,416. I then wound up my banking, returned to the treasury my $900,000 in circulating currency, leaving me a nice sum of $2,027,416 for my $50,000 in gold that I invested ten years before, or a little over ten years. I found it was not quite time to stop, so I took my $2,027,416 and funded them in 4 per cent. bonds to run 40 years, and now I find the United States in debt to me to the full amount of $2,928,601 in principle and interest, and I deem the interest just as much as the principle, and so will my posterity. You see the interest owing me is greater than the principle by $672,769. I am very much obliged to the republican party in office in America, for the chance they have given me to become a millionaire in a little over ten years with only $50,000 in gold to start with. I expect to leave this country this Fall, with a debt against the tax-payers of America of $2,928,601.40. I will not leave without asking the question: How much would I lose if they should at some future time conclude to pay me in what you call greenbacks? I answer, I should lose my interest just as long as my money should lay idle, and no longer, as I can get 4 per cent. any where for my money, and they may pay me in greenbacks just as soon as they please, and I shall not grumble, and I should consider the voters of America fools if they did not do it, if the laws of the country permit. Your republican party have run your nation in debt over $1,000,000,000 since I have been in this country by the funding debt law, and let them always remember where there is a possibility as in my case, there will at all times be a probability.

Yours, JAMES O'NEAL.

Seymour Times.

As further evidence of the unjust legislation in favor of National Banks, we submit the following, taken from the Indianapolis Sentinel.

An eastern paper having a taste for "curious calculations," has devoted some attention to showing the possibilities of making money without work under the national banking law, which allows five or more individuals to associate themselves together for the purpose of starting a national bank.

"Suppose," says the New York Advocate, "that at the close of the war, ten men, each owning a farm worth $100,000, should sell, and place their currency in bonds.

The law exempts their investment from taxation.

"Under the banking law these ten men associate their capital and deposit their $1,000,000 of bonds with the controller of the currency as security, and receive a chartel for a first national bank, and with this charter they receive a loan of $900,000 of bank currency at one per cent. interest. Their bonds still continue to yield them their regular six per cent interest.

"Now, in order that they may monopolize the money of the country, and that it may not get so plenty as to reduce the rate of usury, they provide in the banking law that whenever they receive $100 of bank currency from the controller at one per cent. the government should destroy $80 of its own legal tender greenbacks.

"But with the first national bank they do not stop.

"With the $900,000 of bank bills they purchase bonds at par, deposit these and start a second bank, receiving another loan of $810,000. This is again put into bonds, another bank started, and $729,000 more of bank currency received. The following table shows the number of banks that may grow out of the first one having $1,000,000 capital:

No.	Bonds deposited.	Currency. drawn.
1	$1 000 000	$900 000
2	900 000	810 000
3	810 000	729 000
4	729 000	646 100
5	646 100	581 490
6	581 490	523 341
7	523 341	471 007
8	471 007	423 707
9	423 707	380 051
10	380 051	342 466
11	342 466	308 220
12	308 220	277 398
13	277 398	249 659
14	249 659	224 694
15	224 694	202 225
16	202 225	182 003
17	182 003	163 803
18	163 803	147 423
19	147 423	132 681
20	132 681	119 413
21	119 413	107 472
22	107 472	96 725
23	96 725	87 053
24	87 053	78 348
25	78 348	70 514
26	70 514	63 463
27	63 463	57 117
28	57 117	51 405
22	51 405	46 265
Total bonds	$9 387 978	

"Now, these ten men, with an original capital of $100,000, have established twenty nine first-class banks, have bonds deposited to the amount of $9,387,978, yielding them an annual interest of $560,278, besides a cash capital of 46,866 to do business upon.

"The simple interest alone upon these bonds for twenty years (the time for which they borrowed the money) will amount to $11,205,560.

The people are not in a mood to have their anxieties quieted by the poopoos of bank organs. Mr. Randall, of Penn. in a recent speech said that he believed that "there are great abuses existing with our national banking system. Banking is nothing more or less than a business, and our present laws create a distinction in favor of banking as against any other business, and the democratic party proposes, so far as I understand, that no longer shall a double interest be paid the banker." The demand is that the national banks shall surrender their power, and that possible abuses by them shall cease. In this regard there is no mistaking the tone of public sentiment. Greenback currency, cheaper and better, will take the place of national bank bills, double interest will cease, and the banks will be shorn of their power, which when improperly directed, is in direct conflict with the welfare of the country. The Boston Globe, in a recent issue, in an article upon "Bank Tactics," says:

"Were every man in our state indoctrinated with the principles of true finance, and the house were to be divided, seven eighths of the people would mass upon one side, and a very few—just as much influenced by their own interest—would be counted upon the other. The bank adherent believes in the banking system because he can derive great advantages therefrom by way of facilities; he can get money at all times to use, and of course to him inflatation always obtains. He knows of no contraction. He is a director, or well acquainted with the board. He controls the institution. With some, however, the bank is always contracting. Such can ask, appeal, importune; no money to spare. Now, from this one example see the whole machinery. Whenever they find an abundance of money is needed, it is plenty for the favored ones, and for them alone. They inflate for their special customers and for nobody else, for the family of Noah's ark—Shem, Ham and Japhet, their father, mother and sisters. Every other applicant is excluded. All but they must stay out side, without the shelter of an umbrella, and be showered upon by deluges of perplexities, privations, poverty, misery. Whom they will, they exalt, and whom they will, they humble. All this power emanates from a bamboozled people. Thank God they are arousing to their senses.

Hence, it is obvious why the banks shout against general inflatation. Their profits result from partial, individual, private inflation, which they can occasion. They wish to retain this prerogative in their own hands. If the government mentions national, universal, greenback inflation, it is at once denounced as iniquitious, because it accommodates everybody without distinction, the poor as well as the rich, and levels down their special privileges to an equality with the general public. People are not compelled to crawl upon their knees for a favor, and be gruffly or politely denied it. The national government is the proper judge of the time for inflatation and the time for contraction because it is the agent, the organ, the creature of the people. It will be more likely, if composed of reliable representatives, to administer for the popular interests. Will a private institution be as likely so to do? Ask experience and observation. Now, a little reflection will show why the banks sharply protest against the first whisper to have but one currency for all and no longer one for the bank, one for the bondholder and one for the people. The fact is, we are enjoying a favorable chance to extricate us from this ban, to unyoke the masses from the discriminating banks; for a greenback dollar will very nearly buy a gold dollar, which are about equal value. And while they are so, it is the precise time to buy in those outstanding bonds, cut off the interest, reduce this national curse of debt, and substitute greenbacks for the bank bills. Let the banks circulate greenbacks and there will be no more hypocrisy in the cry of that chimera, a specie basis, for the cry will cease."

Manifestly, the people are alarmed at the encroachments of the money power, and they believe, and not without justifiable reasons, that the banks are the citidels of that power and can wield it in such a way as to promote the interests of the rich to the detriment of the producing classes.

* * *

Henry Clay would "rather be right than be President." But when he ran for the Presidency, you know, he was left.

THE YARN OF THE "NANCY BELL."

BY WILLIAM S. GILBERT.

'Twas on the shores that round our coast
From Deal to Ramsgate span,
That I found alone, on a piece of stone,
An elderly naval man.

His hair was weedy, his beard was long,
And weedy and long was he;
And I heard this wight on the shore recite,
In a singular minor key:

"O, I am a cook and a Captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the Captain's gig."

And he shook his fists and tore his hair
Till I really felt afraid,
For I couldn't help thinking the man had been drinking,
And so I simply said:

"O elderly man, it's little I know
Of the duties of men of the sea,
And I'll eat my hand if I understand
How you can possibly be

"At once a cook and a Captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the Captain's gig!"

Then he gave a hitch to his trousers, which
Is a trick all seamen larn,
And, having got rid of a thumping quid,
He spun this painful yarn:

"'Twas in the good ship Nancy Bell
That we sailed to the Indian sea,
And there, on a reef, we came to grief,
Which has often occurred to me.

"And pretty nigh all o' the crew was drowned
(There was seventy-seven o' soul);
And only ten of the Nancy's men
Said 'Here' to the muster-roll.

"There was me, and the cook, and the Captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the Captain's gig.

"For a month we'd neither wittles nor drink,
Till a hungry we did feel,
So we drawed a lot, and, accordin', shot
The Captain for our meal.

"The next lot fell to the Nancy's mate,
And a delicate dish he made;
Then our appetite with the midshipmite
We seven survivors stayed.

"And then we murdered the bo'sun tight,
And he much resembled pig;
Then we wittled free, did the cook and me,
On the crew of the Captain's gig.

"Then only the cook and me was left,
And the delicate question, 'Which
Of us two goes to the kettle?' arose,
And we argued it out as sich.

"For I loved that cook like a brother, I did,
And the cook he worshiped me;
But we'd both be blowed if we'd either be stowed
In the other chap's hold, you see.

"'I'll be eat if you dines off me,' says Tom.
'Yes, that,' says I, 'you'll be.
I'm boiled if I die, my friend,' quoth I;
And 'Exactly so,' quoth he.

"Says he, 'Dear James, to murder me
Were a foolish thing to do,
For don't you see that you can't cook me,
While I can—and will—cook you?'

"So he boils the water, and takes the salt
And the pepper in portions true
(Which he never forgot), and some chopped shalot,
And some sage and parsley too.

"'Come here,' says he, with a proper pride,
Which his smiling features tell;
''Twill soothing be if I let you see
How extremely nice you'll smell.'

"And he stirred it round, and round, and round,
And he sniffed at the foaming froth;
When I ups with his heels, and smothers his squeals
In the scum of the boiling broth.

"And I eat that cook in a week or less,
And, as I eating be
The last of his chops, why I almost drops,
For a vessel in sight I see.

"And I never larf, and I never smile,
And I never lark nor play;
But I sit and croak, and a single joke
I have—which is to say:

"O, I am a cook and a Captain bold
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the Captain's gig!"

THRICE WARNED.

A Story of the Supernatural.

The circumstance that I am about to relate is of such an extraordinary nature that it will be better for me to give a short sketch of my birth and antecedents, in order that the reader may be able the better to judge of it for himself.

I am not about to attempt an explanation, for the endeavor to explain the supernatural is bound to end in fog and failure. I will merely state the plain facts of the case as they happened, without comment, and then, as I said before, the reader can judge for himself.

To commence with, I am a Highlander by birth, and my father was noted as the descendant of ——; but my father has nothing to do with the present narrative, so I will pass him by.

My mother was noted for miles around for the possession of that marvelous faculty of second sight for which so many of my country have been famed. In fact, she foretold her own death, which occurred shortly after the arrival of my brother and myself, who were twins.

My father soon followed his wife, and Robert and I were left alone, two helpless children. An uncle, however, who resided in Aberdeen, having heard of the death of his brother, undertook the charge of us, and we were removed to his house and brought up by him.

There was always a wonderful affinity between my brother and myself. It was more than affection; it was a mysterious attraction that caused us to be uneasy unless we were in one another's society, and anything that affected one of us, even if he were miles away, was sure to be felt by the other.

Time went on, and when we were 16 our uncle considered that we were old enough to enter his office, where we were accordingly placed as clerks.

From the first this never suited Robert. He was not fitted for the rough, every-day drudgery and routine of a place of business, and, although he never once complained, I could perceive and feel what torture and agony it was to his proud spirit to descend to the dull slavery of the desk. In a few months this became more perceptible, and his cheeks, always pale, grew more so, his eyes became large and feverish, and his breath short and difficult to draw. The reader must forgive any lingering over this, for Robert was my only brother, and I loved him.

At length it became evident to all that he was ill, and he was put to bed, and medical aid was called in. But it was then too late. The death warrant had been signed, and my brother was going. I was permitted to stay with him, as my presence appeared to soothe and give him ease.

It was 3 o'clock one morning; the church bells all over the town had just struck the hour, as I was sitting in his room by his bedside. He had been slumbering, but suddenly awoke and said:

"Douglas, my brother, I have just seen our mother, and my time is up in half an hour. Do not grieve, brother; I am glad. My nature was not suited for this world; yours is different. And I may be able to assist you where I am going."

I was not 17, and I could not restrain my tears, as I cried:

"Do not go, Robert, and leave me all alone in the cold, heartless world!"

"Hush, my brother!" he replied. "I must obey, but this I will promise you: if I am permitted it, I will revisit you; and, should I be allowed the power, I will always warn you of coming danger. And now, farewell, brother; my time is nigh. I can feel the weakness coming that precedes removal. Farewell, brother, until we meet again! Fare—"

The half hour struck out, and Robert fell back dead. My cries aroused the house, and in a few minutes the ordinary nurse, the servants and my uncle had entered the room.

I was led away, in spite of my entreaties to be left, and placed in my own room. Lying across the foot of my bed, I felt as though my heart would break; but, fortunately, my grief found relief in tears, and in a short time I had wept myself to sleep.

I know not how long I had slept, when I awoke suddenly with a feeling of intense happiness. As I opened my eyes, I perceived that my dead brother Robert was standing by my side. He looked radiant and pleased, as, holding up one hand, as if to demand silence, he said:

"All is well, dear Douglas, and I am permitted to guard thee from harm."

No sooner had he finished speaking than he melted away into the gray dusk of the approaching dawn. I immediately arose, and, pulling up the blind before my window, looked forth. It was not yet daybreak, though that rosy appearance that generally comes before sunrise was apparent. Then I lay down, and once more fell asleep.

By the end of the week my brother was buried, and I was alone in the world.

Years passed on. My uncle died, and left the wealth he had accumulated to his wife's family.

With a new head to the firm there came new rules, regulations and staff, and I had to find a fresh occupation. Fortunately, without being long out of employment, I obtained a situation in an insurance company's office, where I managed to get along very well, liking my superiors and being liked by them.

One morning, as I was making an entry in my ledger, the manager passed my desk and beckoned me to follow him. I did so into his private office, where he told me to seat myself. Having shut the door, taken up a position in front of the fire and lifted his coat-tails, he began:

"I have called you in here to offer you a rather hazardous piece of business, which, however, if you fill properly and to our satisfaction, will no doubt ultimately be the means of making your fortune."

Of course I intimated my pleasure at the honor, and was about to inquire into the nature of the business, when the manager went on:

"You have now been with us some years, and we feel that we can place implicit confidence in you; in fact, I was requested to pick out a confidential man, and one I could depend upon, and I have chosen you."

I bowed and murmured my thanks.

"The nature of the business you would be employed upon is this: In this town is a firm of ship-owners who are in the habit of insuring their ships and cargoes for extremely large sums, and lately they have been very unfortunate, or, rather, I should say, fortunate. Do you comprehend me?"

"Not quite, sir."

"Why, within the last year they have lost, in mid-ocean, two ships and a brig, and have received the insurance money on them. We have lately received an intimation that, in the first place, the cargoes are not what they purport to be, and that the craft they have lost are not only old and worn-out tubs that have been sold for breaking up, but also that in two cases, at least, these ships have been scuttled for the sake of the insurance upon them."

The last words the manager spoke nearly in a whisper, and paused, as if to give me time to take in the enormity of the offense. Then he continued:

"Now we wish to discover them, if possible, in the very act—as I may say, in flagrante delictu," and he puffed out his cheeks and looked very managerial indeed. "Consequently, we have decided on sending out an agent in their next craft, in order to discover whether these reports be true or not, and that agent, sir, will be you."

I was fully aware of the dangerous nature of the job offered me, but at the same time I had so little to care for that, without hesitation, I immediately accepted the duty.

"Very good, Douglas—very good!" remarked the manager, evidently much pleased. "I am glad to see that I have not been disappointed or mistaken in my estimate of your character. You can now return to your work, and later on I will see you again, and explain what the nature of your duty will be. In the meantime," he added, as I was leaving the room, "be careful not to hint a word of what I have mentioned to you."

Of course I promised to be silent, and it would have been better for me if every one else had been as silent as myself on the subject.

A day or two passed, and then the manager informed me that the time had come. The firm previously alluded to had insured a brig named the Falcon, bound to Mauritius with an assorted cargo.

He then went on to tell me that I must obtain a passage in the Falcon under the plea of being unable to pay the fare in the ordinary mail-boat; and then, once on board, I was to keep my eyes open, and write a daily diary of everything that occurred, particularly if at all of a suspicious nature.

One of the seamen, it appeared, had also been engaged by the insurance company—the one, I believe, who had first raised their suspicions—and I was told his name was Jack Allen.

Furthermore, he entered into particulars respecting remuneration, increase of pay afterward, and a manager's place at a branch office in case of my conducting the investigation to the satisfaction of the board.

After receiving my instructions and a check for expenses, I bade the manager good-by, for I was not to return to the office, for fear of arousing suspicion, and took my departure. Having obtained change for the check, I went to my lodging, and, putting on a suit of old clothes, made my way down to the harbor. I had not much difficulty in finding the Falcon. She was a nice-looking brig, and appeared quite new; at all events she was newly painted, and that is much the same thing to a landsman. A gang-way-board stretched across from the shore to her deck, and, walking across this, I was soon on board.

A boy was busily employed doing nothing, and, having asked to see the Captain, that party appeared on deck. He was not a bad-looking man, but had that loose, rollicking, shifty expression generally to be found with lack of conscientiousness.

"Good-day, Captain!" I observed. "I hear you are bound for Port Louis, Mauritius. If that's so, could you manage to give a poor fellow a lift on the cheap?"

"On the cheap, eh?" replied he, taking stock of me up and down. "That depends. What do you call cheap?"

"Well, I've got a little coin," I replied. "But I can't afford those mail-boats—they're too much altogether; besides, I want to keep a trifle, in case I don't get the work I expect when I get out there."

"Well, will £25 hurt you?" asked the Captain.

I feigned to be horrified, and offered £15; but at length we arranged for £20, and he was to find me in everything, I messing with him at his table.

Having effected this, I promised to be on board by the Thursday evening, for she was to leave harbor on Friday morning.

By the appointed time I was down at the port with my modest luggage, which was soon transferred to a little cabin in the Falcon that I was to occupy. The Captain was not on board when I joined, so I took possession of my little bedroom, and, putting things to rights as well as I could, turned in, and went to sleep.

The next morning I was aroused by a sound of trampling overhead, heavy ropes being thrown about, loud voices, swearing, and all the usual accompaniments considered necessary by nautical people to the proper clearing of a vessel out of harbor.

In about twenty minutes the noise had succumbed, and there was a gentle heaving motion; so I went on deck, and found that we were at sea—fast leaving the mouth of bonny Dee behind, together with the city of granite. Then, at the Captain's invitation, I accompanied him into the cabin to breakfast. He now introduced me to the first mate, who was to mess with us. He was a dark, surly-looking fellow, whose appearance I disliked at once, even before he opened his mouth. And, when he commenced to speak, his conversation confirmed my first impression. He hardly ever spoke without an oath or a curse of some kind.

"Well, we've got off all clear, that's one good thing!" observed the mate.

"Yes; now let's have the 'wind that blows;' we've 'the ship that goes,' and, I dare say, one of us has 'the lass that loves a sailor!'"

Matters went on in the usual humdrum way they always appear to me to do at sea for some time, and I began to think that the company had sent me out on a wild-goose chase.

But I soon discovered my mistake. I don't know whereabouts we were, because I take no interest in nautical matters, and understand very little about latitude and longitude; but it was about a week after we got into warm weather that, after dinner, I lay down on the lockers at the stern of the cabin to have forty winks. I had not lain there long, however, when the Captain and the mate came in.

"To-night will be the very time, Hodge," exclaimed the mate. "The weather's calm; we're just in such a position that we could reach" (some place I couldn't catch the name of) "in the boats in a couple of days."

"I don't agree with you, Sharpe," replied the Captain. "In the first place, I should like it to be blowing just a decent gale. It would be very fishy for a craft like this to go to the bottom in a nice breeze only; and then, again, in a week's time we shall be getting near the Cape de Verd islands."

"Just as you like, skipper. Only, if you take my advice, you'll do it at once, and get it over. Hallo! here's this long-shore chap! Let him look out if he's been listening!"

"Hush!" said Hodge; "I expect he's asleep. Don't wake him."

And they approached me, in order to see if I were awake or no. That was a very unpleasant five minutes. I could feel that they were gazing at me, and counting my pulsations, as it were, and yet I had to lie quiet and calm.

"He's all right!" at length exclaimed the Captain. "We'd better go on deck again."

"I hope he is," said the mate. "It'll be bad for him if he ain't, —— his eyes!"

And they retired to the other end of the cabin, and apparently went up the ladder on to the deck. Nevertheless, I thought it better to keep my eyes still closed, and myself in the same position. It was well I did, for at the close of another five minutes I heard one of them, who had stayed behind, leave the cabin and go on deck. Although no more was said or done respecting this, I had an idea that they suspected me after that, and watched me about in consequence.

Two or three days passed away, when one evening I had been writing up my diary as usual, and replaced it, as I thought, in the private pocket where it was usually kept. By some accident it must have fallen to the deck, for in about half an hour the steward came up, and, with the Captain's compliments, would I join him, with the mate, over a glass of grog? I accordingly descended, and, innocently enough, walked up to where the two men were sitting.

"This book was picked up a quarter of an hour ago, and brought to me," exclaimed the Captain, holding up my unhappy diary. "Is it yours?"

It was no good prevaricating or attempting to evade, so I determined to lead off with a bold move.

"It does belong to me," I replied; and at the same time snatched it out of his hand. "And now what have you to say?"

"That you are a spy!" exclaimed the mate.

"Now, the question is, how much do you know, and how are we to be sure that you will not peach on us?" said Hodge.

"The question is nothing of the kind!" I replied, as bold as brass. "The question is, I know enough to give you fellows penal servitude. You dare not touch me; and now what are you going to do, in order to save yourselves from punishment?"

Hodge looked rather blank at this. And then, in a minute, he said to the mate, "Sharpe, come for'ard a bit; we must talk this over."

Accordingly they went away out of earshot and began arguing, the mate insisting upon something the Captain would not agree to.

At length they returned, and Hodge said, "Well, Sharpe and I can't quite agree yet. We must talk it over again. And, in the meantime, you must allow yourself to be put under arrest in your cabin. No harm is intended you."

I did not desire that the matter should come to a free fight, especially as I thought more than once that I could perceive the butt of a pistol peeping out of Sharpe's pocket; so I consented, and in five minutes was bolted in my cabin.

At supper time the mate brought me a good plate of food and my usual glass of grog. I ate the meat—I think it was sea-pie—and drank the grog, and then prepared to read. But all at once an overwhelming sensation of drowsiness came over me. In vain I struggled against it. With my eyes closing in spite of myself, I fell back across my bunk asleep.

"Douglas, awake, my brother. Save yourself."

Half asleep and half awake, I heard my brother's voice, and replied, "All right, Robert; I'll get up directly."

And then I was going off again.

"Douglas, awake, my brother. Save yourself."

This time the voice roused me more, and I was thoroughly awake, but still under the influence of the narcotic with which I had been drugged.

"Douglas, awake, my brother. Save yourself."

The third warning in my lost brother's well-known voice completely restored me. I jumped off the bunk in the dark, and discovered that the cabin contained over a foot and a half of water. Then I saw the plot. The design of the Captain and mate had evidently been that I should go to the bottom with the scuttled ship.

With great difficulty and a hearty shove I succeeded in breaking open the door, and in another minute I was on deck. It was nearly flush with the water, and as I jumped up I could perceive that the three boats belonging to the brig were in the water and manned.

"But where's the passenger?" I heard somebody say. "I ain't going to shove off without him."

"He's dead drunk," replied the mate. "We haven't got time to wait for him."

"That's false, James Sharpe!" I sang out, as I approached the gangway. "You either didn't give me enough, or else you gave me too much. Which is Jack Allen?"

"Here you are, sir; jump in."

And the third boat which it appeared was steered by Allen, who had been inquiring for me, came alongside and took me off.

That night we had a stiff gale of wind, the three boats separated, and the two commanded by the Captain and the mate were never heard of.

After some very hard work, and being wet through nearly all the time, we were picked up. In less than a month we were once more in the channel, and then it did not take us long to reach London, when we took the train to Aberdeen.

The evidence was most conclusive; for, in addition to what I had heard, Allen had actually watched the two villains down the hold, and saw them boring the holes which ultimately scuttled the Falcon.

With regard to the company, they kept their word toward me, and I shall never go to sea again.

The reader has now heard my narrative of the three warnings, and can form his own opinion.

Danger Dimmed by Darkness.

Owing to the darkness that fills our deep mining shafts our miners are less conscious of the dangers of their trade than they would otherwise be. A miner standing on a bit of a plank thrown across a shaft 1,000 or 1,500 feet in depth sees little of the pit yawning beneath his feet. The darkness rises up until it almost seems to form a floor under his plank, giving a place on which his eyes may rest and preventing an unsteadiness of the head. Place the same shaft on the surface of the earth, and let it tower 1,500 feet into the air and broad light of day, and the miner standing on his single plank at an elevation three times as great as the tallest church spire would be unable to move—would be paralyzed. Looking down through the awful depth below, he would clutch the nearest timbers, afraid to make a move in any direction. Make for him doors on each side of this shaft, representing the openings at the stations, and he would not be likely to jump from door to door across the yawning shaft, as he does underneath the ground, where the dark rises up and makes a seeming floor between the doors. It is undoubtedly the darkness that benumbs the senses of the miner to the danger to which he is exposed when passing to and fro across shafts and winzes, or when climbing the interior of their compartments, trusting to the scanty hold for hands and feet afforded by the narrow ledges of the timbers projecting from the walls.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

THE consumption of cotton by American manufacturers was greater by 110,000 bales in 1878 than in 1877. The yield of the staple in the United States exceeds that of any year on record, being 4,811,265 bales, of 1,480 pounds gross each, up to Sept. 1.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

DYSPEPSIA.—A simple and effectual remedy for dyspepsia is to abstain from drinking immediately before and during meals, and for an hour afterward.

BUTTER AND BILIOUSNESS.—Butter is heating, fattening and relaxing; liable to become rancid in the stomach, especially when melted; it is bad for bilious persons, and should be eaten with moderation.

WOUNDS.—Sponge paper, made by adding finely-divided sponge to paper pulp, has been used in France for dressing wounds. It absorbs water readily, and retains moisture for a long time; it is therefore applicable to many purposes in the arts and manufactures.

THE SLEEP FOR CHILDREN.—The *Herald of Health* cautions parents not to allow their children to be waked up in the morning. Let nature wake them; she will not do it prematurely. Take care that they go to bed at an early hour—let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast.

RELIEF FOR EARACHE.—Persons will find relief for earache by putting in a spoon two or three drops of sweet oil or, better still, almond oil, the same of molasses and laudanum, warming it all together. Absorb some of the mixture in cotton wool; put it in the ear, with a piece of wool outside to keep out the cold air, repeating the thing if necessary. A roast onion-heart dipped in this and surrounded with the cotton is also often very efficacious.

IMPORTANCE OF A CLEAN SKIN.—Most of our invalids are such, and millions of more healthy people will become invalids, for the want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only, instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely second in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and eye. Many treat it with as little reference to its proper functions as if it were nothing better than a bag for their bones. It is this inconsideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large proportion of the diseases of the world. If, as claimed by some scientists, four-fifths, in the bulk, of all we eat and drink must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and that life depends as much upon these exhalations through the skin as upon inhaling pure air through the lungs, it must be of the most vital importance to keep the channel free.

HEAT AND LIGHT IN A SICK-ROOM.—A recent writer gives the following sensible suggestions on this subject: Each person in a room should be supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour; and this should be done, where possible, without creating a perceptible draught, for the nervous irritation induced by draugths is liable to produce internal inflammations. The temperature of a sick-room should be kept at a uniform height, the best average being from 65 to 70 degrees F., except for infants or very old people, who require a temperature of from 75 to 80 degrees F.; and for these it especially important to guard against changes, and to keep it as uniform as possible. All cases of fever require a temperature lower than the average, as from 50 to 60 degrees F., to assist in reducing the high temperature of the body; but when the fever subsides, and there is much debility remaining, the temperature should be raised somewhat above the average. As a patient can bear a greater degree of cold when in bed than when out of it, convalescents from severe disease, fevers especially, should have the temperature of their rooms higher than that maintained during the height of the attack. Diseases of the air passages, as croup and diphtheria, require a high temperature (80 deg. to 85 deg. F.) and a moist atmosphere. The best method for heating the sick-room is by the open-grate fire. The sick-room should not be darkened by blinds, except where there is a disease of the eyes, with photophobia, or when the patient is very restless and cannot sleep; then strong light must be excluded. Otherwise the sunlight should be allowed to enter and act chemically by decomposing the noxious gases, and thus purify the air. Of course, it is not advisable to place the patient under a strong, uncomfortable glare of sunlight, nor in summer to allow the sun's rays to shine into the room and raise the temperature too high. Artificial light has no useful effect, but does harm by burning up oxygen.

Mormon Converts.

There arrived at New-York, a few days ago, 160 Mormons, ten of whom were elders, of whom the chief was George Barber. They are natives of England, Scotland and Wales, a few Scandinavians, however, being among them. The converts to Mormonism are principally mechanics, miners and laborers, the representation of farmers being very small. In conversation with Elder Barber, he said the Mormon country welcomed mechanics and miners, as there were very few of this class in the territory. Their young men had an aversion to trades, and as a general thing followed farming for a living. The elder said that during the season 10,000 Mormon converts had been sent to Utah, and that the party under his charge would be the last batch for this year. He claimed that Mormon missionaries have to pay most of their expenses themselves. The converts will start for Salt Lake City, where they will be distributed through the numerous settlements.—*New York paper.*

Sherman on Hooker.

To a reporter who asked him about the Gen. Hooker interview in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Gen. Sherman laughingly said: "Oh, there's nothing in it. Don't say anything about that. The fact is, Hooker is a little off here," tapping his head in a significant way. "Everybody who knows him pays no attention to what he says." About the army, Gen. Sherman said that what there is of it is in splendid condition. They are as well prepared to meet Indians now as at any time, "but too many of the red-skinned devils would keep the force on the jump."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

GRACE'S
—CELEBRATED—
SALVE

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

CURES
FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS,
SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS,
CALLOUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,
BURNS,
SCALDS,
WOUNDS,
FESTERS,
PILES,
BUNIONS,
BITES,
WARTS,
PIMPLES,
CANCERS,
SORES,
STINGS,
WENS,
ABCESSES,
SPRAINS,
CUTS,
BLISTERS,
CORNS,
FELONS,
ULCERS,
SHINGLES,
STYES,
FRECKLES,
BOILS,
WHITLOWS,
TAN,
SCURVY,
ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MOSQUITO AND
FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,
And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. BY MAIL 30 CENTS.

Three dozen Boxes (1-4 gross), will be sent TO PEDDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRUGGISTS, (expressage paid), on receipt of $4.00—about eleven cents a box.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

PATENTS obtained. Suits conducted. Send for circular. HALL & BARTON, Union Building, Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Ten enterprising young Farmers, a Gardener, and a Blacksmith. Steady work, good wages, pleasant home, chance to save money. Write J. A. H. ELLIS, Gunston, Va., for particulars.

SECRET MEN WANTED for Secret Detective Service. Pay liberal. Address, with stamp, Am. & E. Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS INVALIDS
Mother, if unable to nurse your babe, place it at once on Ridge's Food. Manufactured by WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES
Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to
J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers,
141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.
Established nearly fifty years.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES
at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds Chromos, Frames, Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices.
Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views
a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address
JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at $5 to $8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freights. Land exploring tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For any information apply to IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or 92 Randolph Street, Chicago.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS
OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
☞ Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

A GOLD MEDAL
has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to
CLARK'S
O.N.T.
Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O.N.T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in their Paisley Mills. As
No Grand Prizes were awarded at Paris for Spool Cotton,
they are Glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.
George A. Clark & Brother,
Sole Agents,
No. 400 Broadway, New York.

NEW AND CURIOUS INVENTIONS.

THE swinging motion of railway cars is now ingeniously utilized as an indicator of the velocity of trains, the management to this end being as follows: Within a case, clock-work is fixed, which causes a large horizontal plate to rotate once in twelve hours. On the plate a disk of paper is held by a spring, the border being divided into hours and minutes. The point of a pencil, which is attached to two springs and a pendulum, plays on the paper. Caoutchouc buffers below the box communicate the swinging of the car to the pendulum, so that the pencil makes a zig-zag line round the paper; on removing the latter, the rate of traveling may be studied.

THE introduction of iron buggies is now proposed. The inventor has constructed a vehicle which consists exclusively of iron and steel. For instance, in place of hickory spokes and oak fellies, he employs wrought-iron tubes and T iron. These tubes fit into the axle box at one end, and are riveted to the T iron at the other. The first noticeable effect of the employment of iron for all parts, it is said, has been to add to the weight of the vehicle, this having accrued in spite of the thinness of the parts. The cost also has been enhanced, but for this the augmented strength and durability are regarded as a full equivalent. In appearance it is neat and light.

AN improved life-preserving mattress, as exhibited in action, is described in *Les Mondes*. This mattress is not wholly an air one, but without air, and of its own buoyancy, will support four persons on it, and many more if they are merely clinging to it. It is so made as to form a mattress on board ship, either as a bed in the berth, or as a lounging mattress on deck, and is always ready for service. Pillows are made of the same material, and uninflated will keep afloat one person. The valves by which the mattress and pillow can be inflated to a higher degree of buoyancy are so constructed that, without any disjointing, the filling with air is readily accomplished, and there are no stoppers to be lost. The successful working of this arrangement has been fully demonstrated.

THE plan of constructing buildings with fire-proof flooring throughout, according to a new and improved system, is now being generally adopted in England. This system consists in forming the floor of solid timbering instead of the ordinary joists and floor boards—the floor is, in fact, all joists, which are laid close together, side by side, and either spiked or screwed through as the laying progresses, so as to form a compact, solid mass of timber, capable of resisting the action of fire for a greater or less time. An additional protection is afforded by a thick coating of plaster, which also forms the ceiling, the plaster being held up to the under side of the joists either by half-driven nails or by dovetailed grooves in the wood. Staircases are similarly constructed, though with lighter timbers.

A NOVEL invention is described in the *Moniteur des Fils et Tissus*, the object of which is to produce a new effect by embossing a design upon velvet in one or more colors, differing from that of the piece or ribbon. In this case the face of the velvet has a mordant or adhesive substance, such as gum, stearine, etc., applied to it, and the coloring matter in a powder, or flocks of any material from the shearing machine, silk waste ground fine, or any other substance, are then deposited upon it, and made to adhere by heating the fabric. The piece is then passed under an engraved roller, and the pattern thus embossed upon it. The parts of the pile which pass into the recesses on the roller remain standing, and, by submitting these projecting parts to the action of brushes, the substance deposited upon them is removed, but remains in the depressed portions, and the printer can thus obtain results almost unlimited in variety and effect.

Take Care of the Horses.

The Illinois Humane Society, through an appeal issued by their committee, make the following suggestions, which owners of horses will serve their own interests by attending to:

1. Shoes—If horses are sharp shod in icy weather they will pull larger loads to greater advantage; it is poor economy to neglect the proper shoeing of horses, which may thus be seriously injured.
2. Blankets, etc.—Horses should be protected by blankets or waterproof covers from rain or snow while standing. The cost of a blanket is very small, and its use would repay the outlay many times. Any woolen or other protection placed under the pad or saddle, and extending back over the hips, will be found very useful as protecting a weak part of the animal.
3. Clipping—The clipping of horses is considered to be, at least, imprudent, and by this society inhumane owners are respectfully urged to allow the animals to retain the covering which nature has provided.
4. Check reins—Work horses, if at all, should be checked very low; they can thus pull to greater advantage, protect their eyes from rain or snow, and are less liable to stumble or injure themselves. It will be noticed that the city railway companies have largely abandoned the use of check reins.
5. Bits—It is prudent to warm with the hands, or otherwise, bits before placing them in the horses' mouths.

Longevity in America.

A comparison unfavorable to longevity in America has been drawn between Gov. Morton, dying at 54, and Thiers, living until he was 80. The Philadelphia *North American* resists the unfavorable inference in this style:

"We have now living in our own city, in the person of Gen. Robert Patterson, one who has been and done as much and suffered as great changes of climate, and endured *as much* labor as perhaps any of the named Europeans, and yet, eclipsing them all in years, he is quite their equal in vigor. Here, too, at our doors in Henry C. Carey, capable of doing the work of any of the men named, at 85. And Mr. Cameron is in his 80th year, and by no means ready to fall asleep while this administration lasts. We recently buried Horace Binney, wanting but three years of being 100; and, recalling other prominent men, whose lives were active and laborious, there was Webster, who lived to 70 years; Clay to 75; Benton an additional year; Chief Justice Marshall, 80; J. Q. Adams, 81; Thomas Jefferson, 83; Lewis Cass, 84, and Chief Justice Taney, 87. The list can be easily extended, and the more it is examined the more fully it will be proved that American life is no more deadly than European, and that professional life has as good chances of continuance here as there."

The Fate of a Flirt.

The Pittsburgh Exposition is over for this year, but there is one thing connected with it that will be read with interest here. Rather a good-looking couple from the country boarded a train here the day before the Exposition closed, and with a number of others went to Pittsburgh. Arriving the girl met an old acquaintance, with whom she soon became uncomfortably (for the other chap) friendly. She and her Pittsburgh friend stuck together like wax all day, viewing the sights, apparently oblivious of the fact that her escort was around. When the hour came for starting home she went with her Pittsburgh friend to the depot, and hung upon his arm until just before the train started, her escort, the while, looking very much displeased. They boarded the train, she taking a seat just behind him. The conductor tapped her on the shoulder for "tickets." She leaned timidly forward and said:

"Tickets, John."

"Tickets be —!" said John. "Get your tickets from the fellow you trolloped around with all day."

This was followed by loud laughing from a number sitting near, some of whom had been watching the girl's movements during the day, and she had to go down into her pocket for the necessary wealth to pay her fare to this city.—*Youngstown Register.*

Another Arctic Exploring Party.

A party of bold and intrepid explorers, consisting of ten persons, have left for British America and the Arctic regions, the object being to solve the great problem, viz., how to reach the North pole. The explorers are very hopeful that in the extreme northern regions they may be able to find some traces of the long-lost explorer and navigator, Sir John Franklin and his followers. The party will proceed to the Red River of the North and descend said river as far as Pembina. From the latter place a small steamer will carry the exploring party as far north as navigation will permit. They will then proceed as best they can to Fort York, on the west side of Hudson bay, in about 58 deg. north latitude. At this point they will put their boats together, carried in sections a la Stanley, and launch them and push as far north as 80 deg. before going into winter quarters. A band of fifty trained and tried Esquimaux trappers and fishermen are engaged to accompany the explorers. The Esquimaux are thoroughly equipped for the voyage, and provided with trained dogs, sledges, reindeer, etc., and can travel at a rapid pace.

Egypt's Canals.

Egypt is as dependent for her very existence on the waters of the Nile as ever she was. There is not an acre of tilled land but is fertilized directly from the river. The annual rise, caused by the equatorial rains, begins in June and attains its greatest height in the latter part of September. The country is irrigated by 846 canals, measuring in all 8,400 miles, of which 112 have been constructed during the present reign. The large canals which issue directly from the river tap it at a higher elevation than the district they are intended to irrigate, and from them issue smaller canals which water still lower and more remote sections.—*National Repository for November.*

A Few Remarks.

At the weekly conference meetings the Rev. Dr. Blank was a good deal pestered by a zealous brother who was very much edified by his own exhortations, and it was often deemed necessary to "head him off," by calling on somebody else to speak or pray just as he was about to begin. On one occasion, as he rose to speak, the pastor gently interrupted him by saying: "Brother, will you lead us in prayer?" The brother hesitated but a moment, and made answer: "I was about to offer a few remarks, but perhaps I can throw them into the form of a prayer!"

AMONG the many publications claiming to be family journals, there is none so fully entitled to the claim as *The Chicago Ledger*. Its "Home" department—made up of well-written contributions from experienced women upon household management, kitchen economy, home decoration, floriculture, gardening, poultry-raising, etc., etc.—is more than worth the price of subscription ($1.50 a year). No housewife or mother should be without THE LEDGER.

MARY STALFA, of Traverse, Mich., stepped on a loose floor-board, and fell through into the room below, where sat a young man who had never seen her before. He may have been sentimentally impressed by the fact that she came down to him from above, for before night he asked her to marry him, and she assented; but evidently he judged too hastily, for within two months he applied for a divorce.

THE excavations in the old Roman forum are being conducted with zeal and thoroughness. It has been thought that the ancient Via Sacra would be discovered under the Arch of Titus, as there were many monuments along that highway. The excavations have been very deep indeed, but no trace of any monument has been found.

COMMANDER CAMERON, who earned great fame in Africa last year, is about to begin a journey to demonstrate the feasibility of constructing a railway from the Mediterranean to India without following the course of the Euphrates.

Government Clerks.

A stranger in Washington, who was not aware that he was in the capital city of a great country, happening into the street just before 9 o'clock on a week-day morning might easily mistake the meaning of the sight that would meet his eye. He would see the sidewalks filled with men; and among them a few girls and women.

If he were to follow a group of those passers, he would observe that they entered one of those vast structures called "the departments," where the business of the nation is done. But so great is the number of those entering that he might readily fancy that they were assembling for some unusual occasion.

These men are Government clerks, and they are assembling to enter upon some of the dreariest work that falls to the lot of intelligent men.

"I will do anything for you I can, said a Congressman to a young friend who was seeking something to do; "but don't ask me to get you a department clerkship. It kills a man's ambition, and unfits him for any other work."

This remark will not surprise any one who knows how clerks in the Government service are appointed and the nature of their work. They usually get their places by patronage; and promotions are rare. The young man who is appointed a clerk at a salary of $1,200 remains in the same position until he is turned out, to make room for another.

He is not certain to retain his clerkship if he does well the work assigned to him; nor is he certain to lose it if he does the work very badly or not at all. The result is that, having very monotonous work to do, he very quickly loses his interest in it.

There is, however, a fascination in holding a Government place which few can resist after they have once felt it. The easy work and the sure pay, even when it is small, chain them to the places where they are, and forbid them to break the bands that bind them. Men will intrigue and plot to keep clerkships which do not pay them half what they might earn, if they would only pluck up energy and courage. And when they are dismissed, they plot again and beset their member of Congress with appeals to provide for them elsewhere.

Terrible Experience of a Balloonist.

On account of the high wind the balloon race at the fair ground was considered unsafe to life, but, to appease the crowd, Harry Gilbert undertook to make the ascension in the Erkenbreker, a small balloon, with disastrous consequences. No sooner was the word given to "let go" than the balloon was seized by the gale and hurled against the nearest tree, some fifty yards distant, the basket striking with great force about thirty feet from the ground. Becoming detached, the balloon shot with mighty velocity toward the top of a tree standing near the track, striking the top with such force as to open it wide, whence the descent was alarmingly rapid, striking about the center of the race-course grounds, amid the wildest consternation on the part of the multitude, many of the ladies fainting. Gilbert was picked up badly bruised and cut—with no bones broken, however. The balloon is utterly ruined.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Boy's Answer.

When Sir Walter Scott was at school a boy in the same class was asked by the "dominie" what part of speech "with" was. "A noun, sir," said the boy. "You young blockhead," cried the pedagogue, "what example can you give of such a thing?" "I can tell you, sir," interrupted Scott; "you know, sir, there's a verse in the Bible which says, 'They bound Sampson with *withs.*'"

"MAXIMS is what ails me," he said to the police Judge. "Maxims busted me wide open." The Court said it would like an explanation before fixing the fine. "Well, your Honor," said the prisoner, "I drank rye whisky, and I didn't get drunk. I remembered that maxim, 'Try, try again.' I tried rye again—" "Here, that's enough of that!" thundered the Court; "this ain't no circus ring. Ten dollars and costs."

Beware of Cheap Excitants,

And use, if you need a tonic stimulant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liquors of commerce, even when they are not adulterated, fail to produce more than a temporary exhilaration, usually followed by a depressing reaction, anything but beneficial to a weakly constitution. Not only do the potent botanic ingredients combined with the alcoholic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters minister to the health and vigor of those who use it, but the basis—pure old rye, the finest and most salubrious liquor distilled—is no mean promoter of a healthful condition of the digestive organs. Its presence in the Bitters is essential to preserve their vegetable constituents from fermentation, and it unquestionably augments their remedial value. Few medicinal preparations of a proprietary nature have ever received such strong commendations from medical men.

WE still assert that Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is a great Remedy for Heart Disease, and give the following proof:

My wife was troubled with water about the heart, and could get no relief from any physician. She was also troubled with great nervousness at certain intervals, arising from Heart Disease. I purchased some of the HEART REGULATOR, and she obtained great relief. The use of the HEART REGULATOR gave her immediate relief from all sinking of the spirits, and she would not be without it at any time.

She would gratefully recommend the HEART REGULATOR to any one troubled with the Heart Disease, and advise them to try it as a safe and certain remedy.

JOSHUA T. KENDALL, Concord, N. H.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, &c.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

FAMILIARITY with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

A WESTERN paper says that "by this time all down-easters have got their houses *banked up*, and have laid in a supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*." It would be a wise thing for people hereabouts to lay in the *Anodyne*. It is the most valuable liniment in the world.

HORSE and cattle powders, if unadulterated, are of immense advantage, but the large packs now sold are trash; only one kind now known in this country are absolutely pure, and those are Sheridan's.

The National Scourge.

It is estimated that the annual damages caused by the ravages of insects and worms exceed $150,000,000 in the United States alone. Truly an enormous loss! Yet it sinks into insignificance when compared with the ravages of that more terrible scourge, Consumption, which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of human souls into eternity. The causes of consumption are various, depending in every instance for the development of the disease upon the scrofulous diathesis, or temperament, of the victim. Thus, the same cause which will produce in one person an attack of acute disease, or a slight nervous prostration, will engender consumption in a person of scrofulous habit. That consumption can be cured by proper treatment will be readily perceived when the exact nature of the disease is understood, viz.: the accumulation and deposition of scrofulous matter (tubercles) in the lungs. Obviously, the principal remedies required are (1) a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, to arrest the accumulations and also cleanse the blood of the scrofulous matter, and (2) a mild cathartic to expel the diseased matter from the system. This course of treatment, in conjunction with a strict hygienic regime, has proved the most successful method of curing this disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic remedies before the public, and have been alone used in thousands of cases of consumption with the most marked efficacy. Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords special and unequaled advantages to consumptives, not only possessing the best medical and hygienic means of treatment, but having the essential advantage of being situated in a climate where the inhabitants are notably free from this disease.

THE delicate membrane which envelopes the lungs and lines the air passages is exceedingly sensitive, and a slight irritation of it increases and spreads very rapidly. Remembering this, use, if you are attacked by a cough or cold, that incomparable pulmonic and preventive of consumption, DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which invariably gives speedy relief and ultimately effects a complete cure in all cases where the breathing organs are affected. Use it in time and prevent serious bronchial trouble. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

IF each one of several makers had taken the highest medal at one of the great world's expositions, there would be room to question which was best; but Mason & Hamlin have taken the highest honors at every such competition for twelve years.

FOR coughs, colds and throat disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. 25 cts. a box.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and *all diseases of* the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agts., Chicago.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

ARTESIAN
WELL DRILLING, BORING,
Mineral Prospecting and Quarrying Tools.

Highest award at Centennial Exhibition. Send for pictorial catalogue and price-list, free. Agents wanted. $20 per day guaranteed. Sand, boulders and rock easily handled. Address, PIERCE WELL EXCAVATOR CO., 2806 Elm Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

WATERS'
PIANOS AND ORGANS

are the best made—warranted for 6 years; and will be sold during this month at lower prices for cash or on installments than ever before offered. Agents wanted. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., N.Y. Also, General Agents for SHONINGER'S Celebrated ORGANS, which received the TRIUMPHANT MEDAL of AWARD at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

STANLEY IN AFRICA
PEOPLE'S EDITION.

Stanley's own story in one superb volume of over 800 PAGES, 50 FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS—PRICE ONLY $2.50. No monopoly; no gilt-edged, high-toned prices. Popular Books at Popular Prices is our Motto.

AGENTS don't mistake, send for circulars giving our unusual terms. Address COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ills.

TO PHYSICIANS AND MOTHERS.

Best Food for Infants and Invalids.

"The best artificial food I have ever known." *W. F. White, M. D. New York.*

"More beneficial than any other food I have ever used." *A. Hodgman, M.D. New York.*

MOTHER'S CEREAL MILK SUBSTITUTE TRADE MARK

Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. Manufactured by THE CEREALS M'F'G CO., 18 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE LAST OF YOUR CATARRH

By sending $2.00, I will send one package of my Catarrh Remedy, which will cure any ordinary case, and two packages any case of Ulcerated or Nasal Catarrh. I cured myself with this remedy after suffering fifteen years, and was so bad that I was not fit to go in company. I tried many other remedies, without benefit, and at last discovered this. It is simple and harmless to the most delicate constitution. One or two applications will give relief, and sweeten the worst foul breath. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address JONAS BITTENBENDER, Beaver Valley, Columbia Co., Pa.

For Singing Classes.

ONWARD! (75 cts., $7.50 per dozen.) By L. O. EMERSON, and is the Author's last, and perhaps best, compilation for Singing Schools. Fine instructions, abundant exercises, many Glees and Songs, and a good quantity of Sacred Music.

JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Classes (60 cts., or $6.00 per dozen), for Singing Schools, has remarkably clear instructions, and a large quantity of pleasing Sacred and Secular Music for practice.

THE LAUREL WREATH ($1.00, or $9 per doz.) By W. O. PERKINS, is a grand book for Singing Classes in High Schools, Normal Schools and Seminaries. Part I, Elementary. Part II, Voice Cultivation. Part III, Select Music in 2, 3 and 4 parts. Part IV, Sacred Music.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHOIR (60 cts., or $6.00 per doz.) By W. S. TILDEN, is an exceedingly well-constructed book for the Singing Classes in Grammar Schools (the higher classes), and for the younger classes of High Schools.

THE WHIPPOORWILL (50 cts., or $5 per doz.) By W. O. PERKINS, is a genial and very bright collection of School Songs.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

A RECIPE FOR CURING CONSUMPTION given gratis by Dr. H. JAMES, 1032 Race St., Philada.

ACTIVE AGENTS GIVEN GOOD EMPLOYMENT EVERYWHERE

By over 250 responsible advertisers in this month's issue of the AGENTS' HERALD. Sample copies [illegible] with sample card and full particulars of the AGENTS' DIRECTORY and a beautiful [illegible] of the [illegible]. AGENTS' PUB. CO., [illegible] St., Phila., Pa.

'GRAND'
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

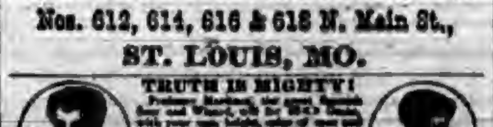

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

MAGIC LANTERNS STEREOPTICONS L. T. MILLIGAN

Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, devoted exclusively to information concerning Band and Orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engravings of the latest and most approved style of instruments now in use. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES!

Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Heston, M. D., Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq., Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 Fourth Ave., New York; Dr. O. A. Dean, Charlotte, N. Y.; Hon. C. R. Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N. Y. Ask your druggist. Send for pamphlet, and address DR. CRAIG, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DARNING MADE EASY and expeditious by a wonderful NEW ATTACHMENT. Darns stockings, socks, garments, table and bed linen; marks clothing and does all fancy embroidering as quickly as plain seams are sewed by machine. Try it. Send for circular. Address R. M. HOME, Room 4, Sun Building, New York City, or any Agent.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
A Pictorial Record of Current Events at Home and Abroad.

Epitomized History of Our Times.

The Contents embrace graphic illustrations of the prominent events of the day—political, social, scientific, commercial, etc.

Editorials on all subjects of public interest.

Admirable Cartoons, humorously hitting off peculiar incidents, prevailing follies, foibles, etc.

Select Serial and Short Stories, Essays, Poetry, Biographies, Musical and Dramatic News, Personal Gossip, Foreign and Domestic, Anecdotes, and a highly amusing and instructive Miscellany.

Double-Page Supplements are frequently given without extra charge, illustrating events of more than usual interest.

This Popular Weekly has now reached its Forty-seventh Volume, and has afforded the public a complete review of the events of each week during the past twenty-two years, and is, therefore, a veritable library of reference.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

For Sale by all Newsdealers. Price 10 Cents a Copy. Annual Subscription $4, Postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

It having been widely advertised, under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton,"

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willimantic Linen Company for "Spool Cotton especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufactures of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS, Gold Medal.
Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal.

And we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

AUCHINCLOSS BROTHERS,
Sole Agents in New York for
J. & P. COATS.

Chicago Business Directory.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., [illegible] Union Stock Yards, [illegible]
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
E. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, [illegible] So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Eggs, [illegible] So. Water St.

$9 a day to Agents to sell a Household Article. Address Buckeye M'f'g Co., [illegible]

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] best selling articles in the world; [illegible] free. Address Jay Bronson, [illegible]

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES [illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible] month. Small salary while learning. [illegible] Address R. Valentine, Manager, [illegible]

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME on 1 doz. cards for 25 cts.; 3 doz. [illegible] cts. Send pictures to S. B. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED—An Agent in every town in the United States to introduce into our best homes the elegantly Illustrated Monthly, "Mamma's Sunshine, for Little Children." Exquisite and valuable Premiums given to Canvassers, which enable them to clear from $12 to $30 per week. Send stamp for circulars and terms to REV. J. HENRY SMYTHE, care of BEALE & FOSTER, No. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " " "
" " (5 copies to one address, $7.50) per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

FITS CURED FREE!

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.

DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented. It is NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST

J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO, VT.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,
Scratches or Grease,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of all kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Swellings, Tumors,
Garget in Cows,
Cracked Teats,
Callous, Lameness,
Horn Distemper,
Crownscab, Quittor,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,
Abscess of the Udder,
Swelled Legs,
Thrush,
Sprains and Bruises,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Foundered Feet,
Roup in Poultry,
Cracked Heels,
Epizootic,
Lame Back,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Fistula, Mange,
Caked Breasts,
Sore Nipples,
Curb, Old Sores,
Corns, Whitlows,
Cramps, Boils,
Weakness of the Joints,
Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

O. N. U. No. 45

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 14, 1878.

THEODORE REED, - - - Editor.

California, in the Next Election.

It may be, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the next election of a President may be thrown into the House of Representatives. That is not probable, but possible. Should it be, it is well known that each State has a vote in the House, a majority of the delegation determining that vote. The result of the Congressional elections is that the Democrats have secured a majority of the House delegations in nineteen States. The Republicans have secured a majority of the delegations in eighteen States, and California, by special act of Congress, will elect her members next year. In the following States the Democrats have secured a majority of the members of the House of Representatives:

Alabama,
Arkansas,
Delaware,
Florida,
Georgia,
Indiana,
Kentucky,
Louisiana,
Maryland,
Mississippi.
Missouri,
North Carolina,
Ohio,
Oregon,
South Carolina,
Tennessee,
Texas,
Virginia,
West Virginia,

Here are only nineteen States, and if the election should go to the House it would require twenty votes to elect. The Republicans have secured these eighteen, if Nevada is included:

Colorado,
Iowa,
Kansas,
Maine,
Massachusetts,
Michigan,
Connecticut,
Illinois,
Nevada,
Minnessota,
Nebraska,
Rhode Island,
Vermont,
Wisconsin,
New Hampshire
New Jersey,
New York,
Pennsylvania.

This leaves California alone. California has four member of the House. In this Congress two are Democrats and two are Republicans. If, next year, the Democrats should elect three of these four members, the Democratic party would have twenty States in the House. Otherwise there is a tie.

In this case, if the election fails by the people of the States through the Electoral College, it fails also in the House. There will be a struggle for California, to cover accidents. In the last election the First District was Republican, Mr. Horace Davis receiving 22,115 votes, against, 19,363 votes for Mr. Piper, Democrats. The Second District was Republican, Mr. Page having received 20,815 votes, against 15,916 for Mr. Carpenter, Democrat.

The Third District was Democratic, Mr. Luttrell obtaining 19,846 votes against 18,990 for Mr. Kenna, Republican.

The Fourth District was the close District in the State. Mr. Wigginton, Democrat, had 19,097 votes and Mr. Pacheco, Republican, had 19,093—a difference of four votes. The seat was only determined after a contest, in favor of the Democrat. This is the close situation in California, and if the Presidency has a possibility of the Presidency being thrown into the House, California becomes an important State. There is a difference between a majority and a tie which is certainly of consequence.

Passing the pressure which will doubtless be brought to bear on California, what will be the result of a tie vote? There is no election of a President by the Electoral College chosen by the people of the States. There is no election of a President by the House of Representatives. No President chosen at all. Who shall act as President? There can be no lapse in the Executive. The Constitution says the Vice President shall act. But if there has been no choice of a President by the Electoral College there has been no choice of a Vice President. Then the Constitution provides that if no man receives a majority of the Electoral vote for the Vice-Presidency, the Senate shall by a majority vote choose the Vice-President from the two highest numbers on the list of those voted for as Vice-President. It thus appears that the Democracy have not in any event lost the next Presidency by the forms of law. The system of choosing the President may be defective, but the Democratic party, if it carries a majority of the Electoral votes will not again lose the Presidency. If no party has a majority of the Electoral votes the Senate will elect the President, and the Senate will be Democratic after the 4th of March next, a Democratic majority being already elected.

The Rev. De La Matyr, of Indianapolis, bids fair to be a very important personage within the next two years The Indiana congressional delegation contains six democrats and six republicans, and Mr. De La Matyr, who is classed as a national. If the election is thrown into the house, Mr. De La Matyr can give Indiana's vote either to the republican or democratic candidate and if, as seems probable, the vote by states should be extremely close, Indiana's vote might settle the contest. The aspiring statesmen of all parties will doubtless be very polite to Mr. De La Matyr in the near future.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

De La Matyr, the congressman elect from the 7th district, may have the honor of electing the next president of the United States. If the election of the next president should devolve upon the house of representatives, and the vote of the Indiana delegation should be necessary in order to elect, the vote of De La Matyr will turn the scale—his vote will elect a president.

Troy Items.

—Corn most all husked.

—Protracted meeting commences next Sunday evening at the U. B. church.

—Geo. Skelton is erecting a new blacksmith and wagon shop on his farm north of the church.

—The people are building Mrs. Robnett a new house, hers having burned last spring.

—Tom Crane's house was broken into last Friday between half past ten and twelve o'clock, and about $150 worth of property taken. No clue to the thieves yet.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

46-1w. WARD KENNEDY, Adm'r.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said State, over the age of twenty-one years, will on the 4th day of the December session 1878, of the board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: the north one-third of lot No. 68, old plat of said town of Auburn.

46-4w. EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brands, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Latimore, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

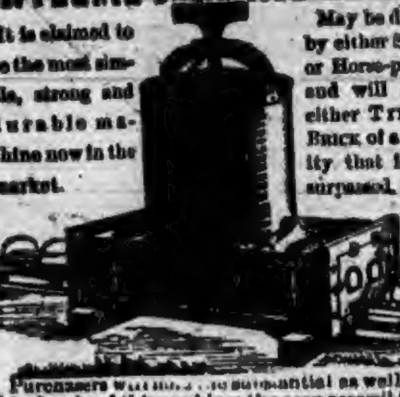

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will note the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE!

Commencing in its Second Year,

Although one of our Bro. Competitors started the report that we would not remain in Auburn six months to do business. The above was for some design. We are here and expect to remain and do a legitimate business, giving our customers all the advantage of any decline in prices. We have for the past year sold goods cheaper than any house in DeKalb county, and are now starting out to sell and will sell

Cheaper Than Ever!

We stand second to none in prices, quality and quantity of goods, Fort Wayne not excepted. The largest and most complete stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

In DeKalb county will be found at the

Excelsior Hardware Store.

We are receiving goods daily, and expect, by honorable dealing and low prices, to double this year our already large trade. Commencing in the stove line, we would say we have the finest line of

COOK, PARLOR, HEATING AND BOX STOVES!

In the county. We are selling low, almost giving stoves away. Call and convince yourselves of the fact.

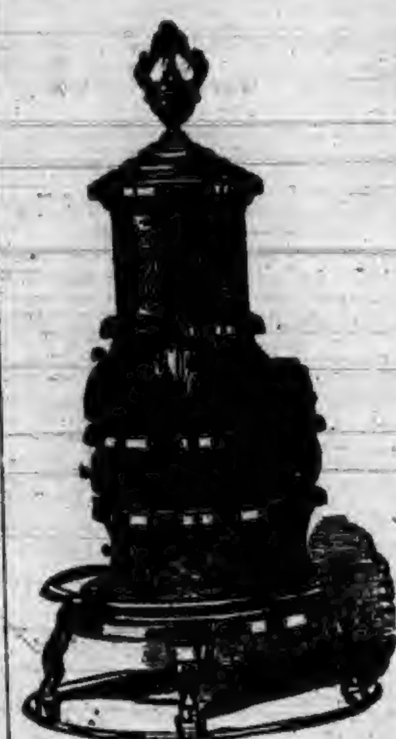

GARLAND

The Best, Finest and most Economical Base Heater In the Market.

CALL AND SEE IT.

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

These stoves have stood the test for years, and if you anticipate purchasing a coal stove for your parlor or sitting room, don't fail to call and see the Garland.

Wagon and Carriage Wood Material

Hubs, Spokes, Neck-yokes, Poles, Shafts, Rims, all sizes, Cutter and Bob Runners, Fenders, Pole Circles, etc.

WAGON and CARRIAGE HARDWARE

Bolsters, Plates, Wagon Box Strap Bolts, End Gate Rods, Wagon Box Rivets, Thimble Skeins, Seat Springs, Carriage Springs Axles, Clip King and Carriage Bolts, 5th Circles, Shaft Couplings, Pole Eyes, Iron and Steel.

CHOPPING AXES,

Seven different kinds and all fully warranted. Diamond, Champion, Lightning, Bixby and V Tooth

CROSS-CUT SAWS

Steel Traps, Cattle Chains and Ties, Rope, Nails, Glass, Sash, Paints and Oils, Varnish and Japans.

TINWARE, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS,

Stove Boards, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Tin Plates, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Side Lamps, Chandeliers, Buckey, Tubular and Bell Lanterns, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Table and Tea Spoons,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

Piping, Coupling, Cylinder Caps and Seats, and in fact everything usually kept in a General Hardware Store. O yes,

OIL CLOTH CARPET

Beautiful patterns, which we are selling very low. We have a

TIN SHOP

In connection with our establishment and can do all kinds of Tin Work, Roofing and Spouting, Repairing, Setting up Stoves at reasonable prices. Come and see us—no trouble to show goods, give prices, and tie up goods

Cheaper than you ever Bought Before.

Thanks for past patronage and hope to have a continuance of the same. Remember the place, north of Public Square, in Room formerly occupied by D. D. Snyder, 1st door west of G. C. Ralston's Grocery Store, Auburn Ind.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

45-tf.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

**Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver**

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

**Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.**

With a complete line of

HOUSE EEPING GOODS!

Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

**Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades**

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

**Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.**

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to wit: Lot number twenty-four (24) in block number eighteen (18), in the original plat of the town of Garrett, in said county.

J. WM. WAGNER.

44-1w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Leasig, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K MOSS,
43-1w Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on

Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1878

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence (one mile west of Lock's Corners) of Joseph Albright, late of DeKalb county, deceased, all his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wheat, oats, corn, clover seed, potatoes, hay, poultry, lumber and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

42 4-w CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and three venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff, and Rosana Graham, Joseph B Endley Mantha J. Endley and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty-five cents, ($660.55), with interest on said judgment and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north part of lot number four (4) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at the north-west corner of said lot and running thence south twenty-three (23) feet thence east one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north to the north-east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Moody & Huffman, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 29, 1878. 44-4w.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Geo. Emerson, Pliny Watson and Zebulon C. Pissett are plaintiffs, and James W. Sharon, Christopher and Mary A. Keller Daniel P. Hale, Jacob Kahn, James Draggoo, and Clement Russell, Joseph K. Russell, Nathan Russell, Thomas Russell, George Russell, Allen Russell and Walter M. McClymonds are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of thirteen hundred dollars ($1300), with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16th, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south east quarter of north west quarter of section twenty one [21], township thirty four [34] north of range fourteen [14], east. Also a part of the north east quarter of said quarter section described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty one [21], aforesaid and running thence north along the west line of said north east quarter of the north west quarter of said section twenty one [21], to the middle of the Auburn and Butler highway, thence in a north easterly direction along the centre of said highway, to a point far enough east to enclose two [2] acres of land, and make the east line thereof parallel with the said west line, thence south to the south line of said north east quarter of said north west quarter, thence west to the place of beginning, all in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Best & McClellan, Atty's. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 23, 1878. 43 4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Louis Fitzgerald, Trustee, is plaintiff, and C. L. Thomas, Adm'r., and Henrietta F. Andrews, Adm'x., et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-five cents [$2780.75], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the north east quarter and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section seven, 7, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fifteen, 15, east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the whole of the real estate above described, and if the rents and profits of the whole of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the undivided two thirds of the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs, and in the event that the undivided two-thirds of the fee simple of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of the whole of said real estate as above described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.

Aldrich & Barnett attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 30th, 1878. 44-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Charles L. Thomas, Administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate, to wit:

The undivided two-thirds of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7], township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7] in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section seven [7], except seven acres in the north-west corner of said west half all in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of purchase money down, one-third in twelve, and one one-third in eighteen months from such sale, the purchaser securing deferred payments by notes and mortgage on said premises at six per cent interest and paying all expenses of executing and recording said mortgage.

CHARLES L. THOMAS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for estate. 43-4w

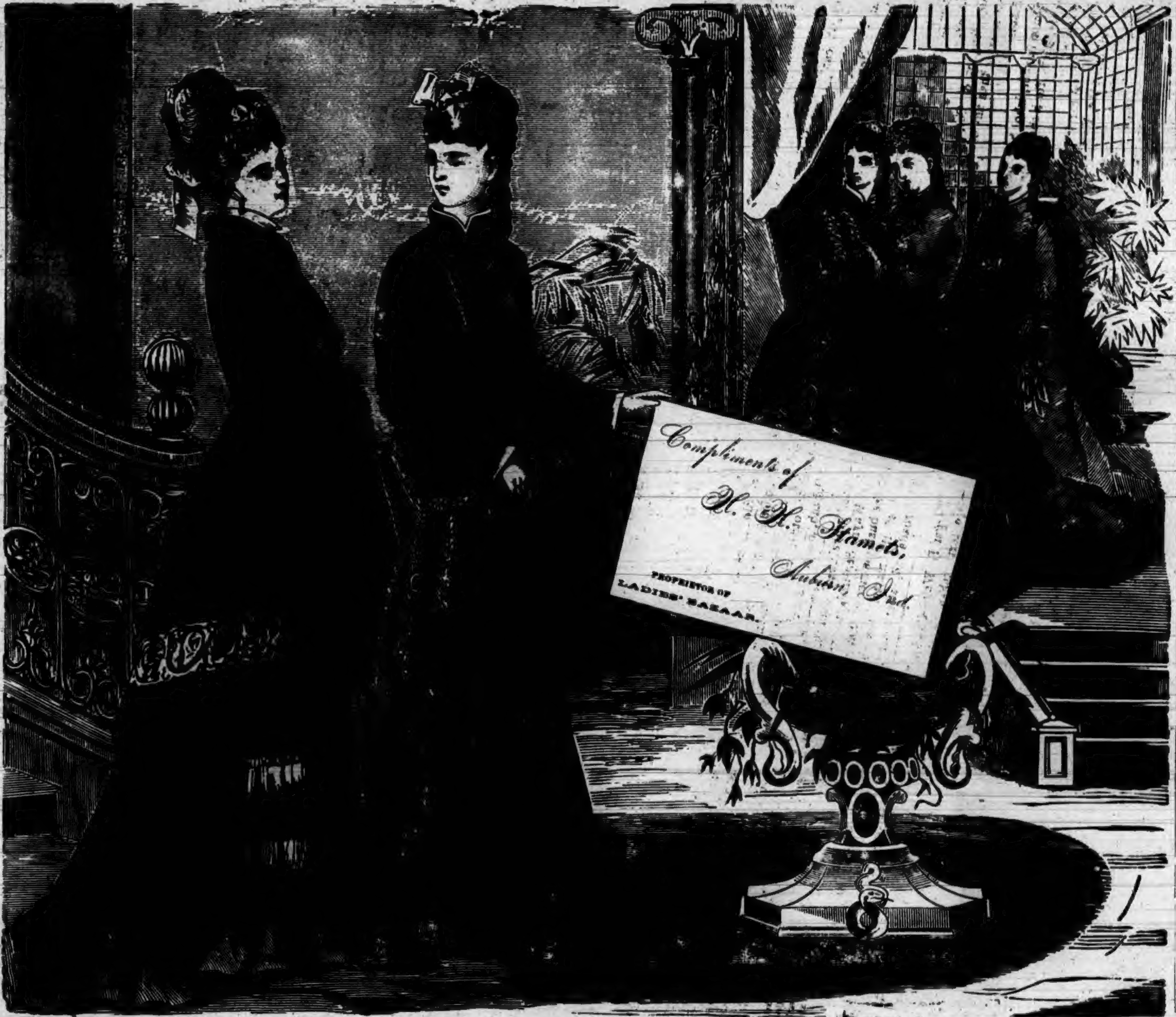

GREETING.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the public that I am now prepared to show the finest and most complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever offered to the citizens of DeKalb county. In the Ladies' Department will be found a well selected stock of Cloaks, Furs, Felt and Cloth Skirts, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Gloves, Shawls and fancy goods of every description. I employ none but first-class Milliners and Dressmakers, whose work never fails to give satisfaction.

The Gents' department is replete with furnishing goods of every description, such as Linen Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Kid, Cloth and Buck Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

An examination of goods and prices is respectfully solicited, knowing that no other establishment in the county can compete with the special inducements we are now offering. Call at the old stand 2nd door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

H. H. STAMETS.

Auburn Courier Job Rooms

Auburn Courier.

Here is how an exchange puts it: We suppose that many people think that newspaper men are persistent duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbors should come and buy a bushel, and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says, "I will hand you the amount in a few days." As the farmer does not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way, until the whole of the thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount that he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has fritted away all his large crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little dribblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with.

As the winter days come on, there is naturally a burst of natural enthusiasm on religious topics. The fanaticism on one side and "the too liberalisms" on the other, begin the great discussions; and from philosophical reasons it seems as though religious differences were effected quite unlike material substances for these arguments seem to expand by the cold chilling blasts of December, rather than contract. Last year, it will be remembered, the subject of "future punishment" was the all absorbing topic in almost every circle of life; men of thought at first, and men of very little arguments at last, until the mere school boy thought himself able to show good argument from the various epistles of the apostle, either pro or con on the question. This became a great detriment; it seemed a great detriment to the solid christian belief. On one hand the old fogies of the old schools stood striving to show by their creeds and dispensations, that the doctrine of the lake of fire, was plain and plausible, while another class clammored with Bob Ingersoll, in the too liberalism voice, which placed the just and the unjust on the car for the great destination of eternal bliss. Thus it was, the whole way between these elements was made use of by the don't-care-a-cent class of individuals, to romp in, and have a general good time. This year, it is to be hoped, that final results will be left to take care of themselves, while the people seek a way whereby they may be able to do the most good to the greatest number.—Decatur Union.

Mr. T. C. Mays left last Monday for Silver Cliff, Colorado, for the purpose of superintending the arrangement of a new newspaper and job printing office for other parties who are not experienced in that line. He expects to return in about 30 days.

Siver Cliff is a new mining town (or rather camp) of about 2000 inhabitants, more particularly described in the following which we clip from the Denver Tribune: "Parties who wish to visit this camp should take their blankets with them.

It has only two streets laid out, viz: Cliff and Main, running east and west. On these are about one hundred completed buildings, only one two stories, about twenty-five tents and as many more uncompleted houses. There are four general stores, three meat markets, two bakeries, three boarding houses, three feed stables, two assay offices, one gambling house and several saloons.

The first house was built September 15th last by H. E. Austin, formerly of Rosita. Board is cheap, only $5 per week. Three meals for $1. Miner's wages $2.50, they boarding themselves.

A new paper will be started in a few days. Mr. Stevens is now east after material.

A banking house will soon be in opperation. Raynolds Brothers of Canon and Rosita will establish a branch as soon as a suitable building can be secured.

A post office has been applied for. Mail for to this camp should now be directed to Silver Cliff via Rosita.

Real estate dealers are numerous. Most everybody owns one or more lots. Some lots double in price over night. The best are worth from $100 to $500,"

Science in Story.

Is a great work for the young, and the secular and religious press all over the country have spoken in highest terms of it. It is humorous, instructive and just the thing to give children a knowledge of themselves. Its author is Dr. E. B. Foote, who wrote Medical Common Sense. Science in Story is in five volumes, for $5, or in one compact volume for $2. Sent postage prepaid on recipt of price. Evidences of Dr. Foote's success as a writer and practitioner is mailed free. If you wish to consult Dr. Foote, address letter to 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. If you wish for any of his publications address Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th street, New York City.

Local and Miscellaneuos

West's pills cure indigestion.

SHERIFF LEAS, if you please.

Herotario's will perform to-night.

Go to S. U. Tarney's to get choice meat.

"Shoo Fly." How did it happen, Dave?

Mr. I. N. Cool, took a trip to Mich. last week.

The Republican was profusely illustrated last week.

Schools closed this week on account of the Institute.

Go to Abright's early and select a present for your wife.

Fresh Oysters still selling at 15 cents per can at F. A. Hoff's.

That stock of Silver ware just received at Abright's is immense.

Prof. L. J. Gengler has our thanks for a lot of choice celery.

Hazzard must be dead, we have not heard from him for a week.

It will not be "hazzardous" to step into Abright's and take a look.

Highest price paid for butter and eggs at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

Staple and fancy dry goods in endless varirty at Schaab Beugnot & Co's.

A splendid overcoat can be bought for $3.50, of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

Our Newville items were not received in time for publication last week.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw road, changed time last Sunday.

Miss. Lizzie Wunderlich, of Columbia City, is visiting with our family.

Your boy wants a watch for Christmas present. Examine Abright's stock.

Abright the Jeweler, has come to the front with a fine line of holiday goods.

The social at the Odd Fellows' Hall last Monday evening was largely attended.

A watch for your wife will be an appropriate present. Abright can suit you.

Horse blankets; a job lot being closed out at Schaab Beugnot & Co's. at $1,00 each.

Mrs. Little is no longer connected with Mr. Stamets' Millinery establishment.

Bill Edgington has a big apple, imported from Whitley county. It's a whopper.

The "Record" and "Herald," both gave the "Republican" a little advice last week.

Clothing at the New York Store is selling at 25 per cent less than whole sale prices.

Mr. Leas, the new Sheriff, moved to town and commenced his official duties last Tuesday.

Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are selling overcoats cheaper than any other store in the State.

Mr. Simon Snyder, who has been at Greenville, Mich., for a short time, returned last week.

A superb all wool carpet cheap at 90 cents. Selling at the New York Store for 50 cents a yard.

Naughty boys, dogs with noisy appendages and runaway teams are the order of the day.

Dont fail to call at the Millinery and fancy store of H. H. Stamets, when you visit Auburn.

We have a lengthy communication from Newville, which we cannot find room for at present.

Catawba wine, strictly pure and unadulterated, just the thing for family use, at J. E. Beugnot's.

A fine line of shelf goods, in the way of imported and domestic wines and liquors at J. E. Beugnot's.

Abright has a large assortment of toys for holiday presents, which he will close out at your own prices.

Imported Strawberry wine, of the most delicate flavor, and warranted genuine, at J. E. Beugnot's.

Boys, now is the time to select a Christmas present for your sweet-heart. Abright has a splendid stock.

Charley Wayne, Warden of the Northern Prison, is an applicant for re-appointment for another term.

If you have a farm to sell or trade, place it in the hands of Thos. H. Sprott Real estate agent, Auburn, Ind.

A large number of the gentlemen students of our high school have quit school to begin work as teachers.

Fat hogs only two cents per pound. It will not pay to feed corn at that price. Hogs will be marketed early.

Beef, pork, veal, mutton, fresh fish, dressed poultry and meats of all kinds and at low prices, at S U. Tarney's.

M. Houston's meat market is always supplied with choice and tender meats of all kinds. Dressed poultry every Saturday.

Gentleman will find it to their interest to call at H. H. Stamets' for anytiing they want in the way of gents furnishing goods.

Thos. H. Sprott is the only agent in the county that makes real estate a specialty. Call on him when you want to dispose of any real estate.

Secresary Evarts is having some pointed corespondence with the British Government relative to the fishery award made by the Halifax commission.

Call on or address Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Ind. for discriptive circulars of the Grand Concert, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Dec. 26.

Correction.

In our last week's issue we charged Mr. Moss, County Clerk, with having refused to publish an "Administrator's Notice" in the COURIER when so requested, which we maintained he had no right to do. Since then Mr. Moss has called our attention to the fact that the notice in question was not an "Administrator's Notice," but a "Notice to Heirs, of Petition to Sell Real Estate," appearing over his own signature, which he had a right to have published where it best suited him. That being the case, and not wishing to misrepresent Mr. Moss or any other gentleman, we are pleased to make this correction.

The Wabash Courier says; "Senator Sharon, of Nevada, it is reported, will resign his seat soon. He finds that it is much more pleasant and profitable to look after the interests of his millions than to loaf about Washington, and attempt to play the role of statesman. Sharon did not go to the capital at all last winter, and it is doubtful it he will attend the session of the Senate this season. He would have resigned his seat long ago but for the fact that he would have been superceded by a Democrat. After the fourth of March the Senate will be Democratic anyhow and his party can not suffer by his stepping down and out. Good bye, Sharon; there are few who will regret your laying aside the Senatorial toga!"

Another great slaughter in prices at the New York Store. The last and only chance offered to the people of Auburn and vicinity to get their fall and winter dry goods and clothing, at less than cost. If not closed out within the next thirty days, the New York Store will positively be removed to some other point The following prices will indicate the extra inducements offered:

Prints	worth 7 cents	for 5 cents.
"	" 8 "	" 6 "
Heavy muslin	" 10 "	" 7 "
Dress goods	" 25 to 50c	" 15 to 20c
Plaid flannels	" 45c	" 33 to 35c
Suits of clothing	" $6.00	" $3.50
" "	" 9.00	" 6.00
" "	" 12.00	" 9.00
" "	" 18.00	" 12.00
" "	" 20.00	" 14.00

These goods are all far below the original cost and must be sold within the next thirty days. 45-2w

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, November 11 1878, and each bearing date October 29, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 209,400. To David Jenks, of Evansville, for improvement in Elevators,

No. 209,451. To Aaron Brouse, of Fort Wayne, for improvement in edless track wheels for vehicles.

Mr. Charles Klotz, the popular Sewing Machine agent has opened an office in Mr. Gugerli's new tailor shop opposite M L. Duck's Furniture store, where he will be glad to show customers the "Singer," "Dauntless" and "New Home" sewing machines, which he is now offering at prices that will astonish you. He also keeps a full assortment of all kinds of Machine needles and attachments, also machine oil of the very best quality. Don't buy a machine until you see Charley. 45-2t.

Accident.

On Friday of last week, a Polander by the name of Kruker, who was employed as brakeman on the B. & O. Railroad, accidentally fell from a car while passing Auburn Junction; the train passed over him crushing one foot and limb from the knee down, so that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Spooner (as we are informed). Mr. Kruker is a single man.

Last Saturday night a party of men in disguise attacked the editor of the Shiawassee American, a republican newspaper published at Corunna, Mich. with the intention of giving him a coat of tar and feathers, but, by the assistance of friends the editor succeeded in dispersing the gang. The trouble grew out of the defeat of the republican candidate for county clerk, at the last election, the editor using his paper against him.

Just as we go to press we learn that a dispatch has been received from Attorney Plum at Indianapolis, saying that the restraining order of Judge Gresham of the United States district court to prevent the payment of the $17,000 which Hazzard applied on his indebtedness to the First National Bank, had been dissolved. This leaves the Bank in a sound condition, without any further litigation on that score.

A team belonging to Mr. Burton Brown of Jackson township while hitched south of the jail, became frightened at a dog with a tin can attached to his caudal appendage, broke loose and ran through the streets at a terrible gait until headed and caught near the Catholic church. Luckily no person was injured and notning broken.

Mr. H. H. Stamets, understands and appreciates the value of printers ink, In the COURIER of this week will be found a supplement, printed at this office, and circulated in the interest of Mr. S, which will undoubtedly prove to be the best paying investment he has ever made in the way of advertising.

Call at Yesbera's and see that magnificent cabinet cased American Sewing Machine, with nicked plated head, and very elegant finish.

Thos H. Sprott, of this city, is the authorized agent for the sale of tickets to the Grand Concert at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Dec. 26.

Dry goods and clothing can be bought 15 per cent. cheaper of Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. than of any other House in Northern Indiana.

Judge Osborn, of Goshen, is favorably spoken of in connection with the Speakership of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature.

Wheat only 75 cents a bushel, but the New York Store, will give you more goods for that money than any other store can for twice the amount.

M. Houston will furnish dressed hogs for winter use and cut them up ready packing. Give him a call when you get ready to buy your winter meat.

During the remaining part of the present school term, Miss. Powers, in addition to her regular work, will hear two of the high school recitations daily.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Large stock of warm goods and over shoes at the boot up-side down.

Now is the time to secure your ticket to the Grand Concert, to be given at Ft. Wayne, Dec. 26th. Aid in the erection of a City Hall and Masonic Temple.

MARRIED:—On Thursday evening, Oct. 31st, 1878, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. Curtis Raymond of Piqua, O., to Mary Alexander, of Auburn, Ind.

Yesbera, our enterprising Merchant Tailor is so crowded with orders for custom-work, that it will require his whole force of hands at least 30 days to catch up.

The best place to buy ladies coats is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co., as they have the best and newest stock, and are selling 15 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county.

Great reduction in men's rubber and pure gum boots at the boot up-side down.

Best Rio coffee 20c, Coffee A sugar 10c, Coffee C sugar 9c, new prunes 10c, 4 ten cent boxes of matches for 25c, and all other goods equally as cheap at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

The "gravel road" department of the Fort Wayne Sentinel has finally induced the business men of that city to take hold of the matter; the result will be good roads and better market.

Morgan H. Weir—Charles L. Murray—two texts taken by the Valparaiso Messenger, upon which it delivers sound argument once a week regularly. "Zim" strikes from the shoulder.

Just received at Willis & Co's. a full line of ornamental wood clock shelves, brackets, stands, wall pockets, toilet cases, baby swings, &c, which are being offered at half the price of last season.

Mr A. F. Martin, an old friend from Whitley county, gave us a pleasant call last Tuesday. Mr. Martin and wife are visiting their son Jay, agent for the B. & O. railroad at the junction.

T. H. Sprott has just returned from a trip to South Eastern Kansas, and reports everything looking fine. He is now prepared to offer extra inducements to persons wanting western lands.

The 2d Quarterly Meeting for this conference year will be held at the M. E. church next Saturday and Sabbath. The first service will be Saturday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Elder Stabler will conduct the services.

Mr. J. C. St. Clair, who has served the people of this county faithfully as Sheriff for the last two years, turned over the office to Mr. Leas, his successor last Tuesday morning. Mr. St. Clair moved back to his farm near Waterloo.

Mr Theodore Clark, who formerly resided at this place, and was engaged in the saw mill business, met with an accident at Jackson Center last week, by being severely scalded on the face, by steam escaping from the boiler used in connection with his mill.

As you pass Hollisters Restaurant take a "sly glance" at the 'good things' in the show window. Notice particularly those fine chestnuts, and we think you will be induced to walk in and invest a few dimes.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. Jas. E. Rose, at her residence on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Supper at 5 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. JAS E. ROSE, Sec'y.

Rev. Ervin has been devoting considerable time in the interest of the American Bible Society. The Garrett Herald speaks favorably of his discourse at that place, and says a depository has been established there with Miss. Stickney, as agent. The sum of $10, was donated by the citizens at Rev. Ervin's first meeting at that place.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

Do not give your money to agents with whom you are not acquainted, when Willis & Co. will furnish you any magazine or newspaper at the lowest club rates. Give them a call before ordering your reading matter for next year.

Rumor has it that the Wolcottville Gazette, the "National" greenback organ, has been sold to a Mr. Lohman, of Auburn, who intends to move the material to that place for the purpose of publishing a religious paper in the interest of the Church of God.—Ligonier Banner.

Great Reduction in Teas.

All teas reduced ten cents per pound. We now sell a good tea at 20 cents. Choice tea 50 cents, and the best tea in the market at 70 cents per pound.

2t FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

The rumor that L. J. Miller, freight agent at Corunna, had been suspended is without foundation, but owing to some misunderstanding there was an examination made of his grain account, after which, the company was satisfied that Lafe was all right, as his books and accounts were in first class shape.

Circulars are now being sent out announcing a musical convention and grand concert in this place, to be conducted by Prof. Straub, of Chicago. The convention will meet on Wednesday December 25th and continue until Saturday, closing with a concert on Saturday evening.

County Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute will be held at Waterloo during the week commencing Nov. 11th, 1878. Boarding places will be provided and able teachers have been engaged. Let us have our usual full attendance.

44-2 JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Prof. C. R. Reed, of Waterloo, with his class of 40 singers, will give one of his popular concerts at Sedan, Saturday evening, Nov. 16th, 1878. The Prof. is an accomplished gentleman and a splendid singer. No pains will be spared to make this one of the grandest entertainments of the season. Go out and enjoy a treat.

It Can Be Proven.

That the flavor given to cakes, puddings, creams and sauces, by Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts, are as natural as the fruit from which they are made, and as much unlike, in delicate flavor and strength, the cheap extracts, as can possibly be imagined.

Boots and shoes 20 per cent. below all competition at the Boot up-side down. We must reduce our stock before invoicing. We have 50 cases of staga boots we will sell at wholesale prices.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office [residence] on Saturday of each week.

44-4w S. J. BRANDON Trustee Jackson Tp.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has sold out his harness shop to A. C. Smith; would request all persons knowing themselves endebted to me either by note or account to call at my office and settle. Office in shop—business days Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays of each week. J. E. SHILLING.

October 21st, 1878. 3w.

The earnings of the B. & O. railroad at the Junction office, for the month of October, 1878, were $12,885.63. This is certainly a good showing for an office "out in the woods." Mr. J. J. Martin, the gentlemanly agent, with his wide awake assistants deserve the good will of the officers of the road for their untiring energy and strict attention to business.

Sweetness Within the Reach of All.

By the ingenuity of Dr. Price, we have now befor us the sweetest and most charming odors. His Floral Riches surpasses in flowery and grateful perfume any Cologne or Toilet Water we have ever seen, while his Alista Bouquet, Hyacinth, etc., are really captivating

Club Rates.

We will furnish the COURIER and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invaribly in advance.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE	(monthly)	$5.00
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE	"	4.25
INDIANA FARMER	(weekly)	3.25

Dyspepsia Exercised.

The demon of dyspepsia has been expelled in thousands of household, by the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. There would be no dyspeptics if all articles of our food were as wholesome and easy of digestion as those made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years **Tutt's Pills** have been the recognized **Standard Family Medicine** in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the **WEST**.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as

Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a

Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion, SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S **UNIQUE PERFUMES** are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SAM, PETE & MAX
STAR

Now Displaying Novelties in

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

An Immense Stock Just Received.

5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, has temporarily suspended payment and enforced the sixty-day rule. Assets, $200,0,0; liabilities, $190,000.

"A STARTLING crime," says a New York telegram, "similar to that which was attempted at the grave of Abraham Lincoln two years ago, has been successfully carried out here. The grave of the late A. T. Stewart has been violated, and the remains of the deceased millionaire are now in the hands of body-snatchers. Francis Parker, assistant sexton of St. Mark's Church, saw on entering the churchyard this morning a suspicious mound of fresh earth. A closer view revealed the fact that the Stewart vault had been opened, and by the dim light that entered the crypt Mr. Parker saw that the coffin in which the remains of the merchant prince had been interred was broken and empty on the floor. A month ago suspicious marks found upon the slab which overlies the tomb indicated that an attempt upon the vault by body-snatchers was contemplated, and precautions were taken to thwart their plans. A watchman was employed to guard the tomb, and it was doubtless owing to the folly of the sexton in discharging the watchman that the crime was successful at last. The estate of A. T. Stewart will not offer a reward for the recovery of his body. It will give $100,000, if need be, for the detection and punishment of the outlaws, but not one cent to them for the return of what they have taken. Not a single cent will be paid in order to compromise the case.

THE WEST.

A LARAMIE dispatch reports that the Deadwood coach was stopped a mile distant from the post, by five masked men, who took from the coach two prisoners, Mansfield and McLaughlin, and hung them on a large cottonwood tree on the river bank. These men, who were charged with road agency, had been in custody in Cheyenne, and were on route for Deadwood.

BY the explosion of a boiler in the saw-mill of Joseph Ents, at Savannah, Mo., two men were killed and two others seriously injured....Five two-story brick tenement houses on Cerre street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, St. Louis, burned the other night. Loss about $8,000. Three persons lost their lives in the flames.

MR. ALFRED DUTCH, one of the oldest journalists in the West, has just died in Chicago, aged 78 years. He edited a paper in the Garden City thirty-five years ago.

THE SOUTH.

THE pestilence in the South, which has raged since the beginning of July last, and which has caused more than 12,000 deaths, is now virtually over. In New Orleans, although a certain number of deaths is daily set down to its account, the epidemic has been officially declared at an end, and in Memphis and Mobile Jack Frost has given the fever its *coup de grace*. From the inland points the reports are favorable.

A LYNCHING affair is reported from Arkansas, a colored man being taken from the jail at Clarksville, the other night, and hung. He was confined for an assault upon a white woman.

GENERAL.

ALONG the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in the vicinity of Parkersburg, W. Va., diphtheria is prevailing to a frightful extent, producing a rate of mortality approaching that of the yellow fever in its worst degree of virulence. Similar reports are received from various parts of the country.

THE convention of the stone-cutters of the United States and Canada, in session in New York last week, protested against the future continuance of the convict-labor system.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. VAIL, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has tendered his resignation.

FOLLOWING is the October public-debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 693,896,950
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	100,500,000
Total coin bonds	$1,807,168,600
Lawful-money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	15,096,270
Legal tenders	$ 346,743,051
Certificates of deposit	35,840,000
Fractional currency	16,211,193
Coin and silver certificates	35,516,350
Total without interest	$ 434,310,694
Total debt	$2,270,500,595
Total interest	28,916,961
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 227,666,227
Cash in treasury—currency	1,711,246
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	35,840,000
Total in treasury	$ 275,217,473
Debt less cash in treasury, Nov. 1	$2,024,200,083
Decrease during October	1,708,402
Decrease since June 30, 1878	11,569,748
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,370
Interest paid by the United States	39,835,069
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	10,416,104
Balance of interest paid by the United States	29,418,965

THE total coinage of the mints during October was $6,625,400, of which $3,464,600 was in double eagles and $2,070,000 in standard silver dollars....The internal-revenue receipts for October were $10,089,704, against $10,107,300 for the corresponding month of last year.

AT a recent meeting of the Cabinet, it was decided that some recommendation shall be included in the President's message as to measures for arresting the depreciation of silver dollars. It will be suggested that this may be done either by increasing the amount of silver in the coin or by limiting the coinage, or by combining both these plans.

POLITICAL.

RETURNS from the November elections, as received by telegraph on the morning of Friday, Nov. 8, indicate the results noted below:

Illinois.—Entire Republican State ticket elected, and the Legislature is Republican by a small majority. The Congressional delegation stands 12 Republicans, 6 Democrats and 1 Greenbacker.

Wisconsin.—The election in this State was for members of Congress and the State Legislature. The Congressional vote may be summed up as follows: First district, Republican; Third, very close; Second, Republican; Fourth, Democratic; Fifth, Democrat; Sixth, Democrat; Seventh, Republican; Eighth, close, but probably Republican. The Republicans elect a clear working majority of the Legislature on joint ballot.

Michigan.—Returns indicate that the Republican State ticket is successful by a large plurality, and that both branches of the Legislature are Republican. The Congressional delegation is solidly Republican.

Minnesota.—The Republicans have about 15,000 majority on the State ticket. The Democrats elect one Congressman—Poehler, of the Third.

Missouri.—The Democrats made a clean sweep in Missouri, electing an unbroken delegation to Congress. The Democratic State ticket is also elected by a large majority.

Nebraska.—The Republicans elect their Governor and member of Congress by about 10,000 majority.

Kansas.—The Republicans elect their State ticket by 30,000 majority, and every member of Congress. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Pennsylvania.—The Republicans carry the State by about 15,000 majority. The Congressional delegation stands 16 Republicans, 2 Greenback Republicans, 8 Democrats and 1 Greenback Democrat.

New York.—The Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority. That party also gains four or five Congressmen, while the Legislature is also Republican, thus insuring the re-election of Mr. Conkling to the United States Senate. In New York city Tammany Hall was overthrown, the combination ticket headed by Edward Cooper, anti-Tammany Democrat, being elected by over 15,000 majority.

New Jersey.—The Republicans have probably elected five of the seven Congressmen—a Democratic loss of two.

Connecticut.—The Republican candidate for Governor leads his Democratic competitor 2,000 or 3,000 votes, but as the Greenback vote is about 8,000 there is no choice, and the election will be decided by the Legislature. As that body is Republican by a large majority, the election of a Republican Governor and United States Senator is assured.

Massachusetts.—The Republicans made a clean sweep, Ben Butler being defeated for Governor by upward of 30,000 majority. Only one Democrat elected to Congress—Leopold Morse, of Boston.

Rhode Island.—The Republicans elect both of the Representatives in Congress.

New Hampshire.—The Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, carried every Congressional district, and secured a working majority in the Legislature.

Vermont.—There was a special election for Congressman in the Third district of Vermont, resulting in the choice of Barlow, Greenbacker.

Virginia.—The election was quiet throughout the State, and the vote small. Gen. Joe Johnston was elected to Congress in the Richmond district. The Republicans elect one Congressman—Jorgensen—in the Fourth district.

Georgia.—The election in Georgia was very exciting. The negroes united with the Independents, and the result is the election of two or three Independents to Congress. A. H. Stephens was re-elected without opposition.

Delaware.—The Democrats elected the Governor and Representative in Congress.

Maryland.—The Democrats elect all the members of Congress except in the Third district, where Urner, Republican, is chosen.

Tennessee.—The Democrats elect their State ticket by a large majority, nine of the ten Congressmen, and secure a large majority in the Legislature.

Texas.—The Democrats make a clean sweep, electing all the Representatives in Congress and a majority in the Legislature.

Mississippi.—The Democrats send an unbroken delegation to Congress.

Louisiana.—E. A. Burke, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is elected. The Democrats also carry all six of the Congressional districts.

Kentucky.—The Democrats elect their Congressmen in every district.

Arkansas.—All of the Representatives returned to Congress are Democrats.

Alabama.—All of the Democratic nominees for Congress were elected, except in the Eighth district, where Lowe, Independent, was chosen.

Nevada.—The Republicans elect their State ticket and member of Congress, and have a majority in the Legislature.

Florida.—The vote is so close that it will require all the returns to determine the result.

South Carolina.—The Democrats carried every Congressional district and every county in the State except one. The Legislature is consequently largely Democratic.

North Carolina.—The Republicans elect two members of Congress in North Carolina, all the other districts being carried by the Democracy.

Dakota Territory.—Bennett, Republican, is elected to Congress by a small majority.

Washington Territory.—The race between the Republican and Democratic nominees for Congress is so close that it will require all the returns to decide which has won.

New Mexico Territory.—Otero, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress.

Idaho Territory.—Ainslee, Democrat, is elected to Congress by a small majority.

Utah Territory.—Cannon (Mormon) was re-elected to Congress without opposition.

Wyoming Territory.—Downey, Republican, is elected to Congress by 800 majority.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Porte has informed Minister Layard that the proposed reforms will be introduced in one province of Asia Minor, but the complete realization of the project will be postponed until the state of the Turkish finances permits....The native princes in India, according to dispatches from Bombay, are making liberal offers of aid to the Government in the Afghan war. The armies of some of these princes are in splendid condition, and, their people being hereditary haters of the Afghans, they will go into the war with great enthusiasm, it is thought, if their offers are accepted....Bismarck has prohibited the sale of the works of the late Ferdinand Lassalle.

AT the request of the British Ambassador the Porte has telegraphed Ahmet Kaiserli Pasha to evacuate Varna definitely and bring the troops and war material to Constantinople....St. Petersburg journals report a large number of suicides and attempted suicides in the Russian army in Bulgaria....The Government of India contemplates the adoption of a gold currency, making English gold coins a legal tender throughout the country. The importation of bar silver will probably be prohibited after a given time, and the rupee and smaller coins used as fractional currency....The Premier of Hyderabad has placed the whole treasury and army of that state at the disposal of the British Government, to be used against the Afghans.

THE republic of San Salvador, S. A., was visited, last month, by a very destructive earthquake, which overthrew several villages and caused the loss of many lives....The last of the imprisoned Fenians has been released, and will soon be in this country....The late French elections have insured control of the Senate for the Republicans. They gain twenty-eight Senators. The Electoral Colleges will meet on the 5th of January.

THE convention concluded between the countries of the Latin Union provides that the coinage of gold shall remain free, and the coinage of silver, suspended indefinitely, cannot be resumed without the consent of all the members of the union. The convention requires the ratification by the chambers of the countries in the union....Bismarck's daughter was married a few days ago to Count Rantzano, of Schleswig-Holstein....The telegraph lines for nearly 100 miles around Vienna have been destroyed by a great snow-storm....A proposition is being advanced to extend the term of President Diaz, of Mexico, for two years, he having refused to serve a second term....A Norwegian whaler, which has returned from the Arctic ocean, reports that, off Nova Zembla, she was boarded by two piratical Russian schooners and robbed of everything portable.

IT is reported that England has at length succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive league with France and Portugal—for the purpose of making war on the King of Dahomey. None of the neutral powers have yet offered mediation, or suggested an international congress to settle the disputed questions, and avert the calamities of the impending collision....A Constantinople correspondent states that the Rhodope insurrection has received a fatal blow by the assassination of Omer Aga, one of its most influential leaders, by Kara Yussuf, former leader, who had been disgraced for plundering. Omer Aga's death produced such disorganization that the majority of the leaders dismissed their bands to their homes.

A Boy On a Pig.

A pig is about as big as a sheep, only a pig's wool isn't so good to make stockings of. Why is a pig like a tree? Because he roots. That is a conundrum. A pig washes himself in mud. A pig allas goes the wrong way. A pig has four legs, one under each corner of his body. They pickle pigs' feet, but not until after the pig has got done using them. A pig squeals awful when it rains, also when you pull his tail. A pig has got a first-rate voice for squealing, and he grunts when he feels good. You can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail, 'cos it is so crooked. Why is a pig like old Mar'm Brown? 'Cos she's got her nose into everything. This is another conundrum, which is all I know about a pig.

His Wife Did "Go In."

He had returned with his wife from a summer vacation at the seaside, and he stood in front of the house giving a friend a graphic account of the season's pleasures.

"Went in bathing every day," he exclaimed, enthusiastically.

"Ah!" responded the friend. "Wife go in, too?"

"Oh, yes, every day," said the returned vacationist.

"Can she swim?" queried the friend, with some interest.

"No, she can't," was the reply. "She tried and tried to learn, but somehow she didn't get the hang of it. She said she couldn't get the right kick, and I let her think that was the reason, but the fact was"—and here he looked up at the house, and sunk his voice to a hoarse aspiration—"the fact was she couldn't keep her mouth shut long enough to take four strokes before she'd have some silly remark to make, when kerswash—she'd swallow a whole wave, and go plump to the bottom," and the husband winked rapidly as the scene was recalled to mind, and went into the house chuckling with pleasure.

But he hadn't noticed a woman's face peering out of the curtains of a raised window. The acquaintance saw the front door open quickly; saw a hand reach out and grab the seaside boarder by the collar; saw the heels of that individual crack his back as he shot through the door, which slammed behind his vanishing form; heard a wild and stifled noise, as of a human body being hauled over a hat-rack and banged against a wall, and heard a muffled voice like unto that of an enraged woman say:

"Take that back and I'll let you up, you wall-eyed yahoo!"

And the acquaintance, with a countenance of wonder and alarm, passed on, rubbing his head in a bewildered manner.—*Rockland Courier.*

William Lloyd Garrison's "Take."

The New England Franklin Club lately celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of William Lloyd Garrison's connection with the printing business. In commemoration of the event, says a correspondent of the New York *World*, Mr. Garrison undertook to set a stickful of solid nonpareil type. Having been provided with a stick and case, the veteran set to work in a business-like manner, amid the intensest excitement. A side-stick might have been heard to fall. The silence was only broken by the occasional click of the type in the stick and the subdued enthusiasm of the venerable patient, which found vent in such remarks as, "Where the Sweet By-and-By is the ff box?" "Sainted Thoreau, where's the italic case?" etc. Finally, in the remarkable time of 4:11:44, Mr. Garrison completed his task, and a proof of the "take" was at once pulled in gold ink on a white satin sheet. A fac-simile of this interesting relic is herewith presented:

CtobeR 1,818. . . sixTy ears aSo [illegible]oda i began mY co[illegible]ecti on alth tuE TypOg[illegible]apHIc Trad[illegible] tHe p[illegible]ess latyE ArchImedean l[illegible]vEr whIcq [illegible]oveS TqewOrl[illegible]nd tne p[illegible]Ladiu[illegible] oF Ii[illegible]beatY mR. hA yes Is m[illegible]llectua[illegible]Ly s[illegible]d [illegible]orall[illegible] ytue Injor Or of mr. Wil[illegible]iam e. cHandLer (O[illegible] mi[illegible]dle a Tiuatic s Ta[illegible] faiTu[illegible] bAromeTer cLoudsWith F[illegible]quent [illegible]oWers L[illegible] aner nEws in[illegible]icateg hesVz dE[illegible]ocratic ga[illegible]SeM. I WilD nbo bid you of Ond Ad[illegible]U:w I[illegible] 1LoaD gArrIson hIs TaKE.

Amnesty for Moonshiners.

In the late amnesty cases for revenue offenders in South Carolina all those offenders were specially excepted who had been engaged in attacking or resisting the officers, and in those cases it was directed that the trials should be had at the earliest possible day. The degree of amnesty granted in these cases is very different from that tried in Georgia under the last administration, and which proved a disastrous failure. In that case over 300 illicit distillers or other offenders against the law were pardoned by an executive order without consultati in with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all were set at liberty without requiring any bonds whatever for good behavior. The result was that a large proportion of those thus pardoned were soon after engaged in the same character of offenses. In the present case there has been no pardon, and the sentence is simply suspended, with the understanding that it will be immediately pronounced and enforced upon any second offense.—*Washington telegram.*

Felling a Giant Tree.

Only one of the big trees of California has been felled by the hand of man. To accomplish this it required the work of five men for twenty-two days, not chopping, but with long augers, boring it down. After the tree was completely severed, the veteran stood still unmoved, refusing to fall, until by ropes, pulleys and wedges the enormous trunk was brought to the earth. This tree was found to be over 800 feet long, ninety-six feet in circumference at the base, and sound to the very heart.

A BERLIN shirt-maker, of whom the Chancellor had ordered a dozen shirts, by some blunder made the right sleeve of all the shirts a trifle shorter than the left ones. The Princess, who is a modest housewife, observed this and wrote to the maker, who expressed his sorrow and desired her to return the garments for alteration. They did not come, but in their stead came a letter from Bismarck congratulating him on this happy idea in making the right sleeve shorter than the other, so that the cuff did not bother him when writing.

"I KNOW where there is another arm just as pretty as this one," said a young Oil Citizen to his sweetheart, as he pinched her fair arm yesterday evening. The storm that quickly gathered upon the lady's brow as quickly passed away when the young man pinched her other arm, and said, "It is this one, dear."—*Derrick.*

A MYSTERY OF CRIME.

The Most Skillful Robbery of Modern Times.

The complete details of the recent robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank in New York, says a contemporary, show it to have been one of the most skillfully-planned operations that has ever been known in the records of crime. It may be observed at the same time that there has never before been a crime committed that was so absolutely free from the chance of detection, either in its perpetration or after its commission. The seven masked burglars were as secure as if they were robbing a lonely farm-house, with not another house for miles around, instead of a bank in the heart of a great city, in broad daylight, with people constantly passing and repassing, who could look directly into the room where the thieves were at work. It is one of the most startling curiosities of crime that these seven men could enter this bank in daylight unperceived, overpower a family and obtain the keys and combination that guarded millions of dollars in cash, bonds and securities, enter the bank and spend an hour or two, in plain sight from two streets, packing up its assets, and then leave it through an exit into one of the most frequented streets of the city, and escape with their booty without attracting the attention of any one, although several patrolmen passed and repassed the building and looked in, as was their wont, to observe time by the clock on the larger vault which the thieves at that very time were wrecking. The circumstances of this bold robbery argue either an incomprehensible lack of observation upon the part of those whose duty it is to have their eyes open, or the possession upon the part of the thieves of invisible powers not hitherto known outside of the "Arabian Nights." Had a writer of fiction invented a similar situation for his villains, the book-reviewers would have accused him of inconsistency and want of fidelity to nature.

It adds to the despair of this situation that the only danger to which the thieves exposed themselves was in the commission of the act. When once they had escaped and concealed their plunder they were secure. The very nature of the property which they stole rendered them free from any liability of arrest. The Manhattan Savings Bank cannot afford to prosecute them if thereby it is to lose three and a half millions of dollars. It does not alter the situation that the bulk of the assets consists of bonds the thieves cannot negotiate. The bank needs them, and must have them for conversion, and private depositors are in the same fix. The thieves were wise enough to steal sufficient to save themselves from the penitentiary. They will be at some little trouble to answer letters from the bank and depositors, in fixing the details of the return of the property and the amount of commission they are to receive for their willingness to return a certain portion of it, which is of no value to them. However deplorable all this may be from the moral point of view, it is a case of hard necessity and involves the salvation of the bank. If there is any responsibility for this, it must be fastened upon the beneficent tendencies of modern civilization which have brought us to that standard of moral ethics where we can punish a man who steals a dollar out of another's pocket or a loaf of bread out of a window, but cannot punish a man whose theft involves millions. The magnitude of the crime oversweeps the limits of the law and successfully defies the processes of the courts. The mills of justice grind the petty rogue exceedingly fine, but the colossal rogue clogs the wheels with his huge load of plunder. It is not impossible as civilization progresses that we may reach that point where a person dissatisfied with the management of a bank may steal the assets and open a new bank with them over the way. The only condition of success is magnitude.

Effect of Salt on Wheat.

In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the manurial value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw; while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre, with the straw imperfectly developed. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but the experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of 30 cents each. In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was plowed the preceding fall, and again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterward plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded, according to the estimate of the owner, Mr. John Park, not less than forty bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw. But it must not be concluded that equally good results will always follow the application of salt.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Giant Trees.

A recent explorer of the sequoia forests of California says, in *Harper's Magazine*, that the Fresno group of big trees, not often visited, occupies an area of three or four square miles. The average stature of these trees is about 275 feet, many exceeding 300, and the diameter from 20 to 30, yet so harmonious are their proportions that the immensity of their size is not readily realized. "Walk the sequoia woods at any time of the year," he says, "and you will say they are the most beautiful on earth. Rare and impressive contrasts meet you everywhere—the colors of tree and flower, rock and sky, light and shade, strength and frailty, endurance and evanescence." He combats the idea that the big trees are the last of forests of their kind, and argues that they will be replaced by others as enormous in size. Fire is the great enemy of the comparatively young trees, and the cones are nearly all eaten by squirrels, yet he found an abundance of young and vigorous sequoias.

Registered Bonds.

A list of the stolen bonds taken from the Manhattan Savings Institution, of New York, has been received by the Treasury Department. A caveat will be entered against each of them upon the books of the treasury. Mr. Scofield, Register of the Treasury, said to-day that the bank could not lose a cent upon the stolen bonds which were registered. They would be subjected to some additional trouble; that is all. The interest will continue to the bank, as the presentation of bonds is not required to collect interest, the money being always paid to the person whose name appears upon the treasury books. The only place where the bonds would be needed would be in case of maturity, or where a call is made. In that case, if the original holder of a registered bond has lost it, by destruction or theft, all he has to do is to make affidavit of the same at the Treasury Department, and file bonds double in amount for the loss claimed, and then a new bond is issued. The Manhattan Bank, by furnishing proof of its loss and a bond to the amount of $5,000,000, can have duplicates of the stolen bonds reissued to them. As registered bonds are not negotiable, and are only payable to the holder, who has to be properly identified, it was thought strange by some that this double identification should be required by the Government, when the bond was in itself a guarantee. Register Scofield explains the object of this. Registered bonds are assignable. Where the original holder should sell to a second party and assign it to him, a case might occur where the second holder should be sick, or die, or be in some way prevented from notifying the treasury that the bond had passed to him, so that a note of it could be made upon the treasury books. In that case the original holder might come in and aver that he had lost his bond, and secure the issue to himself of a duplicate of the bond still in existence. To guard against any such loss the guaranty in case of reissue is required. After these bonds are assigned in blank, and are put in bank as collateral, they are negotiable as coupon bonds, and are subject to loss by theft. Register Scofield says that there is no case on record where a loss has occurred through registered bonds.—*Washington telegram.*

Mustaches.

Though French soldiers in general wear mustaches, marines are not permitted to do so, on the ground that salt air would condense on them, and probably create ulcers. In the middle ages all classes in France wore them, including the clergy, and down to the beginning of the French Revolution the upper ranks of priests were adorned with well-pomaded and powdered hair on the upper lip. In 1792 the army was forbidden to wax and paint their mustaches, and only grenadiers were allowed to wear them. This regulation continued until 1813, when the cavalry, dragoons excepted, were permitted to let them grow. In 1822 the privilege was extended to the infantry, carbineers and voltigeurs, and to all officers of whatever service. In 1832 Marshal Soult, then Minister of War, rendered mustaches obligatory upon all soldiers who could raise them. Civilians began wearing mustaches immediately after the fall of Napoleon I., and in 1830 they became general in France, and have since remained so. Among lawyers, however, custom has enjoined shaving, and Judges, on the appearance of a mustached pleader before them, have sometimes refused to hear him unless he "made himself decent." All employes of the Bank of France are still required to shave, and custom enjoins shaving upon waiters in saloons and restaurants, and on men servants. Priests in French colonies, almoners and missionaries are an exception to the general rule of the church; they must not only allow the hair to grow on the upper lip, but on the entire face.

Poisoning by Arsenic in Gloves.

In a recent number of the *Allgemeine Medicinisene Central Zeitung* is a brief report of a case in which the symptoms of poisoning were traced to the use of gloves charged with arsenic. A gentleman, Maj. von B., traveling from Schleswig to Berlin, bought in Hamburg a pair of marine-blue gloves, and, on arriving in Berlin, put them on and made several visits. Soon after he felt ill; he returned to Schleswig and sought medical advice. His hands were covered with a peculiar eruption, for which his physician could not account, and he had a sensation of general weakness. Reflecting on the symptoms, he thought of the gloves, and communicated his suspicions to two medical men, who at first laughed at them, but afterward had the gloves submitted to chemical analysis, the result of which was the detection of a considerable quantity of arsenic in them.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Mirror Telegraph.

One of the wonders of the age is what is called the "mirror telegraph." This is a means of communication in use by the United States Signal Survey parties throughout the country. The telegraphing is done by an instrument known as the heliotrope, which concentrates the rays of the sun to a focus and casts them straight ahead, similar to a mirror. By an agreed series of long and short flashes, the parties communicate to each other the temperature, etc., from point to point. Two parties, thirty-five miles apart, were recently observed communicating, and the flashes at that distance were as bright as the flashes of the sun.

JAMES MILLER started from Ohio with his family for the far West, traveling in an emigrant wagon drawn by two horses. In Missouri one of the horses died, and he stole another to replace it. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Lately his term expired, and he resumed his journey, his family having lived in the neighborhood of the prison while waiting for him to be released.

ONE HORROR IN THE SOUTH.

How a Woman Narrowly Escaped Burial Before Death.

[New Orleans Cor. New York Graphic.]

So great is the panic and dread of contagion in many of the smaller places where the fever has broken out, and so intense is the desire of preventing the spread of the disease by putting the corpses of the victims under ground as speedily as possible, that many incidents have occurred of a horrifying nature. In Biloxi, Miss., as in many other small places, the citizens formed a Board of Health, armed with the privilege of entering the house of death and snatching away the corpse almost on the instant the pulse has ceased to beat. Miss D——, a beautiful young lady (whose father, it is said, is worth his thousands at the North), was thus torn from the arms of her aunt, and, without waiting for the doctor's certificate, without even being shrouded, was rolled in the sheet on which she had lain and consigned to the earth within two or three hours after her death. Another beautiful girl, a belle and the daughter of wealth, died at midnight, and before the dawn a cart backed up to the door with a rude coffin, and through the drizzling rain two of her young lady friends, wrapped in cloaks and carrying lanterns, jumped into cart beside her, and held the lights in the graveyard while the sexton did his work.

There are scores of instances of this nature, and there are many who feel confident that during these terrible "hundred days" of panic and confusion at the South many persons have been buried alive. It could not possibly have been otherwise, with such terror, scarcity of doctors and nurses, and overwhelming number of cases, as demoralized the inhabitants of many of the plague-stricken districts where the fever was comparatively an unknown visitant. The story of one woman alone is enough to show what basis there is for this apprehension. The woman, Mrs. L., died (apparently), having had black vomit, and was hurriedly washed and shrouded. The hearse backed up to the door, and the coffin was placed on the bed beside her. The friends, afraid to go to the infected dwelling, were crowded around the grave in the cemetery when a rumor reached them from the house that the horrid pit would not receive that tenant, as the supposed-dead woman had returned to life. With one accord the crowd made for the house, and there the rumor was verified. When the attendants were about to place the body in the coffin, the woman had turned over, and, striking her hand against the awful object on the bed, asked: "What box is this?" Strange to say, she appeared better after her reawakening, the black vomit did not reappear, and she is now in a fair way of recovery. The death-like swooning and insensible condition are attributed to exhaustion and the large quantities of champagne given to check black vomit. But one shudders to think of the fate which had been hers had the torpor continued but a few moments longer.

That there are chapters of unprecedented horror in the present Southern epidemic is known to all—but many of the worst, I fear, will be traced to the infidelity of nurses and the blunders of inexperienced or overtaxed physicians.

A Romance of the Plague.

One of the thousand and one tragic incidents of the great plague happened at Holly Springs, Miss. A beautiful young lady of New Orleans was forced by her father to marry an old man she could not love. Preferring death to slavery, the young lady ran away and gave her services as nurse to the fever-stricken at Holly Springs. After a few days of devoted attention to the sick she was herself stricken. There was a male nurse for her. There was no female hand to soothe with its gentle touch the fevered brow. But the noble Ridley was there to perform the last sad offices to the dying girl. Toward the last she said to him: "Kiss me." As Ridley kissed her on the cheek, she exclaimed, "Kiss my lips," which he did. She then said: "You are the only man I ever kissed; kiss me again." While Ridley was in the act of kissing her she threw her arms tightly around his neck, and instantly expired. God bless the brave hearts.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A FEMALE writer in the *Nation* says that sewing promotes vacancy of mind.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$6 50	@	9 50
Hogs	3 40	@	3 62
Cotton	9⅛	@	9¾
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@	3 65
Wheat—No. 2	1 01¼	@	1 05
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@	47½
Oats—Mixed	26½	@	31
Rye—Western	58	@	59
Pork—Mess	7 75	@	7 90
Lard	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 10	@	4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 35	@	3 65
Hogs	2 25	@	2 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 25	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	81	@	82¼
No. 3 Spring	68	@	71
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
Rye—No. 2	44	@	45
Barley—No. 2	89	@	92
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	17	@	18
Pork—Mess	7 00	@	7 15
Lard	5½	@	6
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	86	@	89
No. 2	82	@	83
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	18	@	19
Rye—No. 1	44	@	45
Barley—No. 2	86	@	87
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	84	@	85
Corn—Mixed	32	@	33
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye	39	@	40
Pork—Mess	7 40	@	7 50
Lard	5¾	@	5¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	85	@	91
Corn	35½	@	37
Oats	19	@	24
Rye	50	@	51
Pork—Mess	7 50	@	7 75
Lard	5¾	@	7
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	93	@	94
No. 2 Red	92	@	93½
Corn	37	@	43½
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	92	@	93
No. 1 Amber	90	@	91
Corn—No. 1	40	@	42
Oats—Mixed	21	@	23
Barley (per cental)	1 35	@	2 75
Pork—Mess	9 25	@	9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 35	@	4 75
Fair	3 50	@	4 00
Common	2 25	@	3 30
Hogs	3 00	@	3 50
Sheep	3 00	@	4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

One acre of land will produce 1,000 bushels of sugar beets, which, made into sugar, will yield 4,800 pounds of sugar; or into vinegar, 5,000 gallons; or into proof spirits, 1,000 gallons. Such are the possibilities of an acre of ground, with proper skill and cultivation.

Fattening Pigs.—Fattening pigs should be pushed on as rapidly as possible before the cold weather. A pound of fat made now costs less than that made next month, and the latter costs less than the same amount made in December. Remember that the cold weather wastes fat.

Ground for Oats.—Ground for oats should be fall-plowed and left ridged, so that the cultivator or harrow may fit it for seeding in the early spring. The land for early potatoes should also be plowed and manured. Spread the manure upon the plowed ground and leave till spring; then plow it under.

Preserved Apples.—Weigh equal quantities of good brown sugar and of apples; peel, core, and mince them small; boil the sugar, allowing to every three pounds a pint of water; skim it well, and boil it pretty thick; then add the apples, the grated peel of one or two lemons, and two or three pieces of white ginger, if you have it. Boil till the apples look clear and yellow. This preserve will keep for years.

I believe, from experience and observation, that well-improved grass lands, with many kinds of grass, not overstocked in the dry season, and a liberal supply of hay, cut early and well cared for, will produce as good if not better cattle than too much stuffing with grain, which has a tendency to contract the inwards and prevent thrift when confined to grain alone.—*Spanglar.*

In speaking of the necessity of land-drainage, Mr. Mechi says: "The want of a hole in the great agricultural plant-pot during the last wet winter has caused many an agricultural purse to be only half filled. How strange it is that no farmer would have a plant-pot in his green-house or home without a hole in the bottom, while the same individual often does not consider one to be necessary in the big plant-pot outside."

Farming is a business similar, in its broad features, to all other trades and manufactures, and should be managed on the same principles. It is unpleasant, therefore, to observe that, while manufacturing and commercial interests have attained a distinguished position in this country, agriculture has not met with that consideration which its importance demands. Whatever the material prosperity of the country may be, it must be based on that which supplies the resources of natural life and vigor to the nation.

A very simple process is employed for freeing woodland newly brought into cultivation from the stumps of trees. A hole about two inches in diameter and eighteen inches in depth is bored in the stump about autumn, filled with a concentrated solution of saltpeter and closed with a plug. In the following spring a pint or so of petroleum is poured into the same hole and set on fire. During the course of the winter the saltpeter solution has penetrated every portion of the stump, so that not only this, but also the roots, are thoroughly burnt out. The ashes are left, and form a valuable manure.

No other crop gives as large an amount of easily-digestible food for cows, young stock, sheep or hogs, as the sugar beet, while the manure from feeding the beet is of much greater value than when animals are fed upon almost any other kind of root. France grows one-half more wheat upon an acre, fattens a much greater number of cattle than the same territory in America, from the fact that that country raises enormous quantities of sugar beets for making sugar, and has the rich manure from the refuse which is fed to the stock. To have the full value of the raising of sugar beets we should have the sugar manufactory as well, but until that comes no more profitable crop can be raised and fed out upon the farm than beets. The ground for beets, like that for any other crop, should be mellow, tilled deeply, and rich. The seed should be sowed as early as possible, in rows from two and a half to three feet apart—so as to allow the use of the cultivator between—and the seed should be sown at the rate of three to four pounds to the acre, and the plants thinned out, and, if need be, transplanted, so as to stand from twelve to fifteen inches apart; this will give large roots, and a crop of twenty-five to thirty-five tons to the acre.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The bandage system, which we were the first to suggest some twenty-five years ago, and have often referred to since, is the only effectual protection we have yet seen against the operations of the worm in fruit trees. We repeat again that in not a single instance have we ever had a worm in our dwarf pear trees where this was properly attended to. It is simply to bandage the bottom of the tree with any kind of muslin or cloth, and tie it, letting the bandage be about six inches above ground and two inches below. It should be applied as soon as the ground is in a fit condition to go upon. These bandages should be removed at the end of October, but it will do no harm to let them alone, only that they remain in good condition for another season. As long as this is continued we defy the worm. The beetle lays its eggs an inch or two above the ground early in the spring, that is, as soon as the warm days in March will admit of its coming forth from its winter quarters; the eggs are soon hatched by the sun, being laid on the sun-side of the trunk, and the young grub finds its way down to the soft bark beneath the soil, where it gradually works its way in. The bandage prevents both the laying of the eggs and the descent of the grub. Let doubters try it. One man will bandage 200 trees in a day. It may also protect the peach tree in the same way. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Yeast.—Five potatoes, one cup of white sugar, four table-spoonfuls of flour, with a little salt and yeast to raise it.

Layer Cake.—Three cups of sugar, one cup butter, six eggs, four cups flour, one cup milk, four teaspoonfuls of yeast powder.

Pickles.—Pickles should be touched only with a dry spoon or ladle. A few drops of water, or the introduction of a wet spoon, will sometimes spoil the entire contents of a pickle jar.

Soot and Salt.—Salt will remove soot from the carpets. Brush the soot off as much as is possible without rubbing it into the threads of the carpet, then scatter salt, and sweep with a stiff broom.

Cleaning Silk.—White or light silk may be cleaned by rubbing it on both sides with Indian meal, and carefully dusting it with a bit of silk or a fine handkerchief. The same process may be used on kid gloves.

Indian Steam Loaf.—Two cups Indian meal and one cup wheat flour, two cups of sweet milk and one cup of sour milk, half cup of molasses and one teaspoonful of soda; to be steamed three hours, and is good hot or cold.

Beef Loaf.—One and one-half pounds of beefsteak chopped very fine and free from gristle; two cups of rolled crackers (fine); one cup of cold water; one-half cup of butter; salt and pepper to suit the taste; bake till done.

A Starch to Preserve Colors.—For starching muslins, ginghams and calicoes dissolve and add to every pint of starch a piece of alum the size of a shellbark. By so doing, the colors will keep bright for a long time, which is very desirable when dresses must be often washed, and the cost is but a trifle.

Frosting.—Take the whites of four eggs, and two table-spoonfuls of fine white sugar, and beat to a stiff froth, and spread it on the pies as soon as baked, then set them in the oven just long enough to get a nice brown.

Raisin Pie.—One cup of raisins chopped fine, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of vinegar, one cup of sirup, one cup of water, one-half cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cloves, the same of cinnamon and soda, butter size of an egg; two crusts.

Economical Fruit Cake.—Two cups sugar, one of butter, three of flour, one of milk, two of chopped raisins, one of currants, one of citron, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, two teaspoonfuls each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, one teaspoonful of mace, and two teaspoonfuls of brandy.

Our Kitchens.—You are fortunate if your kitchens have a sunny outlook. A south window catches all the precious winter sunshine, and is not as uncomfortable on account of heat in the summer as an east or west window. Sunshine goes a great way toward furnishing a room, as well as driving care, fatigue and disease away from those who live and work in it. Of course, you may not all have model kitchens, though you may so much desire them; and just here comes to mind this quaint old rhyme, which applies to housekeepers, as much as to any other class:

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none.
If there be one, try and find it;
If there be none, never mind it.

The Afghan Capital.

Cabul, the present capital of Afghanistan, suffered a temporary eclipse in the middle of the last century through the rise of its southern rival, Kandahar. The latter, founded, in 1754, by Shaw Ahmed, the greatest of Afghan sovereigns, rapidly grew into one of the largest and most flourishing cities of the kingdom; but, on its founder's death, in 1772, his effeminate son, Timour, transferred the seat of government to Cabul, where it has remained ever since. It must be owned that this dignity is fully merited. Standing upon a river of the same name, in the midst of a wide plain bordered by low hills and dotted with countless villages, the Afghan metropolis has a striking picturesqueness of aspect, heightened by the innumerable gardens which are the prominent feature of every Asiatic city from Tashkend to Damascus. The houses are of wood, but much neater and more commodious than is usual in Eastern towns. The great bazar and several of the public buildings are of essentially modern construction, thanks to the partial demolition of the place by the English in October, 1842; but it possesses one splendid monument of antiquity in the tomb of the Emperor Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty of India. Its climate is surprisingly healthy on the whole, although the great difference of temperature between day and night exposes foreigners to the risk of fever and ophthalmia. From a military point of view, again, its position, which may be compared with that of Sophia in Western Turkey, is admirable for all purposes of defense. Placed at the intersection of the four great roads leading to Koondooz, Herat, Peshawur and Kandahar, it is protected on the north by the snows of the Hindoo Koosh, and on the southeast by the westernmost spur of the Suleimann range, while the most practicable approach from the southwest is commanded by the impregnable fortress of Ghizni, the Afghan Gibraltar, whose capture in 1841 was only accomplished by treachery. In a word, Cabul needs nothing but a more complete system of fortification to make it one of the strongest places in Central Asia.

Shakspeare's Intellect.

A Scotchman was asserting that some of the most celebrated poets and brightest intellects the world ever produced were descendants of his race, and quoted Scott, Burns, and others as evidence. An Englishman who was present retorts: "I suppose you will claim next that even Shakspeare was a Scotchman." "Weel," he replied, "I'm nae so sure o' that; but ane thing I do ken—*he had intellect eneuch to be a Scotchman.*"

SABBATH READING.

The Middle Classes.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING, OF CHICAGO.

Give me neither poverty nor riches * * * lest I be full and deny Thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and thus profane the name of my God.—*Prov.* xxx., 8-9.

What is called a "middle class" has long existed in the world; has been so large in numbers and so great in influence, and for the most part so happy, that there must be a certain philosophy of that condition. Such a constant and immense form of human life cannot be the result of chance, but must be rather a part of the method of Him who placed man upon this planet. It will give dignity to this class, and will help you to feel that it possesses a special significance of intrinsic worth if you will mark how omnipresent it has been in earth's history. In the days of the magnificent Solomon this prayer of Agur rises up and tells us that just below the immense riches of the Hebrew Kings there moved a multitude which were neither up to the level of monarchs nor down at the level of beggars; a multitude not so lofty as to need no God, and not so low as to disgrace one. So around all the rich ones of any nation may be seen the homes of the moderate property-holder. This prayer of Agur discloses the fact that the middle class had shown its virtues long enough to mankind to create the petition that the Lord would place the suppliant in that estate. To fall below it would be to fall into sore temptation; to seek to rise above might lead to an undue pride of life. The prayer reveals the existence of a second estate as far back as history runs.

Evidently, however, the moderate men of the past were in smaller numbers than in modern times, for the centralization of power led to a centralization of money by means of despotic taxation, and confiscation, and conquest, and hence the men of moderate property were few and the beggars and slaves many. In our times the suppression of tyrants and the progress of the ideas of industry and equality have enlarged the middle class, and have made it surpass in number all the beggars below it and all the wealthy above it. The constant presence of this class, its quality in all times, and at least its immense numbers, make it worthy of our study. If an old saint prayed that God would place him in this middle class and keep him there, we who now live may well look into the merit of such a religious petition.

The moderate-property man should a priori be the most fortunate, because all through nature the law of the *golden medium* runs. Nature dislikes excesses. It is fond of averages. A shrub below the forest gets too little light; a tree above the forest is blown down. The trees, therefore, stand shoulder to shoulder in the great woods. A soil excessively poor grows nothing, and a soil excessively rich will grow only mushrooms, that have no leaf, nor flower, nor fragrance. The rose and the wheat must wait for the thin soil to be made rich or for the luxuriant soil to be depleted by sand or clay. Thus the fields seem to send up the prayer for neither poverty nor riches. But there is safer ground than such analogy. It is not probable that the Creator of the world would make that the worst condition which must absorb the millions, and if we find two other conditions, that of poverty and that of enormous wealth, which are being constantly emptied into the middle class of liberty, and industry, and education, it may be inferred that God has not made most pitiable that estate in which the most millions are to be grouped.

Let us pass from what should be anticipated to what may be actually observed. Reason may err as to what should be, but it cannot err so easily as to what is and has been; and, thus arguing, the truth would appear that the middle class has been and is the happiest class. The debate, of course, does not lie between the middle class and the lowest, but wholly between the middle and the highest. All those competent to bear testimony have, upon reflection, declared that the most enjoyment has not, as a fact, followed those who have possessed the most gold. Why the human heart should not be happy according to the property it possesses I cannot argue here, for no one can enter the soul of a Crœsus, ancient or modern, and learn why he should not be happier than the man of modest home by his side; but, as a simple fact, the men who have borne witness have, for some reason, arranged themselves upon the other side. Those who have composed our songs; those who have composed our philosophies; those have written our romances and our dramas, have loved to locate the best hours of man in a home of the plainer style. These artists of the heart have put more vines and flowers on the outside than they have heaped up gold-plate or jewels within.

It may be observed, too, that no sooner have the extremely rich built their splendid palaces than they at once project some country place a hundred times as simple, to which they can fly when they long for a certain fullness of joy and peace. Let us not find fault with them, for you and I would accept of a city palace any moment were the temptation placed well before us. Indeed, though there are three classes, in fact, the beggar, the middle class, and the moneyed prince, there is only one class in essence, for all would accept of millions instead of hundreds, were the choice set before them. But all are weak, all are human, and what I seek this morning is a philosophy of the middle class, which is better than we are—a philosophy which is struggling like a Christ to lift us up to its height. To return; the deep thinkers and the extremely rich have borne witness to the charm of moderate means, and have thus confessed that there was a condition as good as their own, even though they had not the moral power to fling away enough gold to make them descend into it.

* * * * * * * *

It has always come to pass that the families of moderate property have been in the beginning and the end of each nation the nation's chief hope. Nations have died by raising one-half of their number up to aristocracy, and by sinking the other half to beggary. The nations have all died between these two millstones—the vanity of the highest and the broken hearts of the lowest.

The tendency is for the children of the extremely rich to enter upon a career of either indolence or more positive sin. They are set aside from the struggle of existence, and by the law of nature begin to decline. Beholding this decay of the highest, civilization and religion make their new requisition for men and women upon the class beneath, and give us the phenomenon of a higher class always fading away, and of civilization appealing to the common people for salvation. Society is like the rose-tree or the vine. In the gay summer time some ambitious branches overtop the rest; some leaves and roses rise high above the garden wall, but winter comes, and the loftiest foliage and twigs die first. They cover the ground with their ruin, but the central vine, the lower order, clings modestly to the wall, and in the spring time every inch of it bursts forth in new life. Not otherwise that living, mysterious plant—society. The children of the rich fall. Their leaves, once so gaudy, fall upon the earth and are hidden in its dust, and the nation, when it wishes a new spring time of all its hopes and powers, looks further down the garden wall to where the plant is still full of all the rich juices from which roses and grapes are made.

It thus appears that the prayer of Agur involves one of the laws of individual and national life. Not only is the plain, humble condition the happiest, and on this account worthy of being woven into a most sacred prayer, but it stands as a fundamental law of human triumph, and hence may be inserted in our spiritual petitions with a twofold earnestness, the one from the happiness of self, the other from the welfare of mankind. It may be well a matter of wonder that a heart hidden away in a nation so old and so small as the Hebrew kingdom should have found a prayer so wonderful in wisdom. But he had seen the evil he lamented and the good he sought. He had seen David and Solomon pass from honor to dishonor, from glory to shame; and had seen the rags also of the beggar, and, between the two, the happy home, and near by the tears of the beggar on one hand, and on the other near by a ruined throne, he knelt down and poured forth this wise request, to give him a home but shield him from the palace and the rags.

If our meditation this morning be true, then a duty springs up to our sight, namely, to seek to be numbered in that middle throng so potent in public and private good. If any of you are beggars by reason of vice or indolence, throw away at once those monsters, and attempt to climb to that condition where hope dwells and where toil is transformed by expectation into a pleasure.

If any of you possess riches which have checked life's industry and which are creating for you a train of sinful or foolish wants, and which, after you, will palsy the industry of your children, then distribute the great fortune before you die, while you can direct the million, and hasten down and tenderly let your children down to that zone on the mountain side where blows the perfumed breath of perpetual spring. The vale is too sickly and the summit too cold.

Are you already in the "middle class?" and, bless God, perhaps we are all there; then mark well the deep meaning of that lot, and make no effort to climb a height on which all have become dizzy and from which all have at last fallen. Remember the intellectual power, the mental harvest of arts and sciences which has always waved upon that soil; and remember the supreme happiness which the rich and the lofty have found at last to bless the plain man's home. Are you a man of industry, of integrity; are you compelled to take up each day the honorable warfare of earth; are you compelled to labor for the supply of the best wants and to support beings the most dear? then you the nation loves, you civilization loves, you religion loves, and, throwing their arms around you, they all say: "We depend upon you. We look to those who have neither poverty nor riches."

Horse Biscuits.

Horse biscuits are the result of careful experimenting by the Prussian military authorities for some condensed form in which to put provender for army horses in war time. These, after a very severe trial, are admitted to be a great success. The biscuit, or as it has also been called, the "oat-comfit," consists of 30 parts of oat flour, 30 parts of "dextrinated" pea meal, 30 parts of rye flour, and 10 parts linseed meal; or, 40 parts of oat flour, 40 parts of dextrinated pea meal, and 20 parts of linseed meal; or, 20 parts of pea meal, 20 parts of wheat flour, 20 parts of corn, 20 parts of rye flour, 10 parts of grated bread, and 10 parts of linseed meal; or, finally, other analogous mixtures. The Russians also tried these horse biscuits during the recent war. The horses were fed on these biscuits during twenty-six days, and every day notes were made of the state, plumpness and weight of the horses, and their strength tested with the dynamometer. The superiority of the comfits over oats (a third of which are undigested and lost in the dung-heap) was so marked that they were adopted, not only in imitation of Prussia, as an exceptional recourse for times of war, but also as a steady food in time of peace. A ration is about 3¼ pounds; it comprises from twenty-five to thirty biscuits of from four to five inches in diameter by four-tenths of an inch in thickness. These biscuits, strung on wire, can be suspended to the saddle without danger of breakage, and a horse can thus easily carry nourishment to last him four or five days. They are given either dry or wet (after having been broken up), at the rate of seven in the morning, twelve at noon and seven in the evening.

One-third of the liquid portion of the sewage of Paris is conveyed to Gennevilliers, a kind of peninsula made by the windings of the Seine below Asnieres. A medical visitor says that he did not discover as much smell as he has often detected in walking over farms manured with guano or in the ordinary manner, and he could not learn of any unfavorable effect on the health of the people. Magnificent crops are raised

A BLACK HILLS TRAGEDY.

A Fatal Pistol Duel Between a Man and Woman—Elizabeth Lovell Killed by One Whom She Sought to Assassinate.

(From the Black Hills Enterprise.)

A tragic denouement to a petty quarrel was an event of Sunday. In our issue of that day, it will be remembered, we chronicled the arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Lovell, who, as a desperado and a hard case generally, has figured conspicuously in the Police Court and elsewhere during the year. Her house stands at the north side of the road running down the gulch, and upon the hillside, immediately in rear thereof, upon disputed ground, the residence of S. J. Rogers, access to which is had through the lot of Mrs. Lovell. Ill-feeling has existed between the old Amazon and Mr. Rogers for a long time, and on Saturday she was arrested for uttering threats, but was subsequently released upon bail. The tragedy that followed was witnessed by Deputy Sheriff Bennett, whose literal report thereof is as follows:

I was sitting in the front room of Mr. Rogers' cabin, where I board, at half-past 1, when Rogers returned from up town and threw off his coat. At this moment I saw Mrs. Lovell leave her house and start up the hill. I said to Rogers, "Here comes the old woman." She came up the path about one-third of the way, where she met the old man who lives at her house, when she stopped, spoke to him, and turned him back toward us, both advancing about half way up, at which point the old man turned and came diagonally toward the house, the old woman approaching by the direct trail. When she got about two-thirds of the way she stopped and took a six-shooter from beneath her apron and examined it. I said to Johnnie, "I guess she is going to fix the fence." She was on the porch at this time. Instead of stopping where the fence should stand she came on toward the house. As she did so I went into the front room, Johnnie said: "I guess she is coming right into the house; she's got a cocked revolver in her hand." He came into the room, apparently to avoid her, and said: "Am I to stand and be killed in my own house by this woman?" and passed into the back room, where he secured a revolver, and returned, conversing with me all the while about the precautions he had taken to prevent trouble with her. He stepped to the front door and sat down on the inside, where he continued the conversation with me and his wife. The old woman had quietly moved up to the front door, and, stepping partially inside, leaned against the jamb, and eyed me as if to satisfy herself that I was unarmed, when, without a word of warning, she quickly thrust the pistol against Rogers' left breast, fired, and jumped off the porch. Rogers sprung to his feet and struck at her with his pistol but missed her, when he passed out to the porch a step or two, firing his revolver. Five shots were fired at the woman as she ran down the hill, calling to the old man to shoot, or not to shoot, can't say which.

The third shot, I think, took effect, and the woman fell. Rogers staggered into the room, dropped his pistol and, exclaiming, "She's done for me," lay down on the lounge. I ran up town after the doctor, passing Mrs. Lovell on the trail. When I returned she was not to be seen.

Mrs. Lovell was carried to her house, where she lingered in an unconscious condition for an hour, when death ensued. The bullet entered the head from the rear, traversed the brain, and lodged beneath the right eye. An inquest subsequently held completely exonerates Mr. Rogers; the latter was seriously, but not fatally, injured, the ball entering at the left side below the heart, taking a downward course and traversing the body, lodging on the right side. He is 28 years of age, a native of Emingport, Can., and was for several years employed as bookkeeper in Plattsburg, N. Y., where, seven years ago, he married. He has resided in the Hills for the past eighteen months.

Took It All In.

A Philadelphia boy, aged 12, whose uncle is a member of the Legislature, was permitted to take a trip to Harrisburg last spring in order to visit the State House. He came home chuck full of importance, and when his little brother ran to meet him at the gate William coldly waved him back and said:

"I refer you to the Committee on Fisheries, bub, and how's my dog?"

His mother was glad to see him, and, when she asked if he had enjoyed himself, he replied:

"Oh, I suppose so, though I now move to strike out all after the enacting clause."

"What sort of talk is that, Willie, dear?" she asked in great surprise.

"Never mind the talk, mother, but move the previous question and bring on the pan-cakes."

The hired girl came in with the dinner and wanted to know how he liked Harrisburg. He looked at her with great dignity and replied:

"I now move to lay your petition on the table, Hannah, for future consideration."

She got mad about it, and William slyly informed his mother that it was his opinion that Hannah's title should be made to conform to the body of the bill. He went out to see the boys after dinner, and a house-painter asked him where No. 657 was?

"We'll have a call of the House and see," replied the boy as he looked around.

"Whose house?" asked the painter.

"Or, you can rise to a question of privilege," continued the lad.

"I don't want no sass!" said the painter, who thought that the boy was making fun of his red nose.

"Of course not. Let's pass the bill to a third reading, or else go into committee of the whole and debate it."

"I think you need dressing down!" growled the painter, and he banged William into a snow-bank and pushed a heap of snow down behind his collar.

"Has the minority no rights?" yelled the boy as he kicked the painter upon the shins.

He would have been walloped had not his mother appeared. The painter moved away when he saw her, but called out:

"I'll see you again, boy!"

"I refer the whole bill to father, with instructions to report a bill to walk you into the Police Court," replied the Representative, and he went in to tell his mother the difference between suspending the rules and rushing a bill, or referring it to the Committee on Cornfields till some one came around with the cigars.

ALL SORTS.

Take quinine dissolved in milk.

Japanese women do not use pins.

The rattlesnake lives to be 16 years old.

An Ohio paper nominates Secretary Sherman for the Presidency.

It is computed that his campaign has cost Gen. Butler over $150,000.

Table-covers of white paper are the latest novelty. No washing required.

Over 200,000,000 paper collars are annually consumed in the United States.

The Vienna theaters issue no checks to enable parties to go out between the acts.

The Duke of Devonshire lately cleared near $100,000 by the sale of thirty short-horns.

Cleveland has 370 lawyers—one to every eighty-seven male adults of the city.

No Boston policeman is allowed to discuss religion or politics at the station-houses.

A light fall of snow has made the roads in Manitoba very bad, and tied up the country.

Baltimore photographers have made successful attempts to photograph by the electric light at night.

The death of Jefferson Davis, Jr., leaves the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy without a relative bearing the name of Davis.

There has been no increase in the acreage or production of corn in Great Britain during the past ten years, and little in that of meat.

A man in Santa Barbara county, Cal., is making a living by clearing farms of squirrels at 10 cents an acre, and guarantees thorough work.

Senator Morton's son, a revenue agent in Alaska, did not learn of his father's death until he reached San Francisco a few days ago.

The loss by the yellow fever, through the destruction of crops by neglect, stoppage of trade, and minor causes, is estimated at $200,000,000.

An elephant butted the end out of a car on a Kentucky railroad, fell with his forelegs astride the couplings, broke his tusks, and had a foot cut off.

The Italian Government has adopted plans for 2,500 miles of new railroads, to cost about $150,000,000, to be secured by a pledge of the public credit.

A recent examination at Goa, India, of the body of St. Francis Xavier showed it to be as well preserved as when exposed twenty years ago.

A crazy girl in North Carolina was discovered the other day playing with a rattlesnake, from which she had removed the rattles, without any harm from the reptile.

A resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., invested $3,000 with a Chicago broker, being desirous of accumulating a fortune with rapidity. He lost it all, and was sued for $3.75 of a balance.

The time has now arrived when the lonely tramp smokes his pipe in the hay-mow, and the calculating farmer ascertains the next morning that the insurance will about half cover the loss.

A party of geologists while recently en route from Folkstone to Boulogne saw what to many of them was positively a sea serpent, but one of the party whipped out a glass and discovered that it was a flock of wild fowl.

A young man objected to the young girl that his rich old uncle wished him to marry. "You mustn't be so particular," said the exasperated uncle. "I tell you she's well enough." "So she is, uncle," responded the nephew, "and you know you've always taught me to leave well enough alone!"

The San Francisco *Call* states that up to the close of September an even hundred cargoes of this year's wheat had passed out of the Golden Gate. The aggregate is 178,156 tons, worth $6,037,497. This is the largest export movement of the great staple during the first quarter of any harvest year in the history of San Francisco.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that one of the most flourishing branches of industry in Prussia at present is the fabrication of arms. The great factories are busy on Russian orders for mitrailleuses of a new kind, after a Swedish model, which is said to surpass all that has been known till now as to quickness and the mass of balls fired at a time.

A Birmingham baby has been suffocated with sweetmeats. The innocent was 8 weeks old, and had been left in the care of a little girl about 5 years old. She gave him some of the candy peculiarly known as "rifle-balls." The sweetmeat stuck in the baby's throat, and before a doctor could be summoned death had resulted from suffocation.

The Chinese population of San Francisco has been lately reported as 32,000, including 7,000 servants. Of cigar-makers there are 5,000; of tailors, 3,000; of boot and shoe makers, 2,800; laundrymen, 1,500; merchants and professional men, 1,000; professional gamblers, 1,400; peddlers, 2,500, while the rest are fishermen, laborers, and miscellaneous. There are 2,000 women.

THE BIRD AND THE BUILDER.

Wait, little bird,
On your emerald tree;
Stay, darling bird,
And keep singing to me
While your cage I build,
While your cage I gild.
Sing, heart of song,
Your bewildering glee;
My task is long;
Love, keep singing to me
Till your cage I build,
Till your cage I gild.
So evening falls
O'er the darkling tree,
And voice appalls
Sighing—sighing to me,
"Why building so late?
The bird does not wait."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

STILL IN TOWN.
JOHN L. DAVIS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now makin special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEA D

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shad above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES!
DOWN! DOWN
Everything Down!
Greater Bargains Than Ever!

Sugars reduced one cent per pound.
Java Coffee reduced three cents per pound.
Plug Tobacco reduced ten cents per pound.
Good Teas reduced to twenty five cents per pound.
Fine Cut Tobacco reduced to forty cents per pound
The best Teas reduced to 60 and 80 cents per pound. This is a reduction of ten cents on Teas

The Continued Decline in Teas.

Has had a depressing influence on the market; so much so that they have declined to the lowest point they have ever reached and at these low prices are relatively much cheaper than coffees. Our trade in them is constantly increasing. The 25c and 40c Teas are taking the lead as they are fresh, sweet and good drawing goods. The 60c and 80c Teas are extra selections. We purchasing direct of the importers and selling direct to our customers, thereby saving the profit of the middle men, which is 10 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, 60, best 86 cents per pound
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 80 cents per pound
Imperial Tea,	40 60, best 80 cents per pound
Oolong Tea,	25, 40, best 65 cents per pound
Japan Uncolored Tea,	35, 50, best 65 cents per pound

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8½, choice yellow sugar 8c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our Best Rio, 22 cents. Good Fine Rio, 16 cents. Best Java, reduced 3c.

SYRUPS.

Cuba 40 and 50 cents. New Orleans, 30 and 60 cents Golden Drips, 75 cts. and 85 All reduced 10 and 15c per gallon.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 18 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 90c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 40c

CANDIES.

Stick candy per pound 15c. French mixed 18c, Brazil nuts per qt. 12½c. English Walnuts 15c per qt. Pecans 12½c. per qt. Soft shell Almonds 20c per qt. Candies never sold so low as now.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

A No. 1 smoking for 30c per pound. Choice fine cut 40c per pound. No. 1 Plug Tobacco 30c per pound.

We have a large assortment and can sell a good cigar at $1.00 per box. And a choice No. 1 cigar for $1.75 per 100.

Valencia raisins per pound 8c, Best layer raisins 10c. Zantee currants 7c Leghorn citron 25c Orangeand Lemon peal 30c,

You can save at least 25 per cent. on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers,

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

A Fearful Prodigy Captured in the Wilds of Tennessee and Brought to Louisville for Exhibition.

His Body Covered With Fish Scales.

[Louisville Courier Journal.]

The wild man brought to the city yesterday by Dr. O. G. Broyler, of Sparta, Tenn., is truly a mysterious and wonderful creature. He will be exhibited throughout the country by manager Whallen, of the Metropolitan, who is a third owner in this remarkable being, who promises to successfully baffle all explanation of his unnatural appearance. Before entering into the details of his capture, which form quite a thrilling and interesting episode, a description of the curiosity, which promises to excite more attention than Barnum's "What is it?" will be given. At a distance the general outline of his figure would indicate that he is only an ordinary man. Close inspection shows that his whole body is covered with a layer of scales, which drop off at regular periods, in the spring and fall, like the skin of a rattle snake. He has a heavy growth of hair on his head and a dark, reddish beard about six inches long. His eyes present a frightful appearance being at least twice the size of the average sized eye. Some of his toes are formed together, which give his feet a strange appearance, and his height when standing perfectly erect, is about six feet five inches. A nervous twitching of his muscles shows a desire to escape, and he is constantly looking in the direction of the door through which he entered. His entire body must be wet at intervals, and should this be neglected, he begins immediately to manifest great uneasiness, his flesh becomes feverish, and his sufferings can not be alleviated until the water is applied. At times he is dangerous, and yesterday morning, when Mr. Whallen attempted to place him in a wagon, in which he intended to bring him to the theater, it occupied some time. The strange creature acted in the most mysterious manner, refusing obstinately for some time to get into the wagon. He has quite a sharp appetite, having eaten a meal yesterday morning that would have fully satisfied at least four men. With the exception of fish, his meals are all prepared in the ordinary way, but the fish is eaten entirely raw. Dr. Broyler says that when alone he will sometimes mutter an unintelligible jargon, which it would be impossible for any one to understand, but that in the presence of visitors he remains perfectly silent. Yesterday afternoon from 1 to 4 a private exhibition was given, and a number of physicians were present, among them Drs. Brady and Cary Blackburn, who said that he was a great curiosity. Dr. Blackburn said that his scaly condition could not be attributed to any skin disease, but undoubtedly he was born in that condition. He will be on exhibition in one of the private rooms of the Metropolitan theater this afternoon and to-morrow between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock. Only physicians and those especiallay invited will be allowed admission. His exact age is not known, but for the past eighteen years he has been running wild in the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee, near the Caney Fork and Big Bone creek. He has been the constant terror of the community, although he was never known to attack any one until the day of his capture. Dr. O. G. Broyler, of Sparta, says since the surrender of the confederate army it has been his intention to capture the creature and exhibit him throughout the country. The doctor says the parents of the wild man are respectable citizens of North Carolina, named Croslin. That their son is unquestionably a mysterious freak of nature they did not deny, but they could not account for his scaly skin. At the tender age of five years, having always been possessed with a roving disposition, he left his home and immediately plunged into the mountainous region of Tenn. Here he lived as best he could, subsisting on the products of the country, such as roots and herbs and small animals that he could capture. When in the water he was in his element. He would dive down into the depths of the inland lakes, remaing under water for a considerable length of time, and finally emerge with both hands filled with small fish which he would devour at once in the raw state. Dr. Broyler says that until about eighteen months ago he had not attempted the capture, although he had been watching the creature's actions for the past twelve years. About the 15th of September he started into the mountains fully determined to succeed in the capture.

The "Wild Man of the Woods," as he was termed by the people of the vicinity, was unusually fleet of foot and possessed with a great deal of agility, bounding over the mountainous ravines in the most fearless manner. During the chase they kept the wild man constantly in sight, and their plan was to tire him out, in which they finally succeeded. He was pursued through the wild mountainous country, over lakes and precipices, until his pursuers almost despaired of success. Stratagem was finally resorted to. The lariat was thrown at him without success, and then a kind of a net trap was formed into which he was decoyed and capturtured. He ran fearlessly into the net and became entangled in the mashes. Captured, but not conquered, a struggle ensued, in which Dr. Broyler was seriously wounded. The wild man fought with his hands, after the fashion of a bear, and bruised and scratched the doctor in a frightful manner. At last they quieted their unwilling victim and brought him to Spatra. The doctor immediately telegraphed to Mr. Whallen, who purchased a third interest in the wonder, and had him brought to Louisville yesterday morning. The presence of this wild man in Louisville has excited considerable attention among the doctors, and also a large crowd of curious persons, who are anxious to see the wonderful creature. There will be only one public exhibition in this city, which takes place at the Metropolitan theater Saturday afternoon.

* * *

We have been often told that there was a future in store for us but we never found the store where it was kept. It must be one of those establishments that do not advertise.

* * *

"I never knew a fashionable woman who didn't think more of a fool than of an upright, sensible man," says Talmage. And yet Talmage's church is crowded with the fashion and beauty of the town.

The Afghanistan question in England is assuming serious shape. It is already vexatious, and may become costly. Who shall bear the expense, if war comes, is a troublesome question. Whether India or the home Government shall pay for the war, if the war happens, is an important and quarrelsome subject. England is a prudent State. She counts the cost. She is not lacking in valor, but she is a good judge of a bargain. It is estimated that the last Afghan war cost $75,000,000. It is also estimated that the difficulty now pending, if it should reach war, would cost $20,000,000. This is not a large sum for England, but when, in this expenditure, a question in Government is involved, shillings become pounds. The war within may become greater than the war without. India, taxed to exasperation, and still with a constant annual deficit of perhaps $20,000,000 to annoy her people, may not like to have a war, and its costs, heaped upon her people. It will be claimed throughout Great Britain that the Empire that adopts the Imperial policy should equitably distribute the cost of it. It is within the recollection of some of our grandfathers that the English policy toward thirteen forlorn little Colonies was regarded as "crowding the limit," and an "infidel" from Virginia wrote a little Declaration, and some Boston disloyalists threw some tea into the sea, and a surveyor sent out by the College of William and Mary took command of a handful of soldiers, and, somehow, the helpless Colonies became a great State. We say this, not because the story is likely to be soon repeated in history, but it only "reminds us."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

* * *

The Plymouth "Democrat" contains the following novel proposition made by a Marshall county farmer, who proposes to compete with seven others for a years subscription for the 'Democrat:' "That each of the eight persons bring to this office six ears of corn, at the same time depositing 25 cents with the editor; each separate lot of corn to be shelled, without the loss of a grain, at this office between December 25th and January 1st; the lots of shelled corn to be weighed separately and the money paid in to be placed to the credit on subscription of the man whose corn weighs most. This can be done fairly, and will be likely to increase the production of the very best in the grain, for the heaviest shelled corn is certainly richest in all those qualities which make the cereal valuable, richest in oil gluten and starch, the two former being the essentials for fattening purposes. We should like to have responses from our farmer friends."

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Philip F. Cool, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

I. S. Cool, Adm'r.
W. A. Dills, Att'y. 42-4-w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William George, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878,

the following premises in DeKalb county, Indiana to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve, (12), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (13), east, bounded on the east by the east boundary line of said quarter section; on the south by the south boundary of said quarter section; on the north by the south boundary line of the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company's right of way, and on the west by a line running from the south boundary line of said quarter section in a northerly direction parallel with the east boundary line until it intersects the said boundary line of said railroad's right of way, and far enough west from said east boundary line of said quarter section so that the four boundary lines shall include twenty acres of land.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year and the remaining in eighteen months from day of sale with notes of the purchaser, waiving valuation laws, with six per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on said premises. Samuel M. George, Adm'r.
Rose & Hartman, Att'ys. for estate. 41-4w.

ONLY

$1.15 a Year

A Free Copy for Clubs of Seven

"For useful information concerning experience and results of farm labor, experiments, economy, &c., it has no superior."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better,"

"Its political teachings are honest, beneficial and correct."

"It is the original Greenbacker."

"It is the best political friend the People have, advocating its Democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

By the press throughout the country.

The merits of its Editorial, Agricultural, Political, Correspondence, Literary, Telegraphic, News and Commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in a No. 1, first-class family Journal.

We respectfully solicit your subscription, and ask as a special favor to the Enquirer and the advancement of great moral and political truths that you obtain the subscription of your neighbor for a year's trial.

Agents Wanted at Every Post Office. Liberal Commissions Given. Specimen Copies Free.

Address, Faran & McLean, Cincinnati, O.

44-tf.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	[illegible] "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 19 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 55am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 40pm	
Jonesville	8 01	12 54pm	8 00	9 56am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 38
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 13
Waterloo	10 08	2 50	11 26	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 05	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 20pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	[illegible]	12 46	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	[illegible]	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 47
Jackson	9 15pm	3 55	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			8 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 26, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 10am
Mexico		8 25	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 06	8 50
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 18	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Coben's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 53
La Otto	10 20	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations,	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 53	
Denver	6 24	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 0
Roann	6 03	11 03	3 5
Laketon	5 40	10 58	2 8
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 0
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 5
Collamer	5 15	9 53	12 8
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 5
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 5
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 9
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 0
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 48
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 2
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 2, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 [illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 [illegible]am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 [illegible]am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 70	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 [illegible]am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 18	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 10	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 51	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 15pm	7
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 30
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 [illegible]am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 16	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 10	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 35
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 30
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	8 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 40	5 45am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 33	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 54	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 15	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:10 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:15 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 19, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 55 am	10 15	2 50	7 40
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	4 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 50	11 21	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 10	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 20	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 5 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	8 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	1 6 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mulles, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 10-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before,

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing, WM. LYNE, Secretary Grand Concert,

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NONEMBER 21, 1878. Number 47.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

D. D. MOODY. P. V. HOFFMAN.

Moody & Hoffman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. L,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

E. A. FRANKS. O. E. HUBBELL.

Franks & Hubbell,

ATTORNEYS at law, will practice in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, settlements of decendent estates and conveyance. Office on Broadway opposite Haskins & Son's livery stable Butler Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

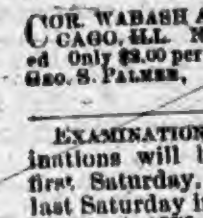

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

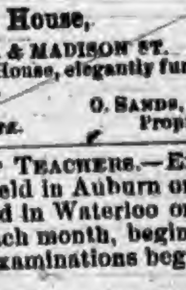

Before Taking After Taking

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. K. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT

AND

Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialities.

42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

Willis & Co's.

BOOK, NEWS AND

Variety Store

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Court ouse, Auburn, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promptly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

— IN —

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

— AND —

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,

Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.

or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smither, Lar[illegible], Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO,—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as

Dyspepsia, Billious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU

That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED

When you have a

Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE

TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!

The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion, SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.

"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence, and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Indecent Trains and Short Dresses.

Ohio Farmer.

It would seem as if any one, however blinded by custom, might see the absurdity of a nation of intelligent women allowing themselves to be converted into town and country scavengers, without thanks or even the recompense of approval. There really seems no prescribed limit to the height which skirts may be lifted in walking, if only the wearer is hung round about with clogging folds, from which she can never free her hands without paying the penalty of wet and mudbedraggled trains. Holding on to her draperies as for dear life, she may raise them to her knees, and her style of clothing is tolerated with complacency. But let it be known and seen that the dress is hung so as to never come below the tops of the boots, and that the limbs are properly and decently covered—what fears are harbored for the morals of women.

Miss Abbott at the White House.

The Star gives the following description of last evening at the White House: It is well known that Mrs. Hayes is especially friendly to artists, and always extends to them an invitation to call on her while staying in Washington. In response to her kind invitation Miss Emma Abbott informally visited her on Sunday evening. On leaving her carriage at the white house Miss Abbott met Gen. Sherman and his daughter, and the General said: "Why, Miss Abbott, is that you? What a fortunate thing it is that I came this evening," and he gallantly escorted the lady to the red parlor. President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Hastings, and Chief Justice Waite were introduced, and later in the evening Atty. Gen. Devens and representative McKinley called, and a most delightful evening was enjoyed. As Mrs. Hayes had expressed a wish for Miss Abbott to sing some hymns, a pianist came in about 9 o'clock, and Miss Abbott sang the hymn, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee," especially prepared for her, with such pathos of power that it drew tears from her listeners. The president, anxious that his little daughter should hear Miss Abbott, had her waked up, and a nurse came down to the parlor with her while Miss Abbott was singing. It was a great surprise to Miss Abbott to meet Chief Justice Waite, who heard her sing nine years ago, in Toledo, after the eventful journey on which she sold her dress to get money to reach that city. Miss Abbott related the incidents of that journey, her hunger, cold, cheerlessness, her desperation and the temptation to commit suicide, so touchingly that it will not soon be forgotten.

A Temperance Man Who Has Money to Bet.

OBERLIN, O., Nov. 6, 1878.

In claiming to be a temperance, party is not the Republican party guilty of the most shameful hypocrisy?

Since its advent into power it has held unbroken sway in several of the States, and could, if it would, have passed good, efficient temperance laws in those States. To test the question, I hereby agree to pay $25 for the proof that any Republican Legislature in any State ever passed a law which was intended to stop the drunkard making business in that State; and for $25 I agree to produce proof that in several of the States Republican Legislatures have repealed laws which were intended to restrict tippling shops.

For several years the General Government in both its Legislative and Executive Departments was intrusted to the Republican party, and it could, if so disposed, have passed laws excluding tippling-shops from the District of Columbia and the Territories. And to further test the question, I agree to pay $50 for the proof that any Republican Congress ever passed a law which was intended to stop the traffic in alcoholic liquor for drink purposes in said District and Territories; and for $50 I agree to bring forward the proof that laws have been passed by Republicans in Congress favorable to the liquor traffic. If, therefore, the Republican party has never passed any law in State or nation which was intended to stop drunkard-making as far as possible within its jurisdiction but on the other hand has repealed laws which were intended to check drunkard-making, and has passed laws favoring the liquor traffic, it is guilty of the grossest kind of hypocrisy in claiming to be a temperance party. I live in Oberlin, Ohio, and have never voted any other than the Republican ticket, but I hate hypocrisy as I hate all other iniquity, and shall be pleased if the Republican party can relieve itself from this sin, in which case I will cheerfully pay the money offered.

C. L. TAMBLING.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

The Teachers' Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' institute convened in Agricultural Hall, Waterloo, Monday, Nov. 11th. Superintendent Barns presided, and W. M. Urie and Miss Rose Moody were made Secretaries. Mr. C. R. Reed leads in the singing exercises and Miss Lona Jackman presides at the organ. The attendance is quite large, and the exercises during the daytime follows the course usually taken at such meetings. Monday evening President Helwig, of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., delivered his lecture upon "Language." Tuesday evening Prof. Smart, State Superintendent, entertained the Institute with his lecture on "What I saw in Europe." Wednesday evening Geo. P. Brown, of Indianapolis, addressed the Institute. To-night Miss Vineyard gives her entertainment in Elocution. To this entertainment an admittance fee of 25 cents will be charged, to be applied towards defraying expenses of the Institute. The entertainment will be a treat to all, and deserves a large patronage. To-morrow evening, should the Institute not adjourn at the close of the afternoon session, a social meeting will be held. Below we give a roster of the teachers in attendance:

A. B. Walsworth
W H Shattoo
G Flint
M Headley
J H Acton
T H Shoub
R C Baxter
F P Blair
J A McIntyre
J Shull
W H Farver
E J McOscar
J G Hall
M Shoemaker
Katie Maxwell
M Ackley
Kate Bowden
Nancy Ball
Ida Schwartz
Mary Grube
Ella Eckhart
Josie Gillett
Libbie Bevier
Ella Clark
Lizzie Rowe
Elma Shook
Olive Peterman
Libbie Rice
Mollie Carmer
Mollie Beard
Mary Fetter
Rebecca Shull
J B Hawkins
T H Tomlinson
W N Shattoo
W H Hoagland
C M Merica
J A Knott
F B Bower
W R Snyder
J G McEnterffer
E T Brystand
W H Rempis
Z W Shepherd
Frank Van Auken
Nettie Urie
G Fenneman
Clara Parker
Mary Eberly
Janet Conrad
Alvin Ash
H H Keep
Della McClellan
Emma Gilliland
E A Seery
M L Hoffman
J Noragan
Lizzie Allen
R Meyer
Jennie McClellan
C H Brown
W H Brown
Emma Husselman
Nellie Parker
Libbie Arford
Luda Livergood
Kate Barberry
Lottie Brundage
Delia Stroh
E D Case
Jennie Smith
Rose Blair
Frank Gillett
A J Beard
H J Shaffer.
C W Stroh
W D Miller
J Ringler
W. H. McOscar
W Patterson
E C Miller
D B Chilcoat
W C Carmer
M W Johnston
W C Baker
J R Shilling
G W Hall
J M McEnterffer
E M Daniels
Josie Thomas
Jennie Crooks
Sarah Zahner
Rena Boyer
Carrie Espy
Nannie Hornberger
Sue Hornberger
Ella Imhoof
Joseph Walter
Sarah Trail
Monroe Merica
Lida Walter
Mattie Bassett
Sylvia Jones
L M Bassett
Perry Ensley
Frank Miller
F K Blake
M J Waterman
F McCullough
Joseph Conrad
Dora Hall
M Reynolds
J E McOscar
H C Shull
J J Eakwright
J R Stevens
James Baxter
J R Irish
C P Urie
J S Otis
Della Parnell
Frankie Buss
F P French
Ruby Moody
Drusie Shull
Lydia Robins
Leslie Ash
A C Eldridge
Hattie Dickinson
S J Kiser
A J Jennings
C A Fike
Sarah Allen
H A Winslow
Florence Wyatt
B F Walter
J L Fierstone
Jennie Husselman
John Wykoff
G W Crays
Lina Crooks
Mary Brundage
Leora Flint
Jennie Baxter
Jennie Noragon
J P Randall
W H Pepple
Josie Rush
H W Cissel
Libbie McCague

Edison and His Factory.

A writer in the November Scribner declares of Edison that there is nowhere such another ingenious mind, but there is also nowhere such a worker. When in search of a special object he allows himself absolutely no rest. At Newark he mounted to the loft of his factory with five men on the occasion of the apparent failure of the printing machine he had taken a contract to furnish, and declared he would never come down till it worked. It took sixty hours of continuous labor, but it worked and then he slept for thirty. The routine of his day is a routine of grand processes and ennobling ideas. Nowhere else, probably, would such a day be possible. There are not fortunes, if there were capacity, to carry on a business of pure scientific research on such a scale. His whole great establishment is occupied, not in manufacturing, nor primarily in objects for profitable returns,—though these follow,—but in new reflections, new combinations, in wrestling from nature inch by inch the domain she would have kept hidden. He comes in the morning and reads his letters. He overlooks his men and the experiments of his assistants. The element of hazard enters into these somewhat. There are a great number in progress—the action of various chemicals upon various substances or upon each other, or the phenomena of substances subjected to the various forces at command. Strips of ivory, for instance, in a certain oil six weeks become transparent. A globule of mercury in water, then with a little potassium added, takes various shapes for the opposite poles of the battery, retires coquettishly or is attracted, forms in whirlpools, changes colors or becomes immobile. There is no use at once for these results, but they are recorded in numerous notebooks. When the proper time comes they are borne in mind; some one of them may form the connecting link in the chain of an invaluable discovery. Then, perhaps, he tests for the thousandth time his carbon telephone for new perfections, and then goes on carrying forward a step each for the work in progress, or becomes wholly engrossed, according to his mood, in one.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, November 19 1878, and each bearing date November 5, 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 209,605. To Harry Brown of Silver Lake, for improvement in churns

No. 209,689. To Jas. N Huston, of Connerville, for improvement in blotter.

No. 209,690. To Reuben R. Jir, of Rising Sun, for Improvement in Adding machine.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office [residence] on Saturday of each week.

44-1w S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson-Tp

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time It is for the honest democrat as against the dishonest republican, and for the honest republican as against the dishonest democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterance of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for right. That is THE SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877 or any other year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements may be added the probability that the democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorance of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases and to expound according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an impotant part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN as a political, a literary and a general news paper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail post paid, is 55c a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year post paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,

I. W. ENGLAND,

44-6t Pub of THE SUN, New York City.

A THANKSGIVING PARTY.

Banks and his wife consulted
One bright November day,
Planning a splendid dinner
In a pleasant, airy way.
"We'll have a grand Thanksgiving,"
Said Banks; "and Polly, dear,
You get the guests together,
And I'll provide the cheer."

Then Banks, with heart o'erflowing,
Said, "Now's the time, my dear,
To ask one's wife's relations,
So let them all be here.
Yes, ask them all, my darling;
Your husband's not the man
To stop half-way in making
A pleasant family plan."

So Polly asked her people—
And they were not a few—
Papa, mamma and brothers,
And all her sisters too.
These brought their little children
A laughing, romping crowd—
And, in the after-dinner speech,
Banks really felt quite "proud."

Yet through it all a shadow
Into his bosom stole;
He knew what bills were coming in;
They paralyzed his soul!
He knew that Mother Pippling
Was whispering good advice
In Polly's ear, and, somehow,
That wasn't very nice.

He knew the romping children
Had done him damage dire
(For Banks had dainty furniture
As any could desire);
But still the guests were merry;
The dinner "went off well,"
In spite of many vexing things
Which one don't care to tell.

And when, at last, 'twas over,
And every guest gone home,
The tumbled house quite still again,
And resting-time was come,
Sweet Mrs. Banks said, cheerily,
"My dear, how kind of them
To come to us! Though mother"—
(Banks softly coughed "Ahem!")

"Yes, mother noticed—bless her!—
One slight omission, dear;
She said Thanksgiving dinners
Without one 'thank' were queer.
I know you don't say grace, dear;
But don't it seem to you
That to give thanks at such a time
Is what one ought to do?"

He fell into a reverie:
"You're right!" he sighed at last;
"Thank Heaven the thing is over;
They're gone, and all is past!"
And so, in simple language,
By that good husband Banks
The grand Thanksgiving dinner
Was crowned by hearty thanks.

AUNT HARR'ET'S SAMP PUDDING.

A Good Thanksgiving Story.

"I declar' for't," sighed Aunt Harriet—sinking wearily into the splint-bottomed rocking-chair, setting her felt-slippered feet upon the stove-hearth and clasping her hands in front of her knees—"I declar' for't, if I don't think this makin' Thanksgivin' day a matter of cookin' and eatin' is the most foolish of all our New England notions. Every year since I can remember the programme has been the same. The whole month of November spent in preparin' for this 'grand gastrenemical exhibition,' as Parson Pendl'ton used to call it. I have never in my life been away from this house on a Thankagivin' day; and ev'ry year we've been overrun with comp'ny. Father wouldn't think 'twas Thanksgivin', I s'pose, if the house wasn't full. For my part, I should like a change; either to go som'ers Thanksgivin' day, and be waited on, or stay at home by myself."

"Oh, Harr'et, I wouldn't talk so," remonstrated grandmother, who was taking off her false front and putting on her white muslin night-cap. "You know the work of preparin' for dear ones is pleasant work. Our social family gatherin's make us all better and happier. Your father would feel dreadfully cut up to hear you run on in this complainin' way about makin' Thanksgivin'. Of course you are tired to-night, but don't think about that; count over your mercies, and think how much you have to be thankful for."

"Hum," went on the wearied spinster, in her peculiar nasal tone, "I could make thanksgivin' in my heart so that it would sing for joy without makin' such an ado about my stomach."

Reaching down and opening the oven door, a suggestive and delicious odor, as of baking fowls and browning pastry, burst forth, filling the roomy kitchen. She peered inside the oven for a moment, turned around one of the pans, using a corner of her long, straight, blue-print apron for a holder, and then, shutting in the culinary wonders which were to grace to-morrow's dinner, she continued:

"I have spent three weeks in house cleaning, only to get everything in apple-pie order just in time to be turned topsy-turvy. Every room is full to-night, and I must stretch my tired frame on a lounge. It never makes any difference where Harriet sleeps; *she* can can be tucked anywhere. Last night I was up until 11 o'clock to get the pound-cake baked. Night before last it was the mince and pumpkin pies. To-night it will be 11 before these chicken pies are browned fit to be seen, and flat midnight before I can get to bed. I am tired and sick of the great national *stuffing* day, and, for my own part, shan't want a mouthful of the nice food that the pantry shelves are groaning under. I would far rather have a bowl of samp and milk and a day of leisure along with it."

The bedroom door just behind the speaker was unlatched, and John and his wife, who had late in the evening driven in from the west part of the town, so as to be at home to breakfast on Thanksgiving morning, and who had been put into Harriet's room, heard every word of this tirade.

"*We'll* have them all next year if we get the house fixed over," whispered Jane, under the blue-and-white coverlid, and John nodded assent, whispering in his turn: "It's hard on Harriet, to be sure."

The project was broached next day, was agreed to by all hands, and throughout the year it was talked of as a settled thing that their next Thanksgiving reunion should be held at John's.

"Father and mother are to come over on Monday," said John's wife, as the festal season drew near, "and on Wednesday, when the preparations are nearly or quite complete, we will send the team for Harriet."

"I'll not make that amount of trouble for anybody," replied the maiden sister, who was, in fact, the main-stay at the homestead. "If I conclude to join in your dinner, I will, on Thursday mornin', walk over through the woods in time to go to meetin' with you."

Grandpa Buxton's farm consisted of a long strip lying between two rivers, with a wooded hill about midway of its length. Grandpa lived in an old farm-house in the eastern meadow; and John had fitted up an elegant new residence on the bank of the west river. So the old couple were not to leave the ancestral acres, although it was four miles from one house to the other, around the point of the hill, and two miles by the foot and bridle path across the woods.

On the sunny, smoky Monday morning preceding Thanksgiving grandpa and grandma started with old Dobbin and the chaise to jog around the mountain road to John's. And on that same Monday morning in the far West a pretty, plump little woman, with her husband and five children, started in an ox-cart to go the fifteen or twenty miles to the nearest railway station where six of them were to take the cars for the East to spend Thanksgiving, while the father retraced his wearisome way to the lonely log cabin on the forest prairie.

It was a rather dowdy and old-fashioned company, as might have been expected, so far as clothes were concerned, but attractive in their rosy, healthy, buoyant good-nature. They were all as happy as happy could be—from 12-year-old Johnny to baby Hat—for were they not journeying to the wonderful homestead where mamma lived when she was a little girl? and where the scenes of all mamma's stories were laid—"mamma's splendid stories, which were better than any fairy stories, or any stories printed in books or papers."

On, on they whirled, and it was Wednesday afternoon; yet these children, who had never in their lives been five miles from their own clearing, were not cross, or sour, or out of patience, although they were dreadfully tired, and oh, so hungry! for the sizeable lunch basket, well filled when they started from home, had quite given out, and the reinforcements bought in haste at wayside restaurants not very filling.

"Only fifty miles from grandpa's now," and the plump little woman marshaled her brood about her as they made the last change of cars. "Only two hours of precious time." But, alas for human calculations, there was a connection to be made at an out-of-the way junction on the line. The eastern train was late. Trains always are late the night before Thanksgiving, there are so many happy souls going home. "These trains are mail trains, they *must* meet, and our train must wait."

"'Twill make a pretty late supper time," said Charlie.

"I should think it was supper time now," cried Mary, poking around in the bottom of the empty hamper.

"I suppose there is some place near by where I can get a lunch for the children," said the pleasant mamma to affable Conductor Carroll, who came through the car just then.

"I'm sorry to tell you, madam, that the restaurant has been discontinued, and the hotel burned down a week ago or so. You can see the ruins just over the brook there."

A glance at the ashes and embers of what was once a hotel was not very satisfying to five hungry juveniles, and mamma, for the first time since she bade her husband good-by, with almost a cloud on her brow, said:

"We will play we have got to grandpa's, and see how nearly our real getting there will be like our play. I will begin—now—'What would I like for supper, Sister Harr'et? Oh, a cup of tea for me, and plenty of milk and bread for the children.' 'Wall, I declar' for't, Sister Susan, I guess these children won't eat bread and milk at grandpa's, Thankgivin', after travelin' three mortal days and nights.'"

And the plump, little mamma changed her voice in the last clause in a droll, nasal imitation of her sister, which made the children laugh.

"What would you like, my dears?"

"I can smell all sorts of goodies," said Mary, sniffing until her little pert nose grew red, "and I should like pumpkin pie, if it's agreeable."

"Chicken for me," put in Johnny, promptly.

"Mince pie," said quiet Jane.

"Pudding, cake, cookies, apples, nuts, popcorn-balls, roast beef, roast pork, spare ribs, quail, ham, ducks; most anything you have in the house," cried Charlie uproariously—while they all laughed, and little Hat shouted, "Goo, goo," and made her little fat hands fly in a patty-cake, baker's-man,"

The three or four passengers in the far end of the car looked up from their books and papers and smiled at the merry little group.

Meanwhile Aunt Harr'et, in the great old ark of a farm-house by herself, talked to the dog and the cat. She had loaded the hired man off home to his father's with a big basket packed full of Thanksgivin' fixins'. "I'll see," she said as she put in the last mince-pie and loaf of cake, "if I can't have just as thankful a heart as I could if the house was full of goodies. I mean to try it for once, and eat pudden' and milk, as I have so often wished I could, and see if I don't enjoy it just as well."

So she sifted a great quantity of corn-meal of the kind that Southern people call hominy and New England folks call samp, and, putting on the big dinner-pot, proceeded to make a pudding. It required a good deal of stirring and skimming, and kept her pretty busy for two or three hours. The meal swelled and swelled until the kettle was nearly full.

"I declar for't," said she to the cat, "I don't know what possessed me to make such a lot of pudden'. But, if I don't want it all myself, the hogs will; 'twon't be wasted"—and, fetching a bowl of milk from the pantry, she sat down in the splint-bottomed rocking-chair, set her felt-slippered feet on the fore-piece of the stove and proceeded to eat her supper.

"I declar for't," said she to the dog, who lay on the rug at her feet, "I feel exactly as if sumbudy was dead, or as if ev'rybudy was dead, and I was left on airth alone to keep tavern. I should like a little bite of sunthin' to top off with, but I wouldn't own it to anybudy that could talk; but you won't tell no tales. I'm as ashamed as a whipped dog, and feel as cheap as dirt every time I think what day it is, and how we've been prospered in every way through the year, and yet here I be, no comp'ny in the house, and none likely to come, and nothin' cooked up, and no Thanksgivin' smell about the house, and, worst of all, father 'n mother sent off out from under their own ruff. Harr'et, you're a sour, selfish, crabbed old maid, 'nd I'm ashamed on ye. Take the Bible and see if ye can't find sunthin' to git ye inter a better state o' mind."

So she strode into "mother's room" after the family Bible, and, behold! it was gone. "They've taken it with 'em to John's, and all the Thanksgivin' feelin' along with it." She took a look at the made-up bed, with its pieced-up quilt, and said again, "It seems as if ev'rybudy was dead," and went out and shut the door behind her.

"What if sumbudy should come?" she soliloquized next, taking up the cat, "but there won't. There ain't nobody to come, only what's invited to John's, excepting Sister Susan, poor, dear, precious child, away off there in the wilds; she'll never come home agin, I presume," and Harr'et laid her hands on her knees and thought of the day Susan was born, and of the day when she was married, and cried a little, and then dropped off into a nap, from which she was aroused by a subdued bustle near the back door.

Getting up and lifting a corner of the curtain she peeped out, and saw, by the light of the full moon, a wagon driving out of the yard, a trunk—or basket—a tallish boy, a shortish girl, two more children coming up the walk, and a plump, little woman, with a baby in her arms, just stepping upon the door-stone.

"Susan," gasped Harr'et, quickly unbuttoning and opening the door, and catching the surprised, rosy, little woman in her arms. They both cried a little, but Harr'et meanwhile put Susan into the splint-bottomed chair, took off her bonnet, and smoothed her hair. Then she wiped her eyes, asked after the absent husband, kissed the children, took off their things, making a mental calculation of how she should manage to get them all dressed before Sunday.

"I knew we should find you up," said Susan, looking around the familiar kitchen. "I remember how the baking used to drag the night before," and she gave a little sniff. Smelling nothing suggestive of fancy cookery, she said she believed she had managed to take a cold in some way. At this the children, each in turn, sniffed and looked curiously at each other.

"We won't let any one know that you have come until morning," said Harr'et, in her decided way, "and then we will have a general surprise at breakfast."

"They are all well—father and mother?" asked Susan, anxiously.

"Never better! Now what will you have for supper?" That was just what had been said in their play, in the car, and the children pricked up their ears.

"Oh, a cup of tea for me, and plenty of milk and bread for the children," said the plump and rosy mamma, carrying on her part of the play according to programme. But Aunt Harr'et, instead of asking them what they would like, seized upon the idea of milk, and exclaimed:

"Yes, yes, milk for the children, to be sure; of course it will be the very best thing for them after their journey. You used to be fond of samp, Susan."

"I should think so, and I have never seen any since I went away."

The children looked disappointed, but they enjoyed their supper, and thought and said they had never tasted anything so delicious as that first meal at grandpa's.

"You see," said Aunt Harriet, as she was preceding them up to bed just as the clock struck 11, "it is a good appetite and a thankful heart that makes a Thanksgivin' supper, after all."

"Yes," agreed Johnnie, "that's so; but, after all, I'm glad we're going to have the turkey, goose, ducks and chicken fixin's to-morrow."

"Beginning with stewed chicken and pumpkin pie for breakfast," said Mary.

"You see I have told them all about it," said Susan apologetically, as she carried the baby up the stairs she had last come down as a bride. "If you're crowded, Harriet, you can make up a bed on the floor for the boys."

"There are two beds in this room; can you manage here?" replied Harriet, opening the door of one of the spick and span front chambers.

"Oh, certainly."

"Then go to bed and to sleep, and don't hurry up until I call you in the morning;" and, bidding the little group a loving good-night, she hurried down stairs, quickly donned walking shoes, shawl and hood, slipped out the back door, locked it securely after her, put the key under the door sill, and started across lots for John's.

"It's lucky I haven't been baking for a fortnight," she said, and then she continued, "if I had, the folks would all be at home, where they'd orter be, and I shouldn't have ter go prowling off after 'em. I don't see's I've made much."

Jane was taking her last chicken pie out of the oven, and the clock was striking 12 as Harriet stalked into the kitchen.

John heard her voice and got out of bed and came out in his night-gown to hear the good news, for Susan was the youngest sister and the pet.

"I'll go over and bring them all around here to breakfast," said John, eagerly. "It don't seem as if I could wait until morning."

"*I* will tell you what shall be done," said John's wife. "We won't say a word about it, but will carry our fixings all over home. Do you suppose I'm going to have that dear child and them children come half across the continent to Thanksgiving at grandpa's, only to be sent away from the old homestead to one of the neighbors? By no means."

Then, indeed, Harriet broke down and cried in good earnest. And, what was a wonderful thing for her to do, she put her arms around her sister-in-law's neck and kissed her heartily.

Thanksgiving morning opened bright and fair. When Aunt Harr'et, in a pretty, flowered wrapper, looked in to awake the travelers, she found them up and dressed. Grandpa and grandma, John and his wife, and all the rest were waiting to receive them at breakfast, and everything went on just as it was set down in the "play."

"There are Thanksgiving smells enough this morning," said Mary; "I guess we *did* all have colds last night."

But all kept their own counsel, and the plump little mother has not yet ceased wondering how it happened that Harr'et should have been making that immense samp pudding on Thanksgiving eve.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Very Exact Denial.

The nephew was the typical nephew of the comedies and novels; the uncle the typical uncle. The former got himself into debt; the latter had to help him out of debt.

But the most long-suffering of men must at last lose patience, and one fine day the uncle writes to his dear nephew that all is over between them. Not another penny.

The nephew flies down to his uncle's country seat and falls at his venerable relative's gouty feet.

"Uncle Peter, dear Uncle Peter, just this once. Aid me to straighten out this snarl in my finances and I will never, never come to you again."

"Oh, Roland, I know you too well. My sister's son—my only sister's son," says the old man, wiping away a furtive tear.

"Ah, your heart is touched; you will assist me once more?" says the young man.

"Listen," said his aged relative; "have you a rule?"

"A which?"

"A rule—a foot-rule?"

"Why should I have one? I ain't a carpenter."

"Go and find one immediately."

The young man, puzzled but hopeful, goes, and, at the end of half an hour, returns and says:

"Uncle, dear, here is the foot-rule."

"Very well; measure this room—length, breadth and height—so as to ascertain its dimensions."

The young man, more puzzled than ever, sets about his task, and at last makes his report.

"Uncle, the room contains 3,040 cubic feet."

"You are sure of that?"

"Absolutely."

"Very well," says the old gentleman, rising to his feet and speaking in a tone of thunder; "and now, sir, if this room, which contains 3,040 cubic feet, were filled with double-eagles, packed so tightly that you couldn't ram, jam or cram a 3-cent piece into it, I wouldn't give you a penny. Git!"—*New York World.*

Pathetic Incident.

An incident, as pathetic as any legend of Killarney and the Irish lake country, recently occurred at Lough Erne. A member of the royal Irish constabulary, unmindful of the rigid regulations of the police service, took the colleen of his heart to the altar without receiving the permission of his superiors. After his marriage was reported at headquarters, attempts were made to secure a relaxation of the rules in his case, for he was a popular and efficient officer. Not even at the instance of Cupid could the rigid laws of the police be waived. Poor Roe—this was the officer's name—must leave the force; such was the stern order. He prepared to start for Australia with his young wife, consoled by her love for any sacrifices he had made. Happy in their honeymoon, he and his bride sailed up Lough Erne for Enniskillen, to make final preparations for their departure from Ireland. At the landing-place his wife fell into the water while stepping from the steamer. With the quickness of thought he plunged in to save her. Losing all presence of mind, she, in her struggle for life, entwined her arms around him, and, before any assistance could be rendered, both sank to rise no more.

Nutmegs.

Nutmegs grow on trees which look like pear trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale yellow, and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe, it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia, and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all the nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda islands, and conquered all the other traders, and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up, they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried these nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew again, and the world has the benefit.

Horror-Stricken.

Henry Faxon, of Buffalo, is said never to have recovered from a fright that Blondin gave him, his nervous system receiving a lasting shock. Blondin was about to start on one of his walks on a rope across the chasm below Niagara falls. Faxon stood laughing and jesting on the edge of the precipice overlooking the river 140 feet below. Blondin, motioning to the bystanders for silence, seized Faxon under both armpits from behind, and held him for a second or two over the verge. Faxon's countenance when Blondin laid hold of him was irradiated with mirth. When Blondin drew him back and dropped him on the green sward, he sank in a heap, horror-stricken. In the next instant, Blondin, grasping his heavy balancing pole, danced out on his rope beyond the precipice, and, turning to enjoy the effect of his maneuver, saluted his collapsed friend with a comical gesture.

SIR T. ACLAND, a Scottish M. P., has had a teacher from the Edinburgh School of Cookery visit his estate and give practical instruction, with demonstration lessons, to his tenants, using the appliances in actual use in their cottages, wood fires, crocks, and contracted stoves.

BEEFSTEAK PUDDING.

A Notable Recipe for a Notable Pudding Much Beloved by the Britishers.

Olive Logan writes from London to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* The manager of one of the most successful of your Cincinnati restaurants writes to ask me if I will oblige, not only him personally, but several hundred Cincinnatians, who daily dine at his place, by giving the recipe of the famous Temple Bar beefsteak pudding as served at the celebrated old chop-house, the Cheshire Cheese, patronized by Drs. Johnson and Boswell, and originally written and talked of by them.

Of course, it is out of my way to obtain the recipe from the cooks at the Cheshire Cheese, but, to oblige the several hundred Cincinnatians mentioned, I rang my bell this morning and told my Buttons to send Cook up to me.

When I informed her that I'd like her to tell me how to make beefsteak pudding for several hundred Cincinnatians, the humor of the request was too great, it seemed, for her to preserve what she considered a decorous gravity, and she threw her apron over her face, and throbbed behind it with a long pulsation of low chuckles, choked off finally into an apology for a cough. Knowing full well that an English servant desires her employers to be her superiors, and is only satisfied with them when they assert themselves as such, I did not dare to confide to Margery that I wanted this recipe to send to the keeper of a restau[illegible]. Such eccentricity on the part of a "Missus" would have been received with cold compliance, not warm co-operation. So I intimated to her that it was for a "charitable institution," and her sympathies were with me in an instant.

Armed with a pen, an ink-bottle and a sheet of paper, Cook descended to the regions below, and in an hour or two Buttons brought me her composition, written in a very neat hand and with very little bad spelling. At first glance I thought I could put the sheet in with my own copy without change for print, but I find the phraseology is so confused as to require unraveling. Below, then, follow directions for making Temple Bar beefsteak pudding (not pie) for four Cincinnatians, and I suppose the ingredients may be multiplied in the same ratio as the Cincinnatians are.

1. Make a crust of half a pound of suet, chopped fine; one pound of flour, half saltspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder, mixed together, and sufficient cold water added to make it a stiff paste.

2. Cut one-third of the paste for the cover of the pudding-basin in which the pudding is to be boiled. Roll the rest of the paste to the size required to line the pudding basin. Grease with butter the pudding basin, and lay the paste in neatly.

3. Take two pounds of beef cut in slices. Dip each slice in flour as you lay it in the basin, along with two kidneys, a little chopped parsley, a bit of good butter the size of an egg, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, a teacupful of water, half a saltspoonful of salt, ditto of pepper.

4. Roll out the paste cover to the size of the top of the basin, wet the edges of the paste which lines the basin, then lay the cover on and press the two edges together. Dip your nice clean pudding cloth in boiling water, flour it, tie it over the top of the basin.

5. Place the basin in a saucepan of boiling water and keep it boiling four hours. For serving, take off the cloth, turn the basin over on a nice warm plate, remove basin.

This leaves your pudding the round, pudding shape on top, though the bottom is flat. When you stick your spoon in, the gravy will run out, luscious and healthy, and the meat within be as tender as young chicken. I should, perhaps, mention that the pudding-basin referred to is a bowl of crockery, holding a quart, with a thick rim around the top, which makes it easy to tie the cloth on with a string. Such pudding-basins of all sizes are sold in the shops here, and no doubt are to be bought in the china stores in America.

Cats as Retrievers.

A resident of Sacramento county, who has a peculiar faculty for training animals, has educated three cats to serve the purpose of dogs, as retrievers. When he takes up his gun and calls them from the house, they follow with a grand rush, mewing and whining excitedly. When a bird is shot they enter upon the liveliest kind of a race to retrieve it, and, if it is not in sight, hunt the ground thoroughly, never omitting to snap at each other viciously whenever they come within reaching distance. No matter which of the trio finds the bird, the carrying to the shooter is generally done by a patriarchal Thomas, who "plays roots" upon the others very cunningly, and scratches and bites if one of the other cats gets the game first and does not surrender it on demand. He carries the bird to his master, and stands guard over it until it is taken from him and bagged.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Union.*

A Lesson in Humanity.

The Japanese are very kind to animals. Prof. Morse tells us that a boy is never seen to throw a stone at dog or bird, and crows come into the city of Tokio and lodge in the houses. They pay for their kind treatment, for they act as scavengers, picking up what rice or fish may fall to the ground. In a crowded thoroughfare he has seen a dog lying asleep in the middle of the road. No one disturbed him, but carefully turned out from him. He once threw a stone at a dog to see how he would act. The animal rose to his feet to let the stone pass, and looked surprised, and took only the same notice of a second assault—quite different from the way a Christian dog would be likely to act. By the sides of the roads, at the foot of hills, stone monuments are placed, and have been there for hundreds of years, bearing verses that teach consideration for the dumb beasts. The unregenerate Anglo-Saxon may here learn a lesson of practical humanity.

WITH the exception of the fez, the present Sultan dresses altogether in European style, and ordinarily wears no jewelry or decoration.

"We had so far recovered from Typhoid Fever as to be about, and on every fine day for months crept small-like to my office for advice, medicine, strength. Out of patience, I prescribed your (Fellows') Hypophosphites with a success scarcely to be credited. Since then I doubt if an M. D. has prescribed and praised it more than I."

Such was the statement made by a first-rate physician in Moncton, N. B., to Mr. Fellows, and is another proof of the unequaled influence of Fellows' Hypophosphites over disease.

It is pleasant to the palate, may be taken continuously for years, or discontinued at any time without injury, and will do more good for a given outlay of money than any other article ever invented.

Premature Decline, &c., &c.

Premature Decline, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding from the Lungs, Palpitation, Feeble and Interrupted Action of the Heart, Dull or Sluggish Action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, and all Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Trembling of the Limbs, and want of vitality in any organ, or Disorders caused by such want of vitality, are all successfully and quickly treated by this remedy.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs and colds.

GUNS Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

BEST Terms to Agents ever offered. Send stamp for samples. National Weekly, Washington, D. C.

NEW and Beautiful—Photograph Cards with Name, [illegible]

WANTED—Two enterprising young Farmers, a Gardener, and a Blacksmith. Steady work, good wages, pleasant home, chance to save money. Write J. T. H. ELLIS, Gunston, Va., for particulars.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art NOVELTIES

Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent PARIS EXPOSITION, over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is warranted not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its Improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother. For sale by all leading merchants. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO. 36 Bond St., New York.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,

Daily and Weekly, Quarto,

BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye

FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING,

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE

SAPONIFIER

MADE BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co

PHILADELPHIA.

For Singing Classes.

ONWARD! (75 cts., $7.50 per dozen.) By L. O. EMERSON, and is the Author's last, and perhaps best, compilation for Singing Schools. Fine instructions, abundant exercises, many Glees and Songs, and a good quantity of Sacred Music.

JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Classes (60 cts., or $6.00 per dozen.) by A. N. JOHNSON, is designed for Singing Schools, has remarkably clear instructions, and a large quantity of pleasing Sacred and Secular Music for practice.

THE LAUREL WREATH ($1.00, or $9 per doz.) By W. O. PERKINS, is a grand book for Singing Classes in High Schools, Normal Schools and Seminaries. Part I, Elements. Pt. II, Voice Cultivation. Part III, Select Music in 2, 3 and 4 parts. Part IV, Sacred Music.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHOIR (60 cts., or $6.00 per doz.) By W. S. TILDEN, is an exceedingly well-constructed book for the Singing Classes in Grammar Schools (the higher classes), and for the younger classes of High Schools.

THE WHIPPOORWILL (50 cts., or $5 per doz.) By W. O. PERKINS, is a genial and very bright collection of School Songs.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

LIST OF DISEASES

ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN

MUSTANG

LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Old Ulcers, [illegible] Sores, Neuralgia, Gout, Eruptions, [illegible], Hip Disease, and all external diseases.

OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Ringbone, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Hollow Horn, Lameness, Swinny, Founders, [illegible], Sprains, Strains, [illegible], Sore Feet, Stiffness, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

Ever invented. It is NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.

AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

30 Union Square, New York.

Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

THE AFGHANS.

A People Given to War, Treachery, Cruelty, and All the Other Savage Refinements.

Afghanistan, or the land of the Afghan, is, broadly viewed, a table-land, quadrilateral in shape, south of Independent Tartary, west of the Punjaub, the northwesternmost of the British possessions, north of Beloochistan, and east of Persia. Its eastern boundary is a little west of the Indus river.

This country is about 600 miles from east to west, and 450 miles from north to south, leaving out certain provinces that are more or less intimately connected with it. Including these, it measures about 600 miles each way. Such is the elevation of the territory that, were the sea to rise 4,000 feet, it would cover only small portions of it, such as the lower part of the Cabul valley, some ground near the Indus, and a triangle bounded by lines from the Lake of Seistan to Herat, thence to Kandahar, and back to the lake. Were the sea to rise 7,000 feet, a section of the country measuring 200 miles by 250 miles would be touched.

At Cabul and all over the northern part of the country the winters are severe. In Cabul the snow is often several feet deep.

At Jalalabad the climate assumes an Indian character, and the fatal simoon is sometimes felt. The summer heat is great all over Afghanistan, especially in the districts bordering on the Indus. In Khorasan during the hot season there are often dust-storms and fiery winds. At Girishk in summer the sun has reached 118 or 119 deg. Fahrenheit.

Afghanistan is reported to be rich in minerals, but little is done to develop its resources in this direction. Some iron and lead is mined, and other minerals are known to exist.

In most parts of the country there are two harvests, as in India. The spring crop consists of wheat, barley, and a variety of lentils. The fall crop consists of rice, sorghum, maize, millet, tobacco, beets, turnips, etc. Madder, lucerne, and melons are raised largely. All European fruits are produced profusely.

The population of Afghanistan is estimated to be 4,901,000. Of these there are in Afghan Turkestan 642,000, and of Chitralis and Kafirs 150,000. Of the rest of the people the Eimaks and Hazaras number 400,000; the Tajiks, 500,000; the Kizilbashes, 150,000; Hinkis and Jats, 500,000; Kohistanis, 200,000; Afghans and Pathans, including 400,000 independent Yusufzais, 2,359,000.

The Afghans, inured to bloodshed from childhood, are familiar with death and are audacious in attack, but are easily discouraged; excessively turbulent and unsubmissive to law or discipline; apparently frank and affable in manner, especially when they want to gain some object, but capable of the grossest brutality when that hope ceases. They are unscrupulous in perjury, treacherous, vain and insatiable, passionate in vindictiveness, which they will satisfy at the cost of their own lives and in the most cruel manner. Nowhere is crime committed on such trifling grounds, or with such general impunity, though when it is punished the punishment is atrocious. Among themselves the Afghans are quarrelsome, intriguing and distrustful; estrangements and affrays are of constant occurrence. The Afghan is, by breed and nature, a bird of prey. They are eternally boasting of their lineage, their independence and their prowess. They regard themselves as the first of nations, yet they use the phrase "an Afghan job" as a synonym for a peculiarly cruel deed. "Nothing," said Sir H. Edwards, "is finer than their physique or worse than their morals."

The Afghans are organized in tribes, and elect their own chiefs and representatives to occasional councils. Their political constitution is a compound of democracy and absolutism.

Afghanistan is under one Prince, but it is hardly a monarchy as we understand the term. It is rather the government of a dictator for life over a military aristocracy, and within this a congeries of small democracies. The Sirdors govern their respective districts, each after his own fashion. The spirit of the Afghans is expressed in the remark of one of them: "We are content with discord; we are content with alarms; we are content with blood; but we will never be content with a master."

The Afghans are Mohammedans, and nearly all of them are of the Sanni or orthodox branch. They are very superstitious and fond of field sports.

The revenue of the country is from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year. The regular army was formed in 1858 with 16 infantry regiments of 800 men each, 900 cavalry, 80 field pieces, and a few heavy guns. The main military force, however, is the untrained but hardy and warlike levies that the tribal chiefs can produce on occasion.

The Afghan historians call their people the Children of Israel, and claim to be descended from King Saul.

In 1809, in consequence of the intrigues of Napoleon in Persia, the Hon. Mountstewart Elphinstone was sent to Shah Shuja, then in power, and was well received. This was the first acquaintance of the Afghans with Englishmen. In 1837 the Persian siege of Herat and the movements of the Russians created uneasiness, and the English determined to reinstate Shah Shuja, long a refugee in British possessions. Raujit Singh, King of the Punjaub, agreed to assist, but finally refused his aid. The army of the Indus, 21,000 men, under Sir John Keane, advanced through the Bolan pass in March, 1838. There was little opposition, and the expedition appeared to have been an easy success. But in 1841 a revolt against the English and Shah Shujah broke out, beginning in Cabul with the massacre of several English officers. Disaster after disaster was suffered by the English. Ambuscades and the snows of winter almost annihilated the army of 4,500 men that sought to retreat into India.

In 1842 the English sent an army to avenge this defeat. This army delivered a number of prisoners, destroyed the citadel at Cabul, and then returned to India.

The country has since 1842 passed through many vicissitudes, and for several years the Ameer has been on good terms with the Government of India, and has received numerous and valuable presents from it.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Dyspepsia.—Lemonade made with honey, and used freely, is an efficient remedy for dyspepsia.

For Scalds or Burns.—Poultices of tea-leaves, moistened in hot water, are preferable to all other remedies in the first stage of burns and scalds. Or take raw onions, pound or mash fine as possible, and apply at once; it will give immediate relief.

To Heal a Cut.—Without waiting for it to stop bleeding, press the edges of the lacerated flesh together, and apply immediately a plaster made of soot and cream, binding it firmly on, not to be removed till healed, without cleanliness requires it. Then put another of the same on, without delay, not allowing exposure to the air any more than possible to prevent.

How to Cure Swelled Feet and Ankles.—Take plaintain leaves (which can be found in almost any grass plot, and in our public parks); wilt them by putting separately between the hands; cover the swollen parts with them, and keep in place by wrapping the limb with rags or a towel on going to bed at night, or keep them on during the day if not obliged to be upon the feet. A cure will be speedily effected.

Scalding of the Throat from Swallowing Boiling Water.—This accident occurs not uncommonly among the children left by themselves, and is very dangerous, as the throat swells, and the sufferer is in danger of being suffocated. Send for the medical man immediately. Meanwhile, if it can be procured, let the patient suck ice constantly, and apply a strong mustard poultice to the outside of the front of the throat.

Belladonna in Asthma.—The Melbourne *Medical Record* states that smoke from the leaves of belladonna possesses much more power in cutting short an attack of asthma than that from stramonium, a long pipe being the best means of smoking them, the smoke to be drawn deep into the chest. Or if, when the attack is at its height, the patient has not the power of doing this, the leaves may be placed in a saucer containing lighted charcoal or wood ashes, which should be put on a chair in front of the patient, this chair, as well as his own, being covered with a large sheet, so as to confine the fumes, before the leaves are put on the hot charcoal. From two and a half to five grains of the leaves are sufficient when smoked, and from five to twenty grains when burned.

Breathing Through the Nose.—Catlin taught the world the importance of shutting the mouth and breathing through the nose. It would seem that his little book, entitled "Shut Your Mouth," is bearing fruit in Germany, where new thoughts receive more attention from physicians than anywhere else in the world. Respiration by the mouth is easier than by the nose, but not so safe. The nose to a certain extent fits the air for entering the lungs. The sense of smell prevents our breathing an air loaded with poisonous vapors. The moisture of the nasal cavities to some extent saturates the air and makes it less irritating to the throat and larynx. The inequalities of the nasal passage and the hairs catch the dust before it goes far enough to harm. On the other hand, breathing through the mouth dries the throat, and in children may cause false croup, catarrh, and it may so affect the Eustachian tube as to cause injury to the ear and deafness. So particular, in the eyes of Dr. Guye, is the importance of breathing through the nose, that he has invented a little instrument to apply to the mouth in sleep, which holds it shut and compels nasal breathing.

Care of the Eyes.—The care of the eyes is urged by Arthur Chevalier in a new French work. The use of the eyes, he says, should be regulated by their strength, and they should never be overtaxed. A habit of resting them often during work is recommended. Thus in reading or writing stop from time to time and allow the eyes to wander over surrounding objects. To persist in working after symptoms of fatigue appear is foolish. As soon as the eyes begin to itch, or grow red, or any pain is felt in the eyeballs, work should be discontinued and cold water applied. Do not pass suddenly from darkness into bright light. Artificial lights are all injurious. The author adds: "If a person cannot tear himself away from close work, he can at least vary his occupation. Let him close his eyes from time to time, and take a turn around his room, or, what is better, take a walk in the fresh air; this, even if it be for a few minutes only, will do him a great deal of good. Let him who once becomes convinced that he is putting too much confidence in his eyes take care to abstain from all confining work immediately after rising, after meals, or by artificial light. Let him wash his eyes often during the day with cold water—a remedy which, although simple in itself, never fails in every case to produce good effects. Baths of tepid water are injurious to the eyes."

Editorial Aims Out West.

A young man sends us a long essay on "The True Aim of Journalism." We haven't read the article, but suppose the author, like almost every one else, prefers the Smith & Wesson, navy size, No. 44 caliber, to any other pistol. In this locality, especially, is the aim of the journalist of the greatest importance, and the man whose hand shakes and who can't hit an outraged community's third vest-button three times out of five has no business trying to run a paper in California.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

The number of the Russian branch of the Slav race, as ascertained by German investigators last year, is 58,049,395 in the Czar's empire; his non-Slav subjects foot up 13,421,087, making a grand total of 71,470,482. Among the non-Slav portion in Poland only the Slav language is allowed to be spoken in churches, schools, theaters, etc.

Miscarried Notes.

A young lady gave "her young man" a beautifully-worked pair of slippers, and he acknowledged the present by sending her his picture incased in a handsome frame.

He wrote a note to send with it, and at the same time replied angrily to the oft-repeated dun for an unpaid-for suit of clothes. He gave a boy 10 cents to deliver the package and notes, giving explicit directions as to the destination of each. It was a boy with a freckled face, and he discharged his errand in a manner that should give him a niche in the temple of fame.

The young lady received a note in her adored one's handwriting, and flew to her room to devour its contents. She opened the missive with eager fingers, and said:

"I'm getting tired of your everlasting attentions. The suit is about worn out already. It never amounted to much any way. Please go to thunder."

And the tailor was struck utterly dumb when he opened a parcel and discovered the picture of his delinquent customer, with a note that said:

"When you gaze upon the features think how much I owe you."

When the unfortunate young man called around that evening to receive the happy acknowledgment of his sweetheart, he was very ostentatiously shoved off the steps and over the fence by the young lady's father, and in the morning he was waited upon by his tailor's lawyer, and imperatively ordered to settle or suffer.

Newspapers in Great Britain.

It appears that in Great Britain are published 1,885 newspapers and 818 periodicals, which, with 56 organs of learned and other societies, make a total of 2,759 publications, 486 newspapers and 598 periodicals being contributed by London alone. Of the newspapers 542 are Liberal, 331 Conservative or Conservative Liberal, and 941 neutral. Three hundred and ninety-eight of the periodicals deal exclusively with religious questions. There are 287 illustrated papers, of which 33 have colored illustrations. Questions relating to labor are treated of in 14 newspapers, while there are 104 prints representing trades and trade societies.—*Land and Water.*

Lawyer and Client.

A butcher complained to a lawyer that somebody's dog was in the habit of stealing meat from his cart, and asked what he should do about it. The lawyer replied: "Prosecute the owner of the dog, of course." "But," said the butcher, "it is your dog." "I will pay the bill," said the lawyer, bringing his hand down suddenly on the place where his pocketbook was supposed to be, "if you will tell me how much the meat was worth." The butcher replied, "About $1." "All right," replied the lawyer, "hand over $1 to me and we shall be square. The advice which I gave you in the beginning was worth $2!"—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Where Wit Won.

"What's the woman charged with?" said the Court. "She's a dead beat and vagrant, your Honor," said the officer who arrested her. Then the woman spoke up and said: "If I can prove that I'm all right will your Honor let me go?" "Of course," said the Court. "Then," said the prisoner, "here's the family Bible, by which you'll see I'm Moll Wright"—— "Saw my leg off," shouted the officer, who saw the point, "if she hasn't beat the Court, too." And the Court rubbed its nose with its forefinger and gently murmured: "Discharge the prisoner."—*Mobile Register.*

Ease Attainable by the Rheumatic.

Yes, although they may despair of relief, it is attainable by rheumatic sufferers, for there is a remedy which carries off, by means of increased activity of the kidneys—important channels for blood purification—the acrid element to which pathologists the most eminent attribute the painful symptoms—a theory completely borne out by urinary analysis. The name of this grand depurent is Hostetter's Bitters, a preparation likewise celebrated as a remedy for constipation, which causes contamination of the blood with the bile—and a certain means of relief in dyspepsia, fever and ague, and nervous ailments. It is, perhaps, the finest tonic extant, and is highly recommended as a medicinal stimulant by distinguished physicians and analysts, who pronounce it to be eminently pure and very beneficial. The press also indorses it.

A Sudden Death.

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation—one moment at our side in the flush of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless of our tears. Every excessively fat person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and its use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week.

Best organs as a whole and best workmanship in detail, is the conclusion reached at the Paris Exposition as to the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. Organs from thirty best makers in the world were tested and compared by four juries—viz., the Class Jury, Group Jury, Jury of Presidents and Supreme Jury, who awarded to Mason & Hamlin two highest awards.

A neglected cough, cold, or sore throat which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. 25 cts.

The most contemptible fraud that has been practised upon farmers and others in the last few years is the selling of *immense* packs of worthless horse and cattle powders. There is only one kind now known in this country that are unadulterated, and those are Sheridan's.

First preparatory student (angrily)—"If you attempt to pull my ears you'll have your hands full." Second prep. (looking at his ears)—"Well, yes; I rather think I shall."

For upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

No family in this broad land should undertake to keep house without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; many have tried to but failed. It is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

William Grace.

As a general inquiry of "What is Grace's Salve, and who is its originator?" may seem to be a question worthy of being answered, we have been induced to give the following brief, yet truthful account of its history: This salve is a vegetable preparation, invented in the seventeenth century by Dr. William Grace, who was surgeon in King James' army, and who from that time always used it in his professional practice, whenever soreness or inflammation presented itself. As a medical agent for the cure of wounds, it was followed with great success, and thousands of the veterans that were wounded in the campaigns of 1688 and 1689 owed to this salve the salvation of their lives. Col. Richard Grace, who was King James' chamberlain, introduced this Salve into the royal palace, where it was used with the greatest success, and highly esteemed for its virtues in the cure of sores. At the siege of Athlone, Col. Grace ordered it to be administered to his compatriots who were wounded during the memorable day of the battle; and it was used with such success that the head surgeon of the army at Aughrim ordered Dr. Grace to manufacture 100 gross, and distribute it among the hospitals before the battle. On the sad defeat at Aughrim, after Ginkle's army took possession of the battle-field, several ambulances, which had been abandoned by the retreating army, were found to contain sealed cases of the Salve. The English surgeons tested it upon their wounded and ascertained its value, and thus were both of the contending armies befriended by it. Both Dr. William Grace and Col. Richard Grace died in the campaign of 1691—the former of disease, the latter killed in the intrenchments of Athlone, with the flag of his country wrapped around him, cheering his men on to victory. After the death of Dr. Grace, the Salve was not used much outside of his family, until the rebellion of 1798, when William Grace, grandfather of the subscriber, applied its virtues, at the battle of Ross, to his brave comrades who fell wounded while fighting for the rights of their country. This Salve was quite extensively used in certain localities of Ireland, being furnished gratuitously by the subscriber's parents until 1848, when they left the land of their nativity and came to this country, bringing with them the secret of the Salve they received from their ancestors. They continued to make the Salve, as before, for their neighbors, free of charge, until the fall of 1861, when the frequent calls for it, and the serious cases cured by it, induced the subscriber to bring it into more general notice, and to charge a small price for the article that has received the recommendation of patriots upon the battle-fields of yore, as well as from persons of the present day.—*Toronto Advertiser, March 6, 1878.*

Rheumatism of the Heart can be cured. Read this:

I have been very much troubled with Heart Disease for the last seven or eight years, not being able to do any laborious work for two years. I have been constantly troubled with severe pain about my heart, passing no day without experiencing pain. Dr. E. G. Moore, of Concord, and other physicians, called my difficulty Rheumatism of the Heart. Have been greatly troubled to get my breath at times, and had severe sinking spells accompanying difficulty of breathing, so that I have been in great danger of immediate death. Have used but two bottles of the HEART REGULATOR, and, though not considering myself cured, can say that I do a day's work without any difficulty, and think eventually I shall become almost entirely well. I have induced others to try the HEART REGULATOR, and would gratefully recommend it to all.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Concord, N. H.

Dr Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

To be of permanent benefit a medicine must reach the source of the disease. The reason why Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is so successful in overcoming scrofulous and all eruptive complaints is that it entirely roots out those impurities which give rise to them. The cause of the evil being thus removed and the normal purity of the circulation restored, the skin resumes its original clearness and sores and pimples disappear. Sold by all Druggists.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
The Pioneer Tobacco Company,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Familiarity with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

It having been widely advertised, under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton,"

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willimantic Linen Company for "Spool Cotton especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufactures of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS, Gold Medal.
Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal.

And we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

AUCHINCLOSS BROTHERS,
Sole Agents in New York for
J. & P. COATS.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Is the best daily diet for children. Two teaspoonfuls will thicken half a pint of milk and water, making a substantial meal for a growing child.

THE
ESTEY ORGAN
THE WORLD OVER
IS THE BEST
J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO, VT.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! [illegible]

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon
MAGIC LANTERN 60 VIEWS $25.
Catalogue Free! Outfits Wanted!
Great Needham { THEO. J. HARBACH,
Musical Marvel. { 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; and Grand Swedish Gold Medal, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
Recommended by Physicians.
"After using the various leading preparations for Infants' Food, without benefit to my child, I used the Cereals Meal. The first month the child gained four pounds, and is steadily improving."
D. D. BEEKMAN, 300 Bowery, New York.
Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Manufactured by the CEREAL M'F'G CO., New York.

[illegible] tion of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, devoted exclusively to information concerning Band and Orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engravings of the latest and most approved style of instruments now in use. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
☞ Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

GRACE'S
— CELEBRATED —
SALVE
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

CURES
FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS, CALLUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,
BURNS,
SCALDS,
WOUNDS,
FESTERS,
PILES,
BUNIONS,
BITES,
WARTS,
PIMPLES,
CANCERS,
SORES,
STINGS,
WENS,
ABCESS,
SPRAINS,
CUTS,
BLISTERS,
CORNS,
FELONS,
ULCERS,
SHINGLES,
STIES,
FRECKLES,
BOILS,
WHITLOWS,
TAN,
SCURVY,
ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MOSQUITO AND FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,
And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. BY MAIL 35 CENTS.

Three dozen Boxes (1-4 gross), will be sent TO PEDDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRUGGISTS, (expressage paid), on receipt of $4.00—about eleven cents a box.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

A GOLD MEDAL
has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to
CLARK'S
O.N.T.

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It had been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in their Paisley Mills. As

No Grand Prizes were awarded at Paris for Spool Cotton,

they are Glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,
Sole Agents,
No. 400 Broadway, New York.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

SECRET MEN WANTED for Secret Detective Service. Pay liberal. Address, with stamp, Am. & E. Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 7,216, New York.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME
on 1 doz. cards for 25 cts.; 2 doz. 50 cts. Send picture to S. M. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Bags, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

WANTED—An Agent in every town in the United States to introduce into our best homes the elegantly Illustrated Monthly, "Mamma's Sunshine for Little Children." Exquisite and valuable Premiums given to Canvassers, which enable them to clear from $12 to $30 per week. Send stamp for circulars and terms to REV. J. HENRY SMYTHE, care of BEALS & FOSTER, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

ARTESIAN
WELL DRILLING, BORING,
Mineral Prospecting and Quarrying Tools.
Highest award at Centennial Exhibition. Send for pictorial catalogue and price-list, free. Agents wanted. $20 per day guaranteed. Sand, boulders and rock easily handled. Address, PIERCE WELL EXCAVATOR CO., 426 Elm Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHEAP AND GOOD
Homes for all, near R. R., towns and stations ($1.25 per acre). Country desirable in every way. Products varied. Freights to best markets very low. REDUCTIONS IN TRANSPORTATION VERY LARGE. All who wish a Farm of their own and desire to better their condition should send their full address for maps, views and full information. R. T. SMITH & CO., 152 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Indorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands.
☞ SOLD EVERYWHERE. ☜

DARNING
No Sewing Machine is Complete Without Ross's Darning Attachment, which is also a Fancy Stitcher and Name Writer. Is applicable to machines of all makes. Darns stockings and all kinds of garments. Marks clothing, table and bed linen. Costs only $1. Buy or order from any sewing machine company, or H. H. ROSS, Room 4, Sun Building, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY IN AFRICA
PEOPLE'S EDITION.
Stanley's own story in one superb volume of over 800 Pages, 50 Full-Page Engravings—Price only $2.50. No monopoly; no gilt-edged, high-toned prices. Popular Books at Popular Prices is our Motto.
AGENTS don't mistake, send for circulars giving our unusual terms. Address
Columbian Book Co., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ills.

FITS CURED FREE!
An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.
Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
A Pictorial Record of Current Events at Home and Abroad.
Epitomized History of Our Times.
The Contents embrace graphic illustrations of the prominent events of the day—political, social, scientific, commercial, etc.
Editorials on all subjects of public interest.
Admirable Cartoons, humorously hitting off peculiar incidents, prevailing follies, hobbies, etc.
Select Serial and Short Stories, Essays, Poetry, Biographies, Musical and Dramatic News, Personal Gossip, Foreign and Domestic Anecdotes, and a highly amusing and instructive Miscellany.
Double-Page Supplements are frequently given without extra charge, illustrating events of more than usual interest.
This Popular Weekly has now reached its Forty-seventh Volume, and has afforded the public a complete review of the events of each week during the past twenty-two years, and is, therefore, a veritable library of reference.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
For Sale by all Newsdealers. Price 10 Cents a Copy. Annual Subscription $4, Postpaid.
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,
Scratches or Grease,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of all kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Swellings, Tumors,
Garget in Cows,
Cracked Teats,
Callous, Lameness,
Horn Distemper,
Crownscab, Quittor,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,
Abcess of the Udder,
Swelled Legs,
Thrush,
Sprains and Bruises,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Foundered Feet,
Roup in Poultry,
Cracked Heels,
Epizootic,
Lame Back,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Fistula, Mange,
Caked Breasts,
Sore Nipples,
Curb, Old Sores,
Corns, Whitlows,
Cramps, Boils,
Weakness of the Joints
Contraction of Muscles.
Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 21, 1878

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Our State Legislature will meet on the 9th day of January next.

◆

The Republican papers have commenced another fight against the silver dollar.

◆

P. T. Barnum, the circus man is one of the newly elected members of the Connecticut Legislature. He is a Republican.

◆

Every week brings forth numerous suggestions and fine mathematical calculations, connected with the re-districting of the State.

◆

De La Matyr, the Congressman elect from the Indianapolis district says, if he is called upon to decide between a Republican and Democrat for President he will vote for the Democrat.

◆

Senator Winterbotham, the Senator from the Michigan City District, has assured the Democracy that he would not bolt the caucus nominee for Senator. Such assurances are consoling particularly when remembered that public sentiment is for Voorhees, and Winterbotham finds he can not stem the tide.

◆

In an interview with a representative of the Fort Wayne Sentinel "Col. Ingersoll expressed much bitterness toward the South, He says the southern whites are cowards, sneaks and hypocrits, and that they must be kept down at all hazards. He thinks they want to rule the country, but says that they can't do it. Their country is a sham. They can't produce anything but malaria, yellow fever and hell. They are good for nothing except to kill negroes. Col. Ingersoll says he should like nothing better than to see a negro insurrection in South Carolina which should sweep the whites from power forever."

"Bob' is a first class radical; a few lectures on the political situation with a free expression of such sentiments as the above would place him ahead of Grant in the Presidential race. He represents the true inwardness of the Republican party.

◆

Has the Republican party gained a victory in the late elections? We think not. The great amount of forced enthusiasm now being indulged in by the Republican press of the country can be accounted for upon no other theory than that the radical party had no hopes of success in any of the States, and when by the strength of a third party, and a division of the Democracy in some of the Northern States the radical party was enabled to about hold its own on Congressmen, (though it lost the Senate) the surprise was complete, and general rejoicing followed. Republican papers talk about the financial principles of their party being endorsed in the late elections, when the returns show that even in States that were republican heretofore by large majorities, that party is now in the minority so far as the popular vote is concerned. In Michigan, for instance, where the republicans claim an over whelming victory, the official count shows that that party cast 28,492 votes less than its opponents—the Democrats and Nationals. And in Pennsylvania, another State which has heretofore been reliably republican, the vote shows that the radical party is 59,249 votes in the minority, the same may be said of nearly all the States claimed by the republicans, and yet the eastern bondholders have sent forth glad tidings, claiming an endorsement of Shermans' financial policy, and with an equal amount of cheek the republican papers of the country are joining in the chorus. The republican party a short time ago had a two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress as well as an executive justly entitled to the position; in the next Congress (the 46th) the democrats will have a majority in both branches of Congress, while the radicals will be represented by a fraud in the Presidential chair. If this is any consolation to republicans, they are welcome to it. If, in 1880, the opponents of radicalism unite upon issues that are opposed to those supported by the republican party there will be no occasion to harp about a solid north, or solid south, it will be a solid country, anti-republican in all its branches, the American people will have no further use for Grant monarchies, Sherman aristocracies nor Presidential frauds.

◆

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly has been published for three years and has established a reputation as a health journal. Thousands of papers quote, and their readers appreciate, its articles. And yet the Health Monthly with its sixteen royal octavo pages is offered at only fifty cents per year. Dr. E. B. Foote, author of medical common sense, etc, is its senior Editor, assisted by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who is also in practice with his father All the readers of Dr. Foote's publications can consult the Doctor free upon any subject relating to health or disease. A cheap popular edition of plain home talk embracing medical common sense is sent by mail, postage prepaid, for $1.50. You better enclose a $2.00 postal order for both the book and the health monthly. Address Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York City.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby that the firm of Moody & Hoffman has this day been mutually dissolved, P. V. Hoffman having retired. D. D. Moody will continue the business of the old firm, occupying the same office, over the First National Bank

D. D. MOODY.
P. V. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Nov. 19, 1878. 47.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

46-1w. WARD KENNEDY, Adm'r.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to wit: Lot number twenty-four (24) in block number eighteen (18), in the original plat of the town of Garrett, in said county. J. WM. WAGNER.

44-4w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that Wm. Lessig, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate Enos Weaver, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, the personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS,
Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.

42-4w

Sale of Bank Stock.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana,

On Saturday the 30th day of November A. D. 1878, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, seventy-five shares of stock in the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, which stock was represented by two certificates, one for $5,000, and the other for $2,500, and which has now been transferred to the undersigned upon the books of said bank and which stock was pledged by George Hazzard, to the undersigned to secure the payment of a note of $5000, made by said George Hazzard, James V. Hazzard, Joseph R. Lanning and J. G. H. Forkner, to us on the 11th day of April A. D. 1878. Unless said note, interest and charges be paid by that time.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOLEDO OHIO.
Best & McClellan Attorneys. 47-2w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notic is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Charles L. Thomas Administrator of the estate of Jackson A. Andrews, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate, to wit:

The undivided two-thirds of the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7], township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section seven [7] in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen [15], east, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section seven [7], except seven acres in the north-west corner of said west half all in township thirty-three [33], north of range fifteen, east, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of purchase money down, one-third in twelve, and one one third in eighteen months from such sale, the purchaser securing deferred payments by notes and mortgage on said premises at six per cent interest and paying all expenses of executing and recording said mortgage.

CHARLES L. THOMAS, Adm'r.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for estate. 45-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and three venditioni's exponas to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Christian Orff is plaintiff, and Rosana Graham, Joseph B Endley Martha J. Endley and Abner F. Pinchin are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty-five cents, ($660.55), with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d, A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M of said day at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one half of the north part of lot number four (4) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb county, Indiana, commencing at the north-west corner of said lot and running thence south twenty-three (23) feet thence east one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to an alley as recorded in said plat, thence north to the north-east corner of said lot, thence west to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and or appraisement laws.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Moody & Huffman, Attorney for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 29, 1878. 44-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William George, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1878,

the following premises in DeKalb county, Indiana to-wit:

A part of the north-west quarter of section twelve, (12), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (1), east, bounded on the east by the east boundary line of said quarter section; on the south by the south boundary of said quarter section; on the north by the south boundary line of the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company's right of way, and on the west by a line running from the south boundary line of said quarter section in a northerly direction parallel with the east boundary line until it intersects the said boundary line of said railroad's right of way, and far enough west from said east boundary line of said quarter section so that the four boundary lines shall include twenty acres of land.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year and the remaining in eighteen months from day of sale with notes of the purchaser, waiving valuation laws, with six per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage on said premises SAMUEL M. GEORGE, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's. for estate. 44-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Louis Fitzgerald, Trustee, is plaintiff, and C. L Thomas, Adm'r., and Henrietta F. Andrews, Adm'x., et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-seven hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-five cents [$2780.75], with interest on said decree and costs. I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 23d A. D. 1878.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate to-wit:

The west half of the north east quarter and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section seven, 7, township thirty-three, 33, north of range fifteen, 15, east, in DeKalb county Indiana.

And if such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the whole of the real estate above described, and if the rents and profits of the whole of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the undivided two thirds of the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs, and in the event that the undivided two-thirds of the fee simple of said real estate will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose to public sale the fee simple of the whole of said real estate as above described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
Aldrich & Barnett attorneys for plaintiff.
Auburn, Oct. 30th, 1878. 44-4w.

ANNOUNCEMENT—EXTRAORDINARY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO

Save Money!

Bargains Unheard of and Unprecedented

AT

J. KAHN'S, Waterloo, Ind.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Good Prints 4 1-2, Very Best 5c. A very good 4x4 muslin for 5c per yard. Best Lawrence L. L. 4x4 6c per yard, Lonsdale Bleached Muslin for 9cts. per yard and by the bolt 8 1-2. Good Cotten Flannel 7c, last years price 12 1-2. Heavy Jeans only 15c, immense bargains. Good all wool Flannel 25c, very cheap. Water-proof 49c per yard. Felt Skirts 45c.

Mens Rubber Boots	$2.00
" " Shoes	45
Ladies Rubber Shoes	35
Misses " "	25

Mens' Shirt and Drawers 23c each. A good pair of Pants for $1, worth double. Mens' Suits 4 50, 5.00 and $6.00, all wool for 7.00 to $9.00. Good Overcoats for 3.50, 4.00 and $5.00. A splendid set of Ladies Furs at $2.00 Best Mink sets $12.00, sold everywhere for $20. Good Mik sets $7, worth 15. Ladies cloaks from 2 dollars up.

All other goods equally as low. A comparison of my prices and goods with those of other dealers is all I ask. The highest market price for

ALL KIND OF PRODUCE

AS USUAL.

JACOB KAHN.

Waterloo, Nov. 21st, 1878.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur Lined Garments, Paisley, Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSE EEPING GOODS!

Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

he is now makin special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEA D

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shad above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 18c per lb., 2nd grade 15c, Roasted Coffee, 16c.. Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 7c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c.

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 20c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind of Toys, such as lions, tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 16 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, 90c
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c.	Machine Oil per gal. 40

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

ANOTHER MURDER AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Warren Tate the Murderer, and Wm. Love the Victim.

About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Warren Tate met Wm. Love in the upper corridor of the court house, between whom there passed a few words, in which the lie was given by Love, whereupon Tate drew his revolver and shot twice, producing wounds which proved fatal to Love in a few hours afterward. The difficulty grew out of a law-suit. Tate is known throughout the State as a sporting man. Those who have heard of Jenny Daily, have probably heard of Tate.

New Combination.

We are pleased to announce that on or before the first day of next month, Mr. G. C Ralston and Mr. W. H. McQuiston, both gentlemen of large acquaintance in DeKalb county, will open an extensive Dry goods and Grocery establishment, occupying two large business rooms in Ensley's block, north of the court house. The new firm will carry a full line of foreign and domestic dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps, notions, groceries, queens and glass-ware, &c., &c. The highest prices will be paid for all kinds of country produce. This will be the most extensive etablishment of the kind in DeKalb county and the business qualifications and popularity of the proprietors insures a big trade for the new enterprise.

—The amount of taxes collected on the 2nd installment for 1877 in DeKalb county, and now ready for distribution, is as follows:

State tax	$4,117 20
State school tax	5,444 54
County tax	18,572 87
Township tax	1,498 53
Tuition tax	239 57
Special school tax	8,163 74
Dog tax	647 53
Road tax	523 58
Additional special school tax	1,414 70
Interest on bonds, tax	2,947 10
State House tax	287 32
Total	$38,856 13

The Farmers' Review.

The latest addition to our exchange list is the Farmers' Review, Chicago, Ill., and a most welcome addition it proves. It is as full of Departments as the government at Washington, and they all bear evidence of unusual skill and industry in their management It is emphatically a model farm and family monthly. It is, withal, the neatest and cheapest Journal of the kind in the world. Fifty cents secures a copy for one year. We will furnish the Review and our own paper, each one year, for $2.00, payable in advance.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Everything Progressing Favorably—The Drawing to be Positive.

In conversation with Mr. Lyne, of the Opera House Committee, yesterday he assured us that everything points to a grand and successful outcome of the great Masonic Opera House project. Tickets are now selling very rapidly all over the country, and all the details of the grand distribution will be fully completed before the day announced for the drawing. The concert and distribution will be positive and those who defer the purchase of tickets in the expectation of a postponement will be disappointed in getting them at all—Fort Wayne News.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the COURIER and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invaribly in advance.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE	(monthly)	$5.00
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE	"	4.25
INDIANA FARMER	(weekly)	3.25
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	(weekly)	$4.40
HARPERS MAGAZINE	(monthly)	5.00
HARPERS WEEKLY		5.00
HARPERS BAZAR		5.00
STATE SENTINEL	(weekly)	2.75
FARMERS' REVIEW,	(monthly)	$2.00

Mr. Charles Klotz, the popular Sewing Machine agent has opened an office in Mr. Gugerli's new tailor shop opposite M L. Duck's Furniture store, where he will be glad to show customers the "Singer," "Dauntless" and "New Home" sewing machines, which he is now offering at prices that will astonish you. He also keeps a full assortment of all kinds of Machine needles and attachments, also machine oil of the very best quality. Don't buy a machine until you see Charley. 46-2t.

—We are informed that George Hall, a young man living south of town, came in last Saturday and had a tooth extracted. After returning home he experienced considerable pain in the back of his head and neck, from thence it changed to the spine, and at present writing he is not expected to live.

LATER—We are just informed of Hall's death.

Sweetly Scented.

Experience tells us that a sweet and delicate odor renders a person of the plainest features agreeable and attractive. A delightful odor from a lady or gentleman is always admired, and Dr. Price's Alista Bouquet, Concealed Delight or Floral Riches will make all sweetly scented.

Local and Miscellaneuos

—West's pills cure headache.

—The holidays approacheth.

—Hazzard banks for sale at Abright's

—The farmers are complaining of bad roads.

—The roads are bad for hauling purposes.

—Coop Ralston has completed his barn.

—The public schools are progressing finely.

—Mr. Grubb will teach the Junction school.

—J. E. Woodford has returned to the city again.

—Mr. W. J. Austin is wrestling with piano men.

—Parley Stimely starts a saloon after next month.

—For oysters, sigars or candies, go to Hollister's.

—The Commissioners pay for the new bridges to day.

—Remember the 5c. counter at the Ladies' Bazaar.

—Obe Cool and wife have returned from their visit.

—Wm. Sheffer occupies the Woodford residence.

—Some talk of a reading club, among the literary folks.

—See Jacob Kahn's immense ad. in another column.

—Go to M. Houston's meat market for dressed poultry.

—The weather has been excellent for several days past.

—A very pleasant party at Mr Ryan's last Monday evening.

—Sheriff Leas returned from Indianapolis yesterday morning.

—Two fights Saturday, Culver vs Myers, and Henry vs Grogg.

—Did you ever see so many goods for 5c. Go to the Ladies' Bazaar.

—Ladies' gold necklaces in every style, at Abright's the Jeweler.

—Hollister has a full supply of everything in the confectionery line.

—Those horse blankets, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Only $1 each.

—Jno. Ward is employed at the meat-market near the Auburn House.

—Jos. Abright has added improvements to his property this week.

—Several cases of croup among the children, are reported in the city.

—The tower clock on the new court house at Wabash is to cost $1,870.

—Rodgers & Bro's. spoons and forks always the best. Sold by Abright.

—The Presbyterian social met last night at the residence of J. E. Rose.

—I have some 125 pound shoats for sale. Apply soon. T. C. ELSON.

—A. S. Leas, the newly elected sheriff is placing lamp post in the court yard.

—Have you seen the goods you can buy for five cents at the Ladies' Bazaar.

—Girls, your fellow will appreciate a tooth pick. Abright has them for sale.

—Thanksgiving services at the Baptist church next Thursday at 11 o'clock.

We would not object to taking a few bushels of oats or new corn on subscription

—Hi Parent, a former citizen of this place, was in the city several days this week.

—Mr. Johnson has been reinstated as agent at the Eel River depot. Glad to hear it.

—Garnet, amethist, topaz and camia rings at Abright's. Just the thing for your girl.

—Extra inducements in dry-goods for the next thirty days at Schaab, Bengnot & Co's.

—Our readers will please observe the new advertisement of the Fort Wayne Fruit House.

—Call at Hollister's restaurant and dining hall when you want a first-class dish of oysters.

—Rev. Dr. De La Matyr will take the lecture platform until his Congressional labors begin.

—Miss Woodford, of Kelly's Island, is in the city visiting with the family of Mr. F. D. Ryan.

—The Neoteric Club will give their next dance on Wednesday, instead of Thursday evening.

—The St. Joe and Spencerville items not inserted for want of space. Will appear next week.

—Communion services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Services at the regular hour.

—Our friend, E. W. Brown of the Columbia City "Post," gave us a pleasant call last Friday.

—Pickled pigs-feet and sour-krout in any quantity at Frank A. Hoff's grocery and provision store.

—Abright, the Jeweler, will sell you a set of spoons at bottom prices, and mark them without charge.

—The delinquent taxes returned by the County Treasurer at the November settlement amounted to $12,087.

—Mr. C. C. Shaffer and wife, of this place, was called to the bed side of Mrs. Shaffer's father in Ohio, this week.

—Don't forget to price overcoats at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's before purchasing. Prices still on the decline.

—The side walk on 9th street, running from the Ralston property to Lockwood's corner has been repaired.

HAZZARD AGAIN.

Another Piece of Sharp Practice by the Auburn Desperado.

The Chicago Times of Sunday has the following:

From an Indiana official who was in town yesterday, a Sunday Times reporter obtained the following facts in regard to another interesting incident in which Hazzard, the defaulting Indiana banker, cuts a prominent and not very creditable figure. A few days ago he called at the house of Mr. A. S. Trude, his attorney, to exchange some securities which that gentleman held as collateral for $400 borrowed money. The exchange was made at a center-table supported by a stalk in the middle. Hazzard asked for a drink of liquor, stating that he felt unwell, and while Mr. Trude was out of the room getting him some whisky, he undid the string round the papers which his attorney had taken in lieu of those surrendered, and took therefrom all those of any value, leaving only an abstract and the wrapper. On returning to the room Mr. Trude saw that the papers were not as he had left them, and he examined the package and at once discovered the theft. He reached over the table and caught hold of Hazzard's coat, but the bank embezzler, knowing what was coming, drew backward and pulled Trude over the table, which tipped over, and the distinguished criminal lawyer, a fine bottle of Bourbon, and the sick banker were in a moment rolling together on the floor. Trude was the first to rise. He had the missing papers in his hands, evidently having put in some good work while sprawling on the carpet. Hazzard was not long in following his attorney's example, and as soon as he gained his feet he drew and endeavored to cock a pistol. Trude grabbed him by the arm before he had a chance to fire and forced him to give up the weapon. Hazzard was then advised to take a change of venue, which he did with surprising alacrity.

This is the third time Hazzard has tried to secure valuable papers by the aid of a pistol. His recent attempt in Indiana nearly led to his being hung by a vigilance committee. Although the fellow is a fugitive banker he has made a practice of going back on his lawyers and best friends. He is now in Chicago with his sister, Mrs. Gear, and is stopping at one of the large hotels under an alias.

Otho;

Perhaps a descendant of one of the several kings of that name, but better known in this community as editor-in-chief of the Garrett Herald, relieved his brain last week in a Caudle-like curtain lecture devoted exclusively to the benefit of our humble self. It appears that we ruffled his patriotism a little in our remarks of the week before concerning Thanksgiving Proclamations. He assumes that we are less patriotic and moral than we should be; if so, WE are responsible, not him. The old gentleman intimates that the custom originated in the republican party; did it? if it did, then of course it should be observed, as the pure (?) and patriotic(?) motives of that party should not be questioned. We do not regard it as a party measure, nor do we look upon Gov. Williams' proclamation with any more favor than that of the President, the Herald man, however, seems to think it especially necessary to return thanks for blessings bestowed by the Almighty because he imagines that all blessings come through the influence of the radical party; then talk about "party prejudice," a fit subject for the Herald to to mention indeed, among all the thieving transactions of the radical party—the most corrupt that ever existed in any country, has the Herald ever been independent enough to denounce a single steal? The old man has considerable to say about "patriotism," we would like to enquire as to the quantity of blood HE has spilt, and amount of hardships HE has endured for the good of his country. He says Hayes and the Republican party "can take care of themselves;" no doubt of that, the leaders of that party have a faculty of taking care of everything they get their hands on. He says "superstition and prejudice cannot withstand the sifting process of intelligence," the latter however has produced no effect upon Powell. He closes by saying "such twaddle is barely worth noticing." Then why notice it? If each individual will observe the following from the lips of an eminent Minister, the observance of NATIONAL thanksgiving will be unnecessary.

"As flowers carry dew-drops, trembling on the edges of the petals, and ready to fall at the first waft of wind, or brush of bird, so the heart should carry its beaded words of thanksgiving; and at the first breath of heavenly favor let down the shower, perfumed with the heart's gratitude."

—We notice that Mace Long, the reformed drunkard and gambler, who is now lecturing in Kansas—filling a 30 day contract at about $30.00 a night, is being highly honored; he was announced as one of the speakers at the grand ovation given at the home of the newly elected Governor of that State. Mushroom Mace would interest his hearers in making a speech suited to such an occasion, about as much as Barnum's "wild children" would, in reciting the Declaration of Independence.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

—Miss Josie Rush spent last Sabbath under her paternal roof, after a week teaching at our neighboring village Cor[illegible].

—C. C. Walters, will sell real estate at private sale, Saturday, Dec, 21. He is selling in the inteeest of Geo. S Moor, deceased.

—Ladies' and childrens' hats and bonnets in fur, wool, velvet and straw, light or dark, all styles, at the Ladies' Bazaar.

—Remember that Frank A. Hoff has on hand a large lot of new barrels, for pork, cider and sour-krout which he is offering at low figures.

—Wm. Mills, a brakeman on the Saginaw railroad, had his hand injured at the Junction last Saturday morning.—Dr. Cowan dressed it.

Yesbera, Auburn's fashionable tailor, is receiving orders for fine suits from all the neighboring towns. He has a big run on business suits.

—Trains due on the Saginaw railroad as follows: North, at 6:00 and 7:50 A. M. 12:37 and 6:23 P. M, South at 9:43 A. M. 3:00, 4:05 and 11:55 P. M.

—Our foremen went a hunting Tuesday, walked six miles and cocked a gun, bang! and hit one side of Lockwood's woods, then returned.

—We have now added a five cent counter to our store. Goods of all kinds for five cents. Call and see for yourselves, at the Ladies' Bazaar.

—Mr. Jacob Briggs, Mrs. Sise and Miss Sallie Klapp, of Champaign Co., Ohio, are visiting their near relatives in this city, Esq. Walborn and family.

—The American sewing machine still has the lead Call at Yesbera's merchant tailoring establishment and examine his machines before you buy.

—Mr. Vanzile, living four miles south west of Spencerville died very suddenly on Saturday night, from the rupture of a blood vessel during a fit of coughing.

—Parker, of the Kendalville News is out in an address to the Democratic members of the next State Legislature, asking to be appointed Prison Director

—We are under obligations to Mr. Baxter, of the "Press" for the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, as well as the names of the persons in attendance.

—The stock yards of the Saginaw R. R. at this place will be repaired and some additions made, for the convenience of shippers, during the coming winter.

—The delinquent tax lists have been placed in the hands of deputy collectors, who are now making the grand rounds. Be ready to pay and save costs.

—Great reductions in prices on teas, coffees, raisins and candies for holidays. See prices in the revised price list of the Fort Wayne Fruit House, in another column.

—Mrs. A. J. Little wishes to inform the ladies that she is prepared to do all kinds of millinery work at her residence on north Main street.

—The millinery and fancy goods establishment of Mr. H. H. Stamets has been christened the LADIES' BAZAAR. Located two doors south of the First National Bank. Remember the name.

—Persons having business in Detroit can leave here on the Saginaw railroad at 6 o'clock A. M. have plenty of time to transact business in the city, and arrive at home at 11:55 P. M. the same day.

—Mr. P. V. Hoffman, formerly law partner of D. D. Moody, of this place, goes to Ft. Wayne, where he will continue his profession with Mr. Stahl. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

—M. Houston is extensively engaged in packing pork, he will have a lot of new cured hams ready for sale in a few days. Give him a call when you want something nice in the way of fresh or salt meats.

—The agent who was appointed in Mr. Johnson's place at the Eel River depot has been transferred to the Junction office. We have not had the pleasure of meeting him, but he is said to be very much of a gentleman.

—Brackenridge, who was arrested some time since at Fort Wayne for robbing the mails, was indicted by the Grand Jury at Indianapolis last week. He gave bond in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for trial.

—Some of our subscribers along the B. & O. rail road east, say they do not receive the COURIER until Saturday or Monday. It generally leaves the office on Thursday afternoon, never later than Friday morning. Something wrong.

—The hack team at Cool's livery barn, got the advantage of C. Headly near the 9th street bridge and ran away. Mr. H. was thrown into the creek and became badly tangled in the wreck. He was somewhat hurt but not seriously.

—Ladies, remember we have now procured the services of a first-class city trimmer for the balance of the season, a lady of fine taste and large experience. Give us a call and we will give you the finest and latest styles in hats and bonnets for the least money ever offered in Auburn. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Ladies' Bazaar.

Newville.

Business is dull and money scarce.

We are going to have a shooting match in place of a lecture this week.

Red ribbon is dead, died of hard cider. Send Murphy and we will try the blue.

Mr. Lewis Cole, Sr. is still sick, he is some better but is still in a critical condition. We hope that he will soon recover.

Mr. Baker is to teach the Newville school this winter, assisted by Mr. Denman. Mr. Flint, the Trustee is to have the school at the Center, Mr. Hell in the south part of the township and Miss Flint in one of the other districts in Newville township, and Miss Ackley teaches in Orange in Concord township.

I see by your paper that you did not get the Newville items in time for publication. They were duly mailed in time and if you did not get them you must lay it to the Hayes administration and his P. M's. Perhaps it would be well enough to inform you that we do not get the paper in time, we should have it on Friday evening and it does not get here until Saturday. Now if it was duly mailed and sent on the Baltimore east, it would come on Friday, but by sending it via the Eel River it has to lay over until the mail returns on Friday. ALPHA.

Sedan.

Quite reigns in Sedan.

Are we to have a literary this winter?

J. C. Jackson Esq., is rusticating in Kentucky and Tennessee,

The attendance at the concert last Saturday was small owing to the inclemency of the weather. However the singing was excellent and was appreciated by all, so much so that the class and audience requested a repetition of it in the near future, much credit is due Mrs. C. R. Reed who presided at the organ.

Full Measure.

While most of the so-called two ounce flavoring extract bottles hold but one and one-quarter ounces, and the four ounce less than three ounces, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are full measure, stong pure and natural as the fruit from which they emanate.

—We desirie to say in answer to numerous inquiries, that Mr. T. C. Mays the former publisher of the COURIER, has disposed of his entire interest in the same, and has no connection with the paper, nor office, in any way whatever.

How are we to know.

Dealers say how are we to know that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is unsophisticated? Know it, because it always gives satisfaction, and other kinds are bought at a price so low that it points at once to adulteration. If consumers knew the character of cheap baking powders, very few would use them.

—The American woman's suffrage convention assembled at Indianapolis last week. Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazzard, of Missouri, was elected President. A number of vice-president at large, and a vice-president from each state, were elected, among the former are Geo. W. Julian and Mrs. Gov. Wallace of Indiana.

Troy.

Weather dull and plenty of mud.

Protracted meeting in full blast, with Rev. Bechtol at the head.

Henry Whiteman lost his pocket-book containing about three dollars, last Saturday in Edgerton, O.

Last week was a good week for babies in Troy. No less than three.

We have a boss broom factory on the corners, conducted by Fink & Carr, two energetic young men. They make five and six dozen per day and can not keepup with orders.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

TRADE MARK

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power and will make either TILE or BRICK of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will [illegible] the substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunger-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUG GIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

SAM, PETE & MAX

STAR

Now Displaying Novelties in

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

An Immense Stock Just Received.

5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

HAYES' NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

The new administration policy toward the South is very sharply outlined by Mr. Hayes in an authorized interview published in the Washington *National Republican*. This interview was prepared at the White House, and has all the importance and gravity of a special message. The President was first asked whether the Southern outrages had been discussed in the Cabinet. He replied: "That is a mistake. The time for discussion has passed. It is now too late for anything but the most determined and vigorous action. This determination was reached several days ago, and the deliberations of the Cabinet on the subject since then have been comparatively brief and confined mainly to the consideration of the duty of the Attorney General in the premises."

To these remarks the interviewer replied approvingly, and then asked the President how he accounted for the result of a solid South in the face of the pledges of fair dealing by Southern Democrats.

The President—That question leads directly to a discussion of what has been latterly termed the Southern policy of the administration. When that policy was inaugurated, it was with an earnest desire to conciliate the Southern leaders, to round off the sharp angles of sectional differences, and to soften the asperities of political strife. No one will deny that an attempt to enforce this policy was earnestly made, nor that it was carried out with a conscientious desire to accomplish the result for which it was inaugurated. Of the personal and partisan sacrifices I made in this effort and of the consequent interruption of certain relations which had previously existed between myself and some of my supporters I have nothing to say just now; but it appears that the leaders who made these pledges either did not exert themselves to keep them or were unable to do so. In fact, I am reluctantly forced to admit that the experiment was a failure. The first election of importance held since it was attempted has proven that fair elections with free suffrages for every voter in the South are an impossibility under the existing condition of things.

Interviewer—And the Republican party, except in North Carolina, has thereby been wiped out of existence in the South.

The President—It is not because the Republican party appears as the sufferer in these results that I complain. It is because free suffrage and freedom of political rights have been interfered with that I am called upon to take cognizance of these disturbances. If the facts were exactly reversed, and if Republicans had permitted these outrages upon Democrats, my duty would be the same. It will not do for me, or for any official before whom these questions may come, to treat them otherwise than in a non-partisan way. The partisan press will naturally take a partisan view, and I will be held to account for aiding Republicans—stalwarts, I mean—in flaunting the bloody shirt, as it is called.

Interviewer—Yes, it has been charged that you are following in the footsteps of your predecessor.

The President—Well, I expect all that and more. I can't expect to hold the office I do without being kicked and cuffed a little, you know; but for all that I shall do my duty as Chief Magistrate of all the people, Democrats and Republicans alike; and if, in the faithful execution of the laws, justice shall demand the punishment of this man or that man, whatever his political connections may be, I shall not be deterred by partisan criticism. All that I know is that great crimes have been committed and it is my duty to aid in the punishment of the criminals.

Interviewer—And you do not think the Southern leaders—Democrats, I mean—who have promised so often to protect the blacks of the South in the exercise of their rights are responsible for these crimes?

The President (frankly)—I do not. Gov. Hampton, for example, has tried repeatedly to repress the violence which has characterized the campaign in South Carolina, and failed. Such Republicans as Judge Lee, Mr. Rainey, and ex-State Senator Swails, of that State, have advised me of these facts. They say that Hampton cannot control the "red shirts," as they call them, and they have repeatedly informed me of the speeches he has made deprecating violence in the conduct of the campaign, and it appears that Gov. Nicholls, in Louisiana, is earnestly opposed to these proceedings in his State.

Interviewer—Then the officers of the Department of Justice have been instructed to carry out the proceedings already begun against these depredators?

The President—Not only against those who have already been arrested, but against others who will soon be arrested. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of this business and exhaust every legal resource in the execution of justice. The integrity of American citizenship has been grossly violated in widespread localities. It must and shall be vindicated.

THE EAST.

A NEW YORK dispatch announces that Mrs. A. T. Stewart has offered a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the body of her late husband, stolen from the family vault in St. Mark's Church grave-yard, and the conviction of the thieves.

ANOTHER extraordinary robbery has startled the citizens of New York. Johnson's jewelry store, in Eighth avenue, was robbed one evening of $2,000 worth of clocks and watches, in the presence of a large number of passers-by. Six highwaymen took possession of the store, and, while four of them, with cocked revolvers, covered the proprietors and spectators into silent submission, the other two smashed the large plate windows and packed in bags the stock of jewelry exposed. The plunder was then loaded into a wagon and driven rapidly away.

CAPE MAY, the favorite summer resort on the New Jersey coast, has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Eight hotels and a large number of cottages were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about half a million dollars....Benj. Hunter, who some two or three years ago murdered his friend and partner, John M. Armstrong, of Camden, N. J., for the purpose of obtaining possession of an insurance policy for $2,500 on Armstrong's life, has been sentenced to death.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, has refused a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay another $1,000,000 of the city's money toward the completion of the Brooklyn bridge, on the ground that the $8,000,000 voted by Brooklyn and New York have been already paid.

THE association of New York bankers known as the Clearing House, at a meeting in that city last week, decided upon the following plan of action after Jan. 1, 1879: 1, Decline receiving gold coins as special deposits, but accept and treat them only as lawful money; 2, Abolish special exchanges of gold checks at the Clearing House; 3, Pay and receive balances between banks at the Clearing House either in gold or United States legal tenders; 4, Receive silver dollars upon deposit only under special contract to withdraw the same in kind; 5, Prohibit payments of balances at the Clearing House in silver certificates or in silver dollars, excepting as subsidiary coin in small sums, say under $10; 6, Discontinue gold special accounts by a notice to dealers on the 1st of January next to terminate them.

EDISON has been compelled, on account of ill-health, to give up work for a while.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Pembina, Dakota, says W. H. Anderson, the Dallas (Tex.) Sheriff, in pursuit of William Collins, of the famous band of train-robbers in that region, found the man in Pembina, and attempted to arrest him. Collins resisted, and the man exchanged fire with fatal effect, both dropping dead in two minutes.

NORMAN B. JUDD, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, died suddenly at his home in Chicago a few days ago....George Fessler, defaulting Treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $60,000 and costs of prosecution.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, is agitated by another case of body-snatching. At an early hour in the morning a policeman had his suspicions aroused at the movements of some parties in a wagon. The officer gave pursuit, when the whole party jumped from the vehicle and fled. The wagon was found to contain the bodies of four prominent and respected citizens who had been buried in Woodlawn Cemetery within a few days.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has met with a serious accident. While hunting, his mule became frightened, and, the bridle breaking, he leaped from his saddle. By the fall his right leg was broken in two places, the bone protruding, and his ankle was badly hurt.

MAJ. H. W. Beantham, of the Howard Association, of New Orleans, who is now assisting in making a report of the work of the Howards during the epidemic of 1878, expresses the opinion that there have been during the past four months 40,000 cases of fever in New Orleans and vicinity.

A DISPATCH from Jacksonville, Fla., says Judge Witherspoon, of the Canvassing Board of Madison county, has been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal on a charge of receiving and destroying one of the precinct returns, which gave Bisbee 57 majority. He was held in $3,000 bail. Samuel Smith (colored), an inspector in the same county, charged with not doing his duty, was committed to jail. The same dispatch states that a Deputy United States Marshal had also arrested the entire Canvassing Board of Alachua county for violation of the United States election laws, in throwing out three precincts on technicalities, by which Hull, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Bisbee, Republican....A Charleston (S. C.) dispatch says: "Three managers of the election at one of the polls were arrested to-day under warrants from the United States Commissioner for obstructing the Deputy Marshal at the recent election and refusing to publicly count the ballots. They gave bail. Other arrests are expected. Eighteen citizens of Orangeburg have been arrested for obstructing United States officers in the discharge of their duties at the election. They gave bail."

WASHINGTON.

IT is stated that after the 1st of January next, as an aid to the resumption of specie payments, it is very likely the Treasury Department will send, to parties desiring it, the standard silver dollar, in quantities of $1,000 and upwards, free of transportation, in exchange for like sums of greenbacks deposited with depository banks.

LORD SALISBURY'S reply to Secretary Evarts' note upon the fishery question has been received at Washington. It is friendly in tone, says a Washington telegram, "and the impression created by it upon our Cabinet was of an exceedingly pleasant character. It frankly concedes the strength and justness of Mr. Evarts' position in regard to treaty obligations and rights being superior to the local legislation of one of the English provinces. Lord Salisbury says in substance that if there has been such local legislation or local interference as conflicts with the grants of the treaty these obstacles to the United States receiving its full benefits should, of course, in justice be removed."

SECRETARY SHERMAN contradicts the report that the Treasury Department has ordered the withdrawal of $1 and $2 bank notes or greenbacks from circulation.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says "there will be a movement as soon as Congress meets to make the trade dollar a legal tender, and to thus add $20,000,000 to the circulation. The treasury authorities claim to have information that almost the entire bulk of the trade dollars are in the hands of the brokers, who are holding them expecting legislation which will increase their value 10 per cent.

GENERAL.

IT is reported from Pittsburgh that Thomas A. Scott, the railway magnate, was stricken with paralysis just before his recent departure for Europe, and that his mind is seriously impaired.

THE Chicago *Times* says a pooling contract has been arranged for East-bound freight by the managers of thirty-four Western roads. A Commissioner is to be appointed to run the pool, with power to enforce its decisions.

THE Secretary of State has addressed a second communication to the United States Minister to England on the subject of the Halifax fishery award. Mr. Evarts takes direct issue with the finding of the Halifax Commission, both as to the amount of the award and the manner in which it was rendered, holding that the sum of $5,500,000 is an outrageous and utterly indefensible price to set upon the benefits of twelve years of fishing in Canadian waters, and that, if paid at all by the United States, it must be regarded as covering the value of those benefits in perpetuity, and not for any term of years; and also making the objection that the adoption of this or any other award by the commission by a bare majority is not in accordance with the terms of that clause of the Washington treaty providing for such a commission, and that the award is therefore not binding upon this Government.

THE Joint Congressional Committee to investigate the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, having returned from the Pacific coast, adjourned at Omaha, last week, to meet again in Washington on the 25th inst. The members returned to their respective homes. They have traveled 12,000 miles, have heard the testimony of 150 persons, and have visited quite a large number of tribes of Indians. They will submit their report to Congress in January.

A NATIONAL convention for the promotion of American commerce was held in Chicago last week, George W. Morris, of Kentucky, presiding. A large number of representative business men were present, either as delegates or lookers-on, from the different sections of the country, and numerous resolutions looking to the further extension of American commerce to South America and Mexico were introduced and nearly all adopted.

THE International Humane Society has just held its annual session at Baltimore, Edwin Lee Brown, of Chicago, presiding.... The steamer Ludwig sailed from Jersey City for Rotterdam nearly two months ago, since which time no tidings have been received of her. It is feared she has been lost....The American Woman's Suffrage Association has just held its annual meeting at Indianapolis. Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazzard, of Missouri, was elected President for the ensuing year.

THE Hewitt Labor Committee held a day's session at Scranton, Pa., last week. Five witnesses were examined, who traversed the entire range of grievances which the mining and laboring classes are suffering under. Hickey, a prominent labor reformer, spoke of the hard times, and attributed their cause to several things—freight discrimination, coal combination, and over-population. He would have Congress take up the matter of railroads. They should be compelled to relinquish their mining business. The committee then adjourned sine die.....The reply of Lord Salisbury, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to Secretary Evarts' second dispatch on the fishery question has been published. The communication, though entirely courteous, earnestly insists upon the construction which the British Government has put upon the treaty of Washington.

POLITICAL.

THE Communists, or Socialists, polled nearly 8,000 votes in the city of Chicago, and elected four members of the Legislature, at the recent election.

OFFICIAL vote of New Hampshire for Governor: Head, Republican, 30,086; McKean, Democrat, 31,089; Brown, Greenbacker, 6,286; Prohibitory and scattering, 122. Head's majority, 486.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that at a Cabinet meeting the other day "an interchange of opinion took place concerning violations of the election laws, especially in Louisiana, during the recent elections, the United States Attorney for that State having furnished a list of cases showing personal violence, intimidation, etc. The sentiment of the Cabinet was that all such violations should be inquired into with a view to the punishment of the offenders."

THERE will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National party in Washington on the 30th of November. It will remain in session one week, Gen. Butler, Peter Cooper, Dr. De La Matyr, and other leading Greenback lights will be present. The purpose of the meeting is to prepare a plan of campaign for 1880.

WASHINGTON telegram to Chicago *Tribune*: "Senator Conkling's friends admit that he is endeavoring to place himself in cordial relations with the administration, his ultimate purpose being the Presidential nomination in 1880. Harmony has become his watchword, and he will not be apt to make any further trouble in the matter of the New York Custom House nominations."

TOUCHING the recently-published newspaper interview with the President, Washington dispatches state that "the authoritative statement is made that, while the President does not consider his Southern policy a failure, he is convinced that the Southern leaders have not fulfilled their pledges; that citizens of the United States in the South have been deprived of their rights, and that it is to be the policy of the administration to protect citizens of all parts of the Union in their rights, irrespective of the political party with which they may act. The technical statement that the President considered the Southern policy a failure is untrue. Whatever the Southern policy may have been, or may have accomplished, the President has always determined to protect the citizens of the United States in their rights of suffrage under the constitutional amendments so far as it lies within the province of the executive power to do so. What is called the new departure in the treatment of the South means that the President had been compelled to change his estimate of Southern politicians, and to some extent of the Southern people."

FOREIGN.

HEAVY snow-falls are reported in Northern and Eastern Europe....A Berlin dispatch says: "The Emperor has sent an Adjutant from Coblen to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his daughter's marriage, and to present him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, decorated with a scepter and crown, the only Prussian decoration which Prince Bismarck had not before received, and which is said to have been only once before conferred, namely, by Frederick William IV. on Minister Manteufel."

THE Paris Exposition was finally closed on Nov. 10. The receipts since the opening have been 12,653,746 francs....Advices from Cape Town, South Africa, report that fighting has been renewed in Transvaal. A British detachment of 500 strong was compelled to retreat. The Kaffirs then made a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss....A general amnesty has been granted by the Emperor of Austria to the Bosnians....A Bombay dispatch says hopes are entertained at Simla of a peaceful solution of the Afghan difficulty. It is supposed Russia is exercising a pressure upon the Ameer with this object. The Ameer, moreover, despairs of success against the British commander....The Benhar Coal Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, with a total share and debenture capital of £734,000, has announced its inability to meet its payments....A London dispatch says that nearly one-half of the cotton-mills in the Ashton-under-Lynn district have stopped work, in consequence of the depression in the trade, and many are only running on short time.

MONCASI, who recently attempted to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain, has been tried at Madrid and sentenced to death.... Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor General of Syria.

A LARGE number of Japanese soldiers who were concerned in a conspiracy against the Government were recently tried by court-martial at Tokio. Fifty-three of them were condemned to death and shot in batches of fifteen. Others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.....Emperor William, of Germany, will soon resume the reins of government.....English manufacturers are still cutting down in hours and wages.

THE only two Fenians now confined in England are shortly to be released....The exiled German Bishops have expressed to the Pope a wish that an equitable arrangement may be reached between Germany and the Vatican. ....Intelligence has reached London of another Kaffir outbreak in South Africa, and that the British force on the frontier was in danger of annihilation unless promptly reinforced....There have been violent storms throughout Italy, causing the Tiber and other rivers to overflow their banks. Much property has been destroyed.... It is announced from Rome that the Vatican has decided on a complete separation from the Ultramontane party in the German Parliament.

Victims of the Yellow Fever.

The following is an approximate list of deaths from yellow fever (including imported and supposed cases), since its first appearance this year:

New Orleans	3,917	Ocean Springs, Miss	31
Memphis	3,198	Goodrich Landing, Miss	42
Vicksburg and vicinity	1,118	Rock Springs, Miss	38
Grenada and vicinity	327	Meridian, Miss	71
Holly Springs	314	Mississippi, scat'ng	217
Port Hudson, La	9	Chattanooga	143
Gretna, La	53	Nashville, Tenn	11
Carrollton, La	5	Paris, Tenn	23
N'r Pattersonville, La	47	Mason, Tenn	25
		Germantown, Tenn	26
Thibodeaux, La	88	G'd Junction, Tenn	78
Tangipahoa, La	43	Brownsville, Tenn	159
Morgan City, La	96	Collierville, Tenn	44
Dry Grove, La	28	Lagrange, Tenn	31
Delhi, La	30	Martin, Tenn	40
Delta, La	27	Somerville, Tenn	14
Baton Rouge	195	Moscow, Tenn	34
Plaquemine, La	120	Williston, Tenn	13
Donaldsonville, La	35	Bartlett, Tenn	9
Labadieville, La	30	Tennessee, scat'ing	46
Louisiana scattering	225	Hopefield, Ark	12
Greenville, Miss	387	Arkansas scattering	18
Pt. Gibson and county, Miss	226	Florence, Ala	44
		Mobile, Ala	58
Canton, Miss	171	Decatur, Ala	44
Bovina, Miss	7	Tuscaloosa, Ala	2
Bay St. Louis, Miss	74	Tuscumbia, Ala	2
Hernando, Miss	59	Key West	37
Water Valley, Miss	51	Hickman, Ky	141
Pass Christian, Miss	20	Louisville	34
Jackson, Miss	67	Bowling Green, Ky	23
Terry, Miss	34	Kentucky, scatter'g	5
Osyka, Miss., and vicinity	40	New York	30
		Gallipolis and vic	39
Winona, Miss	8	Cincinnati	10
Mississippi City	19	Pittsburg	1
Biloxi, Miss	37	Chicago	1
Port Eads	15	Cairo	32
Lake, Miss	10		
Bolton, Miss	31	Total	12,817

Born in a Balloon.

There is one child that has started pretty high in the world. As the captive balloon in Paris was mounting to the clouds two weeks ago a young lady in the car was taken ill. A doctor from Tarbes, who happened to be in the car, saw her safely delivered of a boy before the balloon reached the ground, when a cab took the mother and child to a hotel. The husband, son of one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, presented the doctor with $100 for his services.

A GIRL in Hillsboro, N. C., poisoned a young man because he refused to make love to her.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Following is a list of the Senate as it will exist after the 4th of March, as far as elected up to date, with an indication of the politics of Senators not yet elected, as shown by the political complexion of the Legislatures chosen. Republicans (in Roman), 31; Democrats (in *italics*), 43; Independent (in SMALL CAPS), 1; doubtful, 1; total, 76:

ALABAMA.
Term exp.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 *John T. Morgan.*
ARKANSAS.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 *Aug. H. Garland.*
CALIFORNIA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1881 Newton Booth.
COLORADO.
1885 A Republican.
1883 Henry M. Teller.
CONNECTICUT.
1885 A Republican.
1881 *Wm. W. Eaton.*
DELAWARE.
1881 *Thos. F. Bayard.*
1883 *Eli Saulsbury.*
FLORIDA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1881 *Chas. W. Jones.*
GEORGIA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 *Benj. H. Hill.*
ILLINOIS.
1885 Doubtful.
1883 DAVID DAVIS.
INDIANA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1881 *Jos. E. McDonald.*
IOWA.
1885 A Republican.
1883 Saml. J. Kirkwood.
KANSAS.
1885 A Republican.
1883 Preston B. Plumb.
KENTUCKY.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 *James B. Beck.*
LOUISIANA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 Wm. P. Kellogg.
MAINE.
1881 Hannibal Hamlin.
1883 James G. Blaine.
MARYLAND.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1881 *W. Pinckney Whyte.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1881 Henry L. Dawes.
1883 George F. Hoar.
MICHIGAN.
1881 Isaac P. Christiancy.
1883 Thos. W. Ferry.
MINNESOTA.
1881 S. J. R. McMillan.
1883 William Windom.

MISSISSIPPI.
Term exp.
1881 Blanche K. Bruce.
1883 *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*
MISSOURI.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1881 *Francis M. Cockrell.*
NEBRASKA.
1881 Algernon S. Paddock.
1883 Alvin Saunders.
NEVADA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1881 William Sharon.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1885 A Republican.
1883 Edward H. Rollins.
NEW JERSEY.
1881 *Theo. F. Randolph.*
1883 *John R. McPherson.*
NEW YORK.
1885 A Republican.
1881 *Francis Kernan.*
NORTH CAROLINA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 *Matt. W. Ransom.*
OHIO.
1885 *George H. Pendleton.*
1881 *Allen G. Thurman.*
OREGON.
1885 *James H. Slater.*
1883 *Lafayette Grover.*
PENNSYLVANIA.
1885 A Republican.
1881 *William A. Wallace.*
RHODE ISLAND.
1881 A. E. Burnside.
1883 Henry B. Anthony.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1885 *A Democrat.*
1883 *Manning C. Butler.*
TENNESSEE.
1881 *James E. Bailey.*
1883 *Isham G. Harris.*
TEXAS.
1881 *Samuel B. Maxey.*
1883 *Richard Coke.*
VERMONT.
1885 Justin S. Morrill.
1881 George F. Edmunds.
VIRGINIA.
1881 *Robert E. Withers.*
1883 *John W. Johnston.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1881 *Frank Hereford.*
1883 *Henry G. Davis.*
WISCONSIN.
1885 A Republican.
1881 Angus Cameron.

House of Representatives.

Democrats (in *italics*), 148; Republicans (in Roman), 133; National Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 8; re-elected(*); Independent Democrats(†); Independent Republicans(‡); to be elected, 4; total, 293.

ALABAMA.
1. Thomas Herndon.
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.
3. William J. Samford.
4. *Charles M. Shelley.
5. Thomas Williams.
6. Burwell B. Lewis.
7. *Wm. H. Forney.
8. †Wm. M. Lowe.

ARKANSAS.
1. Poindexter Dunn.
2. *W. F. Slemons.
3. *Jordan E. Cravens.
4. Thomas M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA.
[Elects in April.]

COLORADO.
James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.
1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. *James Phelps.
3. *John T. Wait.
4. Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.
Edward L. Martin.

FLORIDA.
1. *Robt. H. M. Davidson.
2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

GEORGIA.
1. John C. Nicholls.
2. *Wm. Smith.
3. *Philip Cook.
4. *Henry R. Harris.
5. Nat J. Hammond.
6. *Jas. H. Blount.
7. *†Wm. H. Felton.
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.
9. Joel A. Billups.

ILLINOIS.
1. *Wm. Aldrich.
2. George R. Davis.
3. Hiram Barber, Jr.
4. John C. Sherwin.
5. R. M. A. Hawk.
6. *Thos. J. Henderson.
7. *Philip C. Hayes.
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Thos. A. Boyd.
10. B. F. Marsh.
11. J. W. Singleton.
12. *W. M. Springer.
13. A. E. Stevenson.
14. *Joseph G. Cannon.
15. ALBERT P. FORSYTH.
16. *W. A. J. Sparks.
17. *W. R. Morrison.
18. J. R. Thomas.
19. *Rich. W. Townshend.

INDIANA.
1. William Heilman.
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.
3. *George A. Bicknell.
4. Jeptha D. New.
5. *Thomas M. Browne.
6. *Wm. R. Myers.
7. GILBERT DE LA MATYR.
8. Andrew J. Hostetler.
9. Godlove S. Orth.
10. *William H. Calkins.
11. Calvin Cowgill.
12. Walpole G. Colerick.
13. *John H. Baker.

IOWA.
1. Moses McCoid.
2. *Hiram Price.
3. Thomas Updegraff.
4. *Nathaniel C. Deering.
5. *Rush Clark.
6. J. B. WEAVER.
7. EDW. H. GILLETTE.
8. *William F. Sapp.
9. C. C. Carpenter.

KANSAS.
1. John A. Anderson.
2. *Dudley C. Haskell.
3. *Thomas Ryan.
At Large, J. R. Hallowell.

KENTUCKY.
1. L. S. Trimble.
2. *Jas. A. McKenzie.
3. *John W. Caldwell.
4. *J. Proctor Knott.
5. *Albert S. Willis.
6. *John G. Carlisle.
7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.
8. Phil B. Thompson.
9. *Thomas Turner.
10. E. C. Phister.

LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.
2. *E. John Ellis.
3. *J. H. Acklin.
4. *J. B. Elam.
5. J. Floyd King.
6. *E. W. Robertson.

MAINE.
1. *Thomas B. Reed.
2. *William P. Frye.
3. *Stephen D. Lindsey.
4. GEORGE W. LADD.
5. THOMPSON H. MURCH.

MARYLAND.
1. *D. M. Henry.
2. J. F. C. Talbott.
3. *Wm. Kimmell.
4. Robert McLane.
5. *Eli J. Henkle.
6. Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Wm. W. Crapo.
2. *Benjamin W. Harris.
3. *Walbridge A. Field.
4. *Leopold Morse.
5. S. Z. Bowman.
6. *George B. Loring.
7. William A. Russell.
8. *William Claflin.
9. *William W. Rice.
10. *Amasa Norcross.
11. *George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.
1. John S. Newberry.
2. *Edwin Willetts.
3. *J. H. McGowan.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. John W. Stone.
6. *Mark S. Brewer.
7. *Omar D. Conger.
8. Roswell G. Horr.
9. *Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.
1. *Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Henry Poehler.
3. *W. D. Washburn.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *Henry L. Muldrow.
2. *Van H. Manning.
3. *Hernando D. Money.
4. *Otho R. Singleton.
5. *Charles E. Hooker.
6. *James R. Chalmers.

MISSOURI.
1. Martin L. Clardy.
2. Erastus Wells.
3. R. Graham Frost.
4. Lowndes H. Davis.
5. *Richard P. Bland.
6. James R. Waddill.
7. Alfred M. Lay.
8. John T. Crisp.
9. NICHOLAS FORD.
10. Gideon J. Rothwell.
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.
12. Wm. H. Hatch.
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.

NEBRASKA.
Ed. K. Valentine (full term).
Thos. J. Majors (vacancy).
Thos. J. Majors (conting't).

NEVADA.
R. M. Daggett.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Joshua G. Hall.
2. *James F. Briggs.
3. Evarts W. Farr.

NEW JERSEY.
1. Geo. M. Robeson.
2. *J. Howard Pugh.
3. *Miles Ross.
4. *Alvah A. Clark.
5. Chas. H. Voorhees.
6. John L. Blake.
7. L. A. Brigham.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Jesse J. Yeates.
2. James O'Hara.
3. —— Russell.
4. *Joseph J. Davis.
5. *Alf. M. Scales.
6. *Walter L. Steele.
7. *R. F. Armfield.
8. *Robt. B. Vance.

NEW YORK.
1. *James W. Covert.
2. †Daniel O'Reilly.
3. *Simeon B. Chittenden.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.
5. *Nicholas Muller.
6. *S. S. Cox.
7. Edwin Einstein.
8. *Anson G. McCook.
9. *Fernando Wood.
10. ‡James O'Brien.
11. L. P. Morton.
12. Alex. B. Smith.
13. *John H. Ketcham.
14. *John W. Ferdon.
15. *W. Lounsbery.
16. John M. Bailey.
17. Walter A. Wood.
18. John Hammond.
19. *Amaziah B. James.
20. *John H. Starin.
21. David Wilber.
22. Warren Miller.
23. Cyrus D. Prescott.
24. Joseph Mason.
25. *Frank Hiscock.
26. *John H. Camp.
27. *Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. *Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. D. P. Richardson.
30. John Van Voorhis.
31. Richard Crowley.
32. Ray V. Pierce.
33. H. Van Aernam.

OHIO.
1. Benj. Butterworth.
2. Thomas L. Young.
3. *John A. McMahon.
4. *J. Warren Keifer.
5. Benjamin Lefevre.
6. William D. Hill.
7. Frank Hurd.
8. *Ebenezer B. Finley.
9. George L. Converse.
10. *Thomas Ewing.
11. *Henry L. Dickey.
12. *Henry S. Neal.
13. Andrew J. Warner.
14. Gibson Atherton.
15. George W. Geddes.
16. *William McKinley, Jr.
17. *James Monroe.
18. *John T. Updegraff.
19. *James A. Garfield.
20. *Amos Townsend.

OREGON.
John Whiteaker.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. H. H. Bingham.
2. *Charles O'Neil.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.
4. *Wm. D. Kelley.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.
6. *William Ward.
7. Wm. Godshalk.
8. *Heister Clymer.
9. *A. Herr Smith.
10. Reuben K. Bachman.
11. Robert Klotz.
12. Hendrick B. Wright.
13. John W. Ryon.
14. *John W. Killinger.
15. *E. Overton, Jr.
16. *John I. Mitchell.
17. Alex. H. Coffroth.
18. H. G. Fisher.
19. F. E. Beltzhoover.
20. Seth H. Yocum.
21. Morgan R. Wise.
22. *Russell Errett.
23. *Thos. M. Bayne.
24. *W. S. Shallenberger.
25. *Harry White.
26. Samuel B. Dick.
27. J. H. Osmer.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Nelson V. Aldrich.
2. *Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *J. S. Richardson.
2. *M. P. O'Connor.
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.
4. *J. H. Evins.
5. *G. D. Tillman.

TENNESSEE.
1. Robt. L. Taylor.
2. [illegible]
3. *Geo. G. Dibrell.
4. Benton McMillin.
5. *John M. Bright.
6. *John F. House.
7. *W. C. Whitthorne.
8. *J. D. C. Atkins.
9. C. B. Simonton.
10. *Casey Young.

TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.
2. *David B. Culberson.
3. Olin Wellborn.
4. *Roger Q. Mills.
5. *John Hancock.
6. *Gustav Schleicher.

VERMONT.
1. *Charles H. Joyce.
2. James M. Tyler.
3. ‡Bradley Barlow.

VIRGINIA.
1. R. L. T. Beale.
2. *John Goode, Jr.
3. Joseph E. Johnston.
4. *Joseph Jorgensen.
5. *George C. Cabell.
6. *J. Ran. Tucker.
7. *John T. Harris.
8. *Eppa Hunton.
9. J. B. Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.
2. *Benjamin F. Martin.
3. *John E. Kenna.

WISCONSIN.
1. *Chas. G. Williams.
2. *Lucien B. Caswell.
3. *George C. Hazelton.
4. P. V. Deuster.
5. *Edward S. Bragg.
6. *Gabriel Bouck.
7. *Hor. L. Humphrey.
8. *Thad. C. Pound.

Three Editions of a Dream.

Three editions of the same dream in the watches of a single night, with a sequel early in the forenoon, is a psychical phenomenon worth studying. A correspondent of the Reading *Eagle* relates that Anthony Romig, a well-to-do farmer living about four miles from Morgantown, woke up his wife and told her a dream that made the very strings of her nightcap stand on end. He had dreamed that some thieves had stopped his son, who had started on his way to market shortly after midnight with a wagon-load of produce, and robbed him of his cash and severely beaten him. His wife replied that it was only a dream, and advised him to go to sleep as soon as he could. He did so, but soon after again gave her another poke, and said that he had had the same dream. She begged him to try and compose himself and go to sleep, which he did. A third time the dream was repeated, on which he rose, and, it being then after 3 o'clock, dressed himself. At breakfast his vision was the sole subject of conversation. In the forenoon word was brought to the house that his son had been attacked on the road, robbed of his money and severely injured. Mr. Romig described minutely the appearance and dress of the two men who in the dream had attacked his son. When he was taken to the spot he pointed out the very place where he had seen the wagon stopped and his son assaulted by the robbers.

The American Oyster.

Our American oyster surpasses in size and fatness all other oysters of the world. He is found all along our seashore, from Maine to Mexico, but in greatest abundance and most generous growth from Long Island sound to Chesapeake bay. On the Pacific coast the oyster is not nearly so large as on the Atlantic, although the little oysters of California are much esteemed for their flavor. In England oysters are both small and scarce. It is not mere size that makes the oysters desirable. Some very large oysters are flabby and watery, and make poor eating. Until comparatively recent improvements in rapid transportation, the luxury of fresh oysters was a rarity to dwellers in the inland parts of the United States. Even as far East as Pittsburg "shell oysters" were so far from common as to be the subject of special signs in restaurant windows. The general public who ate oysters partook of the canned article. Twenty years ago people advertised as a special attraction at church fairs and other festivals such canned oysters as people of the seaboard would consider hardly fit to offer dogs. Since that time great improvements have been made in canning oysters, and they now may be quoted as really fit to eat when freshly-opened ones cannot be procured. An immense canned business is done in New York, as well as in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A Piece of Elephantine Surgery.

During the blow on Wednesday morning a large lantern on top of the elephant house in the Zoological Garden was demolished, and pieces of the heavy glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants. The female elephant, in walking around the inclosure, trod on one of the fragments, and, being in her bare feet, received a painful wound. She set up a howl that made the roar of the storm seem the sighing of a zephyr by contrast. Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by letting a half-pint tear of sympathy now and then roll down his trunk, which was wound tenderly about the wounded leg of the prostrate beast. Dr. Henry C. Chapman, surgeon to the Zoological Society, was summoned. She was secured by ropes and thrown on her side on a bed of straw—treatment which evoked from her some extra efforts in the roaring line. When Dr. Chapman began to probe softly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed an elephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing and holding the injured foot perfectly still. Dr. Chapman successfully removed the fragment of glass, stopped the flow of blood from the wound, and, in a few minutes, the huge beast was again on her feet, looking as amiable as a lamb.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Wise Bishop.

One day a young man preached before the Methodist Conference on Lot's wife. He had a poor time; once or twice it seemed that he would completely break down. He saw the old Bishop before him, and that made matters worse. "Bishop, what do you think was the matter with me this morning? I can do a great deal better than that." "Quite likely. Trouble was in your subject. You had better let women alone. I never knew any good come to a Methodist minister from meddling with other men's wives."

POLYGAMY.

Address of Non-Mormon Women to the Women of the United States.

The following address was adopted at a recent meeting of non-Mormon women in Salt Lake City, Utah:

To Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes and the women of the United States:

It is more than thirty years since polygamy was planted on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. During these years Congress has utterly failed to enact efficient or enforce the existing laws for the abolition of this great crime, and we believe that more of these unlawful and unhallowed alliances have been consummated in the past year than ever before in the history of the Mormon church. Endowment houses under the name of temples are being erected in different parts of the Territory costing millions. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of polygamous marriages, for they are consecrated in these endowment houses, an institution no Gentile is permitted to enter, where the brotherhood and sisterhood are sealed and bound by oaths so strong that even apostates will not reveal them, and to mention which witnesses on the witness-stand unblushingly perjure themselves, and on the jury violate all considerations of oath and duty. Considering all our surroundings, polygamy has never taken such degrading and debasing form in any nation or among any people above conditions of barbarians as in Utah. It is degrading to man and woman, a curse to children, and destruction to the sacred relation of the family, upon which the civilization of nations depends; and there are things which cannot be repeated or printed that reduce the system to the lowest form of indecency. That it should be practiced in the name and under cloak of religion, that an apostle-polygamist with four acknowledged wives is permitted to sit in Congress, only adds to the enormity of the crime, and makes it more revolting to our common Christian principles. Our Legislature is composed almost entirely of polygamists and members of the Mormon priesthood, and they have thrown around polygamy every possible safeguard in their power, and right of dower has been abolished to break down the distinction between lawful wife and concubine. The Mormons are rapidly extending their settlements into Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, and Wyoming. They have the balance of power in two Territories, and are, without doubt, plotting for it in the other. We call upon the Christian women of the United States to join us in urging Congress to empower its courts to arrest further progress of the evil, and to delay the admittance of Utah into the sisterhood until this is accomplished, and we ask you to circulate and publish our appeal, in order to arouse public sentiment, which should be against an abomination that peculiarly oppresses and stigmatizes woman. It is our purpose to ask names to a petition designed for Congress, and we hope also that every minister of the gospel will commend it to the women of his congregation, and that all Christian associations will do what they can to obtain signatures. With the cordial co-operation and the concerted action of the Christian women of our land, we may confidently hope that the great sin of polygamy may be abolished.

Inconvenient Questions.

A gentleman recently invited a well-known lecturer to his home to take tea. Immediately on being seated at the table, a little daughter of the gentleman said to the guest, quite abruptly, "Where is your wife?" The gentleman, having recently been separated from the partner of his life, was surprised and annoyed at the question, and stammered forth the truth, "I don't know." "Don't know?" replied the infant terrible. "Why don't you know?"

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogations, despite the mild reproof of the parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter, and have it over at once. So he said, with calmness, "Well, we don't live together. We think, as we can't agree, we'd better not." He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents.

But the little torment would not be quieted until she exclaimed: "Can't agree! Then why not fight it out, as pa and ma do?"—*Providence Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 25	@10 00
Hogs	3 05	@ 4 25
Cotton	9¼	@ 9⅜
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 70
Wheat—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 07½
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 31½
Rye—Western	59	@ 59½
Pork—Mess	7 50	@ 7 60
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 3 00
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 4 00
Hogs	2 00	@ 3 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 00	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	80	@ 81
No. 3 Spring	69	@ 70½
Corn—No. 2	30	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 2	44	@ 45
Barley—No. 2	81	@ 82
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	16	@ 18
Pork—Mess	6 80	@ 6 87½
Lard	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	88	@ 1 01
No. 2	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	30	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 1	42	@ 43
Barley—No. 2	82	@ 82½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	87	@ 88
Corn—Mixed	30	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye	44	@ 45
Pork—Mess	7 25	@ 7 37½
Lard	5¾	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	88	@ 95
Corn	33	@ 37
Oats	20	@ 24
Rye	48	@ 49
Pork—Mess	7 00	@ 8 00
Lard	5¾	@ 7
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@ 95
No. 2 Red	93	@ 94
Corn	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	21	@ 22
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 50	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@ 95
No. 1 Amber	98	@ 99
Corn—No. 1	40	@ 41½
Oats—Mixed	20	@ 24
Barley (per cental)	1 15	@ 2 50
Pork—Mess	8 75	@ 9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 25	@ 4 75
Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Common	3 50	@ 3 90
Hogs	2 80	@ 3 00
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

FARMING don't pay, says the man who spends his time at the grog-shop.

FARMERS should meditate on what they read, and read that they may have food for meditation.

THE Colorado potato-beetle is announced as having arrived at Soowalki, in Russian Poland.

A SHEEP-COLLAR with sharp points projecting has been invented as protection against dogs, which seize their victims by the throat.

THIS is an Indiana correspondent's way of utilizing apple juice: "Place a strong iron-bound cask in a warm place and put into it in the first place a few gallons of the best vinegar. Then add once a week an average of a pint of cider to each gallon of vinegar till the barrel is full. This will give the very best vinegar."

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Take thick milk, slice it each way with a knife, set it in a warm place so that the whey will leave the milk, but do not let it get warm enough to harden it; then put it in a cloth, and after it has well drained hang it up; with the hands rub it to a smooth paste, add a very little fine salt; mix well; serve with thick cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

EGGS hatch much better if the nests are made by placing a cut of turf and a shovel of mold, sand or ashes in a box or basket, and on this a little short straw, than if straw only is used. In this way a convenient hollow is obtained that prevents the eggs rolling out from under the sitting hen. In cool weather the eggs are kept of much more equal temperature than in nests made simply of loose straw.

TO PREVENT cholera among poultry, a supply of good, clean sand and gravel should always be accessible to them. The water they drink should be in an iron vessel, or a quantity of rusty nails should be kept constantly in it. Of course the water should be pure and renewed every day. Before adopting this course, so-called cholera took one-half the flock, but now it never makes an attack, even under circumstances more unfavorable than formerly.

PERSONS who have been dilatory in taking into the house their tender plants and now find them occasionally frost-bitten, may be glad to know that English gardeners thaw them out successfully (when not too severely nipped) by sprinkling them copiously with cold water. It is useless, however, to apply the cold water before the temperature rises above the freezing point, for then the cure will be worse than the disease. The disastrous effects of late spring frosts may be remedied in a similar manner.

MANY farmers throw away the old brine in beef and pork barrels and fish packages. Sometimes they throw it on a grass patch or under a tree and kill the vegetation. If they desire to kill vegetation with it they should pour it on patches of burdocks or thistles, or around trees that are worthless. It is better, however, to use it for manure, in which case it should be applied with judgment. It may be applied to asparagus beds or quince trees liberally, but to other things sparingly. Ordinarily the best disposition to make of it is to pour it on a manure or compost heap and allow it to be absorbed.—*Exchange.*

A FARMER of Bucks county, Pa., has been bucking against the inevitable for sixteen years. In 1862, when there was such a rapid rise in the market price of all agricultural productions, he held for higher figures, and still held, till at last the tide turned. This seems to have filled him with the gall of bitterness, and, though continuing to give careful culture to his 133 productive acres, he keeps on putting hay and grain in stacks, of which there are now 103 on the place, in all stages of decay, some rotted down to half their original bulk, and with a luxuriant growth of weeds on top. If in good condition, it is estimated they would now be worth from $16,000 to $20,000. The case is one for suggestive and mournful study.

WE have just been reading an account of experiments made in England in dibbling wheat and cultivating it like corn, with the hoe. The seed was planted in drills, one foot apart, and four inches apart in the rows. The spaces between the drill rows were carefully cultivated until the plants had attained sufficient growth to interfere with the work. The result was eighty-four bushels per acre. Another experiment, with rows six inches apart and four inches apart in the rows, resulted in a yield of sixty-nine bushels per acre. Other cases might be given in which even greater success attended this method of growing wheat. We would suggest that our readers test this method on a small patch of ground—a square rod or more. Have it accurately measured, put it into the best condition, and see what your land is capable of producing. If it will pay we ought to know it, and we will never find out without trying. You may be compelled to cultivate the square rod with the hand hoe; but, if it is found to increase the crop to an extent that will justify the work, implements for cultivating by horse power will speedily be forthcoming.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Champion.

"The laziest man I ever seed," remarked Jim Blodgers, "were a man that the boys used to call Old Laydown. They couldn't find out his fust name, 'cause he were too lazy to recollect it. He b'longed to the same sekr't society as me, and we paid him $10 a week sick benefits for three weeks. Said he hurt his leg. Found afterwards by the doctor and a dozen eye-witnesses that he injured his shins by walkin' up ag'in' a cobweb. Fact. Lazy? You bet he were easygoin'. One afternoon he fainted in the street and were brought home to bed. We weren't to be catched this time on benefits. Said he had fainted from loss of blood. Doctor examined him and found mosquito-bite under his left ear. Fact. You bet he took things comfortably. He used to lure a small boy in warm weather to hold his straw for him while he sucked his sherry-cobbler. Axed me one day if there weren't some cheap way of workin' a tooth-brush by machinery. Said he wished he could eat without workin' his jaws—feared they'd wear out too soon. Fact. Well, I don't mind if I do."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

IF pictures are hung by worsted cord, brush it often with the broom that is kept for walls. Lambrequins, if of woolen fabric, ought also to be brushed every few days.

A DUTCH paper states that the flavor of coffee may greatly improved and its delicate aroma increased by adding a little bicarbonate of soda to the water with which it is made.

CANARY birds that are troubled by mites may be made comfortable for months by washing their cage thoroughly in scalding vinegar and water. The mites haunt the bird at night and the cage by day.

INDELIBLE ink stains may be removed by first soaking them in strong salt water and then washing them with ammonia. The salt changes the nitrate of silver into chloride of silver, and the ammonia dissolves the chloride.

DR. G. F. WATERS, of Boston, has found in the juice of the milkweed a remedy for suppurating wounds. The time of healing varied from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; but in each instance new skin formed completely over.

TO MAKE buckwheat cakes mix one gill of wheat flour with one quart of buckwheat flour, add one large teaspoon of salt, then add gradually a scant quart of warm water mixed with one gill of yeast. Let it rise all night, and in the morning add a quarter teaspoon of carbonate of soda and bake immediately.

TO PRESERVE apples nothing more is necessary than to lay them in bulk upon a dry floor, and throw a thin linen cloth over them before the frost sets in. This is the method practiced in North America and Germany, and is found to be effectual. Care must be taken, however, that no spoiled or bruised fruit is laid down, as it will soon corrupt and destroy that which is sound.

I ALWAYS root my geranium slips in August, and in the fall they are ready to bud, provided the pot is not very large. I use peach cans for mine. They bloom all winter, provided you don't let them freeze. Then, in the spring, I take them out of the pot and put them in the ground, and they will bloom all summer and fall. I have geraniums in bloom all the year round. Keep them as free from dust as you possibly can. No flower will bloom unless it is kept clean.—*Letter to Chicago Inter Ocean.*

GINGER BEER.—Crushed white sugar, twenty-eight pounds; water, thirty gallons; yeast, one pint; best powdered ginger, one pound; essence of lemon, half an ounce; essence of cloves, a quarter of an ounce. To the ginger pour half a gallon of boiling water, and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes. Dissolve the sugar in two gallons of warm water, pour both into a barrel half filled with cold water, then add the essence and the yeast; let it stand half an hour, then fill up with cold water. Let it ferment from six to twelve hours, and bottle.

PEACH MARMALADE.—We took the small and imperfect clings, as they would not admit of being removed from the stone in pieces of uniform size and shape, pared them, and, after cutting from the stone, placed in a porcelain kettle with one pint of water to two quarts of fruit; boiled until soft; took off, and put through a sieve with a wooden potato-masher. Then returned to the kettle, adding one pint of sugar to every quart of prepared fruit; brought to a boil, and sealed while hot. It can be sealed without the addition of the sugar, and when eaten let it be sweetened with white sugar to the taste, and it greatly resembles fresh peaches.

A Nation of "Esquires."

They patronize "Esquire" at Washington, and to such an extent that we are in the way to become a nation of Esquires. The title is an absurdity here, and an American is no more entitled to it than he is to that of Baronet or that of Knight. To write Sir Peter Snooks would be just as correct as to write Peter Snooks, Esq. With the exception of official titles, all titles are improper in this country. It is proper to speak of his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, because that is our Chief Magistrate's constitutional designation; but it is incorrect to speak of his Excellency the President of the United States, for the Chief Magistrate of the nation has no such title. The plainest form of address is the best, and Peter Snooks should have neither "Mr." nor "Esq."—neither handle nor tail—tacked to his name, even though he be the master of many millions.—*Boston Traveller.*

Football by Electric Light.

The intense interest aroused by the application of the electric light to novel uses was strikingly illustrated recently in Sheffield, where nearly 30,000 people gathered at Bramal-lane Grounds to witness a football match played under that light. The match, which was played by two teams belonging to the Sheffield Football Association, commenced at half-past 7 o'clock. The electric light was thrown from four lamps, thirty feet from the ground, and the rays, which were of great brilliancy, lighted nearly the whole of the ground, the players being seen almost as clearly as at noonday. The brilliancy of the light, however, dazzled the players, and caused strange blunders. The illuminating power was equal to that of 8,000 standard candles.—*London Times.*

BUENOS AYRES announces a forthcoming International Exhibition.

SABBATH READING.

The Harvest Sheaf.

There's a lonely sheaf in the harvest field
 That weary hands have bound,
And left for many a day and night
 Alone on the stony ground.
Some tired heart must have vainly looked
 For a harvest of peace and love,
To gather at last but the hopes that died
 'Neath the clouds which gathered above.

All over the world there are harvest fields,
 And in some the reapers are gay;
In others the sowers with tear-blind eyes
 Turn empty-handed away.
Oh, summer, why scatter thy sunbeams bright
 Only for some who sow,
While there are hearts where the grains of joy
 Are struggling through clouds to grow!

But the lonely sheaf in the harvest field,
 That some weary hand has bound,
Will stand through shadow and cloud and rain
 Alone on the rugged ground,
Till the patient sower himself grows ripe
 For the harvest of heaven above,
And is gathered home by the Father's hand
 And saved by the Father's love.

Imitation of Christ.

DISCOURSE BY PROF. DAVID SWING, OF CHICAGO.

For I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you.—*John xiii, 15.*

A first remark may well be that the present age can find no higher degree of moral worth than are expressed in the words, "He was Christlike." If a great Judge, or a great statesman, or a great ruler passes away, the eulogists are happy enough if over the new grave they can say that the actions of the man were Christlike. The worth of learning, and talent, and office fades before that beauty of morals and conduct. Even Mr. Mill confessed that earth had no brighter example, and that, if any great destiny should be awaiting man, the following of Christ would lead thitherward. Such, at least, is the substance of his testimony. While the foot of man is pacing the busy streets, either in the pursuit of gold, or learning, or fame, or pleasure, he measures life by some one of those standards, but when his friend has come to the boundary, or when he is himself in the last moments, he flings away all these measurements and looks for the Christlike in the heart that is saying farewell to earth. It will be held in long remembrance of some of those faithful Howards in the South that they died in a service that was so perfectly Christlike. Their tombstones will need but one short epitaph—Here lies one who followed the example of his Master. These words connected with the year 1878 will contain all the eloquence for which human language can find expression. And who can say that it may not be one of the meanings of this August and September in our land that by their grief they shall point out to society the highest form and object of life, and declare it to be an imitation of Jesus?

The imitation of Christ involves "righteousness." There can be no valuable Christianity where the disciple differs from his Master in this particular. Righteousness is that relation of man to man upon which society is founded. Take away righteousness, and each man is at the mercy of the strongest, and the people become at once like a herd of sheep in a land abounding in lions. When one of our religious journals took, recently, the position that no Christian could take refuge in a bankrupt law and pay a small part or no part of a money obligation, it spoke with fearful closeness to what is Christlike in the world of morals. It is not to be conceived of that a Christ-man will ever see any arithmetic that can transform 10 cents into a dollar or reveal morals that can take from a neighbor and never pay back. The Christlike life, having incurred a debt, will go forward repaying it regardless of any temptation offered by an earthly and defective legislature, and will help build up the only opinion in harmony with the Master, namely: that not a bankrupt law, but death only may give a Christian release from his promises. I do not mean to imply that all persons who have taken what they call this legal refuge are hypocrites, and are unworthy of the esteem of good men. I mean only this: that they are erring Christians—Christians under a cloud—and that, as poor a'Kempis saw only a part of his Lord's character in the fifteenth century, so these other souls, living in the nineteenth, have yet failed to mark and measure the lofty morals of Jesus Christ.

Next to the righteousness seen in this example comes the subjection of the physical to the spiritual. The early and middle ages misunderstood this form of the sacred character; they exaggerated the spirituality of the Lord and His temperance in physical passions until they elaborated such frightful human beings as Bernard and St. Anthony, who annihilated at once the body and the soul. The distance between Christ's moderation and monkish denial is the difference between simple food and starvation, the difference between a cheerful hearth in a cottage and a reckless exposure, without clothes or roof or fire, to the wintry storm. The example of Jesus is that of symmetry, that of relative merit, and not that of painful, injurious self-denial. Christ ate the daily bread and drank the daily drinks set before Him, and wore the dress of His tribe, but the food and drink and the dress were under the control of a supreme wisdom. All those material things were the simple servants of the soul, as distinguished from those with whom the soul was the servant of food and the drink and the dress. In the spiritualism of Christ the body was valuable because it sustained a soul; in the fashionable world the soul was valuable because it vitalized a body—it kept organized the thing that could eat and drink and wear elegant raiment. The great Leader sustains no direct relations to food and drink and dress, but a powerful indirect relation in the fact that under His religion the mind and soul became so large that they crowded back the lower appetites, and filled with mental beauty a civilization which had once been the slave of physical display and physical happiness.

He estimates very badly the example of Christ who does not mark how it worked its way out of the room of the individual, the cell of the anchorite, and the closet of the saint, and became a vast out-door element of civilization. A civilization is nothing else than an accumulation of thoughts and feelings, which belong no longer to an individual, but to a century or an epoch. Antonine the Pious, dressed plainly, and ate and drank moderately, but his ideas reposed in himself; the world around was all enveloped in physical ends and tastes. A civilization is a public wealth of ideas, a fortune like that of a certain railway king, which cannot be carried away by the dying individual. The one man is gone, but the iron rails reach out for thousands of miles, and the wheels run day and night. He cannot convert the track back to a wilderness, nor put the wheels back into the iron mountains. Not a single train was delayed by his death, not a flying engine uttered one scream more or less, when the railroad prince died. Thus civilization is an idea, or a group of them, breaking away from one mind, and becoming the irrevocable words of humanity. These ideas are a network around and over the nation. Their wheels roll over all hearts by day and by night, and not the death of one man or of millions of men, can remand back from being these inwoven forms of thought. Christ, in establishing a religion, passed beyond a single house or home, and through the long and prosperous career of that religion has entered into a civilization, and thus his spirituality lies upon the world to-day, lies as sweet as Shakspeare's moonlight, which slept upon the bank.

To illustrate the relations between such a philosophy as that of Jesus and the decline of physical or material aims and ends, note the changes in the costumes of men which have taken place since Christianity began to enlarge the estimate of mind. Not all of such reform must be placed to the credit of religion, for common sense would perhaps have grown, even had Christianity never appeared; but this I claim, that, such a being as Jesus Christ pervaded the nations, "common sense" found in him a powerful leader and companion, who helped win a quicker and broader victory. The purple and fine linen have disappeared from the dress even of Kings, and gradually all men have put aside rings and jewels and personal decorations. The men of the nineteenth century attire themselves with perfect plainness, compared with all the civilized past, because gradually has escaped the long-hidden fact that a man is great only in mind and soul.

Next to the influence of Christ upon the mind to exalt it, and upon the body to simplify its forms of life, may be reckoned His power to group men into one brotherhood. He is always binding into one family earth's alienated and scattered children. He, beyond all others, binds states and races and families and souls into one. He lifts men up above that wherein they differ, and brings them to that height where all agree. In the stricken places in the South the faithful black and the faithful white, the rich and the poor, are just now blended into one humanity, because the solemnity of the hour has rendered contemptible their little disagreements, and has rendered visible the soul in which all men are one. Thus for many ages Christ has moved among men a sublime spectacle, almost a solemn unfolding of those vastnesses where all are brethren. His divineness has given Him authority; His philosophy has given Him intellectual weight; His love has made the world love Him in return; His death has drawn perpetual tears; His doctrine of heaven and hell has lent to His name deep solemnity. By this power He lifts the millions above their dissensions, and enthrones them amid their harmonies.

What the world most needs now is a form of religion which shall melt all its articles into one. "The limitation of Christ"—not that portrayed by a'Kempis, which imprisoned the Divine One in a gloomy cavern, but that broader imitation which shall not silence a single impulse of the heart or mind, but which shall build the many stones of the soul's temple up in one cemetery. It is to be hoped that our world is approaching a Christianity which will furnish the marts of business and the halls of legislation, and the chairs of Presidents and the thrones of Kings with Christian-like men. It is to be hoped the time is coming when a man will be estimated not by his riches or his station, but by his absolute moral worth, and that no epitaph for the dead will read more eloquently the simple words, "His life was Christlike."

Father Against Son.

The contest for a seat in Congress between two brothers named Wood in the Troy (N. Y.) district brings to mind a very notable political campaign that took place in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1865 or 1866. The county was very close, and a few votes changed either way was liable to change the result. The Bender family was numerous and influential, and the Democrats thought to capture it by nominating for Judge the head of the law firm of Bender & Son. The Republicans, however, nominated as his opponent the son, and the contest opened with the Bender family divided. The son was elected by two or three votes, after a very spirited contest, especially among the female members of the family.—*Akron (Ohio) Argus.*

CHUN PUT NAM, the Chinese Consul General, who is to watch over the interests of his countrymen in California and the Territories, is said to be the richest foreigner who has ever come to the Pacific coast to live there for any length of time; and he is not only possessed of vast wealth, but also of a high reputation for integrity and ability. He has, it is said, already taken steps to abolish the six Chinese companies, which for years have ruled over the Chinese in San Francisco.

LAST autumn Mr. Gladstone visited Ireland for the first time, and this autumn has paid his first visit to the Isle of Man. Lord Beaconsfield has never been in Ireland, nor, doubtless, in the Isle of Man. The latter remains to all intents and purposes independent, has its own Parliament, and does what it pleases. There are excellent hotels, unsurpassed bathing beaches, a mild, agreeable climate, and all things very cheap.

A TEXAS mother was frightened to death by two dogs fighting over her twin babies.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

What an English Magazine Has to Say About American Newspapers.

Newspapers of the Eatanswill type still flourish in America, where no esprit de corps restrains the gentlemen of the press from indulging their propensity for unpleasant personalities at the expense of their fellows. It is so much easier to be-fool and be-rogue a writer than to reply to his arguments. Neither reason, wit nor humor is required to call an opponent a journeyman grammar-smasher; to say that "his nasty little soul is not large enough to fill the socket of a mosquito's eye," or describe him as "a beery tatterdemalion," "a grit factotum," and epithets of a similar nature. Charging a rival writer with drunkenness is a favorite method of abuse. Commenting on an article in the Virginia *Enterprise*, the *Nevada Tribune* speaks of it having been "written, no doubt, under the influence of a regret for a misspent life. It is on temperance. Our virtuous and abstemious friend goes on in true teetotal style, and really writes a most excellent temperance sermon. We feel happy to know that our esteemed friend of the *Enterprise* has determined to keep others from falling."

A California editor invested in a mule, and the fact was chronicled under the heading, "Remarkable instance of self-possession." Said one Milwaukee editor of another: "He is one of the few journalists who can put anything in his mouth without fear of its stealing anything;" and when a Western editor wrote, "We cannot tell a lie; it was cold yesterday," his rival quoted the remark with the addition, "The latter statement is incontrovertible; but the former?"

Said an Idaho journal: "The weather has been hot again for the last few days; the only relief we could get was to lie down on the Portland *Herald* and cover ourselves with the Portland *Bulletin*—there is a great coolness between them." This kind of coolness often brings about an amusing interchange of incivilities.

A Michigan journalist declared in his paper that a certain editor had seven toes. The slandered man thereupon relieved his mind in a "leader," denouncing the statement as unwarranted, and its author as devoid of truth and a scoundrel to boot. The offending gentleman replied that he never wished it to be understood that all the seven toes were upon one foot; and the disgusted victim of the "sell," appealing to his readers, asked: "Are these subjects which ought to be discussed in organs whose duty it is to mold public opinion?" Another worthy, of whom an enemy affirmed that he had just made the strange discovery that he could wag his left ear, did not condescend to impeach the truth of the statement, but made matters even by declaring the man who gave it currency had both his aural appendages under such control as to be able to fan himself with them in hot weather.

An American writer is only too pleased to catch a brother tripping. When one journal talked in its leading article of "buttered thunder," a contemporary politely desired to know if that had any affinity to "greased lightning;" forcing the explanation that by a typographical error "*m*uttered thunder" was the article intended.

When a Western editor wrote, "We are living at this moment under a despotism," his opponent kindly explained: "Our contemporary means to say he has lately got married." A newspaper writer asserts that his ancestors had been in the habit of living a hundred years; to which another responds: "That must have been before the introduction of capital punishment." The proprietor of a Western journal announced his intention of spending $50 on "a new head" for it. "Don't do it," advised a rival sheet; "better keep the money, and buy a new head for the editor," that gentleman being evidently, in its opinion, "a young man of frugal mental capacity," as an Oregon journalist delicately termed another.

Mr. Gumbs sought to enliven the good people of Cambria county, Pa., through the medium of a lively, spicy, vigorous, fearless and entertaining paper called the Cambria *Milky Way*. He succeeded in making things lively—very lively—for himself. In his first number he called the editor of an older journal names which we cannot repeat. He stigmatized the Mayor as a corrupt magistrate, whose torments from mental remorse were only surpassed by the physical agony he endured as the consequence of his depraved debauchery. He mildly alluded to the Postmaster as an official Dick Turpin, whose peculations could only be compared to the terrific robberies committed in times past by those Spanish buccaneers whom he so closely resembled in general character; and finished off by delicately announcing that a well-known young lady, in rejecting a certain young man, had done the wisest thing possible under the peculiar circumstances of the case. In the next issue of the *Milky Way* its patrons were informed that the editor had found it impossible to go out to collect news items, because the Mayor, the editor of the Cambria *Mercury*, the Postmaster, Alexander Jones, and a number of other individuals, were sitting on the curbstone and roosting around on the back fence with shotguns and other murderous weapons, and looking as if they were in earnest! That same night Mr. Gumbs slipped down on a water-spout and departed for Kansas—more fortunate than his brother out in the far West, whose organ, in announcing its own demise, said: "Our editor has lately disappeared. According to the latest information he was last seen under a tree, slightly raised above certain persons who were pulling at a rope"—a way of stating Lynch law that could hurt nobody's feelings, while, as a friendly tribute to the departed, it was almost as touching as the Foxtown *Fusilier's*: "We stop the press with pleasure to announce the decease of our contemporary, Mr. Snaggs, the editor of the Foxtown *Flash*. He has now gone to another and better world. Persons who have taken the *Flash* will find the *Fusilier* a good paper."

THE Countess Bismarck, the only daughter of Prince Bismarck, was lately betrothed to the Count Kuno de Rantzan, of a Schleswig-Holstein family. The young lady was engaged two years ago to the Count Eulenburg, who died o typhoid fever.

ALL SORTS.

THE Murphy movement is raging in Arkansas.

THE California grape crop this season is the largest ever gathered.

THERE are 102,000 volumes in the public library of Cincinnati.

NINETY THOUSAND bushels of peanuts will be produced in North Carolina this year.

SINCE its foundation, in 1795, the present Paris mint has coined 1,700,000,000 gold pieces.

BOSTON is to be the next city with an elevated railroad, a charter having already been obtained.

THE Chinese population of San Francisco has been lately reported as 32,000, including 7,000 servants.

MRS. PARTINGTON says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make engineers boil the water on shore.

MONTAIGNE says that an onion planted close to a rose-bush will impart to the latter a heightened or refined flavor.

JAMES SCHENCK, of San Francisco, on becoming the father of triplets, publishes a frantic appeal for pecuniary aid.

A WOMAN in Chestertown, Md., fell down and died at sight of the dead body of her son, who had been killed by an accident.

DURING the year ending with June last the exports of the United States to Brazil reached $8,686,204; the imports were $42,972,036.

THE hog-cholera-cure men are about as numerous as the lightning-rod men used to be. You cannot be too careful in dealing with such individuals.

IT is said that more prairie schooners have sailed across Illinois during the present season than in any year since the war. They were all headed West.

INDIANA farmers raise gourds in order to secure the shells for sap-troughs. They get a light shell which will hold from six to ten gallons without cost or much trouble.

FIVE cents' worth of chloride of potash dissolved in a tumbler of water, and the liquid thoroughly gargled, will cure a sore throat like magic. Rub the outside with a little camphorated oil.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is about to publish a little volume of plays for children, written by him originally for the amusement of his own family.

"THE monitors of the United States navy should be sold for old iron," says a Russian naval officer, who has just inspected the latest naval inventions of all nations, including the monster Duilio.

THE Japanese Government has agreed to grant a loan of $1,500,000 for the purpose of working some of the coal-fields which spread over an immense area in the island of Yezo.

LEPROSY appears to be on the increase in Spain. No less than 116 cases occurred last year in the province of Valencia. The authorities are about to establish a leper hospital in Alicante.

"PROF." JAMES BARBOUR attempted to walk for fifty hours on the head of a barrel at Norwich, Ct., recently, but, after walking a day and a night, the head of the barrel gave out, and bets were declared "off."

CALIFORNIA wine manufacturers, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, are indignant because Eastern journals have published pictures of Chinamen and others stamping the juice out of the grapes. They declare that the work is all done by clean machinery.

A FEW months ago the city of Cera, Venezula, was destroyed by an earthquake. It is now about to be rebuilt, but upon an entirely new site in the plain below, where several villages escaped unscathed, while every town on the hillside was overthrown.

THE Grand Orient of Free Masons in France has expunged from the ritual all recognition of God, and in consequence the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland and England severed all relations with the French body. Action by the Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada will be taken soon.

IT is stated, and is likely enough, that Turkey says she cannot carry out the reforms England demands, unless England will pay for them by advancing $30,000,000 on the revenue of Cyprus. This propping up of Turkey has cost England a frightfully long bill, and bids fair to cost much more.

DR. O'DONNELL loaded a wagon with Chinese lepers, in San Francisco, and exhibited them in the streets as proof of his previous assertion that the leprosy was common in that city. He was arrested, but a Justice discharged him. He declared that he could fill the court room with lepers in two hours.

STRANGE discoveries of petrefactions are reported from Colorado, near Pueblo. Perfectly-formed cocoanuts, but larger than the ordinary fruit, with the inside of the shell lined with white crystal quartz, were found imbedded in mounds of loose sand and shells, besides several huge petrified sea turtles, such as now frequent the Pacific ocean.

THE disturbances of Vesuvius continue, but scientific men say it will probably be some time before an eruption occurs. The eruption will probably be confined to an overflow of molten lava, and accompanied by those disasters which marked the years 1854, 1861, and 1872. An observatory on the summit, under charge of Prof. Palmieri, keeps accurate notice of all phenomena.

THE region through which the Northern Pacific railroad runs is being rapidly settled, the great wheat crops of the Red River country, especially, having attracted farmers. Foreign colonists of various nationalities are also arriving in great numbers. This has led to special measures to advance various religions among the settlers. Several Roman Catholic missionaries have been sent to that field, Methodist colporteurs of the old-fashioned kind are at work, and the Adventists are making what are said to be remarkably successful efforts to obtain a foothold.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE!

Commencing in its Second Year,

Although one of our Bro. Competitors started the report that we would not remain in Auburn six months to do business. The above was for some design. We are here and expect to remain and do a legitimate business, giving our customers all the advantage of any decline in prices. We have for the past year sold goods cheaper than any house in DeKalb county, and are now starting out to sell and will sell

Cheaper Than Ever!

We stand seco dto none in prices, quality and quantity of goods, Fort Wayne not excepted. The largest and most complete stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

In DeKalb county will be found at the

Excelsior Hardware Store.

We are receiving goods daily, and expect, by honorable dealing and low prices, to double this year our already large trade.

Commencing in the stove line, we would say we have the finest line of

COOK, PARLOR, HEATING AND BOX STOVES!

In the county. We are selli ng low, almost giving stoves away Call and convince yourselves of the fact.

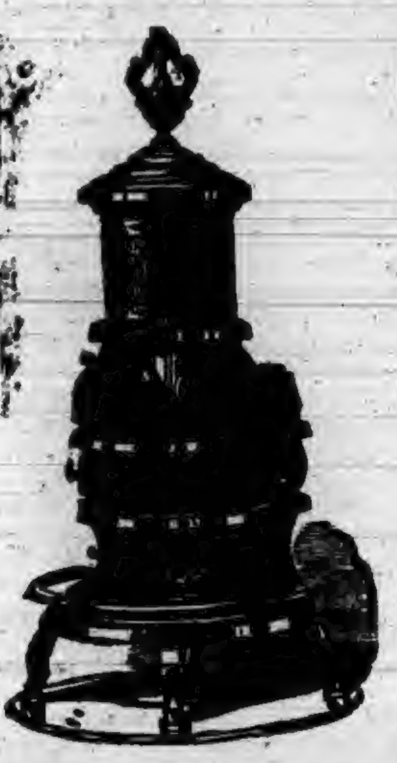

GARLAND

The Best, Finest and most Economical Base Heater In the Market.

CALL AND SEE IT.

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

These stoves have stood the test for years, and if you anticipate purchasing a coal stove for your parlor or sitting room, don't fail to call and see the Garland.

Wagon and Carriage Wood Matrial

Hubs, Spokes, Neck-yokes, Poles, Shafts, Rims, all sizes, Cutter and Bob Runners, Fenders, Pole Circles, etc.

WAGON CARRIAGE HARDWARE

Bolsters, Plates, Wagon Box Strap Bolts, End Gate Rods, Wagon Box Rivets, Thimble Skeins, Seat Springs, Carriage Springs Axles, Clip King and Carriage Bolts, 5th Circles, Shaft Couplings, Pole Eyes, Iron and Steel.

CHOPPING AXES,

Seven different kinds and all fully warranted. Diamond, Champion Lightning, Bixby and V Tooth

CROSS-CUT SAWS

Steel Traps, Cattle Chains and Ties, Rope, Nails, Glass, Sash, Paints and Oils, Varnish and Japans.

TINWARE, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS,

Stove Boards, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Tin Plates, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Side Lamps, Chandeliers, Buckey, Tubular and Bell Lanterns, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Table and Tea Spoons,

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS,

Piping, Couplin Cylinder Caps and Seats, and in fact everything usually ept in a General Hardware Store. O yes,

OIL CLOTH CARPET

Beautiful patterns, which we are selling very low. We have a

TIN SHOP

In connection with our establishment and can do all kinds of Tin Work, Roofing and Spouting, Repairing, Setting up Stoves at reasonable prices. Come and see us—no trouble to show goods, give prices, and tie up goods

Cheaper than you ever Bought Before.

Thanks for past patronage and hope to have a continuance of the same. Remember the place, north of Public Square, in Room formerly occupied by D. D. Snyder, 1st door west of G. C. Ralston's Grecery Store, Auburn Ind.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

45-tf.

Truth fears nothing but concealment.

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice; and her constant companion is humility.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

With love the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors; but without it, it is a black desert covered with ashes.

If you would be exempt from uneasiness, do nothing which you know or suspect is wrong. And if you wish to enjoy the purest pleasure, do whatever is in your power that is right.

Wit loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another one's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.—Sheridan.

Impassioned eloquence is hardly an eccentricity; but no profession has furnished grander specimens of eloquence than the ministerial. When Whitefield preached in New York to the sailors he closed with the following bold apostrophe: "Well my boys, we have a clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means the lowering of the heavens and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! don't you hear the distant thunder? Don't you see those flases of lightning? There is a storm gathering! Every man to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark! The tempest rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam-ends! What next?" The listening tars, reminded of the former perils of the deep arose and with united voices exclaimed: "Take to the long boat!"

Sorrowing Households.

Not a hearthstone shall you find on which some shadow has not fallen, or is about to fall. Further than this, you will probably find that there are but few households which do not cherish some sorrow not known to the world; who have not some trial which is their peculiar messenger, and which they do not talk about except among themselves some hope that has been blasted; some expectation dashed down; some wrong; either real or supposed, which some member of that household has suffered; trembling anxieties lest the other members will not succeed; trials from the peculiar temperament of somebody in the house of environment that touches it sharply from without; some thorn in the flesh; some physical disability that cripples our energies when we want to use them the most; some spot in the house where death has left his track, or painful listening to hear his stealthy footsteps coming on.

Friendship.

Man is not, neither can he be, influenced by a more pure and holy sentiment than true and unchanging friendship It is more than mortal. It is sweet emanation from heaven itself. Perhaps there is nothing in creation's wide domain with which man is so intimately connected, of so much intrinsic value, that throws over his pathway while he tarries here below, such brilliant and dazzling beams of celestial light and wraps around him such glowing beauties of resplendent glories as genuine, uncontaminated friendship. It towers in sublimity and native grandeur far above the dark and frowning clouds of envy, and hatred, and malice, and the foul breath of malignant slander. It throws around the object of its kind affection and regard its mighty power and willing protection, using its shield to ward off the shafts of the wicked, and puts forth its giant arm and snatches from the very jaws of the ruthless enemy the subject of its warm love and tenderness.—Selected.

The Floor of the Ocean.

Here is an end to all romance about hidden ocean depths. We can speculate no longer about peris in chambers of pearl, or mermaids, or heaped treasures and men's bones whitening in coral caves. The whole ocean floor is now mapped out for us. The report of the expidition sent out from London in Her Majesty's ship Challenger has recently been published. Nearly four years was given to the examination of the currents and floors of the four great oceans of the world. The Atlantic, we are told, if drained, would be a vast plain, with a mountain range very nearly the middle running about parrallel with our coast. Another range crosses it from Newfoundland to Ireland, on the top of which lies a submarine cable. The ocean is thus divided into three great basins, no longer "unfathomable depths." The tops of these sea mountains are two miles below a sailing ship, and the basins, according to Reclus, are fifteen miles, which are deep enough for drowning, if not for mystery. The mountains are whitened for thousands of miles by a tiny, creamy shell. The depths are red in color, heaped with volcanic masses. Through the black, motionless water of these abysses move gigantic abnormal creatures which never rise to upper currents. There is an old legend coming down to us from the first ages of the world on which these scientific deep sea soundings throw a curious light. Plato and Solon record the tradition, ancient in their days, of a country in the western seas where flourished the first civilization of mankind, which, by volcanic action, was submerged and lost. The same story is told by the Central Americans, who still celebrate, in the fast of Izcalli, the frightfully cataclysm which destroyed this land with its stately cities. De Bourbourg and other archæologists assert that this lost land extended from Mexico beyond the West Indies. The shape of the plateau discovered by the Challanger corresponds with this theory What if some keen Yankee should yet dredge out from its unfathomed slime the lost Atlantis?

This is the time of the year to travel and talk with a cold. My cold is very obstinate, but I am holding it in check, I think, or rather my friends are holding it in check for me. I paid but little attention to it at first, but as the cough increased in severity and the hoarseness became worse, Mrs. Clements, who is a homeopathist, gave me Bryonia and phosphorus; the day following I went to Middleton, and good Mrs. Brown gave me boneset syrup; then, on the advice of a traveling friend, I took to horehound and liquorice, but on reaching Erie Mr. Thornton changed my treatment and prescribed choride of potash lozenges. I next sent for a regularly ordained physician who gave me a box of pills and a box of tablets and a receipt for two dollars. That evening old Mrs. Bryan sent me a bottle of carbolic acid in solution, and Mr. Gregory sent me a carbolic tube. I inhaled the bottle and swallowed the tube and experienced great relief. I then resolved to refuse any further treatment, but Mrs. Dawson persuaded me with a very harmless and pleasant preparation of glycerine and sugar,* and at night, I still further submitted to a cold water compress. The next day a woman gave me a dose of medicine in the street car, and I munched Brown's bronchial troches all the rest of the day, and declared I would try no more prescriptions. That very night I was tucked into bed by friendly hands, and filled to the chin with hot lemonade. To-day, I am wearing a liver pad around my neck. To-morrow—but alas, who can tell what to-morrow will bring forth?—Extract from the dairy of a reformed missionary.

*and whisky.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

ONLY

$1.15 a Yar

A Free Copy for Clubs of Seven

"For useful information concerning experience and results of farm labor, experiments, economy, &c., it has no superior."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others'

"There is none better."

"Its political teachings are honest, beneficial and correct."

"It is the original Greenbacker."

"It is the best political friend the People have, advocating its Democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

By the press throughout the country.

The merits of its Editorial, Agricultural, Political, Correspondence, Literary, Telegraphic, News and Commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in a No. 1, first-class family journal.

We respectfully solicit your subscription, and ask as a special favor to the ENQUIRER and the advancement of great moral and political truths that you obtain the subscription of your neighbor for a year's trial.

Agents Wanted at Every Post Office. Liberal Commissions Given. Specimen Copies Free.

Address, FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, O.

41-tf.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 43 "	2 22 "	"
Waterloo	2 03 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 36 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 36 "	4 35 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect June 9—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw				
Lansing				
Grand Rapids			11 25am	
Detroit			3 10pm	
Jackson	6 40am	11 45am	6 05pm	
Jonesville	8 00	12 54pm	8 00	9 55am
Bankers	8 16	1 10	8 27	10 10
Reading	8 30	1 24	8 55	11 30
Angola	9 27	2 13	10 15	2 10
Waterloo	10 00	2 50	11 25	3 40
Auburn	10 22	3 02	11 45	4 05
Auburn Junc.	10 27	3 06	11 50	4 45
Ft Wayne	11 20am	4 00pm	1 20pm	6 10am
Indianapolis			5 45	
Louisville			10 25	
St. Louis				

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis				
Louisville				
Indianapolis				
Fort Wayne	4 30pm	11 40am	11 55pm	5 00am
Auburn Junc.	5 16	12 30pm	1 15am	7 20
Auburn	5 20	12 34	1 30	7 45
Waterloo	5 38	12 48	1 50	8 40
Ar Angola	6 35	1 22	2 27	10 45
Reading	7 33	2 14	4 15	1 24
Bankers	7 45	2 27	4 35	1 55
Jonesville	8 03	2 45	5 01	2 43
Jackson	9 15pm	3 53	6 50	4 55pm
Detroit			11 45	
Grand Rapids			4 10pm	
Lansing			6 40	
Saginaw			11 45	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 3,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 20	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 06	8 50
Chili	8 02	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 35	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 :8	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Aupurn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. .	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	–
Mexico	6 33	11 55	–
Denver	6 23	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 0
Roann	6 02	11 03	3 5
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 8
North Mancester	5 35	10 25	1 0
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 5
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 .5
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 5
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 5
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 9
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 0
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 8
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	9 2
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 2, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Express	Cam'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 30am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 18	9 20	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 40	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 46
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 15
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	8 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 33	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 44am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 20	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 00	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	9 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card May. 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 45	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 40	
Plymouth	3 45	2 46 am	5 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 25	9 04	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 15 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 28	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 30	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 00	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 10	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	5 45 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	1 45 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 06
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND., DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,

WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 28, 1878. Number 48.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City B[illegible]ry, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended

Dr. W. S. A[illegible]n,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug store; 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5 will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. B. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.
46-3w. WARD KENNEDY, Adm'r.

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
46-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.
LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

WILLIS & CO.,
BOOK, NEWS AND
VARIETY STORE
Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery
Wall & Window
Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.
Notions & Novelties
Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine
Goods and Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere.
West side Main street, opposite Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved
FARMS and CITY PROPERTY
—IN—
MONTGOMERY, LABETTE
—AND—
Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

COMPETITION
Is the life of trade; therefore
Henry Gugerli!
Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of
Ladies' Cloakings!
Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a
FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!
Always in stock to select from, at
Five to Ten Dollars
a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in
24 Hours Notice!
Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 50 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint [illegible]" —Wm. Anderson, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Gardiner, Lawrence, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

TUTT'S PILLS

For ten years Tutt's Pills have been the recognized Standard Family Medicine in the ATLANTIC STATES. Scarcely a family can be found from MAINE to MEXICO that does not use them. It is now proposed to make their virtues known in the WEST.

A Single Trial will Establish their Merits.

Do They Cure Every Thing?

NO.—They are for Diseases that result from MALARIAL POISON and a DERANGED LIVER, such as Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers Chills, Colic, Sick-Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU
That Your LIVER IS DISORDERED
When you have a
Dull pain in Shoulders; Coated Tongue; Costive Bowels; Weight in the Stomach after Eating; Sour Eructations; Aversion to Exertion of Body or Mind.
BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE
TAKE TUTT'S PILLS!!
The first dose produces an effect which often astonishes the sufferer, and in a short time follows an Appetite, good Digestion,
SOLID FLESH & HARD MUSCLE.

THE WEST SPEAKS.
"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

DR. TUTT:—I have used your Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. They are the best Pill in Existence and I do all I can to acquaint others with their good merits. J. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cents.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Sun Beams.

—A train of 189 empty cars, making a length of more than a mile, was drawn by a single locomotive on the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania.

—Alabama has an Anti-Equestrian Society, based on the belief that horses were never made to carry burdens on their backs, and that is extremely cruel to ride them.

—Paper teeth are a new invention in Germany, and a number of specimens were displayed at the late paper exhibition in Berlin. They are warranted fully as durable as any other teeth.

—The Russian leather, so much prized for durability and grateful smell, is prepared by the use of the essential oil of the birch tree. Bales of it will lie for a long time in damp warehouses without spotting or being otherwise injured by mildew.

—Two mounted constables were taking a thief to prison in Nevada. As they were going through some lonely woods the constables' horses fell to the ground, the cords of the hind legs having been cut by ambushed friends of the thief, and he escaped.

—Women often dress as men for the sake of getting employment, but why a man lived for years in Dakota in petticoats, passing as "Mrs. Noonan," and doing laundry work for soldiers at Fort Lincoln, is not explained. His fraud was not discovered, but he confessed it on his deathbed.

—A Boston woman induced her rather weakminded husband to will all his property to her, and then locked him up in a woodhouse to die, while she received the courtship of the man whom she intended to marry when she became a widow. In her absence, the husband's friends made a search and found him emaciated, drugged and nearly dead. She was arrested.

—At a political gathering in Buffalo the other day, where a large number of smokers were together, one gentleman remarked that it was no pleasure to him to smoke in the dark; and the discussion spreading, it was discovered that nobody had ever heard of one who did enjoy a pipe or cigar when he couldn't see the smoke. Is this universal experience?

—James Miller started from Ohio with his family for the far west, traveling in an emigrant wagon drawn by two horses. In Missouri one of the horses died, and he stole another to replace it. He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Lately his term expired, and he resumed his journey, his family having lived in the neighborhood of the prison while waiting for him to be released.

—To prove the value of lands along the line of a Texas railroad, the company have been exhibiting the products of the country through which it passes. Apples ripening all along from May to Christmas, in seventy-three varieties, form part of the collection; also clusters of grapes fourteen inches long; peaches in one hundred varieties, weighing from ten to fourteen ounces each, and over one hundred kinds of valuable wood.

—A young woman in Atlanta, Ga. bought from an elderly woman her son, for the purpose of making a husband of him. The young man was twenty years old; the mother, however, sold him for a muslin dress and a few yards of calico. The trade was made on Sunday and the man was to be delivered three miles from the purchaser's house on the Tuesday following: and, although that Tuesday was a bad day, the fair purchaser walked in the rain to get possession.

—Jealous husbands and wives will be interested to learn that the post office ruling to the effect that under the law a husband cannot open his wife's letters nor a wife the letters of a husband is not to remain a dead letter. Col. L. V. S. Mattison, an active Republican politician, has been arrested in Oswego on a charge of opening letters addressed to his wife. A suit for divorce is pending between the parties, and Mr. Mattison intercepted the missive for the purpose of procuring evidence. Mrs. Mattison made the complaint on which the warrant for arrest was issued.

—A Jamaica (L. I.) tombstone has an inscription as follows: "Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq., who died on the 22nd day of September, 1737, aged 80. He was born at Montpelier, in France; which place he left for his religion, and settled on this island, where, in the great earthquake, 1672, he was swallowed up, and by the wonderful providence of God, by a second shock, was thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming until he was taken up by a boat, and thus miraculously preserved. He afterward lived in great reputation, and died universally lamented."

Indiana Patents

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, November 26 1878, and each bearing date November 12 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 202,772. To James G. Nisbet and James K. Vint, of Cynthiana, for improvement in grain shellers.

No. 209,786. To John M. Fudge, Francis M. Holmes and Sam McDonald, of Niles township, for improvement in ditching plows.

No. 209,916. To Erastus B. Kunkle, of Ft Wayne, for improvement in guage cocks.

No. 209,819. To Louis Long, of Evansville, for improvement in apparatus for forming horse collars.

No. 209,902. To Peter Lane, of Elwood, for improvement in fences.

No. 209,932. To Solomon S. Sruick, of Fort Wayne, for improvement in grave shield and body protector.

No. 209,947. To David C. Walling of Kendalville, for improvement in wind engines.

No. 209,960. To Jas. H. Woodgate, of Waveland, for improvement in corn planters.

St. Joe Items.

[Last Week.]

Somerlot has his residence very nearly completed.

Hall has purchased the Vangile property.

Joe France has a new partner in the saw-mill, Thomas Warner.

N. Hansford is working for a chicago Lumber Co. buying and shipping from the different stations along the the B & O. R'y.

Frank Scholes commenced the winter term of school at Braybrooks Corners on Monday last.

Miss Flora Scholes is visiting friends in Ohio. We understand she will remain away during the winter. Charley is as one in a dream.

A new fence has been built around the Hoisington school house, which adds greatly to the appearance in that vicinity.

We notice that Mr. Dermott and wife, only heirs of A. King, have caused to be erected a beautiful monument over the grave of the deceased.

J. M. Milliman lost a valuable horse on Saturday night.

Hog cholera is making short work of a good many hogs in this vicinity.

Moody & Young, of the town of Newville shipped a car of porkers from this point on Friday last.

It is town talk that Newville has a man that has met with a sad disappointment in the last two weeks. It seems that DeKalb county license wont do to marry an Ohio widow. John procured the necessary paper (as he thought) nearly two weeks ago, and repaired to his would-be's residence across the line and found to his dismay that the thing wouldn't work. It is to thin, John, to come back with the word that Alice was sick.
A. A. A.

Spencerville.

[Last Week.]

Married—At Auburn, Thursday Oct., 14 by Rev. S. B. Ward Mr. Milo Walker of Allen Co., to Miss Lizzie Henderson, of Spencerville.

Two, at least, of our young men are not impressed with Horace Greleys injunction of "go west young men go west" they tried it on Wednesday evening, and it was not a success.

The sermon of Rev. Dr. Helroig was a masterly effort and was highly appreciated by our people. Come again Dr.

Mrs. Baltz wife of Jacob Baltz living near town died on Saturday evening after an illness of several weeks, aged 67 years.

A number of imbibers of hard cider, were in town on Saturday, giving exhibitions of debauched manhood.

It was somewhat lively in upper Canada Saturday evening, some wanted to blow and some did not want any blowing, young man leave off that which is a source of sorrow to your friends and which will eventually bring you to ruin. It is bad enough for those who for years have steeped their brain and drained their purses. Put on the breaks, before the monster conquers you.

By special invitation the members of the Spencerville band visited Mr. Harrison Hursh where a bountiful supper was provided and the evening was pleasantly enjoyed. Mr Hursh is a great lover of music and he and his family did all they could to contribute to the comfort of their guests.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

Too Much Politics.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Just after our recent elections the Sentinel complained that we have too much politics and too many elections in this country. We are glad to see that the press generally is taking a similar view of the case. The Boston Journal is discussing the subject with much ability, and advocates lengthening the terms of governor and state officers in that state. There are now three states—Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—which elect their governors annually. In sixteen states the governors are elected for two years, in three states for three years, and in sixteen states for four years. In thirty of the thirty-eight states the legislatures are elected biennially, and in twenty-eight of these the legislatures meet biennially. Experience has shown that biennial sessions of the legislature are frequent enough. The Sentinel would favor a change giving all state officers a four years' term and making them ineligible for re-election. We should also like to see the adoption of the amendment now pending changing the election in Indiana from October to November, which would involve a large saving of trouble and expense. The tendency is toward fewer elections and longer terms of office. Within proper limits the tendency is a good one. It is not well to be plunged out of one campaign into another, or to be always in a state of frantic excitement about politics. The American people need long intervals of rest, and if they get them they will be better fitted, when a political emergency arises, to cope with it. By all means let us have less politics and fewer elections.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time It is for the honest democrat as against the dishonest republican, and for the honest republican as against the dishonest democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterance of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for right. That is THE SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877 or any other year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does no propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements may be added the probability that the democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthing everywhere of a healthy abhorance of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases and to expound according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an impotant part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN as a political, a literary and a general news aper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail post paid, is 50c a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year postpaid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,
I. W. ENGLAND,
41-6t Pub. of THE SUN, New York City.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office (residence) on Saturday of each week.
1-4w S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson Tp

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant of Jack Kehoe, the leader of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania.

A New York dispatch states that Judge Hilton offers a reward of $50,000 for evidence that will secure the arrest and conviction of the five persons believed to have been engaged in the robbery of the Stewart vault, or he will pay $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of any one of them.

Thomas H. Powers, senior member of the firm of Powers & Weightman, the largest manufacturers of quinine in the United States, has just died in Philadelphia, leaving a fortune of $10,000,000.

THE WEST.

Chicago children are happy. After being deprived of "Humpty Dumpty" for nearly a year, Manager Haverly has taken pity on them, and the present week little Humpty "sits on the wall" at his theater. The Nick Roberts' Troupe present the ever-welcome pantomime in a manner that causes the average boy to shout with hilarity.

Quite a severe shock of earthquake was experienced in the region of St. Louis on the night of Nov. 18, and on the following night the country round about Cairo experienced a similar unpleasant visitation.

A horrible coal-mine explosion occurred at Sullivan, Ind., last week. Seven miners were killed outright by the accident, and half a dozen more are so badly injured that they cannot long survive.

THE SOUTH.

The Supreme Court of Florida has decided that the three precinct returns rejected by the Alachua County Canvassing Board are good and valid, and has issued a peremptory writ to the board to canvass them. These precincts gave Bisbee a majority of 450, and, by their rejection by the Canvassing Board, elected Hull (Democrat).

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Raum has received a telegram from Charleston, W. Va., stating that 900 indictments had been found against illicit distillers and other violators of the revenue laws in that State.... Sixty-six clerks on the contingent rolls of the Patent Office were discharged last week for lack of funds. One-half of them were women.

The Treasury Department has begun the purchase of gold bullion at Denver, Col., purchasing directly from the miners, paying them in greenbacks. The department expects to buy at least $20,000 a week for some time, and to extend its purchases to all the gold of the Black Hills country. The Treasury Department will pay miners the full value of their gold, charging only the cost of assaying and sending it to Philadelphia to be coined at a transportation rate of 58 cents per $1,000, or as third-class mail matter.

A Washington dispatch says there now remains outstanding of consols of 1865, $67,000,000; consols of 1867, $310,000,000, and consols of 1868, $37,000,000. Of other bonds now outstanding bearing 6 per cent. interest there are the three issues of absolute bonds, loans of 1881, which amount to $283,000,000, so that the entire amount of 6 per cent. bonds now outstanding is $688,000,000, nearly one-third of the entire bonded debt.

The leading silver men in Congress, reports a Washington correspondent, declare with great emphasis that they, and those who acted with them, will oppose any attempt to either limit the coinage of silver or to restrict its legal-tender quality.

Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Gibbon, in their annual reports to the General of the Army, made some serious charges against the efficiency and integrity of the Indian service, as administered by the Interior Department. Secretary Schurz has taken notice of those charges so far as to indite a sharp letter to the War Department defending the Indian office against what he terms the unjust attacks of Sheridan and Gibbon. He calls upon those officers to make good their charges by specific proof—failing to do which, he suggests that they would do well to hold their peace.... It is announced that the work of redeeming legal tenders in coin on and after Jan. 1, 1879, will be confined to the New York sub-treasury alone, and will not be undertaken at the various Western and Southern sub-treasuries.

GENERAL.

A serious railway disaster is reported from Florenceville, New Brunswick. A passenger train ran off the track, took fire and was burned. Two persons were killed, and a child was burned to death. Many others were badly burned and crippled, some fatally.... Burned: Several stores and cottages at Atlantic City, N. J., loss $50,000; fifty business houses in the town of Bradford, Pa., loss $150,000; a number of shops in the Virginia State prison at Richmond, loss $65,000; a block of business buildings in Knox, Ind., loss $30,000.

The valley of the Cauca, in New Grenada, South America, has suffered fearfully from grasshoppers. All the growing crops have been completely ruined.... Advices from Chili state that serious riots, resulting in the killing and wounding of eighty people, occurred in Santiago.... Advices from Salvator state that the volcanoes of Isalco and Santa Ana are in a state of tremendous activity.... A letter from Panama says: "The intelligence of a severe earthquake in the southern portion of the republic is fully confirmed. The destruction appears to have been complete. The loss of life and property is very great."

The National Type-Founders' Association met at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, to arrange rates for the future. A slight reduction in the price of type was decided upon.... The twelfth annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has just been held at Richmond, Va. Twenty-five States were represented by eighty delegates. Reports of officers represent the order in a flourishing condition throughout the country.

Some time ago Charles W. Angell, of Chicago, treasurer of the Pullman Palace Car Company, ran away with over $100,000 of that corporation's funds. News has lately been received of his arrest in Portugal, and that $80,000 of the stolen money was captured with him.

POLITICAL.

Judge Buckner, of Missouri, who was one of the most vigorous Greenback Congressmen during the last session, says that he does not think there will be any attempt, at financial legislation this winter. The action of the banks, however, in discriminating against silver he thinks will further intensify the feeling against the national banks, and may lead hereafter to some aggressive legislation.

The official count in Pennsylvania gives Hoyt, Republican, for Governor, 319,567 votes; Dill, Democrat, 297,060; Mason, Greenbacker, 81,758; Lane, Prohibition, 3,653. Republican plurality, 22,507; total vote in the State, 702,[illegible].... The Republican vote in sixty-nine counties in Michigan from which official returns have been received is 124,969; Democratic, 77,9[illegible]; National, 74,011.... Official returns from sixty-two counties in Kansas give the Republican candidates 70,787; Democratic, 38,323; Greenback, 21,421.... Returns from all the counties in New York give a Republican plurality of 37,616; Republican vote, 388,676; Democratic, [illegible]; Greenback, [illegible]; Prohibition, 3,533.... The Republican majority in Illinois, on the State ticket, is about [illegible]. The total Greenback vote is about [illegible].... The Detroit *Free Press* places the National vote in Michigan at 75,000, as against 5,000 two years ago, and estimates that 23,500 Republicans and 41,500 Democrats of 1876 voted the National ticket.... The Cameron element in Pennsylvania, it is stated, favors Blaine as a Presidential candidate.

The whole Greenback vote of Pennsylvania is [illegible]. The counties where they polled their largest votes were: Allegheny, 7,734 votes; Schuylkill, 6,508 votes, and Luzerne, 6,066 votes.... The Legislature of Georgia has re-elected John B. Gordon to the United States Senate.... The official Republican majority in Minnesota is 19,084.

A Washington dispatch says "the Committee on Elections in the next House will have a great deal of work to do. It is already known that contests will be made from nine States. In view of the remarkably close vote in a number of districts, and the informality of certificates, the Clerk of the House will have a very responsible duty in making up the roll of the next House of Representatives."

A Lieutenant of police has been found guilty, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, of violating the Federal Election laws by interfering with a Supervisor in the discharge of his duties.

FOREIGN.

The Afghans are massing their forces to oppose the English invasion.... The Russian army is to be still further increased.

King Humbert, of Italy, has made a narrow escape from death at the hands of an assassin. While riding in a carriage at Naples, a man rushed upon the young monarch with a dagger, and succeeded in inflicting a scratch upon his left arm, and slightly wounding Signor Cairoli in the left thigh. The King displayed great coolness, and struck the assassin on the head with his sword. Signor Cairoli seized him by the hair. The assassin was immediately taken to the guard-house. The Queen and her son, who were in the carriage with the King, displayed much courage. The assassin's name is Giovanni Passanante. He is by occupation a cook, and is 29 years old.... It is reported from Constantinople that, after long discussion in Cabinet council, Safvet Pasha persuaded the Turkish ministers to recommend a settlement of the Greek frontier difficulty on the basis of the Berlin treaty, and that the Sultan will accept this advice.

There is great popular indignation throughout Italy over the attempted assassination of King Humbert. Several letters from members of the International Society have been found at the would-be assassin's abode, and more Internationalists have consequently been arrested. The King had, previous to the attempt on his life, received two letters intimating that it would be made.... A Florence dispatch says that during the passage of the procession in honor of King Humbert's escape, down the Via Nazionale, a bomb was thrown among the corps of veterans and exploded. Two men were killed and several slightly wounded.... A collision between the police of Lemberg, Austria, and a procession which had been forbidden resulted in the killing of thirteen of the oldest and most influential citizens of the town.

Passanante, the International who made the assault on the King of Italy, confesses that he intended to kill the young monarch, and if he had had money enough to buy a revolver he would have succeeded. He says he had no personal feeling against the King or Government, but intended the assassination as a means toward a universal republic.

Cable dispatches announce that war has actually commenced between Great Britain and the Ameer of Cabul, and that the Indian troops are fairly in motion, their objective point being the mountain passes on the northern border of Afghanistan.... Appalling distress and destitution exist among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffield, England, in consequence of the business depression. Hundreds exist in tenements without clothing or furniture, all having been sold or pawned to procure food. They are without fuel, and dependent upon the charity of neighbors.

The Halifax award was paid on the 21st of November. Payment was made by draft for the full amount of $5,500,000, which had been previously placed in the custody of Minister Welsh, at London, the transfer being ordered by cable.

In a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, the other day, Gambetta accused De Fourton, lately a member of the ministry, of falsehood. A challenge followed, and the pair met at a convenient place near Paris. They were placed at the safe distance of thirty-five paces apart, and exchanged shots. Of course neither was hurt. The affair was then "amicably adjusted," and both parties left the field satisfied.

Colorado Ranch Customs.

Every ranchman is armed with a repeating rifle, a shot-gun and a revolver—although many do not carry their revolvers. I hardly ever carry mine. In the event of a quarrel an unarmed man stands more show for his life, for, no matter how great a desperado may be the man, he never shoots an unarmed man. The question is asked: "Are you heeled?" meaning armed. On your answering to the contrary they will immediately put up their weapons. Stealing here is sure death to the one getting caught at it. Two weeks ago a party of us went up into the mountains prospecting for minerals in a new gulch, and on our way found a man hanging to a tree who had been dead some days, with a paper pinned on his shirt simply stating, "Horse thief." These things strike terror to the thieves. Three nights ago three desperate-looking men aroused me in the night, and said they were looking for a horse-thief and were tired. I invited them to stay all night. They immediately made themselves at home, cooking their own supper, I finally falling asleep, leaving them playing poker, $1 a corner. They departed early the next morning, and, I learned, came up with their man and shot him. It is remarkable to think that a man may shoot his neighbor and nothing be said, but let him steal anything and he must die. It is one of the peculiar ideas of the men on the borders that every man must protect his life, and not the law. But there is a good class of people now settling up this country, slowly but sure, and their Eastern ideas will bring law and order.—*Cor. Rochester Herald.*

Sometimes the services of a civil engineer are cheap at twice the money. A Henderson county farmer worked four days digging a ditch to drain a bit of low meadow of his own into a big pond on another man's farm. And when the ditch was opened the pond just walked right into the meadow and located about twenty acres of swamp right where the hay used to grow. And the farmer was just the maddest man.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Alabama has an Anti-Equestarian Society, based on the belief that horses were never made to carry burdens on their backs, and that it is extremely cruel to ride them.

"The times that tried men's soles"—Pedestrian contests.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

To Cure Weak Eyes.—Take rose leaves, the more the better, and put them into a little water, then boil; after this strain it into a bottle and cork it tight. You will find this liquid very beneficial in removing redness and weakness from the eyes.

Sprains.—If the sprain is nothing more than a sprain—that is, if no bones are broken or put out—wrap the part in several folds of flannel which has been wrung out of hot water, and cover it with a dry bandage, and rest it for some days or even weeks. Entire rest at first, and moderate rest afterwards, are absolutely necessary after a sprain. If it is in the ankle, the foot should be raised as high as may be comfortable; if in the wrist, it should be carried in a sling.

Offensive Breath.—From six to ten drops of the concentrated solution of chloride of soda, in a wine-glass full of pure spring water, taken immediately after the ablutions of the morning are completed, will sweeten the breath, by disinfecting the stomach, which far from being injured will be benefited by the medicine. If necessary, this may be repeated in the middle of the day. In some cases the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach. If the mouth is well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water, the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.

Oranges and Health.—A distinguished physician has said that his practice would be gone if his patients were to form the habit of eating a couple of oranges before breakfast each day, from February to June, and he adds that the ill-effects from the eating of fruit result from its being done to excess or at improper times. As a rule, people do not eat sufficiently of fruit, the medicinal action of whose acids is cooling and corrective. As for the matter of improper time, authorities agree that pumpkins should not be eaten out of hand later than 11 o'clock at night, and "nice old plums" should be avoided twelve months in the year.

Pneumonia.—There are few diseases in which special treatment adapted to individual cases is more important than in pneumonia; for the measures that would be salutary in one case would be injurious, or even fatal, in another. In the belief, therefore, that such general directions as could be given in the limited scope of this article would be likely to do quite as much harm as good, the few remaining remarks shall refer to the office of nurse rather than to that of doctor: The patient should lie with his shoulders somewhat elevated. In protracted and debilitated cases, his position should be changed occasionally, in order to prevent the settling of the blood in any part of the lungs. Care should be taken to expose the chest and body as little as possible. The air of the sick-room should be of a uniform temperature, and warm, yet purified by sufficient ventilation. In early stages, what little diet the patient can take should be farinaceous drinks, such as gum-water, barley-water, thin gruel, to which may be added a decoction of ripe fruit, or the juice of oranges or fresh grapes, the indigestible portion being carefully rejected. As the fever abates, give tea, with toasted bread or crackers, or a little rice; then Indian mush, milk, broths, lighter meats, eggs, oysters. In this, as in other diseases, nature powerfully aids a sound constitution, and, with good nursing, little medical treatment will very often suffice.

Cure for Colds in the Head.—The London *Spectator* says: It would seem that the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier suggested in the *Lancet*, might prove to be a remedy of very great value. It is a snuff—a white powder—composed of the following ingredients: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms; trisnitrate of bismuth, six drachms—the whole making up a quantity of powder, of which from one-quarter to one-half may safely be taken, if necessary, in the course of twenty-four hours. Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trisnitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucous membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two others who were cured of violent colds by the same snuff, and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who, having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening, and got up on the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since recurred. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.

British Marine Disasters.

According to the annual English wreck register, no less than 4,164 wrecks, casualties, and collisions are reported as having occurred on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom during the year 1876–7, comprising 5,017 vessels, exceeding the number in 1876–7 by no fewer than 563, and of the total 1,120 are set down as serious casualties. Of course, with 641,099 ships entered inward or cleared outward from the ports of the United Kingdom during the past year, it is inevitable that large numbers of disasters should take place, but the great increase on the previous year is certainly a startling circumstance. The loss of life was necessarily augmented by the increase of disasters, and accordingly one life paid the penalty out of every twenty-two ships wrecked. Of the 4,164 wrecks, casualties and collisions which occurred, no fewer than 847 are set down as being in the latter category, the majority of which are said to have been plainly avoidable.

Left Handedness.

In a paper read before a Dublin scientific association, on "Left-handedness," it was related that no instance had ever been brought forward of a left-handed race or tribe. The oldest pictorial illustrations do not differ in this respect from the habits of to-day. Left-handedness once begun in a family is likely to run in it. It was very common in the tribe of Benjamin. It is a curious fact that left-handed persons have the left foot one-eighth to one-third of an inch longer than the right.

Our Silver Mountains.

One of these mountain ranges, looking west to the snow-capped Sierras, with their zones of black pines, and gazing at the glistening deserts on the east, split and torn with deep canons, pitted with the traces of volcanic disease, alike valueless to herder or farmer, has become famous the world over, and has made the nation rich. Other ranges, still to the east, have won a lesser fame and smaller wealth. Here in this waste and stricken land, and among these mountains, are cities, active populations and vast works; nature gone mad in stony despair that woods and fields and smiling meadows are not; civilization living in spite of nature, and wholly given up day and night to a more insane toil, knowing no Sabbaths, no rest, no night. The exhaust steam from hundreds of engines waved its white banner in sunlight and starlight alike; the respiration of a giant by day, the fluttering ghost of toil by night. These cities, with every appliance of modern science—with hotels, theaters, water-works, schools, gas mains, and every luxury—have not sprung up here because of the beauty or convenience of the situation. There is no river, no sea, to bring commerce and the arts; no springs of health, nor even farms. These towns live and grow on the most illusive and unstable of foundations. They were built on a hope, and live on an expectation. Their hopes have been realized in a measure past dreaming or expression. Their expectations may collapse in a night. The very foundation beneath the houses is shifty and unstable. The gas mains in the street bend and snap underground, for the very mountains groan and travail because of the greed of men. Some day the town will sink into the grave that lies so deep beneath its streets, or the people will flee away to more reasonable lands, leaving hotels, halls and dwellings empty in the wilderness.

All this—these cities, this science and engineery, this gigantic capital spent in constructions more singular, more complicated and more effective than any machinery of a like nature in the world—has but one excuse: the metal hid in the heart of the mountains. These men live out their works and days for a metal at once the most universal, the most singular in its manifestation, and the most useful. These great engines and vast works are for the winning of a metal that swims in every gallon of sea water; that may hang invisible and dissolved in a glass of acid; that becomes black at the merest glance of the sun; that is now black, now white, now a mirror, and then a picture—a fit charm to wind about less stable charms, and then wedded to base metals in menial duties.

Everywhere silver is found associated with the most common things—iron, copper, sulphur, antimony and lead. It is scattered widely over the world, and is mined in Saxony, Bohemia, in Hungary and Transylvania, at Konsberg in Norway, in Spain, in Mexico, along the Cordilleras in South America, and in parts of this country, notably in Nevada, California, Utah, Montana and Colorado.—*Charles Barnard, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Electric vs. Gas Light.

It is somewhat remarkable that, although gas shares depreciated greatly and suddenly in England on the announcement that Mr. Edison had effected a startling improvement in electric lighting, few persons of that country had the slightest idea of what the alleged improvement consisted. Leaving out of consideration the practicability of the infinite subdivision of the current, regarding which scientific electricians have well-known views that are not likely to be much affected now, we come to the principal part of the invention. More than a quarter of a century ago a good deal was done by inventors in this and other countries toward securing an electric light by causing a current to pass through a platinum wire, and so raising its temperature as to make it self-luminous. The results fell far short of the expectations of the sanguine experimenters. One obstacle to success was the liability of the wire to fuse. This Mr. Edison claims to have overcome by so applying a small bar that it will expand the instant the wire reaches the fusing point, and intercept the flow of the current through the wire sufficiently to prevent fusing. Actual trial must determine whether the action of this automatic bar regulator will secure a steady light. It would hardly be just to criticise minutely all that Mr. Edison is reported to have said about this and other inventions of his. But enough has been said to show that illuminating gas can be manufactured profitably yet, notwithstanding all that has been done in electric lighting. A few evenings' study of any good textbook on electricity and its applications would enable holders of gas stock, and other enthusiastic persons, to possess their souls in patience, and give them a knowledge of facts which will induce a little wholesome skepticism.—*Exchange.*

The Wheelbarrow Man's Tramp.

Potter, the phenomenal idiot who has been trundling a wheelbarrow all the way from Albany to San Francisco, reached his journey's end ten days ago, accomplishing the tramp of 3,995 miles in 172 days, exclusive of Sundays. His average daily walk has been about 23¼ miles, which is about 4¼ miles better than the average, which he undertook to make in order to win a wager of $1,000. The wheelbarrow which he has pushed across the continent weighs with the freight about 75 pounds. He has filled four large blank books with the certificates of his presence at various points along the road. Some of these are curious. For instance: "Potter passed through Reno, Nev., 27th of September, 1878. Success to the noble hero that has accomplished so wonderful an enterprise. Such a man should live forever and die in peace and go to heaven." Again: "May all the peace under the canopy of heaven be sent upon you, and every glistening ray of the setting sun prove you a worthy individual in the sight of your Creator."

SABBATH READING.

Trust.

Only believe that thy Father
Is guiding thy weary way—
Guiding thee out of the darkness
To the light of eternal day.

Only believe, though in darkness,
The sun is still shining above,
And the cup of bitterest sorrow
Is mixed with drops of love.

The Law of the Spirit of Life.

[From a Sermon by [illegible] George S. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass.]

The way to find God is to have God within us. It is to unite ourselves to the divinest thing we know—the law of right, the sentiment of love.

If we will thus submit ourselves to the law of the spirit of life, we shall become free indeed. Free first from the law of sin. Perhaps there has never lain upon us much sense of its bondage. If it be so, it is because we have not apprehended those heights of goodness which lie above our attainment. There is no such way to become conscious of our own impurity as to see and know the shining purity of another. If we measure ourselves in any respect by a faithful comparison with the best goodness we have known or imagined—if we test ourselves, not where we are strongest, but where we are weakest, we shall get a keen consciousness of how far we are under what Paul calls the law of sin. Or if, again, we suppose our lives as we know them laid open to the world, or to those whose good opinion we most desire; if all our meannesses, our self-indulgence, our unworthy thoughts, were known without reserve to other eyes—does not the very imagination of it impair our self-contented state? From our failures, our imperfections, our apathy and self-content, which is worst of all, there is no escape.

There is freedom, too, to be achieved from the pettiness of our lives. They never, perhaps, look so pitiful as when they seem made up altogether of little, unnecessary details. Our planting and reaping, building and buying, all the half-mechanical operations that absorb our thought and time—seem sometimes little better than the bustle of a colony of ants. When we look down upon it all from the height of some quiet, meditative hour, are we not at times oppressed with a sense of its triviality and worthlessness? Trivial and worthless it is, except as, amidst it all, we are working out something higher. But to a man whose heart is set on noble ends; one whose great aim is not to get his bread and butter but to be a man; to one who wants not just to make a profit out of his neighbors, but to serve and to help them—these details are no more trivial or degrading than the rough dress and homely tools of a sculptor are unworthy of the marble beauty that is growing under his hands. The high purpose consecrates and transfigures all—the want of purpose degrades all. I have stood in Switzerland, upon the Gorner Grat, looking upon the grandest scene in Europe. On every side a circle of towering heights look down; against the sky rise dazzling snowy summits, celestially pure, celestially tender; the Matterhorn frowns in awful majesty; vast ice-rivers sweep down toward the valley in solemn, silent march. If there be upon earth a spot that of itself has power to hush the soul with noblest emotion, it should be that. Yet there I have seen a company of travelers spend their half-hour in senseless gabble and banter, and the laughter of fools. Amid the squalid surroundings of a New York tenement-house, I have seen a poor Irishwoman living with such fortitude and faith and generosity that it was a comfort and inspiration to meet her. That brave soul ennobled its mean surroundings with a glory which not the Alps and sky could flash in upon a heart made blind and dull by ignoble thoughts.

If there dwells in us the spirit of life we shall be freed from the bondage of doubt. On how many earnest and aspiring lives does doubt throw its chill shadow! The world is crossing the flood that divides the old form of faith from the new. The rising water strikes cold to many a heart. Here and there the waves sweep men off from all moral footing. I know not that for the resolute and thoughtful there is any escape from some suffering in the transition. Could we be always sure that it is only a transition—could we know always that a better country lies waiting us—all might be easily borne. The suffering we may not decline; but safety, utter safety, we may keep through all. Life is always possible to us. Fidelity, purity, self-sacrifice—these may always be ours. Are we baffled in our search for a divine plan in the universe? Let us look nearer home; can we not find the clew to a divine plan in our own lives? Yes—there need never fail to us an immediate token of divinity. There is always, at the lowest, a duty to be done. There is always, at the very lowest, a burden to be bravely borne. There is always some one to be helped. Do we say: But this does not comfort me, does not reassure me? Then let it guide me! It is not essential that I should be always in the sunshine. It is only essential that in sunshine or in darkness my steering should be true. And I am never without a compass, while I see that there is for me a higher and a lower, a right and a wrong, to choose between.

This, at least, holds good when life is at its lowest terms. But, in a larger view, the true victory over doubt lies in a hearty devotion of ourselves to that noblest kind of life which needs no proof and no authority save that of experience to demonstrate its worth. To live bravely and manfully; to live not for self, but for wife, for child, for neighbor, for the community; to open the heart in glad recognition of all beauty; all goodness; to cherish all noble aspiration; to give ourselves up in serene confidence to the mysterious and benign power of the universe; to catch the thousand subtle impulses of divinity that flow in upon the loyal will and the loving heart, this will lift us into a realm where doubt has no power.

So, too, shall we be made pure from the fear of death. Partly, in our day, men are anxiously trying to reason out the problem of life beyond the grave. Partly they are turning away from it as hopeless, and professing to find in the activities of the present life enough to fully satisfy. The profession, I think, is not borne out by the facts of experience. It is impossible for us to be indifferent to the matter. To forecast the future, to live by regard not only to what now is but to what is to come, is the very mark of a rational being. And I think the life must be shallow that cares not what is to be its destiny beyond the little term of earthly years. The heart must be inexperienced that has not felt, beside the grave, the unquenchable yearning to look beyond it. Thought cannot pierce the mystery. Love knows the secret. Holiness knows the secret. When we get into our own life the immortal quality, we shall rest serene.

The soul's freedom is not won in a day. Precious things come slowly. We must be patient, we must be humble. The great lives which in full flower dazzle us, and sometimes discourage us as if on an unattainable height, ripened through years of sun and shade. It was in his long solitude in Arabia that Paul communed with his own heart and drew in the spirit that armed him for triumph. The life of Jesus grew in thirty years of silence before it shone upon the world. None recognizes more frankly than Paul that attainment here is slow, and at its best remains incomplete. "Ourselves," he says, "who have the first fruits of the spirit, groan within ourselves, waiting"—for the fullness of the higher life

My brother, my sister, does any sense of bondage weigh you down? Disappointment, it may be—failure, life's fair promise blighted. It may be a dull and apathetic way of life stirred with a vague yearning toward higher possibilities. It may be the darkness of a lost faith. It may be a bereavement that has emptied life. Whatever it be, the angel of deliverance stands beside you. He is perhaps in very humble garb, unsuspected of you. Some lowly duty awaits you. Some saddened life, unnoticed by your side, asks you to cheer it. Whatever opportunity of duty or of service lies in the path before you is God's own messenger. Meet it like the messenger of a King! So meet every duty, every opportunity. Find them, make them for yourself. Live no longer in solitude but in brotherhood. So shall the very spirit of God dwell in you; so in His service shall you find perfect freedom.

A Bulldozed Husband.

One of the most ludicrous and sensational results of the Congressional election in this State took place here to-day. On election day John Simms promised his wife to vote for O'Hara, the nominee of the Republican party, but he got drunk and voted for his Democratic opponent, Harris. Knowing that if he returned home he would get flogged, he took to the woods, where he remained until to-day, when, being almost starved out, he was forced to return. Simms' wife met him on the street, and, having provided herself with a heavy hickory stick, she administered a severe beating on her lord for failing to vote for the man of her choice. The woman was arrested, not, however, until she had laid about thirty lashes on the back of her husband. The case will be one for the United States courts.—*Wilson (N. C.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Remember the Poor.

Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut, in his Thanksgiving proclamation: "By a contrast which ought to be, and except for our own folly and improvidence would be, a flagrant contradiction, we are in the midst at the same time of unmeasured abundance and of pressing want. The lesson of the day, then, is not only thanksgiving to God, but almsgiving to His poor. Let not those whose homes are full of festivity and whose barns are bursting with plenty, blind their eyes to this most-evident lesson, nor imitate the rich man whose dogs were more charitable than their surfeiting master. Is not human brotherhood something more than a fable? If so, can we hope to render acceptable thanks to Him who bends his pitying ear to the cry of the raven, if we deafen ours on such a day as this to the cry of our own brethren who have need?"

Many mechanics have had their patience sorely tried when pouring lead around a wet or damp joint, to find it explode, blow out or scatter from the effects of steam generated by the heat of the lead. The whole trouble may be stopped by putting a piece of resin the size of a man's thumb into the ladle and allowing it to melt before pouring.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$6 75	@	9 50
Hogs	3 30	@	3 50
Cotton	9¾	@	9⅞
Flour—Superfine	3 20	@	3 65
Wheat—No. 2	1 01	@	1 05½
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@	47
Oats—Mixed	31	@	32
Rye—Western	56	@	58½
Pork—Mess	7 55	@	7 85
Lard	6¼	@	6½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@	4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	3 60	@	4 00
Hogs	2 00	@	3 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	82	@	83
No. 3 Spring	69	@	70
Corn—No. 2	32	@	33
Oats—No. 2	20	@	22
Rye—No. 2	44	@	45½
Barley—No. 2	96	@	99
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@	26
Eggs—Fresh	17	@	18
Pork—Mess	6 00	@	6 12½
Lard	5¾	@	6
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	87	@	88
No. 2	83	@	84
Corn—No. 2	32	@	33
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 1	43	@	44
Barley—No. 2	81	@	82
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@	89
Corn—Mixed	30	@	31
Oats—No. 2	18	@	19
Rye	43	@	44
Pork—Mess	7 35	@	7 45
Lard	5½	@	5¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	88	@	95
Corn	31	@	33
Oats	22	@	25
Rye	49	@	50
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	8 25
Lard	6¾	@	7
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	95	@	97
No. 2 Red	94½	@	96
Corn	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	22	@	23
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 40	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	93	@	94
No. 1 Amber	91	@	92
Corn—No. 1	29	@	30
Oats—Mixed	23	@	24
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 75
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 30	@	4 60
Fair	4 00	@	4 10
Common	3 25	@	3 60
Hogs	2 00	@	3 20
Sheep	3 00	@	4 40

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, EDITOR.

FARM NOTES.

PLANT all hardy fruits.

[illegible]entle and kind unto your colts.

C[illegible] up stones, stumps and rubbish.

HARVEST [illegible] sugar beets and mangels—leave the parsnips and salsify.

MANY farmers will buy seeds because they are cheap, and run the risk of half of them being worthless. In many cases they should know that pure live seeds cannot be raised, gathered and sold for such prices. Thus a bid is offered for dishonest practices, and the buyer is as culpable as the seller.

FU[illegible] pronounced by the A[illegible] the best in the market. Among its merits are: Stiff straw; does not lose any grain in handling; lies so compact that it takes less room in mow or stack than any other; weighs when clean sixty-four pounds per bushel, and makes flour excelled by none.

MR. GEO. T. POWELL, Ghent, N. Y., agricultural editor of the Chatham *Courier*, dries ten bushels of apples daily in a small building with racks, and heated by a cylinder stove placed horizontally, and the finished fruit looks white and clean enough to eat—which is more than can be said of that dried by sun and dust-bearing wind, and visited by egg-laying insects innumerable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Practical Farmer* says that in the spring of 1877 he planted thirty-five forest trees in his door-yard; nineteen of them standing in ground cultivated for flowers have grown, up to this time, from three to six feet; the remainder, in grass, have scarcely started at all, and "it looks as though it would take them ten years to make as much growth as the others have in two."

[illegible] an old man, and when he came in with a twenty-four-foot bamboo fish-pole and carelessly remarked that that was the kind of cornstalks his garden produced in a good season, we never said a word, but walked into the other room and registered a solemn vow never, never to print any more agricultural items if it led men into such mountainous exaggerations as this.—*Exchange.*

THERE is no particular reason why a cow that keeps easy is worth any more for that quality. The cow that eats the most, and, as a result, gives the most milk, is the paying animal. It pays to feed all that animals will eat and assimilate. This is the season when bran and meal are given to supplement the shortened pasture. It is well to remember that meal is fattening, while bran is milk-producing. A mixture of the two is excellent for cows that are fattening, while at the same time the owner desires to get a good lot of milk.

IN answer to a correspondent who writes that his 3-year-old colt has some wind-galls or wind-puffs on the hind legs, a little below or in front of the hocks, the *National Live-Stock Journal* says: "Wind-galls depend on the accumulation of synovia in the tendinous sheaths. By wet, tight linen bandaging, and a few days' rest, they may be reduced in young animals, or when not of long standing. In middle-aged animals, and when they are the result of hard work, they cannot be reduced permanently. Blisters may be required for their removal; but after any mode of treatment they will return whenever the animal goes to severe or fast work."

IT may be useless to mention the matter to the person who has left things "lying around handy" until this time of the year. But we must say again: Pick up a little, and make your farm and surroundings attractive, just once, at any rate, and see how it seems. Keep things in place; sleek up; clean, brush out the fence corners; place the tools under the shed instead of leaving them sown broadcast along the road in front of the barn, or in the fields. If an implement is used up, burn the wood work and sell the old iron before wintering it several years to allow it to decay and fall to pieces before your eyes. A little time spent in keeping things tidy produces a good effect on the children, on visitors, on strangers who pass by, and, above all, on the man who sees to the work.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

TAKING into consideration all the necessary comforts to the horse, no better stable floor can be constructed than pine plank, having a fall of two inches in the whole length. There should be a slight inclination toward the middle, and on no account should there be a trough or channel behind, to be a source of spavins, crooked joints, thrush, etc. A slight hollow may be made, well perforated and kept open, with advantage. At the head, place a rack (no crib on any account), have a portable feed box, and board the rack to within one foot or fourteen inches of the bottom with matched boards, planed. Let the front of the rack be about eight or ten inches wide at the bottom, and twenty inches or two feet at the top. This is my form of a rack now in use, after trying every other kind, and is by far the best, as is the floor above recommended.—*Veterinary Surgeon.*

The Gout.

In relation to gout, a clever and amusing writer says: "A man goes to bed happy, and is awakened after a few hours' sleep, usually between 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning, with pain in the ball of the great toe, which increases with a sense of burning and throbbing, and he finds next morning that his toe is swollen, with a deep-red shining skin. Moreover, it is so exquisitely tender that during the height of the attack he cannot bear the weight of the bed-clothes, or the shaking of the bed by footsteps in the room. There are a series of such attacks. Then the swelling abates. In a few days the skin itches and peels off, and there is in the joint only some little remaining tenderness. That is the form of a brisk first attack in a man otherwise healthy. Gout has a partiality for gnawing at a man's great toe." As for the pain, "Screw your joint," said a Frenchman, "in a vise till you can no longer bear the pressure—that is rheumatism; then give the vice another twist—that is gout." Gout, having once seized on its chosen outwork, has a tendency to fight its way upward, first storming the ankles, then making an ugly rush upon the knees, then taking possession of the hands and elbows, and sometimes striking to the stomach, when it generally proves fatal.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

FOR OILING WALNUT FURNITURE.—Raw linseed-oil rubbed with a flannel cloth, then polish with a dry piece of flannel; be careful not to put too much on.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Three cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of suet, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda; spice to taste; boil two hours; eat with sauce.

LEMON BUTTER.—Six lemons, twelve eggs, two pounds of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter; grate the rinds, add the juice, beat the eggs; simmer over a slow fire fifteen minutes, stirring all the while.

LEMON CAKE.—Three cups of rolled white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, five eggs; beat butter and sugar to a cream; dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in milk; sift four cups of flour and add by degrees; add juice and rind of one lemon.

STUFFED POTATOES.—Wash good-sized potatoes; bake them in the oven for thirty minutes; take them out, and with a fork carefully remove the insides, preserving the shells whole; season the potatoes with salt, pepper, and butter; fill the shells with it, put them in the oven a few minutes, and serve them steaming hot.

PUNKIES.—Punkies or any insects can be entirely destroyed by closing the apartment infested and with a small bellows used for the purpose blowing one or two ounces of insect powder into the room. Leave it closed half a day, or night, if more convenient; then open and ventilate. It will be "death to insects," but perfectly harmless otherwise.

PICKALILLY.—One-half bushel tomatoes sliced, two heads of cabbage, chopped; also, twenty-five green peppers choped, one pound English mustard-seed, two table-spoons raw mustard mixed through; put the tomatoes, cabbage and peppers in salt twenty-four hours, then add spice to suit the taste; squeeze out the salt; can with vinegar just scalded.

BOTTLING CIDER.—Cider should remain in barrels until February; bottle when the weather is clear; fill the bottles full and leave standing six hours, then put in the corks; in each bottle put a piece of rock candy, size of a pea; lay the bottles on the side; put wax over the corks so as to make air-tight; to keep cider sweet put one ounce of English mustard-seed in the barrel.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—Don't tear the house all up from garret to cellar. Clean one room and put in order before commencing another. Don't take up carpets that will possibly do with a thorough dusting; wring out a mop very dry and rub thoroughly; they will seem most as good as new. Carpets are generally worn and torn more in taking up and putting down than with six months' use in a living room.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—Peel and wash the potatoes and cut them in thin slices. This may be done with the slaw cutter; lay them in cold water until wanted, then take them out and wipe them in a towel and lightly rubbing them; have in a frying pan on the fire sufficient lard to swim the potatoes; when boiling hot drop in a few at a time, and let them brown; then take them out with a fork, so as to drain off the fat; set them in the oven to keep hot; if properly done, they will be crisp and brown.

FLEAS—HOW TO BANISH.—From an article in the Louisville *Bulletin* we learn that the oil of pennyroyal will certainly drive these pests off; but a cheaper method, where the herb flourishes, is to throw your dogs and cats into a decoction of it once a week. Mow the herb and scatter it in the beds of the pigs once a month. Where the herb cannot be got, the oil may be procured. In that case, saturate strings with it and tie them around the necks of dogs and cats, pour a little on the back and about the ears of hogs, which you can do while they are feeding without touching them. By repeating these applications every twelve or fifteen days the fleas will flee from your quadrupeds, to their relief and improvement, and to your relief and comfort in the house. Strings saturated with the oil of pennyroyal and tied around the neck and tail of horses will drive off lice; the strings should be saturated once a day.

Selling His Body to a Medical Student.

Moses Allen, the colored murderer of Benj. Ivey, ex-Sheriff of Glasscock county, Ga., was hanged in Gibson on the 1st inst. On the 18th ult. he contracted to sell his body to a Mr. King, a medical student of Warrenton, Ga., for $10, King having assumed a debt of his to that amount. The following is the bill of sale verbatim:

GIBSON, GA., Oct. 18, 1878.

Notice. Be[illegible] the following certificate. Gentlemens this is to certify that I have sold my carcass to Mr. [illegible]ng, a medical student of Warrenton Ga not advance, but this is my request, at the Day of Execution, which is Nov 1, 1878 these are therefore to cite and admonish all col'd. pers[illegible] concerned to show cause if any they have can, within time that is prescribed by law why said carcass should not be granted.

MOSES H. ALLEN,
Oct 18th a n[illegible] Prisoner, W. C.

—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

Before and After Taking.

One of the "Before Taking" and "After Taking" patent-medicine advertisements was a straight-haired, hollow-cheeked man of 55 years transformed into a plump-cheeked, curly-headed youth of 1[illegible]. Very few medicines will effect such a marvelous change; but the most surprising thing about the medicine is the fact that it didn't cause a $200 diamond pin to sprout on the rejuvenated individual's shirt-front.—*Norristown Herald.*

HELD TO THE BOND.

How a Boston Youth Brought a Boston Merchant to Terms.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

This recalls an incident which happened in Boston within a few years. A young fellow, fresh as a daisy and full of enthusiasm for work, was employed by a then well-known firm in the dry-goods business. The contract was a simple one, but was a contract. On his part, the youth was to give his services and do what he was told. On its part, the firm was to pay him $100 for the first year's work and teach him the business. The money consideration was insignificant; the knowledge of the business was what the youth was after. He was put down cellar, kept at opening and bailing up boxes, running errands and sweeping the store; in a word he was made to do a porter's work, and his employers no doubt chuckled at the thought that they were getting for $2 a week work that was well worth $15. But, like a sensible fellow, the youth said nothing until the time was up. On the morning of the first anniversary of his coming to the store he was on hand early, and, when the senior partner came in, respectfully asked to be allowed to see him in the counting-room on business. The man of business acceded to the request, and the two entered the back office. "A year ago to-day," said the youth, closing the door, "I entered your service and agreed to give you my time and work. Have I done it to your satisfaction?" "Entirely so," said the merchant, "and I am willing to increase your——" "Excuse me," said the youth, "I have more to say. You agreed to pay me $100 and you have done it. You also agreed to teach me the business, and you have deliberately and knowingly broken your promise. I know nothing about the dry-goods business, and it is your fault. You have robbed me of a year's time. What do you propose to do about it?" The merchant looked at the "boy," but he did not flinch. He had right on his side, and his employer knew it. He, the man who prided himself that his word was as good as his note, had been accused by a beardless boy of having failed to keep his agreement, and knew that the charge was true. He said nothing. "What I want," said the boy, "is an extra $100 as an increase." "You have it," said the merchant. "And besides that," continued the youth, "I want $200 additional to partly make good your broken promise." Again the merchant looked in his eye, but got no comfort. "Well," he said, "it's a good deal to pay a boy the second year, but I will see about it." And he did "see about it," for the next morning the "boy" was a salesman on a $400 salary. It don't pay to rob a boy who knows his rights.

The Wrath of Jason.

Some few months prior to the unfortunate accident in the rolling mill, whereby Uncle Jason was so suddenly and unexpectedly launched into the mysterious beyond, Spikes was at his desk in the mill office, when a great noise and controversy was heard outside, as follows:

"Is you gwin to fill de contrac?"

"Who you call contrap? I done black de shoe."

"I ax, is you gwin to carry out de 'greement? You h'ar me?"

"Go way, ole man, I's got no time to fool wid you. Ef you hab dat oder shoe shine up you has to pay extra."

"Boy, ef you rouse de lion in Jason, he cotch you by dem y'ears an' brush de groun' wid you."

"Who kin?"

"Dat's me; dat's me who kin."

"You kin?"

"Jes h'ar dat W'ginny Simmon talk to Jason ob de blue grass! I ax you, boy, fur de las' time in dis wale of tears, is you gwine to shine de shoe?"

"I done shine de shoe—"

"I ax you once mo' ef you's gwine to comply wid the understandin'? Kase Jason's pizen, an' ef he lay his han' on you it waxinate you so dat you mudder 'low she's no 'lation wid you. Dat's my song."

What reply, if any, was made to the threat and peroration was not audible. A scuffling ensued, followed by a sound similar to that produced by a street-sweeping machine when in motion. And when Spikes looked out he saw Uncle Jason apparently busily engaged in examining the ventilation beneath a pile of pine boards, which stood inside the mill near the door, and heard him utter:

"Ef dat police stan' clar fur fo minit mo' dat pert boy's mudder was a widderless orphin an' de Coromer had a cash job to find out what 'ticular misery spoil de chile, o' my name ain't Jason and I ain't no Baptis'."—*Graphic.*

Woman's Influence.

Mrs. Augusta J. Evans, the author of "St. Elmo" and other well-known works of fiction, was on the witness stand in the Vanderbilt will trial, in New York, the other day, and in her testimony said: "The Commodore told me that the beautiful consistency of his wife's Christian character had done more to draw him to religion than all the churches he had ever been in or all the sermons that had ever been delivered; he had watched her consistent Christian home life day by day, and, while he was very fond of Dr. Deems, and admired him, and liked to see him around, his wife's Christian character had influenced him far more than any sermons he had ever listened to. In the course of his long life and career, which involved the knowledge of a great variety of character, he had found her the purest and noblest woman he had ever encountered, and she had commanded from him a reverence that no other human being ever had."

Moths.

Every housekeeper in the country knows that moths have been unusually troublesome and destructive the past season. The fact is said to be due to the abnormal mildness of last spring having set the moth-millers about egg-laying a few weeks in advance of the usual time. In ordinary years furs and clothing that are packed away before, or early in, May are safe from the pest, but last spring it is likely that many housekeepers packed away their goods with the eggs already laid therein. But it is not only in goods packed away, but on the carpets and upholstery, that moths have been unusually diligent.

Migrations of Yellow Fever.

Yellow fever, like the cholera, is one of the great migrating diseases. Starting from some point within the tropics, it travels steadily onward from point to point as long as it does not meet freezing weather; and it travels northward by preference—comparatively seldom to the southward of the zone from which it sets out. Thus Brazil has suffered comparatively little from its epidemic visitations, though, as we shall see, the disease planted its germs long ago in Rio de Janeiro, on the extreme southern limit of the tropics. But its favorite course is toward the north. "Upon our Atlantic coasts," says Dr. J. C. Nott, a careful student and observer of its phenomena, "as on the coast of the Mediterranean, it comes from time to time in one of those immense waves that know no bounds and stop at no impediments. The distance to which the disease extends seems to depend much upon the strength of the wave. It first strikes the gulf, and generally goes no farther. Occasionally it will break over the peninsula of Florida and reach Savannah and Charleston. In 1855, after many years of immunity, it struck Norfolk with full force, and only a few ripples, as in 1853, 1856, 1870, have for half a century reached the Delaware river and the Bay of New York." And the same observer, writing eight years ago, adds some words which have a grave significance to-day: "Yellow fever, after a long absence, never makes its reappearance in our Northern cities without a warning from the Gulf of Mexico. It is seen not only for months, but often for several years, in vigorous action in its native habitat before it leaps over its accustomed bounds; but, when once on the tramp, it may travel from Buenos Ayres to Quebec, leaving more graves in its track than Asiatic cholera. There is reason to fear that one of these eruptions is now marshaling its forces."

Let us glance at the course of one of these typical epidemics—at the one, for instance, which started as far away as Rio de Janeiro, twenty-eight years ago, and traveled in six years all the way to New York—a journey of nearly 4,000 miles—in a great circle. A great many years before, so many that the inhabitants of Rio had lost nearly all recollection or tradition of the fact, the yellow fever had visited their city; but now the epidemic broke upon them like lightning from a clear sky. "This outbreak," says Dr. Nott, "commenced in Rio in January, 1850, and traveled night and day for six years, making its expiring effort in New York bay in 1856. I had my eye upon this epidemic from its commencement, watching its steady course and ravages along the Atlantic, Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico for several thousand miles. When it struck New Orleans (1853) it was clear to my mind that our own coast was doomed; and, before it reached Mobile, I was so certain it would come that I moved my family into the healthy pine hills, seven miles from the town, where the disease had never been. But, in spite of all my prudence, the disease not only came to Mobile, but followed my family out to Spring Hill, where I lost four of my children in one week."—*Dr. T. M. Coan, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

New Way to Cook Invented.

Just now, in Paris, you will see the art of great cooking in perfection with the least amount of fuel. In England and America there is an absolute and unnecessary waste of fuel as well as viands by the employment of huge fires. England is more wasteful by reason of being more prejudiced than America in this matter. In one day in England a cook will consume more fuel and produce less good dinners than a French cook will in a month of superb cooking! Count Rumford laid down practical rules by which a dinner for 1,000 persons could be excellently well cooked and served at a cost of 10 cents! Now this process is improved upon, and a dinner for 1,500 persons can be well cooked at a fuel expense of 5 cents! Not by gas—that is a wasteful expense—but by the carbonated refuse of the gas-house, known as coke. This coke is placed in a peculiarly-constructed stove, which permits none of the fumes to pass into any other place than the closed chimney. The coke is generated into a brilliant fire at first by a powerful draught, then toned down, as per the wants of the cook by a mechanical damper. At this point all the odor of the gas has gone, and nothing but a clear fire, minus smell or dust, is ready. This fire in the broad-top stove does duty for several dishes at the same time. You get your dinner hot and well cooked at a cost of less fuel than ever before known. The owner of the patent is about to proceed to America to protect his invention, or I might explain it.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

He Lost the Money.

The lawyer who indulged in the following pleasantry must have had a keen insight into human nature in general. A client called upon his legal adviser recently, and told him this sad tale:

"You see, I collected all the money I could, and turned everything I had into cash, with a view of giving my creditors as large a dividend as possible. I had a large roll of bills, which I put in my hip pocket, and I lost 'em."

"You lost the money—the whole of it?"

"Every cent of it."

"Well, I believe you, but I don't think I could find another man in Boston who would believe it. The fact is, my friend, if Judge Lowell should decide that your loss was a reality, every bankrupt in Boston would want to borrow your pants."

Husband Wanted.

All the way from Calcutta comes a romantic tale of a strange quest for a husband. A young lady of Goa has posted in the municipal chamber at Margaum an announcement that she is 18 years old, and has an income of 1,500 zerafins; and, furthermore, wishes to marry a man under 30 years of age, who can command 1,000 zerafins, the joint income being about $600; and he must understand the English and Portuguese languages, and the metrical system of accounts; and on a certain day she would pass at noon through the public streets of Margaum with a green umbrella and a handkerchief of the same color in her left hand, after which she would receive suitors with their proposals, and choose one from them possessing the stipulated qualifications.

American Biographies.

For a peculiarly political people, we have unquestionably the most indifferent stories of political leaders. What a gallant and picturesque figure in our politics is Henry Clay; but to what biography shall the young student be referred? How positive, and in the course of events almost sinister, a power was Mr. Calhoun! But there is no tolerable life of him. Going further back, there is still a singular paucity of good memoirs of public men. Mr. Charles Francis Adams' life of his grandfather, the heroic John Adams, is perhaps the best of its kind. Irving's "Washington" is charming, but Irving had no taste for politics, and a glance at Van Buren's "Origin of Parties" shows at once the inadequacy of Irving's account of the political part of Washington's career. Mr. Morse's life of Hamilton is the only one worth consideration. But, admirable as it is as a contribution to the subject, it hardly fulfills the conditions. Randall's "Jefferson" is a laborious and ample work, but it has little other attraction than that of the events themselves. John Jay's memoir, well written by his son, is valuable for its facts, but not interesting as a story or a picture. It will not hold its own with the young American reader against the life of Romilly. Sparks' life of Gouverneur Morris is a collection of material, it is not a memoir.

Madison is wholly without an adequate biography. The bulky volumes of Mr. Rives, so far as they go, supply only valuable information, but tell no story. The stately volumes of John Quincy Adams' "Diary" are a mine, but not a biography. The life of Webster is not yet written. Mr. Parton has given us memoirs of Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. The first of these is among the best of all American biographies, and the second is an illustration, in many ways, of the general manner in which political biography should be treated. The other two are very interesting and entertaining, but they seem too partial, and are read with a distrusting protest. Edmund Quincy's life of his father, Josiah Quincy, is a model; and Mr. Cabot Lodge's life of George Cabot is among the very best memoirs, while his magazine sketch of Timothy Pickering is masterly. As yet we have but one volume of Mr. Seward's life; and we have two of Mr. Sumner's, which do not extend to his public career, but which are singularly delightful from their glimpses of the best European society of his youth.

These are a few of the biographies of our public men. But no one can run over the list of our noted political names without confessing that the memoirs are singularly wanting in that fascination which is felt in the story of English statesmen and statesmanship.—*"Editor's Easy Chair," in Harper's Magazine for December.*

A Mutual Mistake.

A noise in Mr. Lake's house in San Jose, Cal., led him and his dog to believe that a burglar was at work, and they started in different directions to investigate. It was in the night, and, when the man and the beast came together in a hallway, each took the other for the intruder. The dog sprung from under a table, intending to seize Mr. Lake, who, believing that he was attacked by a robber, hastily fired several shots. A light was brought, and the wounded dog, recognizing his master, crawled to his feet and died.

Counterfeits.

The counterfeits of the $5 notes of no less than seven national banks have been so numerous and dangerous that the genuine notes of those banks have been withdrawn from circulation as fast as they could be procured. The names of these banks are:

First National Bank, of Hanover, Pa.
First National Bank, of Aurora, Ill.
First National Bank, of Canton, Ill.
First National Bank, of Chicago, Ill.
Merchants' National Bank, of Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, of Peru, Ill.
First National Bank, of Paxton, Ill.

Origin of the Chinese Junk.

The curious unshiplike shape of the Chinese junk is accounted for by a tradition which records that, some centuries ago, a deputation of Kwangtung shipbuilders sought audience of the reigning Emperor to exhibit models of foreign vessels, and to solicit permission to alter the native type. The Emperor, enraged at their audacity, kicked off his shoe, telling them to return to Canton and adopt that as their model, and the shoe form of vessels prevails in China to this day.

Killing a Grizzly.

One of the largest grizzly bears ever seen in California was killed near Monterey a short time ago. He weighed over 1,700 pounds, and, from the fact that he was in the habit of killing full-grown cows and dragging them into the brush to be eaten at leisure, the herdsmen of that section felt delicate about attacking him. Finally, poisoned honey was spread in his way, partaking of which, he gave up the ghost.

Under the Surgeon's Knife.

Bayard Taylor, our Minister to Germany, has undergone a severe surgical operation for dropsy. The experiment was successful in relieving the patient and placing him in a convalescent condition. Prof. Wilms, an eminent German surgeon, has the case in charge, and promises the complete and early restoration of the health of the distinguished American.

IN sixteen months Texas has executed eight murderers and two committed suicide in their cells, while Judge Lynch has also done some good work on the frontier.

ALL SORTS.

A ROUND trip—The circus rider's.

HAVING good credit has ruined many a man.

ON the average it rains in Ireland 200 days in the year.

A GEORGIA boy carried a silver quarter in his throat for three weeks.

THERE is a movement in Mexico to extend the Presidential term to six years.

THERE is only one Irishman in the Dominion Cabinet, and he was born in Boston.

AN old North Carolina woman fainted the other day at her first sight of a railroad train.

A FOUR-ACRE orange grove in Orange county, Fla., has realized $4,200 for three successive years.

CERTAIN Italian towns have a right to create nobles. It costs about $100 to become a noble of Fiesole.

GEN. DIX, having lost his pension certificate, was sent away empty-handed from the New York pension office, the other day.

THE English Government pays out $50,000 a year for repairs on insulators and telegraph wires damaged by stone-throwing boys.

A FRENCH metal-worker at Paris lately found that his hair had turned permanently green from some chemical cause to him unknown.

IT is asserted that of those who learn to play upon the piano but one in 1,000 ever acquires a correct knowledge of the use of the pedals.

NO LIQUOR licenses are now granted in New Haven, and some of the bar-room proprietors issue keys to their regular customers.

A CURIOUS relic is about to be sold in Paris. It is nothing less than a piece of the skin of Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France.

THREE-FOURTHS of the licorice manufactured in the United States is said to be produced in New Jersey. Spain and Asia Minor furnish the rest.

THE Philadelphia courts have decided that a person is in point of law at the age of 21 the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday.

THE whole area of Great Britain and Ireland under cultivation is, exclusive of space covered by buildings, roads, waters, gardens, wood and waste land, 47,327,000 acres.

THE item of honey is now added to California's already large list of exports to Europe, a ship which recently cleared for Liverpool taking out eighty-seven and one-half tons.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper says of an official: "His mule threw him, dragged him some distance, and, but for a rotten saddle-girth, would have caused a vacancy in the office he now so acceptably fills."

A YORKSHIRE (England) bridegroom, during the honeymoon trip, refused to pull off his wife's boots. A quarrel ensued, during which he used a poker upon her head with subduing effect, and has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

TAR and feathers have been used very freely in Reno, Cal., five offenders having been coated within a few months. The last of these outrages is supposed to have been followed by murder, as the victim has been missing since he was in the hands of the mob.

MR. W. S. POTTEL, of Eaton, Ohio, was seriously injured the other morning by having a handful of cayenne pepper thrown in his eyes by his infuriated wife, who claims that she peppered him because he refused her a certain amount of cash. His fate is a warning to refractory husbands.

PROF. HUXLEY recently lectured before the Workingmen's College in London, on "The Human Hand," and took occasion to remark that Topsey was scientifically quite right when she "s'pected" that she "growed." He says it is a misuse of language to say that people are made.

TWO WOMEN in Scottsville, Ind., were addicted to talking scandalously about their neighbors. There were thirty to forty exceedingly cowardly and brutal men in the same place. The men took the women from their homes at night, bared their shoulders, and whipped them with hickory rods until the blood ran. One of the women was over 70 years old.

PAUPERISM in London is something fearful. During the third week of last month 40,123 indoor and 36,946 outdoor applicants for relief received the attention of the authorities, a total of 77,069. This, however, is a slight improvement over the corresponding week of 1877, when 77,938 persons were relieved, and a more marked one over 1876, with its 78,072, and 1875, with its 81,725 cases.

THE committee appointed by the British Association to investigate the causes leading to the Princess Alice disaster report a fact of considerable interest to seamen. They say: "It is found an invariable rule that, during the interval in which a ship is stopping herself by the reversal of her screw, the rudder produces none of its usual effects to turn the ship, but that under these circumstances the effect of the rudder, such as it is, is to turn the ship in the opposite direction from that in which she would turn if the screw were going ahead."

Ten Rules for Young Men.

Always pick up a hot poker by the cold end. Never spend your money when you can get things for nothing. Do not despise a 20-cent cigar or a $2 dinner because another man pays for it. Remember that it costs more to go to a high-priced theater than it does to take a back pew in a free church. Nothing is troublesome to you that other people do for you willingly. Never pay to-day the man you can put off till to-morrow. Never trouble yourself to do for another what he can do just as well for himself. Never buy what you don't want, simply because the man says he is just out of it. Do not poultice your own elbow for the boil on another man's neck. When angry, be sure you can handle your man before you call him a liar.—*Burdette.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 28, 1878

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

The Congressional Committee on the reorganization of the Army occupy three rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. Uniformed Artillerymen of the regular army wait upon the Committee. Style.

On last Thursday, Mr. Welsh, the United States Minister, paid over to her Majesty's Government the amount of the fisheries award, by a draft upon Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., for $5, 500,000. Just five millions more than our government should have been assessed.

Secretary of State Neff will, in his report to the Legislature, recommend some special legislation to recover the title of the James P. Drake farm, three miles west of the city. This was bought by the State and sold to Robert McCaslin. The sale was irregular, and consequently void, but the McCaslins refuse to give up possession, although they have never paid a cent for the farm, which contains 160 acres, and is valued at $14,000. Three Legislatures have worked on the case without avail.

Political partisans, and we suspect they belong to the radical party, started the story a few weeks ago that Senator McDonald, of this State, would be a Democratic condidate for President. In reply to this story, the Senator a few days ago, said to a reporter. "I am not a candidate at either end of the ticket—would not accept a nomination if I could get it, and won't allow my friends to make any such use of my name. I am for Mr. Hendricks, because he is the best man we have in the state, and this State is entitled to the candidate. We have earned it, and will not be backward in asking it of the convention."—Columbia City Post.

The war which commenced last week between the British and the Afghans is the result of jealousy and pride on the part of the British. It seems that the Ameer received a Russian Mission at the Afghan capital, and refused to receive an envoy from the British government, which offended English dignity, and war is the result. There are possibly other causes as usual with England; perhaps Russia is observed in the back-ground, which may prove to be a foe worthy of England's attention.

Johnny Bull has made the attack, and the probabilities are that Russia will stand by Afghanistan and the result will be a general fight in which India will be called upon to take a hand. As yet no serious engagement between the troops has taken place. In the skirmishes the Afghan troops are reported to have shown considerable skill and personal bravery, but were compelled to retire; they say the English will find plenty of work before they reach Jelalabad.

Hayes' Place in History.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

There is no denying the fact that Hayes has a place in history. The same may be said of Cain, the first murderer: of Judas Iscariot, the treacherous apostle, who betrayed the world's Redeemer; of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, and of Wilkes Booth, the assassin; and we might extend the list and fill a gallery that would span the globe with pictures of miscreants who have obtained a place in history. We could catalogue despots and tyrants who, in their day were a terror and a scourge. We could name highwaymen and freebooters who have a place in history; monsters of depravity who suggest all the synonyms of wickedness. And R. B. Hayes, the fraud made and crime stained president, also has a place in history: so that the organs of the radical party and the apologists of political scoundrelism need give themselves no uneasiness upon that score, Nothing that Hayes can do will obliterate his past record. It is fixed as firmly in the chronicles of crime as that of any man who ever lived since the day when the clay that formed the first man was quickened into life by the breath of Jehovah. But for the crimes with which the name of R. B. Hayes is associated he would be of no more consequence to the world than millions who have died uncoffined and unknown. This creature at one period of his life had an opportunity to have made a name worthy of monuments as enduring as time, but he betrayed the truth, and, for office and its perquisites and power, secured for himself a place in history of immortal infamy. When crime stained and perjury begrimmed scoundrels offered him an office rightfully belonging to another, he could have said to the whole troop of thieves, "Get behind me!" and stood forth as proud a specimen of humanity as ever adorned the world, but weak, irresolute venal, perfidious, he clutched the bauble and fell to his place in history. He had greed without conscience, a heart without courage, and a mind that was able to comprehend none of the infamous forces that bore him to power, as they would appear in faithful history, and hence he became a part of a perfidious heme which robbed a free people of r rights and struck a blow at instins which are the glory of the Certainly Hayes has a place in hat Egptian darkness a thousntensified can not obscure, uch blacker than all black- that it will forever hold the darkest pictures of hts of men.

A "solid south" is the continued cry of the radical party. A "solid south" is much desired by the corrupt and thieving administration for two reasons First, it is very necessary that some delusion should be heralded throughout the north as a substitute for the threadbare cry of bloody-shirt, which has been kept up so long by the sacrafice of negro lives at the hands of members of the radical party, with the knowledge and consent of the leaders of that party for the sole and only purpose of radical supremacy in the north; the unmarked graves of thousands of innocent negroes in the south bear witness to the cold blooded murders committed by radical emmissaries from the north, all for the purpose of prejudicing the people of the north against the south, and for a pretext to keep a standing army in the south to intimidate voters and manipulate elections in the interest of the radical leaders, whose only object has been theft and anarchy.

Second, a "solid south,' was desired by the manipulators of the machinery of the radical party for the reason that His Fraudulency—Hayes, advocated a policy toward the south which was not agreeable to his party, and by making no nominations in some of the southern districts, and allowing the elections to go by default so far as the radicals were concerned, then after the election cry fraud, fraud, that Hayes might be induced to change his policy and adopt Grant's tactics to be enforced during the coming national contest in 1880.

There is not a radical leader in the north that would not rejoice to see a "solid south" and "solid north" in preference to a SOLID COUNTRY, prominent radical papers of the north are already indicating "that the Republicans of the Cotton States have gone through the last contest which they will be obliged to go through unassisted," that "it will be considered whether certain states are entitled to cast Electoral votes or elect Congressmen at all," that "if in the great conflict of 1880 the people of the North are compelled to elect a man with an iron hand upon a platform which will declare the first purpose of the Government to be to maintain the rights of citizens, even to the extent of meeting force with force, and cowardly brutality with utter annihilation, the responsibility will belong to the people of the South."

This, then, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, is the plan of battle, announced all along the line. This is the feast to which the American people are invited. This is the notice filed not merely upon the south, but upon forty millions of people. This is the method by which certain republican commanders propose to take the next presidency. We all remember how the last was taken. These announcements are not trifles. When democrats in the United States are threatened not only with "the iron hand," but with absolute "annihilation;" when notice is given that it will be seriously considered whether democratic states will be permitted to vote for president or for members of Congress; when so eminent a republican journal as the New York Times tells the republicans of the south that they will not be compelled to vote again "without assistance;" if this sentiment finds any considerable following, patriotic men may begin to tremble for the Republic.—When states as free and peaceful as Ohio are threatened with disfranchisement if they will not vote a certain ticket; when the people of the country are threatened with "annihilation" for being democrats, it is time to pause and reflect a moment upon the tendency of the time.

It is fortunate that this notice is filed in season. The nuptials of the Money Power and Monarchy on this continent are announced in time to forbid the bans, for that is the marriage that is meant. This fury is not the fervor of republican love for the negro, as is pretended. It is the thirst of the Money Power for absolute control in the land. The "iron hand" is to be moved by an arm of gold. The "force" that is heralded with unprecedented effrontery is the force dictated by the banks. When money could not buy votes enough on the banks of the Tiber, it hired gladiators to stand at the voting places, and the great state that was once mistress of the world was shivered into fragments. There are idiots and lunatics and men who cannot forget in the south, but they are very few. It is not of that the Money Power is afraid, but of the masses of the people in all the states. The bank party sees the hand-writing on the wall, unless it can summon sectional hate, the old and buried negro question, the army, and the most unpatriotic passions to its aid. It would make the Republic itself one stupendous DENIS KEARNEY to accomplish its purposes and save its life. It would ruin the Republic if necessary, for that is what it threatens. It is not the better element of the republican party that the PHILLIPS and the SUMNERS made, and with which the PETER COOPERS voted, and which have done humane things in our history, that are proclaiming the revolution; it is the machinery of that organization that has wholly fallen into the hands of the Money Power. The people have ample warning, and their own welfare and the Republic are in their hands.

—The Central Conference of the Evangical Lutheran Synod of Northern Indiana, convened at Sedan, on Tuesday evening, and will continue in session two or three days.

ANNOUNCEMENT—EXTRAORDINARY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO

Save Money!

Bargains Unheard of and Unprecedented.

AT

J. KAHN'S, Waterloo, Ind.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Good Prints 4 1-2, Very Best 5c. A very good 4x4 muslin for 5c per yard. Best Lawrence L. L. 4x4 6c per yard, Lonsdale Bleached Muslin for 9cts. per yard and by the bolt 8 1-2. Good Cotten Flannel 7c, last years price 12 1-2. Heavy Jeans only 15c, immense bargains. Good all wool Flannel 25c, very cheap. Water-proof 49c per yard. Felt Skirts 45c.

Mens Rubber Boots	$2.00
" " Shoes	45
Ladies Rubber Shoes	35
Misses " "	25

Mens' Shirt and Drawers 23c each. A good pair of Pants for $1, worth double. Mens' Suits 4.50, 5.00 and $6.00, all wool for 7.00 to $9.00. Good Overcoats for 3.50, 4.00 and $5.00. A splendid set of Ladies Furs at $2.00 Best Mink sets $12.00, sold everywhere for $20. Good Mik sets $7, worth 15. Ladies cloaks from 2 dollars up.

All other goods equally as low. A comparison of my prices and goods with those of other dealers is all I ask. The highest market price for

ALL KIND OF PRODUCE

AS USUAL.

JACOB KAHN.

Waterloo, Nov. 21st, 1878.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE

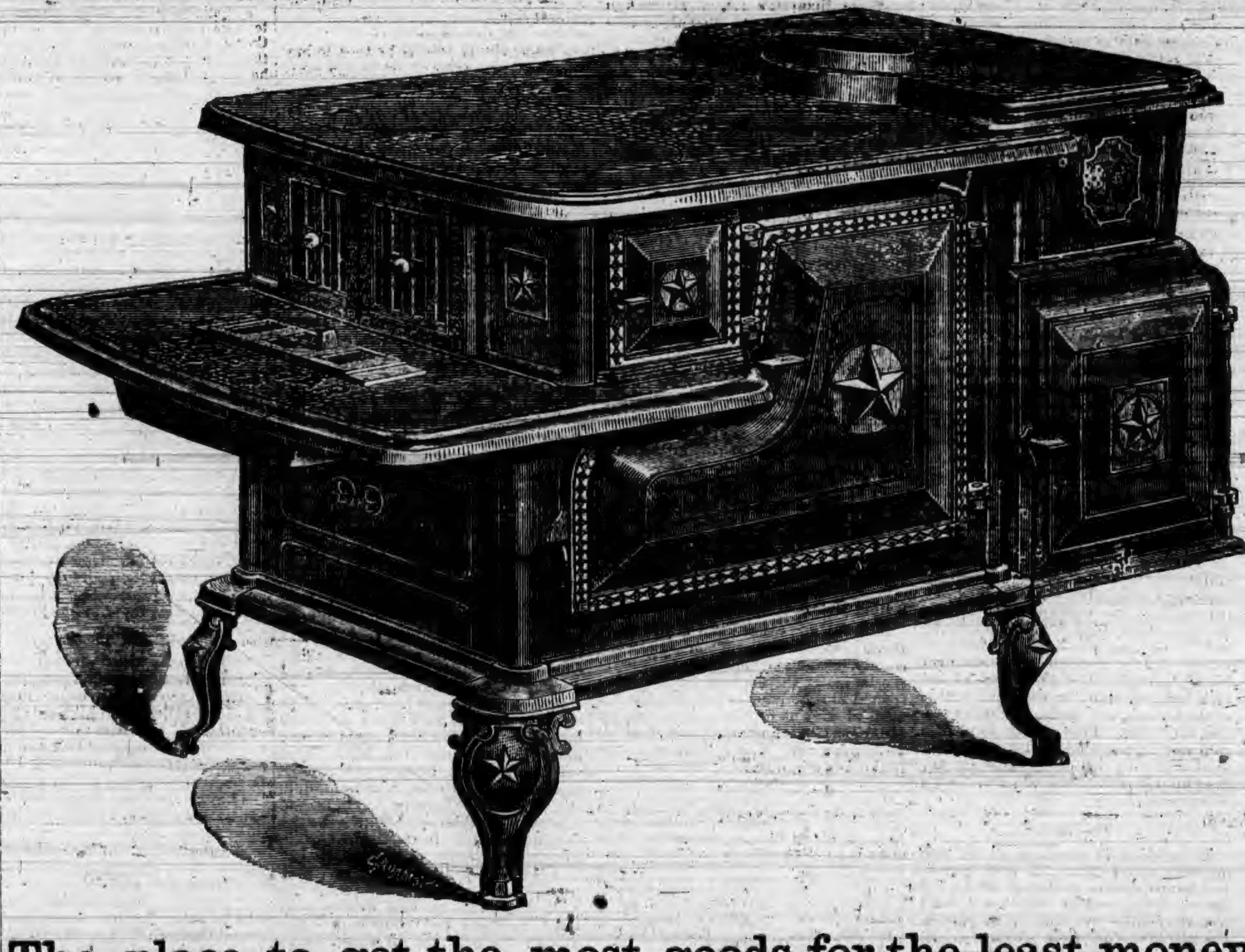

The place to get the most goods for the least money. Four tin pails and one dipper, $1.00. Coffee pots from 25 to 50 cents, Cross-cut saws from 2.00 to $5.00 All goods lower than the lowest. For axes, cross-cut saws, files, &c., call on

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,

North Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

JOY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Music! Music!

We are at last enabled to announce that a grand musical convention will be held here during the holidays, under the direction of Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago. Work will begin at two P. M., Christmas, and will close on Saturday night with a grand concert. In this part of Indiana, the name of Prof Straub is a sufficient guaranty that the work to be done will be strictly first-class. The Convention and Concert will be held in the new Presbyterian church. Tickets admitting to Convention and Concert, $1.00. Boarding place at the lowest possible rates are already provided for all who may come. For circulars, giving full information in regard to the work to be done, address,

M. Seiler,
Bruce Miller, } Auburn, Ind.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the Courier and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invariably in advance.

Scribner's Magazine (monthly)	$5.00
St. Nicholas Magazine "	4.25
Indiana Farmer (weekly)	3.25
Scientific American (weekly)	$4.40
Harpers Magazine (monthly)	5.00
Harpers Weekly	5.00
Harpers Bazar	5.00
State Sentinel (weekly)	2.75
Farmers' Review, (monthly)	$2.00

—Judge Burns, of the Indianapolis superior court assessed a fine against Warren Tate, the murder of Love, in the sum of ten thousand dollars for contempt of court. The following is the judgment:

"The judgment of the court is that Mr. Tate be fined ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to be collected out of any property that he may have subject to execution."

This has nothing to do with the penalty that Tate will have to pay for committing the murder, it is only for interfering with a witness and creating a disturbance near the court room. The usual fine for contempt of court seldom exceeds $50.00.

Jayhawker, correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in speaking of the management of the Northern Indiana Prison, alludes to the present Board of Directors, as follows:

"The Board of Directors are a beautiful illustration of the rule of bestowing the places upon politicians. They have about the same qualifications for running a prison that they would have to command a man-of-war, or run a synagogue. Being unfit to fill any other position, they are put in here, probably, to show that God never made anything in vain, and that, therefore, they are the men for the places. They draw their salaries and such mileage as they can charge up, and the Warden runs the mill to suit himself."

By the way, the members of the Board of Directors are all republicans.

Notwithstanding the division in the Democratic ranks in New York, the official count shows the radical party to have been 32,404 in the minority at the last election; even in Illinois the radical party is 20,355 in the minority; and yet, the radical press of the country has the effrontery to talk about an endorsement of the radical party by the people of the north in the late elections. At the last Presidential election the radical party was over a quarter of a million in the minority on the popular vote, and to-day if the votes of the several states were aggregated the radical party would be a round million in the minority. If the opponents of radicalism would unite in an effort to redeem the country in 1880, there would not be a state in the Union with a republican majority. On the other hand if the Nationals and Democrats continue to act independently of each other it will stimulate the vast horde of government employees in a final effort to prolong their official lives, and if successful, their next step will be an attempt to establish an aristocracy.

The reception of the marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada, with his wife, Princess Louise, took place at Halifax last Monday. It was the occasion of one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in the dominion. The following is one of the oaths administered to the new ruler:

"I, Sir John Douglas Southerland Campbell, commonly called marquis of Lorne, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to her majesty, her heirs, and successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and and defend to the utmost of my power the succession of the crown, which succession, by an act entitled "An act for the further limitation of the crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, is and stands limited to the Princis Sophia, electress of Hanover, and to the heirs of her body, being protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and adjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm;" and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm; and make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God."

—Don't forget that the sale of tickets to the grand concert, at Ft. Wayne, closes the 20th of December. Secure your tickets in time.

Thos. H. Sprott, Ag't.

Local and Miscellaneuos

—Dewey at Ensleys Hall.

—West's pills cure indigestion.

—Buy your cigars at Hollister's.

—Oysters by the dish or can, at Hollister's.

—Jas. V. Hazzard is still confined in jail.

—Stop at Hollister's for your warm meals.

—The Masons have a ball at Garrett to-night

—Remember those cured hams at M. Houston's.

—Dewey is lightning on the talk. Free first night.

—No new developements in relation to Stewart's body.

—The best flavored sausage in the market at M. Houston's.

—Get your winters lard at S. U. Tarney's. Warranted No. 1.

—Mr. Gugerll has erected a new sign in front of his store

—The Neoteric Club elected new officers last Friday night.

—Read the new advertisement of W. J. Austin & Co , in this paper.

—Protracted meeting will probably be next on the programme.

—The Boot Up-Side Down is out with extra inducements in this issue.

—Our subscribers will save money by paying their subscription in advance.

—M. Houston is constantly supplied with choice meats and dressed poultry.

—The prices on coffee, sugar and tea reduced ten per cent. at Hoff's grocery.

—Five children were baptised at the Presbyterian church last Thursday evening.

—Take your dinner and supper with the ladies, in the Odd Fellows' Building to-day.

—The rooms to be occupied by McQuiston & Ralston have been repainted throughout.

—New smoked meats and dressed poultry every day in the week at S. U. Tarney's.

—Elza Shager is suffering from a poisoned face, caused from working in turpentine.

—Mr. McQuiston is now in Chicago purchasing goods for the new dry goods and grocery firm.

—The St. Joe and Spencerville items of last week will be found on the first page of this issue.

—Sabbath school superintendants can expect an increased attendance from now until Christmas.

—Persons having fat cattle or hogs for sale, will do well to call on M Houston before selling.

—We have in our possession a pair of ladies' wool mits which the owner can have by calling at this office.

—The Lightning Lecturer has over a half a ton of lecturing apparatus. Free Monday evening, Dec. 2nd.

—The Neoteric's run a free hack on bad evenings for the accommodation of those who attend their hops.

—The New York Store in Auburn is a thing of the past. The goods have been removed to Indianapolis.

—Those fine American sewing machines are still on exhibition at Yesbera's. Don't fail to see them.

—Dr. Dewey, the Lightning Lecturer is coming Monday evening, Dec, 2nd. At Ensley's Hall. Free first night.

—Several of the to-be-initiated failed to put in an appearance at the Good Templers Lodge last Monday evening.

—Tickets to the grand concert at Ft. Wayne can be secured by calling on or addressing Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Ind.

—Two tramps, not desiring to be "under lock and key," took immediate steps toward Fort Wayne, Tuesday night

—Notice the new advertisement of our enterprising hardware merchants, Messrs. Kiblinger & Co., in another column.

—The Lightning Lecturer will give a course of six lectures on Anatomy, Physiognomy and Geology. First lecture free.

—Mr. C. C. Shaffer returned home from Mansfield, O., Tuesday, where he was called to witness the burial of his father-in-law.

—Santa-Claus has taken orders for a large stock of candies and holiday goods to be delivered at F. A. Hoff's immediately.

—The new Steamer for the Ft. Wayne Fire Department is to be called "Charlie Zollinger," in honor of the worthy Mayor,

—Next week's issue of the Courier will contain an interesting letter from Mr. T. C. Mays, who is now at Silver Cliff, Colorado.

—The Hook and Ladder boys have arranged for a dance on Christmas eve in Ensley's Hall. They anticipate a big crowd and jolly time.

—Mr. W. J. Austin and family know how to entertain company, as all will testify who enjoyed their hospitalities last Tuesday evening.

—An article headed "Rules and Reasons," on the fourth page of this paper should be read and remembered by all newspaper correspondents.

—We are now prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy job work at prices as low as the same grade of work can be done at any city office.

—Charles W. Angel, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company has been arrested at Lisbon, Portugal. $60,000 of the money taken was found in his possession.

—H. W. Emanuel, of Spencerville, who was arrested recently charged with being implicated in the Roanoke body-snatching affair, was released on $500 bail, his father going on the bond.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

—The fortune of Warren Tate, the Indianapolis murderer, is estimated at $160,000, and that of his wife (nee Jenny Dally) at $100,000. Both fortunes consist principally of money and securities.

—Miss Vineyard, the lady who created such a favorable impression at the Waterloo Institute, will entertain the citizens of Auburn, at the Methodist church on Friday evening, December 13th.

—Mr. M. F. Long, a former citizen of this city, but later of Walkerton, Ind , has returned and will make Auburn, "the loveliest village of the plain," his home in the future. "They all do it," and so did Mike.

—For Trade.—Anyone who wishes to trade a couple of fatted hogs for a last spring's heifer calf, can get a whack from Hank Little. He is willing to pay or take difference. Leave word at this office.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Indiana, Nov 23, 1878.

Daniel Crumb,	D. Gowes,
M. E. Hathaway,	Henry L. Kessler,
Robert Mathews,	E. C. J. Walter.

Joseph Rainier, P. M.

—At a social gathering the other night, where dancing was participated in, for the first time in this city the change of "Garrett swing" was called. For an explanation of the change enquire of Ex-Congressman Leasure.

—The friends of the Courier will confer a favor by using their influence to extend its circulation. There is scarcely a subscriber in the county that could not secure one additional subscriber without putting themselves to any inconvenience. Try it.

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Heimer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.

T. F. Jordan,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

—Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, is called upon by the New York Sun to make a statement of how much money he has received for his valuable temperance work, this Murphy declines to do. A Troy paper says he has purchased a very fine residence in that city.

—Come along, now is the time to buy your harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes horse blankets, buffalo robes, whips, harness oil, curry combs, brushes, halters, or anything in my line, at my old stand, north of the Court House, Auburn, Ind. All cheaper than ever.

G. Rhodenbaugh.

Patronized by the Ladies.

Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts are used by the most intelligent ladies in this country. A few cents additional cost does not deter ladies who are mindful of the health of their family from procuring that which is known to be pure and wholesome.

—A new moter has been invented by a French engineer, which is operated by vacuum and compressed air combined, under a pressure of four atmospheres, and this pressure can be raised at will to double that weight or more; no fuel, no water, no danger. This engine will cause a revolution in the use of steam.

LaOtto.

—R. Taylor has started a boarding house.

—School commenced here last Monday. G. Bilger, teacher.

—J. Smurr, of Rome City, spent last Sunday in LaOtto.

—Mrs. S. Weller is slowly recovering from the lung fever.

—The sanctification meeting at the Wesleyan church is still going on.

—Miss May Rhodenbaugh, of Auburn has been visiting with her friends near LaOtto

—Jesse Hosack has become the happy father of a boy.

—James Hogue has moved to Altona, where he intends teaching school.

—Mrs. Wilson Gorrell of Ohio, has been visiting with her brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Gorrell, living near town.

—Died, November 17th, 1878, Margaret A., wife of Samuel Weller, aged 56 years, and 18 days.

"Dust to its narrow home beneath,
Soul to its place on high—
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die."

—Died, November 21st, 1878, Susan, wife of Aaron Stoffer, aged 48 years 9 months and 19 days.

"Lone are the paths and sad the bowers,
Where thy meek smile is gone;
But, Oh, a brighter home than ours,
In heaven is now thine own."

Biddy.

Inasmuch as the leaders of the radical party in Indiana are busily engaged through the press of that party, in an effort to array enough democratic members of the next State Legislature against the Hon. D. W. Voorhees to defeat his election to the United States Senate, we regard it as the duty of every democratic paper in the state to "speak out" in plain language that cannot be mistaken, and give the Republican and "Plan" Buchanan combination to understand that there is to be no surrender of the principles upon which the fight was made in Indiana in the last campaign. In this connection the Plymouth Democrat strikes the key note, when it says:

"The proposition of an obscure paper to present the name of Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, as a candidate for U. S. Senator against Voorhees meets with no encouragement among the democracy of the state. Mr. Voorhees and Ben. Harrison made the canvass of the state as opposing candidates for that position. Among democrats during the campaign no other candidates were spoken of or thought of, and to discard him now after the gallant fight he made, for a man who has never distinguished himself outside of his own county, would be simply base ingratitude, and would surely be the means of loosing the state to the democracy in 1880. In the democratic caucus there will be some who will present the name of some man whose financial indeas are less objectionable to them than are Mr. Voorhees', but there will be less than half a dozen, who will feel obliged to take this course, and even they will not carry their opposition to the extent of refusing to vote for him after he has received the caucus nomination."

As to the Edgerton proposition, we think there need be but little fear in that direction. Mr. Edgerton would probably be rejected by the democratic caucus for several reasons, among which would be his opinions upon the banking and currency questions, and his being a resident of Allen county.

The people of Indiana decided at the ballot box as to their choice for United States Senator, ~~and it only~~ remains for the representatives of the people in the legislature to carry out the wish of their constituents by electing "the Cicero of the American forum; whose name and fame are coextensive with the boundaries of the American Republic; who has attained eminence in the field of literature and in the highest walks of jurisprudence; who for the invention of argument, sequence of facts, elevation of thought, force of reasoning, harmony of language, novelty and brilliancy of metaphor, beauty of diction, grace and eloquence of exordium, and power and energy of peroration has but few equals and no superior—the Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

—What is the matter in Dubois county? For years she has been the first county in the state to make settlement with the state officers, this fall St. Joseph was the first to settle, but Floyd was the first to report. We have heard it said that no Treasurer could be re-elected in Dubois who failed to be first at the State Treasurer's office to make settlement.

Healthfulness.

A distinguished physician says: "After a careful examination of Dr. Price's Cream Baking powder, I am satisfied that it is a wholesome preparation. I have introduced it among my patients, and have yet to learn where a convalescent patient could not indulge in warm biscuits made with it, and feel the better for it.

Sale of Bank Stock.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County in the State of Indiana,

On Saturday the 30th day of November A. D. 1878, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, seventy-five shares of stock in the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, which stock was represented by two certificates, one for $5000, and the other for $2,500, and which has now been transferred to the undersigned upon the books of said bank and which stock was pledged by George Hazzard, to the undersigned to secure the payment of a note of $5000, made by said George Hazzard, James V. Hazzard, Joseph H. Lanning and J. G. H. Forkner, to us on the 11th day of April A. D. 1878. Unless said note, interest and charges be paid by that time.

First National Bank of Toledo Ohio.
Best & McClellan Attorneys. 47-2w.

The PHŒNIX DRAIN TILE MACHINE

It is claimed to be the most simple, strong and durable machine now in the market.

May be driven by either Steam or Horse-power, and will make either Tile or Brick of a quality that is unsurpassed.

Purchasers will [illegible] substantial as well as finished make of this machine; the easy accessibility of its working parts; the means of keeping its plunge-chamber to fit closely, without reference to age or wear; and its general suitability for making Tile at the lowest cost. Send for Circulars.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby that the firm of Moody & Hoffman has this day been mutually dissolved, P. V. Hoffman having retired. D. D. Moody will continue the business of the old firm, occupying the same office, over the First National Bank.

D. D. MOODY,
P. V. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Nov. 1?, 1878. 47.

Never Before Heard Of!

Bargains in Boots and Shoes at the

Boot Up-Side Down

For the next

THIRTY DAYS!

All goods

AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

in order to reduce stock. Come early and buy your

Boots and Shoes

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Mens' Stoga Boots	$1.65 to	$2.00
Rubber Boots	$1.25 "	2.25
Womens' Shoes	90 "	1.25
Over Shoes	25 "	1.00

All goods in the same proportion at the

Boot Up-Side Down

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Davenport the Druggits.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

SAM, PETE & MAX STAR

Now Displaying Novelties in FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

An Immense Stock Just Received.

5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

A FATHER'S STORY AND THANKSGIVING.

Why, wife, what is it pleases you? What makes you so take on?
You surely must be crazy; or maybe you've heard from John—
But that is hardly likely, as he's been five years away,
And I can scarcely dare to hope you've heard from him to-day.
We never have even heard from him, and yet the day may come
When we can welcome home again our long-absented boy;
And, though there be no fatted calf, we'd try to make him feel
That here, so long as we've to share, he'd never want a meal.
Poor boy! how sad he looked [illegible] day when biddin' you good-by,
And, [illegible] quite cheerfully, a tear stood in his eye.
I [illegible] he would have talked to me, but I was [illegible]
For [illegible] with him— but why I hardly know.
You know that books were ever a great pleasure to our boy;
It always seemed that nothing else could give him so much joy;
But let him get his hands on one, he'd go and hide away
And read along from morn till night, while other boys would play.
And, wife, you know that my old dad had never been to school,
And many times I've heard him say it made a boy a fool
Thus givin' him book-learnin', for they'd only come to harm,
Nor would they be content to stay and work upon the farm.
And I, I guess, must be like him; for, when I saw [illegible]
[illegible] pore over his books all day, instead of helpin' on,
And doin' work about the place, I thought the boy no good,
And so I did not use him [illegible] as I, his father, should.
But, what was worst of all, [illegible] I took away a book
[illegible] had borrowed, and threw it in the [illegible]
And, [illegible] I did, the look he gave me [illegible]
You [illegible] why I wish to see my boy [illegible]
[illegible] at last [illegible] to go
And find a home away from here, and then he told me so;
And I was very willin', for I thought, when once away,
He'd hanker to get back again, and then contented stay.
But years have passed away since then, and we have never heard
A word of good or ill report; and, if my eyes are blurred
My tears at times, it is because I do not feel the same
As once I did toward our boy, for now I take the blame;
For, had I been but kind to him, we still would have him here,
To comfort us and cheer us, now old age is drawing near.
But now, perhaps, it is too late, and he may never come
To gladden us, who long for him, and wait for him at home.
Ah, well! I have been punished, and sometimes I'm nearly wild
When thinking how I treated him, our boy, our only child.
I know it cannot last long, for something tells me so,
Nor would I mind it, could I see our boy before I go.
And you, his mother, have grown old and gray beyond your years;
And, though you try to hide them, yet I often see the tears;
And nothin' seems to please you now as once it used to do.
Oh, would that I had died myself ere trouble came to you!
I saw our parson here to-day. I hope his folks are well.
He came to make a call you say. What news had he to tell?
I know there must be somethin', for you look more pleased to-day
Than I have seen you all these years that John has been away.
He brought a letter, did you say, from him—what! from our John?
Which says that he will soon be home. No wonder you take on!
Thank God! for He has heard my prayer, and filled my soul with joy,
And taken sorrow from my heart by sendin' back our boy.
And now let us kneel down and ask that God His grace may give,
And shower His blessing on our boy as long as he shall live;
And, when to-morrow's dawn has come, and John is here to stay,
We'll thank the Lord who gave to us a true Thanksgiving day.

SWEET MARJORAM.

A Thanksgiving Story.

BY LIZZIE W. CHAMPNEY.

A garden inclosed is my sister, my spouse; thy plants are an orchard of pleasant fruits; camphire with spikenard, spikenard and saffron; calamus and cinnamon, with all trees of frankincense; myrrh and aloes, with all the chief spices; * * * which I have laid up for thee, O my beloved.—*Solomon's Song* iv., 12, 13, 14; vii., 13.

Margery's spice-garden was not exactly like the one planted for Egypt's daughter by the great Jewish Sultan, though the plants were, indeed, an orchard of pleasant fruits, consisting of a hedge-like row of currant bushes and a half-dozen gnarled, stunted trees, that Bina Hutchins said bore the best "squinches" in all the township. The ground not occupied by the fruits was laid out in orderly little beds, filled with "yarbs." Thoroughwort and motherwort, for the infusion of bitter teas, to be drunk religiously in the spring of the year, a penitential ceremonial seemingly handed down from the commemoration of the Passover, by the eating of bitter herbs. Other medicinal plants, more grateful to the palate—spearmint and peppermint, pennyroyal, catnip and hoarhound—grew near by, with arnica for wounds and bruises, lavender for the linen chest, coriander and caraway for the good housewife's cookies, anise and saffron for spasmy babies, rosemary for perfume, thyme and sage for home-made "sassingers," tansy for batter puddings, with such mild aromatics as fennel and dill for the gentle stimulus to mental exertion needed by the ruminating old deacons, as they listened to the words of the good minister, which drifted down upon his hearers as soothingly as poppy-leaves.

As Margery sorted her herbs, that bright October day, passing some of them through coarse wire sieves, rubbing them fine, and packeting them away in neatly-labeled bags, while others, not so dry, were tied in bunches and hung from the brown rafters of the attic, a stranger would have noticed a certain appropriateness between the girl and her surroundings.

Her presence seemed to diffuse just such a faint, pleasant perfume. Both the dried bunches of herbs and her pale cheek reminded you that, though faded now, there had been bloom there once. You felt that not very long ago she had seen June, with sunlight and song, warmth and perfume and life, and, though it had all gone from her as completely as from the withered leaves in the little paper bags, her mission, like theirs, was to do good, to give ease to the suffering, and even a mild spice, a cheerful flavor and perfume, to all that was monotonous and distasteful about her.

Margery was not called an old maid by the school children. There was not a gray thread in all her wealth of auburn hair, she did not dress in antiquated style, or keep a cat, or drink tea, or belong to the sewing society, or show any of the usual characteristics of old maids. The cozy little parlor looked out upon the spice garden from a bay window, which Margery had had built for her geraniums; and the flowers and the open piano—for Margery was a music teacher—gave the room a very pleasant air. Her music kept up with the times, like her dresses. Both were always modern and pretty. She went to all the parties and musicales (and did not go alone, either). She helped to get up all the fairs and festivals and tableaux. Society at Baxter's, the little town where she lived, would have been at a standstill without her. In short, she was not an old maid at all, but only an old young lady. Margery was never slighted, and yet it was probably ten years since she had an offer. She had had her love story, of course; but that was fifteen years ago, and everybody at Baxter's, including Margery herself, would have been very much surprised to have heard that she was going to be married. And yet everybody and Margery were destined to exactly that surprise.

If you had asked the people at Baxter's for Margery's love story, you would probably have received two different versions. Some would have said that it was Jack Bogardus, and some that it was Fred Frothingham; but all would have agreed that she had been "disappointed."

Margery's story, so far as she knew it—for Margery herself did not know all of her story—was this: Jack Bogardus was an orphan and her cousin. He had been adopted by her father, and they had grown up together. But Jack was a willful boy. Margery's father did not understand him, and at last he ran away to California. Margery knew that he was going, and she did not discourage him. It seemed to her that this was really best for all. Jack had promised to come back some day, when he had "made his pile," and claim her for his wife, if she would only wait. Margery had waited, her father had died, and she was left alone. That same year Jack wrote that he had prospered and that he was coming home. The same mail brought her a little box, containing a ring of California gold. It came on Thanksgiving day, and the day had ever since been a sad one for Margery; for, though Jack came back to the village, and others saw him, he did not even call upon her, and he returned to the West the next day, without leaving any message for her. There had been no explanation since. It was still the same cruel mystery that it had been fifteen years ago. She did not even know at the time that he was in town, for she was in great perplexity and trouble.

Fred Forthingham, the son of the wealthiest man at Baxter's, had been one of the first to enlist when the war of the great Rebellion broke out, and it was now the second year of the struggle. On the eve of a battle, not knowing whether he would survive the terrible work of the next day, Fred wrote Margery a letter, telling her that he loved her and asking her, if he lived to come home, to be his wife.

Margery replied, telling him as kindly as she could how impossible it was. This letter Fred never received, for he was wounded in the battle, his father came for him, and he was brought back to Baxter's the day before the arrival of Margery's cousin. The journey threw him into a fever, and when he was laid upon his own bed, with his mother bending over him, he did not know her, but raved deliriously about Margery, calling her by all the sweet names that his disordered mind could supply.

Mrs. Frothingham imagined, from this, that Margery and her son were engaged. The possibility that Fred could love and not be loved in return never entered the head of the doting little woman, and so she wrote to Margery, calling her "my dear daughter," and begging her to come to Fred, for her presence alone could cure him. Margery had no mother or friend to consult, and to her the only thing to be done seemed to be to confide in Mrs. Frothingham, and, taking a little basket of poppy-leaves, to make a pillow for the sufferer, she hurried to the Frothingham mansion. The girl who admitted her told her that Mrs. Frothingham was tired out from watching all night with her son, and had lain down to try to take a little rest, but had left word before doing so that, if Margery came, she was to be shown directly to Mr. Fred's room. Margery drew back at this announcement; but just at that moment the village doctor called to her from the head of the stairs, requesting her to help him administer some medicine to his patient, as he was quite wild. Margery did as the doctor directed, and Fred received his medicine tractably from her hand. A few moments later Mrs. Frothingham came in; the doctor went away, and she stumbled through her explanation, she hardly knew how, and left the fond mother tearful and indignant at her obduracy. It was not until weeks after that she learned that Jack had been in town on the very day when she had been so faithful to him, and had not even called upon her.

This was all that Margery knew. She had waited faithfully for some explanation; had written to him several times; but her letters came back to her through the Dead Letter Office, showing that Jack had never received them, and that his present residence was not known at his former address. She never doubted Jack through it all. She was true, and she felt sure that he was, too. There was some strange mystery between them. It might never be cleared up in this world; but it would be sure to be in heaven, and they would have all eternity to understand one another in.

Margery could not grow old and sour, for there is always youth and sweetness where there is hope.

Margery was sorting her herbs in the sunny drying-room, which the school children called Miss Margery's herbarium, when she was called to the door by Bina Hutchins. Bina drove a provision cart, supplied in part at the shire town, five miles away, and supplying in its circuit as many villages.

"Mornin', Miss Margey," said the old man, cheerily. "I'm round taking my orders for turkeys for Thanksgiving. Nigh about disposed of the whole flock now. Miss Frothingham bought Suleiman Pasha; they took Achmet Pasha at the hotel; I sold Ismail Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha at the Corners; and the restaurant keeper at the junction spoke for Mehemet Ali last summer, when he saw him struttin' about in our pastur'. I feel as if I owed a sight to you, Miss Margery, for naming them turkeys for me.

"The heft of the people in this section are interested in the war—leastways they pertend to be; and when I showed 'em the names o' them turkeys on my order-book, there was een a'most a scrimmage to see who'd get his name down opposite the high-soundingest of 'em. Dickson, the restaurant keeper, hes it printed on the posters he'll hang in the station on Thanksgiving day: 'Mehemet Ali beheaded this morning. This great Turk to be raffled for at our free lunch.' And Miss Frothingham told me she was going to put her turkey's name into all her invitations. She showed me one of the *menoos* that that young lady who is stayin' there painted for her on white satin. She's printed Suleiman Pasha in what she calls Turkey red, with guns and moons and little cupidses, in turbans and baggy trousers all around the border. They do say Fred Frothingham's going to marry her. She's some sort of relation to his fust wife. I say, Miss Margery, it seems kinder curus to me there shud be so many Generals in Turkey by the name of Pasha. The only way I kin account fur it is that it must have been the name of the last Sultan. They say that the Sultans have wives enough to fill a female seminary, and that the Sultan's crack regiment is made of his own sons. I don't know how I should have managed about naming my turkeys if it hadn't a-been for the Pasha family. A whole brood of turkeys came after you sent me that list of names, an' I called 'em Constantinople Pasha, an' Bagdad Pasha, an' Bosphorus Pasha, an' one on 'em Jerky-nek-off Pasha, though my wife said that was kind of mixin' things, fur it seemed to her that Jerky-nek-off sounded more Rooshan than Turkey.

"I did very well with the whole flock exceptin' the Sultan, the very biggest and gamest feller of all. 'Ll weigh twenty-eight pounds easy, an' tail-feathers enough to make half a dozen handsome fans. I prided myself on the Sultan, but I'm going to lose money on him. You see the ladies of the Methodist church at B'thesdy Springs hed come to the conclusion that the tabernacle, though it was a good enough place for the summer boarders to git religion in, was too windy and chilly a place to get up any sort of religious warmin' during the winter: an' they voted to have a fair about Thanksgiving time to raise money to build a chapel. Well, after they'd engaged the Sultan of me, an' advertised him in all the papers as one of the attractions, what'd they do but conclude they couldn't afford to take him unless I'd donate him. The idee! When I'd been fattening him up all summer expressly for them, an' declined him to Miss Frothingham and Mr. Dickson, who'd either on 'em have given a good price for him! And the most aggravating thing about it is that Elder Dusenbury has sold 'em his 6-year-old lame gobbler, and that every one that tackles him will think it's the Sultan, and my turkeys will lose their reputation.

"I declare now, Miss Margery, the idee just strikes me that the Sultan is just the turkey for you. It would please me fust rate for you to have the best bird in my lot. You must wear out a sight of wing a-dusting, you're so neat; and the Sultan's are strong enough to last a year. I'll throw off a shillin', seeing it's you, and take half out in dicker. One thing I came round fur was to get all the sweet majorum you can spare. There's allus a call for it about this season."

Margery had stood, while the old man was talking, beneath the little porch, whose pillars had been lifted out of the ground by the strong old vines that twisted about them in such snaky contortions. An amused smile had flickered on her face as she listened. "But, Bina," she expostulated, "the Sultan is entirely too large for a Thanksgiving dinner for only poor little me."

"I didn't know but you might have company," suggested Bina. "The old people from the Town House haven't had a regular Thanksgiving dinner since the one you gave them."

"Mrs. Dusenbury told me," replied Margery, "that whatever is left from the church festival is to be sent there, so that they are provided for this year. However, I will take the Sultan. You may shut him up in the dog-kennel. We haven't kept a dog since Cousin Jack went away. And you may have my whole stock of sweet marjoram; for I shall not kill the Sultan this year, and perhaps I shall give him away." And Bina drove away with the sweet marjoram, leaving Margery peering admiringly into the Sultan's prison.

All this time Jack was coming nearer and nearer, to help her celebrate Thanksgiving, for Jack had his story, too.

He had been unfortunate ever since his return to California. Everything had gone wrong. And he did not care, for wealth was nothing to him without Margery. He had come back that autumn years ago to claim her. As he stepped from the cars, the first person whom he met was the village doctor, who shook hands with him pleasantly and offered him a ride.

"What is the news, doctor?" was Jack's first question.

"Everything is about as usual," replied the physician. "Let me see. Fred Frothingham was a friend of yours. Was he not? He has come back from the war, wounded; but I guess we will pull him through. The sweet face of his little nurse would make any man well, I should think, even if had not the luck to be engaged to her, which Fred has."

"What, Fred engaged?" asked Jack, "And to whom?"

"Why, to your Cousin Margery, to be sure. I thought you would know of it."

"Doctor, are you sure of this?" asked Jack, a little unsteadily.

"Of course I am. Mrs. Frothingham told me; and I have even more positive proof, for I have just left the house, and Miss Margery was nursing the young man."

After that Jack stayed in Baxter's only long enough to see, from the door of the little shop opposite, Margery taking leave of Mrs. Frothingham, at the head of the great flight of stone steps. Then he shut his sore heart up within an iron will, and went back to California.

The years that followed were a long, dreary desert in his life. Perhaps God permits us to live through such years of blankness and weariness to show us by contrast the exceeding preciousness of the joy He has in store for us. And so Jack lived until the autumn of which we have been speaking. Then all his misfortunes seemed to culminate. He could nowhere find employment, and he was very poor. As a last resort, he accepted the position of bartender in a saloon. He was new to the business, and the proprietor proceeded to give him some instructions. The veteran in drinks first concocted a mint-julep, after some infallible recipe of his own.

"There!" said he. "Try that, young man, and own up that you never tasted anything like it in your life."

"I would rather you would taste and see if it is right, sir," replied Jack. A proposition readily complied with by the compounder of intoxicating beverages, and followed by a frightful scene of choking and expectoration. "There is something wrong about the mint," he sputtered; and then, examining the pail of green sprays upon his counter, he exclaimed: "Blessed if that stupid market-woman hasn't left me sweet marjoram, instead of spearmint!"

The word sweet marjoram recalled to Jack the dear girl for whom it always seemed to him that the little plant must have been named. What would she have thought of his present occupation? And then and there he resigned his position as bartender, obtaining from his would-be employer the little bouquet of sweet marjoram and pressing it between the leaves of his neglected Bible. But now he had nothing to look to for subsistence, and he strolled disconsolately toward the depot, wondering what would be the next scene in the strange drama. The train from the mountains was just in, and, springing from it, Jack was surprised to see his old friend, Fred Frothingham. The two young men greeted each other pleasantly. Fred said that he had been spending the summer in California, and had invested in a fruit farm, which he hoped to visit once in two years, and that he was now in search of some one to keep it for him.

"I am the very man you want," cried Jack, impulsively. And then, as a sudden thought struck him, he asked: "Shall you bring your wife with you, when you come, Fred?"

"My wife died five years ago," replied Fred, gravely.

Jack staggered as though he had been struck. "Margery dead!" he exclaimed.

"Margery!" reiterated the other, in surprise. "My wife was Rose Bateman. I would not tell every one, Jack; but your Cousin Margery refused me, and after I met Rose I was not sorry for it."

And so it was settled that Jack should keep the fruit farm for his friend. "There is a very pretty cottage on it," said Fred, "and, with all those pears and grapes, you will soon be a rich man." He was surprised that Jack was not willing to enter upon his duties at once, but the young man insisted on purchasing a ticket to Baxter's with the advance money which Fred gave him.

And this was how it happened that there was a Thanksgiving dinner that year at Margery's, and that the Sultan left his prison in the kennel, and was decapitated on the same evening with his Generals of the oft-repeated name of Pasha.

"Dear me!" said Margery, in dismay, as she dressed the turkey, "and to think that, among all my herbs, I haven't a sprig of sweet marjoram for the stuffing."

"But I have," replied Jack, as he brought forward his Bible, with the little sprays pressed between its leaves. The tears stood in Margery's eyes as he told their story, and I do not think one of the precious leaves would have been used in the Sultan's stuffing had she not thought that nothing was too good for her wedding dinner.

Fred Frothingham was at the wedding. "And now you can understand," said Jack to him, "why I was so anxious to come East. Even in a land flowing with milk and honey one may long for cold water, and all your orchard of pleasant fruits could not make me forget a little garden of herbs."

"And you wanted to transplant one of its flowers to the Pacific coast?" queried Fred.

"What flower?" asked Margery, unconsciously.

A peal of laughter ran around the table, and Jack passed up his plate (for Margery had insisted on carving the Sultan herself), with the demure request, "My dear, if you please, I will take Sweet Marjoram."

Efficient Lightning Conductors.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Dr. Richard Anderson, of the Society of Telegraphic Engineers, read a paper on lightning conductors, which contained some sound advice as to the prevention of casualties in thunder-storms. "First of all," he said, "it is desirable that public recommendation should be made, by local and other authorities, to place lightning conductors on all exposed or high-lying buildings, whether public or private, as well as on those standing near woods and on moist ground. It might be well worth the trifling expense to place simple conductors also against trees in parks, under which there are benches, or where persons are likely to gather during a thunder-storm, they forming a prolific source of fatal accidents. Above all, no church, chapel, school, prison, or other large public building, ought to be without one or more lightning conductors. But, if it is necessary to multiply greatly lightning conductors, it is equally so that they should be planned, erected, and also periodically tested by competent persons, with scientific as well as practical knowledge of the work. The testing should take place at regular intervals, perhaps best in the spring, before the advent of the summer thunder-storms, and it should likewise be made whenever a building has been undergoing repairs which may have damaged the conductors. A well-organized system of inspection of lightning conductors would be most inexpensive. The galvanometer used for the purpose has been latterly much improved in Germany, and small portable instruments, of the size of a diminutive carpet-bag, are now made, which leave nothing to be desired in the shape both of effectiveness and durability. Already such a system of inspection and testing of conductors exists in Paris and several other French towns."

Fishing Extraordinary.

I must tell you about white fishing at Sault Sainte Marie. While our boat stopped, I went down to the beach where a dozen Indians live, who are the most wonderful fishermen that I know of. For 25 cents I was given a special show. Seating myself in a canoe, one Indian took his position seated in the stern, and another stood in the bow. The one in the stern used a paddle to keep the boat's head up stream, while the other used a pole to steady the boat. He had a dip-net about four feet in diameter, with a handle twelve or fifteen feet long. This was hung over the projection of the cut-water, while the handle trailed back in the water. Thus equipped, we sailed out into the rapids, which are half a mile in length and one mile wide. At the foot of the rapids the fishing is done. The water boils and tumbles like the swiftest rift on the Delaware, and is generally half white with breaking foam. With his pole, the Indian in the bow holds the canoe, or lets it float steadily sidewise, now up a little, then down, but always under perfect control, and always dancing with the rush of water. He watches the water constantly, which varies in depth from eight to nine feet. Suddenly with a quick motion he shoves the end of the pole under the bow piece, grasping the net at the same time with the other hand, and, never taking his eye from the water, plunges it in, perhaps ten feet away, and forces it to the bottom, or, as the canoe sags back with the current, lets it drop a few feet, and then with a peculiar twist raises it to the surface, and, with a toss like turning a flapjack, drops a five-pound whitefish into the canoe. This was repeated time and again, right in the swiftest water, and seldom only one fish was caught, but once six that would weigh eighteen pounds. Often I could not see bottom, and one was caught in eight or ten feet of water. I could see no fish until they were brought to the surface. It was the only kind of fishing that I ever saw that I did not think I could learn to do. It is said no white man ever did learn. The Indian I was with took 300 in one day. We were out an hour and took about thirty.—*Letter to Deposit (N. Y.) Courier.*

A Curious Story.

The Washington (D. C.) *Sunday Herald* prints the following account of the death of Maj. Gen. Reno, which it vouches for as coming from a trustworthy source:

"The night before the memorable battle of South Mountain, the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, Col. R. B. Hayes, were encamped in a field in which there were a number of wheat stacks. The men were tired, and utilized the wheat in making their beds, to the destruction, necessarily, of the wheat. Gen. Reno, passing that way in his rounds, discovered what they had done, and upbraided them in no measured terms for their conduct in destroying private property, using language that it would be idle now to repeat; and it was while he was thus engaged that a Colonel, who is now President of the United States, came up, attracted by the loud tone, and, announcing himself as the Colonel of the regiment, demanded what was the meaning of the language used. Gen. Reno, in terms more forcible than polite, —— him and his —— regiment, and declared that he held him responsible for the conduct of his men. The next day, when the line was advancing on the enemy, Gen. Reno passed through the Twenty-third Ohio, on his way to the front. Only light skirmishing was going on at the time. The General had just left the flank of the regiment, when one of the men of the Twenty-third Ohio fired and killed him. At the time he was shot he was at least three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's line. Col. Skiles, who was at the battle of South Mountain as Captain in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and was afterward Major of the Eighty-eighth Ohio, and at present is trading at Fort Clark, Texas, tells the above remarkable story, which comes from an officer of the army to whom Skiles related it some time ago."

Brother and Sister to Be Hanged.

In Liberty county, Ga., on the night of the 12th ult., one Sam Gauldin went to the house of Simon Osgood, who lives in Liberty county, to inquire about a debt which Gauldin owed Osgood, and which Osgood had given to a constable to collect. There was a dispute, and Simon Osgood, who is an old man, with three of his sons and a grown daughter, seized Gauldin and beat him terribly with sticks, fence rails and a hoe. He died the next day. Two of the sons, Henry and Raymond, are grown men; the other, James, is a youth of 13 years. The girl, Ellen, is about 19. Henry escaped, but all the others were arrested, and on Wednesday and Thursday were tried. The old man, Simon, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary; Raymond and Ellen were convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, the 19th of December, and James, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

A YOUNG lady of a neighboring town awoke from a terrible dream one night last week. She had been dreaming that a young man with a soft beard was pressing his face against hers. When she awoke she found it was only a cat. Then wasn't she mad?

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

STANLEY'S AFRICA.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views

RAIL-ROAD FARMING LANDS IN IOWA

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
Ever invented. It is NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass. Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST.
MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

You Want This. PRICE REDUCED. Your Wife Wants It.
Full of Plain, Practical, Reliable,
PAYING INFORMATION
for West, East, South, North. For every Owner of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, or a Farm, Garden, or Village Lot; for every Housekeeper; for all Boys and Girls;
OVER 700 FINE ENGRAVINGS,
All the above, and more, in the
American Agriculturist
Only $1 Each,
SPLENDID PREMIUMS GIVEN to those sending Clubs of Subscribers.
Issued in English & German at same Price.
Try It—You'll Like It—It Will PAY.
Children Want It. ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers, 245 Broadway, N. Y. Everybody Wants It.

FRANK LESLIE'S
SUNDAY MAGAZINE.
CONDUCTED BY
CHARLES FORCE DEEMS, D. D.,
Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.
TERMS:
Three Dollars per Annum, or Twenty-five Cents per Single Number.
The Magazine may be ordered through any Bookseller or Newsdealer.
Frank Leslie's Publishing House
53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Outwitting a Cannibal.

One of the wealthiest settlers in New Caledonia is a gentleman from Australia—Mr. Brown—who went there some ten or twelve years ago with but a small capital, and has become enormously rich by raising cattle for the markets of Noumea. Mr. Brown was on his way through the bush, from one of his outlying cattle stations to another, when he lost his way entirely, wandered about till near nightfall, and then came upon a large native village. Here he was hospitably entertained, well fed and most deferentially treated by the great chief whose village it was—the Chief Atai, I think, whom some persons regard as the chief mover and leader of this year's revolt against the French. Atai was all courtesy to his white guest, and, when night had fully come, conducted him himself in state to the hut set apart for his night's repose.

Fortunately, Mr. Brown was acquainted with the customs of the country, and, among them, knew the common method of putting an end to travelers, preparatory to feasting upon them. It is as follows: The traveler is kindly received; nothing occurs to shake his confidence in his host; he is allotted a cabin to himself to sleep in. The native huts have usually but one opening, which serves as a door and window both. When the traveler is supposed to be well settled in his cabin, this one entrance is set on fire. Being thatched and made altogether of light wood, it burns very readily, and the traveler is cooked as well as killed. Then the feast begins.

Being acquainted with these details of New Caledonian life, Mr. Brown knew the cabin to which the venerable Atai so courteously led him might probably become for him both a tomb and a cooking-stove unless his wits could save him. He entered the cabin of the chief, meeting courtesy with courtesy, till they were both fairly within. Then Brown, in the prime of life and athletic, Atai old and infirm, the Englishman knew that he was more than a match for the savage. He closed the door within the hut, planted his back firmly against it, and, sitting thus with his hand on his revolver, and his other weapons ostentatiously displayed, continued his conversation with the chief. The situation remained unchanged throughout the night. A terrible night it was, no doubt, for the Englishman, and almost as bad for the old chief, who, again and again, requested permission to withdraw, Mr. Brown as frequently declaring he could not part with him—he should not feel safe except in his company. When daylight was fully come, Mr. Brown felt assured that Atai would not venture to allow his people openly to attack an individual so well known in the settlements as himself, and, both issuing forth together from the hut, he gladly accepted the escort of a native guide, and was safely conducted to the French settlements, where his adventure was the theme of considerable interest.—*Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Sensational Dog.

Considerable excitement was aroused at a performance last Sunday evening in the Grand Opera House, Milwaukee, by the extraordinary behavior of one of the principal members of the company. The piece was Miss Lina Tetterhorn's sensational drama, "Tina, the Milk-Vender," which has been rendered with some success in English. This time it was given in its original German. In the principal scene a large dog is introduced, hauling the milk-wagon of Hartina, the heroine of the play. This dog understands English thoroughly, but, having had only the advantage of a single rehearsal in German, he became somewhat mixed as to his business—not understanding the language, and, of course, mistaking his cue. When the comedian comes on and says "Hartina, are you here?" it is the dog's cue to stand still until Hartina and her lover embrace and then sing a duet. Then he follows Hartina around the stage with the milk-cart, and so on. On this occasion, when the words "Hartina, bist du hier?" were uttered, the dog made a jump for the comedian, who took fright and ran off the stage. The dog followed, barking furiously, and scattering the milk-pails all over the stage. Hartina screamed and took refuge among the opposite wings. The dog presently reappeared, and, spying the prompter seated in his half-moon in front of the footlights, he made a plunge for him. The prompter dropped his book and dived through the trap-door. The dog, now thoroughly aroused, went after him, followed by the milk-wagon and what was left of the cans. Amid the yells of the audience an effort was made to rescue the unhappy and affrighted prompter. Seizing the tail-board of the cart, some of the people on the stage gave a strong pull, and a pull altogether, when up came the wagon, and then the dog, and finally the prompter—the latter in a helpless condition, with the fangs of the infuriated animal firmly fastened to that part of his garment which was the last to disappear from sight. A muzzle was procured, and the dog was led from the stage, yelping at the prompter, and looking daggers in the direction of the comedian. Order was eventually restored, and the piece proceeded.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How a Sedentary Life Affects Women.

The *Popular Science Monthly* remarks that many of the ills and diseases prevalent among women in our day are no doubt traceable to the sedentary mode of life so common among them. The progress of the industrial art has done away with much of the household drudgery to which women were formerly subjected, and the result is in too many cases want of sufficient occupation for needed bodily exercise. It says: "The fruits of this state of things are strikingly shown in certain observations made by the late Dr. Robertson, a Manchester surgeon, who, in his practice as a specialist for women's diseases, found that in women who themselves performed all their household work there was no trace of certain complaints, that these complaints begin to make their appearance in women with one servant, become more pronounced with women who have two servants, or worse still with those who have three servants, and so on. He showed statistically that the deaths from childbirth were four times greater in the cases of women with four servants than those with none. On the other hand, we observed a statement the other day that, since the suspension of labor in the mills of New England, on account of the panic, many of the female operatives have sought employment as domestics, and, as a consequence, there is much more sickness among them than there was previously. This would seem to show that housework is not as healthy as labor in cotton and woolen mills.—*Troy Times.*

Rules and Reasons.

The Boston *Transcript* gives the following nine commandments to those who write now and then to the press:

1. Write upon one side of the leaf only. *Why?* Because it is often necessary to cut the pages into "takes" for the compositors, and this cannot be done when both sides are written upon.

2. Write clearly and distinctly, being particularly careful in the matter of proper names and words from foreign languages. *Why?* Because you have no right to ask either editor or compositor to waste his time puzzling out the results of your selfish carelessness.

3. Don't write in a microscopic hand. *Why?* Because the compositor has to read it across his case at a distance of near two feet. Also, because the editor often wants to make additions and other changes.

4. Don't begin at the very top of the first page. *Why?* Because if you have written a head for your article the editor will probably want to change it, and if you have not—which is the better way—he must write one. Besides, he wants room in which to write his instructions to the printer as to the type to be used, where and when the proof is to be sent, etc.

5. Never roll your manuscript. *Why?* Because it maddens and exasperates every one who touches it—editor, compositor and proof-reader.

6. Be brief. *Why?* Because people don't read long stories. The number of readers which any two articles have is inversely proportioned to the square of their respective lengths. That is, a half-column article is read by four times as many people as one of double that length.

7. Have the fear of the waste-basket constantly and steadily before your eyes. *Why?* Because it will save you a vast amount of useless labor, to say nothing of paper and postage.

8. Always write your full name and address plainly at the end of your letter. *Why?* Because it will often happen that the editor will want to communicate with you, and because he needs to know the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your own name and address below it. It will never be divulged.

9. "These precepts in thy memory keep," and, for fear you might forget them, cut them out and put them where you can readily run through them when tempted to spill innocent ink.

A Bull-Fight in England.

A terrible fight with a bull took place recently at Mr. Glover's farm near Chorley. A collier, named Frith, was drinking with one of Mr. Glover's sons, when the latter bet half a crown that Frith dare not fetch his father's bull from the field to the shippen. Frith proceeded to fulfill his task, and, as a measure of precaution, took with him a hay-fork. As soon as Frith approached the bull it attacked him furiously, and he defended himself by thrusting the prongs of the fork into the animal's nostrils. This made the bull more furious, and, releasing itself, it made another dash at Frith, and caught him with its horns in the lower part of the body, tossing him in the air. A terrible gash was inflicted on the poor fellow, a large piece of flesh being torn away. As soon as Frith alighted on the ground the bull knelt on him, and the men watching were afraid to interfere until they set a large dog on the infuriated bull, which seized it by the nose, causing the vicious animal to get up. Poor Frith was then rescued, and presented a shocking appearance. A doctor was called in, and, although the sufferer is in a precarious state, hopes are entertained that he may recover.—*Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.*

Ireland's Future.

Edward O'Meagher Condon called upon the President and thanked him for his good offices in securing his release from an English prison. The President was pleased to see him and inquired after his family. After Condon's call at the White House he went to the State Department and called upon Secretary Evarts. After that he spent the day in looking about Washington. In speaking of the Fenian movement he says: "Its prospects are bright. The complications in Europe are favorable for it, and the time is ripe for some general, determined movement. Ireland has been degraded and her people made to suffer. This state of things cannot last. Moral suasion has been tried over and over again, and failed. Physical force must now be the means employed."

"What of Ireland's future?"

"I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when Ireland will ask to be annexed to the United States and become a part of this Government. England is afraid that should a thing of this kind happen, and the Irish people make another strike for their rights, the United States will take the part of Ireland and uphold her in the struggle."—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

A Terrible Warning.

George Phillips was found dead in bed at Cincinnati, the other night. The inquest developed the fact that his death was caused by large quantities of whisky in the stomach. The post mortem revealed the presence of a half-gallon of whisky in the stomach and floating on top four large oysters. The oysters formed a valve which prevented the whisky from coming up when he attempted to vomit, hence his death.

AT Stoneham, Quebec, a large she-bear was caught in a trap, and her affectionate cubs nearly flayed her alive by plucking at her with their teeth in their endeavors to get her away.

Humming-Birds at the Opera.

Italians have a quick ear for music—altogether too quick for foreigners who go to the opera at Milan or Naples. After a new opera one hears passage after passage hummed on every side as he leaves the theater, and during the performance those who have good ears have the habit of keeping up with all the singers. A Dutch botanist, who was very fond of music, chanced to have one of these humming-birds sitting next to him at the opera in Milan. How to make him cease his humming he knew not. It was a delicate thing. At last he had a plan. As soon as the tenor entered and began his grand scene the botanist began to fidget, and exclaimed now and then, "What a nuisance!" "What's a nuisance?" said the hummer, looking daggers at the Dutchman. "That tenor," quietly answered his companion. "He has such a loud voice that he quite prevents my hearing you!" The hummer was silent for the rest of the evening.

Sauce Fit for Both.

A friend of ours has a little boy, who, on account of his mother being an invalid, has been under the especial care of his nurse. During the summer, however, his mother went away for the season, taking the little boy and his grandmother. Being unused to receiving orders from his mother, he at one time rebelled, and she was obliged to punish him. To this he demurred, affirming that only the nurse had a right to punish him, and going to his grandmother he complained that his mother had struck him. "That was right," said she, "if you were naughty; she is your mother, and has a right to whip you, if you don't behave." The little fellow, sobbing, asked: "Have mothers a right to strike their children?" "Certainly," she replied. "Are you her mother?" he asked. "To be sure I am." "Well, then," cried he, "hit her!"—*Bangor (Me.) Whig.*

Unsatisfied.

Though Caius Marius had lived to be 70 years of age, and was the first Roman who had been seven times Consul, and had made himself a family and wealth enough for several Kings, he still bewailed his fortune, and complained of dying before he had attained the fullness and completion of his desires.—*Plutarch.*

The Primary Cause of a Distant Symptom.

Nervousness is rarely a disease in itself inherent, but is the lineal offspring of dyspepsia, in a majority of cases. The nervous disturbance is at first trifling, but ultimately its parent so undermines the general health as to produce consequences very threatening to that great nervous center, the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful medicinal opponent of the ravages of indigestion, and protects the nervous system from them. The tremors, the unnatural anxiety, the headaches, the sleeplessness and loss of appetite which characterize digestive irregularity and weakness, and which are almost invariably accompanied by an uncertain condition of the bowels and inactivity of the liver, are all eradicated by this matchless corrective, and, when nervousness does not proceed from the cause designated, it affords most grateful relief.

A Reliable Life Insurance Policy.

We take pleasure in commending to our readers a thoroughly safe and reliable life insurance agency, whose funds or assets are inexhaustible. It is a stock company operating under the joint title—*Health.* Life Policies are issued in the form of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets (which, if taken as directed, insure the system against disease) upon payment of a very small fee. All the principal druggists are constituted agents.

RHEUMATISM of the Heart can be cured. Read this:

"I have been very much troubled with Heart Disease for the last seven or eight years, not being able to do any laborious work for two years. I have been constantly troubled with severe pains about my heart, passing no day without experiencing pain. Dr. E. G. Moore, of Concord, and other physicians, called my difficulty Rheumatism of the Heart. Have been greatly troubled to get my breath at times, and had severe sinking spells accompanying difficulty of breathing, so that I have been in great danger of immediate death. Have used but two bottles of the HEART REGULATOR, and, though not considering myself cured, can say that I do a day's work without any difficulty, and think eventually I shall become almost entirely well. I have induced others to try the HEART REGULATOR, and would gratefully recommend it to all.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Concord, N. H."

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CAREFULLY avoid the use of rasping cathartics. They weaken the bowels and leave them worse off than before. Use, instead, that salutary, non-irritating aperient and anti-bilious medicine, DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS, which will not only achieve the desired object, relaxation of the bowels, without causing pain or weakening them, but promote digestion and assimilation and depurate the blood. The pills are sold by all druggists.

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

IT costs but one cent to send a postal card to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Boston, New York, or Chicago, who will return, postage paid, their catalogues and circulars, with much information about organs. No one should buy an organ without seeing these.

HAVE you ague in the face and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pains in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the limbs, or rheumatism in any form? If so, get *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It will give instant relief and finally cure you.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. 25 cents a box.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

FAMILIARITY with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

IF any person would see the difference between real worth and real worthlessness let him buy a small pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders and feed it out to his hens. The increase of eggs will surprise you.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle), and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

A Man of a Thousand.

When death was hourly expected, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with Indian Hemp, he accidentally cured his only child of CONSUMPTION, and now gives this recipe free. Send two stamps to pay expenses. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race st., Phila., naming this paper.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1878 to

J. & P. COATS

for their best Six-Cord Spool Cotton, confirming the estimate placed upon their goods at all the World's Expositions, from that at London, 1862, to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, where they took a diploma for "SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCELLENT QUALITY."

A Second Class Prize of a Silver Medal was taken by the Willimantic Linen Company, which claims to be the special champion of American industry, and which has extensively advertised a Grand Prize at Paris.

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded for Spool Cotton at PARIS.

Messrs. J. & P. Coats have established in Pawtucket, R. I., the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States. Every process of manufacture, from the raw cotton to the finished spool, is conducted there. Their American-made Spool Cotton took the award at the Centennial, and while they have never claimed special merit for their American-made Spool Cotton over that manufactured in their Scotch Mills, we have the satisfaction of announcing that they have so identified themselves with this country that

AMERICA, as represented by J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

Auchincloss Brothers,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

MAGIC LANTERNS
STEREOPTICONS
[illegible]
C. T. MILLIGAN
[illegible]

CHEAP AND GOOD

Homes for all, near R. R., towns and stations ($1.25 per acre). Country desirable in every way. Products varied. Freights to best markets very low. REDUCTIONS IN TRANSPORTATION VERY LARGE. All who wish a Farm of their own and desire to better their condition should send their full address for maps, views and full information. B. T. SMITH & CO., 130 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

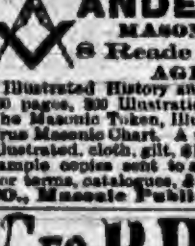

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is warranted not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET, with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING
ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM
Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Indorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ANDERSON & CO.,
MASONIC PUBLISHERS,
8 Reade Street, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.
Illustrated History and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry, 700 pages, 300 Illustrations, half Morocco, price $4.00. The Masonic Token, illustrated, full-gilt binding, $1.50. True Masonic Chart. A universal Ahiman Rezon. Fully illustrated, cloth, gilt, $1.50. Sold by subscription only. Sample copies sent to agents on receipt of the price. For terms, catalogues, &c., address ANDERSON & CO., Masonic Publishers, 8 Reade St., New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.
(Printing House Square, opp. the Tribune Building.)
Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

NEW YORK AGENTS FOR ALL Newspapers in the United States and Canada.
ADVERTISEMENTS FORWARDED DAILY (as received) to every section, from Newfoundland to Texas, and from Florida to British Columbia. Also to all New York City dailies and weeklies.
Eight Thousand Newspapers kept regularly on file for inspection by advertisers, including all the great dailies from Boston to San Francisco, from Montreal to Galveston.
PUBS. OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.)

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

PRICES
$2.50 to $8,000.
SETH THOMAS
CLOCKS
RUN WELL. WEAR WELL.
KEEP GOOD
TIME.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS $5 to $20 made a day selling our goods. Send 25 cents for Circular and Samples. Home Stationery Supply Pkge. Co., 75 Nassau st., N.Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS Beautiful and New Goods, and Prices to suit the times. Our Illustrated Book of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plated Ware, &c., &c., sent free. Send your address to WHITNEY, COOKE & CO., 48 State St., Chicago.

—IF YOU ARE—
GOING to KANSAS
Send for Free Guide, giving full and reliable information in regard to the Cheapest, Most Productive and Best-Located Farming Lands in the State. Address
J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Immigration Agent, Kansas City, Missouri.

GUNS, REVOLVERS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW and beautiful—Photograph Cards with Name. Samples 3c. Send picture to E. PERRY, Nassau, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N.Y.

'GRAND'
CHARTER
OAK
STOVE
The BEST of All.
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Is carefully put up in tin cans. Sold at 35c., 65c., $1.25, $1.50. Take no other. In use for 40 years. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.

A Great Mistake
is made by ladies who buy cheap stockings to avoid darning them, when one dollar will buy an attachment to sewing machines which can darn a hole in half a minute. Try it. Send for circular, or call and see Ross's Darner and Stitcher, in Room 4, Sun Building, corner Nassau and Frankfort Streets, New York, or any Agent.

GRACE'S
—CELEBRATED—
SALVE
A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

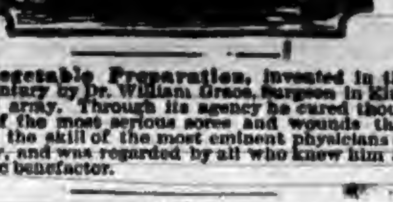

A Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

CURES
FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS, CALLUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,

BURNS,	CANCERS,	FELONS,
SCALDS,	SORES,	ULCERS,
WOUNDS,	STINGS,	SHINGLES,
FESTERS,	WENS,	STIES,
PILES,	ABCESS,	FRECKLES,
BUNIONS,	SPRAINS,	BOILS,
BITES,	CUTS,	WHITLOWS
WARTS,	BLISTERS,	TAN,
PIMPLES,	CORNS,	SCURVY,

ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MOSQUITO AND FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,
And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX. BY MAIL 35 CENTS.

Three dozen Boxes (1-4 gross), will be sent TO PEDDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DRUGGISTS, (expressage paid), on receipt of $4.00—about eleven cents a box.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

MUSIC TEACHERS
WILL DO WELL
TO USE

For PIANO SCHOLARS Mason's Pianoforte Technics ($2.50), a book of sterling merit, with about 800 Technical Exercises, which may be expanded to many thousands, if desired. Admirably prepared by WM. MASON, assisted by W. S. B. Mathews.

Have you read the last Musical Record? 6 cts. each.

For Organ Scholars CLARKE'S HARMONIC SCHOOL for the ORGAN. ($3.00.) The newest and the very best Organ School. Teaches composition as well as playing. By WM. H. CLARKE.

Subscribe for the Musical Record. $2.00 per year.

For Thorough-Bass Scholars, JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THOROUGH BASE ($1.00.) The simplest and best method to teach Chord playing, in Hymn Tunes, Glees, Part-Songs, &c. Ask for the NEW Method.

312 pages of music per year in the Musical Record!

For Singing Classes, ONWARD! Singing School Book (by L. O. EMERSON), $7.50 per dozen, and JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Classes, $6.00 per dozen, are splendid books, differing in price and contents, but accomplishing the same excellent result in diverse ways. Examine both!

Ask at News Stand for Musical Record!

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N.Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 1172 Chestnut St., Phila.

Chicago Business Directory.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 2 Union Stock Yards [illegible]
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 87 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 148 So. Water St.

125 Hours Musical Instruction New England Conservatory, Music Hall, Boston. E. Tourjee, Director. $15.

ALL who wish to take up U.S. Land, worth [illegible] per acre, can do so, and collect that price. Send [illegible] for Circulars. [illegible] Surveyor, Salt Lake, Utah Ty.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED An Agent in every town in the United States to introduce into our best homes the elegantly Illustrated Monthly "Mamma's Sunshine for Little Children." Exquisite and valuable Premiums given to Canvassers, which enable them to clear from $12 to $30 per week. Send stamp for circulars and terms to Rev. J. HENRY SMYTHE, care of BEALS & FOSTER, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

ARTESIAN
WELL DRILLING, BORING,
Mineral Prospecting and Quarrying Tools.
Highest award at Centennial Exhibition. Send for pictorial catalogue and price-list, free. Agents wanted. $200 per day guaranteed. Sand, boulders and rock easily handled. Address, PIERCE WELL EXCAVATOR CO., 4th and Elm Ave., Philadelphia, Penn.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, devoted exclusively to information concerning Band and Orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engravings of the latest and most approved style of instruments now in use. Mailed free. Address
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

STANLEY IN AFRICA
PEOPLE'S EDITION.
Stanley's own story in one superb volume of over 800 PAGES, 50 FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS—PRICE ONLY $2.00. No monopoly; no gilt-edged, high-toned prices. Popular Books at Popular Prices is our Motto.
AGENTS don't mistake, send for circulars giving our unusual terms. Address
COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ills.

FITS CURED FREE!
An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Post-office and Express address.
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.
MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Ringbone,
Sprains & Stitches,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Contracted Muscles,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
Neuralgia, Gout,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sitfast Galls,
Frost Bites,	Sore Feet,
Hip Disease,	Stiffness,
and all external diseases.	and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST
OF ALL
LINIMENTS

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abscess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints,
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

COMPLETE INEVERY DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSE EEPING GOODS!

Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

e he is now makin special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails,
Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety
at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shad above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 18c per lb., 2nd grade 15c, Roasted Coffee, 16c.. Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 7c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 20c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind of Toys, such as lions tigers, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 90c.	Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Adages and Apothegms.

A good heart is worth gold.

—Make a virtue of necessity.

—Where sorrow is, relief would be.

—Frame your manners to the time.

—Treason is but trusted like the fox.

—There's small choice in rotten apples.

—He doth sin that doth belie the dead.

—The poorest service is repaid with thanks.

—No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en.

—The poor abuses of the time want countenance.

—Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere.

—Nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal.

—He that is giddy thinks the world turns round.

—Men, by doing nothing, soon learn to do mischief.

—Wisdom cries out in the streets, and no man regards it.

—In everything the purpose must weigh with the folly.

—There be good fellows in the world, an' a man could light on them.

—He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects.

—Is it not strange that desire should so many years outlive performance?

—Slander lives upon succession: forever housed where it once gets possession.

—If all the year were playing holidays, to sport would be as tedious as work.

—'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth but the plain single vow that is vow'd true.

A Novel Alphabet.

A was a traitor hung by the hair.—Samuel, xviii., 9.
B was a folly built high in the air.—Genesis, xi., 9.
C was a fountain o'erlooking the sea.—I Kings, xviii., 42-45.
D was a muse buried under a tree.—Genesis, xxxv., 8.
E was a first born, bad from his youth—Hebrews, xi., 16.
F was a ruler, who trembled at truth.—Acts, xxiv., 25.
G was a messenger sent with good word—Daniel, ix., 21.
H was a mother loaned to the Lord.—I Samuel, i., 27-28.
I was a name received of the Lord—Genesis, xxxii., 22-28.
J was a shepherd in Arabian land.—Exodus, iii., 1.
K was a place near the desert of sand—Deutoronomy, i., 10.
L was a pauper begging his bread.—Luke, xvi., 20-21.
M. was an idol, an object of dread.—Leviticas, xx., 2-3.
N was an architect ages ago.—Genesis, vi., 18-22.
O was a rampart to keep out the foe.—II. Chronicles, xxvii., 3-4.
P was an isle, whence a saint looked above.—Revelations, i., 4-9.
Q was a Christian saluted in love.—Romans, xvi., 23.
R was an obscure, yet mother of kings.—Matthew, i., 5.
S was a Danite, who did wonderful things.—Judges, xiv., 5-6.
T was a city that was a strong hold.—II. Samuel, xxiv., 7.
U was a country productive of gold.—Jeremiah, x., 9.
V was a queen whom a king set aside—Esther, i., 10-22.
Z was a place where a man wished to hide.—Genesis, xix., 1.
Read I, Timothy, iii., 15.

Remember About Churches.

[Reynolds' Herald.]

That they never forget to take up a collection.

That short sermons are always the most effective.

That every one tries to be the last one out when services are over.

That no preacher ever neglected to tell the story of the prodigal son.

That the woman with a new bonnet and the young man with a high collar always occupy front seats.

That the "squirt" with a pretty girl has to walk the whole length of an aisle before he can get a seat.

That the smart bad boy always gets red in the face when his father or his sisters get up to tell their experience.

That some good Deacon always gets up, just before the collection, and says something about the "poor heathen."

That the man who starts the hymns on the old fashioned plan thinks all the Psalms should be sung to the same tune

That the "man of the world" who helps sing the doxology imagines he is taking an active interest in his soul's salvation.

That some people take more pride in saying that they 'haven't been to church in two years," than others do in declaring they "haven't missed a Sunday for seven years."

That the young man who hasn't had a cent in the past two months goes through every pocket while the contribution basket is going around, and then asks the man in the next seat if he can change a V.

A Convenient Land Measure.

To aid farmers to arrive at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:

Five yards wide by 968 long contains one acre.

Ten yards wide by 484 long contains one acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 long contains one acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 long contains one acre.

Seventy yards wide by 69¼ long contains one acre.

Eighty yards wide by 62½ long contains one acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 long contains one acre.

One hundred and ten feet wide by 397 long contains one acre.

One hundred and thirty feet wide by 363 long contains one acre.

Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 181½ long contains one acre

Four hundred and forty feet wide by 99 long contains one acre.

The Gems of all Odors.

Dr. Price's unique perfumes surpass in durability and natural flowery freshness those made in this or any other country. Persons who think perfumes poor unless they come from abroad, should try Dr. Price's Handkerchief Odors. They are really exquisite.

Chicago has three lady lawyers, but they will never be called in to alter other women's wills.

What kind of a bottle is the most appropriate for holding Bass ale? A Bass vial.—Thirsty Torch.

Why is a meddlesome man like a boat man when rowing? Because he is continually "putting in his oar."

When a man's upper story is without tenants, you will hear his mouth announce the fact.—Whitehall Times.

Two-sided ribbons are very fashionable. They would make suitable neckties for politicians who are on the fence.

A circus clown has been discovered so astonishingly active that he can tumble to his own jokes.—Stamford advocate.

"I tear the tattered end-sign down," shouted the awning repairer as he ripped off the littered side piece of a dilapidated canvass.

A Pamphlet Free.

The Murray Hill Publishing company 129 East 28th St., New York City, will send by mail a large pamphlet entitled Evidence of Dr Foote's Success as a writer and practitioner of medicine, and a catalogue of all their publications—reading enough for several weeks—if you will but enclose one letter stamp to their address.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

ONLY

$1.15 a Year

A Free Copy for Clubs of Seven

"For useful information concerning experience and results of farm labor, experiments, economy, &c. it has no superior."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others.

"There is none better."

"Its political teachings are honest, beneficial and correct."

"It is the original Greenbacker,"

"It is the best political friend the People have, advocating its Democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid the

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,

By the press throughout the country.

The merits of its Editorial, Agricultural, Political, Correspondence, Literary, Telegraphic, News and Commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in a No. 1, first-class family journal.

We respectfully solicit your subscription, and ask as a special favor to the ENQUIRER and the advancement of great moral and political truths that you obtain the subscription of your neighbor for a year's trial.

Agents Wanted at Every Post Office.
Liberal Commissions Given.
Specimen Copies Free.

Address, FARAN & MCLEAN,
Cincinnati, O.

41-tf.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after [illegible] 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 5[illegible] "	"
Butler	1 43 "	2 26 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 50 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 30 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 26 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 33 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 30	11 46	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 23	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 34	12 02	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 05	3 05	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		8 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		6 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 00am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn Junc.	5 56	6 15pm	12 30pm	
Auburn	5 58	6 18	12 33	
Waterloo	6 15	6 47	12 53	
Ar Angola	6 57	8 10	1 35	
Reading	7 55	9 35	2 23	
Bankers	8 08	9 57	2 35	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 50	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 20	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	8 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			9 13	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 [illegible]am
Mexico		8 28	8 21
Denver	7 53	8 40	8 50
Chili	8 01	9 12	9 11
Rosan	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 27	10 00	10 34
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 18	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 43	11 31	1 40
Colen's	10 00	11 53	2 23
Churubusco	10 19	12 12	2 55
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 53
Cedar Creek	10 38	12 53	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 28	
Denver	6 23	11 28	4
Chili	5 57	11 21	3
Rosan	5 [illegible]	11 07	2
Laketon	5 30	10 38	2
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 13	1
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12
Columbia City	4 48	9 28	11
Collin's	4 29	8 46	10
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9
Auburn Junction	3 35	7 23	8
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 15am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	5 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 30pm	
Bellaire	8 30am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 38am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	1
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	25am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	1	7 19
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 30	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 50	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 18
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 46	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 30	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 46
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	7
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 1[illegible]
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 05	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	8 50
Walkertown Junction	2 38	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	5 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 23	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	5 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	6 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	2 40
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	5 00	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	8 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 28	4 40	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 46	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:10 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 [illegible] pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 2[illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	2 15 pm	[illegible]
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	pm	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	6 25 pm
INDIANAPOLIS	am	6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	8 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 38 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 54 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	9 06
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	8 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tkt. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND., DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
Books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine household furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,

WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 5, 1878. Number 49.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H.Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm. H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $3.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

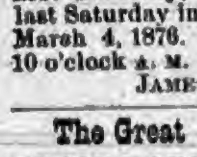
Before Taking

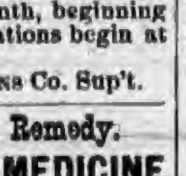
After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.
46-4w. WARD KENNEDY, Adm'r.

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
49-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.
LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for service in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

WILLIS & CO.,
BOOK, NEWS ND
VARIET STORE
Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery
Wall & Window
Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.
Notions & Novelties
Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine
Goods and Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere.
West side Main street, opposite Cour ouse, Auburn, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made-up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved
FARMS and CITY PROPERTY
—IN—
MONTGOMERY, LABETTE
—AND—
Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

COMPETITION
Is the life of trade; therefore
Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills." —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby that the firm of Moody & Hoffman has this day been mutually dissolved, P. V. Hoffman having retired. D. D. Moody will continue the business of the old firm, occupying the same office, over the First National Bank.
D. D. MOODY,
P. V. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 18, 1878. 47.

TUTT'S PILLS!
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.
Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently but same pronunciation.

FROM COLORADO.

Mountains and Mines.

The New City of Silver Cliff.

SILVER CLIFF, COLORADO, Nov. 21, '78.

DEAR COURIER:—Here I am, nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, or to be exact, 8,763 feet of altitude. I arrived here on Monday the 17th of November, and found the air as balmy and the sun as warm and bright as a summer's day, though snow lay to the depth of a foot in the valley. Arriving at Canon City, I took a drink at the splendid soda spring near by, went to the mouth of Grand Canon, and looked upon its grandeur, and prepared for the journey up the mountains. At 8 o'clock the next morning a six horse stage coach took us aboard, and our journey for thirty miles up the mountains began. Its a grand ride around peaks and spurs, and the road was splendid. I got a seat on the outside along side the driver, a coveted place, and it was beter than a circus to see Yuba Bill handle the reins over his prancing horses. Half way up a new relay of horses was provided, and away we went around deep defiles with snow capped mountains always in view. Pike's Peak, seventy-five miles away to the left, completely enveloped in the "beautiful," looks as though you could reach it in an hour. The air is now so light that I am puffing as though hard at work. Up through the Canon, out upon little valleys, over divides, on we go until the summit is reached, and what a sight. Range after range of peaks and craggy spurs, as far as the eye can reach, stand out bold and picturesque in their grandeur. One poor fellow with us, in the last stage of consumption, is too feeble to move, and his breath comes quick and rapid. He came here for relief, but alas he may be too late. This air will not bring the dead to life, though it's a grand place for those who come in time.

We reach Rosita in time for supper, seven miles from the Cliff. The next morning we start for the great mining camp in Wet Mountain Valley. In two hours we enter the principal street, and find it crowded with busy humanity. On the fifteenth of last September the first house was built, and when I entered it I found rows of business houses on both sides of Cliff street for half a mile, all temporary structures, and many more in course of erection. Saw and hammer were doing their work in every direction, and a more busy scene cannot be imagined. Close by are the Cliffs, some 200 feet high, and in the side of these the workmen are delving, throwing out great heaps of rock. I went up to examine them, and there learned that these stones which, to a novice, or "tender-foot," as they call them here, seemed utterly valueless, were worth from $150 to $200 per ton. Don't it make one open their eyes. Mountain sides of granite, yielding such rich stores. The proprietor picked up a small piece under his feet and showed me the silver as it existed, and there ain't a dozen men in your town who would have detected it.

But the new town is the marvel of wonder. Over 300 houses occupied, others partially completed in two months, with lumber scarce, and thirty miles away down the mountain sides to the railroad. Had there been a good supply of lumber, twice the number would have been built. The accommodations for man are yet quite limited. I slept in a room with eight rudely constructed beds and considered it a lucky chance. There are five hotels going but they are packed, both dining room and kitchen at night. The night before I arrived two men were shot in a saloon, one of which has since died. The fellow who did the shooting skipped the town, and now a vigilance committe is organized. While there are a number of hard cases in the town, I find a majority are industrious, honorable people, who attend to their own business. I have been everywhere and have been treated kindly and politely, and like the stir and enterprise of the place.

The city is handsomely located in a most beautiful valley two miles wide and forty long, and is said to be perfectly lovely in the summer time. Snow does not lie very long here as the sun is quite warm in the day time, and melts the snow on the south side of the ranges soon after it falls. Stock live here through the winter on the pasturage, and one can often see them hundreds of feet up the mountain sides grazing away and in good condition. Prospectors are out every day working away with encouraging results. One fellow struck his pick into a bank a few weeks ago, found ore, and can now take $100,000 for his claim. One mine sends ten tons of ore per day to the crushers, yielding from $140 to $200 per ton. Workmen are developing other finds that promise as well, while many are searching for new ones. Several claims were "jumped" here but they don't hold long. The discoverer generally gains the day, though force is used sometimes. Town lots at this place were "jumped" last week. The rule is when you locate a lot you must commence building or other parties can come along and "jump" or take them. But this is only the case at the start. Revolvers are sometimes brought into requisition to hold claims. And now what shall I say to those of my friends who want a new field of labor. Of course money can be used to advantage here, and if this camp proves permanent, a good thing can be made with small capital. Good lots can be bought from $50 to $200, that may in a year be worth three times that, if the mines hold out. Should other good strikes be found in this locality during the coming spring and summer, this place will run up to ten or twelve thousand population, and all early settlers will be benefited. Should the winter be severe there will not be much work done in the mines until spring, though it is impossible to tell when to strike these mining towns. Carpenters and laborers of all kinds find ready employment at good wages when everything is booming, but it may play out in a short time. There are several towns now in the State which at one time had several thousand population that now have not that many hundreds, owing to the mines proving shallow. Old prospectors have faith in this point, and there is every reason to believe that other big finds will follow. If so, then those already here will be the gainers. I propose to risk it anyhow, as my venture requires no capital, and all I can loose is my health. I do not believe it is near so uncertain as an election in DeKalb county, and I know I would rather take my chances at prospecting than run for Clerk.

TOM.

Sun Beams.

—Instead of bridesmaids, the fashion in France now prescribes two tinny pages, who are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. They are dressed in velvet of the bride's favorite color. As a recent wedding the [illegible] dress worn was of saphire velvet, with white silk stockings and velvet shoes with diamond buckles. A bouquet composed of a rosebud, an orange blossom, and a branch of myrtle is attached to the left side. They perform the usual role of the bridesmaid, carry the bride's missal bouquet, and gloves, and, in addition, meet her and assist her to and from the carriage steps.

—Walter Wilcox, the five-year-old who started alone on a journey from New Orleans to Oakland, Cal., had at last accounts, safely reached Sacramento. He was provided at the outset with a through ticket and a letter explaining that his parents having died of yellow fever, he was on his way to his grandmother in Oakland.—The little traveler was commended to the care of conductors and Free Masons along the route, and has received kind attention. In Chicago he was petted by women and his comfort has been fully attended to.

—A workman in a Troy mill was guiding a red-hot rod between two rollers. He stumbled forward, and the rod entered his mouth, passed out through his cheek, and coiled round and round his body. He was frightfully burned, yet will recover.

—Two convicted thieves were arraigned for sentence in a court in Boxford, Mass. One had stolen hens, and the other, a town treasurer, had stolen public money, but the former's term was made eight years, and the latter's only six.

—The "American Young Folks,' published by Hudson & Ewing, at Topeka, Kansas, comes to us for December beautifully illustrated and filled with entertaining and useful reading. It is really a common sense paper that parents need not hesitate to place in the hands of their children. It contains 16 pages and is sent one year to any address for 50c. The publishers offer to send a sample copy free.

Highly Esteemed.

Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet and other odors, are rich and highly esteemed perfumes. They are used by the most polished and refined persons for their powerful, durable and exquisite fragrance. No toilet is complete without them.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. If.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, December 3d 1878, and each bearing date November 19 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 209,964. To James H. Edmonson of Valparaiso, for improvement in earth scrapers.

No. 210,014. To David I. Cripe, of North Manchester, for improvement in Mechanical Movement.

No. 209, 979. To Benjamine F. Montague, of Dunreith for improvement in steam engines.

No 210,026. To David F. Hacker, of Kempton, for improvement in horse hay rakes.

No. 210,046. To Platt McDonald, of Plymouth, for improvement in farm Harrows.

No. 210,073. To William T. Addison of New Castle, for improvement in cultivators.

Common Sense.

It is simply in keeping with common sense to say that a specialists who give his undivided attention to the treatment of a certain class of diseases ought to succeed where practitioners in general practice may fail. Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City, has given his exclusive attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases for 25 years, during which time he has cured thousands whose faces he has never seen. If you will send to him for his searching list of questions you will see how this has been done in part. Consultations in person or by male free.—Dr. Foot's works, Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., are publications well know to the reading public. Taking all the Doctor's publications together it is not too much to say that millions of copies have been sold.

—Man is the victim of discontent. He either looks for happiness in his recollections of the past, or seeks it in the brilliant visions which his fancy has created of futurity; whereas the the present should be the moment of enjoyment and preparation of the future.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogue every time It is for the honest democrat as against the dishonest republican, and for the honest republican as against the dishonest democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterance of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for right. That is THE SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877 or any other year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does no propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements may be added the probability that the democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthing everywhere of a healthy abhorance of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases and to expound according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an impotant part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN as a political, a literary and a general news aper, more interesting and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty eight columns, the price by mail post paid, is 55c a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year post paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages fifty-six columns, is $1.00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10.00 we will send an extra copy free. Address,
I. W. ENGLAND,
44-6t Pub. of THE SUN, New York City.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office (residence) on Saturday of each week.
44-1w S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson Tp

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Col. Mapleson, the well-known Italian opera manager, has been arrested in New York for cruelty to children, in having girls under 16 years old in his ballet.

Robert Heller, the world-renowned magician, died at Philadelphia last week.

THE WEST.

The regular weekly robbery of the Deadwood and Cheyenne coach occurred last week near Fort Fetterman, only two road agents taking part in the job.

The dramatic company of Manager McVicker, of Chicago, for the present season is one of the best he has ever had. Several old favorites have been retained, and from the East he has added several actors of marked ability. His programme for the season will be a strong and interesting one, embracing a number of dramas new to Chicago. The present week "Rosedale," one of the most delightful of modern dramas, is the attraction.

A colossal bronze statue of Humboldt has just been unveiled in Tower Grove Park, St Louis.

Warren Tate, of Indianapolis, shot and killed one Love, with whom he was engaged in a lawsuit. The deed was committed in the corridor of the Circuit Court, while the court was in session trying the case. The Judge fined Tate $10,000 for contempt of court.

THE SOUTH.

Maj. Elias Rector, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Arkansas, is dead.

Cameron's extensive tobacco factory at Petersburg, Va., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman estimates that the amount of permanent annual appropriations needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, will be $145,930,438; appropriations other than permanent, $129,107,812; total, $275,137,250. This is a reduction of $5,551,545 from the estimates of 1879.

The following are said to be the essential points in Secretary Sherman's resumption programme:

1. United States notes will be redeemed at the New York sub-treasury in gold or silver coin, at the option of the holder of notes, without limitation as to amount.

2. Legal-tender notes of a special issue of large denominations will be delivered in place of gold certificates, and there will be no further issue of gold-certificates.

3. Holders of notes who prefer gold instead of silver will obtain gold, and the treasury will not force upon the holder of notes the kind of legal-tender coin that is not desired.

4. Legal-tenders, even without the enactment of any law affirmatively authorizing it, will be everywhere received for customs dues.

5. Silver dollars will be received for legal tenders or national-bank notes in multiples of $1,000 at any sub-treasury or national bank which is a United States depository, the expense or transportation to be paid by the mint.

Supervising Architect Hill, recently indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Chicago for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction of the Custom House in that city, was arrested in Washington last week and held to bail in $5,000. Mueller and Mills, the men who furnished the stone for the building, were jointly indicted with Hill.

GENERAL.

The Marquis of Lorne, the future Governor General of Canada, landed at Halifax, in the steamer Sarmatian, on the 24th of November, and was received with appropriate ceremonies.

A court of inquiry will meet in Chicago next month for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Maj. Reno in the affair of the Little Big Horn, where Custer and his command were slaughtered.... A Chilian corvette having seized an American ship for loading guano on the coast of Patagonia, in violation of the sovereign rights claimed by Chili over that country and its only known commercial product, a diplomatic disturbance, if not something worse, is expected.

The English channel, so prolific of horrors, has just been the scene of another terrible marine tragedy. The steamship Pomerania, a German-American steamer plying between New York and Hamburg, and bound for the latter port, when off Folkestone, at midnight, during the prevalence of a dense fog, came in collision with a bark and sank in ten minutes. There were 220 persons on board, over fifty of whom were lost, including the second and third officers.

POLITICAL.

Following is the official vote of Illinois at the late election: Superintendent of Public Instruction—Slade, Republican, 206,559; Etter, Democrat, 171,355; Hall, National, 65,507; Kate L. Hopkins, Prohibition, 2,293. State Treasurer—Smith, Republican, 215,262; Cronkrite, Democrat, 170,111; Bates, National, 65,623; Gorin, Prohibition, 2,192. The Drainage amendment to the constitution received 205,780 votes, and is therefore adopted.

The official vote for Governor in Kansas is as follows: St. John, Republican, 72,338; Goodin, Democrat, 36,785; Mitchell, Greenbacker, 26,933.

George S. Houston has been elected United States Senator from Alabama, in place of Spencer. Houston was for eighteen successive years, before the war, a Representative in the lower house of Congress.

FOREIGN.

The first collision between the British forces and the Afghanistans occurred on the 21st of November. The fight was for the possession of Fort Ali Musjid, which commanded the Khyber pass. The Afghans held out manfully, but, being threatened in the rear by a flanking force, they were compelled to evacuate the fort and fall back toward Daka, at the other end of the pass. The British loss was about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy abandoned many cannons and large quantities of military supplies.

It is said that eight Russian divisions, amounting to 120,000 men, will be sent into Bulgaria before the end of the year.

Advices from India confirm the reports that the British invading columns will not move far into Afghanistan at present, but will soon go into winter quarters.... A Madrid dispatch says that arrests continue in Barcelona, Saragossa and elsewhere of persons implicated in Federal intrigues.

The hands in 120 cotton mills, to the number of 12,000, are on a strike in Oldham, England.... It is reported that the German capital is to be declared in a state of siege, under the provisions of the Socialist law.

A cable dispatch reports that Turkish Redifs and Circassians sacked 1,200 houses in the Meinik district, in Macedonia, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex.

While the Hungarian Prime Minister was entertaining Count Andrassy at Pesth, the other night, a bomb charged with dynamite was exploded in an alley near by. The windows of the palace were badly shattered, but no one was hurt.... England is taking vigorous measures to suppress the Transvaal (South Africa) rebellion.... During a panic on a ferryboat in the Mersey, at Liverpool, fifteen passengers jumped overboard and were drowned.... The British forces continue their advance into Afghanistan, notwithstanding the hostile attitude of Russia. The latter power holds that the British advance is a menace to Central Asia, and will give active support to the Ameer in the event of England occupying any points in Afghanistan from which Russian dominion in Asia might be threatened.

Diphtheria and Its Cure.

Mr. P. Lawrence, of West Chazy, N. Y., writes as follows to the Plattsburg *Republican*:

Allow me to say a few words of the greatest importance to the public, through your journal, in regard to the terrible disease diphtheria, which is raging with great destruction of lives throughout the county. It has raged here to a fearful extent, quite a large number of cases proving fatal.

There is a family here by the name of Light, who moved here from Rochester this season. Mrs. Light said to some of the neighbors that previous to moving here she had an attack of diphtheria and cured herself by the use of kerosene oil as a gargle, swallowing some; but the remedy was so simple that our citizens didn't think anything of it until five of Joseph Jelley's children were taken down with the diphtheria. Their throats became swollen and cankered terribly. Mrs. Jelley sent after her neighbor, Mrs. Milliette, who had lately lost a son by the disease, to ascertain whether it was really diphtheria or not. Mrs. Milliette pronounced it diphtheria in a very dangerous form. Mrs. Jelley said she would use Mrs. Light's remedy—kerosene oil—which she gave her children as a gargle, also had them swallow some. The children recovered rapidly, and in a few days were out on the street.

Another neighbor by the name of Lusia, railroad trackmaster at this place, had three children taken with diphtheria, and cured them with kerosene oil.

William Emery had four children taken down, and gave kerosene oil and they recovered.

Robert Gillette was taken with it, and cured himself with kerosene also.

John Reynolds, of Ingraham, had a daughter and niece cured by kerosene oil after they were given up for death by the doctor.

George Gillette had three children taken with the same disease very bad, and they were cured with kerosene.

What is most astonishing is that not a single case where they used kerosene oil has proved fatal. The remedy is simple and certainly cheap, and always at hand in all families throughout the land.

Painless Operations.

The new antiseptic method of surgery which has but recently been introduced into this country has been twice successfully tried at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Chicago, during the past two weeks. In each case a leg was amputated, and the patient rapidly recovered, experiencing no pain whatever from the use of the surgical instruments. The method of operation is as follows: The surface of the limb to be amputated is first sponged with a solution of one part carbolic acid to forty of water, into the wound. This makes the operation perfectly painless, and does away with the necessity for using chloroform or ether. The wound is then dressed with oiled silk, saturated with sulphate of lead, which indicates the presence of sulphate of hydrogen by turning black, and shows whether the wound is suppurating. Six layers of medicated gauze are then placed over the wound, and the whole is covered with Mackintosh cloth.

Burglars and Defaulters.

The amount of loss inflicted on our banks by burglars is really small when compared with that due to internal fraud. There has been, indeed, during my own memory, a series of defalcations in the banks of this city which would make a burglar's mouth water, since in but one case was there any punishment. Here are a few figures:

American Exchange Bank, paying teller	$ 90,000
Fulton Bank, cashier's son	65,000
Ocean Bank, paying teller	30,000
Grocers' Bank, assistant cashier	60,000
Tradesman's Bank, bookkeeper	40,000
Merchants' Exchange Bank, cashier	600,000
City Bank, bookkeeper	400,000

The entire capital of the Atlantic Bank ($300,000) was embezzled by its cashier, and this was the only instance in which a sentence was incurred. The Bank of the State of New York lost $500,000 by the fraud of its officers, who retained the plunder with perfect impunity.—*New York letter.*

Stolen Jewels.

In 1792 the crown jewels of France, shown in the Exposition, were stolen. Two of the men concerned in the theft were captured, but the jewels could not be found. At the time these two men were placed in prison one Lamieville was also there, but presently escaped. Soon afterward he called upon a jailer, who had been kind to him while in prison, and told him that he had overheard the two jewel robbers talking, and learned that they had hid the gems; and, sure enough, at the place designated they were found. Lamieville was subsequently made a military officer. In the reign of Louis XVIII. these jewels were valued at $4,200,000.

A girl in St. Joseph, Mo., went to a drug store to buy arsenic with which to kill herself. The clerk happened to know that she had quarreled with her lover, and he guessed her purpose. He gave her corn starch instead of arsenic, and hurried out to tell her lover. The lover repented having grieved the girl, went to her house, found her lying on a sofa waiting in vain to die of a dose of corn starch, and made up with her.

L. M. Ohley, while passing through a crowd near the New York Postoffice, felt a tug at his diamond stud, and found that a silken cord had been attached and the spiral wire had been nearly straightened out. He traced the cord to a well-dressed man, who begged a thousand pardons and moved off rapidly.

A Virginian has been wearing a pair of English-made boots for twenty years.

OUR PUNISHMENTS FOR CRIME.

[Horatio Seymour in December Harper.]

While Governor of this State I learned that the suffering for crime, as a rule, fell not upon the offender but upon his family. When I look over our penal law, their titles, to my mind, read between their lines: "Acts to punish wives and children of those who violate their terms." I was constantly appealed to to pardon convicts for these reasons, and in some cases by the wives of those who made the complaints upon which the wrong-doer was convicted. When this was told to them, their answer was that, while that was true, yet when the husbands were in jail, where they were fed and warmed, their wives and children were left to starve and freeze for want of support.

There is no perfect way of dealing with crime, but there is no worse way than the system of this State. Some years ago, a leading lawyer of New York traveled through Egypt. He met the chief of a wandering tribe of the desert, and, among other things, he told this wild ruler of our laws, and the ways we dealt with crime. He was heard with astonishment, and for the first time he himself was struck with their absurdities. After his return he used to say that he was never so thoroughly ashamed of his country as when he was telling his simple-minded auditor what laws we had upon these subjects, and how they were enforced.

While we may not frame perfect systems, much can be done to make a better state of things—to simplify justice, and to break up the tendency to disorderly conduct and to vagrancy. We cannot hope to make any marked improvement in our jails. Each county must have one, and its population will determine the character of its place of confinement. Those in charge of them will be frequently changed, and, save in the large cities, the number and character of the inmates will not admit of classification, etc.

The first change should be one that will allow our Judges to impose punishments other than sending the offenders to these common schools of vice.

As nothing can be worse than our present laws, there can be no harm in trying new plans. We must have jails, as there are cases when the safety of society makes it necessary to lock men up. But, as a rule, other restraints can be used which will check, not teach, crime. Our laws allow only two punishments to be inflicted for minor offenses—fines or imprisonment—and these must be imposed without regard to age, sex, condition or circumstances. The law demands these, it matters not what moral or material mischief they may do. As a rule, fines inflict distress on families and friends, while jails are a gateway to a course of wickedness which leads to the State prisons. For these reasons no punishments are inflicted until the offenders have grown into hardened criminals who excite no sympathy. There is no power to deal in a right way with the first step in crime, with acts of mingled error and wrong-doing. It has been my duty to look into a great number of such cases, and I have given much thought and study to our statutes with regard to them. Next to moral and religious influences, we must rely upon the wisdom of our laws with regard to youthful offenders. It is comparatively an easy matter to deal with grave crimes.

The first step toward reform is to give magistrates a right, within certain limits, to direct such punishments as they shall see are best fitted to reform wrong-doers. They have all the facts before them, and best know what is just and right in each case. This will not give them undue powers, but it will take away pretexts for not doing their duty. Now they must fine, or imprison, or discharge. In many cases either of these courses is unsuitable, and many wrong-doers go free, for to enforce law would only make things worse.

This state of things is full of evil. If magistrates could bind them out to do work, or direct the minors to be chastised by parents or guardians or suitable persons, many would be saved from the moral leprosy which infects our jails. Such or like punishments would be inflicted, and there would be no excuse for letting offenders escape.

Magistrates should have, in addition to their present powers, the same right of control over vagrants, disorderly persons and habitual offenders which parents or guardians have over their children or wards. The fact that they belong to these classes should be judicially decided after a certain number of convictions. When they are thus enrolled in these classes, they should have no right to vote at any election. As our laws now stand, notorious offenders, who do no honest work, who can only live in immoral ways, are held to be innocent persons, when they are arrested, until the formal, technical and sometimes expensive proofs are furnished that they are guilty of practices which there is a moral certainty they indulge in. This is right when they are accused of grave crimes. But there is no hardship in putting such persons into that state of wardship in which the law places all persons who are under the age of 21 years, or who are afflicted with disordered minds. Should disorderly morals be more leniently dealt with than disordered intellects?

There is no danger in giving magistrates the power over habitual offenders which parents and guardians have over minors—that of making them work, of binding them out, and of locking them up; and, in the case of children, having them chastised rather than sent to jails. There is no reason to fear that this punishment will be used too often or too harshly. It would rarely be applied, but should not be made illegal, as i would give magistrates great control, and would do much to put an end to the bravado and swagger of disorderly boys which are so much admired by their weak or youthful companions.

New Men in Congress.

The New York *Herald* counts 148 Democrats elected to Congress, and says: "Of the 148 Democrats elected 53 are new men. Of the 183 Republicans elected 54 are new men. This excludes men who have served in previous Congresses, such as Gen. Hawley in Connecticut. The eight Greenbackers are all new men, and the Forty-sixth Congress will have, therefore, 115 new members out of a total of 293. Twenty-one of the 53 new Democrats are from Northern States."

The Problem of the Grog-shop.

Has not the temperance movement in this country been too exclusively a moral appeal? Has it not forgotten too much the nature and the circumstances of the evil? Temperance addresses are largely descriptions of the effects of drunkenness. They are tragi-comedies, in which the speaker seeks to make his audience laugh at the antics of the drunkard, and cry over the broken heart and ruined home of his wife and family. This strain is varied with thundering denunciations of "the moderate drinker," compared with whose insidious infamy the immoderate drinker who totally imbrutes himself is an object of pity rather than of reprobation, and with these are mingled chemical and sanitary statistics. The appeal, however, is moral, and the remedy usually proposed is absolute prohibition. The friends of "license," however stringently regulated, are regarded as mere Laodiceans, or worse. But this mere moral appeal to renounce drunkenness because it produces crime and unhappiness and disease is too arid. It forgets the persons to whom it is addressed, and the conditions of their life. Consequently there are the excitement and fury of a revival, vast temporary enthusiasm, and swift backsliding.

For what is drunkenness? It is in its origin the perversion of a natural taste for social enjoyment, and it is most prevalent among those who have the least opportunity for such enjoyment. When it has fixed itself upon its victim, it is largely dependent upon physical conditions. The usual temperance appeal to him is by the mere main strength of his moral will to break up the habit. His home is bare and desolate, and the preacher urges him to prefer it to the cozy and warm and social "saloon." His system, enfeebled by excess, craves the stimulant, and the exhortation is simply not to take it. He needs especially every kind of support and assistance and diversion, and he is told to help himself. This is a relief which forgets the nature of the disease. That of itself suggests the remedy. The drunkard seeks social enjoyment illicitly. Supply it to him lawfully, show him that he can gratify his natural tastes without shame to himself or harm to his family or society. Give to the weak system, which craves "a little something," a little something that will cheer and not inebriate. The drunkard knows the misery that drunkenness produces, for he is its victim. He does not wish to hear of that. The incipient drunkard knows it also. What they want is something to take the place of drunkenness, something that will help them to help themselves. If all the money that is yearly given to support talking upon the subject were devoted to doing something in the way suggested, the "liquor interest" would be confronted with something that it would fear. "Holly-Tree" inns upon a great and general scale, "public coffee-houses" like those in Liverpool, neighborhood clubs which would develop and illustrate the neighborly sympathy which is not now suspected, and the supposed absence of which is most mischievous—all these and similar enterprises would be a temperance movement which would aid the moral appeal and the sanitary argument with those social sympathies and supports which are indispensable to the prosperity of the work.—*"Editor's Easy Chair," in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Eaten by Cannibals.

Intelligence has been received from the Island of New Britain of the massacre of native Wesleyan mission agents, who were set upon and murdered, and their bodies eaten by the mountain tribes. The Wesleyan Church in Australia directs and supports evangelistic operations in the Friendly islands, the new colony of Fiji, Samoa, the lone island of Rotumah, and the group of islands of which New Britain and New Ireland are the largest. The mission is under the charge of the Rev. George Brown, who resides himself on one of the Duke of York group of islands. Eight of the teachers had expressed their wish and determination to visit the interior tribes of New Britain. They divided into two bands, in order to cross the islands at different parts. Four of them started from Blanche bay, and the other four made the northern side of the island their point of departure. The Blanche bay party returned next day to their point of departure. The other four teachers also reached the plateau in safety, interviewed the natives and were entertained for the night in one of the towns. A chief named Talili, who lived on the low land, but who had influence in the interior, sent a message to the town in which the unfortunate teachers were lodged for the night, beseeching the tribe to kill them. When the doomed men left the village the next morning the people followed, and, calling upon all whom they met working in the plantations by the way to join them in the deed of blood, at length fell upon the unarmed, unsuspicious teachers and slew them in savage fashion. The bodies were cut up, and the pieces sent here and there to the different towns, where they were cooked and eaten with cannibal ceremony and delight. The object of thus distributing the bodies was to implicate a large number of towns in the massacre—a customary device of savages. The Rev. Mr. Brown, on hearing of the massacre, adopted very severe reprisals, the character of which on the part of a missionary have been variously commented on by the Australian press. An expedition was at once organized, and the result of the reprisals was that at least fifty, possibly more, of the cannibals were killed, and many of the towns and plantations were destroyed.—*Melbourne Argus.*

An anti-equestrian society has been formed in Alabama by people who believe that horses were not made to carry riders, and that to bestride them is an act of cruelty.

Ventilation of Bedrooms.

The London *Lancet* has some comments on this topic which may be read with as much profit here as in England. It says: "If a man were deliberately to shut himself for some six or eight hours daily in a stuffy room, with closed doors and windows—the doors not being opened even to change the air during the period of incarceration—and were then to complain of headache and debility, he would be justly told that his own want of intelligent foresight was the cause of his suffering. Nevertheless, this is what the great mass of people do every night of their lives with no thought of their imprudence. There are few bedrooms in which it is perfectly safe to pass the night without something more than ordinary precautions to secure an inflow of fresh air. Every sleeping apartment should, of course, have a fire-place with an open chimney, and in cold weather it is well if the grate contains a small fire, at least enough to create an upward current and carry off the vitiated atmosphere of the room. In all such cases, however, when a fire is used, it is necessary to see that the air drawn into the room comes from the outside of the house. By an easy mistake it is possible to place the occupant of a bedroom with a fire in a closed house in a direct current of foul air drawn from all parts of the establishment. Summer and winter, with or without the use of fires, it is well to have a free ingress for pure air. This should be the ventilator's first concern. Foul air will find an exit if pure air is admitted in sufficient quantity, but it is not certain pure air will be drawn if the impure air is drawn away. So far as sleeping-rooms are concerned, it is wise to let in air from without. The aim must be to accomplish the object without causing a great fall of temperature or a draught. The windows may be drawn down an inch or two at the top with advantage, and a fold of muslin will form a "ventilator" to take off the feeling of draught. This, with an open fireplace, will generally suffice, and produce no unpleasant consequences, even when the weather is cold. It is, however, essential that the air outside should be pure. Little is likely to be gained by letting in a fog or even a town mist.

Punch's Advice to Travelers.

On entering a railway carriage kick any parcels you may find in your way, and, if possible, seat yourself upon a bonnet-box.

If ladies are present insist upon lighting a short pipe, and close or open the windows at your own sweet will, and with regard to no one's comfort but your own.

On board the steamboat make yourself a nuisance to your fellow-travelers by indulging in silly practical jokes and smoking bad tobacco.

On arriving at a hotel force your way out of the omnibus before any one else, and in your selection of a room be as unobliging to your fellow-travelers as possible.

Lounge about the hall smoking your favorite pipe, and stare at every lady who enters or leaves the place. If you find a lady away from her father, husband or brother, grin at her.

Bully the waiters at the table d'hote, and if you find a kindred spirit indulge freely in a conversation of a strongly-seasoned character.

On your return to the hotel late at night shout at the top of your voice to your companions, to the great disturbance of those who have retired to rest before you.

If you are fond of fun, alter all the bolts at the doors and change the numbers and hours of the "waking-up slate."

If you have to catch an early train in the morning, be careful to arouse, by your noisy conduct, all the other inmates of the hotel.

Touch everything in the museums and picture galleries, and declare in broken French, bad German or imitation Italian (according to the country) that the South Kensington treasures beat all the foreign collections hollow.

In fact, behave like a selfish, underbred, ill-conditioned cad for a month or six weeks, and then return to England to lose your individuality in some small city office, or post of a menial character, until the time arrives for your annual outing next year.

Seeing Under Water.

Vision under water is attended with some peculiar consequences—the result of what is termed "internal" reflection. An eye placed under perfectly still water, as, for instance, the eye of a diver, will see external objects only through a circular aperture, as it were, of 96 degrees, 55 minutes and 22 seconds in diameter overhead. But all objects down to the horizon will be visible in this space—those near the horizon being much distorted and contracted in dimensions, especially in height. Beyond the limits of this circle will be seen the bottom of the water, and all subaqueous objects reflected and as vividly depicted as by direct vision; and, in addition, the circular space above mentioned will appear surrounded with a rainbow of faint but delicate colors. In the eyes of fishes, the humors being nearly of the refractive density of the medium in which they live, the action of bringing the rays to a focus on the retina is almost entirely performed by the crystalline lens, which is nearly spherical, and of small radius in comparison with the whole diameter of the eye.

Her Name.

She was baptized Anna Eliza, and often she sighed that her name was not Maud Ethel or something of that fine sort. "What's the matter with Anna Eliza?" asked her plain, matter-of-fact mother one day. "The matter is," replied the dissatisfied daughter, "that so long as I bear my present name I might as well carry my heart on my sleeve. Everybody discovers my secrets; my inmost thoughts are seen at a glance by all with whom I come in contact." "What on earth do you mean?" inquired the astonished mother. "I mean precisely what I say," answered the daughter between her sobs. "Every friend and acquaintance I have finds it easy to Annalize me." The mother's heart was not touched, but judging from the way she reached for her slipper, the girl was.—*Albany Journal.*

The Causes of Death.

Over 31,000 deaths, carrying off about 2 per cent. of the population, occurred in Massachusetts last year; and, as the climate and conditions of life in that Commonwealth are in the main the same as those of all the older Northern States, we can get much valuable information by the study of the causes of those deaths.

Of the whole number, more than a third, or 11,170, of the deaths, were those of children under 5 years of age. Less than a tenth part of the total, or only 2,967, died between the ages of 20 and 30, and from 30 onward the deaths numbered 17,205, or something more than a half of the whole. During 1877 there were 41,850 births in the State, but during the same time 6,343 infants under 1 year were swept away by death. To each 1,000 living, the annual death rate under 5 years was over 61, and it did not rise even as high as half that until the age of 70 was passed, when it reached 68, and, then, of course, rapidly increased.

These figures, like the statistics of mortality everywhere, go to show that on the average very young lives are far more in danger than any others, except the very old. The green fruit falls to the ground because it is unable to withstand the blasts or is blighted, and the old fruit drops because it is overripe.

Seventy per cent. of the deaths were cause by twenty different diseases, but the greatest fatality followed the inroads of those old enemies of life, consumption, diphtheria, pneumonia, cholera infantum, old age, and heart disease. The rest of the twenty causes, arranged in the order of their destructiveness, were paralysis, typhoid fever, cancer, dysentery, convulsions, croup, apoplexy, scarlatina, tubercular meningitis, bronchitis, enteritis, diarrhea, Bright's disease, and drowning. Consumption was the great cause of death, as it has been in our climate within the memory of man. More than a sixth of the whole number of deaths for the year were due to that disease. In every county of the State it stood first among the causes of mortality. Diphtheria carried off less than half as many victims, though it was the next most prolific cause of death; and pneumonia, cholera infantum, and heart disease together, though they were all so destructive, were responsible for only about as many deaths as consumption alone.

It is interesting to observe that the deaths from old age—1,586, or about one-twentieth of the whole—stood next in number to those from consumption in three of the Massachusetts counties, and those all the less-densely populated seacoast counties—Barnstable, which includes Cape Cod, Dukes, and Nantucket, comprising the islands of those names, and Plymouth, of national fame. In the hill counties of Berkshire and Franklin, the order was, first, consumption; second, diphtheria; third, old age; and first, consumption; second, pneumonia; third, old age, respectively.—*New York Sun.*

A Silver Half-Dollar's Return.

Some twenty-five years ago, David P. Texter, residing on the Massillon road, had in his possession a silver half-dollar, made in the year 1828, and, that being his natal year, he cut his name on it and thought to retain it as a relic. After several years, however, he paid it out one day, by mistake, along with some other money, and for twenty years it took its course. Last Saturday he sent his little daughter to Massillon on an errand, and upon her return home she gave him some change, and with it was the identical half-dollar with his name cut on it.—*Canton (Ohio) Repository.*

The gas-well at Murraysville, Westmoreland county, Pa., turns out to be the largest in the State, the flow being estimated at 300,000 cubic feet a day. The roaring of the gas can be heard for miles, and people are flocking from all parts, while speculators are busy leasing all the lands available.

Sweet cider, even if just from the press, is condemned by the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 00	@	9 50
Hogs	3 10	@	3 40
Cotton	9⅛	@	9⅝
Flour—Superfine	3 30	@	3 65
Wheat—No. 2	1 05	@	1 08½
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@	46
Oats—Mixed	29	@	30
Rye—Western	58	@	59½
Pork—Mess	7 50	@	7 65
Lard	6¼	@	6½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	3 75
Hogs	1 75	@	3 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	84	@	85
No. 3 Spring	70	@	71
Corn—No. 2	32	@	33
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
Rye—No. 2	44	@	45
Barley—No. 2	92	@	94
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	17	@	18
Pork—Mess	6 60	@	6 90
Lard	5¾	@	6
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	88	@	
No. 2	83	@	84
Corn—No. 2	32	@	33
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
Rye—No. 1	43	@	44
Barley—No. 2	83	@	84
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@	89
Corn—Mixed	30	@	31
Oats—No. 2	18	@	19
Rye	43	@	44
Pork—Mess	7 25	@	7 45
Lard	5½	@	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	85	@	95
Corn	32	@	33
Oats	22	@	25
Rye	49	@	50
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	8 25
Lard	6¾	@	7
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	98	@	99
No. 2 Red	97	@	98
Corn	34	@	37
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 40	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	95	@	96
No. 1 Amber	93	@	94
Corn—No. 1	38	@	39
Oats—Mixed	21	@	24
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 75
Pork—Mess	8 50	@	9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 50	@	4 62
Fair	3 45	@	4 25
Common	3 00	@	[illegible]
Hogs	2 00	@	[illegible]
Sheep	3 50	@	4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

PLANTS do not require nearly so much watering in the winter as in the summer. They should never be watered until the surface of the soil is dry. If watered too much, the soil becomes sour and heavy, and the plant diseased.

THERE are many farmers who have extra good butter cows, and do not know it. They have poor pastures in summer and no shelter, and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no conveniences for making butter, the milk is set where there are no arrangements for keeping it cool in summer, and in the living room, exposed to the odors of the kitchen, in winter, and neither the quantity nor the quality are any index of what a cow can do.

THE *Western Stock Journal* says: "There should be some fall pigs; they are easily kept through the winter, and will make cheap pork on clover next summer. It is safe to say there will not be many pigs if they are allowed to eat and sleep with the older hogs. Placed in a separate yard, kept from straw stacks, and fed on potatoes, pumpkins, corn and oat meal, cooked, they thrive amazingly; even better than in hot weather."

THE best fodder corn is that grown thickly in drills—so thickly that no ears are developed. Let the ground be rich; let the cultivation be thorough; cut up, when the tassels are dropping their pollen; let it wilt on the ground; tie in small bundles and set in small stacks, binding firmly at the top, and also half-way down. Then let it stand as late as possible before carrying to the barn. If the crop is planted early it may be cut up so early as to get perfectly dry, if it has no ears.—*Farmer and Fruit-Grower.*

THE hog-cholera-cure men are about, as numerous as the lightning-rod men used to be. Our readers are cautioned against investing, notwithstanding the apparently demonstrative evidence of the venders. The so-called hog cholera is not one disease responsive to one kind of treatment, any more than all the ills that human flesh is heir to are. These patent nostrums are, therefore, frauds, intended only to benefit the pockets of the makers just as cure-alls must in the very nature of the case be. —*Journal of Agriculture.*

COWS now do better if stabled at night, provided they are well fed, than they would if allowed to remain in the field or yards. There is but little substance to grass after heavy frosts. Calves should receive much attention. They should have a little meal given them in their milk for some time. If they become poor in the fall and winter, it will be very difficult to make up the growth lost. Calves intended for the market when 1 or 2 years old should be "crowded" from the time they are taken from the cow. The idea is to make a yearling as large and of as much value as an ordinary 2-year-old. Those designed to be left on the farm as cows should be kept only in fair condition. They do not then get their growth so young, yet they make better butter producers. To my mind it costs as much to winter a calf the first year as the second. It is as impossible to get them through in good condition, free from vermin, their growth unchecked, without grain of some description, as it is to have hens that will lay well through cold weather with one feed of cold grain a day.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

TO KEEP CELLARS FROM FREEZING. —The following method for obtaining this desirable object is given in the *Scientific American:* The experiment was tried by a gentleman with the cellar of an outhouse, in which on several occasions vegetables had frozen, although the cellar was fortified against frost by a process known to farmers as "banking." The walls and ceiling were pasted over with four or five thicknesses of old newspapers, a curtain of the same material being also pasted over the small, low windows at the top of the cellar. The papers were pasted to the bare joist overhead, leaving an air space between them and floor. He reports that the papers carried his roots through the winter, though the cellar was left unbanked, and he is confident they have made the cellar frost-proof. We do not counsel the special use of old newspapers for this purpose. It is just as well or better to use coarse brown paper. Whatever paper is employed, it will be necessary to sweep down the walls thoroughly, and to use a very strong size to hold the paper down into all the depressions of the wall.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

THE nicest mat for common use is made of No. 4 six-thread Dexter's crochet cotton.

SCATTER dry powdered borax for all kinds of insects. This has been proved by years of experience.

TO RID A HOUSE OF "PUNKIES."—If two or three bottles of ammonia, left unstoppered, are put in prominent places in a room they will soon leave. No insects whatever can tolerate it.

IF all steel or tin ware is well rubbed with lard and then with common unslaked lime before being put away, it will never rust. This is also the best plan to remove rust.

DAMP FLOORS.—It should be a fixed rule that floors, particularly those of sleeping-rooms, are to be scrubbed only dry days, and where the health of the inmates is delicate the drying should be quickened by lighting a fire in the room.

RECIPE FOR LIME-WATER.—Lime water is made by adding two ounces of slaked lime to one gallon of pure water and well shaking it for a few minutes. It must be left to stand for twelve hours, and the water may then be drawn off for use by means of a syphon.

A WORD TO THE COOK.—Pickled or salt meat requires longer boiling than that which is fresh. Meat, in order to be tender, should not boil too rapidly. It should be put into cold water and heated gradually. Mutton should be soaked for a couple of hours in cold water previous to boiling.

TO MAKE MATS FOR THE TABLE.—Take small sticks of black walnut and pine; plane them down to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and one-half inch in width. Place them alternately, and glue to a piece of heavy cloth. They can be cut round, square, diamond-shaped, or any other pretty way, and, when varnished, make quite a pretty ornamental mat.

BROWN COFFEE.—To eight ounces of butter add one pound and a quarter of moist sugar and a quarter of a pound of molasses; boil those ingredients together until they are sufficiently cooked. This may be tested by dropping a little of the liquid into cold water; if it harden quickly, the coffee is made. Butter some plates, pour the liquid into them, and before it cools drop in a few drops of essence of lemon, or any other flavoring that may be approved.

PLANTS packed away in cellars that are quite dark, or nearly so, will require very little water; once a week will be sufficient, and be very careful to give but little. The gas found in the cellars of some houses will be found to injure these plants, and should be guarded against. Our experience with plants in a sleeping-room is such as to lead us to say that they will not be of the least discomfort, or in any way injure the person occupying the room.

MOTH PREVENTIVES.—Brush and clean woolens and furs thoroughly, put them in tight paper bags and paste them perfectly tight. To make sure, it is better to place a second bag over the first. To prevent the paper bag from being torn, it is better to put it in a box or trunk. Clothes should not be allowed to lie about, but should be carefully put away when no longer in daily use. Camphor is very good to place in drawers. Fold up clothes, sprinkling dry camphor between the folds, and then sew them up in common bed-ticking. It is necessary, to be sure, that moths have not laid eggs in the things before they are packed.

AIR THE BEDDING.—The desire of an energetic housekeeper to have her work completed at an early hour in the morning often causes her to leave one of the important items of neatness undone. The most effectual purifying of beds and bedclothes cannot take place if a seasonable time is not allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done, and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and when practical left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

A Bashful Young Man.

Mr. Alfred Ethelridge is bashful; he does not deny it. He wishes he wasn't, sometimes, but wishing doesn't seem to help him much. Everybody in Burlington likes him, except the father of a young lady out on Pond street. With an instinctive knowledge of this old gentleman's feelings, Alfred had forborne to aggravate them, and kept out of the father's way as much as possible, atoning for this apparent neglect by seeing the daughter twice as often. The other afternoon Alfred went up the steps and rang the bell. The door opened, and——

Papa stood glaring at him, looking a thousand things and saying nothing.

Alfred Ethelridge had never felt quite so lost for language in his life. Presently he stood on one foot and remarked:

"Good afternoon!"

"Gooftnooh," grunted papa, which is, by interpretation, also good afternoon.

"Is—ah—is—er—er—Miss Lollipop—is your daughter at home?" asked Alfred, standing on the other foot.

"Yes, sir," said papa, rather more shortly than Alfred thought was absolutely necessary. Then nobody said anything for a long time. Presently Alfred Ethelridge stood on both feet and asked:

"Is she in?"

"Yes, sir," said papa, not budging a step from his position in the door, and looking as though he was dealing with a book agent instead of one of the nicest young men in Burlington. Then Alfred Ethelridge stood on the right foot and said:

"Does she—can she receive company?"

"Yes, sir," papa said, savagely, not at all melted by the pleading intonation of Alfred's voice, which everybody else thought was so irresistibly sweet. Then Alfred Ethelridge stood on his left foot and said:

"Is she at home."

"Yes sir," papa said, kind of coldly.

Alfred Ethelridge looked down the street and sighed; then he looked up at papa and shivered. Then he stood on his right foot and said:

"Is she in?"

"Yes, sir," papa said, grimly, and never taking his eyes off the young man's uneasy face.

Alfred Ethelridge sighed and looked up the street; then he stood on his left foot and looked at papa's knees, and said, timidly and in tremulous tones:

"Can she see me?"

"Yes, sir," papa said, but he never moved, and he never looked pleasant. He only stood still and repeated a second time, "Yes, sir."

Alfred Etheiridge began to feel ill. He looked up and down the street, and finally pinned his wandering gaze to the bald spot on the top of papa's head; then he said:

"Will you please tell her that Mr. Alfred Ethelridge called?"

"Yes, sir," said papa, and he didn't say any more. And somehow or other Alfred Ethelridge kind of sort of got down off the porch and went kind of out of the gate like. He discontinued his visits there, and explained to a friend that the old man didn't say anything that wasn't all right and cordial enough, but the manner of him was rather formal.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

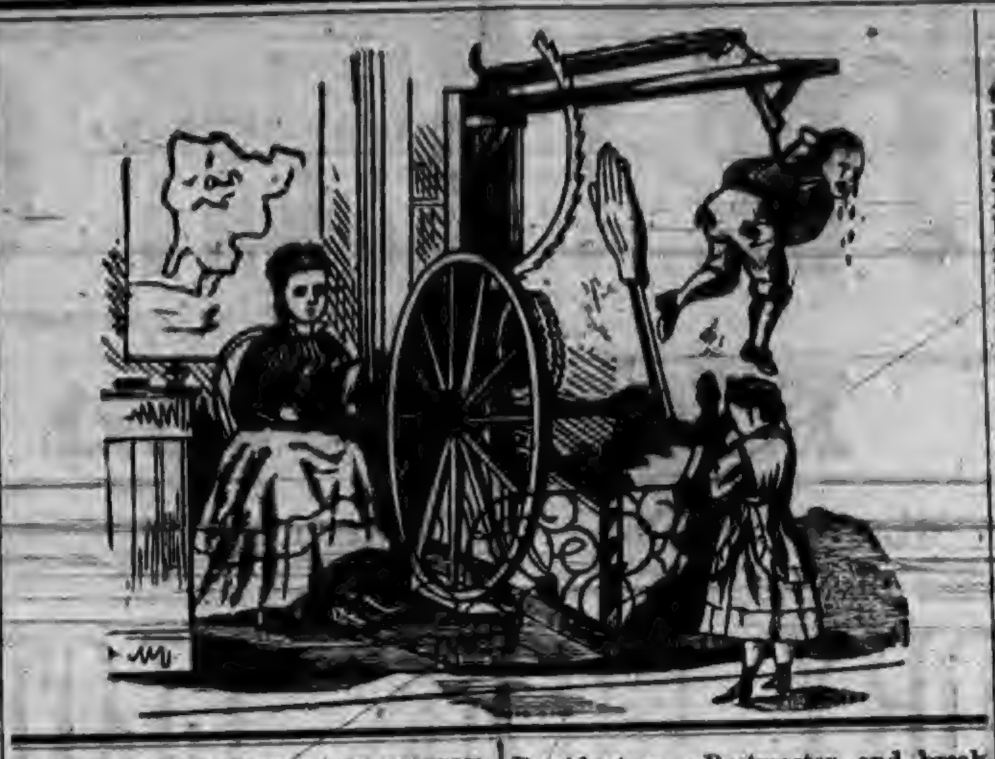

GREAT LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.

Geo. W. Peck's Self-Raking, Stem-Winding, Breech-Loading, Lock-Stitch, Stern-Wheel, Seven-Octave, Non-Explosive, Base-Burner, Automatic Urchin-Chastiser, and Combined Hair-Comb, Editorial Protector, Hash-Cutter, Beefsteak-Pounder, Assistant Educator, Etc.

This is an age of invention, and there is no knowing what a day may bring forth. Prominent educators have for years racked their brains and consumed midnight oil to devise some method whereby the youthful student, the urchin with thick-soled pantaloons, could be chastised as the gravity of his offense might demand, without inflicting a more severe punishment upon the lady teacher's hand than upon the child. Previous to the invention of this machine, principals of schools have wept to see their assistants go around with their arms in a sling from the effects of punishing scholars. In many instances excellent teachers, who loved their calling, have been compelled to resign their positions, and get married, because they had too much on their hands. The matter has been discussed at the various institutes, and it had been almost decided to adopt capital punishment, instead of the time-honored taking across the knee, when the inventor of this machine stepped in, and, by the simple device above illustrated, has saved the lives of many valuable young ones. The heart of the inventor was touched at seeing a frail schoolma'am, with her right hand swelled up to the size of a canvas ham, from agitating a boy who had wickedly placed a piece of clapboard inside of his trowserloons, when he knew that the teacher was on the war path after him. He was a bad boy, and will probably fetch up in Congress. The teacher was weeping, and saying she would be cussed if she didn't run that boy through a threshing *machine* before she got through with him. The idea at once struck the inventor that a *machine* could be constructed that would tan the jacket, as it were, of the young Modoc, and you see the result of careful thought and study in the machine before you.

AS A SPANKING MACHINE.

What a change. Instead of dreading the task of punishing scholars, and shivering at the prospect of blistered hands, the teacher can enjoy the performance, and look forward to the hour for doing up the day's spanking with a feeling of pleasure and gladness, and the frown formerly stereotyped on the face of the average schoolma'am gives place to an angelic smile. She seats herself at the instrument, with a dime novel in her hand, after placing the condemned urchins in a row within reach of the hoisting apparatus, or ice-tongs; she smiles, touches the snatch-brake with her foot, and the doomed urchin is launched into—if not eternity, he will think so before that hand lets up on him. With a smile playing over her features she works her tiny hoof and the avenging hand descends, the boy says his "now I lay me," and the old machine works as though endowed with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. [Care should be taken not to work the machine too rapidly at first, as it may make it hot—for the boy. Or it might telescope his *spinal meningitis*, with fatal results. Any teacher can work it all right after perchance killing a few scholars of the cheaper kind.] It will only take a moment of treading to make any ordinary boy sorry he enlisted, when he can be dropped and the next can be snatched. A whole school can be spanked in fifteen minutes if the teacher is anything of a treader. We make different-sized machines, suitable for the primary department, the intermediate, the High School, the Normal School and the State University.

AS A SELF-RAKER.

The ease with which this machine can be changed from one thing to another will convince the reader that it is almost human. It will remind one of a politician, every time it changes. To change it from a spanking machine to a self-raker, all you have to do is to unscrew the "hand," remove it and screw on a fine comb, change ends with the boy, and proceed to search for things that live, and move, and have a being, and bite boys' heads. This will tend to relieve mother of much searching investigation, as the school teacher can, by simply using her foot, keep the heads of all the children free from the festive bug, that at times makes life a burden.

AS AN EDITORIAL PROTECTOR.

Every editor in the land will thank us, on his bended knees, for this invention, as it solves a problem that has disturbed the minds of the knights of the scissors for many generations, viz.: How to exterminate the exchange fiend, the man who steals exchanges when you are busy writing. The editor can have a machine sitting in his office. In place of the hand of Providence, we screw on a cast-iron fist, weighing 700 pounds. If you desire to simply maim the fiend for life, you work the treadle mildly, and merely mash his eye out, and italicize his nose and break his jaw-bone. But if he is an old offender, and you want to make an example of him, you keep treading, and the pile driver will come down on him like a President on a Postmaster, and break every bone in his body, and flatten him as thin as one of Colfax's vindications.

AS A HASH CUTTER.

To transform the machine into a hash cutter, it is only necessary to unjoint the hand, and put in its place an ordinary chopping-knife, and set the machine to running. (Of course it is understood that the boy should be removed and a piece of beef hoisted in its place, unless you are fond of boy hash.) We have testimonials from some of the best hotels in the State, where our machine has been used as a hash cutter, and they all unite in pronouncing it the most successful aid to the dissemination of meat that has lost its charm for quarders that they ever saw. Only one accident has occurred thus far. At a Madison hotel, the proprietor had been chastising one of the dining-room girls with the machine, and stepped out to see a man, leaving the girl hoisted on the ice tongs. The cook took the machine to cut some meat for hash, and forgot to take the girl down, and she was cut finer than mustard-seed. One of the boarders was the first to discover the tragedy. He got a piece of earring on his plate, and immediately gave the alarm, but it was too late. The funeral was largely attended. These accidents need not occur, if the manipulator of the machine uses ordinary caution.

There is no end to the different uses to which the machine can be put. Anything that requires a strong horizontal motion, can be done better by machinery, and this machine will fill a want long felt. But it is as an urchin chastiser that its principal merit lies, and in which its owner expects to amass a fortune. It is not only in the school-room that the machine can be utilized, but in the family. Any family that has thirty-five or forty children can make a machine pay for itself in a year, and the work can be done much more satisfactorily. Where families are smaller, several can club together and own one in partnership, and some one can be appointed to chastise a whole neighborhood. The invention of this machine opens a field for the unemployed by which they can make a good living. Those female book agents can buy a machine and mount it on a wheelbarrow, and go about from house to house, doing jobs that any mother would be glad to pay a quarter to get off her hands.—*George W. Peck in Milwaukee Sun.*

A Dog and a Pig.

There is a dog at Taupo and also a young pig, and these two afford a curious example of animal sagacity and confidence in the bona fides of each other. These two animals live at the native pah on the opposite side of Tapuaeharuru, and the dog discovered some happy hunting grounds on the other side, and informed the pig. The pig, being only 2 months old, informed the dog that he could not swim across the river, which, at that spot, debouches from the lake, but that in time he hoped to share adventures with his canine friend. The dog settled the difficulty. He went in to the river, standing up to his neck in water, and crouched down; the pig got on his back, clasping his neck with his forelegs. The dog then swam across, thus carrying his chum over. Regularly every morning the two would in this way go across and forage around Tapuaeharuru, returning to the pah at night; and, if the dog was ready to go home before the pig, he would wait till his friend came down to be ferried over. The truth of this story is vouched for by several who have watched the movements of the pair for some weeks past. —*New Zealand paper.*

Cleopatra's Needle.

Northern climates are ill-adapted for the preservation of stone monuments, at the best; and when there is added to the inclemencies of the weather the action of a corrosive atmosphere, like that of London, the hardest stone stands small chance of preserving its integrity for any great length of years. The Egyptian column, Cleopatra's Needle, is scarcely in position on the banks of the Thames when the question of its preservation engages the attention of the Metropolitan Board of Works. At a recent meeting, the engineer and consulting chemist of the board reported that the surface of the Needle was in a condition that made it liable to be rapidly disintegrated by the action of the London atmosphere and by frost. It was recommended that a trial be made of a "stone solution," to harden the surface and make it impervious to the weather; but, on the assertion by members of the board that the same solution had been used without success on the House of Parliament, the matter was referred to a committee for further inquiry.—*Scientific American.*

The Small Boy.

Every day we have evidence that the small boy has no soul. The other day a crowd gathered around a farmer whose wagon-load of butter and eggs was fast in a mud-hole, and, while some suggested that he pull his horse gee, and others that he pull him haw, the ever-present small boy yelled, "It's no use, mister. Yer old hoss ain't stout enough. Take him out an' hitch in a roll of yer butter."—*Oil City Derrick.*

An American Tiger Slayer.

D'Harnancourt, the great professional tiger slayer, who is employed by Great Britain, through the Government of Singapore, to exercise his specialty, is a native of the United States, though of French extraction. His father, having been taken prisoner while with Napoleon in the Moscow campaign, was sent to Siberia, whence he escaped, and came to this country. The son was born on the plains of the far West and early became a hunter, ranging in search of game over an immense territory. Desirous to see the world, he went to sea; was wrecked off Formosa, and badly treated by the natives of that island. An English Captain induced him to visit Singapore, where he got his engagement, his price being £10 per head for tigers. D'Harnancourt is saving money to go to Algeria, where he will be under French authority, and where he can kill lions instead of tigers, as he covets the fame of a lion-slayer, and is desirous to rival Girard. He is a reckless hunter, and inclined to intemperance.

LONDON converts her public bath-houses into gymnasiums for the winter, under the provisions of an act of Parliament passed at the last session.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

CONDUCTED BY J. G. HOLLAND.

The Handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World.

The American edition of this periodical is now

MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY,

And it has a larger circulation in England than any other American magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man Who Lost His Name," etc. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1803-1-5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS, a series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California naturalist. The most graphic and picturesque, and, at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL.—Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Brazil, with Mr. J. Wells Champney (the artist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South"), preparing for SCRIBNER a series of papers on the present condition—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-Confederate" soldier, will be among the raciest contributions to SCRIBNER during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

THE LEADING EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES. We are now having prepared, for SCRIBNER, articles on the leading Universities of Europe. They will be written by an American College Professor, Mr. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell (author of "Falconberg," &c.), and will include sketches of the leading men in each of the most important Universities of Great Britain and the Continent.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on "How Shall We Spell" (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury), "The New South," "Lawn-Planting for Small Places" (by SAMUEL PARSONS, of Flushing), "Canada of To-day," "American Art and Artists," "American Archæology," "Modern Inventors;" also, Papers of Travel, History, Physical Science, Studies in Literature, Political and Social Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of New Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, $4.00 a year in advance; 35 cents a number.

Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, postoffice, county and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order or registered letter, to

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 & 745 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Harper's Weekly.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Weekly* remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and wood-cuts.—*Springfield Republican.*

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

The *Weekly* is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretenses.—*Evening Express*, Rochester.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year............$ 4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4.00
The THREE publications, one year............ 10.00
Any TWO, one year............ 7.00
SIX subscriptions, one year............ 20.00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed $1.00 per volume), for $7.00 each. *A complete Set*, comprising *Twenty-two Volumes*, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, *freight at expense of purchaser.*

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Harper's Magazine.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Magazine is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art.—*Boston Traveller.*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer.*

It is an excellent companion for the young, a delight to the mature, a solace for declining age.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any furnish its readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—*Watchman*, Boston.

The Volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year............$ 4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4.00
The THREE publications, one year............ 10.00
Any TWO, one year............ 7.00
SIX subscriptions, one year............ 20.00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 57 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. *Single volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Harper's Bazar.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

To dress according to *Harper's Bazar* will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

As a faithful chronicle of fashion, and a newspaper of domestic and social character, it ranks without a rival.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year............$ 4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4.00
The THREE publications, one year............ 10.00
Any TWO, one year............ 7.00
SIX subscriptions, one year............ 20.00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed $1.00 per volume), for $7.00 each. *A complete Set*, comprising *Eleven Volumes*, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, *freight at expense of purchaser.*

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

St. Nicholas,

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

An Ideal Children's Magazine.

Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., in 1873, began the publication of ST. NICHOLAS, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

OVER 50,000 COPIES.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's ideas of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day ST. NICHOLAS stands

ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

The New York *Tribune* has said of it: "ST. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The London *Literary World* says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

Good Things for 1878-9.

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A Jolly Fellowship,"

Will run through the twelve monthly parts—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelly. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"*Half a Dozen Housekeepers,*"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy tale called

"BUMPTY DUDGET'S TOWER,"

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of ST. NICHOLAS, the editor preserves a good-humored silence, content, perhaps, to let her five volumes already issued prophesy concerning the sixth, in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks" department, and the "Letter-box" and "Riddle-box."

Terms, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this Paper, and by all Booksellers and Postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, Postoffice, County and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

TWO PARTIES of medical students in Vermont went out after the same corpse. The first to arrive on the ground ambushed themselves and let the second party exhume the corpse, then rushed upon them with wild shouts of "Body-snatchers!" and "Arrest them!" and when their rivals had fled carried off the corpse delicti at their leisure.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 5th, 1878

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

The New York Tribune (republican) admits that the radical party is in the minority in Maine, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and has but a slender and insignificant majority in Iowa over the democratic and greenback vote combined. It says: "Taking those votes in each state which appear to indicate most correctly the division of parties, we find that 3,173,000 votes in the nine states named were divided as follows: Republican, 1,475,000; democratic, 1,247,000; greenback, 451,000. The democratic and greenback vote together exceeds the republican vote in each of the states, and by 224,000 in the aggregate. It is certain that the entire democratic and greenback vote can never be united, but the democrats could lose over 100,000 hard money men in the union, or about one in twelve of their whole number, and still have a majority of votes, and secure enough electors to ensure their success in the presidential election quite certain."

And so it is with all the leading radical journals of the country that are frank enough to acknowledge the situation. They are compelled to "take water" on the "solid north" business, and now their only hope is, "Grant and a strong government"—a one man power—a MONARCHY.

Grant for King.

The following from London, England explains itself:

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It appears that there is some foundation for the report that Gen. Grant has been proposed as a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

Under the provisions of the first and second articles of the treaty of Berlin, Bulgaria is constituted an automatic tributary Principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and national militia. The Prince is to be elected by the population, and their choice is to be approved and confirmed by the Porte and by England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy. No member of any reigning European dynasty is eleigible to the post, and this provision of the treaty has greatly limited the number of eligible candidates.

The far-spread and brilliant reputation of Gen. Grant as a soldier and ruler, it is said, has led the Bulgarian nobles, who are now debating among themselves the question of a ruler and the details of a new constitution, to look upon him as the most desireable Prince. It is urged that he will be most eminently fitted for this post. Under the provisions of the treaty of Berlin perfect equality in political and religious rights is to be extended to all the inhabitants of Bulgaria, and is thought a wholly impartial forigner, like Gen. Grant, can best secure the execution of the laws designed to secure this equality. No formal proposition on the part of the Bulgarian notabilities has yet been made to Gen. Grant, and if it it made it is thought the General will decline the honor.

By a little remodeling by an expert radical reporter, the following would have made a capital blood-and-thunder bull-dozing paragraph from the south; especially if it had occurred just before the elections

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Nov. 27.—Dr. Buck, sheriff of Claiborne county, having received information before daylight this morning that Harrison Page, a negro desporado, who assassinated the chancery clerk of this county two years ago, was at his house, three miles from town, went out with his deputies to arrest Page. One of the deputies, Robert Lum, was shot and instantly killed from a window. The sheriff, on forcing the door, was shot in the bowels, face and arm, and is in a dying condition. Thomas Harwood, another deputy, was knocked into an old cistern and left for dead, though he has since revived and is not seriously hurt. A posse left town immediately, and Chas. Wellman, one of the posse, while riding near Page's house, was shot through the face, arm, leg and hand. He is still alive. The assassin escaped, though some of his accomplices were killed.

The money power of America as represented by the radical party is largely in the minority in the Northern States, as shown by the following figures which give the republican minorities at the last election. (In round numbers.)

In Maine	12 800
Connecticut	8 000
New York	45 000
Pennsylvania	77 000
New Jersey	12 000
Ohio	35 000
Indiana	52 000
Illinois	40 000
Michigan	45 000
Wisconsin	10 000
Majority against republicans	333 800

Does this indicate a solid North? Has radicalism been indorsed by the voters of the North?

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until further notice. SOLOMON HEINOZEL,
63-6w Trustee of Fairfield-tp

Troy Items.

—Miss Emma Olds is just recovering from a severe attack of lung fever.

—School No. 4 commenced last Monday with Joseph Bell teacher. No. 8 commenced the same day with Jerome Brown as teacher.

—Wm. Waller and Elder Thomas are talking of trading farms.

—Hank Gilmore is building a new bridge across Fish Creek at Campbell's Crossing, and at present teams cannot cross that place.

Spencerville.

—Geo. Wade, Sr., contributed $7.00 to the school fund, for the privilege of using his fist too freely on his daughter-in-law.

—Rev. Thos. Lancaster preached on Thanksgiving day, at the M. E. church.

—Married, on Thursday, Nov. 28th, by Rev. T. Lancaster, Mr. M. E. Olds to Miss Ada Coder, both of Spencerville The young couple will take up their residence in Newville.

—Our school commenced on Monday, Nov. 25, under the management of Mr. Frank Walter, assisted by Miss Coder. A large number of scholars are in attendance.

—Mr. Jerry Gippford of Pierson, Mich., is visiting friends at this place.

St. Joe Doings.

—James H. Hamilton returned home Friday from the Paris Exposition.

—Solomon Woodcox celebrated his 78th birth day Wednesday last.

—S. A. Motter, of Wheeling, W. Va., is stopping at Geo. Johnson's.

—Adam Chub, of Orange, has returned from his Kansas trip.

—J. B. White, Dan Earhart and Jake White are off on a hunt in the south woods.

—Henry Baker, of Concord, returned from his Michigan hunt Sunday morning. Hank, a six week's hunt ought to have resulted in your killing at least one or two small animals.

—Jake Dermott has 8 fat hogs, and says before he will sell for the prices he will eat the whole of them himself. Better to sell than to undertake the job yourself.

—Solomon Shilling shipped from this station four car loads of hogs Tuesday last. Sol. likes to have the name of bell weather whether the business pays or not.

—Be it known by every one interested that St. Joe, though for a long time without preaching, has at last succeeded in procuring the services of a United Brethren minister, and hereafter will have preaching the second and last Sabbaths in each month.

—We understand an effort will be made the coming summer to build a church. Quite a number of our well-to-do citizens will pay liberally.

—We hear considerable grumbling among the subscribers to the COURIER, that it is of late one day later than usual. Can the editor tell us where the fault is, or is there a fault at all. Several times of late the packages for Newville and Spencerville have come to this office to be sent to their destination, but the papers for this place failed to put in an appearance. Are they all mailed at once? [Yes. Ed.]

—During the month just past we have shipped from this place 23 car loads of wheat, 3 cars of apples, 6 cars of hogs and 10 car loads of lumber. Prices for wheat have averaged 86 to 90c.; oats, 18 to 20c.; hogs, $2.25 to $2.50. Coulter & Batchelor, of Hicksville, and E. Case, of Spencerville, buy the grain while Uncle Sol. gathers in the swine.

—A chap hailing from Garrett, said to be the proprietor of a paper in that city of mud, imbibed rather too much Spencerville benzine Sunday night, and the consequence was before reaching St. Joe his clothes showed that he had made connection with some of Concord's mud. The obliging agent at this place took him under his fatherly protection and got him on the 11 o'clock train. Where he would have brought up, had it not been for Charley, it is hard to tell. A. A. A.

Standard Excellence.

The place that Dr. Price's flavoring extracts have won in public estimation sustains us in the assertion that for standard excellence they have no equal. Every housewife who has had occasion to use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts will endorse the above statement.

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Helmer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.
T. F. JORDAN,
48-8w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

—Ladies' Missionary meeting in the M. E. lecture room next Friday afternoon, at half past two o'clock. The members will please come prepared to pay their dues. If you cannot come, send your back dues.
MRS. E. L. CASEBEER, Sec'y.

—The first of the five murderers now in the Indianapolis jail has been sentenced to be hung. This is a good beginning and should be followed up until the other four are disposed of according as their guilt is shown, without allowing money to influence the results. Nor should executive clemency save the convicts from suffering the penalty adjudged against them.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of the association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of five directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. WM. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Dec. 4th, 1878.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

THE LATEST COMBINATION!

McQuiston & Ralston

Have combined to furnish the people of Auburn and surrounding country with cheap

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES.

We cordially invite everyone to examine our stock. Below are a few of our prices:

LOOK AT THIS:

Ten pounds of Granulated Sugar for	$1.00
Twelve and a half pounds extra C Sugar for	1.00
Fourteen pounds of extra Brown Sugar for	1.00
Six pounds of Good Coffee for	1.00
Five pounds of Best Rio Coffee for	1.00
Three pounds of good Tea for	1.00
Imperial Tea worth 75c, we sell for	50
EIGHT CAKES OF SOAP	**25**
Seven pounds of New English Currants for	50
Eleven pounds of New Raisins for	1.00
Four ten cent boxes of Matches for	25
Five pounds of good Starch for	25
SALT PER BARREL	**1.20**
COAL OIL PER GALLON	**12**
Look out for cheap Candies for the Holidays.	

Sixteen yards of Cotten Flannel for	$1.00
Eight yards of Gingham for	50
Ten yards of good Shirting for	1.00
Good Flannels per yard	23
All Wool Flannels	—
Shawls from	$1.00 up
Cloaks from	2.75 to 10.00
Boys Scarfs from	10c to 50c
Nubias from	35c to 1.50
Turkey Red Handkerchiefs for	5c
A large lot of Hem'd Handkerchiefs for	5c
Good Alpacas six yards for	1.00
Black Alpacas from	20c up
Balmoral and Felt Skirts from	50c up
Sixteen yards of Towling for	1.00
Linen Towls	10c
Napkins from	80c to 3.00 per doz

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing!

At prices to compare with any house in the county.

McQUISTON & RALSTON, Auburn, Indiana,

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE

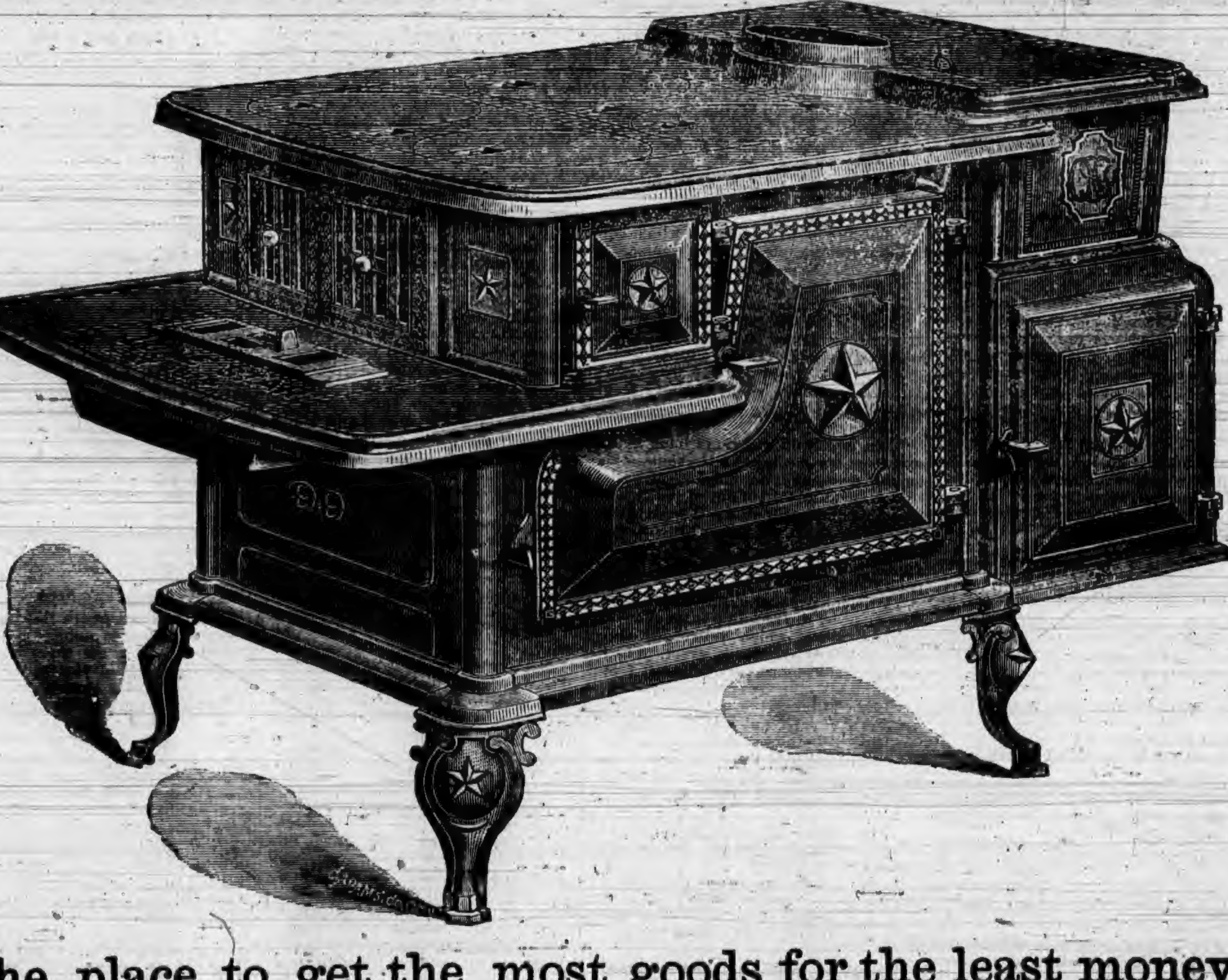

The place to get the most goods for the least money. Four tin pails and one dipper, $1.00. Coffee pots from 25 to 50 cents, Cross-cut saws from 2.00 to $5.00 All goods lower than the lowest. For axes, cross-cut saws, files, &c., call on

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
North Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

BRUTAL BUTCHERY IN ALLEN CO.

The Murderer is Captured by Sheriff Munson While a Loaded Gun is Levelled at his Head.

[Fort Wayne News.]

Another cold-blooded, deliberate murder has been committed in our county. On Saturday last, William Crance, a professional hunter and trapper, a man of notoriously evil propensities, who lives at Sheldon, on the southern boundary of the county, and Jonah Corson, a farmer, residing about three miles north of Sheldon, met after a turkey shooting match in the neighborhood, and engaged in card playing. It was at this meeting that the difficulty between these two men began. Crance accused Corson of having stolen one of his turkeys; this Corson indignantly denied. Crimination and recrimination followed. Words led to blows. A free fight took place, and Crance received an artistic and highly polished thrashing. When the fracus had subsided, Crance left the place, swearing vengeance against Corson. Corson and his companions remained for some time longer at the drinking place, and, just as the shades of evening began to fall, he, in company with a young man John C. Hart, started homeward on the railroad track. They had reached a point half a mile north of Sheldon, when Crance overtook them on the track and demanded his turkey. Corson replied that he had no turkey belonging to Crance, and was about to proceed onward, when Crance drew his gun to his shoulder and discharged the contents of both barrels into the face of the unfortunate farmer, killing him instantly and horribly mutilating his features. Poor Corson fell with his body across the track, his head resting upon one rail, and his legs across the other. The murderer at once fled from the scene, a vision of the bloody face of his victim only following. Sheriff Munson was immediately notified, who with a deputy proceeded to Sheldon where they learned that Crance was armed and had threatened to shoot the first man who attempted his arrest. They tracked him to the saw mills near the railroad. Mr. Munson first explored the northern mill and finding nothing, was about to enter the second mill, when Crance broke from his shelter and fled, carrying his gun in his hand. He fled at a rapid gait, hotly pursued by Munson and Cosgrove, until he had reached the home of one King, about one fourth of a mile east of Sheldon. Here he dodged his pursuers about some outhouses for a while; but finally secured a position for defense. Half reclining, with his head against the rails of a fence, he waited, with levelled gun the coming of the officers. Sheriff Munson discovered him, and advancing rapidly, while the deadly weapon was pointed full at his breast, all the while cautioning the murder not to move at peril of his life, he suddenly sprang upon Crance, and in an instant had his knee upon the murderer's throat At the same moment, deputy Cosgrove seized the gun and after a short struggle the weapon was secured, and the villian hand-cuffed.

—Permits to tie up were issued to the following adventurers during the month of November by Clerk Moss.

John Plattner and Alice Ladd, Anthony Palmer and Mary O'Brien, James M. Shall and Amanda Gaff, Abram W. Haight and Clara Comparet, Jerome Cook and Mollie Fields, Milo Walker and Lizzie Henderson, Alois Popple and Mary Jane Craig, Daniel Moody and Alta E Bloomfield, Albert J. Spaulding and Rosa Veeley, Charles Benner and Nancy E. Howey, Henry R. Vaughn and Maria Moody, Byron B. McEntaffer and Nancy Freed, Geo. W. Conrad and Lovina Miller, Morton E. Olds and Ada C. Coder, Timothy Edwards and Semantha North, Charles W. Miller and Clara E. Murray, David A. Doolittle and Mary S. Lindorffer, Sam'l. Shaffer and Malvina McEntaffer, John Frederick and Emma N. Miller.

A Good One on Reub.

A communication from "A Farmer," published in the Syracuse Gazette asks whether the report of the Auditor of Kosciusko county, "now being circulated in pamphlet form is paid for out of the county treasury or not," and whether "that wonderful map cost anything extra." The "Farmer" says; "I would not say anything disrespectful of a mechanic, but it looks as if some blacksmith had tried to hammer out a job of some kind and had failed and called it a map, and impressions had been taken from it."

Elocutionary Entertainment.

A grand entertainment at the M. E. church, Auburn, on Friday evening, December 13th, by Miss Vineyard, of Toledo, O. All who have heard Miss Vineyard, pronounce her public entertainments a grand success. It is to be hoped that all our people will turn out and enjoy this rare intellectual treat, as the attendance fee is placed at the small sum of 25 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children. Many will doubtless remember the brief and charming display of her oratorial powers at the residence of Dr. Ford sometime since, at a session of the Presbyterian social. No reserved seats. Door open at 7 o'clock, entertainment at 7:45. 2w

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling dry goods, clothing and groceries cheaper than any other retail store in Northern Indiana. Below find a few of their prices:

Starch 5c. per pound.
Splendid tea 40c. per lb.
Corn starch 10c. per pound.
Grain pepper 20c. per pound.
Best Coffee A sugar 9½ cents.
Parlor matches 4 boxes for 25c.
Best Young Hyson tea 80c. per lb.
Best Rio coffee 5 lbs. for 90 cents.

All best prints 6c. per yard, and a splendid print for 5c. per yard. Good canton flannel 16 yards for $1.00. A very heavy canton flannel 11 yards for $1.00. A good red flannel for 20c per yard. Good underclothing at 25c each. All other goods equally low. As they have no rent to pay, they can sell goods ten per cent. cheaper than any of their competitors. tf.

Local and Miscellaneuos

—Pure drugs at McIntyre's.

—Wust's pills cure headache.

—Fresh dates at Hollister's.

Grant is bound to be a king.

—Bill Edgington—has pups.

—Two express offices in town now.

—Sugar sand of all colors at Hollister's

—Try one of Houston's new cured hams.

—Poultry show in Fort Wayne next week.

—It will cost a dollar to dance next time.

—Are we to have a new harness shop?

—Butler wants a Knights of Pythias Lodge.

—Toilet articles in abundance at Mc Intyres.

—Vanity Fair smoking tobacco at Hollister's.

—Box papers for holiday gifts at Davenports.

—Nuts of all kinds for holidays at Hollister's.

—Horse blankets only $1, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—A letter from Silver Cliff, Colorado, on the first page.

—Miss Liddy Hogue has been quite ill for several days.

—Overcoats as low as $3.50 at Schaab Beugnot & Co's.

—Juvenile picture books for the holidays at Davenport's.

—S. U. Tarney pays cash for hides and furs of all kinds.

—Whoa Emma! Yesbera gone crazy on sewing machines.

—Ladies' cloaks cheaper than ever at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Remember that Hollister sells the purest candies made.

—Autograph albums of the latest style at Davenport's.

—Ladies should buy their perfumery at McIntyres Drug Store.

—A new shoemakers shop in town Mr. Wm. Little is foreman.

—County Clerk Moss contemplates a trip north, for his health.

—French mottoes and mixed candy by the bushel at Hollister's.

—New cured hams, nice and sweet at Houstons meat market.

—Hollister has engaged in the brick business—popcorn brick.

—It has been suggested by a farmer that "the roads are very bad."

—Highest price paid for butter and eggs at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—12,617 deaths from yellow fever in the south during the past season.

—Quick sales and small profits, at the cash store of McQuiston & Ralston.

—"Man wants but little here below" —but a woman wants everything she sees.

—Edgerly's Orchestra will furnish music for the next dance of the Neoteric's.

—Give Yesbera a call when you want a nice dress or business suit. He warrants a fit.

—Joe Beugnot is prepairing to entertain his customers in grand style during the holidays.

—Notice the prices in the large advertisement of McQuiston & Ralston, in this paper.

—Photograph albums in endless variety at Davenport's. Buy one for your Duxy Ann.

—More new goods just arrived at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., which will be sold at bottom prices.

—A clear case of murder in the first degree, in Allen county. Hangman's day in the dim distance.

—Houston's meat market is always supplied with a variety of choice beef, pork, mutton and poultry.

—Our jovial and accommodating young friend, Albert Markle, is at Willis & Co's. book store.

—A Fort Wayne merchant advertises custom made shirts with 1800 bosoms. Are they for men?

—Candy apples, pears, roosters and in fact anything in the way of candy fruit and toys, at Hollister's.

—A No. 5 American sewing machine, drop leaf, two drawers, and cover can be had at Yesbera's for $25,00.

—The Estey organ for a Christmas present. You can get them at Yesbera's at a great reduction in prices.

—Childrens' knit hoods, mittens and sacks made to order at the Ladies' Bazaar, in endless variety of colors.

—Joe. E. Beugnot is supplied with a full stock of extra quality wines and liquors of all kinds, for the holiday trade.

—Business on the north side of the public square is increasing. We have a new dry goods store and a new express office.

—Why will you buy a poor quality of mixed candy, when you can get a superior quality at Hollisters for 25 cents per pound.

—The cheapest place in Northern Indiana to buy your dry goods, clothing, groceries, and hats and caps, is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Mr. Chas. Lehman, aged 94 years fell through a hatchway at Stevens Bro's. carriage manufactory in Fort Wayne last Monday, causing almost instant death.

NO YOU DON'T!

DOT LEEDLE UNIDED STADES MARSHAL VAS NOD GUIDE GWICK ENUF RITE AVAY.

James Still Languishes.

The "Colonel" and her gang put in another appearance last Tuesday and attempted to "play it smart," and secure the release of James V. Hazzard from jail. The scheme was well planned but the actors failed in the execution of it. The particulars as near as we could gather them are about as follows. It appears that Mrs. Gear and her accomplices came here with a bond for release, signed by Hon. E. Henderson, of Anderson, Ind. The bond was presented to Sheriff Leas who refused to accept it, on the grounds that Henderson was unknown to him, and, while it contained an affidavit as to the makers responsibility at the date of the bond, which was a week old when presented, the sheriff did not regard that as sufficient proof that the maker of the bond was worth a dollar at the time it was presented, therefore he demanded more evidence. Had the bond been accepted as expected, then is when the accomplices were expected to get in their work, as they were aware that other warrants were in the hands of an officer and would be served immediately upon the release of Hazzard on bail, and in order to defeat this, it is suspected that one of the parties engaged in an attempt to kidnap Hazzard, was a United States Marshal in disguise, who was ready to take charge of the prisoner on some pretext as soon as released by the sheriff, and hurry him out of town, which would have been the last of "Jeems" in this vicinity. But "the best laid schemes of mice and men" sometimes fail, and the parties to the plot become ashamed of their undertaking and sneak away at the first opportunity as they did in this case. Parties who lay claim to honor and respectability should bear in mind that any attempt at chicanery in the interest of the Hazzards recalls the old proverb in the minds of the Auburn people, that 'birds of a feather, flock together.'

Roll of Honor.

Names of pupils in Auburn Public Schools who were neither absent nor tardy during the school month ending November 29th:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Frank McDowell, M. I. Hoffman, Joseph Lanning, Ashton Gonser, Ezra Easley, James McClellan, Mark Rush, Alfred Rowland, Martin Sheets, Cory Shugers, Mellisa Turner, Allie Turner, Rebecca Shull.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, Louie Henry, Saxby McIntosh, George McKay, Ada Swihart Charley Casebeer, Lillie Lobmiller, Eddie Casebeer, Flora Gorden, Silas Weyer.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

James Hoffman, John Zimmerman, Ettie Kline, Frances Otto, Nannie Petersen.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

May Humes, Mary Mitchell, Maggie Silvers, Alza Ralston, Maud Abright, Willie Culbertson, Cora Culbertson, Lettie Meese, Minie Mitchell, Anna Eckhart, Dora Jones, Walter Ervin, George Clark.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGH.

Arthur Miller, William Wolf, Mary Baker, Blanche Peterson, Eugene Girardot, Elis Somers, George Mitchell, Edward Robbins, Lucy Otto, Bertha Mourie.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Willie Ault, Eugene Altenberg, Arthur Duck, Clay Jones, Frankie Kagey, Eddie Mason, John Slifer, Frankie Campbell, Katie Berg, Eva Easley, Odie Galloway, Estella Hague, Rilla Hollopeter, Laura Houghton, Dessie Silvers, Hattie Shearer, Wilsie Faegler, Anna Strebe, Addie McCord.

M. SEILER, School Sup't.

JOY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Music! Music!

We are at last enabled to announce that a grand musical convention will be held here during the holidays, under the direction of Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago. Work will begin at two P. M., Christmas, and will close on Saturday night with a grand concert. In this part of Indiana, the name of Prof Straub is a sufficient guaranty that the work to be done will be strictly first-class. The Convention and Concert will be held in the new Presbyterian church Tickets admitting to Convention and Concert, $1 50. Boarding place at the lowest possible rates are already provided for all who may come. For circulars, giving full information in regard to the work to be done, address,

M. SEILER,
BRUCE MILLER, } Auburn, Ind.

—W. H. Kiblinger, the hardware merchant at Auburn, Ind., has a double full column advertisement in the Courier. He has a branch store at Millersburg, also, and is one of the most enterprising gentlemen of our acquaintance.—Goshen Democrat.

Yes, Mr. Kiblinger's free use of printers ink has given him a reputation as an active, wide-awake business man, besides bringing him an extensive trade from this and adjoining counties which he well deserves.

Kitchen Wonder.

Such is Hunter's PERFECTION Rotary Flour and Meal Sifter. We have one in use in our family, and can testify to its merits. It is the original Sifter, and the only one that can be taken apart to clean. It serves the purpose of a scoop, measure, weigher, egg-beater, rice washer, tomato, starch, wine and fruit strainer, and will last a long while with ordinary good care. H. H. Stamets, agent for DeKalb county.

Best Evidence of its Worth.

The great popularity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever a sweet, white biscuit is wanted, or a light pot-pie, and elegant cake, or a delicious pudding, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder should be used. It is purity itself.

For 30 Days

Yesbera, the merchant tailor will sell the American sewing machine at a discount of $5,00 on each machine for the next 30 days.

—Go to the double store of McQuiston & Ralston, if you want to see the largest stock of goods ever brought to Auburn.

—Persons who have not received an invitation to the club dance, will positively be refused admission at the door.

By order of the NEOTERIC'S.

—Yesbera is offering greater inducements than ever, to those wanting sewing machines. The AMERICAN would make a handsome christmas present.

—Willis & Co. have just received a large and choice lot of photograph and autograph albums, which are being offered at prices within the reach of all.

—The people of DeKalb county have no excuse for going to Fort Wayne to buy goods, when McQuiston & Ralston are offering better goods for less money.

—Mr. D. S. Littlefield has returned, and taken his old position in the drug store of McIntyre & Son. His old friends and customers will be glad to meet him.

—We have before us "The Silver Cliff Miner," Vol. 1, No. 1, a six column folio, very neat in appearance. This is the paper with which Mr. T. C. Mays is connected.

—Geutig, the murderer of Mollie McGlew, has been tried and found guilty by a Marion county jury, and his punishment is fixed at death by hanging. A righteous verdict.

—McQuiston & Ralston are now ready to supply the citizens of DeKalb county with dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., at prices lower than have ever been offered in the county.

—The following tail-end of a marriage notice in the Findlay. (O.,) "Courier," is respectfully referred to Beane, of the the Goshen Democrat, for comment:

"No cards, no beer, no cigars, no NOTHING!"

—Burglars visited Columbia City last Thursday night, and relieved L. C. Show of $1000 worth of jewelry, and succeeded in getting away with $400 worth of clothing belonging to James Washburn.

—The amateur dramatic clubs of Waterloo and Hicksville are preparing to give their first public entertainments for the season, which speaks well for the enterprise of the young people of those towns.

—Mrs. J. H. Bryant, ot Benton, Ala., during the prevalence of the yellow fever, cut her hair, forty-two inches long, from her head and sent it to New York city to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers.

—The "blue silk sash with tassels" said to have been worn by Wm. Penn when the treaty of peace was made with the Indians, at Shackamaxon, in 1682, is now offered for sale by a London shopkeeper.

—The publishers of the Wabash Courier propose to publish a paper for pay rather than amusement, after the first day of January next. There is no reason why home papers should not be paid for in advance as well as foreign papers.

—The lectures of Prof. Dewey are increasing in interest. The general remarks of the first evening ought not to be regarded as a sample of his ability as a lecturer. Those interested in the subjects of his course of lectures will certainly appreciate his ability.

—Billy Little has just returned from Fort Wayne with a stock of goods, and is prepared to make boots and shoes to order, at prices to compare with ready-made goods. Give him a trial. Shop up-stairs, over Eldridge's saloon.

MARRIED—At the residence of the brides parents, near Spencerville, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 28, 1878, Mr. Morton E. Olds and Miss Ada C. Coder, all of Concord, DeKalb county, Indiana.

A London dispatch says if the Bulgarian notabilities propose Grant for their king "it is thought that the General will decline the honor." Grant never declines anything that he can see money in, but perhaps just now he may have an eye on a crown in America.

—The Burlington Hawkeye says, if the graves were rifled in the interest of science people wouldn't mind it so much. That is, if the average medical student learned anything in the dissecting room, people wouldn't begrudge the young man a body now and then; but—

—The social connected with the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. J. B. Casebeer, and Mrs. F. E. Davenport, at the residence of the former, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Refreshments served from five to six. A very cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y

—Butler is troubled with burglars. The "Record" says: "It would be 'but little work for a good detective to 'work up either of the recent cases 'The evident experience of the parties 'in both cases testify that an officer 'would not have far to go to find the 'culprits." Here is a good opportunity for display of detective ability. Let us have it

—Another convenience has been secured for the people of Auburn through the efforts of Mr. J. J. Martin, the agent of the B. & O. Railroad, by which express matter on that line will be delivered free of charge. A branch express office has been established at the hardware store of W. H. Kiblinger & Co., where packages can be left for the B. & O. route.

Never Before Heard Of!

Bargains in Boots and Shoes at the

Boot Up-Side Down

For the next

THIRTY DAYS!

All goods

AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

in order to reduce stock. Come early and buy your

Boots and Shoes

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Mens' Stoga Boots	$1.65 to	$2.00
Rubber Boots	$1.25 "	2.25
Womens' Shoes	90 "	1.25
Over Shoes	25 "	1.00

All goods in the same proportion at the

Boot Up-Side Down

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

SAM, PETE & MAX

STAR

Now Displaying Novelties in

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

An Immense Stock Just Received.

5 E. MAIN ST. AND 33 CALHOUN ST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE TWO ROSES.

My love, my May, and I, one day,
  Enchanted with the weather,
Walked through the shade of woodland glade
  In bliss, because together.
Said sweetheart May, "Look, love, I pray!"
  I looked, and saw her bending
A rose-bush o'er, her beauty more
  Than earthly radiance lending
Unto the flower, whose hue the power
  Of heaven was spent in blending.

Two roses grew, but only two,
  In solitary splendor,
Upon the bush—I made a rush
  To pluck and then to render
Them unto whom their earthly bloom
  Could offer no comparing;
But "Stay, oh stay!" said sweetheart May,
  "Nor pluck them; for by sparing
They two will blow till winter's snow,
  Your love and mine declaring!"

My love, my May, and I, one day,
  While winter winds were blowing,
Came to the place where once in grace
  Two flowers we loved were growing;
But gone was one, and low upon
  The mossy rock was lying;
The other, filled with dew distilled
  From Evening's vase, was sighing,
As though it wept the friend who slept,
  And murmured at his dying.

"An evil sign, dear sweetheart mine,"
  I said; "what is its meaning?
It may portend, what Heaven forfend
  It does not, that the gleaning
Of death is nigh, when you or I
  Must here be left a sighing."
And, as I spoke, my voice it broke
  In sobs—and, almost crying—
  blush to say—I looked at May
  To list her sweet replying.

My love, my May, what did she say?
  She said: "My dear, these flowers
Were bruised by fate, when separate,
  For one, by all the powers
Of nature torn, now lies forlorn
  Upon the sod expiring;
The other, left of friend bereft,
  Of life is quickly tiring.
The lesson's plain—then why remain
  A two, when, by aspiring
To marriage, we a one shall be,
  Each other's hopes inspiring?"

* * * * * * *

'Tis passing strange, a wondrous change
  Has come upon the flower,
Once all alone—for there have grown
  And bloomed—a heaven-sent dower—
Three blossoms fair, of beauty rare,
  Anear the parent stem;
'Twas just to-day, I went with May,
  And, calmly looking on them,
"A prophecy!" said I, and she—
  She blushed, and sighed, "Ahem!"

AFTER MORENGO.

A Most Remarkable Affair.

BY L. H. CUMMINS.

Early one morning in the month of June, I started from the camp, mounted on one of the toughest California mustangs that ever climbed a mountain trail. I was the leader of a party engaged by the stage agent to ferret out and bring within the grasp of justice, if possible, a notorious gang of road agents. We all entered into the spirit of the enterprise with a will, for we had been longing for some kind of adventure, as fully a month had passed since the "dry season" had set in, and, on account of the scarcity of water, we were obliged to abandon our claims until the winter rains. So it was with joy we embraced the opportunity that now presented itself for consuming at least a portion of the long, tedious interval. We had been engaged in this most agreeable work for some weeks without many favorable results; and, on the morning referred to, I decided to try my luck unaccompanied by the other members of the party. So I started out a day in advance; and, in the afternoon, at the time mentioned, was winding my way along a narrow trail—having left the stage-road far behind—and, from the fresh imprints in the trail, I was convinced it had been traversed but a short time before. I had never, at any previous time, penetrated so far into this forest of chaparral and incipient oaks; it was the densest I had ever seen, and the trail that led into it was the most tortuous and serpentine I had ever traveled. But, as I had never before struck a trail that did not lead to some place, I concluded that this one led somewhere also. This conclusion was soon verified, when a sudden turn brought me into a natural clearing, of some 500 or 600 yards in circumference, in the center of which stood a house and a barn. Now, thought I, my efforts have been rewarded with success; here is the rendezvous of the notorious Morengo gang. At that moment my mustang, whose best feelings were evidently aroused by the sight of the barn, gave vent to a very spirited and prolonged whinny. I had not sufficient time to turn and get under cover of the chaparral before a dog—a most savage and ferocious-looking brute—made his appearance, and, taking in the situation, was making a very straight line in my direction, when, to my great relief, and not less to my surprise, the door of the house flew open and a lady appeared, whose quick order:

"Tiger, Tiger! come back here, sir;" accompanied at the same time with an emphatic stamp of her foot, brought the enraged animal cowering back.

"Won't you come in, sir?" she said, addressing me; "you must be very much fatigued." And, in almost the same breath, cried: "Ah Toy, Ah Toy! come and put the gentleman's horse away."

I immediately dismounted, and handed my horse over to the guileless and inoffensive-looking Mongolian who responded to the lady's call.

"Walk right in, sir," she said. I entered and thanked her for her kindness.

"You will please excuse me a moment, sir," she said, gazing down at her soiled apron. "I hardly expected any one to-day," she continued, displaying just the least confusion while contemplating what she doubtless thought her unpresentable appearance.

She withdrew into an adjoining room, and I took advantage of her absence by surveying the one in which I was sitting. It was furnished in a manner uncommon to that section of the country. Everywhere there were evidences of the delicate taste possessed by its fair mistress. The floor was carpeted; the walls were covered with white muslin; there were upholstered chairs and a sofa; on a small table in the center of the room was a pile of books; and in one corner was an open secretary.

How remarkable, thought I, to find such a house and so lovely a creature—for such she was—presiding over it in this isolated spot. But my thoughts were soon disturbed by the reappearance of the principal object of my wonder.

"Pardon me, please, for leaving you so long alone," she said, as she settled into a chair and smoothed down the waves of the rich dress which she had donned in her absence, and added: "You must have traveled a long distance to-day."

"Yes," said I, "I have come all the way from C——ville."

"Why, you must be quite exhausted," said she; and, at the same time rising and going to a door, "Ah Toy, Ah Toy!" she cried; "get some dinner for the gentleman."

All my protestations were of no avail.

While awaiting the preparation of dinner we conversed freely, and I discovered that she possessed, beside her personal charms, rare attractions of the mind, for she was well read and intelligent. I learned from her that her father was a miner, whose claim lay in the immediate vicinity, and that he would be home in the evening.

Dinner was soon in readiness, and I partook heartily, while my fair hostess presided over the table; and, under the influence of the wine that she set before me, I grew more and more communicative.

"What could have brought you into such an out-of-the-way place as this?" she asked, after the table had been cleared. I had evaded similar questions to this, but none so directly put. Yet, thought I, why should I not tell her the object of my trip? What harm could her knowing it do? And it might be the means of my gaining valuable information; and the subtle influence which those dark, sparkling eyes exercised over me inspired me with confidence in their possessor, and, lowering my voice, I began:

"Have you ever heard of Morengo's band?"

The dark eyes flashed with excitement as she answered:

"What, the stage-robbers?"

"Yes," said I; "then you have heard of them?"

"Yes, indeed," she replied, "I have heard a great deal of them;" then added, archly, "I hope you are not one of their number."

"On the other hand," said I, "I am after them."

"Indeed!" she exclaimed, with increasing interest; and then, looking around in a frightened manner, asked: "But you don't think they live anywhere around here, do you?"

"I am convinced," I replied, lowering my voice still more, "that they do live in this neighborhood."

Her alarm increased.

"Why," she exclaimed, "I have been living here for several years, with no other protection during the day than Tiger."

I assured her that I really thought it must be an abandoned set of wretches who would harm a lady—and especially her.

She appeared to take no notice of this little compliment, and I continued: "On the other hand, I understand, they are a very gallant band of rascals, and scarcely ever require ladies to surrender their valuables when they attack a stage." This seemed to reassure her. "But," I went on, "you can doubtless better understand this when I inform you that it is a question which is the leader of the band, Morengo or his daughter Juanita."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "now you have aroused my curiosity. How romantic! Tell me all about her, please; it is such a rare thing that we hear of romance in this isolated region."

Her graceful form inclined in her eagerness to catch every word I uttered, and her cheek flushed with pleasure and excitement as I told her all I knew and had heard about the remarkable woman, whose daring deeds exceeded those of any of her father's followers, and that it was affirmed that the most successful raids of the band were planned by her, and she always assisted in their execution.

Thus employed in pleasant conversation the moments slipped away into hours, and every moment that passed I felt myself becoming more hopelessly entangled in the meshes that the lovely woman before me was all unconsciously weaving and throwing around me.

As each successive hour passed I made up my mind to leave before another had, but as often failed in my resolution. The sun was now low and I essayed to depart, but was met with the words: "Why, you surely won't go until papa comes home; I am sure he would be glad to meet you."

"You really must excuse me," said I; "it is not in justice to the rest of the party——"

"What party?" she broke in.

"Why," I replied, remembering that I had not told her, "I am only one of a party of some ten or twelve."

"Ah, yes," said she, eying me closely, "I see. And all searching for Morengo?"

"Yes," I replied, "but I am a day in advance of them; and, as I said, it would really be unjust for me to remain idle here while they are pursuing their laborious search."

"Then they will be here to-morrow?" she asked.

"Yes," said I; "their intention was to follow the trail which brought me here."

"Well," said she, "you must stay until papa comes. I shall have to set table for tea." And, before I could interpose a word, she was away. As she left the room I thought how many charms she was the possessor of; intelligent, beautiful, romantic, vivacious; of æsthetic tastes, I was convinced; and then looking round my eyes lit upon the books piled upon the table. I had a curiosity to see them more closely, so I walked over and on examining them found they were the works of authors of renown, and, as I opened one after another, I saw upon the fly leaf of a book of poems several stanzas, traced in a most perfect hand. They attracted my attention, and I read them, and while I still held the book in my hand my fair hostess re-entered and approached the table by which I stood.

"Pardon me, please," I began, "for examining your library uninvited; but may I ask who the author is of these beautiful stanzas?"

The color that rose to her cheek verified the conclusion I had arrived at, but she merely said: "Oh, no one in particular," and added quickly, "papa has just come; he will be in in a moment."

She had scarcely finished speaking when a tall, dark man with heavy brows, a full black beard and flowing black hair, entered the room, and, after the formalities of an introduction were over, we sat down, and, as his daughter withdrew from the room, in a subdued tone he commenced:

"Violet informs me that you are after Morengo."

Violet! She bore the name of my favorite flower; and, oh! how well it fitted her, thought I.

"Yes, sir," I replied; "and any information you could give me would be greatly appreciated. Am I on the right track?"

"Yes," he answered, "I think you are."

I listened intently.

"But you should have left the trail," he continued, "some three miles back. There is a little clearing there. Didn't you see it as you came along?"

"Yes," I replied, "I remember it."

"Well, sir," he continued, "I have a suspicion, which I never have yet communicated to any living being, not even to my daughter, and that is that somewhere about that clearing Morengo and his men live."

"But," said I, in surprise, "are you not afraid of your lives, living in such close proximity to such a desperate band?"

"Did you ever hear," he replied, significantly, "of Morengo attacking a house?"

No, I never had.

"And let him dare to attack this house," he continued, with considerable spirit; "that girl of mine and I could give them a pretty rough deal, I reckon."

"Why," I exclaimed, "what could she do?"

"Do!" he replied. "Well, now, she can swing a rifle just as lively as the next bushwhacker."

I was astonished.

"And I never saw a horse so fast," he added, with apparent pride, "that she couldn't lariat on the keen jump."

It is unnecessary to say I was amazed. A lady, thought I, who possesses so many and such varied accomplishments—whose sweet voice I could now hear in the adjoining room as she hummed a familiar song while busying herself about her duties—was a wonder indeed.

The door opened and supper was announced in readiness.

After supper was over and the table vacated I again essayed to leave, when the father met me with the words:

"Oh, you must stay over night. Your party will be along in the morning, my daughter informs me, and you can join them then."

It was just getting dark, and I insisted on going, although my heart did not; so my horse was ordered, and, as I took the proffered hand of the fair creature who had in such a short time filched my heart from me, I gave it a pressure which brought the crimson dye to her fair cheek; and the father, seizing my hand with a vise-like grasp, repeated the warm invitation of his daughter to come again, which I assured them I should.

The moon was shining brightly as I rode slowly, and, thought I, what can equal the hospitality of a Californian? And as I was about to leave the clearing I took one last look at the house where my divinity dwelt, and was surprised at seeing a form approaching me. Could it be she? I stopped and waited. Sure enough, it was she. I dismounted, and, as the fair creature drew near, she said:

"I forgot to caution you. It is a very dangerous road you have to travel, and especially at night."

I looked into the dark eyes before me. Could it be possible that I had awakened the same feelings in her heart that she had in mine?

"Do not give yourself a moment's alarm about my welfare," I replied. "I have traveled roads a thousand times more dangerous than this trail."

"Oh," said she, "I do not apprehend any danger, but, you know, a word of warning is sometimes better than an ounce of steel." And then added, archly: "Look out for Juanita Morengo!"

I laughed, and told her that I had never yet met a woman whom I thought could worst or take me at a disadvantage. With a merry little laugh she extended her hand, and, at the same time, handed me a note, requesting me to take it to C——ville; "and promise me," she added, as she looked me full in the eyes, "that you will not look at it till you arrive there. I think I can trust you." I promised by all that was holy that I would not violate her trust, and at the same time deposited the note in a pocket of my saddle-bags. I then raised to my lips the little hand that had laid so confidingly in mine and imprinted a kiss upon it, and was soon on my way again.

I had proceeded thus about two miles, and as I neared the clearing, which was now my objective point, I unwillingly expelled the pleasant thoughts from my mind and became more cautious. I entered the clearing by a sharp turn of the trail, and hearing a slight rustle in the undergrowth close by I stopped my horse and listened. All was silent. I had proceeded but a little farther when I suddenly heard a whizzing sound similar to that made by a whip in cutting through the air, and at the same instant I felt my arms pinioned to my side as though a rope were wrapped around my body. Quick as a flash of lightning the thought struck me: "A lariat—I am lassoed," and at the same time made a desperate struggle to seize the knife which I carried in my belt to sever the strands of the lariat that encircled me, but in an instant I was unhorsed and lying prostrate on the ground. I saw a masked face above me, and a white hand pressing something to my mouth and nostrils which had a decided odor of chloroform.

The sun was high when I picked myself up and gazed in wonder around. Slowly, and one by one I recalled the incidents of the preceding day, but could not understand how I had arrived at this spot, for indeed C——ville was in plain sight, and my mustang was picketed near by. My arms pained me a little, and that called to mind the lariat that had been wrapped around them, and then I remembered being pulled from my horse and robbed—as I supposed. But, strange though it appeared, my horse, my revolvers, and the several slugs which were in my pocket, were all intact. I approached my horse to mount, but to my surprise and horror my saddle-bags were gone.

That night, as I was sitting sorrowfully in my cabin, there came a knock at my door, and upon opening it one of the party entered.

"Hallo," he exclaimed, "heard you got lariated last night." He then went on and told me what the party had accomplished, and to my amazement I found that they had been to exactly the same place I had. He described minutely the trail, the house, the barn, and everything on the premises, "but," said he, "there wasn't a soul there."

"What," I exclaimed, "no one there!"

"No," he replied; then very significantly: "They must have got wind that we was comin', for things looked mighty like as if they'd just cleared out."

I felt sick.

"Who do you suppose lived there?" I asked, with a sinking heart.

"Why, Morengo, of course," was the confident answer.

"What proof did you find?" I asked, quickly, grasping at a straw of hope.

"Well," said he, "we found about a dozen mail-bags, and as many broken express boxes in the barn. Isn't that proof enough?"

I thought I was dreaming; I could not speak.

Another knock at the door roused me somewhat, and another of the party entered and said the agent would like to see me. I hastened to the stage-office, where the remainder of the party were assembled. Not a word of greeting did I receive from one of them as I entered. The agent was the first to speak.

"I believe you said you lost your saddle-bags yesterday?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Well, the boys found a pair about three miles this side of Morengo's. Are these yours?" he asked, holding them up.

I seized them, and plunged my hands into the pockets. The note was gone.

Then said the agent, while his and the eyes of the whole party were fixed upon me:

"Is this yours?" holding up an unsealed note.

"Yes," said I, and, in a rage, demanded: "Who opened this note?"

"Nobody," said one of the party; "twa'n't sealed."

I unfolded it quickly and read these words, traced in the same matchless hand that the stanzas I had read the previous day were:

"Compliments of Juanita Morengo."

As the agent saw the different expressions of my face, he said:

"This is very remarkable!"

I gazed blankly at the sheet; again were the incidents of the previous day recalled; I remembered with a vivid distinctness the father's remark of his daughter's proficiency in the use of the lariat; I remembered the soft, white hand that had touched my face as I inhaled the fumes of the opiate; I thought of the deserted house, the mail bags, the express boxes. My eyes grew dim; my knees shook; my heart seemed to be forcing itself up into my throat; I was suffocating. It was all plain now. Yet, as I staggered out into the open air, I repeated the words the agent had uttered:

"Yes—it—is—very—remarkable."

A Thief Shrewdly Caught.

Dishonest people often show a great deal of cunning—and they have use for a great deal. But very few of them master all the secrets of detection, so as to perfectly shield themselves long in their bad trade.

"Where did you get them tomatoes?" asked an old Long Island farmer of a neighbor, whose real estate yields not a tomato vine. His basket was full of very fine, ripe specimens, which he thought he recognized. It was not the first time suspicion of his neighbor's honesty had arisen in his mind.

"Where did you get 'em?" he asked again.

"Bought 'em."

"Ah! Let's look at your hands."

With his basket on his arm, he held out both hands for examination "What do you want to look at my hands for? There ain't nothing on to 'em."

The old farmer was washing his own hands at the same time in a tin basin of rain-water, with a wooden bowl of soft brown soap before him.

"No, there ain't nothing on 'em that you can see; but look a-here! Set down your basket and wash 'em. It's werry coolin', and your face and hands look hot."

So saying, he emptied the basin and filled it with cold water, pointed to the soap-dish, and relieved the bearer of his basket. The first immersion and friction of the hands in the water caused the fluid to turn green. It grew greener every second, and at length turned an intense dark green.

"Here, Jim," said the farmer to his tow-headed son, "take in this basket and empty it, and bring it out agin."

Then, turning to his honest neighbor, he said: "You hooked them tomatoes from my patch half an hour ago. Three or four of the top ones I knew in a minute. Here's your basket!"

If any country reader of the foregoing would test this discovery of a theft, let him pick one or two tomatoes next season, separating the vines with naked hand, and then wash it. There is a mysterious something about the plant, perfectly colorless, that remains on the hands until water removes it.

A fine illustration of the effect of a guilty deed, always. One never comes out of it with clean hands, however fair an appearance he may put on.

A Bridegroom's Folly.

A Belgian bridegroom was about to start for Paris on his wedding tour, when his bride informed him that she thought of concealing about her several thousand francs' worth of lace, hoping by its sale to defray the cost of the journey. The bridegroom was afraid of the searchers on the frontier, and to humor him the bride promised to give up the plan, but secreted the lace just the same. As they approached the frontier the husband reflected that if his wife were not searched his fears would be mocked at as groundless and his prestige would be impaired. Accordingly he took a favorable opportunity to whisper to an official that by searching yonder lady he might find some lace. The official winked and the bride was led into the female searchers' room, from which soon issued sobs and screams, and presently the official said to the horrified husband: "Thank you, sir; the capture is a good one. The lady will be taken to prison, and half the fine will go to you."

Benefits of Farinaceous Diet.

Liebig's theory that liquor-drinkin is not compatible with farinaceous diet seems to have been corroborated by an English scientific man, who has been trying the experiment on twenty-seven liquor-drinking persons. A striking instance of reform was shown in the case of a man of 60, who had been intemperate for thirty-five years, and was in the habit of taking a spree about once a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in obtaining insurance on his life. After an attack of delirium tremens, which nearly proved fatal, he was induced to live upon farinaceous food, which in seven months entirely removed his desire for liquor, and he became perfectly sober. He lost flesh at the beginning of the experiment, but regained it after two or three months. Among the articles of food mentioned as specially antagonistic to alcohol are lentils, dried beans, haricot beans, and macaroni, all of which should be well boiled and seasoned with plenty of butter or olive oil. Ordinary garden vegetables are said to be provocative of temperance, but much less than farinaceous diet. The carbonaceous starch contained in macaroni, beans and oil seems to render unnecessary, and, therefore, repulsive, the carbon resident in alcohol. This remedy is so very simple that it ought to be tested by men who have so often tried to break themselves of intemperate habits. Drinking to excess is unquestionably a curse in every American city, and farinaceous food has never hurt anybody. Whatever harm it does to alcohol is clear gain.

The Indian and the Lawyer.

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle as a fox. An Indian of the Miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The lawyer had waited long. His patience at last gave out, and he threatened the Indian with lawsuit, process, and executions. The poor red man got scared, and brought the money to his creditor. The Indian waited, expecting the lawyer would write a receipt. "What are you waiting for?" asked the lawyer. "Receipt," said the Indian. "A receipt," said the lawyer, "a receipt; what do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the use of one and I will give it to you." The Indian looked at him a moment, and then said: "S'pose maybe me die; me go to heben; me find the gate locked; me see 'Postle Peter; he say, 'Simon, what you want?' me say, 'Want to get in;' he say, 'You pay Mr. J. dat money?' What me say? Me hab no receipt; have to hunt all ober hell to find you?" He got his receipt.

Afghan Names.

Every new war in the East brings forward a new batch of linguistic and geographical particulars to be learned. The public, having finished the Turkish lesson, is now ready for the Afghanistan. Here is the first installment. Nine of ten accidentals pronounce Cabul as if it were written—which, indeed, it sometimes is—Cabool. In India, on the contrary, they say "Cawbyl," with the accent on the first syllable, making the word rhyme very nearly to "bawble." In most Indian and Central Asian names, indeed, Anglo-Indians give "a" a very broad, open sound. Thus Herat is Heraut, and Nepal (as it is officially spelled) is Nepaul. One hears both Afghan-*is*-tan and Afghani*stan*. The latter pronunciation is, undoubtedly, the better. "Stan" is a general termination for Central Asian names, and signifies "country." Thus we have Turkestan, Kurdistan, Beloochistan, etc. To place the accent on *is* in Afghanistan, is to syllabify incorrectly.

A Just Punishment.

Early in the fifteenth century, a band of Highland robbers, headed by one Macdonald of Rosse, having taken two cows from a poor woman, she vowed that she would wear no shoes till she had complained to the King. The savages, in ridicule of her oath, nailed horse-shoes to the soles of her feet. When her wounds were healed, she proceeded to the royal presence, told her story, and showed her scars. The just monarch instantly dispatched an armed force to secure Macdonald, who was brought to Perth, along with twelve of his associates. The King caused them to be shod in the same manner as they did by the poor woman, and, after they had been for three days exhibited through the streets of the town as a public spectacle, Macdonald was beheaded, and his companions hung.

The Difference.

Not long ago, as an elderly couple were out walking, a lady on the opposide of the street tripped and fell down. The old gentleman rushed across the street, raised his hat, and offered to assist her in every possible way. His wife followed him across at a slow pace, and, witnessing his devotion to the stranger, she got mad and shook her fist at him. "It's all right—it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it is," she hotly exclaimed; "here an unknown woman stubs her toe, and you plow across the street to eat her up with kindness. The other day when I fell down stairs you stood and laughed and chuckled and tickled your ribs, and wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus?"

FROM the statement just issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, it appears that 108 persons were murdered in Switzerland last year. As the population is under 3,000,000, it is evident that the abolition of capital punishment has not tended to render the crime of homicide less frequent in that country.

AN English journalist died recently from the effects of slipping on a bit of peel, and falling on the pavement. He hurt his knee and erysipelas set in.

It having been widely advertised, under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton,"

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willimantic Linen Company for "Spool Cotton especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS, Gold Medal.
Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal.

And we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

AUCHINCLOSS BROTHERS,
Sole Agents in New York for
J. & P. COATS.

$3300 A YEAR. [illegible]

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon
MAGIC LANTERN & VIEWS $2.25
CATALOGUE FREE! OUTFITS WANTED!
Great Needham Musical Marvel. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS
If you can't procure [illegible] in your vicinity, send 65 cts. in stamps, with full directions, to WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., and a can will be sent.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N.Y.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
Recommended by Physicians.
MOTHER'S CEREAL MILK SUBSTITUTE
"After using the various leading preparations for Infants' Food, without benefit to my child, I used the CEREALS MILK. The first month the child gained four pounds, and is steadily improving."
D. D. BEEKMAN, 348 Bowery, New York.
Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Manufactured by the CEREAL M'F'G CO., New York.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented. It is
NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
30 Union Square, New York,
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS
OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

MUSIC TEACHERS
WILL DO WELL
TO USE
For Piano Scholars Mason's Pianoforte Technics ($2.50), a book of sterling merit, with about 500 Technical Exercises, which may be expanded to many thousands, if desired. Admirably prepared by WM. MASON, assisted by W. S. B. Matthews.
Have you read the last Musical Record? 6 cts. each.
For Organ Scholars, CLARKE'S HARMONIC SCHOOL for the ORGAN. ($3.00.) The newest and the very best Organ School. Teaches composition as well as playing. By WM. H. CLARKE.
Subscribe for the Musical Record. $2.00 per year.
For Thorough-Base Scholars, JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THOROUGH BASE. ($1.00.) The simplest and best method to teach Chord playing, in Hymn Tunes, Glees, Part-Songs, &c. Ask for the NEW Method.
312 pages of music per year in the Musical Record!
For Singing Classes, ONWARD! Singing School Book (by L. O. EMERSON), $7.50 per dozen, and JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Classes, $6.00 per dozen, are splendid books, differing in price and contents, but accomplishing the same excellent result in diverse ways. Examine both!
Ask at News Stand for Musical Record!
Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N.Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

SABBATH READING.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

ed of the rolling year! To Thee
 Our song shall rise, whose bounty pours,
In many a goodly gift, with free
 And liberal hand, our autumn stores;
No firstlings of our flock we slay,
 No soaring clouds of incense rise,
But on Thy hallowed shrine we lay
 Our hearts in grateful sacrifice.

Borne on Thy breath, the lap of spring
 Was heaped with many a blooming flower;
And smiling summer joyed to bring
 The sunshine and the gentle shower;
And autumn's rich luxuriance now,
 The ripening seed, the bursting shell,
The golden sheaf and laden bough,
 The fullness of Thy bounty tell.

No menial throng, in princely dome,
 Here wait a titled lord's behest;
But many a fair and peaceful home
 Hath won Thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves of palm our fields adorn,
 No myrtle shades or orange bowers,
But rustling meads of golden corn,
 And fields of waving grain, are ours.

Safe in Thy care the landscape o'er
 Our flocks and herds securely stray;
No tyrant master claims our store,
 No ruthless robber rends away;
No fierce volcano's withering shower,
 No fell simoon, with poisonous breath;
No burning suns, with baleful power,
 Awake the fiery plagues of death.

And here shall rise our song to Thee,
 Where lengthened vale and pastures lie,
And streams go singing wild and free,
 Beneath a blue and smiling sky;
Where never was reared a mortal throne,
 Where crowned oppressors never trod,
Here, at the throne of Heaven alone,
 Shall man in reverence bow to God.

Doubt.

SERMON BY PROF. DAVID SWING, OF CHICAGO.

* * * We are all the offspring of doubt.

Thus "doubt," instead of being an impiety or a form of Antichrist, is often only the effort of a new era to find the deeper and the better meaning of its popular religion. The Prof. Smith who is under indictment for heresy on account of the article on the Bible which he composed for an encyclopedia is full of doubts, but also of true Christian piety, and the Canon Farrar, who has been attempting to find a doctrine about hell which will at once harmonize with reason and with Christ, contains spirituality to an unusual degree; and the Dean Stanley, whose eloquence of thought and language is famous, can equal Smith and Farrar in doubting the Christian formulas of the past. In the mere fact that there are "doubters" in the church, one may find no cause for alarm, for this quality of the human mind has followed humanity in all its many wanderings. The doubting ones immediately on Christ's coming reappeared and stood around Him, just as they had stood by the altars of Greece in the form of Socrates, or by the altars of Rome in the form of Cato and Tully. They followed the Roman Catholic church and modified it; they broke off a branch and planted it and grew Protestantism; another branch and grew Methodism; they separated the church from the state in some lands; they have separated the Bible from the exact sciences; they are even hanging over the old pictures of eternal torments to find, if possible, a truer outline of that life or death into which infinite equity shall at last cast the wicked. Instead of being a vice, doubt has often been a most calm and a most holy meditation. Men call it a "cloud," and those who walk in it confess it to be a cloud. Those fixed in ideas and in established sects turn pale or grow angry at it as portending destruction, but oftentimes this "cloud" has burst in a shower of blessings and has been followed by a sunshine falling in a new sweetness on "fields arrayed in living green."

It may indeed be necessary for any given sect to ask a "doubter" to withdraw from its organization, because each church is built for the spread of certain definite ideas; and, if a member of the body desires to spread contradictory ideas, he certainly should feel that he must sow these notions in some other field. A church is much like a firm formed for a social purpose. If a member of the firm is found withdrawing his capital from the business of the firm and is giving his thought and money to some house located elsewhere, or some other rival business, the papers of partnership should be given up by this recreant one. It must be thus with churches. They must not be guilty of suicide. But, while this general truth is clear, it will often be a matter of question both with the "doubter" and his associates whether his "doubts" are grave enough to justify a withdrawal from a brotherhood full of usefulness and of mutual happiness. The necessary withdrawal of a thousand men from as many sects would not warrant the inference that the Christian world was falling to ruin under the blows of this skepticism. The only inference must be that churches formed for a definite purpose may exclude the men who disregard the purpose. A church that requires a dress of drab should ask him to withdraw who dresses in black or white. Aside, therefore, from the duty or privilege of sects a religious skepticism may go on, and, instead of being an injury to Christianity, it may be only the invisible arms of God carrying the world away from a good creed to a creed far better. An old continent may be sinking for the purpose of pressing upward out of the waters a new world.

This is confessed to be the age of "doubt." The words "some doubted" will certainly apply to our era. But, this confessed, what do we witness? Do we witness any religious ruin or decay? We seem to witness a pulpit and a membership as devout, as pious, as was the world when it held that God made the universe in six days and that the Bible was verbally inspired. There are great verities in Christianity, and the times which most question some of the old particulars are the very times which can best appreciate the sublimest doctrines of the gospels. An age is not religious according to the quality of its doctrines and the mental and spiritual power brought to bear upon those ideas of better quality. The ages of Henry VIII. and of Louis XIV. surpassed our century in the bulk of their confessions of faith, but not any great doctrines stood out before their mind and heart. Those Kings possessed no adequate idea of Jesus Christ. The letter of things filled up their little intellects and yet smaller hearts.

In the higher courts of law, that lawyer and that Judge are esteemed greatest who can best grasp the essential meaning of a law, or a will, or a piece of evidence. And hence the words "substantially true" are in law so valuable, so great, that they are much worn with constant use. They suffer like the shrines of the greatest saints, where the pavement is worn away by the feet of the numberless pilgrims who repair thither to kiss the sacred marble and breathe a prayer. Saints of little merit are not so injured by human affection. The words "true in substance," "substantially true," are the shrine toward which the religious thought of our era tends in its pilgrimage, and it will wear the marble away, and even the lips of this saint, in its devotion. The "cloud of doubt" will perhaps be followed by a day when a mighty multitude will declare that the story of Christ, the story of heaven and hell, are substantially true—that these doctrines cannot be modified in such a way as to offer to virtue any discouragement, or to sin any hope. There is, indeed, a form of unbelief that is ruinous. It is not the doubt of a religious soul, but the proud denial of all Christian and religious tenets. Of this I am not speaking, but rather of that kind of intellect which gathered around Christ and mingled their doubts with love. The two disciples who journeyed toward Emmaus after the crucifixion, in whose mind was the perfect memory of Jesus, who had seen the crucifixion, and who were now walking along only five miles from the spot where the cross had stood, gave way to unbelief, and said they *had hoped* that Christ had come to be a King. This is the class which now fills the land. Their doubts are not radical as those of the two disciples, but, like theirs, they are full of affection and piety. These will be the first to catch the truth when it shall come, or, at least, the ones to love it most deeply when it shall have been revealed. The mind which has no distrust is too dull to catch any early trace of heaven's misty dawn.

Let us review hastily the reflections awakened by the old words that "some doubted." The "doubt" will always attend the human race, because the future life is not a demonstrated reality; but out of doubt will come a perpetual study and a marching of the host from the less true to the more true; it will cut down the first wilderness, not to make a desert, but to open up rich fields of fruits and grains; it will lessen the quantity of notions to be believed, but it will improve the quality of what shall survive its analysis; it will take humanity up in its kind arms, and bear it away from the letter to place it up amid the "substantially true" of the two Testaments; it will combine righteousness and affection with its tears, and then what it lacks in seeing it will make up in patient waiting. It expects no perfect vision here. It has no hope of seeing the universe from the low valley of man's life; it will wait until death shall bear the soul to a height that shall redouble a thousand times the breadth of the horizon beneath the once-clouded feet.

Not here! not here! not where the sparkling waters
 Fade into mo king sands as we draw near;
Where in the wilderness each footstep falters
 I shall be satisfied—but, oh! not here.

Unnatural Showers.

Tradition tells many stories of showers which were not showers of rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and Finland, about a century ago, mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky; and that such an event was sure to be followed by a good year for foxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulouse, in 1804. A prodigious number of black insects, about one inch in length, descended in a snow-storm at Pakroff, Russia, in 1827. On one occasion, in Norway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of fishes have been numerous. At Stanstead, in Kent, in 1866, a pasture-field was found one morning covered plentifully with fish, although there is neither sea, nor river, lake nor fish-pond near. In several other cases these showers of fish have occurred, and can generally be explained by well-understood causes. Stray winds blowing from sea and river; a water-spout licking up the fish out of the water; a whirlwind sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible. The rat shower in Norway was an extraordinary one; thousands of rats were taking their annual excursion from a hilly region to the lowlands, when a whirlwind overtook them, whisked them up and deposited them in a field at some distance; doubtless much to the astonishment of such of the rats as came down alive. Naturalists have proved that the so-called showers of blood are connected with some phenomena of insect life.

A Good Kerosene.

According to Prof. J. Lawrence Smith good kerosene should have the following characteristics: First, the color should be white or light yellow, with a blue reflection. Second, the odor should be faint and not disagreeable. Third, the specific gravity, at 60 deg. Fahrenheit, ought not to be below 0.795 nor above 0.84. Fourth, when mixed with an equal volume of sulphuric acid of the density of 1.53, the color ought not to become darker, but lighter. A petroleum that satisfies all these conditions, and possesses the proper flashing-point, may be regarded as pure and safe.

A MINISTER in the South of Scotland had a parishioner, who, to show her affection for the pastor, sent him every morning by the hands of her daughter a couple of what she wished him to understand were new-laid eggs for breakfast. The eggs, on being delivered, were generally warm, as if just taken from the nest; but one morning the minister's maid, on taking the eggs from the girl, observed, "The eggs are no warm to-day, Jeanie; are they no fresh?" "Ou, ay," said the girl; "they're quite fresh, but my mother couldna get the cat to sit on them this morning."

THE annual production of sugar throughout the world is estimated at 3,420,000,000 pounds. The estimated consumption of sugar in the United States is thirty-three pounds per head a year, or more than any other country. England uses thirty pounds to the inhabitant, or four times more than France. The Scotchmen also use thirty pounds per head.

A. T. Stewart's Characteristics.

Stewart was the greatest merchant the world ever saw, and he made a greater fortune than ever before was created by trade. He left a larger property than old John Jacob Astor, and was by far the greatest organizer of his day. If there be any interest concerning the personal appearance of such a man, I must say that the latter by no means corresponded with his real character. He was plain in dress and in general appearance. In stature he was five feet ten, and in early days, being thin, looked tall; but of late years an increase of flesh and a slight stoop changed this aspect. He was of blonde features, with a mild blue eye and auburn hair, almost red. No stranger would have taken him for a great merchant, but he might readily have passed for a physician or clergyman. He seldom spoke above a low tone, and, when making his daily tour through the warehouse, his orders were in a still, small voice, unnoticed by the crowd. His visits to each department were brief, but he comprehended all things at a glance. At one place he might say, "What! those goods not sold, and prices down one-quarter?" At another, "Those things are out of style, and must go at auction." His criticisms were sharp, and indicated an observing eye. "Some of these young men are not neat enough in their dress. I smell tobacco round here; dismiss every man that uses it. There's a fellow that does not know how to wait on ladies," etc.

When Stewart had gone through the retail establishment—which was his first morning's duty—he knew its condition perfectly, for his perceptions were so keen that he absorbed knowledge. He paid no attention to the crowd of customers, unless something particular attracted his attention, when he might speak—as a stranger—in the way of a suggestion. An incident of this kind occurred in my own experience about two years before his death. I was standing at one of the counters where a person was buying a calico dress pattern which left a small remnant. Stewart came along hastily and remarked in a sharp tone, "Don't sell these goods so as to leave these small remnants. If a piece has ten yards and a woman wants eight, let her take all or none. The price won't allow it." As he passed on the head of the department said to other clerks, "What made you let the old man see that remnant? The next time chuck 'em under the counter;" then adding, "What the eye never sees the heart never grieves." I mention this to illustrate that close attention to little things which marked this strange and gifted man.—*New York letter.*

MR. JOHN MCCARTHY, of the China Inland Mission, has performed, perhaps, the most remarkable of journeys through China. Having left Shanghai at the close of 1876, he reached Bhamo in August, 1877, having traveled a distance of 3,000 miles. Wearing the Chinese dress, he met with no difficulty.

The Physiology of the Liver.

The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to vitiation and misdirection from its proper channels than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilious, however, there is an unfailing source of relief from liver complaint, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which for over a quarter of a century has been achieving thorough cures of the above-mentioned ailments, fever and ague, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, rheumatic and kidney affections, and disorders involving loss of nervous vigor. It is, moreover, a preventive of malarial disease, and affords protection to thousands of persons residing in districts of country where that dire scourge is prevalent. As a remedy adapted to the medicinal requirements of families it is supremely desirable, and as a means of fortifying a debilitated system it is thoroughly to be depended upon.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed indorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

THOUGH they may obstinately resist the action of other external remedies, ulcers containing proud flesh, swellings, tumors, leprous granulations and scrofulous sores speedily heal under the purifying and soothing influence of HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, the promptest and most efficient topical application ever discovered or used. It is believed that there is no chronic sore or eruption that may not be eradicated by this incomparable purifier. Sold by all druggists.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD," which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief.

FAMILIARITY with the writings of the great poets is a necessity to any one who wishes to appear well in company. For 10c. we will send a book of 160 selections from the beautiful melodies of Moore, the grand poems of Byron, and the unequaled songs of Burns, and 50 popular songs. Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Phila.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug [illegible]
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

MORE than 30,000 Cabinet or Parlor Organs are now sold in the United States yearly. The best are those made by Mason & Hamlin, who have taken highest honors at all world's expositions for twelve years, and are the only American makers who have taken such at any.

IMPURE blood is the cause of more misery than any other source of disease, but this fact is often overlooked. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will make *new* rich blood, and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

JOHNSON'S *Anodyne Liniment* is one of the few really valuable patent medicines which we always take pleasure in calling attention to. It is both for internal and external use, and is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." The bonnet is purchased, and fifty other feminine *necessaries* in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system that the most thorough, and oftimes a long and tedious, course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends than a pain-worn, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

FOR upward of 30 years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

Sedatives and Stimulants versus Tonics.

Alcohol—Cheers, inebriates, leaving depression.
Fellows' Hypophosphites gives vivacity and buoyancy, leaving energy.
Opium—Soothes, narcotizes and depresses.
Fellows' Hypophosphites—Stimulates, animates and invigorates.
Opium—Renders the nerves insensible to pain but lowers nervous vitality.
Fellows' Hypophosphites—Causes man to be regardless of pain by raising nervous vitality.
Opium pulls down. Fellows' Hypophosphites builds up.
Opium poisons. Fellows' Hypophos. is the antidote.
Alcohol poisons. Fellows' Hypophos. is the antidote.
Tobacco poisons. Fellows' Hypophos. is the antidote.
Debility and disease from any cause is poison. Fellows' Hypophosphites is ever the antidote.

It has already accomplished more good than all other remedies combined. It never fails when used as directed. It cures the sick, sustains the drooping and preserves the healthy.

Ever mending, never marring.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

is used successfully in diseases of the Blood, Nerves, Muscles, Bones, in the functions of digestion, nutrition, thinking, understanding, hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting and smelling, and even speaking, wherever there is no organic loss.

For particulars see Fellows' "Medical Monthly," at all Druggists.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Western Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

DAILY, 4 pages. 55 cts. a month; $6.50 a year.
SUNDAY, 8 pages. $1.20 a year.
WEEKLY, 8 pages. $1 a year.
THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States.
THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper.
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, devoted exclusively to information concerning Band and Orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engravings of the latest and most approved style of instruments now in use. Mailed free. Address
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.

FITS CURED FREE!

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure.
"A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

ANDERSON & CO.,
MASONIC PUBLISHERS,
8 Reade Street, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

Illustrated History and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry, 705 pages, 30 illustrations, half-Morocco, price $4.00. The Masonic Token, illustrated, full-gilt binding, $1.50. True Masonic Chart. A universal Ahiman Rezon. Fully illustrated, cloth, gilt, $1.50. Sold by subscription only. Sample copies sent to agents on receipt of the price. For terms, catalogues, &c., address ANDERSON & CO., Masonic Publishers, 8 Reade St., New York.

CHEAP AND GOOD

Homes for all, near R. R., towns and stations ($1.25 per acre). Country desirable in every way. Products varied. Freights to seas markets very low. REDUCTIONS IN TRANSPORTATION VERY LARGE. All who wish a Farm of their own and desire to better their condition should send their full address for maps, views and full information. B. T. SMITH & CO., 158 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Indorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS.
Matthew Hale Smith's new book.

1,000 Prominent persons—men and women analyzed. Steel Portraits of A. T. STEWART, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, Etc. The sensation of the season. Now is the time for AGENTS to secure territory. Address, for agency, circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRANK LESLIE'S

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES FORCE DEEMS, D. D.,

Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.

The SUNDAY MAGAZINE aims to supply pure and healthy reading, not only for Sunday, but for every day of the week. It contains more reading matter, and is more profusely illustrated, than any other similar periodical published in Europe or America; and no effort or expense will be spared by the Editor and Publisher to render it worthy of the cordial appreciation and generous support which it has received.

The Number for January, which will be issued early in December, commences the Fifth Semi-Annual Volume of the SUNDAY MAGAZINE. This presents a favorable opportunity for the commencement of new Subscriptions; and the Publisher especially desires that former Subscribers will renew their Subscriptions promptly, so that he may be enabled to have the names duly registered.

TERMS:

Three Dollars per Annum, or Twenty-five Cents per Single Number.

The Magazine may be ordered through any Bookseller or Newsdealer.
When sent directly from the Office, the Postage will be prepaid by the Publisher.

Frank Leslie's Publishing House
53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

YOU CAN CURE YOUR CATARRH

By the Same Means We Cured Ours.

Catarrh of Head and Bowels, Deafness, Etc.

167 THIRTIETH ST., CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1878.

DR. C. R. SYKES—*Dear Sir:* I was a great sufferer from Catarrh for about twelve years previous to March, 1876. The disease located mainly in my head and bowels, causing painful ulcerations in my nose, and I could hardly breathe through that important organ.

During the last two years of that time the catarrhal condition of the bowels resulted in ulceration, and the discharges and other appearances were much like a chronic diarrhea.

The stomach was also involved, and this organ, together with the bowels, would at times become so distended as to become terribly uncomfortable, then relax, until "I feel all gone," is the best expression I can give for it.

My [illegible], but seemingly still more terrible than all the rest, was a deafness that nearly disabled me for business. It came to be so bad at last that, at church I had to take a front seat, and even then, with my hand around the back of the ear to catch and concentrate the sound, I seemed to miss about half the sermon.

My memory was also greatly impaired. I shall not attempt a description of my sufferings; you, from your own knowledge of the disease, can well judge what they must have been.

In March, '76, I heard of and tried your "SURE CURE," and took it according to directions; I experienced great satisfaction from the first bottle, and after about four bottles were used, my hearing *suddenly* cleared up; I was in church at the time, and it seemed as if a new revelation had been opened up to me.

I discontinued the medicine gradually, the ulcers in my head and bowels healed, the shadow in my brain was restored to order, in fact I could hear, and smell, and breathe through my nose, and have been free from the disease since that time. I cheerfully recommend your "SURE CURE" to all like sufferers, and have known several cases of catarrhal colds that yielded promptly to the remedy.

Wishing you a "Happy New Year" in your noble work, I am respectfully and gratefully yours,
A. C. DAVIS.

Nose Raw—Bones Eaten Out.

148 N. ADA ST., CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1877.

OVER two years ago I was cured by Dr. Sykes' remedies. The whole inside of my left nostril was perfectly raw, and it had eaten clear around the division of the nose on the lip. Two pieces of bone had got loose and came out. I had not been able to smell for three years, or taste anything in a long time, and my lungs had got up to bad also, and I was in despair.

I had doctored about six months previous to going with my husband to see Dr. Sykes, and, not getting any better, but rather worse, was afraid I could not be cured; but in about three months the cure was completed in every particular, and has remained so ever since.
MRS. S. J. BILSON.

Eight or Nine Years' Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Loss of Smell, Etc., Cured.

I think no man ever had the Catarrh much worse than I had *for eight or nine years*. The discharges from the head were perfectly awful, especially in the morning. Anything cooking or burning *I couldn't smell*, and I suffered dreadfully from the DYSPEPSIA, that I am sure proceeded from the foul Catarrh.

Over a year ago I used five bottles and a half (got six) of Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure, and his Nasal Tube, and it *cured me perfectly sound*. I have no Dyspepsia since; my eyes are stronger; ears free from ringing; head clear, and *no trace of Catarrh*. I can smell sharp as ever, and never was so well in all my life as the last six months. My advice is; "*Go and do likewise.*"
WILLIAM SHURR, Press Foreman,
Chicago Newspaper Union, 151 Fifth avenue.
CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1878.

Hearing, Sight and Memory Restored.

FACTORYVILLE, Cook Co., Ill., March 21, 1877.

ABOUT the first of last February I got one bottle of your Sure Cure and Insufflator. I had been suffering about three years with Catarrh. I am now using the third bottle, and have used one of your Ear Specific; and words cannot express how good I feel. I am a new man entirely. My head, which had been completely stuffed up, is now as clear as can be; the swelling has all left my nose; my eyes, which had been for two years dead and watery, are now as bright as diamonds. I was so deaf that I was completely stupid, and I could not remember anything; now my hearing and memory are as good as ever.

Before commencing with your remedies, I called on Dr. ——. He said I had catarrh in its worst form, and if I did not have it cured immediately, I would lose my hearing entirely. He said he would cure me for forty-five dollars. So you see I have saved over forty dollars, as your medicine has cost me only about four dollars, and I could not expect more from it if it had cost me four hundred. You can use this as you wish with the greatest pleasure.
WM. MURRAY.
To Dr. C. R. Sykes.

Child of Five Years.—Terrible Scent Cured.

MRS. M. M. STACY, 282 Fulton St., Chicago, March, 1875, brought the only daughter of five years to my office. She scented so bad from her head as to be soon noticed. Her mother said: "It seems half the time as though I could not dress her." Had been so about a year, and found nothing to do her any good. April 21, 1875, Mrs. Stacy wrote as follows: "To say that your treatment for my little daughter was all that you recommended, would express it but feebly, for I think in her case it has surpassed your expectations, as one bottle of your 'Sure Cure' has wrought nearly a cure, if not wholly, for her. I am only too happy to add my name to your list of wonderful cures."
[No more was needed; the cure was complete.]

Came Home to Die—Returned Cured.

On the 11th of September, 1876, Miss Annie Green, aged twenty-four, was brought to me by her mother for treatment. Her palate (the Uvula) was entirely gone, and a hole as large as the end of my thumb, flattened, was eaten through the roof above, also a hole through from the inner to the outside of the nose as large as a pipe-stem. These were so fetid as to be almost unendurable, and as raw as they possibly could be.

Her throat and stomach were completely deranged. Lungs weak and sore, with bad cough, no appetite and great general debility; her weight was reduced to only eighty-five pounds. She had been living in Colorado, where she had been treated by several physicians, at an expense of nearly $600—all in vain. She said: "I have come home to my mother to die, but from what she has heard of you she thinks perhaps you can cure me."

The only medicines I prescribed were the "Sure Cure," "Liver Tonic" (with one additional ingredient), and an ointment. The good effects were apparent in three days, and in six weeks the holes in palate and nose were healed sound, the breath sweet, no cough or soreness of lungs, and a gain in flesh of twenty-two pounds. She soon after returned to Colorado and went to work. In about two months she wrote her mother that she was entirely free from her old troubles and weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds, making a total gain of fifty pounds.

On the 18th of the following October, Miss Green, with tears of gratitude, made this, her statement, in my office, which I took down in presence of Mrs. R. [illegible], of [illegible] Clayton street, and Miss Rosa Gubbins, of 24 [illegible] street, Chicago.
DR. C. R. SYKES.

This statement in regard to my daughter is true in every particular.
MRS. KATY GREEN.
Sept. 18, 1877.

(Miss Green is now in Chicago—present residence, 31 Clybourne avenue.)

Terrible Case—Wonderful Cure.

NEW RUTLAND, Ill., June 17, 1878.

DR. C. R. SYKES—*Dear Sir:* I feel it my duty to give you a condensed history of my case. In the summer of 1872 I took a very severe cold, which settled in my head. I paid but little attention to it, as I thought it would wear out, but it came very near wearing me out instead, as the sequel will show. I had a constant pain over my eyes and through my forehead, and as the disease advanced the discharge from my nose became of a thick, yellowish matter, and very offensive. Finally the disease extended to my throat, and eat my palate off; then it extended to my tonsils and eat them both out; nor did this horrible disease stop there, but in the fall of 1874 it eat a hole through the roof of my mouth that finally got so large I could run my fore-finger up as far as the first joint, and was as raw and ulcerated as it could be, and finally the scent became so bad that no one could stay in the room with me any length of time.

In the meantime, however, I used nearly all the [illegible] medicines that were recommended to me, besides physicians and surgeons, and all to but little benefit, only for the time being, but which cost me an immense amount of money; in fact, nearly reduced me to poverty at last.

In the spring of 1875 my disease assumed the form of asthma, and God only knows what I suffered. I had to give up all labor and was confined to the house the most of the time. In July, 1875, I went to Michigan for my health; from there to Northern Iowa; but continued to grow worse, until life became a burden to me, and I prayed to God to put an end to my sufferings. I had lost my voice so that for about two years I could scarcely speak above a whisper. At last I resolved to come home and patiently await the grim monster—Death. I passed through Chicago on the 16th of last March, but I never dreamed that there was in that city such a Good Samaritan as I have since found in Dr. Sykes. At this time I was but little more than a skeleton, weighing but one hundred pounds, and could not walk ten rods without breathing so hard as to be heard by persons some yards from me, and when I arrived home I was so changed my mother hardly knew me. A while after this, I happened to read one of your pamphlets, entitled "The True Theory of Catarrh," which seemed so rational and commonsense, I procured some of your "Sure Cure for Catarrh," and before I had finished one bottle my breath was sweet as honey, and while using the half-dozen bottles the amount of slime and matter that I raised from my throat and lungs was truly enormous, almost beyond belief, for it might be counted up by quarts, if not by gallons.

Now I raise but very little, my voice is strong and clear, no more contraction of the air passages, or asthma, and I feel better and stronger than I have felt for at least five years. I now weigh 163½ pounds, and am still gaining. My friends here look upon my cure as far as "a miracle wrought from God." And when I meditate upon my condition now to what it was three months ago, I will often rub my eyes and get up and walk around to make sure that I am awake—that it is not all a dream.

My mother has watched the effects of your "Sure Cure" on me with an interest such as none but a widowed mother can feel for an only son. And every night and morning, when we bow around our family altar, we offer up an earnest prayer that you may be blessed and prospered. Oh, thanks be to God and to Dr. Sykes that I have been spared such a horrible death. My dear sir, I owe you a debt that I never can repay. My heart overflows with gratitude to you for the kind interest you have taken in my case—a stranger, and if you think best you may publish this letter, and if any one doubts for a moment the truth or veracity of this plain statement, I would refer them to Marcena A. Hicks, or Wm. M. Webber, both the most influential citizens of our town.

Respectfully yours, PERCY T. ODEKIRK.

[Mr. O. was completely cured, and taught school in Donon, Fayette county, Iowa, all the following winter, and the next summer followed bookkeeping, in Fond du Lac, Wis. In November, 1877, he stayed one week with me, where he was seen by many persons.]

Another Wonder—Chunks and Bones.

SUBLIGNA, Chattooga Co., Ga., Sept. 21, 1878.

I WRITE to thank you for the wonderful cure you have wrought on me by your medicine—"The Sure Cure." No words can explain the severity of my case or express the gratitude I feel, for I am sure your remedy has saved me not only from unspeakable suffering but from the very verge of the grave. My neighbors and physicians (I had tried a dozen doctors) look upon my cure as being almost miraculous.

For four years past I had suffered from Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia and occasional lung troubles, so severe at times as to be confined to my bed. During last November my ears and nostrils became so tender I had to cover them with flannels even in this warm climate, when I went out doors. In January I had neuralgia 36 hours, so severe I was in perfect agony, then my nostrils began discharging a blue, offensive corruption, growing gradually yellow and thick. I got weak and diseased all over. My nostrils finally closed up so I could not breathe through them, and if I went to sleep it was to be awakened every few minutes with strangling and suffocation. I had not had a minute's ease in months, and my sufferings were indescribable. It was in this condition, after having tried all the remedies and physicians in my reach, that I began taking the "Sure Cure." It relieved me in eight hours so that I slept nearly all night, and in the morning I felt like a new man. The third day the matter began coming away in large lumps, and the quantity passed in three days was simply incredible. This continued at intervals for about forty days, when in trying to clear my head the whole lining seemed to break loose in the upper part of my head and fall into the air passages, nearly choking me; by means of a crooked instrument I succeeded in breaking it up into small lumps and pulling and hawking it out. When I got it all out there was a gill measure full of the tough hard lumps and matter. I will send you some of these excretions and bits of bone that worked out of my nose. Your Ear Specific has given me equal satisfaction with the "Sure Cure." It is now over a month since I reported the facts of my cure to you. I inclose money for two of my neighbors; their symptoms are described on a separate sheet. Our doctors have failed to help them.

My wife and children join in gratitude to God and to you as an instrument in His hands for restoring to them a husband and a father. God bless you.
GEO. R. FONDER.

"DR. SYKES' SURE CURE FOR CATARRH"

Is an Internal and Local remedy, and, if rightly used, is as sure to Cure Catarrh as Sulphur is to cure the Itch. I had Catarrh 24 years, and, after expending over $1,200 in vain, originated this plan of treatment, which cured me in 1870, and the number of cures since is simply wonderful—the above are only given as specimens. The Sure Cure is within the reach of all; can be sent by mail or express. Price Complete, with Insufflator, $1.50. If afraid to risk the money—to a stranger—send 10 cents for a book of full information, worth ten times its cost. (Postage stamps are good as cash.) Address

C. R. SYKES, M. D., 169 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

☞ The Editor wishes you to mention this Paper. This advertisement will not be repeated.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: AT PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

Established 1833.

MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment

Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abscess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye

FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE

SAPONIFIER

MADE BY THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP GUNS. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW and Beautiful.—Photograph Cards with Name. Samples 3c. Send picture to S. PERRY, Nassau, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 7888, New York.

$10 TO $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.
Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$350 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

ALL who wish to take up U. S. Land, worth $15.00 per acre, can do so, and pay at that price. Send $1.00 for Circulars, &c. F. Latham Smith [illegible] Salt Lake, Utah Ty.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

[illegible]

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for illustrated pamphlet.
If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

THE
ESTEY ORGAN
THE WORLD OVER
IS THE BEST.
MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSEEE FING GOODS!
Of every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

a he is now makin special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook & Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF
Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails
Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety
at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shad above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd grade 14c, Roasted Coffee, 16c.. Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 60 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 7c, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 13 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Gems of Beauty.

—Love in a woman's life is history: in a man's an episode.—Madame de Stael.

—A mind that is conscious of its integrity scorns to say more than it means to perform.

—Only he who has nothing to hope for from a woman is truly sincere in her praise.—Catalani.

—Man can better philosophize on the human heart, but women can read it better.—J. J. Rousseau.

—A woman frequently resists the love she feels; but cannot resist the love she inspires.—Madame Fee.

—When we are are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our temper; and in society, our tongues.

—Tolerance comes with age. I see no fault committed that I myself could not have committed at some time or other.—Goethe.

—A firm faith is the best divinity, a good life the best philosophy, a clear conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best medicine.

—It is a universal rule, which, as far as I know, has no exception, that great men always resemble their mothers, who impress their mental and physical mark upon their sons.—Michelet.

—In everything that women write there will be thousands of faults against grammar, but also to a certainty, always a charm never to be found in the letters of men.—Madame de Maintenon.

—Life has such hard conditions that every dear and precious gift, every rare virtue, every pleasant faculty, every genial endowment, love, hope, joy, wit, sprightliness, benevolence, must sometimes be put into the crucible to distil the one elixir—patience.

—He is good that does good to others. If he suffers for the good he does, he is better still; and, if he suffers from them to whom he did good, he is arrived to that height of goodness that nothing but an increase of his sufferings can add to it. If it proves his death, his virtue is at its summit; it is heroism complete.—La Bruyere.

* * *

—A shocking affair—A galvanic battery.

—The first duty on T—Don't forget to cross it.

—The boy with the big watch said time hung heavy on his hands.

—If a good face is a letter of recommendation, a good heart is a letter of credit.

—An Albany woman woke her husband during a storm the other night, and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear the thunder."

—"Gobang" is the name of a new English parlor game for children. In this country it is played upon the piano, and has been in vogue every since we can remember.

—One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was rather evivocal: "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night.

—Some one seeing two or three eminent lawyers gathered together on the site of the New Law Courts, said they had met to view the ground where they must shortly lie.

—"George has had a great many pullbacks in life," said the young wife to her lady friend. And when the friend said, "yes, I saw him with one yesterday," the young wife did'nt know what she meant by it.

—A young man went to a drug store, and says he, "I wish you would give me some Nancy volatile." "Don't you mean sal volatile?" says the clerk. "Well, I don't know but you're right. I know 'twas a gal's name," said the searcher after Sal.

—"My son," said Mr. X., kindly, to his youthful heir, "accustom yourself to be polite to the porter, the servant girl, the coachman—to all the servants; thus you will come in time to be courteous to all people, even your parents."

—A contemporary tells young ladies how to arrage their hair in a fashionable style. "Let it all down," it says, "and comb it out with a cross-cut saw. Then go up on the roof of the house, and stand still while the wind plays (whatever is appropriate) with it. Then catch up the back with a bow of ribbon and allow the front to stay as it is."

* * *

—Let no one overload you with favors you will find it an insufferable burden.

* * *

—He is not so good as he should be who does not strive to be better than he is.

* * *

—Patrons of husbandry—Every girl that has a chance.—New Haven Register.

* * *

—The best bench show yet—Judge Gresham refusing to be dictated to by Hayes.—Boston Post.

* * *

—Young people, at their entrance upon the world, should be either bashful or giddy; a composed self-sufficiency generally turns to impertinence.—Rouchefoucault.

* * *

—Give the average American girl her choice, between going to heaven and marying into the nobility, and see how few charms heaven has for her.—Keokuk Constitution.

* * *

—If you act a part truly great, you may expect men of mean spirits, who cannot reach you, will endeavor by detraction to pull you down to their level. But posterity will do you justice, for envy will die with you.

* * *

—There is a poem in the November Atlantic that starts off by saying: "There came three queens from heaven.' Never do you believe it; we'll bet you a thousand dollars one of them was dealt to him and he pulled the other two out of his boot.—Hawkeye.

* * *

—Idleness is the badge of gentry, the bane of the body and mind, the nurse of haughtiness, the step-mother of discipline, the chief author of all mischief one of the seven deadly sins, the cushion upon which the devil chiefly reposes and a great cause not only of melancholy, but many other diseases; for the mind is naturally active, and if it be not occupied about some honest business, it rushes into mischief or sinks into melancholy.

Good Will.

The good will of the benefactor is the fountain of all benefits; nay, it is the benefit itself—or, at least the stamp that makes it valuable and current.

* * *

Solitude.

Little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extendeth. For a crowd is not company; and faces are but a gallery of pictures; and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love —Bacon.

* * *

A Book.

Except a living man, there is nothing more wonderful than a book; a message to us from the dead—from human souls we never saw, who lived, perhaps, thousands of miles away. And yet these, in those little sheets of paper, speak to us, arouse us, terrify us, teach us, comfort us, open their hearts to us as brothers.—C. Kingsley.

Laughter.

Laughter very often shows the bright side of a man. It brings out his happier nature, and shows of what sort of stuff he is really made. Somehow we feel as if we never thoroughly knew a man until we hear him laugh. We do not feel "at home" with him until then. We do not mean a mere snigger, but a good, hearty, round laugh. The solemn sober visage, like a Sunday's dress, tells nothing of the real man. He may be very silly or very profound, very coarse or very jolly. Let us hear him laugh, and we can decipher him at once, and tell how his heart beats.

* * *

A Mighty Power.

Politeness cannot be over estimated. Many a man, raised from poverty and obscurity to wealth and honor, can trace his rise to civility; it is sure to produce itself in others, and he who is always polite will be sure to get, at least, as much as he gives. We believe it was Macauley who defined politeness as benevolence in small things. The French, who are nothing unless satirical, declare politeness to be the zero of friendship's thermometer. Yet even the nearest and dearest friends may be polite to each other with advantage.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

ONLY

$1.15 a Year

A Free Copy for Clubs of Seven

"For useful information concerning experience and results of farm labor, experiment economy, &. has no u rior."

"Every department is co plete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs onl $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the new in advance of all others

"There is none better."

"Its political teachings are honest, beneficial and correct."

"It is the original Greenbacker."

"It is the best political friend the People have, advocating its Democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid the

CINCINNAT ENQUIRER.

By the press throughout the country.

The merits of its Editorial, Agricultural, Political, Correspondence, Literary, Telegraphic, News and Commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in a No. 1, first-class family journal.

We respectfully solicit your subscription, and ask as a special favor to the Enquirer and the advancement of great moral and political truths that you obtain the subscription of your neighbor for a year's trial.

Agents Wanted at Every Post Office.
Liberal Commissions Given.
Specimen Copies Free.

Address, FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, O.

41-tf.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 05 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 18 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 54 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 10 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 26 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 30	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 22	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 05	3 05	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		8 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		8 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 00am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn June.	5 55	6 15pm	12 20pm	
Auburn	6 00	6 18	12 37	
Waterloo	6 15	6 23	12 53	
Ar Angola	6 57	8 10	1 35	
Reading	7 55	9 25	2 21	
Bankers	8 08	9 57	2 35	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 50	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			8 15	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 20, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	7 00am	7 30pm	6 20am
Mexico		8 28	8 21
Denver	7 53	9 00	8 30
Chili	8 03	9 12	9 11
Roann	8 20	9 37	9 55
Laketon	8 37	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	8 48	10 17	11 12
Liberty Mills	8 57	10 30	11 40
Collamer	9 12	10 50	12 23
S. Whitley	9 16	10 55	12 35
Columbia City	9 45	11 31	1 40
Collen's	10 00	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	10 10	12 12	2 53
La Otto	10 30	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 39	12 54	4 12
Auburn Junct'n	10 50	1 12	4 40
Auburn	10 55	1 17	4 50
Butler	10 30am	2 00am	6 00pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	
Mexico	6 33	11 55	
Denver	6 25	11 38	4
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 0
Roann	6 02	11 08	3 5
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 8
North Mancester	5 30	10 25	1 0
Liberty Mills	5 24	10 13	1 5
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 .5
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 5
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 5
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 0
Cherubusco	4 18	8 29	10 0
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 8
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	9 2
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 30
Auburn	3 20	7 18	8 20
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	7 10

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT May 12, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	8 10am	8 55pm	
Philadelphia	11 45	11 55	
Baltimore	6 00pm	7 10am	
Washington	7 15	8 35	
Wheeling	8 25am	11 35pm	
Bellaire	8 50am	11 5	
Barnesville	10 07	12 59am	
Cambridge	11 10	1 50	
Zanesville	12 20pm	3 10	
ar Newark	1 25	4 15	
Columbus	3 10	5 50	
Shawnee	4 35	9 35	
lv Columbus	12 40	10 45pm	
Newark	2 10	2 am	5 00pm
Mt Vernon	3 05	24	7 18
Mansfield	4 25	50	11 00
Shelby	4 53	7 18	
Monroeville	6 08	9 10	
ar Sandusky	7 00	10 00	
lv Chicago Junction	6 00	8 15	6 00am
Republic	6 45	8 54	8 15
Tiffin	7 09	9 12	9 40
Fostoria	7 40	9 39	10 58
Deshler	8 45	10 38	2 00pm
Defiance	9 49	11 34	4 45
Hicksville	10 40	12 14pm	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	11 22	12 50	8 28
Garrett	11 40pm	1 25	6 30am
Avilla	11 55	1 40	7 10
Albion	12 21am	2 10	7 58
Milford Junction	1 12	3 00	9 50
Walkertown Junction	2 23	4 12	12 51pm
Chicago	6 00	7 25	

GOING EAST

Chicago	9 10am	10 00pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 14am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	2 50	3 45	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 12
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 20
Deshler	5 42	6 23	11 10
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	1 55pm
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 18
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 12
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 25
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 00
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	3 55
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 20
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 30am	2 00	5 55am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 10
Cambridge	2 40	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 38	4 56	9 20
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 45	7 15	11 55
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	5 10pm	

Zanesville Accommodation leaves Zanesville daily except Sunday at 6:40 a. m., and arrives a Columbus at 9:45 a. m.

Express trains run daily, other trains daily except Sunday.

L. MCOLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex.	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 55 am	10 10	2 50	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 51	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 26	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 20 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 45	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	 3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am	
Bluffton	3 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm	
Montpelier			
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 45 pm	
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm	
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm	
Cambridge City	pm	7 48 pm	
Connersville	am	7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	am	6 45 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	8 38 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	6 06 pm	8 06
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 08 pm	5 57 pm	5 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLER, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,

DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000.
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,000
books	1,500
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	3,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	4,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	10,000
Beautiful chamber sets and fall dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	3,000
Cash	2,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	5,000
	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to b one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MO BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by dressing,

WM. LYNE, Ad.
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 12, 1878. Number 50.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Wil practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.

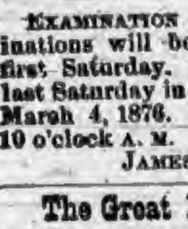

Before Taking

TRADE MARK.

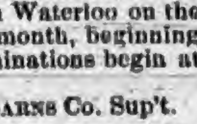

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by P. E. Davenport, and all druggists every where.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.
46-4w. WARD KENNEDY, Adm'r.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for se vices in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

WILLIS & CO.,

BOOK, NEWS ND

VARIET STORE

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Cour ouse, Auburn, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREART & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant-Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office (residence) on Saturday of each week.
44-4w S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson-Tp

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Concerning the Newspaper Business.

[Plymouth Democrat.]

A lazy man ought not to engage in the newspaper business. He may imagine that he can fill his paper with almost anything that costs him no effort to procure, and that his readers will not know the difference, but time will demonstrate that he is mistaken There is no business that a man can engage in upon which so much labor can be expended. Often for an item of a dozen lines, it requires the expenditure of half a day's time to procure the facts and arrange it in readable shape for publication. It is not unfrequent that the editor starts out Monday morning without a single memorandum out of which to make an item for the three or four columns of "local" he is expected to collect for his readers by Thursday morning.

The newspaper week begins on publication day, which, with the "Democrat" is Thursday. As soon as the forms go to press Thursday morning, the compositors begin to set the type for the outside of the next issue. The editor must have his copy ready, so the compositors may not be delayed in their work. The selections for the outside embrace poetry, a story and articles on miscellaneous subjects clipped by the editor in his readings during the week. The copy for the paper is hung on a hook, and the first compositor out of copy takes the first article on the hook, and each compositor in turn does the same. In this way all take their chances of "fat" and "lean" copy. "Fat copy," in printers parlance, is matter in which there are numerous paragraphs or white lines, few quotation marks, capital letters, italics, figures, etc. "Lean" of course is the reverse. Each compositor has before him on a stand, two "cases" which slope toward him in angles convenient to his hand. The upper case is divided into ninety-eight boxes. The part on the left is devoted to CAPITAL letters, figures, particular "sorts," etc., while the right contains the SMALL CAPITALS, etc. The letters and figures are arranged, with one or two exceptions, in alphabetical and numerical order, from left to right. The lower case is divided into fifty-four boxes of varying sizes, according to the average occurence of the letter, containing the small letters, punctuation points, figures and spaces of different sizes. The "lower case" is not arranged in alphabetical order, but the larger boxes, which hold the most frequently recurring letters are in the center of the case neatest at hand. Placing his copy before him on the upper case the compositor takes in his left hand a composing stick, which is a steel frame with a slide which can be adjusted and fixed to the "measure" or width of the column. In the stick is a thin brass or steel "rule" on which to slip the types to their places and prevent the lines already set from falling over. Reading a few words of the copy the compositor takes a capital letter from the upper case and the succeeding letters from the lower case, one by one, with a "space" at the end of each word, securing the increasing line in its place with his thumb, till the line ends. After "justifying" the line, or setting in spaces until the line is firm in the stick, he then takes out his rule, places it in front of the line just set and repeats the opperation until his stick is full. The number of lines in a stick when it is full differs according to the size of the type. If the matter is to be "leaded"—that is if the lines have to be more apart, the compositor after setting each line, and before removing his rule, places before the line one or more thin pieces of metal called leads, which are of the exact width of the column, and not higher than the spaces. The stick full is then "emptied," that is, by a dextrous operation, the compositor lifts the lines and places them upon a flat surface, usually of brass, with a rim to sustain the standing type, and called a "galley." Compositors are usually paid by the "thousand," not a thousand letters, but the space occupied by a thousand of the letter "m," and the payment is for corrected matter. Proofs are taken from the matter on the "galleys" by hand on a hand press made expressly for that purpose. The slips are sent to the proof reader, who reads it over carefully for the purpose of detecting errors in spelling, turned letters, capitals, italics or other blunders which in a proof not "clean" will soon cover the margin with letters, words and signs. The proof is then sent to the compositor who corrects his own matter. "Dirty" proofs come generally, from careless distribution of the type in the case. If the right letters are in the right boxes, the proof will be all right except as to "doublets," 'outs,' "misspelling," etc. The reader has doubtless noticed that the first word of articles on the second page without "heads," are set in SMALL CAPS, while articles on the local page begin with an "m"—. These are distinguishing marks to enable the foreman who makes up the "forms" to tell at a glance on which page an article is desired to appear. When the forms are full, they are "planed down," locked up, and sent to the press where they are put in proper position from which the papers are worked off. When the outside of the issue is printed, the forms are taken to a box prepared for the purpose, where the ink is thoroughly washed from the type with a strong solution of lye. The forms are then taken to the composing room where the compositors distribute the type as they need it. The inside is made up in the same manner, and thus week in and week out, year in and year out, the same performances are gone through with. The folding and mailing, of itself, is no small job. An issue of one thousand requires four thousand folds each week. Most of the papers are folded in wrappers and pasted, adding two more to the number of folds.

Newville Items.

(Last Week)

—Snow about gone and plenty of mud.

—Thanksgiving over and nobody hurt.

—We are having a writing school at present, a Mr. Martin is the teacher, and a splendid one he is. Perhaps your compositor will think that he is needed in this vicinity by the time he gets this in type.

—Our schools commenced in this township last Monday, and we hope there will be a general attendance; that the students and teachers will make good use of their time. Teachers are getting good wages considering the financial condition of the country, and should try to earn their wages, then the people will be satisfied.

—We are sorry to learn that any democrat would even think of going back on D. W. Voorhees for U. S. Senator, as he is certainly the choice of the people, and we do not think that A. P. Edgerton will encourage the use of his name to divide the party. He is too good a democrat and too much of a gentleman to do anything of that kind at this time at least.

—Protracted meeting will commence at churches the shortly. Well, all right, I guess it is necessary. We all need reformation here as well as other places.

—We had a dancing club organized last Saturday evening. Perhaps this is all right too.

—The evenings are long and now is the time to subscribe for some good papers. Let the COURIER be one of them, and thereby help to keep up a good county paper.

—This is a good time for debating clubs to be organized, will some one make a move in Newville? This is a good way to improve the mind and a pleasant way to spend these long evenings—better than playing euchre.

—Lawsuits seem to be the order of the day at present. Better pay your honest debts without law as it costs less. Never go to law if you can avoid it honorably, better loose a little than go to law about trifles.

ALPHA.

LaOtto Items.

(Last Week)

—The steel track-layers on the G. R. & I. R. R. have quit work.

—S. Whonsettler is afflicted with a fellon on his hand.

—The "party" on thanksgiving night was a fizzle, and Billy wept.

—J. B. Ross and family, of Cedar Creek, took the train here for Texas last Monday.

—The infant son of Jess Hosack was buried last week.

—Rice and Rowley closed their meetings on thanksgiving day.

—Messrs. Holbrook and Bassett have left for Nebraska to see the country.

—C. Zern and son, of Penn., have come to LaOtto intending to make the west their future home.

—Mrs. James Shelner was called to Huntertown last week to the furneral of her father, Mr. Howard, who died very suddenly. "BIDDY."

Plain home talk embracing medical common sense, a book of nearly 1000 pages and 200 illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, $3.65; English cloth, standard eddition, $3.25; Fine American cloth, popular edition, containing all matter and illustrations, $150. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatise on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th-St., New York City.

Chaste and Delicate.

The most chaste and delicate perfumes for the handkerchif are Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, Hyacinth, Sweet Brier, or any of his odors. The exquisite delicacy of their fragrance will delight all lovers of sweet scents.

Well Said.

The number of life long Democrats who did herculean service for the party during the last campaign, who are anxious for legislative appointments and election are "too numerous to mention." It occurs to The Democrat that the members of the legislature would do themselves infinite credit by selecting for principal and assistant clerk of the house and door-keepers, men of known standing and ability in the state, men that will reflect credit, not only upon the party, but upon themselves and the members of the legislature who elect them without any regard to what they may have done during the campaign.—Plymouth Democrat.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the COURIER and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invaribly in advance.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE (monthly)	$5.00
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE "	4.25
INDIANA FARMER (weekly)	3.25
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	$4.40
HARPERS MAGAZINE (monthly)	5.00
HARPERS WEEKLY	5.00
HARPERS BAZAR	5.00
STATE SENTINEL (weekly)	2.75
FARMERS' REVIEW, (monthly)	$2.00

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring i their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!

FOR 1879

HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO

One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepaired with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and, what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS;

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven, or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of the association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of 9 directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. WM. McINTYRE, Cashier.
Dec. 4th, 1878.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until further notice. SOLOMON HEINOSELL,
49-8w Trustee of Fairfield-Tp

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A TERRIFIC boiler explosion occurred at a coal-mine near Uniontown, Pa., a few days ago. Six men were killed and seven others injured more or less seriously.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN, the late Congressman-at-large from New York, and an eminent lawyer, died last week at Albany.

THE WEST.

ADVICES from the West report that the Indians in the Niobrara river region of Nebraska are raiding the ranches and running off the stock of the settlers.

A DEADWOOD dispatch reports extensive and very destructive prairie fires in the Black Hills country.....Cincinnati people are agitating for a better observance of the Sabbath in that city.

HAYDEN'S rolling mill, at Columbus, Ohio, was the scene of a terrible boiler explosion the other day, by which several persons were killed and a number of others maimed and scalded in a shocking manner. The shock of the explosion was terrific, making a complete wreck of all the mill buildings in the vicinity of the boiler-house....A strike for an increase of wages among the employes, to the number of 1,500, in the three leading pork-packing houses of Chicago caused a sudden suspension of operations and a serious derangement of the hog market....Two Umatilla Indians, convicted of murdering settlers in the late Indian war, have been convicted at Walla Walla, Ore., and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 3.

THE SOUTH.

JACKSON, the county seat of Breathitt county, Ky., has been the scene of a serious outbreak and bloodshed. The trouble grew out of a collision between two rival bands of outlaws, numbering some twenty men each, who happened into the town about the same time. During the progress of the fighting, which was carried on in a desultory manner for several days, hundreds of shots were fired, some half a dozen people were killed, including the County Judge, and a number of others wounded.

THE steamboat Cotton Valley, bound from New Orleans for Shreveport, collided with the steamer Charles Morgan, in the Mississippi river, opposite Donaldsonville, La., and sunk in a few moments. Four passengers and about a dozen of the boat's crew, mostly colored, went down with the boat.

A NUMBER of prisoners charged with being concerned in the recent difficulties in Tensas parish, La., have been arrested on Federal warrants and taken to New Orleans for trial before the United States Commissioner.

WASHINGTON.

THE commission having under consideration the proposition of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department met at Washington last week and began taking testimony. Dr. Barstow, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was the first witness. He thought the proposed transfer unwise, and that, if effected, it would work adversely to Christian operations now in progress. He thought it impossible for the body of the Indian Commissioners to work in harmony with army officials as it did with civilians, and gave as his reason that the army was formed for war, to subdue enemies and make peace, rather than to promote religion and friendship. E. M. Kingsley, a member of the board, held similar views. He said we need an army with hoes and spades for the Indians, rather than swords and rifles. Both of the witnesses defended the Indian Agents as a body, and said the wholesale abuse was unwarranted....The President has determined to suspend Supervising Architect Hill, pending the trial of the Chicago indictment against him.

POLITICAL.

PROMINENT members of the National party held a conference at Washington last week, the result of which is thus reported by the Associated Press Agent: The meeting was held with closed doors. They claim sixteen members in the next Congress, who will act independently, not joining either party in caucus, and this number, as the balance of power, will enable them to decide the Speakership and claim the Clerkship and Chairmanship of important committees. They propose to maintain in Washington an office for the distribution of political information, but do not, as has been stated, intend to start here a Greenback organ. The following resolution was adopted at the conference:

> *Resolved*, That the National party, so far as it is represented by this conference, denounce the resumption of specie payments as a fraud and delusion, impracticable in this or any other civilized country; yet, if persisted in by the Secretary of the Treasury, we insist that it shall be so carried out as to be equal in its operations in all sections, and enforced for the redemption of the national-bank notes as well as for the legal-tender notes issued by the Government.

The members of the Central Executive Committee of the National party, with headquarters in Washington, have issued an address to the people of the United States, reviewing the rise and progress of the party, predicting continued success, and the rapid spread of its principles, and expressing confidence that the party will elect its candidate for the Presidency in 1880, with majorities in Congress and in nearly all the State Legislatures. The address denounces the action of the banks, speaking through the Clearing House Association of New York, and says the contest is between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is between the money power and the people; between bank bills based on untaxed bonds and a Government legal-tender currency, and the people have no chance whatever of ever securing their emancipation from industrial thralldom, either through the party of money power, the Republican party, or its ally, the Democratic party. An appeal is made for organizations in the interest of the National party in every school district, city, town and ward.

GENERAL.

WILLIAM A. POTTER, ex-Chief Supervising Architect of the treasury, has been indicted, along with Hill, Mueller and others, for conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with the public building in Chicago.

BURNED: The sewer-pipe works of Sperry, Ritchie & Co., at Tallmadge, Ohio, loss $100,000; the Northern Pacific round-house at Fargo, Dakota, loss $30,000; 4,000 tons of Government hay at Bismarck, Dakota; several houses at Middleport, N. Y., loss $30,000.

RECENT deaths: Episcopal Bishop Wilmer, of the Diocese of New Orleans; Louis A. Godey, the founder and publisher of *Godey's Lady's Book*, a well-known Philadelphia magazine; George Henry Lewes, the eminent English author, and husband of the still more eminent "George Eliot."

AT the meeting of railroad Presidents of the great trunk lines, held in New York the other day, it was decided that the present pooling arrangement on west-bound freights be continued for five years from the 1st of January, the percentages to be determined from time to time by Commissioner Albert Fink, to whom absolute power is given in the matter. The percentage of the pool is at present: Erie, 33 per cent.; New York Central, 33; Pennsylvania, 25; Baltimore and Ohio, 9. It was also resolved to maintain the rates for east-bound freight and passengers.

FOREIGN.

ADVICES from the war in Afghanistan to Nov. 30 would indicate that the British invaders were just beginning to realize the seriousness of the task before them. Dispatches of that date inform us that Gen. Browne's communications have been "temporarily cut. Hostile Highlanders, estimated at 4,000 in number, have collected in the hills below Ali Musjid. They cut off stragglers and fire on armed parties. The section of the pass between Jumrood and Ali Musjid has been closed altogether for the present. A strongly-escorted convoy failed to force its way to-day. The situation is serious, and strong measures are inevitable."

MR. GLADSTONE delivered a speech at Greenwich, England, the other day, in which he denounced the Ministry for going to war with Afghanistan without first convoking Parliament and communicating with that body regarding the matter. He solemnly warned the British people not to abandon the principles of liberty which made its happiness. He declared that the money spent in this war is to the dishonor of England, and her responsibilities will but commence with her victory. Lady Macbeth's word's "Here is the smell of blood" are still a powerful peroration, and unjust wars lead to national downfall....The subject of cremation has lately been engaging the attention of the authorities in Paris, and it has been decided by the Board of Health that the public welfare will be subserved if the dead are burned in the following contingencies: (1) after battles, (2) during epidemics, (3) for the conveyance of remains to distant parts, and (4) where the soil is unsuitable for burial purposes.

ADVICES from the far East to Dec. 1 report that the British force invading Afghanistan through the Khyber pass were cut off from retreat by a large force of Afghans, who were well supplied with artillery, and posted upon an elevation of 7,000 feet.

M. T'KINDT, manager, and M. Fortamps, President, of the Banque de Belgique of Brussels, who defrauded the bank of 20,000,000 francs, have been convicted and sentenced, the former to fifteen years' solitary confinement, and the latter to one year's imprisonment with $1,200 fine.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says Suleiman Pasha has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment....A new Turkish Ministry has been organized, all the members of the old Cabinet having been dismissed....At Goa, India, on the 4th of December, the body of St. Francis Xavier was exposed in the Cathedral in the presence of many Catholics from various parts of the world. The ceremonial was impressive and excited much religious enthusiasm.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has returned to the German capital, after several months' retirement, and issued a decree announcing his resumption of imperial powers....The British under Gen. Roberts gained a complete victory over the Afghans in Peiwar pass, killing a large number of the enemy, capturing eighteen cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. The British loss was eighty killed and wounded....The British Parliament convened Dec. 5, the war in Afghanistan being the occasion of its meeting so early. The Queen's address was unusually brief. It stated that the assurances from all foreign powers are friendly, and speaks hopefully of the future peace of Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.—The second session of the Forty-fifth Congress was opened in the presence of a very large and distinguished audience, the galleries and all available space being occupied. In the Senate Mr. Beck introduced a bill to provide for the retiring of the trade dollar, and for its coinage into standard silver dollars; Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill looking to the same end; and Mr. Blaine introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State; what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights, etc. A resolution was also introduced providing for a joint committee to inquire into the cause and spread of the yellow fever, what legislation is necessary to prevent its introduction into the country, etc. The President's Message was received and read. The House was called to order by Speaker Randall, without any formal speech of welcome, the President's Message was read, after which an adjournment was voted without transacting any further business.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—SENATE.—Mr. Paddock introduced a resolution looking to the making of trade dollars a legal tender, and the enlargement of the standard silver dollar to 420 grains....Mr. Beck submitted a resolution calling upon Secretary Sherman for information as to what amount of silver coin has been received in payment of customs dues since the beginning of the fiscal year, and also whether or not he has applied the silver coin so received to the payment of interest on bonds. Agreed to....Mr. Matthews called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and made an address in favor thereof.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: Recoining the silver trade dollars into standard silver dollars; repealing the Resumption act; for the appointment of committees on yellow-fever epidemics; to give notice of the termination of the treaty of 1868 with the North German Confederation; to abolish the tariff on matches; to punish election frauds; to authorize tobacco raisers to sell their products without payment of tax; to prevent corruption in elections; for improvement of the Mississippi river from its mouth to its headwaters; in relation to the expulsion from Germany of the naturalized American citizen Julius Bauer; for the admission and registry of foreign-built ships; for the termination of the naturalization treaty with Prussia....The Military Academy and Fortifications Appropriations bills were passed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.—SENATE.—Messrs. Ferry, Davis and Randolph were appointed a committee to inquire about the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the enrolled Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at the last session....Mr. Saulsbury introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in redeeming United States legal-tender notes, as required by the Specie Resumption act, to pay 75 per cent. in gold coin and 25 per cent. in standard silver dollars....Mr. Harris' resolution regarding the prevention of epidemics was agreed to, with an amendment that the committee may sit with a similar committee of the House....The motion of Mr. Matthews to take up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was rejected—19 yeas to 22 nays—on the ground that it would lead to a long discussion.

HOUSE.—The session of the House was very brief. The bill providing for a Hot Springs Commission, with an amendment that free baths will be maintained for the indigent, was passed....Mr. Fort offered a resolution declaring that a refusal by any national bank to receive and treat as a legal dollar the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains shall be deemed a defiance of the laws of the United States, and providing for the punishment of all banks so nullifying the law by the passage of a bill withdrawing their notes from circulation.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of deposits in the treasury to the credit of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company; whether interest should be allowed thereon; the expenses of the commission to settle the affairs of that company, and what legislation is necessary to close up the affairs of the company and have the Commissioners retire....The Vice President announced as the special committee on yellow-fever investigation Messrs. Harris, Matthews, Lamar, Paddock, Conover, Garland, and Eustis....The following changes in the standing committees were made by unanimous consent: Mr. Eaton is to retire from the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Wallace is to take his place. Mr. Morgan is to retire from the Committee on Patents, and Mr. Eaton is to take his place. Mr. Wallace to retire from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Morgan is to take his place. ....Mr. Ferry was excused from service on the committee to inquire as to Senator Conover's connection with the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at the last session....Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Singleton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next....Mr. Clymer, from the same committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole....Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the names, salary, and duties of all the employes appointed in the Chicago Custom House since the appointment of the present Collector. Adopted....Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Yellow Fever Commission, and said the committee had not considered the power of Congress in the matter farther than to recognize the fact that, under even the strictest construction of the constitution, Congress had the clearest possible right to take care of the quarantine regulations along the harbors and navigable rivers. In this instance the men of all parties and sections were absolutely in accord, and any light that could be thrown on the history of the pestilence, and in direction of the splendid generosities and sympathies of the people, ought to be shed upon it for future use. The resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Statement of the Condition of the Country.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal during the last year of countless blessings upon our country.

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

The Yellow Fever.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally, has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence, the yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places on the Lower Mississippi soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About 100,000 cases are believed to have occurred, of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicines and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 1,800 tents, and rations of the value of about $25,000, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department.

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The National Quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports, and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

The South.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and widespread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States.

The three constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the Legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled, 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I may rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

Congressional Elections.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace; and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

Foreign Relations.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign powers has been maintained and respected.

The Universal Exposition held at Paris during the past summer has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great Exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the Commissioner General, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States Commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in promoting intercourse, friendship and commerce with other nations.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, three Commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

Invitations were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris in August last. The report of the Commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each state.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Joint Commission at Halifax, if, after correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you.

The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well-founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property have been among the incidents of the long-continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal consular privileges, has been duly ratified and proclaimed.

No questions of grave importance have arisen with any other of the European powers.

The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of seven years, the Chinese Government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that Government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of difference. The treaty with the Samoan islands, having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both Governments, is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the service.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two Governments upon the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of United States troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions, by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our own citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty to recognize the ability of the Mexican Government to restrain effectively violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold next year an international exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two nations will tend to better understanding and increased commercial intercourse between their people.

With Brazil and the republics of Central and South America some steps have been taken toward the development of closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it.

The National Finances.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the Government and of the condition of the public finances.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,326.80—leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $20,799,551.90.

The receipts of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1878, $73,389,743.43; estimated receipts for remaining three-quarters of the year, $191,110,256.57; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $264,500,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, $73,344,573.27, and for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $166,755,426.73—making the total expenditures $240,100,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1879, of $24,400,000.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be $264,500,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $236,320,412.68, leaving a surplus of $28,179,587.32 for that year.

In the foregoing statement of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking fund provided for by the act approved Feb. 25, 1862, which requires that 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms, the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year, $518,361,806.28; the actual reduction of the ascertained debt, in that period, has been $720,644,739.61, being in excess of the reduction required by the Sinking-Fund act, $202,282,933.33.

The amount of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, Nov. 1, 1878, was $2,024,200,083.18—a reduction, since the same date last year, of $23,150,617.39.

The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt, at lower rates of interest, is very gratifying. The amount of 4 per cent. bonds sold during the present year prior to Nov. 23, 1878, is $100,270,900, and 6 per cent. bonds, commonly known as 5-20s, to an equal amount, have been or will be redeemed as calls mature.

It has been the policy of the department to place the 4 per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the law be so modified that small sums may be invested, and that, through the Postoffices or other agents of the Government, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments.

The best mode suggested is that the department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit, of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the Refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest-bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $52,798,980. The coinage of silver dollars, under the act passed Feb. 28, 1878, amounted on the 23d of November, 1878, to $19,814,550, of which amount $4,984,947 are in circulation, and the balance, $14,829,603 is still in the possession of the Government.

With views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the Secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure.

In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by Governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

Military Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been well and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The *morale* of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year.

The Secretary recommends—

1. That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieut. Henry H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer J. M. Chambers, sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the South from that disease.

2. The establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster General.

3. The adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the war of the Rebellion, now being prepared for that purpose.

4. The increase of the extra per diem of soldier-teachers employed in post-schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbidding the "use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress."

6. The passage of a joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents and medicines which were made for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever.

7. That provision be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

These recommendations are commended to your favorable consideration.

Naval Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress toward completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were $17,468,392.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were $13,306,914.09, or $767,199.18 less than those of the previous year, and $4,928,677.74 less than the expenses, including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are $14,562,381.45—exceeding the appropriations of the present year only $33,949.75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the Naval Academy and Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the department during the year. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to November 1, 1878, is $4,740,544.14, of which $70,980.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period $4,669,563.39, or $520,899.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Postal Affairs.

The report of the Postmaster General embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department. The expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $34,165,084.49. The receipts, including sales of stamps, money-order business and official stamps, were $29,277,516.95. The sum of $290,436.90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $33,874,647.59. The amount drawn from the treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues, of the department was $5,307,652.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at $36,571,900, and the receipts from all sources at $30,664,023.90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of $5,907,876.10. The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation of Postmasters and of railroads for carrying the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government of responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for the postal service, the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post-routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenue or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress, which met at Paris, May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874, which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved, by and with the consent of the President, Aug. 13, 1878. A synopsis of this Universal Postal Convention will be found in the report of the Postmaster General, and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the Postal Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 of people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute, in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a universal union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage-rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations.

Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provisions of the Postal Convention in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so as to do justice to all parties involved.

The Judiciary.

The business of the Supreme Court, and of the courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past years that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The encumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the Attorney General, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional Circuit Judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense—at the present rate of salaries—of not more than $60,000 a year.

Indian Affairs.

The annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes, and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians, generally, has been orderly, and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred, which were deplorable in their character, but remained, happily, confined to a comparatively small number of Indians. The discontent among the Bannocks, which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some of the members of the tribe, and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations, made by Congress, to the wants of the Indians, at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection, and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive, to be used, with proper accountability, at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the Indian service.

The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyennes who suddenly left their reservation in the Indian Territory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska in the direction of their old hunting-grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the 4,700 other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of a restless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that when some of them had taken refuge in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they have been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with.

Both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War unite in the recommendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian auxiliaries," to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the Government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the Government, it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service almost without exception are faithful in the performance of the duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient.

But, while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem. It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful, and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen and feel an interest in property will thenceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know, from the expressions of Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated, in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that, in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

Hot Springs Commission.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors, before determining the rights of claimants, threatened for a time to embarrass the interests not only of the Government, but also of a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the welfare of the town, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request the late Commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances, to facilitate the adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to preserve the status of the claimants until their rights should be finally determined. The late Commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony, in all the cases, has been written out, examined, briefed, and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority be given at as early a day in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allowed the late Commissioners for the expenses incurred and the labor performed by them since the 25th of June last.

Timber Lands.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of first duties of the Government. The Department of the Interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that for this reason legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

Agriculture.

From the organization of the Government the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity.

The words of Washington are as applicable today as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement, this species of establishment contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

The great preponderance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at $3,000,000,000. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were $524,000,000. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate and intercommunication, it appears from the statistical statements in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration, and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

Education.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common-school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are indebted for the measure of the advancement of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

District of Columbia.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river-front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the national capital, both temporary and permanent, that the lowlands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river, by restricting and, consequently, deepening its channel: and is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park, west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the Board of Survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes are contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all of these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the Government of the District, under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2, 1878.

THE FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of the finances of the country is an unusually lengthy document. Upon the subject of specie resumption the Secretary says:

The important duty imposed on this department by the Resumption act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, has been steadily pursued during the past year. The plain purpose of the act is to secure to all interests and all classes the benefits of a sound currency, redeemable in coin, with the least possible disturbance of existing rights and contracts. Three of its provisions have been substantially carried into execution by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold and by free banking. There remains only the completion of preparations for resumption in coin on the 1st day of January, 1879, and its maintenance thereafter upon the basis of existing law.

At the date of my annual report to Congress in December, 1877, it was deemed necessary, as a preparation for resumption, to accumulate in the treasury a coin reserve of at least 40 per cent. of United States notes outstanding. At that time it was anticipated that, under the provisions of the Resumption act, the volume of United States notes would be reduced to $300,000,000 by the 1st of January, 1879, or soon thereafter, and that a reserve in coin of $120,000,000 would then be sufficient. Congress, however, in view of the strong popular feeling against a contraction of the currency, by the act approved May 31, 1878, forbade the retirement of any United States notes after that date, leaving the amount in circulation $346,681,016. Upon the principle of safety upon which the department was acting, that 40 per cent. of coin was the smallest reserve upon which resumption could prudently be commenced, it became necessary to increase the coin reserve to $138,000,000.

At the close of the year 1877 this coin reserve, in excess of coin liabilities, amounted to $101,116,030.96, of which $15,000,000 were obtained by the sale of 4½ per cent., and $25,000,000 by the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, the residue being surplus revenue. Subsequently, on the 11th day of April, 1878, the Secretary entered into a contract with certain bankers in New York and London—the parties to the previous contract of June 9, 1877, already communicated to Congress—for the sale of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds for resumption purposes. The bonds were sold at a premium of 1½ per cent. and accrued interest, less a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. The contract has been fulfilled, and the net proceeds, $50,500,000, have been paid into the treasury in gold. The $5,500,000 coin paid on the Halifax award have been replaced by the sale of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds sold for resumption purposes, making the aggregate amount of bonds sold for these purposes $95,500,000, of which $65,000,000 were 4½ per cent. bonds, and $30,500,000 4 per cent. bonds. To this has been added the surplus revenue from time to time. The amount of coin held in the treasury on the 23d day of November last, in excess of coin sufficient to pay all accrued coin liabilities, was $141,888,100, and constitutes the coin reserve prepared for resumption purposes. This sum will be diminished somewhat on the 1st of January next by reason of the large amount of interest accruing on that day in excess of the coin revenue received meanwhile.

In anticipation of resumption, and in view of the fact that the redemption of United States notes is mandatory only at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, it was deemed important to secure the co-operation of the associated banks of that city in the ready collection of drafts on those banks and in the payment of treasury drafts held by them. A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which all drafts on the banks held by the treasury are to be paid at the Clearing-House, and all drafts on the treasury held by them are to be paid to the Clearing-House at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in United States notes; and, after the 1st of January, United States notes are to be received by them as coin. This will greatly lessen the risk and labor of collections both to the treasury and the banks.

Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The accumulation of coin, instead of increasing its price, as was feared by many, has steadily reduced its premium in the market. The depressing and ruinous losses that followed the panic of 1873 had not diminished in 1875, when the Resumption act passed; but every measure taken in the execution or enforcement of this act has tended to lighten these losses and to reduce the premium on coin, so that now it is merely nominal. The present condition of our trade, industry and commerce, hereafter more fully stated, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition, seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879.

The means and manner of doing this are left largely to the discretion of the Secretary, but, from the nature of the duty imposed, he must restore coin and bullion, when withdrawn in the process of redemption, either by the sale of bonds, or the use of the surplus revenue, or of the notes redeemed from time to time.

The power to sell any of the bonds described in the Refunding act continues after as well as before resumption. Though it may not be often used, it is essential to enable the department to meet contingencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the treasury at any time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserve already accumulated. United States notes must, however, be the chief means under existing law with which the department must restore coin and bullion when withdrawn in process of redemption. The notes, when redeemed, must necessarily accumulate in the treasury until their superior use and convenience for circulation enables the department to exchange them at par for coin or bullion.

The act of May 31, 1878, already referred to, provides that when United States notes are redeemed or received in the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

The power to reissue United States notes was conferred by section 3,579, Revised Statutes, and was not limited by the Resumption act. As this, however, was questioned, Congress wisely removed the doubt.

Notes redeemed are like other notes received into the treasury. Payments of them can be made only in consequence of appropriations made by law, or for the purpose of bullion, or for the refunding of the public debt.

The current receipts from revenue are sufficient to meet the current expenditures as well as the accruing interest on the public debt. Authority is conferred by the Refunding act to redeem 6 per cent. bonds as they become redeemable, by the proceeds of the sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The United States notes redeemed under the Resumption act are, therefore, the principal means provided for the purchase of bullion or coin with which to maintain resumption, but should only be paid out when they can be used to replace an equal amount of coin withdrawn from the resumption fund. They may, it is true, be used for current purposes like other money, but when so used their place is filled by money received from taxes or other sources of revenue.

In daily business, no distinction need be made between moneys from whatever source received, but they may properly be applied to any of the purposes authorized by law. No doubt coin liabilities, such as interest or principal of the public debt, will be ordinarily paid and willingly received in United States notes, but, when demanded, such payments will be made in coin; and United States notes and coin will be used in the purchase of bullion. This method has already been adopted in Colorado and North Carolina, and arrangements are being perfected to purchase bullion in this way in all the mining regions of the United States.

By the act approved June 8, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to constitute any superintendent of a mint or assayer of any assay office an Assistant Treasurer of the United States to receive gold coin or bullion on deposit. By the Legislative Appropriation bill, approved July 19, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue coin certificates in payment to depositors of bullion at the several mints and assay offices of the United States. These provisions, intended to secure to the producers of bullion more speedy payment, will necessarily bring into the mints and treasury the great body of the precious metals mined in the United States, and will tend greatly to the easy and steady supply of bullion for coinage. United States notes, when at par with coin, will be readily received for bullion instead of coin certificates, and with great advantage and convenience to the producers.

Deposits of coin in the treasury will, no doubt, continue to be made after the 1st of January, as heretofore. Both gold and silver coin, from its weight and bulk, will naturally seek such a safe deposit, while notes redeemable in coin, from their superior convenience, will be circulated instead. After resumption, the distinction between coin and United States notes should be, as far as practicable, abandoned in the current affairs of the Government; and, therefore, no coin certificates should be issued except where expressly required by the provisions of law, as in the case of silver certificates. The gold certificates hitherto issued by virtue of the discretion conferred upon the Secretary will not be issued after the 1st of January next. The necessity for them during a suspension of specie payments is obvious, but no longer exists when by law every United States note is, in effect, a coin certificate. The only purpose that could be subserved by their issue hereafter would be to enable persons to convert their notes into coin certificates, and thus contract the currency and hoard gold in the vaults of the treasury without the inconvenience or risk of its custody. For convenience United States notes of the same denomination as the larger coin certificates will be issued.

By existing law customs duties and the interest of the public debt are payable in coin, and a portion of the duties was specifically pledged as a special fund for the payment of the interest, thus making one provision dependent upon the other. As we cannot, with due regard to the public honor, repeal the obligation to pay coin, we ought not to impair or repeal the means provided to procure coin. When, happily, our notes are equal to coin, they will be accepted as coin, both by the public creditor and by the Government; but this acceptance should be left to the option of the respective parties, and the legal right on both sides to demand coin should be preserved inviolate.

The Secretary is of the opinion that a change of the law is not necessary to authorize this department to receive United States notes for customs duties on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, while they are redeemable and are redeemed on demand in coin. After resumption it would seem a useless inconvenience to require payment of such duties in coin rather than in United States notes. The Resumption act, by clear implication, so far modifies previous laws as to permit payments in United States notes as well as in coin. The provision for coin payment was made in the midst of war when the notes were depreciated and the public necessities required an assured revenue in coin to support the public credit. This alone justified the refusal by the Government to take its own notes for the taxes levied by it. It has now definitely assumed to pay these notes in coin, and this necessarily implies the receipt of these notes as coin. To refuse them is only to invite their presentation for coin. Any other construction would require the notes to be presented to the Assistant Treasurer in New York for coin, and, if used in the purchase of bonds, to be returned to the same officer, or, if used for the payment of customs duties, to be carried to the Collector of Customs, who must daily deposit in the treasury all money received by him. It is not to be assumed that the law requires this indirect and inconvenient process after the notes are redeemable in coin on demand of the holder. They are then at a parity with coin, and both should be received indiscriminately.

If United States notes are received for duties at the port of New York, they should be received for the same purpose in all other ports of the United States, or an unconstitutional preference would be given to that port over other ports. If this privilege is denied to the citizens of other ports, they could make such use of these notes only by transporting them to New York and transporting the coin to their homes for payment; and all this, not only without benefit to the Government, but with a loss in returning the coin again to New York, where it is required for redemption purposes.

The provision in the law for redemption in New York was believed to be practical redemption in all parts of the United States. Actual redemption was confined to a single place from the necessity of maintaining only one coin reserve and where the coin could be easily accumulated and kept.

With this view of the Resumption act, the Secretary will feel it to be his duty, unless Congress otherwise provides, to direct that after the 1st day of January next, and while United States notes are redeemed at the treasury, they be received the same as coin by the officers of this department in all payments in all parts of the United States.

If any further provision of law is deemed necessary by Congress to authorize the receipt of United States notes for customs dues or for bonds, the Secretary respectfully submits that this authority should continue only while the notes are redeemed in coin. However desirable continuous resumption may be, and however confident we may feel in its maintenance, yet the experience of many nations has proven that it may be impossible in periods of great emergency. In such events the public faith demands that the customs duties shall be collected in coin and paid to the public creditors, and this pledge should never be violated or our ability to perform it endangered.

The tendency of late among commercial nations is to the adoption of a single standard of gold and the issue of silver for fractional coin. We may, by ignoring this tendency, give temporarily-increased value to the stores of silver held in Germany and France until our market absorbs them, but by adopting a silver standard as nearly equal to gold as practicable we make a market for our large production of silver, and furnish a full, honest dollar that will be hoarded, transported, or circulated, without disparagement or reproach.

It is respectfully submitted that the United States, already so largely interested in trade with all parts of the world, and becoming, by its population, wealth, commerce and productions a leading member of the family of nations, should not adopt a standard of less intrinsic value than other commercial nations.

Bad Luck Clear Through.

"My darling," says Mr. Sadrake, who has been ostensibly duck-shooting at San Mateo all the day and night previous, "did the office boy bring you those ducks I shot, as I told him?" "No, sir, he did not," replied Mrs. S., in an icy and appalling manner; "but the butcher's boy has been here to say that, as he cannot fill your orders for *wild* ducks to-day, he sends you a half dozen tame ones instead." Tableau.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

INSTEAD of bridesmaids, fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages.

THE NATION'S SERVANTS.

Government Departments and Bureaus.

Synopsis of the Annual Reports.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Annual Report of Secretary McCrary.

The Secretary of War, in his report, reviews the operations of the army for the year, and quotes portions of the reports of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan in regard to the condition of the service, its requirements, and its numerical inadequacy to perform the duty required of it. He describes the embarrassment of the army at present under the posse-comitatus clause in the last appropriation bill, and asks that Congress either repeal the clause and allow the President and Secretary of War to use the army as authorized by the constitution, or interpret the meaning of the clause so that it may be clear in what service the army can perform without violating its provisions. If the clause is not repealed, he wants Congress to enumerate the cases in which the army may be used to suppress disturbances in response to the call of the civil authorities. He recites the lawlessness in New Mexico, Texas, and elsewhere, which could not be suppressed by the civil authorities, and which might have been prevented had not the army been prohibited from interference.

With great delicacy Secretary McCrary treats the Indian question, and, while he describes what has been done by the military in respect to the hostile Indians, he does not join in the controversy between officers of the army and the Indian service about the cause of outbreaks or alleged insufficiency of the Indian management, nor does he allude in any way to the proposition for the transfer of the Indians from the care of the Secretary of the Interior to his own.

One of Secretary McCrary's hobbies is the education of the rank and file of the army, and the establishment and maintenance of schools for soldiers. He discusses this subject at length, describes what has already been done, and what he proposes to do.

He asks that Congress legalize his action in furnishing supplies to the yellow-fever sufferers, and that the army be reimbursed for such supplies. He also asks the passage of a bill giving a pension to the widow of Lieut. Benner, who died while in command of the yellow-fever relief boat, as she is not entitled to pension under the law, her husband not having died in the performance of military duty.

In regard to the uses of the army, the Secretary of War says:

"The fifteenth section of the act of Congress of June 18, 1878, provides that from and after the passage of the act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of such force may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress. In my judgment it is important either that this provision be repealed or that the number of cases in which the use of the army shall be expressly authorized be very much enlarged. In many portions of our Western Territories, and even in some portions of the newer States, a resolute desperado with a few followers can defy the officers of the law and any local posse that can be organized. During the year numerous attacks have been made upon mail coaches in New Mexico and Arizona for purposes of robbery and plunder, and, while I have been of the opinion that the mails of the United States may be defended by the use of troops, I have been obliged to give instructions that they cannot without disregarding the act of Congress be employed to aid officers of the law in capturing robbers after they have committed a crime. In doing so they would act as a *posse comitatus*, and this is nowhere by law expressly authorized. In the new and sparsely-populated regions of the West to say to robbers and thieves that they shall not be taken on any writ unless the Sheriff and his local posse is able to capture them without aid from the soldiers is almost to grant them immunity from arrest. In these new regions the army is the power chiefly relied upon by the law-abiding people for protection, and chiefly feared by the lawless classes. Numerous instances might be cited, but the recent occurrences in Lincoln county, New Mexico, constitute a striking example. The inability of the officer in command of the troops in that vicinity to aid officers of the law in making arrests was one of the principal causes which led to the most disgraceful scenes of riot and murder, amounting, in fact, to anarchy. This state of things continued until a case could be made for declaring the district in insurrection, after which a proclamation of warning was issued by the President, the troops were called into action, and at once restored quiet. I am clearly of the opinion that the President should be left free to employ the national forces in aid of the processes of Federal Courts whenever he shall deem it necessary. But if such use is to be limited to such cases where, as declared by the act above quoted, it is expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress, then it is respectfully submitted that Congress should give very careful attention to the enumeration and specification of the cases in which such use of the troops is to be permitted."

THE ARMY.

Report of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the army is in good condition, and discourses at length on the Indian question. The whole number of enlisted men in the army is 24,761.

Beyond question, says Gen. Sherman, it was hunger which drove the Bannocks and Cheyennes to war this summer, and similar escapades will occur each year unless these Indians be kept quiet with more food. It seems idle to expect that the enterprising white race will cease till every acre of this continent is susceptible of cultivation. It is not to be expected that these pasture-fields can be used by the two races without everlasting conflict. The reservations already set apart for the Indians are large enough, and should suffice them to raise all the meat and grain necessary for their subsistence, but, meantime, they must have food, else they will steal and fight. To convert these Indians into a pastoral race is the first step in the upward progress of civilization; that of agriculture must be the next stage, though slower of realization. But in this direction is the sole hope of rescuing any part of the "nomad" Indians from utter annihilation. This end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persuasion is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be a show of force, but actual force and subjection used. Force will be necessary to compel the "nomad" to cultivate his own ground.

There is a wide distinction among the tribes, and each tribe must be dealt with according to its nature. Large discretion to supply food must be lodged with the President, or somewhere else. Starvation with each year causes wars such as occurred this season with the Shoshones and Southern Cheyennes. The army cannot foresee or prevent these wars. All it can do, after the Indians break out, plunder, steal and kill harmless farmers, is to pursue and capture them in detail, after infinite toil, then conduct them back to their reservations and turn them loose to return to the same game, ad libitum. Congress alone can provide a remedy, and, if prevention be wiser than cure, money and discretion must be lodged somewhere in time to prevent starvation.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Thompson's Report.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, states that under the auspices of that department sixty-three Government vessels have been either wholly or partially equipped at the several navy yards, at an expenditure of $717,010.36, as follows: For labor, $142,205.21; for material from stock on hand, $487,675.81; for material purchased during the year, $97,129.34. Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty tons of coal have been purchased for the use of the navy, costing, including freight, $288,222.09. Two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and thirty pounds of Manila hemp have been purchased, costing $23,857.54. During the year $644,140 have been expended for the equipment of vessels, and under appropriation contingent (equipment and recruiting, 1878), $51,542, leaving a balance on hand of $13,542.

The number of desertions during the year was 609, and during the previous year 818. Five hundred and twenty-three boys have enlisted during the past year. There are remaining in the training ships 440 boys, who are advancing the tone and morale of the service. With the training system on a permanent basis, our ships will soon be manned by native-born seamen. It is the intention of the department to continue the present system of training-ships.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Schurz on the Indian Problem.

A very large portion of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is devoted to the discussion of the Indian question. He states that, on the whole, the character of the Indian service has been raised in point of integrity and efficiency, and proceeds to say:

I am, however, far from pretending that the present state of Indian affairs is what it ought to be. The experience gained in the earnest efforts to overcome difficulties and to correct abuses has enabled me to appreciate more clearly the task still to be accomplished. In my last annual report I stated frankly, and I have to repeat now, that in pursuing a policy ever so wise, and with a machinery ever so efficient, gradual improvement can be effected only by patient, energetic, and well-directed work in detail. An entirely satisfactory state of things can be brought about only under circumstances which are not and cannot be under the control of the Indian service alone. If the recurrence of trouble and disturbance is to be avoided, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indians who are not self-supporting must be liberal enough to be sufficient for that purpose, and they must be made early enough in the year to render the purchase and delivery of new supplies possible before the old supplies are exhausted.

The Indian service should have at its disposal a sufficient fund to be used with proper accountability at discretion in unforseen emergencies.

Citizens of the Western States and Territories must be made to understand that, if the Indians are to cease to be troublesome paupers and vagabonds, are to become orderly and self-supporting, they must have lands fit for agriculture and pasture; that on such lands they must be permitted to raign and establish permanent homes, and that such a result cannot be obtained if the white people insist upon taking from them by force or trickery every acre of ground that is good for anything. The first two things can be accomplished by appropriate action on the part of Congress. The difficulties growing out of continually repeated encroachments by white people on the rights of the Indians may be lessened by the concentration of the Indians on a smaller number of reservations, but they can be entirely avoided even then only by the most energetic enforcement of the law on the part of the general and local governments. To this end it seems desirable that the Southwestern tribes, whose present reservation appears insecure, or otherwise unsuitable for their permanent settlement, should be gradually removed to the Indian Territory. The Northwestern tribes will, in the course of time, have to be concentrated in a similar manner on a few reservations east of the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific slope. To keep the Indians on their reservations and prevent disturbance and conflicts, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends the organization of a mounted body of Indian auxiliaries, to be drawn from young men of the various tribes, and to be under the command of the military authorities. I heartily concur in this recommendation. It is a matter of general experience that the Indians so employed can be depended upon as to loyal fidelity to the duties assigned them. But the principal end of our Indian policy cannot be promoted by police measures alone. That end consists in gradually introducing among the Indians the habits and occupations of civilized life by inducing them to work for their own support, by encouraging pride of individual ownership of property, and by educating the young generation, and no efforts should be spared to bring to bear upon them the proper influences in that direction. Such efforts should not be sneered at as mere sentimental fancies, for, should they be discouraged by the assertion that success is impossible, the advance made by some Indian tribes is sufficient proof that a similar advance may be made by others. Whatever may be accomplished by the employment of force, it is certain that only as the Indians progress in the way of civilization they will cease to be a troublesome and disturbing element.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

Hon. David M. Key, Postmaster General, in his annual report of the operations of his department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, estimates the total expense of the postal service at $36,571,900, the amount appropriated for the current year being $33,256,373. The net revenue for the year from the sale of postage-stamps was $16,839,116, against $15,881,936 last year. Amount of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., sold, $27,375,593, against $25,757,515 in 1877. Expended during the year for mail transportation, $19,444,179, against $19,356,023 the previous year. From tables showing the operation of the money-order offices it appears that the revenue from this source for the year was $209,647, against $109,148 the previous year.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the present and prospective deficiencies in the amounts appropriated by Congress for salaries of Postmasters and for railway transportation. In regard to Postmasters' salaries, he says the deficiencies or prevention of them, so far as salaries and compensation of Postmasters are concerned, are not and cannot be controlled by the department. If the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law, there must be a deficiency.

After describing the rates of compensation prescribed by law for railway mail service, the Postmaster General says the appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for the existing service on railroads, and, should no additional appropriation be made for this service, he shall feel it his duty under the law so to curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider the public interests injured thereby.

In regard to the revenues of the postal service, the Postmaster General says:

"Time and again it has been shown that matter of the second and third class does not pay its way through the mails, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates thereon. The question has been considered time and time again by appropriate committees, and discussed in both branches of Congress, and the results have shown that it was not expected that the department should be self-sustaining, but that the deficiencies in its revenues should be met by appropriations from the general treasury. The amount of matter sent through the mails free is very large, adding greatly to our expenditure and giving us no revenue."

Postmaster General Key protests against the revival of the worst features of the franking privilege. The free list is such, he says, that almost every thing except letters can now be franked which ever could be, and it was precisely that kind of luggage which the abolition of the frank aimed at throwing out. Tons upon tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the like are "dead-headed" from Washington all over the country.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Commissioner Le Duc's Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that the department during the year has been engaged in examining into the practicability of introducing new products, and has been to some degree successful. The following extracts and condensations show in outline the work of this department for the year, as stated by the Commissioner himself.

Gen. Le Duc is an enthusiast on the subject of making the United States independent of foreign nations. He has grouped together, and gives in a table, a list of articles annually imported into this country, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, which he is confident might, and he thinks ought to, be produced at home. Among these articles are enumerated tea, coffee, sugar, Peruvian bark, paper material, rice, barley, hemp, flax seed, wool, fruits, nuts, etc. The Commissioner advocates the building and repairing of the Mississippi levees at the expense of the General Government.

The Commissioner states that the wheat crop of the present year has been promising in a high degree during the entire season. Fears of grasshopper invasions were early dispelled, except in a few counties in Minnesota. The losses from winter-killing, the fly, chinch-bug, grasshoppers, rust, smut, etc., have this season been far less than usual. The heaviest production is in the section of the lightest yield last year (the Northwestern or spring-wheat States), whose product fell off 36,000,000 bushels. The aggregate in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska is double that of last year, and nearly 30,000,000 bushels greater than in 1875. The entire crop promises to exceed that of last year by 70,000,000 bushels, leaving 100,000,000 bushels for exportation, with a surplus remaining above the actual requirement of consumption. Other crops have generally been good.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Report of Commissioner Williamson.

Commissioner of the Land Office Williamson, in his report, shows that there are still 1,000,000,000 acres of public lands unsurveyed. The receipts last year from the sale of public lands were $2,022,536, or $569,567 greater than in the preceding year. The report exhibits in detail the work done in connection with the suppression of timber depredations on public lands, and presents a variety of information with regard to abandoned military and Indian reservations, the adjustment of private land claims, and miscellaneous matters.

Among other recommendations contained in the report are the following: For legislation to transfer any title the United States may possess in islands and beds of "meandered" lakes, sloughs and ponds to the States in which they respectively lie; to allow affidavits in pre-emption cases to be taken before the Judges and Clerks of courts of record anywhere in the local districts, instead of compelling attendance before Registers and Receivers; to repeal the town-site law, except as regards applications made under the law previous to its recent amendment; to enable the department to extend prompt relief to parties entering public land where title cannot be confirmed, and also in cases where erroneous and illegal exactions have been made, by refunding to them money paid in error.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Raum.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that $111,089,319 was collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; a decrease of $8,367,231 from the receipts of the previous year. The receipts were from the following sources:

	1877.	1878.
Spirits	$57,469,430	$50,420,503
Tobacco	41,106,547	40,094,529
Fermented liquors	9,480,789	9,937,052
Banks and bankers	3,829,729	3,492,031
Stamps, penalties, etc	7,166,689	7,155,301
Total	$118,988,184	$111,089,319

It will be noticed that the falling off was almost entirely in the receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco, seven-eighths of the loss being on spirits, and the other eighth from tobacco. This is owing almost entirely to the attempted legislation in Congress last winter for the reduction of the tax on whisky and tobacco.

According to Commissioner Raum's figures the American people are drinking less whisky and more beer than formerly. There was manufactured in the fiscal year of 1878 about 6,500,000 gallons less whisky than during the previous year, and 1,500,000 gallons more beer.

Commissioner Raum estimates that $500,000,000 is annually expended for liquor in the United States, an expenditure that, if applied on the public debt, would pay it in three years. Each one of us, it will be seen, therefore pays over $13.25 per year into the hands of liquor sellers.

The number of cigars consumed in this country last year was 1,905,063,743, being an average of over forty-two cigars to every man, woman and child. Assuming that one-fourth of the population—a very large estimate—are smokers, each smoker would have 168 cigars for the year.

The amount of tobacco, other than cigars and cigarettes, consumed, was 25,312,923 pounds, which is equal to more than half a pound to every inhabitant.

The House of Representatives, at its last session, passed a bill reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 cents to 16 cents per pound. The Commissioner advises against the enactment of this measure, on the ground that it is inexpedient to reduce the revenues of the Government over $8,000,000 a year as will result if the proposed change is accomplished. But if the reduction of the tobacco tax is made the Commissioner will recommend that the tax on fermented liquors be increased from $1 to $1.50 per barrel of thirty-one gallons.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Report of a Year's Operations.

Commissioner of Pensions Bentley, in his annual report, shows a reduction of expenses in the last two years of $662,222. There are 223,998 pensioners on the rolls. Exclusive of fees of Examining Surgeons and fees and salaries of Pension Agents, the amount paid for pensions during the year was $26,520,782, of which $240,901 was retained from pensioners and paid to claim agents for fees. The number of new claims for the year ending June 30, filed during the year, was 67,509. Of these, 18,812 were original claims for invalid pensions, being more than double the number of the same class filed in either of the four years 1871 to 1874; 18,240 were for the war of 1812 service, under the act of March 9, 1878; about one-sixth of these were in behalf of survivors; the balance were widows' claims. The aggregate saving in the bureau for the year, in reduced payments of salaries of all descriptions and reduction in the number of agencies, was $482,172. Adding $180,050 for 1877, the aggregate saving for two years in these items alone has been $662,222. Commissioner Bentley reports that, since the consolidation, the pensions have been paid more promptly than before, and the pay service has advanced to a high degree of efficiency.

THE TERRITORIES.

Reports of the Territorial Governors.

Some of the Governors of the Territories, in their annual reports to the Interior Department, make suggestions that are very interesting.

Montana.—The Governor of Montana submits the question whether the United States will permit the British Government to afford an asylum for our hostile Indians, and furnish them a safe place where they may recruit and replenish their supply of ammunition and again raid upon peaceable citizens. If the British Government persists in doing so, he recommends that for the safety of the people of the Territory the Indians be removed from the border several hundred miles into the interior. He recommends, also, in view of the surrounding dangers, that the military districts of the Yellowstone and Montana be consolidated in one department and placed under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to the support of whom thousands of settlers would rally.

Utah.—Gov. Emery, of Utah, recommends a modification of the Jury law in force so that jurors may be selected, certainly in criminal cases, in precisely the same manner as they are chosen for the United States courts in the States. He claims that as matters now stand it is almost impossible, owing to the peculiar legislation enacted by Congress, and to Territorial legislation, to obtain conviction in certain classes of cases. He recommends, secondly, that woman suffrage in the Territory be abolished, and thirdly, that bigamy in the Territories should be made by act of Congress a continuous offense, based on cohabitation rather than the marriage ceremony, as is now enacted by Congress.

Idaho.—Gov. Brayman, of Idaho, makes a general recommendation that a thorough revision and consolidation of the laws governing Territories be effected, securing greater uniformity, applying to all the same rules, in a manner defining more clearly the rights and limits of local legislation, and holding officers to a stricter accountability. To bring this about it is suggested that Territorial delegates might properly be permitted to vote in the House on Territorial matters.

Arizona.—Gov. Fremont, of Arizona, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, expresses the opinion that the control of the Indians there should be transferred to the military.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

The annual report of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department shows that the aggregate expenses of operating the bureau during the year was $538,861.32. In the labor and expense account less than one-fifth the amount appropriated was expended, leaving $653,336.17 in the treasury unexpended at the close of the last fiscal year. The number of impressions by plate printing was 20,244,400, against 18,980,327 during the preceding year. The number of sheets of customs and internal-revenue stamps and of United States securities delivered in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, was 9,830,059. The number of sheets of the same class of work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was 12,518,539. The value of notes, bonds and miscellaneous securities turned out during the year ended June 30, 1877, was $708,414,645. The value of the same class of work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was $1,040,451,380. Eight hundred and twenty-two persons are now employed in the bureau, the number having been increased during the last four months on account of the demand for the 4 per cent. bonds.

During the year no counterfeit has appeared on any of the work engraved or executed in the bureau.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The annual report of Gen. A. A. Humphrey Chief of Engineers, is devoted mainly to the subjects of fortifications and river and harbor improvements. It is shown that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, the sum of $2,794,483 was expended for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and a balance of $1,608,078, remaining from the previous appropriations, is available for use during the present fiscal year. The act of June 18, 1878, made provision for 215 works and for surveys and examinations at 116 places, appropriating a total of $8,201,700 in addition to the balance available from previous appropriations. Upon the approval of projects submitted by the various subordinate engineer officers, steps were taken for putting the works at once into execution, and they are now being conducted under the contract system, or by means of hired labor and the purchase of material in open market, as appeared to be the most advantageous in any particular instance to the Government.

FOREIGN MAILS.

J. H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, shows that the total cost of the United States ocean mail service for the year ended June 30 was $197,276, being a reduction of $10,310 from the cost of the preceding year. The report embraces an elaborate account of the proceedings of the late postal convention at Paris, and the action taken by the representatives of the United States—Messrs. Tyner and Blackfan—at that meeting. The total weight of mails dispatched from the United States to postal union foreign countries during the fiscal year was, of letters, 3,400,711 ounces, and of printed matter and samples 14,528,862 ounces, being an increase over the preceding year of 176,284 ounces in letters and 1,210,975 ounces of printed matter and samples. The number of letters exchanged with countries not embraced in the general postal union—the Dominion of Canada excepted—was 697,551.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Commissary General Macfeely's report to the War Department shows that the total amount disbursed for subsistence stores during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $3,510,551, of which $1,011,747 was reimbursed by sales of stores to officers and enlisted men; $31,824 was paid by the Interior Department for supplies furnished to Indians; $73,843 was collected for tobacco sold to enlisted men, and the balance was furnished to the department by the Congressional appropriation.

From the tables accompanying the report it appears that there was a marked decline in the cost of the components of the army ration during the past year, as compared with the preceding twelve months, and the estimates for appropriations were reduced accordingly.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Quartermaster General Meigs contains a large amount of statistical information, and makes several recommendations. The total requisitions from his office during the fiscal year ended June 30 last amounted to $12,792,603. The department moved, during the year, 79,200 passengers, 11,400 beasts and 109,261 tons of military material. The department bought 2,251 horses and 1,162 mules during the year, at an average cost of $117 for the former and $130 for the latter. There were 11,375 horses and 9,638 mules in the army on the 30th of June, and the forage consumed was as follows: 893,000 bushels of corn, 1,100,000 bushels of oats, 138,000 bushels of barley, 57,000 tons of hay and 2,500 tons of straw.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

The annual report of Surgeon General Barnes, United States army, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. It shows that there were disbursed during the year, for medicinal and hospital supplies, $46,001.01; expenses of purveying depots, $5,657.23; pay of employes $35,303.73; medical attendance, nursing, etc., $7,471.81; miscellaneous expenses, $6,111.16; total, $100,545.03; balance, June 30, 1878, $99,188.67. The greater part of this balance has since been disbursed, and the remainder will be required in fulfilling contracts made before June 30. There were furnished during the year 83 artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, while 1,700 drew commutations for the same.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 00	@	$10 00
HOGS	2 00	@	3 30
COTTON	9¼	@	9½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 40	@	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2	1 01	@	1 05¾
CORN—Western Mixed	46	@	47
OATS—Mixed	30	@	33
RYE—Western	57	@	58
PORK—Mess	7 50	@	7 60
LARD	6	@	7⅛
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	2 85
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	3 80
HOGS	1 80	@	2 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 75	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	84	@	85
No. 3 Spring	69	@	70
CORN—No. 2	31	@	32
OATS—No. 2	20	@	21
RYE—No. 2	44	@	45
BARLEY—No. 2	91	@	92
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	20	@	25
EGGS—Fresh	18	@	20
PORK—Mess	6 68	@	8 00
LARD	5¼	@	5⅜
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	86½	@	94½
No. 2	83	@	84
CORN—No. 2	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2	20	@	21
RYE—No. 1	43	@	44
BARLEY—No. 2	88	@	89
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	87	@	88
CORN—Mixed	28	@	29
OATS—No. 2	19	@	20
RYE	40	@	45
PORK—Mess	7 50	@	7 75
LARD	5¼	@	5⅜
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	87	@	91
CORN	32	@	33
OATS	23	@	25
RYE	50	@	58
PORK—Mess	8 00	@	8 10
LARD	5¼	@	6¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	95	@	96
No. 2 Red	94	@	95
CORN	32	@	33
OATS—No. 2	22	@	23
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	94	@	95
No. 1 Amber	93	@	94
CORN—No. 1	33	@	34
OATS—Mixed	25	@	26
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 75
PORK—Mess	8 75	@	9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 50	@	4 75
Fair	3 50	@	4 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
HOGS	2 75	@	3 00
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 25

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 12h, 1878

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Hon. John E. Neff is a little inclined to gerrymander in the interest of Mr. Neff. The democratic party can't afford it.

Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, Congressman elect in the 12th district, it is feared will be unable to take his seat in the next congress, owing to his impaired condition physical ly.

How does judge Osborn stand on the interest, attorney fee and other important questions likely to come up in the next legislature. It might be well enough to know about these things before important positions are filled.

The COURIER seems alarmed at the opposition to D. W. Voorhees, as a candidate for Senator.—Waterloo Press.

Far from it. We know of no opposition except by republican editors, and the more they wail the better it is for Voorhees.

The following from the Puget Sound Weekly Argus, published at Port Towsend, Washington Territory, may be of interest to the acquaintances of A. R. Hoffman, formerly of this place:

"In our recapitulation of majorties exhibited by the election returns of this county, we omitted to mention Prof. Hoffman's majority of 44 over Dr. Willison for County School Superintendent.

How is this for Shylock doctrine, as enunciated by the New York Evening Post, a pronounced radical organ. It says to Congress: "Let us have a short bill passed something like this: 'The Silver law is hereby repealed;' or 'The silver dollar shall not be a legal tender for any sum greater than five dollars.'

Let us have another short bill passed something like this: 'Every greenback redeemed by the treasury shall be forthwith withdrawn, cancelled and destroyed.'"

Since the election we hear very little about Tildens' cipher dispatches. The radical party was alive with "important discoveries" during the last campaign, it was a self-constituted committee, created to influence votes. If Tilden is guilty he is no worse than Hayes in that respect, besides the latter is guilty of stealing the Presidency. We would like to see congress refer the charges against Tilden to the Potter committee to be subject to a thorough investigation, and if Tilden is found guilty, let him share with Hayes in infamy. The people want to know something about the matter from a reliable source.

The Warsaw Union states that Howard Coe—the irrepressible, never-to-be-got-rid-of Howard—is a candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate. By all means let him be appointed. He will talk all the members to death in less than three weeks and secure to the overburdened tax-payers of Indiana a short and cheap session of the Legislature. Howard, we hand't thought of you before—but now that your name has been mentioned it occurs to us that you are just the d—est old bore that ever sought an office or button-holed a pollitition.—Wabash Courier.

The above fits closely. We know of several other "old bores" in Indiana who owe their political existance to a superabundance of check, whose names would appear with good effect on the retired list.

Straus Bros., a Ligonier firm, recently raked in another large lot of land on the Hawpatch, known as the Gale farms containing 440 acres, for which Mr. Gale paid $100 per acre a few years ago. The "Banner" says the land was PURCHASED by Straus Bros., who have few superiors as real estate operators; it says "they probably buy and sell more real estate than any other firm in Northern Indiana." Yes, and they do it by hunting up every owner of unincumbered real estate in Noble and adjoining counties who happens to be involved in debt, they loan the debtor money to the amount of about 25 per cent. of the real value of his land, take a mortgage as security, collect the interest promptly, and the very day the mortgage falls due it is presented for payment; if not paid at once it is foreclosed at the next term of Court, then in order to get possession of the land without trouble, they pay a little extra for a deed, and this is what they call PURCHASING land. We advise DeKalb county farmers to give Ligonier real estate fiends a wide berth, and save being "purchased" out of a home.

The time is not far off when a new issue will be presented on the question of finance. The subject has already been broached by several prominent organs that advocate Sherman's ideas, and it will not be long until the whole radical gang will be out spoken in favor of the old STATE BANKING system—a system that would be a disgrace to American statesmanship. The south would probable favor such a move in order to have a larger circulating medium, regardless of its wild-cat nature. The money power will favor anything that would operate against a sufficient issue of legal tender greenbacks. The radical party will favor anything suggested by the money power. The people want United States legal tender notes in sufficient quantity to bring the country back to prosperity. Retire the National Bank circulation, oppose the state bank issue, and demand greenbacks in such quantities as the demands of trade require with the aid of gold and silver, all at par, and receivable for all debts public and private including interest on bonds, when not otherwise provided in the now existing contracts, and trade will revive, confidence will be restored, and the country will prosper as of yore.

It will doubtless be seriously attempted during the present session of congress to increase the number of grains of silver in the standard dollar to the number that the trade dollar now contains, and make them both legal tender. Whether this is exactly the kind of legislation we want may bear argument; but there is one thing certain: the trade dollar should be made as good as its kind of less intrinsic value than itself. —Syracuse Gazette.

We have had all the legislation we need on the subject of the standard silver dollar. It has been made a legal tender at 412½ grains, there let it remain. Let the trade dollar nuisance be abated by the government taking them up at the value of the pure silver they contain, and sending them to the mint to be re-issued in standard silver dollars of 412½ grains each. It is not long since trade dollars were issued at par, after the supply had been placed in the hands of farmers and laboring men at 100 cents each, it was announced by the government and bankers that they were only worth 90 cents, and bankers and capitalists then commenced to gather them up as fast as possible at prices varying from 90 to 98 cents, until now we see but few of them in circulation. Now suppose congress would make them a legal tender, who would be the gainers? would not the present holders—the bankers and capitalists clear from two to ten per cent. in the tranaction? besides the amount stolen from the people in the former issue and redemption.

It is claimed by some republican papers that there are prominent democrats in the state who think a change in the management of our state benevolent institutions would be detrimental to the best interests of such institutions. If there are democrats in the state who advance such ideas, they are certainly influenced by personal motives, and prefer to advocate measures that would benefit themselves rather than the party which they profess to support. It cannot be argued with any force that the republican party would allow a democrat to hold an official position which is within the appointing power of that party, neither can it be maintained that the republican party is composed of men more intelligent and better fitted for positions of trust which require the talent and experience necessary in the management of public institutions for the care of insane persons, and the education of those who are deaf and dumb or blind. The republican party is noted for its faithful observance of the old adage, "to the victors, belong the spoils," else it would have lost control of our national government long since, for it is very evident that the influence and money contributed by nearly a hundred thousand appointees of that party constitutes the power which drives the political machinery of radicalism in every important campaign. To bring the matter nearer home, it is only necessary to allude to the appointment of republican directors of our northern prison by the last republican legislature, who in turn undertook to remove the Warden and other employes of that institution before the expiration of the time for which they were appointed, simply because they were democrats. We believe that DEMOCRATS should be selected to fill every position within the appointing power of a democratic legislature, men who are qualified for the several positions, without regard to who asks or who does not ask to be favored. Let qualification and true merit be awarded, rather than the "check" of the lobby, or the claims of chronic office-seekers.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, December 3d 1878, and each bearing date November 19 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 210,250. To John N. Green, of Indianapolis, assignor to W. H. Tucker and Robert S. Dorsey, of the same place, for improvement in street guides.

No. 210,261. To Erastus B. Kunkle, of Fort Wayne, for improvement in water gauges for steam boiler.

No. 210,263. To Thomas J. Lindsay, Dave H. Lindsay and Wm. Mener, of Windfall, for improvement in combined Feed drill and corn planter

No. 210,332. To Benjamin P. Perry, of Richmond, for improvement in valve gears for engines.

No. 210,372. To Alexander T. Thayer, of Milton, for improvement in grain separators.

No 210,382. To Wm. A. Wheeler, of Indianapolis for improvement in steam bending machine.

No. 210,386. To John D. Williams, of Rising Sun, for improvement in fire and burglar alarm.

—An Indiana cremation society has been formed with headquarters at Indianapolis. It has a goodly list of members among whom the "Rev." GEORGE HARDING is conspicuous. Mr. W. B. FLETCHER is president. The initiation fee is one dollar, and the yearly dues the same amount. A crematory is to be established at Indianapolis and the bodies of the deceased members will be cremated at an expense not to exceed $3, being the estimated cost of the fuel. The society is receiving a great many members from among the most intelligent people all over the state, showing that cremation has already taken a firm hold upon the thinking classes.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

To Farmers.

We want all the wheat there is to be bought. We can and will pay the highest price. As to weights the Saginaw elevator scales give the best satisfaction of any in the country. Bring your wheat to the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Elevator.

MULCAY & MCCLELLAN.

THE LATEST COMBINATION!

McQuiston & Ralston,

Have combined to furnish the people of Auburn and surrounding country with cheap

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES.

We cordially invite everyone to examine our stock. Below are a few of our prices:

Sixteen yards of Cotten Flannel for	$1.00
Eight yards of Gingham for	50
Ten yards of good Shirting for	1.00
Good Flannels per yard	23
All Wool Flannels	—
Shawls from	$1.00 up
Cloaks from	2.75 to 10.00
Boys Scarfs from	10c to 50c
Nubias from	35c to 1.50
Turkey Red Handkerchiefs for	5c
A large lot of Hem'd Handkerchiefs for	5c
Good Alpacas six yards for	1.00
Black Alpacas from	20c up
Balmoral and Felt Skirts from	50c up
Sixteen yards of Towling for	1.00
Linen Towls	10c
Napkins from	80c to 3.00 per doz

LOOK AT THIS:

Ten pounds of Granulated Sugar for	$1.00
Twelve and a half pounds extra C Sugar for	1.00
Fourteen pounds of extra Brown Sugar for	1.00
Six pounds of Good Coffee for	1.00
Five pounds of Best Rio Coffee for	1.00
Three pounds of good Tea for	1.00
Imperial Tea worth 75c, we sell for	50
EIGHT CAKES OF SOAP	**25**
Seven pounds of New English Currants for	50
Eleven pounds of New Raisins for	1.00
Four ten cent boxes of Matches for	25
Five pounds of good Starch for	25
SALT PER BARREL	**1.20**
COAL OIL PER GALLON	**13**

Look out for cheap Candies for the Holidays.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing!

At prices to compare with any house in the county.

MCQUISTON & RALSTON, Auburn, Indiana,

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE

The place to get the most goods for the least money. Four tin pails and one dipper, $1.00. Coffee pots from 25 to 50 cents, Cross-cut saws from 2.00 to $5.00 All goods lower than the lowest. For axes, cross-cut saws, files, &c., call on

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,

North Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Miss Vineyard.

The following are a few of the many notices of the press, complimentary to Miss Vineyard, who will entertain the citizens of Auburn at the M. E. church to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Miss Vineyard's redition of Bob-o-link places her a little beyond the range of critic's arrow.—Boston Transcript.

The honors of the evening were conferred on Miss Callie Vineyard, of the Boston School of oratory, her inimitable grace and charming stage presence completely won the audience, while the tumultuous applause that followed her recitation, attested to her merit as a speaker.—Toledo Commercial.

The change of voice displayed by Miss Vineyard in her transition from "Woman's Rights" to "Belshazzar's Feast" is something wonderful.—Detroit Press.

Miss Vineyard called out the largest and most refined audience ever convened in this place.—Vevay Reveille.

The effect of Miss Vineyard's poetic rendition was wonderful, and among all the gathered thousands,—hundreds of whom had marched without the flinching of a muscle up to the cannon's—there was not an eye that was not wet with tears. Such an effect none but the truest artist could produce, and it has been frequently remarked by those who have had any opportunity for observation that they have never seen its like upon an audience of such vast proportions,—an audience composed almost exclusively of men,—men to whose eyes tears seldom start. Miss Vineyard richly deserves the congratulations that followed and still follow her magnificent effort.—Toledo Sunday Journal.

—Having heard considerable of Mr. I. N. Davis, the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Indiana, who is now engaged in an effort to induce the people of Indiana to flood the coming Legislature with petitions for such measures as will allow the people to vote upon an amendment to the State constitution, authorizing the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state, or, a local option law, which would prohibit the sale of liquors in localities where a majority of the voters are opposed to it, we laid aside our work and went to the M. E. church last Tuesday evening to hear what he had to say in favor of the proposition named; to which we may have occasion to refer at some future time. We had another object in view when we entered the church, and that was to ascertain who of Auburn's inhabitants were interested in the temperance movement, supposing of course that zeal in the cause would bring out the full strength of that element of society, especially when the lecturer stands at the head of the temperance organization of Indiana. To our surprise found that about forty persons (representing both the sheep and the goats) constituted the audience, and notwithstanding the apology of the speaker for the slim attendance, we were forced to the conclusion that good templarism was below par, or, that those who pretended to advocate the temperance cause are a little off, for some reason not known to an out-sider.

—Syracuse, Kosciusko county, was recently visited by one Capt. Drake, who put up at the hotel, and represented that he was worth $50,000, which he had derived from the sale of a large grist mill in Ohio. After forming some acquaintances he began to inquire after real estate, proposing to invest his money in a good farm. He went to a farmer named Dennis, says the Gazette; and made a contract to take his farm and pay him for it $6,300 in cash. After the contract was made, however, a dispute arose in regard to which of the parties should pay the taxes, and ere this was settled the buyer went to the neighboring house of Mr. Traster under a pretense that he wished to see him. While there he appraised Mr. Traster of the fact that he had made a contract for the farm and was willing to take it if Mr. Dennis would consent to pay the taxes in dispute, and after doing this asked him (Traster) to give him some small bills for a $50 greenback. Traster did not have the requisite small bills and the man saying that he needed some small money to finish the contract, borrowed, for a short time $20 and after thanking his victim very much for the favor, left. The remainder of the story is soon told."

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling dry goods, clothing and groceries cheaper than any other retail store in Northern Indiana. Below find a few of their prices:

Starch 5c. per pound.
Splendid tea 40c. per lb.
Corn starch 10c. per pound.
Grain pepper 20c. per pound.
Best Coffee A sugar 9¼ cents.
Parlor matches 4 boxes for 25c.
Best Young Hyson tea 80c. per lb.
Best Rio coffee 5 lbs. for 90 cents.

All best prints 6c. per yard, and a splendid print for 5c. per yard. Good canton flannel 16 yards for $1.00. A very heavy canton flannel 11 yards for $1.00. A good red flannel for 20c per yard. Good underclothing at 25c each. All other goods equally low. As they have no rent to pay, they can sell goods ten per cent. cheaper than any of their competitors. tf.

Emma Abbott.

This evening Miss Emma Abbott with the celebrated Hess English Opera Co., will appear at the Academy of Music, in Fort Wayne. Emma Abbott will appear as Marguarete in Faust, the character in which she has the highest praise from press and public in the larger eastern cities. Miss Abbott will have the support of Mrs. Seguin, the contralto, one of the most fascinating and charming singers on the American stage, Mr. Wm. Castle, the great operatic tenor; Mr. Bragau, baritone; Mr. Ryse, basso; Miss Girard and others. The opera will be given with the complete chorus and orchestra just as it is presented in the largest cities. The price of reserved seats will be $1.

Local and Miscellaneuos

—Toby, the Janitor.

—A grand rush at Abright's.

—Fresh dates at Hollister's.

—Buy your cigars at McIntyre's.

—No post office at Moores' Station.

—Miss Vineyard to-morrow night.

—West's liver pills cure dyspepsia.

—Sugar sand of all colors at Hollister's

—Buy a watch for your boy of Abright

—The woodford building has a new roof.

—Nuts of all kinds for holidays at Hollister's.

—Newville items received to late for this issue.

—Pure wines and liquors at Stimley's new saloon.

—Vanity Fair smoking tobacco at Hollister's.

—Go to Willis & Co's and get a nice diary for 1879.

—Fresh beer at all times at Stimley's new saloon.

—For a nice fitting and stylish suit, go to Yesbera's.

—Our merchants anticipate a lively holiday trade.

—Mr. Barney, of Spencerville, was in town Tuesday.

—Cuff pins from 25 cents to $8.00 per pair at Abright's.

—Hear Miss Vineyard the elocutionist to-morrow evening.

—Mr. Enos Casebeer is able to be on the streets again

—Rev. Johnson left the city on Monday, via Eel River.

—Remember that Hollister sells the purest candies made.

—Dressed poultry always on hand at Houston's meat market.

—A grand treat at the M. E. church to-morrow (Friday) evening.

—Wm. Sheffer has started a harness shop in Ward's building.

—Our correspondents will please be careful about personalities.

—Necklaces, in every style and price at Abright's the jeweler.

—Our teamsters are idle in consequence of the bad roads.

—First quality breakfast bacon, at Houston's meat market.

—Take the benefit of full stock by calling early on Abright.

—Hollister has engaged in the brick business—popcorn brick.

—Go to McIntyre's drug store for pure drugs at low prices.

—French mottoes and mixed candy by the bushel at Hollister's.

A fine assortment of perfumery and toilet articles at Davenport's.

—Pure leaf lard at wholesale or retail, at Houston's meat market.

—Backbone and ribs for sale at Houston's meat market. Prices low.

—The Warsaw Union swings out the white flag to the Decatur Union.

—Don't fail to examine Abright's stock when looking for presents.

—We would like a wide awake itemizer at Waterloo, Butler and Garrett.

—The "Duke" shirt for gents, only $1.00 each, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Mrs. Rickel, of Rochester, Ind. is visiting with her mother, in this place.

—Jack and Pete rode the goat last Monday night. Chris and Johnny on deck.

—Hats and caps in immense quantities, at low prices, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

A beautiful line of Bibles and Testaments, suitable for holiday presents, at Willis & Co's.

—A few couples were entertained at the residence of F. D. Rayan last Monday evening.

—All the standard poems, bound in neat style, for sale cheap by Davenport the Druggist.

—If you want a fine white shirt for $1.00, buy the "Duke" at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

Call early and purchase a set of spoons and have them marked free of charge at Abright's.

—Heavy plaid dress goods for 7 cents per yard. Something new at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The Jubilee Company at W. J. Austin's Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th, '78. By O. of C.

—New harness shop in town, in Ward's building, under the management of Wm. Sheffer. 2w.

—Miss Mary Smith, of St. Joe county, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, of this place.

—Mr. S. T. Galloway and family have gone to Hayesville, Ohio, to spend a few weeks with relatives.

—The finest line of perfumery ever offered for sale in Auburn, can be seen at McIntyre's drug store.

—Secure your tickets for the Vineyard entertainment in advance and avoid the rush at the door.

—Yesbera is offering American sewing machines at panic prices. Now is your chance to get bargains.

—We have another interesting communication from T. C. Mays. It will appear in next week's issue.

—Candy apples, pears, roosters and in fact anything in the way of candy fruit and toys, at Hollister's.

—The best stock of photograph and autograph albums in the county for sale by Davenport the Druggist.

—Mr. Umber, of the Scythe Snath factory, left for Jackson, Mich., Monday, to contract his winter's stock.

—Judging from the number of teams about the Eagle Mill, that institution must be doing an extensive business.

—Yesbera will make special prices on Estey organs and American sewing machines, from now until the first of January.

—Tickets for the Vineyard entertainment on sale at the post office, Davenport's drug store and Willis & Co's. book store.

—Why will you buy a poor quality of mixed candy, when you can get a superior quality at Hollisters for 25 cents per pound.

—The rates of taxation for the year 1878, in the several townships in this county, are shown on the last page of this paper.

—D. D. Snyder and Nick Ensley are going to the Masonic Temple Concert at Fort Wayne. Ask them how they got their tickets.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have just received another large lot of overcoats, prices still going down. Call and see for yourselves.

—The jail has again been undergoing repairs. The iron doors of the lower apartment were all taken off and new ones substituted.

—Another reduction in prices at the Fort Wayne Fruit House Best coffee 16 cents, second grade 13 cents, yellow sugar 6¼ cents.

—A good place to select a holiday present is at Willis & Co's., as they have a great variety and their prices are very reasonable.

—Our citizens are still rushing to Yesbera's for bargains in custom made clothing. He has the lead on fine suits and is bound to keep it.

—McIntyre & Son are heard from again. They are still in the market with a fine line of drugs which they are offering cheaper than ever.

—If you want anything in the harness line, go to the new shop in Ward's building. Wm. Sheffer is a practical workman and is bound to give satisfaction. 2w.

—A son of Dr. Everts, superintendent of the Hospital for Insane at Indianapolis, took morphine last Saturday night and died from the effects. He was 18 years old.

—The post office at Moores' Station, on the Eel River railroad has been discontinued. Mail for that place will be delivered at the Auburn post office until other arrangements are made.

—Mr. P. Stimley's new saloon is open to the public at the old stand of Chas. Fox, where all kinds of liquors of the best quality can be had in large or small quantities.

—The social connected with the ladies society of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. R. Elson, on next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Sec'y.

—As the recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the eligibility of township trustees is a matter of considerable interest, we will publish the decision in full next week.

—Remember that there will be no postponement, and the sale of tickets to the Grand Concert at Ft. Wayne, Dec. 26, closes Dec. 20. Secure your tickets in time.

Thos. H. Sprott, Agent.

—Compound Elixir of Buchu for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by Davenport the Druggist. tf.

—On the inside of this paper will be found the President's message in full, and a synopsis of the annual reports of the government departments and bureaus. Also the proceedings of congress, in brief.

—We hear it rumored on the streets that J. Kahn, of Waterloo, and E. Vordermark, of Fort Wayne, anticipate moving here with their stock of goods. The former dry goods and the latter boots and shoes.

—The managers of the Louisville lottery have been arrested for fraud. The parties arrested were held for trial on a bond of $1,000 each, and if found guilty may be fined not less than $500 nor more than $10,000 each.

—Everything goes to show that the Grand Concert at Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, is to be a success, and the managers says that there will be no postponement as the tickets are going rapidly. Send a dollar to Thos. H. Sprott, agent, at Auburn, get a ticket and be one of the lucky ones.

—D. D. Snyder will add an improvement to the Hub and Spoke factory, in the way of a handle, bent wagon tongues, thills, etc., department. This will give employment to a number of idle laborers who will appreciate the movement.

—A Saginaw freight car ran off the track near the Stave factory last Saturday. It took considerable work to get it on its "pins" again, being loaded to the roof with lumber. The passenger going north was delayed a short time.

—The third annual exhibition of the Northern Indiana Poultry association just held at Fort Wayne was well patronized by breeders from a distance, as well as the local preeders. The quality of the poultry exhibited has never been equaled in the State.

—Mr. F. Picker, who has been in the "far west" for a couple of weeks delivering his grandson to his father, Ed. Picker, will return to-morrow and assume his duties at the Junction as head boss of the target. During his absence his son Johnny has swung the machine.

—Notice is hereby given that the officers elect of DeKalb Lodge No. 214 F. & A. M., will be installed on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, 1878, at the new lodge room, east side of public square. A full attendance is desired.

By order of W. M.
B. D. Harris, Sec'y.

To the People who Sing.

The musical convention to be held here under the direction of Prof. B. W. Straub, promises to be largely attended. The work to be elementary, but will be confined to the study of music of a classical character. The opportunity to do such work occurs rarely, and people who sing cannot afford to let it pass. An effort will be made to effect a permanent organization, to meet once each year somewhere in the county, to hold a three or four days convention, under the management of a first-class conductor. The project, we believe, will command the hearty approval of all who care to see the standard of music elevated in this part of Indiana.

For any information respecting the work, write for circular, addressing,

M. Seiler,
Bruce Miller, } Auburn, Ind.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

A grand entertainment at the M. E. church, Auburn, on Friday evening, December 13th, by Miss Vineyard, of Toledo, O. All who have heard Miss Vineyard, pronounce her public entertainments a grand success. It is to be hoped that all our people will turn out and enjoy this rare intellectual treat, as the attendance fee is placed at the small sum of 25 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children. Many will doubtless remember the brief and charming display of her oratorial powers at the residence of Dr. Ford sometime since, at a session of the Presbyterian social. No reserved seats. Door open at 7 o'clock, entertainment at 7:45. 2w

—Auburn has another new firm in the grain trade. Messrs. Mulcay & McClellan have formed a copartnership for the purpose of handling all kinds of grain. See notice in another column. Mr. Mulcay and Mr. Bob McClellan are both wide awake young men, well known in this vicinity for their business qualifications. Their facilities for handling grain are excellent, and they will pay prices that will insure them a big trade. Office at the Saginaw depot. Give them a call before you sell your grain.

To Farmers.

We want all the wheat there is to be bought. We can and will pay the highest price. As to weights the Saginaw elevator scales give the best satisfaction of any in the country. Bring your wheat to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Elevator.

Mulcay & McClellan.

Beyond a Question.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from all adulterants, hence the purest and most economical. It is beyond all question the best and most perfect of anything in the market Dr. Price's Cream baking powder is not sold in bulk, it is put up in cans, securely labeled.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., Dec. 7th, 1878.

Milton Carknad,	W. E. Gibran,
D. E. Goldsmith,	Thomas Kissler,
Joseph Leason,	W. E. Littlefield,
David Porterfield,	J. B. Reshoff.
W. S. Smith,	Franklin Th omas,
J. H. Williams.	

Extracts from the Pod.

" Dr. Price's Vanillia flavor is extracted from the Mexican Vanilla Pod. This popular flavor, as made by Dr. Price, embodies the delicate aroma of this agreeable fruit, free from the strong, rank taste of those extracts sold as Vanilla, made from the cheap Tonqua or snuff-bean.

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Helmer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.

T. F. Jordan,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

St. Joe.

—John Somers, of Auburn, was in town last Friday.

—Dr. C. H. Woodcox, of Bethel, Mich., paid us a visit on wednesday.

—Corbin still holbs Jake's castle, notwithstanding Jake has his hosts arrayed against him. Hold the fort, old man, it wont be long.

—O. H's. fence boards are like the Irishman's flea—dont know where to put his hand on them.

—St. Joe, if reports are true, will have her share of saw mills in the near future. Mr. Young will have one in running order within six weeks, while other parties north of Auburn are about to locate here.

—A series of meetings commenced here last Sunday, which will continue during the week and longer if any success attends the effort. The meeting is conducted by Rev. Hartman, of Hicksville, O., of the United Brethren church.

—J. D. Mart done a little trading the other day which is not likely to turn out very profitable for Jake. Be sure the next time you trade sight unseen that every man you meet is honest to the core. Come in and see Jake, he can give you the particulars without swearing.

—Those boys that stole Chris' traps will be very likely to keep their hands off of property that belongs to other parties. Other things than traps have been stolen within the last few months, and people are on the watch. Be honest, boys.

—Jake thinks that knocking a man down and taking his money is more honorable than to misrepresent when it is done for the sole purpose of fraud.

A. A. A.

If in want of an eight or ten horse Portable Engine, first-class in every respect, send to Sinker, Davis & Co., Indianapolis, for circular and price. tf.

PRICES

AT

Hoff's Grocery

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Rio Coffee	15c	per lb.
" " Maracaibo	18c	" "
" very best	20c	" "
" " Tea	60c	" "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c	" "
" " Granulated	10c	" "
" " Extra, C "	9c	" "
" " Light Brown	8c	" "
Starch	5c	per lb
Pure stick candy	15c	" "
" French mixed candy	20c	" "
Holiday Candy and Toys a specialty.		
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c	
Golden Syrup	60c	per gal.
Coal Oil	12c	" "
Cider Vinegar	20c	" "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c	per lb.
Lumberg Cheese	15	" "
Roasted Coffee	20	" "
Codfish	3 lbs for 25c.	
Raisins	9c	per lb
English Currents	7c	" "

Oysters fresh every day.
Russ Sardellen, and Holland Herring

Queens and Glassware,
Provisions,
Notions,
Spices,
Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at Sherlock's old stand. 50-tf.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smaltzer, Lartown, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.
43-3m.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby that the firm of Moody & Hoffman has this day been mutually dissolved, P. V. Hoffman having retired. D. D. Moody will continue the business of the old firm, occupying the same office, over the First National Bank.

D. D. MOODY,
P. V. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Nov. 18, 1878. 47.

Never Before Heard Of!

Bargains in Boots and Shoes at the

Boot Up-Side Down

For the next

THIRTY DAYS!

All goods

AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

in order to reduce stock. Come early and buy your

Boots and Shoes

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Mens' Stoga Boots	$1.65	to	$2.00
Rubber Boots	$1.25	"	2.25
Womens' Shoes	90	"	1.25
Over Shoes	25	"	1.00

All goods in the same proportion at the

Boot Up-Side Down

AUBURN, INDIANA.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING POWDER

AND

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

THE CHILDREN.

BY PAUL HAYNE.

The children! ah the children!
Your innocent, joyous ones;
Your daughters, with souls of sunshine;
Your buoyant and laughing sons,

Look long in their happy faces,
Drink love from their sparkling eyes,
For the wonderful charm of childhood,
How soon it withers and dies!

A few fast-vanishing summers,
A season or twain of frost,
And you suddenly ask, bewildered,
"What is it my heart hath lost?"

Perchance you see by the hearth-stone
Some Juno, stately and proud,
Or a Hebe, whose softly umbushed eyes
Flash out from the golden cloud

Of lavish and beautiful tresses
That, wantonly floating, stray
Over the white of a throat and bosom
More fair than blossoms in May.

And perchance you mark their brothers,
Young heroes who spurn the sod,
With the fervor of antique knighthood,
And the air of a Grecian god.

But where, ah! where are the children,
Your household fairies of yore?
Alack! they are dead, and their grace has fled
Forever and evermore!

—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

THE TWO ROBERTS.

Singing softly to himself, Robert Edbury rode "over dale and over down" in the sweet stillness of the July night. Hardly a breath of air was stirring in the branches of the trees. Now and then an invisible night bird piped a solitary note to keep him company, and soft waves of light streamed over the hills as the queenly moon, well attended by her guards, rode indolently down the broad highway of heaven. The blue dome, looking soft as velvet, was, like the fabled path of love, strewn thickly with the golden kisses of the stars.

As he gained the last hill, whose summit gazed on the little watering place which was for a few weeks to be his destination, he involuntarily drew rein and sat silent a moment, enjoying the moonlight scene. On his left an old-fashioned brick house reared its twisted chimneys aloft. So close was he to it that its sharp gables seemed to cut the air over his head, and only a strip of green lawn, bordered by horse-chestnut trees, separated him from the windows, gleaming in the moonlight.

Scepter and crown I'd fling them down,
If I might—

Robert Edbury hushed his song when he perceived, for the first time, his very close proximity to the house and the windows.

"The substantial home of some substantial farmer," he said to himself. "I had better move on, or his daughters may think I am serenading *them*."

Too late! Just then a window was opened softly overhead, and a lady's face appeared at it. In the rush of bright moonlight Robert caught sight of the long ripple of gold-gleaming hair, and was sure that the face was lovely. At any rate, the voice was.

"Robert, dear, is it you?"

For half a minute Robert Edbury was mute with surprise, and made no answer.

"It *is* you, Robert? Why don't you speak?"

He spoke, then, low, and with hesitation.

"How did you know it was I?"

"Of course I knew it was you." There was a dash of petulance in the sweet voice now. "Who else but you would be riding and singing in that absurd way at this hour of the night, and halting before the house? Have you a cold, Robert? Your voice sounds different from what it usually does."

"Perhaps it is the night air," answered Robert, wickedly, and getting his wits partially together. "Or I may have cracked it with singing." But still he spoke in the most subdued of tones. "I did not expect the pleasure of speaking with you."

"The very idea of your coming up on horseback at this night hour! You know you ought not to be out. Why did you do it? Where are you going? To Spafield?"

"To be sure."

"But what for?"

"To see a friend."

"Who is it?" came the quick response. "Not—not Nelly Cameron?"—with a shade of jealousy in the tone now. "Are the Camerons receiving this evening?"

"Not that I know of," returned Robert Edbury, promptly. "I swear to you I was not going to see Nelly Cameron. I have not spoken with a single young lady to-day, except yourself."

"Poor Robert," and a little laugh rippled lightly on the air. "But do go. You know what your health is, and that you have no business to be riding at this time of night. You ought to take better care of yourself. You will be laid up to-morrow; your voice already sounds strange and altered. Good-night."

"One moment," cried Robert Edbury, earnestly, as he leaped from his horse, fastened the bridle to the gate, and stepped inside beneath the window, where gleamed that mysterious, enchanting face. "Won't you give me a flower—you can easily reach that clustering vine by your casement. Perhaps—perhaps I shall wish to ask you some time to forgive me some great offense. Won't you give me a flower for a token?"

"How strangely you talk! Of course I would give you a flower; but these are only honeysuckles, and you know we promised to give each other nothing but roses. But, stay!"—the pretty voice caught itself. "I have a bunch of violets on my table. Would you like them?"

"Anything—anything that comes from your hands!" whispered Robert, more sincerely than he always spoke.

The bright face disappeared a moment from the window and then returned—a white hand gleamed in the moonlight.

"There, take them, and now you must go! Quick! I hear some one stirring. Suppose it should be mamma! Good-night, dear Robert."

The window was softly closed, and in an instant after Robert was groping for the violets in the wet grass. He found them where they fell. But, as they were falling, the quick eyes of Robert Edbury had discerned something, bright as a star, falling, too. The small strip of grass where he had stood was entirely in the shade, hidden from the light by the large horse-chestnut trees, and he had to grope in the dark for this glittering thing. An instant's search revealed it to be what he suspected—a lady's bracelet. It was a slender circlet of gold, studded with crystal. The quick movement had unclasped it from her arm; and Robert, with a smile, put it side by side with the withered bunch of violets in his pocket as he rode away.

Scepter and crown I'd fling them down,

sang Mr. Edbury, as he rode swiftly on in the purple dusk of the trees. "Scepter and crown, if I had them, I'd fling them down for the one bare chance of hearing that lovely voice once again."

He was alone; there was no one to see him; and, taking the violets out of his pocket, he kissed them tenderly. It was most absurdly silly of him to do it; but who of us does not do silly things in the heyday of our youth's morning? Silly things that we blush for afterward, perhaps; just as Robert Edbury blushed when putting the violets again quickly away.

Scepter and crown I'd fling them down,
If I might—

But his song got no further than that; it died away in thought.

Passing, arm-in-arm, down the crowded dancing-room of the Spa the next evening, with his friend Norton, Robert Edbury's quick ear was caught by a note which at once arrested his attention. He had said that he should know that divine voice again, hear it wherever and whenever he might, and he was not mistaken. A certain remonstrance lay in its tone; not to say misbelief.

"But who could it have been, Robert, if it was not you? It frightens me to think of it. It—it was somebody of your height and figure. It must have been yourself, Robert."

"But I tell you it was not, Jessie. I should like to know who it was."

"He was a gentleman, I am sure"—with a stress upon the word. "You need not be put out, Robert."

Robert Edbury turned and saw, close beside him, leaning on that other Robert's arm, a young girl surpassingly beautiful. Roses mingled with the bright gold of her hair, shone in the bosom of her dress, and a bunch of them was somehow intertwined with the slender gold wrist-chain attached to her fan.

Mr. Edbury caught his breath, as, turning her face, the girl's soft, violet-blue eyes rested for a moment unrecognizingly on his.

"Who is she?" he whispered eagerly to his friend. "How lovely she is! What is her name! By heaven! I never believed in divine loveliness before; but here it is, pure and undefiled. What is her name?"

"It is Miss Chassdane," was the answer. "She and her mother live at the Grove, half a mile out of town."

"A farm-house," remarked Robert.

"No, it is not. It looks not unlike one. They are people of property. Yes, she is very pretty. I'll introduce you if you like."

Half an hour later Robert Edbury was bending over the young lady's hand in the pretty secluded gloom of a vine-wreathed window. They were as much alone as it is possible for one to be in the heart of a busy, unheeding crowd. The first notes of a Strauss waltz were beckoning the dancers, and gay couples went laughing, hurrying by.

"You are not engaged for this waltz?" said Robert, eagerly.

Some remembered cadence of his voice struck the young girl's memory, and, forgetting to answer him, she looked at him doubtfully, while a rosy blush swept over her forehead. She half knew him and half did not.

"Will you let me look at your card?" he pursued, as, with perfect courtesy in his voice and manner, he took the bit of gilt and enameled pasteboard which she had tucked away amid the roses at her wrist.

"I—I half promised this dance to Robert," she stammered, flinging a quick glance over her shoulder into the swaying crowd.

"Then I shall claim it," answered the other Robert, with an audacious smile. He stooped and picked up a rosebud that had fallen, and then held it triumphantly before the flushed and startled face by his side.

"See!" he said, gayly; "I saved it from being crushed under foot. Will you not give it to me?"

But she reached out her hand impulsively. "I—I never give roses to strangers," she replied, with a cold, frightened, angry air. "They are Mr. Robert Stonor's roses. Give it back to me, if you please."

"My name is Robert, too," he said, in the same gayly tender voice, though his dark face changed a little at her frank confession. "My name is Robert, too, Miss Chassdane. Therefore, may I not claim the rose?"

The soft blue eyes, filled with tears, flew up and met his. She knew him then. Frightened and ashamed, and trembling from head to foot, she rose impulsively to her feet. He took a step backward, and they stood so, facing each other a moment in the gay, unheeding crowd.

"I know you now," gasped Jessie. "How dare you speak to me again—you are very presuming, sir. I will not bear it. Give me back my flower and leave me."

"Nay," he said, gently, but in the tone of a master, "is there cause for anger?" And in a low, reasoning, persuasive voice he spoke to her for some moments, and the rising spirit was calmed. In spite of herself and against her will she was becoming irresistibly attracted to this man.

"Give me this one waltz, Miss Chassdane, and then I will give you back your rose. It will be a fair exchange. But mind what I tell you, as sure as there is a heaven above us the day is coming when you will offer me a rose unasked. Come!"

The old rose-red flush drifted over the young girl's face; his words, and, more than all, his manner, impressed her as he meant they should. He stood, with proffered arm, courteously still beside her, and, though protesting inwardly with all her might that she would not dance, she gave him her hand, and in another moment they were floating deliciously together to the strains of the seductive music.

When it was over, Robert led her to her seat near some friends; her mother had not gone to the rooms that night. She looked very pale. The pretty rose color had all died out of the sweet, round cheeks.

"Are you faint?" he asked anxiously, bending over her. "Are you tired? Shall I get you some water?"

"No, no!" she cried, shrinking away from him. "I am not faint—but look at Mr. Robert Stonor. I have offended him. He is angry because I danced with you. Oh, what shall I do? He is my cousin, and has ill-health, and he must not be excited."

Robert Edbury turned, and saw standing near him that other Robert, who threatened to be—or perhaps was—no mean rival. His ill-health was evident. One hand was pressed to his side as if to still some pain there, and on his handsome blonde face, which was marked by unmistakable traces of confirmed sickness, a cloud of jealous anger rested heavily.

The eyes of the two men met, and each knew the other for a rival.

A half smile of scorn as he looked curled Robert Edbury's lips. In a case like this a man has no pity for the ailments of another. With a grave face he took from his pocket the rosebud and laid it in Miss Chassdane's lap.

"Here is your rose," he said, quietly. "I restore it to you at your wish. But remember what I said; and, believe me, time will prove me to be no false prophet."

Without waiting for an answer, he bowed and disappeared amid the throng of dancers, seeking her no more that night.

"Is Miss Chassdane engaged to that man?" he questioned of his friend Norton.

"I believe there is no positive engagement," was the reply. "Mrs. Chassdane, it is said, objects to it."

"On what score does she object? Money?"

"Oh no, Stonor has a small, compact estate close by, and is well off. On the score of his uncertain health. Also, they are cousins."

"What is it that is the matter with him?"

"Some complication, connected with both the lungs and the heart, which, I conclude, renders treatment difficult."

"Do you think Miss Chassdane cares for him?"

"I don't think she loves him, Edbury—if that's what you mean. It seems to me that she likes him more as a brother. When eligible attentions are paid to girls, they feel flattered, you know, and respond accordingly. Nine out of ten of them understand nothing of their own feelings, and mistake friendship for love. Robert Stonor and Miss Chassdane have grown up together—have been like brother and sister."

Frequently they met after that. It was an unusually gay season at Spafield, and entertainments abounded accordingly. In the morning drinking the water, or making believe to drink it; in the afternoon sauntering in the gardens, or on the parade; in the evening at the rooms, or at private parties; two or three times did Mr. Edbury and Miss Chassdane meet, and linger together, and converse with each other. Robert Edbury's time was his own, and he stayed on. He could have stayed forever. The two or three weeks sojourn he had intended had more than doubled itself. For he had learned to love her passionately; and all the world might see it for aught he cared. She, too, might see it, if she chose; but whether she did or not he could not tell, judging from the grave and sweet dignity with which she met and bore back his eager attentions.

At length there came an evening when he was determined to put his fate to the test; to go on in this uncertainty was worse than torment. They had not been much disturbed by Robert Stonor; a paroxysm of his complaint had confined that gentleman to his own home.

And so Robert Edbury went up to the old gabled house, before which his horse had halted that first night, and sought an interview with Miss Chassdane. She was quite alone. The long French window by which she sat was flung wide open, and the low red sunlight, streaming in over her, lighted up her fair, gold hair and the roses in her dress.

"How beautiful she is!" he thought, as he took her hand in his. "What if I should not win her after all? But I will make a hard fight for it."

Jessie looked up inquiringly into his face. "You are very silent," she said; and then, catching the earnest look in his eyes, she blushed violently and drew away her hand.

"I love you," he passionately broke forth in a low, tremulous tone, breaking his emotional silence. "I have come to you this evening to risk my fate by saying this, to win or lose all. Jessie, you must know how I love you; how I have loved you all along, from that very first night that I spoke to you, neither of us knowing the other. Will you not give me some hope of love in return? Do not send me from you an utterly broken and discouraged man!"

Jessie was silent for a moment—one long, cruel moment to Robert Edbury—then the small, sweet face was turned to him with gentle dignity. He knew his doom beforehand, ere she spoke the words.

"You must know how useless it was to speak to me of this," she said. "You knew, surely you must have known, that I was engaged to my cousin, Robert Stonor."

"*Engaged* to him?"

"Yes. We are engaged."

Neither spoke for a time. The scent of the flowers, blooming in the lonely grounds on this side of the house, away from the dusty and busy highway, seemed to mock them with its sweetness; the clustering shrubs and trees waved gently in the summer evening breeze.

He could not speak at once; the sense of his bitter loss was too great. The setting sun streamed in upon him, lighting up his distressed face. It seemed to him that the great old-fashioned clock in the hall ticked out the jeering words:

"Lost! Lost!! Lost!!!"

"Engaged!" he said, at length, with a long-drawn breath. "I did not know it. But engagements, where no love is, have been broken many times before now!"

"Hush!" cried Jessie. "Do not speak like that again. It would kill him! You do not know what you are saying."

"Kill him?"

"If he heard it, I meant. He says he trusts me."

"And you are sacrificing yourself for him—for a fancy! Hear the truth, Jessie. You care not for Mr. Stonor except as a cousin or a brother. Examine your own heart, and it will tell you that you do not. You care for *me*. You love *me*. Many a half word, a half look has betrayed it to me. Yes, my darling, it is Robert Edbury you have learned to love, not Robert Stonor. Your blushes, my love, are betraying it now. You—"

"What was that?" shrieked Jessie.

A low, smothered sound, half groan, half cry, had come in from the open window. It was so full of pain that a man would not care to hear it twice in a lifetime. Before either could rush out, Robert Stonor stood at the opening.

It was a figure never to be forgotten. His handsome, fair face was distorted with either pain or anger; his pale lips trembled; his left hand was pressed, with the old familiar gesture upon his heart.

"False, false that you are!" broke at length from his bloodless lips, as he seized Jessie with his right hand. "You told me you did not care for Robert Edbury! You told me—"

A pause, a stagger, and, with a frightful shiver, he fell on the carpet. Robert Edbury broke the fall partially, but not quick enough to quite save him from it. Jessie flew from the room for assistance.

"Robert Stonor here!" cried the bewildered Mrs. Chassdane. "I thought he was confined to his chamber at home."

He had been confined to his chamber; but, alas! he had crept out of it that evening, and come up to the house to see Jessie. With the fond hope of surprising her in the usual evening-room, he had gone round the shrubbery, intending to enter by the window, and had heard all.

On the floor, there as as he lay, his head raised on a cushion by the hands of Robert Edbury, he died. The medical men said he could not, in any case, have lived many months, if weeks, but that the agitation had killed him.

It was many long days after that, when she had risen from the sick-bed to which this shock of sudden death had brought her, that Robert Edbury came to say farewell to Miss Chassdane.

The interview was brief, studiedly brief, for, with the shadow of that dead man lying between them, speech was difficult to both.

"Good-by," she cried, reaching out to him an attenuated hand. "I hope you may find happiness and peace!"

"But we shall meet again," cried Robert, eagerly. "Surely—surely—some time in the future I may come to you."

"Hush!" she cried, the tears rolling piteously down her cheeks. "You must not speak of that. Robert's shadow would always come between us, as he fell down there on the floor. We killed him! We killed him!" and she wrung her pale hands together in strong excitement.

"Stop!" cried Robert Edbury, quite sternly. "You are taking an altogether mistaken view of the truth. Ask your mother; ask any one. But you are weak and ill yet, Jessie, and the time has not come for me to insist on this. Let us think of him, poor fellow, as one who must, had he lived, have suffered much, and who has mercifully found peace in the rest of death."

He stood for a moment looking with a fond longing into the small, sweet face from which the summer roses had fled with grudging haste. Then, taking from his pocket a fragile gold and crystal circlet, he held it out to her. It was the bracelet she lost that first night of their meeting.

"I found it under your window the night with the violets," he said. "It fell from your arm. Will you take it back now?"

A faint, lovely tinge of red flickered into her cheeks once more.

"No!" she answered, looking into his dark face with tender, gentle wistfulness, "I—I don't want to recall that night, or anything connected with it. You may keep it if you like."

So he kissed her hand and said farewell. But he left a whisper behind him.

"When the roses bloom again, remember me."

A year went by, and no message came. The second year he said to himself: "Surely she will send for me now!" But May and June crept by, and July came; but not one word came from Jessie Chassdane. He was growing sick with a wild and helpless despair, for he felt how worse than useless it would be to go, uncalled; when one day a letter came fluttering like a white bird to his heart.

"The roses are in bloom, and there is one for you!"—*The Argosy.*

Removal of the Entire Scalp by Machinery.

At a recent meeting of the New York Pathological Society, reported in the New York *Medical Journal*, Dr. Finnel presented, on behalf of a candidate, the entire scalp of a woman 28 years of age. While visiting an oleomargarine factory, she stooped down to examine some of the processes. Behind her head was a revolving shaft, and in some manner her long hair became wound round the shaft. The rapidity of the shaft was such that the whole scalp was torn off without giving sufficient pain to draw her attention to the condition of her head. Following the injury, there was no shock and no pain. On examining the head, the denuded surface was seen to extend from the base of the occiput to the left eyebrow. The eyebrow was gone, and the left ear was so much injured as to hang down by a strip of skin.

The scalp measured twenty-four inches in circumference, and was attached to the hair thirty-two inches long. It was at first proposed to apply the scalp, but, on examining, there was noticed such an amount of grease adhering to the raw surface that any effort at union was thought to be useless.

Dr. Finnel said it was the intention to tan the scalp, and thus allow the patient to use her natural hair, but not in the natural way.

Dr. Abbe referred to a similar case which occurred four years ago, and was under treatment in St. Luke's Hospital. The amount of scalp removed was nearly identical with that presented, and the manner in which it was done was similar. Three months after the injury, granulation extended over the denuded cranium. It was found, in the use of grafts, that only those were successful that were placed within an inch from the cicatricial margins. The grafts were the size of canary seed, and, during the four years that the process of cicatrization continued, about 12,000 were used.

Dr. J. C. Peters referred to the case of a waiter at a club-house, who was scalped by a falling mirror. The scalp was separated into two flaps, which were attached at their base. These were brought into position, and, within a few days, union took place.—*Scientific American.*

A Blind Sculptor.

One of the most remarkable phenomena in artistic life is the history of the blind French sculptor, Vidal. He was suddenly struck incurably blind at 21 years of age. He had previously passed his life among artists, and he was devoted to sculpture, in which he had already given proofs of superior genius. When this calamity came upon him he was for a time dismayed. Recovering courage, he determined to pursue his favorite studies. From 1855 to 1875 he has exhibited his works, and has received several medals. His preference is for animal subjects. The French Government has purchased several of his works for the national galleries. Vidal works during the day, but he prefers the night, owing to its quietude and his freedom from interruption. On one occasion he met a friend on the Boulevards, about 10 o'clock at night, and invited him to his studio, to which he conducted him as easily as if he had not lost his sight. On arriving there, he sat down with perfect complacency to his labors, forgetful that his friend was involved in darkness. He kindled a light for the benefit of his guest, and then recommenced his work. In reply to the inquiries of his friend, he said that through his sense of touch he could follow the lines that figured the external proportions, and trace the dimensions of the subject. A hunter dog was brought to him. He passed his hand over it in every direction until he had got a correct idea of its shape and size. Having impressed its proportions on his memory, he modeled the animal to perfection in clay, size, shape, expression and all. He is not only an artist himself, but he is also an excellent judge of the works of others. A friend who accompanied him through the Exhibition of 1875 was startled at the correctness of his judgment, particularly on busts, his impressions being derived entirely from his fine sense of touch. He has made an admirable likeness of himself in medallion form. He loves to frequent the theater. His sense is so acute that no critic can surpass him in his judgment of the comparative excellence of the singers and actors. He seems to be endowed with a perspicacity of acumen that few possess, and which he admits that, prior to his blindness, he was not conscious of. He rarely goes out to walk except in cloudy weather. The bright sunlight dazes him. He discerns immediately the vicinity of a wall, a lamp-post, a tree, or other obstacle. For the most part he walks with a steady and sure tread. Like the blind generally, he is gay and festive in temper. He is never happier than when at home working in thick gloom in his studio. "Thus far," he said to a friend, "I know only the external night; long may it be before I shall know the inner night that envelopes the soul in utter darkness."—*J. W. Forney's "Progress."*

The Oldest Married Couple.

A Gallipolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus calls attention to two very interesting relics of the last century:

There is probably now in the Gallia County Infirmary the oldest married couple in the United States—namely, William J. Davis and Lucy Ann Davis, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, the old gent being born on November 30, 1771, and the old lady on February 19, 1778, both being over 100 years old. They each have been married twice before. He is living with his third wife and she with her third husband. They have been living together forty-three years, or nearly half a century. They are both hale and hearty, and bid fair to live for twenty years yet. The old man is a little deaf, and, with that exception, they are both in possession of their full faculties. The old lady even reads without the aid of glasses. On Sunday, Nov. 10, they walked two miles to call on a friend, and were little fatigued by the exertion. Four years ago they walked from here to Jackson, a distance of thirty-two miles, in two days.

The old man has never been sick a day in his life, and, as yet, has never taken a dose of medicine. He is addicted to the use of tobacco, but his teeth are in a remarkable state of preservation.

The above is a positive fact, and can be substantiated. We challenge any State in the Union to produce their equal.

IN live stock, Georgia was $970,606 richer in 1877 than in 1876; in farming and mechanical tools, $438,851, and in bonds and stocks, $1,454,062. Population has slightly increased, in spite of the steady drain of the Texas emigration fever; whereas in 1876 there were in the State 204,507 men who paid poll-tax last year there were 207,815.

The Best Agricultural Paper

TO HELP A FARMER

MAKE MONEY BY FARMING

IS, BEYOND ALL DOUBT,

The Country Gentleman,

Which has a larger circulation than any other paper of its class in the world.

See what Prominent Journals say:

The REPRESENTATIVE PAPER of American Agriculture.—Salem (Mass.) Trade Bulletin.
Has attained its position on the ground of real merit.—Cincinnati Price Current.
Every number worth more than the year's subscription.—Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.

Certainly stands AT THE HEAD OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.—Patron's Helper.
One that we guarantee to pay the biggest profit to all subscribers.—Milford (Del.) Advertiser.
Universally conceded the BEST AGRICULTURAL paper in U. S.—Johnstown Independent.
None can read it without interest and profit.—Attakapas (La.) Cotton Boll.
Take it one year, and you will never go without it afterwards.—Small Fruit Recorder.
Replete with short, pithy items relating to rural interests.—Washington (D. C.) Republican.
You want a first-class paper? Subscribe for THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Schoharie Union.

Gives experience of successful farmers in all parts of the country.—New Bedford Standard.
Edited with ability; best corps of correspondents within our knowledge.—Concord People.
No other paper of the kind shows such enterprise and liberality.—Painesville (O.) Telegraph.
The chosen vehicle of the writing of the very best farmers in the country.—Vt. Watchman.
Leading journal of its class, a safe adviser and steadfast friend.—Babylon (N. Y.) Signal.
Emphatically a LIVE PAPER.—Chester County (Pennsylvania) Times.
Matter and style always acceptable to the cultivated rural home.—Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian.
As a Farm Journal, it has no superior in this country.—St. Paris (O.) New Era.
No farmer can well afford to be without it.—Greeley (Colorado) Tribune.

Sixteen large pages weekly; illustrated; specimen number free. Terms—$2.50 per annum; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20, and a 60-cent premium annual (144 pages, 125 beautiful engravings), *free to every subscriber.*

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, Albany, N. Y.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Indorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FITS CURED FREE!

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.

DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

The Great Family Weekly.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, LYMAN ABBOTT, Editors.

An Unsectarian, Independent Journal. Devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Household Matters, Agriculture, &c. $3 per annum, postage prepaid. A large cash commission paid to agents. Send 3-cent stamp for sample copy. Address THE CHRISTIAN UNION, 27 Park Place, N. Y.

ANDERSON & CO., MASONIC PUBLISHERS, 8 Reade Street, New York. AGENTS WANTED.

Illustrated History and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry, 700 pages, 300 Illustrations, half-Morocco, price $4.00. The Masonic Token, illustrated, full-gilt binding, $1.50. True Masonic Chart. A universal Ahiman Rezon. Fully illustrated, cloth, gilt, $1.50. Sold by subscription only. Sample copies sent to agents on receipt of the price. For terms, catalogues, &c., address ANDERSON & CO., Masonic Publishers, 8 Reade St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

DAILY, 4 pages, 55 cts. a month; $6.50 a year. SUNDAY, 8 pages, $1.20 a year. WEEKLY, 8 pages, $1 a year. THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States. THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

LIST OF DISEASES

ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Old Ulcers, Gangrenous Sores, Neuralgia, Gout, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Hip Disease, and all external diseases.

OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Ringbone, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Hollow Horn, Lameness, Swinny, Founders, Farcy, Poll Evil, Sprains, Strains, String Halt, Sore Feet, Stiffness, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

Holiday Music Books!

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Now is the time to begin to practice CHRISTMAS MUSIC. We recommend: Dressler's Christmas Chimes (30 cts.), 20 beautiful and easy Anthems, or Howard's Ten Christmas Carols (30 cts.), or Howard's Eleven Christmas Carols (30 cts.), or Christmas Voices (15 cts.), 15 Carols by Waterbury; or Christmas Selections ($4 per hundred), containing Five choice pieces. A valuable book is Christmas Carols, Old and New (40 cts.); also, 100 other Single Carols (5 to 10 cts.).

Church Offering ($1.38), by L. O. EMERSON, has 6 Christmas Anthems and also a complete set of Anthems and Chants for all the Festivals and Services of the year. A fine book.

Noel. By SAINT-SAENS ($1.00), is a Christmas ORATORIO.

The School Song Book (60 cts.), by C. EVEREST, is an excellent book for Girls' High or Normal Schools, or for Seminaries. Good instructions and very good music.

Enliven your fingers for Christmas playing by practicing MASON'S PIANOFORTE TECHNICS ($2.50), the best Finger Gymnasium known.

Any book mailed, post-free, for the above prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

SABBATH READING.

Our Lost.

They never quite leave us, the friends who have passed
Through the shadows of death to the sunlight above;
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast
To the places they blessed with their presence and love.

The work which they left and the books which they read
Speak mutely, though still with an eloquence rare,
And the songs that they sung, and dear words that they said,
Still linger and sigh on the desolate air.

And oft when alone, and as oft in the throng,
Or when evil allures us, or sin draweth nigh,
A whisper comes gently, "Nay, do not the wrong,"
And we feel that our weakness is pitied on high.

In the dew-threaded morn and the opaline eve,
When the children are merry or crimsoned with sleep,
We are comforted, even as lonely we grieve,
For the thought of their rapture forbids us to weep.

We toil at our task in the burden and heat
Of life's passionate noon. They are folded in peace.
It is well. We rejoice that their heaven is sweet,
And one day for us all the bitter will cease.

We, too, will go home o'er the river of rest
As the strong and the lovely before us have gone.
Our sun will go down in the beautiful west,
To rise in the glory that circles the throne.

Until then we are bound by our love and our faith
To the saints who are walking in Paradise fair;
They have passed beyond sight, at the touching of death,
But they live like ourselves, in God's infinite care.
—*Margaret E. Sangster, in the Methodist.*

Left in God's Hands.

At the point where ordinary faith and effort stop exhausted and in despair, love becomes glorified and hopes on. Of all the praying souls of the human race, there are a crowned few whose patient waiting on God touches the sublime of prophetic trust. To that number belongs the devoted mother.

One such mother, living in Boston, had a son who early broke away from the restraints of home and began a career of dissipation. With this single exception the woman was blessed in her children. Her whole heart, however, went out after the prodigal.

For years she prayed for him, nursed him tenderly when he was sick and disabled by his excesses, and believed that her love would win him at last, but he remained incorrigible.

All the sad hours, the wakeful nights, she spent in weeping and wrestling in secret for that ingrate son she never told; but, when her heart was nigh to breaking, a change came. Then followed a sense of the infinite greatness and loving kindness of Him with whom all things are possible that filled her with a strange peace. She could not reform her erring child, but God could.

One day another son, a clergyman from the West, came home to visit her, and, after a trying scene in the house with his intoxicated brother, he said to her, "Mother, how do you, how *can* you, endure this?"

"I have endured it a great while," she said, calmly. "The trouble lay on my heart till I found that it was worrying me to death. Then I said, 'Oh Lord, *my* Lord, I cannot bear it any longer! Take care of my son, reform him, bless him, save him!' and I rested the case there. I do not worry any more. I have left him in the hands of God."

The next day this elder son, finding his dissipated brother at a sober moment, said to him, "John, your position is a critical one now—fearfully so. There'll soon be a change for better or worse."

"What's the matter? Anything new?"

"Mother has left you in God's hands, she says. She doesn't pray for you any more."

The young man went away uneasy and thoughtful. For the first time he felt himself alone with the Almighty, and his conscience was stirred. "I cannot contend with God," he said. "I will drink no more."

He reformed, became a lawyer, and went to live in the city of St. Louis. There, at a complimentary banquet, he offended his new friends by refusing champagne. He told them the story of his mother, all the history of his former degradation and rescue, and then said, "Shall I drink?" and with one voice they all cried, "No!"

An eloquent preacher narrated the above in a recent sermon on the words, "Fret not thyself." The calm, victorious, surrendering trust of that praying mother was one of his strongest illustrations.

Did the lesson in that beautiful psalm-text ever pass a severer proof?—*Youth's Companion.*

The Lamp and the Light-House.

A Scotch fisherman, while out one night in his smack, was overtaken by a terrible storm. He could not tell where he was, or how to find his way to the landing-place. At length, his son caught sight of a small light glimmering through the wild darkness. He set sail toward the light, and soon found himself right before his own cottage, which stood on a cliff above the sea.

When he got home, he found that his little boy had set the lamp in an upper window, by whose light both father and brother had been saved from shipwreck.

Every stormy night afterward that same lamp was set in the window to guide other fishermen who might be caught out in the thick darkness. By-and-by it was determined to build a light-house on the cliff. But the big blazing burner grew out of the little boy's lamp.

A poor child in Philadelphia, the daughter of a very poor widow, died a year or two ago. During her long sickness, her heart was full of peace and

Just before she died, she put into the hands of her minister, Rev. Mr. M., a small paper box that had contained some of her medicine. In the box were fifty c-cent pieces, which she had been saving up for a long time, and she had earned each piece by hard work. She said to her minister:

"After I am dead, I want you to take this money and build with it a church for the poor people in the neighborhood."

The minister could not keep back his tears as the box was given to him; and I could not, either, when I saw it last summer.

Mr. M. took the box of coins and showed it to a rich lumber-merchant, who never cared anything about religion. The merchant at once offered to give lumber for building the church. Other people who saw the box and heard its touching history gave money; and very soon the pretty mission-church will be finished. The poor Christian child's lamp will grow into a large light-house to guide many souls to heaven.

No person can tell how much good may come from loving, yet apparently insignificant, acts. The lamp they light, even if it is small, may grow into a light-house, and shine long after they are dead.—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

The Poor Old Man.

He seemed at first glance to be a poor old man—one of those you read of now and then as wandering up and down the world, and patiently waiting for the summons from the other shore. But, when one came to see the feathers in his hair, the straw in his whiskers, and the dirt on his face and hands, one could not resist the conclusion that he was waiting the summons to stand up and be known as the boss vagrant of Detroit. He had heard how the old janitor opened his purse to the poor and unfortunate, and he walked up and down in front of the station, and took great pains to shiver and make out that he was suffering for the want of raiment. When he had played that line, he halted and mournfully sang:

I'm only a poor old man,
And nobody cares for me;
I wish I could die and go to the sky,
And——

Here Bijah came to the door and invited him in, and he ceased his song to wipe his red eyes and reply:

"May be the angels bless you for your kindness to one who has not long to stay on earth."

When he had been seated in the reception-room, Bijah looked him over and kindly asked:

"Old man, are you sorrowful?"

"Very—very sorrowful, and I've got a lame back, besides," was the reply.

"And nobody seems to care for you, he?"

"No, nobody. I'm a poor old man, without a friend on earth."

"I will be your friend," observed Bijah, after looking him over again.

"Will you? Thank Heaven! Oh, how my heart swells up!"

"Yes; I will be your friend. I will cut off your whiskers and hair, furnish you with water and soap, and in an hour from this you'll feel like a 2-year-old colt turned loose under a swarm of bees!"

"You'll cut off my whiskers?" shrieked the old man.

"Yes, I will."

"And wash me with common bar-soap?"

"The same—the very same."

"No you won't—I'll die first!" shouted the old man, as he made for the door.

Bijah intercepted him, placed him in a chair, and, by means of certain words and gestures, prevailed upon him to remain there while he hunted up the shears. The old man begged and entreated, but two clips of the shears removed whiskers and straw from his chin.

"Kill me if you wish, but don't cut my hair," begged the victim, as the shears passed his ears.

"This is only the beginning of the end," was the solemn answer, and a handful of feathers, hairs, burrs, straws and autumn-leaves slid down his back to the floor. In five minutes he hadn't hair enough on his head to build one end of a canary's nest, and, instead of looking to be 70 years of age and ready to become an angel, he seemed a fat, healthy vagrant of about 45 and ready for a free lunch.

"It doesn't make any difference whether you spell soap with a big 'S' or a little one," said Bijah, as he put up the shears; "it's the medicine to help your case."

"Oh, great guns! great guns!" groaned the vag, "I don't care how soon I die."

He was conducted to the bath-room, locked in for half an hour, and when Bijah looked in he fell back in amazement, and cried out:

"Are you the same man?"

"The same; and now let me go out and be run over and killed!" grunted the old chap.

He was clean. He looked white. He had used up half a bar of soap and a barrel of water, and he couldn't play the old-man business again for a year. Bijah had intended to present him with an old hat and four paper collars, but he suddenly rushed out of doors, leaped into the rear of a farmer's wagon, and never ceased shaking his fist at the station-house till he was out of sight.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Judicious Advertising.

Reforms of all kinds seem to be in fashion.

The reaction from the craze of speculation and inflation and politics and low moral standing, brings with it application of good sense and economy, of better morals and higher tone, and soberer views of things in nearly all departments of life. One of the outcroppings of this new fashion of common sense is in the business of advertising—a lopping off of the more expensive and sensational and vulgar modes of putting the things to sell before the attention of the person who buys. The reform was well-voiced at a late meeting of the stove manufacturers, where the President denounced the ineffective and expensive advertising that has been much indulged in by the trade, the tawdry lithographs and other sensational machinery, and recommended instead the more exclusive use of the best newspapers. "If we would make the best possible use of our money," he continued, "we should patronize ably-conducted and responsible newspapers. The newspaper is immeasurably the best medium open to our trade; the most liberal and expert advertisers testify to its value, and in the employment of its columns we would find a means of escape from wasteful, undignified and ineffective methods to which so many resort in their eagerness to secure attention and patronage." These are, indeed, suggestions of experience and common instinct that are being adopted by merchants, manufacturers and other classes of the community having occasion to engage in purchasing or selling.

Old and well-established papers, with constituencies representing the best classes of society, are undoubtedly the most availing, the cheapest, and the most remunerative avenues of advertising. The constituency of a newspaper, the character, the consuming quality, the taste and the variety of its readers, their respect for it, and the fidelity with which they and their family read it, are facts to be considered quite as much as the mere amount of gross circulation. Then, again, as advertisers cannot use all the newspapers, there is the question of selection, and into this enters the extent and completeness with which one or more newspapers occupy a certain field, and render unnecessary the use of its local rivals. On all these points there is a field of discriminating intelligence by advertisers who would get the worth of their money, and the conclusions of the stove men are evidently reflecting the thought and action of other classes of advertisers throughout the country. —*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Wicked Little Boy.

A little girl, whose parents lived on Beacon street, gave a children's party one day last week, and, as no pains were spared to make the "party" portion of the entertainment go off with eclat, the choicest confectionery was prettily arranged at the plate of each little guest, besides a liberal allowance of cakes and ice-cream. Fancy the horror of the small hostess and her mamma when, just before supper was announced, the *enfant terrible* of the house dances into the drawing-room and informs the company that he has been into the dining-room and *licked* every piece of candy on the table. "So now nobody will want any, you know!"

THE site of Portchester, N. Y., reputed to be worth $5,000,000 or $10,000,000, is to be contested in the courts by the heirs of Roger Merritt, a Revolutionary soldier.

A Problem Long Since Solved.

How to remedy those prolific causes of disease, an impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is recognized throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheumatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to *embonpoint* have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Allan's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 15, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen: I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly, MRS. M. B. MYERS.

Pimples, Freckles, Etc.

The most wonderful discovery yet known, Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. May be had of your druggist. Price only $1.00. For particulars, address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 28th street, New York. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill. Best in the world.

Who Wrote It?

The question is, who wrote "The Little Belle of Bloomingdale," the realistic story of New York Revolutionary life now running in the CHRISTIAN UNION, of New York? We are told it is by one of the most eminent of American writers, and that we have six months to guess it in.

GOD has given us medicine to cure ourselves when sick, but the knowledge of their combinations is a mystery to most of us. That dreaded of all diseases, Heart disease, has defied nearly all remedies, but we are happy to be able to inform you that in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR you have a certain cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold, and people are ready to testify to its beneficial results. There are some really wonderful cases of recovery from what seemed immediate death, and they have gladly given these testimonials, hoping they might be the means of benefiting others.

Among the many forms of Heart disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

A SPEEDY QUIETUS is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of the respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the *early* use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all Druggists.

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

THE season has arrived when everybody who own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl should begin to feed out *Sheridan's Condition Powders*. They all need to be braced up for winter. Get Sheridan's. The *large* packs are worthless.

DEALERS will, of course, often recommend an organ as best because they have it to sell, or can make more on it. But it has been demonstrated at all world's exhibitions for twelve years that those made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. excel all others.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in our issue of last week. Dr. Sykes is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and as a physician takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

FOR upward of 30 years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FOR throat diseases and affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle), and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and *all diseases of the* SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agts., Chicago

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 35 cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, initials of real name, the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: AT PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

XMAS "WONDER BOX," Contains 12 Sheets Paper, 12 Envelopes, 2 Sheets Colored Paper, 1 Lead Pencil, 2 Pens, 1 Text, 12 Comic Cards, 40 Silhouettes, 36 Mottoes, 85 Patterns for Fancy Work, 112 Decalcomanie, 131 Embossed Pictures, 50 Fancy Ornaments, 1 Penholder, 2 Book Marks, 5 Black Tablets, 5 Picture Cards, 50 Scrap-Book Pictures, 1 Xmas Banner, 1 Game Age Cards, 3 Xmas Cards, 1 Toy Parasol. Price, 42 cts.; by mail, 52 cts. Retail value, $1.45. *Postage stamps taken.* J. JAY GOULD, 10 Bromfield st., Boston, Mass.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM
AND ITS GREAT REFORMERS.
The latest, freshest and most complete work on the Great Temperance Movement now sweeping over the country. Francis Murphy, Dr. Reynolds, and all the great temperance workers of the country, indorse it. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Address for extra terms, NELSON & PHILLIPS, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

TEAS! AHEAD All the Time. The very best goods direct from the Importers at Half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE.
The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O. Box 4235.

HUNT'S REMEDY
is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has been before the public thirty years, and used by all classes, with and without the advice of physicians. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds of well-known citizens. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy, Gravel and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARK, Providence, R. I.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " " (5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST. MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
☞ Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

FRANK LESLIE'S
CHIMNEY CORNER
Occupies a field that no other journal attempts to fill. It is essentially a paper for families. Avoiding all politics and questions of the day, it devotes its columns to healthy fiction for the entertainment of its readers, and well-written, agreeably-instructive articles for the home circle, biographies of the good and great, anecdotes, art, invention, travels, curiosities of foreign life, the tastes of the day, the marvelous in nature and art, essays, attractive reading for the little ones at their mother's knee and for those of larger growth, combined with pictures that attract the eye and fix impressions vividly on the mind. It is issued every Monday, and can be had at all news depots; price 10 cents. Annual subscription, $4. Three months, $1. Postpaid.
Subscribers can remit direct, by P. O. Order, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letter, at our risk. Those who find it more convenient to subscribe through an agent can do so at their own risk, but should first assure themselves of the agent's responsibility. Address
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

"GRAND" CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All
Unrivalled in Appearance.
Unparalleled in Simplicity.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
QUICKEST SELLING,
HANDSOMEST AND
MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE
Ever offered to the public.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL

is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

AGENTS Notwithstanding all the sham offers presented to Agents, there is yet an opening for everybody to make money honorably and easily. Inexperienced hands make little fortunes in leisure hours. Teachers are doubling their salaries. Boys and girls are making men's wages. Our Agents can ever look customers straight in the face, for our very life depends on keeping faith. No charge for outfit, and no experience needed. When our terms are known there is a scramble for agencies, as this will appear only once. A postal card secures all particulars. FAMILY HERALD Publishing Co., Box 1513, Boston, Mass.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS.
Matthew Hale Smith's new book.
1,000 Prominent persons—men and women analyzed. Steel Portraits of A. T. STEWART, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, Etc. The sensation of the season. Now is the time for AGENTS to secure territory. Address, for agency, circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and resin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented. It is
NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
☞ AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago Business Directory.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 22 Union Stock Yards [illegible]
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 227 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 199 So. Water St.
[illegible]
[illegible]
NEW and Beautiful.—Photographs [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED—For the best and cheapest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago.
$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *New Agents* Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.
SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS. Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.
OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.
$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
125 Hours Musical Instruction New England Conservatory, Music Hall, Boston. E. Tourjee, Director. $15.
ALL who wish to take up U. S. Land, worth $16.00 per acre, can do so, and sell at that price. Send $1.00 for Circulars, &c. F. Lathrop Smith, Surveyor, Salt Lake, Utah Ty.
$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.
BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue *Free.* S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.
KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.
$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.
YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situation furnished. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Is used from Maine to San Francisco, bringing with it joy to many mothers. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label. Take no other.

MAGIC LANTERNS STEREOPTICONS [illegible] C. T. MILLIGAN.

Andrews' Slate Drawing Book
250 Illustrations, with definitions; Progressive; for Home and School. Price, single, 15 cts.; $1.50 per doz., sent by mail. Just out for Holidays!!
Globes, Blackboards, Erasers, Crayons, Charts, Outline Maps, the celebrated Triumph School Desk, Noiseless Slates, and Kindergarten Material.
Also Manufacturers of Office and Church Furniture.
A. H. Andrews & Co. 213 Wabash Av. Chicago.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES
at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds Chromos Frames Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices.
Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views
a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address
JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its Improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,
Scratches or Grease,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of all kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Swellings, Tumors,
Garget in Cows,
Cracked Teats,
Callous, Lameness,
Horn Distemper,
Crownscab, Quittor,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,
Abscess of the Udder,
Swelled Legs,
Farash,
Sprains and Bruises,
Stringhalt, Windgall,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Foundered Feet,
Roup in Poultry,
Cracked Heels,
Epizootic,
Lame Back,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Fistula, Mange,
Caked Breasts,
Sore Nipples,
Curb, Old Sores,
Corns, Whitlows,
Cramps, Boils,
Weakness of the Joints
Contraction of Muscles.
Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

C. N. U. No. 49

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

1878 Holiday Greeting! 1879
BEATTY
$1000 PIANO FOR $255

BEATTY PIANO Superb Extra Grand Square Style No. 3003. Magnificent rosewood Case, new and valuable improvements, elegantly finished. Three Strings. Weight, when boxed, over 1,000 lbs. seven one-third (7 1-3) octave, full agraffe scale, rosewood case, all round corners, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and top mouldings all around the case, back finished same as front. All improvements with Beatty's very latest full iron frames, bars and extra braces, improved new scale, overstrung bass. French grand action, fall desk, carved pedal, solid rosewood mouldings, ivory key fronts, capped hammers, agraffe treble and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. This instrument is a magnificent Pianoforte. Regular Retail Price asked by the Monopolists about $1000
I will sell this instrument direct during the HOLIDAYS, for only $255

$675 Organ for $97

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE
POWERFUL SWEET TONE

BEATTY ORGAN Style No. 5100. Magnificent Gothic Architecture. Height 84 in., depth, 26 in.; length, 48 in. Three Sets of Reeds. Thirteen (13) stops. (1) Æolian; (2) Vox Celeste; (3) Echo; (4) Dulciana; (5) Violina; (6) Vox Humana; (7) Principal; (8) Hautboy; (9) Diapason; (10) Dulcet; (11) Grand Organ; (12) Principal Forte; (13) Flute. Five (5) octaves. French Veneered Panel Case, highly finished, and a beautiful new design. Upright Bellows. Solid Walnut Case. Beatty's Improved Knee Swell, and Beatty's New Excelsior Grand Organ Knee Swell. The mechanism, design and material in this Organ render it the most desirable ever before manufactured for the parlor. Golden Tongue Reeds. Regular Retail Price asked by the Monopolists about $675
I will sell this instrument direct during the HOLIDAYS, for only $97

No such offers as these were ever made before, but knowing that their introduction will repay me on future sales, I offer them to readers of this paper at these prices during the Holidays. Order direct from this advertisement, which will not appear again, and no further reduction can be made. Having met with unparalleled success within the past year and extended my sales over the world by an extended tour through the Continent of Europe, I have returned determined that no town or village in my native country shall be unrepresented by my instruments, and all energies, aided with ample capital, will be exerted to accomplish this object, hence the above offers, that can not be made by any other responsible house in America or the World. Don't miss these very valuable offers. Order now.

A fine two set of reed $300 Organ, new and as good as the best of this capacity, for only $65. Splendid $300 to $400 Organs, $95, $105 and $150. Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler, $250 to $400; Organs, $110 and $125. Elegant Pipe Top Organs. More and better styles of case and sweeter toned instruments than can be bought of any other house. Pianos new and perfect, rosewood outside and in, usual price $650, for only $160. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos from $175 to $875, usually sold at from $700 to $1,800. All instruments shipped on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory to the buyer. Warranted six years. More unsolicited testimonials now on file than any manufacturer in the world. In ordering, state where you saw this advertisement. Large Newspaper, containing much information in regard to cost of Pianos and Organs, free. Beware of irresponsible imitators. If you do not want one yourself, order one and make your friend a handsome Christmas or New Year's Present. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur Lined Garments, Paisley, Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

[illegible] every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

[illegible] he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook & Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always keep [illegible] stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in a [illegible] examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd grade 14c, Roasted Coffee, 16c.. Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 7c. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 0c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

TAX LIST FOR 1878.

To the Tax Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof that the rate of taxations for the year A. D. 1878, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.								County Levies.			
	State Tax.		School Tax.		Township Tax	Road Tax.	Com. School Tax.		Special School Tax.		Addit'l Special School		Co. Tax	Bond Int.	Total Tax	Total Poll
	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On poll
Butler tp	2	50	12	50	10	20			40				38	8	146	100
Jackson-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			20	25			38	8	121	125
Concord-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			20	50			38	8	126	150
Newville-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			37	100			38	8	187	200
Stafford-tp	2	50	12	50	15	10			20				38	8	121	100
Wilmington-tp.	2	50	12	50	15	15			35				38	8	141	100
Union-tp	2	50	12	50	05	15			5				33	8	101	100
Richland-tp	2	50	12	50	10	10			25	25			38	8	121	125
Fairfield-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			20	40			38	8	121	140
Smithfield-tp	2	50	12	50	10	10			20	40			38	8	116	140
Franklin-tp	2	50	12	50	15	15			20				38	8	130	100
Troy-tp	2	50	12	50	12	15			40				38	8	143	100
Keyser-tp	2	50	12	50	15	15			20	50			38	8	125	150
Auburn town	2	50	12	50	05	15	25		10		50	25	38	8	161	125
Waterloo town	2	50	[illegible]	50	05	15			25	100	50	50	38	8	121	[illegible]
Butler town	2	50	12	50	15	15			40			50	38	8	136	150
Garrett town	2	50	12	50	15	15		50	25	50			38	8	131	200

Also, $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the County Treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1878.

Taxes may be paid in full, or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1879; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1879. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. penalty will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road Receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No Road Receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No County Order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday of February, 1879.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday of April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 12, 1878. 50-3w.

A TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.

In the Woods of Southern Tennessee—A Seducer's Horrible Fate—A Tell-Tale Piece of Velvet—A Beautiful Girl's Sinister Oath.

"Stop!"

"Who are you?"

"You don't know me?"

"No."

"Yes, you do."

"Let go of my horse, or I'll give you a taste of my riding-whip."

The two persons between whom these startling words were exchanged, in the woods near Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 17th of July, 1846, were middle-aged men.

One of them was mounted on a very fine black horse. He was elegantly dressed, and wore a heavy golden watch chain. His face was decidedly handsome, and everything about him indicated that he was endowed with extraordinary bodily strength. His gray eyes were large and lustrous, but there was an unpleasant lurking expression in them.

The other man, who had seized the bridle of his interlocutor's horse, wore a foreign looking costume. His swarthy face was sunburnt and furrowed, and his black hair was streaked with gray. His eyes were small, dark and piercing.

He responded to the before-mentioned threat by a laugh.

"Really, Dick Money," he eclaimed, "it is not very handsome in you to receive your old friend Barney Fields in this manner."

These words caused Money to

TURN VERY PALE.

For a moment his consternation seemed to render him speechless. Then he faltered out:

"Yes, I recognize you now, Fields. What do you want of me?"

"Guess!"

"How can I guess it?"

Fields replied in a stern voice:

"I have come to punish you!"

"Punish me for what?" asked Money, anxiously.

"By George, Money, you are the most impudent man I ever saw. Have you forgotten my sister Ellen?"

Money dropped his eyes. Then he suddenly jerked the bridle out of Fields hands and galloped off in an opposite direction.

But he did not proceed far.

Field drew from his belt a larke pistol which he fired at Money. The latter fell from his horse, which stood still, while his master lay writhing with pain on the ground.

The bullet had shatter his right leg.

In a few minutes Fields was by his side.

"Have mercy on me, Fields,' cried the wounded man, despairingly. "If you want to revenge yourself upon me, remember that I have a young daughter Anna Bella, who loves me so well that the news of my death would kill her.'

"Maybe the unborn babe of my sister Ellen, whom you seduced, and who, in consequence of your heartlessness and infamy,

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Would have been a girl, too.'

"Oh, my God! what do you intend to do with me?"

"I intend to cut your throat, infernal villain, who ruined our whole family!"

So saying, he drew his bowie-knife and carried his terrible threat in execution.

The blood poured in torrents from the terrible gash which Fields had made in his victim's neck.

Money made a few convulsive movements and expired

For a minute or two the murderer looked steadily at the inanimate form of the man who had so cruelly wronged his sister, broken up his family, and even gone so far in his insolence as to purchase the Fields farm which was adjoing his own extensive plantation.

"He is dead now!' muttered Fields. "My appearance is so greatly changed that no one will recognize me in Chattanooga. In a day or two I shall go there, and then try to marry Anna Bella Money. I am rich enough to dazzle her by presents, for I hear she is as vain as she is beautiful. But first I shall have to drive this infernal beast away.'

He turned to the horse, which stood as if spell bound at the murder of its master.

Field kicked it, but the spirited animal bit at him and tore from his sleeve

A SMALL PIECE OF THE VELVET

From which his coat was made. Then Fields picked up a stone and hurled it at the horse, which immediately turned and ran home at the top of his speed.

The murderer thereupon entered the thicket and disappeared in it.

When the riderless horse of the murdered man reached the plantation a great commotion took place among the slaves standing in the court yard.

They called out Miss Anna Bella Money, whom they showed the panting foaming horse.

Anna was only sixteen, but rather tall for her age, and one of the most beautiful daughters of the sunny South.

She was vain and haughty, and the only redeeming trait in her character was the passionate love which she felt for her father.

She turned very pale when the riderless horse was led up to her.

"Great God!' she exclaimed "Alonzo, my beautiful horse, you can not have thrown off your kind master?'

The horse neighed plantively. As he did so the small piece of velvet fell from his mouth.

Anna picked it up, and examined it curiously. Then she sent all the male slaves out in search of her father.

The blood-stained remains of Mr. Money were found alf an hour later and taken to his house, where his daughter burst into heart-rending cries.

Suddenly she sprang to her feet, and lifting up her hand to heaven, she exclaimed, in a vibrating voice:

"I swear to heaven that with these hands of mine, I will tear the flesh from the body of the miscrant who murdered my poor father!"

After uttering

THESE TERRIFIC WORDS

She never shed another tear, but set about with wonderful calmness to discover her father's assassin.

The sheriff of the county, and a number of other citizens, left no stone unturned to ferret out the perpetrator of this horrible crime; but all their efforts were utterly fruitless.

In the mean time Bernard Fields had called upon Anna Bella Money.

He had assumed the name of John Strong, and he told her that he would try hard to help her in her effort to discover

THE ASSASSIN OF HER FATHER.

"If you find him,' she said to him on one of these occasions, "I shall do all I con to prove my gratitude to you.'

He told her that he was her admirer, and wanted to marry her He spoke to her of his estates in Cuba and Texas. He promised to buy her diamonds of which a Princess would be proud.

Anna was completely dazzled. She married him a few days later. In Chattanooga no one had recognized him.

One day, not long afterward, he appeared before his wife in a velvet suit.

She admired it until her eyes fell suddenly upon the sleeve, from which a small piece had been torn out.

Then she recalled the piece of velvet that had fallen from the mouth of her father's horse.

She burst into a scream of horror.

"John,' she hissed out, "you are my father's assassin!"

Her husband turned livid.

"What do you mean?" he asked.

She gave the alarm, and an hour later Fields was in the hands of the sheriff.

Then some of his old acquaintances recognized him. They had heard him swear, on his departure from Chattanooga, that he would kill Richard Money one day.

The tell-tale piece of velvet was found, and it led eventually to the conviction of the prisoner.

He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and hanged at Chattanooga on the the 19th of June, 1847.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son—

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 58 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 05	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 28 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 56 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 30 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 30	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 23	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 05	3 05	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		8 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		6 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 00am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn Junc.	6 55	6 15pm	12 30pm	
Auburn	6 00	6 18	14	
Waterloo	6 15	6 23	1	
Ar Angola	6 57	8 10	5	
Reading	7 58	9 35	2 23	
Bankers	8 06	2 57	2 35	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 50	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			9 15	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 00am
Mexico	9 15	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 15
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 00
Roann	9 55	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 50
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 53	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	10 13	1 28
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 03	1 09
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 23
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 55pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 03 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 50am	10 03	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	mixed
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 59	4 23	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 53	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 48	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 00	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 22	9 49	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 30 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 22	2 20	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 55	5 40	

GOING EAST

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Cum'l A
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 34	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 25am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 38	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 58	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 25	6 55	11 30
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:38 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:30 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	9 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 35 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	[illegible]	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 44
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 17 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 45 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND., DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE, Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	100,000

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICAIL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,

WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 19, 1878. Number 51.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
James A. Barns Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, an all druggists everywhere.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week until further notice. SOLOMON REINOEHL, Trustee of Fairfield Tp 49-8w

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialities.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

WILLIS & CO.,

BOOK, NEWS ND

VARIET STORE

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Court ouse, Auburn, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27. East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a speciality of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office [residence] on Saturday of each week.
44-4w S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson Tp

Sick Headache Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa. Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Letter from Colorado.

About Mines and Mining.

SILVER CLIFF, COLORADO,
Dec. 3d, 1878.

DEAR COURIER:—Wintry clouds are floating by, and the snow lies deep up on the mountains, yet the weather in the valley is quite pleasant. Now and then a snow storm comes, and hides the peaks from view, but its stay is ephemeral below, and the next day the roads are again clear and almost dry. We have splendid roads here, and very little mud.

But I want to tell you something about mines and mining as carried on in this State, and as an introduction will speak of those surrounding this place. The cliffs here are the sides of the table lands which end abruptly, and show a perpendicular wall of rock perhaps fifty feet high. These are not very near the mountains but right in the valley. A man named Edwards passed and repassed them many times, and finally got an idea one day that there ought to be ore in them from the black surface. One day he got to digging with his pick, but seeing some one coming up the valley on horse back he abandoned the job, and almost ashamed of himself at being seen in such a common place, paid no more attention to them until one day last summer he picked up a piece of rock laying on the surface, and taking it home he had it assayed, that is burnt up until all but the silver was vaporized, add lo, it was found to contain about two hundred ounces of silver to the ton It costs about $20 on an average, to the ton, to extract the silver, and as they can crush about thirty tons a day you see, at that rate, it would prove a big revenue to the owner. This was the way the first excitement arose as to this place. The lowest grade of ore taken out of this mine, called the "Racine Boy," is about 30 ounces to the ton, and the highest about 200. It is easy mining and what they call free milling ore, easy to crush. The rock in which the ore is imbeded, is what we might call rotten, full of seams, and easily broken with a hammer. Holes are drilled and the rock blasted out, and you can hear reports like the boom of canon every hour in the day. From where I sit, I can see large piles of what they call "dump," broken pieces of rock, as big as a house, lying along side of the mines, which is assorted, the richest broken in pieces less than a pound, packed in canvassed sacks, and hauled to the mills to be smelted or crushed and amalgated as the case may be. Free milling ore is first crushed to powder, and then put in cylinders and quicksilver added to gather the ore, or it can be smelted, that is rock and all melted, and when at a certain stage, salt and lime is thrown in, when the precious metal settles to the bottom, and is taken out as bullion A mill will be put up here in a few days, with 20 stamps which crush about a ton each a day, which will save the cost of hauling the ore thirty miles, and 30 ounce ore will then pay to handle. As soon as I can I want to go through one of these mills, and then I will give you a more extended description of the process. This very rock that Mr. Edwards looked at so often and passed time and again, shows about $200,000 worth of silver in sight, and no one knows how much more. In sight means eight feet farther than you can see. There are about half a dozen good mines already developed here, working from twenty to fifty miners. Several were sold when first discovered, the prices ranging from fourteen to thirty thousand dollars. The adjacent hills and cliffs are full of the precious metal, and very many who have set their stakes in the right places are sure of a fortune. The ores of Leadville were a puzzle to the old miners. None of them knew what to make of them. Those found here are still more peculiar in formation and deposit. The expert shakes his head and exclaims, "Will wonders never cease?" In the same opening has been found chlorides, carbonates and horn silver. The deposits are found in every conceivable position, and the scientists are obliged to confess that all their book-knowledge goes for nothing, so far as this district is concerned.

I want to tell you how they prospect, stake claims, etc. It seems very peculiar and indifiniite to the uninitiated. An old miner or a green-horn, it seems it don't make much difference which goes out on a prospecting tour. After digging one or more gopher holes he strikes what he thinks on examination is bearing rock. He goes to an assayer, who reports favorable or not as the case may be. If the former, the finder goes to his hole and puts up a stake, on which is written generally in lead pencil the direction he wants his claim to take, say north-westerly by south-easterly. By the law he is entitled to fifteen hundred feet one way and three hundred the other, containing about ten acres. This would make a claim about the following shape:

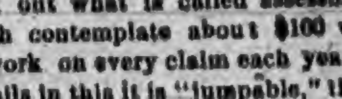

After his claim is staked he must work out what is called assessments, which contemplate about $100 worth of work on every claim each year. If he fails in this it is "jumpable," that is any one can come along and re-stake the claim. Some times when a valuable mine is found, desparadoes rush to the scene, and drive their stakes without regard to former locations, and revolvers and bowie knives are brought into requisition to maintain their ground, and frequently some one gets hurt. All around this place, you can see holes sunk to various depths and stakes glaring at you with their perishable inscriptions, denoting the owner and lay of the claim. In due time a patent is obtained, if the owner holds his claim, and five dollars per acre is paid to the Government for the land. I want to describe this place to you, and how things are carried on up here in the mountains, and several other things if I can find time. I am very busy in managing the new paper, the first issue of which was got out last Friday. I was down the valley six miles to-day visiting the king of ranchmen, who has about fifteen thousand head of cattle, and I want to tell you some interesting points connected therewith, and until then, Au revoir.

TOM.

The following is Bob Ingersoll's view of the Bible. We publish it simply to illustrate the general charter of his whole lecture as now being delivered throughout the country:

"This Bible has built every inquisition, made religious martyr, driven every stake, set every faggot, lighted every torch; it has made every thumbscrew, every rack, dislocated every joint; it has produced every religious war, divided us up into sects and classes, has set father against mother and child against parent; this Bible has covered the world with blood; has covered the human face with tears; has crushed honesty; has offered a premium for rascality, stupidity and hypocracy; has opposed every invention of man; has said to the astronomer, 'You must not tell the secrets of the universe;' the Bible has opposed every man of science; put Galileo in prison; made Copernicus afraid to publish his immortal work; made Kepler keep his three laws a secret; pointed the finger of scorn at Descartes; hooted every man that was investigating for himself, and endeavoring to make this world sublimer and better. It has been a prepetual onstruction upon the highway of progress, and I am opposed to it, and am going to do what little I can against it."

LaOtto.

(Last Week.)

—Win Gorrell started for Ohio last Tuesday.

—Mrs. Gram and son, of Springfield, Ohio, are visiting friends here.

—Our "young man" of Plattsburgh, says they have had sleighing there for a month.

—Joseph Simon and George Zinn, left last Tuesday for Nebraska. We wish the boys a safe journey.

—A number of our young people went to Mr. Simon Holbrook's last week one evening, and had an oyster supper, and "Billy" was so happy.

—A young man of Swan, by the name of Boreland, was accidentally shot in the head while looking at a revolver. He lived about an hour after he was shot.

BIDDY.

Spencerville Items.

(Last Week.)

—Mr. Jacob Baltz offers to pay $1.00 to the individual who will claim a pipe found in his corn crib a few days ago.

—In their anxiety for May, some of our young men sacrifice their regular meals.

—The Sabbath Schools at this place are making preparations for a grand time Christmas.

—Miss M. Knight has been very ill during the past week.

—Mr. Geo. Houk has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to be on our streets again.

—Barney & Sons have bought the old Jones farm lately owned by S. E. Bailey

---

Indiana Patents

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, December 3d 1878, and each bearing date November 19 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 210,413. To William Hyatt, of Rexville, for improvement in fences.

No. 210,584. To Charles M. Warner, of Lafayette, for improvement in stove back lining.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the COURIER and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invariably in advance.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE	(monthly)	$5.00
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE	"	4.35
INDIANA FARMER	(weekly)	3.25
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	(weekly)	$4.40
HARPERS MAGAZINE	(monthly)	5.00
HARPERS WEEKLY		5.00
HARPERS BAZAR		5.00
STATE SENTINEL	(weekly)	2.75
FARMERS' REVIEW,	(monthly)	$2.00

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung-disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

If you have a chronic disease which has resisted the skill of your local physician and your own good care of yourself, place yourself in correspondence with E. B. Foote, M. D., 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It will only cost you the postage you put on your letters, as all consultations by letter as well as in person are free. Dr Foote is the well known author of Medical Common Sense, Plain Home Talk, Science in Story, etc.

Delightful Perfumes.

Dr. Price has prepared a rich variety of perfumes, from which the most fastidious can select an odor with agreeable satisfaction. Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, and other perfumes, are great favorites, as their sweetness and freshness are so decided.

—If you want anything in the harness line, go to the new shop in Ward's building. Wm. Sheffer is a practical workman and is bound to give satisfaction. 2w.

THE

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!

FOR 1879

HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO

One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by [illegible] majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and, what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS;

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $[illegible] each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of the association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. McINTYRE, Cashier.
Dec. 4th, 1878.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The schooner Caledonia went ashore on Libby island, off the coast of Maine, last week. The Captain and crew, five men, were all lost.

Orville Grant, the ex-President's brother, was released from the lunatic asylum at Morris Plaines, N. J., last week, and accompanied to his home at Elizabeth by his son. He is far from being entirely sound in mind, but it is thought that care and the quiet of his home, and the tender ministrations of his wife and mother, may secure his complete mental health.

A violent rain storm swept over the the New England States a few days ago, destroying much property, and, by washing away bridges and culverts, causing several railway accidents and some loss of life....Sam Collyer, the prize-fighter, who was sentenced to the New Jersey penitentiary for six years for manslaughter in 1876, has been pardoned by the Governor.

THE WEST.

A great fat-cattle show has just been held in Chicago. One of the finest lots of cattle ever witnessed was on exhibition, few of them weighing less than 2,000 pounds, and most of them turning the scales at from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. There was also a splendid exhibit of hogs and sheep. The show was such a big success that it will be repeated next year.

A shocking domestic tragedy is reported from Hamilton, Ohio. An old man named Weigel, a well-to-do citizen, shot his wife through the heart while she lay in bed asleep, and then took his own life by shooting three balls into his body.

A sad calamity is reported from Washington, Iowa. The county poor-house was destroyed by fire. There were twenty-six pauper inmates, and so rapid was the spread of the fire that five of them were consumed in the flames.

Another one of the great Minneapolis flour mills—the Anchor, with seven runs of stones—has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $85,000.

Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 4,836,429 bushels of wheat, 1,296,927 bushels of corn, 355,105 bushels of oats, 172,858 bushels of rye, and 1,240,531 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,901,850 bushels, against 2,352,912 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was sent to Breathitt county, Ky., to write up an account of the civil war raging there, reports that affairs are indeed in a deplorable condition, and that, instead of being exaggerated, the stories about the strife there do not represent as bad a state of affairs as really exist. The law is overridden, and the county officers are powerless to even make a single arrest. Prominent citizens who have been threatened have fled for their lives, and Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, is almost depopulated.

Two important events in the life of Wade Hampton happened on the 10th of December. On that day he was elected to the Senate of the United States from South Carolina. Almost at the same hour the surgeons amputated one of his legs.

A state of lawlessness still existed in Breathitt county, Ky., at last accounts. The rival factions continue to shoot each other like barbarians at every opportunity. The State militia has been sent to the scene of the outrages, but they seem powerless to suppress the spirit of lawlessness that seems to have seized upon an entire community.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Schurz has given his testimony before the joint commission charged with considering the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The Secretary disclaimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian service under the Interior Department. No branch of the department business is so troublesome and thankless. He thought the Indians were entitled to humane treatment, and that could only be tendered through the processes of civilization, education and kind treatment. This the military were not fitted to promote. The military arm of the Government he did not consider gifted with the patient labor required to place the hoe in the Indian's hand and show him how to use it.

The joint Congressional commission on the reorganization of the army has made its report to Congress in the shape of a bill, the general features of which are as follows: The number of regiments to be cut down to twenty, while the number of enlisted men is to be cut down to 20,000 men, without counting the signal corps. The artillery system of organization is changed from regimental to batteries and companies, while the entire artillery branch is consolidated with the Ordnance Department. The staff corps, as a distinctive branch of the service, is abolished. Adjutant Generals', Quartermaster Generals', Inspector Generals' and Paymaster Generals' staffs are done away with, and a system of interchangeability of line and staff officers substituted similar to the European system of organization. In order to reduce the number of officers, it is provided that there shall be no more promotions or appointments until the number of general and line officers is reduced to that required. The offices of General and Lieutenant General will cease with the decease of the present incumbents. The number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals is to be reduced to the lowest point.

Federal appointments: Eugene J. Ball, Indiana, to be Consul at Pesth; David H. Bailey, Ohio, Consul General at Shanghai; Andrew V. McCormick, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas; James Gallup, Postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich....The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $5,000,000 more of the 5:20 bonds.

It can now be stated positively that there is at least no present probability of Attorney General Devens retiring from the Cabinet. The President and other members of the Cabinet consider it of advantage to the Government that no change shall occur at present, and, while Gen. Devens has had offered to him the position of the First Circuit Judgeship, he will defer his own wishes in regard thereto, and remain in his present office.

GENERAL.

A successful counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has been brought out. Be on your guard.

Gen. Grant expects to embark at Marseilles, France, in the United States war steamer Richmond, for India, via the Suez canal, about Christmas; thence he will proceed, in the same steamer, to China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich islands, reaching San Francisco in May next. The steamer Richmond has been placed at his convenience by President Hayes.... Failed: Lull & Sage, butter and cheese manufacturers, Chenango county, N. Y., liabilities $350,000; Place & Levy, glove manufacturers, Gloversville, N. Y., liabilities $300,000; Hanauer, Lichtenauer & Co., wholesale clothing, St. Paul, Minn., liabilities $220,000; Dodd, Brown & Co., the great dry-goods dealers of St. Louis, have been forced by their creditors to make an assignment.

Henry Wells, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, died recently in Scotland....The office of Turnbull & Co., St. John, N. B., was robbed last week of bonds, stocks, etc., of the value of $100,000....Immigration is on the increase again. The arrivals at the port of New York for twelve months ending on the 30th of November numbered 81,356, while only 68,111 were reported for the previous year.... The October returns of the Department of Agriculture did not materially change the aspect of the wheat crop as foreshadowed by the monthly reports of condition. The December returns, including the estimates of the yield per acre, confirm and somewhat enlarge the previous estimates. A computation from all the returns shows an aggregate crop of about 425,000,000 bushels.

POLITICAL.

A Washington correspondent of a Western journal says that a Southern Congressman, who lately called at the White House, states that "the President intimated that he entertains kindly feelings for the South, and has a lively interest in its prosperity. He considers that the language he used in his message as applied to Southern politics was mild under the circumstances, and that he was fulfilling his constitutional duty in calling the attention of Congress to what he can only look upon as violations of constitution and law. He says he could not be expected to remain silent when in his belief the laws which he was sworn to execute have been disregarded. He says, as he has several times before remarked, he does not impute any want of good faith to either Gov. Nicholls or Gov. Hampton."

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the prospective candidate of the Nationals for Speaker of the House of Representatives, says he does not propose to support any measure in Congress calculated to embarrass the resumption of specie payments. He thinks the interconvertible bond scheme is one upon which the extremists of both sides could unite. So far from the discussion of the financial question ending on the 1st of January, Judge Kelley thinks it will be then only beginning.

There is to be a meeting at Washington, on the 22d of February, of all the National Greenback Congressmen-elect to the Forty-sixth Congress. The object of this conference, a call for which has already been issued, is to get all the National members of the next Congress together for the purpose of comparing views, and, if possible, determining upon a plan of action.... Boston's municipal election took place last week. The total vote cast for Mayor was 37,986, Prince, Democrat, being elected by a majority of 1,108.

FOREIGN.

The West of England Bank, with head office at Bristol, and the Caledonia Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, have failed. The former had a capital of $5,000,000, and the latter of about $7,000,000....It is said that Russia and England may probably make an equal division between them of the Ameer's domain. Stranger things have happened.

The Ameer of Afghanistan's reply to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum has been received by the latter. The Ameer explains that his refusal to receive Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission was not intended to be hostile, but arose from a fear of a loss of his independence. He declares no enmity exists between Afghanistan and the British Government; that he desires to resume his former friendly relations; and, finally, that he will not resist the visit of a small temporary mission. As the letter expresses no willingness to comply with the Viceroy's specific demands operations will proceed, if possible, more actively, in consequence of the Ameer's irresolution, so as to acquire as much as possible before he submits.

News comes from Cuba that the slaves in several districts of the island have notified their owners that, unless they are paid for their labor, they shall stop work after the 1st of January. They claim that, under the Amnesty act, they have been most unjustly dealt with; that, while those of their class who left plantations to join the insurgents have been set free, those who remained at home are still held in bondage. On account of this discrimination they have determined to liberate themselves at any cost.

The failure of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, lately announced by cable, turns out to have been a more serious financial disaster than the first reports indicated. The institution had forty-two branches, and its liabilities are $17,500,000. Its assets are stated at the same amount, but, as they consist of local bills, which are not negotiable in London, the Bank of England refused to advance upon them.

The magnitude of the recent famine in China almost passes belief, and it is difficult to appreciate a calamity that, as in this instance, could destroy the lives of 7,000,000 human beings. In the one province of Shansi the deaths numbered 5,000,000.

A Bombay dispatch of the 12th inst. says "An Afghan official arrived in Gen. Browne's camp from Jellalabad and invited the British to advance to Cabul and establish a new Government in consequence of a general rising against the Ameer." Another dispatch says it is reported that "the Ameer has sent a relative and high dignitary to Maj. Cavagnari at Dakka, beseeching the British to grant peace and asking for no conditions."

By the arrival of the steamer City of Pekin, at San Francisco, we get an interesting budget of news from China: Insurrections continue in the Island of Haiuan and the Province of Kwangsi, the former being agrarian and the latter military. Thus far the rebels have been successful, but their speedy suppression is confidently expected. There is considerable excitement over the quarrel of the English missionaries with the Mandarins, near Foo Chow. Li Hung Chang, a powerful Northern Viceroy, favors the immediate establishment of a Chinese mint. Fresh Government exertions are made throughout the empire for the suppression of opium smoking. Frederick Hoffman, Register of the Court of Hong Kong, has been convicted of embezzling nearly $100,000, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, Dec. 9.—Senate.—Mr. Windom submitted a preamble and resolution setting forth that the United States Patent Office "has become an institution of oppression," and therefore directing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of some other mode of compensating inventors in place of the present system. ....Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Senate with copies of the reports of United States Marshals and other officers, and such other correspondence as he may have, relative to recent elections in South Carolina and Louisiana. Agreed to....The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising, was taken up. Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.... Mr. Garland submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether it will not be wise and expedient, by appropriate legislation, to provide for a revision of the existing laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory.

House.—A large number of bills were introduced, among which were the following: To compel national banks to receive the standard silver dollar as an equivalent in value to the gold coins of the United States; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use $10,000,000 of legal tenders, held for the redemption of fractional currency, in payment of that amount of the 5-20 bonds; by Mr. Vance (N. C.), to repeal the United States Electoral Supervisor's law; by Mr. Atkins, to make minor or subsidiary coins legal tender for all debts due the Government, including the payment of customs dues; by Mr. Burchard, requiring national-banking associations to receive legal-tender coins on deposit at par, and in exchange at par for United States and national-bank notes, also directing the United States Treasurer to receive coins of the United States in exchange for United States notes; by Mr. Buckner, amending the Silver Remonetization act; by Mr. Cummings, to provide for the redemption of subsidiary coins of the United States, and for their reissue; by Mr. Page, to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the constitution.....Mr. Durham (Ky.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coinage of the trade dollars, and to take the latter, thus received, and recoin them into standard dollars. The vote stood 131 yeas to 91 nays—not two-thirds.... Mr. Sayler introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information. Mr. Garfield objected on the ground that it would be imposing a large amount of unnecessary work on the department. Mr. Sayler—Then the country is not to be informed of the condition of the treasury? Mr. Foster suggested that the resolution should be accompanied by an appropriation of $25,000 to defray the expenses. The resolution was not received.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Senate.—Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to authorize the exchange of subsidiary coin for trade dollars. Referred. The bill provides that subsidiary coins shall be exchangeable for trade dollars at the rate of 100 cents for each of said dollars, and they shall forthwith be recoined into subsidiary coin, and the gain, if any be made, may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expense of sending the subsidiary coin to such persons or banks as may desire the same in exchange for other coins. The coinage of the trade dollar shall cease from and after the passage of this act....Mr. Allison, from the select committee to inquire into the charges against Stanley Matthews, submitted a resolution requesting the House to transmit to the Senate the copy of the testimony of James E. Anderson relating to Matthews, taken before the House committee. Agreed to....At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill relating to Presidential elections, and Mr. Morgan made a speech favoring the measure.

House.—The Speaker announced the committee to inquire into the causes of the yellow-fever epidemic: Young, Gibson, Goode, Hartridge, Morse, Garfield, Harmer, and Chittenden....The Speaker also announced appointments to fill vacancies in committees....The House then went into committee of the whole (Springer in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Hale, the salary of the Ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia, reported in the bill at $15,000, was, by a vote of 98 to 91, put back to the present figure, $17,500. The amendment to increase the salaries of the Ministers to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from $10,000 to $12,000 was defeated. Likewise the amendment providing for Ministers to Belgium and the Netherlands.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Senate.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the repeal of the section of the Revised Statutes which prohibits the appointment to the army of any person who served under the Confederate Government. Laid on the table for the present....Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service. Referred....On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine in regard to an inquiry as to whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated. Mr. Blaine spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Thurman offered an amendment that "the committee shall also inquire whether any citizen of any State has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment or the deprivation of any right or privilege by reason of his vote or intention to vote at the recent elections or has been otherwise interfered with; and to inquire whether, in the year 1878, money was raised by assessment or otherwise upon Federal officeholders or employes for election purposes, and under what circumstances and by what means, and, if so, what amount was so raised and how the same was expended; and, further, whether such assessments were not in violation of law, and shall further inquire into the action and conduct of the United States Supervisors of Elections in the several States, as to the number of Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and others employed to take part in the conduct of said elections, in what States or cities appointed, the amount of money paid or promised to be paid to them, and how or by whom and under what law and authority." Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate in support of his amendment and in reply to the speech of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Lamar also spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and was replied to by Mr. Edmunds.

House.—The Naval and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were passed....The Pension Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole....The bill to regulate inter-State commerce was passed by a vote of 139 to 110, after a lengthy debate. The bill makes it unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property by railroad from one State to another, or to or from any foreign country, to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from one person than another for like and contemporaneous service. It also makes it unlawful for any person so engaged to allow any rebate or drawback on the shipments made by them, or enter into a combination with another carrier to prevent the carriage of property from being continuous, and prohibits the pooling of freights.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—Senate.—Mr. Anthony called up the Senate bill authorizing the Public Printer to print papers and documents for the Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress upon payment of cost and 10 per cent. additional. Passed....Mr. Windom called up the Fortification Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee increasing the appropriation for armament of sea-coast fortifications from $145,000 to $250,000 and for the preservation and repair of fortifications from $100,000 to $200,000, were agreed to. The bill then passed....The bill from the House to correct the enrollment in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last year, in regard to the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas, was passed without amendment....Mr. Paddock introduced a bill to amend the posse-comitatus clause of the Army Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not apply to any part of the army employed in the States or Territories subject to Indian incursions. Referred....On motion of Mr. Burnside, the bill reported by him from the joint commission in regard to reorganization of the army was made the special order for the 8th of January next.

House.—Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the conduct of Chief Supervisor of Elections Davenport, at the last election in New York. The allegation was that Davenport was guilty of illegal, unjust and oppressive exercise of pretended authority, in causing the arrest, detention and imprisonment of citizens innocent of offense, by which he deprived them of the right to vote, and subjected them to indignity, insult and intimidation without warrant of law or justification, which arrests have been declared illegal by a United States Judge....The resolution was adopted ordering a recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6....A bill was introduced by Mr. Morrison to remove the duty on quinine....A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chesnut, of South Carolina.

Extravagant Americans.

In two very important items of domestic expense the American people are extravagant beyond all excuse. In the matter of food the waste is astounding to all who know of the continental frugality and economy. It would not matter so much that we insist upon having the most costly viands if we only had the knowledge of cookery and the sense of saving which would make the most of them. Nine out of ten families might, if they knew how, live better at one-half of their present expenditure. But in the matter of clothing the case is, if possible, still worse. There is little or no question of what is becoming, useful, economical or appropriate to person or purse. The only care is to be in, or as near the fashion as possible.

Silk, if possible; if not, calico that looks like silk. Broadcloth, if it can be got; if not, shoddy that imitates it. The expenditure of the man who can afford to live at the rate of $10,000 a year is imitated in brass, or by stealing, by him who is entitled to spend $5,000. Afar off, the $1,000 folks are envious and imitative in cheap furniture and dresses which would lead to suspicion if every one did not know them to be the merest sham. If some of our people of advanced thought would give their attention to the subject of moral courage, even if it did no good, it would indicate a line of thought and action novel to the immense majority of our highly-trained, and wholly by what others think possessed, men and women.—*Providence Journal.*

McKean Buchanan as a Poker Player.

C. W. Couldock, now one of the best old men on the contemporaneous stage, once met McKean Buchanan in New Orleans, a quarter of a century ago, and at night, after the performance, the two played at poker until the small hours of the night. Buchanan proved invincible, and Couldock withdrew, after having lost a pretty round sum. Buchanan was about to start for the West, and needed a letter of introduction to a certain manager, and applied to Couldock, who wrote the following:

My Dear ——: This will be handed you by Mr. McKean Buchanan. He plays "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Richard," and Poker—playing poker the best. Sincerely,

C. W. Couldock.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Full Text of the Resumption Laws, Which Go into Effect on the 1st of January.

The text of the Resumption act is as follows:

Chapter 15.—An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories and postoffices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of said fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national-banking associations, be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national-bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption by this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 14, 1875.

This act provided that the legal-tender circulation should not be contracted below $300,000,000. On the 31st of May, 1878, a bill was approved, which has had the effect of fixing the legal tender circulation at $346,681,016. The text of this bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; *provided,* that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Russia and Afghanistan.

The exact intentions of Russia, so far as the military campaign against Afghanistan is concerned, are likely to be revealed now that the English Government has instructed its Minister at St. Petersburg to call upon the Czar for an explicit statement of what was meant by Gen. Kauffman's address to the Ameer upon the occasion of presenting him with a sword. The address was as follows:

> My illustrious sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets, and whose raised finger causes millions of soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friend and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Beloochees. History teaches that Russia ever espouses a just cause, that she has always known him to protect her allies from the attacks of any enemy however powerful. Whoever sides with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve the two powerful sovereigns—the Czar and Ameer. May God preserve the welfare of the two allied countries to the benefit of Afghans, Russians and humanity at large. May the echo of these words awaken consolation and hope where oppression and tyranny are paramount.

These are very plain, bold words, but it is to be taken into account that they were spoken before the Treaty of Berlin was signed, and at a time before peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey. The two countries were still in a condition of war, and any assurances that Gen. Kauffman may have given the Ameer at such a time have a different significance from what they would have had if spoken after the treaty was signed, and when the attack upon Afghanistan had no bearings upon the relations of Turkey and Russia. It is not difficult to anticipate the answer which Russia will make. Indeed, the answer has been already made in her declaration that she has no intention of interfering in the pending Anglo-Afghan campaign, but that she reserves the right when the Ameer is defeated, as he will be, to have a voice in making the treaty of peace. In this demand she is following the precedent set by England at the close of the war, and it will be singular if Russian interference in the Anglo-Afghan Congress does not prove a source of grave embarrassment, if not of great danger, to England. The Russian and English interests are too close in that quarter not to be recognized in any settlement that may be made with Afghanistan.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Just Punishment.

Early in the fifteenth century, a band of Highland robbers, headed by one Macdonald of Rosse, having taken two cows from a poor woman, she vowed that she would wear no shoes till she had complained to the King. The savages, in ridicule of her oath, nailed horse-shoes to the soles of her feet. When her wounds were healed, she proceeded to the royal presence, told her story, and showed her scars. The just monarch instantly dispatched an armed force to secure Macdonald, who was brought to Perth, along with twelve of his associates. The King caused them to be shod in the same manner as they did by the poor woman, and, after they had been for three days exhibited through the streets of the town as a public spectacle, Macdonald was beheaded, and his companions hung.

Shocking Criminals.

The penitentiary management, determined not to be outdone by Edison, have introduced electricity as a mode of punishment. The statement having been made that prisoners exposed to this punishment suffered more than they did by the use of the ducking-tub, a reporter called at the prison and was shown the method of punishment by Deputy Warden Quinn and Dr. Drury, the prison physician. The electric apparatus is in a box ten inches in length, three inches high and three inches wide. It contains an electro-magnet. The prisoner is taken to the ducking-box formerly in use in the insane department. He is stripped and blindfolded before coming in sight of the water-box, and is then led around a corner of the interior cell building, and placed in the box, handcuffed, but not shackled at the feet. The room is warm, having fire in it day and night. He sits down in water three inches in depth. One pole of the battery is placed in the water. A sponge is attached to the end of the other pole.

Deputy Warden Quinn superintends the punishment, which consists of touching the bare skin of the convict in various places, rapidly, with the sponge. A prisoner turns a small crank attached to the electric apparatus. The concern is so small that it looks like a toy, but it makes the subject of punishment yell sometimes as though he was badly hurt or badly frightened. The reporter did not witness a punishment, but is giving what he was told at the prison. Dr. Drury says this mode of punishment does no harm. In some cases he says it is a physical benefit. The punishment is said to be effectual, on account of the man being blindfolded. He has no idea where or when he is going to be touched, and is not nerved against it, as one would be who takes hold of the poles of a battery with his eyes open and his thoughts concentrated for the expected shock. It is said that the mode of punishment has reduced the visits to the room 45 per cent. The dungeons have been dispensed with except five. About one man per week is sent there.—*Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.*

A Christmas Stocking.

The Christmas slipper for single clergymen is now in press.—*Boston Post.*

As the children grow older they take less stockin' Santa Claus.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

As the Christmas holidays approach, evergreen boughs are met in the streets, piled kriss-cross in every direction.—*New York Graphic.*

The crusty old bachelor now figures up how many nephews and nieces he has, and sits down on his pocketbook with a weary sigh.—*Easton Free Press.*

The average editor won't hang up his stocking; but will indulge in profitless regrets that he was so imprudent as to hang up his overcoat.—*Worcester Press.*

The Christmas slipper is now getting soled—and, come to think of it, so will be the happy recipient when the shoemaker presents his bill.—*Catskill Recorder.*

When a boy examines his stocking just before Christmas, and finds a big hole in the heel, he "darns" it, and then hands it to his mother to darn.—*Norristown Herald.*

A new Christmas has been invented. It is to slipper ten-dollar gold piece in the hand of a deserving person on Christmas. N. B.—We are always at home on that day.—*Whitehall Times.*

With the approaching Christmastide we encounter whole bushelfuls of fancy yarns about the house, and the tip-toe of an unfinished pair of slippers peeps out from some obscure corner.—*Rhinebeck Gazette.*

'Tis now the mild-eyed young lady pensively gazes upon her rector's photograph looking down on her from the parlor mantel, and meditatively observes, "I must work him a pair of slippers for Christmas."—*New York Commercial.*

It strikes us that, "in the bright hereafter, when the angels sing," there will be a front orchestra chair reserved for the man who shall have devised "a noiseless drum" as a Christmas present for boys here below.—*New York Commercial.*

There is no time, perhaps, when the indulgent parent of a family of girls more fully realizes the changes which the years produce than when, on a Christmas eve, he notes the yearly increase in the capacity of a suspended row of stockings.—*Worcester Press.*

A Very Strange Story.

A South London (England) journal reports a story which reminds us very much of the Gaffer Hexams and Rogue Riderhoods of the Thames. A drowning man from the Princess Alice offered a boatman £5 to save him. The latter called out that he "could not do it for the price."

"I'll give you £10!" screamed the half-drowned man.

"It's worth more than that, Gov'nor," composedly returned the waterman.

"Fifteen pounds, then," pantingly replied the drowner, almost with his last breath.

"No, but I'll tell you wot, I'll save you for £20."

There was no other alternative, for the boatman evidently meant what he said, and the victim consented. He was hauled into the boat and rowed ashore, and directly they got to the land the boatman demanded the money. Said the late victim:

"I would have given you £5 willingly, but, since you have shown yourself such a black-hearted scoundrel, you shall have nothing."

The boatman swore and stormed, but without avail, and all he could get was the name and address of the man, who said he might, if he liked, "take the law out of him." The boatman means to go to law, and he has commenced action against the man for breach of contract. A well-known South London solicitor has the case in hand.

Eaten by Cannibals.

Intelligence has been received from the Island of New Britain of the massacre of native Wesleyan mission agents, who were set upon and murdered, and their bodies eaten by the mountain tribes. The Wesleyan Church in Australia directs and supports evangelistic operations in the Friendly islands, the new colony of Fiji, Samoa, the lone island of Rotumah, and the group of islands of which New Britain and New Ireland are the largest. The mission is under the charge of the Rev. George Brown, who resides himself on one of the Duke of York group of islands. Eight of the teachers had expressed their wish and determination to visit the interior tribes of New Britain. They divided into two bands, in order to cross the islands at different parts. Four of them started from Blanche bay, and the other four made the northern side of the island their point of departure. The Blanche bay party returned next day to their point of departure. The other four teachers also reached the plateau in safety, interviewed the natives and were entertained for the night in one of the towns. A chief named Talili, who lived on the low land, but who had influence in the interior, sent a message to the town in which the unfortunate teachers were lodged for the night, beseeching the tribe to kill them. When the doomed men left the village the next morning the people followed, and, calling upon all whom they met working in the plantations by the way to join them in the deed of blood, at length fell upon the unarmed, unsuspicious teachers and slew them in savage fashion. The bodies were cut up, and the pieces sent here and there to the different towns, where they were cooked and eaten with cannibal ceremony and delight. The object of thus distributing the bodies was to implicate a large number of towns in the massacre—a customary device of savages. The Rev. Mr. Brown, on hearing of the massacre, adopted very severe reprisals, the character of which on the part of a missionary have been variously commented on by the Australian press. An expedition was at once organized, and the result of the reprisals was that at least fifty, possibly more, of the cannibals were killed, and many of the towns and plantations were destroyed.—*Melbourne Argus.*

A. T. Stewart's Palace.

The marked feature in Fifth avenue has, for the last ten years, been Stewart's palace, but since the outrage it holds a special distinction only second to St. Mark's. To build such a palace was Stewart's life-long ambition, but he was an old man before he entered it, and after only three years he exchanged it for the narrow house appointed for all living. At present it is occupied by an afflicted widow, whose mind is shattered by age and disease, and upon whom this blow has fallen with fearful power. The spot has been previously marked by misfortune. Townsend, the sarsaparilla man, made great wealth, and built the finest house in New York, but he failed and died miserably. Stewart then bought the property, and pulled down the splendid house, in order to make room for his palace. He was forced to occupy it before it was finished by the fact that small-pox broke out among his servants, and he was compelled to move for safety. Death soon snatched him from his palace, and afterward the widow got a serious fall, from which she has never fully recovered. The grand palace soon revealed grand defects, one of which was that its lofty stairs were too difficult of ascent for an aged woman, who is now imprisoned by disease and sorrow in her room in the second story. It is surprising to gaze on this grand establishment, which cost a million, and on which the taxes alone are $7,000, and realize that it is devoted to the sole use of this childless old woman. The servants, who number at least a half dozen, occupy the basement and attic, and are very fortunate in having such an easy and luxurious place. Mrs. Stewart now is favored by the attention of her brother, Charles Clinch, to whom she gave an adjacent house, in order to have the family near her at this time of age and feeblenesa.—*New York letter.*

Not more than half the church sittings in London are occupied.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 50	@10 00
Hogs	3 00	@ 3 20
Cotton	9	@ 9¼
Flour—Superfine	3 40	@ 3 70
Wheat—No. 2	1 00½	@ 1 07
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@ 46½
Oats—Mixed	29½	@ 31
Rye—Western	58	@ 60
Pork—Mess	7 50	@ 7 60
Lard	6	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 2 90
Medium to Fair	3 40	@ 3 85
Hogs	1 25	@ 2 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 75	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	81	@ 82½
No. 3 Spring	66	@ 68
Corn—No. 2	30	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 2	44	@ 45
Barley—No. 2	95	@ 96
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	18	@ 20
Pork—Mess	6 55	@ 6 65
Lard	5½	@ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	84½	@ 85½
No. 2	81	@ 82
Corn—No. 2	30	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	19	@ 20
Rye—No. 1	42	@ 43
Barley—No. 2	83	@ 84
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	88	@ 89
Corn—Mixed	28	@ 29
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
Rye	40	@ 41
Pork—Mess	7 00	@ 7 60
Lard	5¼	@ 5½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	85	@ 95
Corn	32	@ 33
Oats	23	@ 26
Rye	53	@ 58
Pork—Mess	7 90	@ 8 00
Lard	5¼	@ 5⅝
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@ 95
No. 2 Red	90	@ 91
Corn	32	@ 34½
Oats—No. 2	22	@ 23
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 40	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@ 95
No. 1 Amber	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 1	34	@ 36
Oats—Mixed	25	@ 26½
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 75
Pork—Mess	8 50	@ 9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 75
Common	3 25	@ 4 00
Hogs	2 65	@ 2 95
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THURMAN ON BLAINE.

Speech of the Ohio Senator, Delivered in the United States Senate.

MR. PRESIDENT: I attempted to offer that amendment before the Senator from Maine proceeded with his remarks, but failed to have any opportunity to do so. I intended then to say that, whatever opinion might be entertained on this side of the chamber as to the competency of Congress to make all the investigations that these resolutions contemplate, yet we were disposed to waive all scruples of that character and suffer the resolutions to pass without opposition, if the amendment now proposed should be added to them. The Senator from Maine, however, having a speech carefully studied and prepared, exercised his right to deliver that speech before any amendment could be offered. I do not complain of that at all, nor do I now rise to make any extended reply to the speech that I have heard just now. Should this debate be protracted I may exercise my privilege of saying something in reply to the Senator from Maine, but to-day I shall confine myself to a very few general observations. The Senator is frank in one thing—his resolution is broad. It includes all the States. It provides for an investigation whether the rights of American citizens in connection with the elective franchise have been violated or interfered with in any of the States, but he frankly admits in the very outset of his remarks that that was not his purpose, that his purpose was to assail the Democracy of the South. He had two purposes in preparing a carefully elaborated speech—not to vindicate the right of suffrage throughout this whole Union, but to inquire whether the Democracy of the Southern States had violated the rights of American citizens, and then to find out what should be done with them.

Now, Mr. President, that is a very frank, and, I have no doubt, a very true statement of the animus of this resolution. Mr. President, I said there might be some doubts as to the propriety of this investigation. I repeat it. There may be such doubts, especially to-day. Here is the short session of Congress. We have, excluding the recess that we always take, less, perhaps, than two months within which to dispose of the appropriation bills and other measures of legislation that necessarily require the attention of Congress if the business of the session is to be disposed of and no extra session is to be called. And now, sir, the Senator proposes an investigation that I defy any committee that can be found to make, with anything like thoroughness—nay in any satisfactory manner, with anything like justness, either to those who are implicated or those who may be implicated—within the time that remains of the session of the Senate. It is an impossibility. I have therefore wondered why this resolution was introduced unless it was to be made a string upon which to hang speeches to arouse sectional hatred in one portion of this Union against an almost defenseless people in another portion of the Union. Now, Mr. President, this assault of the Senator from Maine is not an assault simply upon the people of the South. I said five months ago in a speech, which I beg pardon for repeating here, that it did seem to me as clear as anything in American politics could be that there was a deliberately-formed purpose under the pretext that there was a solid South to create a solid North to rule not only the solid South, but to rule one-half nearly, if not more, of the people of the North. I thought so then—I think so now. I thought then, and I think now, that a purpose more unpatriotic, more unjust, more fraught with ruin to this country, never entered the brain of man. That is my belief. Why, Mr. President, of what is it that the Senator of Maine complains? That there were not enough Republican votes at the South. That is the amount of it. And how does he make that out? He assumes, without one shadow of truth produced here, that the negroes of the South were prevented from voting, or forced, to vote the Democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that owing to these causes the negroes of the South are not represented by members of the House of Representatives who come from that section of the Union, or by Senators on this floor who represent the Southern States. What right has the Senator from Maine to say that the negroes of the South are not represented by chosen Representatives of the South and chosen Senators of the South? What right has he to vote those negroes on one side himself, and say the men who bear credentials of election do not represent their constituents? Why, Mr. President, it is a bare assumption on his part that he has no right to make. But, again, the Senator ought to have thought of this when he was framing his Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, or when he was assisting in framing them. There were men then—men of his own party, too—who told him with long foresight that in the end property and intelligence will rule the land, and ignorance cannot. Mr. President, there were men of his party who foresaw that those people who have the intelligence, the education, and property will not be ruled by those who have neither, and in that it is not necessary to separate the community into white people and colored people; not at all is it necessary to do that. No, Mr. President, the result of these constitutional amendments was easy enough to be foreseen. I am not here to-day to justify the violation of the rights of any man, however humble he may be, or whatever may be the poverty of his situation. I am here for no such purpose as that. If I know my own heart, I am here as much in favor of respecting the rights of every man under the constitution as the Senator from Maine or any other Senator on this floor. But I do know that property, intelligence, and education will assert their supremacy everywhere on the face of this globe.

Now, Mr. President, let me say one word more on this subject. Who was it that drew the color-line between the whites and negroes in the South? Let me tell you, sir, that millions of money of the people of the United States were expended by your agents—the Freedman's Bureau agents—in getting every colored man in the South into loyal leagues and swearing them never to vote for a Democrat. That is where the color-line began to be drawn. That institution which took charge of the negro at the ballot-box took charge of him in the cotton-fields—everywhere—supervised every contract he made, allowed no contract to be made unless it had the approval of the agents of the Freedman's Bureau, and spent money and property called "captured and abandoned property" that was surrendered to it and many millions of money directly appropriated out of the treasury of the United States. It was that bureau and its agents who first drew the color-line. And yet, when the white people of the South, when the men owning the property and having the intelligence and education of the South, saw their very social system menaced with destruction; saw their very households threatened with ruin under an inundation of barbarism directed by the most unscrupulous of men; and, when they naturally came together, when they naturally united, as people menaced with danger ever will unite, then a cry is raised against the "solid South."

Oh, Mr. President, it will not do. This system of legislation toward the South that began ten years ago is reaping its fruit, and it is not by additional penal laws that you can better the condition of this country. What does the Senator want more penal laws for? Let him look into the statute-book on this very subject. Let him read the statutes in regard to the enforcement of the rights of citizens to vote, and I defy him to find in the statute-books of any civilized country on this globe a body of laws so minute, so searching, and bristling all over with penalties and fines and forfeitures as do these laws. But that is not all. In addition to that you have the vast machinery of Superintendents of Elections, Federal Supervisors, Marshals, Deputy Marshals—paid electioneers out of the treasury of the United States under the guise of being men to preserve the freedom of suffrage and the peace at elections. You have a whole army of them provided for by your statutes. What more does the Senator want? I think I see, Mr. President what is wanted. I think this is a note which is sounded to the people of the North that they must retrace their steps, and this very party, which required the amendments to the constitution to be made in the interest, it was said, of the colored population of the South, is now preparing to face about, retrace its steps, and undo what it did only a few years ago, either directly or by indirection. Indeed, I thought while the Senator from Maine was making his speech how much reason this country, and especially the southern part of the country, had to congratulate itself that the next House of Representatives will not have a majority of gentlemen thinking like the Senator from Maine; for, if he is right in what he said; if his threats are not mere idle wind (and I certainly do not attribute any such thing to him); if they are the deep-seated and permanent thoughts of those with whom he acts, then I should be prepared to see a House of Representatives in which there was a Republican majority exclude Southern members by the score; then I should have been prepared to see them decide themselves that the right of suffrage was prohibited down there to the negro, and then to see them in their supreme authority, as they would construe it, vote out the chosen Representatives of the South—not by ones, not by twos, but by the score. It is a fortunate thing for this country—it is a fortunate thing for our free institutions—that there is not in the present House of Representatives, and will not be in the next, a majority thinking as the Senator from Maine thinks, and willing to act as he is willing to act.

Mr. President, one word on the amendment I have offered. It is my own belief that there is a far greater danger that menaces our institutions, and menaces the rights of suffrage in this country, than that to which the Senator from Maine has alluded. Sir, the most disheartening thing to an American who loves free institutions is to see that year by year the corrupt use of money in elections is making its way, until the time may come, and that within the observation of even the oldest man here, when elections in the United States will be as debauched as ever they were in the worst days of borough Parliamentary elections in the mother land. Mr. President, there is the greatest danger. The danger is whether this country shall be governed with a view to the rights of every man, the poor man as well as the rich man, or whether the largest purse shall carry elections, and thus be a mere plutocracy instead of a democratic republic. That is the danger, and that danger, let me tell my friend, exists far more in the North than in the South. Sir, if he wants to preserve the purity of elections; if he wants to have this Government perpetuated as a system that can be honestly administered from the primary election to the signature of a bill by the President, let him set his face toward and exercise his great ability in stopping the floodgates of corruption that threaten to deluge the whole land and bring republican institutions into utter ruin and disgrace.

Mr. President, there is one thing that made me doubt a little as to the propriety of this resolution, although, as I said, I am going to vote for it, and what the Senator from Maine has said has added to the great doubt which I entertained on that subject, and that is that I am not quite sure there are not persons who favor this kind of resolution, and as much debate upon it as you can have, and as much investigation as you can have, in order to divert public attention from the real questions which ought to engage the Congress of the United States—questions of economy, questions of finance, questions of government—all are shoved aside that popular speeches may be made, tending to excite one section of the people against another, and to set their minds mad with passion instead of appealing to their cool and deliberate reason. I certainly do not charge the Senator from Maine with having got this up for the purpose of putting aside and throwing out of view that which should form the subject of our thoughts and of our legislation, but I fear that such may be in some men's minds one of the things to be desired by such a resolution.

How to Trim an Osage Hedge.

I saw an honest farmer trimming an osage hedge over in Henry county. It is a very peculiar operation, and I listened to it with a great deal of interest. I say listened, because the interesting feature of trimming a hedge consists not so much in what the farmer does, as in what he says. The honest farmer had a crooked knife on the end of a hoe handle. He stuck this into the hedge and gave it a jerk.

Then he said:

"Ah!"

Then he jerked again and down came hedge switch. Then he said:

"Ah-h!!"

Then he took hold of the withered switch and drew it away from the hedge. Then he put his thumb in his mouth, and stood on one foot, and said:

"Ah-*h*-H-H!!!"

Then he once more unto the breach, dear, dear friends, made another prod with the hook and said, loudly:

"*Gee* whiz!"

Then he jerked at a wicked-looking branch with his hook, and roared:

"*Great* SNAKES!"

Then he pulled out a crooked branch, so full of thorns that it made your back ache to look at it, and when he stumbled over it and it wrapped itself around his legs, he stood still for a second, then dropped his hook, lifted his hands to heaven, and screamed:

"Oh! Bloody murder!"

The next rake he made he brought a whole top of a hedge plant, with five or six branches, right down on his back. Then he threw his hedge hook fifty feet into a ten-acre field, opened his mouth thrice in voiceless gasp, spread his arms out and fell down flat on his face, dug his toes into the turf, drummed on the turf in agony with his clenched fists, and wailed like a storm of wrath:

"Oh! dad essentially! Take him off! Somebody take him off!"

When he got up he said I seemed interested in hedge trimming, and he would teach me how to do it myself. I said no, I wouldn't try to learn. I would like to know how, but I was too awfully lazy.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Fire-Proof Houses.

The houses in the city of Buenos Ayres are said to be almost fire-proof. They are built of brick, and as follows: Each floor, and the roof, which is nearly flat, are supported by joists of some hard wood, that will not readily burn, the joists being placed at regular distances. Across these joists are laid rails of the same kind of hard wood, three by three and one-half inches, and the space between these is bridged over with thin bricks or tiles, thirteen and one half inches long; another layer of bricks is then laid, and generally on this a layer of fine tiles. The roof is exactly the same, but, of course, has a slope to carry off the water. There is no boxing to the window or door frames. The jambs are thin and are built solid in the walls. There is no lathing, no wainscot, nor base-boards, and all the timbers used in the construction are made of hard wood, and all the doors, windows and shutters are made of a peculiar kind of cedar that is very slow to ignite and burns with great difficulty. The outside appearance of these houses differs but little from that of modern houses in Central Europe.—*American Builder.*

In the heart of the Scotch Highlands has been founded a large Roman Catholic monastery and school. The buildings, which are not yet completed, will cost $250,000. Lord Lovet gave the site, and the institution is in charge of the Benedictine Fathers.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Letter From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Congress has settled down to business right at the start with an earnestness that leads to the belief that we shall have a session marked by a good deal of solid work, and less of the buncombe and political capital-making than characterized the last session. The members return to their duties apparently impressed with a truth they ought to have realized long ago, namely, that their constituents are tired of seeing the halls of the National Capitol converted into a political arena, and the whole time of the session consumed in political harangues (printed and circulated at Government expense), to the neglect of the public business. The House has done a thing it was never known to do before—passed two of the appropriation bills before it had been in session two days. Let us hope that it will keep on in the good path it has started upon.

THE BLAINE RESOLUTION.

The Democratic members held a caucus this week, at which the conclusion was reached to allow the Blaine investigation to proceed provided they were allowed to include the Northern States. It was also agreed not to oppose the investigation of the cipher dispatches, from whatever quarter the proposition emanated. The Republicans, it is said, will agree to this; so it is pretty certain that an investigation of the elections in both sections will be ordered.

PUNISHING ELECTION FRAUDS.

Representative Rainey, of South Carolina, has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and punishing fraud at such elections. It declares that it shall not be lawful at such elections to use ballots which are written or printed upon tissue paper, or upon pieces of paper less than five inches in length and three inches in width, and that whoever casts such ballots shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years. The bill provides that all such ballots shall be rejected and not counted, and that every officer found guilty of counting them shall be punished as aforesaid. It provides further that all ballots cast at such elections shall be written or printed on plain white paper, and shall have on the outside no distinguishing marks, and that all ballots of a different description and having distinguishing marks on them shall be rejected. The bill still further provides that any person who shall be guilty of fraud at any election for Representative in Congress by casting, or causing to be deposited, any unlawful ballot, or by counting or aiding to count fraudulent ballots, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, be fined $1,000 and imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years. The bill declares it to be a felony for any person to intimidate or prevent any voter from voting, and punishes the offender by fine and imprisonment, as in case of other offenses mentioned.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Representative Chalmers, of Mississippi, offers a bill making it a penal offense to assess persons in Government employ for election purposes. Every officer, or other person, violating the provisions of the bill will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding $1,000. It imposes the same fine upon persons convicted of soliciting, or otherwise attempting to induce, Government clerks to contribute for election purposes.

THE BANCROFT TREATY.

Three or four resolutions have been introduced in the House in reference to giving notice to the North German Confederation to terminate the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868. One introduced by Mr. Springer sets forth the provisions of the treaty, which are that when a German-American citizen shall have returned and remained in the territory of Germany longer than two years it shall be held that he has renounced his citizenship in this country. Complaints have been made that such citizens have been forced into the military service, and, as this works great injustice to German-Americans who have no intention to renounce their citizenship, it is sought by the terms of the treaty to have it terminate by giving the required notification.

THE SUPPLY OF COIN.

A bill introduced by Representative Phillips provides that the redemption of notes in coin shall be suspended whenever the coin in the treasury shall be reduced to $50,000,000, and that when the amount of coin in the treasury exceeds $100,000,000 the surplus shall be used for the redemption of bonds bearing the highest rate of interest that are subject to call.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the special committee of the House charged with the investigation of the labor question, will call his committee together in a few days and continue hearing the views of prominent manufacturers and workingmen on that subject. He has invited several prominent New England manufacturers and the leading members of the Pittsburgh trades-unions to come forward and give their views on the business and labor question. It will be some time before he is ready to prepare his report to Congress.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

It is said to be the intention of the Potter Investigating Committee to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to continue that branch of the investigation, which was interrupted by the yellow-fever epidemic.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in a general interchange of views, last week, indicated that it would confine itself to current business without considering measures for a change of the tariff or kindred legislation.

EX-GOV. FOOTE.

The Louisiana Republicans, headed by Gov. Kellogg, will make a hot fight against the confirmation of Henry S. Foote as Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint. Foote's appointment was effected through the influence of Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court. Henry S. Foote has been a prominent figure in politics for upward of half a century. He was successively Congressman, Governor and Senator in Mississippi away back in the days before secession had begun to be talked about, and was a dangerous rival and fierce antagonist of Jeff. Davis. When secession was first agitated in Mississippi Foote combated the doctrine with all the ability and earnestness he could command. The fire-eaters, led by such men as Davis, Quitman, and Barksdale, finally obtained the ascendency, and Foote was relegated to the shades of private life. He then emigrated to California, and came very near being elected to the Senate from that State. He subsequently drifted back to the States, settled in Tennessee, and was elected to the Confederate Senate during the war, where he continued to show his hatred of Jeff Davis by vehemently opposing his policy at every stage of the Rebellion. Foote is the man who told John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States, years ago, that if he would go down to Mississippi he would be hung. Since then Foote has always been known by the title of "Hangman" Foote.

GOV. WALLACE.

There will also be an effort to prevent the confirmation of Gen. Lew Wallace as Governor of New Mexico. Godlove S. Orth, who was opposed and almost defeated by Wallace's opposition, is heading the movement against the latter's confirmation, with some show of success.

ALECK STEPHENS.

A. H. Stephens, the Lilliputian statesman from Georgia, had a narrow escape from a serious accident, a few days ago. While ascending the steps leading to the portico of the Capitol one of his crutches slipped and he came near tumbling backward down the long flight of stone steps. Luckily his faithful servant was at hand, and caught the fragile frame of the Georgia statesman, thus saving him from what must have proved a fatal fall. Stephens is one of the remarkable men of the time. He is now 67 years old, and, although he has been reported as dying for the last ten years, he has as good a prospect of living to the end of the century as any man on the continent. He seems to grow more vigorous, bodily and mentally, every day, and is in better health now than he has enjoyed for many years past.

PERSONAL.

The venerable Peter Cooper was around town several days, the past week, and attracted much attention in the street and on the floor of the House, by his patriarchal appearance.

Neither of the Nevada Senators—Jones and Sharon—have as yet put in an appearance at the capital.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson had an attack of vertigo a few days ago, which, for a time, greatly alarmed his family and friends. He is now well again.

Senator Sargent, of California, and Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota, have been seriously ill, but are now convalescent.

Jim Anderson, the champion witness, turns up in Navada, whence he notifies Senator Allison by telegraph that he is ready to testify in the Stanley Matthews business—provided, of course, the committee will grant him mileage and witness fees. Senator Allison says he don't think his testimony worth the price demanded, and Jim will probably winter in the Sierras unless he makes a raise among the miners; and, as they are not so soft as the average Congressman, this is hardly probable.

The Wee Mathematician.

A sharp little girl once proved that the language of mathematics was not as exact as it should be:

A female teacher had a class of beginners—children of 4 and 5 years. In teaching them the rudiments of arithmetic, she thought to simplify things. The use of the ten numerals she taught by their ten fingers, and, in adding or subtracting the single numbers, they could reckon upon those digits. The thing worked to a charm, and the little ones readily learned thus to solve the first problems of the great science.

One day the class was out for recitation, and subtraction was the theme.

"Five from five leaves how many?" was by-and-by asked of a bright-eyed miss of 4 summers.

The little thing up with her fingers and went at it. For a time she seemed exceedingly puzzled, but at length her eyes snapped, and she lifted her head confidently.

"Five!" she said, with most assured emphasis.

Curious to know how she arrived at that solution, the teacher asked her to explain.

"Why," replied the child, holding out her two hands, and placing them side by side, "zere's five on 'at hand, and five on 'at. Now I take away 'ese five f'om 'ose five, and—'ere sey be—five!"

About as fine a piece of ocular demonstration in the way of a logical dilemma as you will often meet.

To "head off" such sharp little discoverers and accountants, it will be in order to say, "Five from itself, how many?"

The Stocking Bank.

Many of the German Pennsylvania farmers have long had a saw, "The stocking is better than the bank." They still continue to make deposits in the former rather than in the latter, for which they certainly have had good reason of late, since, while a stocking may be carried off, it never steals the money intrusted to its keeping. An old Lehigh county farmer who died recently had faith in stockings. After his death his children mourned the fact that nothing had been left them, and began rummaging about to find a will. In their search they discovered sundry stockings full of gold and silver coin, amounting to over $2,000, which had been put away, mainly in half dollars, from soon after the beginning of the century to the farmer's death, showing by the dates they bear that he had begun hoarding in childhood. It was evident that he had accreted only new coins, fearing, no doubt, that those that had been any time in circulation might have lost something in weight.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A POULTICE of bread and vinegar, as hot as bearable, applied to the ear is a sure and immediate relief for ear-ache.

SWELLED FEET AND ANKLES.—Take plantain leaves, and wilt them by putting separately between the hands; cover the swollen parts with them, and keep in place by wrapping the limb with rags or a towel on going to bed at night, or keep them on during the day if not obliged to be upon the feet. A cure will be speedily affected.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.—A very simple relief for neuralgia is to boil a small handful of lobelia in half a pint of water till the strength is out of the herb, then strain it off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid as hot as possible, and spread over the part affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold, till the pain is all gone; then cover the place over, so as to prevent taking cold. Rheumatism can often be relieved by application to the painful parts of cloths wet in a solution of sal-soda in water. If there is inflammation in the joints, the cure is very quick; the wash needs to be lukewarm.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Milk and lime-water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases are said to prove beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury frequently hesitate to eat it, for the reason that milk will not digest readily; sourness of the stomach will often follow. But experience proves that lime-water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, dysentery and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime-water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four table-spoonfuls of lime-water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime-water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, add water until the lime is slacked and of about the consistency of thin cream. The lime settles, leaving the pure and clear lime-water at the top. Great care should be taken not to get the lime-water too strong. Keep to the direction as to the consistency, and, when the water rises, pour it off without obtaining any of the lime. The lime-water is also very good to apply to burns and scalds. In slacking the lime, particular pains should be taken that none of the particles fly into the eyes.

A Thief Shrewdly Caught.

Dishonest people often show a great deal of cunning—and they have use for a great deal. But very few of them master all the secrets of detection, so as to perfectly shield themselves long in their bad trade.

"Where did you get them tomatoes?" asked an old Long Island farmer of a neighbor, whose real estate yields not a tomato vine. His basket was full of very fine, ripe specimens, which he thought he recognized. It was not the first time suspicion of his neighbor's honesty had arisen in his mind.

"Where did you get 'em?" he asked again.

"Bought 'em."

"Ah! Let's look at your hands."

With his basket on his arm, he held out both hands for examination, "What do you want to look at my hands for? There ain't nothing on 'em."

The old farmer was washing his own hands at the same time in a tin basin of rain-water, with a wooden bowl of soft brown soap before him.

"No, there ain't nothing on 'em that you can see; but look a-here! Set down your basket and wash 'em. It's werry coolin', and your face and hands look hot."

So saying, he emptied the basin and filled it with cold water, pointed to the soap-dish, and relieved the bearer of his basket. The first immersion and friction of the hands in the water caused the fluid to turn green. It grew greener every second, and at length turned an intense dark green.

"Here, Jim," said the farmer to his tow-headed son, "take in this basket and empty it, and bring it out agin."

Then, turning to his honest neighbor he said: "You hooked them tomatoes from my patch half an hour ago. Three or four of the top ones I knew in a minute. Here's your basket!"

If any country reader of the foregoing would test this discovery of a theft, let him pick one or two tomatoes next season, separating the vines with naked hand, and then wash it. There is a mysterious something about the plant, perfectly colorless, that remains on the hands until water removes it.

A fine illustration of the effect of a guilty deed, always. One never comes out of it with clean hands, however fair an appearance he may put on.

How to Become Giddy.

A true theory of the cause of giddiness ought to explain the following extreme experience, which deserves record in print. The method was first told to me by a friend. I once tried it myself successfully in a mitigated form, and will assuredly not repeat the experiment, and I persuaded a philosophical friend to try it also, with much the same result: Stand in the middle of a soft field where you can't hurt yourself by tumbling on the ground or against anything; avoid having your best clothes on, and secure appreciative spectators. Then put your hands one above the other on the top of your umbrella or walking-stick, and bend down until your forehead rests on the back of your hands. Thus your legs will be vertical, your body will be more or less horizontal, and the umbrella will be vertical. Shut your eyes. Then get a friend, by touching your hips, so to guide you that you shall circle three times, with a side-long gait, round the vertical umbrella as an axis. Finally, raise your head quickly and try to walk straight, as though nothing particular had happened. What will occur is a frightful giddiness and feeling of sickness, a sense of the ground rising up tumultuously on all sides, a wild rush to save yourself and a headlong tumble.—*Nature.*

ALL SORTS.

CHRISTMAS is coming.

Another year, another leaf,
Is turned within life's volume brief.

A PITTSBURGH man has manufactured a glass speaking-trumpet.

RED BLUFF, Cal., has a boy aged 13 years who weighs 193 pounds.

BANANAS and cocoanuts are reported growing at San Buenaventura, Cal.

Of all the days throughout the year,
The gladdest day and best
Comes in the heart of winter,
When nature's at rest.

COTTON factories and cotton-seed mills are constantly increasing in the South.

A SOUTH CAROLINA boy raised ninety-one bushels of pinders (peanuts) on an acre of land, and sold them for $1.25 per bushel.

LONDON publishers are complaining bitterly of the extreme depression of trade, which operates injuriously on literature.

THE Alabama Legislature has passed a law allowing its members mileage of 10 cents each way from their Court Houses and $4 per diem.

A VERMONTER has invented "a bottle that will always turn right side up, thus failing to spill the contents, no matter how drunk the owner is."

CEYLON, the land of spices and coffee, has now proved itself a wonderful place for growing fine teas, samples of which find great favor in London.

GEORGIA prefers the system of farming out convicts as more economical than the confinement system. The net profit from the hire of convicts this year is $15,000.

LONDON, Ont., has an Inspector of Anatomy, whose business it is to take charge of unclaimed corpses, and, if necessary, appropriate them for the advancement of medical science.

IN a work on poultry it is stated that it is quite a mistake to regard the putting metal spurs on gamecocks' feet as aggravating the cruelty, inasmuch as it most decidedly shortens the agony.

THE Government has a tobacco monopoly in eight European states—France, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Lichtenstein, and the little republic of San Martino.

THE French army estimates show that the total effective in time of peace is now nearly completed. The prescribed footing amounts to 469,310 men and 110799 horses, exclusive of the gendarmerie.

FIFTEEN years ago the wife of Dr. Capel, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, got a divorce from him, with alimony of £50 a year. Rather than pay this, he went to jail, and there remained till his death last week.

SHEEP husbandry in Western Texas has grown at a marvelous rate. In 1867 San Antonio received but 600,000 pounds of wool, while in 1877 she received 2,000,000. In 1866 there was shipped from Corpus Christi 400,000 pounds; this year there will be shipped 6,500,000.

MR. GUY CARLTON, a robust farmer 75 years old, living near the village of Wyoming, N. Y., has bought his coffin and has it ready for use. He also has ready for erection a solid marble block, chiseled in the shape of a dwelling with door and windows. The block will be put over his grave to symbolize by its form and solidity the last long dwelling of man.

THE best Japanese barbers are women As in a Japanese family the shaving of the children's heads is a regular duty as imperatively customary as the Saturday night's general ablutions are among families where Sabbath and Sunday-schools are old institutions, so nearly all Japanese women acquire a deftness and delicacy of touch with the razor that rival professional touch and skill.

DR. LITTLE, State Geologist of Georgia, and a competent authority, estimates the yield of gold in Georgia for the year past at fully $500,000, or more than one-half of California's great yield in 1872. In that last-named year Georgia mines yielded but $40,000. Hall, White, and Lumpkin counties contain the greatest deposits—the three lying side by side running from east to west.

CHRISTMAS SIGNS.

The wind sighs leafless trees among,
The fire burns bright, the nights are long,
The robin sings his winter song,
And the Christmas snow is falling.
Age thinks of many a Christmas past,
And hears old stories in the blast
Of Christmas days too bright to last,
When the Christmas snow is falling;
While youth but learns from that same breeze
Of countless Christmas days like these,
And glorious golden prospects sees
When the Christmas snow is falling.

The Electric Light in a Printing Office.

The state of expectation in which the public mind shows itself to be held with reference to the so-called "divisibility" of the electric light by Mr. Edison is somewhat surprising, seeing that all the time this divisibility is a *fait accompli* in England, and may be witnessed and tested any night of the week at the *Times* printing office. Armed with an order for this purpose I went there the other evening, and this is what I saw: From gas light we emerged suddenly into what seemed a flood of daylight, which came from six small lamps placed at intervals round a large room, in which compositors and others were busy at work. These lamps were suspended so as to be raised and lowered at will. In compliance with the wish of one of the gentlemen present, one of these lights, selected at haphazard, was turned out by means of a tap, and it remained out without the slightest perceptible increase in the volume of light in the other lamps. Then another light at a distance was treated in a similar manner, and with a like result. These two were then relit by a turn of the tap the reverse way, and turned on full power. Then one was slightly "lowered," so as to give about a third of its full light, as with ordinary gas. In short, we found here a useful and agreeable light, which can be moderated and arranged to suit all circumstances.—*London World.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 19h, 1878

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Preparations are already being quietly made to give General Grant a brilliant reception on his return to his native country. It is even intimated that the Marquis of Lorne and his consort will lend their presence to grace the occasion.—Steuben Republican.

Yes; and while you were about it, why did you not give your readers the benefit of the whole programme as suggested by a prominent New York Banker, in the following letter to a leading republican in [illegible] anti-Grant man as it happened). It explains itself:

—— NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, Nov. 1878.—MY DEAR MR. ——: You will perhaps remember that in the course of conversation here a few weeks ago I expressed to you the opinion that the conflicting elements that seemed to divide the great republican party could be best united in 1880 by the nomination of Gen. Grant for president. Although you did not then agree with my conclusion, I am assured by our mutual friend, Mr. ——, that you will enter heartily into any scheme that promises to subserve our individual interests and save our party from dissolution. Whatever our opinions may be of Gen. Grant as a man, we know that should he again be elected he would be subject to our control so far as our interests are concerned. I need not speak of what would inevitably ensue should the democracy come into full control of the treasury and other departments in Washington. The people already know too much. Gen. Grant must be nominated. I think there is no doubt that he will be, and of this you are doubtless convinced, and you cannot fail to read aright the signs of the times, which I know you have seen. But when nominated he must be elected, and it is plain that we can best secure this end by taking advantage of his return from Europe to demonstrate that he is still the idol of the people, the hero of the age. I am aware that privately you despise this humbuggery, but you must admit that it has been our strong hold in the past, and we can use it once more. Now, to be brief, we must give Gen. Grant a series of brilliant receptions on his return from Europe. Gov. Rice thinks, and we here agree with him, that the first of these should be tendered him by the people of Massachusetts. The west can easily be led. The east must first be pledged to Grant. Gov. Rice and others have arranged a plan for a magnificent opening of the campaign in Boston, and you now have an opportunity to identify yourself with this movement, which, if successful, as it must be, will inure to the benefit of yourself and friends. Will you not see Messrs. —— and ——? Many others whose names were given us by Gov. Rice have been written to by Mr. ——, who is an indefatigable worker. We expect to furnish a good share of the money required to secure a grand spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm for Grant in Boston, such a demonstration as will wake up the whole country. Of course our Massachusetts friends will contribute, but upon you must come the burden of the hard work to make a glorious success. Mr. —— thinks ten or fifteen thousand will be needed to secure the publication of extended dispatches in all the newspapers of the country, giving full accounts of the demonstration. The money will be supplied by the combination here, and I speak of this only to show you that this work is to be thoroughly done. It will be best to keep the movement a secret until just before Gen. Grant's return, when it will be given the appearance of a spontaneous action of the masses—them asses, as our friend —— calls them. Pardon this long letter, and let me hear from you soon. Your sincere friend. ——.

* * *

And now comes the New York World, which pretends to represent the democracy of New York, but really is the paid organ of the bond holders of all parties, and undertakes to stick its political snout into Indiana matters by keeping up a daily tirade of abuse against Hon. D. W. Voorhees. Its object is to array a feeling against Voorhees to prevent his return to the United States Senate. The Backers of the World stand ready with barrels of money to buy enough members of the Indiana Legislature to accomplish their object, providing they can be found for sale, but we are confident that the representatives of the people will allow no influence of the money power of the east to interfere with the duty they owe to their constituents. The money power would not hesitate to spend a few millions of dollars to retain possession of one branch of congress, neither would the World hesitate in doing the bidding of the money power. The World is not a democratic organ, nor has it been since the Seymour presidential campaign, all will remember its treachery at that time; it does not deserve the confidence of the people, more especially the western people, and the sooner it is kicked into the thieving radical camp of Sherman & Co. the better. Let the democratic press of the west see to it that eastern monopolists take back seats in the future, the time has not yet arrived when money can over-ride the press, the purchase of the World to the contrary, notwithstanding.

* * *

—We will need all the money we can get on the first of January, and would be much obliged to as many as can pay their subscription by that time. We have nearly a thousand subscribers who have not paid for their paper, of course the amounts are small, but when aggregated the amount would be of great benefit to us.

* * *

Too much talk about a gold standard of value. America is a silver country, why not look after our own interests as other countries do, and make that the standard.

An Important Decision.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The following decision was rendered by Attorney General Thos. W. Woolen:

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor General, Indianapolis, Dec. 9.—To William W. Cotteral, Esq., auditor of Henry county: Sir—Your favor of 22d ult., was duly received and has been considered. For your information and guidance I give the following opinion on the matters referred to in your letter.

1. Who is disqualified from holding the office of township trustee under the late decision of the supreme court in the case of Jeffries vs. Rowe from Posey county?

In that case the supreme court held that a person elected to the office of trustee in 1872, again in 1874, in 1876, and at the last April election, serving all the time, is disqualified from holding the office the present term, and that his highest competitor who contested the election is entitled to take the office. The reasoning in the case would apply as well to a person whose first election was in 1874, and who qualified and held the office up to April, 1878. The shortening of the second term, the court say, makes it no less a term, and having thus held two terms before the election, such person would be incapable of holding the ensuing term. Persons whose first term began in 1876 would be qualified.

2. If the person receiving the highest number of votes was thus disqualified, is there a vacancy, and may the proper authority appoint a person to fill the place, or is the next highest candidate to take the office?

If the person declared elected by the canvassing board accepted the office, qualified and gave bond, there is no vacancy. He will hold the office until his successor is elected and qualified. If his competitor duly contested his election, and is in a position to prosecute his proceeding, he may get the office; but if there were no contest the person declared elected will hold it. Perhaps a prosecuting attorney, on behalf of the State, might remove him by quo warranto, but a private party, having no interest in the office, could not contest his title in this way.

3. Would the bond of parties thus disqualified be binding on the principals and sureties?

The bonds of all de facto officers, not usurpers, but holding under a regular certificate or commission, are valid. These disqualified persons, having been declared elected and having given bond and qualified, will, as to the public, be amendable to the same laws and governed by the same rules as if they had been fully competent to hold the offices without question.

This, I believe, will dispose of most of the questions arising under the acts of the legislature and the decision of the supreme court, on this subject. Very respectfully, T. W. WOOLEN. Att'y Gen'l.

Allowances of Commissioners' Court, December Term, 1878.

Expense of Poor.

John T Huyck	$ 81 50	Brand & Duncan	78 51
W W Tomlinson	13 80	Jared Spooner	10[illegible] 60
Daniel Tomlinson	12 85	J N Chamberlain	14 25
J B Bennett	6 25	P N Calkin	60 54
J T Sheldon	20 00	Miler & Getrost	34 [illegible]5
F W Fanning	19 18	J L Davis	40 21
S Stough	45 Co	J Rummel	172 50
F Zimmerman	6 25	Geo Likens	30 11
S G Flint	11 75	Mary Antrop	20 79
F N Wright & Co	20 74	L J Moury	5 3[illegible]
G W Stahl	4 65	Marvin Askew	41 25
Wm Henderson	8 44	Nora Swander	5 14
J E Shilling	2 10	Geo J Wagoner	9 50
W J Austin	26 70	S W Ralston	12 28
Brand & Duncan	2 48	Steifel & Oachs	6 65
H A Shull	17 05	I Decker	8 20
Geo Wag ner	3 [illegible]	Kiblinger & Co	39 06
A C Smith	3 20	M Houston	6 86
A N King	12 75	A Shaffer	12 00
Milton Roth	1 35	A D Goetchius	4 00
G C Ralston	30 14	B F Blair	4 00
F E Davenport	20 [illegible]	Geo Duncan	4 00
S U Tarny	[illegible] 50	H D Hathaway	8 00
Sol Reinoehl	10 [illegible]	H Wolf	2 [illegible]5
H W Coburn	14 81	Stiefel & Strouse	11 87
Catharine Mergy	21 00	J & J A Shull	57 84
A B Darby	17 00		

Expense of Sa'ary.

Daniel Gonser	$ 250 00	A D Goetchius	36 07
Albert Robbins	9 11	B F Blair	35 00
J A Barnes	164 00	Geo H Duncan	36 00

Expense of Court.

G H K Moss	$ 24 50	A S Leas	6 70

Expense of Public Building.

Kiblinger & Co	$ 6 67	Wm H Leas	2 00
James Anderson	23 00	B F Blair	26 5[illegible]
G C Ralston	2 70	Crane Duncan & Co	12 00
A S Leas	17 20	J L Davis	163 40
G H Duncan	17 35	M C Mark	6 [illegible]
J C St Clair	8 00	A L Fauce t	85 00

Miscellaneous Expenses

D C Grover	$ 3 50	Daniel Gonser	3 50
F E Davenport	11 60	Albert Robbins	1 10
C C Shaffer	19 0[illegible]	F F Leas	4 0[illegible]
J L Davis	84 0[illegible]	G H K Moss	11[illegible] 6
G W Weamer	2 50	U Sheets	7 50
W H Dills	10 00	F D Ryan	2 75

Expense of Criminals.

W J Austin & Co	1 40	Miller & Getrost	3 15
J C St Clair	113 25		

Expense of Roads and Bridges.

T A Clark	$ 60 00	J L Davis	8 70
W S Dancer	7 50	J W Doty	19 14
Smith Bridge Co	164 50	G W Werns	108 00
B F Greenwood	4 50	Haskins & [illegible]	1 50
Western bridge Works	1400 00	John Cool	1 50
		J G Lawhead	1 50
M L Goetchius	2 00	James Sewell	3 00
J C St Clair	6 60	J N Clark	8 00
I N Cool	20 00	J D Kelley	4 50
T C Ford	5 50	Cyrus Bowman	8 00
Hiram Griswold	233 00	John Walker	3 00
R Dexter Tefft	1 00	A D Goetchius	25 50
Joseph Peppel	10 00	Geo H Duncan	33 75
G W Swank	18 00	B F Blair	33 75
W S Dancer	1 50	David Culver	45 00

Expense of Ditches.

J C St Clair	$ 16 20	W L Mosse	1 00
I N Cool	17 50	George Swartz	6 00
A L Hollopeter	9 00	A D Goetchius	4 00
A S Leas	3 20	Geo H Duncan	10 50
J J Van Auken	44 00	B F Blair	10 50
W L Blair	18 00		

Expense of Printing.

C K Baxter	20 75	COURIER Co,	9 00

Expense of Election.

J C St Clair	25 20	A B Darby	20 00

Expense of Insane

F D Ryan	4 50

Illegal Tax Refunded.

Laura A Squires	20 38

Expense of Books and Stationary.

Wm B Burford	5[illegible] 70

Auburn, Indiana, December 16th, 1878.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

Child's political primer:
Who owns the United States?
The people.
Who owns the people?
The politicians
Who owns the politician?
The bondholder.
Who owns the bondholder?
The devil.

* * *

Remember that you will save money by paying for the COURIER in advance for the year 1879. We make a handsome discount for payments in advance.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Helmer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.

T. F. JORDAN,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

Notice.

Not'ce is hereby given, that there is a petition now on file in the county Auditor's office, praying for the vacation and abolishing of all the streets and alleys and for the vacation of town lots numbered from sixty-five, (65) to one hundred and eighty-one, (181), inclusive, in that part of Myers & Hormore addition to the town of Garrett in DeKalb county, Indiana, north of the Baltimore and Ohio & Chicago Railroad and that said petition will be presented to said board for final action, at their March session, 1879. Said streets and alley proposed to be vacated pass over the lands owned by [illegible] William A. Walkup and Chas. [illegible], and they are the only persons to be affected by said change. [illegible]

Dec 1878.

PRICES

—AT—

Hoff's Grocery

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Rio Coffee	16c per lb.
" " Maracaibo	18c " "
" very best	20c " "
" " Tea	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c " "
" " Granulated	10c " "
" " Extra C	9c " "
" " Light Brown	7c " "
Starch	5c per lb
Pure stick candy	15c " "
" French mixed candy	20c " "
Holiday Candy and Toys a specialty.	
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c
Golden Syrup	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	12c " "
Cider Vinegar	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c per lb.
Lamberg Cheese	15 " "
Roasted Coffee	20 " "
Codfish	2 lbs for 25c.
Raisins	9c per lb
English Currents	7c " "
Oysters fresh every day.	
Russ Sardelle, and Holland Herring	

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK'S old stand. 50-tf.

ROOT & COMPANY'S

Holiday display of Novelties at

POPULAR PRICES.

Early Selections Should be made to secure the choicest novelties.

JAPANESE GOODS

We are showing a large assortment in articles of CURIOSITY and WORKS of ART at very moderate prices.

HANDKERCHIEFS HANDKERCHIEFS

A superb assortment for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN'S use, in Embroidered, Hemmed and Hem-stitch, fancy printed—put up in fancy boxes for Holiday Presents, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, per box and upwards.

Silk Handkerchiefs

For Presents in large assortment, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and $1.00 each.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

We have just received some choice Styles, which we will not have later in the season, and would advise "an early selection." We will reserve until Christmas any Garment that may be selected.

DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS

Our stock of Fine Dress Goods is large and for the purpose of reducing it, we will make some extreme low prices, during the Holiday Season.

GOODS ADAPTED for sensible and valuable holiday presents can be found among our large stock of Towels, Napkins, Table Damasks, Toilet Quilts, Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Tidies, Matts, Rugs

CARPETS, CARPETS,

Felt Skirts, Cloth Skirts, Satin Skirts, Flannel Skirts. Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, ETC., ETC.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort-Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE

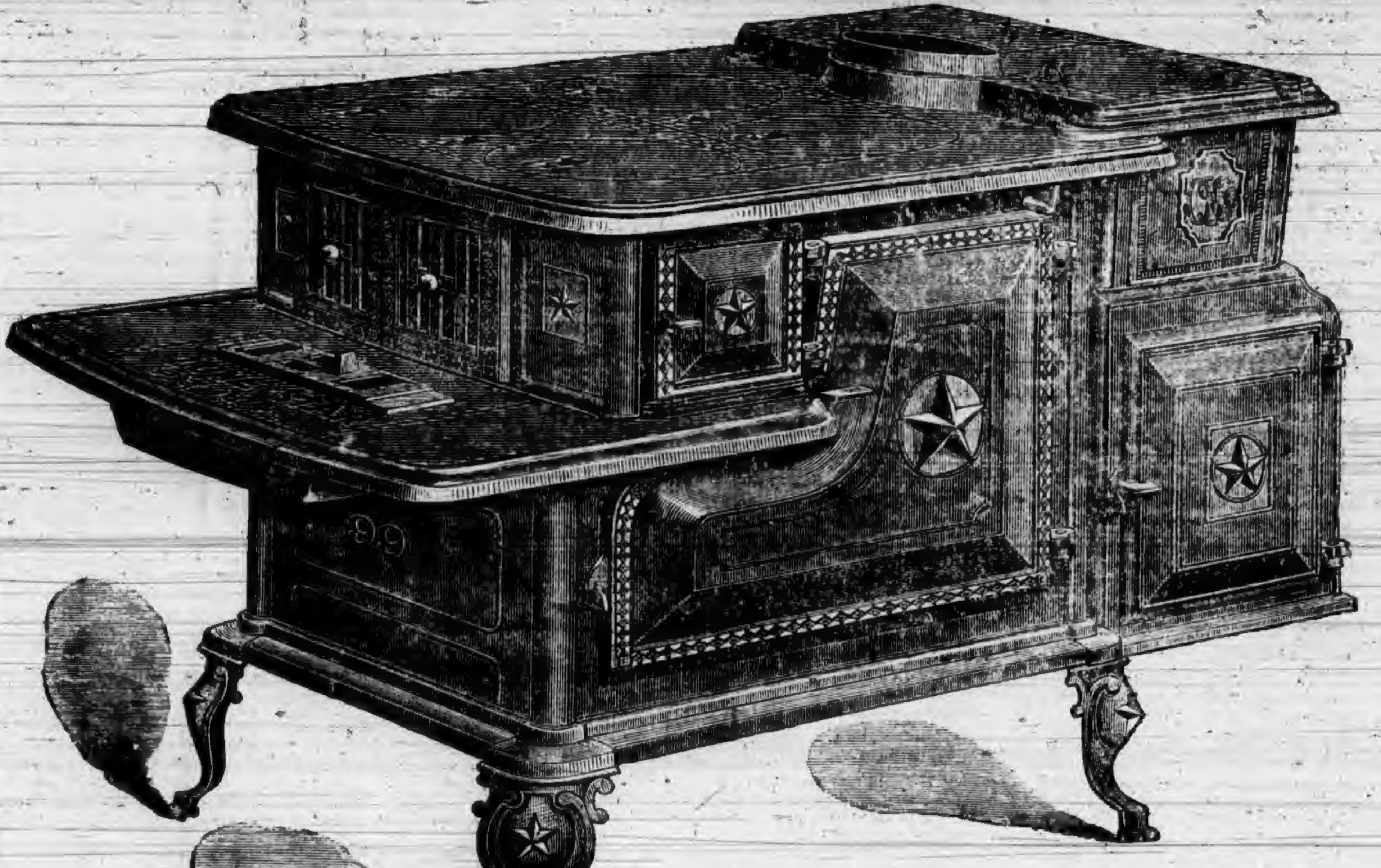

The place to get the most goods for the least money. Four tin pails and one dipper, $1.00. Coffee pots from 25 to 50 cents, Cross-cut saws from 2.00 to $5.00 All goods lower than the lowest. For axes, cross-cut saws, files, &c., call on

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
North Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

OBITUARY.

Malinda R. Rainier was born in Hancock county, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1846; died in Auburn, Ind., Dec. 16, 1878. She emigrated with her parents to Illinois, where she was married to Joseph Rainier Sept. 18, 1865. In Oct., 1865, she came with her husband to Auburn, where she resided until her death. She was in the true sense a keeper at home, an affectionate wife and kind mother. She had formed quite an extensive acquaintance, and was respected by all who knew her. It is known that she had been for a long time a severe sufferer, having been confined to her room nearly all the time for the past seven months. She bore her sufferings with remarkable patience, and was quite sanguine as to prospect of recovery, and did not seem to realize that she must die until a few days before her departure. Several months ago she became much concerned about her own personal salvation, and prayed earnestly for herself and asked others to pray for her. She expressed a regret for not having united with the church. A few weeks ago she requested that her name be announced as an applicant for membership in the M. E. church. This was done and her name was placed on the records of the church She had not been long seeking when she became reconciled to God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and when death finally came, she was not surprised. She said that all was right, and that her only desire to live was on account of her husband and children. Speaking to her husband she said about five minutes before her departure, "I am dying," and then quietly, peacefully passed away without a struggle.

The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Ervin. A large procession of sympathizing friends followed her to the grave. The bereaved husband and children have the sympathies of the entire community.

"TO THE SHERIFF AND OTHERS, INTERESTED IN SALES, IN ADAMS COUNTY."

The above is the heading of a notice in the Decatur "Uniqn" of some weeks standing, proposing to publish legal notices at one-half the rates allowed by law. Now "Joe." is a tip-top good fellow, a spicy localizer and all that, but he is certainly a little out of line in his attempt to "cut" on legal rates, simply because certain legal notices are published in another paper. We might with the same propriety propose to do all the legal advertising for the Clerk, Auditor and Sheriff of this county for one-half the rates allowed by law, which would reflect upon the honor of these officers in the minds of the people if our proposition was not accepted; and it would not be, for all officers are in duty bound to patronize the papers of the party which placed them in office. Not only that, but it would be considered very ungentlemanly on our part to undertake to injure the business of other publishers when it could be of no benefit to us. We will take all the advertising we can get in an honorable way, and will charge just what the law allows, no more, nor no less, so far as legal ad's. are concerned. Bro. Snyder will probably see the time when he will rue his attempt to "cut off his nose to spite his face."

—A young lady from the country called at Lanning's store one day last week, and in looking through the stock found a board that she thought might come handy some time, and concluded to appropriate it. She afterward went into McQuiston & Ralston's and asked for paper to wrap the board up, seeing that she was awkward about it, one of the gentlemanly clerks of that establishment kindly offered to wrap it for her, when the board was found to contain dress goods, it was suggested that the goods could be wrapped to better advantage if taken off the board, and in taking it off it was measured on the sly and found to contain 32 yards. Her actions when being questioned as to the price paid, &c., indicated something wrong. That evening after the parties had left town the circumstances was related to Mr. Lanning, who upon examination found the goods missing from among his stock; the next day he visited the young woman in the country and recovered his goods. The next scene will probably be in presence of the grand jury.

—It has been suggested by several papers in this state that a little more rotation in the membership of the State Board of Agricultural would be a good thing; the "Indiana Farmer" in speaking on that subject says: "There is nothing so difficult to be understood about the duties of a member of the Board as to require that he should serve several terms to become efficient. Most intelligent farmers of average business tact and experience are capable of serving upon the Board, and as far as the honors of the office are concerned, they must be handed around as rapidly and widely as possible in order that they may fall upon each county as often as once in ten years."

Give Them a Fair Trial.

Give Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts a fair trial, and if they please you, recommend them. We have no fears of your not being satisfied, provided you get Dr. Price's, as their popularity and extensive sale is from their perfect purity and excellent quality.

Local and Miscellaneuso

—Now enjoy the snow.

—Fresh dates at Hollister's.

—A grand rush at Abright's.

—Jingle, jingle, go the bells.

—We want a load of oats straw.

—Who stole Jim Anderson's pork.

—Mr. Ed. Baker is on the sick list.

—Buy a watch for your boy of Abright

—Sugar sand of all colors at Hollister's

—Texas people are still working the roads.

—Go to Hollister's palace of sweetness.

—Nuts of all kinds for holidays at Hollister's.

—Vanity Fair smoking tobacco at Hollister's.

—Old Mrs. Rainier, is reported as being quite ill.

—The funeral of Mrs. Rainier was largely attended.

—County Clerk Moss visited Indianapolis last week.

—Mr. Sumner Otis, of Butler, was in town Thursday.

—Cuff pins from 25 cents to $8.00 per pair at Abright's.

—Poultry by the sled load for christmas at S. U. Tarney's.

—Eugene Trout, Esq., of Waterloo, was in town last week.

—Go to Houstons meat market for choice steak and roast.

—Be sure to go to S. U. Tarney's for your christmas turkey.

—The Neoteric's had a large attendance at the last dance.

—Hollister has engaged in the brick business—popcorn brick.

—The next Texas legislature will have five negro members.

—Necklaces in every style and price at Abright's the jeweler.

—Gen. Franz Sigel lectured in Valparaiso last Friday evening.

—A fine lot of mixed candies 20c per lb. at McQuiston & Ralston's 51-3

—Columbia City is to have a grand masque ball on new years eve.

—Don't fail to examine Abright's stock when looking for presents.

—D. D. Snyder wants 200,000 oak spokes which he will pay cash for.

—Cranberries, raisins and dried currants at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Best line of pocket books, cigar cases, &c., in town at Willis & Co's.

—Buy your overcoats at Schaab Beugnot & Co's, and save 25per cent.

—See those 10c batts, and alpacas for 20c per yd. at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The Neoteric Club changed their music, which gives the best of satisfaction.

—Several from this place attended the club dance at Butler, Wednesday evening last.

—Judge Tousley is making business lively for the attorneys at the present term of court.

—The farmers of Young county, Texas, have raised a second crop of corn this season.

—Don't fail to call at Willis & Co's. and see what a beautiful chromo you can get for $1.50.

—Call early and purchase a set of spoons and have them marked free of charge at Abright's.

—New harness shop in town, in Ward's building, under the management of Wm. Sheffer. 2w.

—Circuit Court in session this week, the usual number of attorneys from abroad in attendance.

—The North Texan reports a rabbit with horns, and apples of the third growth in one season.

—For cotton flannels, flannels, waterproofs and felt skirts, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—M. Houston is prepared to buy dressed pork at the highest prices the market will warrant.

—Remember that we are still taking hay, oats straw, corn, oats or two foot wood on subscription.

—The largest and best assortment of hats and caps in Auburn can be seen at Schaab Beugnot & Co's,

—We have a letter from Mr. John Harvey, at Sunfield, Mich., but have no room for it this week.

—Another new line of dress goods just rec'd by Schaab Beugnot & Co. Call and see the new styles.

—Quite a number of persons have taken advantage of our club rates with other papers and magazines.

—Dr. Tritch has removed his office to the rooms in rear of Moody's law office, over the National Bank.

—Smoke good cigars, the 'Universal' 2 for 5c. and the 'Veto' the best for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Beef, veal, pork, mutton, dressed poultry and fresh sausage always on hand at Houston's meat market.

—Ten-quarter blankets for $2.25, twelve-quarter white blankets for $3.75 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Miss Liddy Hogue will soon occupy the north room in the new Ensley block, east of the public square.

—The new sewing machine on exhibition at the post office last week, created considerable excitement.

—Ronchings, childrens' silk handkerchiefs for 15c.; buttons, linen collars, &c., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

Commissioners' Proceedings.

SPECIAL SESSION, Nov. 6, 1878.

Petitions presented by John Strock et al. for ditch in Smithfield township. J. J. VanAuken, J. W. Clark and Henry McClish appointed viewers.

REGULAR DECEMBER SESSION.

Report of viewers on road in Butler township, favorable.

Report of viewers on vacation and location of highway in Troy townspip, favorable. Messrs. McClellan and Thompson apply for damages, whereupon the Board appoints Messrs. J. D. Kelly, Cyrus Bowman and John W. Walker, re-viewers.

James D. Rowley petitions for a ditch in Butler township, Messrs. J. J. VanAuken, A. L. Hollopeter and Lewis Spangler appointed viewers.

Levi Jackson et al. petitions for road in Butler township, Messrs. John Coy, John Osborn and Wm. Nelson appointed viewers.

Viewers, VanAuken and Blair report in favor of a public drain in Franklin and Troy townships.

Viewers, VanAuken et al. report in favor of a public drain in Fairfield tp., DeKalb county, and Salem-tp., Steuben county.

Proceedings in relation to vacation of lots in Garrett, continued.

Final report of viewers, Hollopeter and Sheets on public ditch in Union township.

Report of viewers to assess damages sustained by John Brandon by the location of a public highway through his land in Union township. Damages $85.00.

Proceedings in relation to the following public ditches and drains were continued, to-wit:

PETITIONERS.

R. M. Lockhart, Franklin-tp.
Samuel Goodwin et al., Union-tp.
H. Zerkle et al., Union-tp.
Daniel McClellan et al., Troy-tp.
G. W. Feagler et al., Richland-tp.
Jacob W. Smith et al, Troy-tp.
Jacob Christoffle et al., Stafford-tp.
Ambrose Johnson et al., Richland-tp.
Isaiah Baughman et al., Union-tp.
G. D. McGowan et al., Union and Washington-tps.
Samuel Houver et al., Butler-tp.
John A. Hartman et al., Richland-tp.
Wm. Boyd et al., Wilmington-tp.

—Horace Greely never said a truer thing than this: "It is strange how close men read the papers. We cannot say anything that anybody don't like, but we soon get to hear of it. If, however, once in a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that. We pay some man a good hundred compliments and give him a dozen puffs, he takes it all as a tribute to his goodness, and he never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say something he imagines is a reflection on him or his character, see how quickly he flares up and gets mad about it. All our evils are charged to us, but we never, apparently, get any credit for what we do."

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling dry goods, clothing and groceries cheaper than any other retail store in Northern Indiana. Below find a few of their prices:
Starch 5c. per pound.
Splendid tea 40c. per lb.
Corn starch 10c. per pound.
Grain pepper 20c. per pound.
Best Coffee A sugar 9½ cents.
Parlor matches 4 boxes for 25c.
Best Young Hyson tea 80c. per lb.
Best Rio coffee 5 lbs. for 90 cents.
All best prints 6c. per yard, and a splendid print for 5c. per yard. Good canton flannel 16 yards for $1.00. A very heavy canton flannel 11 yards for $1.00. A good red flannel for 20c per yard. Good underclothing at 25c each. All other goods equally low. As they have no rent to pay, they can sell goods ten per cent. cheaper than any of their competitors. tf.

To the People who Sing.

The musical convention to be held here under the direction of Prof. S. W. Straub, promises to be largely attended. The work not to be elementary, but will be confined to the study of music of a classical character. The opportunity to do such work occurs rarely, and people who sing cannot afford to let it pass. An effort will be made to effect a permanent organization, to meet once each year somewhere in the county, to hold a three or four days convention, under the management of a first-class conductor. The project, we believe, will command the hearty approval of all who care to see the standard of music elevated in this part of Indiana.

For any information respecting the work, write for circular, addressing,

M. SEILER, }
BRUCE MILLER, } Auburn, Ind.

A Change.

The flouring mill in this place known as the "Eagle Mill" has been leased by Mr. Silvers to Messrs. Kagey & Bro., who ask a continuance of the old patronage. Mr. D. Kagey has been connected with this mill for eight years and understands the wants of the people. Mr. Z. T. Kagey has been employed in the Spencerville mills for several years; both are practical millers and will do all in their power to render satisfaction to their customers. The mill enjoys a large custom trade which we hope will continue under the new management.

The Truthful Test.

It requires no learned experts to establish the fact that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the purest and strongest. If it will make sweeter, lighter and more digestible bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., than can be made with other kinds, it is an incontestible proof of its purity and greater excellence.

—Persons from the country report sleighing tolerable good, a little more snow would make excellent roads.

—Several couples from this place took advantage of the sleighing and participated in the hop at Waterloo last evening.

—Call on Willis & Co. and select your reading matter for the next year. They are furnishing everything at lowest rates.

—Why will you buy a poor quality of mixed candy, when you can get a superior quality at Hollisters for 25 cents per pound.

—The "Jubilee" company met at the residence of W. J. Austin last Tuesday evening and had a pleasant time. Where next?

—A large lot of bill heads, statement heads, letter heads, &c., just received at this office, and will be printed at very low rates.

—A number of young folks from this place passed a pleasant evening at the residence of Mr. Perry Fitch, south of town, this week.

—Before another issue of this paper, christmas will have come and gone. To every reader of the COURIER we wish a merry christmas.

—Schaab Beugnot & Co's. dry goods and clothing establishment is having a big run of custom. Low prices and good goods always draw trade.

—When you hear anyone speak of Dr. Lanning, they have reference to our worthy young friend George, who is now reading with Dr. Spooner.

—Mr. S. U. Tarney deserves the thanks of the poor for his offer of charity for christmas morning. See his invitation in another column.

—The heavy flood in the eastern states last week swept away houses by the hundred, flooded cities and damaged property worth millions of dollars.

—John Carter, the celebrated Kosciusko county greenbacker, has sued Gen. Reub Williams, of the "Northern Indianian," for libel, claiming $10,000 damages.

—Mr. Mason, a temperance worker from Indianapolis, is here trying to organize a Good Templars Union. We should judge him to be a powerful man —physically

—The Hon. John Francis Kline, of this city, is general agent for the DeKalb County "Republican." Frank makes a good agent, but it makes him stiff to "ride."

—At the last regular meeting of good templars in tais city it was decided to organize a literary society in connection therewith, which will be a part of the exercises next Monday evening.

—Look here! If you are hard up, not able to buy a chicken, turkey or beef for christmas, come to my meat market christmas morning and I will give you one. S. U. TARNEY.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

—Now let us see how many of our subscribers will come in between now and the first of January and make us glad by the payment of their subscription. Pay it in advance and save money.

—Mrs. Joseph Rainier died last Monday morning at 2 o'clock A. M., after a long and painful sickness. Mr. Rainier and family have the heart-felt sympathies of this entire community. Funeral yesterday.

—Our worthy Recorder Boland and family were surprised last Tuesday evening, by a party of sleighriders from Corunna. We did not learn the names but belive the party consisted of six couples.

—Wm. Merrick, who murdered his wife at Indianapolis some time ago, of which we made mention at the time, has been sentenced to hang. This makes three persons now in the Marion county jail who are under death sentence.

—Pete Eldridge says some "white-livered roustabout" stole his "peccadillo" collar last week, and thinks any one that would do such a mean, contemptible trick would steal the last pair of "wet socks from a cross-eyed orphan."

—The Hicksville News gives notice that after January 1st, next, subscription must be paid in advance. This is a move in the right direction; there is no reason why a county or local paper should not be paid for in advance as well as eastern paper.

—The place for farmers to get a good square lunch at from ten to twenty cents, is at Ed. Baker's bakery. All the best brands of fresh oysters by the can or dish. Candies from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. Give him a call.

—The COURIER office has new neighbors, who they are, where they came from or what they do, is unknown to the public. It is supposed to be some kind of an organization limited to six members, as six chairs, one table, one lamp and a stove constitute the outfit in the way of fixtures.

—Jim. Anderson went into the pork business one day last week, a taker came along the same evening and took his entire first day's purchase, consisting of one dressed pig. Printers would call that a "fat take," but Jim being of a peculiar nature is inclined to the opinion that the taker was a d—d thief.

Locals from Angola.

EDITOR COURIER,—Seeing that you had do correspondent from this place, I herewith send you a few items:

—Don C. Wood, Dave Hirsch and Frank Covel spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—J. M. Somers, Esq. and O. B. Clark, of Waterloo, were in town over Sunday.

—John Koons has sold his furniture store to A. W. A. Soule.

—The amateur dramatic company of this place are preparing a couple of plays which they will render before the public during the holidays.

—Wm. B. McConnell, Esq., of this place, sailed for Wells county, this state to-day, where he will deliver several temperance speeches.

—Col. A. Wood, who has been attending the medical college at Fort Wayne, came home yesterday to spend the holidays.

—A number of the young folks were entertained by Miss Cora Squires last Tuesday night.

—There will be a dance in Concert Hall on the 25th inst.

—They have a new organization in this place called the the Angola Scientific and Historical Society.

—The Deciple mite society meets at the residence of J. Steifel this evening.

More annon, CLARA.

—The school house which was burned a few days since, in Butler township, was insured in the Franklin Fire Insurance Co., of Indianapolis. The loss was adjusted last week by Messrs. Cook and Lockwood very satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Broughton, the trustee, insured the residue of the school house in said company since the fire.

Newville Items.

—We have sleighing once more, but the prospects for it remaining is not very favorable at this time.

—Our stock buyers are still on the alert looking for hogs, but the prices are so low that the farmers do not want to sell.

—Times are dull, but if the sleighing lasts it will make some improvement.

—We have at last read the message of the President, and to our surprise he is in favor of freedom of the press and free speech. We are glad to learn that they are at last coming to a sense of their duty, as this was not always the principle of that party.

—The protracted meetings have come to a close; we have not learned of any accessions to the church, but perhaps the good seed has been sown, and like bread cast on the water, "will be seen many days hence."

—The writing school at this place has closed.

ALPHA.

—The members of the State Board of Agriculture and the representatives of regularly organized agricultural societies, will meet at Indianapolis, Jan. 7, 1879, for the purpose of electing eight members of the State Board, and to deliberate and consult as to the wants, prospects and conditions of the agricultural interests throughout the state.

—Mr. P. Stimley's new saloon, at the old stand of Charley Fox, is fast becoming a popular resort for those who desire a quiet game of pool or a little stimulent in the way of pure liquors, fresh beer, ale, &c. Mr. S. will be found ready to accommodate his customers at all times during business hours. Give him a call.

—Hollister has a new sign, "Eating House."

Never Before Heard Of!

Bargains in Boots and Shoes at the

Boot Up-Side Down

For the next

THIRTY DAYS!

All goods

AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

in order to reduce stock. Come early and buy your

Boots and Shoes

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Mens' Stoga Boots $1.65 to $2.00

Rubber Boots $1.25 " 2.25

Womens' Shoes 90 " 1.25

Over Shoes 25 " 1.00

All goods in the same proportion at the

Boot Up-Side Down

AUBURN, INDIANA.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

While the winter snows are dressing
All the trees in spotless white,
And the twilight and the fire-light
'Round my ingle
Blend and mingle,
And the night
Creeps on apace, there towers
On my hearth a tree whose flowers
Sure were born in elfin bowers
Far removed from mortal sight.

'Tis the king of all the cedars,
And its branches, green and fair,
With their weight of golden fruitage
Bend and glisten,
And I listen
While the air
Seems with benisons replete,
Which my lips and heart repeat,
Borne on incense weird and sweet—
Incense sweet beyond compare.

Myriads of dainty baubles
Nestled in its branches [illegible]
Banks of shining, tinted tapers,
Flashing, gleaming,
Each one seeming
Like the star
Which, through all the toil and danger
Led the magi to the manger
Where was born the Royal Stranger
From the heavenly court afar.

As the tapers, slowly burning,
Set in darkness one by one;
And the troops of rosy children
'Round my ingle
Throng and mingle,
While the fun
And the look of glad surprise
Fade from out their sated eyes,
"Tell us now," my Princess cries,
"Of the Blessed Virgin's Son."

Little Princess Golden-Locks,
Throned upon my knee again
Waits to hear the old, old story,
New forever,
Which hath never
Ended been:
How the Eastern sages bring
Treasures to the Peasant King,
And the hosts of heaven sing,
"Peace on earth, good-will to men."

A CHRISTMAS ADVENTURE.

BY JOHN A. CONWELL.

"How are you, Bob?"

"How'dy, doctor? Bad night this, for sich as you an' me," was the response.

It was a bad night for doctors and policemen; but Bob, buttoned up to the chin and wearing an oil-skin cape, seemed very well barricaded against the weather in general, and the cold rain of that night in particular, as he leaned against a lamp-post on the corner. Bob was a patrolman on the beat, and part of every night, rain or shine, he was to be found pacing up and down that part of Broadway, or leaning against that corner lamp-post. Bob had but one eye, and it was so near to his thin nose, and was so large, and his head was so wide through the temples, that he looked at first glance as if he had been originally created with but one eye, and that it had been placed in the middle of his face. How that solitary eye could glare! Even in the dark it seemed to shine with a sort of unnatural, phosphorescent glow, and any one who had observed it would seem to feel its influence long after its perambulating owner was out of sight. Aside from that evil-looking and misplaced eye Bob was generally considered a model policeman. Always polite and obliging and ready to accommodate, there was not a man on Broadway, from the Battery to Union Square, who could assist a lady across a crowded thoroughfare with more ease and grace than he. This particular night, which Bob had correctly described as a bad night for him and me, it was sleeting fast, a cold wind swept up from the bay, and I hurried on to my lodgings instead of halting, as I frequently did, to pick a bit of news or gossip from Bob's well-filled repository. It was Christmas eve, 1850, not late, and the street was quite full of people hurrying by under firmly-gripped umbrellas, or with coat-collars turned up and hat-brims turned down, with arms full of packages and faces full of delight. I had made arrangements to leave the city in the 5 o'clock stage in the morning for Westchester county, to eat a Christmas dinner with my sister, as had been my usual custom for years, and had my pockets filled with such purchases as I knew an expectant assemblage of young friends and relatives would look for. When I reached my room I replenished the fire in the grate, threw off my overcoat, and settled down in an easy old-bachelor's chair. I was tired, for during the afternoon I had assisted at a post-mortem examination of a body found in the East river. It was one of those cases of mysterious disappearance that occur occasionally now, but were much more frequent twenty-five years ago. Then it was not an extraordinary occurrence for returned Californians, with fortunes in gold dust, to be traced as far as the clipper docks, but no further. This was evidently a case of that kind. The dress and appearance were those of a returned miner, and on the body was found a part of a buckskin money-belt, profusely ornamented with bead-work, such as were made by the Indians of the Pacific coast. The design of the ornamentation on this belt was so unique that I desired to secure the missing portion, but it was nowhere to be found. I had been glancing over a report of the case in an evening paper, and had finally dropped to sleep, when I was startled from my slumbers by the loud ringing of my night-bell. I quickly aroused myself, and called down the speaking-tube to know what was wanted.

"Man hurt. Come down right off, an' bring your tools," was the response.

Putting on my overcoat and a heavy fur cap, I slipped a small case of medicines in my pocket, took a case of instruments, or "tools," under my arm and hurried down stairs. As I unclosed the door and stepped out the clock in the City Hall tower struck 12. I was surprised that my nap had been so long. The wind had risen to a perfect gale; the streets were slippery with ice, for the rain froze as it fell, and the mingled sleet and rain that were falling now struck the unprotected face like needle-prickings. My door opened into a small vestibule, not more than eighteen inches deep and but little wider than the door. I had but fairly stepped out into this vestibule when a blanket or shawl was thrown over my head and a pair of powerful hands seized each one of my arms. The act was so unexpected that I threw up my arms involuntarily and dropped the case of instruments, which clattered down the stone steps to the pavement.

"Pick up that kit o' tools, Bill, an' lug it along," said one of the men.

I tried to throw the fellow away from my arms and call for help, but the shawl muffled the sound of my voice, and the men held my arms as if in a vise.

"Don't worrit yerself. Nobody's goin' to hurt ye, but yer not to know where yer goin' to," said a gruff voice from one of the men at my side.

As I still inclined to be somewhat obstinate, a stout fellow pushed at my back, and the slippery condition of the sidewalks enabled him to succeed, evidently to his satisfaction, to judge by his chuckling from time to time.

"Stop that noise, Bill; d'ye want the cops down on us?" said the leader. I was hurried rapidly along until we reached the first street above my office. We turned down toward East river, and then I was rapidly spun around three or four times in the street and suddenly hurried along, for the purpose of confusing my ideas of locality and to prevent my retaining any recollection of the route over which I was being taken. Then it was I longed for a few moments of my friend Bob's time, with his glaring eye and his locust club. After proceeding a square or two further we halted, and I was placed in a sort of sedan chair. This was quickly swung upon the shoulders of either two or four men, I could not tell which, and rapidly carried along.

"Hello! what you got there?" I heard some one call.

"Only a one-legged chap 'at's got too much Christmas to walk on crutches sich a slipp'ry night as this," was the astonishing answer.

"We're takin' him home to his ma," continued the case-carrier.

Thinking that help was near, I made an effort to shout, but the fellow who was behind put his hands over my face, pressing the shawl into my mouth so as to effectually drown all sounds. This operation also closed up my nostrils, so that I was compelled to struggle for air, causing my captors to stop a moment. The shawl was removed, and my fur cap was pulled down over my eyes, and a woolen comforter, that one of the fellows had probably been wearing for a month, was knotted and placed in my mouth and tied behind my head. For an instant, while they were removing the shawl, I got a glimpse of our locality. We were in a narrow alley or court, and we seemed to continue in such places most of the time. This I could determine from the echoes of the footfalls of the men against the high walls. These echoes varied in tone as we traversed narrow alley-ways and passages or shot hurriedly across a street. It seemed to me that we had been traveling for hours, but in reality only about forty-five minutes, when I discovered from the sound of the chair-bearers' feet on a wooden floor that we had entered a building. The door must have been left standing open, as there was no halt for the purpose of turning any lock or knob. Shortly after entering the house, we began to ascend a stairway. The chair in which I was carried was suspended on pivots, in some way as it did not vary from its horizontal position while making the ascent. We went up four flights of stairs, which brought us to a door in the fifth story. This was opened after a little delay, and a hurried inquiry and response between some person in the room and those who had brought me there, and we entered the room. The chair in which I sat was placed on the floor, and the door through which we had come fastened with a wooden bar. The door and fastenings were the first things I observed after the cap was removed from my eyes. I was assisted out of the chair, for the cramped position and the cold, to say nothing of the fright, seemed to have stiffened me up. Upon looking around, I found that there were five men in the room, all wearing black cambric or silk masks over their faces. There was also a woman, with a sun-bonnet tightly tied under her chin. The room was not large—probably twelve or fourteen feet square—with a low ceiling, and two small windows, heavily curtained with old sacks. There was no carpet on the floor, no fire in the room, and no chairs. There was a low, wide trundle-bed, scantily supplied with clothing, in one corner of the room, and in the center stood a table, with benches along two sides of it. This seemed to be a kind of lounging and eating apartment. On the other side of the room, opposite the windows, a door opened into another room. This latter room was about the same size as the other, and had but one door, the one just mentioned, and no windows. Its source of light was a skylight in the roof, which seemed to be but a few inches above the ceiling. There was an old cooking stove in the corner with a lively fire in it, a half dozen chairs, and a barrel of water that was replenished through a small tin spout that came down from above, and probably led the water directly from the gutter on the roof. Near the stove, on a low bedstead similar to the one in the other room, lay the missing part of the beaded buckskin belt I had sought for at the Coroner's office. I began to realize now where I was and among whom.

"There's the man, doc. Been shot in a row. Fetch 'im out all right 'thout askin' any questions an' it'll be a mighty good night's job fur ye," said the same gruff voice I had heard before.

"An' if ye don't fetch 'im through it'll be the worst night's job y'ever done," added another fellow.

During all this time the men remained masked. The woman kept her face averted, and hid in the depths of her sun-bonnet, and busied herself about the stove. I stepped up to the side of the patient, who was groaning with pain. The men all followed and ranged themselves around the bed. It was evident that they thought him seriously hurt, at least. The injured man was a rough-looking customer, dark, bearded, large framed, with a scar on his forehead in the shape of a letter V, as if a piece of skin about an inch wide at the top had been stripped down from the roots of the hair to the nose and then replaced. His eyes were closed, except a spasmodic opening every few moments for an instant. He seemed to be suffering intensely. After baring his bosom and shaving away the matted hair that concealed it, I found a pistol or gun-shot wound in the chest on the right side, between the fourth and fifth ribs. He was bleeding internally, and the wound was of such a nature that I saw, after a very brief examination, that there was no hope for him, and so informed his fellows.

"Don't want no shenanigan now, doc. If that chap's life kin be saved, you're here to save it, an' damme if it won't be a sorry day fur ye, doc., if ye let it flicker out jest because ye don't think it's worth savin'," said a surly voice at my side.

I perceived that they were half inclined to fear that I might let their fellow die as a good riddance of bad rubbish. I protested that no human skill could save the man's life; that his death was but a question of time, and a short time at that, and desired them to take me out of the house as I could be of no service. I started toward the door.

"No, you don't go back now," said the leader, stepping between me and the door.

"You kin ease 'im off a little, anyhow, can't ye, doc.?" inquired one whose voice seemed a little tenderer than those of the others. The inquiry came from beneath the sun-bonnet.

"Not much," I responded, for in those days chloroform and hypodermic injections were unknown. I gave the wounded man some morphine, and took my seat on a stool that stood between the bed and the stove. The five men had withdrawn to the other room, but were in full view through the open door. They were in earnest conversation in low tones. I was watching them closely, for I did not exactly fancy the way things were drifting, when the mask accidentally dropped from the face of one of the men. If the wounded man had sprung from his bed and danced a hornpipe on top of the stove, I should not have been more astounded than I was at that moment. The falling of the mask disclosed the features of Bob, the policeman. His one eye never glared more fiercely. I involuntarily started to my feet and took a step toward him, with the intention of claiming his protection.

"Stay where you are," was his gruff command, and he gave the door a vicious kick that partially closed it. I didn't like the idea of being commanded to remain in that little room—and by Bob, too. It was incomprehensible.

The rain and sleet pattered and beat on the skylight overhead, the water noisily trickled down the little tin spout into the barrel, and a pot in which the woman was boiling something like soup bubbled over on the stove. I took my seat again on the stool and watched the steam hiss from the boiling pot. Under the influence of the opiate the injured ruffian breathed easier. The lid on the pot had a small triangular piece broken out of the edge, making an opening about as large as a silver quarter. The steam spouted from this opening in fitful jets. It seems strange now that I should at such a time and place have noticed such trivial things. The door between the rooms swung slightly open, and stood slightly ajar without attracting the notice of the men who were talking earnestly but not loudly.

"He seen me, knows who I am, an' damme if he sh'll git out o' here alive," were the first words I heard. They startled me.

"What! go back onto my beat an' let that calomel cuss loose to have me sent up? Not while there's water enough in East river to sink 'im in," he continued.

"Dead men don't never tell no tales," remarked another, with a chuckle.

"One of us has got to git," continued the policeman, "an' it ain't me. I ain't goin' to lose my place for him," and he pointed over his shoulder with his thumb toward me. "An' I expect all you fellers to stand by me as I have stood by you our twenty year. This feller's got to be anchored 'tween now an' mornin'!"

I had seen dead bodies, with heavy weights fastened to them, fished from the river more than once, and I knew what "anchored" meant. I trembled from head to foot, and the perspiration started from every pore. I do not think that ordinarily I am a coward, but here I was with five desperate men in the next room—men who had undoubtedly committed a murder within the past forty-eight hours, and who thought as little of taking a human life as of snuffing out a candle—discussing my death, and some of them urging it. There was no visible means of escape except the skylight, and that was beyond my reach. I had no arms; even my case of surgical instruments, except a probe I had been using on the wounded man, was in the other room. But, even if armed, what could I do against such odds, shut up in two small rooms? Nothing, except sell my life a little more dearly.

The pot boiled and bubbled, and I continued to stare at the escaping steam as it came out in little puffs from the triangular hole in the lid. I inhaled the aroma from the stew. I remember there were onions in it. One of the uppermost thoughts in my mind was that I would not be able to eat my Christmas dinner in the country the next day.

"All in favor of stoppin' his wind an' all trouble with it, say aye!"

Great heavens! was it possible that my life was hanging upon the vote of these cut-throats, and I powerless to prevent it?"

"I vote aye!" said the gruff-voiced fellow.

"Aye!" said another.

"If yer fellers wants yer supper, better eat it now. Things has been bilin' h'yer long enough," broke in the woman, who all this time had busied herself about the stove and seemed to know little, and care less, about what was transpiring in the other room.

"Let's fill our innards an' finish the vote afterward," was the response to this. The woman now stepped into the other room to arrange the table around which the men sat. My pocket-case of medicines lay on the bed, and I mechanically took it up. A thought, an intuition, an inspiration—call it what you will—flashed through my mind. It was executed as quickly as conceived. Opening the case, I selected the vial I wanted, not a large-sized one, my hands trembling so violently that I could scarcely use them, pulled the cork with my teeth and emptied the vial through the hole in the pot-lid into the boiling contents. I was placing the case in my pocket when the woman reëntered the room, leaving the door wide open behind her. The fellows had their pistols lying on the table—large, old-fashioned, single-barreled pistols, for there were no revolvers in those days. I arose from my seat. In an instant two of the pistols were leveled at me, with the exclamation:

"Set down there. Don't move till yer told to, or I'll let daylight into ye."

I resumed my seat, of course. The woman took the pot from the stove, poured the contents into a large bowl and set it on the table. She then brought out some yellow earthenware dishes, and, setting one before each of the men, filled it from the big bowl in the center. They huddled over their dishes and ate like so many hogs. The woman now for the first time shoved her bonnet back from her face and leered at me out of a pair of eyes that couldn't have had more devil in them if they had belonged to Satan himself. She seated herself on a box near the door with a dish of the soup in her lap, to which she gave her whole attention. Nothing was heard but the combined patter of the rain and sleet on the skylight overhead and the spoons. I began to grow nervous. It seemed impossible for me to sit still. One after another of the men emptied his dish and filled his pipe. How the moments did drag!

"Now let's go on with the votin' an'—suthin mighty curious 'bout this tobacker; kind o' makes me sort o' sick," said one.

"Bob, gimme a pull at yer wicker; I've got an all-fired hot pain in"—his words were cut off by another breaking in with:

"By jeeminy! fetch in the doctor; I'm burnin' up!"

A few moments more and the five men were writhing on the floor, and the woman was swaying to and fro on the box, with her hands clasped over her stomach. I arose to my feet. They did not notice me now; they were in other business. I stepped over the prostrate bodies of the men, unbarred the door that led into the hall, and started down stairs. I had gone down two flights, when I heard some one coming up. I ran to a window in the end of the hall and threw up the sash. I could not see the ground, and the cold rain beat in my face. A large tin spout ran down the wall close by the window. The footsteps on the stairway sounded nearer and nearer. I would rather trust the spout than those who were coming. I stepped up into the window, clasped the spout with my hands and knees, shut my eyes, held my breath, and trusted the rest to Providence. I reached the ground, cut and scratched and with torn clothes, but no bones broken. Where I was, excepting that I was on the ground, I had no idea. The ground was slippery, and I groped along the wall until I came to a narrow passage-way or alley covered over, but leading to a street, as I could see a street lamp in the distance. I hurried along as rapidly as I could, arousing a colony of noisy dogs on the way, until I reached the street, and then I ran—yes, ran—to get as far away from the accursed place as I could, and as quickly as possible. Not a solitary policeman was to be seen. It seems as if they never are when wanted. I could not recognize any landmarks, and turned a half dozen corners and ran along as many streets before reaching one that I recognized. I finally found myself on Broadway, at least two miles from home. Hurrying along, I reached my room as the clock struck 4. Bob wasn't on watch this time. I notified the Police Captain at the station house, and left in the stage an hour later for the country. When I returned to the city I learned that the police had discovered the locality from my description of the place, and found nothing but the corpse of the wounded man. What became of the others was never positively ascertained, though it was reported that they had recovered from the dose, and, after concealing themselves for a short time, finally sailed for Chili, and were lost off Cape Horn.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

There seems likely to be a halt in the work of completing the great suspension bridge over the East river, to connect the cities of New York and Brooklyn. By an act of the Legislature the two cities were to contribute a maximum sum of $8,000,000 for building the bridge. This, or at least New York's share of it, has been paid and expended, and yet the work is far from complete. Application having been made to the city of New York for more money, the Comptroller refused to give it. Application was then made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel him to pay $1,000,000 to the Bridge Company; but Judge Barrett has denied the application, on the ground that the city has already paid all she is authorized to contribute toward the completion of the work. Probably the matter will come before the Legislature next winter, and some way will be found to enable the work to go on. There has always been much opposition to the bridge, especially by the shipping interests, which use the river; but, having been carried so far forward, and at such an enormous expense, it is unlikely that it will be suffered to remain in its present stage long. It is just in that condition where all the disadvantages are endured and none of the advantages enjoyed.

The Fastest Train in the World.

The fastest train run by the Northwestern railway does the distance from Euston to Rugby in 1 hour and 50 minutes; but this speed is equaled by the Southwestern mail, which runs to Dover, 70¼ miles, in 102 minutes. Both these are far exceeded by the Great Northern Scotch express, which only takes 129 minutes to run 105¼ miles to Grantham from London, and by the Great Western "Flying Dutchman," which reaches Swindon, 77 miles, in 87 minutes. These trains run at 51 and 53 miles an hour respectively, and the last-named remains, as for many years past, the fastest train in the world.—*London World.*

THE Japanese Government still tortures prisoners to extort confession.

A Dinner at the Sultan's Palace.

The guest is not incumbered by too much ceremony; no stiff, high-backed chair bewilders him and destroys his ease; may I say it?—he has not the care of a lady whom he must lead into dinner, and upon whose wishes he must attend. He crosses his legs upon the cushion which is spread for him, takes his spoon in one hand and his *serviette* in the other, and without a word waits till the dishes come. A minute or so elapses, and then attendants bearing a huge round tray arrive, and deposit it between the *convives*. Upon this tray there is a large bowl of soup, together with a little plate, and one knife and fork for each guest. There are, besides, several tiny dishes, upon which are displayed sweetmeats, pickles, caviare, and olives; some pieces of bread complete the array. For a moment the diners regard the tray, and perchance taste an olive or a sweet. But the chief of the table, if he be an intelligent person, does not waste much time. With a wave of his hand to encourage his friends, he dips his spoon into the soup-bowl, conveys the rich gravy to his mouth, and in this is at once imitated by all his guests. Now and then one or other will drop a piece of bread into the bowl, and fish it out again, either for himself or a very particular friend, and so the dipping goes on till the soup is finished—the bowl empty. A pause ensues while some call for water, and others rest in anticipation of the next course and the next effort. Very shortly another dish makes its appearance; this time, perhaps, some kabobs, or a kind of hash, in which a good quantity of vegetables are used. In go the spoons once more, and the feast continues. Most probably the next *plat* will be cutlets or fowls, whereupon the various pieces are taken up with the fingers, and disposed of with some rapidity. And now comes the critical moment for you, if you are present at this feast as a stranger. You, as a European, will have placed your meat on your plate, and will be carefully cutting it up, when suddenly a more than ordinarily juicy morsel will be pushed into your mouth by a pair of very greasy fingers. You must not resent this; it is a token of loving-kindness, a sign that you are respected, esteemed, beloved. Eat it; you are a favored mortal. A dish of vegetables, *pur et simple*, very likely succeeds, and then one of pastry in which chopped meat is concealed, and, lastly, what the Turks who speak English tell you is the Ottoman plum-pudding—pillaw—with just enough meat in it to make it palatable. With your spoon once more you take your turn in the general scramble; you eat till the dish is empty, and then, like your friends, lean back till a jug and ewer are brought; water is poured over your hands, a cigarette is given you, and the coffee comes. Your Turkish dinner in the palace of Sultan Abdul Hamid is finished.—*"Plevna, the Sultan and the Porte."—Gay.*

Capturing a Desperado.

Great excitement prevails in Highland and adjoining counties over the capture of Bob McKimie, the notorious Black Hills desperado, who made his escape several months ago from Hillsboro jail. McKimie, after his crimes in the far West, returned to Highland county with plenty of money, married a handsome woman, bought a big farm, and settled down to make a solid citizen. He was traced, however, by Black Hills detectives, his identity was proven, and he was confined in jail to await examination. One night he made his escape, and nothing was afterward heard of him. Night before last smoke was seen issuing from the chimney of a deserted cabin on a farm near the border of Highland county. The suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and, stimulated by the large rewards offered for his arrest, about 150 of them gathered at noon yesterday to capture the occupant. Two young men, bolder than the rest, named Roads and Jones, started to enter the cabin, and, when near the door, one of them saw the outlaw through the window. He raised his shot-gun and fired, and then ran. The next moment McKimie came out of the door, and, with a cocked revolver, made a prisoner of Jones, who undertook to stand his ground. Using Jones as a shield, he began working his way toward the woods, a revolver in each hand, threatening to kill his prisoner if the crowd came too close. After half an hour of parleying, a shot was fired from the crowd which took effect in McKimie's breast. The desperado still refused to surrender until a well-directed bullet was sent through his cheek. He then gave up, and was hurried away to Rainsboro, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken to jail at Hillsboro. After his capture he was greatly in fear of being lynched, and begged his captors to protect him. It appears that, after his escape, he attempted to flee to the island of Bermuda, whither his wife has gone, and committed a robbery to obtain money, but the draft he presented at the steamship-office in New York was not bankable, and he was obliged to return. Half a dozen indictments are pending against him in different counties of Ohio.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Revelations of the Hieroglyphics.

The Khedive of Egypt, a few weeks ago, presented an English gentleman with a mummy. The recipient was much pleased with the present, and, wishing to know of whose body he was possessed, employed two Egyptologists to decipher the hieroglyphics on the outer case. They both of them declared the writing to be the epitaph of a great King who lived some thousands of years ago. After the discovery, it was thought the opening of the package would perhaps reveal something that would be of great historical value, and many eminent men were invited to the unwinding, which progressed favorably until toward the close, when the mummy was found to be that of a woman.

THE Inyo (Cal.) *Independent* tells a good story of a mining man who rode down Kearsarge mountain on a pair of shovels. He went down a sheer descent of 1,400 feet, which is so steep that it makes one dizzy to look down it. He reached the bottom in safety, but since then he follows the trail.

NOT lowest priced, poorest and dearest; but highest priced, best and cheapest; this is what is claimed for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by Craig's Kidney Cure. Depot, 63 University Place, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throats, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating it it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

WASTING DISEASES,
SUCH AS
Consumption, [illegible], Nervous Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, or loss of NERVOUS POWER,
Are positively and speedily cured by
Fellows' Compound SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming cases.
It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.
Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.
Price, $1.50 per Bottle, Six for $7.50.
Sold by all Druggists.
J. N. Harris & Co., Western Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Abbott's Patent Portland Cutter.—Sold for half the price, finished superior and warranted stronger than ordinary sleighs. Also, Abbott's Patent Runner Attachments for every variety of wheeled vehicles. Only device of the kind in existence. Fits any axle; perfectly practical, strong and cheap. Wide track for city use; narrow track for country use. For sale by Agt. Impl. and Hardware dealers generally.
A. A. ABBOTT, Cor. Beach and Setor Sts., CHICAGO.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG FOLKS' RURAL, 119 Monroe St., Chicago. Vol. 6. Best and Cheapest Illus. Young People's Paper in America! Reduced to 75 cents a Year!

ZELL'S Encyclopedia is the best. Two Medals, Paris, 1878. Selling better than ever. Ag'ts write to T. ELLWOOD ZELL, DAVIS & CO., Phila.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR [illegible]

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
[illegible] Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

TEAS! AHEAD All the Time. The very best goods direct from the Importers at Half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE.
The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O. Box 4235.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

FITS CURED FREE!
An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS. Matthew Hale Smith's new book. 1,000 Prominent persons—men and women analyzed. Steel Portraits of A. T. STEWART, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, ETC. The sensation of the season. Now is the time for AGENTS to secure territory. Address, for agency, circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, Its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!!!
We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS at Extraordinary LOW prices for cash. SPLENDID ORGANS $33.5 sets of reeds $65, 3 sets with Sub-Bass and Coupler $80, 2 sets $50, 1 set $40, 1 set $35. 7 Octave all ROSEWOOD PIANOS $130, 7 1-3 do $140, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufrs. and Dealers, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST. MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

SABBATH READING.

Peace on Earth.

"What means this glory round our feet,"
The Magi mused, "more bright than morn?"
And voices chanted, clear and sweet,
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born!"

"What means this star," the shepherds said,
"That brightens through the rocky glen?"
And angels answering, overhead,
Sang, "Peace on earth, good-will to men!"

'Tis eighteen hundred years, and more,
Since those sweet oracles were dumb;
We wait for Him, like them of yore;
Alas! He seems so slow to come!

But it was said, in words of gold,
No time or sorrow e'er shall dim,
That little children might be bold,
In perfect trust to come to Him.

All round about our feet shall shine
A light like that the wise men saw,
If we our loving wills incline
To that sweet Life which is the Law.

So shall we learn to understand
The simple faith of shepherds, then,
And, kindly clasping hand in hand,
Sing, "Peace on earth, good-will to men!"
—*James Russell Lowell.*

The Cross.

SERMON BY REV. DAVID SWING, OF CHICAGO.

* * * Many-sided was the worth of Christ. Paul did not extract his rapture from a single moment of his Master's life. That enthusiasm which pushed aside the Roman and Hebrew splendor, and which gave up all things for Christ, did not feed upon the manger alone, nor upon the death, but it drew its impulse from all the deeds and words and scenes in that life which had begun in humility and had passed above in a resurrection. The cross was the symbol which stood for all. It recalled all the sympathy, the love; it helped the memory and touched the heart; it glorified the whole history of the absent Jesus, and, as the word "throne" stands for the power of God and the power of man, and at its mention recalls the mighty empires of earth, or makes us see the universe obeying one all-wise voice, so the word "cross" came to Paul's lips as an affectionate symbol of all he knew and loved and hoped of Jesus Christ. In the immediate context the moral-influence theory streams forth in the thought that Paul must follow his Master and be crucified to the world as was his Lord; that no form or outward rite would avail; that he must himself become a "new creature." For, the hour the substitution theory is absent, it is repudiated, and Paul must himself die to sin and become transfigured into a new "creation." He says virtually, "You Galatians are placing hope in external forms, are keeping the law of circumcision; but God forbid that I should ever glory in an outward form. I shall glory only in that cross which puts to death all sin and brings to life all inmost purity." At other times, perhaps, Paul would have sung the words,

Nothing in my hands I bring.

but at this moment the moral influence of the cross was filling his mind, and he desired to bring to his God a religion in the soul rather than a religion of the raiment or of the body.

Christ had lived spotlessly; had shown no such narrowness as that which had stoned a Stephen, or had dragged doubting persons to prison; He had loved alike Jew and Gentile; He had lived in tenderness, not in the cruelty of a military chieftain; He had depressed the external to enlarge the spiritual; He had forgiven enemies; He had by day and by night been a moral hero; He had been a mediator for man; He had not shrunk from a fearful death; He had revealed a second life by rising from the dead; and in the midst of these sweet and altogether amazing facts Paul saw his Hebrew and Roman aims all turn to dust, and a cross to rise up out of the wide expanse of the future. The piece of wood pointing four ways, with the body of the divinest being of all history imaged upon it loving and dying, did not speak to Paul only one truth; it did not proclaim the theory of a "commercial transaction" nor the theory of a "moral influence," but that wood prefigured a new world. The four arms pointed out the four compass points from which all the four winds should blow all human love and wisdom and virtue and immortal life.

If ever there has been a human boast justified by history, Paul's boast over the cross must be declared now to be vindicated in the actual career of man. For when the sacred emblem passed into Rome, the imperial city, it broke up slowly the assemblages which met to see wild beasts fight with men and men transfix each other. A vernal air of charity passed over even cruel Rome, and softened that iron heart. As impassioned lips spoke and sang of this cross in later ages, slaves were set free, despotism changed into a mild monarchy or into liberty, children were born into an unusual care and education, and nations were born into a closer brotherhood, and the tomb of man began to be decked with the flowers of a new hope. When, to those vast public changes which have followed that cruciform word, you add all the private virtue and private happiness which have issued from it like perfume from the sandal tree, what hymns have been sung around it, what prayers offered in its memory, you will feel that, compared with this symbol, all other emblems of riches or power or pleasure fade. The Protestants have removed from the wood the dying form, because their hearts cannot endure the remembrance of such agony. They prefer the simple cross, along with the reflection that He who once suffered there has gone away to His paradise; but, if the Roman Catholics prefer the crucifix, we complain not, for it will recall to them, as the simplest cross to us, the greatest memory earth possesses. History proclaims it to be the most powerful symbol of all times.

In presence of the broad use which Paul made of this word, in the memory of the fact that he meant by the word not only Christ's sacrifice but all the charms of Christ's character and all the purest phases of human virtue; in presence of the fact that the Christian world has attached to it all forms of moral excellence, we cannot but conclude that the meanings of the words Savior and Redeemer are equally indefinite and equally elastic. They are many-sided, like a crystal, or many-toned, like the sea, or star-bedecked, like the sky. The cross never stood for the simple death of the Lord, much less did it ever stand for some one phase of that death; but it stood in the letters of Paul and has ever since stood for all the love and words and work of Him who died at last, lifted up by its timber and nails. Unable to enumerate all this multiform merit, the heart passes by the details, and gathers up the whole spiritual riches of Christianity in one word. As a nation whose climate and soil and laws and peoples and arts and customs are too large for perfect enumeration, groups all these qualities into one term—the eagle, or the shamrock, or the lion, or the pine, or the palm, so the holy religion of our temple, unable to tell the world at once all the worth of its Founder, lifts up the cross, and makes the emblem of its greatest event stand as the emblem of a whole empire of faith and love and life. As under the symbol of two wild plants two island nations live, and each nation, by its own leaves, sets forth or calls to memory its past and present, its soil, its language, its political triumphs and defeats, its loves and songs and griefs, so under one piece of crossed wood group the repentance, the charity, the faith, the love, the hope of a religion—by the word cross it means all of the soul's holy states and memories and expectations.

It, therefore, comes to pass that many denominations, and many individuals differing in belief, do all repeat one word and wear upon their hearts one symbol. The meaning of the word is so rich that, instead of its being exhausted by the virtue drawn from it by you or me, it lies almost untouched for him who is neither you nor I, but who comes to it with trust and affection. In that picture seen in so many windows of the streets, where a woman's form reaches up out of a stormy sea, and throws the arms around a rock, cut cruciform by nature, the spectators perceive no one significance in that cross. While the old and the modern schools gaze at the scene with differing thoughts, all agree in this, that the dying woman has found at last a power greater than that of the ocean about her feet. All spectators of many minds blend together in the words —*She is saved!*

The emblem is not one which any one sect may exhaust, but is rather one which all sects combined cannot measure. When you see the old saints all looking to it with hope, and then in more recent times behold that varied thought which has sprung up out of liberty repeating this one word—all that multitude of Christians between Calvin and Channing pronouncing the term Cross—do you not stand wonder-stricken that two pieces of wood could gather such differing millions under their shadow? But such was He who died upon the crossing beams. If, as an ancient said, the cross stood for the universe by its pointing four ways, right and left, or up and down, or toward the four compass points, thus sweeping the whole horizon, it was equaled by its victim on Calvary, for His wisdom and virtue and love and intercession looked in all directions, up toward heaven, down toward the depths of suffering, right and left; they swept the whole horizon of human life.

My young friends, the earth is old. It may have seen on its surface six or ten or fifty thousand years of that human existence which you see to-day. In all that long period the heart has knelt by some altar, and has come to the grave in some kind of a hope and trust. Many religions have come, bringing what of virtue and joy they knew; but no mortal in the long-gone centuries has prayed or acted or died, and no Deist of the thoughtful present acts or prays or dies in the name of any spiritual philosophy which can surpass or equal that worship, out of the broad bosom of which rises the cross of Jesus Christ.

The Henpecked Husband.

There are signs by which he is known, however, no matter in what society he mingles. He has the mien of one who is weary of the world, and yet, for some unaccountable reason, is not quite ready to leave it. There is a peculiarly careworn expression of countenance by which he may be distinguished—something quite different from the look of conscious responsibility which most married men wear. Around his lips the resignation of Prometheus lingers; premature crows'-feet gather annually around his eyes; his cheeks lack the rotundity that happier wedlock confers; from his shiny scalp the hair has vanished. He ventures his opinions in a hesitating style, as though he hoped they would suit, and would not be the means of precipitating a broil. He seems always on the point of apologizing for something he may have said, and when he smiles he does it in such a painful and inexperienced way that a spectator is almost moved to pity. At regular intervals he glances nervously at the door of the apartment in which he is seated, as though he dreaded the sudden and wrathful entrance of his imperial spouse to wreak upon him condign vengeance for some unpremeditated offense. Her clarion voice ever rings in his ears like a knell of departed peace. He can never get far enough away to entirely escape that ominous sound. She has a tongue that can put a girdle of fire around him in less than forty minutes, and he never feels sufficiently remote from its terrors. All his peculiarities are those of an extremely careful man. At times he has a scared look. Reticent, gloomy, disconsolate, patient, he wiggles and sneaks his way through life like one who has committed some hideous and unpardonable crime. He knows that he is pusillanimous—that a cockroach has more courage and self-esteem than he will ever boast. In fact, he suffers immeasurably more from what he thinks of himself than he does from all the other miseries he is called upon to endure.

A Cool Deadhead.

Dean Richmond once asked an applicant for a deadhead pass what were the grounds of his request. "Why," said the deadhead, "simply this: I don't want to pay for traveling if I can help it." The crusty old railroad king took the fellow to his heart, gave him a pass, and said in ecstasy: "Sir, I admire you. You are the first deadhead that ever told the truth."

Christmas Gifts.

If one has only the will to do and taste to fashion them, at a very trifling expense many really beautiful Christmas gifts can be manufactured with only a few days' care and labor.

The rough, irregular ends of the branches from the spruce tree can be twisted and turned in a variety of ways. After gathering them and selecting those which have the greatest number of buds at the ends, carefully remove the needle-like leaves; this is more easily done after they have been allowed to remain in the oven a short time; not too hot, for that would draw out the resinous gum and mar the beauty of the work, and, if too cool, both buds and branches will shrivel and be useless. Look them over carefully, now the leaves are off, laying aside the perfectly straight and well-curved ones, discarding the crooked and unpliable. The sprays should be from two to ten inches in length, and have a cluster of buds at the end of each one.

My first attempt was a hanging match-safe, which was so easy to do, and effective when on the wall, that I would advise a novice at the business to let that be the first effort.

Provide a sharp pair of scissors, pins both large and small, pasteboard, needle and cotton—or, what is better, silk—the color of the wood, and a small piece of some bright-colored material to cover the pasteboard which is used for the back of the match-safe. I used Turkey red, and found it admirable, as the varnish used when the work is finished does not injure the color. Cut the pasteboard about four inches square, and, pinning the material smoothly on the right side, fasten it securely by long stitches from side to side on the wrong. Now cover the right side of the back with the sprays, putting them on perpendicularly, and letting them project about an inch at both top and bottom; the first one should be so near the side edge that the covering of the pasteboard will not show beyond it; let this first one have the end with buds at the top of the work, and fasten securely in place by a stitch taken through the pasteboard, allowing the silk to pass over the wood, and not taking the needle through it; do this at both top and bottom. The next piece should lie as closely as possible to the first, and its buds should be at the bottom of the back; fasten it in the same way, and in this manner cover the entire back on the right side, having the buds of every alternate piece at the top and the others at the bottom of the work.

There should be two holders, one for unused and the other for waste matches. The little round boxes in which Stewart's spool-cotton comes are just the size, excepting a trifle too tall. Take off one end, and cut them down slightly; then, having a piece of Turkey red nearly half again as wide as the height of the box, fold in the raw edges until the strip is the right width; wrap around the box tightly, and fasten in the back with a few stiches; arrange the sprays on the boxes in the same manner as on the covered pasteboard, allowing them to project above and below not quite half an inch. When finished, fasten the boxes securely together, using a needle and strong cotton; then sew them to the back, right in the middle. Have two straight pieces about six inches long, which sew in the middle of the pasteboard, at both top and bottom, allowing the ends that have the buds on to project about four inches, the other ends lying in the other side of the back. Take a few stiches through the wood and board, and see they are well fastened in place. At each corner of the top and bottom sew pieces which project an inch from the foundation, and between each one of these and the middle piece put two more, grading them in height. Now the foundation is all ready, select some of the prettiest curved ones for the ornamentation. Let them go diagonally across the back from the middle of each side to both top and bottom, extending beyond the foundation, and forming a sort of lattice-work over it. Concealing the ends without buds under those that have, arrange a cluster of buds on each of the holders. Dissolve gum-shellac in alcohol until it is the consistency of thin varnish; then with a fine brush or a feather go over every part of the work, and, after it has dried in a warm room, apply another coat. Paste paper over the back to conceal the ends of the sprays and the stitches, a small piece of sand-paper at the bottom of the holders, and the work is complete. With an occasional coat of shellac, they will keep bright for years.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Grave Robberies.

The recent desecration of the grave in St. Mark's Churchyard and the theft of the body of the late A. T. Stewart have brought this infamous business of body-snatching before the public in various repulsive forms. The robbery of the Stewart grave, however infamous as it was, is not the worst form of this horrible business. That robbery was an isolated case, having no connection with others, planned by particular individuals for a particular purpose, namely, the extortion of a ransom from the friends of the deceased. They were willing to take the risks of comparatively light punishment for the large reward which they supposed would be offered by the wealthy estate for the return of the remains. It is not likely that the robbers were professionals, or that they carried on this ghoulish business as a means of livelihood, for in that case any other body would have answered their purposes, and would have exposed them to little or no risk. The recent confession of one of a gang of grave-robbers at Zanesville, Ohio, however, presents a phase of the business which will strike the public with horror.

This man Evans, after being accidentally discovered and lodged in jail, made a full and free confession, which goes to show that grave-robbery is a regularly-organized business in the West, with its methods of transportation, scales of prices, and its regular sources of supply and demand; and if in the West, why not all over the country? The details of his confession show that he has been engaged for several years in the business of body-snatching. The average price received by him for a body was $2, but in this case he was to have had $20—he had four bodies in his wagon when arrested. A few weeks ago he entered into a regular arrangement with a medical college at Columbus, Ohio, to supply it with bodies at a stated price. He was not alone in his operations. Of his two confederates, one was a young man named Hilliard, whose business it was to be on the watch for funerals, and secure the name, age and sex of the person who had died, the time of the funeral, and the exact spot where he was buried. The other confederate was an assistant to Evans, who helped unearth the bodies.

In the case in question, Evans and his confederates dug up the bodies of two men, a woman, and a young girl, and were engaged in transporting them to a medical college when arrested. If this were an isolated case the public would breathe more freely, but Evans' confession shows that it was only one of a series of operations that have been going on for years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This year there are in Georgia 22,323 whites between the ages of 10 and 18 who cannot read or write, against 26,552 in 1874, and 63,307 blacks against 79,692 in 1874; total, 85,630 in 1878 against 106,244 in 1874.

Face to Face with Disease.

How often it happens that, although we have witnessed the ravages of disease in the case of others, we disregard his warning signals in our own. It is only when we find him face to face with us that we really perceive how grim he is. Then, perchance, when it is too late, medicinal aid is sought. His avant courier, his forerunner, is physical weakness. Fortify the system, and you are armed against him. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, nourishes the system, improves the appetite, gives strength-yielding sleep, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in first-rate order. Leanness and unnatural wanness and sallowness of the face, are obviated by it, and so genial and beneficial are its effects that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

Pimples, Freckles, Etc.

The most wonderful discovery yet known, Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. May be had of your druggist. Price only $1.00. For particulars, address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 East 38th street, New York. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill. Best in the world.

To Our Readers!

The attention of all our readers is called to the attractive advertisement of J. L. Patten & Co., 47 Barclay Street, New York, who generously offer to send a beautiful Chromo Motto, 6x17 inches in size, to all who send 25 cents for a three months' subscription to their new illustrated magazine.

God has given us medicine to cure ourselves when sick, but the knowledge of their combinations is a mystery to most of us. That dreaded of all diseases, Heart disease, has defied nearly all remedies, but we are happy to be able to inform you that in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR you have a certain cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold, and people are ready to testify to its beneficial results. There are some really wonderful cases of recovery from what seemed immediate death, and they have gladly given these testimonials, hoping they might be the means of benefiting others.

Among the many forms of Heart disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "The wastes and burdens of society," claims "man's *natural* life to be 80 years, and, as the *average* life is but 33 years, there must be a waste of 47 years." There is much of truth in this statement. If a man be unfortunate in business, it is attributed to the violation of some *commercial* law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some *physiological* law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer; but how can they profit by that which they know not of? The only popular work that meets this great want is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In it the great problems of disease and health are fully discussed. The work contains over 900 pages and 250 colored plates and wood-cuts. Price $1.50 (post-paid). Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Published Testimony establishes the fact that Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is a sterling remedy for scrofulous and all similar disorders of a formidable type. Also that it cures white swelling, carbuncles, eruptive maladies of all kinds, gout and rheumatism. It moreover promotes a secretion and flow of healthy bile and directs it into the proper channels. The deplorable ailments produced by mercury are also remedied by it. Druggists sell it.

If you want *the best* fruit and flower paper, send one dollar to the *Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener*, Rochester, N. Y., *now*, for 1879, and you get last three months of 1878 or a beautiful fruit or flower chromo, 13 by 16 inches, *free*. Specimens *free*. Liberal terms to club-agents.

We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in our issue of week before last. Dr. Sykes is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and as a physician takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Horace Waters & Sons, of New York city. They are offering special inducements for the holidays. Their pianos and organs cannot be excelled for purity of tone and elasticity of touch. Catalogues and prices will be mailed free on application.

For upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

For an irritated throat, cough or cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 25 cts. a box.

An Eastern paper says: "Every man who goes into the lumber woods this winter should take with him a supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. This little precaution may save months of labor and much suffering."

The exposure of the utter worthlessness of the *large* packs of horse and cattle powders has saved our people a vast sum. There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure, and these are Sheridan's. Don't throw away your money.

To cleanse and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"FAITH, Hope and Charity" is a beautiful illuminated Motto, just published, and sent postpaid to every 3-months' subscriber to Leisure Hours at 25 cents (send silver, stamps or currency). This Motto, size 6x17 inches, is printed in 12 Oil Colors; the words are elegantly entwined with Calla Lilies, Forget-me-nots, Lilies of the Valley, Pansies, Wheat heads, and Grasses, handsomely printed in Oil Colors, rivaling nature in their beauty; words fail to give a full description of its beauty. This Motto is worthy to adorn any home, and will be considered cheap at 50 cents; but the publishers, desiring to introduce their new Magazine, Leisure Hours, offer every three months' subscriber the Motto FREE. Leisure Hours is the name of a monthly Magazine (recently enlarged from a 16-page paper) filled with illustrated articles of Places, Travel, Biography, Stories, Poetry, etc., by the ablest writers. This is the cheapest Magazine published, quality and quantity of matter considered, it having 150 columns, with handsome cover, each issue. The excellent illustrations, combined with the choice quality of matter, render Leisure Hours a great favorite with all. Price $1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months; 10 cents per number. Agents wanted in every town. Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, etc., to the amount of [illegible] in prizes, given free to Agents, besides large commissions; complete outfit 25 cents. Canada subscribers must send 5cts. extra for postage. Newsdealers sell LEISURE HOURS. State where you saw this. Address J. L. PATTEN & CO., 47 BARCLAY ST., New York.

GIVEN AWAY!

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

WHAT OTHER Medicines have failed to do HUNT'S REMEDY surely does—restores to health all who are afflicted with Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Diabetes, Gravel, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Intemperance and Loss of Appetite. All Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Try Hunt's Remedy. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

A $3 Book for 30 Cents.
Every Boy and Girl Ought to Have It.
A valuable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEARS present; contains historical information, relics, &c., of the past hundred years. Bound in handsomely illuminated cover, containing 52 pages, full of costly engravings. A large premium photograph picture of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Grant, free with every Book. Sent postpaid to any address in the U. S. or Canadas for 30 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Inclose stamp for information.
ROBERT KEITH, Publisher,
77 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

The Great Family Weekly.
THE CHRISTIAN UNION.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, LYMAN ABBOTT, Editors.
An Unsectarian, Independent Journal
Devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Household Matters, Agriculture, &c.
$3 per annum, postage prepaid.
A large cash commission paid to agents. Send 3-cent stamp for sample copy. Address
THE CHRISTIAN UNION, 27 Park Place, N. Y.

ANDERSON & CO.,
MASONIC PUBLISHERS,
8 Reade Street, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.
Illustrated History and Cyclopedia of Freemasonry, 700 pages, 300 Illustrations, half-Morocco, price $4.00. The Masonic Token, illustrated, full-gilt binding, $2.50. True Masonic Chart. A universal Ahiman Rezon. Fully illustrated, cloth, gilt, $1.50. Sold by subscription only. Sample copies sent to agents on receipt of the price. For terms, catalogues, &c., address ANDERSON & CO., Masonic Publishers, 8 Reade St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SUN.
DAILY, 4 pages. 55 cts. a month; $6.50 a year.
SUNDAY, 8 pages. $1.20 a year.
WEEKLY, 8 pages. $1 a year.
THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States.
THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper.
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS
OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented. It is
NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Ringbone,
Sprains & Stitches,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Contracted Muscles,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
Neuralgia, Gout,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	String Halt,
Frost Bites,	Sore Feet,
Hip Disease,	Stiffness,
and all external diseases.	and every hurt or accident

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST
OF ALL
LINIMENTS

FRANK LESLIE'S
CHIMNEY CORNER
Occupies a field that no other journal attempts to fill. It is essentially a paper for families. Avoiding all politics and questions of the day, it devotes its columns to healthy fiction for the entertainment of its readers, and well-written, agreeably-instructive articles for the home circle, biographies of the good and great, anecdotes, art, invention, travels, curiosities of foreign life, the tastes of the day, the marvelous in nature and art, essays, attractive reading for the little ones at their mother's knee and for those of larger growth, combined with pictures that attract the eye and fix impressions vividly on the mind. It is issued every Monday, and can be had at all news depots; price 10 cents. Annual subscription, $4. Three months, $1. Postpaid.
Subscribers can remit direct, by P. O. Order, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letter, at our risk. Those who find it more convenient to subscribe through an agent can do so at their own risk, but should first assure themselves of the agent's responsibility. Address
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

CARD Printers, buy Blank Cards from Acknowledged [illegible] Marlsbury, Pa. Send for list.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 2444, New York.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ALL who wish to take up U. S. Land, worth $10.00 per acre, can do so, and sell at that price. Send $1.00 for Circular, &c. F. Lathrop Smith, Surveyor, Salt Lake, Utah Ty.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Makes a delicious diet, can be used with or without milk, makes custards, puddings, &c.—highly appreciated by the sick. WOOLRICH & CO. on label.

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon
MAGIC LANTERN 50 VIEWS $25.
CATALOGUE FREE! OUTFITS WANTED!
Great Needham Musical Marvel. THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES
at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds, Chromos, Frames, Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices.
Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views
a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address
JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION,
over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 bones) fits with perfect ease, and is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its Improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,
Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " "
(5 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Sprains and Bruises,
Chilblains, Frost Bites,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Scratches or Grease,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Chapped Hands,	Foundered Feet,
Flesh Wounds,	Roup in Poultry,
External Poisons,	Cracked Heels,
Sand Cracks,	Epizootic,
Galls of all kinds,	Lame Back,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Poll Evil,	Toothache,
Swellings, Tumors,	Rheumatism,
Garget in Cows,	Spavins, Sweeney,
Cracked Teats,	Fistula, Mange,
Callous, Lameness,	Caked Breasts,
Horn Distemper,	Sore Nipples,
Crownscab, Quittor,	Curb, Old Sores,
Foul Ulcers, Farcy,	Corns, Whitlows,
Abscess of the Udder,	Cramps, Boils,
Swelled Legs,	Weakness of the Joints
Thrush,	Contraction of Muscles.

Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.

Holiday Music Books!

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Now is the time to begin to practice Christmas Music. We recommend: Dressler's Christmas Chimes (20 cts.), 20 beautiful and easy Anthems, or Howard's Ten Christmas Carols (20 cts.), or Howard's Eleven Christmas Carols (25 cts.), or Christmas Voices (15 cts.), 15 Carols by Waterbury; or Christmas Selections ($4 per hundred), containing Five choice pieces. A valuable book is Christmas Carols, Old and New (40 cts.), also, lots of Single Carols (5 to 10 cts.).

Church Offering ($1.25), by L. O. Emerson, has 6 Christmas Anthems and also a complete set of Anthems and Chants for all the Festivals and Services of the year. A fine book.

Noel. By Saint-Saëns ($1.00), is a Christmas ORATORIO.

The School Song Book (60 cts.), by C. Everest, is an excellent book for Girls' High or Normal Schools, or for Seminaries. Good instructions and very good music.

Enliven your fingers for Christmas playing by practicing MASON'S PIANOFORTE TECHNICS ($2.50), the best Finger Gymnasium known.

Any book mailed, post-free, for the above prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

O. N. U. No. 50

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

ROOT & COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that their stock is now complete in every department of their establishment for variety, extent and uniform low prices, cannot be excelled by any house in the west. Our stock of

Silk Suits, Costumes, Stuff Dresses, Cashmere Suits
Cloaks and Dolmans, Seal Sacques, Fur
Lined Garments, Paisley,
Wool and Beaver

SHAWLS!

Is superb and worthy of examination by all desiring handsome goods at

MODERATE PRICES!

On the same floor with Suit and Shawl department, we are displaying an unusually fine assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Curtain Goods,
Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Mats, Rugs,
Hollands, Fixtures, Cords, Etc.

With a complete line of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
every description at

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook & Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF
Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails,
Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety
at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods
FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd grade 13c, Roasted Coffee, 16c., Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 6½c Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

TAX LIST FOR 1878.

To the Tax Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof that the rate of taxations for the year A. D. 1878, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.								County Levies.			
	State Tax.		School Tax.		Township Tax	Road Tax.	Com. School Tax.		Special School Tax.		Addit'l Special School		Co. Tax	Road Int.	Total Tax	Total Poll
	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On poll
Butler tp	2	50	12	50	10	20			40				38	8	146	100
Jackson-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			20	20			38	8	131	120
Concord-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			20	50			38	8	126	150
Newville-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			35	100			38	8	131	200
Stafford-tp	2	50	12	50	15	10			20				38	8	121	100
Wilmington-tp	2	50	12	50	15	15			35				38	8	141	100
Union-tp	2	50	12	50	05	15			5				38	8	101	100
Richland-tp	2	50	12	50	10	10			25	25			38	8	121	125
Fairfield-tp	2	50	12	50	10	15			21	40			38	8	121	140
Smithfield-tp	2	50	12	50	10	10			20	40			38	8	116	140
Franklin-tp	2	50	12	50	15	15			21				38	8	136	100
Troy-tp	2	50	12	50	12	15			40				38	8	143	100
Keyser-tp	2	50	12	50	15	15			20	50			38	8	126	150
Auburn town	2	50	12	50	05	15	25		10		50	25	38	8	181	125
Waterloo town	2	50	12	50	05	15			25	100	50	50	38	8	121	200
Butler town	2	50	12	50	15	15			40			50	38	8	196	150
Garrett town	2	50	12	50	15	13		50	25	50			38	8	131	200

Also, $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog; for the collection of which I may be found at the County Treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1878.

Taxes may be paid in full, or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1879; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1879. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. penalty will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road Receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No Road Receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No County Order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday of February, 1879.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday of April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 12, 1878.

The following letter from the 67th Ohio regiment, which we find in an old copy of the Toledo Blade, may be of interest to some of our readers.

CAMP 67TH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, BERMUDA, MAY 21, '64.

EDITOR BLADE:—As there are many anxious hearts in and around Toledo, following us, and as events are crowding thick and fast upon us, I will give you a short retrospect of the past week.

After the battle of the 10th inst., we had comparative rest and quiet until Wednesday last, when we were ordered to the front as pickets. To reach our line we had to go in under a sharp fire for about half an hour, with the enemy distant from us about two hundred yards. Expecting him to come in force on us, our boys hastily threw up some rough rifle-pits; these served us well next day. Early in the morning of Thursday they opened suddenly a most infernal artillery fire upon us, from about twelve pieces, some three hundred yards distant. When they thought we must surely be driven off, they advanced some infantry to take possession of our line. They soon retreated rapidly and did not appear again that day. We were relieved at night by the 142d New York, and the rebels came down on them and took the works.

While resting, about 1 o'clock on Friday, the order came that we must repossess our line. When we reached within four hundred yards of the enemy we came up with the regiment who relieved us, the night before, lying down. Our line was halted in full sight of the rebels and marched over the men in front of us, on to the rebels, and over our own works again. It was a brilliant though (to us) a dear action of about three and a half hours. One of many like incidents which came to my notice will show you the material of the men who but yesterday were your quiet and unassuming neighbors When we had gained the top of the rifle-pits, I found a man leaning against the earth thrown up in front of him, supposed to be a skulker from some other regiment. I ordered him to the front with us, when he pointed to his leg and showed that he was wounded. I then told him to go to the rear, when he said no, he'd be d—d if he would as long as there was one of them d—d rebel s— of b—s in front of him.

Struck with his pluck, I asked him what regiment, "67th." "What Company?" "Co. F." "What's your name, sir?" "L. T. PERCE." An hour afterwards, when reforming our line, he was still at his post. This is only one of many like cases, and I mention it only that the man who carries the musket and bears the brunt of the hardships, should get what he seldom does—his due.

In this connection, I must pay a tribute to the memory of a brave man, and noble soldier—Chas. M. Eurenius, of Co. E. He fell in the charge of yesterday, among the foremost. He was to have had a medal in a few days from Gen. Gilmore for his gallantry in going to the top of Sumpter in the face of its garrison. He died last night after having his leg amputated near the hip joint. Sergeants Carter and Hallet of Co. F. were killed. Altogether nine were killed and sixty wounded, including Capt. Emmerson of Co. F in the abdomen. Lieut. John C. Cochrane, Co K, left leg, amputated, and Lieut. Minor, Co. G, in the throat. This makes a total of casualties, for our regiment, in the last ten days of one hundred and forty-three. If we lost severely, we had a compensating honor.

After we had reformed our line and had established videttes, a horseman dressed in gray, suddenly emmerged from the thicket and rode in between the sentries of Cos. C and E. Instantly a hundred muskets were discharged and horse and rider came to the ground literally riddled. The horse must have had fifty bullets in him. The rider was extricated and proved to be Maj.-Gen. Walker of the rebel army. This is a good set off for Gen. Heckman. The rebel prisoners say we wounded at the same discharge Gen. Evans, also, but that his horse being unharmed, he escaped. Gen. Walker was surprised that he was treated so humanly, and he evidently did not expect it.

The energies and endurance of our men are being put to the test, and yet they bear it cheerfully. They have slept behind their guns, I may say, every night since they have been on the south side of the James, and often lay hard in the daytime; but they feel that it is not thrown away. We have very few cases of camp sickness—not a tithe of what is usual during camp life. Much of this exemption is owing to Drs. Westfall and Combs, who are as good and true officers to their comrades as our army possesses. They are well worthy of the trust they hold and fit successors of Dr. Forbes, who will be remembered gratefully by this command.

Having written more than I intended, I will close this hasty scrawl, interrupted half a dozen times by alarms from the gray-backs, who are within musket range.

Respectfully,
S., Co. E, 67th O. V. V. I.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

A Boston man has a vest made by "Fanny Fern." We suppose he will be averse to Parton with it until he has to Willis clothes to somebody.

Happy is he who has learned to do this one thing: To do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, wherever and whatever it may be.

"It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition"—and brass in our countenances.

When you assail the character of a living public man, always give the name of a deceased official as your authority, for the latter will never come back and deny it.

—Remember that there will be no postponement, and the sale of tickets to the Grand Concert at Ft. Wayne, Dec. 26, closes Dec. 20. Secure your tickets in time.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Agent.

THE

Scientific American!

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper In The World.

Only $3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 book pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large first-class weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the arts and sciences; including new and interesting facts in agriculture, horticulture the home, health, medical progress, social science, natural history, geology, astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, 10c. Sold by all news dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the patentee. By the immense circulation thus given public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Persons having made new discoveries or inventions, can ascertain free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send free our Hand Book about the patent laws, patents, caveats, trade-marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions Address for the paper, or concerning patents,

MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, N. Y.
Branch Office, Corner F. & 7th streets, Washington, D. C.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 22, 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 54 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 30 "	6 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 12 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 57

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.
Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 30	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 22	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 06	3 06	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		8 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		8 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 00am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55	6 15pm	12 30am	
Auburn	6 00	6 15	12	
Waterloo	6 15	6 40	1	
Ar Angola	6 57	8		
Reading	7 55	9	2	
Bankers	8 08	9 57	2	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 5	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			8 55	
Saginaw			9 13	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 31
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 53	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 39
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 15
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 43	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 51
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 23	11 33	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	10 13	1 29
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 43	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT NOV. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 05pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 59am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 21	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 55	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 44	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 09	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 32	9 49	4 48
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 30 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 23	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Cum'l A
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 16	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 10	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 38	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 56	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 25	6 55	11 30
Washington	6 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:39 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	3 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 p.m	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 35 pm	12 30	
Lima	8 55	4 30	1 35	
Forest	10 10	5 27	3 30	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 45 pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 16 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Masonic Temple and Opera House fund at

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
DECEMBER 26, 1878.

Tickets to this concert, besides entitling the holder to admission, will also entitle them to any award falling to the number of said holders ticket whether or not they attend the concert.

The awards are worth the serious consideration of the public.

THERE ARE

36 PIECES OF REAL ESTATE,

Consisting of 40-acre pieces and city lots of aggregate value of	$30,000.
Twenty first-class pianos	12,000
Forty first-class organs	11,000
Eighty first-class sewing machines	4,500
Gold and silver watches	1,500
Solid gold and silver articles	2,000
Silver plated goods	2,000
Mounted diamonds in pin, ring and ladies' chains	1,000
Fine costly clock and regulators	1,500
books	3,000
Oil paintings, steel engravings, chromos and French mirrors	4,000
Fine clothing, boots and shoes	10,000
Beautiful China and dinner sets, ornamented vases [extra fine]	3,000
Beautiful chamber sets and full dinner and tea sets [granite ware]	2,000
Cash	5,000
Valuable miscellaneous articles including fine houshold furniture	7,500
Total Value	**100,000**

Attention of the public is also called to the magnitude of this project, being no less than

Ten Thousand Articles

Of the actual value of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

All of which is clearly set forth in small pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Fort Wayne. Therein will be found the laudable object of the undertaking and many names of the parties endorsing and favoring the project.

A single ticket is liable to realize the fortunate holder a handsome return on the investment, the price of which is only

ONE DOLLAR.

There are Fortunes in them! Buy one!

After the distribution there will be TEN THOUSAND happier people in the world than there were before.

BE ONE OF THEM.

An examination will prove our enterprise to be one of the BROADEST, GRANDEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL distributions ever devised.

Tickets and pamphlets can be obtained by addressing,

WM. LYNE,
Secretary Grand Concert,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 8. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 26, 1878. Number 52.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

Wm H. Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENCY Waterloo, Ind. Especial attention given to collections in DeKalb, Steuben, LaGrange and Noble counties.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug store, 1st door south of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

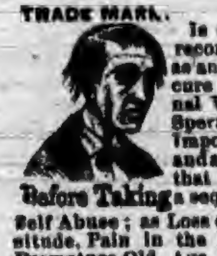

TRADE MARK.
After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. R. Davenport, an all druggists everywhere.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until further notice.
SOLOMON REINOEHL,
49-8w Trustee of Fairfield-Tp

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialities.
43-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

WILLIS & CO.,
BOOK, NEWS AND
VARIETY STORE
Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery
Wall & Window
Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.
Notions & Novelties
Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine
Goods and Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere.
West side Main street, opposite Cour ouse, Auburn, Indiana.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring
All work done in the latest styles, and promtly attended to. See his large stock.

Improved and Unimproved
FARMS and CITY PROPERTY
—IN—
MONTGOMERY, LABETTE
—AND—
Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),
J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

COMPETITION
Is the life of trade; therefore
Henry Gugerli!
Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a speciality of
Ladies' Cloakings!
Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a
FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!
Always in stock to select from, at
Five to Ten Dollars
a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in
24 Hours Notice!
Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

Trustee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will transact business for the township at my office [residence] on Saturday of each week.
44-4w S. J. BRANDON, Trustee Jackson Tp

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Billious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.
Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
Toll ye the church bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying.
Old year, you must not die;
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still; he doth not move;
He will not see the dawn of day,
He hath no other life above.
He gave me a friend, and a true, true-love,
'And the new-year will take 'em away.
Old year, you must not go;
So long as you have been with us,
Such joy as you have seen with us,
Old year, you shall not go.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim;
A jollier year we shall not see.
But tho' his eyes are waxing dim,
And tho' his foes speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Old year, you shall not die;
We did so laugh and cry with you,
I've half a mind to die with you,
Old year, if you must die.

He was so full of joke and jest,
But all his merry quips are o'er.
To see him die across the waste,
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But he'll be dead before.
Every one for his own.
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the new-year blithe and bold, my friend
Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows flicker to and fro;
The cricket chirps; the light burns low;
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
Shake hands, before you die;
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you:
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin.
Alack! our friend is gone,
Close up his eyes; tie up his chin;
Step from the corpse, and let him in
That standeth there alone,
And waiteth at the door.
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.—*Tennyson.*

The Amendment of the Patent Law.

[Scribner's Monthly.]

The Secretary of the Western R. R. Association, Mr. J. H. Raymond, replies in the January Scribner to the charge in the November number by Mr. Richardson, that the railroads are attempting to break down the present patent system. Mr. Raymond specifies the aims of the Association to amend the existing law, as follows:

1. A large number of suits were commenced in 1876, the cause of action in which accrued about 1855. A reasonable statute of limintations is desired.

2. A decree has been entered against the Chicago and North Western Railway Company for the infringment of a patent (the principal of which is alleged to have been infringed by the use of another subsequently patented device upon which a royalty had already been paid), which decree fixes, if fully sustained, the liability of that company therefor at about twelve hundred thousand dollars. The rule of recovery in equity patent litigation as now understood is confessedly absurd and unjust. The rule substituted is that the commercial value of the invention is to be determined by a reasonable number of applicable business transactions under the patent, plenary damages and expenses of suit to be added at the discretion of the court.

3. The provisions of the law allowing re-issues of patents on account of accidents or mistakes in the original issue are much broadened and a reasonable limitation of time within which such re-issue may be had is added, in order partially to prevent re-issuing of patents, so as to cover subsequent inventions; and the retroactive character, in two respects, of re-issues is taken away.

4. A provision for taking testimony in perpetuam, most carefully guarded, is introduced. The provisions of the general law in this regard are not applicable in patent cases.

5. Proceedings to annul invalid patents are provided.

6. A very large proportion of the patents now alive are useless as practical devices, and are useful only as the basis of infringment suits. Two fees, one at the end of four years of $50, and the other at the end of nine years of $100, are provided for, non-payment working a forfiture in order to get rid of the many patents whose lives are not worth these amounts.

7. The writer paid over $40,000 for patent licenses destroyed in the Chicago fire, the existence of which was admitted but the contents of which could not be proved, because the law, although allowing all other patent grants to be recorded in the patent office, did not admit licenses. The bill corrects this.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring i their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. We want it before the winter comes. Bring in now

Religion in These Days.

Man's place in nature has never been so sharply and profoundly questioned as it has been during the past ten years. The answer which science presumes to give, when it presumes to give any, is not one which pleases or in any way satisfies itself. "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." Matter and force have manifested themselves in man, in form and phenomena and the matter and force which have made man shall at last be refunded into the common stock, to be used over and over again, in other forms and phenomena.

There is a body, but there is no such thing as mind, independent of body. The dualism of constitution in which have believed, and which lies at the basis of all our religion and philosophy, is a delusion. Out of all the enormous expenditure of ingenuity, or of what appears to be, or seems like, ingenuity, nothing is saved. The great field of star-mist out of which our solar system was made has been hardened into planets, set in motion and filled with life, to go on for untold ages, and then come to an end—possibly to become a field of star-mist again; and nothing is to be saved out of the common fund of matter and force that can go on in an independent, immortal life.

Man is simply a higher form of animal. God as a personality does not exist. Immortality is a dream, and the Christain religion, of course, is a delusion.

These conclusions seems to be the best that science can give us. Science believes nothing that it cannot prove. There may be a personal God, who takes cognizance of the personal affairs of men, but science cannot prove it; therefore a belief in a personal God is "unscientific." There may be such a thing as the human soul—a spirit that has a life, or the possibilities of a life, independent of the body; but it cannot be proved. Indeed, it seems to be proved that all the phenomena of what we call mind are attributable to changes that take place among the molecules of the brain. Therefore, a belief in the human soul is unscientific. Of course, if there is no human soul, there is nothing to save, and if there be nothing to save, Christ was, consciously or unconsciously, an imposter; and the hopes and expectations of all Christendom are vain. And this is the highest conclusion to which science seems to be able to lead us. Can anything be imagined to be more lame and impotent? We should think that every laboratory and every scientific school, and every library and study of a man of science, would seem like a tomb!

That this attitude of prominent men toward the great questions that relate to God, immortality, the nature of the human soul and the Christian religion, has sadly shaken the faith of a great multitude, there is no doubt. Society is honeycombed with infidelity. Men stagger in their pulpits with their burden of difficulties and doubts. The theological seminaries have become shaky places, and faith has taken its flight from an uncounted number of souls, leaving them in a darkness and sadness that no words can describe. All this is true. It is so true that tears may well mingle in one's ink as he writes it; but, after all we have everything left that we have ever possessed. Nothing is proved against our faith. Science has never proved that there is no personal God, no soul, no immortality, no Christ, and these are matters that we have always taken on faith. Not only this, but they are matters which science is utterly incompetent to handle. They are outside of the domain of science. Science can no more touch them than it can touch anything that it confesses to be "unknowable."—J. G. Holland; Scribner for January.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, December 24 1878, and each bearing date December 10 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 210,708. Thomas W. Platt and Arthur M. Orwig, of Windfall, for improvement in lifting Jacks.

No. 210,728. To James Wrie, Jr., of Evansville, for improvement in plows.

No. 210,694. To John Lusher, of LaPorte, for improvement in Lawn Mowers.

No. 210,828. To David Wiser, of Plymouth, for improvement in spark arresters.

Nothing to be Desired.

Every odor made by Dr. Price has the peculiar sweetness characteristic of the flower from which it is obtained, and are so chaste and delicate that their use really leaves nothing to be desired. Dr. Price's Handkerchief perfumes delight all who use them.

Roll of Honor.

Below are the names of pupils in school district No. 9, Keyser Tp., who were neither absent nor tardy during the school month, beginning November 1878, and ending Dec. 13th.

Addie Olinger, Sarah Myers, Loreane Bovee, Frankie Bolander and Abalshal Sleppy.

Several more names would appear in the above roll, had sickness and work not prevented their attendance.

LUCIUS BASSETT, Teacher.

The following notice was not received in time for last week's issue.

DIED:—Dec. 15th, 1878, George A. Ginder, youngest son of Jacob Ginder, aged 19 years, 9 months and 15 days. The death was the result of what seemed a trival accident, viz., a slight cut upon the right knee. Inflamation ensued and after two weeks of excruciating pain he expired. Truly a terrible stroke upon his aged parents. The funeral was largely attended at Mt. Pleasant Church. Rev. Butler, pastor.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the COURIER and the Magazines and papers named below, for the prices set opposite thereto, postage prepaid. Subscription must be paid invaribly in advance.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE (monthly)	$5.00
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE "	4.25
INDIANA FARMER (weekly)	3.25
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	$4.40
HARPERS MAGAZINE (monthly)	5.00
HARPERS WEEKLY	5.00
HARPERS BAZAR	5.00
STATE SENTINEL (weekly)	2.75
FARMERS' REVIEW, (monthly)	$2.00

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!
FOR 1879
HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO
One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepaired with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS;

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of the association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. McINTYRE, Cashier.
Dec. 9th, 1878.

A ROMANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

Sweet Josie stood with a thoughtful mein
 Before the glowing anthracite,
Dreaming a happy waking dream
 She meant to make come true that night.

"I do not think," she softly said,
 "If I should ask he would refuse;
And, when the Christmas feast is spread,
 Then love our cause shall win or lose."

The spacious mansion shone with light,
 Heart-full of happiness the host;
Of all the year fair Christmas night
 Held memories that moved him most.

Around the feast glad faces beam,
 Low words and laughter idly drift;
Then rose fair Josie, like some Queen—
 "My father, I would ask a gift.

"This morning in my mother's hand
 You laid a bracelet richly rare;
And scarcely you would understand
 That I for jewels did not care.

"This morning gold and love you sent
 To many a home where they are scant;
What I then said I really meant—
 Money is not the thing I want.

"But if you would make Josie gay,
 And all her happiness bring back,
Make life one long fair holiday,
 Then give her freely—Cousin Jack."

Just for a moment one could see
 A shadow fall on every face;
Then said the father, "I agree;
 That man must surely have some grace

"That Josie loves so tenderly.
 I'll take him on your word, my dear;
Bid him come home from over sea,
 And we will make him welcome here."

"Then, friends, make room, I have a guest
 Who must not pleasant welcome lack,
Of Christmas gifts this is the best—
 Come in and bring it—Cousin Jack!"

They met the sun-browned youth with joy,
 And Josie took, with grave delight,
The hand of the brave sailor boy
 Who came to her that Christmas night.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

At Miss Quigley's.

A HOLIDAY STORY

"I think, girls, we ought to apologize," Joan Bramley said, as, with her three companions, she sat in the schoolroom Christmas morning. "I was dreadfully impertinent about the window, though I'm sure I had no idea what I was saying. And that image was too bad."

"It was too funny for anything," laughed Lou Taylor. "If I hadn't laughed when I did, I know I should have gone off like a torpedo!"

"But, if we apologize," suggested Sue, "it will look as if we wanted to get rid of our impositions."

"I'm sure I do, for one," sighed Claire, who was not the most brilliant scholar of them all.

"We can do them first," said Joan, "and then go—"

"In solemn procession," interrupted Sue; "in sack-cloth and ashes. If we tie our papers with crape it will add to the effect."

"I've a crape tie you may use," said Lou. "But, seriously, I think Joan is right. I am ashamed that Miss Quigley saw that image."

"Well, then," cried Sue, "let's work like Trojans now."

While the four are busily at work over the books, we may take the time to relate the transgression for which they were thus condemned to do tasks upon a holiday. They were the only boarders remaining at Miss Quigley's boarding-school through the holidays. Their homes were in East Machias, a town so far "down East" in Maine that in winter there was no getting to it without a voyage, beside which a trip to the North pole was a trifle; so they were to remain at school for the entire year. Lou and Sue were sisters; Joan Branley their cousin, and Clara Thornton an old neighbor.

The day before Christmas Claire had said, sadly enough, that this would be the first Christmas of her life without a tree.

"Let's have one, then," said Sue, boldly.

"It is impossible!" said her sister.

> "'And what's impossible can't be,
> And never, never comes to pass.'"

"The great Napoleon," returned Sue, "has the credit of remarking that impossible is the adjective of a very helpless sort of people. Why shouldn't we have a tree? Don't we know how to fix one?"

"If we had one to fix!"

"Oh, dear!" sighed Claire; "and there's woods and woods of them over there."

"I'll tell you!" cried Sue, jumping up and sending the contents of the work-basket in all directions, "Tommy Twinx!"

"Tommy Twinx?"

"I wish, Sue," remarked Lou, with an air of pathetic resignation, "that you wouldn't box the compass so often with the things in your basket. What has Tommy Twinx to do with the tree?"

"We'll have him get it!"

"Good!" said Joan, grimly. "Miss Quigley has never seen me speak to Tommy Twinx but once, and, to pay for it, I had to add a perfect ocean of figures!"

"I remember," added Lou, "How awfully shocked the Griffiness was when she heard me say, 'There's millions in it!' 'Slang, Miss Taylor!' she said. 'You may add the same figures, and will receive two demerits.'"

"I'll see to Tommy," said Sue, when they had done laughing at her sister's imitation of Miss Quigley. "But how will you get the tree into the house?"

"Have him leave it under the window behind the fence, and we'll pull it into the room."

Of course, the girls were delighted with the boldness of the plan, and entered into it with all zest. Tommy Twinx was the son of a widow who lived next door to the school, and who did washing for the pupils. Tommy's clothes, as Lou said, were "a miracle of patches," but both they and he were always clean and tidy. He was regarded as an ally of the girls, and did various errands, which, although not very harmful, were to be kept from the knowledge of "The Griffiness," as Miss Quigley was called.

And that brings us to Miss Quigley herself, who, as head of the school, certainly deserves to be honored with some particular notice. She was a tall, dried-up lady, with erect figure, a nose like a hawk's beak, and piercing, black eyes. Her thin hair was brushed back from her face, and twisted into a compact knob at the top of her head; there was a tradition in the school that when this was untwisted Miss Quigley's form lost its erectness, her dignity fell away from her, and there remained but a wreck of the severe teacher. She moved with a spasmodic, automatic motion, as if she was controlled by machinery within, of which, it may be surmised, her knob was the key. She shook hands with a rapid, fiery jerk, swooping down upon a visitor with a sidewise motion, not unlike the pounce of a fish-hawk.

The worthy lady was much afflicted with neuralgia, for the relief of which painful disease she had swallowed unheard-of quantities of anodyne liniment, until she seemed to be quite soaked full of that odoriferous compound, and all her garments, and her every breath, shed pungent fragrance on the breeze.

"She will never die like other folks," Sue said; "she will turn into congealed liniment—something like spermaceti. A tree for the healing of the nations will probably grow out of her grave. Her breath grows stronger as she grows weaker, and I don't think death will ever be able to take it."

The lady had very strict notions of propriety, and allowed her pupils very little freedom. All their pocket-money she took charge of; and, having been told that her own ill-health was the result of too free indulgence in sweets in her youth, she took good care that the girls should escape a like danger.

But, while we have thus digressed to tell of Tommy Twinx and Miss Quigley, Sue has concluded her arrangements with the former, and has been promised the "best little tree in McKeen woods."

The girls were busy all day, making gifts or arranging for the festival.

"I say, Lou," Claire remarked, "if I put on my crape tie for you, will you look astonished, and pretend that it is new?"

"Of course; only don't rob yourself."

"Oh, I can't wear it," answered the other, with the utmost candor. "It is too much soiled."

"'Large was her bounty, and her soul sincere,'" returned Lou, who was forever quoting something.

"Girls," said Joan, in her solemn voice, which meant that something important was coming. "Let's ask Slavey."

"What?"

"Invite Slavey?"

"The Griffiness would tear her limb from limb if she found it out," said Lou, "and probably devour her with liniment-sauce afterward."

"But she won't find it out," urged Joan. "It is Christmas, and Patty won't have any good time if we don't invite her."

Slavey was a tiny maid-of-all-work, with large eyes, apparently strained open by the extremely tight braiding of her hair; she moved about with a frightened air, every step an apology for her presuming to walk at all.

"Well, ask Slavey, then," Sue said, "and all save your cookies from supper. They'll help make a show. If the Griffiness did not count them we might have more."

"We must stop abusing old Quig," said her sister, thoughtfully. "It would trouble mamma."

"'Old Quig!'" laughed Claire. "What's that but abuse?"

"Blessed little mother!" sighed Sue. "She'd never say harm of a mosquito; and that I take to be the pinnacle of human meekness."

So the girls chatted, and the day wore on. Supper was eaten, and they waited with all impatience for 9 o'clock, which was the regular bedtime. Sue, behind the back of the mistress, occupied herself in making candy-bags from tarletan, although the others couldn't imagine what she expected to put in them.

The longest evenings must close, and at last the time came for them to take up their candle and file solemnly to the large square chamber, which for the vacation they all occupied together.

"Hurrah!" cried Lou, as soon as the chamber door closed behind them. "Now for the tree! 'On with the dance, let the joy be unconfined!'"

And she threw open the window, and began to pull vigorously at the string to which the tree was attached.

"Be careful! the string isn't very strong!"

Sue spoke too late.

Snap! The cord was broken, and the four girls stood looking at each other in blank dismay.

"Oh, Lou!"

"''Twas ever thus since childhood's hour,'" quoted Lou, the incorrigible. "I'm dreadfully sorry. Wouldn't I do for a tree?"

"Well," said Claire, dropping disconsolately upon the bed, "I knew something would happen."

"Something will happen," retorted Sue. "Can't we get a slip-noose on to it?"

"I'll tell you!" cried Joan, more excitedly than was her wont; "see here!"

As she spoke she dragged out of the worsted shawl upon which she had been knitting down stairs, one of the long steel needles. Fortunately it was not brittle, and she was able to bend it into a very tolerable hook.

"'Simple Simon went a-fishing,'" sang Lou. "Won't it be 'hooking,' to get a tree in this way?"

"The string won't hold!" Joan said; and, before they knew what she was doing, she had the sheets off her bed, and tied together at the corners.

To this the hook was fastened, and Sue began to fish.

"Do you feel a bite?" asked Claire, who was clinging to the angler's skirts to prevent her from tumbling out of the window.

"I've caught it! I've caught it! Pull away!"

"Hush! Quigley will hear!"

"It must be a whale!"

"It's too cold for anything but a frost-fish."

"Or a skate!"

"Sh-h-h-h!"

Amid such exclamations the tree was safely pulled in at the window, and the girls stood flushed and panting around it.

A white paper parcel was fastened amid the branches. Lou opened it with an air of triumph.

"Candy!" said Claire, who was noted for her love of sweets. "Where in the world did it come from?"

"From Mrs. Moffitt's, of course."

"But the money?"

Sue shook her head mysteriously.

"I know," exclaimed her sister. "It was that gold quarter you wore that Loisy Burton gave you. You were going to keep it always."

"Well," answered Sue, heroically. "I didn't know then that I was coming to spend Christmas in the cave of a Griffiness."

Joan pressed her friend's hand, for she knew what the sacrifice had been, and I may as well say here that she found means the next day of redeeming the keepsake from Mrs. Moffitt and giving it back to Sue, doubly precious for the added memories.

The tree was placed upon a table in the middle of the room, and firmly wedged with books. For lights they had to cut up their candle, which was, fortunately, a long one, and they fastened the pieces to the boughs with hair-pins.

The girls had, before the tree was talked of, prepared gifts for each other, and their home-friends had sent presents for each to some one else of the four.

It was easy for them to find something for Patty, so there were a goodly number of articles for the tree. Claire cut stars from gilt paper and fastened them at the ends of the limbs, while Joan very jauntily tied up the cookies with bits of gay ribbon.

"I am very sorry," Sue remarked, "that there is a bite out of my cookie. But Grif was looking at me, and I had to take one mouthful. I think it rather improves the shape, and I am going to mark it for Claire, as she is an artist and will appreciate that!"

At last everything was arranged, and Joan went after Patty, while the others lit the candles.

"It is too bad, girls," Sue said, "not to have the mistress of the house. "Here's for her, too."

She whisked a chair into the floor into it dumped a couple of pillows, and with the help of shawls and dresses, produced the grotesque figure of a woman in almost less time than it takes to tell.

Claire, who was a capital hand at a likeness, seized a crayon and boldly drew the face, without for an instant considering the pillow-slip. Lou put the finishing touch by tucking a liniment-bottle into the folded arms of the figure.

"Now she is saying, 'Young ladies, sweets in your youth may be sours in your age.' Isn't it capital?"

Little Patty came in, nearly frightened out of her small wits, but none the less delighted for all that.

"Oh, it's splendid!" she cried, softly. "It's better than Fourth of July and Jack-downings."

The dark fir-tree did look very pretty with its golden stars and half-a-dozen candle-ends, which glowed and shone as Christmas-candles should; the four cookies and the five bags of candy; the little bundles in gay papers and the white crape scarf draped gracefully over a couple of boughs. And I dare say that the girls never enjoyed any of the fine trees which they had at home more than this one which they had gotten up by themselves; and I fear that it must be confessed that there was added for the time being a very pleasant spice from the very mischief of the affair. But the trouble with this part was that it made them somewhat ashamed afterward, as we shall see.

A pretty sight, too, were the four—yes, the five young girls, their faces flushed with health and fun. They all talked at once; they made numberless harmless jokes, that can no more be told than soda-water can be carried about in a tumble.

It was well for them that Miss Quigley's room was at the other end of the house, and that Sally, the cook, was so sound asleep; for, although somebody at every third word cried "hush!" they could not help making a great deal more noise than they imagined.

"Do you suppose there is anybody asleep in the house?" asked Lou.

"I scarcely think it possible," Claire answered.

"I mean, do you think there are any who ought to be asleep?"

"Yes," Joan said, dryly. "Here are five."

Sue dressed for Santa Claus by putting on all the girls' furs, fastening upon her head a muff with a feather-duster jauntily sticking out of the top, and blacking an immense pair of mustaches upon her plump face.

"My dear friends," she said, standing by the tree, "I had not much trouble to get here, for I scented the house from the North pole, but I did find it difficult to enter the house. Miss Quigley keeps too huge fires for me to try the chimneys; a Griffiness guarded the doors, and had not that fine young man, Tommy Twinx, showed me the way by the window I fear I should not have got in at all, which would have been very hard on me, my dears, for the sight of your *beautiful* faces warms my blood like a wassail-bowl. My speech must be short, my lovely darlings, on account of the shortness of the candles, which is owing to the warm summer's making the white bears so scarce. But, if the gifts are not as fine as some I've brought you, they mean quite as much; and I am sure I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, with less liniment and more liberty!"

This speech was received with great applause, and the distribution of gifts began. Sue dexterously pulled a label from the cookie Claire had hung for her, and culled it for Patty, who was so excited that she nearly strangled herself by trying to eat it, and, at the same time, laugh at Claire for sitting down upon her bitten one.

"What! that lovely white crape scarf for me?" exclaimed Lou, as it was handed to her. "Who could have given it to me? And it isn't so much worn, except in the creases and the places where it's been tied; and, if I wear the soiled side out, it will do nicely for pearl color."

Patty scarcely understood the fun, and looked a little shocked until Claire rejoined:

"It is a surprise I planned for you, dear. It is a great sacrifice, for it was so convenient to tie around the cat's neck. It is finest Canton crape, and I think the pinholes give it an air very *dis—dis*—mercy! somebody say distinguished in French."

But, aside from this good-natured banter, there were whispered little kindly words of thanks for knick-knacks, which showed the loving thoughts of the givers. Patty had long ago forgotten all about her mistress and the probable consequences if she should be discovered in this unheard-of transgression, and was in a state of bewildering bliss over the ribbons and pictures that had been bestowed upon her.

"Am I to keep them for my truly own?" she asked, "or is it only play give?"

"They are your truly own," Joan replied. "There is no make-believe about it."

"And that splendid ribbon, too?" Patty said, half to herself. "I'm as good as Sally, now."

All laughed at her simplicity, but I think they were all touched to see how easily they had been able to make the child happy.

At last the tree was bare and the candles all burned out, but the one piece that Joan had providently laid aside.

Each of the girls took a bit of the fir as a memento, and sadly they threw the tree out of the window.

What girl but has a quantity of such trifling keepsakes laid away—a pressed flower, a bit of ribbon, a favor from the German, a rude drawing—worthless things enough that still have the power of calling up old memories, sweeter for being mellowed by time. Do you think the girls ever came across that dried branch of fir in after years without seeing again the old room at Miss Quigley's, the little tree, and hearing the far echo of the laughter and fun.

But at this moment it was something more substantial than an echo which they heard.

"Be careful how you put down that window," Joan had said, but the warning was too late.

Bang! The sash fell with a noise loud enough, it seemed to them, to wake the whole town of Brunswick.

"Now you've done it! Patty, get under the bed! Throw those furs into the closet!"

"I hear the smell of the breath of a Griffiness!"

But no footsteps approached, and the panic gradually subsided, and the fun went on again.

"Girls," said Joan, holding up a package that she had taken from her trunk, "for days I have gone about with an awful secret locked in my breast; ever since I traded all my postage-stamps for *this!* The time for revelation has come. The midnight bell tolls. Sisters of the mystic circle—*peanuts!*"

They never quite knew how it happened, but at the last word the string broke and the nuts rattled to the floor in a perfect shower. At the same instant a step was heard in the passage. Joan seized Patty by main strength and pushed her under the bed, seating herself on the edge of it to conceal the child's feet, which would stick out. The others huddled themselves under the bedclothes as best they might, and pretended to be fast asleep. The door opened to admit Miss Quigley in a scanty costume, which made her look even more stern and awful than by day.

"She's been twisting her knob ever since the window fell," whispered Sue to Claire, by which it may be inferred that she could not resist the temptation to peep slyly between her half-closed lids.

"What are you doing, Miss Bramley?" demanded the mistress.

"Thinking," replied Joan, laconically.

"Thinking! What an extraordinary girl! Why are you not in bed? Didn't I hear a window fall?"

"How can I tell what you hear?"

"Did you let a window fall?"

"I let no window fall."

"Did you throw over a chair?"

"I threw over no chair."

"Did you drop a book?"

"I dropped no book."

"Did you drop anything?"

"I dropped nothing."

"Did you knock over anything?"

"I knocked over nothing."

Poor Joan was too anxious about Patty's feet to have any clear idea of what she was saying.

"You are very impertinent," began Miss Quigley; but she caught sight of the figure of herself, which none of them had remembered to pull over. "What!" she exclaimed. "A figure of me! With a bottle, too? I thought you better bred. And it does not in the least look like me. I never should know who it was meant for."

This was too much. Sue could contain herself no longer. She burst into a perfect shout of laughter, in which the others joined, all save Patty, who was as frightened as a mouse in a trap.

"Miss Taylor," demanded the indignant mistress, advancing, with a great crushing of peanuts under her feet, "what does this mean? What is that on your face?"

But Sue could do nothing but laugh and laugh and laugh, and Miss Quigley, whose knob, after all, may have been rather loosely twisted that night, couldn't help laughing, too, at the fair face all streaked with black from the mustaches and surrounded by a tangle of golden hair. Miss Quigley hastened to preserve her dignity by a precipitate retreat.

"Young ladies," she said, in her grandest manner, "you will bring me a translation of the first fifty lines of the second book of the Æneid to-morrow."

Without another word she left them to put the room to rights, send Patty trembling to her attic, and get to bed themselves.

As all were young and healthy, and very tired beside, I do not know that they slept any less soundly than usual, but they awoke with somewhat troubled minds that Christmas morning.

"It is not the getting into scrapes, but the getting out," Sue remarked, dolefully, as she paused in her boot-lacing to crack and eat a stray peanut; and they all agreed with her.

However, as we saw at the beginning of this story, if the reader is kind enough to remember, they concluded to make the best of things, and honestly to acknowledge their fault.

Before their dinner the tasks were all completed, even to Claire's, and delivered to Miss Quigley with what Sue called "truly edifying penitence."

Miss Quigley smiled benignly at their contrition.

"I am sure, my dear young ladies," she said, "I am happy that you are willing to own your fault. I am not so hard-hearted but you might have had your fun for the asking; but never mind that now. I thought you would be lonely, and I had asked Deacon Woodard to take you down to Bath in his chaise this afternoon. I am very glad you have done your tasks so that you can go."

"Girls!" cried Lou, as soon as they were out of "the presence," "isn't my hair all burned off? Such coals of fire! And after that image, too!"

I leave it to your imagination to paint their ride; but be sure they had a glorious time, and all fell in love with Deacon Woodard, who might have been grandfather to any of them. And that night, when they went up-stairs to bed, Sue burst out with:

"The blessed old Quigley! If her breath is as strong as a monsoon, her heart isn't so bad, after all. She is terribly hard on the candy question; but that's only natural, perhaps. Catch me ever calling her a Griffiness again!"

And so said they all.

An Unhappy Bridegroom.

A French manufacturer of imitation gold and silver jewelry for exportation, and consequently made in styles which are not in favor in France, some time since found that he was being robbed, and he was trying to trace the thief and manner of theft when he received a telegram from a friend who is spending the summer in a village in the environs of Paris. The friend acquainted him that, having been accidentally called that very morning to the Mayor's office of the village, he saw the marriage procession of one of the manufacturer's workmen, and noticed that the bride and bridesmaids wore a profusion of jewelry which, unmistakably, had come from the manufacturer's work-shop. The manufacturer at once remembered that some time before this very workman had quitted him, saying he was going to marry and to set up for himself in the country. He had noticed the embarrassed and confused manner of the workman, but attributed it to fear of meeting with a disagreeable reception. Several other incidents confirmed his suspicions. He at once took the railway, reached the village at nightfall, called on his friend, went to the head of the police, and all three went to the restaurant where the marriage feast was spread. When they entered the dining room, the bridegroom turned pale as death and every limb convulsively trembled. The bride fainted. The guests fled. The bridegroom's lodgings were searched, and a great many stolen goods were found in them. He was carried off to prison, there to spend his marriage night. It will be long before he rejoins his bride.

Cause of Stunted Trees.

The stunted, scraggy growth of the underwood in a forest is generally attributed to the fact that the smaller trees are overshadowed by the taller ones, and thus deprived of the light and air necessary to their development. But M. Grandeau, professor in the French School of Forestry, says that this stunted growth is caused by the larger trees acting as conductors, depriving the smaller ones of electricity. To test this view, he tried an experiment.

In April, 1877, he took two tobacco plants, each weighing 3¼ grammes, and having four leaves. They were both planted in boxes containg mould of identical quality, and placed side by side in a position favorable to their growth.

But one of them had placed over it a cage, consisting of four iron rods, one metre fifty centimetres high, joined at the top and covered with wire gauze, which permitted the free circulation of air, light and water, but completely protected the plant from atmospheric electricity.

They were left uninterfered with until the middle of August, when the results obtained were as follows: The plant in the open air had attained a height of 3 feet 5 inches, while the other was only 2 feet 4 inches; the former weighed 270 grammes and the latter 144 grammes; when dried, their respective weights were 30 grammes and 15¼ grammes.

Similar experiments made with maize and wheat gave precisely analogous results, so that M. Grandeau has come to the conclusion that the electricity of the atmosphere is equally necessary to vegetation as sunlight and air.

A Christmas Breakfast Without Invitation.

We should keep open house on Christmas day, in the good, old way of our Dutch predecessors, if not forefathers. The poor should share in our merry-making, and even our dumb friends should have cause to rejoice. This is all very well; but our little friends will imagine that they ought to have the liberty of sending out invitations where they furnish the banquet. But there are some children who will always be late in getting down for breakfast. The consequence is that breakfast gets cold, and that pussy and her family grow impatient. Now, I have no doubt the cats held a solemn council, and concluded that Santa Claus had carried all the children off, and that, of course, having vanished, would never need the breakfast.

They cried bitterly, for they liked the little children. I can almost see the tears running down their cheeks and quivering on their whiskers. But people cannot grieve for ever. Even cats must stop crying, and every child knows that after a good cry one feels terribly hungry.

So these cats wipe their eyes, and, thinking it a pity such a nice breakfast should go to waste, sat down and ate it up—the tears bursting out every now and then, they were so deeply affected.

"Scat! scat! you good-for-nothing cats!" cried the maid, as she drove them off. Wasn't it hard?

A COVENTRY (Vt.) woman has a dress which she has worn every day for twenty-eight years, and there is considerable wear in it yet.

IN Canada a greenback is now as good as local coin.

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to *absolute certainty*. The discoveries of Harvey and Jenner have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis and scrofulous tumors speedily, surely and permanently yield to the healing influence of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

THE importance and value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to a family cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is both for internal and external use, and will prevent and cure diphtheria and all dangerous throat and lung troubles.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A LEAN lover may still be a man of great sighs.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

A CONQUEROR OF CONSUMPTION!

HALL'S BALSAM

FOR THE LUNGS.

ERADICATES

Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis,

Asthma, Croup, Whooping-Cough,

And all Diseases of the Breathing Organs.

HALL'S BALSAM

Is the Leading Specific for Consumption.

It soothes and heals the membrane of the lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and remedies the night sweats and tightness across the chest, which accompany it.

CONSUMPTION

is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy.

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific may cure you, even though professional aid fails.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Dr D. D. Wright, of Cincinnati, sends us the subjoined professional indorsement. "I have prescribed Hall's Balsam in a large number of cases, and *always with success*." He adds that "in one case a patient, with every appearance of *confirmed consumption*, was restored to his usual health soon after commencing to take the Balsam."

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., writes: "One year ago I was to all appearance *in the last stages of consumption*, and got so low our doctor said *I would not live twenty-four hours*." Mr. Kuhn further states that "after taking nine bottles of HALL'S BALSAM he is now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

The above brief extracts are taken from a

MASS OF EVIDENCE

which has been accumulating during a period of TWENTY-NINE YEARS, proving the efficacy of HALL'S BALSAM in all cases where the breathing organs are affected, and showing the estimation in which the remedy is held by the public and the medical profession. Sold by all Druggists.

Price, $1.00 per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,

Proprietors, 8 College Place, New York.

USE MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.

The great Specific for all Kidney Diseases. Has never failed in any disease of the Kidneys in the past three years. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 48 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

In cans, 35 cents and upwards. [illegible] mothers, for your children. WOOLRICH & CO on every label. In cans, 35 cents and upwards.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 35 cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, initials of real name, the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

WANTED AGENTS for WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S

Latest and Greatest Work,

Outselling all others combined. Richly Illustrated. Has the NEW BRYANT BIOGRAPHY and New Steel Portrait. *Sold only by Subscription.* WESTON HULBERT, 318 State St., Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS. Matthew Hale Smith's new book. 1,000 Prominent persons—men and women analyzed. Steel Portraits of A. T. STEWART, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, ETC. The sensation of the season. Now is the time for AGENTS to secure territory. Address, for agency, circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE LOUISVILLE

COURIER-JOURNAL

CONCEDED to be the best, newsiest, brightest and most attractive weekly paper in the United States—good for all latitudes, climates and peoples; popular with the old and young; invaluable to politicians of both parties; fair and liberal in its treatment of all matters of public interest; a representative Southern newspaper; edited by Hon. Henry Watterson—offers remarkable inducements to new subscribers and agents. Specimen copies free. $2 a year; $1.50 in clubs. Elegant and valuable premiums. During the holidays

A DOUBLE NUMBER

will be printed, consisting of 16 big long columns, on a single sheet, 44x60 inches—THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD—with novelettes and choice reading matter in variety—a copy of which will be presented to every new subscriber. Address

W. N. HALDEMAN,

President Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

CHRISTMAS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The Northern nations of Europe overrunning most of the continent merged many of their national pastimes into the Christian ideas and habits that they adopted.

The strange mingling of the old faith and the new gave rise in each country to many curious customs, once held in high esteem in the courtly circles of the past, but in latter days left to the peasantry, and even there they are rapidly dying out.

Christmas has its quaint picturesque ceremonies, some of which have crept across the Atlantic, but there are others that never joined the emigrants, or, at least, never got naturalized.

The mistletoe of the Druids still hangs in honor in English homes, while all over Western Europe the Yule, or Christmas log, has maintained its dignity almost to our day.

The burning of the Yule log is an ancient Christmas ceremony, transmitted to us from our Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of *Juul*, at the winter solstice, used to kindle huge bonfires in honor of their god, Thor. The custom, though sadly shorn of the "pomp and circumstance" which formerly attended it, is still maintained in various parts of the country. The bringing in and placing of the ponderous block on the hearth of the wide chimney in the baronial hall was the most joyous of the ceremonies observed on Christmas eve in feudal times. The venerable log, destined to crackle a welcome to all comers, was drawn in triumph from its resting-place at the feet of its living brethren of the woods. Each wayfarer raised his hat as it passed, for he well knew that it was full of good promises, and that its flame would burn out old wrongs and heartburnings, and cause the liquor to bubble in the wassail-bowl, that was quaffed to the drowning of ancient feuds and animosities.

So the Yule log was worthily honored, and the ancient bards welcomed its entrance with their ministry. The following ditty, appropriate to such an occasion, appears in the Sloane Manuscripts. It is supposed to be of the time of Henry VI.:

WELCOME YULE.

Welcome be thou, heavenly King,
Welcome born on this morning,
Welcome for whom we shall sing—
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye, Stephen and John,
Welcome Innocents every one,
Welcome Thomas Martyr one—
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye, good New Year,
Welcome Twelfth Day, both *in fere*,
Welcome saints, loved and dear—
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye, Candlemas,
Welcome be ye, Queen of Bliss,
Welcome both to more or less—
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye that are here,
Welcome all, and make good cheer,
Welcome all, another year—
Welcome Yule.

And here, in connection with the festivities on Christmas eve, we may quote Herrick's inspiriting stanzas:

Come bring with a noise,
My merry, merry boys,
The Christmas log to the firing;
While my good dame she
Bids ye all be free,
And drink to your hearts' desiring.

With the last year's brand
Light the new block, and,
For good success in his spending,
On your psalteries play
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is a-tending.

Drink now the strong beer,
Cut the white loaf here,
The while the meat is a-shredding;
For the rare mince-pie
And the plums stand by
To fill the paste that's a-kneading.

The allusion at the commencement of the second stanza is to the practice of laying aside the half-consumed block after having served its purpose on Christmas eve, preserving it carefully in a cellar or other secure place till the next anniversary of Christmas, and then lighting the new log with the charred remains of its predecessor. The due observance of this custom was considered of the highest importance, and it was believed that the preservation of last year's Christmas log was a most effectual security to the house against fire. We are further informed that it was regarded as a sign of very bad luck if a squinting person entered the hall when the log was burning, and a similarly evil omen was exhibited in the arrival of a bare-footed person, and, above all, of a flat-footed woman. As an accompaniment to the yule log, a candle of monstrous size, called the yule candle, or Christmas candle, shed its light on the festive board during the evening.

During the Middle Ages the church came in to sanction the festivities and dispel any diabolic influence of the heathen origin. The yule log was sought for the castle by the vassal, chosen with care and brought home with rejoicing. Before it entered the great hall, however, the chaplain, in surplice and stole, with the acolyte bearing the holy water, came out to meet it. A benediction was chanted, the log duly sprinkled, the lord of the manor and his family joining in from the porch, while the deep voices of the peasantry rang out responsive from a respectful distance.

Blessed for use, the yule log was then borne into the hall, and the fire made ready to kindle as the midnight hour rang forth, when, without, bonfires blazed merrily.

A Fact Worth Remembering About Winter Rye.

It being one of the essential conditions in successful wheat-growing that if wheat-lands are plowed in "the dry" they must be "sown in the wet," it is worth the while to recollect that if, on land particularly favorable to wheat, rains do not fall in season to insure successful germination, rye may be sown with an almost absolute certainty of success. This we know from personal experience gained in the autumn of 1874, a remarkably hot and droughty year, when wheat sowed in September was utterly destroyed by the severe winter that followed, while rye, sown late in October, and some of it in November, came through safely and made an unusually fine crop in 1875. This is something worth knowing and acting on, particularly since the wheat crop of 1879 seems to have lowering over it, in the future, several of those dangerous climatic disorders which will reduce its outcome and yield below the average of the average year. If, early in the spring season, the prospects of a fair yield of wheat are good, then the rye-fields may be used for spring and summer pasturage, and pay as well as any foreign crop pays. Indeed, winter rye, in the winter-wheat region, almost always succeeds, when the wheat fails, and it may, therefore, be sown as a sort of premium paid for the insurance of the winter wheat crop.—*Home and Farm.*

Abraham Lincoln's Old Companion.

Dennis F. Hanks, the father of Mrs. James Shoaff, with whom he is now living in this city, was born on the south fork of Nolin's creek, three miles southeast of Hodgeville, in Hardin county, Ky., May 15, 1799, being now in his 80th year, and is quite vigorous for one of his age. He has now thirty-two grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. His first Presidential vote was for Andrew Jackson. His parents were natives of Virginia, and were among the first settlers of Kentucky. It was in the same neighborhood, in Hardin county, that President Lincoln was born, he and Mr. Hanks being boys together. Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Hardin county, Ky., to what is now Spencer county, Ind., where, after a year's residence, the President's mother died. His father afterward returned to his old home in Kentucky and married his second wife, Sarah Johnson, whose daughter Dennis F. Hanks afterward married. When Thomas Lincoln returned to Spencer county, Ind., Mr. Hanks came with him, and here it was that Dennis F. Hanks taught Abraham Lincoln how to read and write. After living in Spencer county, Ind., about thirteen years, the families of Thomas Lincoln and Dennis F. Hanks, sixteen in number, emigrated to Macon county, Ill. Here he remained until the fall of 1831, when he (Hanks) removed to Coles county. A year after, Thomas Lincoln also removed to Coles county, eight miles south of Charleston, where he died. His second wife died in 1866, at the age of 80 years.

At the time of the election of President Lincoln, all of the sixteen persons who emigrated together from Spencer county, Ind., to Macon county, Ill., were living, while only three of them now remain alive—a sister to the wife of Dennis Hanks, at Farmington, Ill., a nephew of Dennis F. Hanks, now living on the old Thomas Lincoln farm, and Dennis F. Hanks, now living with his daughter, Mrs. James Shoaff, in this city.

It was while his father lived in Macon county that Abraham Lincoln left his father to fight the battle of life by himself.

In the summer of 1866 Dennis F. Hanks, John Hanks, his cousin, and James Shoaff, the founder of this paper, removed the old Thomas Lincoln cabin from Macon county to Boston, and exhibited it on Boston Common to thousands of people. This was the only thing ever allowed to be exhibited on the Common in that city. Many rails were also taken from the old farm to Boston, and manufactured into canes, and sold.

In 1864, during the riot at Charleston, when Dr. York, of this city, was killed, and quite a number of the rioters were arrested, Mr. Hanks was employed by them to go to Washington and intercede in their behalf with President Lincoln, which he did. While on his way there he was robbed of his money at Crestline, Ohio, but having his through ticket, which the pickpockets did not get, he was enabled to get through. He went up to the White House and informed the usher that he wished to see Mr. Lincoln, when he was informed by that dignitary that he could not see him, as that was not the day for the President to receive visitors. "Yes, but I must see him," said Mr. Hanks. The usher then asked him for his card. "I have no card—tell him Dennis Hanks wants to see him. Show me the door to his room," said Mr. Hanks, as he walked past the usher. This was done, and as Mr. H. walked into the room he exclaimed: "How are you, Abe?" The President left his desk, and, walking toward him, exclaimed: "Why, Dennis, what in the world brought you here?" and threw his arms around the old man and embraced him. He soon made known his errand, secured what he went for, and started for home the next day.—*Paris (Ill.) Gazette.*

Christmas.

Christmas! The glad sound awakes a thrill of joy in many a heart. The children clap their tiny hands and laugh aloud in the exuberance of their mirth as bright visions of varied toys and rich confectionery flit before their minds. The sound of merry sports, the gathering of the social band, the banquet—all scenes of joy. Shout on, bright children, for your innocent mirth will rise as incense to Him who was once a little child.

Christmas is coming! is the cry of the young and gay, and with light hearts they prepare for the festival. The holiday robes are chosen, and the presents selected which shall bring joy to so many hearts. Nor is the church forgotten amid the gathering of holiday array, for that, too, must be robed in beauty. The young claim its adornment as their appropriate sphere, and rich garlands of evergreen, mingled with scarlet berries, are twined around its pillars or festooned along its walls. Swiftly speeds their welcome task, and a calm delight fills their hearts as they remember Him who assumed mortality and passed the ordeal of earthly life, that he might be, in all things, like unto mankind. Blessed be this thought; and if, after years shall bring sorrow and bitterness, you may remember that the Holiest has trod that path before you, and that deeper sorrow than mortal ever suffered once rested on his guileless head.

Christmas wakes in the hearts of the aged memories of other years when the pulses of life beat full and free, and their keen sensibilities were awake to the perception of the beautiful. Now the dim eye can no longer enjoy the full realization of beauty; the ear is deaf to the melodies of nature, but they can drink from the fountain of memory, and, while looking upon the mirth of the youthful, recollect that once they, too, were light-hearted and joyous. Blessed to them is the approaching festival, and, as they celebrate the birth of the Redeemer, they remember that he bore the trials of life and the pains of death to insure the resurrection of the believer, while faith points to the hour when they shall inherit the glory prepared for them by His mission of suffering.

An English Fire.

The parade, labor, skill, and paraphernalia required to maintain and manage an English fire are bewildering to a foreigner. There are the grate and the ornamental fender, and rug before the hearth; the steel shovel, tongs, and poker, that are kept for beauty, not for use, and the steel poker, tongs, and shovel that are to be used. Need I say that the foreigner always undertakes to employ the wrong poker, and is detested accordingly? Then there is the handsome coal-box that stands by the fireside, and the ugly coal-scuttle which the maid carries in and out to replenish the former. Matches, waste-paper, bundles of kindling wood *ad libitum*, and the first issue thereof is smoke. Presently there comes flame, and then, after an hour's manipulation, heat is generated—not much heat, but still enough to make one wish for more. Meanwhile, the fire consumes the coals with a fiendish disregard of their price per sack. By way of revenge, I presume, everybody who enters the room gives the fire a savage poke. But, like Stephano's fish in "The Tempest," it is a most delicate monster. Let but a foreign hand touch the poker, and the fire grows sullen and dies out. Every man thinks he can dress a salad, every man thinks he can poke a fire; these are the least venial of human errors. When the fire dies, either naturally or by some unskillful touch, it strews the whole fender with its ashes. Then one of the maidservants produces a box full of black-lead and brushes, takes away the ashes and sifts them, and, by the dint of much work, polishes the grate again. There is no other institution in England so troublesome, vexatious, unsatisfactory, and ungrateful as an English fire; but the people love it and praise it and shiver around it, as if it were a fire from heaven, like that which lighted the altars of the gods.—*Appletons' Journal.*

The Last World's Fair.

The total receipts of the Paris Exhibition amount to $2,530,749. This is much less than the receipts of our Centennial Exhibition, but yet it must be regarded as remarkably successful, as may be seen by a comparison of the exact figures of the receipts of the seven great World's Fairs:

1851, London	$2,120,000
1855, Paris	640,000
1862, London	2,042,650
1867, Paris	2,103,675
1873, Vienna	1,032,390
1876, Philadelphia	3,813,750
1878, Paris	2,530,749

Cart Loads of Medicinal Rubbish

are swallowed by invalids, and their physical troubles thus kept alive for years, when that peerless tonic stimulant and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would speedily set the disordered and worn-out mechanism of the system in active and healthful operation again. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the requirements of the sick are answered far better by the Bitters than by a majority of the miscalled remedies of the pharmacopœia. The stomach is strengthened, the liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm, delicate females, and convalescing patients. It is, besides, immensely popular as an antidote to malaria.

CAN you any longer doubt when we bring you such positive testimony as this that Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is a cure for Heart Disease:

Mr. Ingalls—In 1862 I was troubled with a derangement of my heart; was so I could do no work; took various remedies, with but little relief; procured a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and one bottle did what other remedies failed to do, removed the trouble; and since 1863 have had no return of the trouble. You are at liberty to use this as you wish.
MRS. W. C. WELLS.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, &c.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

WHAT tortures are inflicted by a disordered liver. Pains in the right side and under the right shoulder blade, headache, nausea, indigestion, costiveness, unpleasant taste in the mouth and low spirits are among its *indicia*. Besides, the saffron tinge it imparts to the skin is the reverse of becoming. But DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS speedily dispel the symptoms by remedying the disorder which produces them. Sold by all Druggists.

A WONDERFUL discovery. Freckles, Pimples, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Black Heads, Blotches, Rough Skin, etc., positively cured by Mrs. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. By druggists, $1. Particulars free. Address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 E. 28th St., N. Y. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill—best in the world.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 25 cts. a box.

IT is impossible to sell the best article of any kind as low as the poorest can be afforded. But the prices of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are not much more than those of very inferior organs; while the difference in quality, and especially in durability, is very great.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in our issue of three week ago. Dr. Sykes is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and as a physician takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

A ONE-CENT revenue stamp is about all the value there is to the large packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. If you want a strictly pure article get Sheridan's. They are immensely valuable.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) *for all the worst forms of* PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agts., Chicago.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878, and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

The Great Family Weekly.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, LYMAN ABBOTT, } Editors

An Unsectarian, Independent Journal

Devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Household Matters, Agriculture, &c.
$3 per annum, postage prepaid.
A large cash commission paid to agents. Send 3-cent stamp for sample copy. Address
THE CHRISTIAN UNION, 27 Park Place N. Y.

A Great Bore!

The TIFFIN WELL-BORING & ROCK-DRILLING Machine Bores Wells from 4 to 44 inches in diameter. It is the best Rock-Driller known. The only successful combined machine. $25 A DAY easily made. Book FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

WHEN LIFE is embittered by Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Complaints, Bright's Disease, Gravel, or General Debility, take

HUNT'S REMEDY.

Retention of Urine, Diabetes, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Excesses and Intemperance are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. All Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Family Physicians use Hunt's Remedy. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Pensioners, Very important bills are now pending in Congress, which, if allowed to pass, all pension claims heretofore admitted will be reopened, thousands of meritorious claimants will be dropped from the rolls, and great injustice done. For full particulars, send for copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, an 8-page paper, issued monthly, and devoted to the interests of soldiers and sailors and their heirs. Advocates the passage of the bills for the Equalization of Bounty and for Arrears of Pension, making all pensions commence from date of discharge. Contains all NEW BOUNTY AND PENSION LAWS, and authentic information concerning events transpiring at the Nation's Capital. Should be in the hands of every soldier. Terms, 50 cents per year. Special inducements to clubs. Specimen copy free. Address, at once, GEORGE E. LEMON & CO., Washington, D. C.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE DETECTIVES OF EUROPE and AMERICA,

BEING
A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, SPAIN, RUSSIA, POLAND, EGYPT, AND AMERICA.

Illustrated with 40 Full-Page Engravings. 850 Pages Octavo.

It is a Revelation of Struggles and Triumphs of the most renowned Detectives on the Globe for the past Twenty-five years. It traces out the most noted Bank Robbers, Scientific Thieves, Lottery Men, Counterfeit-Money Dealers, Pickpockets, Sharks and Swindlers of all kinds upon the public. The book is meeting with astonishing success. Agents are averaging from $0 to 60 orders per week. We offer extra inducements, and pay Freight charges on Books. For terms, address

The J. B. BURR PUBLISHING CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT,

Daily and Weekly, Quarto,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in New England. Edited with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. All the foreign and local news published promptly.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " " $2 " " "
" " 15 copies to one address, $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.

First Established! Most Successful!

THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!

Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.

OVER 80,000

Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
Send for a Catalogue.

Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME

Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed

SEWING MACHINE

Ever invented. It is NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST. MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER!

WILKIE COLLINS'
New Novel, entitled
"THE FALLEN LEAVES,"

will be commenced—simultaneously with its publication in England—in No. 1,214 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, to be issued the first week in January next. The appearance of this latest work of one of the greatest novelists of the age will be a leading literary event of the New Year.

Send $1.00 for Three Months' Subscription, to begin with Number 1,214.
Remit by Money Order to
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place,
NEW YORK.

KANSAS NEWS If you want to learn anything of Kansas, send 50c. in stamps for the LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES for three months. THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST PAPER in the best State in the Union. Makes a specialty of Kansas news. Pays more postage and has a Larger Circulation than all the other dailies combined. Daily, $8 per annum. Address D. R. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!!!

We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS at Extraordinary LOW prices for cash. ELEGANT ORGANS, 2 sets of reeds $63, 3 sets with Sub-Bass and Coupler $60, 2 sets $50, 1 set $40, 1 set $35. 7 Octave all ROSEWOOD PIANOS $130, 7 1-3 do $140, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufrs. and Dealers, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds, Chromos, Frames, Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books at all kinds at lowest prices.

Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views

a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

FITS CURED FREE! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address. Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

THE SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

New volume begins Jan'y 1, 1879. Terms, One Dollar a year. Popular Science, Inventions, Machines, Tools, Implements, New Patents, Work-Shop and Family Hints fully illustrated. An excellent paper for manufacturers, mechanics, inventors, and all classes. Only One Dollar a year; less to Clubs. Specimens sent. S. H. WALES & SON, Publishers, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Full. More room ready for term opening Jan. 6, 1879. Address Revs. C. V. SPEAR and R. E. AVERY, Principals.

TEAS! AHEAD All the Time. The very best goods direct from the Importers at Half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE.

The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O. Box 4235.

I WANT A LIVE AGENT

In EACH TOWN to SELL MY ARTICLES. NO MONEY REQUIRED till sales are made. I will send an outfit, with pamphlets to advertise, by mail, postpaid. This is a good opportunity for agents to add something to their income without risking one cent. Write for particulars to

W. H. COMSTOCK,
Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye

FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.

Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

TRADE MARK "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 21, 1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Music Books for Presents!

Gems of English Song. New enlarged edition.
Sunshine of Song.
Cluster of Gems.
Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.

Price of each in Cloth, $3.00. Fine Gilt, $4.00. Boards, $2.50.

These are samples of 50 or more fine collections of bound music, each containing 200 to 250 large pages of the best songs or pieces. The "Cluster" is filled with rather difficult Piano Music, and "Clarke's" with the best arranged Reed Organ Music extant.

Elegant Books of Musical Literature.

Gilt-edged, interesting, are the Lives of Mendelssohn, Schumann and Mozart ($1.75 each), and other great Masters, RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC (2 vols., each $1.50), and Urbino's Musical Biographies ($1.75). Also, many attractive collections of Christmas Carols, the splendid Sunlight of Song (illustrated), The Mother Goose (illustrated), that will throw the little ones into ecstasies—and many others.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms

($5.00) is a magnificent Illustrated Musical Encyclopedia of great and permanent value.

Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

Chicago Business Directory.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 20 Union Stock Yards Exchange.
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
S. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 257 So. Water St.
W. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 188 So. Water St.

CARD Printers, buy Blank Cards from Johns & Co., Card M'f'rs, Harrisburg, Pa. Send for List.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents' Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

ALL can do so, and so let that price. Send $1.50 for Circulars. [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW for AGENTS Men and Women wanted in every village. Address Box 788, New York.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Abbott's Patent Portland Cutter—Sold for half the price, finished superior and warranted stronger than ordinary sleighs. Also, Abbott's Patent Runner Attachments for every variety of wheeled vehicles. Only device of the kind in existence. Fits any axle; perfectly practical; strong and cheap. Wide track for city use; narrow track for country use. For sale by Agt. Impl. and Hardware dealers generally. A. A. ABBOTT, Cor. Beach and Sebor Sts., CHICAGO.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

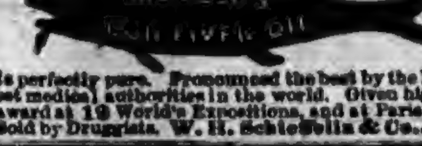

is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

MAGIC LANTERNS STEREOPTICONS C. T. MILLIGAN

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent PARIS EXPOSITION, over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 Bones) fits with perfect ease, and is warranted not to break down over the hips. Their HEALTH CORSET with its Improved Bust, is now a greater favorite than ever. Their NURSING CORSET is the delight of every mother. For sale by all leading merchants. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N.Y.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Ringbone,
Sprains & Stitches,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Contracted Muscles,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
Neuralgia, Gout,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	String Halt,
Frost Bites,	Sore Feet,
Hip Disease,	Stiffness,
and all external diseases.	and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

THE NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect, or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN's work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN as a political, a literary and a general newspaper more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid. The SUNDAY SUN, in addition to the current news, presents a most entertaining and instructive body of literary and miscellaneous matter, in bulk twice as great, and in value not inferior to that of the best monthly magazines of the day, at one tenth of their cost.

The WEEKLY SUN is especially adapted for those who do not take a New York daily paper. The news of the week is fully presented, its market reports are furnished to the latest moment, and its agricultural department, edited with great care and ability, is unsurpassed. The WEEKLY SUN is probably read to-day by more farmers than any other paper published. A choice story, with other carefully-prepared miscellany, appears in each issue. The Weekly protects its readers by barring its advertising columns against frauds and humbugs, and furnishes more good matter for less money than can be obtained from any other source. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address

I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

C. N. U. No. 51

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 26th, 1878

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

A

Bondholder

Explains Why He is

—A—

Bondholder!

His name is not

Belmont.

His Fortune is Not large.

Last week the COURIER contained the following item which is going the rounds of the western press:

"Child's political primer:
Who owns the United States?
The people.
Who owns the people?
The politicians.
Who owns the politician?
The bondholder.
Who owns the bondholder?
The devil."

Which brought to the surface a BONDHOLDER in our very midst. Said BONDHOLDER became indignant, and with his usual promptness orders the COURIER to be discontinued, as will be seen by the following communication. Bear in mind while reading, that the communication is not from the hand of a common MAN, but a BONDHOLDER. Here it is verbatim:

For the COURIER.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please discontine my paper after Jan. 1, 1879, as the time for which it is paid then expires. My reasons for discontinuing are two-fold. First, I am one of the class your paper characterizes as "belonging to the devil," namely, a bondholder, and of course you do not desire patrons of that class. I came to this country nearly half a century ago a poor boy. By industry and self denial, such as not one in a thousand is willing to practice, I have become a capitalist, that is, I have acquired enough so that now, as old age and infirmity has overtaken me, I can by investing in my country's promises to pay, have something to make comfortable the few years I may yet live, and something to guard the companion of my toils and privations from want and sufferings, should she out live me. In doing this I have become a "bondholder," and as you say, "gone over to the devil." In the second place, your paper on questions of finance, advocates men and measures that in my view are detrimental to the best interests of the country, calculated to array labor against capital, to foster discontent and riot, to divert the attention of the people from the real course of their financial troubles to imaginary ones. The above are my reasons briefly stated.

J. P. WIDNEY.

When the term "bondholder" is used by orators and writers of the present day, it is generally understood to mean the organized gang of government robbers with headquarters in New York and London, who hold the bonds of our government by the million dollars worth, and not the small fish throughout the country, who happen the be possessed of a few "promises to pay" as a legitimate investment of their few thousand dollars. True, a man holding but a single bond, is a bondholder, yet he is not regarded as being of enough importance in the estimation of the "bloated" bondholder to be entitled to recognition, nor to be advised of the secret plottings of the leeches who are daily draining the national treasury.

Our BONDHOLDER says he has "become a capitalist;" does that make him a better man—more entitled to respect of the community than many others who are not "capitalists," but who have dealt honorably with their neighbors, and assisted in building up the town and surrounding country, educated their children and provided things necessary for a pleasant home, thereby winning the affections of their children with a certainty of reward in the days of old age? Let those who know him best answer. He says that our paper, "on questions of finance, advocates men and measures that in my (his) view, are detrimental to the best interests of the country, calculated to array labor against capital, etc. Yes, thank God we do advocate men and measures contrary to the views of money sharks everywhere, we advocate legislation favorable to the poor as well as to the rich, we advocate honesty among the people of all classes. He talks about arraying labor against capital, fostering discontent and riot; imaginary troubles, etc. These are subjects upon which the common people do their own thinking, they need no agitation, and should receive no encouragement, yet the money power of the country is doing more to-day to disturb the quiet of the country than all the newspapers in the land combined; day by day it is becoming more apparent that the capital of this country is being concentrated as fast as possible, and no opportunity is lost by its manipulators to give labor a blow. Wipe out the goverment bonds at the earliest possible moment, then the nations' cancer will be permanently cured, and capitalists will be compelled to invest their money where it may do labor some good.

St. Joe.

—Jingle, jingle, go the bells.

—Log hauling is the order of the day, and the saw mill men are feeling good.

—J. D. Leighty and lady will spend Christmas in Churubusco.

—Henry Jaggars and family will spend the holidays in Metz, Steuben county, Ind.

—The protracted meeting at this place did not pan out very well, the minister failing to put in an appearance at the appointed time. We understand that Brother John officiated at one of the appointments.

—Professor Kimball, of Ft. Wayne, is laboring with the people of Sodom, trying to teach the Sodomites how to sing. For the information of forigners we would say that we have never known any one to be turned to salt that looked on our Sodom.

—Our winter term of school under the management of Miss Josie Thomas is progressing finally, but Josie does not like to have her dry wood burnt by after night meetings.

—Appearances indicate that the people of St. Joe will soon have a new church.

—During the week past, there has been shipped from this station, seven car loads of hogs, three of sheep, one of cattle, and two of wheat. Hogs are worth from $2.00 to $2.25 per hundred, cattle $2.00 to 3.00 per hundred, sheep $3.50 per hundred, wheat 86 @87 per bushel.

—Again we have to record the death of one of our oldest citizens, Washington Testison, after illness of one day, died Saturday morning. The deceased leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

—Daniel Sullyan, a brakeman on the B & O. road met with an accident here on Wednesday last, which has since resulted in death. He was uncuppling cars while in motion, his foot caught in the frog or between two rails, the cars being in motion he was unable to extract his foot. Throwing himself as far out as possible, he saved himself from being crushed to attoms,—two wheels passed over his legs, crushing one to a jelly from the knee to the hip. His wife and brothers were sent for, and on their arrival he was removed to Tiffin, where his sufferings were ended in death.

A. A. A.

Newville Items.

—Good sleighing and cold weather.

—The schools are still progressing all right, and we hope that it will continue.

—Mr. Kimbal, of Fort Wayne, has commenced a singing school in Newville.

—Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Ryan are off on a visit to Farmer City, Ill. Will return about the holidays.

—A merry Christmas to the editor, and all the readers of the COURIER, is the wish of your correspondent.

—The mercury is looking down for a small hole to hide in, until the genial rays of old Sol warms it up again.

—Times are still dull, perhaps they will revive a little if the weather stays cold and the sleighing remains good.

—Mr. T. W. Nelson has returned with his family from his trip to Kansas. He did not find things as he expected.

—Mr. Alex. Comparet and family have moved away from Newville, they went to the neighborhood of Metz, in Steuben county.

—As yet we have not heard of any Christmas trees, or anything of that kind going to take place in Newville. Well, considering the state of the finance, perhaps this is best. Give your surplus to the poor and needy.

ALPHA.

Spencerville.

—Gus. Kinsey has the boss sleigh.

—Mrs. R. Fisher, of Mich., is visiting friends in town.

—The Rev. Dr. Hewig will preach at the Lutheran church next Sabbath at 10:30

—Rev. Phillips Rosebury, of Ashland, Ohio, visited Mr. L Jones, during last week.

—It will be well for some of our young men to be less liberal, and more careful who they supply with whisky in the future.

—The fourth quarterly meeting for the M. E. church, Leo circuit, will be held at Leo, Jan. 4 and 5, 1879. Rev. T. Stabler presiding.

—P. Bishop came near having a fire at the store a few mornings ago, caused by putting hot ashes in a box, and leaving them in the room.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling dry goods, clothing and groceries cheaper than any other retail store in Northern Indiana. Below find a few of their prices:
Starch 5c. per pound.
Splendid tea 40c. per lb.
Corn starch 10c. per pound.
Grain pepper 20c. per pound.
Best Coffee A sugar 9½ cents.
Parlor matches 4 boxes for 25c.
Best Young Hyson tea 80c. per lb.
Best Rio coffee 5 lbs. for 90 cents.
All best prints 6c. per yard, and a splendid print for 5c. per yard. Good canton flannel 16 yards for $1.00. A very heavy canton flannel 11 yards for $1.00. A good red flannel for 20c per yard. Good underclothing at 25c each. All other goods equally low. As they have no rent to pay, they can sell goods ten per cent. cheaper than any of their competitors. tf.

Report of School No 4 Union-'p.

The fowling is the mumber of scholars enrolled, average attendanee and names of those neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Dec. 20, 1878:

No. of males enrolled	28
" " females "	20
Total	48
Average attendance	38

Neither absent nor tardy, Franklin Jones, Evan Kutzner, Maggie Kutzner, Ellie Kutzner, Joanna King, George King, Millie Wott, Ira Wott, Curtis Wott.

A. P. FOLTZ, Teacher.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$37,606.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,352.[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	547.[illegible]
Due from State Banks and bankers	12.91
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,120.00
Premiums paid	5,000.00
Bills of other banks	1,000.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	62.81
Specie including gold Trea'y certificates,	415.00
Legal-tender notes	3,485.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$111,961.05
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits	[illegible].71
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,031.15
Demand certificates of deposit	537.50
Time certificates of deposite	9,979.12
Profit & Loss	
Total	$111,961.08

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S.

I, W. McIntyre, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. MCINTYRE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1878.

GUY PLUM, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

J. H. FORD,
ISAAC HAGUE, Directors.
JACOB WALBORN

—This is the first christmas for a number of years that some of our churches have not prepared a christmas-tree for their Sunday school scholars. An occasion of this kind greatly pleases the little ones and should be regularly indulged in every year by the superintendent and teachers of our sabbath schools And then, you know, it greatly enhances the number of pupils just before christmas.

—There was a rooster at the Fort Wayne poultry show that the proprietor had refused $500 for. We had better have a poultry show here and test the value of some of our roosters.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator de bonis non of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB WALBORN, Administrator.

Dec. 21st, 1878 52-4

PRICES

—AT—

Hoff's Grocery

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Rio Coffee	16c per lb.
" " Maracaibo	18c " "
" very best	20c " "
" " Tea	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c " "
" " Granulated	10c " "
" " Extra C "	9c " "
" " Light Brown	7c " "
Starch	5c per lb
Pure stick candy	15c " "
" French mixed candy	20c " "
Holiday Candy and Toys a specialty.	
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c
Golden Syrup	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	12c " "
Cider Vinegar	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c per lb.
Limberg Cheese	15 " "
Roasted Coffee	20 " "
Codfish	3 lbs for 25c.
Raisins	9c per lb
English Currents	7c " "
Oysters fresh every day.	
Russ Sardelle, and Holland Herring	

Queens and
Glassware,
Provisions,
Notions,
Spices,
Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK's old stand. 50-tf.

ROOT & COMPANY'S

Holiday display of Novelties at

POPULAR PRICES.

Early Selections Should be made to secure the choicest novelties.

JAPANESE GOODS

We are showing a large assortment in articles of CURIOSITY and WORKS of ART at very moderate prices.

HANDKERCHIEFS HANDKERCHIEFS

A superb assortment for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN'S use, in Embroidered, Hemmed and Hem-stitch, fancy printed—put up in fancy boxes for Holiday Presents, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, per box and upwards.

Silk Handkerchiefs

For Presents in large assortment, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, an $1.00 each.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

We have just received some choice Styles, which we will not have later in the season, and would advise "an early selection." We will reserve until Christmas any Garment that may be selected.

DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS

Our stock of Fine Dress Goods is large and for the purpose of reducing it, we will make some extreme low prices, during the Holiday Season.

GOODS ADAPTED for sensible and valuable holiday presents can be found among our large stock of Towels, Napkins, Table Damasks, Toilet Quilts, Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Tidies, Matts, Rugs

CARPETS, CARPETS,

Felt Skirts, Cloth Skirts, Satin Skirts, Flannel Skirts.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, ETC., ETC.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort-Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE

The place to get the most goods for the least money. Four tin pails and one dipper, $1.00. Coffee pots from 25 to 50 cents, Cross-cut saws from 2.00 to $5.00 All goods lower than the lowest. For axes, cross-cut saws, files, &c., call on

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,
North Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

A Happy New Year.

Before our next issue, another year will have dawned; another leaf will have been turned within the volume of life. New Year's Day from time immemorial has been kept as a day of rejoicing. All, hail the new year, as a harbinger of more prosperous times; no matter what our condition may have been in the past, we persuade ourselves that the future is gilded with bright hopes of happiness. Friendly greetings, sunny smiles, and generous wishes "are plentiful as stars." Earnest vows involving a higher and nobler existence are made on earth and carefully registered in heaven. The custom of commemorating the birth of the new year seems to have been in vogue in every age. The ancient Druids were accustomed to cut the sacred mistletoe with a golden knife, in a forest dedicated to the gods, and distribute it as new year's gifts to the people. The past year has been fraught with much good and ill. "Death's shafts" have flown thick. Thousands of happy homes have been desolated by this fell destroyer; grim poverty with remorseless tread has stalked through the land leaving destitution and misery where once was peace and plenty. Yet, what we deem our greatest sorrows often prove but blessings in disguise; and when taking a retrospective view of the past, if we find much to pain and sadden us, we also find an abundance of blessings from the hand of Him who "doeth all things well." Then let us be satisfied.

With this issue we close the first half year of our labors in connection with the COURIER, how well we have succeeded in satisfying the wants of our patrons, is best known to them. Six months ago we came among you an entire stranger, and owing to bad health and a pressure of business duties we have been unable to visit our nighboring towns and country to make the acquaintance of our large list of subscribers. Up to this time we have been laboring under great disadvantages, but have endeavored to render satisfaction in our editorial duties and in the management of the paper and office. In the future we expect to be able to build up a county paper second to none in the state, and with the assistance and encouragement of our friends, hope to establish an office that will be an honor to the town and county. May our hopes be realized, and may the coming year be freighted with peace, prosperity and happiness to all. God grant that when the bells are rung at midnight to celebrate the exit of the old and advent of the new year, that they may

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true."
Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that hear we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Signor Bosco.

Below we give a little anecdote of one of his feats before royalty:

Signor Bosco spent the winter of 1858-9 in Berlin, and was one day summoned to appear at the palace in order to exhibit his performances before the present Emperor (at the time Prince Regent,) and the Court. Among other apparatus he had a terrestrial globe upon which Prussia was made to appear very small. Signor Bosco advanced to the Prince, who was sitting on an arm chair in the front row, and asked him to take the globe in his hand. The Prince did so, when to his astonishment the formerly little Prussia began to assume much larger dimensions. "Your Royal Highness preceives," says Bosco, "how Prussia will become aggrandized under your hands." The trick was loudly applauded at the time, but little did the spectators imagine that what was intended as a courtly jest was destined to become a political earnest within seven years from that time.

—The concert given at the German Reform church last Saturday evening under the direction of Mr. Wm. Groscop, was without an exception, a grand success The singing generally was good, and the rendition of "The old clock," by Minnie Hebel and Emma Ruhl was well received, and the little ladies deserved the repeated applause. "Courting in the rain," by Chas. Groscop, was also appreciated, and one could have heard a house fall down during its execution—yes you could! In short we would say the concert throughout was creditable to both scholars and teacher.

NOT SURPRISED.

When we consider the little attention paid to the laws of health, we are not surprised at the indifference manifested in relation to purity of daily food. If all articles were like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, this indifference might answer; their perfect wholesomeness would insure us against all evil consequences.

Local and Miscellaneuso

—Don't forget the poor.

—Fresh dates at Hollister's.

—You'll soon have to write 1879.

—The ice is thick enough to cut.

—See the wonderful Signor Bosco.

—West's pills cures liver conplaint.

—Did your christmas present suit?

—Visitors at the court house are few.

—Buy a watch for your boy of Abright

—Sugar sand of all colors at Hollister's.

—Its cold— "don't you for get it."

—Parties are raging among the young kids.

—Go to Hollister's palace of sweetness.

—Tarney has employed an extra butcher.

—Hollister has a new sign, "Eating House."

—Our schools have closed during the holidays.

—Nuts of all kinds for holidays at Hollister's.

—Vanity Fair smoking tobacco at Hollister's.

—One of Mr. Jno. Mitchell's children is quite sick.

—We have passed the winter thus far without a fire.

—The tax list has been remodeled. Look at it again.

—A good theatre would draw a large crowd just now.

—Trains are all on time again on the B & O. railroad.

—Cuff pins from 25 cents to $8.00 per pair at Abright's.

—The Fire Company gave a dance Tuesday evening.

—Cutters are in great demand and bring good prices.

—The latest on record: "Let me chew your gum till recess."

—Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the COURIER for 1879.

—Grand musical concert next Saturday night. See bills.

—One or two cases of scarlet fever is reported in the city.

—Highest market price paid for grain at the Saginaw elevator.

—Buy your perfumery for the new year at McIntyre & Son's.

—Hollister has engaged in the brick business—popcorn brick.

—The shooting match was postponed at the Junction Saturday.

—Toilet articles for new years presents at McIntyre & Son's.

—Necklaces in every style and price at Abright's the jeweler.

—The "Head Light"—not Joe. Lovelands—has a new manager.

—Guy Plums' children have been suffering with scarlet fever.

—The sleighing is excellent but the weather too cold to enjoy it.

—A fine lot of mixed candies 20c per lb. at McQuiston & Ralston's 51-3

—The Republican will be conducted by Brown & Berry this week,

—Miss Frankie Stahl, spent last Sabbath under the paternal roof.

—Gordon, has a neat and tasty new sign in front of his gallery.

—A sleighing party of young folks will go to Waterloo Saturday.

—The COURIER office turns out the finest job work in the county.

—Plenty of bargains at the Boot Up-Side Down for the next 30 days.

—Signor Bosco, at Ensley Hall Friday Saturday, and Monday evenings.

—Cranberries, raisins and dried currants at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—A night watch is employed at the jail. James Johnson is the man.

—Don't fail to examine Abright's stock when looking for presents.

—We have not heard of any sunstrokes within the last few days.

—Mr. Ed. Johnson, of Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Abright.

—Mercury was caught napping at 12 below zero, last Tuesday morning.

—Our worthy marshal assists Miller & Getrost in their dry goods store.

—A splendid fine boot made to order for $5.00 at the Boot Up-side Down.

—I. V. Mitchell of Mansfield, Ohio, is visiting with friends in the city.

—Culbertson runs a covered hack. Its very convenient this cold weather.

—See those 10c batts, and alpacas for 20c per yd. at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The county guardians are in extra session. Regular session next March.

—Ed. Orr and wife, of Corunna, spent several days in the city last week.

—The holiday trade was pretty brisk Tuesday. A number of farmers were in.

—Amos Miller, formerly of this city, but now of Hicksville, Ohio, is in the city.

—Anything you want in boots or shoes way down, at the Boot Up-Side Down.

—See the report of the Auditor of State on the inside of the COURIER this week

—Parties north of here are hauling a large lot of lumber to be shipped on the B. & O.

—The literary society at the Junction had their first debate last Saturday evening.

An A 1 Time.

Last Saturday evening we accepted an invitation to share in the pleasures of a sleighing party in company with Mr. and Mrs. Silvers, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Shilling, Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs Rakestraw, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Ralston Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Thomas, (of Ohio) and our betterhalf. At the appointed hour, conductor Silvers in charge of the "Long John," propelled by four chargers, with Mr. Houghton at the end of the strings, began to gather up the load of humanity. It was not long until we were speeding away over the "beautiful," amidst the sounds of the jingling bells, to arrive in due time at the residence of Mr. Christ. Buss, about five miles from town. No sooner had we arrived than we were met at the door and welcomed to warm and comfortable quarters. It was soon observed that Mr. Mitch Houston was becoming uneasy, and upon inquiry it was ascertained that supper was about to be called and Mitch was anxious to enter the dining room among the first for fear that there would not be room for his feet, he was fortunate enough to secure a seat at the first table which he was careful to retain for the second, and the last seen of him he was still eating. The occasion was much enjoyed by all, and will be remembered as one of the pleasantest of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Buss and Mr. and Mrs. Silvers deserve thanks for their hospitality, and bountiful supply of that which sustains life.

The man who has the entire management of a country newspaper on his hands is the most over worked individual in the community in which he resides. Day after day, week in and week out, his labors never cease. He has no time to devote to systematic reading, but he is compelled to gather the news at a single glance at his exchanges, and what information other men require hours of reading to gain, from the very force of circumstances the editor is compelled to glean at a hurried glance of a few moments. Is it any wonder, then, that he is sometimes mistaken as to facts, and that his reasoning therefrom is erroneous? Again, some person, in the privacy of his own room, will write a communication for the newspaper, of a column in length, and will devote to it three or four hours of time, and will then imagine that it would be nothing but fun to do an editor's literary work, but let him have every week for years nine or ten columns of such matter to prepare no matter how much his attention may be divided by business cares and private affairs, and at the same time knows that at least a thousand self-appointed critics are ready to pounce upon his production, and unsparingly pick it to pieces, and they would not view an editor's work so lightly, and so uncharitably pass judgment upon the same. The editor is compelled to gather, frequently under difficult and embarrassing circumstances, the local news of town and county, he has to glance over all his exchanges, picking out at a single glance such articles as he thinks will re pay a perusal; he has to write editorials and read proof amid all the interruptions that take place every few moments in a printing office; he has his mind often overtaxed in the business management of the office, and every week nine or ten columns of original matter must be written, whether he feels like writing or not. When this is all done, he knows that his work is not over, but that every week in the whole fifty-two of the year, it must be repeated. Those who think it is nothing but fun and an easy matter to run a newspaper, should be compelled to try it a week or two. Despite all this, many men increase the cares of the weary editor by neglecting to pay promptly what is justly his due.—Albion New Era.

The Schools.

Names of pupils reported neither absent nor tardy during the three weeks ending Dec. 20, '78.

HIGH SCHOOL.

M J Hoffman, Laura Enslep, Cory Shugars, Melissa Turner, Rebecca Shull, John Funk, Alfred Rowland, Eliza Stahl, Ada Spangler.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Louis Henry, Bertie Robbins, Simon Hoisington, Wm Stamets, Lillie Lobmiller, Silas Weyer, Flara Hoffman, Ella McIntosh, George Ralston, Flora Gordon, Minnie McDowell, Bell Lanning.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

Neva Bell, Ada Spake, Harry Swartz, Wm Hoffman, Addie Beck, Cora Widney, Florence Hollopeter, Etta Cline, James Hoffman, Marion Willis, John Zimmerman, Aletha Houghton, Nannie Peterson, Quinn Altenberg.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Charlie Spake, Austin Houghton, Maggie Silvers, Josie Ashley, Laura Hoffman, Alda Shaffer, Lizzie Ashley, Cora Culberson, Lettie Meese, Jessie Weaver, Dora Jones, Lena Cloy, Georgie Clark, Georgie Hoffman, Freddy Lobmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGH.

Arthur Miller, Theresa Ashley, Cora Smith, Ella Somers, Minnie Stoudacher, Josie Smith, Thomas Shewers, Blanche Peterson, Laura Fretz, Jay Jones, Lucy Otto.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Willie Ault, Calvin Smith, Clay Jones Amelia Ault, Rilla Hollopeter, Freddy Ashley, Charley Hoffman, Laura Ober, Katie Bergh, Laura Houghton, Artie Duck, Eddie Mason, Dessie Silvers, Eva Ensley, Clara Huffman, Frankie Kagey, Johnny Creger, Estella Hague, Reba Houser.

The above list includes the names of a number of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the term. Such will be reported at the opening of next term, which begins Jan. 6th,

Wanted.

Three thousand bushels of wheat wanted at the Saginaw Elevator. Highest market prices paid.

R. S. McCLELLAN.

—A little girl of Mr. Jno. Faegler was buried in the cemetery here last Monday.

—Bill Britton has a sore finger. Result of fooling around the hind leg of a mule.

—The soap factory has froze up. Kreger and his jolly partner is making cord wood.

—The latest novelties in mustache cups, a large assortment at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Call and examine our fine line of letter, note, bill and statement heads. Prices low.

—We are under obligations to Col. B. Lowrey and Maj. B. Matheny, for a lift on Christmas.

—Mrs. Thomas, of Sherwood, Ohio, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Silvers, in this place.

—Dick Shreve's birth-day comes once a year. Dick celebrated it on christmas eve. this year.

—Quite a number of men report falls on the sidewalks. We have no report from the ladies.

—Sportsmen say that the cold weather for the past few days has been bad on the rabbits.

—The little fellows jump on the passing sleds and don't care whether school keeps or not.

—Still there is a disease among the remaining porkers. Not so fatal, however, as in the fall.

—Jno. Britton is certainly a conundrum. He finds live and healthy pigs in hay stacks.

—Call early and purchase a set of spoons and have them marked free of charge at Abright's.

—For cotton flannels, flannels, waterproofs and felt skirts, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—We are not crowded with ad's this week and hence can give our readers more reading matter.

—New harness shop in town, in Ward's building, under the management of Wm. Sheffer. 2w.

—Our sabbath schools should again establish their monthly concerts and break the monotony.

—A number of Underhill's clebrated lamp posts are being put up about the business part of town.

—A complete catalogue of all the important events of 1878 will be found on the inside of this paper.

—If it wasn't for the bell ringing twice each day nobody would know that court was in session.

—H. & Y. have made a record and A has sent for a car load of goverment pad locks for distribution.

—Swearing off time approacheth and we look for a dull day or two at the cigar stands and saloons.

—Smoke good cigars, the 'Universal 2 for 5c. and the 'Veto' the best for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Buckwheat ain't very high, oh, no. Four and a half cents per pound. The poor can live fat this winter.

—Ten-quarter blankets for $2.25, twelve-quarter white blankets for $3.75 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Edward Baker lost one of his children by death Sunday. He has been unfortunate with his family.

—This is the time of year to put hot coals in the ash barrel and set it beside the wood house or out-kitchen.

—The bridge contracts let by the commissioners to Werntz & Culver were finished up last Saturday.

—Miss Powers entertained some of her friends at Dr. Casebeer's last Monday evening. A pleasant time.

—McIntyre & Son are better prepared than ever to supply their customers with pure drugs for the new year.

—Rouchings, childrens' silk handkerchiefs for 15c., buttons, linen collars, &c., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Its about the usual time for holding protracted meetings, but we do not know of any arrangements as yet.

—Jas. Hazzard is seeing the sights about town again. James has been confined to the house for some time.

—The wood market has been over stocked. Good loads, perhaps a cord of stove wood, were sold as low as 50c.

—A mule belonging to Mr. McDowell was struck by the south bound Saginaw train Monday and somewhat hurt.

—We had a female tramp strike us for a job last week. She hailed from the late deceased Wolcottville Register.

—Dry Houghton and a load of wood performed the difficult feat of a sumersault, both at the same time, last week.

—The holidays are at hand and yet the school marms remain in a state of single blessedness. "We need reform."

—The yard at the stave factory is chuck full of bolt and heading timber and will begin in earnest again in a few days.

—The dance for the benefit of the Hook and Ladder Company was not as well patronized as it should have been.

—Some of our saloons were open on christmas while others were closed All business should be transacted according to law.

—The thermometer indicated 12 degrees below zero Wednesday morning on the east side of the brick block on main-st,

—There is a span of mules in the north part of town that would'nt object to being in a stable of some kind this cold weather.

Farmers.

Take your grain to the Saginaw elevator for good weight.

R. S. McCLELLAN, Buyer.

—Why will you buy a poor quality of mixed candy, when you can get a superior quality at Hollisters for 25 cents per pound.

—The firm of Mulcay & McClellan, grain buyers at the Saginaw elevator is dissolved Mr. McClellan continuing the business.

—QUERY —"Why will men smoke Common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price."

—Gold is now at par. Pull out your pouches, feller citizens, and lets have the shiners to gladden the eyes of our rising generation.

—Over shoes from 25c to $1.00; rubber boots from $1.25 to $2.75. All of our goods at wholesale prices at the Boot Up-Side Down.

—Now you that contemplate marriage, come to the COURIER office and examine our full line of wedding stationery of the very latest styles.

—A select party was given at the residence of Mr. Obe Cool yesterday evening. The guests were all highly pleased and numerous.

—Someone struck a hog belonging to Jno. Gross, with a sharp instrument which caused its death. Jno. feels very indignant over the matter.

—There is a rumor that one of our painters and a girl from the rural districts will soon be o-n-e. This is very acceptable marriageble weather indeed.

—The two sun-dogs visible on each side of old Sol, on Tuesday morning are reported, by the old inhabitant: too immense. In fact they were dog-gone big.

—A sad-eyed youth hailing from Waterloo took in a little too much of "the terrible distroyer" Saturday night, and the consequence is he is out just one hat.

—There was no fun of any consequence on christmas. Let us have a lively time on the opening of the new year, if its nothing more than a fantastic parade."

—There was a temperance advocate in town this week whose abdomen would touch a figure four on a quail trap at a distance of twenty paces or less. His stay was brief.

—There are now about 300 cases on the docket. At the beginning of this term there were only three state cases. The next term will be held in February next with a large number added to the above figure.

—The hack team that carries the mail and passengers to the Junction, drove by Frank Culbertson, ran a way Tuesday. They soon got loose from the sled and did not do much damage.

THAT TURKEY OF OURS, was presented by Mr. S. U. Tarney, the popular and enterprising proprietor of the Main street meat market, for which we return many thanks.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

THE FINEST AND MOST NATURAL.

The finest, purest, and best flavors for cakes, puddings, pastry, &c., are Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts. In this age of adulteration, it is gratifying to find one to stick by the old path of honesty, and consumers owe it to themselves to patronize such efforts.

—Pedestrains find the middle of the road a great deal better walking than the side walks. Some one surprise their front walks by cleaning them off once—only once.

—Mr. Gordon, our photographer entertained the little folks at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening with some panoramic views. They were highly appreciated by the juveniles.

—The evening frieght on the Eel River Road was delayed here all night last Monday. One of the valves in the engine bursted which caused the delay. It was almost impossible for them to raise steam enough to side track.

—Mr. Mulcay, of the Saginaw railroad, left here Tuesday evening for a a new field of labor. He has accepted a position on the Cin. W. & M. R. R. at Elkhart, Ind. Mr. Copper will fill his place at the Saginaw depot for the present.

—Dave Culver's team got tired standing in the cold Monday evening. They broke their hitching straps and "lit out" for home in a lively manner. When crossing the Eel River R. R. they came very near coming in contact with with an iron horse that was backing up. They just crossed in time.

—There is a horse running at large on our streets that is nothing but skin and bones. It is a shame to turn out a dumb brute such weather as this to starve. It would be a great relief to the animal if some "christian" would shoot it—in the mouth with a bale of hay.

—Remember that the musical convention now in progess here under the direction of Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago will close next Saturday night with a concert. Many singers are already in form abroad. A programme of strictly first class music will be rendered. Admission 25c. Come.

—Mrs. A. J. Little with her usual energy, gave the COURIER boys. and her family relatives a turkey dinner yesterday. When the plates of each was upturned the individual found a tasty necktie, which will no doubt be exhibited around a "bed-sheet" collar at the Neoteric hop to-night. They all return their sincere thanks and greatly appreciate her kindness.

—The following officers were installed at the new hall of Auburn Lodge No— F. & A. M., last Saturday evening:

F. E. Davenport, W. M.; M. Seiler, S. W.; A. L. Hollopeter, J. W.; J. L. Davis, Treas.; B. D. Harris, Sec.; J. J. VanAuken, S. D.; J. A. Potter, J. D.; John Treesh, Tyler.

All present enjoyed the occasion.

Announcement.

Owing to a difficulty the nature of which need not be explained, the musical convention, instead of being held in the Presbyterian church as announced, will be held in the M. E. church.

Grand concert on next Saturday night. See bills.

M. SEILER,
B. MILLER.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Auburn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25th, 1878, Mr. W. J. McCrory, of Allen county, to Miss Alice Shaffer.

All hands at the COURIER office acknowledge the receipt of a bountiful supply of cake from the bride. The happy pair left for Indianapolis on the afternoon train.

"Though twain, yet one, and running to one goal,
As chariot wheels, though twain, together roll;
Light be your load of life, your pathway clear,
Your common goal when furthest seem most near

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1878.

CALENDAR FOR 1879.

1879	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.	1879	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
Jan.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	July	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sept.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Oct.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
May	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...

Chronological Eras.

THIS YEAR CORRESPONDS TO

The year 6592 of the Julian period.
The year 7387-88 of the Byzantine era.
The year 5639-40 of the Jewish era.
The year 2632 since the foundation of Rome.
The year 2655 of the Olympiads.
The year 2191 of the Grecian era.
The year 1595 of the era of Diocletian.
The year 1297 of the era of the Hegira.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	E.	Solar Cycle	12.
Epact	7.	Roman Indiction	7.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	18.	Julian Period	6592.

Movable Festivals.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb'y 9.
Sexagesima Sunday	Feb'y 16.
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb'y 23.
Ash Wednesday	Feb'y 26.
Quadragesima Sunday	March 2.
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 23.
Palm Sunday	April 6.
Good Friday	April 11.
Easter Sunday	April 13.
Low Sunday	April 20.
Rogation Sunday	May 18.
Ascension Day	May 22.
Whit Sunday	June 1.
Trinity Sunday	June 8.
Corpus Christi	June 12.
Advent Sunday	Nov. 30.

Eclipses.

1. Annular eclipse of the sun, Jan. 22, 1879. Invisible in United States.

2. Annular eclipse of the sun, July 18, 1879. Invisible in United States.

3. Partial eclipse of the moon, Dec. 27-28, 1879. Invisible in United States.

Herschel's Weather Table,

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER, THROUGHOUT ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH YEAR, FOREVER.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens between	*In Summer.*	*In Winter.*
Midnight & 2 a.m.	Fair	Frost unless wind southwest.
2 and 4 a.m.	Cold and showers.	Snow and stormy.
4 and 6 a.m.	Rain	Rain.
6 and 8 a.m.	Wind and rain	Stormy.
8 and 10 a.m.	Changeable	Cold rain if wind west, snow if east.
10 and 12 a.m.	Frequent showers.	Cold & high wind.
12 and 2 p.m.	Very rainy	Snow or rain.
2 and 4 p.m.	Changeable	Fair and mild.
4 and 6 p.m.	Fair	Fair.
6 and 8 p.m.	Fair if wind northwest.	Fair, frosty if wind north or n. e.
8 and 10 p.m.	Rainy if south or southwest.	Rain or snow if south or s. w.
10 and midnight	Fair	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter are to midnight the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.

3. The nearer to midday or noon the phases of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon till 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, from 4 to 10, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

SARATOGA, N. Y., had something of a financial flurry last week. Two banks—the Commercial and First National—closed their doors....Dr. Bradford, a New York physician of hitherto fair repute, has been sentenced to fourteen years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary for malpractice.

TUESDAY, the 17th of December, marked an important event in the financial annals of the United States. On that day, for the first time in sixteen years, gold sold in New York city on a par with greenbacks....At Philadelphia, ex-President Morton, of the Market Street Railway Company, and Samuel B. Huhn, who pleaded guilty to fraudulently over-issuing the stock of the company, were sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

JUDGE HILTON, of New York, the manager of the Stewart business, has sent to three of the principal Jewish charitable institutions of that city a letter announcing money donations by Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and the Jewish people are considerably exercised in consequence. Wide difference of opinion prevails among the Jewish people as to what is best to be done in the matter on account of the ill-feeling engendered by Hilton's action in excluding Joseph Seligman and his family from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, in the summer of 1877. Some prominent members of the Jewish church are strongly opposed to allowing the donations to be received, while others argue that the gifts come from Mrs. Stewart; that she should not be held responsible for Hilton's acts, and that the Jews have no quarrel with that lady....An English woman—Mrs. Adah Anderson—has commenced a remarkable pedestrian undertaking in New York, namely, to walk 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours.

IN 1862, a mob of Molly Maguires, led by one Jack Kehoe, cruelly murdered F. W. S. Langdon, a mine boss, in Carbon county, Pa. After a lapse of sixteen years, justice has at last overtaken the chief participant in the crime. Kehoe paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows, at Pottsville, Pa., on the 18th of December.

A SHOCKING calamity is reported from Cohoes, N. Y. The house of Patrick Rourke was destroyed by fire, and Rourke and his five children perished in the flames....An official statement shows that the savings banks of Massachusetts have lost about 80,000 depositors during the past year, and with them $27,500,000 of deposits.

THE WEST.

A HEARTRENDING accident recently occurred near Sabula, Iowa, on the Mississippi river. The river being partly frozen over, a man named Lane took his wife and two children out for a little diversion on the ice. Placing them on a hand-sleigh, he shoved the party ahead of him by means of handles attached thereto. All at once the whole party broke through the ice and were drowned. Their bodies had not been recovered at last accounts. [illegible] son, a widow lady, and her three children, were recently found murdered in Kearney county, Neb. The bodies were found concealed in a hay-stack. No clew to the murderer....The Chicago *Tribune* prints extensive telegraphic reports regarding the winter-wheat outlook throughout the Northwest, which are generally of an encouraging character. In many localities the average has been reduced by reason of the unusual drought which prevailed during the fall months, while in others the acreage has been largely increased, and prospects are good for an abundant crop.

A FIRE on Fourth street, St. Louis, last week, destroyed $250,000, the principal sufferers being Jaccard & Co., jewelers, and B. C. Powell, carpet dealer....Advices from Oregon report another Indian war as imminent.

THE German Savings Institution, one of the oldest and heretofore considered one of the soundest banks in Cincinnati, has gone to the wall.

MENTION has heretofore been made in this column of the burning at the stake, in Nebraska, of two alleged cattle-thieves by indignant herders who had suffered from their depredations. It now turns out that the men were innocent, while the mob that put them to such a horrible death was composed of thieves and desperadoes. There is much feeling over the affair in the region where it occurred, and the Governor of Nebraska has offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the men who committed the diabolical crime.

THE SOUTH.

AT Meridian, Tex., a few nights since, while most of the citizens were at church, fifty masked men compelled the jailer to open the prison, entered the cell of Mart and Tom Harrels and riddled them with buckshot, making another prisoner hold the light.

WASHINGTON.

AT Mount Carrie, Fla., four negroes attempted to burn a mill, and beat the Superintendent's wife, and compelled her to give up $400. The negroes were arrested, but a band of masked men overpowered the guard, took the prisoners in front of the Baptist Church, shot two dead, and mortally wounded a third. The fourth escaped....Pryor Jones and Smith Jackson, colored, were executed last week at Bastrop, Texas, in the presence of 3,000 persons principally negroes.

THE Treasury Department, to stimulate sales, contemplates fixing commissions on subscriptions for the 4 per cent. consols, up to June 30, 1879, as follows: On subscriptions of $100,000 to $1,000,000, ⅛ of 1 per cent. From $1,000,000 to $10,000,000 ¼ of 1 per cent. On amounts in excess of $10,000,000, an additional commission of 1-10 of 1 per cent....It is said that the Inter-State Commerce bill for regulating railway tariffs will be for the benefit of railroads and to the injury of producers, as it enables the roads to make their own rates so long as they are uniform and not discriminating.... There is a proposition before the Ways and Means Committee to place a coupon stamp upon every cigar manufactured or imported, and a number of members of the House have indorsed the idea as a cheap and certain manner of collecting the tax.

SECRETARY SHERMAN sent to the Senate last week an answer to Senator Beck's resolution calling upon him for information. The Secretary says that "under existing law either gold coin or the standard silver dollars may be used in the payment of interest on the public debt. The law does not direct which shall be paid, but leaves it to the discretion of the department, to be exercised upon considerations of public policy."....A delegation of tobacco manufacturers is in Washington, urging the reduction of the tax on the weed to 16 cents per pound....Congress has passed a bill for the erection of a new bridge across the Potomac at Georgetown.

A CALL has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,906,100, being the rest and residue of the bonds outstanding under the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, not included in previous calls.

GENERAL.

MINISTER KASSON writes from Austria that he thinks the United States can make a treaty with Persia which will be to the interest of our cotton manufacturers....Gen. Grant's house in Washington, which cost $25,000, has been sold by his agent for $18,000 to an Ohio lady, who now occupies it. The house has been long vacant.

THE Manhattan Savings Bank robbers asked $500,000 for the return of the $1,500,000 in United States bonds which were stolen. Congress has now ordered that duplicates of such bonds be issued to the bank.

THE most foolhardy attempt at ocean navigation by means of small boats ever made is in contemplation by Herbert Burrill, of Boston. Burrill will attempt the unparalleled feat of crossing the Atlantic, doubling the Cape of Good Hope, and then crossing the Indian ocean to Australia, in a craft nineteen feet in length and two and one-half feet deep. She is to have an iron keel weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and is to be sloop-rigged.

BAYARD TAYLOR, American Minister to Germany, died at Berlin on the 19th of December. His disease was dropsy. Mr. Taylor was born in 1825, and was, consequently, 53 years of age. The deceased was a great favorite at the German capital, although accredited only a short time. The Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and Prince Bismarck greatly esteemed Mr. Taylor, whose appointment as Minister to the German Court was extremely welcome to them. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter devotedly nursed the deceased during his long illness, and their bereavement is indescribably sad.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR THURMAN authorizes the statement that he will under no circumstances stand as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio next fall.

FOREIGN.

AFTER a long debate, the motion in the British Parliament for a vote to censure on the Afghanistan policy of the Government was defeated by a majority of 101, being nine or ten less than had been counted upon by Beaconsfield's supporters.

A HITHERTO harmless lunatic, who bears the appropriate name of Madden, has been arrested in London charged with threatening the life of Queen Victoria.

PRINCESS ALICE of Hesse, second daughter of Queen Victoria, died of diphtheria at Darmstadt, Germany, on the 14th inst. She was born in 1843, and married in 1862.

IT is reported that Schouvaloff will now endeavor to bring into effect the constitution which he was instructed by the Czar to prepare....From Constantinople it is reported that Turkey will at once settle the Grecian question and conclude a definitive treaty with Russia.

ALL the capital and reserve funds of the West of England and South Wales District Bank are lost, and there is a deficiency of $1,500,000 which the stockholders must repair.... In the British House of Commons, a few days ago, Sir George Campbell criticised Turkey's course in continuing to import large quantities of arms from America while asserting its inability to provide for the Rhodope fugitives.... William Anderson, an Englishman and Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company in Crete, was murdered lately in Candia.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says the Russian Mission at Cabul has been formally and officially withdrawn.

THE Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution asking the Government to transfer the control of the Prussian railways to the empire as speedily as possible....News comes across the waters of another marine horror. The steamer Byzantine, bound from Marseilles, France, to Constantinople, collided with another vessel and sunk. The loss of life is placed at 150.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—SENATE.—The bills introduced and referred included the following: By Mr. Plumb, to provide for the temporary increase of the army in emergency; by Mr. Conkling (by request), to amend the laws relating to pensions. This bill concerns the fees of attorneys. It is claimed that the present regulations prevent those entitled to pensions securing the services of respectable attorneys....Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize duplicates of the registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution in New York city. Passed....Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to secure a more efficient collection of the revenue from cigars. Referred....At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill in regard to the count of the electoral vote, and Mr. Bayard spoke in its favor. Mr. Eaton opposed the bill. Mr. Merrimon believed the passage of this bill would be satisfactory to the people. Mr. Garland opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds. Mr. Hill spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Thurman said he would not discuss the bill at this late hour. He would content himself by voting against it. After some further discussion between Messrs. Hoar, Cockrell and Edmunds' the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 20. ....Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The resolution looking to an investigation of the official conduct of J. J. Davenport, the United States Supervisor of Elections at New York, was adopted without objection, after being amended so as to make the investigation extend to his conduct on the days of registration....Mr. Shelley, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from the tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago. Recommitted.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sparks, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday....Mr. Durham, from the same committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, which, with trivial exceptions, were non-concurred in....Mr. Philips submitted a resolution reciting the late Indian raids in Kansas and Nebraska, and the capture of marauders, and calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why he had not surrendered the guilty and responsible parties of such Indian bands to the authorities of Kansas and Nebraska. Adopted....The Senate bill authorizing the issue of duplicates of registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution, in New York, was passed....The Senate bill to regulate the Presidential elections was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on the subject.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Blaine called up his resolution directing an investigation into the recent elections in the South. A motion to table the resolution was rejected. Mr. Thurman's amendment extending the investigation into the alleged forced assessments of administration office-holders for election-campaign purposes, was adopted. Mr. Conkling announced that it would be impossible for the Judiciary Committee to conduct the investigation, and it was provided in the resolution that the matter should be placed in the hands of a committee of nine Senators. An amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, to conduct the investigations with open doors led to a protracted debate, and the resolution went over.... Mr. Beck offered a resolution commanding Secretary Sherman to appear in person before the Senate and state what reason he has, if any, for failing to inform the Senate how much silver coin has been received for customs duties, and how much has been applied to paying the interest on the public debt. Mr. Morrill objected, and the resolution went over under the rule....Several bills were introduced and referred....A motion to take up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was defeated by six majority.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Hobart (Ala.), a bill requiring United States Marshals to carry prisoners arrested by them to the nearest court; by Mr. Young (Tenn.), a bill for the relief of settlers on Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas; also, bill to extend time for putting in claims for bounty, etc.; by Mr. Brentano (Ill.), a bill to amend the act for the coinage of the standard silver dollar; by Mr. Wood (N. Y.), to make United States notes receivable for duties on imports; also, bill respecting protests on appeals from seizures by Collectors of Customs; by Mr. Cox (N. Y.), for the removal of political disabilities; by Mr. Phelps (N. J.), providing for the circulation of national-bank notes of less than $5 after resumption, the same as before; by Mr. Lathrop (Ill.), to place the silver coinage of the United States upon the basis of its intrinsic value—it proposes to make the silver dollar of 412½ grains and minor coins relatively of like weight and fineness, provides for free coinage without limit, and makes all silver coin legal tender for any amount, when not otherwise specified in the contract; by Mr. Fort (Ill.), proposing a penalty of $1,000 to be imposed upon any national-banking association for each offense in refusing to receive or pay out standard silver dollars the same as other lawful money....A resolution was introduced by Mr. Kelley (Pa.), directing Secretary Sherman to furnish a statement of the amount of Government gold deposited with the banks at the beginning of each month during Mr. Hayes' administration.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.—SENATE.—The Blaine resolution came up, and Mr. Merrimon read a speech in reply to Mr. Blaine. He was followed by Mr. Wallace, who vehemently opposed the resolution. Messrs. Whyte and Morgan also spoke in opposition, after which the resolution was put to a vote and adopted by yeas, 56; nays, 6. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Eaton, Hill, McCreery, Morgan, Wallace and Whyte....The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed as amended by the Senate committee....The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Blaine and Davis (W. Va.) were appointed a committee of conference.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill appropriating $450,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the postal-mail service, and prohibiting any increase in the postal-car service during the present year, which was finally passed, after a protracted discussion.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Paddock called up the bill recently reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to amend the posse-comitatus clause of the Army Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not be construed to apply to any part of the army or portion thereof engaged in the protection of life and property in the States and Territories subject to Indian insurrection. Amendments were agreed to so as to name the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada and the Territories subject to Indian insurrection, etc. The bill then passed....The House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses incurred by committees of the Senate and House in investigating into the cause and prevention of epidemic diseases, was passed.... The House bill giving twenty condemned cannon to the Custer monument at West Point was passed....The Pension Appropriation bill was passed without material amendment.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Ryan—Giving jurisdiction to the District and Circuit Courts of Kansas over the Indian Territory; by Mr. Corlett—For the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park....The bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Yellow-Fever Epidemics was passed....The Senate amendments to the Fortification and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were non-concurred in....Mr. Boone introduced a joint resolution extending until the 18th of February the time within which the Joint Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau may report. Passed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—SENATE.—A communication was received from Davenport, the United States Supervisor of Elections at New York, suggesting amendments in the Naturalization laws. Referred....Mr. Christiancy reported a substitute for the bill of Mr. Beck to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes. The substitute provides for the repeal of section 820, providing a test oath for jurors.... Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to reimburse several States for interest on the war loan and for other purposes. Referred....The House bill appropriating $450,000 for the transportation of mails by railroads was passed....The Vice President announced as the select committee to inquire whether the constitutional rights of citizens were violated in the recent elections, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Blaine, Messrs. Teller, Cameron (Wis.), Kirkwood, Bayard, Wallace, Bailey, and Garland. ....Mr. Burnside addressed the Senate explanatory of the new bill for the reorganization of the army.

HOUSE.—J. G. Young took the seat made vacant by the death of J. J. Leonard, of the Fifth Louisiana district....Mr. Cabell asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the charges made against Alexander Rives, the Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, in regard to his action in issuing writs of habeas corpus for bringing before him two prisoners, now in custody under a charge of murder, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts connected with his action, and what action should be taken in relation thereto. Messrs. White and Hale objected.... The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

The Oldest Printer.

"Fifty-seven years at the case," said the foreman of the *World* composing-room to the reporter, as he pointed out an old gray-bearded man picking up type in the corner of the room. The old man stood where the sunlight fell full upon him, and he was chewing tobacco under his green shade and clicking type in his stick unconcernedly. "He never stops chewing. He comes down here at 6 in the morning and works till 6 in the evening. He never eats a mouthful nor takes a drink; he lives on tobacco."

"Uncle Bob," said the reporter, as he approached the old type-setter and touched him on the shoulder, "how old are you?"

The old gentleman looked up kindly into the reporter's eyes, and answered, "I was 75 day before yesterday."

His name is Robert Tappan, but everybody calls him Uncle Bob. "I was born in Kingston, Ulster county, in 1803. I entered the office of my uncle—the *Ulster Plebeian*—in 1821. I worked on the same press that Jesse Buell used. I came to New York in 1824, on the James Kent, and we took Lafayette on board at West Point and brought him to New York with us. When I came to New York I went into Maj. Noah's office, the *Enquirer*, then on the *Courier and Enquirer*, where I worked steadily for twenty-one years. Mr. Webb presented me with a magnificent Bible, and I've kept it twenty-four years."

On the day following the above Uncle Bob came down to the office with the Bible in a basket. "Here," he said, as he opened the book and pointed to the fly-leaf, "read this."

> Presented to Robert Tappan, on Xmas, 1854, as a very slight testimony of respect and regard for his character and appreciation of his valuable and faithful services in the office of the *Courier and Enquirer* from 1832 to the present time, by his friend,
>
> J. WATSON WEBB.
>
> Dec. 25, 1854.

The old man then whipped out his genealogical record, written with blue ink on a narrow slip of paper. It went so far back that it was perplexing to dive for. He skipped a few generations as he pointed about an inch from the top of the slip and said, "I've got a pair of sleeve-buttons belonging to Christopher Kiersted, who was the father of my grandfather Luke. Luke was a surgeon in the Revolution with Washington, at Newburg."

And then, as he traveled by a pan-handle route over the blue ink, he said, "A grand-nephew of Gov. George Clinton married my grandfather's sister. I was married on Dec. 15, 1831, to Maria C. Low, of Flatbush, whose grandfather was Col. Bauman, of the artillery regiment that placed the flagstaff on the Battery on the day the British evacuated New York. He was afterward appointed first Postmaster of New York."

Uncle Bob lives in Brooklyn with one of his married sons. He is fond of life and enjoyment, and on Hallow-eve played "blind-man's buff" and "button, button" as lively as any of the family. He has been at work on the *World* ever since he left the *Courier and Enquirer*, which is now nearly fifteen years.

"You have read many handwritings in your time, haven't you, Uncle Bob?"

"Yes, indeed; but old Bennett's was the worst I ever tackled," he answered. And once more the click of his type sounded in the corner.—*New York World.*

Jealous of a Corpse.

A scene of a very disagreeable nature is said to have occurred recently at a funeral in this city. It seems that a young married lady who died had, previous to her marriage, received the attentions of a gentleman who afterward married another lady. At the funeral of the former lady the wife of the gentleman, who is practicing his profession in this city, repaired to the house where the last sad rites were being performed, and, when the minister of the gospel had finished his eulogy of the deceased, she approached the coffin and began to address the assembled friends and relatives in an excited manner. From what could be gathered from her excited utterances, it would seem that she was jealous of the deceased, and she announced that, should her husband approach the coffin even so much as to look at the corpse, she would tear out his eyes. The woman became excited and violent in her demonstrations, and considerable confusion resulted among the astonished persons present. She was finally ejected from the room, and, for fear that another scene should occur, a gentleman was dispatched to the pavement outside, where her husband was, and requested him not to enter the house. This unpleasant incident has occasioned a great deal of gossip since its occurrence, especially as all parties occupy high social positions.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

THE crew of a shipwrecked vessel were lately killed and eaten by the blacks on the coast of Queensland, Australia. The bodies of two of the men were found in an oven on the mainland opposite the King's reef, on which the vessel struck. The features of the men were unrecognizable, the skulls being smashed in and parts of the flesh being removed; but traces of paper, clothing, etc., in the neighborhood of the camp left no doubt as to their identity.

A CONNECTICUT wife wants a divorce because her husband bound her with a rope, poured kerosene oil over her, and threatened to burn her up. He replies that he was only enforcing proper obedience.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Letter from Our Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1878.

Only two weeks of the session gone, and five appropriation bills passed by both houses, shows that our national law-makers have their working harness on. If they keep on at this business pace, the real work of the session will have been disposed of long before the ides of March roll around.

A feature of the past week's proceedings in the House is the large number of bills introduced relating to our silver coins. Mr. Felton, of Georgia, introduced a bill to compel national banks to receive the standard silver dollar as equivalent in value to gold coin. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, wants to provide for the free coinage of gold coin, and a standard silver dollar of the same unit of value, the coins to be interchangeable at the United States treasuries. Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, proposes to compel national banks to receive legal-tender coins on deposit at par, and to compel the United States Treasurer to exchange Government notes for Government coins. The House refused to suspend the rules and pass a bill prohibiting the further coinage of the trade dollar—154 yeas to 91 nays, not two-thirds. It also—150 yeas to 81 nays—refused to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the resolution of Mr. Fort declaring that the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar of 412½ grains shall be maintained.

Among the bills introduced in the House this week, is one reducing the number of Representatives in Congress from South Carolina from five to two, representing the white inhabitants, and leaving the colored voters without representation. The measure is a Republican one, and the reason given for it is that the colored voters are not allowed the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and that, in proportion to the number of white voters, the State has an undue representation in Congress.

The joint commission appointed at the last session to inquire into the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department has finished taking testimony, but will probably not make their report to Congress until after the holiday recess. It is pretty well understood that a majority of the commission is favorable to the proposed change, and that they will so recommend in their report. It is generally believed, however, that whatever this report may be, or whatever may be the action of Congress in regard to it, the President, being opposed to the transfer, will veto any bill that passes both branches of Congress directing the transfer to be made. If Congress, therefore, passes a bill it will not become a law unless it is passed over the President's disapproval by a two-thirds vote of both the Senate and House.

Reports have time and again gone out from the capital, within the last month, that Atty. Gen. Devens was on the eve of retiring from the Cabinet. Such reports are without any foundation. The public may rest assured, unless something unforeseen turns up, that there will be no change in the Cabinet for months to come. This statement is made on the very best authority.

There is an immense amount of unfinished business before the present Congress. The calendar of the daily order of business in the House shows the amount of legislation pending. Of business undisposed of at the end of the last session there are 7 reports of committees, 5 House bills and resolutions with amendments of the Senate, 116 bills from the Senate on their first and second reading, 4 concurrent resolutions, 1 motion passed with a motion to reconsider pending, 91 bills in committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and 225 bills on the private calendar. There are also a large number of committee reports to be presented. Of the pending Senate bills there may be mentioned: Extending the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad; authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers who have been interred in private village or city cemeteries; to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Second and Seventh judicial circuits; to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Snelling; to grant additional homestead rights to settlers within railway limits; in relation to the Kansas Pacific railway, and Senator Edmunds' Electoral bill.

The joint commission appointed at the last session of Congress to mature plans for the reorganization of the army made their report this week, in the shape of a carefully-drawn bill. The following is a brief abstract of its salient features: The number of General officers is reduced to six, the ranks of General and Lieutenant General ceasing with the present incumbents, consisting of two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals. There are now three Major Generals and six Brigadiers. The Adjutant General's Department and the Department of Inspection are consolidated, with the reduction of six officers in the two departments. Reductions of the number of officers are made in the other staff departments also. The number of Chaplains is reduced by eight. In the future there are to be no staff officers below the rank of Major. The cavalry regiments are reduced from ten to eight, the infantry from twenty-five to sixteen, making a reduction of nine regiments. The artillery regiments remain unchanged. In all, 136 regimental officers are to be mustered out. The regimental organization is to consist of four battalions instead of ten companies, as now, of which battalions three are to be officered and two manned. Each battalion is to consist of four companies. The fourth battalion is to be neither officered nor manned, and will be raised only as authorized by Congress. For the present the cavalry regiments will contain three battalions fully manned. In the artillery only two will be. An infantry regiment will consist of eight companies, and with the army at 25,000 men a regiment will be 730 strong. All bands and details of bands are abolished, as is all extra-duty pay. Post traderships are also prohibited, and the Commissary Department is required to supply all the wants of the soldiers. The manufacture of arms by the Ordnance Bureau is positively prohibited, and they are required to purchase in open market. This will practically stop the manufacture of arms at the arsenals. No change is made in the pay of officers, and a slight increase is made in that of non-commissioned officers. The retired list is opened, instead of being limited by law, as is now the case, to 400 officers. All General officers are to be retired at 65, and officers of a lower grade at 62.

The officers mustered out are to receive a year's pay for every five years' service, where their record is good. Where it is doubtful they will receive one year's pay at the discretion of the President.

Brutality in Colleges.

Neal Dow, in a recent letter to a New York paper, tells the story of a weak, puny lad who, while a Freshman at college, was dragged from his bed on a winter's night, held under the pump until he was insensible, and then left on the snow to freeze to death, while the boys who had been torturing him went quietly home.

The boy revived, however, in time to save his life. He had pluck and common-sense. Knowing that it would be useless to appeal to the college authorities for justice, he had the ruffians arrested, brought before the Criminal Court, and punished to the full extent of the law.

Mr. Dow suggests that this is the only way to put an end to the practice of "hazing," which is, in fact, nothing but the brute attacks of reckless boys upon lads younger and weaker than themselves.

There is no reason why the sons of cultured people in colleges should be permitted to commit outrages for which a poorer ruffian would be sent to jail. College authorities are often disposed to shirk the responsibility, as in the recent case at Princeton. This timidity is probably due in weak colleges to the fear of driving students away, and so losing a part of the revenue.

In the great Polytechdic school at Bethlehem, Pa.—where the tuition is free—a case of hazing occurred last winter, and the leaders were promptly expelled, while their assistants were suspended for a year. This sentence seemed hard, as two of the latter came from Russia; but it was inexorably carried out. There will be no more hazing in that college.

On the other hand, here is a case which occurred in a college in Connecticut about a year ago. Some young men of the higher classes invited a sickly boy—a Freshman—to supper. Very much flattered, he accepted the invitation. After supper, it being near midnight, they proposed, as a proof of his courage, that he should go alone to the graveyard and climb up on the pedestal of a monument, on top of which stood a marble figure of Peace.

The boy, being a plucky little fellow, went and climbed on the pedestal, when the figure waved its white arms and uttered a frightful shriek. He staggered, fell, struck his head on a stone, and was taken up insensible, to die the next day. The truth of the occurrence was carefully concealed from his parents and the legal authorities.

Murder and Lynch Law.

Grant county, Ky., has officers who are too cowardly, or too corrupt to enforce the laws; therefore Frank Turner, although he had killed four men, was still at liberty. Nobody dared to quarrel with him, and, in order to get an antagonist, he sought out Peter Judd, who had recently fought with the desperado's brother. Turner called Judd out of his house and demanded an apology. Judd instantly promised to apologize. Turner was disappointed by this easy victory, and commanded Judd to apologize on his knees, hoping that he would, by refusing, give a pretext for bloodshed. Judd submissively got down on his knees. Then Turner stabbed him to death. The officers did not arrest the murderer even then, but a mob hanged him.

IT is estimated that a ton of fair engine coal will convey a freight or passenger train thirty-five miles.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$7 50 @10 50
Hogs	2 90 @ 3 15
Cotton	8¾@ 9¼
Flour—Superfine	3 30 @ 3 60
Wheat—No. 2	97 @ 1 07½
Corn—Western Mixed	46 @ 47
Oats—Mixed	29 @ 31
Rye—Western	58 @ 59
Pork—Mess	7 20 @ 7 60
Lard	5¾@ 6
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50 @ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 3 00
Medium to Fair	3 30 @ 3 75
Hogs	1 50 @ 2 80
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75 @ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 75 @ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	82 @ 83
No. 3 Spring	69 @ 70
Corn—No. 2	30 @ 31
Oats—No. 2	20 @ 21
Rye—No. 2	44 @ 45
Barley—No. 2	96 @ 97
Butter—Choice Creamery	22 @ 26
Eggs—Fresh	18 @ 20
Pork—Mess	6 50 @ 7 75
Lard	5½@ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	87½@ 90
No. 2	83 @ 83
Corn—No. 2	30 @ 31
Oats—No. 2	19 @ 20
Rye—No. 1	42 @ 43
Barley—No. 2	83 @ 84
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	90 @ 91
Corn—Mixed	29 @ 30
Oats—No. 2	20 @ 21
Rye	42 @ 43
Pork—Mess	7 60 @ 7 70
Lard	5¼@ 5½
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	85 @ 95
Corn	33 @ 33
Oats	23 @ 26
Rye	51 @ 52
Pork—Mess	7 75 @ 7 90
Lard	5¼@ 5½
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 White	95 @ 96
No. 2 Red	94 @ 95
Corn	33 @ 34
Oats—No. 2	22 @ 23
DETROIT.	
Flour—White	4 40 @ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	95 @ 96
No. 1 Amber	94 @ 95
Corn—No. 1	33 @ 35
Oats—Mixed	24½@ 25½
Barley (per cental)	1 00 @ 2 00
Pork—Mess	8 25 @ 8 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	4 80 @ 5 00
Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Common	3 25 @ 4 00
Hogs	2 70 @ 2 95
Sheep	3 50 @ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

1878.

The Record of the Dying Year.

A Complete Catalogue of All Its Important Events.

OLD YEAR.

I stop to think—it seems so strange
Another year has passed away;
For oh! it seems not long ago
I hailed its first glad rising day.

But he must die, as all must die,
And leave no mark or trace behind,
Except a name—a useless thing
When death you with his cords doth bind.

How many hopes, how many fears,
In this short space forever gone;
How many now are lying low
On whom the New Year's day did dawn.

How many griefs, how many joys,
Have moved the changeful human heart;
While some will with the Old Year die,
New griefs and joys with New Year start.
L. A. Osborne.

CHRONOLOGY.

JANUARY.

2. Two tons of nitro-glycerine exploded at Negaunee, Mich.; 7 men killed.
3. Turkey's request for an armistice was refused by the Russians.
4. Massacre of 15,000 Chinamen at Kashgar reported.
5. Russians captured Sofia. Severe weather along the Atlantic coast; several disasters.
6. Egypt sent 5,000 troops to Turkey.
8. Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, acquitted.
9. Call issued for National Convention of National party at Toledo, Ohio. Vice President Wetmore, of New York Security Insurance Company, sentenced to one year in penitentiary. Turkish commanders ordered to conclude an armistice.
10. Turks driven from Schipka pass. News of a great fire at Honolulu, Sandwich islands.
11. Glover investigation resolutions passed the House.
12. A million-dollar fire at London, England.
13. Grand Duke Nicholas crossed the Balkans.
14. Thirteen lives lost by wreck of schooner Little Kate, off Duxbury, Mass.
15. George H. Pendleton elected Senator from Ohio.
17. Four negroes killed by a mob near Lexington, Ky. British Parliament opened.
18. Gen. Skobeleff occupied Philippopolis.
19. Sixty thousand persons attended the funeral of the Fenian McCarthy, in Dublin.
21. The Russians reached Adrianople.
22. William B. Allison elected to the Senate from Iowa. Henry M. Stanley reached London.
23. King Alfonso and the Infanta Mercedes married in Madrid, Spain.
24. Earls Derby and Carnarvon resigned from the English Ministry. Russia made known to the Porte the terms of peace.
25. Turkey accepted the terms.
26. Louisiana Returning Board locked up. News of great famine in China.
27. English vessels entered the Dardanelles.
28. Stanley Matthews' silver resolution passed Congress.
30. The House voted against reduction of whisky tax.
31. Steamer Metropolis, from Philadelphia for Brazil, wrecked off Kitty Hawk, N. C.; 100 lives lost. A furniture establishment burned in New York; loss, $265,000. Smith's dry-goods house, in Philadelphia, burned; loss, $400,000.

FEBRUARY.

1. Sea swept over Coney island, N. Y., drowning seven persons.
2. All hands lost by the wreck of brig Overton, off Ocracoke, N. C.
3. Armistice between Russia and Turkey signed at Adrianople.
4. Asylum burned at Tein-Tsin, China; 2,000 lives lost. Madison Wells surrendered himself.
5. The Chicago Academy of Music burned. The Prefect of St. Petersburg shot by Vera Sassulitch.
7. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, found guilty.
8. Tornado at Augusta, Ga.; several persons killed. Twenty-six persons poisoned—seven fatally—by using impure water, at Richford, Vt.
11. Ship British America and brig Carrie Winslow collided off Sandy Hook; several lives lost.
13. British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora.
14. Daniel Webster's old house at Marshfield, Mass., burned.
15. Body of Mrs. Benn Pitman cremated at Washington, Pa.
17. Steamer C. M. Palmer sunk by a collision off the English coast; fourteen persons drowned.
18. Heavy rain-storm in California; eight Chinamen drowned. German Princesses Charlotte and Elizabeth married at Berlin.
20. Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci elected Pope, under the name of Pope Leo XIII.
22. National party organized at Toledo, Ohio. Russians occupied Rustchuk. Big tidal wave at Callao, Chili.
23. Rande, the murderer, sentenced to life imprisonment, at Galesburg, Ill. Express train on Texas Central robbed.
25. Officers of State Savings Bank at Trenton, N. J., convicted and sentenced to five years in penitentiary.
26. The Constitution sailed from Philadelphia for Paris with American exhibit at the Exposition.
28. Silver bill vetoed and passed over the veto.

MARCH.

1. Most of the Cuban insurgents laid down their arms and were pardoned.
3. Pope Leo crowned. Peace treaty signed at San Stefano.
4. Tornado in Casey county, Ky.; seven persons killed. British Parliament voted the military estimates.
5. Hot Springs, Ark., nearly destroyed by fire.
7. The business portion of Spartansburg, Pa., burned.
8. Seventeen persons killed by colliery explosion near Glasgow, Scotland.
9. News of steamer Sphinx being burned at sea; 700 lives lost.
12. Colliery explosion near Belton, England; forty lives lost.
14. Thirty-six excursionists drowned at Brest, France.
17. Treaty of peace ratified at St. Petersburg.
18. Anderson's release ordered by the Louisiana Supreme Court.
22. Boiler explosion at Richmond, Va.; five persons killed. Thessalian villages sacked by the Turks.
23. Steamer Magenta burst her steam pipe near Sing Sing, N. Y.; six persons killed. O'Leary won the six-day walk at London.
24. English training ship Eurydice lost off the Isle of Wight; 350 lives lost.
25. Three Mollie Maguires hung at Bloomsburg, Pa. A million-dollar fire in Philadelphia.
26. Fire in New York; loss $500,000.
27. Colliery explosion in North Staffordshire, England; thirty miners killed. Osman Pasha made Commander-in-Chief of Turkish forces.

APRIL.

2. Earl of Leitrim murdered in Ireland.
6. Oil explosion at Slatington, Pa.; twelve persons killed. Kaffir rebellion in South Africa.
7. Steuben county (N. Y.) insane asylum burned, near Bath; fifteen inmates perished.
12. Army board ordered to take new evidence in Fitz John Porter case.
13. Fifteen acres of Clarksville, Tenn., burned over; loss, $800,000.
15. Circassians massacred 800 persons at Palatiza, Greece. A terrible tornado in Kansas.
17. Three murderers lynched at Huntsville, Ala. Strike of 60,000 cotton-spinners in Lancashire, England. Native troops sent from India to Malta.
18. Collision between white and black miners at Coal Creek, Ind.; several killed.
21. Riot at political meeting at Quebec. Many vessels and 150 lives lost on Spanish coast.
22. Heavy storm in Illinois and Iowa. Hurricane at Tahiti, Sandwich islands, killed 120 people. The Spanish coast visited by a severe storm; 275 lives lost.
23. Six persons killed by Indians in Western Texas. Hathaway, of the Border City mills, Fall River, Mass., arrested for embezzlement.
24. McLin and Dennis, of Florida, confessed frauds in count of vote in that State.
26. Riot between Young Britons and Catholics at Montreal, Canada.
28. Twenty persons killed by boiler explosion at Dublin, Ireland.
29. Detroit *Free Press* office destroyed by fire.

MAY.

1. Paris Exposition opened. Tug-boat Warner exploded at Memphis, Tenn.; several persons killed.
2. Five flouring mills destroyed at Minneapolis, Minn., by explosion and fire; several lives and $1,000,000 in property destroyed.
8. Senator Don Cameron married to a niece of Gen. Sherman.
11. A number of distilleries seized at Cincinnati. Attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany.
13. Earthquake in Venezuela; 600 persons killed.
15. Steamers purchased by the Russian Government at Philadelphia for privateers.
17. The Potter investigation ordered by the House of Representatives.
20. Fenian scare in Canada.
21. Six men lose their lives by a coal-mine explosion in Nova Scotia.
23. Pleasure steamer went over a dam at Galt, Ont.; nine persons drowned.
24. Tornadoes in Illinois and Iowa; about 80 lives lost.
31. Collision of German ironclads Koenig Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfurst in English channel; the Wilhelm sank, carrying down 300 men.

JUNE.

1. Potter inquiry commenced.
2. Great storm in Missouri; nearly 100 persons killed and wounded. Nobeling attempted to kill the Emperor of Germany.
3. Four hundred Russians cut off by Pomaks and killed.
4. Indian troubles at Camas prairie, Idaho. A man named Caldwell, near Americus, Ga., killed his wife, three children, sister-in-law, and then himself. Gilbert elevated railroad opened to the public at New York. International postal treaty signed at Paris. Half of Rockville, S. C., burned.
6. Great loss of life by flood in China.
7. Five negroes lynched at Bayou Sara, La. Explosion in colliery at Haydock, England; 200 lives lost.
9. Bulgarians burned nineteen villages, and committed horrible atrocities. Earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal.
10. News received of a terrific storm in Canton, China; 10,000 Chinese killed. Six lives lost in Georgia by a storm.
14. British fleet withdrew from Constantinople.
20. Congress adjourned. An Indian raid into Texas.
22. Great destruction by floods in Peru.
25. Fight with Indians at Curry creek, Oregon; 40 redskins killed.
30. Tunnel caved in at Schwelm, Germany, burying twenty-seven persons.

JULY.

2. Steamer Capital City burned at Memphis, Tenn.; two lives lost.
4. Ten persons killed at a picnic by falling trees near Pittsburgh.
6. Indian fights in the John Day valley and at Camas prairie, Ore.
7. Big fire at Mandalay, India; 4,700 houses burned.
8. Battles with the Indians at Willow Springs and Beasley's mills, Ore. England and Turkey concluded agreement for defense of Asia Minor, and Cyprus ceded to England.
13. Large number of deaths from sunstroke in St. Louis and other places. Treaty of peace signed at Berlin.
18. Col. Forsyth won a substantial victory in Oregon, killing seventeen and capturing 100 redskins. A train of twenty-two cars fell through a bridge at a height of ninety feet, near Monticello, Ind., killing several persons.
19. Intense heat and many sunstrokes at the East.
25. British ship Loch Ard lost with forty-seven lives.
26. Labor riot in Washington. Fourteen children and three teachers drowned in Ireland.
27. Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor General of Canada.
29. Four colored men hanged by a mob at Monroe, La.

AUGUST.

5. Nez Perces Indians surrendered to Gen. Howard.
7. Collision on the Panhandle road, near Steubenville, Ohio; fifteen persons killed and forty injured.
8. Fight between moonshiners and revenue officers in Blount county, Tenn. Powder magazine exploded at Fratesi, Russia, killing fifty-five persons.
9. Wallingford, Ct., devastated by a tornado; twenty-five people killed. More fighting in Bosnia.
12. Yellow fever became epidemic at Memphis and Vicksburg. Deficit discovered in Missouri State treasury. Russian torpedo boat exploded at Nicolaieff; thirty-four persons killed.
13. Oregon Indian war ended. State of siege, established in 1874 in Havana, Cuba, raised.
16. Hoedel beheaded at Berlin for attempted assassination of the Emperor. Revolution in San Domingo.
17. Angell, Secretary of Pullman Palace Car Company, absconded. One thousand kegs of powder exploded at Pottsville, Pa., killing several persons.
18. Memphis being scourged by yellow-fever; place nearly deserted. Severe fighting in Bosnia; Austrians defeated.
21. Jackson, Miss., attacked by the plague. Independence of Servia announced.
22. Relief funds being raised in the North for yellow-fever sufferers. Powder mills exploded at Negaunee, Mich.; several employes killed.
25. More fighting with illicit distillers in Tennessee.
28. Excursion train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad jumped the track near Lockwood, Mich.; several killed.
30. Another nitro-glycerine explosion at Negaunee, Mich.
31. Miskolcz, Hungary, laid waste by a storm; 1,000 houses destroyed and 500 people lost their lives. Bankrupt law expired.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Excursion train from London to Ramsgate, England, wrecked by a collision; twelve lives lost. Treaty with Japan signed.
3. Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, deposed from the ministry. An excursion steamer, the Lady Alice, returning from Gravesend to London, sunk by a collision; 700 lives lost.
5. Bosnian insurgents defeated with great loss.
7. Mehemet Ali and twenty of his suit massacred by the Albanians.
9. Nobeling, the would-be assassin of the German Emperor, died in prison.
11. Coal-mine explosion at Abercarne, Wales; 250 miners lost.
13. Gradual decline of the yellow fever in the South noted.
14. Great freshets in the West.
22. British mission to Afghanistan refused permission to enter Cabul.
25. New Canadian Ministry inaugurated.

OCTOBER.

2. City of Glasgow Bank, of Scotland, failed; liabilities, $50,000,000.
8. Excursion train on the Old Colony road wrecked near Boston; 21 killed and 150 injured. Elections in several States.
11. Panic in Colosseum Theater, Liverpool, England; thirty-seven person crushed.
16. Nine persons killed by a panic in a colored Baptist church at Lynchburg, Va.
20. Railway collision in Wales; twelve killed. Circassians sacked 1,200 houses in Macedonia.
27. Manhattan Bank, of New York, robbed.
30. Yellow fever killed in the South by frost.

NOVEMBER.

1. News received of great famine in Morocco.
3. Great strike in English cotton-spinning district.
5. Elections in thirty States.
7. A. T. Stewart's body stolen from the tomb.
9. Cape May, N. J., visited by a great fire; several hotels burned; loss, $500,000.
14. Big flood in Italy; great loss of property.
17. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert, of Italy.
18. Serious loss of life by inundation of the river Save, at Pesth, Austria.
20. War declared by England upon Afghanistan.
21. The Halifax fishery award paid. Twelve men killed by coal-mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind.
22. Fort Ali Musjid captured by the British troops.
23. George S. Houston elected Senator from Alabama.
24. The new Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, arrived at Halifax. Fifty persons went down with steamship Pommerania in English channel; collision.
27. Fifteen persons jumped off a ferry-boat at Liverpool and were drowned, owing to panic.
28. Thanksgiving day. English forces entered Khyber pass, in Afghanistan.

DECEMBER.

1. Mississippi river steamboat Cotton Valley sunk by collision near Donaldsonville, La.; eighteen persons drowned.
2. Congress met.
9. Anchor flour mill, at Minneapolis, Minn., burned.
10. Wade Hampton elected Senator from South Carolina.
18. French steamer Byzantine sunk with 150 people in the Mediterranean.

NECROLOGY.

JANUARY.

4. Emile Lambinet, a distinguished French painter, Paris, aged 70. Augustin Edwards, Chilian millionaire, leaving $65,000,000, Limache, Chili, 61.
5. Alfonso Ferraro La Marmora, an Italian General and statesman, Florence, Italy, 73.
8. John O'Neill, the Fenian leader, Omaha, Neb. Francis Vincent Raspail, French naturalist and revolutionist, Paris, 84. Charles G. Cousin-Montauban, Count de Palikao and General in the French army, Paris, 81.
9. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, Rome, 57.
10. Demetrius Bulgaris, Greek statesman, Athens, 76.
16. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, Springfield, Mass., 51.
21. Henri Victor Regnault, the great French chemist, Paris, 67.
22. E. K. Collins, founder of the Collins line of steamships, New York, 75.
27. George P. Gordon, inventor of the Gordon press, Norfolk, Va., 67.
28. Sir Edward S. Creasy, a distinguished English historian, London, 65.

FEBRUARY.

1. George Cruikshank, the famous caricaturist, London, 85.
7. Giovanni-Maria Mastai-Ferretti, Pope Pius IX., Rome, 85.
11. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln, Hartford, Ct., 75. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War under President Fillmore, and Confederate General, New Orleans, 73.
13. J. F. Tracy, many years President of Rock Island railroad, Erie, Pa.
16. G. W. Paschal, former Judge of Supreme Court of Texas, Washington, 65.
26. Angelo Secchi, famous Italian astronomer, Rome, 59.

MARCH.

2. Benjamin Franklin Wade, former Senator from Ohio and acting Vice President, Jefferson, Ohio, 77.
8. Francis Charles Joseph, Prince of Austria and father of the present Emperor, Vienna, 76. Count Sclopsis de Salerano, the great Italian statesman, Turin, 79.
9. Charles L. Wilson, publisher of the *Evening Journal*, Chicago, 59.
12. Hew Ainslie, Scotch poet, Louisville, Ky., 86. Sir William Gibson Craig, former Lord of the British Treasury, Ricarton, Scotland, 80.
19. Sir William O'Grady Haly, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in America, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
20. Isaac Adams, manufacturer of the Adams printing press, Sandwich, N. H., 75.
22. John Allison, Register of United States Treasury, Washington, 66.

APRIL.

2. William Sidney Clements, Earl of Leitrim, killed by peasantry, near Derry, Ireland, 72.
6. Giuseppe Berardi, Italian Cardinal, Rome, 68.
11. Prince Napoleon Lucien C. J. F. Murat, nephew of Napoleon I., London, 75.
12. William M. Tweed, formerly chief of the New York Tammany ring, in Ludlow Street jail, New York, 55.
22. William Orton, President of Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, 52.

MAY.

1. John Morrissey, former pugilist, gambler and Congressman from New York; at his death State Senator, Saratoga, N. Y. Jonathan Walker, the subject of Whittier's poem, "The Man With the Branded Hand," Muskegon, Mich., 88.
2. W. S. O'Brien, the "Bonanza" millionaire, San Rafael, Cal., 46.
4. Count Bazilewski, the richest man in Russia; his income was $4,000,000; St. Petersburg, 92.
7. Murray Hoffman, eminent law writer, Flushing, L. I., 87.
13. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, Captain of American rifle team, Brooklyn, N. Y., 47. Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of Smithsonian Institute, Washington, 81.
25. Duchess of Argyle, mother of the Marquis of Lorne, England. John A. Bolles, Solicitor of the Navy Department, Washington.
28. Lord John Russell, twice Prime Minister of Great Britain, Richmond, England, 86.

JUNE.

2. Louis H. Pelouze, brevet Brigadier General United States army, Washington.
5. Count Achille Baraguay D'Hilliers, Marshal of France, Paris. Maj. William McDonald, Chief Clerk of United States Senate, Washington, 65.
8. Pierre Magne, ex-Minister of Finance of France, Paris.
12. William Cullen Bryant, America's oldest poet, New York, 84. Gen. B. L. Bonneville, the oldest officer on retired list of United States army, Fort Smith, Ark., 85. George V., ex-King of Hanover, Paris, 59.
21. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Assistant Postmaster General under Fillmore, Brimfield, Mass., 62.
25. Sir George Back, English Arctic explorer, London, 82.
26. Mercedes, Queen of Spain, Madrid, 18. Sidney Breese, Judge of Illinois Supreme Court, and formerly United States Senator, Pinckneyville, Ill.

JULY.

2. Daniel Sturgeon, for twelve years United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Uniontown, Pa., 81.
3. Dr. James C. Ayer, patent-medicine maker and millionaire, Winchendon, Mass., 60.
8. George S. Appleton, of the Appleton publishing house in Philadelphia, Riverdale, N. Y., 57.
17. Aleardo Aleardi, Italian statesman and poet, Verona, Italy.
18. William T. McCoun, formerly Judge of Supreme Court of New York, Oyster Bay, N. Y., 92.
19. George Tibbetts, millionaire, Troy, N. Y., 89.
20. Gen. George F. Shepley, Judge of United States Circuit Court for Maine, and a General during the Rebellion, Portland, Me., 59. John A. Lott, Judge of New York Court of Appeals, Flatbush, L. I., 73.
21. Nelson G. Isbell, formerly Secretary of State of Michigan, Lansing, 58.
22. Mrs. Agnes Heneage, known as Princess Salm-Salm, England.
26. Thomas Kelso, founder of Kelso Orphan Home, Baltimore, 94.
27. George L. Curry, former Governor of Oregon, Portland, Ore., 57.
31. William Knox Babington, General in English East India service, London.

AUGUST.

1. Alessandro Franchi, Cardinal and Pontifical Secretary of State, Rome, 59. Allen Henry Gardner, Rear Admiral in British navy, Kensington, England, 60.
2. Lewis Baker, supposed murderer of Bill Poole, Paris, France. Sir Hastings Yelverton, Senior Lord of British admiralty, England, 70.
4. George Conroy, Bishop and Papal Ablegate to Canada, St. Johns, N. F.
11. H. J. Montague, popular actor, San Francisco.
14. John H. Raymond, President of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, 61. Count Theodore Radetzky, son of the famous Marshal, and himself a General in the Austrian army, Gorz, Austria, 63.
18. George Vining Bowers, well-known comedian, New York.
21. Maria Christina, Queen-dowager of Spain, Havre, France, 72. William Niblo, founder of Niblo's Garden, New York, 89.
28. Dr. J. W. Waldron, one of the best-known turfmen in the country, Saratoga, N. Y. John A. Inglis, President of convention in South Carolina which passed secession ordinance, Baltimore, Md. Seth Padelford, former Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., 71.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Henry Bertram, Major General of United States volunteers, Juneau, Wis. H. H. Haight, formerly Governor of California, San Francisco.
18. Samuel Bard, a prominent Southern politician, Baton Rouge, La., 58.
20. Gen. Henry Raymond, veteran of 1812, Jersey City, N. J., 87.
27. August Heinrich Petermann, the eminent geographer, Gotha, Germany, 56.

OCTOBER.

5. Sir Francis Grant, portrait painter, and President of the British Royal Academy, Melton Mowbray, England, 75. Thomas de Mosquera, ex-President of the United States of Colombia, S. A., Coconuco, Col., 80.
8. Gideon J. Pillow, General in the Confederate army, Arkansas.
10. Thomas Gibberry, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hartford, Ct., New York, 47.
11. Felix Antoine Dupanloup, noted French prelate, Paris, 76. Abraham Oppenheim, head of the great banking house at Cologne, Cologne, Germany, 74.
12. Gen. William T. Ward, a veteran of the Mexican war and the Rebellion, Greensburg, Ky., 70.
18. Jefferson Davis, Jr., only son of the Confederate President, of yellow fever, Memphis. David Laing, patriarch of Scottish literature, Edinburgh, Scotland, 86.
20. Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral in the navy, and son of one of the captors of Maj. Andre, Huntington, L. I., 81.
24. Charles Leopold, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, 65.
25. Samuel Mercer, Rear Admiral in British navy, Deal, England, 69.
29. Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, French historian and statesman, Paris, 75. Julius Hayden, brevet Brigadier General in United States army, Orange, N. J., 58.

NOVEMBER.

3. Mrs. Frances F. Broderip, only daughter of Tom Hood, and a noted authoress, Clevedon, England, 48.
5. Frederick English, Major General in English army, Cheltenham, England, 62.
6. Jean Jacques Fazy, the eminent Swiss statesman, Geneva, 88.
7. O. Phelps Brown, known as "a retired physician whose sands of life have nearly run out," Saybrook, Ct., 55.
11. Norman B. Judd, former Congressman and Minister to Berlin, Chicago, Ill., 66.
14. Gabriel Delafosse, famous French mineralogist, Paris, 84.
15. Hippolyte J. Lucas, French poet and dramatist, Paris, 70.
18. William B. Hill, former Secretary of State in Maryland, Baltimore, 51.
20. Thomas H. Powers, a chemist worth $10,000,000, Philadelphia, 65.
24. Dr. J. G. Kohl, German traveler and historian, Bremen, 70.
27. William Henry Palmer, known as "Robert Heller," musician and prestidigitateur, Philadelphia, 48.
29. Louis A. Godey, publisher of *Godey's Lady's Book*, Philadelphia, 74.
30. Lyman Tremain, ex-Congressman from New York, New York, 59.

DECEMBER.

1. George Henry Lewes, author and husband of "George Eliot," London, 60.
2. J. P. Wilmot, Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, New Orleans.
14. Princess Alice, third child of Queen Victoria and Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, Darmstadt, 35.
19. Bayard Taylor, American author and traveler, and United States Minister to Germany, Berlin, 53.

One hundred and two societies, twenty-eight newspapers and eighty-eight books and pamphlets have been prohibited in Germany since the promulgation of the Anti-Socialist law. In Northern Germany there is but one journal of Socialist proclivities left; in Central and Southern Germany there still remain eleven. All these have changed their names since the new law, and try to conceal their bias.

FARM NOTES.

Holidays.

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart—
The secret anniversaries of the heart,
When the full river of feeling overflows—
The happy days unclouded to the close.
The sudden joys that out of darkness start
As flames from ashes; swift desires, that dart
Like swallows singing down each wind that blows.
White as the gleam of a receding sail;
White as a cloud that floats and fades in air;
White as the whitest lily on a stream,
These tender memories are; a fairy tale
Of some enchanted land we know not where,
But lovely as a landscape in a dream.
—*Longfellow.*

Around the Farm.

There is no better means to be used as a device for more heavy feed for stock than bran when it is cheap.

A correspondent of the *Gardner's Record* says he has destroyed worms in flower-pots without injuring the roots of the most delicate plants by sprinkling the soil with mustard-water—a tablespoonful of mustard per gallon of water.

Farm Yards.—A good, well-hung gate will save its cost the first year in the time saved by stopping to put up bars whenever any one passes. Farm gates are pleasant for master and men, and in England there are good, substantial ones opening into every field, so that the farmer can go all over the farm without dismounting. There are no wagon-ways of any kind, without gates for the convenience of equestrians, in that country.

A Good Mess for a Milch Cow.—A writer who says that one good cow gives all the milk needed in a family of eight persons, and from which was made 260 pounds of butter last year, gives the following as his treatment: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give 25 per cent. more immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to it that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink most any time and ask for more. The amount of drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night."—*Southern Farm.*

To Relieve Choked Cows.—In the always-interesting proceedings of the Elmira Farmers' Club, as officially reported in the *Husbandman*, we find the following: "My way is to open the mouth of the choked animal and insert a clevis wide enough to keep the jaws distended, and give space for the passage of a boy's hand. I hold the clevis in place, while my boy passes his hand through and picks out the apple or other obstruction. Any boy whose hand is small enough to pass without crowding, can easily remove the trouble with entire safety. I have tried to do it myself, but my hand is too large. There is no difficulty or danger if the clevis is firmly held in position." Another member said that an easy way to bring relief is to cause the choked animal to jump over high bars, as high as may be leaped with considerable exertion. It never fails to eject the offending substance or cause it to pass downward. He has tried it many times, always with success.

Saving Seed Corn.—There has been a good deal said about saving seed corn, and a good many foolish notions advanced, such as ransacking the field before the corn is cut, and selecting the ears that ripened soonest, leaving on about one-third of the husks to be hung up in the peaks of some building; others recommend putting into barrels or boxes, etc. To put seed corn into a tight barrel or box would be the worst treatment it could have. It should be put where it can dry out as soon as possible. In going around the field, picking ears before husking, you will not get the best, but will fritter away much time; besides, selecting seed corn is a common-sense business operation, with no fine or critical points about it. All will admit that the best-developed and best-matured ears are the right ones to be saved for seed, and the easiest way to obtain these ears is the best. I have raised the same kind of corn for fifteen years without changing the seed, and it has steadily improved all the time. And yet, I don't attribute all the improvement to the selection of the seed, but part of it to cultivation, for no variety of corn can be kept up to a proper standard without good cultivation. Any corn will degenerate and run out if not half cultivated although great pains may be taken in selecting the seed; but, by obtaining good crops, the variety will improve. Now, for the way to save the seed: After the corn is husked out of the shock and thrown on the ground, take a basket and go from one pile to another. The ears will all be in sight, and in this way the best in the field can be obtained with little trouble. Put it where it will dry out quickly, the quicker the better. I have practiced this plan for fifteen years, and never missed having excellent seed that sent up a strong and vigorous stalk. Never plant the butt or tip kernels, never pick the largest corn, but good, fair-sized kernels, closing well over tip of ears.—*Practical Farmer.*

Down Among the Dead Men.

At length a fifth ball struck Gen. Gordon, now Senator from Georgia, full in the face, and entering his cheek, knocked him senseless. He fell, and for some time his prostrate body was wrapped in the smoke of battle. We hear from Gen. Gordon's own lips a story that in a metaphysical point is exceedingly interesting. He said that when he fell he was utterly incapable of moving. He gradually began to think of his condition, and this is the half-dream and half-soliloquy that he carried on: "I have been struck on the head with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. On the left side there is a little piece of skull left. But the brain is gone entirely. Therefore I am dead. And yet I am thinking. How can a man think with his head shot off? And, if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. I may have consciousness while dead, but not motion. If I can lift my leg, then I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, there it is; lifted up! I'm all right!" The General says that every stage of this soliloquy is indelibly stamped on his mind, and that in his exhausted state the reasoning was carried on as logically as ever man reasoned at his desk. Doubt succeeded argument and argument displaced doubt just as logically as could be. He says he will never forget with what anxiety he made the test of lifting his leg—with what agony he waited to see whether or not it would move in response to his effort, and how he hesitated before trying it for fear that it might fail and his death be thereby demonstrated.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Egg Balls.—To make egg balls, beat up the yelks of three hard-boiled eggs in a mortar with the yelk of one raw egg; make into balls and drop them into boiling water for two minutes.

To Keep Butter Cool.—A flower pot wrapped in a wet cloth and placed over a butter plate, will keep the contents of the plate as hard as if it were kept on ice. Milk will not sour if the can containing it be wrapped in a wet cloth.

A Dainty Dish.—Take pieces of cold meats of any kind, chop fine, season with pepper and salt, juice of a little onion; break over the meat two or three eggs; add a small piece of butter; stir all together; pour it upon nicely-buttered toast; serve hot; garnish with parsley.

Soiled Clothing.—In Germany, where the family washing is done only twice a year, the heaps of soiled clothes would often assume formidable proportions if they were piled in baskets, so the good hausfrau provides herself with long, smooth poles and lays these across the beams of the roof, and hangs the soiled garments upon them. American housewives, with large families, might use this plan to advantage.

French Knots.—Every dabbler in embroidery thinks that she can make a French knot, but there are few who who know the rapid, old-fashioned way of doing it. The silk should be held down firmly by the left thumb, at about an inch to the left of the place where it comes through the cloth, and then the needle should be passed under and over the thread three times, and then through the cloth close to the point where the silk comes up.

The White Mountain Cake.—Four eggs well beaten, with two cups and a half white sugar, one heaping cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, five cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one of lemon, a heaping cup of raisins—whole, without stoning—half a cup of candied orange-peel and citron sliced, and half a cup of almond-meats sliced. It is a delicious cake, and this amount will make two common-sized ones.

A Hint.—Like the leaves, summer calicoes, however pretty, fade. Then bleach your dingy dresses, ladies. Let them be washed and boiled in hot suds until all the color possible is extracted, then finish the job by scalding lye and washing with suds and lying on the first young grass. Good prints and other articles of dress are frequently cast aside because they are faded, but they may be made to render good service by this mode of bleaching.

To Detect the Adulteration of Teas.—The simplest method is to burn the tea and weigh the ashes. Any kind of tea, from the best quality down to the most common, must not leave over 5 per cent. of ash; while the adulterated sorts have actually given 35 to 45 per cent. of ash, proving that at least 30 to 40 per cent. of worthless or injurious stuff has been added. If a pound of such tea were to cost $1, it would contain from 60 to 70 cents' worth of tea and some six ounces of plaster, sold for about 6 cents per ounce.

Boiling Hams.—Soak over night in warm water a ham of about ten or twelve pounds weight. In the morning scrape and clean perfectly. Then put it into a large ham kettle filled with cold water and let it simmer, not boil at all, for half an hour. Then pour off the water and put to it more cold water. When it gets hot add a pint of cider vinegar. For a ten-pound ham, reckoning after it begins to boil, allow three hours for cooking and a half an hour for every additional pound; don't let it ever boil very hard at any time. When done take it out, remove the skin, and stick whole cloves into it, cover with bread crumbs and bake a half hour. Put a cut-paper frill around the bone, and cover with currant jelly and parsley.

Cooking Fruit.—Raspberries may be cooked the same as strawberries; be sure that they are heated to a good boiling temperature; if cooked too long they will be hard and undesirable. A hot, steady fire as for ironing is the best. Fruit ought to cook quickly; a slow fire consumes time, renders the fruit hard, and drives off in steam all the delicate flavor which it is desirable to preserve. Blackberries should be canned the same as raspberries. Gooseberries and currants require considerable sugar and more cooking. Gooseberries should be well done, so that the skins may be tender, and they will admit of more than twice the water that is used with strawberries.

The Methodists.

According to the latest statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as printed in the *Christian Advocate*, there are now in the world 4,489,877 Methodist members and probationers and 74,969 local and 29,206 itinerant preachers, distributed as follows:

	Itinerant Preachers.	*Local Preachers.*	*Lay M'bers*
United States, inc. for. mis.	23,194	26,642	3,396,909
Canada, inc. for. mis.	1,652	4,247	187,857
Great Britain, do. do.	3,705	41,338	848,969
Ireland, France, Aus'lia.	655	2,742	90,000

The total Methodist population is estimated at 20,000,000. In the United States the Methodist Episcopal Church has 1,688,788 members and probationers, against 1,671,608 last year, indicating an increase of 17,180; 11,308 itinerant preachers, a gain of 29, and 12,560 local preachers, a gain of 23. In the previous year in local preachers there was a loss of 120.

INDIANA REPORTS.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

The report of the Auditor of State of Indiana presents the following figures:

On the 31st of October, 1877, the amount of cash in the treasury was $405,303.27.

During the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, the receipts from all sources were as follows:

To general fund	$1,501,840.14
To common-school fund	1,166.99
To school revenue for tuition	1,809,540.38
To college fund	9,880.28
To college-fund interest	8,457.44
To swamp-land fund	307.71
To fund of unclaimed estates	1,067.38
To new State House fund	48,398.97
Total	$3,558,381.96
Deduct amount of transfer and refunding receipts filed during the year	436,950.66
Balance	$3,121,431.30
Balance in treasury Oct. 31, 1877	405,303.27
Total receipts during the year	$3,526,734.57

The amount of warrants drawn on the State treasury from the several funds during the fiscal year, from Oct. 31, 1877, to Oct. 31, 1878, is as follows:

From general fund	$1,497,356.20
From school revenue for tuition	1,866,388.87
From college fund	8,500.00
From college-fund interest	7,130.50
From swamp-land fund	60.44
From fund of unclaimed estates	169.84
From new State House fund	28,295.14
Total amount warrants drawn	$3,408,826.79
Deduct amount transfer and refunding warrants	436,950.66
Total cash disbursements during year	$3,002,878.11

Which being deducted from total receipts leaves $524,356.46 in the treasury Oct. 31, 1878, which is distributed among the various funds in accordance with their receipts and disbursements.

Following the above exhibit of receipts and disbursements are the detailed accounts of the disbursements on account of separate funds. Of this the total amount drawn from the general fund on warrants was $1,497,350.20.

The following is the classification of the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1878:

Executive and administrative—		
Salaries of the State officers, assistants, deputies, clerks, janitor, office expenses, light and water	$	56,212.11
Benevolent institutions—		
Insane Hospital, current expenses		132,129.67
Deaf and Dumb Institute, current expenses		62,997.99
Blind Asylum, current expenses		31,378.25
House of Refuge, current expenses		43,000.00
Female Reformatory, current expenses		21,500.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, current expenses		54,000.00
Total	$	345,005.91
Penal institutions—		
State Prison South, current expenses	$	67,928.57
State Prison North, current expenses		75,676.13
Total	$	143,604.70
Judiciary—		
Salaries Supreme Court Judges	$	20,000.00
Salaries Circuit Judges		105,455.43
Salaries Superior Court Judges		9,035.25
Salaries Prosecuting Attorneys		20,161.20
Sheriffs' mileage		19,274.02
Special services of Judges		5,002.16
Office expense of Supreme Court		1,577.17
Sheriff Supreme Court		224.05
Janitor Supreme Court		720.00
Supreme Court reports		5,302.00
Salary Law Librarian		1,200.00
Total	$	188,453.89
Educational Institutions—		
State University at Bloomington	$	23,000.00
State Normal School at Terre Haute		3,068.20
Purdue University at Lafayette		6,130.43
State Board of Education		969.71
Total	$	33,968.34
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies—		
State Board of Agriculture	$	7,500.00
State Horticultural Society		500.00
Total	$	7,800.00
State Printing—		
Printing and stationery	$	8,022.52
State Debt—		
Interest of non-negotiable bonds	$	234,298.90
Interest on temporary-loan bonds		54,680.00
Interest on war-loan bonds		9,340.00
Interest on internal-improvement bonds		8,000.00
Total	$	298,028.98
Miscellaneous—		
State Board of Equalization	$	806.80
General contingent expenses, repairs, rents, etc.		7,677.08
Total	$	8,483.88
Grand total of ordinary expenses		$1,050,645.14

The extraordinary expenses of the State for the fiscal year were as follows:

For labor and material new Insane Asylum	$	160,201.62
Old indebtedness House of Refuge		7,600.00
New foundry building, State Prison South		8,500.00
New cell-house, State prison North		20,120.19
Old indebtedness State Board of Agriculture		10,000.00
Payment internal-improvement bonds		1,000.00
Payment 10 per cent. State stocks		2,000.00
Payment 2½ per cent. stocks		3,600.00
Payment 10 per cent. State stocks interest		6.38
Payment of temporary loan of 1875—by renewal		200,000.00
Payment of revenue of 1877, over-payment refunded		592.19
Payment of insurance tax, over-payment refunded		27.98
Total extraordinary expenses	$	427,711.06
Total amount warrants drawn on general fund during the year		1,497,356.20
Deduct amount temporary loan	$	200,000.00
Net amount for conducting the State Government during the year		1,297,356.20

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The annual report of John E. Neff, Secretary of State, shows that during the year there have been issued and attested 2 proclamations, 48 warrants, 62 requisitions, 103 pardons, 38 remissions, 6 commutations, 3 respites, 588 commissions to State, judical, and county officers, 1,252 commissions to Justices of the Peace, 814 commissions to notaries public.

The statistics furnished by Charles P. Hutchinson, Clerk of the Bureau, show that the total cost of printing, binding and stationery for the State for the two years ending June 30, 1877, was $4,091.03. This makes the total amount for the three years and four months since the present system was adopted $53,567.54.

The report says that the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer, who were appointed by a joint resolution to examine the claim of Benton county for reimbursement for the extraordinary expenditures in the prosecution and conviction of James L. McCullough for the murder of Wm. G. Morgan in 1865, recommend that the Legislature allow certain of the expenses, amounting in the aggregate to $973.70.

A Domestic Missionary.

During Thanksgiving evening, in a social society circle held at a residence in the First ward, among the subjects discussed was "Bob" Ingersoll's unbelief in future punishment, and a lady, well known for her vim and pluck, spoke up and remarked with an emphasis unmistakable: "I'd just like to be Bob Ingersoll's wife for a short time; I'd make him believe there was a hell—see if I wouldn't!" The company smiled "bias," but didn't pursue the subject further.—*Binghamton Leader.*

A life insurance company refuses to pay the policy on the life of Peter A. Tighe, of Memphis, who died of yellow fever, on the ground that the family cannot furnish the proper certificate. The doctor who attended him, the undertaker who laid him out, and the clergyman who officiated at his funeral, all of whom are necessary to the execution of such certificate, have themselves since died of the fever.

At Gussowka, Russia, a man suspected of incendiarism, causing the death of seventy horses, was thrown, by the furious populace, into the flames.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook & Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools. Cutlery. Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

The Courier Printing Co.,

A New Stock just Rec'd.

Job Printing a Specialty.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd grade 13c, Roasted Coffee, 16c., Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 6½c Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c.	Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

TAX LIST FOR 1878.

To the Tax Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof that the rate of taxation for the year A. D. 1878, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.					Town and Township Levies.								County Levies.			
	State House Tax.	State Tax.		School Tax.		Township Tax	Road Tax	Town School Tax		Special School Tax		Add'l Special School		Co. Tax	Bond Int.	Tot'l Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On poll
Butler-tp	2	12	50	16	50	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]				38	8	140	100
Jackson-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			20	25			38	8	131	125
Concord-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			25	50			38	8	126	150
Newville-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			25	100			38	8	124	210
Stafford-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	10			20				38	8	121	100
Wilmington-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			25				38	8	141	100
Union-tp	2	12	50	16	50	05	15			5				38	8	101	100
Richland-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	10			25	25			38	8	121	125
Fairfield-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			21	40			38	8	121	140
Smithfield-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	10			20	40			38	8	116	140
Franklin-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			30				38	8	136	100
Troy-tp	2	12	50	16	50	12	15			40				38	8	143	100
Keyser-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			20	50			38	8	124	150
Auburn town	2	12	50	16	50	05	15	25		10		50	25	38	8	161	125
Waterloo town	2	12	50	16	50	05	15			25	100	50	50	38	8	121	200
Butler town	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			40			50	38	8	126	150
Garrett town	2	12	50	16	50	15	15		50	25	50			38	8	131	200

Also, $1 for one dog, $3 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog for the collection of which I may be found at the County Treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 16th, 1878.

Taxes may be paid in full, or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1879; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1879. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. penalty will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road Receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes.

No Road Receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No County Order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday of February, 1879.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday of April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 12, 1878.

Cipher Dispatches.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

If congress concludes to investigate the cipher dispatches, the democratic party will not only acquiesce, but will give the proceeding its approval. Under the worst aspect of the case, after eliminating radical lies and relieving the facts from radical tortures, there will be little left to create unrest or anxiety. It will simply be shown that radical villains, having control of the vote of Florida, and having arranged the whole matter for auctioning off the state, offered the electoral vote to the highest bidder, and that the subject was debated by democrats as to the propriety of purchasing of thieves what belonged to the democratic party by every right known to the constitution and laws of the country and of the state. Beyond this, nothing will appear upon which to hang a resolution or invite discussion. It will be shown that Samuel J. Tilden, the president de jure, neither offered money to purchase the electoral vote of Florida nor any other state, and that he positively knew nothing of dispatches indicating a purpose or a wish to obtain a vote by such means—and with this belief the democratic party is unconcerned as to the final disposal of the matter. But the operations of the radical party, as will be disclosed by the report of the Potter Committee will show an aggregation of aggravated villainy that will astound the civilized world, and it is to break, if possible, the force of these revelations that Blaine's tactics owe their origin. The Potter Committee will have the frauds of the radical conspirators, from first to last, set in order, classified and arranged, linked and welded, so that they can no more be obscured or removed than a chain of mountains. The report of the Potter Committee will locate every radical den, map out every pathway and drag to the surface every radical conspirator. It will reproduce every radical lie and perjury which formed an ingredient of the colossal crime which placed Hayes in power, until it stands out in history bleak, bare and black, attracting the gaze of the world, a thing around which the lightnings of the people's indignation will center through all time. It will show that the perfidious scoundrels from the smallest go-between—the liar of small dimensions, such wench wretches as Lize Pinkston—up to Noyes Harlan and John Sherman, have al been rewarded by Hayes, and are now luxurlating in federal offices under the protecting and fostering care of Hayes. It is to counteract these disclosures of this report that Blaine and his confederates are now at work. The country understands the tactics; the people are aware of the purpose, and their defeat is certain. The radical party is outlawed. The people have condemned it, and it must sink by the weight of its own wickedness to soundless depths of infamy.

To Girls.

Never marry a man who has only his love for you to recommend him. It is very fascinating but it does not make the man. If he is not otherwise what he should be, you will never be happy. The most perfect man who did not love you should never be your husband. But though marriage without love is terrible, love only will not do. If the man is dishonorable to other men, or mean, or given to any vice the time will come when you will either loath him or sink to the level. It is hard to remember, amidst kisses and praises, that there is anything else in the world to be done or thought of but love-making; but the days of life are many, and the husband must be a guide to be trusted—a companion, a friend, as well as a lover. Many a girl has married a man whom she knew to be anything but good, "because he loved her so." And the flame has died out on the hearthstone of home before long, and beside it there has been sitting one that she could never hope to lead heavenward—or who, if she followed him as a wife should, would guide her steps to perdition. Marriage is a solemn thing—a choice for life, be careful in the choosing.—Belgravia.

No man has a riget to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be such that none will believe it.

Wit and Humor.

—A fast walking stick—A hurri-cane.

—Real estate conveyances—Dirt carts.

—The beginning of the end—The letter E.

—A Good place for meating—The butcher's.

—A queue-cumber—The heathen Chinese.

—A cannibal—One who loves his fellow men.

—A musical dress—A dress trimmed with bugles.

—A grocer advertises in the following terse manner: "Hams and cigars, smoked and unsmoked."

—A bright little girl who knows all about doll anatomy, on hearing that her grandma had broken her leg, wanted to know if the sawdust all came out of it.

—It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The constitution of the United States says, "the right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

—The weather prophet is the only man who never gets discouraged. If he hits the case once in fifty times, he is satisfied that there is a great future in store for him.

—Young ladies subject to nervous debility in summer, ought to beware of taking too much exercise They should as much as possible, lie quietly upon the sofa and suffer their mothers to fan them.

—A little Cincinnati girl, when asked what God had made her for, replied: "To wear a red fedder in my hat." Many an older person of her sex has, to all appearances, pretty much the same conception of Heaven's designs

—"Why does lightning so rarely strike twice in the same place?" Professor Wortman asked the new boy in the class in natural philosophy. "Huh," said the new boy, it never needs to." And it is a little singular that nobody had thought of that reason before.

—"My dear boy," said a mother to her son, as he handed around his plate for more turkey, "this is the fourth time you have been helped." "I know, mother," replied the boy, "but that turkey pecked at me once, and I want to get square with him." He got his turkey.

If there is a past in which men have done ill, let them have hope, for there is a future in which they may do well.

He that loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.

THE

Scientific American!

THIRTY FOURTH YEAR.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper In The World.

Only $3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 book pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large first-class weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the arts and sciences; including new and interesting facts in agriculture, horticulture the home, health, medical progress, social science, natural history, geology, astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, 10c. Sold by all news dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the patentee. By the immense circulation thus given public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Persons having made new discoveries or inventions, can ascertain free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send free our Hand Book about the patent laws, patents, caveats, trade-marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions Address for the paper, or concerning patents,

MUNN & Co, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Branch Office, Corner F. & 7th streets, Washington, D. C.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Acom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	6 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 55 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 16 "	
Cornnna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 28 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50.

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 50am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 20	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 22	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 00	3 00	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		5 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		6 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 [illegible]am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55	6 15pm	12 30pm	
Auburn	6 00	6 18	12	
Waterloo	6 15	6 10	1	
Ar Angola	6 57	8		
Reading	7 58	9	2	
Bankers	8 05	9	2	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 5	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			9 15	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 27	8 06	8 45
Chili	9 38	9 12	9 05
Roann	9 56	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 50
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 23	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 20pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 20 pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	5 35
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 50
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 40	10 25	2 51
North Manchester	5 30	10 15	1 28
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 00
Collamer	5 15	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 57
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 09
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 23
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 21	7 18	7 13
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 25pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 35 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 59am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 50	4 23	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 58	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20a
Republic	8 54	6 46	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 09	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 2	9 49	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 30 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 21	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 29	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 26	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 26	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	8 50	1 44
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 09	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 12	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 55pm	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 28	3 58	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 56	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 59	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 25	6 55	11 30
Washington	6 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 9:30 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 14	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 40	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.
FORT WAYNE	6 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	5 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 45 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	6 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 28 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 08 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

JUST REEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 2nd, 1879. Number 1.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

EYS AT LAW. Office over First l Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

S AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben eral Advances Made on all first-class our hands for collection.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug store, 1st door th of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

pecial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' ilding. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 . 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

OMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and ale diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, adiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

ENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low res as possible. Special attention given to filling and making new teeth. All work rranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana. Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER, } In Office.
W. W. REED, JR., }

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as Before Taking a sequence on After Taking Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating those special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Sick Headache
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Letter from Colorado.

CAMP LIFE AT SILVER CLIFF.

What Man Will Do For Wealth.

SILVER CLIFF, COLO. Dec. 16, '78.

DEAR COURIER:—The storm clouds hung low over the mountain tops all day, and to-night it is snowing, with a fall of over a foot already on the ground You who are cosily situated in the bosom of your families surrounded with comforts, and yet have spells of discontentment, would only want a mere taste of what some endure here in pursuit of means to obtain these comforts, to be forever hushed as to your hard fate. What will not man do for gold? has yet found no answer that does not embrace every degree of hardship, privation, danger, crime and even death itself for its attainment. Down the mountain side miles away from human habitation, is a Mexican larruping a six mule team to reach the summit even at a late hour, while the wind sweeps up the canon, enveloping team and all as in a cloud of snow. Here comes a teamster across the valley, aiming for the point he wants to reach, and yet slowly, wearily he plods along, no friendly fence, or naked tree to guide him nearer home; slowly and sadly, with the keen air pinching his fingers and ears, he moves along, peering into the gloom for a sign, or listening for the least sound that will cheer, and arouse his well spent energies, but they come not, and with his mechanical "go long, boys," to the poor dumb brutes that labor heavily in the cumbersom snow, he thinks perhaps of the home of his youth and earlier manhood, where the fire was warm and the hours were bright and joyous and happy, and a sigh wells up, and he wonders what man will not do for gold. Many of these poor fellows, "freighters" they are called here, were lost in the snow storm of last week, some of them only a few miles from their destination. The snow so completely shuts out everything, that when one is in a valley forty miles long and ten wide (and not two as you had it the other week) it is impossible without a trail to tell which way he is going ing. A gentleman started for Rosita during the storm, only seven miles away and had to retace his steps three times before he arrived there.

But I want to give you some idea of camp life in these mining regions. While the snows lasts, little can be done at prospecting, and as a consequence it brings the miners into camp. We will go along down Cliff street where the snow along the sidewalks is trodden into a hard, frozen pavement. Suddenly the dulcet tones of a violin are heard, and as we draw near the great crowd is pouring in and out of what is called the dance house. There is no distinction in these crowds. The speculator, the mine owner, the miner himself, the desparado, the gambler, the lawyer, the doctor, the thief, the assassin, all in one common stream pour into these dens nightly. Let us go in. The first thing that presents itself is the bar with all its tinsel glitterings and barbaric attractions. Two or more spry young fellows whose manipulations of the glasses would call forth the admiration of a Chicago rumseller, are ready to pour out liquid damnation at twenty-five cents per glass. Opposite the bar sits a man at the table around which is gathered a motley crowd, eager in the pursuit of their favorite pastime—"faro." To his right sits a man on a high stool called the 'look out' with two of Colt's navies well in hand, to say nothing of "bowies" and weapons of smaller calibre. Beside the seller are great stacks of ivory chips which he sells for fifty cents apiece, with which you bet on any numbered card in the deck, from the deuce up to the ace. The picture of each card being painted upon the table before him. No money is used in betting. It would take to long to describe the game.

As we move farther on we come upon a chuck-a-luck board, where dice are used to decide the bets. Still farther along we strike another table at which the favorite game of twenty-one is dealt out to its admirers. Now comes an open space. A violin, of doubtful cremonian paternity, accompanied by a banjo that a negro wouldn't 'cognize, strike up a wail and the dance begins. A brisk looking fellow with a sombrero chucked down over his eyes brings out his "gal," the sorriest looking specimen of a female that ever disgraced the festive board, is joined by three other couples, fully as lucky in looks and manners. Now the fun begins. Imbibed with whisky the dancers soon become animated, and the double shuffle has no clearer field than a dance house. Some fellow in the crowd gives expression to a remark that brings down half the house in a roar of laughter, to which a response is made by one of the frail participants which is greeted with loud guffaws, and the dance goes on. At the conclusion of the dance the sets are marched to the bar where they indulge in libations that would kill a mule in twenty four hours. An additional quarter is given the "gals" as an incentive to action. It is one of the most disgusting scenes that one can well imagine.

Yonder is a fellow upon a platform singing out in a loud voice certain numbers, at the same time turning an urn shaped vessel containing a number of ivory balls, each one of which has a number painted thereon. Around several tables upon which are large pasteboard cards containing certain numbers corresponding with the numbers in the urn, is another crowd of a high type, each supplied with a number of grains of corn or beans, endeavoring to get them in a row on their respective cards as their numbers are called, when they have the glorious and undisputed right to yell out "keno." This is the amusing pastime called keno, where the winner gets all that the rest put in except the per cent. retained by the gamsters. The screech of the fiddle, the call of changes, the yell of the keno man, the rattle of checks on the deal boards, the clicking of glasses at the bar, with now and then as a variation the report of a revolver or two, together with an air heavily laden with the perfume of whisky and tobacco smoke, presents a scene as varied and unique as old Nick could well desire.

Plunging out through the crowded passage way we leave the worst place of the city and pass down a thorough fare of quickly constructed store rooms with their supplies which prove a ready sale in a mining town. There are over one hundred of these stores now in operation, which up to this time have done a heavy business. The heavy snows of winter will cause a dullness in the leading trades, while hotels and restaurants will reap a rich harvest, to say nothing of saloons and gambling hell. Here come two fellows on their bronchos, or Mexican horses, with full equipment of blankets, shovel, pick, etc., strapped to their saddles who have just left Nevada to try their fortunes in the new discoveries here. With a small army tent they locate on a vacant spot and pr[illegible] to prospect. Turning their bronchos loose in the morning they start with rations, pick and shovel to hunt for indications over the numerous cliffs, peaks and mountains in their locality. Having arrived at a point not already staked they examine the surface stones and rocks, and if satisfactory commence digging into the bowels of the earth. It depends upon their persistency how long they will dig in this one place, some holding out for several days, and others abandoning it in as many hours. Some are lucky and strike it rich, while others pass over good rock and find nothing. The geologist and scientist have no show here. Nature, apparently, contradicts herself about every two hundred feet of space. She seems to have labored with every conceivable whim during her volcanic distress in this locality. The "tenderfoot," or a new comer, has as much show of a rich mine as an old miner of '49. You can see little heaps of earth and rock dumped out from holes along the cliffs and mountain sides indicating the presence of prospectors, and yet one tenth of the territory of surface indications has not been prospected. In good weather little bands start out in every direction, buoyed with the hope that they may yet strike a lead, and this is the way prospecting is done.

Yonder comes a strange procession just entering town. Tinkle, tinkle, goes the sheep bell attached to an old "broncho," and behind him bellows about forty "burros," or perhaps, the saddest looking beast you ever saw. They are the legitimate fruit of the jack and jennet, and are, therefore, not pack mules as some call them, although they are used for that purpose. They are generally about three feet high, and look as though they had been born too melancholy. It really makes one sad to look at them, especially if you have a brotherly feeling about you. They are docile from habit and are constitutionally opposed to anything naughty, because of any exertion it might require. He will follow a sheep bell all day humbly, patiently, and at night wonder why he did so. A neat fitting saddle is made for him with breeching and breast strap like a set of harness, upon which is placed a reduced fac-simile of a saw-buck, upon these you can carry a weight up and down the mountain sides averaging one hundred and fifty pounds each. The "burro" and the pack saddle are like union and liberty, inseparable. These processions are generally manipulated by Mexicans, one in the lead and one in the rear. Thus, over two tons can be transported over mountains where railroads cannot touch, which pays from one to four dollars per hundred according to the distance. When their day's journey is ended they are turned loose to brouse upon what they can get, under the guardianship of the bell broncho, in fact, these mountain beasts of burden seldom, if ever get any grain. But I fear I worry your patience. I will tell you something about ranch life in my next; Mexican horses and Texan cattle, though I may not be able to do so before I return, which may be about the first of January. TOM.

HOW TO BREED SALABLE HORSES.

Indiana Farmer.

In a conversation not long since with the superintendent of one of the most important street railroad lines in America—a company that constantly employs some 2,000 head of horses, he remarked to the writer that his company had learned by experience that it did not pay to buy light horses. They had commenced with the idea that a 900 to 950 pounds horse was the size best suited to their wants, but they gradually learned the importance of greater weight, until finally they had come to the point 1,100 pounds was as light a horse as they cared to buy at any price. Many of the very best horses are found to be not less than 1,200 pounds weight. In addition to this they require them to be low, short-legged, heavy, compact horses—pony-built fellows, with the best of legs and feet.

Now the horse best adapted to the use of this company, is the horse best adapted to all the other street car lines of the country. The three companies in Chicago, combined, employ about 6,000 head. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and Brooklyn, will probably, each employ an equal number, to say nothing of hundreds of other cities employing smaller numbers. Then, the vast army of omnibus horses in the towns and cities must be of a still greater size while the thousands of trucks, baggage wagons, transfer wagons, express wagons and others for moving heavy freight about the cities, require horses weighing not less than 1,400 pounds, and even those weighing 1,600 are still more highly prized.

These being the sort of horses that commerce requires, it needs but a small grain of common sense to perceive that these are the horses for farmers to raise for profit. The demand for horses of average weight is very limited indeed, and is confined to light driving on the road. And then to sell at all must be of the very choicest quality—fast and stylish—and only the very best among them can be sold. The supply of such horses is always greatly in excess to the demand It becomes then an interesting question how these 1,200 to 1,600 pound horses can be had with certainty. Happily we are not left to conjecture upon this subject. There is a race of horses that have for centuries been bred with a view to rapid darft, and this is the Percheron-Norman horse of France.

The omnibus horses of Paris which are of this light type of the Percheron race, have for years been the admiration of all intelligent horsemen who visit that metropolis, while the larger type are unequaled for heavy draft. In the quality of the feet and legs as a race, they have no superior, while in hardiness and docility they stand confessedly at least, the equal of any other stock. They have been so long bred to these points that they transmit these with greater certainty than any other breed. Indeed it is a conceded fact among all well informed men that there is no heavy breed of horses in the world so well established as the Percheron-Norman of France.

The way, then, to breed from our common stock the sort of horses that commerce now demands is manifestly to couple their mares with purely-bred Percheron-Norman stallions. The result is almost always satisfactory when the right stallion is shown; not the great, coarse, loosely made shaggy brutes that some of our importers have brought over—of Belgian or Flemish blood, but the gen[illegible], compact, blocky purely-bred Percheron-Norman—sound and hardy as a nut from head to foot. Such are the horses that always prove successful in the stud, and to which every farmer can breed with a reasonable degree of certainty that the produce will be a salable horse at a good price.

Benefit of Walking.

[Plymouth Democrat.]

Hall's Journal of Health, one of the most sensible publications we know of, gives the following excellent advice on walking. We have tried it for the past year and a half, walking from two to five miles a day, and can truly say we have derived more real benefit from this healthful excercise than from all the medicine with which we were drenched for the same period prior to that time.

"Walking briskly, with an exciting object of pleasurable interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of excercise, except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in this city, whose health urgently requires excercise, seldom walk, when they can ride, if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well-to-do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door, even if less distance have to be passed. Under the conditions first named walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye, and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental and moral. We know a family of children in this city who, from the age of seven, had to walk nearly two miles to school, winter and summer, weather sleet, or storm, or rain, or burning sun, they made it an ambition never to stay from school on account of the weather, and never be "late," and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it had never been necessary to give an excuse for being one minute behind time, even although in winter it was necessary to dress by gas light. They did not average two days' sickness a year, and later they thought nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught in drenching rains and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one thing; let it rain, and trude on more vigorously, until every thread was dry before they reached home"

Knowing People.

There are always some people in every community who imagine themselves, to use a common phrase, "very smart," and they are generally of the busybody kind. One of these can do more harm in a town or neighborhood than a dozen good people can set at rights. No minister ever comes into a place but these smart ones can pick any amount of flaws in his every-day walk, or his sermons are always too hard, or "he can't preach," and a hundred other imaginary imperfections, which the less pretentious never think of mentioning. But these knowing ones do not stop here; for no enterprise was ever started but was contrary to their views. Other folks never build a pig-pen, a smoke-house, a corn-crib, a barn, a dwelling, a school-house or a church to suit these babblers; and no newspaper was ever run according to their ideas of business, "and I won't have anything to do with it, and I'll keep everybody else from it that I can."

THE
INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!
FOR 1879
HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO
One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and, what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS:

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each.	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE long trial of James A. Whalen's suit against Gen. Sheridan, which has occupied the sessions of the United States Circuit Court in New York city for some time, was ended last week. The jury remained out only an hour, returned with a verdict for the defendant, and were discharged. Whalen, it is understood, will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in case motion for a new trial is denied, for he does not propose to give up his fight for $416,978.57 while a ghost of a chance is left to gain it.

AT Wilmington, Del., the other day, George Draper (colored), convicted of murder in the second degree, was placed in the pillory in a blinding snow-storm; afterward he received sixty lashes, and now goes to prison for life.

THE Directors of the Mount Sinai (Jewish) Hospital, of New York, have declined to accept the proffer of $500 by Judge Hilton, on behalf of Mrs. A. T. Stewart....A boiler explosion at Troy, N. Y., killed two men and seriously injured four others....The St. Louis express, bound west on the New York Central railroad, while stopping at a station five miles east of Buffalo, was run into by the Chicago express, bound west, and two men named A. Gay and Michael Mahoney killed, and one named George Vick had a leg broken....The statue of Charles Sumner, authorized by the meeting in Faneuil Hall, in March, 1874, was unveiled at Boston last week by Gov. Rice. The statue is in the Public Garden.

THE WEST.

THE Indianapolis Savings Bank has closed its doors....Lawrence O. Hall, a clerk in the London and San Francisco Bank, of the latter city, stole a package of $30,000 and left for parts unknown.

AT Zanesville, Ohio, Dr. Heyl and one Eaton were sentenced, respectively, to twelve and four months' imprisonment and $1,000 and $100 fine, for grave robbery....The great bridge that spans the Mississippi at St. Louis has been sold under a mortgage foreclosure. It was bid in by a New Yorker named Thomas for $2,000,000.

HOLIDAY week is always a harvest time for places of amusement, and managers always endeavor to "have their dishes right side up" during the rain of Christmas and New Year's patronage. McVicker, at his Chicago Theater, during Christmas week produces a double bill, consisting of a popular domestic drama, "A Woman of the People," followed by the farce "That Blessed Baby."

S. D. RICHARDS, who murdered Mrs. Harleson and her three children in Nebraska, a short time ago, has been arrested at Steubenville, Ohio. The monster has made a full confession of the murder of the Harleson family, and also acknowledges to three other murders, all neighbors of his. He is a Quaker by birth and religion.

MRS. MACK has been convicted at Janesville, Wis., of murdering her husband, and sentenced to a life term of imprisonment.

THE incipient Indian war in Oregon has been stamped out, and Chief Moses and several of his fellow-warriors have been arrested and placed in durance vile.

THE SOUTH.

THERE was a double execution at Fort Smith, on the 20th of December, the victims being a Creek Indian named John Postack and a negro by the name of Diggs.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch announces the disappearance and supposed murder of Lott Clark and Bill White, two colored men, near Caledonia, about fifty miles below Shreveport, while on their way to New Orleans, where they were summoned to appear before the United States Grand Jury as witnesses in the election troubles. They were taken possession of by a mob, and it is supposed were killed.... A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says the State Canvassing Board has completed the canvass of the votes of the November election, and given the certificate to Hull, Democratic candidate for Congress. This result was arrived at by throwing out Brevard county, which gave a Democratic majority, on the ground that the returns were fraudulent, and Madison county, which gave a Republican majority, on the ground that one precinct was not included in the returns from that county. The County Canvassing Board of Brevard county has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for making fraudulent returns, and are in jail in default of $3,000 bail each.

AT Junction City, Texas, Tom Doran and Louis Temple fought with pistols. Doran killed Temple. The latter's father pursued Doran, shooting him twice fatally, and then stabbed the body eleven times, and cut the throat from ear to ear....A report has reached Little Rock of the lynching of four horse-thieves at Corning, Clay county, Ark.

THE Court House at Maysville, De Kalb county, Mo., has been burned. All the county records, excepting those of the Circuit Clerk and Treasurer, were destroyed. The value of property consumed is said to be $100,000.

GENERAL.

THE death of Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, member of Congress from the Detroit (Mich.) district, occurred at Washington on the 21st of December. Gen. Williams was 68 years old, and had been a resident of Detroit forty-three years. In 1846 he organized the Michigan regiment, served with distinction through the Mexican war, and on his return was appointed Major General of the State militia. In 1849 he was appointed Postmaster of Detroit by President Fillmore. In the late Rebellion he was commissioned Brigadier General, commanded a brigade in the Shenandoah campaign, and succeeded Gen. Banks as commander of the Twelfth corps. After the march to the sea he was brevetted Major General. In 1866 he was defeated by H. P. Baldwin for Governor, and was sent as Minister to San Salvador by President Johnson, and in 1874 and in 1876 he was elected to Congress.

THE venerable Catholic Archbishop Purcell has written to the Pope asking to be relieved on account of the infirmities of old age.

THE house of John O'Brien, near Dublin, Ont., was burned, and his wife, son and daughter perished. Himself and other members of the family, while walking through a furious storm to the nearest house, were badly frozen. O'Brien will probably die.

CHOLERA and famine are desolating some of the northern provinces of Brazil. Among the horrors reported as occurring among the wretched people are carrion-eating and cannibalism....The steamship State of Louisiana has been lost on the Irish coast.

WASHINGTON.

THE following sub-committees of the House Committee to Investigate the Yellow-Fever Epidemic have been appointed to visit the afflicted sections: Messrs. Garfield, Chittenden and Morse to visit Memphis and vicinity, and Gibson, Hooker and Young to visit New Orleans and vicinity. The sub-committees of the House and Senate will sit and act jointly during their Southern tour.

CONGRESSMAN BEVERLY M. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, died at the National Hotel in Washington, last week, after a brief illness, of inflammation of the bowels....Ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, is favorably mentioned as a candidate for the Berlin mission. The friends of Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, are pressing the claims of that gentleman for the vacant post.

COMMISSIONER RAUM will ask Congress for an increase of $75,000 in the appropriation for the expense of collecting the internal revenue.

AFTER examining the whole subject, the First Comptroller has decided that no portion of the $20,000 appropriated for the use of the Senate to investigate the frauds in the electoral count can be applied to the purposes of the Blaine committee. The committee will therefore have to wait for a separate appropriation, in which case the House can have a chance at debating the Southern question, and it can also be reopened in the Senate.

GEN. HOOKER, a member of the commission appointed to consider the expediency of transferring the Indian administration to the War Department, says the report of the majority of the commission will favor the transfer. He thinks the report will be ready before the 1st of February.

THE suit against the Government, brought by the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas for certain cotton captured by the United States Government in Mississippi during the war and sold as abandoned property, has been settled finally in the Court of Claims by judgment in favor of claimants....Over 50,000 tea plants have been distributed to farmers by the Agricultural Department during the past year, and liberal distribution is to be continued. The Commissioner is said to be confident that tea-culture will flourish in this country.

POLITICAL.

THE Blaine investigating committee held its first formal session immediately after the adjournment of Congress. Senator Bayard offered a resolution stating that inasmuch as the President had made certain charges, that he be requested to place before the committee all testimony that he could properly communicate. This was after Mr. Garland had made the point that there were no specific charges before the committee to work upon. It was voted down by a strict party vote. Mr. Garland then said they must have some charges to work upon, and, inasmuch as Mr. Blaine had originated the charges and had brought about the investigation, he (Garland) submitted a resolution calling upon that gentleman to furnish specifications upon which the committee might base the inquiry and carry out the instructions embraced in the resolution authorizing the investigation. This was adopted. A resolution was adopted that the committee sit with open doors. It was also decided to send a sub-committee to New Orleans.

IT is reported that the President will, at an early day, make a clean sweep of all the Federal officials in Louisiana.

SENATOR BAYARD, says a Washington telegram, has formally entered the field as a candidate for the Presidency. His headquarters have been established at his home in Wilmington, Del., where an organization is now being rapidly effected. The sinews of war will not be wanting. It is expected that he can confidently rely upon all the necessary material assistance from New York; besides, his own fortune is ample.

FOREIGN.

THE German Government committee of inquiry has rejected Prince Bismarck's tobacco-monopoly scheme, and favors a duty according to weight, as advocated by the National Liberals. It is believed that Bismarck will not accept the decision ....The students in some of the Russian universities are giving the Government considerable trouble, and many of them have been arrested.

THE last of the King of Denmark's daughters was married at Copenhagen on the 21st of December—the Princess Thyra Amelia Caroline Charlotte Anne espousing Prince Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, "King of Hanover" and Duke of Cumberland....It now transpires that Bayard Taylor had suffered for a long time from kidney complaint. He attached no importance to the malady, which his physicians unfortunately always mistook for symptoms of dropsy. These symptoms increasing, he was twice tapped. He confidently believed in his recovery to the last, and was in no wise alarmed at his condition....The report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has fled to Turkistan is confirmed by official advices.

THERE is great destitution and suffering in London and its environs. The poor-houses are full, and the usual agencies of public charity are over-taxed....A cable dispatch reports unusually severe weather throughout Great Britain and Continental Europe. Many of the railroads have been blocked by snow. ....Advices from the seat of war in Afghanistan report that the British forces occupied the important town of Jelalabad on the 20th of December. The occupation of this place will afford comfortable winter quarters, with facilities for defense, which the English may possibly need before the winter ends. ....Something like a "reign of terror" exists in Russia. The police throughout the country are arresting suspected persons, and the students are especially subjected to persecution on account of their attempt to petition the Czarowitz for redress of their grievances.

THE official inquiry into the Pomerania disaster has resulted in the acquittal of the Captain and officers of the ship from all blame on account of the terrible disaster....A Vienna dispatch says that 40 per cent. of the Bosnians who returned to their homes will have perished by spring if the weather does not moderate.

SULEIMAN PASHA, who was recently tried at Constantinople for mismanagement of the Turkish armies, in the late war, and sentenced to perpetual banishment, has received a full pardon....Advices from Mexico state that a revolution is going on in Guadalajara, caused by the levying of an onerous tax. Several citizens have been killed in the streets, and numbers of prominent gentlemen imprisoned.... A correspondent at Kuram, in Afghanistan, says an Afghan soldier in the British service was hanged for firing to warn his countrymen of the advance on Peiwar pass. Eighteen others were sentenced to terms of from seven to fourteen years' penal servitude for desertion. The same correspondent says a proclamation of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been discovered, dated Nov. 11. It shows he had declared a holy war against the British.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck's bill to repeal section 820 of the Revised Statutes (the jurors' test-oath clause) was passed....After some other business of an unimportant nature the Senate adjourned to Jan. 7.

HOUSE.—The House, after a short and uninteresting session, adjourned till the 7th of January.

A Mere Cipher.

Vice President Wheeler understands fully the insignificance of his office during the tenure of a robust President, and doesn't hesitate to add a joke of his own to the many current concerning the place:

"A few weeks after I became Vice President," he said, "I went one Sunday to a church in Washington. The good minister prayed for the President and the Cabinet, and for the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the several States, and, finally, for the heathen, but made no mention of the Vice President. As I was walking home Sam Shellabarger came up and took my arm, and said 'The preacher was rather hard on you to leave you out of his prayer altogether.' 'Yes,' I replied, 'it struck me that he was; he put me down below the heathen as not worth praying for at all.' After a while I got over fretting about my uselessness in the Government machine, although I always appear to myself somewhat like a contingent remainder or an administrator *de bonis non*."

A Maine Editor's View of Death.

The editor of the Gardiner (Me.) *Journal* has recently had a narrow escape from death, his horse running away as he hung in the wheel. He thus describes his sensations: "'Oh, can't some of my spirit friends do something to help me out of this scrape?' beseechingly I said or thought. It was a prayer not laid down in the books, and perhaps the form was not staid nor formal. Short as it was it did me good. I saw then crowds of spirits around me—part of whom I knew. 'I do not see what they can do,' I thought, and, as they seemed to hover round the front part of the wagon, and over the horse, I wondered how they kept up with him. Then I thought, perhaps they'll take the old horse's strength away—but I couldn't see very clearly how they were to do this—for old Robin was a hard customer to 'dematerialize.' I probably should have lived but a few seconds longer. The reins had worn off upon the wheel, just when my strength was all gone. Had I died people would pityingly have said it was a horrible death —but I really suffered very little. All the pain I have suffered up to now has not been equal to what I suffered last summer in a day from the bite of an insect. The shock was such that my nerves of sensation were benumbed. I had no fear; in fact, there was a physical sort of feeling that it was a bundle about three feet long, with a sort of handle to it—which was my left leg, probably—that was bouncing along over the ground, which I was trying to untangle. Then there was another self who had to take care of the wheel, untangle the rein, talk to old Robin, yell to the dog, and attend to matters generally; while the third self seemed to do the thinking, and I kind of liked that one the best. I had often heard that in such crises as these one's whole life passes in review before him, and I thought of that fact, but I had no such experience. I had only one regret for deeds done or left undone, and that was that I had neglected my usual custom of taking accident tickets, and this regret I felt ashamed of. My only thought was of my wife. The knowledge that I have faced death unflinchingly is not without satisfaction to me, and there is a something that I feel, which I cannot describe, that assures me that there were more powerful influences than my own aiding, comforting and sustaining me. My religious friends will say it was the Good Father, and it matters not what we call it—the feeling is the same. I do not feel of sufficient importance to merit God's special providence, but that loving friends from the other sphere may have comforted and sustained me is not repugnant to my common sense, and does not lessen my idea of the goodness and greatness of the Creator."

Number Seven in the Bible.

In seven days a dove was sent.

Every seven years the land rested.

Jacob served seven years for Rachel.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.

Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

On the seventh day God ended His work.

The golden candlestick had seven branches.

Jacob was pursued a seven-days' journey by Laban.

Every seventh year the law was read to the people.

Naaman washed seven times in the river Jordan.

On the seventh day Noah's ark touched the ground.

Solomon was seven years building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted seven days in their tents.

Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams as an atonement.

A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven were foretold in Pharaoh's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts and seven ears of blasted corn.

In the destruction of Jericho seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days; on the seventh day they marched around seven times, and at the end of the seventh round the walls fell.

In the Revelation we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven vials, seven angels and a seven-headed monster.

The Golden State.

California has a total area of 100,000,000 acres, including 30,000,000 held by private ownership, 7,000,000 inclosed, 4,000,000 cultivated, nine-tenths of the cultivated land being in cereals, and 82,000 in grape vines. California has 2,500,000 bearing trees of fruits of temperate climates—apple, pear, peach, plum, prune, apricot, nectarine and cherry; 300,000 bearing trees in subtropical fruits—orange, lemon, lime, fig and olive; 400,000 almond and English walnut trees.—*Alta-California.*

AUGUSTE GUIDI and his wife were very miserable in San Francisco. They had been married only a few months, but were already discouraged by poverty, having been accustomed to an easy, careless life. Guidi sent a letter to a friend, requesting him to go to a certain spot in a suburb of the city, find a bit of red paper, and follow a trail of similar pieces until he came to "something startling." The friend did as requested, and found the dead bodies of Guidi and his wife. They had committed suicide.

WHILE a farmer of Monroe, N. Y., was prying upon a large flat stone in a quarry his hand touched something cold and clammy. He raised the stone, and found a ball made up of forty-five large black snakes.

LAST summer, during the heated term a young man had the audacity to strike his father. The attending physician pronounced it a veritable son-stroke.

THE LATE BAYARD TAYLOR.

Brief Record of a Busy Life.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in chronicling the death of Bayard Taylor, which occurred at Berlin, Germany, on the 19th of December, says: The story of his life is briefly told, for it has been mainly spent in travel and books, and the former has been largely utilized in the service of the latter. He was born in Chester county, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825, and in 1842 commenced his life work as an apprentice in a printing-office in West Chester. Three years afterward he made a tour through Europe on foot, and upon his return in 1846 published "Views Afoot; or, Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff," which aroused a very general ambition among tourists to travel in the same pedestrian style. During the next year he edited a newspaper in Phœnixville, Pa., and then went to New York, where he became identified with the *Tribune*, to which journal he has contributed more or less ever since, and in which many of his smaller works have made their first appearance. In 1849 he made the tour of California, and returned by way of Mexico. The year 1851 was spent in the East, and during his tour he ascended the Nile and also traversed a large portion of Asia Minor. In 1852 he set out from England, crossing Asia to Calcutta, thence going to China, where he joined Commodore Perry's Japan expedition. In 1862-'3 he was Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Simon Cameron then being Minister. After residing some time in Germany, for which country he had a special affection, he returned to his native land and made several lecture tours which were remarkably successful, as few lecturers ever had so much to say to people that was new and entertaining. In 1874 he revisited Egypt, and in the same year went to Iceland to attend the millennial celebration, where a poem of his was read.

His travels have enriched our literature with many works, among them, "El Dorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire" (1850); "A Journey to Central Africa" (1854); "The Lands of the Saracen" (1854); "Visit to India, China and Japan" (1855); "Northern Travel; Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland" (1857); "Travels in Greece and Russia" (1859); "At Home and Abroad, a Sketch-Book of Life, Scenery and Men" (1859); "Colorado, a Summer Trip" (1867); "Byways of Europe" (1869); and "Egypt and Iceland" (1874).

His literary work has not been confined to books of travel. His busy pen was almost constantly employed, and his ambition and industry led him through almost every department of literary activity. As a poet, he was characterized by vigor and force united with purity of sentiment rather than by the imaginative faculty or by the dreaminess and mystery that characterizes so many of our latter-day poets. Among the volumes of poetry which he has left the best known are: "Poems of the Orient" (1855); "Poems of Home and Travel" (1855); "The Picture of St. John" (1866); "The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln" (1869); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); "The Prophet" (1874); "Home Pastorals, Ballads and Lyrics" (1875), and "Prince Deukalion" (1878). He also ventured into the realm of fiction, but not with that degree of success which characterized his poems and works of travel, and produced "Hannah Thurston, a Story of American Life" (1863); "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kennett" (1866), and "Joseph and His Friend" (1870). In translations his work is the most valuable, because it is the best that has ever been done by an American writer, while in the case of his splendid version of Goethe's "Faust" it may be fairly questioned whether it is not the best translation of that great poem ever made in any country. In addition to his poems, books of travels, novels, and translations, he has edited a "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel," the "Frithiof's Saga," Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine," and an "Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure." The same graceful work which he has done for foreign authors has been done for many of his own works, which have been translated into German, French and Russian.

His literary activity continued to the very close of his life. If we are not mistaken, one of his strongest reasons for wishing the position to which President Hayes has appointed him was that he might be where he could easily secure materials for his "Life of Goethe," upon which he was at work when death suddenly intervened and the pen dropped from his hands. Few American writers will be so sincerely mourned, for few of them are so well known to the people. His strong, rugged, vigorous nature; his genial, hospitable, manly bearing; the purity as well as excellence of his works, and his chivalrous character as a gentleman, will commend his memory to his countrymen. The story of his death will be told and his memory will be tenderly recalled in almost every part of the world. Among the snows of Iceland, in the shadow of the Pyramids, under the palms of India, wherever his restless feet have wandered, there will be friends who will be pained to know that this great strong heart has ceased to beat, and that the wanderer is forever at rest.

How He Got a Pass.

The art of putting things so as to produce the conviction which is followed by action was known to a poor fellow injured by a railroad accident out West. The *Transcript* tells the story:

He was a brakeman, and had been hurt in the discharge of his duty. His home was in the East, and the road which he had served passed him to the terminus of its line. The next did the same, and also the next; but at last he came to a Superintendent who hesitated. The poor fellow pleaded his case. He was a railroad man. He had been hurt at his post. He had been passed by all the other roads.

"All very well," said the Superintendent; "but I can't see my way clear to give you a pass. If you were working for a farmer, and were to get hurt in his employ, would you expect another farmer to get out his team and take you to the next town?"

"No, sir," said the brakeman; "not that exactly; but if he was hitched up and going my way, I should think he was mighty mean if he wouldn't give me a ride."

He got the pass.

Grave-Robbing.

The recent robberies of the grave have brought up some curious anecdotes of the state of affairs which existed in England about fifty years ago, when "body-snatching" was a regular trade. So skillful were the robbers that they required but fifteen minutes to draw a body from the grave. No trace was left of their work.

One of these men, Burke, being in church one day, heard that passage of Scripture read which describes how Hazael killed the King by smothering him with a wet cloth. This method struck Burke as sure and safe from detection, and by it he committed many murders for the sake of the profit he reaped from the sale of the dead bodies. The devil can be found even behind a text of scripture by those who want to find him.

When Burk's murders were discovered, the English public was seized with a panic. One of the oddest manifestations of this craze was the queer devices of dying persons to protect their bodies from the resurrectionists. In Buckinghamshire a Major Backhouse, an old East Indian officer, was buried by his own orders in front of his house, on a solid pyramid of flint, twelve feet square at the base, in which he was placed upright, a drawn sword in his hand.

A Baronet of Yorkshire was buried at night ten feet deep in a level potato field, the ground being plowed up at once to remove all chance of discovery. Another country gentleman's coffin was swung to the branches of an oak tree in front of his hall door. Another was covered with twenty tons of stone, and still another cased in lead and hung to a beam of his own barn.

The terror extended even to this country, and precautions against grave-robbery were more common fifty years ago than now, when there is more danger.

There is yet standing near one of the iron furnaces of Kentucky a square brick building, in the upper room of which is the body of a former owner, by his own request, remained for twenty years unburied, the lower apartment being furnished and occupied by his wife and family as an arbor.

Cremation is just now strongly urged by its advocates as the only certain protection for the dead. There is, however, as yet but one cremation furnace in this country, a private one in Western Pennsylvania, built by Dr. Le Moyne, of old Abolition notoriety.—*Youth's Companion.*

Life in Mexico—A Cold-Blooded Massacre.

I am just in receipt of a dispatch from Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, containing the most startling news. Cold-blooded assassination has apparently been resorted to by the agents of the present Government to check the expression of opinion. The newly-elected Governor of Jalisco, Senor Riestra, a firm partisan of Vallarte, has decreed an extraordinary tax of 1 per cent. on all real estate and capital. That is to say, if a man owns lands that the assessors see fit to estimate as worth $100,000—probably twice its value if brought to market—he must at once pay $1,000. This, in addition to the regular onerous taxes. A merchant who may be unfortunate enough to have $500,000 worth of stock on hand—on which stock, within the last two years, he may have paid a heavy *prestamo*—must again hand over $5,000 cash.

Convinced of the injustice and hardship of this tax, the merchants of Guadalajara and other towns in the State telegraphed to President Diaz a protest, and asked for protection from the General Government. No answer to this appeal was received, however, and when this tax was being collected all who protested against it were at once imprisoned by order of Gov. Riestra. The merchants who had signed the telegram to the President were all imprisoned without delay.

On the evening of the 3d the people of Gaudalajara held a mass-meeting on the public square of that city to protest against these outrageous proceedings. The intolerant Governor, to convince the people of Guadalajara that they had no right whatever, either to hold mass-meetings or to protest against any acts of his, ordered a detachment of troops out of the Government palace. These troops drew up in line, and, without the slightest warning, fired on the peaceable crowd, killing in pure wantonness five of Guadalajara's prominent merchants. It is reported that one of the slain was an English citizen.—*City of Mexico Cor. New York Herald.*

A New Branch of Education.

One of the most painful incidents attending the loss of the Pommerania is related by an eye-witness in the following words:

"While the boat was rowing about we saw many people in the water with life-preservers wrongly put on, so that the lower part of the body was floating, while the head was under water."

This serves to show how commonly an erroneous notion of the way to use life-preservers prevails.

In these days there is no person who can be certain that he will not be exposed to the dangers of the sea. Travel, by water as well as by land, has become almost universal, and with its great increase the danger of accidents, like that which occurred to the Pommerania, is augmented also. Under these circumstances knowledge of the proper use of life-preservers may be the saving of many lives.

There are some practical matters of this kind of so much moment that it would seem almost worth while to make them a branch of common-school education. How to use a life-preserver might be taught in ten minutes, and the knowledge might be just the turning point between being lost and being saved, as it was to so many in this instance.—*New York Sun.*

THE PEDOMOTOR.

A Little Contrivance That Will Walk a Lazy Man Twelve Miles an Hour.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

The newspaper carrier who serves papers to the attendants in the Permanent Exhibition building goes his rounds at the rate of twelve miles an hour. He travels on machines not unlike roller skates, which are called pedomotors, according to the inventor, Mr. J. H. Hobbs, an architect on Walnut street. The day is not far distant when the whole city will be on wheels—when pedestrians will be skimming through the streets at the rate of ten miles an hour without any more effort than is now put forth in perambulating half that distance.

The pedomotor consists of four tough, light wooden wheels, supplied with an outer rim of tough india-rubber. These wheels are secured to a frame the shape of the foot, which is strapped to the pedal extremities in the usual manner. Unlike roller-skates, the wheels of these little vehicles are not under, but are placed on each side of the foot, thus giving the wearer a good standing, as well as a solid footing. The rear wheels are three inches in diameter, while those in front are but two and a half inches. This gives the foot a slight incline, and, when in motion, has much to do in impelling the pedestrian forward. Extending from the toe, with a slight curl toward the ground, is a piece of casting termed the pusher, which is simply used in mounting an elevation or steep incline. From the center of the heel a small brass wheel extends backward, serving as a guide as well as a brake. The whole scarcely turns the scale at a pound weight. In using them no more effort is required than in ordinary walking. The wearer steps with his regular stride, and is amazed to find himself skimming over the ground so rapidly with so little muscular effort. Mr. Hobbs explains the mystery of the rapid movement in this manner: A man whose stride is thirty-two inches will traverse forty-eight inches, or one-half further, with the pedomotor. This is because the body is in constant motion. "For instance," says he, "the traveler starts, and, while he raises one foot to step, he continues rapidly onward until that foot is set down and the other raised to make another step. This gives him more momentum, and away he goes over two miles in the same time to accomplish a mile with the feet. No effort of the body is required for their use, as in skates. The traveler simply plants one foot before the other, and finds himself whizzed along at a lively rate."

Damp Buildings and Health.

At the International Health Congress, recently held in Paris, the evil effects of damp and dirt as promoters of disease and attendant misery were freely discussed. Speaking of dampness, a member of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain said that "incessant moisture and driving rain make their way through the solidly-constructed walls, while persons who inhabit cheap little houses are exposed to the fatal effects of our climate. Several years ago an English company discovered a peculiar deposit of silica, with which they prepare the petrifying liquid, the use of which may be intrusted to the most inexperienced workmen. It sinks into the walls with rapidity, and petrification takes place, so that the wall is covered with a coating impenetrable as stone. The wall may be washed. Should there have been contagious diseases or other infections, the walls may be exposed to destructive fumigations, or washed with antiseptics, without affecting the surface. The liquid is generally mixed with coloring matters that are not poisonous, or it is used in its simple state for the first coating, to which is added the silicate paint, that possesses the great advantage of not discoloring, cracking or having any chemical action upon metal, rendering it peculiarly suitable for buildings to be painted white, and, being nonporous, it does not hold moisture, and its attendant livery of dust and dirt that cling to our erections so soon after they have been painted."

THE celebrated trotters, Rarus, Sweetzer, Adelaide, Volney and Calmar, are now quartered at the State Agricultural Park at Sacramento, Cal. Trials of speed are taking place.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$7 00	@	11 50
HOGS	3 00	@	3 90
COTTON	9	@	9¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@	3 65
WHEAT—No. 2	96	@	1 08½
CORN—Western Mixed	45	@	47
OATS—Mixed	29	@	31
RYE—Western	58	@	59
PORK—Mess	7 20	@	7 60
LARD	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	2 75
Medium to Fair	3 15	@	3 65
HOGS	1 50	@	2 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	82	@	85
No. 3 Spring	70	@	71
CORN—No. 2	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2	19	@	20
RYE—No. 2	44	@	45
BARLEY—No. 2	98	@	1 00
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@	27
EGGS—Fresh	18	@	20
PORK—Mess	6 50	@	7 65
LARD	5¾	@	5⅞
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	88	@	89
No. 2	83	@	84
CORN—No. 2	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2	19	@	20
RYE—No. 1	42	@	43
BARLEY—No. 2	88	@	89
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	92	@	97
CORN—Mixed	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2	22	@	24
RYE	42	@	43
PORK—Mess	7 60	@	7 70
LARD	5¾	@	5½
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	88	@	97
CORN	31	@	32
OATS	24	@	26
RYE	52	@	53
PORK—Mess	7 90	@	8 00
LARD	5½	@	5⅝
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@	94
No. 1 Amber	92	@	93
CORN—No. 1	32	@	33
OATS—Mixed	24	@	25½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	2 00
PORK—Mess	8 25	@	8 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 00	@	4 25
Fair	3 50	@	3 90
Common	3 25	@	3 40
HOGS	2 25	@	3 05
SHEEP	2 75	@	4 30
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	96	@	97
No. 2 Red	95	@	96
CORN	32	@	33
OATS—No. 2	22	@	23

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

SOME light soils suffer from certain manures as man suffer from alcohol. The stimulation caused by them is followed by an injurious reaction, resulting in sterility.

RIPENESS in sweet potatoes may generally be determined by cutting several and allowing the cut surface to dry. If they dry evenly white, without dark spots, the crop is considered mature and ready for digging.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

THE wicks of kerosene lamps should be changed frequently, or, if not too short, washed in strong, hot soap-suds, with some ammonia in the rinsing water. We think the trouble with poor light from kerosene lamps probably arises from the wicks being full of the sediment or refuse matter which comes from the oil, and that impedes the free passage of the kerosene through the wicks.—*Christian Union.*

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.—Cut the clover about the 15th or 20th of September. The usual way of cutting the clover for seed is to cut with a reaper set to cut very low, and to cut it off in small bunches. Then turn these bunches two or three times a day. Do not commit the common error of taking it in too soon, or the clover will be hard to thrash. The seed should be thrashed out with a clover huller.—*—Toronto Globe.*

THE end of the potato nearest to the plant is called the stem-end, and the opposite the seed-end. At the seed-end the eyes are much more numerous than elsewhere. It is generally conceded that these are more excitable than the others, and consequently start first. In illustration of this fact are the experiments of Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New Castle, N. Y. Out of 100 potatoes planted whole, 98 started from the seed-end. —*New York World.*

CLIPPING FOWLS' WINGS.—To prevent poultry from flying, etc., it is a common practice to simply cut the feathers of a wing; but these, unfortunately grow again. A plan much adopted here is to cut the extremity of the pinion, or tip-bone, about half an inch from the articulation. This maims the wing for life. The operation must be performed when the bird is four or five months old, and in the spring or autumn. The wound quickly heals.—*Paris letter to New England Farmer.*

TEMPERATURE FOR SEEDS.—Seeds are more easily killed by high temperature than low. Though no seeds have been known to germinate below 37 degrees Fahrenheit, they are, with few exceptions, destroyed by a temperature above 168, and many kinds perish below that point. They will not germinate above 128 degrees. Most seeds will stand the severest cold of the winters in this latitude, and wheat left for years in the Arctic region has been sown in England afterward, where it germinated freely.—*Springfield Union.*

MANY years ago a friend of mine had a dozen very large trees that were bearing heavy crops of apples every other year, so he took a long pole and gave them a heavy beating just as the fruit was about the size of hickory nuts, knocking off every fruit on the south side of the trees. The result was, as I saw for several years, that these trees bore heavy crops on one side one year, and the next year a heavy crop on the other side, so that for many years he had plenty of apples for home use every year. His trees stood in a rich soil that was annually cultivated—no grass sod to cover the roots.—*Weekly Rural.*

SOOT AS A MANURE.—To strong growing greenhouse plants, such as pelargoniums, fuchsias, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, azaleas, solanums, and many others, soot is a valuable and easily obtained stimulant. A handful of it tied in a bag and stirred in a three-gallon can of water has a marvelous effect on all the plants just named, and on many others besides. It induces vigorous growth, and adds freshness and substance to both leaf and flower. It is better to use it in small quantities and often, rather than charge the compost with more carbon than the plants can readily assimilate. For the more robust growers, especially if grown in small pots, mixture with fresh manure from the cow-shed is desirable, but this should be allowed to settle before using, otherwise the grassy particles will remain on the surface of the pots, and, while giving them an unsightly appearance, exclude the free aeration which all healthy roots require.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Useful and Destructive Birds.

The State Entomologist of Illinois has classified the birds as to their useful or destructive capacities. All the American sparrows are named among the useful birds. The English sparrow is not noticed. Here opinions differ as to its usefulness. The exact place in such a list as the Illinois entomologist gives, which the English sparrow ought to occupy, has not yet been fixed. In the meantime we give the list as we find it.

To be preserved and fostered—Blue birds, titmice (chicadees), warblers (small warbling birds found on trees and in gardens), kinglets (ruby-crowned and golden-crowned wrens), nut-hatches and creepers (black, white and brown), wrens, martins (swallows), vireos (Greenlets), tanagers, finches, song sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, clay-colored sparrow, black-throated bunting, indigo bird, cardinal grosbeak, ground robin (chewink), blackbirds (crow, bobolinks, meadow lark and others), all the fly-catchers (including king-birds and the pewee), cuckoos, nighthawks (goat suckers and whip-poor-wills), swifts (chimney-swallows), all the woodpeckers except the yellow-billed—sphyropicus varius—(known in Central and Northern Illinois as the sap-sucker), and, perhaps, also the large red-headed woodpecker—Melanerpes erythrocephalus—plovers, prairie snipe (prairie plover), quail.

To be destroyed—Cedar bird, Baltimore oriole (hanging birds), larger owls, hawks and the yellow-billed woodpecker (sap-sucker of Central and Northern Illinois). This species is distinguished from the other small woodpeckers by its pale yellowish breast, a large patch of black upon the upper part of the breast; the throat of the male is a bright red, and that of the female is white; the adults, both male and female, have the top of the head also red.

Doubtful—The following birds, whose habits are not sufficiently known to justify full recommendation, and whose habits are sometimes beneficial and sometimes injurious:

Thrushes—Including the common robin, mocking-bird, brown thrasher, wood thrush, tawny thrush and hermit thrush. Shrikes—Including the great Northern shrike and white-rumpled shrike (butcher bird), Savannah bunting, crow, blue-jay, red-headed woodpecker, saw-whet owl, screech-owl, horned lark, orchard oriole and pigeons.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

BEFORE washing black and white cotton or linen dresses, or any of these dark colors, first dip them in salt and water and hang them in a shady place to dry.

MIX lightly one pound of Graham flour with a pint of thick, sweet cream; add salt, roll thin and bake as other pastry, and you will have a fine Graham pastry.

NICE BREAKFAST DISH.—Cold mashed potatoes, made into little balls, and slightly flattened; dip them into an egg slightly, so as to mix the yelk and white; roll them in cracker crumbs. Fry them in hot lard or butter. Send to table hot.

IF horse-radish be prepared in the fall, as follows, it may be kept all winter: To each coffee-cupful of horse-radish allow one table-spoonful of salt, one table-spoonful of white sugar, and a pint and a half of good vinegar; bottle and seal.

RAT TRAPS.—Rats and mice will go into a trap more readily if a small piece of looking-glass be put in any part of the trap where they can see themselves reflected. They mistake the reflection for another rat, and where others go they follow.

FRUIT or wine stains can be removed from woolen or cotton goods by sponging them gently—do not rub the goods—in ammonia and alcohol; a teaspoonful of ammonia to a wine-glass of alcohol. Then if needed the material may be washed.

A PIECE of red peopper, the size of your finger-nail, put into meat and vegetables, when first beginning to cook, will aid greatly in killing the unpleasant odor arising therefrom. Remember this for boiling cabbage, green beans, onions, chickens, mutton, etc.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Tobacco smoke—under cover—will be found an effectual remedy for aphides; but the larvæ of many other insects, especially of the tipula and the tenth-redinidæ, which occasions the wrapping up and shriveling of the leaves, can be removed by washing with lime-water, or hand-picking.

TO MAKE buckwheat cakes, mix one gill of wheat flour with one quart of buckwheat flour, add one large teaspoonful of salt, then add gradually a scant quart of warm water mixed with one gill of yeast. Let it rise all night, and then in the morning add a quarter teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and bake immediately.

WASTING FLOUR.—A correspondent writes to the *Christian Union:* "How can I help wasting much flour when making bread, cake or pastry? So much is washed off the bread board or the cake bowl, and yet I can't see how it can be helped." Mrs. Beecher answers: "There is no necessity for wasting any of it. Knead your bread in the bowl till it will no longer adhere to your hands; then dip your hands in flour and rub off all the dough that clings to them. Sprinkle very little flour on the board, taking care not to scatter it, but keep it only where it will be needed. If the bread is properly prepared, it will require but little flour to finish kneading it after you put it on the board. Put a little flour in the bowl and, with it, rub off all the dough that remains, and work it in with the bread. Scrape off all the flour and such dough as may stick to the molding board, which should be very little. Put what is thus scraped up in the bottom of the bread bowl, and when the dough is raised enough, to go into the pans this flour at the bottom of the bowl will be light enough to work into the dough and thus be saved. When molding the dough to put into the pans, if you scatter flour or dough on the boards, more than you work in, scrape it up and put it in your yeast pot, and do the same with all adhering to the board when making pastry. By practice you will soon be able to make both bread and pastry and leave but very little to scrape from the board. All that sticks to the bowl in making cake should be scraped off with a thin-bladed knife and dropped into the pan with the cake."

Warning to Paper Stoppers.

A certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold all his corn at 4 cents below the market price; then his property was sold for taxes because he only heard of the convention three days after it had adjourned; he lost $10 betting on Mollie McCarthy two days after Ten Broeck had won the race; he was arrested and fined $8 for going hunting on Sunday; and he paid $300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks, and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a leg like a derrick, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, when he paid four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign and swear to an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again.—*Truthful exchange.*

THE New York Metropolitan elevated road has carried 6,500,000 passengers since June.

SABBATH READING.

A Christmas Hymn.

[The New York *Evening Post* publishes the following beautiful poem, written in the Chapel of the Manger, in the Convent Church of Bethlehem, Palestine:]

In the fields where, long ago,
  Dropping tears, amid the leaves,
Ruth's young feet went to and fro,
  Binding up the scattered sheaves,
In the field that heard the voice
  Of Judea's shepherd King,
Still the gleaners may rejoice,
  Still the reapers shout and sing.

For each mount and vale and plain
  Felt the touch of holier feet.
Then the gleaners of the grain
  Heard, in voices full and sweet,
"Peace on earth, good will to men,"
  Ring from angel lips afar,
While, o'er every glade and glen,
  Broke the light of Bethlehem's star.

Star of hope to souls in night,
  Star of peace above our strife,
Guiding, where the gates of death
  Ope to fields of endless life.
[illegible]
  Which the eastern heavens gem:
Guided, by an angel's song,
  To the Babe of Bethlehem.

Not Judea's hills alone
  Have earth's weary gleaners trod,
Not to heirs of David's throne
  Is it given to "reign with God."
But where e'er on His green earth
  Heavenly faith and longing are,
Heavenly hope and life have birth,
  'Neath the smile of Bethlehem's star.

In each lowly heart or home,
  By each love-watched cradle-bed,
Where we rest, or where we roam,
  Still its changeless light is shed.
In its beams each quickened heart,
  Howe'er saddened or denied,
Keeps one little place apart
  For the Hebrew mother's Child.

And that inner temple fair
  May be holier ground than this,
Hallowed by the pilgrim's prayer,
  Warmed by many a pilgrim's kiss.
In its shadow still and dim,
  Where our holiest longings are,
Rings forever Bethlehem's hymn,
  Shines forever Bethlehem's star.

Christmas Cheer.

It doubtless seems to many a straitened mechanic and business man, to many an eneconomizing, hard-working mother and wife, that lavish expenditure of money in gifts and goodies for the little folk would insure a great deal of happiness. But it is "a merry heart that maketh a continual feast," and a merry heart beats quite as often beneath calico as silk, beneath homespun as broadcloth. When we count all the little comforts of life, all the little blessings, and "roll them like sweet morsels under our tongues," the taste they give lasts a good while. When we spend dollars as though they were eagles, and rejoice in the positive good they bring, not allowing ourselves to think how much the eagle might have brought, we get the comfort of our dollars, but when we begin to compare our little with the much of some fortunate neighbor, then envy and discontent creep in, and we become incapable of happiness on any terms. The example of a "subscriber," who failed a couple of years since, may encourage some of our readers to go and do likewise. He has quite a family of children and had always been accustomed to make them handsome presents on Christmas day, but there was nothing the Christmas after his failure to buy presents withal. He called the family together and made this little speech to them: "Now, children, we're going to have a jolly time, anyhow. There's lots of evergreens in the woods, and we'll have the house trimmed beautifully; we'll have a tree and tie on it the rosiest apples we can find; you can ornament it with strings of pop-corn, and hunt up dainty bits of bright-colored silks and ribbons to make it look gay. Each one of you can find among your treasures something to give to each other, and I shall have a gift for each one of you." So the house was decorated, the tree handsomely trimmed and loaded with presents without any purchase being made. When the distribution came everybody was remembered, and the father proceeded to give to the children the furniture and fixtures. "This sofa, Mollie, is yours; this easy chair, Jane, I present to you; the parlor stove is yours, James;" and so he went on until each member of the family received a handsome present, and they were just as happy over their "savory stew," nuts and apples, as they were the year before over grapes and fruit-cake.

To many an aching heart the holidays will be the saddest days of the year. While making "vain pretense of gladness," there will be

——an awful sense
Of one mute shadow watching all.

But relief from even this "sense" may be had in the effort to increase the joy of unburdened hearts and lift the burden from lives yet more sorely bruised than ours. For we can always find a deeper sorrow than our own in some other heart. The life whose advent we celebrate was the saddest of all human lives, though, at the time, the most joyful, culminating in the deepest darkness and the brightest light. Our very sorrows may be transformed into crowns of joy; nay, will be, if we use them aright. The truest tribute of respect to the dead is love for those who, though with us now, may soon join the departed. Whatever vicissitudes of sorrow or joy sweep over us from year to year, the great fact remains unchanged—Christ has come, suffered, ascended, and lives our Representative on the right hand of the Father. Rejoicing as we should in this, all other causes of rejoicing will be in comparison trivial; rejoicing as we should in this, our delight will be to walk in His footsteps, and minister, in His name, to the naked, the hungry, the prisoner, the homeless, remembering His words: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Economizing Fuel.

One of the great objections to ordinary fireplaces is that too much of the heat goes up the chimney, and innumerable have been the attempts to obviate that loss. Register stoves have been invented, and various contrivances adapted to regulate the draught and reducing the size of the flue. One method proposed was to light the fire on the top, and, after the first few minutes, as the heat spread downward, all the smoke passing through the upper incandescent layer was consumed, and so much the more heat saved, but the moment the fire had to be made up again all the advantages were lost. One of the latest suggestions to prevent the waste of heat was to form the bottom of the grate of an iron plate instead of bars. An improvement on that plan is a patent coal economizer, which has a hollow pierced cylinder rising from the middle of the plate. The air entering the cylinder from below the grate is thus conveyed at once into the center of the fire, and the heat, instead of rushing up the chimney in undue quantity, is diffused into the room, and coal is economized. The perfection of combustion is achieved when, instead of feeding the cylinder with the vitiated air of the room, it is supplied by a pipe communicating with the external air. And further, we are informed that if camphor or any other disinfectant is hung on the cylinder, the scent is driven into every corner of the apartment. So that a room may be perfumed, disinfected or ventilated by this contrivance when properly managed.

The Labor Depression in Great Britain.

A recent cable dispatch from London says: In the House of Commons the Home Secretary, answering the inquiry "whether it was true, as reported, that we are now face to face with such a crisis of distress as this generation has never known," said though much distress unhappily prevailed among the laboring poor, the description of it in question was exaggerated. There was nothing to cause unnecessary alarm.

He read telegrams from the head of the Board of Supervision at Edinburgh and from the Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester, stating that the ordinary means of relief were at present sufficient to meet all necessities. He had not had time to inquire into the condition of the coal and iron districts.

At Birmingham a meeting convened by the Mayor was held yesterday to consider the best means to relieve the distress which is declared exceptionally severe and increasing daily. The Mayor was requested to organize means for distributing relief.

At Sheffield 2,000 children and 3,000 adults received aid last week. The Mayor's relief fund amounts to $30,000.

At Stockton the distress is increasing, hundreds of families of iron-workers are destitute and an influential committee is canvassing for subscriptions and contributions.

At Stoke-on-Trent, great distress prevails, which is enhanced by the severity of the cold. The Distress Committee is unable to keep pace with the demands.

At Burslem, a meeting was called by the Mayor yesterday to take measures to alleviate the distress. A great want is being felt in North Staffordshire.

At Edinburgh a deputation of unemployed men waited on the Magistrates and asked for employment. The Magistrates authorized the street inspectors to give them work.

At Glasgow the depression and distress are unexampled. The streets are swarming with idle and starving men women and children. The Lord Provost and Magistrates are organizing very thorough relief for the most urgent distress.

A Dundee dispatch says there is much misery in that part of Scotland. No adequate measures for relief have been organized in the northern part of the country, where the fishermen and agricultural laborers are destitute.

At Manchester, Eng., vast numbers of the middle-class poor, who will not appeal to charity, are suffering keenly.

A Liverpool dispatch says it is many years since the working classes endured such distress and privation.

At Bristol there are large numbers of unemployed and much suffering.

At Wigan there is considerable distress among the better class of mechanics and workmen.

Wolverhampton reports much distress throughout South Staffordshire, and food, coal and clothing are distributed.

Purifying Water.

Different waters, like different diseases, require different treatment to purify them; and all waters, no matter how impure they may be, can be made quite pure for drinking or other domestic purposes without distillation, providing the proper materials be used and sufficient time allowed the agents to act; but, in many samples of water I have found distillation to be the cheapest and quickest mode of purifying them. All filters in use that I am aware of only purify the water from solid impurities mechanically suspended in the water. The following is a description of a filter that I have often used, which purifies foul water from organic impurities held in solution as well as from suspended solids. Take any suitable vessel with a perforated false bottom and cover it with a layer of animal charcoal; on the top of that spread a layer of iron filings, borings and turning, the finer the better, mixed with charcoal dust; on the top of the filings place a layer of fine, clean, siliceous sand, and you will have a perfect filter. Allow the foul water to filter slowly through the above filter, and you will produce a remarkably-pure drinking water. Before placing the iron filings in the filter they must be well washed in a hot solution of soda or potash, to remove oil or other impurities; then rinse them with clean water; the filings should be mixed with an equal measure of fine charcoal. If the water is very foul, it must be allowed to filter very slowly. The deeper the bed of iron filings is, the quicker they will act.

The above is a simple, cheap and very efficient filter, superior to any other that I know of, and, as it has the advantage of being free to every one who chooses to make it, I have not taken out a patent for it, and I am not aware of any other person having done so; I think I am the only person who has ever used it.

The foulest ditch water, treated as above, is rendered pure and fit for drinking. I may mention that I have made it a practice during the last twenty-seven years to boil all my drinking-water. It is the safest plan for a man moving from place to place. You cannot always carry a filter and chemicals about you, but can always manage to get boiled water. People talk about it being vapid and tasteless, but I am used to it and like it.—*English Mechanic.*

A PITTSBURGH Justice has decreed that a flag-pole in a public highway, even with the glorious stars and stripes flying from it, is a nuisance, and must come down.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Letter From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1878.

Our grave and reverend Senators, and plain, unpretentious members of the popular branch of Congress adjourned on Friday, after three weeks of as hard and steady work as they have put in for many a session, and have gone home to spend the holidays among their families and constituents. It is hoped they will return to their labors, two weeks hence, refreshed by their respite from the busy cares of legislation, and prepared to enter upon the business of the session with the same vigor and earnestness that has characterized their work so far.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

There was some difficulty in constituting the committee, authorized by the Blaine resolution, to investigate the charges of fraud and intimidation at the late elections. Blaine himself positively declined to serve, and many other Senators have other business on their hands—that of looking after their own election. After much labor, however, the committee was finally formed as follows: Republicans—Teller, of Colorado, Chairman; Cameron, of Wisconsin; Kirkwood, of Iowa; McMillan, of Minnesota; and Hoar, of Massachusetts. Democrats—Bailey, of Tennessee; Bayard, of Delaware; Garland, of Arkansas; and Wallace, of Pennsylvania.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

Senator Edmunds' bill correcting the process of electing the President of the United States has passed the Senate, and the friends of the measure in the House will make an effort to put it through that body before the end of the session. The bill makes no constitutional changes, as I understand it, but simply defines the manner and process of arriving at conclusions under the circumstances on which the constitution is silent. The bill provides that the Presidential election shall be on the first Tuesday in October, and that the electors shall meet on the second Monday in January. The interval of three months is thought to be sufficient for the judicial settlement within each State of all the questions which may arise as to the validity of the result. The determination fixed upon in each State shall be final and conclusive. When Congress comes to count the vote on the second Monday of February, the bill provides that it shall require the concurrence of both houses to reject the vote of a State which presents but a single return, or to accept the vote of a State which presents more than one return. This last-named provision was embraced in the late Senator Morton's bill, which came so near passing a few years ago. Under its operation, had it become a law, Tilden would have succeeded to the Presidency in 1876, instead of Hayes. It is said that the Morton bill owed its defeat to Senator Thurman.

THE PUBLISHERS' BILL.

The Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads in the House has agreed almost unanimously—Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, alone dissenting—to recommend the passage of what is known as the Publishers' bill, classifying mail matter. This bill retains the uniform rate of 2 cents per pound for newspapers, magazines, and serials. It includes in this rate sample copies, and allows inclosures of bills, receipts, and orders for publications. Transient printed matter and books are rated at 1 cent for each two ounces, and merchandise is fixed at 1 cent per ounce, both of these being the same as existing rates. Advertising sheets are not admitted to register as newspapers, and periodicals are. The law in regard to packages weighing over four pounds is changed so as to allow single volumes of greater weight than the limit to go in the mail. Heretofore printed articles and articles of glass, such as microscopes, have been shut out of the mails. Under the new bill they can be carried, if so secured as not to injure the mail bags. Letter-press copies, and manifold copies, and copies from the type-writer are allowed to go as transient printed matter.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

A number of bills relating to the finances have been introduced in the House during the week. Mr. Lathrop offers a bill to place the silver coinage of the United States upon the basis of its intrinsic value. It proposes to make the silver dollar of 412¼ grains, and minor coins relatively of like weight and fineness; provides for free coinage without limit, and makes all silver coin legal tender for any amount when not otherwise specified in the contract.

Mr. Fort proposes a penalty of $1,000 to be imposed upon any national-banking association for each offense in refusing to receive or pay out standard silver dollars the same as other lawful money. The same gentleman offers a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be exchanged, when in the treasury and when not otherwise appropriated, United States notes for silver dollars when presented at the treasury or assistant treasury in New York in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.

Mr. Brentano has a bill to amend the Coinage act of Feb. 28, 1878. It proposes to limit the coinage of standard silver dollars to $5 per capita according to census about to be taken, and makes them legal tender to the amount of $20 for all debts.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, by resolution, calls on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to balances on the loan account standing to the credit of the treasury in any national bank on the 1st of March, 1876, or on the 1st of any succeeding month until January, 1879, with the names of such banks and the amount held by each.

EX-SECRETARY ROBESON.

The House Naval Committee has completed its investigation of the charges against George M. Robeson, late Secretary of the Navy, and will make its report, or rather reports—for there will be two of them—after the holiday recess. The majority, after summing up and reviewing the testimony taken by the committee, resolve:

That the acts and conduct of the late Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson; of the late Chiefs of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, and Provisions and Clothing, in the sale and disposition of public property, in their method of making contracts, and in involving the Government in indebtedness over and beyond the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the navy, deserve and should receive the severest censure and condemnation, and that, in addition thereto, said parties, as well as all others aiding and abetting therein, should be punished to the extent of the law.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

There is a formidable lobby of tobacco manufacturers in Washington, working for a reduction of the tax on the weed. They have been holding daily sessions the last week, with a view of considering the various measures now pending for the reduction of the tax. They have succeeded in harmonizing their differences. All unite in a demand for a reduction of the tax from 24 to 16 cents without rebate or drawback to dealers, the reduction, if passed, to go into effect on the 4th of March next. The tobacco men throughout the country are greatly interested in knowing what is to be done this session about the proposed reduction. The House has already agreed to a reduction to 16 cents. The present opinion in the Senate is against favoring this reduction made by the House, upon the ground that it will cut off needed revenues. The tobacco men, however, are very urgent and may succeed in getting something done after the holidays.

CURIOUS CLAIM.

One Seth Miner, of this city, comes before Congress with a petition asking that he be paid out of the national treasury the sum of $2,847, as compensation for the loss of seven slaves, emancipated in the District of Columbia. The commission appointed under the District Emancipation act awarded him that amount, but, it being afterward discovered that he was citizen of Virginia when that State seceded, and that he had voted for the ordinance of secession, thereby debarring himself from the benefits of the act of 1862, the payment was withheld. He now states in his petition that he voted for the secession ordinance in a moment of weakness, and that, as he has been loyal ever since, he thinks he should be paid the amount the commission awarded him. The papers were referred to the Committee on Claims.

ALL SORTS.

OBERLIN College has now 1,015 students.

AMERICA is exporting lager to Germany.

CINCINNATI proposes to send a delegation to Mexico.

PROVIDENCE has just elected its first Irish Alderman.

IT is thought Liberia will become a great cotton producer.

JOHN HOLMES' orchard of 5,000 trees, at Charlotte, Vt., is said to be the largest but one in the Eastern States.

A COLORADOAN wants to introduce the yak, or Thibet ox, into the high mountainous districts of that State.

THE Desert of Sahara has been explored with reference to building a railroad across it. The thing is considered practicable.

THE railroad across the Isthmus of Panama is forty-seven and a half miles long. It was completed in 1855, and cost $7,500,000.

THE Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Philadelphia, is preaching against the wearing of mourning, which he says is productive of needless melancholy.

THE number of persons whose death was caused by drowning in the inland waters of England and Wales during 1877 was 2,692, of which 2,140 were males and 552 females.

THE English officers in the Indian regiments have been instructed to provide themselves with turbans, in order that they may not be distinguished from their Indian comrades.

HUNGARY produces more horses than any other country of its size—2,158,000 for a population of 15,000,000. The Government has four breeding stables.

THE sun shines every day of the year in Denver. The Colorado *Bulletin* states that an old resident, who has kept a record of the days when the sun was visible or invisible, vouches for the fact that there has been unobscured sunshine on 365 consecutive days.

THE sales of one of the largest firms of hair merchants in Germany have fallen off 25 per cent. in bulk, and 40 to 50 per cent. in value, within the last three years, entirely through the increased demand for Chinese, Japanese, and other cheap hairs.

THE Lilly family of six persons constitute the side show of a Western circus. The father is a sword swallower, the mother is a fat woman, a daughter is a Circassian girl, one son is a contortionist, another—hideously deformed—is a wild man from Borneo, and a third lectures on the curiosities.

TOUCH IT NOT.

Touch the goblet no more;
It will make the heart sore
To its very core!
Its perfume is the breath
Of the angel of death,
And the light that within it lies
Is the flash of his evil eyes.
Beware! Oh, beware!
For sickness, sorrow and care
All are there!

—*Longfellow's Golden Legend.*

THE murdered Lord Leitrim's will has been proved under $1,000,000 personalty, and he hasn't left his successor in the title a single cent. The latter, who inherits only the entailed realty, has entered a caveat against the probate of the will, and would, perhaps, like to withdraw the offer of $50,000 for discovering who killed his disagreeable old uncle.

SINCE last August Paris has expended upward of $10,000 in experimenting with the electric light. The avenue of the Opera, the Theater Francais and Corps Legislatif were lighted up at the cost of from 25 to 35 cents hourly for each burner. For the same money from sixty-eight to ninety-five gas burners could have been used, with far greater illuminating power. The City Council is negotiating for fresh experiments at reduced rates.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 2nd, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Organize for 1880.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says the date of the commencement of the campaign of 1880 is no longer a debatable question. The picket lines are already engaged, and the crack of the sharp shooters' rifles indicate unmistakably that the time for the general engagement is not remote. We hold it to be self evident that no campaign, not even that of 1876, was ever more important. It is impossible for croakers all combined to dwarf the issue that will make the campaign one of the most notable in American politics, and it is equally difficult to unduly magnify the importance. In view of these facts the democratic party will be criminally derelict if it omits anything calculated to solidify the party, and give unity to the forces it sets in operation. Dismissing for the present the question of a standard bearer for the campaign of 1880, believing that the wisdom of the party will select the right man, the thorough organization of the Democratic party must be had in every state in the Union, if success is to be assured. "Political ideas," says the Baltimore Gazette, "do not accomplish themselves. There must be a party to carry them into effect. The ideas are indeed the soul, but party organization is the bone and muscle that do the work. Political sentiment grows strong by numbers. Numbers are only efficient through unity and unity is only attainable by organization and discipline. It is right that this should be so. There is always a large mass of voters who are neutrals or independent, or epathetics, who are attached to no party, and who vote with one side or another, or who do not vote at all, Zealous and earnest men who hold party ideas strongly by organizing and working together, influence this mass. The distribution of political documents, the party press, speeches, barbecues, processions and personal appeals that rouse the neutrals to a sense of the importance of properly casting their votes, and not only legitimate but commendable. There must be somebody to do these things, and the more earnest and more able the class of men that do them the better they are done. This is very well understood in England. Great Britain is governed by recognized parties under strict discipline and under responsible leaders. If a leader shows himself to be incompetent or corrupt he is shelved. So long as he displays ability, energy and good judgment he is followed and obeyed. The party in power considers it a duty to wield the whole force of governmental patronage and power to maintain itself in office. The tenacity with which the republicans in this country have maintained themselves in federal office is due to the compactness of their organization and their party discipline."

The initial steps for the organization of the party should be taken in Washington during the present session of congress, and the course mapped out should be followed throughout the country. The Gazette, from which we have already quoted, in its discussion of the subject, adds: "That there is a numerical preponderance of democrats in the country is beyond question.—That they can win it they form into solid column is just as certain, and yet it is said that Grant counts confidently upon a 'democratic blunder' to assure his own success. The republican caricaturists are fond of portraying the democracy as a donkey, kicking as soon as he gets harnessed to the car of victory, and smashing the whole concern to pieces. If there is any intention of beating Grant in 1880, the organization must begin now and be placed in capable hands, for the Grant machine is working steadily day and night. It is for democrats to stand close by their representative men and leaders. When they find them corrupt or when they find them using the party to advance their own selfish interests, let them be promptly dismissed and sent to the rear. But that is a little matter to be attended to inside of the family. The assistance of the enemy should never be asked in a case of this character."

◆

We agree with The Northern Indianian, that the right way to secure permanent party success is to elect only such men to office as are above suspicion. That popular journal has resolved as follows. "Never again will we shoulder the battle of an unworthy candidate for the suffrages of the people. We own that in the heat of the political conflict The Indianian has helped some mighty mean men into office—has stifled its own convictions for the general good of the party, whose principles we love, and battled for the unprincipled villain just as manfully and as valiantly as it did for the one whom all knew to be worthy. This it will never do again. It will be fearlessly and independently Republican in all that it has to say, and if, in future "mighty mean men" get places on the ticket The Indianian will be very apt to express its convictions. We are publishing a Republican paper—a journal wholly and devotedly attached to the principles of that party, but the right way to secure the success of that party is to elect only such men to office who are—like Ceasar's wife—above suspicion, and refuse to champion the cause of one whom it is known in advance will be a load for the party to carry."

What the Newspapers say About Hendricks.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the following from the Zanesville Times is a "mean fling at a great man." "The Indiana papers know of no great man but Hendricks. Outside of Indiana Hendricks is ordinary."

S. J. T.'s hand may reach over into the politics of Ohio and do dirt, but it won't work in Indiana. Tom Hendricks is as big a man as our Uncle Samuel, you see.—Newcastle (Ind.) Democrat.

Hendricks is the man, you bet.—Hamilton Observer.

Tom Hendricks is an unfortunate man. In 1868, he was counted out of the Governor's office, to which he was rightfully elected, and four years later was successful in his race for the same office. Two years ago he was counted out of the office of Vice-President, and, if history repeats itself, he will in two years hence be counted into some office at the head of the nation.—Columbus (Ind.) Democrat.

Without disparaging any man we can say that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is to-day the strongest man in the estimation of the common people we have in this country. As the Democratic candidate for president in 1880 he will defeat the best Republican "patriot" in the land.—Miami Democrat.

Hendricks quietly pulls the clothes over his head and lets the scheming politicians fight. He wants to enter the race for the Presidency as near a fresh man as possible.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Thurman's friends say he can't run for Governor, because he must have time to watch Hendricks.—New York Herald.

◆

The following from the Fort Wayne Sentinel will apply to this county, especially to a certain well-to-do farmer, who, during last campaign asked and received money from almost every county candidate in the field, of all parties, pretending to be a great friend of each, and claiming to control a number of votes, when in fact he had no influence whatever. The Sentinel says "some of our exchanges—among them the Lafayette Journal and New Albany Ledger Standard—have been discussing since the close of the campaign, the dead best nuisance in politics. The subject is a timely one. There has been of late years an abnormal development of this odious humbug. The blackmailing of candidates is now carried on systematically, and by a lot of leeches, dead-beats, who would starve to death were it not for the sums extorted by them from aspirants to office, central committees and politicians generally. These men do not work. They loaf about grog shops and doggeries, talk a good deal and claim to have a great deal of influence. They assert that they can control all the way up from five to fifty votes, when ninety nine cases out of one hundred they can hardly control their own vote. These fellows are treacherous; they frequently take money from both sides, and work for neither and they really injure the man to whose support they are committed. The practice of spending money upon such a lot of political vermin is wrong and should be broken up. Respectable men of all parties ought to frown upon this class of fellows, and let them either starve or earn a living by hard work. They are at the bottom of the abuses in our political canvasses, and if the candidates on both sides would agree to have nothing to do with them and stick to their agreement our campaigns would be much more decent, clean and respectable than they are at present, and there would be better men, and less corruption in public positions.

—Compound Elixir of Buchu for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by Davenport the Druggist. tf.

Horses Wanted.

I will be in Auburn, on Wednesday, January 8th 1879 for the purpose of buying a lot of horses and mares from 4 to 8 years old for the New York market. I want good blocky horses, good size and good movers, for which I will pay the highest market prices.

Wm. Reed.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1879,

the following real estate:

Town lots number eighty-five [85] and one hundred and forty-eight [148], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the north half of the north-east quarter of section thirty [30], in township thirty-four [34], north, of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty-one and two-fifths [121 2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted, containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

Terms of Sale One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.

1-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r,

TAX LIST FOR 1878.

To the Tax-Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof that the rate of taxations for the year A. D. 1878, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.					Town and Township Levies.								County Levies.			
	State House Tax	State Tax.		School Tax.		Township Tax	Road Tax	Com School Tax		Special School Tax		Add'l Special School		Co. Tax	Bond Int.	Tot'l Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On poll
Butler tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	20			40				38	8	146	100
Jackson-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			20	25			38	8	121	125
Concord-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			25	50			38	8	126	150
Newville-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			35	100			38	8	136	200
Stafford-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	10			20				38	8	121	100
Wilmington-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			35				38	8	141	100
Union-tp	2	12	50	16	50	45	15			5				38	8	101	100
Richland-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	10			25	25			38	8	121	125
Fairfield-tp	2	12	50	16	60	10	15			20	40			38	8	121	140
Smithfield-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	10			20	40			38	8	116	140
Franklin-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			30				38	8	136	100
Troy-tp	2	12	50	16	50	12	15			40				38	8	143	100
Keyser-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			20	50			38	8	126	150
Auburn town	2	12	50	16	50	65	15	25		10		50	25	38	8	181	125
Waterloo town	2	12	50	16	50	65	15			25	100	50	50	38	8	121	200
Butler town	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			40			50	38	8	196	150
Garrett town	2	12	50	16	50	15	15		50	25	50			38	8	131	200

Also, $1 for one dog, $1 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the County Treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1878.

Taxes may be paid in full, or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1879; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1879. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. penalty will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road Receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No Road Receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No County Order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday of February, 1879,

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday of April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 12, 1878.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

◆

A little girl who was spending a few days with a farmer uncle, visited the barnyard, and while looking at the well fed cows, remarked, "Why, uncle, just see! all the cows are chewing gum, arn't they?"

Examination of Teachers.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

James A. Barns Co. Sup't.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring in now.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator de bonis non of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Jacob Walborn, Administrator.

Dec. 21st, 1878 52-4

ROOT & COMPANY'S

Holiday display of Novelties at

POPULAR PRICES.

Selections Should be made to secure the choicest novelties.

JAPANESE GOODS

We are showing a large assortment in articles of CURIOSITY and WORKS of ART at very moderate prices.

HANDKERCHIEFS HANDKERCHIEFS

A superb assortment for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN'S, Embroidered, Hemmed and Hem-stitch, fancy printed—put up in fancy boxes for Holiday Presents, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, per box and upwards.

Silk Handkerchiefs

For Presents in large assortment, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, an $1.00 each.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

We have just received some choice Styles, which we will not have later in the season, and would advise "an early selection." We will reserve until Christmas any Garment that may be selected.

DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS

Our stock of Fine Dress Goods is large and for the purpose of reducing it, we will make some extreme low prices, during the Holiday Season.

GOODS ADAPTED for sensible and valuable holiday presents can be found among our large stock of Towels, Napkins, Table Damasks, Toilet Quilts, Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Tidies, Matts, Rugs

CARPETS, CARPETS,

Skirts, Cloth Skirts, Satin Skirts, Flannel Skirts, Uedrwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, ETC., ETC.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort-Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

Choice Soaps and Perfumery,

Excellant Combs and Brushes,

Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,

School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,

Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

EXCELSIOR HARDWARE

The place to get the most goods for the least money. Four tin pails and one dipper, $1.00. Coffee pots from 25 to 50 cents, Cross-cut saws from 2.00 to $5.00 All goods lower than the lowest. For axes, cross-cut saws, files, &c., call on

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.,

North Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

—In an article upon the close of the year 1878, the Indianapolis Sentinel says, "there has been harvests of boundless abundance as the results of a fulfillment of the covenant, symbilzed by the bow in the cloud, that seed time and harvest shall never fail. Peace has gained its triumphs in every part of the globe, science has made new discoveries, art has gained new triumphs, Christianity has built new outposts in the benighted nations of the earth, education has kept pace with the demands of society, books have multiplied, and the printing press, the newspaper, the art preservative of all arts, have lost none of their power, but are still the pathfinders of civilization.

In our own loved land, rock-ribbed and ocean girt, we have had during the year the priceless blessing of peace, and brave men are still batiling for grander achievements, as the result of a union of hearts and a union of hands. We have food in boundless abundance, enough and to spare, and we have statesmen and philanthropists of exalted wisdom, endeavering to so adjust the various interests of the country that all shall be able to share in the boundless beneficence of providence. The sun continues to shine lovingly upon the world, the stars are as bright as when they first sang together, the flowers have bloomed and faded, the forests have decked themselves in holiday attire and disrobed themselves for winter. The North, with its frigid breath, has hushed the music of the streams and decked its world as if for a bridal."

—The way that divorce suits are ended now-a-days is a great botheration to parties who have been cooing for several months and waiting patiently for her or his turn to come to trial. We have a case in this city where two have settled the question of becoming one, and have waited long and patiently for their trial to appear. The trial came off in an adjoining county and they returned to this city full of happiness with the anticipation of starting together during this very marriagebie weather as man and wife. But when the Judge sent her certificate of divorce it contained a little paragraph something like this. "That you are not to take unto yourself a husband before another year shall have passed." Now comes the ruction. The intended husband is on his dignity and swears vengence against this unmerciful Judge. The woman is of the turn of "Mary's little lamb" and willing to follow her intended. So matters have been arranged and before this reaches the eyes of the reader the tire of matrimony will be welded and a "codfish," will stand by her through thick and thin and allow no local courts, nor any act of congress to mar their happiness from now until time immemorial.

—There is a family in the lower end of town that is not "too honest to beg." The mother of this household was compelled to resort to the latter last week, and the good people of our city filled her basket to over-flowing. She was not as handsome as some women that we have read of in fairy tales but she had an honest look, a care worn countenance and was dressed tidy, although not very comfortably. She gave as her reason for asking alms that her husband and family had been sick for some time and the care of the family, and her household duties combined, kept her from seeking labor outside. A society should be organized to look after the poor of our city, and a committee appointed who will take a little interest in the matter and look up such unfortunate families.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling dry goods, clothing and groceries cheaper than any other retail store in Northern Indiana. Below find a few of their prices:
Starch 5c. per pound.
Splendid tea 40c. per lb.
Corn starch 10c. per pound.
Grain pepper 20c. per pound.
Best Coffee A sugar 8½ cents.
Parlor matches 4 boxes for 25c.
Best Young Hyson tea 80c. per lb.
Best Rio coffee 5 lbs. for 90 cents.
All best prints 6c. per yard, and a splendid print for 5c. per yard. Good canton flannel 16 yards for $1.00. A very heavy canton flannel 11 yards for $1.00. A good red flannel for 20c per yard. Good underclothing at 25c each. All other goods equally low. As they have no rent to pay, they can sell goods ten per cent. cheaper than any of their competitors. tf.

—The Adams County Union in reply to our article on legal advertising in a recent issue, says it "never' made any proposition to publish legal 'ads' at one-half legal rates charged by McGonagle.' What do we know about "legal rates charged by McGonagle," we spoke of the rates allowed by law for publishing notices required by law to be published, and reply that law makes custom, and is supposed to be just. If reform is needed in this particular, go to the law makers and demand it. We made no reference to county printing proper such as books, blanks &c which the law requires shall be let to the lowest bidder.

Vanilla.

Steele & Price annually consume, in the manufacture of Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla, more of the finest quality of Mexican Vanilla than any other makers of extracts, and it is by the use of the finest quality that Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla obtains its rare excellence.

Local and Miscellaneuso

—Write it thus; 1879.

—On to matrimony, on!

—1878 is off her "pegs."

—Did you swear off yesterday?

—Have you broke your resolution yet?

—Our schools will re-open next Monday.

—Mrs. Coop Ralston is on the sick list.

—Try the 99 cigar at McIntyre & son's.

—Sell your furs and skins to S. U. Tarney.

—"Tis your mule;" and smoke at McIntyres.

—Hear ye, hear ye. Court still in session.

—Enjoy the splendid sleighing while it lasts.

—Hollister sells 5 lbs. of crackers for 25 cents.

—Pure drugs and fine perfumery at McIntyres.

—Mr. Ed. Baker is improving slowly in health.

—Bosco's gift show was a failure, financially.

—Chris. Shaffer advertises in the Headlight.

—Bosco, the slight-of-hand performer has gone.

—Now Bill. Hollister says he caught you at it.

-Wood-choppers will find employment at St John's Station

—Joe Link, of Churbusco, Ind., was in the city last week

—J. W. Miser of Waterloo gave us friendly call yesterday.

—Special bargains in ladies' cloaks at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Another lamp-post has been placed in front of Hoff's grocery.

—Clothing at greatly reduced prices at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Miss Hogue now occupies the best finished business room in town.

—The big stick of candy will be drawn next week, at Hollister's.

—Ladies, if you want fine perfumery at low prices, buy it at McIntyres.

—"More as a dousand" went to Waterloo last night, to the calico ball.

—Albert Fristo, Esq., of Decatur Ind. is visiting with friends in the city.

—A fine lot of mixed candies 20c per lb. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—Cranberries, raisins and dried currants at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—About sixty couples attended the Neoteric hop last Thursday night.

—Several boys from Butler, were guests of the grand jurors last week.

—See those 10c batts, and alpacas for 20c per yd., at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Edgerly's orchestra accounts for the large crowd at the dance last week.

—Ice of the very best quality is being stored by our citizens in large quantities.

—McIntyre & son commence the new year with a rushing trade in the drug line.

—One of our hackmen and a saloon man came near having a 'settoo' Saturday.

—Leave your lard cans at Houstons, and have them filled with pure leaf lard.

—After eighteen years of ups and downs, gold is "the same as it used to be."

—Best Rio coffee 16c. and a splendid Rio coffee for 14c. at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Tom. Morris, of Steuben County, was around town a couple of days last week.

—Several of our rural citizens attended the musical convention here last week.

—A number of the boys "took in" the Firemen's dance at Waterloo Tuesday night.

—Auburn is truly a healthy place. We have had but very few deaths this winter.

—If you have a good sound horse or mare to sell, bring them in next Wednesday.

—The latest novelties in mustache cups, a large assortment at McQuist n & Ralston's.

—Get your loose change ready f. the gift candy enterprise at Hollister's next week.

—George Grund spent several day under the paternal roof at Ft. Wayne last week.

—Ladies' cloaks at manufacturers' prices for the next 30 days at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Spelling schools are not very plenty this winter. Its all "gum-suck" and oyster parties.

—The blacksmith shop at St. John's Station is always open for the transaction of business.

—Don't eat Irish potatoes, and you won't have diphtheria. So says a Nebraska doctor.

—Rev. Mr. Cone, formerly pastor of the M. E. church at this place, spent the holidays here.

—For cotton flannels, flannels, waterproofs and felt skirts, go to McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

The Potter committee met at New Orleans yesterday. No witnesses have yet been summoned.

—Owing to the decline in prices on hubs in the east, Mr. D. D. Snyder will have to do likewise.

—Maj. Sprott was called to the sick bed of his brother at William's Center, Ohio, last Saturday.

—John Francos Kline, general agent for the Republican spent several days in Butler last week.

—The place to get the boss boots and shoes made to order is at Billy Little's over Willis' book store.

—The Butler club will give its last hop one week from to-night. It will be a masquerade.

—Miss Reynolds, of Butler, was thrown from a cutter last week and received painful injuries.

—A traveling fancy store was sold at auction on the streets Saturday in twenty-five cent lumps.

—Although the day was disagreeable Sunday, a number of our people were enjoying the sleighing.

—Our weather cocks are like the ground hog.—"Shot their wad" and gone into winter quarters.

—Florence Buchanan and family passed Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rush.

—As swearing-off time has approached, no doubt the good templars lodge will be filled to overflowing.

—Ten-quarter blankets for $2.25, twelve-quarter white blankets for $3.75 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—James Andersen and family left yesterday for Colon, Mich., where they will remain for several days.

—Enos. Kuhlman, who has been on the road for some time in the jewelry business has returned home.

—Smoke good cigars, the 'Universal 2 for 5c. and the 'Veto' the best for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—We learn that Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor of the German Lutheran church, will move to another field of labor.

—Counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation, lookout for them, they will be here in advance of the genuine.

—Hollister gives a good square meal at the old price, 25 cents. You get the worth of your money every time.

—The Headlight for December is out. Its advertising is increasing so rapidly that Joe will have to enlarge soon.

—The Waterloo dancing club gave a calico ball Wednesday night, where a number of our citizens participated.

—Houston's meat market is jammed full of meat of all kinds, fair dealing and fair prices bring him a big trade.

—A sleighing party left the residence of Francis Picker Saturday evening for a ride to some of our neighboring towns.

—Rouchings, childrens' silk handkerchiefs for 15c.; buttons, linen collars, &c., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 51-3

—The young fellows from the country are having an experience meeting in court to-day. It seems "They all do it."

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling goods cheaper than any other house in Northern Indiana. Call and get their prices.

—Some think diphtheria is of recent origin, but it isn't. The Baptists have had the "dip theory" ever since they started.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., will sell you an overcoat cheaper than any other store on earth. Call and get their prices.

—The paper for the large holiday issue of the Northern Indianian was furnished by the Cleveland Paper Company.

—We hear that a Richland township farmer took a little too much stock in a patent-right than was healthy for his exchequer.

—We learn that Thos. Broderick, and Miss Dell Parish were married Tuesday. They left for New Haven in the evening.

—A few invited guests went eight hands 'round to the tune of the violin, at the residence of Chas. Smith Tuesday evening.

—Snow should be thrown on the Ninth-st. bridge. So "many teams" going to and fro constantly, make the plank bare.

—QUERY.—"Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price."

—A young man from Butler gave one of our citizens Moore lip than he could stand, and consequently carries mourning under his left eye.

—Mrs. Turnpaugh, wife of our gunsmith, was buried last Saturday. She had been lingering between life and death for the past year.

—Notice the sealskin caps that decorate the respective craniums of Littlefield, Allyn and McIntyre, then go to Stamets' and buy one.

—The "beautiful" came down Sunday just enough to keep our ladies from wearing their new bonnets, unless heavily veiled. Wicked world, this.

—Now, Mr. Woodsubscriber, are the roads in fit condition to haul that wood you promised? What possible, plausible excuse can you offer for not coming to time?

—Go to the millinery and fancy goods establishment of Miss Lydia Hogue for the latest styles in bonnets and ladies dress goods. Remember the place, east of the public square.

—Cincinnati is to have a new Exposition building. The citizens have subscribed $105,000 and a Mr. Springer $50,000 more, so that the success of the enterprise is assured.

—The yellow fever committee is now in session at New Orleans. Senator Eustes is chairman. The committee expect to have a report ready for publication by the first of February.

A divine passing a fashionable church on which a new spire was being erected was asked how much higher it was to be. "Not much; that congregation don't own very far in that direction."

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind., Dec. 28, '78. C. W. Beechle, Amos Fisher, Jessie Rose, E. Rose, Thomas Reed.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—If our ice men would exert themselves a little by keeping the snow off the ice they could have their houses filled in a short time. It ain't well to take too many chances in this business.

—Since the sleighing set in, our merchants have been quite pleasant and wear a continued smile. Should the snow "stick" we can be certain of a large trade in all branches of business.

—Cal. Chambers, a jolly, wholesouled boy of Butler, will take his departure for Colorado next week. We hope Cal. will meet with good success in his business in the land of bowie knives and derringers.

—Chas. Emanuel, so says the Record, attended the Butler club dance last week. We never knew that attorneys danced, but was always under the impression that they furnished the music to make their clients dance.

—Our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Latson, had a re-union of their family on christmas. Besides nine children, five sons-in-law and six grand children participated, and no doubt will remember the occasion during life.

—The social of the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. J. W. Shaffer at her residence, on next Friday evening. Refreshments served from six till nine o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

—Mr Forkner has just returned from Cincinnati, where he has secured a situation as traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house. His family will remain in Auburn for the present. We wish him success in his undertaking.

—Over one hundred entries were made at the LaGrange poultry show last week. We believe LaGrange is the first country town to undertake an enterprise of this kind, heretofore exhibitions of poultry have only been held in cities.

—We don't speak from experience, but it strikes us, that that couple in the south part of town had better procure a patent heater, of the latest invention, or else do their evening "hugs" in the kitchen. That porch is not enclosed enough.

—Oh for the school bell to ring out its daily chimes again! and call the juveniles to their seats that they vacated just before the holidays. The noise of a half dozen of them on one bob-sled equals the war-whoop of a full tribe of Comanches.

—Park Matheny drove one of the fastest horses from Butler to this city Saturday that ever went over that road-to hear Park tell it. We never was very good in fractions and consequently cannot give his (the horse's) correct time. His distance is a thirty mile heat.

—Our old friend Smith of La Gro, generally known throughout northern Indiana as "Old Reliable" gave us a friendly call yesterday. We are always glad to meet an old line democrat, especially one who has the sand to stand up to the rack in a radical county like Wabash.

—The demonstration in honor of William Cullen Bryant, held at the Academy of Music in New York on last Monday evening, was attended by President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Gen. Sherman, Ex-Gov. Tilden and many other persons of note. The address was delivered by George W. Curtis.

—Ain't it about time that the Butler Record should distribute that presidential ticket at the head of its editorial column? The Chicago Times, Indianapolis Journal and other "small fry" will have some other ticket shortly and then there will be a war between the Record and these papers which might injure somebody's chances.

—Now, if our young folks, those who profess theatrical fame, would arrange to give us a series of entertainments they would undoubtedly receive a fair compensation for their labor. We have the talent and all the necessary apparatus to give a first-class performance, but where the 'stick" comes, is that the young men have not the energy and go-ahead about them to start the ball rolling.

The P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., a few weeks ago made a contract with Keene and his partners, the wheat kings of the east, for the transportation of 6,500,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago to New York and Philadelphia. Thirty trains of 20 cars each, making 600 cars are now passing over the road daily with wheat. At this rate of transportation it will take 33 days to haul the entire amount east. It is the greatest undertaking ever attempted in the history of railroads.—Columbia City Post.

Miss Emma Porter, deputy treasurer of Miami county and daugther of John R. Porter, treasurer, who settled with the state treasurer Thursday, paying in over $14,000, is the first lady who ever made a similar settlement. The account was correct, being one of the cleanest sheets offered by any treasurer in the state. Miss Porter has exclusive control of the office, and she is managing it with great credit.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Sweet Odors.

Almost every flower that possesses a desirable odor is used in the Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price. It is from these rich blossoms that Dr. Prices Perfumes obtain their peculiar sweetness and floral character. His Floral Riches, Pet Rose, Hyacinth and Alista Bouquet are the fashionable odors.

—The Northern Indianian of last week is the largest paper ever issued in Indiana. It is eight page, with ten columns on each page, and each column twenty eight inches long, making about 2240 inches, nearly all of which is original matter, in a single issue. The Indianian is published by Reub. Williams Esq. one of the most enterprising publishers in the state. His holiday issue will no doubt be preserved by his many subscribers in memory of its publisher.

—Another change of time on the Saginaw railroad, took effect last Sunday. Trains now run as follows. (Chicago time.)

TRAINS SOUTH	
Way freight	4,25 P. M.
Accommodation	11,50 P. M.
Express	3,02 P. M.
Mail	9,44 A. M.
TRAINS NORTH	
Way freight	7,55 A. M.
Accommodation	6,30 P. M.
Mail	12,34 P. M.
Express	5,59 A. M.

Removal.

Miss Lydia Hogue has removed her millinery and dressmaking establishment to the north room in the new Ensley block on the east side of the public square, where she has just opened a full assortment of new goods in her line, such as fancy dry goods notions ladies hats, bonnets &c., all in the latest styles, which she is offering at greatly reduced prices.

In a separate apartment connected with her establishment is the stock of dry goods and notions formerly belonging to Mr. Lanning, which Miss Hogue is authorized to close out at ACTUAL COST. This is a rare chance for bargains. Call at the new store and examine goods and prices.

Spencerville.

—The departure of William the dead beat, is a source of relief to several of our citizens.

—Miss Liza Boyle returned on Christmas from an extended visit to friends in Illinois and Iowa.

—The Rev. Dr. Helwig preached a very entertaining discourse on Sunday, having for his subject, "Education."

—The entertainments at the Lutheran and Methodist churches Christmas eve, passed off very successful notwithstanding the cold weather.

—The Cornet Band will give an oyster supper New year's eve. In connection with which will be several novel entertainments for the amusement of their guests.

—There will be a fine opening for a good milliner here in the spring, as Miss Knight contemplates moving the last of January.

—The Rev. E. W. Erick will commence a protracted meeting at the Lutheran church Thursday evening of the present week.

Newville.

—Sleighing good, but still times seem dull, and money as scarce as ever. Ask a man to subscribe for a newspaper and his reply is, I would like the paper but money is too scarce and I have none, so I will have to do without.

—Our schools have a vacation for the holidays and the boys are enjoying it finely by hanging on to the sleighs.

—A week from to-day the Legislature will meet and then we will look for Gov. Williams' message. We expect it will be to the point. This is an essential quality in a good message. We hope the members will not forget that the people are in favor of the tall Sycamore of the Wabash for U. S. Senator.

—Some of the citizens of this place attended the lottery at Fort Wayne. One of them expected to draw forty acres of land and a mule. He brought the mule, but if he drew the forty acres he did not bring it along.

—We did have a Christmas tree after all, and a very fine one at that. We learn that some of the boys got very fine suits of clothe, and others nice shoes and furs.

—We learn that there is to be a supper at the church on this side of the river on new year's eve. for the benefit of the church.

—The mercury has been trying to crawl up out of its hole but does not succeed very well, as it slips backward every night. ALPHA.

$ 100,000, to loan at a low rate of interest on first mortgage security on real estate, apply for terms by letter or in person to,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
tf. Loan agent.

Health Promoted,

Health is promoted by good and appropriate food. Such can only be had by using in preparing it, articles known to be free from poisonous adulterations such as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which eminent chemists endorse as being perfectly pure and wholesome.

PRICES
—AT—
Hoff's Grocery

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Rio Coffee	16c per lb.
" " Maracaibo	18c " "
" " Tea	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c " "
" " Granulated	10c " "
" " Extra C "	8c " "
" " Light Brown	7c " "
Starch	5c per lb
Pure stick candy	15c " "
" French mixed candy	20c " "
Holiday Candy and Toys a specialty.	
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c
Golden Syrup	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	12c " "
Cider Vinegar	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c per lb.
Lmberg Cheese	15 " "
Roasted Coffee	20 " "
Codfish	3 lbs for 25c.
Raisins	9c per lb.
English Currents	7c " "
Oysters fresh every day.	
Russ Sardelle', and Holland Herring	

Queens and Glassware,
Provisions,
Notions,
Spices,
Fish,
And a general line of
GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK's old stand. 50-tf.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare, and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE END.

A candle in its socket lying,
Flickering, fading, brightening, dying;
The autumn leaf fast rustling by,
A strain of music's latest sigh,
The summer wind's last, failing breath
A mournful tone that tells of death;
A fire whose embers scarce are burning
A spirit to its God returning;
A sun extinguished from its place,
A system vanishing in space—
Thus all things end save God!

Thus all things end! ah! said we so?
Can aught have end that lives below?
Is nothingness the end of strife?
And void the crowning point of life?
Annihilation? is there aught
Save madness in the monstrous thought?
We boldly say a thing is ending—
We mean some change is o'er it pending:
For matter changed, and changed must b
Forever, like some changing sea;
Thus all things change save God!

The year is ending, quickly flying,
Yet lingering still among us, dying:
With faltering footsteps, failing fast,
A few more days and then the last,
His books are closed; each broken vow
Recorded there against us now,
In fearful sameness there must stay;
Each thought, scene, now passed away;
Aye, past and ended though they be,
The end of all things we shall see;
But that end is not yet.

Where goes the candle when it dies?
The leaf, the music, summer's sighs?
A finished thought, a world, a death,
Where is the home of parted breath?
Where goes a year, an age, nay, thine?
Where is the end, the great sublime?
All, all but center round their Being,
The Great, Omnipotent, All-seeing!
Unending, and unchanged forever;
In vain the end from Him we sever—
All ends are hid in God!

AN OLD LOVE IN A NEW YEAR.

"Beastly climate!" ejaculated Mr. Alexander Loftus, as he buttoned his last glove, one foot on the sleigh-runner.

In the sleigh sat Ernest Loftus, his nephew, handsome, alert, point-device in costume from the new—not too new—hat to the flower in his button-hole, as became a young man on a round of New Year's calls. He laughed as he caught at the word, and the odd, twisted look of dissatisfaction cast by his uncle at the winter sky, blue and sparkling enough just then to please any but a returned China merchant. Mr. Loftus was not English, but long residence in the British atmosphere of Hong Kong had taught him to swear at the climate and use the national adjective as one to the manner born.

"Beastly!" cried Ernest. "Why, Uncle Alick, what would you have? Cold? To be sure; what else should it be on New Year's day? I call it tip-top weather for the season. Why, last year the mercury stood at ten above all day, with a wind like a razor. Jim Hemmingway and I started with a list of 120 calls, and by the time we got to the thirty-second we were so clean beat out that we gave up, and stayed on in the Eustises' rooms till after dark. Sixteen other fellows did the same thing. It was like a party. Our driver was stiff when we came out. We had to dose him with brandy, and rub him, and make him jump about, or he would have fallen asleep on our hands. You might have called that day beastly if you liked, but this—"

"Ugh!" was all Uncle Alick's reply. He tucked the robes comfortably round his legs; then, "Where first, Ernest, my boy?"

"Let's see. Here's the list," producing a formidable document. "It's made out by streets. Green, Gray, Abernethy, Winslow—Sixty-seventh street, driver, No. 12. These are all your acquaintances, uncle. I've saved my separate calls for the afternoon and evening."

So to Green's and Gray's, and on through the list they went, meeting everywhere the same unmeaning, would-be-cordial reception, the same set society smiles, the same salad, champagne and trivialities in the way of conversation. Even the servant in the white gloves seemed the same as he opened door after door. For the rooms, they struck Mr. Loftus as produced by machinery from a common model, costly, inexpressive, unhomelike. He was too recently returned to have become used to the universality of handsome commonplace things, and, not having much small talk at command (conversation does not flourish in the tea-gardens of British China), he diverted himself by studying the objects about him. Where *did* all those huge bronzes come from? and those monstrous pier-glasses? Why must all the carpets suggest the same general pattern? And was it necessary to have five sets of shades and curtains to each window? Surely sunshine in an American winter could not be so entirely a disadvantage as to require these pains to shut it out. He made these observations through an eye-glass perched astride his nose in what Miss Maude Jennison afterward called "a fascinating way, so foreign and queer, you know." There was a tendency among the young ladies of Ernest's circle to admire his uncle. Uncles from India are proverbially rich and interesting, on the stage and off it, and an uncle from China, with ascertained good looks and fortune, should hardly be less so.

"Now for the Brixhams," said Ernest, as they bowed themselves out of Mrs. Jennison's drawing-room. "You are looked for there, Uncle Alick. Miss Brixham was very impressive, and made me swear to bring you." He laughed as he spoke, detecting a tinge of red stealing over his uncle's manly cheek-bone. But why not? Youths may laugh, but if a man of 43 may not offer the tribute of a blush when a pretty girl pays him a compliment, middle age is even a more distressful state than has been reported.

The Brixhams' house was one of the largest and finest in the city. Mr. Loftus, as it chanced, had not entered it before, and he was struck by its space and air of superb luxury. Miss Brixham was "artistic," to use a word almost too hackneyed for repetition, and the rooms were crowded with pictures and bric-a-brac of her selection. Porcelain idols grinned from the mantel-pieces; Venetian mirrors repeated your face in detail from their glittering facets; jars and pots of every nationality filled the corners; ivory carvings, cloisonnes, Sevres, Limoges, illuminated missals, precious bits of this and that, crowded the tables; and everywhere, on the walls, the shelves, the slabs, were plates, plates, plates. There was all the rich confusion and something of the discomfort of a museum in the apartment, and Mr. Loftus—who had not "learned China" in the modern sense of the word, and hated bric-a-brac—after stumbling over an Egyptian water-cooler and a musical foot-stool, and bumping his head on a Palissy plaque, was glad to sink into a sofa corner, at a safe distance from all curiosities, and listen to his hostess, who looked unusually handsome that day, and who, as always, found plenty to say to the quiet Mr. Loftus.

Gertrude Brixham, in spite of some extravagances and exaggerations, was a superior girl. She had a genuine leaning toward the best things. Circumstances and education held her away from them, but the impulse and the struggle, which were fruitless of real result, had the educating power which impulse and struggle must always carry with them. She was wider-read than the girls about her, read more, thought more freshly. It was this which made her attractive to Alick Loftus, who had reached the age when more than good waltzing and a pretty face is desirable even in the partner of an evening. He had asked himself once or twice why he shouldn't fall in love with Miss Brixham. This afternoon the question rose again in his mind, and with more emphasis. He was able to marry, and desired a home. Why would not this handsome, capable girl make him happy? It was not quite the thing he had pictured when he was younger, but times were altered. The peaceful, old-fashioned home in his mind was probably obsolete, gone out of fashion with pillions and spinning-wheels. Certainly he had seen nothing like it since his return to America. Miss Brixham might be the next best, perhaps even a better, thing. Who knew?

He had time for these reflections during a few moments of solitude, Gertrude having been called away by a fresh influx of callers.

"You are looking at my jar," said Mrs. Brixham, following the direction of his unseeing eyes. "Is it not a beauty? Real dragon's-blood, and very hard to get now-a-days, even in China, I am told. You, with your opportunities, must have seen quantities, however."

"Well, no, not *quantities*," said Mr. Loftus, diplomatically. Mrs. Brixham moved away, and he fell to dreaming again.

Was it the word "dragon" which set him thinking of that almost forgotten time before he went to China? It was at Dragon, the droll little seaside village in Connecticut, that he spent the last summer. He wondered if the place was still named so, or was modernized into something different; if thin-shelled, flavorous clams and small, high-bred oysters with a taste all their own were still its staples; if big, pink-mottled, bell-wether apples still grew on the orchard trees, and whether Grandmother Meyrick made pies of them. Grandmother Meyrick! What was he thinking of? This was twenty years ago; her pie-making must long since be over. Then he thought of somebody younger than grandmother—of pretty Hope Meyrick, who had cut the last pie for him on that last afternoon, had mended the hole in his glove, and said good-by with a tear sandwiched between the two smiles and a blush like a rose. Pretty Hope! What had become of her? On that day it had seemed to the boy Alick that coming home *to her* was the best hope with which he went. Did he whisper a word or two of his hope? He could not quite remember. Three or four letters had passed between them, he knew; he had the neat, cramped, little notes somewhere among his things still; then, somehow, Hope and Dragon and all things American began to grow dim and strange, and till to-day nothing had come up to remind him of them. A plague on the dragon china! Mr. Loftus was unusually absent, Miss Brixham thought, as he wished her good-by.

"A penny for your thoughts," said Ernest, after repeating the same question twice over without an answer.

"Your offer is handsome, but my thoughts are worth more," said his uncle, rising from abstraction. "Where next, old fellow?"

"The fact is," said Ernest, glancing at his list, "the next is one of *my* calls, which I must make now or never, to save time and distance. It's Dickson, our junior partner, you know. He lost his wife in the spring, and his sister has come to keep house for him, just round the corner in Fifty-fifth street, and he asked me to call. It is a bore for you, sir, but you can sit in the carriage if you like. I'll not be five minutes."

Mr. Loftus did not like. The day was cold, but that did not account, nor could he, for the sudden impulse he experienced to enter the small house before which they now drew up. It was a modest dwelling enough—in size and build exactly like its neighbors—but, with the opening of the door, a sense of something different and comfortable struck his senses. Was it the snugness of the little entry itself, whose walls were tinted of a clear, warm red; the trails of ground-pine which swung from the picture-frames and gas-branch; the big white owl which, from above a pair of antlers, turned solemn glass eyes down upon them, or the unusual presence of a glass of roses, which sent fragrance after them up the stairs? Mr. Loftus could not tell.

Up-stairs they went, and into a small drawing-room. The same odd air of country freshness was there which had greeted them below. Nothing unusual, nothing costly; good tints in chintz and paper; a floor-covering of plain gray felt, with a couple of gay rugs; photographs, autumn leaves, growing plants in sunny windows, whose curtains were drawn back; and beside a bright fire two little children, with a litter of dolls and dolls' clothes, and a lady, neither young nor old, who welcomed them with quiet friendliness, pushed away a big work-basket, brought forward another chair, and made them comfortable without fuss or disquietude.

Ernest introduced himself; then, "My uncle. Your brother promised to be here to introduce me to you," he said; "but, like the rest of the world, he has been tempted out, I see. Have you had many calls to-day, Miss Dickson?"

"Two—counting yourselves," replied his hostess with a pleasant smile. "Let me show my welcome with a cup of coffee." She filled two cups from a *cafatiere* which stood before the grate on a genuine hob, and advanced a tiny sugar-bowl and cream jug.

"What delicious coffee!" said Mr. Loftus.

Miss Dickson half started at the sound of the voice, and looked straight at him for a second. Unconsciously he returned the gaze; then, coloring, and half embarrassed, he leaned over the table to examine a plate of green mosses in which small ferns and vines and minute scarlet berries were imbedded like a bit of mosaic.

"Straight from the woods," he observed. "One rarely sees anything so country-like in the middle of a city in winter."

"They are all of the winter-growing sorts," said Miss Dickson. "I dug them up at Orchard bay only a little more than a month ago, so they have not had time to lose their freshness."

"Orchard Bay? That is one the new sea-side places in Connecticut, isn't it?" said Ernest. "The Pooles were there last summer, I think. They liked it."

"Yes, people like it, I believe. There is an excellent hotel now, and good fishing and sailing. To me it is spoiled, for I knew it in the old days when there was no hotel, and no summer people, and no fine new name, and hardly anyone had heard of it except the few families who lived there. The place was delightful then."

"Is Orchard Bay a new name?" asked Ernest. "What was the old one?"

"Dragon."

"What a queer name? Was it your home, Miss Dickson?"

"I beg your pardon," with a little smile. "You are giving me a new name, too. Harry should have explained that I am not his sister, only his sister-in-law. My name is not Dickson. It is——"

"Hope!" cried Mr. Loftus, with a sudden certainty of recognition.

"Yes. Hope Meyrick. And I almost think that you are Alick Loftus."

The old friends shook hands warmly.

"To fancy that I should not have known you directly!" said Mr. Loftus.

"It is twenty years, you know. I did half guess you from the sound of your voice, but your nephew forgot to mention the name; and that it could be really you seemed so improbable that I hesitated to think so."

"Your grandmother?" hesitated Mr. Loftus.

Hope shook her head.

"Grandmother died five years after you sailed," she said. "And Julia, my little sister Julia—do you remember?—these are her children. We are all scattered now. My brother James is settled in Chicago, Tom in California; Susan—you never knew her; she was our eldest—lives in Pernambuco. I keep the old homestead still; but this winter poor Harry Dickson needed me, so I came to him."

"Uncle Alick," said Ernest, glancing at his watch, "I don't like to hurry you; but we have forty-four calls on our list still, and——"

"My dear boy, don't apologize. I've no idea of being hurried. Go and finish your calls by yourself. I shall stay here a while longer—that is, if Hope—Miss Meyrick—will allow me to do so."

"Pray, stay as long as you can," said Hope, cordially; and Uncle Alick stayed—stayed till dark, stayed to dinner, stayed through a long evening, and, homeward-bound at last, glanced at the still-lighted windows of the Brixham mansion as he went by, and muttered through his beard something that sounded like "An escape, by George! What an escape!"

That was last New Year's day. Alick Loftus makes no calls this year. He stays in his own house, to enjoy, as he says, the sensation of having a home to stay in. It is an ample, handsome house in a fashionable street; but all over, it, from attic to basement, reigns the same atmosphere of graceful use and comfort which made the dainty little rooms in Fifty-fifth street so attractive to their guest a twelvemonth since. No wonder; for the same hands preside, the same taste directs, and every day is made pleasanter and all life is brightened by the new-old love, which waited so many years for its reward, and whose embodied perfection Uncle Alick calls by the pretty name of—Hope.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Edison's Inventions.

It may be premised that the popular idea that Edison's invention is embraced in one or two patents is exceedingly erroneous. Before it is absolutely complete, it will probably be covered by thirty, or perhaps forty, patents. Our patent laws do not permit the embracing, in one set of specifications, all the details of a complex plan—each distinct feature must be patented by itself. This was the case with Edison's stock telegraph instrument, which, although not nearly so complex as the electric light, is protected by forty patents. It was also the case with his automatic system of telegraphy, the patents covering which number forty-six. His quadruplex telegraph, an apparatus a trifle in comparison with the electric light, so far as minute details are concerned, required for all its parts eleven patents. The various parts of the system of his electric lighting are probably as numerous and require as many patents for complete protection as did the system of lighting by gas, with its purifiers, gasometers, retorts and the hundred other appliances all going to make up the entire plan. Among the appliances of the electric light which will have to be secured, before the light as an entirety can be explained, are the improved dynamo machines, the regulators, condensers, switches and coolers, beside the different portions of the light proper and the various forms of conductors and lamps to meet the diversity in the wants of the consumers. When all these are completed—and not a day passes without a marked advance toward their completion—the electric light of the wizard of Menlo Park will be ready for inspection, criticism and use, but not before.—*New York Herald.*

THE scalawag who couldn't get himself into a situation got himself into a scrape by stealing a grater.

FAST TIME.

Comparison of the Speed Attained by English and American Trains.

[From the New York World.]

An extract from the London *Week*, headed "The Fastest Train in the World," is challenged by a reader of the *World*, who wants to know whether there are not American trains that run at as great a rate of speed as the Great Western "Flying Dutchman" and other English trains which make fifty and fifty-three miles an hour.

At the Erie railway office the Superintendent said: "We have no trains that run at anything like those rates; our fastest schedule time is thirty-eight miles an hour. We ran at that rate between Oswego and Waverly, a distance of eighteen miles, and at several other points on the route, but that is our fastest rate."

Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central road, said: "We don't pretend to run as fast as the English roads you mention, our highest schedule rate being forty miles an hour. Of course we get a greater rate than that in some places on the road, but only for short distances. Our trains are heavier than the English."

Mr. Sheriffs, the chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, said: "I think we may claim to fully equal the speed of the Flying Dutchman on our road. Train No. 19 makes the distance from Jersey City to Philadelphia, ninety miles, in 110 minutes—over forty-nine miles per hour. We have to cross three important draw-bridges and pass through five cities at reduced speed to comply with their ordinances. Our train consists of a thirty-nine-ton engine and five coaches. The Flying Dutchman, I have been informed, consists of a thirty-nine-ton engine and four coaches, each coach being only about half the weight of one of ours. Their track is as level as a billiard-table and is inclosed for its whole length. We go between New Brunswick and Trenton, twenty-six miles, in twenty-seven minutes, nearly fifty-eight miles an hour, but for short distances on the route we go even faster than that; for instance, between Millstone Junction and Deans, a distance of 5.66 miles, we run in six minutes, and there are other short distances where we run at about the same rate. This is the regular schedule time, but between Menlo Park and Rahway we made on one occasion three miles in fifty-eight, fifty-five and fifty seconds. I do not, however, consider this as good work as that made by our regular trains, consisting of thirteen coaches, two of them railway postoffice cars filled with heavy mail matter, seven of them Pullman sleepers weighing twenty-six tons each, and the rest express coaches filled with passengers. We send them through from Jersey City to Philadelphia in two hours and fifty minutes. The English engine has a driving-wheel eight feet in diameter, while ours is but five feet ten inches, so that I think we may fairly claim to equal this Flying Dutchman speed, which is here stated as the "fastest in the world."

Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

Here is a story of Mr. Lincoln, which, we believe, has never been in print, and which illustrates his keen sympathy and attention to personal details, even when most oppressed by matters of national importance.

It was about a year before the fall of Richmond, when both North and South seemed tottering to ruin, that a young lady, who had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln for years, visited Washington. She was an exceptionally sensible, warm-hearted, refined woman, gifted with a marvelous voice and a graceful figure, but she was very homely.

She called at the White House, and, when she had gone with his wife into a private room, Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise to a friend that "some good man had not been lucky enough to marry her." Adding:

"L—— herself would be much happier if she were a wife and mother."

A few moments later Maj. C——, a volunteer officer, thoroughly respected by the President, and a bachelor, came into the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at him thoughtfully.

"What are you going to do when the war is over, ——?" he asked, suddenly.

"Seek my fortune, I suppose," was the startled reply.

"There it is, in that room." A frank, girlish laugh was heard at the moment. "No, you can't go to see it now; business first. But there it is."

That evening there was a reception at the White House. The President beckoned to Maj. C——.

"Listen!" he said.

A lady, whom they could not see because of the crowd, was singing, in a voice of great beauty and sweetness, some gay song. The Major would have moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln detained him, his eyes twinkling with shrewd fun.

"Wait a bit," he said. "Don't look at her face yet."

Presently she sang a ballad with such pathos that the Major's eyes grew dim.

"Now go. She's as good and true as her song."

The good word of Mr. Lincoln probably influenced both parties. In a few months they were married, and the union has proved a most happy one.

"I did one wise thing in '64," Mr. Lincoln said, rubbing his chin, as was his wont when pleased; "I made that match."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Promising Boy.

A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness and intelligence of her son, a lad 6 years old, to a lady acquaintance, said: "He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, threw the cat into the well, and stole Hickey's gimlet."

Bashful.

He was rather a bashful young man, and was over head and ears in love. He could defer the momentous question no longer, so he stammered, "Martha, I—I—do you—you must have—are you aware that the good book says—er, says that it is not g-g-good that man should be alone?" "Then hadn't you better run home to your mother?" Martha coolly suggested. And he ran.

A Christmas Sleigh-Ride.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton was out late one Christmas eve when he fell in with an old gentleman who invited him into his sleigh. What then happened he tells in *Scribner's Monthly:*

The old gentleman pulled a bag from behind the seat, and, taking it on his lap, proceeded to show me some of the contents.

"They seem to be old-fashioned toys," I remarked.

"Yes," he said with a sigh, "these new-fangled affairs are of no service to me. You couldn't get a paddle-wheel steamer, with a real engine, into a common stocking. You'd ruin the vessel or the stocking. And there's scarcely a girl in the land who wears a stocking large enough to hold a doll's trunk, furnished with silk dresses, bonnets, and all the necessary underclothes. No, I have to confine myself to such things as bear a proper proportion to the feet and legs of children. There is one thing," said he, turning upon me his still-jolly old countenance, "that has had more influence than anything else in causing the general indifference with which I am now regarded."

"And what's that?" I asked.

"Furnace-heat," he said. "What sensible person, old or young, could expect a fellow with a bag on his back to come down a flue and through an iron register? It would be absurd to try to make even a child believe that anything of the sort is possible."

And then he put away his bag and took the lines again, with a look of resignation.

"It's all wrong," said I, "all wrong! The old way was the best."

"No doubt of it," said he, "but what can you expect? Everything old is changing, changing, changing."

"How about old furniture?" I asked. "That seems popular enough."

"That's changing, too," he answered. "Coming down out of the garret into the parlor. As to people in general, I scarcely know what to make of them. There will soon be no such thing as Christmas. Hereabouts it's losing ground every year, and New Year's day is taking its place. The jolly old Christmas festivities are almost forgotten, and the young men are satisfied to trot around on New Year's day and nibble cake and drink wine at a hundred different places, while the women sit and smile at a hundred different men—some friends and some strangers—till the day's done. What's all that to the grand old times we used to have? But, as I said before, what can you expect? There are men now who go so far as to assert that matter contains within itself the promise and potency of every form of life! Would you expect the children of such parents to hang up their stockings?"

"No," I said. "I don't think I would."

"Of course not," said he, with considerable asperity for so jovial an old fellow; "it would be entirely out of keeping. Go 'long, there! Get up, Vixen! Why, I tell you, sir, there are not half-a-dozen houses in that town behind us that I could get into. If you do manage to squeeze down a chimney, you're pretty sure to land in a kitchen fire, or in a cellar furnace! I hate furnaces! They're the invention of the devil, sir, and pure air and pure Christianity are dying out with open fire-places. Go 'long, you Blixen! I expect the next thing will be that the children will leave off their stockings altogether."

I saw that he was getting excited, and I did not wish to say anything that would further irritate him, so I simply remarked that he seemed to be driving faster.

"Yes," said he, whipping his reindeer into a smart gallop. "I'm going to a fine old farm-house that stands yonder in the valley. There the people know how to live. There are great open fire-places with grand old wood-fires in them—shining brass andirons, big back-logs and a merry crackling blaze. Hi there, Vixen! There the children have been playing wild rollicking games all this evening, and there they have hung their stockings by the big fire-place in the kitchen! Go 'long there, hi! hi!"

The old man was now in a glow of delight. He cracked his whip and shouted to his reindeer. The gallant creatures seemed to catch his enthusiasm, and they dashed over the snow at the top of their speed.

"Isn't this—rather—rapid?" said I as I clung fast to the side of the sleigh.

"Oh, yes!" he shouted, "this is the right sort of driving. This is the way people go when they want to get there. Hi! hi! Away with you, you rascals! There's the house, right before us!"

"Are you going to drive—on top?" said I, almost breathless from the rapidity of the ride.

"Certainly!" he cried. "But you needn't be afraid. I just take that shed first, then up to the roof of the kitchen, and then, clip! and away to the top of the house!"

At this he rose, and stood up in the sleigh, cracking his whip and shouting to his steeds at the top of his voice.

The reindeer dashed forward like mad—they reached the shed, they bounded up, the runners struck the eaves with a bang, and out I shot into a snow-bank.

Good Advice.

Says the Elmira *Gazette*: "No; don't learn a trade, young man. You might soil your hands, wilt your shirt-collar and spoil your complexion, sweating. Go hang your chin over a counter; learn to talk twaddle to the ladies; part your hair in the middle; make an ass of yourself generally, and work for wages that wouldn't support a Chinese laundryman on rice-fed rats and leave a big enough balance to pay his washer-woman—just because it is a little more genteel in the eyes of people whose pride prevents them from pounding rock or hewing wood, and whose poverty pinches worse than one of those patent cross-legged clothes-pins, if the truth were only told."

THIEVING Indian Agents are gradually being brought to book.

Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 60 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

CHRISTIAN HERALD AND SIGNS OF OUR TIMES.

An undenominational religious weekly. Contains every week a portrait and biography of some eminent person. A sermon by Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of London, a sermon by Rev. T. De Witt TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, and occasionally a sermon by some other well-known preacher. It likewise gives social and religious sketches, narratives, anecdotes, articles on prophecy by Clergymen and others, a serial of thrilling interest, &c. Sent post paid. $1.50 per annum. Sample Copy Free. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal commission allowed. Address Jos. Spurgeon, 63 Bible House, N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RELIEVING PAIN, Both Internal and External.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is sold at 25 cents per bottle. The most EFFECTIVE PAIN DESTROYER in the world. WILL MOST SURELY QUICKEN THE BLOOD, SUBDUE INFLAMMATION and HEAL, whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other PAIN ALLEVIATOR, and it is WARRANTED DOUBLE the STRENGTH of ANY other ELIXIR or LINIMENT.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" SHOULD be in EVERY FAMILY. It CURES PAIN in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatic Disease, Toothache, and ALL ACHES, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, etc. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

MAGIC LANTERNS STEREOPTICONS C. T. MILLIGAN

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST. MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.

First Established! Most Successful!

THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD! Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.

OVER 80,000 Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices. Send for a Catalogue.

Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

Music Books for Presents!

Gems of English Song. New enlarged edition.
Sunshine of Song.
Cluster of Gems.
Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.

Price of each in Cloth, $2.00. Fine Gilt, $4.00. Boards, $1.50.

These are samples of 50 or more fine collections of bound music, each containing 200 to 250 large pages of the best songs or pieces. The "Cluster" is filled with rather difficult Piano Music, and "Clarke's" with the best arranged Reed Organ Music extant.

Elegant Books of Musical Literature.

Gilt-edged, interesting, are the Lives of Mendelssohn, Schumann and Mozart ($1.75 each), and other great Masters, RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC (2 vols., each $1.50), and Urbino's Musical Biographies ($1.75). Also, many attractive collections of Christmas Carols, the splendid Sunlight of Song (illustrated), The Mother Goose (illustrated), that will throw the little ones into ecstasies—and many others.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms ($5.00) is a magnificent Illustrated Musical Encyclopædia of great and permanent value.

Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT!

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

BOSTON, MASS.

Quarto Sheet—56 Columns.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT has been carried on for forty-seven years as an INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, discussing and considering questions of political and social interest, according to the best opinions and convictions of its conductors in advocating the good, condemning the bad, exposing the fallacies of mistaken policy and promoting the general welfare of the people. All foreign and local news published promptly.

WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT is published every Tuesday morning, in a Quarto Form, comprising fifty-six columns, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, including postage. Single copies for mailing, five cents. It contains the choicest LITERARY MISCELLANY, and is made up with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. In a word, it is a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER, giving, in addition to its literary contents, the principal news of the week, Market Reports, etc., etc.

Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " " $2 " " (5 copies to one address), $7.50 per annum in advance.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

LaMountain's Death.

Considerable has been said of late concerning the time, place and manner of the death of Prof. LaMountain, the aeronaut. Notwithstanding it has been only about five years since his death occurred, and notwithstanding the fact that his death was simply horrible to think of, and was given great pblicity at the time, scarcely any person could remember it. This illustrates how quickly important events even pass from the minds of the people.

On the 4th of July, 1873, Prof. LaMountain made an ascension from Ionia, Mich. The arrangements of the ropes before the balloon started were thought to be wrong, but the professor thought everything was all right. There was a tremendous crowd present. Immediately after leaving the ground the mouth of the canvas began to flap around with great violence. When half a mile from the earth, the balloon slipped between the ropes and was instantly inverted. The car and its occupant dropped like a shot. With the most terrific velocity, the unfortunate man descended, clinging to the basket. That he was conscious was evident from his struggles. He strove to raise the basket above him, evidently hoping to use it as a parachute. He succeeded in his object, but when about one hundred feet high he loosed his hold, folded his hands and arms before his face, and, feet first, struck the ground with a dull, heavy thud. Then ensued a panic among the multitude almost indescribable. Women fainted; men wept, and, to add to the confusion, the canvas came flying over the crowd like a huge bird. Some one cried to get out of the way, as it would fall with crushing force. At this a general rush was made for safety in which many were injured and some for life.

LaMountain was crushed into a literal pulp. Not a sign or motion of life was visible when his body was reached. Medical examination disclosed the fact that hardly a whole bone was left. Many were ground and splintered to powder. His jaws fell upon his arms and were pulverized. Where he struck there was an indentation made in the hard gravel ground of several inches deep. The corpse was laid out in the public square and was viewed by thousands.—*Exchange.*

Chewing-Gum.

Among the quiet little manufactures of the country is that of chewing-gum. Only one factory exists in this city, and the few others are in New England, New York State, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee. The gum is sold by druggists, grocers and confectioners in cities, and any country grocery that hasn't it is considered incomplete. Gum from spruce trees was exclusively used until recently, when it found a rival in gum mastic, a white and attractive article made from paraffine, which is sweetened. The consumption of this chewing-gum in the United States is about thirty tons yearly; that of spruce gum somewhat less, and that of a gum made in Tennessee from balsam tolu, and sold in the Southern States, about twenty tons. Lately a material has been used styled "rubber gum." It is from the sap of the sapote tree of South and Central America. The sap, like that of the india-rubber tree, has a milky look The gum was first imported into the United States with a view of melting it with india-rubber, in order to produce a cheaper article than the latter. It was found to be impliable, and therefore useless for that purpose. It had long been chewed by South and Central American Indians, and found useful in allaying thirst. Experiments were therefore made here in purifying it for chewing, and with final success. It is tasteless, and has the merit of lasting longer than other gums, which more quickly dissolve and crumble in the mouth. So great is its ductility that a piece half an inch, long, after being heated in the mouth, can be stretched into a thread a hundred feet long. Its consumption is about fifty tons a year. Chewing-gum does not, like tobacco, require that the saliva shall be expectorated; it does not, like smoking, excite the nerves, nor, like a superabundance of food or drink, hurtfully overload the stomach.—*New York Sun.*

Diphtheria.

The papers received by the last mail from Europe mentioned the death from diphtheria of the Princess Marie, the daughter of the Princess Alice, and one of the twenty-six grandchildren of Queen Victoria. At the same time four of the remaining five children of the Princess and her husband, Prince Louis of Hesse, were seriously ill of the same disease. According to the latest telegrams, it has just broken out with great violence in the town of Geneva, New York, where, in the last week, thirty-two children, nearly all between the ages of 10 and 16, had died of it. This is another illustration of the theory, now thoroughly recognized in medicine, that new diseases, or new forms of an old disease, are constantly cropping out to tax the skill of physicians and stimulate all their ardor for the advancement of science. It is stated upon good authority that but little more than twenty years ago diphtheria, as a distinctive malady, was scarcely recognized among general practitioners. It then appears to have been almost entirely confined to a single district in France, and was called "the Boulogne sore throat." It soon appeared, nearly in its present form, in Norfolk, in England, then in Wales, and afterward in London, where it was, for a time, very destructive. In the few intervening years it has spread everywhere, attacking chiefly children, but not sparing middle age; and, to this day, there is a conflict of authority between European physicians upon the question whether it is a disease *per se*, or another and an aggravated variety of croup.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Too Much Appetite.

"And did you ever see the likes of it?" she called out, as she ran around the corner after a policeman.

"What's the trouble now?" he asked.

"Why, first the house caught fire; then our boy William broke his leg; then our boy Thomas got in jail, and then my husband began to fail in health."

"Anything more—is he dead?"

"Not dead, sir, but he might as well be. The doctor was around yesterday and gave him something to brighten his appetite, and he is this minute smashing the cook-stove because he's as hungry as a bear and we haven't even a cold potato in the house! I'd like to have the doctor arrested, sir!"

Six Charlie Rosses in the Field.

Although four years and a half have passed since the kidnapping of Charlie Ross, the father avers he has never given up the search. At the present time he says he is engaged in looking up six different clews. One of them is in Australia, and he is daily expecting a letter detailing the history of the discovery of the boy. There are two more in England, and a fourth in the mountain fastnesses of Wales. That the interest of the public in the case is not abated is manifested in the numerous letters which Mr. Ross continues to receive. On an average he gets a letter every day from some person who is certain he has seen a child living under suspicious circumstances or resembling the portraits.

In the course of his journeys Mr. Ross says he has found that a majority of these children are the offspring of people who have separated through domestic troubles, and have been placed in some out-of-the-way place by either mother or father out of revenge. Others are illegitimate children that have been sent away to hide the disgrace of their mother. The boy found in Bradford county last week, supposed to have been Charlie, was taken from his mother in Vermont.

Mr. Ross has almost arrived at the conclusion that his boy is not secreted in the country. He thinks, if he is alive, it is most likely that he is in New York, in some crowded tenement house, where the people are used to seeing children run around without parents. He said that he knew of one case where an Italian had a child lying on the fifth floor of a tenement that none of the other inmates had ever seen. He has not given up all hope, and says that every case presented to him, having the least sign of probability, will be carefully investigated.—*Philadelphia Record.*

New York City's Enormous Taxes.

One of the most lively places in the city last week was the tax office, where a long procession was waiting each his turn at the desk. On the first day of the month the usual penalty of 1 per cent. was added. The tax levy this year is $30,079,077.12, being a reduction of more than $2,000,000 since 1875, which was the highest rate. Forty years ago (1838) the entire valuation was $264,152,941. This year it is $1,098,387,775, being an increase of more than $800,000,000. This shows that every addition of 1,000 to our population also adds nearly $1,000,000 to the wealth of the city. You can see this ratio uniformly held during the last sixty years by reference to the published records. The worst feature in our municipal difficulties is the immense debt, the interest on which is more than $25,000 per day. Our asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions cost $3,000 per day, while the daily expense of the judiciary is nearly $4,000. Almost the same sum is required for prisons and almshouses. Education costs the city $10,000 per day and the imaginary cleaning of our filthy streets forms a daily item of $2,000. Even the tax department costs nearly $350 per day. Rather a large sum one might think for this item, but it is not surprising here. The police department costs $10,000 a day, in the way of taxation, while the amount of property stolen is almost equal, but of this our model police seem to have no knowledge. Their $10,000 a day is paid to have them "mind their own business." If you want them to mind yours they must be paid at an extra rate.—*New York letter.*

The Population of the German Empire.

The present population of Germany proper, or of all the territory comprehended in what is now known as the German empire, is estimated in round numbers at 75,000,000. Of these, according to a late census, 37,800,000, including 500,000 Jews, are Germans; 2,450,000 are Poles, 140,000 are Wends, 50,000 Czechs, 150,000 Lithuanians and Courlanders, 150,000 Danes and 230,000 French and Walloons. The Poles live exclusively in the East and Northeast of Prussia; the Czechs in Silesia, about Oppeln and Breslau; the Wends in Silesia, Brandenburg and Prussian Lusatia; the Lithuanians and Courlanders in East Prussia; the Danes in Schleswig; the Walloons in Rhenish Prussia, around Aix la Chapelle; the French partly there, and partly in the newly-acquired provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. There are in the empire twenty-one universities, of which the best known are at Berlin, Halle, Bonn, Erlangen, Leipsic, Gottingen, Heidelberg, Jena and Konigsberg. Fourteen are Protestant—that is, they teach Protestantism in the department of theology—the other departments of the universities are law, medicine and philosophy—four are Roman Catholic, and three—Bonn, Breslau and Tubingen—are mixed. There are sixteen polytechnic institutions, likewise; some 500 gymnasia or high schools, a large number of special schools, and over 50,000 elementary schools. The attendance of children at school for at least four or five years being compulsory in nearly all the German states, the proportion of persons who cannot read and write is exceedingly small.

NO FAILURES ARE RECORDED of the famous outward specific, HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. It is invariably successful in healing sores, curing eruptions, removing proud flesh, and overcoming suppuration and inflammation. These sanative results it accomplishes without leaving any scar or discoloration of the skin. As a local application for chronic Rheumatism, sore throat and tightness of the chest, it is also highly spoken of. Sold by all Druggists.

"BRILLIANT and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes; or, if they don't have 'em, they're apt to get 'em, if they're too impulsive."

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

"What Are You Going to Do About It?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinency of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so invalids should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desirous of being restored speedily, Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, for circular.

CAN you any longer doubt when we bring you such positive testimony as this that Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is a cure for Heart Disease:

Mr. Ingalls:—In 1862 I was troubled with a derangement of my heart; was so I could do no work; took various remedies, with but little relief; procured a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and one bottle did what other remedies failed to do—removed the trouble; and since 1862 have had no return of the trouble. You are at liberty to use this if you wish.
MRS. W. O. WELLS.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, &c.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

A WONDERFUL discovery. Freckles, Pimples, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Black Heads, Blotches, Rough Skin, etc., positively cured by Mrs. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion. By druggists, $1. Particulars free. Address Mrs. Dr. L. K. Shaw, 140 E. 28th St., N. Y. Mrs. Shaw's Liver Pill—best in the world.

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

VALUABLE information—*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will positively prevent diphtheria, that most to be dreaded of all dreadful diseases. Don't delay a moment; prevention is better than cure. No family should be without the Anodyne in the house.

TO PARTIALLY atone for our many sins during the year now closing, we wish to expose a fraud. We refer to the *large* packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. Sheridan's are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. This statement is true.

MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs are furnished, for cash, from $54 each, upward; every one being of the same highest excellence.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Seasickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

WASTING DISEASES,
SUCH AS
Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, or loss of NERVOUS POWER,
Are positively and speedily cured by
Fellows' Compound SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

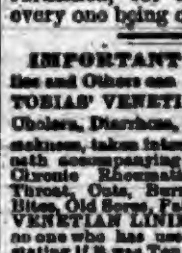

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming cases.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle, Six for $7.50.
Sold by all Druggists.
J. N. Harris & Co., Western Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER for Dr. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY, for the Holidays. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

VIOLIN AND PIANO | MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. New book. By SEP. WINNER. Sample pages sent on application to J. M. Stoddart & Co., Pubs., Phila.

Cheapest Toy Lantern to Best Stereopticon
MAGIC LANTERN 60 VIEWS $25.
CATALOGUE FREE! OUTFITS WANTED!
Great Needham Musical Marvel. | THEO. J. HARBACH, 809 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

THE CONSOLIDATED EUREKA AND TIGER SILVER AND GOLD MINING CO., of Leadville, Colorado, have placed $100,000 of their stock on the market as a working capital. Fortunes are often made by investing from $5 and upwards in good silver and gold mines. Full description of Co.'s property sent on application. Full shares, $10; half shares, $5. Address Secretary. Officers and Trustees—CHAS. L. KUSZ, JR., Pres.; CHAS. W. TRAEGER, V. Pres.; W. W. COBLE, Sec.; O. F. CHENEY, Treas. S. CARNAHAN.

THE POULTRY MONTHLY A large, new, handsomely illustrated monthly, devoted to Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Rabbits, and other pets. Every specialty treated practically and scientifically. J. F. FERRIS, Editor, aided by a score of the best writers in the country. 32 large quarto pages, printed on beautiful tinted book paper. Subscription only *One Dollar per year!* Sample copies twelve cents. Advertising ten cents per line. Address FERRIS PUBLISHING CO., Albany, N.Y.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
greatly enlarged, with extraordinary Literary Attractions, Art Illustrations, Splendid Oil Pictures, and a grand array of Holiday Novelties. Single, 25 cts., post free; yearly, $3, with the two splendid oil pictures, "Lion's Bride" and "Rock of Ages," 15 by 21 inches, as a premium; when mounted on canvas, 50 cts. extra for transportation. Send postal-card for full particulars. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 E. 14th St., New York. Do not fail to see the splendid January and February numbers of this Model Magazine.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES
at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds, Chromos, Frames, Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices.
Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views
a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address
JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS
No 16 NOW READY.
P. GARRETT & Co.
PHILADELPHIA.
This Number is uniform with the Series, and contains another HUNDRED splendid Declamations and Readings. 180 pp. Price, 30 cts., mailed free. Sold by Booksellers.

IN THE WHOLE List of Medicines there are none that are equal to HUNT'S REMEDY for curing Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints.
HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Excessive Intemperance, General Debility, Gravel, Diabetes, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Physicians prescribe HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
The best food in the world for invalids, and readily taken by the little folks. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.

Pensioners, Very important bills are now pending in Congress, which, if allowed to pass, all pension claims heretofore admitted will be reopened, thousands of meritorious claimants will be dropped from the rolls, and great injustice done. For full particulars, send for copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, an 8-page paper, issued monthly, and devoted to the interests of soldiers and sailors, and their heirs. Contains all NEW BOUNTY and PENSION LAWS. Should be in the hands of every soldier. Terms, 50 cents per year. Special inducements to clubs. Specimen copy free.
Address, at once, GEORGE E. LEMON & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

MILITARY
and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, Caps, etc., made by M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, Ohio. *Send for Price Lists.*
Firemen's Caps, Belts, and Shirts.

I WANT A LIVE AGENT
In EACH TOWN to SELL MY ARTICLES.
NO MONEY REQUIRED till sales are made. I will send an outfit, with pamphlets to advertise, by mail, postpaid. This is a good opportunity for agents to add something to their income without risking one cent. Write for particulars to
W. H. COMSTOCK,
Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!!!
We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS at Extraordinary LOW prices for cash. SPLENDID ORGANS 2-3 sets of reeds $65, 2 sets with Sub-Bass and Coupler $60, 2 sets $50, 1 set $40, 1 set $35. 7 Octave all ROSEWOOD PIANOS $130, 7 1-3 do $140, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufrs. and Dealers, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

THE IMPROVED ARMOUR
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE
Knits a Complete Stocking Any Size.

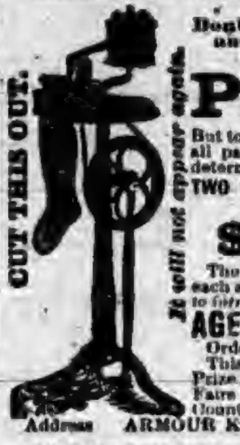

CUT THIS OUT.
It will not appear again.
Also, Double-Striped MITTENS and a Great Variety of FANCY WORK.
Price $40
But to introduce our machine into all parts of the country, we have determined to sell
TWO SAMPLE MACHINES Only
in each county for
$19 Each.
The number will be *limited*, as each sale at the low price is *simply to introduce the machine.*
AGENTS Wanted *to continue the business.*
Order early, and secure one.
This machine was awarded First Prize at New York and Ohio State Fairs last year; also at several County Fairs.
Address ARMOUR KNITTING-MACHINE CO., Watertown, New York.
Full instructions for operating accompany machine. The ordering of two machines secures county agency.

TRADE MARK.
"VIBRATOR"
Reg. March 21, 1876.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

FRANK LESLIE'S
POPULAR MONTHLY!
1879.
The Largest, Cheapest and Most Attractive of the Monthly Magazines.
The great merit of the literary and artistic departments has secured almost unexampled success for the POPULAR MONTHLY; and such arrangements have been made as will render the forthcoming volumes even
More Brilliantly Attractive.
Each number contains 128 quarto pages, and over 100 beautiful engravings; two semi-annual volumes, therefore, contain 1,536 Quarto Pages, and more than 1,200 Handsome Illustrations, constituting a comprehensive library of the highest order of Fiction, Poetry, History, Adventures, Essays, etc., and a vast source of entertainment and valuable information.
Published 15th of Each Month.
$3.00 per Annum; 25 Cents per Number. Postage Free.
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place,
NEW YORK.

The Great Family Weekly.
THE CHRISTIAN UNION.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, LYMAN ABBOTT, | Editors.
An Unsectarian, Independent Journal.
Devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Household Matters, Agriculture, &c.
$3 per annum, postage prepaid.
A large cash commission paid to agents. Send 3-cent stamp for sample copy. Address
THE CHRISTIAN UNION, 27 Park Place, N. Y.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY
Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

Is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS
received the Highest Medal at the recent
PARIS EXPOSITION
over all American competitors. Their
FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET
(120 bones) is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Price $1.25. Their
IMPROVED HEALTH CORSET
is made with the Tampico Bust, which is soft and flexible and contains no bones. Price by mail, $1.50.
For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

FITS CURED FREE!
An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address.
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE | DETECTIVES
OF EUROPE and AMERICA,
BEING
A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, SPAIN, RUSSIA, POLAND, EGYPT, AND AMERICA.
Illustrated with 40 Full-Page Engravings. 850 Pages Octavo.
It is a Revelation of Struggles and Triumphs of the most renowned Detectives on the Globe for the past Twenty-five years. It traces out the most noted Bank Robbers, Scientific Thieves, Lottery Men, Counterfeit-Money Dealers, Pickpockets, Sharks and Swindlers of all kinds upon the public. The book is meeting with astonishing success. Agents are averaging from 40 to 60 orders per week. We offer extra inducements, and pay Freight charges on Books. For terms, address
The J. B. BURR PUBLISHING CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Ringbone,
Sprains & Stitches,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Contracted Muscles,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
Neuralgia, Gout,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	String Halt,
Frost Bites,	Sore Feet,
Hip Disease,	Stiffness,
and all external diseases.	and every hurt or accident

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST
OF ALL
LINIMENTS

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Is the Best, Latest Improved, and most Thoroughly Constructed
SEWING MACHINE
Ever Invented. It is
NOISELESS, and has more POINTS of EXCELLENCE than all other Machines combined.
☞ AGENTS WANTED in localities where we are not represented.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, New York.
Orange, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Splendid Work ready with 250 illustrations. Agents Wanted on salary or commission. Great reduction in prices of Books and Regalia. Send for [illegible] Masonic Pub. [illegible] 721 Broadway, N.Y. Beware of spurious Rituals now being offered.

5000 VALUABLE SEALED PACKAGES GIVEN AWAY, on receipt of name and address, which will support you. Send now, before they are all gone. Don't wait. No boys need apply. Address P.O. Box 172, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.
The great Specific for all Kidney Diseases. Has never failed in any disease of the Kidneys in the past three years. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 23 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial. 48-page Catalogue free. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N.Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address
SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
[illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS.
Matthew Hale Smith's new book.
1,000 Prominent persons—men and women—analyzed. Steel Portraits of A. T. STEWART, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, Etc. The sensation of the season. Now is the time for AGENTS to secure territory. Address, for agency circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

TEAS! AHEAD All the Time. The very best goods direct from the Importers at Half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE.
The Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.
P. O. Box 4235.

THE NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect, or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN as a political, a literary and a general newspaper more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid. The SUNDAY SUN, in addition to the current news, presents a most entertaining and instructive body of literary and miscellaneous matter, in bulk twice as great and in value not inferior to that of the best monthly magazines of the day, at one tenth of their cost.

The WEEKLY SUN is especially adapted for those who do not take a New York daily paper. The news of the week is fully presented, its market reports are furnished to the latest moment, and its agricultural department, edited with great care and ability, is unsurpassed. The WEEKLY SUN is probably read to-day by more farmers than any other paper published. A choice story, with other carefully prepared miscellany, appears in each issue. The Weekly protects its readers by barring its advertising columns against frauds and humbugs, and furnishes more good matter for less money than can be obtained from any other source.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free. Address
I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

O. N. U. No. 52

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CATARRH
Is a terrible disease. Its fearful effects are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing its nature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are dying with consumption who a few years or months before had only catarrh.
CONSUMPTION The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, the talented, nor the beautiful.
ASTHMA which makes life so miserable that its victims are almost ready to accept the advice of Job's wife, "Curse God and die."
BRONCHITIS the advance guard, heralding the near approach of consumption.—For these and all Pulmonary Diseases, Dr. M. W. Case's Treatment by the use of his
CARBOLATE of TAR
INHALANTS IS PLEASANT, THOROUGH, AND SUCCESSFUL. SATISFACTION always GUARANTEED.
Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing vaporizes them into a dense smoke. This is *inhaled*—taken right to the diseased part. No heat, no hot water, simply *inhaling or breathing* it, and you feel its healing power at once. As the oils and balsams condense on the multitudinous air vesicles of the lungs their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest in a few weeks becomes rounded and full. To cases of consumption beyond the possibility of cure the Inhalants give great relief, and in many instances cure cases considered hopeless by all who know them.
CATARRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other methods, readily yields to this treatment, by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. It is now fully demonstrated that inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured.
COMMENDATIONS "Your methods of treating Catarrh and Consumption are certainly very effectual. In hemorrhages of the lungs I have never found a remedy that equals your Carbolate of Tar Inhalants. So-called 'hopeless cases' need not despair."—CHAS. HAMILTON CASE, M. D., Louisville, Ky. "My *lungs were very sore* and *cough distressing*. Both are now greatly relieved, and I am so well pleased with your Carbolate of Tar Inhalant that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 2306 Elm Street, Philadelphia. "For throat or lung diseases, Dr. Case's Carbolate of Tar Inhalant is decidedly efficacious. I have observed the most happy results follow its use when all other means had failed to give relief."—I. H. MOORE, M. D., Phila., Pa.
HOME TREATMENT sent to any part of the United States, to be returned if not satisfactory. Trial at my office free. OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. For terms, call or write to
DR. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.
Cut out and keep for reference. When writing, please name this paper.

STILL IN TOWN.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AT THE

Pioneer Hardware Store,

Where he is now making special prices on all kinds of hardware, especially on a the new makes of

Cook & Parlor Stoves,

Which are arriving daily for the winter trade, and being offered at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Glass and Shelf Goods of Every Variety at Rock Bottom Prices.

Roofing & Spouting

Done to order at the lowest living rates. Tinware of all kinds manufactured and kept on sale in large quantities.

PAINTS, OILS, WHITE LEAD

And other articles used by painters are now being offered as greatly reduced rates

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Always kept in stock for the accommodation of customers, and sold at a shade above cost.

Call in and examine the extensive stock of general hardware at the old stand, west of the Court House, AUBURN, IND.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd-grade 13c, Roasted Coffee, 16c., Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 6½c Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS-

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS, OILS, OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents.	Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents.	Lard Oil, per gallon, 4[illegible]
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c.	Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c.	Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JUST REEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

SPLINTERS.

—A "Family Tie"—Twins.

—Well handled—The pump.

—"After Dark"—Chasing a negro.

—A Cultivated Ear.—An ear of corn.

—"How to Grow Fat."—Breed hogs.

—Cigar Butts."—Jokes about them.

—Quicksilver.—The nimble sixpence.

—Motto for the Married.—Never dispair.

—The worst kind of Sipping.—Gossiping

—"A Trimming Store."—The barber shop

—Where to Recover Yourself.—At the tailor's.

—"A Man of Some Account."—The book-keeper.

—"Fast Air."—The proud strut of the peacock.

—"Parlor Marches."—Courting in the front room.

—"A repeating Rifle."—Robbing the same place twice.

—Uneasy lies the head that tells a good many of them.

—Policemen assist each other by clubbing together.

—How to gain a High position.—Ascend a mountain.

—A Ship That Has Two Mates and No Captain.—Courtship.

—Wanted.—A life-boat that will float on a "sea of troubles.

—The original Fall styles happened in the Garden of Eden.

—"A Parting Glass"—The maiden's final look in the mirror at her hat.".

—A Detroit baker wants to know what is the greatest knead of the hour.

—"Financial Views."—Looking through a broker's window at the cash inside.

—An Iowa man has named his daughters Time and Tide, so they will wait for no man.

—It is said that the mail in Colorado arrives on time when the carriers are chased by Indians.

—A parrot is said to live to be 200 years old A barber does not live so long, but he talks more.

—For a sharp paper and one full of good points, nothing beats a paper of pins, unless it is one of needles.

—Young mother: "What do children say when they get candy?" Infant recipient of confections: "More!"

—"Debt" remarks Josh Billings, "is a trap which a man sets andbaits himself, and then deliberately gets into it.

—Some people maintain that a high hat doesn't become all men but it seems to us that a "stove-pipe" ought to soot everybody.

—"I say, waiter, I've just cracked this egg. Look at it." Waiter: "Don't look very nice at that end sir, I must say. Try the other."

—Little boy at the opening of a proposed spelling match—"Let's start fair, grandmother. You take 'Nebuchadnezzar,' and I'll take 'cat.'

—An old proverb says that "the anvil lasts longer than the hammer." This is probably the only consolation the undermost man in a fight has.

—A Nevada politician was elected on the merits of a single speech. All he said was, "Fellow-countrymen, follow me to yonder refreshment saloon!"

—Cincinnati claims to be one of the most intellectual cities in the Union. The business done in pork there at once explains her familiarity with the "pen."

—A doctor's natural ability ceases when out hunting. On such occasions, whether among birds or animals, he can't kill any more than an ordinary man.

—"You want a flogging—that's what you want," said a parent to an unruly son. "I know it, dad: but I'll try to get along without it," returned independent Hopeful.

—"Can I ask a few questions concerning the celebrated Damascus steel?" is the way a correspondent begins his letter. "Certainly; we don't care a Damascus anything you want to."

—"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a colored porter. "No, sah," answered the porter, "dat am de secend ringin' ov de fust bell. We hab but one bell in dis establishum."

—About three million pins are made every day in this country, but let a young fellow jab one into his arm while measuring a girl's waist some moonlight night in the interests of science, and he never thinks of the other two million and odd.

—A Scotch nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclain, "Mr. X. your office is as hot as an oven" "So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer—"it is here I make my bread."

—"Teddy, me boy,' said an Irishman to his nephew, 'jist guess how many cheese there is in this here bag, an faith I'll give ye the whole five." Five, answered Teddy. "Arrah, by my sowl, bad luck to the man that tould ye!" exclaimed the uncle.

◆

One day a little shepherd boy was seated near the road-side on the way from Vespignan to Florence, drawing upon a polished stone. his only pencil another polished stone which he held in his tinny hands. A richly dressed stranger, who had decended from a conveyance that was following, chanced to pass, and looking over the boys shoulder, saw that he had sketched with wonderful truth and correctness a sheep and its twin lambs. Surprised and pleased, he examined the face of the young artist. Certainly it was not its beauty that attracted him. The child looked up, but with such a marvelous, vivid light in his dark eyes that the stranger exclaimed: "My child, you must come with me; I will be your master and your father. It is some good angel that has led me here." The stranger was Cimabue, the most celebrated painter of that day; and his pupil and protege became the famous painter, sculptor, and architect, Giotto, the friend and admirer of Dante and Petrarch.—Ex.

"My son, you should rise with the sun," said the old gentleman, knocking at the door. "Governor," mumbled a youthful voice from under the bed clothes, "I fear you never studied the Copernican theory—the sun does not rise or otherwise move." "Well, it don't need books to tell me that is true of my son!" replied the blunt paternal, turning away. And the young collegian concluded that possibly "the old man" was naturally just about as smart as his boy.

FEMININITIES

—The bearing and training of a child is woman's wisdom,

—Friendship between woman is only a suspension of hostilities.

—Men who avoid female society have dull conceptions and gross tastes.

—At the present time the fashionable drink of the English female aristocracy is gin.

—A man's loving heart can sow the most desert female face with flowers of beauty.

—"Take away women," asks a writer, "and what would follow?" That's easy. The men.

—The Czar of Russia has the baggage of ladies visiting his empire examined by female inspectors.

—When a lady and a gentleman are well acquainted, politeness does not require the lady to speak first.

—Why is a drunkard like a vain young lady? Because he is never satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

—Parlor matches don't go off any better, though they make more fuss than those made over the front gate.

—One of the printed rules in a female seminary is, that none of the pupils shall eat slate pencils, chalk, soapstone or coal.

—Woman's body is like the pearl oyster; whether it be brilliant or rough, the pure white pearl within alone gives it value.

—A young girl generally loses her freshness by mingling with fashionable society, as a bright stream does by mingling with the sea.

—When the blossoms and leaves of a woman's beauty fall, we may discover her defects, as we behold ravens' nests in the trees in winter.

—A correspondent says the worst tyrant in the world is the woman who thinks she is superior to her husband, and lets everybody know it.

—Benjamin West said it was a kiss from his mother made him a painter. How our fashionable young ladies must have been kissed by their mammas!

—Love may be blind, as they say but we notice that in all the records of the ages it has never kissed the girl's mother by mistake when it reached the girl.

—The golden everlasting chain described by Homer as reaching from heaven to earth, and embracing the whole moral world, was no fable. The chain is love.

—A lady in the northern part of Herkimer county, N. Y., was so frightened at the appearance of a snake in her path, that her hair, which was a glossy black, turned to white.

—One of the wise men who know everything declares that in the course of two or three generations American women will be taller than the men. They look down upon the men nowadays.

—"I curse the hour we were married! exclaimed an enraged husband to his better half. To which she mildly replied. "Dont my dear, for that was the only happy hour we have ever seen.

—Teacher—Now what is the meaning of the word chasm? Pupil—It is an opening. Teacher—Favor me with an example. Pupil—The milliners have a chasm at the begining of the season.

—He lives in the country, and he wanted to get married, but his remark was applicable even unto the youth of the city: "I can almost support myself now, and it must be a mighty poor sort of a woman that can't do the rest." Is there a father and a mother who wishes to take another boarder?

—A widower had five grown daughters who wouldn't let him take a second wife. He gave up the wife but bought a savage dog, and now won't allow a man to cross his door-sill. If he can't marry, the girls shan't, he says. But the girls must give in by-and-by. They can't stand that sort of thing forever.

GEMS OF BEAUTY.

—How rarely do we accurately weigh what we have to sacrifice against what we have to gain.

—No cord or cable can draw so strong or bind so fast as love can do with only a single thread.

—Politeness is like an air cushion. If there be nothing in it, it eases our joints wonderfully.

—Dewdrops at night are diamonds at morning, so the tears we weep here may be pearls in heaven.

—The discovery of what is true and the practice of what is good, are the most important objects of life.

—Think twice before you believe every evil story you hear, and think twenty times before you repeat it.

—He that keeps his promise to his own advantage only, is scarcely more bound than if he had promised nothing.

—The narrow-minded ask, "is this one of our tribe, or is he a stranger?" But to those who are of a noble disposition, the world is but one family.

—There is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality which cannot be described, but is immediately felt, and puts the stranger at once at his ease.

—There is no worse man in society than he who by slander and defamation of good men's names, seeks to elevate himself at the expense of truth and justice.

—A true religious instinct never deprives man of one single joy: mournful face and a somber aspect are the conventional affections of the weak minded.

—Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death. One proceeds from genuine liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

—Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in the earliest youth they lie in the memory of age like coral islands, green and sunny amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 55 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 54 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 33 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	8 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 20 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 10 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 30	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 22	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn June.	9 47	12 05	3 05	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10.25		8 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		8 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 00am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn June.	5 55	6 15pm	12 30pm	
Auburn	6 00	6 16	12	
Waterloo	6 18	6 10	1	
Ar Angola	6 57	8		
Reading	7 55	9	2	
Bankers	8 08	9	2	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 5	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 15pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			9 13	

All trains daily except unday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC, 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 20	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 53
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 35
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 00pm	3 10
Mexico	6 33	11 55	2 30
Denver	6 23	11 38	2 5
Chili	6 17	11 27	[illegible]
Roann	6 02	11 03	1 28
Laketon	5 46	10 25	1 09
North Mancester	5 36	10 13	40
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	20
Collamar	5 15	9 53	1
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	1
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am	
Bluffton	3 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm	
Montpelier			
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 [illegible] pm	
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm	
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm	
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm	
Connersville	am	7 17 pm	
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pensions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 15	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 30	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 20	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 00am
Mansfield	12 55	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until farther notice.

SOLOMON REINOEHL,
49-8w Trustee of Fairfield-Tp

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Helmer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.

T. F. JORDAN,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of the association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WM. McINTYRE, Cashier.

Dec. 4th, 1878.

WILLIS & CO.,

BOOK, NEWS AND

VARIETY STORE

Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books in great variety. Also Stationery

Wall & Window

Paper, Cloth Curtains, Oil Shades and Curtain Fixtures. Chromos, Frames and a general line of Toys.

Notions & Novelties

Of the season. One and all are invited to call and examine

Goods and Prices

Before purchasing elsewhere.

West side Main street, opposite Cour ouse, Auburn, Indiana.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 9th, 1879. Number 2.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER,
W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

The Great English Remedy. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, an all druggists everywhere.

DER DOG UND DER LOBSTER.

Dot dog he vas dot kind of dog
Vot bark dot eat so sly,
Und Squeeze him mit his lovlie teeth,
Und den dot rat vas die,

Dot dog he vas enquisitive'
Varefer he vas go,
Und, like dot voman, all der time
Someding he vants to know.

Vone day, all by dot market-stand
Vare fish und clams dey sell,
Dot dog vas poke his nose aboud
Und find oud vat he smell.

Dot lobster he vas took dot snooze
Mit vone eye open vide,
Und ven dot dog vas come along
Dot lobster he vas spied.

Dot dog he smell him mit his nose,
Und scratch him mit his paws,
Und push dot lobster all aboud
Und vonder vat he vas.

Und den dot lobster he voke up,
Und crawl nat like dot snail.
Und make vide open ov his claws
Und grab dot doggie's tail.

Und den so quick as never vas
Dot cry vent to der sky,
Und, like dem swallows vot dey sing,
Dot dog vos homeward fly

Yoost like dot dunderbolt he vent—
Der sight vas awful grand,
Und every street dot dog vas turn,
Down vent dot apple-stand

Der children cry, der vimmin scream,
Der mens fall on der ground,
Und dot policeman mit his club
Vas novare to pe found

I make dot run und call dot dog,
Und vistle awful kind;
Dot makes no difference vot I say,
Dot dog don't look pehind.

Und pooty soon dot race vas end.
Dot dog vas loos his tail—
Dot lobster I vas took him home,
Und cook him in dot pail.

Dot moral, vos, I tole you 'boud,
Pefore vas neffer known—
Don't vant to find out too much dings
Dot vasn't ov your own.

—New York Clipper.

Ranch and Range—Texas Cattle and Bronchos—Branning and Breaking—The "Round Up."

SILVER CLIFF, COL., Dec. 28, '78.

DEAR COURIER:—Westward from this city, stretching far away to the foot of the distant mountains whose peaks rise sombre-like in the perspective, lies one of the most beautiful valleys known in the state. Its picturesque border of mountain ranges hemming it in on all sides; its undulating surface gently sloping back to the base of the mountains; its streams of pure crystal water, fed from streams that pour their torrents down the mountain sides; its extensive ranches and herds of cattle, go to make up a scene as lovely and interesting as heart could desire. Though snow lies deep upon its bosom, its quiet repose is in grand contrast to the rugged peaks and spurs that line it on all sides. And in the summer time when nature robes it in a carpet of green and numerous wild flowers give forth their beauty and fragrance to the scene, and balmy breezes float in laden with perfume, it is said to be so intensely charming as to captivate the most unromantic. Mounting a broncho the other morning I started down this beautiful valley, and, though the air was crisp with frost and the snow cracked under the feet of the mettlesome mustang, I found the ride an enjoyable one. Halting at the ranch of my friend Mr. Beckwith, the cattle king of the valley, I was introduced into the mysteries of cattle raising and broncho training.

Mr. Beckwith came here from Philadelphia in 1859 with a capital of $40,000, and was the first person who had the nerve to utilize this valley as a stock range. Purchasing a lot of Texas cattle he drove them into the valley and found that they sustained themselves in good condition on the pasture of the valley during the winter. Though snow fell at times to a considerable depth in the valley proper, the uplands and foothills with a south exposure to the sun remained bare, and afforded all the pasturage needed. The grass grows in short heavy tufts, which is very sweet and nutritive, requiring a much less quantity to sustain life than the grasses of Indiana. Though snow has lain for several weeks here, the cattle are in good condition, and are taken from the range to the slaughter house, making the best of beef. Mr. Beckwith has now about 15,000 head of Texan and halfbreeds, worth from $15 to $20 each. They are allowed a range of twenty miles from the corral, which is located near his residence. In early summer the "round up" takes place, which occurs generally about the first of June. All persons having cattle on the range within a certain area, gather together and encircling the boundary, drive the cattle together, and herd them near the different corrals. Now the work of claiming begins, and a dangerous work it sometimes proves. The cattle are in a wild, untamed state, and often stampede and break away from the herders They cannot be approached but on horseback, and often give the bronchos a close race to escape their fiery impetuosity. The gates of the corral are opened and by dexterous driving the cattle are inclosed therein. Owners stand by and by their brands recognize their property, and when no brand is found he is claimed by the owner of the corral by the general law of custom. The next thing is to brand them. A man enters the enclosure on horseback, and, with lasso in hand, which he knows how to use, trips the animal by catching him around the fore legs. It falls and a seething, hot iron is placed upon the shoulder or hip, imprinting the brand desired. After the full grown animals are attended to the "margericks" come in for their share of attention. A maverick is a yearling calf, which, having left its mother, wanders with the herd. It is common property, and he who secures it first with a brand becomes its owner. Sometimes, they have two round-ups each year, one occurring in the fall. While it requires several days hard riding to herd these cattle ranging over miles and miles of territory, it is, nevertheless, a season of sport, something like a fox hunt in DeKalb county, only more so. I witnessed one of these affairs last week on a small scale. I saw a broncho gored to death and the rider barely escaping with his life. Sometimes these wild devils will stampede in the corral, and making a rush, will raise a stoutly built fence on their immense horns and dart away across the prairie. Often a bullock plunging into a gopher hole will fall in the front and over and over he goes, carried on by the impetus of the rushing herd, and maybe left in the rear a bruised and bleeding carcass. There is a wild excitement about these affairs that is perfectly facinating, especially to the spectator unused to such scenes and comfortably located in a place of safety. I have an idea they approximate a Spanish bull fight as near as anything else on earth. But if there is anything more full of danger, fun and excitement it is the breaking of the broncho. Here is your fiery, untamed steed that has never felt a halter or tasted an oat. Unused to the ways of man, full of fire and vinegar, and capable of desperate resistance. He can stand great exertion, and possesses wonderful powers of endurance. It is difficult to bring him under complete subjection, and if let run for awhile, is as wild as ever. He is of Mexican blood, small, lithe, compactly built, and very active. Owing to the light air horses from the states cannot stand the services, and the broncho is greatly used. When summer comes they are brought in off the ranges, corralled and the fun begins. They are chased around the pen by a horseman with a lasso, and as they lift their front feet to spring forward, a dexterous throw of the lariat catches them around the knees, and down they come. He is held there until a bridal and saddle is placed upon him, and a broncho rider at hand mounts him before he is fairly up and out the gate they go, plunging, raring, and twisting in every conceivway. When no other way will do he will lie down and roll over, and it requires an experienced rider to keep on his back. They will wait a whole day for a chance to throw their riders, but often make the best saddle beasts. When they get to bucking they are almost valueless, as they never forget a trick. I was told by a hunter that on one occasion he had killed an antelope and throwing the carcass on his horse, mounted and started for camp when the horse commenced bucking with him, he lashed the antelope strongly to the saddle, and starting the horse left him to his fate. The horse commenced to buck, and the next day he found him dead, in his efforts to free himself from the carcass.

I see by the Waterloo Press that I am to be on the Governor's staff in this State. Well, that's not so bad, but that officer has not intimated such an intention to me. It is better however than Weamer's item that the "old liners" always thought me a Republican at heart. You may say that sometimes these "old liners" are "old liars," though I suspect it was Weamer's fertile imagination that originated such a statement. I have realized no change of heart in politics, and am still a Democrat. No petty office can induce me to leave the grand old party, and defeat does not rouse me to the extent that I would accept a menial position six months after I had been in a Democratic Convention. I talk Democracy here straight out and all know where I stand, though employed by a man who is running a Republican newspaper. When I become tired of Democracy, I want some other refuge besides the corruption that has followed the Republican party for years past, some party which does not propose to take up a man for a third term who has accepted bribes and pardoned whisky thieves. I have never wavered in my faith of Democracy, such Democracy as is found in Fairfield township, pure, uncompromising and always voting the straight ticket. TOM.

A Lower Rate of Interest.

Indiana Farmer.

So general is the demand for a lower rate of interest that it is highly probable that an act in this direction will be among the first that will be passed by our Legislature. It is conceded on all hands that 10 per cent. is more than can be earned by the use of money in most kinds of legitimate business at this time. It is unreasonable and unjust that money should make more for its owner without his efforts, than the business which it helps to carry on makes for the business man, with all his time and energies in addition. It is a common expression that any commodity is worth what it will bring, but this is not true of money, which, though it costs the borrower 10 per cent. seldom pays him that amount. The farm that is burdened with a mortgage for three-fourths its value at this rate of interest, is far more likely to fall into the hands of the mortgagee than to remain the property of its original proprietor. And yet thousands of farmers who have found themselves in debt from various causes have pledged their farms for all they could get, at this ruinous rate of interest. In some sections of our State, and in numerous localities in Illinois, hundreds of fine farms have been taken in by the loan agencies, because the mortgagors were unable to pay the interest upon the loans they had made. A lower rate of interest might have been met in most cases, and these farms would then have been retained by those who labored to make and improve them. So long as the law allows money loaners to charge a high rate of interest they will demand and get it. Some object to the passage of a law restricting the rate to 6 per cent., lest it tend to drive money away from the State, and thus retard the spirit of progress and the development of our recources. It is a matter of fact, however, that money is plenty and easy to be had for legitimate enterprises, and with proper security, at 6 per cent., and even less, in Eastern States. With a lower rate of interest better regulations would need to be made for requiring and securing prompt payment than those now prevailing, and capitalists would prefer loaning at low rates when prompt pay is certain than to take the risks they now incur for a higher rate. The interests of capital and business are mutual, and when the rate of interest is greater than the profits of business, business must cease, and with it the demand for capital. On the other hand, when the rate of interest is below that of the profits of business, the demand for money is brisk and the probability of receiving interest and principal promptly are highest. Such a condition of affairs would be the result of a low rate of interest. It is important therefore, to all classes that the rate should be reduced at as early a date as practicable.

DON'T TAKE IT.

Indiana Farmer.

There are hundreds of money loaning agencies all over the country. They are offering money at eight to ten per cent, secured by mortgages on farms, an amount equal to one-third to one-half the value of the farm. Now, it is a well-known fact that the average rate of interest from legitimate industry of whatever kind is only four to six per cent. With this fact so well known, it is amazing that some farmers continue to take this money at ten per cent. There is nothing more certain than that they are quietly and certainly losing four per cent. of their property purchased with such money. Do they not see that it is only a question of time when they will in this way transfer their property to the loaning companies? Do they not know that these loaning companies keep their wealth and capital in money only because they can thus make four per cent. more out of it than they could if they should invest it in farms, factories, mines, ect.? Are these facts not plain and definite enough to warn people to let ten per cent. money alone? If a farmer is losing four per cent. on a given crop that he has been growing, does he not change his tactics and resort to some other productions? Why not act just as sensible about ten per cent. money? If all would refuse to touch such money, the holders of it would soon be compelled to take what other pursuits earn. They can't eat it to sustain life, nor wear it to keep out the cold. It would be useless laid away in vaults.

The hue and cry a few years ago in the West to raise the rate from six to ten per cent., in order, as it was said, "to induce capital to come to our State," was a very great mistake. It did come indeed, for in the East no such rate would be paid, for the reasons stated above, but it has been a calamity to this generation of people. It has wrecked and bankrupted thousands whom, in their ruin, have pulled down thousands more. The improvements made with the money are here still, indeed, but they were wrought in such violence as to embarrass, if not ruin, a whole generation of people. We need the development and improvement, indeed, but they would have come in a legitimate way, without violence and ruin, though perhaps not so soon. The wrong done by the Legislature was the declaration that money could earn ten per cent. Because it was so declared by law, the people believed it, acted on it, and thousands have met their ruin by it.

That wrong act should be repealed and the wrong impression corrected. The Legislature owes this to the best interests of the State and the people. Whatever improvements we may need, and whatever developments of our recources may be desirable, let us have them in a legitimate way, and without false ideas or undue stimulents.

* * *

Here is a beautiful thought floating about without credit: When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our early years. If we have had a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have gathered around our fireside, the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world hasn't changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender, and so touching in the evening of their lives.

* * *

A true man will not take kindly to the overbearing praise of a well-meaning but ignorant patron. This sort of eulogy affords little encouragement. although there may be times when it is prudent to accept it for lack of better. But, if the condescending approval of the ignorant patron be unwelcome, that of the parasite is, or ought to be, very much more so. That man must have a gross craving for bad food who can accept the fulsome flatteries of the sycophant and persuade himself that he is taking wholesome nourishment. To abstain from indignant protest at the first offer of such stuff argues either weakness of character or dullness of perception; but to swallow it and then evince readiness to accept more is to confess to utter depravity of taste.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

* * *

We may have high-born notions of our inborn excellence, and very low opinions of the world's powers of discrimination in failing to recognize that which to us is undoubted genius, but we must remember that to be great in our own estimation is to take a fool at his own estimate, and the world is to be pardoned for not partaking of our folly. The world knows its own requirements, and readily acknowledges all true service rendered; and the reason why it honors whom it does is because no worthier men exist.

* * *

"Your visits remind me of the growth of a successful newspaper,' said Uncle Jabez, leaning his chin on his hand and glancing at William Henry, who was sweet on Angelica. "Why so?" inquired William Henry. "Well, they commenced on a weekly, grew to be tri-weekly, and have become daily with a Sunday suplement. "Yes,' said William Henry bracing up, "and after we are married we will issue an extra—."

Ylang-Ylang.

The Ylang-Ylang flower is produced by a large tree, and its odor scents the air for miles around. Dr. Price prepares his Ylang-Ylang Extract from the otto of these flowers, and it is a charming perfume, having a fragrance unlike any other handkerchief extract.

* * *

It is during the inclement weather that the farmer can enjoy the warm fireside and declare his independence. He has his fuel gathered, his daily bread in store, and if his mind is not at ease, it should be, that is if he has made arrangements to have the COURIER visit him once a week during the year.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!

FOR 1879

HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO

One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and, what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS;

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

1879.

The Four Reviews

—AND—

Blackwood.

AUTHORIZED REPRINTS

—OF—

Edinburgh Review (*Whig*)
Westminster Review (*Liberal.*
London Quarterly Review (*Conservative.*)
British Quarterly Review (*Evangelical.*)
AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

These Reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one-third the price of the English editions.

No publications can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879

[Including Postage]; Payable in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00	per annum
For any two Reviews	7 00	" "
For any three Reviews	10 00	" "
For all four Reviews	12 00	" "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	" "
Blackwood and one Review	7 00	" "
Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00	" "
Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00	" "
Blackwood and four Reviews	15 00	" "

POSTAGE.

This item of expense, now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Printed by

The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

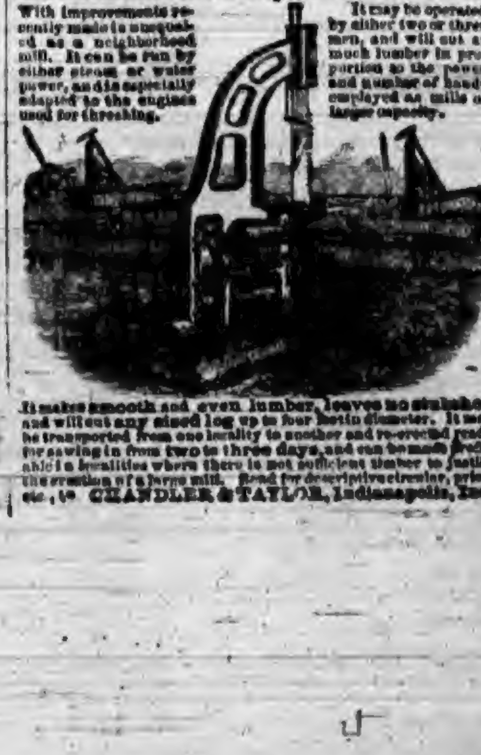

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

A **Washington** dispatch of Dec. 27 says: "The Teller-Blaine Committee met yesterday, formally acknowledged that they are powerless on account of want of funds, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. There can be little doubt that, so far as any practical investigation goes, the neglect to provide an appropriation will result in the defeat of the entire inquiry. Senator Blaine, in the course of his argument in support of the investigation, urged that if the inquiry was to have any value the committee must proceed South immediately and do the greater portion of its work during the recess. It has become necessary to pursue a different course, and it is generally conceded that the result will be seriously to cripple, if not entirely to defeat, purposes of investigation. The main reason for this is, of course, a reliance upon the $20,000 appropriation supposed to be available, but, aside from that, and apart from strictly Democratic opposition, the checks upon the investigation have been twofold: First, the jealousy between rival Presidential candidates in the Senate. Second, the traditional hostility of that conservative body to a new member, and an unwillingness on the part of the oldest Senators to permit a new man to take the lead in anything. Added to this is the desire on the part of some Republicans not to reopen the Southern question."

A **Washington** telegram of the 30th ult. says "the opinion of the First Comptroller of the Treasury as to the use of $20,000 for the Blaine committee has finally been overruled, acting Attorney General Phillips deciding that under a fair construction of the law the Senate can use the appropriation for any investigation whatever. Blaine's Teller investigation will immediately proceed, and a sub-committee will be either sent to South Carolina and Louisiana, or prominent witnesses will be summoned here."

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

It is stated from Washington that "a bill is in preparation having for its object minority representation in Congress. It will probably be introduced in the House soon after the assembling of Congress. It proposes to have the Legislature of each State, after the apportionment of the next census, so redistrict the State that the minority as well as the majority will be entitled to representation. By this plan, if carried out at the next election, supposing that there is no political change among the people, the Democrats will have a small majority, but all parts of the country alike will be represented by Republicans as well as Democrats. The plan is so to divide each State into districts that the districts may as far as possible be entitled to elect either three or five members each, thus permitting the majority of voters to elect two out of three or three out of five. In case the district is entitled to three Representatives, each elector can vote for two candidates and no more. In case the district is entitled to five Representatives, each elector can vote for three candidates and no more. Where a State is entitled to only two Representatives, as in the case of Rhode Island and Florida, it is to be divided into two districts, each electing one member, as at present, as in this case majority and minority representation would be impossible. In all cases where there is an odd Representative after the State has been divided as nearly as possible into districts to be represented by three or five members, a separate district is to be set apart for this Representative, who is to be elected as at present. The effect of this bill will be to secure to the colored people a representation in Congress. It is argued that if it were passed it would remove the objections raised by Senator Blaine to the present lack of representation of the colored population of the South."

THE EAST.

H. J. Redemeyer, who brutally murdered Franz Vose in St. Louis, Mo., last June, has been sentenced to death....Cleveland has just celebrated with great eclat the completion of a bridge across the Cuyahoga river, which connects the east and west divisions of the city.

The Emerson Piano Company's factory in Boston has been burned. Loss, $100,000; insured. Eighty-five men are thrown out of employment.....A fire in the Cocheco Print works, Dover, N. H., damaged the building and contents $75,000; insured.....The schooner Ellen, from St. John for New Haven, was wrecked on the coast of Maine. The Captain and three seamen were drowned..... Three men were killed by an explosion of nitroglycerine at Upper Preakness, N. J. Their bodies were torn into fragments and blown in every direction....Robert A. Pedrich, the Custom-House clerk of Benkhard & Hutton, New York city, is accused of appropriating $108,000 intrusted to him for the payment of customs duties. He is under arrest.

The Bryant memorial exercises at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 30th ult., were of a very imposing and impressive character. George William Curtis was the orator of the occasion, and President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Gen. Sherman, Gov. Tilden, Peter Cooper, Gen. Hancock and a large number of other distinguished persons were among the spectators.

John H. Caldwell, of South Bayfield, Mass., while kneeling in family prayer, was instantly killed by his insane wife, who cleaved his head in twain with an ax.

THE WEST.

Several criminal prosecutions have been begun by depositors against C. F. Adae & Co., the collapsed Cincinnati bankers.

The Berger Concert Troupe, supplemented by the inimitable Sol Smith Russell, are at Haverly's Chicago Theater this week, and a really enjoyable entertainment the combination affords. Of Russell's character sketches the public will never tire, and the audiences seem never to get enough of them, while the concert troupe is of a high order of merit.

Chicago elevators contain 5,556,662 bushels of wheat, 1,945,988 bushels of corn, 427,938 bushels of oats, 236,084 bushels of rye, and 1,166,762 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 9,334,029 bushels against 9,060,977 bushels at this period last year....Thomas Crossley, a San Francisco shoemaker, shot and fatally wounded his wife, and then cut his own throat with a shoe-knife, causing instant death.

THE SOUTH.

Advices from Breathitt county, Ky., report that the new County Judge, Randall, has had all the ringleaders of the Little faction arrested, which has produced consternation and dismay among those concerned in the late difficulties, and that Breathitt is now one of the most peaceful counties in the State. None of the Strong party had been caught, but it was the intention to arrest the leaders of that party as fast as they could be found.

The Congressional Yellow Fever Commission met at New Orleans on the 30th ult., and proceeded with their investigation. Drs. Holliday and Holcomb, two leading physicians of that city, were examined. Both agreed that the fever originates in New Orleans every year from a germ which was originally imported there, and has become a part of the climate; that the epidemic was undoubtedly incurred by neglect in removing garbage, and by filling up streets with the offal and garbage of the city.

GENERAL.

Diphtheria is reported in an epidemic form at various points throughout the country....The combination that has so long controlled the Pennsylvania coal trade, and held prices up, has collapsed.

A battle is reported to have occurred at Guadalajara, Mexico, between the Government troops and a body of revolutionists, in which the latter were defeated and nearly all of them captured. Subsequently eighteen of them were hanged....William H. Vanderbilt has accomplished his long-cherished purpose of establishing an ocean-freight line in connection with his railway lines, and is putting himself in a position to control the Atlantic ocean-freight traffic. He starts with fourteen first-class iron screw freight steamships of 2,000 tons burden each.

The announcement from New York that William H. Vanderbilt has made arrangements for lines of transatlantic steamers between New York and Liverpool, and New York and Havre, and Hamburg, and Bremen, comes at the same time with the news from Europe that the great English house of Baring Bros. & Co. has made similar arrangements for a line of fourteen steamers between Boston and Liverpool and London.

The perils of Arctic exploration find a fresh illustration in the fate of the Swedish Polar expedition, which is reported blocked fast in the ice above the northern entrance of the narrows of Behring's strait, on the Asiatic side. If the report is true, it is extremely probable that the members of the expedition will never again be seen alive.

Recent deaths: Charles T. Sherman, formerly United States District Judge at Cleveland, and a brother to the General of the Army; Hon. Robert W. Mackey, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and a man of strong influence in the councils of the Republican party of that State.

WASHINGTON.

It is announced from Washington that the President has offered the vacant Berlin mission to E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and that if he declines the honor it will be conferred upon John B. Henderson, ex-Senator from Missouri....The President, accompanied by a party of friends, visited New York, last week, and attended the Bryant memorial exercises.

It is announced from Washington that the sub-committee which visited the Indian Territory to consider the advisability of opening that Territory to settlement and to railroads will decide when the report is made in February to favor the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement, and to make it a Territory of the United States....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the seventy-sixth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $10,000,000—$6,000,000 of coupon and $4,000,000 of registered bonds—the principal and interest to be paid on and after the 1st of April, 1879.

POLITICAL.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says "it is stated with much confidence in some circles that Secretary Sherman desires to be the Republican candidate of Ohio, and that soon after resumption shall have been recognized as an established fact he desires to surrender the Treasury portfolio and enter actively upon the campaign. The objective point which Sherman, under these circumstances, could have in view would be, first the Governorship, second the Senatorship, and third the Presidency."

It is reported from Washington that Tilden has personally intimated to Congressman Potter that he desires to appear before the Potter committee and tell what he knows about the cipher dispatches....Senator Voorhees has gone to Indianapolis to look after his re-election.

Clarkson N. Potter and Jacob D. Cox, a sub-committee of the Potter Investigating Committee, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult., for the purpose of prosecuting the inquiry that was cut short by Yellow Jack last summer. No other members could be prevailed upon to go. It was agreed that Potter's vote should be counted as two in order to avoid a tie on party questions.

The Potter sub-committee began work at New Orleans on the 31st ult. by examining Oscar Arrayo, Secretary of State, who produced the records of his office relating to the election of 1876. P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State under Kellogg, testified to affixing his signature to the first set of Republican electoral certificates, but had no recollection of signing any second set. Judge Billings and two other witnesses were examined, but nothing of an important character was elicited. A bundle of documents left in a store by Mrs. Agnes Jenks, and addressed to her, was produced before the committee. Among the documents was one purporting to be the alleged original "Sherman letter." Chairman Potter made a statement to the press to the effect that these documents had been dropped by Mrs. Jenks for the purpose of imposing upon the committee. He declared that the so-called copy of the Sherman letter was a forgery.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, from New York for Santo Domingo, is reported lost at sea. But few of her passengers and crew escaped....A town in Hayti is reported swept away by a river changing its course. Many lives were lost....A great fire visited Hong Kong, China, on Christmas day..... The winter palace of the Khedive of Egypt, at Cairo, has been partially destroyed by fire.... A dispatch from Lahore, in India, reports that Yakoob Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has come into Jelalabad. This is regarded as equivalent to submission to the British....Ex-President Grant, accompanied by Ministers Welsh and Noyes, is visiting the Green Isle.

Regarding the war in Afghanistan the London *Standard's* correspondent with the Kuram column telegraphs that Gen. Roberts convoked the principal inhabitants of the Kuram valley at Peiwar and Ali Kheyl, and informed them that the Ameer's rule had passed away forever, and henceforth they must look to the Empress of India. It is also stated that the Ameer has gone to St. Petersburg to make an appeal to Europe....A Vienna dispatch says that eighty persons were killed or wounded in the recent encounter between the militia and students in Russia.... Twenty lives were lost by the foundering of the steamer Emily P. Souder in the West Indies. ....The Marquis of Tweeddale is dead....Great distress prevails in Switzerland. There are 6,000 unemployed persons in Geneva....The cholera has disappeared from Morocco.

Negotiations between the Russian and Turkish Governments relative to the proposed definitive treaty are said to be rapidly taking shape. Russia, although she will ultimately insist upon indemnity, will not press her demands in the present financial condition of the Turkish empire, but will rest content with the promise of the Porte to settle its war obligations at some future time. The signing of the treaty will be the signal for the complete withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Turkish territory now occupied by them.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Henry Vincent, the well-known platform speaker.

A conspiracy against the life of Prince Milan, of Servia, has been discovered, and several arrests have been made....A sudden thaw has caused numerous destructive floods in England and Scotland.

Exploring Iowa Mounds.

Mr. Giles Pearce, of Muscatine, who is an enthusiast in exploring the ancient mounds in Muscatine county, has found some additional relics on a slough bluff. The last mound opened by him was seventy-five feet in diameter and eight feet high, and contained three skeletons. The first was apparently a late burial, and was found one foot from the top; two and a half feet below this the second skeleton was found, surrounded by pieces of broken granite; two feet deeper, beneath a hard stratum of yellowish clay and charcoal, rested the third skeleton, about which were scattered relics in the shape of numerous small arrows, a small red stone pipe, a plummet of iron and a stone hammer. These were resting on a hard floor of burnt clay. Under this was soft sand. Between the last mound opened and the city of Muscatine there are said to be 650 mounds. Mr. Pearce has made plats of his explorations in Illinois and Iowa, and will forward the same to the Smithsonian Institute.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

An Interesting Issue—Views of Senator Blaine.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that journal as follows: The Chinese question has of late excited a great deal more interest among public men at the capital than it has ever before been possible to arouse. At a dinner party in this city, a few evenings since, where Senator Blaine was a guest, the conversation turned upon the Chinese question. Southern men of extreme Democratic type were present. Northern men of extreme Radical type were present. Senator Blaine, almost alone at the outset, took strong and decided ground against Chinese immigration. On being reminded that this was against the broad and liberal creed of republicanism, he replied that the creed of self-preservation was the broadest and most liberal creed in the world in its effect on the actions of men, and that, in his judgment, if free immigration of the Mongolian race was permitted, they would take possession of the Pacific coast, to the exclusion of the white race. "A people," continued Mr. Blaine, "who eat beef and wheat bread, and who drink beer, cannot labor alongside of those who live on rice, and if the experiment is attempted on a large scale the American laborer will have to drop his knife and fork and take up the chop-sticks." On being asked if he did not by this argument concede the superiority of the Chinese laborers, Mr. Blaine said no; no more than it was conceding the superiority of the slave labor to say (as was always found to be the case) that free white labor could not live and flourish alongside of it. The causes which would drive white labor from the Pacific coast by the introduction of the Chinese were not essentially different from those causes that drove white labor from the South by the spread and increase of the servile race there. It was urged by a well-known New England man that the policy of exclusion could not be maintained in this nineteenth century, but Mr. Blaine insisted that all our great troubles thus far in the United States had their origin in distinctions and prejudices of race, and that now, just as we are getting over one that threatened the destruction of civil liberty on this continent, it would not seem wise to invite another and possibly more serious trouble of the same kind from an even more dangerous source. Mr. Blaine was then asked by a prominent Western man how he would deal with the Chinese already in the country. "Kindly and fairly and honestly, of course," replied Mr. Blaine. "They came here," continued he, "under treaty rights, and are entitled to legal protection and humane, Christian treatment. The questions of fair dealing with the few Chinese already here and the throwing our ports wide open to an unlimited immigration of Mongols are entirely distinct issues, and no man of sense will confound them." The conversation was prolonged and animated, and was suggested by the presence of the Chinese embassy in Washington. At the conclusion of the talk it was said that three-fourths of the guests at the table were in sympathy with Senator Blaine's ideas.

Should Full Mourning Be Worn.

A Philadelphia clergyman, Rev. Mr. MacLeod, contends that there is neither health, sense nor religion in full mourning. He tells his congregation that a bit of black ribbon worn in some way will tell the story of bereavement just as well as a complete mourning suit. A bit of crape on the bell-pull gives the hint to those who pass by, and it is not considered necessary to cover the whole front with black drapery. Why, then, will not a bit of ribbon on cloak or coat answer the purpose, and a weight of useless expense and a costume that is always gloomy and, in warm weather, very uncomfortable, be taken from the shoulders of bereaved mourners? Christians, he is convinced, ought not to take a gloomy view of death. There are glorious hopes linked with the sorrows, and the hopes of those who are gone before should be symbolized rather than the sorrows of those who are left behind. He would have cheerful garments worn by mourners in token of the triumph of the glorified ones, and a bit of ribbon or crape as a simple memorial of their own sense of bereavement. The rest of the full mourning he would send to the heathen, who, in their sorrow at the grave, have no hope.

The History of a Family.

A Paris correspondent, in writing of persons who became distinguished or noteworthy during the French Revolution of 1789, says the youngest daughter of the lawyer who defended Charlotte Corday, in 1793, died recently in a garret at Darmstadt, in abject poverty. After Charlotte Corday had assassinated Marat, none of the Paris lawyers had courage enough to defend her. M. Lux, a lawyer of Mayence, volunteered to defend her, and did with great ability. His courageous act, however, cost him his life. He was guillotined shortly after the execution of his fair client. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom drowned herself in the Rhine, on account of unreciprocated affection, in 1807. The youngest married a merchant of Havre, who soon after became bankrupt, and who also committed suicide. The widow lived over thirty-five years in a garret, supporting herself by literary toil and drudgery.

Four gentlemen of New York city have offered $500 as a premium for the best four designs for a house for workingmen, in which may be secured a proper distribution of light and pure air, with an arrangement of rooms that will yield a rental sufficient to pay a fair interest on the investment.

SHOT IN HIS CELL.

A Story of Sam Buckmaster and the Old Alton Penitentiary.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Republican.]

The death of Col. Samuel A. Buckmaster recalls a thrilling tragedy which occurred at the Alton penitentiary, during his administration as Warden, more than twenty years ago.

In the year 1854 there was a convict at Alton named Hall, who was serving a life sentence for murder. He was a desperate man of wiry frame, and his imprisonment made him insane with rage and hate. He was such a man as Rande, but Rande was not born then. This man was set to work in the blacksmith shop, and was watched with extra care, but he managed, in some of those ways only known to the cunning of criminals, to make a short knife of a worn-out file, and he used the skill of a genius in hiding it about his person. His cell, like all the others, was strongly built of blocks of stone, the door being of oak many inches thick, and bound with iron bars. The prisoner's bed shut down against the door, which opened inwards, so that the door was fastened from within when the prisoner was abed. Through the door, which opened into a corridor, was a hole perhaps eight inches square, which was strongly barred, and the only other opening into the cell was in the outer wall of the prison, where a narrow slit, also barred, admitted light and air. This little window was very near the ceiling, and, by reason of its narrowness and the thickness of the wall, a person on the outside, even mounted on a ladder, could not get sight of the prisoner. All this was well understood by Hall, whose insane cunning had devised a desperate scheme to escape from the prison and humiliate the Warden. At 10 o'clock one morning, while at work, he signaled the guard, whose name was Crabb, that he was sick, and, in accordance to the rule, Crabb started with him to his cell. While in the corridor, as the guard was opening an iron door, Hall struck him down with a bar of iron, which he had secured in the blacksmith shop, and dragged him into the cell. He then bound him with strips from the bed blanket and closed the door, shutting down the bed against it. The guard was stunned by the blow, and did not recover his senses for an hour, but, as he did not return to the shop, search was made, and the Warden was quickly informed of the event. Hall, armed with his knife, was keeping watch over the wounded guard, and was secure in his cell. He commanded the situation. He declared that he would kill the guard unless he was granted a free pardon, but, after some reflection, demanded, in addition, that he should be furnished with a loaded revolver, and be permitted to walk with the guard out of the prison to a carriage at the gate, and that Col. Buckmaster should drive the carriage in such direction as he would then indicate, and as far as he might choose, and permit him to escape. He further announced that if any attempt was made to take him he would fall on Crabb and murder him.

His terms were absurd, of course, and the Warden at no time thought of complying with them, but the situation was horrible, and there seemed to be no means of getting at the desperado that did not render the death of Crabb certain. The people of Alton were soon aware of these facts, and the town was in an uproar. The guard was a very well known and respectable citizen, and he had a family. The prison gates were crowded with anxious men and women, and everybody's ingenuity was tasked to devise a way of saving Crabb's life. The news was sent over the State and country, and attracted its allowance of attention. Communication was kept up with the convict and the guard through the door, before which Buckmaster stood for the greater part of three days with a pistol in his hand, watching diligently for a chance to kill the convict. But Hall managed to keep himself covered by the body of the guard, and his vigilance never relaxed. He said he had been trying to get the Warden instead of the guard, but had been compelled to accept the smaller game; whereupon Buckmaster offered to take Crabb's place if he might be released, and he agreed to go into the cell stark naked; but Hall wisely declined to change his prisoner. It was useless to attempt to poison the convict, for the guard ate the same food, and the little window through the wall did not afford a view of either. When this desperate situation was understood Gov. Bissell sent a pardon to Col. Buckmaster, to be used at his direction, but the Warden resolved not to use it except in the last extremity. No labor or pains were spared to catch the convict off his guard, but he seemed to feel neither fatigue nor fear. When every other expedient had failed the Warden resolved to force the door, and accordingly, when the cell door was opened to admit the supper of the men, he introduced a crowbar and thus kept the door open, and, with the aid of another guard, rushed in and dragged Crabb out. At the first moment of violence the convict fell on Crabb with his knife, but failed to kill him, though he wounded him dreadfully. When the guard was removed, Hall closed his door and refused to surrender. He sat down on the floor out of pistol range, and was beyond the reach of Warden Buckmaster, who called upon him to surrender in vain, and, as his body and limbs were entirely concealed by the door, he still held out. But the Warden watched until he saw one foot exposed, and instantly pierced it with a ball. The wound destroyed the self-command of the convict and he exposed his head, and a ball pierced it instantly. He was taken out, and died in a day or two. The guard, Mr. Crabb, recovered entirely from his wounds, and held his place in the prison after it was removed to Joliet.

Bad as Being King.

Several of the Directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, which recently suspended, have received anonymous letters embellished with skulls and cross-bones, and reading as follows:

"You are hereby warned to make good the money you have stolen, or I will coolly drive a bullet through you. You are worse than a thief that will meet a man in the street and take his money. I could protect myself of the highwayman, but not of you. You are a sneak-thief, that will suffer severely if you do not come down with the money. Six days will be given you to think. Beware!"

Woman Ahead.

The brethren of Hardin Lodge, No. 322, on last Saturday night, were treated to a surprise on a point not set down in the books, and which, as an interpretation of Masonic law, entirely sets aside all precedents laid down by Oliver, Mackey, Moore, Cross, Mitchell or other learned writers on Masonic ruling and usages. It seems that there was a candidate in waiting to take the second degree, and, as the lodge had considerable business to transact and the night was stormy, the gentleman concluded to return home until such time as it should please the lodge to take up his case. When everything was ready, a brother was sent to find him, who returned and reported that the brother had gone home. Whereupon a committee was appointed to wait on the brother and inform him that the lodge was now ready to proceed to business. The committee started out through the snow and storm and finally arrived at the house of the gentleman and rapped at the door, which was opened by his wife, who was already dressed for the night. The committee stated their business, when they were politely but energetically informed by the lady "that at present she had a stronger grip on Mr. X. than the grip of an entered apprentice; that the lodge might do as it pleased, but, the Lord willing, Mr. X. was now about to retire with Mrs. X." The committee, struck dumb with astonishment, formed in solid procession and returned to the lodge. Had a bomb-shell fallen through the roof it could not have created more confusion than the report of the committee on the reply of the plucky woman. The hair of the Worshipful Master stood upright "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," and his hat rose three inches above his head. The Senior Warden retired from his position, and the Junior Warden, in his excitement, called the craft from labor to refreshment; the Treasurer slapped his hand on his pocket-book; the Secretary upset his inkstand; the deacons moved uneasily about, and the Tyler was heard to drop his sword in the ante-room. But the joke was too good, and, presently, rising to the occasion, the brethren burst into a roar of laughter which fairly shook the building; after which order was restored, and the lodge was closed in due form until such time as Mrs. X. will allow Mr. X. to take the second degree.—*Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.*

Labor Enlistment.

An address has been prepared by the Enlistment Labor Association of this city, showing how the employment of 100,000 men for five years may be provided by way of the enlistment plan. Members of Congress are provided with copies, the purpose being to have legislation on the subject this session. The plan is to authorize the President to issue a proclamation calling for the enlistment of 100,000 men, this number to be divided into detachments of 5,000 or 10,000 each, and distributed throughout the Western Territories, on lands of the public domain, each detachment to be furnished with agricultural and other implements of industry wherewith to cultivate the soil and develop the mineral resources of the country, the annual yield of products from every source to go to the benefit of the Government as a part of the recompense of the outlay involved in putting the plan into practical operation. The men are to receive the same pay in clothing and rations as soldiers of the regular army, and to be under the same discipline as volunteer soldiers, and to receive at the expiration of their term of service 160 acres of land as additional bounty, while the enterprise is to be under competent officers appointed from civil life. This plan will require the expenditure of $75,000,000. It is claimed that this amount will cover the entire expense necessary, as the plan would be nominally self-supporting after the first year. It is claimed by the association that this scheme is equal in importance to the regular army, the cost of which, combined with that of maintaining the Indians, and the claims for Indian depredations amounts for five years to $249,381,000. It is urged that if the plan is adopted it will greatly reduce the expense incurred from paying the large claims arising from depredations by Indians. This scheme will be urged upon Congress early in the session.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

Brother and Sister Hanged.

Raymond and Ellen Osgood, brother and sister, were recently hanged in Liberty county, Ga., for the murder of Sam Gauldin. On the night of Oct. 12 Gauldin went to the house of Simon Osgood to inquire about a debt which he owed Osgood, and which Osgood had given to a constable to collect. There was a dispute, and Simon Osgood, with three of his sons and a grown daughter, beat Gauldin with sticks, fence rails and a hoe. He died the next day. Two of the sons, Henry and Raymond, are grown men; the other, James, is a youth of 13 years; the girl, Ellen, is about 19. Henry escaped, but all the others were arrested and tried. The old man, Simon, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary; Raymond and Ellen were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, and James, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Tight Boots.

His bootmaker brought him a number five and a quarter boot to go on a number six and a half foot, and the process of trying it on convinced him of the tortures he would have to undergo in what Shakspeare has called "the taming of the shoe." "Too small," he says; "they hurt." "Hurt?" replies the artist, bitterly—"hurt? They can't hurt. I made 'em myself from measurements I took myself, and they must be a roomy fit." "But they do hurt." "How in Erebus do you know anything about it? Are you a shoemaker? What experience have you had, anyhow?"

How Oysters Are Fattened.

Very few persons who feast on the large and toothsome oysters which are served up at the raw boxes of many of the oyster houses in this city have the remotest idea from what source the luscious bivalves are obtained, or in what manner they are fattened.

The oysters obtained from Tangier sound, Lynnhaven, and what are known as the Seaside oysters are a rather small oyster, inclosed in an immense shell—their native element being salt water. These oysters, when dredged and brought to the Baltimore market, are sold to the packers and others at the rate of about 60 cents a bushel.

Recently a plan has been discovered by which these oysters can be not only fattened in a very short time, but their value enhanced at least 150 per cent. Two of the larger oyster-packing firms are now engaged in this business, and the manner of procedure is described as follows, by one who has watched the operation:

When the oysters are unloaded from the pungies they are transferred to scows, over which a deck is built, and on which deck the oysters are placed. Each of these scows will carry a deck load of 600 bushels of oysters. The scows are then towed to a point in the Patapsco river near the Ferry Bar bridge, where the water is quite shallow.

The vacant space in the scow, between the deck and the bottom, is filled with water by means of a valve, and the scow is sunk. There she is left during two flood-tides, when the water is pumped from her by means of a small machine provided for the purpose, and the scows are then towed up to the city again.

The change from the salt to the fresh water and the immersion of the oyster during these flood-tides, it is said, fattens them, until what was at first but a comparatively insignificant oyster becomes a plump and luscious bivalve, filling its entire immense shell.

After this operation the oysters, which, as stated, cost originally about 60 cents a bushel, are placed on the market, and readily command from $1.50 to $1.60 a bushel.—*Baltimore News.*

A Neat Swindle.

An ingenious fraud has been committed upon a wealthy merchant residing near Paris. He received a letter informing him that the writer had ascertained that a box containing treasure was buried in his garden, and offering to indicate the exact spot if he would agree to divide the spoil. The merchant was at first inclined to treat the letter as a hoax, but upon receiving a second and more pressing one he sent an answer agreeing to the proposal. The next day he was waited upon by a gentleman of agreeable manners, and it was arranged that the search should be made at night, in order to prevent the neighbors from talking. The box—a very weighty one—was duly unearthed, and, when taken into the house and opened, was found to contain 8,000 francs in silver pieces of 5 francs each. The merchant, much pleased at the result of the search, at once handed over the half which he had promised to his informer, who remarked that it was rather a heavy lump to carry to the railway station, distant about a mile, and that, perhaps, the merchant could oblige him with notes or gold instead. This the merchant was very happy to do; but he regretted it bitterly the next morning, as he saw that the 5 franc pieces were spurious.

A Baby Actress.

Kate Claxton is in trouble again. In one part of her play she has a 3-months'-old child in her arms. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has ordered the child removed, and hinted that it was harshly used and drugged to keep it quiet. Claxton denies the drugging and rough usage, and says: "His parents are poor, and the child's salary ($10 a week) is no doubt a great help to them. The child is very healthy, and a great pet with all of us." —*New York World.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 75	@	10 50
Hogs	3 25	@	4 25
Cotton	9½	@	9⅝
Flour—Superfine	3 00	@	3 60
Wheat—No. 2	1 05	@	1 10
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@	46
Oats—Mixed	29	@	31
Rye—Western	58	@	59
Pork—Mess	7 00	@	7 20
Lard	5	@	5¼
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	4 00
Hogs	1 50	@	2 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	82	@	83
No. 3 Spring	69	@	70
Corn—No. 2	30	@	31
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 2	43	@	44
Barley—No. 2	93	@	95
Butter—Choice Creamery	25	@	28
Eggs—Fresh	18	@	20
Pork—Mess	6 05	@	7 85
Lard	5¼	@	5½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	87½	@	88¼
No. 2	82	@	83
Corn—No. 2	29	@	30
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 1	42	@	43
Barley—No. 2	87	@	88
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	90	@	91
Corn—Mixed	29	@	30
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
Rye	42	@	43
Pork—Mess	7 40	@	7 55
Lard	5¼	@	5½
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	96	@	97
Corn	31½	@	33
Oats	24	@	26
Rye	51	@	52
Pork—Mess	7 87½	@	8 00
Lard	5¼	@	5½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	96	@	97
No. 2 Red	95	@	96
Corn	31	@	32
Oats—No. 2	22	@	23
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 40	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@	95
No. 1 Amber	92	@	93
Corn—No. 1	32	@	33
Oats—Mixed	24	@	25½
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	2 00
Pork—Mess	8 25	@	8 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 65	@	4 85
Fair	3 50	@	4 30
Common	3 00	@	3 50
Hogs	2 70	@	3 00
Sheep	3 00	@	4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

An apple-tree in ex-Gov. Palmer's yard at Springfield, Ill., has borne two crops of apples this year.

Quite a number of horses have been poisoned in Kansas by being fed raw castor beans.

The Agricultural Bureau of North Carolina does not cost the citizens of that State anything. The Bureau of Georgia has a surplus fund of over $19,000.

Do you feed your cows nothing but hay and straw in winter, and keep them on a short pasture in summer? Then you neglect to put $1 into the expense scale that might put $3 or $5 into the other scale.

The joint in a sheep of the best breed and in fair condition, which contains the least proportion of fat, is the leg, and next to that is the shoulder, while the loin, neck and breast have the largest proportion.

As a rule it will not pay to winter poor stock of any kind if the food they consume costs anything, besides all animals are in better condition at the beginning of winter than at any other season of the year. During the winter most kinds of stock lose flesh unless they are bountifully fed and warmly housed, and it does not pay to take this trouble and incur this expense for anything but the best. The weeding process is, therefore, in order.

Winter is the time for reading and study also. No reason why a farmer shouldn't take time for intellectual culture as well as anybody else. It freshens his mind for more active duties. No fear of being a "book farmer." If he don't read up, he'll soon find himself falling behind the times. Nor will it do to forget or neglect the social duties altogether. None of us can avoid them without positive detriment to ourselves. Cultivate neighborly feelings, therefore, and do something for the comfort and happiness of others as well as yourself.—*Exchange.*

Raw-hide horse-shoes are not fashionable on prairie land. In fact, the natural hoof does better, and really well, except on rocky roads. The raw-hide shoe is really more valuable, if valuable at all, on dry hard roads than on wet or muddy roads. So on frozen roads, where there is no ice, they may wear tolerably well. Nevertheless we do not suppose they will soon supplant iron, where shoes are necessary at all. In the "prairie region" farmers are fast finding out that shoeing is not so essential as has been generally supposed, except where the team is to be driven on ice or stone roads, and the latter are not at all common in "prairie land."—*Prairie Farmer.*

The alfalfa, now so famous, is only the lucerne of England, acclimated in Chili, and from thence transferred to California. In England it had the advantages of a very humid climate; in Chili, the disadvantages of a very dry one. But, when it had been made to thrive there, it was just the grass for the dry climate of California. It would not flourish everywhere. It is very sensitive to frost in the early stages of its growth. Yet in England, and in Pennsylvania, where it is produced, we hear little about its being killed by frost. In Chili its character was changed. It did not make the battle against frost, but against drought. It bears the same character in California.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Apples in Sand.—A writer in the London *Garden* says that he finds fruit to keep best in perfectly dry sand. He keeps fruit this way all the year round. He has had French crabs two years old. The Catelac pear has remained sound for twelve months. The fruit must be sound when stored, and the sand must be quite dry. The chief advantages of packing in sand are the exclusion of air currents, the preservation from changes of temperature, and the absorption of moisture, which favors decay. Much will depend on the apartment in which the experiment is tried, a dry or cool one being best. This is not a new discovery. The Pennsylvania Dutch farmers have long practiced this way of keeping apples.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Rats.—Keep the house as clear as possible of these pests. If they will not enter the traps set for them, drop a little oil of sodium in them; that will attract them without fail.

To Remove Grease Spots.—To remove grease spots from carpet and restore colors, take a handful of crushed soap bark—quillaya—to a pail of water. Scrub the spots and sponge the carpet all over.

Servants.—Talk to them not merely to give orders, but to enter kindly into their interests; warn them gently of their failures, and praise them always when they do well. Encourage with moderate but hearty praise.

To Cleanse Gilt Frames.—Take sufficient flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to one and one-half pints of water; boil in this water four or five onions, strain, and when cold wash with soft brush any part that requires restoring; when dry it will come out as good as new.

Stale Bread.—It should be broken up, dried slowly in the oven, then grated or pounded in a mortar to coarse powder and kept in wide-mouthed bottles, well corked. It will keep a long time in a dry place, and is useful for every dinner in the week, in one way or another, for breading chops, cutlets, and the like.

Coloring Carpet Rags Green.—Color the rags blue first by getting Prussian blue and oxalic acid—five ounces of Prussian blue to three of oxalic acid—that proportion. Have the druggist mix them. Then get four ounces of bichromate, and sugar of lead for yellow to dip the blue rags in to make them green. The latter part of the recipe is good to color yellow rags alone.

Lemon Sirup.—Squeeze two lemons into a dish, not tin, add a pint of water and boil a few moments. A pound of white sugar should be added to a pint of the juice; boil again ten minutes, bottle, and your lemonade is made. Two tablespoonfuls of the mixture added to a tumbler of water makes a very healthful and palatable drink.

Fit for a King.—Put a pint and a half of milk to boil in a thoroughly clean sauce-pan; sweeten and flavor it with some orange-flower water, or any other essence. Beat up the whites of eggs until they are quite firm and crisp, like snow. Put a table-spoonful at a time into the boiling milk, turning them after a few seconds. Arrange in a pyramid on a deep dish. Let the milk get cool, and then make a custard with the yelks, and pour round. The whites should be beaten in a cold place.

Ventilation of Cupboards.—The ventilation of cupboards is one of those minor matters that are frequently overlooked in the erection of houses, while the want of a thorough draught is apt to make itself unpleasantly apparent to the smell. The remedy of the defect is, however, very simple; if possible, have perforations made through the back wall of the closet, and a few in the door; when the wall of the closet cannot be perforated, bore holes freely in the door on the top and bottom. To prevent dampness, with the accompanying unpleasantness and injurious effects of mildew in cupboards, a tray of quicklime should be kept, and changed from time to time as the lime becomes slacked. This remedy will also be found useful in safes or document rooms, the damp air of which is often destructive to valuable deeds and other contents.

The Struggle in Central Asia.

The Anglo-Afghan war and the troubles apprehended with China possess more than a local significance. They are the preliminary steps leading up to a great conflict that must some day agitate Central Asia—the strife of giants for possession. No one now living may see the struggle, but it is manifestly destined to come, sooner or later. The attack upon the Ameer and the mutterings of the Chinese are only signs that Russia, through the natural action of growth, is reaching points that threaten encroachment upon India and China. It is an invariable rule that nations grow and expand in the direction of least resistance. This vast empire of Russia, with its wonderful facility for absorbing and governing Eastern nations and impressing them with the fear of its strength, cannot extend any further to the west. Against growth in that direction there is the impenetrable barrier of Germany and Austria. She cannot expand in a southerly direction without a fierce resistance, and dangerous complications with the great powers; and, even with every obstacle removed, the territory itself is too small to answer the demands of its growth. Having obtained a foothold in Asia Minor as part indemnity for the expenses of the late war, she may, and probably will, increase in that direction; but it is evident that the main line of her expansion must run due east through the vast plains of Chinese Tartary, embracing hundreds of millions of square miles of fertile territory. The advance guard of her armies and politicians have already reached the Western limits, and are pressing down upon Persia, Afghanistan, and the western Chinese boundary; while on the Pacific coast her traders, coming down from the North, are already trespassing upon the rich provinces of Chinese Tartary. This growth cannot be stopped except by the extinction of Russia. It will move on with the steady progress and resistless power of the rising tide. Barriers may be built to stop it, but it will either overflow and sweep them away, or, if they prove too strong for that, it will trend in other directions where the resistance is weaker. If the new barriers England is now seeking to erect on her northwestern frontier prove impassable, the tide will turn due east and sweep on where the resistance is less, namely, over China.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Maxims by Benjamin Franklin.

Many foxes grow gray, but few grow good.

Presumption first blinds a man and then sets him running.

Drink does not drown care, but waters it and makes it grow faster.

Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is.

The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.

Keep conscience clear, then never fear.

Strive to be the greatest man in your country, and you may be disappointed; strive to be the best, and you may succeed.

Honest Tom! You may trust him with a house full of untold millstones.

There is no man so bad but what he secretly respects the good.

Courage would fight, but discretion won't let him.

We are not so sensible of the greatest health as of the least sickness.

A good example is the best sermon.

A quiet conscience rests in thunder, but rest and guilt live far asunder.

He that won't be counseled can't be helped.

Write injuries in dust, benefits in marble.

What is serving God? 'Tis doing good to man.

Time enough always proves little enough.

He that cannot bear with other people's passions cannot govern his own.

He that with the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Pincus have been arrested in New York for exhibiting their baby, 22 months old, fifteen inches long, and weighing but a pound. The baby, which is of the female persuasion, is perfectly formed and seems to be in excellent health. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, however, hold that its health is being injured by tobacco smoke and bad ventilation.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

One of Bob Ingersoll's Theories Put to the Test.

[From Peck's Sun.]

Not long since the following utterance of Bob Ingersoll went the rounds of the papers:

> Col. Ingersoll says he keeps a pocketbook in an open drawer, and his children go and help themselves to money whenever they want it. "They eat when they want to; they may sleep all day if they choose, and sit up all night if they desire. I don't try to coerce them. I never punish; never scold. They buy their own clothes, and are masters of themselves."

A gentleman living on Marshall street, who has a boy that is full as kitteny as his father, read the article and pondered deeply. He knew that Col. Ingersoll was a success at raising children in the way they should go, and he thought he would try it. The boy had caused him considerable annoyance, and he made up his mind that he had not treated the boy right, so he called the boy in from the street, where he was putting soft soap on a lamp-post in order to see the lamp-lighter climb it, and said to him:

"My son, I have decided to adopt a different course with you. Heretofore I have been careful about giving you money, and have wanted to know where every cent went to, and my supervision has no doubt been annoying to you. Now, I am going to leave my pocketbook in the bureau drawer, with plenty of money in it, and you are at liberty to use all you want without asking me. I want you to buy anything you desire, buy your own clothes, and to feel as though the money was yours, and that you had not got to account for it. Just make yourself at home now, and try and have a good time."

The boy looked at the old gentleman, put his hand on his head as though he had "got' em sure," and went out to see the lamp-lighter climb that soft soap. The next day the stern parent went out into the country, shooting, and returned on the midnight train three days later. He opened the door with a latch-key, and a strange yellow dog grabbed him by the elbow of his pants and shook him, he said "like the agur."

The dog barked and chewed until the son came down in his night-shirt and called him off. He told his father he had bought that dog of a fireman for $11, and it was probably the best dog bargain that had been made this season. He said the fireman told him he could find a man that wanted that kind of a dog.

The parent took off his pants, what the dog had not removed, and in the hall he stumbled over a birch-bark canoe the boy bought of an Indian for $9, and an army musket with an iron ramrod fell down from the corner. The boy had paid $6 for that. He had also bought himself an overcoat with a seal-skin collar and cuffs, and a complete outfit of calico shirts and silk stockings.

In his room the parents found the marble top of a soda-fountain, a wheel-barrow, and shelf filled with all kinds of canned meat, preserves, and crackers, and a barrel of apples. A wall tent and six pairs of blankets were rolled up ready for camping out, and a buckskin shirt and a pair of corduroy pants lay on the bed ready for pulling on. Six fish-poles and a basketful of fish-lines were ready for business, and an oyster-can full of grub-worms for bait were squirming on the washstand. The old gentleman looked the lay-out over, looked at his pocketbook in the bureau drawer, as empty as a contribution box, and said:

"Young man, the times have been too flush. We will now return to a specie basis. When you want money, come to me and I will give you a nickel, and you will tell me what you intend to buy with it, or I'll warm you. You hear me."

And now that man stands around from the effects of the encounter with the yellow dog, and asks every man where a letter will reach Bob Ingersoll. He says he will kill Ingersoll, if it is the last noble act he ever accomplishes.

Erecting His Tombstone, Then Falling Dead.

A curious case of preparation for burial took place in this city last week. John Malligan, residing at No. 334 Fifth street, who has for years enjoyed the best of health, took it into his head that before death he might become so poor as to be unable to have a tombstone erected to his memory. He accordingly set about the undertaking and purchased a head-stone valued at $200, and had the names of his deceased wife and himself cut upon it, in his own case leaving spaces enough for his own age and the date of his death to be filled in afterward.

A few days after the erection of the tombstone, Mr. Malligan died. The evening of his death he felt remarkably well, and, calling his three daughters together, told them what he had done. Addressing the eldest girl, Mary Ann, he said, "Now that I have paid every mark of respect to the dead and myself I am willing to die. My tombstone is already erected, and all you have to do is to have the date of my death cut upon it." Mr. Malligan then took a cigar, and, after lighting it, chatted freely with his children, but suddenly he turned pale, and, without a moment's warning, he dropped dead.

The deceased was a prominent Mason, an Odd Fellow of long standing, as well as being a member of a number of benevolent societies. The strangest part of the story is that just before his death, in fact, the last words he was heard to utter, were addressing his daughter: "Mary Ann, take my advice, and have your tombstone erected in time, for, if you do not do it yourself, no one will." —*New York Mercury.*

The Number of the Indians.

There seems to be a great difference in the estimates as to the number of Indians in this country. Gen. Sherman, in his testimony before the commission considering the question of the transfer of Indian Bureau to the War Department, put the total number at 222,000, while Col. Meacham sets the figures at 265,000. In the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876 the number is set down at 291,822. In the census report of 1870 the number is estimated at 313,712, while the census of 1850 fixes the number at 400,764. Schoolcraft, in 1850, set the number at 388,229, and in 1857 at 379,264. Various other estimates have been made, ranging from 471,036 by Morse, in his report on Indian affairs in 1820, to 129,366, estimated by the Secretary of War in 1825. An average of all the estimates at hand since 1820 makes the number 303,824, which is probably quite nearly correct. It is probable that efforts will be made in the next census to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact number.

The Uses of Pain.

The question is often asked, "What is the use of pain? It is scarcely conceivable that the infliction has no object." There are obviously two aspects of this question: In one, science has an immediate interest; with the other it has a secondary, but not unimportant concern. The first is essentially physical. What useful service does pain subserve in the animal economy? The answer is thrust upon us by daily observation and experience. There are two sentinels posted, so to say, about the organism to protect it alike from the assault of enemies without, and exacting friends within. The first of these guardians is the sense of fatigue. When this speaks there is need of rest for repair. If the monitor be unheeded, exhaustion may supervene; or before that point of injury is reached the second guardian will, perhaps, interpose for the vital protection—namely, pain. The sense of pain, however, is more diretly significant of injury to structure, active or threatened, than an excessive strain of function, although in the case of the vital organs pain occurs whenever the pressure is great. Speaking generally, it may be set down as an taxom that, whatever collateral uses pain may subserve, its chief and most obvious service to humanity is as a deterrent and warning sensation to ward off danger. It is worthy of note, though sufficiently familiar to medical observers, that the absence of this subjective symptom in cases of severe injury is too often indicative of an injury beyond repair. The extinction of pain is not the highest, although it may be a generous impulse. If there were no guardian sensibility of this nature it would be impossible to live long in the world without self-inflicting the most formidable injuries. That pain, in the second place, has an educational value as regards the mind and temper no one can doubt. Some forms of pain would seem to be chiefly intended for this purpose; but even in this view pain has a practical interest, because the higher development of the mind, and of which the brain is the formative organ, is a process of physico-mental interest, governed by natural laws, of which science is perfectly competent to take cognizance. The subject as a whole is one with which the physician and physiologist have much concern.

The Presidential Field.

The editor of the *Post*, the Democratic organ at Washington, carefully summarizes his walks and talks with politicians at Washington and says: "The contest for the Republican Presidential nomination two years hence seems to have already practically narrowed itself down to Grant, Blaine and Washburne. The two former stand as the principal active competitors, and the latter as the most distinguished representative of the grand army of compromise candidates. Grant's strength lies in the South, Blaine's in the Northeast, and Washburne's in a less positive sort of a way everywhere." Then, after analyzing the strength of each, he says: "Grant, however, is almost invincible from the fact that the tremendous influence of the money power is all on his side. This influence really brought about the nomination of Hayes in 1876. The power that is to prevent it from accomplishing the same in 1880, with the name of Grant substituted for that of Hayes, has yet to assert itself. Such are the probabilities and possibilities bearing upon the case. The nomination of Grant in 1880 seems, therefore, from present indications, to be inevitable. He will accept, of course."

Our Old Friend, the Apple.

The genuine apple-eater comforts himself with an apple, in their season, as others with a pipe or cigar. When he has nothing else to do, or is bored, he eats an apple. While he is waiting for the train he eats an apple, sometimes several of them. When he takes a walk he arms himself with apples. His traveling-bag is full of apples. He offers an apple to his companion and takes one himself. They are his chief solace when on the road. He sows their seed all along the route. He tosses the core from the car window and from the top of the stage-coach. He would, in time, make the land one vast orchard. He dispenses with the knife. He prefers that his teeth shall have the first taste. Then he knows the best flavor is immediately beneath the skin, and that in a pared apple this is lost. If you will stew the apple, he says, instead of baking it, by all means leave the skin on. It improves the color and vastly heightens the flavor of the dish.—*American Rural Home.*

Biblical Facts.

A prisoner, condemned to solitary confinement, obtained a copy of the Bible and, by three years' careful study, obtained the following facts: The Bible contains 3,576,589 letters, 773,692 words, 31,174 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times. The word "reverend" occurs but once, which is in the 8th verse of 111th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the alphabet except J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of II. Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 16th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. There are no words or names with more than six syllables.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Neutralizing Poison with Sweet Oil.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice that quantity. This oil will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

Borax for Colds.—A writer in the *Medical Record* cites a number of cases in which borax is proved a most effectual remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that in sudden hoarseness, or loss of voice in public speakers or singers from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as wetting brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is too dry.

Cure for Corns.—The latest remedy for the cure of corns comes to us from a friend living in Kingsville, Ohio, who vouches for the cure with grave assurance, having known of its efficacy in many stubborn cases. He says: "Take a well-ripened lemon, roll and squeeze until the juices are well liquified, then open the lemon and squeeze the juice into a glass vial. Add to the juice three or six pearl buttons, according to size, such as is used on linen or cambric underwear. In a few days it will be found the lemon juice has eaten up or dissolved the buttons, so they can be mashed between the thumb and finger. Shake the mixture well, then apply it to the corn; a few applications will conquer the most stubborn settler and give permanent relief." This is a remedy easily prepared and contains no poisonous substance; so all who desire can use it without fear of evil consequences.

Bunions.—Among the bunion remedies put forward in the newspapers are the following: (1) Bind a fine linen band tightly around the foot and over the bunion, sew it on if necessary, and wear it day and night; bathe the feet frequently in strong borax water, using a teaspoonful of pulverized borax to a basin of water. (2) Use pulverized saltpetre and sweet oil; obtain at the druggist's 5 or 6 cents' worth of saltpetre; put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to nearly dissolve it; shake up well, and rub the inflamed joints night and morning, and more frequently if painful. (3) Tallow dropped from a lighted candle on the affected part will eradicate the heat and finally remove the bunion. A strip of the candle should also be wound around the corn. Bandage at night. (4) Try binding on the pulp of a lemon every night.—*Various Sources.*

Sick Headache.—This complaint is the result of eating too much and exerting too little. Nine times out of ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruits or berries, with moderate, continuous exercise in the open air, sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration, would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in half a glass of water, and drunk, generally gives instant relief. We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A sovereign remedy for this disease is not easily found. A correspondent from Connecticut contributes the following on this subject: "Sick headache is periodical and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts up to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of a headache appear, take a teaspoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bed-time; follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from your unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple, but I have seen many cures in this way."

The Preacher's Story.

There were three passengers on a Dyersburg stage, and they were entertaining each other with yarns of travel—that is, two of them were doing the talking. The third, a clergyman, was rather quiet, and had little to say. The talkers had been pouring out marvelous stories of gigantic fish, enormous snakes, huge mosquitoes, etc., each trying to outdo the other in lying—all of which was evidently for the delectation of the innocent and gullible-looking parson. One had just finished a big frog tale, and the twain were winking at each other and watching its effect upon the preacher, when that individual aroused himself, and observed:

"Pardon me, gentlemen; do you see that cotton-gin on the right there?"

Yes, they saw a cotton-gin.

"You notice that is run by an old horse-power?"

Yes, they noticed it.

"Well that gin was once the property of old Jason Sanders, a great hunter and trapper in his day. One autumn, right in the midst of the ginning season, an epidemic broke out amongst the stock in this section. Sanders lost everything he had that could pull his power, and he was forced to stop his gin with most of his cotton in the seed. Neither horses, mules nor steers could he buy; and—well, sirs, he took to the woods and caught four immense, live red foxes—oh! they were giants—nothing like them ever seen before in this country—and the very next day, gentlemen, he—"

"Oh, yes, he made them foxes run his gin. Well, that is a whopper!"

"Tell that to the marines, old man!"

"I was going to say, gentlemen, that the very next day he took those foxes to town and got a big notice in the papers. I never heard of his running his gin with them."

And then the two travelers looked at each other wistfully, and one of them proposed that they get out and walk up the hill.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ALL SORTS.

The right of suffrage in Spain is be shortly curtailed.

Small-pox threatens to become epidemic in Toronto.

It is reported that Bret Harte will lecture in England.

Actors say the hardest task to learn is how to laugh naturally.

Anna Dickinson's dramatic experiments cost her $200,000.

California has this year produced enough to support 10,000,000 of people for a year.

The next session will open the 100th assembly of the Massachusetts Legislature; the first met Oct. 25, 1780.

Ship-building in the Portland (Me.) district has declined from 15,576 tons in 1874 to 4,279 in 1878.

The game of foot-ball occasions so many accidents in England that it is obtaining a bad name.

The *Methodist* very strongly condemns the fashionable displays of wealth in marriages and funerals.

Hungary produces more horses than any other country of its size—2,158,000 for a population of 15,000,000.

Philadelphia is attempting to retrench by reducing the police force 200 men, making its number 1,000.

If Texas had as many people to the square mile as Massachusetts she would have a population of 72,000,000.

In the English army, especially among the young, beef tea has been found quite as efficient a stimulant as rum.

It seems probable that a record of Gen. Grant's travels will be published. James Russel Young is to be the writer.

A New Jersey clergyman refuses to make a return of his marriages to the State, claiming to be responsible only to God.

San Francisco recently shipped her first cargo of furs to Europe. The goods came from Alaska, and are worth over $500,000.

The costliest switch of hair ever made in Paris was sold there lately for $500. It was snow white, and a yard and a quarter long.

The New Orleans *Times* says some of the more unfortunate school-teachers in New Orleans are upon the verge of starvation, and no money with which to pay them.

Boston is going into expensive improvements. A million dollars has been voted for sewerage, and a projected Court House will cost another million.

A physician of Montgomery county, Ind., allowed three feet of stagnant water to stand in the cellar of his house, and was much surprised when his child died of diphtheria.

Complaints have been rife in Darmstadt of the adulteration of American tobacco. Yellow straw paper, saturated with extract of Kentucky leaf, and dried, has been found in cigars.

Recent events have developed the fact that in New Jersey there is no law against stealing bodies from the grave; and the subject will be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature this winter.

In the new Territory of Oklahoma it is proposed to give every Indian man, woman and child a homestead of 160 acres of land in addition to the tribal lands which now belong to the various Indian families.

M. Delebecque, the Director of the Bordeaux Mint, whose arrest created such a sensation, is alleged to have abstracted bars of silver and substituted bars of copper silvered over. The fraud is estimated at 1,300,000 francs.

Somebody started the hoax that Wm. Y. Taylor, of Whitehall, N. Y., was to fall heir to $100,000 if he married within a year, and now 300 letters, evidently penned by solicitous and susceptible females, await his call at the Whitehall postoffice.

French engineers are discussing the practicability of a railway across the Desert of Sahara, and think one can be built and maintained notwithstanding the heat and absence of water. The distance from Algiers to Timbuctoo across the desert is 1,500 miles.

A man in Lexington, Va., mailed a letter to a fictitious name in Japan, with a request that it be returned if not called for, and started it by way of the Atlantic. His object was to see how long it would be in going around the world. It came back by the way of San Francisco in just 100 days.

A nice-appearing young man called at a house in Providence and told the lady that her husband had authorized him to get his overcoat to wear at a funeral. The unsuspecting woman gave the stranger the coat, and now the husband is extremely anxious there shall be a funeral, if only he can furnish the corpse.

NAUGHTY.

Somebody's lips were close to mine,
Thus tempted, I couldn't resist.
Roguish and rosy, a sweet little mouth
Was suddenly softly kissed.
Somebody's eyes looked up and frowned,
With such a reproving glance.
"If kisses were wicked?" I asked my pet.
Then the eyes began to dance,
And, smiling, the little maid answered,
As I knelt there at her feet:
"They must be a little bit naughty,
Or they never would be so sweet."

The Sultan of Turkey lately sent for a Christian doctor of note at Constantinople, and when the latter arrived he found the Sultan with a Bible in his hand. "You are a Christian," said the Sultan; "swear to me upon this Bible that you will tell the truth. I wish to know if my lungs are affected, or if I have any other organic trouble." The doctor took the oath, and then, sounding the Sultan's lungs, found them healthy, as also his general system, except a tendency to nervousness, for which horseback exercise was prescribed.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 9th, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

—The Auburn COURIER, although not having the pleasure of "editing" the county printing of DeKalb, takes the manly and honorable stand of refusing to cut rates in order to pick up an odd job or two of legal advertising.—It believes that "to the victors belong the spoils" at legal rates.—Columbia City Post.

The Banner would rejoice to be surrounded by an equally honorable competition. While Noble county was under republican rule, The Banner never felt tempted to diminish the earnings of republican organs by a system of "ratting" that is justly held in contempt by all honorable publishers. But as soon as the situation had undergone a change, officers elected by the democratic party were besought and besieged to peddle out their patronage to the lowest bidder. We have thus for years been compelled to submit to rates far below those fixed by law—not that this method benefited a dishonorable competitor, but that it gratified a spirit of envy and malignity which it is difficult to characterize in terms befitting its meanness and perfidy.—Ligonier Banner.

* * *

Indiana's Deaf and Dumb.

The 35th annual report of the Indiana Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, is before us. Thinking that a few extracts would be of interest to our many readers in DeKalb county, we have taken the trouble to select the following as the most important features of the report. The Board of Trustees and Superintendent urge the importance of greater capacity for the accommodation of the large number of applicants who are now seeking admission to that institution, and with a view of presenting the matter to the Legislature (about to convene) in a "clear and definite" light have procured plans for the necessary additions to the present buildings so as to make accommodations for one hundred additional pupils of each sex. The report is accompanied by a lithograph of the proposed additions, which, according to the estimate of the architect will cost $56, 367, 67. The current expense account for the past year aggregates $62, 997, 99 classified as follows;

For subsistence	$17,305 01
For control	1,000 00
For superintendence	4,722 32
For school department	$16,306 19
For services	3,965 50
For gaslight	835 10
For water rent	536 12
For steam heating	3,498 96
For repairs	6,621 78
For furniture and refurnishing	1,886 14
For miscellaneous items	2,338 64
For clothing	3,282 23
Total	$62,997 99

Number of pupils in attendance at date of report, males, 188, females, 140, total, 328. Since the opening of the institution, in 1844, 1207 pupils have been admitted, representing nine hundred and six (906) families, of which one family contained six deaf-mutes, two families contained five deaf-mutes, six families contained four deaf-mutes, thirty-six families contained three deaf-mutes; ninety-eight families contained two deaf-mutes, six hundred and sixty-three families contained one deaf-mute.

Their deaf-mute relationship was as follows:

Six pupils had a deaf-mute father and mother; five pupils had a deaf-mute father; four pupils had a deaf-mute father and mother and one sister; two pupils had deaf-mute father mother and two brothers; two pupils had four deaf-mute brothers; two pupils had three deaf-mute brothers; twenty pupils had two deaf-mute brothers; ninety-eight pupils had one deaf-mute brother; four pupils had two deaf-mute sisters and one brother; four pupils had two deaf-mute brothers and one sister; nine pupils had three deaf-mute sisters; twenty-one pupils had two deaf-mute sisters; eighty pupils had one deaf-mute sister; one pupil had deaf-mute father, mother, two brothers, four uncles and one aunt.

The origin of deafness, as given by the friends of the pupils, is shown in the following table:

Number born deaf	486
Caused by scarlet fever	122
By cerebro spinal meningitis	218
By brain fever	49
By bilious fever	2
By catarrhal fever	8
By typhoid fever	31
By erysipelas	3
By inflammation	75
By convulsions	16
By intermittent fever	6
By measles	24
By scrofula	9
By neuralgia	1
By dropsy	10
By teething	3
By wounds or injuries	18
By croup	3
By whooping-cough	10
By mumps	7
By diphtheria	3
By pneumonia	17
By small-pox	1
By salivation	1
By sickness	59
Cause unknown	43
Total	1,207

The whole number of pupils admitted from DeKalb county since 1844, is 9; the number discharged, 3; the number under instruction last year, 6; as follows: Jennie S. Hessinger, Auburn; Thos. M. Hull, Butler; Henry A. Swander, Corunna; James M. Swihart and Myron E. Watson, Auburn. Three persons applied for admission from this county last year, one of whom was admitted and two postponed.

Next week we will publish the rules and regulations for the admission of pupils.

* * *

—Dr. R. Elson has recovered his health and is now able and ready to resume the duties of his profession. Those desiring dental work done will find him at his office at any time during the week, except Monday and Tuesday.

* * *

$100,000, to loan at a low rate of interest onfirst mortgage security on real estate, apply for terms by letter or in person to,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
1tf. Loan agent.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TAX LIST FOR 1878.

To the Tax Payers of DeKalb County:

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof that the rate of taxations for the year A. D. 1878, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

	State Levies.					Town and Township Levies.								County Levies.			
	State House Tax	State Tax		School Tax		Township Tax	Road Tax	Com School Tax		Special School Tax		Addit'l special School		Co. Tax	Road Int.	Tot'l Tax	Total Poll
TOWNSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS.	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each poll	On each $100	On each $100	On each $100	On each poll
Butler tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	20			40				38	8	146	100
Jackson-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			20	25			38	8	131	125
Concord-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			25	50			38	8	126	150
Newville-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			35	100			38	8	[illegible]	200
Stafford-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	10			20				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			25				38	8	141	100
Union-tp	2	12	50	16	50	05	15			5				38	8	101	100
Richland-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	10			35	25			38	8	121	125
Fairfield-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	15			20	40			38	8	121	140
Smithfield-tp	2	12	50	16	50	10	10			20	40			38	8	116	140
Franklin-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			30				38	8	136	100
Troy-tp	2	12	50	16	50	12	15			40				38	8	143	100
Keyser-tp	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			20	60			38	8	126	150
Auburn town	2	12	50	16	50	05	15	25		10		80	25	38	8	151	125
Waterloo town	2	12	50	16	50	05	15			25	100	60	25	38	6	121	200
Butler town	2	12	50	16	50	15	15			40			50	38	8	156	150
Garrett town	2	12	50	16	50	15	18		50	25	50			38	8	131	200

Also, $1 for one dog, $3 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the County Treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1878.

Taxes may be paid in full, or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1879; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1879. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. penalty will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road Receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes.

No Road Receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No County Order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday of February, 1879.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday of April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 12, 1878.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

* * *

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.

B. F. GREENWOOD,
Trustee.

2-1m.

JANUARY 2nd,
MESSRS.
ROOT & COMPANY,
Commence their Annual
Clearing Out Sale!

For the purpose of Reducing stock previous to inventory on February first. In every Department we have Great Reductions in price, and shoppers who appreciate Live Bargains, can find them.

Carpets, Curtains,
Upholstery Goods,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Fine Furs,
Linen Goods,
Flannels, Blankets,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Fancy Goods, Notions.

Special Low Prices will be made on all kinds of Domestic Cotton Goods during this Great Sale.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort-Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

A Magnificent Stock of Dry Goods to be Sold Regardless of Cost.---Not oftener than once in a life-time does such a chance occur.

By the terms of the will of the late John Gray Foster his interest in the business of the widely known firm of Foster Brothers, Fort Wayne, was permitted to remain for the term of two years, but at a recent conference of the executors and remaining partners, it was mutually agreed to close the estate interest on or about March 1st, 1879, and with that end in view the firm will inaugurate

A Great Special Sale, Regardless of Cost. Commencing Monday Jan. 13.

At least $25,000 worth of the immense and elegantly assorted stock must be turned into cash before the day of settlement arrives. To accomplish this at a dull season of the year, Foster Brothers realize that they

MUST TAKE A BIG LOSS FROM THE START.

But the firm which never quailed when, at the close of the war, and during the panic of 1873, it was sometimes necessary to loose a thousand dollars in a single day will not show the white feather now.

This Fearful Cut in Prices Will be Made in Every Department of Our Immense Store.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, JEANS AND CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, MERINO UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES AND ALL FANCY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES WILL ALL GO DOWN TOGETHER.

These Prices Will Show What a Fearful Loss we are Ready to Take

Big lot of oil Turkey red prints 5c., recent price 10c.
100 pairs of 10-4 white wool blankets at $1.28 per pair.
10,000 yards of good fast colored prints at 3 cents a yard.
A big lot of 10 cent ginghams will be cleared out at 6c.
Plaid flannls 12½c; plaid shirting cheviots, 6c, worth 10c.
50 pieces of good Canton flannel, worth 9c, will be sold at 5c.
Good straw tickings 6c; feather tickings as cheap in proportion.
10 pieces double fold white pillow case muslin, worth 15c, for 9c.
Good yard wide carpets, 15c up. Stair oil cloths, worth 20c, for 10c.
Stylish winter cloaks from $1 up. Some very fine cloaks at half price.
8c towels for 3c; 10c towels for 5c; 20c towels for 12½c; 30c towels for 20c.
Gents' white merino shirts and drawers from 19c. up; ladies from 28c up.
50 pairs of $3 wool blankets, slightly imperfect, will be closed at $1.37 per pair.
A handsome line of colored alpaccas, worth 20c, will be sacrificed at 10 and 12½c.
12,000 yards of fancy dress goods, recently sold at 18c, will be sold at 8 and 9c.
5,000 yards of fancy dress good, recently sold at 20c, will be offered at 10 and 11c.
5,000 yards of fancy dress goods, which we have recently sold at 12½c will be made 5c.
10,000 yards of fancy dress goods, recently sold at 15c, will be given away at 6 and 7c.
Balmoral and felt skirts from 39c up. Gents' ready made shirts, fine linen busoms, 49c.
10 pieces of one of the best makes, two yard wide bleached sheeting, worth 25c, for 12½c.
10 pieces of a celebrated make of two yard wide unbleached sheeting, worth 25c, for 12½c.
5 cases yard wide muslin at 5c a yard, worth 8c; good yard wide muslin at 4c, worth 6c.
Wide Turkey red table damask, worth 60c, for 41c; unbleached table linens, worth 40c, for 25c.
5,000 yards of the best Tycoon reps, for wrappers, latest styles, worth 22c will be sold at 10 and 12½c.
10 pieces of one of the best makes, two and one-quarter yards wide sheeting, in both bleached and unbleached, at 15c.
All best Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Gloucester, Pacific, Sprague and Garner Prints 4 cts, a yard. Just think of it! four cents a yard!
The recent price has been 8c, and before the war they brought 12½c.

When an entire stock of goods is being slaughtered it is impossible to give many quotations. Goods we shall have one day will be sold the next. Those who come first will, of course, get the best bargains, and will have the best assortment to select from. People who wait until some kinds of goods are all sold will be unreasonable if they blame us for the results of their lack of promptness in taking advantage of this extraordinary opportunity for the purchase of dry goods and carpets at prices below the cost of manufacture.

Remember this Sale does not Commence until Monday, January 13th, 1879.

All Goods will be Marked in Plain Figures, and will be Sold only for Cash.

FOSTER BROTHERS, GREAT NEW YORK CITY STORE
11 and 13 COURT STREET, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

States!

COLUMBIA CITY—Last week a fire broke out in the building occupied by Anthes' saloon and Greulich's provision store—a frame building, and had it not been for the apparatus of a $11,000 fire department, and the heroic efforts at the well drilled members of the department, who by hard work saved the property in which the fire originated as well as the remainder of the block, the loss would have been much larger than the entire cost of the apparatus.

In the same place the large residence of Mr. B. F. Belson caught fire and was also saved by an energetic fire department. Columbia City certainly has no cause to regret her investment in a first-class steam fire engine, besides she has an A. 1. Hook and Ladder company. We congratulate the boys on their success.

DECATUR, IND.—On Friday morning of last week, the Miesse Hotel, Bell's Livery barn, and a private barn belonging to a Mr. Burns, were totally destroyed by fire. The greater portion of the hotel furniture was saved, but the entire contents of the livery stable except horses were lost. Total loss about $5,600. In the afternoon of the same day, the old log jail was fired by a prisoner and is now in ashes. Decatur has no fire department.

OBITUARY.

EDITOR COURIER—Dear Sir: Please give space in your valuable paper to the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr James McOscar of Smithfield township, who departed this life at the residence of his parents last Saturday morning, January 4th, in the 22nd year of his age. He was engaged in teaching the 4th term of school, in while is known as the county line school house, Fairfield township, and parted his pupils last Friday evening at the close of his week's labor. On returning home he complained of not feeling very well and retired early. His brothers were aroused the next morning at three o'clock by his heavy and suppressed breathing, and found him in an unconcious state. Medical aid was summoned and the trouble was pronounced congestion of the lungs All assistance failed to resuscitate, and the sad messenger of death fulfilled his mission at 8:20 A. M. Mr. James McOscar was a young man of bright intellect, studious and persevering in all his undertakings, amiable and beloved by those who knew him best. He leaves many friends who sympathise with the family in their sad bereavement.

"Doubled-Up."

The following marriage licenses were issued by Clerk Moss during the month of December:

David Norman and Manza Beard, James Parker Matheny and Sadie E. Worth, Reuben Kock and Harriet Mathews, Thomas Broderick and Mandella Parrish, George Rinehold and Elizabeth E. Buertsner, Roger R. Houlton and Amanda R. Mills, Henry Jennings and Isabel Nelson, Leonard J. Camp and Anna M. Smith, John G. McEnterfer and Mary J. Sury, John Wimer and Lyda A. Coats, James W. Thomas and Sarah P. Nelson, Josiah Henney and Cathrine Row, Commodore P Oberlin and Mary N. Corbin, Lewis Olinger and Nancy J. Frets, George Metzger and Cassa Strow, John W. McCrory and Mary Alica Shaffer, Eli Zonker and Emma Hartman, Wm. C. Phillips and Mina M. Long, George McIntosh and Lucetta B. Bowlby, Uri J. Murphy and Ida L. Hook, David B. Olinger and Margaret Kenistrick, Sylvester Shumaker and Cathrine A Smith Samuel J. Andress and Lida J. Miller, Franklin Bowman and Mary Jane Reasoner, David Doty and Samantha Alwood.

DAN MCDONALD has said "good bye" to the patrons of the Plymouth Democrat. Dan has been connected with that paper since 1855, and has succeeded in establishing one of the best county papers in the State; his editorials are always read with interest by the editorial faternity as well his subscribers. The Democrat under his management has gained a reputation for independence and candor; it has been free from personalities and firm in the advocacy of the political principles of the party of its choice. In the with drawal of our friend Dan, the fraternity has lost one of its brightest lights. May prosperity ever attend him.

—The late Bayard Taylor, in a letter just printed in the Wilmington, (Del.) Commercial, thus refers to his name:

"I was named by my parents simply 'Bayard,' after James A. Bayard, the grandfater of our senator. As a boy of sixteen or seventeen I sometimes attached 'J,' (never James) to my name foolishly thinking it would look better. When my first volume of poems came out, Rufus Griswold, my first literary friend, put 'James Bayard Taylor' on the title page, and the small private addition was printed before I could correct it. The matter was an annoyance to me then, and has been ever since. I felt bound to retain the 'J,' however, until I was twenty-one, and became legally responsible for my signature. Then I dropped it instantly, and have never since used anything else than my original and only true name."

—An effort is being made to have the Sedan and Orland mail route discontinued, and have a new route established to run from Kendallville to Angola.

Local and Miscellaneuso

—Stave bolts are coming in rapidly.

—West's Liver Pills cure indigestion.

—The state legislature convenes today.

—To-night is the regular night for the Neoterics to meet.

—Horse blankets at Schaab Beugnot & Co's at $1,00 each.

—Protracted meeting still continues at the M. E. Church.

—The hay market seems to be pretty well supplied at present.

—Mr. R. Elson, of this city, visited Hicksville Ohio, Tuesday.

—Mens & Boys Caps at from 25 to 50c at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—Can you enjoy the sleighing these pleasant (?) moonlight nights?

—Our business men report a general revival in trade since the holidays.

—The Waterloo Press of this week will contain the delinquent tax list.

—New Saginaw Salt only $1,25 per. bbl at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w

—McQuiston & Ralston are offering big bargains in Overcoats & Clothing.

—Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee 23c per lb or 4 lbs for 90c at McQuiston & Ralston.

—An infant child of Recorder Boland is lying very low with lung fever.

—Geo. V. Hazzard wants to "air' this community through the newspapers

—A number of our citizens are providing themselves with ice for summer use.

—Miss Allie Zimmerman entertained a few of her friends last Saturday evening.

—Mr. John Sommers, of the Waterloo Press, gave us a pleasant call Tuesday.

—Notice the handsome new sign of Miss Rebecca Canon, in front of her shop.

—A great many persons were frozen to death during the late severe cold snap.

—G. H. Yesbera is visiting under the parental roof at West Unity, Ohio, this week.

—Billy Little, over Willis' book store turns out the best handmade work in town.

—Dave Hampton has severed his connection with The Boot Upside Down.

—Two Miss Crockets, of Angola, are the guests of our clever landlord Mr. M. Markle.

—An old gentleman by the name of Pifer, of Wilmington-tp., was buried Sunday.

—A broken rail sent a Saginaw freight engine off the track near Waterloo last Thursday.

—Judge Tousley disposed of a large number of cases during the last term of court.

—Magnificent ice, enough of it is being stored to keep the community cool for a year.

—Notice the mammoth advertisement of Foster Bros. of Fort Wayne, in another column.

—Union prayer meetings are participated in by the several denominations of this place.

—James Anderson, and family returned home Monday from a visit among friends in Michigan.

—Sheriff Leas regulates things about the court room as if he was an old hand at the business.

—The funeral of Mr. McOscar at Garrett, was largely attended. Sermon by Rev. Young of Auburn.

—Miss Laura Fair, who has been suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria, is slowly recovering.

—Twelve tramps lodged in the calihoose last Monday night. The cold weather corrals the boys.

—About 800 tons of ice have been stored by our enterprising butchers, and they are not done yet.

—Mr. Christopher Cloy is a victim of the cold snap, freezing his feet so badly that he is confined to the house.

—Friends from abroad are visiting with the family of Mr. Wm. Rakestraw. We were unable to learn the names.

—It is rumored that the Good Templars of this city will visit the Garrett lodge next Saturday evening.

—We are pleased to announce the addition of a large number of names to our subscription list, in the last ten days.

—Between Judge Tousley, Judge Lowry and Judge McBride, the Circuit Court docket has been somewhat relieved.

—The Masonic fraternity now occupy the second story over the store of Miss Lydia Hogue, in Ensley's new block.

—A engine on the Saginaw road was unable to get away from the depot last Friday on account of the terrible cold weather.

—Miss Allie Zimmerman left for Fort Wayne yesterday where she will spend several days among her numerous friends.

—We have a communication from Geo. V. Hazzard to which we intended to reply this week, but sickness prevents.

—Seven tramps were seen on our streets Tuesday morning, each wearing a new pair of over-shoes. Where did they get them?

—B. F. Kinmont, David Cockran, Wm. Rakestraw and Samuel Rakestraw, go to Cairo, Ill., to work on a bridge. Success be with you.

—Ladies' coats are now being offered by Schaab Beugnot & Co at manufacturers prices. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a bargain.

—The name of J. Frank Snyder's partner does not appear at the head of the Adams County Union of last week. Are you going it alone, Joe?

—MARRIED—By Squire Smith, of Fairfield, at the residence of the bride's father, December 8th, 1878, Sylvester Shoemaker to Catharin A. Smith.

—Mr. T. C. Mays would be much obliged if persons who yet owe him on subscription would bring him some wood at once, as he is entirely out.

—The good templars of the this place have organized a literary society in connection with their lodge, at which place an evening can be spent pleasantly.

—Messrs. Root & Company commence their annual clearing out sale for the purpose of reducing stock previous to inventory on Feb. 1st. See ad, in another column.

MARRIED; On Wednesday evening Jan. 1st. 1879 at the M. E. Parsonage by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr Wilbert L. Foster to Miss Eliza C. Swander, both of Noble County Ind.

—Owing to sickness, our paper is not what it should be this week. We have been trying to disolve partnership with Mr. "Ager" for about five months, but have not succeeded.

MARRIED; On Wednesday January 8th, 1879 at the M. E. Parsonage by Rev. J. E. Ervin, Mr. David Worman, of Noble Co, Ind, to Miss Manza Beard, of DeKalb County Ind.

—Those of our citizens who attended the dance at Waterloo last week, speak in flattering terms of the manner in which the hall was decorated. They also report a general good time.

—Mrs. Thomas Rowley an old and respected resident of Jackson-Tp., died very suddenly last Monday of lung fever. The old lady was is town in her usual health the day after Christmas.

—We take this opportunity to notify our "wood subscribers" that we are hovering over the dying embers of the last stick, and unless you come to our rescue immediately we "perish." If you love us bring it now.

—Information comes to us this morning that the hook and ladder company has disorganized. A town of this size should by all means have some protection against fire, therefore we would urge the boys to reorgainze at once.

—The COURIER can hardly afford to devote a column to every man who stops taking that paper.—Waterloo Press.

Don't judge the COURIER by the Press, Bro. Baxter.

—Dr. R. Elson will be absent from his office Monday and Tuesday of each week. He will be in his office during business hours the remaining days of each week to attend to the duties of his profession.

—A Revenue officer was in town yesterday for the purpose of examining all establishments where cigars are sold, with a view of ascertaining whether all stamps had been cancelled on empty cigar boxes. He does a "smashing" business. Look out for a detective next.

—Mr. Tom. C. Mays returned from Colorado last Saturday. He reports flattering prospects at the new mining camp of Silver Cliff, and expects to return in the spring. Tom left for Indianapolis on Monday morning to look after his interest in the legislative appointments.

—A wholesale agent for a grocery house in Toledo, Ohio, while transacting business in Hoopengarner's store, in Butler, left his pocket book lying on the counter and went out, but soon discovering his loss returned to find the book missing. It contained about $2,000, principally in drafts. The book has not yet been found.

—The PENN YAN MYSTERY Vol. 1, No. 1, has been received. As a literary weekly we think it surpasses anything we have ever seen. The publisher, Mr. Leon Lewis, is an author of acknowledged ability, who has gained a fortune from his literary productions, and now proposes to furnish a weekly visitor of rare merit to those who will send $3.00 to Penn Yan Mystery, Penn Yan, New York.

—A sad scene was witnessed at the Presbyterian church last Tuesday evening. As the good people were offering their praises to the Almighty, an old lady about fifty years of age entered the church, chilled and crying, and asked to be protected from the threatening cold night, which enlisted the sympathy of our hospitable neighbor, Mrs. S. W. Sprott, who at once provided for her comfort. The lady is a stranger and is reported as being a tramp.

—At the meeting of the Bar Association of this county, held in the Court House last Tuesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, E. D. Hartman; Vice-President, C. A. O. McClellan; Secy. D. Y. Husselman; Treas., Guy Plum; Mem. Ex, Com., J. E. Rose.

The time of the meetings of the Association was changed, so that hereafter the regular meetings will be held only once every three months.

—A party of little folks from the city enjoyed the hospitalities of our farmer friend, Mr. John Sheffer, south of town Saturday evening last.

—MARRIED:—By 'Squire Smith, of Fairfield-Tp., at the residence of John Rowe, December 29th, 1878, Josiah Henry to Catharine Rowe.

—A summary of the proceedings of the last term of circuit court is unavoidably omitted, on account of the sickness of the editor.

Overcoats, Overcoats.

To close out their large stock of overcoats, Schaab Beugnot & Co have reduced prices to cost. Now is the time to get a cheap coat.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the taxes of the town of Auburn for the year 1878 are due, and the warrant is in my hands for the collection of the same. Office with Thos. H. Sprott.

2-4w T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

Ice, Ice, Ice.

Our enterprising butcher S. U. Tarney has packed a large quantity of ice for summer use. All those wanting ice will do well to give him a call. Ice furnished at the door every morning during the summer.

—Mr. Albert Fristoe, of Adams county, gave the COURIER office a friendly call while in the city last week. He reports Democracy flourishing in old Adams as usual. Mr. F. was the guest of one of Auburn's "fair ones."

Rewarded.

Steele & Price, the manufacturers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, are rewarded by the reputation of manufacturing good articles. It is a shameful confessionto make that many people are willing to use adulterated articles because of a small reduction in price.

—Mrs. Wright enjoyed—we should say might have enjoyed a fast ride up Jackson street yesterday afternoon; she was left at the south end of town however, and the horse and cutter passed away into the dim distance at a gait that the best "timers" could not have caught.

Lemon.

It is from the rind of the Messina lemon that Dr. Price prepares his special flavoring extract of lemon. While other lemon extracts in a little time have the taste and odor of turpentine. Dr. Price's for any length of time retains its intense lemony taste.

GARRETT, IND., Jan. 6, 1879.

EDITOR COURIER:—Please permit me through the columns of your paper to return thanks to Miss Jennie Lahmon, Miss Mary Recktenwald, Miss Mahala Lahmon, Mr. Lewis Weygandt and Mr. Samuel Noel, of my school for the beautiful scarf they presented me as a New Year's present. I treasure it as a token that my efforts to make my school pleasant and instructive have not been in vain, and oblige.

W. H. HOAGLAND, Teacher.

—No doubt the most happy event during the life of Mr. Daniel McDonald editor and proprietor of the Plymouth Democrat, was that of the "grand reception" at his residence on New Year's eve., being the twenty-first aniversary of his marriage. Over three hundred guests were in attendance. A beautiful silver tea service, consisting of a coffee-urn, tea-urn, hot water urn, cream pitcher, sugar bowl, slop bowl and spoon holder, was presented to Mrs. McDonald. After which Hon. C. H. Reeve, with his usual eloquence made "Dan" the happy possessor of a gold watch.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, December 17 1878, and each bearing date December 31 1878. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 210,836. To Daniel Hess, of Evansville, for improvement in vertical disc grinding mills.

No. 210,978. To milton W. Smith and Eli J. Richey, of Scottsburg, for improvement in grain drills.

No. 211,043, To James F. Petty and Thomas J. Mobley, of Frankfort, for improvement in Bee Hives.

Roll of Honor.

The following named pupils have attended school without missing a day for the month ending Dec. 20th, at No. 10, Jackson township. (Auburn Junction.)

Birdie Culver, Hattie Baker, Cordella Culver, Emma Davis, Manda Sheets, Della Reed, Elma Lockwood, Perlie Grube, Eva link, Eva Davis, Sadie Link, Emma Grube, Annie Hay, Martha Hay, Clara Clark, Willie Connor, Thos. Conner, Henry Grube, Willie Link, James Hay.—20.

Those who missed but one day. Lizzie Morr, Cassie Morr, Laura Worntz, Katie Conner, Addie Holopeter, Freddie Carper, Charles Bone,, Oliver Worntz, Mike Conner, William Culver, —10. Number enrolled 48; percentage of attendance 83; progress and deportment has been very good.

A. K. GRUBB, Teacher.

[The above was handed us too late for last week's issue.—Ed.]

Locals From Angola.

—Sleighing splendid.

—There was a dance in Russell's Hall on New Year's eve.

—J. M. Somers, of Waterloo. spent the Sabbath in this city.

—Miss Ella Merry has been visiting in Michigan during the holidays.

—Prof. D. S. Pence has organized another writing class in the high school building.

—A number of young folks at this place attended the calico dance at Waterloo on New Year's evening.

—Miss Josie Cowen, Anna Colburn, Stella Welch and Viva Dawson, of this place, spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—Miss Josie Sowle started for Fort Wayne on last Saturday where she will go to school for the balance of the winter.

—Frank Buckland returned to Angola last Thursday, after a visit of a week with his parents and many friends in Waterloo.

—Dr. S. A. Wood returned to Fort Wayne to attend the medical college at that place, after a vacation of about thirty days.

—Signor Bosco's entertainments in the Concert Hall, on Friday, Saturnay and Monday evenings, were not very well attended.

—Mr. Frank Patterson who has been visiting his mother in this place for the past two weeks, returned to Hudson, Michigan, on Monday.

CLARA.

St. Joe Items

—Dr Goodale complains of having his ears nipped by "jack frost."

—C. H. W., the railroad agent, is back at his post again after a two week vacation.

—J. D. Leighty attended the installation of officers at Hicksville on Friday night last.

—Some one got two cheap cans of oyster on new year's evening. Better pay for your oysters, they taste better.

—The bridge over the railroad near this place, which has been considered a nuisance so long, is likely soon to be a thing of the past.

—The cold snap of Thursday and Friday nipped the ears and fingers of some of St. Joe's early risers. Mort, don't get out so early.

—Summeriott & Barbo go to Mark Center this week to work on the new railroad, they having a contract of 1½ miles (wooden railroad.)

—While Solomon Shilling was out riding on new year's day, he was thrown from his sleigh, breaking one rib and receiving other internal injures.

—Mrs. James Rickets died suddenly on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31st, with lung fever. Mrs. R, leaves a husband andtwo little children to mourn her loss.

—In order to get rid of the company of a certain person, Reed offered $5.00 to anyone that would devise some means to get rid of such person. James still has his $5.00, and the company disposed of. Thanks to Uncle Ed., the fur buyer.

—J. W. Dills raised, as he thinks, the boss field of corn last season. The following is the measurment of ground and corn. Ten acres and forty-four rods produced forty loads of seventeen bushels to the load, 680 bushels of shelled corn.

—An old gentleman came to town in a cutter on one of the coldest days last week and drove to Ford's livery barn, where he had to be helped into the office and otherwise cared for to prevent death from freezing.

Spencerville Items.

—Oh, Tommy! what can the matter be?

—Mr. W. H. Kinsey is engaged in getting up a class of juvenile singers.

—S. E. Dailey and A. Depew and family left for Michigan last Monday.

—The extreme cold weather causes a small attendance at the protracted meeting.

—The entertainment given by the band was a success, the receipts amounting to upwards of $30,00.

—"Jack frost" has been busily engaged nipping the toes, fingers and ears of those being too free with the old gentleman.

—A number of our young ladies gave an oysters supper at Mr. Culbertson's. They secured the company of the young men who they gallently entertained.

—The following are the officers elect of Spencerville lodge I. O. O. F. O. W. Rummell, N. G., E. W. Errick, V. G., G. A. Bishop, Sec'y., J. A. Provines, Treas.

Newville Items.

—Business still seems dull as it has been for sometime past.

—Good sleighing and the weather extremely cold, the mercury down to 22 below zero.

—Saw logs are coming in slowly this winter, notwithstanding the roads are in as good condition as ever they were.

—Dr. J. M. Coombs, of Hicksville, Ohio, has traded his dwelling house and lot in Newville for Mr. Arrant's farm, in Stafford township, one and a half miles from town. Mr. Arrant is sick and not able or likely ever to be able to manage the farm, as he is about 80 years old.

—We learn that our republican friends are not very well satisfied with the Wards of the nation, as they were; Negro suffrage is not so popular with that party as it was two years ago. Try and keep it down since you were so anxious to swallow it. Try and make another amendment, perhaps you can do better.

—We had a wedding the other day, but it went off so slyly that it was not known until it was over. Mr Thomas to Miss Nelson, of Wilmington township.

ALPHA.

PRICES

—AT—

Hoff's Grocery

The lowest in the Market.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

The best Rio Coffee	16c per lb.
" " Maracaibo	18c " "
" " Tea	60c " "
" " Coffee A Sugar	10c " "
" " Granul ted	10c " "
" " Extra C "	8c " "
" " Light Brown	7c " "
Starch	5c per lb
Pure stick candy	15c " "
" French mixed candy	20c " "
Holiday Candy and Toys a specialty.	
Best Butter Crackers 4 lbs. for	25c
Golden Syrup	60c per gal.
Coal Oil	12c " "
Cider Vinegar	20c " "
Fine Cut Tobacco	50 to 90c per lb.
Lamberg Cheese	15 " "
Roasted Coffee	20 " "
Codfish	3 lbs for 25c.
Raisins	9c per lb
English Currents	7c " "
Oysters fresh every day.	
Russ Sardelle, and Holland Herring	

Queens and Glassware, Provisions, Notions, Spices, Fish,

And a general line of

GROCERIES!

at the lowest prices ever offered in the town. You will save 25 per cent. by buying of

FRANK A. HOFF,
at SHERLOCK's old stand. 50-tf.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A TALE OF LONG AGO.

BY HELEN ANGELL GOODWIN.

Night in the Baron's castle,
Night on the windy moor,
The best of nights for the very rich
And the worst for the very poor;
For the Yule-log blazed in the ancient hold,
And the beggar shrank from the biting cold.

The Baron's only daughter,
The little Lady Grace,
Was better dressed than any guest
And fairer in the face;
But never a thought of pride had she,
As they gayly danced round the Christmas-tree.

When lo! an ill-clad stranger
Stood in the firelight's glow;
His head was bare, his golden hair
All wet with melting snow.
"Whence comest thou?" the children cried,
But only a dim, sweet smile replied.

"It is the little Christ-child."
Low spoke the Lady Grace.
"I dreamed last night that a halo bright
Shone round that very face.
And he said: 'Be sure you have eyes to see,
For I shall stand by your Christmas-tree.'"

"So, when they spread the table,
A chair I bade them set
At my right hand for a guest more grand
Than all assembled yet.
And my mother said, when the servant smiled:
'Tis the second sight. Obey the child.'"

Then all the noisy children
Were silent for a space;
But no one heard him speak a word,
Though the smile grew on his face,
Till they saw a halo pure and faint,
Round the stranger's head, like a pictured saint.

In strides the stately Baron,
To view the children's cheer.
"Who has the place by the Lady Grace?
How came a beggar here?"
Said the Lady Grace: "God pardon thee!
The little Christ-child dines with me."

The Baron staggers backward
And smites upon his breast.
Before him stands, with clasped hands,
One more unbidden guest.
"Hast thou come back here from the dead,
Grace, my sister Grace?" he said.

"They told you falsely, brother.
Seven years ago to-day,
With a father's blame and a blighted name,
I left this castle gray;
But at Christmas-time of every year
I have stood outside, I have seen you here.

"My son comes always with me,
Or else I could not come,
He will ever be like a babe to me,
For he is deaf and dumb.
He slipped from sight when my head was bowed,
And I saw him next in the youthful crowd.

"Among the happy children
I left my smiling boy,
For light and heat and enough to eat
Are all he can enjoy;
But I'll take him now; I will go away,
And will come no more on the Christmas day."

"Nay, then," replied the Baron,
"Thou shalt not go again.
Thy seven years of toil and tears
Amid the scorn of men
Are enough, in sooth, for a lifetime long;
And we've all done wrong—we have all done wrong."

Then followed hearty greeting,
Where people wept and smiled;
And the Lady Grace, with a warm embrace,
Welcomed the silent child.
But she wept that night on her mother's breast
That the Christ-child had not been her guest.

"Nay, grieve thee not, my daughter,
The Christ of Good has come;
But he chooses to speak through a woman weak
And a child that is deaf and dumb,
And 'as ye have done,' in the book saith He,
'To the least of mine, ye have done to me.'"

WIDOWS BEWITCHED.

The Effect of an Advertisement.

Grand and gorgeous is the first morning of spring. It is not the tapping of woodpecker in the hollow beech, nor yet the nutchat humming at his breakfast, that soft *rap-a-tap-tap* one hears. It is only Mr. Ernest Black knocking out his pipe against the garden-seat.

Happy man! to have such a charming nook wherein to smoke the early pipe. His comfortable mansion of Shrublands, a cozy, modern building, warm and roomy, with glass houses clustered about it, and its convenient offices at the rear, lies on the slope above. In front of him stretches a pleasant lawn, and he looks over upon a sweet river valley, bounded by purple hills, reaches of water showing in silver streaks here and there. A warm, pleasant little dingle encompasses the grounds, sheltering the house from the north and east, and sloping down toward the south, and here the first breath of new-born spring is felt, and the first green leaf of the year is seen on that slender white birch, whose brown catkins are dying for love of the earliest blossoms of the season.

Ernest thought that it was very good to be here, as he smoked his pipe on his garden-seat. But everything comes to an end, and, by the time he had finished his pipe and knocked out the ashes, a cloud had come over the sun, the air was chilled, and the beauty of the morn tarnished. It was time, he found, to start for his train. He went into the house to say "good-by" to his wife, for he heard the carriage-wheels grinding on the gravel as it came round from the stables to the door.

He seemed to be a happy fellow, too, in his wife, who was a fair, pleasant-faced woman, of charming figure, and full spirit.

"I didn't know you were going away," she said, a slight shade of vexation coming over her face.

"Didn't I tell you?" said Ernest. "I intended to. I shall be home to dinner. I am only going to town to see the old masters. They close this week."

"Ah! if you had told me in time I would have gone with you."

To say the truth, Ernest did not much care for company when he was going to look at pictures.

"Pity, eh?" he said, carelessly putting his hand under her chin and giving her a kiss. "Well, another day, perhaps, Tottie"—her name was Theresa, but her pet name was Tottie—"and then perhaps I can go shopping with you."

"But I particularly wanted to see those pictures."

"Why didn't you think of it before?"

"You should have told me you were going."

"Yes, it was stupid of me; however, there's no help for it; I have only just time to catch the train. Good-by."

And away he went.

Theresa sat down once more to her book of household expenses, but the totals ran into each other, and the same row of figures wouldn't come to the same amount twice running. It wasn't like Ernest, she thought, not to ask her to go with him. He had never gone off anywhere before without asking her to accompany him if it were practicable. His manner, too, was so cold. What could be the reason of it?

She took up the newspaper to distract her mind. She rarely looked at the daily papers, but this morning she felt uneasy, and couldn't settle to anything. Suddenly she sprung to her feet, with a cry of distress.

She had taken up the outside sheet of the paper, and thereon she had read an advertisement:

"Constance to Ernest. To-day, at Victoria, 12 noon."

That was the reason, then, that Ernest had gone off to town so suddenly. Yes, she knew it; she had been wronged and deceived. Could it be possible that such treachery, such betrayal of all the ties of friendship and affection could be permitted to exist?

Theresa was, perhaps, of a somewhat jealous disposition. Certainly Ernest had given her no cause for jealousy hitherto, as far as she knew, but she had always imagined it possible that at some time or other he would; and now it seemed to her as though her forebodings had been justified.

Constance Brown had been her earnest friend, her schoolfellow, her one dear companion, for whom her affection could never be dimmed. And this friendship had continued unabated for a whole two years after her marriage to Ernest, during which it had been her chief delight to entertain Constance at her new home. Now Ernest wasn't at the beginning, at any rate, at all fond of Constance, and used to think her visits rather a bore. Anything was better, however, than having his wife in the dolefuls, and on such occasions he would suggest:

"Ask Constance to come and spend a few days."

As time went on, however, little disagreements interposed between the two friends. Constance was of an adaptive nature, and fonder of masculine than feminine society. She professed great interest in Ernest's pursuits, which were rather of a miscellaneous character. Altogether she grew in grace and favor with the husband, and declined in equal measure in the wife's esteem. She was too keen-witted herself not to perceive this, but the ineradicable love of coquetry and mischief that lurks in every female bosom forbade her to change her tactics.

The end of it was a desperate quarrel between Constance and Theresa, and Constance's hasty departure from Shrublands in a great rage. On her part, Theresa vowed that she would never have that deceitful girl in her house again.

"All right," Ernest had said; "if you don't care about it I don't."

But Theresa's jealousy, once aroused, was not to be quieted by any such pretenses as these. It was all very well of Ernest to say so, but his saying so didn't deceive her. Having once thrown her influence over Ernest, Constance, she knew, would not be satisfied to resign her power so easily. She didn't doubt but that Constance would, in some way or other, contrive to see him, and this morning's paper had given her a clew to the means she adopted.

Very well. Theresa, too, would be at Victoria at 12 noon.

The carriage had just returned from taking Ernest to the station; it should also convey her to the next train for London. She would have sufficient time to reach the trysting place by noon.

Victoria station, however, is rather a wide, open place, not adapted for concealment. How should she so disguise herself that she might witness the meeting unobserved? Then she remembered that her Aunt Blake, who had been a widow for a couple of years, had left behind her a widow's cap, bonnet and veil, having taken the opportunity of a visit to her niece to resume the ordinary costume of womankind.

Bonnets are not formidable things now-a-days, and Theresa put her aunt's weeds, with a black crape shawl, into a traveling-bag. She put on a black dress with a white shawl over it, and her usual traveling bonnet, that she might not give rise to surmises at her sudden assumption of mourning, and then started off.

The clock showed five minutes to 12 when she arrived at Victoria. She hurried off to the ladies' waiting-room, donned her bonnet, cap, shawl and veil, and came out upon the platform a demure widow.

Sure enough, Ernest was there, walking up and down. She gave a kind of guilty start as he passed her, and he looked rather hard at the young widow with the nice, trim figure.

"So," she thought, "that is the way you look at young women when I am not by?"

The next turn that she took she started as she saw approaching her from the opposite side of the platform the very double of herself. Black dress, black crape shawl, widow's cap, bonnet and everything! She thought, at the first moment, that there was a mirror opposite her, and that she saw her own reflected image. But it was not so. The lady threw up her veil and revealed the features of Constance Brown. It was only for a moment, and then she drew her veil closely over her face, and, making a slight gesture, as it seemed, of caution, she made her way to the booking-office, went up to a porter, and asked, in a clear, loud voice, when the train started for Brighton.

Theresa glided into the office by the opposite door. The pretended widow was waiting her turn at the ticket-hatch. With the quickness of thought Theresa ran up to the barrier. A genial-looking old man was taking his ticket.

"Might I ask you, sir, to get me a ticket for Brighton?"

"Most certainly, madam," said the old gentleman.

She grasped her ticket and hurried on to the departure platform, giving, as she went, the same signal with her hand that she had seen her double make just before.

Yes, he had recognized the signal and followed her.

The train was just due to start, and she hastily jumped into a first-class carriage. A gentleman jumped in after her.

"Faithless fellow!" she thought.

"Constance," said a tremulous voice at her side—"dearest Constance."

"You wretch!" cried Theresa, suddenly unveiling.

But the effect was not what she anticipated. It was not her husband at all; it was Capt. Potter, late of the Plungers.

It is now necessary to revert to the proceedings of Mr. Black to account for his presence on the scene.

Ernest had intended to take the newspaper up to town with him, having been interested in an article he had not had time to finish. But having, with his customary carelessness, left it behind him, he bought another at the station, and then the advertisement caught his eye—"Constance to Ernest." Yes, he knew what it meant.

Ernest Black and Ernest Potter had been school-fellows and cronies in early days, but their friendship had long since decayed. Potter was a reckless spendthrift, who had been obliged to leave the Plungers and sell his commission, swamped with innumerable debts. He had been an old friend of the Browns, too, and Constance had formerly been infatuated with him; but her father, who was a very violent, self-willed old fellow, swore that she should never marry such a scamp.

Constance had a nice little fortune of her own, and she had just come of age, so that, if she persisted in throwing herself and her fortune away, there was no help for it. Still Ernest thought it was his duty to stop it, if he could. He flattered himself that he had some influence over Constance; and, if he couldn't put an end to the affair altogether, he might prevail upon her to have all her money carefully tied up.

The advertisement meant an elopement, Ernest thought—a clandestine marriage, and the sacrifice of all the girl's future to a worthless scamp. He would be there, too, and save her if he could.

At all events he found himself on the platform of Victoria station at noon. Ah! there was Capt. Potter, as he expected, stalking up and down, evidently expecting somebody. Ernest didn't take any notice of him; and Potter seemed anxious, on his part, to avoid any recognition. But there was no Constance. He kept, however, a sharp look-out on the Captain, and, all of a sudden, he noticed that his eyes lit up, and, turning quickly around, Ernest saw a lady in deep mourning pass into the booking-office.

Potter now took up a position close to the wicket that opened to the departure platform where the man stood who punched holes in the tickets. Presently a lady in black brushed rapidly past. Ernest followed her a few paces to assure himself it was not Constance Brown. No; the lady was of quite a different carriage and figure from Constance—more like his own wife, he said, with a jealous pang that he laughed at himself next moment for feeling. Whoever it was, she jumped into the carriage, and the Captain after her. The guard whistled off the train, and Ernest turned away, thinking that he had been rather a fool for his pains.

Then he saw another young widow gazing eagerly about her, and running here and there, evidently looking for some one she couldn't find. At last, apparently overcame with emotion or fatigue, she flung herself upon a bench and hastily threw up her veil, revealing the pretty, agitated face of Constance Brown.

Ernest sprung toward her.

"Constance," he whispered, "you here, and in this disguise! what does it mean?"

Constance burst into tears, and sobbed out that she didn't know.

"I know," he said, severely; "you have an assignation with that infamous Potter."

"Infamous, indeed," said Constance; "and he has gone off with somebody else."

At this moment, a man in livery approached and touched his hat to Ernest. It was his own coachman, an old and faithful servant, who had been coachman to Ernest's father.

"Beg your pardon, Mr. Ernest, for coming up here without leave, but have you seen the mistress, sir?"

"No. What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, she drove to the station after you left, sir, and she seemed so wild-like and unaccountable, that I made bold to follow her for fear she might come to harm, and I followed her here, sir, where she changed her dress for widow's weeds, and got into the Brighton train, sir, with Capt. Potter."

Ernest turned pale and almost fainted. He recovered himself by a great effort.

"I know," he cried. "I sent her to Brighton, and have just seen her off. How dare you follow your mistress, sir?"

The man turned away in blank dismay.

"Ernest," said Constance, "we have both been deceived."

"Stuff!" said Ernest, "it was a trick we played you, that's all; we found out your plot, and we counter-plotted to save you.

But still there was terrible doubt at his heart. What could it all mean?

"Come into the waiting-room, Constance," he cried, "and let us talk. Ah, what misery!" he muttered to himself.

They turned into the waiting-room, and Ernest threw himself upon a seat, leaned his arm upon the table, and groaned.

"What do you intend to do, Ernest," said Constance, clutching him by the arm. "It is all very well to tell your servant such stories. I admire you for it, Ernest, but I know better. It is deliberately planned. We are both deceived."

"It is impossible," said Ernest.

"How blind you are," said Constance. "I always mistrusted Theresa; she was my early friend, you remember, and I believe that Potter used to come to our house on purpose to see her, using me as a blind. Oh, Ernest, what shall we do?"

"I shall have a special train and follow them," cried Ernest.

"Then I will go with you," cried Constance.

Ernest rose and staggered to the platform once more.

"Ernest!" said a decisive, feminine voice at his elbow.

He turned, and beheld his wife and Capt. Potter.

"Hullo!" cried Potter. "Ernest, my boy, how are you? Gad! I've got into a pretty mess with all this ambuscading; wrong party after all, jolly row, pull the string, stop the train—Clapham Junction, guard in awful rage. Give us into custody, eh? Ha, ha! Here we are again back first train. I say, old fellow, I'll change widows with you."

"Come into the waiting-room," cried Black, "and tell me what it all means. Potter, I consider you an unprincipled fellow to inveigle this young lady into such a trap. You know you only want to waste her fortune as you've wasted your own."

"Gently, old fellow," said Potter; "all a mistake. My uncle died last week and left me three thousand a year."

"Then why do you make off in this clandestine way?"

"It's all right, Black, I assure you. I've got a special license in my pocket, parson waiting at Brighton. We're both of age, you know."

"Then why all this disguise?"

"Oh, that was my doing," sobbed Constance. "I was so dreadfully afraid of papa."

"And how did you get the widow's things, Constance?"

"F—from—your—Aunt Blake. It wasn't very wicked, was it?"

"I think," said Theresa, who had recovered her equanimity and her usual aspect of proud serenity, "I think, Constance, you had better come back to Shrublands with me, and be married in a respectable, orderly way."

And they settled that so it should be. They all went back to Shrublands, and Constance was married the next week, not in the widow's weeds, but in full bridal costume, with several bridesmaids.

"Ernest," said Theresa, affectionately, when it was all over, "I'll never be jealous again, but for all that I'm glad that artful minx is safely disposed of. She shall never enter my doors again, never."

Potter always speaks of his old friend Black with affectionate commiseration, and swears that the worst five minutes he ever spent in his life were passed in the Brighton express in company with Madame Theresa.

A Fiend Incarnate.

S. D. Richards, who was recently arrested at Mount Pleasant, near Steubenville, Ohio, for the murder of a woman and her three children in Nebraska, has made a confession, of which the following are the material parts: "I was born in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, and am a Quaker by birth and religion. I went West, and have lived in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska. The first murder I committed was in Buffalo county, in the latter State, where I shot a man with whom I was engaged in a quarrel. I afterward murdered another man in his own house, because he cursed me, beating his brains out with a hammer. I then went to Kearney. At that place there lived a Swede, a bachelor, on a farm by himself. He had plenty of money, and I went to live with him, soon after which I poisoned him, but, as he did not die quick enough to suit me, I one night knocked his brains out with a club and took all his money. This Mrs. Harleson, whom I murdered along with her three children, had a dissolute husband, and a short time ago he went away and left her. She was a hard-working woman, and had a farm with plenty of grain, stock, poultry, etc., on it. I conceived the idea of murdering her and her children, and then selling off everything she had and pocketing the proceeds. For this purpose I told the neighbors I was going to take Mrs. Harleson and her children to a neighboring town, and for them to come over the next day and feed the stock. That night I murdered them, and hid their bodies under a hay-stack, and went away myself. After the lapse of two or three days, I returned and gave out that Mrs. Harleson had gone to join her husband, and that I had bought everything she had. I accordingly sold out everything, and, as I saw that I was suspected, left the place and came on to Mount Pleasant. It was on the 8th of December that I committed these murders. I deny nothing. I am guilty of the crimes I am charged with, and expect to hang for them, but when they take me back I want to be treated as if I was once a white man, if I do not now deserve the title, and have a fair trial before the law. I believe I will be mobbed as soon as I arrive in Kearney. I am a member of a band in Nebraska that is sworn to avenge the death of any member, and they will avenge mine. I am sorry I came home and brought disgrace upon my friends who live in Mount Pleasant."

A Vermonter's Square Meal.

A Vergennes (Vt.) letter to the New York *Sun* says: "On Wednesday evening a wager was laid between William Laduke, of Vergennes, and Messrs. Forton & La Bombord, as follows: Laduke was to eat in ten hours two pounds of pork-steak, four large potatoes, one-half of a pie, two slices of wheat bread, each one and one-quarter inches thick, one-quarter pound of butter, half a bushel of apples, and to drink two cups of tea. At 7 o'clock on Thursday morning the gourmand began his task by eating five apples. He then ate one pound of pork-steak, two large potatoes, one slice of bread, one-quarter of a pie, one-eighth pound of butter, and drank one cup of tea. The remainder of the forenoon he spent in walking about and eating apples, of which he had devoured twenty-three at 12 o'clock. At noon he ate one pound of pork-steak, two large potatoes, one-quarter of a pie, one slice of bread, one-eighth pound of butter, and drank two cups of tea. He was then weighed, and found to have gained seven and one-half pounds. For the next three hours he averaged about two apples per hour. At 5:30 p. m. he ate the last apple and won the bet with half an hour to spare. His weight when he began was 145 pounds, and at the close 153 pounds, showing a gain of 8 pounds in 9½ hours. Seven and one-half pounds of this he acquired in the first five hours, the last five hours adding only one-half pound to his weight. The half-bushel of apples was "heaping" measure, and numbered just sixty-five apples. Laduke is 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and has never experienced a sick day in his life. He is a thin, spare man, and has always worked out for his living, usually among the farmers. He experienced no unusual difficulty from his square meal, and offered to bet $5 that he could eat another peck of apples the same evening."

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

Remarkable Adventures of an Iowa Woman and Her Son.

[Omaha Cor. New York Herald.]

Deep interest is taken here in the narrative of Mrs. Charles Jones, of Washington county, Iowa, who arrived with her son last night, and whose story of suffering on the plains, with the astonishing revelations regarding certain Indians of the Yankton Agency, has few parallels in frontier history. Mrs. Jones and her son, it is believed, are the sole survivors of a party of twelve emigrants who left Washington county last February for the Yellowstone valley. They reached Fort Kearney about March 1, 1878, and when a few days out from there, in the river bottom, they were surrounded by a party of seventy Indians. William Brown, Joshua Brown and Joseph Hyatt, a brother of Mrs. Jones, constituting the men of the party, were instantly shot dead. All the others were taken into captivity. All but Mrs. Jones and her son disappeared, and, as she believes, were massacred.

She was made a slave to the Chief named Yankton, cooking, picking berries, and performing other menial offices. She was never allowed to meet or talk with her son. Her clothes were taken from her, and she was allowed only blanket and moccasins. The camp was moved often, always northward. The warriors several times left the party, and returned with clothing and plunder, evidently taken from murdered whites. The interpreter who was with the party, named Ginnes, stated that he was captured from a party of emigrants when he was only 11 years old, and he is now 40. He adopted their life, became a Catholic, and was educated at a Jesuit college. He told Mr. Jones that the party were chiefly Yanktons, from the Yankton Agency, but were a few from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. They were out always during summer and returned to the agencies in the winter.

Their slaves are kept outside the agencies in concealment. Other female white slaves in the party told her, through the interpreter, that their friends had been murdered, and, as they had no homes, they had no desire to escape. Young Jones, who is aged 15, became a favorite and was kindly treated. At the expiration of two months they reached the neighborhood of a small village in Northern Nebraska, where the Indians procured liquor, and they all became drunk. That night Mrs. Jones escaped, having on only a ragged blanket and one moccasin. She traveled south, being guided in her course by the stars, and subsisting for many days on raw artichokes. After five or six days she met occasional emigrant wagons moving northward, and Mrs. Jones was given a dress. She begged her way through the State, reaching home in Iowa the last day of June.

Here she procured a small sum of money. She became alarmed at the uncertainty of her son's fate and returned to Central Nebraska, where she traveled from place to place, watching for emigrants from the north and living with farmers. At the expiration of many weeks, sick and disheartened, she again started eastward. One day last October, while walking through Kearney, she met an emaciated lad, whom she recognized as her son, who had just come in from a long and terrible journey. Sheltered by James Carmichael, a farmer, she watched at her son's bedside during a long illness. When the boy had partially recovered, they both started east on foot, stopping with farmers and making slow progress on account of their enfeebled condition.

Citizens here collected some money and sent both home this morning. Every detail of the above story is confirmed. The naked bodies of three murdered men were found last March on the plains north of Kearney, but the murders were supposed to be the work of tramps. Men here from the agencies are preparing to investigate the matter, and express the opinion that many of the agency Indians have kept up the systematic murder of settlers during the summer and successfully concealing their crime. At the Yankton Agency there will be an immediate investigation, and the identity of the Indians secured, if possible.

Some Old-Fashioned Scotch Funerals.

Talking of funerals, in the good old times, and in the mansions of the lairds, these used to be the most enjoyable of parochial festivities. The kith and kin came from great distances to be entertained in a style befitting the occasion. There were grave faces at the gathering when the guests assembled round the coffin to listen to a suitable prayer. Then glasses of wine were handed round once, twice, or oftener—the poorest people would procure wine for the occasion—and "the memory of the deceased" was toasted in silence. Then the long procession moved off to the kirkyard, and the body was laid silently in the grave. That duty being solemnly discharged, a load was visibly lifted from the assistants. Acquaintances came together in the carriages and mourning coaches, and there was plenty of animated conversation. When the guests took their seats at the tables in the dining-room all were in excellent spirits and appetite. The near relations might be sad at heart, but they felt hospitably bound to stifle their sorrow, and there were ample appliances for drowning it. When the old fashion of drinking healths and "taking wine" prevailed, mourners were apt to get merry in spite of themselves, while, as may be supposed, the mere acquaintances of the deceased gave themselves over easily to boisterous joviality. It was a churlish thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till convivial example upset his decorum.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE European migratory quails imported to this country some time ago, in the hope of their taking up a residence here, are heard of now and then in the South, where they have gone to spend the winter. Meanwhile the sporting papers are begging gunners to abstain from shooting these foreign quails until they have time to increase and get a foothold in the United States.

THE GRASS-GROWN STILE.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Unchanged amid a world of change,
It stands with stubborn kindness fast,
Which naught from memory can estrange—
A landmark of the precious past;
Where shade was sought, and time was lost,
And gossips met to chat awhile,
And many a step, now silent, crossed
The ancient grass-grown stile.

Thinned is the grand old wood endeared,
Trimmed the low hedge that ragged grew,
The brook's wild banks precisely sheared,
And even the bridge that spans it new;
A newer path winds in and out
Through many a green and leafy mile,
And makes a studied swerve to flout
The poor old grass-grown stile.

But still the shadows come and go,
And forest scents are softly blown,
And flowering creepers to and fro
Swing, pendulous, o'er the steps of stone;
To the brook's brink, with thirsty haste,
The long, white-throated sunbeams file,
Yet falter ere the wave they taste
Below the grass-grown stile.

Here pious folk on Sabbaths meet,
A-loitering on their way from church;
The schoolboy here his satchel set,
Mindless alike of book or birch;
And here the swain forgot to sing,
And rhymes forsook for jest and smile,
As the blithe milkmaid, caroling,
Tripped o'er the grass-grown stile.

And here fond lovers made their tryst,
To list the tale, forever new,
And mingled sighs, the while they kissed,
And blessed the sweet-stolen interview;
Until, as minutes lapsed to hours,
And rosier grew the impassioned smile,
It seemed an altar, strewn with flowers,
The dear old grass-grown stile.

All silent now, and lorn and gray,
No more is heard the rustic's rhyme,
Nor lover's sound, nor roundelay,
Nor any step save that of Time,
Whose haunting foot no prayer could stay,
Nor any tale of love beguile,
As, hour by hour, and day by day,
He, too, passed o'er the stile.

PITH AND POINT.

WOMAN'S sphere—A mouse is woman's fear.

HOW TO manage a wife—Remain single.

SONG by the watering-place mosquito—"O, give me a hum by the sea."

A PARTING glass—The maiden's final look in the mirror at her new hat.

LAST words of a lady who was hugged to death: "Do not weep for me. I die happy."

WIDOWS over 50 cannot marry again in Portugal. In this country widows never get over 50.

IN Shakspeare's time there was "a tide in the affairs of men;" now the tied is in the affairs of women.

ON account of the decided manner of his spouse, Smythe says his children are governed by ma-shall law.

THE girl of the . is the girl who makes a — for the grate and puts the : whenever her beaux , 'round to see her.

WENDELL PPILLIPS advises: "Never call a man a liar." We never do. It is more polite to call him a gas-meter.

A BASE and irreclaimable beast of a philosopher has said: "Woman is a clock which runs slow after five-and-twenty."

PERHAPS you loathe the spider, but, when he gets a mosquito in the meshes of his web, don't you feel like patting him on the back?

A CORRESPONDENT says that the reported use of the whipping-post in Delaware is "all in your eye," because it is "under the lash."

SOME people will pay everything else before they will pay attention. We have often realized this when trying to get off something smart.

A PORTLAND Sheriff has lost his eye while knocking the bung from a barrel of whisky. Not the first time that whisky has bunged a man's eye.

MATRIMONY is a holy institution. Not only does it unite man to his best friend, but it furnishes a good living for thousands of divorce lawyers.

CHARITABLE lady—"Poor man! If it were possible to procure work, what situation would suit you best?" Tramp—"Lady's companion, mum."

A BACHELOR asks: "What shall we do with our girls?" Marry one and shake the rest of them, young man; you'll find it cheaper in the long run.

A MALICIOUS story is afloat to the effect that an Oshkosh girl went back on her lover because he was so bow-legged she couldn't sit on his lap.

"SPEAKING of razors," said the obsequious barber, as he tendered change for a quarter, "I believe Adam and Eve were the first raisers, were they not?"

IS THERE a scientific man in the country who can tell, after a sock gets a hole in it, what became of the material that once took the place of the aperture?

"LEAVE my presence!" she exclaimed. "Not much, I won't leave your presents," he replied, as he scooped 'em into his Ulster, and silently stole away.

"THOUGH I have only one eye I'll bet you I can see more'n you can." "Done!" "I can see your two eyes in your face, and you can only see one in mine. Hand me over the stakes."

"TRUTH, crushed to earth, shall rise again." We don't believe it; for, when we were knocked down the other day, we couldn't "rise again" to save our life.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"I AM inclined to believe," said a fop to a lady who had refused to sing, "you are fishing for compliments." "Oh! no," replied she, "I never fish in so shallow a stream?"

AN astronomical paragrapher observes that "if a man's arm were long enough to let him reach to the sun, it would be over three years before he felt that his fingers were burnt."

HERE is another method of reversi the situation:

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat,
And pouting she paused to mutter:
"I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk,"
And the animal turned to butt her.

SOFT-HEARTED grandpapa (to Tommy, who has just been castigated by his mamma)—"And you know, Tommy, it really pains mamma more than it does you!" Tommy—"Oh yes, I know it does! She says so! It hurts her hands!"

RUPERT writes to know what is meant by "a change of base." We don't just exactly know ourself, Rupert. But we think it means turning out one bass singer and putting in another. Of course this may not be the correct answer; but, so long as you don't know any better, it is just as good as any.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SABBATH READING.

A New Year's Sermon.

Pause in thy headlong onward rush, Oh, soul!
To the mysterious margin of that boundless sea,
The fathomless depths of eternity,
And ere thou reachest that inevitable goal:
While yet time's fleeting tides around thee roll,
Think if to meet God's searching gaze prepared thy vesture be.

Here, where the new year treads upon the old—
While brazen bells of one the death is knelling;
For birth of one a joyous pæan swelling—
Bethink thee, in the year that o'er thy head hast rolled,
How hast thou built? On rock, with firm hold?
Or on the shifting sands hast reared a perishable dwelling?

If well and truly thou hast wrought, thank God
That toward eternal heaven another step is won;
Another flight still nearer to the sun
Thou'st gained. Rejoice that thou hast trode
Thou far and faithfully upon the thorny road
That ends in everlasting bliss when earth's brief day is done.

But, if thou find'st thou hast garnered rust
Where golden treasure should be; hast misspent thy time
In idle willfulness, or vice, or crime,
Let swift repentance bend thee to the dust,
On God's omnipotent mercy place thy trust;
Resolved, henceforth, to walk in virtue's path sublime.

CHICAGO, Ill. J. A. J.

The New Year.

For a brief space we pause on the threshold of the New Year. It is a suitable time to take our bearings, and see if we are tending upward and making progress in whatsoever things are noble and intrinsically good. Our plans for the year we may revise, and adapt them to present exigencies. Reviewing the past, taking note of our failures and our successes, we can see where and how to change our methods and improve on our former courses of action. As we cannot tell "what a day may bring forth," this revision is called for in some lives much oftener than once a year. Vicissitude, losses, gains, bereavements, overtake us continually, are waiting for us, and though perpetually we need, like the Captain of a ship, to consult our charts, to watch the barometer, to see that the pilot is evermore at his place with his eye on the compass and his hand on the wheel, yet there is a feeling with almost everybody that New Year is the time for a general "taking of stock" in character, in acquirements, in reasonable prospects, in well-grounded hopes.

Though outward circumstances may be largely beyond our control and we be hemmed in by barriers, social, conventional, domestic, yet within even the narrowest life there is a chance for growth. Let us not, in longing for what is beyond our reach, overlook or slight the oportunities, however small, that may be vouchsafed us. Whatever the outward life we lead, the true life is within, and for the regulation and management of this we are accountable. Virtue dwells in lowly cottages quite as often as in lordly palaces. Honor and honesty and loyalty to truth as not the texture of the fabrics that clothe their habitation. How often do we need to recall the words of Naaman's servant: "My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?" There are very few to whom it is given to do any "great thing;" the lives of most are made up of little things, but, in the aggregate, one life thus composed may have as much of actual good done to show as lives called great by those who see from the outside. There is not one of us but may reach some human heart near us and comfort it with kindly words, or strengthen it with sympathy, or enrich it with love. Often the best service we can render others is to be ourselves exemplary, patient under burdens, charitable toward our own and others' faults, slow to anger, free from jealousy, envy, malice. "He who is of this spirit does good often when he knows not of it. He is, among men, like the showers which pass over the earth, which, falling everywhere, sometimes may fall on the desert, but more often on the soil that needs and is prepared for them. A virtue goes out from him to those who, unwitnessed, but touch the hem of his garments."

If, every day, the minor duties of life as they come up are faithfully discharged; if the petty annoyances to which we are all subject are patiently endured; if, resolutely turning our eyes away from vanities, we fasten them earnestly upon the "best gifts," and keep in sight the ideals that represent to us truth and honor and virtue, making our way as we can toward them, a year thus spent will show at its close large returns, ample rewards.

It is not wise to waste in rash and vehement resolutions the moral power we need to enter upon right courses of action. Let this moral force be conserved and drawn upon, day by day, as it is needed, keeping it reinforced by constant recourse to the fountains of wisdom and virtue, found not only in the scriptures but in the writings of uninspired men, if such men as Plato, Milton, Whittier and a whole galaxy of noble writers can be called uninspired.

A Singular Fatality in a Swamp.

A singular fatality lately happened in a swamp near Trenton, N. J., to an old man named Charles Yopp. It appears that Yopp went out to gather water-cresses, accompanied by a little dog. On the following afternoon the dog's persistent barking attracted the attention of Mrs. Gilbert, whose husband has a small farm bordering on the swamp. She went to the spot whence the sounds proceeded, and was horrified to discover the head and shoulders of a man, who was evidently exhausted and unconscious, protruding from the black mud. One hand clung to a tuft of grass and the other was extended. The woman went after her husband, and the two, with other help, returned to find the man sunk still lower and still sinking. To extricate him was a work of great difficulty, and took several hours' time, but it was finally accomplished by means of fence-rails and ropes. The man was then taken to a house, and, in an hour, he revived sufficiently to tell, in a broken way, the story of his adventure. He was attempting to get hold of a fine bunch of water-cresses, when he dropped his basket into what looked like a filled-up ditch. He jumped in after it and sank instantly, and, to his amazement found that something seemed to be drawing him still further down. His body was paralyzed by fear, and he cried for help with all his might, but in vain. At length, being still powerless to move, he abandoned himself, as he supposed, to death. Night soon came, however, and with it a slight revival of his strength. He had now sunk to his hips, and, although he felt stronger, there was nothing within reach upon which he could lay hands. He thought he sank at the rate of an inch an hour. The night seemed fearfully long, and, before it passed, he fell into a stupor, and knew no more until he found himself in the hands of his rescuers. He died two days afterward from exhaustion.

The Oldest Man Alive.

At No. 157 Sarah Ann street, in response to the reporter's summons, the door was opened by Uncle William Scott himself, who asked the writer and his companions to come in and take a seat in a manner which savored of old-fashioned politeness.

"Uncle Bill" is a fine, intellectual-looking old negro, about five feet eleven inches in height, well-proportioned, and still muscular, with bushy gray beard and hair. The first question asked him was, of course, whether his age was as great as reported. Uncle Bill at once replied, in a clear voice, "Yes, sir; 149 years, sir." This reply caused an exclamation of surprise and wonder from both the Sergeant of Police and an officer who had accompanied the reporter. According to his own statement the year of Scott's birth would have been 1729, three years before Washington was born, and when Baltimore city bore the now-forgotten title of Jones' Town.

At the suggestion of the reporter Uncle William related the history of his life. "I was born," said he, "in Calvert, Md." When asked the year, he replied: "Deed, master, I can't remember the figures." His father was a slave, and belonged to Miss Percy Lawrence, of Calvert county. His mother was a free woman, and the mother of "twenty-six head" of children, as Uncle Bill termed them. William was the fourth child. He has no idea what became of the rest. He remained with Miss Lawrence until he was 48 years of age, at which time he was made free, on account of his mother being free-born. After leaving Miss Lawrence, Scott went to live with a Col. Hoskins. With the Colonel he remained three or four years, and acted as his body servant.

At the time, about the year 1775, the Indians were a cause of a great annoyance to the people of Maryland and other colonies. As Col. Hoskins was on active service, his duties being to protect settlers of the frontier, he traveled a great deal, during all of which he was accompanied by his faithful servant. Scott says that during one of his crossings of the "Rocky mountains," probably the Alleghenies, with the Colonel and his regiment, he was one day captured by Indians and held as a prisoner for two and a half months, during which time he was treated with kindness by the savages.

He was finally released through the instrumentality of Col. Hoskins, who always expressed a strong liking for him.

After leaving Col. Hoskins he obtained employment in Gen. Howe's (the English General's) service. Scott says that after being with the General about a year in this country, the General took him to England with him.

Scott says he remained in England thirty-two years. He was asked who held the throne of England at this time, and the answer was George III. After remaining abroad for the long period mentioned, Scott returned to America. He says that he was twelve months crossing the Atlantic, making thirty-three years exactly that he was away from this country.

Uncle William said that he was certain of his age, because of some papers that had been given him by Miss Lawrence, and which long since had crumbled to dust. He also stated that

A Marrying Man.

The Rev. John Mandeline, of Brooklyn, just sentenced to five years' imprisonment for bigamy, missed his calling. He should have been a humorist. In his confession to the Judge he wrote: "After my first wife died, in 1873, I went to Philadelphia, where I became acquainted with Mary E. Rustel, and married her. Soon after, my wife left me on account of my religion. I then went to Newark as a preacher of the gospel. There I became acquainted with an old widow, who proposed marriage to me; and, after telling her my circumstances as regards my wife who is living, got married to her. She also left me. I then went to Bradford, Ct., where I made the acquaintance of a third woman, to whom I was married. She found out the circumstances respecting my previous marriages, and one morning, upon returning from my work, I found that she also had fled. I then came to Troy, where I formed the acquaintance of a servant girl, to whom I was married. She fled from me. Learning that this last person intended to have me arrested, I left Troy and went to Lowell, Mass. I came across a friend who introduced me to a young lady, and, after some time keeping her company, I proposed and was married to her. About a month after she was informed of my previous marriages and I had to leave Massachusetts. I then came to Winfield, L. I., where I married my present wife, Miss Wiedel, and for which marriage I was locked up. I therefore ask for mercy."

A $10 Shake.

Gen. Sherman was recently in Arizona. At Prescott the citizens gave him a ball, every one who subscribed $10 being entitled to admission. An army officer, who was one of the three or four hundred, says that "In the midst of the joyous dance a miner, a hardy son of toil, with unkempt hair, soiled face and hands and the usual miner's outfit, trousers in his boots, in shirt sleeves, a belt filled with cartridges, pistol and knife, approached the entrance door and said to the attendant: 'See here, my friend, how much does it cost to get into this here lay-out?' 'Ten dollars,' replied the attendant. 'Does that give a feller the right to go in and shake hands with Gen. Sherman?' 'Certainly,' was the reply. 'Ten dollas goes,' said the miner, and handing the attendant a $10 bill he entered the ball-room. He made his way carefully through the crowd, avoiding the ladies' trains as deftly as could have done one of your famous German leaders, approached the General, and said: 'Gen. Sherman, I merely want to shake your hand. I fought under you in the march to the sea.' He then 'bout-faced, and left the room immediately."

Pound Cake.

Some years ago, at a large barbecue, gotten up in honor of a political triumph, the dining table was adorned with a monster pound cake, composed of saw dust, and sufficient flour, and perhaps other things, to give it a proper consistency and color. The company knowing that it was intended for show only, the cake was untouched during the sumptuous feast. After the crowd had nearly all dispersed, and the table was pretty well cleared of eatables, an old fellow who had been delayed arrived upon the ground late and hungry. Seeing but little else, he pitched boldly and without ceremony into the big cake. He put a large slice into his bosom, and with another in his hand started for home. Just as he had taken his first bite, he was met by a friend, who cried out: "Hallo! Uncle Jimmy, what have you got there?" "It's pound cake; but I believe, if it wasn't for the name of the thing, I would as soon have a piece of good corn bread?"

THE horse which Wilkes Booth rode from Washington after his murder of President Lincoln is now owned in Pomfret, Ct., and is 18 years old.

Hosts of People Are Martyrs

o sick headache, that infallible symptom of a rdered stomach, liver and bowels. Many er from it as many as three or four times a k. They do so needlessly, for Hostetter's ach Bitters, by toning the digestive organs regulating the bowels and liver, removes cause, and dispels the painful symptom. intimate sympathy between the brain and abdominal region causes the slightest dis- r affecting the latter to be reflected, as it , in the organ of thought. The reform in- ted by the Bitters when the digestive, se- ive and evacuative functions are in a state ase, has other and more beneficial results, the complete nutrition of the whole physi- onomy, the restoration of appetite and re- and an increase in the power of the sys- resist diseases of a malarial type.

A Startling Fact.

ousands of children have died of diphthe- is winter who might have been saved by gle bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* a sure preventive of diphtheria and will nine cases out of ten. No family should ithout it a day.

ERE IS NO TIME to be lost when a cough at- one; in adopting means of prevention nst consumption and bronchitis. A cough , with perfect truth, be termed the incipi- stage of those destructive maladies, and it e height of folly to disregard it. If neglect- t will surely culminate in some dangerous onary affection, but if DR. WM. HALL'S AM FOR THE LUNGS be used, the complaint edily vanquished and all danger averted. e is no pulmonic comparable to this great ific. Sold by druggists.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

URE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there he slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with ulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, during the day a few "BROWN'S BRON- L TROCHES." 25 cents a box.

r upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S THING SYRUP has been used for children never-failing success. It corrects acidity e stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, her arising from teething or other causes. d and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., of Bangor, Me., will by mail, postage paid, a quarter of a pound le pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle ers on receipt of 25 cents. These powders orth their weight in gold to make hens lay, will prevent all manner of diseases common ns, hogs and horses, including hog cholera.

e famous Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, h are certainly the best of these instruments e world, are now sold for payment by in- ments, bringing them within reach of those can make only small payments at a time. agent for their sale will give particulars.

Why, Verily!

Why be an animated tallow-shop when Allan's Anti-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for obesity, or corpulence, and will reduce the most ill-proportioned form to a graceful outline within a few weeks. It contains no ingredients that can possibly prove deleterious to the system. A well-known chemist, after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation, gives it his unqualified indorsement as a remedy that "cannot but act favorably upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1878.
PROP'RS ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sirs: I have taken two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat and it has reduced me eight pounds.
Very respectfully, MRS. I. R. COLES.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic and Sea-sickness, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of the wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

A Select List of Local Newspapers, arranged by separate States, with publishers' schedule rates and a great reduction to cash customers, mailed free to any applicant. Address Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
When you ask for Ridge's Food, see that you get it; the same is embossed on the lid, and the label has the signature of WOOLRICH & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
ORATORY, HUMOR, SENTIMENT, FUN.
100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 16 NOW READY. P. GARRETT & CO. PHILADELPHIA.
This Number is uniform with the Series, and contains another HUNDRED splendid Declamations and Readings. 180 pp. Price, 30 cts., mailed free. Sold by Booksellers.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

THE NEW YORK SUN.
DAILY, 4 pages. 55 cts. a month; $6.50 a year.
SUNDAY, 8 pages. $1.20 a year.
WEEKLY, 8 pages. $1 a year.
THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States.
THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper.
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

TRUST TO HUNT'S REMEDY. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Gravel. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result of using HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

TEAS! AHEAD All the Time. The very best goods direct from the Importers at Half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE.
The Great American Tea Company, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. P. O. Box 4235.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO.
First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
☞ Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

THE ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST. MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT!
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
BOSTON, MASS.
Quarto Sheet—56 Columns.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.
DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT has been carried on for forty-seven years as an INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, discussing and considering questions of political and social interest, according to the best opinions and convictions of its conductors in advocating the good, condemning the bad, exposing the fallacies of mistaken policy, and promoting the general welfare of the people. All foreign and local news published promptly.
WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT is published every Tuesday morning, in a Quarto Form, comprising fifty-six columns, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, including postage. Single copies for mailing, five cents. It contains the choicest LITERARY MISCELLANY, and is made up with special reference to the varied tastes and requirements of the home circle. In a word, it is a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER, giving, in addition to its literary contents, the principal news of the week, Market Reports, etc., etc.
Daily Transcript, $10 per annum in advance.
Weekly " $2 " "
(5 copies to one address), $7.50 per annum in advance.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Ag'ts, Chicago.

$8 A DAY PROFIT. Agents' sample, 6 cents. "The Nassau Delight," Nassau, N.Y.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS, viz.: At PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new styles and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, or CHICAGO.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds Cheaper. Buyers Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices.
Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circulars. Agents can make big money. Address JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

I WANT A LIVE AGENT IN EACH TOWN to SELL MY ARTICLES. NO MONEY REQUIRED till sales are made. I will send an outfit, with pamphlets to advertise, by mail, postpaid. This is a good opportunity for agents to add something to their income without risking one cent. Write for particulars to
W. H. COMSTOCK,
Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

Pensioners, Very important bills are now pending in Congress, which, if allowed to pass, all pension claims heretofore admitted will be reopened, thousands of meritorious claimants will be dropped from the rolls, and great injustice done. For full particulars, send for copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, an 8-page paper, issued monthly, and devoted to the interests of soldiers and sailors, and their heirs. Contains all NEW BOUNTY and PENSION LAWS. Should be in the hands of every soldier. Terms, 50 cents per year. Special inducements to clubs. Specimen copy free.
Address, at once, GEORGE E. LEMON & CO., Washington, D. C.

MASONIC
Supplies for Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies, manufactured by *M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, O. Send for Price Lists.*
☞ Knights Templar Uniforms a Specialty.
Military, Society, and Firemen's Goods.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS, Matthew Hale Smith's new book. 1,000 Prominent persons—men and women analyzed. Steel Portraits of A. T. STEWART, VANDERBILT, BENNETT, ETC. The sensation of the season. Now is the time for AGENTS to secure territory. Address, for agency, circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

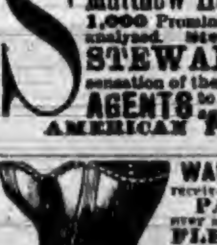

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent PARIS EXPOSITION, over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 bones) is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Price $1.25. Their IMPROVED HEALTH CORSET is made with the Tampico Bust, which is soft and flexible and contains no bones. Price by mail, $1.50. For sale by all leading merchants. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK
ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILLS.

TRADE MARK "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 25, 1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by **NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,** BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY! 1879.
The Largest, Cheapest and Most Attractive of the Monthly Magazines.
The great merit of the literary and artistic departments has secured almost unexampled success for the POPULAR MONTHLY; and such arrangements have been made as will render the forthcoming volumes even
More Brilliantly Attractive.
Each number contains 128 quarto pages, and over 100 beautiful engravings; two semi-annual volumes, therefore, contain 1,536 Quarto Pages, and more than 1,200 Handsome Illustrations, constituting a comprehensive library of the highest order of Fiction, Poetry, History, Adventures, Essays, etc., and a vast source of entertainment and valuable information.
Published 15th of Each Month.
$3.00 per Annum; 25 Cents per Number. Postage Free.
Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
53, 55 & 57 Park Place,
NEW YORK.

Chicago Business Directory

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
McFARLAND & CO., 21 Union Stock Yards Exchange.
PRODUCE COMMISSION.
E. C. SARGEANT, Genl. Commission, 207 So. Water St.
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Butter & Fish, 162 So. Water St.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *New Agents Goods.* COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW IDEA. "Secret Correspondence." How to do it. Full instructions, 10c, postpaid. Roy & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

BIG PAY—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue *free.* S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER for Dr. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY, for the Holidays. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

OPIUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES. Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

VIOLIN AND PIANO MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. New book. By Sep. Winner. Sample pages sent on application to J. M. Stoddart & Co., Pubs., Phila.

100,000 Men and women out of employment can make from $3 to $15 a day. *Some are making it now.* Strike while the iron is hot. Send a one-cent stamp for particulars. Rev. S. T. Buck, Milton, Pa.

Splendid Work ready with 250 illustrations. Agents Wanted on salary or commission. Great reduction in prices of Books and Regalia. Send for catalogue. Redding & Co., Masonic Pub., 731 Broadway, N.Y. Beware of spurious Rituals now being offered.

Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.
The great Specific for all Kidney Diseases. Has never failed in any disease of the Kidneys in the past three years. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 43 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

AWNINGS! TENTS!
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. ☞ Send for Illustrated Price-List.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—48-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will, for 35 cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name, and the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address PROF. MARTINEZ, 4 Province St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

Chicago Weekly Telegraph A large 8-page Newspaper. Independent in politics. Bright, spicy and entertaining. Each issue contains one or more stories. Mailed, postpaid, for 75 cents a year. Resident agents wanted. Terms and sample copies sent free. *Daily Telegraph,* postpaid, $3 a year. Address TELEGRAPH CO., Chicago.

FITS CURED FREE! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Postoffice and Express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

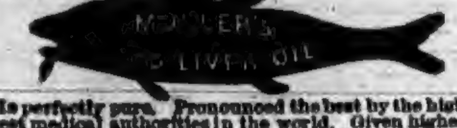

Is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

The Antidote to Alcohol Found at Last.
THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance. It destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors and builds up the nervous system. After a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression. It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER. Sold by all druggists. $1 per Bottle. Pamphlet on "Alcohol, its Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease," sent free. FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., 36 Bond St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE **PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD** It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Ringbone,
Sprains & Stitches,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Contracted Muscles,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
Neuralgia, Gout,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	String Halt,
Frost Bites,	Sore Feet,
Hip Disease,	Stiffness,
and all external diseases.	and every hurt or accident

For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

Music Books for Presents!

Gems of English Song. New enlarged edition.
Sunshine of Song.
Cluster of Gems.
Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.
Price of each in Cloth, $3.00. Fine Gilt, $4.00. Boards, $2.50.

These are samples of 50 or more fine collections of bound music, each containing 200 to 250 large pages of the best songs or pieces. The "Cluster" is filled with rather difficult Piano Music, and "Clarke's" with the best arranged Reed Organ Music extant.

Elegant Books of Musical Literature.
Gilt-edged, interesting, are the Lives of Mendelssohn, Schumann and Mozart ($1.75 each), and other great Masters. RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC (2 vols., each $1.50), and Urbino's Musical Biographies ($1.75). Also, many attractive collections of Christmas Carols, the splendid Sunlight of Song (illustrated), The Mother Goose (illustrated), that will throw the little ones into ecstasies—and many others.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms
($5.00) is a magnificent Illustrated Musical Encyclopedia of great and permanent value.

Any book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd grade 13c, Roasted Coffee, 16c.. Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong, 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 6½c Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb, best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet sets work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 60c. Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts, This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

31-1y.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until further notice. SOLOMON REINOEHL,

49-6w Trustee of Fairfield-Tp

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Helmer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.

T. F. JORDAN,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator de bonis non of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB WALBORN, Administrator.
Dec. 21st, 1878 52-4

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of the association of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of nine directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. WM. McINTYRE, Cashier.

Dec. 4th, 1878.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1879,

the following real-estate:

Town lots number eighty-five [85] and one hundred and forty-eight [148], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the north half of the north east quarter of section thirty [30], in township thirty-four [34], north, of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty-one and two-fifths [121 2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted, containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.

1-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r,

SIXTEEN YEARS OF TRANCES.

One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record—Miss Jennie Smith, the Ohio Invalid—Helpless, Blind, Speechless-Cured by Prayer and Faith—A Journal of Her Sufferings.

(New York Star.)

Miss Jennie Smith was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1852, being one of a family of nine children. Her parents were in moderate circumstances, entirely reputable in character, and attendants at an established church. From a child she was seriously inclined and disposed to meditate upon religious themes, which was caued, doubtless, by the number of alarming maladies to which she was subject. At the age of sixteen she had the typhoid fever, which settled in her back and resulted in a spinal disease. From this time Miss Smith was a confirmed invalid, possibly in part by reason of a great variety of domestic calamities, a broken marriage engagement, the attempted suicide of her father, the loss of property and a number of deaths in rapid succession in the domestic circle. She was under the treatment of several physicians, but grew rapidly worse, and at last became perfectly helpless. Lying upon her back in bed, occasionally she had what she calls "sinking spells," in which she was seemingly lifeless, but was filled with remarkable visions of heaven, "seeing the green pastures and being lead by the still waters." In February, 1862, her physician told her that she could not live another day, at which she rejoiced, as her sufferings had been so great. The prolongation of her life was considered a miracle, as she lost her speech and could only move her hands. As her mother—to whose care and support she seems to have been left at this period of her life—was in very great poverty, all the invalid's strength was employed in making fancy work, which was purchased by her friends, and afterward when she had recovered her speech she had some pupils whom she taught from her sick bed. The excitement of teaching made her much worse, and in 1865 she was carried to Urbana, Ohio, to be placed under the treatment of Dr. Newton, who had some theories in regard to medical practice at that time which were quite novel, especially in the treatment of patients by electricity. No good result, however, were produced in Miss Smith's case, as her back was so paralyzed that after using the battery for three or four hours she was insensible to its effects. From this time Miss Smith kept a journal of her peculiar ailments.

The following year her physical condition seemed to change. Her back and limbs became so sensitive that it was almost impossible to move her, and her eyesight failed; but, as she says, "her spiritual eyes brightened" as she became physically blind. This blindness came and went apparently, as sometimes she could see as others see, and again she could not save in some supernatural way. Electricity was resorted to a second time, and with some success, but she was afflicted with diseases besides that of her spine, which made her the wonder of the whole neighborhood, it being regarded as so strange that a mortal could be so afflicted and survive. Miss Smith drew the plan of a cot, which Mr. Blackburn improved upon and afterwards patented as an invalid chair. From this time the poor invilid lived in her chair or cot on wheels, going by car and steamer when sufficiently convalescent to various parts of the country near her, always having visions and developing the spiritual part of her being, while the material of her physical seemed slowly dying. She attended the camp meetings, at which people gathered about her to hear her talk and pray, and to learn that she was fasting as a means of grace. In 1870 her paroxysms increased, so that at times her body was bent nearly double; it required often six persons to keep her in her chair; she suffered also from tetanus; and the more severe her illness, the more remarkably her mind seemed to be afflicted, and her visions were more brighter and more wonderful. The intervals between her paroxysms were occupied in some literary work which had ready sale. In 1873 her brain became incapacitated for mental labor, and again for days and weeks she was entirely helpless, blind and speechless. From this condition she again partially rallied. In 1875 she underwent a new kind of medical treatment. Her whole physical condition seemed now to change, and she had new and alarming symptoms. One day while her friends were gathered around her trying to alleviate her pain, the terrible twitchings of her muscles ceased, her system relaxed, and she breathed easily. She attributed this result to the prayers which were offered for her at the time.

From that hour she gradually recovered, and is now in good health.

Miss Smith has writen a little volume which she calls "Valley of Baca, a Record of Suffering and Triumph." There is a picture of her in this book as she appeared as she lay in her ivalid chair. The introduction was written by her former pastor, Thomas H. Peame, of Dayton, Ohio.

◆

Random Readings.

A particular want of good sense in many sensible people consists in their not knowing how to interpret what another has said, when he has not said it precisely as he should have done.

There is a burden of care in getting riches, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in loosing them, and a burden of account to be given up concerning them.

Manners are the shadows of virtues, the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow creatures love and respect. If we strive to become, then, what we strive to appear, manners may often be rendered useful guides to the performance of our duties.

One day you will be pleased with a friend, and the next day disappointed in him. It will be so to the end, and you must make up your mind to it and not quarrel, unless for very grave causes. Your friend, you have found out, is not perfect. Nor are you—and you cannot expect to get much more than you give. You must look for weakness foolishness, and vanity in human nature; it is unfortunate if you are too sharp in seeing them.

◆

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

—Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

—Love's words are written on rose leaves, but with tears.

—A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

—That of which proud people are often proudest is their pride.

—Hope may bud under clouds, but it blows only in sunshine.

—The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.

—If you wish to pronounce an impartial judgment, accept no favor.

—Juggling with ourselves is the first step in almost every wickedness.

—Don't tell unlikely or silly stories, even if you know them to be true.

—If you must speak upon a difficult point, be the last speaker, if you can.

—Those who are honest "as the best policy," are halfway to being rogues.

—We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want.

—One is never conscientious during action; only the looker-on has a conscience.

—Dignity is expensive, and without other good qualities, it is not particularly profitable.

—"When I shall be a man!" is the poetry of childhood; "When I was young!" the poetry of old age.

—Many beat about the wall with a hammer, fancying at every blow that they hit the nail on the head.

—Pride is never so effectually put to the blush as when it finds itself contrasted with an easy but dignified humility.

—Tolerance comes with age. I see no fault committed that I myself could not have committed at some time or other.

—Hate is an active, envy a passive, displeasure; it need not surprise us, therefore, to see how quickly envy becomes hate.

—In good society we are required to do obliging things to one another; in genteel society we are required only to say them.

—Everybody has peculiarities which he cannot get rid of, and yet, however harmless they may be, they are frequently the cause of a man's failure.

—In reality, there is perhaps not one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as pride; disguise it as we may, every now and then it peeps out.

—Tears do not dwell long on the cheeks of youth. Rain drops easily from the buds, rests on the maturer flower, and breaks down that which has lived its day.

—In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is if a man cheat you, quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that no one will believe him.

◆

No man, having plenty of wood, refuses to build him a house because he would prefer stone or marble; no woman, with due provision of muslin and merino, goes unclothed because she cannot afford silk and satin; each wisely makes the best of the materials within reach.

The principle applies to far higher and subtler things. Have you a gift for music? Do not bury it in a napkin because you cannot have a piano and a teacher; play a melodeon, a flute, an accordeon,—either is better than nothing, either will serve for a stepping-stone to a more perfect instrument. Do you feel the soul of an artist stirring within you. Waste no time in pining for colors, palette, brushes, and instruction, but take pencil and paper and draw the stone fence at the foot of the garden, the shanty over the way, the beggar girl at the crossing, the tree struggling painfully up to the sunshine between close city walls; anything will answer for present training of eye and hand, and prepare you to make good use of better advantages when you can get them. Would you like to be an author? Accustom yourself to describe the places you see, the people you meet the events you witness in carefully chosen words and patiently remodelled sentences—not to send to the magazines for many a long day yet—but for praticce, the steady, resolute practice which alone makes perfect. That is to say,—spend no time in lamenting what you have not, but go to work and do your best with what you have,—the cheap and simple materials that are always at hand. Your training may be slow, but it will be sure; and every step will lift you a little higher, make the way a little clearer, and bring the things for which you long a little nearer to you.

Above all, apply the principle to your happiness—that, too, must be made from the materials that you have, you cannot possibly make it from those which you have not. No use in wishing for wealth, or beauty, or genius, in dreaming of a freer path and a wider sphere, in setting up a fair and stately ideal by the side of a commonplace husband or wife, in picturing a home without cares, friends without faults, light without shadow;—if you are to have any real happiness in life, you must make it out of your actual surrounding and relations. Only by taking such things as you have, and making the best of them, can you reasonably hope and expect to work your way to something sweeter and higher A watch-spring is a marvel of fineness and finish, yet it was once only a bit of coarse, crude ore. Slowly and surely, patience and labor, out of the commonest materials, build up the finest and fairest results.

◆

A pious father, who was recently conducting his young barbarians through the menagerie, halted them before the great sagacious elephant, the behemoth of Scripture, and said to them: "Behold, dear children, another evidence of the great and almighty powers of Omnipotence. You may buck the striped tiger of the orient, but there is no use bucking against the elephant, when once you have set out to see him. The sturdiest baggage-smasher recoils in dismay from an encounter with his trunk. The glory of his nostrils is terrible. Selah! He eateth hay like an ox and giveth him the waters of affliction to drink. And think, dear children, when the last awful day comes, and there is no use giving alarms of crying, 'Fire,' and all the insurance companies go up higher than Gilderoy's kite, imagine what must be the intense heat of that exciting hour, when even, as we are told expressly in the Good Book, the elephants—yes, elephants such as you behold before you—shall melt with fervent heat. Now let us pass on to admire the bounteousness of nature as evinced in the Sumatrian musk-ox.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. [illegible] 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 03 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 28	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 20	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 22	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 20	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 05	3 05	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 50am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 1 pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		6 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		6 50	
Indianapolis	6 35pm		4 30am	
Fort Wayne	5 00am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55	6 15pm	12 30pm	
Auburn	6 00	6 18	12	
Waterloo	6 15	6 10	1	
Ar Angola	6 57	8		
Reading	7 55	9	2	
Bankers	8 08	9	2	
Jonesville	8 23	10 25	2 5	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			9 18	

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

—the plains north of Kearney, but the murders were supposed to be the work of tramps. Men here from the agencies are preparing to investigate the matter and express the opinion that many of the agency Indians have kept up the systematic murder of settlers during the summer and successfully concealing their crime. At the Yankton Agency there will be an immediate investigation, and the identity of the Indians secured, if possible.

Some Old-Fashioned Scotch Funerals.

Talking of funerals, in the good old times, and in the mansions of the lairds, these used to be the most enjoyable of parochial festivities. The kith and kin came from great distances to be entertained in a style befitting the occasion. There were grave faces at the gathering when the guests assembled round the coffin to listen to a suitable prayer. Then glasses of wine were handed round once, twice, or oftener—the poorest people would procure wine for the occasion—and "the memory of the deceased" was toasted in silence. Then the long procession moved off to the kirkyard, and the body was laid silently in the grave. That duty being solemnly discharged, a load was visibly lifted from the assistants. Acquaintances came together in the carriages and mourning coaches, and there was plenty of animated conversation. When the guests took their seats at the tables in the dining-room all were in excellent spirits and appetite. The near relations might be sad at heart, but they felt hospitably bound to stifle their sorrow, and there were ample appliances for drowning it. When the old fashion of drinking healths and "taking wine" prevailed, mourners were apt to get merry in spite of themselves, while, as may be supposed, the mere acquaintances of the deceased gave themselves over easily to boisterous joviality. It was a churlish thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till convivial example upset his decorum.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE European migratory quails imported to this country some time ago in the hope of their taking up a residence here, are heard of now and then in the South, where they have gone to spend the winter. Meanwhile the sporting papers are begging gunners to abstain from shooting these foreign quails until they have time to increase and get a foothold in the United States.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	GOING NORTH 3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 2[illegible] pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 18 pm	1[illegible] 5 pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	pm	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	6 33 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 05 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 06 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all points South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOGAN'PT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 52
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 30	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 56	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 40	11 55	2 28
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 44
Aupurn	12 56	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	3 10
Mexico	6 33	11 55	[illegible]
Denver	6 23	11 36	[illegible]
Chili	6 17	11 27	[illegible]
Roann	6 03	11 03	[illegible]
Laketon	5 46	10 25	[illegible]
North Manchester	5 36	10 18	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 25	10 13	
Collamer	5 15	9 50	1
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	1
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 04
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	3 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

LUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

ave worked twenty years at the Harness business.

ood Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Vill be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.

43-3m.

"Recorder's Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 16, 1879. Number 3.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Cave's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
E. BRUBAKER,
W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

The Great English Remedy.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

Sick Headache
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Rules and Regulations for the Admission of Pupils to the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

I. The institution is open to all the Deaf and Dumb of the State, of suitable age and capacity for receiving instruction, free of charge. For the present, and until additional accommodations shall be provided, boys can be admitted only between the ages of twelve and twenty-one; and girls between the ages of ten and nineteen.

II. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1. The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the institution punctually at the commencement of each session unless detained at home by his or her sickness. 2. The pupil is to remain in the school until the last Wednesday in June in each year. 3. No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of the school in session time, without assigning satisfactory reasons.

III. The annual sessions of the school commence on the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and close on the last Wednesday of June. Every pupil is to come on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last day of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness.

IV. The Institution will provide for each State pupil regularly admitted, boarding, lodging, washing, superintendence of conduct, manners and morals, medical attendance, instruction, school books, slates, and all other incidental expenses of the school room, without charge, but will not pay the traveling expenses of pupils in coming to or returning from the Institution, nor supply them with clothing, except in cases of destitution.

V. Those who are unable to pay for the necessary clothing, or whose parents neglect to supply them, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to furnish in accordance with the following legislative enactment:

"That when the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the Superintendent, who shall make out an account thereof, in each case, against the respective counties from which said pupils were sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil, which account will be signed by the Superintendent, and attested by the seal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Treasurer of State shall charge the account thus certified to the county, from which the pupil was sent, and credit the amount to the current expense fund of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

"SEC. 3. When such account shall be received by the Treasurer of the proper county, to whom it shall be immediately sent upon its reception by the Treasurer of State from the Superintendent, such County Treasurer shall cause the same to be paid out of the County Treasury to the Treasurer of the State; and such County Treasurer shall collect the ammount of such account from the estate of such pupil, if he have any, by suit, if necessary, in the name of the county."

VI. Each applicant for admission should come well supplied with clothing, and on all articles on which it is possible to mark the name of the pupil, it should be written with indelible ink. In all cases, except those clothed by the county, besides the ordinary supply of clothing, the aplicant should deposite with the Superintendent a sum not less than five dollars, to defray incidental expenses, repairs of shoes, etc, any part of which remaining unexpended at the close of the session will be returned. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk.

VII. The Institution is not an asylum, but a school for learning; hence no one can be admitted or retained as a pupil who, from sickness or from other cause, is unable to pursue his or her studies successfully.

VIII. The course of study in the primary department embraces Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, and ordinarily requires seven years to complete it. All the pupils who wish it, and who will avail themselvs of it, are allowed the full benefit of this course of study.

IX. For the benefit of those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching or for other intellectual pursuits, the trustees have established a High Class, and adopted a course of three years' study in the sciences. From among those who complete the primary course of study, the Superintendent may select each year the most promising pupils and admit them as members of this class.

X. It is the intention of the trustees to render the pupils self-supporting, so far as practicable, and that every pupil on leaving the institution, shall be proficient in some useful occupation or trade, so as to be able to procure a livelihood without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of house work and various kinds of needlework —as plain sewing, ornamental work, and dressmaking; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Institution, and in the cultivation of the farm and garden.

XI. All business letters or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Institution, or those whom it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to Superintendent Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, Indiana.

XII. Those persons bringing pupils to, or taking them away cannot be furnished with board and lodging at the Institution.

XIII. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than at the commencement of the session.

XIV. The pupils will be sent home to spend the vacation, which extends from the last Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday after the 15th of September.

The Biggest Locomotive Engine.

(Pittsburg Telegraph.)

A huge specimen of locomotive art passed through here yesterday, towed by other locomotives, on its way to the Far West. It is a monster tank engine for the New Mexican and Southern Pacific Railroad (A., T. and S. F. Railroad,) and which is specially intended to work on a long and heavy grade on a point on the Rocky Mountains. It is the largest and most powerful locomotive engine ever built in this country. It is a ten-wheel tank engine of consolidated pattern, having eight driving-wheels and a pony (two-wheel) truck. The cylinder measures twenty by twenty-six inches and the driving-wheels are but forty-two inches diameter. The boiler is enormous, being straight, fifty-eight inches diameter. It has 213 tubes each over eleven feet long. The fire box is about ten feet long. A water-tank, almost the entire length of the boiler, rests on top of the engine, and when filled with water will add considerably to the weight. The truck wheels are thirty inches in diameter, and are of paper, with steel tires, similar to those now being used so extensively under the Pullman sleeping-cars and on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, New York. This engine, when in working order, will weigh 118,000 pounds. The great weight and size of the boiler, and the small driving-wheels combined, form a tremendous power, well suited to the work the engine has to perform. The eight driving wheels are merely to distribute the weight, for if the weight rested on but four, no track ever laid could withstand the pressure. The weight is so great that the Western railroads over which it must pass will not permit it to go over bridges, so it will have to be taken to pieces and carried over in sections. It passed over all the bridges of the Pennsylvania Road without being dismantled.

Purdue University.

The following is a copy of the act passed at the last Legislature authorizing the appointment of students to Purdue University by the Board of Commissioners of each county, and to provide for the admittance of such scholars and defining their privileges therein:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indina, That the Board of Commissioners of each county in this State may appoint, in such manner as they may choose, two students or scholars to Purdue University, who shall be entitled to enter, remain, and receive instruction in the same, upon the same conditions, qualifications and regulations prescribed for other applicants for admission to, or scholars in said University: Provided, however, That every student admitted to said University by appointment, by virtue of this act, shall in no wise be chargeable for room, light, heat, tuition janitor or matriculation fees, and said students shall be entitled in the order of admittance to any room in the University, then vacant and designed for the habitation or occupancy of a student, and such student so admitted, shall have prior right to any such room, subject to the rules of the University, over any student not appointed and admitted as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That no more than two students at the same time, for any one county, shall be entitled to admittance to said University under provisions of this act; but the Board of Commissioners of each county may, from time to time, appoint as foresaid to any vacancy in their appointments.

SEC. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Democratic Party.

If, during the past two decades of years, the logic of events has proved anything at all, it has demonstrated beyond all national controversy that the Democratic party of the United States must rule, or the institutions of the Government, founded by the fathers, must perish. The rise of the Republican party, its supremacy and its decline, embody every necessary proof of the proposition we have laid down. Quickened into life, under influences destructive of all Government, every day of its existence has served to develop its inherent infamy, until the people determined in their soverign capacity to dethrone it, and this they accomplished at the ballot-box in 1876; and to-day it is doubtful if there is a State in which the Republican party has a majority of the people who favor its policy In the days of Grant the Republican party was supreme; its power was unquestioned; its opportunities grand. But being an aggregation of hates and crimes, it fell, until in the days of Hayes it is a thing of unutterable loathing. The people outraged and disgusted resolved to dethrone it, and the grand work began in the states which, under the influence of the sober second thought of the people, wheeled grandly into line under Democratic banners and were ready in 1876 to pronounce their verdict upon the Republican party of "guilty." This guilt touched with paralyzing effect every great interest of the country, and there was but one remedy and that the reenthronement of the Democratic party. Notwithstanding this, the verdict of the people, so emphatic in its pronunciation, so beneficent and far-reaching in its effects, so entirely in consonance with truth and justice, the organs of the Republican party seek to regain its lost power by repeating and perpetuating the vilest slanders upon the Democracy of the country; as, for instance, the New York Tribune, inherently vile and venomous as a hooded cobra, says:

"that the very nature of the elements which form a great portion of the Democratic party compels that party to become the party of the repudiators and of the communists," and that "the Democratic party is essentially the party of the turbulent and lawless. And all that is dangerous and law defying in the outgrowth of communism, trades unionism or socialism finds in Democratic demagogues of the lower order its natural allies."

It is by pouring such a steady stream of malignant vituperation as the foregoing upon the country that the organs of the Republican party hope for success. Every allegation made by the Tribune is notoriously false and unsupported by any facts worty of a moment's consideration. The Democratic party has never favored repubiation. On the contrary, it has been the advocate of the strictest justice between debtor and creditor. It has opposed the financial legislation of the Republican party because the effect was to increase the wealth of capitalists while it impoverished the producing classes of the country. The Democratic party has been always the friend of the working people of the country, and has sought by every means at command to remove unnecessary burdens and to increase their prosperity. A more malignant falsehood is the charge that the Democratic party is the advocate of socialism or communism, in any offensive sense. Like the other charges made by the Tribune, it is so essentially at war with the history of the Democratic party that it can not be made available in arresting its onward march to supremacy in the country. The Democratic party points with just pride to its past record and to its present purposes. After the 4th of March, 1879, it will have control of the legislative department of the government, and this fact, since it shows the disposition of the people, is sufficient of itself to stamp the Tribune's malignant charges as puerile partisan lies.

Scriptural Authority.

"In the early ages of the world perfumes were constantly used, and they have the high sanction of Scriptural authority." The patrons of perfumes at all times have been the most polished people in the world, and in this age no refined lady or gentleman consider their toilet complete without the use of some delightful scent like Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, which are really the gems of all odors.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of what is good, are the most important objects of life.

Many a millionaire is less happy than his errand boy.

THE
INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!
FOR 1879
HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO
One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary.

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 20,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS:

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$ 1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$ 10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular, specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

1879.
The Four Reviews
—AND—
Blackwood.
AUTHORIZED REPRINTS
—OF—
Edinburgh Review (*Whig*)
Westminster Review (*Liberal.*)
London Quarterly Review (*Conservative.*)
British Quarterly Review (*Evangelical.*)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

These Reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one-third the price of the English editions.

No publications can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal. They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879
(Including Postage); Payable in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00	per annum
For any two Reviews	7 00	" "
For any three Reviews	10 00	" "
For all four Reviews	12 00	" "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	" "
Blackwood and one Review	7 00	" "
Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00	" "
Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00	" "
Blackwood and four Reviews	15 00	" "

POSTAGE.

This item of expense, now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus; four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Printed by
The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, prices, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The Teller Committee began work at New Orleans on the 7th inst., and on that day several witnesses were examined regarding the charges of bulldozing, intimidation, etc. J. E. Breda, of Natchitoches parish, an ex-Confederate soldier, but since 1871 a Republican, testified that "there is no lawlessness among the negroes—miserable individuals. They hardly dare strike back. They are murdered there like sheep. Political speeches calling upon the negroes to cut loose from the Democratic party are styled incendiary speeches, and I never made a speech that was not strictly a speech on simply political subjects. The negroes are ground down and cannot even sell their crops under their own names. There are 1,700 white and 4,000 colored voters in the parish, and there are more white men who vote the Republican ticket than blacks who vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic majority in the recent election, given in the official journal, was 2,880." Senator Cameron—Are any prosecutions against fraudulent voters, etc., being carried on in any of the State courts? Witness—No, sir. For, if so, the whole judiciary of the state would have to be brought to trial. I state this on hearsay only. I know nothing from personal observation. I and my brother were driven out simply because we were political leaders. Several other witnesses were examined, all of them Republicans, who testified similarly to Breda in regard to the goings on in Natchitoches parish. Messrs. J. D. McGill, Lucien Bland, and J. M. McGill, residents of Tensas parish, testified that before the election there were two tickets in the field—a regular Democratic and an Independent Democratic. The negroes agreed to support the latter. Witnesses believed the negroes were intimidated to such an extent as to prevent the election of the Independent ticket. They also believed that frauds were committed by stuffing the ballot-boxes. The whole machinery of the election was in the hands of the regular Democratic nominees. Witnesses were candidates on the Independent ticket.

At the meeting of the Teller Committee at New Orleans, on the 8th inst., a number of parties from Tensas parish were examined with a view of proving that bulldozing and intimidation had been carried on in that parish at the late election. Fleming Branch (colored) testified to the attack on Fairfax, Republican candidate for Congress, of the shooting down of the adherents of Fairfax, and of the latter's precipitate flight to save his life; witness himself was wounded in the melee, and he and a number of other colored people took refuge in the bushes. On the Tuesday following the attack on Fairfax the slaughter of negroes began, and some eighty, the witness stated, were killed altogether. Daniel Kennedy, Viola Wallace and Rebecca Ross (all colored) testified substantially to the same occurrences related by Branch. E. C. Ruth, a colored Justice of the Peace, testified that 200 colored men in his ward were forced to join the Democratic club, and then received certificates entitling them to protection. Witness testified to other acts of lawlessness. J. N. Mitchell, the only white man examined during the day, testified concerning armed bands from other parishes and from Mississippi. He heard a great many things, but knows the reports were exaggerated. He said: "In fact, if you inquire rigidly into many stories you will find not a word of truth in them. Armed bands did some things which I could not approve. There is hostility between the negro and the white man. I won't try to disguise this fact. Show me a negro who votes the Democratic ticket, and I will show you a hypocrite or a fool."

Before the Teller Committee, on the 9th inst., W. D. Rollins, of Tensas parish, testified that he was a candidate on the Independent ticket at the late election; saw no outrages committed, but thinks intimidation frightened the negroes so much that they stayed away from the polls, and that if the negroes had voted they would have had a majority of 1,000. J. R. Rosey testified in regard to the dispersing of the negroes massed for the purpose of attacking Waterproof; was one of the Sheriff's posse; said "the negroes were in their quarters, and, when we fired one volley, they dispersed. Two or three negroes were wounded; don't think any were killed." Frank Watson (colored) was the next witness. He lived eight miles from Waterproof, and was told by a Democratic friend that the place was getting too hot for him; that he had better clear out. He ran away, leaving his partly-gathered crop to take care of itself. Other colored witnesses testified that on the day of election there was a riot in Caledonia, Caddo parish. The riot commenced after the voting was over, and three negroes were killed. Witnesses testified to the general intimidation of negroes in Caddo.

THE EAST.

During the year 1878, 917 failures were reported in New York city, with liabilities amounting to $63,958,403 and assets valued at $18,025,331. This exceeds the record of any other year.

Caleb Cushing died at his residence in Newburyport, Mass., on the 2d of January, after an illness of brief duration. He was 78 years old.

Gardner Tingley, of Attleboro, Mass., while insane, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then ended his own life by the same means.

Morton McMichael, proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American*, and ex-Mayor of that city, is dead. He was 72 years old.

THE WEST.

A reporter for the Chicago *Journal* interviewed Hon. E. B. Washburne, and learned from his own lips that he has not been offered the Berlin mission, and, further, that he could not accept it in case it should be tendered to him.

On the 29th of January two murderers are to be hanged at Indianapolis, and on the 14th of February two more will expiate their crimes on the gallows at St. Louis.... One thousand and nineteen buildings, having a street frontage of 31,118 feet, were erected in Chicago last year, at an aggregate cost of $7,419,000.

At Carbon, Wy. Ter., a party of masked men broke open a baggage car and took out and hung to a telegraph pole "Dutch Charlie," who was en route to Rawlins for trial, charged with murder. He was a notorious character, and had been identified with a number of stage robberies.... Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, is seriously ill from a stroke of paralysis.... The wretches who so cruelly burned Mitchell and Ketchum to death in Dawson county, Neb., are under arrest.... The extensive establishment of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, at St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000.

A most daring robbery was committed in Chicago a few evenings ago. A few minutes after 6 o'clock, when the streets are more crowded than at any other hour of the day, a cutter carrying two men drove to the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets—one of the busiest corners in the city—and, the two men alighting, one of them proceeded to fasten from the outside the door of A. Goldsmid's pawnshop, while the other, with a hatchet, smashed the plate glass of the show window. The two then seized several trays of diamond rings and other jewelry, leaped into their cutter, drove off, and have not since been heard of. A robbery almost precisely similar, and perpetrated at about the same hour of the day, occurred in New York city a few weeks ago.

Fort Robinson, in Nebraska, has been the scene of a bloody emeute, resulting in a wholesale slaughter of Indians and the death and wounding of several soldiers. For some time a large number of Cheyenne Indians who were engaged in the raid in Western Nebraska last summer, and were subsequently captured, have been held under restraint at that post. It having been determined by the Government to send these savages south into the Indian Territory, preparations were being made to that end. They asserted their determination not to go south, asserting that they would die in resisting such a movement. The military tried to starve them into submission, and even went so far as to deprive them of fuel, but their stubborn natures would not yield. Finally it was determined to place the two leading chiefs, Old Crow and Wild Hog, in irons, and separate them from the common Indians. In carrying out this step there was a furious struggle between Wild Hog and the guards, in which one of the latter was dangerously stabbed. This affair caused the wildest excitement among the savages. Some of them commenced chanting a war song, and, at a given signal, the entire body made a dash through their prison windows, and, firing on the guard with revolvers which they had succeeded in concealing, all ran for the open prairie. The guard opened fire on the fleeing savages, shooting them down by dozens in the frozen snow, presenting a scene that discounts the Custer massacre. The cavalry continued in pursuit of the retreating savages, killing them without mercy. Four soldiers of the Third cavalry were wounded and one killed, having been shot through the heart. Dull Knife, the Cheyenne savage leader, was numbered among the dead, having been shot through the head. Altogether between thirty and forty of the Indians were killed and a great many wounded.

THE SOUTH.

Charleston, S. C., has suffered from a disastrous fire. The property destroyed consisted of a cotton warehouse and 10,121 bales of cotton. Total loss, $572,000.

Charles Longly, of Nicholasville, Ky., attempted to light a fire from a coal-oil lamp. The lamp exploded, fatally burning Longly and one child, and seriously injuring another child. The house caught fire and was entirely destroyed.

An entire family of emigrants, consisting of Clark Hubbard, his wife, and two children, were recently frozen to death near Pilot Point, Texas.

WASHINGTON.

The national debt was increased $1,233,785, according to the official statement, which is herewith appended:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 657,846,300
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	198,700,000
Total coin bonds	$1,809,812,950
Lawful-money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	22,446,460
Legal tenders	$ 346,743,051
Certificates of deposit	31,815,000
Fractional currency	16,108,154
Coin and silver certificates	24,076,830
Total without interest	$ 421,443,075
Total debt	$2,267,702,345
Total interest	34,841,703
Cash in treasury—coin	$ 221,865,477
Cash in treasury—currency	4,515,550
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	31,515,000
Total in treasury	$ 273,896,027
Debt less cash in treasury, Nov. 1	$2,028,648,111
Increase during December	1,233,785
Decrease since June 30, 1878	7,128,720

The $1,809,812,830 debt bearing interest in coin includes $21,200,000 5-20 called bonds are not yet matured, against which a like amount of 4 per cent. bonds have been issued, and are embraced in this statement and the amount included in the coin balance:

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,718
Interest paid by the United States	39,896,059
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	10,571,102
Balance of interest paid by the United States	29,293,937

The recent letter of the Secretary of the Interior, calling upon Gen. Sheridan for specific facts in support of his charges against the efficiency of the Indian service, has elicited a reply in the form of a report from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Sherman, in which he specifies numerous instances of bad management in the Indian service.

Washington reports represent Gen. Sherman and the War Department officials at loggerheads over the new Army bill. The latter, 'tis said, charge the General of the Army with exceeding the bounds of propriety, by resorting to extraordinary methods to influence Congress in favor of the measure.

Federal appointments: Thomas L. Nelson, Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for Massachusetts; James B. Howell, Iowa, Orange Ferris, New York, and A. O. Aldis, Vermont, for Southern Claims Commissioners; Lewis E. Payne, Virginia, United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory; A. Worth Spates, Maryland, Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Peter Mantor, Register of the Land-Office, Bismarck, D. T.; James Longstreet, Postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

Congressman Hartridge, of Georgia, died at the capital on the 8th inst. His disease was pneumonia.... Illinois has only 420 persons resident in the District of Columbia; Ohio has 1,573.

The House Committee on Education and Labor has authorized Representative Willis to report a bill heretofore agreed upon by the committee, providing that not more than fifteen Chinese shall be admitted to this country on any one vessel, with a request that the House specially assign the earliest possible day for its consideration.

POLITICAL.

At the second day's session of the Potter Committee, in New Orleans, Mr. John Ray, counsel for Secretary Sherman, filed a communication setting forth that he had no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of intimidation in the elections of 1876. Chairman Potter then announced that, inasmuch as several witnesses wanted by the committee were in Washington, the committee would adjourn to that city. In the meantime Mr. John Ray, representing Mr. Sherman, and another gentleman to be selected by the Chairman, would remain in New Orleans and take whatever testimony might be offered in rebuttal of the evidence already taken by the committee.

Alonzo Garcelon, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maine, receiving 21 votes to 10 for Joseph L. Smith. Every Republican Senator voted for Garcelon.

The Washington *National Republican* comes out for John Sherman for President.

The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in caucus, on the 8th inst., and nominated J. Donald Cameron as his own successor in the United States Senate.

GENERAL.

The taking effect, on the 2d of January, of the Resumption law caused no excitement in the financial centers of the country. At the United States treasury, in Washington, no gold was paid out, even for interest on bonds, as Secretary Sherman had given orders to pay out gold in New York only. Persons who asked for gold were given coin drafts on the Assistant Treasurer in New York. This fact created some comment of an unfavorable character. Treasurer Hillhouse, at New York, was prepared to meet the probable rush for gold; but, contrary to general expectation, the demand was light, while in many instances greenbacks were preferred.

The Manitoba blizzard that swept over the country on the 2d and 3d of January will be long remembered as one of the severest visitations of the kind in weather annals. It penetrated to every quarter of the land—East, West, North and South. In the region of Buffalo the cold wave was accompanied by a blinding snow-storm, blocking railroads and placing a complete embargo upon business of all kinds. Numbers of unfortunate people are reported frozen to death in different sections of the country. Altogether it was a "spell of weather" that will not soon be forgotten.

Burned: The Honore building, in Chicago, in which was located the city post-office, the offices of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and several law offices, loss $75,000; the Academy of the Holy Angels, Buffalo, N. Y., loss $60,000; the leading hotel and several of the largest business houses in Columbus, Ga., loss $200,000.

Incidents of the recent cold snap: In Chicago a teamster was frozen to death while sitting on his wagon box, and another was so benumbed by the frost that he fell from his wagon and expired in the street. Near Crawfordsville, Ind., two children were frozen to death in bed, the drunken father having removed the bed-covering from the little ones and appropriated it to himself. Mrs. Mary Kerwin, aged 81, was frozen to death in bed at Bloomington, Ill. The harbors of New York and Philadelphia were so blocked with ice as to impede navigation and delay the arrival and departure of the European steamers. At Battleford, the capital of Northwest (British) Territory, the thermometer marked 60 degrees below zero, and at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, it was 35 below. At Cairo, Ill., the Mississippi river was frozen over so firmly that heavy teams crossed and recrossed, a thing never before known there. At New Orleans the weather was the coldest experienced in fifty-five years; sidewalks were covered with ice, the streets frozen hard, and one man froze to death. Atlanta, Ga., reports it the coldest weather since 1835; mercury 5 degrees above zero; many trees popped open from the intense cold, and there was much suffering in the country regions. Jacksonville, Fla., reports that everything thereabout was covered with a thin coat of ice—something unprecedented—and it is feared the orange groves have been greatly damaged.

FOREIGN.

The business failures in Great Britain during 1878 were 15,059, of which 2,648 were in financial and wholesale and manufacturing branches of trade. The increase is 4,037 failures for the last year over the preceding year.... The bursting of a 38-ton gun on board the British war-ship Thunderer created terrible havoc. The turret in which the monster cannon was rigged was completely demolished, and seven men were killed outright and forty wounded.

Twenty-four French Communists in New Caledonia have been pardoned because of services against the insurgents.... Ex-President Grant was in Dublin last week, and was presented with the freedom of the city.

The Senatorial elections in France have resulted in a great Republican triumph. Of the Conservative Senators whose terms expired, only thirteen have been re-elected. All the retiring Republican Senators have been re-elected. The general result shows the election of fifteen Conservatives and sixty-four Republicans. The Republican majority in the Senate will be about fifty-seven.... The Cornish Bank, at Truro, in Cornwall, England, has failed. It had several branches, and the deposits amounted to $25,000,000. The failure will cause much distress in West Cornwall.... Juan Moncasi, who attempted, in October last, to assassinate the Spanish King, was executed the other day, in the presence of an immense crowd.... The city of Cork, Ireland, flatly refused, by a unanimous vote of the Town Council, to give Gen. Grant a public reception.

The continued cold weather has greatly aggravated the prevailing suffering throughout England. In Manchester, Sheffield, and other manufacturing centers, thousands of suffering poor are being fed by the public relief committees.... Strikes are the order of the day in the British manufacturing towns.... The people of Londonderry, Ireland, publicly honored ex-President Grant by tendering him the freedom of the city.... A terrible plague is raging in Astrachan.... A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that ex-Gov. Bravo, who headed a rising in Colima and Michoacan, has been killed, with fourteen of his followers.

The old King of Holland was married the other day to the Princess Emma, of Waldeck-Pyrmont. He is 62; she, 20.

A Berlin dispatch says the Emperor is wonderfully well, though still obliged to carry his arm in a sling. He drives out daily with the Crown Prince or his own equerry.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Kharkoff Veterinary School has been broken up, and the Kieff University closed in consequence of the riotous demonstrations of the students.... Advices from the seat of war in Afghanistan represent that the winter campaign in that country is virtually ended. Most of the Afghan chiefs had sent friendly messages to the British commander, and Yakoob Khan was believed to be preparing to follow the Ameer in his flight to Russia.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Senate.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Booth, for the interchange of subsidiary silver coin and United States notes; by Mr. McDonald, to authorize the taxation of outstanding legal tenders.... Mr. Edmunds said that on this glad morning of the new year, when there were peace and joy and hope everywhere, he thought it best to offer a resolution tending to cement more perfectly the good will and harmony now existing all over the country. He therefore submitted a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the Senate the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid as the other parts of the constitution; that it is the right and the duty of Congress to enforce such amendments by appropriate legislation, and the duty of the executive department of the Government faithfully and with diligence to impartially execute such laws; that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate money to that end, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of the rights of citizens and the punishment of infractions thereof. Laid on the table at the request of Mr. Edmunds, to be called up hereafter.... Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar legal-tender, and providing for its recoinage into the standard silver dollar. He addressed the Senate at length, denouncing the trade dollar as fraudulent money, which, having failed in its mission abroad, had returned home to cheat the honest people of this country.... A large number of committee reports, petitions and communications were presented.

House.—Mr. Acklen called attention to the scandal in Louisiana with which his name is associated, and presented a resolution to authorize an inquiry. Defeated, on the ground that the resolution did not embrace a question of privilege.... Mr. Kidder introduced a bill for the admission of Dakota as a State. Referred.... Mr. Ryan introduced a bill extending the time to pre-emptors on public lands who have suffered by prairie-fires. Referred.... Mr. Carlisle introduced a bill to include newspapers, periodicals and proof-sheets in mail matters of the third class. Referred.... Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-Roads, reported a bill relating to the classification of mail matter and the amount of postage thereon. Ordered printed and recommitted.... The Geneva Award bill was called up and discussed.... The deaths of B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, and A. S. Williams, of Michigan, were then announced, and the House, in respect to their memory, adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Senate.—Mr. Edmunds said there were no joint rules between the two houses of Congress, and he, therefore, submitted a concurrent resolution declaring that on the last three days of this session no bill passed by either house shall be sent to the other for its concurrence, and on the last day of the session no bill shall be sent to the President for his approval. He said he hoped this resolution would be passed, and Congress devote the last three days of the session to consideration of bills pending between the two houses. Referred.... Mr. Grover, arising to a personal explanation, denied seriatim the published charges that some $97,000 of the public funds of Oregon had been expended and not accounted for during his administration as Governor of that State.... Consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the "Patent laws," and Mr. Wadleigh took the floor, but was interrupted by a message from the House announcing the death of Representative Hartridge. Senators Gordon, Booth and Beck were appointed a committee to accompany the body to Georgia.

House.—Official notice of the death of Representative Hartridge was taken, and Messrs. Cook, Frye, Cox, Cabell, Stone, Davidson and Hanna were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Georgia.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Senate.—Mr. Beck called up his resolution of the 7th inst., referring to the Committee on Finance the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of Dec. 5 relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of customs dues, and its disposition. He criticised the answer of Dec. 5, and said that specie resumption had been reached by the ruin of hundreds of thousands of the best men of the country. He quoted from the answer of the Secretary, and spoke of some of it as nonsense. He showed scant respect for the Senate and none for the law. The Secretary was the servant and agent of the people, and not of the creditors of the Government. He had no right to allow the bondholders to say in what coin they would take their interest. Mr. Beck then argued that the Secretary had increased the interest-bearing debt of the United States $105,000,000. This was not a very flattering exhibit, when business of all kinds was so depressed. Unless the Secretary could show some law authorizing him to divert silver coin from the purpose for which it was intended he was guilty of official misconduct.... The resolution deferring the answer of the Finance Committee was then passed, and the bill to amend the Patent laws was taken up, and Mr. Wadleigh spoke in favor thereof. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened took a recess until 3 o'clock.... Upon reassembling, the Senate, headed by Vice-President Wheeler and Secretary Gorham, proceeded to the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Hartridge, of Georgia.

House.—Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Hartridge, no business was transacted by the House. In the afternoon the funeral services of the deceased member were conducted in the Hall of the House.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Contested Seats in the House of Representatives.

The New York *World* figures up the next House, as follows:

Democrats	146
Republicans	129
Nationals	10
Tammany	3
Vacancy through death (Twelfth New York)	1
To be chosen in California	4
Total	293

It then proceeds to describe and predict the contest for seats, as follows:

Of the Nationals, Messrs. Gillette and Weaver, of Iowa, will act with the Democrats in organizing the House. Mr. Barlow, of Vermont, is classed as a Republican, being in reality a bolting Republican, though running as a National. The Tammany members will act with the Democracy on national issues.

Delaware—There is some talk of contesting Mr. Martin's seat, on the ground that he had been convicted of slave-owning and that his pardon had not been properly entered, but nothing came of it.

Florida—The majority for Hull (Dem.) in the Second district being only 13, Bisbee (Rep.) may contest the seat.

Illinois—In the Fifteenth district, the seat of Forsythe (Nat.) may be contested by Decius (Dem.). In the Second district, W. H. Condon (Nat.) has given notice that he will contest the seat of S. R. Davis (Rep.) whose plurality was 4,236, Condon only receiving 250 votes in a poll of nearly 21,000 votes, but the notice is said to be irregular.

Indiana—In the Ninth district, the seat of Orth (Rep.) will be contested by McCabe (Dem.), who was beaten by ninety-seven. There are charges that some twenty-five or more college students, not residents of the State, voted for Orth, and fraud is alleged in Vermillion and Montgomery counties.

Iowa—There is likely to be a muddle in consequence of the claim that the October election was not legal, and that the members elected in November are entitled to their seats. Elections were held in six districts in November, when the following gentlemen obtained majorities:

2. Hiram Price, R.	7. E. H. Gillette, D. & N.
5. Rush Clark, R.	8. J. C. Holmes, D.
6. J. B. Weaver, D. & N.	9. John Wilson, D.

The first four were elected in October, and took this step to make their claim good in either contingency. Republicans having done this as well as Democrats, it cannot be alleged that the move was a "party dodge," and the best legal opinion of Iowa is divided as to the regularity of the first election.

Louisana—In the Third district, Hebert (Rep. and Nat.) will contest the seat of Acklen (Dem.).

Maryland—In the Fifth district, Crane (Rep.) will contest the seat of Henkle (Dem.) on the ground of fraud and interference with Supervisors.

Massachusetts—In the Sixth district, Boynton (Nat.) will contest the seat of Loring (Rep.), alleging among other reasons that 413 votes for the latter did not specify the office to be filled. Loring's plurality over Boynton was 113.

Minnesota—In the Third district Donnelly (Dem. and Nat.) will contest the seat of Washburn (Rep.) on the grounds of "bribery, intimidation, violence, fraud, and corruption." Washburn's majority was 3,013.

New York—In the Twenty-fifth district, J. M. Wieting (Nat. and Dem.) will contest the seat of Hiscock (Rep.), who was elected by 3,425, on grounds of alleged corruption and intimidation.

North Carolina—In the First district, Yeates (Dem.) will probably contest the seat of Martin (Rep.), the State Canvassers having declined to go behind the returns, which on their face gave Martin 51 majority. In the Second, O'Hara (Rep.) will contest the seat of Kitchen (Dem.), claiming that his votes were illegally thrown out in Halifax, Edgecombe, Craven, and Lenoir counties, which sent up amended returns.

Pennsylvania—In the Twentieth, Curtin (Dem.) will contest that of Yocum (Nat. and Rep.), on the ground of fraud and bribery. Yocum's majority was 92. There is a squbble over the seat of Klotz (Dem.) in the Eleventh, which is claimed by Albright. The Canvassing Board split, but Klotz has filed the judicially certified returns of all the counties with the Clerk of the House as a safeguard. They give him 95 majority. There has been some talk of McCandless (Dem.) contesting the seat of Bingham (Rep.) in the First district, where Bingham's plurality was 7,427.

Virginia—In the Ninth district it is said that McMullin (Ind. Dem.) will contest the seat of Richmond (Dem.), who was elected by a plurality of 291.

Wisconsin—In the Third district, King (Nat.) will probably contest the seat of Hazelton (Rep.), whose majority was 120, on the ground of colonization of voters in Lafayette county.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

Responses of Senators Blaine and Thurman to the Call of the Committee for Evidence.

BLAINE.

Mr. H. M. Teller, United States Senate, Chairman Senate Committee, etc.

Dear Sir: I have this morning received your favor inclosing the following resolution adopted by your committee:

Resolved, That the Hon. James G. Blaine, the mover of the resolution, be requested to specify in writing the particular class of frauds, outrages, and violence committed in the recent elections which the committee is expected to investigate, and to furnish such information and evidence as may be in his possession, and the names of witnesses he may wish to be examined.

It cannot, of course, be the purpose of your honorable committee to limit the investigation to any particular class of frauds, outrages, and violence committed in the recent elections that may be "specified" by me. The resolution is the action of the Senate, speaking almost unanimously, and it is not for me to say what your committee is "expected" to investigate beyond what is expressed in the resolution itself in very explicit terms. It would be gross assumption in me to "specify" where the Senate itself has directed.

But, anxious to indicate any details that may expedite the labors of the committee, I will call your attention specially to the tissue-ballot frauds in South Carolina; to the laws of that State, which made free voting impossible in certain counties; to the practice in that State of breaking up all meetings held to oppose the Democratic party unless Democratic speakers were allowed to take part in the discussions, and to all the methods by which in Sumpter and other counties a full and free election was prevented.

In Louisiana I invite your attention to the murders in Tensas parish on election day, and to the frauds committed in the same; to the frauds and outrages upon the ballot in the city of New Orleans, and, even while I write, to the alleged assassinations of two witnesses while on their way to the United States Court to testify against those who robbed them of their rights on the day of election. I could make further specifications in these two States and in other Southern States, but I have not time. I am just leaving for New England, and am compelled to postpone further details until after my return.

Among the witnesses I would name are James B. Campbell, E. W. M. Mackey, and C. G. Mimminyer, of South Carolina; Gov. [illegible]; his agent, Col. Zachary; ex-Chief Justice Ludeling, of Louisiana; the Hon. [illegible], of Mississippi; J. Cole Davis, of Helena, Ark.; and the editor of the *Avalanche*, a Democratic paper published in Memphis, Tenn. But I beg especially to refer you to a large mass of valuable information in the office of the Attorney General of the United States, already called for by the Senate, and soon, I presume, to be laid before your committee. This is official in its character, and in many cases has the weight and value of legal evidence, not requiring further examination of witnesses to authenticate and confirm it.

In offering the resolution in the Senate I did not assume the part of Public Prosecutor, but especially declined any such service. The invitation of your honorable committee, however, is one which I cannot disregard, and on the reassembling of Congress I shall from time to time lay such facts before you and make such suggestions as may seem to constitute a full and fair compliance with all the requirements of your resolution.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLAINE.

THURMAN.

The Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., inclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by your committee requesting me to furnish in writing such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession touching the matter involved in the amendment made on my motion to the resolution under which the committee is acting. Of course the committee does not suppose that the matters embraced in that amendment are within my personal knowledge, or that of any one man. They relate to elections in every part of the republic, and the allegations are for the most part to be found. In the opening of his speech in support of his resolutions, Dec. 11, the Senator from Maine distinctly stated that the resolution was based on accounts given in the press, which has teemed with statements which, if true, require the investigation proposed by my amendment, and I have no doubt the members of the committee read the newspapers quite as diligently as I do. It is probable they know where to look for the sources of information as fully as I do, and they are charged with the responsibility of making investigation, and I am not. I beg respectfully to say that I take no part of it upon my shoulders. Nevertheless, as the amendment was offered in perfect good faith, and, with a firm belief that the matters it embraces require investigation quite as much as the matters contained in the original resolution, it will be proper for me, especially since your committee has requested it, to furnish such information touching the subject as may, from time to time, come under my observation.

I therefore send herewith installment No 1, consisting of

1. An editorial article cut from this morning's Washington *Post*.

2. A copy of a petition of sixty-odd citizens of New York to the House of Representatives, complaining of the illegal and oppressive conduct of John I. Davenport and other Federal officials at the late election in New York city, and I am authorized by the Hon. Fernando Wood, who presented the petition, to say that its statements are proved by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if required, furnish the names of the affiants, and other witnesses to the same facts.

3. A copy of an opinion of Judge Feedman touching the rights of certain naturalized citizens of New York, which rights were grossly violated by the said Davenport, as set forth in said petition.

4. I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, one of your number, delivered in the Senate, Dec. 8, 1878, which relates to the last election in Pennsylvania. (See *Congressional Record*, Dec. 18, p. 28). I also beg leave to refer you to the published letter of the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, showing the means employed by the Federal officials and others to defeat his nomination and election. You have, no doubt, seen the letter in the newspapers. If not, I will have a copy prepared for you.

5. An editorial article from the *Argus and Patriot*, a newspaper of Montpelier, Vt., touching the election at Bennington, in that State.

6. A copy of the President's Civil-Service order of June 23, 1877, and, as showing what attention has been paid to it, also what means were resorted to by the Republican Congressional Committee of 1878. I include a circular of that committee, signed by George C. Gorham, its Secretary. This circular, it is said, was sent to nearly every person in the civil service of the Government and to public contractors and others having relations with the Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE FROM THURMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.

Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman Select Committee of Investigation.

Dear Sir: In further compliance with the request of your committee, communicated to me by your letter of the 21st ult., I have the honor now to inclose to you "installment No. 2" of facts relating to the late elections, and especially to the misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, to wit:

1. A letter from James H. Paine, of Jacksonville, Fla., relative to the misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at the late elections in the Second Congressional district in that State.

2. An affidavit of Owen J. Sommers, of Duvall county, Fla., relating to the same subject.

3. Statements of F. C. Randolph, of Montgomery, Ala., showing misconduct of United States Deputy Marshals at the late election in that State.

I am assured that these three gentlemen are citizens of high standing and respectability, and I beg leave to commend their statements to earnest consideration of your committee.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

Charles Lamb, when a little boy, walking with his sister in a church-yard, and reading the epitaphs, said to her: "Mary, where are all the naughty people buried?"

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Serious Objections to It—Probability of Its Revision.

A Washington correspondent states that "Opposition to certain features of the Army bill increases, although there are many provisions which meet with general approval. Its enlargement of military power at the cost of civil authority is exciting wide criticism, and the issues made by Gen. Sherman with Secretaries Rawlins and Belknap are recalled to the prejudice of the new measure. The abridgment of the power of the President in the assignment of staff officers, making him dependent upon the favor of the General of the Army, meets with disfavor, and is likely to be stricken from the bill. The probabilities are that both the Senate and the House, particularly the latter, will be slow to enlarge the power of the chief military commander in time of peace by limiting the powers of the President, who is the constitutional Commander-in-Chief.

"The origin of the sections of the bill which confer enlarged authority upon Gen. Sherman dates back to his issue with Secretary Rawlins in March, 1869. Gen. Schofield was then acting Secretary of War, and he issued the Sherman order before Gen. Rawlins was qualified, transferring the heads of the staff bureaus from the civil to the military control. Gen. Sherman followed the Schofield order with a general order from the headquarters of the army, transferring the heads of the staff bureau from the control of the Secretary of War to his staff. Gen. Rawlins at once protested against the subordination of his office to the General of the Army, and on the 27th of March, with the approval of the President, he rescinded the Schofield and Sherman orders and restored the military and civil authorities to their old relations. The fact that the new Army bill proposes to give the General of the Army the authority by law that Gen. Sherman attempted to exercise under both Rawlins and Belknap, and even to give him greater power over the civil authority of the War Department than he then claimed, is operating greatly to the prejudice of the measure, and will doubtless lead to its severe revision by Congress.

"Those who have sacred regard for the civil powers of the Government also protest against the extraordinary power it confers upon courts-martial to enforce the attendance of witnesses both in civil and military law by military officers. The transfer of all the powers of a civil court to a court-martial, to enforce processes, and attach and punish for contempt by military rules, is a startling innovation on the civil government in time of profound peace.

"A spicy discussion may be anticipated on the bill in both branches, and it is now expected that Senator Edmunds will declare some features of the bill limiting the powers of the President to be unconstitutional. It is generally expected that the bill will pass after it shall have been materially amended."

Centenarians Who Have Died in 1878.

James Ash, Mount Vernon, O., 100 years 8 months; Lomer Griffin, Lodi, O., 106; Phœbe Coleman, Chicago, 119; Polly Sherman, Marshfield, Mass., 102; Angela Podesta-Oneta, Cincinnati, 109; Margaret Birmingham, New York, 100; Dell Noblett, Wilmington, Del., 100; Mrs. Mary Merneane, Washington, D. C., 106; John McCoy, Boston, 109; Larkin Turner, Georgia, 110; Ella Kennedy, Chicago, 106; Patience Banks, Jackson, Mich., 105; Peter Hammond, Geneseo, Ill., 102; Michael Connors, Cincinnati, 112; William Nevan, New York, 102; Lancaster Hodges, Maine, 106.

Perils of Revenue Raiders.

The returned revenue raiders give thrilling accounts of their experience among the mountains in Fentress county, Tenn., in hunting illicit distillers. While on the march a heavy snow-storm overtook them, followed by rain and then freezing, making the mountain trails absolutely impassable. One man slid down a fifty-feet incline, stopping on the brink of a 150-foot chasm. It was finally decided to return and wait milder weather.—*Nashville (Tenn.) paper.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 60	@	9 75
Hogs	3 30	@	3 50
Cotton	9¼	@	9¾
Flour—Superfine	3 00	@	3 60
Wheat—No. 2	1 03	@	1 10¾
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@	48
Oats—Mixed	30	@	31
Rye—Western	56	@	57½
Pork—Mess	7 25	@	7 25
Lard	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	4 00
Hogs	[illegible]	@	2 95
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	4 75	@	5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 75	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	82	@	83
No. 3 Spring	68	@	70
Corn—No. 2	29	@	30
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 2	43	@	45
Barley—No. 2	96	@	97
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	18	@	22
Pork—Mess	6 25	@	7 62½
Lard	5¼	@	5½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	82	@	83¼
No. 2	84	@	84
Corn—No. 2	29	@	30
Oats—No. 2	19	@	20
Rye—No. 1	41	@	42
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	91	@	92
Corn—Mixed	29	@	31
Oats—No. 2	20	@	21
Rye	42	@	43
Pork—Mess	7 50	@	7 65
Lard	5¼	@	5½
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	98	@	1 00
Corn	32	@	33
Oats	25	@	27
Rye	51	@	52
Pork—Mess	7 87½	@	8 00
Lard	5¼	@	5½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White	96	@	97
No. 2 Red	95	@	96
Corn	31	@	32
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
DETROIT.			
Flour—White	4 40	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	94	@	95
No. 1 Amber	92	@	94
Corn—No. 1	33	@	34½
Oats—Mixed	23	@	24
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 25	@	4 75
Common	3 50	@	4 00
Hogs	2 50	@	3 25
Sheep	[illegible]	@	4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

GOV. WILLIAMS' MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: I cordially welcome you to the capital for the discharge of the important duties intrusted to you by the people. It will be my pleasure to aid you in learning the transactions of the executive department of our State Government during the past two years, and in providing for the needs of our community during the ensuing two years, for which we are together responsible.

The last General Assembly, having been convened in special session for the completion of important matters which had been inexcusably delayed until a late day of the regular session, adjourned March 15, 1877. The acts of the two sessions, in one volume with the "accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money" required by the constitution, were so "published and circulated in the several counties of the State by authority," that by the receipt and filing of the same in Pike county, they took effect July 2, 1877, as evidenced by my proclamation of July 5, 1877.

Joint resolutions proposing nine important amendments to the constitution were passed, and the proposed amendments, having been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, were entered upon their journals and referred to the body now constituted of yourselves. It is desired that you take early action upon this pending business, that the proposed amendments, if agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, may be at once submitted to the electors of the State, and, if ratified by them, be declared parts of our fundamental law upon which you may proceed to enact a series of wholesome laws now urgently demanded by the interest of our people.

I congratulate you that the instruction to our Senators and Representatives, conveyed by a joint resolution, requesting them "to use all lawful means to procure the speedy enactment of a law of Congress restoring the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar of the coinage of 1792, and making the same legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, except as otherwise provided by law," has aided in the restoration of our original unit of value, by an act of Congress to which they gave their support. Sustained by its original double metallic standard, our financial system gives promise of greater stability than when deprived of its support.

The mandates of other resolutions addressed to ministerial officers have been obeyed, and you will be advised of the conclusions reached by them.

The act of March 7, 1877, providing Judges to preside at adjourned terms, and to try causes on change of venue from the Judge of a circuit, has been of advantage to litigants in securing a speedy trial, but the provision for compensation, made in section 5, has been so annulled by the later act making general appropriations that County Treasurers have been embarrassed in their efforts to comply with an appropriation so unusual and irregular. Gentlemen who have performed services await further legislation providing for their compensation.

The additional courts constituted for the counties of Marion, Allen, Cass, Vanderburg, Jackson, Washington and Wayne have been organized by the appointment and qualification and subsequent election of Judges.

The acts providing for the election of township officers were found to contain conflicting provisions, which must be harmonized by you.

The modification of the act defining larceny, and prescribing a punishment more within the discretion of the court than before, has served a good purpose. It may be well to revise other sections of the criminal code in the light of this experience.

The "act authorizing the acquisition of Green River island, or to locate the true boundary line at said island," has been so far executed as to learn from the Governor of Kentucky that the action of the Commissioner appointed by that State to make the survey had been ratified and confirmed by the Legislature.

The attempted amendment of section 22 of the act for the incorporation of towns, conferring enlarged powers upon the Board of Trustees, has been held to be void because violating a well-settled rule for the amendment of statutes.

I appointed Messrs. Frank Emerson, John B. Hannah and Robert P. Haynes, three discreet persons, to settle and adjust the claims made against the State Prison South, payable out of the appropriation of $130,000 made by act of March 10, 1877. Their work was so discreetly and satisfactorily done, as shown by their records and papers filed with the Auditor of State, that a highly satisfactory adjustment and settlement was made of that very troublesome floating indebtedness.

EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

The constitution, in dividing the powers of the Government, has vested "the legislative authority of the State" in yourselves, the "judicial power" in the courts, and the residue, "the executive, *including the administrative*," "in a Governor." The duties of the respective offices denominated "administrative" are "directed by law." The officers are the ministerial agents of the people upon whom duties are "enjoined by law" which must be literally and exactly performed. The Governor is charged with the duty "to execute the laws," "to suppress insurrection" and "to repel invasion," and is given ample military power. It is provided that "he shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient." To do this, it is provided further that "the Governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government, and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices," and it is enjoined that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is given power in his discretion to control the execution of process upon criminal judgments and modify fines and judgments rendered upon forfeited bonds. To avoid the consequences of vacancies in certain ministerial offices and in the General Assembly itself he is authorized to appoint to the one and "issue writs of election to fill" the other. He may convene the General Assembly at a place remote from the seat of government, and "may at any time by proclamation call a special session." His part in the business of legislation is such that he may return to the General Assembly for its reconsideration any bill for an act presented to him for approval and execution. It thus appears that the Governor is not a ministerial officer, but rather a supervisor of the transactions of others and possessed of discretionary powers peculiarly his own, and entitled to a respect equal to that accorded to each of the other departments. If so, much legislation heretofore enacted imposing laborious and responsible duties of a ministerial character upon the office has been justifiable simply because of the acquiescence of the incumbent in the will of the law-making body, and is not a good precedent to be followed. The duties incident to the establishment and management of Purdue University, the House of Refuge, the Orphans' Home, the Female Prison, the Insane Hospital, the State House, the valuation of property for taxation and sundry other boards of an administrative character, may be mentioned as examples of that disposition. With a few exceptions, the office which I have the honor to hold has been treated with marked respect by the administrative officers amenable to it under the constitution. The retiring State officers are entitled to great credit for the zeal, integrity and ability which they have displayed in the discharge of the duties of their several offices during their four years' occupancy thereof, and for the reforms which they have effected therein. Each has my grateful acknowledgments for his co-operation with me. One who will enter upon a further and unusual term of service has in his election thereto received a rare commendation from our appreciative people.

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1877.

An act approved Feb. 3, 1853, provides for annual reports of State officers and benevolent institutions, the same to be made to the Governor. Officers since created have, by executive requirement and implied legislative direction, reported in like manner. These reports for the year ending Oct. 31, 1877, fifteen in all, have been published in a volume of convenient form, entitled "Annual Reports of Indiana, 1877," and are laid before you for your information. The Secretary of State communicates a condensed report of the business of his office for the year, including a report of the proceedings of the administrative boards of which he is Secretary *ex officio*, a register of State and county officers, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public, and Justices of the Peace, and others, to whom commissions have issued, a list of corporations and associations organized, and other matters pertaining to the office. The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer together constitute a complete showing of the transactions of the Treasury Department. Upon the enactment of the appropriation laws of March 10, 1877, the fiscal business was made to conform strictly to their requirements. The general fund had and received during the year $2,128,242.83, and disbursed $1,838,[illegible], leaving October 31, 1877, $290,267.47. The receipts included $200,000 of the temporary loan, being the proceeds of a renewal at a less rate of interest of the part falling due Dec. 1, 1876, which appears to have been paid. Each disbursement account has its authority in those acts, so much as precedes April 1 being legalized by the third section of the first act, and the others limited by the express terms of its sections one and two. As the accounts of each institution were verified by the Auditor of State, they constitute exhibits in detail of the sums charged to them. They will be carefully examined by your appropriate committees.

The report from the Department of Public Instruction is brief. Its contents relate mostly to the enumeration and school attendance, and the school funds and revenues for the year, and will reach you in a revised and more comprehensive form in the biennial report.

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1878.

I respectfully transmit a report to you of "each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted and, also, the names of all persons in whose favor remissions of fines and forfeitures have been made and the several amounts remitted during the years 1877 and 1878, by my predecessor in office and myself, as required by the constitution. Accompanying it are some tables approximating accuracy, and showing the growth of crime and punishment of criminals since the reception of the first convict in the State prison. Imperfect as our criminal statistics are, they may afford valuable aid in legislating upon an important and troublesome matter. The constitution provides "that the General Assembly may by law constitute a council, to be composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons in any case except such as may by law be left to his sole power." In order to relieve the Executive of a great responsibility, I recommend a law in accordance with this proviso.

For your information as to the transactions of the Government during the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, I lay before you reports made to me by officers named as follows:

The Adjutant General.
The Quartermaster General.
The Secretary of State.
The Auditor of State.
The Treasurer of State.
The Attorney General.
The Superintendent of Public Instruction.
The State Librarian.
The Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Blind.
The Trustees of the Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb.
The Trustees of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Orphans' Home.
The Trustees of the State Normal School.
The Trustees of Indiana University.
The Trustees of Purdue University.
The Directors of the State Prison South.
The Directors of the State Prison North.
The Commissioners of the House of Refuge.
The Managers of the Female Prison and Reformatory Institution.
The Board of State House Commissioners.
The Provisional Board of Commissioners for the Hospital for the Insane.
The State Board of Agriculture.
The State Horticultural Society.

The Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane have preferred to follow the mandate of the act of 1852 providing for the government of the hospital rather than the act of 1853, providing for annual reports from the subordinate officers to the head of the executive service, and have made their report directly to you. It was received at my office Dec. 7, and, appearing not to be made to it, was delivered to the Secretary of State, that upon his organization of the House of Representatives he might deliver it to the Speaker.

MILITIA.

The act approved May 11, 1861, for the organization and regulation of the Indiana militia had so far become a forgotten relic of our civil war as to be omitted entirely from the last revision of the statutes. The constitution (article XII.) provides who shall be subject to military service and that "the General Assembly shall determine the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and fix the rank of all staff officers," and divide it into classes of sedentary and active militia. These requirements are met by the act of 1861. It prescribes the manner of organizing and mustering a company into the active militia denominated "The Indiana Legion," and for the supply of arms and equipments, a system of instruction and encampments, councils of administration and courts-martial; calls into active service and resignations, dismissals and discharges. Until quite recently the last-named have been the most popular features of the law. Of the system a General officer, who observed its working while protecting the southern border of the State from invasion in 1862, wrote to his superior in command: "Much may be done to increase the efficiency of the Legion by proper amendments of the law. There must be some inducements to go into the companies, either by way of exemption from other burdens, or by bounty, or by both. Whatever the inducement may be, it must be a continuing one, so that it will have the effect not only to impel men to join the companies, but to continue in them and discharge the duties which result from membership. It can not be expected that men will long give up their other employments and spend their money to get up and maintain military organizations without some inducement. * * * The law should provide a short and efficient means of compelling attendance of members at drill, etc. Its provisions on this subject are circuitous and inefficient. The law provides for swearing the members of the companies after the election and it is said, in many instances, that those who have signed the articles of association, not getting an office, have refused to take the oath. It is suggested to me that the oath should be administered first and the election held afterward. Other amendments might be suggested in regard to the organization of companies. The process ought to be greatly simplified."

The present Adjutant General has succeeded in securing the organization of twenty-one companies, those forming the associations having been led to assume the burdens imposed by the law because of a generous rivalry between the lovers of military tactics and display in our leading cities and towns. You will be asked to add needed amendments to the existing statute, or to enact a new law affording as much encouragement to military organizations as do the laws of other States of equal rank.

Occasion for the use by civil authority of a well-drilled and well-disciplined body of troops may arise at any time in our populous localities, or even in remote districts where men congregate who have little knowledge of our laws, and no respect for the peace and dignity of our State.

On the 26th of July, 1877, I was officially informed by the Sheriff of Marion county that certain railway employes, because of a disagreement with their employers, had ceased from service, and by their inactivity had occasioned an interruption and delay of transportation across his county; that no breach of the peace had come under his observation, and no information of any had been received by him; that, with the exception of the detention of railway trains, there had been no forcible violation of the peace, and that no injury to person or property had been committed. He advised the issuance by me of a proclamation ordering all unlawful assemblages to disperse, cease their violence, and yield to the authority of law, expressing the opinion that such an order would command that respect which an officer occupying his position could not secure. In conclusion, he said: "Such a proclamation from you as I suggest might accomplish the desired result; but in my judgment permission will not avail anything. I have no organized force at my command of any description, but am utterly powerless in the event of a serious disturbance, unless you will at once furnish me an adequate force to maintain the law." I at once issued and caused to be published my proclamation of that date. The organized companies in this county were ordered into camp at the United States Arsenal grounds, and the Adjutant General, assisted by prominent citizens of Indianapolis, constituting a "committee of safety," rapidly organized, mustered, officered and equipped other companies and caused them to encamp on the same grounds. I requested Gen. Ben. Harrison to assume command of the forces so organized. He replied, saying: "I am very much obliged for this expression of your confidence, but the committee of safety had recommended Gen. Dan Macauley for the place, and I would therefore ask you to commission him." He, however, took command of a company. Gen. Macauley was commissioned, and immediately took command and organized a staff, which was also commissioned and entered upon duty with him. By advice of the committee of safety, and especially of a member thereof, who is an experienced officer, and the commandant himself, to avoid the possible danger of a delay in transmitting formal requisitions to the Ordnance Department for ordnance stores due the State, I telegraphed the President, saying: "In view of threatened domestic violence growing out of the railroad strike, I request that authority be at once given to the commandant of the arsenal to render all the aid possible in preserving the public peace." Receiving at the same time and complying with requisitions for troops much less formal from the Governors of other States, and unaware of the fact that our militia was encamped under the shadow of the arsenal buildings, and had good reasons to draw from their stores, the Secretary of War replied (July 27, p. m.) as follows: "I am directed by the President to say that, in the absence of a call upon him under the constitution and statute, for military aid in suppressing domestic violence, the Federal troops at Indianapolis can only be used in protecting property of the United States and enforcing process of Federal courts." It seems not to have occurred to the honorable Secretary that the arsenal was understood to be a depot of military stores, and not a garrison of men. Late in the night of that day, a Lieutenant Colonel of the United States army called upon me, saying: "I have been ordered to this city with 200 men to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace and protecting property. I have the honor to report to you my arrival, and to ask if you have any instructions for me." Having made no requisition for troops, and having even been advised that my requisition for ordnance stores would not be complied with, I could then only reply to that effect. On the 28th, I was enabled to inform the Sheriff of Marion county that an adequate force had been organized in his county, and would be placed at his disposal upon his making formal requisition to the Adjutant General. Disturbances of a similar character arose in other localities, notably in Allen county, and like preparation was made. These preparations in aid of local authorities and the counsel of prudent citizens made the use of the force unnecessary, and it was disbanded. The expenditures were so carefully managed that, while the outlay of other States reached many thousands of dollars, our own were easily met by the limited appropriation for "military contingent expenses." Details will be communicated as required by law. I take occasion again to express my obligations to the citizens who promptly took up arms in support of the civil authorities, and especially to those wise counselors who were able by their coolness and reason to dissuade an extensive organization of determined men from rash purposes, and overcome the clamor of passionate men for vindictive measures. It is a source of great satisfaction to our citizens that we passed through an ordeal involving to other communities and threatening to us the most serious consequences, without the loss of a life, and with a small expenditure of the public funds. I am moved to so particular a statement of these occurrences, now long past, first, because prominent gentlemen on the floor of Congress, and in carefully-prepared addresses to our people, have manifested a disposition to distort their simple truth; and second, in order that you may provide in advance for such a possible emergency hereafter.

Other disturbances growing out of our unsettled labor question occurred in the mining region of Fountain county, with deplorable results. A want of due carefulness in the local authorities resulted in the issuance and charge to that county of arms which were received from it upon approved bond by persons unworthy of membership in a company of the militia. It became the duty of the State authorities to review these proceedings and secure a return of the arms to the State and a disbandment of the company. This delicate duty was satisfactorily discharged by the Adjutant General, whose report will more fully disclose its nature. At the request of the Judge of the Fountain Circuit Court troops were sent to and maintained in the county for some weeks to protect the lives and property of citizens, insure peace, and secure a prompt administration of justice to the offenders. The expenses of this call were met as before.

The Quartermaster General accounts for the military stores received, issued, and now held by him. The State yet has a credit of $7,295.08 upon her account with the General Government under the act for a distribution of arms to the States.

By my order, an experienced officer was detailed by the Adjutant General to inspect the arms belonging to the State. As this duty had not been performed for many years, it will be of interest to learn the exact quantity and condition of our munitions of war as disclosed by his report.

It is proper that I should say to you that companies have been called out and kept in camp several days, and many of the members who were laboring men thereby lost their situations. Under section 34 of the law, they could receive only the small pay allowed to soldiers of the United States army, and the fund at my disposal would not admit of an additional allowance as bounty. I recommend an appropriation to pay them a reasonable compensation for their services.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The constitution makes it the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind, and also for the treatment of the insane. At the date of its adoption, an institution had been provided for each of these classes, all having been founded about thirty years ago.

From an attendance in 1848 of ninety-two and an annual expenditure of $11,765.83, the attendance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has increased to 328 and the expenditure to $62,904.99. Twelve hundred and seven pupils have received instruction. The course of study has been enlarged and improved to correspond to the progress in the common-school education guaranteed to our children who have the use of their faculties. A table showing the comparative attendance and expenses of the institution since 1853 is given by the trustees in their report. More than 100 children having claim to an education cannot be received because of a lack of accommodations for them. You will be asked to provide for the construction of an addition to the present building.

The average attendance of pupils in the Institute for the Education of the Blind during the year was 108. Five hundred and ninety-eight pupils have received instruction since the opening of the Institute in 1847. The expenditures for the fiscal year were in the sum of $31,404.90, being $250.20 per annum for each pupil. The estimate for the ensuing two years is made upon an anticipated attendance of 120 pupils at $230 each per annum. Additional accommodations are asked.

Since Nov. 1, 1848, the Hospital for the Insane has received and treated 7,648 patients. During the past year 470 were admitted, and the same number discharged, leaving 614 remaining at the close of the year as at the beginning. The expenditure was in the sum of $132,129.67. To provide for the large number of insane who need treatment, and several hundred who have been pronounced incurable and in need of the care and protection afforded by a State institution planned and constructed for the purpose, a new building, to be called the Department for Women, was authorized by an act approved March 11, 1875. Six hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated and nearly all of that amount expended. You will be asked to inspect the work done, and provide means for completing and furnishing the building for immediate use.

Since the transfer of the soldiers from the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown to the National Home at Dayton, the institution has been devoted to the orphans of deceased soldiers and seamen. The building was destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 3, 1877. The trustees used the money received upon policies of insurance for the construction of a building much more suitable for the purpose than was the former, and applied an unexpended balance of the year's appropriation toward the payment of the additional expense, making $41,238.32 in all. You will be asked to reimburse the officers and teachers and other inmates for their losses of clothing and other effects by fire.

All superintendents, officers and employes, engaged in any of the benevolent institutions of the State, who are boarding or lodging in the institutions, should receive much less salaries than those who board and lodge themselves; and the superintendent or officer who has a family boarding in the institution should be required to pay board for any and all except himself and wife, unless employed as assistants.

EDUCATION.

Our educational interests have been under the careful supervision of an officer possessing the confidence of the people. His biennial report will give you in a comprehensive form a history of the recent progress and present condition of our common school system, and also of the institutions of a higher grade which have been the outgrowths of it. The reports of the Trustees of Indiana University, Purdue University and the State Normal School will disclose the fact that the higher education afforded by the State is given at an expense far beyond that of other institutions sustained by private contributions, and in excess of a just economy. The pupils who attend the Normal School do so to qualify themselves as teachers, the better to make a living thereafter. I am unable to see any good reason why they should not pay a reasonable tuition fee, thereby making the support of the school much less burdensome to the taxpayers, many of whom receive no direct benefit from it. The same rule could properly be applied to the two universities.

The law authorizing each county to send two students free of charge to each of the universities should be repealed, and all students should be required alike to pay a reasonable tuition fee.

Our school fund is now reported in the sum of $9,000,000, which perhaps equals that of any other State in the Union. It is constituted of the State's indebtedness (nearly $4,000,000), the common school fund held by the counties (about $2,500,000), and the Congressional township school fund (also about $2,500,000), each part requiring peculiar care in its management. I trust that it will be your pleasure to so administer this magnificent endowment as to produce the largest results in the interest of the rising generation.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Your attention is called to the financial report of the officers of the State Board of Agriculture. The board owns thirty-six acres of land upon which their improvements are situated, and two acres east of the grounds, in all thirty-eight acres, upon which there is a mortgage of $60,000 drawing 8 per cent. interest. Fifteen thousand three hundred dollars is due the guarantors of the exposition fund. The State advanced $25,000 two years ago. It is for you to consider whether the State should pay $75,000 more, and take the property, or lose the amount so advanced. Although the last was a very successful fair, the net earnings would not pay the interest on the indebtedness. I trust you will give this subject a careful consideration.

HORTICULTURE.

The Horticultural Society has accounted for the small annual bounty of $500 appropriated for the encouragement of its work. You will be interested in the proceedings of its annual meetings, as reported by the Secretary and published by the State.

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

Crime has steadily and rapidly increased. Our old prison for male convicts is greatly overcrowded, and the new has had use for the additional accommodations provided by the last Legislature.

The Female Prison has held more than three times the number (17) transferred to it when it was opened, in 1873. As required by the act of March 3, 1877, the Board of Managers was reorganized as thereby constituted, Mrs. Emily A. Roache, Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin and Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks receiving commissions for their respective terms and assuming the duties imposed upon them by law. Assisted by Mrs. Smith, the Superintendent, and others, they have, as shown by their two reports, trained the inmates of the institution to habits of industry, practiced a rigid economy in every department and kept their expenditures within the appropriations. Some indebtedness for the inclosure of the grounds should be provided for. The managers have had much trouble and annoyance because of bad sewerage. I recommend an appropriation of $4,000 to secure a permanent and reliable system in its stead, that being the amount of the estimate prepared.

The Prison North had at the beginning of the last year 646 and at its close 665 convicts, 265 having been received, 340 released, and the average being 619. The disbursements were $75,295.73, being $868.06 in excess of the earnings. This excess is explained by the additional accommodations provided for an expected increase in the number committed to the prison. The new cell-house and workshop authorized by the last Legislature were completed and a main sewer also built, leaving a balance of $19,606.00 of the $80,000 appropriated. This amount the Directors think could well be devoted to the construction of a new dwelling house for the Warden, some cells for the insane convicts and a solitary for disciplinary purposes. Additional shop room is asked. It is urged that the district of the prison be enlarged by the addition of one tier of counties next south of the line of demarcation, and that the good time of convicts be increased to twice that now allowed. In the education of the convicts required by law the moral instructor finds great necessity for proper text books, and asks that they and books for general reading that will inculcate correct sentiments be provided. The salary of the physician is regarded by the officers as quite too small for the services expected, and they ask that it be increased to the proper amount.

The Prison South had at the beginning of the last year 590 convicts, received 335, making 925 in all, and released 299, leaving 626 remaining at the close. The daily average during the year was 626. Since its establishment in 1822 it has received 6,526 convicts and released 5,900. More than two-thirds of those remaining are unmarried men. Less than one-third are over 30 years of age. Forty-four are sentenced for life. The expense of maintenance per man was $29.03, which was the lowest in ten years, being less than one-half the expenditure five years before. The total cost for the year was $72,783.19, being $28,529.53 in excess of the earnings. The report of the Directors is a careful review of the condition of the prison and the present needs of the inmates. But a little over one-half the convicts have been leased. The State receives 45 cents per man. It is supposed that the employment of four-fifths of the convicts would make the institution self-sustaining. The diverse but well-expressed views of the Directors and Warden as to the best means of discipline will demand your careful study. A better "good time" law is recommended by the Directors. Because of the great increase in his labors, they are of opinion that the physician should receive a salary sufficient to justify him in giving his whole attention to the prison sick. Better provision for the mental and moral instruction of the prisoners is asked. It is especially urged that opportunity be given for evening reading and study by the supply of a light in each cell. The Directors think the deprivation of light is an inhuman hardship which the General Assembly can not afford to longer disregard. Provision is asked for the insane, numbering about fourteen. The prison has but one-half enough cells. More than 300 have had to be kept in the chapel and other rooms, at greatly increased expense. A new cell-house must be provided, or the surplus convicts transferred to the Prison North. It will be for you to determine what course will best provide for this great increase of convicts, and impose the least burden upon good citizens who must meet the expense of their safe-keeping within prison walls.

It is enjoined in the constitution "that the General Assembly shall provide houses of refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders." An institution for boys was established at Plainfield in 1867, and has been in operation eleven years. One thousand one hundred and twenty-eight boys have been admitted during that time. All cannot be classed as offenders. Many have been admitted for a reformation of their character, that they may be prevented from violating the laws. At the close of the last year 145 had been admitted and 383 remained, that being the greatest number in the institution at any one time. The Board of Commissioners have reduced the expenditures greatly below the amount appropriated, leaving the surplus in the treasury. Their estimates for subsequent years appear in a reduced form. They have added to the accommodations and reformatory influences of the institution, and report it in good condition.

Like provision for controlling the criminal inclinations of girls has been made in the reformatory department connected with the Female prison. Two hundred and ninety-six have been received since 1873.

THE STATE LIBRARY

was removed to the building rented for its accommodation, and has, by exchanges and purchases, received the usual additions to its shelves. The Librarian and his lady assistant have filled with credit their respective positions, as their careful preparations for your meeting will convince you. Hon. Horace P. Biddle, of our Supreme Court, who has devoted his life to general literature, as well as to that of his profession, has expressed to me a "desire to dispose of" his "library to the State of Indiana, to be kept as a part of the State library. It contains about 6,000 volumes, collected at a cost of over $10,000, and is the gradual accumulation of fifty years." He proposes "to sell the entire library to the State for a nominal sum," retaining its possession and use during his life and providing "for its delivery" by contract upon a consideration reaching each volume rather than by donation, that" he "may know the books will ultimately reach their destination." Recognizing the necessity for legislative action authorizing the Librarian to make such a contract, he holds himself in readiness at any convenient time to adjust the details.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The last General Assembly, by an act approved March 14, 1877, authorized and provided for the erection of a new State House, and for matters incident thereto. I appointed Gen. Thomas A. Morris and Gen. John Love, of Marion county; W. R. McKeene, Esq., of Vigo county, and Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen county, as prominent representatives of "the two leading political parties of the State," who should, together with myself, "constitute the Board of State House Commissioners." They at once qualified and each gave the required bond and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. McKeene, on account of private business, found it necessary, in January last, to tender his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. I immediately appointed Hon. John Collett, of Vermillion county, as his successor. He accepted the office, qualified and gave bond, and still serves as a member of the board, which is otherwise unchanged. The Commissioners have pushed forward the work as fast as the means at their command would warrant. In addition to the quarterly reports made as required "for the use of the public," and containing "a synopsis of their proceedings and an account of their expenditures," I requested that they make their report for the last quarter so comprehensive as to include the documents and proceedings which are, in their opinion, important for your information. Such a detailed statement has been prepared, and is herewith submitted for your careful examination. The tax levy was, for the year 1877, 1 cent, and, for 1878, 2 cents, on the $100. At the close of the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, the proceeds of the tax had reached $42,023.56, most of which has been expended upon orders of the board. The proceeds of the current levy will perhaps not greatly exceed $150,000, which is not as much as ought to be and could be profitably expended during the year.

The constitution provides that "no law shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State except in the following cases: to meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defense." Our existing indebtedness has been justified in part by each of these provisions. Our heaviest interest charge, exceeding one-fourth of a million dollars per annum, is upon an indebtedness to the common-school fund caused by the use of its money for general expenses. In the absence of any provision for its payment, we may assume it to be the settled policy of the State to make the loan perpetual. If so, you can safely provide for a special annual levy of say five cents on the one hundred dollars to pay the interest upon our indebtedness and to gradually discharge the other claims growing out of a negligent administration of the school revenues in former years. The temporary loan largely represents the old indebtedness incurred by our system of internal improvements before the adoption of our present constitution, and reasonably included with our "State debt" referred to therein. Having made special provision for these extraordinary demands, by authorized loans and separate taxation, the revenues of the general fund at a greatly reduced rate, say seven cents, will be found adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of an economical administration of the State Government, and increase the means for the rapid prosecution of this work. The appropriation of a sum sufficient for the immediate completion and furnishing of the structure, while the times are so favorable to cheapness, would, perhaps, create such "a casual deficit" as would justify a loan. In my opinion, the advantages resulting from a speedy completion of the enterprise which we have begun would greatly overbalance the interest to be paid until our taxpayers shall have gained relief from their present heavy burden of local taxes.

I recommend that you do, at least, continue the present levy "of 2 cents upon each $100 worth of taxable property in the State" for the "new State House fund," in addition to any appropriation you may see cause to make from the "general fund."

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton, our senior Senator in Congress, died at his home in this city, Nov. 1, 1877, worn out by a life of unusual activity in the public service. Thousands of our fellow citizens and many visitors from other States followed each other in solemn procession through the corridor of the building in which you are now met, viewing for the last time his familiar face as he lay in state, and afterward accompanying his mortal remains to their resting place in Crown Hill Cemetery, near where he made his last public address to the people. Having filled a prominent place in the affairs of our State and country, his public life is familiar to the present generation, and his acts have become a part of our history for the study of those who will come after us.

I appointed Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees to fill the office made vacant by his death. It will be your duty to elect a successor.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS AND IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

My views upon the question of a reapportionment of the State for Congressional and legislative purposes have been frequently expressed and were communicated at length to the last General Assembly. The districts for the election of members of Congress are manifestly irregular in form and their population is out of due proportion to each other. The requirement that a Senatorial or Representative district, where constituted of more than one county, shall be composed of contiguous counties was literally fulfilled, but its spirit was grievously violated in essential features. Some of you have been elected by a voting population much less than the average, while others have a constituency greatly in excess. I recommend the enactment of a just law in each case, and such I will gladly approve. The Auditor of State reports the enumeration necessary for your information in making the apportionments.

OUR COUNTY SYSTEM.

While many of the older States were established upon "the town system," our own has grown up on the basis of "the county system," more suitable to the habits of our Western people. The Enabling act of April 19, 1816, recognized the thirteen existing counties, and they were represented in the convention forming our constitution. Ninety-two such subdivisions of our territory now exist, each for itself administering important local affairs at great expense to the people. Our Board of County Commissioners is, in legal contemplation, the county, and as such is declared to be a body corporate and politic, and intrusted with large powers of a local administrative character. Prohibited from passing local or special laws regulating county and township business, the election of county and township officers and their compensation, the General Assembly has for many years tried in vain to reduce the county business to a simple, economical and uniform system. I wish you better success. Recently a commission of experienced gentlemen, appointed by Marion county, has given the subject careful study and reduced the results to a form suitable for your consideration.

Our laws fixing the compensation of officers were enacted when times were flush, when the necessaries of life were high, and when labor received better compensation and was in greater demand than now. Therefore, I recommend a reduction of all fees and salaries in accordance with the times.

Our cities and towns should be reduced to a proper subordination to the counties of which they severally constitute parts. They are now almost independent of State supervision, and involve their citizens in needless expenses. The assessment and collection of their revenues alone, by one set of officers in a county, would result in a great saving, and is recommended.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

The statutes say that witnesses subpenaed to testify in the county where they reside shall not be entitled to demand and receive their fees in advance. I see that some gentlemen who had been subpenaed to testify as expert witnesses in an important criminal trial in progress in this county recently, refused to testify unless fees were paid in advance. I cannot see any good reason why one class of citizens shall be compelled to attend and testify under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and another class embarrass the proceedings of a court because the party wanting their evidence is unable to pay them fees in advance. I recommend that you remedy this growing evil; for, if you have the right to pay or excuse one class, you have the right to pay or excuse all others in the same manner.

OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM

needs your careful consideration and wise legislation. Too much of the time of our Circuit Courts is occupied with suits brought for small sums, especially by administrators, the costs of which equal the amount recovered. I recommend that you remedy this evil, and suggest the propriety of enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, so as to relieve the Circuit Courts of a great deal of business of a frivolous nature involving no unsettled questions of law or practice. At the same time you could perhaps relieve the Supreme Court in a great measure by a further limitation of its jurisdiction, and making judgments of certain classes final, without appeal therefrom. A speedy and economical administration of justice is demanded by the times.

LAWS AND JOURNALS.

Unnecessary delay has occurred for many years in publishing and circulating the laws and thereby putting them in force, and in printing and distributing the journals. I respectfully suggest that you provide for the printing of the journals at the close of each day's proceedings, that they may be carefully inspected and corrected the next morning by the members, thus securing accuracy, promptness and a great saving in the work and expense, and keeping yourselves and the people advised of the progress of your business. The acts should be printed in the order of their enactment, and, the financial statements being ready and appended, they could be given to the people at an early day after your adjournment. The Secretary of State makes some further recommendations which should receive your consideration.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The reports of the Treasury Department are full and complete. The last Legislature reduced the State tax from 13 to 12 cents on the $100. The proceeds of that levy, with delinquent taxes, docket fees and taxes otherwise collected and amounts reimbursed by counties and received from prison contractors, have been sufficient to defray the expenses of the several departments and institutions in whose favor appropriations were made. I trust the same amount will be sufficient to pay the expenses for the next two years. It is not the State taxes but the county and township taxes and fees of officers that oppress the people. They are double and in many instances three times that of the State.

The general fund had and received during the last year	$1,860,777.61
And disbursed	1,497,356.20
Leaving, Oct. 31, 1878	$ 363,421.41

The receipts and disbursements each include the $200,000 of temporary loan falling due April 1 and renewed.

The treasury statement for the month ending Dec. 31, 1878, shows the balance at that date of general fund in the sum of $628,161.52.

The public debt was at the close of the fiscal year $4,998,178.34, having been reduced in the sum of $4,100. Of this $1,093,386.12 is "foreign," and $3,904,792.22 "domestic," being evidenced by five non-negotiable bonds held by the school fund.

The total value of the taxable property was:

In 1877	$865,190,195.00
In 1878	850,616,987.00

The total number of taxable polls was:

In 1877	497,931
In 1878	[illegible]

Having through your committees gained information as to the correctness of the Auditor's detailed estimates of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing two years, it should be the work of but a few days to prepare and pass bills for appropriation laws and for a law fixing the rate of taxation and for renewing temporary loans.

I sincerely hope that, realizing the limited term for which you are convened, you may be able, at any early day, to consider the matters communicated to you, and that your most important business may not be delayed until the confusion incident to the closing hours of the session shall involve you in errors which you will afterward regret.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 9, 1879.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.—SENATE.—The Senate organized by resolution, declaring the following as the Senate's choice of officers: Daniel D. Dole (Democrat), Secretary; Charles W. Ward (National), Assistant Secretary; and Richard Hutcheson (Democrat), Doorkeeper. The Lieutenant Governor's vote was required to pass the resolution. Of three National Senators, Major voted with the Democrats, and Poindexter and Davis with the Republicans.... Bills were introduced fixing the rate of interest at 6 per cent.; making grave-robbery a felony instead of a misdemeanor; providing for a new system of keeping public accounts; for the abolition of the Superior Court in Wayne County; and for providing medical colleges with subjects for dissection.

HOUSE.—The House organized by electing Henry S. Cauthorne (Democrat), as Speaker; Webster Dixon (Democrat), Clerk; D. H. Wilson (Democrat), Doorkeeper....A bill was introduced to fix the number of jurors at six instead of twelve.

Spelling Reform.

The Illinois Industrial University at Champaign bids fair to become the cradle of the Western spelling-reform movement. Both faculty and students are joining in the good work in a manner well worthy of imitation by other institutions. "The I. I. U. Spelling Reform Association," organized during the last month, already numbers a large proportion of the students, and waxes stronger day by day. Its rules are, for the present, only the following five: 1. Use *e* for *ea* when equivalent to short *e*. 2. Omit silent *e* after a short vowel. 3. Use *f* for *ph*. 4. Omit one letter of a final double. 5. Use *t* instead of *ed* when it represents the sound.—*Chicago Educational Weekly.*

The McGarrahan Claim.

Senator Garland, of Arkansas, has prepared a bill by which it is hoped the famous McGarrahan case will be finally dismissed from Congress, where, without positive action, it seems destined to live forever. Senator Garland proposes to send the case to the Court of Claims, with the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. His bill is in the interest of the United States, and provides that the Court of Claims shall also take into consideration the rights of the Government in the case, since it is held by some excellent lawyers that neither McGarrahan nor the New Idria Company have valid claims to the land in controversy.

THE Detroit *Free Press* never asks to see anything but the back of the man who wears mutton-chop whiskers. His identity is then plainly understood.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 16, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Another Indian outbreak in the west. The Indians claim that the agencies are starving them.

* * *

The Auditor of LaGrange county advertises eight tracts of land for sale, for delinquent taxes.

* * *

Gov. Williams gave a reception to the members of the legislature last evening. A grand affair.

* * *

Indianapolis will be the scence of three executions on the 29th of this month. Merrick, Geutig and Achey the murderers will be hung at that time.

* * *

The Democratic papers of Noble county are the only ones in the State that place the name of Tilden before Hendricks in the Presidential race. Why?

* * *

Articles of association have been filed with the Secretary of State for the Wabash and Erie Railway Company, to run from Ft. Wayne to Terre Haute, a distance of 200 miles, along the line of the old Wabash and Erie Canal.

* * *

The leading National Greenback organ of the Eastern States, the New Haven Union, shows that it has a level head. In its issue of the 8th inst it says that "the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees should receive the vote of every National in the Indiana Legislature who is sincere in advocating Greenback principles. Even were it possible to elect a National by a coalition with the Republicans, such a step would be ill-advised." There is the wisdom in that which leads to success. If principle, and not personal success, is what is sought by party organization, no opportunity should be lost to show earnestness of conviction. That is the way to plant seed for the future harvest.

* * *

The present Indiana Legislature is composed of members of the following trades and professions.

Members of the Senate: Lawyers, 22; farmers, 10; merchants, 3; physicians, 3; editors, 2; manufacturers, 2; foundryman, 1; contractor, 1; preacher, 1; lumber dealer, 1; banker, 1; tailor, 1; accountant, 1; occupation not given, 1; total, 50. In the House of representatives the several occupations are as follows: Farmers, 34; lawyers, 24; merchants, 12; physicians, 8; preachers 4; quarrymen, 2; bankers, 2; editors, 2; accountant, 1; dentist, 1; liveryman, 1; manufacturer, 1; mechanic, 1; railroaler, 1; lumber dealer, 1; occupation not given, 5; total, 100.

* * *

The General Assembly of Indiana was duly organized last Thursday. Senate Officers—President, Lieut. Gov. Isaac P. Gray; Principal Secretary, Daniel D. Dale, of White county; Assistant Secretary, Charles W. Ward, of Vermillion county; Doorkeeper, Richard Huncheon, of Laporte county.

House Officers—Speaker, Henry S. Cauthorne, of Knox county; Principal Clerk, Webster Dixon, of Jackson county; Assistant Clerk, Thomas C. Mays, of DeKalb county; Doorkeeper, David B. Wilson, of Shelby county. The whole number of bills introduced up to Tuesday evening, was, in the Senate 90. In the House 123. The Democratic members will hold their caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator, on next Monday evening. The caucus for the nomination of candidates for the other offices will be held on Thursday evening the 23d.

A New Postage-Stamp.

The Post-office Department has ordered a new postage-stamp to be used on letters not prepaid. Heretofore a letter being posted and wanting a stamp has been held in the office at which it was mailed. The Post-master at this office then writes to the individual addressed, saying that such a letter has been held in that office for him, the postage not having been prepaid. The new stamp which has just been ordered under the new regulation is put on the letter not prepaid and sent to the Postmaster at the office of its destination, who is charged with the amount due, and to collect the same from the person addressed on the delivery of the letter. A new stamp has also been ordered to be put on the letter after it passes into the hands of the carrier, who then becomes responsible for the collection of the postage. This new stamp is intended as a check upon the carrier, who is thereby prevented from pocketing his collections. The new system acts somewhat similar to the bell-punch of the street-car conductors.

* * *

A sign of better times: The delinquent tax list will be a little smaller that it was last year.—Waterloo Press.

"A little smaller" for the reason than the law does not allow the publication and sale of lands and lots upon which the delinquent tax is not double the amount of the publication fee. Heretofore the Press has been publishing the list for ten cents each description, which would allow the publication and sale of all lands upon which there was twenty cents or more delinquent taxes; this year the Auditor allows the Press fifty cents for each description, and as there are several hundred lots and small tracts of land in the county upon which the taxes are delinquent the amount on each being less than one dollar, of course the lands and lots cannot be advertised, which accounts for the list being "a little smaller than it was last year." When the publication of the list was let to the lowest bidder, Bro, Baxter took it at ten cents a description, but now when there is no competition allowed he charges fifty cents, as a "sign of better times."

Daniel and the Trade Dollar.

We have read the speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered in the United States Senate on the 7th of this month, in which he advocates making the trade dollar a legal tender; and while our objection to the enactment of such a law may be of little consequence, we have independence enough to "speak out in meeting" and present our objections to any measure that would result in speculation in favor of capital and against labor.

Senator Voorhees says: "In my recent association with the generous people of my own great state, I met thousands of farmers, as well as other laboring people, who have suffered loss by reason of the deception practiced on them through the trade dollar. As the time approached, soon after harvest when farmers were anxious to realize on their wheat to meet pressing necessities, the trade dollar in large sums appeared at different points in the state and was used for the purchase of grain at its face value. Very soon afterward the hard-working farmer discovered that he had received but ninety where he thought he had received a hundred cents; but ninety dollars where he had counted to himself a hundred."

Very true; but that time has passed, and the farmers and business men have had their eyes opened—have learned to shun the trade dollar, and to know the value of is before accepting it, which has practically driven it out of circulation in this community; the few remaining are exchanged with difficulty at 95 cents.

Again, the Senator says: "After full consideration, the best method for the cure of the trade dollar blunder, as it appears to me, is to incorporate it into our lawful currency, making it a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for its re-coinage into the standard silver dollar as fast as it comes into the treasuary in the course of business.

It is objected to this that brokers, speculators and financial gamblers now hold considerable sums of this illegitimate currency, and that a profit will be accrue to them by making it lawful money. To some extent this is true, but such a minor evil as that ought not to be urged as a reason for continuing to rob and defraud our own citizens."

We heartily endorse the clause "providing for its re-coinage into the standard silver dollar," which the government can do as well without making it a legal tender as it could if the value was changed by Congress. The objection to which the Senator refers we regard as well taken, as the "brokers, speculators and financial gamblers" are to-day gathering and hording the "trades" at 90 to 95 cents, in anticipation of the passage of a legal tender act which would add at least five cents to the current value of every trade dollar of the thirty-five millions that have been issued, making a net profit for the speculators amounting to $1,750,000. It would not only profit the speculators and money gamblers, but it would cost the government between three and four million dollars more to redeem legal tender trade dollars for the purpose of re-coinage, than it would to call them in at the rate they are now quoted by the government. If the government has a right to call in one kind of currency, it has a right to do the same with another, then let congress require the trade dollar nuisance to be taken up, and re-coined and re-issued in standard silver dollars of 412½ grains each. Notwithstanding our appreciation of the ability and integrity of Senator Voorhees, we fear his efforts in this instance are detrimental to the interests of the Democratic party.

* * *

The Ohio Democrats held enthusiastic celebrations at Columbus and Wooster on the 8th of January, in memory of the gallant old hero and statesman, General Jackson. Speeches were made by the representative Democrats of the state, among whom was General Ewing, who in response to the toast, "The next President of the United States" said: "*Who shall our leader be? No man who expects to win the Presidency by a suit in chancery, or an Electoral Commission or by money. Let us have a pure and brave man, on a plain and candid platform. Let it be resolved that the result shall be ascertained and declared according to the immemorial usages of the Government, no matter what powers of force and fraud may attempt to defeat the verdict. It is to be a fight between manhood and money—between the people who bore the heat and burden of the war and an aristocracy which grew and fattened on their sacrifices. Let our leader be one who is with the people, heart and soul—who has a back-bone—and who, if duly elected, will be the President.*"

This is the ring of pure metal—the key note which should be sounded throughout the west from now until the nomination is made by the National Democratic Convention. Read the extract carefully, it speaks volumes.

* * *

Two more congressmen gone. Julian Hartridge of Georgia, and Gustave Schleicher of Texas, both men of ability. This makes nine members of the 45th Congress who have died since it came into existence. It is now reported in Washington that Representatives Ebenezer R. Finley of Ohio and Jacob M. Thornburgh of Tennessee are dangerously ill, with but little hope of recovery. Messrs. Douglas, Williams, Hartridge, and Schleicher were Democrats, as is also Mr. Finley; Mr. Thornburgh is a Republican.

But one Financial issue.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The meeting of the New England Nationals at Boston, on the 2nd inst., laid down the correct issue of the future as to the financial question, until it shall be definately decided by the people. Wendell Philips stated in this way: "The only thing that seems to me to be the issue is, whether this nation shall exclusively issue its money, or let the National Banks issue it; whether the nation will resume its sovereignty or not." He wishes to enforce the wisdom of having but one leading issue at a time. He said: "Now, I don't desire to separate the issues, but one thing at a time must be your object." * * * And Mr. George W. Hewett enforced the same idea. He remarked that while he was on the plains, that "to secure a full game bag, it was necessary to shoot single birds. He, therefore, thought that those in favor of currency reform should come down to the one important issue and stick to it if they wish to succeed, and that issue is the resumption by the Government of its authority, to the exclusion of all else, to issue the money of the country.

The good sense of that will not be disputed by any one who can lay just claim to the possession of that article. To have a purpose and stick to the accomplishment of it alone, to the exclusion of all else, is the way to win, if success is at all possible. Mr. Philips well said that the great mass of the public has never settled but one issue at a time, and if we want success we must present one issue at a time, and not a complication of issues. The Enquirer has insisted on that, claiming that the one great overruling issue for popular settlement is the determining of the question, 'who shall issue the paper currency of the country—the Government or private corporations?' There should be no other financial issue. That, and that alone, should be presented singly to the people. It is a plain, simple proposition, easily understood, and not easily befogged. Who should be intrusted with that attribute of sovereignty? The Government or private corporations? When that shall be decided the details will easily follow And all currency reformers can unite on that one issue—Democrats, Nationals, Greenbackers. Lay the foundation before beginning to build. Settle the character of the foundation first. Senator Thurman, with his usual clearness, has made that very plain and demonstrates its wisdom. General Tom. Ewing does the same. It has the old Jackson ring about it, and will sweep the country.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription Bring it now.

* * *

Gen. T. D. Lovett of Cincinnati has just completed a contract for the building of a narrow-gague railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa in the Holy Land. The length of the road will be about forty miles.

* * *

Senator McDonald of this state has introduced into the Senate, at Washington, a bill to authorize the local taxation of greenbacks. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill should pass. The reason for their exemption from local taxation has long since ceased to exist. They should now be subject to State taxation the same as gold and silver in the hands of the holder.

* * *

Last week, independent altogether of the regular issue, the Irish World printed a special edition of thirteen hundred thousand copies. One million three hundred thousand! The papers were folded by steam and wrapped by wrappers kept in constant operation. Put in the scales that would weigh about a hundred tons—a good load for forty horses. Measured, sheet by sheet spread out, it would cover nine hundred and forty miles; and cut into single columns, it would go twice round the earth

This is the largest edition of any newspaper ever published in this or any other country.

* * *

Mr. Andrew Ellison, a capitalist of LaGrange makes the following novel proposition in the way of reducing interest on loans made by him. He says; "I am satisfied that if the farmers' produce is to continue at present prices then interest is too high. I have concluded that all persons who have borrowed money of me, the interest on which will become due after the 1st of July, 1879, and prior to the 2nd day of July, 1880, may pay the interest in wheat at the rate of one bushel of wheat for one dollar of interest. If wheat is over one dollar per bushel, they may sell the wheat and pay me in money, as heretofore. If it is less than one dollar per bushel, no matter how low, they may bring me the wheat on the terms above stated."

Wanted to Cure one Case of
CATARRH,
in each neighborhood to introduce our
BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY.
One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's)
Address, F. H. BOWER & CO. Gen. Ag't's.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents Wanted.

JANUARY 2nd,
MESSRS.
ROOT & COMPANY,
Commence their Annual
Clearing Out Sale!

For the purpose of Reducing stock previous to inventory on February first. In every Department we have Great Reductions in price, and shoppers who appreciate Live Bargains, can find them.

Carpets, Curtains,
Upholstery Goods,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Fine Furs,
Linen Goods,
Flannels, Blankets,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Fancy Goods, Notions.

Special Low Prices will be made on all kinds of Domestic Cotton Goods during this Great Sale.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
aDvenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

A Magnificent Stock of Dry Goods to be Sold Regardless of Cost.---Not oftener than once in a life-time does such a chance occur.

By the terms of the will of the late John Gray Foster his interest in the business of the widely known firm of Foster Brothers, Fort Wayne, was permitted to remain for the term of two years, but at a recent conference of the executors and remaining partners, it was mutually agreed to close the estate interest on or about March 1st, 1879, and with that end in view the firm will inaugurate

A Great Special Sale, Regardless of Cost. Commencing Monday Jan. 13.

At least $25,000 worth of the immense and elegantly assorted stock must be turned into cash before the day of settlement arrives. To accomplish this at a dull season of the year, Foster Brothers realize that they

MUST TAKE A BIG LOSS FROM THE START.

But the firm which never quailed when, at the close of the war, and during the panic of 1873, it was sometimes necessary to loose a thousand dollars in a single day will not show the white feather now.

This Fearful Cut in Prices Will be Made in Every Department of Our Immense Store.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, JEANS AND CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, MERINO UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES AND ALL FANCY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES WILL ALL GO DOWN TOGETHER.

These Prices Will Show What a Fearful Loss we are Ready to Take

Big lot of oil Turkey red prints 5c., recent price 10c.
100 pairs of 10-4 white wool blankets at $1.28 per pair.
10,000 yards of good fast colored prints at 3 cents a yard.
A big lot of 10 cent ginghams will be cleared out at 6c.
Plaid flannls 12½c; plaid shirting cheviots, 6c, worth 10c.
50 pieces of good Canton flannel, worth 9c, will be sold at 5c.
Good straw tickings 6c; feather tickings as cheap in proportion.
10 pieces double fold white pillow case muslin, worth 15c, for 9c.
Good yard wide carpets, 15c up. Stair oil cloths, worth 20c, for 10c.
Stylish winter cloaks from $1 up. Some very fine cloaks at half price.
8c towels for 3c; 10c towels for 5c; 20c towels for 12½c; 30c towels for 20c.
Gents' white merino shirts and drawers from 19c. up; ladies from 28c up.
50 pairs of $3 wool blankets, slightly imperfect, will be closed at $1.37 per pair.
A handsome line of colored alpaccas, worth 20c, will be sacrificed at 10 and 12½c.
12,000 yards of fancy dress goods, recently sold at 18c, will be sold at 8 and 9c.
5,000 yards of fancy dress good, recently sold at 20c, will be offered at 10 and 11c.
5,000 yards of fancy dress goods, which we have recently sold at 12½c will be made 5c.
10,000 yards of fancy dress goods, recently sold at 15c, will be given away at 6 and 7c.
Balmoral and felt skirts from 39c up. Gents' ready made shirts, fine linen bosoms, 49c.
10 pieces of one of the best makes, two yard wide bleached sheeting. worth 25c, for 12½c.
10 pieces of a celebrated make of two yard wide unbleached sheeting, worth 25c, for 12½c.
5 cases yard wide muslin at 5c a yard, worth 8c; good yard wide muslin at 4c, worth 6c.
Wide Turkey red table damask, worth 60c, for 41c; unbleached table linens, worth 40c, for 25c.
5,000 yards of the best Tycoon reps, for wrappers, latest styles, worth 22c will be sold at 10 and 12½c.
10 pieces of one of the best makes, two and one-quarter yards wide sheeting, in both bleached and unbleached, at 15c.
All best Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Gloucester, Pacific, Sprague and Garner Prints 4 cts. a yard. Just think of it! four cents a yard
The recent price has been 8c, and before the war they brought 12½c.

When an entire stock of goods is being slaughtered it is impossible to give many quotations. Goods we shall have one day will be sold the next. Those who come first will, of course, get the best bargains, and will have the best assortment to select from. People who wait until some kinds of goods are all sold will be unreasonable if they blame us for the results of their lack of promptness in taking advantage of this extraordinary opportunity for the purchase of dry goods and carpets at prices below the cost of manufacture.

Remember this Sale does not Commence until Monday, January 13th, 1879.

All Goods will be Marked in Plain Figures, and will be Sold only for Cash.

FOSTER BROTHERS, GREAT NEW YORK CITY STORE
11 and 13 COURT STREET, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Subscribe for the COURIER.

—West's pills cure liver complaint.

—The public schools are progressing finely.

—Go to McIntyre & Son's for choice cigars.

—Dave is at the Boot Up-Side Down again.

—Go to Houston's meat market for dressed poultry.

—Get your job printing done at the COURIER office.

—And still they come. New subscribers every week.

—Mr. John Snyder, of Angola, spent Sabbath last in this city.

—The State Board of Agriculture met at Indianapolis last week.

—Every family in the county should have the COURIER for 1879.

—Large quantities of ice are still being stored by our citizens.

—An effort is being made to organize a male glee club at this place.

—A tramp tooth extractor put up in a Saginaw freight car last night.

—Auburn was represented at the club dance at Waterloo last night.

—Mens & Boys Caps at from 25 to 50c at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—Five persons were initiated in the good templars lodge Monday night.

—New Saginaw Salt only $1,25 per. bbl at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w

—Wedding Invitations and cards of the latest styles at the COURIER office.

—McQuiston & Ralston are offering big bargains in Overcoats & Clothing.

—Miss Boody, of Kendalville, is visiting with the family of Rev. J. E. Ervin.

—Show this copy of the COURIER to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe

—Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee 28c per lb or 4 lbs for 90c at McQuiston & Ralston.

—"Not guilty, but return the sheep," was the recent verdict of a California jury.

—"Pull up your vests" is the advice of the Toronto Globe, to the ladies of Canada.

—Mr. Theo Swihart has secured a situation as fireman on the B. & O. railroad.

—Houston's meat market is always supplied with fresh and salt meats of all kinds.

—Oysters at 15c 25 & 35c per can Tub Oysters by the quart at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—The child of Recorder Boland which has been very low with lung fever is improving.

—We congratulate our fellow townsman, T. C Mays, upon his success at Indianapolis.

—Another reduction in the price of coffee at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. Very best Rio, 15c per lb. Good Rio, at 12½c per lb.

—Several parties from this place participated in the dance at St. Johns Tuesday night.

—Persons desiring to purchase corn, can find plenty of it for sale at the Eel River Elevators.

—Prescriptions filled on short notice, and with great care, at McIntyre & Son's drug store.

—There appears to be a discrepancy in the accounts of the former agent at the Saginaw depot.

—Responsible and influential parties of Waterloo are taking stock in the First National Bank.

—Charlie Pommert has the boss horse. He says her sight is bad, but there's time there just the same.

—H. E. Little and family in company with his mother, Mrs. A. J. Little, visited Corunna last Saturday.

—A party of sleighriders enjoyed the hospitalities of Ex-Shereff St.Clair, north of town Friday evening.

—A party of sleighbriders "pulled-up" at the residence of our friend Mr. Jesse Brumback, near Corunna, last night.

—Mr. T. C. Mays, Assistant Clerk of the House, came home from Indianapolis on Saturday, and remained over Sunday.

The old ice-house on 8th street is being converted into a blacksmith shop, and will be occupied by Mr. W. H Sthair

—There is talk of another boot and shoe store in town. Parties from Michigan have been looking over the ground.

—Mr. Wm. McIntyre retires from the cashiership of the First National Bank with the respect and good will of the stockholders.

—A special train of four cars passed east through Ft. Wayne last Friday night, loaded with silk worms, valued at $140,000.

—McIntyre & Son carry a large and well selected stock of toilet soaps and perfumery. The latest novelties always on hand.

—Mr. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, is retained as general superintendent, by the State Board of Agriculture. Salary, $250 per annum.

—Yesbera will make special prices on custom made clothing from now until time for new stock in the spring. Call and examine his goods.

—Miss Fannie Russell, who has been engaged at the millinery establishment of H. H. Stamets, returned to her home near Albion Tuesday, last.

—The Jr. Dr. Emanuel of Spencerville, recently arrested for body snatching, was fined $10. and discharged by the Huntington Circuit Court.

—"Fatty" Palmer, the genial and accommodating manager of the pioneer hardware store, at Garrett, spent last Sabbath with friends in this city.

—The Neoteric Club will meet at Ensleys Hall Friday evening for the purpose of re-electing officers. Every member is requested to be present.

—Lee Linn, the Senior editor of the Wabash Courier, one of the best local papers in Indiana, is a candidate for Director of the State Prison, north.

—The Netoeric Club desires to announce that no party except members, will be admitted to the hall without presenting their invitation at the door.

—Material is now being delivered for the new residence of Dr. Allen, on south main street. Who will be the next to show signs of improvement for 1879.

—The subscription book of the Wabash Courier, has been relieved of the names of all subscribers who failed to pay their subscription in advance, from Jan. 1, 1879.

—We learn that there is a young womans christian union association being organized at this place. This is a move in the right direction and we wish them success.

—The Kendalville Standard is much improved in appearance. It is now an eight page paper with patent inside Bro. Myers is bound to give his readers value received for their money.

—The Presbyterian mite will meet at the residence of Mrs. E. D. Hartman, on next Friday evening. All are most cordially invited to attend.

MRS. J E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—Indiana's school fund amounts to $9,000,000, and $4,000,000 are given every year by the people to keep up the schools, while the school property is valued at $12,000,000.

—Mitch Houston has stored 800 tons of the nicest ice ever put up in Auburn. He will deliver to private residences in any part of the town, every morning during the coming summer.

—The American Sewing Machine still ahead. The popularity of the machine and the low prices at which Yesbera is offering it, should be an inducement for people to examine its good qualities before purchasing.

—Mr. Montgomery the popular and shipping grain and produce dealer at the Eel River elevators, is now shipping in large quantities of corn for the purpose of supplying the farmers and others of DeKalb county.

—The Central House changed hands yesterday, Mr. Markle having disposed of the premises to Mr. T. D. Gross, for an interest in a flouring mill in Steuben county. We wish Mr. Gross abundant success in his new undertaking.

—A party of Auburn folks numbering seventeen, visited the palatial farm residence of Mr. Emanuel Shoemaker, north of Waterloo, last Tuesday evening and report a warm reception, splendid supper and general good time.

—Now that the First National Bank has been newly officered, we hope confidence has been restored to the fullest extent. Our citizens need bank conveniences, and we see no reason why the First National should not enjoy a liberal patronage.

—"Are you engaged?" said a gent to a young lady, at the ball the other evening "I was, but if that Pete thinks I'm going to sit here and see him squeeze that freckled-faced girl's hand all the evening, he'll be mistaken, solitaire or no solitaire!"

—Joseph Columbus Loveland, the irresistable Joe., was in the city Monday, and says Weamer is mistaken—he has not sold the "Head Light" nor had any intention to sell, and says if Geo. don't "let-up," he'll make him think the fourth of July has come five months earlier this year.

—List of unclaimed letters in the Auburn post office, Ind., Jan. 11th, 1879.

W. A. Abbott, John Baughman, C. E. Hoffman, Capt. J. A. Hartman, G. A. Metcalf, Frank McIntyre, James Summers, Mrs. Wood.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—About fifty good templars from Kendalville visited our lodge last Monday evening, and were received with "open arms." After the usual exercises were over, the party partook of an oyster supper, at the expence of our lodge, and returned to their respective homes highly pleased.

—How disgusting it is to see a crowd of men (?) stand by and witness two little boys wallowing in the snow, crying and scratching like two cats, and not attempt to part them, but encouraging them to "pitch in," "go for him," &c. Such proceedings are very unbecoming in a civilized community.

—Mr. Umber, of the snath factory has taken a partner, the firm is now Umber & Brown. Mr Umber is entitled to credit for his energy in building up an enterprise which now gives employment to twenty hands when laboring men need work the worst. The amount of timber used is also quite an item in the way of money expended and put in circulation.

Communicated.

BUTLER, IND., Jan. 13th, '79.

The hitherto peaceable school district No. 4, at Harvestock's Corners, is thrown into confusion this winter, the facts in the case I will try to describe. About the first of November at a regular school meeting the district elected Mr. McQscar as their choice of teachers for this winter's term. About two weeks afterward we understood that our trustee was going to take our chosen teacher to another school and was going to hire C. H. Thurston to teach our school. We immediately called a school meeting and petitioned the trustee to not hire him. 14 out of 15 permanent legal voters present signed the petition, which was presented to the trustee the next day, but C. H. Thurston stole a march on us (in common parlance) and went to the trustee before daylight and hired before our petition was presented. After our petition was presented, and the trustee saw what a delima we were in, he went around in another district that had as yet no teacher, and got a promise of the district to accept Thurston, but he refused to go. We again called a school meeting and preferred charges against him believing that we could substantiate, and hoping to get him dismissed. In the mean time he commenced his school with two scholars, and if they attend regular they will average two. The second week of school the writer of this at the request of the trustee called upon Mr. Thurston at school, and asked him if he would resign his school if the district would withdraw the charges, he said if that was all the compromise the district had to offer he would have nothing to do with it. I asked him it he had any thing to offer, he said he had not. I told him if at any time he had anything to offer, I would do all I could to bring about a reconcilliation. He said he had hired legally to teach the school calculated that to be his winter's work, as to his being legally hired we would say the public is occasionally badly plundered even under the sanction of law. Several years ago congress passed a law commonly called the Salary Grab law, by which members of congress voted themselves each several thousand dollars. A good many, to their honor, would not receive the money, and most of those who did gobble have been retired to private life. It seems that our trustee hired Thurston unconditionally, the two previous trustees, Mr. Ash and Mr. Sewell, generally hired on condition that the teacher must have a certain average number of scholars, our complaints are that we think the trustee ought not to assume arbitrary power and take away the chosen teacher of a district, or to put a teacher on a district who is repugnant to the larger scholars, or parents of the district. We believe the spirit and intent of the school law is, that each district shall choose its own teacher. If the district fail to elect from any cause, then it is the duty of the trustee to fill the vacancy. To the citizens of surrounding districts and teachers who have nobly offered to take as many of our scholars as we could send, we return our sincere thanks, but I think there are about 20 who ought to be at school that cannot under the circumstances attend.

—MESSRS. A. F. Shultz are running their saw mill to good advantage to themselves and neighborhood. They are trying to fill a contract of 2500 ties, to be delivered on the Air Line R. R. at Waterloo, thus furnishing work for a good many hands and teams. Their ambition will be to deliver the best lot of ties ever received at Waterloo.

JOHN SOWL.

Died.

SPROTT:—At his residence in Williams Center, Williams county, Ohio, on the 31st day of December, 1878, in the 73d year of his age, Col. John Sprott

Deceased was born at Darlington, Beaver county, Penn., Oct. 19th, 1806. Removed with his father thence to Richland (now Ashland) county in 1823; was married to Miss Thomzin Fleming in 1830, and removed to Canaan Center (now called Windsor) Wayne county, Ohio, and in 1836 removed thence to that portion of Putnam county now attached to Allen county, Ohio, where he resided in different locations until 1872 when he removed to said Williams Center, where he remained until his death.

He was a man of pure moral and christian character, having been a respected member of the Presbyterian Church for more than thirty years; a man of unflinching integrity and honesty, having for many years served as Justice-of-the-Peace, and having served two terms as Director of the Allen county Infirmary; respected by all who knew him; of sound and unswerving political principles and love of country and her institutions; liberal to a fault, and always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy; a farmer by occupation.

The remains were followed to their last resting place in Byran graveyard by many weeping relatives, and numerous sorrowful neighboring friends. He leaves two surviving brothers, two sisters a wife, seven daughters, two sons and thirty-five grand children, to mourn their bereavement.

—An exchange says: we don't like this thing of resumption—a fellow is so apt to mistake a $20 gold piece for a silver half dollar when he meets a tramp that he frequently gives $19,50 more in charity than he intended to.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the taxes of the town of Auburn for the year 1878 are due, and the warrant is in my hands for the collection of the same. Office with Thos. H. Sprott.

2-4w T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

The Remedy.

To escape the worthless abominations offered under the title of Baking Powders, rests wholly with the consumers; they are the ones that have to suffer. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is decided by chemists to be the most perfect and wholesome powder made.

—The Opera House and Masonic Temple drawing commenced at Fort Wayne last Monday at 12 o'clock. The whole number of tickets sold only amounted to 87,746, of this number 3,775 will draw prizes, and the remainder will be blank. The drawing will not be finished for several days.

Orange.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extract of Orange is obtained from the finest fruit. To flavor cakes, puddings or creams, it is found one of the most delicious flavors, and in all respects equal to Dr. Price's Lemon and Vanilla Extracts, which have become so popular.

—The Enquirer says, a bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to have all hanging-bees take place in the penitentiary, and to be conducted by a State hangman. This would be a great relief to the County Sheriffs, who are accustomed to bungle their jobs of that kind, and at the same time relieve the public of much horrible reading.

At an election of officers for the First National Bank of Auburn, held at the bank office last Tuesday, the following officers were elected. Jacob Walburn, President, C. A. O. McClellan, Vice President, G. H. K. Moss, Cashier,

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Walburn, C. A. O. McClellan, G. H. K. Moss, Wm. McIntyre, J. H. Ford, C. L. Luce, Isaac Hague, E. Berry, J. E. Shilling. We understand that Mr. Ed. Harris, a gentleman of considerable bank experience, will be appointed Assistant Cashier.

—The Oliver Chilled Plow Company of South Bend gave a grand reception on the 9th inst. It was an expensive and grand affair, special trains were chartered to convey the agents of the company from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. Elegant dinners and suppers were furnished the excursionists along the several routes and all expenses paid while in South Bend. Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the address. A number of representatives of daily newspapers were present to write up the proceedings, and give the factory a good send-off for the coming season. Advertising pays.

—A young man in Boston received a bequest of $25,000. He had been poor and the sudden acquisition of wealth rather turned his head. He began to spend the money in reckless dissipation, in spite of the efforts of his father to restrain him, and kept on until only $11,000 was left. The father begged that this remainder might be given to him for safe keeping, and the son, being then ill from long drunkenness, and very penitent, readily complied. The father put $10,950 into a pocket in his shirt, and started out to spend the other $50 in a frolic. That night he slept on a bench in a barroom and in the morning every cent of the money was gone.

—The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, declaring the law of Congress of 1862 unconstitutional, which makes polygamists bigamists, will likely create no little commotion among the latter day saints of Utah. These apostles of lust have appealed to the Bible and the constitution for justification of their beastly habits, and have been able to maintain their hostile attitude toward civilization and law; but the decision of the supreme court will, we conclude, have the effect at an early day, to change the Mormon programme, and we shall not be surprised to see a number of the leading Mormons, who boast of the number of wives at their command, inmates of the penitentiaries, paying the penalties of bigamists.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—Bear in mind that the game law is now in force, the following are the provisions of that statute.

Section one provides that it shall be unlawful to shoot, trap or kill in any manner, deer, buck, doe or fawn, between the 1st day of January and the 1 day of October, the penalty being a fine of $10 for each offense.

Section two provides that it shall be unlawful to net or trap quails at any time, and to shoot, trap or destroy quails or pheasants, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of November of each year. The penalty is a fine of $2 for each violation.

Section five, provides that it shall be unlawful to net, trap, kill or to injure or to pursue with intent so to do, any woodcock between the 1st days of January and July in each year. The penalty is a fine of $2 for each offense.

Brainards' Musical World.

Another Holiday number for the new year, of this popular musical monthly. The Musical World for January, 1879, appears in an entire new dress and with an elegant and attractive new title page and is now one of the handsomest publications in the country. Fifty pages of the choicest of new music and interesting musical reading matter will be found in each number. In all twenty pages of new music, usual sheet music size and worth alone about $3.00. The literary contents are very interesting and include all the musical news of the day. An elegant full page portrait of some musical celebrity is also given in each number. For $1.50 you can secure the World for 1879, which will contain over $25.00 worth of new music, or for 15 cents a sample copy will be sent you by the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O.

Madame Anderson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Madame Anderson concluded the task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter hours to night. Considerable money is said to have changed hands on the result. She commenced the last quarter at 10:45, and made it in two minutes and thirty-seven seconds. During the last four quarters she was the recipient of several presents. The quarter before the last she stepped upon the stand and said she hoped they would keep quiet so that she might accomplish the feat without interference. She appeared greatly exhausted. After her last quarter mile had been accomplished, she was taken to her physician where she will be under treatment for a week or two. At first she will not be allowed more than fifteen minutes sleep at a time, as it is said she would probably never wake if not disturbed, but in a day or two she will be allowed to sleep two hours at a time, and rest will be gradualy increased until she can take all the rest she desires without fear of injury.

As spring approaches we naturally begin to look around to see what the prospects are for improvement and enterprise during the coming season. The first thought that enters our mind is concerning the manufacturing interest the life of every prosperous town, and the branch of industry which above all others should receive encouragement from the people. We know of no town better situated for shipping facilities than Auburn. We have an abundant supply of timber of all kinds suitable for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery and an effort should be made to induce responsible parties to locate here and engage in that branch of industry. Auburn is also greatly in need of a first class foundry and machine shop in connection with the manufacture of machinery, the county being thickly settled the item of repairs alone is of considerable importance. A great many other manufactories of a similar character might be mentioned, such a wagon and carriage factory on an extensive scale, furniture factory, woolen mill &c. Every inducement should be offered by the citizens to secure the location of such manufactories as will give employment to a large number hands.

$100,000, to loan at a low rate of interest on real estate, apply for terms by letter or in person to,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
1tf. Loan agent.

Spencerville.

—The snow, on Sunday, was rather slipery for a couple of young men.

—Protracted meeting at the Lutheran church is still in progress, with encouraging evidence of success.

—Monday night the jewelry establishment of Mr. J. Gorman was entered, and about half a dozen watches stolen together with a lot of other jewelry. The shoe shop of Mr. A. Schappach, was also relieved of a pair of boots. A suspicious character was in town during the evening and is supposed to be the thief. As we did not see him, a description of him cannot be given. He is said to be a boy about 18 years of age. This ought to be a warning to business men, as they are very careless in the way they expose their places of business.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, January, 7th, 1879, and each bearing date January 7th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind., of whom copies and information may be obtained.

No. 210,999. To George Kratz, of Evansville, for improvement in steam attachments.

No. 211,161. To Hiram D. Jewett and Israel D. Jewett, of St. Omer, for improvement in mechanical telephones.

No. 211,165. To Lawrence Klemm, of Terre Haut, for improvement in middling separators.

No. 211,191. To John H. Simpson, of Stone Bluff, for improvement in harrows.

No. 211,192. To Wm. H. H. Spaulding, of Terre Hauet, for improvement in Fire Backs.

Angola.

—Several of the young folks of this place took a sleighride to Waterloo Monday evening. They arrived home safe and sound Tuesday morning, after being tipped out twice.

—Two sleigh loads of the young people of this place, went to Edon, O., on Tuesday evening to attend a dance.

—We noticed R. H. Weamer's "Daily Advertiser" of Auburn, in one of our stores the other day. Well, we couldn't expect anything better from him.

—Frank Leas, of Auburn, was in town over Sunday, visiting his many friends. Frank reports doings quite lively at that place.

—Wm Leas, James Campbell and wife of Waterloo, and Henry Leas, of Hudson, were in town last Friday.

—Geo. Freek, of Waterloo, was in town one day last week.

—Items are rather scarce this week.

CLARA.

The COURIER of this week contains the message of Gov. J. D. Williams, in full. The message contains suggestions upon all matters of importance likely to come before the legislature for action; it is free from the usual allusions to national finances and national politics, the blessings of Providence, &c. The Governor presents his ideas in plain unmistakable language, that there may be no misapprehension of his position upon any subject considered in the message. It is a good State paper. Read it, and judge for yourselves.

—The Presbyterian mite will meet at the residence of Mrs. E. D. Hartman, on next Friday evening. All are most cordially invited to attend.

MRS. S. W. RALSTON, Pres.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians cer'ify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORESHADOWINGS.

[Cornelia asks her sons, the Roman Gracchi, "to remember that their wives are now living on the earth, and to pray for their weal, although, as yet, they have not been seen by their future husbands. * * * Your best preservation is anticipation. Think that you wish to win a white soul and you will be unwilling to give less than you bargain for."—*Extract from one of Joseph Cook's lectures.*]

How shall I know thee when thou comest, my King,
Seeing that thou wearest not thy crown abroad;
Seeing that thou sendest me no token ring,
And that no mark is on thy forehead set?
Ah! I shall know thee as my heart knows God!
And I affirm that thou art all for me,
As I, thy Queen and subject, am for thee,
If that thou be not wrongly captive led
By any other woman's luring smile,
Nor lay on any other heart thy head,
If thou canst live thy life apart awhile
[illegible]
If so be thou canst bear this long, sharp care
Which eats my heart as it consumeth thine,
While I go groping vainly in the dark,
Hoping to touch thy hand and find thee out,
And by thy love be robed and wrapped about,
And crying like a newly-orphaned child
Because I do not grasp thee anywhere—
Or like to one who is in sleep beguiled;
For ah! in dreams what will not fancy dare?
Be true to me as I am true to thee!
Keep sacred all thy tender ways for me;
Keep the caresses of thine eyes for me,
And every thrilling hand-clasp, till I come,
Like one who staggers wearied toward home,
To hold my unkissed face up to thine,
To feel thy strong life passing into mine,
Making me likewise strong, until my feet,
Like to my heart's responsive, steady beat,
Keep firm and even step beside thine own,
And we walk on together through the world—
Never, oh! never more to be alone—
With faces like unto the face of him
Whose life was haunted by a dream of treasure,
Which he went searching for throughout the earth,
Holding all lighter things of little worth,
Until, at last, he found it one glad day,
Which made it sweeter than all flowers of May,
And took it up and went his way with pleasure.
—*Howard Glyndon.*

CLATE MILLER'S EXPLOIT.

The Millers were Eastern people, who had moved out into Minnesota the year previous to my story. They went in the spring and took up land under the Homestead law, on the border of "Lick's prairie," near the "big timber," as the heavy-growth forest is there called.

Claxton, or Clate, Miller was then 15 or 16 years old, a well-made though rather lean and tall boy, who loved hunting rather better than hoeing corn or sowing wheat.

Now a new farm even in the West cannot be made at once productive, and the Millers, who were poor people, had to shift almost any way to live for the first year and a half.

The game which Clate shot stood them in good stead, for the boy not infrequently got a deer. Deer were plenty, though shy, in the "opens" among the timber, and about the "sloughs" and "sinks," or small lakes.

Before a year passed Clate had become quite successful at stalking deer, and had grown inured to the hard tramps which such hunting involves.

Mr. Miller, senior, had served as a soldier in the army, and had brought home his gun, a rifle of the pattern manufactured at the Springfield Armory. This he had "smooth bored" for shot—thus changed from a rifle to a shot-gun. It made a very good fowling-piece, though rather heavy. Clate used it both for shot or bullets, as suited his game.

One morning in October he set off a little before light after deer, and had gone to a "run" a mile or two distant, where he had observed "signs" a day or two before. The run, which in wet months was the bed of a small creek or brook, making down from out the timber, was now dry, for the season had been very droughty.

The land on both sides of it was half-open meadow, with hazel clumps, high grass and briars, and there were fresh raspberries here even then.

The briars and hazel-bushes overhung the dry creek-bed. Clate's plan had been to get into the creek-bed, and so work cautiously up the run, peeping up at intervals for a look on both sides. If there were deer feeding in the "open," he thought that he might thus be able to get near enough for a shot.

Carrying out this maneuver, he crawled up the run for half a mile or more; then he heard an odd cracking noise close at hand. It was apparently only a few yards back from the turfy bank of the creek beneath which he was crouching. The bank here was three or four feet high, and overgrown with wild gooseberry-bushes and dry grass.

Clate thought that the noise was caused by a deer coming through the bushes, though it did not sound just like that, either. With gun cocked, he straightened noiselessly up, and cast a sharp glance through the gooseberry bushes.

To his astonishment he saw, not a deer moving in the brush, but an Indian, sitting on the ground scarcely fifteen yards off, cracking hazel-nuts with one stone on another.

Now Indians often strolled about the locality, and frequently came to settlers' houses to beg food. Sometimes they stole articles, but were not much feared. They were regarded rather as beggars, whom, however, the settlers commonly tried to keep the right side of. Clate knew a good many of these vagrant redskins, and had sometimes traded and dickered with them.

But within a month or two there had been rumors of outrages in the back sections. (It was the fall preceding the New Ulm massacres.) An Indian war was feared. Fewer of the savages had come about the settlement of late, and those who had were reported as insolent and as giving out menacing threats. For some little time the people had been living in uneasiness verging toward positive alarm.

A month or two before, Clate would have hailed the redskin and stopped for a friendly talk; but now the sight of him set our hero's heart beating, for he felt quite sure his presence there boded mischief.

As the bushes and grass were dense, Clate stood still and watched. It was now quite light, and he noticed at once that this Indian was not in tattered breeches and dirty blanket-coat—as the frontier redskin ordinarily presents himself—but painted and belted, as if on some brave expedition.

His hair was feathered and dressed. At his side hung a new sharp hatchet, and he had fresh deer-hide trousers and new moccasins. At his other side was suspended from his belt a beautifully-trimmed pocket, made of a single glossy sable's skin. This held the hazel-nuts which he was cracking.

His gun, a fine long-barreled rifle, such as Government agents seem to have abundantly supplied to these rascals, leaned against a bush near him.

"He's here for no good," thought Clate, "else he wouldn't be eating hazel-nuts for his breakfast when he could just as well have a better one for the asking down at Ohlsen's. He'd most likely shoot me if he got sight of me. I've a good mind to pepper him."

Hardly had these thoughts flashed through the boy's mind when three more savages, one a huge, brawny fellow, came suddenly and noiselessly through the bushes. One of them, a heavy-faced young buck, had a tin pail—a curious dish for an Indian to carry—in which there was milk; while the third bore a large bundle, swaddled up [illegible] gown.

Clate's heart was now bumping away at a great rate. "They've been stealing, if no worse," thought he; but the face and figure of the big savage at once riveted his attention.

A long, deep, livid scar seamed one entire side of his face, from the corner of his eye downward, his forehead was fairly creased and wattled, and there was that frightfully repulsive coarseness and thickness of the mouth and lips which made Clate feel sure that this Indian could be none other than "Old Scar Face," as the settlers had named him, a sort of chief, and who had the reputation of being a ring-leader in Indian fights, and a quarrelsome, dangerous savage.

At sight of this ugly savage, Clate trembled and crouched lower behind the bushes. He felt sure now that some attack was meditated, and that his own scalp would be hardly safe on his head if they found him.

Then he thought of his folks, and knew that he ought to warn them; but he dared not stir. The snap of the least twig might reveal his presence to the quick-eared, sharp-eyed redskins, for the sun was now lighting up the whole landscape.

The low gutturals of the savages came to his ear as they talked and hastily drank the milk. When they had finished it, they tossed the pail toward the creek bed. It fell within a short distance of where the boy lay listening.

Then he heard them going off through the briars. Rising cautiously, he saw that they were moving out across the "open," in the direction of Ohlsen's clearing. This belonged to a Norwegian family named Ohlsen, that lived two miles below the Millers.

The Indians had not taken their big bundle. The moment they were out of sight, Clate came out and found where they had set it away among some hazels. He hastily pulled it open. It contained blankets, coats, pants, women's dresses, even aprons, together with knives and forks, spoons, tin plates and dippers.

It was evident that some settler's cabin had been plundered. This Clate readily surmised. But the bundle of spoils contained still more conclusive evidence of rapine and outrage; for, jumbled in with the other articles, there now rolled out a bloody cloth, in which were wrapped—horrible sight!—two fresh, gory scalps, one a man's, or a boy's, the other that of a little child!

At sight of these frightful trophies of murder the boy turned quite sick, and for a moment he was so faint as to be scarcely able to stand. He had read and heard of such things, but never before had he seen them.

Then a feeling of rage and fury as suddenly rose within him. He clenched his gun and determined to follow after the cruel wretches, though by no means certain as to what he could do.

Down at the edge of the "timber," where the woodland bordered the prairie, he came in sight of the four savages about half a mile ahead. They were going to Ohlsen's, as he had suspected.

The settler's log-house was in plain view. From the chimney a blithe morning smoke was now just rising high in the clear, crisp air.

Here for a moment Clate stood irresolute, for he was tortured by the thought that he ought to go home and alarm his own folks.

But he had true sympathetic courage. He could not see those murderous scoundrels going towards Ohlsen's to do them fatal injury, and then turn his back on the kind-hearted Norseman and his family of little children.

On he ran again, and, keeping in the bushes along the edge of the timber, came down opposite the house in time to see the redskins go to the door and then pass into the house.

Between the timber and Ohlsen's house there was a bushy pasture, inclosed by a log fence, in which their cow was kept. Getting over the fence on the forest side, Clate ran across the pasture, toward the house, from bush-clump to bush-clump, till he came to the log-fence on the road, only a few rods from the house door.

Fireweeds and briars had grown up along the fence, making a thick hedge. Scarcely had the boy reached this fence when he heard loud words in the house. Ohlsen was ordering the Indians to leave. Then came a loud crash, as of chairs and dishes, and with it screams and the cries of the children. The miscreants were at their work!

To leap the fence and rush to give such help as he could was Clate's first impulse; but what chance of success would he stand against four armed savages? But the next instant the house door was burst open, and Ohlsen, struggling with three of the red-skins, was dragged out.

The poor man fought desperately with his fist and a billet of firewood. Twice he broke away from the savages and felled one of them senseless for a moment; but the other two threw themselves upon him, wrenched the stick from his grasp, and held him fast.

At the same instant the big, hideous-faced savage rushed out of the house with a ferocious whoop, flourishing the scalp of Ohlsen's wife, and dragging one of the little boys by the hair. The air rang with the poor little fellow's frantic screams.

"Oh farder, farder!" he shrieked.

With a mighty effort Ohlsen had again almost wrenched away from the Indians, seeing which, "Old Scar Face" let go of little Hanse, and, pulling his tomahawk from his belt, bounded forward and struck at Ohlsen's head.

The loud report of a heavily-charged gun burst on the morning air at the same moment from behind the log fence, and, with a groan, "Old Scar Face" tumbled forward, then struggled to his feet again, only to totter backward, dead, shot through and through with the heavy deer charge.

Regardless of the consequences to himself, Clate had fired, and with true aim. The other Indians at once let go of their victim, stopped and looked toward the spot from whence the gun had been fired, and sprung to get their guns, which, on entering the house, they had set up beside the door. Ohlsen lay on the ground as if dead.

[illegible] across the pasture, through the bush-clumps, over the log fence. The redskins shot at him in the open space. Clate heard the balls whiz past.

His own gun, now useless, he had dropped the moment he had fired. As he leaped the fence, he saw that the Indians were running after him at their utmost speed.

And now the lad's long legs stood him in good stead. Dashing into the timber, he did not try to hide in the thickets, for he knew his pursuers would ferret him out of these, but sped away for dear life for a mile or more, to where a road had been "bushed out" leading down through the timber from the settlement above, at Holt's corn-mill, to the Lick's Prairie settlement.

Getting into this road, or, rather, trail Clate started for Holt's corn-mill, four miles off. If he could reach that, he would be safe.

He had not run more than a hundred rods up this road, however, when he met a loaded mule-team, with two Swedes, coming down to Lick's. One of them had a gun. Clate shouted the alarm to them. They stopped the team, and prepared to defend themselves as best they could.

But, when the Indians came out into the trail and saw the team and three men, they did not think best to attack them, but went back into the timber.

Thus ended Clate's adventure.

The Swedes drove to Ohlsen's and found him up and stirring, though frightfully wounded in the head. The hatchet-stroke had cleaved the scalp and flesh from the skull on the left side of his head, and shaved his left ear completely off. In the struggle the blow had gone a little to one side.

There can be little doubt that Clate's timely shot from behind the log fence saved not only Ohlsen's life, but the lives of his five children, though his poor wife died within a fortnight from her injuries and the fright she had received.—*Youths' Companion.*

Our Foreign Commerce.

Edward Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has prepared a statement compiled from complete commercial reports of November, which shows the balance of trade for the month to have been the unusual amount of nearly $2,000,000 in favor of the United States. This is the largest November balance in our favor that has been noted since records have been kept, which is one of the dullest months of the year. The balance of trade in our favor for five months of the current fiscal year, commencing July 1, is $113,904,084, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the balance in our favor for the corresponding months of last year. The balance in our favor for the twelve months ending November 30, 1878, is $309,309,741, while that for the twelve months ending November 30, 1877, was only $140,723,629. This shows the growth of our commerce in a single year, and returns for the calendar year of 1878, which are complete, with the exception of the last fifteen days in December, show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will be nearly $350,000,000, more than $100,000,000 more than last year, nearly $200,000,000 more than 1876, more than $250,000,000 more than 1875, and $300,000,000 more than 1874, before which time the balance of trade ranged from $10,000,000 to $150,000,000 against the United States. The exportation of gold has almost entirely ceased, and there has been very little transatlantic movement of coin for the last two months. The statisticians of the treasury state that the year just closing has been the most prosperous, as far as foreign commerce is concerned, in the history of the United States.

Attacked by Wolves in Minnesota.

Recently Mr. Miner, of the town of Langola, Benton county, was driving from his own house to Mr. Morrill's, having with him his wife and three children, and when near the Jocelyn school-house was attacked by five large timber-wolves. The fierce beasts sprung at his horses, and, when Mr. Miner struck at the nearest one with his whip, it made a leap to get to him, but struck against the wagon box. At this moment Mr. Miner's dog bravely attacked this wolf, but was at once set upon by the whole pack, killed, and almost entirely devoured. This gave Mr. Miner an opportunity to whip up his horses and make off, which he did at a full gallop, calling loudly for help. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Jocelyn and family, who came to the rescue, and the wolves were driven off. But for the fortunate interference of the dog the result might have been much more serious. An attack of this kind by wolves is almost without precedent in this part of the State, and it must be that the animals were driven to it by ravenous hunger.—*St Cloud (Minn.) Journal.*

The Meanest Man.

An English bridegroom residing at Plymouth had a very eventful honeymoon. He quarreled with and thrashed his wife the second hour after marriage, thrashed her again at night, after clubbing the wedding guests out of the house, and on the second day sold all his clothes, excepting his trousers, for rum, and wound up in jail on the third day.

About the Only Drawback.

If Edison's electric light should take the place of kerosene in our kitchens, there must be some other plan adopted to prevent the increase of ignorant servants.—*Norristown Herald.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A SMALL quantity of salicylic acid is found to stop germination altogether. Phenic acid only suspends it.

DR. HALLEY says that the total evaporation caused by the rays of the sun on the surface of the Mediterranean sea amounts to 58,800,000,000 tons of water in one summer day.

IT is estimated that there are 114,043,940 tons of coal consumed annually in England. If the quantity of sulphur contained in this coal be supposed to be 1 per cent.—there has been no accurate determination of the percentage of sulphur—not less than [illegible] tons of sulphuric acid is discharged each year into the atmosphere.

FROM the debris of the coal mines France makes annually 700,000 tons of excellent fuel, and Belgium 500,000 tons. In England, where there is not so much waste in coal mining, and where coal is much cheaper, the manufacture of artificial fuel is only about 200,000 tons a year. Germany makes fuel, for the most part, from peat and similar earths.

PORK differs from beef and mutton, not in flavor only, but in the larger proportion of fat to lean flesh. This is due both to the nature of the animal, in its tendency to store up fat, and to the habit of so feeding and treating it that this tendency may be fully developed. The pig stores up in its body three times more of its food than the ox, and by so much is it more cheaply and quickly grown and fattened.

A. S. WILSON, an English scientist, has made an elaborate calculation to show the marvelous industry of bees. Starting with the ascertained fact that 125 heads of clover yield approximately 15.432 grains of sugar, and that the proportion of sugar in honey may be roughly estimated at 75 per cent., he finds that 2,500,000 clover flowers must be visited by bees to obtain one pound of honey from that source.

M. GOPPERT says that no matter how carefully writing has been obliterated, enough traces of the iron oxide of the ink will remain to appear in a photograph of the paper written upon. The light reflected from virgin paper acts differently on photographic materials from that reflected from parts which have formerly been covered with ink, even though the eye may not be able to detect any difference. M. Goppert thinks that the genuineness of a document may always be tested by photography.

VEGETABLE physiologists used to think that leaves absorbed dew and rain until a Frenchman named Duchartre, in 1857, reversed this view, and his opinion was adopted by botanists. Practical gardeners, however, have never been converted, and they freely syringe their plants under certain conditions. And now the Rev. Mr. Denslow, in England, has, after many experiments, concluded that dew is not absorbed at night, but that absorption takes place at sunrise, when transpiration is begun, and the water on the leaves is sucked in.

IN his "True Law of Population," Doubleday points out that "Populations are universally found thin in pastoral countries where the food is chiefly animal; denser where it is mixed; still denser where vegetable but plenteous; densest of all where it is vegetable and scarce." The natural inference is that in the plethoric state productiveness is arrested, while in the deplethoric it is reinvigorated. In the poorest times Irish families subsisting on potatoes and meal averaged seven, against five in England and three in France. In rice-eating countries the population is dense.

A PARIS physician has discovered a soporific which he declares to be innocuous, and which has the virtue of being limitable in the duration of its effects at one's pleasure. The time during which a given dose will operate can be calculated to within ten minutes of the actual figure. Thus, a traveler with two hours and a half's journey before him might feel perfectly safe in taking a two hours' dose, or even a two hours and twenty minutes', though the last might be a little dangerous. The inventor, who, throughout his experiments, had railway traveling in his mind, arranges the doses in "miles," or rather kilometres. Of course, its composition is a secret. It has already been tried by a number of the physician's patients, who allowed themselves to be experimented on. They pronounce it agreeable to the taste, having something of the flavor of chartreuse.

Ambidextrous.

There is something more significant than most persons think in the "left" hand. We give all our nice work to one hand, and thus train it to strength, celerity and skill, and leave the other to feebleness and awkwardness. Indeed, children are generally trained to one-handedness almost from infancy. If both hands were trained alike, they would be alike. Even the toes can be trained to the dexterity of the fingers. In musical education both hands are equally trained for the keys of the piano and organ.

Now in many employments much would be gained by being able to use either hand with equal facility, and often both at the same time. Brown-Sequard, one of the most eminent of modern writers on physiology, urges that children be educated on both sides of the body equally; and Agassiz advised his pupils to train both sides alike, notwithstanding they had been brought up to the special use of one side. Most adults would find it difficult to change the old habit, but with the young it would only be a matter of care and attention for a comparatively short time.

Two Brothers.

There was an affecting and dramatic scene at a wedding among colored people in Pittsburgh last week, when two brothers whom slavery had divided were suddenly brought together after long separation. They had been born in Maryland, and the planter, whose property they were, becoming embarrassed in business, was obliged to part with some of his slaves, and the two boys were among those whom he sold. One of them was taken to Texas, the other to Virginia. They had grown to be men before the war came, and never expected to see each other again. After emancipation they both went North and engaged in business, but they never met. Each supposed the other to be dead. To this wedding went many colored people from the South and West among them the brothers. As they appeared to be strangers, some one introduced them. Before the day was over they discovered their relationship and each had told the story of his life.

The Lottery Ticket.

An Italian gentleman with a nice little income had a nice little servant girl, who said to him one morning, "O, if you please, won't you give me 3 francs to buy a lottery ticket with? I dreamed last night that No. 41,144 was going to draw the capital prize, and I want to buy that number."

He gave the girl 3 francs, and, next day, on happening to look at the report of the drawing, saw that No. 41,144 had drawn the capital prize of 518,652.85 lire, or, to speak more accurately $100,000.

Returning quietly to the house he concealed his emotion and said to the servant girl, "Susan, I have long observed with approbation your piety, beauty, modesty, skill in the art of cookery, and other good qualities calculated to adorn the highest station. Be mine. Let me lead you to the hymeneal altar. No delay. Just as you are."

"Honest Injun?" said the blushing virgin.

"You bet. I swear by yonder silver spoon that tips with beauty all the fruit-pie top"——

"Then count me in, and regard me hereafter in the light of your turtle-dove."

"Hasten, then, Susan; put on your bonnet and shawl, and let us take a walk around the block to the only friar's cell, where we shall be made one."

In a few minutes the bride-elect returned clad in a red, red shawl, with a black velvet bonnet trimmed with sunflowers and *Victoria regia*. In a few minutes more the ceremony had been performed, and the twain were one. They returned to the house, where the husband carelessly took up the paper, and said with a well-counterfeited start of surprise;

"Darling, everything is bright for us upon our wedding-day. You remember the ticket in the lottery that you dreamed about and I gave you 3 francs to buy? Where is it, my ownest?"

"Oh! I didn't buy it. I spent the money for this duck of a bonnet."—*Paris Paper.*

Mrs. Doveturtle's Diary.

January 2.—What charming people the Coobiddys are! I do hope we shall meet them again at the Toodys' ball.

February 1.—Those dear Coobiddys have been to dinner. What a delightful woman she is, and what a well-informed man he is, and how charming are the girls! so unaffected—so nice!

March 3.—We have been to the Coobiddys'. What a duck of a house it is, and how sad to think their lease is up!

April 1.—The house next door to us is to let, and the Coobiddys have taken it. How delightful to have such nice neighbors!

May 1.—The Coobiddys have dined with us twelve times during the last month, and we have dined with them thirteen times. We owe them a dinner.

June 30.—Mr. Doveturtle says that our Henry is almost too young to marry dear Rose Coobiddy, and that dear Fred Coobiddy ought to be a year or two older before he marries our Marion; but I cannot say that I agree with him.

July 31.—Thank goodness, at last Mr. Doveturtle has given his consent, and the day has been fixed for both marriages.

August 31.—What a delightful month we have spent with the dear Coobiddys at Newport! What a pity the holiday is over!

September 1.—Mr. Doveturtle's temper is very uncertain sometimes. Supposing he did invest in those wretched shares on Mr. Coobiddy's advice, he need not be rude to our friend and neighbor.

October 10.—If what Mrs. Toody says is correct, Mrs. Coobiddy is a false, hollow-hearted woman.

November 5.—Our Henry and Marion have returned all the rubbishing presents. If the Coobiddys had any sense of honor they would see that their children did the same, and not stick to all that was of any value.

Christmas Day.—Somehow I always thought there was something wrong with the Coobiddys, and now they are sold out at auction.

A Crazy Woman's Leap.

As a Canada Southern train was passing King's Mills, Ontario, some forty miles west of Buffalo, and while running at the rate of forty-seven miles per hour, an insane woman named Strocher, who was traveling from Detroit to Oswego, rushed to the door of the car and out on the platform, jumping therefrom and landing in a snow bank. Before the train could be stopped it had run some three miles, and when it was backed up the woman was discovered running toward the train. On reaching her she refused to enter the car, and considerable of a scuffle ensued. She was finally overpowered and taken aboard, when it was found that she was entirely uninjured.

Agriculture in Italy.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says there is no nation in Europe so advanced in its methods of teaching agriculture as Italy. It possesses two high schools of agriculture, a school of forestry, a school of horticulture, one of viniculture, two veterinary schools and twenty-one secondary schools, varying in prominence and organization, but which may be compared broadly with similar French colleges. These institutions are largely subsidized, either by the state or the province where they are situated.

BISHOP HAVEN now proposes that the whole of North America be put under one government; and we hereby nominate him a committee of one to do it.—*Chicago Journal.*

FAREWELL OF THE OLD YEAR.

When the [illegible] of friendships are numbered,
How oft it appears
That the love which in laughter has slumbered
Awakes now in tears!

We are friends that have journeyed together
Long time, you and I;
Through sunshine and stormiest weather,
But the old year must die.

And awhile in your hearts will awaken
A bitter regret;
And the paths your feet have forsaken
You cannot forget.

Yet I pray you to mourn not my going,
Though we have been friends;
What am I but one billow, whose flowing
Has touched shore, and ends?

And the tale of my joy and my sorrow
Lives but as the trace
Of the waves, that the tides of the morrow
In turn shall efface.

Yet I leave you, as waves leave their treasures
Of coral and shell,
A gift, passing sorrows and pleasures,
Our friendship to tell.

I leave you the friendships, whose growing
Has been from my birth;
There is naught that the tide brings in flowing
Can equal their worth.

For, as shells from the murmurs of ocean
Steal echoes that last,
So in friendship is stored the emotion
Of years that are past.
—*Spectator.*

PITH AND POINT.

ANN TIQUITY is in Rome, and fast growing old.

WHAT portion of the body are the best travelers?—The two wrists.

ONE difference between sailors and soldiers is that sailors tar their ropes, while soldiers pitch their tents.

THE Chinese liken a drunkard's nose to a light-house, warning us of the little water that passeth underneath.

THE thirst for continual novelty makes people throw away good almanacs at the end of every year and buy new ones.

THE Esquimaux ain't much on eucher, but, when you come to tackle 'em on old sledge, it's a draw game every time.

THE Wheeling *Leader* proposes fencing the Ohio river to keep the milkmen away, and thus have high water all the year round.

A HARD-MONEY enthusiast says he never met a woman in his life that seemed to know anything about coins. He never numismatics.

"A SOFT answer turneth away wrath," but a tough anser turneth away the carving-fork, slides all over the dish, and covers the head of the family with gravy and confusion.—*Puck.*

"JUDGE," said a lawyer to his Honor during a lull in a case on trial, "what do you consider the best illustrated paper?" "A thousand-dollar bank note," growled the Judge.

"TWO MOUTHS with but a single stew, two spoons that dip as one," as the young man remarked to his dearly beloved after giving his economical order of "one stew, two spoons."

WE no longer question the propriety of considering vessels in the feminine gender. They run each other down almost every day in the English channel.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

A DARKEY gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white: "All men are made of clay, and, like the meerschaum pipe, they are more valuable when highly colored."

A BUG bites an oyster, and lo! a pearl begins to grow. But, if a bug bites a man in a boarding-house, he forthwith consigns his landlady to the same place that Ingersoll is trying to abolish.

A WISE old gentleman, who knew all about it, on retiring from business gave the following advice to his son and successor: "Common sense is valuable in all kinds of business—except love-making."

WE judge that some wicked person has been kicking the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Anyhow, he says the editor of the *Commercial* has a cloven foot, and he knows it.—*Buffalo Express.*

A YOUNG lady said to her lover: "Charley, how far is it around the world?" "About twenty-four inches, my darling," replied he, as his arm encircled her waist. She was all the world to him.

AJAX defied the lightning, according to the old poets, with considerable success. It must be remembered, however, the fluid was not the modern New Jersey variety. This makes all the difference in the world.

"I DON'T do this business for profit," said a barber, when asked how he could afford to shave a man for 5 cents. "I merely carry it on because I love to see the dying struggles of a man while he is being talked to death."

IF you are a very precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and many others for the assertion that "An is an indefinite article."

AN ORTHOGRAPHICAL DITTY.

There was a young woman of Worcester—
She petted an old Shanghai roorcester;
When a-kd what indorcester
To fondle the roorcester,
She blushed, for the question confurcester,
But with scorn and with slight he aborcester,
With cold disregard he reforcester;
He laughed at her charms,
And he fled from her arms,
And roamed about just as he orcester.

THE following style of paragraph seems to be growing very popular this season: "It is a sad fact that often the wittiest paragraphs are written while the writer is suffering the keenest mental or physical agony and distress, and the laughter of the public is only the echo of his own suffering," etc., etc., etc. Ah, well, that may be all very true; but if the paragraphist suffers when he is writing his funny things, just think how terribly the poor public suffers when it has to read them.

His Mother.

"Above all things in this world," said a youth who stands on the street corners for a living, "do I value the love of my dear, good mother." "God bless you, young man, for those noble sentiments," said a missionary. "Having so much respect and love for a mother, you need no other recommendation to successful men who will aid you." "Yes," continued the young man, "mother feeds me, clothes me, and does my washing, and has been doing it for twenty years. I don't know what I should do without her."

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

A Love-Chain.

BY MISS PROCTOR.

The bond that links our souls together;
Will it last through stormy weather?
Will it moulder and decay
As the long hours pass away?
Will it stretch if fate divide us,
When dark and weary hours have tried us?
Oh! if it look too poor and slight,
Let us break the links to-night!

It was not forged by mortal hands,
Or clasped with golden bars or bands;
Save thine and mine, no other eyes
The slender link can recognize;
In the bright light it seemed to fade—
And is hidden in the shade;
[illegible]
Or solemn vow, or plighted word.

Yet what no mortal hand could make,
No mortal power can ever break;
What words or vows could never do,
No words or vows can make untrue;
And if to other hearts unknown,
The dearer and the more our own,
Because too sacred and divine
For other eyes, save thine and mine.

And see, though slender, it is made
Of love and trust, and can they fade?
While, if too slight it seem, to bear
The breathings of the summer air,
We know that it could bear the weight
Of a most heavy heart of late,
And as each day and hour flew
The stronger for its burden grew.

Weak but Strong.

I have a dainty, delicate little friend, tall and lily-like in her slender, swaying form. Her big, brown, velvet eyes look out with dreamy sweetness from beneath a wealth of red-gold hair. She was brought up in luxury, to dress, to live in idle luxury; but the sunshine of unalloyed pleasure falls fitfully into most of our lives, and the clouds of reverses came and left her mother an unprovided-for widow with three children to support. Then the girl rose hopefully up and said: "I am almost glad that poverty has come upon us, because it forces me to know of what material I am made and what I can do. I have a little talent, I know, but I intend joining persevering endeavor to it and see what will come of it." That luxuriously-reared child has more orders to-day than her slender hands can fill. Orders for the china she so exquisitely paints, from original designs, with wild roses almost fragrantly natural, with a humming-bird hovering here or a butterfly lighting there, or a ladybug "on her way home" or a frog leaning indolently up against some aspiring bullrushes. Her vases seem alive with autumn flowers and foliage, and the leaves of burnished gold and crimson seem to have just been gathered from their woody homes.

Fashionable Tardiness.

It is now considered the height of fashionable flummery in this city to be among the last arrivals at a sociable party given at a private residence. Last evening there was a party of that description on on North B street—which didn't come off. A lady who desired to give a little entertainment made the usual preparations and invited a number of guests. She illuminated the parlor and left the blinds open that the glare of the gas might light the weary traveler on the street. This was her grand mistake. About 9 o'clock a couple came up to the house, and the young lady looking in the window and seeing the parlors empty, insisted on returning home, as she would not for all the world do such a vulgar thing as to enter a house where there was not a big room full of people to look at her. The two accordingly returned home. In a few minutes another couple reconnoitered the situation from across the street and retired. One after another the guests came up, viewed the empty parlors, and melted back into the darkness. There was no party, and the lady who prepared the entertainment didn't know what to make of such shabby treatment. This idea of trying to be the last one at the evening party is growing to be so common on the Comstock that the time will come when an invitation to a Friday evening's entertainment will mean "Come as early as possible on Saturday morning."—*Virginia, Nev., Chronicle.*

About Young Women Whom Nature Made Graceful.

Young women, whom nature made graceful, tender, delicate, affect to despise both the duties and limitations of their sex and study mainly how to make themselves the most like men, pretending to be what they are not, and to pose for what they can never be. Or they adopt the airs and graces of another school altogether, and are ultrafeminine, artistic and æsthetic to their finger tips—women to whom the homely life of work and duty is a degradation, common sense the denial of the higher spirits, and affectation the altar to which the domestic altar is raised and the daily tribute brought. Who does not know these artistic daughters of the commonplace? These impossible expounders of æsthetics? Homely in feature and clumsy in form, they drape themselves in the flowing, tight fitting garments of the ideal lady of mediæval times; she whose lines should be all long and slender and instinct with natural grace; long-visages and melancholy; they frizz out their hair, put on coquettish hats, much beribboned and be flowered, and go as near to a group of the phedresses after Watteau as the times will allow; with small twinkling black eyes, snub noses and roguish faces, they pile up their heads in Pompadour or ape the sweet majesty of Marie Antoinettes four feet nothing in height, and round not say pody about the waist and hips, they attempt that swimming, gliding walk which goes only with a lenghty kind of willow wand, but it is impossible to all else; but if they are tall and lean, they probably skip and prance like youthful fairies, thinking that art can conquer nature, and that a sufficient amount of affectation can make them seem to be what they are not. This is one exhibition of airs and graces patent in London society, where everything is set forth save naturalness. That independence which is part of the English character, happily for us, every now and then blossoms out into bold eccentricities, which prove nothing but individual hardihood, and the æsthetic style of dress is one of them. For, unless there is the most absolute harmony between the style and the person, nothing is more ludicrous than these affectations of costume. But oddly enough, for the most part that harmony is wanting, and the woman who has spent precious time in studying patterns, tints and ornaments, knows nothing of the exigencies of her own style, or how to utilize what she has, supply what she has not, and conceal what she ought not to have. Large feet wear glaring stockings and voyant slippers; scraggy shoulders low dresses, an inch below their neighbor's; short, thick throats wear puffy frills and broad black velvet bands, while straight, smooth hair, the merit of which is its silkiness, is tortured into the staring spectres of curls and crimps; and hair that no ingenuity can make to lie straight is plastered and braided down, worn *a la Chinoise* when nature imperatively demands a fringy and fuzz and refuses a compromise.—*London Queen.*

Mysteries of Coiffures.

The preference this season is for low coiffures in the daytime and for the street, while full-dress coiffures for evening are high and low at the same time. Two loops, each made of a broad plaited braid, drooping low on the neck, form the present modification of the chatelaine coiffure which has so long been popular.

Crown braids are very fashionable again, and there are many double braids in crowns; these are liked by short ladies, as they add to their height, especially when made of the light fluffy crimped braids; tall ladies use the heavy smooth braids that lie close to the head. Hair-dressers arrange a crown braid of hair slightly crimped, and finished on each end with a little cluster of five or six short curls that meet low at the back, making a pretty Psyche coiffure. Finger puffs are not much used; they have been arranged in stiff set rows, or else stuck about on the head so negligently and in such impossible places that they have lost their favor. In their stead are knots of hair, or else a bow, or a single long loop; for instance, instead of filling up the crown braid with puffs, the wearer's own hair is tied very high, and brushed forward to form a single long loop that fills us the crown.

Many young ladies continue to wear the thick, clustering Montague locks of crescent shape on the forehead and temples. These are very becoming to oval faces, but they shorten round faces unpleasantly. Long curls at the back and sides are not used; the short Greek cluster of curls for the back and a tuft for the side or center of the crown are more fashionable. There is a fancy for raising the crown braid slightly higher on one side, and just below this is an ornamental knot of hair, or else the spray of flowers, or a feather, or a jeweled ornament is placed here; only a single very small ornament is added to the fancifully dressed hair.

Gray hair is the most expensive hair, now that hair dyes have gone out of fashion. Formerly, dealers were reluctantly compelled to take several ounces of gray hair in every case of imported hair: now they are made to pay more for gray hair than for any other, not excepting the golden blonde or the rare Titian red. The white gray hair—not that with blue tinges—is really a fashionable shade. Silver gray hair, that looks like handsomely-powdered hair, is not considered gray enough. Ladies ask hair-dressers to bleach their natural hair when it is turning gray, but this cannot be done with safety. Oils and pomades are not used on the hair. Frequent shampoonings are advised by the hair-dressers, and a great deal of brushing done by strong, swift strokes to bring out the natural oil of the hair, and thus make it look glossy without looking greased.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Why?

A certain London journal, *Vanity Fair*, has been discussing social topics like "Why Men Marry," "Why Women Marry," and so on, and presents some ingenious arguments in support of its theories. It would seem a simple and sufficient answer to say that men and women marry for the same reason that dogs delight, etc.—"for 'tis their nature, too." But *Vanity Fair's* suggestions are entertaining enough to reprint:

The willingness of women to marry is greater and more potent than that of men; and, we will add, that it is a great deal more wonderful. That women have, to use a colloquial phrase, the worst of it all through life, we entertain no doubt, and that the matrimonial state, as understood by experience, has, as a rule, fewer attractions for them than a man, we also believe to be true. Yet, while there are many men who from choice abstain from marrying, and still more who put off marrying till the last practical moment, we doubt if there are any women worth mentioning who refuse the married state from option and deliberation, and not many who postpone marrying till a late period of life from a general repugnance to having a husband. That women refuse individual men, and sometimes go on refusing man after man, is true enough; but then their objection is to the man and not to the condition of life the man proposes; or, not unfrequently, their refusal arises from mere skittishness, from a feeling that they may do better, or from a cheerful conviction that there is plenty of time to "think about it." As a rule, however, women who have the chance of marrying, marry; and they would marry yet more promptly than they do, were it not that they are frequently put back from taking a foolish step by wise parents or dissuading friends. How is apparent paradox to be explained? There is less to induce women to marry than to induce men; yet men hesitate to marry and women jump at marriage. Some one will answer that men is a rational and woman an irrational animal, but over and above the distinction being too uncomplimentary to be true, it is one of those plausible explanations that explain nothing. Again, it is sometimes affirmed that, in marrying, men sacrifice liberty, whereas women, in marrying, acquire it. But this is an epigram easily disposed of. When men sacrifice what is called their liberty by marrying, they are already tired of their liberty, or that particular form of it which bachelorhood enjoys; and were the point thoroughly examined, we suspect it would be found that they abandon a form of liberty of which they are weary, for another form they have not yet possessed.

Brief Notes.

POLKA dotted neckties are the rage with young ladies.

VASES, with candlesticks attached, are among the handsome goods shown by a New York house.

THE "Langtry Pompadour" is the name of a handsome lace and silk Pompadour for the neck, and is so called for the famous English beauty, Mrs. Langtry, better known as the "Jersey Lily."

SEALSKIN hats for ladies are turned up on the side, to resemble the English walking hat so popular now.

PALE drab or beige colored suits are worn by young ladies as late as the present season, and with fur trimming will be used all winter. These are very stylish when made with an English coat that has a deep round collar and deep cuffs of glossy black beaver fur. Others more celebrated have borders on each skirt of the shaded light fur called 'coonskin.

LADIES wearing mourning that is not considered the deepest wear white linen cuffs and collars at home, and also on the street when plainly dressed; for more dressy occasions they have white crepe lisse colors, or else crimped frills. Gold watch chains are not worn; instead are onyx, jet, or else ribbon guards, or perhaps the black bamboo chains. Crape veils are worn fastened on the back or one side of the bonnet; illusion veils are worn over the face. Instead of white lace cravats there are dressy jabots of crepe lisse, of muslin, or of footing; sometimes white china crape is used for cravats, and there are pretty bows of reversing.—*Bazar.*

THOSE of us who are growing old will find comfort in the assurance of a Paris correspondent that fashion nowadays favors elderly people. "Women are found to be most charming at fifty and upward, and men most delightful going off from fifty. The fashion of dress and entertainments all tends to this. Golden and silver weddings are made much of; the quilting, fur-lining, hood-wearing, hair-powdering, step-dancing, and the discountenancing of the round-dance, are in the same direction. The rounded form of a woman of fifty is found much finer than the slender shape of one of twenty to thirty. Girlish freshness, simpering and giggling, are voted silly, and young men verdant and shallow. The autumnal tone is the fashion. The veterans are having their day, and young people have to tarry at Jericho until forty years and upward have ripened them."

"Saw-Logging" in Nevada.

A chute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain to the railroad, and, while we are telling it, the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire-struck by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop 700 feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water of the pond with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. Their average velocity is over 100 feet in a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully 200 feet per second. A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten tons What a missile! How the water is dashed into the air! Like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurled to the height of 100 feet. It forms the grandest fountain every beheld. How the waters of the pool foam and seethe and lash against the shore! One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is perhaps fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then a crash like the reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs 150 feet vertically into the air, and, with a curve like a rocket falls into the pond seventy yards from the log it struck.—*Truckee (Nev.) Republican.*

Setting the Message.

Years ago, when the writer of this was an apprentice boy with another young codger named Frank Ball, they two being the only hands in the office of the Orleans *Republican*, there was a president's message came to them to set. It was the production of John Tyler, and as long as the moral law. Having two copies, each took a part, and set out at early dawn to race it for the day, testing which could set the most type by daylight. Starting out on the voyage was like a ship starting out on the trackless ocean, for from the beginning no one in those days could see the end of a president's message. Without stirring, speaking or stopping, the two boys laid themselves out to the work. With brains fairly reeling as darkness came, they stopped to measure up. They were astonished at the work they had accomplished, but were more astonished when, comparing notes, they found that each had been setting precisely the same part of the message! Poor Ball died a few years after, and the survivor has had little taste for setting on president's message since.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

Beaconsfield as a Dramatic Mourner.

Lord Beaconsfield's appearance in Parliament after the reception of the news of Princess Alice's death is somewhat sarcastically described by a Manchester correspondent. He was perfectly made up in the deepest of mourning, which could not have been deeper had the Princess Alice been his own daughter instead of the queen's. He had on, as far as one could judge, a new black hat with the deepest of cloth. His scarf was black; his coat, vest and trousers were of the sablest hue; and altogether a more funeral figure could hardly be imagined than he presented as he walked to his seat with bowed head and soft tread, as if he were in the chamber of death itself. This was very much overacted, and so, for that matter, was the speech in which he moved the address He overdid the emotion. He presented in voice and manner the picture of a grief which, in the nature of things, it was impossible to feel.

A CLOCK is being exhibited in Paris which fires a shot every hour. Somebody says that its great practical utility is "to kill time."

DANGERS OF CHEMISTRY.

Terrible Possibilities of Combinations of Harmless Chemical Ingredients—The Power over Nature and Human Life which Chemistry Gives.

A most unfortunate accident which has occurred at Prague recalls, in many of its details and circumstances, the quaint traditions that were once prevalent in regard to the medieval alchemists. Professor Fischer, of the Prague Gymnasium, a young man only twenty-five years of age, and of the highest eminence in his profession—that of chemistry—has come to an untimely end under the most melancholy circumstances. No one needs to be told that cyanide of potassium, a drug largely used in photography, is a poison of the most deadly character. Its active ingredient is prussic acid. Prussic acid in its pure, or, as chemists would term it, "anhydrous form," is a substance too dangerous to be kept, or even manufactured. If a glass capsule containing a wine-glassful of pure prussic acid were broken in the pit of a theatre, those amongst the audience who were nearest the doors might escape, but the great majority would be killed on the spot. The prussic acid ordinarily sold, and occasionally used for killing dogs and cats, contains about a drop of pure prussic acid to a quarter of a pint of water. Pure prussic acid no chemist dare keep. He might as well compress a ton of dynamite into a single cartridge, supposing such package to be possible, and then leave the deadly parcel lying loose on the table.

Cyanide of Potassium is not, like prussic acid, volatile. It is a white powder, rather resembling flour or chalk. It is, however, so poisonous that a mere pinch of it, sprinkled over an open wound or sore, will cause almost instantaneous death, that a fragment almost imperceptible to the eye will, if swallowed, prove equally fatal; and that its mere smell has before now produced immediate death. It was, it seems, the ambition of Professor Fischer to discover some means of rendering cyanide of potassium harmless. We can do this with gunpowder—although the analogy is not strictly exact—the means employed with gunpowder being mechanical, while those for which Professor Fischer sought were chemical. We know what happens if a light is applied to a keg of gunpowder. If, however, we mix the powder with four or five times its bulk of sawdust, a torch may be applied to it with impunity. The mechanical resistance of the sawdust makes it impossible for the explosion to at once spread to the whole mass, and the consequence is that a sort of sputter ensues, like that of a squib or blue light. Professor Fischer's idea was that, if cyanide of potassium were thoroughly mixed with sal ammoniac, it would be as harmless as gunpowder mixed with sawdust, but would still remain equally available for all those purposes of photography, for which it is at present absolutely indispensable.

In the course of his researches Mr. Fischer made a mixture, of which in his own mind he felt assured that it would meet the conditions of his problem. He compounded the cyanide with some other substance, and then, turning to his laboratory assistant, said:

"Science has now so far advanced as to be even able to render harmless so dangerous an agent as cyanide of potassium."

With these words he tested the mixture, and was almost in an instant seized with the most violent and excruciating agonies. He at once implored his assistant to send for medical aid. Cyanogen, however, whether as prussic acid or cyanide of pottassium, kills almost instantaneously. In a few seconds Professor Fischer was beyond help. We are told that there is no possible reason to suppose that a deliberate suicide had been planned and carried out under a mask of experiment. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the professor has met the fate which befell only too many of the early chemists and their predecessors the alchemists.

We know not what will happen to any experimentalist if he only dips blotting-paper in nitric acid, washes it, dries it, and then incautiously treads upon it. What happened to the man who is believed—for his record perished with him—to have first discovered fulminates of silver is a matter of scientific record. That he was engaged in researches upon the fulminates, and more especially upon the fulminates of the higher metals, was well known. How it precisely came about that he disappeared as he did will remain a matter of conjecture. There came one day a puff, a slight shock and a smart noise as if some one inflated a paper bag and then burst it between his hands. Of the professor himself, of his laboratory, of his apparatus, and of much less within a radius of some yards, not a vestige or trace was left.

So it used to be with the alchemists. The heritors of the hidden wisdom of Bohne and Roger Bacon and Albertus Magnus. They were always blowing themselves up, or asphyxiating themselves with some noxious vapor. For a man who knows nothing or next to nothing, of chemistry, it is a very dangerous game indeed to mix together a couple of substances of which he knows nothing, and then burn them in a mortar. Common sulphur is harmless stuff enough, so is charcoal, so is nitre; but let an ignorant man mix the three and apply a light to them, and the result will much astonish him.

When of old an alchemist was reduced to fragments in this fashion our ancestors had an easy explanation. He was a magician, they used to say, and the devil had come suddenly and had carried him off. There was a time, between the days of Roger Bacon and those of Davy, Black and Cavendish, when the foul fiend was thus always carrying off alchemists. We know not how it happened. If a man goes into a chemical laboratory and takes up a big beaker and pours into it the contents of the first two bottles that are ready at his hand, the probabilities that he will be reduced to atoms on the spot are sufficiently serious to call for his careful consideration.

Apart from the fact that a young man with a bright and brilliant future before him should be thus suddenly cut off, the death of Prof. Fischer has another moral. Chemistry—whatever Mr. Lowe may have to say in praise of civil engineering—is the science of the world and of the future. The bridge which takes the engineer years upon years to construct, the chemist can, in so many sixtieths of a second, reduce to atoms.

Chemistry has given us the balloon; it has put in our hands gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite and, above all fulminate of gold, an explosive so terrible that if an ounce of it be left in in a stoppered bottle, its grains falling among themselves by their own weight will create a convulsion sufficient to lay all London in ruins. It has given us poisons so subtle that, were we to employ such means of warfare, we could sail in a balloon over the camp of the enemy and drop upon it a shell, the bursting of which would kill every human being within a mile of its range.

Then, too, chemistry has given us disinfectants. To the chemists we owe corbolic acid, chloride of lime and permanganate of potash. Chemists have taught us to disinfect our sewers and drains, to ventilate our houses, to burn gas instead of oil, and to light our streets with what is more powerful than gas itsel—the electric light. It is to chemistry, indeed, that we owe almost all the comforts of every-day life.

But on the other hand, the possibilities of chemistry are almost too terrible to be contemplated. As the science at present stands, any student can, if he have access to a well-stored laboratory, carry away in a pill box, matter sufficient to lay London in ruins, or to poison tho whole community of its inhabitants. The chemist can, as every schoolboy knows convert water into ice in the centre of a red-hot crucible. He can construct a shell the size of a cricket-ball, which will explode the moment it touches the water and overwhelm in flames a hostile fleet. Indeed, the chemist reduces the world to its original and primal elements. For him even more than the engineer, nothing is impossible. And yet his power, vast as it is, is limited. He can more easily destroy than construct. He can take life, but he cannot give it. He can level the city with a plan, but he cannot build it again. He can create prussic acid, but he is ignorant of its antidote. He is like the fisherman who rashly opened the vessel sealed with the ring of Suleiman Ben Daud. The forces of his control are beyond his command, the powers he can evoke he cannot lay. It is the old story of Cornelius Agrippa—those who trifle with nature's secrets do so at their peril.—*London Observer.*

Proposed to His Grandmother.

Col. Thornton, of the East India service, tells thus the romance of his youth:

"One clear starlight evening in June, Helen and I were walking on the terrace among flower-beds that were cut in the soft, green turf. Inspired by the stillness and odorous influence of the air, I told her my heart's secret, with all its hopes and fears.

She looked up at me wonderingly, and tears glistened in her beautiful eyes as she said:

"'Ah, Capt. Thornton, are you sure? Do you—do you love me? It cannot be. No, never.'

"'Why,' I cried, impetuously pressing my suit and her, 'you love another?'

"'Sir,' she said, almost sharply, do you know who I am?'

"'The loveliest girl in England.'

"'No, sir, I am not; great heavens, Capt. Thornton, I am your grandmother,'

"My grandmother! Talk of sudden shocks after that, won't you? I tried to speak, but my voice failed me. I reached out my hand and touched her. Yes, she was there, real enough, and I was not dreaming.

"Tell me all!" I gasped.

"And standing there, by the broad stone coping, she told me all. How her parents had died when she was little more than an infant, and Sir John, her guardian and my grandfather, had watched over her with jealous care, always keeping her at school, however, until he brought her home—a young lady.

"Then, while I was in India, the poor old man fell suddenly ill, and on his dying bed persuaded his young ward to marry him, just in order to inherit his vast estate, which she had refused to take as a legacy.

"'And, believe me,' said Miss Helen, 'I did it only to keep it for you, the rightful heir, whose wildness had temporarily provoked the old gentleman.'"—*Washington Capital.*

President Taylor.

President Taylor was probably the only president to whom the presidency was an uncoveted and unsought for boon. Mrs. Taylor was so averse to public life that it was said she prayed every night during his candidacy for his defeat, and when told of his election said: "Why could they not let us alone? We are so happy here. Why do they want to drag us to Washington?" Who that ever saw General Taylor at a levee could forget him? He grasped every new comer cordially by the hand and saluted all, high and low, old maids, brides, young girls—all with the words: "Glad to see you. Glad to see you. How's your family? Hope the children all all well?" His greeting was almost equal to Rip's toast: "Heres to you and your family. May you live long and prosper." He hardly ever opened his mouth without making a mistake, and people laughed heartily. Still they loved him, trusted his judgment and knew his heart and hand were true as steel, and when he died the whole nation was a mourner at his grave. When Mayor D. returned from Europe he introduced him at a dinner party as "My friend, D., just from Berlin, Austria." During his candidacy Colonel W., state elector of ——, after discussing several public topics, asked him what were his views on the tariff. "The what, Jack," said General Tylor, who stuttered fearfully. "The tariff, general," said Colonel W. "Why, what's that?" "Its a *sine qua non*," said Colonel W., who was one of the greatest wags that ever lived, "that the people are much excited about now." "A *sine qua non*," said General Taylor slowly. "I believe, Jack, I saw one in Mexico, but I forget what it looked like, and I'll be blamed if I have any views on the tariff."—*Wash. Letter to N. Y. Herald.*

"CLEM, what's ye' 'pinion ob de iyster?" "Well, 'Relyus, I calls de iyster de mos' knowin' of yarbs; if ye puts 'im in yer mouf he takes de hint, an' makes de res' ob de vyage widout any boostin'."

LAST DAYS.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

The long brown beach lies sleeping in the sun,
The hot, white noon leans lightly to the sky,
Cloud upon folded cloud, above my head,
Opens the blossoms of the perfect day.

There is a color like the living soul
Upon the half-revealed but half-veiled sky;
Glad to glad eyes, reclines the flushed, full tide,
Celestial body that shall never die.

My prayers look out like orphans through this tears;
My heart cries out, Oh, life! Oh, life! for thee.
But One across the water draweth nigh,
Too kind and so too dumb to answer me.

—*Sunday Afternoon.*

HUMOROUS.

A MODEL buy-word—Cash.—*Glasgow Times.*

NOTHING was made in vein, except human blood.

WITH the shrewd legislator "it is never too late to a—mend."

NOTHING is so conducive to freeze speech as an icy sidewalk.

SOMETHING a man never keeps and yet never sells—his dairy.

CALAMITY never leaves us where it finds us. It either softens or hardens.

THE inebriate's song—This is the way I long have sot.—*Saturday Night.*

IN fishing for pickerel through the ice you want to cut an angler hole.—*Lowell Courier.*

MARY had a little lamb. It was roasted, and she wanted more.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"GET thee behind me, satin," as the actress said when she kicked the train of her dress out of the way.—*Puck.*

ISN'T a billiard player a baize ball player—what think cue?—*Whitehall Times.*

WITH ice at $60 per ton, it is no wonder that our young folks are obliged to skate on rollers.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

GRAVES of rich men all remind us,
We should make our death's sublime,
Where the snatchers cannot find us,
Buried deep in good quick time.

QUESTION for a debating society: "If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on or to let go?"

WHEN a poultry dealer has a turkey that he thinks cannot live till Christmas he kills it for Thanksgiving.—*N. O. Picayune.*

HE used to call his girl "Revenge"—
Cognomen rather sweet,
For when one asked him why, he'd say,
"You know Revenge is sweet."

DON'T ride a mule unless you want to place one foot in the gave and the other in the United States senate.—*Whitehall Times.*

MARY had a little lam
For sassing her big sister;
Her mother slapped her hard, and then—
Woman-like—she kissed her.

A MAN with a cold in his head dislikes to give vent to his feelings in church, and consequently gets down on his sneeze while there.—*Hackensack Republican.*

IF S-i-o-u-x spells sue, and e-y-e spells i, and s-i-g-h-e-d spells side, why doesn't S-i-o-u-x-e-y-e-s-i-g-h-e-d spell suicide?—*Exchange.*

A GREAT writer says: "Some people are born Christians." But there's no occasion for worrying over the matter; they generally outgrow it.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

THE Brooklyn *Union* asks: "If a man puts his conundrum in this shape—'Will you give me five dollars?'—do you alway give it up?" No; we tell him we haven't got the answer about us.

HE loved Sophronia, but she would have none of him, and he turned away in anguish, and as he noticed Angelina's smiles and soft, love-laden eyes bent full upon him, he murmured, "He loved not twicely, but two well."

HERE is a horrible one from the fiend of the New Haven *Register*: "Don't venture on the thin ice, just yet, boys. If you should break through you might take a bad cold, and perhaps have a coffin fit."

THAT was a good, though rather a severe, pun which was made by an Edinburgh student when he asked, "Why is Professor —— the greatest revivalist of the age?" and, on all "giving it up," said, "Because at the end of every sermon there is a great awakening."—*Ex.*

INSTRUCTOR—"What does Cardillac say about brutes in the scale of being?" Student—"He says that a brute is an imperfect animal." Instructor—"And what is man?" Student—"Man is a perfect brute."—*Harvard Crimson.*

IT costs $50 at Rome, N. Y., to kiss a girl against her will.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* Fudge! get her will out of the way, and kiss her behind her testament, as we used to at Sunday school in the country.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

WHEN Johnny was questioned as to why his engagement with Miss H. had been broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, and groaned, "Oh! she turned out a deceiver," But he forgot to mention that he was the deceiver whom she had turned out.—*Puck.*

"THIS sponge," said Buster's barber yesterday, as he drew it across his brow, "will take away every bit of that headache." "Not on the principle of like curing like, then," resorted B.; "for the whisky of this headache was not sponged."—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

THEY had been playing cards until late at night, and next morning at breakfast Smith said he had had a bad dream—dreamed that he had lost heavily at poker, and had been afterward chased by a tribe of Indians. Somebody then asked if it was "Pocahontas."

IF people would only keep their mouths shut regarding other people's business, what a vast amount of trouble there would be spared in this world—but what lots of people would be thus thrown out of employment.—*Elmira Gazette.*

"THERE'S a great difference between housekeeping and boarding out," said Mr. Younghusband; "for when I boarded out I had to wait some times half an hour for my dinner, but now I have it just when I can get it.—*Boston Post.*

VENERABLE but good; "I shay, my frien', can you (hic) tell me where the other side of the street is?" "Certainly; just across the way; why do you ask?" "Why, (hic) because a minute ago I asked another feller the same thing, and (hic) he said this was the other side of the street."

For Christmas and New Years.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

Great Reduction in Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Raisins down 3c per pound.
Citron down 10c per pound.
Candies down 3c per pound.
Sugars all down 1c per pound.
Zantee Currents, down 3c per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound
Syrups and Molasses all down 10c per gallon.
Christmas Tree Candles down 10c box; now 35c.

Holiday Toys and Candies

All reduced 10 and 20 per cent.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

The very best 16c per lb., 2nd grade 13c, Roasted Coffee, 16c.. Best 21c per pound

The Continued Decline in Teas.

At no time in the history of the trade have teas been so low. Another decline of 10c per pound brings the best of Teas within the reach of all.

We now sell a good tea for 20c per pound. A choice extra drawing tea for 40 and 50c, and the best tea in the market, 70c. Oolong. 20, 40, best 70c. Young Hyson, same prices, uncacolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c, Gun Powder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c.

SUGARS ALL DOWN ONE CENT.

Best white coffee sugar 9, best coffee C 8, choice yellow sugar 6½c Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10c

Raisins, Currents, Citron Lemon and Orange Peel

down 3 to 10c per pound. For Christmas and New Years, best Valencia Raisins, per pound 8c, choice Zantee Currents, 9c per lb. best Leghorn Citron 15c per lb. Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c, Sicily shelled almonds, 40c per lb, Brazil Nuts, 10c Filberts 12c Texas Pecans 10c.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

For the little ones. Santa Claus in all his glory, with a thousand different kind o Toys, such as lions tigars, cats, dogs, houses, elephants, roosters, pistols, toilet se: work boxes and for

CHISTMAS TREES.

We have a large assortment of Candles of all sizes, for Christmas trees 35c a box. This is ten cents lower than last year. Toy candies of all descriptions. Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. French mixed Candy 15c per lb and the best stick candy 12 1-2c per lb. This is 3c reduction on stick candy.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

Good Plug 40c, 50c best, Twin Brothers 65c. Good Smoking 30c best 85c, Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c, Uncle Ned, fancy turkish, 42c.

OILS. OILS. OILS!

Coal Oil per gallon, 15 cents. Headlight Oil per gallon 18cents. Lard Oil, per gallon, 40
Fish Oil per gallon, 70c. Best Golden Machine Oil per gal. 80c. Machine Oil per gal. 90

FRESH OYSTERS.

12c per can. Select Frying, 20 and 30c per can. Cove Oysters, 5c per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c on the dollar at the

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts, This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's, Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind.
34-1y.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD,
Trustee.
2-4p.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until further notice.
SOLOMON REINOEHL,
49-8w Trustee of Fairfield-Tp

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office, in the store of J. W. Helmer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.
T. F. JORDAN,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

Notice of Administration,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator de bonis non of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JACOB WALBORN, Administrator.
Dec. 21st, 1878 52-4

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1879,

the following real estate:

Town lots number eighty-five [85] and one hundred and forty eight (148), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the north half of the north east quarter of section thirty [30], in township thirty-four [34], north, of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty one and two fifths [121 2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted, containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

TERMS OF SALE One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.
1-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

Agricultural Notes.

—Keep your tools sharp.

—Every farm should own a good farmer.

—Paint with crude petroleum your implements.

—Get rid of the runts. It does not pay to keep an inferior animal.

—Are the farm implements all under cover, well cleaned and oiled?

—Don't attempt to fatten hogs in cold weather. It will prove expensive.

—Collect fertilizing material upon every possible occasion. There can never be too much of it.

—Twenty-five gallons of water to twelve and a half gallons of sulphuric acid will dissolve bones.

—Neatness and cleanliness pay in farming—cost but little in time—pay is big in hard money.

—Any repairs to house, stable, or smaller outbuildings, can now be conveniently attended to. A good coat of paint is economical, but whitewash is infinitely better than nothing.

—Keep your stables clean. Scatter plaster over the floors—it helps the cattle and benefits the manure.

—Treat farm hands kindly. If they do honest work they should be commended and receive honest pay.

—Sheep fatten quicker when loose, in pens of half a dozen, than by any method of stalling or tying up each sheep.

—Discontinue the practice of breeding from scrub males. A thoroughbred increases value more than 50 per cent.

—Stock of all kinds need water in winter as well as in summer. The supply should be ample and the quality excellent.

—Pick up the odds and ends that are going to waste around you. Hides, horns, hoofs, bones, wax, moss and many other trifles have a cash value.

—President Hoffman says the milking machine is a miserable cheat and an unmitigated humbug. It shrinks the amount of milk and causes it to be lumpy and bloody.

Two quarts of wheat bran, one quart of corn meal; mix with tepid water, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Feed this to milch cows twice a day, and for results look in the milk pan the next day.

—Parsnips contain about twice as much dry matter or real food as turnips and this of a superior quality. Carrots, again, contain about as much dry substance as mangolds, but are richer in sugar and of better feeding quality.

—Do not attempt to take too many fowls together. One hundred in a single yard will not produce half the eggs they will if divided into four parts It will cost no more for feed, but it will be a little more trouble to attend to them.

—Sheep growers in England claim that a feed of cotton seed and turnips is not only the safest for fattening sheep, but will put on the most fat and make the best mutton at the least cost. It also produces the strongest manure.

—Don't mortgage the family home, no matter how promising the future may appear. There are too many slips "between the cup and the lip" to risk. Go hungry, even, before the power is given any one to turn your out of doors.

—Feed your land with the utmost liberality if you wish it to return the compliment. You cannot cheat nature, though you may succeed in obtaining small crops for a year or two without making a return thereof. It will not pay to attempt it.

—The manure made from a ton of cornmeal is estimated as worth $6.65 and as the meal is now worth only $20 per ton, the value for feeding would be reduced to $13.35 per ton, at which price it would almost pay to feed to hogs, even at the very low price of pork.

—The manure from a ton of clover hay is estimated to be worth $9.60, or about as much as the hay is worth in many places. It should be well understood that clover hay ought to be fed on the farm and never sold; if any hay is to be sold let it be the English meadow, the manure from which is worth only about half as much.

◆

Serious Thoughts.

There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of your own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires and ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.

Here are some exaggerated expressions: "I am tired to death!" So you have said very often, yet you are still alive and well. "I had not a wink of sleep all night!" Yet your bedfellow heard you snore many times. "I would not do it for the world!" And yet you have done many things equally bad for a penny. "We were up to our knees in mud!" You know very well that the dirt was not over your shoes.

Clean hands in matters of money among the young certainly ought to be the indispensable condition of gentlemanliness. No man who borrows and does not pay, and does not care whether he pays or not, is a gentleman, no matter how witty, or gay, or fine he may be. To speak in good plain English, the man who dresses himself at another's expense, not knowing how to pay, nor caring whether he pays, is a genteel scoundrel. And yet such things are done by good natured folk, by kind-harted people, by persons who never probe them morrally to acertain what their tendency is, and what they lead to.

Nothing makes a man so in love with purity as purity Many a man has been lifted out of debasing sins against which he has vainly struggled by coming to know and love a pure, sweet woman. It is the sight of embodiment goodness that makes us want to be good. Many a mother, by the quiet usefulness of her life, fills her children with a desire to be like her, that makes them in their turn unselfish. There are obscure men and women who hardly in their lives utter a word of conscious teaching, who by their example do more to make people around them gentle, and truthful and Christ-like than any preacher can do. It is not those who talk about goodness, but those who are good that are the light of the world.

◆

If you really want to be liked, keep your egotism in the background. You can think as much of yourself as you like, and be just as vain as you please, but do not allow the fact to peep. If you are really anything or anybody people will find it out in time. Sounding your own praises will scarcely help you much.

Catalogue of Dickens' Works.

Oliver Twist who had some very *Hard Times* in the *Battle of Life*, and having been saved from *The Wreck of the Golden Mary* by *Our Mutual Friend*, *Nicholas Nickelby*, had just finished reading *A Tale of Two Cities* to *Martin Chuzzlewit*, during which time *The Cricket on the Hearth* had been chirping merrily while *The Chimes* from an adjacent church were heard when *Seven Poor Travelers* from *Mugby Junction* commenced singing *A Christmas Carol*; *Barnaby Rudge* then arrived from *The Old Curiosity Shop* with some *Pictures From Italy*, and *Sketches by Boz*, to show to *Little Dorrit*, who was busy with the *Pickwick Papers*, when *David Copperfield*, who had been taking *American Notes*, entered and informed the comany that the *Great Expectations of Dombey & Son* regarding *Mrs. Lirripur's Legacy* had not been realized; and that he had seen *Boots at the Inn* taking *Somebody's Luggage* to *Mrs. Lirripur's Lodgings* in a street that had *No Thoroughfare*, opposite *Bleak House*; where the *Haunted Man*, who had just given one of *Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions* to an *Uncommercial Traveler*, was brooding over the *Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

◆

Look on the Bright Side.

And yet how fortunate it is that we do not and cannot take to heart the sorrow and evil of the world, but can find the air sweet, the skies benignant, and the green earth beautiful, and can find pleasure in the speech of friendship and the eyes of beauty, the prattle of children and the high thoughts of poets and philosophers—despite our consciousness that crime revels, and, more painful still, that want pinches and poisons, it may be, scarce a stone's throw off. If this were not so, the hope that the world will ever be better would be vain. It is in natural happiness that does bless homes and workshops and the fields, that the opportunity and the disposition spring from the correction of wrongs and the elevation of life. The social reformer who begins with the desperate assurance that everything is going to the devil, will never rise himself or raise his followers to anything clearer than detruction and disorder. John Swinton in the slums and "blasting" every body and everything out of them, is not so potent a friend of labor as Emmerson casting "The Fortune of the Republic." The progress of freedom must follow the thinker's light, not the communist's darkness.

◆

Good and Evil in the World.

There is good in the world, and there is evil. There is sunshine warming the earth into life, and ripening its kindly fruits; and there are torrid heats and blasting draughts, when "the earth lies parched, and the cattle die, and there is destruction and pestilence issuing as from the sun itself." There are genial showers and fructifying rains, that cause the trees to clap their hands, and the valleys to shout for joy; and there are torrents that uproot the forests, and lay waste the fields; floods that sweep away the harvest and desolate the homes of men; lightning, and hail, and tempest, that in one brief moment destry the work of years, and devour flocks and herds, and families. There is the joy of birth and the gloom and aching sorrow of death. There is the gush of gladsome life, the hum of insects, the song of birds, the mirth and music of unfettered hearts and there is pain and moaning in the chambers of disease—in the hovel of want, and there are stifled sobs around the closing coffin, and there are new-made graves wet with scalding tears. The stars sing out their perpetual rhythm of peace and joy; and the winds wail and howl as they scatter the leaves of summer, and bring up the clouds and chill of winter. And not the seasons only but the days as well mark this alternation. Is there not the night also? How weak, and in the hands of what unknown powers, does man feel himself to be, when, deprived of light, he looks or strives to look out into an infinite darkness. The night is around him, and death before him.—Thorndale.

◆

A Merry Heart.

I'd rather be poor and merry than inherit the wealth of the Indies with a discontented spirit. A merry heart, a cheerful spirit, from which laughter wells up as naturally as bubble the springs of Saratoga, are worth all the money bags, stocks and mortgages of the city. The man who laughs is a doctor, with a diploma endorsed by the school of Nature; his face does more good in a sick room than a pound of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. If things go right he laughs, because he is pleased; if they go wrong, he laughs because it is cheaper and better than crying. People are always glad to see him, their hands instinctively go half way to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic, who speaks on the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him; it seems as if sunshine came into the room with him, and you never knew what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway

Who can help loving the whole-souled, genial laugher? Not the buffoon, nor man who classes noise with mirth—but the cheery, contented man of sense and mind! A goodhumored laugh is the key to all breasts. The truth is that people like to be laughed at in a genial sort of way. If you are making yourself ridiculous, you want to be told of it in a pleasant manner, not sneered at. And it is astonishing how frankly the laughing population can talk without treading on the sensitive toes of their neighbors. Why will the people put on long faces, when it is so much easier and more comfortable to laugh? Tears come to us unsought and unbidden. The wisest art in life is to cultivate smiles, and to find the flowers where others shrink away for fear of thorns.

◆

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

What a Mule Can Do.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

This mule looked like he was 138 years old, and was dead standing upon his feet. He was hitched to a pine-bodied spring-wagon, with a high dash-board. The "team" was standing on the levee in mute silence, while the old darkey who "driv" it went aboard the wharf-boat. A tramp could make a barrel of money selling pictures of that mule, labelled "Patience." His long, flabby ears hung down each side of his head like window awnings with the rods out of them. His face wore a sober look, while out of his mouth hung a tongue eight inches long. His tail swung down from the rear end of his hurricane roof like a wet rope; while his whole body seemed as motionless as death itself. Presently a red-headed urchin, with an old boot in his hand, walked up in front of him, and looking into his face, saw that the mule was asleep. He walked around, climbed up into that wagon, leaned over the dash-board, lifted that mule's tail, and let it come down in time to snatch a death-grip on that boot leg. That mule woke up so quick that he kicked the boy and the dash-board twenty feet into the air. He didn't stop there. He changed the position of his ears, hauled in his tongue, planted his fore feet and his head between his knees, and from the fore shoulders to the tip of his trunk was in lively motion, and he didn't look like he was more than two years old, the way he was kicking that old wagon body into kindling wood with his heels He had it all to himself, and was doing fine, when the old darkey rushed up the hill, got in front of him and grabbing him by each ear, shouted. "Whoa! I tell you. Wat's de matter wid you? Whoa-up!" and looking around at the crowd, yelled, "Will some o' yer gemmen git dat er boot leg out wile I hold him? kase de waggin's mine an' I jes borrowed de mule" But no one ventured, and when we left his heels had almost reached the tail gate, and the old darkey was still yelling "Whoa!"

RAILROADS.

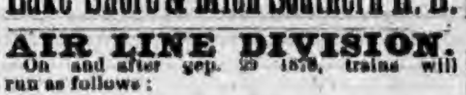

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 55 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 02 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 23 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 13 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	8 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 8 Pac. ex	No. 6 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 56	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Nov. 10—run by Chicago time

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
Saginaw			7 15am	
Lansing			10 00am	
Grand Rapids		11 55am	6 00am	
Detroit		2 50pm	7 00am	
Jackson	6 15am	5 30	11 45	
Jonesville	7 25	7 45	12 55pm	
Bankers	7 40	8 10	1 10	
Reading	7 55	8 40	1 22	
Angola	8 50	10 15	2 05	
Waterloo	9 28	11 30	2 47	
Auburn	9 43	11 55	3 00	
Auburn Junc.	9 47	12 05	3 05	
Ft Wayne	10 45am	1 30am	4 00	
Indianapolis	6 15pm		10 55	
Louisville	10 25		8 20am	
St. Louis			7 30	

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Exp.	Pass.	Fr't.
St. Louis	8 00am		7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm		8 50	
Indianapolis	6 55pm		4 20am	
Fort Wayne	5 10am	4 40pm	11 40am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55	5 15pm	12 20pm	
Auburn	6 00	6 18	12	
Waterloo	6 15	6 10	1	
Ar Angola	6 57	8		
Reading	7 55	9	2	
Bankers	8 08	9	2	
Jonesville	8 25	10 25	2 5	
Jackson	9 30am	12 30am	3 55	
Detroit	12 05pm	3 35	6 30	
Grand Rapids	4 10pm	7 10	9 20pm	
Lansing			5 55	
Saginaw			9 15	

All trains daily except Sunday.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 [illegible] pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	[illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	2 15 pm	[illegible] pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle	pm	8 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 45 pm
Connersville	am	7 17 pm
Cincinnati	am	[illegible] pm
INDIANAPOLIS		6 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 38 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 08 pm	8 08
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	5 57 pm	5 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	4 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 08	8 48
Chili	9 30	9 12	9 00
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 20
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 53	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 20pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	5 10pm	1 00pm	[illegible]
Mexico	6 33	11 55	[illegible]
Denver	6 23	11 38	[illegible]
Chili	6 17	11 27	[illegible]
Roann	6 02	11 03	[illegible]
Laketon	5 46	10 25	[illegible]
North Manchester	5 36	10 15	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	
Collamer	5 15	9 53	1
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	1
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 57
Churubusco	4 16	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 24
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 15
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; there fore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.
43-3m.

Recorders Office -

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 23, 1879. Number 4.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will b inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
F. BRUBAKER, W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. TENTH STREET, East of Main. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

The Great English Remedy. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.
Before Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on

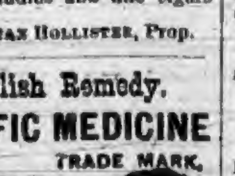

Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO. No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and all druggists everywhere.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

List of Standing and Joint-Standing Committees.

Following are the regular standing and joint-standing committees of the two Houses of the Legislature.

SENATE.

The Lieutenant Governor announced the regular standing committees of the Senate as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Reiley, Wilson, Viehe, Heilman, Burrell, Taylor, and Coffey.

On Finance—Messrs. Winterbotham, Streight, Urmston, Cadwallader, Kramer, Davis and Woollen.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Reeve, Harris, Viehe, Grubbs, Burrell, Comstock and Kent.

On Organizations of Courts—Messrs. Viehe, Grubbs, Coffey, Langdon, Menzies, Wilson and Wood.

On Education—Messrs. Sarnighausen, Langdon, Woollen, Olds, Tarlton, Treat and Fowler.

On Corporations—Messrs. Kent, Moore, Hefron, Langdon, Menzies, Dice and Wood.

On Roads—Messrs Patterson, Weir, Donham, Major, Taylor, Tarlton and Trusler.

On Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions—Messrs. Fowler, Cadwallader, Woollen, Shirk, Viehe, Streight and Tarlton.

On Agriculture—Messrs Tarlton, Major, Peterson, Weir, Hart, Poindexter and Davis.

On Banks—Messrs. Leeper, Cadwallader, Burrell, Heilman, Coffey, Davenport and Reeve.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Foster, Mercer, Reiley, Garrigus, Traylor, Shaffer and Briscoe.

On Public Buildings and Library—Messrs. Woolen, Streight, Leeper, Kahlo, Menzies, Garrigus and Tarlton

On State Prisons—Messrs. Hefron, Kahlo, Foster, Davenport, Briscoe, Shaffer and Benz.

On Canals, Internal Improvements and Swamp Lands—Messrs. Davis, Garrigus, Reeve, Langdon, Kent and Trusler.

On Fees and Salaries—Messrs. Briscoe Smith, Sarnighausen, Dice, Reeve, Ragan and Urmston.

On Claims and Expenditures—Messrs Burrell, Wilson, Kramer, Davis, Hart, Poindexter and Hefron.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Trylor, Moore, Menzies, Olds, Foster, Shaffer and Urmston.

On Phraseology, Arrangement, Enrollment of Bills and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Coffey, Dice, Viehe, Moore, Foster, Grubbs and Reeve.

On Federal Relations, Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State—Messrs. Donham, Mercer, Winterbotham, Shirk, Sarnighausen, Weir and Menzies.

On Temperance—Messrs. Urmston, Treat, Traylor, Harris, Peterson, Ragan and Benz.

On Country and Township Business—Messrs. Kramer, Olds, Traylor, Rogers, Donham, Taylor and Peterson.

On Immigration and Statistics—Messrs. Hart, Treat, Sarnighausen, Comstock, Leeper, Wilson and Fowler.

On Insurance—Messrs. Menzies, Davenport, Hefron, Trusler, Comstock, Wood and Woollen.

On Railroad—Messrs. Wood, Harris, Fowler, Smith, Kahlo, Leeper and Riley.

On Mines, Mining and Manufactures—Messrs. Benz, Poindexter, Kent, Davenport, Hart, Heilman and Winterbotham.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR also announced the following joint standing committees on the part of the Senate:

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Coffey, Grubbs and Viehe.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Woollen, Streight and Leeper.

On State Library—Messrs. Menzies, Moore and Kahlo.

On Canal Fund—Messrs. Davis, Langdon and Reeve.

On Claims—Messrs. Burrell, Wilson and Hefron.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER here announced the regular standing committees of the House, as following:

On Elections—Messrs. Lehman, Humphreys, Dailey, Caldwell, Gordon, Campbell and Carter.

On Ways and Means—Messrs Humphreys, Williard, Osbrone of Elkhart, Caldwell, March, Gordon and Overmeyer.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Osborne of Elkhart, Shanks, Thompson, Works Miers, Taylor of Daviess, Gordon, Saint Briggs, Sleeth and March.

On Organization of Courts of Justice—Messrs. Briggs, Taylor of Warrick, Dailey, Nave, March, Herod and Overmeyer.

On Banks—Messrs. Kester, Shutt, Reicheldafer, Copeland, Arnold of Wabash, Schwitzer, and Osborne of Vermillion.

On Education—Messrs. Meirs, VanValzah, Cunningham, Baker, Fancher, Reed and Hopkins.

On Affairs of the Prison—Messrs Tulley, Edwins, Taylor of Daviess, Caldwell, Messick, Thornburg and Copeland

On Swamp Lands—Messrs. Conter, Perry, Robeson, Barker, Brown of Jasper, Davis and Skinner.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Reicheldafer, Edwins, Messick, Works, Vanpelt, VanValzah and Shanks.

On Claims—Messrs. Shutt, Allen, Nave, Carey, Handy, Donnell and Wimmer.

On Trust Funds—Messrs. Flodder, Shauck, Blockley, Drover, Golden, Arnold of Grant, and Connoway.

On Fees and Salaries—Messrs. Willard, Miers, Hosmer, Ginz, Rodman, Robeson and Thayer.

On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Dailey, Hosmer, Alden, Bearss, Galbraith, Brown of Steuben and Hess.

On Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State—Messrs. Edwins, Drake, Shields, Hubberd, Thompson, Stevens and Taylor of Lagrange

On Railroad—Messrs. VanValzah, Compton, Robibson, Dalton, Overmeyer Thayer and Hosmer.

On Manufactures and Commerce—Messrs Schwitzer, Huthsteiner, Alden Barker, Owen, Rodman and Vawter.

On County and Township Business—Messrs. Baker, Huthsteiner Garoutte, Stucker, Harland, Watson and Owen.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Davidson, Connor, Ginz, Reed, Blockley Handy and Johnson.

On Benevolent Institutions—Messrs. Thompson, Scholl, Davidson, Briggs, Herod, Kirkpatrick and Sleeth.

On Temperance—Messrs. Faulkner, Shields, Lindley, Vanpelt, Arnold of Grant, Shauck and Hubbard.

On Mileage and Accounts—Messrs. Handy, Hart, Snoddy, Bryant, Rooker, Compton and Kelly.

On Corporations—Messrs. Taylor, of Daviess, VanValzah, Thompson, Allen, Hess, Robinson and Harland.

On Canals—Messrs. Flodder, Drover, Hart, Galbraith, Robeson, Arnold of Wabash, and Campbell.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Shields, Shutt, Ginz, Hart, Wimmer, Carey and Donnell.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Taylor of Warrick, Cunningham, Mitchell, Shauck Connor, Davis and Snoddy.

On Affairs of City of Indianapolis—Messrs. English, Edwins, Vanpelt, Allen Robinson, Lindley and Stevens.

On Cities and Towns—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Lehman, Golden, Galbraith, Herod and Hopkins.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Scholl, Nave, Confer, Tulley, Fancher, Vawter and Thornburg.

On Roads—Messrs. Stucker, Faulkner Blockley, Handy, Rooker, Skinner and Arnold of Wabash.

On Statistics and Emigration—Messrs Bryant, Schold, Conner, Confer, Drake; Taylor of Lagrange, and Vawter.

On Printing—Messrs. Garoutte, Reicheldafer, Davidson, Schwitzer, Carter, Connoway and Snoddy.

On Insurance Companies—Messrs. Huthsteiner, Dalton, Faulkner, Osborne of Elkhart, Herod, Thayer and Watson.

On Reformatory Institution—Messrs. Saint, Davidson, Shauck, Perry, Osborne of Vermillion, Brown, of Steuben, and Copeland.

On Drains and Dykes—Messrs. Barker Schwitzer, Ginz, Rooker, Lindley, Brown of Jasper, and Fancher.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Compton, Huthsteiner, Messick, Nave, Taylor of Daviess, Robinson and Kelley.

On Apportionment and Redistricting the State for Senatorial and Representative Purposes in the General Assembly and Redistricting the State for Congressional Purposes—Messrs. Caldwell, Davidson, Taylor of Daviess, Mitchell, Drake, Watson, Saint, Kelley, Brown of Jasper, Kirkpatrick, Shanks, Osborn of Elkhart and English.

The speaker also announced the following joint standing committees on the part of the House of Representatives:

On Public Library—Messrs. Brown of Jasper, English and Dalton.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Dalton Compton and Herod.

On Canal Fund—Messrs. Drake, Kester and Bearss.

On Engross Bills—Messrs. Works, Overmeyer, Dalton and Cunningham.

◆◆◆

A Dog as a Newspaper Carrier.

[Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

Every day, on the arrival of Conductor Elmore's train from Hartford, over the Connecticut Western Railroad at Lakeville, a small dog can be seen on the platform, who immediately runs up to Mr. Elmore, keeping up a furious barking until the official hands out to him a Hartford paper, which the brute takes in his mouth, and, after wagging his tail a number of times, asmuch as to say "thank you," starts of with it to the residence of his master.

A Warning to Girls Who Chew Gum.

[St. Louis News.]

Late last Saturday evening an incident occurred on Portland avenue that may serve as a warning to hundreds of young persons who have entered upon a career of wax-chewing. A girl named Lyda Smith had been a chewer for nearly a year. She is about eleven years old, rather bright and intelligent, and chewed about the same quantity of the material that was used by neighboring girls along the avenue. On Saturday evening she took her wax from her mouth, stuck it under the edge of the mantle until she could go to the kitchen to get a swallow of water, and on her returning her parents were horrified to see her jaws moving rapidly. She was told to throw the wax from her mouth, and on investigation it was found that she was not chewing anything; still her jaws kept moving at a rapid rate. The parents sent for a physician, who came and attempted to hold the jaws in proper position, believing it to be only temporary, but he could not stop the regular movement. The child grew nervous, and the excitement only increased the action of her jaws. The physician put a tight bandage over her face, and this partially relieved the movement, but then the twitchings of the muscles extended all over the face. As a last resort a moderate dose of morphine was administered, and the little girl kept up incoherent mutterings, accompanied by a general disturbance of the muscles of the upper portion of the body during the early portion of the night, and toward morning the little sufferer was restored to her normal condition. The physician says he never heard of such a case before, and he thinks it was brought about by a spasmodic action of the muscles of the face, caused by overaction. The little girl, after enduring a night of suffering, is now restored, but nothing in the world could induce her to again chew wax.

◆◆◆

We would call the attention of our state legislators to a most unjust and oppressive feature of our local jurisprudence, and which seems to be peculiar to our state, since most if not all of our neighboring states have provided a remedy for the evil by appropriate statutes. The evil in question is the permitting of irresponsible persons to institute actions in our courts to their own sweet will, against any one whom they might be disposed to annoy by involving them in litigation at once troublesome, and expensive, without themselves being made responsible in any way through the giving of security for the payment of costs in the action in case judgment should go against them. Nothing is easier, in fact, under our practice than for any impecunious vagabond to subject some reputable citizen, whom he might be disposed to annoy, to all the trouble and expense of a suit at law upon some fictitious claim or trumped up cause of action, which, even though judgment go against the plaintiff, proves a heavy expense to the innocent victim of the malice of an irresponsible scoundrel. In our neighboring state of Michigan the defendent in any suit at law can by motion in open court compel the plaintiff to give security for payment of the costs of the action including an attorney fee for the defendant, in case the suit fail. This feature of Michigan law seems to us eminently just and proper. Of course some suits might be brought which would be founded upon rights of worthy but poor persons. In such case the right accorded under the statute of sueing in forma pauperis, or as a poor person, under certain restrictions, would secure all just rights of the plaintiff—while protecting the defendent—as is done in Ohio and some other states. It is not right for persons in good standing in the community to be placed at the mercy of any maliciously inclined dead beat who might be disposed to annoy them by litigation based upon no just claim, and it seems to us that such a law as we have suggested would be but a fair protection for our citizens.—South Bend Herald.

◆◆◆

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

State Intelligence.

South Bend had twelve fires during 1878.

Franklin is threatened with a coal famine.

Evansville wants a metropolitan police force.

Benton has a new paper called the Palladium.

Seymour now has morning and evening papers.

Wheat is selling at 81 cents per bushel at South Bend.

The Terre Haute poultry show begins on the 21st inst.

It costs $11.70 for a man to whip his wife in South Bend.

A Lagrange firm has received 100,000 bushels of wheat since last August.

A South Bend factory proposes to manufacture 40,000 croquet sets before spring.

An interesting mad dog excitement has just broke out in Jackson County at Tampico.

Franklin has more benevolent societies and temperance organizations than any other place in the State.

Lagrange is reported as the best wheat market for the Grand Rapids Road, between Kalamazoo and Fort Wayne.

There were 74 miles of railway constructed in this State during 1878; a larger mileage than during any other year since 1875.

The Cambridge City Trotting Park Association has decided to open out with races, beginning the first Tuesday in June, and will hold a fair in September.

◆◆◆

There are people, mostly young and gushing, who look upon newspaper life as about the pleasantest thing going—something that makes one feel good all the time excepting when the compositors and paper men have to be confronted, and cash comes in with cunctation rather than with celerity. Let such read the following tabular statement, setting forth with bold accuracy the experience of an able journalist of Texas, and determine whether that man had many leisure hours that he could give to the "cultivation" of poesy or the higher branches of art:

Been asked to drink	11,392
Drank	11,392
Requested to retract	416
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties and receptions by persons fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	170
Been promised whisky, gin, &c., if we would go after them	5,610
Been after them	5,000
Been asked what's the news	300,000
Told	23
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,977
Been to church	2
Changed politics	32
Expect to change still	50
Gave to charity	$5 00
Gave for a terrier dog	$25 00
Cash on hand	$1 00

◆◆◆

Solomon was a great experimenter on human life. He tried all ways of it. He tried what wealth, what wisdom, what mirth and music, building of houses, planting of vineyards, making of orchards and gardens, could do to make a man happy and keep him so. And he conducted each experiment of this kind upon the largest scale, and carried it to its furthest issue. His position gave him full command of all the means and instruments of human enjoyment, and he exercised that command without limitation or restraint. Whatsoever his eyes desired he kept it not from them: he withheld not his heart from any kind of joy. We are not to imagine that he did all this at the prompting of any higher motive, or for any religious end. He did it as multitudes in lesser spheres and to a more limited extent are doing it—to gratify the devices and desires of his own heart. But he was all the while, though unconsciously, fulfilling a high and benevolent purpose of the Supreme, and when afterwards he was brought to the love and service of God, he was directed to put on record, for the guidance and warning of all after generations, a history of earlier experience. It is in this light, regarding them as written for this purpose that the opening chapters of the Book of Ecclesiastes are to be read by us.

◆◆◆

Notice.

Is hereby given that the taxes of the town of Auburn for the year 1878 are due, and the warrant is in my hands for the collection of the same. Office with Thos. H. Sprott.

2-1w T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL FOR 1879 HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO One Dollar Per Year.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepared with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana:

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS:

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one y	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

1879.

The Four Reviews AND Blackwood.

AUTHORIZED REPRINTS OF—

Edinburgh Review (Whig)
Westminster Review (Liberal.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
British Quarterly Review (Evangelical.)
AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

These Reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one third the price of the English editions.

No publications can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal. They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879

[Including Postage]; Payable in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00	per	annum
For any two Reviews	7 00	"	"
For any three Reviews	10 00	"	"
For all four Reviews	12 00	"	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"	"
Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"	"
Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00	"	"
Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00	"	"
Blackwood and four Reviews	15 00	"	"

POSTAGE.

This item of expense now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Printed by

The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stub-shot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be removed from one locality to another and re-erected ready to run in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a permanent mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

IN July last Benjamin Hunter was convicted of the murder of John M. Armstrong, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia. It appeared that the deed was done by an employe of Hunter, named Graham, who was paid by the villain liberally to dog the steps of Armstrong and put him out of the way, the motive being a large policy of insurance in which Hunter was the beneficiary. On the 10th of this month the murderer paid the penalty of his awful crime by expiating his life on the gallows at Camden, N. J. The miserable man had attempted suicide by refusing to eat, but was kept alive by injections. He was completely prostrated and unable to walk, and had to be carried to the gallows. Four men held him up while the Sheriff placed the rope around his neck. A sickening scene then followed. The rope was too long, the culprit fell back and was caught in the arms of the Sheriff's assistants. The Sheriff then seized the rope and hoisted Hunter into the air, and he was thus hanged, a number of persons holding the rope and keeping him suspended in the air. He died slowly by strangulation, but apparently without pain. It is described as one of the most sickening scenes ever witnessed at an execution.

AN English woman, Mrs. Anderson, has just completed, at New York, a great task in pedestrianism, that of walking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours. She was greatly exhausted at the end of the walk, but this was atoned for by a pocketful of greenbacks, the public paying liberally for a sight of the great woman walker.

TWO MORE Mollie Maguires, Charles Sharpe and James McDonnell, have just been hanged at Mauch Chunk, Pa., for a murder committed more than fifteen years ago, the victim being a mine owner. Both protested their innocence to the last. The Governor respited the doomed men, but the reprieve arrived just half a minute too late.

ONE of the finest business blocks on Broadway, New York, has been destroyed by fire. It was crammed from top to bottom with fancy goods and clothing, the occupants being Edwin Bates & Co., Naumberg, Kraus & Co., and Howard & Lauer. Several firemen were injured, one of them fatally, by falling walls. The total loss is estimated at $1,750,000.

ANOTHER Molly Maguire was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 16th inst., making nineteen who have suffered the death penalty in that State. The last victim was Martin Bergin, who murdered Patrick Burns, a coal-mine clerk, in 1870.

THE WEST.

A FIRE in Cincinnati last week destroyed $140,000 worth of property on Main street.

THE reader has probably not forgotten the sensation created last summer by the revelation of the extraordinary crime of Troy Dye, of Sacramento, Cal. He was Public Administrator, and, the business of his office growing slack, he hit upon a scheme to increase it, and thereby put money in his purse. This plan was nothing less than to make away with some of the wealthy citizens of the county. The first victim of the diabolical wretch was one A. M. Tullis, a rich farmer. Detection speedily followed, and Dye was arrested. He has just been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree....Marcus Kronberg, an old well-known Chicago jeweler, has failed for $200,000. ....A long-distance race between a horse and a professional pedestrian, in Chicago, resulted in a victory for the equine animal, which made the extraordinary time of 201 miles in 52 hours, the man meantime scoring 149 miles. The horse was on the track 27½ hours; average rate per mile, 8 minutes and 21 seconds....News comes from the far West that emissaries from Sitting Bull's camp have reached Cheyenne River Agency, who report that the hostiles, at a grand council, had decided to come in and submit to the agency rules, provided they are guaranteed protection by the Government.

A MILITARY court—consisting of Col. John N. King, Ninth Infantry; Col. Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. W. B. Royal, Third Cavalry—met at the Palmer House, Chicago, last week, for the purpose of investigating the charges against Maj. Reno in connection with the Custer massacre.

THE Giant Powder works of Bandman, Nielson & Co., near San Francisco, Cal., exploded a few days ago, killing four white men and one Chinaman, wounding a number of others, and completely demolishing the works.

THE massacre of thirty or forty Cheyenne Indians at Fort Robinson, the recapture of fifty others, and the flight to the foot-hills of the remainder of the band, has been heretofore recorded in these columns. Those who were plucky enough to escape the bullets and sabers of the relentless soldiery took refuge in the bed of Indian creek, and strongly fortified themselves by throwing up breastworks. Here they were besieged for two days and nights, but on the third night they silently stole away, and their pursuers, decidedly crestfallen at the discovery that they had been outgeneraled by the dusky warriors, as silently stole back to Fort Robinson. The casualties during this campaign were five soldiers killed and eight wounded; thirty-two Indians killed and about a dozen wounded.

A FIRE at Atchison, Kan., last week, burned the round-house and machine-shops of the Atchison and Nebraska railroad. The loss is estimated at $100,000....S. D. Richards, the diabolical Nebraska murderer, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of April.

THE SOUTH.

THE heaviest snow-storm for twenty years has just visited Southwestern Kentucky. It fell to the depth of sixteen inches and drifted badly, delaying the railroad trains.

PROF. HENRY DIERK, attempting a balloon ascension at Jonesboro, Craighead county, Ark., fell from a trapeze a distance of 1,000 feet and was instantly killed.

ORDER reigns in Breathitt county, Ky., once more, and eighteen of the outlaws who were engaged in the recent emeute have been indicted for murder.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and vicinity, experienced a severe earthquake the other day. Buildings were violently shaken, crockery rattled and doors thrown open.

WASHINGTON.

A DELEGATION of representative men from the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory called upon the President, last week, and had an interchange of views. The Indian chiefs made brief speeches, stating that their people were in a prosperous condition, and were opposed to the transfer of the Indians to the War Department.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Knott, Lynde and Frye, has been sent to Chicago to investigate the charges against United States District Judge Blodgett....The Potter Committee has decided to go into an investigation of the cipher dispatches....Death has again invaded the halls of Congress, the victim this time being Hon. Gustavus Schleicher, of Texas, one of the ablest and most useful members from the South. His disease was pneumonia, which has been alarmingly prevalent at Washington this winter.

THE report of the Department of Agriculture for December says the corn crop of 1878 is 30,000,000 bushels in excess of 1878. Oats a somewhat larger crop than the heavy yield of 1877, constituting it the largest ever raised in this country. No material change in barley. Rye one-sixth larger than in 1877. Potatoes fall off 40,000,000 bushels. The cultivation of sorghum is receiving increased attention, and the results of the year's culture are satisfactory.

IT is reported that Justice Hunt, who recently received a bad stroke of paralysis, will shortly resign his seat on the Supreme bench, to be succeeded by Attorney General Devens, who in turn will be succeeded by Stanley Matthews.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate: Roger S. Green, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; George Hand, Secretary of Dakota Territory; Lewis E. Payne, of Virginia, United States Attorney of Wyoming Territory.

POLITICAL.

A TELEGRAM from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune* states that "the Nationals in the next Congress propose to make the most that is possible out of their position. A call has been issued from the headquarters of the National party for a meeting of Greenback Congressmen elect for Feb. 22. Most of the gentlemen have responded. The subjects agreed upon to be discussed are the Eight-Hour law, the Speakership and specific greenback measures. The Nationals declare that they do not propose to go into the caucus of either party and will have their own caucus, but will have Democratic proclivities if sufficient inducements are made them by Democratic leaders."....Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill has been chosen by the Colorado Legislature to succeed Mr. Chaffee in the United States Senate from that State.

HON. JOHN P. JONES has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Nevada.

THE Democratic Senators held a caucus at Washington, the other day, to consider their course on the resolutions recently submitted by Mr. Edmunds, declaring that the last three constitutional amendments have been duly ratified; that the laws already enacted for their enforcement should be faithfully executed, and that Congress should further provide for their enforcement by additional legislation. After some discussion, the subject was referred to a committee of seven, headed by Judge Thurman, to report to a future caucus.

THE Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature, on the 15th inst., nominated Gov. Zebulon B. Vance as the successor of Mr. Merrimon in the United States Senate, which is equivalent to an election.

THE Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature met in caucus, Jan. 15, and nominated Gen. James Shields for the short Senatorial term, and George G. Vest for the long term.

THE Republicans of the Indiana Legislature met in joint caucus on the 16th inst., and nominated Godlove S. Orth for the short term, as United States Senator, and Gen. Ben Harrison for the long term.

GENERAL.

THE first vessel of Vanderbilt's new steamship line sailed from New York for Havre last week, with a cargo of grain and provisions direct from the West....Dun, Barlow & Co. report that the failures in the United States and Canada last year reached the unprecedented figure of 10,478, or 16 per cent. more than in 1877. The liabilities were $234,383,132, or about 19 per cent. more than the previous year....The death of two centenarians is announced—Mrs. Elizabeth Reutter, of Baltimore, aged 113, and Mrs. Lucy Nichols, of New Haven, aged 101.

FOREIGN.

IT is announced from Rome that Pope Leo has written an encyclical letter, in which he arrays the power of the Roman Catholic Church against Socialism, Communism, and Internationalism, and calls upon the Bishops to combat these dangerous doctrines....Advices from the Indian frontier report that the British troops had attacked a large force of the hill tribes in Afghanistan, and were completely victorious. It is significantly added that the victory is expected to have a great moral effect.... Gen. Grant bid adieu to Ireland on the 10th of January, and journeyed direct to London.

THE British continue to press their way forward into Afghanistan. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Candahar has been occupied, the chief officials fleeing toward Herat....Bismark has prepared a bill for the punishment of members of the Reichstag who use "unbecoming expressions," and expects that body to pass it. The bill abolishes freedom of debate and allows the majority to silence or exclude any member, deprive him of the right to re-election, and turn him over to the courts for further punishment. The immediate object of the bill appears to be to suppress Socialistic speeches; but practically it may be used to exterminate any minority in the national Parliament.

A CALCUTTA dispatch reports that the British army invading Afghanistan has gone into winter quarters, and that the health of the troops is excellent....Prince Henry, of Holland, brother of King William, is dead.

ANOTHER great colliery disaster has occurred in Wales. By an explosion of fire damp, in a pit near Ponty-Pridd, forty-eight unfortunate miners lost their lives.

A CONVENTION between Austria and Turkey has been completed. It leaves Austria free to administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, continue the Turkish administration, and establish a mixed occupation of Novi-Bazar....Edward Matthew Ward, the eminent English painter, is dead....Yakoob Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has followed his father in his flight to Russia.... A dispatch from Philippopolis states that a railway train fell into the river Arda in Turkey, and that a Russian General, several other officers, and 200 men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

BEN. WILLIAMS and William Harper, of Caddo parish, testified on the 10th, corroborating the testimony of other witnesses as to violence and intimidation in the parish, and placing the polls at out-of-the-way places without due notice, thus preventing the colored men from voting. A. H. Leonard, District Attorney, testified to general acts of intimidation. Prior to the election was told by prominent Democrats that they meant to carry the election. Asked them how they would do it, in view of the fact that the negro voters were greatly in the majority. The reply was that the negroes would vote the Democratic ticket. Later, a fixed determination on the part of the Democrats to carry the election became evident. This determination finally was intensified into acts of intimidation. Witness then detailed various acts of violence, threats and fraud, such as placing ballot-boxes at inaccessible places, the organization of cavalry companies throughout the parish for the avowed purpose of carrying the election, not permitting the Republican Supervisor to discharge his duties, and refusal to allow negroes to vote who had registered, on the ground that their names were not on the books. H. C. Rogers, L. Templeman, G. A. Simpleman, and J. Shepherd, of Caddo, were called by Democratic members of the committee, and in substance denied the statements of previous witnesses of intimidation by the Democracy. They asserted that where were the greatest troubles the negroes were the aggressors.

THE Teller Committee, on the 11th inst., examined Judge L. V. Reeves, of Tensas parish, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, who testified that the troubles in that parish did not arise from political causes. He said that rumors spread abroad that the color line was to be drawn, that the whites became alarmed, that Capt. Peck, who went to Fairfax's house to persuade him to withhold from his purpose of arraying the blacks against the whites, was shot down, and that in the fight that ensued several negroes were wounded. This was the starting point of the troubles, and the question became no longer political, but a contest between the whites and blacks. The negroes at once massed in large numbers, and it became necessary to restore peace. Everything was peaceable and quiet on election day. George Norwood, of Caddo, the next witness, appeared with his head bandaged, and spoke with difficulty, having been shot in the face in the Caledonia affair. He testified that the first shot was fired by negroes at him. He did not fire a shot that day. He is a Republican and always worked for the negroes, and thought it hard they should be the first to shoot him. William A. Lacy, a lawyer and editor, and J. C. Moncure, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, both residents of Caddo parish, testified that the election in that parish was fair and peaceable; they stated that District Attorney Leonard was responsible for the troubles in that region. The negroes voted freely until Leonard, seeing no chance of carrying the election for the Republicans, ordered the negroes to go home. Witness thought some of Leonard's speeches incendiary, calculated to excite bad blood between the blacks and whites. A couple of colored witnesses testified that the bulldozers in Point Coupee parish committed great outrages, whipping and killing negroes.

BEFORE the Teller Committee at New Orleans, on the 13th, G. R. M. Newman (colored) of St. Mary's parish, testified concerning the destruction of ballot-boxes by the Democrats in that parish. W. B. McNeall, of Caddo, an ex-Federal soldier and Deputy Sheriff, testified regarding the trouble at Caledonia; that the first shots were fired by negroes upon an unarmed party of whites; in the fighting that followed about twenty negroes were killed. David Wise, of Tensas, testified that the election was peaceable and quiet. Live within one-fourth of a mile of Fairfax, but knew nothing until the affair was over. Did not see the men. Never heard the reason of the visit. My gin was burned by the negroes the following day. Saw armed colored men marching through Waterproof the day before my gin was burned; consequently, when it was burning, was afraid to go out to see about it. Think armed bodies of negroes came from Catahoula parish—some 200 of them. The next day another crowd of armed negroes came in town, made a great deal of fuss, and cried that they were going to burn the town. Fairfax was the leader of the negroes. H. Moss, of Tensas, testified that he saw armed negroes pass by the hundreds through the town of Waterproof. We were very much frightened. The negroes threatened to kill the children and outrage the women. Think they would have burned the town Tuesday if the Sheriff's posse had not arrived.

THE Teller Committee, on the 14th, examined T. S. Shaeffer, of St. Joseph parish, who testified to the killing of an Irish laborer by a negro constable, and the lynching and shooting of the constable by a band of armed whites. Gaspre de Cuir, of Pointe Coupe, a member of the Legislature, testified that he heard several negroes were whipped and beaten by the whites. Understood it was because the negroes had organized revolutionary bands endangering the lives and property of whites. Charles Deceng, of Caddo, Deputy Marshal, saw two dead negroes at Caledonia, the day after the election. Understood the negroes were killed on election day.

THE Teller Committee, on the 15th, examined Clement L. Walker, attorney, of New Orleans, who testified concerning the election there; that he believed the returns promulgated were not indicative of the true results, the votes polled for the Conservatives being counted for the Democrats. He charged generally that there were irregularities and frauds in the conduct of the election. C. W. Johnson, J. A. Johnson, David Young, Charles Lincoln, M. D. Randolph, all colored, of Concordia, testified to general charges of intimidation and fraud in the late election. G. W. Walton, of Concordia, a member of the Legislature, denied in effect the charges made by the previous witnesses. E. Kennell, colored, a Coroner of Concordia, said there were seven men killed, all colored. Five were hung and one shot.

A. J. BRYANT (colored), State Senator from Tensas parish, testified that he was forced, by threats of hanging, to vote the Democratic ticket at the last election. He said that no Republican ticket was nominated in that parish because the whites told the blacks that they would consider such action a declaration of war.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

Before the Potter Investigating Committee, holding its sessions at Washington, the counsel of Secretary Sherman offered as evidence the affidavit of one St. Martins, who was formerly a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms for the committee, confessing that he had sworn falsely before the sub-committee last winter, and casting imputations upon Representative Stenger in that connection. The committee decided, by a strict party vote, to return the affidavit to counsel of Secretary Sherman, and that said counsel be instructed to inform Mr. Sherman that St. Martins would be examined touching the matters embraced in the affidavit, should Mr. Sherman or any member of the committee so desire. St. Martins' affidavit is, in substance, that his appointment as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was procured by Weber, on condition that he would perform certain service that would prove advantageous to the Democrats in the investigation. He says: "I was induced to leave my home in Donaldsonville, La., by Weber, and interview Democratic members of the committee and confidential agents of Samuel J. Tilden, A. M. Gibson, J. H. Maddox, and George W. Carter. At interviews with the agents (generally I saw each separately) I became convinced that they desired special service, and were interviewing me for the purpose of determining whether I was discreet and reliable, and that their plans might be safely intrusted to me for execution. Maddox revealed the service I was expected to perform: Firstly, the journey to St. James parish, to subpœna Armstead, Duncan, and Steward, but not to serve subpœnas until I had first ascertained that, when placed upon the stand before the committee, they could give the testimony desired by Tilden's agents. Secondly, to secure such testimony, I was authorized to offer a hope of reward, and the further assurance that they would be permitted to return to their homes in Feliciana parish (from which they had previously been driven), and a guarantee of immunity from molestation in future. Thirdly, the testimony desired from Armstead, Duncan and Steward was a retraction and denial of the material facts in their examination before the Returning Board as to outrages, intimidation, etc., in Feliciana parish. From conversations with Armstead and Steward I became convinced that they would prove pliant witnesses. I brought them to the city and took them to Weber's room. I then reported to Maddox and the committee that witnesses were in the city. Maddox wrote out an affidavit form of the evidence each was expected to give before the Potter Committee. I carried these affidavits from Maddox to Weber. These affidavits were read to witnesses, and they were promised, Duncan $50, Armstead $80, and Steward $80 for such testimony. Weber 'coached' witnesses by repeatedly reading to each the testimony expected, and he furnished Stenger with questions to be propounded to the witness and answers witnesses had agreed to give. I carried such lists from Weber to Stenger. In the performance of my duty as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms I was placed in possession of the subpœnas, and in twelve of thirteen cases, where the names of witnesses had been furnished by Republican counsel I was instructed to report persons not found. I was instructed by Stenger, Chairman of the sub-committee, that in cases where witnesses would not furnish the evidence desired by the committee, or unfavorable to the Democracy, to return the subpœnas and report the persons not found. During the entire session of the committee in this city Maddox, Gibson and Carter were busy influencing witnesses by the use of and offers of money, and the Chairman of the committee had full knowledge of this fact. Maddox repeatedly told me Gibson was Tilden's outside agent, and he would secure all the money desired from Col. William T. Pelton, of New York."—Representative Stenger emphatically denies the allegations, says the affidavit was procured by corrupt means, and that affiant is a bigger liar than Jim Anderson. Messrs. Carter, Gibson and Maddox also make counter affidavits, pronouncing the statements of St. Martins false so far as relates to them.

J. HENRI BURCH (colored), a Presidential elector-at-large in Louisiana, testified before the Potter Committee that he signed a second set of certificates because he had been advised that there was an informality in the first set; he knew nothing of the forgery of certificates. Kelly (colored) was placed upon the stand, and testified that the name of Jeffrian, one of the electors, was forged by D. P. Blanchard, a clerk in Gov. Kellogg's office; in answer to a question as to the whereabouts of Blanchard, witness stated that he died last summer of yellow fever. Gen. Ben Butler, who conducted the greater part of the cross-examination, proceeded upon the theory that Kelly, the colored messenger, had himself committed the forgery. He asked Kelly to write his own signature upon a piece of paper. Kelly did so. Then Butler asked the witness, who wrote very readily, to write the name of Jeffrian. This the witness very positively refused to do. In answer to a question by Mr. Cox, as to whether anybody approached witness regarding the character of the evidence he should give before the Potter Committee, Kelly said he was visited by a man named Maddox, who stated that he was employed by high authority from the committee to ascertain what his (Kelly's) testimony would be. The object of the committee was, he said, to make political capital for Tilden against Thurman. As a further inducement to testify, Kelly was told he could go off a considerable distance, even as far as San Francisco, and could then be summoned back, profiting by the mileage.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.—SENATE.—The Committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering, Provisions and Clothing, and Medicine and Surgery at the Navy Department be selected from officers whose relative rank is not below that of Captain.... The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.... Mr. Allison, at the request of Mr. Kirkwood, introduced a bill to provide for an additional bounty to soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. Referred.... The petition of Dr. Mary E. Walker for a pension was also referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gunter, Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines. Referred.... The William and Mary College bill was taken up, and after a long and lively debate was defeated—87 yeas to 127 nays.... Mr. Hatcher introduced a bill to declare forfeited the lands granted Missouri to aid in the construction of the Iron Mountain railroad.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal, the death of Representative Schleicher was announced, and Messrs. Giddings, Shelley, McKenzie, Mueller, Loring, Brentano and Townsend were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to San Antonio. The House then adjourned as a further mark of respect.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.—SENATE.—A bill was passed without discussion appropriating $250,000 for a fire-proof building for a national museum....It was then voted to attend the funeral of Mr. Schleicher, and a recess was taken. Messrs. Coke, Bayard and Hamlin were appointed a committee to arrange for the funeral of Representative Schleicher, and to accompany his remains to Texas.

HOUSE.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was unanimously adopted, recommending the payment of the remainder of the salary of the late Representative Schleicher, as member of the Forty-fifth Congress, to his bereaved family, and requesting the next Congress to make a similar appropriation of his salary as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—Mr. Butler submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire and report what railroad company, individual or individuals are building a railroad across the public domain in Arizona, and by what authority the road is being constructed. Agreed to....Mr. Davis (W. Va.) called up the resolution submitted by him early in the session to promote the agricultural interests of the country, and made a long speech upon the subject.... Mr. Matthews made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill to amend the Patent laws.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire day, in committee of the whole, in considering the bill for the payment of pensions to survivors of the Mexican war.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—The House bill for the payment to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay, provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, led to a long discussion. Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment to make the act apply to those who served in the late war for the preservation of the Union. The bill was laid aside without action..... Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent escape of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, Neb., and their slaughter by United States forces. Agreed to. ....A communication was laid before the Senate in executive session from Secretary Sherman on the subject of the New York Custom House appointments, designed to show that the removal of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell was made for sufficient cause. At the conclusion of the reading of Secretary Sherman's communication, Senator Conkling made an earnest speech defending Arthur and Cornell from the charges of inefficiency, and denouncing the charges as pretenses and afterthoughts put forth by the administration in an effort to justify action that was wholly unwarranted on civil-service grounds, and prompted merely by personal or partisan considerations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for lawful money United States certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds, authorized to be issued, and directs that the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 5-20 bonds. The bill, after a somewhat protracted debate, was passed—yeas, 154; nays, 43. Mr. Wood also reported a bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly at par bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest for bonds commonly known as the 5-40s, outstanding and uncalled, and directs that whenever all such 5-20 bonds shall have been redeemed, the provision of this section and all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing 5 per cent., or a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable, and that, in any such change, interest shall be allowed on bonds redeemed for a period of three months....The main question being ordered, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Dorsey submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all the appropriations and expenditures from the national treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Indian Department from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1878. Agreed to....The bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions was passed....Mr. Windom offered a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into the propriety of encouraging the migration of blacks from those States where they do not receive such treatment as might be accorded American citizens to States where their rights will be respected.

HOUSE.—The House passed, without division, the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee to facilitate the refunding of the national debt.... The Mississippi Levee bill was taken up and the remainder of the day devoted to its discussion.... In the evening memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry were held in the presence of a vast audience.

The Youngers.

In the State Prison the report is that Bob Younger is in good health, but that Cole and Jim Younger are in the hospital. Cole is suffering from the ball that lodged under one of his eyes and has never been removed. In Jim's case some obstruction has formed in the roof of his mouth, caused by the passage of the ball which shattered his jaw. This interferes with his respiration, and at times he seems on the point of suffocation.—*St. Paul Globe.*

THE maid and grandson, 10 years old, of a lady residing at Panlin, near Paris, were found suffocated in their beds one morning recently. On examination it was found that the bad state of the flue, which was full of crevices, had allowed the smoke from an adjoining chimney, where charcoal was burned, to enter the room where the two persons slept.

MURDER AS AN ART.

The Two Bloodiest Scoundrels of Modern Times.

[From the Chicago Times.]

People who have read De Quincey's writings will remember his "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts." In the sequel to this, entitled "Three Memorable Murders," there is given the case of Williams, who, in London, in 1812, threw all England into a frenzy of consternation, fear and horror by his bloody exploits. Somehow, there seems to be something in the case of Williams that suggests the crimes of Richards, the Nebraska murderer.

Attention was first called to Williams—that is to say, to the fact that a murderer was abroad, for his identity was not then known—by the fact that a young man named Marr, his wife, an infant 8 months old, and a journeyman artisan who boarded in the house, were all found with their skulls smashed in and their throats cut. A female servant had gone out for some oysters. When she left, Marr was about closing up for the night; when she returned, an hour later, the bloody work was done and the fiendish workman had made his escape. Twelve days later, in the same neighborhood, just round the corner from Marr's house, an old man of 70, named Williamson; his wife, some ten years younger, and a servant girl, at about the same hour of the night, were murdered. As in the case of the Marr family, the skull of each of the victims was beaten in and their throats were cut.

"Never," says De Quincey, "throughout the annals of universal Christendom, has there indeed been any act of one solitary, insulated individual armed with power so appalling over the hearts of men as that exterminating murder, by which, in one hour, John Williams smote two houses with emptiness, and asserted his own supremacy over all the children of Cain. It would be absolutely impossible adequately to describe the frenzy of feelings which throughout the next fortnight mastered the popular heart; the mere delirium of indignant horror in some, the mere delirium of panic in others. For twelve succeeding days, under some groundless notion that the unknown murderer had quitted London, the panic which had convulsed the mighty metropolis diffused itself all over the island." It is evident that murder is regarded as of less consequence here than there, for the reason that, although Richards, the Nebraska fiend, stands self-accused of nine murders, and his victims are all known to be dead, not one person in 500 or 5,000 of our population knew, until he made the confession, that the murders had been committed. It was known within a limited area that all these people had been assassinated; but the fact made no stir. The nation worked, ate, slept as calmly as if all these lives had been extinguished by nature's gentlest, most-kindly processes. There was here no "delirium of indignant horror" or of "indignant panic." The very fact that this people receives with so profound an apathy these sanguinary occurrences will go far toward accounting for their frequency.

While there is the broadest of contrasts in the feelings engendered among the two nations by the news of the acts of Williams and Richards, there are many points of resemblance between the two men. Both rank as wholesale butchers. In both the love of murder for its own sake is a predominant trait. In killing the Marr family there was not the slightest need of including the 8-months-old infant, because it could not have possibly become an agent for the detection of the assassin. Nor, after having crushed in the skulls of his victims, was there any necessity of cutting their throats; and yet this was done in every instance. This demonstrates that Williams was inspired by a passion for murder. It is true that, in both cases, he committed robberies, but this feature was simply incidental, as the smoking of a cigar supplements a good dinner, and yet forms no essential part of it. Richards has shown the same passionate longing for killing. To slay was to him what a love of music or of painting is in many people. He killed to gratify an instinct, as men eat when they are hungry. This is shown by his confessions. Had robbery been his sole purpose, he could have effected it in the case of the Swede, and in that of the woman and her three children, without a resort to murder. Moreover, in relating to the members of the Chicago press his diabolical crimes, he dilated upon them with the same pride exhibited by an artist in showing a superior painting, or a composer at the successful rendering of one of his works. He discussed them with an easy *nonchalance* which goes to prove that he looked upon them from the standpoint of an artist. He had no conscience; he repudiated any such weakness, and smilingly gave his listeners to understand that he occupied no such groveling position. Rosy, suave in manner, not unprepossessing in appearance, he again reminds one of Williams, of whom DeQuincey said: "It was in harmony with the general subtlety of his character, and his polished hatred of brutality, that, by universal agreement, his manners were distinguished for exquisite suavity; the tiger's heart was masked by the most insinuating and sneaking refinement."

Fortunately for the safety as well as the honor of mankind, the Williamses and Richardses are rare exceptions. We have desperadoes like Rande, who number their victims by dozens, but they constitute a distinct species. Rande killed his men in quarrels; he gave them a chance for their lives, and killed rather from a love of danger than from any murderous instinct. He and his type are generally unmistakable ruffians whom it is as easy to know and to avoid as rattlesnakes. Williams and Richards are of a kind who, to an insatiate desire for murder, add a disgusting cowardice. They gratify their passion by striking unawares, by murdering under the guise of friendship, their fiendish designs veiled by persuasive manners and gentle words. In many respects the American Richards is a more notable wretch than the English Williams. So possessed was the latter by his desire for murder that there was no room in his soul for the gentle emotions. Richards has all the tigerish love of blood that had the other, with a more capacious nature, in which dwell many of the feelings belonging to the best of men. He had appreciation of a beautiful woman. He could admire her, love her, make her the theme of tender compositions. To the other the gleam of a razor was more attractive than that of the brightest eye which ever shone in woman's head.

However, take them all in all, they are the two bloodiest scoundrels spawned by the viciousness of modern days.

Life on the Frontier.

Extract from a recent letter from Lincoln, Neb.: "The people of Nebraska are greatly pleased to learn that the men who were guilty of the inhuman crime of roasting alive Mitchell and Ketchum were arrested in Dawson county yesterday. They are John Baldwin, a hotel-keeper, Myron Brown, Barney Armstrong, J. P. Olive, John Fisher, the 'Kid,' John Gantlin and William Green. Olive was the ringleader of the dastardly roasting of Ketchum and Mitchell. The men were arrested one at a time, quietly, by a preconcerted arrangement, at the town of Plum Creek. Atty. Gen. Dilworth, together with three brothers of the murdered Ketchum, and other gentlemen, did the work. Learning that the men were at Plum Creek, they slipped down upon them from Kearney, and arrested them without firing a shot, notwithstanding Olive and others had boasted that there were not men enough in Nebraska to arrest them. Three men had been in hot pursuit of Gillian, the Sheriff who surrendered the unfortunate men, Ketchum and Mitchell, to the fiends who burned them. This afternoon they caught him. All the men are now in jail at Kearney, and are securely ironed. The whole city is acting as guard to prevent an incursion of cattlemen to the rescue. Nearly all the villains are from Texas, holding no citizenship here. The people of Nebraska rejoice at their capture.

"Yesterday a prisoner called 'Dutch Charley,' a road-agent, was being taken in charge of an officer from Laramie to Rawlins for trial, and, when the train reached Carbon, Wy., last night, a party of masked men entered the car where he was sitting and carried him out some little distance from the train. They halted at a telegraph-pole, and then informed him that his time had come, as they proposed to hang him, and, if he had anything to say, he had better say it quick. They succeeded in inducing him to confess that he was one of the murderers of Widdowfield and Vincent. A strong rope was then thrown over the cross-bar of the telegraph pole, and one end was securely fastened around the villain's neck. The men then took hold of the other end, and, at the signal, 'One, two, three, pull!' he shot up into the air and was launched into eternity. The end of the rope which they had hold of was then tied around the foot of the pole, and the body of 'Dutch Charley' was left dangling in the air. The affair created but little excitement."

Murdered in 1878.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thus summarizes the murders and homicides in the United States in 1878:

Persons poisoned	25
Women killed by abortion	12
Persons killed by thieves	57
Killed in political quarrels	13
Fathers kill sons	18
Insane murderers	16
Prostitutes killed	17
Mothers kill their children	37
Bagnio fatal quarrels	10
Men killed in common quarrels	289
Bar-room and drunken quarrels	74
Wives killed	48
Child murders	9
Accidental killing	69
Justifiable	28
Killings on account of dogs	4
Killings on account of wives	64
Card and gambling quarrels	15
Feuds	36
Parricides	8
Fatal quarrels about property	55
Mobs kill	29
Wives kill husbands	11
Officers kill persons	53
Officers killed	36
Prostitutes kill men	2
Fraternal fatal quarrels	11
Seduced women kill seducers	6
Thieves shot	27
Negroes killed	112
Negroes kill	102
Raped and killed	10
Persons killed on account of language or opprobrious epithets used	13

THE Chinese language is spoken by 350,000,000. The English language is spoken by from 80,000,000 to 85,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 50	@10 00
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 70
COTTON	9¼	@ 9½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 10¾
CORN—Western Mixed	45½	@ 48
OATS—Mixed	31	@ 32
RYE—Western	53	@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess	7 50	@ 8 75
LARD	6⅜	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 90	@ 3 10
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 4 15
HOGS	2 10	@ 3 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	82	@ 83
No. 3 Spring	68	@ 69
CORN—No. 2	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 2	43	@ 44
BARLEY—No. 2	96	@ 97
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	26	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 22
PORK—Mess	6 50	@ 7 00
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	86½	@ 94
No. 2	83	@ 84
CORN—No. 2	29	@ 29½
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 1	42	@ 43
BARLEY—No. 2	85	@ 86
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	92	@ 93
CORN—Mixed	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22½
RYE	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess	7 90	@ 8 00
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	90	@ 93
CORN	32	@ 33
OATS	24	@ 27
RYE	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess	8 25	@ 8 50
LARD	5½	@ 5¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 02
No. 2 Red	94	@ 95
CORN	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	94	@ 95
No. 1 Amber	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 1	34	@ 35
OATS—Mixed	22½	@ 23½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 80	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess	8 00	@ 9 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair	3 87	@ 4 30
Common	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS	2 86	@ 3 20
SHEEP	3 00	@

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Letter from Senator Thurman—Remarks of Gen. Ewing.

At the grand banquet of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of January, the following letter from Hon. A. G. Thurman was read:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1879.

Messrs. John D. Sullivan, A. D. Heffner, and others, Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIRS—I fully expected to attend the banquet on the 8th inst. at Columbus, and to enjoy that reunion of political and personal friends on a day so memorable in the history of the republic, and so much cherished by its Democracy; but, at the last moment, and to my great regret, I find that it will not be in my power to enjoy that pleasure. I am just beginning to recover from a severe cold that has afflicted me for a week or more, and I cannot but recognize the fact that it would be imprudent for me, in such extremely cold weather, to make a trip requiring 800 miles travel and crossing the mountains twice.

Permit me to offer a few reflections upon the toast, "Jacksonian Democracy," the theme on which I was appointed to speak. Of course some other speaker will take my place, and do justice to the subject; but the privilege may be accorded to me of jotting down some very brief and pertinent observations. I wish to recall attention to some of the most marked characteristics of the Democracy of the time of Andrew Jackson. I refer to the time when he was a candidate for the Presidency, and when he filled the Presidential chair.

1. The Democracy were then eminently, if not pre-eminently, distinguished by their devotion to the Union or the United States. South and North, East and West, that sentiment was cherished by every true Democrat. Subsequent events chilled, and at length for a time suspended it in the South, but the happiest circumstances of our present condition (thanks to the influence of Democratic principles) is that the love of the Union is everywhere restored, and that its preservation is a fixed principle of the Democratic party in the South.

2. The party was equally distinguished by its love of the constitution. It sought to preserve it in all its vigor and beneficence by giving it a national and rational interpretation; and it battled, manfully and constantly, against those latitudinarian constructions that threatened to convert the Government into an unlimited centralized despotism; and, on the other hand, against all the views that menaced the existence of the Union. And, permit me to say, that the principles of Jacksonian Democracy, in this respect, are as important to-day as they ever were at any period of our history.

3. The Jacksonian Democracy were the determined foes of monopoly. They could not be otherwise, for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By whatever names they may have been called, there have been, and perhaps ever will be, but two great parties in America—the Democratic party, asking nothing but equal rights, and an opposing party whose leaders have ever sought, and ever will seek, social privileges created by law. Who can forget the great battle fought by the Democracy, under the lead of Jackson, against the Bank of the United States, and who can fail to see that a desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution is now impending? Will the Democracy of to-day follow the example set by their fathers, of inflexible opposition to special privilege, or will they prove recreant to the principles, the history and the traditions of their party? This is a question that must ere long be answered. My own belief is that it will be answered as it ought to be, and that the Democrats of to-day will prove themselves to be, what their fathers were, *true men.* They will be earnest, but not rash; determined, but not unreasonable; destructive of wrongs and abuses, and conservative of all that should exist in a free republic.

4. The "Jacksonian Democracy" were a party of economy. The ordinary annual expenses of Jackson's administration (that is, the expenses of the Government exclusive of payments in discharge of the public debt) were but fifteen millions, or thereabouts. Now, our ordinary annual expenses are nearly ten times that sum. What a contrast! While our population has increased but little more than three-fold, our expenses have increased nearly ten-fold. Is it not high time that we should return to the economical principles and practices of the Jacksonian Democracy?

These points, few in number but transcendent in importance, I have thought it proper to note for the consideration of our friends. Others might be stated, but these most suffice for to-day.

Gentlemen, I know that the banquet will be enjoyed by those who attend it; I trust that it will prove beneficial to others as well. I trust that its influence will be felt in reviving Jacksonian Democracy, and in combining the opponents of the Republican party in a grand effort to free the country from misrule and corruption. I have the honor to be yours truly,

A. G. THURMAN.

Gen. Thomas Ewing addressed the assemblage after the reading of the Thurman letter. We make the following extract:

Jackson meant to accomplish by his contest with the national bank just the purpose of the memorable declaration of Jefferson: "Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

Now a half century has passed, and the people are confronted with the same question, greatly magnified in dimensions and importance. We have now a confederation of 2,000 United States banks, instead of one, with a capital of over $500,000,000 instead of $35,000,000, and with loans of nearly $1,000,000,000. They are the arms of a Briarean money-power, reaching every quarter of our land, and holding every business man and business interest in their grasp. Instead of being the handmaids of the Government, they are its rulers. The representative of the Treasury Department timidly crouches in a seat in their Clearing House while they insolently nullify the laws. From 1865 until 1876 they fastened on us a series of finance measures which have doubled the burdens and woes of the war; spawned hundreds of millionaires and millions of paupers, and broken more hearts than would pave Broadway from Central Park to the Battery. To complete the work of degradation and subjugation of the masses, the man under whose Presidency this infamous legislation was accomplished—the worshiper and worshiped of the millionaires—is to come back to us in 1880, anointed with the benedictions of every crowned head of Europe, to give us a strong and profligate Government, such as become the transition from a real to a sham republic.

Let us meet him, or whoever else may be nominated by his party, with an opposition composed of all citizens who want to preserve a Government for the people and by the people, and who can unite on a few fundamental propositions in opposition to the aggressions of the money power—the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and the prompt and absolute stoppage of all increase of the bonded debt for resumption purposes. Let us postpone further question about resumption until it shall have had its day of trial. The country has been forced through a sweat of blood to reach it; now let it give us back our stolen prosperity or be torn from the statute books. Postpone, too, the tariff—the mode of regulating the volume of the currency—and all other distracting questions not of instant and supreme importance. Let us settle them when, by a united and gigantic effort, we shall have broken the political scepter of the money power.

If there be Democrats who are devotees of bank money, who are hostile to unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar, and who would plunge the country yet deeper in bonded debt to fasten on it the slavery of gold prices and payment, let them go, and their desertion, emphasizing our sincerity, will draw to our ranks two where we lose one. If we should lose New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which I do not believe, we will gain Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. And even if, after having secured a united and homogeneous Democracy, devoted to great and lasting principles and measures, we should lose the first battle, it were far better than to win it by a false union of discordant elements on a deceitful platform.

Who shall our leader be? No man who expects to win the Presidency by a suit in chancery, or an electoral commission, or by money. Let us have a pure and brave man, on a plain and candid platform, and resolved that the result shall be ascertained and declared according to the immemorial usages of the Government, no matter what powers of force or fraud may attempt to defeat the verdict. It is to be a fight for political supremacy between manhood and money—between the people who bore the heat and burden of the war and an aristocracy which grew and fattened on their sacrifices. Let our leader be one who is with the people, heart and soul—who has a backbone—and who, if duly elected, will be the President.

Gov. Bishop responded to the toast, "Our Governor." In closing, he said:

We may well claim Ohio as a Democratic State. The instincts of her people are true to the principles of the party, and, if we will but drop all differences between ourselves, lay aside all selfish and interested aims, and work hard, and work all together, for the interest of the party, totally ignoring and disregarding all things else, Ohio will certainly cast her lot with the great Democratic party, and poll such a vote as will place a true, sterling, Andrew Jackson Democrat in the White House in 1880.

REPUBLICAN BULLDOZERS.

Another Interesting Contribution from Senator Thurman.

Senator Thurman has addressed the following letter to Mr. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation:

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

DEAR SIR: Again complying with the request of your committee for information, I have the honor to send you installment No. 3, to-wit:

1. An official certified copy from the office of the Secretary of State of Florida of the affidavit of James H. Paine, showing misconduct and violation of the law by Federal officials at the late elections in Duval county, that State.

2. A like-certified copy of the affidavit of James M. Whittaker relating to the same subject, and to intimidation of voters by armed Republicans.

3. A like-certified copy of an affidavit by S. C. Tucker, proving that at the late election at Precinct No. 12, Allachua county, the United States Supervisor of Elections, S. P. Gruelle, insisted that the ballots as they were cast should be numbered to correspond with the number of each voter's name that appeared on the registration-list, and that in compliance with his demand the larger part of the ballots were so numbered, and the secrecy of the ballot thus destroyed.

4. A like-certified affidavit of Robert M. Witherspoon, County Judge of Madison county, in said State, showing his illegal arrest and detention by the United States Commissioner and the Marshal in order to prevent the discharge of his duties as one of the Board of Canvassers at the late election in said county.

5. An affidavit of Edward S. Francis (colored), citizen of Duval county, Fla., and member of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, proving intimidation practiced in that State to prevent colored citizens from voting the Democratic ticket.

6. An affidavit of James C. Williamson (colored), a citizen of the same county, to the same effect.

7. A certificate of the Sheriff and County Judge of said county, and of the President of the City Council of Jacksonville, and of the City Clerk and City Marshal attesting the good character and standing of said Francis and Williamson.

8. A affidavit of John B. Marshall, of Madison county, Florida, showing misconduct on the part of the United States Deputy Marshals, and intimidation practiced by them at the last election in said county.

I have a number of letters from the North and West making specific charges of intimidation and bribery that it may be proper that I should lay before your committee, but I withhold them until the wishes of the writers in this respect can be ascertained. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

Beheaded at Prayers.

Hamlet refrained from killing his mother's husband while the latter was on his knees, but Mrs. John S. Caldwell, of South Byfield, Mass., had no such scruples when she decapitated her husband with an ax. Mr. Caldwell was kneeling at a chair offering his morning devotions, the only other person in the house being his sister-in-law, who was in the same devout posture, when Mrs. Caldwell stealthily entered the room, and, snatching up an ax, which her husband had brought into the room the night before, dealt him a blow on the back of his neck, which nearly severed his head from his body. Death was instantaneous, and the soul of the suppliant followed the half-uttered prayer to the other world. The terrible deed done, the woman went to a neighbor's house and told him to go over, as she had struck her husband and might have killed him. He had threatened, she said, to kill her. Mrs. Caldwell exhibited not the least sign of emotion, and talked unconcernedly about the dreadful thing she had done. Mr. Caldwell was an intelligent farmer of about 45 years, in easy circumstances, and both he and his wife were respectable members of the Orthodox church. For the past two years the wife had been partially deranged, so much so that her sister had been sent for to keep watch of her movements. There was nothing but happiness in the relations of husband and wife, and the woman's devilish deed is universally attributed to insanity, pure and simple.

A Fishhook.

Mrs. Smith, of this city, found a fishhook among her husband's papers, and determined to destroy it. So she resolved to burn the fishhook up, and for this purpose cast it into the stove. The next morning Mr. Smith, in digging out the "clinkers," found the fishhook in the ball of his thumb. After the surgeon had removed it, he put it into his vest pocket, with an idea of showing it to his acquaintances. He sauntered down street, when an expeditious colored woman swept by him, and was suddenly brought to with "a round turn." The hook had worked its way partly out of the pocket, and its point caught in the bodice of her dress. The situation grew momentarily interesting to the bad boys who infest the thoroughfare, and they hailed Smith's efforts to liberate himself from Liberian custody with hoots of delight. Finally the dusky female swung clear, and went dashing down the street. A policeman attempted her arrest, but was arrested himself by a fishhook in the hollow of his hand. The hook is now in the station-house, waiting to have something done with it. Any person desiring a permanent situation to take care of a fishhook should make immediate application to the proper authorities.—*New London (Ct.) Telegram.*

THE gold mines of Georgia are said to produce not less than $1,000,000 bullion per annum.

SPEECH OF HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

Delivered in the United States Senate, Jan. 7, 1879.

Mr. Voorhees—Mr. President, on the first day of the present session I had the honor to introduce a resolution in regard to the trade dollar, which I ask may now be taken up for the purpose of submitting a few remarks upon it.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Mr. Voorhees, Dec. 2, 1878:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and is *hereby*, instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar authorized by section 15 of the act of Congress approved February, 1873, a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for its recoinage into the standard dollar of 412½ grains.

Mr. Voorhees—Mr. President, among the many evils brought upon the industrial classes of this country by the bad financial legislation of the party in power, the silver coin, known as the trade dollar, is at this time peculiarly conspicuous, and will long be remembered. Its functions as money are fraudulent, and the people have a right to protection from its further abuses.

This real and vital objection to making the trade-dollar a legal tender and to recoining it into the lawful money of the country comes from that class which is interested in diminishing rather than increasing the volume of our currency. The money monopolists care not so much about the kind of money which is circulated; it is the amount which principally concerns them. The proposition, therefore, to add $35,000,000 to our lawful currency alarms their avarice and excites their envenomed hostility. Such an increase would make money plentier, the rate of interest lower; it would augment the value of property and labor, afford some relief to struggling debtors, and stimulate the prostrate business of the country. All this, however, is adverse to the interests of capital which is withdrawn from the channels of trade and is watching for investments at usurious rates of interest or in property at bankrupt prices.

From the holders of this kind of capital the toiling millions of the world need expect nothing but oppression. Hungry avarice never sleeps, and its stony heart never relents. The laboring masses of every description, and also all the merchants and traders engaged in active business, demand an amount of currency in circulation, whether it be of gold, silver or paper, which will measure the value of labor and property at fair and healthy rates, and not according to the standard of want and bankruptcy now prevailing. Money is the standard by which the value of every exchangeable commodity is measured. When the standard is shortened and contracted all values shrink in proportion, and the power of money over labor and the products of labor is correspondingly increased. A scarcity of money in circulation cheapens every acquisition of human toil, whether lands or houses, or the growth of the fields. It has at the present time reduced the price of the Western farmer's corn to from 18 to 25 cents per bushel, hauled and delivered; and the price of his hogs to from 2 to 2½ cents per pound. On the other hand the scarcity of money multiplies tenfold the burden of every debt, tightens the ligatures of every mortgage, and hastens the harvest of bankruptcy for speculators in ruined estates to reap.

The opposition, therefore, to legalizing the trade dollar, coming from the source it does, is not a matter of surprise. In fact, there is a deep-seated hostility to silver money of every kind coming from the same source and springing from the same motives. It is perfectly obvious that silver, as money, is not receiving fair play at the hands of the present administration and those who draw their inspiration from it. It will not be forgotten how faithfully the Secretary of the Treasury obeyed the behests and served the cause of those adhering to the gold basis. When the bill remonetizing silver was approved by the representatives of the people in both branches of Congress, Mr. Sherman staked his judgment against the measure by inducing the President to interpose his veto. Under these circumstances he cannot complain if he is suspected of aiming to vindicate the wisdom of the veto rather than of striving in good faith to make the law a success.

It is unfortunate that the execution of this great and popular law is in the hands of its most conspicuous and pronounced enemy, one who embodies in his policy all the fears and hostilities of the money monopolists against what they are pleased to term a silver-inflation. It happens, under a benign Providence, that the products of the silver mines of the United States are greater than all other countries in the world put together. It was the fear that the people would obtain too much money from this source which inspired the furious opposition to silver money a year ago, and which is now engaged in a conspiracy to practically demonetize it in defiance of law. Immediately upon the passage of the act restoring silver to coinage and circulation, a systematic effort was commenced by which to prepare the public mind for its failure. The leading newspaper organs in the great money-centers have, from that day to this, teemed in all their issues with dismal predictions, sneers and abuse aimed at the lawful silver currency of the Government. The hard specie dollar of the fathers has been denounced as a dishonest dollar and scandalized and slandered in the same terms and by the same tongues and pens which have labored so long to load the greenback dollar with disgrace.

That the Secretary of the Treasury has lent the influence of his great office to this flagitious conspiracy is proven by his answer to the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Beck] at the present session. He admits that he allowed the bondholder to dictate which kind of coin he would receive in payment of interest on his bonds, thus ignoring the right of the people to pay their coin obligations as well in silver as in gold. By this bad faith the Secretary has made himself a party to the unlawful scheme of driving silver away from the higher uses of money, and of dishonoring it in the face of the world. It is in his option, not the creditors' option, whether he will pay our coin debts in gold or in silver, and as the servant and agent of the American people it is his plain duty to use both for that purpose in proportion to the amount of each which he has under his control.

Encouraged, however, by his policy and believing that public opinion was prepared for more open and aggressive hostilities, the associated national banks of New York, in the fore part of November last, proclaimed their rebellion against the constituted authorities of the Government and avowed their purpose to nullify its laws. In this lawless and insolent movement I believe the national banks of Boston concurred, and that the rebellion is spread no further than that point for the present. Sir, it is difficult to determine which is the more astounding in this action of the banks, their brazen audacity or their dense ignorance of the true temper of the American people on this subject. I have their proclamation at hand. It is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and received by him without rebuke, if not with secret commendation. It is an elaborate argument against silver as money and an assertion of the right and duty of the banks to refuse to receive it as such. The following statements occur:

> Upon the banks greatly depend the introduction of these coins into commercial use. * * * They are at liberty to accept or to decline these deficient coins when offered them upon deposit, to refuse them as money in their commercial exchanges with each other, and to withhold their influence in fastening them upon the community, and it is their most obvious interest and duty to do so.

Among the rules laid down for the government of the banks of New York city after Jan. 1, 1879, are the following:

> 4. Decline silver dollars on deposit as money, but only receive them under special contract to withdraw the same in kind.
>
> 5. Prohibit payment of balances on the Clearing House in silver certificates or in silver dollars, excepting as subsidiary coins in small sums, say under $10.
>
> 6. Banks will hold the same attitude in respect to silver dollars that California banks have done respecting legal-tender-notes; that is, accept them only when legally compelled, and decline further commercial relations with the compelling party.

These are the details of the proposed nullification. A law of Congress, enacted by a two-thirds majority of both branches, is found by the associated banks of the cities of New York and of Boston to be obnoxious to their interests and prejudices, and they proceed at once to abrogate and defy its execution. The nullifiers of South Carolina failed in a somewhat similar undertaking in 1832, and upon a question of financial policy; but the money power of New York and Boston appears to have learned nothing from their fate.

In the rebellious proclamation to which I am calling attention the existence of Congress is graciously recognized in the following terms:

> It is confidently hoped that Congress, in view of the unexpected fluctuations of silver bullion since the law was passed, will reconsider and repeal it at an early day.

If, however, Congress should fail to be promptly overawed by the associated banks of New York, and their New England allies, and should refuse to register their haughty edict, they proceed to point out to the Secretary of the Treasury certain hostile measures for him to pursue against silver, in co-operation with their own conspiracy, by which they are entirely certain that within a year, at the most, the gold standard will be permanently restored, and the duty of Congress to again destroy silver money be made clear and unquestionable. But their overwhelming presumption does not stop at even this high pitch. Their scheme of nullification contemplates the control of the Legislature of New York, and the absolute demonetization of silver by that great State. I hold in my hand a bill already prepared and printed, which I am assured, on the highest authority, will be urged upon the approaching session of the New York Legislature by the associated banks.

If the Legislature of New York should join the associated banks in their conspiracy and rebellion, and should enact this bill into a law, it will present the question of a State attempting to nullify the authority of the Federal Government by interposing her own legislation on a subject of the deepest concern to the whole people. The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof; and Congress has exercised that power by declaring that the silver dollar of 412½ grains shall be a part of the lawful money of the Government, and that its legal-tender value shall be the same as a dollar of gold. Section 10 of article 1 of the constitution also declares that—

> No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

It is very plain, from this provision, that neither the State of New York, nor any other State, has the power to prevent silver coin from circulating as money among its citizens on equal terms with gold.

But even the attempt to do so is full of danger to the rights of the people, proves the wide-spread and deep-seated conspiracy against silver currency, and is a bold threat of defiance to the Federal authority which will not be patiently borne by an already-sensitive public opinion.

It is not my purpose, however, to detain the Senate at length on the present occasion. I desired to point out the evils of the trade-dollar currency and the propriety of making it lawful money; and in that connection also to disclose to the country the bad faith and the determined hostility which the standard legal-tender silver dollar is encountering at the hands of this administration and its supporters. If silver money is quoted as inferior in value to gold and greenbacks, it is because its enemies are powerful and active and have combined to dishonor it. If it has failed to reach the hands of the people as extensively as was expected, it must be remembered that its coinage and circulation depend very largely on the action of a Secretary of the Treasury who does not believe it ought to be coined or circulated at all.

In spite of all these adverse influences, however, I predict the ultimate triumph of the standard silver dollar. We are essentially a silver-producing country, and the intelligent American people will not consent to be deprived of the aid of this great agent of wealth in their struggles to regain commercial and business prosperity. We have just entered upon the cruel experiment of a forced resumption of specie payments. We have just passed the 1st of January, 1879, leaving behind us five years of such bankruptcy and business ruin as never before darkened the lives of the American people. An appalling penalty has been paid in order to be able to proclaim even the theory of specie resumption. Nothing has ever appeared to my mind a greater crime against the welfare and happiness of the people than the law enforcing a resumption of specie payments.

I think I may say without presumption that I have labored as hard for its repeal as any other Senator, but the protracted struggles of the last session, and the repeated test votes on that subject, have demonstrated beyond question that a majority of this body, as at present constituted, is inflexibly determined that the harsh and destructive experiment of coercive resumption shall be tried. The advocates of this policy feel a still further security, for the present at least, in the fact that the Executive stands ready with his veto against the repeal of the Resumption act, and that a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress cannot be obtained to pass a bill for that purpose over his objections. I earnestly hope and fondly believe that at no distant day the will of the people will be more faithfully reflected both in this body and in the Executive Department of the Government.

Sir, in my judgment, the results to flow from the so-called specie resumption provided for in the act of January, 1875, will be full of disasters and hardships to the business and labor of the country. In making preparation for it too much evil has been done for any good to follow. Our coin interest-bearing debt has been largely increased from year to year, and our non-interest-bearing currency, the staunch and reliable greenback, so much needed in the hands of the people, has been contracted and destroyed.

The policy of resumption has been to increase the burdens of debt to the present and future generations, while depriving them of the means of saving themselves from general bankruptcy. More than $2,000,000,000 of private, individual debts, based upon the highest considerations of value and of honor, have been wiped out by the bankrupt sponge, and thus repudiated under the pressure of this destructive policy during the last five years. I submit that the stigma of repudiation ought to be affixed to those who have caused widespread and general repudiation rather than to those who have at all times insisted on the strict fulfillment of every contract and obligation entered into by the Government with its own citizens as well as with all others.

In the meantime, however, the people whom I have the honor in part to represent, in order to enable them to meet the evils which are at present inevitable, with as little distress as possible, demand that resumption, whether a success or a failure, shall not rest on gold alone. They demand that all the resources of both the precious metals shall be brought to their assistance at this hard and trying period, and that if we are forced to have what is styled a specie basis it shall be as broad, as comprehensive, and as strong as the unlimited coinage of silver, as well as of gold, can make it. They make these demands in order that the volume of currency, supposed to rest on this basis, may be a full and ample one, equal to the wants of an active business throughout the country.

Nor is this in any sense a mere party issue. The producing classes of all parties and those engaged in the pursuits of trade think substantially alike upon it. It is in their behalf, whatever their party ties, that I have plead heretofore and plead now for financial reform, justice, relief, and honesty; and in their behalf I shall continue to struggle for these great ends as long as I take part in public affairs. Our financial system is the work of the Republican party, the result of nearly seventeen years of strictly partisan legislation, and to the leaders of that party, not to me, belongs its defense, if indeed any defense can ever be made for so much injustice and oppression inflicted on a long-suffering people.

Bayard Taylor's Real Name.

That Mr. Taylor's name was "James Bayard Taylor" was a statement printed in divers newspapers last spring. Mr. Taylor corrected it in a letter which has just been printed for the first time in the Wilmington *Commercial.* "I was named by my parents," he said, "simply 'Bayard,' after James A. Bayard, the grandfather of your Senator. As a boy of 16 or 17, I sometimes attached 'J.' (never James) to my name, foolishly thinking it would look better. When my first volume of poems came out, Rufus Griswold, my literary friend, put 'James Bayard Taylor' on the title page, and the small private edition was printed before I could correct it. The matter was an annoyance to me then, and has been ever since. I felt bound to retain the 'J.,' however, until I was 21 and became legally responsible for my signature. Then I dropped it instantly, and have never since used anything else than my original and only true name."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.—SENATE.—The Senate organized by resolution, declaring the following as the Senate's choice of officers: Daniel D. Dale (Democrat), Secretary; Charles W. Ward (National), Assistant Secretary; and Richard Hutcheson (Democrat), Doorkeeper. The Lieutenant Governor's vote was required to pass the resolution. Of three National Senators, Major voted with the Democrats, and Poindexter and Davis with the Republicans.... Bills were introduced fixing the rate of interest at 6 per cent.; making grave-robbery a felony instead of a misdemeanor; providing for a new system of keeping public accounts; for the abolition of the Superior Court in Wayne County; and for providing medical colleges with subjects for dissection.

HOUSE.—The House organized by electing Henry S. Cauthorne (Democrat), as Speaker; Webster Dixon (Democrat), Clerk; D. B. Wilson (Democrat), Doorkeeper.... A bill was introduced to fix the number of jurors at six instead of twelve.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.—SENATE.—The Senate refused to ask the Attorney General for his opinion as to whether the sessions of the Legislature should or not extend over sixty-one working days.... Most of the session was occupied in discussing the resolution to provide Senators with the statutes, which was finally adopted.... After the Governor read his message, the contest of J. W. Lansberry for the seat of Senator Smith, of Delaware and Madison, was referred to the regular Committee on Elections. A motion to refer to a special committee was lost—30 to 18.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To abolish the office of Assessor in townships; for $1,000 homestead instead of $300; several to regulate the rate of interest, and one to apportion the State for Legislative and Congressional purposes.... When the Governor's message was read, a member attempted to have Washington's farewell address printed in connection with it, but, after an hour's humorous discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced as follows: Providing for introduction as evidence of patents issued by the Governor on swamp lands; regulating the government of State prisons; providing for liability of married women on their contracts as merchants, and liens on their real estate for improvements; providing for loan of school fund at 6 per cent.; authorizing guardians to settle estates of deceased wards; to provide for voluntary assignments; to divide the State into Congressional districts; for regulation of fees and salaries of county officers; authorizing cities to charge a fee for the sale of liquor; to regulate the practice of medicine, and providing for the appointment of examiners in each county; authorizing the establishment of county workhouses, and authorizing the employment of prisoners on public highways.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:—Abolishing the office of County Superintendent; changing highways; apportioning the State; enabling Clinton county to hold certain lands bought at Sheriff's sale; creating new judicial circuit; declaring agreement to pay attorneys' fees in notes void; regulating the annexation of contiguous territory to towns and cities; amending the law creating the Board of County Commissioners; regulating the issuing of orders on County Treasurers; codifying all laws relating to highway, road taxes, etc.... The contested election cases from the counties of Miami, Monroe and Blackford were referred to the Committee on Elections.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—The Governor's message was considered in committee of the whole, and appropriately referred.... Bills were introduced: Defining libel and describing the punishment therefor; allowing Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint clerks; organizing an asylum for feeble-minded children; regulating the working of coal mines; allowing aliens to acquire property by devise or descent; amending various sections of the code; to secure more efficient work and material in the execution of contracts for public improvements; abolishing the office of City Assessor; establishing Probate Courts; repealing the Savings Bank law; concerning the liabilities of married women; to suppress tippling-houses; reducing salaries of Circuit Judges to $1,500; to prevent grave-robbing; to prevent the clouding of titles to land. ....The special order being the consideration of constitutional amendments, they were read a first time and a further consideration postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The Auditor of the State was required to report the expenses of benevolent institutions for the past four years....A joint resolution was adopted instructing Indiana members of Congress to vote for a bill to put certain drugs on the free list....Bills were introduced: To tax the property of telegraph companies; creating a board of pardons; regulating appeals to the Supreme Court; defining contempts of court; limiting time of action against sureties to three years; giving county boards power to grant the privilege of carrying concealed weapons; regulating inquests of insanity; regulating the sale of bonds of cities and towns for the purpose of building school-houses; rendering any resident of a city or incorporated town eligible to the office of Township Trustee; providing for the election of three Special Judges; regulating contested elections; regulating the election of officers of the benevolent institutions; establishing judicial circuits and abolishing the office of County Commissioners; defining the duties of Coroner, and giving married women the same rights as unmarried women in certain cases.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The standing committees of the Senate are as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Bailey, Wilson, Viehe, Hellman, Burrell, Taylor and Coffey.

On Finance—Messrs. Winterbotham, Straight, Urmston, Cadwallader, Kramer Davis and Woollen.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Reeve, Harris, Viehe, Grubbs, Burrell, Comstock and Kent.

On Organization of Courts—Messrs. Viehe, Grubbs, Coffey, Langdon, Menzies, Wilson and Wood.

On Education—Messrs. Sarnighausen, Langdon, Woollen, Olds, Tarlton, Treat and Fowler.

On Corporations—Messrs. Kent, Moore, Hefron, Langdon, Menzies, Dice and Wood.

On Roads—Messrs. Peterson, Weir, Donham, Majors, Taylor, Tarlton and Trusler.

On Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions—Messrs. Fowler, Cadwallader, Woollen, Shirk, Viehe, Straight and Tarlton.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Tarlton, Majors, Peterson, Weir, Hart, Poindexter and Davis.

On Banks—Messrs. Leeper, Cadwallader, Burrell, Hellman, Coffey, Davenport and Reeve.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Foster, Mercer, Reiley, Garrigus, Traylor, Shaffer and Briscoe.

On Public Buildings and Library—Messrs. Woollen, Straight, Leeper, Kahlo, Menzies, Garrigus and Tarlton.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Hefron, Kahlo, Foster, Davenport, Briscoe, Shaffer and Bens.

On Canals, Internal Improvements and Swamp Lands—Messrs. Davis, Garrigus, Reeve, Langdon, Kent and Trusler.

On Fees and Salaries—Messrs. Briscoe, Smith, Sarnighausen, Dice, Reeve, Hagan and Urmston.

On Claims and Expenditures—Messrs. Russell, Wilson, Kramer, Davis, Hart, Poindexter and Hefron.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Traylor, Moore, Menzies, Olds, Foster, Shaffer and Urmston.

On Phraseology, Arrangement, Enrollment of Bills, and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Coffey, Dice, Viehe, Moore, Foster, Grubbs and Reeve.

On Federal Relations, Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State—Messrs. Donham, Mercer, Winterbotham, Shirk, Sarnighausen, Weir and Menzies.

On Temperance—Messrs. Urmston, Treat, Traylor, Harris, Peterson, Hagan and Bens.

On County and Township Business—Messrs. Kramer, Olds, Traylor, Hagan, Donham, Taylor and Peterson.

On Immigration and Statistics—Messrs. Hart, Treat, Sarnighausen, Comstock, Leeper, Wilson and Fowler.

On Insurance—Messrs. Menzies, Davenport, Hefron, Trusler, Comstock, Wood and Wooden.

On Railroads—Messrs. Wood, Harris, Fowler, Smith, Kahlo, Leeper and Reiley.

On Mines, Mining and Manufactures—Messrs. Bens, Poindexter, Kent, Davenport, Hart, Hellman and Winterbotham.

The Lieutenant Governor also announced the following joint standing committees on the part of the Senate:

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Coffee, Grubbs and Viehe.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Woollen, Streight and Leeper.

On State Library—Messrs. Menzies, Moore and Kahlo.

On Canal Fund—Messrs. Davis, Langdon and Reeve.

On Claims—Messrs. Burrell, Wilson and Hefron.

The House committees consist of the following gentlemen:

On Elections—Messrs. Lehman, Humphreys, Dailey, Caldwell, Gordon, Campbell and Carter.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Humphreys, Willard, Osborne of Elkhart, Caldwell, March, Gordon and Overmyer.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Osborne of Elkhart, Shanks, Thompson, Works, Miers, Taylor of Daviess, Gordon, Saint, Briggs, Sleeth and March.

On Organization of Courts of Justice—Messrs. Briggs, Taylor of Warr R. Dailey, Nave, March, Herod and Overmyer.

On Banks—Messrs. Kester, Shutt, Reichelderfer, Copeland, Arnold of Wabash, Schwitzer and Osborne of Vermillion.

On Education—Messrs. Miers, Van Valzah, Cunningham, Baker, Fancher, Reed and Hopkins.

On Affairs of the Prisons—Messrs. Tulley, [illegible], Taylor of Daviess, Caldwell, Shanck, Thornburg and Copeland.

On Swamp Lands—Messrs. Conley, Perry, Benson, Barker, Brown of Jasper, Davis and Skinner.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Reichelderfer, [illegible], Merrick, Works, Van Pelt, Van Valzah and [illegible].

On Claims—Messrs. Shutt, Allen, Nave, Carey, Handy, Donnell and Wimmer.

On Trust Funds—Messrs. Fledder, Shanck, Blockley, Drover, Golden, Arnold of Grant, and Conneway.

On Fees and Salaries—Messrs. Willard, Miers, Hosmer, Ginz, Rodman, Robeson and Thayer.

On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Dailey, Hosmer, Alden, Bearss, Galbraith, Brown of Steuben and Hess.

On Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State—Messrs. Edwins, Drake, Shields, Hubbard, Thompson, Stevens, and Taylor of Lagrange.

On Railroads—Messrs. Van Valzah, Compton, Robinson, Dalton, Overmyer, Thayer and Hosmer.

On Manufactures and Commerce—Messrs. Schwitzer, Huthsteiner, Alden, Barker, Owen, Rodman and Vawter.

On County and Township Business—Messrs. Baker, Huthsteiner, Garoutte, Stucker, Hartland, Watson and Owen.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Davidson, Connor, Ginz, Reed, Blockley, Handy and Johnson.

On Benevolent Institutions—Messrs. Thompson, Scholl, Davidson, Briggs, Herod, Kirkpatrick and Sleeth.

On Temperance—Messrs. Faulkner, Shields, Lindley, Van Pelt, Arnold of Grant, Shanck and Hubbard.

On Mileage and Accounts—Messrs. Handy, Hart, Snoddy, Bryant, Rooker, Compton and Kelly.

On Corporations—Messrs. Taylor of Daviess, Van Valzah, Thompson, Allen, Hess, Robinson and Hartland.

On Canals—Messrs. Fledder, Drover, Hart, Galbraith, Robeson, Arnold of Wabash, and Campbell.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Shields, Shutt, Ginz, Hart, Wimmer, Carey and Donnell.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Taylor of Warrick, Cunningham, Mitchell, Shanck, Connor, Davis and Snoddy.

On Affairs of City of Indianapolis—Messrs. English, Edwins, Van Pelt, Allen, Robinson, Lindley and Stevens.

On Cities and Towns—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Lehman, Golden, Galbraith, Herod and Hopkins.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Scholl, Nave, Confer, Tully, Fancher, Vawter and Thornburg.

On Roads—Messrs. Stucker, Faulkner, Blockley, Handy, Rooker, Skinner and Arnold of Wabash.

On Statistics and Emigration—Messrs. Bryant, Scholl, Connor, Confer, Drake, Taylor of Lagrange and Vawter.

On Printing—Messrs. Garoutte, Reichelderfer, Davidson, Schwitzer, Carter, Conneway and Snoddy.

On Insurance Companies—Messrs. Huthsteiner, Dalton, Faulkner, Osborne of Elkhart, Herod, Thayer and Watson.

On Reformatory Institutions—Messrs. Saint, Davidson, Shanck, Perry, Osborne of Vermillion, Brown of Steuben, and Copeland.

On Drains and Dikes—Messrs. Barker, Schwitzer, Ginz, Rooker, Lindley, Brown of Jasper, and Fancher.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Compton, Huthsteiner, Messick, Nave, Taylor of Daviess, Robinson and Kelly.

On Apportionment and Redistricting the State for Senatorial and Representative Purposes in the General Assembly, and Redistricting the State for Congressional Purposes—Messrs. Caldwell, Davidson, Taylor of Daviess, Mitchell, Drake, Watson, March, Kelly, Brown of Jasper, Kirkpatrick, Shanks, Osborne of Elkhart, and English.

Joint standing committees on the part of the House of Representatives:

On Public Library—Messrs. Brown of Jasper English and Dalton.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Dalton, Compton, and Herod.

On Canal Fund—Messrs. Drake, Kester and Bearss.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Works, Overmyer, Dalton and Cunningham.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—A communication was received from the Governor recommending the establishment of a State Board of Health, and indorsing the report of the State Health Commission....The proposed constitutional amendments were read a second time, and made a special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow. They strike out the word "white" where it occurs; compel voters to live thirty days in a precinct before election, and in the township sixty; allow the passage of a Fee and Salary bill, according to the population of counties; put State elections in November instead of October; and restrict county taxation to 2 per centum.... The bill authorizing the appointment of separate clerks for the House and Senate Judiciary Committees was passed; also the House joint resolution to instruct our Representatives in Congress so vote for a bill to place certain medicines on the free list....Bills were introduced: repealing the act for organization of water-works companies; authorizing the organization of water-works companies; repealing the railroad aid law; requiring a mortgage to constitute a lien on real estate conveyed, and providing for appointment of school examiners....Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Beardsley were adopted.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Rights and Privileges were directed to prepare a bill establishing Probate Courts....Bills were introduced: To make the wife the head of the house when the husband is insane or unable to transact business; permitting married women to make contracts; changing the time when lien for city taxes takes effect; regulating the sale of liquor, and regulating the listing of property for taxation....The bill appropriating money to defray the expenses of the General Assembly was passed....Judge Osborn introduced a resolution instructing committees to strike the emergency clause from all bills. The consideration was postponed for the present....The remainder of the session was taken up by reading bills a second time and referring them to committees.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.—SENATE.—The proposed constitutional amendments were adopted. They amend the constitution in substance as follows: Providing for a registration law; striking out the provision denying negroes the right of suffrage; fixing the time of holding all general elections in November, and providing a special election for Judges; to strike the word "white" from the constitution; grading fees and salaries according to population; vesting the judicial power of the State in the Supreme Court, Circuit Court, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish; fixing the number of Supreme Judges at not less than five nor more than seven; limiting the indebtedness of municipal corporations to 2 per cent. of the value of its taxable property; limiting the length of regular sessions of the General Assembly to 121 days and special sessions to sixty days, and prohibiting the increase of salaries of members at a session at which a bill for such increase may be passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have the salaries of Federal officers reduced....A committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of codifying the criminal statutes.....The Committee on Education was directed to inquire if any children were deprived of school privileges on account of color....Bills were introduced: To abolish the office of Township Assessor; to protect wages of married women; to prevent the collection of toll on Sunday; relating to the relocation of county seats; enabling sureties of notes to file cross-complaints; appropriating $82,281.31 to pay Morgan-raid claims....Communications from the Governor in reference to the disposition of the Morgan-raid claims on file in his office, and concerning the transfer of the State's interest in the national cemetery at Antietam to the General Government, were read....A resolution approving Secretary Sherman's resumption policy was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations without debate.

BATTLEFORD, where the mercury indicated the polar temperature of 60 deg. below zero, is the capital of the British northwest territory, and is located not far from the confluence of the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river. Many immigrants have been settling in the region around Battleford who may possibly be somewhat discouraged by the arctic weather.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 23, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Hon. S. S. Shutt is stopping at the Grand Hotel during the session of the legislature.

Hon. S. S. Shutt has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to prevent minors from attending saloons.

Senator Voorhees is urging the passage of the Tobacco Bill, which provides for the reduction of the tax to sixteen cents per pound.

General rejoicing all over the State over the election of Senator D W. Voorhees to the United States Senate for the long and short term.

A joint resolution is now pending in the Ohio legislature, providing for a change in the state constitution to allow a change in the time of holding the state election.

At the Senatorial caucus held by the Republican members of the Illinois legislature, John A. Logan was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood: Logan, 80; Oglesby, 26.

The following named persons were elected to the United States Senate this week. J. Donald Cameron, Rep., Penn. John A. Logan, Rep., Ill.; Gen. James Shields, Dem., for the short term, and Col. George G. Vest, Dem., for the long term, from Missouri; Gen. Seb. Vance, North Carolina; Orvill H. Platt, Connecticut; Roscoe Conkling, New York.

The DeKalb Democracy have utterly failed to develop a candidate for State Prison Director.—Waterloo Press.

Noble county has three or four that we can just as well loan to our neighboring county as not. One of them at least is of no earthly use to any community.—Kendallville Standard.

Not any, thank you; DeKalb county Democrats will not be backward in asking for positions when they think the proper time has come.

In answer to the question, "Are you for Grant in 1880?" The LaGrange Standard, (republican) says: "No, not as things stand now. While we have great respect for his deeds of valor and wisdom in past administration, we prefer he should follow the precedent of the father of his country, and let two terms suffice. The republican party has a number of excellent men for the place. Any honest, able and true republican will suit us. We class Grant among that number, but we could name several others whom we would prefer."

Some people, ignorant of what good editing is, imagine the getting up of selected matter to be the easiest work in the world to do, whereas it is the nicest work that is done on a paper. If they find the editor with scissors in his hand, they are sure to say, "Eh! that's the way you get up original matter, eh?" accompanying their new and witty questions with an idiotic wink or smile. The facts are, that the interest, the morality, the variety and usefulness of, a paper depends, in no small degree, upon its selected matter, and few men are capable of the position who would not themselves be able to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable selected matter, because he knows that one mind cannot make so good a paper as five or six.

—QUERIES—If our Judge's health is so poor that he can not get into the court room until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and then, can only sit on the bench five or six hours per day, would it not be right for his physician to advise him to cease "playing cards" just for the fun of the thing, after ten o'clock and not to continue such fun until 12 and 3 o'clock at night? If he must play cards for fun ought he not to resign his judgeship for the good of the people? Will his apologist—the COURIER please answer? *—Auburn Republican.

If Mr. * knows all about the Judge's health, and knows just how long he plays cards, and what he does when he don't play cards, it must be that he is an associate and is trying to give the Judge away, or else the Judge failed to "stand treat" and * wants revenge, one or the other, probably the latter. The COURIER, APOLOGISES for no person but will defend those who deserve defense.

The Shreveport, (La) Times, gives the following account of the accident to the actress, Louise Pomeroy, which occurred recently on a southern railroad. "The coach was thrown violently over, when Miss Louise Pomeroy was precipitated across it and thrown through the window on the opposite side from where she was at the time sitting, or rather reclining. The coach was prevented from turning completely over by the bank against which the top of the coach rested. Miss Pomeroy's body was entirely out of the car in this position, with her head and face striking against the side of the embankment, she was dragged fifty or sixty feet. Her escape from instant death was almost miraculous. If it had not been for the embankment the coach would have crushed her, and if it had not been that she remained suspended from the window the wheels would almost certainly have run over her. As it is she received serious injury. Her head, throat and lip were cut by the glass, and one of her eyes is badly bruised. She also complains of a pain in the chest. Dr. Ford, who was called in, does not regard her injuries at all vital in themselves, but should pneumonia supervene the consequences would be serious."

DAN'S DAY.

Mr. Voorhees Elected to the Senate for Both Terms.

HE RECEIVES 26 VOTES IN THE SENATE AND 57 IN THE HOUSE.

The Result Hailed With Delight—The Jubilee at the Bates House Last Evening.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The election of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees as United States senator, to complete the unexpired term of and as successor to the late Senator Morton, was the most important event that occurred in this city yesterday. Hundreds of politicians and friends of the "Tall Sycamore" came from all parts of the State to join in the jubilee incident to the momentous occasion, and when the Senate and House of Representatives were called to order at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, there was scarcely an inch of standing room in either hall that was not occupied, and scores of people were disappointed in not being able to obtain admission. The progress of the vote was watched with almost breathless interest in each House. The result and the incidental proceedings are given in full in the regular report, which will be found on the third page of this morning's Sentinel but the enthusiasm awakened by the success of Mr. Voorhees can hardly be described. The announcement of the result in both Houses was received with earnest and prolonged applause. As will be seen by reference to the legislative report, Mr. Voorhees received 26 votes in the Senate and 57 in the House, or 83 in all, the majority of the Nationals giving him their support. Major Gordon, the Representative from this county, rose to the courage of his convictions and declined to vote for Orth, casting his ballot for Gen. Shackelford. The triumph of Mr. Voorhees was hailed by local and visiting Democrats with demonstrations of approval and delight.

THE JUBILEE AT THE BATES HOUSE

As soon as the result was ascertained the Hon. John Lamb of Terre Haute, rushed to the telegraph office and forwarded the following dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1879

Hon D. W. Voorhees, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

You have just been elected United States senator for both terms, by the concurrent vote of both houses.

You received 26 votes in the Senate and 57 in the House.

Governor Hendricks joins me in sending a hearty congratulation.

JOHN LAMB.

Last evening Mr. Lamb and various other members of the Terre Haute delegation entertained the Democracy at rooms 11 and 12 Bates House, where a general good time was had until near midnight. The following answer to Mr. Lamb's dispatch was received during the evening and was read to the assembled friends of Senator Voorhees:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1879.

Hon. John Lamb, Bates House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Yours received.... The result exceeds my most sanguine expectation, and fills my heart with feelings of the profoundest gratitude to the people of Indiana, and to the faithful representatives of the people. I will labor to justify their great and generous confidence by increasing devotion to their interests and to the true vindication of the true principles of Democracy.

D. W. VOORHEES.

The reading of the dispatch was received with cheers. Brief, happy, pointed and jubilant speeches were made by Hon. Franklin Landers, Judge Turpie, Hon. Cyrus McNutt, Representative Faulkner of Ripley County, Hon. Charles Jewett of Scott County, Hon. John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, Secretary-of-State Shanklin and others. At the conclusion of the speaking three cheers were given for Senator Voorhees, and repeated again and again. The rooms were thronged by members of the Legislature and prominent Democrats throughout the evening, and the utmost good feeling prevailed over the glorious triumph of the popular will.

At noon to day Captain Fred. Fant will fire a salute of 83 guns at the State House yard, in honor of the votes given Mr. Voorhees, which will be a fitting conclusion to the general glorification

We are now about entering a golden age. For eighteen years we have been in the wilderness of "paper promises." With this golden age we are to have an immediate revival of business. All over the land manufactories that have been closed for years are at once to be opened to the laborer. The mills, shops, foundries and other establishments are again to give employment to the thousands who have been idle for years. The industrious people are soon to have employment, and peace, plenty and gladness are to fill the land. At least, we are told so by the organs of the Money Power. We sincerely hope this picture of good times will be realized, but we fear these promises are but delusions. The men who are to-day controlling both parties in the United States were but boys of ten and twelve years of age when the banks suspended specie payments in 1861, and the banks have only resumed this month. They have been in a state of suspension for eighteen long years. We want the readers of the Enquirer to be well informed on all subjects concerning their interest, and we, therefore, take this opportunity of showing them how often the banks of this country have suspended specie payments in fifty-two years, and they will thus be enabled to judge for themselves how long the golden period that we are now entering will last. The banks of the United States—banks of issue—have been compelled to suspend specie payments at various times since the beginning of the century, viz.:

In............1809 In............1837
In............1814 In............1841
In............1819 In............1857
In............1825 In............1861
In............1834

Making nine suspensions of specie payments in fifty-two years, and at each time they brought ruin and desolation on thousands upon thousands of the people of this country; and yet, with all the calamities they brought upon the people, their explosions cost the people less than if they had continued to exist. The best banks are the ones that break. As General Sheridan said. "The good Indian is the dead Indian."

—Cincinnati Enquirer

The Asiatic Plague.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

During the war the people of the North were shocked and horrified beyond expression, almost paralyzed, indeed, by a rumor wafted upon the wings of the Southern wind. This rumor was to the effect that a proposition had been made in the Southern Confederacy to disseminate disease throughout the North by the distribution of a large quantity of clothing infected with yellow fever. This rumor, happily, proved to be but the creation of a disordered fancy, but it served to arouse the indignation of the civilized world, and all Christendom held up its hands in holy horror that men could be so vile. Language was scarcely strong enough to denounce in terms sufficiently scathing the wretch so base as to conceive so heartless revenge upon a people with whom his people were yet at war. At the most, if the alleged diabolical plan had been carried to a successful execution, it could only have cost a few hundreds, mayhap thousands, of lives, and desolated as many hearthstones.

For twenty-five years the people of this country have witnessed, calmly and unmoved, the in-pour through the Golden Gate of a plague in comparison with which yellow fever is a blessing. It is a pestilence which carries in its train not only rapid physical decay and degradation, but moral disease and death. It has already converted California—the fairest of all the sisterhood of States—into the land of the Hoodlum and the Slough of Despond for the laboring people. It has desolated the homes of thousands of able and willing working men, and driven them into crime and poverty, into the Penitentiary or the Poor-houses. It has stolen their labor, robbed their pockets, plundered their households, destroyed their happiness, and is starving their wives and slaying their children. It has infected and depreciated property wherever it has made its appearance, rendering it unfit for human habitation. It has blighted towns and cities, made fields desolate, families homeless, barred progress, blasted prosperity, and the good name and fair fame of the sunny land of the West is mangled and disgraced. It has contaminated the youth, corrupted the old, poisoned all the sources of physical and moral health, and polluted the glorious atmosphere of the Pacific Coast. Under its blighting influence California is fast becoming in fact if not in name, a lesser Asia, with its deadly lethargy and its damnable slavery. It is a locomotive pestilence, against which ordinary quarantine restrictions are of no avail. It is attended by filth and famine, poverty and rags, want and woe, crime and despair. Lift the roof off the horrible hovels in which it makes its congenial home, and humanity would fain hide its eyes from the seething, festering mass of unutterable corruption which wriggles and writhes beneath.

The black pall of this Asiatic pestilence already hangs over half the homes of the otherwise happy, and prosperous people of the Pacific Coast. The gloomy shadow, portentous of coming evil, is slowly but surely advancing eastward. It has crossed the Sierra Nevadas, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and is steadily creeping across the great plains of the West. Ere many years, unless checked by an effective Congressional quarantine, it will hover like the black wing of death over the devoted homes of the beautiful Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Wherever that shadow falls perpetual night ensues, and all things bright and lovely wither and die. It is a blacker night than that of death, for this darkness never lifts, no ray of light can struggle through, there is no rift in the cloud of gloom which envelopes all the living in its funereal folds. Will Congress and the people be warned and wise in time?

We heartily endorse the following from the Wabash Courier, in reference to the English apportionment bill. "The bills apportioning the state for legislative purposes seem to be based upon something like justice. If the State voted as in 1878 and all the Senators were to be elected the Senate would be likely to stand thirty Democrats to twenty republicans. On the basis of the last vote the House would contain sixty democrats to forty republicans. This would seem entirely fair in that the State is Democratic by 14,000 majority. But we unhesitatingly pronounce the English Congressional apportionment a gerrymander which lacks but little of being as wicked as that engineered through the Legislature by the late Senator Morton. The State is democratic by a large majority and a majority of the Congressmen should be Democrats. * * * * In the late campaign the Democratic press and speakers denounced with hot indignation the infamy of the present apportionment and promised the people that the wrong would be righted if the Democrats secured control of the Legislature. That control was secured, and these promises were not ineffective agents in bringing about the good result. And now shall the Democrats be so forgetful of their pledges as to enact a bill of this character? Let us hope not. It is by no means so great an outrage as the present apportionment, but yet is not founded upon exact justice and should not receive the sanction of the Democratic members of the Legislature. * * * * Perfidy, though it may give a present advantage, will in the end work out the ruin of the party. Nothing tended more to destroy the supremacy of the Republican party in Indiana than the infamous gerrymander saddled upon the State by Morton. Let the Democrats of the Legislature remember this; they can draw wisdom, if they will, from the downfall of the Republican party. But if they wish to sign the death warrant of the Democracy in Indiana, let them give their sanction to the English gerrymander. The Courier is desirous that the Democrats shall have every advantage which their 14,000 majority warrants, but not one jot or tittle more." It is a question whether the English apportionment bills originated in the mind of W. E. English. It is generally understood that the Indianapolis politicians all took a hand in the business, with a view to the accommodation of the congressional aspirants of Marion county, and other favorites formerly from the eastern section of the state. A little plain talk by the Democratic press of the rural districts, is in order just now.

John Carter, the Kosciusko county greenbacker, has commenced a second suit for damages, against Gen. Reub. Williams of the Indianan and several other gentleman of that county. It appears that Messrs. J. A. Piper, Wm. Thompson, Isaac Powell, J. W. Crabb and Denison Rapp, were induced by Carter to subscribe and pay for the ADVOCATE a greenback paper published in New York, which paper proved to be a fraud. These gentlemen signed a communication which was published in the Indianian, charging Carter with swindling them out of their money. That is the ground upon which the present suit for damages is based. The suit no doubt will terminate as nine out of ten of such suits do—in a verdict in favor of the defendants; yet the trouble and vexation incident to such proceedings over balance the worthless character of the plaintiff, and would seem to authorize a publisher to continue in the work of writing up the rotten transactions of that class of irresponsible dead beats whenever opportunity offers. Gen. Williams has the ability to take his own part, and we predict a lime-kiln temperature for Carter during the time he remains within range of the Indianian.

Jayhawker says W. E. English, of the Indiana House of Representatives, has introduced a bill to license the standing of horses and jacks. It may be that he has some ability in that line; if he has, it would be well enough for him to display it to a better advantage than he has his ability to form congressional districts. We advise him to look well to his jack bill, and have it so constituted as to meet his own wants as he will certainly be written down an ass if he urges the passage of his pet scheme to gerrymander the state in the interest of one or two congressional aspirants.

—MR. EDITOR:—Please give this room in your paper, I noticed a communication from Butler which I think needs a little explanation. In the first place the statement is true, but now why was the change made. It was made for two good reasons, the first is, because the trustee thought they having a large school, needed an old and experienced teacher. Second, to give Mr. McOscar a small school for his first. Now for law, the law says that school meetings are not authorized to designate or employ teachers. I think it would be well for the communicant to go around and explain the meaning of the law. As regards the former trustees, the first, Mr. Sewell, according to the record, hired 36 teachers, and only 12 on conditions, except the law. Mr. Ash hired 40 and only 23 conditionally. Those conditions were to quit the school when the daily attendance was less than ten unless sickness prevents. If such a contract is needed why does not our law makers so make it. I would not like to be a teacher if the parents could turn me out just because I am not good looking. The law says a teacher can be dismissed for incompetency, immorality, cruelty or general neglect. If those are not grounds sufficient, please send the communicant to Indianapolis to help make improvements in the law. Furthermore the communicant told in the trustees house that he had nothing against Mr. Thurstin, only the complaint of his neighbors and he went with them. Mr. J. Rohrbaugh told the trustee the same thing. Now I never kept my children out of school to please my neighbors, although I like to please. Further, it appears up to this time Mr. Thurstin was not so repugnant, when he would go there and teach their children at Sunday school. The trustee desires all, where they can, to choose their own teacher. More anon. *

Newville.

—Mr. Byron Woodcox is lying dangerously ill, is not expected to recover.

—Mr. Arrants is lying dangerously ill, and as he is a very old man it is not likely that he will recover.

—We are going to have another store in Newville in a few days. Mr. G. H. Munn and J. W. Miller, in the brick, once occupied by Mood & Rodarmer, and since by G. H. Munn.

—The ice harvest has stopped for a few days. We thought that Hicksville would remove the St. Joe river over there, but perhaps the saloons got scarce of funds since resumption took place and had to stop to recuperate.

ALPHA.

JANUARY 2nd,

MESSRS.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Commence their Annual

Clearing Out Sale!

For the purpose of Reducing stock previous to inventory on February first. In every Department we have Great Reductions in price, and shoppers who appreciate Live Bargains, can find them.

Carpets, Curtains,
Upholstery Goods,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Fine Furs,
Linen Goods,
Flannels, Blankets,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Fancy Goods, Notions.

Special Low Prices will be made on all kinds of Domestic Cotton Goods during this Great Sale.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort-Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 12½ cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Japan 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 9c, Coffee C 8c, Yellow 6½c, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c., Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., strictly shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c. Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12½c. per can. Select Frying 20c and 30c per can. Cove Oysters 5 cents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—New moon yesterday.

—West's pills cure indigestion.

—Ralston and Summers took a hunt.

—New smoked bacon and hams at S. U. Tarney's.

—Go to McIntyre & Son for pure drugs at low prices.

—Cured hams, nice and sweet, at M. Houston's meat market.

—Our correspondents are a little off for the last two weeks.

—The Neoteric Club re-elected officers last Friday night.

—A little child of Mr. McDowell's was buried Tuesday last.

—Mens & Boys Caps at from 25 to 50c at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—Pure wine and whiskey for medical purposes at McIntyres Drug Store.

—A wreck on the B. & O. road Tuesday night. No passengers injured.

—New Saginaw Salt only $1,25 per. bbl at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w

—Ladies cloaks at less than manufacturers cost at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The mild weather yesterday indicated a departure of "the beautiful."

—McQuiston & Ralston are offering big bargains in Overcoats & Clothing.

—Remember that the COURIER office does the neatest job work in the county.

—Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee 23c per lb or 4lbs for 90c at McQuiston & Ralston.

—Four persons were taken into the good templars lodge last Monday evening.

—James Lyttle, formerly of this city, died at Waterloo Monday last of lung fever.

Clothing at greatly reduced prices for the next 30 days at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Don't forget that you can save money by paying for the COURIER in advance.

—Bill Britton and Byron Rainier have formed a co-partnership in the Bus business.

—Oysters at 15c 25 & 35c per can Tub Oysters by the quart at McQuiston & Ralston's. 2-3w.

—The Presbyterian social at Mr. Beard's was largely attended, yesterday afternoon.

—Billy Little is still "knocking out" boots over Willis' book store, and don't you forget it.

—Our lady assistant actually kept her tongue still one hour by the watch. She gets a diploma.

—John Francis Kline, Esq., late agent of the Republican, is now employed at Ford's livery stable.

—Nearly seven weeks of steady cold weather and good sleighing for which all should be thankful.

—Stop at the Central House when you come to town, and see how you like the new management.

—Sell your green and dry hides at Houston's meat market, where you can always get the highest price.

—The new officers of the Bank have assumed control, and business at that institution seems to be improving.

—Don't forget that the best assortment of perfumeries and toilet articles in Auburn can be found at McIntyre & Son's.

—We are under obligations to our esteemed friend J. E. Dorland of Louisville, for late copies of the Courier-Journal.

—Charley Emanuel produced lumber enough in evidence, in the Tritch-Stamets lawsuit, to start a respectable lumber yard.

—Hollister is having a big run on his prize toys and candies. His is entirely different from any prize system heretofore introduced.

—Albert Markle, Esq., is taking a "lay-off for his health." No doubt his pleasing ways will be greatly missed at the news depot.

—You will please the cook by buying your fresh meat at Houston's, where you can always be supplied with a first-class roast or steak

—More opposition in the 'bus line. Byron Rainier has provided himself with a team and hack which will be run to and from all trains.

—A party of juvenile sleigh riders from this city were entertained at the residence of Mr. N. McIntyre, near Sedan, last Thursday evening.

—A colossal flower has been lately found in Sumatra forests which has an average diameter of thirty-three inches. It is called the Titanum.

—The mean, dirty fling, made at Judge Tousley in the Republican of last week, was a little to low for the editor to father, hence the *.

—You can buy overcoats cheaper of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., than of any other store in the State. Call and get their prices before you buy.

—Master Frank Basholier is breaking in a new suit of clothes, preparatory to a trip through the states with the Com. Foote Combination of Fort Wayne.

—About forty columns of reading matter in the COURIER this week, more than is furnished in any other weekly in Indiana for the same amount of money.

—M. Houston is rendering lard in large quantities and of the best quality, which he proposes to furnish to his customers at very low rates by the quantity.

—When people flock into a place of business as if they were making a run on a savings bank, there is no occasion for alarm. It is only an evidence that the establishment advertises—Rome Sentinel.

—"Now," said the Yonkers Gazette, "for courting with your girl, and an upset, and so forth." Perhaps we're mistaken, but we suspect that "and so forth" uncovers a multitude of sins.—Catskill Recorder.

—Mr. G. W. Downs of old Fairfield township dropped in yesterday and paid a years' subscription in advance for four different subscribers. That's the way to indicate whether you appreciate your county paper or not.

—Persons bringing us wood on subscription, will please report at the office and receive credit. We have received several loads this winter that have not been credited, for the reason that we are not certain who brought them.

—A jolly trio from the southeast, left town in a sled Saturday evening. If a copper had been tossed to see which was the drunkest, it is doubtful whether it would ever have come down.

—When the editor has anything to say derogatory to the Advertiser or its publisher, it will appear in the editorial columns of the COURIER. Keep on your shirt, Harry; we never try to injure a worthy enterprise.

—How is this for low prices, Coffee A Sugar 9¼ cents, Coffee C Sugar 12¼ lbs. for $1. best Rio coffee 18 cents, good Rio coffee 16 cents, starch only 5c and also the highest price paid for butter and eggs at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

—Hon. R. M. Lockhart was re-elected superintendent of the next State Fair, although he earnestly requested to be let off. The great success of the last fair was largely owing to his splendid management, and the State Board realizing this would not consent to do without his services again.—Indiana Farmer.

—Miss Anna Bartell, American, aged 22, commences a walk on Monday, Jan. 27, attempting the feat of walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours, being 800 more quarter miles and hours than was accomplished by Madame Anderson in her late feat of endurance in Brooklyn.

—A tonsorial artest from Waterloo took in a little too much "sparring juice" Monday evening and it was realy necessary for a traveling man to show him where his deficiency was. Judging from the color of his eye and the cautious manner in which he sits down, it must have been in several places.

—Fort Wayne has another new weekly newspaper, published by three young men, all practical printers. FORT WAYNE COMMERCIAL appears at the head of the paper, which is a seven column folio, with patent outside, and will be devoted principally to local news. The new enterprise has our best wishes for its financial success.

MARRIED: On January 17 1879, at Auburn, Ind., by the Rev. L. Rice, Mr. Jacob H. Eckert to Miss Belle Webster, all of Fairfield township DeKalb Co, Ind.

Also at the same time and place and by the same, Mr. William H. McCullough to Miss Mary Webster, all of Fairfield township DeKalb Co. Ind.

—A party from this city "pulled up" at the DeKalb House, Garrett, Saturday evening, where they were met by some of Garrett's best, and a general good time was had. After several "Garrett swings" the party repaired to the depot restaurant, conducted by Col. John Casebeer, and partook of a bountiful repast, and returned home well pleased with their trip.

—The usual quiet neighborhood at the north end of town was alarmed by the cry of fire! at about five o'clock Tuesday morning. The fire originated in an ash barrel which was in Mr. Enos Kuhlman's wood house, and had it not been for the immediate action of several, nothing could have prevented the destruction of the wood house and dwelling.

—The following is a full list of the Petit jurors for the ensuing February term, 1879, of the DeKalb Circuit Gourt Augustus Mead, John Taylor, Wm. Treesh, Hugh Nelson, Isaac Brandon, Joseph Pepple, Daniel Tomlinson, Nathan Elliot, Daniel Walters, Jacob B. Hoover, Joseph Shryock, James Goetschius.

—The Indiana Railway Guide, published by O. H. Hasselman, at Indianapolis, containing the official time card of each railroad in the State, with a railroad and county map of the State, and the rates of fare from our State Capitol to all the leading cities in the Union, is one of the most complete publications of the kind we know of.

Exquisite Odors.

The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price are the favorite perfumes for the handkerchief and toilet. His Floral Riches surpasses in rich, fresh, flowery fragrance, any other Cologne or Toilet Water. Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, and other extracts are ecstatic.

The New Store.

Nicholas Ensley has concluded to stock up the New Store with Miss Hogue, and has ordered a large stock of new goods which will be received and opened out the last of this week. Dress goods a speciality, and will be sold at Fort Wayne prices. Remember the place, east of the Public Square, Auburn, Ind.

Our Family Bread.

Truly, the most important adulterations to avoid are those which are calculated to injure the "staff of life." Merchants who supply their customers with pure articles like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, retain better patrons, have a larger trade, and make more money than those who recommend cheap adulterated powders.

—Last week Toni. Biglow, of Hicksville, Defiance Co, well known to most of our citizens, was arrested on the charge of rape, preferred by Sarah A. Schooley. The charge is for three acts committed by said Biglow on the person of said Plaintiff. At the trial before F. M. Thompson, J. P. Biglow was bound over to court in the sum of $2,000. Biglow now languishes in jail awaiting his trial before Judge Owen, which will probably take place next week.—Edgerton Herald.

—Mr. Greelye's six words of advice to young men would be an appropriate motto for the biographical sketches of the Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado. Not long ago he was a stone-cutter in Augusta, Me., and when he went West he opened a miners' store in Leadville, Col. Now he is worth $5,000,000, owns two mines, from which he receives thousands a day, is president of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store, and has been Postmaster. Westward ho!

—A meteoric stone fell near Newton, Fountain county recently, going through the roof of a house, killing Leonidas Glover, a farmer, while asleep in his bed, passing through his body and the floor, and sinking deep into the earth beneath. The aerolite weighs 13 or 14 pounds, is of an irregular pyramidal shape, and in texture resembles a mass of fused iron ore. It is dotted here and there with blood stains. It is now on exhibition in the show window of an Indianapolis jewelry store.

—Coal stoves give promise of becoming valuable aids to the Coroner and undertaker, as already this winter a number of persons in various sections of the State have come within an ace of losing their lives by suffocation form the gas and smoke which sometimes escapes from them. At Greensburg, on the night of the 9th inst., Roger Sheely and family were nearly suffocated from the escaping gas of a coal stove in the room where they were sleeping. Great caution should be exercised by persons who sleep in rooms warmed by coal stoves, otherwise they may sleep the sleep that knows no waking.—Wabash Courier.

—Miss Irving Neilson, of New York, in a recent lecture shot at Bob. Ingersoll as follows: "Col. Robert Ingersoll is no puny, straggling weed in the current against Christianity, according to my idea, but a hardy plant. The devil is not the biggest fool alive. In view of what Ingersoll preaches, Satan was extraordinarily livelheaded in entering into contract with him. It is another illustration of how the gentleman in red tights can wield a man when he has a clutch on his coat collar and dominion over his brain."

—Mr. Westwood of Mount Auburn, Ohio, was worth $65,000 when his first wife died. Her industry and management had been to a great extent the cause of his prosperity, and he gratefully spent $1,400 in putting a monument over her grave. He soon married again, and his second wife rapidly wasted his fortune until he had no property left except the monument. According to the new Mrs. Westwood's advice, he had it removed to a marble yard, effaced the inscription, and offered it for sale at half its original cost.

"Stiff" Snatching—Waterloo has the Honor (?)

As we are informed, a young man by the name of Little, generally known in this community as "Jim Bootblack," died and was buried at Waterloo last Tuesday, some time during the night his body was taken up, placed in a large trunk and shipped to Fort Wayne, where it was handled rather roughly by the baggageman, and being of considerable weight the trunk burst and the body was exposed to view. Parties at Waterloo were notified, who proceeded to Fort Wayne, secured the body and took it back to Waterloo for re-interment yesterday evening. We have not learned whether the parties who done the stealing have been recognized or not.

How to Buy a Horse.

The Rural New Yorker says: "An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion, and urging him to 'show off,' something may be suspected, because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse be sound, he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet being placed flat on the ground, and all his legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot be thrown forward, and the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised; or, if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected."

A Happy Crowd.

On last Thursday evening about five o'clock Mr. D. K. Houghton appeared upon the street with his four-in-hand and the "Long John," ready to receive those invited to enjoy the pleasures of a sleighing party of the old fashioned sort. It was not long until the seats were all occupied and, standing room was at a premium, yet all seemed to realize that "there is always room for one more" and accordingly "doubled up" as each succeeding party got aboard. All being ready the team was headed toward Fairfield township, and it was not long until the human cargo was safely landed at the door of Mr. Jesse M. Brumback, where commodious quarters and comfortable fires were appreciated and enjoyed by all. Mrs. Brumback, the estimable lady of the house, was not long in preparing a most excellent supper which was relished by the entire party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntyre Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Dr. and Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. Coop Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. McQuiston, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Elson, Mr. and Mrs John Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Coder, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stamets, Mrs. Klotz, Mrs. Tefft, Miss Ida Wright, of Greenville, Mich., Mrs. Ryan, Miss Frankie Ryan, Miss Belle Tritch, Miss Lida Powers, Miss Lillie McTigh, Mrs. Kline, the writer hereof and his better-half. All agreed that the occasion was a happy one, that the evening had been pleasantly and sociably spent.

A cat-aplasm was unceremoniously applied to the face of Mrs. Kline, which somewhat relaxed the skin, and Dr. Ford was troubled with tooth-ache, caused by an unsolicited application of ice, otherwise nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening.

While the sleighing party was enjoying the evening at the residence of Mr. J. M. Brumback, we stole away and took a lamp-light view of the fine herd of short-horns of which Mr. B. is the lucky and happy possessor. Of course the opportunity for judging qualities was not so favorable as if it had been day-light, yet we are satisfied that the stock shown is far ahead of anything we have yet seen in the county. We hope to be able during the coming season to visit that and others of the best farms in the county, and present to the public a description of the different kinds of stock raised by our enterprising farmers.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Catharine Gonser died at her residence near Hudson, Steuben county, Ind., January 17th, 1879, aged 83 years 3 months and 29 days.

She was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Sept. 19th, 1795. When but a girl her parents removed to the state of Virginia, and from thence to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Here she was joined in marriage to Daniel Gonser in the year 1814. Soon after their marriage her husband was drafted into the United States service and served as a soldier in the war with Great Britian. She removed with her husband to DeKalb county, Ind., in the year 1848, where she resided until death. She was the mother of ten children, nine of whom are yet living—five are residents of DeKalb county. She united with the Lutheran church when but fifteen years of age, and lived a consistent christian until her death, a period of over sixty-eight years. Although a great sufferer, she bore her afflictions with christian fortitude and resignation, and possessed presence of mind to the last moments of life. She could say with the Apostle Paul, "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous judge shall give me at that day." She fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle or murmer. For her to die was gain. Her funeral services took place at Fairfield Center, Sunday, Jan. 19th. My the Lord console and comfort the bereaved friends.

L. RICE.

[The deceased was the mother of Mr. Daniel Gonser, County Treasurer, and was perhaps the only person in DeKalb county who drew a pension for the war of 1812. ED.]

Our American Magazines.

The marvelous beauty of the illustrated magazines of this country is attracting attention throughout the world. The edition of Scribner in England has doubled within a few months. The London correspondent of the New-York Times says: "The whole lot of magazine annuals (English) put together, are not equal in pictorial art to a single number of Scribner's Monthly." In Children's Periodicals, too, America leads the world with St. Nicholas. Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, writes from London: "What a wonderful magazine it is for the young folks! Our children are quite as much delighted with it as American children can be. I will not say they are more delighted, as that may not be possible." At first glance one would say, literature, art, and cheapness can no further go—but in this country intelligence is so widespread, and artistic culture is so extended, that there is scarcely any end to the demand for such magazines as Scribner's for grown-ups and St. Nicholas for children, and, as the sale of these publications increases their conductors will no doubt continue to add new features of excellence and attraction.

Special Announcement.

On and after January 1st, 1879, the publishers or any book-seller or newsdealer will supply the numbers of St. Nicholas for Nov. and Dec. 1878, free (i. e., fourteen numbers for the subscription price, $3.00) to any new subscriber for 1879. The November number, the first of the volume, contains the opening chapters of a Serial for Boys—"A Jolly Fellowship," by Frank R. Stockton, to run through the year; and a Serial for Girls, by Susan Coolidge, begins in February, while the entire volume will be crowded with good things by the best writers and artists. Price, $3.00 a year. Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

Harper's Magazine for February, 1879

Harper's Magazine for February, while making a marked impression by the extraordinary beauty of its illustrations, is even more remarkable for the temptations by which it solicits a reading, and for the satisfaction it gives the reader. The exquisite illustrations of Mr. Beard's article, "The Treasures of the Deep," do not sugar-coat a pill: the letter-press is as entertaining as the pictures. Mr. Benjamin's second paper on Southern France presents some very novel illustrations, but he tells a story of what he saw in a recent trip in a way so interesting that we could even ignore the pencillings of the artist. Phebe Earle Gibbons writes about "French Farmers," without the accompaniment of engravings, but her portraiture is so close and faithful that every paragraph is a picture. Probably the most popular thing in the Number is Will Carleton's humorous and pathetic poem, "Our Travelled Parson," with three exceedingly happy illustrations by Abbey.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, January, 14 1879, and each bearing date January 14th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To J. B. Sulgrove, of Indianapolis, for Improvement in Take Up and Tension Springs for Wax Thread Sewing Machines.

To J. Thatcher, of Alton and G. L. Thatcher of Elmwood, for Improvement in Hog Traps.

To J. Wright, of Fairmount, for Improvement in Churns.

To J. W. Breckenridge, of Lafayette, for Improvement in Pneumatic Stencil Pens.

To G. W. Carpenter, of South Bend, for Improvement in Abdominal Galvanic Supporters.

Butler-Tp.

—The protracted meeting at Cedar Chapel is still in progress.

—Dr. Kester has the clerkship in Taylor's store, at Cedar Creek, and is doing a lively business.

—Butler Center school is progressing unusually well under the instruction of J P Ensley. J. P. is a No. 1 teacher and is giving universal satisfaction.

—Our citizens were entertained last week at Cedar Creek, with three interesting and instructive lectures, by C. C. Boyer, of Waterloo. Two of the lectures were on Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, &c., and the third a very able discourse, having for its them, "The Abbott Tragedy, or A Bad Man's Crime." The attendance was good and all went away highly pleased.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription Bring it now.

Angola.

—The Hook and Ladder company of this place will give its fifth annual ball in Concert Hall, on Friday evening, February 21st. The hall will be elegantly decorated, and a generally good time is expected.

—Mollie Bowman died on Wednesday evening, from injuries received while coasting the other evening. Let this be a warning to the young folks indulging in this kind of fun to be more careful.

—John M. Summers and O. R. Clark of Waterloo, were in town over Sunday.

—There was no meeting at the Disciple church on Sunday. The minister being in the country.

—County Treasurer Beight and family are visiting friends in Youngstown, Ohio.

—We are glad to say that the COURIER looks as bright as a new dollar in its new dress, and we hope that every family in DeKalb county will subscribe for it. In our estimation it is the best paper published in Northern Indiana.

—Miss Emma Kemery, A. T. Jordan and D. R. Best, Esq., are on the sick list.

—Chas. Buckland and George Fresse of Waterloo, were in town Saturday.

—The Ft. Wayne dailies have been in demand during the past week on account of containing the lucky numbers of the lotery at that place. Although there are a great many disappointed ticket holders, some five or six persons in this place held lucky numbers. We did'n't.

—The M. E. church is holding revival meetings.

—S. S. Sheffer and family of Kendallville, are in town visiting the family of his brother, W. K. Sheffer, editor of the Herald.

—The Congregational mite society will meet at the residence of Thomas P Hendry, on Friday evening.

—A number of the young folks of this place will attend the club dance at Waterloo on next Wednesday evening.

—The Union Temperance meeting was held in the Disciple church on Friday afternoon.

A REPORTER.

Acknowledged.

Chemists and physicians say that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are the purest. They are daily increasing in popular favor. House-wives who desire the most delicious flavor in their cakes, puddings and pastry, will get it by using Dr. Price's Extracts.

$ 100,000, to loan at a low rate of interest on real estate, apply for terms by letter or in person to,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
1tf. Loan agent.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

Trade Mark
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE DEAD AND THE NEW YEAR.

With solemn stroke and slow,
The great clock strikes the blow
That seals the closing year!

And while the hollow sound
Sweeps all the city round,
Falls many a sigh and tear.

Tears for some precious dead,
Sighs o'er some treasures fled,
Both from the breaking heart!

"Oh thou relentless year,
To what far-distant sphere
Dost thou from earth depart?"

I spake, and thought to trace
The dying year's wild race,
By modern lore or art.

The dead year answered not—
[illegible]
To pierce me like a dart.

But at my side I see
The young year's majesty.
Flushed with the morning's dawn.

"Tell me thou year," I cry,
"How dost thou prophesy?
What lot for me hast drawn?"

To my low cry he said:
"Lift up thy drooping head.
Nor let wild fear dismay.

"For while I may not tell
What in my months may dwell,
This I may kindly say:

"Howe'er thy life may run,
With prizes lost or won,
Peace give I thee to-day."

Then from the far-off sky
Fell forth some angel's cry,
In falling Christmas lay:

"Glory to the King new born,
Glory to the New Year's morn,
Peace to the world to-day."

"To-day, but how to-morrow?
Has that its cup of sorrow?"
But all the year would say,

Lifting his young wings to soar:
"I can tell no more, no more—
Peace be to thee to-day."

Bethune Duffield.

LOCKED INTO A TOMB.

"Well, what's the news, Colby?" said I, getting down from the stage at the D—— House, in one of the pretty little villages on the Androscoggin, "and how goes the old place?"

"Oh, the town is behaving itself as well as usual. It isn't a place for news, you know," said Colby, leading the way to the register. "Only," lowering his voice—"only Burt Slater, you remember Burt?"

"Yes, indeed! What of him?"

"He's got the 'jim-jams' again!"

"Again! I'm sorry for that!"

"Well, he has; awful, too! There are two men with him in his room over the L. Both of them can hardly hold him."

I felt sorry, indeed, for the poor fellow, for I had known and respected him for his manly qualities. He kept a neat and well-ordered livery-stable near the hotel, and even now he was scarcely 19 years old. But, though a boy in years, Burt was every inch a man, genial, handsome, obliging.

He was a fellow, too, who always had his business at his fingers' ends. He could tell you, days ahead, just what horses were engaged, and what he could do for you if you wished to engage a team, and, when the time came, you could rely on him to the hour and minute.

Yet he never used an order-book. His memory was so tenacious and accurate that he could safely rely upon it for his ordinary business, and but for this one failing—drink—he would have been a favorite with every man in the village.

In Burt's case there was this excuse for him. His grandfather and father (now dead) had been tavern-keepers in New Hampshire, where rum, in their day, was used as freely as water.

Burt had been brought up in the odor of a bar-room, so to speak, and his father had been a drinking man. I am sure that poor Burt had inherited an appetite for alcohol.

Much as I condemned and lamented his bad habit, I was pleased with him, and liked to be in his company. It was a pleasure to spend an hour in his room, he was so good natured and cheerful. I was very often saddened, too. For, though ordinarily bright and witty, there was always, when we chanced to speak of personal matters, a certain hopelessness in his way of alluding to himself, as of one "booked" for a premature grave.

Burt did not drink habitually. About once in three or four months, an ungovernable desire for alcohol came over him, and he would drink incessantly for three or four days. These excesses could not fail to result in delirium tremens.

When Colby told me of this second attack of this fearful disease, my heart sunk, for it seemed that Burt must now be utterly lost. And as there are thousands of similar cases, the country over, I should hardly deem this one likely to interest the reader, but for a strange incident that led Burt Slater to rise from a condition that is ordinarily as hopeless as death itself.

I did not see Burt that week. He kept, or rather was kept, to his room, and I did not care to see him. In the course of a fortnight, however, he was once more at his work; and, during all the rest of the summer and fall, up to November, he did not indulge in intoxicating drink. One bleak, windy November morning, however, the insane appetite again rose up within him. He wandered round with parched lips and blood-shot eyes, suffering almost unendurable torment from his raging thirst. At last, he harnessed one of his horses and rode down to L——, twelve miles distant, hoping, as he afterward told me, that the piercing cold would help him to overcome his raging thirst.

Having arrived at L——, he put up his horse at a stable where he was known, and began to walk the streets, still hoping to overcome the burning desire for alcohol.

But the appetite was more than h could control, and, yielding to it at last, he went into a saloon, and, after taking one glass, he gave himself up to utter indulgence.

At night, when he again went to the stable, he could scarcely stand, and seemed so unconscious of what he was about that the men would not let him have his horse, and tried to have him go into the hotel and stay until morning.

It was already late in the afternoon, and the weather was bitterly cold, but he would not heed their good counsel, and, instead of going back into the hotel, he started to walk home, twelve miles distant.

About half a mile out of the town, the road forks, the right branch leading out toward the river into a grove, where there is a large cemetery. By this time Burt did not know one road from another, and, taking the wrong one, he got into the cemetery, where he staggered round hopelessly lost.

It happened that there had been a funeral that afternoon, and a coffin had been deposited in one of the tombs, the door of which had not yet been closed. It was late when the funeral procession left the cemetery, and the gate still stood open, otherwise Burt would not have entered it.

The wind was piercingly cold, and, though hardly conscious of it, Burt, to escape it, reeled through the open door into the tomb, and tumbled down in one corner.

He either fell asleep or became utterly insensible from the liquor he had drank, for what followed till toward morning is a blank to him. He must have been very quiet, too, for the sexton, on his late rounds, closed and locked the door of the tomb without seeing or hearing anything of him.

It was not until some hours had passed Burt came to himself, somewhat, and began to wonder where he was. He lay for some time, trying, in a dull, heavy way, to solve this difficult problem. The air felt cold and damp. He was in darkness. He put out his hand. It touched a cold stone. Upon this, he started, with a shudder, to his feet, though he was so benumbed that he staggered and fell back against the wall of the tomb.

Was he in prison? Had he committed murder or some other criminal offense while he was drunk?

The thought so appalled him that it cleared his brain to some extent of the effects of the alcohol. For the one thing which Burt had always feared more than anything else was that on one of his "sprees" he should kill some person.

He felt in his pockets, found a match, and lighted it. By its dim light, he made the horrible discovery that he was in a tomb along with the dead.

As yet, he could recall little or nothing of last evening's doings. How he had got there, or who had put him there, or for what purpose, was more than he could divine. At first, he thought that he must have been taken for dead, and put in there to wait for a post-mortem examination, or something of that sort.

But this idea was too improbable for him to entertain long; and there was even less probability that he had been put there for a joke.

Then he lighted more matches, and tried the door. It was a heavy iron door, and securely bolted; for he could not move it.

Then he shouted for help till he made himself hoarse; but the echo of his own voice, as it resounded through the pent-up resting-place of the dead, was his only reply.

Now Burt was not a person to be alarmed without good cause; so, with more composure than might be supposed, he sat down on a coffin and took account of his chances. They were not flattering. The only thing that he could be sure of was the fact that he was in a tomb, with the door locked, and with a very poor prospect, so far as he could see, of getting out. The place was close and noisome to the last degree; and, even if not suffocated, he might have to remain there till he would be starved or frozen to death.

He had a loaded revolver in his under-coat pocket. He took it out, thinking whether it would not be better to use it and end his life. For, even if he should live to get out of this horrible place, his fate, with his present habit, was only a question of time. That bullet would in one instant end it all.

"For a moment," so he afterward told me, "it was a toss-up which I should do, die then and there, or live on, if I could, and face temptation again."

Then there came better thoughts. He thought of his business; thought of what he might make it if it were not for his bad habits. He thought, too, of a dear lady friend who had never quite lost faith in him; and then, by contrast, of what he was, and where he was at that moment; his life, too, and his duty to other people, as well as to himself, came to his mind in new lights. "What a fool I've been!" he said. "Worse than that, a weakling and a coward!"

There was ample scope here for thought, certainly, and Burt did more serious thinking then than he had ever done in his life before. The result was that he put his pistol in his pocket, and, in a better frame of mind, looked higher than his own rash arm for aid.

"I had never prayed, nor been taught to pray," he said to me, "but I honestly said aloud, that if God would give me one chance more I would try to be a better man, and lead a decent and honorable life."

And the Great Father of all, hearing Burt Slater say these words, knew that he meant them.

Having done this, he sat back and waited his fate with a certain fortitude and stoicism which those who know his character would understand better than a stranger. Morning came, but no cheery light found its way into the tomb where he sat. The day dragged on. The place was stifling and unutterably noxious. Benumbed and faint, and poisoned by the unhealthy gases, Burt at last fell asleep—a sleep, perhaps, from which he might never have waked on earth.

Meantime Colby, at the D—— House, was anxious about him; he had watched him drive off the previous morning, and feared it was not for a good purpose. After dinner that day, as Burt did not come back, he took Burt's hostler with him and drove down to L——. The watch-dog at the stable, "Old Beave," went along with them.

They went to the boarding-stable where Burt had put up his horse. They found the animal still there, and learned what they could regarding him.

The hostler took Burt's driving-gloves out of the carriage and threw them down to the dog, then told him to "find Burt."

Beave ran about the stable, then up to the hotel, and after a while he ran off along the D—— road.

Colby and the hostler followed as fast as they could run, and saw the dog go into the cemetery. When they came up he was at the tomb snuffing at the door.

"Oh, come away from there, you fool!" exclaimed Colby.

"Not too fast, now," said the hostler. "That dog is nobody's fool!"

They went up to the tomb door.

"Burt!" Colby shouted, incredulously.

There was no answer, though the call had partly roused Burt from his sleep.

"Burt, you ain't in there, are ye?"

"Yes, I am," came faintly through the heavy door.

Both men uttered an exclamation of surprise, Colby a very forcible one. The hostler tried the door, and then ran to find the sexton, and in a short time they had Burt out of the tomb.

"Well, how'd ye get in there?" asked Colby.

"I don't now quite recollect," replied Burt, gravely.

The two men looked steadily but expressively at each other a moment; then Colby said:

"Burt, I wouldn't drink any more if I were you."

"I'm not going to," said Burt, quietly.

The hostler grinned. The astonished sexton locked the tomb again, and the three young men returned to their homes.

These events occurred more than three years ago. Young Slater has kept his word thus far, and has proved himself a capable, honest business man. His craving for stimulants is not yet wholly quenched. At times he experiences it; but it is less strong, and is slowly but surely growing weaker.

If this man can reform, I believe it is in the power of every drunkard cursed by an appetite for intoxicating liquor to throw it off and become master of himself.—*Youth's Companion.*

Beecher and Moulton.

How splendid Beecher's people stand by him! He received 1,300 calls yesterday—300 more than last year, whose New Year fell on a much pleasanter day. It speaks volumes for the affectionate fidelity of the human heart that so many good men and women have followed him up and down the ragged edge of remorse and despair, lived with him in the cave of gloom, seen him on his knees before Theodore Tilton, and read his passionate self-accusation without losing confidence in him. But Frank Moulton is popular with his friends, too. I saw him a moment yesterday, making calls, red-headed, breezy, agreeable as ever, and he is getting rich; and Mrs. Moulton that, "slice of the day of judgment," is the center of a large and admiring social circle; and Tilton lectures to big audiences; and Bowen's *Independent* stands at the head of religious newspapers; and Leonard Bacon, the Mephistopheles of the whole affair, flourishes in New Haven. So, hurrah for everybody!—ah, everybody, if you please, except the poor woman, who, whatever the facts, was the victim of the tragedy; who lives in the depths of woe, deserted by Mr. Beecher, and repudiated by Plymouth Church, which at first supported her, fed by the contemptuous hand of charity extended by him who was once her husband! It is pitiful!

While I was writing the above paragraph Frank Carpenter came in.

I asked him who it was that Beecher alluded to last week before a Sunday-school, when he said that he had recently rode in the cars near a man who had once been his friend, and they did not see each other all day.

"Why," said Carpenter, "that was Moulton. I dined with Frank the other day and he told me about it. They meet repeatedly, but never speak, of course. The worst of it was that, during the ride, Frank's overcoat got into Beecher's seat somehow, and the old fellow was going to carry it off by mistake, when Frank sent the conductor and recovered it. Then, when they got to Utica, where Beecher was to lecture in the evening, and the Mutual Friend was to address the Dairy Convention the next day, they were seated, by the ingenious dining-room Mogul, face to face at the table. Frank told friends seated with him a story of a Frenchman who sold, for $2 apiece, macaw eggs that hatched ducks, and, when the purchaser of the eggs wanted his money back, the Frenchman said: 'Non! non! By no meence! I can gif no moneys back. I cannot be responsible for de morals of my micaw!' Beecher smothered a five-gallon laugh in his napkin, and the apoplectic effort sent the blood clear up to the top of his head."—*New York Cor. Indianapolis Journal.*

Wonderful Spider's Web.

Across the "sunny paths" of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridle-roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches his web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to protecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveler's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the center is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive layers of old webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the wings and limbs of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider and his family who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the center, when it becomes overcharged with carcasses, and proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest.

In St. Joseph, Mo., a city of 30,000 inhabitants, a big gray wolf came out from its den under a slaughter house, one day last week, and attacked a boy, who beat it off, got a gun and killed it.

Felt bonnets embroidered with gold are among the novelties.

BODY-BURNING.

Cremation Growing in Favor in Europe and America—Twenty-seven Bodies Burned at Milan—The Furnace at Gotha.

[From the New York World.]

During the year that has just closed the cause of cremation made not a little progress in Europe and at least held its own here. The subject is very widely and earnestly discussed, and that is a sufficient proof of vitality. Italy has taken the lead in introducing this new—or, rather, in reviving this old—system of disposing of the bodies of the dead, and Milan continues to avail herself most generously of the advantages of the crematorium. Until some two years ago cremation could not be practiced in Italy without a special permission from the Minister of the Interior, but now all that is needed is the sanction of the Prefect of the province, which is given where the relatives and the cremation society make a joint petition to dispose of the body by burning. The methods of burial in many Italian cities leave much to be desired, even leaving out of consideration the expense. A decent funeral in the cemetery of San Miniato costs at least 1,000 francs, and the nailing down of a corpse in a white deal box, afterward wedged into a hole in a wall and bricked up, can scarcely be said to be more solemn and decorous than the pushing of a coffin into a furnace door. When it comes to interring, as is frequently done in the public cemeteries of Italy, four or five uncoffined bodies in the same grave, the advocates of cremation have decidedly the best of the question. At Milan cremation is no longer an experiment, nor even a sight for the curious. In 1877 there were sixteen bodies burned there, the municipal and sanitary authorities attending on each occasion, and finding nothing to criticise; and Dr. Prosper de Pietra Santa, editor-in-chief of a Milanese hygienic journal, vouches that in 1878 practice continued to make perfect, for in describing the twenty-seventh successful burning he says: "*La famiglia si mostro saddisfatissima del modo col quale venne esequita*"—the family was exceedingly satisfied with the manner in which it was carried out.

In Germany the Siemans pattern of apparatus was selected by the authorities. That furnace is now of world-wide celebrity and its adaptability for cremation purposes has been well described by Sir Henry Thompson and others. On the 1st of October, 1878, cremation became optional in Gotha. A cremation chapel has been built in the new cemetery at Gotha, where, on the 10th of December, the body of a civil engineer, Herr Stier, was burned, this being the first public cremation in Germany. Herr Stier had died some weeks before, leaving a request that his remains be burned. The ecclesiastical authorities have framed a ritual for use on such occasions. The ceremony begins with an anthem; then the pastor preaches the funeral sermon; next, after the singing of a hymn by a choir of boys, the coffin disappears through the trap-door on which it is placed, the pastor giving his benediction, with which the service concludes. Friends are permitted to deliver the addresses on giving notice to the clergyman of their preference to do so. On this occasion the Protestant clergy conducted the service, and in the funeral sermon the Rev. Dr. Seyded said there could be no objection on the part of the Protestant church to return to cremation, though it was quite true that that custom ceased, and burial came in, about 1,000 years ago, when Christianity began to prevail. When the coffin disappeared it was conveyed by machinery into the cremation vault, a long and narrow vault heated to an extraordinary degree by burning gas. In one hour and a half the coffin and body were consumed; and two hours later the vault had sufficiently cooled to allow of the mourners entering and collecting the ashes in an urn, which was deposited in an adjoining columbarium.

In other parts of Germany cremation is permissive, depending on the consent of the local authorities; in still other districts, and in France, Holland, Austria, and Russia the formality of the governmental sanction has yet to be obtained. In Switzerland cremation has been legalized.

The English Cremation Society, which is strong both in the number and consequence of its members, will soon begin active operations, for Prof. Gorini is now in London superintending the erection on a suburban site, purchased by the society, of a crematory.

In the United States there was one cremation last year, the body of Mrs. Benn Pitman, wife of the famous phonographer of Cincinnati, being burned Feb. 15, 1878, in Dr. Le Moyne's furnace, at Washington, Pa., where, on the 8th of December, 1876, the remains of Baron von Palm were incinerated.

The recent epidemics at the South, and the sensational developments in body-snatching cases at the North, may be expected to quicken the interest in cremation in the United States. I certainly has in Indiana, for it is only a month ago since a cremation society was formed at a meeting in Indianapolis, at which some 300 men and women were present.

A Mule's Reserved Power.

This mule looked like he was 138 years old, and was dead standing upon his feet. He was hitched to a pine-bodied spring-wagon, with a high dash-board. The "team" was standing on the levee in mute silence, while the old darkey who "driv" it went aboard the wharfboat A tramp could make a barrel of money selling pictures of that mule, labeled "Patience." His long, flabby ears hung down each side of his head like window-awnings with the rods out of them. His face wore a sober look, while out of his mouth hung a tongue eight inches long. His tail swung down from the rear end of his hurricane roof like a wet rope, while his whole body seemed as motionless as death itself. Presently a red-headed urchin, with an old boot in his hand, walked up in front of him, and, looking into his face, saw that the mule was asleep. He walked around, climbed up into that wagon leaned over the dashboard, lifted that mule's tail, and let it come down in time to catch a death-grip on that boot-leg. That mule woke up so quick that he kicked the boy and the dashboard twenty feet into the air. He didn't stop there. He changed the positions of his ears, hauled in his tongue, planted his fore feet, and his head between his knees, and from the fore shoulders to the tip of his trunk was in lively motion, and he didn't look like he was more than 2 years old, the way he was kicking that old wagon-body into kindling-wood with his heels. He had it all to himself, and was doing fine, when the old darkey rushed up the hill, got in front of him, and, grabbing him by each ear, shouted, "Whoa! I tell you. Wat's de matter wid you? Whoa up?" and, looking around at the crowd, yelled, "Will some o' yer gemmen git dat er boot-leg out wile I hole him? case de waggin's *mine*, an' I jes *borrowed de mule*." But no one ventured, and when we left his heels had almost reached the tail-gate, and the old darkey was still yelling "Whoa!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Club Life in New York.

In the vestibule of the Union Club, says the New York *Times*, sits installed a porter, who opens and shuts the doors, receives all letters for the various members except those brought by the postman, and sees that no improper person enters the sacred edifice; from the interior of the vestibule a small waiting-room branches off to the right, devoted to the reception of visitors. On the first or ground floor are spacious reading and smoking rooms, the bar, the office, and the cloak-room. On the second floor, the billiard-room, card-room, and library. On the third floor, the public and private dining-rooms, all luxuriously fitted up with a single eye to comfort, and without any attempt at elaborate embellishment. The kitchen is above the dining-room on the fourth floor. This arrangement does away with the unpleasant odor of cooking, which so often permeates houses where the kitchen is in the basement. An elevator running from the ground floor to the dining-room is constantly in operation. The card-room is frequented by but a small portion, even of those members who take all their meals at the club and make it their home. Whist, euchre, all fours, ecarte, bezique, cribbage and picquet only can be played. Bets are strictly limited. Members must not have at stake, directly or indirectly, more than the following amounts on any of the above-mentioned games. Any violation of this rule renders the offender liable to expulsion: Whist, twenty dollars a game, or five dollars a point, when playing what is known as the "English" game; euchre, five dollars a game (a "slam" to count as two games) with privilege of betting in addition ten dollars on the usual rubber of either three or four games; all fours, five dollars a game; ecarte, five dollars a game; bezique, two cents a point—two hundred additional points on each hand. Betting up to these limits is rather the exception than the rule. The games chiefly played are short whist at five dollars a game, and euchre at one dollar a game.

Bayard Taylor and His Habits.

Bayard Taylor wrote a beautiful hand. He detested blind and slovenly writing, and used to say that any man could write plainly who would make an effort. His manuscript was the delight of printers. Mr. Taylor wrote quietly and steadily, and produced a great deal more "copy" in a given time than any one would suppose him capable of who observed his apparent ease and absence of hurry. He was rather careless in his dress, but not, like Horace Greeley, enough so to be conspicuous. He liked a stout, plain suit of clothes that could be worn a long time, a loose-fitting gray overcoat and a broad-brimmed slouch hat. He was a hearty eater, and was fond of the German national beverage, which he habitually drank at dinner. In religion he might have been classed as a Unitarian or a Deist, though he had great reverence for the faith of his Quaker ancestors. In his later years the desire for travel wore off, and he used to set out on a journey with much reluctance. After seeing and knowing well all the great cities of the world his preference was New York. He often said he had rather live there than in any European capital. Taylor's wife was the daughter of the celebrated German astronomer, Prof. Hansen. She is a lady of fine culture and considerable literary talent. A school history of Germany, written by her husband for use in American schools, was recently translated by her into German. Their daughter, Lilian, closely resembles her father as he appeared in his youthful days. Taylor built the house near Kennett square where his parents still live, and where they celebrated their golden wedding nearly ten years ago. He called the place Cedarcroft, and hoped to pass his old age there.—*G. W. Smalley, in Cleveland Herald.*

Numbering the Heart-Beats.

A French medical journal states that Dr. Guyor, after consulting the best authorities on the subject, and making the necessary calculations, has determined that the number of pulsations during the different ages of life is as follows: During the first year, 63,000,000, in round numbers; during the first two years, 120,000,000; the first eight years, 435,000,000; the first twelve years, 614,000,000; the first fourteen years, 698,000,000; the first thirty-six years, giving the figures in full, 1,229,904,900; during a lifetime of fifty years, 1,928,160,000; of sixty years, 2,269,800,000, and of eighty years, 3,007,040,000.

Suffering in England.

Great distress prevails among the laboring poor throughout England and Scotland—indeed, throughout the whole of Great Britain. The large manufacturing towns are the chief centers of suffering, thousands of unemployed men and starving women and children being dependent upon charity. Measures of relief have been taken, but as yet the distress is great. Many of the middle-class poor, who will not appeal to charity, suffer keenly.

India contains 240,000,000 inhabitants, and 20,000 priests.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

STROPHE.

A young man woke with the kiss of morn—
Carol and sing, light-hearted boy!
On the woodland echoes his song is borne—
What is the world but love and joy?
Singing, he twines for his dear love's breast
Bluebell and violet, daintily pressed,
Tenderly fondled, lightly caressed—
Carol and sing, Oh dreaming boy!

ANTISTROPHE.

A wasp got up at the break of day—
Tenderly spread the plaster on!
And he opened the session the good old way—
Pour on the arnica till it is gone!
[illegible]
He whetted its edges keen and bare,
Till it gleamed like steel in the morning air—
Ring for the arnica! Pour it on!

CATASTROPHE.

Run for the doctor? Run like sin—
Put on some mud till the doctor comes!
This is the hole where the probe went in;
How it burns and throbs like a hundred drums
Yell like a madman; mutter and growl;
Trample the violets; rave and howl;
Scatter the bluebells—love may scowl!
Shriek for the arnica! Here it comes!

—*Burlington Hawk Eye.*

PITH AND POINT.

All a-loan—Borrowed money.

A pair of slippers—A pair skating.

Money gets tight, but is never drunk

A little squirt—A diminutive fountain.

The bight of a rope never produces hydrophobia.

Knocked in the middle of next week—Wednesday.

"Parlor matches"—Courting in the front room.

A man is not always upright who has been brought up right.

When a lawyer has a hard case he cannot file it in court too soon.

Conundrum for the rich—Shall the poor be cold or coaled?

What this country has never seen, and never will, is a hen that can lay a wager.

How to draw a girl out—Seat her upon a sled, seize the end of the rope and scoot.

"A panestaking fellow," said the J. P. as he fined a man for stealing window glass.

Even a clothes-line becomes unsteady when it has too many sheets in the wind.

Can a man who climbs on the roof of the building of a savings institution be called a mountebank?

The label upon a bottle of ague remedy, requesting the patient to shake well before using, is superfluous.

"Get thee behind me, satin," as the actress said when she kicked the train of her dress out of the way.

Why is it called "*liver* complaint," when any poor sufferer will not hesitate to inform you that it is a dire complaint.

"Good-morning, Mr. Brown; you're first at last; you used to be behind before, but I notice you have been getting early of late."

"Our enormous consumption of timber" is a theme which all young men who chew tooth-picks on hotel verandas are requested to consider.

An Earl Marshal was found fault with by his sovereign for some misarrangements at a coronation. "Please, your Majesty," he said, "I hope to do better next time."

"Pants for $5?" said a seedy-looking man, reading the sign in the window of a clothing store he was passing—"so do I. I never panted so for five dollars in all my life."

"Who brayed there?" asked a member of the Canada House of Commons of the persons who were trying, by interruption, to silence him. "It was an echo," retorted a voice.

The custom in Texas of carrying revolvers was illustrated in San Antonio, when a chained Mexican lion in a show seized a little girl. Fourteen revolvers were quickly emptied into the brute.

When people flock into a place of business as if they were making a run on a savings bank there is no occasion for alarm. It is only an evidence that the establishment advertises.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Distinguished divine (to recent convert)—"We propose to baptize you by the Turkish-bath method. It is really the only means to scrub your years of sin out of you."

"Marriage," says a cynic, "is like putting your hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. You may get the eel, but the chances are against you."

An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The inquiring horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was satisfied.

Augustus had a New Year's card,
Bevel-edged and gaudy,
And everywhere Augustus went
He swapped it off for toddy.
Augustus gave the card around
Until he used the stock up,
And woke, a sadder, wiser man,
Next morning, in the lock-up.

—*St. Louis Times.*

The surgeon-in-chief sent for one of his junior assistants, who, hastening to his superior's assistance, found him just sitting down to a superb roast fowl and a delicious *pate.* "Ah, Smith," cries the chief, "have you breakfasted yet?" "No, doctor," replies the assistant, radiantly. "Then go and get your breakfast, and come back; you will have lots of time."

"Tell you what, boys," said old Mr. Slaughdecker, as he elevated himself to his perch on the cracker-barrel; "may talk about your improved threshing machines, but, when I was a youngster it seemed to me that an old dad, with a shingle attachment, was a threshing machine upon which no improvement could ever be made." Time has verified the wisdom of the old man's opinion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Fine Instrument.

At a large fire at a celebrated pianoforte maker's an instrument worth two hundred guineas was burnt. "Dear me," said a gentleman to the proprietor, "how was it they could not contrive to save that splendid instrument?" "Why," replied the proprietor, who, being insured, could afford the joke, "the reason was that the engines could not play upon it, I am told."

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Aberglaube.

I know of a noble lady
Who has never lifted her veil;
Her hand, on the aching temples,
Is tender, and cool, and pale;

Her raiment is black and crimson,
Her voice, which is seldom loud,
Is drowned by a lover's whisper,
But not by a surging crowd;

And her speech, which is heard within us,
Soundeth as if from far
And she calleth the things that are not,
[illegible] the things that are.

Therefore her word is the pillar
Of whatsoever standeth on earth,
And if aught on earth be precious,
Her sentences give it worth.

She is very staid in her going,
And if she knew that haste
Would scatter the manna, hidden,
For wayfarers to taste.

Yet whithersoever we hasten,
We find her waiting there;
And she walks where the ways are foulest,
As if she trod upon air.

I have told of her speech and her going;
Of her deeds there is this to tell,
She lifteth up to heaven,
She casteth down to hell.

On earth she layeth foundations,
And others build thereupon;
When they set the headstone with shoutings
She is far away and gone.

For her road is with them that labor,
Her rest is with them that grieve;
Her name is Faith, while you serve her;
When you lose her Make Believe.
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Lacing.

If all the women insane upon this subject were in the asylums, the accommodations would have to be largely increased. The habit is a general one, and is very injurious. A good authority says: "It has been found that the liver, the lungs and the powers of the stomach have been brought into a diseased state by this most pernicious habit; and fixed redness of the nose and eruptions of the skin are among its sad effects. If prolonged, there is no knowing to what malady lacing may not lead. Its most apparent effect is an injured digestion and a consequent loss of appetite. Of this, however, it is often difficult to convince the practiced tight lacer, for vanity is generally obstinate. But looking at tight lacing, without consideration of its effect on health, and merely as regards its tendency to improve or to injure the appearance, nothing can be more absurd than to believe that it is advantageous to the figure. A small waist is rather a deformity than a beauty. To see the shoulders cramped and squeezed together is anything but agreeable. The figure should be easy, well developed and supple. If nature has not made the waist small, compression cannot mend her work."

Entertaining.

The perfect entertainer, says a writer in the *Home Journal*, will never confide her worries or her sorrows to an abiding guests, and much less will she mention them to one whose visit is to be brief, or is only casual. It would be laying a burden upon another at a moment when the sacredness of hospitality should protect them from every unpleasant thought. The hostess, in sending invitations to her chosen guests, mentions the time when she will expect their arrival, and the length of the visit, and it must be a most unequivocally-worded and cordially-pressed invitations that can induce a guest to remain beyond the period fixed at the moment of the first acceptance of the proffered hospitality. There are not many occasions when it is agreeable to visitors to disarrange first plans, and by a longer stay confuse their further projects, and it is as cordially friendly for the entertainer to speed the parting guest, as it is to heartily welcome the coming one. At an evening visit or an entertainment, if the invited person departs before the usual or specified hour, he and she should omit formal adieus, if possible, to avoid putting the thoughts of an unusually early departure into the minds of other guests, but, if an unnoticed departure is impossible, the leave-taking should be quietly done, the hostess expressing her regret at the early departure, but on no account can she request a delay that some necessity has demanded. It would be as unkind as it would be indelicate to urge a guest to inconvenience himself for the sake of keeping a crowd intact at a fashionable crush, or even at a small party. As was said before, the fine spirit of hospitality inspires one to bestow pleasure rather than seek it.

How to Select a Husband.

It has been profoundly remarked, that the true way of telling a toadstool from a mushroom is to eat it. If you die it was a toadstool, if you live it was a mushroom. A similar method is employed in the selection of a husband; marry him, if he kills you he was a bad husband; if he makes you happy he is a good one. There is really no other criterion. As Dr. Samuel Johnson remarked, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Some young men that seem unexceptionable, indeed very desirable, when they are single, are perfectly horrid as soon as they get married. All the latent brute there is in the heart comes out as soon as a sensitive and delicate being seeks her happiness in his companionship. The honeymoon lasts a very short time, the receptions and the round of parties are soon over, and then the two sit down to make home happy. If she has married a society man, he will soon begin to get bored; he will yawn and go to sleep on the sofa. Then he will take his hat and go down to the club to see the boys, and perhaps not come home till morning. If she has married a man engrossed in business he will be fagged out when he comes home. He may be a sickly man that she must nurse, and a morose man that she must seek to cheer, a drunken man that she must sit up for, a violent man that she fears, a fool whom she soon learns to despise, a vulgar man for whom she must apologize—in short, there are thousands of ways of being bad husbands, and very few ways of being good ones. And the worst of it is, that, that the poor silly women are apt to admire in single men the very traits that make bad husbands, and look with contempt or ridicule upon those quiet virtues which make home happy. Men with very little personal beauty or style, often make the wife happy—and sometimes quite the reverse. The number of ways of being a bad husband is almost as great as the number of ways of being ugly. No one can tell from the demeanor of a single man what sort of a husband he will be. Meantime she must marry somebody. Eat it; if you die it was a sort of a toadstool, if you live it was a sort of a mushroom.—*Baltimore Every Saturday Night.*

"Queen of Spades Bounty."

A lady of rank in Paris died three week ago, in the fashionable quarter of the Arc de Triumphe, of whom an interesting story is told:

She was a famous card-player, and was credited with knowing every game there was to know. When traveling in a foreign land she met, one day, in a hotel, a Russian lady with that passion for gambling said to be inherent in the Russian nation. Anxious to play with the lady from Paris, she wrote requesting a few games. Her request was granted, and the ladies played all night, the Russian losing at every hand, until her opponent had won from her more money than the mines in the Ural had produced for her revenue in twenty-five years. At last the Russian lady made a despairing effort to regain her fortune, but without avail. Rising from the table, she told the French lady how she had lost more than she possessed, but that in her desire to pay a debt of honor she would instruct her steward to convey to her the title deeds of all the mines and estates she owned. At this the victorious antagonist smiled and requested that she might have her own way in the matter, since she had won. A priest and a lawyer were sent for. When they arrived, the Russian lady was asked to bind herself by a solemn oath never again to touch a card or risk money at any game of chance. She did so, and then signed an engagement to pay her antagonist the sum of $2,000. The vow never to play cards for money again she faithfully kept, and the $2,000 was punctually paid every year, the French lady giving it the name of the "Queen of Spades Bounty," and invariably giving it to the poor of Paris.

A Lesson in Cooking.

A half-dozen girls, wrapped up in red shawls and with cheeks glowing from their walk in the keen air, filed into the area under the rooms of the New York Cooking school, near Union square. They had come from above Fortieth street and represented half of the cooking class of the Forty-second Street Mission school, attached to the Rev. Dr. Vincent's (Park avenue) Church.

"Come right into the kitchen, girls," Miss Corson said, leading the way to the front room at No. 35. Within an arm's length of the front row of chairs, which had been reserved for the class, was a long counter, with a pair of scales, some spice boxes, and plates of beef, sausage, bacon and vegetables. There was a range at one side of the room behind the counter and two small eating tables at the other side. Six hoods were untied and six white aprons were immediately put on.

"Now, if three of you will come behind the counter with me, we will make some beef and vegetable soup," Miss Corson said, "with one pound of beef meat, one-quarter pound of rice, picked over and washed, one-quarter each of turnips and carrots, well sliced, an ounce of soup celery, and two table-spoonfuls of tomatoes—if you have them."

"Is that only a pound of meat?" one of the visitors asked, as the square cut bits grew into a heap under the knives of two of the girls.

"That is all, and Third avenue weight, too," Miss Corson replied, with a tinge of sarcasm; "it is the neck, and, as you see, is nearly all lean meat; it costs only six cents.'

"Oh, my," exclaimed a practical young lady, "that's too much; you can get it at my store for three cents a pound. They sell the best roasts there for fourteen cents."

"That is very valuable information," Miss Corson said, regardless of car-fares; "we must certainly buy there in future."

Within a few minutes the soup mixture was steaming under four quarts of water, and Miss Carson directed the attention of the class to "liver rolls." A pound of liver, previously scalded to remove the bitter taste, was cut up into three-inch slices, and a quarter a pound of bacan was similarly cut. Then came the serious part part of the business. "I will leave the seasoning to you," Miss Corson said, filling a teaspoon with salt, another with pepper and nodding approvingly at a blue-eyed girl who had just pared a turnip so that it was as smooth as a billiard ball. The girl undertook the task, and before Miss Corson had fairly turned around salt and pepper were sprinkled thickly on six pieces of liver. Then two other girls we called to help roll the liver and bacon into colinders, to be tied with twine before they were cooked. Some of the slices of bacon were as large as the liver, and as they had to be rolled inside and would not compress, it was obvious that a great deal of strategy was needed. Blue-eyes was the first to appreciate the situation. Except in the item of excessive seasoning, over which nobody had done anything more than smile, her reputation as a cook was thus far unsullied. Yet here disaster confronted her in the shape of a slice of bacon to be rolled out of sight in a slice of liver smaller than itself.

She double the bacon, turned in the edges and stretched the liver, but to no purpose. The bacon would assert itself. There was but one way to obviate the difficulty. As if by accident the slices dropped out of her hands to the counter, among three or four other pairs of slices. The pair that she picked up rolled together as easily as though the slices bad been previously fitted to each other. In turn, the other girls grappled with the non-fitting slices, and in turn, after clenching their teeth and knitting their brows over them, permitted them to drop through their fingers to the table.

"Are these slices hard to roll?" asked Miss Corson. The three girls looked surprised, as though they hadn't seen them, but said nothing. Then Miss Corson poured over them for a while, and finally tied them together, with bunches of bacon sticking out at each end and a lump in the middle. The rolls thus completed were placed in a sauce-pan to simmer for a half hour. Some half-baked potatoes which had been in the oven were next removed, stuffed with sausage meat, closed again, and returned to the oven to finish in fifteen minutes.

"Coffee loses its flavor by boiling," Miss Corson went on, "and it is somewhat expensive to use eggs to clarify or enrich it. I will show you how to make good coffee, at little expense. Not even a coffee-pot is necessary. I have used an earthen pitcher many a time, and it does just as well.

Three tablespoonfuls of coffee were warmed dry in a tin-pail and a half-pint of boiling water was added, the mixture being stirred with a wooden ladle for three minutes without boiling.

"You see, coffee as well as other beverages can be improved with a stick," Miss Corson said, pleasantly. Then a pint and a half of boiling water was added, and the whole was set back on the stove to steep for ten minutes.

One of the girls was then taught to set the table, the others looking on, and the lesson ended. During the week the class will practice this lesson at a private house, doing their own marketing. The course includes twelve lessons, and comprises all the details of a housekeeper's work in the culinary line. This afternoon the ladies' class for 1879 will receive its first lesson. "We mean through this school," said Mrs. Judge Daly, who is one of the officers, "to establish a system of cooking thoroughly American. The English system has been a failure here, for it ignores our pumpkins and corn, two of our best dishes. As for the French—well, when we are fairly started we shall be quite willing to lend them some of our ideas, but we want none of theirs." Miss Corson has recently established a school in Montreal.—*New York World.*

Fashion Notes.

BLACK stain opera cloaks are fashionable.

SILVERED flowers interspersed with colored bows are worn on white dresses.

IT is never correct to send in a card when you find the lady called upon at home.

IN wedding invitations the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe.

ALSATIAN bows for the hair or bonnet are now made of bias velvet or other materials, instead of ribbon.

NEW bows for the throat are made of long loops of narrow Persian ribbon hung on one side of a sort of jabot of Breton lace.

SQUARE-CUT waist, low and trimmed with standing ruches of lace, somewhat in the Marie de Medicis shape, are used for young girls' dresses; nearly all are low neck with short sleeves.

THE long gloves extending half way to the elbow are creamy white undressed kid, either plain or with lace insertions and frills, or else the long lace mitts are worn in white, black, or a color to match the dress.

BUTTONED boots or French heeled slippers for dancing are made of the material of the dress or its trimming. Those of satin or of brocade are considered the most stylish. The silk stockings are of the same color, or else white with colored embroidery.

SCARFS to wear around the neck outside of fur-lined cloaks, seal-skin sacques or velvet mantles, are made of the soft white India mull, trimmed all around with pleated Breton lace, and having three or four rows pleated straight across each end. These scarfs are so wide that when gathered up around the neck they are almost as warm as a fur boa, and are used to take the place of furs.

THE newest calicoes are striped in twilled lines imitating the Cheviot patterns. Chintz patterns of palm leaves, or else of Pompadour colors in rosebuds, daisies, and other small flowers, are shown on black, brown, and maroon grounds in good calicoes of domestic manufacture. The bordered calicoes are also much used, as they trim overskirts, basques and pleated flounces very prettily, and, moreover, they wash well when neatly sewed on without drawing.

THE jabot overskirt is merely a long, deep, round apron front with very wide side gores that meet in the back underneath the jabot fall. The pleated part low down on the apron is formed by pleats in the side form sewed there permanently; but if, owing to the stiffness of the fabric, or for any other reason, they do not arrange themselves nicely by the use of these pleats, it is well to aid them by backing the pleats also on the seams joining the front gore to the sides.

WHITE bonnets trimmed with pleatings of Breton lace are the novelty for reception and dress hats. The entire bonnet may be of white net, or else it is of ribbed silk, velvet, felt, or, more elegant still, of white satin put smoothly on the frame. The Breton lace of trimming width—between two and three inches broad—is then pleated as finely as if crimped, and put is several rows across the crown, or else there are only two rows around the brim of the front and edging the curtain band below the crown.

The Mysterious Sixth Sense.

It is often claimed that besides the five well-known senses of sight, taste, smell, hearing, and feeling, there is another, unnamed and undefined, which reveals to us the presence of persons or things whose proximity is not made known by any of the senses named. How often we say "something tells us" this or that, when we cannot define what that "something" is.

During the war, a sailing vessel, loaded with miscellaneous supplies, went ashore near Hilton Head. It was desirable to get her cargo out as soon as possible, and a party of blue jackets were detailed to go on board and "break her out." The officer in charge was particular to enquire whether there was any liquor on board, but was reassured on learning that what little there was was in a cask in the lower hold, underneath the rest of the cargo, and that his men would not come to it for two days at least. Work began, and in two hours the blue-jackets, every man of them, were in a state of the most hopeless intoxication, had to be hoisted over the side, and taken back to the ship whence they came.

Investigation showed that Jack's unerring instinct had led him straight to the grog. He had literally sunk a well through the cargo until he struck a cask of whisky, knocked in its head, and imbibed its contents by the dipperful. That it knocked him off his pins is not surprising, but how did he know it was on the ship? or knowing that, how did he know how to begin his mining operations? Something told him. What was it?—*Boston Transcript.*

MAGAZINE EDITING.

Curious Stories Told at a Lotus Club Banquet.

I was at a Lotus club dinner recently, and a pretty well known journalist, being called on for "a speech! a speech!" after the uproarious habit of that intellectual circus, rose and told a story: "It might be called," said he, with a sly look at the head of the table, where sat, in presidential majesty, a rather corpulent, slightly bald, middle-aged man, "It might be called 'How I got into a magazine.'" Then he changed to the other foot, blushed slightly, leaned on his fork, and said:

"I had an article once which I thought would make six pages in a magazine—if it got a chance. I concluded to give the *Atlantic Monthly* the benefit of it, because that was a superb creation of the human intellect, and ought to be encouraged. [Smiles and raps on the table.] I sent it to that periodical, saying that it was my maiden effort, and asking the editor to send me the $100 by draft or money order. In three weeks it came back, to my utter amazement, with the printed notice that it was excellent, but not exactly adapted, etc. I saw that the editor of the *Atlantic* was a fool. [Cheers around the table and cries of satirical approval.] I sent it to another well-known magazine, offering it for $50. It came back in two months, just when I was looking for it to appear. That magazine, too, was evidently a failure! I then sent it (price $15) to a first-class weekly, that printed just such things as my sketch, 'Mary Wanley's Guide,' but not half as well written. [Cheers and remarks.] Again it was sent back. [Laughter.] I could not understand it. I could not believe that our periodical literature was decaying so fast. I offered it to another journalist for nothing, telling him that I was a beginner, that this was the first effort of the sort I had ever offered to anybody, and I watched his face as he examined it suspiciously, and finally returned it to me, saying that the style was faulty; the idea was good, though it might have been used heretofore; but with study and careful practice I would make, perhaps, in time, etc. [Laughter.]

"I was mad, gentlemen!" said the speaker, amid the roars of the company, and, leaning on the chair with his other hand, he went on: "Something heroic must be done? Two years had passed. It was now 1871. I resolved to storm the citadel. I borrowed my brother's sealskin overcoat, so as to look as imposing as possible, and struck for an illustrated magazine I had not tried—one of the finest works of art in the world. The doorkeeper stood briskly aside as I went in and asked for the editor, whose name I did not then know. I was speedily ushered into the presence of a young man, who asked me to be seated, and inquired my business. 'To see the editor.' He would examine my manuscript. 'Very well,' I said, standing, I must have an answer in fifteen minutes, as I leave on the next train for Boston.' He parleyed, but I was severe and taciturn, and reached for the manuscript which he had taken. 'I will see Mr. ——,' said he, naming the editor himself. The latter appeared. 'We will send this to you by mail,' said he, 'if it is not used.' 'I can leave it with you only 15 minutes,' I replied. He looked surprised and glanced at the title. 'You can surely leave it for one night,' he expostulated. 'No,' I rejoined, resolutely, 'I have other uses for it.' In that I suppose he scented the opposition house, for he took off his overcoat (he was just going home), and said: 'I will look it over now.' [Cheers around the table.]

"He was a fine-looking man as he sat there in the dying twilight—[cries of 'Oh!' 'Ah!']—a rather corpulent, slightly bald, middle-aged man (at this the company turned toward the presiding officer, who was as red as a boiled lobster, and then they roared with glee), and he looked up in about ten minutes, and said: 'I will take this ——; Mr. Oliver, please make out a check for $50.' 'What?' I asked, '$50? my price is $125.' 'Ah!' said he, passing the manuscript to me, 'it is more than we ever pay anybody, except famous writers.' I delivered a stately bow, took the roll of paper, and turned out of the door. 'Well,' said he, calling to me, 'we'll take it at $125;' and Mr. Oliver made out my check. [Cheers and roars of laughter. The man at the head of the table had turned a sort of indigo blue.]

"The worst of it is, or the best of it," said the narrator, "that I have not seen or heard of that sketch during all these seven years."

The Lotus club hall rang with cheers and laughter, for his manner of telling the story was indiscribably droll, and then all parties turned toward the presiding officer, who was recognized as the hero of the narrative.

He rose slowly to his feet; the blue went out of his face, and even the scarlet turned to the rosy flush which is habitual to it, and he smiled cheerfully by the time the cheers and guffaws which greeted him had died away.

"The fact is," he began, deprecatingly, and then there was another great roar of laughter; "yes, I well remember the circumstance. I accepted the sketch to keep its writer from inflicting it on some weaker magazine. [Loud laughter.] Our house is rich. I can afford to stand in the breach. If it were not for the work we do in buying articles capable of injury, the mortality among magazines would be incalculable. [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, gentlemen, when a person with a flighty temperament comes in—[laughter]—we exert every nerve to get possession of his manuscript, to prevent the desolation that might otherwise ensue. [Cheers and jingling of glasses.] Such an article might fall into the hands of men who would inadvertently print it. [Cheers and cries of 'Hear! hear!'] We lock it up in a strong safe."

The company, led by the journalist, who blushed again at his awkward position, then drank to the sagacious magazine, while the editor went on seriously to say that he had eight immense fire-proof safes full of stories and other manuscripts that had been bought and paid for, some of the matter extending back many years. "If nobody should write a word for the body of our magazine for the next ten years," he said, "it would appear regularly every month, and I doubt if its quality would be at all impaired." Then Julius Henri Brown told amusing stories of his magazine experience, and alleged that the Harpers still had unpublished stories of his paid for eight years ago.—*New York Letter.*

Cushing and Choate.

On one occasion Cushing and Rufus Choate were pitted against each other, and Mr. Gerrish, Cushing's old partner, relates how they were both afraid to try the case:

To the amazement of judge, jury and spectators, both Cushing and Choate were somewhat anxious for a "continuance"—in other words, for a postponement of trial. As a usual thing, both gentlemen were always anxious to force a case to trial, being in a state of 'chronic preparation,' as Webster once said in speaking of Choate. In going out of court I met Choate, and said: "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you."

Choate replied: "Oh, I am a little pressed with business, and can afford to let this case stand over."

Said I: "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing."

"So I am," was the reply, "and I am not ashamed to own it, either."

"Well, well," said I; "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened. What on earth do you fear in Cushing?"

"Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you. I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the law."

In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why didn't you insist on trying that case?"

"Oh!" he replied, "the weather is warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters."

"Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?"

"Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?"

I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows any more law than you do?"

"No, sir, I don't," was the answer; "but I'm afraid of the man's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

A Hint For Bores.

Some time ago there lived a gentleman of indolent habits in Sussex, who made it a business in winter season to visit his friends extensively. After wearing out his welcome in his immediate vicinity, he thought he would visit an old Quaker friend, some twenty miles away, who had been an old school-fellow of his. On his arrival he was cordially received by the Quaker, he thinking his visitor had taken much pains to come so far to see him. He treated his friend with great attention and politeness for several days, and as he did not see any signs of his leaving, he became uneasy, but he bore it with patience till the morning of the next day, when he said to him:

"My friend, I'm afraid thee will never visit me again."

"Oh, yes, I shall," said the visitor, "I have enjoyed my visit very much. I shall certainly come again."

"Nay," said the Quaker, "I think thee will never visit me again."

"What makes you think I will never come again?" asked the visitor.

"If thee does not never leave," said the Quker, "how canst thee come again?"

The visitor left.—*English Paper.*

Don't You Try It.

Here is a yarn from one of the London papers. We would not advise any of our readers to put its accuracy to a practical test:

Of the Prince of Wales and Dr. Playfair, it is told that they were standing near a caldron containing lead, which was boiling at white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said the Doctor. "Certainly," replied the Prince. "Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you tell me to do this?" asked the Prince. "I do," replied the Doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature, the effect need not be described. After this let no one undertake the courage of the Prince of Wales.

Remarkably Deformed.

An Evansville, Ind., dispatch of the 9th inst. says: "Jim Porter, a remarkable negro dwarf, who died at the poorhouse on Monday and left his body to the medical college for scientific purposes, was partially dissected to-day. his head measures in 25½ inches, the disproportion being all in the back part of the head. His neck was short and thick, with a gallon and a half swallowing capacity. From the tip of his fingers to the point of his shoulder was 24 inches; from the bottom of the foot to the middle of the knee-cap was 12 inches, and from there to the hip bone another 12. His liver was just twice as large as the ordinary, and his entire length was 4 feet 4 inches; his trunk was the usual length. His thigh-bone, usually the largest bone in the human body, was no larger than a man's hand. there was a full attendance of all city physicians at the dissection, and all regarded the specimen as the most remarkable they ever saw.

Beware of Kerosene in Diphtheria.

Those sanguine people who imagine they have found an effective remedy in kerosene oil for diphtheria are respectfully invited to pause. An Illinois physician says that kerosene is an exceedingly harsh prescription and when taken internally in cases of genuine diphtheria destroys what little chance the patient has of recovery. His theory is that diphtheria can only be overcome by vitality and that kerosene so deranges the stomach as to further impair its already overtaxed energies to supply necessary nourishment and strength to the enfeebled system. Another physician at the east maintains that the disease was never know until after the oil wells in Pennsylvania were discovered; that the cases are more severe in houses where kerosene is used, and in short, that kerosene may be the cause of the disease.

A ROUGH GUESS.

BY ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP.

O what if the world were empty,
Would the bells toll all alone
And the bats flit over the dancing-halls
To the owl's and the north wind's moan?

O how would the ghost fright each other!
And the sun stand staring alway,
And the flowers reach to the tree-top,
And the fishes drink seas in a day!—

Nay, man might be wholly missing
From earth, and the many years
Would no doubt do much more business,
Than when constantly drying our tears.
—*Boston Courier.*

HUMOROUS.

SEE the conquering zero comes.

A GREEDY mother—a voracious maw.

PEOPLE of settled convictions—Prisoners.

SUITABLE dower for a widow—A widower.

WHY is the letter B like a hot fire? Because it makes oil boil.

THERE is a man in the moon, and a man and woman in the honeymoon.

"OH come, come, hay weigh!" as the impatient farmer said to the man at the hay-scales.

MONEY makes the marego, steam makes the cargo, and the sight of the creditor makes the mango.

IT is lucky to pick up a horseshoe, unless, of course, it happens to be attached to a mule's hind leg.

SHERRY is the name of a much-respected Lynn shoemaker. Probably the original Sherry cobbler.—*Somerville Journal.*

A DRY GOODS clerk of Shelbyville, Ill., has swallowed a .22 cartridge, walks on tiptoe, and is not in demand at balls as a partner.

"THE mails are all behind, madam," said a Detroit postoffice clerk. "That is the place for the males," answered the lady as she sailed out.

IT is inferred from the heroism with which Spartan women used to encourage their husbands to go forth to battle that they looked well in black.

EDISON is too frivolous. No man should attempt to make light of so shocking a thing as electricity.—*Toledo Commercial.*

A MAN advertises for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that "it will be profitable to the undertaker."—*Exchange.*

REAL diamonds are always cold. So is a dog's nose. You can tell them by touching them to your tongue. The—of course—diamonds.—*Rochester Express.*

WHEN a young man has learned to consume cigarettes in an artistic manner by ejecting the smoke through his nostrils, life is no longer a barren ideality, but as real as a bar of soap.

SNODKINS (who is escorting a meek maiden to her home): Haven't we got most to your house? Meek maiden: O dear no, Mr. Snodkins. We passed my house an hour ago.

A LADY just from Paris says she saw an inscription in Worth' s millinery establishment: "When you see a wait, basque it." The wicked bodice snatcher.—*Utica Herald.*

LO, the collector climbs the shaky stairs, comes in and takes his victim unawares—"Ah, I regret I'm not prepared to pay that little bill—call 'round some other day."

"GEORGE, dear, don't you think it's rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No love, economical; same piece of bread does for both."—*Andrew's American Queen.*

"WOMEN are normally jolly," says a writer. Maybe so, but when the church is in trouble, and they put on lugubrious looks and go about soliciting contributions for a fair, you'll find the fair sex pensive.

"WHAT makes dogs mad?" asks an exchange. Boys. It makes a dog mad as a wet hen the minute he sees a boy with a tin can in one hand and a string in the other, looking for something to tie them to.—*Hawkeye.*

"PUCK" thinks that a man can live more economically during this cold weather, for nothing short of absolute necessity could induce a woman to get out of her warm bed in the middle of one of these nights and rifle her husband's trousers pockets.

FACETIOUS old party—How long do you say that wine has been bottled, waiter? Waiter—Fourteen years, sir. Facetious old party—Lor, I didn't know flies would live as long as that? Waiter—Flies eh? Facetious old party—Yes, I mean that one kicking about in the bottle.—*Fun.*

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS: That butter is made from butternuts. That you must plant eggs if you would raise egg plant. That you can print what's a curd in the dairy. That there was something or an electoral character in the Count of Monte Cristo. That a tramp will refuse a trade dollar.

THE New York *Express* says: "If the devil should retire from business he would leave lots of people with nothing to do." It certainly is sad to be living in constant fear of losing a situation; but by the time the devil retires there will be found any number of men capable of carrying on his business at the old stand. Men who are now silent partners in the concern will then branch out.—*Picayune.*

ONE day at the Cafe de Foy one of the leading notaries of Paris was criticising severely the conduct of Marshal Marmont, when a gentleman at an adjoining table, with a moustache like a shoe-brush, arose and cried: "Sir-r, you shall account to me for those words!" "You are Marshal Marmont?" "I have not that honor, but I am his senior aide-de-camp." "Very well, sir; my head clerk will meet you when and where you please."

SOME of the passengers on a railroad train during the recent snow blockade in Northern New York were detained at Sandy Creek for eight days. One young man from California was on his way to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, where he was to be married. "What shall I do?" was the young man's agonized query. "Do," repeated they; "why, telegraph your situation!" And he telegraphed; and the answer came back: "We are all ready and waiting for you." Then the agonized young man remarked: "Well, they aint waiting any worse than I am!"

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week. B. F. GREENWOOD,
2-6m. Trustee.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will transact township business at my residence, in Fairfield township, on Friday of each week, until further notice. SOLOMON REINOEHL,
49-8w Trustee of Fairfield Tp

Trustees' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my office in the store of J. M. Wal-mer & Co., for the transaction of township business, on Friday of each week.
T. F. JORDAN,
48-3w. Trustee of Richland-tp.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator de bonis non of the estate of George W. Brandon, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JACOB WALBORN, Administrator.
Dec. 21st, 1878 52-4

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pensions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on SATURDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1879, the following real-estate:

Town lots number eighty-five [85] and one hundred and forty-eight [148], in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. Also the north half of the north east quarter of section thirty [30], in township thirty-four [34], north, of range thirteen [13] east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty one and two-fifths [121 2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted, containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.
1-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

(( ]] SILV ER SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1y.

Agents Wanted

Wanted to Cure one Case of

CATARRH.

In each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's)

Address, F. H. BOWER & CO, Gen. Ag'ts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excels all others. Farmers want it—[illegible] all others. Adjustable. Fits any horse. Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk, saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Sick Headache

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS

THEY ARE WORTH THEIR

WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Billious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Collc, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates the adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

STYLES.

For the Ladies to Read.

—Boas are worn mostly by young girls.

—Cheviot patterns appear in the new calicoes.

—Opera cloaks of plush are handsome and stylish.

—Ball-dresses are now made very short in front.

—Cherry red is a favorite color for evening costumes.

—Velvet striped materials are popular fabrics for dresses.

—Black monkey muffs and collarettes are a fancy of the season.

—The French twist of the back hair is among the fashions of the past.

—Small Swiss-wood easels, for photographs, are preferred to frames.

—Breakfast caps of Breton lace are all the rage, and are very pretty.

—Undressed kids are worn for full-dress occasions by many of our fashionable ladies.

—It is rare at present to find a bonnet made of one material only or of one shade.

—For full dress the more the hair is tortured out of place the more stylish is the coiffure.

—Floral garniture is in the ascendency for evening dresses, and nothing can be more effective.

—Belt-bows of lace and ribbon are taking the place of the belt-bouquets worn for so long a time.

—Novelty pins are bouquet holders to fasten on the corsage, with a ring at the back in which the flowers are held.

—Bouquet brooches are in all sorts of fantastic forms, such as those of lizards, serpents, bees, beetles and other insects.

—Some of the new evening dresses are so elaborate, both in color and design, that they are fitly termed rainbow costumes.

—Kid gloves for full dress have nine buttons, and reach to the elbow; the top of the glove is finished with a frill of lace.

—Scotch plaids have found favor with gentlemen as well as ladies, and are worn by them in neckties and handkerchiefs.

—Imitation feather trimmings, made of white, blue or pink muslin, are used to trim inexpensive organdy ball dresses.

—Many young ladies continue to wear the thick clustering Montague locks of cresent shape on the forehead and temples.

—New and becoming opera-scarfs for winding around the head and throat are made of Spanish lace and are three yards long.

—Pale drab or beige-colored cloth suits are worn by young ladies as late as the present season, and with fur trimmings will be used all winter.

—Brocades for bridal robes are of satin ground, in elegant patterns of holly-leaves, passion-flowers, lilies, roses, and other distinctive floriations.

—Parlor tables are covered entirely in garnet silk-plush, not a particle of wood being visible, and are trimmed with brass mouldings and silk fringe.

—Mother of pearl buttons in tints of rose, green, blue, smoke, and opaline effects are much used on dressy street suits of silk and camel's hair, or cashmere.

—Much attention is paid to the "bouquet de corsage" this winter, and the little breast knot of violet or pansies is a positive requirement of fashion.

—The handsomest bonnets for mid-winter are made entirely of feathers; for a maroon costume a bonnet composed of maroon ostrich-tips is the most elegant.

—The fashionable muff is finished without tassels or bows at the ends. New clasps for cloaks are of silver with a number of small chains with coins attached.

—Skating suits are made of dark blue cloth, trimmed with bands of fur. A fur hat turned up at one side, and held by a bright feather, completes the costume.

—Ladies with high foreheads are advised to continue the short Josephine curls, or the frizette over the forehead with the bandoline rings peeping out from underneath.

—Guipure lace is again coming in favor. This will interest many ladies who have had this lace on hand since the time it was very fashionable; it bids fair to become so again.

—Exquisite little breakfast and opera caps, or turbans, are made of damasse silk handkerchiefs, garnished with a bit of fine lace, a rosebud or other blossoms and a jeweled ornament.

—Black lace is worn but little, while white lace is used prodigiously in all widths for flounces and revers, that is to say, set on plain and producing the effect of embroidery on the material.

—Tortoise-shell, ivory, silver, and gold combs are all worn, and are the finish of every elegant coiffure—the style of comb decided by the hour of the day, and the nature and occasion of the toilet.

—For the evening coiffure loops, assisted when needed by finger puffs, with two or three moderately long curls at the back, are still worn. The arrangement is immediately on the crown of the head.

—At present ball shoes are always made of the same color as the dress. They are trimmed with buckles or buttons of Rhine quartz (Strass), or else with a very small bunch of flowers to match those of the toilet.

—Spun-silk hose are very much worn on account of their warmth and the perfection of their fit. The favorite colors are mulberry and dragon's green. The "Jessica" ribbed hose are among the latest styles for children.

—Keys and snakes are just now the favorite designs for jewelry—it would be rather hard to tell why. A fan chatelaine is a snake which coils around the waist, and, being pliable, hangs down at the side in very unpleasant suggestive twists, while earings of plain dull gold represents a lock with the tiny key of gold. When once locked they are evidently more secure than some bank safes.

—Oils and pomades are not used on the hair. Frequent shampooings are advised by the hair-dressers, and a great deal of brushing done by strong, swift strokes to bring out the natural oil of the hair, and thus make it look glossy without looking greased.

—Admirable toilets are composed of brocaded goods and plain satin, the satin being employed for the front of the skirt, the vest, and the trimming. The brocaded material forms the long skirt with majestic train, which opens over the satin skirt in front and the vest.

—Scarfs of muslin and Breton lace, or of Breton lace alone, are used to wear outside of fur-lined garments around the neck. The scarfs are very wide, and have several rows of Breton lace plaited on each end. When doubled up around the throat they are almost as warm as a boa.

—When the toilet is designed for a dinner or for a soiree without dancing, the shoes are of black kid, as soft and glossy as that employed for gloves, and the upper part is cut in bands on the front, which are trimmed with flowers of Rhine quartz. In this case silk stocking are de rigueur, and should always match the colors of the toilet.

—Long, square, kilt-plaited jabots of sheer muslin and Breton lace are ornamented with loops of ribbon on one side, only running through circular gold slides. A ribbon running through a double of the muslin plaiting at the top ties the jabot like a pendant around the neck. The linen or lace collar is worn below the neck ribbon which fastens the jabot.

WHAT WAS IN ANDRE'S BOOTS.

Exact Copies of the Documentary Evidence of His Being a Spy.

To the Editor of the Sun:—

As a controversy is existing as to the propriety of erecting a monument to Major Andre upon American soil, it may be of interest to the readers of the Sun to know exactly what was found upon Andre to justify his execution. The accompanying papers are copies of the originals made by me in 1852 while they were in the custody of my father, then the Secretary of State of this State. The orthography, &c., is the same as the originals parts of which are obscure. They are now, I believe, in the State Library at Albany:

ROSWELL J. RANDALL.
Cortland Village, N. Y., Jan., 8, 1879.

HEAD QUARTES ROBINSONS
HOUSE Sept 22 1780

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the guards to the White Plains, or below if he chuses. He being on Public Business by my Direction.
B. ARNOLD, M Gen.

HEAD QUARTES ROBINSONS
HOUSE Sep 22, 1780

Joshua Smith Esqr., has permission to pass the Guards to the White Plains and to return being on public bussiness by my Direction.
B. ARNOLD, Maj Gen.

HEAD QUARTES ROBINSONS
HOUSE Sep. 22, 1780

Joshua Smith Esqr., has permission to pass with a boat and their and a flag to Dobbs Ferry, on public bussiness and to return immediatly.
B. ARNOLD, M Gen.

Fort Arnold is built of Dry Farms and wood is in a rainous condition and subject to take fire from shells or canasses.

Fort Putnam Stone wanting great repairs. The wall on the east side broke down, and rebuilding. From the foundation as the W & south side have been a chevaux de Frise on the W t side broke in many Places. The East side open. two Boom Proofs & a provission magazine in the Fort & a slight wooden B—k. A commanding piece of ground 500 yards West between the Fort & No 4,—or Rosbrey Hill.

Fort Webb Built of——& wood a slight work very dry & liable to be set on fire as the approaches are. very easy without defence save a slight abbattis

Fort Wythys built of stone 5 Feet high the work above Plank filled with earth the stone work 15 feet, the earth 9 feet thick—no Bombs Proofs, the Batteries without the Fort.

Redoubt No 1 On the So side wood 9 feet thick the Wt north & east sides 4 feet thick, no cannon in the works, a slight abattis, no ditch or Picket.

Cannon on two Batteries, no Bomb Proofs.

Redoubt No. 2. The same as No 1 no Bomb Proofs

Redoubt No. 3. A slight wood work 3 feet thick very dry no Bomb Proofs a single abattis, the work easly set on fire—no cannon.

Redoubt No. 4. A wooden work about 10 feet high and four or five feet thick, the west side faced with a stone wall 8 feet high and four thick, no Bomb Proof two six Pounders a slight abattis, a commanding piece of ground 500 yards wide.

The horth Redoubt on the east side built of stone 4 feet high, above the stone wood filled in with earth, very dry, no ditch, a Bomb Proof three Batteries without the Fort a poor abattis, a Rising Piece of ground 500 yards So., the approaches under cannon to within 20 yards.—The work easily fired with faggots dipted in Pitch &c.

South Redoubt much the same as the north, a commanding piece of ground 500 yards due east, 2 Batteries without the Fort.

Estimate of the forces at West Point and its dependencies Sept. 13, 1780.

A Brigade of Massachusetts Militia.
Statement.
Elijah Hunter.

Mr. J. Johnson . . R. R.——n
Mr. J. Stewart to the dare of Joshua Smith, Esq., to Isaac Adams....5.5.5.—

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep., 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 [illegible] a m	12 [illegible] a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10	1 09	
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 23 "	"
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 01 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 29	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis. Louisville and all points South. 50 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	[illegible]	
Detroit	....	7 00am	2 30pm
Ann Arbor		8 [illegible]am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	[illegible] am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 15am	[illegible] pm	7 [illegible]am
Bankers	7 [illegible]am	1 12pm	8 2[illegible] pm
Waterloo	9 38am	2 5[illegible] pm	[illegible]
Auburn	9 48am	3 [illegible] pm	[illegible]
Auburn Junc	9 5[illegible]	3 0[illegible] pm	2 [illegible] am
Ft Wayne	10 30am	3 5[illegible] pm	1 2[illegible] am
Ind'anapo's	6 15pm	9 [illegible] pm	
Cincinnati	9 30pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	8 25am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington	....	6 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	....

NORTH.	EX.	EX	ACC.
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....
Washington		9 [illegible]am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	[illegible]00am	
Louisville	2 0[illegible]pm	6 [illegible]am	
Cincinnati			8 00am
Ind'anapo's	6 [illegible]pm	4 [illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	4 2[illegible] am
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]pm
Auburn	6 0[illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]pm
Bankers	8 0[illegible]	2 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	2 [illegible]pm	[illegible]
Jackson	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]am	[illegible] 10pm	2 [illegible]am
Detroit	[illegible]	6 30pm	[illegible] 35am
Lansing	....	5 [illegible]	....
Saginaw	....	9 15pm	....
Bay City	....	10 [illegible]pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. E. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Fast Line	Express	Cupr'l A
lv New York	9 [illegible]pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	9 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 29am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	1 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 21	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 58	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 45	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 09	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 33	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 2[illegible]	9 43	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 50 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 32	2 23	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Fast Line	Express	Cupr'l A
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 [illegible]am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 38	3 [illegible]	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 58	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 30	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 20	6 55	11 30
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 7:38 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1 Mail.	2 Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	3 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	3 10 pm	1[illegible] pm
MUNCIE	[illegible] pm	2 10 pm
Newcastle	pm	6 27 pm
Cambridge City	am	7 40 pm
Connersville	am	7 12 pm
Cincinnati	am	4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		8 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	5 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	6 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 32 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 00 pm	9 00
Hartford	3 10 pm	8 08 pm	8 08
Montpelier			
Bluffton	2 05 pm	6 57 pm	6 57
Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	5 40 pm	5 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 08	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 36
N. Manchester	10 28	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 10am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	5 10pm	1 00pm	[illegible]
Mexico	6 21	11 55	[illegible]
Denver	6 24	11 38	[illegible]
Chili	6 17	11 27	[illegible]
Roann	6 02	11 03	[illegible]
Laketon	5 46	10 25	[illegible]
North Manchester	5 36	10 18	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 25	10 13	
Collamer	5 15	9 53	1
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	1
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 04
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 24
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 21	7 18	7 13
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 50

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

"The Boss"

Harness Shop

I am now proprietor of "THE BOSS HARNESS SHOP," kept in

FLUKE'S OLD BUILDING!

Have worked twenty years at the Harness business.

Good Work, Low Prices, Honesty and Fair Dealings,

Will be my motto. I also keep a splendid stock of

BUFF AL O AND LAP

ROBES,

Horse Blankets, etc.

Call and see me.

A. C. SMITH.
43-3m.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 30, 1879. Number 5.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will inserted under this head for $5.00 per annu For each additional line 50 cents extra will charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pine

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.

Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' Building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,

Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEses of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.

S. BRUBAKER, } In Office.
W. W. REED, JR.,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.

T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.

GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDDINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

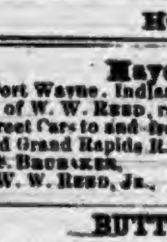

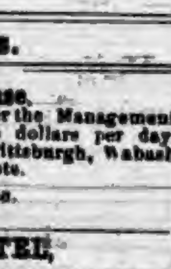

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as Before Taking a sequence on After Taking Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. K. Davenport, and all druggists every where.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now.

OUR DEAD.

Nothing is our own; We hold our pleasures
 Just a little while, ere they are fled;
One by one life robs us of our treasures;
 Nothing is our own, except our dead.

They are ours, and hold in faithful keeping
 Safe forever, all they took away;
Cruel life can never stir that sleeping,
 Cruel time can never seize that prey.

Justice pales, truth fades; stars fall from heaven;
 Human are the great whom we revere,
No true crown of honor can be given,
 Till the wreath lies on a funeral bier.

When our joy is lost, and life will take it,
 Then no memory of the past remains;
Save with some strange cruel sting to make it
 Bitterness beyond all present pains.

Death, more tender-hearted, leaves to sorrow
 Still the radiant shadow—fond regret:
We shall find in some far, bright to-morrow,
 Joy that he has taken, living yet.

Is love ours, and do we dream we know it,
 Bound with all our heart-strings, all our own?
Any cold and cruel dawn may show it,
 Shattered, desecrated, overthrown.

Only the dead hearts forsake us never;
 Love, that to death's loyal care has fled
Is thus consecrated ours forever,
 And no change can rob us of our dead.

So when fate comes to besiege our city,
 Dim our gold, or make our flowers fall,
Death, the angel, comes in love and pity,
 And to save our treasures, claims them all.

Uncle Jimmy's Experience and Confession.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought with your permission I would lay before the readers of the COURIER the evil example of patronizing shows and especially traveling shows, by relating a circumstance that happened in my own experience. The greater part of my life has been one of a pioneer, have been raised in the woods and although I have seen all kinds of snakes, I had never seen the BIG snake. By this time I had become a young man of about 66 years of age, and had seen but little of the outside world, so I resolved that I would see a little more of the world and the things that are therein, in this enlightened and progressive age. With this determination I set out to see a traveling show in the town of Butler in this county. When I arrived there I found a man on the outside of the canvas of the side show, that was filled with eloquence and refinement(?) he pictured in glowing and fascinating language, the things that were to be seen, until I thought there was nothing on earth worth seeing after what was there displayed, and that it was only a prelude into paradise, so I paid my entrace, passed within the canvas, looked around, saw nothing worth seeing, soon another accomplished and refined man of this refined age, had the politeness to come and touch me on the shoulder, and told me that the big snake was in another department. I followed the polite gentleman into a back alley where we were about to pass a large box containing envelopes with packages within. The polite man remarked that there was something worthy of my attention, I told him that was not what I wanted, it was the big snake that I was after, he told me that it was a free thing that there was no harm in it and wanted me to pull out a package just for fun and try my luck, and to accomodate the polite man I drew out a package, and on examination was told that I was a lucky man, that I had drawn a prize of forty dollars, I told him that I never earned my money in that way and wanted to see the big snake, and turned to go away, he catched me by the collar and pulled me back and told me to take my money, that it was mine and rightfully belonged to me, and without taking time to think turned around and picked up the money when he told me that there was 50 cents on the dollar that belonged to him and the rest was mine, and while making change another polite man behind me remarked to his comrade, that he was mistaken that I didn't draw a prize, 'you are right' he says, 'it is a mistake,' well you are unfortunate this time I hope you will do better the next, speak a good word for me in your neighborhood, and when I remonstrated against such a swindle he damned me for an old gray headed cuss, to get out of that, that I had no business there. Then my eyes were opened to see that I had been bitten, and also that I had been gambling, and I was filled with remorse, confusion and shame, just as our old mother was when she was bitten by that creature six thousand years before, but mother had the advantage of me, for she found fig leaves to hide her shame, but I could not find a fig leaf between Butler and Newville to hide mine, but had to make my way home from that paradise with my shame and confusion upon me, the worst snakebitten creature in all that crowd, and all the consolation and hope I had was that I might get home ahead of the intelligence of that event and hide myself in some secluded spot until the first impulses of my shame would have time to wear away, but in this I was mistaken, news outspeed the wind, and when I got to Newville, they were all well posted and ready to point the finger of scorn at the newly initiated gambler. But the worst of the tale is yet to relate, how could I go home and look my innocent wife in the face? (she is death on gamblers.) However I had the good fortune to first break the news to her myself, and give my own version of it which I did by giving the unvarnished truth, and was received with a great deal more favor than I had any reason to expect, but she did make a few home thrusts that I thought would rake the guilty soul out of me, but I promised God and her that if they would forgive me I would never gamble any more, and I have kept my word pretty well.

After my Butler snake bite I kept away from shows, until there was one gotten up by enlightened citizens and christians last fall in our neighboring town on the east, and certainly there was no harm in attending an exhibition where all christians could go, and I believe it was the best show that I was ever at, of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, and especially the ladies department which was excellent, and also the mechanics' work, and implements of husbandry. I never saw a better display of fruit and vegetables of all kinds which were all brought there and put on the wheel of fortune to see who would draw prizes Wife and I were there with our list of articles on the wheel of fortune with thousands of others and it was the happiest throng that I ever saw, if there were any that were low spirited and despondent, they had a kind of spiritual fluid, a glass of which whirled down the throat would whirl them into perfect felicity. All classes and characters were there, and all had their places of enjoyment. The preacher of the gospel with the people of his charge were there, the elder, the deacon, the class leader, and steward, sabbath school superintendent with class leaders and scholars, the statesman and the judge, the eloquent orator, the lawyer and his client, the doctor and his patient, the sportsman and the gamester with his wheel of fortune, the gamblers with their chuckluck banks, the fidler and the dancer. There was nothing to hurt or to devour in all that happy throng, it was a respite from all the cares, perplexities and sorrows of this stricken life. Delight sparkled in every eye and pleasure flashed from every countenance, I had to pause and ask myself the question, whether or not we hadn't progressed so fast in this age that we had already got into paradise, it was a glorious type of a univeral salvation, all tears were wiped away from the eyes, and there was no weeping there. Although heaven seemed very near, hell was not a great way off, for it would not have been long before those discordant, conflicting, and jarring interests would have brought on confusion, war, and perhaps bloodshed and engulfed the whole of that mass of human beings into one common hell. But the show passed off without any disastrous results, the prizes being awarded according to merit by the best of judges, and wife and I returned home with first and second prizes on all that we put on the wheel of fortune, and I thought that it was a high compliment for old pioneers that were born and tutored in an ignorant age, but I got to thinking how easy I might have got 5 or 6 dollars more prize money by going outside of the floral hall and venturing a few shillings on the other wheel, and there would be no gambling in that.

At the conclusion of the last show, I pastout into a great deal larger enclosure. It imbraces the entire American Republic and I believe it is the largest show on earth and all the time I have kept my eye on that big snake, that old serpent which is the Devil: I have been trying to watch him in all his wanderings up and down the earth. I have gone back to the commencement of 1861, I have traced him into every nook and corner of our American Republic until he became prime minister and counselor to the Republican party in the government, since which time we have progressed faster in religion and universal freedom than any Nation on earth and to it be all the glory for I don't think that god had any hand in it. That party has enlarged our constitutional liberties so that they embrace free conscience, free speech, free press, free suffrage, free negro, and free love. No nation on earth can boast of as much freedom as that, and the church appears to be about as free as the government. Such religion may do for this age but in the dark and benighted age in which I was born and tutored, it would have been called religion enough to make angels weep and devils laugh, it would have been called American freedom enough to make the goddess of liberty veil her face and weep, the American eagle to drop its stately head, to droop its majestic wings, and hide itself in some cliff beneath some overhanging rock. But the stars and stripes, that inanemate and unconscious rag, that old 'flaunting lie' may still be unfurled to the breeze, and wave in graceful folds over the land of the free and the home of the brave. But I must return to the snake, I have traced him round through the country until I have got him to the city of Washington, and into the executive mansion, where he has coiled himself up in the executive chair, and has proclaimed himself President of these United States, where he has been lashing the people with his tail and lacerating them with his fangs until they have become the greatest cowards on the face of god's footstool, and even uncle Sammy Tilden dare not go within 40 miles of that mansion to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority. And now fellow citizens of my beloved country and especially of DeKalb county, you have got my experience and confession of my Butler snake bite and of the disastrous results that it has had on me and the effects of the snake upon the whole country and unless you will awaken from your stupidity shake off your lethargy and rise up to the full hight of your patriotism and manhood and drive that monster out of Uncle Sammy's seat, you will bring down the gray hairs of Uncle Jimmy with sorrow to the grave.

UNCLE JIMMY.

In presenting the name of Hon. D. W. Voorhees for election to the United States Senate, Mr. Willard a member of the Indiana House of Representatives said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to nominate the next Senator from this State. As the representatives of the people of Indiana, it is our duty to reflect their desires and demands in the election of a citizen to this high official position The people of Indiana demand that their next Senator shall be a parliamentarian—the peer and superior of his adversaries on the floor of the Senate. They ask for a champion of the rights of the West, who is amply able to meet and defeat the representatives of the gigantic money power of Wall street. They want a financier whose heart is as cold as the eternal glaciers on the summit of Mount Blanc to the seductive flatteries of capital. They desire a leader ("Sans peur et sans reproche") fearless in defence, resistless in attack, and whose name shall carry terror into the ranks of our opponents—the party of wrong. They wish a statesman whose character is the apothesis of political honesty, and whose integrity is as immaculate as the plumage of the dove that descended from the bosom of the Father at the baptism of the Jordan. The people of Indiana demand that we shall elect as our Senator a man who shall recall our great leaders of the past, one who is a supporter of the grandest political principles ever enunciated by mortal lips, "Equal and exact justice toward all men; exclusive privileges to none." That principle forms the basis of our institutions, the impelling force of our progress, the crowning glory of our nation, and its supporters in the past are associated with all that is noble in our history. Beneath the encircling elms of Monticello rests in peace the great author of that principle, Thomas Jefferson. Where roll in endless summer the bright blue waves of the Chesapeake, in their own loved Virginia lie buried its great defenders, Madison and Monroe. The plumed palmetto nods in tropical beauty above the tomb of Carolina's gifted orator, John C. Calhoun. The birds that carol in the groves of the Hermitage sing their songs above the mortal remains of the lion hearted Tennessean, Andrew Jackson. "By the flow of the inland river" Missouri's greatest statesman, Thomas Hart Benton, "Sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." That river of poetry and romance, the Susquehanna, as it laps the banks of Lancaster, lulls with its murmur the ashes of Pennsylvania's great diplomist, James Buchanan. By the shore of the mighty lakes, a magnificent mausoleum and a marble cenotaph pointing heavenward record the virtues of the greatest political leader of them all—the little giant, Stephen A. Douglass. Though these great supporters of this principle have passed into the illuminations of history, though political contests have shaken the country, though wars and revolutions have convulsed our Government, the principle, "Equal and exact justice toward all men, exclusive privileges to none," fresh as on its natal morn, still remains an eternal bulwark to a nation's liberties, ground into the hearts of the people, and to-day finds its grandest champion and defender in the idol of Indiana, the next senator from this State. There is only one citizen of Indiana who, in his high character and lofty talents and abilities, fulfills the wants, desires, requirements and demands of this people in their choice for senator—that great leader who is inspired with all the fiery energy of the young Democracy, and imbued with the sage counsel of the old; that champion of the rights of the people who, on the floor of the Senate, dared to strike one powerful blow to wrest the rights of labor from the iron grasp of financial despotism; that statesman who has not only the ability to appreciate the wants of the people, but the manhood and fearless courage to right their wrongs; that clearest headed financier the West has ever produced, for he has never been deceived by the financial sophistries of Wall street; that noblest son of Indiana, who belongs not only to this State, not only to our own loved West, not to the Democratic party alone, but is the representative of all the oppressed toiled millions of America; that guide to whom an impoverished people are looking as their political Moses to lead them out of the Egypt of financial bondage over to the glorious promised land of better times.

Mr. Speaker, in behalf not of the Democracy on this floor, but in the name of the people of Indiana by fifty thousand majority, I place in nomination as the next senator from this State the grandest parliamentarian of the latter half of the nineteenth century, the truest friend of the people in this whole broad land, the brilliant orator who has thrilled a continent with his eloquence, Daniel W. Voorhees.

Boys and Pistols.

"I never could understand," the Deacon said, "why a boy should carry a pistol. A pistol is a very peculiar firearm; it is made for a very peculiar purpose. It is quite natural for some boys to want rifles or shot-guns, with which they may kill game; but a pistol is intended to kill human beings, and this is about all it is good for. There are very few boys in this country who could shoot a bird or a rabbit with a pistol, and any one who should go out hunting with a pistol would be laughed at. This being the case, why should a boy want a pistol? What human beings would he like to kill?

"It is usless to say that he may need his pistol for purposes of defense. Not one boy in a thousand is ever placed in such a position that he need defend himself with a pistol. But it often has happened that boys who carried loaded pistols thought that it would be a manly thing, under certain circumstances, to use them, and yet, when the time came and they killed somebody, they only brought down misery on themselves and their families. And this, too, in many a case where, if no one present had had a pistol, the affair would have passed off harmlessly, and been soon forgotten.

"But the way in which boys generally take human life with pistols is some accidental way. They do not kill highwaymen and robbers, but they kill their school-mates, or their brothers, or their sisters, or, in many cases, themselves. There is no school where boys are taught to properly handle and carry loaded pistols, so they usually have to learn these things by long practice. And, while they are learning, it is very likely that some one will be shot. I saw in a newspaper, not long ago, accounts of three fatal accidents, all of which happened on the same day, from careless use of fire-arms. And one of these dreadful mishaps was occasioned by a lad who carried a loaded pistol in his overcoat pocket, and who carelessly threw down the coat.

"And then, again, a boy ought to be ashamed to carry a pistol, especially a loaded one. The possession of such a thing is a proof that he expects to go among vicious people. If he goes into good society, and has honest, manly fellows for his companions, he will not need a pistol. A loaded pistol in a boy's pocket is not only useless and dangerous, but also it almost always stamps him as a bad boy, or one who wishes to associate with bad boys and vicious men."—St. Nicholas for February.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

THE

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

FOR 1879

HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO

One Dollar Per Year

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 14,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepaired with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 30,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS;

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each.	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each.	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

1879.

The Four Reviews

—AND—

Blackwood.

AUTHORIZED REPRINTS

—OF—

Edinburgh Review (*Whig*)
Westminster Review (*Liberal.*)
London Quarterly Review (*Conservative.*)
British Quarterly Review (*Evangelical.*)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

These Reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one-third the price of the English editions.

No publications can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal. They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879

[Including Postage]; Payable in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00	per	annum
For any two Reviews	7 00	"	"
For any three Reviews	10 00	"	"
For all four Reviews	12 00	"	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"	"
Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"	"
Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00	"	"
Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00	"	"
Blackwood and four Reviews	15 00	"	"

POSTAGE.

This item of expense now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Printed by

The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, prices, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE trial of Mrs. Kate Cobb, of Norwich, Ct., for the murder of her husband, by poisoning, has excited a good deal of attention at the East. The jury found her guilty of murder, and the Judge sentenced her to a life term of imprisonment. Her paramour will be tried in March.

A FIRE in Worth street, New York, on he 17th inst., burned out several large dry goods importers and inflicted a pecuniary loss of over $3,000,000. Following are the estimated losses: Van Valkenburg & Leavitt, $1,000,000; Walkingshaw & Voight, $500,000; Schnabel Bros., $150,000; John Slade & Co., $150,000; Henry W. T. Malloy & Co., $100,000; William Simpson, Sons & Co, $50,000; Nonotuck Silk Company, $50,000; B. S. Smith, $150,000; Forstman & Co., $250,000.

TWO NOTORIOUS counterfeiters, Henry C. Cole and Charles Ulrich, have just been arrested in New York. To them are traced the counterfeits upon several national banks in this country, and the many counterfeit bonds and notes so extensively circulated in Germany and brought to this country by emigrants.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, late Sheriff of New York city, and one of the leading Tammanyites, is dead.

IT is asserted by the "knowing ones" in New York that the body of the late A. T. Stewart was long since recovered, that it was fully identified by the family and friends of the deceased, and that $50,000 was paid for the delivery of the remains.

THE Arcade block, one of the finest in Elizabeth, N. J., containing the Opera House, Postoffice and Masonic Hall, has been burned. Loss estimated at $250,000....Hon. George S. Hilliard, one of the most distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, died the other day at his home in Boston. He was 70 years old.

THE WEST.

THE Grand Jury at St. Louis has indicted the officers of the defunct National Bank of Missouri, and they have all been held for trial in bonds of $10,000 each.

RELIABLE advices from the Northwest are to the effect that Sitting Bull's band of 5,000 lodges had crossed the line, and were camped on American soil with their faces southward. Sitting Bull, however, does not accompany them. He sends word to the Great Father that the expedition is eminently pacific. No hostility is intended. Sitting Bull represents that his people were starving and freezing in British America; that there were no buffalo, and that it was reduced to a question of life and death—hence he advised his followers to return to the United States and take their chances.

THE last chapter in the bloody Indian drama which began at Camp Robinson, Neb., three or four weeks ago was enacted some forty miles northwest of that post on the 21st of January, and resulted in the almost total extermination of the remnant of the Cheyenne band that escaped slaughter at the outset. A correspondent at Fort Robinson furnishes the following brief account of the affair: "The trail of the Cheyennes was followed from the bluffs, where the savages succeeded in killing Barber, by B and D companies of the Third Cavalry, commanded by Col. Evans, to a range of hills, where he found them intrenched, as usual, in a very strong position. Col. Evans comprehended the situation at a glance and made a charge, driving them from their stronghold, but not until his horse had been shot from under him, he having ridden at the head of his command. The Indians broke and ran, greatly deceiving Col. Evans, who thought they had moved but a few rods and were still in the bluffs, while they had made for the prairie in the direction of Chadron creek with a view of reaching their old rifle-pits, where they held the troops at bay in October. In the meantime Capt. Wessells was not idle, having had scouts out with a view of forming a communication with Col. Evans, who spied the escaping Cheyennes. The discovery was immediately conveyed to Capt. Wessells, who, with companies A, E, F and H of the Third Cavalry, started in pursuit of the fleeing reds. After riding all night, he was rewarded by discovering the savages in a small creek making rifle-pits. Without waiting a moment he gave the order for a charge, Wessells riding at the head of the first column. As the troops got within fifty yards of the savages, the latter opened fire with deadly effect, killing Sergt. Taggert, Farrier Brown and Private Nelson, of Company L, Third Cavalry, and wounding Sergt. Ambrose, of Company E, and the Indian scout, Woman's Dress, who voluntarily accompanied Wessells, when last starting from this post, as scout and trailer. Capt. Wessells was also slightly wounded. Only nine Cheyennes, all of them wounded, were captured. The remainder of the party, twenty-three in number, were killed. Seventeen are still unaccounted for. It is supposed that some died from wounds and that others escaped."

THE SOUTH.

LIEUT. GOV. HULL, of Florida, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury, at Jacksonville, in that State, on a charge of conspiracy with others in obtaining returns of elections in Brevard county.

INFORMATION has been received at Washington of the arrest by a warrant of the State or municipal authorities of Alabama of United States District Attorney Mayer and United States Marshal Turner, the latter being now in jail, and the former having been released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Judge Bruce. These officers were commanded by a State court to deliver before it certain ballot-boxes and ballots used at the November election, they being at the time in question used by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, sitting at Montgomery, as evidence in certain cases therein pending on indictments for violation of the election laws of the United States. Mayer and Turner refused to obey the mandate; hence their arrest.

IN the United States Court at Jacksonville, Fla., last week, State Senator-elect Lee, Sheriff Wright and Justice Johns, members of the Brevard County Canvassing Board at the late election, were convicted of making false returns, and sentenced by Judge Settle to the penitentiary—Lee to a term of three years and the other two to one year each.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has nominated Wm. G. Thompson, of Iowa, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

A STATEMENT prepared for Secretary Sherman shows that the total receipts of gold at the various sub-treasuries since resumption day, is largely in excess of the amount paid out in exchange for greenbacks. In future the interest coupons of Government bonds will be paid either in gold or greenbacks, at the option of the holders, at any sub-treasury.

A CONTRACT was recently completed between the Secretary of the Treasury and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Seligman Bros., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and A. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. and W. Seligman & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, for the sale and delivery in Europe of not less than $5,000,000 per month of the 4 per cent. bonds upon the same terms and conditions as the popular loan is now being offered in the United States. The contract is to continue until the 1st of July, the proceeds to be applied to refunding the 6 per cent. bonds. The contract was made to provide the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds for 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds held in Europe.

MR. SPRINGER, of Illinois, has introduced in Congress "a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation." It provides that, after the next census, the Legislature of each State shall apportion the State under the census of 1880, so as to provide that when more than two members of Congress are elected in a State the State shall be divided into districts of three members each, as far as possible, and when there are two odd Representatives, that is, over three, or six, or nine, etc., there shall be one district consisting of five members. In districts consisting of three members every elector shall vote for only two members of Congress, and in districts entitled to five members every elector shall vote for three members.

POLITICAL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, might appropriately be termed "Senatorial day," on account of the number of United States Senators chosen by State Legislatures. In Illinois John A Logan was elected to succeed Richard J. Oglesby. The vote stood: Logan, Republican, 106; J. C. Black, Democrat, 84; Alexander Campbell, National, 10; John McAuliff, Socialist, 3.—In New York, Roscoe Conkling, Republican, was elected as his own successor, he receiving 115 votes, to 35 for William Dorsheimer, the Democratic caucus nominee, and 2 for Peter Cooper, National. The Indiana Legislature chose Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, to succeed himself, the vote standing: Voorhees, 83; Ben Harrison, the Republican caucus nominee, 60; James Buchanan, National, 3. Mr. Voorhees was also elected for the short term, expiring March 4, the Republicans voting for G. S. Orth. In Pennsylvania, J. Donald Cameron, Republican, was chosen as his own successor, by a vote of 135, to 78 for Heister Clymer, the Democratic nominee; 16 for Daniel Agnew, National, and 5 scattering. The Missouri Legislature elected George G. Vest, Democrat, as the successor of David H. Armstrong, Democrat, for the long term, and James Shields, Democrat, for the short term intervening between now and March 4. In North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance, Democrat, was successful in securing the seat now occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Democrat. The Connecticut Legislature elected Orville H. Platt, Republican, as the successor of Mr. Barnum, Democrat. The Florida Legislature chose Wilkinson Call, Democrat, to succeed Mr. Conover, Republican. The Legislatures of Wisconsin, Louisiana and Arkansas balloted for Senator, but failed to reach a choice.

MATT H. CARPENTER has been elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin. He will take the seat occupied by Senator Howe, who retires on the 4th of March, after eighteen years' continuous service....Samuel J. Tilden is said to be seeking the Governorship of New York next fall as the stepping-stone to the renomination for the Presidency in 1880.

AT a meeting of the Potter Committee, the other day, Gen. Butler related his connection with the cipher dispatches. He said he found them, to the number of 640, upon his private table last spring, but did not know who placed them there. He had nothing to do with their publication, as they had been furnished to the New York *Tribune* before they came into his hands. During the summer they were missed for several weeks, and subsequently they were found again, when he had them numbered and stamped and put in a place of safety. He was willing to place them at the service of the committee. It was decided by the committee to at once go into an investigation of the telegrams.

GENERAL.

CREMATIONS: Thomas Johnson's dwelling, at Kingston, Ontario, was burned, and his two little daughters perished in the flames; Mrs. Davis and her baby were burned to death by the explosion of kerosene at Hyde Park, Pa.; William O'Brien and two sons were burned to death in their logging camp at Milbury Brook, N. B.

FOREIGN.

A STREET rumpus opposite the Bank of London attracted a large crowd, which led depositors to believe that there was a run on the bank. Then there was a run in reality, that came near draining the institution of all its cash.

WESTON, the American pedestrian, has started from London to walk over the highways of England, 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours.

A SERIOUS Ministerial crisis has been averted in France by a compromise between the Republicans and Conservatives of the Chamber of Deputies, and a resolution passed expressing confidence in the Government.

A BERLIN dispatch states that Bismarck has decided to withdraw the Parliamentary Discipline bill, leaving the matter to the Reichstag.

THE steamship Oberon, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, was caught in a severe gale off the southwest coast of England, broke her propeller, ran ashore, and became a total wreck. All the crew were saved.

IT is reported from Berlin that a superior officer of the German army has betrayed to a foreign power the most momentous military secrets, including the all-important plan of mobilizing the army. The suspected person is a Baronet and a Major of artillery. He is under arrest....By the capsizing of a boat at Antwerp, Belgium, eight men were drowned.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

ABRAHAM THOMAS (colored), of Tensas parish, testified before the Teller Committee, on the 17th, that, during the late election, he met a body of armed whites, who chased witness. That night the same men came and took Charley Bethel, a colored man, out of his house, shot him, and cut his throat. Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician, of Tensas, a member of the Legislature, testified that threats of violence prevented the Republicans from nominating a ticket. Witness testified to several acts of bulldozing, and gave the names of fifteen negroes alleged to have been murdered.

THE Teller Committee, on Jan. 18th, examined W. B. Merchant, District Attorney of St. Mary's parish, who testified concerning the attack on Newman's house, but nothing new was developed. It was ordered that United States Commissioner Lane take testimony of witnesses not examined for Natchitoches, Tensas and Catahoula parishes; that Morris Marks represent the majority and B. F. Jonas the minority. The testimony so taken will be transmitted to Mr. Teller and treated as if taken by the committee. The committee then left for Charleston, S. C.

THE Teller Committee, consisting of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Cameron, Randolph and McDonald, began their investigation of the late general election in South Carolina, at Charleston, on the 21st of January. All the witnesses examined were from Charleston county, and it was admitted by both Democrats and Republicans that all the election officers, excepting clerks, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Democratic committee; that one of the three Commissioners of Election for the county was a Republican; that the managers of election at the different precincts were exclusively Democrats, and the United States Supervisors at the different polls were not allowed to have a clerk, there being no provision of law for such person. It was also testified that the Democratic Supervisors had no clerks, and that the clerks of Republican Supervisors were excluded from the polling places by order of the Democratic committee. The Republican witnesses, of whom three or four were examined, testified that there were numerous tissue ballots found in the boxes at various precincts in Charleston county, in some instances these tissue ballots exceeding the number of actual voters. The Democratic witnesses admitted the printing of tissue ballots by the Democratic committee, and said the object in issuing them was to enable the colored people to vote secretly for the Democratic candidates without risk of molestation.

FIVE witnesses were examined by the Teller Committee, at Charleston, on Jan. 22—three of them colored Republicans, and two white Democrats. It is scarcely necessary to state that their statements did not agree. The colored witnesses maintained that bulldozing, intimidation, fraud and general deviltry characterized the late election in that city; the whites, on the other hand, maintaining that the election was fair and peaceable, and that every colored man was allowed to vote for whom he pleased.

THE Teller Committee examined four witnesses at Charleston, on the 23d of January—three colored men and one white man, all Republicans. They all testified to acts of bulldozing and intimidation, and also to the finding of tissue ballots in some of the boxes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Saulsbury calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the refunding of the national debt. It was laid over. ....The balance of the day was spent in considering the bill to amend the Patent laws.... Messrs. McDonald and Randolph were appointed to serve as members of the Teller Committee, in place of Messrs. Wallace and Bayard, who were excused at their own request.... Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day, in committee of the whole, to the private calendar.... After laying aside several bills to report to the House, the bill was reached for the payment of $100,000 to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High School in Virginia for rent of buildings during the war. Quite a lengthy discussion followed, the opponents of the bill asserting it was a war claim, and the friends of the measure stating it was a just bill for rent of property, and the Government was as much bound to pay rent for this building as for any other building occupied by it. Without reaching a vote the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House took up and passed the Geneva Award bill. It revives and continues the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; fixes the number of Judges at three; requires the court to convene and organize as soon as practicable in Washington, and limits its existence to eighteen months. It provides that no claim by or in behalf of any insurance company shall be admitted or allowed by the Court of Claims unless such claimant shall show that the sum of its losses in respect to war risks exceeded the premiums or gains, and then the allowance shall not be greater than such excess. No claim is to be admissible in favor of any insurance company that was not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the law of the United States.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to provide a uniform national currency....Mr. Morgan submitted a substitute agreed upon in the Democratic caucus for Mr. Edmunds' resolution concerning suffrage and the later constitutional amendments. Laid on the table. The following are the resolutions: "1. It is the judgment of the Senate that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other parts of the constitution; that the people of the United States have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole constitution in every State and Territory in the United States, so far as power has been delegated to them, to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all rights thereby secured. 2. That the Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights within its jurisdiction it must protect; that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone; its authority is defined and limited by the constitution; all powers not granted it by that instrument, not prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under the constitution, or secured through the laws of the United States, except such as the Government of the United States has authority to grant or secure. 3. That the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States, but the Fifteenth amendment of the constitution has invested citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is an exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it is within the jurisdiction of the United States, which Congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent the denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote, when such denial or abridgement is on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the voter. 4. That, when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not acting by authority and obedience to the laws of the State, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State Government, and is not in the Government of the United States."

HOUSE.—The day was a dull one in the House, the time being consumed in the introduction of bills, and those offered were of little importance.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill passed by the House on the 16th inst., to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar....Mr. Matthews presented a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. Referred.... Mr. Chaffee introduced a joint resolution directing the cancellation of $1 and $2 United States notes. Laid on the table, to be called up by Mr. Chaffee hereafter....The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held by him as trustee for the Indian tribes in the treasury of the United States in lieu of investment, led to a long discussion, without action.

HOUSE.—Mr. Potter offered a resolution authorizing an investigation into the cipher dispatches, which led to a protracted debate. Mr. Potter alluded to the history connected with the formation of the Potter Committee, and his refusal at that time to allow an amendment to the resolution so that the Oregon dispatches should be inquired into. He denied that he had ever been controlled by Tilden in any way. Mr. Butler opposed the resolution. He thought the House had no jurisdiction over the subject, and said it would be better to give the $10,000 asked for to the families of poor men, instead of wasting it in investigating private dispatches. Mr. Hale followed in a brief speech, earnestly advocating the investigation. He thought it was due to the simple old man in New York who was dragged out as a Democratic candidate, and whose good name was imperiled by his trusted friends. Mr. Conger said that the Republicans came here in December, expecting the Democracy to rush forward with a resolution for investigating, but he had been amazed at the long silence. The Republicans kept quiet, but it was hard work, and he was glad now, at this late hour, that Mr. Potter had been moved. Mr. Hewitt favored the resolution, saying that, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he had never sent a dispatch which would not bear the light. He never heard of these cipher dispatches until they were in print. The investigation was demanded by justice to an outraged leader of the Democratic party, and by the party itself. An investigation would vindicate Tilden from calumny heaped upon him by the Republicans. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 191 yeas to 120 nays.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a minority report on the claim of Mr. McGarrahan, together with a bill placing all claimants to the Rancho Panoche Grand, in California, in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Laid on the table, the bill and report to be printed....The House bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt was passed unanimously. The bill now goes to the President....Mr. Davis (Ill.) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting, within the United States, of notes, bonds, and other securities of foreign Governments. Referred.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed appropriating $60,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion, and $40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the House....The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in....Mr. Stephens introduced a bill defining and describing the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases. Referred....Quite a stormy debate arose in regard to the Southern Claim bill, in the course of which Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, stated that, if the South was solid for the Democratic party simply for the purpose of getting money out of the treasury, it would be well for the Northern Democracy if the Southern Democrats went over to the Republican party, and he hoped they would do so. Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, replied to Mr. Bragg. He said the Southern people were as true to the Democratic party as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg), and if was in obedience to Democratic teachings, as the Southern people had understood them, that they had gone into the war.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, from the special committee in regard to taking the census, reported a bill, which was placed on the calendar....Mr. Burnside reported favorably the House bill to promote the education of the blind....The report of the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill passed. The total amount appropriated is $1,0[illegible],025....The bill to amend the Patent laws was discussed.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to.....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then reported....The House, in committee of the whole, debated at length the bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people....Mr. Cox (N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Census, reported a bill for taking the Federal census. Ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. Ryan, from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority. Ordered printed and recommitted....An evening session was held for the consideration of the bill for the classification of mail matter, and to regulate the rate of postage thereon. It divides the mail matter into four classes: First, written matter; second, periodical publications under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; and fourth, merchandise; and makes the rates of postage uniform on all periodicals, whether daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly. The bill was satisfactory to the publishers of the country. A number of amendments were offered, and, after debate, rejected, when Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the committee, remarked that the bill had the approval of all the legitimate publishers of the country, and that it was being "talked to death by filli-music," and he therefore moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

Cleanliness.

That cleanliness is essential to health is a fact that cannot be questioned; nor is it to be wondered at when we remember that the skin of an ordinary-sized man has been calculated to contain about twenty-eight miles of perspiratory tubes continually exuding more or less moisture, and relieving the body of a large amount of waste matter. The mischief which must follow the obstruction of this immense drain by dirt and other causes must be obvious. The skin is also a great breathing surface, which is proved by the fact that if an animal is coated with an impermeable varnish it is suffocated in a short time just as effectually as if it had been strangled with a cord. Lastly, the skin is a great absorbent of various matters coming in contact with it, and in this way lead, arsenic and other poisons may enter the body. Cleanliness is, therefore, absolutely necessary in (1) promoting a healthy perspiration, and through this a uniform temperature of the body; (2) in largely assisting the lungs in the performance of the function of respiration; (3) in preventing the absorption of poisonous matter. To clean the skin thoroughly from the scurf and oily matter, soft water will be found more effectual than hard, its solvent power for saline matter being greater, and, when soap is added, the oily matter is at once saponified and the cleansing is complete. Soap and water should be used at least twice in the twenty-four hours on the exposed parts, the face and hands, and the whole body should be sponged daily with cold or lukewarm water or soap. Warm water or the Turkish bath (in suitable cases) should be used about once a week, and will be found conducive to health. Cleanliness in the matter of clothing is also very important, as through this channel germs of disease are carried about which not only infect the person carrying them, but likewise those with whom they come in contact.

Richards Sentenced to Death.

The special term of court for the trial of S. D. Richards, the Kearney county murderer, occupied only one day. Three indictments were found by the Grand Jury. The first charged Richards with the murder of Peter Anderson on the 9th day of last December. The second was for the murder of Mrs. Harleson and three children on the 2d day of November, and the third for the murder of an unknown man near the Platte river in the spring of 1878. He was arraigned for the murder of Peter Anderson, and pleaded not guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's statement under oath was as follows: "On the 9th day of December I had a quarrel with Peter Anderson in his house. He told me that I lied. I knocked him down. He got up, and I knocked him down again. I then asked him if he would give it up. He said he would not, and I told him that if he did not take back what he had said one of us must die right there. He turned toward a part of the room where an ax was standing, and I seized a hammer which lay upon the window-sill and struck him two or three blows upon the head. He fell and never got up again. I carried his body down cellar." The evidence on the part of the State was almost the same as the accounts already published. The attorney for the defense asked for a verdict of manslaughter. After being out two hours the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was immediately sentenced by Judge Gaslin to be hanged on the 26th day of April. This is just the 101 days allowed by law. The prisoner preserved his indifference throughout, and was apparently the happiest man in the house. There is now danger of his being lynched.—*Kearney (Neb.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Some Pork.

The whole number of hogs packed during the season of 1877-8 amounted to 9,965,000. The aggregate quantity of pork and pork products for the year is about 1,800,000,000 pounds, of which more than half was exported to foreign countries. With such an enormous production, prices have, of course, been greatly reduced; but, on the whole, the amount of money which has found its way into farmers' pockets from this business is over $50,000,000. As compared with the prices of other things, these $50,000,000 represent as much value as the larger amounts in other years when prices were higher. It is not the money itself, but what the money can effect in exchanges, which fixes the valued and profit from it, and on this basis there is not much to complain of in the last season's pork business.

Not Sorry.

You will not be sorry for hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For holding an angry tongue.
For stopping the ear to a tale-bearer.
For disbelieving most of the ill reports.
For being kind to the distressed.
For being patient toward everybody.
For doing good to all men.
For asking pardon for all wrongs.
For speaking evil of no one.
For being courteous to all.

A TARDY REPRIEVE.

Sixty Seconds Too Late—An Extraordinary Scene at the Hanging of McDonnell and Sharpe, in Mauch Chunk, Pa.

While the noose was being adjusted McDonnell trembled violently several times and was as pale as a ghost, but he still kept repeating his prayers. Sharpe, on the contrary, was the picture of coolness, and manifested no more concern than if he was taking part in an ordinary every-day event. All being in readiness, the Sheriff and assistant descended from the scaffold. The supports were withdrawn, and at 10:42 o'clock McDonnell and Sharpe were swinging in mid-air.

Scarcely had the drop fallen when a most extraordinary scene took place. The bell at the prison door was rung so violently as to cause the sound to reverberate throughout the building. The Sheriff was so annoyed that he sent a deputy outside with orders to arrest the person who committed the outrage. Scarcely had the deputy opened the door when Sharpe and McDonnell's brothers rushed in, one of them flourishing a dispatch, in the highest state of excitement. Hardly had they entered the corridor before they saw that the sentence of the law had been executed. Both rushed forward to the foot of the scaffold, when McDonnell's brother, an old, white-haired man, screamed at the top of his voice, "Oh, you murderers! Here you are all around them now. Pontius Pilate sentenced Jesus Christ and you have murdered my brother." The priests immediately rushed forward to quiet the men, but for a long time all their efforts were unavailing. Being confronted by the Sheriff, they said the reprieve had been there before the rope was around their necks. While the clergymen were trying to quiet the excited men the Sheriff obtained possession of the dispatch, and read that the men had been granted a reprieve by the Governor until Monday, Jan. 20. The brothers accused the Sheriff of desiring to hang them while anticipating a reprieve. The priests denied this statement, and said that the Sheriff had told them he was willing to postpone the execution until 2 o'clock, if necessary, but they had told him to proceed when everything was prepared. The men were quieted, but not entirely satisfied. Another brother of McDonnell, who knelt at the foot of the scaffold while the execution was in progress, also took part in the altercation, and for a time a most disgraceful scene ensued. Meanwhile Mrs. McDonnell, who had been telegraphed for by the Sheriff, had reached the jail too late to see her husband again in life, and, accompanied with her daughter and the friends of both men, was screaming at the top of her voice. The spectacle was one to touch the heart of the most sordid, and the poor women received sympathy on all sides. At length, after much difficulty, the policemen succeeded in clearing the room of all except the officials and the friends of the dead men. The bodies, which had been forgotten by all except the physicians during the exciting altercation, were cut down. Both men had died from strangulation.

Though the statement of the priests partially acquits the Sheriff of undue haste in the execution, the fact has been learned that Sheriff Raudenbush telegraphed to Mrs. McDonnell last night to come to Mauch Chunk if she wanted to see her husband alive for the last time, and, well knowing that the train arrived at 10:20 a. m., and that the poor woman could not have had time to reach the jail, which is a mile from the depot, he swung her husband into eternity just as she reached the jail door panting for breath. This instance subjects the Sheriff to much censure, and people of all nationalities are loud in their denunciations.

Eccentric Noah Barker.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* prints brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Legislature of the State. Third in the list of Senators appears the following:

Barker, Noah, Corinth (Penobscot county); Independent; no isms in religion; "do right and risk the consequences;" land surveyor and farmer, or "own my farm and farming tools;" married; age 71. Born in Exeter, then a plantation called "Blaisdelltown." Educated in the common schools and at Hampden and Foxcroft academies, but mainly at the family fireside. For many years a member of the Superintending School Committee; Town Clerk; Selectman; County Commissioner and State Land Agent. Member of Maine House of Representatives in 1838, 1840, and 1856. Was a Democrat till the party leaders were for extending slavery into our free territories; then a Republican till a still worse bondage ensued. In regard to other events in his life—

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

It matters little where I was born,
Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn,
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, brother, plain as I can,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin, and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
Or on the land or on the sea;
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel Death comes down
And marks my brow with his loving touch,
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
It matters much!

Going Back to Farms.

Just after the war, when inflated prices painted pictures of fortunes in all kinds of city and town vocations—when banking, insurance and the agency business were supposed to yield wealth almost without limit, and when it was believed that fortunes could be made by merely organizing some kind of stock company and putting the shares on the market, there was a general flocking of young men from farms to cities and towns, to get rich without labor. But that delusion has ended in bitterness and disappointment to thousands all over the land, and proved that the game of living by the wits is one that very few can thrive at. We are beginning to realize that farming possesses one pre-eminent merit—it will yield a living, if nothing more, and that is more than can be said of many city pursuits. It is generally esteemed a plodding, unromantic business; but this is offset by its exemption from the harassments and tragic features that too often mark the painful and exhausting struggle for the maintenance of credit and social position in city life. It requires but a small capital to go to farming. This offers a simple solution to the livelihood problem to all who are willing to work, and it is gratifying to find that the fact is beginning to be realized by many weary of prolonged idleness in cities.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Fast Boy.

Apropos of an incident that recently happened in the streets of this city, a well-known railroad man tells the following romantic story, which, if the accounts are to be relied on, occurred about the same time:

A few nights since, while the Kansas Pacific train was making lightning time across the plains in the direction of Denver, the emigrant car was occupied by a solitary woman and three little tow-headed children. Occasionally passing through, the conductor had observed that the passenger was apparently very uneasy, and frequently inquired how long it would be before they reached their destination; but he gave the matter little attention, naturally supposing it was merely the outgrowth of female impatience. What was his surprise, then, when, on going back into the car a few hours afterward, to have his ears assailed by the loud shrieks of a new-born infant, and to see the mother evidently equal to the situation, and giving to this addition to her family the attention which the circumstances required.

"Why, great heavens!" exclaimed the conductor, "what's the matter here?"

"Nothing at all—the matter's all over," replied the woman, a wintry smile playing around her pale lips.

"You don't mean to tell me that child has just been born?"

"Well, not exactly; it's something like an hour old," and the happy mother dexterously invested it in a bit of ragged calico, which she had been smoothing out for the purpose.

"But don't you need some help—some attention—the presence of some female?" stammered the bewildered official. "I never heard anything like this before."

"Oh, no, it's all right now. I'm getting along splendidly."

The conductor beat a hasty retreat, and, having fished up an old woman in some other part of the train, sent her in to attend to his self-reliant passenger. An hour or two afterward he gave her another call, and found the lady serene and happy.

"How's that youngster getting along?" he asked.

"First rate," replied the smiling mother. "I say, conductor, this is rather a fast boy, ain't he?"

"I should say he was—he came into the world at the rate of twenty miles an hour."

"I'm going to make a railroad man of him."

"It's a good idea."

The conductor looked a little embarrassed for a moment, and then felt nervously in his pocket and produced a $10 bill.

"Madam, just take that and buy this boy an outfit, and when he gets big enough dispatch him by express to my train. I'll make a railroad man of him if there's anything in birth," and, with his politest bow, the conductor took his leave. In a few minutes the train reached its destination, and the woman, with her baby, disappeared in the throbbing life and bustle of the city.—*Denver (Col.) News.*

Paddy Ahead.

A gentleman of the Hibernian nation was making himself disagreeable in a Virginia street saloon last night by insisting upon the superiority of Ireland over every other country on earth in any and all respects. The beer was better there than here—the beef, the bread, the houses, the land, the schools, the people, and so on through the list.

"I suppose," said an old-timer, with a frightful sneer, "I suppose you will say next that they have found more gold and silver in Ireland than they have in Nevada!"

"No, sor," replied Paddy, "but fwhat they've found there be of a darnsight better quality."—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 25	@10 25
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 80
COTTON	9½	@ 9¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2	1 07	@ 1 10½
CORN—Western Mixed	46	@ 46¾
OATS—Mixed	30½	@ 32
RYE—Western	57	@ 58½
PORK—Mess	8 25	@10 50
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 20	@ 3 10
Medium to Fair	3 65	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 10	@ 3 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	85	@ 87
No. 3 Spring	70	@ 72
CORN—No. 2	30	@ 31
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 21
RYE—No. 2	43	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 90
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
EGGS—Fresh	18	@ 22
PORK—Mess	7 50	@ 8 15
LARD	5 20	@ [illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	90	@ 96
No. 2	85	@ 86
CORN—No. 2	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 1	42	@ 43
BARLEY—No. 2	61	@ 62
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@ 95
CORN—Mixed	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE	40	@ 41
PORK—Mess	8 50	@ 9 25
LARD	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	90	@ 98
CORN	31	@ 32
OATS	24	@ 27
RYE	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 9 00
LARD	6	@ 6¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	94	@ 95
No. 2 Red	94	@ 95
CORN	35	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@ 94
No. 1 Amber	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 1	34	@ 35
OATS—Mixed	23	@ 24
BARLEY (per cental)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 25	@ 5 00
Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
Common	3 00	@ 3 25
HOGS	3 15	@ 3 60
SHEEP	3 75	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

Hints for the Season.

(From the Rural New Yorker.)

CARE OF CELLARS.—If they are too cold, bank up the outside with something, or place a double thickness of newspapers over the windows. This lets in some light and prevents the escape of heat. A double floor, or fire in the room over the cellar, will help to keep out the frost. A kerosene stove in the cellar may be used in extreme cases. Ventilate on suitable days, and clean out decaying vegetables and fruits.

EXTRA HELP.—Look about early in the season, and get your pick of hands in the market. Make a written bargain in detail, no matter if you are well acquainted. This will prevent misunderstanding. The man agrees to remain a certain number of months; to perform certain chores Sunday or holidays; to start about such an hour in the morning, and close at such an hour in the evening. If, in case of an emergency, he works longer, he may have certain privileges to compensate for it. In case he quits before his time is out, he only receives a certain stipulated sum.

CALVES AND SHEEP.—Lard and kerosene are good to keep lice from calves; sulphur mixed with salt is good to drive ticks from sheep. Calves, like all animals, should be kept growing from birth to maturity. Here is one place where the profit comes in. There is always a loss of time and feed and more, too, by allowing young animals to "stand still" for six months or more of the year. Sheep are well clothed and need shelter from snow and rain, and perhaps from the very strongest winds, but cold agrees with them. Feed them well; give them plenty of water, in small flocks; keep them dry, and they may stay out in the cold and thrive. A close, dark pen is a poor place for sheep.

WOOD, TOOLS, ICE.—Cut a supply of wood, posts, rails and logs for lumber, ready to be moved easily on the advent of sleighing. No thrifty farmer will leave these things to be done in the busier seasons. Get wagons and buggies repaired and painted, as well as tools and implements for summer use. Make stone-boats, cut handspikes and stakes, and get ready everything which can be got ready. Snow may be scraped from the ice to keep it clear and allow it to freeze thick. If you have never tried it, build a cheap ice-house, and enjoy a cheap luxury next summer. The cakes should be cut of even size, and set on edge close together. There should be perfect drainage at the bottom, but no access of air. Around all, place a layer of eighteen inches of sawdust.

LOOK BEHIND AND BEFORE.—Now is the time to make plans for the campaign of 1879. Take an inventory of the farm-stock and everything on hand. If this has never been done before, the proprietor will doubtless be surprised to find how much he owns. Straighten up the books, and the little debts, and collect those due from neighbors. Small accounts should not run long. Trust not to memory. Arrange the books for the business of the year. Study over the plans considerably in detail, and do not wait till the ground is ready to plow before deciding what to do. Look over the past and study the good hints and the failures—whether all was done to the best advantage; whether there was too little or too much help. This should lead to better plans for the future. Nothing can bring larger returns, for the time, than a few weeks spent in accordance with the above suggestions.

COWS.—Treat them generously and kindly, but do not keep them fat, unless they are to be turned off for beef. A cow is a machine, a laboratory for converting raw materials into milk. If little be given, little will be received. All animals should have exercise, especially those kept for breeding. Some of them are naturally lazy, but they will be the better for stirring about in the open air. It is cruel to keep animals tied up or shut up for days at a time. They need light, too. Direct sunshine exerts a powerful influence for good on animals as well as on plants. Do not overlook a good supply of pure water two or three times a day; or good ventilation and proper clearing of stables. When the ground is frozen and covered with snow it may be well enough, on pleasant days, to scatter the fodder, and allow the stock plenty of room to pick it up, but, when it is muddy, no one but a sloven will fodder on the ground. Good racks should be made for the sake of convenience and economy.

Effects of Railway Accidents.

Accounts of railroad accidents frequently state that, although the engine and cars were badly damaged, the passengers escaped without serious injury. Yet many persons can recollect instances of men whose health steadily declined after they had passed apparently unharmed through some mishap to a train, and whose sufferings were terminated by death more or less sudden. Some light has been cast on cases of this kind by a paper read last month, before the Medical Society of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, by Dr. McSwiney. In a railroad collision there may result to a passenger (1) shock merely, or (2) concussion, or (3) contusion of the cerebro-spinal system. In shock the functions of the nerves are impaired, and the action of the nervous system is thus lowered. It has been found that great confusion and injury, either temporary or permanent, to the nervous functions sometimes follow from a shock to the cerebro-spinal system, when the soft cerebral and spinal mass is struck violently against the bony case in which it is inclosed. That slight blows often cause serious results is now well established. An apparently trifling injury to the back or sacrum may give rise to an inflammatory process, which may, after the lapse of years even, end fatally. And, often, a slowly creeping-on paralysis will ensue upon a shock to the cerebro-spinal center, when at first no ill result was apparent. In such cases, the seeming contradiction may sometimes be noticed that, whereas the more severe and dangerous phenomena often result in the very cases in which injury appears to be trifling, on the other hand, it occasionally occurs that the severest primary lesions present to observation only slight and unimportant symptoms.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

TO REMOVE TAN.—Lemon juice used freely upon the face at night, and permitted to dry there, will be found, after a few applications, to remove tan from the features, though we consider it a matter of little importance. Some ladies are sensitive about the matter of tan, but men should never be; it is becoming to them.

TO DESTROY VERMIN.—Croton bugs and red ants can be driven off by sprinkling the floor with pulverized borax, and leaving a place for them to get out; to kill them mix borax with sugar, so they will eat it. For ants or other vermin, wash the shelves with a strong solution of borax; then sprinkle the same with borax mixed with sugar. When whitewashing your room, add a table-spoonful of pulverized borax to each pailful of lime.

WOOLEN CLOTHS.—When woolens are worn threadbare, as is often the case in the elbows, cuffs, sleeves, etc., of men's coats, the coats must be soaked in cold water for half an hour; then take out of the water and put on a board, and the threadbare parts of the cloth rubbed with a half-worn hatter's "card," filled with flocks, or with a prickly thistle, until a sufficient nap is raised. When this is done, hang the coat up to dry, and, with a hard brush, lay the nap the right way.

CONDIMENTS.—It is not enough that food should contain alimentary principles in proper quantity; to render it really nutritious there must also be a supply of condiments. These may be compared to oil in a machine, which neither makes good the waste of material nor supplies motive power, yet causes it to work easier and better, rendering essential service in the process of nutrition, though they are not of themselves able to prevent waste of any part of the body.

BEEFSTEAK, MADRID STYLE.—Take a piece of rump steak about three-quarters of an inch thick. Trim it neatly and beat it with the cutlet-bat, sprinkle it with pepper, dip it in oil, and broil it over a clear fire. Turn it after it has been on the fire a minute or two, and keep turning it till done; eight or ten minutes will do it. Sprinkle it with salt, and serve with a small quantity of finely-minced parsley and a piece of butter mixed together, and place over or under the steak. Garnish with fried potatoes.

BEEF TEA.—Take one pound of lean beef, free of fat and separated from the bone, and reduce it to the finely-chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages; uniformly mix with its own weight in water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is to be strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny. Thus is obtained an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained even by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh.

TO SUGAR OR CRYSTALLIZE POP-CORN.—Put into an iron kettle one table-spoonful of butter, three table-spoonfuls of water, and one teacupful of white sugar; boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn, nicely popped; stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn; set the kettle from the fire and stir until it is cooled a little and you have each grain separate and crystallized with the sugar; care should be taken not to have too hot a fire lest you scorch the corn when crystallizing. Nuts of any kind prepared this way are delicious.

IMPORTANCE OF AIRING BEDS.—The desire of an energetic housekeeper to have her work completed at an early hour in the morning causes her to leave one of the most important items of neatness undone. The most effectual purifying of bed and bed-clothes cannot take place if no time is allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all human impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done, and, occasionally, bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and, when practicable, left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

A Senator Caught Napping.

A jocular Senator from the West tells a very good story about another Senator from a Southern State. The latter began life as a brakeman on a railroad, and, by industry and foresight, has accumulated a fortune and high political honors. Senator Thurman, while speaking, usually holds his eye-glasses in one hand and a huge red handkerchief in the other. He blows a sounding blast on his nasal organ in the midst of speech quite as naturally as Senator Dawes looks up at the galleries every time he addresses the Vice President. It was an all-night session. The Silver bill was under discussion. The Southern Senator referred to was quietly sleeping on a sofa in the cloak-room. Mr. Thurman was speaking. He blew his nose with such vigor that the report could almost have been heard in the Secretary's office. The sleeping Senator was awakened by the noise, and, leaping to his feet, grasped a chair by the side of the sofa and twisted it around until the author of the story grasped him by the arm and brought him to a realizing sense of his whereabouts. It is now an unhealthy matter for any one to call "down brakes" to the victim of the joke.—*Washington letter to Boston Post.*

NEW natural gas wells have recently been discovered near Pittsburgh.

LESSONS FOR TO-DAY.

Drawn from the Deeds of the Fathers.

(From a Recent Public Letter from Horatio Seymour.)

When we look back on the 8th of January, 1815, we are led to study the early history of our country, and we learn something that may abate the sectional pride which gives birth to sectional prejudice and hate. These are the seeds from which grow treason and civil war. We shall find that no section is free from imputations of disloyalty or of inconsistency of conduct. New York for a time would not enter the Union. It distrusted the power given to the General Government. The doctrine of States' rights had its origin with us, and not in Virginia, which at the outset was in favor of a strong central government. Yet in the war of 1812 New York shifted its position and upheld the exertion of every power claimed by the President of the United States. On the other hand, in the Northeastern States, which had supported the centralizing doctrines of John Adams, when war harmed their free commerce upon the oceans, official acts verging upon rebellion marked their policy. While a foreign enemy was upon our soil, while the walls of the Capitol of our Union were blackened by the smoke of fires kindled by the torches of hostile invaders, open resistance was threatened to drafts to fill the ranks of our armies. These draft riots were not made by an excited mob acting under a sense of wrong, but were put forth as the calm conclusions of men who were then, and whose memories are now, honored in the communities in which they lived. As chosen representatives of their State they solemnly declare that, "In this whole series of devices and measures for raising men this convention discerns a total disregard for the constitution and a disposition to violate its provisions, demanding from the individual States a firm and decided opposition."

At an early day Alexander Hamilton, the great leader of his party, warned his followers that they were going too far. So thoroughly convinced was he at one time that there was a plan in progress for the separation of the Union that on June 11, 1804, on the Sunday previous to his death, he said to Col. John Trumbull, with a look of deep meaning, "You are going to Boston. You will see the principal men there. Tell them from me, as my request, for God's sake to cease their conversations and threatenings about the separation of the Union. It must hang together as long as it can be made to." It was a distinguished Northern Senator who, at the seat of Government in 1811, first suggested secession. He said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that as it will be the right of all so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must." It was a leading Northern State which placed upon its Legislative records the declaration against the admission of Texas, which taught that it dissolved the bonds of the Union, and asserted that no human authority could make it submit to that act. Although it did submit the spirit of rebellion was there. Among the earliest events in Pennsylvania was the formidable resistance to the laws of Congress known as the whisky rebellion. This grew to such proportions that George Washington was forced to call upon other States to give him aid. At this period the Southern States were the firm supporters of the Union. John C. Calhoun was the able Secretary of War who organized its forces and asserted its powers. When we turn to the history of the late civil war we see how time and interest and passions change the position of States—the South waging war upon the General Government and exciting a Southern rebellion on Northern principles. At the same time some Northern States demanded the very measures they had denounced as acts which should be resisted. They poured forth blood and treasure to hold States in the Union whose membership they declared no human power should make them assent to States that deemed a war unjust in 1812, because, among other things, it destroyed our carrying trade, now demand a policy more destructive to American shipping upon the oceans of the world than any embargo which could be devised by the genius of Mr. Jefferson. These changes in the positions of States are full of warning and full of encouragement.

They tell us that there will ever be discontent wherever there are real or fancied wrongs; that it should always be the object of political parties and public men to work for the welfare of all parts of our Union; that this spirit can alone preserve its life. On the other hand changes from hostility to our Union to its warm support are brought about when the wisdom of our Government diffuses prosperity into every section. Unless the spirit of sectional hate shall be stamped out as a baleful fire we do not know in what quarter it may break out and involve us in civil war. The past warns us that the spirit of patriotism or the spirit of rebellion have no permanent seats or no fixed forms for their assertion. Kindling sectional hate at the North to-day is more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of our country than the exhausted passions of rebellion which have burned to ashes at the South. The fact that the principles of disunion were first put forth at the North is no reason why they should not be put down when acted upon at the South. But this fact should make us more tolerant and give us faith that a love of union can grow up there as it did in sections where disloyalty was first displayed, and where treasonable sentiments were first hatched out. I believe that celebrations of a victory gained for the flag of our Union by Southern men upon Southern soil will not only promote fraternal feelings, but by contrast with events elsewhere will teach all the duty of forbearance, of moderation, and of devotion to the interests of every section of our great country.

All that teaches a knowledge of our history tells us that other sections of the country have virtues was well as our own, and that we have errors to atone for as well as they. These truths make us tolerant and disposed to advance the interests and welfare of every section of our Union.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

GOUT MIXTURE.—Wine of colchicum, one ounce; spirits of nitrous ether, one ounce; iodine of potassium, two scruples; distilled water, two ounces. Mix. A teaspoonful in camomile tea two or three times a day.

SORE THROAT.—A gargle of salt and vinegar, with a little cayenne pepper, will do more to disperse soreness of the throat than any other remedy of which we have heard. It stimulates the glands, promotes free secretion, and will sometimes cure in a few hours.

TO CURE A STIFF NECK.—Apply over the place affected a piece of black oilcloth, with right side to the skin; then tie up the neck with a thick handkerchief. In a short time the part will grow moist, and, by leaving it thus twelve hours, the pain will be removed.

THE SICK-ROOM.—An invalid requires something beside physic. Good nursing and common-sense rules, gently and pleasantly enforced, do more toward recovery than the doctor can. Heat the sick-room, if possible, by an open-grate fire, or wood upon the hearth; the latter is the best of all modes.

CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.—Opium and other powerful remedies often fail to relieve cramp in the stomach. Hot water, sweetened with brown sugar and taken freely, rarely fails to relieve this painful trouble. Swift remedies are always the most desirable, as they do not disorganize the system or cause reaction.

CHILBLAINS.—1. Liniment Soap liniment, ten drachms; tincture of cantharides, two drachms; mix. 2. Liniment: Mercurial ointment, half an ounce; liquid ammonia, one fluid ounce; powdered camphor, three-quarters of a drachm; to be made into a liniment and applied night and morning. When there is the least appearance of ulceration, no liniment should be used, but immediate recourse be had to surgical advice. 3. Ointment: Calomel and camphor, of each two drachms; spermaceti ointment, eight drachms; oil of turpentine, four drachms; mix well together. Apply by gentle friction two or three times daily.

POULTICES.—The common practice in making poultices of mixing the linseed meal with hot water, and applying them directly to the skin, is quite wrong, because, if we do not wish to burn the patient, we must wait until a great portion of the heat has been lost. The proper method is to take a flannel bag—the size of the poultice required—to fill this with the linseed poultice as hot as it can possibly be made, and to put between this and the skin a second piece of flannel, so that there shall be at least two thicknesses of flannel between the skin and the poultice itself. Above the poultice should be placed more flannel, or a piece of cotton wool, to prevent it from getting cold. By this method we are able to apply the linseed meal boiling hot, without burning the patient, and the heat, gradually diffusing through the flannel, affords a grateful sense of relief which cannot be obtained by other means. There are few ways in which such marked relief is given to abdominal pains as by the application of a poultice in this manner.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Some Interesting Statistics.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the receipts for the last fiscal year fell off $8,341,020.88, as compared with the year which ended June 30, 1877. The depressing causes that have operated on every department of trade were felt here, as they have been in the reduced revenue on imports. Necessity has enforced economy in all forms of luxury, for even the comparatively rich whose incomes have been cut down, and still more for the toilers whose wages have been diminished when they could find employment.

This document covers more than 200 pages, and contains many interesting facts, which can only be presented by digesting an immense amount of superfluous matter. Deducting $56,538.79 for sums refunded, the following table gives the net total receipts for all the States and Territories:

States and Territories.	*Net Total Receipts.*	*States and Territories.*	*Net Total Receipts.*
Alabama	$137,098.05	Montana	$27,102.88
Arizona	20,771.01	Nebraska	669,447.60
Arkansas	114,876.26	Nevada	59,017.46
California	2,145,767.32	N. Hampshire	328,188.11
Colorado	89,282.00	New Jersey	5,095,279.17
Connecticut	590,291.59	New Mexico	10,325.36
Dakota	29,934.30	New York	14,917,208.09
Delaware	480,194.50	N. Carolina	1,818,358.94
Florida	188,823.34	Ohio	14,763,251.85
Georgia	333,679.90	Oregon	60,682.69
Idaho	19,737.61	Pennsylvania	5,915,298.42
Illinois	19,967,786.58	Rhode Island	246,720.65
Indiana	5,710,024.20	S. Carolina	119,241.69
Iowa	168,527.45	Tennessee	844,920.08
Kansas	151,316.16	Texas	265,548.27
Kentucky	6,880,558.31	Utah	48,841.98
Louisiana	850,095.20	Vermont	44,399.40
Maine	70,695.78	Virginia	6,801,470.89
Maryland	2,391,086.19	Washington	23,011.08
Massachusetts	2,419,915.46	W. Virginia	328,471.57
Michigan	1,662,803.11	Wisconsin	2,431,298.47
Minnesota	274,975.23	Wyoming	15,267.27
Mississippi	86,824.03		
Missouri	5,029,316.14	Total	$104,669,781.57

There was also received in cash deposited for purchase of adhesive stamps $5,936,848.01. Illinois leads the list of tax-paying States by four millions and three-quarters over New York, which stands next on the roll. Between New York and Ohio there is only a difference of some $154,000. New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois together return nearly half of the entire internal revenue.

The sixteen Southern States pay together twenty-six and one-third millions, or, say, about one-fourth of the revenue, which corresponds nearly with their relative population in the expected aggregate of the next census. The six New England States aggregate $3,594,682.39, or about one-half of the revenue which Kentucky and Virginia respectively pay, or a little more than one-fourth that of New York.

TOM THUMB is 41 years old.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—The protest of Republican members as to the organization of the Senate was filed and ordered spread upon the minutes....The Indiana Senators and Representatives in Congress were instructed to vote for a bill to pay arrearages in pensions and to equalize bounties....A message from the Governor recommended the sale of University square, in Indianapolis, and that the proceeds be applied to the support of the State University; also, recommending that courts be permitted to reduce judgment when excessive punishment has been inflicted, without being compelled to grant new trials....The House bill appropriating money to defray expenses of the General Assembly was passed....Bills were introduced: Authorizing executors and administrators to convey real estate sold by decedents; compelling foreign insurance companies to file agreements with the Auditor of State not to transfer suits against them to the Federal courts; prescribing the mode of proceedings in inquisitions of insanity; fixing the length of terms of certain officers; regulating the organization and transaction of the business of insurance companies; and a number of other bills of minor importance.

HOUSE.—Resolutions instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to use their influence to procure certain financial legislation were adopted. The resolutions embody, in substance, the financial portions of the last Democratic platform....Resolutions were adopted reciting the evils of the resumption policy, and in favor of the reduction of salaries of all Federal officers....Bills were introduced: Allowing Sheriffs to administer oaths in certain cases; regulating passenger fares on railroads; requiring guardians to make full reports every two years; authorizing cities to aid in the construction of railroads, and a number of other unimportant bills.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—The President of the Board of Commissioners of the Insane Asylum was ordered to report an itemized account of the receipts of the incidental funds derived from the sale of hides and tallow from beeves slaughtered....Bills were introduced: To regulate the practice of medicine; regulating expert testimony in courts; for the preservation of evidence taken before Grand Juries; concerning the rights of married women, and regulating weights and measures.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Regulating the election of Supervisors; to prevent the spread of Canada thistles, and regulating the closing of business of building and loan associations....A number of bills were read a second time, and referred.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—A resolution appointing a joint committee to draft a railroad freight-tariff law was adopted....Bills were introduced: Creating a Bureau of Statistics; to prevent mortgagees of goods and chattels from disposing of them in violation of the terms of the mortgage; establishing a State Board of Health; concerning the rights of married women; making a prosecution under a State law a bar to similar prosecution under a city ordinance....Several other unimportant bills were introduced, and, after reading several bills the second time, the Senate adjourned to allow the committees to go to work.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Regulating the practice of medicine; fixing the pay of Judges at $1,500; fixing the salary of the Governor at $4,000; providing for compulsory education; to prevent election frauds, and inflicting severe penalties upon those who commit them, and several other unimportant bills....A resolution was introduced to investigate the charges made against the State House Commissioners as to the manner in which they adopted plans, and also to look after other alleged crookedness charged against them, which was adopted....A resolution was offered instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of striking out that portion of the State House act which requires the Governor to select the State House Commissioners equally from the two leading parties.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—The day was given up entirely to Senatorial matters, all other business being ignored by both houses. In the Senate, previous to the election, the Republicans offered a resolution against the repeal of the Resumption act, which was passed, under pressure of the previous question, by 25 to 22, three Democratic Senators—Reeve, Sarninghausen and Winterbotham—voting with the Republicans. Then a resolution was offered by the Republicans that no one should be voted for for United States Senator who had voted for the Congressional back-pay. This was tabled—25 to 21. The Democrats then struck back by offering a resolution that no man should be voted for who had speculated in Venezuela bonds. This was passed—36 to 10. After a recess of ten minutes the business of the day was begun. Mr. Reeve nominated Daniel W. Voorhees for the short term, and Mr. Langdon named Godlove S. Orth. The vote resulted: Voorhees, 26; Orth, 22; Buchanan, 1; Poindexter and Floyd, the other two National Senators, voted with the Democrats. The vote on the long term was the same, Ben Harrison receiving twenty-one Republican votes....In the House, Mr. Van Valzah nominated Voorhees for the short term; Owen, of Warren, named Orth. The vote resulted: Voorhees, 57; Orth, 37; James Buchanan, 2; Shakelford, of Evansville, 1. This last was the vote of Mr. Gordon, of Marion county, who bolted Orth. Five Nationals explained that they voted for Voorhees because they had no chance to elect the man of their own party. For the long term Voorhees, Harrison and Buchanan were placed in nomination, and the roll-call showed 57 votes for Voorhees, 38 for Harrison, and 2 for Buchanan.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.—SENATE.—The entire morning session was occupied in discussing a minority report, recommending the passage of the bill making void agreements to pay attorneys' fees in notes, etc. The majority report on the above bill was finally adopted. It recommends its reference to the Committee on Rights and Privileges....Communications from the Governor, recommending the passage of laws allowing courts to appoint prosecuting attorneys to certain cases, and for the protection of United States coast surveys, were received and referred....The Mexican war veterans having been invited to seats on the floor of the Senate, they appeared in a body, and the Senate took a recess. During the recess an address of welcome was delivered by the Lieutenant Governor, and responded to by Gen. Manson and Maj. Gordon. The House concurrent resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war was taken up and passed unanimously.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted directing State officers to report all salaries and fees they have received during the past year, and from what source....A concurrent resolution was unanimously passed instructing Senators and Representatives to vote for a bill granting pensions to survivors of the Mexican war. The Mexican war veterans were received on the floor of the House and extended a cordial welcome.

JOINT CONVENTION.—Upon the reading of the journals of both houses, it appearing that Daniel W. Voorhees had received a majority of all the votes cast in both houses, Lieut. Gov. Gray declared him elected to the Senate of the United States to both the long and short terms.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.—SENATE.—The Senate adopted a resolution asking for statements from all county officers of the fees received during the year 1878....The Lieutenant Governor announced as the Standing Committee on Reapportionment of the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes, Messrs. Vicho, Moore, Sarninghausen, Grubbs, Reeve, Langdon, Davis, Urmston, Heilman, Winterbotham, Garrigus, Tarlton and Coffee; also as the Standing Committee on the Reapportionment of the State for Congressional purposes, Messrs. Burrell, Taylor, Menzes, Olds, Fowler, Harris, Kent, Comstock, Hebron, Mercer, Wood, Smith and Bolley....A concurrent resolution was adopted requesting our representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a law requiring the plaintiff in cases where judgment is rendered in Federal courts against residents in this State to cause a brief memorandum of judgment to be sent to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which defendant resides, to be entered on the judgment docket....Bills were introduced: To provide for the determination and allowance of claims against the State; declaring agreements in notes, etc., to waive valuation and appraisement laws void; granting the privilege of remonstrance against sale of liquors, and several apportionment bills....All apportionment bills were ordered printed on first reading.

HOUSE.—The House again postponed consideration until next week Wednesday of the constitutional amendments....Bills were introduced: To form a Metropolitan Police system in all cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants; to regulate the charges of sleeping coaches, fixing the price at 50 cents between any two points within the State for a time not to exceed twenty-four hours; to provide for a geological survey; fixing the salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction of $1,500; for a local-option liquor law; reducing fees of State officers, and a number of others, which cover the same subjects as bills already introduced....Mr. Gordon introduced a bill repealing that portion of the State House act which requires the Governor to select Commissioners equally from the two leading parties....Mr. Overmeyer introduced a resolution looking to the consolidation of all the State Universities and the repeal of all laws making the standing appropriations. Adopted.

ALL SORTS.

THE Keely motor continues not to revive.

A COLORED congregation in Alabama in order to get rid of their minister burned their church.

FOUR HUNDRED per week is about the regular number of immigrants arriving in New York from Europe.

THERE will be, no doubt, this year, immense emigration from European countries to the United States.

HOLSTEIN, Germany, has a petroleum well yielding an oil said to be every way equal to the American product.

THE number of condemnations for crimes in Prussia is steadily increasing. In 1873 there were 11,692 convictions; in 1874, 12,844; in 1875, 12,126; in 1876 13,197, and in 1877, 14,849.

THE Japanese tea-plant seems to be fatigued, and requires a healthy and vigorous crossing with plants from India and China to prevent a deterioration that results from too close picking.

THE white farmers of Harris county, Ga., have given an old-fashioned barbecue to their colored neighbors in acknowledgment of their orderly conduct and faithful services during the past year.

THE Mayor of a Georgia town, so young that it possesses no jail, had two prisoners put under a wagon-box turned upside down on the ground, and secured them by placing two cotton bales on top.

A RAILROAD of 3 feet 4 inch gauge is to be built from Hermes to Beaumont. This will be the first narrow-gauge line in France. Its cost of construction will not exceed, according to the estimates, $19,200 a mile.

THE editor of the *Republican*, of Tessin, Switzerland, has been condemned by a local court to three months' imprisonment for printing an article deemed to be derogatory to the character of a gendarme.

BRAZIL sells about three-fourths of her coffee crop, or, in 1877, 1,800,000 bags, to the United States, for which we pay chiefly in gold, the gold balance paid in 1877 for Brazilian products amounting to $45,000,000.

THE Wesleyans in England are a stirring religious denomination. They have already preaching rooms in 5,000 places in England and Wales, and are now setting on foot a movement to build 100 chapels a year for the next ten years.

IT was announced in one of the Roman Catholic churches, in New York, on a recent Sunday, that a $2.50 gold piece had been put on the plate at early morning mass, probably by mistake for a cent. The owner could have it by applying.

THE Japan *Gazette* is of the opinion that China is powerless to resist the encroachments of Russia, by reason of poverty, internal dissensions, and the utter weakness of the central Government. China, it says, is a "rickety and worn-out nation."

A WEALTHY Scotchman was robbed of a half a million in bonds, including $50,000 6-per-cent. coupons, in 1876. The thieves confess they burned these bonds, and application has been made at Washington for the issue of duplicates, which will be granted if the burning is proved.

OF 191 Congregational ministers who died in the last three years, 97 were over 70 years of age, and 155 were over 50 years. The average of the whole was 65¼ years, and of their ministerial service 34¼ years. This shows that the ministry is favorable to long life.

THE long tunnel through solid rock to carry water to Baltimore is being cut in nineteen sections, the plan adopted being to sink shafts to the proper level, and then work in both directions. The calculations must be very exact in order to make the headings meet precisely. Thus far the engineers have been remarkably successful, five sections being joined without a foot's deviation from straightness.

Why Ben Butler Supported Jeff Davis.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says the following letter was written to a gentleman of that city:

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5, 1879.

DEAR SIR—I do not know as I ought to write you to decide a bet, because you ought not to bet. But, to set you right in a matter of history in which you seem to be interested, allow me to say that in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1860, I voted fifty-seven times, as I remember it, for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, afterward President of the Confederate States, as candidate for the Democratic party, for President. He was not before the convention as a candidate, for my vote and that of one of my colleagues were the only ones that he had. I believed him to be a representative man of the South, and subsequent events have shown that I was right. And I believed, then, and believe now, that if he could have been nominated for President, and elected, the war would have been saved, and the attempted disunion prevented, for he would have chosen to be President of thirty-two States, rather than fifteen, and my experience has been that the North always got more consideration on questions of human liberty from a Southern statesman as President before the war than it did from a Northern doughface, and that remains true down to the present time.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Change of Feeling.

Last summer, when the hot wave from the West struck us so violently, we felt as if we'd like to go out and shovel ten feet of snow off a neighbor's sidewalk, and not charge him a cent. We don't feel that way now.—*Norristown Herald.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JAN. 30, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

The Senate finance committee has decided against the reduction of the tax on cigars.

Mr. Charles Scribner, the senior member of the great publishing house of Scribner & Co., New York, died of pneumonia after a few days sickness, at his home one day last week. Mr. Scribner was but twenty six years of age, yet he stood at the head of the great house which was founded by his father Mr. Charles Scribner, and which is widely known throughout this country and Europe.

The Potter committee commenced the investigation of the cipher dispatches last Monday. There were in all 30,000 telegrams turned over to the Morton committee by the Western Union Telegraph Company in January, 1877. There were about an equal number of Democratic and Republican dispatches. Of course they were not all in cipher, but several thousand of them were. When investigation will close, man knoweth not.

A Useful Legislator.

Kendallville News.

Among the active influential members of the Legislature at Indianapolis this winter is the Hon. S. S. Shutt, of DeKalb county. Mr. Shutt is a prosperous well to-do farmer, and commands the best respect of the people of his county. His vote will be cast, and his influence felt in favor of good aws and good legislation, and few counties have sent better men or will be better represented.

The following complimentary notices we clip from our Ohio neighbor, the Defiance Democrat, "Daniel W. Voorhees has been elected to the United States Senate for both the long and the short terms. Mr. Voorhees received 88 votes, being seven more than necessary to elect. This secures the tall sycamore of the Wabash, a continuous service in the Senate for seven years, and the west one of the most eloquent advocates in the union. All hail to the glorious Democracy of Indiana, and her peerless orator in the Senate."

The newspapers of Indiana (the COURIER among the rest) recently gave an account of the falling of a metor in Fountain county, which account was taken from the daily papers. It has since been learned that no meteor has been heard of in that vicinity, concerning which the Indiana Farmer appropriately suggests that "this may be called an innocent hoax, as no harm was done to any person, but the general sense of the community is that the man who started it deserves some kind of punishment, and, so fearful is the joker of public indignation, that it will be long before he will dare to make himself known. If such innocent hoaxes, as these are called, are allowed to go unpunished, those of a more serious nature will be perpetrated and much injury result to individuals or society. Such joking ought to be severely censured by press and public opinion, if indeed it should not receive the attention of the Legislature."

In the death warrant issued to the Sheriff of Marion county, in the Achey case the following instructions occur: "The sheriff is hereby ordered and directed to execute the foregoing sentence in the presence of those invited to attend. The sheriff shall invite to be present at said execution, the prosecuting attorney and clerk of the Marion criminal circuit court, two physicians and twelve reputable citizens of said county to be selected by the sheriff, and he shall also, at the request of the defendant, permit any minister of the Gospel whom he may name, and any of defendant's relatives to attend the execution, and also such peace officers as the sheriff may deem proper. No persons other than those mentioned, can be present at the execution, nor can any person under the age of 21 years of age be allowed to wittness the same."

Under this rule the occasion will certainly be a select affair—a hightoned hanging bee, conducted in accordance with the latest rules of etiquette.

Jefferson, in his "glimpses of prominent members of the House," as published in the Indianapolis Sentinel, alludes to the representative from DeKalb county, in the following complimentary manner.

HON. SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

Representative Shutt was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1833. Emigrating to Indiana in 1848, he settled near Auburn as a farmer where he began the work of life with liberal views of sound political theories, and the result of his services to society have been demonstrated in his subsequent history. In the session of 1872-73, he represented his county of DeKalb in the legislature. At the last election he was again elected to the present session. His appearance in the House as we see him, indicates the man of good character as well as of sound principles, and his activity and moral firmness as evinced in his movements thus far, promise to fully vindicate the interest of DeKalb county in every particular. It is often the case that the quiet, unobtrusive farmer, though making no fuss about it, moves upon a legislative body with much greater power and influence than does the most brilliant orator. We have great confidence in such men.

There seems to be a determination on the part of political papers of both parties, to allow unworthy candidates to paddle their own canoe during campaigns in the future. The South Bend Register in a recent issue expresses the growing sentiment, as follows: "It is high time that newspapers broke through the slavish truckling policy of inordinately puffing and praising whoever the party happens to nominate, whether worthy or not. It is the reproach of the newspaper press that, with a few honorable exceptions, it swears by its party nominees, no matter how corrupt or unfit such may be. Newspapers do this dirty work in good part for the reason that they think their subscribers will not think them zealous enough for the party success. Inspired with this dread they enter the political arena upon the opening of each campaign and day after day pile mountain high the adjectives of commendation of their own candidates, and sling mud at the opposition with the force of a catapult and the liveliness of a hen scratching gravel. When the fight is over they are glad, usually, to have no more to say about politics until compelled to go at it again. They have kept up the strait of nauseating subserviency on the one hand and misrepresentation on the other; they have warped their conscience to such an extent in trying to make black white and white black, that it is no wonder that they feel unutterable relief when the end is reached."

A considerable pressure is being brought to bear on the members of the Legislature for the repeal of the "attorney fee" law. At the time this law was passed there seemed to be less objection to it than now, although the majority of the people objected to it from the first, but as times were better then than now, and money could be had at any time to meet obligations when due, the attorney fee clause in promissory notes was not objected to in many instances; as money began to get scarce, and long time paper began to mature and be dishonored, the harvest for attorneys began, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. It soon came to be understood among the attorneys that a reasonable fee for the small amount of labor required in most cases to take judgement, was about ten per cent., and all that is necessary now to prove what a reasonable fee is, is to call up a brother attorney and have him sworn, and he testifies according to the general understanding and mutual agreement of the members of the bar, and the result is that a fee is added to the judgement as part of the costs in the case, much larger than an attorney would pretend to demand for the same service, were it not for the advantage of having the contract for attorney fees embraced in the note The abuse of the present law has made it odious with the public, hence the demand for its repeal. There should be a law of some character governing collection fees, but the interest of the debtor should be guarded as well as the interest of the creditor.

While there is so much being said about amendments to the state constitution would it not be a source of gratification to the people of the state to learn of a move on the part of our legislators looking to the change of length of the terms for which some of our county officers are elected? Prior to the meeting of the legislature this subject was discussed by the press of the state at considerable length, and it was natural to suppose that some action would be taken early in the session. We do not doubt that the four year officers who are serving in their first term would object to any action that would effect their interest, and will bring their influence to bear against such a provision of law; yet that should not prevent the representatives of the people now assembled at the Capital from considering the propriety of limiting all officers to one term of such length as may seem advantageous to the best interests of the tax payers. The one-term principle will go farther in correcting the evil influences of politics than any other step that can be taken, it will cause officers to devote their time and attention to the duties of their office, rather than manipulating and figuring for a nomination and election for a second term. The fees or salary of officers earned during the first term will not be used for corrupt purposes, voters will not be encouraged to barter and sell the highest privilege of an American citizen for a drink of whisky or a little money, at least not to such an extent as is now practiced. We hope some action will be taken in the early part of the present session of the legislature having in view the change mentioned.

A correspondent mentions a source of danger in the use of kerosene lamps which seems to have been generally overlooked, namely, the habit of allowing lamps to stand near hot stoves, on mantlepieces, and in other places where they become heated sufficiently to convert the oil into gas. Not unfrequently persons engaged in cooking or other work about the stove will stand a lamp on an adjacent mantle piece, or even on the top of a raised oven; or when ironing will set the lamp near the stand on which the heated iron rests. It is needless to enlarge upon the risky character of such risky practices.—Scientific American.

Congress has finally concluded that the soldiers of the late war deserve some additional legislation in the way of pensions. This is the most important act that has passed since the war, so far as soldiers are concerned. The amount of money required to carry out the law will be very large, but it will only be a drop in the bucket compared to the amount which has been showered upon the bondholders and aristocrats by congress in the last seventeen years, during which time thousands of disabled soldiers throughout the country who have suffered hunger and pain while the men whom they defended prospered by robbing the government, have been pleading for simple justice in the equalization and payment of pensions. The following is the full text of the bill as passed by both houses, and signed by the President;

Be it enacted, &c. That all pensions which have been granted under general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion shall commence from the date of death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or for the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension: "PROVIDED," The rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be, or would have been, entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section 1717 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that "no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made: Provided. That in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the Pension Office, to the Adjutant-General of the army or the Surgeon-General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty: and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

St. Joe Items.

—Sleighing played out for the present.

—H. Joggers who has been spending a few days at Metz, Ind., returned home on Sunday.

—B. A Woodcox, who has been sick for the past ten days, has passed the crisis, and is on fair way to recovery.

—G. R. Hoffman, living two miles west of St. Joe, died suddenly on Thursday, of Pleura Pneumonia.

—We are glad to say that the funds for the erection of a church at St. Joe has been nearly all subscribed, and it is an established fact that soon the people of St. Joe will have a commodious house to worship in.

—J. D. Leighty, having sold his farm will erect a brick store room, the coming summer so says the knowing ones.

—Our friend Nelson Ulm is a success in taking in the fur bearing animals. Last Friday he reports having caught two raccoon, and on Saturday, three perfumed animals, and not a very good day for skunks either.

—C. H. Whiteman (Mollie of the Republican) agent of the B. & O. R. R. at this place has been transferred to Nappanee, and S. S. Barr, of Albion, takes his place. To say the least, we are glad of the change.

—One of the committee soliciting subscription for the church, at this place, approached one of the moneyed men of this vicinity, and was met with the following as a reason why he should not give anything for our church: He being a member of the same church organization at Spencerville, was afraid that it would impair the usefulness of the church at that place, by taking one or two of their members might cause him to pay more than $1.00 a year towards the support of the minister. Another objection was that the building would not be in the proper place; another that we should be more economical and not build so dear ($1200). Said man for personal ends, could at any time give from one to ten hundred dollars, but could not give our committeeman one farthing for the erection of a church. If such is christianity, deliver us from its influence—it certainly will be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for such as he to enter the kingdom.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

At the Great Clearance Sale of

BOOTS and SHOES!

AT THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

For the next 60 days to make room for our Spring Stock.

We will sell woman's shoes for .... $1.00 former price $1.25
" " " " .... 1.25 " " 1.50
" " " " .... 1.65 " " 2.00
" " Mens' Boots .... 1.50 " " 2.00
" " " " .... 2.00 " " 2.50
" " " " .... 2.50 " " 3.00

Rubber and all other goods in the same proportion. Now is your time to save money at the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, Auburn, Indiana

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, January, 21 1879, and each bearing date January 21st, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To N. Baker, of Cold Water, Michigan, and A. Sowle, of Tremont, Indiana for Improvement in Car Coupling.

To J. Stine, of Mount Auburn, for Improvement in Clover Seed Separators

To J. F. Hatfield, of Dublin, for Improvement in Grain Separators

To J. S. Cory, of Dalton, for Improvement in Fence Gates.

Sale of Durham Cattle.

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the late residence of Samuel H. Smith, deceased, in Fairfield township, three miles north of Corunna, on Friday, February, 21st, 1879, twenty-five head of THOROUGHBRED and FULL-BRED DURHAM cattle, and a lot of valuable personal property.

TERMS: Seven months credit.

5-3w F. E. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

JANUARY 2nd,

MESSRS.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Commence their Annual

Clearing Out Sale!

For the purpose of Reducing stock previous to inventory on February first. In every Department we have Great Reductions in price, and shoppers who appreciate Live Bargains, can find them.

Carpets, Curtains,
Upholstery Goods,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Fine Furs,
Linen Goods,
Flannels, Blankets,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Fancy Goods, Notions.

Special Low Prices will be made on all kinds of Domestic Cotton Goods during this Great Sale.

ROOT & COMPA'Y.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort-Wayne, Ind.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by,

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

AND

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—West's pills cure headache.

—New goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. cheaper than ever.

—Water white coal oil, of 150 degrees at McIntyre's drug store.

—The Good Templars elected officers last Monday night.

—Buy your coal oil at McIntyre's. Ask for the "water white."

—Sewing machine needles of all kinds can be had at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—A good quality of coal oil is always the most economical to use. Buy of McIntyre & Son.

—Mr. D. Lee, proprietor of the Jeffersonville, (O.,) Gazette, gave us a call Saturday last.

—Hank Long and family, of Kendalville, have been visiting in the city for several days past.

—Dave Hampton left last week to spend a couple of weeks under the parental roof at Richmond, Ind.

—Miss Brone, of Kendalville, who has been visiting in our city for several weeks, returned home Friday last.

—Mr. John Rush, the gentlemanly agent of the Saginaw, at Pleasant Lake, and wife, were in the city Monday.

—"Happy Charles," of the law firm of Penfield & Emanuel, spent Sabbath last with friends at Antwerp, Ohio.

—McIntyre & Son are prepared to supply their customers with 150 degree coal oil of the pure "water white" brand.

—Young peoples' prayer meeting in the lecture room of the M. E. church, Friday evening, Jan. 31st, at 6 o'clock.

—Married:—By Esq. Walborn, Jan. 25th 1879, Mr. Valentine Mongler to Miss Emma Heckley, all of DeKalb county, Ind.

—Wanted.—Two girls to learn dress making, at Miss Canon's, on Seventh street, north of public square, Auburn, Ind.

—John Franklin Kline has "let up" at Ford's livery stable and has gone back to his first love—the Republican office.

—Miss Mary and Prescilla Shaffer, of Warsaw, Ind., are visiting with the family of our townsman Mr. J. W. Shaffer.

—The grocery and provision store of Mr Bashelier is changing hands. Mr. Geo. Lanning will be the new proprietor. Success to him.

—Messrs. Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will receive another large stock of dry goods the latter part of this week. Call in and examine them.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office, Auburn, Ind., Jan. 25, 1879 Johnie Collins, J. L. Williams, William Weygandt. Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—We acknowledge a call from Mr. Keil of the Fort Wayne Gazette, also our old friend M. F. Anderson, one of the prominent Hardware men of Columbia City.

—There will be no morning service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Services in the evening as usual. Rev. Johnson preaches at Waterloo in the morning.

—Married:—By Esq. Walborn, Jan. 28th, 1879, at the residence of Joseph Truet, near Auburn, Mr. Isaac Squires to Miss Frances Frederick, all of DeKalb county.

—Mrs. Rebecca Sibert of Shelby county Ohio, is visiting her many friends here. She was one of the old settlers of the county, and has been gone about eight years. She says the county, and especially the town of Auburn has improved very much.

—Don't forget the Missionary Social at Mrs. McCune's next Saturday afternoon. We want everybody to come, as a pleasant time is anticipated. Mite in the evening. Supper will be served from five to six o'clock.

Mrs. E. L. Casebeer, Sec'y.

—The Masonic brethren who attended the festival at Newville last week report a grand time. In another column will be found the closeing remarks of Rev. Ervin who delivered the address upon that occasion. It will do you good to read them.

—Money to loan on improved farms. Time, five years—loan can be paid at any time—interest 9 per cent., payable at the end of the year; no advance interest. Will loan in sums of $300 and upwards. Reasonable commissions. For full particulars call on John L. Davis, Auburn, Ind. 5-4w.

—The Good Templar Lodge will have an oyster supper at Hollister's restaurant next Tuesday evening for the purpose of raising funds to pay rent. Here is a chance for our citizens to practice what they preach, by casting their mite for the encouragement of the temprance cause.

—We would take it as a favor if our patrons would report any items of interest transpiring in their community. Give us the particulars in a comprehensive form, stating nothing but facts, and you will greatly assist us in making an interesting local paper. Don't wait for a personal acquaintance, but drop in and see us, or send us a postal card, or letter, and we will be very thankful.

Economy.

There is economy in buying Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, as they are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality and quantity, there are no other flavoring extracts that can compare with them.

—Compound Elixir of Buchu for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by Davenport the Druggist. tf.

—We are under obligations to Messrs. Kagey & Bro., of the Eagle Mills, for a sack of their excellent flour. We have tried it and we know it to be first-class. These gentlemen are working up a fine trade, and maintaining the former popularity of that celebrated mill. Give them a trial.

—Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Jan. 24th, in school district No. 8 Butler-tp.: Miles Weller, Charles Dudley, Samuel Hawver, Charles Dudley, Bennett Hawver, Wilber Hawver.

T. S. Merica, Teacher.

—The following taken from a Fort Wayne dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer, concerning the Waterloo body-snatching affair, is rather rough on Mr. McBride: "His brother came to the city to-day after the body, which was taken back to Waterloo for re-interment."

—Angola Herald.—"It is remarkable how soon some men discover that they are too poor to take a paper when the bill is presented for last year's subscription. The man who pays in advance never begrudges the money it costs and reads his paper with a better relish because it has been paid for. Try it.

—While in Europe Mr. Storey of the Chicago Times allowed his wife to select a number of elegant dress patterns which were brought back to Chicago to be made up. For the work alone on these dresses Mr. Storey paid over $3.000, and went so far as to pay $500, to secure a guarantee from the dressmaker that she would not make another dress for any lady in Chicago, like one of Mrs. Storey's. Is there a lady in DeKalb county that envies Mrs. Storey?

—Chas. Wallace and Daniel Miller now board with Sheriff Leas at the jail, in default of payment of a fine of $5.00 each, for disturbing a religious meeting (or "thing" as their friends put it) at the residence of Mr. Mosier about four miles east of town. Peter Davis plead guilty on a like charge, for which he was also fined $5.00, but rather than go to jail he fixed the matter. For the fun of the "thing" the boys will have to "chip up" before they obtain their release.

—Last Saturday night at about nine o'clock Rev. Mr. Ervin and family were awakened from their sweet slumbers by a happy surprise party, consisting of about sixteen couples of Auburn's "social circle." After a protracted effort to gain admittance to the house, the Reverend appeared and received the company in his usual clever and graceful manner, and no pains were spared to make the occasion a pleasant one. At a quarter after eleven the company returned to their several homes well pleased, and speak in very complimentary terms of the manner in which they were entertained.

—How long will the citizens of Auburn permit one of the lowest specimens of humanity that ever disgraced the human race, to appear upon the streets and display her depravity and continue to lead astray young men and boys of respectable families? The miserable, contemptible, profligate wretch who frequents our streets flourishing a revolver, and insulting the old and young of her own sex should be severely dealt with. Such a mass of corruption deserves no place in a respectable community; she would not even be a desirable subject for mince meat in a medical college.

Some time since we published the law in relation to the liability of subscribers to newspapers; for fear that it may have been overlooked by some of our readers, we insert it again, and ask that the matter be carefully considered.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, wheather he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, it they do not wish to continue taking it; other wise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears is sent to the publisher.

◆

The Chicago Tribune says "when a Hoosier editor declares for Tilden in 1880, his neighbors wink and say slyly that they guess that Sam has been buying mules."

MASONIC.

The following is the closing part of the masonic lecture delivered by Rev. J. E. Ervin at Newville, Friday evening Jan. 24th, 1879:

Brethren of the Order:—That grand temple built upon Mount Moriah by the wisdom of king Solomon, and the artistic skill of our Grand Master, Hiram Abiff, is no more. Its beautiful white marble walls which once glittered in the sun-light, or reflected the pale light of the moon by night, are seen no more. According to the Saviour's prediction, there remains not one stone upon another to tell of its former grandeur and glory. But the sublime spiritual temple that you and I are called upon to erect will [illegible] with unfading glory, when all human temples shall have fallen into utter oblivion and ruinous decay. What! though no high priest enters now into the holy of holies on earth, there is One who has entered once for all into that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens! It matters not, though the earthly Jerusalem is laid waste by desolating hands; though her walls are broken down, and her gates burned with fire; there is a new Jerusalem whose walls are jasper, whose gates are pearl and whose streets are gold, decending out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. It matters not, though no incense arises from the altar in the temple—though no shekinah glories fill the earthly house; the incense of prayer can still go up to God from the altar of our hearts, and the bright glory of the Lord can fill the soul of man. Let us be practically true to the teachings of our noble order. Let us passes that fortitude that will ever make us brave for truth and virtue. Let us cultivate that prudence that will guide our acts and words and thoughts aright. Let us practice that temperance in all things that will commend itself as a fruit of the spirit of the living God. Let us strive for that justice that is such a signal mark of the good and great of earth. Let us practice that charity that fulfills the Golden Rule, and let us carefully follow that great light in masonry, the Holy Bible. It will be a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path to guide us with unerring certainty to the realms of unclouded glory, to the temple of the skies where they need no candle, neither light of the sun, but the Lord God giveth them light—where "they hunger no more neither thirst any more, but the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters." No more tears; no more traveling on rough and wearisome roads; no more burdensome labors, but the grand refreshments of heaven will be spread before the faithful and the banquet will last forever. They that walk with God on earth shall soon go up to walk the streets of gold gold among the angels, in that city whose builder and maker is God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

◆

Mr. Leonidas McDaniel, of Rushville, Ind., was appointed as committeeman by the Wool Growers' Association to submit to our present legislature the basis of a better "dog law" for the protection of sheep. He presents through the Indiana Farmer, the results of his deliberations as follows, which will be made the basis of a new bill to be presented to the legislature for adoption. He says "the present law does not give satisfaction, neither does it pay for sheep when killed by dogs under the present distribution, for under the law as it is, each township trustee at the end of the year is required to hand over to the school fund all monies to the amount of $50 and over. Now some townships are ahead and some are behind in paying for sheep that are killed by dogs. And to remedy this evil we ask that all the tax on dogs in each county be thrown into a general bounty fund and remain in said fund until called for by each township trustee. And we further ask that the tax on female dogs be put at $4 each, and the tax on male dogs still remain at $1. And fine each assessor for willfully neglecting to list all dogs, male or female, when assessing. And make it the constables duty under law to kill a dog when reported delinquent."

◆

Courier-Journal—"The English language needs one new word badly, if no more. A correspondent of the Interior Journal describes a supper table "which fairly groaned under the abundance of all kinds of delicacies," etc,; a letter in the Glasgow Times tells of another table that "groaned under the heavy weight of a magnificent Christmas dinner," and in almost every rural newspaper you open, you find one or more tables that groaned under similar burdens. What the English language is required to do just now is to furnish a substitute for that word "groaned," and he who shall establish the habit of making dinner, supper or banquet tables scream or shriek or yell or howl, or even sigh or squeal and thus put a stop to this incessant groaning, shall thereby pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon and thenceforth forever be known of all men as the benefactor of his race.

◆

Give Them a Trial.

Any lady or gentleman who will give Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes a single trial, will be convinced that for exquisite sweetness and permanency of odor, no perfumes in this or any other country can compare with them.

Communication.

Butler, Ind., Jan. 27, '79.

Editor Courier:—Sir: In a previous communication to you upon the affairs of school No. 4, at Haverstock's Corners, the writer signed his name in full, but from a typographical or other error it was made to spell something else, however that is immaterial, an explanation in the subsequent paper by a person without signature, supposed to be Mr. Thurston. He says the previous communication of mine was true. He explains that the Trustee knowing that No. 4 was a large school and required an experienced teacher, and as this shows the trustee was working for the best interest of the scholars in our district, according to the circumstances, we exonerate him from any blame. In behalf of the parents of the district, I would say that between Mr. Thurston and the larger scholars there exists an antipathy and has for some time, and for this reason, when they found out that the trustee was going to hire Mr. Thurston, they quietly met in the school house and petitioned the trustee to not hire him. But what does Mr. Thurston do, according to his own admission, the day that our petition was to be presented he goes to the trustee before daylight, and insists upon the trustee to hire him, and would not be put off any longer, it is evident that Mr. Thurston saw his only chance, and pressed his claim successfully.

Section 28 of school law, a portion of it reads thus, 'and the said trustee shall not employ any teacher whom a majority of those entitled to vote at school meetings have decided at any regular school meeting they do not wish employed.' Does not this explain why Mr. Thurston appeared so early in the morning to the trustee, it is self evident that if our petition had been presented that our trustee would not have hired him. Strategy among commanding generals or combatants may result in great advantages gained to the strategist, but when one neighbor tries to take advantage of his neighbors, it seldom produces harmony. Mr. Thurston says communicant had better go around and explain the law, the above portion of the law is plain enough for us, and weare satisfied with it as it is, so far as our case is concerned. He says Mr. Sewell and Mr. Ash only hired part of their teachers conditionally. If one hired one third and the other more than half of their teachers conditionally, they could have hired the others on the same grounds if they thought proper, if such conditions had been inserted in Mr. Thurston's certificate, the trustee would have had a chance in our emergency, or any similar case to discharge the teacher at his discretion, it is impossible for our lawmakers to foresee every little emergency that may arise, and wisely leaves the discretionary power in the hands of the trustee. If there was a clause in the law requiring at least ten scholars in average attendance, I fear it would be very hard on at least one school in this township, a school that 19 years ago had nearly 100 scholars and now scarcely ten, it would be wrong to close the school and compel the scholars to go 2 or 3 miles through the deep drifted snows or else not go to school at all. Mr. Thurston says communicant has nothing against him only the complaint of my neighbors. If I should have said that previous to or about the time or commencement of our school affairs, does it follow that I must always be held to that remark, it is well known that I have been intimately associated with Mr. Thurston for perhaps ten or twelve years, and therefore deeply regret that he has taken the advantage of us that he has. Mr. Thurston says that he never kept his children out of school to please his neighbors, and I think nearly everybody else would say the same. Our grievance is a common one and we think best under the circumstances to be or act in harmony with our neighbors, if one or two neighbors had sent their children it might have made a neighborhood jealous, as there are enough that would not send to his shool under any circumstances, I am sorry that Mr. Thurston should so far forget himself as to throw out the insinuation about his teaching in Sunday school. It is foreign to our subject, Mr. Editor, but permit me to relate a little of my experience in Sunday school matters, when a boy in my teens, a small number of us met on Sunday in our little Sunday school for mutual instruction, the more advanced had to take the place of teachers, each one naturally took his or her respective position in the class and being in accord as you might say, learned very well under the circumstances. In those days it was considered heresy to read anything except the Bible, nevertheless we formed classes in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography or any of the common branches when we could get enough together to form a class, and of course I feel under deep obligations to the Sunday school for what little education I have. What advantages the young scholars of the present day have over their parents in their day, how sacred should the trustees and superindents of public institutions guard their trusts. At the close of his explanation Mr. Thurston says that the trustee desires all who can to choose their own teacher. The writer of this has been a resident of the State of Indiana about 29 years, lived in different parts of the state and several school districts, and it has always been customary so far as I know, for each district to elect its own teacher. I would ask why did Mr. Thurston go to the trustee on the morning of the day our petition was to be presented, why did he not give us a chance to present our petition, the reason is obvious, I think he committed a grave error against the parents of scholars in this district. I believe I have answered all the points necessary in Mr. Thurston's explanation, and I believe you will grant him a fair hearing on his side. I have tried to state our case calmly and dispassionately, not wishing or intending to irritate any one, but tried to state the plain facts. I am willing to leave the case rest. Mr. Editor, I cordially thank you for the courtesy we have received at your hands, although I think Mr. Thurston erred, with all charity I say, we are all liable to err, but with the poet Burns we would say for "a' that and a' that a man's a man for a' that." Resp'y.

John Lowe.

◆

Butler Record.—"The Auburn Courier has come out in a greatly improved style. It looks much better now than formerly.

Garrett Herald.—"The Auburn Courier is putting on considerable style just now. A handsome border decorates each page, giving the paper the appearance of some literary publication.

Valparaiso Messenger.—"Our ancient friend, Mr. Theodore Reed, has very much improved the Auburn Courier, and made it one of the handsomest papers in the State.

Decatur Union.—"The Auburn Courier comes to us this week greatly improved, in fact it comes in "binding," neat and tidy, like a bridegroom's shirt. We are pleased to note Mr. Reed's success in the Editorial chair; it is just the same as in other departments of life, a successful success; and the Courier in his hands is being counted first and foremost in influential power in DeKalb county. Keep out of the mire of mean, tricky, ringster journalism, Theodore, and your work will ever be appreciated by the people." Thanks.

While we are a zealous advocate of Democratic principles, and ever ready to defend all honorable acts of the party and its leaders, we are not one of those who, in order to be considered a shrewd politician, will crawl in the dirt to gratify a prominent leader. The defense of a wrong act will eventually react to the injury of the party making the defense.

◆

LaOtto Items.

—The sleighing is about gone.

—The next township institute will be held at LaOtto.

—The protracted meetings at the Lutheran church closed last Sunday evening.

—Wm. Upton, of this place, has been absent about a week, and nothing is known of his whereabouts.

—S. B. Wyatt has moved to Rome City.

—Mrs. Kinzie is able to ride out again after a long illness.

—C. W. DeMoss says he would like to have the making of the weather for a few weeks. He thinks the first few days would be devoted to making the roads icy—he is a blacksmith of course.

—Henry Holbrook came very near having a serious accident while loading saw logs; the binding pole flew back and struck him above the right eye. He is all right again.

—Messrs. Goram and Zimmerman, of Springfield, Ohio, are visiting friends here. We are so glad to see our friend "Joe." in our midst again.

—One of our married ladies will not permit her "spouse" to chew tobacco, so he has revenge by chewing gum. Ha! ha! Charley, "let me chaw your gum." Birdie.

◆

—A Fort Wayne man named Brown who is addicted to strong drink, recently applied at the Bus barn for a position, when he was informed that he must first sign the pledge, he accordingly went to an attorney and filed an affidavit binding him to abstain from strong drink for one year.

◆

Palatable and Digestible.

It you desire your food to be enjoyable and digestible, use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is not only free from adulteration, but wholesome. The educated chemists and physicians of this country use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder in their own families.

Auburn Junction Items.

There being no one here who is contributing items to your valuable paper, will you please allow these few scribblings space?

—Mr. O. S. Clark was compelled, on account of sickness, to give up his school at Sugar Grove school house.

—Jas. McMichael, agent for the Ft. W., J. and Eel River Ry's., contemplates going west about the first of next month. Who his successor will be is more than we can tell just now. We are sorry to see Mac. leave as he is a whole-souled, genial, kind and accommodating young man. We hope his future life may be one of pleasantness and sunshine.

—We had the pleasure of going through the freight and ticket office here one day last week and found six men inside working busily. There was Jas. McMichael, agent Ft. W., J. & S. R'y., Geo. P. Smith, chief clerk, W. A. Place, car clerk, J. J. Martin, agent B. & O. R'y., C. W. Cook, chief clerk and W. W. Hoffman, operator. The boys say they are doing a good business and only want for one thing, that is empty cars to fill shippers orders.

—The ticket agent on the B. & O. R'y. informs us that he has round, single and emigrant tickets for all points in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. Parties contemplating emigration westward, will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

—A terrible row took place at Whittington's saloon Sunday night last. As near as we could learn, some of Garrett's roughs and "Old Whit" got to throwing dice and hence the row. A fellow by the name of Bell was cut on the arm and hand very badly, and says he had twenty-eight dollars taken from him while the row was going on. "Old Whit" got a canoe cut over his eye, and John the barber got a very bad side swing. Glass rattled, window frames vanished, oaths and threats filled the air with profanity. Will some one be kind enough to say why old Whittington always keeps his saloon open at night and not during the day time?

—We attended the literary society last Saturday night for the first time since its organization, and was surprised to see so many in attendance and such good order observed. We can not allow time and space to give an itemized account of the proceedings, but will say the esay "What is a True Woman," by Miss Emma Grube, was well gotten up and well delivered. Above all things, ladies and gentlemen, don't steal your literary exercises from other authors, but do your own composing. The subject for discussion was ably handled by both sides, Mr. Jones leading and Pendulum following. It was decided in the affirmative, settling the question at once that railroads have been more beneficial to the United States than water navigation.

Luna.

◆

Pleasant Hill, Jan. 27, '79.

Editor Courier, Dear Sir:—Will you please publish in your paper that the Richland Township Sabbath School Institute will be held at the Pleasant Hill school house on Saturday the 8th of next month, commencing at 9:30 A. M. Subjects to be discussed in the forenoon and speakers invited, are: Discouragements to Sabbath Schools, Rev. L. Rice of Auburn, and Mrs. Amos Britton, Corunna; Encouragements for Sabbath Schools, Mr. F. W. Willis of Waterloo, and Rev. A. Miller of Corunna. Subjects for the afternoon session: Sabbath School Literature, Rev. W. T. Pettycord of Corunna and Rev. Sawyer of Garrett; Officers and Teachers, by Rev. L. Harding, Rev. I. W. Lowman of Wolcotville. A cordial invitation is extended to all who feel interested in the Sabbath School cause.

L. W. Trish.

Died.—At Logansport, Ind., on Friday, January 24th, 1879, Miss Mary H. Wunderlich, aged 28 years.

"Death is another life" in which our friends as they pass away mingle in the full enjoyment of its beauties and glories. The life we are now living dwindles into insignificance as we contemplate the promised future. Thus, the life of the deceased has gone out to live only in the memory of those who knew her and were the recipients of her kindness and affection. Her body has passed to the newly made grave in the acres of God; and, as we believe, her soul has gone homeward through the gates of pearls to enjoy perpetual spring and the blessings of eternity. Through several years of sickness she bore her suffering patiently, and greatly appreciated the kindness of those who cared for her and administered to her wants.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

-0-0-

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "Leaders of the Clothing Trade" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We sell goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A LOVER'S TESTS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I sat to-day beneath the pine
And saw the long lake shine.
The wind was weary, and the day
Sank languidly away
Behind the forest's purple rim:
The sun was fair to me, I lived for him!

I did not miss you. All was sweet;
Sky, earth and soul complete
In harmony, which could afford
No more, nor spoil the chord.
Could I be blest, and you afar,
Were other I, or you, than what we are?

The sifted silver of the night
Rained down a strange delight:
The moon's moist beam on meadows made
Pale bars athwart the shade,
And murmurs crept from tree to tree—
Mysterious whispers—not from you to me!

I stirred the embers, roused the brand
And mused; on either hand
The phalanx of human thought
Sang, concurred, ~~chimed~~ or naught
Pausing at each Titanic line,
I caught no echo from your soul to mine!

And last, when life recast its form
To passive rest and warm,
Ere the soft, lingering senses cease
In sleep's half-conscious peace,
The wish I might have fashioned died
In dreams that never brought you to my side!

Farewell! my nature's highest stress
Mine equal shall possess:
'Tis easier to renounce, or wait,
Happily, the perfect fate.
My coldness is the haughty fire
That naught consumes except its full desire!

DANDY FERGUSON.

A Miner's Story.

I do not believe that Quasomodo was a more pitiably-deformed creature, or Quilp a more hideously unnatural looking object, than was Dandy Ferguson when I saw him the first time, that calm, summer afternoon, laughing and joking with a crowd of boon companions in the cool shade of an awning at Quartz Mountain.

His face was seamed and distorted by peculiarly-glossy scars—the ineradicable evidence of close and long contact with that shriveling element, fire. His body was bent, and he walked with sidling movement. He was a sickening spectacle at first sight, suggesting fearful suffering in the past, and my curiosity in regard to him was thoroughly aroused.

"Who is that man?" I asked, accosting a tall, blue-shirted miner, who was standing in front of the postoffice.

"Don't you know him?" answered the man; "why, that's Dandy Ferguson. I thought everybody knowed Dandy Ferguson."

"Why do you call him Dandy Ferguson?"

"Because—well, because he used to be a dandy—a regular out-an'-out sport. When Dandy Ferguson first came to this camp he was a gilt-edged gentleman, an' no mistake. He wore a plug, an' flashed a spark in his biled shirt-front as big as a peanut. He put on more dog 'n a mine superintendent, an' most of the boys was down on him from the start. Thet was about three years ago, an' he come up here from the bay to get a whiff o' fresh air an' make nature an' the pines give him back what he'd lost spreein' 'round with them sharps an' young bloods o' Frisco.

"No, he don't look like he was more'n half human, that's a fact; but I'd rather have them scars o' his than wear the clothes of the richest man in Californy—that is, ef I'd gone through what he has and suffered what he did. Proud of 'em! Mister, thar ain't a man in this yer county—no, sir, nor in this yer State—as is prouder'n Dandy Ferguson of what other men might grieve over an' sigh about, an' no man's got a better right to be proud, either. When he first came to Quartz Mountain he used to parade the streets with his nose cocked up so; he'd hydraulic himself with pat chouly an' smell-water till you couldn't get within a mile of him. He was a delicate-looking cuss, an' his hands were as soft as a barber's. The boys used to bet that if big Bridget Sullivan—our washerwoman—was to take 't into her head to jump him, she'd knock the spots out o' him in derned short order. That was our opinion of him when he played his small cards in this yer camp—but he showed down both bowers and the ace before he quit the game, you bet your life. D'ye see that quartz mill over thar on the side-hill? That's the Chaparral mine, ye know, an' it's thar that Dandy Ferguson showed us what sand was.

"One night, about a month after Ferguson got here, somebody out there yelled 'Fire!' an' the camp turned out. The h'istin' works was in a light blaze, an' the flames shootin' high up in the dark. We all rushed to the spot like a pack o' mad animals—you know how a fire stirs men up an' excites 'em. Of course, nobody knew what to do, an', for a minute, we all stood lookin' at the fire creepin' along the eaves, an' the burnin' shingles droppin' down the shaft. Purty soon some one says: 'What!' kinder sharp an' fierce-like. Then there was a little movement in the crowd, an' a man as pale as death springs away from the mouth o' the shaft yellin' frantic: 'Water! Water! For the love o' God turn on the water—the night shift's in the lower drift.'

"There was an awful agony in that man's voice; he had jist remembered that his brother was down there, and that the fire under the biler of the engine was banked, thet the cage was too heavy to work by hand, an' the timbers in the shaft pitch pine an' dry as a bone, with great sparks droppin' down like flakes in a snow-storm. You've heered how fast a man thinks in times of danger. Jim Slocum thought of his brother, the dry timbers, the engine, the cage, an' water all in a second, but thet was all. He didn't hev time to think of the fact thet there wasn't a par'l of water within a mile of the mine.

"Somebody rushed up to the tank—ther was about a tubful there. The fire was playin' round the biler, an' the engineer hed turned the safety cocks to let thet out. They all rushed every which way, yellin' fur ropes, ladders, anything—as ef ladders could reach down 200 feet to where the men was. They was clean gone with excitement, an' didn't know what to do, an' the fire roarin' and cracklin' like the devil's own blaze.

"Some rushed one way an' some another, while some of them stood starin' into the hot, black smoke an' yaller fire, dazed, scared, helpless. Quicker'n it takes a man to tell it, a man jumped through the door of the histin' works an' caught hold of the chains. His coat and hat was gone, an' he looked like an angel—almost—as he swung over the shaft in his white-frilled shirt an' his long, yaller hair.

"It was Dandy Ferguson.

"He didn't wait for nobody, but jammed a big scantlin', that two men couldn't a lifted, down over the shaft. Then he yelled for a rope an' told some men near the door to fetch him the ol' win'lass thet was lyin' outside, near the dummy.

"You never see men work like they did as soon as ther was a head. The rope an' the win'lass was brought into the works on the jump, an' fastened to the scantlin'. Down went the rope and Ferguson shoutin' after it, 'I'm here, boys, an' I'll stay till I roast.' Then he grabbed the crank an' spun the rope round the bar'l faster'n it ever was rolled before. He used one hand first, an' when she tightened he laid the other on.

"Si Holden wanted to help him, but he wouldn't hev no interference. 'Time enough,' says Ferguson, 'when I drop.' It wasn't long before a half-naked body came up, an' they got the rope off as quick as they could, draggin' Harry Miller out of the works more dead'n alive, tremblin' like a leaf. They thought at the time that he was scared at the danger he'd been in, an' didn't notice how much exhausted he was, but they found out afterward thet he'd played it down in thet shaft as mean as one man can play it on another in sich a time.

"You see, there was five of 'em in the lower drift, and, when the burnin' timbers of the upper works began to drop down, they all made a rush for the main shaft. The cage was on, and they couldn't get out till a rope came down. They could see a flicker of light above, and yelled till they was hoarse, watchin' thet glimmer growin' brighter'n brighter ev'ry minute, an' knowin' thet the shaftin' timber'd blaze mighty soon an' cut off all hope of their ever gittin' out.

"It was a terrible thought, an' you can't blame Bill Slocum fur grabbin' the rope as soon as it dropped down to 'em. Harry Miller jumped 'longside of him, yellin':

"'Let go, d—n ye, let go! They can't lift two of us.'

"'Let go yourself!' shouts Slocum, turnin' round on him like a tiger.

"'My mother's waitin' up there,' yelled Slocum, pointin' up the shaft.

"'My wife's waitin' fur me,' howls Miller.

"'An' with that he knocks Slocum down in the drift, an' goes up the rope hand over hand before the others could stop him—they'd've killed him on the spot ef he hadn't climbed the rope as he did. Sarved him right! Kerrect, mister, they'd a sarved him mighty well, an' no mistake, but he beat thet game. He'd just strength enough to tie the slack round his waist, w'en he gave way all at once an' hung to the end of the rope like dead weight, an' Dandy Ferguson a haulin' him out of the fiery jaws o' death.

"Down went the rope again, and Slocum was tied on an' hauled up, Ferguson workin' the win'lass like a giant. The cords stood out on his neck like blacksnake whips, an' the sweat poured off him like a sluice stream. Two Cornishmen stood by him tryin' to make him let them roll up the rope while he rested, but he cussed 'em and told 'em to dry up; he said he was at the wheel, an' he'd stay there ef he died fur it. W'en Slocum came up, the fire was all around an' over the win'lass, an' two Cornishmen grabbed Bill an' carried him out—they couldn't stan' the heat. Ferguson sent down the rope agin, an' up come Sam Hildreth, with jist strength enough to make for the door. The roof over the biler and the pitch on the door-posts was chokin'. Jist as the rope went down for the fourth time, an' we lofin' round on the outside watchin' every minute to see him drop, an' not a man with gumption enough to think of what was wanted, a woman rushes into the fiery furnace an' slings a wet blanket over the bravest, best man in the State o' Californy.

"'Thet's the ticket,' shouted Ferguson. 'You're a trump, whoever you are, an' I won't forget ye, live or die.'

"An' he didn't. It was Sam Hildreth's sister Maggie, an' when she came out o' the smoke and flame with her dress in a blaze she calls out sharp to the men:

"'Keep that blanket wet. Ther's water in the tank. I'll marry the fust man that throws a bucket o' water over Dandy Ferguson—I'll marry him ef he's a Chinaman.'

"Them's her identical words, mister. The men didn't need no further orders, 'cause, you see, Maggie Hildreth was the han'somest girl in the country, an' the best, an' hed ev'ry young buck fur miles aroun' close at her heels all the time, handicappin' each other fur smiles. But her brother Sam saved her from them galoots—saved her fur a better man, by wettin' the blanket himself.

"About this time the heat was terrible; one man in the drift, an' another half way up, crawlin' slowly to the ragin' furnace on top, crawlin' fast enough in ordinary circumstances, but hardly fast enough with death racin' down on his savior at a two-forty gait. W'en Jack Harmon came out o' the shaft he stood a minute on the scantlin' swayin' back an' forth like a drunken man, blinded by smoke an' bewildered, an' ef Ferguson hadn't caught him he'd a gone back again.

"Two more of us hed got in with buckets of water—'bout all ther was in the tank; but it seemed to dry off as fast as we poured it on, fur the blanket was smokin'. W'en the rope went down fur the last time, to haul up Joe Harper, the scantlin' was burnin', an' the upper timbers was beginnin' to blaze. The whirlin' smoke hid Ferguson from us, but we knowed if he didn't come out purty soon the whole shebang'd give way and bury him; the sides was in a light blaze, an' the place where the win'lass stood was the only spot where even Dandy Ferguson could a worked. It must a bin an awful strain on him—the last pull—but he never owned it, an' bimeby up comes Joe, the bravest man in the camp, I reckon, barrin' Dandy Ferguson, 'cause, you see, he wouldn't tech the rope till they'd all bin hauled up; he tied every man on except the coward, Miller, an' then came through the blazin' shaft himself, watchin' the little tongues o' fire shoot out from the side ev'ry once in a while, as if they'd lick the life-thread in two.

"As Joe grabbed the upper chains the shaft lit up with a hiss an' a roar, as if the fire was mad at losing its prey. Joe got out an' Ferguson staggered away from the win'lass, but his luck went back on him at the last minute. He stumbled an' fell jest as he come to the tramway at the door, an' the whole side o' the buildin' come down on him with a crash. A hundred men forgot danger an' death, an' rushed into the flames; but Miller, the man that played it so sneakin' mean down in the shaft, got to him first, an' dragged him out.

"Everybody thought he was dead, an' the crowd carried him an' Miller—who dropped insensible after he'd got Ferguson out—to camp. But Dandy Ferguson lived through it, though fur weeks he lay between life an' death, an' fur months he didn't stir out of a dark room. But there wasn't no lack o' help an' prayers an' faithful nurses to bring him round. No, sir; there wasn't a man, woman, or child within 100 miles o' the Chaparral mine thet wouldn't a crawled on their hands an' knees to watch one hour at his bedside, an' thought it one o' the biggest kind o' honors—you ken bet your life on thet. Yes, sir; Dandy Ferguson is a king in this yer country—he's better'n four kings most o' the time, 'cause any man that knows him 'd lay down four bullets any day if he held them against Ferguson; it 'd be like takin' an advantage, ye see, to hold 'em out on him. He can hev anything or do anything he likes. We'd send him to Congress ef he'd go, but he won't. We've got him here, though, an' I guess he'll never leave; I wish I was one o' them poetry writers; I'd write the bulliest poems about Dandy Ferguson you ever read, you hear me?

"Yes, he's married. Got married after he came out.

"Talk about weddin's! That was a weddin'; ev'rybody got an invite, and ev'rybody piled in to see the gamest man in the State tied to the gamest woman on God's footstool. Who was she? Why, Maggie Hildreth, of course. Who else 'ed it be, I'd like to know? What became of Harry Miller? Well, that's purty good. Miller, ye see, came out all right, and you bet he didn't rest till he'd begged Bill Slocum's pardin for leavin' him in the shaft as he did; but Bill wouldn't hev it; said that Miller 'd balanced accounts by savin' the life o' Ferguson, the man that saved him. But thet's played.

"You want to know what become of him. Well—say, look here, mister, I don't like to own it, but I'm the cuss—I'm Harry Miller. Interdooce ye to Dandy Ferguson? Of course I will, an' ye'll never get an interduction to a gamer man or one it's more honorable to know.

"An', mister, if ye ever tell about the Chaparral shaft, an' how Dandy Ferguson stood by thet win'lass in the red-hot h'istin' works, jest throw in it somewhere thet he's better'n four kings in this camp—it'll top off the story fust rate, an', besides, you bet, it's no more'n the solid truth."

Cramming for Berlin.

Tutor, Uncle Sam—"Now, boys, one thing is certain. No one can go unless he can speak German. Remember, the boy who speaks no German has no chance at all. What can you say, George William Curtis!"

George—"Yah!"

U. S.—"Yah! Is that all? Would you say yah to everything when you got to Berlin?"

George—"Yah!"

U. S.—"Step down. You can't go. Step up, Fenton. Would you say yah to everything in Berlin, Reuben?"

Reuben—"Nein."

U. S.—"Nein? Nein what?"

Reuben—"Nein, sir."

U. S.—"And you'd settle all diplomacy by nein, would you?"

Reuben—"Nein."

U. S.—"Step down, Rube. You must travel past nein before you go to Berlin. Let's hear your German, Bob."

Ingersoll—"Ich habe nict Got in himmel! Ich—"

U. S.—"There, stop. Is it your mission to preach that in Berlin?"

Ingersoll—"Yah!"

U. S.—"You won't do. You don't represent church and state well enough for me. What can you say in Berlin, Boker?"

Boker—"Geben sie mir ein glas lager; geben sie mir zwei glas lager; geben sie mir drei glas lager; geben sie mir—"

U. S.—"And is this all your mission to Berlin?"

Boker—"Yah!"

U. S.—"Get out. Let's hear you, Hartranft."

Hartranft—"Der-unter-gassen-mit-dem-unterhm-tengangen-vas-ich-hollen-haragensnicker-swing-envollen-snucken-rip-dang wollenwangen—"

All the Rest—"'Tain't fair. He cuts under us cos he's a Pennsylvania Dutchman!"—*New York Graphic.*

Typographic Eccentricities.

A great many columns have been written concerning typographic errors, and many of the instances sound so witty or so stupid that it seems as if they must be rather inventions than actual happenings. But we never saw one cited so unlikely that we couldn't remember its match. Once we wrote that it was "like evoking the shadow of a shade" to quote forgotten writers. The phrase appeared in print thus: "Like cooking the shadow of a shad." The printer had, in burlesquing the sentiment, actually preserved and intensified it in a most striking image of unsubstantiality. At another time we had quoted the proverbial opinion of Rosalind: "Men have died and worms have eaten them—but not for love." The printer may have been a misogynist; at all events, he substituted "women" for "worms." There are Shakspearean emendations not much better than that, perhaps.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

UNITED STATES notes used to be at a discount in Canada, but now the Northern New York banks have agreed not to receive Canadian bank notes except at a discount of 2 per cent.

THE CHEYENNE MASSACRE.

A Circumstantial Account of the Recent Indian Insurrection and Slaughter at Fort Robinson.

The sentinel walking guard on the east side of the prison-room containing the Cheyennes had just cried out, "Ten o'clock, all's well." Hardly had the sound of his voice died away on the breeze when, by a preconcerted signal, the savages burst through the doors and windows, which they had previously unfastened. The movement was executed with such promptness as to take the sentinels completely by surprise. The first of the savages gaining the outside at the east end opened fire upon the sentinels from firearms which they had succeeded in concealing since their capture last October, succeeding in killing one and dangerously wounding another. A similar scene was enacted on the west and south sides of the building. The savages having fired into the guard-room, severely wounding two guardsmen, the main guard, consisting of twenty men and two non-commissioned officers, rushed to intercept the savages' escape. Corporal Pulver, a brave young fellow, of Company L, Third cavalry, sprung on a savage, supposed to be the chief, Dull Knife, with the intention of disarming him. The savage, anticipating the attack, immediately fired on Pulver, the ball taking effect in his right arm. Other members of the guard in the meantime were trying to prevent the escape of the retreating savages, all efforts however proving ineffectual, as the bucks on being overtaken fired on the guard with fatal effect. The squaws were also armed with huge hunting-knives, using them on the troops when an opportunity occurred. The men of Company C, Third cavalry, in the barrack-room near, hearing the first shot, sprung out of bed, and, in an incredibly short period, rushed to to the scene of the engagement, many of them stopping to render assistance to wounded comrades lying on the frozen snow. This scene tended to arouse within them the demon of revenge.

On catching up with the guard ineffectively struggling with the retreating savages, they opened an indiscriminate fire, with dreadful effect, on the renegades, killing twenty, eight of whom proved to be warriors. The savages, reaching White river, within 500 yards of the post, scattered, making for the hills a few miles distant. The main body continued to retreat up the left bank of the river, closely pursued by the infuriated soldiers. Such of the savages as were overtaken fired on the pursuers and in return were immediately shot down. The dismounted troops, after pursuing the savages two miles, were overtaken by Companies E and L, Third cavalry, mounted, who, on hearing firing in camp a mile distant, arrived in time to capture many savages who would doubtless have escaped had it not been for their timely assistance. The mounted companies continued pursuit of the fleeing savages, allowing the dismounted troops, completely exhausted from cold and fatigue, to return to the post, carrying back a number of savages, most of whom proved to be squaws and papooses, their wounds, in many cases, being rendered doubly serious by their being frozen, and the most-seriously injured of whom died within the ensuing two hours. During the work of dressing their wounds by Surgeon Petty, who displayed great skill and perseverance in administering relief to the wounded savages, great fortitude was displayed, especially noticeable in the younger savages. Surgeon Mosely, in the meantime, was busily occupied attending the wounded troops, who lived only long enough to have their wounds dressed. The dismounted troops, having consigned the wounded savages to medical care, were ordered to saddle up and follow the trail of the fleeing savages, which, owing to the light from the pale moon, and the ground being covered with snow, was rendered doubly easy. During the entire night the sharp report of carbines could be heard from the distant bluffs, where pursued and pursuers met in deadly conflict. The trail was followed until the setting of the moon rendered further pursuit impossible until daylight. Soon the trail became visible, and pursuit was renewed. The principal trail lay over and through a succession of mountains and ravines, rendering pursuit by mounted troops almost impossible. The troops that followed the smaller trails were successful in capturing many savages, and killing such as rendered it necessary for self-preservation.

A detachment consisting of six men of company H, Third cavalry, having discovered a party of savages in a washout, Private Everett, one of their number, dismounted and advanced, calling upon the savages to surrender, by signs, etc., signifying to them their desire to capture rather than kill them. The savages, in response, opened fire, Everett falling mortally wounded. The remainder of the troops gained the nearest shelter and opened fire on the savages, killing and capturing the entire party numbering ten.

The troops that followed the main trail succeeded in trailing the savages to where the latter had intrenched themselves, in a ravine whose natural defenses rendered it almost inaccessible—a place, no doubt, well known to the savages, and which in years past was used for their camping-ground. The troops, finding it impossible to dislodge the savages without exposing themselves within easy range of the savages' fire, determined to surround them, in hopes of getting them to surrender. This determination being acted upon, the troops remained in position all night. The following morning the troops discovered the Indians had thrown up additional breastworks during the night, with a view to resist any attempt of the troops to dislodge them. The commanding officer, seeing that any attempt to dislodge the savages from such position could not be accomplished without sacrificing the lives of a number of his men, as the greater portion of the savages were known to be armed, conceived the idea of sending to Fort Robinson for artillery, by which he could more easily dislodge the savages. Accordingly a twelve-pound Napolean gun was sent to the scene of hostilities, but, owing to the position assumed by the savages, the gun could not be sufficiently depressed to play upon the position. A number of shells and solid shot were thrown as near as possible to the position occupied by them, but with apparently no effect. The next morning, on making reconnoissances of the ground held by the Indians on the previous day, the officers were informed, to their dismay, that they had escaped during the night. Owing to the troops having no provisions on hand, it was found impracticable to follow their trail.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded since the outbreak of the savages: Killed—Private Smith, Company A, Third cavalry; Private Good, Company A, Third cavalry; Private Everett, Company H, Third cavalry. Wounded—Corporal Pulver, Company A, Third cavalry; Private Egory, Company C, Third cavalry. All of whom are expected to recover.

Forty savages were killed, fifteen wounded, and about fifty recaptured. Among the wounded was a sister of Red Bear, a chief of Red Cloud's band, who was present, having arrived from Pine Creek agency the day previous. On seeing his sister wounded Red Bear shed tears, and called her a bad squaw.

Hints for Economy.

PURCHASE provisions at a reliable market, not at a grocery. A little experience will enable one to select good articles at less price than is usually paid. For breakfast, if meat is desired, an upper-cut sirloin steak, broiled, fried liver, corn-beef hash, or hashed meats of any description, furnish the substantial part of a breakfast. Graham gems, fried hominy, occasionally corn-bread, when eggs are not too expensive, cornmeal griddles, flour griddles, mixed in part with dry bread crumbs, Graham mush, oat-meal mush, will go far toward completing a breakfast, and with many families prove a sufficient variety with the aid of coffee. For hearty noon meals I would recommend among other things lamb-shank stew. For this, take a few little shanks, boiled till perfectly tender, about four hours. At the proper time add sliced potatoes, turnips, parsnips and carrots, if relished, nicely sliced; half of a red pepper, cut very fine; tomatoes improve it; or, in their season, in place of the vegetables named, add a pint of Lima beans, the same of sweet corn, cut from the ear, with two or three tomatoes. A pot of baked beans, cooked in the most approved New England style, will furnish a substantial meal at any time, especially if you add a good loaf of steamed brown bread. For tea, if meat is required, chipped beef, either dry or frizzled, and occasionally a lobster, will add relish. A plate of soup made of soup-bones or bits of meat left from the roasts or steaks, or clam stew, bread toasted or fresh. Always have on the table a dish of oatmeal mush, to be served with sugar and milk, according to the taste of each individual. The dish furnishes every want required by the waste of the system. Apple sauce or baked apples, either with sirup or without, afford a relish, and will complete a repast sufficiently hearty and nutritious to afford good sleep and pleasant dreams. For desserts, plain boiled rice, or, what is better still, "poor man's pudding," made of boiled rice; "cornstarch pudding," "cottage pudding," "apple pudding." The latter is made by filling a pudding-dish nearly full of apples, sliced, sweetened, salted, and flavored as for a pie. Place on top of range and cook till about half done. One and a half hours before eating cover with a good crust, made like biscuit; cover so closely that no steam can escape; place again on top of range, when the paste should puff very light to the top of the dish. Send hot to the table and serve with a liquid sauce made of molasses and sugar, equal parts, a little butter and flour added, and boil ten minutes.

The Afghans.

Some old Indian officers call them "niggers," or "demi-savages." Yet most of them have fine features and splendid physique. They are said to call themselves "Beni-Israel," and to trace their descent from King Saul. Their Hebrew physiognomy, the division into tribes bearing the familiar appellation of Israel, Jusef, and Ibrahim, their custom of avenging blood, and of changing their possessions every fortieth year (a possible corruption of the jubilee), make the hypothesis at least interesting. The hill tribes who inhabit the borders are people whose hand is against every man, and, though some of them are nominally subject to the Ameer, there is no real suzerain, and no common national feeling, unless it be the universal hostility to the "Feringhee," or foreigner. These "Pathans," as they are usually called, speak the Pushtoo language, while the name of Afghan includes all the inhabitants. Their religion is of the kind which, after rendering to Allah the prayers, ablutions, and fasts supposed to be his due, leaves them free to indulge their natural instincts. The women, who are usually pretty, are mere household drudges. They are often, however, the occasion of a relentless blood feud, the prosecution of which through long years is looked upon as religious duty.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A $10,000,000 Estate Vanished.

When Capt. E. B. Ward fell dead on the street in Detroit on Jan. 2, 1875, his estate was popularly supposed to be worth $10,000,000. Official appraisal has reduced this to $5,400,000, including Mrs. Ward's inheritance of the Ludington property, valued at a round $1,000,000. The debts of the estate were $1,440,000, and it was expected that $2,000,000 would be left for the other heir after Mrs. Ward's apportionment was deducted. The legal time for closing the estate expires on Feb. 2, when the executors will report $641,000 liabilities, of which $596,000 are direct, including Milwaukee Iron Company's bonds guaranteed by Mr. Ward, with $350,000 assets, of which $125,575 is in stock of the North Chicago Rolling-mills. The liabilities thus exceed the assets by $291,000, making the sale of Mrs. Ward's Ludington property imperative.—*Detroit paper.*

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

For aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
Or worm out of the oldest inhabitant
The course of true love never did run smooth.
Either it was different in blood,
His name being O'Rourke, her's Swartzfager, or
Eppenstein;
Or else misgraft in respect of year;
The love-sick boy being seventy-five or eight
And the girl sixteen or thereabouts.
Very like it stood upon the choice of friends,
His father wanting him to take to wif
The pork merchant's daughter, while the youth
Had a hankering after the girl that
Kept the toll-gate.
Or, if there was a sympathy in choice,
The Governor and the boy
Being of the same opinion, war, death,
Or sickness did lay siege to it, or the
Girl said: "No, your bride I cannot be,"
Or words to that effect, thus making it
Momentary as a sound, swift as a shadow,
Short as a dream or the butcher's weight,
Brief as the lightning in the darkest night
That, in a flash, unfolds both heaven and earth,
And, ere a man hath power to say
"Jack Robinson," the jaws of darkness
Do devour it up. So quick bright things
Come to confusion, and a young man is left
Worse than the newspaper that didn't
Hear of the elopement of its own editor.
—*Oil City Derrick.*

PITH AND POINT.

NICE plaything—A piano.

A DEALER in extracts—The dentist.

A TAKING fellow—The photographer.

TAKING turns—Throwing somersaults.

A FARE exchange—Buying a railroad ticket.

A DRY remark—"Gimme a little Bourbon."

INN-TUITION—Teaching the art of hotel-keeping.

A WHITE good man—A professor of penmanship.

IN Spanish, liberty is "libertad." Think of raising libertad-poles!

A YOUNG man with his first goatee may be said to have a tuft time of it.

WHY not make spectacles of mica? Then a man can get his isinglass cheaper than ever.

THE Chinese have a sure way of removing dandruff. They do it with a jack-plane.

WE are the most paradoxical creatures: We use blotting-paper to keep from blotting paper.

"WHAT is worth doing is worth doing well;" but then few people want a piece of beef well done.

WHY are free-lunch fiends good indicators of the weather? Because they are bar-room-eaters.

A KNIGHT errant of the nineteenth century—Running to get a pitcher of beer before bed-time.

WHEN you visit the menagerie and begin lion about the animals, don't give jackal the bad names.

THERE is many a man strong enough to hold a bull by the horns, and yet not strong enough to hold his own tongue.

A TOMCAT got up on a fence,
To give vent to his soul's eloquence,
But the parson said "D—rat him!"
And a bootjack hurled at him,
So he swiftly migrated from thence.

CAREFUL housewife (lifting a shoe from the soup-tureen): "La! who'd a-thought baby's shoe would turn up in the soup? But I knew it wasn't lost! I never lose anything!"

WHY is it that five-sixths of mankind, when cutting open a slapjack and finding a roach therein, instead of feeling a flood of pity at the fate of the animal, go around for the cook with a slung shot up their sleeve.

WHILE one of the Supreme Judges was recently staying at Paris he went to visit a French professor. The Frenchman asked him a number of questions, and, among the rest, "Where do you live?" "In California." "Well," asked the rude Gaul, "what is your occupation?" "I am a Judge of the Supreme Court." "Oh, ah!" returned the Frenchman, "then I need not ask your name—it is Lynch, eh?"

"AH, by George!" groaned young Mr. Lethered, sinking wearily into an office-chair; "Ah, by George! my head aches fearfully." "Possible?" asked his employer, old Mr. Hardfax, with a look of curious interest and sympathy. "Possible? Something must have got into it." And then for a long time nobody said anything, and the room seemed to grow about fifteen degrees colder.—*Burdette.*

THE NEW YEAR.

JAN. 1.	FEB. 1.
New Year.	Feel queer—
Seventy-eight.	Ill at ease—
No beer—	One beer.
Water straight!	If you please.
No joke—	Don't care
Mighty true!	If I do—
Won't smoke.	A cigar!
Never chew!	Yes, I chew.
Don't care	Beer's thin—
What they think—	Weak stuff!
Won't swear.	Whisky-skin
Never drink.	Good enough.

—*St. Louis Times.*

THE SNOWBIRD.

The trees are barren, cold and brown,
The snow is white on vale and hill,
The gentian, aster, too, are gone,
Is there no blossom with us still?
Oh look upon the hazel bough!
The flowers there are bright as gold,
Though all is cold and wintry now;
There little petals still unfold.
The apples red have fallen down,
And silent is the joyous rill;
The robin and the thrush have flown,
Is there no bird to glad us still?
Hark! don't you hear a gladsome song,
A merry chirp from tiny throat?
The snowbird all the winter long
Will cheer us with his happy note.
—*Dora Goodale.*

Vanderbilt's Evasion of Personal Taxation.

The New York *Graphic* prints a fac simile of an affidavit made to the Tax-Collector by William H. Vanderbilt as to his personal property. It was assessed at $1,000,000. The affidavit is as follows:

"April 22, 1878.—I hereby swear that my personal property, subject to taxation, does not exceed $1. My debts exceed all taxable personal property."

As Vanderbilt is known to own millions of dollars' worth of railroad and telegraph stocks, this extraordinary evasion of personal taxation, common as such evasion is, excites astonishment.

IN San Francisco, and other large towns of California, it is said that many of the married women past middle age have been the wives of two, three, and sometimes four or five different men, owing to the freedom of divorce which used to exist, and still exists in modified form, in that State.

THE Economites, a sect of Shaker sect in Beaver county, Pa., sold over $75,000 in silver coin some days ago, the accumulated savings of over thirteen years.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Opportunity.

BY JOEL BENTON.

How brightly on the morn it lies!—
Purple moments in disguise—
Hail him, crown him: if you wait,
'Twill forever be too late.

Youth, by May's enchantment led,
Dreams of rosier days ahead;
But only he who fronts the hour
Carves the spiral path to power.

Maiden with the pretty face!
All the world admires you, grace,
Form, and sweetness— [illegible]
Put no trust in "by and bye."

When the silver summons calls,
Stoutly speak—'tis fate befalls;
One moment turns each golden door,
And then it shuts forever more!

—[illegible]

The Catches American Girls Have Made.

It is a singular fact that fifteen of the ladies connected with the present diplomatic corps at Washington are American girls whose beauty and diplomacy captured distinguished husbands. Among the number are wives of the French, Italian, Gautemalan and Turkish ministers, and many others of lesser rank, including Mrs. Yung Wing, of the Chinese legation, who was a Miss Bartlett, of Connecticut. In the diplomatic corps of Europe there are also several American ladies, such as the wife of the Italian minister to the Hague and others. Whether American women have a peculiar penchant for diplomacy, or diplomatists for them, is a difficult question to decide. At all events, diplomacy is a career for which our women seem to be admirably adapted. They have also broken down the exclusiveness of hereditary aristocracy, and some of them are connected with the oldest noble families of England and the continent. Proverbial as is their beauty, their natural grace and dignity of manner and their intelligence are no less striking.—*Phila. Press.*

One Minister's Bride.

A lively New York correspondent writing to the Troy *Times*, tells of the wife of one clergyman at least who is not entitled to sympathy for privations she will have to submit to:

We hear much of the privation among clergymen's wives, and for this reason it is gratifying to hear that at least one is well provided for. The bridegroom on this occasion being a pastor will not need a donation from his people to buy his wife a shawl so that she can attend church. The woman who thus enters the ministry has among her trousseau twenty splendid dresses, each of which is accompanied with a dozen pair of kid gloves, and also a bonnet and hat to match. Each dress has also a dozen morning robes of corresponding quality, and trimmed with lace. The congregation which the groom may yet serve will be glad to know that they have at least one well-dressed lady in their number. The bride appeared on the happy occasion with a train of three yards in length, and, among other jewelry, wore a necklace consisting of seven strings of pearls with a diamond cross as a pendant; also two clusters of diamonds at the throat, to which was attached a diamond dove, from whose beak hung another diamond cluster, including a large emerald. The bride will certainly want an angelic bodyguard to protect these jewels, whose description is enough to waken the ambition of all the sneak thieves in the city.

Divorced and Married Again.

It is not uncommon nowadays for married persons who have been divorced to make new conjugal experiments, and finally marry one another again, and be quite contented with a renewal of their first matrimonial experience. They can not clearly understand how much worse wives or husbands they can get until they have made a fresh trial. A man in southern Indiana recently separated from his wife because she had such a temper. He said he would as soon live with the devil's daughter; and after he had procured a legal release, he removed to Ohio, and found another partner, from whom he secured a divorce in six months. He returned to Indiana, and resumed his wooing of No. 1. She rallied him on his sarcasm, and he replied that she might be the devil's daughter; but that No. 2 was the devil himself, and he preferred, connubially, any member of the family to the head of it. Capt. Jack Kershaw, of Gonzales, Texas, has just been reunited to the bride of his youth. Incompatibility of temperament separated the young couple thirty years ago. She went back to her father's house in Tennessee with an infant daughter. She married again and removed to Texas, losing her liege lord during the rebellion. Kershaw married a Tennessee woman and made money; but his wife died, and he then opened correspondence with his former wife, through their daughter, now a mother of a small family in St. Louis, and they are conjoined again. Thirty years changes one's horizon, and ought to teach wisdom.

The Dublin Belles.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: A Dublin belle is as much unlike any other belle as a Dublin dandy is *sui generis*. Very very few of these dear, delightful belles are ever seen in America, and more's the pity. She is often remarkably pretty, and always so in pertness—in a Paradise sense. The beauty of the Dublin girl—for "a dumpy woman" in Dublin is as much hated by all men as ever Byron could desire. I do not think in the entire population of fashionable people of this city there is such a thing as a dumpy old maid. I adopt the style of the belles here when I say such a thing, and make the statement on the same authority. The last "dumpy old maid" left here in 1835 for Nantucket in a sailing packet, and is still on her way, for all I know. Hence "the girls"—and they are all so called—like the "post boys"—though their ages of girlhood and youth have long passed beyond "the Groves of Blarney"—the girls, I say, are nearly all tall and straight, like Lady Jane, who was "tall and slim." Every one of them has a Lesbia's beaming eye, "but on whom it shineth no one dreameth.' Those girls talk with their eyes, flirt with their eyes, and slay like unspeakable Turks with their eyes. Their voices are charmingly sweet, soft and low-toned' their words are of the sort that not only [illegible], but burn—when the time comes. The Irish lady is unsurpassed by the French one in the art of conversation, and unequalled by the English or American. An Irish girl of the world—and by no means let me imply worldly—can say more "idle nothings" and leave an enchanting impression that "strong somethings" were meant" than any girl on North Charles street. There is an inductive process in the parleying of the Dublin belle that is susceptible of doing what Paddy's gun had the unique ability of accomplishing. Her jokes shoot round one corner just in time to meet her pathos coming round the other, and then occurs such an amazing and charming concussion that you are like the man with "Hobson's choice." Her direct sallies of wit and *bon mots*, her sympathetic circles, like the First Book of Euclid with all the angles thrown out, interest and charm your attention. I am sure Venus was from Dublin, and I know Adonis never saw Cork. The beauty of person, the brilliancy of brain, and that graceful "thou art so near and yet so far" familiarity peculiar to the Irish lady, are to be seen to be admired; to be faintly imitated, but rarely acquired, by any other woman on any side of "Mason and Dixon's line." I repeat, we rarely see this belle in America, and I also repeat, more's the pity.

Not Nice.

An American lady, residing Cairo, write as follows descriptive of an Egyptian wedding: "Hassan Bey was to take to his harem one of the belles of Heluan. Heluan is a watering-place that the viceking wishes shall eclipse the famous bathing places of Europe. It is a little green island not far from Cairo; it is dotted with gleaming white houses, in the midst of an immense glittering desert bordered the Nile. Upon its farthest bank stand lofty palms overladen with golden and purple dates. Upon the horizon rise the pyramids of Gizeh Abusir Sak Kabrah and Dachur in sad, solemn majesty. The women of Egypt look upon the place as a sort of Eden, where they can purchase all sorts of bijouterie and Parisian nothings and spend their pocket money as recklessly as their more civilized sisters across the waters. But to return to the marriage. Through the courtesy of Hassan Bey I was a wedding guest. He escorted me to the door of the bride's house and there left me. Placing my right hand over my left upon my breast, according to the custom, I entered and the woman who guarded the door conducted me to the room prepared for me. I finished my toilet quickly and went into the saloon, and soon after my entrance the bride with all her attendants came from the bath and entered the room. It was a brightly-colored picture. First came the slaves and servants of the house; in their right hands they held wax candles, in their left a green basin which contained henne for coloring the nails; the bride followed with her guests. She wore a creamy embroidered silk, with a violet-blue overdress that was fastened at the waist by a girdle set with diamonds; the little arched feet were encased in pearl-embroidered slippers; the little cap upon her head set with precious stones, and her long, black shining hair rippled over her shoulders, half concealed by a gold tissue veil. When she was seated they painted her nails, the palms of her hands, her feet an orange yellow, and then bound them in white linen. After this operation she retired from sight, but the guests remained, drank coffee, ate confections and cakes, smoked dainty cigars and watched the dance of the bayaderes, listened to the songs of the Almahs and chatted as only a crowd of women can do over the approaching wedding. The next day, the day of the wedding, the bride was led under a gold and purple canopy to the house of the bridegroom. We followed and went up the stone stairs to the vestibule of the harem. Here coffee and fine confections were served. Then the bride's guests returned to her home to await the arrival of the bridegroom's mother, who leaves the house when he enters to claim his bride. And this ends the ceremony.

Fashion Notes.

BLACK velvet bags, beautifully embroidered and mounted in sterling silver, continue to rage.

OSTRICH feathers are extensively used for trimming on any of the newest Parisian costumes.

CLOSE-FITTING waists prevail, the closer the better, we believe. It is a fashion unjustly attributed to the Greeks.

THOSE cottage bonnets made of felt are not susceptible of too much trimming, but this is a fact every woman is not yet fully convinced of.

NOTHING is handsomer, more genteel, or more generally suitable and appropriate than a good quality of good black silk stylishly made up.

GOLD braid is more or less used for trimming, and on some garments, judiciously put on, is certainly effective, but too much recalls the circus.

LITTLE women in those long, furlined cloaks, look exceedingly funny, and provoke any amount of absurd remarks which they sometimes hear.

A PROFUSE display of white skirts in the streets can only be regarded as vulgar, and the more richly trimmed the skirt the more vulgar the exhibition.

ENTIRE costumes of black, dark blue, green or wine-colored velvet are the acme of elegance and style. To be thus attired everything should correspond.

WAISTCOATS, better known as vests, are still in high favor among the ladies. Prudent modistes always make them so that demoiselles can pull down their vests!

YOUNG girls' party dresses run heavily on India muslins, tulle and tarlatan this year. There is a sweet sixteen simplicity dodge about this that is refreshing.

TURN-OVER collars and deep outside cuffs now worn by the ladies give them the appearance of a London housemaid. All that is lacking to complete the picture is the white cap.

BANGLES are seen now and then, and heard, too, but they are not worn as generally as they were a few months ago, for the reason that they became "so very awfully common you know."

IN wraps, the ulster and double-breasted coat are as much worn by ladies as by gentlemen, but the feelings created by the appearance of a female in an ulster, and wearing an Alpine or Derby hat, are the kind that take expression in "language that is plain."—*N. Y. Mail.*

LONDON GUILDS.

Curious Relics of Early English Times—Revenues in the Amount of $2,500,000 a Year—How the Vast Income is Spent.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Among the curious relics of early English times are the city guilds, or livery companies of London. The "city of London" comprises but a small fraction of the entire area and population of the metropolis—the former having an area of about 700 acres and less than 75,000 people, while the latter has an area of some 80,000 acres, and nearly, or perhaps quite, 4,000,000 people. The term "city" applies only to this small tract of 700 acres at the very heart of the metropolis, where the heaviest part of the business is centered. The halls of the livery companies are all within the limits of the city, and these organizations are so closely connected with the government and business of this part of London that they may truly be called the vital part of the corporation itself. They own the ground upon which about one-half the entire city is built, from which they draw ground rent, and in a very large number of instances they also own the buildings upon it, though this is by no means always the case. It is very usual in England to build upon leased ground, and the landlord then has no property in the buildings; but upon the expiration of the lease the buildings become absolutely his without any payment whatever. Ninety-nine years is a very usual length of ground leases. The city guilds are constantly growing in wealth by the lapse of such leases.

These guilds are about eighty in number. A large number of them took their rise in the times of the Plantagenet kings, and some of them even back to Norman times. The charters of the older ones were mostly granted by Edward III. and Richard II., in the fourteenth century. Many of them, however, had been in existence from 100 to 200 years previous to that time, but were then mostly without charters, and had none of the rights of corporate societies. The guild of the Goldsmiths can be certainly traced back to 1172. Probably both came into existence considerably before those known dates. The Fishmongers are still older, and were chartered by Edward I., in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

The twelve great companies are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors (sic), Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothesworkers. Many of them have great wealth, and all the prominent ones have magnificent halls, where they occasionally give expensive feasts. About forty of the minor companies have no halls, and some of these have so diminished in number as scarcely to be able to keep up their organization.

As their names imply, they were all originally trade associations. London has always been pre-eminently a trading place, and in Norman and Plantagenet times, when the city contained nearly the whole population of the metropolis, the citizens were almost wholly tradesmen. At first the term guild seems to have meant much the same thing as ward; at all events, the members of the different trades had generally appropriated distinct parts of London to themselves. It was not long, however, until the colony arrangement fell into disuse. After these bodies became incorporated, they had the absolute monopoly and control of their own trades. No one could follow the business of a draper without the consent of the guild of drapers, and presently it was necessary that all who practiced that trade should be members of the guild. By and by the different trades began to adopt a dress peculiar to themselves, and this gave them their name of livery companies. At first all members must be actually engaged in the peculiar trade of their several guilds. As the guilds grew in wealth and power, this rule was so far relaxed as to allow the admission of distinguished persons who did not practice the trade. When a member was in full standing, he was said to have the freedom of the company. They always held the privilege of presenting, not of selling their freedom to those who did not practice their trade. Finally, their influence became so great, and their support so important, that kings were willing to become members. Queen Elizabeth was free of the Mercers' company,—that is, a member, and James I. was a Cloth-Worker. Charles II. and William III. were Grocers, and Henry VII. was a Merchant Tailor.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries these wealthy guilds were often compelled to furnish the sovereigns money for carrying on foreign wars and for other purposes. The money was not generally returned. Henry VIII. came upon them for many large sums of money. In 1545 they paid him more than $100,000 toward the Scotch war. To get the value of that sum in our present currency, the amount must be multiplied by four or five at least. Queen Mary took from them $325,000 toward the French war, and Queen Elizabeth is said to have taken $700,000 from them. Charles I. also took large large sums, over $500,000 being handed over at one time. They suffered in the very same way during the Commonwealth, but recovered so far that when Charles II. came to the throne they were able to welcome him with most expensive presents and processions. In the latter part of the last century monarchs found other means of raising money, and the guilds were left free to grow in wealth and monopolus power as fast as they could, and their trade character then began to disappear. At present the Livery companies have almost wholly lost their ancient trade character. Indeed, not more than have a dozen of them have any trace of this character left, and these only in limited degree. Among these last are the Fishmongers, who have the power of ordering the destruction of all bad fish coming into London, and they continue to exercise that supervision, though not one of the company is really connected with the fish trade. In nearly all cases the members of these bodies have nothing to do with the trades they are supposed to practice, and only two or three of them—e. g., the apothecaries and stationers—make this a condition of membership. Some of the more powerful companies have each several hundred members, and the tie that binds them together is the social distinction, influence, dinners, etc., that go with membership. Should business misfortune overtake them, they stand a chance of a good fat sinecure, an office without duties, or of a good pension of $500 to $1,500 a year. Membership was formerly obtained mostly by servitude; that is, by going through an apprenticeship of seven years. Now, it is always by payment of a fee. In some of the minor guilds, a fee of a few guineas will admit to a full membership, but in all the wealthier ones, the freedom of the company cannot, in any case, be had for less than $500, and, in many cases, it costs fully $1,000. Over 160 members of the present house of commons are free of the various city companies. In most of these cases the freedom is presented, for they are wise enough to know that they cannot have too many friends in parliament. These city guilds are among the most objectionable monopolies a civilized country ever tolerated. In addition to their property in the city they own vast property in other parts of London and many large tracts of land elsewhere in the kingdom. They have very large estates in Ireland. There are even numerous church livings in the gift of some of them. There is no means of ascertaining the exact aggregate revenues of these companies, but enough is known to say with certainty that the yearly revenues from real property is not below $2,500,000; some venture to put the amount as high as $5,000,000 a year. A commission was appointed in 1837 by parliament to investigate the affairs of the guilds. The commission got well snubbed on nearly every hand, and that is nearly all they did get. A few did give some account of their income and expenditures, but most of them refused to tell anything whatever. The Drapers condescended to inform the commissioners that that their yearly revenue was $120,000; that they spent $25,000 a year on dinners and entertainments, $20,000 on salaries, and $25,000 more on pensions and gratuities. The rest went toward various charitable purposes. There is not one real draper in the company, and yet the membership is very large. If their income was $120,000 in 1837, it may safely be put at twice that amount now, for the property is mainly in the metropolis, and values have more than doubled since 1837.

Some of the wealth of these companies has been left to them without condition, but the greater part is in trust, and intended, either wholly or in part, to go to stated charitable or educational objects. Unfortunately, the bequests do not generally direct that the entire proceeds of such bequests shall go to the specified objects, but name, instead, fixed amounts to be paid to this or that object, or to several objects. In an enormous number of cases property so left has increased so greatly that the letter of the bequest may be satisfied, and yet nine-tenths of the proceeds remain unspent. Here comes in a large unappropriated balance, and it usually turns out to be a *mis*appropriated balance, for it usually goes in feasting. Various writers have tried to figure out the amount of this misappropriated balance, and the aggregate amount is usually put at over $500,000 a year. A fair-minded person would, it seems to me, decide that, where about the full income of a property at the time of making a bequest was directed to be paid to a certain object, the intention must be that the whole proceeds should always be so spent. In 1570 Robert Doukyn, a merchant tailor, left to th t guild some property in the guild of Bishopsgate. Twelve poor men were each year to receive a gown of Welsh frieze at 16d the yard, and also a shirt to be worth two shillings each. Twelve pairs of shoes were also to be given at 12d the pair. Twelve poor women were similarly provided for. It would be impossible to literally fulfill such a bequest, but a good jurist would define it to mean this: that an equal number of poor men and women were to receive a full suit of coarse clothing each per year, and he would direct that the number of people should be so increased as to consume the entire revenue. The merchant tailors did not decide thus. They magnanimously doubled the amount directed to be paid out, and turned the balance into their own fund, and so continued to do until quite recently. The value of that property is fully 100 times what it was worth in 1570. To another company $100,000 was left "to make themselves comfortable." In 1433 the grocers bought a piece of land for about $160. It was sold within the present century for over $100,000.

In another respect, the vast revenues of these bodies are misappropriated. Many bequests were left for the purpose of giving pensions to old, infirm and poor members of those trades. Hundreds of those pensions are regularly paid, but they do not go to actual grocers, drapers, and fishmongers. They generally go to persons who have lived jolly, easy lives, and if they have come to poverty at all, it is more likely to have been through speculation on the stock exchange, than by failures in any real trade. The money was to go to tradesmen in the actual sense, and there is exactly where it don't go at all. Yet the letter of the law seems to be followed.

The mass of the membership of these guilds are just as much in ignorance of the real income and outlay of their companies as the outside public. The managing boards are not often changed, and they alone know anything about it. They say about this to the rest of the livery men: "Take the goods the gods have provided for you, namely: the dinners, sinecures, distributions of money, &c., and don't be curious about the working of the machinery." If the money of these wealthy corporations were well spent, no one would seriously object to their existence, even though the reason of their being has long since passed away; but this they are not doing. The greater part of it is wrongly spent altogether. The Goldsmiths are said to spend $150,000 a year on entertainments and dinners alone.

SMITH has a good opinion of himself. He has never done a stroke of work, but lives on a hard-working farmer. Nevertheless he fancies that some credit is due him for the fortune which he enjoys. The other day, leaning against the mantlepiece, his back to the fire, he said: "I was born the son of a poor laborer. Before I was thirty years old I was the son of one of the richest men in the country."

The Tanks of Tinajas.

A wonderful place is "Tinajas," about twenty miles southeast of Mission Camp. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The lower tanks are of easy access, and are often drained of their contents by men and animals traveling between Yuma and Sonora. The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indication of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way to do it. In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water comes game of all kinds in great numbers from the great waterless country around Tinajas. Antelope, mountain sheep, and deer of several kinds come in herds. Rabbits and hares are as plenty as anywhere, and are prey for many coyotes and beautiful little rock foxes. One would think that all this game would be thinned by the Papago Indians who inhabit the country; but these Indians are superstitious, and avoid Tinajas with abject terror. Within two miles of this water are certainly 150 graves, and probably more, each marked by rows of stone laid in form of a cross. Scores of men famished for water have expended their last strength in reaching Tinajas, only to find the lower tanks dry, and ignorant of the upper ones, have lain down in despair to die. Their remains have been buried by later travelers, and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. During the rush to the gold fields of California, cholera attacked adventurers on the road from Mexico, as it did American immigrants along the Platte; pestilence combined with thirst to gather corpses at Tinajas. Recollections of bleaching bones and grinning skulls protects the game from Papago arrows and flint-locks. After passing through its usual fermentation, the water becomes clear and pure as any in the world; it comes from the clouds only, and flowing into the tanks over insoluble granite, it carries no mineral matter. Every heavy rain pours a whirling torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom—no organic matter stays behind. The number and variety of birds is marvelous; many of them appearing to be new and undescribed species. At morning and evening the din of their song, confined by the sides of the mountain, is almost deafening. All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert; near its banks are many and curious plants nourished by their moisture. The place is one of much interest.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

A Real Spanish Hacienda Existing in the United States.

A few miles from Phœnix is a Mormon settlement, and the inhabitants thereof are carrying out an excellent system of agriculture. They have a very superior body of land under cultivation, have erected substantial homes and carry on the dairy business with success. Twelve miles from Phœnix is what is known as Hayden's Ferry. Here is a farm, owned by my old friend Hayden, that would make the eyes of any California farmer water. There is no prettier place anywhere. The farm is situated on a bluff at least forty feet above the crossing of the river. Then there is a level tract of land, as far as the eye can reach in all directions, divided into grain, corn and alfalfa fields, with great swelling water ditches upon all sides. The dwelling is a sort of manor house, with accommodations for any and all friends of the hospitable proprietor who may happen along; with the latch string always upon the outside; with a yard of great dimensions, dotted here and there with pyramids of corn, pumpkins, flour and other evidences of good cheer. Added to this is a big wholesale and retail store adjoining and a flour mill in constant operation a few feet away. The whole place reminds one of the real hacienda as they exist in Mexico and the Spanish countries.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Those Husking Parties.

And the husking parties—hold me for a minute! I went to one once; had I been 20 years older then how I would have sketched it for you; but I was only a boy, and I've only a boy's remembrance. I only remember the lanterns strung with cords from one great beam to the other, each comer bringing his own lantern. I remember the lights and the darkness over-head; the bright flashes and the great shadows that swallowed them up; and the hens that nodded and blinked on the scaffolding; and the one fool of a rooster that kept crowing, thinking that the morning had come, and the huge pile of yellow ears that grew and grew in size; and the greater pile of straw-colored husks that were thrown backward and pushed out until they blocked the great barn doorway; and the sleepy cattle in the stalls that looked stupidly but benevolently out at the strange goings on; and the red ear!—how the young fellows wished the red ears were thicker; and the chasings and tumblings through the rattling husks; and the scream and laughter. I know all this is heretical, but who would be a saint when heresy is so pleasant.—*Golden Rule.*

Polygamy and Porridge.

When we made an excursion in southern Utah not long ago we were hospitably entertained by the Mormon bishop at Richfield. He was a Scotchman, and had been brought up a rigid Presbyterian. "Ah, weel," said he, "They think ill of me at home for changing my religion; but there was my brother Aleck who took it most to heart. He was on his way to California, and turned off the a bit to see me, and try to bring me back into the fold. When he got here he spent the whole evening in lecturing me, and then went to bed. In the morning I gave him the best breakfast the country would afford—coffee and rolls, trout, beef, and venison steak, and such like. Poor Aleck! he looked all over the table, and then turned upon me his sorrowful face, blurting out, 'Oh, Jamie, mon! Jamie, mon! did I ever think it would come to this? I could hae forgein ye a' yer poleegamy, *but hae ye gien up yer parritch?*'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

A WINTER MORNING.

BY FRANK TOOKER.

The snow-drifts pile the window-ledge,
The frost is keen, the air is still;
The lane that lies below the hill
Is drifted even with the hedge;
Gray skies, and dark trees shaken bare,
Blue smoke that rises straight in air;—
And down the west a yellow glare
Is driven like a wedge.

—*Midwinter Scribner.*

HUMOROUS.

To ask a man to pay a bill is as easily said as dun.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

IT is remarkable how easy a sled can push a boy up hill.

THOUGHTS that burn—Amateur poetry when the editor's waste-basket is overflowing.

"Two beats that art as one," as Mr. Fitzsimmons remarked of a bibulous pair.

THE tumultuous sea of life swamps many men with its bill-ows.—*New York Mail.*

DESPISE not small things; the largest corn is always found on the smallest toe.—*New York Express.*

WHEN a girl hunts a husband the engagement ring, to be in keeping, should be "chased."

A LUMBER dealer failed last week—could not pay his board bills.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Betting on a horse race is like a thermometer. It goes up or down according to how the heat is.

FROM age to age cheese has skippered on one of the miteist forces of the press, winning its whey.—*New Haven Register.*

"THOUGH he sleigh me yet will I trust him," is now the humble aspiration of the trustful maiden.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

BE active, be active; find something to do, if no more than the eating of a twenty-cent stew.—*New York News.*

A YOUNG lady in Utica is so refined that she invariably alludes to the Spitz as a "cuspidore dog."—*Utica Observer.*

NOTHING crushes the ambition out of a young thermometer like carrying it in your trouser's pocket.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

YOU may break, you may shatter the hive if you will, but if you get off without a puncture or two you'll be thunderin' lucky.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

ONE of the strong conundrums in Burdette's new lecture is: "Why is it so much easier to shoot a good man than to hang a bad one?"

"AFTER the Turtle," is the name of a new book published in London. If it is the least bit lively it ought to be able to catch up.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A BANKRUPT, condoled for his embarrassment, said: "O, I am not embarrassed at all; it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

YOUNG HOUSEWIFE—"What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer!"

SWEAR, brothers, swear, the first of the yaire, against all forms of tobaccaire—the quid, the pipe, the snuff, and cigaire.

GOVERNESS—"And now tell me, Freddy, why was Guy Fawkes executed?" Freddy—"'Tos he would go and blow up the parlor maid."

AND now, if the milkmen will turn over a new leaf and resolve not to touch water, what a happy year this will be.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

"THE Sioux are not contagious," said an old frontiersman. "What do you mean?" asked a bystander. "I mean that they are hard to catch," was the reply.

MOTHER (Noticing her son's greediness)—"George, you should always leave the table feeling that you could eat a little more." George—"I do, mother."—*Rochester Express.*

MR. HEEP said to a drunken fellow, "If I were in your place I would go out to the woods and hang myself." The answer was: "If yooz in my plaish you couldn't get there."

LITTLE Bob goes to skate
On ice that's much too thin;
He finds it out, alas, too late:
When he is gathered in.
The family doctor gets a job,
Likewise the undertaker,
The 'bituary of little Bob
Goes in the village paper.

—*Bradford Breeze.*

THE small boy's unquenchable desire for pockets in his clothes is partly accounted for when a hundred oranges, at a Christmas festival, apparently don't supply one each to more than 25 boys.—*Stamford Advocate.*

"OH, dear, I meant to mend your gloves," said Mrs. Jones, as Jones drew on a glove without any ends to the fingers, on a cold morning. And Jones, who had not recovered from the lodge meeting the night before, said, "I accept the 'mend-ment.—*New York Mail.*

HE was a handsome young man who bowed ladies into the store. He cut another fellow out of his girl, whereupon the other fellow put up an artistic shade over his optics. Then he wrote to the inconstant one in an ironic tone: "Come to the bower I have shaded for thee."

"SILAS, wharfo' d'ye s'pose de shepferds of de olden times washed dere frocks in de ni'time?" "Is yer sho' dey did, Mose?" "Why, corse! don' de Samis' say so?" "Well, den, I guess mus' er be'n cause dere was on'y one frock apiece, and dey didn't want to be too conspikerous while dey was washin' ob it."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

MME. G—— calls at a friend's house on a wet day, and, her feet being damp, says to her friend, "My dear, will you let your maid bring me a pair of your slippers?" "My love," replies her friend (there were several people in the parlor), "do you think my slippers will fit you?" "O, think so, my darling, if you will tell her to put a cork sole inside of them."—*Paris paper.*

SHE wept, the poor laundress, on returning five shirts, where her patron had intrusted her with six, and confessed that she had burned a big hole in the sixth while ironing. "Never mind," says, kindly, her customer: "Christmas comes but once a year, and that'll be all right. How much do I owe you?" "Six shirts at 12½ cents each—75 cents." "But, I say, you burned one of 'em up." "Well, suppose I did. Hadn't I washed it before I burned it? Go along wid ye; trying to chate a poor [illegible] widow."—*New York World.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 12½ cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Japan 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 9c, Coffee C 8c, Yellow 6½c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 10 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c., Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., strictly shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil' 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12½c. per can. Select Frying 20c and 30c per can. Cove Oysters 5 cents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week. B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn. Ind.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages, can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
36-1y.

Wanted to cure one case of
CATARRH,
in each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's)
Address, F. E. BOWER & CO. Gen. Ag't's.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents Wanted.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable. Fits any horse. Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk. Saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.
J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Many a millionaire is less happy than his errand boy.

People who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds.—Buffalo Express.

The writer that is the oftenest quoted is oftentimes the poorest coated—Whitehall Times.

"The man who went east and came back again," is Dennis Kearney's other name in California.—Free Press.

Is the suffering south in need of any snow? We have done much, but we are willing to do more.—Oil City Derrick.

"I think I must have a vein of rich humor," said Jones, after his eighteenth boil put in an appearance.—Baltimore

All things beautiful and true are included in the Divine repertory; man's merit is, at best, to have trained his mind's eye to preceive them.

Wherever I have traveled, I could never judge of the height of any hill but from the vale beneath. The height of God's eternal love is only to be discovered from the vale of humanity.

Dress is as much a test of civilization as is the literature of a country, and those who decry it show how deficient they are in reading and observation. We judge a stranger more or less by his dress, no matter how much we may claim to be above such influences.

Sense.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Suppose the hangman does bungle when he hangs a murderer. Did it ever occur to these setimental howlers that the murderer is not at all careful and tender and genteel when cutting some woman's throat, or smashing some old man's skull?

Friendship.

Friendship is a vase which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once; it can never be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Course stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again; precious stones—never—Landor.

Cheerfulness.

When Goethe says that in every human condition foes lie in wait for us, "invincible only by cheerfulness and equanimity," he does not mean that we can at all times be really cheerful, or at a moments notice; but that the endeavor to look at the better side of things will produce the habit; and that this habit is the surest safeguard against the danger of sudden evils.—Hunt.

Life is made up of little things. The greatest misfortune troubles us least. A man will generally show more of his evil nature at the absence of a button off his shirt bosom than at the loss of his finest horse, and will probably endure it less manfully. The field of experience is broad, and covers the world; but her most severe test greets us first, and happy be who can achieve the mastery over the things which are small, for he, then, is sure of the mastery over himself.

The editor presented a bill for eight year's back subscription. The old farmer was first amazed, then indignant. He put on his spectacles, scrutinized the bill, and after assuring himself that it was genuine, he exclaimed: "I've been supportin' this vere paper for nigh onto eight years, and I never had no such thing as that flung at me before. I'll stop supportin' it." He not only withdrew his valuable support, but failed to pay the bill.—New Age.

Truth in Brief.

Anybody can soil the reputation of any individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of idle wind can take a million of the seeds of a thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor hard and long to undo, the floating particles being too fine to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such are the seeds of slander, so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious are its fruits. They know that many a wind will catch up the plague, and become poisoned by their insinuations, without ever seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, nor any human skill prevent mischief.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

The History of Dancing.

Dancing is nearly as old as the world. The Hebrews danced when they emerged from the Red Sea, and about the golden calf, which was not their maiden effort. The young maidens of Silo were enjoying the dance in the field, when they were surprised by the youths of the tribe of Benjamin, and carried off by force, according to the council of the ancients of Israel; David danced before the ark; Socrates learned dancing from Aspasia; the soldiers of Crete and Sparta went dancing into an assault, etc. But we leave this point of animated archaeology to be resolved by others. Dancing probably originated in certain gestures which indicated contentment, pain, joy—just as music was born of certain analogous sounds. Plato, Socrates, Lycurgus, and others, held dancing in great veneration. We are further informed that in old Chinese books dancing and music are described as the two most important departments of public affairs. Under the Romans, however, dancing had degenerated; and we are reminded that Cicero addressed a grave reproach to the Consul Gabinus for having danced.—Helps.

A FEMININE CRITIC.

How She Does Up a Feminine Actress.

[St. Louis Times' Women Writer.]

The most ridiculous part of it was Jane Coombs, trying to personate little, delicate, timid Juliet, who, as Shakespear has it, is only fourteen years of age. This company has it eighteen, not daring to render the play literally for fear the audience should burst into roars of laughter. She weighs somewhere near 170 pounds, I should think, with a voice like a base drum, and a face like a cow. The balcony scene was horrible in the extreme. Where Juliet, with a soft, tender whisper, should, through her inexperience, allow Romeo to find out the love she bears him, the deep, heavy voice sounded more out of place than ever. Horrified I looked around to see if the bard of Avon's ghost was not near, grinning maledictions upon this awful departure from what he intended little, childlike Juliet should be, but I did not see him, only a grin upon many faces. I do not blame the idiot who tried to play Romeo for forgetting his part, as he did, many times. The idea of making love to such a—O, my, to such a Juliet! Had I known her weight I would not have gone to see the farce. The Friar reminded me more of a wooden nutmeg than anything else, and how I did wish I was a boy that I might have stood in the back of the house and prompted, "Mary had a little lamb" to him, then asked him to retire. I'll never believe in spirits any more, because Shakespeare did not appear upon the scene then and there and stop the company. By the way, did Juliet wear overskirts? And did nurses wear diamonds in those days? Juliet was just three times the size of her mother, and decidedly embonpoint. Ta! ta! Jane, may your shadow never grow less. "Romeo, I come," with a voice like a drum, so pull down your vest and shut your eyes. When you forget a part you should know by heart, just sigh and look wondrous wise.

Gone.

There is probably no word in the English language more expressive, more heart-touching, than the simple word gone. It is a small word, yet hidden under it is an intense meaning deeper than one thinks, until called upon to use the word in reference to his own loss.

Robert Hall thought the word "tear" the most beautiful and expressive in our language; but has not the word word gone much of the same pathetic sentiment? The loved and cherished of the heart and home—perhaps a dearly beloved mother or father, brother or sister—has passed away. No expression could be more touching to the heart than the word gone—gone out of our sight and home forever. With it in this case the word tear is a near kindred. When we have seen friends laid in their narrow house, gone expresses the feelings of our hearts better than any other word. We can hardly conceive of the cause of a tear without the knowledge of something gone.

Does the heart weep over the graves of loved ones? Then something surely is gone. Does it mourn for wasted time and opportunities? Then something is gone. Abundant as is our language in words, it is hard to conceive how we could do without it, short as it is. Life is always changing, always making voids in our fireside circle; friends leaving us to seek fortune or fame. Twenty years hence the friends with whom we mingle at the present time will be scattered; some may be in foreign countries, others may rise to high honor, and some, sad to say, will ruin themselves in dissipation, and finally die outcasts from society, unhonored and unmourned. And gone is the only word which expresses the soul's keen sense of the loss and absense. There is an expressiveness in the exquisitely sad word which we only see in its kindred word, tear.—Waverly Magazine.

Trials.

Trials are very hard to bare. To see the wealth, for which we have labored so long, make to itself wings and fly away.—To have to stand and serve, where beforetime we have sat and ruled; to lay loved ones in the lonesome grave; to miss the merry laugh, and the glad welcome, and the protecting hand, or the guiding mind; to see the fairest flower in our garden withered; the brightest light in our households quenched, these things are not joyous, but grievous, just as winter is not the pleasantest season that summer brings, with her merry songs, and her sunny days, and her georgous wealth of foliage and flowers; and just as bitter medicines are savory meat. But, then winter is needed in nature, and medicines are needed for the body; and afflictions also are needed. The sharp frosts, and the keen biting winds of winter, kill the weeds and brake up the soil, and so prepare it for the spring rains and the summer suns. And afflictions, when sanctified by God, wean us from earth and nurture us for heaven.—A. C. Price.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

Man carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

$ 100,000, to loan at a low rate of interest on real estate, apply for terms by letter or in person to,
THOS. H. SPROTT,
1tf. Loan agent.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION,

On and after [illegible] 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 00 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 18 "	1 09 "	"
Bryan	1 09 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 34 "	2 2? "	"
Waterloo	2 [illegible] "	2 [illegible] "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 58 "	"
Kendallville	2 26 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 30 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	2 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 30 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	4 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	4 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 58	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 06	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 ?0pm
Pittsburgh	7 20	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29, '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	9 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 ?am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor	....	8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 4?am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 ?5pm	7 5?am
Bankers	7 ?am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 20am	2 50pm	11 3 pm
Auburn	9 43am	3 0?pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 5?am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 2?am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	9 20pm	....	
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington	....	8 10pm	
Baltimore	....	9 10pm	

NORTH.	EX.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	....	7 10am	
Washington	....	9 27am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	....	....	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 10am	11 45am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 50am	12 35pm	6 05pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 35pm
Bankers	6 50am	2 2?pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 15am	2 5?pm	10 3?pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 40am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 30am
Lansing	....	5 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 13pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 55pm	8 ?5pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	8 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 50am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 58	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 45	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 09	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 2	9 45	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 30 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 23	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 20	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 44
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 34	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 35pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 38	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 35	4 56	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 20	6 55	11 30
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:35 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect June 9, 1877.

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 1. Mail.	2. Express.
FORT WAYNE	4 25 pm	12 15 am
Bluffton	5 [illegible] pm	11 07 pm
Montpelier		
Hartford	5 18 pm	1[illegible] pm
MUNCIE	pm	9 15 pm
Newcastle		2 27 pm
Cambridge City		7 45 pm
Connersville		[illegible] pm
Cincinnati		4 05 pm
INDIANAPOLIS		5 45 pm
Louisville		
Terre Haute		
St. Louis		

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
Indianapolis	6 45 pm	10 45 pm	10 45 pm
Connersville	5 17 pm	pm	
Cambridge City	5 38 pm	pm	
New Castle	4 52 pm	pm	
Muncie	4 00 pm	9 30 pm	9 00
Hartford	8 10 pm	8 06 pm	8 05
Montpelier			
Bluffton	3 56 pm	8 37 pm	8 57
Fort Wayne	1 18 pm	8 40 pm	8 40

Trains make direct connection in Union Depot, Indianapolis, for Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Evansville, Vincennes, Cario, and all poits South and West.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 2?	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 09	8 46
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 09
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 58
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 28	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 44	12 53	4 16
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 34
Aupurn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	[illegible]
Mexico	6 31	11 55	[illegible]
Denver	6 21	11 38	[illegible]
Chili	6 17	11 27	[illegible]
Roann	6 00	11 00	[illegible]
Laketon	5 46	10 35	[illegible]
North Manchester	5 36	10 18	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	
Collamar	5 15	9 55	1
South Whitley	5 11	9 46	1
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 26
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 02
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	9 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

(( ) I SI I E SET

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 6, 1879. Number 6.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE KRIED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. L. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana. Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.

S. BRUBAKER, } In Office.
W. W. REED, JR., }

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDGINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK.
Before Taking

TRADE MARK.
After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. R. Davenport, and all druggists every where.

DOUBLE WOOING.

Making Love to a Two-headed Girl.

Millie Christine, the two-headed colored girl, has been relating her experiences with lovers to a reporter. She claims to have had ten proposals. She says: "Why, I have had—let me see (counting fingers on two hands with two other hands)—why, ten outright proposals, and perhaps as many more suitors, who never asked me to marry them, but spoke of love. White? You forget, sir, that I have been abroad for many years, and saw no colored people, although my first love affair was in this country. You can't expect that I could tell you of them but in a general way. I don't mind saying that my suitors have been of every profession and condition of man, with the majority leading toward speculative showmen, who thought to impose upon me with professions of a passion that they might realize upon my value as a curiosity. I sent them to the right about mighty quick."

"Who was the first suitor?"

This time the other head talked: "Why the first was an old gentleman in Boston, very rich, but a little loose here (the other head was touched by its own set of hands, illustrating a mild form of insanity.) He presented me with bouquets, two at a time, brooches and earrings, boxes of gloves (the story shifted on to the other tongue now). Oh, he gave me lots of things. You see, I am an expensive girl to make love to. Well the old fellow in Boston used to call on me brimful of love and whisper in my ear. He didn't know which set of ears to whisper to. He would say to, very softly; 'My darling, listen to me.' Then I would look round (interrupted the other head) and say, 'What's that,' and he would come round to the other side and begin again. It was tremendously funny, and although I wanted to be kind to him, I wouldn't, for very mischief, resist the opportunity. Finally, in desperation, he fell on his knees—he was the only one that ever knelt to me—and exclaimed: 'Darling, or darlings I love you dearly, and would like to make you my wife or wives.' It was too funny, and I held out four hands to help him rise. He wanted to kiss one, but while making up his mind which one I made my escape. I never saw him again, but just as I was about to leave for England he sent me a set of bracelets—four make a set for me. Here they are. They are all inscribed; see." She unclasped two at once and passed them about. Neatly engraved inside of each were the words: "To the only woman I ever loved."

Than a friend of the Nightingale looked up the story—one who knew whereof he spoke—and remarking that these love affairs of Millie Christine had not been the least interesting part of her history, told how a young Frenchman, who always had plenty of money and was certainly a man of education, had followed the Nightingale for two years all over the continent, and never ceased his solicitation of her hand. "He sent her presents and letters, attended her performances with regularity, and was present at fifty-five in succession in half a dozen different cities. He pestered the life out of her and me. Then a circus agent in this country wanted to marry her, and pressed his suit with much ardor, and half a dozen side-showmen wanted to join with her in matrimony. People often ask queer questions on this subject, and will not credit it that she has received bona-fide offers of marriage. She has had as many lovers as fall to the lot of the average young woman, and here is one now—Count Rosebud, gentleman."

The Count is a very small man—about as long as an umbrella—and in years more than thirty. He is one of the attractions in the company of which the Nightingale is the bright, particular star; and has traveled in the company with her for some years. His love was of slow growth, and only became a passion that he could no longer restrain the expression of after two years' acquaintance. Then love took fast hold of him. He watches her every movement; is miserable when she talks to anybody else; is ferocious when she smiles on another, and is in a perfect agony of despair when she smiles not on him.

"Do you love her, Count?"

"As my life, monsieur; but ah, she no care for me as I for her. She is my life light. What care I if the world know my love?"

"Would you marry her?"

"To-day could I be made so happy."

The Count passed to an adjoining room, where Millie Christine sat, and through the half-open door an inquisitive eye could have seen him standing on tiptoe in front of her, reaching with one hand to each side of her face as if to caress her. The case forms, in fact, something of a parallel to the story told by Victor Hugo in fiction of "The Man Who Laughs," and who, despite his terrible mutilation, was much loved.

Caution.

We desire to warn the readers of the COURIER, especially those in the country, (for they are the ones who will most likely be approached) against having anything to do with the thieving gang of dead-beats and swindlers who are traveling through the country offering inducements of every character to unwary farmers and others in order to ensnare them, and rob them of their hard earned money. In order that our readers can form some idea of the many deceptions that are being practiced, we give the particulars of some of the trickery practiced in neighboring counties. The Angola Herald says, "On the 7th inst. two men of gentlemanly appearance, came up to the residence of Mr. Stallman and found him engaged at his usual duties. After some introductory remarks, one of the gentlemen stated that he was looking for some good man to sell a patent churn dasher, setting apart the county of Steuben as territory to work upon, and suggesting to Mr. Stallman that he take the position as county agent. After some hesitating and a great deal of explanation on the part of the two gentlemen as to their reason for introducing their patent in the manner suggested, setting forth its superior qualities, and condemning patent right swindlers generally, Mr. Stallman concluded that he would enter into the agreement of agency and commence work upon the scheme. Five hundred of the churn dashers were to be sent by shipment to Angola. Stallman was to sell them at $1 a piece and receive as compensation a salary of $65 per month, also a commission of 20 per cent. on the price of the dashers. But in order that the bargain should be fully executed, it was necessary that a note should be drawn up, and that he should be perfectly at ease it should be made payable to himself. For convenience sake the note was to be left at the Angola Bank and all business to be transacted and money on sales to be remitted through the same; and that it should be understood perfectly between all parties, and the bankers, he must write his name across the back of it. This consummated the entire bargain. The gentlemen took their leave, and everything seemed glowing until the 10th, when matters took a turn. A gentleman with apparent dignity and innocence called and presented a card representing himself from some commercial insurance and banking association of Indianapolis. He had met a Mr. Morrison at Sturgis, Mich., and purchased the note of him for $250, together with a property statement. He had been looking through the county records and found him (Stallman) not to be the owner of property according to statement and therefore required him to secure the note. The truth of fraud dawned out, and Mr. Stallman succeeded in getting two or three of the neighbors to talk the matter over. The gentleman with the card was persuaded to skip, but was permitted to take the note with him. Since nothing has been heard from him. We understand the matter is being closely looked up. Let this be a last warning to let such shysters alone."

Another game of a similar nature is described by the Bryan (O) Press as follows. "On Monday of this week two of those sleek-tongued gentry who are continually prowling around the country, seeking whom they may swindle, called upon T. Day, a farmer living south of Eden, and represented themselves as being agents for the Western Medical Works, of Indianapolis, Ind. They were traveling over the country establishing agencies for their medicines among the people, didn't want to leave them at the drug stores, because the druggists would adulterate them. The result was as usual. A contract was drawn up and signed by both parties, Mr. Day agreeing to take the medicines and pay for such only as he might sell. The other parties were to pay all expenses, including advertising and postage. As they had a large bundle of papers Mr. Day did not take time to read all of them, but thought he understood all perfectly and there could be no swindle about it. After the parties had gone he found by the duplicate of the contract left with him that he had signed a note for $200, payable three months after date at the national bank, in Bryan, and the date of maturity may be extended indefinitely, at the option of the payee. Nearly every week there is notice of this kind in our exchanges. As long as people sign paper without knowing positively what they contain, these things will happen. It would be well for farmers not to sign papers prepared for them by any of these traveling agents.

◆

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now.

A PRINCE'S MARRIAGE IN OREGON.

The Fortunes of a Leader in the Austrian Revolution of 1848.

From the Oregon Deutsch Zeitung.

A few days ago the Oregonian contained a list of marriages during the year, and among them appeared the following notice: "Dec. 18.—Prince C J. Nadasky and Marie von Reiche." The oddity of a titled wedding in Oregon led our reporter to investigate, and here follows the true story: Prince Carl Johann Nadasky, sole heir of a wealthy and influential Austrian family and a long line of illustrious ancestors, was, during the revolutionary war of 1848 a young officer in the Imperial Austrian Guard. When sentence of death was passed on Robert Brum, the famous revolutionary leader, and a favorite of the German people, the young officer was detailed to command the detachment of soldiers whose bullets were to terminate the life of the noblest and bravest man of his age. The fortitude Blum displayed at the execution, and his parting words so impressed the young soldier, that a few months' study of the liberal publications of those days sufficed to lead him into the revolutionary party. But the feudal Government triumphed, and Prince Nadasky, together with many other prominent leaders, was taken prisoner and condemned to death. Through the influence of his relatives his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was sent to the dark toils of an Austrian fortress.

Eight long years the Prince lived the life of a convict, until at the birth of the Crown Prince of Austria he was liberated, but banished from his country for life. He came to San Francisco and devoted himself, under the assumed name of H. Meier, to the business of flower gardener earning a livelihood and accumulating a small fortune. About five years ago he was married to a German lady of noble birth, who was impressed with the cultured and gentlemanly demeanor of the gardener. Not more than a year past he removed to Salem, in this State, and bought a small property for his business. But the happy pair had been blessed with a lovely boy, and the father found no rest in the thought that his dear ones were destined to lead an obscure life, away from the honors and luxury due them, and took passage for Europe. He went to Vienna, and in an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph succeeded in obtaining his pardon and being reinstated into his ancestral inheritance. Post haste he sped back to his family, and under his real name he was again married in this city to his faithful wife. The steamer Idaho, which left here Dec. 29, took the happy couple and their young son back to the castles of the Prince in the beautiful mountain regions of Austria.

◆

Four Per Cent. for Money.

New York Sun.

The plethoric condition of the money market and the low rates of interest which prevail in general commerce have, no doubt, had much to do with the large and continued demand for Government four per cent, bonds. We do not refer to the phenomenally large subscriptions since Jan. 1. These do not represent a normal market, but are directley due to the facilities of one or two banks for making enormous profits in a short time and without risk, under John Sherman's more than paternal favor.

About eighteen months ago the Bowery Savings Bank reduced the rate of interest on its mortgage loans from seven to six per cent. The Mutual Life Insurance Company followed suit, and since then all its mortgage loans have, as we understand, been made at six per cent., which may be considered at present the current rate for a sound loan on city real estate. Other insurance companies have, as a rule, made no reduction in the rate of interest, and still insist on seven per cent. on new loans. Naturally, the choicest loans have been secured by the six per cent. lenders, companies, estates, and individuals.

Never before in the financial history of the country has there been so great an amount of accumulated capital at this centre seeking investment as to-day Call loans are two and three per cent. on stocks, and one and two on Governments. Sixty and ninety day loans are made at three per cent. on stocks and at one and a half and two per cent. on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper is discounted at three and a half to five per cent., according to date of maturity. Money is flowing into New York banks at a rate which is anything but flattering to the abilities of its owners. The aggregate deposits on the 25th of January, 1879, show an increase of $7,810,000 over those of the corresponding date in 1878.

It is very questionable whether in the present era of small profits and low prices, borrowers can afford to pay as much for the use of capital as they once could. The annual taxes, national State, and local, are fully triple the amount they were twenty years ago. This is a charge on the net earnings of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the country, and must very sensibly reduce the profits of business.

Our chief capitalists are self-made men, familiar with the various modes of employing capital actively, in rail roads, steamboats, building, manufactures, trade, and speculation. These men are not likely to be satisfied with four per cent. as a permanent rate of interest. Much money invested temporarily in the Government four per cent. bonds merely awaits opportunities for permanent profitable investment, or for employment in industrial and commercial ventures. The risks of lending money have been greatly diminished, and are more easily ascertainable than formerly. The number of firms with ample capital and established credits have largely increased, while the weak ones have, in a great measure, been weeded out. Because of these diminished risks, and other kindred circumstances, the lender can afford to accept a lower rate of interest.

Government four per cents. will no doubt be sought after as a safe investment for the surplus accumulations of the rich and the savings of the poor. We have in this country a very considerable and growing class in the enjoyment of modest fortunes, each yielding support to one or to a few persons, and not readibly available for the ordinary forms of business investment. This class, wishing a safe investment, and willing to accept a very moderate income from it, are investing in Government fours. A large amount of capital held in trust for widows, orphans, minor, heirs, and others, very properly seeks the new loan. It is a favorite investment with trustees and executors, sure of their principal, and sure of realizing on it with little trouble when ever needed. So called "good old-fashioned seven per cent. investments" are very scarce.

◆

The German army-horses are now fed on biscuits of three parts each of rye flour, oat flour and dextrinated pea flour and one part of linseed flour. The biscuits are made with a hole in the middle of each, so they can be strung on a string and hung to the saddle-bow or be carried by the trooper around his waist. Each biscuit weighs, when baked hard and dry, about two ounces. Seven biscuits are broken up and given to the horse in the morning, moistened with water, if convenient, otherwise dry; twelve at noon and seven at night. After careful experiment in camp, on the march and campaigning, they are reported by all the cavalry and artillery officers better than oats. A trooper can easily carry thirty pounds of these biscuits, which will furnish his horse with full rations for eight days, or will serve with forage, for twenty days' hard marching.

◆

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

◆

Sleep has a most wonderful power, often stronger than the will, as in the case of the sleeping soldier, and more mighty than pain, as when sick persons and tortured prisoners sleep in the midst of their suffering. No tortue, it is said, has been found equal to prevent sleep. The amount of sleep needed differs according to the constitution and habits. Big brains and persons who perform much brain labor need a large amount of sleep. Children need more sleep than grown people, becase constitution is more active than decay in their brains.

Sweeter, Cleaner, Purer.

Refined and intelligent ladies use Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, Alista Bouquet or Pet Rose. Such ladies have tastes for the beautiful, prove affectionate companions, and will keep well-odored households. To the lower orders all smells are alike; it is the sweeter, cleaner, purer, that enjoy Dr. Price's rich odors.

◆

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

THE

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

FOR 1[illegible]

HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO

One Dollar Per Year

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepaired with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and, what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS:

Weekly.	
1 copy one year	$ 1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.	
1 copy one year	$ 10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each.	40 00
Clubs of 6 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

1879.

The Four Reviews

—AND—

Blackwood.

AUTHORIZED REPRINTS

—OF—

Edinburgh Review (*Whig*)
Westminster Review (*Liberal.*
London Quarterly Review (*Conservative.*)
British Quarterly Review (*Evangelical.*)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

These Reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one-third the price of the English editions.

No publications can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879

[Including Postage]; Payable in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00	per annum
For any two Reviews	7 00	" "
For any three Reviews	10 00	" "
For all four Reviews	12 00	" "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	" "
Blackwood and one Review	7 00	" "
Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00	" "
Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00	" "
Blackwood and four Reviews	15 00	" "

POSTAGE.

This item of expense now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Printed by
The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, prices, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from Belvidere, N. J., says the convicted ex-officials of that county have been sentenced to terms in the State prison ranging from one to two years, all at hard labor. The contractor involved in the conspiracy to plunder the treasury was sentenced to six months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $500.

THE boiler of a locomotive exploded near Bradford, Pa., a few days ago, instantly killing John Vaugh, the engineer, and John Adds, a laborer; fatally injuring Geo. Grogan, the conductor, C. L. A. Sheppard Assistant Superintendent, and Mike Hollerin, the fireman, and seriously injuring four other men.... At Mortville, Me., John McFarland, wife and granddaughter were killed by an insane man named Rowell, who was later shot dead by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

THE New York *Star* asserts that A. T. Stewart's remains were returned to Judge Hilton, Nov. 14, only eight days after the theft, by a go-between, and that the amount of money which changed hands was between $35,000 and $45,000, but that no agreement was entered into to protect the thieves, who were five in number....It is reported that Jay Gould is seriously embarrassed financially, and his early downfall is confidently predicted.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, is dead.

THE WEST.

AT Coal Creek, Ind., two young men, named Hughes and Daily, quarreled over a friendly game of cards, and Daily drew a revolver and shot Hughes dead. The murderer was arrested.

THIS week another new drama, "Two Women," is being produced at McVicker's, in Chicago. As this play is a partial adaptation of one of Emil Gaboriau's works, the same source from which "Almost a Life" and "Within an Inch of His Life" were drawn, an impression has been created that it is similar to them. This is not the fact, as it differs as widely as possible. The situations in the drama are well worked up, and the construction is good. Mr. McVicker complimented the authoress very highly for her work, stating that it was the first manuscript play he had ever received without alteration.

SITTING BULL—the good old soul—has sent to his Uncapapa relatives at Standing Rock agency the following: He wants to locate on the reservation, if the Great Father will permit him. "Once I was strong and brave, and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry. My women are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken, and my war-paint thrown to the winds."

THERE was a double execution at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, the 29th ult. The victims were John Achey, a gambler, for the murder of George Leggett, a member of the same disreputable profession, and William Merrick, who put his wife out of the way by giving her strychnine in a glass of wine. Merrick asserted his innocence to the last. Achey said on the gallows, "The people wanted a hanging, and he was ready for it." Both of the culprits displayed wonderful coolness to the final moment. ....Another County Treasurer has gone wrong, and also gone to the penitentiary for four years—Charles F. Goodhue, Stephenson county, Ill.

A TERRIBLE explosion is reported from Secor, Woodford county, Ill. The saw and grist mill of L. Gasner was almost totally destroyed instantaneously, timbers and boards being thrown a quarter of a mile by the explosion of the boiler. Four persons were instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mutilated, and one thrown 300 feet through the air. Another was fatally injured.

M. J. SULLIVANT, the famous Ford county (Ill.) farmer, died recently on an Ohio river steamboat while journeying from Henderson, Ky., to Louisville. Mr. Sullivant was celebrated as the largest farmer in the world, owning and cultivating a place of 47,000 acres, comprising nearly all in Ford county, Ill. The farm was so extensive that small dwellings constructed on wheels were drawn by oxen to various parts of it, conveying laborers who would be for weeks absent from the village headquarters.....A fire at St. Joseph, Mo., destroyed Bailey's dry-goods store and Hax's furniture store. Losses, $95,000 and $125,000, respectively.

THE SOUTH.

IMMIGRANTS in Wise county, Texas, from Lawrence, Kan., engaged in a fight, in which forty shots were exchanged. Ben Rhodes and Joe Haney were fatally wounded.

THREE negroes named Alexander and three white men named Gamblin quarreled about the possession of some land in Wayne county, Miss. Later the negroes ambushed the white men, killing one and wounding another. The fire was returned and two negroes were killed. The other fled....The two convicted members of the Brevard county (Florida) Canvassing Board have escaped from jail.

A TORNADO swept over a portion of Iuka, Miss., occupied by black people. One colored woman and five children were killed outright; two of the latter were found a quarter of a mile from home. Eight other colored people were wounded, one of whom has since died....It is reported from New Orleans that J. Madison Wells, Surveyor of the Port, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for malfeasance in office.

WASHINGTON.

ST. MARTIN, the Louisiana witness, whose affidavit charging Representative Stenger, Maddox, Gibson and others with having bribed him to perform certain dirty work in the interest of Tilden the Potter Committee some time ago refused to place upon its records, has undergone a three days' examination before that committee. He proves as versatile a witness as Jim Anderson and Agnes Jenks, and is probably about as reliable. In his testimony he recanted that portion of his affidavit implicating Mr. Stenger, and also retracted that portion which charged that Gibson paid him $400. During the examination there was an interesting tilt between the witness and Ben Butler. The latter asked St. Martins if he had corrected the lie which appeared in the affidavit before he had seen it in the newspapers. St. Martins replied that he did not consider it a lie; that it was a mistake. Butler then said: "But wasn't it a lie to the public?" St. Martins stubbornly returned that he would not answer any more questions put to him by Gen. Butler, who simply replied, "Well, we will see." The witness repeated, "Well, I'll be —— if I answer any more. You can call me up for contempt, but that is all you can do." He, however, reconsidered and the examination proceeded.

THE commission appointed during the last session of Congress, composed of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider and report upon the feasibility of transferring the control of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department, finds itself at a dead lock, four of them favoring and four opposing the proposed change....The President has signed the Pension Arrearages bill. He said at the time the bill passed that he looked upon it as doing substantial justice to the soldier, but he regretted extremely that it appeared upon the stage at just this time, in view of the enormous expenditure it entailed. This expenditure cannot begin until an appropriation has been made, as it has been officially announced that no payment will be made under or on account of the bill till Congress makes a specific appropriation for the purpose.

THE Senate Finance Committee, in Congress, has decided to report against the reduction of the tax on cigars.

REPRESENTATIVE BUCKNER, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, says that he does not believe it is possible to get any additional financial legislation through the House at this session....Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, has accepted the post of Minister to Peru, and will resign his seat in the United States Senate....The Finance Committee of the Senate has decided to recommend a reduction of the tobacco tax to 20 cents per pound.

IT is announced from Washington that hereafter interest on Government bonds will be paid in gold, when demanded, at the various sub-treasuries in the country. ....At a Cabinet meeting, the other day, the Arrears of Pension bill was the principal subject under consideration. Secretary Sherman thought the law inoperative, and that the framers of it have been so careless that it will not be possible to pay any money under it. This appears to be the opinion of the accounting officers of the treasury, who are the only persons who can pass upon the question. The subject was referred to the Attorney General.

THE excess of exports over imports for December, 1878, were $35,128,000; for the year 1878, $304,842,000.

LIEUT. COMMANDER KELLS, of the United States navy, who, during the political excitement in Louisiana, wrote an insulting letter to Senator Kellogg, of that State, has been sentenced by court-martial to dismissal from the service.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Mr. Conkling has again triumphed in his committee, and, by the solid vote of the Republican members, secured an adverse report upon the nominations of Gen. Merritt and Mr. Burt Gen. Graham, having been nominated to fill a vacancy, will be confirmed, a unanimous report in his favor having been agreed upon in the committee."

R. L. T. BEAL, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the First district of Virginia, to fill the unexpired term of Beverly B. Douglas....The Arkansas Legislature has elected J. D. Walker, Democrat, as the successor of Stephen W. Dorsey, Republican, in the United States Senate from that State.

THE Louisiana Legislature has chosen B. F. Jonas United States Senator to succeed John B. Eustis.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: John W. Goff, one of the leading business men of Cincinnati; John Bonnet, a famous St. Louis caterer; Horace Hyde, a well-known St. Louis journalist, and brother of William Hyde, chief editor of the *Republican*—killed by a railroad accident.

FOREIGN.

ACCOUNTS from France, England and Holland represent the weather as unusually severe, and much suffering in consequence.... The Governments of Eastern Europe are devising measures to ward off the dreadful plague, which is slowly making its way westward. The Assembly of Bulgarian notables charged to choose a Prince for the new European state met at Tirnova, the capital, a few days ago. The Assembly is decidedly pro-Russian. The election of a Prince will not be proceeded with until April....The news from South Africa is that the Zulu King refuses all the British demands, and that the King has assembled 8,000 men on the border.

THE British troops continued their advance into Afghanistan, and at last accounts were well on their way toward Cabul....A definite treaty between Russia and Turkey has been concluded, and peace is now established between the two nations....Great distress is reported in the English mining districts....Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest are reported in Prussia....Germany, Austria and Italy are devising measures to ward off the plague....A Rome dispatch announces the death of Cardinal Antonucci....Stanley, the explorer, is preparing to make another exploration of Africa.

IN consequence of the arrival at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle infected with incipient pleuro-pneumonia, from Canada, the British Government has prohibited the importation of cattle from America....Propositions are before both houses of the French Parliament for full amnesty to all the Communists.... In Germany, the opposition to a protective tariff is rapidly increasing in numbers and power....Rev. Hugh McNeill, Dean of Ripon, Eng., is dead....The great Russian fair of Simbirsk has been postponed on account of the plague....In France there is talk of constructing a telegraph line across the Desert of Sahara.

THE conflict between Marshal MacMahon, President of France, and the Republicans of the Assembly has ended in the resignation of the former, together with his entire Cabinet. The refusal of MacMahon to accede to the demands of the Republican leaders for certain changes of army commanders was the immediate cause of his resignation, though the recent elections were a hint to him that he was not wanted any longer. The two chambers of the Assembly immediately assembled in joint congress, and elected M. Grevy as the successor of MacMahon, and he was accordingly proclaimed President of the French republic for the term of seven years.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

THE Potter Committee began the investigation of the cipher dispatches at Washington on the 27th of January. Clarence Carey, the attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified that certain telegrams were placed in his charge when it was proposed to issue subpœnas for their production before the Investigating Committee. He was instructed to pick out all of a political character, with the view of getting them out of the way of the subpœna. They were afterward turned over to Capt. Whitney, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Washington. Floyd Grant, who made the selection of the dispatches in New York, said that he thought of the 20,000 about 300 were in cipher. Capt. Whitney was called by the committee, and testified to the shipping of the telegrams to New York, by order of President Orton, and James O. Green testified to the subsequent burning of them. Green said that among the dispatches there were seven or eight messages that passed between John N. Tyner and Zachariah Chandler about making two appointments in the Interior Department at salaries of $2,500 each, and having the money deposited in some national bank, so that it might be drawn in Indianapolis by the Republican committee. The telegrams also contained the names of the persons to be appointed. He could not remember what those names were, but he believes one was Martin. Green also remembered some telegrams between Tyner and John W. Foster, of Indiana, in reference to the sale of some political office.

THE Potter Committee was occupied, on the 28th, chiefly in trying to find out how copies of the ciphers came into the possession of the New York *Tribune*. Assistant Postmaster General Brady and William E. Chandler related their connection with the dispatches after they left the custody of Bullock, the messenger of Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Brady detailed the manner in which he came into possession of the dispatches through Mr. Evans, member of Congress from Indiana, who received them from Bullock direct, before the latter left for Cologne, as Consul. Mr. Brady stated how he had delivered portions of these dispatches to William E. Chandler, and the manner in which they had been separated, culled over and examined. Mr. Chandler detailed the manner in which he dropped a package mysteriously upon Gen. Butler's desk, without telling Gen. Butler of the fact, or of the contents of the dispatches. Mr. Chandler also related the manner in which he had carefully collected certain dispatches from the package and forwarded them to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

THE Potter Committee, on the 29th ult., recalled William E. Chandler, who said, when he first saw the cipher dispatches, he did not know their meaning. William P. McClelland, an expert, on examination of the writings, testified to deciphering the Oregon dispatches. There was no one present at the time except Senators Morton and Mitchell and Mr. Burbank and two experts from Oregon. Gen. Brady was recalled, and produced the telegrams alluded to in his previous testimony. Translated, they read as follows:

TALLAHASSEE—Dec. 1.—John Wing, Washington: Florida will go for Hayes. BRADY.

WASHINGTON—[illegible] Florida in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have no other fears. JNO. N. TYNER.

WASHINGTON—*Gen. Brady, Tallahassee:* Reliable information here says Democrats claim two of Florida Returning Board. Do you believe it? WING.

TALLAHASSEE—*John Wing, Washington:* We have no intimation of treachery, except on the part of one of our own number. It we come to grief, it is through him—the New Yorker. We are advised he recommends contrary to our interests. His many and mysterious interviews arouse suspicion. BRADY.

The witness, on cross-examination, explained that "New Yorker" meant Gen. Barlow, while "John Wing" was a fictitious name for John N. Tyner. The committee called Mr. Tyner, who proceeded to explain the meaning of the cipher telegrams that passed between him and John W. Foster, of Indiana. He said that the phrases, "Smith arrangement," "Brown arrangement," and the words "certain" and "early" were the ciphers used. "Smith arrangement" referred to securing the services of the Greenbackers, which were found desirable by the Republicans of Indiana at that time. "Brown arrangement" meant the purchase of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which was proposed, and placing it in charge of a competent Greenbacker in order that the Greenback voters should be taken from the Democratic ranks. "Certain" meant $5,000, and "early" meant $10,000. To carry out the former arrangement $5,000 would be required, and the latter $10,000. As to the dispatches exchanged between him and Zach Chandler, Mr. Tyner stated that in these dispatches the phrase, "one Indian Agent" and "two Indian Agents" were respectively used to represent $5,000 and $10,000. It was estimated that about the sum of $5,000 was necessary to pay persons for bringing out votes, and that $10,000 was the amount which could be used to advantage for the legitimate purposes of the campaign. Chandler had stated that the National Committee had about $10,000 which it could place to the credit of Indiana. The money was to be deposited in a New York bank to the credit of the Central Bank of Indianapolis, as the President of the latter national bank raised objections to cashing a draft upon the State Central Committee.

WHITELAW REID, of the New York *Tribune*, was before the Potter Committee on the 30th ult., and explained how he came into possession of the cipher dispatches published in that paper. He said he received a portion of them from William E. Chandler and a portion from Congressman Hiscock. Before they were deciphered, he published editorials on the subject, with a view to inducing some one to come forward with a key to the cipher, but, that failing, the copies were attacked seriously. Messrs. Hazard and Grovenor did the entire work of translation. An Associated Press dispatch drew attention to the fact that the cipher used was an old mining cipher, and was taken from the "Household Dictionary." The *Tribune* experts then procured this dictionary, and the cipher was plain. The witness met Gov. Tilden about the time the publication of the dispatches commenced and told him they were bothered by these ciphers, and he ought to give them the key. Tilden replied in the same jocular way, and subsequently, at Saratoga, said he did not know anything about the ciphers, and did not believe any had been delivered at his house. Reid understood him to mean that he did not even read the telegrams then being published.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

ABOUT a dozen witnesses testified before the Teller Committee, on Jan. 24. Butler Spears, of Sumter county, colored Republican, testified he was pursued and fired at by the Democrats, and W. H. Singleton testified to finding packages of tissue tickets in the ballot box at Swimming Pen precinct. C. H. Morse and Marion Morse, white Democrats of Sumter, testified to general good feeling toward colored people in the county; and S. J. Hanna, colored Supervisor, testified to being assaulted and driven from the polls at King's Tree, in Williamsburg county. Pendergass, colored Deputy United States Marshal at the same place, was assaulted by a party of Democrats, who then, without being sworn, voted the tissue tickets by handfuls. Other Supervisors testified to being refused admission to other polling-places in the county. H. E. Blair and J. H. Johnson, Republican Supervisors at Camden, Kershaw county, testified that the polls were crowded by whites so that the colored people could not vote, and to finding large numbers of tissue tickets in the ballot boxes. J. M. Cantey and W. M. Shannon, Democratic Supervisors at the same place, and W. D. Grantham, County Chairman, testified that after 9 in the morning the crowding was over, and that everybody who chose to do so could vote, and that many colored people abstained from voting at the instigation of their leaders.

SEVERAL Republican witnesses testified before the Teller Committee, on Jan. 25, to the fact of tissue tickets being found in boxes in various precincts in Richland county. White and colored Democrats from Sumter county testified there were from 1,500 to 2,000 colored Democrats in the county, and hundreds of them were seen to vote the Democratic ticket. Two testified to being cursed, jeered at and threatened by colored Republicans, one being obliged to leave his church. W. J. Whipper (colored), Republican, described the turbulent conduct of the Democrats, and the demand for a division of time in Hampton county. Three Republicans from Colleton county testified to intimidation, and the use of tissue ballots in that county. This testimony was flatly contradicted by the Democratic County Chairman, who swore to the thoroughness and peacefulness of the Democratic canvass.

THE Teller Committee was occupied mainly on the 27th in hearing Democratic testimony as to the conduct of the canvass and election in Williamsburg and Sumter counties. The witnesses all testified to the peacefulness and fairness of the election, and to the bad character of Swails, the Republican leader, and his efforts to stir up strife between the whites and blacks. J. B. Chandler (white) testified that armed negroes surrounded Cedar Swamp precinct, saying the ballots should not be counted. The ballot-box was sent off on a by-path, while negroes lay in wait for it on the usual road. It was the intention of the negroes to murder the managers and seize the box. Paul Ludwig testified to the peacefulness of the election in Richland county. A number of colored Democrats were placed on the stand, and told how they had been bulldozed and intimidated by their Republican colored brethren. John Lee, colored Democrat, had been told by Republicans that he ought to be hung and his wife be burned. Many colored Democrats had been threatened, and their red shirts torn off. Others had been pulled from their horses, and their wives advised to leave them. Saw large numbers of colored Republicans vote the Democratic ticket. Coleman Beattie, colored Democrat, was told that every colored Democrat ought to be hung or burned. Andrew Johnson, colored Democrat, had been threatened, abused and beaten by colored Republicans on account of politics, and his children beaten and driven from school. James Miners, colored, had been cursed and scorned, and his children hissed at, because he was a Democrat. He had been shot in the face, and his head was broken. Dick Wallace, colored, had been cursed and threatened by colored Republicans, who also knocked down a building on his place. James Taylor, colored, was attacked near Columbia by three colored Republicans, who tore off his red shirt and stole his hat. Other attempts were made to do him bodily injury.

A LARGE number of witnesses, black and white, Democrats and Republicans, were examined by the Teller Committee on the 28th. William Riley and Fred Knox, colored Republicans, of Barnwell county, testified that there was intimidation, and that many Republican negroes were afraid to vote. Thomas H. Moses, colored Democrat, and three white Democrats testified, on the other hand, that the election in Barnwell was peaceable, that there was not a semblance of intimidation, and that most of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Orangeburg county was next taken up, and Sandy Keith, colored Republican, and E. A. Webster, white Republican, swore that Republican meetings were broken up and hundreds of negroes discharged by their employers for voting the Republican ticket. B. Byers, colored Democrat, testified to the bulldozing of colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

THE witnesses examined by the Teller committee on the 28th ult. gave testimony similar in many respects to that previously given. Two Republicans testified that Georgetown county was given to the Democrats by throwing out Republican votes on account of alleged informalities. R. Smith, a colored Democrat, was positive that over 3,000 colored men in Charleston voted the Democratic ticket at the late election. This closed the investigation at Charleston, and the committee left for Washington.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WHEN the Teller Committee left New Orleans for Charleston, they appointed representatives to take additional testimony before United States Commissioner Lane, and a large number of witnesses have been examined. W. J. Cumming, a member of the Legislature from Natchitoches, testified that the general tenor of the testimony of witnesses on the Republican side is to the effect that a conspiracy existed on the part of the Democrats to break up negro meetings for political effect. Such testimony is unqualifiedly false. There was no organized band such as Blount described. Our action against Blount and others was taken for protection, they having threatened to get the negroes together and burn the town. The testimony of the witness throughout was contradictory to the Republican witnesses. A number of other witnesses from Natchitoches were called by the Democrats, and corroborated Cumming's statements. They all contradicted the testimony of the Republican witnesses as to intimidation, showing they apprehended violence threatened by the negroes, and their action was for the purpose of preserving the peace; also, that many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—There was little or nothing done. Mr. Edmunds made another unsuccessful attempt to take up the resolutions recently submitted by him, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fuller submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the feasibility of enacting a law to equalize the internal-revenue tax among all the States. Adopted.....The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bell in the chair, on the private calendar. Almost all the war-claim bills were objected to by Mr. Bragg. The committee rose, and twelve private bills reported were passed by the House....Mr. Banning presented a substitute for the Army reorganization bill, and asked to have it printed. So ordered.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, no other business being transacted.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—The credentials of Senator Shields, of Missouri, were presented, and he took the oath of office....A large number of bills were referred, including one by Mr. Ferry, to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States....The bill to abolish the volunteer navy of the United States was passed. ....Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the War of the Rebellion, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar....The claim of Warren Mitchell, amounting to $128,000, for cotton seized during the war, gave rise to considerable debate. Ben Hill, of Georgia, made the principal speech, in which he took vigorous ground against war claims of every description.... The New York nominations engrossed the attention of the Senate in executive session. The time was chiefly devoted to the reading of Arthur's reply to Secretary Sherman. Mr. Conkling contented himself with making a formal report of the action of his committee, which was adverse in the cases of Merritt for Collector and Burt for Naval Officer, but in the case of Graham, nominated for Surveyor in place of Merritt, as this was the filling of a vacancy, the committee reported in favor of confirmation. After considerable discussion it was decided by the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from all the papers.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wright's bill loaning $500 to every man who is not worth $300, who desires to take advantage of the provisions of the Homestead law, was taken up. After discussion, the bill was defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 212.... Mr. Haskell moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers interred in private, village or city cemeteries. Agreed to.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—The testimony of James E. Anderson, taken before the committee of the House, and affecting Senator Matthews, was received from the House, and referred to a select committee appointed at the last session, of which Mr. Allison is the Chairman....Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of various Indian reservations....The Warren Mitchell cotton claim was debated, put to a vote, and defeated—17 yeas to 30 nays.

HOUSE.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole....The bill to restrict the immigration of the Chinese was then taken up and passed by a vote of 155 yeas to 72 nays. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen, with intent to bring them to the United States, under penalty of $100 for each passenger in excess of fifteen, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Hamlin called up the Senate bill for promoting the efficiency of Chaplains of the United States navy, and it was passed without discussion. The bill provides that no person under 25 years nor over 35 be appointed Chaplain, and fixes the relative rank, and the whole number not to exceed twenty....The pension cases on the calendar being disposed of, the Senate went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Conkling, and the nomination of Senator Christiancy to be Minister to Peru was unanimously confirmed, and without the usual reference.

HOUSE.—After a short struggle, the Republicans, who desired the morning hour, were voted down, and, by a vote of yeas 118, nays 115, the House went into committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.—SENATE.—The resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, were taken up, and Mr. Morgan advocated his substitute of Jan. 20.

HOUSE.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed after many of the amounts were increased ....The struggle for the morning hour then began, and Mr. Hewitt, by filibustering, prevented a renewal of the war-claims debate.

LOWELL, Mass., has over $16,500,000 invested in manufactures, 100 mills, 744,048 spindles and 18,261 looms; 11,660 females are employed and 7,625 males, while 3,444,500 yards of cotton goods are produced per week, with 112,650 yards of woolen goods, 40,000 yards of carpeting, 6,250 shawls and 20,300 dozens of hoisery, 1,000,000 pounds of cotton and 180,500 pounds of wool being consumed.

THE Moffet bell-punch has been an utter failure in Louisiana. The Legislature passed a law for its introduction a year ago, but it has been so stubbornly and actively resisted as to be rendered practically inoperative, and now it is going to be abolished without any opposition.

SITTING BULL.

A Hand-to-Hand Encounter With the Old Sinner.

(Chicago Times Interview with Frank Girard, the Famous Scout.)

The reporter asked the plucky scout if he had ever come across Sitting Bull. "Yes," was the reply. "I once had a hand-to-hand encounter with him. In the spring of 1864, a body of Sioux camped on the opposite side of the river, within a mile and a half of the fort. Sitting Bull and a party of twelve came on a visit to the Berthold Indians, who were still in their winter quarters. They afterward came to the fort, and I told Sitting Bull that I could only allow himself and a few of the principal men of the tribe to come inside and trade. He knew that regulation was customary when we were a little weak, and he made no objection. I further told him to go into the store and trade at our regular prices, and when he was through I would satisfy him by giving him anything that he wanted, but I could not permit him to fix the price. He went into the store and got some Iroquois shells, which are largely used by the savages for purposes of ornamentation. He offered five buffalo robes for them, but the price was ten, and the store man would not accept his offer. Sitting Bull came into my office and said he would not give more than five robes for the shells. I told him he could not have them for the price, and I took the shells away from him. I walked toward a bureau to put the articles away. Knowing the treacherous nature of the Sioux, I watched him over my shoulder. He had his arms crossed on the stock of a double-barreled gun, the muzzles of which were resting on the floor. As I stepped away from him, Sitting Bull raised the gun and was bringing it to bear upon me, when I dropped the shells, seized and threw up the barrels of the gun, and knocked the caps off with my thumb. While I was doing this the second chief of the Rees, who was in the office, pulled out his revolver and covered Sitting Bull, asking me in Indian, "What do you say?" I thought a second or two and the friendly chief repeated his question, but I answered, No."

The newspaper man suggested that Mr. Girard had missed a glorious opportunity of ridding the United States army of one of its most dangerous enemies.

"Well," said the scout, smiling, "we don't always know how things will turn out. I had considered the situation, and thought if Sitting Bull was killed inside the fort there were sufficient Indians in his camp to have smoked us out. He left shortly after this little episode, looking anything but pleased, and he sent me word by Bloody Knife that he had an arrow in his quiver which he would never use until he met me again. I returned the compliment by sending him word that I had a rifle which always spoke the truth when it spoke, and that when I saw him he would hear of it. This challenge remained in force for two years, when Sitting Bull was desirous of visiting the Berthold Indians. He sent two runners with a pipe of peace and asked me to smoke and terminate the feud. With this pipe he sent two fine American horses, as a sort of inducement for us to smoke. At the solicitation of the chiefs of the Berthold Indians I smoked the pipe, and gave the horses to the head chiefs at the fort. I sent word to Sitting Bull that as he came so would I receive him; if empty-handed, so would I be, but if he had a bow and arrows, I would have my pistol. From that day to this I have never had the pleasure of meeting Sitting Bull. I understand that he came to the village at dark and always returned to his camp before daylight."

The Statistics of Tobacco.

The statistics of the total and individual consumption of tobacco in the leading countries of the world furnish interesting and suggestive figures. Some of the totals are enormous. For instance, in Austria the consumption in 1876 was 31,614 tons; in France, during the same year, it was 31,435 tons, and 32,120 in 1877; in Italy, in 1876, it was 17,200 tons, and in Germany the estimated consumption was 80,000 tons. It is curious to observe how the consumption varies from one month to another. Thus, taking the observation from two French and Italian factories, we find that in these countries it increases in January, the cold weather; decreases in March, with the beginning of spring; rises again; but during the heats of July falls to a minimum, to rise gradually to a maximum during the cold weather of December.

The following table shows the approximate average consumption for several different countries per head and per annum:

Austria	3.25	Germany	4.00
Hungary	1.91	England	1.32
France	1.96	Russia	1.32
Italy	1.55	United States	3.52

How much money per head of the population is spent by their inhabitants is approximately deducible from the amount realized by tobacco taxation in some of the countries:

Austria-Hungary	$1.14	England	$1.12
France	1.68	United States	1.08
Italy	1.04		

From these figures it is apparent that the consumption of the stimulating weed is increasing rapidly.

An Awful Pun-ishment.

"Ten days or $10," said the Judge, and the prisoner, a sullen-looking fellow, chose the latter alternative, paid the fine and was discharged. He walked moodily out of the court-room, but when he reached the door turned and showered a wholesale tirade of profane abuse upon the magistrate. Then he ran into the corridor, but before he could reach the street the officers gave chase, he was soon recaptured and stood again at the bar.

"Ten dollars more," said the court. The money was paid. "If you had used more chaste and refined language," the Judge continued, waving the fellow away, "you would not have been chased and refined."

The prisoner fell down—dead! Dead! My Lords and ladies! Dead! Right reverends and wrong reverends of every order! Dead! Men and women born with heavenly compassion in your breast—and hundreds are dying thus around us every day from the effects of similar atrocious puns.—*Puck.*

An Honorable Spy.

In his letter, resigning the position of Government Director of the Union Pacific railroad, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., states very clearly and forcibly the difficulties which surround that position. It is impossible, he says, for any one to discharge satisfactorily the duties of a Government Director under the present law. These duties involve a thorough knowledge of the whole subject of railroad construction and management, the closest and most painstaking attention to detail in the annual inspections of the property in which the Government is so largely interested, and a constant humiliation of the official in the fact that he is at all times the guest of the corporation he is expected to supervise. Mr. Adams says on this point:

"To a person in any way sensitive it is far from pleasant to be the guest of a corporation; to eat and sleep and live at its expense; to accept every possible attention and hospitality from its officers, and meanwhile to keep careful note of every point open to criticism, and, when the time comes, to speak openly and truthfully, no matter how much what is said may hurt. Neither is it agreeable to do a public duty faithfully and at the same time to accept the money of one who suffers from the performance of the duty even though that one be a corporation. Yet the Government Director who does his duty must, under the law as it now stands, either do this or go wholly unpaid. As long as this system continues, it is practically inevitable that services of a purely formal character can only be looked for. The active Government Director is at best but an honorable spy."

Strength of the Regular Army.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House Committee on Military Affairs, by request, a statement showing the actual strength of the regular army at a stated period in each year from the beginning of the Government to the present time, from which it appears that the strength of the army, both officers and men, from 1788 to 1794 was about 3,500. From that time to 1812 it varied from 2,600 to 6,600, but in 1813 it increased to 19,000, in consequence of the war with Great Britain, and in the next year to 38,186. For 1815 it was 33,424. For 1816 it fell to 10,000, and in the three years following to 8,550. From 1820 to 1838 it averaged about 6,500. For 1839 it was increased to nearly 10,000, and in subsequent years to 1846 it varied from 8,500 to 11,000. In 1847 it increased to 21,686, falling in the following years until 1854 to an average of about 10,500. For 1855 it was 15,752, and from that year to 1861 the average was 16,000. From 1862 to 1864 the usual annual returns of the army were suspended. For 1865 the strength of the army was 22,310; in 1866, 56,815; in 1868, 51,000; in 1869, 33,744; in 1870, 37,075, and from this period to 1878 it has varied between 26,000 and 20,000. For 1877 it was 24,000, and in 1878, 25,818.

A Warning to Cat-Keepers.

Yesterday morning, as two ladies were preparing their toilet, an accident of perhaps a serious nature occurred. The elder lady was sitting with a large cat at her feet. Suddenly, without warning, the animal seized one of the legs of the lady, and tore the flesh with its teeth and claws. Before the younger lady, her daughter, could come to her assistance, the wounds inflicted by the cat were many and painful. The young lady took hold of the little enraged beast and pulled it quickly away. The cat, infuriated to a tigerish anger, then sprung at her, its tail swollen as large as a human arm, and scratched her, besides badly tearing her dress. A neighboring gentleman was appealed to for help, and, by the aid of the young lady's tight grip on the cat's neck, and a dumb-bell in the hands of the gentleman, the furious creature was killed. A physician was called to dress the wounds of the elder lady, who is afflicted with erysipelas in the lacerated limb, and whose safety is a matter of anxiety.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Sun.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	[illegible]
HOGS	3 45	[illegible]
COTTON	9⅝@	[illegible]
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2	1 02	[illegible]
CORN—Western Mixed	45	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	30	[illegible]
RYE—Western	57	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	8 50	[illegible]
LARD	6⅛@	[illegible]
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	2 25	[illegible]
Medium to Fair	3 65	[illegible]
HOGS	2 00	[illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	86	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	79	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	30	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	19	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	43	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	82	[illegible]
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24	[illegible]
EGGS—Fresh	23	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	7 50	[illegible]
LARD	6	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	90½@	[illegible]
No. 2	86	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	29	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	18	[illegible]
RYE—No. 1	42	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	74	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	93	[illegible]
CORN—Mixed	30	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	21	[illegible]
RYE	49	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	8 90	[illegible]
LARD	6	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	90	[illegible]
CORN	31½@	[illegible]
OATS	24	[illegible]
RYE	51	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	8 75	[illegible]
LARD	6	[illegible]
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	96	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	95	[illegible]
CORN	32	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	21	[illegible]
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	93	@ 94
No. 1 Amber	94	@ 95
CORN—No. 1	34	@ 35
OATS—Mixed	23	@ 24
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 00
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 80	@ 5 35
Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Common	2 50	@ 3 00
HOGS	3 25	@ 4 25
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOUTH.

A Convention of Northern Settlers Without Reference to Politics in North Carolina.

[Charlotte (N. C.) Cor. New York World.]

There met in this city to-day a convention which, from the singularity of its character and from the results expected to flow from it, has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the Southern States, more especially in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The convention is composed of Northern gentlemen who have settled in the South since the war. There are living in this county, engaged in farming, mining and mercantile pursuits, about fifty citizens of this description, among whom is Mr. Dumont, a native of Massachusetts, an ex-Federal soldier, and an officer of the United States signal service. He has prospered in business, established himself in the confidence of the people, and learned to like them. In view of the frequent and gross misrepresentations of the South on the part of Republican politicians and newspapers, it occurred to him and the other Northern settlers in this section that a convention, composed of the class of citizens indicated, called together without distinction of party, religion, or local lines, might put forth an utterance which would go far toward convincing the Northern people of the true situation of affairs in this section of the country. Accordingly, about a month ago, Mr. Dumont, as the prime mover in the matter, put forth a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, directing copies of it to every Northern man in the South of whom he could learn:

> MY DEAR SIR: I have consulted with a number of gentlemen who have removed from New York, New Hampshire and other Northern States and settled in this State, South Carolina and Georgia since the war, many of them ex-Union soldiers. I myself am from Springfield, Mass. The conclusion we have arrived at is that Northern men who have settled in the South have in their hands the solution of the question as to whether any considerable number of Northern men and active Northern capital can be diverted to the South. Many of the Northern papers are giving wrong notions as to how Northern people are received. You know many of our friends will not put much faith in what Southern men or papers say on this head. We who have consulted upon this matter deem it wise to hold a convention of Northern men only who have settled South since the war—good, fair, representative men. Your name has been given as such an one. It is desired in the convention to prepare a statement for publication in Northern papers, setting forth the soil, climate, prices, ease of making a living and social treatment of the individual Northern man. It is not desired to cover any question of politics or extreme views of any kind. In your letter, whether of acceptance or declination, please state if you were in the Federal army, company and regiment; where you moved from to your present residence, and how long you have resided at your present whereabouts.

As a matter of course, comparatively few people could be reached directly by this circular; therefore, 800 copies of it were sent out; but the press took hold of it and has been pursuing it with a great deal of energy. This has been especially true of this State, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, and by this means the movement has been not only thoroughly advertised in the States named, but there has been built up in its behalf a strong sentiment among the people.

It is not to be denied that in the beginning failure stared the project in the face. It is no small matter for a lot of men to quit their business and gather from long distances in convention, the results of which, however fruitful it might be of results, could not redound to any advantage to them in any direct manner, and which offered but little indirectly. But somehow or other the movement struck a popular chord. It was less than a week from the time the call was issued that responses began to pour in. Some of these letters were from Democrats and some from Republicans; some from those who were Federal soldiers and some from those wh were not; but the letters came from the Northern settlers until every pigeonhole in Mr. Dumont's office was full of them.

With four exceptions (and I have examined all the letters) they are of the same general tenor. In more than a hundred of these letters the writers pledge attendance at this convention, and all of them, with the four exceptions noted, declare the entire satisfaction of the writers with their Southern homes; declare that they find the soil more fertile than they had expected, the climate delightful, and their social relations altogether agreeable. They cordially indorse the convention; hope the attendance may be large, and that, through its instrumentality, others may be induced to follow their example and settle in the South. Of the four writers who dissent from the majority, one is Joseph C. Abbott, of New Hanover county, N. C., a leading Republican politician of the State after the war, and for one term United States Senator; another is A. W. Shaffer, of Raleigh, United States Register in Bankruptcy, a ward politician, and a well-known stirrer-up of strife. It may be here noted that the leading Republican newspaper of the State has attacked the convention and its promoters, and this is the full extent of the opposition which the movement has encountered.

Between 75 and 100 delegates were present from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Mr. Dumont was chosen President, and a Vice President was chosen from each of the other four States.

Messrs. Cushing, of North Carolina, and Hoyt, of South Carolina, spoke particularly of the kindness with which they had been treated in their respective homes, and when their speeches were concluded the Committee on Resolutions, appointed in the early stages of the proceedings, submitted its report. It is long, and consists of thirty-one resolutions, mainly upon the prejudice existing in the North against the South. The report says "that in the portions of the South in which we reside the right of any man, from no matter where, to express publicly as well as privately his opinion upon any subject and of every nature is nowhere and in no manner restrained; that all laws are well administered and as truly enforced against the wrong-doer as in any part of any State of the Union."

Much is also said about the kindly, social character of the Southern people, and then the committee touched upon the virtues of the soil, the climate, the forests and the mines, and the facilities for manufacturing. The natives are criticized for their thriftless methods of agriculture, their bad roads and their inattention to fruit, grass-growing and sheep husbandry.

The twenty-ninth resolution declares that "We find that no man is ostracized for his opinion or on account of the land of his birth; but, as elsewhere, for his bad acts and dishonest failures to meet his trusts and obligations," and the thirty-first and last of the findings is as follows:

"We find that to the people of the other sections of the United States the South is an unknown land so far as relates to knowledge of its soil, its climate, its healthfulness, and its people. That it is labeled for partisan ends, and we present this document, in all conscience and honor, to give honest knowledge and to correct wrong reports."

These resolutions were passed seriatim and then as a whole. There was not a dissenting voice, and the announcement of the result was hailed with applause.

At the night session, which was held principally for speaking, ex-Federals and Confederates mingled together like their respective flags on the walls of the Opera House, and the best of feeling prevailed. Speeches were made by a number of delegates and prominent citizens, and the convention adjourned at a late hour of the night.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—Senator Olds introduced a resolution, which passed, for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Soldiers' Home and all benevolent institutions, with a view to determining whether any trustee or officer has received or charged a greater amount for his services than he is entitled to receive under the law.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gordon introduced the following bill into the Legislature: It provides that, in trials where the unsoundness of mind of defendant is set up as a defense, and testimony is introduced to show that he was insane at the time of committing the crime, and the defendant is acquitted, that the jury shall specifically find in the verdict whether the defendant was so insane at the time, and whether he is insane at the time of trial, and whether they acquit defendant because of such insanity. The court shall have power to order the defendant into strict custody in the place provided by law until the person shall have recovered from such insanity. *Provided*, that in case it is shown that insanity is constitutional or hereditary, or that the crime was committed through insane impulse, then the defendant shall be confined during his natural life....The Legislature is blocked just now by a great number of bills that have accumulated on the files. Several days will be spent in recording bills a second time and referring them, in order to get the committees to work.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—A message from the Governor announced the appointment of J. T. Scott, of Vigo, and Howard Briggs, of Sullivan, as Trustees of the Normal School, and asked that they be confirmed....The State House Commissioners invited the Senate to inspect the plans and samples of stone for the new State House....Senators Olds, Woolen, Treat, Foster and Kramer were appointed a committee to investigate the benevolent and reformatory institutions....The resolution asking for modification of the patent laws was adopted....About a dozen unimportant bills were introduced, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Humphreys' Apportionment bill was ordered printed, and he intimated that it was the one the committee would recommend....The remainder of the session was taken up with the second reading of bills, and at noon the House adjourned until Monday afternoon.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—The special committee to whom was referred the subject reported against selling University square in Indianapolis for the benefit of the State University. ....Bills were introduced: To apportion the State; fixing the amount of homestead; prescribing the manner in which certain lands are to be taxed; providing for the paying of special Judges; fixing salaries of Judges; fixing salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction at $1,000....The nominations of Murray Briggs and John T. Scott as Trustees, and Timothy Nicholson as Trustee of the State University, were confirmed....A number of bills were read a second time, and the reports of committees on them acted upon.

HOUSE.—Mr. Willard, of Floyd, Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, introduced a bill fixing the fees of county officers and grading them on the basis of county population....Bills were introduced: Defining the crime of libel and rendering a person convicted of it infamous; requiring each Assessor to stamp notes assessed for taxation, and rendering such stamped notes uncollectable if taxes have not been paid on them; abolishing the Marion Criminal Court, and a number of others, the subjects of which are covered by bills already introduced.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Menzies offered a resolution instructing the Education Committee to report a bill revising the school laws, prohibiting appropriations for any other purpose than common schools, the frequent changes in text-books, the erection of costly school-houses and filling them with expensive furniture, and repealing all laws making appropriations from the State treasury to the colleges and universities of the State....Mr. Sarnighausen introduced a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report to what extent the local school levies can be reduced without injury to the schools of the State. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Education....A number of bills were introduced, the most important of which were: Making it unlawful to lease property for purposes of prostitution; for the appointment of a legislative commission of five attorneys, in order to facilitate legislation; regulating the practice of medicine; defining vagrancy, and to create a bureau of labor statistics....A resolution asking Congress to tax greenbacks was referred to the Finance Committee.

HOUSE.—The whole morning session was taken up in disposing of committee reports....The Legislative Apportionment bill was made the special order for Friday....A resolution was adopted instructing the Election Committee to inquire into the expediency of permitting women to vote....The Warden of the State Prison South filed an itemized statement of accounts of the prison for 1877....The Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum reported the names, pay, etc., of all the employes....A number of unimportant bills were introduced.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—The Auditor of State communicated to the Senate the fact that, during the past four years, the State University had drawn from the State treasury $121,738; the State Normal, at Terre Haute, $98,291.85; and Purdue University, at Lafayette, $33,235.42....The superintendents of benevolent institutions sent a statement that the incidental expenses of the Insane Asylum for two years amounted to $14,010.01, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $12,759.90....The bill establishing Probate Courts was indefinitely postponed....The bill abolishing the offices of Town Assessor and Treasurer, and providing for the election of a Town Marshal was recommitted.

HOUSE.—The whole session was taken up in acting on committee reports....The Compulsory Education bill was indefinitely postponed. ....The bill prohibiting voting further aid to railroads was ordered engrossed....Two legalizing bills were passed....Neither house accomplished much, the execution in the jail-yard close by so distracting them that they adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Authorizing guardians to settle estates of deceased wards; providing for working of prisoners in jails, on public highways or improvements; authorizing Justices to require additional replevin bail where insufficient bail has been taken; repealing the act for the organization of water-works companies; for the punishment of persons in possession of stolen property stolen outside the State; for the loan of Congressional, township and school funds; amending the code....The bill to appoint inspectors of election from the party casting the largest vote failed to pass.... Bills were introduced: To abolish the office of State Geologist; preventing officials from using railroad passes; regulating the working of coal mines; to authorize the sale of the property of incorporated companies on execution....The remainder of the session was taken up in discussing the interest bill in committee of the whole. The first section was so amended that the rate of interest shall be no more than 6 per cent. The committee then arose and were granted leave to sit again to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The whole day was taken up in discussing the first proposed amendment to the constitution, requiring a residence of sixty days in the township and thirty in the ward or precinct as a qualification to vote, and also providing that a voter shall be registered. It was finally adopted by a vote of 60 to 34, the Republicans voting solidly for the amendment, and being aided by a number of Democrats and Nationals....The bill to limit the fees of attorneys at law was indefinitely postponed.

BURGLARS IN A DEATH-CHAMBER.

Frightful Experience of a Dying Man.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

At the residence of Mrs. Sweeny, on Christian street, lies a young man upon whose wan face death has already fixed his seal. For weeks the summons of the grim specter has been hourly looked for. The disease which has wasted his substance, and had confined him to a consumptive's bed, rendered it necessary that he should be watched constantly, so that he might not smother in one of the frequent spasms of coughing to which he was subject. Day and night the folks had taken their turns in watching by his bedside and performing such duties as his aggravated case demanded.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning he was regularly taken with a most violent fit of coughing, which racked his frame and rendered him completely exhausted for hours after. On Wednesday night Mrs. Sweeny took her seat by his bedside, and waited until he had sunk into a sleep. Being already worn out with her day's labors, for the lady carries on the business of an undertaker, the watcher stole to an adjoining room and threw herself on a bed to snatch a few moments' rest before her patient was taken with his midnight attack. It was during her absence from his side that the sick man saw the burly forms of two men on the shed outside the window of his apartment, on the second story rear, acting in such a manner as to satisfy him that they were upon an errand of robbery.

Long sickness had rendered him completely helpless, and his voice could not be raised above a whisper, and by these circumstances he was compelled to lie and wait the issue of events. Presently he saw the window raised, and the two men stealthily entered his room. Then they crept to his bedside, and one of the villains, to silence him, dealt a heavy blow upon his forehead. The man was helpless. The wretches bound his feet with cords, and shackled his bony arms with ropes that cut deep into his bloodless skin and filled his body with pains. But still their awful work was but half finished. Fearing that he might cry out they gagged his mouth and covered his head with a towel in such a manner as to almost stifle his already feeble respiration. Seizing one of the pillows, the thieves ripped open the ticking and emptied the feathers upon the floor. Having thus secured themselves a sack they searched through the house and collected a large piece of satin, a roll of black cashmere, and a piece of silk used by Mrs. Sweeny for coffin mournings. These articles they placed in the pillow-case, and then proceeded to make their escape.

In the meantime the invalid had been making feeble efforts to release his head from the suffocating towel. He had partly succeeded in his object, and in twisting his body in a last effort he fell out of bed upon the floor with a heavy thud. The noise occasioned by his fall alarmed the thieves, who dropped their bag and sprung through the window and escaped. The disturbance also aroused Mrs. Sweeny from her sleep, and she rushed into the apartment to find the sick man stretched upon the floor, speechless and helpless, half enveloped in his bed clothing, amid the scattered feathers and the plunder of the thieves.

A Fable for "the Cultured."

There was once a good little boy wh was sent by his mother to the bakery on a Sunday morning for the weekly pot of beans. The sidewalk was slippery, the bean-pot was slippery, and, as the good little boy wore nothing but slippers on his feet, it is not at all surprising that he fell down, broke the bean-pot, and anointed the sidewalk with his mother's breakfast. While he was weeping over his misfortune, a bad little boy, whose mother had also sent him to the bakery for *her* weekly pot of beans, coming along, laughed and mocked exceedingly at the poor boy's sorrow. Now, while he was yet thus mocking and laughing, a man running for a doctor knocked the bean-pot from the bad little boy's hands, breaking it into pieces and spreading its savory contents over the sidewalk, whereupon his laughter was changed to weeping, and he lifted up his voice and mourned vociferously. Moral: Never pork fun at the unfortunate, for you never know how soon you may bean trouble yourself.—*Boston Post.*

THE Liberian ship Azor has returned to Charleston and will probably take another cargo of darkies to Africa.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

THE following remedy is recommended for frost bites: Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, avoiding all artificial heat; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hog's lard and gunpowder rubbed together until it forms a paste, and very soon the frozen parts will be well.

DECAY OF TEETH.—In caring for the teeth, it is important to bear in mind that weak acids, or acids greatly diluted with water, have greater dissolving power than acids in full strength. Such an acid is contained in the sour eructations from the stomach, in many of the medicines administered, and in the particles of food which, moistened with saliva, have been left to ferment between the teeth. An article in the *British Medical Journal* takes the ground that the decay of teeth results mainly from this latter cause. It further says that the brush, as ordinarily used, does not remove the particles of matter that adhere to the teeth. It should be moved up and down, as well as horizontally. The mouth should also be rinsed after each meal, or, at any rate, before retiring for the night. The writer also says that it would be well, in rinsing the mouth, to use a solution made by dissolving a teaspoonful of cooking-soda and a table spoonful of cologne in a quart of water—the cologne, however, being simply to help the taste. This wash should always be used immediately after taking any acid medicine.

DIPHTHERIA.—This fearful disease belongs to the malarial group, and its prevention can be secured through the faithful observance of hygienic laws in our habits and relations. Its early indications are similar to those of an attack of scarlatina, with which it is confounded by many physicians, because it is a frequent accompaniment of that disorder, and consists mainly in lassitude, weakness, dull aches and pains in different parts of the body, with chilliness. The diphtheric character is exhibited generally by a feeling of uneasiness in the throat, and of stiffness in the back of the neck; the throat in such cases will be found to be inflamed and somewhat swollen. A few hours later the formation of grayish-white patches may be observed, which rapidly spread and thicken if the disease be not checked. As a high temperature and quick pulse accompany the attack, the free application of water to the trunk is important in the treatment to reduce the fever and bring the pulse to its normal rate. The membraneous formation is poisonous and gangrenous, and, when extensive, a gargle of carbolic acid or chlorine water may be necessary to destroy it. We would not advise the application of caustic, except in very severe cases. The solutions mentioned are generally sufficient. Nutritious food (mainly farinaceous) should be carefully administered to the patient. Milk is excellent, being both nourishing and sedative. The bowels will be assisted in their functions by giving fresh, ripe, or cooked fruit.

CARE OF THE EYES.—When any positive impairment of the vision is discovered, recourse should be had to a good physician—one who gives special attention to eye diseases is preferable. Ordinary inflammation may be treated successfully by the application of water, tepid or warm. A light bandage made of soft linen and saturated with water should be laid over the eyes and occasionally freshened. Severe inflammation should have the care of a physician. Sometimes a particle of dust gets into an eye, and, becoming imbedded in the membrane, occasions much pain. A steady hand with a pointed instrument can usually remove the irritating substance. But sometimes the particle is not readily found, and the pain continues—to soothe which a simple preparation like this is effective: Take a spoon or cup, heat it, and pour in a few drops of laudanum. The alcohol being thus evaporated, the laudanum or opium will soon become dense and jelly-like. A few drops of water added will dissolve this gummy material, and the liquid thus formed may be applied by the finger to the "inside of the eye," as they say, and the case which will follow will be very satisfactory. Not an uncommon accident is a fragment of lime in the eye, and the activity of this powerful alkali requires all that is to be done to be done at once. Do not waste time by attempting to pick it out, but neutralize the alkali by a few drops of vinegar or of lemon-juice diluted in a little water.

A Light-House Keeper's Perils.

The Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed a certain light-house keeper for forsaking his post during one of the recent severe storms. The ice threatened to carry away the light-house, and the keeper, becoming frightened, deserted, leaving the light unlighted for two nights, and then returned to his station. The Light-House Board considers it the duty of every light-house keeper to stand by his light as long as the light-house stands; and that for him to desert it when in danger is as cowardly as for a soldier to leave his guns on the advance of an enemy. His failure to keep the light burning, especially in time of danger, may cause the wreck of vessels looking for it, and may result in the loss of many lives and of much property. On the other hand, the board takes good care of those keepers who prove themselves faithful. In the year 1875 a keeper of a light off the coast of New England kept his post until the light-house went down and then swam ashore. The board thereupon recommended that Congress make an appropriation to reimburse him for all loss, and it was careful to see to it that no item was omitted.

There are many dramatic incidents, tragic and humorous, arising in the light-house service. Once in a while a light-house goes down in a night with a whole family, and every person and thing is lost. Not a trace is left. The elements make a clean sweep. One day last year a keeper slipped while cleaning his lamp. In his fall he displaced a great lens, which, falling upon him, killed him. From an economical point of view the loss of the man, as compared with the loss of the lens, was slight, for the keeper could be replaced from hundreds of eager applicants, but to replace the lens involved an importation from France and a large outlay.—*Washington letter.*

BLACK DEATH.

The Terrible Plague in Russia.

[From the Chicago Times.]

It is probable that the Czar has an affliction on his hands that may occasion more trouble than the Turkish war or the insubordination of the students in the universities. For several days past the cable has brought reports of ravages of the plague, in the district of Astrakhan, which lies to the north of the Caspian sea. One dispatch states that "the people died like flies." Later reports represent that the terrible scourge is spreading, and that full 10 per cent. of the people in the newly-infected districts have died. In some places the dead lie unburied in the streets because no person dares touch them. The disease was at first mistaken for typhus, but is now recognized as the real Oriental plague, or "black death," which, in early times, carried destruction to almost every country in Europe. The infected districts are now surrounded by troops; communication with Moscow is stopped, and physicians and nurses have been sent to the stricken regions.

The most ghastly pages of history are those which contain accounts of the ravages of the plague in Europe during the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the year 1348 the plague broke out in Russia not far from where it now exists. It was carried to Constantinople, whence it spread all over Turkey. From Turkey it extended into Italy, and thence to France, Germany, the Low Countries and England. From England it was conveyed to Sweden, whence it passed over the Baltic sea to Russia. It made the circuit of Europe, from Southern to Northern Russia, in the space of three years. It is stated that London lost 100,000 inhabitants during this visit of the plague, while fifteen cities on the continent lost 300,000. In Italy half the population were swept away, and it was estimated that 25,000,000 people in Europe perished by the scourge. The origin of the disease was traced to China, where the chronicles of the empire state that more than 13,000,000 died from its effects. All accounts of this terrible visitation of death are colored by the superstitions prevalent at the time. Many attribute it to the Jews, who were accused of poisoning the wells so that the water bred pestilence. In some places all the Jews were most cruelly massacred. Many of these unfortunate persons, seeing the fate to which they were doomed, took their own lives. Companies of religious zealots, known as "flagellants," went from one place to another, torturing their bodies, thinking in that way to expiate the sins of the people. Sometimes these companies numbered thousands, and they did much to help spread the fatal disease. The men and women who composed them went about nearly naked, but all wore a red cross on the breast. Many people gave all their treasures to the church, the monks shutting the gates of their inclosures so as not to come in contact with the givers, who threw their coins and jewels over the walls.

All the rivers and streams were polluted, as they were the ordinary sepulchres of the dead. Many sought refuge from the disease in caves and woods remote from settlements, and perished from hunger. Others embarked on the sea in boats. These persons dying with the scourge, the vessels were picked up by sailors, who themselves became victims of the same fate that had carried off the former occupants. Vessels left to their own guidance were blown on the shores of remote countries, and in a week the terrible disease would commence spreading among a new people. Putrid corpses were carried down the rivers, often accumulating in large masses and giving off a horrible stench that infected the air for miles. Many persons were delirious when first attacked, and ran from one house to another, tearing out the hair and scratching the faces of all they met. Fear drove people from villages that were stricken to those that were healthy, and thus helped to spread the contagion.

The plague which prevailed in London and elsewhere in Europe during 1663 and the two succeeding years was productive of fewer deaths than that of the fourteenth century, but the accounts of it are more reliable. This was the last plague that was general. In 1720 half the inhabitants of Marseilles were carried off by a disease which was presumed to be brought from the Levant. As recently as 1790 the plague prevailed to a considerable extent in the northern portion of Turkey, and in parts of Poland and Russia. The symptoms of this terrible pestilence vary in different countries, with different races and at different seasons of the year. It usually develops itself within eight days from the time the person is exposed. The afflicted person has a high fever, accompanied with a delirious state of the nervous system. These are followed by a putrid inflammation of the lungs, expectorations of blood, and fetid breath. Boils appear on the limbs, and black spots extend over the face and body. Death ordinarily occurs within three days after these symptoms appear.

The Fisheries.

In the executive session of the Senate Mr. Edmunds delivered an elaborate speech in advocacy of the resolution submitted by him which provides for terminating so much of the treaty of Washington as relates to the fisheries by giving the notice required by its provisions. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. According to present appearances, it will be adopted by the Senate without opposition, and President Hayes will promptly thereafter give the required notice to the Government of Great Britain.—*Washington telegram.*

Theaters in Europe.

The *Continental Gazette*, published in Paris, says: "There are 1,542 theaters in Europe, divided as follows among the different countries: Italy, 348; France, 337; Spain, 168; England, 150; Austria, 152; Germany, 191; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 23; Switzerland, 20; Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 9; Servia, 1; Egypt, 3." This list is not absolutely correct.

ALL SORTS.

RICHMOND, Va., claims 79,000 inhabitants.

SPLIT horse-leather is made up into shoes.

THE island of Sanhalien is to be made the Botany bay of condemned Russian Nihilists.

THE *American Exchange* gives a perfect recipe for honest legislation: "Give us honest legislators."

A MAN is going to have his name stamped upon 50,000,000 toothpicks. That man's name will be in everybody's mouth.

ON an average 686 bodies are annually taken to the Paris morgue, and some 80 per cent. of these are recognized by their families.

THE poorest men are not without friends. A resident of Washington was escorted to the almshouse by sixteen faithful dogs.

ABOUT $2,500,000 worth of iron, stone and brick buildings were erected in Boston last year, and $750,000 worth of wooden ones.

RENTS have fallen in Boston, and, in one case, a suit of chambers which formerly commanded $10,000 a year have been let for $2,000.

THERE were buried in Turkey in Europe, 129,471 Russian soldiers, and, of the 120,950 sick and wounded sent home, 42,950 died. Total, 172,421.

THE sprinkling of salt on the streets and sidewalks has been prohibited in Boston, and the pavements are greatly improved in consequence.

PROBABLY the first instance of an Indian seeking a divorce is reported in Bangor, Me., where a red man wants to be separated from his squaw.

THE annual value of silk ribbons exported by Switzerland to the United States has fallen in the last five years from over $4,000,000 to about $1,000,000.

A KENSINGTON (N. H.) apple tree, 200 years old, fifty feet tall, and seventeen feet four inches in circumference four feet from the ground, has just been cut down.

CHIEF JOSEPH wears his hair banged in front and braided down the back. He recently received some pull-backs from the United States troops, but he don't wear them.

VIRGINIA is preparing to present a claim of $120,000, and Maryland a claim of $70,000, with eighty years' interest, for money advanced to aid in the original building of the Federal Capitol.

LUTHER'S house, which remained in the possession of his descendants till the middle of the last century, has been bought by a person who intends turning it into a German public house.

DURING the two months, from the 21st of October to the 21st of December, 144 societies, 44 newspapers and 157 other publications in France were proscribed by virtue of the Socialistic law.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO societies, twenty-eight newspapers and eighty-eight books and pamphlets have been prohibited in Germany since the promulgation of the anti-Socialist law.

IN Canada, when the snow doesn't lie three feet on the ground from the first of December to the middle of March, and the ice is less than twenty-two inches thick, and only a dozen persons are frozen to death, the Canadian calls it a "mild winter."—*Norristown Herald.*

RECENT official reports show that for the year 1877 the deposits in postal-savings banks in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £28,740,575, and in Trustees' savings banks, £44,238,686, the increase in the former since 1871 being £11,715,753, and in the latter, £5,419,023.

IT is said that the real estate on Manhattan island has been so taken up that there are not over 400 building lots for sale above the lower end of Central Park. Land is being held very firmly in that part of the town. Even if real estate has gone down, the taxable value of New York city has gone up in spite of it. In 1872 the assessment was $797,125,115, but in 1878 it was $900,855,700.

NINE-TENTHS of the thousand million dollars which France borrowed of English bankers in order to pay Germany are now held in the shape of national bonds by Frenchmen at home. As fast as the foreigners would sell, the bonds were bought up on the Paris market, and thus, though France still owes that vast sum, she owes it in bulk only to her own people.

THE highest salary ever in Boston was that of J. Wiley Edmonds, who, at the time of his death, was receiving $50,000 per annum as Treasurer of the Pacific mills. The highest salary paid to a bank President in Boston at present is $10,000, the highest to a cashier is $3,500. The range of salaries of dry-goods salesmen is from $5,000 to $500 a year. In the wholesale boot and shoe trade, the highest salary is not over $4,000.

AMONG the deaths recorded in New York last year 15 were of persons whose ages at the time of their death were given as over 100 years. All except 3 of these were natives of Ireland. Of the remainder 2 were born in New York and 1 in Maryland. The best authorities in vital statistics, however, are slow to believe the stories of alleged centenarians. Eleven men and women, reported as of 100 years and over, died in Philadelphia during 1878, and 686 who had attained the age of 80 and over.

THERE were 25,729 births in New York in 1878, and 2,292 infants were born dead. Only one mother gave birth to triplets, while 206 mothers gave birth to twins. The following table gives the number of mothers of families of remarkable size:

Sixth child	1,774	Twelfth child	87
Seventh child	1,117	Thirteenth child	52
Eighth child	881	Fourteenth child	29
Ninth child	541	Fifteenth child	16
Tenth child	365	Sixteenth child	4
Eleventh child	190	Seventeenth child	1

Of the mothers who bore children in New York last year 442 were over 50 years of age.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 6, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

A bill will be introduced in the legislature providing for the permanent organization of the state militia to be known as the Indiana Legion, and the bill which has been written up provides for [illegible], two companies, the maximum 100 men and the minimum 41 to a company, which are to be massed into brigades, regiments, and battalions. Counties calling for the services of the militia shall pay all expenses, including per diem, transportation, &c. Each man is to earn his uniform which is to be of the regular army fatigue pattern the State allowing each member of a company fifty cents for every attendance on drill, twenty drills annually being provided for, members to be fined twenty-five cents for each non-attendance. A State Inspector, to receive the pay of a captain in the regular army, is also provided for. The officers of companies and regiments are to be efficient and an Examining Board appointed by the Governor, on whose recommendation commissions shall be issued. Enlisted men will receive $1.50 when called out by the Governor, and officers on duty regular army pay. A general encampment shall be held once a year, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. As an inducement for good men to enroll themselves it provides that the militia shall be exempt from jury duty and poll tax. An enlistment of five years is required. It also arranges that immediately after the passage of the bill, the Governor shall detail three officers of the Indiana Legion to prepare a code of regulations approximated to the code of the United States Army. County Commissioners are to provide armories for companies organized in their respective counties, the amount to be paid being regulated by the population. Counties under 20,000 population, $120; between 20,000 and 30,000, $300 over 30,000 $300. The State inspector and Adjutant-General are to be the only officers on duty in time of peace. The features of the bill contemplate more expense than the legislature will feel justified in authorizing, though there ought to be some change in the present law to encourage organization for the protection of the public in case of emergency.

* * *

The following dead shot from the South Bend Herald, strikes us as being the most sensible article that we have noticed on the subject of the re-nomination of Tilden for president. The Herald says "there is one thing in favor of making Tilden again the democratic candidate for president, which has no little weight with certain democratic editors, and that is the amount of money he would spend in furnishing editorial matter already written and printed for the use of the democratic press. During the last canvass Tilden kept a full corps of editors and printers at work in New York in furnishing the country press in all the states with ready-made editorials. To us poor devils who lacked either brains or time, Tilden's editorial bureau was a God-send. We shall stick to Hendricks as long as there is a button on his shirt, as our candidate for president, but if the party gives us Tilden, the Herald will derive great consolation in the expectation of being relieved from the heavy burden of editorial labors through the canvass by the Tilden editorial bureau. If Tilden is nominated, we expect another barrel of money rolled out, the head knocked in, the Chicago Times bought up and all the brains of our great cities put to work to elect him, and then have him counted out."

Bro. Murray might have added several other papers—Indiana papers too, to the list headed by the Chicago Times, and these same papers still remember the sweetness of Sammy's sugar teat, and long for more. We have no patience with Indiana newspapers that continually harp about being in favor of the nomination of Hon. T. A. Hendricks for president, but in order to be on what they imagine will be the popular and paying side, assume the role of prophets, pretending to be qualified to fortell coming events. We are inclined to the opinion that about a thimbleful of Hendricks enthusiasm would exhaust the supply in the majority of cases where Tilden's cloven foot appears, especially when an old personal grudge is allowed to control an editors opinion.

* * *

The probabilities are that DeKalb and Noble counties will constitute our new Senatorial district. It will be democratic. The Indianapolis Sentinel's report of the democratic caucus gives DeKalb one representative. Allen and DeKalb one, and Elkhart, Noble and DeKalb one; but there is a mistake somewhere, as the voting population of this county would not entitle it to that much representation. In either case the district would be democratic.

* * *

When Mr. Tilden puts his "fine Italian" hand into the political pie he generally gets the biggest plum.—Laport Argus.

Yes, and like a good generous little boy, hands it right over to the chap that has the cheek to demand it.

* * *

Hon. S. S. Shutt is at present unable to return to Indianapolis on account of sickness of himself and family.

* * *

The Legislature will most likely pass a law doing away with the April election.

The Agricultural Society.

[Waterloo Press.]

An interesting meeting of the Board of Directors of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Society, was held at the office of the society, in this place Tuesday afternoon. The attendance was quite full.

After considerable discussion, it was determined to hold the next Fair from the 6th to the 10th of October, both days inclusive. By commencing on Monday, and having entries close Tuesday noon, the committees will have one day more for work, enabling them to more thoroughly examine articles and animals brought in by exhibitors.

Messrs. McClellan, Lockhart and Barnes were appointed a committee to secure reduced railroad transportation for visitors, and also articles intended for exhibition.

The Executive committee was instructed to purchase, if possible, two acres of land adjoining the fair grounds on the west.

The Executive committee will, at an early date, revise the premium list for the coming fair. Friends of the enterprise, having any suggestions to make in regard to the list should hand them in at once.

Many other matters, of minor interest were discussed, and the Board adjourned, after a three hours session.

* * *

Newville Items.

[Last Week.]

—The schools are still progressing and we believe rendering good satisfaction so far.

—The singing school had to close on account of the church being occupied by the protracted meeting.

—The new firm of Munn & Miller is in running order, and we hope they may succeed in doing a thriving business.

—Byron Woodcox, we learn, is convalescing and is in a fair way to recover, which will be glad news to all his friends and neighbors.

—The Masons of Newville had a lecture at the Disciple Church, and an oyster supper at the Hall on last Friday evening, which was well attended and proved a success.

—Hurrah, for the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash. For once our Representatives have carried out the wishes of their constituents by electing the Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the Senate.

—Joseph Steel, one of DeKalb's old pioneers, died at Hicksville Ohio last week. He removed from Newville to Hicksville three or four years ago, where he resided at the time of his death.

ALPHA.

* * *

Spencerville Items.

[Last Week.]

—Ed. Horn, of Michigan, is visiting his parents near town.

—The infant daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Silberg, was buried on Friday.

—The Rev. E. W. Erick has been quite ill for several days past, but is improving at present.

—Communion services were held at the Lutheran church last Sabbath, the Rev. Burns of Butler, officiating.

—Six persons were added to the Lutheran church, on Sunday last, as the result of the extra services just closed.

—Mr. B. Koontz has been very ill with bilious fever for some time past, but we are glad to learn of his convalescence.

—It is rumored that the Rev. Erick will resign the pastorate of the Lutheran church at this place, and remove to Lagrange. We will be sorry to loose the services of Rev Erick. He has made some very warm friends in this community, and his removal will be regretted by all.

* * *

Blackwood's Magazine for January has been republished by the The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.

The leading article, entitled "The Elector's Catechism," is a satirical squib upon the Liberal party, which will be amusing reading to those versed in English politics.

In "The Haven of Carmel" we find a description of the sea coast of Palestine, and speculations upon the possibility of developing the resources of the country under English administration.

"A Medium of Last Century" commences a little family narrative, in which an old negro witch or soothsayer is a conspicuous character. The scene is laid in Jamaica. The second part of "Contemporary Literature" introduces us to Journalists and Magazine writers, and takes the opportunity to give high praise to the leading Quarterlies.

Other articles are, a continuation of "John Caldigate," "The Novels of Alphonse Daudet," and "The Afghan War and its Authors." Price $4,00 per annum.

* * *

—In our issue of last week we failed to mention the improved appearance of the Ligonier Banner. Bro. Stoll not only knows how to publish a newspaper for the best interests of his patrons, but he is a ready and forcible writer. His long experience in the newspaper business has made him one of the best political writers in the state.

* * *

—An engineer having had some difficulty with the traindespatcher at Garrett this morning, got on his engine and brought the train to the Junction, where he jumped off the engine and said the d—m road might run its own train. The train was delayed about an hour, until another engineer could be brought from Garrett.

St. Joe Items.

—C. P. Houser, of Auburn, was in town Friday.

—We are sorry to hear that E. W. Erick of Spencerville is about to move to another field of labor.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt, Representative from DeKalb county, passed through our town enroute for home.

—Geo. Simonton who has been very sick with lung fever, is reported better with a fair prospect of speedy recovery.

—J. A. Barnum, of Waterloo, passed through the village on Thursday, on his way to Spencerville to attend the township Institute at the above place.

—A little son of Geo. Bleaks living at Orangeville, died suddenly on Thursday last. Bleeding at the nose is supposed to be the cause of the child's death.

—Mr. Wolf of Butler the boss fur buyer visited our place on Saturday evening and succeeded in capturing 22 pelts of that most highly perfumed animal, the brown eyed Skunk.

—A part (small part) of the people composing the Jenkins district in Concord township, concluded that Strong was using the rod rather too often, and called a school meeting for the purpose of dispensing with his services. The Tp. trustee after hearing all the evidence decided that Strong should use his strong arm all the more, and that he should go right along with the balance of the term. That's right, Vene, show your colors and then stick to them.

—We would like to give the name of the person who wanted to sell J. Reed some beef. Jim wanted the beef but did not want to pay more than the market price, which the person wanting to sell did not like to take, finally the proposal was made by the beef man that Jim should charge a little higher for his work (worker in polished wood) so that he could get his price for his beef. The same man we noticed a few evenings ago, trying to buy a 25 cent article for 20 cents. Don't be too close in your bargains, it don't pay.

* * *

Senator Saruinghausen of Allen county has a bill pending before the legislature to promote the science of medicine and surgery, and providing human subjects for anatomical and scientific dissection—any person dying in any prison or public asylum and remaining unclaimed for 24 hours after, or any vagrant found dead, or any person killed while committing a felony, or while attempting to escape from the officers of the law, having no husband or wife, father or mother, son or daughter, brother and sister.

* * *

Never Better.

Unquestionably, in purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder takes the lead of any other in the United States. Messrs. Steel & Price, manufacturers, believe that all articles used in food should be strictly pure and wholesome.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Another excitement at Waterloo. Patterson & Smith have received and are now offering for sale a large lot of choice dark prints at 4c. per yard. 2,000 yards of fine brown sheeting, 1 yard wide at 5c. 1000 yards double width dress cashmeres at 30c worth 50c. 2000 yards Knickerbocker dress goods 6 to 12½c. worth 15c. 500 yards table linen at 40c., best bargains ever offered. These are a few bargains of a recent cash purchase, and we defy anybody to beat them. Please give us a call before they are all gone.

6-3. PATTERSON & SMITH.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and Road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$5 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number six, [6] block number nineteen [19] in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Angola Items.

—Valentine day one week from Friday, boys.

—Miss Sadie Morse is visiting friends in Pittsburgh, Penn.

—The Lyceum was very well attended on Monday evening.

—There is a great deal of sickness reported in town and vicinity.

—The roads are getting in pretty good shape for some more snow.

—Court convened on Monday with 92 civil cases and several state cases.

—The Hook and Ladder company held a special meeting on Saturday evening.

—Mrs. L. A. Thompson who has been sick for some time is slowly recovering.

—Rev. Eleson, of Edon, Ohio, preached at the Disciple church on Sunday morning.

—Bascom Black, foreman of the Herald office, spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—Miss Stella Welch spent the Sabbath in Waterloo, the guest of Miss Carrie Cutter.

—The Disciple mite society met at the residence of Mr. Henwood, last Friday evening.

—Miss Carrie Cutter, of Waterloo, was in town last week, visiting the family of R. E. Salyer.

—Geo. W. Weamer and family, of Auburn, were in town over Sunday, the guests of Miss Belle Henwood.

—Miss Belle Henwood, who has been visiting friends in Toledo, O., for the past six months returned home last Friday.

—The county jail has one inmate. There is a good chance for it having two or three more by the time this term of court is over.

—The Union temperance meeting was held at the M. E. church on Sunday evening. The speakers were Rev. C. G. Hudson and L. H. Stocker, Esq.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin will be produced at Concert Hall Wednesday and Thursday evening, by a traveling troup for the benefit of the Red Ribbon Club.

A REPORTER.

* * *

Newville Items.

—The protracted meeting is still in progress at the U. B. church.

—We are having a little excitement here at present over a suit for slander commenced by a Mrs. James Smith, in Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, and as she formerly resided in this place, the parties came here to take depositions, and as usual in all such scandal suits there are those that are ever ready to give aid and comfort to slanderers and thus encourage them; as Shakspeare said:

> "Who steals my purse steals trash;
> But he that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And makes me poor indeed."

—Sunday the 2nd of February is Candlemas day and has its name from the consecrated torches which are carried about in procession, in allusion to the records of Simon, "a light to enlighten the Gentiles," and was instituted by Pope Gelasius I, in 492, in commemoration of the pesentation of Christ in the temple, and of the purification of the Virgin Mary, and is celebrated by the Catholics as a feast day. But what gave rise to the superstitious notion of the Ground-hog making its appearance on that day and in case the sun shines so that it can see its shadow, return to its burrow again, and remain for six weeks longer, I am unable to tell, but it is like all such notions, still believed by the superstitious. According to this rule we are to have six weeks of cold weather yet, as Old Sol showed his smiling face here in the afternoon.

ALPHA.

Spencerville Items.

—Case has the rickets.

—The atmosphere in this vicinity is very pleasant.

—Mrs. E. W. Erick is very ill from inflamation of the lungs.

—Biddle's perfumery and the Fort Wayne lottery does the business.

—Father Snider is dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. Wise.

—Protracted meeting at the M. E. church, will commence on Thursday evening of the present week.

—Institute on last Friday and Saturday with a good attendance. It was the most interesting session ever held at this place.

—The Rev. E. W. Erick, having resigned the pastorate of the Lutheran church at this place, will move to Middlebury in a few weeks.

—The boys at Horn's school house thought to play a joke on a young man from town by hiding the thills of his sleigh, but they could not have pleased him better, it was a good excuse to enjoy good company until daylight.

* * *

Angola Items.

[Last Week.]

—The board of trade is in a thriving condition.

—The Lyceum was very poorly attended on Monday evening.

—James E. Rose, Esq., of Auburn, was in town on Monday.

—Business has been quite dull of late on the account of bad roads.

—Mrs. W. K. Sheffer has been on the sick list for the past few days.

—A greenback convention was held in the Court House on Saturday.

—Mrs. L. A. Thompson who has been sick for some time, is somewhat improving.

—C. C. Boyer, R. M. Lockhart and John Koons, of Waterloo, were in town on Monday.

—Dr. G. W. McConnel who has been in Indianapolis for the past three weeks returned on Tuesday.

—Dr. S. A. Wood, who is attending the Medical College at Fort Wayne, was in town last Wednesday.

—Miss Mary Dutter was greeted with a surprise by her many friends on last Saturday evening. A good time was had.

—Those patent-right-gate men are in this vicinity. Farmers and others beware of them, they are a set of deadbeats.

—A gentleman from Chicago delivered a course of lectures in the Concert Hall last week on Anti-Masonry. The hall was crowded to its utmost extent each evening.

A REPORTER.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

At the Great Clearance Sale of

BOOTS and SHOES!

AT THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

For the next 60 days to make room for our Spring Stock.

We will sell woman's shoes for	$1.00	former price	$1.25
" " " "	1.25	" "	1.50
" " " "	1.65	" "	2.00
" " Mens' Boots	1.50	" "	2.00
" " " "	2.00	" "	2.50
" " " "	2.50	" "	3.00

Rubber and all other goods in the same proportion. Now is your time to save money at the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, Auburn, Indiana

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—West's pills cure dyspepsia.

—Yesbera, the merchant tailor.

—Buy your drugs at McIntyre's.

—You float a little too much benzine, Mr. *.

—Plum and Moody have exchanged offices.

—The Eagle Mill is increasing in popularity.

—Billy Little puts up the best and cheapest boot in town.

—Dress goods in endless variety at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Water white, 150 degree coal oil at McIntyre's drug store.

—Things look somewhat owlish at the little store on the corner.

—Mr. S. U. Tarney is visiting relatives in Ashland county, Ohio.

—Mr. Henry Ford has been making improvements on his property.

—Topsy, the girl that never was born, at Ensley's Hall next Friday night.

—At this writing (Wednesday afternoon) Mrs. Isaac Hague is dangerously ill.

—To hen-pecked husbands what a feast. This month, all women talk the least.

—In earlier times the greater part of this month was dedicated to the Saxton god, THAW.

—Up to this time there has been but thirty new cases filed for the next term of court.

—Reserved seat tickets for the Uncle Tom's Cabin entertainment for sale at Hollister's.

—Circuit Court commences on the 24th of this month—two weeks from next Monday.

—Our merchant tailor G. H. Yesbera is having an excellent trade, for this season of the year.

—Witness the allegorical vision of the "Beautiful Gates Ajar" at Ensley's Hall Friday evening.

—Good alpaccas for 18 cents per yard, and all other dress goods in proportion, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Items that reached this office too late for last week, appear in to-day's issue, with some corrections.

—A party of young folks were entertained at the residence of Mr. J. W. Shaffer last Thursday night.

—Now is the time to purchase a nice suit. Yesbera is making bottom prices to get ready for the spring trade.

—The oyster supper for the benefit of the Good Templars last Tuesday evening, was not well patronized.

—Wm. Sheffer has removed his harness shop to the rooms in Hebel's block formerly occupied by Dr. Roskopf.

—Mr. D. D. Moody now has his law office in the Court House in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Guy Plum.

—Mrs. Slater, of Fort Wayne, spent several days in the city this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman.

—Mr. Guy Plum, has removed his office to the room over the First National Bank, formerly occupied by Mr. D. D. Moody.

—Ladies cloaks at bankrupt prices to close out the stock. Call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. and examine goods and prices.

—The two Miss Shaffers, of Warsaw, who have been visiting in and about the city, returned to the above place last Saturday.

—Mr. J. H. Gugerli has purchased an American Sewing machine of G. H. Yesbera, for use in his tailor shop. The American ahead.

—The new Uncle Tom's Cabin, at Ensley's Hall, Friday evening, with a full cast of characters. Buy reserved seat tickets at Hollister's.

—Mr. S. T. Galloway and family have returned from Ashland county, Ohio, where they have spent several weeks with friends and relatives.

—Who will pay $49 for a sewing machine, when you can go to G. H. Yesbera and buy The American—the best in the market for 25 and $30.

—The timely discovery of a small blaze in the rear of Yesbera's tailor shop saved the town from a destructive conflagation last Saturday.

Choice dark prints 4c. per yard at Patterson's, Waterloo. 6-2w.

—The banquet of the Bar Association held at the Swineford House on last Friday evening has not been reported. We are unable to give the particulars.

—The farmers are praying for snow enough to cover the wheat and save it from being frozen out in the spring. Present prospects indicate a bountiful crop.

—It is rumored that the Neoteric Club will give a "sheet and pillow-case" dance two weeks from to-night. For our part we would take another kind of a case.

—The Auburn schools under the supervision of Prof. Seiler, aided by his able corps of teachers are of more than average excellence, and an honor to DeKalb Co.

—The Boot Up-Side Down with the usual enterprise, is out with another price list. Examine it in another column, and see if you don't think "there's millions in it."

—Invitations are out for the crystal wedding of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Powell on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, 1879, at their residence in Garrett.

—The large stock of winter clothing at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. is being closed out at cost to make room for the spring stock. Now is the time for bargains.

—A stable belonging to Mr. Kreigle, located near the ashery, was burned last Sabbath morning. The building contained some hay and feed, all of which was lost.

—We learn that Capt. R. A. Franks, formerly an attorney of Butler, was killed by the cars between Edgerton and Bryan last Saturday. We cannot give the particulars.

—Mr. Daniel Lintz has the thanks of the employes of the COURIER office for a half bushel of as nice apples as ever grew in DeKalb county. They were too large to last long.

—A younger brother of Mr. Frank A. Hoff, our wide-awake groceryman, arrived from Germany last Saturday evening. Frank says his brother wasn't "bound to be a soldier."

—For sound logic, (?) great reason(?) and ability (?) and an abundance of misrepresented quotations, we refer our readers to an article in last week's Republican, headed "The Card Player." Comment unnecessary.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

—"Vill you make myself happy mit your company this evenin'," was the inquiry at the Good Templars lodge the other night, and the answer came "nixy." It was a Clear case and the youth went home with a heavy heart.

—Misses Jennie and Dora Collins, daughters of Hon. Jas. S. Collins, of Columbia City, spent last Sabbath with the family of the editor. The ladies were on their way home from Toledo, where they had been visiting for several weeks.

—We noticed the Dayton agent in town yesterday gathering up odd jobs of printing that should be done at the home offices. We desire to remind our business men that we duplicate Dayton prices, and furnish a better quality of paper.

—Messrs. Schaab, Beugnot & Co. paid out for timber and employes wages at the factory of C. Beugnot & Co. the handsome sum of $3,000.00 for the month of January. Such are the benefits of manufacturing establishments conducted by wide-awake man.

—Money to loan on improved farms. Time, five years—loan can be paid at any time—interest 9 per cent., payable at the end of the year; no advance interest. Will loan in sums of $300 and upwards. Reasonable commissions. For full particulars call on John L. Davis, Auburn, Ind. 5-4w.

—We learn that the people in the vicinity of Sugar's school house employed C. C. Boyer, of Waterloo, to deliver a course of phrenological lectures, also his lecture on Lewis Abbot, last week. All agree that Mr. Boyer is thoroughly acquainted with the subject and makes it both entertaining and profitable.

—Total number of children between 6 and 21 years of age in the state of Indiana 699,153. The number in DeKalb county is 6,903. The amount of Tuition Fund distributed to the several counties by the state at the January apportionment is $874,534,40, including the $7,500 for the use of the state Normal school as allowed by law.

—One of the greatest monopolies known to the traveling public of America, is the Pullman Palace Car Company. It has now in use in this country and Europe about 800 cars, at an average value of $14,000 each, which makes an aggregate value of $11,200,000, while the capital stock is only $6,000,000. The first Pullman car was built about twenty years ago, and was used on the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

—South Bend Herald.—"Mr. James Leach brought the largest load of wheat to this market, last week, ever hauled to South Bend by one span of horses. It lacked but ten pounds of measuring 135 bushels and weighed 8090 pounds—a little over four tons. It was brought to the mill on a pair of bob sleds. The man who has a span of draught horses that can beat this will just report to this office for a premium.

—We again urge the importance of the location of manufacturing establishments of all kinds in Auburn. Let no opportunity pass to encourage enterprise in that direction. We hope to see the time when Auburn will be known far and wide as a manufacturing town, and in order to accomplish that, it is only necessary that our enterprising citizens lend a helping hand in the start.

—Mr. Orrin Z. Hubble, the gentlemanly and scholarly editor of the Butler Record, surrendered his position in a well written valedictory last week. During the five months which Mr. H. has had charge of the editorial department of the Record, it has been a faithful, yet honorable advocate of the principles of the party it represents, for which it is now being rewarded by a liberal patronage from the representatives of its party at the county seat. May the Record prosper financially.

THE GALLOWS.

A Double Hanging at Indianapolis.

The execution by hanging of William E. Merrick and John Achey took place at Indianapolis at 12:20 o'clock on Wednesday of last week.

At 12:29 o'clock the physicians pronounced both men dead.

Achey claimed that his crime was not premeditated, and closed by saying; "The people want a hanging, and I am ready for it."

Merrick asserted his innocence to the last.

Both men displayed wonderful coolness, and stepped to their places on the trap without assistance and with no hesitation or tremor visible. The arrangements of the Sheriff were perfect, and carried out without the slightest deviation or accident.

The necks of both men were broken.

ACHEY'S CRIME.

The crime which John Achey committed was less fiendish than that of William Merrick. George Leggett a well-known gambler of Indianapolis, and a partner by the name of Brown, engaged in a gambling operation with Achey in which the latter was fleeced out of a large sum of money which had been left to him by his mother, who died a short time previously. The loss preyed upon Achey's mind, and he determined upon taking a terrible revenge. On the afternoon of July 16, 1878, he saw Leggett standing in a saloon on North Illinois street. Without uttering a word, he drew a revolver, and aiming at Leggett, fired twice in quick succession. One of the balls struck him below the breast bone, and caused his death in twenty minutes. He was tried and condemed to suffer death on the gallows. Great efforts were made to secure a reprieve, and up to the last moment his friends hoped for success.

MERRICK'S CRIME.

Sept. 22, 1878, two farmers accidentally discovered on the banks of Eagle Creek, two miles west of Indianapolis, a human hand between the interstices of a small log-heap. Upon removing the logs, the farmers were horrified in finding two partially decomposed bodies—one of a woman and the other of a new-born infant. The rustics fled and the police of Indianapolis were notified. For a long time, in spite of their utmost endeavors, the mystery remained unsolved. Finally it leaked out that the wife of William Merrick, who was quite well-known as the proprietor of a livery-stable, had been missing for some time. The clue was taken up, and Merrick was arrested. His early history was investigated, and it was found that he had, in his early youth, murdered his rival to the hand of a girl he then loved. The evidence of his guilt accumulated fast and at his trial the whole story of his damnable guilt was revealed.

A CARRIAGE RIDE.

On the day of her disappearance, Mrs Julia Merrick said to one of her neighbors: "My husband has been kind to-day, and has invited me to a carriage ride; do I look nice?" At early dusk they drove away the wife felling very happy. Later in the evening they stopped before a saloon on Indiana avenue, and Mr. Merrick called for a glass of wine for his wife. The saloon-keeper saw him pour into the glass out of a paper marked with a skull and cross-bones a white powder, mixing it with the wine. Merrick returned the empty glass, paid for a glass of whisky for himself, and drove off. They went into the country, and several teamsters whom they met observed that the lady was in great distress. A farmer living upon La Fayette 'pike heard noises in front of his residence, and upon going out found a woman lying on the ground in great distress. It was Mrs. Merrick. Her husband told the farmer that she was drunk, and asked his assistance to lift her into the carriage.

POISONED WITH STRYCHNINE.

It appears that she was poisoned with strychnine, and that during her convulsions a babe was born. Both died. With their bodies in the carriage, the fiend returned to the city and tried to dispose of them to the medical colleges but without success. He drove about the city, stopping frequently at saloons and drinking freely. Finally, he hit upon the plan of concealment under the log heap on the banks of Eagle Creek. When the case was given to the jury they remained out only thirty minutes, when they returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed his punishment at death. The case was carried to the Supreme Court which affirmed the decision of the lower court.

Good Wagons at Low Prices.

I now have my spoke lathes in working order, and I am prepared to receive 100,000 oak sticks for spokes. In sales of manufactured hubs and spokes, I find it to my advantage to take first-class wagons as part pay, which I will sell at what they cost me, ($50.00 EACH) and warrant them; or, I will take hub blocks, spoke timber, hickory axle timber or plank in exchange for wagons. Four to six days labor will get you a splendid new wagon. Please call and examine my stock.

D. D. SNYDER.

—There is not in England, just at present, what one would be justified in calling a famine, but the poor workingmen of England are suffering so intensely from want of food, fuel and clothing that a famine would not hurt them very much if it came.

Church Music.

Communicated.

Why in the name of decency don't our church choirs learn a little bit of the science of singing? It (the singing) is frequently the most enjoyable part of the church service, and attracts to the church that class who of all should attend, more than anything else. For a person who loves music (and who does not?) to sit and hear poor singing, loud, discordant sounds and screeches and screams, drives that person from that church, and if he be a stranger in our town drives him to the conclusion, that that church, its members and the whole town are a set of Yahoos, without a particle of taste, culture or refinement.

I attended a church recently and had I not heard the minister read the hymn, and knew it myself so that I could repeat it, I would not have known what the choir was singing any more than if it had been a Chinese hymn. There was one who supposed himself the leader, because he always started on the lead of the whole gang, that is he would not wait until the balance of his crowd had finished a word or sentence, before he would strike in and go it. He tried hard to make a noise, not music, and wanted all present to know he had a voice that could be heard, and the others acted pretty much the same way, each wanted their particular noise heard over every one else. Now sound and noise and racket, are not music and never will be. Music is the assimulation of sounds. In what I heard there at that time, there was no more assimulation or blending of the sounds than there are in the yells of half a dozen Thomas cats on the back fence. I know I speak somewhat disrespectfully of those good youngsters, but if they make some people miserable, disgust others, and make themselves the laughing stock of others, they had better know it. I doubt from that performance, for that is just what it was, if they know what time and accent in music is. And when the whole congregation joined in singing a hymn, these blessed performers for fear their voices would not be heard, would not sing at all. To show how they sang, or at least how it sounded to me, they performed on an old familiar hymn as follows:

> "Jeaus scan make ka dy-ying bed-ah,
> Feel sof tas down ni pillows sare,
> While lon nis breas ti lay my 'ead,
> Dan breathe my life font sweet ile thare."

Now if I recollect correctly "are" should not be pronounced as "air," nor "there" as if spelled as "their" or "thare." In kindness and not in ridicule do I make these criticisms, but wholly for the good name of our churches, our town and our choirs, hoping it may prove profitable to some.

X.

Our Kansas Letter.

GIRARD, KAN., Jan. 26, 1879.

MR. EDITOR.—Seeing that you have no correspondent from this place, and thinking that the people of your vicinity would like to hear from this part of the world, I herewith send a few items. Thus far this has been the coldest winter ever known in this section. A heavy sleet fell on the 12th of December to the depth of two inches. It turned cold at once and continued so for several weeks, and, in the meantime, several snows falling—one four inches deep. Kansas has been favored with a few weeks of fine sleighing which furnished abundant amusement for those that could secure rigs. (You that live in your northern homes, and see plenty of snow every year must remember that in "Sunny Kansas," sleighing is quite a novelty.) Such a variety of rigs was never seen before, for several weeks a new industry prevailed in the way of furnishing jump-ups. Some are made of hickory sapplings some of pine planks, some iron runners—almost anything that has sliding qualities. And the tops; some have buggy tops, some wagon beds and some have tops improvised, some have bells, regular sleigh bells, some cow-bells and some no bells at all. But now the snow is all gone and there is every indication of a speedy break up. The farmers have fair prospect of a good crop of wheat the coming harvest. Everything is cheap here, and although times are hard everything is in a flourishing condition, and the people seem to be contented and happy. Crawford Co., is one of the finest counties in southern Kansas. It contains six railroad towns, a large number of fine churches and school houses and some of the best prairie land in the Union. I must stop right here for fear of occupying too much of your space. The COURIER is a welcome visitor, as it brings us news of our old home and many friends.

M.

—We are in receipt of the catalogue of the loan exhibition now in progress in Fort Wayne, under the auspices of the Ladies of Trinity Church. The exhibition consists of a rare collection of works of Art and curiosities belonging to the people of Fort Wayne and vicinity. Such displays are becoming very popular in the cities, and to some extent take the place of church fairs and festivals. A great variety of curiosities and relics numbering between eight and nine hundred are now on exhibition, and will be for several weeks. An article which attracts the attention of the ladies particularly is a $4,000.00 dress. When our citizens visit Fort Wayne within the next few weeks, they will not regret the price of admission if they go to 49 West Berry street and spend their leisure time. Admission 25 cents.

A New Enterprise.

Mr. Walter S. Bowen, general agent for Bowen's Grain and Grass-seed Cleaner and Separator, is now exhibiting a sample of those famous machines in the room formerly occupied by J. R. Lanning, where he will take pleasure in showing its advantages to those interested in the manufacture or use of a machine that will assist the farmers in improving the quality of grains and seeds for seeding purposes, by separating the largest and best developed kernals. Besides producing two grades of grain, the machine at the same time removes all foreign substances, separates and cleans whatever grass seed there may be among the grain, and furnishes both grain and grass seed ready for market. We understand that the manufacturers of this machine would entertain a proposition for the location of a factory at this point, owing to the abundance of suitable timber and extra shipping facilities.

The subject is worthy of an investigation by our citizens. No opportunity should be allowed to pass to induce parties to locate here and give employment to mechanics and laborers, which would assist in building up the town and in making a home market for our produce. An institution of this kind would not require much capital, and would give employment to a large number of hands.

We have before us The British Quarterly Review for January, republished by the Leonard Scott publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York. We give a short sketch of the contents:

"Daniel Manin." Manin was the leader of the struggle for Venetian independence in the year 1848; and we have in this brief biography his portrait as a revolutionist, a statesman, and a dictator.

"What is Science?" This question is answered by defining science as the summation and colligation of all the knowledges pertaining to a given subject matter. Under this category stand the physical sciences, metaphysics, logic and religion itself.

"Religious Equality and Theories of Comprehension." A condensed statement of the Broad Church Theory, and of the arguments by which that theory is maintained.

"Arnold on Secondary Education." Dissents from Mr. Arnold's views on this subject as expressed in the November number of the Fortnightly Review.

"Restorations." Describes the work which has been going on in English mediæval buildings.

"The Viceroy and the Amir," Contemporary Literature.

Price $4.00 per annum.

—List of marriages licenses issued by the Clerk of the court during the month of January, 1879: David Worman and Manza Beard, Mathias E. Shoudel and Mary May, Andrew W. Boyd and Hannah C. Livergood, James M. Norford, Jr., and Lizzie L. Lewis, Jacob H. Eckert and Bell Webster, Israel Ringler and Louisa Dean, Wm. H. McCullough and Mary Webster, John Barrett and Elizabeth Hartle, Levi S. Stoner and Fanny Husselman, Valentine Moughler and Emma Steckley, Isaac Squires and Francis Frederick, Wm. H. Reed and Luella C. Bruner, Wesly A. Logan and Rebecca Raling, Almon Crooks and Addie M. Palmerton, Joseph W. Reede and Harriet Grats.

Sale of Durham Cattle.

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the late residence of Samuel H. Smith, deceased, in Fairfield township, three miles north of Corunna, on Friday, February, 21st, 1879, twenty-five head of THOROUGHBRED and FULL-BRED DURHAM cattle, and a lot of valuable personal property.

TERMS: Seven months credit.

5-3w F. E. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, January, 29 1879, and each bearing date January 29th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To A. T. Koopman, of Terre Haute, for Improvement in Lighting Attachments for Alarm Clocks.

To F. B. Hunt, of Richmond, for Improvement in Sulky Plows.

To F. Kitten, of Ferdinand, for Improvement in Straw Carriers for Thrashing Machines.

To E. L. Keys, of Muncie, for Improvement in Washing Machine.

To N. T. Reny, of Brookville, for Improvement in Wheel Cultivators.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

—The Auburn COURIER has been materially improved, and is in every way a first-class county paper. We do not like that border, however, as it is too gingerbready.—Kendalville Standard.

There was a time when Bro. Meyers was not an admirer of patent sides, but he finally surrendered to public opinion and adopted the much abused child. The readers of the Standard need not be surprised to see a "gingerbready" border on that paper before long. Bro. Meyers will endeavor to please his subscribers rather than gratify his own taste, when there is dollars and cents at stake.

DIED:—At the residence of her uncle Mr. Geo. McMillin, Corunna, Ind., on February 2, 1879, at 7 o'clock P. M., Miss Annie I. Loveland.

Miss Loveland was a victim to that dreadful disease consumption, with which she has suffered for over a year. At the time of her death she was stopping temporarily with her uncle, where she was under medical treatment. The deceased was a young lady of more than ordinary intelligence, kind and affectionate, and much beloved by her many friends throughout DeKalb Co. Her brother, J. C. Loveland, (of the Garrett Headlight,) and all the bereaved, have our sympathies.

> "A flower that does with opening morn arise
> And, flourishing the day, at evening dies."

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

Vanilla, Lemon and all extracts used in flavoring ice-cream, jellies, cakes, &c., are acknowledged by the best housekeepers in the land to be the finest flavors made. Strange that persons will use worthless extracts when such natural flavors as Dr. Price's are to be had.

Sugar, Sugar.

Great reduction in price of sugars at the Ft. Wayne Fruit House. Crushed, powdered and granulated only 9c. per pound. Coffee A sugar 8½ per pound. Extra C sugar 7½c. per pound. Good yellow sugar 6c. per pound.

—Our correspondents must have their items in this office on Tuesday to insure insertion, if not in by that time other matter is prepared and put in type.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

A Free Ride to Ft. Wayne and return.

We, the undersigned, "LEADERS OF THE CLOTHING TRADE" for Northern Indiana, desirous of showing our appreciation of the patronage of customers living distant from Fort Wayne, have at last perfected arrangements with all railroads centering here, by which we can offer you the means of a free ride to Fort Wayne and return as follows:

You purchase a round trip ticket, it costs say $1.00, your purchases in Clothing, &c., amount say to $20.00. The discount on which at 5 per cent. pays your fare and often more. We retail goods as low as any city in the State, the price being alike to all. Our stock's the largest in the West. This railroad discount allowed only upon presentation of ticket.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE HUNTER'S BRIDE.

BY LUCIUS C. WEST.

Bell Gretchen fair, Bell Gretchen rare,
And she a miner's daughter,
With winsome ways and guileless air,
Spurned lovers all that sought her;
Cooked well her father's meager fare,
And treasured all he taught her.

Her inborn tact, devoid of art,
Though reared in crude rusticity,
Had given to her that matchless grace,
So charming in simplicity,
Of mind, and heart, and form, and face,
Which truth and worth doth e'er impart.

Once o'er a mountain's wooded slope,
In search of flowers [illegible]
This wild rose strayed, till, bending low,
The heavens all radiant like her face,
To kiss the earth at [illegible]
Proclaimed too great her rambling scope.

When shadows spanned the everglade,
As lower sank the setting sun,
Grew pale each ermine-tinted check,
Grew pale and corpse-like as a nun,
And, like a chess-piece brought to check,
She halted 'neath a fir tree's shade.

"Sweet bird, sweet bird," she weeping said,
With hands pressed 'gainst her panting breast,
As, 'neath the tree, her liquid eyes
She raised toward a songster's nest,
Suspended 'neath the ermine skies
Which tinged earth's mantle green with red.

Oh, change your song, my pretty bird,
And sing to me, sweet—where's my home?
You're up so high, pray look and see
Beyond you mountain's glistening dome."
Clear notes like water dropping free
Was all the sound Bell Gretchen heard.

Soon wearied sank she to the ground,
Where slumber robbed all chance for fear;
And, when earth donned her morning dress,
Upon the scene there did appear
And gaze upon her loveliness
A hunter bold with gun and hound.

Wild flowers nodding, bending low,
In wanton winds her form caressed;
No signs of life were seen save this—
The startled heaving of her breast.
He, stooping, gently snatched a kiss,
And murmured, "She will never know—"

Know what, John Stark?" she blushing said,
Up springing like a startled deer.
"How dare you take by stealth from me,
When in my sight you'd have a fear?
'Tis theft, bold sir, and I decree
Just retribution on your head."

"I'll stand a suit—and offer this
As offset to your charge, fair Bell:
Since I'm a thief by subtle art,
And you will cease not to rebel,
In innocence you've stole my heart—
Hence owe at least another kiss.

"Now, since you've lost your way, my sweet,
And I came here your steps to guide,
Pray let me lead you through all life—
Ah, Bell! why turn? why pout? why chide?
Why press your heart to quell its strife?
Come, fill my heart, 'tis meet, 'tis meet.

"No rich reward can ever reap
The doubting, never-trusting heart!
Come, be my mate, and I here swear
My truth to thee. Ah, sweet! why start?
Fair womanhood's charmed grace you'll wear—
Ah, sweet! my sweet! why do you weep?

"Your father's willing, and the points
Of rites and forms you oft have raised
Need have no weight. See, pure and free,
You crystal stream. No scoffs are raised
Because beyond it weds the sea,
And consummates what God appoints.

"Ah, Bell! dear Bell! you yield, you bow
Your head in maiden shame. Why weep?
With me kneel on this flower-decked mound.
Now mark: 'As soweth we we reap.'
Swear loyalty and love profound,
And God will bless our wedding vow."

He raised those charms with willing arms,
Ah, wildwood's fairest daughter!
And bore her, with new sweet alarms,
Across the gurgling water,
And vowed to shield her from all harms,
As 'neath his roof he brought her.

For years, out there, this happy pair,
By "Rocky Peak," near "Crumbs' Fort,"
Have lived: of children reared their share;
Drank deep of bliss and comfort.
"Life lived again." I've heard him swear,
"He'd do the same if he swung for 't."

THE LATE GREAT FRENCH DUEL.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for February.]

As soon as I heard of the late fiery outbreak between M. Gambetta and M. Fourtou in the French Assembly, I know that trouble must follow. I knew it because a long personal friendship with M. Gambetta had revealed to me the desperate and implacable nature of the man. Vast as are his physical proportions, I knew that the thirst for revenge would penetrate to the remotest frontiers of his person.

I did not wait for him to call on me, but went at once to him. As I expected, I found the brave fellow steeped in a profound French calm. I say French calm, because French calmness and English calmness have points of difference. He was moving swiftly back and forth among the debris of his furniture, now and then staving chance fragments of it across the room with his foot; grinding a constant grist of curses through his set teeth; and halting every little while to deposit another handful of his hair on the pile which he had been building of it on the table.

He threw his arms around my neck, bent me over his stomach to his breast, kissed me on both cheeks, hugged me four or five times, and then placed me in his own arm-chair. As soon as I had got well again we began business at once.

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said, "Of course." I said I must be allowed to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my country, in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that dueling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman.

First, we drew up my principal's will. I insisted upon this, and stuck to my point. I said I had never heard of a man in his right mind going out to fight a duel without first making a will. He said he had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When he had finished the will he wished to proceed to a choice of his "last words." He wanted to know how the following words, as a dying exclamation, struck me:

"I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progress, and the universal brotherhood of man!"

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech for a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honor. We wrangled over a good many ante-mortem outbursts, but I finally got him to cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum-book, purposing to get it by heart:

"I die that France may live."

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words—what you wanted was thrill.

The next thing in order was the choice of weapons. My principal said he was not feeling well, and would leave that and the other details of the proposed meeting to me. Therefore I wrote the following note and carried it to M. Fourtou's friend:

Sir: M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourtou's challenge, and authorizes me to propose Plessis-Piquet as the place of meeting; to-morrow morning at daybreak as the time; and axes as the weapons. I am, sir, with great respect,
MARK TWAIN.

M. Fourtou's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turned to me, and said, with a suggestion of severity in his tone:

"Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?"

"Well, for instance, what *would* it be?"

"Bloodshed!"

"That's about the size of it," I said. "Now, if it is a fair question, what was your side proposing to shed?"

I had him there. He saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. He said he had spoken jestingly. Then he added that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

I walked the floor, turning the thing over in my mind, and finally it occurred to me that Gatling guns at fifteen paces would be a likely way to get a verdict on the field of honor. So I framed this idea into a proposition.

But it was not accepted. The code was in the way again. I proposed rifles; then, double-barreled shot-guns; then, Colt's navy revolvers. These being all rejected, I reflected a while, and sarcastically suggested brick-bats at three-quarters of a mile. I always hate to fool away a humorous thing on a person who has no perception of humor; and it filled me with bitterness when this man went soberly away to submit the last proposition to his principal.

He came back presently, and said his principal was charmed with the idea of brick-bats at three-quarters of a mile, but must decline on account of the danger to disinterested parties passing between. Then I said:

"Well, I am at the end of my string, now. Perhaps *you* would be good enough to suggest a weapon? Perhaps you have even had one in your mind all the time?"

His countenance brightened, and he said with alacrity:

"Oh, without doubt, Monsieur!"

So he fell to hunting in his pockets—pocket after pocket, and he had plenty of them—muttering all the while, "Now, what could I have done with them?"

At last he was successful. He fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single-barreled and silver mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watch-chain, and returned the other. My companion in crime now unrolled a postage-stamp containing several cartridges, and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weaker and confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He said sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said:

"Sixty-five yards with these instruments? Pop-guns would be deadlier at fifty. Consider, my friend, you and I are banded together to destroy life, not to make it eternal."

But with all my persuasion, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and said with a sigh:

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my old lion-heart and tell my humiliating story. When I entered, M. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair on the altar. He sprung toward me, exclaiming:

"You have made the fatal arrangements—I see it in your eye!"

"I have."

His face paled a trifle, and he leaned upon the table for support. He breathed thick and heavily for a moment or two, so tumultuous were his feelings; then he hoarsely whispered:

"The weapon! the weapon! Quick! What is the weapon?"

"This!" and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to, he said, mournfully:

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet, and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man, and has seldom been surpassed by statues. Then he said, in his deep, bass tones:

"Behold, I am calm, I am ready; reveal to me the distance."

"Thirty-five yards."

I could not lift him up, of course; but I rolled him over and poured water down his back. He presently came to, and said:

"Thirty-five yards—without a rest? But why ask? Since murder was that man's intention, why should he palter at small details? But mark you one thing: In my fall the world shall see how the chivalry of France meets death."

After a long silence he asked:

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him, as an offset to my bulk? But no matter; I would not stoop to make a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself he is welcome to the advantage, which no honorable man would take."

He now sank into a sort of stupor of reflection, which lasted some minutes; after which he broke silence with:

"The hour—what is the hour fixed for the collision?"

"Dawn, to-morrow."

He seemed greatly surprised, and immediately said.

"Insanity! I never heard of such a thing. Nobody is abroad at such an hour."

"That is the reason I named it. Do you mean to say you want an audience?"

"It is no time to bandy words. I am astonished that M. Fourtou should ever have agreed to so strange an innovation. Go at once and require a later hour."

I ran down stairs, threw open the front door, and almost plunged into the arms of M. Fourtou's second. He said:

"I have the honor to say that my principal strenuously objects to the hour chosen, and begs that you will consent to change it to half-past 9."

"Any courtesy, sir, which it is in our power to extend is at the service of your excellent principal. We agree to the proposed change of time."

"I beg you to accept the thanks of my client." Then he turned to a person behind him, and said, "You hear, M. Noir, the hour is altered to half-past 9." Whereupon M. Noir bowed, expressed his thanks, and went away. My accomplice continued:

"If agreeable to you, your chief surgeons and ours shall proceed to the field in the same carriage, as is customary."

"It is entirely agreeable to me, and I am obliged to you for mentioning the surgeons, for I am afraid I should not have thought of them. How many shall I want? I suppose two or three will be enough?"

"Two is the customary number for each party. I refer to 'chief' surgeons; but, considering the exalted positions occupied by our clients, it will be well and decorous that each of us appoint several consulting surgeons, from among the highest in the profession. These will come in their own private carriages. Have you engaged a hearse?"

"Bless my stupidity, I never thought of it! I will attend to it right away. I must seem very ignorant to you; but you must try to overlook that, because I have never had any experience of such a swell duel as this before. I have had a good deal to do with duels on the Pacific coast, but I see now that they were crude affairs. A hearse—sho! we used to leave the elected lying around loose and let anybody cord them up and cart them off that wanted to. Have you anything further to suggest?"

"Nothing, except that the head undertakers shall ride together, as is usual. The subordinates and mutes will go on foot, as is also usual. I will see you at 3 o'clock in the morning, and we will then arrange the order of the procession. I have the honor to bid you a good day."

I returned to my client, who said: "Very well; at what hour is the engagement to begin?"

"Half-past 9."

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the fact to the newspapers?"

"*Sir!* If after our long and intimate friendship you can for a moment deem me capable of so base a treachery—"

"Tut, tut! What words are these, my dear friend? Have I wounded you? Ah, forgive me; I am overloading you with labor. Therefore go on with the other details, and drop this one from your list. The bloody-minded Fourtou will be sure to attend to it. Or I myself—yes, to make certain, I will drop a note to my journalistic friend, M. Noir—"

"Oh, come to think, you may save yourself the trouble; that other second has informed M. Noir."

"H'm! I might have known it. It is just like that Fourtou, who always wants to make a display."

At half-past 9 in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis-Piquet in the following order: First came our carriage—nobody in it but M. Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fourtou and his second; then a carriage containing two poet-orators who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations projecting from their breast pockets; then a carriage containing the head surgeons and their cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting surgeons; then a hack containing the Coroner; then the two hearses; then a carriage containing the head undertakers; then a train of assistants and mutes on foot; and after these came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp-followers, police, and citizens generally. It was a noble turnout, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather.

There was no conversation. I spoke several times to my principal, but I judge that he was not aware of it, for he always referred to his note-book, and muttered absently, "I die that France may live!"

Arrived in the field, my fellow-second and I paced off thirty-five yards, and then drew lots for choice of position. This latter was but an ornamental ceremony, for all choices were alike in such weather. These preliminaries being ended, I went to my principal and asked him if he was ready. He spread himself out to his full width, and said, in a stern voice, "Ready! Let the batteries be charged."

The loading was done in the presence of duly-constituted witnesses. We considered it best to perform this delicate service with the assistance of the lantern, on account of the state of the weather. We now placed our men.

At this point the police noticed that the public had massed themselves together on the right and left of the field; they therefore begged a delay, while they should put these poor people in a place of safety. The request was granted.

The police having ordered the two multitudes to take positions behind the duelists, we were once more ready. The weather growing still more opaque, it was agreed between myself and the other second that, before giving the fatal signal, we should each deliver a loud whoop to enable the combatants to ascertain each other's whereabouts.

I now returned to my principal, and was distressed to observe that he had lost a good deal of his spirit. I tried my best to hearten him. I said, "indeed, sir, things are not so bad as they seem. Considering the character of the weapons, the limited number of shots allowed, and generous distance, the impenetrable distance of fog, and the added fact that one of the combatants is one-eyed and the other cross-eyed and near-sighted, it seems to me that this conflict need not necessarily be fatal. There are chances that both of you may survive. Therefore, cheer up; do not be down-hearted."

This speech had so good an effect that my principal immediately stretched forth his hand and said, "I am myself again; give me the weapon."

I laid it, all lonely and forlorn, in the center of the vast solitude of his palm. He gazed at it and shuddered. And still mournfully contemplating it, he murmured, in a broken voice:

"Alas, it is not death I dread, but mutilation."

I heartened him once more, and with such success that he presently said, "Let the tragedy begin. Stand at my back; do not desert me in this solemn hour, my friend."

I gave him my promise. I now assisted him to point his pistol toward the spot where I judged his adversary to be standing, and cautioned him to listen well, and further guide himself by my fellow-second's whoop. Then I propped myself against M. Gambetta's back, and raised a rousing "whoop-ee!" This was answered from out the far distances of the fog, and I immediately shouted:

"One—two—three—*fire!*"

Two little sounds like *spit! spit!* broke upon my ear, and in the same instant I was crushed to the earth under a mountain of flesh. Buried as I was, I was still able to catch a faint accent from above, to this effect:

"I die for—for—perdition take it, what is it I die for?—oh, yes—France! I die that France may live!"

The surgeons swarmed around with their probes in their hands, and applied their microscopes to the whole area of M. Gambetta's person, with the happy result of finding nothing in the nature of a wound. Then a scene ensued which was in every way gratifying and inspiriting.

The two gladiators fell upon each other's necks, with floods of proud and happy tears; that other second embraced me; the surgeons, the orators, the undertakers, the police, everybody embraced, everybody congratulated, everybody cried, and the whole atmosphere was filled with praise and with joy unspeakable.

It seemed to me then that I would rather be the hero of a French duel than a crowned and sceptered monarch.

When the commotion had somewhat subsided, the body of surgeons held a consultation, and after a good deal of debate decided that, with proper care and nursing, there was reason to believe that I would survive my injuries. My internal hurts were deemed the most serious, since it was apparent that a broken rib had penetrated my left lung, and that many of my organs had been pressed out so far to one side or the other from where they belonged that it was doubtful if they would ever learn to perform their functions in such remote and unaccustomed localities. They then set my left arm in two places, pulled my right hip into its socket again, and re-elevated my nose. I was an object of great interest, and even admiration; and many sincere and warm-hearted persons had themselves introduced to me, and said they were proud to know the only man who had been hurt in a French duel for forty years.

I was placed in an ambulance at the very head of the procession; and thus with gratifying eclat I was marched into Paris, he most conspicuous figure in that great spectacle, and deposited at the hospital.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon me. However, few escape that distinction.

Such is the true version of the most memorable private conflict of the age. My recovery is still doubtful, but there are hopes. I am able to dictate, but there is no knowing when I shall be able to write.

I have no complaints to make against any one. I acted for myself, and I can stand the consequences. Without boasting, I think I may say I am not afraid to stand before a modern French duelist, but I will never consent to stand behind one again.

MARK TWAIN.

Bloody Record of Breathitt County.

The information from Breathitt county is of a startling nature. The dark deeds that have been perpetrated in that unhappy county are only just coming to light. The riot, bloody and fatal as it was, which attracted the attention of the country to Jackson is but a light affair compared with the bloody tragedies and villainous murders that have been committed among the hills of that wild country. Timidly the information is given to the officers of the law, and guilty secrets that have been kept for years are told in whispered accents. Not only have these noble mountaineers fought and killed each other, but they have waylaid, robbed and murdered travelers whose journey led them through the treacherous hills. Maj. Kinney, the prosecutor appointed by the State, learns of men who, having lodged at certain cabins at night, disappeared the next day, and were never heard of again. Their friends knew not where to inquire for them. Dead men, buried in Breathitt, tell no tales. The place is so cut off from the rest of civilization, or rather from civilization, that it is a safe retreat for fugitives of every kind. I heard recently of a young lawyer, who, having been indicted by the United States Court, went to Breathitt, where he lived for three years as safe from pursuit as if he were in Africa. Bad men could find not a safer place in which to perpetrate deeds of wickedness. It is estimated, from facts that have recently been put in the possession of the law officers, that 19 murders were committed in Breathitt during the war, and 26 since the war and up to the present time, making a total of 45; while the men who have been badly wounded, either in open fight or at the hands of the assassin, number 30. Horrible as this record is, not one man has been punished for any of these crimes. Living in such impunity, it is no wonder that they defied the law as too weak to cope with them.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE *Times of India* says that 3,000 orphans, the result of the famine in Mysore, have been handed over to the orphanages in the province.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The Produce and Live-Stock Showing of the Past Year.

There has been a decided increase in the exportation of American produce and live stock during the past year. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has returns to the 31st of October, in full, and a circular containing the information will be published in a few days.

The following is a comparative statement of the value of agricultural implements exported from this country during the first ten months of 1878 and the corresponding months of 1877:

	1878.	1877.
Horse powers	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Mowers and reapers	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other agricultural implements	1,662,834	[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the value of live stock exported:

	1878.	1877.
Hogs	$ 397,582	$ 219,730
Horned cattle	6,704,733	2,128,444
Horses	364,151	418,365
Mules	326,610	469,634
Sheep	497,273	328,361

The following is similar statement in regard to breadstuffs:

	1878.	1877.
Barley	$ 1,170,434	$ 1,054,041
Bread and biscuit	612,759	548,761
Indian corn	40,145,854	36,108,090
Oats	1,869,356	410,901
Rye	2,989,745	1,640,767
Wheat	102,896,189	51,015,090
Wheat flour	22,373,187	16,897,788
Prepared breadstuffs	1,760,391	585,899

It will be seen by the above tables that there is scarcely an article of merchandise the amount of which exported has not largely increased during the past year, and in some of the great articles of export the increase is enormous. It will be seen that the shipments of wheat have more than doubled, which is also the case with rye, and the prepared breadstuffs (which includes farina and other articles of food manufactured) have increased more than three times; the exportation of oats has increased nearly five times, while other breadstuffs show large gains.

The large increase in the shipments of horned cattle will also be noticed, while the shipments of horses have doubled.

On the other hand the shipments of gold and silver, both in bullion and coin, have largely decreased, as will be shown by the following table:

	1878.	1877.
Gold bullion	$ 198,880	$ 258,807
Gold coin	6,083,647	14,017,754
Silver bullion	8,807,667	11,276,494
Trade dollars	1,803,538	8,636,440
Other silver coin	172,660	409,707

Large increase is also seen in other articles of merchandise; the shipments of beer in bottles in 1877 were valued at $70,483, while those for 1878 were $112,439. The exports of unmanufactured cotton increased 30 per cent., while the exports of manufactured cotton were equal in all items to the previous year. The shipments of leather increased about 25 per cent., and those of oils show a similar increase. The amount of lard oil exported in 1877 was $376,477, while that in 1878 was $1,074,459. The export of bacon increased 25 per cent., and the same may be said of fish.

About Horse-Cars.

John Stevenson, who built the first street-car in 1831, has lived to see nearly 400 street railways built in the United States, and sent his first foreign shipment to Batavia, Java, in 1858. The attempt to introduce street-cars in London caused a riot, in which the rails were torn up; but now American cars are running at London, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Hull, and Birkenhead, in England; at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, in Scotland; and at Swansea, in Wales. In the British possessions, also, they have been established at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Johns and Halifax, in the Dominion; at the Cape of Good Hope, the only place in Africa; at Christ Church, Wellington, and Dunedin in New Zealand; at Bombay, the only place in India; at Kingston, in Jamaica; at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gamberton, in South Australia, and are soon to be built at Melbourne, Sidney, Tasmania and Hobartstown, in New South Wales. The French protective policy has shut American street-cars out of all that republic's cities but Calais; but they are running, and popular, at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Stockholm, Christiana, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam and Brussels, on the Continent. Like the British flag, the sun never sets on American street-cars, which are also running in Havana, and at the principal cities of Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, Venezuela, Guayaquil in Ecuador, San Jose in Costa Rica, and are to be substituted for omnibuses at Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

Starvation in England.

Meanwhile the most dreadful scenes are witnessed in our own immediate neighborhood. Our newspapers have teemed with instances of intense hunger and destitution, one only of which I will give, as a sample of the rest. A butcher missed a large bunch of "lights" from which the heart and liver had been detached, and which he had seen hanging outside his window a moment before. Going to the door he observed a scarecrow of a fellow making off with it. He quickly followed him unobserved, and, picking up a policeman as he went along, they went into the man's house, only to find him and his wife and children tearing asunder and ravenously devouring the "raw material" that had just been stolen! To the credit of our common humanity it ought to be recorded that, instead of giving the man into custody, the butcher gave him a couple of shillings, and the policeman was only too glad to wink at this evident but very excusable "miscarriage of justice."—*Manchester Cor. New York Post.*

AMERICAN cars are already running on several British tramways, also in Hull, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, Aberdeen, Lisbon, Berlin, Hamburg, Brussels, Amsterdam, Christiana, Stockholm, Vienna, St. Petersburg, in nearly all the South American cities, the West Indies, and in Adelaide and Wellington. An order is in negotiation for the Cape of Good Hope.

IN a London theater you pay 12 cents for a programme.

THE GOLD THAT WEARS.

We parted one eve at the garden gate
When the dew was on the heather,
And I promised my love to come back to
Ere the pleasant autumn weather—
That we twain might wed
When the leaves were red,
And live and love together.

She cut me a tress from her nut-brown
And I kissed her lips of cherry,
And gave her a ring of the old-time go
With a stone like a mountain berry—
As clear and blue
As her eyes were true—
Sweet eyes, so bright and merry!

"The wealth of my love is all I have
To give you," she said in turning;
"The gold that wears—like the radian
In yonder blue vault burning!"
And I took the trust,
As a lover must,
Whose soul for love is yearning.

Fate kept us apart for many years,
And the blue sea rolled between us,
Though I kissed each day the nut-brown!
And I made fresh vows to Venus—
Till I sought my bride,
And fate defied,
That failed from love to wean us.

I found my love at the garden gate
When the dew was on the heather,
And we twain were wed at the little
In the pleasant autumn weather;
And the gold that wears
Now soothes my cares,
As we live and love together.

PITH AND POINT.

THE miner works in vein.

A FOUR-IN-HAND is worth two in the bush.

A DENTIST ought to make a good actor. He draws well.

A GERMAN dentist has invented paper teeth. 'Tischew paper, probably.

HE who takes too much whisky straight will find what whisky's trait is.

SECURED seats—Those which are firmly screwed to the floor of the auditorium.

EXERCISE that has no fun nor profit in it iz about az hard to take az a dose of castor oil.—*Josh Billings.*

THERE is no use saying kind words to a red-headed woman, for "Kind words can never dye," you know.

AN unpoetical Yankee has described ladies' lips as "The glowing gateways of beans, pork, saur-kraut and potatoes."

THE difference between boarding-house milk and a water-bucket is very slight. One is a pale blue and the other a blue pail.

IT is no wonder the ivy clings so tightly to the rocky wall. It probably makes holes to climb by. It has ten drills, you remember.

THE philosopher has not yet been able to answer the grave question, "Is life worth living for?" All undertakers insist that it is worth dying for.

A BANKRUPT was condoled with, the other day, for his embarrassment. "Oh! I'm not embarrassid at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

MARY JANE (reading from newspaper)—"What's the meaning of 'nauseous,' Thomas?" Thomas—"Lor'! Mary, what's the use o' arsting me? I ain't a chemist."

THE young men at the Academy who go out between acts probably go out for an opera glass.—*Herald P. I.* Wrong, Mr. P. I; they probably go out for their rye glass.

AN old lady recently directed the attention of her husband to a pair of twins, remarking, as she did so, "How much these children do look alike, especially the one this way."

"YES," said a young lady, who was possessed of a fine voice, "I am often asked to appear in public, but—" "But what?" observed a friend. "Well," she replied, "I should never be able to sustain my part. I am so easily decomposed."

"AREN'T you rather too old to ride for half price?" said a ticket clerk to the elder of two boys. "Well," remarked the youth, "I am under 14, and this boy with me is under 6. That don't make 20, and you will take two boys under 10 for half each." And he took them.

A RAPID and emphatic recital of the following simple narrative is an infallible cure for lisping: Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs' fobs. "This is," says Nobbs, "the worst of Hobbs' jobs;" and Snobbs sobs.

THE family physician was congratulating the lady of the house on the good health of her 6-year-old son, who, she said, had not had an ache or a pain for year. The youth spoke to his father afterward, saying, "Ma is mistaken about that; I had a hard pain this summer, after she whipped me."—*Rome Sentinel.*

SEVERAL ladies were sitting together on the balcony of the Clifton Hotel, Niagara, one night last summer, when the moon, although full, was somewhat hidden by clouds. A natty little fellow came toward the group and said, softly, "Pussie, darling!" whereupon all the young ladies jumped up and came toward him eagerly. He selected one and walked away with her. The other brides sat down, and told their respective Romeos afterward that it was "too ridiculous for anything," and that they "never were so embarrassed in the whole course of their lives."

A MODERN ROMEO.

He was swinging on the gate—
She had cautioned him to wait,
And he waited.
Hours flitted, came she not;
Fled his patience, and he got
Aggravated.
"I will give her a surprise—"
This he muttered—and he flies
To her winder,
And he warbled, "I am here;
Come and comfort me, my dear,
My Belinder."
Then he scooted, taking not
All the components of what
Robed his body;
And the cur that sot and chewed
Wink-ed shy, as if he "knowed"
It was shoddy.

DURING a dense fog a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog; can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

A VACUUM automatic brake lately tested in England will stop in 300 yards a train running at sixty miles an hour.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Lady on Skates.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Mark where she flies in flashing rings
  The throng of gazers through,
While every sinuous motion brings
  An added grace to view.
What crescent curves, what airy spires
  What arabesques of speed!
Her fairy feet form, light and fleet,
  As sweeps she in the lead!

Her snowy ermined cloak afloat
  Is wanton with the wind,
A jewel clasps her pearly throat,
  Her tresses blow behind;
The rose of beauty crowns her brow,
  [illegible]
As [illegible] on satin cheek
  The roguish dimples dance.

An Iris from the halls of [illegible],
  A breath of music blown
From elfin revels, earthward borne,
  To keep the world in tone.
She flies the flag of utter joy,
  And pins her laughing faith
On aught of youth, or ruth, or truth,
  Her happy bosom saith.

Now to and fro she softly swings,
  Lost in the cloud of curls,
And now with sudden joy she springs
  In meteoric whirls.
Around and round, and off again,
  She storms from place to place,
Till once again across the plain
  She floats in easy grace.

Crown her for love, ye jealous fates!
  With fairest flowers that bloom;
And as she rules the rink on skates,
  So may she rule her home.
Soft be her lines of life as those
  Her gliding footsteps trace—
Bright be her future as the rose
  That mantles on her face!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

Nicotine in Her Smack.

I wonder how any woman who has ever kissed a clean man can go through the pretense even of kissing a tobacco chewer. Did you ever see one suffer the penalty? This is how she does it. There is a preliminary shudder, and then she sets her teeth hard, holds her breath, makes a little pigeon dip at the foul lips of the grinning beast, and then pale with horror, flies to the kitchen, where if you follow her, you will find her disinfecting with soap and water. Many of the blessed little hypocrites pretend that they like the smell of a cigar, but even hypocrisy is powerless to force from a woman the confession of a fondness for hanging like the bee on the flower of a tobacco-worm's lips.—*Mrs. Garrison.*

An Afghan Beauty.

The blue black hair is plastered down stiff with gums in various forms on the head, and from the roots behind is plaited into numerous long tails, hanging over the shoulders and back. The outer margin of the ears all round is pierced and decorated with rows of small silver rings, larger ones hanging from the lobes. The neck and breast are tattoed and dotted over with little figures of stars and flowers. The lustrious black of the eyes is further enhanced by loading the lids with *soorma*, or black antimony. The cheeks are rouged and picked out with little round moles of gold and silver tinsel, fixed on with gum. A loose yellow, blue or red jacket of muslin or silk, hanging below the waist, and *paijamas* or wide trousers of silk or other colored material, form the indoor costume. On going out, leggings of cotton cloth, gartered at the knee, walking shoes of red or yellow leather, and the indispensable *bookaposh*, are added. A lady of the Kuzzibash tribe is sometimes distinguished with the addition of a black horse-hair veil, and it is also considered *chic* to wear a vinaigrette filled with ottar of roses or other scent on the forehead.

A Happy Woman.

What spectacle more pleasing does the world afford than a happy woman, contented in her sphere, ready at all times to benefit her little world by her exertions, and transforming her briars and thorns of life into roses of Paradise by the magic of her touch? There are those who are thus happy because they cannot help it; no misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful glow around them, as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They have the secret of contentment, whose value is above the philosopher's stone, for without seeking the baser exchange of gold, which may buy some sort of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy. What their condition is makes no difference. They may be rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the wicked world; but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly beautiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with a lustre that kings and queens covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are the highest types of humanity, and we cannot say how much we owe to them for the progress of the race.

Mock Marriages.

Young men and women and who are at all sagacious will do well not to allow themselves to be drawn into that mild form of buffoonery called a mock marriage. We do not mean by this a ceremony in which one or the other of the two contracting parties is deceived as to its legality, but one in which a desire to momentarily entertain friends is the ruling motive. It is so easy to get married legally, and there are so many persons who possess all the legal requirements needed to declare a union valid, that the make-believe bride and groom can never be certain that they may not be in some way compromised by their perfectly innocent actions. Of course, there would be no difficulty in proving, if such evidence was necessary, an absence at the time being of all intention to consider the act a binding one; but then who wants to be summoned into court to explain the bearings of some seemingly harmless frolic? or have one's peace of mind disturbed by all manner of social forebodings? A case in point occurred a few days since in a neighboring city. There was a church wedding, as large and fashionable as could be desired, but at the entrance—and only one door of the church was allowed to be open—was stationed a detective for the purpose of preventing the entrance of a certain undesired individual, while near the officiating clergyman was posted a lawyer armed with all the legal documents needed to show, if any one raised the question, that there was no good reason why the marriage should be stayed. The cause for all this preparation was due to the inconsiderateness of the young lady, who had a year or two before been married in sport to some one other than her present husband by a man who turned out to be a judge or justice of the peace, or some other authority, and in consequence of this her life had been made miserable by the assertions of the temporary bridegroom that he would not permit her to be married to any one else. As it turned out, no attempt at interference was made, and the precautions taken were, therefore, needless; but that they were even thought to be be necessary indicates an amount of uneasiness which no one could care to lightly assume, and hence the very obvious moral is that the best way to avoid entanglements of this kind is to refuse to participate in any of these mock ceremonies.—*N. Y. Times.*

For Brides Only.

The materials for bridal robes this season are remarkably elegant. Extremists in fashion select brocades—satin brocade for brides over twenty years of age, and silk brocade for younger brides—though plain satin, by conventional consent—the one material always in vogue for bridal robes—is clamored for by some; while plain gros grain silk has its votaries, and India mull. Swiss mull and French organdy muslin dresses are sent out for youthful rustic brides, who do not feel willing to afford the expense of a dress more costly.

The silks, satins, and gauzes which are shown for bridal robes, are in several distinct tints of white, and several distinct shades of these tints. In cream white, for instance, there is the dark, rich, yellowish shade of the Alderney cream, twenty-four hours old; and, according to the age of the cream, paler shades, till the faintest "off color" is visible. In pearl white we are shown a tint that almost approaches the smoke pearl in shade; another, that has a suspicion of rose in tint; another, with the faintest suspicion of lilac—this being quite perceptible on the wrong side of plain satin or satin brocade; and from these scarcely perceptible hints of color in the silk fabrics displayed, there are fainter and fainter shades, till the existence of a colored ray is distinguishable only when laid beside a piece of snow-white silk. Cream white of the medium shade is that in the most decided favor for the bridal robe; and of the whites is that which is regarded as the most becoming or the least trying to the complexion.—*Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.*

The Marvelous Stockings Now Worn by the Ladies in England.

In view of the belief that short dresses will ultimately be worn, manufacturers have produced marvels in the shape of stockings. Indeed, many are quite works of art. But the embroidery on some of them is far more elaborate than beautiful, while others are just as tasteful and pretty. In fact, stockings now form a most important item in the toilet. The old design of a spear head is considered too simple looking for the present style: Hose of black silk or Lisle thread, embroidered with white or colored floss silk, are always in good taste. The newer kinds are embroidered up the front, and not at the ankles as before. Very small flowers, such as forget-me-nots, look far prettier for the instep and leg of a stocking than roses almost as big as sunflowers, which are not at all uncommon. Spun silk and cashmere silk hose can now be bought in every new and delicate shade, to match the costumes with which they are to be worn. Pale pink, blue, beige, and caroubier are the most popular colors.

Fashion, like history, constantly repeats itself, and, as regards the wearing of flesh-colored stockings, the author of Ella, written in 1819, says: "A fashion of pink-colored hose for ladies comes up at this juncture. Oh! the conceits which we varied upon red in all its prismatic differences. And the collateral topic of ankles. What an occasion for a truly chaste writer, like ourself, of touching that nice brink, and yet not tumbling over it." "I pronounced, says Charles Lamb, in reference to the stockings, "that modesty takes her final leave of mortals, was visible in her ascent to the heavens by the track of her glowing instep; but fashion is transient, and so is the mode which has favored us. The ankles of our fair friends in a few weeks began to reassume their pristine whiteness."

That is not the least likely in our time, 1879, for white stockings are rarely ever seen indoors, far less in the streets; and the fashion for wearing shoes which display so much of the stockings makes it almost certain that the taste for colored hose will be more enduring than what Charles Lamb calls "the transient mode for a few weeks."

Then what dainty shoes there are. Almost extravagant, and quite indescribable in their elegance. They are made in every possible color, with gold or silver heels, and embroidered in all styles with gold and silver thread, or beads and pearls; likewise trimmed with rushes of lace, silk, and what-not.

The instep is held in place by embroidered bands or gold and silver clasps, or by ornamental knots of bright ribbons, made up in imitation of gay birds; lizards, butterflies, and flowers are used to decorate the toes.

Cardinal silk stockings look extremely well worn under a pair of black velvet or satin slippers trimmed with white lace, and clasped with buckles to imitate diamonds.

To the long gloves now worn on dress occasions fashion has added two more buttons, making the almost incredible number of twenty-six, and when hanging in the window in length they look far more like stockings than gloves. Sleeves to evening dresses, therefore, are none worth mentioning, and these gloves certainly cover one part of the arm, though it is at the wrong extremity.

Caps continue to be worn. Many have the crowns made of the same material as the dress, and are trimmed with gold or silver lace, and ornamented with gold coins, balls, pearl heads, or marabout feathers fringed with gold, and some are composed of flowers alone.

The "Olivia" is the favorite model also for bonnets made of soft materials as well as caps. The latter are of Indian muslin and Breton lace. This head dress is copied in exact imitation of the one worn by Miss Helen Terry, in her clever representation of Dr. Primrose's eldest daughter, and is more becoming to most faces than the universal turban shape. The crown of the "Olivia" is loose and large, trimmed with two rows of rather wide lace, which is caught back by a knot of ribbons just above the centre of the forehead.—*Cardiff Mail.*

The Reason for Woman's Moods—Her Industry and Economy.

The St. Louis *Post* says: Moodiness in woman may almost always be traced to an over-taxed condition of the system, to too much care, and to too much continued monotony in daily pursuits. A wife and mother surrounded by family cares is acted and re-acted upon by the same sights, sounds and labors until the freshness and vivacity of the spirit become worn out. We are so constituted that our natures demand for their enjoyment of life, and for the vigorous exercise of our powers, change, variety and relaxation. For lack of these the interest in life diminishes; the mental horizon narrows, life becomes contracted and seems not worth the living. Then come various unhappy moods and take possession of the mind. To learn to control and banish unhealthy moods is one of the tasks that must be undertaken by every woman who would lead a happy and useful life. The first step is to recognize their existence and influence. Reason must be called to the aid to declare that feelings of despondency hopelessness, complaint and discouragement are but the result of a mood, and therefore can be resolutely held in check. If one can only bring one's self to make the frank acknowledgment mentally, "I feel mean, cross and ugly to-day," and then to restrain speech and action accordingly, the battle is half won. But vigorous action must be resorted to in order to dispel the mood, and for this nothing is so effective for woman as to leave home, even if but for an hour. Get away where other influences will act upon the mind and body. If despondency and a complaining mood are dominant, go to see some fellow creature who is in real distress; the remedy is almost a specific for such a mood. Above all things, moods need to be dealt with objectively, not subjectively. Don't go to introspection; don't think about yourself; don't set it down to a sinful heart, or to any irreligious cause. The cause of moods is a purely physical one, and must be reached through the physical nature. Change of occupation, of surroundings, of air and exercises are the remedies for moods.

The *Woman's Journal* says: When men have learned to appreciate woman's industry and economy—when they have learned to enumerate the amount of money saved by their wives and sisters, they will cease to talk about their expensive tastes and habits. The wife of the laboring man in this country, makes it possible for him to get a home of his own. The wife of the mechanic who, by her frugal habits and strict economy, enables her husband to keep his family of five or six on that which would not board and clothe two, if she did nothing else, deserves a better reward than being told she earns nothing and is supported by her husband. The woman who cooks, mends, makes clothing, washes, irons, sweeps and dusts, who does an untold amount of labor that would cost the husband hundreds of dollars annually, if others performed the work, should not be insulted by being told that she is wasting her husband's hard earnings, if she buys a good dress occasionally. The farmer's wife who milks, churns and keeps the family in groceries, and, as is frequently the case, clothes herself and daughters with her butter money, should at least be permitted to call one dime her own, and not to be told she belongs to the class of non-producers. The educated woman, who says to her husband, "I can earn at painting, teaching, music, or writing, more than will pay a girl for doing all our work, and I wish to do it," should not be compelled to cook, bake and wash, because the law, which she had no voice in making, says she owes her husband service; neither should she, if she adorns her house with flowers, paintings and statuary, be told she is bankrupting the nation.

Revenge in Italy.

Two Englishmen, wandering in a boat in the suburbs of Venice, saw an object in the water surrounded by birds. They found it to be a man, yet alive. His arms and legs were broken and tied, and in order that he might not sink, a large demijohn of glass was attached to each shoulder, which sustained the head and neck above water. He could not speak, his tongue hung from his mouth. His eyes had been pecked out by the birds. The murderers were Luigi Parmaschetti, a farmer and his two brothers. Parmaschetti had a handsome and irreproachable wife and a daughter of 8 years. Tetaldo, the murdered man, was employed by him and well treated; but becoming enamored of Mme. Parmaschetti, he annoyed her to such a degree that her husband beat him and drove him from his house. Several days after Parmaschetti started at midnight, with a load of garden produce, for Venice. His wife was soon awakened by steps in her room. Her door was locked, but Tetaldo had entered by the window, and he stood before her, knife in hand. He threatened death if she called for help, but she defended herself bravely. In the meantime her daughter, unperceived by Tetaldo, had crept under the bed, and was a witness to the scene. Mme. Parmaschetti ran round a table, and several times escaped from Tetaldo's grasp. But he stabbed her, and she fell in a dying condition. Day begin to dawn, and Tetaldo fled. The child then alarmed the neighbors, who, on reaching the house, found the woman dead, with 32 wounds upon her body. On the return of Parmaschetti, himself and brothers sought Tetaldo, and found him. Parmaschetti plunged a pitchfork three times into his breast and held him pinned while his brothers broke his arms and legs with an iron bar. Parmaschetti intended then to burn him, but a brother proposed that he should be floated upon the Adriatic, that the birds and fishes might eat him alive. This was done. The three brothers were condemned to 10 years of imprisonment with hard labor, but a petition to the king was extensively signed in Venice, asking for their complete pardon.

PROCTOR tells us that the world is contracting. We do not believe it. It is now further from our back door to the corner grocery than it used to be from the old red schoolhouse to Mary Lyon's father's house on Pumpkin Hill.—*Danbury News.*

A STILL-BORN RAILROAD.

A Long Train of Cars Rotting in the Asiatic Wilderness.

A correspondent of the London *News* writing from Peshawur, Afghan, says:

On the road from Jhelum for some distance towards Rawil Pinde there is visible a melancholy memorial of the dark ages. Alongside the Grand Trunk road there still remains a section of the still-born, impossible, and preposterous narrow-gauge line which formed the so-called continuation of the railway system beyond Lahore. The broad gauge, or rather the normal gauge, has been completed as far as Jhelum, and there railway communication stops; but this ghastly limb of the dead distance beyond Jhelum, a monument of folly, of good money literally thrown into the the gutter, of insistance in blundering on the part of pertinacious imbecility. One passes well on to a mile of perfect rolling stock collected here to rot. In his "Narrative of a Besieged Resident," Mr. Labouchere tells an amusing anecdote illustrative of the attachment to routine of the Paris postman. The ordinary suburban distribution by mail carts had just been stopped when he strolled into the courtyard of the General Postoffice. Here stood the vehicles, ready for the usual service, but unhorsed and without mails. But in each cart, through force of custom, the complement of postman had taken their places, and there they sat, resignedly waiting for events. Of this story the spectacle of this spectre train vividly reminded me. What hindered me to dismount from the rattle trap of a dark gharrie, and take my place in the comparative luxury of this train? There was choice enough of accommodation in the hollow mocker. One vehicle bore the inscription "Family carriage," another pretended to be a "Traveling inspector's carriage." "Native females" were provided for. Camels laden with ammunition tramped on their twelve day's journey to Peshawur, past conspicuously labeled "Powder vans," in this melancholy ghost of a train. There was a long string of trucks which would have in two days cl ared away that Ossa on Pellon of miscellaneous stuff—stores, rents, gun cotton, shell boxes, heaven knows what, that cumbers the neighborhood of Jehelum terminus, and its huge bulk seems to jeer at the efforts to diminish it by the means available for sending it on. For very shame's sake, had I any responsibility in connection with this unutterable fiasco, I would hustle somewhere out of sight this array of impossible rolling stock; this flagrant witness to unparalleled perversity of folly. There are narrow gauge railways elsewhere whose rolling stock it would usefully supplement, and thus retrieve a trifle of the expenditure. But of even this poor modicum of compensation reckless fatuity has prevented the realization. The long array of costly vehicles is a compulsory fixture. When Cæsar crossed the Rubicon he burned his boats, but then his brilliant future gave a justification to the step. For these carriages, too, it is *nulla vestigia retrorsum*, for the reason that the line has been torn up behind it. Neither is there any onward, so that rot *in situ* is their inevitable fate. Meanwhile the broad gauge continuation, tardily substituted for the narrow gauge abortion, is slowly progressing between Jhelum and Rawil Pinde, and its completion to Pashawur or Kohat may be vaguely looked forward to in the course of the present century. It is unfortunate that at this latter point a break of gauge will probably occur, as the gauge obtaining on the Russian system differs from that in use anywhere else.

The Apaches.

The Apaches, who have given us so much trouble—though not near so much probably, as we have given them—still claim to number, with all their tribes, from 8,000 to 10,000. When the Spaniards, in their search for gold in the high lands of what is now New Mexico, first met these Indians they found them proud and independent, though harmless and even kindly. Wronged and outraged, the Apaches at last retaliated, and the Spaniards were never able to conquer them. To this day they hurl defiance at all government and civilization. They are the Bedouins of this continent, and are all mounted on small ponies capable of great endurance. Their chiefs can have any number of wives they want; but the Apache squaw found guilty of adultery is most atrociously tortured, and all women captured are infamously treated. These savages, fierce and untamed as they are, do not scalp their enemies. They are fond of smoking and of cards, and when idle have a strange, monotonous chant. In battle they keep their ponies in motion, and are themselves always changing position. They seem to be Monotheists, and Montezuma, or the spirit of God, blended in their mind with some sort of religious aspiration. They have a superstitious regard for the eagle and owl, and will not kill or eat the bear or the hog. Rattlesnakes they dread, imagining them to be evil spirits. They never cultivate the soil live principally by plunder, and are in the main ill-formed, emaciated, and miserable in appearance.

The Gallant Militia.

The Militia Convention has completed its work at New York, and voted to hold the next meeting at St. Louis, Sept. 30. It adopted a resolution that the militia should be divided into two classes, the active to constitute a national or State guard and the inactive an enrolled reserve; that every able-bodied male citizen in the various States between 18 and 45, except as exempted by law, should compose such militia; that the first class should be first called out when necessary, but that the second class should not go into service except during war, riot or insurrection; that each State should be entitled to receive aid for 700 uniformed commissioned officers and men for each Congressional representative. This draft of a law was also adopted: "That the President of the United States shall appoint a board of 7 officers—2 of the United States army and 5 from the active militia of the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Pacific States—for the purpose of selecting a suitable pattern of campaign dress and equipment for the active militia. The Chairman of the delegates reported the number of uniformed troops in the respective States, as follows: New York, 19,800; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohio, 8,000; Iowa, 5,500; Massachusetts, 4,400; South Carolina, 4,000; New Jersey, 3,300; North Carolina, 2,750; Connecticut, 2,500; Missouri, 2,300; Louisiana, 2,400; Michigan, 2,000; Rhode Island, 2,000; California, 2,000; Virginia, 1,200; Vermont, 750.

The Indian Question.

Mr. Frank Girard, the famous Indian scout, who has spent over thirty years among the wild tribes of the far West, was recently interviewed by a newspaper reporter in Chicago, whither he was called to testify before the Reno court of inquiry. Girard said the Government provides amply for the Indians, but they were swindled by agents on all sides. Under the present system there were abundant opportunities for fraud, and few of the agents neglected to avail themselves of the chances to enrich themselves at the expense of the redskins.

"What would you suggest as a remedy?" asked the writer.

"Well," he replied, "the Government is now carrying out part of a policy that I have been advocating for the last fifteen years. The Indians should be disarmed. They should be furnished with no means of carrying on warfare. So long as they are supplied with food there is no necessity for them to have arms. Another mistake is furnishing them blankets, clothes and paint. In place thereof they should be furnished with clothing of a civilized pattern. This would be the first step toward civilizing them. The Indian would have to leave off his blanket. His arms would be free. He would be at a loss what to do with his hands, and would soon find some useful employment for them. At present it takes both his hands to keep his blanket in position. The annuities should be stopped until he agrees to wear the garments of white men—he would mighty soon come round to wearing them."

A Remarkable Deposit of Salt.

Mr. Darus Carter, who has been on a visit to Lousiana, has brought to this office a specimen of rock salt of remarkable purity, procured in that state. The deposit is one that has been frequently alluded to in all the papers and was largely drawn upon for use in the southern confederacy during the civil war. The block shown at the *Sun* office and intended for presentation in the Maryland Academy of Sciences is of pure white crystals, with white exfoliations. The salt mine in question from which it was taken is on the island of Petit Anse, a tract of 2,000 acres, near the Gulf of Mexico, and rising out of a salt marsh to a height of 170 feet. The shallowness of the approach to the island requires the construction of a causeway to deep water before this remarkable salt mine, which has been opened into the pure salt rock to a depth of sixty feet, can be economically worked. The quantity of underlying salt is estimated as at least 15,000,000 tons. This is, however, but guess-work, but the quality of the salt is shown by analysis to be 99 66-100 of purity, the best Liverpool salt testing but about 98 per cent pure.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Endurance of a Horse.

The Hayneville *Examiner* states that a gentleman of North Lowndes came to this city some weeks ago. While here he bought a buggy and horse. On his way homeward, at Gunter's Hill, he got out of his buggy for some purpose, and the horse ran off with it. Darkness had set in, and the gentleman looked in vain for his missing property. He went home and gave notice of the escape, and was much troubled at the failure to recover the beast and vehicle. At last they were found in the woods of Pintlala swamp, near the place of escape. The buggy had become fixed among the trees in such manner that the horse could not draw it, and there the unfortunate beast had stood, without food or water, for ten days! Though emaciated and feeble, the horse was driven home without being taken from the buggy. We view this fact, which is vouched for on the best authority, as a contribution to the scientific knowledge and speculation of the day and hardly know of a parallel.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Startling a Drawing Room.

One of the most eminent pianists in London, having suffered much from the irrepressible conversation of drawing-room audiences, devised the other day a means of giving a little lesson to the town. He arranged with his violin, his violoncello, and the rest that the music should come to a sudden stop in the midst of the loudest passage of the piece, at a given signal from him. It was done.

The bawling and shouting voices were left in the twinkling of an eye, high and dry, as it were, upon a shore of silence. Joyous, clear, and distinct above them all rose a voice from the foremost seats, the voice of Lady—but no, tortures shall not drag her name from me! and these words were ringing upon the startled air, "we always fry ours in lard!"—*London World.*

A Wealthy Savage.

Olive, the Nebraska murderer, who took a leading part in burning two citizens to death, is perhaps the wealthiest man ever arrested in the United States for deliberate homicide. The Olives own over 70,000 head of cattle and vast tracts of land. Olive appears to have considered himself above the law, and tortured his victims to death with as much recklessness as he might have shown in destroying a wild-cat. He is spending money unstintedly with a view of evading justice, and the sheriff of Kearney county, where the crime was committed, is said to be entirely subservient to the murderer. There can be but little doubt as to the result of a fair and impartial trial.

A THOROUGHGOING infidel, who had no religious belief whatever, and was glad that he hadn't any, was recently stricken with paralysis at his house, a few miles west of Utica. When he recovered consciousness and powers of speech, his first request was that some one would read him a chapter of the bible.

BIRTHDAY NINES.

(For Frank, Harry and Mila, and for Little Children who have Lived just as many Years as They.)

How many birthdays now have you tried?
How many boys take a base-ball nine?
How many days does a wonder last?
How many muses throve in the past?
How many tails has a navy "cat"?
How many lives the foe of the rat?
How many syllables has this line?
How many lines has this poem fine?
What can the answer be but ——?

Catherine Hearn, St. Nicholas.

PERSONAL.

MISS GABRIELLE GREELEY intends to enter a convent.

BEN HILL and Alexander Stephens are bitter enemies.

IF Robert Burns were alive now he would be in his 120th year.

A SALEM child's grandmother's grandmother is still living.

YOUNG Bennett has just bought $30,000 worth of horses from Lord Roseberry.

THE late duchess of Argyle left $250,000 to be distributed among the poor of London.

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, ex-collector of the port of New York, is six feet high, and weighs over 200 pounds.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS is the best whist-player now in congress, and he wrote the article on the game in Johnson's encyclopædia.

CALVIN T. FILLMORE, a brother of the late president of the United States, has just died at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the age of sixty-nine.

AN eastern schooner has among its crew two daughters of its captain, and it is said they do their work on deck as handy as able-bodied men. Nothing is said by the chronicler of their efficiency aloft.

THERE is now living in the province of Ontario, Canada, a Catholic priest named Father John McDonald, who is ninety-seven years of age and has been more than seventy years in the priesthood.

HIRAM O. ALDEN, of Belfast, Me., one of the victims of the National Hotel poisoning at President Buchanan's inauguration, 21 years ago, has never been well since, and is now confined to his bed nearly all the time.

MISS LEE, the eldest daughter of the late confederate general, is said to be an energetic traveler. She was not long ago entertained by Lord and Lady Napier, at Gibraltar, and a few weeks before was within the Russian lines in Turkey.

MR. CASSIUS M. CLAY has just given the Kentucky Historical society the oil portraits of Alexander II. of Russia and his wife, painted by Winterhalter. He has also presented to the society more than 300 rare and valuable objects, including many desirable autograph letters.

DR. CARVER, the marksman, gave an exhibition of his skill in a New Haven theatre recently, and after perforating a trade dollar with a rifle ball, he tossed the coin out into the audience, accidentally hitting a young man on the head and making a wound which bled freely.

MRS. McDONALD sat up in bed in Portland, Oregon, when she heard a burglar trying to get in, took a revolver from under her pillow and fired seven shots at the window through which she saw a man's face. Her aim was excellent, for the seven balls went through a single pane of glass, but the thief took his head away in time to escape injury.

THE Misses Thornton have not heretofore taken part in Washington gayeties because English etiquette required that young ladies shall be presented to the queen before they enter general society. During their recent visit in England the Misses Thornton went through this ceremony, and are, therefore, now at liberty to accept social attentions in America.

THE empress Eugenie is described as leading the quietest and most monotonous of lives at Chiselhurst. She prays, she drives, she embroiders, sometimes she plays whist in the evening; one day is almost exactly like another. Her food is simple, and she talks little at table, but always looks pleasant and interested. She is still handsome, her beautiful golden hair shining royally above her plain black dress.

WHEN Sierra Nevada stock began to go up, Mr. Mackey, the Bonanza King, made an investment for the benefit of General Sheridan's twin babies, meaning to surprise them with the gift of a fortune. For a while it kept on mounting, and the unconscious little ones were in a fair way to become millionaires, but, alas! the fatal tumble came and the fortune of the twins faded into air—into thin air.

HIRAM Y. REESE, who died recently in Franklin county, Pa., aged nearly 92 years, was the father of twenty-five sons, twenty of whom are yet living, the eldest being 66 and the youngest 24 years old. His first wife had six sons, his second eleven, and his third eight, and six of the children were twins. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and had nine sons in the Union army during the late war, three of whom were killed in battle and a fourth was drowned during Gen. Bank's Red river expedition.

THE last proof of Franklin's utilitarian disposition is found in that clause in his will which refers to his interment. He desired to be buried by the side of his wife, and ordered that both graves be covered by a slab of marble, six feet long by four in breadth, with no ornament except a light moulding along the edge, and with the following inscription:

BENJAMIN, } FRANKLIN.
DEBORAH }

This request was literally executed, and the spot is one of the most interesting places in Philadelphia.

A SUSCEPTIBLE young gentleman, who was engaged to a beautiful lass in Montreal, offered to give her all the money he had saved, amounting to several hundred dollars, and it was deposited in a bank in her name. Not long afterward he fell in love with another girl and was anxious to have the money refunded. The first sweetheart was willing to cancel the engagement, but regarded the bank account as a matter of of business, and refused to refund the money.

THERE is neither doctor nor bar-room in Irwin county, Ga., and Gib. Gray died there the other day over one hundred years old.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 12½ cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 9c, Coffee C 8c, Yellow 6½c, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 10 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., strictly shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12½c. per can. Select Frying 20c and 30c per can. Cove Oysters 5 cents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week. B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1878. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Ag't's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1 y.

Wanted to Cure one Case of
CATARRH.
in each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's.)
Address, F. K. BOWER & CO. Gen. Ag't's. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excels all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable Fits any horse.

Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk. Saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Sick Headache
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS!

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Stage Drolleries.

Charlotte and Susan Cushman once attempted to play Romeo and Juliet at Trenton. Scenery and properties were conspicuous by their absce; and the only way they could devise for the balcony scene was to stretch an old fashioned patchwork quilt in front of Juliet one end being held by the manager, and the other by a little negro employed at the hotel. All went well until Juliet called Romeo back to ask,

"And what o'clock to-morrow
Shall I send for thee?"

Before "fair Montague" could reply, a black head popped out from the side, and its proprietor ejaculated: "Miss Cushing, my pell's ringin', and I am obliged to let my side of the house drop;" and drop it he did, and there was an end to the balcony scene.

The sisters were perhaps not quite so dumfounded as Madame Miolhan-Carvalho when playing in Lucia di Lammermoor at Marseilles. The cantatrice had ordered a restaurant keeper to send her a basin of hot soup at nine o'clock. The hour came, and with it a girl carring the star's refreshment. The girl made at once for the stage, and arrived at the wings as madame was sing in the finale to the first act; and the next moment Ravenswood and Lucia were astonished by a soup tureen being set down on the mossy bank in front of the fountain, the cover lifted, and the intruder addressing them, as she plunged a spoon in the bowl, with, "Begging your pardon, Sir, for interrupting you and the lady, but here's the soup!"

On the first night of A Crown for Love, Anne Boylen had no sooner uttered the words, "Now is the crown fixed firmly on my head," than the regal diadem set auditors and actress laughing by tumbling to the ground—an accident not so annoying to the individual most concerned as the gallery commentary upon a Dunedin Cassio's lamentation: "Oh that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!" coming in the shape of, "all right, old man; drinkaway; you're safe. Equally trying to the actor's serenity was the more friendly immitation from another "god," who, seeing Macbeth cover his face with his robe and shudder convulsively after crying, "Unreal mockery, hence! to Banquo's ghost, let him know the horrible shadow had departed by shouting, "It's all right now, governor; he's gone."

Actors, like other men, are apt to plume themselves upon finding favor with the ladies, and like other men sometimes achieve embarrassing conquests. Christian Brandes in his strolling days was cast to play Leander in a primitive sort of drama in which the dialogue was left pretty much to the discretion of the players. It was settled that Hero was not to be too easily won, but to refrain from admitting her love for Leander until he had plied her hard with passionate speeches. Unluckily the Hero of the occasion was in reality desperately smitten, and scarcely gave Leander time to protest his love before exclaiming: "I can not resist you, Leander; accept my heart and hand." Brandes was nonplussed; the fine speeches he had prepared were unsuited to the situation. While he hesitated, the enraged manager whispered Hero, "In the fiend's name improvise a few words and retire!" Whereupon the poor girl turned to the audience, and said, "In the fiend's name, I improvise a few words and retire!" and tripping gayly off the stage to the shouts and amusement of the audience; who, after all, had less reason to laugh than those who heard the Western Romeo announce "But soft! What light from yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet has a son!" What his Juliet thought of the new reading is not recorded.

Dumaine, as a pirate in Le Fleau des Mers, was wont to excite the wonder of the spectators by extinguishing a candle with a pistol-shot. The trick was done by placing the light on a table near a small round hole in the "cloth" behind it, through which the prompter blew out the candle as Dumaine discharged the pistol. Actuated by jealousy or a love of mischief, a fellow-actor one night covered the hole with gold beater's skin, and when the pirate fired and the prompter blew, the candle flared away in triumph. Dumaine drew another pistol from his belt; but before he could pull the trigger the malicious joker had tor away the skin, and by blowing through the hole made the candle go out, apparently of its own accord, while Dumaine was mentally abusing the innocent prompter for his pet point not coming off as usual.

Readiness in unforeseen emergencies is of the gratest value to manager and actor alike. A word fails the memory at an important stage of the play or some accident occurs to mar or even put a stop to all further proceedings On such occasions fertility of resource is of the gratest moment, and has over and over again saved the credit of all concerned. In fact, the readiness of an actor or manager to turn an apparent disaster into a happy interlude is much on a par with the presence of mind that guides a skillful general to victory. This readiness was well displayed on the stage by Luguet when playing the bearer of an important dispatch, on the contents of which the plot of the drama turned. By mistake the property-man gave Luguet a blank sheet of paper, which he handed to the mimic king, who not having studied the words which ought to have been written on the dispatch, was in a quandary. He got out of it by hading the paper back to the mesenger, with the command: "Read it to me, Sirrah!" Luguet, however was equal to the occasion, and responded: "Alas, Sir, born of poor but honest parent, I have never learned to read."

* * *

A young man who was showing a young lady some parasols. This young man has a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the best points of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration, and holding it up so the best light would be had, said, "Now, there, isn't it lovely? Look at that silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel it—pass your hand over it. No foolishness about that parasol, is there?" he continued, as he handed it over to the lady "Isn't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady, stuffing her handkerchief into her mouth—"yes, that's my old one. I just laid it down

The young man was immediately seized with a severe attack of quickened conscience, and passed right off the subject of parasols to the weather.

* * *

"Satan died here," reads a Pittsburgh sign; but it was not till an astute Allegheny Dutchman inquired when he died there that the people understood that they could get satin dyed.

Excellent wash for the face.—Water.

* * *

A little fellow, on going for the first time to a church where the pews were very high, was asked, on coming out what he did in the church, when he replied. "I went into a cupboard, and took a seat on a shelf."

* * *

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyer, & Son.

* * *

A perserving "notions" canvasser recently walked into a lawer's office in this city with a new kind of alarm-clock. The man of quibbles was interested, and heard him patiently to the end. When it came to his turn to get in a word, which in these cases is about once in an hour and a half, he spake muchly as is hereinafter contained: "My friend, I firmly believe that that alarm clock is worth seven dollars, as you state, and that you are foolish to offer it to me for two and a half; that it will go off every half hour for sixteen months without winding up, and wake up an elephant every pop. My heart tells me this is true, and I am simply aching to give you four times the price you demand. But when I inform you that I have an infant three months old at home afflicted with perpetual colic, and a baby going on three who insists on having a drink of water at regular intervals during the night, and never sleeps after four o'clock in the morning, do you not think that my investment in the beautiful invention which you are retailing might, in a measure, be characterized as extravagant? That clock agent put up his alarm and retired.

* * *

Aspera Ad Astra.

The sympathies of a multitude of readers go out to the creator of Romola and of Deronda as she sits to-day alone in her widowhood. With all her intense intellect, Marion Lewes has the gentlest heart of woman—else how would she always have touched so thrillingly the heart of the world?—and every woman who has read her page, who herself knows what love is, and what loss might be, is one with her now in her grief. What this great woman's affection for her husband must have been is known from her sacrafices and trials, which cannot but be guessed, however shrinking and reserved she held the sacredness of her personality. How worthy he was of such affection is felt by all who recognize the aid and comfort he afforded her ample spirit. The pencil whose passionate power depicted the love of Margaret for Stephen the devotion of the Jewish maisen to her preserver, the tenderness of Dorothea, was dipped in living fountains, heart's blood pulses through the picture. She told of what she knew; and whether she knew it by experience of life or by intuition of genius, a sympathetic power and a recognized and loved relationship of race gave her the medium through which she communicated with all who speak her tongue. As such a nature loved, it suffers; and we can only hope that its strength and endurance are in equal proportion. We hope it, not for her sake alone, but for our own, that we may not lose the delight which she has given us, the illumination and the inspiration. For her, doubtless, life has lost its glory, whatever remains, and long after time shall have seared her wound, the nerves will always throb painfully in the scar. Without doubt there is no woman who, even should suffering supply her the one thing possibly needed in continuous development, either of character or capacity, so that there came through it at last recognition and assurance that although

"Hearts are dust, hearts' loves remain;
Heart's love shall meet thee again,"

until she felt herself not the mere widow of brief time, but the wife of all eternity, and realized that only they who lie down in the dust of materialism and negation find the deepest darkness of the grave and the remorseless indifference and cruelty of fate, and that faith, however feeble, is the one gate of vision giving upon any thing but despair—with little doubt, we say, there is no woman who has loved who would not forego all such development and perfection of temperament and genius, so far as it were simply individual and personal to herself, for the sake of the old companionship and help and love. How much more, then, a woman of the mould of this great soul that has been stricken and bidden to new sorrow; and how can the world be delicate and tender enough to her in her desolation!

That Mr. Lewes was himself a man of extraordinary force in his seperate work of philosophy, biography, and belles-lettres has been sometimes overlooked by the shallow and thoughtless in the brilliancy of the more popular and Shakspearean gifts of his wife; but she herself has always known and reverenced his mastership, and has appreciated to the full the large-souled admiration and honor which he rendered to herself. To every woman of genius that admiration and honor are like food to the body and wings to the soul; they are rest and comfort and safety. What their daily loss may be only they can tell who have been ordained to suffer it.

That it is well for all to have the discipline of every school of life we know, and that sometimes as great results are wrought from sorrow as from the sunshine of perpetual joy. That the public of readers should reap any advantage from such fact, or the critic find more extended subject for his curious scrutiny and dissection, is to be thought of by none but those who in the day of the old circus would have delighted to order the death-struggles of the gladiators. But that this noble and wonderful creature may find enlargement and fruition to herself out of her trouble, is the desire of all. And although she has not yet emerged from the shadow of the mighty gates of death as they closed upon her husband, and is still the companion of those vast mysteries which her clear eye and keen gaze can perhaps better interpret than any other now living on the earth, yet as she wraps her sables round her in her loneliness she may feel herself doubly infolded by the love and pity of two continents.—Harper's Bazar.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible]
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 06 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 [illegible] "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30	3 07 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	[illegible]	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 [illegible] "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Elkhart	1 10 a m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 16 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY. Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 37	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6.05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis. Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	9 07am	
Detroit	....	7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 30am	11 47am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 55pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 [illegible]am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 3 pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 46pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	9 20pm		....
Louisville	10 25pm	6 20am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington	....	8 10pm	....
Baltimore		9 10pm	....

NORTH.	EX.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....
Washington	....	9 27am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 30pm	....
Cincinnati	....	....	6 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 55am	12 30pm	6 05pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 55pm
Bankers	8 03am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	....	5 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 15pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	9 25pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	9 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 50am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 23	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	1 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 13
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 53	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 45	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 08	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 22	9 49	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 10 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3.00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 23	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Fa'tLine	Express	Com'l A
Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 35	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 08	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 15	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 08	3.05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 18	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15am	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 55am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 30	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 54	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6.10	10 40
Wheeling	5 25	6 55	11 30
Washington	6 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New-York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:30 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	2 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 2 pm	6 33 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 36 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	8 50 pm	....
Newcastle	5 0[illegible] pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 38 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 35 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Terre Haute		[illegible]	
St. Louis		[illegible] am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis	....	9 00 am	7 40 pm
Terre Haute	....	[illegible] pm	[illegible] am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	6 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 46 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 15 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm.	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 36
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 [illegible]am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	3 00p.	[illegible]
Mexico	6 35	11 55	[illegible]
Denver	6 25	11 30	[illegible]
Chili	6 2[illegible]	11 27	[illegible]
Roann	6 02	11 03	[illegible]
Laketon	5 46	10 25	[illegible]
North Manchester	5 30	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 2[illegible]	10 [illegible]	
Collamer	5 15	9 52	[illegible]
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	[illegible]
Columbia City	4 48	9 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Collin's	4 30	8 46	[illegible]
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	[illegible]
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 02
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 25
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 29	8 00
Auburn	3 21	7 19	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 13, 1879. Number 7.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
THE COURIER CO.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NOTARY PUBlic Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER, W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2,00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDGINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by address THE GRAY MEDICINE CO. No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

GRANT IN EUROPE.

Secret History of the General's Reception in France.

(London Letter in the Chicago Times.)

In spite of all hints of the American minister, in spite of the protests of Badeau, the French republic wouldn't accord the slightest recognition. He arrived at the Northern station in the dark and was met by a few obscure journalists and the fullest-fledged of the flunkeys of the American colony. Great care had been taken to secure two of a suit of ten rooms that the prince of Wales occupied when in Paris, and the announcement sent to the Paris papers that the ex-president of the United States was to occupy the prince's apartments. Finally, when every artifice had failed in inducing the French to take him up, Noyes sent an appeal to the Americans in town to meet him to confer over a proposed banquet to the ex-president. A few parvenus met and decided that a grand dinner should be given to him, and that the guests should pay 30 francs ($6) for the privilege of eating the dinner. The history of that extraordinary mingling was, I believe, to some extent made known at the time but I doubt whether a proper idea of it was ever sent forth. With one accord the Paris press ridiculed it, and for weeks the cafes rang with merriment over it. It was hardly surprising if, after that, no notice was taken of the "distinguished citizen" by the French officials. It may be said that MacMahon purposely put a slight upon a Republican, as he was just at that time aiding his unconstitutional ministry to trottle the republic. But during the weeks that Grant remained in the city, walking about the streets with a look of ineffable ennui on his face, not a single Republican leader called on him or intimated a knowledge of his existence. Some rich Californians made a big fete for the hero, but the attendance of the French was slim. Noyes gave a reception, and two of the cabinet ministers attended—DeFourton to gossip with the Spanish beauty, Mrs. Sickles, and the minister of foreign affairs as a matter of etiquette. Grant himself made no mistake as to his standing. He fell into free speaking on certain occasions, and cursed the country heartily and vowed his purpose of instantly taking ship home. He was persuaded to go to Copenhagen to see his brother-in-law, Minister Kramer, and hoping that in a small kingdom, at least, he would be a big man. But the same fate met him. Kramer called in his diplomatic privileges and every artifice to make a sensation with his kinsman, but unsuccessfully. The fact is, Grant's reputation in Europe is just what it was during the Babcock exposures, the San Domingo and other scandals, and these old-fashioned and well-ordered Governments and people resent the intrusion of such a person in their realms. Diplomatically, of course, they are bound to treat him at least courteously—in no case have they gone a step beyond the most formal exigencies. In Rome the young king refused to see him for a long time, until the ministry convinced him that it would imperil the good understanding between the two Governments.

Killed by Snakes and Wild Beasts.

The Lancet says that in the report on "Sanitary Measures in India," which has just been presented to Parliament it appears that last year 11,682 fatal cases from attacks of wild animals had occured in ten provinces, the largest number being in Bengal, namely, 10,062. The deaths from snake bites alone in the Punjaub last year were 828, against 979 in the preceding year. As showing the rapidly fatal effects from the bite of the cobra, the commonest and most deadly of Indian poisonous snakes, Surgeon A. J. Wall states that one night, about half past twelve o'clock a Hindoo punkacooly, aged forty, while sleeping in the veranda of the doctor's house was bitten on the shoulder by a snake about three feet long. The noise and confusion soon awoke Mr. Wall, who at once hasted to the assistance of his servant, and after waiting for a short time for some Ammonia, he proceeded to inject it, as recommended by Sir Joseph Fayrer and Professor Halford, previously giving the patient plenty of brandy, walking him rapidly about, etc.; yet, notwithstanding all attention, the man died in sixty five minutes after the attack. Mr. Wall adds that the remedy had as little effect on the symptoms as it had on the result.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price.

CHARMING BIRDS.

The Wonderful Magnetic Power of a Little Western Girl.

[Forest (Ohio) Review.]

We learn from a correspondent that there resides in the vicinity of Harrisburg, an out-of-the-way place in Hancock County, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard, a very remarkable child only five years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will. Her mother first noticed this strange facination that the child possesses about a year ago. The little girl was out playing in the door-yard among a bevy of sonw birds, and when she would speak to them they would come and light upon her, twittering with the utmost glee. On taking them in her hands and stroking them the birds, instead of trying to get away from their fair captive, seemed to be highly pleased, and when let loose would fly away a short distance and immediately return to the child again. She then took several of them into the house to show her mother, who, thinking that she might hurt them, took the birds and put them outdoors, but no sooner was the door opened when the birds flew into the room and lit upon the girl's head and began to chirp. The birds remained about the premises all winter, flying to the little girl whenever the door was opened. The parents of this remarkable child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an omen, and that that much-dreaded visitor, death, was about to visit their home. But death did not come, and during last summer the child has had numerous pets from the birds. The child handles the birds so gently that a humming-bird once in her hand, does not fail to return.

This winter a bevy of birds have kept her company, and she plays with them for hours at the time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and leaves only when the sun sinks in the west.

There is nothing peculiar about the childs personal appearance except her wonderful magnetic eyes, which sparkle like diamonds.

The parents of this little girl are poor superstitious people, and have been reticent about the matter until lately, fearing that some great calamity was about to befall them.

Train the Boys for Business.

There is one element in the home instruction of boys to which, says a Boston paper, too little attention has been given, and that is the cultivation of habits of punctuality, system, order, and responsibility. In too many households boys from twelve to seventeen years are too much administered to by loving mothers or other female members of the family. Boys' lives during those years are the halcyon days of their existence. Up in the morning just in time for breakfast; nothing to do but to start off early enough not to be late; looking upon an errand as taking so much time and memory away from enjoyment; little thought of personal appearance except when reminded by mother to "spruce up" a little; finding his wardrobe allways where mother puts it—in fact, having nothing to do but enjoy himself.

Thus his life goes on until school ends. Then he is ready for business. He goes into an office where everything is system, order, precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly, sometimes kindle fires, file letters, do errands—in short, become a part of a nicely regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for correctness in his department, and where, in place of ministers to his comfort, he finds task masters, more or less lenient, to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life.

In many instances the change is too great. Errors become numerous; blunders, overlooked at first, get to be a matter of serious moment; then patience is overtasked, and the boy is told his services are no longer wanted. This is his first blow, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise to the parents, who too often never know the real cause, nor where they have failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted is for every boy to have something special to do; to have some duty at a definite hour, and to learn to watch for that time to come; to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household; to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and be fortified with habits of energy, accuracy, and application, often of more importance than superficial book learning.—Scientific American.

How to Tell a Horse's age.

[Prof. Going in Spirit of the Times.]

A horse has forty teeth, composed of twelve incisors, four tushes, and twenty-four molars; the mare has corresponding teeth, except the tushes, which are, in the female, almost invariably absent, hence she has only thirty-six. All teeth are composed essentially of enamel, dentine and crustopetosa. A curious but remarkable fact presents itself respecting the growth of horses' teeth, which is not common to other animals, namely: that the teeth are growing continually from their development to the animal's death. They are forced up from their sockets to supply the material removed by attrition. Tushes are never shed; they make their appearance between the animal's four and a half and fifth year, hence if they are just protruding we know, without any confirmatory evidence, the horse's age. Either at birth, or from one to four days afterwards, the colt has four milk teeth called the centrals.

The lateral teeth appear between four and five weeks after birth, the corner teeth about the eighth month. The centrals, or those which first made their appearance, are shed between two and a half and three years; the laterals are shed between three and four years; the corner teeth between four and a half and five. About this time, or a little before the tushes are full grown, the animal is said, in horseman's phraseology, to have a full mouth.

We come now to the important part of the subject, where animal's age is determined by the appearance of the black spots, or more correctly, the infundibulum. The infundibulum or black marks, are worn out of the superior or smooth surface of the lower jaw at six years old, and that of the lateral are commencing to disappear, and is completed at the seventh year, thus at this age we find the wearing surface of both central and lateral inferior teeth smooth; the black marks having been worn away by attrition, and have entirely disappeared when the animal becomes eight years old. The horse is now considered "aged" and no conscientious veterinary surgeon or horseman would positively assert the animal's age, only approximately. Some people aver they can determine the exact age by signs other than the teeth, but such indications are unreliable.

As the animal advances in age his teeth gradually grow longer, and appear to become more horizontal. The mouth which at five years old was cup shaped, now loses this appearance and becomes elongated. The teeth which were, in the age last mentioned, nearly perpendicular, are now slanting; and this process appears with advancing age. As a horse becomes old the enamel loses its original beautiful whiteness, and assumes a cloudy or smoky yellow instead, and becomes striated with brown and black marks, and the tushes infrequently drop.

The Endurance of a Horse.

[Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.]

The Haynesville Examiner states that a gentleman of North Lowndes came to this city some weeks ago. While here he bought a buggy and horse. On his way homeward, at Gunter's Hill, he got out of the buggy for some purpose, and the horse ran off with it. Darkness had set in, and the gentleman looked in vain for his property. He went home and gave notice of the escape, and was much troubled at the failure to recover the beast and vehicle. At last they were found in the woods of Pintlala Swamp, near the place of escape. The buggy had become fixed among the trees in such a manner that the horse could not draw it, and there the unfortunate beast had stood, without food or water, for ten days. Though emaciated and feeble, the horse was driven home without being taken from the buggy. We view this fact, which is vouched for on the best authority, as a contribution to the scientific knowledge and speculation of the day, and hardly know of a parallel.

The Pople Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Important Provisions to be submitted to the people.

Below will be found the full text of the constitution amendments which have passed the legislature, and are now ready to be submitted to the people for rejection or ratification by the people of the state. The only difference of opinion appears to be concerning the provision for the registration of voters, which will probably be made an issue before the people.

Those amendments which refer to the negro and mulatto, as also that which confers the ballot upon "white" citizens, there is no controversy about, nor is there any diversity of opinion with regard to doing away with the October election, making the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November the day for all general elections. Our object in giving them place here is that our readers may be informed as to the character and scope of the entire list, and it may be well for them to preserve them for future reference. They are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Joint Resolution No. 1 (Senate): Senate joint resolution amending section 2 of article 2 of the constitution, and prescribing the qualifications of voters.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the following amendment be and is hereby proposed to the constitution of the State of Indiana, to wit:

Amend section 2 of article 2, so as to read as follows: Section 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

Resolved, That in submitting this proposition to the electors to be voted upon it shall be designated as amendment "No. 1."

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Joint Resolution No. 2. (Senate): A joint resolution proposing amendment to section 5 of article 2d of the constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the constitution of the State of Indiana be amended as follows: By striking out the words, "No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," contained in section 5 of the second article of the constitution.

Resolved, That in submitting this amendment to the electors of the State to be voted on is shall be designated as "Amendment No. 2."

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Joint Resolution No. 3. (Senate): A joint resolution proposing amendment to section 14 of article 2 of the constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Indiana, be and the same is hereby proposed, to-wit: Amend section 14 of the second article to read Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: Provided, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Joint Resolution No. 4. (Senate): A joint resolution proposing amendment to sections 4 and 5 of article 4 of the constitution.

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the constitution of the State of Indiana be amended as follows: Strike the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 4th.

Resolved, That in submitting this amendment to the electors of the State to be voted on, it shall be designated as "Amendment No. 4."

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Joint Resolution No. 5. (Senate): A joint resolution proposing amendment to the 14th clause of section 22 of article 4 of the constitution.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Indiana is proposed to-wit:

Amend the 14th clause of section 22 of article 4, to read as follows: In relation to fees or salaries; except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population, and the necessary services required.

Resolved, That in the submission of this amendment to the electors, of the State to be voted on, it shall be designated as "Amendment No. 5."

Falsehood.

Falsehood is, indeed, on all accounts inexcusable, and can never proceed but from some unworthy principle—as cowardice, malice or a total contempt of virtue and honor. The difficulties it runs one into are not to be numbered. One lie requires ten others to support it, and the failure of probability in one of them ruins all. The pains necessary to patch up a plausible story, and the racking of the memory to keep always to the same circumstances in representing things and avoid contradiction, is insufferable; and, after all, it is a thousand to one but the artifice is detected, and the unhappy man is questioned as much when he is sincere as when he dissembles; so that he finds himself at a full stop, and can neither gain his ends with mankind by truth or falsehood.

Drunkenness in France.

French officers, says the London Daily News, students, young men about town, and many other persons spend several hours inside cafes, and some of them drink an amount of liquor which keeps their brains constantly in soak. It is all nonsense to talk of this tippling as a harmless pastime. A single glass of absinthe is enough to throw a man into excitement; a second fuddles him; if he then proceed to mix his liquor with [illegible] and little nips of cognac he staggers home unfit for business of any kind. It is a significant fact that of the number of men consigned to French hospitals or madhouses with delirium tremens, the greater portion belong to those classes who have never frequented wineshops, but only go to cafes. The wineshop is the club of the working-man who wears a blouse; the cafe is the haunt of all men one degree higher in the social scale than mechanics—in fact, of those who 'wear a coat,' as Frenchmen say. As it is the ambition of every right thinking artisan to "sport a coat," it follows that, on the whole, many more frequent cafes than wineshops.

A Curious Invention.

In a recent number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute is a description of a remarkable machine, designed and constructed last summer by a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Frank T. Freeland, class of 1879. It is called "an Automatic Tit-tat-to Machine," and with it any one can play that game, as if it were a person. It is a true automaton, that is there is no one concealed in or around it who governs its move by electrical or any other means, as was the case with all the "automatic chess players." The principle upon which it works is this: There is in it a mechanical table of all the possible games, and two hands having nine fingers each. When the opponent makes a move the machine hunts with its left hand in the table for that move. Opposite it is set down the proper answering move. By pushing a lever the right hand discovers that move and transmits it to the board.

The machine was exhibited at the Franklin Institute. It is now at the University of Pennsylvania, where it has played a number of games without loosing a single one. The problem of designing a machine which would play one of the games of skill was never seriously attempted before but once, when the results arrived at were such as to present serious difficulties to the construction of the machine.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, February, 4 1879, and each bearing date February 4th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To J. H. Fenton, of Indianapolis, for improvement in toe weights for horses.

To J. H. Fenton, of Indianapolis, for improvement in combined horse boot and weight.

To F. B. Hunt, of Richmond, for improvement in corn planters, assignee, by mesne assignments, of S. Harper, deceased.

To E. Murray, of Rushville, for improvement in harrows.

To J. Miltenberger, of Peru, for improvement in mill staff gauges.

To D. A. and W. N. Green and J. H. Roberts, of Rushville, for improvement in wardrobe bedsteads.

To M. Carter, of Plainfield, and J. F. Coppack, of West Newton, for improvement in automatic gates.

To J. O. Gregg, of Elkhart for improvement in manufacture of paper.

To V. P. Harris, of Greensburg, for improvement in vapor burners.

To J. Hunsinger, of Metamora, for improvement in air-blast regulators for threshing machines, etc.

To C. Thompson, J. F. Petty and J. D. Coner, of Frankfort, for improvement in washing machine.

To W. Wines, of Union City, for improvement in draw bars.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Richard H. Dana, the well-known poet and author, died in Boston the other day, at the advanced age of 91.

The business center of the town of Lee, Mass., has been wiped out by fire. Loss, $116,000....A Boston dispatch announces the failure of two heavy Connecticut wool firms—S. H. Sayles, of Dayville, and S. L. & T. D. Sayles, of Versailles. They were very large manufacturers, and the liabilities are heavy.

THE WEST.

One of the captive Cheyenne Indians at Fort Robinson—Wild Hog by name—attempted to end his unhappy life. He stabbed himself four times in the region of the heart, and is dangerously wounded.

The remnant of the Cheyenne Indians have been transferred from Fort Robinson to Leavenworth. There were but seven bucks in the lot, and they offered no resistance.

That charming little actress and vocalist, Alice Oates, is drawing crowds at Haverly's Chicago Theater the present week. Her attractiveness seems on the increase, instead of showing any signs of waning, and the public will flock to hear her and laugh at the absurdities of opera bouffe.

Judge L. B. Vilas, one of the leading citizens of Madison, Wis., is dead....George Ward, of Columbia City, Ind., killed his son, aged 21, by splitting his head open with an ax. Both were drunk....Twenty-one Cheyenne Indians are to be tried at Leavenworth, Kansas, for murders and depredations....Several persons were bitten by a mad dog in Floyd county, Ind., whereupon the excited citizens began an exterminating war against the canines, and hundreds of them were slain.

THE SOUTH.

The city alms-house at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire, last week. There were 340 inmates in the institution, and it is fortunate that a great many of them were not burned to death. Several of them leaped from the windows to save their lives. Four persons were killed and a number of others injured in the wild stampede to escape from the building. The structure cost $160,000, and was insured for $70,000.

A large number of persons have been arrested in Caddo, Tensas and Natchitoches parishes, La., on the charge of violating the Federal election laws. They were taken to New Orleans and held for trial in bonds of $3,000 each.

Herman, Frederick, and Arthur Heinrich, three brothers, aged respectively 16, 14, and 10, were drowned in the Ohio river, near Louisville, Ky., by the overturning of a skiff....For the first time since 1860 the New Orleans mint is coining money.

A report to the Internal Revenue Office at Washington, from Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga., gives an account of a whisky raid in Cherokee county, that State, in which the United States officers were fired upon by a party in ambush, and several, including the guides, wounded.

GENERAL.

A Baltimore dispatch says the oyster schooner Adamantine has been found sunk in the bay. Her Captain, Horace Baker, of Philadelphia, was lashed to the topmast, and the bodies of nine men composing the crew were lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water. The schooner went down on the d of January last.

It is reported that the Mexican Government is seriously considering the advisability of asking for the removal of Minister Foster. It is said that a coolness exists between Mr. Foster and the Mexican Government on account of the letter of the former to the Chicago Manufacturers' Association, and that for that reason little can be accomplished in diplomacy while he remains....Joseph, the chief of the Nez Perces has agreed to the sale of forty-eight hundred square miles of his people's land in Idaho to the United States Government. The tribe will get in exchange six townships of land in Indian Territory and 4 per cent. interest on a quarter of a million dollars from the treasury.

The Signal Service Bureau at Washington promulgates the following weather prognostics for the month of February: For the upper lake region, winds blowing from the southwest or southeast, or from directions between those points, are found to be the winds most likely to be followed by rain or snow. Winds blowing from the north or west, or from directions between those points, are found to be the winds least likely to be followed by rain or snow.

Canada has temporarily prohibited the importation of American cattle.

The report that Sitting Bull has returned to American territory is denied by Canadian papers.

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Legislature has re-elected Hon. John J. Ingalls United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next....Louisiana's new United States Senator, B. F. Jonas, is a native of Quincy, Ill. He went South before the war and served as a private in the Confederate army.

An analysis of the vote on the confirmation of Gen. Merritt as Collector of the Port of New York shows that fifteen Republicans voted to sustain the administration by confirming the nominations, namely: Burnside, Conover, Kirkwood, Matthews, Oglesby, Cameron (Wis.), Ferry, Hoar, Saunders, Windom, Dawes, McMillan, Morrill, Christiancy, and Plumb. Twenty-three Republicans ranged themselves on the side of Mr. Conkling and voted against confirmation, viz.: Allison, Booth, Howe, Patterson, Spencer, Anthony, Bruce, Conkling, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Rollins, Teller, Blaine, Chaffee, Hamlin, Kellogg, Paddock, Sargent, Edmunds, Ingalls, Sharon, Dorsey, and Cameron (Pa.). The Democrats voted largely in favor of confirmation—Barnum, McPherson, Cockrell, Eaton, McDonald, Garland and Voorhees (seven) being the only Democrats recorded as voting in the negative.

A Washington dispatch says, that at a joint caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives, it was decided to add a clause repealing the test oath to some important appropriation bill, and insist upon its passage. They also agreed to support a bill abolishing national banks and replacing national-bank currency with greenbacks.

There is a movement among Ohio Republicans looking to the nomination of Judge Taft for Governor....A State Convention of the National party of Michigan has been called to meet on the 28th of February....There is talk among New York Democrats of running Horatio Seymour for Governor.

James H. Maddox was before the Potter Investigating Committee at Washington last week, and denied all of the testimony of the witness St. Martins, so far as it related to him. Maddox swore that St. Martins had offered to correct or withhold his affidavit for a money consideration, but that he (Maddox) declined to entertain the proposition.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says it is the general opinion among lawyers familiar with the subject that the Arlington ejectment suit, which the United States District Court has just determined in favor of the Lees, will also be decided by the United States Supreme Court, to which it has been appealed, in their favor.

The Army Reorganization bill was suddenly and effectually disposed of in the House of Representatives last week, much to the consternation of its friends. The House did not take a direct vote on the bill, but indicated unmistakably that should it ever reach a stage when a vote can be taken the bill will be defeated by a large majority....Nearly 40,000 bids have been received for carrying the mails in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. A month will be required for opening them and making the awards.... The President has tendered to ex-Gov. Boutwell the position of Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

The Senate Committee who have had under consideration the matter of opening the Indian Territory have agreed unanimously upon an affirmative report. A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a report and bill embracing the following points: 1. To establish a United States Court within the Indian Territory for the better protection of life and property, with the same powers and jurisdiction as other United States District Courts. 2. That each of the five civilized nations be allowed to send a delegate to Congress. 3. That the lands now held in common by the tribes can be held in severalty among the Indians.

The public-debt statement for Feb. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$656,689,000
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	330,300,000
Total coin bonds	$1,964,406,650
Matured debt	6,909,080
Legal tenders	$346,738,081
Certificates of deposit	40,940,000
Fractional currency	16,027,465
Gold and silver certificates	20,107,800
Total without interest	$428,908,406
Total debt	$2,395,222,186
Total interest	21,094,600
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	$8,599,124
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,940,000
Total in treasury	$392,450,696
Debt less cash in the treasury Feb. 1, '79	$2,025,896,180
Decrease during January	2,751,980
Decrease since June 30, 1878	9,890,711
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	10,657,028
Balance of interest paid by the United States	31,116,717

The President has removed Collector Smith, at New Orleans, and nominated General A. S. Badger, the present Postmaster, as his successor. He also nominated William L. McMillan, the present Pension Agent, to be Postmaster.

Federal appointments: John Parker, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; N. P. Banks, United States Marshal of Massachusetts; J. N. Patterson, United States Marshal of New Hampshire; and Martin I. Townsend, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York; James Torrence, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Sherman Conant, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida; Decius S. Wade, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; and John B. Allen, United States Attorney, Washington Territory....The bill which passed the lower house of Congress, known as the Mississippi River Improvement bill, provides for the appointment of a commission of five, three of which shall be army engineers, who shall survey, and report upon a plan for the permanent improvement of the Mississippi, from Alton, Ill., to the Gulf. The bill appropriates $250,000 to pay the expenses of survey.

FOREIGN.

Gambetta has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, receiving 314 votes, out of a total of 405....A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar of Russia has ordered the burning of Wetlianka and other villages where the plague has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of inhabitants to healthy places.... A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian frontier. His followers were disarmed. The Russian authorities endeavored to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Petersburg. The Ameer appears to be astonished at his treatment.

Two of the Directors of the broken Glasgow Bank have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for embezzlement, and five other Directors to eight months' imprisonment for uttering false balances....Paul de Cassagnac, whose election was invalidated by the French Chamber of Deputies, has been re-elected by a majority of 600....The Czar of Russia has dispatched Gen. Melikoff to Astrakhan with power to adopt extraordinary measures to stop the march of the plague. He is appointed Governor General of the plague-stricken districts, which are created into a province during the continuance of the epidemic. In Austria an imperial ordinance identical with that of Germany prohibits the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and orders the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom. The Galician authorities memorialize the Government for the immediate establishment of a cordon against Russia. In Rome, the Sanitary Council has been convoked to take precautionary measures against the plague. Roumania has determined upon the establishment of a quarantine and military cordon to prevent the spread of the pestilence.

Col. Percy Wyndham, the distinguished soldier of fortune, formerly with Garibaldi and with the Union army in the American civil war, has been killed at Rangoon, India, in attempting a balloon ascension....Albert Grant, the well-known English speculator, has failed for £682,000....The following is given as the origin of the plague now raging in Russia: A Cossack returning from the war to Wetlishka, in Astrakhan, brought his lady love a shawl, which she wore two days and then sickened, with all the symptoms of the plague, and died. The following four days other members of her family died. The disease spread rapidly, the local authorities not paying any attention to it till half of the inhabitants died, and the remainder were unable to bury the victims. The dreadful pestilence has continued to spread ever since.

The new French Cabinet has been constituted, and the following are the changes: M. Waddington, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Leroyer, Minister of Justice; M. De Marcere, Interior and Public Worship, ad interim; M. Jules Ferry, Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. Lepere, Agriculture; Admiral Jaurequiberry, Marine.

Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

James Gordon Bennett has promised the Russian Government to send his Arctic exploring vessel, Jeannette, in search of the Nordenskjold expedition....A serious dispute has arisen between Russia and Roumania touching the ownership of certain territory. The question will probably have to be settled by the powers....Venezuela has a revolution on her hands, and Spain is threatened with one.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

The Potter Committee, at its meeting on the 31st ult., conducted the proceedings in secret. No witnesses were examined. A resolution was adopted that a committee of five be sent to New York to take testimony. Messrs. McMahon, Stenger, Springer, Cox, and Hiscock were designated as the committee.

The Potter Sub-Committee, sent to New York to prosecute the investigation of the cipher telegrams, began work on the 5th inst. Smith M. Weed, of New York, was the first witness. He acknowledged having done a good deal of telegraphing in cipher while the electoral count was pending, and said the translation of the dispatches published, so far as he knew, was pretty correct. Mr. Weed testified that while in South Carolina a proposition was handed him offering a decision of the State Canvassing Board for Tilden, in consideration of $60,000 or $80,000, but he declined to entertain it. He subsequently sent the proposition to New York; Pelton stirred himself around to raise the money; the matter came to the ears of Mr. Tilden, and, according to the witness, "he brought us to order in very forcible terms for having attempted to make a trade with the Returning Board, and repeated his positive abhorrence of any such scheme."

Col. Pelton, the nephew of Gov. Tilden, was before the Potter Sub-Committee at New York, on the 6th inst., and told what he knew about the cipher dispatches. He said that all the telegrams sent by Smith M. Weed were by his instructions, and that in his absence they were opened by the National Democratic Committee. Telegrams from Florida signed "Marble," stating that propositions looking to the purchase of the Returning Board had been made, and asking if he (Pelton) could raise the required funds, were shown to witness and acknowledged to be correct; also the replies of Pelton, in which he notified Marble of the acceptance of the propositions, and that the money would be forthcoming. Dispatches touching similar negotiations in South Carolina were also exhibited and their authenticity acknowledged by witness. Gov. Tilden was entirely ignorant of these negotiations, and had no hand in them whatever. Witness said he had an idea that the Returning Board propositions, even if carried out, would result, if assented to, in a delay which would be favorable to the Democratic party. He had made no arrangements for raising money, but intended eventually to lay the matter before the Democratic National Committee, and let it decide. In the meanwhile he thought it best to commit the members of the Returning Board to the proposition in question. He acted wholly on his own responsibility without consultation with any one. He had no authority to act for the Democratic National Committee in the matter.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The Teller Committee resumed its sittings at Washington, last week. E. W. Mackay, defeated Republican candidate for Congress in South Carolina, was the first witness. He testified that the Republicans were, in numerous ways, prevented from having a full and free vote in Charleston county, and that the Democrats resorted to frauds for that purpose. Witness, in order to counteract the Democrats, had 5,000 tissue-tickets printed, and these were to be used only in the event that the Republicans were certain the Democrats were using tissue-tickets. R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, testified to arresting Democrats for breaking up Republican meetings, but no conviction resulted. The Democrats regarded the voting of tissue-ballots as a huge joke on the Republicans, saying that they had learned tricks from the Republicans, and were now beating them at their own game.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, Jan. 31.—**Senate.**—Mr. Saunders, from the joint committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and submitted a report, signed by four members of the committee, in favor of the proposed transfer.... In executive session, after reading the President's message and Secretary Sherman's letter regarding the New York Custom House nominations, Senator Conkling made a speech, closing with an expression of opinion that the Senate should proceed to consider and act upon the pending nominations without further postponement. A motion by Mr. Matthews to postpone further consideration of the nominations till Monday, Feb. 3, was adopted by yeas 35, nays 26, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

House.—The House spent the day in wrangling over another Southern claim—a bill to pay for rent for a college building in Virginia used by troops during the war. It was defeated by a vote of 69 yeas to 121 nays.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—**Senate.**—Mr. McCreery, from the joint committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, submitted a report, signed by four members of the committee, in favor of the transfer....Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a minority report in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution prohibiting a State disfranchising persons on account of sex. The report was signed by Messrs. Hoar, Cameron (Wis.), and Mitchell.... Consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and Mr. Morgan continued his argument in favor of the substitute presented by him.

House.—The war-claims discussion was resumed in the House, Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, leading off. He said he did not envy the cheap political capital that a Union soldier, meaning Gen. Bragg, could make by telling the few in the South who had professed loyalty during the war that he had no more confidence in their loyalty than a mouse had in a stuffed cat-skin. He charged Bragg with shaking the bloody shirt, and said he was stretching his legs in a frantic effort to climb up to the Republican platform and rob it of its last banner. Mr. Mills, of Texas, followed Chalmers, and spoke in the same strain. He reasserted that no true Southerner asked to have the war claims allowed, and favored a constitutional amendment which would forever exclude all claims growing out of the war. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, made a very eloquent speech, in which he charged Bragg with taking up a role which had been abandoned by liberal-hearted men on the Republican side of the House. It was not his purpose to create sectional strife, but to avoid it. He denied the right of any man to speak for the Southern Democracy and charge them with presenting fraudulent claims against the Government. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, closed the discussion. He said that Gen. Bragg had been so long abusing the Democracy when running on the Republican ticket for Congress and other offices that, like the old harper whose harp refused to sing of aught but love, his mouth refused to give out anything but abuse of the Democracy. The Democrats of the South were Democrats of principle. If they had only been influenced by "loaves and fishes," they could have sold out long ago to the Republicans.

Monday, Feb 3.—**Senate.**—Mr. McCreery introduced a bill to transfer the office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department. ....Mr. Matthews introduced a joint resolution providing for a commercial treaty with Mexico.... Mr. Teller presented a petition from the colored people of Louisiana, claiming that they are not protected either in life or property. They therefore invoke the protection of the Federal Government. Referred to the Teller Committee....Mr. Harris, from the select committee on epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health....The Senate had a lively and interesting executive session, the New York Custom House nominations forming the bone of contention. Mr. Conkling attacked the administration, in a two-hours' speech, which proved to be an effort by the side of which all previous speeches of his life in the direction of bitterness are declared by good judges to sink into insignificance, and were made to appear as the very essence of mildness and suavity. Mr. Edmunds, in a mild speech, opposed the removal of Gen. Arthur. Messrs. Howe, Voorhees and Kernan also opposed the removal of Arthur. Mr. Bayard advocated the confirmation of the President's appointees. At the close of the debate the roll was called, and Gen. Merritt was confirmed as Collector of Customs at New York by 33 yeas to 24 nays, and Silas W. Burt was confirmed as Naval Officer by 31 yeas to 18 nays.

House.—Mr. Cutler introduced a bill appropriating $100,000,000 for the payment of arrearages of pensions. The same subject was brought before the House on a motion to suspend the rules, and pass a bill introduced by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, authorizing the issue of 4-per-cent. bonds to the amount of $40,000,000 to pay the claimants under the Arrears of Pension act. Defeated—two-thirds failing to vote in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—**Senate.**—Mr. Cameron (Wis.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a majority report, signed by the Republican members, declaring David T. Corbin duly elected Senator from South Carolina, and duly entitled to a seat. Mr. Hill, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, signed by the Democratic members, in favor of the incumbent, M. C. Butler. Both reports were ordered printed, and placed on the calendar....Mr. Coke spoke at length in favor of constructing a railroad in Texas to the Rio Grande, after which consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and speeches were made pro and con by Messrs. Edmunds and Bayard.

House.—The House devoted the day, in committee of the whole, upon the Army Appropriation bill. Several propositions for a reduction of the army were made and voted down....An evening session, for consideration of the Mississippi Levee bill, was held.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—**Senate.**—The Senate, after a protracted debate lasting until nearly midnight adopted Mr. Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the later constitutional amendments. A number of amendments were offered by the Democrats and rejected. The Morgan substitute, adopted by the Democratic caucus, was also voted down—18 yeas to 26 nays. The Edmunds resolutions, as originally introduced, were then adopted by a vote of 28 yeas to 17 nays. ...Nothing else of importance transpired in the Senate.

House.—The report of the Committee on Elections in the Florida contested case was submitted in favor of Jesse J. Finlay, and adverse to the claims of Horace Bisbee. The minority submitted dissenting views, and both reports were recommitted. The House passed the Mississippi Levee bill and spent the rest of the day on the Army Appropriation bill.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—**Senate.**—Mr. Paddock submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire in regard to the reports concerning infectious diseases among horned cattle. Agreed to....Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to report the House bill, known as "The Inter-State Commerce bill," at the earliest possible moment. Laid on the table. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day....The bill to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses was passed.

House.—Mr. Hayes introduced a bill, appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the Illinois river, and enlarging the Illinois and Michigan ship canal....Mr. Cummings introduced a bill making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions.... The Army Appropriation bill was discussed at length. The main features of the Burnside Army Reorganization bill were incorporated into the bill by the committee of the whole, and a motion was made to engraft upon it also the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, pending which the House adjourned.

The Terrible Black Death.

Some very remarkable statements are made by the Austrian press in regard to the disease ravaging the Volga valley in Russia. Ninety per cent. of the persons attacked by the plague have died. It has decimated Astrakhan, and the survivors have fled in all directions, carrying the disease with them. It has traveled rapidly westward, and appeared within a short distance of Moscow. There is danger that it will pass the limits of the empire, and appear in Austria and Germany. An exchange says:

"This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that show themselves at one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought to have its origin in China in 1333, some fifteen years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for fifteen years, while drought, famines, floods, earthquakes that swallowed towns and mountains, and swarms of locusts spread destruction everywhere. During the same period Europe had as many abnormal conditions as the East. The order of nature appeared to be reversed. The seasons at various times were inversed; thunderstorms were frequent in mid winter, and volcanoes, long considered extinct, burst forth afresh. The theory is that the extraordinary activity of the earth, accompanied by the decomposition of vast organic masses—myriads of locusts, brutes, and bodies of human beings—produced some change in the air inimical to life. Some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owed its extension almost wholly to infection and contagion.

Bismarck's Life.

Prince Bismarck's mode of life, according to a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, is peculiar. He gets up late, toward 10 o'clock, because he does not succeed in going to sleep till toward morning. At breakfast he takes tea and two eggs, and after that nothing until dinner, when he eats and drinks freely. Bismarck himself complains of such a regimen, but the habit is formed. In one of the conversations he tells how the nights pass. "My brain," he says, "is incessantly at work. All the combinations of policies come back to me as in a nightmare, and I see everything on its dark side. I fall asleep as soon as my head is on its pillow, but I soon awake and remain awake until dawn. Now and then a dream gives me rest for a while. I see Varzin—all the trees that I know so well, and the blue sky, and I fancy that I am enjoying it all."

Some Things a Girl Can Do.

There is a young lady in Louisville whose "bosom friend" recently removed to New York, and of course they were to write long, long letters to each other every week. The Louisville girl received the first letter Saturday and lost it the same day sleigh-riding. Yesterday she sat down and wrote the following:

> My Dear Old Fannie: I have received your sweet letter and lost it. Please forgive me, won't you? I have forgotten your address and write this to ask you to send it immediately, when I will answer your letter and tell you ever so many nice things that have happened since you left. Lovingly, your Annie.

Whereupon Annie folded her letter, sealed it, and then discovered that she had forgotten Fannie's address. And there is not a drop of Irish blood in Annie's veins.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

How to Buy a Horse.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: "An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion, and urging him to 'show off,' something may be suspected, because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse be sound he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any one of them, the feet being placed flat upon the ground, and all his legs plumb and naturally posed. If one foot be thrown forward, and the toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised; or, if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected."

The Cincinnati authorities have decreed that bakers must stamp the weight upon every loaf of bread they offer for sale.

SCARLET FEVER.

Some Facts as to Its Origin.

The prevalence of scarlet fever in New York induced the *World* to interview Dr. Fordyce Barker concerning the disease. The following is the result:

"It was first described by Sydenham in the seventeenth century," said Prof. Barker, "as a distinct disease."

"Are there great differences in the severity of such epidemics?"

"Very great differences, some epidemics being mild and some attended with severe and dangerous cases. But there are always mild cases during the most severe epidemics."

"What are the causes of scarlet fever?"

"The specific cause is infection by a specific poison which is communicated by direct contact either with the exhalation from the lungs of patients, with their skin, or by means of clothing or various substances with which the patients have come in contact. Scarlet fever is said to have been communicated by milk, or even by a letter. Taylor, an eminent English writer, reports the beginning of one epidemic as being in the family of a milkman who delivered milk to twelve families. Of these families six had scarlet fever as a consequence. A certain individual predisposition must exist, as it is frequently found that one child in a family may take the disease, while others of the children who have frequently been exposed in the same degree do not get it."

"Are individuals who have had the disease in a mild form more liable to the second attack?"

"I should say not. On the contrary, those who have a constitutional predilection to the disease are more liable to a second attack. Ordinarily one attack secures immunity from a second, but there are many exceptions to this. It is very rare that patients die from a second attack. In fact not more than three or four cases of this kind have been reported in medical literature."

"How long does the poison retain its activity in clothing, furniture, rooms, etc."

"This is very uncertain. There is conclusive evidence that it has been retained in clothing sometimes for months."

"How soon is the disease developed after infection?"

"Trousseau reports a case in which the disease was manifested in twenty-four hours after exposure, and other cases are reported; but usually the period of development is from three to ten or twelve days after exposure. This is probably due to the difference in the susceptibility of the patients."

"At what period of the disease, and how long, is it infectious?"

"It is infectious throughout its whole course. It is believed to be most intensely so during the period of disquamation, or when the skin is peeling off; but so long as there is evidence of disturbance of the system from the localization of the poison in any organ it is not safe to assume that the disease is not communicable."

"What is the comparative susceptibility and danger from the disease at different ages?"

"The most susceptible period of life is from 1 to 15 years. Murchison, a very high authority, states from the statistics of nearly 150,000 cases that about 24 per cent. of deaths from scarlet fever are under 5 years, and nearly 90 per cent. under 10 years, 95¼ per cent. under 15 years, and only 1¼ per cent. over 25 years. Scarlet fever is very rare in young infants. Only one-ninetieth of all the deaths are under 1 year, and one-fifteenth between 1 and 2 years."

"How can scarlet fever be prevented and alleviated?"

"To prevent scarlet fever complete isolation of the patients is absolutely essential, as well as the prevention of all contact with those in attendance on the diseased persons. It is essential also that the house should be thoroughly ventilated, so that the poison which may escape may be as diluted as possible. All clothing should be thoroughly disinfected, and even the soiled linen of the sick should not be mingled with that of the other members of the household. The relief of the patients pertains to the medical treatment. After the disease is recovered from the sick-room should be thoroughly disinfected, as well as the bedding, the furniture, the carpets, and even the walls. It is found that dry heat to the point of 212 degrees, kept up for some hours, effectually destroys the poison; and this, perhaps, is as good a method as any of disinfecting the bedding of those who cannot afford to have it destroyed."

"Does the term scarlatina mean a mild form of scarlet fever?"

"No; the two terms are precisely identical."

Serenity in Death.

Perfect serenity in regard to death is not to be attained by any effort of the will, or by any process of reasoning; it is rather the result of a happy combination of bodily and mental conditions. The chief of these conditions, the assured hope of a future beyond the grave, in comparison of which the brightest earthly visions fade like a candle before the dawn, is not given to all; and in these days, especially, it is for many overshadowed, if not altogether blotted out by doubts and questionings which can no longer be hidden from the multitude. Even to those who most earnestly cling to the hope of immortality it would seem that our troublous inheritance of sympathy must cast many a distressing side-light upon prospects in which of old the faithful were able to take undisturbed delight. However this may be, the mere prospect of prolonged existence beyond the grave, apart from other reasons for joyful confidence, must be taken rather as enlarging the scope of our hopes and our fears than as necessarily altering the balance between them. Habitual hopefulness may color the prospect beyond the grave with the same glowing tints which it throws over this world, so that in some cases the same cause which makes life delightful makes death not unwelcome. Such a state of mind, though rare, is not unknown. But perhaps a perfect balance of feeling is more readily to be found at a lower level of expectation.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Fashion Fripperies.

Coiffures tend to compactness, and are worn lower in the back.

Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow sleeves and lace ruffles.

Braids or short curls down the back are worn with dressy evening coiffures.

Ball and evening shoes must be trimmed with a flower or bouquet, but it must be very small and flat.

Oriental silks, Persian and Egyptian silks, satins, velvets, brocades, and corduroys are all used for waistcoats.

Very small figures, checks and stripes on white grounds, are the feature in the new spring calicoes and percales.

A double cape of heavy silk chenille, with tinsel thread twisted in the same, is the latest novelty for the neck in place of a scarf.

White satin dresses of creamy or leaden tint are worn by the elderly ladies for full dress, with full trimmings of creamy old point laces.

The long waistcoats worn with dressy toilets are separate garments and may be worn with several different kinds of coats and skirts.

Snake bracelets, winding several times around the arm, and having jeweled eyes, are among late novelties in jewelry and ornaments.

Square necks are much worn on low corsages. V necks are also seen, but round, low necks are preferred by most young ladies for ball toilets.

The hat of the passing moment is the equestrienne, in rough gray felt, banded with three narrow ribbons placed at intervals around the crown.

Birds of paradise, butterflies, and insects of all sorts in form of gold filigree and Impegan feather ornaments are worn in the hair for full dress.

Who Heard This!

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has of late presented its readers with some stage stories. Among them is the following in relation to the elder Booth:

Once "Richard III." was played in Rochester, and at a rehearsal the members of the company warned the gentleman to whom Richmond was assigned, and who had never played against Booth's Richard. He was told that Booth frequently made the duel a very serious matter, and his apprehensions were worked upon to such a degree that he resolved to prepare himself for the encounter. Instead of applying to the property man for the sword usually used by Richmond, he obtained the immense weapon reserved for the [illegible]eliens. The play was duly produced, and, when the final scene came about, Booth thundered on and met his Richmond holding aloft a blade of enormous size. "What the —— do you mean by having such a sword as that?" exclaimed Booth, sotto voce. "Look here, Mr. Booth," whispered Richmond, "I've heard of your doings in this scene, and if you come any of your tricks upon me I'll beat the life out of you." Booth was so astonished that the combat and death of his Richard is said to have been on the occasion exceedingly tame and disappointing.

MacMahon's Letter of Resignation.

The following is the text of Marshal MacMahon's letter announcing his resignation of the Presidency of the French Republic:

> At the opening of this session of the Chambers the Ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside personal views, I had given the programme to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the Ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the two Chambers, proposes to me in regard to the military commands some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other Ministry, taken from the majority, would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself, therefore, bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the National Assembly confided to me, and I therefore tender my resignation. In quitting power, I have the consolation of thinking that, during the fifty-three years I have devoted to the service of my country as a soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than by absolute devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the Chambers. MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$7 00 @$10 00
Hogs	3 40 @ 4 20
Cotton	9¼@ 9½
Flour—Superfine	3 15 @ 3 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 01 @ 1 03¼
Corn—Western Mixed	44 @ 47½
Oats—Mixed	30½@ 31½
Rye—Western	56 @ 61
Pork—Mess	8 62½@10 50
Lard	6½@ 6¾
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 70 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 40 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 65 @ 4 10
Hogs	2 50 @ 4 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75 @ 5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75 @ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	86 @ 87
No. 3 Spring	70 @ 72
Corn—No. 2	31 @ 32
Oats—No. 2	20 @ 22
Rye—No. 2	43 @ 44
Barley—No. 2	78 @ 80
Butter—Choice Creamery	24 @ 28
Eggs—Fresh	27 @ 28
Pork—Mess	7 50 @ 9 60
Lard	6¼@ 6½
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	91 @ 97
No. 2	86 @ 87
Corn—No. 2	30 @ 30
Oats—No. 2	19 @ 20
Rye—No. 1	42 @ 43
Barley—No. 2	75 @ 76
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	93 @ 94
Corn—Mixed	30 @ 31
Oats—No. 2	20 @ 23
Rye	43 @ 43
Pork—Mess	9 50 @ 9 62½
Lard	6¼@ 6½
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	90 @ 95
Corn	33 @ 34
Oats	25 @ 26
Rye	50 @ 51
Pork—Mess	9 75 @10 00
Lard	6¼@ 6½
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 White	95 @ 96
No. 2 Red	94 @ 95
Corn	33 @ 34
Oats—No. 2	23 @ 24
DETROIT.	
Flour—White	4 40 @ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	93 @ 94
No. 1 Amber	93 @ 96
Corn—No. 1	34 @ 35
Oats—Mixed	23 @ 24
Barley (per cental)	1 00 @ 1 20
Pork—Mess	9 50 @ 9 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	4 75 @ 5 00
Fair	4 00 @ 4 40
Common	3 25 @ 3 75
Hogs	3 75 @ 4 20
Sheep	3 00 @ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER:

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

It is now admitted that the crow destroys more grasshoppers than any other bird.

The best of all soils on which to establish a poultry-yard is gravel or sand, resting on a substratum of gravel.

Too many of our young men think that they can make more money by running a horse than by running a farm.

It is a duty every farmer owes to himself, his family and his creditors to have a safe insurance on his farm buildings and contents.

If a farmer or a business man wants to find out how great a spendthrift he is, let him keep an exact memorandum of all the time idly spent.

Cooked meat chopped up and mixed with other feed is not only relished by fowls, but gives back the strength lost during the moulting process.

Mr. Meeham, a horticulturist of much experience, says he never saw blight on pear trees that were whitewashed. He believes it to be an absolute remedy.

Farmers as a class do not look ahead enough—do not plan for the future in their crops, etc., and therefore many of their failures are for want of forethought.

If you intend setting an orchard next spring, it is time to begin to select the list of suitable trees. Run no risks. Nothing is more discouraging than to cultivate trees five to eight years, and, when they begin to bear, find they are not true to name. It is a disaster for which there is no remedy, and, while to get trees direct from a nursery of reputation may cost a few dollars more in freight than to buy them from a peddler, the difference is as nothing compared with the risk of ordering from unknown and irresponsible parties.

How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow under ordinary feeding furnishes in a year 2,000 pounds of solid excrement, and about 8,000 pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. The urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia, which goes to seed principally; but the liquid holding nitrogen, potash and soda is forming the stalks and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Two years ago I took out the stumps of ten acres. With a stump-puller and three men we took out, in two and a half days, 129 stumps, most of them very large ones. The cost of stump-puller and hands, including the boss, was ten dollars. In one day and a half two hands hauled all the stumps to an adjoining wood; then the whole job was done except filling up the holes. I took the front of my wagon carriage and attached two "skids" fifteen feet long, spread them and spiked old planks on them, and it worked well. Some of the stumps were so large that we took two horses and log-chain fastened on the opposite side, and tumbled them over on the platform attached to the wagon. This, I think, is the best and cheapest plan, and makes a clean job of it in a short time. The stumps in my section of country [Cumberland county, Pa.] will nearly pay for removing them. They can be used to put under lime stacks, or will answer for butcher wood. Those that are too rough can be used for stove fuel, etc., in a few years, provided the wood is an object, as it is in this section.—*Letter to Practical Farmer.*

Some years ago, says an experienced farmer, I had a lot of sheep wintered in a building and yard fenced in with palings to keep out worthless curs. In the second story of the building hay was kept for the sheep, and fed to them under the building, which was open at one end, some six or seven feet high, into the yard where troughs were kept for feeding grain. During the winter manure accumulated under the building to twelve or fifteen inches in depth and extended, gradually taping to the ground, out into the yard. At the edge of the building the manure was about twelve inches deep. In the following autumn, when I went to haul out the manure for wheat, I found that immediately outside of the edge of the building, where exposed to the weather, it had rotted and sunk till it was only six inches deep, while that immediately under the shelter was still about a foot deep. I took a cart and oxen and drew the manure which was on the outside of the building, and put it on a strip across the field intended for wheat, then drew out the same quantity in bulk from under the building, and put it in like manner upon an adjoining strip of the same size and quality. All was sowed with wheat of the same kind and at the same time. The crop from those two lands was not measured, but every one who examined the crop before cutting decided there was about twice the quantity on the land manured by the covered manure.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Mountain Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, the whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one pound of raisins, a pinch of salt.

Tea Stains.—Tea stains should be wet in equal parts of alcohol and ammonia, and then washed in tepid soapsuds. If the spots be firmly fixed, expose them to the fumes of burning sulphur.

Polishing Floors.—Some persons will persist in scrubbing and scouring polished floors, which is both silly and injurious. They should be swept with a broom covered with flannel, and polished twice a year.

To Clean Cloths.—The best way is to steep them in warm water for half an hour, then use borax soap, rubbing it freely on the most soiled parts, finally washing well with very hot water. Afterward rinse in cold water.

Corn-Starch Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, two cups of corn-starch, four eggs, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, pinch of salt, flavor to taste.

An Excellent Winter Dish.—Six pounds of brisket of beef, roasted for half an hour; but it into a stewpan, with four quarts of water, some carrots, turnips, celery, onions, cloves, herbs, salt, pepper, and vermicelli. Let it stand four hours, simmering slowly, but it must not boil. Skim frequently.

Cement for Sealing Bottles.—Mix three parts of resin, one of caustic soda, and five of water; this composition is then mixed with half its weight of plaster of paris. The compound sets in three-quarters of an hour, adheres strongly, is not permeable like plaster used alone, and is attacked only slightly by warm warm.

To Cure a Ham.—One ounce of saltpeter, one ounce of black pepper, ground, and one ounce of juniper berries, bruised, one pound of common salt, two pounds of brown sugar; mix all this together, and put on your ham; rub and trim it every day for a month, then hang it up in a chimney where wood is burned.

To Cleanse Glass Globes.—If the globes on a gas fixture are much stained on the outside by smoke, soak them in tolerably hot water in which a little washing soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of lukewarm water, and with a hard brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappear. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as if new.

Chicken Pie.—Take two chickens weighing about two pounds each; cut in pieces the size you wish to serve; put them in water enough to cover them, add one table-spoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper; let them cook slowly until tender—that should be about one hour—then remove them to a plate and take out the largest bones—such as drumsticks and neck. Make a crust of two cupfuls of chopped beef suet, one of butter, and three of flour—prepared is the best. Line a four-quart earthen pie-dish with two-thirds of the crust, put in the chickens and the liquid they are boiled in, which should be a quart; if not, add cold water enough, one teaspoonful of pulverized sage, and a lump of butter the size of an egg. Let it cook one hour in a moderate oven.

A Burr in the Heart.

A lady residing near Cleveland, Ohio, died a short time ago from an unknown disease which greatly puzzled the attending physicians, the symptoms being similar to those experienced in rheumatism of the heart. After her long suffering ended in death, a post-mortem examination revealed one of the most wonderful things known to the medical profession. A large burdock burr was found securely imbedded in the heart, against the posterior surface of the aorta, just at the point where it emerges from the body of the heart, completely covered with cystic-like tissue which had firmly enveloped all the large blood-vessels leading to and from the heart, which organ was in a high state of inflammation, the left ventricle being greatly enlarged. A feature which greatly puzzles the doctors is the fact that the large aorta about three inches from the heart is found to be worn as thin as tissue-paper for about the space of an inch, only the outer covering of the large artery remaining. This is supposed to have been produced by the close proximity of the burr in its passage toward the heart. The specimen was forwarded to the Museum of the Bennett Medical College, of this city, and has been inspected by a large number of leading physicians, who unite in pronouncing it one of the most extraordinary cases on record. Prof. Davis and others are of the opinion that the burr must have been breathed into the lungs while the woman was a child, as she has been a great sufferer for a number of years, during which time the burr was migrating from the bronchial tubes through the tissues of its final lodging-place.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Creditable Contrast.

We have under one Government and one flag a territory larger than that ruled by a dozen Governments in Europe, and the difference in the salaries paid to Kings and royalty and those paid the servants of our people in our republic is striking. The Czar of Russia gets $8,250,000 per year, or $25,000 a day. The Sultan of Turkey gets annually $6,000,000, or $18,000 per day. Napoleon III. had a salary of $5,000,000 annually, or $14,000 each day. Francis Joseph, of Austria, receives $4,000,000 a year, or $10,000 a day. King William of Prussia, is paid $3,000,000 per year, and Victor Emmanuel $2,400,000, and, good Queen Victoria manages to live on $2,000,000. Now, in addition to these salaries, each sovereign is furnished with a dozen or more first-class residences free of cost. In this country our President gets only $50,000 a year just as much as the Czar of Russia gets in two days. Gen. Sherman receives in all some $18,000 per year—only a fraction more than the Sultan of Turkey gets each day. The whole expense of an American Congress for a session of six months will not exceed—incidentals and all—$4,000,000. The people in this country complain of hard times. Let them study the pauperism of England, and, our word for it, they will deem the condition of our poorer classes a comparatively happy one.

Electric lights are used on the mastheads of the French steamers, which are also provided with a steam fog-horn that utters the most harrowing and unearthly yells.

WAR CLAIMS.

Extract from a Speech of Hon. Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia, Delivered in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, perhaps I ought not to take the time of the Senate, but I will give my idea of the character of these war claims, loyal and disloyal, by an illustration from real incidents. I will give you first the character of a claim that will not be paid, and it is a type of many millions. Early in the month of September, 1865, it became necessary for me in the discharge of a professional engagement to travel 100 miles in the immediate track of Sherman's march through Georgia. One day about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I became exceedingly hungry. I said to the youth who was driving the horse, "You must stop at the first favorable opportunity and let me get something to eat." I shall never forget the expression of the young man. "Ah," says he, "mister, I don't reckon you will find anything you will consider fit to eat in this part of the country. Sherman has been along here." "Well," I said, "but the people in this part of the country live on something, do they not?" "Oh, yes, but I don't hardly know how it is they live. They seem to live, though." "Well," I said, "I can live one day on what they live on constantly, I am pretty sure, and, therefore, we will stop at the most favorable chance apparent." It was not long before we came to a very good-looking frame dwelling two stories high, a dwelling of a character well known in the South, containing six rooms, well built, and indicating, in former times, a country family well to do in the world. The fencing was all gone, the chimneys were standing on the outside, showing that all the out-houses had been burned, but there stood the main building, and I said to the young man, "Stop here and I will see if I can get something to eat," and I went in and was met at the door by a very excellent-looking lady, modest, and evidently refined and educated. She turned out to be a country lady of great hospitality, but with evidence of poverty all around her, and she looked prematurely old. She said to me when I made known my purpose of stopping: "Why, my dear sir, I would be glad to give you anything that I could, but I have nothing that you will have, I suppose, and nothing that I feel inclined to offer you." "Anything that you have," I said, "will suit me, because I am exceedingly hungry." She said: "I can prepare for you nothing but some potatoes and some eggs, but I have nothing in which to cook the potatoes except the embers. We are in the habit of roasting them in the ashes. I have nothing in which to cook the eggs except the ashes or a broken skillet. I have not a whole piece of furniture or a whole kitchen implement on the premises. Everything is broken." She handed me a seat. Said she: "I have handed you the best seat I have. The back of that is broken as you see." "Why is all that?" "Why," she said, "Sherman's army passed along here and did all this." Well, I told her I would take the potatoes and eggs, and she put them in the ashes accordingly, and while they were roasting I said to her: "Will you please give me an account of your experience and trials when Sherman's army passed here?" She said she would. I cannot give it all to the Senate, but certainly it was one of the most interesting narratives I ever listened to in my life. The lady was one who had married about eight years before the war. She was well raised and graduated at a female college in Georgia. She and her husband settled in that place and built that house. They had about 1,000 acres of land, thirty slaves, and all they needed personally, and were entirely out of debt and perfectly happy. They had three children born to them, the oldest one at the time of my visit being only 12 years old.

Mr. Beck—Mr. President, I desire to ask whether Warren Mitchell got any of that woman's eggs and potatoes or not. We are trying his case now, not her.

Mr. Hill—I will come to Warren Mitchell's case. I will show you how it applies to Warren Mitchell's case, but I shall do it in my own way. It turned out that her husband went into the Confederate army and lost his life in one of the battles in Virginia. His remains were brought home and were buried in sight of where we were sitting. About a year after her husband was in Virginia, in the Confederate army, Sherman's army passed through Georgia and all her slaves except one, her cook, called Aunt Millie, left. This Aunt Millie was raised with this lady and had nursed her in her infancy, and was given to her by her father, and she said she would never leave her under any circumstances, and she remained with her. But, to make a long story short, everything they had was taken. All the stock, all the provisions, were taken away. Everything that could not be carried away was killed or broken, or burned, except one cow, two banks of potatoes and a small crib of corn. The cow was saved by Aunt Millie claiming her as her own, which she did for the purpose of having it. The corn-crib was saved in this way: The lady sat in the house with her three children and saw everything being burned. Seeing the torch about to be applied to the last corn-crib she summoned courage and went out with her babe in her arms and her own little children by her side and said to the officer who seemed to have charge of the sport, "Sir, have you a family at home?" The officer said he had a wife and two children. "What would you think," said she, "if a Southern army should pass through your country and take the last mouthful of bread your wife and children had?" The officer was a man. He lifted his hat most gallantly, and then said to his squad, "Don't fire that crib," and said to the squad in the garden, "Don't disturb further those potatoes," and that is the way the lady saved the crib of corn and banks of potatoes. In the meantime the squad had gone into the house, pulled down all the pictures, defaced the walls, broke all the furniture, broke everything she had in the shape of kitchen utensils, and carried off all her silverware and cutlery. The last she saw they were pulling the covering off the grave of her husband, and, supposing they were going to take his body off, she fainted away, but Aunt Millie stopped them by telling them for God's sake not to make war on the dead, and they left. This is a literal fact. This woman had raised a patch of one acre of potatoes and one small field of corn, working with her own hands and aided by this good woman, Aunt Millie, and her three little children, and they had lived on that scant allowance from the time Sherman's army passed by until I met her. Now that woman will never come here to have her losses repaid. She will never come here with a claim before Congress and ask for compensation. And now I will give you another claim. A few weeks after I took my seat as a member of the other House in the Forty-fifth Congress I received a card one day by a messenger, who said that a lady desired to see me in the Speaker's reception room. I went in. She was exceedingly well-dressed. She had velvet and diamonds and laces all over her, and the first speech she made to me was to express the great gratification of all Georgians that I had been elected to Congress. "For now," she said, "all Georgians will get their rights." She soon made known the animus of that speech, for in the next sentence she said she had a claim before Congress which she desired me to support, and she knew I would support it because she was a Georgia lady, born and raised in Georgia and she knew I would support her claim. "Well, who are you? If you were born and raised in Georgia and had losses in Georgia, why are you here in the condition I see you?" "Oh!" she said, "when Sherman's army passed through Georgia they destroyed my property, but," she added, "I married one of the Federal officers and came North."

Mr. Hoar—She took her revenge in that way.

Mr. Hill—Yes, sir; she married a Federal officer. The first woman mentioned lost her husband in the Confederate army and therefore is disloyal. The second woman married an officer in the Union army and therefore is loyal. Well, her statement was true because she produced a very complimentary and flattering letter from Gen. Sherman. Evidently the letter was genuine and not dictated by a woman, but I will say, in justice to Gen. Sherman, that I am satisfied he gave that letter more on account of the woman's husband, who was a Federal officer, than on account of her claims. I assume and believe he did. "But," I asked this lady, "what is your claim for?" Said she: "Why, for personal property destroyed by Sherman's army." "How much is your claim for?" "Eight hundred thousand dollars," she said, whereupon I became bewildered. "Eight hundred thousand dollars of personal property of one person destroyed by the war?" "Yes," she said; "it was well proved by the very officers and men who destroyed it—who set fire to it," and she named quite a number of Republicans in the House, who, she said, had promised to vote for her bill, but they had told her that it would be very important for her to get a Democrat, and, best of all, a Southern Democrat, to introduce it. Therefore she came to me as a Democrat, and a Southern Democrat from her own State—her dear Georgia—to introduce her bill. She said the Republicans assured her that if she would get a little reinforcement from the South and from the Democratic party, her bill would certainly become a law. I said to the lady: "It will be very difficult to make me believe that the whole country ever at one time had $800,000 worth of personal property." "But," she said, "it is all proved. It is all right, and the Republicans are ready to vote for it." I do not say they were. I can only tell you what the woman said, and as she is loyal you ought to accept her as a good witness. Seeing that her entreaties could do no good, she finally said to me that I had to vote for her bill; that she had a great many among the newspaper men, and she friends sometimes wrote for the newspapers herself, and, looking at me with all the air of command and of one having authority, she said: "Mr. Hill, if you don't vote for my bill you will never go to the Senate." Thereupon I made the lady a bow, gave her a flat refusal to have anything to do with her or her bill, and left. These are specimens of what you call Southern claims. This first claim will never come here. The second, and cases like it, will always be here, and I saw this claim of $800,000 for the woman who became loyal by marriage, and for whom the Republicans were ready to vote—I saw the same claim paraded through the Northern press in the campaign of 1876, as evidence that, if the Southern Democrats ever did get here in power, and the Democratic party had the majority, they would take everything there was in the treasury. Now, should I vote to tax that woman who fed me on the eggs and potatoes to pay this woman in velvet, laces and diamonds? All over the South there are hundreds and thousands of people, limping, weak, poor, impoverished by the war, laboring as best they can for a bare sustenance, asking Congress for nothing, not looking to the Government for compensation for their losses, and here and there is some man who has lost something, who has lost some property or failed to make what he hoped for in some speculative venture, coming here and asking Congress to pay his losses, and that we shall tax these poor people to pay his losses. I for one shall not do it. I am against those bills, therefore, upon principle. I do not need any constitutional amendment to make me against them. There will be a great many hard cases. I consider that war is nothing but an ordeal of hard cases. I do not know anything produced by war except hard cases. You cannot repair all those hard cases. Mr. Mitchell has a hard case, but his case is not harder than thousands of others who lost like property or other property, and who were just as loyal as he was. You cannot repair these losses. Let it go forth, therefore, that we take the position distinctly and emphatically that this talk of paying Southern war claims must end. Teach it to our people, and teach it to all the people, and let all this political excitement on the subject end. Mr. President, I am the humblest man in the Democratic party. That party after eighteen years of absence I trust and believe is about to return full-fledged to power. I think it will have possession of every department of this Government. It certainly will have it if we convince the people North and South that we deserve to have it, for, evidently, the people are satisfied that the Republican party does not deserve to be continued in power, and the only question with the people is whether the Democratic party does deserve to be intrusted with power. If I had control of the party—as I have not, and never shall—if my voice were worth anything, there are four things I would have the Democratic party to proclaim to the world in most convincing terms and adhere to it with unflinching fidelity. I would have the party to say:

1. We will not pay war losses, loyal or disloyal, unless we make a few exceptions of religious, educational, and charitable institutions, and very few of these.

2. We will vote no more of the public credit and no more of the public lands to build up or enrich mammoth monopolies in the shape of corporations.

3. We will in good faith pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest, in good money of the standard value.

4. We will restore the constitution to the country and honesty and economy to its administration, confining the General Government to its limited delegated sovereign power to promote the general welfare, and leaving the States unmolested in the exercise of their reserved sovereign powers to promote the local welfare of the people.

Do these four things, and, in my judgment, the child is not born who will witness the termination of Democratic administration in this country, and the tongue has not been gifted with language that can express the prosperity which will follow to all our people in every section of our country.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Jan. 31.—Senate.—The only business of importance transacted by the Senate today was the consideration of the act concerning married women. The bill, after being amended, was ordered engrossed. It gives married women almost complete control over their separate property and earnings from business labor.

House.—The consideration of the constitutional amendments was resumed. The amendments striking out the provision denying the right of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes, striking the word "white" from the constitution, giving the Legislature powers to grade fees and salaries in proportion to the population, vesting the judicial power of the State in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish, and limiting the indebtedness of municipal corporations to 2 per cent. of the value of taxables, were adopted without much discussion. The amendments extending the length of the sessions of the General Assembly, and increasing the number of Supreme Judges to seven, were rejected. The amendment changing the time of holding general elections from October to November, and providing for a registry law was discussed at length, and finally adopted by a vote of 61 to 34.... The remainder of the session was occupied in reading Senate bills the first time.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—Senate.—Bills were introduced: To furnish stationery to county officers; prohibiting railroads from discriminating in favor of officials; to prevent tramps from riding on cars, by making it a misdemeanor; authorizing the election of Marshal by Common Council.... The Judiciary Committee were instructed to prepare a bill to prevent the Insane Asylum being used as a reformatory for drunkards.... A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction in relation to the reduction of local school levies. He recommends a reduction in the levy allowed for the purpose of building school-houses, etc., and also a reduction in several of the other levies now allowed by law.

House.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Works providing for the appointment of Trustees of all reformatory and benevolent institutions by the Governor.... Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the business of the State every two years.... Other bills were introduced as follows: To establish a State militia; providing for a cumulative system of voting for Senators and Representatives; repealing the law appropriating money to the State Normal School; fixing the time of election for the ratification of the constitutional amendments; to make hanging public; for the election of County Superintendents, and preventing their acting as book agents; regulating the sale of liquor.

Monday, Feb. 3.—Senate.—The Senate met at 2 p. m., and, on motion of Mr. Streight, took up bills on second reading. After several bills had been read a second time and the reports of committees thereon acted upon, an amendment to a pending bill was offered and the ayes and noes demanded thereon. The call of the roll showed no quorum present, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House this afternoon had before them three reports from the Judiciary Committee upon the right of this Assembly to elect full Boards of Trustees for the benevolent institutions, deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane. The Democrats hold the election of 1877 by the Republicans in joint convention to be null and void, and therefore treat the Presidency of the boards and one of the Trusteeships as vacancies, while for the other Trustee this is the regular time of election. The law provides that the elections shall be by concurrent vote of the two houses, and, as the election of two years ago was in joint convention, they hold it illegal and void. The Republicans claim that the election was a substantial compliance with the statute; that no fraud violated it; that the Legislative will was properly expressed, and, although the Governor refused to commission the persons so elected, they were, notwithstanding, duly elected and qualified, and are entitled to hold for the full term of four years. The National member of the committee makes a second minority report, taking the ground that the election of 1877 was null and void, but that each biennial General Assembly can only elect one member of the board. In his conclusion he sides with the Republicans. The debate was by Representative Heath for the Republicans, Chairman Osborne for the Democrats, and by Mr. Works for himself. At a late hour, the majority report of the Democratic members of the committee was adopted by yeas, 48; nays, 30.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Senate.—Bills introduced: To prohibit the marriage of drunkards; repealing the act for the appointment of students to Purdue University; for the appointment of public administrators, to have control of all estates in each county; providing for a system of cumulative voting; giving laborers preferred liens; regulating the practice of dentistry; abolishing the office of State Geologist.... At the close of a protracted afternoon's debate, the Senate ordered to engrossment a bill allowing to medical colleges properly incorporated the bodies of all persons who die in the public hospitals, asylums or poor-houses, which are left unclaimed by the relatives for twenty-four hours after death. Sheriffs are also directed to give over to the authorities of such colleges the bodies of executed criminals. A provision to make this a part of the sentence of the court was stricken out. The vote on the bill was—yeas, 27; nays, 13.

House.—Little business was transacted in the House, the entire session being occupied in disposing of committee reports.... The bill prohibiting appeals from Justices, when the amount is less than $20 was ordered engrossed.... A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing where local school levies might be reduced from 24 to 50 per cent.... A bill was introduced authorizing the State of Maryland to transfer all the title of the State of Indiana to the national cemetery at Antietam to the General Government.... Mr. Humphreys' Legislative Apportionment bill was made the special order for Friday.... The joint resolution favoring resumption was reported back with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. On a call of yeas and nays on the question of concurring in the report no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—Senate.—Senator Winterbotham occupied considerable time upon a question of privilege, the charges of the Indianapolis *Journal* that he was the head of a ring controlling the Northern prison. He denied the charges, and courted investigation.... The Senate then passed Senator Streight's resolution asking Congress for the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill regulating the charges of railway transportation.

House.—Indiana members of Congress were instructed to vote for a bill to amend the Revenue law so as to allow farmers to sell tobacco raised by them in leaf or twist, without being compelled to take out the usual Government license, and to reduce the fees and salaries of Federal officers.... The bill making seventy pounds a bushel of corn was ordered engrossed.... A number of committee reports were received and acted upon.

Joint Convention.—Both houses met in joint convention, and elected the following officers: State Librarian, Miss Maggie Fitzgibbon; Directors of the State Prison, South, Col. Thomas Shea, of Scott county, and P. S. D. Mitchell, of Monroe; Directors of the Northern Prison, Col. John Lee, of Montgomery; Frederick Hoover, of Jasper; and Simeon Wile of Laporte county.

Bro. Gardner's Lime-Kiln Club.

"Gem'len, an onpleasant dooty am forced upon me by de pressur' of circumstances," began Brother Gardner, as the hall grew quiet. "De odder evenin', as I war reclinin' on de kitchen lounge, a rap was heard at de doah and de follerin' note was put into my hands:

> "Brother Gardner—If you will follow the bearer of this you will discover a number of your club engaged in a very disreputable business.
>
> X.

"I followed de boy. In a barn in an alley off Hastings street de diskivery was made. A member of dis club was dar, engaged in puttin' up a dog-fight, an' about forty specktators were on han' to see de fun. I looked frew de cracks and seed de hull performance. De dog owned by de Lime-kiln man licked de odder canine in about ten minits, an' $5 changed hands, but de blush o' pride didn't come to my cheek on dat account. If dar ever war a time when I liked to see a dog-fight it war way back in de forties. It am a cruel, bad bizness, too low for decent men to encourage or engaige in, an' it am now my painful duty to ax Brudder Philbrick Gladstone to stan' up an' let himself be seen."

The member mentioned slowly arose. The proceedings were a perfect thunder-clap to him. As he reached his feet and found sixty or seventy pair of eyes turned upon him he would have resumed his bench if the thoughtful Jan. Harrison hadn't been behind him with a darning-needle.

"I—Ize heah, sah!" he gasped, as he turned to the platform.

"De brudder will step seben or eight paces dis way," said the President.

He walked slowly forward, his knees playing a tune and his color fading to the complexion of French wall-paper, and when he was in position the President arose and said:

"Brudder Philbrick Gladstone, you hez heard de charges. Am you guilty or innocent?"

"I war dar, an' I owned de winnin' dorg," was the reply.

"Well, de sentence am dat you hand over de $5 to de library fund o' dis club, an' dat you sign a pledge nebber to engaige in such low bizness agin. In case you refuse to han' over an' sign, your name will be crossed from de roll, an' dis hall won't see you any more."

The brother handed over the cash without hesitation, signed a written pledge, and as he returned to his seat he had to unbutton his vest to give play to his heartfelt emotions. He will doubtless be found in the front rank of philanthropists and humanitarians after this.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In addition to the ancient ceremony of serving up a boar's head at Queen's College, Oxford, on Christmas day, another curious and ancient custom, that of presenting a threaded needle to each person dining in the college hall on New Year's day, is still observed. After the drinking-horn has been passed round the Senior Burser presents each guest with a needle, threaded with silk of red, black and blue, representing the three faculties of medicine, divinity and law, enjoining them to take it and be thrifty.

ALL SORTS.

Boston has 400 miles of street lights.

Richmond, Va., claims 79,000 inhabitants.

Deaths on the Atlantic steamers have been unusually numerous of late.

An unprecedented amount of lumber is being cut in the Michigan pineries this winter.

It costs Russia nearly $125,000 to have her newspapers supervised in the interest of order.

Workingmen in Philadelphia have over $70,000,000 invested in co-operative loan associations.

The total debt of the city of Philadelphia is $71,835,101, a decrease of $1,000,000 on last year.

The estimated number of horses in the United States is 8,000,000. Illinois ranking first in number.

The distress among the poor in Halifax is considered greater than it has been for many years past.

If a woman were to change her sex, why could she no longer be a Christian? Because she would be a he(a)then.

There are now 186 American vessels employed in the whale fishery, with an aggregate tonnage of 40,603. New Bedford, Mass., owns 132 of them.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced in Berlin, recently, with great success. The play was done in German, but the colored fraternity sang in English.

The quails were made to quail during the cold weather in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, and sportsmen say that most of these birds have either frozen or starved to death.

She fell from the arms of a well-dressed woman, alighted upon a curbstone, cutting her frail form in twain. Brutal policeman grinned in glee over the catastrophe. She was a doll.

In Buenos Ayres a great open-air meeting of 12,000 to 15,000 persons was held to protest against the enormous taxes just imposed by the Provincial Legislature on tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

An Irish gentleman having purchased an alarm clock, an acquaintance asked him what he intended to do with it. "Och!" answered he, "sure I've nothing to do but pull the string and wake myself."

Dried apples and cord-wood are not taken at par for subscriptions by the Watsonville (Cal.) *Transcript*, which adopts as its motto:

We do not belong to our patrons;
Our paper is wholly our own;
Whoever may like it may take it,
Who don't may just let it alone.

There are forty-eight tramways in the United Kingdom, with £4,207,350 expended capital and 268½ miles of track, 1,124 cars and 9,222 horses. The roads carried, last year, 146,001,223 passengers, their total receipts being £1,145,465, and the net receipts £230,956, or 5¼ per cent. on the capital.

Two thousand Indians dwell in Lower Canada, one-half of whom are Catholics. They join the Kanuck Caristian names to those of beasts and wear them as family names, viz: Jean Baptiste Horse, Charles Louis Bear. They speak French and are industrious, but poor.

It is said that the future Prince of Bulgaria is likely to be Price Louis of Battenberg, the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, who is an Austrian cavalry general and honorary colonel of the Eighth Russian Hussars. Prince Louis is now serving in the British navy, and is an intimate friend of the Duke of Edinburg.

Very young girls of 12 or 14 years of age wear the hair in two long Swiss braids, tied with ribbons to match the dress; for a full dress a little bunch of lilies-of-the-valley or roses or forget-me-nots are worn on the side of the head. Older girls wear the hair in rolled curls turned up at the back, thus forming a low chignon, at the side of which is worn a bunch of flowers.

The Useful Snow of Norway.

It is always with a slight feeling of anxiety that we read about heavy snowstorms in this country, for we know that they mean, or may mean, the stopping of traffic at this point or that. So much the more curious it is, when opening a Norwegian paper, to meet with passages like this:

"Fortunately, we have had much snow in this part of the country, and there is good hope that it will now remain solid on the ground for the season." But, in Norway, the snow is itself a means of traffic, and that an important one. When the snow fails, the lumber trade, for instance, one of the most important branches of the industry of the country, is seriously embarrassed. The trees are felled during the fall and winter, and those huge, giant trunks which it would be next to impossible to transport in the summer time over the steep, rugged ground, where horses cannot be employed, are in winter time drawn easily along on the smooth, solid surface of the frozen snow. Tied together in immense bundles, they are thrown down in the dry river-bed, and, when spring comes and the snow melts, the bundles are carried down by the stream to the very gates of the lumber yard. Thus the snow, which to us is an impediment, is to the Norwegians an aid, and it is even something much more, for it is, indeed, one of the great national poets of the country. It makes the house so warm and so cozy, it makes the landscape so soft and so mild, and it makes people so merry and full of new plans and new ideas, for it brings them together. Neighbors, who in summer time cannot visit each other because the journey along the bad roads—which creep in zigzag through the glens, along the clefts, over the peaks—takes two or three days, can now reach each other in a few hours, setting out on their snow-shoes or in the light sledges drawn by reindeer, in a straight line across the glens, the clefts, the peaks, everything being buried under the snow or bridged over by it.

None of the scientists have explained why it is that a man is always the sleepiest just before the fire is built in the morning.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 18, 1879.

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Ex-Governor Hartranft has been appointed post master at Philadelphia.

Senator Christiancy has tendered his resignation to the Governor of Michigan. Old Zach Chandler will jump into the shoes. Hurrah for Grant!

Indianapolis Sentinel.—"The cipher committee pulled up stakes and left New York for Washington suddenly after examining Mr. Tilden. They were in the same fix of the bear hunter, who excused himself from pursuing the "bar" because the trail was getting "too durned fresh."

The new Treasurer of State.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

To-day Hon. William Fleming becomes the custodian of the funds belonging to the State of Indiana. He comes into office with a record of which any citizen of the State might well feel proud, and his selection for the important trust imposed by his office reflects credit upon the Democratic party of the State. As a citizen his record is unsullied; as a financier and business man he is justly regarded the peer of the most far-seeing, and as a politician he has been for years recognized as a power in the section of the State where he resides. During his administration millions of money will pass through his hands, and we doubt if there is any party or individual who entertains doubts as to the integrity and fidelity which will distinguish his administration. He starts out under flattering auspices, and we believe that he will meet every reasonable expectation. His bond filed with the secretary of State is for $150,000, and is signed by 13 sureties who represent an aggregate wealth of over two millions of dollars. They are as follows, and all reside in Fort Wayne: Stephen B. Bond, Charles McCulloch, August C. Trentman, Charles F. Muhler, George H. Wilson, Montgomery Hamilton, Henry Mouning, J. H. Bass, Henry C. Graffe, O. P. Morgan James Lillie, Joseph K. Eagerton, Oscar A. Simons.

Notwithstanding all the discussion relative to the interest question during the last campaign in this state, and the many pledges made by candidates of each party, there seems to be some doubt about the legislature reducing the rate to 6 per cent. as promised. The subject was agitated in every county, in convention, out of convention, on the stump and in private conversation, and the people everywhere favored six per cent. as the legal rate. It was generally understood that the legislature would comply with the demands of the people early in the session without debate, but it seems now that capital has put in appearance and is about to silence enough of "the people's servants" to secure the continuation of an exorbitant legal interest. It is argued by the representatives of capital, that no law can regulate the amount to be paid for the use of money, any more than the price of grain can be regulated by law, if so, then the law makers of the several states of the Union have been acting upon a false theory for many years, for there is not a state that does not provide for legal interest at some rate. We admit that the legal rate of interest cannot govern all cases, and that private contracts are often made contrary to law, but it does and will regulate loans made by agencies of eastern capital, and loan associations operating upon a large scale. It is said that a lower rate of interest will drive capital out of the state, and thereby ruin those who are so unfortunate as to have an eastern blanket mortgage upon their property which they could not renew at a lower rate; such are the threats of the capitalists now being brought to bear upon our legislature, but there is nothing in the argument, there is no place that money could be placed at more than six per cent. with as good security, besides eastern money lenders do not want to foreclose mortgages and take lands, if they do, let them take them now, for the loans will never be paid without a sacrifice of the property, the income from the property will never pay the debt. As a general thing the largest and best farms in the state are the ones upon which loans have been made, and we would be pleased to learn of a single instance where the incumbrance has been removed without a loss to the borrower, such loans only furnish temporary relief—only delay the final result. Another argument advanced is, that it would not be just to compel capitalists to loan money at six per cent, while the school fund of the state is being loaned at eight per cent. If that is unjust, let the rate for school funds be reduced to seven per cent. the old rate, at which it was loaned for years when the legal rate of interest in the state was only six per cent., borrowers would rather pay one per cent. more for school funds, for the reason that loans are made for five years, and can be renewed as often as desired. We insist that the legal rate be fixed at six per cent. that the many borrowers may be able to protect their interests, and the few lenders get all their money is worth. The legislator who violates the pledge made to his constituents, will be entered in the invoice record and marked SOLD, for CASH.

In the case of Weaver vs. Umber, before Esquire Altenberg, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, in the sum of $48.12 The costs in the case will probably be greater than the judgement.

Popular.

So popular are Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, that few kitchens can be found where they are not used; and their introduction to any household is the advent of new pleasures at the table. Dr. Price has succeeded in producing flavorings peculiarly delicious.

Some over-jealous person furnished an editorial for the Republican of last week in relation to the apportionment for legislative purposes, in which he "shot his wad" entirely to quick. The bill is subject to amendments, and when finally passed will show the article in question to be entirely uncalled for and unjust.

Representative Foster, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress making it unlawful for banks to allow interests upon deposits of any character. It further provides a tax of 5 per cent. upon the gross amount of deposits in each year, such tax to be remitted on proper affidavit being made that no interest has been allowed on the deposits by the bank.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature making highway robery a capital offense: also fixing death penalty or penitentiary for life for burning dwellings and business and manufacturing establishments, and death for burning public buildings of the state or counties. Pretty rough, but desperate cases requires desperate remedies.

—Mayor Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, appears to have the inside track for the Wardenship of the northern prison. If chosen for that position he will make an energetic officer, and will no doubt maintain the creditable management of that institution, by which it has gained a reputation under the direction of our friend Chaley Mayne, the present warden.

At a joint session of the State Legislature, the following officers were elected: State Librarian—Maggie Fitzgibbons, of Johnson county. Directors of the prison south—Col. Thos. Shea, of Scott county, Lorenzo Dow, of Menroe county. Directors of the northern prison—John D. Lee, of Montgomery county; Frederick Hoover, of Benton county; Simon Wile, of Laporte county.

We have just received Nellis' Floral Instructor, which is an elegant, Illustrated Quarterly devoted to gardening in all its branches, containing a complete list of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs at greatly reduced prices, and much other useful information. The subscription price is only ten cents a year.

He sends a sample copy and packet of choice flower seed as a trial to any one who sends him a 3 cent stamp. His address is A. C. NELLIS, Canajoharie, N. Y.

70,000 Acres of Government Lands Open to Settlement.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

In pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, directing the President of the United States to restore to market, by proclamation, and open to settlement and purchase under the homestead law of the United States only, all lands withdrawn for the benefit of the grant to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad and its extension to Red River, now known as the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, which remain undisposed of, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that such lands will be open to entry under the homestead laws only, at the Land Office at Independence, Kansas, on Tuesday, February 11th, 1879:

South of base line and east of Sixth principal meridian: Townships 18 and 21, range 20; townships 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, range 21; townships 20, 21 and 22, range 22; townships 18, 19, 21 and 22, range 23; townships 20, 21 and 22, average 24; townships 18, 18, 20, 21 and 22, range 25. South of base line and east of Sixth principal meridian: townships 25, 26 and 35, range 21; townships 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35, range 22; townships 23, 24, 25 and 26, range 23; townships 23, 26 and 35, range 25.

The lands lying within the ten mile limits of the grant of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, and those lying within the same limits of the grant for the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad are double minimum in character, and will be subject to entry under the homestead laws as other double minimum. All others are mimium in character, and will be subject to entry under the homestead laws as other mimimun lands. Lists of sectional subdivisions are in the hands of the district officers, and will be open for the examination of those who desire to enter.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 28th day of October, A. D. 1878. By the President:

R. B. HAYES,
President of the United States.

J. A. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

—What a breeze our last week's communication raised among the singers. How they squirm. If the communication misrepresented the musical talent of the place why don't some one put in a denial, and not act like a lot of litte children at play, where some get mad and go home pouting with the common expression "I jist ain't a goin' to play, so I ain't" or, "I'll tell my pa on you an' he'll"—stop his paper. Personally we know nothing about the merits of the criticism of last week, we expected when we allowed it space in the COURIER, to have the pleasure of publishing a reply this week, for which our columns are open, but up to this time no vindication of the singers has been received.

Spencerville.

—School closes in two weeks.

—Mr. Granvil Erick has been very sick with the mumps.

—Father Snyder, is better, but his recovery is still doubtful.

—Mr. Jesse Headly living east of town was buried on Sunday

—Mrs. E. W. Erick is slowly recovering from her late severe illness.

—Rev. T. Lancaster preached in the M. E. church Satuday evening.

—Mr. George Miller, living southeast of this place is suffering with cancer in the stomach.

—Mr. George Barney is confined to his room suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

—Mr. Joseph Snyder and lady from Mich., are at George Wises' attending upon his father.

—Rev. E. W. Erick is engaged in holding a protracted meeting at the Springfield church.

—In the language of the immortal J. N. "The pressure was brought to bear.' Will, saw the Serfice and skipped.

LaOtto.

—Business dull.

—Upton has been seen in Delphos.

—Mrs. Cannon has removed to Garrett.

—Melt Himes of Albion spent last Sunday in LaOtto.

—Joe Miller will again take charge of the LaOtto House.

—The Teachers Institute will meet at this place next Saturday.

—Henry Holbrook is preparing to put up an immense building in the spring for agricultural implements.

—We feel so much relieved, those young rustics who were creating such a sensation have gone, and we suppose a certain young lady of LaOtto is just a little bit wiser than she used to be.

—That "intelligent boy" arrived last Friday, and the people of LaOtto are standing back to give his "highness" room to swing, we have not heard when he (the boy you know) will enter the Medical College.

—About half a dozen young ladies visited the pianning mill one day last week and that awful Newt got the girls in the garret and then took down the ladder. Oh, it must have been good to be there.

BIDDY.

Angola Items.

—Albert Markle, of Auburn, was in town visiting last week.

—Hon. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, was in town on Monday.

—Miss Emma Kemery has recovered from her late spell of sickness.

—Dr. Sol A. Wood, of Fort Wayne, was on our streets one day last week.

—Chas. N. Buckland, of Waterloo, was in town last week visiting friends.

—R. A. Marvin, of the Herald office, has been indisposed for several days past.

—It took a young student one hour to say "good night" to his girl the other evening.

—Another man and wife parted a few days ago after living together for twenty years.

—There were no services at the M. E. church last Sunday, owing to the sickness of the pastor.

—Willie Hickwalt, who has been in Michigan for some time, is in town visiting his friends.

—John Danetord, of Pleasant Lake, committed suicide on Sunday evening by taking laudanum.

—Miss Blanche Stiefel started for Hudson, Mich., this morning to visit her sister, Mrs. A. Hirsch.

—E. N. Croxton was arrested and committed to jail again last Saturday for breaking down the rear door of ——'s saloon.

—A number of the young folks were entertained by Miss Lizzie and Mr Don C Wood last evening. Games, dancing, etc., were the different amusements.

—Quite an excitement was created on our streets Monday afternoon by the running away of John Snyder's team. By the coolness of John no damage was done.

—A very interesting temperance meeting was held at the Congregational church last Sunday. Messrs. Gale, Stoker and James McConnell were the speakers.

A REPORTER.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number six, [6] block number nineteen [19] in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

CHARLES LINKENHELT.

Feb. 6th, 1879.

St. Joe.

—Bad colds are very prevalent.

—Jesse Headley, one of the pioneers of Concord township died Saturday morning of lung fever.

—Will Dilley left our village last night for Iowa where he intends to remain the coming summer.

—Lung fever seems to have got quite a start throughout this neighborhood, giving the M. D's. a good harvest.

—Newville can certainly feel proud of the auctioneer from that place for of all the men we ever heard (Old Steph as he is familiarly called) he beats them all.

—What might have resulted in something serious only succeeded in Rich getting his dry bones shook up pretty lively. Keep your distance Rich, when you have something aggravating to say for Joe's arms are long and strong, and be sure and keep your shooting irons at home where they will be of some service.

—Crowds of people attended the sale of the personal property of Washington Tustason on Saturday last, and everything passed off pleasantly. We noticed a few persons that had rather more hard cider than was convenient to carry, but it only had a tendency to make them a little noisy and perhaps saved them some money as they could not stay long enough in one place to make a bid on any article.

—It has long been said that the people of Coburn's Corners were unable to do a mean thing, and we still think there is some good in Isreal. Nevertheless Nelse Ulm thinks there must be some black sheep in that neighborhood or his traps with their contents would not have been molested. Some chap stole two traps, and Nelse thinks from the signs that one contained a mink and the other a skunk. What any one in that community could want with the last named, surpasses our comprehension. Let the chap who wears boots pretty well run over beware, Nelse is on his track.

Newville Items.

—The Disciple's have been having a series of meetings in the evenings at their church for the last week. Services by the Rev. A. Q. O'Viatt.

—H. V. Lawrence has gone to Bourbon, to visit his brother, of the firm of Lawrance & Matchet of that place, and will not return for some time.

—Times are still dull, or at least this is the best reason that we can get when we ask a man to subscribe for the COURIER, for they can find no fault with the paper.

—Mrs. Henry Maxwell is dangerously sick with pneumonia. Call and see "Aunt Vi," and render whatever assistance is necessary, as she has always been ready to do.

—We learn that Hon. S. S. Shutt is at home sick. We are sorry to hear this as he is needed at this time in the Legislature, and hope that he may not be detained long.

—Mrs. Henry Robinson is expected home from Cleveland where she has been for some time having her eyes operated upon by Dr. Scott, of that city. She was accompanied by Mrs. Willis Andrews, and both are expected home to-day.

—Moses Ashelman and wife transfers the Allen farm to Wilson Countryman, and Wilson Countryman the undivided one-half of the saw mill over the river to Moses Ashelman. Also William Countryman to Moses Ashelman, forty acres of the farm formerly owned by Jacob Countryman, deceased.

—More excitement—the fool-tax collector is in town to-day, G. G. Grady is here with something to amuse small children and likely some of larger growth, with his slight-of-hand performance, and perhaps those that have no money when they are asked to subscribe for a paper will be able to pay their fool-tax.

ALPHA.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

The Pople Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now.

Family Groceries!

LANNING'S PRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best*	*70c*
Imperial	*" "*	*65c*
Japan	*" "*	*60c*
Oolong	*" "*	*50c*
Gun Powder	*" "*	*40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c, Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete stock of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Buy it in Cans.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder should be bought only in cans, securely labeled, as it is sold by the proprietors in no other way. Loose Powder is often sold as Dr. Price's, when it is not. It has stood the test of chemical analysis, and is decided to be the most perfect made.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, [illegible]-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, [illegible], or $[illegible] per year. An Oil Chromo ([illegible] inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $[illegible]; "Black Sheep," a $[illegible] book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $[illegible] book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only [illegible] cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently added [illegible] as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either [illegible] men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to [illegible] diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and [illegible] ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

FOR 1879

HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE TO

One Dollar Per Year

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this State. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepaired with special reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

With any weekly circulating in the State of Indiana. It will contain our ablest editorials upon current political events and other topics of interest, and will be

Newsy, Literary,

And full of entertaining and instructive miscellany, and more particularly adapted to the family circle. Its splendid market report will continue to be a leading feature, and, for this reason alone, no farmer should be without it.

Every reading and thinking man in the State who can afford to take a newspaper ought to subscribe for the Weekly Sentinel.

Farmers, Merchants

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS;

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$ 1.00
Clubs of five one year	5.00
Clubs of eleven one year	10.00
Clubs of twenty two	20.00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$ 10.00
1 copy six months	5.00
1 copy three months	2.50
1 copy one month	.85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40.00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3.50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Elsy Shaffer is visiting friends at Liberty Center.

—Washington's birthday—how shall it be celebrated.

—Crance, the murderer of Corson, is now on trial at Fort Wayne.

—An Auburn lady holds stock in one of the Fort Wayne National Banks.

—We acknowledge a very pleasant call from Bro. Kist of the Butler Record.

—The New Orleans Mint is again in operation, after standing idle nineteen years.

—Another installment of the "beautiful," it is needed for the protection of the wheat.

—Something of importance to the people, examine the supplement for particulars.

—Rio Coffee, good quality only 11 cents per pound at the Fort Wayne Fruit House.

—Read the grand concert "extra" contained in the COURIER. Great inducements offered.

—Erskin Williams, son of E. E. Williams, formerly of this city, was in the city Wednesday last.

—A change in the proprietorship of one of Auburn's drug stores will take place in about ten days.

—Canada will not allow the importion of American cattle. The order took effect on the 6th inst.

—Good alpaccas for 18 cents per yard and all other dress goods in proportion, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The fourth Quarterly Meeting for Conference year at the M. E. Church next Saturday and Sunday.

—Take a look at Lanning's price list in another column. We bespeak for Mr. Lanning a liberal patronage.

Choice dark prints 4c. per yard at Patterson's, Waterloo. 6-2w.

—Ladies cloaks at bankrupt prices to close out the stock. Call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. and examine goods and prices.

—We learn that Joseph Columbus Loveland will pull up stakes at Garrett and hereafter the "Head Light" will be issued at Corunna.

—A large and well selected assortment of hats and caps just arrived at the mammoth establishment of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. to-day.

—The Methodist Sabbath school is said to be in a prosperous condition, well managed, well attended and accomplishing much good.

—Rev. Johnson will preach at Waterloo next Sabbath morning. Services at the Presbyterian church in this place in the evening as usual.

—The sermon delivered at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning by Rev. Johnson is very highly spoken of by those who heard it.

—The "King" killed one man in Whitley county and will send another to the penitentiary for life. Read the account in another column.

—The Franklin Democrat has had a trial of its right to publish Sheriff's sales four times and charge for four insertions, and has been sustained by court in doing so as necessary for a legal notice.

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.

The remainder of our winter stock of overcoats must be closed out at once. Come and examine the goods. Prices no object. Schaab Beugnot & Co.

—We have a communication from some person at Mansfield, Ohio, proposing to walk from Auburn to New York and return in thirty days for the sum of $1000, which amount he modestly asks the people of Auburn to donate.

—A son of Mr. and Mrs Rex of Newville is the great great grandson of Mrs Betsey Adams of Bethel, Mich. The old lady has passed her 90th year, is still in good health and is able to read without glasses.

—FOR SALE.—One third interest in the Orangeville Grist Mill. Will take eastern or western land as part pay. For particulars enquire at Mill or address Rob't Sands. Newville, Ind. This is a bargain for some one. 7-2w-

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the Druggist. tf.

—A. C. Smith, successor of J. E. Shilling has a good assortment of heavy and light harness. Also a fine line of good saddles, and a large assortment of whips. Which he is selling at bottom prices. Don't fail to call if you want anything in his line. 7-2w

—Wabash Courier:—Luther Benson has lately been adding to his already fifteen years experience in hell. He has again fallen, and was in Kokomo last week drunker'n a one legged tramp. The frequency with which Mr. Benson "falls" and reforms" is becoming mon o onous.

—Mr. W. M. Kist former publisher of the Butler Record, trots in double harness, having assumed the work of editor in addition to his former duties. Wishes for his success would be superfluous as he has already demonstrated his ability to manage the newspaper business successfully.

Old Settlers Meeting.

The officers and executive committee of the Pioneer Association of DeKalb county, are requested to meet at Auburn February 22d, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. B. WARD, Pres.
W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the residence of the undersigned, one mile east of Auburn, on Saturday, Feb. 8th, 1879, one dark red two year old heifer, in good condition. Any person giving information of her whereabouts or returning her to the owner, will be rewarded for their trouble.

CHRISTOPHER ASHELMAN.

—The entertainments given by the Mason & Morgan combination last Friday and Saturday evenings were well attended. In "Uncle Toms' Cabin" Legree, Gumption Cute and Eva are worthy of favorable mention, the other characters were only fairly personated. Taken as a whole, the troupe is above the average.

—We this week give space to an article written by Mr. C. A. Thurston in reply to articles heretofore published in this paper from other sources concerning school matters. Mr. Thurston's side of the case shall be presented through these columns, when further correspondence upon that subject will be rejected

Educate the Nose.

"To the 'unlearned' nose all odors are alike, but when educated, no member of the body is more sensitive." The nose is the gate to the lungs, and when well tutored it often proves a life preserver. Educate the nose, and the most sensitive will find that Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are the gems of all odors.

—Money to loan on improved farms. Time, five years—loan can be paid at any time—interest 9 per cent., payable at the end of the year; no advance interest. Will loan in sums of $300 and upwards. Reasonable commissions. For full particulars call on John L. Davis, Auburn, Ind. 5-4w.

Sale of Durham Cattle.

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the late residence of Samuel H. Smith, deceased, in Fairfield township, three miles north of Corunna, on Friday, February, 21st, 1879, twenty-five head of THOROUGHBRED and FULL-BRED DURHAM cattle, and a lot of valuable personal property.

TERMS: Seven months credit.
5-3w F. E. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Angell will soon arrive in Chicago, and the Pullmans will probably be able to recover some of the money he stole from them. If the matter could be arranged so that the public could get back some of the money the Pullmans have extorted by charging exorbitant prices for sleeping-berths, the thing would have a pleasing and proper ending all around.

—Seymour, Ind. is a bad town for burglars. Last week five men were arrested and confined in the calliboose, during the night a party of masked men took the prisoner to a grove near town where each in turn were tied to a tree and cow-hided until their shirts were flayed into shreds and their flesh cut until the blood ran down into their boots. They were then released and have not since been heard from.

—A clock made entirely of bread has lately been received in Milan, Italy, from Peru. It was constructed by an Indian, who having no means of purchasing material, saved a portion of the soft part of his daily bread for the purpose. He solidified it with a certain salt which rendered it very hard and insoluable in water. The clock keeps good time, and the case, also of hardened bread, displays artistic talent.

—The building of the Wabash and Erie narrow-guage railroad seems to be a settled fact. The road will first be completed from Fort Wayne to LaFayette, thence into the coal fields of Park county, and from there to Terre Haute. The eastern terminus will be Toledo, to which place the route will follow the old canal to New Haven, there take the line of the old Tiffin road to where it formerly connected with the Grand Rapids & Toledo line. It will be a formidable competitor of the Wabash line.

—Mr. Reynolds, one of the oldest residents of the county died at cedar Creek, and was buried at this place yesterday afternoon. The funeral was preached at the Presbyterian church, and was largely attended by the pioneers of Auburn and vicinity. James Reynolds was born at Wilmington Delaware Jan. 19th 1795, was united in marriage with Mary McClelland in Pennsylvania in Sep. 1815, emigrated to Ohio 1822, united with the Presbyterian church 1823, removed to Ind in 1835, died Feb. 10th 1879, aged 84 years and 22 days

A new sect of Mormons has sprung up in Southern Indiana, and two Evangelists of the Latter-Day Saints are preaching with success. The peculiar tenents of this wing of Mormonism are anti-polygamy, healing by laying on hands, immersion, second coming of Christ in the near future, intervention of God in the temporal and spiritual affair of believers, and miracles, or special Providence, in the interest of the Saints. The sect numbers about sixty members in Floyd, Washington and Clark counties, made up from the most respectable farmers.

MURDER.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WHITLEY COUNTY.

George Ward, Sr., Kills George Ward, Jr.

[Columbia City Post]

Another chapter to add to the dark history of crime. A murder most foul—adding to its horror that it should have been committed by a father striking a death blow which sent a son into the cold embrace of death without a moment's warning—has been committed, this time in Whitley county. As near as can be learned, pending an investigation, the particulars of the terrible tragedy are as follows:

George Ward, a resident of this township for many years, and at present living about four miles west of Columbia City, near the Richland township line, in company with his two sons, George Ward, Jr., and William Ward, both young men, came to town yesterday afternoon, and while here all of them drank until they were in a semi-state of intoxication. Toward night they wended their way homeward, arriving there between six and seven o'clock. Upon arriving at home the father, George Ward, Sr., commenced to abuse his wife as seems to have been his custom when intoxicated, finally in his rage striking her. This so incensed his two sons, George and William, that they rushed to the defense of their mother. In the general melee which followed, the two sons threw the father on the floor when George, Jr., commenced striking him. William at once protested, saying to his brother, "Let the old man up; he's our father." Almost as soon as William had spoken, the two sons released their hold upon the father and got up. The father finding himself freed, sprang to his feet and grabbed an ax setting behind a wood-box. William observing that his father, now doubly infuriated, had this dangerous weapon in his hands cried at the top of his voice to George "to run, that the old man had the ax." The demoniac father with uplifted ax in his hands rushed at George, and before the latter could get out of the house, was struck with the bit of the axe near the base of the brain, the blow literally splitting off the entire upper part of the skull, the lifeless body of George falling in the doorway of the parental roof. Death must have been instantaneous.

This was the closing scene to the melee and tragedy which followed. The cries and shrieks of William and his mother soon brought a number of neighbors to the house of death, who found the old man sitting in a chair, perfectly stolid, near the dead body of the son whom he had most infamously murdered. To the upbraidings of the wife and mother for the terrible crime he had committed, his only reply was, "They beat me."

Mr. Charles Dimmick, a near neighbor, and one of the first who arrived at the home of the Wards after the murder, upon learning the facts at once came to town to notify the Coroner and get out a warrant for the arrest of the murderer, whom he left in charge of some neighbors. Coroner Yontz, in company with officers Arlin and Eckenroad, into whose hands the writ was placed, at once proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. The officers found Ward at his house and took him into custody. The Coroner impanneled a jury who found a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. This (Wednesday) morning the murderer had a preliminary trial before Esquire Campbell, the Justice remanding Ward into the custody of the Sheriff without bail.

Of the history of the Wards we know but little, other than they were generally regarded as an inoffensive, duless family who belonged to the lowest class having no higher aspirations than the gratification of their appetites and the eking out of a scanty living.

How to Obtain Arrears of Pension.

The following circular explains how to obtain arrears of pension without the aid of an attorney to prosecute the claim.

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pensions under the act granting arrears, approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid and by two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The pension certificate should not be sent to that office but it must be exhibited to the magistrate. The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS:

I ——, a pensioner under pension certificate No. —, hereby apply for the arrears due me under the act granting arrears of pension, approved January 25, 1879. My post office address is—— [Here insert the name of the post office and, if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given].

Two witnesses. Name of claimant.

STATE OF——COUNTY OF——. ss.

Signed in my presence by——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate which is numbered—.

Magistrate's signature.

SICKENING HORROR.

A BOY IN ALLEN COUNTY BURNED TO DEATH.

Another Person Fatally Burned.

(Fort Wayne Sentinel.)

The log dwelling house of Mr. Daniel A. Null, three and a half miles east of New Haven, and one and a half miles north of Maples, caught fire from a defective chimney and was totally destroyed with all of its contents. Mr. Null and his wife were sleeping on the first floor. On the second floor his son Jesse, aged about sixteen, and a young man named Harler, who worked for Mr. Null, were asleep. They occupied different beds in the same room. Mr. Null's daughter was not present, as she was passing the night at the house of a neighbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Null were awakened about 3:40 by Harler and found their

HOUSE WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

They hastened from the burning building, escaping with nothing on but their night clothes. Harler was found to be terribly burned about the head, neck, arms, shoulders and legs. He was removed to the residence of Mr. Kelly, a neighbor, where he was lying in the

MOST EXCRUTIATING AGONY

at last accounts, no hope being entertained for his recovery.

The boy, Jessie Null, was burned to death. But a small portion of the trunk of his body could be found, being the portion extending from the collarbone to below the sternum. The legs were burned completely off. A part of the head was found and pieces of the feet and hands.

Harler was in the habit of rising very early. It is supposed that he started down stairs to see what time it was, when he was struck in the face by the blaze as he descended. Although badly burned he succeeded in saving Mr. and Mrs. Null. He then went to the stable and turned the horses out, Mr Null made a futile attempt to get up stairs to

RESCUE HIS SON,

burning his hands shockingly in the endeavor.

The following letter to the Fort Wayne Daily News, we consider to the point, concerning the Fort Wayne lottery.

DREW A PRIZE.

MENDON, Mich., February, 3d, 1879.

DEAR SIR—In relation to disposition of prize, I am so overcome with the magnitude of the great good fortune that has so suddenly overtaken me, that it is very difficult to allude to it with becoming modesty. However, please go at the witching hour of twilight, just as the last lingering note of the barn-yard dung-hill floats away upon the wings of the trembling night wind, and take up the bottle carefully, draw the cork tenderly, and if its distilled odors are not of sufficient strength to overcome the genial exhalations of a college stiff, please add at my expense one dram of double concentrated extract of skunkem (which is very odorous,) and present the same with my compliments to the board of gentleman whose massive brains and tender consciences conceived and carried into execution this grand scheme to which I am so deeply indebted. May it prove to them in the sweet bye-and-bye, the heaven scent nucleus around which shall cluster tender memories of the most gigantic fizzle since the morning stars sang together and Adam began the contest with his mother-in-law for supremacy in his own household. The gentlemen may take exceptions to the historical allusion to the mother-in-law of Adam; but I believe it is now generally conceded that everybody and everything has a mother-in-law; but who the devil is mother-in-law to the Masonic Gift Enterprise.

Yours both off and from.

A. M. T.

Bolan, one of the Indianapolis murderes has been tried and acquitted. The jury wrestled all night, first standing eight for acquittal to four against, and in this condition they remained until morning, when a verdict of not guilty was reached. The Court-room was crowded when the return was made, and as the Court promptly suppressed all demonstrations there was very little applause. Mrs. Bolan, the faithful wife who has clung to her husband throughout, fell upon his neck and fainted, and there were few witnessing this scene unmoved. On the street the result is generally accepted, although among the murdered man's special friends there is strong feeling, owing to Major Blackburn's very bitter attack upon the Irish Catholic Church, which he charged with conspiracy against the defendant.

The Penn Yan Mystery Fraud.

(Fort Wayne News.)

Leon Lewis, a story writer for Bonner's Ledger and other periodicals, lost his wife a year ago, and this year started a paper at Penn Yan, New York, called the Mystery. It was modeled after the Ledger, and in the first number Lewis eulogized his wife and printed the first chapter of a story purporting to be dictated by her spirit, with which the editor claimed to be in constant companionship. The second number of the Mystery never appeared. Lewis has in the meantime slipped off to Europe with his dead wife's niece of sixteen years, taking $20,000 along, and eaving his creditor's $30,000 behind.

That School No. 4.

BY C. A. THURSTON.

MR. EDITOR:—As Mr. Lowe in his second communication to the COURIER on the affairs at the above mentioned place, expresses himself in the language of a plaintiff's counsel when their evidence is all given in, viz: "We rest the case," I propose under the above heading to furnish for the readers of your paper a detailed account of the circumstances attending this remarkable transaction. I do so for the following reasons:

1st. It is an uncommon occurrence; nothing like it I suppose having ever happened in the county wherein a district winter school of three months has been taught with only two small pupils in attendance.

2nd. It unfolds the unseen results that may arise from the decisions and requirements of school trustees, especially when such requirements are not directed by law.

3rd. That the unbiased reader by understanding all the influences brought to bear in bringing about the present difficulty, may place the blame where it rightly belongs.

In writing this somewhat lengthy account for the papers of Old DeKalb, although the diction may be imperfect (not being accustomed to writing for the press,) I ask the careful perusal of the subject matter, and hope that as far as possible the reader may compare the arguments and accusations produced by Mr. Lowe in the COURIER with those herein stated. Furthermore, I will make no statements except such as I am fully able to prove, and will hold myself responsible to the editor for such statements, and will at any time, if requested by the editor, furnish the proof of such statements, but will not enter into any bickering with any other party. I beg your pardon, one and all, for using the pronoun I so often, but do so because it takes less time and space than to say "we" or "the writer." I have thought best in most cases to give the names of persons connected with the transaction, although this may be unpleasant to some who may be unfavorably affected by my so doing, still the delineation of truth is my object, and in so doing I fear not the frowns nor court the smiles of any.

The public will remember that on Nov. 15, 1877, there appeared over my signature an article in the "Record" and "Press" giving an account of the attempted murder of John P. Wagoner, by Ben, Cal. and Sam. Noragan. Since that time those young men as well as their parents have been my bitterest enemies.

Last October at a school meeting in No. 5, (the district I live in,) I applied for the school and received a majority of the votes cast. I did not go to the trustee to contract for some time, and when I went I found that those of the Noragens, who live in No. 5, had circulated a petition requesting the trustee not to hire me. To this petition they had the names of quite a number of voters attached, and although it did not originate in a school meeting according to the requirements of the law still the trustee chose to regard it in the light of a peremptory challenge, and held that it debarred him from hiring me Afterward I went to some of those whose names were on the Noragon petition and who had always been my friends as far as I know, and wished to know their reasons for so doing. Some explained in one way and some in another I made a memorandum of the expressions I received, favorable and otherwise, and subsequently showed it to the trustee. That officer, however, still held that as the opposition was so bitter, and it being a small school at best, I had better take some other school and he would hire a stranger for No. 5, and the better please both factions. At this time Mr. E. J. McOscar had contracted for No. 4 and the trustee according to his wish to benefit the schools as much as possible, and with the consent of Mr. McOscar made the change, assigning Mr. McOscar work at No. 5 and placing me at No. 4, for the reason given in the answer to Mr. Lowe's first communication. And here in justice to Mr. McOscar I would add, that the ability he has manifested this winter, proves him competent to teach any district school. Mr. Lowe's supposition that I answered his first communication, is wholly an erroneous one. That explanation being written by a friend of the trustee whom I shall call Mr. A., and without my knowledge until it was sent to the publisher. It was written to prove that the trustee had not exercised arbitrary power as complained of by Mr. Lowe; and as it satisfies Mr. Lowe's objection and the trustee is exhonerated from any blame, Mr. A. does not wish to take any further part in the controversy. This takes all the backbone out of Mr. Lowe's last article, wherein he makes me to say a good many thing I have not said. Mr. Lowe prevaricates when he asserts that Mr. A. (the person he calls Mr. Thurston) says that his previous communication is true. It reads thus, viz: "In the first place the statement is true, but now, why was this change made." The statement that Mr. A. referred to is Mr. Lowe's statement, that such a change of teachers was made and not by any means that I went to the trustee before day-light on the day that their petition was to be presented, and contracted for the school, as Mr. A. had no intention of conveying any such an idea The truth is, I contracted on Thursday, Nov. 14, as the contract shows, and the school meeting in which their petition originated was not held until Saturday evening the 16th, and at that meeting the director was requested to present the petition to the trustee on the following Monday, the 18th. Thus the candid reader will observe that I took a greater advantage of them than even Mr. Lowe claims, as I hired two days previous to the origin of the petition and four days previous to its being carried to the trustee, and I suppose if I had hired a month previous, I would have committed a still greater error. Mr. Lowe and others knew at the time their school meeting was held that I had contracted with the trustee. Why Mr. Lowe should thus "calmly and dispassionately" as he says, pen such an article for the press, I will not venture to express an opinion, and to do this too when he knows while penning it that the date of the contract and of the petition, both in the hands of the trustee (unless the latter has been taken away recently) can be seen by anyone, and he be unavoidably convicted of sending out a deliberately prepared falsehood to be read by thousands, does not look like the work of a sane man.

[To be Continued.]

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Another excitement at Waterloo. Patterson & Smith have received and are now offering for sale a large lot of choice dark prints at 4c. per yard. 2,000 yards of fine brown sheeting, 1 yard wide at 5c. 1000 yards double width dress cashmeres at 30c worth 50c. 2000 yards Knickerbocker dress goods 6 to 12½c. worth 15c. 500 yards table linen at 40c., best bargains ever offered. These are a few bargains of a recent cash purchase, and we defy anybody to beat them. Please give us a call before they are all gone.

6-3. PATTERSON & SMITH.

—The large stock of winter clothing at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. is being closed out at cost to make room for the spring stock. Now is the time for bargains.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER, From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A CONUNDRUM.
Answer Given March 1st.
WATCH IT! WATCH IT!
SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE SHINING LITTLE HOUSE.

It hung in the sun, the little house,
It hung in the sun, and shone;
And through the walls I could hear his voice
Who had it all for his own.

The walls were of wire, as bright as gold,
Wrought in a pretty design;
The spaces between for windows served,
And the door was clean and fine.

There was plenty, too, to eat and drink
In this little house that shone;
A lucky thing, to be sure, you'd say,
A house like this for one's own!

But the door was shut, and locked all tight,
The key was on the outside;
The one who was in could not get out,
No matter how much he tried.

'Twas only a prison, after all,
This bright little house that shone;
Ah, we would not want a house like that,
No matter if 'twere our own.

And yet, through the walls I heard the voice
Of the one who lived inside;
To warble a sweeter song each day
It did seem as if he tried.

To open the door he never sought,
Nor fluttered in idle strife;
He ate, and he drank, and slept, and sang,
And made the best of his life.

And I, to myself, said every day,
As his cheery song I heard,
There's a lesson for us in every note
Of that little prisoned bird.

We all of us live a life like his;
We are walled on every side;
We all long to do a hundred things
Which we could not if we tried.

We can spend our strength all foolishly
In a discontented strife;
Or we can be wise, and laugh and sing,
And make the best of our life.
H. H., in St. Nicholas for February.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Some Curious Cases.

There is one grim old story told in ancient law books, of a murder committed at an inn. It was a little country inn, in a rather unfrequented place, and there on one wintry night arrived two sets of guests. One party consisted of an elderly invalided gentleman and his man-servant; the other, of two gentlemen, friends, traveling together. The accommodation was rather limited, and the man-servant was stowed away in a loft. The two friends agreed to share one chamber, while the old gentleman was to occupy that next to theirs. The three gentlemen spent the evening together in the common room, the landlord and the man-servant coming to and fro in attendance. It transpired, somehow, that the elderly invalid was traveling in possession of considerable valuables. This matter was touched upon but lightly; in fact, it was little more than an inference which might be drawn from something he said. About midnight all the travelers retired to rest. An hour or two after, one of the friends awoke. Lying in silence, he heard something like a groan, and, on its being repeated, he aroused his companion, and both listened. The sound came from the next apartment. They sprung to their feet, and, thinking their neighbor might be suddenly and dangerously ill, they hastily struck a light and went to his room. But they found they had been anticipated; light already streamed from his opened door, and at his bedside stood the landlord, with a face of horror, and in his hand a bloody knife. As the gentlemen entered the room, the invalid gave a last groan and expired from a deadly wound in his throat.

Naturally, the two gentlemen seized and secured the landlord. Between the telltale weapon in his hand and the extreme dismay and trepidation which he manifested, he might almost be said to be taken in the act. They roused the house. The few sleepy servants came hurrying in, among them the footman of the murdered man. So great was the host's terror that it was some time before he could utter a single word which might put a different complexion on the case. At last he found wits to declare that, like the gentlemen, he had been roused by the groans, and, fearing robbers, had armed himself with a knife and hurried forth, hoping to be in time to give help; that when he saw the awful sight in the bedchamber the knife had fallen from his hand into the blood, and he had remained for a few moments powerless.

Such a story seemed credible enough, but there were sundry circumstances which instantly falsified it. The room where the landlord had slept was too remote from the scene of the murder for any groans to have reached it; and the knife was not one of those in ordinary use, which might have been hastily snatched up, but resembled others which were kept locked in a chest in his bedroom. Of these circumstances he could offer no explanation, nor yet of sundry ejaculations he had uttered when first surprised.

In spite of his protestations of innocence, in which, somehow, there seemed always a curious reservation, he was condemned to die. The night before his execution he made a singular confession. He acknowledged that his cupidity had been so excited by the idea of his visitor's valuables that he had resolved to kill him, and to possess himself of them. For this purpose he took out a knife and stole from his bedroom. Probably in the preoccupation of his horrible enterprise he had heard no footstep nor any groan; and the first thing that warned him that all was not right was the finding of the visitor's bedroom-door unlatched. When his light fell on the awful scene, and he saw his own crime had been anticipated, his knife fell from his palsied hand, and when he found himself in the grasp of his accusers he had cried that "God's judgments were on him." He owned that, though he was in act guiltless of the murder, yet he was justly judged. But though he died with every appearance of sincere repentance, the general impression was that even his final confession was but another vagary of a criminal nature, playing with truth and falsehood to the very end.

But, years afterward, a clergyman was summoned to receive the last confidences of a man sinking in consumption. This was the servant of the murdered invalid. Then he owned that it was he who had slain his master. He had stolen from his remote loft, and had just inflicted the mortal wound when he was disturbed by the landlord's approaching footsteps, and fled barefoot in an opposite direction, regained his bed, and remained there until he was summoned by the cries of the other lodgers. He indicated how and where he had disposed of the weapon with which he killed his master, details which were subsequently verified. He was too near death to be seized by justice, but the particulars of his confession were made public, though in this case the story cannot be concluded by the formula with which the prim old law reporters generally sum up such tragedies, "That the innocence of the other man was thus completely vindicated."

Far more piteous was the story of William Shaw, who lived in Edinburgh in 1721. He was a respectable tradesman, and he had a daughter named Catherine, who, unhappily, had troublesome love affairs. Her own heart inclined to one John Lawson, to whom her father objected, saying that he was a profligate youth, addicted to every kind of dissipation. Shaw forbade the lover his house, and, when he found that Catherine still saw him clandestinely, the father imprisoned the daughter on his own premises.

Whether Shaw was too hard, or whether Catherine was too willful, nobody can say. There is one element in the case which draws sympathy to the girl. There was not only a lover to be given up, but a lover to be accepted. While Shaw banished John Lawson, he urged forward the suit of one Robertson. Catherine passionately declared that she would die sooner than marry this man, and many altercations were overheard between the father and daughter. The family seems to have consisted of these two only, and they lived in one of those "flats," or suites of rooms, opening from a common stair, which were common in Edinburgh then, as now, though in London, except in the Inns of Court, they are a modern innovation. Under somewhat imperfect arrangement this plan of building offers facilities for hearing high voices or heavy falls. The nearest neighbors of the Shaws, a family named Morison, often overheard the quarrels of the father and daughter. Without troubling themselves to listen, they could hear words which the girl screamed shrilly in her grief and rage. James Morison, as he sat following his occupation as a watch-case maker, heard Catherine giving vent to such expressions as "barbarity!" "cruelty!" and "death!"

Presently he heard somebody leave the room, shutting the door noisily and locking it. For some minutes afterward there was silence. Then he heard several faint groans in what seemed Catherine's voice. He felt alarmed, and called the attention of others to the sound. They went to the door of Shaw's flat and listened there. Presently they heard the daughter faintly exclaim: "Cruel father, you are the cause of my death!" They knocked imperatively for admittance; there was no answer; and, calling the aid of the town guard, they forced the lock. Catherine was found lying in a pool of blood, with a knife beside her. She was in the agonies of death, and quite speechless, but when a neighbor bent over her and inquired if it was her father who had done this, she was just able to make an affirmative motion with her head, and then expired.

At this very moment William Shaw returned. At the sight of his daughter he turned pale, trembled, and was ready to sink, which after all was only natural. Blood upon his shirt bore less doubtful witness against him.

He was hurried before the magistrates, and on his trial he fully admitted the angry terms on which he and his daughter had lived of late, also the bitterness of the quarrel before their last parting; but he declared that he left her then unhurt and well. He persisted that the blood on his shirt was there in consequence of his having bled himself, some days before, and the bandage becoming untied, but of this he could offer no corroborative evidence. So he was found guilty, and hanged in chains at Leith Walk.

Exactly one year later the new tenant of William Shaw's flat was making some rearrangements in his room, setting up a cupboard, or shelves, or something which led him to pay particular attention to the skirting-board round the fireplace. Suddenly he caught sight of a paper which seemed to have fallen behind it. He took it out, and when he had unfolded it he read the following letter: "Barbarous father, your cruelty in having put it out of my power ever to join my fate to that of the only man I could love, and tyrannically insisting on my marrying one whom I had always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which has become a burden to me. My death I lay to your charge. When you read this, consider yourself as the inhuman wretch who plunged the murderous knife into the bosom of unhappy Catherine Shaw."

Many relations and friends readily recognized the handwriting. The high-flown language, the egotism of tone, alike reveal a mind poisoned by the style of romance in fashion at that epoch, and make us feel with the poor father, who was probably honestly desirous to save his child from real misery, though, perhaps, he did not take the best way to do so. It reads like solemn irony that the Magistrates of Edinburgh ordered the body of William Shaw to be taken from the gibbet (the bones were still hanging in chains, according to the ghastly old custom) and given to his family for interment. And "as the only reparation to his memory, and the honor of his surviving relations, they caused a pair of colors to be waved over his grave in token of innocence!"

Far less pathetic, but scarcely less grim, is the story of three gentlemen supping together at a Norfolk tavern in the year 1684. One became deeply intoxicated; then the others, also somewhat inflamed by wine, quarreled, and one snatched up the sword of the drunken man and stabbed the other to the heart. And not till years after the drunkard had been tried and executed for the murder did the other, then dying in extreme misery in France, acknowledge that he, and he only, had done the deed.

In the year 1660 two men named Perry and their mother were hanged for the murder of a man who had never been murdered at all. Mr. Harrison, Lady Campden's steward, having been collecting his rents, suddenly disappeared. John Perry accused his mother, himself, and his brother of having robbed Mr. Harrison in the previous year, and of having again robbed him and murdered him on the night when he was missed. The mother and Richard Perry denied all knowledge of the matter; but at length pleaded guilty to the first indictment under some pressure of policy. The other indictment was not then proceeded with, on the ground that the body was not found. But John persisted in his story, and at the next assize they were all tried for murder. John then retracted his confession, and said he must have been mad. Nevertheless, they were all condemned. Some years after Mr. Harrison appeared alive, and thus accounted for his mysterious absence: "After receiving his rents he had been set upon by a gang of ruffians, carried to the seaside, put on shipboard and sold as a slave to the Turks. After his master's death he escaped, and with great difficulty, working his way, first to Lisbon, and thence to Dover, he arrived in England, as our law book coolly says, to the surprise of all the country."

The last story we shall tell is another tale of an inn. The Rising Sun was the name of a public house on the high road between York and Newcastle. It was kept by a man named Harris, assisted by two servants, a man named Morgan, and a maid. One evening a blacksmith stopped at the Rising Sun, supped and slept there. Early next morning the hostler, Morgan, went to a neighboring magistrate and gave information that his master, Harris, had just murdered the traveler in his bed. The traveler was found at the public house lying dead, with every appearance of having been strangled. Harris was apprehended, but positively denied the charge. Morgan as positively affirmed it. Morgan deposed that he saw his master on the bed strangling the stranger. Harris declared that he found the man in a fit, and tried to assist him. Morgan further said that he had afterward seen his master rifling the pockets of the deceased.

Harris denied everything, and medical evidence was brought forward to prove that all the marks on his body might have arisen from natural causes. The inn-keeper was on the point of being discharged, when the maid-servant requested to be sworn. She deposed that almost directly upon Harris coming down on the morning of the traveler's death, she (being in a back wash-house, unknown to her master) saw him go into the garden, take some gold from his pocket, wrap it up, and bury it under a tree in a certain corner. Harris was observed to be confused at this information. An officer was sent with the girl, and he dug up a packet containing £30 at the spot which she indicated. Harris then acknowledged having hidden the money, but he did so with such reluctance, and with so many evasions, that he was instantly committed for trial.

At the trial Morgan again deposed that he had seen the murder committed. The girl again swore to the concealing of the money, and the constable proved having found it according to her statement.

Harris had nothing to say except that Morgan's evidence was entirely false, that the buried money was his own, put away for better security. The Judge summed up; the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was condemned to die.

Harris seems to have taken his sentence meekly. He persisted in his innocence, and only lamented the sordidness of temper, which, he said, had led him into a general distrustfulness, and into such ways as this of hiding his money, which had proved his ruin.

After his master's death Morgan and the maid were married. They lived very unhappily, and at last the wife disclosed the whole story. They had both known their master's miserly temper, and the girl had found out that he buried money in the garden, a fact which she reported to Morgan. They resolved to let him go on doing so until it should amount to a considerable sum, when they purposed to seize it and to decamp.

One day Harris and Morgan had a bitter quarrel, and the master struck the man, whose sullen temper instantly formed a resolution to revenge himself. At this crisis the blacksmith arrived. The next morning Morgan himself found him dead in his bed. With diabolical inspiration he resolved to charge his master with the murder, and to plunder that master's hoard while he was in prison, thus at once gratifying his hatred and his greed. Of this scheme he apprised the girl, and secured her approval. But when she found that the accusation was not sufficiently supported, while some words dropped in court led her to fear that if her master was released her lover might be apprehended, she resolved to sacrifice both the money and her master to secure the safety of the wretch Morgan.

After this confession she and her husband were both thrown into prison, but escaped their public punishment by dying of jail fever. It was afterwards found, by some quite unexpected information, that the blacksmith had had two previous attacks of apoplexy, and had never, at any one time, owned as much £5 in money.

Enforced Silence for Twenty Years.

There has just died in this county a lady who, at the age of 16 years, from some cause or other, stopped the use of her tongue, and, until just before her death, twenty years after, she was never known to utter a word. As her last hours were drawing near, she sent for some of her friends and dictated her will in a manner that proved her sound in mind and fluent in language. She spoke of many things that occurred in the country during her apparent dumbness, but gave no reason for her strange conduct. An attempt was made to break her will on the ground of insanity, but it failed.—*Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo.*

THE ex-Empress Eugenie leads the quietest and most monotonous of lives.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

FOR A SPRAIN OR WEAKNESS.—Take the well-beaten white of one egg, add a teaspoonful of salt, and rub it well over the sprain once or twice a day.

CHAPPED HANDS.—A correspondent writes us that a simple mixture of equal quantities of rich cream and strong vinegar will make a compound which, if used on the hands after washing them, will cure chaps.

CINDERS IN THE EYE.—The simplest method of removing cinders from the eye is to pass a camel's-hair brush dipped in water over it. The operation requires no special skill, and occupies but a minute.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR BURNS.—Common whiting, mixed with water to the consistency of a thick cream, spread on linen, forms an excellent local application to burns and scalds. The whole burned surface should be covered, thus excluding the action of the air. The ease it affords is instantaneous, and it only requires to be kept moist by occasional sprinkling of cold water.

ADVICE IN BRIEF TO DYSPEPTICS.—Avoid pork, fat meats, grease, gravies, pastries, spices, confectioneries, tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, beer, malt liquors of all kinds. Let your food be plain, simple, wholesome—chiefly fruits and vegetables. Let your bread be made of unbolted wheat meal. Take your meals regularly; if three, let the supper be very sparing. Eat slowly, lightly, masticate *thoroughly*. *Beware* of hot food and drinks. Avoid luncheons by all means. Exercise freely in the open air; never sit moping, but turn your mind *entirely* from your disease and troubles. Keep regular hours; rise early; exercise half an hour gently before breakfast. Bathe frequently; keep the skin clean, the pores open. Keep your feet dry; let the soles of your shoes be thick, that no dampness may penetrate them. Keep your sitting and sleeping rooms well ventilated. Impure air is enough to kill one—it kills thousands. Wear loose-fitting garments, especially about the region of the lungs. Banish the pipe, quid and snuff-box as the plague, forever and forever. Of all dyspepsia breeders and promoters, nothing exceeds the use of the "Indian weed." Keep away from the apothecary; avoid all quack medicines and nostrums. Finally, keep a conscience void of offense; pray God to forgive your past sins of gluttony and intemperance; for no one who lives temperately, as he should live, will ever be troubled with dyspepsia. The violation of law cries out for vengeance—and vengeance it has sooner or later.

Congressional Deadheadism.

"I cannot save any of my salary," said Senator Lamar to your correspondent. "It is impossible. I never paid a cent beyond livery hire and a few little kindred items of election expenses, in my life, and I have been in politics a long time. I could save $1,000 a year if I would do certain things, but I do not think my conscience would be satisfied if I did. For instance, I pay about $300 a year for newspapers. I like to read them. I have passes over railroads. I could travel all over the United States free. But I pay my fare. It costs me $57 apiece fare for my family every time I come and go between here and home. I have telegraph passes. I never use them. I do not think it would be right. I can send anything I please over the express lines, yet I pay my express bills. I spend my salary and never have any money. Some Senators use all these privileges of deadheading, and they say it is right. I think otherwise. But there is one thing that I think should be done, and I shall propose it as soon as I get a chance. Every Senator should have a private secretary. He has more correspondence, committee work, etc., than he can do. And each Senator should be allowed a private secretary. The Senator gets $5,000 a year, and cannot support his family in keeping with his position and employ a private secretary on that sum." The conscience of this Senator should be embalmed. If you were here and saw a car-load of deadheads on the street-cars when Congress adjourns you would be disgusted. They haul out cards and give their names each time to save 5 cents. I paid my fare one day, and the conductor told me it was the only fare he got, though the car was crowded, and I was standing on the rear platform. The car was full of Congressmen. This incident is a fact that the people should know.—*Washington letter in Brooklyn Union-Argus.*

The Death of Mr. J. Blair Scribner.

The New York *Tribune* says the irony of fate has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in the sudden death of Mr. J. Blair Scribner. At an age when many young men are just casting about for a start in life he found himself at the head of one of the richest and most distinguished publishing houses in the United States, managing an extensive and varied business, and taking a position which might be thought ample reward for the intelligent labor of a long life. He seemed to be one of the most fortunate of men, prosperous in his affairs, happy in his home, a favorite with all his acquaintances, the associate of artists, poets and scholars, and all the world predicted for him a still brighter future. It rarely happens that the death of a young man makes so deep an impression in the best circles of American society and brings sorrow to so many hearts.

Suspended.

The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, the widely-known preacher, has been suspended from fellowship in the Baptist Ministers' Conference, which includes New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey pastors. Dr. Fulton's offense was in saying publicly of Rev. Dr. Sampson, a brother minister, that during the war he had never been known to utter a word or perform a single act in the cause of liberty. These words Dr. Fulton refused to withdraw or apologise for, and, after a stormy discussion, in which Dr. Fulton took part, it was voted, by 58 to 13, to suspend. Dr. Fulton said, on leaving the room: "I thank you all for what you have done, and may God bless you all." This action will not affect his pastorate, as he has long been independent.

Gems by the Wayside.

Men who complain of the miseries of this life are, for the most part, such as are unwilling to practice self-denial or submit to those rules of their animal and moral economy upon which salutary and uniform happiness is founded.

He cannot be called an accomplished or a polite man in company who is continually betraying a fear to offend or a desire to please—though his behavior ought to be regulated internally by both these motives.

The sweetest flowers are those which shed their odors in quiet nooks and dingles; and the purest hearts are those whose deeds of love are done in solitude and secret.

The self-denial which vice exacts is greater by far than that involved in the struggle of virtuous endeavor.

God is too merciful to let us have a full view of our character or a panoramic prospect of our vices.

The cultivation of the heart should be like that of a garden, where we prune and weed before we begin to plant.

He who dreads giving light to the people is like a man who builds a house without windows, for fear of the lightning.

The best thoughts are ever swiftest winged, the duller lag behind.

To abstain from a small thing is more difficult than to undertake a great one.

The love of public opinion is often mistaken for the dictate of genuine bravery.

When men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody will believe them.

The man of knowledge lives eternally after his death, while his members are reduced to dust beneath the tomb. But the ignorant man is dead, even while he walks upon the earth; he is numbered among living men, and yet existeth not.

Every moral sentiment, every intellectual action, is to me a hint, a prophetic sign of spiritual power to be expanded forever, just as a faint ray from a distant star is significant of unimaginable splendor.

A Chinese Review.

A Chinese review has just been witnessed and described by a correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier*. The men, clad in uniforms of red and blue, were ranged in two ranks, every tenth man holding a bright scarlet flag, while a sergeant in the middle gave the time to the advance by waving a huge crimson standard. At the sound of a horn, which resembled the humming of a gigantic bee, the batallion prepared to receive cavalry. Out popped a soldier brandishing a pike, which he poked at an imaginary assailant; then, uttering a shriek like an owl, he flourished his shield, turned a somersault, and trippingly retired to the ranks. When everybody had popped out, brandished and poked his pike, shrieked like an owl, flourished his shield, thrown a somersault, and retired, the big bore hummed once more, the soldiers formed in square, and one of them danced gravely but energetically forward, throwing out his right leg with a graceful jerk; then, bounding backward, he again danced forward, this time throwing out his left. Then he jumped, he waltzed, he capered, he pranced, he turned head over heels, rolled himself well in the dust (which rose in clouds), stood on the back of his neck while he flourished his legs in the air, recovered himself, grasped wildly with his arms at nothing in particular, made a grotesque courtesy to the Viceroy, and retired. With this martial spectacle the review concluded.

Pardoned.

Dr. Kerwin, the famous Ireland's Eye murderer, has just been released from Spikes' Island prison, in Queenstown harbor, after twenty-seven years of incarceration. The murder for which this man was convicted, in 1851, was one of the most celebrated criminal cases Ireland has ever known. Dr. Kerwin was a wealthy and very distinguished physician in Dublin. During the early summer of 1851 he visited the island in the harbor of Dublin known as Ireland's Eye. Soon after, the body of his wife was found on the beach of this island. The woman had been stabbed to death with the blade of a sword-cane. The visit of the doctor to the island was readily established, but there was little or no evidence going to show that his wife had accompanied him. Indeed, the evidence throughout was of a circumstantial nature, and the efforts put forth by the doctor's many wealthy friends to save his life were unceasing and multiform. The ablest legal talent in Great Britain defended him. The jury, after a protracted trial, convicted Dr. Kerwin of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to death. The Queen, taking into consideration the fact that the evidence upon which the prisoner was convicted was wholly circumstantial, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life. From this sentence he is now released.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

I stood alone in the porch last night,
And watched the moon rise over the lea,
Till the shadows waved in the silver light,
And the night-wind sighed to me.

And down in the garden-paths I knew
That last year's leaves were lingering yet,
Leaves that had taken the sun and the dew
Of days I would fain forget.

I found no peace in the summer night;
"Old joys," I said, "like the leaves lie low,
And I cannot rest in this tranquil light;"
So I wept, and turned to go.

I stood again in the porch at morn,
While the boughs shook down their sparkling spray,
And the sun rose over the springing corn
And the fields of scented hay.

A wain went by with its fragrant load;
The wagoner whistled loud and clear,
But I heard a step on the quiet road,
And knew that my love was near.

Blow, morning wind, over the sun-lit slope,
And carry the dead leaves out of sight!
For my heart beats high for its new-found hope;
Ah, why did I doubt, last night?

THE sledge in which Napoleon crossed the Alps, or rather that in which he rode from Martigny to Bourg St. Pierre, is still doing duty at Lausanne, Switzerland.

A COUP D'ETAT.

As little seeds by slow degrees
Put forth their leaves and flowers unseen,
Our love had grown into a tree,
And bloomed without a single word.

I haply hit on six o'clock,
The hour her father came from town;
I gave his own peculiar knock,
And waited slyly, like a clown.

The door was oped. There she stood,
Lifting her mouth's delicious brim.
How could I waste a thing so good?
I took the kiss she meant for him.

A moment on an awful brink—
Deep breath, a frown, a smile, a tear;
And then, "O, Robert, don't you think
That that was rather—cooler?"
—*London Society.*

PITH AND POINT.

A STILL alarm—Bursting of a whisky copper.

MANY a son of toil is worth many a ton of soil.

HALF a loaf is better than a loaf all the time.

EVERY tramp is in favor of the ate-hour law.

"'Tis sever thus," said Alexander when he cut the Gordian knot.

THE only people who really enjoy bad health are the doctors.

WHAT is every one doing at the same time? Growing older.

NOT an author, and yet righter of books—The expert accountant.

VENICE is overrun with blind men, although she is mistress of the sea.

DID you ever hear a hogshead speak? If so, what was it the hogshead?

A SOCIETY for the prevention of cruelty to travelers is needed to take the railroad depot waiting hackman in hand.

HOOD, in describing the meeting of a man and a lion, said: "The man ran off with all his might, and the lion with all his mane."

A ROMANTIC young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon—it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

IT was a little Scotch girl of 7 years who, upon being asked whether she would marry or remain single, said: "Neither; I shall be a widow."

BY the way, when Eve presented her husband with a Cain, did the local paper print an account of the affair and head it: "Another Man Cained?"

SAID a philosopher: "I don't like a man who is intimate on short acquaintance, because he is almost sure to be 'short' on intimate acquaintance."

A COUNTRY doctor announces that he has changed his residence to the neighborhood of the church-yard, which he hopes may prove a convenience to his numerous patients.

THE plumber came down like a wolf on the fold,
His pockets were laden with solder and gold;
And for four mortal hours he made love to the cook,
And seventeen dollars were charged up in his book.
—*Wheeling Leader.*

A HEALTHY bridegroom, an army musket and an ounce of birdshot, all working harmoniously together, will discharge a serenade quicker than a thunder shower.

ABOUT this time Prince Bismarck steps around to his tailor and remarks: "Say, Schneider, just put a copper lining to dem goats and bants, vill you? I dinks ve have anoder Zocialistic schutzenfest poody sudden, maybe."

A FISHERMAN who found his tackle gone and a crooked pole in its place remonstrated: "This ain't square; give us a new deal." "If you want a nude eel," replied one of the party, "you must catch it and skin it yourself."

DURING the recent cold weather it is said that Wilhelmj was compelled to saw the j off the end of his name and wrap it up in hot flannels. It is feared, even now, that the frost has undermined its constitution.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SMYTHE—"Ugh, it's cold as a barn here, and I'm almost frozen to death. I never did know you to have a fire when you should have." Mrs. S. (meekly)—"Well, Henry, if you should be frozen to death, you would soon thaw out, dear."—*Boston Transcript.*

IT never rains in Peru, and a man can let his umbrella stand in an open doorway two weeks at a stretch without having it borrowed by a stranger. But we prefer to have an occasional rain and bor—and lose an umbrella now and then.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE school is still; a hand is raised—
"May I go out, please, sir?"
And, 'tween his handkerchief and nose
Do ruddy stains appear.
"Why, certainly," the master says;
The urchin straightway goes;
He takes his cap from off its peg,
The cranberry from his nose.

THE family physician was congratulating the lady of the house on the good health of her 6-year-old son, who, she said, had not had an ache or pain for a year. The youth spoke to his father afterward, saying: "Ma is mistaken about that; I had a hard pain last summer, after she whipped me."—*Rome Sentinel.*

A WOMAN'S "NO."

O no! I could not say you, no;
But I hope you won't forget
I love you as a sister should—
O please, Will, don't go yet.
Yes, love you as a sister should,
But marry you? Ah, no!
I'm grieved you should have thought of it—
Oh, Will! Don't leave me so.
Come back, sit down and talk to me;
Don't! Don't frown when you go.
One cannot love just when she would,
Though she's a girl, you know.
And I don't think you love me much,
I don't, upon my life;
But, if I really thought you did—
Yes, Will; I'll be your wife.

Horse Biscuits.

The German army horses are now fed on biscuits of three parts each of rye flour, oat flour and dextrinated pea flour. The biscuit are made with a hole in the middle of each, so they can be strung on a string and hung to the saddle-bow or be carried by the trooper around his waist. Each biscuit weighs, when baked dry and hard, about two ounces. Seven biscuits are broken up and given to the horse in the morning, moistened with water, if convenient, otherwise dry; twelve at noon and seven at night. After careful experiment in camp, on the march and campaigning they are reported by all the cavalry and artillery officers better than oats. A trooper can easily carry thirty pounds of these biscuits, which will furnish his horse with full rations for eight days, or will serve, with forage, for twenty days' hard marching.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

A Distracted Parent.

Five daughters—four of them engaged
  Good heavens! I shall go mad!"
For such a surfeiting of love
  No parent ever had.
The very atmosphere is charged
  With it; no matter where
I go about the house I trip
  Upon some whispering pair.

At evening when I take my pipe
  And seek a quiet nook
To read the *Evening Times*, or
  Some new and tempting book
I ope, perhaps the parlor door,
  When a familiar sound
Quite unmistakable, suggests
  It is forbidden ground.

So then thence cautiously I turn
  [illegible]
But lo! again upon my ear
  From its romantic gloom
Comes softly, yet with emphasis,
  That warning, when I start
And leave, as Lady Macbeth wished
  Her guests would all depart.

My next resort is then the porch
  Where roses trail and bloom;
Ha! is it echo that betrays
  The joys of yonder room?
Ah, no! a startled "change of base"
  Reveals the presence there
Of Cupid's votaries, and, alas!
  There's still another pair.

"But sure," I think, "my library
  Will be a safe retreat,"
So there at once with quickened step
  I take my wearied feet.
Vain hope—that warning sound again
  Breaks on my listening ear;
Thank heaven, my youngest hath not yet
  Attained her thirteenth year.

Hark, there she is! and bless my heart,
  That popinjay, young Lunn,
Is at her side—I do believe
  That she, too, has begun.
Oh, ye, who love to sit and dream,
  Of future married joys,
Pray heaven with honest fervor that
  Your girls may all be boys.

—*Albany Journal.*

The Newest Thing in Wraps.

Nightingales are coming in. No premature coming of the sweet songsters of the spring, but a timely arrival of comfortable bed-wraps, called after the lady who invented them, for the wants of the sick room. As needlework they take the place of stockings in fashionable drawing-rooms, or may either be developed into works of art or retain their original simplicity. Two and a half yards of flannel can at a pinch be converted into a bed-wrap in two and a half minutes. No cutting, no shaping being required; you (ladies generally) fold the flannel together and tack the two sides by the selvage about a quarter of a yard from the double end. This forms the hood of an elegant bernouse. You have only then to fold back the two lower corners and tack again—tack, I am told, is the correct word—and you have the cuffs through which the hands are slipped; and the thing is done.—*London World.*

Street Costumes.

Street costumes grow plainer and plainer. Short, undraped princess dresses with the front of the skirt laid in plaits and the back breadths trimmed with folds of velvet, are made up for walking dresses, with jackets that are almost tight fitting and which are double-breasted to the waists and cut away below it. The cuffs and collar are perfectly flat, and the effect of the whole costume is trim and elegant. The buttons are of polished wood or of velvet. An elegant basque for house dresses has the center forms of the back lengthened into square tabs, which are trimmed with straight bands of the same material as the vest. The only apparent fastening of the basque is the two buttons which hold the outside together at the waist. The sleeves are small and are trimmed with four flat bands, the uppermost of which comes nearly to the elbow. This basque may be made of blue cashmere with trimmings, and vest of white astrachan and tufts of curled woolen are introduced into the fringe of the tunic. A new in-door garment is of Indian silk, forming a blouse above the belt line and a tight basque below it. It fits very closely on the shoulders, and is trimmed with cascades of Breton lace on the cuffs and down the front.—*Boston Transcript.*

European Etiquette.

Something like a key to "Daisy Miller" may be found in the following extract from a letter written to the Boston *Advertiser* by a Goettingen correspondent:

It is notorious that the forms of social life are far more stringent in Europe than in America; Americans care for the substance, the European demands the externals; provided these are cared for no questions are asked. And American girls have gotten into more than one scrape by neglecting the European forms, even when their intentions have been the best, by endeavoring to transplant their off-hand native customs. E. g., no unmarried lady on the continent receives gentlemen unless in the presence of her mother or other natural protector, and in France and Italy (?) no lady goes into society until after marriage. (No little scandal has been caused in Germany by American girls demanding to receive their gentlemen callers alone). I heard of an American girl who was studying music in Milan; she had a fine voice, belonged to a good family; but having been introduced to a young Milanese count, she accepted an invitation to take a ride with him in the park; from that moment her character was gone, and none of the Milanese aristocracy would meet her, when her voice began to give her a reputation, very much to the young lady's astonishment.

Why is it Thus?

"Why is it that when a woman has a worthless husband—not necessarily a vicious man—but one of your never-do-wells—a fellow who cannot dig, is ashamed to beg (though he is willing that his wife should beg for him) and has really not energy enough to steal—why is it, we ask, that such an unfortunate wife is generally the mother of from a dozen to a score of children? Look over the records of your charity organizations, and your aid societies, and find a miserable, worthless, slimpsy, moaning, lazy, shabby genteel husband with a downright hard-working wife, and ten to one half that poor woman's time in the year will be taken up with the care of an infant—the latest addition to a litter of human beings all destined to lead miserable, many of them disgraceful, lives. Now in the good old Puritan times the parents had large families, but then they did not throw their offspring upon the public alms for support. Prof. Tyler tells us that twelve children was the orthodox number; fifteen was not unusual, and not a few had over twenty. Many a New England mother had over twenty children, and reared them all, looking after the dairy and other work of a large farm, and spinning the thread and weaving all the cloth worn by her household.

Girls' "Ies."

The regular annual editorial tirade against girls who spell their names with a diminutive ending in "ie" such as Sophie, Minnie and Lillie, has begun with unabated sarcasm and fury. We have investigated this matter a little, and having read seven exchanges that are utterly disgusted with this girlish practice, we find that of the seven editors, one of them is a crusty old bachelor, forty-nine and ugly, with a bald head and a glass eye, who was jilted by three girls before he was twenty-five years old; one of them calls his wife "Lize;" another calls his wife "Sal;" the fourth calls his wife "old gal;" the fifth man married an "injun" woman whose name he can't pronounce at all, and the sixth man calls his wife "Nance" because her name is Nellie, and allows her two calico dresses and one pair of cowhide shoes a year. And the seventh is a young man twenty-two years old, who recently wrote to his sweetheart, and called her his "own 'ittle darling ducksome duckie dearie" and "his p'cious 'ittle toopsie tootsicums" to that extent that the old married man who picked up the letter in the street and tried to read it was seized with violent convulsions, and fell down in the street, frothing at the mouth, and was taken to the hospital in great agony. That's the complexion of the opposition, girlies, write your names just as you (omission) please.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Letter Writing.

Many women complain a great deal, and not without cause, that they have so much to do that the days are never long enough; that the darkness finds them with sundry duties undischarged. One reason is, no doubt, that they are not trained as men are, or ought to be, to concentration and continuity. Another reason is, we suspect, their habit of writing long letters to one another—not on matters of consequence, but of no moment whatever. A large number keep up correspondence with a dozen or more of their feminine acquaintances or friends, and devote a dozen or a score of hours a week to it. It is not astonishing how much the average woman can write about nothing—the endless details she can give in regard to trifles, gossip, and the like. It is not the young unmarried alone that do this. The sex will adhere to the time-consuming custom long after they have reached middle age and become mothers of large families. They will neglect things that ought not to be deferred to inform their country cousin of how much they enjoyed their last party or the new opera, and sit up half the night to describe the final shred of the gown just received from the modiste. Men, as a rule, never write to one another except on business, and usually very briefly. Women might do the same—if they were not women. The typical women can no more be brief than sue could be profane. Both brevity and profanity are totally unnatural to her. If she wants to write letters, it is purely her affair; but she surely might save much time by making them shorter.

The Senorita.

Even if a Spanish woman is not pretty, which, when young, is seldom the case, she carries a charm with her which never fails to assert itself. Her figure is rounded and graceful—she has, unfortunately, a tendency in after-years, to grow stout—and her bearing such that no other race of women I know of can pretend to. The little arched foot treads the ground lightly but proudly, and her step and carriage are the very poetry of motion. The robe, which has generally a sweeping train, is worn somewhat clingingly, showing the contour of the form, but not impeding free action in ever movement. A gauzy mantilla, falling artificially from the admirably-arranged, luxuriant tresses, is the simple head-dress, with perhaps the addition of a rose or camellia, planted just where one would have it. And she carries a dangerous, and often killing, weapon, which in other hands but hers loses its power—the fan. How it opens and shuts with a dexterous yet careless turn of the ivory wrist; how it taps the pink tips of the dimpled fingers, to give emphasis to some arch expression; how in the sun-glare it is spread, and poised gracefully as a shield against the rays; how, when desirous of addressing, unnoticed, a gallant, and stabbing him with a glance of the lustrous eyes, it is made to act as a screen; how, by an almost imperceptible movement, it beckons an expectant but irresolute admirer; how it imposes silence on some too presuming caballero, by being passed lightly over the speaker's lips; how it indicates impatience in its quick fluttering; and how it is sometimes so manipulated that its softly-cadenced breath fans both the wielder and the supremely happy lover. Yes, the Spanish woman is by no means deficient of the elementary powers of fascination, and if one can only induce her to descend from the realms of artificial complimentary speech, and to speak naturally, she is perfectly charming. She has a fashion of saying what she thinks—in this she differs from the lords of her race—and of calling a spade a spade. She is bright, and even sparkling in her badinage, which, however, seldom rises above triviality; and if one would not break the momentary attractive spell, one should never attempt to change the superficial character of the conversation.—*All the Year Round.*

A Business Woman.

A Mrs. Minor, of Bridgewater, Vt., says a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, owns three farms, two of which she has purchased from the profits of the first one, and which she carries on precisely as her husband did in his lifetime, when he was the head and she assisted him in his work. She has two or three hired men, but she takes entire charge of the work, buying and selling cattle, marketing produce, driving cattle to market, and directing operations generally. She also does her share of the heavy work, frequently plowing all day in the spring, riding a mowing machine in the summer, pitching on hay, and even occasionally shearing sheep with the hands. All this she does as well as a man, and to accomplish it she wears a "bloomer" costume, consisting usually of a loose jacket reaching just above the knees, a pair of pantaloons, of the same material, and a pair of men's boots. Her summer working suits are usually made of calico, and she wears a costume of this pattern everywhere—"to mill and to meetin'." When very young she married, and her husband died, leaving her three daughters. She then adopted the "bloomer" costume, and became a practicing "cold water doctor." In her practice she met Mr. Minor, a French farm hand, who could neither read nor write, and married him. His employer sold them a farm on trust, which they worked and paid for, and from which they made enough to purchase two adjoining farms. One child was born to them, a daughter. Her own children became very fond of Minor, and taught him to read and write. Before his death, which occurred two years ago, he became a good man of business, and he and his wife were highly esteemed. All her daughters are well educated and good musicians, and two of them well married. She is a woman of good education and judgment, and is consulted by farmers on matters of business, as well as called on for neighborly kindnesses in case of sickness. She is now about forty-two years old, and is worth about $25,000, but works as hard as ever.

Wives of the Khedive.

The day before yesterday was the first day of Bairam, a great Moslem festival, something like our New Year's day. On this day we were allowed to visit the three princesses, wives of the Khedive. We had been admonished to wear our best clothes, and, if possible, to avoid black, as the Egyptians are very superstitious about visits from people wearing that hue. My daughter, fortunately, had a dress of lilac silk, which was not unsuitable to the occasion. I was obliged to appear in black velvet, modified by a white bonnet, which, though hastily improvised, had a gay and festive appearance. We were also told to wear all our jewelry, which was not a very laborious thing to do. So we went, and a row of black eunuchs stood before the door of the palace. Two of them helped us to alight. Having crossed the threshold we found ourselves in a little world of women, where one man only has the right to come. Here cigarettes were brought us, which etiquette required us to accept. A whiff or two quite satisfied our entertainers. We were presently introduced into the presence of the three wives, of whom the third one, also much the youngest and prettiest, spoke French tolerably. After shaking hands with each in turn, we were invited to take seats, and chibouks were brought us, whose length reached from our mouths to the carpet. I wrestled with mine as well as I could, and I only got one good puff of the tobacco, which caused me to cough with some violence. Then we had coffee brought in porcelain cups, the stand for each cup being richly set with diamonds. Then with profound courtesying, we took our leave. In the great hall below several attendants brought us beautiful bowls of porcelain set with diamonds, filled with a sour-sweet spiced drink, which we were afterwards told, was sherbet. These women also carried napkins with golden fringes. Then our carriage was brought to the door. The eunuchs helped us to get into it, our "dais," or footman, ran on before, and we drove away.—*Julia Ward Howe, in Woman's Journal.*

Service in the English Royal Family.

Formerly a king or queen took nothing from the hands of any person who was not of gentle blood; and until the close of George II.'s reign the royal family were waited upon at table by gentlemen pages, to whom the servants handed the dishes, and who presented them standing when the court dined in private, but on bended knee at public banquets. These formalities have now been abolished to some extent, but the Prince Consort when out shooting would never take his gun from the hands of a game keeper; he required that it should be handed to him by one of the equerries, and the queen herself is strict in requiring that all the personal attendance she requires, except at table, shall be done by the ladies and gentlemen of her court. M. Guizot used to relate that when her majesty visited Louis Philippe, at the Chateau d' Eau in 1843, the king having heard that it was the queen's habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one should be brought her, it was presented by a lacquey, and her majesty refused it. Louis Philippe, seeing there was something wrong, whispered to one of his sons, who went to fetch the tray, and this time the queen took the glass graciously enough. It does not seem to have struck M. Guizot that the king would have done better to have offered the glass himself; and that in this remissness he showed himself much less of a fine gentleman than Napoleon. III, who, during the queen's visit in 1855, took care on all occasions to treat her majesty not merely as a fellow monarch, but as a lady.

Where Tomatoes Were First Eaten.

It is a Newport tradition that tomatoes were first eaten in this country in about 1823, in a house still standing on the corner of Corne Mill streets. About that time there came an eccentric Italian painter, Miceele Felice Corne. He bought a stable on the street now called for him, fashioned it into a dwelling house, and there lived and died. Previous to his coming, and long after, tomatoes, then called "love apples," were thought to be poisonous. A gentleman told me to-day that in 1819 he brought them from South Carolina and planted them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a very unpleasant missile in the hands of the small boy. A charming old lady told me to-day that in 1824 she was sitting with a sick person when some one brought the invalid as a tempting delicacy some tomatoes. "Would you poison her?" was the exclamation of the astonished attendants; and yet Corne in this section of the town had been serving them for a year previous. As late as 1835 they were regarded as poisonous throughout Connecticut. —*Boston Transcript.*

COOKED AIR.

Some of the Cold-Weather Follies of the American People.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

There is one very good reason why people "take cold" in winter time. Most of the well-to-do spend their lives, when in-doors, in cooked air. The lower down the thermometer goes the higher the burning coal is piled; all the chinks and cracks are stopped that would let any fresh air in, and its main chance, indeed, is when the front door opens for twenty seconds, or when the beds are made in the sleeping-rooms. In the living rooms of the family there is no occasion, many people think, to raise the windows ever, except to wash them on periodical cleaning days, or to shut in the shutters. So carpets and furniture and people, lungs and skin, are dried and baked in the hot, dry rooms, until ingenious persons can bring out electric sparks from their finger ends by skating rapidly up and down the room in their woolen slippers.

Out from this kiln-dried atmosphere into the winter streets and into the very cold or very damp air plunge the folks who live in these air-tight rooms. They put on plenty of wraps, but they wear the same foot-gear and they carry the same lungs out into the streets with them, and the same sensitive skin. Then they go into friends' houses and sit in other hot rooms with all their wraps on, or they sit in church-pews, the women, at least, heavily muffled in furs and woolens, for a matter of two hours.

(Why a man will take off his overcoat in church and women cling to their jackets as to an article of faith, is among the puzzles for the wise to settle, or for the next hundred questions of an inquiring world.) Again, they go out into the damp streets, and it is a wonder to all doctors and thinkers that they do not all "take," and keep, too, that congested state of the lungs and membranes, and chilled blood vessels that we class under this one convenient term of "cold."

Perhaps the houses are not kept any warmer than they ought to be, when people are taking but little exercise. But they certainly are nearly all of them too dry and lacking in constantly renewed pure air. It has been before remarked in the *Ledger* that folks who are extremely particular about wearing their own clothes, and who would by no means consent to take the cast-off garments of a neighbor—one and all of them are perfectly comfortable to breathe over and over again the cast-off and soiled air from each other's lungs, when it is cooked especially; for in summer time they do insist on a change of it, and do get their houses ventilated. Janitors of public buildings, in a short-sighted economy of fuel, will shut up all the apertures by which fresh air might get in, lest they should suffer some heat to escape thereby, and are rewarded by sleepy audiences, especially when the gas burners are at work, also draining the cooked air of what little life it has. There are some people—many it is to be hoped—who open an inch of two of their bedroom windows every night to insure a modicum of fresh air to sleep by. But these do not in the least care to have fresh air to be awake in, it seems, for they are content to have their furnace draw all supplies from the tightly-sealed cellar, and from the stale atmosphere of the ash-boxes and vegetable bins in the subterranean apartment. When we live in fresh air within doors as without, with its proper proportion of moisture for the skin and breathing apparatus to keep up their healthy tone, it is likely we shall have found out one way at least of how not to take cold.

The Small Boy's Fun.

He had a long string and a brass key tied to the end of it, which he said was the instrument of torture. Over the front sidewalk a maple tree sent some pretty strong branches, making a seat hidden by leaves. Into this after dark, the boys climbed. "Now wait," said the principal, "till the first victim comes, and don't make a noise." Pretty soon an ordinary dressed woman came along, and, just as she passed, he let drop the key on the hard sidewalk, immediately pulling it up again. Both now watched developments. The woman came to a sudden stop, began fumbling in her pocket wondering what she could have dropped. She started on, but had not gone far before she came back, impelled by curiosity, and began a careful search of the walk. Meanwhile the boys in the tree had stuffed their fists in their mouths to keep from scaring the game, and dared hardly look below for fear of laughing out. A sympathetic sister came along, and together they picked up stones and turned over all the chips on the walk. No money, no key, nothing did they find, and so went on to their homes, perhaps to worry all night; or, perhaps a giggle in the tree turned their looks of disappointment into a cheap smile, and a laugh from the same place made them have awful wicked thoughts about boys. The trick is harmless; no one breaks a leg or loses an eye in the process. It might be recommended to constitutionally tired boys as a good way to sweep the walk. The victims will throw all chips and stones into the street by curiosity power, as it were.—*Rochester Express.*

Wolves in Roumania.

In these wild Moldavian provinces, with the great steppes of Russia on one side of them and the fastnesses of the Carpathians on the other, life is maintained under conditions very different from those to which we are accustomed in western Europe. Robbers and wild beasts are the dread of the population, and if all that I was told by the people themselves may be trusted, they form no merely apocryphal peril. I have said already that I do not believe all the stories that were told me of Roumanian brigandage; but I had no difficulty in accepting the tales, both of robbers and of wolves, which were current at Roman and Jassy. One of the latter had the advantage of dramatic completeness. A Jassy farmer last winter was driving in the direction of Roman when his sledge was attacked by wolves. Being armed, he shot one of the brutes, and the others forthwith disappeared. Some sudden impulse led him to propose to his servant that they should secure the carcass of the dead wolf, and accordingly, having left his sledge, he began to drag the dead body toward it. Unhappily, the horses scented the vermin, and, wild with terror, bolted at full speed back to Jassy, leaving the farmer alone with his prize. He had not been left many seconds before the pack returned and tore him to pieces. "We got his boots," said my informant in pathetic tones, "and that was all."—*The Fortnightly Review.*

Hangman Foote.

The sobriquet of "Hangman Foote" came about in this wise: A number of southern members of congress had brought with them to Washington their negro servants for domestic use. One morning in the summer of 1848 it was discovered by their masters that several of these had mysteriously disappeared from their homes, spirited northward undoubtedly by white sympathizers. on the day after their exodus Mr. Calhoun arose in the senate and denounced the "outrage" in the most vehement terms, and was followed by Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, who spoke no less vehemently from an abolition standpoint. Mr. Calhoun, who was in poor health, asked Mr. Foote to come forward to his relief, and he did so, in, as he himself afterwards characterized it "one of the most fumy, rabid an insulting speeches that have ever dishonored a grave and dignified parliamentary body." He told Mr. Hale that were he to visit any thickly-settled portion of Mississippi, and there use such language as he had just uttered, he would incur the hazard of being "strung up" on one of the loftiest trees of the forest; and in such a case, should there be any want of a willing executioner, he (Foote) would turn hangman for the senator's benefit. "These frantic and indecent words," says the penitent ex-senator, in commenting upon them many years afterward, "had scarcely been enunciated ere I became painfully sensible of the stupid and unbecoming nature of my conduct, and I would really have given worlds to recall all the nonsense I had spoken. In less than 48 hours I received hundreds of anonymous letters, filled with the most caustic revilement, and others inclosing hideous caricatures, denominated 'Hangman Foote!' I positively writhed in agony. Never had my self-respect suffered such severe humilation."

The jolly senator from New Hampshire laughed at both Foote's harangue and his mortification thereat, and their personal relations, which have always been friendly, were not interrupted in the least by this unpleasant episode.

A Mouse Story.

A gentleman who was exceedingly averse to that little animal denominated a mouse, was one day traveling in one of the northern counties, and, as night set in, put up at a country inn. After dinner and the customary libations "for the good of the house," he retired to his room, carefully examining the corners and crevices to acertain if there were any holes from which these little marauders might be likely to issue forth, but finding none, he divested himself of his wearing apparel, and consigned himself to the guardian care of Morpheus. After sleeping soundly for about three hours, he again became conscious of his existence in this world of transitory bliss, but being somewhat in a dreamy state, he had no clear perception as to what might disturb his disordered imagination. As he was thus lying, midway between sleep and conciousness, he heard something going pit-pit-pit-pit upon the table which closely approximated to the head of the bedstead on which he was sleeping. He listened more attentively, and observed very softly to himself. "As I live, this house is beset with those infernal mice, and there is one now gnawing at something on the table." So saying he slipped as noiselessly as possible, and feeling for his boot, took hold of the toe part of it, and heel upraised, very softly approached on tiptoe his intended victim. When close enough to be in striking distance, he again listened, and to his delight found the noise still there; he then raised his arm, and with unerring precision, let fall the heel of his boot upon—his beautiful gold repeater, that he had placed upon the table on going to bed, that had made the noise, and which now lay smashed and destroyed.

The Color of Clothes.

The color of clothes is not a matter of indifference. White and light-colored clothes reflect the heat, while the black and dark-colored materials absorb the heat; hence it is that in summer we wear light-colored dresses. But, after all, light colors are really best at all seasons; for, though black and dark substances absorb heat best, they also radiate or give it off soonest. There is no doubt that white clothing retains the heat of the body longer than dark clothing. The coachman will tell you that his white duffel coat is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other kind of coat, and the brewer's drayman will wear his white stockings all the year round. The true reason for our preference of dark colored clothing in winter and during bad weather is economy. It is a question of soap and washing, not of comfort, which decides us to choose those colors in materials which do not bear constant washing, such as wool and silk, which show the dirt least and retain their color longest. In the summer, when ladies wear linen and cotton fabrics, which do not suffer in the wash-tub, they can indulge in their love of white and delicate tints of color.

AN aged deacon at Mamakating, N. Y., becoming wearied of the nocturnal visits of his neighbor's dog to his sheepfold, caught the animal, tied him to a tree and shot him. The owner of the dog asked the deacon why he had killed the animal, and the good man replied that he had mistaken it for a wild cat, which indeed the dog resembled as closely as it did a rhinoceros. Then the owner said, "Why did you tie the suppositious wild cat to a tree before shooting it?" and the deacon answered meekly, "Because I was afraid of it!"

WHEN Emerson recklessly wrote "Every natural action is graceful," had he ever seen a woman wriggling through a snow drift?—*Waterloo Observer.*

SONG.

The fire-light listens on the floor
  To hear the wild winds blow.
Within, the bursting roses burn,
  Without, there slides the snow.

Across the flower I see the flake
  Pass, mirrored, mystic, slow.
Oh, blooms and storm must blush and freeze,
  While seasons come and go!

I lift the sash—and live, the gale
  Comes leaping to my call.
The rose is but a printed one
  That hangs upon the wall.

—*Harper's Monthly.*

COMICALITIES.

SOME men are like brooks, they are always murmuring.

THE lapse of half-a-century—Those of of old maids fifty years old.—*Puck.*

THERE isn't a lighthouse on the coast that weighs less than a ton.—*Utica Observer.*

A MAN never wants to laugh when a fly lights on his nose, but he is greatly tickled.

A LIVELY female gossip, with but one arm, is known as "the short-hand reporter."

IT isn't the small boy's whistle per se that is objected to; it is the blowing of it that arouses indignation.

A BOOK is a man's best friend, and the only one he can shut up without giving offence.

WHEN does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on her back.

EVERYTHING will turn when trod upon, even the treadle. It turns the grindstone.

THE bigger and grander the wedding, the more glaring the headlines in the papers when the divorce is announced.

UNDER the New Hampshire tax law "two hogs to a family are exempt." That would exempt the whole family in some cases.—*Lowell Courier.*

WHAT is the difference between a magazine writer and a paragrapher? One says "symposium," the other "hash."

BUSINESS prospects are certainly stiffening. Four new starch factories are to be erected in Maine.—*Lowell Courier.*

"Fie! Mollie," quoth Reuben to Mary; "'tis a pity we can't agree." "Fie! Mollie, is good, sir," she answered, "but you'll find you can't Mollie-fie me."

"THE Sioux are not contagious," said an old frontiersman. "What do you mean?" asked a by-stander. "I mean that they are hard to catch," was the reply.

"I WALKED the floor all night with the toothache," said he, to which his unfeeling listener replied: "You didn't expect to walk the ceiling with it, did you?"—*Syracuse Times.*

JUST at this present date there is not a first-class stage coach robber in the whole country, and every newspaper is crying out "Learn your boy a trade!"—*Free Press.*

A BABY imagines that he can sleep all day and cry all night, and still be the "darling of the household." On this rock we split.—*N. H. Register.*

ADOLPHUS—"Angelina, why ith a man cutting wood like melting thnow?" Angelina—"I can't tell, Dolly. Tell me, dear." Adolphus—"Becauth he'th thawing."

THE following is posted in front of a grocery store near Harvard square: "Wooden pails, six cents each. Notice—We did not steal those pails, but we think the man we bought them of did."

SOME men are endowed with the clinging nature of cobwebs, and like them are continually hanging around the house until cleared out by the end of a well-balanced broom, with an industrious female at the other end.—*Hack. Rep.*

IT was in a Stumptown Sunday School, a visitor, who was interrogating the children, asked the question: "Why was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt?" There was a small boy, with a preternatural growth of hair, piped out: "I s'pose it was because she was too fresh."

THE man who waits to get three cats in line before he shoots will some day find the poor house waiting for him. It is the man who peppers away at cats whenever chance offers who will lay up ducats for his old age.

HISTORY, modern and ancient, shows that a party of fishermen may start off and forget their bait or some of their tackle, but the quart bottle containing "medicine" in case of the number is bitten by a shark or a sea serpent, or an aligator, is never, never left behind. —*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

"Do you mean to say, positively, madam," said the lawyer to a witness, "that the person referred to never left his native village after the day of his marriage?" "I do." "How do you know he never did?" "Because I saw him buried in the village grave-yard the same afternoon."

"SOUND," said the schoolmaster, "is what you hear. For instance, you can feel a sound." "Oh, yes, you can," said a smart boy. "John Wilson, retorted the pedagogue, "how do you make that out? What sound can you feel?" "A sound thrashing."

A MAN who had gone out fishing caught several splendid bass, which he promptly threw back into the river. Being remonstrated with for this apparently foolish act, he replied: "I take no interest in bass. I came out to catch catfish, and when I come out for catfish I want catfish.—*N. Y. World.*

IT was proposed to erect a monument in the village square to the Father of his Country, and old 'Squire Higgins was called upon for a liberal donation. "I can't give anything this time," he said, "but you may know that I always carry Washington in my heart." "Well," answered the man with the subscription paper, "all I can say is that you've got the Father of his Country in a very tight spot."

"NOW," said the last bore we had in our office Saturday afternoon, when he had finished favoring us with his opinion as to how a humorous weekly should be run, "now I want to give you a little sage advice—" "Hold," we exclaimed, our patience lost entirely, and we flourished the paste-brush in his face, "your advice may be sage, your breath is decidedly oniony, and, taking them both together, we think you're 'stuffing' us." And we pasted him in the—"Next!"—*Puck.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 12½ cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8½c, Extra C 7½c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 35c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 8ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c. Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12c. per can. Select Frying 17c and 28c per can. Cove Oysters 5 cents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD,
Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

F. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.,
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind
34-1 y.

Wanted to Cure one Case of
CATARRH.
Agents Wanted
in each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's.)
Address, F. H. BOWER & CO. Gen. Agt's.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable. Fits any horse.

OUR MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk, saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Put on Your Thinking Cap.

Below we append a list of hidden names of authors which will afford some amusement to those whose taste are literary. This list was prepared by an Indianapolis gentleman for the Herald of that city. Those who think they have guessed the correct answers will please send them to this office.

1. A darkey's description of the enemy.
2. What is lighter than air?
3. The side of a hog.
4. A curse and a paddock.
5. A Yankee child's request for its mother to accede.
6. A fop and a mountain.
7. To plead.
8. One who woos.
9. Used to gain power.
10. What you do when you get his books?
11. A river of two letters in Europe.
12. A berry and the tree on which it grows.
13. To cleave and depart.
14. A bee's bote and a shaft.
15. Whose middle name counsels amity.
16. Used to secure things with.
17. To wed and a proposition.
18. Greater than many and less than most.
19. The garb of a clown.
20. Indicates two.
21. Continue to seperate.
22. A raw hand, but the keenest of wits.
23. A kind of bread and a hotel.
24. Not so grim as his name and the author of "Tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb."
25. What faithless wives on the Bosphorus fear.
26. What an old man should be.
27. Who took his own life as his last toil.
28. Bad for fish.
29. A low female.
30. Whose work gave what his name implies, to the strictly orthodox.
31. To find the poet's name, do among names what his suggests.
32. A gratified hard substance.
33. A tale in itself.
34. The extreme suburbs. A well known correspondent.
35. A part of maize. A popular writer of trashy tales.
36. If you have a sharp specimen of his name you will see it at once.
37. A kind of horn attached to a place of abode.
38. Necessary for a newspaper and a kind of bed.
39. A people of Europe and an essential part of a ship.
40. A French name, which, pronounced in English, means in the neighborhood, or nearly.
41. A wit the namesake of equally famous rocket maker.
42. Novels and barrels are his specialties.
43. Cuts with a heavy axe. The author of two famous books for youth.
44. The title of Scotch official. Famous for only one book of note.
45. Whose middle name is a church and whose last one a color.
46. What gas companies sell besides gas.
47. Short weight for 2,000 pounds and a law writer.
48. Also a law writer, a dark mineral.
49. The English Cervantes and the namesake of a living American politician.
50. His first name indicates a doubter of old, his second a dead American of prominence, his last advice to the would be literary.

◆

A wealthy German in New York has just purchased a $15,000 clock. He wants to see if it will have run ninety years "when the old man dieu."

◆

An organ-grinder who stoped before a savings bank to play "Pull Down the Blind," was ordered to move on by a hasty message from the Board of Directors.

◆

"As a rule cheating is never attempted in games played on a chessboard, for the moves in such games, it is obvious, are bound to be on the square."—London Fun.

◆

A grave rebuke: Individual (fresh from his club): "My good sir (hic), can you (hic) tell me where this w(hic)way leads to?" Sedate party: "To the church yard."—Fun.

◆

Said a friend to a bookseller: "The book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocket-books," was the laconic reply.

◆

A schoolmaster in New Jersey sends us a poem entitled "Lovly Spring," and asks us, "Would $10 be too much for this?" No: $10 wouldn't be a cent too much. Send along the money.—Graphic

◆

The expression of a boy's face at the end of a straw that lacks two inches of reaching the cider in a barrel is supposed to be the model that the artist selected in the delineation of Adam leaving Paradise.—Detroit Free Press.

◆

Heartless Scientist—"Miss Adelina, permit me to ask pour acceptance of my hand—" Gushing Maiden—"O, Professor, so sudden—" Heartless Scientist—"My—er—Hand-book of the Buddhist Psychology and Ethnology of the Hindoos." (Collapse of G. M.)—Puck.

◆

"Doctor, you must really prescribe something for me." "My dear lady, you need no medicine—only a little rest and then you'll be as well as ever." "But doctor, surely I ought to be given some medicine of some sort or other. You've only felt my pulse, examine my tongue. (He does so.) Precisely, madam; your tongue needs rest too."

◆

At an auction art sale the other day a marine view was about to be knocked down at a handsome figure, when a bluff sailor, who had happened to wander in, exclaimed earnestly: "My stars, if there ain't a vessel drifting on to the rocks with a strong breeze blowing off shore!" The artist took his work home to rearrange the wind.—Boston Globe.

◆

The Hess Opera Troupe gave a few performances in an Eastern town. The manager, meeting the editor of the village paper, asked him his opinion of the opera given the evening previous. "Magnificent," replied the critic. "To-morrow you will have the opportunity of witnessing a still better opera," replied the manager. "You know, I suppose, 'The Barber of Seville?'" "No sir," he replied, "I don't know any barber; I shave myself."

◆

A witness upon a liquor trial.—"How do you know it was brandy?" asked a lawyer. Well," replied the ready witness, "I smelled of it first, and then I welcomed about a glass of it." The unexpected verb wholly upset the gravity of the Court, jury and miscellaneous people; and they were not at all assisted in recovering their equanimity by his further testimony that the man who bought the brandy drank of it himself "till he was quite salubrious."

◆

"A thousand pardons darling, for not being here in time to claim you for the first dance, an important business engagement kept me," said a perspiring youth to his heart's idol, at a ball recently given in this city. "Yes," was the calm reply, "she came directly from your house to mine and told mamma and me that there was very little probability of your being here at all to-night, as she really could not leave your washing any more unless you paid her for it."

◆

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyer, & Son.

◆

Sorrow.

Every man feels, and not strangely, that there never were such such experience of life as his own. No joy was ever like our joy, no sorrow ever like our sorrow. Indeed, there is a kind of indignation excitied in us when one likens our grief to his own. The soul is jealous of its experiences, and does not like pride to be humbled by the thought that they are common. For, though we know that the world groans and travels in pain, and has done so for ages, yet a groan heard by our ear is a very different thing from a groan uttered by our mouth. The sorrows of other men seem to us like clouds of rain that empty themselves in the distance, and whose long-traveling thunder comes to us mellowed and subdued; but our own troubles are like a storm bursting right overhead, and sending down its bolts upon us with direct plunging.—H. W. Beecher.

◆

Is It All Here.

What would we have? Beauty? The world is full of it. Opportunity? The world is crowded with the elements of happiness. If Heaven means rest here is the divine bosom to rest on—just as warm, and tender, and broad, as it ever was or ever will be. If Heaven means action, we are solicited on all sides to engage in it. Do we live in our affections? Here are parents and kindred, wife and children, friends and lovers, people who need us, and people whom we need. There is nothing else in all the Universe that can make the heart happy, but just what it has now. Here is work every day for the gods. Why, we may stand in imagination any day, if we will, by the side of those men and women who are the glories of the race, whom all are praising, of whom all are confessing the power.

Is anything grander than personal worth or dignity? Is anything more celestial than the spotless conscience or the blameless heart? Is anything more beautifying than human esteem, veneration and love? Is anything more transporting than the sense of communion with those who are nobly influencing public opinion; who are strengthening the bonds of justice; who are augmenting the sum of honorable principle in the community; or are redeeming the misery, the infamous from their infamy? If there be any celestial angels anywhere, they are such as these, and we may have these here as well as elsewhere.

1879.

The Four Reviews

—AND—

Blackwood.

AUTHORIZED REPRINTS

—OF—

Edinburgh Review (Whig)
Westminster Review (Liberal.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
British Quarterly Review (Evangelical.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

These Reprints are not selections; they give the originals in full, and at about one-third the price of the English editions.

No publication can compare with the leading British Periodicals above named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to ability of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal. They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

TERMS FOR 1879

(Including Postage); Payable in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00 per annum
For any two Reviews	7 00 " "
For any three Reviews	10 00 " "
For all four Reviews	12 00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 " "
Blackwood and one Review	7 00 " "
Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00 " "
Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00 " "
Blackwood and four Reviews	15 00 " "

POSTAGE.

This item of expense, now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1878 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews" or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

Printed by
The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible]
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 02 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 54 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 09 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 30 "	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 00 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 10

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m.	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	4 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 29	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 34 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		9 00am	
Detroit		7 10am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 20am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 42am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 18am	12 55pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 5 pm
Auburn	9 46am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc	9 57am	3 09pm	12 01am
Ft Wayne	10 45am	3 50pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.	EX.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		9 15am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 0 pm	6 50pm	
Cincinnati			5 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc	5 55am	12 30pm	4 45pm
Auburn	6 08am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 25pm
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 40 am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		3 55pm	
Saginaw		9 13pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Fast Line	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	9 55pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 15 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 30	4 40
Barnesville	12 59am	10 05	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 09
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 15
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 53	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 16	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 45	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 00	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 55
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 2	9 49	4 45
Hicksville	12 11pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 10 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 19	2 21	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

Chicago	8 50am	8 10pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 28	4 03	5 10
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 43	6 25	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 20	2 32
Tiffin	7 00	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 20	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 10	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 10	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 15
Cambridge	2 38	3 53	8 14
Barnesville	3 31	4 58	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 35	6 35	11 30
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:30 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:30 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 06 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] pm	
Hartford	3 11 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	8 30 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 38 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	10 00 pm	6 30 am	
Terre Haute		5 52 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis		4 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		2 27 pm	[illegible]
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	6 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	9 40 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	12 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 30	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 41	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 27am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 0 p.	[illegible]
Mexico	6 38	11 55	
Denver	6 23	11 39	
Chili	6 17	11 27	
Roann	6 03	11 08	
Laketon	5 46	10 25	
North Manchester	5 30	10 18	
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	
Collamer	5 15	9 53	
South Whitley	5 11	9 47	
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	
Collin's	4 30	8 46	
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 20
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 15
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 20, 1879. Number 8.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $[illegible] per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NOTARY PUBlic Office, in Court House, Auburn. Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store; 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Carr's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana. Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER, } In Office.
W. W. REED, JR., }

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDGINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD,
2-6m. Trustee.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1879. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drunk on on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number six, [6] block number nineteen [19] in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.
CHARLES LINKENHELT.
Feb. 6th, 1879.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable. Fits any horse.

Our MILKER the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk, saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.
J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Mendacity Ventilated.

His course is destitute alike of truth and of honor. He does not maintain even the honor common among thieves. * * * * * * * He has proved himself to be either the biggest noodle or the biggest liar in America, and has left his party convicted of attempting to buy for him the chief magistracy of the nation. * * * * * What would a jury say to this evidence of Mr. Tilden if taken in and applied to a case in the courts? They would be compelled to return a verdict from the box that he had lied. There would be no escaping from it; they might recommend him to mercy, but the whole surroundings are such as to force home upon the mind the conviction that he has lied. * * * * * —Journal.

The foregoing is the language of a Rebublican organ in Indiana which, in its present management, has been the apologist of partisan frauds, the defender of political villainies and the advocate of methods of partisan supremacy which, were they punishable by statute, would fill every penitentiary in the land with convicts, and as they shuffled off the immortal coil would people Hades so densely that, in the language of the Republican representative, Overmeyer, "their feet would stick out of the windows of the abodes of the damned."

The Republican party anticipated a triumph, if by their stratagems they could force Samuel J. Tilden upon the stand. They believed that his testimony would embody equivocation and prevarication, and that hereafter they could point to Hayes, and to the methods that made him president, as illustrations of virtue worthy of commendation; but in all of this the republican leaders, conspirators, thieves, perjurers and vagabonds have been foiled, and we instance the Journal's petulant and flatulent tirade as a conspicuous evidence of the fact. The New York Herald, which is large in its independence, servere in its criticisms and generous in its approvals, and withal occupying a position in which it can afford to be just, does not hesitate to say that Mr. Tilden's testimony "was clear, decisive and unequivocal," and that "the very evidence now produced proves the infamy of the men who controlled the canvass of the States which he feels assured carried by him, and seems to confirm the belief emphatically announced by the witness that the votes and certificates of Florida and Louisiana were bought by the Republicans," and the Herald might have added with equal propriety that the votes of South Carolina were obtained by the same infamous method. Here, then, we have the case, and it only remains for the Potter committee to add its report embodying, as it will, additional facts with regard to the proceedings of Republican conspirators to bring before the American people once more the perfidious villainies, by virtue of which the Democratic party and the American people were robbed of the victory obtained at the polls in November, 1876. The Republican party has miscalculated the temper of the American people, if they suppose that the remedy for the crimes is in subsequent slander of Samuel J. Tilden and the tactics which they are now employing, only brings into bolder relief the perjuries by which they triumphed. In 1880 the American people, pledged to an administration of the Governmen of absolute justice and integrity, will examine with microscopic vigilance every transaction of the vile crew who in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, made it possible for the bullets and bayonets, fraud and falsehood, duplicity and lying, bargain and sale, to dethrone the right and bring American institutions into disgrace; and as certain as lightnings execute the will of God, so certain will it be that the ballot will hereafter execute the will of freemen. The time is at hand—the music is already in the air, when such men as John Sherman, J. Madison Wells, R. B. Hayes, and their co-conspirators, will be compelled to pass through the exacting ordeal of an investigation before the high tribunal of public opinion, and their acts receive the execrations of all honorable men, and when the verdict is pronounced, the perjured scoundrels who are now quartered in federal offices as a reward of their crimes, will be dragged forth, and with their benefactors, made to sit in the public pillory.

Such a verdict is demanded by the "eternal fitness of things." It is in consonance with the "logic of events," and the mills of the gods, though grinding slowly, will grind the men who plotted the downfall of American liberties "exceedingly small." We congratulate the American people upon the investigations which brought Samuel J. Tilden and the Democratic party upon the stand. Tilden's character was never more luminous with truth and right, and the Democratic party has been made, in all regards, more potential for good by the majesty of his declarations. —Indianapolis Sentinel.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

An Account of the Business Methods of the Department.

[Washington Letter to Boston Herald.]

The number of official communications received at the State Department, and which require an official answer, varies from 50 to 100 a day, and perhaps 75 is about the average. The mail is opened in the index bureau, and the first thing done is the making out of an index of all the communications. The letters are then distributed to the different secretaries and to the consular and diplomatic bureaus. Only the most important ones reach the eye of the secretary of State. All that the chief clerk is sure Mr. Evarts will not desire to see he distributes to the heads of bureaus for their attention. Those which he may or may not need to see go to the assistant secretaries, who can use their judgment about consulting Mr. Evarts. But when the answers are prepared, all of them must be seen by Mr. Evarts or by Mr. Seward, the work of signing the mail being one of the final matters of each day. The correspondence is removed from one office of the department to another in closed wooden boxes, so that the messengers do not actually handle any of the papers which they carry, and there is no opportunity for anything to get "lost, strayed or stolen."

After Mr. Evarts and Mr. Seward have signed the letters of the day, they are sealed up by a trusted messenger, under the eye of the chief clerk, and put in mail bags, which are sent to the city post office. The department has the option of making up closed mails for foreign parts, in which case the sealed mail bag is transmitted to New York and sent abroad without being opened. Besides its regular official correspondence, the department has an immense amount of other correspondence. Letters are constantly coming in from all over the world in every civilized language, and from foreigners of many nationalities who happen to be in the United States, asking for information, documents, etc. The chief clerk states that many letters come from Greece and from Sweden, and the requests that are made are as manifold as the ingenuity of man can devise. These letters, whenever any useful purpose can be subserved, receive an answer. It is here that the services of the translator are often in request. He is a man of large acquirements, but the department is not poor in linguistic fluency, and all communications in the language of every civilized nation of the world can be turned into English at short notice. Among the clerks is one who speaks Japanese fluently, and another is a master of conversational Russian. French, German and Spanish scholars are of course plenty.

The department finds the use of the telegraph a daily necessity, and has its own special operator, who is a regularly paid clerk. The department is connected with the offices of both telegraph companies here, and the department can get a special wire to New York or elsewhere at any time by simply asking for it. When important negotiations are going on messages are sent in cipher, and cable messages of some kind are passing to and from the department nearly every day. One of the busiest men in the department is the pardon and commission clerk, who makes out all the papers in connection with presidential appointments and pardons.

When the president decides to appoint a person to an office, he makes a notification of the fact to the Secretary of State and the nomination is made out and sent to the Senate. When the nomination is confirmed, the parchment commission, something less than a yard square, is made out and forwarded to the White House for Mr. Hayes' signature. Then the State Department transmits it to the persons appointed.

The Kentucky Giant's Baby.

[Seville, O., Letter in Cleveland Leader.]

A few weeks ago the wife of Captain M. V. Bates, the famous Kentucky giant, who lives on a farm about a half a mile east of this town, gave birth to a child, the second since her union of marriage with her present husband, and in both instances the child was stillborn. It is to be greatly regretted by all that life should have been extinct from this child body, which is nothing less than a wonderful prodigy of nature in its remarkable size. If the child should have lived and grown up to maturity, we would have beheld a being beside which we would be nothing but mere dwarfs. The child, fully developed in every feature on the day of its birth, measured 30 inches, a length which many children of normal growth have not attained after two or three years of age. It weighed 22 pounds; its chest measure was 16 inches, and its feet six inches long. To the sorrow of all, and more particularly its parents, the child came into the world dead and never saw the light of day.

The Manufacture of Toys.

Toy making by hand cannot bear high wages for labor nor high prices for wood. Hence the most important centers of the toy industry were established on the high mountains of Germany and Switzerland, where forests abound and the population were willing to work long hours for small pay. What can be done in the way of cheap productions is illustrated at Leitten, in Saxony, in a manner almost terrible. For making 180 toy kitchen utensils, as they are usually furnished to this country, three cents are paid. Sixty small boxes for packing these toys are paid for with from ten to fifteen cents. The making of wooden toys is almost the sole industry in many parts of central Europe and the united labor of all, from the grandchild to the grandfather, formerly sufficed to obtain for the toiling families only a bare subsistence.

Here, one would think, if anywhere, the introduction of machinery would prove disastrous to hand labor. With the machinery now employed one man, working one machine ten hours a day, can turn out an amount of work which was formerly accomplished by a whole family working from eighteen to twenty hours a day for several weeks; and during recent years such machinery has been widely and rapidly introduced in the toy-making regions.

What has happened? The starvation of the poor hand worker? That ought to be the result, if the socialist's objections to machinery were true; but such is not the result. On the contrary, the condition of the toy makers has been directly improved by the influence of machinery. In this way: The cost of toys, small as it used to be, has been enormously reduced, and the market for toys correspondingly widened. And though machinery now does the larger part of the work, the amount of work to be done has been so increased that the demand for hand work, in putting the parts of the toys together and the like, has been largely augmented. The result is the employment, at fair wages, of all the population, including aged peopled, cripples, and children, who otherwise would have nothing to do. Besides, the multiplication of factories has brought the scattered peasants together, schools have been established, and artistic taste has been developed in a way to make the work done of greater value and more attractive, with a corresponding increase in the value of labor. From Nurnberg alone there are now sent out some 23,000 tons of toys, the price list of which number 16,000 different designs. Since the introduction of steam machinery into the toy industry of this place the annual product has increased twenty-fold. At Sonneberg, in Thuringia, not long ago a small hamlet, but now quite a city, the annual production of toys amounts to some $10,000,000.

Having Fun.

[Golden Rule.]

Unless we are unfortunate in our opportunities for observation, there isn't half enough fun in the homes of this land. There is reading and decorum (in some of them!) and frequently music; there is peace, harmony and love; but too seldom does one find evidences that merriment and frolic have their legitimate place. The father—when he is at home—is apt to be devoted to his easy chair and newspaper, and to have a rooted dislike to noise "Don't!" and "keep quiet!" are his audible contributions to the evening's enjoyment. Even the mother gets nervous over the innocent cuttings up of the children; as natural to them as friskiness is to a kitten. The older brothers and sisters take themselves out of the way of the youngsters, or else wonder "why children need to keep up such a racket."

It is strange that children grow either grave or petulent so early, considering the repression they undergo, and the slight encouragement they receive to in so many homes to be joyous and happy in their own way! Almost everything in the line of merriment is better than moping, and nothing is really bad except quarreling and hurtful mischief. And yet children often fall into those ways because no better vent is found for their natural activities of mind and body. A child is a product that does not improve by being "bottled up." It needs vent and freedom in its little channel, and a chance to ripple and and make the natural music of happiness, as much as a bubbling spring of water does, to keep pure and sweet.

In the wisely managed household, therefore, there will be a time for fun—fun, too, in which the older members may join. For it was a true saying of the ancient philosopher, that "The wise man is he who keeps his child's heart."

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now.

Maple Sugar.

(Indiana Farmer.)

The general use of sugar in domestic economy is of comparatively recent date; and in many countries of Europe it is still regarded as a luxury. In almost every part of the United States, however, the rapidly increasing consumption of sugar indicates that it is fast becoming a necessity of everyday life. This fact raises the serious question of how we shall be able to meet this enormous demand for sweets. Sugar-cane is a tropical plant, and our experiment in cultivating it in the Southern States demonstrates the inferiority of the crop as compared with that of the inter-tropical regions. The beet may be made a profitable sugar plant in the extreme Northern States—south of these, the intense summer heat will defeat the enterprise. Moreover, the machinery necessary to success in beet-sugar making, demands that whoever may raise the beets, the sugar must be made in a regular factory.

The sorghum, in domestic practice, has proved a failure as a sugar-producing plant. What might be the result if the plant was treated, as the Southern cane is on the sugar-plantation principle, where proper machinery is brought to bear under the guide of science and experience, remains as yet an unsolved problem. The sugar-maple, however, opens to us a source of sugar supply much larger than most persons suppose. It is, indeed, the only source of sugar that is available for home manufacture. At the proper season, the water which drips from the tapped sugar-maple contains pure crystallizable cane-sugar (Saccharose) with scarcely a trace of any foreign substance, except a small amount of coloring matter. But pure sugar is a very unsubstantial product; readily changing into a grape sugar (glucose) which crystallizes with difficulty and but imperfectly, and its presence, even in small quantities, interferes materially with the crystallization of true sugar.

The chief secret in successful sugar making is to avoid the formation of glucose. This demands, first—absolute freedom from the presence of any acid. Care should be taken that the buckets, or other vessels used for catching or storing the water, be kept clean and sweet. If small amounts of water be suffered to remain in the vessels a day or two, fermentation will take place and the acids thus formed will convert enough sugar into glucose to give great trouble in "stirring off." Keep the boilers perfectly clean and free from burnt sugar, or from any other impurity. But glucose may be formed without the presence of anything sour. If a solution of loaf sugar be kept at the boiling point, exposed to the air for twenty-four hours, sufficient glucose will be formed to prevent crystallization. In boiling sugar-water, therefore, it should be reduced to syrup every four hours; and if the weather is warm, this syrup should not stand long before it is "stirred off."

The syrup should be strained through heavy flannel, and albumen, either in the form of eggs or milk, should be mixed with it cold and as it approaches the boiling point, this coagulates and rises to the surface, carrying with it all the impurities that have escaped the strainer.

Late in the season, after the vegetative processes have begun in the tree, the water shows a constantly increasing per cent. of grape sugar, with a portion of gum as well as several mineral substances, such as soluble silica, potash, lime, etc. Glucose once formed cannot be returned to the condition of true sugar. The best that can be done in this case is to reduce the syrup as low as possible without scorching it, and then drip the glucose from it in the form of molasses. The sugar groves of Indiana have been recklessly destroyed, yet we have a vast amount of ungathered sweet, still in our "sugar camps."

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

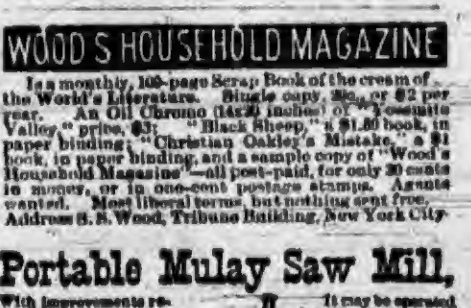

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaving no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A shocking domestic tragedy was enacted at Troy, N. Y., a few days ago. The wife of one G. F. Simmons eloped with another man, which so crazed the husband that he killed his three children by giving them poison, and then ended his own existence by cutting his throat.

THE WEST.

Articles of impeachment have been presented against State Treasurer Gates, of Missouri. The articles charge the corrupt use of the State funds in connection with the operations of the Mastin bank, at Kansas City.

The Reno court of inquiry at Chicago has adjourned, after examining some twenty-four witnesses and taking a vast amount of testimony. Most of the evidence was favorable to Gen. Reno, in going to show that he did about all that could be expected of a brave and efficient officer in the unfortunate affair of the Little Big Horn. The accused is severely criticised, however, for making an uncalled-for attack upon the lamented Custer, in declaring that he had no confidence in him as a soldier.

The commanding officer at Camp Sheridan telegraphs the particulars of the massacre of Frank Moorehead, James Ashbaugh and two others on Cunning Water, by Little Wolf's Cheyennes, who also took a large number of horses from ranches.

At Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, while forty workmen with four teams were engaged in excavating a track for the Chicago and Alton railroad, the deep cut in which they were working caved in, burying them under 6,000 yards of earth. Six of the unfortunate men were killed, and several others received various injuries.

Charles McGill was hanged at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th inst., for the cold-blooded murder of Mary Kelley, in December, 1877....The Northwestern Dairymen's Association has just held its annual session in Chicago. The meeting was an interesting one, and was largely attended....A dispatch from San Jose, Cal., says a fire-damp explosion in a tunnel of the Southern Coast railroad, near Alma, injured fourteen men. Nine Chinamen will die.

THE SOUTH.

At Sumter, S. C., Sam Lee, colored Republican leader, recently appointed Postmaster at that place, was tried and found guilty of official misconduct while Judge of Probate.

A national conference of colored citizens will be held at Nashville, May 6. The object of the conference is stated to be "to consider the situation of the colored people in the South relative to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; also their educational, moral, social and political condition, and the question of emigration."

Reports come from Tennessee and Mississippi that the yellow fever has again broken out in those States, and that several deaths have occurred. It is believed that the disease has been caused by the disinterment and removal of bodies of persons who died from the disease. These cases indicate that the germ of the fever was not killed by the recent severe weather, and create great uneasiness as to the consequences next summer....Thomas S. Drew, elected Governor of Arkansas in 1844 and re-elected in 1850, died recently in Texas.

United States Judge Baxter, of Tennessee, has appointed a receiver to take charge of the effects of the late city of Memphis, including taxes unpaid, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, with power to sue, and collect in any way, by garnishment or otherwise.

GENERAL.

Contrary to popular belief, the American Indians are not decreasing in numbers, but are actually growing in population. Official statistics at Washington reveal this curious fact....The most important railroad news of the day is that which announces the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western line by the Erie Company.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Finance has voted to reduce the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound, on snuff to twenty-four cents per pound, and on cigars to $6 per thousand.

The President has made the following Philadelphia appointments: John T. Hartranft, Postmaster; James Pollock, Naval Officer; and A. L. Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint. He has also appointed Martin P. Kennard Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

The President has nominated Alexander L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Montevideo....Hon. Joseph Casey, formerly Judge of the Court of Claims, died a few days ago. He was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1851.

The proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco, treasury officials estimate, will lessen the annual revenue about $9,000,000, and it is said that their influence will be used to induce the President to veto the measure should it pass Congress.

POLITICAL.

Col. George W. Carter, of Louisiana, testified before the Potter Committee, at Washington, in relation to St. Martin's statements. He denied the allegations of St. Martin, so far as they concerned him, and said he had no knowledge whatever of how subpenas were served, of the coaching of witnesses, etc. A. M. Gibson, of the New York *Sun*, also testified before the committee that St. Martins' story, so far as it related to him, was a tissue of falsehoods.

Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy has tendered his resignation as Senator of the United States from Michigan.

Gen. Garfield positively declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. This, it is claimed, enhances the chances of Judge Taft, of Cincinnati.

It was resolved, at a caucus of Republican Senators in Washington, on the 12th inst., that Mr. Edmunds' constitutional amendment, prohibiting the payment of disloyal claims, shall be pushed to final action at this session.

FOREIGN.

The ship Van Dieman has been sunk in a collision with an unknown vessel in the Atlantic. Only two of the crew are known to have been saved.

A cable dispatch of the 8th inst. reports that from 30,000 to 35,000 men were on a strike at Liverpool. Many sailors had joined the strikers, and the demeanor of the idle crowds was threatening.

The Russian troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Turkish territory, the definitive treaty of peace having been signed at last....Heavy commercial failures continue to be of frequent occurrence in England and Scotland, and the cry of hard times grows louder and louder.

The Director of the Mint at Bordeaux, France, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and 425,000 francs fine for embezzling 1,400,000 francs in bullion lodged in the mint by the Rothschilds. He substituted galvanized copper bars for the bullion embezzled....The British have suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Zulus in South Africa. A column of the invading forces, 1,000 strong, was attacked by 20,000 blacks, and half of them wiped out of existence....All the evils of Pandora's box seem to have been let loose upon Russia. In addition to financial straits, Socialistic troubles, and the dreadful plague, which has carried panic and desolation into many districts, smallpox and spotted fever are now decimating the inhabitants of that unhappy realm, and the cattle are dying by the thousand of some fatal plague.

The news of the disaster to the British arms in South Africa caused a great sensation throughout England. A court of inquiry has been ordered to collect evidence regarding the affair. It would seem that the troops were enticed from their camp, as the action took place about a mile and a quarter outside of it.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the plague has entirely disappeared from Astrakhan....A Liverpool dispatch says trade is almost paralyzed by the great strike....The German Parliament, at its meeting on the 12th inst., was opened by the old Emperor in person. In his speech, he declared that Germany would continue its influence for the preservation and continuance of peace in Europe.

The English Parliament reconvened Feb. 13....Ex-President Grant arrived at Bombay, India, on the 13th inst....A St. Petersburg dispatch says that, since the thaw set in, the number of the plague-stricken at Zaritzin has increased. Prof. Jacobi, head of the Medical Commission sent into the infected district, has been attacked with the disease, and was worse at last accounts....A revolution has broken out in Hayti....Negro disturbances of an alarming character have occurred in the island of St. Vincent.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

Manton Marble testified before the Potter sub-committee, at New York, on the 7th inst. He said that he went to Florida on his own volition to look after the electoral vote; did not go under the instructions of the Democratic committee, at the request of Gov. Tilden or anybody else. He was furnished by Col. Pelton with a cipher before he left New York, and used it subsequently. He neither sent to, nor received from, Gov. Tilden any telegrams. All his dispatches were addressed to Pelton. He said the cipher telegrams, as published in the New York *Tribune*, were simply rubbish, so far as he (Marble) was concerned. He did not remember the dispatch to Pelton stating that the vote of Florida could be purchased for $200,000, and to which the latter replied that the figure was too high. The second dispatch, in which Pelton was informed that the vote could be had for $50,000 the witness recollected. He stated, however, that none of these propositions were his, and that he only telegraphed them as matters of news. The witness explained the meaning of certain phrases in the telegrams he sent to Pelton, and said that none of them had reference to money or purchasing transactions.

Samuel J. Tilden was summoned as a witness by the Potter sub-Committee at New York, on the 8th inst. He was sworn the same as any other witness and testified substantially as follows: "I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida. I had no information and no suspicion that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York *Tribune*. I had no knowledge and no dealings with any parties to these negotiations. I never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of Nov. 20, 1876, Mrs. Col. Pelton mentioned in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I didn't know that he had gone or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on his way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offer from some party, offering to obtain, for money, the vote of South Carolina. I said that I would authorize no such transaction, nor spend money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied only a few minutes. I obtained Col Pelton's address in Baltimore, and telegraphed to him to come home. I know nothing of the ciphers that had been passing between him and others, and could not have translated them. In regard to the Oregon dispatches, I did not know that they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee to investigate them. From the 7th of November, 1876, until Dec. 6, of the same year, under no circumstance did I enter into any combination for seeking certificates by venal inducement. There never was an hour nor a minute that I entertained such a thought. To the people who, as I believe, elected me as President of the United States, to 4,000,000 of citizens who were defrauded, I owed it to proclaim that I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right. Whatever evil may result from this subversion of the electoral system, and of a free Government, I resolved that I would enter into no auction for the purchase of the Chief Magistracy. I was resolved that I would continue to protest against a wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights. I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought (meaning by the Republicans). I would scorn and condemn my righteous title if the Democratic party had secured my seat by fraud." The committee decided to examine no more witnesses in New York, and left immediately for Washington.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Reuben E. Davis, defeated Greenback candidate for Congress at the late election in Mississippi, testified before the Teller Committee, at Washington, on the 12th inst. He said he was at first informed he had been elected, but was afterward told Muldrow was successful. Senator Garland, of the committee, called the attention of witness to his testimony before the Boutwell Committee in 1876. The witness said he indorsed every word he then uttered. He had said the Radicals were bulldozers, and they operated on negroes by superstition, threatening to put snakes and lizards into them. The Democrats now are obnoxious to what he then said of the Radicals. The white man could not vote in the South against the Democracy without being ostracised. William Vasser, a white Republican politician, testified to being bulldozed and intimidated in the late campaign, and thought, on a fair vote, Mississippi would go Republican.

At a meeting of the Teller Committee at Washington, on the 13th inst., J. H. Field and W. W. Humphreys, of Mississippi, were examined in reference to the recent election in that State. Both testified that it was conducted fairly and peaceably, though actively and energetically: that nobody was prevented from voting, and that there was no disposition to deprive the colored man of any of his rights, except, perhaps, on the part of a few extreme men.——Messrs. Hoar, McMillan, Kirkwood, Garland and Wallace were constituted a sub-committee to investigate the election-fund assessment. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, Feb. 7.—**Senate.**—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the Senate bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese, and also the House bill for the same purpose. They were placed on the calendar....Mr. Harris, from the select committee to inquire into the best means of preventing epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and to establish a bureau of public health....Mr. Windom called up his resolutions in regard to the migration of colored people, and spoke in favor thereof....The Senate took up and passed—40 yeas to 20 nays—the bill allowing women to practice law in the United States Supreme Court.

House.—The House devoted the day to dull routine business and the consideration of private claims.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—**Senate.**—The Senate passed the House bill providing for the payment to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, and devoted the remainder of the day to routine business of trifling interest.

House.—The Army Appropriation bill was passed, including the two important amendments relative to the organization of the army and to the railroad telegraph, and defeating the amendment which proposed to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. No other business was transacted.

February 10.—In the Senate, the House bill authorizing an issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, to aid in refunding the public debt, was amended by increasing the rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent., and then passed....Mr. McCreery addressed the Senate in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and Mr. Paddock made a speech on Agriculture....Mr. Morrill introduced two financial measures—one authorizing the conversion of national gold bonds, and the other amending the Revised Statutes relative to the deposit of bonds by associations.——In the House, motions to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law in regard to the test oath of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of Supervisors of Election and their aids, were rejected—yeas, 136; nays, 119—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.... A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish postal savings banks was defeated—yeas, 99; nays, 104....Mr. Aiken introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege....The General Appropriation bill was discussed.

February 11.—In the Senate, a resolution was adopted ordering the Committee on Agriculture to consider what can be done by the General Government to better encourage and foster agricultural interests....Mr. Cameron (Pa.) submitted a joint resolution providing for a commission to consider and report what legislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce among the States.——In the House, the entire day was devoted to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

February 12.—In the Senate, the Committee on Indian Affairs reported that they were unable to make a report at this session upon the Indian slaughter at Fort Robinson, and, at their request the matter was referred to a select committee.... Mr. Saunders addressed the Senate in support of his bill to authorize the temporary transfer of the control of certain Indians from the Interior to the War Department.——The House was engaged all day upon the Legislative Appropriation bill.

February 13.—In the Senate, the bill authorizing the conversion of gold bonds was passed.... There was a long debate on the bill to restrict Chinese immigration—Messrs. Sargent, Grover and Morgan advocating, and Messrs. Matthews and Hamlin opposing the bill.——In the House, the day was devoted to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and to memorial exercises of the late Julian Hartridge, of Georgia.

Population of France.

It appears from the French population tables drawn up from the returns of the census of December, 1876, that the foreigners resident in France numbered 801,700 persons, thus forming 2.17 per cent. of the total population. In 1851 the proportion was 1.06 per cent., and in 1861 1.33 per cent. Of these 801,700 foreigners 374,500 were Belgians, 66,500 Germans, 165,000 Italians, 62,500 Spaniards, 50,000 Swiss and 30,000 English. The most striking fact shown by the tables is the relatively great number of adults in France, and the small number of children. Whereas in England children under 15 years of age form about 36 per cent. of the population, and persons of above 15 years 64 per cent., in France the former number only 29 per cent., and the latter 71 per cent. The figures are as follows: Under 15 years, 10,008,000; from 15 to 60, 22,527,000, and over 60, 4,361,000. As regards the occupations of the French people, 18,968,000, or 53 per cent., are engaged in agriculture; 9,274,000, or 26 per cent., in manufacturing and similar industries; 3,837,000, or 14 per cent., in trades, and 1,231,000, or 4 per cent., in liberal professions—2,150,000 being of no occupation. Of the agricultural population, 10,620,000 cultivate their own property; 5,708,000 are farmers (*metayers*), and 2,639,000 are laborers and gardeners. Of those engaged in other industries, 3,133,000 are devoted to manufacturing. The number of those engaged in the liberal professions are as follows: Religion, 229,600; police, 567,500; public instruction, 222,600; law, 148,900; medicine, 141,800; art and science, 90,600.

Caucus.

Mr. Charles Mackay writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the meaning and origin of the word "caucus." He says: "In default of any other suggestion, the derivation of the word from the ship *caulkers* has been unwillingly accepted. I venture to assert that the true root of the word is to be found in the language of the early Irish and Scottish immigrants into the United States, and that it is no other than the Celtic 'comn' (pronounced 'co')—a prefix implying concord or agreement with—and 'cuis,' signifying cause, affair, concern, business, procedure, etc. From this comes 'co-cuis,' or 'caucus'—a meeting of those who agree with the business in hand, whatever it may be—a packed meeting, in fact. Very many words that are traceable to the same Gaelic source exist in the American vernacular."

Victoria to Become a Great-Grandmother.

In the London *World* I read a statement of an important fact, which, however, was delicately made known at Windsor a month ago, namely, that her Majesty expected to become a great-grandmother in a few weeks' time. No other reigning sovereign of this country lived to see his or her great-grandchildren. Yet Queen Victoria is quite young enough to render it not improbable that she may live to see her great-great-grandchildren.—*London letter.*

The English Exodus.

There are indications of a speedy and great migration of English agricultural laborers to some land less crowded than that which gave them birth. Four hundred of the sons of Kent, shut out from all chance of employment at home in consequence of a strike, took shipping for Australia the other day.

Horace Binney Sargent, in his recent address to the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, referred to the first Tramp law of England, enacted some 300 years ago. It ordered the beggar who was able to work to be whipped back to the place where he was born, there to get his living by compulsory labor; and, if he repeated his offense, to have the gristle of his right ear cut off; and for the third offense to be adjudged and executed as a felon.

A gentleman who lives in Indiana, but who has been sojourning in Mississippi for two or three months, states, in a recent letter, that yellow fever is still lurking around Vicksburg, and several cases have been reported, notwithstanding the cold weather.

All the guns recently captured from the Afghans are of Cabul manufacture, and are rifled, firing very accurately up to 2,500 yards.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Interesting Debate in the United States Senate.

The resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, being under consideration—

Mr. Bayard (Democrat) declared that the first one to throw doubt upon the validity of the amendments was the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds). The resolutions were not part of the legislative business of the Senate. They were accompanied by the odor of the caucus, and not that from the committee-room. They savored more of party tactics than true statesmanship, and did nothing to relieve the wants of the people of the country. If it were proper for this Senate to declare the validity of these amendments, then another party in power could bring in a resolution declaring their invalidity. To such doctrine he could never consent. Armies arrayed to overthrow a Government by force were not half so dangerous as this subtle attempt to place a false construction upon the constitution. It was a design to bring within the control of Congress the civil rights of citizens, which had always been intrusted to the States. It was a most dangerous centralization of power to give the Federal Government that unlimited sway over the rights of citizens which had been left wholly to State Governments. It was against every step in that direction that he now protested. He referred to the cases to be tried in the Supreme Court of the United States testing the validity of the Civil Rights law, and said these cases could not be tried too soon. If the power claimed in that bill did exist, then the political party, whichever it might be, that got possession of the Government had almost limitless and crushing power to sustain itself forever. The whole object of this resolution was to procure from the Senate an approval of the unconstitutional legislation heretofore enacted against which he struggled in vain at the time of its enactment. He would be of no party; he would aid in no legislation, that did not recognize the rights of every man in all parts of the country. There was an unwritten law which would crush every man with indignation who sought to secure the dominion of party over the peace, the security and rights of the entire American people.

Mr. Edmunds (Republican) said he concurred with his honorable friend (Bayard) that every man should have equal rights. If that was the attitude of his friend and his party then there was no difference in the parties on the question of equal rights. The only question was how to get them. It was the mission of legislation somewhere to see to it that this equality of all was made real and should cease to be a hollow pretense under which a minority might control States. The party to which he had the honor to belong had always believed in the rights of States in the Union, but they also believed in the rights of the Union. He then read from the substitute of Mr. Morgan in regard to its being the duty of the States to punish violations of these amendments, and then quoted from the Fifteenth amendment to show that it was within the power of the Federal Government to punish offenders. He denied that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Reese case had decided against the constitutionality of any act of Congress. On the contrary, the court said the indictment would have been good had it stated that the man was deprived of his right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it fell clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States to punish the offenders. When a State, either by law or the want of law, either by the administration of its executive or judicial departments, or the want of administration, fails to give equal protection to every citizen, the Supreme Court of the United States said Congress had the right to enforce that protection against all comers, and everywhere. If there was anything in this liberty of ours, this brotherhood, not only of States and of communities, but the brotherhood of man everywhere, and if the State could not protect the man, then this common-brotherhood Government of ours should extend its protecting hand. He deplored the condition of affairs in some Southern States, and said it was bearing its necessary fruit, which was bankruptcy, ruin and distress hanging over some of them, on account of which they could not pay their honest debts. He was not for rectifying wrongs in one section of the country and not in another. There was not the slightest inclination on the part of Senators on his side of the chamber to shut their eyes against real or imaginary wrong anywhere in the North. It was for the Senate to say whether it was ready to extend its constitutional power for the protection of civil rights that are essential to the existence of the States.

Mr. Whyte (Democrat) spoke in opposition to the resolutions. He denied that the whole power of controlling elections for members of Congress belonged to Congress. It was for the State to protect its citizens in the right of suffrage. It was under control of the State and must be protected by the States. The United States had no right to interfere except in cases of abridgement of that right provided for in the Fifteenth amendment. The United States had no voters of its own, and there was no one to protect until the State denied a man the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Garland (Democrat) moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Morgan, so that it should read; "that, although the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution were not adopted in a legal manner, yet, having been accepted, recognized and acquiesced in by the States, they are as valid and binding," etc. Rejected.

Mr. Hill (Democrat) said this discussion had developed the fact that all accepted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The Democrats accepted them and obeyed them. He trusted now his friends on the other side of the chamber would not go home and tell their people that the Democrats did not accept them. He did not think any good could come from this discussion, and he thought it time to close it now, and with it close the door on the war. He said the Senate got into differences on account of discussing the form of these resolutions rather than their substance. It was useless to take up the time of the Senate in this discussion, and he did not see how any good was to be accomplished by continuing the wrangle over these resolutions.

Mr. Edmunds said no one could have any difficulty in finding out what the resolutions meant. They meant what the honorable Senators on the other side did not agree to. They meant legislation to protect voters. He referred to the tissue ballots in South Carolina, and said there was no law in the United States to punish persons for using them, and the State law seemed slow to vindicate the rights of citizens.

Mr. Hill said it must be conceded by every Senator on the floor that no legislation contemplated by the Senator from Vermont could be matured at this session of Congress. There were important subjects to act on, many of which could not be acted upon, if this discussion was continued. Of course suggestions of fraud in one portion of the country from one side of the chamber would bring forth replies from the other side. The country would not be benefited nor the Senate enlightened by the opinions of gentlemen on these resolutions or the substitute of the Senator from Alabama (Morgan). He frankly confessed that none of them suited him.

Mr. Edmunds said the whole matter was just this: That while the political party to which his friend, Hill, belonged voted against the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments, they now declared them valid. These amendments had been adopted, although every State having a Democratic Legislature had refused to agree to them, and some Legislatures which afterward became Democratic attempted to withdraw the ratification given by previous Legislatures. There had never been any legislation to carry out any of these amendments which did not meet with the opposition of the Democratic party, and if that party would be consistent to its opinions and come into power, all these amendments and the laws to enforce them would be swept from the statute book—under State laws. In one section wrong, tyranny and oppression had entered into the election of members of the other branch of Congress, and the Senate should act promptly to correct these evils. The real difficulty was that the Democratic party professed to do as South Carolina insisted upon in 1832-'3, and that was that there should be left to the supreme power of the States the opportunity practically to nullify.

The resolutions were then put to a vote and adopted. Yeas, 23; nays, 17. Following is the text of the resolutions:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States have been legally ratified and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the constitution; that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole constitution in every State in the Union, and that it is alike the duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of the rights thereby secured by the laws of a general character already passed for that purpose, and by further appropriate legislation, so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured by existing laws, and that it is the duty of the executive department of the Government faithfully and with diligence to carry all such laws into impartial execution, and of Congress to appropriate all moneys needful for that end.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the full and impartial protection of all citizens of the United States duly qualified as the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, and to this end the Committee on Judiciary be and it is hereby instructed to prepare and report as soon as may be a bill for the protection of such rights and the punishment of infractions thereof.

A Base-Ball Romance.

In the bulk window of a Chestnut street auction-house is exposed a magnificent mahogany mace, tipped with elaborately-worked silver. For over an hour a very seedy individual, with red hair and a broken nose, lingered about the window with such a mysterious manner as to lead the officer on the corner to believe that his intentions were not good, so he "took him in" on general principles.

When the officer related to the court his ground for the arrest, and, finding them not tenable, the magistrate quizzed the prisoner as to who and what he was.

"What where you doing there?" queried the Court.

"Nothing, Jedge simply admiring and meditating."

"Admiring what?"

"That bat, Jedge the beautiful base-ball bat."

"You are evidently an admirer of the game of base-ball," interposed the court.

"No more, 'Squire. Was once. I'm a martyr, I am. I'm no good any more. It's gone down now, has the game. How I could scoop in a fly-scraper? Shy thet inkstand at me, Jedge. Toss her sharp. Bounce her now. Hot, me boy, an' I'll show yer how to stop her. No, they won't have me no more; I'm played, they say. Gimme something. Bu'st off that table-leg and gimme a smack at that inkstand. Fire her this way hot, and if I don't show yer a homer yer can send me down, for good. Ten years ago I was a big crac on the field; short-stop, you know. All broke up now. Couldn't get a job now scraping the stick. I could skin over the bases like greased lightning runs. Throw open that door once. Just hold her open two minutes, and see me get up and git. But, I reckon, I'm no account now'days, though."

"You don't look as though you'd bring a prize," put in the court.

"Not for beauty, no. But for scars, Jedge; for scars I'm prime cheese; head of the heap. I'm a martyr, I am, but nobody would guess it."

"A martyr to what?" said the court.

"To sky-scrapers, Jedge; daisy-cutters—homers, yer know. Taking 'em hot, right off the tip of the bat. Oh, yes, I'm a martyr. Do you see that hand?" and he exposed a palm about as broad as a deal-table, with five horribly damaged fingers starting from its edges. "Them tells the tale. All of them bu'sted time and again. Had 'em druv in clear up to the second j'int, and pulled out with tweezers dozens of times. Every finger broke in six places; five times six, thirty; thirty breaks on the right hand, thirty bu'sted on the left. Twice thirty, sixty; five twelves, sixty. Five dozen broken fingers in the cause, and ain't worth a continental. Pulled in for gazing and meditating on a prize bat. This is too hard!"

"It is indeed hard," said the court.

"Do you see that smelling apparatus on my countenance? Looks as though it was too big for the face, don't it? I sacrificed her. Once it was the beautifullest nose as ever your eyes sot on, but a ball took her on a fly, with three fingers. But I'm no good. Oh! no, I don't understand the game. Can't even gaze on a prize bat, or meditate, but am run in. All right, Jedge. Sock 'er to me. Send it hot. I'm on the home run, and you might as well put me out."

He was put out in the street, and was heard to say, as he went through the door, that he knew he would be called upon to die for the cause some time, to save it from disgrace.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Earth Eating.

In different parts of the world there are people who eat earth; among them are some of the natives of Java, who eat a red kind of earth as a luxury. This earth, which is soft and smooth to the touch, has been analyzed by a German chemist, who finds it very rich in iron, with a small quantity of potassa and soda. Some tribes eat earth to stay the pangs of hunger by filling their stomachs, and because at times they can get nothing better; but the people in Java eat their earth, baked in thin cakes, as an agreeable variety in their general diet. The cakes, when slightly moistened, are rich and unctuous, and the enjoyment in eating is supposed to consist in the sensation produced by a fatty substance. It is a curious fact in the history of human habits.

The Death-Rate of Europe.

A Russian statistician has lately undertaken to find out at what rate people die in Europe, and the result of his labors shows the following yearly proportion of deaths out of every thousand souls:

Russia	37.5	Germany	27.8
Hungary	37.2	France	26.2
Bavaria	31.7	Switzerland	23.8
Wurtemburg	31.7	Belgium	23.7
Austria	31.3	Great Britain	22.3
Spain	30.5	Denmark	19.5
Italy	30.3	Norway and Sweden	18.2

It will be seen from this that the mortality is greatest in Russia, whereas Norway and Sweden seem to be the healthiest of the countries. France ranks fourteenth on the list, and shows a slight advantage over Germany, but a difference for the worse of 4 per cent. between herself and England.

The Lieutenant Governor of Colorado is worth $5,000,000, owns two mines, is President of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store. A few years ago he was a poor stone-cutter in Augusta, Me.

THE SENATE.

How It Will Stand After the Fourth of March Next.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The elections of Senators have now been nearly completed. Including the elections made last year, the new class of Senators for the term beginning in 1879 and ending in 1885 will be as follows (Democrats in *italic*, Republicans in roman):

State.	New Senator.	In place of
Alabama	*Geo. S. Houston*	Geo. E. Spencer.
Arkansas	*J. D. Walker*	S. W. Dorsey.
California	*J. T. Farley*	A. A. Sargent.
Colorado	N. P. Hill	J. B. Chaffee.
Connecticut	O. H. Platt	*W. H. Barnum.*
Florida	*Wilkinson Call*	S. B. Conover.
Georgia	*John B. Gordon*	*John B. Gordon.*
Illinois	John A. Logan	R. J. Oglesby.
Indiana	*D. W. Voorhees*	*D. W. Voorhees.*
Iowa	Wm. B. Allison	Wm. B. Allison.
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	John J. Ingalls.
Kentucky	*John S. Williams*	*J. B. McCreery.*
Louisiana	*Sawyer Jonas*	*James B. Eustis.*
Maryland	*James B. Groome*	*Geo. R. Dennis.*
Missouri	*George G. Vest*	*James H. Shields.*
Nevada	John P. Jones	John P. Jones.
New Hampshire	A Republican	B. Wadleigh.
New York	Roscoe Conkling	Roscoe Conkling.
North Carolina	*Zebulon B. Vance*	*A. S. Merrimon.*
Ohio	*G. H. Pendleton*	Stanley Matthews.
Oregon	*James H. Slater*	John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania	J. D. Cameron	J. D. Cameron.
South Carolina	*Wade Hampton*	J. J. Patterson.
Vermont	Justin S. Morrill	J. S. Morrill.
Wisconsin	M. H. Carpenter	T. O. Howe.

Twenty-four Senators have been elected, and only one is still to be chosen. The retiring Senators are seventeen Republicans and eight Democrats; the new Senators, including one Republican yet to be chosen, are fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. Twelve of the Democrats will be new to the Senate, and two are present members. Six of the Republicans are now in the Senate, two others have been members, two will take their seats in the body for the first time, and one is yet to be chosen. The Democrats gain seven Senators—four in the South, two in the Pacific Coast States, and one in Ohio; the Republicans gain one in Connecticut.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as one of that party, and thirty-three Republicans. Sectionally they will be divided as follows:

No. of States	Section	Republicans.	Democrats.
6	New England	11	1
4	Middle States	2	6
15	Southern States	2	28
9	Northwestern States	13	5
4	Pacific States	5	3
38		33	43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term ends in 1881—includes eleven Republicans and fourteen Democrats. On the basis of the elections last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Mississippi; the Democrats, on the other hand, would fail to re-elect their Senators in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the Senate, after the 4th of March, 1881, would be composed of forty Democrats and thirty-six Republicans. Maine will probably go Republican this year, and Mr. Hamlin will have a Republican successor; but nothing more than this can be expected. In all probability, therefore, the Senate will hereafter contain at least a Democratic majority of two until 1883.

Hebrews in Congress.

A New York paper refers to Edward Einstein, Congressman-elect from the Seventh district, as the second Israelite who has been elected to Congress from that city. The first was Emanuel H. Hart, elected in 1861. Henry M. Phillips, a prominent Hebrew of Philadelphia, was elected to Congress in 1857 and re-elected in 1859. Boston elected Leopold Morse to the present Congress and has re-elected him. There have been two Israelites in the Senate. Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, served from 1853 to 1861, when he withdrew, and subsequently took a part in the Rebellion. David L. Yulee, of Florida, was elected for three successive terms, serving from 1845 to 1861. He, too, was prominent in secession. He was a political prisoner in Fort Pulaski in 1865, but was released in 1866.

The tenant farmers of England pay a larger sum per acre for the use of land than they would be obliged to give in purchase money for better lands in this country.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 50	@10 00
Hogs	3 40	@ 4 20
Cotton	9⅛	@10 00
Flour—Superfine	3 20	@ 3 85
Wheat—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 09¾
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 32
Rye—Western	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	9 00	@10 75
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 80	@ 4 30
Hogs	3 00	@ 4 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	88	@ [illegible]
No. 3 Spring	79	@ [illegible]
Corn—No. 2	31	@ 32
Oats—No. 2	21	@ 22
Rye—No. 2	43	@ 44
Barley—No. 2	77	@ 78
Butter—Choice Creamery	24	@ 27
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 14
Pork—Mess	8 25	@ 9 75
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	96	@ 96½
No. 2	88	@ 89
Corn—No. 2	30	@ 31
Oats—No. 2	20	@ 21
Rye—No. 1	43	@ 44
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	96	@ 97
Corn—Mixed	31	@ 32
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye	43	@ 44
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	90	@ 96
Corn	33½	@ 34
Oats	25½	@ 26½
Rye	51	@ 58
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	97	@ 98
No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@ 99
Corn	34	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 40	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	93	@ 94
No. 1 Amber	95	@ 96
Corn—No. 1	34	@ 35
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@ 34
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 10
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 25	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 40
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

MORE GRASS AND LESS GRAIN.

BY C. F. CLARKSON.

[Read before the Iowa Fine-Stock Breeders' Association.]

It is not alone to the heavens that we must look, in the majestic and unfaltering march of the planets, for lessons of the fulfillment of the laws of the material world. All about us there are physical agencies just as exacting, and the violation of which are as destructive to our interests, as chaos would be in the terrestrial world.

When a farmer violates the physical laws of vegetable growth, his feet become poison to the soil, and barrenness and desolation follow his footsteps. The richest parts of the earth, which were the gardens of the Old World, by man's perverse system of husbandry have long since become a desert. Disobedience to God's laws, whether they be moral, physical or material, are followed as inflexibly by expulsion from the garden as though it were specially enumerated in the decalogue.

It is a matter of indifference, so far as the prosperity of the Northwest is concerned, whether the 300,000,000 of surplus corn and half that amount of wheat be shipped to our Atlantic States or to Europe. It is as certainly impoverishing the country as the steppings of time. The earth is unlike the sun, which is never exhausted by giving. It is undying, undecaying, and in perennial glory fructifies and vivifies the earth, and, like its Maker, changes not.

We need not go to the Old World to illustrate the folly and wickedness of selling the cream of the earth to feed the hungry. Fifty-eight years ago I traveled through Western New York and the Western Reserve in Ohio. On the newly underdrained lands of the former State, and the virgin soil of the latter, every farmer vainly imagined he was getting rich by raising the finest wheat and exporting it at enormous cost. At that period those soils were capable of producing large crops, especially of grass, an acre of which would pasture a cow or steer. The quality of that soil has departed with the annual shipments of wheat. Long since, however, the wiser and more prudent saw the inevitable result. They immediately commenced to bring it back to its original fertility by the use of commercial fertilizers, and the prudent accumulations and use of barn-yard and green manures. And this practice has had its partial success. But the largest portion of those beautiful sections of country under unwise management are still receding in productiveness. Lately a very reliable writer and close observer, of Ohio, informs us that now it takes five acres in the Reserve to pasture a cow or a steer.

The same policy which has rendered almost barren the fairest portions of the earth in other places is as certainly being done in Iowa. Skimming the soil of Iowa of its cream by shipping away millions of bushels of unprofitable wheat, and covering our farms with 10 per cent. mortgages, have already brought our people to the door of bankruptcy.

To change our policy, it is not necessary that our farmers should rush pell mell, like a herd of frightened sheep, into dairying, or any other particular branch of agriculture. There are thousands of ways the energies of our farmers might be directed profitably.

Not one-third pasture enough is now furnished to the 4,000,000 of hogs raised annually in the State. Too much grain is fed to them in summer for either health or profit.

There is not one-tenth of the early-cut and sweetly-cured hay now fed to neat cattle that could be profitably done. Many of the idle hours in winter should be spent in manipulating and preparing such feed for stock in warm quarters. More flesh, bone, muscle and fat can be put on in this way than by feeding raw corn, with stock standing in mud or snow, exposed to the Borean blasts.

More steers should be raised and fully prepared for market on our small farms, instead of being sold in a lean and lank condition to large stock feeders. For this purpose the small farms must be radically changed and improved from their present condition. And this leads us to the main question of grass.

The popular question is, what kind of grass seed should be sown for pasture and meadow? For pasture our experience, dearly learned, is to sow all kinds and varieties you can possibly obtain. Follow the lessons taught by nature. Truly in pasture "variety is the spice of life." Abundantly larger crops can be raised, greater variety of food furnished, and diversity of grasses will almost certainly guarantee a succession of good pasture from early spring to mid-winter. As to the quantity of seed per acre, the best advice is, sow all the seed you have, and be careful that it is not spread too wide.

But the field here widens, and our limited time forbids us indulging in our favorite ideas on this subject.

Grass is King. In its direct money value, and in all its collateral and indirect benefits, it is worth more to the world than all the cereal crops combined. Its direct is nothing in comparison to its indirect value in the influence it has in preserving the fertility of our farms by its manurial wealth in all its forms. Without the modest grass which we tread under our feet, the earth would soon become a barren waste, uninhabitable for man or beast. And we are prepared to say that no man can thrive on a farm—no farm can be self-supporting—where grass is wholly neglected or advantage is not taken of stock raised on other grass farms.

It is supposed by many that only such soil as is not fit for cultivation in the cereals or roots should be devoted to grass. This is a mistake. We can afford to take our best soils for the production of this crop, and this is the real plan of bringing them up to the highest point of fertility.

It only pays to raise the best crops, and, with all the richness of our virgin soil, on our best farms we only attain to about half a crop in comparison with the farms that have been tilled for a thousand years in the Old World. And it will require only a few more decades at our present way of cultivating to render our farms equal to the mullein fields of Virginia or the Carolinas.

Our salvation from such a result depends upon the practical recognition of the old Belgian proverb: "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops." A district of country like ours, which is capable of producing all the grasses, cereals and roots in prolific abundance, has within itself the elements of independence, as well as the sources of private and national wealth. It can live within itself, depending in a very limited degree upon other districts for the exchange of a few articles. On such a soil as ours the farmer has at hand the means to secure whatever he desires; or, to apply the proverb just quoted, he has corn, cattle and manure. Grass and stock husbandry, in a country prolific of corn as well as grass, is the most independent branch of man's occupation on earth. And herein consist our great advantages over any nation of the Old World.

The preservation of the fertility of our soils, and consequently the increased production of the cereals, can only be profitably secured by grass extensively. France, outside of her vineyards, is poor in comparison with England, Germany or Holland. The soil of England or Germany naturally is not equal in fertility to that of France, yet their crops are nearly double per acre to that of the latter country. In France the manure of one acre of grass has to be diffused over two and a half acres of grain, while in England one acre of grain receives the fertilizing products of three acres of grass. England adopts nature's laws in her system of husbandry, while France is robbing the earth of its fertility and starving her half-fed peasants.

An intelligent system of farming must be adopted here. By a wise and thorough plan of stock and grain husbandry, there is no more limit to the capability of these rich prairie lands, that stretch away in almost endless perspective, than there is in the atoms that exist in the atmosphere, the waters of the ocean, or the rocks of the solid earth.

We must have more grass. Not the coarse, sour, useless grass of our sloughs, but sweet, nutritious grasses—grasses that make milk, butter and cheese. Grasses which make the higher order of beef and mutton. Grasses which will develop the highest type of that noblest of animals, next to man, the horse. Grasses which will produce that animal which is worshiped more than the bird of liberty—the hog.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Wall Ornaments.—An old horseshoe painted in two bright colors makes a pretty wall ornament. Red and blue a very good combination, provided it accords with the other decorations of the room. Gild the nails and fasten close to the wall.

Lemon and Orange Tincture.—Never throw away lemon or orange peel; cut the yellow outside off carefully, and put it into a tightly-corked bottle, with enough alcohol to cover it. Let it stand until the alcohol is a bright yellow, then pour it off, bottle it tight, and use it for flavoring when you make rice pudding. Add lemon and alcohol as often as you have it, and you will always have a nice flavoring.

A pretty pattern for a sofa pillow, for the benefit of ladies who dislike to try their eyes by counting stitches, may be made by taking worsted of four colors, dividing the length of the cushion into four parts and making each the base of a pyramid. Work each row in a different tint, and, when the four pyramids are done, turn the canvas and fill in the spaces either with plain pyramids in the darkest tint or with dark garnet. If the right colors be used, the effect will be something like that of a Cashmere shawl.

When hard water is used for cooking or washing, it is best to boil it for a few minutes before using it, as then the fur or sediment is thrown down on the sides of the boiler and not on the food or clothes. Hard water isn't good for making tea, as the strength of the tea leaves is very slowly extracted. The bad effects of hard water in cooking may be partly remedied by using a small quantity of carbonate of soda, or even common washing soda, which softens the water, though if much be added it gives a soapy, unpleasant taste.

To Keep Things from Moths.—Fold up your things, sprinkling a little dry camphor in between. Then sew them up in bags, made of some strong material, containing no wool whatever; linen, of course, is excellent, but common bed-ticking answers very well. The bags should be stitched very closely, best by machine, and leaving not the smallest opening anywhere. This keeps the goods perfectly safe. You need never use any other precaution, even for furs, but you must, of course, make sure that the moths have had no chance to lay their eggs in the things before they are packed.

Mince Pies.—Boil a fresh tongue; chop it very fine, after removing the skin and roots; when cold, add one pound of chopped suet, two pounds stoned raisins, two pounds currants, two pounds citron cut in fine pieces, six cloves powdered, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, half teaspoonful mace, one pint brandy, one pint wine or cider, two pounds sugar; put this all in a stone jar and cover well; in making pies, chop some apples very fine, and to one bowl of the prepared meat take two of apples; add more sugar, according to taste, and sweet cider enough to make the pies juicy, but not thin; mix, and warm the ingredients before putting into your pie-plates; always bake with an upper and under crust, made with one cup of lard, one of butter, one of water, and four of flour.

There has been a failure of the winter rains in the North of India, and the people are apprehensive of another famine.

FARM PRODUCTS.

How They Varied in Price During the Last Half Century.

[From the Minnesota Farmer.]

The following table of the prices of farm produce for fifty-three years was compiled for the "American Almanac," and the figures are said to be very accurate. The prices given are the average prices in New York city for the month of January for each year:

YEAR.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1825	$ .41	$1.01	$ .37½	$13.37	$ .20½
1826	.74	.90	.45½	11.75	.34
1827	.76	.98	.36	11.67½	.25
1828	.57	1.15	.34	14.12½	.35
1829	.50	1.62	.30½	11.95	.29½
1830	.54	1.04	.38	11.50	.31½
1831	[illegible]	1.25	.31½	13.87	[illegible]
1832	.75	1.36½	.50	13.50	.27½
1833	.83½	1.19	.40½	13.25	.32½
1834	.59½	1.06	.44	14.00	.30½
1835	.74	1.06	.49	13.75	.27½
1836	.90½	1.78	.46½	16.25	.28½
1837	1.05	1.77	.57	23.50	.45
1838	.86	1.92½	.42½	21.50	.50
1839	.98	1.34½	.56	25.25	.30½
1840	.59½	1.06	.32½	14.25	.30½
1841	.56	1.03	.52	13.25	.27½
1842	.67	1.25	.49	9.62½	.20
1843	.50½	.98½	.33½	8.87½	.19
1844	.48	1.00	.48	10.12½	.20½
1845	.51½	1.02½	.31½	8.30½	.22
1846	.74	1.31	.47½	15.56	.27
1847	.80	1.02½	.40½	10.25	.22
1848	.77	1.25	.50½	11.00	.20
1849	.64½	1.32½	.41	14.18	.26
1850	.61	1.25	.44½	11.81	.21
1851	.64½	1.20	.48½	12.18	.31½
1852	.70½	1.06	.47½	14.68	.21
1853	.82½	1.32	.51½	19.62	.20
1854	.88½	2.04	.49½	12.43	.20
1855	1.01	2.57	.55½	18.62	.25½
1856	.90	2.14	.46½	17.37	.24
1857	.75½	1.76	.47	10.87	.25
1858	.81	1.37	.40½	15.75	.29½
1859	.80½	1.40	.50½	17.67	.28
1860	.91½	1.45	.46½	16.18	.22
1861	.73	1.14	.38	16.12	.22
1862	.67	1.36	.40½	12.25	.47
1863	.75	1.58	.70½	14.46	.63½
1864	1.26	1.82½	.80½	19.87	.28½
1865	1.94	1.85	1.08	35.25	.56
1866	.95½	1.57½	1.20	29.12	.70
1867	1.16½	3.00	.80	19.12	.60
1868	1.20	2.45	.85	21.00	.48
1869	.90	1.70	.75	28.00	.57
1870	1.12	1.30	.78	29.75	.61
1871	.80	1.48	.75	19.75	.48
1872	.78	1.50	.54	14.50	.70
1873	.66	1.67	.48	13.25	.70
1874	.84	1.65	.77	16.50	.55
1875	.97	1.25	.65	20.50	.36
1876	.71	1.30	.52	20.75	.30
1877	.59	1.47	.55	17.50	.40

This is a good table to keep for reference. It will be seen that prices of leading farm products have not been controlled so much by war at home or abroad as by the supply. For instance, the price of wheat during the first two years of our Rebellion was less than in January, 1877. And again, during the prevalence of the Franco-German war prices were lower than last year. The maximum price, $3 per bushel, was reached nearly two years after the close of our Rebellion. A foreign demand may make an active market, but unless there is a short crop at home it seldom carries the price up very high.

Pneumonia.

Hardly any one who has a large acquaintance, or who reads obituary or death notices in the public prints, can fail to have noticed how fatal a disease pneumonia is, especially in this city. It really seems sometimes as if it caused half the deaths that occur. Each winter it appears to grow more dangerous. This season it has been very virulent, owing, probably, to sudden changes and the unusual amount of snow. Pneumonia invariably begins with a cold, to which scarcely anybody attaches any importance, and the cold is neglected until it results in the painful, and always alarming, disease. "Only a cold!" echoed the renowned Abernethy. "A cold is always to be feared. Colds have killed more men than battles have." There seems to be no way of guarding against pneumonia. One person is as subject as another to it. Rugged constitution, vigorous health, general attention to hygienic laws, have no power to prevent it. Pneumonia slays a giant as quickly as it slays a pigmy; an accomplished athlete as quickly as a puny invalid. One meets this morning a friend flushed with youth—energy. Within three or four days he is dead. Pneumonia has cut him down. Persons who care to live—and the fact that they do live shows that they care to—cannot be too watchful of the beginnings of pneumonia, which is one of the most insidious and formidable foes of human existence.—*New York paper.*

Humps.

There lately died in Paris a humpbacked man, who, for the previous fifty years of his life, had given his time to researches upon his humpbacked brethren. His heirs found, instead of a will, a voluminous manuscript of 2,000 pages upon humps. He was rich, and traveled in every direction for information. It was in the milder regions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greatest number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena there existed one humpbacked individual to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found very numerous in the valley of the Loire in France. The writer's conclusion was that for every thousand persons on the globe there was one humpback, or an aggregate of a million against the thousand millions of the entire earth. The last page of the manuscript contained the will of the deceased, which said nothing regarding the disposition of his property, but simply desired that a hump of marble should be raised upon his tomb with the inscription: "Here lies a humpback, who had a taste for humps, and knew more about them than any other humpback."

Substitutes for Liquor.

A curious feature of the operation of the No-License law at Norwich, Ct., is the substitution by drinkers of other stimulants in place of liquors. Perhaps the most natural substitute of all is Jamaica ginger. This extract has about double the alcoholic strength of whisky, and, as it is a medicine in constant demand, and kept by all druggists, it makes a very satisfactory substitute for the habitual old toper who is bound to get drunk on something. That it is used in this way to a considerable extent is shown from the increased sale of the drug, as well as the confession of the user. One dealer estimates his sales of Jamaica ginger since the 1st of November as fully three times as great as they were before; another sells perhaps a third more now than before that date; another has noticed but a small increase not over 5 per cent.; while a fourth estimates the calls upon him as five times as large now as they were up to Nov. 1. It is also said that the sale of paregoric has slightly increased in some cases. *Boston Journal.*

Excessive Brain Work.

One of the clergymen of Worcester, Mass., in the course of a sermon recently, uttered the following cautionary suggestions in regard to immoderate brain work:

"It is a lesson that we are slow to learn—one that has to be enforced by an occasional thrilling fact—that the most robust physique has its limit of exertion; that well-compacted and toughened mental fiber may succumb to undue stress at a single point. A piece of steel wire can bear only a given amount of longitudinal tension. Beyond that limit it snaps. By the annealing process of intense study or application to exacting business a man's brain gets toughened. It can bear an immense, prolonged strain, but there is an unknown terminus of your powers; exceed that point and the subtle thread of reason snaps. A ruptured capillary on the brain paralyzes that center of thought, and the stalwart, brilliant man of yesterday, full of hope, projecting grand schemes, the pillar of strength to his family, the pride of many, the possible envy of more, is to-day an enfeebled or quite broken-down victim of intemperate brain work. You might charge me with an exaggerated idea of the perils of over-exertion among business men, did not facts justify all I have suggested. Have we not seen some of the brightest stars in the cluster of enterprising citizens, of which we are justly proud, wander from their orbit of reason and pass, unless God shall disappoint our fears, into the shadow of permanent mental eclipse? The saddest feature of this phenomenon is that it seems to fall upon the highly organized, generous, sympathetic natures first. A cold-blooded, grasping Shylock, who cares little for the good name so highly prized by another, appears to be in no danger of such a calamity. Better far to confess poverty, be an honest bankrupt, than to be broken down in body or mind under too great an exertion to avoid such a calamity. With emotions of unspeakable pity for every man harassed by his unsatisfactory affairs, I turn to expostulate with the coming generation. Keep a sound mind in a sound body. Do be contented with 'things honest,' with comfortable mediocrity. Husband the stock of physical and mental life God has given you, that you may not grow prematurely old—useless before your time."

Indolence.

When young Aime Maillard was at college, the professor of rhetoric gave the class as a subject "A Eulogy of Indolence."

On the given day the compositions were handed in, and the professor, after casting his eye over the papers, remarked:

"M. Maillard, where is your essay? I don't see it among these."

"Didn't I hand it to you? I beg your pardon," said the student, and passed up a neatly-folded package of manuscript.

The professor opened it, turned over the pages, got very red, and exclaimed: "Sirrah, this is a miserable joke. This paper is blank—not a word in eulogy of indolence anywhere on it."

"Oh, I thought that the highest eulogy of indolence I could give," replied the student, "would be not to write anything."—*Paris paper.*

Very Rich.

He had been sitting still so long that the mother expected to find him asleep when she looked around and asked:

"Well, Harry, what are you thinking of?"

"Ma, are we very rich?" he solemnly inquired, by way of reply.

"In one way we are," she said; "your father says he values me at three million dollars, you at two millions, and the baby at one."

That closed the conversation on that subject, but next morning, as Harry was getting on his overcoat, he examined the new patch which had been added, and coolly observed:

"Well, I think father had better sell off about half of you or the whole of the baby, and get the rest of us some decent duds to put on."

A Celebrated Case.

John P. Phair will be hanged at Rutland, Vt., on April 4, the Supreme Court of Vermont having refused to grant him a new trial. Chief Justice Pierrepont read the opinion of the court, which is, in brief: The only reason produced by Phair why he should be again tried for the murder of Mrs. Fries is the impression (not oath) of W. D. Downing, of Boston, that he saw and talked with Phair on the cars between Boston and Providence at a time when, had he committed the murder, he could not have been there. Downing does not swear that Phair was the man he saw; therefore his testimony is of no weight. This ends one of the most remarkable of New England's criminal sensations, and a man is again appointed to die whom many think guiltless.

Bismarck's Pig-Sticking.

When the German law against the Socialists was first passed, it is said that Prince Bismarck burst out with, "Now, off we go for the pig-sticking!" ("Jetzt geht die Sauhatz los"). And, apparently, the chase has been tolerably active, for 187 clubs and societies, and fifty-eight periodicals, as well as 210 non-periodical publications, have been suppressed. In addition to this, sixty-two persons have been banished. The belief in Germany is that the law has been really a success, in the sense of driving Socialism out of the field.

A Mother's Devotion.

A little negro, about 2 or 3 years old, fell into Mr. J. D. Pace's well, near Hodges, and was almost miraculously delivered from death by its mother. The well was forty feet deep, and the child fell to the bottom. The mother was some fifty yards distant from the well at the time of the accident, but rushed to the rescue and descended the well, holding to the wall-rock and the piping of the pump. The child was found clinging to the pump, up to its mouth in water, and beyond the power of speech. The woman placed it in a bucket which had been lowered to her, and with this load on her head, safely climbed back to the surface again. But few such instances as this of miraculous escapes and motherly devotion ever occur, and as such it is worth recording. —*Abbeville (S. C.) Medium.*

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Senator Bayard's Protest Against the Passage of the Edmunds's Buncombe Resolutions.

We have in many of the States punished, and in the adjoining State of Maryland I read daily of prosecutions continuing against men, convictions followed by fine and imprisonment for violation or interference with the abridgment and denial of the right of voting. There is no pretense in these cases that there was an abridgment of the right of any colored man. In Maryland I read the review of the trials and they are for not holding polling places in convenient places, for abridging the right of voting by the inconvenient locality of the polls, and under such charges men are being sentenced and deprived of their liberty and their property. The Supreme Court of the United States in these two cases of Cruikshank and Reese have clearly and emphatically excluded any such jurisdiction. They have declared that the United States had no class of voters of their own creation, that they never made a voter, that they never bestowed the right of suffrage, that they have no control over it, but that there was simply the inhibition of a State or of the United States to abridge or deny the right of suffrage by reason of one of three particular causes—the race, the color or the previous condition of servitude of the party concerned. For any abridgment for any and all causes except those three are no more within the power of the Federal Government by legislation to prevent or direct than they are to decide in any question between two citizens of the same State in regard to any matter of their private and local contracts. This is the language of the Supreme Court of the United States. This is their decision, made, I believe, almost unanimously in the two cases to which I have referred. Yet we are asked by these resolutions to continue the enactment of general laws "of the character already passed" for that purpose. I am as clear as I ever was of a proposition in my life that the oath I have taken to support the constitution would compel me to vote against such a proposition as that.

Therefore, the whole object of these resolutions is to procure from the senate an approval of this class of unconstitutional legislation, against which, at the time of its enactment on this floor, I struggled in vain, and to extend this usurping and fatal attempt at the centralization of all police powers of the States in the hands of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, this is nothing but the overthrow of our inherited system of government. Such a construction cannot be accepted; it would be utterly fatal to freedom and local self-government. There is no necessity for such a construction. All over this land, and I challenge the denial, there is no law in any State in conflict with these amendments. All over this land there is acquiescence in their provisions; all over this land there is obedience. The language, as Justice Miller says, which prohibits a State from passing a law which violates the obligation of a contract and gives the Congress of the United States power to pass laws to make that effective, is just as full as that which prohibits a State from abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens. It is just as reasonable to find power to penalize by fine and imprisonment a citizen in a State who fails to pay his promissory note as it is to punish by fine and imprisonment the man who interferes with another's right to vote at an election.

The inhibitory language of the constitution is the same and as full in the one case as in the other. No State shall pass a law violating the obligation of a contract. The State shall not pass a law discriminating in favor of one race or the other. Both are addressed to States as States. A law passed by a State in violation of that provision is null and void. By writ of error it can come either before the State court, or that failing in its duty it can be transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States. Every decision which involves the interpretation of the constitution of the United States, every decision which is in alleged conflict with any provision of the constitution of the United States, is subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The guarantee is full and the protection by the judicial branch is complete. No law can be sustained that gives to a man of one race or color a right withheld from his fellow-citizen of a different race or color. Any law so pretending must meet with speedy overthrow at the hands of the judicial branch.

These amendments have brought more and more fully into recognition and force the great object of our Government, which was to secure to all men the great equality, *the equality of opportunity*. But it was not intended that individual or class differences, weaknesses, or imperfections, on one side, or the extraordinary powers on the other, should be all leveled down by force of statutes, and that we should be forever vainly enacting laws to destroy all the natural inequalities with which God has marked his creations. These amendments do give equality of opportunity. Any law that attempts to do more will prove futile and mischievous, nor can it be executed, and it is vain in the exigency of party, in the exigency of a false and sentimental philanthropy, to be attempting to do more than this. All men are equal before the law. Every day of our lives we see instances—where from ignorance or poverty or imbecility men fail to obtain their legal rights—and no general statutes can prevent this. A thousand reasons prevent it, and all that we may do is to say that when the law does speak it shall speak with the same voice to all alike, and be administered equally and freely to all.

I believe that I can see in these resolutions and in others of a similar tenor a desire to renew doubt, suspicion, and distrust in one party and one section of our country against the other. Sir, we have had too much of that already. I believe that all the difficulties that have arisen in our land, that have darkened our houses with mourning, and spread their baleful shadow over the face of our country, have chiefly come from the fact that our countrymen were ignorant of each other; it was the want of proper mutual understanding, it was the want of proper confidence that bred strife and confusion. If this spirit of renewed confusion is to be invoked, if the exigencies of party shall still call upon men to raise the standard of strife and distrust among their countrymen, whatever may be the result, I shall be found on the other side invoking the methods of peace and good will and not those of war, invoking generous confidence and kind feeling and not suspicion and hostility, asking our countrymen to dwell not upon their mutual faults but upon their mutual virtues, of which every day and every hour we can witness happy illustrations if we do but seek to realize and comprehend them.

This country to-day needs peace and rest, recuperation from the losses of war and from the unwisdom of angry legislation. The man serves his country best who seeks to avoid confusion and strife, who seeks to disarm suspicion and to recreate confidence; and, if this is to be the issue that this hateful, dangerous geographical line of sentiment and action is sought to be established, I, for one, will not accept it; I will be of no party, I will aid in no legislation that shall not recognize the right of each man in all parts of this country and their duty to do that which no legislation can enforce, I mean the great duty of the creation of a spirit of nationality among the inhabitants of this broad land. How can that be created if men are to be permitted to stand on this floor and elsewhere and denounce with railing accusations, and unmeasured assaults whole sections and States of a Union and hold them up to scorn, to opprobrium, to detestation? Mr. President, there must be, and please heaven there shall be yet the unwritten law that will visit with popular execration and denunciation the man who seeks to establish the domination of a party at the cost of the peace and security and welfare of the entire American people.

A health article in a contemporary is entitled "How to recuperate." After a slaving good time, probably. Hoop-la!

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—Senate.—The joint resolution that each house vote for one President of the Board of Benevolent Institutions and two Trustees each for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb institutes, and two Commissioners for the Insane Asylum, was considered. Mr. Grubbs moved to amend by electing one Trustee for each of these institutions, and not to elect a President of the Board. It was finally made the special order for next Thursday.... Indiana Congressmen were again instructed to vote for the Inter-State Commerce bill.... The afternoon session was taken up in considering the Interest bill. The first section, as adopted, fixes the rate at 6 per cent., with the privilege of contracting for 8. Section 2, as adopted, fixes the rate of interest on judgments the same as expressed in the contract, and in other cases at 6 per cent. Before finishing the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

House.—The morning session was taken up on a bill in relation to an election to ratify the constitutional amendments. The bill was so amended as to fix the time of holding that election on the 4th of March, and then the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to revise and report to-morrow.... A number of bills were read a second time and referred to committees, and several legalizing bills were passed.... The committee to investigate into the manner of selecting plans for a new State House and the charges against the Commissioners were given power to employ a stenographer.

Friday, Feb. 7.—Senate.—The bill abolishing the offices of City Assessor and Town Treasurer, and providing for the election of Town Marshal, was ordered engrossed as it came from the committee.... Mr. J. T. Campbell tendered his road system to the State for $150.... Then Senate then took up the Interest bill and made a few unimportant amendments to it and passed it.... The bill making it a felony to rob a grave, and relating to dissection, was ordered engrossed.... The Auditor of State was ordered to furnish the Finance Committee a list of all claims filed by special judges which have not been paid.... Several unimportant bills were introduced.

House.—The bill fixing the first Tuesday of March as the date for a special election upon the amendments failed to pass.... The balance of the day was passed in discussion of the Apportionment bill, which was the special order for this time. The bill was ordered engrossed.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—Senate.—There was no quorum in the Senate, and no business was done.

House.—Bills introduced: To revise the law in relation to the Illinois and Michigan canal, authorizing the State to sell the canal lands; to amend the act in regard to practice in courts of record; to amend an act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes.... A number of committee reports were made and acted upon, after which the Committees on State Institutions, Public Buildings and State Charities asked and obtained leave of absence, notwithstanding the opposition of several members.... Mr. Wentworth introduced the General Levy bill for 1879 and 1880. The bill authorizes to be raised a much less sum than heretofore. The amount for 1879 is $1,300,000 and for 1880 it is $1,500,000. The amount raised for 1877 was $2,000,000, and for 1878 it was $1,500,000.

Monday, Feb. 10.—Senate.—The Senate did not meet until 2 p. m., and then proceeded with the consideration of the special order, the drainage bill. After discussion, the bill was again made a special order and its further consideration set down for next Monday, and the Senate adjourned without transacting any other business.

House.—The House was in session this morning, and bills were introduced: Providing that voters at the general election in 1880 shall vote yes or no on the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention, and if a majority be in favor then it shall be called, and delegates shall be elected to such convention; regulating fees and salaries of State officers; regulating sale of lands forfeited to the school fund; to secure to colored children the same school privileges as white; providing for organization of agricultural societies; limiting fines for contempt to $500, and a number of others of little importance.... The remainder of the session was taken up in reading bills a second time.... This body was only in session a few minutes in the afternoon, no quorum being present.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Senate.—The Senate settled down to business and disposed of fourteen bills which were up on second reading. Of these four were passed to a third reading.... A resolution was laid on the table authorizing an investigation into the charges made by the Indianapolis *Journal*, against D. D. Dale, principal Secretary of the Senate.... The remainder of the session was taken up in discussing a motion to indefinitely postpone an act providing for voluntary assignments.

House.—The morning session of the House was taken up in receiving committee reports and acting on them. Among the most important ordered to a third reading are the following: Requiring County Commissioners to appoint inspectors of elections from the party having a majority in the precinct; making it unlawful to insert a provision for attorney's fees; forfeiting rights of a foreign corporation as a punishment for removing cases to the Federal courts.... The Committee on Election reported unanimously in favor of Robert W. Meirs, the sitting member from Monroe county, holding that the office of Prosecuting Attorney, which he held at the time of his election, is not a judicial office, and therefore did not disqualify him from being elected to the Legislature.... Mr. Gordon introduced a bill regulating the boarding of prisoners by the Sheriffs in counties of 30,000. They are allowed 50 cents a day for each prisoner, and in smaller counties 40 cents.... During the day thirty bills were passed to a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—Senate.—Bills passed: Legalizing the acknowledgement of certain instruments, where the commission of the notary taking the same has expired; defining the crime of grave-robbing, and prescribing the punishment therefor; providing subjects for anatomical dissection; permitting either party to a civil suit to render instructions before argument, and if the court agrees to give the same then the party may read them to the jury as the law of the case; allowing but one change of venue in preliminary examinations; making Jefferson and Switzerland counties the Fifth judicial circuit; permitting cities and towns to abolish the office of City Assessor; abolishing the office of Town Treasurer, and providing for the election of Town Marshal.... Bills introduced: To admit incurably insane persons into the asylum; amending the Railroad Aid law; to create a board to audit claims between the State and counties growing out of the late war; to create a State Board of Charities.

House.—The following bills were reported favorably on: Creating a Bureau of Statistics; amending the School law; to enable Boards of Trustees of cities of 3,000 or more inhabitants to establish a school for special paupers; to encourage the growing of forest trees, and to prevent the sale of adulterated fertilizers; to permit the arrest of boys who should be in school, but are staying away.... The claim of Benton county for prosecuting the murderer of Wm. S. Morgan, in 1865, was indefinitely postponed.... Mr. Compton's Mining bill, and the bill repealing the Railroad Aid law, were passed.... Delayed statements of expenditures of benevolent institutions for the past two years were received.... Bills were ordered engrossed: Making householders competent grand jurors, supervisors and witnesses when trespassing animals are taken up; reducing salaries of Circuit Judges to $1,500 per year.

Froth.

In all cities there are three grades of people, the substratum, the substance, and the froth. The *substratum* are the vicious poor who hide in dark alleys. The *substance* are the mechanical and commercial industries. And on top of these floats the worthless, fashionable *froth.*—*Des Moines Register.*

Tom Moore's birthplace is now a candy shop.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 20, 1879

THEODORE REED, Editor.

A Son of a Prophet.

The following letter to the New York Sun may be of some interest to those who expect to figure in politics within the next 300 years. The only thing necessary to make the prophecy read well, is the name of Gen'l. Grant, which the prophet should have introduced along about the time of the civil war in 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN, Sir:—In 1880 the National Greenbackers will poll more votes than any other party, but will be cheated out of their officers. In 1888 there will be a great change in the Government of the United States—probably the disfranchisement of a part of the people. About 1885 there will be civil war. One-third of all the property in this country and thousands of lives will be lost. Anarchy will rule three (3) years. In 1893 the West and South will seperate from the Eastern States and become an independent nation. California and all west of the summits of the Rocky mountains will remain with the Eastern States one (1) year and eight (8) months afterward. Then it will become an independent nation. In 1897 the Pope of Rome will visit this country. Catholicism will then have power over all the States east of the Rocky mountains, and continue in power three hundred (300) years. In 1907 Canada will be free, and four (4) years afterward will unite with the Eastern and Western states, except a small state in the extreme east of Canada. In 1954 Central Canada, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine will be united under one government. Now look forward three hundred (800) years and a dark pall has fallen over our nation, and the people are fast going backward into barbarism.

E. M. BULLARD.

WALKER, Mich., Feb. 9.

Senator Christiancy.

The Chicago Times Says: "Senator Christiancy was born in New York, and is of a Gipsy parentage and stock. His real name is said to be Yancey and his given name Christopher. When he went west, which was 45 years ago, in order to take a new departure, he abbreviated both of his names and joined them together under the style of Christiancy. The selection of Isaac as a handle to the newly manufactured surname was probably out of respect for Isaac's rescue form the appointed sacrifice."

The Senator has recently been appointed minister to Peru for the benefit of his health, when he went to Washington as U. S. Senator from Michigan he was a robust old widower, but he soon became smitten with a Treasury girl of twenty summers and made her his wife, his health began to fail at once, the new wife kicked up a row in the old gentlemans family. Zach Chandler being a sympathetic old cuss, laid the Senators case before his "Frandulency" and asked that the Senator might be sent to a "warmer climate." The appointment was made, Christiancy returned to Michigan, old Zach found a purchaser for the Senators home property at $11,000, which could have been bought for $4,000, some time ago. Christiancy accepted the appointment, sent in his resignation as Senator, and Zach Chandler was appointed to fill the vacancy. It is said that "it takes two to make a bargain," but in this case it required three—Hayes, Christiancy and Chandler, the latter proved to be the sharpest trader and walked away with the prize.

As a sample of republicanism we refer our readers to Secor Robeson, Grants secretary of the Navy. Of all the men that have from the foundation of the Government until the present hour made it their business to prey upon the Government and rob the Treasury, he appears to be the worst.

It is within the recollection of men now living that a public officer who was a defaulter to the amount of $50,000 or $100,000 lost caste at once, and if he could escape the penitentiary, was glad to sink into oblivion but here is a man who is proved to have destroyed the United States Navy during his term of office, and robbed the Treasury of millions of dollars while so doing, who by means of his ill-gotten wealth has secured an election to Congress from the district in New Jersey where he resides, and will claim a seat in the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress.

It is sincerely to be hoped that before that Congress assembles there will be found virtue enough in the Administration to turn him over to the courts, which can hardly fail, in view of all the facts of his career to visit upon him the severest penalties of the laws which he has so flagrantly violated.

About one thousand bills have been introduced in our state legislature, but few have been disposed of. The people do not want as much legislation as the number of bills would indicate, but they would like that which is necessary, to receive some attention as soon as possible.

Senator Bruce was called to preside over the United States Senate for a short time last Friday. He is the first colored man that ever filled that position.

That School No. 4.

BY C. H. THURSTIN.

Mr. Lowe in his second communication to the COURIER pleads in behalf of the parents of the district, and says that "between Mr. Thurstin and the larger scholars there exists an antipathy, and for this reason they quietly met in the school house and petitioned the trustee to not hire him, etc." In reply, I have to say that I did not know before this that a single scholar in the district had an unkind feeling toward me, unless it was Mr. Lowe's own children, and he being father-in-law to Sam. Noragan, it would be a little bit natural for them all to hang together, and the more so, as Sam. and Cal. Noragan, although they have no children to send, both live in No. 4, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's farm. So I think when Mr. Lowe is pleading so pathetically for the parents, he simply means Mr. Lowe. The next evening after I had contracted for the school I passed by Mr. Lowe's house, when he came out and we walked along together as far as we went on the same road, talking about crops and other everyday affairs, and I afterward ascertained that at this time he had just started on his errand of agitation. It is the current belief in this vicinity that Mr. Lowe is the moving spirit of the whole difficulty. The reason for this belief will hereafter more fully appear. But it may be asked by the reader, how he was able to unite the greater part of the district in an effort to keep me out of the school. The explanation is this: There is another well to do farmer living in the district by the name of Elias Kepler. Mr. Kepler has a daughter to whom a son of Mr. Lowe's is paying his addresses, and this is the next thing to a relationship existing between Mr. Kepler and Mr. Lowe. So these two men could lay their heads together, and by representing to the others that (as Mr. Lowe complained of in his first communication) "the trustee had been guilty of assuming arbitrary power and taking away their chosen teacher and placing another in his stead without their consent," and all they would have to do would be to call a school meeting and send a petition to the trustee stating that they were not satisfied with the change and all would be well. Mr. Lowe had hard work to induce Mr. Samuel Haverstock to attend the meeting, but he finally got him drawn in. This formed a nucleus around which others gathered. They met in school meeting, and this august body proceeded to consider the best worded petition they could devise, and at length hit upon the following delightful composition. "We, the undersigned, are dissatisfied with C. H. Thurstin to teach our school," and all of Mr. Lowe's converts signed their names. Mr. Lowe also entertained the assembly by arguing that we have no need of a County Superintendent, and the money paid him could be used to keep up a longer term of school each year, and that each district could manage its own school affairs. I presume Mr. Lowe thinks there is some chance for him to become shool director on the greenback ticket and he would like to have his sphere of usefulness widened. Mr. Kepler also averred that he "would show Old Barns and the useless stick of a trustee that they had not all the say, and that No. 4 was able to take care of its own school matters." They also agreed that if the petition failed to produce the desired effect they would not send their children to school for the first week, and as the former trustees, Mr. Sewell and Mr. Ash had hired teachers with the provision in their contract that if at any time the average attendance for a week fell below ten the school should be discontinued, of course the requirement must be law, and if they did not send to school the school would have to stop; as it would never do to have the public money squandered. After the trustee had received their petition he came to me and wished to know if I would not take the school in his district as it would perhaps be pleasanter for me than at No. 4. I told him that it was too far for me to go, and I could not do so. The time set for school to commence arrived, and only ten scholars came. The director (James Rohrbaugh) had said that his children could not come the first week as their clothes were not ready; but would probably come after the first week. So I continued the first week, thinking that after that more would come. But it came to my ears that the Noragans were boasting that that week would end it. But it didn't. Believing there was a balm in Gilead somewhere if they could only find it, the ringleaders of the disaffected ones began to worm around for something else, and Mr. Lowe says "they called a school meeting and preferred charges hoping to get him dismissed." It was a query in my mind at this time what had happened at the school house, for it looked as if fifteen or twenty tramps had roosted there over night, but Mr. Lowe has unwittingly answered this query. The charges that Mr. Lowe says they preferred were in substance the following: To the trustee we, the undersigned, pray you that C. H. Thurstin be dismissed from the school at No. 4, because it has been rumored that he has been guilty of immoral conduct in obtaining names to a petition presented to you for the school at No. 5." This paper Mr. Lowe's son-in-law (Sam. Noragan) carried in high spirits to the trustee; but his feathers fell when the trustee told him that he had nothing to do with their rumors and would not commence suit. It seems that they did not wish to tell a greater whopper than was necessary to get me out, so they mildly put it rumored, etc. But this was not large enough to fill the bill and shortly afterward Cal. Noragan, Lowe's other neighbor, carried another love letter to the trustee which read as follows: "We charge C. H. Thurstin with immoral conduct in getting names to a petition presented to you for school No. 5. This so called petition for the school at No. 5 is the memorandum mentioned in my last article. It will be seen that in their last paper they left out their prayer for dismissal. But the trustee evidently took the intent for the deed and opened fire. He sent a notice to each one who had signed the charge, requiring them to meet at No. 5 (the Center) at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Dec. 14, and also notified me to meet him at that time and place and answer charges. In my next article I will give an account of the trial, proceedings and subsequent events.

[to be concluded.]

Indiana Patents

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, February, 11 1879, and each bearing date February 11th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To Price H. Fellows, of Kokomo, for Improvement in Pruning Implements.

To S. W. Kershner, of Indianapolis, for Improvement in Water Elevator Buckets.

To George Kelly, of Chicago, for Improvement in Steam Boiler and Pipe Covering.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried; it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

—Mr. C. C. Boyer, the Waterloo Phrenologist, is giving a series of lectures at Green's Corners, near Sedan, this week.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn J. P., of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

William L. Penfield,
Charles Emanuel,
vs.
Albert C. Dawson

WHEREAS, the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have filed with me their affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon, and the plaintiffs having also filed their affidavit in garnishment, and a summons issued thereon, and by virtue of said writ, property, moneys and effects having been attached of said defendant and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
Justice of the Peace. [SEAL.]

February 19th, 1879. 8-4w

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 15th day of MARCH, 1879,

the following real estate;

Town lots number eighty-five (85) and one hundred and forty-eight (148), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana. Also the north half of the north-east quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-four (34), north, range thirteen (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty-one and two-fifths [121 2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.

8-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

February 19th, 1879.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Billious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$5 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp or return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jpa n 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, etra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12c. per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING'S PRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson..........60c very best 70c
Imperial.......... " " 65c
Japan.......... " " 60c
Oolong.......... " " 50c
Gun Powder.......... " " 40c

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]..........23c per lb.
Rio..........15c very best 18c " "

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White..........10½ pounds for one dollar
Extra C..........12 " " "
Grocers C..........14 " " "

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c., Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete stock of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31 1 yr.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—West's pills cure liver complaint.

—Prospects are good for more sleighing.

—John Faegler is the happy father of a "bouncing baby boy."

—Court convenes next Monday with Judge Tousley presiding.

—Immense quantities of stave and heading bolts coming to market.

—Buy Kings' combination spectacles sold only by Abright the jeweler.

—Elzy Shaffer returned home Monday from extended visit to Bluffton.

—Mrs E. C. Emanuel, of Antwerp, Ohio, was in the city, Tuesday visiting friends.

—The boot up-side down is offering better inducements than ever. See page 8.

—Notice the new sign of the Michigan Stove Co., in front of Kiblinger's hardware store.

—Mr. Ed. Baker was called to Fremont, Ohio, last week to attend the funeral of his brother

—Abright the jeweler has just received a fine assortment of clocks which he is selling at greatly reduced prices.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt came home last Saturday and remained over Sunday, looking after the welfare of his sick folks.

—A number of our citizens attended the Knight Templer entertainment at Ft. Wayne last week, and report a grand time.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

—Babcock, the inventor of apparatus for the extinguisment of fires, is now a drunken outcast at Oakland, California. A few years ago he was wealthy.

—The large stock of winter clothing at Schaab, Beuguot & Co's. is being closed out at cost to make room for the spring stock. Now is the time for bargains.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel gets its item credits badly mixed sometimes. Our mention of Mayor Zollinger last week was credited to the Kendalville News.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt is the happy father of a bouncing boy baby, born Saturday February 15th. Mr Shutt just arrived at home from Indianapolis in time for the event.

—Mr. M. Boland and Mr. D. D. Snyder were both in Toledo the latter part of last week, the former to see his father who is in poor health, and the latter on business.

—The mite social of the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. John McCune on next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

—The bachelors and widows are just a little indignant. If the 'Daily' persists in such personalities they will "stop their paper and withdraw their support." Be careful Harry.

—We are glad to know that our worthy representative, Hon. S. S. Shutt is using his utmost endeavors in the legislature to reduce the legal rate of interest to six (6) per cent.

—Adams county, in this state, is the home of Elisha Gulick, a Baptist minister, who is in the 95th year of his age, he preached his last sermon about eighteen months ago, so says the Union.

—Haverly's Minstrels in Fort Wayne next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The troupe consists of Forty first-class performers. Those who enjoy a good hearty laugh should not fail to see them.

—Why will you buy inferior spectacles of peddlers when by consulting Abright the Jeweler, you can get a perfect fit at one half the price you will pay peddlers. He will sell you peddlers' spectacles at 25c per pair.

—FOR SALE.—One third interest in the Orangeville Grist Mill. Will take eastern or western land as part pay. For particulars enquire at Mill or address Rob't Sands. Newville, Ind. This is a bargain for some one. 7-2w-

—Hartford Journal.—The Elmira Gazette recently published an article headed "An afternoon in the poorhouse." Even an editor gets homesick sometimes, and likes to visit his home, if he can't stay longer than half a day.

—A. C. Smith, successor of J. E. Shilling has a good assortment of heavy and light harness. Also a fine line of good saddles, and a large assortment of whips. Which he is selling at bottom prices. Don't fail to call if you want anything in his line. 7-2w

—Money to loan on improved farms. Time, five years—loan can be paid at any time—interest 9 per cent., payable at the end of the year; no advance interest. Will loan in sums of $300 and upwards. Reasonable commissions. For full particulars call on John L. Davis, Auburn, Ind. 5-4w.

—Down in Harrison county, in this state, a vigilant committee waited upon a worthless fellow last week, took him out of his house, tied him to a wagon and gave him fifty or sixty lashes with hickory switches, for abuse and neglect of his family. Another man was also whipped for being drunk.

Two More Victims.

Notwithstanding the warnings of the COURIER and other county newspapers, against having anything to do with the traveling thieves and swindlers now canvassing the country in search of victims, there still appears to be those among us who either do not take the papers, or cannot read. Last week Mr. Uriah Thomas and Mr. Daniel Shaffer, living east of Auburn, were "taken in" to the tune of $750.00 each. The following are the particulars in Mr. Shaffer's case as near as we could ascertain them. Two men called upon him at his farm, representing (as they said) the firm of Sinker, Davis & Co., of Indianapolis. They showed him a sample hay-fork for which they desired him to take the agency, the forks to be sent to the express office at Auburn, and to be delivered to him as he needed them. He was to sell the machines at the price they named and retain the money until they came to make settlement with him, when he was to have one-half of the proceeds as his commission. In order to have something to show the firm for which they were acting as agents, they said that it was necessary that he should sign an article of agreement as agent, simply as a memorandum, which they read to him. Mr Shaffer being an old man spoke of going to the house for his glasses, when they told him it was unnecessary as all he had to do was to sign his name. They were evidently afraid to have him go to the house for fear that the old lady might spoil the trade. After the papers were signed, the agents handed Mr. Shaffer three papers, one showing where the machines are made, who by, etc., another authorizing Shaffer to act as agent, the third being a copy of a note made payable to Shaffer's order at the First National Bank of Auburn. Mr. Shaffer says that he knows nothing about the transaction after he proposed going to the house for his glasses, don't even know how many papers he signed, and thinks that he must have been under the influence of the agents in some way. When the parties approached Mr. Thomas they found him to be a different man, he refused to "bite" at the agency dodge and they adopted a somewhat different mode of operation.

They found him in his barn, and said to him (after he refused to act as agent) that he was well fixed, had a good farm, was an influential farmer, and that they would like to have the privilege of putting up a fork for the inspection of his neighbors, it should cost him nothing, and that he should invite his neighbors in to see the fork operate, and sell as many of the forks as he could, telling him where he could be supplied with all he wanted. To this proposition Mr. Thomas consented and signed what he supposed were papers authorizing the use of his barn for the purposes named, copies of which were left with him. Upon examination the documents proved to be the same as those signed by Mr. Shaffer. A day or two after the notes were signed, a third party was here looking up the responsibility of Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Thomas, and their notes are now probably in possession of some bank and will be sued in the United States court when due.

Who next?

South Bend Herald.—"Will it pay to keep a cow, in village or city?" asks a reader of the American Agriculturist, a professional man, living in a village. We can answer that question. It will not pay unless said cow can forage freely in the door yards where the green lawns look the most tempting without getting crippled. We have tried it and speak from experience. When we moved to town we could not bear the idea of giving up sweet fresh milk and butter. We invested in a full-blooded Devon cow. It took about one-third of our time to hunt her up. In foraging she had one of her teats cut off. She came home one night with a horn loosened. After fully recovering from that, she came up without any tail. We then gave it up and at the same time gave the cow away. Since that we are satisfied it will not pay to keep a cow in a village or city. We have bought our milk and butter ever since. We do not believe that it will pay to keep stock or raise produce in any town or city if you have anything else to do.

—The article published in last week's COURIER in reference to the Methodist choir did not increase the circulation of that lately improved (?) periodical.—Republican.

"The Methodist choir" has not been mentioned in the COURIER, nor has the circulation been decreased, we never fail to get ONE subscriber at least for every one we lose, but in this instance we were favored with more. Has the circulation of the Republican ever been increased by anything which appeared on the Auburn side of that NOT lately improved sheet?

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office, at Auburn, Ind., Feb. 15th, 1879. Jennie Dudley, Albert Freadichson, Charles Faber, Charles Hoy, Johnson Lawhead, John W. Lawhead, James Oggard, John Reed, Robert Shippy, Winfield C. Snyder.

JOSEPH RAINIER, P. M.

—It is wonderful what an amount of "sucking" one of DeKalb's newspaper men can do in order to get a job out of our county officers.—Republican.

Which one? We hope there is no jealousy in the happy family.

—The fact that editors were not invited to the Bar Association banquet, prevented the COURIER from reporting the last one.—Waterloo Press.

And what prevented the Press from reporting it?

LaOtto Items.

—Upton has returned, let us kill the "fatted prodigal."

—Dick Dudley has skipped for the west.

—Miss Calla Whetsel, was the guest of Miss Martha Sinon last Sunday.

—Rev. Loman will preach at the Wesleyan church next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

—A. Zerns left for Adams Co. Ind., last Monday.

—Rev. Worth of Albion former pastor of the W. M. Church at this place was in town over Sunday.

—A young lady will lecture at the Wesleyan church next Saturday and Sunday evening. Subject temperance.

—Prof. C. R. Reed of Waterloo was in town last Sunday to attend the funeral of his aunt Miss Holbrook.

—Miss Martha Holbrook died at her residence Feb. 14th, 1879, of lung feaver, aged 60 years.

Friend after friend depart;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That hath not here an end

BIDDIE.

Newville.

—News items like money are scarce.

—School will close in two weeks.

—Once more are we under the necessity of recording the departure of one of our old citizens.

Died—Mrs. Grenawalt, on Tuesday last, leaving two children to mourn her loss, her husband died last September. They emigrated to this county from Berks county, Penn. about twenty-eight years ago.

—Mrs. Henry Maxwell is still living and while there is life there is hope. That is all we have to cheer us in her case.

—Rev. O. Q. Oviatt still continues to keep up his services every evening at the Disciple church. We learn that he has been successful in getting two persons to unite with the church.

—Last Friday was St. Valentine's day. St. Valentine was a martyr, he suffered martydom by being beheaded at Rome under the reign of the Emperor Claudius. The idea of sending valentines on the 14th of Feb. is supposed by some to have arisen from the birds choosing their mates on this day, and by others from his many virtues, and love for his fellow man, and by others from a reference to the feast of Lupercal, a feast celebrated by the Romans on the 15th of Feb. by sacrificing two goats and a dog to the God Pan. They chose two youths and sprinkled them with the blood of the victims, and then cut the skins of the animals slain into thongs, and sent them out to lash every one that came in their way.

ALPHA.

Angola.

—Miss Josie Jackson, who has been visiting in Ft. Wayne for a few weeks, returned home last Saturday.

—Several of the young folks of this place spent the Sabbath in Hudson.

—The Lyceum was very poorly attended on Monday evening.

—Mr. C. T. Mosher, editor of the Bristol Banner, was in town over Sunday, visiting the family of C. H. Daugherty.

—The M. E. church held quarterly meetings on last Saturday and Sunday.

—Rev. C. G. Hudson who has been on the sick list for a few days is able to be about again.

—Mrs. Henry Delancey, who has been sick with lung fever has nearly recovered.

—Court adjourned last Saturday.

—Mr. D. L. Pence is on the sick list.

—The temperance meeting at the Desciple church on Sunday afternoon was addressed by Rev. W. P. Walsworth, Mrs. Henry Nichols, and Mr. A. J. Corbin.

—Brown Clark, of Waterloo, was in town over Sunday.

—Fremont Nobles delivered a temperance speech at Richland Center, and Jno. R. Morrow at Salem Center.

—The public schools close on Friday.

—Mrs. J. M. Gale is reported quite sick.

—They had a case of suicide at Orland last week. Will try and get the particulars for next issue.

—The Concert Hall is being elegantly decorated for the Fireman's dance on Friday evening. A number of foreign dancers are expected to be present, and a general good time is anticipated.

—Miss Lola Bigler is able to be around again after a long spell of sickness.

A REPORTER.

—On last Sunday morning the Soldier's and Sailors' and Orphans' Home at Xenia, Ohio was destroyed by fire. The Institution was the home of about six hundred children, who have since been sent to Cincinnati, Columbus and elsewhere to await the completion of a new building. A number of State Senators and representatives were there to spend Sunday and were still in bed when the fire broke out, most of whom were compelled to jump out of the second story windows to save their lives. The children had just taken breakfast and left the building. No lives were lost, but a number made miraculous escapes. The loss of building, account books, library, etc., will amount to $[illegible]000, besides property belonging to teachers and other employes which amounts to $5,000 more.

One of the most important measures enacted by congress for many years was the passage of the Anti-Chinese bill which passed the Senate last Saturday, and is now in the hands of the President. The first section provides

"That no master of any vessel owned in the whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel at any port or place within the Chinese Empire, or at any other foreign port or place whatever, any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port or place having such passengers or any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The remaining sections of the bill provide penalties for violation of the act &c. The bill will take effect July 1st 1879 if signed by the President. This is, says the Cincinnati Enquirer 'a consummation devoutly to be wished.' Congress has done well. While there may be diferences of opinion as to the exact propriety of the method chosen in this case, the exigency was such as clearly to justify the means. It is a radical departure from our traditional policy in the treatment of the subjects of foreign Powers, but the Chinaman is so radically different from any other human being that the rules applied in the cases of all other people are utterly inapplicable to him. The right to quarantine against infectious diseases is admitted; the right to quarantine against a human and locomotive pestilence should be as universally recognized. That is just what Congress has done. It is a measure passed, not in response to the demands of mere politicians, but in answer to the united appeals of the suffering people of the Pacific Coast for relief from a terrible incubus which is weighing them down. It is one bill passed by Congress not in the interest of the Money Power, but for protection of the working people, not alone of California, but of the whole country; for, unrestricted, it would not be many years till our laborers would be entirely supplanted by Chinamen, as those of San Francisco have been.

It is unfortunate that in considering the Chinese question so large a portion of the public press is laboring under such a total misconception of the real facts of the situation. It is also to be sincerely regretted that in the discussion of a matter so nearly involving the welfare of the whole people, so many of the leading journals have been able to view it only from the low plane of the mere politician, and consider it of importance simply as a means of securing a temporary partisan advantage. This is a matter so far above the questions which ordinarily divide the people into parties, so far-reaching in its consequences, that it should be entirely removed from the domain of politics. Despite all the information that has been furnished upon this subject by the California press and people, the ignorance of a majority of the Eastern press is appalling They persist in regarding the Chinese in the same light as other immigrants, and treating the question solely from a commercial and humanitarian point of view. The almighty dollar, and the flimsy flapdoodle about America being the refuge of the oppressed of all lands, are sufficient, in the estimation of the organs of the Money Power, to overcome all considerations for the welfare of our suffering people. They either do not know, or do not care, that to the Pacific States the presence of the Chinese is a plague more disastrous than those inflicted upon Egypt—that in California alone tens of thousands of workingmen are driven to beggary and crime by Mongolian competition. Say rather substitution, for no American or European laborer can compete with the Chinaman—he must abandon the field.

The rules which apply to the intelligent European immigrant are no more applicable to the Chinese than they would be to a colony of Brazilian apes, or a boat-load of man-eaters from the Cannibal Islands. They are, and will always remain, completely alien within the State, practicing their heathen orgies and all their heathen customs—bringing with them their Chinese laws and enforcing them in defiance of our Courts, even to the death penalty—buying and selling women for the basest purposes, and keeping them in a bondage worse than death. The single fact that the wealthy men among them are all slavetraders and the poor men nearly all slaves, should alone be sufficient to forever exclude them from the country. That such slavery does exist in California, protected and inforced by Chinese laws, and in defiance of the State and National Constitutions, is a notorious fact. If the Chinese are permitted to come here it is a virtual recognition on the part of our Government of their right to hold slaves here for while they remain our laws are powerless in the face of Chinese edicts. Thus they are accorded superior privileges to our own citizens. And it is demanded that this thing be permitted to go on forever, because years ago the Government, before really comprehending the character of the people it was dealing with, permitted itself to be deluded into signing a treaty negotiated by Burlingame, who at the time was in the pay of the Chinese Government, and of course working in the interest of his employer.

It is a monstrous doctrine that, having been thus deceived, we may do nothing to right the wrong which has been perpetrated upon us. It is very strange if, in our intense anxiety to protect the treaty rights of these aliens, we have bound the Government hand and foot, and rendered ourselves powerless to protect our own people. It would seem, indeed, that our native and naturalized citizens are entitled to some consideration at the hands of our beneficent Government, and that it should not lavish all its tender care upon the alien heathen. The life and preservation of the Republic, and the happiness and vital interests of our own people, are considerations superior to all treaties, and to the welfare of all the aliens in the world. If the power which has made a disastrous treaty is dilatory in repairing its wrong, it becomes the duty of the legislative department to apply the remedy until the superior power can be induced to move.

Had the early colonists not given encouragement to the slave-trade, for slave-labor, there never would have been destroying elements of hate and discord which finally culminated in the terrible civil war, which has left its deep and indelible scars. And, with this sorrowful and fearful example before us, of the consequences of the forced and involuntary African immigration of two centuries back, who can at this period fail to contemplate the more alarming dangers and horrors to flow from the pestilent influx of hundreds of thousands—aye, of millions—of Mongolians in the century to come? The tremendous evil it must inevitably inflict upon the country can not be estimated.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all, who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Sedan Items.

—Roads rough.

—Mr. Harrison Jones, who has been quite ill for some time, is recovering slowly.

—Our school is prospering finely under the supervision of Jos. Shull. Between fifty-five and sixty scholars are on the roll. Mr. Shull can not be excelled as an instructor of the youthful minds.

—At the temperance meeting last Saturday evening, the club re-organized and elected their officers as follows: N. McIntyre, President; M. Seydell, first Vice President; L. W. [illegible], second Vice President; W. M. Kruse, third Vice President; J. A. McIntyre, Secretary; J. W Bateman, corresponding Secretary; Miss Ellie Seydell, Treasurer; J. A. McIntyre, M. Cheney, Marshals: Samuel Austutz Sargent at Arms; Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Seydel, Miss Tillie Wherley, financial committee. May the organization prosper with its new officers.

J. A. M.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Another excitement at Waterloo. Patterson & Smith have received and are now offering for sale a large lot of choice dark prints at 4c. per yard. 2,000 yards of fine brown sheeting, 1 yard wide at 5c. 1000 yards double width dress cashmeres at 30c worth 50c. 2000 yards Knickerbocker dress goods 6 to 12½c. worth 15c. 500 yards table linen at 40c., best bargains ever offered. These are a few bargains of a recent cash purchase, and we defy anybody to beat them. Please give us a call before they are all gone.

6-3. PATTERSON & SMITH.

1879 SPRING 1879

Messrs. Root & Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.

The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.

Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades; Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A CONUNDRUM.

Answer Given March 1st.

WATCH IT! WATCH IT!

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY J. G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—well,
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with eager feet
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies, who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his earthly lot,
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife.

THE GREAT PLAGUE.

Horrible Episodes in the Last Pestilence Period in London.

The comparative immunity which nations have enjoyed in the present century from all forms of pestilence must be attributed to better modes of living, as the restraint of the spread of epidemics when they do appear is to be attributed to more intelligent methods of dealing with them. In Carthage, Rome, Athens, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Syria, plagues raged within the five centuries preceding the Christian era; and nearly every Century until the present contains the awful record of similar devastation. At Constantinople, in the eighth century, 200,000 persons died in three years, without assistance, except such as superstitious charity—not a very generous virtue in any age—supplied, and large numbers died from the spread of the infection in Sicily and Greece. England and Ireland were visited in the eleventh and twelfth, and cattle, fowls, and domestic animals died of the same pestilence as the people. It was the plague which drove Henry II. out of Ireland in the next century; and, in the thirteenth, it extended all over Europe, and was especially malignant in the British islands. In the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth and seventeenth, plagues were frequent throughout the world; doctors and governments were alike ignorant of their causes and equally incapable of checking them. Indeed, all classes of people appear to have considered them in a spirit of faith, and the pious, no less than the wicked, anticipated their dread approach with as certain a conviction that they were special visitations of God as did the children of Israel in their day. Many fanatics even urged that it would be blasphemy and presumption to attempt to escape from what was manifestly God's wrath, which had to be appeased.

Probably many of the so-called plagues in the cities of Western Europe were engendered by causes wholly within the control of cleanliness and good sense, and were not kindred to the Asiatic pestilence, although always believed to be of the same nature. There was an epidemic in London in 1407, of which 30,000 died. It was produced, no doubt, by local neglect. The Irish famine probably produced the so-called plague of 1466 and 1470, and, although there was a pestilence in Oxford in 1471, and a general and deadly epidemic all over England in 1478, there is no reason for believing that the malady, whatever its type, was imported. Henry VII. fled with his court to Calais to escape the distemper in 1500; Oxford was literally depopulated seventeen years later by what was called the "sweating sickness," which did not then appear for the first time, and the plagues in Ireland a few years later were of the same still unexplained character. In the beginning of the seventeenth century a large part of the population of London perished of a malignant epidemic which the chronicles of the time describe as Asiatic plague, and seven years later it swept France with a besom of destruction. In 1656, 400,000 died of plague in Italy, and the great English pestilence of 1665 has been graphically described by De Foe. The fire in the following year seems to have had the effect of a disinfectant, for England remained free from pestilence of every kind for nearly 200 years, until the arrival of the cholera from Asia in 1831. But the rest of Europe was not equally fortunate during the interval. In 1720 it is estimated that 60,000 persons died in Marseilles of what was probably Asiatic plague, brought there in a ship from the Eastern Mediterranean ports; and before the close of the century Syria, Persia, Egypt, Barbary and Spain were afflicted in turn, and their cities and towns turned into charnel-houses. Cholera, appearing at intervals during the present century, seems to be the natural successor of the plague of antiquity and tradition; its most fatal irruptions were in 1831-'32, '36-'37, '48-'49, '65-'66.

Medieval literature is replete with vivid and often wholly incredible accounts of these periodical scourges. The idea of associating them with natural causes, or checking them by scientific remedies was practically unknown. Indeed, there were no scientific remedies. The black death in Florence was Boccaccio's inspiration in the "Decameron," and Dante paints the awful specter in the opening lines of the seventeenth canto of the "Inferno:"

> Lo! the fell monster with the deadly sting!
> Who passes mountains, breaks through fenced walls
> And firm embattled spears, and with his filth
> Taints all the world!

Tom Moore uses the plague with excellent effect as a dark spot in his rococo picture of "Paradise and the Peri:"

> Who could have thought that there, even there,
> Amid those scenes so still and fair,
> The Demon of the Plague doth cast
> From his hot wing a deadlier blast,
> More mortal far than ever came
> From the red desert's sands of flame!
> So quick, that every living thing
> Of human shape, touched by his wing,
> Like plants where the simoon hath passed,
> At once falls black and withering!
>
> The sun went down on many a brow,
> Which, full of bloom and freshness then,
> Is rankling in the pest-house now,
> And ne'er will feel that sun again.
> And, oh! to see the unburied heaps
> On which the lonely moonlight sleeps—
> The very vultures turn away
> And sicken at so foul a prey!
> Only the fierce hyena stalks
> Throughout the city's desolate walks
> At midnight, and his carnage plies.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> "Poor race of men!" said the pitying spirit,
> "Dearly ye pay for your primal fall—
> Some flow'rets of Eden ye still inherit,
> But the trail of the serpent is over them all."

In English prose, the author of "Robinson Crusoe" has written the story of the plague in London in 1664 with a simplicity verbose, indeed, and, at times, even tedious; but with a circumstantiality which makes the ghastly recital at once valuable as history and exciting as the most absorbing romance; and with a masculine diction which, considering the time in which he wrote, would have been sufficient of itself to give him a high place in English literature. De Foe was a child during the plague; some of the harrowing scenes he describes he may have witnessed; but, although most of it is necessarily hearsay, and some of it invention, it bears the stamp of nature on every page, and might have been absolutely true in each detail. The reported approach of the plague, after the close of the war with Holland, demoralized the people, and in their fright they became easy victims to quacks, astrologers and fortune-tellers. Signs appeared on many doors: "Here lives a fortune-teller," and crowds visited these impostors every day to find out who was to be attacked by the disease. "Infallible Preventive Pills," the "Only True Plague-Water," and similar nostrums, were energetically advertised and brought large profits to the frauds engaged in selling them. One doctor advertised "an infallible preventive, and shrewdly added: "Advice gratis to the poor." Hundreds flocked to his door. His advice was—given gratis, of course—to sell furniture or personal effects, and buy his bottles. Many deluded wretches were so overcome with fear that they robbed travelers on the highways in order to raise the money to get the doctor's decoction. At last, the mob began to appreciate the character of the fellow, and he was compelled to distribute his stock among them and fly for his life. The churches were the favored resorts, also, for the ignorant and superstitious, as well as for the pious and educated. Extraordinary seasons of devotional exercises were carried on, in the hope that Providence would stay His hand—as the plague was generally considered. Praying was considered much more effective than soap and water and disinfectants; in fact, nobody thought of cleanliness, ventilation or any hygienic rule as of any value at such a time.

Many of the regular clergymen fled in precipitation as soon as the approach of the plague was heralded; and dissenters entered their pulpits unresisted, and kept the religious spirit at a high temperature. De Foe says that while the plague lasted these objects of legal and popular disfavor were very much appreciated for their generosity and self-sacrifice; their theology was unquestioned, and their construction of the scriptures satisfactory to the most orthodox. As soon as the plague was over, and the paid clergy returned, the dissenters were attacked as violently as ever, and their services were forgotten with the same promptitude with which they had been accepted.

Nothing is said about the churches doing anything in the form of practical relief or benevolence.

Nor is it clear that, on account of the regulations adopted by the Government, anything could have been done. As has always been the habit of monarchs when danger of this kind approached, the King, Charles II., and his court, ran away. The Lord Mayor and municipal authorities undertook the administration of business, civil, moral and scientific, during the plague season. The plague provisions were extremely simple. They consisted in shutting up the doors, windows, and even the chimneys, in every house in which the disease was known or suspected to have found its way; the inmates were expected to die as speedily possible; and when a proper interval as elapsed the dead-cart stopped, the dead bodies were dragged out, and, uncoffined, unshrouded, the corpses were flung into pits, as many as could be accommodated. Watchmen were employed to see that no inmate of an infected house escaped; and, when moved by cowardice, or bribery, or humanity, any of these failed in his assigned duty, he was tied to a cart-tail and whipped up and down the streets. These were, of course, deserted after the pestilence had taken its hold on the city. Their stones heard no livelier rattle than the dead-carts, the shrieks of maniacs, the groans of the sick and dying, and the lamentations of faithless watchmen, as the bloody lash welted their naked backs. Other sounds occasionally disturbed the profound silence when these were absent. Fanatics, lunatics, fools of high and low degree, went about singing psalms, praying obstreperously, and calling upon the people to prepare for death by repenting of their sins. All trade was dead. The shops were closed, except here and there where some huckster, borrowing courage from his greed, kept his door ajar to catch the shillings of the creatures who still hunted for nostrums. All the worst human passions were excited into frenzy. The buriers, who went about with dead-carts, were brutal and avaricious. They tossed the dead about as if they were hogs in packing-time; sex received no respect; neither age nor condition in life made the least difference. So swiftly did the poison of the plague affect the vital organs that, in the beginning, many robust men dropped dead in public places. They were, of course, robbed. As the season extended, families prepared for their fate by getting ready fitting garments for the grave; these were, as a rule, torn off in the journey from the dwelling to the cemeteries. There was no pretense of ceremonial. The contents of the carts were spilled like coal into bins.

Many blood-curdling stories are told of the excesses and the indecencies committed even while the pestilence was at its height. The theaters and all public places were closed, and the dram-shops were supposed to be included in the general prohibition. Many were kept open, of course, and victims were dragged out whose last hour was shortened by maudlin drunkenness. One of these resorts flourished nearly opposite the "great pit," in which 1,100 bodies were deposited before the legal limit was reached—nobody was to lie within six feet of the surface. One night, as the carts rolled up to the pit, a man's piteous lamentations filled the air and attracted the attention of a carousing party in the dram-seller's. They rushed to the door, and a gentleman whose wife and children had just been cast into the pit tottered toward them weeping and giving way to heart-rending exclamations. The wretches taunted him with cowardice for not going into the pit with his family; but the keeper gave him some refreshment and laid him upon a bench to rest. The revelers fell upon the host and beat him for his charity. Their career was doomed to a sudden close. All had caught the infection, and in a few hours were themselves occupants of the pit. No modesty, no regard for the proprieties, remained in the lower class of the people. Nurses were said to murder their patients in order to get rid of and rob them. Thieves broke into infected dwellings, and pillaged even the chambers in which the dying and dead lay extended. Exorbitant prices were demanded for the smallest service; and it was even charged that fiends who had recovered from the disease stealthily caused it to be introduced into families who, by accident or cleanliness, had escaped it in its usual course. Delirium was one of its common effects. It is hard to believe the chronicle that madmen were let loose into households to murder their own children, in order that pillagers might get possession of money, jewelry and clothing.

The story of the blind piper is one of the grim legends of the time. De Foe says he was not blind, but weak, ignorant and poor, and that he went at night from door to door, piping, and thus obtained food and drink—of which he was fonder—and some kind of lodging. One night, overcome with liquor, he lay down upon a street-stall and fell sound asleep. The practice of the buriers was to ring a bell to announce the coming of the dead-cart, and as a signal to bring out the bodies ready for interment. As the blind piper forgot, in the unconsciousness of intoxication, the plague and its horrors, the bell rang around the corner. A door opened, and a dead body was laid upon the stall beside him, he, too, being supposed to be dead. The cart halted—the piper and his lifeless companion were thrown in, and other occupants soon joined them in the vehicle. It is said that his pipe was thrown in with him, and that, when the jolting over the stones partially disturbed his stupor, he, all unconscious of the ghastly company, put his pipe to his mouth and set up a merry tune. The animals drawing the cart reared and ran—the buriers nearly died of terror, and the piper and his dead associates were scattered along the road. De Foe affects to discredit a part of this marvelous tale, which is probably all fiction. He says the piper awoke, struggled to free himself from the heap of dead bodies, and cried, to the astonishment of the cartmen; "Where am I?" One of them, recovering his senses, quickly said: "You are in the dead-cart, and we are going to bury you." "But I am not dead, am I?" inquired the piper. The cartmen's terror turned to merriment, they released him, and he ran away.

There were fully 100,000 persons carried off by the plague in London alone during the summer months of the year. It is extremely probable that there would have been another and a deadlier outbreak had not the fire of the following year destroyed the germs and fumigated the city. The conflagration lasted three days and nights; 400 streets and 13,200 houses were laid waste, eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's, were destroyed, and a stop was put to the flames only by blowing up a large belt of houses in their way.

The "Black Death" of the fourteenth century, which in Europe caused, during a little more than three years, at least 25,000,000 to perish, was preceded by remarkable natural phenomena.

There were earthquakes, floods and famines, swarms of locusts, comets and celestial as well as terrestrial storms; the order of the seasons seemed to be inverted. It is said that a dense fog was seen in the east moving toward Italy. It appears to have been believed that the disease was attributed to an atmospheric poison attacking the organs of respiration. The route of the "Black Death" was distinctly traced over the great caravan roads; the northern shore of the Black sea sent it to Constantinople, thence it entered Italian ports and was distributed all over the European continent. It is estimated that 13,000,000 died in China and 24,000,000 in the other countries of the East. The rivers were dammed with the dead. Dead crews putrified on their vessels on the open seas, and their fatal crafts floated about from shore to shore, disseminating death. The plague was stupidly attributed to the Jews, and in Mayence 12,000 were massacred by infuriated mobs.

The lessons which Western Europe and the United States have learned from the cholera have not been without general effect. Europe is armed and mailed against the Eastern visitant; and diphtheria in the North and yellow fever in the South have taught us that eternal cleanliness is the price of liberty from epidemics. The quarantine regulations in use at all American ports are believed to be comprehensive in principle, and efficiently enforced. If it be the genuine plague in Astrakhan it will undoubtedly make some progress westward. There is abundant reason for prudence, and none for panic.

Save Your Breath.

"Gem'men," said Brother Gardner, as he glanced at the clock, "we am on de pint of refrigeratin' to our homes. Let de speerit ob harmony dat allus prevails heah foller us inter de outer world. De wind-mill costs no more dan de humble and quiet-workin' cider-press. It is de empty hogshead which gins out de loudest soun' when struck wid a club. In your dealin's wid men say what you mean, do as you say, an' save yer breath for de buck saw an de wood-pile."—*Free Press.*

OUR PRESENT POPULATION.

And the Census of 1880.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The present Congress has few more important duties to perform than to provide for the taking of the new census. Very useful suggestions have been made to the committee by Prof. Walker, who superintended the last census, and who is specially qualified, both by experience and scholarship, to point out the defects in the mode hitherto adopted. No effort should be spared to make the next enumeration more thorough than any taken during the first century of the republic. It is particularly desirable that the many and obvious defects in the method of collecting industrial statistics should be removed, for it is well known that the statistics thus far obtained have had but a moderate value. But the important political interests which depend upon the enumeration of population also make it exceedingly desirable that the work should be more accurately and faithfully performed than has been possible under the old system. It is a notorious fact that in many localities the rivalry of towns has had some influence upon the thoroughness of the work, and the results will inevitably be distrusted as long as returns from one place can be held back for revision until those from other places have been forwarded and made public. The plan of dividing the work so that the actual enumeration can be performed within a very short time, and simultaneously in all parts of the country, on many accounts deserves especial consideration.

It is singular that writers and speakers, contrary to the usual American habit, have almost without exception understated the population of the country for some years past. Probably the nation is now growing too modest, as it formerly was too much inclined to boasting. But those who have occasion to refer to the present population almost invariably mention a number which the country has undoubtedly passed several years ago. It is customary to speak of the population as about 44,000,000 or 45,000,000. But the calculations of Prof. Elliott, of the Census Bureau, which thus far have been singularly sustained by facts, give 47,983,000 as the probable population July 1, 1878, and 49,395,000 as the probable population July 1, 1879. These calculations, based upon the principle of constant second differences, give an increase of about 32 per cent. for the decade now approaching an end. They are strongly confirmed by the census taken in fifteen of the States by State authority, during 1874 in Michigan, during 1875 in Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin, and during 1876 in Missouri and Nebraska. With allowance for the unavoidable incompleteness of every census taken by defective State machinery, it must be granted that the actual increase for the whole country to 1875 must have been at least as great as the increase apparent in the returns from these States of the dates named. The population of the fifteen States in 1870 was 14,610,636, and, according to the census taken by the States about the middle of the decade, it was 16,963,020, the gain being 16.1 per cent. in about five years, or at the rate of 32.2 per cent. for the decade. It is, therefore, probable that the estimate of Prof. Elliott will not prove greatly in error and that the present population, Jan. 1, 1879, is not far from 48,600,000.

The question of greatest political interest connected with the census is in regard to the reapportionment of representation. Taking as guides, first, the increase ascertained about the middle of the decade in some States, and, second, the well-established fact that since the panic of 1873 there has been a very important readjustment in the occupation and location of laborers, with extraordinary increase in the population of the newer agricultural States, we have prepared an estimate of the probable population at this time by States, and find that the aggregates for the several sections are as follows:

	Population.
Eastern and Middle States	14,303,000
Western and Pacific States	16,370,000
Former slave States	16,800,000
Total States	47,568,000
Territories	662,000
Total population	48,035,000

If Prof. Elliott's estimate is fully sustained, the population of each of these divisions should be slightly increased, the Western States and the Territories the most. It is possible that the allowance made for recent increase in Texas and Arkansas is too large, but the gain in those States and Western Louisiana has certainly compensated in part the retarded growth of older Southern States. If a new apportionment were to be made upon the present population, there would be little difference in representation between the South and the West, if those estimates are correct. But the Western States are growing much the more rapidly, and within the eighteen months remaining of the decade it is probable that they will considerably outstrip the former slave States in population, and secure a larger representation than any other section.

Ran Away---A City.

The city of Memphis has levanted. She has run away from her creditors. This is the first instance of a city's taking to her heels to avoid the constable. A decree of the United States Court was about to issue, commanding the city to levy a tax to pay its debts, when the city absconded. Strictly speaking, she did not run away bodily, but disappeared, dissolved, vanished. She suppressed her charter, and declared that she ceased to exist as a municipal corporation. She committed felo de se. The inhabitants and the houses remain, and also the ground, but it is no longer Memphis, but simply the territory of Tennessee. Memphis has ceased to exist. The debtor was the city of Memphis. As she is no more, is not the debt paid? The constable will find it so. There being now no City Council nor city officer, there is no one upon whom the judicial mandamus can lie. Cities ere now have been swallowed by earthquakes, have been buried by belching volcanoes, have been destroyed by a shower of fire, drowned by a deluge, and have gone gradually to decay; but this is the first instance on record of a city's suddenly vanishing from the ground whereon it stood.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A SILENT MAN.

A Man Who Swore Off from Talking Fifty Years.

[Utica (N. Y.) Corr. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Asael P. Inman, whose funeral took place two miles east of Utica this morning, was a highly eccentric character. Seventy years ago he built a log cabin on one of the hills that slope to the Mohawk river. He was then 16 years of age, had a wife and $30. Some time during the first year of his wedded life Inman informed his wife that he intended to preserve silence for the remainder of his days. This conclusion was the result of an exciting dialogue which Inman overheard between his father and a near relative. Expressing a belief that more harm than good is wrought by speech, he announced his determination to place a permanent padlock upon his lips. This was in 1810.

The following year his first child was born. When that interesting event was approaching a near climax Inman rode several miles in the night to Fort Herkimer in quest of a physician. He carried slate and pencil, wrote a statement of the situation, and returning with the medicine man received the announcement of his paternal responsibilities in silence. The following year—in 1812—when the yeomen of Central and Northern New York were summoned to the defense of Sackett's Harbor, Inman reported for duty at a post near Adams, Jefferson county, riding alone nearly 100 miles through the forests to the recruiting station. Producing his slate he wrote: "I come to fight, not to talk." The commanding officer declined to give him a place in the ranks, and Inman remained at the post, working without pay for many months.

He was noted for his strength. With Ezra Grinnell (who is now living at the age of 87), Inman carried a cannon from the St. Lawrence river to Adams, Jefferson county, a distance of forty miles. The men were four days making the trip. Two days of this was spent in search of a lost trail. Both were without food during the journey, but Inman uttered no word of comment or complaint. After five or six years of this remarkable silence other eccentricities were developed. He would never read after sunset; he refused to drink well water, and for sixty-five years slaked his thirst with rainwater that had not touched the ground. His diet was extremely simple. Any article of food susceptible of adulteration was shunned. He always sat by a wood fire, and of late years, when traveling, carried a box or trunk containing a supply of fuel. Inman visited New York city once—some twelve years ago—riding as far as Albany one day and completing the journey the day followieg. For fifty years he has not been out of doors after 6 o'clock at night. When asked why he remained indoors evenings, he wrote: "Man should rest with nature."

Some years ago Inman had occasion to visit Buffalo, and as a suit at law was in perspective he went prepared for a siege. Entering one of the leading hotels in Buffalo, the old gentleman wrote: "Best room. No meals. I burn wood. Thought you might not have enough, so I brought some along." The big trunk, packed with wood, was taken up to his room, and it sufficed to keep the eccentric warm and cook his simple meals during his sojourn in Buffalo. Kerosene oil was a pet aversion. His theory was that the glare strained the eyes, while the oil left an unhealthy taint in the atmosphere. He was never known to sit by a coal fire, always avoided gas, and his son, from whom I gather these details, assures me that, rather than sit in a car heated by a coal fire, the old gentleman preferred to ride twenty-six miles on the platform on a bitter cold day in winter.

Inman never used tobacco in any form, never tasted liquor, avoided tea and coffee, and never had personal occasion to seek medical advice. He confidently expected to live to be 100 years old, and but for the accident which was the immediate cause of his death it is highly probable he would have tallied a century. Last spring he sowed thirty acres with oats, assisting in the fall harvest and performing from choice the full quota of a farm-laborer's work. The oats were stored in a granary connected with the dwelling by a covered passage-way. Mrs. Inman, returning from this granery last Monday, informed her husband that the mice were making sad havoc with the oats. The old gentleman mounted a high stool to look into the oat-bin, lost his footing and, falling, sustained injuries that speedily resulted in his death.

He leaves a carefully-written record of his life during some sixty years of silence. Portions of these diaries are quite interesting, but as a rule he enlarges upon the absurdity of giving utterance to frivolous thoughts. He seems to have regarded speech as a sacred gift, to be indulged in only when it promised benefit to the human race. Here are some of his "axioms:" "Most lives are productive of empty noise." "As 1,000,000 is to one, so is sense to sound." "He who talks most feels least." "The fool talks while the wise man thinks." Inman leaves a snug fortune which his son inherits. His last written message was: "Silence is golden." His oft-penciled admonition to his son was, "Keep your mouth shut." In the neighborhood he was known as the dumb man. He was quick to read character, loved a good joke, and insisted that there was so much in the world to learn and think about that time spent in talking was time squandered. Inman's funeral was largely attended, neighbors coming through the snow-drifts for miles to manifest their respect for the silent man.

PRACTICAL repudiation has taken a peculiar and summary form in the bankrupt city of Memphis, Tenn., which has virtually abrogated its municipal charter, and whose Mayor and other principal officers have resigned their positions. As a city corporation Memphis is a magnificent failure.

DON'T STOP MY PAPER.

Don't stop my paper, printer;
Don't strike my name off yet;
You know the times are stringent,
And money hard to get;
But tug a little harder
Is what I mean to do,
And scrape the dimes together,
Enough for me and you.

I can't afford to drop it;
I find it doesn't pay
To do without a paper,
However others may.
I hate to ask my neighbors
To give me theirs on loan;
They don't just say, but mean
Why don't you have your own?

You can't tell how we'd miss it,
If it, by any fate,
Should happen not to reach us
Or come a little late;
Then all is in a hubbub
And things go all awry,
And, printer, if you're married,
You know the reason why.

I cannot do without it,
It is no use to try,
For other people take it,
And, printer, so must I.
I, too, must keep me posted,
And know what is going on,
Or feel, and be accounted
A fogy simpleton.

Then take it kindly, printer,
If pay be somewhat slow,
For cash is not so plenty,
And wants not few, you know.
But I must have my paper,
Cost what it may to me,
I'd rather dock my sugar,
And do without my tea.

So, printer, don't you stop it,
Unless you want my frown,
For here's the year's subscription,
And credit it right down;
And send the paper promptly
And regularly on,
And let it bring us weekly
Its welcomed benison.

PITH AND POINT.

WILLIAM TELL was an arrow-minded man.

WHEN is a railroad track like a ship? When you see a cargo on it.

THERE is nothing like a short-hand reporter to take a man down.

HOW TO produce a telling affect—Communicate a secret to a woman.

JOHNNY was whipped at school for a piece of mischief done by another boy. Verdict: A misplaced switch.

"EVERYBODY," says an exchange, "likes radishes in Japan." It's a mistake. We don't, for one. We like ours here.

"WHAT shall be done with our children when they leave school?" asks a contemporary. Why, give them their dinners and send them back.

THERE is this difference betwen a magistrate in his office and the violation of another's rights: One is a Justice in, and the other is an injustice.

> THEY called the doctor in to staunch
> The blood that flowed like rain;
> But artery had tried awhile
> He said it was in vein.

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A BANQUET was recently given at one of our hotels in honor of a distinguished guest; whereupon Spilkins observed that he was not in favor of such inn-ovations.

"IS THAT the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a colored porter. "No, sah," answered the porter, "dat am the second ringin' ov de fust bell. We hab but one bell in dis establishmum."

WHAT city in France is a man about to visit when he goes to get married? He is going to Havre (have her). An old bachelor being asked the question promptly replied, "To Rouen" (ruin).

SOME men never lose their presence of mind. In New York a man threw his mother-in-law out of a window in the fifth story of a burning building, and carried a feather bed down stairs in his arms.

> "WILL ye love me thus forever?"
> And she looked into his eyes
> With a glance that seemed a token
> Of the fervor of her sighs.
> "I wudn't guaranty it,"
> With a smile responded Pat •
> "For I'm hardly av the notion
> That I'll lasht as long as that!"

"KEEP 'way from dat nigger, I tell you," said Uncle Rube to his sable daughter; "keep 'way from him. He's like what de 'Postle John lived on in de wild'ness." "How's dat?" she asked. "Low cuss, and wild, honey," replied Uncle Rube.

"GEORGE," said a school-mistress to one of her unruly scholars, "why is it you behave so badly? When you first came to school you were obedient, submissive and willing to learn; now you are just the contrary." "Well, to tell the truth, marm," said George, "I was not much acquainted then."

"ARRAH, Pat, wouldn't you be afther bringing home the shovel I lent ye last Christmas?" "Divil a bit! I haven't done with it this three months." "Be jabbers! and what'll I do for a shovel meself?" "It's perfectly aisy for ye to borrow one, as I did; so be off wid yerself, and not be afther bothering me ag'in wid yer nonsense."

A WETZEL COUNTY man went into a Wheeling restaurant, the other day, and asked for a dozen oysters. The polite waiter asked him how he would like them dressed. "Dressed," exclaimed the fellow; "hang it, I don't want 'em dressed at all. I want 'em naked, and don't you forgit it." This was a nude departure in the oyster trade.—*Wheeling Leader.*

PRIMEVAL paragraphers were philosophers, as are those of to-day. Diogenes was one of them. The best pun he ever perpetrated was "Tub he, or not tub he." The only difference between Diogenes and a modern paragrapher is, Diogenes went about the streets carrying a lantern in daylight looking for a man, while the latter goes out after twilight to "see a man."

THE other day a little "Hub," 4 years old, while playing in the nursery, came across an old doll, rather the worse for wear, and being in a generous mood he took it to his mother and said: "Mamma, I dess I better div dis to the swill man when he tums wound, an' p'aps he will take it home to the swill lady and let her fix it up all nice for the little swill children to play wis—wouldn't you, mamma?"

AN Irish agent having been instructed to raise rents, called a meeting of the tenants and apprised them of the intention. "You can afford it," said he; "see how prices have risen." Silence was broken by an old farmer, who said, "yes; there is no denying of that. It used to cost a pound to get an agent shot, and now, be jabbers, it can't be done under two." The rents have not yet been raised.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

At the Masquerade.

It was at the masquerade
Where I pressed
Dainty fingers of a maid—
I was blest!
What I murmured in her ear,
Which inclined to mine so near,
May be guessed.

She was masked, but yet I knew
That her face
Rivalled rosy dawn in hue,
And the grace
That her presence fair distilled,
And my raptured senses thrilled,
Grew apace.

Oh, the batteries of her eyes
Thrilled me through
With their fury like the skies,
Azure blue.
How I trembled when she glanced,
Charmed, bewildered, [illegible]
[illegible] you.

Why do bright dreams ever fade,
Leaving chills?
Why are bitter doses made
Sugared pills?
Why so near and yet so far,
Almost through the gates ajar?
When it kills?

While I urged my Love to dare—
Like a knife
Came her cutting answer there,
Taking life:
"George, you are the biggest fool
Ever 'scaped from woman's rule"—
'Twas my wife!

—*Oil City Derrick.*

Hen-Pecked Husbands.

Olive Logan declares that for her part she never saw a "hen-pecked husband," and does not believe there is any such being. She classes that ignominious creature with Mrs. Harris' William Tell, and the other myths. "There ain't no sich person," she says. She cannot find any excessive difference to a wife's desire, or devotion to a wife's comfort in American husbands—more's the pity. She once knew a husband whose business began going to demnition bow wows five years ago, and, finally arrived there, last winter, when she saw him shaking his fist in his wife's face because she was too conscientious to run into debt to her dressmaker any further, but continued to wear her clothing a second season. "I'll disown you," he roared, "if you don't keep looking as well dressed as other men's wives." This may have been a coarse way of putting it, but there are many ladies who would like to have their husbands cultivate an unhallowed ambition of this sort.

Startling Jewelry.

The letter-writers of Paris give us startling descriptions of the wonderful inventions now worn in the shape of jewelry, but it has been reserved for a New York belle to introduce the ghastly grotesque to our notice in its worst form. At Wallack's last week a pretty girl of twenty wore a *hat*—her hair puffed and elaborately carried up, and a circlet of ribbon about it, which she styled an evening hat. This ribbon was very wide, indeed. An enormous bow covered the top of the head, but in the center of this bow an ingeniously contrived lizard of gleaming colors, twisted, squirmed, and wriggled in life-like manner. A more repulsive head-dress could not be imagined, and on the caput of one of the sisterhood, who, in summer time among our parks, will scream for the police if only an innocent measuring worm drop on their bonnets. A friend assures me that on a lady's hat in Paris, he saw a dancing, merry skeleton, made of white enamel, dangling from a golden gibbet. Tiffany has a multitude of scarf-pins (for ladies) some representing rats walking on gold gridirons, big, fat, green worms on enameled leaves; two monkeys struggling for a pearl nut; skeletons in armor and under umbrellas. But the skeleton of the Paris hat did the greatest execution, and one should be imported to go with the brown and red dress I detest so cordially.—*N. Y. Letter to St. Louis Republican.*

Our Lax Marriage Laws.

We are glad to see that the press generally is taking up the discussion of the lax marriage laws which prevail in many parts of the country and notably in this state. We have in mind a case which occurred not long since in one of the eastern counties of this state, and which illustrates in a striking manner the harm that flows from this condition of things.

A poor widow living on a farm which yielded her and her only daughter a meagre subsistence, employed a young man to work for her as a field hand. He won the affections of the daughter, a girl less than fourteen years of age, and proposed a secret marriage. Sunday they borrowed a conveyance from a farmer near by and crossed the mountains ostensibly to go to church, but actually to seek a minister who had a local notoriety for careless practices. They found the gentleman at home, resting from the fatigues of the morning's sermon; he left his sofa to answer their call, summoned as witnesses his son and a villager who was passing, hurried through the ceremony, pocketed the fee of fifty cents, gave his visitors a little fatherly advice as to mutual forbearance and fidelity to their vows, bade them good-bye, and stretched himself out again to finish his nap. The couple returned home, resolved to keep the affair private for a while. Some days afterward the bridegroom found leisure to repent of his rashness and decamped. The girl, for whom the whole business had had little significance, shed a few tears at his sudden departure and then settled herself down to forget all about him.

Another young man came along in search of work, was engaged, and in the course of three months wooed the deserted bride and suggested marriage. In her ignorance of the law, and supposing herself to all intents a widow, she assented, and they repeated the escapade, we have described, even to the point of going to the same clergyman. This time the mother overheard some conversation between her daughter and the hired man a day or two after the wedding, and discovered their secret. She was very angry and reproached the girl, who admitted what had been done, innocently confessing the former marriage at the same time. In her dismay the mother hastened to a neighbor's house to ask advice, and the story soon spread all over the surrounding country. A malicious wretch who hoped, by driving the widow to the wall, to obtain possession of her little land at a low price, went to the district-attorney and laid the matter before him to be brought to the notice of the next grand jury as the foundation for criminal action for bigamy. The prosecuting officer pigeonholed the affidavit and allowed it to pass from his recollection for a time. The second husband, fearing lest the penalties of the law should in some way attach to him, and generally discomfitted by the turn matters were taking, fled as incontinently as his predecessor. The widow, rather than stay in the neighborhood as a butt for current gossip, sold her farm for a mere pittance and removed to a village in the west. The scandal followed close upon her track, and one night the two women disappeared together, never to be heard from more.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Quarreling Women.

It is often said by man that it is impossible for three women to live together without quarreling. Of course we deny the statement, as the instances to the contrary are innumerable, and many of them in modern times, and some within our own knowledge; although that it depends on the quality of the women concerned we freely admit, as fish-women, to one general classification, would undoubtedly open their disputes where ladies would keep the peace; and of course the more one partakes of the fish-woman's character, the more one is likely to lose no opportunity for retort and the inauguration of the quarrel.

Still, while denying the statement, for the sake of argument and of humanity we are willing to waive facts and look at the question as if there were some truth in it. Admitting three women cannot live together without quarreling, can three men do so? Can three men live in exactly the same close relations and under the same circumstances, which enforce a perpetual contiguity not merely in the larger but in the smallest things of daily life? It is our own impression, to be taken without offense, that where women can worry along for years before the smouldering fire breaks out, men would have a grand explosion in less than a month.

Public opinion is made up in the loosest manner; this person thinks "what if a thing were so?" and then that person thinks "it is so," and the work is done. Certain women, who see a good deal of each other, are observed to quarrel—therefore all women quarrel; certain men, who mingle only in business hours, are found to get along without quarreling—therefore no men quarrel.

When men are congregated together in camp or other life, a certain rude law compels each to his share of the labor without words; and if one is inclined to be a shirk, he has but little chance; and the account is between him and his employer, and not between him and his mates. But when one of several women in a house is inclined to shirk, there is no time to parley usually; the work is to be done, and the others have to do it for her—a thing which can hardly help creating a little ill feeling, for if it is not indignation at injustice, it is contempt for laziness; and even the effort to repress either becomes visible in some coldness or stiffness that is usually resented by the injuring party as an injury; as a rule it is always the injuring party that is most occupied in resenting. In mills and workshops there is seldom, if ever, question of anything of the sort. From all which it would seem to result as a deduction that the mental horizon of women should be enlarged, that they as well as men should be expected to think upon the greater topics of the day, and that it should cease to be a subject of derision when a woman has views; for it is only "views" that can so occupy her that she will not want gossip for conversation, and it is only right views that will help her to extinguish selfishness, jealousy, suspicion, and all uncharitableness. Jealousy and suspicion are, after all, vast assistants in the matter of breeding disturbances between those under one roof, but they are qualities belonging to little souls, and can be uprooted by planting a larger growth in their place, as scandal-loving and selfishness can be. Those who go about suspecting evil in every opportune place, can only find evil there, their eyes being open to nothing else, and one suspicious person in a family can diffuse poison there as effectually as the cuttle-fish can darken the water around it. Leaven will always work, and leaven forever warm and fermenting with life can only produce a great agitation. Any one who has had experience or thought upon this subject will realize that in two-thirds of the cases of the sort of trouble in question the mischief is made not by women living together, not by any number of women living together, not by any quarreling for the lighter flat iron, or concerning the best way of making a pudding, but by one suspicious, not to say malicious, woman, living with those who are unsuspicious, harmless, and naturally gentle, and pursuing the path of her poor powers to the torture and torment of the rest, till endurance becomes impossible without retort and recrimination, drawing into dispute and the final quarrel. Thus, in simple truth, the statement that no three women can live together without quarreling, should be altered into a statement that, if of a suspicious turn, one of those three women, as it might be one of any three men, can not live with any body without quarreling, would introduce discord among the saints, and probably make heaven itself a place for her innuendoes, charges and counter-charges. One uncomfortable disposition can sting all around it into discomfort, as the sting of an insect ripens and rots a peach, as one diseased creature will communicate disease to a whole herd; and because one such instance often produces long unhappiness and at last rupture in a family, we refuse to let the ascription rest on all women in general instead of on that one woman in particular.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

SPANISH lace veils are again fashionable.

MANY handsome ball dresses shown by the leading dressmakers are without a train.

FANCY camel's hair will be worn for spring suits in light tints thickly covered with different designs.

LADIES who have slender figures add the Garrick or coachman's capes to their home dresses, and trim them with flat galloon braid.

YOUNG LADIES for evening wear large bows of ribbon on the front of the crown braid of hair. They are called Alsace bows, and viewed from in front look like bonnets.

ONE of the most beautiful dresses recently seen in Europe was of rose-leaf satin with a tunic of English point lace draped across the front with garlands of "oeillets" and heather.

LIGHT summer silks, which will be much employed for street suits, have chinchilla stripes, or narrow clouded chine stripes set close together on brown, cardinal, garnet, blue, and other colored grounds.

AMONG the prettiest street costumes are short dresses of brown camels' hair of the Princess Carita style, a long, coat-shape seal-skin jacket, and seal-skin cap, or walking hat of brown felt, trimmed with raw silk, the brown of which is brightened with dashes of gold and crimson.

WHITE cravats are "a la Camargo;" they are of white India mull or Bishop's lawn, the edges plaited with falls of old lace or Briton lace; they are tied and worn very large. When knotted and allowed to hang down they are called "Steinkerques," from a fashion of the same date.

FINE cashmere and delaine are considered quite as stylish as black silk for polonaises. They are trimmed down the front with black woolen lace, quilled very full and interspersed with bows and ends of black satin ribbons; or else a bit of cardinal lace; red or blue silk is put under the lace and just shows through it.

DRESSES for dancing are made extremely short in front; some reforms have also taken place since the beginning of winter in the matter of trains; they are very inconvenient for dancers, and are, therefore, much curtailed, and in some instances done away with altogether, and a "Directoire" dress is the result.

EMBROIDERIES of fine jet are still very much used; long vests, reaching to the knees, glisten with fine cut-beads, in closely-worked designs; Mme. Nilsson recently appeared with a black dress thickly covered with blue jet, the sleeves of tulle also embroidered to match. Many black dresses for evenings of silk or velvet have tulle sleeves covered with embroidery of fine jet beads.

BOUQUETS for the evening of real or artificial flowers, are much worn on the left shoulder if the dress is low; if it is high they are worn on the left side of the waist at the belt. Square-neck dresses have a bouquet on the right side very high up, and with a low square dress with short sleeves, two little curled ostrich tips are often worn in place of a bouquet, with a jeweled pin to fasten them on.

THE little red silk handkerchief turbans which are now fashionably journeying around the world, were first started in Paris last spring, the Princess of Wales having appeared in one at a Paris fete; they were immediately adopted in Paris. This lady is said to have perfect taste, and she now sets the fashions for both London and Paris, in the absence of any high authority in Paris, such as the Empress Eugenie used to be.

Hampton's Cat.

GOV. Hampton has a remarkable Maltese cat—very large, intelligent, very fond of his master. When the governor was in health, Tom was his constant companion in his daily walks about the yard, and would occasionally accompany him on longer rambles through the adjacent woods. It made but little difference to Tom that his master was sometimes mounted on such occasions. Nothing daunted, he would trudge along at his horse's heels for hours together, perfectly satisfied so long as he could "keep up" or even keep his owner in sight. The governor's election to office was a severe blow to his queer follower, as it involved a daily separation which was eminently distasteful to him, but, like the sensible animal he is, he finally reconciled his own affections to the claims of public expediency, and contented himself each morning with escorting his excellency to the gate, at some distance from the house, when he would bid him a sad, if silent, good-by, and return to the house until evening. The governor always observed as regular hours as possible in the discharge of his duties at the State House, and generally returned to his home about the same time every evening. This regularity Tom seems to have remembered for his own benefit, as he proceeded to avail himself of it to the extent of hurrying back each afternoon a little before the appointed time to the gate where he ever and anxiously remained to welcome his to too long absent friend on his return. During the Governor's illness Tom has been a constant and evidently sympathizing attendant.

A Pat Reply.

The warmth of the true Irish heart and the quickness of the true Irish tongue are proverbial, and feeble must be the cry of distress, or brilliant the wit that does not solicit a sympathetic response from the genuine son or daughter of the Emerald isle. Not very long ago, a little boy whose parents died, was sent to the orphan asylum, but the place was so distasteful to him that he ran away, and back to his old neighborhood. Living in the vicinity was an old Irish woman, whom we will call Kate, and poor though she was, with a large family, she took the orphan in and cared for him as her own. The other day she was in the city making some purchases, and in one of the stores a gentleman who was conversant with the facts in the case, asked for the boy.

"Oh, an' he's a foine by, sir, an' glad I am to have him wid me."

"Well, well, Kate, if there is a heaven in the next world you will get to it."

As quick as lightning came the reply, with all the heartiness of the race: "God bless ye Mr. P——, an' sure if I do, I'll lave the gate open for you."

WELL, if you must know we abandoned the idea of going to Europe, it was because we were afraid of being mistaken for a king, or an emperor, or a czar, or something that way, over there, and utilized as a target by some socialist with blood in his eye and a sixty-shooter in his breast pocket. And it is very unhealthy for Americans to be utilized as targets in foreign lands. They are not used to it.—*Norristown Herald.*

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

The Life of Col. Sir Percy Wyndham—Believing Fighting to be Man's Normal Condition.

The death of Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, at Rangoon, India, by falling from a balloon, recalls a queer soldier of fortune who figured for some time in the United States, and afterward in New Jersey. In the latter annex he was made colonel of the First New Jersey cavalry by Governor Olden, after Colonel Halstead had been court-martialed out of service. He was with the regiment in the earlier West Virginia and Shenandoah valley campaigns, and he was a man of dash, impetuosity and high temper. He knew little about the American method of fighting and less than little about the principles of entering into the conflict. At some place, Harrisburg or Harrodsburg, or some town with a name like that, in leading a charge, he lifted his horse over a confederate earthwork, in full run, and, of course, was taken prisoner. He was exchanged soon after and was manœuvered out of the service in which he was really of no use. English named and French born, he spoke our language as imperfectly as any one of the frog eaters John Leech ever caricatured. At the close of his military service some one questioned his title in the New York *Herald*. In a reply he showed that Victor Emanuel gave it to him for gallantry at Solferino, and he left a challenge for the writer of the *Herald* letter. On being told that that would lead the grand jury to indict him, he expressed his willingness to challenge the grand jury in detail, and could not get it through his head that the law had any right to interfere with "the private pursuits and differences of gentlemen." He was a splendid specimen of manhood in appearance, was six feet high, of a commanding mien, and could tie his moustaches in a double bow-knot behind his ears. He made some amusement in Trenton social circles when he told ladies that their charms would make them invaluable in Turkey, and he wondered that their fathers and brothers did not export them thither, instead of letting them pine in a country where all the gentlemen had gone to war. On one occasion, at a dinner, he pronounced some canvas-back ducks a great deal better than "se pig and tack in se armee." His favorite method of dealing with refractory servants was throwing them out of the window, and in a justice's court he made an able defense of the practice by showing that he always roomed on the ground floor, and that his course of discipline did not injure those who were subjects of it. He fitted into American manners and customs about as well as the housekeeping arrangements in Hugh Chalcote's hut, in the comedy of "Ours" would fit into the habits of an English home. His career since he left this country has not been revealed by any account of his death. The probability is that he was engaged, indifferent as to sides or causes, in every war that has occured on the other side of the sea, since our own rebellion was put down. He was, in every respect, a soldier of fortune. He would let himself to any government that had fighting to do, and he would faithfully serve the cause he was hired to, entirely regardless of the right or wrong of it. He was a soldier by profession, and he believed that fighting was the normal state of man, and war the theatre in which the best virtues came to the highest exercise. There was no humbug and there was very little knowledge outside of military matters in him. Our American life was a constant series of surprises to him, and he could never understand the idea of the subordination of the military to the civil power, and he was convinced that the right way to Richmond was to take Washington first, and hang the men who called themselves the government there. The freedom with which officers and privates who had been friends and cronies at home mingled in quarters was inexplicable to him. The word equality was not in his vocabulary, except as it referred to size or weight, or the like. Nor could he understand why elections were not suspended until after the war was over, and congress told by the president that when he needed it he would let it know. The service on him, when in camp, of a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of some private required for civil process, nearly threw him into a fit of apoplexy. Every point at which American life touched him was certain to yield a fund of irascible comedy. He was, however, as consistent as could be desired. No officer below him could complain of the respect and formality he exacted, because he was just as careful to conduct himself with punctillio to his official superiors. A brigadier general who sent an aid to him in action with a request for a "pinch of tobacco," was a person whom he always regarded with suspicion and astonishment. The uniform of his regiment was of a Hussar style, bright with yellow and blue and white, and he made every man in the force keep his clothes, horse and accoutrements almost frantically neat. If every week had had a battle in it he would never have been dispensed with; for in action he was the idol of his command, literally leading them at every point, and handling them with a skill which was thought remarkable. In camp, he would not seldom declare he had made a mistake and got into the wrong army, because "those you call the rebels are much better horsemen." The habit of the soldiers in discussing measures and candidates and proclamations, and in sitting in criticism on their commandants, was something which had been unthinkable to him, and when he actually perceived it he was first amazed and then amused beyond bounds. He came to regard Orpheus C. Kerr's "Mackerelville Brigade" and Artemus Ward's regiment of brigadier generals as in no sense satires, and he would not have been surprised to have encountered them at any time. The practical management of the interests of his command was the rock on which he split, and when he left the service he left it an embittered man. To learn of his death in India by falling from a balloon excites no surprise to those who knew him, because any singular fate at a remote point would be just what would be expected of him.—*Albany Argus.*

IT is the brake of day that prevents night from going too far.

A Story About Pearls.

I will tell you a circumstance that happened twenty-five or thirty years ago, when I was residing in Calcutta. One morning our friend, the late Dr. Vass, surgeon of the royal army, brought to my husband, Dr. John Grant, a box containing twelve or thirteen pearls of various sizes, saying: "Grant you are a well known man in Calcutta, and I want you to hear the curious account of these pearls, and to take charge of the box, and let me know any change you may see in them. Their history is as follows: About forty years ago a lady at Amboyna gave a pearl to each of two sisters, saying. 'These are breeding pearls; take good care of them; never touch them with the hand, as heat injures them, and feed them on rice.' One of these sisters has just come to Calcutta, and she has lent the box to me to show to you. In the forty years she has had it this is the result—twelve or thirteen young ones." The box was opened, and there lay on cotton the mother pearl, a rather large but ill shaped individual. The eldest daughter, as I called it, was a lovely pearl about the size that jewelers generally set three in a ring. The others were perfect in shape, but gradually decreased in size; two very small I called the twins, as they stuck together, and the last was a very wee seed pearl. According to instructions, rice was put into the box, which was locked in a secret drawer in the cabinet, of which my husband alone kept the key. After some days we opened the box, and to our astonishment we found that every grain of rice had been nibbled. I cannot think of a better word. How nibbled, I cannot imagine, but that one fact I can vouch for. A few weeks after we had to leave Calcutta. The box was returned to Dr. Vass, and what became of it I know not. I have often mentioned it to my friends, and some years ago I saw in a book that lay upon my friend's table that people in the east believe in breeding pearls.—*Land and Water.*

Not Taken.

While a Woodward avenue merchant was yesterday standing in his door to boss the job of cleaning off the icy walk, he was approached by a stranger who was badly warped in looks and dress. The merchant had already made up his mind not to give the fellow a nickel, when he said:

"If you were me would you take the Berlin mission?"

"You take the Berlin mission?" gasped the merchant.

"Just so. I can take it like a book, but I don't want to if it will hurt anyone's feelings. I thought I'd inquire and see how the public felt."

"You'd better take a wash and then a walk!" exclaimed the astounded merchant, as he got his breath.

"Very well," was the quick reply. "If you think I'd better take a wash I'll drop the Berlin mission. I am in the hands of my friends—Good day!"

He walked away as stiff as a bean pole, and the German vacancy isn't likely to be filled from Detroit.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wanted an Indorser.

A Vallejo butcher was over in the mountain wilds of Contra Costa the other day, buying meat on the hoof. He found an old Missourian with a thousand cattle on the hill, living in all the simplicity of primitive life as it is generally discovered a thousand miles from the outposts of civilization. In appearance he looked something like the picture one sees of Robinson Crusoe in in the books, after the latter had worn out all his good clothes. But the cattle were fat, and the Vallejoan bought what he wanted. When it came to settling for them, he handed the Contra Costa Crusoe some greenbacks as part of the payment. The man did not seem to know what to make of such a kind of circulating medium, and it was found necessary to explain to him that they were government notes for the sums indicated. "Waall," said he, after much hesitation, "ef yer'll agree to indorse them ar, I'll take 'em." But the Vallejo man, not being in the business of indorsing Uncle Sam's paper, refused, and he had to pay him gold.

Bismarck's Appetite.

Prince Bismarck is not only a "man of iron" but if we may trust Herr Busch, his biographer, he must be copper-lined.

He could at one time dispose of eleven hard-boiled eggs at a sitting. He is fond of middle sized trout, weighing not over half a pound, but can eat *marane* all day long. Carp and sand eel, on the contrary, are not grateful to his palate. Besides his favorite drink of porter mixed with champagne, he strongly recommends another compound, said to be the invention of Field Marshal Moltke, consisting of hot tea, sherry and champagne. He enjoys good mutton, but is less addicted to filets of beef or to roast beef in general. He even suggests playfully that a plump child or a fresh young girl would be anything but bad eating; and once when an unpleasant onion smell greeted his olfactories as he was driving near the smoking village of Bazeilles he pronounced it to be the odor of burnt Frenchmen.

The Beauties of English.

Hugh Gough, of Bor*ough*bridge, was a r*ough* soldier on a furl*ough* but a man of d*ough*ty deeds in war; th*ough* he f*ough*t for his country he was a thor*ough* d*ough*-faced pl*ough* man. His horse having been h*ough*ed in an engagement with the enemy, *Hugh* was taken prisoner, and I *ough*t to add was kept on a short en*ough* cl*ough* of food, and suffered from dr*ough*t as well as from hunger. Having on his return home drunk too large a dra*ugh*t of usqueba*ugh*, he became intoxicated and was la*ugh*ing, co*ugh*ing and hicco*ugh*ing by a tr*ough*, against which he s*ough*t to steady himself. There he was accosted by another r*ough*, who showed him a c*ough* which he had ca*ugh*t on a cl*ough* near, also the sl*ough* of a snake which he held at the end of a t*ough* b*ough* of a *eugh* tree, and which his shaggy sl*ough* had found and br*ough*t to him from the entrance to a sl*ough* which ran thr*ough* and drained a sl*ough* that was close to a sl*ough* in the neighborhood.—*Albany Argus.*

"I PAIN nobody," said a dentist when asked if he hurted people much. And a creditor of his said he told the truth.—*Chicago Tribune.*

TWO BABIES IN BED.

MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

"Think of the baby at home," I said:—
"(How pretty he is to kiss!)
It is white and warm in his little bed,
It is dark and cold in this."

He laughed and said, with his hand in the dew
Of the sweet, small grave close by,
Where the grass of the loneliest summer grew:
"This baby does not cry."

HUMOROUS.

TWINS are the parapets of a house.

AFTER the loan—Lent.—*Meadville Republican.*

A BILL head—The bust of Shakspeare.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

CUTTING rates—Well, they vary, but the best [illegible] artists charge [illegible] cents.

A TEN dollar bill is of the feminine gender when it is the fair's X.—*Whitehall Times.*

A GOOD deed—One conveying you $50,000 worth of real estate.—*Norristown Herald.*

ONCE upon a time the French worshiped de Bouillon, but now they have exalted Grevy.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A BAREFOOT Syracuse girl kicked a burglar out of the house, and an observing mule went behind the barn and wept.

"SEE how I ride o'er the raging mane!" exclaimed a man who was thrown over his horse's head into a ditch on the other side of the fence.

"A MAN who attempted to pass counterfeit money said he did so to encourage home manufactures."—*Oil City Derrick.*

"As to having half a husband," says a Mormon lady spitefully, "that is a good deal more than many of you eastern women are likely to get." Oppressive silence.

IF Ajax had only booted a lightning-rod agent at the time that he defied the thunder bolt, his renown would not rest on a more solid basis than it does now.—*Stamford Advocate.*

OH! that incomprehensible small boy! He'll turn from five acres of clear smooth ice to work his way through the half-foot of slush where the danger sign is.—*Puck.*

"WHAT tunnel is that?" asked a stranger in our city who was driving round in a sleigh taking in the sights, yesterday. "Tunnel? Why, that's no tunnel; that's a livery man smiling," was answered.—*Wheeling Leader.*

THE Queen of Greece washes her own dishes. We have often suspected that the lady in question washes the dishes in our restaurant and leaves a goodly portion of herself on them also.—*Jersey City Journal.*

IT is now fashionable to take opera glasses to church, and the day is not far distant when the members of Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle will go out between acts to get a liquid clove to chew.—*Norristown Herald.*

"CAN a man belong to a brass band and be a Christian?" asks an exchange. We see no impediment in the way. But if he is given to practicing at home, it is an utter impossibility for the man living next door to be a Christian.

THE day approaches on which the freckled boy will send to the cross-eyed girl over the way, a picture of a flat heart stuck through the center with a barbed stick. He will call it a valentine, and the stick shows he is stuck on the gal.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"WERE there cats in the ark?" is a question that is troubling the religious editor of an exchange. Certainly there were, and the first thing they said after leaving the ancient craft was "If there's Ararat 'round here we want to gopher it."—*Waterloo Observer.*

WOMEN derive a pleasure, incomprehensible to the other sex, from the delicate toil of the needle.—*Exchange.* She does, does she? Then why does the old woman trot out the slipper after Johnny has been sliding down the cellar door?—*Oil City Derrick.*

AN exchange says: "Kerosene will make tea-kettles shine as bright as new." "Yes," remarks another paper, "kerosene will do wonders; it will make a whole house shine so that it can be seen for miles, but it is dreadfully destructive to paint."

SEVERAL solid silver snakes twined round each other are the latest ornaments for bracelets, and when a man who drinks heavily looks, in one of his sober moments, at a fashionable lady's wrists, his feelings may be more easily imagined than described.—*New York Mail.*

A MERCHANT of this city, who recently failed, has addressed to his creditors an explanatory circular, in which he says: "After having fought the tiger of adversity for several years I have been compelled to succumb!" The "tiger of adversity" is good.—*Troy Press.*

Two little children went to church alone in Westfield, Mass. They became tired during the long sermon, and the older one, supposing that school rules held good in churches, led his sister up in front of the preacher and said: "Please, sir, may we go home?" He said "Yes," and they soberly walked out.

MRS. DUNSHUDDER fed a tramp yesterday because he wore an old army coat of faded blue. "You went through the war?" said the sympathetic soul. "Yes'm; I was drummer," and when the fellow reached the sidewalk he concluded the sentence, "for a hardware store in Chicago."—*Utica Observer.*

"MAMMA," said a wicked youngster, "am I your canoe?" "No, my child, why do you ask?" "Oh, because you always say you like to see people paddle their own canoes; and I didn't know but may be I was yours." The boy went out of the door with more reference to speed than grace.

WHEN a nice-looking young lady yields to the iciness of the pavement and gently falls down, every young fellow in sight will rush to her assistance, lift her up, inquire tenderly if she is injured, and be rewarded by a grateful smile; but when an old and homely woman meets with the same mishap, she will clamber to her feet by the aid of the nearest hitching post, and all the male lookers-on will remark, "The old gal got down, didn't she? ha! ha!" and there is no smile on the part of the accidentee.—*New Haven Register.*

EVERYBODY IS GOING!

GRAND CONCERT

Will be given at the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

Commencing Saturday morning

FEBRUARY 15, '79

And continuing for sixty days and evenings.

Admission Free!

The exercises will consist of a distribution of 500 pairs of the very best custom made

KIP BOOTS, WATER PROOF,

And every pair warranted for four months, at

ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS COST.

This is no humbug; we mean just what we say, for we must have room for our spring stock.

Mens'	hand-made	kip	boots,	$2.25	former	price	$3.00
"	"	"	"	2.50	"	"	3.25
"	"	"	"	2.75	"	"	3.50
"	"	"	"	3.00	"	"	3.75
"	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	2.00

Womens' shoes from 90c to $2.50.

All other goods 25 per cent. below all competition. Come early and get some of these bargains, at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 27, 1879. Number 9.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

A. F. Pischlo

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLL ION AND INSURance Agent. Loans ected on improved farms. Kansas lands for or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D D Mo

ATTORNEYS' NOTAR PUB lic Office in , Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wate o, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of I Kalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances de on all first-class Claims left in our hands for ection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. R. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.

S. BRUBAKER, } In Office.
W. W. REED, JR.,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN, GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDDINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

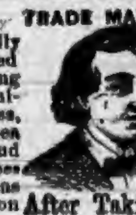

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block. Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Something to Think About.

[Washington Post, Feb. 13.]

In the absence of any formal test on the floor of the House, and judging solely from the drift of comment on the part of individual members and senators since the joint caucus, of Monday night, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that while there is no serious doubts as to the repeal of the jurors' test oath, the far more important question of repealing the Federal election law is still unsettled. The unfortunate and, as it seems to us at this time, almost suicidal attitude assumed by Senator Bayard appears to have found adherents in the house; not many indeed, but enough to jeopardize the narrow majority which enables the Democratic party to protect the rights and conserve the liberties of citizens. We have already pointed out the reasons why we consider a repeal of the election law absolutely vital and that of the test oath merely secondary or subordinate in relative importance.

The bill most available as an instrumentality of repeal—the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill—is now under consideration, and a test vote on the matter under discussion is likely to be reached this week. It seems to us that, after the speech of Hale, on Tuesday, there ought to be no further doubt among Democrats as to their duty. But when a repeal of the election law is urged, there are a few Democrats who meet it with set repetition of the unfortunate doctrine advanced by Mr. Bayard, to the effect that it would be "revolutionary," "contrary to usage" and "violent."

Very well. We will not attempt to argue the case. But we will say that unless that election law is repealed; unless the desperate hand of frantic Radicalism is stayed now, and stayed with an emphasis admitting of no cavil as to its meaning, the next House will not be organized as a Democratic body.

The Radical programme, fully resolved upon and completely calculated is this: To carry all four of the California districts by the aid of the corruption fund and the election law; to buy or bribe with chairmanships and executive patronage, all the Independents Nationals and Greenbackers elected in the next House; and, finally, to indict, convict and imprison, under the election law, seven Democratic members elect. The men selected for this treatment are King, of Louisiana, and Hull, of Florida, who are already under indictment; Elam, of Louisiana; Shelley, of Alabama; Connor, of South Carolina; Chalmers, of Mississippi, and one other, to be chosen out of three or four names now under consideration by the chief prefect of the national police, under our present imperial form of Government, Devens!

This is all we have to offer. We hope the Democrats in the House will fully consider what they are doing, and what the consequences will be, before they act. And we repeat that if this Congress passes the appropriation bills, leaving the election law unrepealed, the speaker and committee chairman of the next House will not be Democrats.

If, in the face of facts like these, the Democratic majority in the House choose to accept the untimely "conservatism" of Senator Bayard as their guide, it will not be because of any failure on our part to suitably warn them of the consequences. We do not believe they will be so infatuated. But if they should prove to be, we only ask that our protest may be recorded and our prediction borne in mind.

Again, we state that if this Congress fails to repeal the election law, or, in default of repeal, fails to force Hayes to the wall, and obediently votes him the money he needs to carry out his infamous designs, the Democratic party will not control the organization of the Forty sixth House of Representatives, and, when that body meets, seven of its members elect will be serving out sentence in the penitentiary if there is force enough to put them there in accordance with the sentences of packed juries and corrupt judges.

* * *

Persons applying for arrears of pension need not send their Pension Certificate. A letter in the following form is all that is necessary in presenting their claim.

"TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS: I, ——, a pensioner under pension certificate No. —, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pension, approved January 25, 1879. My post-office address is [here insert the name of the post-office, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.] Name of claimant.]

[Two witnesses.]

State of ——, County of ——, ss.: Signed in my presence by ——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered—.
[Magistrate's signature.]

Official Thieves.

[New York Sun.]

The thieves who stole the Presidency, from the highest to the lowest, have been rewarded with office, and to-day they are all quartered in the Treasury, drawing pay in proportion to the services they rendered, whether as counsel, or as experts in fraud, forgery and perjury, from John Sherman down to the husband of Agnes Jenks. A quarter of a million a year is required for the salary alone of these rogues, to say nothing of the other spoils they enjoy in contracts, jobs, and the vast operations of the Treasury.

It was quite regular, therefore, and entirely consistent with the nature of the Fraudulent Administration, that the thieves who stole the Democratic cipher despatches and destroyed those of the Republicans should also be billeted on the regular budget. The appointment of Bullock as Consul to Cologne was a recognition of his devotion to "the cause," which the Republican Congressmen from Indiana, aided by Brady and Tyner of the post office department, secured as a share of the patronage due to that State.

Bullock, in a letter to the Hon. J. L. Evans of Indiana, in whose custody he left the stolen telegrams, and who transferred them to the keeping of the Very Hon. Thomas J. Brady, Second assistant Post-mater General, says: "You know the opposition papers would make all sorts of changes of how I got them, and it might result in my losing my position here." The Consul in his anxiety, was unduly exercised in mind when he wrote this confidential communication to his friend in the House of Representatives. His merit, and only ground of appointment, was the theft of the despatches. Consequently he may dismiss all fears about removal, while Mr. Evarts is laboriously engaged in extending our commerce abroad, and wants agents who understand that business.

Brady, too, is not only quite sure of being retained, but may aspire to promotion. He went to the committee room of Privileges and Elections of the Senate, where Republican politicians had free run, and "carried of," as he mildly describes it, the telegrams which he had sent from Florida, when he went there by Grant's order to prop up the Returning Board Rascals. He did not steal them, of course. A Second Assistant Postmaster General, trained in the school of the late Oliver P. Morton, would not be guilty of that sort of indiscretion. He merely took them away and kept them, knowing that the despatches were delivered by the Western Union Company to the Senate Committee under a commanding subpœna, and that taking them without formal authority, secreting them as he did, and treating them as his personal property, was a felony which should send him to the penitentiary.

All the great mail contracts pass through the hands of Brady, and it is notorious that he and Tyner practically run the Post Office Department, control its policy, and direct the bulk of the forty thousand appointments. Mr. Key is little more than a figurehead, and his want of the experience which these men have had make him an easy, if not a willing, instrument in their hands.

After these developments, which excite no surprise among those familiar with the previous practices of Tyner and Brady, the public will form an opinion as to the safety of correspondence passing through the mails, which might attract the interest of these patriots. They belong to a shade of the Indiana politician, which that State has been so prolific in producing in almost every variety, from Morton, Colfax, Holloway, Tyner, Brady, Hanna, Browne, and Hunter down to Bullock, who is not a particle worse than the rest of them, though he did steal the cipher telegrams, which Brady only "carried off" those found in his possession nearly two years after they were supposed to have been returned to the Western Union.

* * *

Spencerville Items.

[Last week.]

Hon. S. S. Shutt returned home Saturday evening just in time to witness the birth of a son.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. Barney are ill.

—Happy father—a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kinsey.

—Frank is out of business, and Will K. has knocked the sole off, and does not buy goods at the lower end store.

* * *

Of the $45,000,000 of fractional paper currency issued by the Government, about $16,000,000 is yet outstanding. It is estimated that not more than $4,000,000 will ever be presented for redemption, which will leave $12,000,000 profit to the Government, that amount having been lost or destroyed.

A Thirst for Knowledge.

Edward Eggleston, writing in SCRIBNER for March, of "Some Western School-master," tells this anecdote:

"While the good Presbyterian minister was teaching in our village, he was waked up one winter morning by a poor bound boy, who had ridden a farm horse many miles to get the "master" to show him how to "do a sum" that had puzzled him. The fellow was trying to educate himself but was required to be back at home in time to begin his day's work as usual. The good master chafing his hands to keep them warm, sat down by the boy and expounded the "sum" to him so that he understood it. Then the poor boy straightened himself up and, thrusting his hard hand into the pocket of his blue jeans trowsers, pulled out a quarter of a dollar, explaining, with a blush, that it was all he could pay, for it was all he had. Of course the master made him put it back, and told him to come whenever he wanted any help. I remember the huskiness of the minister's voice when he told us about it in the school that morning. When I recall how eagerly people sought for opportunities of education, I am not surprised to hear that Indiana, of all the states, has today one of the largest, if not the largest school fund."

* * *

A Successful Specialist.

Any one who has seen the rivalry of the contestants in a westrn spelling-school will appreciate this incident from Edward Eggleston's reminiscences of his school-days, published in the March Scribner. He says:

It was in the same old Bethel school-house, about the same time, that the master, one Benefield, call out the spelling class of which my mother, then a little girl, was usually at the head. The word given out was "onion." I suppose the scholars at the head of the class had not recognized the word spelling it in studying their lessons. They all missed it widely, spelling it in the most ingenious incorrect fashions. Near the foot of the class stood a boy who had never been able to climb up toward the head. But of the few words he did know how to spell, one was "onion." When the word was missed at the head he became greatly excited; twisting himself into the most ludicrous contortions as it came nearer and nearer to him. At length the one just above the eager boy missed, the master said 'next,' whereupon he exultingly swung his hand above his head and came out with: "O-n, un, i-o-n, yun, ing-un,—I'm head, by gosh!" and he marched to the head while the master hit him a blow across the shoulders for swearing.

* * *

A Word to Farm Laborers.

(Indiana Farmer.)

It is important to impress upon young men who are seeking employment the truth that it pays to form good habits. The idea too often prevails among this class that it makes but little difference upon a man's business prospects how he spends his minority. No matter what habits he forms, or what excesses he indulges in if only he is a good workman he expects to succeed in getting employment and good wages. But employers even of farm hands, have more regard to the character and morals of those they hire than the latter often suspect. Not long since one of our subscribers, a prominent farmer in the eastern part of the State, was telling us of his method with hands who wished to hire to him. He questioned them closely about their habits, as to temperance and good morals. Profanity, disregard of the Sabbath and the use of liquor or tobacco were sufficient to rule out any one applying to hire. If the record of the applicant is clear on these points our friend gives him a trial, and if he finds him a competent workman, intelligent in his duties, industrious and faithful, he makes an advance upon his wages. He regularly pays his men two dollars a month above the average rate paid to other farm hands in his neighborhood, because he values good morals as well as good labor, and is willing to pay a bonus for respectability and good character. His present hired man is a fair musician and helps to instruct and entertain the family by his accomplishments. While he is a faithful laborer in the fields and trusty with the stock, his worthy character is of great value to the children of the family. His example is one to be imitated by them, and not, as is too often the case, one to be held up as a warning. Many a young man who knows himself to be a competent workman fails to secure employment because his habits are such as to unfit him to be the companion of children. Profanity, obscenity, a disregard for God's day as well as intemperance and uncleanly habits, have kept many a young man from securing good places, good pay and advancement. It pays to be moral.

How to Shoe Horses.

As so much mischief results from ignorance as to how shoes should be put on the feet of our horses, we give place to the following good horse sense directions, which we find in the Prairie Farmer:

"Why do we shoe horses? It is because we at the present day have macadamized and paved roads and streets, and the horse's feet can not stand the hard work required of him, barefooted. Consequently we put iron on them to protect them, the same as ferules on canes, tires on wagons, etc. When we put iron on a horse's feet we should put it on so that it will not be a source of torture instead of a benefit. The way to shoe a horse properly is to first take a look at the foot, and find out what it is made of, and try to come to some rational understanding as to the intention of the Creator when he made it and leave it as we find it except to protect the wall against wear, and prevent them from slipping. For, if we undertake to improve on what the Creator has done, I think we will fail. The way I shoe a horse is this: Look and see if the foot stands in a natural position, so that he stands upright as we do. If so, level the wall to receive the shoe, and nothing more. Never cut the frog braces and sole, nor the heels; let nature do its own work. If let alone, once in six weeks or two months, the frog braces and sole will shed. Make the shoes light at the toe, heavy at the heels (for the heels are the tender part of the foot). Put the nails well forward of the quarters. Use light nails; concave the shoe until you get to the quarters to protect the soles. Then convex the heels a little, and you can not make norrow heels, corns, quarter cracks or contracted feet. Fit the shoe cold, and fit it to the foot, not the foot to the shoe. Follow the wall nicely; fit the shoe as broad as you can; bring the heels around to the frog, but not touch it. Never make the shoes longer than the foot; never use bar shoes. In every case they are wrong and hurtful. Never rasp the outside wall; for you destroy the glass or enamel that protects it against decay, and prevents it from growing rough and ridged. This improper method of shoeing is the cause of more lameness than any other one thing. It causes corns quarter cracks, and contracted feet. Whosoever pares or allows to be pared a horses' sole, brace or frog, and burns the foot with a hot shoe, or puts clips on the shoes in front or sides is guilty of cruelty to the horse whose foot is so mutilated. No frog, no foot; no foot, no horse.

* * *

Attendance at the Schools.

We publish this week a list of the names of pupils in Auburn schools who were neither absent nor tardy during the five weeks ending Feb. 7th.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Cora Shugars, M. I. Hoffman, Eliza Stahl, Melissa Turner, Rebecca Shull, Jas. McClellan.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, Mary Griswold, Bertie Robbins, Saxby McIntosh, Bell Lanning, Louie Henry, Albert Houghton, Ida Swihart, Lillie Lobmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

Katie Otto, Frances Otto, Ada Spake, James Hoffman, Charles Ervin, Marion Willis, Althea Houghton, Nanie Peterson, Cora Widney.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Harry Rainier, Willie Culbertson, Charles Rice, Cora Culbertson, Dora Jones, Lena Cloy, Minna Mitchell, Geo. Clark, George Hoffman, John Thomas, Clara Altenberg, Freddy Lobmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TRIGH.

Blanche Peterson, Jennie Jones, Maggie Snyder, Lewis Willis, Harry Henry, Asa Brandon, Eugene Gerardot, J. E. Jones, Jno. Clark, Wright Armstrong, Oliver Fulman, Wm. Fox, Lettie Kinmont.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Jona Treesh, Henry Cloy, Hannah Bennington, Anna Strebe, Eva Ensley, Lillie Grosh, Rilla Hollopeter, Estella Hague, Katie Berg, Eddie Mason, Chas Hoffman.

The following named pupils have not been absent nor tardy since the opening of the schools in September.

M. I. Hoffman, high school.		
Flora Hoffman,	A	intermediate
James Hoffman,	C	"
Louie Henry	B	"
Nannie Peterson	D	"
George Clark	A	primary
Blanche Peterson	B	"
Eugene Gerardot	C	"
Eva Ensley	D	"

M. SEILER, Supt.

* * *

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now

The Origin and Use of the Motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Mr. A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia, thus discribes the origin and use of the motto, E Pluribus Unum: "It is ascribed to Colonel Reed, of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper coin, struck at Newburg, New York State, where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786, in 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on a very curious gold doubloon, or sixteen dollar piece, coined by a goldsmith named Brashier. It was there put 'Unum E Pluribus.' Only four of these pieces are known to be extent, and they are very valuable. One of them, in possession of the mint, is supposed to be worth over $2,000. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, it is said copper coins were struck, with 'E Pluribus Unum.' They were in England. The act of Congress of 1792, authorizing the establishment of a Mint and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1836, when it was withdrawn from the quarter dollar of new device. In 1834 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the revised Mint Code. It has been thought proper to restore it recently to our new silver dollar, without any sanction of law, although the expression is one very proper for our coin."

* * *

A Simile from Niagara.

And in thus commencing the growing history of the present with the possible history of the future, may I be allowed to use a figure which I employed in one of my farewell speeches to my kind American hosts? In that memorable hour—memorable in the life of every one as the moment when he first sees the pyramids of Egypt or the Alps of Switzerland—when I first stood before the cataracts of Niagara, it seemed to me that the scene which I witnessed was not an unapt likeness of the fortunes of America. It was midnight: the moon was full, and I saw from the vast bridge which spans the river the ceaseless contortion, confusion, whirl, and chaos, which burst forth in clouds foam from that central chasm which divides the American from the British dominion, and as I looked on that ever changing movement, and listened to that everlasting roar, it seemed an emblem of the fermenting, perplexed bewildering activity, the ceaseless restless beating whirlpool of existence in the United States. But into the moonlight sky there rose a cloud of spray, twice as high as the Falls themselves—silent majestic, immovable. That silver column, glittering in the moonlight, seemed an image of the future of American history—of the upward, heaven aspiring destiny which should emerge from the distractions of the present.—Dean Stanley.

* * *

"Came to his death at the hands of parties to the jury unknown," was the verdict in the case of J. E. Santee, Clerk of Brazoria County, Texas. Previous to the recent election, Santee had received anonymous letters warning him that, should he be elected and attempt to fill the office, he would be killed. Santee was elected. On the morning of Saturday, January 25th, while in a lot in the rear of his office, Santee was struck by ten buckshot. He died the next day. No arrests have been made, and another has been added to the long list of unavenged murders in Texas.

* * *

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

EVERYBODY IS GOING!

GRAND CONCERT

Will be given at the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

Commencing Saturday morning

FEBRUARY 15, '79

And continuing for sixty days and evenings.

Admission Free!

The exercises will consist of a distribution of 500 pairs of the very best custom made

KIP BOOTS, WATER PROOF,

And every pair warranted for four months, at

ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS COST.

This is no humbug; we mean just what we say, for we must have room for our spring stock.

Mens'	hand-made	kip	boots,	$2.25	former	price	$3.00
"	"	"	"	2.50	"	"	3.25
"	"	"	"	2.75	"	"	3.50
"	"	"	"	3.00	"	"	3.75
"	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	2.00

Womens' shoes from 90c to $2.50.

All other goods 25 per cent. below all competition. Come early and get some of these bargains, at the

BOOT UPSIDE DOWN

AUBURN COURIER EXTRA.

EVERYBODY IS GOING.

A GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN

Commencing Saturday Morning, Feb. 15th, and continuing for sixty days and evenings.

ADMISSION FREE!

The exercise will consist of a distribution of 500 pair of the very best custom made

KIP BOOTS, WATER PROOF,

And every pair warranted for four months, at ACTUAL Manufacturers COST. This is no humbug; we mean just what we say, for we must have room for our spring stock.

Mens' hand-made kip boots............	$2.25	former price $3.00
“ “ “ “	2.50	“ “ 3.25
“ “ “ “	2.75	“ “ 3.50
“ “ “ “	3.00	“ “ 3.75
“ “ “ “	1.50	“ “ 2.00

Womens' shoes from 90c to $2.50.

All other goods 25 per cent. below all competition. Come early and get some of these bargains, at the

Boot Up-Side Down.

AUBURN COURIER EXTRA.

Excelsior Hardware.

Another Slash in Prices of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS
LOCKS, HINGES, &C.

Prices Lower Than Ever

Those who contemplate building this season will do well to call on us for your

BUILDING MATERIAL!

First-class Tin Workman in connection with business. All kinds of Tin Work put up on short notice.

100,000 Tile for Sale.

W. H. KIBLINGER & CO.

Ensley's Block, North side of the Public Square, Auburn, Indiana.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 27, 1879. Number 9.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National, Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLL ION AND INSURance Agent. Loans ected on improved farms. Kansas lands for or trade. Auburn, Indiana

D D. Mo

ATTORNEYS' NOTAR Y PUBlic Office in , Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wate o, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of I alb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances de on all first-class Claims left in our hands for c llection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main-Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block. Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.

S. BRUBAKER,
W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDGINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

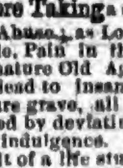

Before Taking

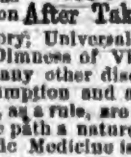

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path a nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Something to Think About.

[Washington Post, Feb. 12.]

In the absence of any formal test on the floor of the House, and judging solely from the drift of comment on the part of individual members and senators since the joint caucus, of Monday night, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that while there is no serious doubts as to the repeal of the jurors' test oath, the far more important question of repealing the Federal election law is still unsettled. The unfortunate and, as it seems to us at this time, almost suicidal attitude assumed by Senator Bayard appears to have found adherents in the house; not many indeed, but enough to joepardize the narrow majority which enables the Democratic party to protect the rights and conserve the liberties of citizens. We have already pointed out the reasons why we consider a repeal of the election law absolutely vital and that of the test oath merely secondary or subordinate in relative importance.

The bill most available as an instrumentality of repeal—the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill—is now under consideration, and a test vote on the matter under discussion is likely to be reached this week. It seems to us that, after the speech of Hale, on Tuesday, there ought to be no further doubt among Democrats as to their duty. But when a repeal of the election law is urged, there are a few Democrats who meet it with set repetition of the unfortunate doctrine advanced by Mr. Bayard, to the effect that it would be "revolutionary," "contrary to usage" and "violent."

Very well. We will not attempt to argue the case. But we will say that unless that election law is repealed; unless the desperate hand of frantic Radicalism is stayed now, and stayed with an emphasis admitting of no cavil as to its meaning, the next House will not be organized as a Democratic body.

The Radical programme, fully resolved upon and completely calculated is this: To carry all four of the California districts by the aid of the corruption fund and the election law; to buy or bribe with chairmanships and executive patronage, all the Independents Nationals and Greenbackers elected in the next House; and, finally, to indict, convict and imprison, under the election law, seven Democratic members elect. The men selected for this treatment are King, of Louisiana, and Hull, of Florida, who are already under indictment; Elam, of Louisiana; Shelley, of Alabama; Connor, of South Carolina; Chalmers, of Mississippi, and one other, to be chosen out of three or four names now under consideration by the chief prefect of the national police, under our present imperial form of Government, Devens!

This is all we have to offer. We hope the Democrats in the House will fully consider what they are doing, and what the consequences will be, before they act. And we repeat that if this Congress passes the appropriation bills, leaving the election law unrepealed, the speaker and committee chairman of the next House will not be Democrats.

If, in the face of facts like these, the Democratic majority in the House choose to accept the untimely "conservatism" of Senator Bayard as their guide, it will not be because of any failure on our part to suitably warn them of the consequences. We do not believe they will be so infatuated. But if they should prove to be, we only ask that our protest may be recorded and our prediction borne in mind.

Again, we state that if this Congress fails to repeal the election law, or, in default of repeal, fails to force Hayes to the wall, and obediently votes him the money he needs to carry out his infamous designs, the Democratic party will not control the organization of the Forty sixth House of Representatives, and, when that body meets, seven of its members elect will be serving out sentence in the penitentiary if there is force enough to put them there in accordance with the sentences of packed juries and corrupt judges.

* * *

Persons applying for arrears of pension need not send their Pension Certificate. A letter in the following form is all that is necessary in presenting their claim.

"TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS: I, ——, a pensioner under pension certificate No. —, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pension, approved January 25, 1879. My post-office address is [here insert the name of the post-office, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.] Name of claimant.]

[Two witnesses.]

State of ——, County of ——, ss.: Signed in my presence by ——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered—. [Magistrate's signature.]

Official Thieves.

[New York Sun.]

The thieves who stole the Presidency, from the highest to the lowest, have been rewarded with office, and to-day they are all quartered in the Treasury, drawing pay in proportion to the services they rendered, whether as counsel, or as experts in fraud, forgery and perjury, from John Sherman down to the husband of Agnes Jenks. A quarter of a million a year is required for the salary alone of these rogues, to say nothing of the other spoils they enjoy in contracts, jobs, and the vast operations of the Treasury.

It was quite regular, therefore, and entirely consistent with the nature of the Fraudulent Administration, that the thieves who stole the Democratic cipher despatches and destroyed those of the Republicans should also be billeted on the regular budget. The appointment of Bullock as Consul to Cologne was a recognition of his devotion to "the cause," which the Republican Congressmen from Indiana, aided by Brady and Tyner of the post office department, secured as a share of the patronage due to that State.

Bullock, in a letter to the Hon. J. L. Evans of Indiana, in whose custody he left the stolen telegrams, and who transferred them to the keeping of the Very Hon. Thomas J. Brady, Second assistant Post-mater General, says: "You know the opposition papers would make all sorts of changes of how I got them, and it might result in my losing my position here." The Consul in his anxiety, was unduly exercised in mind when he wrote this confidential communication to his friend in the House of Representatives. His merit, and only ground of appointment, was the theft of the despatches. Consequenty he may dismiss all fears about removal, while Mr. Evarts is laboriously engaged in extending our commerce abroad, and wants agents who understand that business.

Brady, too, is not only quite sure of being retained, but may aspire to promotion. He went to the committee room of Privileges and Elections of the Senate, where Republican politicians had free run, and "carried of," as he mildly describes it, the telegrams which he had sent from Florida, when he went there by Grant's order to prop up the Returning Board Rascals. He did not steal them, of course. A Second Assistant Postmaster General, trained in the school of the late Oliver P. Morton, would not be guilty of that sort of indiscretion. He merely took them away and kept them, knowing that the despatches were delivered by the Western Union Company to the Senate Committee under a commanding subpœna, and that taking them without formal authority, secreting them as he did, and treating them as his personal property, was a felony which should send him to the penitentiary.

All the great mail contracts pass through the hands of Brady, and it is notorious that he and Tyner practically run the Post Office Department, control its policy, and direct the bulk of the forty thousand appointments. Mr. Key is little more than a figurehead, and his want of the experience which these men have had make him an easy, if not a willing, instrument in their hands.

After these developments, which excite no surprise among those familiar with the previous practices of Tyner and Brady, the public will form an opinion as to the safety of correspondence passing through the mails, which might attract the interest of these patriots. They belong to a shade of the Indiana politician, which that State has been so prolific in producing in almost every variety, from Morton, Colfax, Holloway, Tyner, Brady, Hanna, Browne, and Hunter down to Bullock, who is not a particle worse than the rest of them, though he did steal the cipher telegrams, which Brady only "carried off" those found in his possession nearly two years after they were supposed to have been returned to the Western Union.

* * *

Spencerville Items.

[Last week.]

—Hon. S. S. Shutt returned home Saturday evening just in time to witness the birth of a son.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. Barney are ill.

—Happy father—a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kinsey.

—Frank is out of business, and Will K. has knocked the sole off, and does not buy goods at the lower end store.

* * *

Of the $45,000,000 of fractional paper currency issued by the Government, about $16,000,000 is yet outstanding. It is estimated that not more than $4,000,000 will ever be presented for redemption, which will leave $12,000,000 profit to the Government, that amount having been lost or destroyed.

A Thirst for Knowledge.

Edward Eggleston, writing in SCRIBNER for March, of "Some Western School-master," tells this anecdote:

"While the good Presbyterian minister was teaching in our village, he was waked up one winter morning by a poor bound boy, who had ridden a farm horse many miles to get the "master" to show him how to "do a sum" that had puzzled him. The fellow was trying to educate himself but was required to be back at home in time to begin his day's work as usual. The good master chafing his hands to keep them warm, sat down by the boy and expounded the "sum" to him so that he under stood it. Then the poor boy straightened himself up and, thrusting his hard hand into the pocket of his blue jeans trowsers, pulled out a quarter of a dollar, explaining, with a blush, that it was all he could pay, for it was all he had. Of course the master made him put it back, and told him to come whenever he wanted any help. I remember the huskiness of the minister's voice when he told us about it in the school that morning. When I recall how eagerly people sought for opportunities of education, I am not surprised to hear that Indiana, of all the states, has to-day one of the largest, if not the largest school fund."

* * *

A Successful Specialist.

Any one who has seen the rivalry of the contestants in a western spelling-school will appreciate this incident from Edward Eggleston's reminiscences of his school-days, published in the March Scribner. He says:

It was in the same old Bethel school-house, about the same time, that the master, one Benefield, call out the spelling class of which my mother, then a little girl, was usually at the head. The word given out was "onion." I suppose the scholars at the head of the class had not recognized the word spelling it in studying their lessons. They all missed it widely, spelling it in the most ingenious incorrect fashions. Near the foot of the class stood a boy who had never been able to climb up toward the head. But of the few words he did know how to spell, one was "onion." When the word was missed at the head he became greatly excited, twisting himself into the most ludicrous contortions as it came nearer and nearer to him. At length the one just above the eager boy missed, the master said 'next,' whereupon he exultingly swung his hand above his head and came out with: "O-n, un, i-o-n, yun, ing-un,—I'm head, by gosh!" and he marched to the head while the master hit him a blow across the shoulders for swearing.

* * *

A Word to Farm Laborers.

(Indiana Farmer.)

It is important to impress upon young men who are seeking employment the truth that it pays to form good habits. The idea too often prevails among this class that it makes but little difference upon a man's business prospects how he spends his minority. No matter what habits he forms, or what excesses he indulges in if only he is a good workman he expects to succeed in getting employment and good wages. But employers even of farm hands, have more regard to the character and morals of those they hire than the latter often suspect. Not long since one of our subscribers, a prominent farmer in the eastern part of the State, was telling us of his method with hands who wished to hire to him. He questioned them closely about their habits, as to temperance and good morals. Profanity, disregard of the Sabbath and the use of liquor or tobacco were sufficient to rule out any one applying to hire. If the record of the applicant is clear on these points our friend gives him a trial, and if he finds him a competent workman, intelligent in his duties, industrious, and faithful, he makes an advance upon his wages. He regularly pays his men two dollars a month above the average rate paid to other farm hands in his neighborhood, because he values good morals as well as good labor, and is willing to pay a bonus for respectability and good character. His present hired man is a fair musician and helps to instruct and entertain the family by his accomplishments. While he is a faithful laborer in the fields and trusty with the stock, his worthy character is of greater value to the children of the family. His example is one to be imitated by them, and not, as is too often the case, one to be held up as a warning. Many a young man who knows himself to be a competent workman fails to secure employment because his habits are such as to unfit him to be the companion of children. Profanity, obscenity, a disregard for God's day as well as intemperance and uncleanly habits, have kept many a young man from securing good places, good pay and advancement. It pays to be moral.

How to Shoe Horses.

As so much mischief results from ignorance as to how shoes should be put on the feet of our horses, we give place to the following good horse sense directions, which we find in the Prairie Farmer:

"Why do we shoe horses? It is because we at the present day have macadamized and paved roads and streets, and the horse's feet can not stand the hard work required of him, barefooted. Consequently we put iron on them to protect them, the same as ferules on canes, tires on wagons, etc. When we put iron on a horse's feet we should put it on so that it will not be a source of torture instead of a benefit. The way to shoe a horse properly is to first take a look at the foot, and find out what it is made of, and try to come to some rational understanding as to the intention of the Creator when he made it and leave it as we find it except to protect the wall against wear, and prevent them from slipping. For, if we undertake to improve on what the Creator has done, I think we will fail. The way I shoe a horse is this: Look and see if the foot stands in a natural position, so that he stands upright as we do. If so, level the wall to receive the shoe, and nothing more. Never cut the frog braces and sole, nor the heels; let nature do its own work. If let alone, once in six weeks or two months, the frog braces and sole will shed. Make the shoes light at the toe, heavy at the heels (for the heels are the tender part of the foot). Put the nails well forward of the quarters. Use light nails; concave the shoe until you get to the quarters to protect the soles. Then convex the heels a little, and you can not make norrow heels, corns, quarter cracks or contracted feet. Fit the shoe cold, and fit it to the foot, not the foot to the shoe. Follow the wall nicely; fit the shoe as broad as you can; bring the heels around to the frog, but not touch it. Never make the shoes longer than the foot; never use bar shoes. In every case they are wrong and hurtful. Never rasp the outside wall, for you destroy the glass or enamel that protects it against decay and prevents it from growing rough and ridged. This improper method of shoeing is the cause of more lameness than any other one thing. It causes corns quarter cracks, and contracted feet. Whosoever pares or allows to be pared a horses' sole, brace or frog, and burns the foot with a hot shoe; or puts clips on the shoes in front or sides is guilty of cruelty to the horse whose foot is so mutilated. No frog, no foot; no foot, no horse.

* * *

Attendance at the Schools.

We publish this week a list of the names of pupils in Auburn schools who were neither absent nor tardy during the five weeks ending Feb. 7th.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Cora Shugars, M. I. Hoffman, Eliza Stahl, Melissa Turner, Rebecca Shull, Jas. McClellan.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, Mary Griswold, Bertie Robbins, Saxby McIntosh, Bell Lanning, Louie Henry, Albert Houghton, Ida Swihart, Lillie Lobmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

Katie Otto, Frances Otto, Ada Spake, James Hoffman, Charles Ervin, Marion Willis, Althea Houghton, Nanie Peterson, Cora Widney.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Harry Rainier, Willie Culbertson, Charles Rice, Cora Culbertson, Dora Jones, Lena Cloy, Minna Mitchell, Geo. Clark, George Hoffman, John Thomas, Clara Altenberg, Freddy Lobmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGH.

Blanche Peterson, Jennie Jones, Maggie Snyder, Lewis Willis, Harry Henry, Asa Brandon, Eugene Gerardot, J. E. Jones, Jno. Clark, Wright Armstrong, Oliver Fulman, Wm. Fox, Lettie Kinmont.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

John Treesh, Henry Cloy, Hannah Bennington, Anna Strebe, Eva Ensley Lillie Grosh, Rilla Hollopeter, Estella Hague, Katie Berg, Eddie Mason, Cass Hoffman.

The following named pupils have not been absent nor tardy since the opening of the schools in September.

M. I. Hoffman, high school.

Flora Hoffman,	A	intermediate
James Hoffman,	C	"
Louie Henry	B	"
Nannie Peterson	D	"
George Clark	A	primary
Blanche Peterson	B	"
Eugene Gerardot	C	"
Eva Ensley	D	"

M. SEILER, Supt.

* * *

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it now

The Origin and Use of the Motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Mr. A. Louden Snowden, of Philadelphia, thus discribes the origin and use of the motto, E Pluribus Unum: "It is ascribed to Colonel Reed, of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper coin, struck at Newburg, New York State, where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786, in 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on a very curious gold doubloon, or sixteen dollar piece, coined by a goldsmith named Brashier. It was there put 'Unum E Pluribus.' Only four of these pieces are known to be extent, and they are very valuable. One of them, in possession of the mint, is supposed to be worth over $2,000. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, it is said copper coins were struck, with 'E Pluribus Unum.' They were in England. The act of Congress of 1792, authorizing the establishment of a Mint and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1830, when it was withdrawn from the quarter dollar of new device. In 1834 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the revised Mint Code. It has been thought proper to restore it recently to our new silver dollar, without any sanction of law, although the expression is one very proper for our coin."

* * *

A Simile from Niagara.

And in thus commencing the growing history of the present with the possible history of the future, may I be allowed to use a figure which I employed in one of my farewell speeches to my kind American hosts? In that memorable hour—memorable in the life of every one as the moment when he first sees the pyramids of Egypt or the Alps of Switzerland—when I first stood before the cataracts of Niagara, it seemed to me that the scene which I witnessed was not an unapt likeness of the fortunes of America. It was midnight: the moon was full, and I saw from the vast bridge which spans the river the ceasless contortion, confusion, whirl, and chaos, which burst forth in clouds foam from that central chasm which divides the American from the British dominion, and as I looked on that ever changing movement, and listened to that everlasting roar, it seemed an emblem of the fermenting, perplexed bewildering activity, the ceasless, restless beating whirlpool of existence in the United States. But into the moonlight sky there rose a cloud of spray, twice as high as the Falls themselves—silent majestic, immovable. That silver column, glittering in the moonlight, seemed an image of the future of American history—of the upward, heaven aspiring destiny which should emerge from the distractions of the present.—Dean Stanley.

* * *

"Came to his death at the hands of parties to the jury unknown," was the verdict in the case of J. E. Santee, Clerk of Brazoria County, Texas. Previous to the recent election, Santee had received anonymous letters warning him that, should he be elected and attempt to fill the office, he would be killed. Santee was elected. On the morning of Saturday, January 25th, while in a lot in the rear of his office, Santee was struck by ten buckshot. He died the next day. No arrests have been made, and another has been added to the long list of unavenged murders in Texas.

* * *

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FRIGHTFUL catastrophe is reported from Somerville, Me. Fabricius Hyster and his wife left home in the forenoon to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged 4, 2½, and 8 months, alone at home. By some means the house caught fire, and, before aid arrived, the building with the contents was destroyed, the three children perishing in the flames.

THE Knights of Labor is the name of a new secret society in the Pennsylvania coal regions, which is intended to take the place of the Mollie Maguires. The Catholic priests have arrayed themselves in opposition to it.

THERE is more trouble in the Vanderbilt family. Frederick W., the eldest son of William H. Vanderbilt, has married, against his father's wishes, Louise Holmes Anthony, the divorced wife of his own cousin, Alfred Torrance. The young man possesses $2,000,000 in his own right, left him by the old Commodore, and is, therefore, independent of his irate parent.

WILLIAM POOLE and Joseph Font were sentenced, in New York city, to State prison for life, in November, 1877, for the murder of John Ryan. Investigation shows that they are innocent men, and an application has been made to the Governor for their pardon.... A juror named Herman Deuben has been rendered insane by the exposition of a murdered man's bloody shirt, during a murder trial, in the city of New York.

THE WEST.

ONE man was killed and several severely injured by the explosion of a small steamer on the Muskingum river, between Zanesville and Marietta, Ohio....Hon. Solomon Blair, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Indianapolis, and Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, died at Indianapolis, last week.

CHICAGO elevators contain 7,463,635 bushels of wheat, 3,040,106 bushels of corn, 509,085 bushels of oats, 320,744 bushels of rye and 1,080,411 bushels of barley, making a total of 12,361,041 bushels, against 3,119,847 bushels at this period last year....The remnant of Dull Knife's band of Cheyenne Indians, who committed the depredations in Western Kansas last September, are now in confinement at Dodge City, awaiting trial for their crimes. Their names are Wild Hog, Old Crow, Big Head, Left Hand, Blacksmith, Porcupine and Nosey Walker. Left Hand and Wild Hog are both wounded, the latter's injuries have been inflicted by himself with a pair of scissors. They maintain a dignified silence and seldom move from a sitting position on the floor of their cells.

CATHOLIC BISHOP FOLEY, of the Diocese of Chicago, died in that city, a few days ago, aged 57 years. His disease was pneumonia. Until the appointment of a new Bishop, the diocese will be in charge of Rev. Dr. McMullen, Vicar General.

TWO FREIGHTERS—James Brady and Frank Hannon—were recently murdered by Indians between Deadwood and Rapid City, in the Black Hills.

THE SOUTH.

THE steamer A. C. Donnelly was recently burned in the Mississippi river below Cairo. Several of the passengers were crippled in the rush to escape from the burning craft.

A LITTLE Mississippi unpleasantness is thus mildly chronicled in a press telegram from Vicksburg: "A difficulty occurred at Johnsonville, Miss., between Col. Holman, Dr. Loury, Dr. Walker, and Mr. Arnold. The fight began by Holman shooting Loury. Arnold shot Holman, wounding him, then shot and killed Walker, and was himself in turn shot by Holman. Arnold and Loury have since died. Holman was arrested."

A DISPATCH from Atlanta, Ga., gives the following brief particulars of a shocking railway disaster: "A passenger train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, which had just left Selma, Ala., fell through a rotten bridge over Mulberry creek, thirteen miles from Selma. George Evans, a prominent young Alabamian, and four negroes were killed. Three white men were fatally hurt. M. Stanton, Superintendent of the road, is among those fatally wounded. Twenty-five persons were injured. Conductor White was terribly wounded. The sleeping-car did not go down with the wreck. All the rest of the train, including several freight cars and the engine, were smashed in one mass. The bridge was perfectly rotten and much indignation exists. The escape of so many is considered miraculous."

BALTIMORE has been greatly scandalized by the elopement of Lieut. Fletcher, of the navy, aged 40 years, and a married man, with a wife and two children, and Miss Bailey, a society belle, aged 18....The report that yellow fever has reappeared in New Orleans is denied in a statement signed by Dr. Choppin, Gov. Nicholls, Mayor Patton, and other prominent citizens.

A VIRGINIA constable, near Washington city, went with a posse of thirty-five men to the house of Felix Quanders (colored) for the purpose of serving a warrant. Quanders barricaded his doors. The constable ordered him to come out, but he declined. An attempt was made to fire the house. The posse then fired thirty-five shots into the house, wounding Quanders, Sr., his wife, two sons, the wife of one of the sons, and a female visitor. The constable was arrested and placed under bonds.

GENERAL.

CANADA has just been enjoying the coldest weather of the season, the mercury being frozen at many points.

THE New York authorities are taking measures to prevent the spread of whatever cattle disease may be found there. The mixing of healthy herds with those showing any indication of disease is prohibited, as is the use of infected stables or yards. Diseased cattle are to be quarantined or turned over to the scavengers.

HORACE MAYNARD, United States Minister to Turkey, has returned home on furlough.....Ever since the withdrawal of troops from Alaska the native Indians have been menacing the white settlers, and the latest accounts from Sitka represent that hostilities had actually commenced, and that the whites had appealed to the British authorities at Victoria to protect them from threatened extermination.

THE exports of provisions from the various ports of the United States during the month of January amounted in value to $10,-508,353—a decrease of about $2,500,000 from the amount of exports of provisions in January, 1878, when the total value was $13,008,023.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has appointed Horatio C. Burchard, the present member of Congress from the Fifth district of Illinois, to be Director of the Mints, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Linderman.

OF the $45,000,000 of fractional currency issued, there remains outstanding about $16,000,000, of which about $2,000,000 is 3 and 5 cents. It is now estimated that there will ultimately be redeemed only $4,000,000 of the $16,000,000, leaving $12,000,000 as profit to the Government, that amount being lost or destroyed.

OF the $45,000,000 of fractional paper currency issued by the United States, there remains outstanding about $16,000,000, of which amount about $3,000,000 is in 3 and 5-cent pieces. It is now estimated that there will ultimately be redeemed only $4,000,000 of the $16,000,000, leaving $12,000,000 as the profit to the Government, that amount being lost or destroyed.

THE demand for the 4-per-cent. bonds is so great that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is forced to work night and day, Sundays as well as week days. The Government presses have not been so busy since the war.

THE report of the special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the causes of the omission of the Hot Springs section from the enrolled Sundry Civil Appropriation bill last session says that all the evidence goes to show that the omission was a clerical error.

PUBLIC PRINTER DEFREES has written an open letter to Congressman Finlay, of Ohio, who recently investigated Defrees, and made quite a damaging report as to his conduct. Defrees' letter is quite caustic, and reviews in detail Finlay's report. It says that he lies, and shall be held responsible for its publication.

POLITICAL.

THE Democratic Senators, at a caucus held on the 14th inst., decided that it would not be expedient to do more than to attach to the appropriation bills the clause repealing the jurors' test oath, and as to the other matters that they can be postponed until the regular session. The Chairman of the caucus, Senator Wallace, was directed to notify the House Democratic caucus of this decision. This removes all danger of an extra session.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was, on the 18th inst., elected United States Senator from Michigan to fill the vacancy created by Judge Christiancy's resignation. He received the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature. The Democrats supported Barnes, and the Greenbackers cast their votes for Chamberlin.

HULL, Democratic Congressman-elect from Florida, has been indicted by a United States Grand Jury for violation of the Election law, in connection with the late election in Florida.... The Prohibitionists of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus the other day, and, after adopting a platform, nominated candidates for State officers. George T. Stewart was named for Governor.

FOREIGN.

ITALY is more panic-stricken by the reports of the plague than countries nearer Russia. The line of steamers between Italy and Egypt has been discontinued, and the importation of Egyptian cotton is prohibited.... A cablegram from London says: "Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian prisoners, was to-day discharged from Spike Island prison, in this harbor, on condition that he left the British isles. He sailed immediately for New York."

LONDON dispatches state that the British defeat in South Africa "was not altogether a surprise. The British troops were unprepared, but the triumph of the Zulus was owing to their pluck as well as numbers. Fifteen thousand Zulus, armed with swords, attacked the British. Under a murderous British fire the Zulus at first fell by hundreds, but the plucky savages in the rear, coming on, filled up the gaps and the vast horde still advanced until within charging distance, when they rushed in with desperate courage for a death struggle. Encumbered with long rifles and being outnumbered ten to one, the British were stricken down by the Zulus with their Roman blades in a hand-to-hand combat. The scene was a wild orgie of death—a massacre, yet a battle."

THE powers, replying to Russia, recognize Roumania's right to Arab-tabia, while regretting her hasty occupation.

RUSSIAN newspapers are compelled to suppress unfavorable plague news, under pain of being themselves suppressed....The application of the Socialist law to radical members of the German Parliament is about to begin. Permission was asked of the Chamber to arrest and prosecute one of the Socialist deputies for violation of the law.

THE Russians have commenced the evacuation of Turkey. The Turkish troops occupy the country as fast as the retrograde movement progresses.....The steamship Sorrento, which has arrived at Hull, England, from New York, lost eighty-one head of cattle and 163 head of sheep on the passage....The strike of iron and steel founders at Sheffield, England, has terminated, the men accepting a reduction in their wages. The dock-laborers' strike in Liverpool has also collapsed.....Advices from Afghanistan report everything quiet. Both armies seem to be resting for the winter....By a majority of more than 6,000 votes, the electors of the county of Cork, Ireland, have elected a pronounced home-ruler and land-tenure reformer to Parliament, the opposing candidate being his nephew, a large landholder and the possessor of the family estates.

THE first battalion of reinforcements for South Africa left England on the 20th of February, amid great enthusiasm. Other detachments have followed in rapid succession.... In England, the Royal College of Physicians ask the Government to appoint a Royal Commission of statesmen, physicians and specialists to investigate the plague in Russia. In St. Petersburg a commission is forming under Gen. Helfreich, specially to watch over the sanitary condition of the troops.

THE German Parliament, after an exciting debate, has adopted, almost unanimously, the motion of Herr Lasker contesting the correctness of the Government's interpellation of the Socialist law, and refusing the consent of the Reichstag to the proposed arrests of its members. In other words, they declare that they have some rights which even Bismarck shall respect.

THE Khedive of Egypt is having a peck of trouble. His army officers are clamoring for their long over-due pay, and threaten open revolt if it is not forthcoming, and his Cabinet Ministers have nearly all resigned in disgust....Late advices from the West Indies report another revolution in Hayti. In one engagement that took place by moonlight the Government forces lost thirty-five killed and eighty-nine wounded. The loss of the insurgents exceeded these figures, and all of the captured were promptly put to death.... News from South Africa is to the effect that the British forces in Zulu Land will confine their operations to the maintenance of the statu quo and the retention of the strategical position on the border until strongly reinforced....Reports from India state that the King of Burmah has murdered all the royal Princes and their entire families, and replaced the new Ministers with those formerly in office, thus restoring a despotic Government.

MRS. ELIZABETH LEOPOLD died in Graniteville, S. C., the other day, at the age of 107 years. Around her grave stood the only surviving son, a white-haired, bent man of four score; a grandchild of 56 years, several great-grandchildren over 40 years of age, a number of great-great-grandchildren, more than 25 years old, and some toddlers, great-great-great-grandchildren—five generations in all.

GEORGE F. ROBINSON, who, as a private soldier, was on duty at the house of Secretary Seward on the night of April 14, 1865, when the Secretary was attacked by Payne, is being worked into an army paymastership by Congressman Beebe. Robinson was given a medal by Congress some time ago for saving Mr. Seward's life.

WOLFE GILLESPIE, who fought under Napoleon at Waterloo, died in Americus, Ga., a few days ago. His age was 91 years.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 14.—The Senate consumed the day in discussing the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, without coming to a vote.——In the House, there was a wrangle over the bill, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by Mr. Bragg, to place Gen. Shields on the retired list, which was ended by the matter being referred to the committee of the whole. The balance of the day was devoted to the consideration of private claims.

FEBRUARY 15.—After a long and animated debate the Senate passed, by a vote of 39 to 27, the House bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese. ....Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide a sinking fund for bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, known as 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.... Mr. McPherson presented a petition of the New Jersey Historical Society in favor of erecting a monument to Christopher Columbus by the republics of the Western Hemisphere, and that the United States take the initiative.——The House was engaged all day on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

FEBRUARY 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Windom presented a petition of colored people of Louisiana favoring the passage of his resolution in relation to the migration of blacks....The bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur, Neb., was passed....The Senate was engaged the whole afternoon and till 1:20 o'clock at night in discussing the bill to amend the Internal Revenue law, the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco constituting the bone of contention....The Senate in executive session confirmed John F. Hartranft as Postmaster of Philadelphia, and A. Louden Snowden as Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint....The nomination of William Hays, to be Postmaster at St. Louis, was reported back from the committee without recommendation, the committee being equally divided as to the advisability of confirmation.——The House passed, under a suspension of the rules, the bill appropriating $26,-852,200 for the payment of the arrears of pensions. ....Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of war claims except of persons loyal to the Union....The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed....Memorial exercises of the late Representative Schleicher were held in the evening.

FEBRUARY 18.—The Senate adopted a resolution to pay Joseph Segar $5,000 in full compensation for his expenses in prosecuting a claim to a seat as Senator from Virginia in 1863....The House bill to promote the knowledge of steam-engineering and iron ship-building among students of scientific schools or colleges was passed....The Revenue bill was discussed, amended, and finally passed, with the amendment reducing the tobacco tax to 16 cents. ——The House, after wasting nearly two hours on questions of precedence, took up the Census bill, and devoted the entire day session to its consideration....An evening session, lasting till past midnight, was devoted to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. There was a hot contest over the public land surveys. The matter as finally fixed up, leaves the bill in about this condition: The Coast Survey is transferred from the Treasury to the Interior Department, and the consolidated bureau is given charge of the geographical work of the Coast Survey and the Interior Department, and the special scientific surveys known as the Powell, the Hayden and the Wheeler surveys are abolished; and a new Bureau of Geological Surveys is created, with a chief to be appointed by the President. The Western men, under the lead of Patterson, of Colorado, and Page, of California, who did most of the work, defeated the Appropriation Committee in its effort to destroy the General Land Office, and the present land system. The surveys having been passed, the amendment to repeal the jurors' test-oath and the Federal Supervisor law authorizing the use of Deputy Marshals were moved, pending which the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 19.—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. There was a sharp fight on the Brazilian mail-steamship subsidy, but no vote was reached in the matter.——The House resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the jurors' test-oath amendments being in order. Mr. Hale raised a point of order against the amendment, which was overruled. Various amendments were offered by the Republicans, but all were voted down. After a two-hours' struggle, the repeal was carried in the committee of the whole by a vote of 127 to 87. The next amendment repealing the Supervisors of Election law was then taken up. Mr. Hale opened the debate in opposition to the repeal, and raised a point of order against it. He characterized the action of the Democrats in trying to force such legislation through Congress as simply revolutionary, and said, speaking for the Republican side of the House, that every known parliamentary rule and device would be resorted to to prevent it from being passed. The Democrats defended the movement on the ground that the law which it was sought to repeal, instead of preserving the purity of the ballot-box, furnished out of the national treasury a campaign fund for either party which might be in power to corrupt an election. The debate was long and spirited, but without reaching a vote on the proposition the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 20.—In the Senate, the Army Appropriation bill was reported back from the committee, divested of all the army reorganization sections inserted by the House....Mr. Shields delivered a speech in favor of the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war.... The Senate had a long fight over the Brazilian Mail - subsidy amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, lasting until after midnight. The scheme was finally adopted, the bill passed, and the Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock a. m.——The House spent the entire day in considering the Florida contested-election case of Finley vs. Bisbee. A resolution was adopted unseating Horace Bisbee (Republican) and seating the Democratic contestant, John J. Finley....An evening session was held, which was devoted to memorial services in honor of the deceased members—Williams, of Michigan, and Welch, of Nebraska.

The Battle of the Dug-Out.

Mr. Campbell unearthed the remains of a human arm on his claim, last Friday, while digging a stable. The claim lies in the vicinity of the old Skunk Johnson dug-out, two miles north of Avery's ranch, on the Ninnescah. Skunk Johnson was an aged trapper who hunted buffalo and game in this vicinity years ago, and made his calling an employment that proved quite lucrative. His home consisted of a dug-out 8x10 feet in size, chiseled in a perpendicular embankment of solid gypsum twenty feet high. The entrance was just large enough to admit the body of a man, and afforded the only light or ventilation, save that that came down the chimney. Here the old man lived and whiled away several years of his lonely and uneventful life. During the time the Indians made a raid and came across the old man and his poor and unpretentious little home. They first endeavored to gain admittance by persuasion, then resorted to force, but without avail, Johnson persistently "holding the fort," and repulsing his assailants with some loss. The Indians remained in the vicinity nine days, during which time hunger drove the prisoner to eating a skunk to sustain life, from which he derived his peculiar nick-name. They finally abandoned their object, however, and the old man lived to relate the circumstance. Three or four years ago, as emigration set in, he gave up the old hunting ground and moved on further west. The bones found last Friday are supposed to be a portion of the remains of one of the Indians slain in the memorable battle of Skunk Johnson's dug-out.—*Pratt County (Kan.) Press.*

THE horses in Norway do not drink their pailful of water at one draught, but, when a bucket of water is placed beside their allowance of hay, they take a sip of one and a mouthful of the other, sometimes merely moistening their mouths. A broken-winded horse is seldom seen in Norway.

THE BLENNERHASSETTS.

Melancholy Sequel to the History of a Once Celebrated Family.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Maria P. Woodbridge, a resident of Marietta, describes in *Lippincott's Magazine* the secret to some of the most romantic and painful events of which the West has been the theater.

Our readers generally know how Harmon Blennerhassett lived in ease on an island in the Upper Ohio; how his wife was admired for her beauty and kindness, and how her husband's connection with Aaron Burr brought ruin upon the family. The subsequent fortunes of the Blennerhassetts is less familiar to the public, and it is of them that the author has written. Mr. Blennerhassett joined Burr on the night of Dec. 10, 1806, to escape arrest. He was followed by his wife a week later. A party of drunken soldiers had already taken possession of the house and spread desolation all around. By the 1st of January Mrs. Blennerhassett had joined her husband. The Burr expedition proved a failure, and they went to Natchez. The husband was arrested, but acquitted. He then returned to the North, only again to be set at liberty after several weeks' confinement. Meanwhile a flood had added its effects to the vandalism of the marauders, who had stripped the house of its furniture and broken its window-frames to get possession of the leaden weights; his negroes had either been sold to satisfy impatient creditors, or had escaped to the Ohio shore. The island itself was in the possession of a Kentucky creditor, who devoted it to the cultivation of hemp. There was nothing to do but to go back to Natchez, where Mr. Blennerhassett bought a plantation. This he sold for $27,000, after the War of 1812 had crippled all branches of business. The above sum paid his debts, but little more. What remained of his island home was burned by the accidental ignition of the hemp with which it was stored. He took his family to New York, where he had a friend in his countryman, Thomas Addis Emmet. He did not succeed, however, in the practice of law, which he now took up, nor was he more prosperous in Montreal, whither he had removed at the recommendation of his friend the Duke of Richmond, then Governor General. He had been promised a Judgeship on the occurrence of the first vacancy, but none occurred. His once lovely wife is described about this time as having "lost every vestige of her former elegance and beauty," though, when animated by conversation, the interesting expression for which she was so remarkable would become noticeable.

As his law practice did not prosper, Mr. Blennerhassett tried to enforce a reversionary claim to property in Ireland, but was barred by the statute of limitations. Added to this was the grief which the dissipated habits of Dominick, the oldest of their three sons, occasioned. The second was amiable but helpless, while the third was too young to be of any service. Finding it impossible to make a living in Montreal, Mrs. Blennerhassett visited her friends, the Emmets, in New York, in 1822. They cheered her by their friendly counsels, but the misconduct of Dominick caused her fresh grief. He had studied medicine, and she finally obtained for him a position as surgeon's assistant in Commodore Porter's expedition then about to sail. He behaved so badly, however, that he was very soon sent back to her. She regarded him as almost irresponsible in his fearful appetite for drink, and placed him to board with a poor woman at $3.50 a week. Just as she and her husband were starting for Montreal, having discovered that there was no chance for employment in the States, it was found that Dominick had enlisted as a common soldier. His mother never saw him again. A friend of the family afterward found him wandering about New Orleans in rags. A position as apothecary in a charity hospital was found for him, but he soon left for St. Louis, where he probably died unknown and uncared for. Meanwhile her husband was making desperate efforts to gain a livelihood. He went to England and sought appointments in vain, and his threat of publishing a book containing scandalous revelations about a royal personage nearly related to the King proved an equal failure. Mrs. Blennerhassett published a little volume of her own entitled "The Widow of the Rock, and Other Poems," but it was a failure. Finally Mr. Blennerhassett's maiden sister gave them a home in England, though her means were but scanty. In 1831 the husband died of paralysis on the Island of Jersey. His wife, though shattered by physical and mental ills, survived him eleven years. Shortly before her death she revisited the United States, and urged on Congress a claim for compensation for the damage done by the troops to the Ohio river property in 1806-'7. The plea might have been successful, but she died in New York before it was granted. Harmon, the second son, had first studied law, but, failing in it, had become a portrait painter. He shared his elder brother's habits, and sank as low as he. He died in the alms-house, on Blackwell's island, in 1854, it is supposed directly from the effects of a bath, an unaccustomed thing with him. Joseph Lewis, the youngest and only remaining son, was a lawyer in Missouri, joined the Confederate service and died near the close of the late war. Thus ended the career of a family, which began life under the pleasantest circumstances.

Wolf Playing 'Possum.

Reuben Lowry, of Anderson county, Kansas, was out hunting wolves one day during the snow. He got track of a wolf, and with his dogs followed to the timber, where he overtook it, and the dogs and the wolf fought in the snow. Uncle Reuben, however, who was on horseback, managed to put a load of shot into the wolf. An old greyhound laid the wolf out on the snow apparently dead. Uncle Reuben had strings attached to his saddle behind to tie game to, and, lashing the carcass of the wolf to the saddle, he mounted for home. All unconscious of any difficulty, he awakened suddenly to the fact that the wolf had been playing 'possum, and was viciously snapping and making vigorous efforts to get away from the saddle-thongs. Uncle Reuben, of course, could not get off the horse to kill the wolf, and was in imminent danger of being bitten where he was. He had the presence of mind, however, to watch his opportunity, and grabbed the beast by the neck in such a manner that it could not bite, and held it there until he got home, where his grandson killed it.—*Garnett (Kan.) Journal.*

Shutting Out the Mongolians.

The following is the text of the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States, as it passed Congress:

Be it enacted, etc., That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel at any port or place within the Chinese empire or at any other foreign port or place whatever, any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port or place and bring such passengers, to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 2. That whenever a master or other person in charge of any such vessel takes on board the same at any foreign port or place any greater number of Chinese passengers than is prescribed in the first section of this act, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port and bring such passengers to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for each passenger so taken on board and brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, exceeding the number of fifteen, be fined $100, and may also be imprisoned for not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place, whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report or entry of the vessel, pursuant to law, shall, in addition to other matters required to be reported by law, deliver and report to the Collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive, a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, and of all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall be sworn to by the master in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of cargo, and the refusal or neglect of a master to comply with the provisions of this section shall receive the same penalties, disabilities, and perfectures as are provided for the refusal or neglect to report and deliver the manifests of cargo.

SEC. 4. That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions shall be in liens on the vessels violating those provisions, and such vessels shall be libeled therefor in any Circuit or District Court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive.

SEC. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify any law forbidding the importation of coolies, or of females for immoral purposes, into the United States: provided, no Consul or Consular Agent of the United States, residing at any port from which any vessel taking Chinese passengers may take her departure, shall grant the certificate provided for in section 2,162 of the Revised Statutes for more than fifteen Chinese passengers in any one vessel.

SEC. 6. That this act shall not apply to persons officially connected with the Chinese Government or any embassy thereof, or to persons rescued from shipwreck during the voyage of and by a vessel bringing the same within the jurisdiction of the United States, or to the master of any vessel seeking a harbor in stress of weather, or to persons who may only seek temporary residence for educational purposes and who shall have a certificate from the Chinese Government for that purpose.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect from and after the 1st of July, 1879, and the President of the United States shall immediately, on the approval of this act, give notice to the Government of China of the abrogation of articles 5 and 6 of the additional articles of the treaty of June 18, 1858, between the United States and China, proclaimed Feb. 5, 1870, commonly called the Burlingame treaty.

PERSONALS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S grave is guarded still, night and day.

CONGRESSMAN TUCKER, of Virginia, is troubled with incipient cataract in both eyes.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is coming home in time to play polo at Newport next summer.

ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, is in very feeble health at his home in New Britain, Ct.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, the projector and constructor of the Suez canal, has been offered the Governorship of Algiers.

MISS MARY LEE, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was entertained at Gibralter by Lord and Lady Napier a few days ago.

LEGION MACDANIEL died near Columbia, S. C., recently, aged 120 years. He was a slave under the three Wade Hamptons.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S old sorrel war-horse, which bore his master under the moon on the fatal night at Chancellorsville, is still living at the Morrison homestead, in Lincoln county, N. C.

B. F. JONAS, the newly-elected United States Senator from Louisiana, will be the third Israelite who has occupied a seat in the forum. The others were David Yulee, of Florida, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

GEORGE ELIOT is said to be devoting all her time and energy to the completion of an additional work on the positive philosophy which Mr. Lewes left unfinished at his death, so that we need not expect many novels from her for a while.

THOMAS NAST, the caricaturist, was recently presented with a silver vase by a delegation of army and navy officers at the residence of Col. William E. Church, in New York. The testimonial was subscribed by 3,500 officers and enlisted men.

THE Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise devote an hour to family devotions each evening, half an hour in the morning and a quarter of an hour at noon. The Marquis reads from the Church of England service and the Princess responds.

LAST fall many of the Southern States cured and put by home-made bacon enough to last them until the next hog-killing season. Bacon is the favorite meat for whites and blacks throughout the South; hitherto they had drawn it chiefly from Ohio.

SARAH MARIA WILLIAMS, who died six months ago, at Newburg, N.Y., threatened to haunt her husband, and he died a few days ago from ghostly visits. A son of the dead man, with his family, has been occupying the house lately, but he is now forced to retire, owing to unearthly visits.

1880.

What the Next Census Will Probably Reveal.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

By collecting all the information available, such as election returns for each year since the last census, and noting increase in vote and from State census reports (about one dozen States having taken censuses in 1865-6), and from carefully noting the movements of population into the Western States and to our shores from Europe—by collecting all this information, it is now possible to tell approximately what the population of the United States and Territories will be in 1880. Also what the increase will be to each State, and the effect of that increase upon representation in Congress and the Electoral College. The best estimates place the increase of population from 1870 to 1880 at 8,500,000, which would give us next year 47,058,371 population. If anything this estimate is below the mark, and is certainly safe to calculate upon. Provided the basis of representation is not changed, the increase in members of Congress and the Electoral College will be sixty-six. It is safe to figure upon the hypothesis that the basis will not be changed, for a change will make no difference as to the relative strength of the sections. As a matter of fact, it will have to be changed, and a larger population given to each district, for the present House of Representatives will not hold sixty-six additional members with any sort of convenience or comfort. But that makes no difference with the matters under consideration. The relative strength of the States in the House and Electoral College will be the same, whether the basis of representation is changed or not. The present House contains 293 members. If the basis is not interfered with it will contain 359 after the next apportionment, and (if no new States are admitted) there will be in the Electoral College 435 votes, requiring 218 to elect a President.

All this is reached with an approximate degree of accuracy, but to get the increase among the several States is a matter of far greater difficulty. It is believed however that the following table, which has been prepared with care, and after consulting all the lights available, gives the facts and figures as they will appear after the next census and apportionment:

STATES.	*Present number of members.*	*Gain.*	*Members after next apportionment.*	*Electoral votes after next apportionment.*
Alabama	8	1	9	11
Arkansas	4	2	6	8
California	4	3	7	9
Colorado	1	....	1	3
Connecticut	4	....	4	6
Delaware	1	....	1	3
Florida	2	....	2	4
Georgia	9	1	10	12
Illinois	19	4	23	25
Indiana	13	3	16	18
Iowa	9	4	13	15
Kansas	3	4	7	9
Kentucky	10	1	11	13
Louisiana	6	....	6	8
Maine	5	....	5	7
Maryland	6	1	7	9
Massachusetts	11	1	12	14
Michigan	9	4	13	15
Minnesota	3	3	6	8
Mississippi	6	1	7	9
Missouri	13	4	17	19
Nebraska	1	2	3	5
Nevada	1	....	1	3
New Hampshire	3	....	3	5
New Jersey	7	1	8	10
New York	33	5	38	40
North Carolina	8	1	9	11
Ohio	20	4	24	26
Oregon	1	1	2	4
Pennsylvania	27	4	31	33
Rhode Island	2	....	2	4
South Carolina	5	....	5	7
Tennessee	10	1	11	13
Texas	6	4	10	12
Vermont	3	....	3	5
Virginia	9	1	10	12
West Virginia	3	1	4	6
Wisconsin	8	3	11	13

The only States not making an increase in their representation are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

THE *Ice Trade Journal* says the cost of harvesting this winter's ice crop in the United States will be larger than ever before. Four million dollars, it is estimated, will be paid for cutting, hauling and storing, and at least six times that amount for marketing in spring and summer.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 25	@	10 75
HOGS	3 50	@	4 30
COTTON	9½	@	9¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 45	@	3 65
WHEAT—No. 2	1 08	@	1 12
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@	47
OATS—Mixed	31	@	33
RYE—Western	57½	@	61½
PORK—Mess	8 85	@	10 50
LARD	6¾	@	7
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 90	@	4 15
HOGS	3 00	@	4 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	91	@	92
No. 3 Spring	77	@	78
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	46	@	47½
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@	77
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@	26
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@	13
PORK—Mess	8 25	@	9 65
LARD	6½	@	6¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	98	@	1 01
No. 2	91	@	92
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	21	@	22
RYE—No. 1	45	@	46
BARLEY—No. 2	71	@	72
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 01	@	1 02
CORN—Mixed	32	@	33
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE	44	@	45
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	9 60
LARD	6½	@	6½
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	94	@	1 00
CORN	34	@	35
OATS	24	@	27
RYE	52	@	53
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
LARD	6½	@	6¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	98	@	99
No. 2 Red	99	@	1 00
CORN	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	96	@	97
No. 1 Amber	96	@	96
CORN—No. 1	35	@	36
OATS—Mixed	24½	@	25½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	2 10
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Fair	4 75	@	5 00
Common	3 60	@	4 25
HOGS	3 90	@	4 50
SHEEP	3 75	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

A WHILE ago, a hired man was smoking a pipe while standing near the door of the stable. The door was suddenly blown back, knocking the pipe out of his mouth and scattering the fire in every direction. The sparks were put out—but we were reminded that pipe-smoking, even by the most careful men, ought *never* to be tolerated about the barn.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—It was very bad here last spring, and I will tell your readers how we cured it. For every forty fowls we took a piece of assafœtida the size of a hickory-nut, broke it in small pieces and mixed it in about a pint of corn meal, wet it thoroughly with boiling water, and placed it near the roosting place, so that the chickens could eat of it the first thing in the morning. If they were not too near dead to eat, a cure was certain.—*Letter to Ohio Farmer.*

SADDLE-GALLS.—To prevent saddle-galls the saddle should be lined with some smooth, hard substance. Flannel or woolen cloth is bad. A hard-finished, smooth rawhide lining, similar to those of the military saddles, is preferable. Then, if the saddle is properly fitted to the horse's back, there will be no galls unless the horse is very hardly used. Galls should be washed with soap and water, and then with a solution of three grains of copperas or blue vitriol to one table-spoonful of water, which will harden the surface and help to restore the growth of the skin. White hairs growing upon galled spots cannot be prevented.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

FEW of us are sufficiently aware of the true value of our insectivorous birds. From early spring until late autumn these restless visitors haunt the fields and gardens in quest of food, prying into every nook and crevice where the destroyers of our crops lie concealed, a countless host of which falls a prey to their busy search during the seasons of planting and harvest. Every bird that frequents a farm—if we except the hen-hawk and crow—comes to offer us an unpaid service whose importance we can hardly overestimate. Let anyone who doubts this watch a phœbe-bird or a sparrow for half an hour, and see how, with scarcely a moment's intermission, our little insect-hunter pursues his eager task; and then let him reflect upon the necessity, the duty, of affording the birds every possible protection.—*Exchange.*

FEED FOR CHICKS.—Fill a bin with corn meal, oat meal and middlings, each fifty pounds, and bran ten pounds; add and thoroughly incorporate with the lot three ounces bone meal and one ounce best Cayenne pepper. Put a pan of thick milk on the stove till the whey is formed and it is scalding hot; add meal to make a stiff batter, salt a little, and bake in a slow oven four hours. If in setting nests you find clear eggs, add two or three of them to the mixture before baking. If you can afford it, add eggs any way. This cake, wet with either milk or water, or crumbled dry, is the most economical feed that can be given—economical not for price, but because it gives the birds growth material in perfection and in a shape that permits waste from neither loss nor fomentation. Enough can be made at once to last a week. If sour milk is not obtainable, make a soup of a few scraps of meat boiled to rags; add potato parings, then add meal and bake as before.—*Western Rural.*

FERTILITY OF DAIRY FARMS.—Much nonsense is circulated in regard to the rapid loss of fertility of dairy farms, by reason of the carrying away of the phosphates in the milk. Now 1,000 pounds of milk contain about three to four pounds of phosphates, of which nearly the whole is phosphate of lime. Of this less than half is phosphoric acid. Five thousand pounds of milk, therefore, contain but seven and one-half pounds of phosphoric acid, which may be taken as the yearly consumption, in this way, of each cow. As wheat bran contains 2.9 per centum of phosphoric acid, it needs only that about 250 pounds of bran be fed to each cow, yearly, to replace the draught upon the soil. There are few dairy cows that are fed less than this quantity of either bran or some food equivalent to it, and it is pretty certain that very little, if any, phosphoric acid is really taken from the soil of dairy farms. On the contrary, to say nothing of the natural supply in the soil, which slowly becomes soluble, there is good reason to believe that every well-kept dairy farm becomes gradually richer in phosphates every year.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

CREAM CABBAGE.—Wash, cut fine, boil until tender, and drain the water from it. Brown two table-spoonfuls of butter in a saucepan; put in the cabbage and pour over it a teacupful of good cream; season, and let simmer for half an hour.

TO COOK SALSIFY.—Wash the roots, and as the outer skin is scraped off throw the roots into cold water. They require nearly an hour's boiling in plenty of water; throw in with them a little salt, a small piece of butter, and the juice of half a lemon. Serve with rich gravy or melted butter.

WASHING FLANNELS.—The one thing for which the best servant preserves an animosity is flannels. She will soak them in warm water, and drench them with soda, and reduce them to the condition of boards. To wash flannels nicely, take warm soapsuds, use two waters, and soak the flannels in hot water for a few minutes.

FROST BITTEN.—Frost-bitten plants may be revived if properly treated. The proper way is, when the frost has been partially drawn out of them, naturally, to drench them with cold water from a fine-nosed watering pot, and immediately cover again and let them so remain until they regain their natural color. When they are removed, clip off all such parts as are blackened. As soon as it is discovered that a plant has been touched by frost, remove it to a cool, dark room, and on no account suffer the sun to shine upon it. If they can be covered so as to exclude air as well as light, it is better still. Dahlias and the like need not be removed until the frosts are severe enough to blacken the leaves.

TO STEW CARROTS.—Half boil, then scrape and slice them into a stew-pan. Add to them half a teacupful of any weak broth, pepper and salt to taste, half a teacupful of cream, and a salt-spoonful of sugar; simmer until tender, but not broken; before serving, thicken with bit of butter rubbed smooth in flour. If liked, chopped parsley may be added ten minutes before dishing.

MINCE PIES.—Boil a fresh tongue; chop it very fine, after removing the skin and roots; when cold add one pound of chopped suet, two pounds stoned raisins, two pounds currants, two pounds citron cut in fine pieces, six cloves, powdered; two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, half teaspoonful mace, one pint brandy, one pint wine or cider, two pounds sugar; put this all in a stone jar and cover well; in making pies chop some apples very fine, and to one bowl of the prepared meat take two of apples; add more sugar, according to taste, and sweet cider enough to make the pies juicy, but not thin; mix and warm the ingredients before putting into your pie plates; always bake with an upper and under crust, made with one cup of lard, one of butter, one of water and four of flour.

CLEANING THE SCALP.—A teaspoonful of powdered borax, and a teaspoonful of spirits of hartshorn, dissolved in a quart of soft water, and applied to the head with a soft sponge, and then rubbed dry with a towel, is an excellent wash for cleaning the scalp. Once a week is often enough to use it. If there is any vitality left in the hair follicles or roots, the following is said to be a very excellent wash for restoring the hair: Scald black tea, two ounces, with a gallon of boiling water; then strain, and add three ounces of glycerine, half an ounce of tincture of cantharides, and one quart of bay rum. This may be perfumed to suit the taste, and should be well rubbed into the hair, after a warm glow has been produced on the scalp by the brush. The following is a very good pomatum: One pound of castor oil and four ounces of white wax are melted together; then stir in while cooling two and a half drachms of oil of burgamont, half a drachm of oil of lavender, and ten or twelve drops of essence of royale.

Boning and Smoking Meat.

Our system of salting meat makes it unhealthy and distasteful. Why do we salt bones? Were they extracted, one-third the salt would suffice, and meat so cured would lose little of its nutriment, besides gaining in value. Two-thirds of the smoking might be dispensed with, and one cause of indigestibility greatly lessened. Modern mechanical skill can surely contrive a tool to disbone a ham, and let the salt have equal access inside and outside. The thick skin might be removed with equal benefit. Custom may claim the shape of the ham as important, but this objection would give way before the great superiority of the meat. Farmers would find profit in it for their own household. A boned turkey is always attractive. When raised far from market a turkey boned and slightly salted and smoked would find ready sale at a remunerative price. The Mexicans cure beef without salt. The first operation is to unbone it. Then it is cut into narrow strips and exposed to the sun till a superficial crust is formed to exclude the air. A slight smoking keeps insects away. It is usually kept in sacks in a dry place, and time does not injure it. It is now suggested that great improvement can be made in curing all meats without salt, by some adaptation of the Alden fruit drier. We have seen beef and mutton shredded into broad strips, two inches thick, and passed through an Alden drier and slightly smoked till a strong outer crust was formed. The cured meat was served to sailors on a voyage to the Sandwich islands and back, and was esteemed a great luxury compared with the best salted mess beef. Some that was brought back to San Francisco satisfied the experimenters that this mode of curing meat is destined to come into general use.

St Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine was beheaded in Rome by order of Claudius II., Feb. 14, 270. One writer says "he was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines on his festival took its rise from thence." Others derived the custom from the birds being supposed to select their mates on this day; others from a practice prevalent in ancient Rome at the festival of Lupercalia, when among other ceremonies young women's names were drawn by chance from a box by young men. The Christian church changed the form of the ceremony. On the eve of St. Valentine's day it was the custom to have the names of a select number of one sex put into some vessel by an equal number of the other; and thereupon every one drew a name which was, for the time being, called his or her valentine. The custom of choosing valentines existed very early. Presents of gloves, garters and jewelry were common as valentines.

Some Old Connecticut Cats.

Mrs. Lemuel J. Curtis had a cat "ever since it was a kitten" until Monday, when it breathed its last. The cat lived to the remarkable age of 21 years. For some years past it was on the retired list, having lost all its teeth. Its sight was somewhat impaired, and it was deaf. Death was the result of old age. There are other old cats in Meriden, but none that we hear of have reached the age of the one owned by Mrs. Curtis. Mrs. John Dreher, on Crown street, has two cats aged respectively 18 and 14 years. The elder one wabbles about like an aged human invalid. Both are great pets and well cared for. Mrs. Merritt D. Smith has a cat 14 years old. It is almost toothless, but age seems to make no improvement in its docility, for it can scratch a stranger with as much pleasure as it could a dozen years ago.—*Meriden (Ct.) Republican.*

WHAT PEOPLE EAT.

Cheerful Revelations Before the American Social Science Association in Boston.

Mr. George T. Angell lately read a paper before the American Social Science Association at Boston on "Public Health Associations," in which he made some startling assertions about the adulterations of food. He said:

Cayenne pepper is adulterated with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. It is stated that probably half the vinegar now sold in our city is rank poison. One of our Boston chemists analyzed twelve packages of pickles, put up by twelve different wholesale dealers, and found copper in ten of them. Many of our flavoring oils, sirups, jellies and preserved fruits contain poisons. The adulterations of tea are too numerous to mention. Coffee is not only adulterated, but a patent has been taken out for molding chiccory into the form of coffee berries, and I am told that clay is now molded, and perhaps flavored with an essence, to represent coffee. Cocoa and chocolate are adulterated with various mineral substances.

Several mills in New England, and probably many elsewhere, are now engaged in grinding white stone into a fine powder for purposes of adulteration. At some of these mills they grind three grades—soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade. It sells for about half a cent a pound. Flour has been adulterated in England, and probably here, with plaster of paris, bone dust, sand, clay, chalk, and other articles. I am told that large quantities of damaged and unwholesome grain are ground in with flour, particularly with that kind called Graham flour. Certainly hundreds, and probably thousands, of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are sold in our cities every year to be mixed with sugars in confectionery and other white substances. I am told by an eminent physician that this tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A Boston chemist tells me that he has found 75 per cent. of "terra alba" in what was sold as cream of tartar used for cooking. A large New York house sells three grades of cream of tartar. A Boston chemist recently analyzed a sample of the best grade, and found 50 per cent. of "terra alba" in that. Much of our confectionery contains 33 per cent. or more of "terra alba." The coloring matter of confectionery frequently contains lead, mercury, arsenic, and copper. Baking powders are widely sold which contain a large percentage of "terra alba" and alum.

It is not water alone that is mixed with milk. Thousands of gallons, and probably hundreds of thousands, are sold in our cities which have passed through large tins or vats, in which it has been mixed with various substances. Recipes for the mixture can be bought by new milkmen from old, on payment of the required sum. I am assured, upon what I believe to be reliable authority, that thousands of gallons of so-called milk have been, and probably are, sold in this city which do not contain one drop of the genuine article. Large quantities of the meats of animals, more or less diseased, are sold in our markets. Cows in the neighborhood of our large cities are fed upon material which produces a large flow of unwholesome milk. Poultry are fed upon material which produces unwholesome eggs. Meats and fish are made unwholesome, frequently poisonous, by careless and cruel methods of killing. A California chemist recently analyzed many samples of whisky, purchased at different places of San Francisco. He found them adulterated with creosote, salts of copper, alum, and other injurious substances. He states, in his published report, as his opinion that there is hardly any pure whisky sold in that city. A gentleman recently purchased from a prominent Boston firm a cask of pure sherry wine for his sick wife. His wife grew worse. He had the wine analyzed, and found that there was not a drop of the juice of the grape in it. An eminent medical gentleman of Boston said to me: "The adulterations of drugs in this country are perfectly abominable." I say that laws should be enacted and enforced prohibiting the manufacture and sale of these poisonous and dangerous articles under severe penalties, and compelling the manufacturers and sellers of adulterated articles to tell buyers the precise character of the adulterations.

An Eagle Carries Off a Pig.

For several days past the resident farmers in the northwestern portion of this county have marked the presence of an eagle skimming the heights in their neighborhood, and a Mr. Stringer, a Tarrant county knight of the gun, anxious to capture this king of birds, shouldered his fowling-piece yesterday morning and laid for the bird on the open prairie, at a point about two miles northwest of the town, where a small herd of young pigs were innocently grazing on the green sward. The bird came soaring along, and when a point had been reached nearly perpendicular to the head of the swine, as it were, the old "National" swooped down and around the surface of an imaginary pyramid, and, sinking its talons deep in the interior of a thirty-pound pig, started heavenward. The ascension was tedious and slow, and gave ample time for Stringer to draw a bead, and when a height of thirty or forty feet had been reached he banged away and bored a hole clean through our American monstrosity. The pig and eagle tumbled tolerably well together to the surface—both dead.—*Fort Worth (Tex.) Democrat.*

ALTHOUGH Hiram Y. Reese, of Franklin county, Pa., gave nine sons to the Union cause, he has a score surviving him to keep the name from running out. He himself was a veteran of 1812, and but lately died.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To fix the time of holding court in the Second judicial circuit; legalizing the acts of the City Council of Logansport in annexing certain territory....The resolutions to investigate the charges against D. D. Dale, principal Secretary, made by the citizens of White county, growing out of transactions of his while Clerk of that county, were taken up. After considerable debate the resolutions were withdrawn.... A number of committee reports and petitions were received and placed on file....After much discussion the apportionment bills were made the special order for next Tuesday.... The Committee on Fees and Salaries were instructed to report a bill on the subject of fees and salaries....The Finance Committee were instructed to report a bill for the reappraisement of real estate next April.

HOUSE.—The bills regulating the running at large of animals, authorizing farmers' insurance companies, prescribing what kind of judgments shall be rendered in suits to recover damages for injury to trees, and for the protection of sheep were reported favorably and ordered engrossed....The claims of the city of Indianapolis for money paid out on account of the railroad strike of 1877, and of parties to whom interest is due on account of the indebtedness of the Southern prison, were presented....The Attorney General reported that the State's lien on the State fair-ground for money loaned to the State Board of Agriculture was junior to a lien of $60,000 on the same property.....The House Legislative Apportionment bill was then taken up, and, under the operations of the previous question, was passed by a strict party vote—56 to 38....The bill prohibiting appeals from Justices where the judgment does not exceed $20 was passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—But very little business was transacted by the Senate, nearly the whole day being spent in debate on the bill regulating voluntary assignments. The bill met with much oppposition on the part of some Senators, they arguing that, being nothing more than a voluntary-bankruptcy act, it is unconstitutional, as Congress is the only power that can pass such a law. It was also objected to because it is in many respects unjust to the creditor, and shows too much leniency to the insolvent, and gives dishonest men opportunities to avoid paying their debts. The bill was finally engrossed....The House Apportionment bill was read a first time, and made the special order for Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The House followed the example of the Senate, and occupied the entire session in discussing the subject of fees and salaries of county officers.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate took up bills on second reading, and the following were disposed of: The bills exempting the wages of laborers from garnishment in certain cases; enabling boards of commissioners to dispose of uncalled-for allowances, when the same have remained for a period of five years; providing for the election and appointment of Supervisors of Highways; amending the act to enable the owners of wet lands to drain and reclaim them were ordered engrossed....The bills to reduce the fees and salaries of county officers, and for the protection of executions were indefinitely postponed.... Mr. Winterbotham's bill for the government and discipline of the State prison was recommitted to a special committee.....Bills were introduced: Amending the Gravel Road law; to prevent live stock from running at large; amending the School law and regulating the practice in Circuit Courts in certain matters.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Authorizing County Treasurers to perform the duties of City Treasurers, providing for examining and licensing engineers; authorizing notaries to solemnize marriages; authorizing extra allowances to prosecuting attorneys in certain counties, and repealing the act creating building and savings associations....The bills to establish a State militia and regulating the practice of medicine were reported favorably on and ordered engrossed....The Superintendent of Public Instruction reported a bill embodying the school laws as codified by him in accordance with a resolution of the last General Assembly....Mr. Mayers offered a resolution asking Congress to issue sufficient treasury notes to pay the pensions authorized by the arrearage pension bills. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: Concerning the effect of the sale of lands for delinquent taxes; providing for the appointment of County Superintendents; amending the vagrant law; declaring it a misdemeanor to keep a house of ill-fame or rent property for such purpose; providing for the submission of constitutional amendments to the people; fixing the salaries of Superior Judges at $2,500; for appraisement of real property in 1879, and every four years thereafter; for the semi-annual payment of interest on county bonds; providing that county printing shall be done in two newspapers of opposite politics; amending the act for a partition of lands; to prevent the mutilation of instruments in writing; to amend the Drainage laws....Mr. Winterbotham's Prison bill was then taken up. The bill provides that hereafter the Governor shall appoint the Directors. The salary of the Directors was cut down to $300 each, and that of the Warden fixed at not more than $1,500 per annum. The bill was also amended so as to abolish the use of the cat in the prisons.... Several House resolutions instructing Congress on different topics were laid on the table. They were those demanding an unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, exempting bonds and greenbacks from taxation, amending revenue laws, and asking reduction of salaries of Federal officers.

HOUSE.—The General Appropriation bill was ordered engrossed.....New bills were introduced: For a uniform assessment of real estate; amending the act to authorize the construction of railroads; to make malfeasance in office a felony; to reduce the mileage of members to 10 cents; compelling railroad passenger trains to stop at every station of any incorporated town or city when there are passengers who want to get on or off....The bills regulating freights on railroads to punish the embezzlement of railroad tickets, and to establish a home for imbecile children, were ordered engrossed.... The bill grading pay of Judges in proportion to the population of their districts was read a second time and ordered printed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Winterbotham's prison bill was taken up, further amended in some minor particulars, and passed by a unanimous vote....House bills on first reading were then taken up and a number of them read and referred.....Communications from the Superintendents of the Orphans' Home and House of Refuge relative to the number and pay of employes of these institutions were received and referred....Several Senate bills were read a second time and passed to third reading....Mr. Menzies introduced a bill to repeal the law in regard to insurance companies publishing statements.

HOUSE.—A large number of committee reports were received and acted upon....The most important bill was the one reducing the allowance to Sheriffs for boarding prisoners. The bill was amended so as to allow 30 cents a day for each prisoner when more than five are fed; for a less number, 40 cents. It was then ordered engrossed....The Fee and Salary bill was under consideration during the rest of the day's session.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Senator Grubb's bill providing for voluntary assignments was killed....The following bills were passed: Declaring land-patents admissible in evidence to prove title to such lands; amending the divorce law so that publication can be made in weekly papers; amending the drainage law, and enabling County Commissioners to dispose of uncalled-for allowances after a period of five years by turning the same into the county treasury; exempting the wages of laborers from garnishment so long as the laborer remains in the service of his employer for a period not to exceed one month.... After recommitting several bills and making the Exemption and Homestead bills the special order for Friday, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, after considerable discussion, killed the Fee and Salary bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause.... The following bills were passed: Senate bills—Authorizing guardians to settle estates of deceased wards; repealing the act authorizing the formation of water-works companies; authorizing the working of prisoners in jails on public highways and improvements. House bills: Restricting the power of School Trustees in towns in issuing bonds for the purpose of building school-houses without the consent of the Common Council; authorizing the construction of street railways along public highways on such terms as may be prescribed by county boards; authorizing Sheriffs to administer oaths to persons claiming a homestead exemption; permitting relatives of decedents to give bond to secure debts, and permitting the heirs to take the property without the expense of letters testamentary and of administration; repealing the Vagrant act; authorizing the State of Maryland to convey the title of the State of Indiana to a portion of the Antietam National Cemetery to the Federal Government; amending the code. ....The bill changing the legal weight of a bushel of corn from sixty-eight to seventy pounds was killed.

English Rule in India.

It is a notorious fact that the expense of British rule in India is something enormous, and forms a crushing incubus on the country. The population is roughly estimated at 190,000,000, and the average taxation last year in various ways amounted to 3½ shillings (English) per head. The gross production of India for the same time averaged 31½ shillings per head, so that the taxes took 12 per cent. of the product. These figures alone are enormous; and when we add the opium impost and the local and municipal taxes, there is an aggregate of nearly £50,000,000 or $250,000,000. In 1857 the total was about half the above amount; there has been no increase of population, and, though the railways have caused a development in many parts of the country, it has not kept pace with the expenditure. According to high authorities, India is every year poorer and poorer. The land-tax is a burden so great that the cultivation of the soil does not always enable the cultivator to obtain the commonest necessities for himself and family, and the condition of the day-laborer is pitiable in the extreme. The great mass of the people are in a condition of the most wretched poverty, want in all forms stares you constantly in the face, and the only way for a traveler in India to escape the sight of it is to sail away to some other land. Of all the countries on the globe I have ever visited, India is the one I least care to see again, and largely for the reason given in the preceding sentence. In two widely-separated parts of the great peninsula I saw people dying of famine, and their gaunt and ragged forms rise before me all too often to make memory an unalloyed pleasure. That India has reached the highest point of taxation is loudly proclaimed by both native and English residents, and not a few Englishmen predict her bankruptcy before many years shall have rolled away.

A great portion of the natives are indifferent to the foreign rule, and some are warmly in favor of it, especially those who hold offices of greater or less importance, and receive a revenue from them. On the other hand, I think there can be no question that there is great hostility to the British authority, and, if the way were open to a revolt, with a promise of success, it would speedily be forthcoming. Several of the native Princes, still occupying their thrones, maintain armies of their own, which are regarded with no friendly eye by the Government. Numerically, at least on paper, these armies are stronger than the whole British force, native and foreign, but their equipment, organization and discipline are far inferior, so that they are not considered very formidable.—*Thomas Knox, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

Compositor Skinner's Luck.

The wisdom of obeying the injunction, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," is illustrated in the case of John E Skinner, at present a compositor in a New Haven printing-office. Years ago, while Skinner was a youth of 15, he shared his meager substance with a youth named Antoine Mercer, who represented that he had been banished from the home of a wealthy uncle in the Island of St. Thomas. The uncle looked upon young Mercer as his heir till the latter was discovered to have pledged his love to a mulatto girl. Then the uncle sent him forth to care for himself. He drifted to New York, found employment as a printer, became dissipated, lost his situation, was taken in and cared for by young Skinner at Port Jefferson, L. I., and finally decamped with the best clothes of his friend's father. Years passed and nothing was heard from Mercer till a few days ago, when a West India paper was received by John E. Skinner, containing the announcement of the death of Antoine Mercer, and the statement that his will devised his fortune "to his old friend, John [illegible] Skinner, who had befriended him at Port Jefferson, L. I., as a mark of regard and appreciation of his kind acts toward him." The paper stated that the fortune came to Mercer from an uncle, deceased at St. Thomas. Mr. Skinner has taken steps to secure the fortune which seems to be his, but is so far from losing his head in the meanwhile that he continues to work at his case as usual.

One of Lincoln's Jokes.

Concerning a drollery of President Lincoln's this story is told by a correspondent of the *Journal*, of Syracuse: "During the Rebellion an Austrian Count applied to President Lincoln for a position in the army. Being introduced by the Austrian Minister, he needed, of course, no further recommendation; but, as if fearing that his importance might not be duly appreciated, he proceeded to explain that he was a Count; that his family were ancient and highly respectable; when Lincoln, with a merry twinkle in his eye, tapping the aristocratic lover of titles on the shoulder, in a fatherly way, as if the man had confessed to some wrong, interrupted in a soothing tone, 'Never mind; you shall be treated with just as much consideration for all that!'"

TWO ARDENT lovers in Paris lately went and hanged themselves side by side because the stern parent of the maiden objected to her marrying so young.

ALL the signers of the Declaration of Independence signed their names with quill pens except one—he signed his Witherspoon.

ALL SORTS.

THE Jews of the world are estimated at 6,500,000.

GERMANY recently launched her first home-made iron-clad.

IN Europe steel and iron rails are now nearly the same price.

THE emigration of Canadians to Manitoba is expected to be very heavy this year.

BALTIC, Ct., which has 137 families, has no church of any kind, but has seventeen liquor shops.

BARK grows thickest on the north side of trees; thus, in a forest, to tell which is north, girdle a tree.

JAPAN is now manufacturing boots for sale in the United States from leather brought from American ports.

THERE are $100,000,000 worth of churches in New York, and the only taxes paid are to the preachers.

DURING 1877, 5,877 persons emigrated from the Austro-Hungarian empire, and nearly all came to the United States.

A BRITISH trade-paper says American Consuls excel in the practical nature of their communications to the home Government.

SECRETARY SHERMAN does not estimate the amount of Government bonds now held abroad at more than $100,000,000.

THEY have been enjoying a trotting meeting on the ice at Montreal, and a local paper heads its report "The Canadian Turf."

THE Atlanta *Constitution* estimates that during the past two seasons the farmers of Georgia have paid out $3,000,000 for mules.

THIS winter there have been, for the first time in thirty-five years, fourteen consecutive days of skating in Regent's Park, London.

THE *Diario Oficial*, a Mexican paper, has astonished the journalistic world in that country by running its press by steam.

THERE are not enough lawyers in the lower house of the General Assembly of North Carolina to make a Judiciary Committee of lawyers.

IN two years the Governor of Texas pardoned 190 convicts. Of the number forty-five were murderers and thirty-three horse-thieves.

IT is estimated that there are nearly 2,000,000 of acres of land in Ireland, which, if reclaimed, could be adapted to the raising of grain.

THE abolition of the City Government of Memphis has put an end to the city rings and left the local politicians without means of subsistence.

IT is said that a Russian officer has invented a dynamite shell capable of destroying a man-of-war at 200 paces, and rendering the use of torpedoes unnecessary.

THE London *Economist* finds the amount of gold in circulation in France to be about $1,000,000,000, or $27.37½ for every man, woman, and child of the French people.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars, contributed by the world's charity to the relief of the sick and needy at Memphis, is tied up by garnishments of the holders of the city bonds.

THE rancheros of Chihuahua, Mexico, have taken the law into their hands and captured and executed six highwaymen; among them one Miguel Armendariz and three of his sons.

A WELSHMAN named Thomas Rowland died lately at the age of 103. He left eight children, whose respective ages were 71, 70, 68, 66, 64, 61, 58 and 56, or 514 years altogether.

IT is related of Widow Mary Holbrook, why died recently in Brockton, Mass., at the age of 93 years, that she made $6,000 after she was 75 years old by the sale of "tidies" in Boston.

MRS. URSULA HUMPHREYVILLE, of Northfield, Ct., is in her 101st year, and is still able to be about. Two years ago she rode on a mowing machine, driving the horses through the field.

THE Bourse at Vienna is a handsomer building than the Emperor's palace, and was put up by Jewish capitalists who own it. The Viennese call it the Temple of Solomon on the Danube.

THE Boston *Herald* regrets that Mrs. Hayes should have worn a wine-colored silk, and thinks a watered silk would have been much more becoming to so distinguished a temperance advocate.

IT is admitted that the oak does not flourish in England to the extent it did formerly. This fact is not singular, as it is well known that every plant, if kept to the same soil, will degenerate in time.

ALL over the South, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, farmers continue to hypothecate their crops in advance, which shows that they are running at least one year ahead of their means.

M. LOSTAL, a French railway contractor, recommends quicklime as a preservative of timber. He puts the sleepers in pits, and covers them with quicklime, which is slowly slacked with water.

IT is estimated that the State of New York has 6,400 ecclesiastical organizations, with sittings for 2,000,000 persons, and a membership of 1,300,000. The value of the church property is reckoned at $117,000,000.

AT Los Angeles, Cal., in almost every yard you behold the mature orange trees, or those soon to come into bearing; in fact, the mania has become so great that they are now set out on sidewalks in lieu of shade trees.

JAMES CALHOUN, a brother of John C. Calhoun, still lives near Hawkinsville, Ga. While hunting on House creek, in Wilcox county, the other day, his dog sniffed a strange animal, which, when caught, rolled over and over, studied about in books of natural history and thoroughly pierced with exclamation points, proved to the dumbfounded Georgian to be nothing else than a beaver. It weighed thirty-five pounds and made a fine barbecue.

CHILDREN have recently taken part in bull-fights in Zacatecas, Mexico.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 27, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Fears are entertained that Gov. Hampton of South Carolina will have to suffer another amputation.

—The latest advices are to the effect that Hayes will not sign the Anti-Chinese bill. If he dont, the Democrats will carry California at the next election.

In his speech in the Senate against the Roach subsidy, Hon. D. W. Voorhees pronounced it "the most flagrant job he had ever seen." Daniel is on the right side this time.

In the Finley—Bisbee contested election case, the lower house of congress has decided that Bisbee the sitting member from Florida is not entitled to his seat. Accordingly he received the G. B.

If the democratic legislature would gerrymander the state for congressional purposes just the reverse of the republican gerrymander we now have, no doubt the republican party could appreciate it. A fair apportionment is beyond republican comprehension.

A committee of ladies representing the woman suffrage association of Ind., made a raid on the Legislature last Tuesday, and entertained the members with a number of papers prepared for the occassion. Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution pledging the enactment of such laws as will give the women equal rights. The resolution was referred to a committee—to be salted down.

The legislative Ways and Means committee have reported the appropriation bill. Among the items we find.

State University, Bloomington, $20,600.
Purdue University, $500.

The former is the state Law school, and the latter an Agricultural College for the education of our farmers' sons in the science of farming as well as other branches. Such inconsistencies display the selfishness of the lawyers—the predominating class in the legislature. Lawyers' sons must be educated free: farmers' sons can afford to pay their way.

The King of Burmah, believing that two of his nobles—Princes Thouse and Mekara were plotting against him, recently summoned his privy council, which consists of four persons, he laid before them his suspicions, and demanded that they and their whole households should be executed. As the will of the Monarch in Burmah is supreme, the order was given and the massacre took place.

The two princes and eighty-six of their relations were slain.

The immediate details of the massacre are described as horrible in the extreme

A third party in the next congress seems to be a foregone conclusion. At a meeting of the representatives-elect of the National party, held at Washington on the 22nd inst, De La Matyr of this state offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

"RESOLVED, That we now pledge ourselves that we will stand together in the National Party Organization in the organization of the next House of Representatives, and maintain our party organization."

Twelve representatives were present at the meeting, and nine others are said to be pledged to the same resolution, if such should be the case, the Nationals will control the organization of the next House, and will be able to dictate the action of congress to a certain extent.

The ninety-third county is about to be organized in Indiana. A New Albany special to the Indianapolis Sentinel, says: "the organization of a new county out of portions of Washington and Harrison, is likely to become an accomplished fact. The new county will embrace all of Morgan and Blue River townships, and six sections of Spencer topnwship Harison county and all of Jackson and Posey townships, 17 sections out of the Southwest corner of Pierce, 20 sections out of Madison and 24 out of Howard township, Washington county. The area of the new county will be 201¼ square miles, leaving to Washington county 401¼ square miles, and to Harison county 401 square miles. Fredricksburg, now in Washington county, is to be the county seat, and the new county is to be named La-Fayette, in honor of the distinguished French general of the revolution.

The editor of the COURIER is evidently a little green, in Democratic politics. The justice of using the Democratic majority in DeKalb to elect three senators, and giving Lagrange and Steuben with their 1,800 Republican majority, one is strictly a "constitutional apportionment" according to Governor Hendricks.—Kendalville Standard.

Not green enough however to publish the apportionment before it is made, nor to say that the democratic majority in DeKalb is to elect "three Senators." The Standard man evidently judges our knowledge of democratic politics from a republican standpoint, in as much as republican editors are ever ready to defend every dishonest measure advocated by the most corrupt leaders of their party. There is not a radical editor in the state, that is not ashamed of the last republican gerrymander, yet they dare not say so.

Another steal known as John Roach's subsidy, recently passed the United States Senate. It appropriates $200,000 for carrying the mails from New York and New Orleans to Rio de Janeiro. The act was passed as an Amendmendment to the Post Office appropriation bill, which has been referred to the House, where it is hoped it will receive a death blow regardless of the consequences to the Post Office bill.

The Ligonier Banner, Goshen Democrat, Plymouth Democrat and New Albany Ledger Standard announce themselves in favor of Tilden and Hendricks for 1880. Not so fast, gentlemen; not so fast. Tilden and Hendricks would certainly be a strong ticket, but wouldn't Hendricks and Wallace or Hendricks and Randolph be a stronger one? Isn't it time for the west to furnish the democratic nominee? Isn't Gov. Hendricks the most available man for the position? Shouldn't Indiana stick to him? While we have the greatest esteem and admiration for Mr. Tilden as a great statesman and a deeply-wronged man, we think Mr. Hendricks is the man for 1880.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

That's right Mr. Sentinel, your head is level. Of course the papers named are all great friends of Hendricks, but then—, but——.

In making his appeal to the Senate in behalf of his comrades in the Mexican war, who are asking to be placed on the pension roll of the Goverment, Gen Shields said; The soldiers of the last war had been treated with just and very commendable liberality. The reason why the bill granting pensions to Mexican soldiers had not been passed was on account of calculations of the Pension Bureau. That bureau had reported to Congress a larger army of Mexican veterans alive to-day than ever stood on Mexican soil at one time with arms in their hands. The wonder was that any intelligent Congress could place confidence in such a report. Throughout the whole Union to day there were not over eleven thousand Mexican veterans alive. Scott, Taylor, Pillow, and Cushing were all gone—all dead—and he (Mr. Shields), the humblest of them all, was left to make this appeal to Congress to do something and do it speedily. If action should be deferred a few more sessions it would be too late to pass the bill. There was one regiment from South Carolina which reached Mexico with 1,100 men. At the close of the war it numbered 220 men, and there were but eight members of that regiment living to-day. He referred to the victories of our army in Mexico, and said it had been said that they had nothing but Mexicans to fight. That was true, but there were plenty of them. Ask the soldiers of France, as brave men as ever lived, and they would tell you that no men were less afraid of death than the Mexicans. If this Government should ever undertake to walk over Mexico again with the same expectations of the same results as before, would be disappointed. He spoke of the bravery of the American army in Mexico, and gave personal reminiscences of that war. He did not believe a single soldier who served in the Mexican war could be found in the penitentiary. He spoke of the value of the territory acquired by the Mexican war, the rich gold and silver mines found therein and in conclusion appealed to Congress to give to the Mexican survivors the pittance they asked for to help them on the downhill of life. Give them the pittance to help them on that last march to that field from which no warrior ever returns.

Angola Items.

—Hef. Leas, of Hudson, was in town over Sunday.

—Louis Stiefel spent the Sabbath in Fort Wayne.

—There was no meeting in the Congregational church last Sunday.

—Don C. Wood has taken up his residence with Eli Williamson, of Waterloo.

—Mr. Frank Powers is studying law with the firm of Woodhull & Croxton. Success to you Frank.

—Misses Lizzie and Emma Paulsen, of Waterloo, are in town visiting, the guests of Miss Cora Squires.

—Mr. H. Thompson, John Gonong and Misses Effie Pow and Nina Bradley spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—A musical organization has been organized in this place. They gave a concert in the red ribbon room.

—Messrs. Crooks and Smith who have been attending school in this place, returned to their home in Muncie, last Saturday.

—The temperance meeting at the M. E church on Sunday afternoon was very well attended. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Stocker and Morrow.

—The rumor of a suicide at Orland, as stated in last week's items, was false. It was stated by a young "Wood" of this place, who didn't have anything else to do.

—The fireman's ball was well attended last Friday evening. Among the number present were Elmer Williamson, Chas. Clark, John Sommers and Miss Addie Leas, of Waterloo, Robert McClellan and William Eldridge, of Auburn.

A REPORTER.

—Below are the names of the scholars of Dist. No. 5 Kiser tp., who have not been absent during the month ending Feb., 21, 1879. Sadia Slippy, Savanna Schopf, Cora Strouse, Mahala Lahmon, Mary Rectenwald, Jennie Lahmon, Philip Schopf, George Rectenwald, Darius Haag, Jacob Rectenwald. Those who have been absent but once during the month. Laura Schopf, Sarah Schopf Jennie Weygandt, Anna Rectenwald, Emma Strouse, Alice Strouse, Ida Strouse and Mary Strouse.

W. H HOAGLAND, Teacher.

Spencerville Items.

—Mr. G. Barney is able to be on our streets again.

—The Rev. Kelo will preach at the Lutheran church next Sunday.

—Mort E. Olds and lady, of Newville have been visiting friends in town.

—Miss M. Knight, our milliner, moved to Mark Center, O., Monday.

—Rev. E. W. Errick and family left Wednesday for his new field of labor.

—Protracted meetings at the M. E. church are still in progress with favorable results.

—Mrs. S. S. Shutt has been seriously ill for several days but at last advices was improving.

—Bicket vs. Wasson, before 'Squire Fales Saturday, judgment $8.00 and costs in favor of plaintiff.

—Mr. J. Snider and lady have returned to Michigan; father Snider having so far recovered as to justify their return.

—Mr. J. M. Henderson, of Jackson township, now boasts of the finest herd of Devon cattle in DeKalb county. He has just made an addition of several head, purchased of the celebrated herd of Mr. H. Shaw, of Defiance county, O. John is a prince of good fellows. Call and examine his herd.

Newville Items.

—The saw mills are running lively in this place.

—We learn that about twenty of our citizens have received a polite invitation to visit the august body that meets at the court room of the grand jury.

—There is talk of starting a reading room in Blair's Hall. Start it by all means boys, as it will be of more benefit than some other things that would cost more.

—We understand that the piano that Mr. Stepleton (our) druggist) drew in the Fort Wayne lottery has got out of tune. He wishes some good teacher to call and tune it, and give him lessons.

—Again death claims another victim. Mrs. Stafford died of pneumonia last Friday morning; the funeral took place on Sunday. She had lived in this county for a number of years, and leaves a husband and a large family to mourn her loss. Thus death bereaves us of our friends and neighbors.

—Again we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our esteemed citizens. Alvira Maxwell, the wife of Henry Maxwell, died Tuesday Feb. 18, 1879; aged 65 years, 9 months and 28 days. She was born in 1813 on the 20th of April, came to this county in the year 1851 with her father and his family, Mr. Henry Hull, and is the sister of Dr. Hull of this place. She lived with her father until his death, after which she married Mr. Henry Maxwell; she inherited the old homestead where she resided at the time of her death. She leaves no children to mourn her loss. She was esteemed by all her neighbors as a noble woman, a cherishing and loving wife, and will be mourned by her husband and all her friends and acquaintances.

ALPHA.

St. Joe.

—A. F. Woodcox is quite sick of lung fever.

—A daughter of Nelson Elm residing at Sturgis, Mich., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—Nelson Tustason has rented the farm owned by the heirs of Washington Tustason, deceased.

—France of Monroeville, Ind., who has been visiting his son J. E. France is confined to his bed with rheumatism.

—Pay master on the B. & O. R. R. passed over the line Saturday, making everybody connected with the road happy as a sun flower.

—We learn that Mr. Van Hyde, agent at Cromwell for the last year has been transfered to Republic. If any agent on the road is worthy of the advancement we think Van is the one.

—After all the warnings that people have had from the press and from personal experience there are still some who will be duped by a class of men selling or pretending to sell patent rights. Parties in this vicinity, last week, gave their notes to such a scamp for $125 for the privilege of selling the Little Speedy corn sheller and now the parties are wondering why the shellers are not delivered according to contract. Don't fret the note you gave will be around in good time, but the shellers never. Who next? We would like to give the name of the agent of the Speedy Corn Sheller but will forbear for the present.

—Died, Feb. 19th inst, of pneumonia, Mrs. Elvira Maxwell, wife of Henry Maxwell Aunt Vi, as she was familiarly called, came to the neighborhood about 25 years ago, and settled with her parents on the farm on which she lived at her death. For several years she had the sole care of her aged parents deceased a few years ago. A more attentive daughter than Aunt Vi was to her parents in the [illegible] and childhood is very hard to find, always ready to administer to their every want. The writer has been acquainted with the deceased since she first came to the country and long will the charities of aunt Vi be remembered, no one was ever turned away that applied to her for help. The loss of Aunt Vi in that neighborhood will long be felt, especially among the sick and afflicted. Our sympathies are with the husband in his affliction.

A. A. A.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, have issued their reprint of the London Quarterly Review for January.

The first article, a summary account of the life and writings of Lessing, was suggested by the recent publication of two English biographies of that celebrated German scholar, who, as the reviewer remarks, "Takes rank among intellects of first-class calibre." The outline here given of his life and of his influence on contemporary literature will be very satisfactory to the many who hardly have known more of Lessing than the name.

"Prince Bismarck," The problem of his success is here attempted to be solved, by showing how his birth, education, and early life, marked out and influenced his career.

A valuable paper on "Our School and Schoolmasters" deals in plain terms with some current fallacies, some pet theories, which are not peculiar to England alone, but are working mischief elsewhere.

Other articles are, "Is Political Economy a Science?" "Dr. Smiles' Works on Self Help," and "Russia and the Indian Frontier."

Price $4 per year, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.

"John Caldigate" is not yet finished. In this number we have the account of the trial, and the continued firmness of the young wife.

"The Medium of Last Century" ends in a tragic manner, the heroine being killed by lightning, A singular power of foretelling events is attributed to an old Negress, and the interest of the story is well sustained, though the picture of the state of society in Jamaica is not attractive.

Under the title "Two Ladies" we find charming accounts of the lives of Mrs. Jameson and Fanny Kemble. Though widely different in many respects, there were points of resemblance in both the maiden and married lives of these women, and as they were friends and moved in the same society, it is all the more pleasant to meet them together in these pages.

The article on "Magazine Writers" is really an autobiography of "Blackwood," "the parent of all Magazines," which is now in its sixty-second year. It started forth in life under the guidance of Mr. Wm. Blackwood, strengthened and supported by Wilson, Lockhart, and many others equally well known, and "its pages have always been the reflection of the literary genius and lustre of the times." Accounts of many of the contributors are given as well as notes on Magazines in general.

Besides the political article, there is an essay on "Domestic Service," describing the relations that formerly existed between master and man, and those of the present day.

Price, $4 a year and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

1879 SPRING 1879

Messrs. Root & Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department w nts our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.

The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.

Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.

B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.

2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of County Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session in March, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drank on on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot number six [6] block number nineteen [19] in the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana.

CHARLES LINKENHELT.

Feb. 6th, 1879.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable Fits any horse.

Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk. Saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent, 78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn J. P., of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

William L. Penfield,
Charles Emanuel,
vs.
Albert C. Dawson

WHEREAS, the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have filed with me their affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon, and the plaintiffs having also filed their affidavits in garnishment, and a summons issued thereon, and by virtue of said writ, property, moneys and effects having been attached of said defendant and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
Justice of the Peace. [SEAL.]

February 19th, 1879. 8-4w

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 15th day of MARCH, 1879,

the following real estate:

Town lots number eighty-five (85) and one hundred and forty-eight (148), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana. Also the north half of the north-east quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-four (34), north, range thirteen (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty-one and two-fifths [121 2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.

8-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

February 19th, 1879.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers, Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RE EIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases Watch Chains, magnificent Holiday Gifts, Lockets, Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—The Doctors are kept busy.

—The Grand Jury is in session.

—Merchants are busy invoicing.

—The Good Templars had a show.

—Has the snath factory been removed

—Wests liver pills cure liver complaint.

—Court did not convene until this morning.

—Auburn now has a daily paper—The News.

—Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the COURIER.

—Amos Miller, of Hicksville, Ohio was in the city last week.

—Yesterday was one of the most disagreable days of the winter.

—The county commissioners meet in regular session next Monday.

—A number of improvements have been made in the court room.

—We are reliably informed that a beau is a sure cure for sore throat.

—We are pleased to say that our subscription list is increasing rapidly.

—Johnny McIntyre gave a party to his numerous young friends last Tuesday night.

—The country schools are now closing and almost every teacher has prepared a roll of honor.

—There is still talk of a new manufacturing establishment in Auburn. Give it encouragement.

—Mr. Thurston's closing article concerning the "school at No. 4" appears in the COURIER of to-day.

—It is feared by some that the ice which clung to the trees last Tuesday has injured the fruit prospects.

—The friends of Miss Ellen Griswold tenderd her a surprise Tuesday evening at the residence of her parents.

—It is said that several gentlemen from this place attended the minstrel show at Ft. Wayne. How is it?

—Mr. Wright lost a valuable hound in a fox chase, last week. The dog gave up the ghost, after a long chase.

—Those who desire horse "chromo's" for the "ensuing season," will do well to call at the COURIER office before giving their order.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

—Again we notify our correspondents to write only on one side of the paper, otherwise it makes it very inconvenient for our compositors.

—Owing to the severe illness of Judge Tousley, he has been unable to hold court this week. Judge Lowry is presiding to-day.

—McClellan and Eldridge attended the firemans ball at Angola last Friday night. They speak in high terms of the management.

—The Ft. Wayne lottery is still receiving the attention of the press through out the state. We think a certain manager, managed to make a little money out of it.

—Crance, the Allen county murderer was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Ward, who murdered his son in Whitley county, received a ten year sentence.

—We notice a change in the proprietorship of the Ft. Wayne Commercial. Messrs. Russel and Wright retiring. The business will be managed by Mr. J. G. Bittinger.

—The Columbia City Post with the enterprise characteristic of its publisher gave a full and complete account of the Ward murder trial, with all the evidence in the case, last week.

—Life-like pictures of Jackson can be procured at the COURIER office at low rates, by those who contemplate decorating barn-doors and big trees during the early part of the "season."

—Messrs. C. Beugnot & Co. received at their factory last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 360 loads of stave bolts, an average of 120 loads per day. That is what we call doing a lively business.

—Rev. Young of the Catholic church is making preparations to start on an extended trip through Italy, Africa and other foreign countries. He will deliver his farwell sermon about the first of May.

—While the visiting vocalists from Kendalville may be good singers in an ordinary way, as jubilee singers they are failures. They would make a much better impression without the burnt cork and fantastic dress.

—Vanderbilt says: "How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises the possession of it?" And how will the people of De-Kalb county know who sells the most goods for the least money, if the goods are not advertised in the COURIER.

—The residence of Henry Martin of Jackson township, together with all his household goods was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning at half past two. Mr. Martin is a poor man, who supports his family by days work, and the loss falls heavily upon him.

—Mr. Thomas, one of the parties mentioned last week, as having been swindled, has since subscribed for the COURIER. He says he is sorry he did not subscribe sooner, as he would have been $750.00 ahead. Let others take warning, and add their names to the COURIER list.

The Cheapest.

Reliable articles like Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,—Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Ginger, etc., that have stood the test of the best judges in the country, are the cheapest in the long run, if health is to be considered.

—Money to loan on improved farms. Time, five years—loan can be paid at any time—interest 9 per cent., payable at the end of the year; no advance interest. Will loan in sums of $300 and upwards. Reasonable commissions. For full particulars call on John L. Davis, Auburn, Ind. 5-4w.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers eighty acres of good land (50 acres cleared) one mile east and two miles south of Butler, for sale at a bargain. For further information inquire at my residence, one mile east of Butler.

9-4w PETER HAAS.

Admired by all.

Every person who has used Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes admire them. His Pet Rose is charming—the fragrance of sweet blossoms; his Alista Bouquet, delicately delightful—the odor of dainty buds; while his Floral Riches surpass in rich, fresh, flowery odor any Cologne or toilet water ever made.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

But just to Say.

It is but just to say that the firm of Steele & Price were the first to place in the market articles for culinary purposes that are strictly pure and wholesome. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has obtained its popularity and extended sale by the purity of the materials.

—Mary had a little chill
Which gave her heaps of pain,
And when she tried to shake that chill
It shook her back again.
It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh to see
Poor Mary shake in school,
And so the teacher sent her home
And bade her take some ile,
To reconstruct her system and
To liquidate the bile. —Times-Journal.

Mary has our sympathies.

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, February, 18 1879, and each bearing date February 18th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To G. W. Pyle, of Geneva, for improvement in gates.

To J. Cowhig, of Richmond, for improvement in fire tube steam boilers.

To C. B. Hitchcock, of Indianapolis, for improvement in Mechanical movement.

To J B. Sulgrove, of Indianapolis, for improvement in sewing machine attachments.

—To say that the entertainment which was to have been given for the benefit of the Good Templars last Friday evening was a failure, would be expressing it in very mild terms indeed. Notwithstanding the large membership of the lodge and the scores of temperance advocates outside of the lodge, there was scarcely a corporals' guard of the faithful that were willing to lend their presence and cast their mite for the Benefit of the cause they are so zealous to advocate by empty words. If the advocates of temperance reform expect encouragement from the public, it might be well enough for them to show their liberality in at least a moderate degree.

Roll of Honor.

The following is a list of pupils of a school composed of twenty-four scholars, who were not absent, during the month ending Feb., 26, 1869 in school dist, No. 11 Richland tp. Emanuel Swander, Levi Shirk, Levi Wolf, David Ober, Harry Ober and Frank Ober. Also a list of those who were not tardy during the same time. Emanuel Swander, Francis Powel, John Powel, William Powel, Abraham L. Barnhart, Levi Shirk, William Olinger, George Olinger David Ober, Harry Ober, Frank Ober, Minnie Mathews, Dacota Mathews, Elmer Grogg, Alice Simons, Levi Wolf and Malinda Wolf.

NATHAN B. HATHAWAY,
Teacher.

—An exchange says: "A number of our exchanges are scoring the drummers of foreign printing offices who raid their respective towns and underbid for printing. The people of such localities, who patronize outside institutions, must have very little local pride or home spirit. Their local papers work for them and that turn deserves return. Give the home paper all the patronage and they will soon be able to do as fine work as any office in the land, Indeed, many of them do now. He is a poor citizen and a mean-spirited neighbor who asks and receives the support of his local paper for every project and interest he has and yet does not reciprocate with the patronage he has in the line of printing. The paper in a thousand ways helps the town and every citizen in it, and unless it is well sustained it can not do itself and its patrons justice."

STARTLING REVELATION.

Merrick's Confession Found in a Secret Compartment in the Case of His Watch.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

One of the most singular and startling incidents of the present century came to light yesterday in the discovery of a genuine confession of the late William Merrick, which rivals many of the stories of the dark ages, when men kept or hid away revelations of deeds of darkness in secret panels, drawers, seal rings, broches, lockets and other innocent looking articles of ornament or furniture. Merrick seems to have imbibed the idea of rendering his name still more famous or infamous by having in his possession a watch with its secret chamber that is destined to be one of the seven wonders of the age. The discovery was the result of an accident, or rather was purely accidental. Dr. Edwins, representative from Madison county, after the purchase of the watch at sheriff's sale last Monday, took it to the jeweler to have it examined and cleaned, and having some curiosity to see it taken apart stood by conversing while he was doing the work. The watch is a highly embrossed stem winder, with a heavy double case, is as handsome an appearing timepiece as a gentleman of his taste and style would wish to carry. After opening the watch and detaching the works from the case; there appearing to be some dirt in the groove where the two sides join, the workman ran a small tool around, when in passing a point about a half inch from the hinge, and that seemed to resist the passage of the tool, suddenly an inner plate or cap sprung open, startling the jeweler (and Dr. Edwins also, for that matter), so that it fell from his hands to the floor, the fact of it having been carried by Merrick making him somewhat nervous. In picking it up out fell a carefully folded piece of tough tissue paper, closely covered with writing in pencil, which from its singular wording, would seem to be a confession of the horrible crime for which Merrick was executed, together with hints of his connection with the murder of the young man at Connersville and the old man who was found dead in his stable. He also mentions the name of another who seems to have been a victim to his hellish passions. The paper read as follows:

"What a dam fool I was; if Ide served her like I did the other girl, Ide never been found out. Why didn't I barl her up and send her to Michigan like I did Fan. Somehow everything went bad from the day I first got her tight and took her to my room, til I took her out that night. dam her—no its no use to cure her now I done enough of that when she was livin. I wouldent care only for the baby. But its no use I have to swing for it and then—that's what gits me. The old man didn't truble me much. he took the dose just as easy. he was too drunk to know better. I served that other cuss right, he stood between me and that girl. hed no business to get in my way I tried hard to make em believe Jul would come in time but thats played out. I wonder who'll find this when I'm dead and gone." M.

AUBURN, IND., Feb. 26, 1879.

The season of Lent is at hand again, in which we should reflect upon the infinite goodness and mercy of God, manifested to us in the passion of Christ, who bore our infirmities and was wounded for our sins. This should encourage us to return to Him who is indeed our Saviour and Redeemer. Christ died that poor sinners might live; Christ suffered that the poor sinner might escape eternal torment; the goodness of God should lead us to repentance. In misery, in affliction and danger, we should remember that these are the fruits of sin; we should follow the example of the people of God in the old law, and by true penance seek to appease the wrath of God and to avert the punishment due to our sins. The institution of Lent is primitive and apostolical. It has been religiously observed in all ages of the church down to us. Christ himself gave birth to this ordinance, and he sanctified it in his own person.—Math. iv. We are expressly commanded to offer up to God the tenths of our goods; and why not, likewise, the tithe of our lives, by an annual forty days penance? Does not the expiation of criminal excesses call for punishment? Do not the dispositions for worthily celebrating the memory of Christ's passion require such a sacrifice? If we ever hope for mercy, now is the acceptable time; now are the days of salvation.—Cor. vi. Our good God knows that we are in sin, He sees the mouth of eternal death open to devour us; and therefore, he calls aloud, now is the time.

Let us, therefore, embrace the opportunity while it is in our power. If we have offended by indulging our passions, let us make speedy amends by vigorous self denials. If a yielding inclination has been to us an occasion of sin, let us hence-forward check it by a discreet severity; let us by voluntary chastisements now sue for pardon. Spare us O Lord! spare the people! cast us not forever from Thy face.—Joel ii.

In the Catholic church will be services every Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week during Lent at 7 o'clock. Sermons in English. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. A. YOUNG.

—Remember that you can get a better job of printing at the COURIER office than any other place in the county.

—Through the kindness of Sheriff Leas we were recently permitted to examine the improvements just completed in the county jail. The general appearance of the interior of the jail and Sheriff's residence has been changed materially, and the arrangement for the opening, closing and fastening the new doors of the lower tier of cells has been greatly changed and improved. The iron work in the jail has been repainted, and the walls and the interior of the cells have been thoroughly whitewashed throughout, and no pains is spared by the Sheriff to make the prison apartments healthy and comfortable, as well as secure against escape. The Sheriff's residence has been repainted from top to bottom, the walls and ceilings having been badly soiled and injured by defects in the roof, have been handsomely repainted in appropriate tints, and well varnished, which in connection with the taste displayed in furnishing the several apartments makes an attractive home, more especially so as it is presided over by an accomplished and estimable lady—Mrs. Leas.

—The school just south of here known as the Shuger's school, closed on Washington's birthday, which event will not soon be forgotten. In the forenoon there was nothing more than the usual recitations, which were good, to say the least of them, but at noon was when the interesting part began. Preparations had been made for a table which was not extra handsome, but that did not occupy the mind of any one very long, for something more attractive was presented. What was it? Well it was just the most splendid lot of fowls, cakes, pies, tarts, and—well I will not say anything about it, for it always makes one sad when alone to think of such a grand, glorious and luxuriant feast as those ladies know exactly how to prepare. School was called at 2 o'clock and the audience listened to some declarations, which were few in number, short in duration, but extraordinary in quality. Next were speeches by the following, J. J. Walters Jno. Sheffer, C. H. Brown, Jas. Swisher, and Jno. Shugars. The scholars gave to their teacher, W. B. Brown, an unanimous vote of thanks for his kindness and attention.

Sure Cure For Hog Cholera.

The following receipt was handed us for publication by Mr. D. Lanham, who has tried its merits and finds it a sure cure for hog cholera. Give it a trial. "Make concentrated lye into good soap by the usual rule; take one pail of soap to fifty hogs; put the soap in a kettle, add water and two pounds of coperas, boil it, then add dishwater and milk (or anything to make it taste good) till you have about what the fifty hogs will drink. Place enough of the mixture, while warm, for twenty five hogs to drink, in troughs, in a seperate lot. Just as you are ready to let the hogs in, scatter two pounds of soda in the troughs; the object is to have it foaming when the hogs come to drink. Be sure that every hog drinks, and if he will not drink put him in the hospital, and if you cannot get him to drink then knock him in the head, for he will give the cholera to the rest. After twenty-five have had all they will drink, let in twenty-five more, and continue till the whole are treated. The next day go through the same operation After the second day skip a day, then give two days, and you may turn them out cured An important point is to make the hog drink, and if he will not take it in any other way, then add new milk or put in sugar."

LaOtto.

—C. Howk has returned to LaOtto.

—Rev. Smurr of Rome City was in town last Monday.

—James Hogue of Altona has been visiting friends here.

—'Squire Walburn, of Auburn gave LaOtto a call last week.

—Wm. Koons and wife of Albion, spent last Sunday here with the parents of the latter.

—Frank Rosenberger puts his head into a rain barrel and yells "pa" to see how it sounds.

—Miss Cora Bonebrake of Ohio is visiting with her sister Mrs. H. C. Kinzie, who is quite ill.

—Mrs Rheubottom of Wolcotville delivered a lecture at the Wesleyan church last Saturday night on "Womans' Rights." It was so nice.

—H. Holbrook and family, formerly of North Manchester, are visiting friends here. They are on their way to Shelby, Ohio, where they intend to reside.

BIDDY.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

That School No. 4.

BY C. H. THURSTON.

Two o'clock Dec. 14, arrived and it being the last day of our township institute all the teachers of the township, with one exception, were present as well as a sleighload of teachers and other young folks from Smithfield-tp. Among those from Smithfield was the late lamented James McOscar, who was then teaching at Smithfield. The long faced crowd from No. 4 was there, and Mr. Lowe, their speaker, asked the trustee if he had subpœnaed the witnesses. The trustee told him he had nothing to do with getting their witnesses, but they must get them themselves, and intimated that as they had made the charge they ought to know enough about it to be witnesses themselves. Mr. Lowe and others struck out to try to get somebody to render evidence in their case, but without avail; and when at a quarter past 3 o'clock the trustee announced the court in session, they put in the plea that they were not ready, and wished to have the trial postponed until Monday. As defendant I objected, and wished the trial to come on immediately But Mr. Lowe and Mr. Haverstock claimed the right to continue the suit at pleasure, and the trustee granted them another hearing to take place at his home on the following Monday, Dec. 16th. Before the time of the trial arrived the trustee ascertained that under the circumstances, and according to law, the suit ought to have been dismissed on Saturday, as they did not file any affidavit, showing good reason for continuing the suit. I found he was going to dismiss the case without any further hearing, and so went to school on Monday morning. About noon Mr. Kepler drove up in front of the school house with a load of rails, and Mr. Haverstock drove up just behind him. They stopped in front of the school house and after about twenty minutes spent in consultation Mr. Kepler appeared at the door and handed me a paper, saying "here is a paper from Haverstock." I subjoin a verbatim copy of its contents;

NOTICE.

"Calvin Thurston you are hereby notified to produce the petition containing the request that you should teach the school during the winter term of the year 1878 and 1879, in the school house at the center of Franklin township, in Dekalb county, and state of Indiana, with the signers annexed, and to produce said petition at the trial of school district No. 4, against you (Calvin Thurston.) Said trial to be held on the 16th day of December, 1878, at the residence of Franklin Greenwood the trustee of Franklin township, in said county and state aforesaid.

SAMUEL HAVERSTOCK."

It has been suggested that I should send Old Sammy's photograph along with this notice to Barnum's museum, as a unique specimen a of a northern bulldozer. They had no evidence to produce at the trial, and evidently wished me to furnish for them that which they hankered after. This I was as unable to do as anybody, as I had no papers that would benefit them any even if I had been disposed to furnish them. The "consultation" above mentioned between Mr. Kepler and the gentleman of the "notice" is the most I have known them to talk together for the last eight years, as they have had each other by the ears more or less during all this time. The two men became suddenly united on the subject of morality, it appears. This was before Sammy's attempt to bulldoze Mr. John Eckhart. In the afternoon they gathered up such as could be induced to go and went to the trustee's to the intended trial only to find the suit dismissed. In their chagrin a part of their number hastened to Hamilton to have Mr. Andrew Baxter, the attorney, to write an affidavit for them. That gentleman blandly told them that he was engaged by the defendant and could do nothing for them. The Noragon boys told Mr. Baxter that they would show him that there were other folks in the world just as smart as him and Cal. Thurston. Mr. Baxter modestly replied that he was willing to admit this as far as it referred to him, but if they wanted to get Thurston out, they had better send everything they had, big and little and then if he neglected his duty in any way they would have some chance to get him out. They then tried 'Squire John Brown, but he told them it was out of his line of business, and he would have nothing to do with it. The next morning Mr. Lowe appeared at the school, as he said, to see if we could not compromise. I told him I wished to do what was right, and would listen to any terms he had to offer. He said he had only one proposition to make viz: that they would withdraw the charges if I would resign the school, and added that if I did not accept this offer and affidavit would likely be filed, and probably might be by that time. I replied that I would not entertain such a proposition for a moment as this would be a virtual acknowledgment that I was guilty of the charge and resigned the school while there was a trial pending in order to avoid the trial. He wished to know if I had any proposition to offer. I told him "none, except they should send their children to school and I would treat them as if nothing had happened, because they were not to blame for the wrong their parents had committed in trumping up a false charge against me." He looked around the room and seeing the new writing charts that the trustee had just obtained for the school, he growled against the trustee for wasting some more public money in that way. He went away and in about two hours he stuck his head in at the door and said that if I had any proposition to make at any time and would come to him he would help to get it before the district. I replied he was very clever but had nothing more to offer. I heard afterward that he and others met at Butler that day and employed an attorney to write an affidavit so they could continue their suit of ejectment, but when it was written not one of them dared to sign it. So they dropped their trumped charge, apparently fearing they would get a bigger elephant on their hands than they could manage. And here I must jog Mr. Lowe's memory a little, for he is so forgetful. This was on the 3rd week of school instead of the 2nd, as he says in his first "Epistle general of Lowe." Nothing further of any consequence happened until when on the morning of Jan. 13, I went to the school house and found that the elbow and three joints of pipe were missing. I immediately had some more furnished and went on with my work. The pipe was found some time afterward secreted under the church which stands a few rods from the school house. On the night of Feb. 5th, eight window lights were broken, apparently by blows from the outside. Mr. Rohrbaugh has said "those persons living west of the church are the cause of all the trouble." These are Mr. Lowe and his "neighbors" Cal. and Sam. Noragon. So we think when Mr. Lowe in his communication of Jan. 27, says he is "acting in harmony with his neighbors," he confesses to the company he keeps, and also that he has a hand in the spoilation of the school property. If his "neighbors" were to turn incendiaries and horse thieves I suppose Mr. Lowe would have to "act in harmony with them." We have seen how Mr. Lowe first stirred up discontent and dissatisfaction in the district, then appointed himself a committee on charges, and as a last resort made the attack in the papers, wherein he has made his attempt to stigmatize me. His mantle of charity that he throws over himself as a sheep's clothing in his good bye, is put on with ill grace when the ears stick through so plainly. If other trustees had not hired teachers on the condition that they should quit the school if the attendance become small, No. 4 would have had no reason to think this requirement was law. This they did not learn until they had pledged themselves to rule and ruin and so could not well back out. They have learned something in the dear school of experience, and if they are of that class that Webster describes as being unable to learn in any otherway, it is probably a valuable lesson. They have at least learned that the law accords to parents the inestimable privilege of fooling away their children's money if they wish to by keeping them out of school. But they seem inclined to act the part of Old Adam and each lay the blame on some one else. Mr. Haverstock has said he had no objection to Thurston, but it was so lonesome for his children when the rest didn't come. Mr. Rohrbaugh, as already seen, throws all the blame on those living west of the church, whereas he lives east of it. Mr. Kepler says "the Noragons are the meanest people in the country," and Mr. Lowe is ashamed to come out and acknowledge that he is the "Alpha and Omega" of the difficulty, but says he is "acting with his neighbors for fear of making a neighborhood jealous." Mr. Lowe has accused me of having my faults as well as other people. This is humiliation I confess, but the trustee could hardly be expected to obtain a compound of Saintly virtue and manly accomplishments to teach a district school for No. 4 for thirty dollars per month. I could not quit the school without compromising with dishonor and establishing a precedent that other districts might try to follow. After they had undertaken to throw me overboard, I told them that I would now give them a chance to test their ability to turn out a teacher, and if I resigned at all, it would be by being compelled to do so. I think I have written all that is of any benefit to anybody and possibly have worried the patience of some, especially the editor, but I now leave the subject with a generous public.

A CONUNDRUM.

Answer Given March 1st.

WATCH IT! WATCH IT!

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Managers Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TWO PATHS.

Oh! murmuring ones who frown and fret
Upon the way your feet are set,
Know that the path ye count so bleak
Is better than the one ye seek.

For on that broad and pleasant way,
Wherein so much ye long to stray,
Stands conscience, and from every soul
That journeys there he asks a toll.

A toll that steals from every pleasure,
That takes from every glittering treasure,
That robs the traveler of his rest,
And smites the heart within his breast.

For this one, turned from friend to foe,
Forbids sweet peace with them to go,
And all is now but worthless dross,
That knows her pleasant light and loss.

So, though the road be rough and steep,
Speed on, oh friend! thy courage keep;
And ever at thy side shall be
The peace that conscience gives to thee;

To smooth the way, to whisper "hope,"
Through e'er what darkness ye may grope,
Then, ere thy race is wholly run,
Or ere the whole long day is done,

A burst of sudden light shall break
Upon thy path, and ye shall wake
To know the way ye did deride
Led to a country glorified!
—*Kate Williamson.*

OUR PASSENGER.

It was a lovely autumn afternoon toward the close of September when we weighed anchor and sailed out of the river Mersey, bound for Melbourne. We had a good ship—Janet's Pride—loaded with miscellaneous articles. On board were fourteen passengers; and, take them all in all, a pleasanter lot I never steered across the stormy seas.

There were three old gentlemen, who were going out to share their fortunes, come what might, and which, poor old souls, they seemed to think fashioned in the brightest colors, long before the English coast was out of sight.

Then there was a solitary old gentleman, who, judging from the general tone of his conversation, was seeking the New World for the ostensible purpose of finding fault with it.

There were two young married couples, all full of hope and activity, bent upon making a new home faraway from their native land.

There were also a very jolly elderly brother and sister, neither of whom had ever entered into the bonds of matrimony; but, instead, had stuck by each other through life.

There were three old Australian settlers, who had been over to have a peep at the old country, and who were now returning to the land which to them, through long communion, had become the dearest of all others—"Home, sweet home!"

Lastly, though not least, there was a solitary passenger, who soon became the pet of all on board. He was a man of about 28 years of age, possessing a very clear complexion, a very handsome, long-flowing beard, and a very silky mustache.

His name was Reginald Moore. His given reason for taking this sea voyage was the delicate state of his health. There was not the least doubt that the poor fellow's chest *was* considerably affected, for his voice, though charmingly sweet, was one of the weakest I ever remember hearing; and it had a certain hollowness in its sound that in my mind is invariably associated with that terrible disease commonly termed consumption. He always wore a thick muffler round his neck to protect his throat and chest.

In all my experience—and it has been a pretty wide one—I never knew any one with so many friends, and such undivided esteem, in so short a space of time, as Reginald Moore. There was not, I believe, a sailor on board who did not entertain the warmest possible liking for him.

As for the passengers they never seemed so happy as when listening to his amusing anecdotes, of which he seemed to possess an inexhaustible store. And this delicate young English paragon of passengers had made this conquest over all our hearts before we had been three weeks at sea.

He was, too, such a clever fellow with his hands. He could cut and shape you anything out of a piece of wood, from an oyster to an elephant, and at making models of ships I never met his equal. He was, besides, such a kind and considerate fellow toward his fellow-passengers.

When the three elderly gentlemen, who imagined their fortunes made, were afflicted with sea-sickness, he was the first to come forward and help them about while they slowly recovered. He would insist upon their taking his arm, weak as he was himself, and he would lead them about on deck with a firmness that spoke volumes in favor of his "sea legs."

I do not remember any voyage ever passing so quickly as the one when the pleasant passenger was on board. I could, with infinite pleasure, make a long pause at this juncture in the thread of my story, to dwell upon the pleasant memories I still retain of Reginald Moore.

We were within a week's sail of Melbourne. Reginald Moore had all but completed a model of the Janet's Pride, which he proposed presenting to me the night before we landed.

Now he worked at this model principally on deck, and, strangely enough, he had chosen for a work-table the top of one of the empty water-casks that stood on the deck, abaft, and under the shelter of the bulwarks.

While he worked through the day you were sure to see him surrounded by some of the passengers or sailors. The amount of industry he displayed was truly wonderful, for he was invariably at work in the early morning, long before any of the other passengers dreamed of turning out of their snug berths.

As I have already stated, we were but six days' sail from Melbourne. For the first time in our experience of him, the pleasant passenger appeared at the dinner-table with a solemn, downcast expression of face and a silent tongue. Before dinner was over, I asked him what troubled his mind, and caused this unhappy change in his wonted cheerful manner.

At first, he tried to evade my queries by replying that it was "nothing, nothing in particular;" but I pressed him persistently until I won from him an explanation.

"Perhaps, after all," he said, "it is only fair that I should explain matters. The fact of the matter is, my watch has been stolen."

"Stolen!" we all exclaimed in a breath.

"Undoubtedly," he answered, "but I pray you, Captain"—here he turned to me—"I pray you say not one word about it. The only thing that renders the loss of consequence to me is the fact that it once belonged to my poor mother. On that account alone, I would not have lost it for any amount of money. However, it cannot be helped, and, therefore, it is useless to cry over spilt milk, as the old adage has it. My only request in the matter is, my dear Captain, that you will leave the matter entirely in my hands, and I think it very probable that I may recover it. This request I am sure you will oblige me by granting."

"Certainly, my dear sir," I replied; "but still—"

"Exactly," he interrupted, with one of his pleasant smiles, "you would like to take the matter in hand and investigate it to the utmost of your power. I know that, my dear Captain, full well, but I can trust you to keep your promise, and leave the case entirely in *my* hands."

How could I deny him his request?

You will readily imagine what consternation this event gave rise to among the other passengers. The three old gentlemen instantly proceeded to explain that they possessed jewelry to the value of at least £300, which they usually kept locked up in a brown-leather writing-case; but, unfortunately, at the present time the lock was out of order.

Mr. Reginald Moore suggested a safer deposit for their valuables.

The young married couples announced the fact of their owning at least £250 worth of jewelry; and they, too, consulted Mr. Moore as to the safest plan for secreting it.

The kind-hearted brother and sister had, it appeared, more valuables in the way of jewelry than any one on board, since £1,500 had never purchased what they possessed.

The whole of that evening was occupied in speculating as to the probable perpetrator of the theft, and in condoling with Mr. Reginald Moore on his great loss.

Every one turned in that night in an uneasy state of mind; and it was with astonishment that they found themselves, in the morning, still in full possession of all their worldly goods. This improved condition of affairs seemed to reassure our passengers, who once again began to look cheerful and at ease.

Reginald Moore's pleasant face wore its wonted smile, and, as heretofore, he enlivened and charmed us with his vivacity and anecdote. All day through, he worked at the model of the Janet's Pride, still using the top of the empty water-cask for a work-table.

That night, we retired to rest with minds far more at ease than on the previous one. Alas! what a scene of anger and distress came with the morning! Every passenger on board, possessing jewelry, had been robbed during the night.

The three old gentlemen, the young married couples, and the kind-hearted brother and sister, found themselves minus every article of jewelry that they had possessed. Even the grumbling old gentleman had lost his gold snuff-box.

There was no keeping matters quiet this time. The thief must be traced and brought to justice. What was the wisest method of procedure? What would Mr. Moore suggest?

"I would suggest, though most reluctantly," said Mr. Moore, "that every sailor and every sailor's luggage be carefully searched."

To this proposition we unanimously agreed.

"This," he continued, "must be most humiliating to the feelings of your crew, Captain, and therefore, in common fairness to them as our fellow-men, let me also suggest that every passenger and every passenger's luggage be also thoroughly searched."

A little hesitation on the part of one or two of the passengers was demonstrated before acceding to this last proposal, but our pleasant passenger soon contrived to bring those who at first demurred to his side of thinking.

"Of course," he said, "there is not a passenger on board who is not above suspicion. yet, in justice to the feelings of the crew, it is, in my humble opinion, the least we can do."

This delicacy of feeling and this thoughtfulness on the part of Reginald Moore rendered him, if possible, more admirable and praiseworthy in our eyes than ever.

Many of the crew objected strongly to this mode of procedure, but all were compelled to submit. The old boatswain was furious with indignation, and vowed that if it cost him his life he would trace the thief who had caused him to be searched like a common pickpocket. Even the pleasant passenger failed to soothe his sense of injury.

Well, a thorough search was made by myself, in company with the kind-hearted old gentleman and his sister. Every one's "traps" were ransacked from top to bottom, but without success.

Further search was useless. What was to be done?

That night, all having been made snug, and the passengers having turned in, none of them, as you may imagine, in very brilliant spirits, I went on deck, it being what we call at sea "the Captain's watch."

I turned in about 4 a. m., the second officer then coming on duty. My cabin was amidships and on deck, and from a window therein I could command a view of the after-deck of the ship.

Somehow or other I could not rest one atom, so, dressing myself, I determined upon sitting up and smoking. I drew aside the blind of the window I have mentioned, and looked out.

It was just the gray light of early morning, and there was a stiffish breeze blowing. To my surprise I beheld Mr. Reginald Moore on deck.

I was about to open my cabin door and invite him to join me in my restlessness, when the peculiar nature of his proceedings riveted my attention. He looked around on all sides, as if afraid of attracting observation.

Then, suddenly, as if assured the coast was clear, he made rapidly toward the empty water-cask, on which he was accustomed to manufacture his model of the Janet's Pride. Once more glancing cautiously about him, he then applied his hands to the top of the cask, and, with a rapid movement, lifted half of the top bodily off.

My astonishment and my excitement were intense. Another hasty glance around, and he plunged his hand down into the cask, and quickly withdrew it, holding in his grasp a small bag, which he rapidly concealed in the breast of his coat.

Again he took a hasty survey, and was about making another dive into this strange receptacle for hidden goods, when he suddenly withdrew, having, with astonishing rapidity, replaced the lid of the cask. In another moment the cause of his alarm was made apparent, as a couple of sailors passed him on the way to relieve the man at the wheel.

When all was again quiet, for an instant he seemd determined to at once return to the cask, and no doubt withdraw something more that the interruption had prevented him from withdrawing in the first instance. But, suddenly changing his mind, he went down the stairs that led from the deck to the saloon and sleeping cabins.

Scarcely had he disappeared when another figure, stealthily crossing the deck, met my anxious observation. It was the boatswain.

I saw him glance towards the stairs, down which Mr. Reginald Moore had taken his departure. He then made direct for the water-cask. It was now obvious to me that the old boatswain had been watching the pleasant passenger.

Just as he reached the water-cask, a heavy green sea struck the ship to windward, necessitating the boatswain to hold on by the ropes so as to keep his footing, and precisely at the same moment Reginald Moore appeared at the top of the cabin stairs. I shall never forget the scene.

The instant the ship had steadied herself, the boatswain commenced his examination of the water-cask. For a moment only, Moore stood looking at him with as evil an expression on his face as I ever beheld.

With one bound, he was upon the boatswain, before he could turn to protect himself. I waited no longer, but flung open the door of my cabin in an instant, and in another I was to the rescue, and in a few moments we had our pleasant passenger in irons.

So, you see, *he* was the thief, after all, hiding his knavery under the pleasantest exterior I ever knew a man possess. The manner in which he had manufactured the top of that water-cask was the most finished and ingenious piece of carpentry I have ever beheld.

In the interior of the side of the cask he had driven several nails, about two feet from the top, on which he had suspended, in wash-leather bags, the jewelry he had stolen.

You may easily imagine the surprise evinced by our passengers, on discovering that the thief was the man for whom each and every one of them entertained such regard and even affection.

At the expiration of three days from the date of the pleasant passenger's detection, we landed in Melbourne, where duty compelled me to hand him over to the police; but, as no one cared to remain in that town for the purpose of prosecuting him, he was summarily dealt with. The presiding magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.—*Youth's Companion.*

Hero or Suicide?

That is the question about Cashier J. W. Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, whose discovery, gagged, strangling and dying, in the vault of that institution, nearly a year ago, made such a great sensation. Everything indicated that he had acted the part of the hero, refusing to divulge the combination that would unlock the treasures of the safe to burglars even at the risk of his own life. His praises were sung throughout the land, banks in different parts of the country contributed a fund of some thousands of dollars for the benefit of his family, and a memorial church was being erected in the little town where he had lived. But now, almost a year after the event, comes the startling story that Barron, so far from being a hero, was only another defaulter, who ingeniously devised all the accessories to a sensational death scene, and then took poison—in the hope of thus securing the credit of a martyr and warding off the disgrace of exposure. Thus far the whole affair is involved in mystery. That suspicious characters were seen in Dexter just before the tragedy is admitted, and that some of the blows and wounds Barron's body bore must have been inflicted by other hands than his seems almost certain; on the other hand, a defalcation did exist. Yet, even if Barron had appropriated the $3,600 reported missing, his standing was so high and the bank so far secured by a $2,000 insurance policy on his life, that there appears little motive for suicide. Certainly everybody will hope that the dead cashier's memory may be saved from such a pitiful fall as now threatens it.

Thirty Years a Stranger at Home.

Men may escape the law, but their own consciences they cannot flee from. Many years ago a young man in this city was guilty of an offense against the law, an offense which brought social ruin upon himself and his family. The man and his offense are forgotten by the public, yet he lives, and lives here in Boston. But, from the day his offense was discovered—although, having escaped the law, he is free to come and go as he pleases—he has never been seen outside of his own home in the daytime. Sometimes, under the cover of night, he walks abroad to take an airing, and note the changes that thirty years have wrought, but an ever-active conscience makes him shun the light of day, and the faces of men, and he walks apart, a stranger in the midst of those among whom he has always lived.—*Boston Transcript.*

PECK ON CHEESE.

The Inventor of the Great Wisconsin Churn and Child-Persuader Combined Discusses "Cheese as a Finale."

George W. Peck, the "home missionary" of the Milwaukee *Sun*, read a humorous paper on "Cheese as a Finale" before the Dairymen's Convention, in Chicago. It was received with roars of laughter. After describing the promise and potency of a calf's rennet and the service rendered to science by cheese in demonstrating spontaneous generation, the humorist referred as follows to some of the more lately-discovered uses of cheese:

"As great a power as cheese has become in the world, it has not fairly begun to be appreciated. The last triumph that cheese has attained is being introduced in the army as ammunition. To-day the soldier on the plains, in his efforts to get away from the Indians, is aided to a great extent by cheese. With a slug of cheese in his holster, he bids defiance to the red devils of the plains. On the retreat he places his cheese behind him and the dusky brave declines to follow. When charging a lodge of squaws and papooses he waves aloft his trusty slice of cheese, and carries terror into the camp of the enemy. They fall upon their knees at sight of the sanguinary weapon, and beg the soldiers to take it away. In all of the recent battles with the Indians, where our soldiers were armed with the deadly breech-loading cheese, victory has perched upon our banners.

"And Sheridan twenty miles away."

"The disaster to our arms away off in the Big Horn country, by which so many brave men were destroyed, could have been avoided had that noble little band been armed with cheese. How different was the result of the battle a few miles from the fatal battle-field, where a portion of the command, under the gallant Reno, was under the influence of cheese, as shown by the testimony in the recent investigation. Cheese saved the day. Who does not remember the noble words of the patriotic driver of the pack-mules on that day, who, as he saw the Indians running one way, while he was running the other, raised in his saddle and shouted, 'Give me cheese or give me death.'

"The recent invention, by which cheese can be reduced to a liquid form and carried in a bottle, fills a want long felt by army officers. But, as an assistant to the army in suppressing insurrections and exterminating Indians, the cheese has many advantages not yet enumerated. Why should not cheese be used in offensive operations as well as on the defensive? By the exercise of a little ingenuity on your part, fellow-cheeseists, it can be done. I would recommend that cheese for the army be made in sections, with hinges at stated intervals in the rind. Then sections of cheese can be issued to soldiers, and, when they find it necessary to throw up intrenchments, they can dismount, hitch the hinges of their several sections of cheese together, spread the cheese rind out on the ground, set upon the edge, get behind the breastwork and bid defiance to the bullets of the enemy, which will be flattened against the boiler-plate that is found on the outside of all well-regulated cheese. Then send a shell loaded with Limburg into the camp of the enemy, and watch the devastation."

After setting forth the capacity of cheese to replace the mule, and even the steam engine, as a traction power, Mr. Peck continued as follows: "Cheese is liable to dispute with India rubber for a place in public estimation. Is there not some ingredient that can be put in cheese to make it of the consistency of an overshoe? I believe that cheese can be made as impervious to water as the stomach of a politician. If it can, then a new field is open for it. It may not go to Congress—though I would sooner trust a good, intelligent sage cheese in Congress than some of the politicians. Certainly cheese couldn't do any hurt there. But it can be made into many articles that rubber is now used exclusively for, such as overcoats, belts, car-springs, and teething-rings, and it will eventually take the place of China for nest-eggs for hens. There is a great future before cheese, but it must not be expected that it can attain the proud eminence to which it is entitled in a day. There are prejudices against cheese which must be overcome. It is just so in everything. It was so in the case of the Bologna sausage. It took years for the Bologna sausage to rise from its humble sphere to the place it now occupies in the economy of nature. Bologna had to combat against prejudice and live down scandals as to its origin, with which the names of respectable dogs are coupled. But it outlived all the vile stories, and is to-day inshrined in the hearts of our people, in ulsters made of fiddle-string material, proud in its conscious victory over as implacable an enemy as ever attempted to tear down a rival. Let cheese keep a stiff upper lip, decline to be interviewed by the reporters for the daily press, who will misrepresent it, keep its own counsel, and it will walk hand in hand with Bologna, and wear laurels on its brow. But it should keep out of politics. There is nothing that so blights fair prospects as politics. Cheese in politics would become a stench in the nostrils of our people.

"There is no doubt whatever in my mind that an excellent article of marble can be manufactured from cheese. And what could be more appropriate—especially for an agriculturist, a member of this Northwestern Dairymen's Association, whose whole life is wrapped up in the noble calling to which he has devoted the best years of his early manhood and his prime? As he stretches his wasted form upon the couch which is to be his last resting-place on earth, and feels the icy hand of death laid upon him, what could be more consoling, more calculated to lighten up the gloom of the dark hour of dissolution, than the thought that when he is gone, and the clods of the valley are resting upon all that is mortal of this earthly tabernacle of clay, his virtues will be perpetuated to posterity by a monument of imperishable cheese? It is the nature of marble to be cold, hard, stern, odorless—throwing an air of gloom and dismal melancholy over a sacred place which should be rendered attractive and pleasant by flowers and fragrance. And what more fragrant than cheese? Flowers, with their exquisite aroma of summer, lie scentless and dead. But a tombstone of cheese—cheese of the proper consistency—would bloom on forever, defying the elements and time; and when Gabriel sounds his reveille on the glad morning of the resurrection—a morning that has been anticipated to a considerable extent in medical quarters—it will be found of the tombstone of cheese that its flag is still there, with not a star erased or a stripe polluted.

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Government socks beneath our feet,
And Limburg fragrance streaming o'er us!"

The Establishment of the United States Coast Survey.

It was in 1807 that the first effort was made to establish a national coast survey. Jefferson, in his message to Congress, recommended it, and Congress cautiously appropriated $50,000. Secretary Albert Gallatin then addressed circulars to the principal scientific men of the period, soliciting opinions as to the best methods of conducting the proposed work. Numerous plans were submitted. That of Ferdinand R. Hasslar, a native of Switzerland, was finally adopted.

The magnitude of the task compelled special preparations. In 1810 Hasslar was sent to Europe to procure instruments, standards of measures, and other necessaries. The war followed, and he was detained in England until 1815. Other delays, naturally attending new enterprises, prevented operations until 1817, when a beginning was effected near the harbor of New York.

Hasslar was authorized to employ astronomers and other scientists, in addition to the officers in the military and naval service.

Hasslar was hampered and embarrassed continually by limited appropriations. His operations were not of that character easily seen; Congress wondered continually what he was about. While he was systematizing methods and training assistants, Congress was shrugging its shoulders and clamoring because results were inadequate to the expenditure. Hasslar was an eccentric man of irascible disposition and great independence of character. On one occasion a committee from Congress waited upon him in his office to inspect his work.

"You come to 'spect my vork, eh? Vat you know 'bout my vork? Vat you going to 'spect!"

The gentlemen, conscious of their ignorance. tried to smooth his ruffled temper by an explanation, which only made matters worse.

"You knows notting at all 'bout my vork. How can you 'spect my vork, ven you knows notting? Get out of here; you in my vay. Congress be von big vool to send you to 'spect my vork. I 'ave no time to vaste vith such as knows notting vat I am 'bout. Go back to Congress and tell dem vat I say."

The committee did "go back to Congress" and report, amid uproarious laughter, the result of their inspecting interview.

When Hon. Levi Woodbury was Secretary of the Treasury, under Jackson, he and Hasslar could not agree as to the compensation to be allowed to the Superintendent, and Hasslar was referred to the President, at whose discretion the law placed the settlement of the dispute.

"So, Mr. Hasslar, it appears the Secretary and you cannot agree about this matter," remarked Jackson, when Hasslar had stated his case in his usual emphatic style.

"No, sir, ve can't."

"Well, how much do you really think you ought to have?"

"Six tousand dollars, sir."

"Why, Mr. Hasslar, that is as much as Mr. Woodbury, my Secretary of the Treasury, himself receives."

"Mr. Voodbury!" screamed Hasslar, rising from his chair and vibrating his long forefinger toward his own heart. "Pl-e-e-n-ty Mr. Voodburys, pl-e-e-n-ty Mr. Everybodys, for Secretary of de Treasury; v-o-ne, v-o-ne Mr. Hasslar for de head of de Coast Survey!" and, erecting himself in a haughty attitude, he looked down upon Jackson in supreme scorn at his daring comparison.

President Jackson, sympathizing with a character having some traits in common with his own, granted Hasslar's demand, and, at the close of the next Cabinet meeting, told the joke, to the great entertainment of the gentlemen present.—*Martha J. Lamb, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

The Color Question.

Mrs. Senator Bruce yesterday put the social problem to the test. It appears that two of the ladies of the Riggs House, one of the fashionable hotels, called at Mrs. Bruce's residence some time ago and left their cards. All of the ladies of the hotel receive on Monday together in the public parlor. Yesterday, when the reception was at its zenith, Mrs. Senator Bruce, accompanied by a lady friend as dark as Erebus, was shown into the parlor. Singling out the twain who had kindly left their cards with her, she engaged them in conversation some few minutes, and then left. The other ladies thought the episode decidedly shocking; not so much that Mrs. Bruce had called, as the fact that she allowed her darkey friend to accompany her. She was too much off color to be squeezed through toney society, although the Senator's bride is nearly white.—*Washington letter.*

Decisive Evidence.

Judge (severely)—"How do you know the defendant is a married man? Were you ever at his house?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know him personally?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know his wife?"

"No, sir."

"Did anybody ever tell you they were married?"

"No, sir; but when I see a man and woman come to the same church regularly for three years, occupy the same pew and have a hymn-book apiece to sing out of, I don't want to see no marriage certificate from them. I can swear to their relation all the time."

Verdict for plaintiff.

OUGH!

A man oft finds his cake is dough,
So listen to my tale of wough.

Poor Smythekins! It was rather rough,
And put him in a downright hough.

One day the town was like a slough,
When Smythekins tried a fancy bough.

The walking was as usual, through
The streets were filled with melted snough.

His latest flame was driving through
The upper part of the avenough.

He raised his hand, but an awkward cough
Came on as tried his hat to dough.

He kept it on—but a strong hiccough,
Instead, jerked his hand and fingers ough.

He slipped and fell in a muddy trough,
His legs flew out and his hat flew ough.

'Twas fun for the lady; for him 'twas tough,
And worse than his lady-love's rebough.

For he slid through the slush like a two-horse plough,
And is sore in body and mind even nough.

So, swells, take heed. Of your skill although
You are sure, what may happen you never knough.
—*New York Mail.*

PITH AND POINT.

The fireman's poet—Burns.

The puff contradictory—A sweet tart.

Dropping a privateer—Weeping in secret.

The day after washing day is one of sad irony.

Jones says he shall never forget his mother's slap.

A paper that is always full of good points—A paper of needles.

There is nothing like a shorthand reporter to take a man down.

A ten-dollar bill is of the feminine gender when it is the fair's X.

The man who is always as "cool as a cucumber" is generally as green.

In the times of Noah the floods ruled the earth. It was reign water then.

How to draw a girl out—Seat her upon a sled, seize the end of the rope and run.

A prima donna is naturally a timid creature, for her art is always in her throat.—*Puck.*

Dancing has been introduced into the army. Probably you have heard of its squad-drills.

The "watch-dog's honest bark" may be all right, but it is the quiet dog that puts in the bites.

A Western woman has lost two husbands by lightning. She ought to marry a conductor.

The only unfavorable report about "Grandfather's Clock," is that it went ninety years on tick.

"**Why** should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.

An Irishman says that "it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially av your swatcheart was wid ye." Antique jest, Eastlake school—very rare.

It is said that afternoon marriages are the present style in England. Can't be. There never was a marriage before Eve. What, never? No, never.

Customer—"Mother wants a nice plump chicken, please." Shop-man—"Trussed, miss?" Customer—"Oh dear, no! I am going to pay for it."

The schools are deprived of the presence of many a boy who has just enough of a sore throat to keep him at home in the back yard building snow forts.

"**I walked** the floor all night with the toothache," said he; to which his unfeeling listener replied, "You didn't expect to walk the ceiling with it, did you?"

While in a Western town Camilla Urso took her violin into the county poor-house and delighted the inmates. Good girl to play for nothing to poor houses.

A bashful young man applied to his village paper on the important subject, "How to win a woman's love." The reply was, "Kiss the babies, caress the tomcat, and give strict attention to the old lady."

When a woman goes visiting she wants shoes fully two sizes too small; but it is astounding what a deal of comfort the same woman can extract from a pair of slippers three sizes too large in her own house.

WHY HE DID IT.

Mary had a little lamp;
Her lover, all serene,
Extinguished it, for he did not
Want any caress seen.
What makes the youth love Mary so?
I'll tell you—she's a catch;
And he put out the lamp, you know,
That he might strike a match.

It was Daniel O'Connell who wittily emphasized the difficulty of putting a good deal of sense into a few words, by writing to the editor of a Dublin newspaper, "I send you a long letter, *because I haven't time to write a short one.*"

Old Sam was bitterly prejudiced against the bonny Scots. Boswell, his biographer and worshiper, observing that there was no instance of a beggar dying of want in the streets of Scotland, "I believe, sir, you are very right," replied Jonson, "but this does not arise from want of beggars, but from the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."

SIR THOMAS CAT.

How doth the busy Thomas Cat
Improve the midnight hour?
Ensconced upon the roof, he yawps
With all his feline power.
And now another Thomas Cat,
Encouraged by the sound,
Sends up a challenge to his foe
To meet him on the ground.
And still another, and a fourth,
Convene to scratch and bite,
While fretted mortals toss and moan
Throughout the dismal night.
What boots it though a boot be thrown—
Ay, marry! or the jack!
They scamper off; but in an hour
Come smiling, yawping back.

The Canadian Government has sent skillful veterinary surgeons to various parts of the older provinces to investigate as to the existence, if any, of pleuro-pneumonia. The statement that Manitoba is suffering for beef on account of the order excluding American cattle is incorrect, for the reason that Manitoba is not included in the order.

"**You** want a flogging—that's what you want," said a parent to an unruly son. "I know it, dad; but I'll try to get along without it," returned the independent Hopeful.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

"If This Be Love."

If to be sad when all are gay;
To think all gone with one away;
To start, to thrill, then back to sink
From expectation's joyous brink;
If a few pen-strokes bring a heaven
All the June sunshine had not given;
If all expression proved too weak
Till heart to heart and cheek to cheek
Alone sufficed that word to speak
Which set the pent-up passion free,
Brought back the soul's tranquillity,
And laid the struggling heart at rest,
Dropped like a bird into its nest;—
If this be love, as lovers say,
Dear, I have loved thee many a day.

If to oppose when suffering most
The pain the opposition cost;
To listen with averted face,
Yet yearn to close with an embrace;
To watch, to tend, to smile, to grieve,
Reproof to bear, advice receive;
To work, to wait, to pray, to live,
And to give all, and still to give;—
Is this to love, believe me, dear,
That I have loved thee many a year.

And if, amid the vap'rous whirling
Of men and things that, upward curling
In cloud and mist, come floating by
From the deep gulf of memory,
One face shines out, one form, one power,
One influence quickening every hour,
A speaking profile upward turned,
Or a deep look that through me burned;—
If this be love, love came to me,
And stays, methinks, eternally.
—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Old Maid-ism.

A very foolish and yet very prevalent prejudice is entertained against unmarried women as a class. This we hold to be as absurd as it is ungenerous. We will start with the totally unchristian axiom that women are vastly superior to the "lords of creation" in goodness. This point admitted—and what *man* will gainsay it?—we proceed to argue that among the many good women in this very good world, as worlds go, there will be quite a number far above their sex, and so, by consequence, incalculably above the best of men. It might often happen that ladies of great spiritual altitude would never meet in the course of their lives a man grand enough to mate with them. To unite with a man whom they do not feel to be their equal would be almost as great an outrage on the finer instincts as marrying for money, which is a meaner, viler thing than any animal could possibly dream of. Besides this there are many old maids who have had numerous offers, but they, with a fidelity worthy a better thing than a man, cling to some first fancy—some memory of a lover who has been false or who has passed away. That there are old maids of a sour aspect, "with lips severe and eye of formal cut," we do not deny, but we believe them from our observation to be very few compared with the legions of "poky" old bachelors who infest the shady side of 45, and soon after retire from a world where we hope they will know better. In short, we conclude that, while it is always best for a man to be married, it is very often the wisest thing a woman can do to remain single.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

A French Country Marriage.

Madame Lesmontagnes was kind enough to give me a description of the wedding of her daughter. When a young man here wishes to become acquainted with a young woman, he mentions it to some friend of the family, who applies to the parents for leave to introduce him. If this is granted and the parents afterward conclude that he is not suitable, they tell him not to come any more. When a young man comes to demand a young lady in marriage, the parents first interest themselves in the family, whether it is a respectable one, and in the young man himself, whether he is *sage*, or well-behaved. The young people are never left together without one of the parents being present, even when there is a talk of their being married.

At last the parents of the two young people will meet to plan the marriage, this parlement being held at the house of the young woman, where, after having had a good dinner, after having drank well, and talked upon a quantity of other subjects, the rest of the family will leave the parents together, understanding very well what business is on hand. Then the young man's father will speak in this manner: "We have not come here to do nothing; we have come to speak of the marriage of our children;" adding, if he is a rich enough land-owner, "I give twenty-five thousand francs to my son; how much can you give your daughter?" If her parents do not give about as much, the marriage agreement will not be made, and the parties will separate. However, about one time in ten it will be found that the young people are too much attached to each other for the parents to continue their prohibition, and they are allowed to marry. And sometimes it will happen, when the young people are of age, and the parents entirely refuse their consent, that the former will make to them the three respectful summons, and then they can marry without the parents' consent. Such a case will happen in this commune perhaps once in three or four years.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Love-Making in South Italy.

Love-making by signs is very general. The method has many recommendations; for, as the lovers are not seen together, and don't write, they are not easily found out. Every window opens to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same, and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his handkerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expressions of admiration for her; at the same time he compliments her on her beauty by passing his hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes, behind her fan, and pointing to the rear to indicate that mamma is coming, and retreats. Next time, the same play on the gentleman's side, followed by possibly a glance, not of discouragement, from the lady; whereupon he hugs his left side, to express that he loves her to distraction; and the lady flees to return on the next day, and observe the gentleman, of course, to her great astonishment and displeasure, repeat the previous gestures, ending by showing her the palms of her hands, and looking entreaty, which any young lady, even unacquainted with the particular language in question, would understand to mean: "I vow by etc., that I love you more than, etc. Do you love me?" The answer to which, of course, depends upon circumstances, and thus the ancient comedy proceeds. It is understood to be extremely interesting to the *dramatis personæ*. Love-making, short of the "ask papa" part, is frequently carried on in South Italy in this way; and it not seldom happens that when papa is inexorable, or the lady in a convent, the whole affair, including agreement and preparations to run away, is transacted solely by gesture—apropos of which it is on record that an occasion of this sort all being prepared, and the gentleman in the street waiting at the lady's door with the carriage intended to carry off the happy couple, an awfully gruff voice was heard asking, "Are you there?" The lover looked toward the voice, saw that it came from the object of his balcony affections, and, utterly disenchanted, fled.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Dream of Fair Women.

Probably one of the dreams of fair women is to remain fair—seeing the power of beauty in the world, they would be foolish were it not so—and a fact of their knowledge, not a part of their dream, is that the first requisite of beauty is a fine skin. This is something that has been recognized by all women since they first learned that beauty was something desirable, and those who have not been so fortunate as to possess a fine skin have done their best with one article and another to procure it or to counterfeit it. Painting has been a device among savages from time immemorial, and probably long before the time when Jezebel "painted her face and tired her head," or, as the old Hebrew has it, "put her eyes in painting," women used what barbaric help they could as a customary part of their toilet—customary as the robe itself. But far from giving a fine skin, the practice only simulated one, and gave them, when the mask of color was off, but a yellow and tarnished surface, as it has given all their daughters who follow their habit to-day, some being so silly and reckless, some notably among the demi-monde, as to use a little mustard plaster on the cheek, although they must be well aware of the stain it leaves almost ineffaceably.

Cleanliness, after all, is the sovereign specific for a clear and charming skin, together with sufficient exposure to the action of the sunlight; for the cheek which knows only the light of cellar or dungeon loses all its carmine, and becomes as blanched and etiolated as the plant grown there; and even the people who habitually frequent north rooms acquire a pallor which is lost upon choosing those of a southern exposure. The secret of the worth of cleanliness lies in the removal of decaying particles that exude from the body, and that may have lodged on the skin from the atmosphere or from contact with any unclean substance; and as cleanliness cannot be had without rubbing, both wet and dry, the friction, which is a portion of the process, stimulates every gland and vessel and duct to do its utmost. Water, indeed, is useful in great measure merely as a medium of this friction, except in cases of extreme soiling, as, for instance, a coal-heaver's face at the end of the day, which would probably need friction enough to destroy the skin before it shed its shining coat of blackness. But when a good lather of soap-suds, with plenty of water and rubbing, has once removed dirt, dry friction will probably keep the body clean and skin fair for a long and healthy period; and when it is hard to obtain water, or when the chill of it cannot be borne, rubbing with a salted napkin or a crash twowel, or with a knitted mitten of coarse pack-thread, will be found to set the blood spinning and give as rosy a cheek as a daily dip in the ocean will; although in order to be on the safe side, one will always keep up a respectful acquaintance with the great mother of all things—water. Fifteen minutes a day is not much time to spare for the sake of keeping so wonderful a set of organs as the skin's in repair and of brightening every household picture by a pink cheek and chin and a white forehead; and if all persons were once convinced of the added beauty they would receive by the use of these fifteen minutes, we think the American complexion, so radiant in youth, so tawny by and by, would be maintained till a later period of life than it now it is, and the beauty of the race much increased—increased, since not all the lovely lips of Lalage, the locks of Næra's hair, glowing eyes or perfect outlines are of so much use in the effect of beauty as the roses and lilies of a satin skin.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

PRETTY patterns for spring suits are shown.

THE small fichus of embroidered black cashmere worn last spring are again largely imported.

FURNISHING houses are preparing tasteful suit for the spring of plain gros grain trimmed with striped satin and moire of the same shade.

FUR-TRIMMED turbans have come into favor since the holiday, to wear with winter suits, and it is said the same shape will be worn during the spring.

To trim the lower skirt of stylish spring suits one or two flounces are used; they are cut straight, from selvedge to selvedge, are hemmed on each edge by machine, and are laid in inch-wide side pleats.

THE Louis Quatorze basque is of very simple shape, with the front pointed as a vest, and the outline of the vest shown by perforations. The Parisian fashion of cutting the neck pointed in V shape is adopted in this basque, and the pretty Breton lace frills and the Louis XIV. cravats of white muslin will be worn with such dresses.

FOR traveling and steamer cloaks single breasted ulsters are shown in the English homespun cloths that are loosely woven in small checks of yellow-brown shades and in heather grays. The belt for these is confined to the back, and is very wide. Circular wraps of light gray cloth, black, brown and navy blue, are also shown for traveling.

THE double-breasted coat is one of the best designs for woolen suits prepared for early spring use. The coat is of a jaunty shape that is suitable for the street without any other wrap—a thing to be considered in making spring costumes. The front is lapped in the becoming double-breasted shape, and has the stylish revers collar, yet it is quite close enough at the throat to render a vest unnecessary. It should be mentioned, perhaps, that this is a note on ladies' fashions.

DRESSY wraps for spring will be mantles of Chuddah or of plain camel's hair trimmed with rich fringes. Black mantles will be most used, though light drab or beige-colored wraps will be considered more dressy. The shapes are very similar to those of last season, with the back fitted by three seams, and clinging sides that drape the arm, and are finished in square Hungarian fashion, instead of drooping in pointed wings like dolmans. These mantles are of medium length, covering the tournure and hips, and are trimmed with one or with three braided points down the back and on the sides.

IN remodeling silk or woolen suits of last season the sharp pointed revers collar meeting at the top of the darts will be much used. This will be made of plain satin, or else with moire stripes. Another plan will be a striped satin collar that extends down each side of the front to the end of the basque, as if outlining a vest. Large long-looped bows that form a jabot partly down each side will be made of striped satin and used on over-skirts. When the back drapery is not sufficiently bouffant, a width of the trimming material will be added on one side, or else in the middle, and bunched up irregularly. A great deal of lengthwise trimming will be used on the front and sides of over-skirts.

The Snow Shovelers of Paris.

The rapidity with which the snow is cleared away from the streets of Paris fixes attention on the little army of sweepers whom the city authorites employ for that purpose. In ordinary weather the services of 2,500 are required, who receive full wages, besides 2,000 auxiliary hands on half wages. In exceptional weather, like that experienced of late, any further number of men may be taken on as the administration may think fit. No fewer than 7,000 men are, therefore, ready at a given moment to ply their brooms in every thoroughfare in the French capital, besides the chiefs of brigades and the inspectors. Each brigade includes 115 men. The ordinary full days work begins at 3 in the morning and ends at 4 in the afternoon; the half-days labor begins at 10 in the morning. The latter receive from 1 franc 20c to 3 franc 75c, according to the work they have to do; the former are usually paid at the rate of 30c 35c and 40c an hour. In urgent cases these men are called upon to work 20 consecutive hours at a time, with no other rest than that afforded when they take their meals. During the late fall of snow no less than 60,000 days' work would be required to sweep away from every thoroughfare the snow accumulated in them by 12 hours fall.

A Persistent Dog.

More than eight years ago a poor man named Gray died, and was buried in the old Grey Friars' churchyard, Edinburgh. His grave is now leveled by time, and nothing marks it. But the spot had not been forgotten by his faithful dog, James Brown the old curator remembers the funeral well, and that Bobby was one of the most conspicuous of mourners. James found the dog lying on the grave the next morning; and as dogs are not admitted, he turned him out. The second morning the same; the third morning though cold and wet, there he was, shivering. The old man took pity on him, and fed him. This convinced the dog that he had a right there. Sergeant Scott, R. E. allowed him his board for a length of time, but for more than six weeks he had been regularly fed by Mr. Trail, who keeps a restaurant close by. Bobby is regular in his calls, being guided by the midday gun. On the occasion of the new dog tax being raised, Mr. Trail was called upon to pay for Bobby. He would have done so had the dog acknowledged him as as his master, but he will attach himself to no one. On hearing of the facts of the case, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh exempted him, and, to mark his admiration of fidelity, presented him with a handsome collar, with brass nails, and an inscription: "Grey Friars Bobby," presented to him by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1767."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

Arizona.

Arizona, generally regarded forlorn and unfruitful, and deserving of consideration only for its mines, seems from accounts to be improving as a stock country. A number of herds of cattle and fine horses have recently been introduced into different parts, and many substantial buildings and corrals constructed. The valleys of the Salt and Gila rivers are arable and irrigable, but much of the land, offering but few attractions to farmers, is excellent for grazing, and is used more and more every year for this purpose. It is far better for cattle than for sheep, and these are steadily given way to those throughout the territory. The construction of the railway from Adoude to Maricopa Wells, and even to Tucson, is not likely to be expensive, and the nature of the country through which the road is laid out is generally favorable to the work. The track is now being laid at the rate of a mile and a half a day. Great effort seems making to develop Arizona, which certainly needs development, as it is deficient in many natural advantages. The best known town, Tuscon, has a population of less that 5,000, of whom only about 200 are Americans proper.

Volunteer Opinion Relative to the Pension Act.

If the spelling reformers ever sit in convention to consider different systems that may be proposed to them, the following letter written by an applicant for a pension, and furnished by a correspondent, may interest them: "Dear Sir: You say in your Last Letter that iwould have toprove that iwas in the Battle at Platsburg on the 11th of Sept 1814. idont now remember but one that is now alive and that is the olmyta idont think he ever gous to Washington D. C. if he ever comes thair you can prove all ihave ever said on the subject. ithink all theas Promaces of Pensions all gass. J. N. S. i am as poor as h—l and must Dyso."

OF COURSE the horse marines are mounted on fleet horses.

Sea Waifs.

The author of that quaint old saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," must have been on some circumpolar breeding ground years ago, where countless myriads of water-fowl then darkened the light of day with their fluttering forms and deafened his ears with their shrill harsh cries, as they do now—for music is denied to the birds of the sea; still, in spite of the apparent confusion, he must have taken cognizance of the fact that each species had its particular location, and kept to its boundaries with the precision of law: hence without doubt came the natural exclamation from which that ancient proverb sprang, so wise in its relation to birds, and so happy in its application to men.

How strange it is that these water-birds, which form the subject of this sketch, as they flock together in gregarious millions, should lead, during the greater portion of every year, the most solitary and lonesome of isolated lives; for after only six or eight weeks of swarming congregation, they scatter out from their rookeries to the south, to the east, to the west, out in search of food over the broad expanse of

> "Nothing, nothing but the sea,
> Vast in its immensity."

The speed and motion of the finest ship ever made by man never yet overcame the utter loneliness which strikes in on the voyage's heart when he is days and weeks in crossing the briny desert waste of a great ocean, and the sense of gratitude and relief from the drear monotony of water and sky which he feels as he turns to the graceful evolutions of the water fowl that now flit, now float, to and fro in the wake, or soar in endless circles around and over the spars of the vessel that bears him to strange lands—the relief and companionable satisfaction aforded by these feathered wanderers is not easy to define in adequate terms. It does not matter to these tireless sea waifs whether the skies are bright or stormy, for in sunshine and in rain, in calm or in tempest, they never forsake the vessel until the engines slow down in the quiet waters of the desired port.

The traveler, as he makes the acquaintance of his natatorial followers, little thinks, as he comments on the smallness of their number, and the apparent scarcity of bird life over the heaving bosom of the ocean, that at regular periods of the year they rally from a thousand leagues around to a common resting place, where they breed in swarming regions, undisturbed and really unknown to man.—*H. W. Elliott, in Harper's Magazine.*

Bullets Meeting in the Air.

The probability of bullets and other missiles meeting in their flight when shot from opposite points in such numbers as they would necessarily be in battle, is certainly not by any means doubtful. The possibility of such missiles being welded together by their contact, however, seems so decidedly remote that such a result appears to us certainly phenomenal.

It appears, however, from *Forest and Stream*, that the New York shot manufacturers, Messrs. Tatham Brothers, occasionally found bullets welded together in the scrap lead brought from the battle-fields of the American civil war, and Lieutenant Colonel John A. McLaughlin recently forwarded two bullets to the *Scientific American* so impacted in each other, which were picked up on the same field. He says that at the time of the retreat of the Federal General N. P. Banks, after his defeat in attempting to capture Shreveport, La., in the summer of 1864, he (Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin) was in command of one of the retreating regiments. A portion of his regiment was thrown forward on the flank of the main body in skirmishing order. These two bullets, he says were impacted in the air between his skirmishers and the skirmishers of the enemy, and fell like a spent ball near the head of the column of the main body. A drum-major, seeing the missile fall near him, picked it up, thinking it to be a spent bullet, but he found the two bullets welded together. He afterwards presented it to Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin. One of the bullets belonged to a larger bore rifle than the other, and the larger one is stated to have belonged to the Confederates, as it was of a caliber then known to be much used by them, and somewhat larger in bore than the rifles used by the northerners. It is supposed that the larger bullet had traveled a shorter distance than the smaller at the instant of impact, and possibly had been propelled by a superior quality or quantity of powder. This, together with its weight, is thought to have had the effect of driving the smaller bullet back beyond the line from which it was fired.

Wayside Shrines in the Tyrol.

Scattered along the road at very frequent intervals are the shrines and stations and crucifixes with which this whole land is disfigured. To the South German mind the tears of the Virgin and the cruel bodily sufferings on the cross seem to be the only effective emblems of christianity. Generally absurd, and often painful, and always coarse, these tokens are too frequent to excite reverence, and can have little other effect than to maintain the routine of the formal observances of the church. The Madonna wears hoops of enormous dimensions; she frequently weeps behind a painted handkerchief; and in one instance, where she was of wood and of life size, she held the fresh-ironed linen with painted border of our own time. So little does the real character of the crucifixion impress itself upon the popular minds that it is by no means uncommon for the bleeding mind of the wooden Christ to be decked with flowers and ribbons on festival days. In one case a bunch of cat-tails was stuck between the knees. It is perhaps well for the tourist that these shrines occur so frequently, for their shock is weakened by familiarity, and one soon comes to pay little heed to them.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

A Nice Man at Nice.

One of the most attractive salons of Nice is that of an eccentricity by the name of M. von Derwies. His wife receives with him, but she is much like other people, and one never thinks of her when speaking of their receptions, so it is to him only we refer in using the word "eccentric." He is a man of immense wealth, and has all his life been mad on the subject of artists. He has a permanent band of 60 excellent musicians, and no sooner does a star appear on the musical horizon than M. von Derwies moves heaven and earth to have it shine upon his stage. Every new year he gives a fete, the principal feature of which is a Christmas tree, upon which gifts of surprising value await each guest. This year a prima donna, whose voice had particularly pleased her generous host, received a diamond necklace worth 125,000 francs ($25,000), and the Russian jeweler, who had made and brought it from St. Petersburg, was likewise charged with no end of beautiful things, which were distributed with Oriental generosity.

Debt.

The present system of shopping and marketing on credit is radically wrong, and an injury to all concerned, and the fault lies about equally with those who buy and those who sell. The merchant likes a running account with his safe customers, because it gives him a hold on their continuance, and makes his sales larger and more profitable. The customer likes it because it evinces his good credit, and enables him to get what he wants without waiting for a full purse. But at length a settlement comes and then the customer is astonished at the size of the bill and his own folly in purchasing things which his family could easily have dispensed with.

If you are wise, and will consult your own comfort and the good of others, you will follow the rule, pay as you go, inflexibly. It does not need the authority of an apostle to establish the wisdom of the proverb, "owe no man anything." Were this sage precept universally obeyed, one of the chief sources of trouble would be taken out of the civilized world. Besides a great gain in public morals, there would be a vast saving in the economy of living. But, if in the management of your property you are sometimes asked to give credit or time for payment, do not fear to scrutinize your debtor closely. A good customer is never disconcerted by it; it is only the doubtful and the bad who resent it. Short settlements, however, make long friendships. A very long credit account, like a note, becomes in time invalidated. It dies of old age.

A Present from Dom Pedro.

There is now lying at Pier No. 41 East river a massive block of stone, which is a gift from the emperor of Brazil to the Washington monument committee at Washington. The stone is addressed to the Brazilian legation at the capital, in care of the Brazilian consul general at this city. It was brought here by one of the Roach steamers, late in December, and is now awaiting transportation to Washington, while search is being made for some sailing vessel or canal boat to carry it to the latter city when river navigation opens. The block is about five feet square, and is securely packed in a stout oaken casing. It weighs 18,000 pounds, a weight which none of the steamers plying between this port and Washington can bear upon its decks, and hence the necessity of sending the emperor's gift by canal boat or sailing vessel. The stone is said to be magnificently carved, and bears a suitable inscription as coming from Dom Pedro to the monument committee as his offering "in perpetuating the memory of the illustrious American Republic, for whom his majesty cherishes the warmest admiration." The block of stone is very valuable, and the consul-general and his subordinates have been instructed by their government to observe the greatest care in its transfer to Washington. While in this country the emperor made at trip to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, and with his own hands planted a sycamore tree by the side of tomb, over which he also scattered flowers.—*New York Times.*

A Scrap of History.

Here is an incident in the history of the old soldier who was, until lately, the Marshal president of France: At the close of the battle of Terchis, Gen. Achard, desiring to send an important message to a subordinate commander four miles away, intrusted it to MacMahon. He offered him a squadron of mounted chasseurs as an escort, but it was declined, and the brave soldier rode off alone. He had proceeded some distance on his journey when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs in pursuit of him and a deep ravine in front of him. There was no other alternative than to jump the ravine or be slain by his pursuers, and, putting spurs to his horse, he cleared the gulf at a bound, the horse breaking one of his legs as he struck on the opposite side. The Arabs recoiled from the dangerous leap, and contented themselves by discharging a shower of bullets after him. MacMahon escaped unharmed, and reached his destination in safety.

A Dakotan Legislator.

Out in Dakota territory it's a jolly good thing to be a member of the legislature. D. D. W. Flich, who represents the Black Hills' district in the lower house, now sitting at Yankton, evinced a decided preference for billiards to lawmaking, and became a great annoyance to the sergeant-at-arms. The latter always got his man, however, until last Wednesday. On the afternoon of Wednesday the sergeant sent three clerks and a messenger after Flich soon after roll-call. He was found by the posse in a saloon. Taking to his heels the legislator escaped at a back window and ran across into Nebraska, the clerks giving chase. Flich wheeled and ran back into Dakota, and before the pursuers could catch him gained his room in the Yankton Hotel, barred the door and covered the window with a shot-gun. At last accounts he was still in a state of siege.

To Thaw Water-Pipes.

If you can get at them, pour hot water on them slowly, or wrap them with a towel and pour hot water on it. The specific heat of water is very high, which makes it a good thing to convey the heat to the pipes. Inaccessible pipes and waste-pipes can often be melted out by inserting into one end a small rubber or lead pipe, and pouring or forcing hot water through this small pipe and pushing it forward into the frozen pipes as the ice melts. Sometimes a jet of steam is available, carried through garden hose and used through a branch pipe.

TOUT COMME ANACREON.

BY JUL. SANDER.

Obtaining and striving
  Is empty and vain,
For are not ships sinking
  On broad stormy main?

In doubting and trustin
  Too quickly time flies,
And only in lovin
  True happiness lies.

With kissing and drinking
  Be joyous and gay,
And make your short living
  An eternal May.
—[illegible]

COMICALITIES.

THE little-busy bee is a drone.

THE cheapest light—Phosphore-cent.—*Boston Com. Bull.*

BIRDS are not noted for courage, but many of them die game.

THE Boston *Courier* speaks of gold and silver as fine mint's meat.

A FEMALE elephant is known by the size of her trunk.—*Boston Post.*

WHAT do they weigh down upon the Swanee river?—*Boston Traveler.*

AN unequal match—One having the brimstone all at one end.—*N. O. Pic.*

A BENT pin on a chair is the turning point of many a boy's career.—*N. Y. Mail.*

A DETROIT milkman delivers "milk right from the cow" by putting a hot brick in each can.

A MISS WHEAT, down in Indiana, was thrashed the other day by a lover whose Wheat heart she had ceased to be.

THE Nevada (Cal.) *Transcript* says that after a runaway "the horses and wagon were mixed up like a ham omelet."

"TRAIN wrecker!" she hissed, as he blunderingly stumbled upon the long expanse of dress in the crowded ball-room.

HOUSE cleaning is like a man going through a tunnel on dark night. He never knows when he's through.—*N. Y. Express.*

"I SAY, Jack, which would you rather, that a lion tore you to pieces, or a tiger?" "Why, you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a tiger to pieces."

THE Lowell aldermen have voted that barbers must close their shops on Sunday. It was a close shave though, and may yet razor row.

STERN poverty may compel, but it can never reconcile a boy to wearing a yellow patch on a pair of black pants.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

JUST as we were felicitating ourselves on decay of the prize chromo, comes a pernicious person who announces a plan by which everybody can make his own chromos.—*Cin. Saturday Night.*

"MOTHER," said a little square-built urchin about five years old, "why don't the teacher make me monitor sometimes? I can lick every boy in my class but one."

ALCOHAL will clean out the inside of an inkstand. It will also clean out the inside of a pocketbook a little more thoroughly and quicker than anything else on record.

THE foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.

THE Philadelphia *Chronicle* says: These beautiful moonlight evenings are highly appreciated by lovers, but burglars find them a serious obstacle to business.

FIRST woman—Bless me, Emily, you don't look as well as usual—indeed, I do not think I ever saw you looking as old as you do to-day. Second woman—My dear, I never was as old as I am to-day.

ADOLPHE to Araminta, on the way to church: "How I would I were the prayer-book you clasp so lovingly." Reply—"How I would you were, for then I could shut you up."

"So, boys, you've brought your skates to school, I see," said the schoolmarm, when she saw a row of them dangling on the hat pegs. "No, ma'am," answered a bright little chap, "they brought us, please."

"DID you steal the complainant's coat?" asked a magistrate of a seedy individual who was arraigned before him. "I decline to gratify the morbid curiosity of the public by answering that question," responded the seedy individual, with a glance at the reporters.

THE natural selfishness of mankind is never more strikingly set forth than in the supreme pleasure the comfortably housed railway passengers enjoy seeing the train make a farmer's team run away and scrape the troubled agriculturist up against a barbed wire fence.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, whose coat-of-arms is a cherry tree and a little hatchet, writes us that a woman in that city is so proud, and elevates her nose to such an altitude when passing a treasury girl, that she frequently has the skin scraped off that organ by coming in contact with the telegraph wire.—*Norristown Herald.*

THEY begged him to play a little. He seemed to be bashful at first, but after a while began to paw the ivories vigorously. "What power!" said a listener to the owner of the piano. "Yes," exclaimed the latter in alarm, "he seems to have considerable muscle; but he ought to know that this isn't a gymnasium."

A PROMINENT fancy goods dealer of this city, whose neatness of attire is the envy of the less fortune, stepped into his store Sunday to replenish his furnace. He laid aside his glossy silk hat, and put on an old straw. Having arranged matters satisfactorily, he sauntered up Congress street just as church-goers were coming down. Meeting a lady of his acquaintance, he gracefully lifted his hat, when, to his horror, he found that he had on the straw one aforesaid. He took the back streets and reached home as soon as possible.—*Portland Argus.*

"WHAT does your husband do?" asked the census man. "He ain't doin' nothing at this time of the year," replied the young wife. "Is he a pauper?" asked the census man. She blushed scarlet to the ears. "Law, no!" she exclaimed, somewhat indignantly. "We ain't been married more'n six weeks." Then the census man threw down his book and rushed out into the depths of the gloomy forest, and caught hold of a white oak tree three feet through to hold himself up by.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12c. per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING'S PRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best 70c*
Imperial	*" " 65c*
Japan	*" " 60c*
Oolong	*" " 50c*
Gun Powder	*" " 40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c, Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete stock of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Characteristic Sayings of Americans.

Some one with a good memory for such might make a very readable article from the best remembered and most characteristic sayings of Americans. Here are a few which may serve as specimens of what migh be done with time and opportunity:

Samuel Adams, known for many things, seldom has his name associated with the phrase first applied by him to England—"Nation of Shop-keepers."

It was John Wesley, and not Charles Sumner, who first spoke of slavery (the slave trade) as "'the sum of all villainies."

Franklin said many things that have passed into maxims, but none that are better known and remembered than—"He has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle;" "Where liberty dwells, there is my country;" "God helps them that help themselves;" "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves;" and "Three removes are as bad as a fire."

Washington made but a few epigrammatic speeches. Here are samples: "To be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace;" 'Entangling alliances."

Did you ever hear old John Dickson? Well, he wrote of Americans in 1768: "By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."

Patrick Henry, as every school boy knows, gave us: "Give me liberty or give me death; and 'if this be treason, make the most of it."

Thomas Payne had many quotable epigramatic sentences: "Rose like a rocket, fell like a stick;" "Times that try men's souls;" "One step from the sublime to the ridiculous;' etc.

Jefferson's writings are so besprinkled that it is difficult to select. In despair we jump at "Few die and none resign,' certainly as applicable to office-holders now as in Jefferson's Time; and 'the post of honor is the private station;' "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Josiah Quincy, Jr., said 'Wheresoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called on to make our exit, we will die freemen.'

Henry Lee gave Washington his immortal title, 'First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Charles Coteswortb Pinckney declared in favor of 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.'

"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,' is from Joshia Quincy, 1811.

John Adams did not say, "Live or die,' survive or perish, I'm for the constitution,' but Daniel Webster did say it for him.

Henry Clay gave us, 'Better to be right than President."

The revolutionary age alone would give us our article, had we time to gather the pearls. Coming down, we pass greater, but not more famous men, for

Davy Crocket, the illustrous author of 'Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Andrew Jackson gave us; "The Union—it must be preserved.'

Benton almost lost his original identity in "Old Bullion" from his "hard money" doctrines.

Governor Throop, of New York, was called "Small Light Throop" for years, from a phrase in a Thanksgiving proclamation.

Scott's "hasty plate of soup" lasted his life-time.

Taylor's battle order, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg,' will be quoted after he is forgotten by 'all the world and the rest of mankind.'

Seward is known for the "irrepressible conflict" wherever the English language is spoken.

Marcy's patched breeches are as well remembered as his state papers; and also, "To the victors belong the spoils of office.'

Bill Allen, of Ohio, the "Chinese Gong" is responsible for "54-40 or fight.

Rufus Choate gave us the expression, 'glittering generalities.

Tom Corwin's "welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves,' one of his noblest utterances, gave him more unenviable criticism than any other saying of his life.

Calhoun gave us "state rights' as a most pernicious and absurd equivalent for national supremacy under the constitution.

Douglas applied "squatter sovereignty,' though it is probable that Cass invented and Calhoun named it.

Stringfellow was the original "border ruffian.'

War times gave us no end of epigramatic utterances. Those of Lincoln alone would fill a volumn. Chief of all these was the noble, god-like sentiment, "With charity for all and malice toward none.'

McClellan's chief exploit was to make us acquainted with the phrase, 'Change of base.'

Grant gave us, "Fight it out on this line,' "unconditional surrender,' "I propose to move immediately upon your works,' "bottled up,' and a hundred others. It seems to have escaped notice that Grant is responsible for more of these characterizing, elementary crystalizations of thought than any other military leader of modern times.

Sherman first gave utterance to the truth, showing at once statesmenship and military sagasity, "The confederacy is a shell,' and he had the rare felicity of practically demonstrating his own theorem by the "March to the sea.

Sheridan's character and his style of fighting are expresed by, "Sent them whirling up the valley."

Pope's unfortunate orders from 'headquarters in the saddle" gave General Lee opportunity for the one solitary joke of his life-time; "What can you expect of a general who puts his headquarters where his hindquarters ought to be?'

Butler, more incisive with the pen than with the sword, cut through one of the knotiest problems of the war with the name "Contraband.'

Daniel Webster—"Union, now and forever, one and inseperable."

Lewis Cass—"Squatter sovereignty.'

Washington Irving—"The almighty dollar.'

J. Fenimore Cooper—"Face the music.'

Wm. C. Bryant—"The largest liberty

Wm. Leggett—"The bone and sinew of the country.'

Captain Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship.'

J. K. Paulding—"He's got an axe to grind."

George P. Morris—"Valuable water privileges."

Gorham A. Worth—"He's not worth a row of pins.'

Jacob Barker—"He's as short as a rabbit's tail.'

M. M. Noah—"All's fair in politics.'

Wm. Mitchell—"Happy as a dam at high water.'

John Randolph—"Cotton is king.'

N. P. Willis—"Upper-tendom.'

James Cheatham—"Straws show which way the the wind blows.'

John C. Calhoun—"The Empire State.'

Col. O. H. Geffroy—"A good man, but he can't keep a hotel.'

Portfolio—"All's not gold that glitters.'

J. G. Bennett—"Border ruffians."

William C. Bryant, in his "Forest hymn,' writes:

> "The groves were God's first temples."

Whittier, in "Maud Muller,' writes:

> "For of all sad words of tongue or pen
> The saddest are these, 'It might have been."

John Trumbull wrote in McFingal:

> "No man e'er felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law."

James Russell Lowell, in "The Capture,' said, "before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men."

General Dix gave us the sentiment: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Horace Greeley is the author of "Universal suffrage; general amnesty:" and "Bleeding Kansas."

Daniel Webster, on the 17th of July, 1850, said, "I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American."

Jonathan M. Sewell, in an epilogue to Cato, a hundred years ago, wrote:

> "No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
> But the whole boundless continent is yours."

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," wrote the famous words, "Boston State-House is the hub of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar."

Ralph Waldo Emerson said;

> "Out from the heart of nature rolled
> The burdens of the Bible Old."

In Mr. Emerson's hymn, sung at the completion of the Concord monument, are the lines:

> Here once the embattled farmers stood,
> And fired the shot heard round the world.

Lydia Maria Child, in her historical novel, "The Rebels," makes James Otis in a suppositious speech, say, "England may as well attempt to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes as to fetter the step of Freedom."

Rufus Choate, in speaking of the Puritans, in a New England address, said, "There was a State without king or nobles; there was a church without a bishop."

* * *

The Pople Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Billious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE

Courier-Journal!

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States.

EDITED BY

HENRY WATERSON.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a combination (made in 1868) of three old Louisville papers, viz: the Journal, established in 1830; the Courier, in 1843, and the Democrat, in 1844. Its reputation is national, as well as its circulation, and it is pronounced one of the ablest and best arranged papers in the world; its matter being especially adapted to the merchant, the farmer and the family circle.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL is not a mere hotch-potch thrown together from the daily edition, but a complete, able, spicy family newspaper, carefully and intelligently edited in every column and paragraph.

TO AGENTS AND CLUBS

Extraordinary inducements in the way of cash commissions and valuable premiums are offered to agents and clubs.

Choice from standard books of the times, and a choice selection of the leading magazines or illustrated periodicals of the day furnished in combination with the Weekly for a mere pittance in addition to the price of the COURIER-JOURNAL alone.

A new edition of Prentice's Poems, beautifully printed and bound and the Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $3.00.

A Splendid Map of the South

Size 23½x33 inches, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on rollers, retail price $2.00, mailed free of postage, and the Weekly Courier-Journal, one year, for $3.00.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Courier-Journal, a year	$12.00
Sunday Courier-Journal, a year	2.00
Weekly Courier-Journal, with map, a year	2.00

A liberal discount allowed to clubs raised for the Courier-Journal.

(Postage in all cases prepaid by the publishers)

Agent's outfit, specimen copies, list of books and magazines, and descriptive circulars sent free on application. Send for outfit giving full particulars to agents.

Letters should be addressed to
W. L. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.
Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 22 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 55 a m	12 35 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 00 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	5 05 "
Goshen	1 30 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 50 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. N. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		8 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55pm
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 30pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	5 15pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisvile	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		9 27am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisvile	2 00pm	8 50pm	
Cincinnati			8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 35pm
Auburn Junc.	5 55am	12 30pm	6 05pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 55pm
Bankers	8 03am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 55pm	
Saginaw		9 15pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. R. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fs't Line	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 55pm	8 15pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 59am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 25	4 05	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 53	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 45	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 09	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 32	9 49	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	1 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 50 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 30
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 24	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 24	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 08	5 10
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 43	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 23	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 00	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 34	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 10.
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 55am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 33
Cambridge	2 38	3 53	9 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 56	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 30
Wheeling	5 25	6 35	11 30
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:35 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:30 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tkt. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.		
	il.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	pm		
Cambridge City	pm		
Connersville	pm		
Cincinnati	pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	pm	5 30 am	
Terre Haute		3 45 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH		
	2 ail.	4 Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		2 27 pm	1 00 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 35 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 15 am		
Cambridge City	11 45 am		
New Castle	12 35 pm		
Muncie	1 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 17 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 09 pm	9 16 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 3 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLER, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 06
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 43	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 35
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 56	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Aupurn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6.30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	4 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 21	11 38	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 03	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 51
North Manceester	5 36	10 13	1 28
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 09
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 52
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT

AND

Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

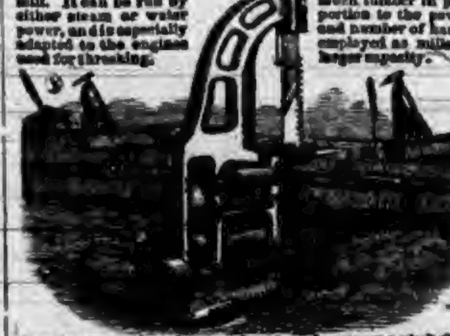

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp for return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's, Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1 y.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 6, 1879. Number 10.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a.m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER,
W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDDINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

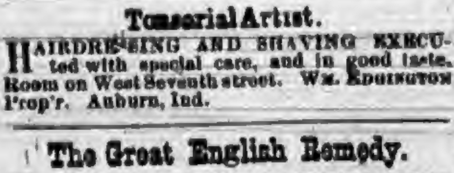
TRADE MARK.
TRADE MARK.
Before Taking
After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. B. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Not Tilden.

There is no controversy in the minds of honorable men with regard to the complete vindication of Governor Tilden before the Potter committee. It was clear, emphatic and triumphant. So far as bidding for votes or bargaining with returning boards is concerned, the president de jure had absolutely no connection whatever. Such is the verdict, and it is as immovable as the everlasting hills. But does all this entitle Mr. Tilden to a re-nomination as the presidential standard bearer of the Democratic party in the year 1880? It is said that there is "a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." And accepting this maxim of life as correct, it is not difficult to see that Mr. Tilden, for considerations that ought not to meet with approval, placed himself in conflict with the divinity that was shaping events, and triumphed. The American people, by a popular majority of more than a quarter million of votes, crowned him with more than royal prerogatives. Selecting him from a population of more than forty millions of people, they placed the civic crown upon his head and hailed him as their rightful ruler. Cæsar nor Napoleon were ever the recipients of such an honor. No triumph upon battle fields was ever so grand. It was achieved by the ballot which

> "Comes down as still
> As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
> Yet execute the freeman's will
> As lightnings do the will of God."

Admitting that it environed the president elect wit perils, involving imprisonment, exile or death, these dangers only made the obligations to obey the supreme will of freemen more imperative. Providence always provides a good place for the brave to die; and life prolonged by the sacrafice of principle or duty becomes a loathsome thing. Had Samuel J. Tilden, in the majority of the rights conferred upon him by the American people, told U. S. Grant, the drunken despot, the bribe-taking thief patronizing president, that he would be president, or a first-class despotism should rear its hideous form upon the ruins of the Republic, he would, whatever else might have happened, earned for himself a fame as bright and undying as the stars, and Heaven, in token of its appreciation of such courage, would have bent down and kissed the earth. But Mr. Tilden failed to take the tide at its flood, which would have borne him on to immortality as one of the grandest figures ever moulded by great events, and as a consequence the will of the American people was dishonored, liberty imperriled, the most sacred rights of the people abrogated, and fraud enthroned. It is not likely to be forgotten that the next contest for the presidency is to be with some enemy to the institutions of the country, that made it possible in 1876 to beat down truth with purjury, and pelf and power committed crimes which defy exageration. Under such circumstances, the supreme demand will be for a presidential standard-bearer whose courage will be equal to the royal commission which the people will confer.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

◆

A Sensible Dog.

"Sixty years ago, when I was a teacher in Kilmalcum parish," says John Fraser, "I was using whiskey bitters for my stomach's sake. One day I dipped a piece of cake in it and gave it to the dog. He grudgingly ate it, curling up his lip to avoid the taste. Erelong he became tipsy; he howled most piteously, and unnaturally looked up in my face as if for help. He began to stagger and fall like a drunken man. The appearance of his face and eyes was extraordinary. He lay on the floor and howled until the effects of the drink wore off. This was supreme folly; it was wicked. The dog never forgot the trick. Whenever afterwards I went to the press for the bottle he hastened to the outside of the house. One day, the door being shut, he sprang, at one bolt, through a pane of glass to get outside. So much for the wisdom of the dog—infinitely surpassing foolish drinking men."

◆

Above the Clouds.

Probably the largest and highest rock in the known world is the South Dome of Yosemite. Standing at the fork of the upper valley, it rears itself, a solid rocky loaf, 6,000 feet above the ground. A more powerful hand than that of a Titan has cut away the eastern half, leaving a sheer precipice over a mile in height. No man ever trod the top of this dome until last year. Former visitors gazed in wonder at the spikes driven into the rock by hardy spirits, who had repeatedly endeavored to scale it. The shreds of ropes dangling in the wind told the story of their failure. Last year, however, after thousands of dollars were spent, several persons found their way to the top of the dome, and this summer two sheep were discovered browsing on the hitherto inaccessible peak.

A Low Voice in Woman.

Yes, we agree with that old poet who said that a low, soft voice was an "excellent thing in woman." Indeed, we feel inclined to go much farther than he has on the subject, and call it one of her crowning charms. No matter what other attractions she may have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the famous Hypatia of ancient times; she may have all the accomplishments considered requisite at the present day, and every advantage that wealth can procure, and yet if she lacks a low, sweet voice, she can never be really fascinating. How often the spell of beauty is rudely broken by coarse, loud talking. How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming woman, whose soft, silvery tones render her positively attractive. Besides, we fancy we can judge of the character by the voice; the bland, smooth, fawning tones seem to betoken deceit and hypocrisy as invariably as the musical, subdued voice indicates genuine refinement. In the social circle how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady. In the sanctuary at home how such a voice soothes the fretful child and cheers the weary husband. How sweetly its cadence floats through the sick chamber and around the dying bed; with what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for the departing soul! Ah, yes, a low, soft voice is certainly "an excellent thing in woman."

◆

The Early Rising Delusion.

For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till ten or eleven or twelve o'clock, and then rises at five or six, because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours sleep. All the stuff written about great men who slept only three or four hours a night, is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can get to bed early, then rise early; if you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as proper for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. Let the rousing bell be rung by at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular notion to the pulses. It takes hours to go over a too sudden rising. It is barbarous to expect children to land on the center of the floor at the call of their nurses, the thermometer below zero. Give us time after you call us, to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before you leap.

◆

A True Woman.

I would have a woman as true as Death. At the first real lie which works from the heart outward, she should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world, where she can have an angel for a governess, and feed on strange fruits which will make her all over again, even to her bones and marrow.—Whether gifted with the accident of beauty or not, she should have been moulded in the rose-red clay of Love, before the breath of life made a moving mortal of her. Love-capacity is a congenital endowment; and I think after a while, one gets to know the warm-hued natures it belongs to from the pretty pipe-clay counterfeits of them.—Proud she may be, in the sense of respecting herself; but pride in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno, where the punishments are Small pox and Bankruptcy. She who nips off the end of a brittle courtesy, as one breaks the tip of an icicle, to bestow upon those whom she ought cordially and kindly to recognize, proclaims the fact that she comes not merely of low blood, but of bad blood. Consciousness of unquestioned position makes people gracious in proper measure to all; but if a woman puts on airs with her real equals, she has something about herself or her family she is ashamed of or ought to be. Middle, and more than middle-aged people, who know family histories, generally see through it. An official of standing was rude to me once. O, that is the maternal grandfather,—said a wise old friend to me,—he was a boor. —Better too few words from the woman we love, than too many: while she is silent, Nature is working for her; while she talks, she is working for herself.—Love is sparingly soluble in the words of men; therefore they speak much of it; but one syllable of woman's speech can dissolve more of it than a man's heart can hold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Most Remarkable Cat Story—Ferocious Felines Attack a Corpse, and—With Difficulty are Kept from Devouring the Remains—The Queerest Fight on Record.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—A remarkable scene occurred in that part of the city called "Hog Hollow." One Daniel Shehan, a former employe of the glass works, who lived in a small frame building in the locality referred to, died suddenly. Some young people gathered to watch over the remains, but becoming, as the widow thought, a little too noisy, they were all sent away with the exception of Thomas Flinn and Wm. Lang, two young men aged about 21 or 22 years, and two young ladies.

About 12 o'clock Thomas Flinn went into the room to examine the corpse, and was horrified to see three cats on the body. He tried to drive them away by motioning with his hands, but they showed fight. He then seized a poker and commenced belaboring them with it, and they attacked him, and it was all he could do, with the assistance of the other watchers whom his cries for aid summoned, to drive them from the room. The window was then closed, and cats of all sizes, colors, ages and of both sexes jumped on the window sill, sprang against the glass with their eyes blazing and their fur all standing the wrong way. Finding they could not force an entrance there, they went to the roof and endeavored to tear of the shingles; got under the floor and sought for an entrance. Their screams, yells and groans in the meantime were frightful to listen to, and so scared the watchers that they were almost paralized with fears. The goulish beasts failed to effect an entrance, and the watchers felt relieved. But it was soon discovered that they could not remain in the house with all the windows closed, as the order from the corpse was too offensive, and the window was again raised but not enough to admit a cat. Then the window was again assailed, and it seemed to the guardians of the remains that there were at least a hundred felines trying to force an entrance. Flinn stood at the window with the poker and beat them over the head, but they persisted in the effort to effect an entrance. Finally some of them got part of their bodies through and the window was closed down on them, two pokers heated red hot and the beasts burned in every possible way, the young people thinking it would drive the others away, but it did not, and the fight was kept up at intervals until after daylight. The watchers kept the window down as long as they could possibly bear the stench, and when they could do so no longer it would be raised and the war waged on both sides. It was a remarkable occurrence, the like of which was probably never known in this part of the country.

The watchers looked like they had had a long spell of sickness, and say they would not pass through another such ordeal for a world. Some nine or ten dead cats were found around the premises in the morning, and many of the neighbors will miss their grimalkins.

◆

Unhappy Marriages.

The universal expectation of married people is, that their married lives will always be happy ones. Deluded dreamers! They immagine that they are different from other people, and that when they enter the portals of matrimony, love, peace and prosperity will ever be their attendants. Such had better consider themselves the same as others, but from iron resolutions to do different from other married people—resolutions that will keep them from the dangerous coasts on which so many have been wrecked and ruined. Unhappy marriages depend upon many causes. Previous to marriage, many try to appear more intellectual, more amiable or more accomplished than they really are. Depend upon it, that love brought into existence by a moonlight stroll, strengthened by deceit and fashionable displays, and finally consumated through the influence of intriguing friends, will fade in after life almost as fast as the flowers which compose the bridal wreath.

◆

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, February, 26 1879, and each bearing date February 26th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To D. F. Spees, of Indianapolis, for improvement in grain car doors.

To J. H. Guest, of New Albany, for improvement in envelopes.

To A. N. Newton, of Richmond, for improvement in inclined seed droppers.

To J. Little, of Evansville, for improvement in lath sawing machine.

To W. H. Bassett, of Kokomo, for improvement in band cutters and feeders for thrashing machines.

A Model Man.

The "model man" is married, of course, no single man could ever reach such a state of perfection. He considers his wife as much of a lady as any other woman, and treats her accordingly not omitting to pay her the same little attentions that men delight in bestowing on all ladies of their acquaintance—their wives usually excepted. He rises first in the morning, builds all the fires, and puts the tea kettle on ere he calls his wife, and when she has prepared him a tempting little breakfast, if the coffee should fail to suit his fastidious taste, the eggs have been cooked one minute too long, he remembers the baby cried and had to be taken, and reason comes to the rescue and he says never a word.

And if he finds a button off his shirt he does not fling it down, and declare that "it is always the way, he never went to put on a shirt but what the buttons were off."

When he comes home of an evening and sits down to read the daily paper, if the children crowd around him, so pleased that papa has come, he does not order them put to bed, and wonder why it is a man can see no peace in his own home, and hint that his wife has failed in doing her duty, or the children would be different.

If he brings home a new magazine or book he isn't so selfish as to sit down and read it to himself, but reads it aloud, believing that an intellectual pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled, and is well aware that his wife has little time to cultivate her mind since she came to bless his hearth and home.

If the bills are out that a favorite lecturer will display his oratorical powers on such an evening, he does not keep the knowledge to himself, but asks his wife if she would like to go, and says he thinks a little change would be beneficial, she has been so closely confined of late, with the children.

His wife never has to beg for money sufficient to meet the household expenses, and after pinching and contriving to save every possible cent, he told that it takes more money to keep his family than it does a half dozen ordinary ones, at the same time assuring her he isn't made of money, which fact ought to be duly impressed on her mind having heard it so often.

Should he come home of an evening and find his wife suffering with headache, and disposed to tell him how cross the baby has been, and how worried and tired she is, he listens attentively, and no shade of annoyance crosses his face while he comforts her with his ready sympathy.

When his mother in-law comes he doesn't act as if he thought his worst enemy had taken possession of his domicile, but greets her cordially, and next to his own mother, thinks her the dearest old lady in the world.

His kindly smile and pleasant words are not reserved for strangers, but are diffused throughout his own household, and when he corrects his children, it is done in love and not in anger.

He always allows his wife to have the last word—believing it to be a woman's right—which fact alone proclaims him to be indeed a "model man."

Now, girls, pray do not expect your future husbands to attain such perfection. "Nature formed but one such man, then broke the die."

◆

Words of Wisdom.

—One is never conscientious during action; only the looker-on has a conscience.

—Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it.

—A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manner.

—Small service is true service while it lasts. Of friends, however humble, scorn not one.

The sickness of the heart is most easily got rid of by complaining and soothing confidence.

—The heart is like a musical instrument of many strings, all the cords of which require putting in harmony.

—If one strives to treat others as he would be treated by them, he will not fail to come near the perfect life

—A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape; it embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one.

—Care is the lot of life, and he that aspires to greatness or high positions in the hope of getting rid of it, is like one who throws himself into a furnace to avoid the shivering of an ague.

◆

Wood Wanted.

Our subscribers will please bring in their wood now, which they intend to apply on subscription. Bring it no

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

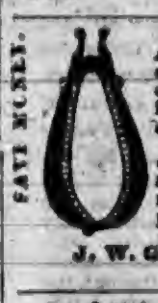

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable. Fits any horse.

Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk. Saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn J. P., of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

William L. Penfield,
Charles Emanuel,
vs.
Albert C. Dawson

WHEREAS, the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have filed with me their affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon, and the plaintiffs having also filed their affidavit in garnishment, and a summons issued thereon, and by virtue of said writ, property, moneys and effects having been attached of said defendant and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said case is set for trial on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
Justice of the Peace. [SEAL.]

February 19th, 1879. 8-4w

—THE—

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

FOR 1879

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The merits of this paper are well known among a large majority of the farmers and stock raisers of this state. No paper furnishes more news for less money. It has been the acknowledged leading Democratic newspaper of Indiana for almost half a century. It has ever stood with the Democracy. Its reputation throughout the Union is firmly established. Indiana to-day is Democratic by 15,000 majority, and the Sentinel's circulation and influence has increased in like proportion in the last six months.

The Weekly Sentinel

Will be in many respects an epitome of the Daily, championing the same cause, and aiming to fill the same wants of the general reader, but it will be prepaired with especial reference to the character of its circulation. In every respect it will be the best weekly we can make, and we think it will more than

Compare Favorably

and Lawyers, without respect to party, particularly stand in need of it, for, in addition to its political and literary merits, the Sentinel is confessedly the

Commercial Paper of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel is the paper for everybody—the farmer, mechanic and professional man. At our greatly reduced rates no one can afford to be without it.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth have been gathered from the fields of "golden grain" during the past harvest, and, what is better, this wealth is distributed among the people. As the Sentinel's share of this happy result, we ask every reader to aid in gathering our share of the harvest of 50,000 new subscribers.

Agents wanted at every postoffice in the State. Send for outfit.

TERMS:

Weekly.

1 copy one year	$ 1 00
Clubs of five one year	5 00
Clubs of eleven one year	10 00
Clubs of twenty two	20 00

In clubs of ten or more, one copy extra to getter up of club furnished free.

Daily.

1 copy one year	$ 10 00
1 copy six months	5 00
1 copy three months	2 50
1 copy one month	85
Clubs of five or more one year, $8 each	40 00
Clubs of 5 or more 1 month 70c each	3 50

Clubs of seven or more, one copy extra to getter up of club.

Special terms to agents. Send for circular. Specimen copy furnished free. Address

Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN J. COOPER, Pres't.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE

Courier-Journal!

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States.

EDITED BY

HENRY WATERSON.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a combination (made in 1868) of three old Louisville papers, viz: the Journal, established in 1830; the Courier, in 1843, and the Democrat, in 1844. Its reputation is national, as well as its circulation, and it is pronounced one of the ablest and best arranged papers in the world; its matter being especially adapted to the merchant, the farmer and the family circle.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL is not a mere hotch-potch thrown together from the daily edition, but a complete, able, spicy family newspaper, carefully and intelligently edited in every column and paragraph.

TO AGENTS AND CLUBS.

Extraordinary inducements in the way of cash commissions and valuable premiums are offered to agents and clubs.

Choice from standard books of the times, and a choice selection of the leading magazines or illustrated periodicals of the day furnished in combination with the Weekly for a mere pittance in addition to the price of the COURIER-JOURNAL alone.

A new edition of Prentice's Poems, beautifully printed and bound and the Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $3.00.

A Splendid Map of the South

Size 24½ x 32 inches, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on rollers, retail price $2.00; mailed free of postage, and the Weekly Courier-Journal, one year, for $3.00.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Courier-Journal, a year	$12.00
Sunday Courier-Journal, a year	2.00
Weekly Courier-Journal, with map, a year.	2.00

A liberal discount allowed to clubs raised for the Courier-Journal.

[Postage in all cases prepaid by the publishers]

Agent's outfit, specimen copies, list of books and magazines and descriptive circulars sent free on application. Send for outfit giving full particulars to agents.

Letters should be addressed to
W. L. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.
Louisville, Ky.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Ex-Mayor Westervelt, of New York, is dead. He was the builder of 174 sea-going vessels....Both houses of the Connecticut Legislature have passed a resolution [illegible] the action of Congress in passing the Anti-Chinese Immigration bill.

Pleuro-pneumonia is increasing among the cattle around Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frey's livery stable, together with a number of carriages and forty-three horses, was burned in New York city last week. Loss, about $100,000.

THE WEST.

Several cases of trichinosis are reported in a family near Gridley, Livingston county, Ill. One or two deaths have occurred.

A terribly fatal explosion occurred at Stockton, Cal., a few days ago. Two or three hundred people had gathered for the purpose of witnessing the first trial of a new propeller pump, set in a slough that ran through the town. Suddenly, and without any warning, the engine-boiler exploded, with frightful effect. The body of the engine, weighing 2,500 pounds, was blown through the crowd and landed in the public square, a distance of 150 feet. The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying on the streets, blown from 50 to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces; others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies, faces, hands and whole persons steamed in the dirt, and smoke, and cinders....Sixteen persons were killed outright and twenty-six others wounded, four of them fatally. Many were blown a considerable distance and escaped uninjured.... E. H. Smith, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Topeka, has been placed in durance vile, by order of the Kansas Legislature, for refusing to appear before an investigating committee and reveal the contents of certain telegrams....The Nebraska Legislature has appropriated $75,000 to build an addition to the State House, which is found inadequate to the wants of the growing young State.

The troubles in Lincoln county, New Mexico, have broken out again, and there will probably be another call for United States troops to put down the outlaws who insist upon running things....Indians are again becoming troublesome in the Black Hills.

Chicago elevators contain 7,588,474 bushels of wheat, 3,166,763 bushels of corn, 508,920 bushels of oats, 324,465 bushels of rye and 983,261 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 12,571,884 bushels, against 3,022,905 bushels at this period last year.

News comes from Idaho Territory, via Portland, Oregon, of another massacre of Indians. The rather unintelligible account of the affair telegraphed by the press agent at Portland states the settlers from the Lower Weiser (in Idaho) some three weeks previously had organized to pursue into the Salmon River mountains a band of Indians, who, after being dispersed by Gen. Howard last summer, had raided that country, driven off stock and killed Munday and two others who pursued them. These Indians were reported to be returning toward Payette, when the settlers organized to intercept them. They proceeded across to Payette, and soon found signs of Indians. They quietly reconnoitered, and made the discovery of their camp. Waiting a favorable opportunity, when all were in camp and not in the least expecting the near presence of white men, they suddenly surprised and attacked them, and killed thirty-six of their number, nearly annihilating the whole camp.

The East St. Louis Rail Mill, located at the town of that name in Illinois, opposite St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire. The mill formerly gave employment to 400 men, but has been closed since 1870. The loss is estimated at $150,000.... Charles W. Angell, of Chicago, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who was arrested in Portugal and brought back to this country, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Illinois penitentiary.

THE SOUTH.

There was another bungling execution at Louisville, Ky., last week, the victim being a colored man named George Washington. The rope broke, and the negro's unconscious form had to be lifted on the trap and the rope adjusted a second time.

The Virginia Senate has passed a bill providing for the settlement of the State debt. It will probably pass the House also....Alfred Gambrel has been sentenced in Breathitt county, Ky., to a life term of imprisonment for the murder of Judge Burnett during the late civil war in that delightful neck of woods.

Lieut. Fletcher, of the navy, who deserted his wife and children and eloped with Miss Bailey, of Baltimore, has turned up in Richmond, Va., under an assumed name. He will be court-martialed and dismissed from the naval service.

A motion declaring that the exclusion of American cattle is likely to destroy an important trade and deprive England of the advantage of cheap meat has been postponed for four weeks in the English House of Commons.

Maj. A. N. Hutchins and Thomas McNatt, neighbors, and highly-respected citizens living near Iuka, Miss., visited the village the other day. Hutchins drew $1,700 in gold from the bank, and the two started for home in the evening. That was the last seen of them alive. Their bodies were found by the roadside, terribly mutilated, and the money missing.

GENERAL.

Surgeon General Woodworth, in his last weekly report, says there has not been a recent case of yellow fever in the United States....Burned: A cloth mill and six dwellings at Salem, N. J., loss $23,000; the Opera House at Columbus, Ind., loss $75,000; the Atlantic Knitting mills at Cohoes, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War has just been held in Baltimore. Gen. J. W. Denver, of Ohio, was re-elected President. Next year's meeting will be held at Norfolk, Va. ....The condition of Archbishop Purcell's finances, as revealed by the latest developments, is that of more hopeless insolvency than had been supposed, the liabilities being now estimated at $4,000,000, while the assets will not exceed $700,000.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the man-fish, has begun the longest swim ever undertaken by man. He proposes to float from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in his life-saving suit.

WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated Edward E. Lane, of Illinois, as United States Consul at Tunstall; J. H. Stewart, Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Antwerp; James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, United States Consul at Vienna.

It is intimated that ex-Gov. Fenton will have the Berlin mission, and that Senator Conover may secure the Central American mission.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has acted on the proceedings and findings of the Reno Court of Inquiry, recently assembled in Chicago. The court in its report reached the general conclusion that the inquiry has not deduced evidence against Maj. Reno which would warrant a trial by court-martial. This has been approved....In the case of Capt. Blair, who was tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in that having been married to a Miss Bailey in Scotland he afterward contracted marriage with Mrs. Gordon Granger in this country, the sentence is that he be dismissed the service.

The President has nominated Walter S. Cox, of Washington, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Peter A. Williams, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Florida; Dennis Eagan, Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida.

The President has nominated James Hill, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Mississippi, and George H. Keith, Postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn.... The ill-feeling between Senators Conkling and Burnside has been smoothed over, the latter apologizing for his hot words.

POLITICAL.

A sub-committee of the Teller Committee, with Senator Hoar for Chairman, has been formed to make a Northern investigation.

Murat Halsted, in an interview at Washington the other day, gave it as his opinion that John Sherman would beat Gen. Grant for the Republican nomination for President....A preliminary meeting of the Greenbackers elected to the next Congress, and others affiliating with the National party, took place in Washington a few days ago. A correspondent says "they were a very confident body of men. They claim not only the ability to elect the Speaker of the next House, but to elect the next President of the United States, and say that they are as certain of carrying Maine and Massachusetts this year as they are of eating their dinners."

Washington correspondents make mention of a very ugly bit of unpleasantness that came between Senators Conkling and Burnside, during an executive session of the Senate. The trouble rose out of the discussion of a Rhode Island appointee of the President, whose name was up for confirmation. Conkling charged Burnside with trickery in committee. Burnside said the statement was incorrect. Conkling then repeated his assertions, and appealed to Senators to sustain him. At this Spencer jumped up and declared that Conkling was stating the truth. Burnside by this time had worked himself into a furious state of excitement, and gave Conkling the lie direct, and took occasion to express a fervent wish that he had the tongue of Blaine, in order that he might make a fitting reply to the Senator from New York.

FOREIGN.

Further intelligence from Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, states that great consternation prevails in consequence of the royal murders. The victims numbered eighty-six. The details of the massacre, as reported, are horrible. British interference is hoped for by the people to prevent more bloodshed....The Dobrudscha boundary dispute between Russia and Roumania is to be referred to the Ambassadors at Constantinople for final decision.... The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be still on Afghan territory, at Khulm, or Tashkurgan, south of the Oxus.

The court physician to the Czar of Russia, furnishes the information that the plague is nearly extinct. Although the epidemic was purely local, and did not go beyond the villages of Wetlianka, Selitrena, and Michaelowka, yet the mortality was over 80 per cent.... The situation of the British troops in the Zulu territory is reported as somewhat improved. Col. Pearson's communications with headquarters have been cut off, but he holds an intrenched position and has two months' provisions....Mazatlan, the chief city on the Pacific coast of Mexico, is in a state of revolution. ....A cable dispatch announces the death of Count von Roon, Field Marshal of Germany.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the committee appointed to superintend the burning of infected houses in the plague districts has begun operations....Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of Canada, has been appointed British Ambassador to St. Petersburg.... India is threatened with another famine.... Bismarck reiterates with emphasis that he will stick to his protective policy, despite all opposition.

The cable brings intelligence of destructive floods in the South of France, and a devastating tempest in Spain, resulting in great damage to property and loss of life. An unknown bark was wrecked at Corunna, and thirty persons drowned. The steamer Memphis, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, went ashore at Corunna, and was abandoned by her crew. ....Prince Louis Napoleon has sailed for Cape Town, to join the British forces as a volunteer in South Africa.

A statue in honor of the memory of Capt. Cook, the famous navigator, was unveiled the other day at Sydney, New South Wales....The coast of Italy has been visited by a destructive gale, wrecking a number of vessels and causing considerable loss of life.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

February 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue legal tenders equal in amount to the fractional currency retired—about $[illegible]—to pay the arrears of pensions....The bill regulating the transportation of animals was passed.... Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the Senate bill to authorize the President temporarily to transfer the management of certain Indian tribes from the Interior to the War Department.——The House was engaged all day on the private calendar, and several war claims were squelched.

February 22.—The Senate spent the day on the Army Appropriation bill, and struck out all the reorganization features, together with the posse-comitatus clause of the House bill....The credentials of Messrs. Logan, of Illinois; Call, of Florida, and Slater, of Oregon, were received and placed on file. ....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of executive appointments, including that of H. C. Burchard, of Illinois, to be Director of the United States Mints.——In the House there was an animated discussion of the bill to repeal the Resumption law, Messrs. Garfield and Ewing being the chief participants. At the conclusion of the debate the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 141 yeas to 110 nays....The bill restricting Chinese immigration was passed, with the Senate amendments.

February 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely on the bill granting the privilege to the American Atlantic Cable Company to lay and operate a cable between the United States and Europe. ....The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept for a voyage of exploration, by way of Behring's straits, the ship Jeannette, tendered by James Gordon Bennett, was passed....The Army Appropriation bill was passed, rejecting an amendment to the telegraph section of the bill, proposed by Mr. Beck, repealing the right of the Government to take possession of the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines at any time when Congress shall see fit....The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases was discussed, but no action taken.—— The House took up the Revenue bill, disagreed to the Senate amendments to the tobacco tax, and ordered a conference committee upon the disagreeing portions....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

February 25.—In the Senate, the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into this country was passed....By a vote of yeas 25 to nays 36, the Senate refused to take up the resolution declaring David T. Corbin entitled to a seat as Senator from South Carolina in place of M. C. Butler, the present incumbent. Messrs. Cameron (Pa.), Conover, Matthews and Patterson voted nay with the Democrats.... The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered.——There was a sharp partisan debate in the House over the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing the Election Supervisors' law. The amendment finally went through the committee of the whole by a vote of 123 to 110. The amendment repealing the jurors' test oath was adopted without division, the Republicans interposing no opposition. The bill, as thus amended, was then reported to the House and passed....Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in regard to the contested-election case from the Third Congressional District of Missouri, declaring that N. G. Frost (contestant) is not, and that L. S. Metcalf (sitting member) is, entitled to the seat.

February 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds reported a bill further to protect the constitutional rights of citizens, and punish violations of the same. Placed on the calendar....Mr. Burnside submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the whole subject of ordnance as it related to the army, navy and militia. Laid on the table, under the rule....The Senate devoted most of the day to minor appropriation bills. An item in the Deficiency bill of $260,000 to pay Deputy Marshals gave rise to a long political debate, the Democrats opposing and denouncing it as an appropriation to pay men illegally appointed to conduct elections for party purposes.——The House discussed and finally passed the bill providing for taking the census of 1880....The bill to modify the tax on sugar was then taken up and occupied the balance of the session.

February 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Teller, from the special committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections, submitted the report of the majority, and said that the minority reserved the right to submit a report. Ordered printed.... Mr. Teller also submitted a resolution continuing the committee until next session, and authorizing it to sit during the recess. Objected to by Mr. Bayard, and laid aside....The bill to pay arrears of pensions was discussed. The River and Harbor, Sundry Civil and Census Appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments. The St. Louis Postmastership resulted in the confirmation of Hays, who succeeded Filley, by a vote of 28 to 19. The opposition to Hays was led by Senator Spencer, who took occasion to deliver a bitter speech against the administration.... The nomination of Stratton for Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the New York district was rejected. This was the case that had led to the unpleasantness between Messrs. Conkling and Burnside. The name was rejected by a large majority. Mr. Hamlin next took the field against the administration, and charged that the nomination of Fox for Collector of Customs at Bangor was withdrawn in order to retaliate upon him (Hamlin) for his antagonism to the New York appointments, and appealed to the Senate to resent the insult offered one of its members by the Executive. The Senate rejected the nomination of Stone as Fox's successor.—— In the House, Mr. Randall made a personal explanation in regard to the charges against him in a letter, written in September, 1878, by Special Agent Williams to Maj. W. B. Moore, in regard to the appropriation of warrants issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into such charges. Messrs. Hale, Kelley and Thompson, Republicans, paid a very fine tribute to the integrity of the Speaker, and scouted the charges as unworthy of serious investigation. Mr. Randall, however, insisted that a formal inquiry and report was due to him and to the country, and therefore, by unanimous vote, the committee was granted....The resolution to have George F. Seward brought before the bar of the House for contempt was adopted.

The Potter Investigation.

John F. Coyle, one of the witnesses before the Potter Committee at Washington, swore that he went to Florida at the request of Col. Pelton. Edward Cooper gave him his cipher and instructions, and he sent telegrams to Henry Havemeyer. He was authorized to employ money, and did use about $10,000. The witness gave an account of negotiations through Alexander Thein for the purchase of the Returning Board, but they were not concluded. Witness felt positive Mr. Tilden knew nothing of these matters.... Thomas C. Dunn, one of the South Carolina Returning Board, testified that he had been approached, pending the counting the votes of South Carolina, by one Hardy Solomon, who stated that he was requested to see members of the Returning Board and ascertain whether it was possible to enter into any negotiations by which the vote of that board could be so shaped as to give the electoral vote of South Carolina, or a portion of it, to Tilden. Dunn and Solomon had frequent interviews, at which the subject was discussed. The argument that Solomon used was that he had been told by the Democratic leaders there that they had the Democratic strength of the State in arms and organized, and that they could put 4,000 men into Columbia on a few hours' notice. They meant to take the State peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Witness said that Solomon represented that there was an agent of Tilden in Columbia for the purpose of using money, if needed, to secure the electoral vote.... Gen. Barlow, of New York, told the committee how he happened to go to Florida. He said he saw Dr. Cowgill after the Returning Board had adjourned, and said to him he (witness) did not see how they could fairly give the State to the Hayes electors, and, if he were in Cowgill's place, he should feel it his duty to give the vote to the Tilden electors. Witness said he could not be termed counsel to the Republican party, although he wrote for them opinions on points of law, and did other legal work for them....William E. Chandler was called, and testified that Mr. Barlow was in Florida as counsel for the Republicans, and as such was under obligations to the members of that party. Mr. Barlow then defended his course before the Florida Canvassing Board, and said he did what he considered his duty as a person sent there in the interest of honesty.

Louisiana politics were the subject of investigation by the Potter Committee on the 20th inst., United States Marshal Wharton being the only witness called during the day. The witness expressed the opinion that Mr. Wells was willing to sell out to the Democrats provided his price were proffered. Maddox was supposed to have been the agent through which negotiations were carried on. Maddox at one time told witness that he believed if the State administration would give Gov. Wells what was regarded as its biggest offer, that Wells would be satisfied. Much evidence of the venality of Louisiana politicians was developed in the examination of Marshal Wharton.

The Potter Committee, on Feb. 21, held a rather uninteresting session, at which Manager Whitney, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that within the last ninety days there had been some telegrams withdrawn from his office, which were sent to New York. The telegrams were from Gibson, at New Orleans, to the correspondent of the New York *Sun* at Washington. Gen. Butler then cross-examined Marshal Wharton, when it was brought out that Maddox expected to be appointed chief of the secret-service division, and was to give witness a place. Witness said that he had never made any proposition to any member of the Returning Board that would lead him to entertain an idea that he (Wharton) wanted to buy him out. He was positive that if the board did its duty Hayes and Packard would surely be elected.

When the committee met on Feb. 24th, the Chairman laid before the body an affidavit of C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, offering to file a sworn statement of his connection with the elections in Florida and Louisiana, Mr. Woolley being too unwell to travel to Washington. The committee voted to hear him at any time, but declined to receive an affidavit. Mr. Alex. Thain, who is said to have offered to sell the Florida Returning Board, asked leave to testify, but no action was taken by the committee. James H. Maddox, replying to Marshal Wharton's statements, said that Wharton knew that Gov. Wells was for sale, and he proposed that they should see Packard in regard to it. They talked the matter over with him, and $20,000 was mentioned as the sum that would be required. A few days afterwards it was suggested by Wharton that Packard should promise an office to Wells. Maddox reported the conversation to Wells, who declined the offer. He said that he might want to leave New Orleans, and did not want an office, but money. D. J. M. Jewett, who acted as Secretary to the Republican Campaign Committee of Louisiana in 1876, testified to false protests made from several parishes of Louisiana.

The Potter Committee were in secret session at Washington Feb. 25. The agent sent to Tallahassee to subpœna Solomon reported that he was not to be found, and it was thought he had gone to Mexico. The question of presenting a report to Congress upon the evidence adduced was discussed, but no determination was reached.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Extracts from the Debate in the National House of Representatives on the Proposition to Abolish Them.

Mr. Frye (Republican) argued against the amendment. He declared its object was for effect not in the South, but in the State of New York. In the South, notwithstanding the election laws, the Republican party had disappeared as the dew before the rising sun. The South would be solid for the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, law or no law, Supervisor or no Supervisor, United States Marshal or no United States Marshal. Mr. Frye went on to state that it was the election frauds in 1868 that had originally caused the enactment of the Federal Election law, and that it was the present necessities of the Democratic party that now required its repeal. He gave some of the figures of the naturalization and election frauds in New York in 1868, and characterized that election as the most monstrous and marvelous for fraud, for wickedness, and for every device of the devil, that had ever been heard of. He showed that, on the 6th of October, in one single day, the Supreme Court had naturalized 2,109 persons, and on the 19th of October the Supreme Court had naturalized 919, and yet a Judge of Louisiana had been impeached and found guilty for having naturalized some 400 persons in one day—that being declared to be a physical impossibility. He spoke of nine witnesses (one a Captain of a squad) witnessing the naturalization of nearly 7,000 persons, one of them (the Captain) being a witness in one court for 996 persons, and swearing that he knew all the men, while he did not know a single one of them, and while the Judge knew that he did not, but that he was a drunken thief. In conclusion, he quoted from Cox's report on the New York election in 1876, in which a high compliment is paid to the United States Supervisors and Marshals.

Mr. Lynde (Democrat) denied the statement of Mr. Frye as to the false naturalization papers in New York, and asked why it was that, if there was so many false naturalization papers in 1868, not one person had been successfully prosecuted for using or issuing them. He believed that the greater part of those naturalization papers were valid. The Election law had been got up by John I. Davenport for his own and for partisan purposes. The way in which the law had been administered by Davenport was sketched and criticized by him to prove that all those statements of election frauds were gross exaggerations. He characterized the Lawrence report of the election of 1868, from which Mr. Frye had obtained his facts and figures, as the most unreliable political document he had ever seen.

Mr. Baker (Republican, Ind.) expressed the opinion that his friends on the other side who declared themselves in favor of freedom of election while they had their hands on the throat of the law that secured it were protesting a little too much. Underlying the discussion was the question which had culminated in the Rebellion, whether or not the life of the nation can be protected by the nation itself.

Mr. Wood (Democrat) recited the history of the laws which were proposed to be repealed. They were but a portion of a series of laws passed in order to keep the Southern States as stipendiaries of the Republican party. That had been intended for the South, but it was now applied to the North. The gentleman from Maine (Frye) assumed to speak for his party when he said that he would resist by every means in his power the repeal of those laws. He (Wood) could not speak for his party, but he could speak for one man when he said that he did not care what became of the appropriation bills. He believed that there was a higher question than that of appropriating money. He could stay in the House as long as any gentleman. The Democratic party could resist as long as the Republican party, and he would not consent to vote for a dollar until this amendment should be engrafted on the bill.

Mr. Garfield (Republican) opposed the amendment. He said: Gentlemen (addressing the Democratic side of the House), you seek to cut out a section, a living section, from the criminal laws of the United States, and to say that the ballot-box stuffing, fraud at elections, intimidation, outrage, poisoning the very fountain-springs of the elective franchise, shall be no crime, and that the machinery by which such crime can be punished shall be destroyed. That is what you propose to do here to-day, and to do it at the dictation of a party caucus. * * * Now, Mr. Chairman, if this be the purpose which we are called upon here to vote on, we on this side are compelled to meet it in the spirit of the constitution and our rights, and that we propose to do, and if it takes one night, two nights, ten nights, not while Congress lasts shall you strike from our statute-books the muniments for the protection of the elective franchise. When you do it you must do it because you have the whole power to do it, and not by our help, not by our consent. A hundred criminal prosecutions are to-day pending before the courts of the United States to punish crimes against the elective franchise. Already enough men from the city of Cincinnati have been sentenced to the penitentiary for fraud to take away the majority of one of the members on this floor from that city, and all the proceedings in the criminal courts are to be abandoned at the cry of a party order which demands it for party success.

Old Maids and Old Bachelors.

Old maids are useful. They can cook, sew and take care of children, nurse sick people, and generally play the piano. Old bachelors are useless. They do not even know how to drive nails or split wood.

Old maids are amiable. If one wants anything done that requires patience and kindness of heart, a single lady is sure to be the one to do it.

Old bachelors are ill-natured. They snub children, despise babies, and hate young mothers, and are always so busily employed in seeing that other people take good care of them that they have not a moment to give to anyone else.

Old maids are nice-looking, and "young for their years." Old bachelors generally have red noses, rheumatism in their knees, bald heads, and mouths that turn down at the corners.

Old maids can make a home of one little room, and cook delicious meals for one over the gas-jet in cunning little tin-kettles, besides making all their own wardrobes. Old bachelors need an army of tailors, waiters, cooks, distant relatives, and hotel landlords, to keep them comfortable. When old maids are ill they tie up their heads in pocket-handkerchiefs, take homeopathic pellets out of two bottles, alternately, and get well again. When old bachelors are ill they go to bed and send for four doctors; have a consultation; a mantle-piece full of black bottles; all the amiable married men who belong to the club to sit up with them at night, besides a hired nurse; they telegraph to their relations; and do their best to impress the world with the idea that they are dying.

When an old maid travels she takes a sandwich, a piece of pound-cake, a bottle of lemonade in a hand-basket, and lunches comfortably in the carriage. When an old bachelor travels he orders a dinner in courses at the station, and raves because he has not time to eat it before the "fifteen minutes for refreshments" are over.

Old maids drink weak tea and it cures their headaches.

Old bachelors drink strong liquor which gives them headaches.

Old maids are modest; they think their youth is over and their beauty gone. If, after a while, some autumnal love is given them, they take it as a sort of miracle, and hope people will not laugh at them for "marrying so late in life."

Old bachelors believe that all women are in love with them, and that they must carefully guard themselves from traps laid to inveigle them into matrimony. They also fondly cherish the belief that, should they eventually become married men, the world expects them to exhibit great taste in women by their choice, and that the "other fellows" will laugh if their portion be not tender youth and beauty; also that, when they marry, many women will expire of jealousy.

ELOQUENT, BUT LAZY.

Senator McCreery and His Peculiarities.

The most striking face and figure in the United States Senate, says a Washington letter-writer, are those possessed by Senator McCreery, of Kentucky. His head, from the square, heavy brow over the top and down almost to the back of the neck, is as bald as an onion, while on each side, entirely covering his ears and extending down below the bald spots behind, hangs a thick curtain of the blackest, straightest and stiffest hair ever grown on any other than an Indian scalp. It contains not the slightest suspicion of gray, notwithstanding the nearly 70 years of the Senator, and it never will. The face would be Websterian, and even more so, except for the infantile smile which constantly plays around the corners of the mouth, and ripples over the lower part of the nose whenever the Senator is addressed by his associates.

Strangers are at loss whether to rate him as a man of towering intellect, even among the giants by whom he is surrounded, or as a sort of Wilkins Micawber who owes his position to the accident of his impressive appearance. His figure and dress rather carry out the latter theory. Slightly podgy in the body, with lower extremities somewhat exaggerated in the other direction, he covers his person with the regulation black claw-hammer style of garment, in vogue twenty years ago. The comic element in his make-up rather predominates, and as the old gentleman always smiles when he is addressed so his appearance is always attended by a lighting up of the faces of those who approach him.

Senator McCreery is at once the most indolent and the most eloquent man in Congress. His biography in the "Congressional Directory" is only three and one-half lines in length, and is the only one from which the date of birth is omitted. It is reported that he could not be persuaded to write any more. He rarely masters more than one subject at a session, and usually waits until that is a dead one before he speaks upon it. Yet the announcement that Senator McCreery is to speak is always sufficient to cram every seat in the Senate galleries, for such a treat can be had on no other occasion.

Last year he sold his audience very cheaply. He had selected the repeal of the income-tax statutes upon which to make his one annual effort, and had given notice, as usual, a week in advance. An audience of the highest and brightest had crowded in to hear him, and awaited his hour with some impatience. When at last it arrived the Senator arose and introduced his subject in a manner entirely his own, clothing the dry title in terms most exquisitely smooth and poetic. He then said that other Senators had doubtless given the subject as much attention as he himself had, and would vote according to their convictions of right. He then beamed upon the galleries for a moment, and subsided for another year.

Senator McCreery has been in the Senate nine years, and has had enough of it. His term expires on the 4th of next month, and consequently this is probably the last appearance of this remarkable character in public life.

How the Streets of Paris Are Cleared.

The rapidity with which the snow is cleared away from the streets of Paris fixes attention on the little army of sweepers whom the city authorities employ for that purpose. In ordinary weather the services of 2,500 are required, who receive full wages, besides 2,000 auxiliary hands on half wages. In exceptional weather, like that experienced of late, any further number of men may be taken on as the administration may see fit. No fewer than 7,000 men are, therefore, ready at a given moment to ply their brooms in every thoroughfare of the French capital, besides the chiefs of brigades and the inspectors. Each brigade includes 115 men. The ordinary full day's work begins at 3 in the morning and ends at 4 in the afternoon; the half-day's labor begins at 10 in the morning. The latter receive from 1 franc 20 centimes to 1 franc 75 centimes, according to the work they have to do; the former are usually paid at the rate of 30 centimes, 35 centimes and 40 centimes an hour. In urgent cases many of these men are called upon to work for twenty consecutive hours at a time, with no other rest than that afforded when they take their meals. During the late fall of snow no less than 60,000 days' work were needed to clear the main streets, and it has been reckoned that 300,000 days' work would be required to sweep away from every thoroughfare the snow accumulated in them by twelve hours' fall. The total surface requiring to be swept throughout the town exceeds at present 15,000,000 square meters.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A Boy's Suicide.

William Zeigler, a lad 11 years of age, who lived with his grandmother on Allegheny avenue, near Chatham street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging to a joist in the ceiling. He took advantage of the lady's absence to lock himself in the house. He then went into the cellar, piled up blocks of wood until he had adjusted a rope from a hook in a joist around his throat. He then kicked away the blocks. When the grandmother returned in half an hour from the neighbor's house which she had been visiting, she was compelled to climb into the dwelling through a back window. Not finding Willie in the lower rooms, she proceeded to the upper rooms, and then to the cellar, where she beheld the dangling body, still warm, the rope having stretched until the boy's knees touched the ground. He was taken down, and unsuccessful efforts were made to resuscitate him. The reason assigned for the suicide is a disturbance of mental balance produced by reading religious books. He frequently declared that he wanted to go to heaven from this sinful world.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Plague.

The plague is one of the oldest things under the sun. According to Petavius it ravaged the whole known world in [illegible] B. C. In [illegible] B. C. it made terrible havoc in Carthage, and the people, deploring the anger of the gods, offered up their children as sacrifices. Thucydides has left a graphic description of the plague which raged in Athens in 430 B. C., and which extended over Egypt and Ethiopia. In the eighteenth year of the Christian era Rome was depopulated at the rate of 10,000 daily. Three centuries and a half later the plague appeared in Britain, where the living were not able to bury the dead. There is little reason to doubt the statement that 200 persons perished daily in London during an epidemic which raged in 1848, and which prevailed throughout Europe. In 1478 more persons perished in England by pestilence than had died in fifteen years of continued war. At various periods of its history London has suffered terribly from plague. More than 20,000 persons perished in 1603-4, and more than 35,000 in 1625. But it was not until 1665 that that city learned what a scourge the plague might become. A moderate estimate says that 68,506 persons perished, while other authorities state the number at 100,000. Since that period England has been tolerably free from the plague, but it has carried off 80,500 persons in Persia, 800,000 in Egypt, and 60,000 at Marseilles at one visitation.

Dangerous Houses.

Houses that have been empty may become fever-breeders when they come to be reoccupied. An English sanitary officer alleges that he has observed typhoid, diphtheria, or their zymotic affections to arise under these circumstances. The cause is supposed to be in the disuse of cisterns, pipes, and drains, the processes of putrefaction going on in the impure air in them, the unobstructed access of this air to the house, while the closure of windows and doors effectually shuts out fresh air. Persons moving from the city to their country homes for the summer should see that the drains and pipes are in perfect order, that the cellar and closets are cleared of rubbish, and the whole house thoroughly aired before occupying. Carbolic acid used freely in the cellar is a good and cheap disinfectant.—*Scientific American.*

The San Francisco Female Lawyer.

Mrs. Clara S. Folz is a lady who is practicing law in San Francisco, and who, judging from report, has gone about her business in a practical and reasonable manner. She is described as sitting in her office at a table covered with legal works—a bright, fair-haired, rosy-featured, cheerful, matronly woman, neatly attired in a dress of dark material, over which was worn a most non-judicial checkered apron. To an interviewer she said: "There is nothing to be said about me. I originated from the cradle, the wash-tub, the sewing-machine, and the cooking-stove. I have educated myself and am now trying to earn a living for myself and little ones by practicing law, and I mean to succeed, and that's all there is to be said about me."

To Thaw Water-Pipes.

If you can get at them, pour hot water on them slowly, or wrap them with a towel and put hot water on it. The specific heat of water is very high, which makes it a good thing to convey the heat to the pipes. Inaccessible pipes and waste-pipes can often be melted out by inserting into one end a small rubber or lead pipe, and pouring or forcing hot water through this small pipe and pushing it forward into the frozen pipes as the ice melts. Sometimes a jet of steam is available, carried through a garden-hose and used through a branch pipe.—*Plumber and Sanitary Engineer.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 00	@10 75
Hogs	3 85	@ 4 40
Cotton	9¾	@ 10
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 13
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 35
Rye—Western	61	@ 62½
Pork—Mess	9 70	@11 12½
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 55	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 20
Hogs	3 00	@ 4 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	92	@ 93
No. 3 Spring	78	@ 79
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	23½	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	44	@ 47½
Barley—No. 2	76½	@ 77½
Butter—Choice Creamery	22	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 13
Pork—Mess	8 75	@10 30
Lard	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	99½	@ 1 12½
No. 2	92	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	22	@ 23
Rye—No. 1	45	@ 46
Barley—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 00	@ 1 02½
Corn—Mixed	32	@ 32½
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye	45	@ 46
Pork—Mess	9 75	@ 9 87½
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 01	@ 1 06
Corn	34	@ 36
Oats	26	@ 29
Rye	52	@ 53
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 2 Red	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
DETROIT.		
Flour—White	4 75	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 00
No. 1 Amber	97	@ 98
Corn—No. 1	36	@ 37
Oats—Mixed	25	@ 27
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 10
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 35
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER,

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

KEROSENE will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

WHEN commencing your agricultural life, remember that industry, economy and integrity will insure success, and form the best capital that can be employed.

AN excellent farmer says that for every sheep he kept last year he sold, in lambs and wool, an average of $5 worth per head. He said also that his sheep paid him better than anything else grown on his farm.

POTATOES are best cooked in their skins, for the waste is then only 3 per cent. or half an ounce in a pound; whereas, if they are peeled first, it is not less than 14 per cent., or from two to three ounces in the pound.

EVERY farmer may not be able to reach the maximum of production, yet he can make his land produce what he needs and what an accommodating market will pay him well for, when he has it in excess of home wants. No farmer in the land, however poor his soil may be at the outset, has any excuse for not making every acre contribute to his own and the general good.

THE more the agricultural situation is discussed, whether by the press or in public meeting, the more general becomes the conviction of the importance of agriculture in the nation's welfare. It is of importance to the whole community that the land should be worked to the highest advantage. The farmers themselves are fast rising to a proper appreciation of the value and dignity of their calling.

IF your cellars are too cold, bank up the outside with something, or place a double thickness of newspapers over the windows. This lets in some light and prevents the escape of heat. A double door, or a fire in the room over the cellar, will help keep out the frost. A kerosene stove in the cellar may be used in extreme cases. Ventilate on suitable days, and clean out decaying vegetables and fruit.

LOOK about early in the season, and get your pick of hands in the market. Make a written bargain in detail, no matter if you are well acquainted. This will prevent misunderstanding. The man agrees to remain a certain number of months; to perform certain chores Sunday, or holidays; to start about such an hour in the morning, and close at such an hour in the evening. If, in case of an emergency, he works longer, he may have certain privileges to compensate for it. In case he quits before his time is out, he only receives a certain stipulated sum.

AT a recent meeting of the Franklin Harvest Club, at Holyoke, Mass., an interesting essay was read by Milo Lucerne Smith, of Northampton. Mr. Smith—says the Springfield *Republican*, from which we quote—"is excellent authority on the subject of which he treats, he having raised from five to fourteen acres of potatoes annually for the last eighteen years, and kept a journal of his work. It is not too much to say that he and his father, Milo J., have raised and sold more potatoes than any other family in the Connecticut river valley. From his journal he learns that his average yield per acre for the eighteen years has been 218 bushels. He exhibited several samples of potatoes, and described their various excellencies and characteristics with great clearness. He thinks the best soil for the potato is a sandy loam, and that it should be sod or stubble ground. Well-rotted compost is the best manure, but ashes, dry-fish and potash are good specials. Unfermented manure is apt to make the tubers scabby. His experiment last year resulted as follows per acre: Twenty loads of compost, worth $40, yielded 333¼ bushels; Phelps Stockbridge special, cost $21, yielded 266¼ bushels; dry-fish and leached ashes, cost $19.33, yielded 387 bushels; dry-fish alone, cost $13.33, yielded 217 bushels; sea fowl, cost $10, yielded 210 bushels. Mr. Smith would plant both the early and late varieties as early as the ground will admit, and plant them in hills from two to three feet apart, varying with the rankness of the tops, and have the rows three feet apart. He would cover them about three inches deep. The seed should be the finest specimens of the crop, and not the unmerchantable, as is often the case. He would cut the potatoes so that each piece should have from two to four eyes, and put only one piece in a hill. Three vigorous stalks in a hill are better than half a dozen. He cultivates carefully, harrowing the ground on a dry day just as the tubers break through, then covering them with a ridger when about three inches high, then using a cultivator, lastly a double-mold-board plow, and sometimes using a hand hoe, or pulling out weeds after haying. They should be dug on a dry day, when the tops are dead, with a six-tined hook, and one hour of exposure is sufficient. Those early dug keep best. He had stored them in a bin 12 feet wide and about 4 feet deep with safety. Paris green, a teaspoonful to a pail of water, is the most effectual remedy for the bug pest, but for the blight and rot he knew no remedy. On being questioned, Mr. Smith said that the best potato he knew of was the Snowflake, equal to the old Carter, but that it was not a large yielder, about a third less than the Early Rose. The Early Rose was good both early and late, but was on the wane, and the Peerless was a good market potato, yielding sometimes with him 340 bushels per acre. It takes by his method from four to six bushels of seed per acre."

S. B. N.

The late Admiral Goldsborough was one of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of him that he once found in his room the card of a young man attached to the diplomatic corps who had called during the Admirals' absence. Not long after the young man accosted him on the street and asked, "Did you get my card, Admiral?" He shouted out, "Yes! and what's the meaning of E. P. that you wrote on it?" "Why, that means *en personne*, that I 'called in person.'" "It does, eh?" said the Admiral, who went off in a mood of disgusted meditation. In a few days he returned the call by sending his card by a messenger, first writing S. B. N. in one corner. Again the two met. "You received my card, did you?" inquired the Admiral. "Yes, and what does S. B. N. mean?" asked the polite young man. "Sent by a nigger!" thundered the Admiral.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

REHEATING coffee just before grinding brings out the flavor.

MAKE two large pockets in your kitchen apron and in one of them always keep a holder.

HAM BALLS.—Chop fine cold cooked ham; add an egg for each person; a little flour; beat together; make into balls and fry in hot butter.

PRUNE WHIP.—Sweeten to taste, and stew three-fourths of a pound of prunes; when perfectly cold add whites of four eggs beaten stiff; stir all this together till light; put in a dish and bake twenty minutes; when cold serve in a larger dish and cover with whipped cream.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound brown sugar, one of butter, ten eggs, one of flour, two of raisins and two of currants, half pound of citron, a nutmeg, a tablespoon of cloves, one of allspice, half pint brandy, two teaspoons baking powder; after baking, pour over cake half pint of wine.

WINE JELLY.—Dissolve one box of gelatine in one pint of cold water with the juice and rind of two lemons, half an ounce of stick cinnamon; soak three-quarters of an hour; pour upon it three pints of boiling water, one pint sherry; add four coffee cups of sugar; strain through flannel into mold.

REMOVING GREASE SPOTS.—Grease spots can be quickly removed from paper by scraping a little pipe-clay upon both sides of the paper, and then putting a flat-iron over them, taking care that it is not so hot as to scorch the paper. Another method is to wet the grease spot with ether, and then put a bit of white blotting-paper on each side of the paper, and apply the hot iron. If a stain remain after the grease has been extracted, dip a camel's-hair brush into pure spirits of wine and draw it over the edges of spot.

GRANULATED WHEAT BREAD.—Take a pint of actively-boiling water, salted slightly, and add enough fine granulated wheat flour to form a thin mush: to this stir in a quart of tepid water, a small piece of butter, two eggs, well beaten, one-half teacup of New Orleans molasses, and one-half cake compressed yeast dissolved in a little water; thicken it as stiff as it can be stirred with a spoon with cold-blast flour, and put each loaf in a separate pan; let it stand until it puffs up nicely, and then bake in a quick oven two hours.

MAKING FEATHER SCREENS.—Cut two rounds of card-board of the size you desire, by putting a plate upon it and drawing the circle. Cover one of the rounds with feathers, letting the ends stand out at least an inch and half. The feathers can be sewed or glued on. Put on another row in the same manner, and continue to do so until the round is filled up to the center. Cover the stem with a rosette or bow of ribbon. Cover the other circle with silk, and paste the two together. Add a handle of an old fan, and ornament with gilded paper.

DRY CELLARS.—A perfectly dry cellar may be made even below the natural water level of the ground, by using asphaltum. For this purpose the floor should be covered with bricks laid flat and perfectly level, over this a layer of melted asphaltum is poured, and on this bricks must be laid which have been dipped in hot asphaltum, so that there will be asphaltum in the joints between the bricks instead of mortar. Then the side walls around the cellar are built in the same way, with melted asphaltum between the bricks instead of mortarr.

The Pie-Eating Championship.

Mr. T. J. McNulty, who claims to be the champion pie-eater of America, published a challenge last week in the New York *Sun*, to which there have been several responses. Mr. John J. Weeks, of the United States Bung Factory, who signs himself the "Champion Sponge-Cake Eater," accepts Mr. McNulty's challenge to eat pies for the championship of the United States. Mr. Alfred Waltzinger, Champion Plum-pudding Eater, also accepts, provided the pies shall be apple pies, of the prescribed size, the prize to be the championship and $200. The Champion Pie-Eater of New Jersey, who fails to give his other name, is anxious to enter the ring, as is also Mr. George O. Striker, Champion Doughnut-Eater, who is "not over 17 years old, tall and lean." He stipulates that the pies shall be hot and home-made. Mr. P. J. Maloney who, so far as heard from, is not a champion of anything, will wager from $5 to $500 that he can win the pie-eating championship from Mr. McNulty; and Mr. Richard Dumphy, Champion Saratoga American Pie-Eater, will bet from $100 to $1,000 that he can consume more pie in thirty minutes than Mr. McNulty can. Last is Mr. Charles McClennon, who accepts "with the following proviso, viz: That the pies shall be of your dimensions as to size, material, etc., but four pies must be placed one on top of the other, each bite to be through four pies." Mr. McClennon is 16 years of age.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Munchausen Discounted.

A New-Berliner bought two dozen clams last week, took them home, and spread meal on them, thinking it was salt. The next evening, when he went down after his clams, he found that thirty-two rats, in search of meal, had been caught by tails and toes by twenty-three clams! The unoccupied clam must have bossed the job. One clam had three rats.—*Utica Herald.*

SABBATH READING.

Consider the Ravens.

Lord, according to Thy words,
I have considered Thy birds;
And I find their life good,
And better the better understood;
Sowing neither corn nor wheat,
They have all that they can eat;
Reaping no more than they sow,
They have all that they can stow;
Having neither barn nor store,
Hungry again, they eat more.

Considering I see, too, that they
Have a busy life, and plenty of play;
In the earth they dig their bills deep,
And work well, though they do not heap;
Then to play in the air they are not loath,
And their nests between are better than both.

But this is when there blow no storms;
When berries are plenty in winter, and worms;
When their feathers are thick, and oil is enough
To keep the cold out and the rain off;
there should come a long, hard frost,
Then it looks as Thy birds were lost.

But I consider further, and find
A hungry bird has a free mind;
He is hungry to-day, not to-morrow;
Steals no comfort, no grief doth borrow;
This moment is his, Thy will hath said it,
The next is nothing till Thou hast made it.

The bird has pain, but has no fear,
Which is the worst of any gear;
When cold and hunger and harm betide him,
He gathers them not to stuff inside him;
Content with the day's ill he has got,
He waits just, nor haggles with his lot;
Neither jumbles God's will
With driblets from his own still.

But next I see, in my endeavor,
Thy birds here do not live forever;
That cold or hunger, sickness or age,
Finishes their earthly stage;
The rook drops without a stroke,
And never gives another croak;
Birds lie here, and birds lie there,
With little feathers all astare;
And in Thy own sermon Thou
That the sparrow falls dost allow.

It shall not cause me any alarm,
For neither so comes the bird to harm,
Seeing our Father, Thou hast said,
Is by the sparrow's dying bed;
Therefore it is a blessed place,
And the sparrow in high grace.
It cometh, therefore, to this, Lord:
I have considered Thy word,
And henceforth will be Thy bird.
—*George MacDonald.*

The Last Four-and-Twenty Hours.

Did you ever notice the large space occupied in Matthew's gospel by the record of the last day of Christ's public ministry, and how much of all that we know of His mission and message, and the future of the world and of all men, we owe to the teaching of these four-and-twenty hours? Let me put together in a word what happened on that day.

It included the conversation with the chief priests and elders about the baptism of John, the parable of the householder that planted a vineyard and digged a wine-press, the parables of the kingdom of heaven, the controversy with the Herodians about the tribute money, the conversation with the Sadducees about the resurrection, with the Pharisee about the great commandment in the law, the silencing of the Pharisees by pointing to the 110th psalm, the warning to the multitude of the Scribes and Pharisees who were hypocrites, protracted and prolonged up to that wail of disappointed love, "Behold your house is left unto you desolate." And, as though that had not been enough for one day, when He is going home from the temple to find for a night in that quiet little home in Bethany the rest that he wants, as He rests wearily on the slopes of Olivet, the disciples come to him, "Tell us when all these things be? and what shall be the sign of Thy coming?" and there follows all that wonderful prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the world, the parable of the fig tree, the warning not to suffer the thief to come, and the promise of reward for the faithful and wise servant, the parable of the ten virgins, and in all probability the parable of the King with the talents; and the words that might be written in letters of fire, that tell us the final course of all things, and the judgment of life eternal and death everlasting! All that was the work of "one of the days of the Son of Man." Of Him it was prophesied long ago, "For Jerusalem's sake I will not rest;" and His life on earth, as well as His life in heaven, fulfills the prediction—the one by the toilsomeness of His service, the other by the unceasing energy of His exalted power. He toils unwearied here, He works unresting there.—*Alexander McLaren, D. D.*

The World's Verdict.

There is no higher tribute paid to Christianity than that which comes from its enemies. The Pharisees of a few secular papers pick up every instance of failure on the part of professors to walk worthy of their high vocation, and then tell us that Christianity is most admirable in itself, but that the churches are corrupt, because some of their members are proven to be bad! What is this but a confession that a consistent Christian is the highest style of man?—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Jesus in the Temple.

The passion of His soul to learn more of His Father's business—had led him naturally to the famed school in His Father's house, where the finest and most learned of His nation made the holy books, in which that Father's will was revealed, their lifelong study. The mystery of His own nature and of His relations to His Father in heaven was dawning on him more and more. His mother's words from time to time had daily a deeper and more wondrous significance, and His sinless spirit lived more and more in communion with unseen and endless realities. He had naturally, therefore, sought those who could open for Him the fountains of heavenly wisdom for which His whole being panted, and was the keenest listener, and the most eager in his questions, of all the group seated at their feet. The days would close when no further growth was possible, and then He would sit in the court of the same temple, as a teacher who needed no human help. As yet, however, He could not honor His Father more than by seeking, as a child, to know His holy word from its accredited expounders. Enthusiasm so pure and lofty in one so young, lighting up the beauty of such eyes and features, may well have filled the heart of the greatest Rabbi with wonder and delight.—*Geikie's Life and Words of Christ.*

THE wife of a printer in New Haven has applied for a divorce, on the ground that her husband had no style about him. He wouldn't brace up, had no dash, cut no figure, had no point, lived up to no rule, was a bad form and make-up, wasn't a man of letters or up to the period, was a poor type of the genus, was out of quoin, and couldn't impose on her any longer.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

POLITENESS IN EMPLOYES.

An Interesting Judicial Decision.

There are certain places where patience and politeness are a matter of necessity if one would succeed. The clerks in a retail dry-goods store, the officials of our railways, the employes of hotels, and, indeed, all whose business depends on the patronage of those who come in constant contact with them, must be affable if they would succeed.

The importance of this is well expressed in a recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, where a clerk of a hotel sued his employers for breach of contract, they having discharged him before the period covered by the contract had expired. Some of the points may seem strained, but the evidence was before the court, and, probably, showed that the familiarity spoken of was observed toward those to whom it was disagreeable and who did nothing to invite it. The court said:

"In this case the plaintiff was engaged for the term of one year to act as clerk in the defendant's hotel. At the expiry of one month he was discharged on the ground that his manner of address to guests and others was discourteous and insulting. He pleads competency to discharge the duties; that he never meant to be discourteous or insulting; that his manner of address was customary, and he now seeks to recover damages for breach of contract.

"It is admitted that he was in the habit of addressing guests and others either by their Christian or surnames only. To address a person by his Christian name, unless the parties have been intimately connected, socially and otherwise, is uncalled-for familiarity, and, therefore, insulting to the party so addressed. To address a party by his surname only shows a want of respect, and would imply that the party so addressed was beneath the party addressing; therefore, it is discourteous, and would be considered insulting. To speak of employers by their surnames only shows a great want of respect on the part of the employe toward the employer. As for custom, it has not been proven; on the contrary, it has been shown that it is not customary among people having any pretensions to gentility; it may be customary for a person to address his junior clerks or under servants by their Christian or surnames, but to address others so shows a want of respect, and the party so addressed would naturally evade contact in the future with any one who had previously so addressed him. The chief requirements of a clerk are to forward his employer's interests; that the plaintiff's action in this case tended to injure them has been clearly shown, no matter how unintentional it might have been on his part. It is just as easy to say Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones as Smith, Jones, Sam, or Jack; politeness costs nothing. In this case the want of it has cost the plaintiff the loss of his situation. Case dismissed with costs."

Identifying Themselves with Robeson.

The Republican leaders have heretofore boastfully referred to the Democratic habit of blundering as their surest reliance for success, and they are not altogether without reason for this confidence. But, if recent events furnish any indication for the future, the tables are likely to be turned, and the Democrats may commend the poisoned chalice to the lips of their opponents.

The Republicans of the House of Representatives have put themselves on record as sustaining the gross corruption and plunder of Secor Robeson and his confederates. First, Mr. Conger and Mr. Hale quickly objected to a report being made by the Naval Committee, though Mr. Whitthorne proposed that the views of the minority should have an equal hearing with those of the majority. Then, on Monday last, when he moved to print the report, with the resolutions and the dissenting opinions of the minority, and to fix a day for their consideration, the same parliamentary tactics were renewed.

But on this latter occasion the yeas and nays were called, and the record shows that every Republican present or paired was in favor of suppressing the report and testimony, and thus, to the extent of his ability, was in favor of sustaining Secor Robeson's shameless venality while Secretary of the Navy.

A party which, through its leaders and its recognized organs, assumes such a responsibility as this must be indifferent to public opinion and reckless as to consequences. No man has ever held high office in this country about whose character and conduct there is a more confirmed conviction, irrespective of party, than there is about Secor Robeson, so called from one of the early jobs with which he was proven to have been connected. The testimony before the different investigations, much of it furnished by his own correspondence and telegrams, is overwhelming as to his guilty collusion in all forms of jobbery. He demoralized the service, disgraced the department, and managed, in less than eight years, to destroy the navy and leave nothing but rotten hulks and rusted machinery to represent the enormous appropriations voted by Republican Congresses.

This is a crime for which the Republicans will be held answerable. They took out of the treasury first and last, including the valuable material which Robeson bartered away to favored contractors as old iron, more than $225,000,000, and when Robeson went out of the department he left it encumbered with debts, with illegal contracts for millions made while holding over temporarily under Hayes, and with a record of rascality such as never dishonored it before. In defending Robeson the Republican leaders, like Hale, Conger, and the rest of them, identify themselves with his plundering career.—*New York Sun.*

VIVISECTION.

Dreadful Lengths to Which It Is Carried in Europe—Some of the Experiments of the Barbarians of Science

[London Cor. Chicago Times.]

The daily press, which has within a short time made it its business to look into physiological laboratories, has revealed a new hell invented by doctors and physiologists for animals. Only of late years has the practice arisen to its present enormity in England. As among the vivisectors and their friends may be reckoned the habit of representing their experiments as few in number, pursued only by highly-gifted scientific inquirers thoughout Europe, and quite insignificant in amount compared to the beneficent results which may be anticipated from them, let us take a passing glance at some of the "scientific" experiments going on in foreign laboratories.

These few examples are picked here and there from the vivisectors' own records and hand-books of the latest publications.

You must know, in the first place, that before being brought into the chamber of torture the animals are usually made to fast eighteen hours, that the process of digestion may not in any way disturb the experiment. The "curare," which is sometimes used, is the arrow-poison of the Indians on the Orinoco, which, when infused into the blood of an animal organism, completely paralyzes the system of the nerves of motion, making the animal powerless and, therefore, actually a living corpse, while its nerves of sensation remain intact; in fact their sensitiveness becomes doubled. In this motionless condition, artificial breathing being kept up by an apparatus, the living body is lacerated piecemeal, and kept thus for days in the most fearful agony. Prof. Feye of Edinburgh, having once fastened a beautiful spaniel by all its feet, attached it still more surely by a stout thong which he put through the nostrils of the animal after he had made a hole through the nose with an iron instrument. He then cut open the chest and the belly to show his pupils the separate intestinal organs. The expression of agony when the animal showed its white teeth and tried to resist was, according to the account of an eye-witness, most horrible, for fearful pain must have been caused by the least movement to the nostrils, so sensitive in the dog. Prof. Bracket, of Paris, in trying to ascertain the limits of a dog's attachments, first dug out the eyes of his dog. Later he destroyed its organ of hearing, and then he tortured it in all possible ways. The result was that, in spite of it all, the dog still licked his hands. Prof. Brinillard bored through the skull of a dog in two places with a thick iron bore, and inserted a red-hot iron into its brain. The dog howled and shrieked for six days almost without cessation, although they tried with repeated blows to quiet it, so that at last it had to be killed. After this Brinillard repeated the same experiment with a young, lively and tractable dog, which he threw into the river after perforating its brain, that he might see whether it could survive in this condition. The animal did not get rid of its misery for sixteen days. Dr. Goltz, of Strasbourg, undertook the study of the mutilation of the brain in order to overthrow the false theories of the celebrated physiologist Flourens. This professor introduced a new method by which large portions of the brain were torn away and washed out, by means of heated spring water, after the skull had been pierced in several places. The crater-shaped cavities thus formed were washed out. A dog with five holes bored in the head, and with the loss of nearly half the brain, lived a month. As Dr. Goltz says: "We, as well as other observers, have lost a large number of animals through inflammation of the brain. No one has succeeded in destroying the brain so extensively and handling it so roughly, while still preserving the creature's life, as myself." (What a scientific achievement!) "It does not often happen that two physiologists are of one opinion in matters affecting the brain." Thus he goes on: Fifty-one dogs had portions of the brain washed out of the head, which had been pierced in several places; this repeated three times, the creatures mutilated and their behaviour studied for months. "Interesting" experiment on a delicately formed little bitch; left side of the brain extracted; wire pincers on the hind feet. Doleful whining, the little animal began again to howl piteously. Soon afterward foamed at the mouth. The same dog operated upon again (date given). Soon after became blind; died of inflammation of the brain. The dissected brain resembled a "lately-hoed potato-field." "These mutilated animals, no longer able to scratch themselves, twist about in the most ludicrous fashion," says this grim humorist. He speaks of two dogs rendered imbecile by loss of part of the brain, and says: "The awkward movements of one gave the impression of a jack-pudding," and so on. Some of the dogs had attacks of madness after the operation and died in a few days. In conclusion, Prof. Goltz refers to the altogether unsatisfactory results of all the cruel experiments, and proposes a series of fresh experiments in order to clear up the latest doubts. I must not forget the experiments of burning, in which Dr. Wertheim, of Vienna, killed thirty dogs. After giving chloroform, he poured boiling water nine times over five of them, and he set light to the other twenty-five nine times, one after the other, with turpentine. By these means the chest and belly of the first five were boiled, and of the other twenty-five roasted. The revolting cruelty of this experiment consisted in this, that some of the dogs remained alive for five days afterward without its occurring to Dr. Wertheim that a speedy death would be a benefit to the animals, which had recovered their consciousness and were covered with most painful burns. Some of the experimenters have tried to produce artificial "Siamese twins," and for this purpose they have tied two animals together, removed the skin of each at the points of contact, and bound together certain organs of the two animals, and thus produced a common circulation of the blood such as exists in monstrosities. What advantage can science and medicine have drawn from these experiments? Making artificial fistulas and tubercles in the stomach and lungs of dogs; giving dogs emetics, then tying up their throats to render vomiting impossible; inflaming the spinal cord of an animal by passing a thread through it; dividing nerves of the most sensitive character; dessecting the nerves of the spinal cord; exciting the most violent agonies in animals by injecting almost every kind of chemical or foreign substance, however deadly or caustic, into the jugular or other veins of animals; screwing them down in the grip of iron machines, while the operator laid bare to the heart, the liver, the brain, or other interior vitals; again letting them free, and leaving them in such mangled condition for weeks, in one case twenty days, and in another ninety, then trying it on again, this time resulting in death. And after all the ghastly records of such experiments, the bare recital of which would fill many volumes, we have to fall back upon the results obtained by the human practitioners of the healing art, in their reports of clinical and pathological cases.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Providing for the protection of game, and defining the time and manner in which the same may be taken, killed, sold, and otherwise disposed of; authorizing cities of less than 7,000 inhabitants to surrender their charters upon the vote of two-thirds of the taxpayers, both male and female; providing for payment of special Judges out of the salary of regular Judges; to prevent the practice of resorting to distant courts to oppress citizens of Indiana....An effort to lay aside the regular order to take up the Apportionment bill failed....Mr. Comstock's bill allowing husband and wife to testify in all actions except those for seduction, and Senator Kent's Drainage bill were ordered engrossed.

HOUSE.—A statement of the condition of the Northern prison and a communication from the Governor on Federal affairs were received and referred....The Senate bill legalizing the acknowledgment of deeds made by notaries public after the expiration of their commissions was passed....The remainder of the day was consumed in committee of the whole upon the General Appropriation bill, which was ordered engrossed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To admit feeble-minded children into the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; amending the Embezzlement act; amending the code so as to allow courts to appoint receivers in vacation; defining libel and making it a crime to publish the same; regulating the tolls on roads; amending the act concerning trusts and powers; in relation to change of proposed line and termini of railroads.

HOUSE.—The Senate Interest bill was taken up and passed, after amending it so as to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent. absolutely....The following bills were passed: Providing for the election of Trustees of benevolent institutions; concerning trespassing animals; providing for appeals from county boards; providing for relocation of county seats....The General Appropriation bill and the Metropolitan Police bill were passed....The committee's Fee and Salary bill was reported. It reduces the salary of Governor to $5,000.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: Making it unlawful to kill certain game at certain periods of the year; amending the act for the incorporation of cities; providing for the appointment of State Surveyors; amending the Fee and Salary law; amending the Assessment law; amending the code; reducing all fees of county officers 30 per cent....The following bills were passed: Making it a misdemeanor for a voter to accept a bribe; requiring the blowing of whistles at the crossings of all railroads and turnpikes and other roads.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Making it illegal to contract for attorneys' fees in votes; authorizing planting of hedges five feet inside the line of highways; making it unlawful for breechy animals to run at large; governing the election of Supervisors of Highways; allowing householders to sit on Grand Juries; authorizing the payment to legal heirs of funds derived from the sale of lands supposed to have reverted to the State; exempting growing crops from sale on execution; relative to filing claims against estates; defining the powers and rights of warehousemen; to prevent the sale of adulterated fertilizers....Bills were introduced: Authorizing the creation of county hospitals; codifying the school laws; relating to the publication of delinquent lists; concerning the collection of interest on the school fund; relating to reports to be made by insurance companies and payment of taxes by such companies.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The bills authorizing Evansville to change its name to Lamasco, if a majority of voters so decide, and defining certain portions of the act for the relocation of county seats were passed....The Legislative and Congressional Apportionment bills were ordered engrossed, after a long debate.

HOUSE.—A short and uninteresting session of the House took place, when it was discovered that no quorum was present, and the House adjourned....A resolution was adopted instructing the Auditor of State to inform the House of the amount of fees received from foreign insurance companies and the disposition made of them.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Declaring husband and wife competent witnesses in all cases except for seduction; establishing a court of claims to pass on and audit all claims against the State, and abolishing one of the Marion Superior Courts....Mr. Langdon's resolution in regard to apportionment was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.—Willard's Fee and Salary bill was taken up and considered in the committee of the whole. The following salaries were fixed: Governor, $4,000; Governor's Private Secretary, $1,000; Secretary of State, $2,500, and all fees to be paid into the State treasury....Pending the further discussion of the bill a committee of ladies appeared to address the House on the subject of female suffrage. At the conclusion of their addresses complimentary resolutions were passed and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The report of a committee was adopted, recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint President and Board of Directors of the benevolent institutions. This was only done by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor....Bills were passed: Establishing an asylum for feeble-minded children; fixing the time for voting on the constitutional amendments at the April election of 1880....Bills were introduced repealing the present apportionment laws and amending the act for the incorporation of mining companies.

HOUSE.—Committee reports on the State House investigation were presented. The majority report, signed by Tully, Lehman, Herod, Gordon, and Dalton, exonerates the Commissioners, indorses the plan, says it can be built within $2,000,000, and that the contracts with architect and builders are complete and legally sufficient. Chairman Willard, as a minority, reports that the Commissioners should be exonerated from all taint of corruption, but he finds that the plans of May were inferior and imperfect when adopted, and that the course pursued by the board worked great injustice to competing architects. A second minority report was submitted by Mr. Overmeyer, which agrees with Willard's report in the main, but holds the evidence to be conflicting as to the time necessary to erect the building. The majority report was adopted....The remainder of the day was consumed in discussion upon the Fee and Salary bill.

A GIRL can't throw a stone with any marked success, but she can toss her tresses most adroitly.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 6, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

The following extracts from the speech of Hon. J. H. Baker, representative in congress from this district, denouncing the proposition to subsidize John Roach's steamship line, we consider good democratic doctrine, and altogether different from the well defined policy of the republican party, the leaders of which are always ready to take some of "the pork" as an inducement to support every subsidy and steal submitted to congress. Mr. Baker said; * * * * * * The pending bill directs the Post-master-General to contract for a time not exceeding ten years for carrying the mails once each month, commencing not later than July, 1879, from New York, by way of Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro, and once each month, commencing not later than March, 1880, from New Orleans, by way of Galveston, Texas, to Rio de Janeiro and return. It provides that these lines shall consist of American built and owned iron screw-steamships of not less than three thousand tons. It provides that such lines shall receive $30 per mile, or an aggregate of $150,000 for each line. It provides that each line shall be contracted for simultaneously, and neither contract shall go into effect unless both services shall be contracted for and established.

These provisions are very striking. I do not intimate that the provision was purposely drawn in the interest of any individual. Of course it is purely accidental that there is only one ship-owner in this country who owns vessels exactly filling the requirements of the proposed law. No ship owned by a citizen of the United States, and floating its flag could be permitted to carry the handful of mail between this country and Brazil. No wooden steamship could be trusted to perform this service. No steamship unless it uses a screw would answer. And a pouch or two of mail matter could never be trusted in a ship of less than three thousand tons burden. Of course gentlemen who vote for this subsidy can see as plainly as I do that a bag or two of mail matter could never be intrusted to any ship unless it was American built and owned, provided with a screw and having a carrying capacity of three thousand tons or more. Nothing less could screw open the vaults of the Treasury and deplete it to the amount of $3,300,000.

Gentlemen protest that this is not meant as a subsidy to John Roach. Now I have nothing to urge against this gentleman. I am told that he is a very capable, upright, and useful member of society. I am told that as a ship-builder he has amassed a great fortune. I am rejoiced that such should be the case; but I confess that in all this I see nothing which should move any representative of the people to lavish on him a subsidy of nearly three and a half million of dollars. It will hardly do to urge that this subsidy is not intended for Mr. Roach. The phraseology of the bill exactly fits the line of ships which he now runs between this country and Brazil. He is already receiving a subsidy from the Emperor of Brazil of $115,000 a year for running this line. No one else in this country, so far as I am advised, now owns a line of steamships such as this bill requires, and no such line of steamships can be built in this country before July 1, 1879, when the execution of the service is to commence.

If this large sum of money is to be voted to John Roach, why is it not done openly without any disguise? It is put in the bill as compensation for carrying the mails. Our mails are now carried at a cost not exceeding $1,500 per annum and they can be carried next year for a like amount. No public necessity exists for paying at least $3 for every letter which will pass between this country and Brazil. * * * * * * Stripped of all disguises, it is a bald and naked proposition to put nearly three and a half millions of dollars into the coffers of a private individual to enable him to run two lines of steamships between this country and Brazil to aid in building up American commerce. How build it up? At the expense of a bankrupt treasury and form the earnings of the overburdened tax-payers. After paying these millions, will the tax-payer be able to purchase coffee or any other article of Brazilian production cheaper than he now procures it? No; they will cost him the same. Will he procure for his farm products any better price? No; because they are carried now by foreign ship-masters as cheap as John Roach will carry them on his subsidized lines. How are the people of the United States, then, as a whole, benefited? Nowise, except in the consciousness that their letters are being carried beneath the American flag, in an American-built iron screw-steamship, at a cost of $3 each. I am opposed on principle to taking the people's money and donating it to individuals or corporations to enable them to carry on a business which cannot be carried on without such aid. Why should you take the earnings of the farmer to build up the ship-master? Why not as well tax the farmer to build up a cotton-factory, a woolen-mill, or a brewery, in the nearest village or city? Each rests on the same foundation, and each is equally vicious.

But it is not true that it will aid in restoring our commerce. I believe it will have exactly the opposite effect. There are quite a number of American ships now engaged in the Brazilian trade. Their owners have manfully struggled under the depressing influences of business stagnation and an irredeemable currency to keep the American flag afloat. Now when the country has returned to a specie basis, now when prices have reached a point as low as they were before the war when our commerce whitened every sea, now when new life and hope spring up in every breast, it is proposed to subsidize two lines of steamships between this country and Brazil. How can you expect to build up your commerce by subsidizing John Roach so that he can, and doubtless will, drive every other American ship owner out of the Brazilian trade? Will you build up commerce by driving every man who does not own a subsidized steamship line from the ocean? How can you expect and American ship-owner to compete with this subsidized line in the carrying trade between this country and Brazil? No, gentlemen, this scheme will not build up our commerce. It will destroy what little we have, and it will put it out of the power of American enterprise to build up any legitimate commerce until this proposed monopoly expires. Beneath the baleful shadow of these Government subsidized lines American commerce and ship-building alike must be paralyzed, if not destroyed.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan have united in the nomination of John B. Shipman for judge of the supreme court; Geo. P. Sanford and Henry Whiting for regents of the State University. The following is the platform adopted by both conventions:

1. We deprecate the tendency in our national affairs toward centralization of power and its corrupt use.

2. We believe in the strict equality of all the states and all classes of people before the law, and that our Government should be in truth and in fact a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

3. We are opposed to all further allowance of war claims.

4. We demand that all money, whether paper or metallic, shall be issued by the general Government only, and made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except as to such contracts, heretofore made, as were originally payable in coin.

5. We are opposed to all banks of issue, and demand that greenbacks shall be substituted in place of national bank bills, and that the coinage of gold and silver shall be placed in all respects upon the same footing.

6. We believe that money should be issued in a sufficient volumne to meet the requests of business; that the Government should regulate the volume of money by preserving a uniform ratio between the supply and demand, and that this delicate and important power should never be delegated to banks, corporations or individuals.

7. We are opposed to all monopolies and demand that the public domain be reserved to the tillers of the soil, and not squandered upon railroads and other corporations.

Advice to the 'Frisco Secessionists.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

The California hoodlums who threaten to secede if the President veto the Chinese Bill, and set up an Occidental Republic, should not be restrained. Let them turn themselves loose. There are several survivors of an attempt to organize a Confederacy in 1861—an attempt that meant business for about four years—who are now ready to sit down calmly and observe the process of manufacturing that little three-for-a dime Occidental Government. Go right along, boys—don't get frightened. It's just as e-e-asy. We all know how it is ourselves. Pitch in.

W. W. Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Car Co., appeared before the criminal court at Chicago and plead guilty of two indictments, larceny and embezzlement. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Of the $125,000 in bonds and currency appropriated by Angell, the company has recovered $81,000

The final adjourment of the forty fifth congress at noon, on the 4th inst with passing the executive and army appropriation bills, has caused the President to call an extra session of the forty-sixth congress, which will commence on Tuesday the 18th, of this month.

The President's veto of the Chinese bill has caused great excitement in California. At some places flags were displayed at half mast. The President was burned in effigy in one town. Mass meetings are being called, and bloody work is predicted.

The President vetoed the Chinese bill Saturday on the ground that it was an infraction of Presidential and Senatorial prerogatives, and an act of bad faith. The House failed to pass the bill over the veto, by a vote of 109 to 95.

W. B. Vickers, president of the Colorado Press Association, has extended an invitation to the Press Association of Indiana to join the former in an excursion to Pike's Peak on the 4th of July next.

The Potter committee has submitted majority and minority reports, which we hope to be able to give in full next week.

A committee from the Ohio legislature is now visiting the benevolent institutions of Indiana.

Angola.

—Commissioners court is in session this week.

—Mrs. Woodhull's health still continues poor.

—Elmer Carpenter spent a few days in Waterloo last week.

—Miles Waterman, of Waterloo, was in town last Thursday.

—William H. Hollister, of Butler is in town visiting his many friends.

—Misses Cora Woodhull and Lizzie Wood were visiting in Ft. Wayne last Wednesday.

—There was no meeting in the Disciple church on last Sunday, the pastor was in Toledo, O.

—John M Somers, Esq., and Miss Carrie Cutter, of Waterloo, were in town over Sunday.

—Dr. Sol. A. Wood has returned from Ft. Wayne, where he has been attending the Medical college.

—We are afraid Mr. J.U. will be disappointed in getting the post office. In fact we are certain of it.

—There were some eight or ten persons joined the Literary Society in this place, on Monday evening.

—A number of the boys at this place and vicinity talk of going to Leadville, Col. Better stay at home, boys.

—If that young ex-law student don't quit making obscene remarks about the young ladies of Waterloo and this place we will publish his name in full.

—Don, we did not think you would get scared as you did on Tuesday evening. That goes to prove you are a coward, as everybody tells you you are, but still you will not believe it.

—The Angola Herald issued a very neat Extra last Saturday, as an advertisement for the cantata this week and the enterprising business firms of this place. The Herald is taking the lead in this county.

—The Angola Philharmonic Society will render the grand spectacular opera entitled, "Ruth, the Gleaner," at Concert Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, under the management of Prof. W. H. Burgett.

A REPORTER.

St. Joe Items.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt has returned to the State Capital.

—Venes' school has closed and everything is quiet at Kinderhook.

—John Widney is confined to his bed with lung fever.

—Since our last three more of the old citizens of DeKalb have been called away by death: Samuel Brown, of Concord; Father Monroe, of Newville, in his 78th year, and the mother of Mrs. J. Malone, of this neighborhood, in her 84th year.

—The winter term of school in district number 7 closed Thursday last. Our school under the management of Miss Josie Thomas has been a decided success. Miss Thomas has been solicited to teach our summer term and has promised unless something better offers.

—In last week's items mention was made of the sale of some corn shellers which looked a little shakey. The shellers arrived at the R. R. station last night all right, and are pronounced by competent judges to be just the thing. The agent, L. S. Saylor, expects to canvass the county. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

—It is claimed for O. H. that he is one of the most accommodating men that Sodom affords. It appears that at the singing school held at the Widney school house they have made it a rule to charge spectators 10 cents for admission. It sometimes happens that persons get in when the door keeper (Baker) is absent, and then refuse to pay. O. H. is always ready with the cash to pay for all such delinquents, and then have a little fun at their expense. Some of them who would like to steal their part of the singing school can explain what fun it is to have O. H. pay for them, and then give them the benefit of the expose. A. A. A.

Butler Township Items.

—Oh, how the sawlogs do roll in!

—Our friend J. P. Wyant is getting a large number of saw logs at his mill in Butler Center.

—Mr. Robert Taylor is running a large dry goods and grocery store, and our clever friend Dr. Kester is clerking for him.

—Married at the residence of 'Squire Harvey, Thursday evening, Feb. 27th, Mr. Jefferson Clark to Miss Dorotha Cochran, both of DeKalb county.

—Our Friend C. B. Jones, at Cedar Creek is running his saw mill in full blast with the largest amount of logs we ever saw at one mill in this section. He has the mill yard full and overflowing and the station ground nearly full.

J. H.

Personal.

Steele & Price, of Chicago and St. Louis, we are pleased to say, are among the few who make perfectly pure articles. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavoring Extracts have been approved by the United States Government.

The Peple Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for 10 cents, and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. McIntyre & Son.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 5-eow 6-m.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Billious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 30 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

1879 SPRING 1879
Messrs. Root & Company's
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.
The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard
All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.
Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.
Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Trade Mark
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statemants, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on SATURDAY the 15th day of MARCH, 1879, the following real estate: Town lot number eighty-five (85) and one hundred and forty-eight (148), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana. Also the north half of the north east quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-four (34), north, range thirteen (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty-one and two-fifths (121 2-5) rods, thence north twenty (20) rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted containing fifteen and two-fifths (15 2-5) acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.
8-4w
February 19th, 1879.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers' Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Has opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro! Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Auburn Courier.

—We have a lengthy communication from Mr. John Lowe in reply to Mr. Thurston's articles concerning "School No. 4," in which Mr. Lowe denies that he tried to mislead the public in his former communications. As we have given notice to the parties that Mr Thurston's articles would close the school controversy so far as publication in the COURIER is concerned, we do not feel disposed to publish anything further in relation to the school, but as Mr. Thurston has referred to parties and matters not connected with the school, and not mentioned in Mr. Lowe's former articles, we think it but justice to parties mentioned to publish that part of Mr. Lowe's last communication, which is in reply to Mr. Thurston's statements concerning matters not necessarily connected with the school. The following are extracts from Mr. Lowe's communication now before us:

"I wish to reply to some of his absurd statements. Mr. Thurston seems to think in necessary in his chain of evidence, to unearth a little scuffle that J. P. Wagner and the Noragon boys had in 1877—the case was taken to court and there compromised, and I think ought not again to have been brought before the public, but as he has brought the matter forward again, I will state that two of the Noragons in passing J. P. Wagner's house one evening with a team and wagon and one holding a hog in the wagon, were assailed in some way by the said Wagner. The public can see the boys were not in a position to assail any one, but the scuffle commenced. They let the hog and team loose during the scuffle. The third Noragon came along to see the hog weighed; he tried to part them, and in the scuffle they all got, perhaps, some slight scratching. That is about the substance of Mr. Thurston's attempted murder that he palmed off on the public. I can go farther back than Mr. Thurston, and believe I will be sustained by the better classes of the surrounding neighbors by stating that the Wagner family have kept the whole neighborhood in a ferment for the past twenty years by vilifying first one family of the Noragon's and then another, from them to some other neighbor for a circuit of two miles. As a sample I will say that immediately after the teachers institute, on the 14th of last December, Mr. Wagner, in the presence of the teachers and others from different parts of the township, said in substance that the two Noragons, living west of me, were always quarreling or fighting, and that I had to be called upon to part them. There is not a particle of truth about it so far as I am concerned, as I have never, to my knowledge, been there when they were quarling or fighting, and I have never been called upon to intercede or part them. * * *

He informs the public of the relationship of the Noragon's to me, but fails to tell that his branch of the human family are also related to the Noragon's. I believe his father-in-law, J. P. Wagner, and the Noragon boys mother are cousins. * * * * *

With regard to his greenback insinuations I will say, I would rather have greenbacks for my use than either gold or silver coin, and I am willing to exchange with him at par any coin I have or may have in the near future. I have never to my knowledge heard Mr. Kepler make the remark alledged to him, and he wishes me to say there is no truth in the statement. * * *

He goes on to tell how Mr. Kepler and Mr. Haverstock had a talk by the school house, and how Mr. Kepler handed Mr. Thurston a paper, a copy of which he says he gives. Mr. Thurston lives two miles from Mr. Kepler, and how he should know the feeling as neighbers between Mr. Kepler and Mr. Haverstock is more than I can tell. My farm adjoins both of theirs, I see them frequently and I think there is no harder feelings between them than some other neighbors who are bothered with each others stock, &c. * * *

The concluding portion of Mr. Thurston's communication is full of the vilest slanders, in fact this is a fair specimen of the slanders that the Wagner family have circulated (as previously stated) upon the surrounding neighbors, having known them myself nearly twenty years, and most of that time adjoining farms, the balance of the time not more than a mile away. I think I know whereof I write, and I am willing to be judged by my neighbors, confident that I would get nearly an unanimous support outside of their immediate family or a few of their dupes. I believe their neighbors are casehardened and pay no further attention to their slanders, and in their desperation are trying to get the infestion started in our neighborhood, but so far unavailing. Like the lava from the center of a burning mountain that runs down its sides to the ocean, it may seethe and hiss for a time, but finally cools off, so we remain as we started a united district."

Roll of Honor.

The following is a list of the pupils in a school composed of twenty-eight scholars, who were neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Feb. 26, '79. Ida Ober, Amanda Ober, Irilla Irvin, Wilbur Hawver, Benjamin Hawver, Samuel Hawver, Charles Smith, Perry Irvin, Charles Dudley, John Stonestreet, Charles Gragg, Miles Weller. Average Daily attendance, 22½.

T. S MERRICA, Teacher.

Local and Miscellaneous

—A new piano in town.

—West's pills cure dyspepsia.

—Tramps are numerous this week.

—Easter Sunday on the 13 of April.

—The grand jury found—"our neighbors."

—Mrs. Emily Dills is among the afflicted.

—For building hardware go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—"Forward and salute," at Easley's Hall to-night.

—Sleighing was pretty good several days this week.

—Mrs. F. E. Davenport is reported as being quite sick.

—For doors, sash and glass, go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for good trunks—cheap 10-3w.

—Our streets present a business-like appearance this week.

—Mr. S. T. Galloway has removed to Orlan, Steuben county.

—Austin appeared before commissioners Court on u—sell.

—Our town was crowded with teams and people last Saturday.

—Prof. Gleason, the "short hand man' has bid adieu to this burg.

—If March don't go out like a "lamb" it won't be the "lions' fault.

—Give Houston a call when you want a nice tender steak or roast.

—Hank Little has been suffering with a sore throat for several days.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Mrs. Sherman Hollister is in very critical condition at this writing.

—Miss Sadie Hollister returned Monday from a brief visit in Butler.

—The protracted meeting at the Lu theran church is still in progress.

—We would like a few loads of dry wood on subscription immediately.

—For some unknown reason the Auburn Daily did not show up Monday.

—The Fort Wayne Commercial has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

—Parties from abroad are visiting with the family of Dr. T. G. Matheny.

—We noticed J. O. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, on the street Tuesday.

—Notice the answer to Sam., Pete & Max's conundrum in another column.

—We learn that the measels are prevailing to some extent in this vicinity.

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—Several of our boys were invited to appear before the Grand Jury this term.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co. for tinware, they are selling at manufacturers prices.

—Cured hams, shoulders and sides of the very best quality at Houstons meat market.

—Mrs. Geo. Nagley, living two miles west of town, died very suddenly Sunday night.

—We understand that Rev. Johnson will be retained by the Presbyterian congregation.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—Again the population was increased a Little, last Saturday evening, and Hank is happy.

—Byron Rainier left for Warsaw Tuesday where he will engage in the lumber business.

—Miss Frankie Ryan returned home Monday from a several days visit at Hicksville, Ohio.

—Houstons meat market is always well supplied with fresh and cured meats of all kinds.

—Mens' hats at from 50c to $3.50 boys hats at from 25c to $1.00 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—John Francis Kline has again returned to the city, and will "stick type' for the Daily News.

—The Neoteric club has decided to close their dances for the season on the 20th, of this month.

—Fresh beef, pork, veal and mutton of the best quality always on hand at Houstons meat market.

—Hemp carpets 4 and 6 yards for $1 Stair carpets—Ingrain carpets at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—Our "general make-up" is an applicant to "blow" the bass drum in the brass band this summer.

—For stove kettles, tea kettles and spiders, go to Kiblinger & Co's., they sell at manufacturers prices.

—Mr. T. C. Mays, former editor of this paper, was recently admitted to the bar of DeKalb county.

—We have a communication from La-Otto, without the name of the author, which we decline to publish.

—Miss Josie Rush closed her school at Corunna last week, and will remain in the city for several weeks.

—"Shad" says he is going west in a few weeks. Wonder if he's going to "grow up" with the country.

—We hear it noised about that Albert Markle will start a "tooth extracting establishment" in a few days.

—We wouldn't advise the average small boy to "monkey" with the tramps too much—they're bad, boys.

—Business in the Recorder's office is on the increase. Mr. Boland has had an assistant for several days.

—Owing to sickness of Rev. Johnson, there was no service at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

—Remember there will be services at the Catholic church every Wednesday and Friday evenings during Lent.

—A number of sidewalks on Main street are in a bad condition, which should receive immediate attention.

—The Stark County Ledger allows just one dollar per cord for wood. That's hard on the wood subscriber.

—Bob. Ingersoll will lecture on "Hell" at the Academy of Music, Fort Wayne, Tuesday evening March 18th.

—CLOTHING—McQuiston & Ralston are receiving mens', youths' and boys' clothing in new styles and at low prices. 10-3w.

—B. J. Lowrie, of the Republican Office has been sick for several days, and Brown is the only one that represents the shop.

—Mr. M. C. Markle removed his family to Hudson, Steuben county, last Monday, where he will take charge of his grist mill

—It is rumored that Johnny Picker has left Casebeers' restaurant, at Garrett, and is working in the Gazette office at Fort Wayne.

—Will open next week fruit of the loom bleached muslin at 9c by piece or 9½c by yard.

10-3w. MCQUISTON & RALSTON.

—We understand that Mr. G. Rhodenbaugh has traded his property in this city for western land and will move thereon in a few weeks.

—Choice roasted coffee 18c per lb. Eight cakes of soap for 25 cents. Four bars Kirks soap for 25 cents at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

A public examination for teachers license was held by county superintendent Barns, at the high school building, this city, last Saturday.

—We learn that an effort is being made to organize a brass band in this city, which should receive the encouragement of our citizens.

—A party of sleighriders from this city pulled up at the residence of Frank Hogue, south of town, Monday evening. They report a good time.

—After walking about a mile in the terrible storm Sunday to get a partner for the dance, he Spake to her gently, but she would'nt have it that way.

—Lawrence Barrett, the great tragedian, played to a small house in Fort Wayne, last Monday evening. No credit to the inteligence of the city.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

—As a heavy snow makes a good wheat crop, and a hard freeze a good corn crop, next year we may expect a heavy crop of wheat, corn and hogs.

—The COURIER should be in every house in the county. It gives more reading matter than any other paper in the county, and has all the home news.

—We have just received a new stock of wedding and invitation stationery, which we will take pleasure in showing. Call and see us when you want anything in that line.

—The mite society connected with the M. E. church, will be entertained by Mrs. G S. McCord on next Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited

MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

—Mark L. Rush has another curiosity in the shape of a hen. This one does not lay a crock full of eggs in three days, but one each day in the week, and "lays-off" Sunday.

—Those boys from the country, who are in the habit of coming to town and "filling up," had better be careful how they conduct themselves or the marshal will "turn the key" on them.

—The Buckeye clothes wringer only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—A man by the name of Kistler, near Winamac, this State, was taken to the tune of $440 by a swindling arrangement something after the style of the hay-fork dodge. Tally one more Thomas Misery loves company, you know. —Daily News

—Just received at McQuiston & Ralston's a car load of No. 1 stoneware—Jars from one-half gallon to eight gallons. Stone churns from five to eight gallons. Milk pans etc, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—A young man was heard to remark to his sweet-heart Saturday evening, "Tarry not, darling, lest the marshal shall see us and we will have to put up in the calaboose." They took the back street for the Junction.

—The interest in the Good Templars Lodge in this place does not seem to abate. The attendance is quite large, and a goodly number of Auburn's imbibers of the "peace wrecking" fluid have walked to the front and pledged themselvs to the cause of Temperance.

—An accident on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne railroad at Valparaiso, last Saturday morning, resulting in the death of one engineer and one fireman, several others being badly injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, which allowed a passenger train to collide with a freight train.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn Ind. March 1st 1879.

Jacob Cregh, J. H. Clowes, Kate Haines A. M. Jones, R. E. Middleton, J. F. Miller, Francis Reaser Eliza Smalley.

JOS. RAIRIER, P. M.

Old subscribers are renewing and expressing themselves as highly pleased with the COURIER, and we are every day adding new names to our list at a gratifying rate. If you want to take a live paper, brimful of local and general news, subscribe for the COURIER.

—There are now six female lawyers in the United States, and all are having a fair practice. They are Mrs. Lockwood, of Washington; Mrs. Bradwell, of Chicago; Miss Phoebe Cozzens, of St. Louis; Mrs. Foster, of Iowa; Mrs. Goodell, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Foltz, of San Francisco.—Fort Wayne News.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—Robert Martin, ex-member of the New York Stock Exchange, who ten years ago was a millionaire, and who in his prosperous days gave $100,000 at one time to the New York churches, has just stood at the Bar of Special Sessions and heard the voice of the Judge sentencing him for the theft of a coat and shirt to five days in the City Prison.

—Messrs. McIntyre & Son have sold their stock of drugs and toilet articles to Mr. C. H. Hoyt, formerly of Liberty Center, Ohio. We have had the pleasure of meeting the new proprietor and find him gentlemanly and unassuming. Mr. Hoyt is a practical druggist, and will take pains in filling prescriptions to the satisfaction of his customers. Drop in and see him.

—The following persons were licensed to marry by the county clerk during the month of Febuary.

Mandis Myers, and Agnes Beatty, Jonas E. Howley and Mary Benner, Chas. J. Krueger and Delilah Peters Erastus A. Wanemaker and Mary V. Juslyn, Levi Nelson and Rebecca Dean, Thomas O'Neal and Lorinda J. Matheny Jonathan Thomas and Sarah Rutter Geo. Riser and Amanda Garber.

—Bonner says: "My success is owing to liberality in advertising." P. T. Barnum says: "The road to fortune is through printer's ink." J. J. Astor said: "Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices." A. T. Stewart said: "Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own." Ben. Franklin said: "My son, deal only with men who advertise; you will never lose by it."

—Lamps have been introduced on some of the accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh railroad with clock work attached to them which sets in motion a small propeller shaped fan, which forces air up to the burner above. The result of the current of air acting upon the light so as to broaden and intensify the light and completely consume the smoke, as well as to create a splendid white flame which is as steady as that of an argand lamp, and not easily blown out.

—The LaGrange Standard of last week contains a lengthy communication from Mrs. Emma A. Bixler, in which she shows up Mr. Bixler, the prosecutor, in a manner which is truly surprising. If the charges made by Mrs. Bixler are true, the accused will scarcely be permitted to "tarry long around here." We are inclined to the opinion that there may be a "reasonable doubt" about the correctness of the statements made, but if half is true as stated, it is certainly bad enough, and ought to damn any man.

—Crawfordsville Journal: Every intelligent man or woman reads the local paper. True, there are some who complain of it, but such persons always read it—generally by borrowing of their neighbors. Not unfrequently there is one who "takes more papers than I can read now," but such never fail to read the county paper when it can be secured of a friend. The way to be square with everybody and true to your own interest is to stand by your home paper—subscribe and pay for it.

—The Westminster Review for Jan. has just been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The articles which will receive most attention are probably those relating to Turkey, Afghanistan and South Africa, and a careful reading of these will give an insight into the cause and probable consequences of the recent events which have brought these countries so prominently into notice.

Other articles are "Dr. Johnson: his Biographers and Critics." "The Papacy—its Early Relations with Roman Catholic States." "The Cairoli Family." Price $4 a year, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Vigor of Mind and Body.

Every person would have more vigor of mind and body, and mental clearness were they to use a daily diet of unbolten wheat flour. Mix with the flour dry, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, stir in pure water, form a soft batter, bake in gems or biscuit, and the result will be the most nutritious article of food that can be made.

Golden Years Are Passing By.

A new song and chorus by Will L. Thompson, author of the famous song, "Gathering Shells." Nearly half a million copies have been sold of this author's beautiful compositions. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, O.

Delight all Lovers of Sweet Scents

The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price delight, by their lasting character and refreshing fragrance, all lovers of sweet scents. Dr. Price's Forget-Me-Not, Ylang Ylang, Musk Rose, Alista Bouquet, and his other odors, are the most exquisite that can be imagined.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers eighty acres of good land (50 acres cleared) one mile east and two miles south of Butler, for sale at a bargain. For further information inquire at my residence, one mile east of Butler.

9-4w PETER HAAS.

Closing Out.

G. Rhodenbaugh is going to close out his entire stock of harness, saddles, bridles, whips, laprobes and everything in his line of trade within the next thirty days Call if you want a bargain. opposite N. E. corner public square. He means business.

Very welcome just now is the article "The New Golden Age," in the January number of the Edinburgh Review, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., N. Y. It records the opinions and anticipations current in the first years of the gold discoveries in California and Australia, describes the early history of gold-finding, the effect of the new mines on the value of money, and the influences which have produced the fall in the value of silver in relation to gold. Other articles are;

"The True Tale of the Cenci." "Mental Physiology." "Memoirs of Mrs. Jameson." "The Road to India." "Campanella and Modern Italian Thought." "Walpole's England in the Nineteenth Century." "Discoveries at Olympia." "The Government and the Opposition." Price, $4 a year and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Closing a Safe for 100 years.

The large iron safe known as "The Centennial Safe," on exhibition at the late Centennial Exhibition, contributed by Mrs. C. F. Diehm, was closed at noon on Saturday, in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol, in the presence of a large number of spectators, though no formal ceremony was observed. One of the two inscriptions of the inner side of the door is as follows: "In memory of those whose names appear upon the pages of the albums deposited within, and who rendered distinguished services to the country;" and the other is: "It is the wish of Mrs. Diehm that this safe may remain closed until 1976, to be opened by the Chief Magistrate of the United States." The inscription on the front of the safe is: "Dedicated to the people of the United States, July 4, 1876." In addition to the volume containing the autographs of prominent public men is an album of photographs of a large number of them with recorded souvenirs of the Centennial. The photographs of women are few in number, and include those of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson.

MR. EDITOR.—Let me have the pleasure of fulfilling my promise made to my scholars, and say something for our school at number one in Jackson Township. Number of scholars neither tardy nor absent during the term. George Carper, Philip Carper, Emma Cramar, Number of scholars on roll of honor. Eugene Carper, Howard George, Emma Owens, Philip Carper, George Carper, Ada George, John Carper, James Owens. We had a very pleasant time together this winter as well as the two preceeding winters, and have reasons to be proud of our school in several respects. I wish to return my thanks to the patrons of said school for their kindness shown to me and hope they may all be prospered in every good work they may undertake. Ever remembering "That if nothing is attempted nothing is gained." We closed our school under some what sad circumstances which is generally known to the people, as Providence saw fit to remove my father I was not present to close my school and consequently all were sadly disappointed. We have to say that if we apply our selves dilligently to study that we will have some teachers from our place to relieve us and fill other usefull positions in life.

C. H. BROWN.

Resolutions of Condolence.

DEKALB LODGE NO. 214, F. & A. M.

Whereas the "Grand Architect" has called from "labor to refreshment," our beloved brother, Samuel Brown, therefore be it resolved by this Lodge assembled:

That, by the death of our noble brother, masonry has lost one of its best patrons, the church a zealous advocate, education a friend, the county an honest, peaceable, industrious citizen; the family a kind and tender father; the poor a benefactor.

That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of our brother, and that our Lodge be draped in mourning for ninety days in honor of the dead.

There comes a time—it comes to all,
When we shall hear the Warden's call,
And each, with ashlar rough or true,
Must pass death's solemn portals through.

Be it yours, brethren, then to hear,
From the Master's lips these words of cheer
Your work is found both true and square,
"Pass on."

GUY PLUM,
CASSIUS J. COATS, } Com.
JAY J. VANAUKEN,

Pursuant to previous notice a large number of ex soldiers met at Case's Hall, the evening of March 1st, 1879, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. A. Kinmont was elected chairman and G. W. Gordon Secretary. After remarks and suggestions by a number of the soldiers, it was decided to organize similar to the "Order of the Stars and Stripes,' but independent of any other organization. On motion the following committes were elected:

COMMITTEE ON SECURING ROOM.

R. Elson, G. W. Gordon, D. Ober, and P. Myers.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

R. H. Weamer, G. W. Gordon, R. Elson, G. H Hoffman and D. Kellum.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Frank Smith and James Johnson.

Adjourned to meet at Case's Hall, on the evening of March, 8th, at 7½ o'clock.

A. KINMONT, Pres't.
G. W. GORDON, Sec'y.

CONCORD, March 3d, 1879.

EDITOR COURIER:—I. see you request news from the different parts of the county, permit me to occupy a little space in your local corespondence columns.

—The people of Concord are again called upon to mourn the loss of another of its citizens, Mr. Samuel Brown died on the morning of the 1st, of typhoid pneumonia. His sickness was of short duration, only about six days. Brother Brown was an exemplary christian gentleman in his life, his heart and hands always ready for every good work. The church has lost a leader and counselor, and the community a useful and esteemed citizen. The funeral services was conducted by the Rev. T. E Lancaster, of Spencerville and attended by a large concource of sympathizing friends and neighbors.

R. C.

LaOtto.

Our village doctor is quite angry at "Biddy" and avenges himself by writing half a column of stuff to the Kendalville News. A part of it was concerning those "rustics," whom the doctor says were neither profane nor bolsterous. As to the profanity, don't tell us anything about that, we have heard enough. Probably the doctor has not heard of that little party down at Simmons', and how one of those "rustics" grossly insulted a respectable young lady of our village. If he chooses such people for his friends and associates, it is all right, "birds of a feather will flock together." As to the young lady, (who has such a brave (?) defender in the doctor,) we meant no insult to her whatever, as she is a friend of ours. The doctor has probably made a mistake in regard to who the young lady in question is.

As to that "intelligent speech" touching the doctor and his family, how can he expect others to have respect for him if he has no respect for himself, he says his wife was hovering between life and death at the time when he made that "intelligent speech," strange we never heard of it before, but some doctors' patients are always "hovering between life and death." Yes we know she is better now, we saw her out riding last week, the boy was not along, strange too, he was about three weeks old. As to writing locals for the COURIER, we will write just what we please, and recommend to the doctor the future study of the eleventh commandment, "mind your own business."

BIDDY.

—We now have our job department complete and can do good work at reasonable rates.

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

Who sells the best Hat in town for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells the best pair of Pants for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells a Linen Bosom, Wamsutta Shirt for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells four pair of genuine Brittish Hose for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells eight heavy four ply Linen Collars for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells everything of the Best for the very lowes prices?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

BY CLARA DOTY BATES.

Just seventy years ago
  A little baby smiled;
And they gave the sweet old Bible name
  Of Hannah to the child.

She slept, no doubt, such sleep
  As only falls on eyes
That still have shut within their lids
  The light of paradise.

No doubt the little hands
  Lay passive on her breast,
As, with the cradle's lullaby,
  They hushed her to her rest.

Ah, me! who could foretell
  What work those hands should do!
How many they should help to lead
  Life's troubled mazes through?

What never-faltering part
  Their tender strength should take;
What burdens for the tired ones bear;
  What barriers help to break?

Scarcely a day or hour
  In all these long, long years,
But they have helped some weaker one,
  Or wiped some sufferer's tears.

And, ah, who could foresee
  Upon that baby brow,
Where lay the dark and silky locks
  Its crown of silver now?

Peace, as at first, is there;
  The world has never set
One single line of its hard seal
  Upon that forehead yet!

The constant shade of pain
  Has dimmed, perhaps, the eyes,
Yet still they hold within their lids
  The light of paradise.

Just seventy years ago
  Since the little baby came,
And now her children's children bless
  That sweet old Bible name.

A STEADY PUPIL.

A Phase of Paris Life.

"Now, Mr. Baker, let us understand each other at once," Lord Hunsdon had said, leaning back in his official armchair, and tapping the massive signet-ring on his fat finger with the official paper cutter. "I have great pleasure, as I have said, in intrusting to you the task of my nephew's education. All I have heard of you, and what little I have seen of you, induces me to regard you as an excellent traveling tutor. It only remains for me to state my views, as briefly as I can," here a glance at the official clock, "for I have to receive a deputation immediately. Cecil Manvers has a fortune of his own—his mother's money—and will in all probability succeed me in the title and property. I don't want the boy to turn out a bookworm or a scamp. Make him a well-informed, honorable English gentleman, with enough knowledge of the world to steer clear of its worst perils, and I shall be more than satisfied. And nothing could conduce better to this than two years on the Continent in such good hands as yours, Mr. Baker. I shall see you again, of course, before you leave England, but, just now," another glance at the clock, "my time is positively not my own.

And I took the Under Secretary's hint and retired, almost tumbling over the excited deputation as I made my way down stairs. Next week, Cecil Manvers and I went abroad.

Our first year of continental travel passed off pleasantly enough. The Rhine, Switzerland, Tyrol, each and all of these we had visited in the pleasant summer time; we had wintered in Italy, and the next spring found us in Paris.

It was the time when the great Paris Exhibition—exhibitions had not as yet grown common enough to be classed as bores—attracted myriads to the then imperial capital of France. Emperor, Court and empire were in their first freshness—decked, too, with the prestige which success confers; for the great struggle with Russia was going on victoriously for the allies, and the cordial feeling between France and England was at its warmest. In 1855 people had not yet become ashamed of enjoying themselves, and, whatever the merits of the show might be, it certainly secured the suffrages of the well-dressed, well-pleased crowds of holiday-makers. My pupil and I made the new Palace of Industry our daily lounge, and so did a French friend of ours, destined to play no unimportant part in this story.

It was by accident that we had made acquaintance with Colonel the Baron Duplessis. Cecil had a walking-cane, with a handsome gold head, which had belonged to his father, and this cane he chanced to leave on one of the marble tables of the Exhibition monster restaurant. Half an hour later, when my pupil discovered his loss, and went back in hot haste to seek for his missing property, it was courteously restored to him, with a bow and a smile, by a tall, elderly Frenchman, with the inevitable red ribbon adorning his tightly-buttoned frock coat, and of what his compatriots designate as a distinguished appearance. The old officer had observed ourselves as the occupants of a table near his own, and had been prompt enough to prevent the costly walking-stick from being purloined by a light-fingered under-waiter. This little kindness led in time to a friendship which might be called intimate.

The Colonel, as became a man of ancient lineage and reduced fortunes, lived in a gloomy old street on the left bank of the Seine, far away from the glare and glitter of the modern Paris. The Rue de Loches was the name of the street, and the Colonel's house, No. 16, was on the shady side of it—a big, dingy mansion, a grass-grown courtyard, a walled garden, and the windows into which the sun never seemed to shine. The ghostly pictures on the walls and the heavy furniture were in keeping with this dismal dwelling. The Colonel's family consisted merely of his wife and daughter, the former haggard and nervous, the latter plain and stupid, with a frightened look, I thought, in her eyes. Madame la Baronne spoke little, and Mademoiselle, like most well-brought-up French girls, was as mute as a fish.

The only attraction in No. 16 Rue de Loches was the gay good humor, tempered by the dignified shrewdness of a man of the world, of its master. M. Duplessis, even to me, seemed singularly agreeable, and gained a still larger share of Cecil's regard. It so happened that my pupil had a turn for military subjects—less, perhaps, for dress and drill than for the scientific side of a soldier's life—and his boyish curiosity appeared to please the Colonel, who himself was, as he said jestingly, merely a worn-out war-horse turned out to grass, but ready to respond to the first twang of the trumpet. So it came about that Cecil and the Baron made frequent excursions, now to be present at the trial of a rifled cannon, now to go over fortifications, see a review, or ramble through the arsenal, without my being of the party.

It often happened, too, after the exhibitions I have described, that Cecil Manvers went to drink tea à l'Anglaise, and pass the evening at the Baron's house. I felt, on this head, no misgivings, such as would have beset me had I allowed my charge to go out alone into gayer company. To theater and opera, or to those balls and evening receptions of the Parisian great world to which Lord Hunsdon's letters procured us easy access, I always accompanied Cecil. But I was not sorry when he seemed to grow indifferent to dance and drama, and to prefer spending his hours in the quiet Rue des Loches. Why not? I was thankful for the opportunity of finishing my versified translation of Horace, a work from which I hoped to derive fame and fortune. And then, too, I had such complete confidence in Cecil and his military mentor. What harm, in such company, could accrue to him? Mademoiselle's eyes were not bright enough to win his young affections, and the Baron's weak tea, and trictrac at four sous points, would not be likely to derange his nerves or empty his pockets.

"A monsieur," hinted the concierge one day, thrusting his bald head into the room where I sat, "wishes much to see monsieur." The stranger was not far off, as the janitor of our furnished hotel thus spoke, and perhaps was accustomed to the process of self-introduction. At any rate, I soon found myself looking up from the oblong piece of pasteboard, on which were lithographed the words: "Jules Carnet, Sous chef; Brigade de Surete," at the owner of name and card, who stood bowing there before me, a glossy hat of the bell-crown pattern, affected by loyal followers of the new Emperor, in his gloved hand. There was nothing very notable about my visitor—a plump, middle-aged Frenchman, with tight coat, well-waxed mustache and the imperialist chin-tuft—nothing, except the feline quickness and keenness of his eyes, which I felt to be reading me as easily as if I carried my character, in large print, outside my waistcoat.

"I gather from this card," said I, somewhat bashfully, "that you belong, M. Carnet, to the——"

"To the police?" rejoined my new acquaintance; "yes, monsieur, I have the honor to belong to the police. It is now my duty, in compliance with instructions from headquarters, to apprise you that your pupil—Sir Manvers—is deceiving you."

"That Cecil Manvers—my pupil—is deceiving me?" I repeated, in utter incredulity. The sub-chief of the French detective department lifted his high shoulders in a shrug that Brasseur on the stage might have envied.

"It is my painfully-distressing duty," he said, in a thick whisper, "to disturb, monsieur, your beautiful confidence in your youthful friend. What will you, sir? Young men will be young men. It is part of the herculean task of our superior police to drop a word of warning to parents and guardians who are hood-winked. I do so now. Sir Manvers—that youth so discreet—he spends his evenings in a gambling-house, full of the worst company, Rive Gauche, Rue de Loches, No. 16."

On me this extraordinary assertion produced very much the effect of a sudden plunge into cold water. It fairly took away my breath, and I sat gasping and staring in blank amazement. Then I rallied my wits sufficiently to reply. There had, I said, been some preposterous mistake. Mr. Cecil Manvers passed his evenings in the society of a quiet French family of good position, that of Colonel the Baron Duplessis.

But here M. Carnet broke in, arching his eyebrows.

"Eh, eh, the Baron Duplessis?" said he, dryly; "I was not aware that to his epaulettes of Colonel he added the baronial coronet. Well, Monsieur Baker, I have dropped you a hint, well intentioned, foi de Carnet! Watch more strictly over your pupil, for the intimacy of the Duplessis household is apt to prove costly to a neophite. And"—this more seriously—"should you require help from the police to cut the knot of this imbroglio, you have only to seek me—me, Jules Carnet, at your service. The address I have pencilled, see, on this card, 7 Rue Joachim. I replace, for the next few nights, the Commissary at that bureau."

And, with a flourish and a bow, he was gone.

Left alone, my reflections were very bitter. I could not doubt the truth or the timeliness of the warning that had been conveyed to me, and without loss of time I set out for the Rue de Loches.

It was very dark, and, as I crossed the bridge a fine chilly rain began to fall, but I scarcely heeded it, and pressed on. I reached the Rue de Loches, and, just as I had raised my hand to the bell-handle of No. 16, I noticed that the gate was, contrary to custom, slightly ajar. Instinctively I pushed it open, passed in and silently reclosed it behind me. No one observed me as I crossed the grass-grown courtyard, and unchallenged entered the big old house, the windows of which were now ablaze with light, while strains of music reached my ears, mingling with the clink of glasses and the murmur of conversation. The well-known staircase, however, was clear, and I met with no impediment as I traversed two small rooms, and, myself screened by a heavy crimson curtain, commanded a view of the great gloomy saloon and its occupants.

More than forty persons, as I judged were present, and of this number, besides the Colonel's wife and daughter, but three were women. One of these, a professional performer, I should say, was seated at the piano. The other two, bejeweled, painted, and, with elaborate chignons and waving fans, were mere living decorations, as it appeared to me, of the scene. As for the male guests, there was the usual mixture of gulls and sharpers—the latter element predominating—to be found in such places. Choice viands, varied wines and liquors were grouped, amid flowers and silver, on a buffet adjacent, and two lynx-eyed serving-men, with very evil countenances and baggy blue liveries that might have been supplied by the costumer of a third-rate theater, were busy in ministering to the creature comforts of the company.

Some game, lansquenet or baccarat, was going on, and in it some eighteen or nineteen players were engaged. Near the head of the table, confronting the dealer, sat Cecil, his face flushed, his eyes sparkling, a champagne glass in his hand, and a great heap of gold and notes lying on the velvet cloth before him. Most of the other faces near him, including the Baron Duplessis, expressed annoyance, dismay, or savage ill-humor, and I saw at once that this was an instance of one of those extraordinary runs of luck which sometimes enable a tyro to conquer the wiliest practitioners at the gambling-table. Again and again the cards were dealt, and still fickle Fortune befriended Cecil. The pile of gold before him swelled and swelled, until at last, with a muttered oath, the last stake of the bank was reluctantly pushed toward my pupil.

"Broke the bank, by Jove! I said I'd do it!" cried the lad, with boyish exultation, as he held out his glass to be replenished.

I was in the very act of rushing from my place of concealment to reproach my pupil with his duplicity, and to fling his ill-gotten gains broadcast among the harpies who surrounded him, when I happened to observe one of the evil-visaged serving-men, in obedience to a nod from Colonel the Baron Duplessis, add a few drops from a little vial that he carried hidden in his sleeve, to the foaming contents of the broad glass of champagne which he presently placed in Cecil's outstretched hand. The lad swallowed the foaming wine at a draught, and again laughed in foolish triumph as he passed his fingers through the gold coin and rustling notes. And then—so rapid, no doubt, was the action of the drug—his bright eyes swam and grew dim, he nodded drowsily, and sank forward in a sort of stupor, his head resting on his arm. Instantly there began to be a movement among the company, and, with many a *Bon soir* and *Au plaisir*, the majority of the guests took their leave.

Tang! The sharp little hammer of the bronze clock of the chimney-piece, as it struck the hour of 1, suggested to me the necessity of being prompt and cool, if I would save Cecil Manvers from a worse peril than the mere loss of money. By this time only five persons excepting my pupil remained in the room, for even the Baron's scared wife and dull-eyed daughter had disappeared, and, of these five, two were the serving-men in theatrical livery. The other three were the Baron himself, a cadaverous little old fellow, with a hatchet face and a harsh voice; and a big, black-browed man, whose sharp teeth, filed to a point like those of savages, looked disagreeably wolfish whenever he smiled or spoke. I grew seriously alarmed as I noted the significant glances which these worthies exchanged, as they surrounded the sleeping stripling. That they would allow the lad to carry off his winnings I had never thought probable, but now it seemed evident that something beyond commonplace knavery was in question.

"Who sleeps, sups," remarked the senior of the group, with a cackling laugh that chilled my blood as I heard it. "Your soothing syrup, Duplessis, did the trick well."

"Ay," replied the Baron, as he passed the flame of a candle before Cecil's unconscious eyes; "it was time, comrades, to pour out something stronger than Clicquot; for peste! what cards that English boy did hold, as if the devil had shuffled the pack; and, trust me, we'd not have found it easy to make him lose the gold he won! Young as he is, he has sense and spirit too, and he had the effrontery to tell me to-night he was ashamed of playing tricks on his good-natured tutor, and that, win or lose, he'd gamble no more."

The stout-built man responded with some brutal joke about a tender, young pigeon that was ready for the spit.

"There is no risk, no risk at all," said the elder of the scoundrels: "what can they prove against us, hein? The young gentleman has won our money, not we his. He has drunk much wine. He insisted on returning home on foot, with his gold in his pockets. Is it our fault, M. le President, if these pockets are empty when the body, discovered in the Seine, is laid out on the wet slabs of the Morgue?"

I shuddered, for there was something peculiarly hideous in the affectation of the old villian's manner, as, drawing himself up, and extending one arm in forensic fashion, he pleaded his own cause before an imaginary tribunal. But the two evil-visaged serving-men and the burly black-browed ruffian were of another mind, for they laughed with evident enjoyment of the jest.

"That for the Cour l'Assises!" retorted the big man, snapping his fingers; "and now, mon vieux, if you like, I am ready to administer the coup-de-pouse to this young aristo," and he stretched forth his brawny hands, half jocularly towards Cecil's throat.

"Not yet," returned the Baron, peremptorily; "not yet this hour to come. One o'clock is too early for our good friends, Jacques and Jean Baptiste here, to carry such a load through the riverside streets. Better wait till the last wine-shop closes, and the last drunkard has reeled homeward."

And then all five sat down together at the table, in familiar conversation, much of which was to me unintelligible, sipping Curacoa and Chartreuse the while with appreciative relish. The only one who looked careworn and anxious was the Colonel himself. I did not, however, linger long to play the part of eavesdropper. Clearly, if I would serve Cecil, I must lose no time in summoning rescue. Noiselessly, cautiously, I threaded my way through the darkling ante-chambers and down the solitary staircase. I reached the court-yard. It was empty, and the porter's lodge dark and deserted. Softly unclosing the gate, I glided out into the street, and, mindful of the address which M. Carnet had given me, flew rather than walked to No. 7 Rue Joachim.

The Inspector of Police listened with eager interest to my story. Twice he interrupted me with an urbane apology for the rudeness of the act, that he might apply his lips to the mouthpiece of a small pipe that communicated with the lower side of the bureau, and when I had finished he rubbed his hands, and almost purred in feline fashion over the news I had brought.

"A great haul for the net of the law!" he murmured blandly; "George Le Moine—for your corpulent friend, Mr. Baker, can be no other—runaway forcat, burglar and assassin, much wanted in his old quarters at Toulon; then old Vinet, of Lyons, dit Tromp-la-soi; then the Duplessis himself, who has a long score to settle with justice; and the two minor villains, Jacques Peach and Jean Baptiste Tellier, thrown in to complete the batch of jail-birds. Now, my children!" he added loudly, and the door opened, disclosing four gendarmes and eight agents, armed to the teeth; "be quick and silent. This gentleman will guide us. Only one of this gibier-depotence is likely to make serious resistance. I mean Le Moine. If he does—"

"Very well, Inspector," answered an agent of police, as he examined the lock of his pistol.

But there was no fighting. The whole rascally gang gave proof of the most abject cowardice when pounced on by the police, and did not even attempt to use the weapons which four out of the five had concealed about their persons. In prison, each made a confession damaging to the defense of the remainder, and I believe all were ultimately sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Toulon or Lambessa, while I received praises, unmerited, I am sure, for the share I had taken in providing for the safety of my pupil. Cecil Manvers is Lord Hunsdon now, and has long since learned to profit by the follies of youth; but we are fast friends, and my former charge has never forgotten the debt of gratitude which he declares himself to owe for my coolness on that night in the Rue de Loches.

Two-Legged Hens.

Some years ago a certain man, whom we will call Boggs, lived in Bethany, Ct., and one day he was called, with a number of other men, to go quite a distance to mow a large field. His associates delighted to pester him and play harmless tricks upon him, and his wife was aware of the fact. As the field was at quite a distance, she put up a good dinner for her husband, and he went to work. While working a lot of hens got to his dinner and ate it all up. When noon came he went for his dinner, but found what the hens had done. Going home in not a very pleasant mood, he snarled out, "I want some dinner." "Dinner! dinner! I gave you some!" said his surprised spouse. "I know it," said the still-surly fellow, "but the 'tarnal hens got at it and ate it all up." His wife, doubting his story, and believing that his associates had been playing another trick upon him, scornfully but innocently responded: "Hens! hens! two-legged hens, I guess." "No they warn't, by George!" instantly shrieked the now-furious fellow, and neither seemed to see what made those who listened to the conversation convised with laughter.—*New Milford (Ct.) Ray.*

Cheap Elocution.

Yesterday forenoon, while a Detroit Justice of the Peace sat warming his feet by the stove, and his nose by a cigar, a stranger entered and presently inquired:

"Judge, how much will you charge me to read over about fifteen lines of printed matter from a book I have?"

"Why, can't you read them?" replied his Honor.

"I can, but I want to hear how the lines sound when real aloud. I'll give you a quarter to read them for me."

"All right," replied the Justice. "I can't earn two shillings any quicker."

A woman opened the door at that moment, and the stranger put down the book on the desk, clasped her hand, and said:

"Begin at the pencil-mark there, and read slowly."

His Honor's chin dropped exactly eighteen inches by dry measure as he saw that the reading matter was the usual form of marriage, but he didn't back down from his word. It was the cheapest marriage he ever attended, and he didn't half enjoy the chuckles of bride and groom as they went out.—*Free Press.*

o Romantic.

A Boston romance, in which a hale and hearty man of 50 and a slight, little woman a couple of years younger figured, is reported. The two met on a rainy day, while hurrying with tilted umbrellas about their business, a collision followed, and the woman slipped to the sidewalk. In picking her up the man recognized her as an old flame. Thirty years before, when she was a Lowell factory girl, and he a poor medical student at Harvard, they had loved each other. In 1849 he went to California and forgot the girl he left behind him. He prospered in business, became rich, and married. Later his wife and children died, and in his loneliness he remembered the Lowell factory girl. A dream told him she was in distress. He hurried East to find her, but looked in vain till they accidentally met. She was a widow, with two children, and in destitute circumstances, but that is all over now.

"Waiting."

Mary Townsend Haight, in her 10th year, was slowly but surely dying of heart disease; the appearance of the grim messenger was expected at any hour. At this crisis her grandpa was obliged to leave home a few days. Contrary to his expectation, he found little Mary alive on his return. She greeted him with a pleasant smile, saying: "I'm not dead yet, grandpa; only waiting." Death claimed her that night.—*Sing Sing Register.*

PERSONALS.

Tilden is 65.

Adelina Patti is worth $30,00,000.

Blind Tom is performing in the South.

The late Prince Henry, of Holland, left an estate of at least $41,000,000.

If Edison don't hurry up with that light, people will begin making light of him.

Gladstone's admirers intend to build a hospital to his memory that will cost $110,000.

"**Gen.**" **Andrew Jackson**, an ex-slave, has just died at Pittsburgh at the age of 108 years.

President Grevy will get a salary of $100,000 a year and $50,000 for household expenses.

David Davis is used an advertisement by the proprietor of an anti-fat remedy. To what base uses, etc.

Edwin Booth has bought a $5,250 tract of land at Newport and will build a summer cottage there.

Miss Clara S. Folz, the first female lawyer of San Francisco, is 28 years old, and with all her Folz they love her still.

It has been definitely settled that the Duke of Connaught connaught have his marriage postponed beyond the 13th of March.

Gen. Badeau, the United States Consul General at London, lives at a country seat eight miles out of town. He drives into his office daily, there being upon his brougham a coachman and footman in dark-blue liveries, cockaded hats and fur tippets.

It is said that the Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest child, will soon visit Berlin, and it is further rumored that the trip is not entirely unconnected with a matrimonial scheme planned in her behalf by her eldest sister, the Crown Princess of Germany.

Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, is reputed as rather low-spirited, but his physical condition continues favorable. It is probable that another amputation of the leg bone will be necessary, as the flesh has receded and the wound cannot heal over in its present condition. Gov. Hampton says that he suffers more from the old bullet wound in his left hip than from the amputation.

Conundrums for Everybody.

A London doctor has circulated the following queer conundrums in the interest of science: "First, are you right or left handed? Second, have you any trick or mannerism involving the use of the hand, such as playing with a button, or touching the forehead or lip during thought, and, if so, is this performance invariably with the right or left hand, or by either hand indifferently? Third, can you snap the fingers of both hands with equal ease and effect? if not, which set of fingers possesses the greater snapping power? Fourth, in walking, dancing, etc., do you start with the right or left foot? Fifth, in walking backward, which foot do you start with? Sixth, can you kick more freely and forcibly with the right or left leg? Seventh, can you wink with equal facility with each eye? if not, with which eye do you wink more easily? Eighth, in winking slighlty, do you employ principally the upper or lower eyelid, and is a slight wink similarly accomplished on both sides, or do you, on the one side, employ principally the upper eye-lid, and on the other, principally the lower one? Ninth, can you draw up each corner of the mouth alternately with equal freedom? if not, over which corner have you the more control? Tenth, can you move the protruding tongue to the right and left side with equal freedom? if not, toward which side do you move it with more freedom? Eleventh, can you move your external ears separately? and, if so, which of the two do you move more reely."

Horse Stories.

They were sitting around the conventional stove in the village tavern, telling tall stories. The topic was horses. After several inferior tales, old Hobbs began: "My horse was worse than the worst of defaulting bank Presidents, for he was such a forger. Why, actually, his feet struck together so often that I had to carry a bucket of water in the wagon, and stop every half mile and wet his feet to cool them. Sometimes they would be red-hot." Old Teller broke in: "Oh, that's nothing. I once had a horse, and he was such a forger that I could not take him out in a sleigh." The old man here looked around to see if any one would ask him the reason of this, but they looked as glum as pall-bearers, so he continued: "No, I would never take him out sleighing, because such a shower of sparks were knocked from his shoes that the snow and ice were melted—turned to mud—before the sleigh-runners reached it."

Thirty-two Times a Father.

One of the most remarkable men in Monroe county, Ky., is Mr. John Jacob Goodman. Mr. Goodman was born in North Carolina, in 1783, and is now in his 97th year. In 1804 he moved to Monroe county, then a part of Barren, and has lived on the same place ever since, a period of seventy-five years. For upward of forty years he was a distiller, and at the age of 75 he could lift a forty-gallon barrel of whisky and take his toddy out of the bung-hole. He is now living with his second wife, his first having died many years ago. Fifteen children were the fruit of his first matrimonial experiment and seventeen of his last, making a grand total of thirty-two, twenty-seven of whom lived to be married. He has always been a moderate dram-drinker, for sixty-two years a member of the Baptist Church and forty-two years clerk of that body. The father of Mr. Goodman died at the age of 96, and would, perhaps, have lived longer, but he broke his leg, which hastened his death.—*Glasgow (Ky.) Times.*

Up to date, four boys and one girl have been killed and six children maimed while coasting in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,
Loudly, cheerily,
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower,
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the bright summer sky;
Sunshine flings benisons down from on high;
Children sing loud as the train moves along,
"Happy the bride that the sun shineth on."

Knell out drearily,
Measure out wearily,
Sad old bells from the steeple gray;
Priests chanting lowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall
Drippingly over the plume and the pall;
Murmur old folk, as the train moves along,
"Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime,
Loved old bells from the steeple high—
Rolling, like holy waves,
Over the lowly graves,
Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach;
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach;
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—
Peal as ye pealed of yore,
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day,
In sunshine and gladness,
Through clouds and through sadness,
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
Tell us that death ever leadeth to life;
Life is our labor, and death is our rest;
If happy the living, the dead are the blest.
—*Dublin University Magazine.*

PITH AND POINT.

A **taking** fellow—The pickpocket.

Miss-employed—A young lady at work.

A **horse-scholar**—The veterinary surgeon.

A **barber's** apprentice is an under-strapper.

Another name for defaulter—County Treasurer.

A **man** must be sick to throw up a situation.

Miss-behavior—A young lady's deportment.

A **question** of time—"How long will you be gone?"

Making the rounds—Fashioning steps for a ladder.

Appropriate present for a paragrapher—A five-pun note.

The iles of Pennsylvania are more valuable than the isles of Greece.

The tailor who alters the shape of your trousers is your only true reformer.

A **hangman**, being asked by a stranger what trade he pursued, replied that he was a finisher.

What a paradoxical creature man is! He takes blotting-paper to keep from blotting paper!

Made to order—Gubbins thought his wife was, when she sent home that last bundle of drygoods.

A **stomach-ache** doesn't make a man of a little boy, but it certainly makes a groan person of him.

When you meet an acquaintance and "shake," the meeting may be described as a "hand-to-hand encounter."

The keeper of a "sample-room" calls his prime old brandy "Comfort," because everybody likes to take it.

Now-a-days, stories are written about low-necked dresses. Shall we call the authors of these romances "neck-romancers?"

The undertaker smiled serene. Because he knew she would aspire. To light with blazing kerosene. The slow, delinquent, hissing fire.

A **Chattanooga** darkey, who was one of a jury who failed to convict for want of evidence, explained to his brethren that the culprit was "released on s'picion."

"**Oil**," is a very common term; and yet a man whose ears failed to apprise him of an altercation near his house the other night says he never heard the turmoil.

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what mischance he happened to lose his divinity. "Alas!" said he; "I flattered her until she grew too proud to speak to me."

A **callow** youth of our acquaintance, who has been persistently but ineffectually trying to raise a mustache, says his upper lip is like Banquo's ghost, because it will not down.

When a boy does something funny and you laugh at it he will invariably keep doing it twenty or thirty times more, till you have to knock him down with something.

A **cannibal** loved a cannibaless;
  By moonlight oft he used to meet her.
He said: "She's the height of my happiness;
  I love her so that I could eat her."
This cannibal and his cannibaless
  Were Henry named and Henrietta;
One night they met in their guilelessness
  To part no more, for Henry ate her.

Mother (to daughter who had just given alms to poor tramp)—"Now, what in the world did you do that for? Suppose he should buy rum with it?" Poor tramp (overhearing and making a low courtesy)—"But I promise I will not, my dear madam. I prefer gin."

To **classical** student: "You ask, 'if Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas?' The question, dear sir, has often been asked, but never, so far as we are aware, satisfactorily answered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father."

THE LEGISLATIVE MAN AND THE SCRIBES.

And now the Legislative man
  Who has a little bill
    Doth set up drinks,
    And thus, he thinks,
The scribes unto his will
  He eke has bought.
  But let him not
Unto his soul this unction lay;
  For many a scribe
  Will take a bribe,
And give his man away.

Red clover came from Flanders to England, and from England to the United States. Its adoption was strongly urged by Sir Richard Weston in 1645, who saw it growing near Antwerp in 1644, and noticed the speed of its growth and how soon it recovered after mowing. In ten years it had spread through the kingdom and made its way to Ireland.

Glass clothing is now manufactured in Germany. It is said to be a very light and showy costume.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

[illegible]

She stood before him, tall and fair
And gracious, on that commencement day,
With June's first roses in her hair,
And on her cheek the bloom of May.
But rosy cheek and dimpled chin,
And raven lashes drooping low,
Conceal the answer he would win;
It might be Yes, would it be No!

Ah, if 'twere No—his throbbing heart
Stood fairly still with sudden pain;
And if 'twere Yes, the world so wide
His deep content could scarce contain.
So wondrous fair! how could she stoop
To favor such a one as he?
Ah, sweet suspense that still leaves hope!
Ah, pain of sad uncertainty!

He held her hand so white and small,
And moved to press it with his lips,
But changed his mind, [illegible] fell,
With chillest touch of finger tips,
And took [illegible]
Upon the sofa by her side,
Nor made the space between them less,
Which seemed so narrow, yet so wide.

Then gazing on the perfect face,
The dimpled mouth, the glorious eyes,
And drinking in with eager ears
The music of her low replies,
He let the bright hours drift away,
Nor told the secret of his heart,
But when the shadows lengthened lay,
Rose, all reluctant to depart,

And stammered forth, with blushing cheek,
An eager, timorous request
That she, for old acquaintance sake,
Would grant the rosebud from her breast.
She gave it him, with downcast eyes,
And watched him leave her, with a sigh,
"So good," she said, "so true, so wise;
Ah me, if he were not so shy!"

—*Atlantic.*

Tallmadge on Marriage.

The New York sensational minister in a recent sermon, gave vent to the following:

"One important pass in a man's life is the time when he establishes his home. It is not a matter of surprise that affiancing for life should be treated as a joke? When a man marries he marries for heaven or for hell and he begins to experience it right off. Do not build your hopes of earth and the hereafter on a parcel of ribbons or a finely tinted face; you do not want a pet but a heroine in the house. There have been Christian women who could in the days of their poverty get more music out of a Wheeler & Wilson than in the days of their prosperity they ever got out of a —— or a —— grand. Some of you never knew your homes until they got touched by misfortune, and then oh how your wife towered up, like the host shouting on the shores of the Red sea! Over that home where a daughter of the church officiates as wife the angels of God move wing-tip to wing-tip."

When a Woman Will She Will.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* has a curious story about a married couple in Springfield. It says: "When a Massachusetts woman forms a habit it is all a waste of time for her husband to try to break her of it. Well knowing his wife's disposition to make him a present at the anniversary of his birthday, a citizen of the Bay State, who likewise forcibly realized the fact that economy was an absolute necessity in his household, said to his wife: 'This year you must not undertake to make me a present, I insist. It would be absurd at this time, when we need everything we can rake and scrape. I give you fair notice that if you do carry out your former custom this year, I will burn up the present as surely as you make it.' So the wife bethought herself. She could not bear the idea of being deprived of her annual pleasure. Therefore she gathered together her dimes and bought for her dearly beloved husband, as a birthday present, a ton of coal."

Albani.

I was at Saratoga eight or nine years ago and attended an entertainment in the ball room of the United States hotel. At the close an old French gentleman arose and begged the audience to listen to his daughters' singing. Among the few who attended to the request, this lady saw two rather shabby figures advance behind the old gentleman; they were his daughters, and one was the Albani of to-day, who was then listened to merely as a matter of courtesy, as there was nothing at all in her voice then to foreshadow the great fame she now enjoys. The father would, however, persist that his daughter could sing, and when others turned away in disbelief, he held steadfastly to his faith, and she, in spite of slights and difficulties, persisted and went onward. You may have read of a magnificent home in London where Albani lives with that old father and the sister who was her companion in the shabby bonnet and shawl that failed even in the slightest degree to enlist the interest of a Saratoga ball room audience. Lately, the newspapers tell, she had twenty-three recalls in one night before a critical audience in St. Petersburg, and the great and the high are now busy in her laudation. Is this a reason, dear girls, for taking courage to persevere?—"*An Old Lady*" *in St. Louis Times.*

The Two Sisters.

This pair inhabited a single room; from the facts, it must have been double-bedded; and it may have been of some dimensions; but when all is said, it was a single room. Here our two spinsters fell out—on some point of controversial divinity belike, but fell out so bitterly that there was never a word spoken between them, black or white, from that day forward. You would have thought they would separate; but no; whether from lack of means, or the Scottish fear of scandal, they continued to keep house together where they were. A chalk line drawn upon the floor separated their two domains; it bisected the doorway and the fireplace, so that each could go out and in and do her cooking without violating the territory of the other. So, for years, they co-existed in a hateful silence; their meals, their ablutions, their friendly visitors, exposed to an unfriendly scrutiny, and at night, in the dark watches, each could hear the breathing of her enemy. Never did four walls look down upon an uglier spectacle than these sisters rivaling in unsisterliness. Here is a canvas for Hawthorne to have turned into a cabinet picture—he had a Puritanic vein, which would have fitted him to treat this Puritanic horror; he could have shown them to us in their sicknesses and at their hideous twin devotions, thumbing a pair of great bibles, or praying aloud for each other's penitence with marrowy emphasis; now each, with kilted petticoat, at her own corner of the fire on some tempestuous evening; now sitting each at her window, looking out upon the summer landscape sloping far below them towards the firth, and the field paths where they had wandered hand in hand; or, as age and infirmity grew upon them and prolonged their toilets, and their hands began to tremble and their heads to nod involuntarily, growing only the more steeled in enmity with years; until one fine day, at a word, a look, a visit, or the approach of death, their hearts would melt and the chalk boundary be overstepped forever.—*Stevenson's Edinburgh.*

An Albany Romance.

The approaching marriage of an Albany belle makes public quite a romance. Her intended is clerk in a prominent business house, and in riding to and from his home on the horse cars became quite friendly with one of the drivers. Clerk and driver had been boys together, they discovered. The driver had to work fifteen hours a day, and had hard work to make both ends meet. Finally there was to be a sleighing party, which the man of reins was anxious to join, and his friend, the clerk, offered to drive the car that night. The driver demurred, but the clerk insisted that he would disguise himself so that he would not be known, and carried the day. The inexperienced driver soon got off the track that night, but a new conductor had just been transferred to that line, and he was not found out. As he drove along after getting on the rails again, shivering in the cold blast, the new driver saw by the moonlight, a runaway horse galloping toward him, with a young woman sitting alone in the sleigh. Winding his reins around the brake handle, the driver forgot all about his car, and leaping before the furious steed, he grasped it by the bridle, stopped it and fainted. The uncle of the young woman came up and had the brave driver, still unconscious from the wounds made by the horse's calks, taken to his home near by. A doctor found an ugly wound in the leg, and while he was dressing it, the uncle quietly remarked that that was the first car-driver he ever saw with diamond studs and cuff buttons. Then the story came out, and a graceful convalescence and grateful young woman made a happy ending to the romantic acquaintance.

Fashion Notes.

IMITATION feather trimmings made of colored muslins are used, for ornamenting expensive ball dresses.

INDIA mulls of pale shades of blue and pink, as well as cream and lead white, are a demand for evening dresses.

DARK blue and old gold are favorite combinations of color in early spring satteens, mummy cloths, and percales.

SHORT ball dresses are *de rigueur* for young ladies in Paris, and are also adopted by many young married woman.

LONG lace mitts, white, black or colored, to match the dress, are as much worn with ball toilets as long kid gloves.

THE Camargo fichu is exceedingly stylish; it is made of fine Breton lace and crepe lisse, and is worn with an open dress. The jabot with which it terminates is fastened slightly to one side.

AMONG the many handsome materials introduced this winter there is none so popular as pekin, which is a name given to velvets, silks and woolens which have alternate dull and lustrous stripes.

THE patterns of overskirts for wash dresses are given with as few gores as possible, as bias seams do not wash as well as straight ones. If the fabric is not wide enough it is best to join the selvedges together, and thus make firm, straight edges.

NEW chatelaine pockets are of velvet embroidery on satin of bright shades. The slender mountings are of silver. These pockets, with belts of the same, are worn with street costumes. Those of the latest styles are finished with three long tassels.

GOLD and silver braids now appear to be very favorite trimmings with milliners, dressmakers and mantlemakers, and the manner of arranging them is somewhat novel. First, there is a narrow silk or satin ribbon, somewhat wider than the metal braid, and upon this the gold or silver braid is sewn, a colored edge thus appearing on both sides of it.

A NEW style of polonaise is made of embossed velvet, square in the neck and double-breasted, like a gentleman's vest, from just below the waist to the bust, and lengthened at the sides and behind into a long train, the whole bordered with a ruche of curled ostrich feathers. The front of the dress was a petticoat of shirred satin.

Slightly Mistaken.

The Newburyport *Herald* says a good story is told in connection with the temperance campaign in Ipswich. During one of the most exciting evenings, and while the lady canvassers were about the hall with "cards and blue ribbons," a good looking gentleman entered the meeting a little heated, probably from rapid walking. One of the ladies approached him with an invitation to sign the pledge, remarking that his countenance indicated the necessity for action in that direction. He replied that he had signed twenty times before, and didn't believe that their was any particular need of pledging himself again. "Well," she replied, "you may have signed it as many times as you state, but you have broken the pledge as often, I dare say. Your face looks very red, sir; altogether too red for a temperance man." "Madam, you are greatly mistaken in your conclusions; I am pastor of one of the oldest Congregational churches in the state."

A GENTLEMAN who is no longer young, and who never was handsome, says to a child in the presence of its parents: "Well, my child, what do you think of Me, eh?" The little one makes no reply, and the gentleman continues: "Well, so you won't tell me what you think of me. Why won't you?" "'Cause I don't want to get licked."

A LITTLE girl, whose mother had told her the melancholy story of Adam and Eve looked down for a moment very sadly, and then up again very brightly, and said: "And they both went into a large, beautiful room, full of bright red apples, and *no-o-o* snake, and ate *a-a-ll* they wanted."

THERE is a paragrapher in Petersburg whose jokes are so sickly that a leading physician has ordered a jest protector for him.—*Utica Observer.*

A GHOSTLY FEUD.

The Dead Fighting in Their Graves.

If it appears strange to us mortals, and even awful, that the disembodied spirits can, under certain conditions unknown to us, revisit the scenes of its previous existence, how much more awful and difficult of belief is it that spirits which have quitted their earthly life in the unrestrained indulgence of angry and malevolent passions can yet exercise such an influence over the corrupting clay, which they apparently left behind them, as to violate the sacred repose of the tomb and terrify and appal the living! Such a circumstance certainly occurred at H——k Hall, in Lincolnshire, and was long the theme of conversation in that county. H——k Hall had been in possession of the H—— family for hundreds of years; at the time of which I am writing the ancient line had dwindled down to two individuals—the old 'Squire, in present possession, and his only brother and destined successor, who was unmarried, and very little younger than himself. The hall, which had once been so full of life and gayety, had become the abode of sorrow and gloom, in consequence of the early death of the 'Squire's young daughter, his only child, and the heiress of all his possessions. This death, followed in less than a year by that of his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, had quite broken down the old 'Squire's health and happiness. The lady and her daughter were deposited in the family vault amid the tears and regrets of the villagers, by whom they were much and deservedly beloved. For years the 'Squire had had no intercourse whatever with his brother, between whom and the lady of the hall there had been a life long feud; the hatred on her part having been quite of a passive nature, as she was never heard to mention his name; but on his, of the most abusive and virulent kind, which made his exclusion from the hall an absolute necessity. The cause of this hatred could only be guessed at, even by the most curious, as none was ever assigned by either party. When the old 'Squire, after his double bereavement, became almost heart-broken, the good pastor of the village, whose friendship with the family had existed for fifty years, effected a meeting and thorough reconciliation between the long-estranged brothers, and the younger one took up his abode once more in the house of his ancestors. One only condition was made—that the name of his deceased sister-in-law should never pass his lips. A year passed away. The old 'Squire, soothed and comforted by the companionship of his early playfellow, began to recover both his health and spirits; but at this time a malignant fever broke out in the village. Among its victims was the 'Squire's brother, who during his whole life had known neither sickness nor disease. He was prostrated at once and never rallied. The good minister before mentioned, who well knew the family history, unmoved by that fear of infection which made him a solitary watcher, took his stand by the bed of the dying man and vainly endeavored to draw his thoughts to the eternity which was fast opening before him. His pious words fell upon dull, unlistening ears, but, as he touched upon the duty of forgiveness and cautiously alluded to his well-known hatred of the deceased Mrs. H——, the effect was appalling; all apathy vanished, and though a few minutes before apparently past the power of speech, yet now the sick man broke out into fierce imprecations, and by a last supreme effort raising himself upright in the bed, exclaimed: "I know that I am dying; but mark my last words, if, when I am dead, you dare to bury me in the same vault with that accursed woman, the living as well as the dead shall hear of me!" He fell back with a frightful oath on his lips and expired. The horror-struck minister kept close in his own breast this dreadful death of one he had known so long, and thought it more kind, as well as more prudent, to keep the poor 'Squire in ignorance of his brother's last hours. As was the invariable custom in the H—— family, the body, after lying in state for a time, was consigned with much pomp and ceremony to the family vault, and was placed next to the coffins of the 'squire's wife and daughter. That very night the villagers living near the church yard were disturbed by doleful shrieks and cries proceeding from the vault—a noise of strife and struggling and blows, as if of enemies engaged in close fight. The next morning at daylight the strange tale was carried to the rectory, and the good clergyman thought it best, under the circumstances, to disclose to the 'Squire his brother's last fearful words and threats, and to suggest the opening of the vault. To this the 'Squire, greatly shocked, consented, and the vault was unlocked and entered by a party sent to examine into the cause of the strange noises heard the night before. A scene perfectly inexplicable met their eyes. The coffins of the 'Squire's lady and daughter were lying in a far corner of the vault, the young girl's coffin across her mother's, as if to protect it. Close to them, standing erect and menacing was the coffin of the 'Squire's brother, so recently and decorously placed upon black trestles. Amazement seized the bystanders, but under the superintendence of proper people the coffins were restored to their original places and the vault was again closed up. At night the noises began again; the sound of blows, shrieks of pain, and a frightful contention of struggling enemies appalled the party of villagers set to watch the place, in order to prevent the possibility of deception. The tale was whispered far beyond the precincts of the village, and savans from the neighboring city, who laughed at the idea of anything supernatural, suggested that an explosion of gas from the foul air of the vault might have occasioned the displacement of the coffins. The 'Squire was induced to have ventilators placed in the vault; but this did not in the least abate the nuisance, which to terror of the village rather increased than diminished. At length the 'Squire himself resolved that a strong brick wall should be built up in the vault, so as to separate effectually the coffins of those who even in the solitude of the tomb seemed to keep up their antagonism. This had the desired effect; from that moment all was quiet in the vault, and the noise was never heard again; but for a long time afterward the strange story was current in Lincolnshire. —*Atlantic.*

Cats to be Used as a Substitute for Carrier Pigeons.

It seems that the Belgians have formed a society for the mental and moral improvement of cats. Their first effort has been to train the cat to do the work of a carrier pigeon. The most astute and accomplished scientific person would have his ideas of locality totally confused by being tied up in a meal-bag and carried twenty miles from home and let out in a strange neighborhood in the middle of the night. The experiment has, however, been tried upon cats of only average abilities, and the invariable result has been that the departed animal has reappeared at his native kitchen door the next morning, and calmly ignored the whole affair. This wonderful skill in traveling through unfamiliar regions without a guide-book or a compass has suggested the possibility of cats being used as special messengers. Recently, thirty-seven cats residing in the city of Liege were taken in bags a long distance into the country. The animals were liberated at two o'clock in the afternoon. At 6:48 the same afternoon one of them reached his home. His feline companions arrived at Liege somewhat later; but it is understood that within twenty-four hours every one had reached his home. It is proposed to establish, at an early day, a regular system of cat communication between Liege and the neiboring villages.

Miss Wharton's Pie.

Miss Margaret Wharton was a lady of good family and large fortune. She was one of the Whartons of Skeleton Castle, Cleveland, and possessed £200,000, half of which she gave to a nephew. She was well known in Scarborough, where she used to send out for "a pennyworth of cream" and "a pennyworth of strawberries," always paying her penny down. From this little peculiarity she became known as Peg Pennyworth. On one occasion, while in Scarborough, she had a meat-pie made; it was very large, as it was for herself, some visitors, and the servants. She ordered her footman to take it to the bake-house. He refused, saying it was not consistent with his dignity to be seen dressed in plush and tags, carrying a meat-pie. Mistress Peg then desired the coachman to take it; but he also declined. "Bring out the carriage," was the command. The carriage was harnessed, the coachman donned his powdered wig, and mounted the box; the footman ascended behind, and Mistress Margaret Wharton sitting in state in the carriage, bore the meat-pie on her lap. "Drive to the bake-house," was her command. In an hour or two, the same state being observed, the pie was brought back. "Now," she said to the coachman, "you have kept your place, which is to drive; and you," turning to the footman, "have kept yours, which is to wait; and now we will all have some of the pie."—*Chamber's Journal.*

A Successful Spellist.

Any one who has seen the rivalry of the contestants in a western spelling-school will appreciate this incident from Edward Eggleston's reminiscences of his schooldays, published in the March *Scribner.* He says:

It was in the same old Bethel school-house, about the same time, that the master, one Benefiel, called out the spelling class of which my mother, then a little girl, was usually at the head. The word given out was "onion." I suppose the scholars at the head of the class had not recognized the word by its spelling in studying their lessons. They all missed it widely, spelling it in the most ingeniously incorrect fashions. Near the foot of the class stood a boy who had never been able to climb up toward the head. But of the few words he did know how to spell, one was "onions." When the word was missed at the head he became greatly excited, twisting himself into the most ludicrous contortions as it came nearer and nearer to him. At length the one just above the eager boy missed, the master said "next," whereupon he exultingly swung his hand above his head and came out with "O-n, un, i-o-n, yun, *ing-un,*—I'm head, by gosh!" and he marched to the head while the master hit him a blow across the shoulders for swearing.

Bearding the Lion in His Den.

An Englishman writes to the London *Standard* a mournful letter upon the invasion of the British markets by American manufacturers. He found in his travels that American calicoes and cotton had superseded the same style of English goods on the Continent. Coming home he found his ironmonger selling American spades, saws, chisels, hammers and axes, and other dealers with stocks of American locks, bolts, stoves and lamps. American leather is sent to England to be made up into shoes. English carriages are built out of materials which have crossed the Atlantic. Slates are now quarried in the United States to roof English homes. "My grocer, my butterman, and probably my butcher," says this writer, "deal largely in American goods of all kinds;" even the cigarettes which he smokes are made in Richmond, Va., and the pen with which he writes comes not from Birmingham, but from an American manufactory.

Powerful Explosives.

Gun-cotton is prepared by dipping cellular tissue, viz., cotton, sawdust, or printing paper, in strong nitric acid (aquafortis). It is then to be carefully washed and dried. It is not materially changed in appearance. It explodes at the heat of boiling water (212 degrees). It explodes with much greater violence and suddenness than gunpowder, and for that reason is more liable to burst the gun. See what a power sleeps in our ignorance. Take a saw and cut up a bit of deal board—a bit of dried pine board. Make a teacup full of sawdust. Steep this in a saucer full of aquafortis, dry slowly at a distance from fire, and this single cupful of compound, filled into a tin vessel and inserted in the basement wall of a building, will, when exploded, blow it to pieces.

DID you ever see a house fly? If so, it must have been in a house with wings.

The Desert Pirates.

On the 14th of March, 1878, Mr. Grattan Geary left Bombay for the Persian gulf, with the intention of traversing the Sultan's dominions, and learning for himself the actual condition of affairs resulting from the Turkish system of government, complicated by the withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Asia Minor and the defeat of the Turkish armies in Europe. Traveling by himself, and over routes seldom traversed except by large parties well protected, he saw and conversed with people of various races and ranks. The chief dangers to which he was exposed were the plundering Arabs and Kurds, whom the absence of the regular troops emboldened to rob and terrorize all the country outside the principal towns.

At Muscat, the capital of Oman, in Arabia, he found a city with streets so narrow that no four-footed animals larger than cats or dogs could pass through them, notwithstanding that the place has 40,000 inhabitants and a considerable trade. The bazaars are covered over, and are thronged with Bedouins fresh from the desert. All were armed to the teeth. A favorite weapon is a straight, two-handed sword, the sweep of which would take off a man's thigh. The swordsmen carried over their shoulders small, round shields of rhinoceros-hide. Half a century ago a small number of the "Beni Bou Ali" were attacked by an English officer and 350 troops, when the Bedouins rushed upon their assailants, and cut down 200 of them in the twinkle of an eye. This led to a large expedition being sent from Bombay, which succeeded in defeating the swordsmen. The British resident at Muscat has a finger very often in local insurrections, and summons a war-ship now and then to the aid of the imaum, or governor. Not many years ago the gunboat Teaser fired over the town at a crowd of Bedouins who had taken a position on the hills near the city, with the intention of sacking it. The Arabs said the shells had eyes, and could see where to fall, since they were out of view of the ship behind the hills. The fire was really directed by signals from an old Portuguese tower on the summit of one of the hills. A shell fell in a field and did not explode, whereupon it was surrounded by the Bedouins, one of whom struck its percussion cap with a spear, being determined to put out its "eye," the eye by which it had seen its way to their position. Eleven of their tribe paid the penalty for this singular piece of vindictiveness. Two forts, called Jalali, or the Glorious, and Mirani, the name of a Biluchee governor, protect the roadstead. At times these forts are on bad terms, and blaze away at each other across the harbor and in front of the town, to the great detriment of business. Fort Jalali not long ago fired on the town promiscuously until brought to reason by an English gun-boat. "Oman" means "security," or "settled peace."

Mr. Geary's adventures and observations have been issued in book form under the title "Through Asiatic Turkey."

Army Gallantry.

President Bartlett selects one incident from the Cheyenne massacre, the killing of an aged Indian woman, as especially disgraceful. "This is a piece of army gallantry," he says, "that would be greatly relieved by some adequate explanation. The seven hits on one person prove the victim to have been a good mark near at hand. No doubt her 60 years made her slow of foot. Her 'squaw's' attire would have indicated the attack to be eminently safe." The fact that she received seven bullets makes President Bartlett ask, "Did the same soldier bring down his victim at the first fire, and then empty seven other chambers upon her prostrate frame, as he would crush a snake? Or did six comrades finish the manly work? Or did the whole seven overtake her as she halted along or hid herself behind some place of shelter, and jointly slay her in cold blood?"

The Winning Figures.

Before the drawing of the French lottery, Mr. R. Dent, of London, predicted to the managers that the series 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 would furnish many more prizes than the series 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. His prediction was abundantly verified by the result, as witness the growlings of holders of tickets of the later and less lucky issues. The numbers are attached to the edge of the wheel in the same sort of composition that is used for the figures on clock dials, which has a definite thickness nearly that of fine tracing paper. Mr. Dent cut out of such paper the block letters, all the same size, and weighed the series 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, against 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. There was a considerable excess of weight in the second series, and the machinery was so beautifully made that this excess proved quite sufficient to account for the preponderance of the heavier numbers and the appearence of the lighter ones.

An English Confidence Game.

An English confidence man, once a country gentleman, and well known at the cover-side and in the betting ring, contrived an ingenious way of making a dishonest living. He watched the papers for the deaths of noblemen and wealthy gentlemen, and dispatched to them, as if they were still alive, confidential letters, generally running in this way: "My Dear Bob: You know I am now down in the world, and nothing but the pinch of poverty compels me to ask for the settlement of that small debt of honor standing so long," etc. This precious letter, of course, was opened by the executors, and in many cases the swindler was successful in obtaining large sums.

A MINISTER in New Cumberland, O., came near making a bad tangle of a wedding one night last week. The first bridesmaid and her escort entered the room, and the latter handed him the license. The minister, supposing that this was the couple to be joined, began the ceremony, and before the young people fairly knew what he was about came to the words "I pronounce you." A physician hastily interrupted the proceedings by bellowing in the good man's ear that he was marrying the wrong couple. The bridesmaid fell in a swoon, and her escort remarked grimly that it was almost too close a shave to be pleasant.

LINES ON THE DONKEY.

The donkey is a pretty bird,
So gentle and so wise;
It has a silky little tail
With which to whisk the flies.
Upon its head two ears it bears,
So silky, long and nice,
That when its tail can't whisk the flies
The ears can whisk them off.

HUMOROUS.

A PAIR of specs— :—*Rome Sentinel.*

THE small boy is never proud of his tore clothes.

GOOD song for a singing bee—"Hum, hum; there's no place like comb."

ACKNOWLEDGING the corn—A corn-cession.—*Boston Transcript.*

A GOOD place to get a husband—By the ear.—*Meriden Recorder.*

LEGEND of a Newark grocery: "Sault macurel 10 cents doz."

ALL good wives ought to like Boston, because it is such an excellent hub —*Boston Globe.*

THE man who carries his railroad ticket in his hat-band makes a fare display.

IF death loves a shining mark, why isn't the mortality greater among the boot-blacks?

THE old schoolmaster, faithful over a few things, holds the ruler over many.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE man who is waiting for something to turn up generally finds it when he steps on a barrel-hoop.

ON leaving a room make your best salam to persons present, and retire without salaming the door.

PERFUMED arrows are now used by the English archery clubs. Arrows by another name would smell as sweet.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"A LITTLE slice of spring weather sandwiched between two solid bars of winter," is the best description that we can give of the weather for a month back.

"THE only reason I got my ears boxed," said Johnny, "was 'cause when mother said a neighbor had borrowed a hen of her, I said the Lent hen season had arrived."

THEY were walking by the sad sea waves, when Theodore picked up a stranded vegetable, remarking, "This is what the poet calls a sea beet, sure." They now meet as strangers.

He put his arms around her waist
And swore an awful swore,
And as he jerked it off again
He said,
I've felt that pin-afore.

—*Puck.*

A MARRIAGE notice in an exchange commences "Lynch-Pynn," which is quite appropriate for a married couple, as any felloes can see.—*Jersey City Journal.*

NEVER be discouraged by trifles. A Eureka rounder will strike nineteen men in succession for a half-dollar, and compromise with the twentieth for a bit drink.—*Eureka, Nevada, Leader.*

WHEN electric lights supersede kerosene, newspapers will be filled with interesting descriptions of enterprising domestics blowing up cook stoves with a streak of lightning.—*Norr. Herald.*

A MAN never realizes the beauties of this world till he drops two square inches of thoroughly buttered toast on the polished side of a newly-laundried shirt bosom.—*Oswego Record.*

"NOW, there abideth these things which every man can do better than any one else: Poke a fire, put on his own hat, edit a newspaper, tell a story after another man has begun it, examine a railway time-table.

TONGUES cannot tell the words or express the astonishment of the crippled soldier in Connecticut who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound the beefsteak for breakfast.—*Danielsville Sentinel.*

AN out of town man, traveling in a street car, pulled the bell strap vigorously and made the bell ring at each end. "What are you ringing at both ends for?" said the conductor. "Because I wish the thing to stop at both ends."

WHEN little Thomas stops to toy with berries, jam and jelly cake, no art can soothe the chastened boy—no nostrum ease his stomach-ache. And if the griping pains defy the medicines prescribed to foil, his parents will do well to try the limped, liquid castor oil.

SAID a Jersey boy, "Ma, why do they call that the pole star?" "Because it is always exactly over the pole." "Then, ma, that must be the top of the circus." By which the youth probably meant, if he meant anything, that this world is all a fleeting show.

YOUNG Smith—They say the Middlesex and Jerusalem bank is smashed. Old Brown—Bosh! I happen to know the contrary. Young Smith—Really! Then it must be the Middlesex and something else; but I do thing there should be some way of punishing the idiots who go spreading these reportes about—*Punch.*

THERE is a certain pathos mingled with the politeness of the little boy, who, on being asked by his Sunday-school teacher who made these everlasting hills by which we are surrounded, replied: "I really don't know, sir. I have only lived in the village about 10 days, and haven't yet made any acquaintance."—*Christian at Work.*

A CITIZEN went into a Norwich hardware store the other day and invited: "How much do you ask for a bath-tub for a child?" "Three dollars and seventy-five cents," was the reply. "W-h-e-w!" whistled the customer, "Guess we'll have to keep on washing the baby in the coal scuttle, till prices come down.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Why Chinamen's Coats Have Five Buttons.

Why does the mantle of our national costume have five buttons, neither more nor less? This number was not fixed upon capriciously, nor because of fashion. We Chinese wear it solely that we may keep in sight something to remind us of the five principal moral virtues which Confucius reccomend to us so earnestly. These are: *jen, y, ly, tche* and *sin*; that is to say: *jen,* humanity; *y,* justice; *ly,* order; *tche,* prudence, and *sin,* rectitude, uprightness. You will perceive that humanity stands before all the other virtues. When one has humanity, he knows and feels that the unfortunate are to be respected; he does not add trouble to trouble, sorrow to sorrow, or misfortune to misfortune.—*Sunday Afternoon for March.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c. Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12 per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING' SPRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best*	*70c*
Imperial	*" "*	*65c*
Japan	*" "*	*60c*
Oolong	*" "*	*50c*
Gun Powder	*" "*	*40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c., Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete stock of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1yr.

Three Chapters in a Boy's Life.

CHAPTER I.—"IT'S A BOY."

His advent is heralded in the brief but strong sentence just quoted. No matter what hopes have been indulged concerning girl babies, there is something in the pithy announcement, "It's a boy," which dispels all fanciful dreams and sets everybody squarely on a prose basis. His very voice, as it utters a defiant warwhoop to the grand army of humanity, tells the story to expectant ears. The visions of a dainty girl darling very soon vanishes before this positive piece of prose, who kicks his sturdy heels through delicate pink socks intended for his sister, and who grows red as a turkey cock's head at Thanksgiving times when he is expected to show off to a good advantage before callers. He persists in an abnormal development of nose and a puffiness about the eyes, along with several other little tricks known only to interested parties. Parents and nurses become reconciled and accept them on trust, seeing no other alternative. He emerges from his puffy and rosy obstinacy to a roly-poly, wide awake thing of beauty, which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and love. His white brow is fair as a freshly-opened lily, and his lips as sweet as hermosa roses. He is most witching at this age, for the peculiarities which mark the infant terrible are yet undeveloped. He is an armful of love and beauty and promise and dread and hope. Love him while yet there is no guile on the tender lips, no sin in the unwritten soul, no touch of the world's breath upon God's finished work.

CHAPTER II.—"GIT UP OLD HORSEY!"

"Mercy, what a noise! Look at that chair, with a string tied on the arms and made fast to the writing desk and flower stand, all to be driven tandem by that young imp in kilt shirt and fancy hat and shoes! Who upset that work basket? and good gracious, what work has been made with my wool and thread! There's the Graphic torn to scraps and stuffed in the cuspidore with my screw-driver that I lost a week ago. What is he doing with that cat? and, dear me, if he hasn't thrown drandma's spectacles into tue grate.

Where's Harry? Run to the kitchen and see. All the eggs are broken in the basket of folded clothes, and the milk for pudding has been fed the cat and dog. Bridget Lannigan is in a towering rage, and says, "Phat's the use of shlavin to kape clane wid such a young devil furninst ye? Miss Frigidity Fussbunch calls, and is horrified by being requested to "be a horse and let Harry ride straddle to Boston." She is questioned, also, on many delicate points. He gets very close to her and asks what that white stuff on her face is, and what makes her wear such a funny little hat.

A few years of this juvenile terror and then appears another stage of the boy. He gets a fever only appeased by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it is shut off in one direction it breaks out more violently in some other It goes through a period of six or seven years and costs much in anxiety, broken window-panes and mortified pride. He is afflicted with rats, pigeons and other boyish complaints, which are harmless, but annoying. He brings in dirty steel traps to amuse his sick sister, who grows worse under it, and in his solitude he straps his legs fast to six feet of stilts and stoops to enter the door of her room, to the horror and dismay of his mother. He brings little notes home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable light, but fails to convince his parents that it was "only because Bill Wilson dropped his slate on Abe Hennegan's toes and made me laugh." He carves his awkward initials on old Mrs. Williams' cellar door, and she threatens his arrest. He goes to see "Humpty Dumpty," and comes home and throws real brickbats at his aunt, and Bridget is met with a battering blow from his head when she is bringing in the coal. He makes life a burden and home a snare and delusion. He tears the comforts in more ways than one, and slits the pillow cases to match them. Gradually he leaves off the hurly-burly life and imperceptibly glides into

CHAPTER III.—"WHERE'S MY BLUE TIE?"

"Where is the blacking brush?" I am going to a little surprise and won't be home till 11. Is my parcale shirt done up nice? I wish you'd make my collars stiffer. I don't thank some one for throwing my coat down and getting it wrinkled all up. How do you like this hat? Think it looks better than my soft one?" You will find the pigeon boxes all deserted about this period, not a rat trap cumbers the back yard. The woodshed theatricals are all ended; the stilts are put away; kites forgotten; window glass is in perfect safety. The dust has filled up the rude initials in Mrs. Williams' cellar door, and there is an uninvited quiet all around the house. Chairs stay in their places, and pantaloons will no longer bear cutting over for the boy. He gets them now out of new stuff, and mother's "cut will not satisfy him. He is not in the way now, and there is a heavy pain in mother's heart as she thinks that he will never need her much any more. The innocent eyes have a deeper meaning in them now. They have taken into their depths the reflection of a face younger than mother's, and life begins to look real to them.

The world is full of homes where these pictures will be recognized and hung up as family portraits—homes where there are no sounds of young voices now. They grow away into the great world so soon, and we put away the nameless feeling of desolation as we do the cast off toys of their childhood; and when the evening of life approaches the heart goes back along the line of time, and is once more with the children in the dear old long ago.

◆

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Why Many Editors are Skeptics.

In the following the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage undertakes to explain the reason why so many newspaper men are skeptics:

One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office day after day, all the wickedness of the world; all the vanities that want to be repaid; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its words noticed gratis in the editorial columns, in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right who were never right; all the cracked brain philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger nails in mourning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay minutes, but talk five hours.

Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day and the temptation is to believe neither God, man or woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.

◆

The beautiful extract below is from the pen of Hon. George S. Hillard:—"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness or at least excellence, which 'die and make no sign,' there are martyrs that miss the plan but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

◆

A Beautiful Retrospect.

When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of the past year grow deeper and deeper as life wears to a close; it is pleasant to look back through the vistas of time upon the joys and sorrows of early years. If we have a home to shelter, or hearts to rejoice with us and friends who have been gathering around our fireside, then the rough places of our wayfaring will be worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the bright sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the course of their holier feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious so tender and so touching in the evening of age.

◆

It's a deep mystery—the way the heart of a man turns to one woman out of all the rest he's seen in the world, and makes it easier for him to work seven years like Jacob did for Rachel, sooner than having any other woman for the asking. I often think of those words, "and Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed but a few days for the love he had for her."—Geo. Eliott.

◆

The compositor who was told he might, when setting up a speech, insert "loud applause" or "cheers" in order to fill out a line, was summarily discharged when he made the application general, and set up an obituary notice as follows: "The announcement was made yesterday, that our highly respected citizen, Mr. ——, fell down dead in the street—(loud applause," etc.

◆

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot," she modestly replied; "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight; I've been countin'!"

◆

Josh Billings says there are four styles of mind:
1st, Them who knows it's so!
2nd, Them who know it aint so!
3d, Them who split the difference and guess at it!
4th, Them who don't care a darn what way it is!

◆

A shrewd but unenlightened school director out west used to say, on examining a candidate for the post of teacher, "We all know that a b c is vowels, but we want to know why they is vowels."

◆

"I am certain, madam, that I am right and that you are wrong; I'll bet my ears on it." "Indeed, sir, you shouldn't carry betting to such extreme lengths."

◆

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle of the eye, "because I have preached so much without notes."

◆

"What death would you prefer to die?" said one person to another. "I don't exactly know: I should like to try seven or eight before deciding the point."

◆

A young lady of sixteen, who had worn short dresses all her life, positively told her mamma she would wear them no longer.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$5 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after, Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 05 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 48 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 12 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 18 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 35 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 40 p m	2 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 56 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. S. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 13	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00 pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 32 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29, '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	......	6 30am	......
Saginaw	......	7 10am	......
Lansing	......	9 00am	......
Detroit	......	7 10am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor	......	8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 42am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 15am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 08am	2 56pm	11 3 pm
Auburn	9 46am	3 00pm	11 55pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 56pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	3 15pm	10 55pm	......
Cincinnati	9 20pm	......	......
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	......
St. Louis	7 35am	7 30am	......
Washington	......	8 10pm	......
Baltimore	......	9 10pm	......

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	......	7 10am	......
Washington	......	9 27am	......
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	......
Louisville	8 00pm	6 50pm	......
Cincinnati	......	......	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	......
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 54am	12 30pm	6 05pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 25pm
Bankers	8 05am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 44am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	......	5 55pm	......
Saginaw	......	8 13pm	......
Bay City	......	10 00pm	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa't Line	Express	Com'l A
lv New York	9 05pm	8 1 pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 59am	10 0	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	5 00 pm
Newark	4 25am	2 10	7 15
Mt Vernon	5 24	3 05	11 00
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	
Shelby	7 18	4 58	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 45	6 25
Tiffin	9 12	7 09	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 55
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 [illegible]	9 49	4 45
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	1 22	7 35
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 30 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1 12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 23	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 [illegible]am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 16	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 23	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 48	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 28	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 25	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 40am
Monroeville	8 [illegible]	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 55pm	6 00am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 36	3 52	8 14
Barnesville	3 35	4 58	9 18
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 25	6 55	11 30
Washington	8 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	2 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	6 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:38 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	......
Bluffton	2 1[illegible] pm	6 38 pm	......
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 [illegible] pm	......
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 50 pm	......
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	8 30 pm	......
Newcastle	5 00 pm	......	......
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	......	......
Connersville	6 17 pm	......	......
Cincinnati	8 20 pm	......	......
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 00 pm	......
Louisville	11 00 pm	5 20 am	......
Terre Haute	......	1 23 am	......
St. Louis	......	7 30 am	......

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	Accom.
St. Louis	......	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	......	3 17 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	......	2 00 pm	6 30 pm
Indianapolis	......	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	6 00 am	......	......
Connersville	11 15 am	......	......
Cambridge City	11 40 am	......	......
New Castle	12 27 pm	......	......
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 18 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 02	8 44
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamar	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 09	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 44	12 58	4 18
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 16	4 44
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 06
Butler	1 20am	2 10am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	1 10pm	1 [illegible]pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 31	11 25	3 55
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 02	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	10 13	1 25
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 12	1 00
Collamar	5 15	9 13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 08	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 29	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 20	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 34
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	4 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 32-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 10c., or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo [illegible] "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Pink Shoes," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a larger mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved FARMS and CITY PROPERTY —IN— MONTGOMERY, LABETTE —AND— Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp or return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 13, 1879. Number 11.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum For each additional line 50 cents extra will b charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over First National, Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Mathenу,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFCR ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

[illegible]

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's, Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear. Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. DRUBAKER, W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDGINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory; Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. E. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Recoil of that Chinese Gun.

(Savannah News.)

It is said that the east does not understand the trouble and annoyance to which the Pacific coast is subjected by Chinese immigration. Perhaps not. California and the far west as little understood southern opposition to the enfranchisement of thousands of illiterate blacks just after the war, and yet southern protests had no avail in that section at that time; although no constitutional principle was jeopardized in the matter of the non-enfranchisement of blacks, while in this Chinese immigration question one is disregarded. And it is not that we care specially to champion the Chinese, but only for this latter reason that we are inclined to criticise unfavorably the anti-Chinese immigration bill. It cannot be called a party measure, for democrats and republicans alike voted for and against it, and it finally passed the two houses of congress, one of which is democratic and the other republican. It was passed by both parties only as a means of securing the vote of California in September, but it certainly involved a principle the violation of which cannot result in permanent good to either.

How to Make Hens Lay.

Eggs have now somewhat depreciated in price, but during January and the first half of February they sold at a higher rate than at any former corresponding period that we are aware of, when gold and paper money were of equal value. A correspondent informs us that while on a visit in the fall to a friend, he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He had been in the habit of giving on every alternate day a teaspoonful and a quarter of cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried when it was found that the number of eggs were reduced each trial from five to six daily. Our correspondent believes that the moderate use of this stimulant not effectually increases the number of eggs, but chickens are wards off diseases to which Telegraph.

Help one Another.

"This little sentence should be written on every heart—stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practice, not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another we not only remove the thorns from the pathway and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand or an encouraging word is no loss to us, yet is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of a little sentence? Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing when perplexed with some task that is both difficult and burdensome, to feel a gentle hand on the shoulder, and to hear a kind voice whispering, 'Do not be discouraged; I see your troubles, let me help you.' What strength is inspired, hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt; and the great difficulty dissolves as dew before the sunshine. Yes, let us help one another, by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak; and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on, and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and he whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be 'bread upon the water, to return after many days,' if not to us, at least to those we love."

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, March, 4th, 1879, and each bearing date March, 4th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To E. G. Grahn, of Indianapolis, for improvement in Carriage Curtain Fasteners.

To J. P. Karr, of Monticello, for improvement in Bee Hives.

To M. Poss, of Shelbyville, for improvement in Bill Files.

To H. Keyes, of Terre Haute, for improvement in Neck Yoke Straps.

To H. Keyes, of Terre Haute, for improvement in Whiffletree Plates.

To M. VonBeust, of New Albany, for improvement in Combined Breast Pump and Syringe.

To J. F. Wilcok, of Goodland, for improvement in Harrows.

To J. Yenne, of Shoals, for improvement in Brake Levers for Vehicles.

To D. C. M. Barney of Hebron, for improvement in the Manufacture of Brooms.

To H. R. Caine, of Crawfordsville, for improvement in Construction of Buildings.

To G. D. Bailey, of Spiceland, for improvement in Fence Posts.

The Eaters of Morphine.

The morphine eaters, as a class, are the most peculiar I ever dealt with, particularly in their negotiations for their favorite drug. They will undertake anything, will promise anything, to obtain morphine. I remember some years since, when I was in a down town drug store, a young woman came in one morning and ordered a large quantity of toilet goods put up, saying that she was from the country, and that her father, who was out doing some trading would call in and pay for them very soon. Among other things, she ordered an ounce of morphine to be put up with the rest of the goods, but first took a large dose from one of the bottles right there. Then she went out and never returned, while the clerk who sold her the goods waited in vain for the father from the country, and was for months after the butt of various jokes on his confiding nature. I afterwards found that the young woman visited a large number of the drug stores in town, and did the same thing, but she one day tried the game upon one drug store where, after she got the morphine, the proprietor refused to let her go until she paid for the goods. She immediately stepped to a room in the rear of the store and divested herself of a chemise, which she pawned for the morphine taken. I have quit the sale of these drugs, except in filling prescriptions, because I do not care to deal in them, or to suply the people who are addicted to their use.—Cleveland Herald.

A Good Teacher.

A truly good teacher is cheap at any price. A poor one is dear at any price. So, too, if a good one be necessary in any school he becomes equally necessary in every school. Hence two hundred and fifty thousand competent teachers are necessary to supply this country alone. To provide such a host of skilled educators is a far more difficult task than to raise, equip, discipline, and support an army of equal numbers. It is, moreover, a more important undertaking, and necessarily involves a far greater expenditure of time, labor, and money if it is to be well done. [illegible] and cannot be a cheap commodity, because it is not only rare but is a more difficult and higher order of work than any other confined to human hands. The tiller of the soil, the artificer in wood and iron, or even the painter and sculptor, with all their delicacy of conception and refinement of touch, have an easy task in comparison with the true educator who works upon the subtle forces of mind and spirit, seeking to mold his precious materials into the divine symmetry, unity, and beauty of a perfect character. If a high order of talent and skill be required in these lower, perishable forms of human workmanship, how much more should be exacted of those who labor upon imperishable materials, and who are thus shaping the characters of beings destined to a life that knows neither limitation or decay.—Educational Weekly.

Why the Whale Spouts.

Whales swim very swiftly, the spectacle of a whale careering along the surface of the water being one worthy of remembrance. At frequent intervals the whale is seen to "blow," or to "spout"—These terms being applied to indicate the ejection of water, or what looks like that fluid, from the nostrils. In the whalebone whales the nostrils are situated on the top of the head, and are named "blow holes." On the supposition that the water ejected from these apertures consisted of that which as already remarked, is continually being drawn into the mouth, the blowing of these animals appeared to be susceptible of ready explanation. But it was ultimately seen that there was no plain anatomical justification for the idea that water could pass so readily and constantly from the mouth to the nose, while a much more feasible explanation of the "blowing" of these animals can readily be found. Thus the water which is taken into the mouth appears to be strained off, as we have seen, by the whalebone plates, and escapes simply by the sides of the mouth cavity. When, on the other hand, the whale "blows" the animal rises to the surface, the act of "blowing" being is reality the effort of expiration, or "breathing out" the heated air of the lungs preparatory to taking in a fresh breath of air. As the whale begins to blow just before approaching the surface of the water, the efort [illegible] result in the water which lies above the head being carried up into the air in the form of a column or jet; while the heated air of the lungs is expelled when the animal has reached the surface and being condensed by sudden exposure to the outer cold, appears in the from of fine spray or vapor which is exhaled.

Cultivate One Talent.

One talent, well cultivated, deepened and enlarged, is worth a hundred shallow faculties. The first law of success this day, when so many matters are clamoring for attention, is concentration; to bend all the energies to one point, looking neither to the right nor to the left. It has been justly said that a great deal of the wisdom of a man in this century is shown in leaving things unknown; and a great deal of his practical sense in leaving things undone. The day of universal scholars is past. "Life is short, and art is long." The range of human knowledge has increased so enormously, that no brain can grapple with it; and the man who would know one thing well must have the courage to be ignorant of a thousand things, however attractive or inviting. As with knowledge, so with work. The man who would get along must single out his specialty, and into that must pour the whole stream of his activity—all the energies of his hand, eye, tongue, heart and brain. Broad culture, many sidedness, are beautiful things to contemplate; but it is the narrow edge men—the men of single and intense purpose, who steel their souls against all things else—who accomplish the hard work of the world, and who are everywhere in demand when hard work is to be done.

Treatment of Prisoners in Switzerland.

In Switzerland the prisoners who have not been tried, and consequently punished, on presumption of guilt, are most severely treated. They are not only a long time in being brought to trial, but their places of confinement are most cruel. In a visit to one of these prisons in 1818 a man was found shut up in a tower situated in the middle of a river. He was its only human inhabitant. His jailer came three times a day in a boat to examine his chain and bring him food; and his Judges from time to time, as they proceeded in their examinations. He was chained to his bed, from which he could not [illegible] far, and had neither chair, table, nor books. He could indeed see the sky, but that only. He had been in this situation for twelve months, and even then it was not determined whether he was guilty or not. In the same tower was a room, about sixteen feet square, without light altogether, or air, except what passed through a narrow funnel. In this place a man had been on one occasion confined eleven months. In another prison, a large apartment in the tower of an ancient convent, a man was found who had been taken up on suspicion and had been confined for forty eight days. The window was unglazed, but not large enough to admit light. The room was very cold. The straw on which the prisoner lay was almost black with use, and his clothes had not been changed since his confinement. These are, it is to be hoped, singular cases; yet it is in the general treatment of untried prisoners in Switzerland.

Inaccuracy in Conversation.

The tendency of women to exaggerate in conversation, makes them unreliable both as witnesses and relators of facts. Indeed, in narrating what they call "facts" we must be prepared to receive the communication with some allowance for the vivid fancy of the speakers.

This spirit of exaggeration which makes the statements of women so unreliable as a general thing, does not proceed from an inherent love of untruth, or a wilful intention to deceive.

Women are apt to be led away by their feelings, and to color judgment more by passion and prejudice than by calm, cautious view of facts as they are. They "see through a glass darkly," and thus seeing their statements are clouded by error.

They do not pay strict attention to what they hear, and have never trained their minds to deal in facts. They are apt to skim over matters, instead of diving down after the pearl of truth, they deal more with fancy than facts, lacking methodical observations and judgment.

Truth is something well worth attaining, and is attainable by a little trouble and properly disciplining the mind and the tongue. Let every mother, when a young daughter is repeating what purports to be "facts," pin her down to a "plain unvarnished tale," stripping it of all exaggerated expressions and embellishments of fancy. Make her state the truth in its severe simplicity, neither adding to nor taking from, and let it be the truth and nothing but the truth.

Teach her, too, the proper meaning of words and expressions. Let her understand that it is one thing to be "sick," another to be "ill." That a person may be "ugly" without being a "perfect fright." That a man may be "bad" and yet not be "the worst man in the world;" and that you may be "very cold" and yet not be "frozen to death." A bonnet may be "pretty and tasty" and very far from being "perfectly splendid;" and a young man may be "agreeable and prepossessing" and yet it is quite possible, indeed it is more than probable, that he is not at all "divine."

If this system of training the speech is attended to early in life the habit will be acquired by the time maturity is reached of strict veracity in conversation. Things will be represented just as they are and not as they seem to the vivid fancy and careless judgment of the speaker.

Revision of the Bible.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Our readers are aware that leading biblical scholars from all English Protestant denominations have been engaged since 1870 in a revision of King James' version of the Bible. In 1872 the English revisers were joined in the work by American biblical scholars, embracing all Protestant denominations. In two years the whole is expected to be complete—the New Testament within a year and the Old Testament in about two years. The work will then be published and given to the world. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, to show the accuracy of the work, says:

"As showing the coincident exactness of the scholarship brought to bear on the work it was stated that when the text of the Epistle to the Hebrews made by the English Committee were compared with those made by the American Committee, each working separately, that out of 813 changes 476 were in the very same words by both Committees, and about the same coincidence was noticed in the revision of the Book of Isaiah. No sacrilegious Ulzah has a hand in this great undertaking, but all engaged are actuated by a reverent faith that they are doing God's work and are hastening the time when for all Christians there shall be one Lord, one faith, one baptism."

Some doubt whether any beneficial efforts will follow the revision, as [illegible] that there are defects in the present version, and such acknowledgment is calculated to confuse the mind as to what should be believed. But the changes will not be so material as to impair the continuous narrative or mar in any essential its wonderful harmony and beauty, but rather add to it in those particulars. Biblical scholars have long acknowledged the want of a more accurate version of the original, believing that the minor errors of translation and want of accurate information when the present translation was made have been productive of so much of the want of harmony that prevails among Protestant sects, and deterred in their effects on independent minds.

The fund of biblical information and knowledge has vastly increased since King James' version of the Bible was given to the world. The since acquired knowledge has shown the want of a new and more correct version of the sacred records, one whose acknowledged authenticity would go far to disarm adverse criticism of its power for mischief, and "hasten the time when for all Christians there shall be one Lord, one faith, one baptism." The text of the King James' version was based upon manuscripts, none of which, we are told by biblical scholars, bore an earlier date than the tenth century after Christ The fact, with the long interval between the happening of the events recorded and their reduction to writing, and the carelessness of the scribes, all productive of errors, cast an uncertainty over the version that brightened the interest of all Christains in new discoveries that shed additional light on the Old and New Testaments. The latest discovery was that made less than twenty years ago, and known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," which completed the trio of biblical manuscripts of the highest importance and enduring value. Those three are called the "Codex Vaticanus," which belongs to the Vatican Library, the "Codex Alexandrinus" belonging to England; and the "Codex Sinaiticus," belonging to Russia. M. Tichendorf, in his introduction to his new Testament, thus speaks of those three Codices:

"No single work of ancient Greek classical literature can command three such original witnesses as the Sinaitic, Vatican and Alexandrine manuscripts to the integrity and accuracy of its text."

These and other manuscripts will be used by the Committees in making up their revision, and we think, when their labors shall have been closed and given to the public, the world of Christianity may rejoice and be thankful that the task was undertaken and hapily completed.

MONTICELLO ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

The Home and the Tomb of the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is to be sold by auction. The through passenger from Washington to the South gets a glimpse of this stately old mansion, which commands a fine position away upon the summit of one of the highest and grandest mountains of Albemarle.

Jefferson's birthplace was Shadwell, a town very much like every other Virginia town—its strong points, negroes, tobacco, and sleepiness. The Shadwell of to-day is not greatly changed from the Shadwell of Jefferson's time; and its only glory is that brought to it by association with the name of Jefferson.

After Jefferson had finished his course in the college of William and Mary, he bought this mountain, near Shadwell, and erected one of the most complete and aristocratic mansions in the United States While he was in public life he enjoyed the comforts of this home very little. But when he retired from political prominence it was to a pleasant experience of Monticello. Here, from 1807 until his death in 1826, he spent his days in healtful enjoyment, surrounded by friends.

About three miles distant from Monticello is the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson. It is a tradition in Shadwell that the retired statesman spent much time daily in watching through a telescope from his mountain home the erection of the University.

In a small burial ground within a few yards of the house is the tomb of Jefferson. A mean stone marks the spot. It is supposed, however, that the $5,000 recently appropriated by Congress will be expended this spring in supplying a tomb that at least shall have an air of respectability.

After the death of Jefferson, Monticello passed into the hands of Captain Levy of New York. At the time of the late war it was confiscated by the confederates. The property has since been in constant litigation, but now the of the estate by the [illegible] the sale er. The sale is fixed for March 20.

OBEDIENCE.

How terribly we are all afraid of that word obedience, ever striving to shake off the yoke God has put upon us. "Wives, obey your husbands; children, obey your parents; servants, obey your masters."

"Wives obey your husbands." It is a Divine command; it echoes down from age to age, reverberating through the corridors of all time. To obey is the hardest lesson a wife learns, and one may never learn at all. They do not recognize it as a Divine command, they only regard it as a man's arrogance and love of authority. Obedience signifies inferiority, they think, and that is what no woman cares to acknowledge herself. No law which comes from Divine authority has the force of degrading the one on which that law is imposed. Obedience does not necessarily imply inferiority nor subordination to one in authority degradation. If rules were not necessary in the household and the State they would not have been appointed by Him who is wiser than man. If rules are not obeyed, anarchy and riot ensue, and, if only for the sake of insuring order and peace, obedience should be cherished as one of the most important of household virtues. There can be but one dominant power in the house, and both relation and nature teach us who that one is. In the short sentence, "the husband is ahead of the wife," we are told into whose hands God has placed the regal wand of household power.

Obedience lies at the very root of domestic life; it is the chief cornerstone it the temple. "Children, obey your parents," is a Divine injunction, but one which the modern child is unwilling to heed. Shaking off the parental yoke like the wind, he "goeth where he listeth;" and by his contempt for home authority he places another element of discord in the household, for confusion must follow in the train of disobedience to law.

"Servants, obey your masters," comes from the same Divine source. Wife, children, servants—the triple wreath of home—bound and made secure by the husband (or house-band), who is heard over all—the dominent power invested with authority by Him who is ruler and governor over an entire universe.

The thought of the power and place God has bestowed upon man should not fill him with arrogance and conceit; on the contrary, he should ask himself the question, "Who is sufficient for these things?" It should inspire him with tenderness, love and consideration for those who have been placed under him; and, while wearing the purple of royalty, he should never loosen his grasp on the sceptre of justice.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 20 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars! Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 6c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 10c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 10c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12½c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c. Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

12 per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING' SPRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best 70c*
Imperial	*" " 65c*
Japan	*" " 60c*
Oolong	*" " 50c*
Gun Powder	*" " 40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c., Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete stock of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

Three Chapters in a Boy's Life.

CHAPTER I.—"IT'S A BOY."

His advent is heralded in the brief but strong sentence just quoted. No matter what hopes have been indulged concerning girl babies, there is something in the pithy announcement, "It's a boy," which dispels all fanciful dreams and sets everybody squarely on a prose basis. His very voice, as it utters a defiant warwhoop to the grand army of humanity, tells the story to experienced years. The vission of a dainty girl darling very soon vanishes before this positive piece of prose, who kicks his sturdy heels through delicate pink socks intended for his sister, and who grows read as a turkey cock's head at Thanksgiving times when he is expected to show off to a good advantage before callers. He persists in an abnormal development of nose and a puffiness about the eyes, along with several other little tricks known only to interested parties. Parents and nurses become reconsiled and accept them on trust, seeing no other alternative. He emerges from his puffy and rosy obstinacy to a roly-poly, wide awake thing of beauty, which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and love. His white brow is fair as a freshly-opened lily, and his lips as sweet as hermosa roses. He is most witching at this age, for the peculiarities which mark the infant terrible are yet undeveloped. He is an armful of love and beauty and promise and dread and hope. Love him while yet there is no guile on the tender lips, no sin in the unwritten soul, no touch of the world's breath upon God's finished work.

CHAPTER II.—"GIT UP OLD HORSEY!"

"Mercy, what a noise! Look at that chair, with a string tied on the arms and made fast to the writing desk and flower stand, all to be driven tandem by that young imp in kilt shirt and fancy hat and shoes! Who upset that work basket? and good gracious, what work has been made with my wool and thread! There's the Graphic torn to scraps and stuffed in the cuspidore with my screw-driver that I lost a week ago. What is he doing with that cat? and, dear me, if he hasn't thrown drandma's spectacles into tne grate.

Where's Harry? Run to the kitchen and see. All the eggs are broken in the basket of folded clothes, and the milk for pudding has been fed the cat and dog. Bridget Lannigan is in a towering rage, and says, "Phat's the use of shlavin to kape clane wid such a young devil furninst ye? Miss Frigidity Fussbunch calls, and is horrified by being requested to "be a horse and let Harry ride straddle to Boston." She is questioned, also, on many delicate points. He gets very close to her and asks what that white stuff on her face is, and what makes her wear such a funny little hat.

A few years of this juvenile terror and then appears another stage of the boy. He gets a fever only appeased by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it is shut off in one direction it breaks out more violently in some other It goes through a period of six or seven years and costs much in anxiety, broken window-panes and mortified pride. He is afflicted with rats, pigeons and other boyish complaints, which are harmless, but annoying. He brings in dirty steel traps to amuse his sick sister, who grows worse under it, and in his solitude he straps his legs fast to six feet of stilts and stoops to enter the door of her room, to the horror and dismay of his mother. He brings little notes home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable light, but fails to convince his parents that it was "only because Bill Wilson dropped his slate on Abe Hennegan's toes and made me laugh." He carves his awkward initials on old Mrs. Williams' cellar door, and she threatens his arrest. He goes to see "Humpty Dumpty," and comes home and throws real brickbats at his aunt, and Bridget is met with a battering blow from his head when she is bringing in the coal. He makes life a burden and home a snare and delusion. He tears the comforts in more ways than one, and slits the pillow cases to match them. Gradually he leaves off the hurly-burly life and imperceptibly glides into

CHAPTER III.—"WHERE'S MY BLUE TIE?"

"Where is the blacking brush?" I'm going to a little surprise and won't be home till 11. Is my parcale shirt done up nice? I wish you'd make my collars stiffer. I don't thank some one for throwing my coat down and getting it wrinkled all up. How do you like this hat? Think it looks better than my soft one?" You will find the pigeon boxes all deserted about this period, not a rat trap cumbers the back yard. The woodshed theatricals are all ended; the stilts are put away; kites forgotten; window glass is in perfect safety. The dust has filled up the rude initials in Mrs. Williams' cellar door, and there is an uninvited quiet all around the house. Chairs stay in their places, and pantaloons will no longer bear cutting over for the boy. He gets them now out of new stuff, and mother's "cut will not satisfy him. He is not in the way now, and there is a heavy pain in mother's heart as she thinks that he will never need her much any more. The innocent eyes have a deeper meaning in them now. They have taken into their depths the reflection of a face younger than mother's, and life begins to look real to them.

The world is full of homes where these pictures will be recognized and hung up as family portraits—homes where there are no sounds of young voices now. They grow away into the great world so soon, and we put away the nameless feeling of desolation as we do the cast off toys of their childhood; and when the evening of life approaches the heart goes back along the line of time, and is once more with the children in the dear old long ago.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true, there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Why Many Editors are Skeptics.

In the following the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage undertakes to explain the reason why so many newspaper men are skeptics:

One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office day after day, all the wickedness of the world; all the vanities that want to be repaid; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns, in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right who were never right; all the cracked brain philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger nails in mourning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay minutes, but talk five hours.

Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day and the temptation is to believe neither God, man or woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.

* * *

The beautiful extract below is from the pen of Hon. George S. Hillard:—"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness or at least excellence, which 'die and make no sign,' there are martyrs that miss the plan but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

A Beautiful Retrospect.

When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of the past year grow deeper and deeper as life wears to a close; it is pleasant to look back through the vistas of time upon the joys and sorrows of early years. If we have a home to shelter, or hearts to rejoice with us and friends who have been gathering around our fireside, then the rough places of our wayfaring will be worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the bright sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the course of their holier feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious so tender and so touching in the evening of age.

* * *

It's a deep mystery—the way the heart of a man turns to one woman out of all the rest he's seen in the world, and makes it easier for him to work seven years like Jacob did for Rachel, sooner than having any other woman for the asking. I often think of those words, "and Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed but a few days for the love he had for her."—Geo. Elliott.

* * *

The compositor who was told he might, when setting up a speech, insert "loud applause" or "cheers" in order to fill out a line, was summarily discharged when he made the application general, and set up an obituary notice as follows: "The announcement was made yesterday, that our highly respected citizen, Mr. ——, fell down dead in the street—(loud applause," etc.

* * *

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot," she modestly replied; "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight; I've been countin'!"

* * *

Josh Billings says there are four styles of mind:

1st, Them who knows it's so!
2nd, Them who know it aint so!
3d, Them who split the difference and guess at it!
4th, Them who don't care a darn what way it is!

* * *

A shrewd but unenlightened school director out west used to say, on examining a candidate for the post of teacher, "We all know that a b c is vowels, but we want to know why they is vowels."

* * *

"I am certain, madam, that I am right and that you are wrong; I'll bet my ears on it." "Indeed, sir, you shouldn't carry betting to such extreme lengths."

* * *

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle of the eye, "because I have preached so much without notes."

* * *

"What death would you prefer to die?" said one person to another. "I don't exactly know; I should like to try seven or eight before deciding the point."

* * *

A young lady of sixteen, who had worn short dresses all her life, positively told her mamma she would wear them no longer.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$5 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, *Commissioner*, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	12 26 "	1 03 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 50 "	"
Butler	1 40 "	2 24 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 42 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 35 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 55 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 29 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 43 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. S. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 30	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29, '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	......	6 30am	......
Saginaw	......	7 15am	......
Lansing	......	9 0[illegible]am	......
Detroit	......	7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor	......	8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 4[illegible]am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 [illegible]5pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 [illegible]am	1 11pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 20am	2 56pm	11 3 pm
Auburn	9 40am	3 0[illegible]pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 57am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapo'is	6 15pm	10 55pm	......
Cincinnati	9 20pm		......
Louisville	10 20pm	8 25am	......
St. Louis	7 20am	7 30am	......
Washington	......	6 10pm	......
Baltimore		9 10pm	......

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	......	7 10am	......
Washington	......	9 22am	......
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	......
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	......
Cincinnati		...	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 35pm
Auburn Junc.	5 35am	12 20pm	6 [illegible]pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 [illegible]pm
Bankers	8 05am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 9 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	......	5 55pm	
Saginaw	......	9 13pm	......
Bay City	......	10 00pm	......

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT Nov. 10. 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Fa't Line	Express	Cum'l A
lv New York	9 05pm	8 1[illegible]pm	
Philadelphia	11 30	11 45	
Baltimore	7 10am	6 15pm	
Washington	8 35	7 30	
Wheeling	11 15pm	8 05am	4 05 pm
Bellaire	11 50	8 50	4 40
Barnesville	12 53am	10 07	6 01
Cambridge	1 55	11 10	7 04
Zanesville	3 10	12 20pm	8 17
ar Newark	4 15	1 25	9 25
Columbus	5 50	3 10	11 00
Shawnee	9 35	4 35	mixed
lv Columbus	11 00pm	12 25	
Newark	4 25am	2 10	5 00 pm
Mt.Vernon	5 24	3 05	7 18
Mansfield	6 50	4 25	11 00
Shelby	7 18	4 58	
Monroeville	9 10	6 08	
ar Sandusky	10 00	7 00	
lv Chicago Junction	8 15	6 00	5 20 a
Republic	8 54	6 48	6 35
Tiffin	9 12	7 10	8 20
Fostoria	9 35	7 40	9 35
Deshler	10 32	8 45	1 24 pm
Defiance	11 [illegible]3	9 49	4 46
Hicksville	12 14pm	10 40	6 18
Auburn Junction	12 50	11 22	7 55
Garrett	1 25	11 40	6 30 am
Avilla	1 40	11 55	7 10
Albion	2 10	12 21am	7 58
Milford Junction	3 00	1.12	9 50
Walkertown Junction	4 12	2 23	12 51 pm
Chicago	7 05	5 40	

GOING EAST

Chicago	8 50am	9 40pm	
Walkertown Junction	12 10pm	1 12am	10 42am
Milford Junction	1 20	2 24	2 20pm
Albion	2 10	3 10	4 25
Avilla	2 34	3 30	5 20
Garrett	3 15	3 55	4 40am
Auburn Junction	3 25	4 03	5 00
Hicksville	4 00	4 42	6 25
Defiance	4 45	5 27	8 50
Deshler	5 42	6 25	12 12pm
Fostoria	6 40	7 26	2 32
Tiffin	7 09	7 54	3 42
Republic	7 29	8 18	4 30
Sandusky	7 10	7 45	10 45am
Monroeville	8 [illegible]0	8 30	12 15pm
Chicago Junction	8 40	9 30	1 45
Shelby Junction	9 15	10 06	3 05
Mansfield	9 43	10 31	4 25
Mt. Vernon	11 13	12 05pm	7 18
Ar Newark	12 15a m	1 10	9 10
lv Columbus	5 50	3 10	
Shawnee	4 50	9 55am	
Newark	12 35am	1 55pm	6 05am
Lv Zanesville	1 40	2 57	7 13
Cambridge	2 38	3 58	8 14
Barnesville	3 33	4 56	9 16
Ar Bellaire	4 50	6 10	10 40
Wheeling	5 25	6 55	11 30
Washington	5 00pm	7 30am	
Baltimore	9 10	8 40	
Philadelphia	3 20am	1 45pm	
New York	6 45	4 45pm	

Mixed Accommodation leaves Deshler at 2:30 a. m. daily except Monday, and arrives at Garrett at 9:00 a. m., stopping at all stations.

Figures west of Bellaire inclusive are Columbus time, except at Chicago.

Express trains run daily. Fast Line trains run daily on Central Ohio Division and Main Line; daily except Sunday on Lake Erie and Chicago Divisions. Accommodation trains run daily except Sunday.

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 30 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] 32 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 06 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 00 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 27 pm	....	....
Connersville	5 27 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	8 15 pm	10 35 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	2 20 am	....
Terre Haute	.....	1 22 am	....
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. 2 Mail.	4 Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	7 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	2 17 pm	1 20 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	5 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 46 am	....	....
New Castle	12 35 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 35 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 16 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 [illegible]am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 31
Denver	9 27	8 [illegible]	8 15
Chili	9 30	9 12	9 00
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 15	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 44
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 00
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 20pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 [illegible]pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 25	3 5[illegible]
Denver	6 24	11 38	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 03	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 40	10 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	10 12	1 24
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 18	1 00
Collamar	5 15	9 12	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 40	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 1[illegible]	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 40	10 [illegible]
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 24
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 21	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	3 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, [illegible], or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo [illegible] of a Yosemite Valley, price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only [illegible] cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT

AND

Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

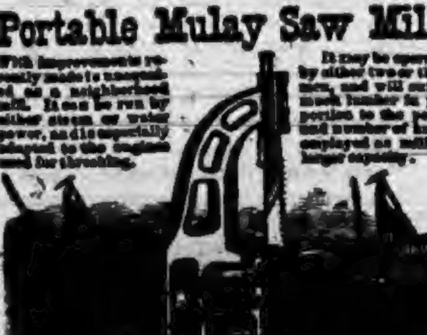

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp or return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1 y.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 13, 1879. Number 11.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

THE COURIER CO.

THEODORE REED, Editor

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Best & McClellan.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE over McIntyre & Son's. Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. F. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic-Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. Reed, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. Brubaker, W. W. Reed, Jr., } In Office.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. Wm. Edgington Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

The Great English Remedy.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity, consumption and a premature grave, all of which, as a rule, are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5; will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Auburn by F. K. Davenport, and druggists everywhere.

Recoil of that Chinese Gun.

(Savannah News.)

It is said that the east does not understand the trouble and annoyance to which the Pacific coast is subjected by Chinese immigration. Perhaps not. California and the far west as little understood southern opposition to the enfranchisement of thousands of illiterate blacks just after the war, and yet southern protests had no avail in that section at that time; although no constitutional principle was jeopardized in the matter of the non-enfranchisement of blacks, while in this Chinese immigration question one is disregarded. And it is not that we care specially to champion the Chinese, but only for this latter reason that we are inclined to criticise unfavorably the anti-Chinese immigration bill. It cannot be called a party measure, for democrats and republicans alike voted for and against it, and it finally passed the two houses of congress, one of which is democratic and the other republican. It was passed by both parties only as a means of securing the vote of California in September, but it certainly involved a principle the violation of which cannot result in permanent good to either.

How to Make Hens Lay.

Eggs have now somewhat depreciated in price, but during January and the first half of February they sold at a higher rate than at any former corresponding period that we are aware of, when gold and paper money were of equal value. A correspondent informs us that while on a visit in the fall to a friend, he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He had been in the habit of giving on every alternate day a teaspoonful and a quarter of cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried when it was found that the number of eggs were reduced each trial from five to six daily. Our correspondent believes that the moderate use of this stimulant not only increases the number of eggs, but effectually wards off diseases to which chickens are subject.—Germantown Telegraph.

Help one Another.

"This little sentence should be written on every heart—stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practice, not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another we not only remove the thorns from the pathway and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand or an encouraging word is no loss to us, yet is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of a little sentence? Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing when perplexed with some task that is both difficult and burdensome, to feel a gentle hand on the shoulder, and to hear a kind voice whispering, 'Do not be discouraged; I see your troubles, let me help you.' What strength is inspired, hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt; and the great difficulty dissolves as dew before the sunshine. Yes, let us help one another, by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak; and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on, and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and he whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be 'bread upon the water, to return after many days,' if not to us, at least to those we love."

Indiana Patents.

List of patents issued to citizens of the State of Indiana, March, 4th, 1879, and each bearing date March, 4th, 1879. Furnished this paper by C. Bradford, Solicitor of patents, 18 Hubbard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

To E G. Grahn, of Indianapolis, for improvement in Carriage Curtain Fasteners.

To J. P. Karr, of Monticello, for improvement in Bee Hives.

To M. Post, of Shelbyville, for improvement in Bill Files.

To H. Keyes, of Terre Haute, for improvement in Neck Yoke Straps.

To H. Keyes, of Terre Haute, for improvement in Whiffletree Plates.

To M. VonBeust, of New Albany, for improvement in Combined Breast Pump and Syringe.

To J. F. Wilcok, of Goodland, for improvement in Harrows.

To J. Yenne, of Shoals, for improvement in Brake Levers for Vehicles.

To D. C. M. Barney of Hebron, for improvement in the Manufacture of Brooms.

To H. R. Caine, of Crawfordsville, for improvement in Construction of Buildings.

To G. D. Bailey, of Spiceland, for improvement in Fence Posts.

The Eaters of Morphine.

The morphine eaters, as a class, are the most peculiar I ever dealt with, particularly in their negotiations for their favorite drug. They will undertake anything, will promise anything, to obtain morphine. I remember some years since, when I was in a down town drug store, a young woman came in one morning and ordered a large quantity of toilet goods put up, saying that she was from the country, and that her father, who was out doing some trading would call in and pay for them very soon. Among other things, she ordered an ounce of morphine to be put up with the rest of the goods, but first took a large dose from one of the bottles right there. Then she went out and never returned, while the clerk who sold her the goods waited in vain for the father from the country, and was for months after the butt of various jokes on his confiding nature. I afterwards found that the young woman visited a large number of the drug stores in town, and did the same thing, but she one day tried the game upon one drug store where, after she got the morphine, the proprietor refused to let her go until she paid for the goods. She immediately stepped to a room in the rear of the store and divested herself of a chemise, which she pawned for the morphine taken. I have quit the sale of these drugs, except in filling prescriptions, because I do not care to deal in them, or to suply the people who are addicted to their use.—Cleveland Herald.

A Good Teacher.

A truly good teacher is cheap at any price. A poor one is dear at any price. So, too, if a good one be necessary in any school he becomes equally necessary in every school. Hence two hundred and fifty thousand competent teachers are necessary to supply this country alone. To provide such a host of skilled educators is a far more difficult task than to raise, equip, discipline, and support an army of equal numbers. It is, moreover, a more important undertaking, and necessarily involves a far greater expenditure of time, labor, and money if it is to be well done. True teaching or educational power is not and cannot be a cheap commodity, because it is not only rare but is a more difficult and higher order of work than any other confined to human hands. The tiller of the soil, the artificer in wood and iron, or even the painter and sculptor, with all their delicacy of conception and refinement of touch, have an easy task in comparison with the true educator who works upon the subtle forces of mind and spirit, seeking to mold his precious materials into the divine symmetry, unity, and beauty of a perfect character. If a high order of talent and skill be required in these lower, perishable forms of human workmanship, how much more should be exacted of those who labor upon imperishable materials, and who are thus shaping the characters of beings destined to a life that knows neither limitation or decay.—Educational Weekly.

Why the Whale Spouts.

Whales swim very swiftly, the spectacle of a whale careering along the surface of the water being one worthy of remembrance. At frequent intervals the whale is seen to "blow," or to "spout"—These terms being applied to indicate the ejection of water, or what looks like that fluid, from the nostrils. In the whalebone whales the nostrils are situated on the top of the head, and are named "blow holes." On the supposition that the water ejected from these apertures consisted of that which as already remarked, is continually being drawn into the mouth, the blowing of these animals appeared to be susceptible of ready explanation. But it was ultimately seen that there was no plain anatomical justification for the idea that water could pass so readily and constantly from the mouth to the nose, while a much more feasible explanation of the "blowing" of these animals can readily be found. Thus the water which is taken into the mouth appears to be strained off, as we have seen, by the whalebone plates, and escapes simply by the sides of the mouth cavity. When, on the other hand, the whale "blows" the animal rises to the surface, the act of "blowing" being in reality the effort of expiration, or "breathing out" the heated air of the lungs preparatory to taking in a fresh breath of air. As the whale begins to blow just before approaching the surface of the water, the effort must result in the water which lies above the head being carried up into the air in the form of a column or jet; while the heated air of the lungs is expelled when the animal has reached the surface, and being condensed by sudden exposure to the outer cold, appears in the from of fine spray or vapor which is last exhaled.

Cultivate One Talent.

One talent, well cultivated, deepened and enlarged, is worth a hundred shallow faculties. The first law of success this day, when so many matters are clamoring for attention, is concentration; to bend all the energies to one point, looking neither to the right nor to the left. It has been justly said that a great deal of the wisdom of a man in this century is shown in leaving things unknown; and a great deal of his practical sense in leaving things undone. The day of universal scholars is past. "Life is short, and art is long." The range of human knowledge has increased so enormously, that no brain can grapple with it; and the man who would know one thing well must have the courage to be ignorant of a thousand things, however attractive or inviting. As with knowledge, so with work. The man who would get along must single out his specialty, and into that must pour the whole stream of his activity—all the energies of his hand, eye, tongue, heart and brain. Broad culture, many sidedness, are beautiful things to contemplate; but it is the narrow edge men—the men of single and intense purpose, who steel their souls against all things else—who accomplish the hard work of the world, and who are everywhere in demand when hard work is to be done.

Treatment of Prisoners in Switzerland.

In Switzerland the prisoners who have not been tried, and consequently punished, on presumption of guilt, are most severely treated. They are not only a long time in being brought to trial, but their places of confinement are most cruel. In a visit to one of these prisons in 1818 a man was found shut up in a tower situated in the middle of a river. He was its only human inhabitant. His jailer came three times a day in a boat to examine his chain and bring him food; and his Judges from time to time, as they proceeded in their examinations. He was chained to his bed, from which he could not move far, and had neither chair, table, fire nor comfort—nothing but a few old books. He could indeed see the sky, but that only. He had been in this situation for twelve months, and even then it was not determined whether he was guilty or not. In the same tower was a room, about sixteen feet square, without light altogether, or air, except what passed through a narrow funnel. In this place a man had been on one occasion confined eleven months. In another prison, a large apartment in the tower of an ancient convent, a man was found who had been taken up on suspicion and had been confined for forty eight days. The window was unglazed, but not large enough to admit light. The room was very cold. The straw on which the prisoner lay was almost black with use, and his clothes had not been changed since his confinement. These are, it is to be hoped, singular cases; yet it is in the general treatment of untried prisoners in Switzerland.

Inaccuracy in Conversation.

The tendency of women to exaggerate in conversation, makes them unreliable both as witnesses and relators of facts. Indeed, in narrating what they call "facts" we must be prepared to receive the communication with some allowance for the vivid fancy of the speakers.

This spirit of exaggeration which makes the statements of women so unreliable as a general thing, does not proceed from an inherent love of untruth, or a wilful intention to deceive.

Women are apt to be led away by their feelings, and to color judgment more by passion and prejudice than by calm, cautious view of facts as they are. They "see through a glass darkly," and thus seeing their statements are clouded by error.

They do not pay strict attention to what they hear, and have never trained their minds to deal in facts. They are apt to skim over matters, instead of diving down after the pearl of truth. They deal more with fancy than facts, lacking methodical observations and judgment.

Truth is something well worth attaining, and is attainable by a little trouble and properly disciplining the mind and the tongue. Let every mother, when a young daughter is repeating what purports to be "facts," pin her down to a "plain unvarnished tale," stripping it of all exaggerated expressions and embellishments of fancy. Make her state the truth in its severe simplicity, neither adding to nor taking from, and let it be the truth and nothing but the truth.

Teach her, too, the proper meaning of words and expressions. Let her understand that it is one thing to be "sick," another to be "ill." That a person may be "ugly" without being a "perfect fright." That a man may be "bad" and yet not be "the worst man in the world;" and that you may be "very cold" and yet not be "frozen to death." A bonnet may be "pretty and tasty" and very far from being "perfectly splendid;" and a young man may be "agreeable and prepossessing" and yet it is quite possible, indeed it is more than probable, that he is not at all "divine."

If this system of training the speech is attended to early in life the habit will be acquired by the time maturity is reached of strict veracity in conversation. Things will be represented just as they are and not as they seem to the vivid fancy and careless judgment of the speaker.

Revision of the Bible.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Our readers are aware that leading biblical scholars from all English Protestant denominations have been engaged since 1870 in a revision of King James' version of the Bible. In 1872 the English revisers were joined in the work by American biblical scholars, embracing all Protestant denominations. In two years the whole is expected to be complete—the New Testament within a year and the Old Testament in about two years. The work will then be published and given to the world. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, to show the accuracy of the work, says:

"As showing the coincident exactness of the scholarship brought to bear on the work it was stated that when the text of the Epistle to the Hebrews made by the English Committee were compared with those made by the American Committee, each working separately, that out of 813 changes 476 were in the very same words by both Committees, and about the same coincidence was noticed in the revision of the Book of Isaiah No sacrilegious Uzzah has a hand in this great undertaking, but all engaged are actuated by a reverent faith that they are doing God's work and are hastening the time when for all Christians there shall be one Lord, one faith, one baptism."

Some doubt whether any beneficial efforts will follow the revision, as the very attempt is an acknowledgment that there are defects in the present version, and such acknowledgment is calculated to confuse the mind as to what should be believed. But the changes will not be so material as to impair the continuous narrative or mar in any essential its wonderful harmony and beauty, but rather add to it in those particulars. Biblical scholars have long acknowledged the want of a more accurate version of the original, believing that the minor errors of translation and want of accurate information when the present translation was made have been productive of so much of the want of harmony that prevails among Protestant sects, and deterred in their effects on independent minds.

The fund of biblical information and knowledge has vastly increased since King James' version of the Bible was given to the world. The since acquired knowledge has shown the want of a new and more correct version of the sacred records, one whose acknowledged authenticity would go far to disarm adverse criticism of its power for mischief, and "hasten the time when for all Christians there shall be one Lord, one faith, one baptism." The text of the King James' version was based upon manuscripts, none of which, we are told by biblical scholars, bore an earlier date than the tenth century after Christ The fact, with the long interval between the happening of the events recorded and their reduction to writing, and the carelessness of the scribes, all productive of errors, cast an uncertainty over the version that brightened the interest of all Christains in new discoveries that shed additional light on the Old and New Testaments. The latest discovery was that made less than twenty years ago, and known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," which completed the trio of biblical manuscripts of the highest importance and enduring value. Those three are called the "Codex Vaticanus," which belongs to the Vatican Library, the "Codex Alexandrinus" belonging to England; and the "Codex Sinaiticus," belonging to Russia. M. Tichendorf, in his introduction to his new Testament, thus speaks of those three Codices:

"No single work of ancient Greek classical literature can command three such original witnesses as the Sinaitic, Vatican and Alexandrine manuscripts to the integrity and accuracy of its text."

These and other manuscripts will be used by the Committees in making up their revision, and we think, when their labors shall have been closed and given to the public, the world of Christianity may rejoice and be thankful that the task was undertaken and hapily completed.

MONTICELLO ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

The Home and the Tomb of the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is to be sold by auction. The through passenger from Washington to the South gets a glimpse of this stately old mansion, which commands a fine position away upon the summit of one of the highest and grandest mountains of Albemarle.

Jefferson's birthplace was Shadwell, a town very much like every other Virginia town—its strong points, negroes, tobacco, and sleepiness. The Shadwell of to-day is not greatly changed from the Shadwell of Jefferson's time; and its only glory is that brought to it by association with the name of Jefferson.

After Jefferson had finished his course in the college of William and Mary, he bought this mountain, near Shadwell, and erected one of the most complete and aristocratic mansions in the United States While he was in public life he enjoyed the comforts of this home very little. But when he retired from political prominence it was to a pleasant experience of Monticello. Here, from 1807 until his death in 1826, he spent his days in healtful enjoyment, surrounded by friends.

About three miles distant from Monticello is the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson. It is a tradition in Shadwell that the retired statesman spent much time daily in watching through a telescope from his mountain home the erection of the University.

In a small burial ground within a few yards of the house is the tomb of Jefferson. A mean stone marks the spot. It is supposed, however, that the $5,000 recently appropriated by Congress will be expended this spring in supplying a tomb that at least shall have an air of respectability.

After the death of Jefferson, Monticello passed into the hands of Captain Levy of New York. At the time of the late war it was confiscated by the confederates. The property has since been in constant litigation, but now the Court of Appeals has ordered the sale of the estate by the State Commissioner. The sale is fixed for March 20.

OBEDIENCE.

How terribly we are all afraid of that word obedience, ever striving to shake off the yoke God has put upon us. "Wives, obey your husbands; children, obey your parents; servants, obey your masters."

"Wives obey your husbands." It is a Divine command; it echoes down from age to age, reverberating through the corridors of all time. To obey is the hardest lesson a wife learns, and one may never learn at all. They do not recognize it as a Divine command, they only regard it as a man's arrogance and love of authority. Obedience signifies inferiority, they think, and that is what no woman cares to acknowledge herself. No law which comes from Divine authority has the force of degrading the one on which that law is imposed. Obedience does not necessarily imply inferiority nor subordination to one in authority degradation. If rules were not necessary in the household and the State they would not have been appointed by Him who is wiser than man. If rules are not obeyed, anarchy and riot ensue, and, if only for the sake of insuring order and peace, obedience should be cherished as one of the most important of household virtues. There can be but one dominant power in the house, and both relation and nature teach us who that one is. In the short sentence, "the husband is ahead of the wife," we are told into whose hands God has placed the regal wand of household power.

Obedience lies at the very root of domestic life; it is the chief cornerstone it the temple. "Children, obey your parents," is a Divine injunction, but one which the modern child is unwilling to heed. Shaking off the parental yoke like the wind, he "goeth where he listeth;" and by his contempt for home authority he places another element of discord in the household, for confusion must follow in the train of disobedience to law.

"Servants, obey your masters," comes from the same Divine source. Wife, children, servants—the triple wreath of home—bound and made secure by the husband (or house-band), who is heard over all—the dominent power invested with authority by Him who is ruler and governor over an entire universe.

The thought of the power and place God has bestowed upon man should not fill him with arrogance and conceit; on the contrary, he should ask himself the question, "Who is sufficient for these things?" It should inspire him with tenderness, love and consideration for those who have been placed under him; and, while wearing the purple of royalty, he should never loosen his grasp on the sceptre of justice.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE announcement is made that Dr. [illegible], at Washington, [illegible], will be converted into a fertilizer factory. This [illegible] stance.

AT North Troy, Vt., a verandar roof gave way beneath a heavy weight of snow, killing two men and seriously wounding several others.

EBERHARD FABER, the great lead-pencil man, has just died in New York. He came to this country from Germany, and in 1861 established the first lead-pencil manufactory in America.

THE great Vanderbilt will case, which has been before the courts of New York city for a year past, has been brought to an end through a compromise. The consideration is the payment by William H. Vanderbilt of $1,000,000 each to his brother, Cornelius, and his sister, Mrs. LeBau, with costs of the suit, which is withdrawn, along with all its charges, and especially the charges of "undue influence" held against the widow of the late Commodore.

THE widow and daughter of the late Bayard Taylor arrived at New York from Europe last week. Mrs. Taylor is much prostrated by her great bereavement.

THE WEST.

CARBON HILL, a small place in the Hocking valley, Ohio, has been the scene of a shocking calamity by which seven persons were burned to death. The particulars are as follows: J. M. Lunsford, who kept a small store attached to his house, was awakened by fire and smoke at midnight, and at once set about removing his family. The wife and a baby aged 2 years were safely placed out of danger, when the father proceeded to rescue the balance of the family up-stairs, but was overcome by smoke and suffocated. At this time the villagers were aroused and the doors of the store broken in, which created a draught through the store to the dwelling, and, in five minutes from the discovery of the fire, the frame structure was completely enveloped in flames. The poor victims' shouts and cries for help were heard above the cracking and hissing fire with which they were surrounded. A quantity of resin in the store aided in feeding the devouring flames. All efforts to succor the unfortunate inmates were without avail, and their bodies went down into the seething furnace below.

THE great Chicago dry-goods firm of Field, Leiter & Co. have purchased the Singer building, on the corner of State and Washington streets, their old stand, and they will immediately reoccupy it. The price paid was $750,000.

AT Bodie, Cal., there was a shooting affray between George Taft and Henry Heath, in which the former was killed, Heath badly wounded and a bystander, named Sullivan, fatally injured.

NEARLY the whole of the town of Reno, in Nevada, has been swept away by fire. The flames broke out at an early hour in the morning, when the citizens were in bed. A fierce gale was blowing at the time, and the fire department were powerless to cope with the sea of fire. In less than three hours every business house, and nearly all the residences in the town, were a mass of smoking ruins. The wind carried the burning brands far into the country, and numbers of farm houses were by this means ignited and consumed. Five persons were burned to death. The loss is placed at $1,000,000, upon which there was insurance amounting to $150,000. It is thought the town will be unable to recover from the blow.

THERE were thirteen business failures in Chicago during February; total liabilities. $164,085....Charles W. Angell, ex-Secretary of the Pullman Company, and now a ten-years' convict, has been made a bookkeeper in the Illinois penitentiary.

AN assignment has been made by Archbishop Purcell and the Rev. Father Purcell of all their property for the benefit of creditors.

THE SOUTH.

WADE HAMPTON has tendered his resignation as Governor of South Carolina, and Lieut. Gov. Simpson now sits in the gubernatorial chair.

A FORT WORTH (Tex.) dispatch says that the out-going Yuma stage was again stopped inside the city limits. The only passenger was robbed, the mail-bags rifled, and the valuable letters carried off.

SIX murderers confined in the jail at Corsicana, Texas, overpowered the guards and escaped. After a desperate fight, in which three of them were wounded, five were recaptured, the leader—Jesse Rasco, the most noted desperado in the South—making good his escape.

A MEMPHIS letter-writer predicts that yellow fever will surely visit that city, when warm weather comes. A genuine case of yellow fever is reported to have already occurred in New Orleans.

GENERAL.

SENATOR BLAINE has written a long letter defending his course in advocating the passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. It is in answer to the strictures of William Lloyd Garrison upon the action of Mr. Blaine and other Senators who voted for that bill. The pith of Mr. Blaine's objections to the Chinese as immigrants to this country is in their peculiar characteristics as a race, which render their presence an unmitigated curse. Physically, socially and politically, he thinks them a plague and a pestilence, and says that a Chinese quarter like that of San Francisco, in any Eastern city, would be looked upon with even greater dread and aversion by the white population. As to Mr. Garrison's declaration that Chinese immigration must be put on the same ground as that of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Scandinavians, Mr. Blaine says that such a doctrine "confounds all distinctions, and, of course without intending it, libels almost the entire white population whose blood is inherited from the races named. All the immigration from Europe to-day," he adds, "assimilates at once with its own blood on this soil, and to place the Chinese coolies on the same footing is to shut one's eyes to all the instincts of human nature and all the teachings of history."

OWING to the great success of "Almost a Life," at Haverly's Chicago Theater, last week, the New York Standard Theater Company remains at that house during the present week, with the play and caste as before. This drama secures the interest of the audience in the first scene and retains it to the end, owing, perhaps, as much to the excellence of the acting as to the development of the plot.

THE January earnings for thirty-one railroads, with 13,921 miles of road, which is nearly a quarter of the total in operation in the United States, were 2.3 per cent. less than in January, 1878, their average earnings per mile having fallen from $500 to $473, or 5.4 per cent. Of the thirty-one roads reporting, twenty-one have smaller earnings than last year.

SIDNEY DILLON has been re-elected President of the Union Pacific railroad.

THE National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association has just held an interesting three-days' session in Chicago. About 200 delegates were in attendance.

THE decision of the Reno Court of Inquiry, recently in session at Chicago, has been promulgated. After giving a history of the events immediately preceding the battle of Little Big Horn, and the part taken by Maj. Reno's command in the fight, it says: "The conduct of the officers throughout was excellent, and, while the subordinates in some instances did more for the safety of the command by brilliant displays of courage than did Maj. Reno, there was nothing in his conduct which requires animadversion from this court. It is the conclusion of this court, in view of all the facts in the evidence, that no further proceedings are necessary in this case."

POLITICAL.

THE State Conventions of the Democrats and of the National Greenbackers of Michigan met at Lansing, on the 28th ult., effected a fusion, adopted the same platform, and nominated the following union ticket: For Judge of the Supreme Court, John B. Shipman, of Coldwater; for Regents, George P. Sanford, of Ingham county, and Henry Whiting of St. Clair county.

F. P. DEWEES, Chairman of the National Committee of the National party, has issued an address to the people of the United States. He says that separation from old parties is necessary, and asserts that this action on the part of the Congressmen-elect has inspired the "National-Greenback party throughout the country with renewed courage and confidence." The address calls for a thorough party organization, and adds: "If those in accord with the National-Greenback principles now earnestly attempt such an organization, party success in 1880 can be assured."

A CONVENTION of the Republicans of Michigan was held at the State capital last week. James V. Campbell was nominated for Supreme Court Justice; and for Regents, James Shearer and E. O. Grosvenor were placed in nomination.

WASHINGTON.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in the seventh monthly statement of the current fiscal year in regard to exports and imports of the United States, says: The excess of exports over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows: The month ending Jan. 31, 1879, $25,876,804; month ending Jan. 31, 1878, $31,530,829; seven months ending Jan. 31, 1879, $175,565,857; seven months ending Jan. 31, 1878, $135,008,528; twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1879, $279,080,063; twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1878, $140,781,274.

The public statement for March 1 shows an increase of the nation's indebtedness of $311,411 during the month of February. Following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$640,105,250	
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	420,900,000	
Total coin bonds		$2,014,271,900
Matured debt		6,372,930
Legal tenders	$346,742,041	
Certificates of deposit	46,100,000	
Fractional currency	15,996,419	
Gold and silver certificates	19,067,680	
Total without interest		427,917,033
Total debt		$2,498,561,863
Total interest		24,898,176
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	$ 8,519,741	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	46,100,000	
Total cash in treasury		447,292,498
Debt less cash in treasury, March 1, 1879		$2,026,207,541
Increase during February		311,411
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest: accrued and not yet paid		646,965
Paid by the United States		41,772,846
Repaid by the transportation of mails		10,658,976
Balance of interest paid by the United States		31,115,868

FEDERAL appointments: David H. Strother, West Virginia, Consul General at the City of Mexico; Lucius H. Foote, Consul of the United States at Valparaiso; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, Consul of the United States at Panama; George Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul of the United States at Hamburg; Ebenezer Stephens, of Wisconsin, Indian Agent at Green Bay, Wis.

THE Teller Committee will begin on Wednesday, the 19th inst., an inquiry into the matters presented by Senator Thurman.

IT is intimated that the President will direct the Secretary of War to expend only such appropriations in the River and Harbor bill as are for works of a national character....Congressmen receive no mileage for attending an extra session, and those who do not remain in Washington until it meets will have to pay their own traveling expenses.

FOREIGN.

TERRIBLE destitution exists in Sheffield, England. The Mayor reports 4,000 people destitute and 400 families actually starving, in one district of that city....The latest information from South Africa states that the situation is unchanged, that the English troops are on the defensive, and that the loss of the invaders in the battle of Rorkesdrift was over 500 men.....The Princess Louisa Margaret, niece of the Emperor of Germany, has left Berlin for England to wed Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught....Twenty-three Spanish sailors, on the way from Ferrol to spend the carnival in their native villages, have been drowned. Their boat was capsized by a squall.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Shere Ali, the fugitive Ameer of Afghanistan.

DIPHTHERIA prevails to an alarming extent in Southern Russia.

THE political situation in France is not very encouraging. The extreme Radicals and Conservatives are warring against each other, and the former are fast undermining the present Ministry.

A LONDON dispatch reports another English coal-mine explosion, by which nineteen colliers were killed....Signor Fanfani, the most eminent of Italian lexicographers, is dead.

INTELLIGENCE has reached St. Petersburg that after the death of Shere Ali a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakoob Khan were victorious. It was reported that Yakoob Khan and two other pretenders had taken refuge at Herat.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 28.—A communication from David T. Corbin, contestant for the seat of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina, announcing his withdrawal from the contest, was received and read.... The bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was, after a long debate, passed....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration until after midnight, when a recess was taken till 10 a. m., March 1. ——George F. Seward was brought before the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Springer submitted a motion declaring him in contempt of the House. An amendment was offered referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee. The latter motion prevailed....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then taken up, and occupied the House the remainder of the day. The Senate amendments, subsidizing the Brazilian steamship line, and providing for the classification of mail matter, were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered.

MARCH 1.—The Senate was in session all day, and until 4:30 o'clock a. m., on the appropriation bills. The Legislative and Sundry Civil bills were completed and passed, when a recess was voted until 2 p. m. Sunday, March 2, at which hour the Senate reassembled. The River and Harbor bill was taken up and disposed of. The Mexican Pension bill then came up, when Mr. Hoar offered an amendment forever barring Jeff Davis from receiving a pension under the act. This gave rise to an animated political debate, in which Messrs. Thurman, Lamar and Garland were the chief participants on the Democratic side, and Messrs. Blaine and Hoar on the Republican side of the house. The amendment was finally adopted by yeas 32, nays 28.——The House was in session almost continuously from 12 noon of Saturday, March 1, to Monday morning, 3d. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, the Sugar bill, the bill to amend the patent laws, and the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, were defeated....The President's Message vetoing the anti-Chinese bill was received and read, and the House refused—109 yeas, 99 nays—to pass the bill over the Executive veto.

MARCH 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Allison made a report from the Select Committee appointed at the instance of Senator Matthews in June last. It concludes as follows: "After full consideration they find, unanimously, the statements of Senator Matthews to be true, and that he had no connection with any real or supposed frauds in the election in Louisiana, and that he has not been guilty of any corrupt conduct in any of the matters referred to in the testimony, while we cannot but regard his action in respect to James E. Anderson's effort to obtain an appointment to office under the circumstances as wrong and injurious to the public interest."....A resolution was adopted authorizing the Teller Committee to sit during the recess of Congress and take testimony....The Shields bill to pension Mexican soldiers, with the Hoar amendment forever excepting Jeff Davis from the provisions of the bill, was defeated—yeas, 30; nays, 28.——The House spent nearly the whole day in wrangling over the case of ex-Consul Seward, the Republicans filibustering to prevent the passage of the resolution of impeachment....The report of the majority of the Potter Committee was presented....Little progress was made with the appropriation bills, the conference committees in both houses being unable to agree.

MARCH 4.—The animated scenes that usually characterize the closing hours of Congress were enacted in both houses. The Senate was engaged all the preceding night on the Appropriation bills, and just before daylight an extraordinary debate occurred over the political amendments to the Legislative bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Hoar, Blaine, Matthews and others on the Republican side, and Thurman, Beck and others on the Democratic side. The debate was of a high order, and full of fire on both sides. The bill, however, together with the Army Appropriation bill, failed to pass, the Senate remaining firm in its determination not to concur in the amendment abolishing the Federal Election laws, and the House with equal stubbornness refusing to recede. Agreements were reached by the joint conference committees on the other pending Appropriation bills, and they were promptly passed. Bills were also passed placing Gen. Shields on the retired list of Brigadier Generals; appropriating $25,000,000 to pay arrears of pensions; creating a National Board of Public Health; providing for the taking of the tenth census; to promote the education of the blind....The report of the House Judiciary Committee upon the case of Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court for the Northern Illinois District, accompanied by a resolution exonerating him from the charges brought against him by certain members of the Chicago bar, was presented, and the resolution adopted....The House, up to the very moment of adjourning, was engaged in a fierce partisan debate over the political amendments to the Appropriation bill.

EXTRA SESSION.

The President has issued the following proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 18th inst.:

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

WHEREAS, The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress, without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the same fiscal year, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the Houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting;

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end vested in me by the constitution, convene both Houses to assemble at their respective Chambers at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, the 18th day of March, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty, and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

The Potter Investigation.

On Feb. 28, the Potter Committee was in secret session for a part of the day, when Mr. Potter read all of his report with the exception of that part relating to the cipher telegrams, which was not quite completed. The minority were to prepare a report, and Gen. Butler said he would probably have one of his own.

A Game of Chess on the Ice.

Thirty years ago this February on the frozen Nemahbin lake, near Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Delafield, twenty-eight miles west of Milwaukee, sixty-four squares were marked off upon the ice, each ten feet square, the snow being scraped off from the alternate squares, and a game of chess was played, with thirty-two young men and two young ladies acting as pieces, and each one moving as directed by the king of the side to which he belonged. The two young ladies were the queens. Most of the other "pieces" were students at "the Mission," as the Nashotah institution was called in those days, though many were farmers' sons and other young men of the neighborhood, one of them the district schoolmaster at Summit corners. One of the kings was the lovable pioneer Christian hero the Rev. Lloyd Breck; the other was a mere youth, named Ammi Hawks, son of a hotel-keeper at Delafield village. Wonder what's become of them all! Hawks was a clever player, and kept the wise old priest's wits at work all the afternoon; but the latter finally fastened them to a single square, when "the shades of night were falling fast" and all but themselves and two or three of the knights and castles had been killed off. The writer hereof was a humble pawn, whose aching toes and hollow stomach made it a happy disaster when he got "taken" late in the afternoon, as it was about time to water the stock.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

An Arkansan's Pocket-Pistol.

An amusing episode occurred in the House to-day. An Arkansas member was on the floor, in the act of removing his overcoat, and while so doing a well-filled whisky-flask dropped out of one of the pockets on the floor. It did not break, and the statesman had nerve enough to claim it.—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Interesting to Farmers.

A writer in the the New York *Tribune* says that carbolic acid administered in a very diluted state in the drinking-water of cattle, and sprinkled about barns, stables and yards, is an absolute disinfectant, and prevents cattle disease. The spread of the rinderpest in England was stopped by the use of carbolic acid.

Singular Accident.

Ira Cook was to have been married in Northampton, Mass., at the age of 66. He started for the Town Clerk's office to get a license, and doubtless was excited and nervous, for he fell while climbing over a fence, caught one foot between the pickets, and hung head downward till he was dead.—*New York Sun.*

EXECUTIVE VETO.

The President's Message Vetoing the Bill Restricting Chinese Immigration.

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House bill 2,423, entitled "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which body it originated, with my objections to its passage.

The bill, as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives, was confined in its provisions to the object named in its title, which is that of "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States." The only means adopted to secure the proposed object was the limitation on the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country by any one vessel to fifteen, and, as this number was not fixed in any proportion to the size or tonnage of the vessel, or by any consideration of the safety or accommodation of these passengers, the principle, purpose and effect of the enactment were to restrict this immigration to an extent falling but little short of its absolute exclusion. The bill as amended in the Senate and now presented to me includes an independent and additional provision which aims at and in terms requires the abrogation by this Government of Arts. 5 and 6 of the treaty with China, commonly called the Burlingame treaty, through the action of the Executive enjoined by this provision of the act.

The Burlingame treaty, of which the ratifications were exchanged at Pekin Nov. 23, 1869, recites as the occasion and motive of its negotiation by the two Governments that "since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing empire (China) of the 18th June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto," and proceeds to an agreement as to said additional articles. These negotiations, therefore, ending by the signature of the additional articles July 28, 1868, had for their object the completion of our treaty rights and obligations toward the Government of China by the incorporation of these new articles, as thenceforth parts of the principal treaty to which they are made supplemental. Upon the settled rules of interpretation applicable to such supplemental negotiations the text of the principal treaty and of these "additional articles thereto" constitute one treaty, from the conclusion of the new negotiations in all parts of equal and concurrent force and obligation between the two Governments, and to all intents and purposes as if embraced in one instrument.

The principal treaty, of which the ratifications were exchanged Aug. 16, 1859, recites that "The United States of America and the Ta Tsing empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules of which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries," and proceeds in its thirty articles to lay out a careful and comprehensive system for the commercial relations of our people with China. The main substance of all the provisions of this treaty is to define and secure the rights of our people in respect of access to, residence and protection in, and trade with China. The actual provisions in our favor in these respects were framed to be, and have been found to be, adequate and appropriate to the interests of our commerce, and by the concluding article we receive the important guarantee "that should at any time the Ta Tsing empire grant to any nation, the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens." Against the body of stipulations in our favor, and this permanent engagement of equality in respect of all future concessions to foreign nations, the general promise of permanent peace and good offices on our part seems to be the only equivalent. For this the first article undertakes as follows:

"There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing empire, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them, and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings."

At the date of the negotiation of this treaty our Pacific possessions had attracted a considerable Chinese immigration, and the advantages and the inconveniences felt or feared therefrom had become more or less manifest, but they dictated no stipulations on the subject to be incorporated in the treaty. The year 1868 was marked by the striking event of a spontaneous embassy from the Chinese empire, headed by an American citizen, Anson Burlingame, who had relinquished his diplomatic representation of his own country in China to assume that of the Chinese empire to the United States and the European nations. By this time the facts of Chinese immigration and its nature, influence, present and prospective, had become more noticeable and were more observed by the population immediately affected, and by this Government. The principal feature of the Burlingame treaty was its attention to and its treatment of the Chinese immigration, and the Chinese as forming, or as they should form, a part of our population. Up to this time our uncovenanted hospitality to emigration, our fearless liberty of citizenship, our equal and comprehensive justice to all inhabitants, whether they abjured their foreign nationality or not, our civil freedom, and our religious toleration, had made all comers welcome, and under these protections the Chinese in considerable numbers had made their lodgment upon our soil. The Burlingame treaty undertakes to deal with this situation, and its fifth and sixth articles embrace its most important provisions in this regard, and the main stipulations in which the Chinese Government has secured an obligatory protection of its subjects within our territory. They read as follows:

"ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China, or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent, respectively.

"ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States."

An examination of these two articles in the light of the experience then influential in suggesting their necessity will show that the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principal mischief to be guarded against, to wit: the introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of a forced and servile importation, and not for a voluntary emigration of freemen seeking our shores upon motives and in a manner consistent with the system of our institutions and approved by the experience of the nation. Unquestionably the adherence of the Government of China to these liberal principles of freedom in emigration with which we were so familiar, and with which we were so well satisfied, was a great advance toward opening that empire to our civilization and religion, and gave promise in the future of greater and greater practical results in the diffusion throughout that great population of our arts and industries, our manufactures, our material improvements, and the sentiments of government and religion, which seem to us so important to the welfare of mankind. The first clause of this article secures this acceptance by China of the American doctrines of free emigration to and from among the peoples and races of the earth. The second clause, however, in its reprobation of "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration" by both the high contracting parties, and in the reciprocal obligations whereby we secured the solemn and unqualified engagement on the part of the Government of China "to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent," constitutes the great force and value of this article. Its importance both in principle and in its political service toward our protection against servile importation in the guise of immigration cannot be overestimated. It commits the Chinese Government to active and efficient measures to suppress this iniquitous system where those measures are most necessary and can be most effectual. It gives to this Government a footing of treaty right to such measures and means, and opportunity of insisting upon their adoption, and of complaint and resentment at their neglect.

The fifth article, therefore, if it fall short of what the pressure of later experience of our Pacific States may urge upon the attention of this Government as essential to public welfare, seems to be in the right direction, and to contain important advantages which, once relinquished, cannot be easily recovered.

The second topic which interested the two Governments under the actual conditions of things which prompted the Burlingame treaty was the adequate protection under solemn and definite guarantees of the treaty of Chinese already in this country and those who should seek our shores. This was the object and forms the subject of the sixth article, by whose reciprocal engagement the citizens and subjects of the two Governments respectively visiting or residing in the country of the other are secured the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

The treaty of 1868, to which these articles are made supplemental, provides for a great amount of privilege and protection both of the persons and property of American citizens in China. But it is upon the sixth article that the main body of the treaty rights and securities of the Chinese already in this country depend. Its abrogation, were the rest of the treaty left in force, would leave them to such treatment as we should voluntarily accord them by our laws and customs. Any treaty obligation would be wanting to restrain our liberty of action toward them, or measure or sustain the right of the Chinese Government to redress in their behalf. The lapse of ten years since the negotiation of the Burlingame treaty has exhibited to the notice of the Chinese Government, as well as to our own people, the working of this experiment of immigration in great numbers of Chinese laborers to this country, and their maintenance here of all traits of race, religion, manners and customs, habitation, mode of life, segregation here, and the keeping up of the ties of their original home, which stamp them as strangers and sojourners, and not as incorporated elements of our national life and growth. This experience may naturally suggest a reconsideration of the subject as dealt with by the Burlingame treaty, and may properly become the occasion or more direct and circumspect recognition in renewed negotiations of the difficulties surrounding this political and social problem. It may well be that, to the apprehension of the Chinese Government no less than our own, the simple provisions of the Burlingame treaty may need to be replaced by more careful methods, securing the Chinese and ourselves against a larger and more rapid infusion of this foreign race than our system of industry and society can take up and assimilate with ease and safety. This ancient Government, ruling a polite and sensitive people, distinguished by a high sense of national pride, may properly desire the adjustment of their relations, without which would in all things confirm and in no degree endanger the permanent peace, and amity, and growing commerce, and prosperity, which it has been the object and effect of our existing treaties to cherish and perpetuate.

I regard the very grave discontents of the people of the Pacific States with the present working of the Chinese immigration, and their still graver apprehensions therefrom in the future, as deserving the most serious attention of the people of the whole country, and a solicitous interest on the part of Congress and the Executive. If this were not my own judgment the passage of this bill by both houses of Congress would impress upon me the seriousness of the situation, when a majority of the representatives of the people of the whole country had thought it necessary to justify so serious a measure of relief.

The authority of Congress to terminate a treaty with a foreign power by expressing the will of the nation no longer to adhere to it is as free from controversy under our constitution as is the further proposition that the power of making new treaties or modifying existing treaties is not lodged by the constitution in Congress, but in the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as shown by the concurrence of two-thirds of that body. A denunciation of a treaty by any Government is confessedly justifiable only upon some reason, both of the highest justice and of the highest necessity. The action of Congress in the matter of the French treaties in 1798, if it be regarded as an abrogation by this nation of the subsisting treaty, strongly illustrates the character and degree of justification which was then thought suitable to such a proceeding. The preamble of the act recites that "The treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government, and just claims of the United States for the reparation of injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate the amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity," and that, "under the authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation."

The enactment as a logical consequence of these recited facts declares "that the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of treaties of the Consular Convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France, and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or the citizens of the United States." The history of the Government shows no other instance of the abrogation of a treaty by Congress. Instances have sometimes occurred where the ordinary legislation of Congress has, by its conflict with some treaty obligations of the Government toward foreign powers, taken effect as an infraction of a treaty, and been generally declared to be operative to that result. But neither such legislation nor such judicial sanction of the same has been regarded as an abrogation, even for the moment, of the treaty. On the contrary, the treaty, in such cases, still subsists between the Governments, and the casual infraction is repaired by appropriate satisfaction in the maintenance of the treaty.

The bill before me does not enjoin upon the President the abrogation of the entire Burlingame treaty, much less of the principal treaty of which it is made the supplement. As the power of modifying an existing treaty, whether by adding or striking out a provision, is a part of the treaty-making power under the constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress, nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress, in thus procuring an amendment of a treaty, a competent exercise of authority under the constitution. The importance, however, of this special consideration seems superseded by the principle that a denunciation of a part of a treaty not made by the terms of the treaty itself separate from the rest is a denunciation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligations except such as include the part denounced, the denunciation by one party of the part necessarily liberates the other party from the whole treaty.

I am convinced that whatever urgency might in any quarter or by any interest be supposed to require the instant suppression of further immigration from China, no reason can require the immediate withdrawal of our treaty protection of the Chinese already in this country, and no circumstances can tolerate an exposure of our citizens in China, merchants or missionaries, to the consequences of so sudden an abrogation of their treaty protection. Fortunately, however, the actual recession in the flow of immigration from China to the Pacific coast, shown by trustworthy statistics, relieves us from any apprehension that the treatment of the subject in the proper course of diplomatic negotiations will introduce any features of discomfort or disturbance among the communities directly affected. Were such delays fraught with more inconveniences than have ever been suggested by the interests most earnest in promoting this legislation, I cannot but regard the summary disturbance of our existing treaties with China as greatly more inconvenient to much wider and more permanent interests of the country.

I have no occasion to insist upon more general considerations of interest and duty which sacredly guard the faith of the nation in whatever form of obligation it may have been given. These sentiments animate the deliberations of Congress and pervade the minds of our whole people. Our history gives little occasion for any reproach in this regard, and in asking the renewed attention of Congress to this bill I am persuaded that their action will maintain public duty and public honor.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 1, 1879.

The Ciphers.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

The report of the majority of the Potter Committee regarding the cipher dispatches says generally that the Western Union Telegraph Company seem to have exercised due care in respect to the preservation and privacy of their dispatches, and the theft and publication of certain dispatches did not seem to be their fault. At the same time they could not but suspect that Orton, President of the company (since deceased), who was an earnest and active Republican leader, forwarded the dispatches in the custody of the company to the Republican committee of the Senate rather than to the Democratic committee of the House. He had also shown his bias by allowing certain of the dispatches to be withdrawn. On examination of the Indiana dispatches, in which Mr. Z. Chandler was asked by Mr. Tyner to "appoint two Indian Agents" one could see how very naturally the telegraph officials should have failed to recognize these most improbable cipher dispatches to have any concealed meaning, but regarded them rather as corrupt dispatches; that they could recall them so well was a credit to the efficiency of the company, and suggests that nothing in the protection of dispatches by telegraph would be gained by transferring that business to the Government. It was not for the committee, however, to suggest whether any legislation was required to prevent private telegrams from being purloined or exposed, or for their production in proper cases, considering the watchful, competent, and intelligent partisan custody of dispatches for fourteen months. It was to be expected that nothing would come to light not wanted by the parties in charge, and it would have been too much to expect that any messages reflecting seriously on the credit of the Republican party would be found among those bundles.

The translations of the cipher dispatches disclose negotiations on the part of certain near friends of Tilden after the election to secure the electoral votes of the States of South Carolina and Florida. These persons seem to have apprehended that the electoral votes of those States which they believed to have belonged to Tilden would be declared for Hayes, and to have regarded themselves as justified in endeavoring to defeat this corrupt and fraudulent action by submitting to the payment of moneys which they were informed the Canvassing Boards demanded by way of blackmail.

The committee did not in any way justify their action, and considered it a gross wrong. But these negotiations were not authorized by the National Democratic Committee or any person entitled to speak for them. All the persons who had been connected with the negotiations, so far as the committee had secured their testimony, declared that in no way were they authorized by Tilden, whose particular friends they were, and Mr. Tilden had himself voluntarily appeared to corroborate that statement. No charge from any source whatever had at any time attached to the name of Mr. Hendricks.

Life in a Lighthouse.

A grim story of life in a lighthouse comes from the Burmah coast, and is printed in the Rangoon *Times*. A telegram having announced that the light of the Alguada reef was not visible, a steamer was dispatched to ascertain the cause. The Captain, on landing, discovered two of the men in the lighthouse dead, while a third was lying in a precarious state. The keeper stated that signals of distress, such as "I want immediate help," and "Man dying," had been exhibited by him for about twenty days. As a last resort, all his signals having failed to attract attention, he darkened the lights on the Bassein side, feeling certain that this step would not fail to attract attention to the lighthouse. And so, with the dead and the dying, he watched for relief, which came at last.

WHEN Eve was banished from Paradise, like a true woman she gave vent to her emotions; whereupon Adam observed that it was an "important Eve-vent."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 00	@	10 50
HOGS	3 85	@	4 50
COTTON	9¾	@	10
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 07	@	1 14¾
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@	46
OATS—Mixed	33	@	38
RYE—Western	61	@	63
PORK—Mess	9 60	@	10 72½
LARD	6⅞	@	7
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@	4 15
HOGS	3 10	@	4 45
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	94	@	95
No. 3 Spring	81	@	82
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	24	@	26
RYE—No. 2	46	@	47
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@	78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	22	@	26
EGGS—Fresh	13	@	14
PORK—Mess	9 00	@	9 25
LARD	6½	@	6¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 01	@	1 03¼
No. 2	93	@	94
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	24	@	25
RYE—No. 1	45	@	46
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@	70
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 02	@	1 03
CORN—Mixed	32	@	34
OATS—No. 2	25	@	26
RYE	46	@	47
PORK—Mess	9 45	@	9 67
LARD	6¼	@	6¾
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	98	@	1 04
CORN	34	@	36
OATS	26	@	30
RYE	52	@	54
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
LARD	6¼	@	6½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 01	@	1 02
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05
CORN	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White	4 70	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@	1 01
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@	1 02
CORN—No. 1	38	@	39
OATS—Mixed	28	@	30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 10
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 40	@	5 25
Fair	3 60	@	4 75
Common	2 75	@	3 50
HOGS	3 84	@	4 15
SHEEP	3 25	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER.
THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

IT is about time to begin preparing hot-beds.

SOME imagine that the essence of farming consists wholly in aptitude to labor and strength of muscle.

IN the spring the farmer should see the end from the beginning; then he will work from the beginning toward that end.

NEVER try to beat a colt into doing a thing; or, if nervous, he may turn out a vicious horse, and, if stupid, he may become stubborn. Remember that by patience and gentleness he can be got to do anything that will not hurt him.

ALL kinds of stock will be the better for moderate exercise. This advice applies especially to animals which are kept in stables. Cows and horses should be let out for a part of each day, unless the weather is exceedingly severe or stormy.

FARMERS and poultrymen have learned that there is a difference in the flesh of fowls, as there is a difference in the flesh of cattle, and that it is as desirable to have a hen that will lay as long as possible as it is to have a cow that will give milk the longest possible time.

THERE is no reason why farming may not be made to pay much oftener than it does. Very few have learned to regard it as a business. It is a sort of change-work all round. Most men look on it as a sort of real-estate transaction. They hope one day to sell out at a big figure, hence are afraid to improve their farms with a view to agricultural operations, for fear that whoever buys the land will not care for these little things. We have often heard some improving farmers ridiculed by some knowing ones who were very sure so-and-so would get no more for his place than if he had thrown the money in the dirt.—*Des Moines Register.*

THE *American Agriculturist*, in its notes on swindlers, gives the following timely warning to farmers: There is a set of swindlers whose operations are especially directed toward farmers. It is no reflection upon the intelligence of farmers that this is so. These rascals know that all kinds of fish are not to be caught with one bait; hence they operate upon clergymen, doctors, merchants and farmers, each in a different manner. It is safe to predict that there is a new set of traps ready this spring to catch farmers. Of late years the "agency" dodge has been played successfully, and it has already been started thus early in the season. These swindlers are all after one pattern: A glib-tongued chap, No. 1, wishes to establish an "agency" for some crinkum. It may be a stump-puller, a machine for grinding the knives of mowing-machines, it may be a churn power, or a spring bed. Whatever it is, chap No. 1, somehow, or in some way, contrives to get the signature, of the farmer. Here is where the trouble begins. We have cautioned and reiterated the caution: "Farmers, be careful what you sign," but this does not seem to be enough; no matter how much care is exercised, the smooth-tongued chap, No. 1, is usually too much for the farmer. So we say to farmers, don't act as agents to anything, but if you will not heed this, and the temptation as to profit is too great to resist, and you will disregard warnings, we beg of you, farmers, don't sign anything. You may be asked to agree to become an agent, you may be asked to give your address, so that the sample machine, to be sent free, will come all right; you may be asked for merely your postoffice address. Take our advice—which is the same as *Punch's* advice to young people about to marry: Don't! don't!! Don't, do not—pray, refrain from signing your name to anything whatever. Observe this, and you are safe. Sign your name on any pretense to anything whatever, and you open the way for the visit of chap No. 2. He is not smooth-tongued or persuasive. He has come to collect his bill. You have ordered so and so. The goods are at the depot. Here is the bill, and he wants the money, as he must take the next train. Don't say that you never ordered the goods, for there is your signature! You can't deny it, but you signed it as an agreement to act as agent, or signed it as your address—No. 2 knows nothing about it, but wants his money. Here we say again, don't. Don't be bullied into paying it, but let him do his worst. Show him the door and let him appeal to the courts if he dares. The game has already begun, and hundreds of farmers, to avoid trouble, will throw away thousands of dollars the coming season. Don't be bullied into paying a dollar on any such claim. At the most, it can only go to a jury of your neighbors to decide, but not one case in a hundred will ever come to that.

Was It a Miracle?

Jennie Smith has been telling the Green Street Methodist congregation, Philadelphia, that she was cured of a chronic spinal disease by a miracle. She was bed-ridden for sixteen years. A few months ago, when she was in the Homeopathic Hospital, she asked Dr. John C. Morgan to pray with her, as she felt that she was going to sit up. He did so, and in a few minutes afterward she sat up in her chair. This was after all trials to bolster her up by means of pillows and hands had failed. From this time she began to have a strong belief that she would be able to walk again, and at length she appointed a certain time for a miraculous cure. Some of her friends were invited. To others she wrote asking them to offer up specific prayer on her behalf on that day. After waiting until nearly midnight, she asked two persons present to take her by the arms, as she felt that the time had come. They complied, and, with barely any effort on their part, she rose to her feet and walked. Since that time she has had complete use of her legs. Dr. Morgan declares the truth of her story.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.—SENATE.—Bills were passed as follows: Mr. Kent's Drainage bill; Senator Foster's bill giving cities and towns the power to construct water works; regulating the working and ventilating of coal mines....The special committee reported the result of their investigation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

HOUSE.—Two bills were introduced having relation to the building of a new State House, the first appropriating $1,000,000 from time to time as needed for the continuation of that building, and the other directing the Governor to discharge two of the Commissioners, one from each party....The Auditor of State reported the amount of claims filed for services by special Judges to be $12,000....The Congressional Apportionment bill; the bill defining tippling houses; the bills abolishing the office of the city assessor, authorizing cities of less than 7,000 inhabitants to surrender their charters, the Fee and Salary bill, and the Liquor License bill were ordered engrossed. ....An investigation was ordered into the fees of the Auditor of the State from the insurance companies, the committee being Work, Chairman (National), and Sleeth, Overmeyer, Hutchinson and Duffy.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Amending the code for establishment of county workhouses; amending the act for the election of Sheriffs; providing for the repair of free turnpikes; to prevent persons who are the mortgagors of goods and chattels from disposing of the same; providing for the appointment and qualification of County Superintendents; enlarging the jurisdiction of Mayors and Justices in criminal cases; to regulate tolls on plank roads; amending the assessment laws; providing for legal and official printing in newspapers.... The bills abolishing the office of State Geologist, regulating the height of hedge fences and preventing animals from running at large failed to pass....Mr. Menzies offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to revise and codify the insurance laws, whose compensation shall not exceed $100, which was referred.

HOUSE.—A bill in relation to the completion of the new State House was referred....The bills exempting $1,000 worth of property from execution; abolishing the office of County Superintendent; limiting the power of Judges to punish for contempt, were ordered engrossed....The bill appropriating $700,000 to carry on the work of completing the new State House, and providing for a special tax-levy of 2 cents for the same purpose, was passed....The Prison Committee reported everything lovely at both State prisons, and exonerated Warden Howard, of the Southern prison, from all blame in connection with the killing of a convict who was trying to make his escape.

SATURDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—The two bills on the subject of regulating the practice of medicine were, upon a second reading, recommitted to a special committee of three....Senator Benz created considerable merriment by moving, after several leaves of absence had been granted, that the entire Senate be granted leave of absence until Monday week, and the Lieutenant Governor declared the motion adopted, after putting it to a vote.

HOUSE.—The Morgan raid claims, amounting to over $82,000, were referred to Congress for payment....The Fee and Salary bill was passed, as were also the following bills: To prevent foreign corporations from transferring causes against them to Federal courts; authorizing Sheriffs and constables to make arrests outside their jurisdiction in certain cases; authorizing allowances to constables and town marshals for boarding prisoners in certain cases; authorizing a re-transfer of the square donated for Court House purposes to the original owners, when the county seat has not been located in such town; to prohibit regular Judges from receiving their salary when special Judges are occupying their places; giving laborers a first lien for work for corporations; fixing freight rates on railroads....The bill to create a Bureau of Statistics failed for want of a constitutional majority....A night session was held to read Senate bills a second time.

MONDAY, March 3.—SENATE.—Owing to his election to the Forty-sixth Congress from the First district, William Heilman resigned his seat as Senator, and left for home, preparatory to going to Washington if necessary.... The Election Committee reported in favor of Senator Smith retaining his seat....The Legislative Apportionment bill was ordered engrossed, Senator Davis' amendment being added. He voted with the Democrats.

HOUSE.—The committee to investigate the Auditor's office was instructed by the House to extend its examination to a time four years previous to Auditor Henderson's term of office.

TUESDAY, March 4.—SENATE.—The Apportionment bill was brought up directly after the assembling of the Senate and passed, Senator Davis voting with the Democrats. The bill reorganizing the benevolent institutions was also taken up and passed with the aid of Senator Davis....Two legalizing bills were taken up and passed, and then the bill to repeal that portion of the law on the subject of insurance which requires the publication of the semi-annual statements of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State in the two leading dailies of Indianapolis, was taken up and its consideration occupied most of the remainder of the session. The bill was so amended as to require the publication of the statements in a weekly paper of Indianapolis to be chosen by the company, and proof of such publication is to be filed in the office of the Auditor of the State. After being so amended the bill was ordered engrossed.... Senators Burrell and Davis were appointed a conference committee on the part of the Senate on the Apportionment bill.

HOUSE.—A number of committee reports were received and acted upon....Bills passed: Regulating the practice of medicine; securing priority to claims of laborers against corporations in certain cases; in relation to the disposition to be made of township funds; giving colored children the same school privileges as white children; compelling companies which have received grants of portions of the old national road to complete their roads; regulating the transaction of business in this State by express companies; authorizing Justices to appoint some persons to hold court for them when unable to do so themselves.... The Senate amendments to the House bill reorganizing the benevolent institutions were concurred in....The House Apportionment bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up and the Senate amendments thereto were read, when the House refused to concur in the same and asked for a committee of conference. The Speaker appointed Messrs. English and Dalton as such committee on the part of the House.... The military bill failed to pass.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.—SENATE.—A conference report upon the Interest bill was discussed and not agreed to, a new conference committee being called for....Several House bills were passed, mostly legalizing ones....The bill appropriating $700,000 for the new State House was considered, and, without reaching a vote, made the special order for to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: The Specific Appropriation bill, which appropriates $187,500; limiting fines in contempt cases to $500, and permitting appeals when the fine is over $50; establishing a Bureau of Statistics, and appropriating $3,000 for its support; permitting counties to vote aid to railroads; providing for the government of State's prison, and establishing an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. ....The bill in relation to publishing insurance statements was indefinitely postponed....The Congressional Apportionment bill failed to pass, the vote thereon being a tie....The request of the Senate for a conference committee on the Interest bill was agreed to.

AN Arkansas couple, on their bridal tour, naturally attracted considerable attention, because the bride was six feet tall, the bridegroom six and a half, and both exceedingly slim.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

Report of the Potter Committee—A Repulsive Exhibit of the Abandoned and Detestable in Politics—The Florida and Louisiana Conspiracies Traced from Their Inception to Their Triumph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the frauds in connection with the late Presidential election, on Saturday last submitted a report which he had prepared to the committee, and it was adopted by a vote of six Democrats to three Republicans, Gen. Butler being absent. The three Republicans—Hiscock, Cox and Reed—will prepare a minority report.

Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the committee except the cipher dispatches, which will be made the subject of a separate report, and will be presented to the committee to-morrow. Mr. Potter's report is regarded by those who have perused it as singularly impartial. They say it is entirely devoid both of rhetorical ornamentation and vituperative denunciation, and derives its force solely from a close logical deduction of facts presented to the committee. Some of the Democrats regard it as wanting in color, or not as strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is not unlikely some member of the committee belonging to the party will present an additional expression of their views. The report of Mr. Potter, in opening, sets forth what it was proper for Congress to investigate, and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into conspiracies which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remains in power. It admits that the confessions of the conspirators who have become dissatisfied is worth little, but points to the fact, now generally understood, that about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana there is no substantial dispute before the committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and few in Louisiana, except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimony of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber, and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon general and controlling facts alone. The report is divided into three parts, the first of which refers to Florida, the second to Louisiana, and the third to the forged electoral certificate.

Beginning with Florida, it cites the law directing the Presidential electors to be appointed by the votes cast, and the Canvassing Board to canvass the votes cast, and claims that the Tilden electors, having received a majority of the votes cast in this State, were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the Canvassing Board, by rejecting without warrant of law a portion of the votes, so as to show a majority for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden out. It states that the canvassers delayed their announcement until the morning of the day the electors were to meet and vote, so, although action was instantly taken to oust the Hayes electors, no decision could be had until the Hayes electors had met that same day at noon and voted. The report then recites the judgment of the Supreme Court, which subsequently decided the Hayes electors were not elected, nor entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors were; and also the judgment of the court on the action brought by Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to obtain a recanvass where the courts directed a recanvass, and decided that the canvassers, in refusing to count the votes cast, had defrauded Drew, and unlawfully seated Stearns. The Legislature of the State thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, the Judges of which were Republicans, and the recanvass showed the Tilden electors chosen. The Governor then issued his certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors, but the Electoral Commission refused to consider the judgment of the court, the action of the Legislature, and the certificate given by the Governor in favor of the Tilden electors, and held that it could not take notice of any action by a State after the 6th of December. The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State at any Presidential election by the canvassers withholding the announcement of the result of the election until the day fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College, and then declaring persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of a State.

It, therefore, recommends a law providing that, where there is a dispute as to who were the real electors of any State, judgment of its court of last resort certified to Congress before the meeting of the two houses of Congress to receive and count the electoral vote shall be conclusive as to the right of disputing electors, and of which vote from the State shall be counted, unless the two houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then argues that the action of the Canvassing Board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites an instance in which they rejected Democratic votes on unwarranted grounds, and refused to reject fraudulent Republican votes. It deals at length with the claim of the Republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the State on the face of the returns by reason of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the Canvassing Board, which they at first rejected, but which, after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently took in place of the true return. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of Gen. Noyes, as contrasted with that of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations and integrity, and independence, fairness and truth the report especially commends.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with a reference to the anomalous power possessed by the Returning Board, which, it says, never before existed elsewhere. Under it electors and returning officers held the grossest power over the receiving and counting of the votes. Under the pretext that the color line divided their political parties, they had used this power to fraudulently count the State for the Republicans, and had been exposed by a Republican committee of the Forty-third Congress, which had reported that the whites and blacks of the State being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for the Democrats in 1874, the State had necessarily been carried by them, although counted for the Republicans. Hereupon the Republicans set about a false census, in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black voters in the State than white, and, as illustrating the fraudulent nature of this census, the report refers to the fact that, while this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women, and children in New Orleans, it made out of them nearly 25,000 colored voters. It then instances the fraudulent registration that was based upon this fraudulent census, whereby it was made to appear that the registered Republican vote exceeded the white voters in the State more than 23,000, while actually there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the report recites the direction by the Republican authorities to the supervisors of parishes, requiring them to return votes according to the census—that is, stating that the colored adults by that census in their parishes were so many, and that they were expected to return a Republican vote corresponding to that, if they ever expected any reward of preferment. Notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report, when the elections were over, the Democrats had a majority, as returned by the Republican election officers, of some 10,000, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the State, and larger in proportion to the population than that of the other States.

The Republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly, and declared that the election was perfectly peaceful and fair. The Republicans, in order to overcome this majority, then usurped powers not given to them. In support of this, the report cites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye Committee, that the Returning Board had no power to discard votes where protests, as required by law, had not accompanied the returns, no instance of which existed at this election, notwithstanding the Returning Board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic votes. As a pretext for this usurpation they obtained protests from certain parishes which they picked out as the parishes in which to pretend intimidation had taken place. These parishes were all largely of negro population, which the Democrats had fairly carried. The report then deals with the question of intimidation, and argues that it was impossible for Democrats to gain anything by it, because the Returning Board had been created on purpose to neutralize any such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail. It recites outrageous conduct of the same Returning Board in that respect in 1874, and how its action had been condemned by the Forty-third Congress, giving instances where the board had counted in officials without color of right—men whom the Congressional committee had caused to be turned out and their places given to Democrats. The Democrats knew that they not only could gain nothing by intimidation, but that they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be made a pretense for alleging it. The report then recites the efforts that were made throughout the State by the Democrats to conciliate the black vote, showing by the evidence of Republican witnesses, as well as the testimony of gentlemen of character, as well as Gov. Whitfield, how planters combined with negroes to get up clubs of both colors, and referred to promises and assurances made to negroes even to equality in cars, theaters, etc., far outrunning the Republicans. The leaders having joined the Democrats, the whole mass of negroes came in and became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of the so-called bulldozed parishes was the very largest ever cast.

As to the conspiracy in East Feliciana parish, the report states that, after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes there, Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was a Supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view, to furnish an excuse for throwing the parish out. The parish was thrown out because the Supervisor of Registration absented himself on election day, notwithstanding the other officer held the election and made one return of the vote. The Democrats in East Feliciana, knowing that they had captured the negro vote, hired Anderson to go back and hold an election. The Republicans then hit upon a new plan, and directed their friends in the parish not to vote, so as to pretend intimidation and exclude the parish. They sent out word to their followers not to come to the polls, refused to permit any tickets to be printed or circulated, and exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely. Eighteen hundred registered votes were cast, and 451 more, which Anderson had prevented from being registered, made about 2,250 votes cast, all Democratic, but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at two previous elections on both sides had not exceeded 2,500. The Republicans purposely withheld from casting any vote at all, and subsequently made the claim that they had been intimidated and could not vote, and the Returning Board, on this protest purposely prearranged, excluded the vote of the parish.

The report then refers to the supplementary papers obtained from Anderson and Dan Weber, both of whom were known by the Republicans to be for sale; that, after these Supervisors had made return that there was no violence in their parishes, they were induced to make supplementary protests, and that they both confessed they did this because of reward. In other parishes, where officers had seen and certified to a perfectly fair election, Kellogg, by pressure, exacted the false protests.

The report then goes on to state how the Returning Board, having got possession of such unlawful protests, proceeded to take the evidence of United States officers, money being used to bring ignorant negroes from interior fields into a great city where they were herded together, taken before officials, and had affidavits written down for them, to which, upon making their marks, they received their fees and were sent home. The process of manufacturing these affidavits is set forth to show how the negroes were imposed upon, and how worthless the affidavits were. As an illustration of how utterly reckless the Returning Board was in considering evidence, it points out that, in East Feliciana, only twenty-six witnesses to any kind of disturbance could be collected. The disturbances to which they testified had arisen from cotton-seed and other thefts by negroes, and their suppression, which had been conducted by leading Republicans, had nothing to do with politics, and although this, and the act that the election was entirely peaceable and the Republicans purposely refused to vote, was shown by 1,200 witnesses, and although four-fifths of the negroes in the parish actually did vote with the Democrats, the Returning Board threw out the whole vote. The report points out a great many other instances of what it styles the fraudulent, outrageous and desperate character of the Returning Board, and shows the impossibility of their considering the testimony before them, as they had more than could be read by a man reading ten hours a day for two weeks.

The report states that the Returning Board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from the visiting statesmen, and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follow details how some of the visitors were deceived by the local managers, and innocently co-operated in the frauds of the Returning Board, while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who had 3,000 votes less than Packard, got counted in, while Packard went out, and mentioned Sherman's offers to prove intimidation, but points out that whenever the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some sham excuse for not producing it; how they had examined many of the witnesses that were before the Returning Board, who, in almost every instance, recanted and explained how they came to make their false affidavits in the first place, and how such statements as they made before the Returning Board were totally unfounded. It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, showing that a letter was actually written, and largely influenced political action in Louisiana, whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt in the interest of Sherman by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employes of the Treasury Department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter.

The Florida portion of the report is followed by a list of all persons connected with the election there who have been appointed to office, and the Louisiana portion by a still longer list of persons in that State appointed to office. The third part of the report deals with the forged Louisiana electoral certificates. It tells how, the Vice President having refused the first certificate, the Republicans secretly manufactured another, ante-dating it, and made it in paper and printing to resemble the one previously made; how, having very little time to prepare it, and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became necessary to forge the signatures of two of the absentees; that thus there were put to a triplicate paper eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on Dec. 29, in the small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest Clark; how the making of this second certificate was concealed until it was produced before Congress; how, when it was referred to the Electoral Commission, it was not read, but ordered to be printed, and the printer was changed, and the Electoral Commission were served with two printed copies of the forged certificate, perfect in form, and not a copy of the genuine, but the defective certificate; how, after the commission had given its decision, the record of the commission was changed so that the forged certificate, copies of which were really before the commission, was suppressed, and the record made to show as if the genuine defective certificate had been considered and passed upon; how this was not accident, but design, and that not only in one of the published records of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, but in both, although made months apart; how the Republican managers were informed by Kellogg that there was something wrong about the second certificate, and how all the way through there lies a thread of design to impose the forged certificate upon Congress, and then be suppressed it so that, if discovered, the record might show as if it had never been produced.

The burlesque (John Smith) certificate sent from Louisiana by mail after the forged certificate, and suppressed from the record, cannot now be found. The report regards it a part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off attention from the forged certificate. The report then recites how all the persons connected with the forgery have been appointed to office, and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of the same, and particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to the forgeries.

The report calls attention to the danger of Returning Boards, and the greater danger of controlling elections and protecting Canvassing Boards by Federal troops, and, above all, to the crowning danger with which the country is threatened, by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the Presidency, which makes the Presidential office so great that, in order to control it, the grossest frauds and violations of law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage.

CONCLUSIONS.

It concludes with finding that full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to it; and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of electoral votes, and were the real choice of the people at the last Presidential election.

Stenger, in all probability, will not make a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's report.

The Republican members of the committee have declined to make any part of their report public until after the meeting of the committee to-morrow morning.

Gen. Butler's Conclusions.

THE COUNTING IN OF HAYES OBTAINED BY A SERIES OF GROSS FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Gen. Butler says, in his report upon the Potter investigation: "I have chosen to examine only the political and party action of both parties, their leaders and their manipulation of the election in the State of Louisiana, where it would seem every form of wrong, misconduct, and outrage possible to be done in an election is alleged to have been committed on one side or the other."

The General concludes that in 1876 there was no full and free election by the whole body of electors of the State of Louisiana, and that the electoral vote of that State ought not therefore to have been counted in favor of either candidate for the Presidency; that, if any legal election was held in Louisiana, then the majority of the votes actually cast in the State were for the Tilden electors and for Gov. Nicholls; that in case the vote of the State is counted at all the votes of the "bulldozed parishes," as they were called, were within the fair and just exercise of the jurisdiction of the Returning Board, to be rejected in the proper exercise of their judgment, with the exception of some few poll-ing precincts not material to the result; that in parts of the State other than said bulldozed parishes, where a full campaign was made by both political parties, the majority of votes were cast for Packard for Governor, and a portion of the Tilden electors, leaving two or more Hayes electors elected; that such a count and return would have given full expression to the will of the people in such parts of the State as were not affected by coercion and violence in favor of Packard, and against two or more of the Hayes electors, which would have given the Presidency to Tilden, as would have been the case if the whole vote of the State had been rejected by both houses.

The declaration by both houses of Congress that under the circumstances the State of Louisiana should not be counted for either candidate would have been the best possible result to the country, because it would have taught a lesson to over-zealous partisans that elections cannot be carried either by force or intimidation at the polls or by frauds in returns, so as to avail the successful candidate; and if so carried by either the vote would be rejected by the final counting tribunal. On the contrary, under the rulings of the Electoral Commission, if they are accepted as the governing law, every encouragement is given to reckless, strenuous partisans to carry their States either by force or by fraud; that the Electoral Commission, as constituted, has afforded no practical solution of the constitutional difficulties attending the count of the electoral votes in disputed States, and that an exigency again arising like that of 1876 will surely lead to revolution; that the appointment of the Electoral Commission was wholly beyond and outside of the constitution, and its determination ought to have no legal force or effect; that the appointing of Judges of the Supreme Court upon such political formation had done great harm to the cause of justice by impairing the confidence that the people have always justly had for the integrity of the decision of that court of causes between party and party, and in undermining the popular estimate of the stern impartiality of the court, that in all questions it will do equal and exact justice under the law to every citizen, and in view of its ill-success the experiment ought never to be tried again.

The result has shown that it is against public policy, and tends to bring the elements of corruption into political methods of action, to send semi-official partisans of large political influence on one side or the other, or both, into States for the purpose of controlling or advising either in regard to how its electors shall vote, or to advise as to the manner in which the votes of States shall be returned and counted; that the counting-in of Hayes was obtained by a series of gross and unjustifiable irregularities and frauds, which cannot be too strongly condemned and reprobated; that, if any title to the Governorship of Louisiana resulted from the late election in that State to any one, it was to Gov. Packard, who was legally elected, duly qualified and inaugurated, and had the right to the support of the General Government against domestic violence and insurrection, by which the State and himself were equally deprived of their just political rights; that the act of Hayes, as President of the United States, in appointing and sending the MacVeagh Commission down to Louisiana for the purpose, and the instruction to act under which it was sent was an act wholly unauthorized by the constitution, and not within the power or scope of the Executive, and especially reprehensible, as its purpose and motive was to carry out a corrupt political arrangement, agreement, and compact on his part made by his friends, with his knowledge and acquiescence and consent, the fruits of which he is still enjoying without right and against law; that there neither is nor ought to be any indefeasable title to any executive office which cannot be reached, re-examined, and decided by proper proceedings authorized by Congress, to be taken and heard ultimately before the Supreme Judicial Court.

Eggs and Egg Culture.

The traffic in eggs in this country is estimated by competent authority to equal $150,000,000 per annum. New York receives in a single year 539,000 barrels of eggs valued at $9,000,000. In 1877 there were exported from this country 5,202,205 dozen eggs valued at $668,701. It is claimed that Philadelphia consumes daily 80,000 dozen eggs. The approximate receipt of eggs in Boston for the year 1878 have been as follows: 107,627 cases containing 49 dozen each, 43,000 boxes containing 100 dozen each, and 17,783 barrels containing 79 dozen each. These figures give, as a result, 168,410 packages containing 5,515,652 dozen eggs, or 78,187,836 single eggs. It is estimated that fully 65 per cent. of all receipts are consumed in Massachusetts, and that about 80 per cent. are consumed in and near Boston. —*Boston Cultivator.*

Bret Harte in London.

Bret Harte's first appearance on the lecture platform in London is said to have been highly successful. The *News* describes him as a man "about 48 years of age," and speaks editorially of him as follows: "The Americans are of our own stock, yet in their treatment of the ludicrous how unlike us they are! * * * Mr. Bret Harte's own vein is much more English and less thoroughly Yankee than that of his contemporaries. He is a disciple of Thackeray and Dickens. Of all the pupils of Dickens he is, perhaps, the only one who has continued to be himself, who has not fallen into a trick of aping his master's mannerisms. His mixture of the serious, the earnest, the pathetic, makes his humor not unlike the melancholy mirth of Thackeray and Sterne. He is almost "the only American humorist with sentiment."

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

A Republican Machine for Corrupting Voters and Carrying Elections.

The proposition to appropriate $250,000 to supply the deficiencies of the Department of Justice for the payment of Deputy Marshals being under consideration in the United States Senate—

Mr. Beck said this appropriation was to pay men legally appointed to conduct elections for the worst of party purposes.

Mr. Allison went to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Attorney General, to the effect that the deficiency in his department would have been but $50,000 but for two clauses in the Election law, under which $75,000 was required for Deputy Marshals to attend elections, and $125,000 for the prosecution of persons charged with crime. A great part of the expense under the latter clause was incurred in the States of Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina.

Mr. Thurman asked what new circumstances had arisen that the Department of Justice had expended $280,000 of the people's money without authority of law. The department which should above all others obey the law disobeyed it. This money was to pay a set of men employed ostensibly to insure the purity of elections, but really in corrupting elections. Supervisors and Deputy Marshals were as plentiful as blackberries last year and more corrupt than any bull-dozers that ever put foot on this land. Where was the money spent? It had been heralded that the money was needed to protect the poor negro in the South, but it had been spent in New York and elsewhere. Of the $2,000,000 heretofore appropriated for the Attorney General's office, $110,000 of it had been spent in New York, $40,000 in Pennsylvania and $8,000 in New Jersey, and $5,000 to $6,000 in a single county in Ohio, on account of which fourteen or fifteen members of the House of Representatives were elected. In view of the reign of terror instituted in New York by Davenport, there was no difficulty in showing with this machinery how elections were carried. Over 1,200 Deputy Marshals were appointed in the city of St. Louis alone, and the Democratic majority in three districts was overcome by these means. The money of the people was being expended by hundreds of thousands of dollars to corrupt voters. Come what might, he hoped that sections under which these Deputy Marshals were appointed would be stricken from the statute books. He for one was willing to stay here until this time next year to repeal these sections.

Mr. Allison argued that the Attorney General had merely discharged his duty under the law. He was prosecuting frauds and all he asked was money to aid him in doing so. Should the Senate refuse to give him money he could still pay expenses, as all the funds of his department were applicable to the execution of the Election law as well as any other law.

Mr. Beck commented on the letter of the Attorney General and said he admitted that he needed only $50,000 but for the Election law. Two hundred thousand dollars of this money was for political purposes, $75,000 to pay Deputy Marshals and $125,000 to pay for prosecutions inaugurated by these very Deputy Marshals employed to elect Republicans to office. Was the great State of New York unable to protect her voters at the polls? Was the great State of Pennsylvania, under Republican rule, unable to protect her voters? He argued that this money had been used as a corruption fund. The rights of the people had been overthrown by Federal interference. He would let the Deficiency bill go before he would vote a dollar for any such purposes.

Mr. Garland opposed the appropriation.

Mr. Voorhees denounced the Election law, and said he had been told that forty or fifty respectable citizens of Baltimore now languish in prison, where they had been put by Judge Bond for doing something which these Supervisors construed as a menace. He would not vote the smallest fraction of a dollar for the enforcement of such a law. It was the worst law ever placed on our statute books. It was the forerunner of despotism. Whether an extra session came or not he would do what he believed to be right. He referred to the test-oath clause in the Revised Statutes and said it ostracized virtue and integrity from the jury-box in the South.

Mr. Bayard said it was pretended when this Election law was passed that it would produce peace at elections and purify them. He denied that it had produced peace or purified the ballot-box. Rather it had been an agent of corruption and the grossest intimidation. He argued that the law had been administered in the interest of one political party and not in the interest of justice. There could be nothing more dangerous than to overthrow law under the pretense of enforcing law. He denounced the test-oath law, and said that he didn't believe Congress would adjourn until the law had been repealed.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said the appropriation called for by this amendment stood solely upon the letter of the Attorney General, and not upon the book of estimates. The House knew nothing of this appropriation. Who were these Deputy Marshals? Were they men of character and position, or were they the refuse of the cities of Philadelphia and New York? The appropriation of this money did not affect Southern people alone, but the Northern people as well. Prior to 1871 the Department of Justice got $1,500,000 per annum. After the passage of the Enforcement act the amount for the department was doubled, and no reduction was made until the Democracy came into power at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. Beck moved to strike out of the amendment proposed by the committee the following words: "And for defraying the expenses which have been and may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled 'an act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,"' or for any acts amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, of $250,000," and insert in lieu thereof "$50,000," so that it would be an appropriation of that sum for defraying the expenses of United States courts, the safe-keeping of prisoners, etc. Rejected—yeas, 34; nays, 35.

The vote being announced, Mr. Beck said: "Within one of it, thank God."

A voice on the Democratic side—Business is brightening.

Will Blood Tell?

Dr. Heitzman, of New York, makes the announcement that a drop of a man's blood placed under the microscope will tell just what his condition and constitution may be. After a protracted study of blood corpuscles he has come to the conclusion that an abundance of large granules go with a good constitution; on the other hand, if the granules were few and fine, or the entire body of the corpuscle pale, it was evidence of a poor constitution. He frequently noticed that the number of white blood corpuscles was considerably increased after a single sleepless night, so much so that it might be determined whether a man had been kept from his rest or not by examination of his blood. It could also be determined whether a man was to have acute diseases, or whether he was to suffer "from the slow processes of disease incident to a strumous diathesis." The *Scientific American* says a committee of physicians has been appointed to investigate and report on this most promising subject. If it proves possible to determine a man's physical constitution by the examination of a drop of his blood, a new field of investigation will be opened, and one having very important practical bearings.

MR. LACY was fined $5 by a Justice in Pekin, Texas. "I'll toss a cent to see whether you make it $10 or nothing," he said. Lacy won.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 13 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

The 46th Congress is Democratic.

The Message of Hayes, vetoing the bill restricting Chinese immigration is published in full in the Courier, this week.

The Chicago News, suggests Grant & Son, as an appropriate head for the Republican Pesidential ticket for 1880. Eureka!

A proposition in the Texas legislature to establish a State newspaper, has created a hubbubboo among the press of that state.

Our readers are referred to a synopsis of the report of the Potter Committee, submitted to Congress in the last days of the late session. It will be found in another column of this paper.

The new legislative apportionment as passed by both Houses, gives DeKalb and Steuben one Senator; DeKalb one Representative; and DeKalb, Noble and Elkhart a joint Representative, which we think will give general satisfaction.

Mr. Beecher says Chinese immigration should be encouraged in order to reduce the price of labor in this country. Beecher is the man who said bread and water were good good enough for a workingman. He is a christian gentleman.

Gen. Ben. Butler's conclusions in regard to the counting-in of Hayes, arrived at as a member of the Potter Committee, and which he (Butler) submitted to Congress as his report, will be found in another column of the COURIER.

A greenback democrat will be the next Speaker of the Lower House of Congress The Nationals will be in position to dictate terms, and they will make use of their power. Ewing of Ohio is one of then favorites for the Speakership.

Over 1300 bills were introduced during the regular session of the legislature, between 75 and 100 passed the Lower House (which is democratic), and only 35 passed the Senate (on account of the mulishness of the republicans). Which made the best record?

If the Democrats in the Lower House of Congress will organize for the special session, in favor the west and south, they can elect a Speaker; if the east will not consent to surrender, the Democrats will loose the Speaker The Nationals hold the balance of power.

Down in Arkansas, a member of the legislature has introduced a bill to make the season of Lent twenty, instead of forty days, upon the plea that everything else has come down fifty per cent. since the war, and there should be no discrimination in favor of Lent.

Associated Press dispatches say that Hayes will consider it his duty to veto even an appropriation bill, if the democrats in the special session undertake to enforce the repeal of the supervisor and test oath acts. Such an unbecoming threat should be resented by Congress. No dictation from the usurper should be allowed.

Another great pedestrian contest is now in progress in New York City. The contest will last six days, and is participated in by O'Leary, the present champion; Rowell, the English representative; Harryman, of Boston, and Ennis, of Chicago. Several thousand persons were unable to gain admission at the start on last Saturday.

There is some anxiety among the Democrats at Washington in regard to the organization of the next House, as a number of the Democratic members are sick. Arrangements have been made to run a special car, fitted up for the use of invalids, to accommodate Messrs. Bland, Singleton and Lay from St. Louis. Telegrams received to-day make it probable that these men will come, although Mr. Lay will make the trip at the risk of his life.

The governor has nominated the following persons to the offices named, and they have been confirmed by the Senate: Mrs. Emily A. Roache, Indianapolis, manager of the Female Reformatory; Finley Bigger, of Rush, county and L. A. Barnet, of Hendricks county, commissioners of the House of Refuge; John P. Early, Laporte county, Robert D. Brown, Dearborn county, and B. F. Ibach, Huntington county, trustees of the Asylum for the feeble minded children.

The Grant Reception.

The New York Herald has a special dispatch from Omaha as follows: "A letter received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad details a plan for a grand excursion from Washington to San Francisco about August 1 next, to receive and welcome Ex-President Grant on his return from the Orient. The writer states that he has spent some weeks in Washington, conversing with leading Senators and Representatives, and many favor the project enthusiastically. Details are given which indicate that from 50,000 to 75,000 would join in the excursion.

In 1878 the radical party forced the Federal supervision law through congress as a rider to an appropriation bill; now, in 1879, the same party causes an extra session of congress, rather than allow the same law, which provides for the employment of supervisors and marshals to work at elections in the interest of the radical party at the expense of the government, to be repealed in the same manner in which it was forced upon the country. Let the odious and unjust law be repealed as it was passed, rather than suffer such disgrace in free (?) America.

The cost of the regular session of the General Assembly of Indiana is approximated as follows:

SENATE.

Per diem of senators	$18,246
Mileage of senators	1,968
Per diem of officers	1,464
Per diem of employes	4,190
Total	$25,968

HOUSE.

Per diem of representatives	$36,306
Mileage	3,705
Principal clerk and his deputies	3,111
Assistant clerk and employe	2,501
Committee clerks	1,812
Doorkeepers	2,370
Pages	733
Total	$50,087

—Economy is wealth, particularly in the newspaper business. Reed, of the Auburn Courier, is economizing by using the cast-off overshoe of an Auburn girl for a coal-bin. We have the refusal of the mate to it for a wood-box.—Steuben Republican.

Now don't try to slander the "Auburn girls," the shoe is a number ten, and was sent down from Steuben county as a specimen of the ruling size in that county.

Elsewhere we publish the proclamation of Gov. Williams, calling an extra session of the Legislature, which was made necessary by the refusal of the republican leaders in the Senate to endorse several important bills which had passed the democratic House. The responsibility of an extra session rests with the republicans.

The Democratic party will control Congress in both branches, which will give places to Democratic employes in the Senate as well as in the House. Washington is already filled with applicants for the various positions. There are only 77 officers of the Senate. In addition to these there are about 40 committees which employ clerks, but only a few of them retain clerks when Congress is not in session. For the 120 offices of all grades there are at least 2,000 applicants. Of all the Senate officers, only four are chosen by the Senate, namely, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, chief clerk and principal executive clerk. All the others are appointed by the secretary and sergeant-at-arms, respectively. Clerks to committees are appointed by the respective chairmen.

A Proclamation.

By His Excellency the Governor of Indiana: A proclamation convening the Fifty-first General Assembly in Special Session. Given at Indianapolis, March 10th, 1879.

The Fifty-first General Assembly has consumed the allotted time to its regular session, and is about to adjourn. Provision has not been made for the State Government during the ensuing two years. Other important business has not been completed. The public welfare, in my opinion, requires a brief special session.

Therefore, I, James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana, hereby call upon the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to convene in special session, on Tuesday, March 11, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Witness the seal of the State and my signature.

[L. S.] JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
By the Governor:
J. G. SHANKLIN, Sec'y of State.

More Fraud.

(Plymouth Democrat.)

The patent right man has been operating in Union township. On last Friday a stranger, claiming to be from Indianapolis, called on a German farmer by the name of Nicholas Walle, living near Maxenkuckee, and told him he had an entirely new wind mill, and proposed to set one up and give it to Walle free of charge in order to introduce it in that part of the county; and that he would ship him four others in the neighborhood; that they would be shipped to the address of Walle, and that when they arrived he should notify the stranger, when he would come down and set them up also. In the meantime Mr. Walle signed a note for $300, payable at the First National Bank in this city. The note was signed and the stranger went on his way in search of some other unsuspecting farmer. Saturday morning Mr. Walle put in an appearance in our city at an early hour in search of an attorney. He consulted Mr. Chaney and soon learned that he had been "taken in," when he employed Mr. Chaney to take the preliminary steps to avoid the payment of the note. The Democrat has contained exposures of different patent right "dodges" resorted to in order to swindle honest farmers, for the last two months, but it seems many of our farmers will persist in contracting with this class of men, and will refuse to profit by the dearly bought experience of their neighbors. Better trade with reliable business men, residents of your own county.

The legislature of this state is opposed to monopolies, it has endeavored to place all the newspapers of the state in competition with the publications of the American Tract Society.

The members of the State Legislature who voted for the "Libel law" just past may expect the blessings (?) of the press of the state hence forth until the same is repealed by the next Legislature. The idea of a body of men who make pretentions to intelligence, undertaking to prevent a free press from showing up the villainies of those who plunder the people of their money, the scamp who outrages defenceless women, the vagabond who knocks down and robs the peaceful citizen, the rough who creates a riot in the streets, is simply ridiculous. We shall be free to publish the truth without regard to the penalties provided in the new law, which reads as follows;

"Any defamatory printing, writing, sign, picture, representation of effigy tending to expose any one to public hatred or ridicule, or deprive him of public confidence or social intercourse, or designed to blacken or vilify the memory of a deceased person and tending to scandalize and provoke his relatives and friends—also the selling, delivering, reading in the presence of others, or otherwise communicating a libel, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons libeled, any person who shall make, compose, dictate, print or write a libel to be published, or procure it published, or who shall knowingly aid in publishing a libel shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a time not exceeding one year."

The Indianapolis Sentinal, in discussing this bill, uses the following language, every word of which we heartily endorse:

"Under its operation a man may be a notorious scoundrel, but no newspaper will dare to warn the public against him and his schemes until the proof of his guilt, of an irretragible character, shall be in its possession. If this is done without such proof, for the public welfare, the miscreant may sue and the publisher may be fined and imprisoned for violation of the Grubbs law. The entire gang of republican conspirators may escape without having the infamious notoriety their crimes justly merit. It is a law in the interest of criminals and the criminal classes, and every effort designed to expose them will be tortured into a case for a libel suit under the Grubbs law. Publishers of newspapers will not dare to publish telegraph news, for almost every day some villainy is exposed which would require an outlay of large sums of money to obtain the proof necessary to convict. According to the Grubbs bill, no man in Indiana will be permitted to read libelous articles to others, which appear in newspapers published outside of the state of Indiana, without becoming liable to a suit for libel, nor exhibit any caricature calculated to make a man ridiculous in the eyes of the people without assuming all the responsibility of a libel. Indeed, no newspaper can refer to a dead politician or a bad man, no matter if he belonged to the Louisiana returning board, and was as infamous as Anderson or J. Madison Wells, without incurring the risk of a libel suit. The bill, as we understand it, virtually puts a quietus upon all strictures of men's conduct, and is a direct bid for bad people to enlarge the boundaries of their misdeeds, with the assurance that they will not be exposed."

The Greenbackers.

[Washington Post.]

Mr. Crandall, Secretary of the National Greenback Committee, was asked last night, "What of the situation?" and replied by handing the Post a card with the remark, "Here are the figures"

The Post put on its spectacles and read: "Democrats in next House, 137; Republicans, 127; Nationals 22."

"And this settles it?" said our man.

"Certainly, we absolutely control the situation," said Mr. Crandall.

"Why not give me a list of the names?"

"Well, I know of no reason, except that some of the gentlemen who are going into the caucus have requested me not to do so, and hence I cannot, in honor, furnish a complete list for publication."

"In this list do you include any of the members of the present congress?"

"Yes, several; and there will be more when the time comes. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for instance, and Kelley, of the same state."

"Who will be the candidate for speaker?"

"That will be decided by the caucus."

"Will it be Blackburn?"

"I have heard Mr. Blackburn kindly spoken of."

"McMahon of Ohio?"

"He has friends among the members of our party. So has Cox, of New York Bright, of Tennessee, House of the same state, Ewing of Ohio and others, but none of them can receive our support unless they join our church. We are a party now—a National party—and no man not a member of our organization will be elected by our votes. There are none of our own members who are ambitious for the place, and we are just as willing to take a new convert, provided he formerly enters the fold, as a man elected on the National ticket. We intend to organize the House, or force the hard-money men of both the old parties to combine against us, and would rather prefer they should do so. The lines would then be drawn, and the fight of the people against the Money Power would begin."

"Who would they concentrate on?"

"Well, Randall will be the caucus candidate of the Democrats, and Garfield of the Republicans. There are some hard-money Democrats who would vote for Garfield rather than our nominee. I understand that Morse, of Massachusetts, says he will vote for Garfield rather than Blackburn, and doubtless there are others who would do likewise. In this way, only can the House be organized on a hard-money basis."

"When will your caucus be held?"

"That has not yet been decided, but probably about the 16th.

PENSIONS!

Under the new Pension law, soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once. Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.
W. C. Berringer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. 11 lm

NEWVILLE, INDIANA.

At a stated meeting of William Hecker Lodge, No. 326, F. & A. M., held in this lodge room on Monday evening March 3d, 1879, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Grand Master of the universe to remove from our midst by the hand of death, our worthy brother, Benjamin F. Greenwood, a member of William Hecker Lodge, No. 326, F. & A. M., on Monday, February 24, 1879, at his residence in Franklin township, therefore

RESOLVED, That in this dispensation we recognize the hand of God, who works in ways mysterious to mortal man, and in the removal of our brother to the lodge above, our loss is his gain.

RESOLVED, That in our acquaintance and association with brother Greenwood we have ever found him a true brother in every relation in life and that we will cherish his memory and imitate his virtues, and cover his follies whatever they may have been with the broad mantle of charity.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions under seal of the lodge be submitted to the family of the deceased and be spread upon the records of the lodge, and that they be published in the county papers.

CHARLES L. THOMAS,
ANTHONY STEPLETON, } Com.
ISAAC GUNSENHOUSER,

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS!

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statemants, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

1879 SPRING 1879

Messrs. Root & Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.

The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.

Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1870. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of

GUNS, RIFLES REVOLVERS

Pistols, amunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list. Yours truly,
Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-1m.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose, 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Th Popl Wat Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for 10 cents, and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 15th day of MARCH, 1879, the following real estate:

Town lots number eighty-five (85) and one hundred and forty-eight 148), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county Indiana. Also the north half of the north east quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirty-four (34), north, range thirteen (13), east, in DeKalb county, Indiana; except a piece out of said tract of land heretofore set off to the widow of said decedent and bounded as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of said tract of land and running thence west one hundred and twenty-one and two-fifths [121-2-5] rods, thence north twenty [20] rods, thence east to the east boundary line of said tract, thence south to the place of beginning, said piece excepted containing fifteen and two-fifths [15 2-5] acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises.

8-4w WILLIAM LESSIG, Adm'r.

February 19th, 1879.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for service in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn. Ind.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Ha opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specially of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS,

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Court closes with this week.

—West's pills cure indigestion.

—Byron Rainier returned to Warsaw Tuesday.

—A book agent in town offering a good work.

—Orrin Moses has gone west to seek his fortune.

—Mr. Markle, of Hudson, was in the city Monday.

—Boat riding was largely participated in last Sunday.

—For building hardware go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—For doors, sash and glass, go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—Harry Rush and family are visiting friends at Angola.

—Hunt up your old rake and bounce into the front yard.

—Remember that Billy Little half-soles boots for 60c.

—Cedar Creek has been "on a high" for a week or more.

—Johnny Schaab is in Chicago this week, buying goods.

—Mr. A. K. Grubb will move to Waterloo in a few weeks.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for good trunks—cheap 10-3w.

—Mr. T. J. Cuppy, of Logansport, was in town last week.

—John Henry has traded horses and now drives a match team.

—Hats and caps of the latest styles just received at Yesbera's.

—"St. Patricks day in the morning," on the 17th of this month.

—Auburn was represented at the Waterloo dance last night.

—Buy lard at Houston's meat market, in large or small quantities.

—About 125 cases will be disposed of at the present term of Court.

—Mr. C. Beugnot will start west on a business trip in a few days.

—Fine dress suitings at Gugerli's, prices low. Call and see him.

—Drs. Cowan & Allyn have removed their office to Case's Block.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich is visiting at Columbia City and Logansport.

—If you want a nobby hat go to Yesbera's. His stock is all new.

—Hoyt, the druggist, has a full line of garden seeds. All fresh seeds.

—The Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. met at Ensleys Hall last Tuesday.

—Blow up your muscle, men; the women are beginning to talk garden.

—The streets will soon be dry enough for the Marshal to commence repairs.

—Rob. McClellan left Saturday with a load of cattle for Buffalo New York.

—The time of year is upon us when cold lunches are served in abundance.

—Hats and caps at panic prices at Yesbera's. Call and see the new styles.

—A new line of piece goods in spring styles can be seen at Gugerli's next week.

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—Auburn will be well represented at Ingersoll's lecture in Ft. Wayne this evening.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co. for tinware, they are selling at manufacturers prices.

—Wall paper and window curtains of all kinds in stock at Hoyt's the last of this week.

—Owing to the bad condition of the roads, our town has been a little dull for a week.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—By the appearance of things, the rooms owned by Mr. Eaton will be occupied soon.

—A large supply of fresh and cured meats always on hand at Houston's meat market.

—Yesbera, the merchant tailor has added a new line of goods to his stock. Hats and Caps.

—The Defiance (O.) Democrat is now publishing a daily edition. Success to the enterprise.

—Frank Hoff will keep a full supply of all kinds of fresh fish during the coming season.

—Mens' hats at from 50c to $3.50 boys hats at from 25c to $1.00 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—Leave yours orders for job work at the COURIER office. We do first-class work at low prices.

—Houston will commence delivering ice in a short time. Leave your orders at his meat market.

—Hemp carpets 4 and 6 yards for $1 Stair carpets—Ingrain carpets at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—Mitch Houston is still gaining favor with the ladies, on account of the tender beef he furnishes.

—The Board of Commissioners adjourned yesterday, to meet in special session to-morrow (Friday).

—Splendid business suits made by Gugerli, for $18,00 to $24,00. Cut in style and warranted to fit.

—One of the firm of Schaab Beugnot & Co is now in Chicago buying new goods for the spring trade.

—The Phillips vs Baxter tournament is set for to-day. The reserved seats are all taken.

—Schaab Beugnot & Co., are now closing out their stock of winter clothing at half price.

—A full attendance is desired at the meeting of the Neoteric club to-morrow night at Ensley's Hall.

—Daniel K. Lanning's celebrated steed ran away last week and somewhat demoralized his buggy.

—Rev. Clark, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent discourse at the Baptist church last Sunday morning.

—Schaab Beugnot & Co's., new spring goods will placed on the market next week. Look out for bargains.

—The Kendalville Standard (Rep) sits down on the fraudulent President, for vetoing the anti-Chinese bill.

—Misses Jennie and Annie Cowan entertained a party of young folks at their residence Saturday evening.

—Dr. Casebeer will erect a brick business house on the south side of Seventh street the coming summer.

—The man that stole the horse near Corunna last week, relieved James Fagan of a pair of boots and a coat.

—The irresistable Joseph Columbus Loveland, of the "Garrett Head Light," was in the city several days this week.

—Remember Dr. Elson's office days, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

—Will open next week fruit of the loom bleached muslin at 9c by piece or 9½c by yard.
10-3w. McQUISTON & RALSTON.

—We learn that Dr. T. G. Matheny has purchased the property formerly owned by Henry Wolf, on South Main street.

—CLOTHING—McQuiston & Ralston are receiving mens', youths' and boys' clothing in new styles and at low prices. 10-3w.

—There is some talk of having a select term of school here, beginning on April 14th, and continuing two months.

—Why go around guming it when our city dentist (Elson) is putting up good teeth on rubber or celluloid plate for $10.

—The time of year approaches when the house-wife will go rummaging through her drawers (bureau) in search of the moth.

—Messrs. H. H. and J. Stamets are buying green and dried apples in large or small quantities. Now is the time to sell.

—QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros, "Seal of North Carolina" the same price.

—Choice roasted coffee 18c per lb. Eight cakes of soap for 25 cents. Four bars Kirks soap for 25 cents at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—Auburn will turn out more carriages and buggies the coming summer, made by home mechanics, than any town of its size in the state.

—The "Red Light" saloon was broken into last Saturday night, and about 1000 cigars with several gallons of liquor were stolen. No clew to the thieves.

—An old German lady in one of the Cincinnati hospitals has fallen heir to $20,000,000, in London, England. Her husband has started after the fortune.

—While at Fort Wayne Tuesday, Mrs A. J. Little was unfortunate enough to loose her pocket-book containing quite an amount of money and other valuables.

—Latest advices places O'Leary 32 miles behind Rowell the leader, in the great six day walking match at New York. Harriman a good second, Ennis third.

—In Delta county, Texas, Mr. Joseph Day married Miss Sallie Knight. Its "all Day" with Sallie, and all night with Joseph. May their Days to come be many.

—"Wipe your feet! don't you see I've just scrubbed," and "don't lean against the wall with your greasy head! I've just cleaned the wood-work," is heard in nearly every household in town.

—MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, on March 4th, 1879, Mr. Joseph R. Shilling and Miss Alice Gill, all of Concord township, DeKalb county, Ind.

—We are glad to know that Mr. Dennis Lanham has become the possessor of a fine farm in Harrison county W. Va., willed to him by a relative. It contains 140 acres of valuable land.

—The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, are greatly excited, concerning the attempted destruction of the city by fire-bugs. A number of stables are fired every night, by the use of rags and coal oil.

—Just received at McQuiston & Ralston's a car load of No. 1 stoneware—Jars from one-half gallon to eight gallons. Stone churns from five to eight gallons. Milk pans etc , at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—If the COURIER should at any time be compelled to call any person a liar or thief, we advise our readers to not read it aloud, nor mention it to any one else, if they do they are liable for slander, under the Grubbs libel law.

—The Buckeye clothes wringer only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

Soldiers Attention.

Our soldier readers' attention is called to the card of W. C. Berringer & Co., in another column of this paper.

Found.

A note for $80,00 in favor of Haskins & Son. For further information, inquire at Hollisters restaurant, Auburn, Ind.

Dear Sir:

We would call your attention to the advertisement of Johnson's Great Western Gun Works in another column.

—The Library Magazine for March will be ready on the 25th—not dated in advance, as the custom—its contents being mainly from foreign publications of the same date, thus giving what is newest in the literary world. $1.00 a year, or 10 cents a number. American Book Exchange, Publishers, N. Y.

Greenback Meeting.

We are requested to give notice that Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt of Michigan will speak in Auburn on Monday, the 17th, inst at 8, o'clock P. M. on the subject of finances. The meeting will be held in Ensleys Hall.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers eighty acres of good land (50 acres cleared) one mile east and two miles south of Butler, for sale at a bargain. For further information inquire at my residence, one mile east of Butler.
9-4w PETER HAAS.

Exhilerating.

The fragrance of Dr. Price's Floral Riches, the sweet odors of his Pet Rose, and his charming perfume Alista Bouquet, produces an exhilerating effect upon the mind. They are as fresh and sweet as the fields in hay-making time None have used them but to admire.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—He was on his way to see his "Dulcena," says Dick, and after reaching the Morning Star bridge was somewhat disappointed to find the road overflown with water, but determined to see her he rolled up his "Sunday pants" and plodded on. Not being acquainted with the road he stepped into a hole which had been washed out by the high water and "got in" up to his—he didn't see her.

Roll of Honor.

Below are the names of pupils in school district No. 2, Keyser-Tp., who were neither absent nor tardy during the school month, beginning Feb. 10, and ending March 7. Daniel Barnes, Frankie Bolander, Addie Olinger, Jno. Barnes, Lorenzo Bovee, Oliver Hinman, Nettie Yarde. Several more names would appear in the above roll had sickness and labor not prevented their attendance.

L. M. BASSETT,
Teacher.

—Kendalville Standard—We heard of a young chap at Rome City who missed the freight train at that place for Ft. Wayne, last Monday morning, and who started in pursuit on the railroad afoot, expecting to overtake it in in this city, but arrived just in time to see it pull out, when he continued pursuit to Avilla with the same result, but kept on his course until he reached Huntertown, where he caught up, and landed in Ft. Wayne all right none the worse for his tramp. We record this as a case of pure "grit," and predict that that boy will go to Congress.

A Literary Revolution.

Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature, in the new Acme Edition, is meeting with such extraordinary sale that the publishers, to make it still more popular, have further reduced the prices. Purchasers ordering before April 30th will get the eight volumes complete, in paper, for $1.75, cloth, $2.50; half morocco, gilt top, for $4.00; or bound in four volumes, half morocco gilt top, for $3.20. Sample volumes sent post paid for 30 cents, 45 cents, 65 cents and 90 cents. This is not only of the choicest works in the language, but really wonderful in its low price. Specimen pages and terms to clubs will be sent on request by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

—The firm of Heller & Dague, of Monroeville, Allen county, failed last Saturday, with liabilities amounting to about $50,000. This firm was extensively engaged in the manufacture of stoves, and in the sale of merchandise. The firm has always enjoyed a good credit, and was regarded until quite recently as perfectly solvent. Heller & Dague carried on general stores at Monroeville and Decatur, and Dixon, O.; had stave factories at Decatur and Monroeville, and a flour mill and saw mill at Monroeville. They gave employment to about 125 men, all of whom are now out of work. The cause of the failures are to be ascribed to the shrinkage in real estate, the long continued depression in the stave business, and to some heavy losses by bad debts.

W. J. CARVER, M. D.

The Corn-sheller Man,

Put up at the Central House last Thursday evening, apparently in a very critical condition, resulting as he said. from an attack made upon him by three tramps between Spencerville and this place, who had robbed him of his pocket-book containing $643.00 in money, in the scuffle for which, he had been badly beaten, and left scarcely able to reach this place in his conveyance. When his story was related to Mr. Green, the landlord, he at once sent for Sheriff Leas who immediately put in an appearance and begun to investigate the case; it was not long until the Sheriff "smelt a mice," and concluded that he would not go in search of the thieves until the surgical Carver had undergone an examination to as certain the extent of his injuries, which he would have the Sheriff believe were almost fatal. Dr. Cowan was called in, who in the presence of others, carefully examined the injured (?) M. D. and reported to the Sheriff that he could discover no injuries, this of course excited the curiosity of the Sheriff and he decided upon further investigation of the mystery, he went to neighborhood where the attack was said to have been made, where he ascertained that Carver had met a gentleman about four miles from Auburn, and told him that he had been robbed, the gentleman drove on a short distance and noticed a bocket-book and some papers at the side of the road, but feared to pick them up lest he might be charged with the robbery, he drove to Mr. Brown's and related the circumstance, and two of Mr. Brown's sons went back and secured the pocketbook which was turned over to the Sheriff on his arrival. Being satisfied that tramps had nothing to do with the theft the Sheriff returned and had another interview with Carver in which he (Carver) admitted that the whole thing was a put up job, and claimed that he had lost the money playing cards, and had thrown his pocketbook away and had concocted the story of theft to cover the disgrace. He was well at once as if by magic. The Sheriff telegraphed to Mr. Brocius, Carver's employer at Alliance, Ohio, who arrived on the next train and in company with Carver and a deputy sheriff went to Hicksville, where Mr. Brocius had Carver arrested for embezzlement. The matter was settled by the payment of $400 in cash, and two notes signed by Carver's father-in-law, for $100 each, making $600 in all refunded to Mr. Brocius, leaving him $43 and his expenses, short. Carver's family lives near Hicksville.

Northern Indiana Pioneers.

Nearly all of the several counties of northern Indiana have, at some time within the past few years, held pioneer meetings, old settlers' picnics, etc., going under different names. as fancy dictated, but all with the same general purpose in view—that of gathering the old settlers together in a glad reunion. Many of these meetings have been eminently successful. One or two held in this county were very enjoyable, and unusually attended by both the citizens of our own and other counties. We have been requested to suggest the holding of a northern Indiana pioneer meeting at some point in the north part of the state, say, for instance, South Bend, but as to that, leaving the place for the meeting to be determined in the future. Such a meeting could not be any thing else but a pleasant, enjoyable, and edifying reunion. Northern Indiana has now, and in the past has had, some men who were. and who still are, prominent in the affairs of the nation, who, in early times, were the pioneers of all this region of country now so populous, wealthy and great. There is the Hon. John D. Defrees, at present the public printer; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, Joseph Defrees, of Goshen; Solon Robinson, once a pioneer of Crown Point, whom we know not whether he is still living or not, all of whom we mention only because they are all well known, and who would, no doubt, take great pleasure in meeting a large number of those who still linger with us in each of the counties of northern Indiana. We have been requested to put forth a feeler for the purpose of ascertaining how such a gathering would be received, and we know of no better way than to ascertain the views of those most interested through the medium of the journals of the respective counties in the north part of the state. Let the matter be made public brethern of the press, and see how it takes. If it is not agreeable or thought advisable, no harm will be done at any rate.—Warsaw Indianian.

As the pioneers of DeKalb county have a regular organization, we presume such suggestions as they have to make concerning the meeting in question, will be made through the officers of the association. We will gladly publish the views of the DeKalb pioneers at any time.

Great Popularity.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Nectarine, Rose, Lemon, etc., have been before the public many years and have gained for themselvs, on their own merits, an extensive sale. Their great popularity is mainly due to the using of the purest and best materials, with special reference to their healthfulness.

Increase of Legal Business.

"The serious illness of Judge Tousley is doubtless largely attributable to overwork in the performance of his official duties. For over a year he has been almost steadily "in the harness," exerting himself to the utmost in the vain hope of being able to clear the docket of the innumerable cases that have been placed upon it at every recurring term of court. Notwithstanding these efforts, the dockets of his circuit still assume ponderous proportions, with no immediate hope of an early diminution. As tax-payers, lawyers and litigants are all interested in this matter, a little inquiry into the causes of this remarkable accumulation of legal business may not come amiss.

We have before us a certified statement of the number of cases on the docket of DeKalb county from February, 1877, to December, 1878. This exhibit shows that the number of cases on docket at the several terms during the past two years varied from 429 to 611. During the period named 1,079 civil and 102 criminal cases were disposed of. New cases filed during same period, 1,171!

When Judge Tousley left the bench, in December, 1878, the business in the several counties comprising the circuit was as well disposed of as could reasonably be expected. During the past five years there has been a marvelous increase in litigation, mainly attributable to the financial crisis of 1873 and to the construction of important lines of railway. Villages and towns have sprung up where but a comparatively short time ago scarcely a solitary building could be seen. Ten years ago DeKalb county had but one railroad; now it has the Lake Shore, the Eel River, the Jackson & Saginaw, and the B. & O A new and promising railroad town (Garrett), with a voting population of nearly five hundred, has added largely to the litigation of the county. The towns along the B. & O. railroad have largely increased in population; indeed, it may be said that Cromwell, Albion, Avilla, Auburn, and St. Joe Station have doubled their population since 1870. Then we have La Otto, a thriving town in Noble county, on the Eel River road, and Butler, the eastern terminus of that route. The building up of these towns amidst the greatest financial crisis ever witnessed in this country has created a vast amount of litigation; has added so largely to the business of our courts as to render it practically impossible for the judge of our circuit to dispose of it, even though he devote every moment of his time to the discharge of his official trust. How to remedy the evil is not for us to point out. The people of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben owe it to themselves to devise some plan whereby the administration of justice may be expedited and the judge relieved of some of the burdens now resting upon him."

The statements made in the above article which we find in the Ligonier Banner fully explain the cause of the overburdened dockets in the judicial circuit, especially that of DeKalb county. The time now allowed by law for the disposal of litigation in this county is not sufficient, since railroads, towns and villages have become so numerous within our borders. Court terms should be extended in this county in order to do justice to all, and if the length of the term is greater, the judicial district must necessarily be less. How can it be done?

Angola.

—Mud till you can't rest.

—One less saloon in town.

—Mr. J. W. Scoville has started a store in Hudson.

—Frank Killinger of Waterloo was in town over Sunday.

—Jake Kahn, of Watterloo was in town last Thursday.

—The literary society was very well attended on Monday evening.

—The Alpha society gave a public entertainment last Saturday evening.

—A temperance meeting was held at the Congregational church last Saturday afternoon.

—A. H. Weaver, operator for the L. S. & M. S. railroad at Waterloo, was in town last Friday.

—George Washington Weamer, editor of the Auburn Republican, was in town one day last week.

—S. C. Snyder was in town last Saturday visiting his brother John, who is in the Agricultural business.

—Miss Sadie Morse, who has been visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa., returned home last Saturday evening.

—A stranger delivered a temperance lecture at the M. E. church on Monday evening, to a very slim audience.

—The law firm of Morrow & Adams has dissolved partnership, Morrow moving his office on the north side of the public square.

—Although we got "thumped" for a couple of items we sent last week, we are not scared at all, and will continue to write the truth as we have done heretofore. All we have to say is that we repeat the articles of last week.

A REPORTER.

Spencerville Items.

—Mrs. Kagey, of Auburn, is visiting friends in town.

—Mr. David Sanders, of Mich., was in town Monday.

—A good barber can find a location open to him at this place.

—H. H. Fales, Esq., has been confined to his room for several days.

—J. J. Davis has purchased the right of Allen county in the Chadwick churn.

—Frank Lancaster will visit friends at Wheeling, West Va., this week.

—The Rev. Kelso will take charge of the pastorate of the Lutheran church about the 1st of April.

—A pair of young "bantas" tried their spurs a few days ago; out of which a law suit is threatened.

—Two of the watches stolen from J. Garman's jewelry shop some time ago was found on Saturday in a field north of town.

Newville Items.

—Mrs. Allen has returned from her long visit to her daughters in Illinois much improved in health.

—B. F. Blair has been to Auburn attending to the interests of the people of DeKalb county, like a faithful sentinel, as he is.

—Mrs. Henry Robinson returned to Cleveland to have her eyes operated upon again. The first operation was not likely to prove successful.

—Spring has come at last, and whilst I write the vivid lightning flashes, the thunder rolls and the rain begins to patter on the roof, indicating an approaching storm.

—We learn by the papers that His Fraudulency has vetoed the anti-Chinese bill. How are vetoes now, my republican friends? They used to be all wrong in democratic times, but of course they are all sound now under the rule of His Fraudulency.

—In my last communication I spoke of the prospects for a reading room in Blair's Hall which has already started and under favorable auspecies, and bids fair to be a very useful and instructive institution. We hope the citizens will be able to appreciate it, and try to attend every Saturday evening As the trustee of the Vienna Library Association have tendered the use of the large and valuable collection of books, we hope the people will endeavor to sustain it, and at least attend Rev. Lyman Beecher's sermons on the evils of intemperance.

ALPHA.

St. Joe Items.

—St. Joe river on a tare.

—Mud in vast quantities.

—John Widney, who was reported sick last week, is still confined to his room.

—A brother of Dr. Goodale, from Angola, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—A small amount of grain is being bought at the elevators; for wheat $1.00 is paid, oats 22 cents.

—Boat riding on Sunday don't pay some of the boys very well; for further particulars ask Sam.

—Quite a number of children in this vicinity are down with the measles; as yet all are getting along finely.

—Dr. Goodale and brother and H. Jaggers took in the town of Defiance, O., on Saturday. What all they took in, is—well, their own business.

—Great excitement in town Saturday over a constable's sale. It is claimed that the constable made sale of some property which did not belong to the defendant. The end is not yet.

—D. Young has rented ground of John Holsworth on which to erect a saw mill which he claims will be here by the first of April. He has also engaged an engineer to run the engine. Don't be too sanguine boys, there may be a fizzle yet.

—H. Ford, of Auburn, was in town Friday on the look for a horse thief. Hank found a person filling the description that did not prove to be the right one Hank means "biz" when he gets after a thief, but was badly fooled that time at least.

—The little row at Sodom on Monday night last proved to be a little expensive, as some of those concerned will attest. Better to be a man at all times if you are only boys. If you do not like the way Sodomites conduct their singing school, give them a wide berth, for a few up there mean business, and $60 is not picked up every day even if you have wealthy parents to back you up.

A. A. A.

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

Who sells the best Hat in town for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX

Who sells the best pair of Pants for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells a Linen Bosom, Wamsutta Shirt for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells four pair of genuine Brittish Hose for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells eight heavy four ply Linen Collars for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells everything of the Best for the very lowest prices?

SAM, PETE & MAX

MY FRIEND IN ADVERSITY.

When on life's downward slope I stand
And friendship scorns my empty hand,
And pleasures, like words writ on sand
Where rude waves break,
Are swept away, and but the ills
Of life remain—its unpaid bills,
Its dreary emptiness—who fills
My purse? The savage dun who stills?
'Tis thou, my cheek!

Thou art not soft, or fair t[illegible] view;
Dingy and brassy is thy hue,
Save when thou'rt shaved, and very [illegible]
O sturdy cheek!
And yet thy callous hide and tough
For downy skin of simple muff
I would not change: no stern rebuff
Hurts thee, my cheek!

Yet once, even thou with shame couldst burn
Bedden at snubs, but now we learn,
My cheek and I, when struck, to turn
The hardier cheek!

When on my lonely pallet laid
I pick at dingy sheets, while fade
The grimy walls in darkening shade,
And no soft cheek,
Tear-stained, is pressed to mine, then gray
And shrunk with creeping death, some ray
Of sunny light perchance will stray,
One pitying touch of heaven to lay
On my worn cheek.

WINNING THE WIDOW.

"Oh, what a handsome man!" cried Mrs. Hunter; "and such a charming foreign accent, too!"

Mrs. Hunter was a widow—rich, childless, fair and 35—and she made the remark above recorded to Mr. Bunting, bachelor, who had come to pay an afternoon call, apropos of the departure of Prof. La Fontaine, who had, according to etiquette, taken his departure on the arrival of Mr. Bunting.

"Don't like to contradict a lady," said Mr. Bunting. "But I can't say I agree with you; and these foreigners are generally impostors, too."

Mrs. Hunter shook her head coquettishly.

She was rather coquettish and rather gushing for her age.

"Oh, you gentlemen! you gentlemen!" she said; "I can't see that you ever do justice to each other."

And then she rang the bell and ordered the servants to bring tea, and pressed Bachelor Bunting to stay to partake of it.

There was a maiden aunt of 80 in the house, to play propriety, and allow her the privilege of having as many bachelors to tea as she chose, and Mr. Bunting forgot his jealousy and was once more happy.

He was, truth to tell, very much in love with the widow, who was his junior by fifteen years.

He liked the idea of her living on the interest of her money, too.

She was a splendid housekeeper and a fine pianist.

She was popular and good-looking.

He intended to offer himself for her acceptance as soon as he felt sure that she would not refuse him.

But this dreadful Prof. La Fontaine, with black eyes as big as saucers, and long side-whiskers—black also as any raven's wing, had the advantage of being the widow's junior.

This opportunity to make a fool of herself is so irresistible to every widow.

It troubled his dreams a good deal—not that he thought him handsome.

Oh, no!

But still at 50 a man does not desire a rival, however he may despise him.

"She did not ask him to stay, and she did ask me," said Mr. Bunting, and departed, after a most delightful evening, during which the maiden aunt (who was, at best, as deaf as a post) snored sweetly in her chair.

But, alas! on the very next evening his sky was overcast.

Prof. La Fointaine took the widow to the opera.

He saw them enter the doors of the opera house, and, having followed and secured a seat in a retired portion of the house, also noticed that the Professor kept his eyes fixed upon the lady's face in the most impressive manner during the whole of the performance, and that she now and then even returned his glances.

"It can't go on," said Mr. Bunting to himself. "I can't allow it. She'd regret it all her life. I must remonstrate with her. No woman likes a coward. Faint heart never won fair lady. She'll admire me for speaking out."

And that very evening Mr. Bunting trotted up to the widow's house, full of a deadly purpose, and with a set speech learned off by heart.

The speech he forgot as he crossed the threshold.

The purpose abided with him.

There were the usual remarks about the weather.

The usual chit-chat followed, but the widow saw that Mr. Bunting was not at his ease.

At last, with the sort of plunge that a timid bather makes into chilly water, he dashed into the subject nearest his heart.

"He's a rascal, ma'am, I give you my word."

"Oh, dear! Who is?" cried the widow.

"That frog-eater," replied the bachelor. "Upon my soul, I speak for your own good. I am interested in your welfare. Don't allow his visits. You don't know a thing about him."

"Do you allude to Monsieur La Fontaine?" asked Mrs. Hunter, solemnly.

"I allude to that fellow," said Bachelor Bunting. "Why, his very countenance proves him to be a rascal. I—I'd enjoy kicking him out so much, I—"

"Sir," said the widow, "if you haven't been drinking, I really think you must be mad."

"Ma'am!" cried Mr. Bunting.

"Perhaps, however, I should take no notice of such conduct," said Mrs. Hunter. "Perhaps I should treat it with silent contempt."

"Oh, good gracious!" cried bachelor Bunting; "don't treat me with silent contempt. It's my affection for you that urges me on. I adore you! Have me. Accept me. Marry me and be mine to cherish and protect from all audacious Frenchmen."

The widow's heart was melted.

She burst into tears.

"Oh, what shall I say?" she sobbed. "I thought you merely a friend. I—am—I—I—I am engaged to the professor; he proposed yesterday evening."

Bachelor Bunting had dropped down upon his knees while making the offer.

Now he got up with a sort of groan—not entirely caused by disappointed love, for he had the rheumatism.

"Farewell, false one," he said, feeling for his hat without looking for it. "I leave you forever."

He strode away, banging the door after him.

The widow cried and then laughed, and then cried again.

In fact she had a genuine fit of what the maiden aunt called "stericks," and the chambermaid "highstrikes," before she was brought to, and prevailed on to take a glass of wine and something hot and comforting in the edible line.

After which the thought of her fiance consoled her.

Days passed on.

Bachelor Bunting did not drown himself or sup cold poison.

The wedding day was fixed.

The housemaid informed her friend that Mrs. Hunter "kept steady company."

The maiden aunt, who had no income of her own, curried favor by being almost always in a state of apparent coma.

The widow was in the seventh heaven of bliss, and all went merry as a marriage bell until one evening, as the betrothed pair sat before the fire in the polished grate, there came a ring at the bell, and the girl who answered it soon looked into the parlor to announce the fact that a little girl in the hall would come in.

"Oh, let her in," said Mrs. Hunter. "I'm so fond of the dear children in the neighborhood. It's one of them, I presume?"

But, while she was speaking, a small, but very old-looking little girl in a short frock, with a tambourine in her hand, bounced into the room, and, throwing herself into the Professor's arms, with a strong French accent, screamed:

"Darling papa, have I then found you? How glad mamma will be! We thought you dead."

"I am not your papa," said the Frenchman, turning pale. "Are you crazy, my dear little girl?"

"No, no, no; you are my papa!" cried the child. "Do not deny your Estelle. Does she not know you? Ah, my heart, it tells me true! Dear mamma and I have almost starved, but she has never pledged her wedding ring—never. She plays the organ, I the tambourine. We have suffered, but now papa will return to us. Ah, heaven!"

"My gracious! the morals of furriners. He'd have married missus!" cried the girl at the door.

"She tells one black lie. Never before have I seen her; belief me, madame!" screamed the poor Frenchman. "Ah, mon Dieu, am I dreaming?"

"Oh, Alphonse!" cried the widow. "But there, I will be firm. My best friends warned me of you. Take your hat—go. Never enter my presence again. Go with your unfortunate child—your poor, half-starved little girl. Go home to your deserted wife. Go!"

"Ah, madame, zese is falschood," cried the unfortunate Frenchman, losing his temper in his excitement. "Belief—"

"Out of my house!" cried the widow. "Peggy, open the door. Go! What an escape I have had!"

The professor departed.

Mrs. Hunter threw herself into her chair and burst into tears.

After a while she grew more calm, and, taking a letter from a drawer, she perused it.

"Ah me! what deceivers those men are!" she said, as she pensively lay back on the cushions. "Only to think he could write a letter so full of love, and prove such a villain; but I am warned in time."

And she tore the letter into fragments.

The maiden aunt, who had not heard a word, demanded an explanation.

Biddy howled it through her ear trumpet in these words:

"The scoundrel has ever so many wives and families already, playin' tambourines for their bread—the rascal!"

And in the midst the door bell rang, and Mr. Bunting walked in, with a polite bow.

Biddy and the aunt slipped out of the room.

Mr. Bunting approached the widow.

"I called to apologize," he said. "I was hasty the other day. Had I known the gentleman was dear to you, I should have restrained my speech. I wish you happiness; I—"

"Don't, please," cried the widow. "He's worse than you painted him. I've found him out, I hate him. As for me, I can never be happy again."

"Not with your own Bunting?" cried the bachelor, sitting down beside her.

"I'm afraid not," said the widow.

"Are you sure?" asked Mr. Bunting.

"No, not quite," said Mrs. Hunter.

"Then marry me, my dear, and try it. Do, oh, do!"

Mrs. Hunter sobbed and consented.

After having a white-colored silk made up and trimmed with real lace, it was too bad not to figure as a bride after all.

She married Bachelor Bunting and was very happy.

It was well, perhaps, that she had not the fairy gift of the invisible cap, and did not put it on and follow Mr. Bunting to a mysterious recess in the rear of a theater, whither he took his way after parting from the widow on the night of his engagement.

There he met a little girl, small but old looking, the same indeed who had claimed the professor as her lost papa, and this is what he said to her:

"Here is the money I promised you, my child, and you acted the thing excellently well. I know that by the effect you produced. She believes that he's a married man, and he can't prove to the contrary. I knew you'd be able to act it out when I saw you play the deserted child in the tragedy."

Then $100 were counted out into the little brown hand, and Bachelor Bunting walked off triumphant.

To this day his wife does not know the truth, but alludes to poor innocent Prof. La Fontaine as that wicked Frenchman.

When Katharine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity that a man should be pulled for strapping his skate.

A WOMAN OF NERVE.

An Hour of Horrible Suspense.

Mrs. Isadore Middleton, a very beautiful woman, and one of the acknowledged leaders of fashion in Mobile, can certainly boast of the possession of as much nerve and true moral courage as are often vouchsafed to any of her sex.

One evening she was in her boudoir, putting away some articles of jewelry, when she noticed that the peculiar position of a library lamp that was burning upon a chair in the back part of the room had thrown upon the floor, almost directly at her feet, the shadow of a man who was crouching under a broad-topped ornamental table in the center of the room. She also remarked that the open hand of the shadow had but two fingers, and remembered that several desperate burglaries had recently been committed in the neighborhood, suppositiously by a negro desperado, who was notorious as having lost two fingers of his right hand.

Mr. Middleton was absent from the city, and, besides herself in the house, there was but a single maid-servant. Instead of fainting with fear, or shrieking for help, the brave lady seated herself at the very table underneath which the miscreant was concealed, and rang for the servant.

"Hand me writing materials, Bridget," said she, with perfect calmness; "I want you to take a note this instant to Mr. Forfair, the jeweler, and have him send you back with my diamond necklace and ear-drops, which I left there for repairs several days ago. Bring them with you, no matter if fully repaired or not. They are by twenty-fold the most valuable articles of jewelry that I possess, and I do not wish to pass another night without having them in a bureau drawer."

The note was at once written and dispatched, but, instead of being in the tenor that she had signified (on purpose for the concealed robber to overhear, for she had no jewelry under repair), it was a hasty note to the jeweler, an intimate friend, in which she succinctly stated her terrible position, and urged him to hasten to her relief, with the requisite police assistance, immediately on receipt of the missive.

The agonies which that refined and delicate woman underwent when left alone in the house, with the consciousness of the presence of that desperate robber, perhaps assassin as well, crouched under the very table upon which she leaned, and perhaps touched by her skirts, can only be left to the reader's imagination; but her iron nerve sustained her through the ordeal. She yawned, hummed an operatic air, turned over the leaves of a novel, and in other ways lulled the lurker into a sense of perfect security and expectancy, and waited, waited with a wildly-beating heart, and her eyes fastened upon the hands of her little ormolu clock with a greedy, feverish gaze.

At last, however, came the prayed-for relief. There was a ring at the door-bell, and she strolled carelessly into the hall and down-stairs to open it. The ruse had been a success. She not only admitted Bridget, but also Mr. Forfair and three stalwart policemen. The latter passed stealthily up-stairs in the boudoir, where they suddenly pounced upon the concealed burglar so unexpectedly as to secure him with hardly a struggle.

The prisoner proved to be a negro criminal named Clapman, but mostly known as "Two-Fingered Jeff," who was in great request about that time for several robberies committed in the neighborhood a short time before, and he is now serving a twenty-years' sentence in the Alabama State prison.

A Book-Agent Vanquished.

Yesterday morning Prof. Stewart went into the Delmonico restaurant, and asked Andy, the irrepressible head steward, to bring him some stuffed mutton and parsnips. No sooner had the Professor fairly seated himself at one of the small tables than a book-agent came in and took the other side of the board. The two men were strangers, but as a matter of course this book-peddler couldn't keep still, and presently made some conversational advance to Stewart.

"Are not these meteorological disturbances somewhat peculiar for these latitudes?"

The professor paused a moment as he was mashing a potato, and replied:

"Guess it's about the same thing every year."

"In seasons of atmospheric depression alternating with unexpected boreal excitements and rapid changes resultant on sudden accumulations of moisture, such dispositions of the storm-belt are not, in my opinion, entirely uncalled for."

"Exactly," remarked the professor, lifting a fly out of his coffee.

"But," continued the agent, delighted at the style in which he was crowding the professor; "I doubt not but that certain energetic polarizations of the molecules in the mineral deposits have an attraction for the electrically-charged clouds."

At these points the professor, who had been knocked around the ring and crowded to the ropes, so to speak, became fairly roused to his position and slogged for the other's nose at once.

"Ah, exactly, my friend; in the ledge are vast deposits of minerals. Found in volcanic matrices and disintegrated by the upheaval of plutonic rock and semifused masses of silicious alumnia, mingled with homogeneous debris of porphyry, the molecules of kaolined feldites, with a slight potash base, the decomposition of the feldspar is most affected along the line of the horizontal cleavage and necessarily the liberated oxide of manganese combining with the percolation of the alkalis which permeate the entire mass, causes a pronounced state of polarization, which cannot fail to account for the peculiar attraction in the vicinity. I might further explain the intricate chemical properties of the belt by illustrating the——"

By this time, however, the book-agent, who during the round had been verbally pasted in the jaw, smashed in the nose, and biffed in the eye, rose from his seat, paid full price for his half-eaten meal, and shot out of the place. Andy said he examined the professor, found his pulse regular, no signs of perspiration, and his mind intact.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

PERSONALS.

President Grevy plays billiards and smokes.

Justice Swayne is 6 feet tall, and weighs 245 pounds.

President Diaz plays billiards, drinks, smokes and chews.

Justice Miller is 5 feet 11 inches in height, and will weigh 200 pounds.

Justice Field is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 168 pounds.

Justice Strong is 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 186 pounds.

Attorney General Devens is 6 feet high, and weighs 185 pounds.

Justice Harlan is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighs 210 pounds.

President Hayes plays at billiards, but neither smokes nor drinks.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson is 6 feet, and weighs 170 pounds.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is 6 feet in height, and weighs 205 pounds.

Senator Blaine, of Maine, is 6 feet in height, and weighs 186 pounds.

Secretary of War McCrary is 5 feet 10, and will weigh 180 pounds.

Vice-President Wheeler is 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs 175 pounds.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 165 pounds.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is the same height and weighs 185 pounds.

Senator Bailey, of Tennessee, is 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 172 pounds.

Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, is 6 feet in height, and weighs about 200 pounds.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and weighs 170 pounds.

Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, is 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 200 pounds.

Justice Bradley is the dwarf of the Supreme bench. He is 5 feet 7, and weighs 125 pounds.

Justice Hunt is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and before his sickness he weighed 160 pounds.

Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, is about 6 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs 155 pounds.

Justice Clifford is the heaviest man on the Supreme bench. He weighs 255 pounds, and is 6 feet high.

Postmaster General Key is the giant of the Cabinet. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs 210 pounds.

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and will certainly weigh 170 pounds.

Secretary of State Evarts is the slightest man in the Cabinet; his height is 5 feet 8 inches; he weighs 125 pounds.

M. Grevy, the new French President, is an able agriculturist, a keen sportsman and inveterate smoker. He talks well, but not much, and keeps his temper.

Senator Armstrong, of Missouri, who has just retired, was over 6 feet in height; weight, 210 pounds. Gen. Shields, his successor, is 6 feet in height, and weighs 175 pounds.

Caleb Cushing in Love.

Even Caleb Cushing was in love. His ideal was the beautiful Virginia Timberlake, daughter of the famous Mrs. Eaton, to whom he paid unflagging devotion until one day he beheld the imperious beauty try on a pair of gloves, which, not suiting, she threw upon the floor. The Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* relates, what happened:

A second pair met with the same fate, while the third, being more fortunate, were calmly drawn over her exquisite hands and fastened with costly bracelets about her rounded wrists. During the promenade which ensued, Mr. Cushing diplomatically asked "How many pairs of gloves a young lady required during the year?" "Speaking for myself," replied the spoiled beauty, "I never wear a pair but once, and never once if they don't suit me." "What is the expense of such gloves as you wear, for instance?" inquired the cautious young lawyer. "Oh, $2 or $3," was the careless reply. "I could never marry a woman with such extravagant notions," said Mr. Cushing, undoubtedly uttering his thoughts aloud. "Nobody asked you, sir," she said quickly, and the haughty beauty turned upon her French heels, and, retracing her steps homeward, left the economically inclined barrister to recover from his disappointment and chagrin as best he might. Miss Timberlake afterward married Saupayo, a wealthy Frenchman of noble descent, who was an attache of the legation when Pageot was Minister here. Mme. Saupayo, was as noted for hauteur and brilliant beauty in the French court as she was in her native land. Daniel Webster said: "Virginia Timberlake is the handsomest woman I ever saw." She now lives in great elegance in Paris (probably throwing away a dozen pairs of gloves if she choose) with "hair as white as the driven snow, making her large, wonderfully beautiful dark eyes more luminous by contrast."

The World's Commerce.

Prof. Neuman Spallart, of Vienna, has recently published some interesting and useful statistics of the world's commerce. Prof. Spallart's figures show that the nations of the globe exchange products with one another to an enormous amount, and that their exchanges have greatly increased within a few years. The total volume of their exchanges in 1867–'8, stated in dollars, was $11,053,600,000. In 1872–'3 it had risen to $14,441,200,000—an increase of $3,387,600,000, or nearly 31 per cent., in five years, or more than 6 per cent. annually on the average. The total in 1874–'5 was $13,699,800,000—a decrease of $741,400,000 in two years; but in 1876, the last year for which the figures are given, there was an increase of $300,600,000 over the previous year, the total having been $14,000,400,000. It is well known, however, that there has been a general decline of prices, especially of European and American products, since the revulsion of 1873, and it is not unlikely that there has been an increase in the quantities of commodities exchanged, although there has been a decrease in the total values. Indeed, if it be assumed that the increase in 1876 was continued during 1877 and 1878, the volume of exchanges stated in terms of money was greater last year than ever before, and the quantities of commodities exchanged were very much greater.

FAMILY FIGHT.

A Fearful Tragedy in Tennessee.

[Morristown (Tenn.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The little county town of Sneadville, Hancock county, near here, and away from railroad communication, has witnessed a tragedy that exhibits a curious phase of justice. About eight miles from here there lived a few weeks ago a well-to-do family of farmers called the Eppersons. The family consisted of father, mother, four sons and two daughters. The father was a good man, but was occasionally under the influence of drink. At such times he was dangerous, surly, and unmanageable. There had been some talk about the relations of the man and his wife, but it was generally believed that there was nothing serious between them. A short time since Epperson came home one day under the influence of liquor and at once began to quarrel with his wife. In a few moments they came to blows, and he was beating her very severely. At this juncture Joe, one of the sons, ran in, and, seeing the state of things, went to the protection of his mother. He was a deformed man, having been born with but one arm. As he interfered in the fight, the father turned from his wife and attacked Joe savagely, declaring he would kill him. Being hard-pressed, Joe whipped out a knife and commenced cutting his father. In a few moments he had cut the old man down to the floor. In the mean time his elder brother entered the room, and, seeing Joe engaged in a deadly conflict with his father, determined to take his father's part. He therefore drew his pistol and leveled it at his brother. Before he could fire his mother ran between Joe and the pistol and received the ball in her heart. The son fired again, and this time struck his sister in the knee; and once again, this time giving a boy—Martin—a flesh wound. The fracas was stopped here by the condition of the father and mother. In a short time the mother died, having been shot by her eldest son. Before dying she begged that her slayer should not be prosecuted, as he had killed her unintentionally, and she did not blame him for interfering for his father. The father died also, having been killed by his second son. It is said that before he died he also forgave his slayer, saying that the son has a right to take the part of his mother. The sister, who had been shot in the knee by her eldest brother, died also.

Of course, the terrible tragedy created intense excitement. A sort of preliminary trial of the men was had, and they were acquitted of any blame in the matter. The son who killed his father was held to have acted purely in self-defense, and the son who killed his mother and sister was held to have done so accidentally while interfering to prevent the commission of an unlawful act. They were, therefore, set at liberty, and have been at large ever since. It is doubtful if the matter will ever come into court again. The sons express great sorrow over the affair, but are known to be pretty desperate characters.

A Brainless Baby.

The Washington *Post* records a case of a child without a particle of brain. The child appeared well and healthy, and during its brief existence of fourteen days it cried, slept, and smiled, as any other child at that age. At the end of two weeks it died of convulsions, and a post-mortem examination was had. On dissecting the head it was found that all the nerves were perfect and led to the top of the spine, where a knob-like projection received them. The olfactory, or nerve of smell, was found in its place, the optic and motor oculi, or eye-movers, the pathetic, trifacial, abducent, facials, auditory, and glosso-pharyngeal, or tongue and throat-movers, were all found coming from the proper places in the skull and leading to the medulla oblongata, or oblong marrow, which joins the brain to the spinal marrow. The explanation given by the physicians of the strange anomaly of life without brain is that the pneumogastric nerve and other important nerves, being well developed and intact, kept up a sort of automatic or instinctive existence, independent of all intelligent life. It might be asked, what use has a baby for brains, anyhow?

The Story of a Butterfly.

During last fall, while Mr. Champagne, of Nelson street, was bringing in vegetables out of his garden he discovered what appeared to be a green caterpillar clinging to a cucumber. He threw it away, but one of his children took it in secret and placed it in the family clock. Some weeks afterward the insect was discovered encircled by a silken web of its own making, and one of Mr. Champagne's children inclosed it in a warm covering of wool. Nothing of interest occurred until a few days ago, when Mrs. Champagne, who had forgotten all about the insect, opened the clock to wind it as usual. As soon as the door was opened a beautiful and perfectly-formed butterfly flew out around the room, to the surprise of the lady, and to the great joy of the children, who have become much enamored of their fairy pet.—*Ottawa (Canada) Herald.*

Girls are advised by a Chicago physician to always sleep on their backs if they wish to keep crow's feet from the corners of their eyes. "These blemishes," he says, "are the result of sleeping on the sides. The pressure upon the temple and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes which disappear in a few hours, but finally become so fixed that neither hours nor ablutions will abate them."

THE VOICELESS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their heart's sad story,
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

O, hearts that break and give no sign
Save whitening lips and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine
Slow dropped from misery's crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

PITH AND POINT.

Light reading—A treatise on gas.

A pressing necessity—A flat-iron.

Quite common in court—The wait of evidence.

The City-Surveyor—The visitor from the country.

A gambler would rather let you out than let you win, any time.

The professional wrestler will tell you how to "take a man down."

A prize-fight—Quarreling over premiums at the country fair.

The fellow who rang the bell for a false alarm of fire tolled a lie.

The mother of a troublesome little darkey calls him the "black plague."

The man was hard up, indeed, who tried to borrow a quarter of an hour.

Mary had a little lam. Her mother gave it to her—on the side of the head.

People who are wrapped up in themselves often complain of being "undone."

It seems rather odd to see two men playing seven-up for a dinner that is to be eight-up.

Why is a pawnbroker like a drunkard? Because he takes the pledge, but cannot always keep it.

"Is not," asks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "the Spanish garrote an neck's-screw-ciating thing?"

There is a striking resemblance between a man kicking a cow, and a shoemaker—both boot the calf's kin.

Spring poetry is a strangely-hardy plant. When it gets fairly up, the weather never sets it back an inch.

Ten to one that the woman who says your children are not "half raised" raises her own youngsters by the ears.

"Them twins looks as much alike as a pair of suspenders," remarked a friend to a husband who had experienced a surprise party a few weeks since.

A young lady, while on her way to be married, was run over and killed. A confirmed old maid savagely remarked: "She had avoided a more lingering and horrible fate."

Bertie came running in to auntie, all out of breath. "What is it, Bertie?" "Oh, auntie, baby can stan' all by herself, an' she just holds herself up by catchin' hold of nothin'."

A pious old deacon of Quakertown
Tackled a heater to rake 'er down;
He bruised his knuckles,
And "busted" his buckles,
And what he said would make a Quaker frown.
—*Norristown Herald.*

Adolphe to Araminta, on their way to to church: "How I would I were the prayer book you clasp so lovingly." Reply: "How I would you were, for then I could shut you up."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

How 'bout dot Sherman mission,
Dhey dalk so much aboudt?
I don'd vand der bosition,
Und dink id was blayed oudt;
Ameer shoke I subbose id vas,
So dake some oder man;
I don'd could go to Shermany.
Bud, maype, Yakoob Khan.
—*Yawcob Strauss, in Boston Traveller.*

A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the keyhole, "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open, and a revolver under his pillow.

A certain resident of North Adams recently buried his wife, a woman of unusual size, and a few days after the sad event a neighbor attempted a little in the consolatory line by remarking: "Well, Mr. ——, you have met with a heavy loss." "Yes," replied the mourner with a sigh, "she weighed 'most 400 pound!"

A pious old lady complained to her clergyman that an orthodox neighbor maintained that her—the neighbor's—children were born Christians. "Oh, well," responded the clergyman, "I wouldn't dispute with her about it; if her children are born as she claims, they will probably grow out of it in time."

When I was a lad
I served for a fee
As bobbin-boy in a factoree.
I wheeled round bobbins from morn till night,
And, though rum was cheap, I never got tight.
Chorus—What, never?
Good Boy.—No, never!
Chorus—What, never?
G. B.—Well, hardly ever.
I snaked those bobbins around so fast
That they gave me a Congressman's seat at last.
Chorus—And, though rum was cheap, he never got tight!
Then give three cheers, and one cheer more
For who ever heard such a thing before!
—*Boston Post.*

In a country parish in Scotland, not many years ago, a town clergyman, who was officiating for his clerical brother, wished to be assured by his own eyes that his gown and tie were in perfect order before he ascended the pulpit. With this view he asked the beadle if he had not a glass to give him. "Weel, no," replied John, "but I'll soon get ane for ye, sir." Imagine the surprise and horror of the evangelical gentleman when John returned with a pewter measure in his hand, and, placing it before the worthy divine, informed him that he had been quite unable to procure a single "gless," but that he had brought him a half mutchkin instead, "which," he naively added, "wad may be dae as weel."

An Englishman has taken out a patent on flint bricks, for building retorts, crucibles and other fire-resisting structures.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

A Woman's Question.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
  Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
  And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
  As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
  With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lesson of duty out,
  Man-like you have questioned me—
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
  Until I question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
  Your socks and your shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
  And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
  I require a far better thing:
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts—
  I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called home,
  And the man that the maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did the first,
  And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
  From my soft, young cheek one day—
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
  As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
  I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
  On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
  All things that man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
  To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a laundress and a cook
  You can hire, with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
  Are not to be won that way.

The Evening Party.

The Rev. Talmage evidently doesn't think much of a fashionable evening party. He describes such a gathering as "the coming together of people who are invited because it is best under all the circumstances that they be invited, and who go because under all the circumstances it is best that they go, leaving their shawls on the second floor and their hats on the third, marching in to greet the gentleman and lady of the household with formal salutation, and then spending the evening in discussion of the weather and apologies for treading on long trails and perpetual effort to keep the corners of the mouth up to the appearance of pleasure, and go about with an idiotic hee hee about nothing until the late collation is served; then return to the parlor to resume the weather; then, with the assurance that they have really enjoyed the hour, starting home with a sense of relief that is the chief satisfaction of the evening."

The Stumbling-Block of the Marriage Service.

One of the greatest stumbling-blocks which exists for the inexperienced in the Episcopal marriage service is undoubtedly in the words, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." The uncultivated groom almost always boggles at the last word, and commonly renders it thus, "I, thee and thou," with a conscious glance at his bride, himself and the minister; nor is it, we believe, possible, even by frequent repetitions, to induce him to alter this form of expression, if once he has committed himself to it. We recollect being present at one wedding where the bridegroom made the usual pause of indecision at the word endow, and finally said "endoo," whereupon his best man, better informed than himself, gave him a tremendous dig in the ribs from behind, and said with stern emphasis, "endow," evidently thinking that he was thus discharging one of the duties of his office. It is usually the case at a wedding that the bride, though she may betray symptoms of nervousness, is better acquainted with the service than the bridegroom is, and has her wits more about her.—*English Magazine*.

Thefts in High Society.

Startling stories are told in New York select social circles of recent cases of mistaken identity in clothing that, many ladies think, appear like downright stealing on the part of certain women who move in good society. It is said that a lady cannot leave a valuable outer garment in the dressing-room, when she attends an evening party or a "tea" at the house of a friend, with any certainty of finding it on her return from the drawing-room. In its place she often finds a garment of the same general texture and pattern, but shabby and unpleasantly venerable with wear and age. This general resemblance, however, in the event of the person who made the substitution being discovered, is made the excuse for the substitution, and the lady gets her own with many apologies. So frequent are these cases that it has become positively unsafe to leave valuable shawls or sacques even under the surveillance of merely the maid stationed to aid ladies in their toilet. A well-known lady lately left a $3,000 camel-hair shawl in the dressing-room of a fashionable house only to find, on returning, one in its place, one faded and torn, with torn fringe. By acting with nerve and telling the hostess that she would be held responsible, the shawl was recovered. Another lady, not so firm, found that, during her absence from the dressing-room, an old and dingy sacque had been substituted for her handsome fur-lined cloak. She submitted to the situation in silence, and meekly and mildly went home in the old sacque. The person who took her fur-lined cloak has not yet discovered the mistake.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The Manicure.

Our ladies, who are wont to extol the superior advantages of European culture, are just now congratulating themselves upon the advent here of the mistress of the peculiar devices of the toilet known as the manicure's art. To visit a manicure is, we are told, embraced in the regular order of things, followed by the ladies of all the prominent foreign cities. Consequently, it can scarcely be wondered at that the followers of fashion here should have welcomed the missionary who comes to us, if for no other reason than to place them on a plane with their New York sisters, who have thus far claimed the only practitioner of this kind the country affords. A naturally fine hand is made more beautiful by care, and a hand, not so greatly favored is much improved, without doubt, by extra attention. A visit to the manicure results in a treatment merely preparatory. The hands are placed for about ten minutes in a lukewarm solution. The flesh about the nails is thus softened, and is then skillfully raised from the nail and cut close with a pair of circular flesh-cutters. The nails are then covered with a deep rose-colored pomade, which, though washed gently off in a minute or two, leaves its blush behind. This is succeeded by a grayish powder, which, in turn, is rubbed off lightly and swiftly by a buffer or wash leather pad, giving a fine polish to the nail. Lastly, the nail tips are filed into the pointed or round shape, according to individual fancy. The principal errors to be avoided, says the manicure, in the care of the nails is the use of the knife or scissors in either cleaning or cutting. The nails should never be cut, but always filed, and never cleaned except with something hard and smooth, like ivory, which cannot erase the protective lining of the nail. Of course, the nails should not be bitten,—scarcely any one addicted to this nervous and vulgar habit needs to be told this. They should also be guarded against bruises, which are the cause of the unsightly white spots; neither should the flesh about the nails be cut by one's self, as very sore fingers may be caused by carelessness in this particular. The nails in prime condition should be curved, and not flat; long and narrow, with the delicate white crescent outline at the base, rosy in hue and glistening like a mirror. Here then is the standard which the regular patrons of the manicure uphold, and more or less of the points constituting which may be achieved by each individual herself at the expense of some care and not a little time.—*Boston Herald*.

"Shopping" Incidents.

A lady who knows her rights as a shopper relates in the *Boston Advertiser* certain of her experiences and appeals to the heads of some of the fashionable stores to provide a remedy for the shortcomings on the part of clerks which she complains of. She says there appears to be a certain spirit of enmity toward all customers, as a class, which seems to animate both men and women attendants in certain places. Customers are treated as prying marauders, from whom the clerks must defend the precious goods confided to their keeping. To *keep the goods* and to get rid of the intruder seems to be the object of life.

One device is to insist upon having everything called by its technical trade name. Here are some veritable instances:

It was very narrow white braid for which a lady asked at five or six shops in vain, and finding it herself, at last, in the window of one of the very places, was told contemptuously that that was "Tom Thumb braid."

Another—"Have you any sort of narrow black and white flat trimming?"

"No'm, no black and white trimmings at all."

"Why," persists the hardened intruder, "you *must* have *something*. What is that on the second shelf?"

"That is *silk*."

"Well," said the lady (whose sense of humor had survived several years of shopping) "what made you think that I did not want *silk*?" and, to her credit be it told, although she did not want silk, she bought a couple of yards by way of emphasizing the lesson.

A string of toy bells is wanted for Christmas and cannot be found, till at last the head of a large establishment is appealed to, who goes straight to the first clerk addressed and says: "Show this lady some bells;" immediately all sizes and styles are forthcoming, but with them the triumphant remark from the clerk, as if he had caught a culprit,—

"You said a *string* of bells."

These experiences will have a familiar sound probably, to most ladies who do much shopping, but even a mere man, a creature that submits meekly to all sorts of imposition in shopping, would, we think, be stirred to revolt by an episode like the following:

I gave L. for Christmas a lovely lace thing for the head and I wanted a bow to surmount it, went to ——'s (another place), vaguely thinking about color.

Myself—"I want some double-faced satin ribbon."

She—"What color do you wish?"

Myself—"Well, I was thinking of blue and black."

She—(snap up)—"We haven't any blue and black."

Myself—(fairly laughing)—"Well, that's odd, for I don't in the least care; let me look at all you have and decide."

Gazing on columns of ribbon I seem to see nothing but blue and black, and mention it.

She—"Oh, I thought that wan't the width you wanted."

Fashion Notes.

BOAS are much worn by young girls.

ORIENTAL designs for jewelry are still popular.

MANTEL lambrequins are made of macreme lace.

BRIDAL slippers are ornamented with pearl bead buckles.

WITH white satin slippers, silk stockings of strong colors are worn.

SOFT sheer muslins are most used for a baby's first short clothes.

A GILDED horseshoe, beautifully painted, is found in nearly every parlor and library.

MUFFS of the dress materials or of its trimmings are made by modistes to match costumes.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Japanese figures traced and in relief, are in the list of novelties in jewelry.

A LARGE satin bow with an ostrich tip falling on the back is what is termed an opera "bonnet."

NATURAL butterflies, mounted on a spiral pin, are among the novelties for coiffure ornamentation.

BLACK satin slippers have just now the precedence of kid slippers in fashionable consideration.

IMITATION feather trimmings made of colored muslins are used for ornamenting inexpensive ball dresses.

MAROON and Bordeaux colored silk and lisle thread stockings are the most recent novelties in hosiery.

A NOVELTY in beautiful ribbons is plain gross grain ribbon with flowers marked with gold threads.

LADIES are wearing for the street turbans made of cloth or silk with bands of fur. These are finished with gold tassels.

MONACO.

The Remarkable Proposition of the Owner of this Gambling "Hell."

Most Americans who have "done the continent" have looked upon Monaco and its outlying Monte Carlo, if nothing more. The eye of the traveler involuntarily lightens up as the sea-girt rock which rises to a height of nearly 200 feet, and upon the summit of which stands the town, with the fortress that Vauban built to protect it on the land side, bursts upon the view. On three sides of the mighty rock the blue waters of the Mediterranean splash and tumble, but there is never low tide, and consequently no mud to worry the passer-by. Every form of semi-tropical growth contributes toward the beauty of the landscape, while pineapple and orange trees are almost as plentiful as those of the sombre olive. Even Monte Carlo has been made "an earthly paradise." Terraces cut out of the hill-side and carpeted with the softest lawn, hold gardens in which the floriculturist reigns supreme. Statues and fountains, fish ponds and aviaries, lend attractions to the place, art vieing with nature to make more lovely this wonderful spot. Music hath her shrines shrouded in daintiest foliage, and in the concert halls of Monte Carlo sing the foremost of prima donnas. Incomparable are the views to be had from the gardens, and unsurpassed is the restaurant within those enchanted grounds. And after all, this place is the abode only of gamblers and those who gamble. It is the home of M. Blanc, son of the man, now dead, who started the gambling tables at Monaco, and who amassed a fortune of considerable over $15,000,000 by fleecing foolish Americans and others with more money than brains. Not very long ago a young New Yorker, on his wedding tour, stopped at Monaco to play at roulette, believing he had an infallible recipe for winning. At the end of two days play he had cleared $5,000, and his young wife, who had reluctantly accompanied him, was fain to desist from her objections. But on the fourth day the New Yorker lost all he had won, and in less than a week he dropped $15,000 of his own money. Then the wife stormed and the man went out of his mind, and is now in an insane asylum. The sole proprietor of this terrible "hell," not contented with being one of the wealthiest commoners in Europe, is anxious to invest his capital in a colossal speculation of an altogether unprecedented character. He has made a proposition to the Sublime Porte—so we are informed by a Turkish newspaper printed at Stamboul—that, in exchange for the privilege of establishing gambling saloons at certain places within the sultan's dominions, he is ready to bind himself under heavy pecuniary penalties to re-establish within a certain limit of time absolute parity between the value of Turkish gold and paper currencies. In other words, he would, with a few waves of the croupier's rake, make Constantinople a fashionable resort for Giours and the Golden Horn a very cornucopia. But Turkey just now is on her good behavior, and considerations of moral improvement and practical finance forbid any acceptance of his extraordinary proposition.—*New York Times*.

Colorado the Colored Land.

This land derived its name from its many-colored turreted hills and rocks, which white, pink, and blue, stand out in pointed contrast with the unchanging greenery of gnarled and wide fringed pine. From the Divide the whole range of the Rocky Mountains is seen at a glance. And they are ever varying in color. In early morn Pike's Peak is clad in violet, and the rising sun tips him with gold; in the evening he is all rose. The Snowy Range is sometimes silver" and at other times the snow is a perfect pink, fading as the sun sets, into a gray and violet and white. In a bright noonday the Foot Hills display all their hues of green and amber. The Peak, as I write in January, is violet colored, streaked with silver. I fear no brush can ever represent it as it is in nature's dress. It must be seen. The vivid colors of the rainbow in this land are truly enchanting when they appear, though we seldom have a true rainbow, so rare is the rain-shower. But we have other rainbows—a rainbow in the snow mist, a kind of snowy sleet, which falls on the hills, and at times rises from the snowy range under the heat of the sun like a bright gauze veil. On a frosty evening, too, at sundown the landscape is hemmed with an atmosphere painted with all the colors of the rainbow as with a broad ribbon. Night in Colorado is not black or even gray; but when the weather is fine, which is nearly, always the moon sails in a firmament of dark blue, bright and clear. Truly, then, is this western land styled "Colorado," a land clothed, like the darling child of the Hebrew patriarch, in a robe of many colors. —*Frazer's Magazine*.

The French President.

President Grevy dresses very modestly never having worn even the uniform of the National Guard. He is a man of republican simplicity in all his ways. In his everyday attire, even in Paris, he has always donned a wideawake instead of a silk hat; and in summer time he may generally be seen sauntering about the Boulevards clad all in gray, and crowned with a Panama. Though a man of considerable landed property, as estates go in France, he never set up a brougham till he became president of the Chamber, and he has always kept this modest, one-horse vehicle, with a coachman out of a livery, at Versailles. In Paris he uses cabs and omnibuses; but it must be a very muddy day which compels him to ride at all. He delights in music, but his favorite pastime is to play billiards, and smoke cigars while making his caroms.

An Indian Feat.

The Indians of Nevada rely mainly for food on the pine cones, or nuts, that grow in great abundance in the pine forests. The trees are small, rarely exceeding fifteen feet in height when full grown, but in fruitful seasons yield enormous quantities of cones. These are dried and made into bread, or roasted whole. The Indians go to the harvest in large parties, mounted on ponies, and make a pleasant excursion of the work. "Arrived at some central point where water and grass are found," says a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "the squaws with baskets, the men with poles, ascend the ridges to the laden trees, followed by the children; beating begins with loud noise and chatter; the burrs fly right and left, lodging against stones and sage brushes; the squaws and children gather them with fine natural gladness; smoke columns speedily mark the joyful scene of their labors as the roasting fires are kindled, and at night, assembled in circles, garrulous as jays, the first grand nut feast begins." Sufficient quantities are obtained in a few weeks to last all winter.

How an Election was Won.

Some years ago Russ, our own G. W. lived in our adjoining county of Ripley. He was then a Republican in a Democratic county. What his politics are now we don't know, and don't care, and we think he don't know or care either. We only know he is a manly, big-hearted gentleman, and that's all we care about these times. Cut to the story. Russ was a Republican candidate for sheriff in the Democratic county of Ripley, and, as a matter of course, wanted all the votes he could get. Then, as now, he was passionately fond of gunning, and always owned a fine gun and dogs. In his county was an old German, we all call him Jake. He also was a hunter and a power among "the boys." He kept a little country doggery, and his "influence" was worth about thirty votes. In due time Russ met Jake, and a talk about hunting, guns, and dogs rather warmed the Dutchman toward Russ, although Jake was a Democrat. After a while Russ saw one of Jake's lank, pot-bellied pointers, and commenced to give away taffy.

"Jake," said Russ, "that's a mighty fine dog. Where did you get him?"

Jake replied to the effect that he raised that kind of dogs.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Russ, "I am very fond of hunting, and if I am elected sheriff this fall I shall indulge myself in shooting to my heart's content. If I am not elected I will not be able to shoot much. I will give you $50 for that dog, Jake, if I want him after the election. Here's $5 to bind the bargain." Jake, tickled to death at the fine sale of his dog, which was worth about 50 cents, took the bill, and as a consequence his end of the county gave Russ a handsome majority and he was elected, barely pulling through. Time passed and Russ was duly installed in the office of sheriff of Ripley county. Soon Jake put in his appearance, dragging the unwilling cur at his heels.

"Mister Russ," said Jake, "you vos now elected sheriff von dis gounty und here is dose dog. Gif me my vorty-vive tollars."

"Jake," said Russ, "I find that my time will not allow me to shoot as much as I thought it would; you may keep the dog and $5 too."

Jake studied a long time, then took a long breath, and said:

"Mister Russ, I pelieve id, by got, you buy me and not my dog! Ain't id?"

She Sewed on His Buttons.

Old Blummer is tight-fisted. Several days ago he said to his wife: "Maria, I want you to look over that broadcloth vest of mine and put new buttons on it, 'caus I'm going to a card party to-night."

"But, Ely," answered Mrs. B., "I haven't any buttons to match that vest; and——"

"Thunder!" broke in Blummer, "the idea of a woman keeping house as long as you have, an' pretending to be out of buttons. By George? I b'lieve you'll ask me for money to buy 'em with next."

That evening Blummer hurried through his supper and began arraying himself for the card party. Presently he called for his broadcloth vest, and Mrs. B., with marvelous promptitude, handed it to him. He took it, hastily unfolded it, and then, as his eye took in its complete appearance, he stood as one transfixed. It was a six-button vest, and there were six buttons on it, and the dazed optic of Blummer observed that the first, or top one, was a tiny pearl shirt button, and the next one was a brass army overcoat button with U. S. gleaming upon it, and that number three was an oxydized silver affair, and that number four was a horn button, evidently from the back of one of the Puritan father's coats, and then came a suspender button, and then, as the dazzled eyes of old Blummer reached the bottom button —a poker chip (found in Blummer's pocket) with two holes punched through it—he gave a snort that made the chandelier jingle. There is, after all, a fine sense of humor about Blummer, and he laughed till he cried. And there won't be any button-money grudged in that household hereafter.—*Troy Times*.

A Hale Old Man's Family.

One of the most remarkable men in Monroe County, Ky., is Mr. John Jacob Goodman. Mr. Goodman was born in North Carolina in 1783, and is now in his 97th year. In 1804 he moved to Monroe county, then a part of Barren and has lived on the same place ever since, a period of 75 years. For upward of 40 years he was a distiller, and at the age of 65 could lift a 40 gallon barrel of whisky, and take his toddy out of the bung-hole. He is now living with his second wife, his first having died many years ago. Fifteen children were the fruit of his first matrimonial experiment, and 17 of his last, making a grand total of 32, 27 of whom lived to be married. He has always been a moderate dram-drinker, for 62 years a member of the Baptist Church, and 42 years a clerk of that body. Besides he is a life-long Democrat, and never failed to vote in elections on but one occasion in his life. He says that his object in leaving Carolina was to raise a large familw of children, and that he had never ceased regretting this step, as he could have done as well in that line in Carolina as he had succeeded here. The father of Mr. Goodman died at the age of 96, and would, perhaps, have lived longer, but he broke his leg, which hastened his death.—*Glasgow (Ky.) Times*.

JOHN G. SAXE, who has been in delicate health and has done no literary work for some time, is now confined to his room in Brooklyn, suffering, it is said, from chronic melancholia, superinduced by illness in his own case and among members of his family. His spirits are so deeply clouded, his nerves so depressed, that he refuses to see any of his friends; and there seems to be no prospect of release from his impenetrable, overwhelming gloom.

A Dinner at Vera Cruz.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writes: There are two hotels at Vera Cruz, and travelers need not be particular in choosing between them, for one is in every respect as bad as the other. In the one I went to they must have mistaken me for a family traveling in disguise, for they gave me a room fully twenty feet square and twelve feet high, containing three beds, three washstands, a large table, about nine rocking chairs, and no soap. They do not furnish soap in the Mexican hotels, and if they give you more than one candle they charge you extra. I think they would feel grateful if you would wet the wick to keep it from burning fast, but such is not the custom. The first taste of Mexican butter comes in here. It is almost as white as lard, and contains no salt, but is very sweet and good. A fine large dish of snails is nearly always on the dinner table, and although they look bad they taste and smell fifteen hundred times worse. Snails were made for terrible examples of slowness—not to be eaten. They have no dessert here, and put no fruit on the table although fruit grows on every bush; but they insist upon your taking cheese and give you great quantities of it. The floors throughout the house are made of big square bricks, about ten inches square, in the upper as well as the lower story. In the dining room a stone about a foot square has a ring in it, and can be lifted up, revealing a sluice, into which the dirty water is thrown. Yellow fever rolls through these ditches like grain through a hopper. They are never without it here, summer or winter. But if they charge you a weeks board for a single meal, you can still afford to smoke. I went up to the "bar," at one end of the dining-room (where they sell matches, soap, sapolio, whisky and cigars, and have a small lottery,) and asked for a cigar, laying down a Mexican reale, twelve and a half cents. The barkeeper held out a box of cigars. Each one was about the size of a plump baby's arm. It was a good hours smoke to say the least, and I was doubtful about the silver coin being big enough to pay for one of them. But I picked out one, and the bartender still held the box on the counter. He looked at me as if he wanted me to take another, so I took another. He still held out the box, and still had the wistful look.

"Senor," said he.

So I took another. That made three.

"Si Senor," he said again, and still looked at me. I took another, making four, with half a mind to reach for the box.

"Buena," said he, which is said to mean "good," and my four big cigars for 12½ cents were almost equal to the Havana, and very much cheaper.

Vera Cruz is called one of the hottest places in the world, and it has solid claims to the distinction. When a norther comes (and they come pretty often,) and the thermometer goes down to something like a living basis, the inhabitants go about wrapped up in their cloaks and shawls imagining themselves cold. The wind in a norther blows round some of the corners so that it almost impossible to walk against it. There are no sewers, and the draining is done by gutters in the middle of the streets. The cross-walks at the corners are always about half way up the street, so that a pedestrian, in walking three or four blocks, describes a course like the battlements of a castle. The streets are very clean—much cleaner than in New York —kept so by the cheapest street-cleaning department in the world—the *zopilotes*, or turkey buzzards. Dozens of these big black birds or crows, are always at work on every block cleaning away the filth. This would be all very well if they would attend strictly to business, and then go off to some secluded place to die. But they choose the most prominent spots for roosting. On the top of the cathedral, of course, is a big cross, and I don't think I ever saw that cross without a turkey buzzard sitting on top of it. There is a fine of five dollars for killing one of them.

Silver Mine Romances.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a crowbar was dropped down the main vertical shaft of the Savage from the surface, and went directly through a cage at the bottom, piercing the bonnet and floor. No one was on the cage at the time, and no one was hurt, yet it is unpleasant to one making a trip into a mine to reflect that such things sometimes occur. As the bar fell something over 500 yards, it was traveling with the rapidity and vim when it struck the cage. A bit of gravel no larger than a filbert sings like a bullet toward the latter part of such a journey. A dog once fell into a shaft at Gold Hill, and, though the shaft was but 300 feet in depth, two men upon whom the animal landed were killed, as was also the clumsy cur who failed to hop across the top of the shaft. A rat once fell down the Consolidated Virginia shaft in attempting to spring across a compartment, from wall plate to wall plate, and 1,100 feet below landed on the bald head of a miner and exploded like a bomb, causing the miner to think that a rock had cut open the top of his skull and let out his brains. A grain of bird-shot dropped into the top of a shaft 1,500 feet in depth would probably bury itself in plank or any piece of wood it might happen to strike at the bottom. This being the case, we repeat that it is not pleasant to think of such things as crowbars going down shafts.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Directions as to a Funeral.

A man died near Baltimore recently, who wished no funeral honors should be paid him, and in his will made a special request of that nature. He wished a plain shroud; no flowers; "no mock display;" no services in a church; no mark where he was buried unless some child or children should be moved to place one there; no mourning garments for his family, as he was "persuaded this has become a solemn mockery;" and no eulogies over his remains. "If there was one trait of my character," he said, "worthy of imitation, them imitate it, and with the last look bury all my imperfections and infirmities with my remains." These requests he directed to have read at his funeral. It is said that the leading traits of the man's character were honesty and truthfulness.

SOFT, SOFT WIND.

BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Soft, soft wind, from out the sweet south sliding,
Waft thy silver cloud-webs athwart the summer sea;
Thin, thin threads of mist on dewy fingers twining,
Weave a veil of dappled gauze to shade my babe and me.

Deep, deep love, within thine own abyss abiding,
Pour Thyself abroad, O Lord, on earth and air and sea;
Worn, weary hearts within Thy holy temple hiding,
Shield from sorrow, sin and shame my helpless babe and me.

CLIPPINGS.

MUSKRATS now enjoy protection under the law of Ohio.

THE oyster business at Cedar Keys is worth about $11,000.

GEORGIA has a newspaper called the Eatonton *Broadaxe and Remiser*.

THE salary of the governor of Maine has been reduced from $2,500 to $1,500.

THE Danbury *News* asks: "Did you ever wonder what you are to die of?"

HANGING majolica logs, filled with pitcher plants, are novel and pretty ornaments for the window.

THOSE who have made mistakes and suffered for them are the ones to help others; to show that any error can be atoned for.

TACKS placed points upward on the floor are said to interfere with the movements of materialized spirits in Boston seances.

THE latest social event of any importance in Texas was a cavalry duel with knives, between Scott Turner and Sam. Harris. Samuel was killed.

A CIGAR dealer in Middletown, N. Y., has hung in his window a list of the names of his non-paying customers, with amounts due, large and small.

IF you do not wish to be exposed, don't talk too much before your children. A child's mind is like a "Jack-in-a-box," once unlocked, it is all out in a minute.

THE Eureka, Nev., *Sentinel* propounds this conundrum: "What is the difference between giving your washing to a Chinaman and giving it to a white person who has it done by Chinamen?"

A SAN FRANCISCAN, who was sued for the value of half a dozen shirts made to his order, pleaded a misfit, and appeared upon the witness stand wearing one of the garments. He won the case.

THE silver ore about Leadville is deposited in a layer about sixty miles long and four or five miles wide. The depth at which the ore is reach varies. In some mines it is only four or five feet under the surface, in others it is 250 feet.

HAIR-SWITCH swindlers are operating all over the country. They gather together all the loose hair that the young ladies have saved from combings, promising, for a very small consideration, to make it into switches, and then they steal out of the town.

AN Indian surgeon, knowing that native ladies would sooner die of consumption than allow a doctor to examine their chests in the ordinary manner, proposes that the microphone be used to convey the auscultatory sounds to the ear of a surgeon safely housed at a distance.

THE Toronto *Mail* alleges that a minister at a recent marriage at Stratford, Canada, asked for a Bible, and was given a receipt book, which he opened at a paragraph headed, "How to make soft soap." Subsequently he was given the Bible, and found a leaf turned down at the passage, "Wives, be obedient to your husbands."

A WOMAN imprisoned in Baltimore for stealing crape from a dead man's door was supposed to have reached the limit in theft, but is more than rivaled by a haughty Virginian who ran off with the funds of a graveyard. Stealing the emblem of death from the door of the defunct, stealing his body when it is laid away, and stealing the small profits of keeping it, is an economy in crime peculiarly American.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

THE elevator which was purchased in Buffalo recently by William H. Vanderbilt, is one of the largest and best equipped in the country. It is known as the Tifft elevator, and is built of brick and iron so as to be entirely fire-proof. It was first set in operation ten years ago, and has a storage capacity of about 300,000 bushels and an elevating power of 8,000 bushels per hour. It cost originally about $500,000, but Mr. Vanderbilt has not paid more than $255,000 for it it. No insurance is ever taken on grain stored in this elevator.

HARTFORD correspondent writes: "A well-authenticated report comes to me of a recent case where a doctor from New York city, called to a supposed dying patient, got so impatient waiting for the decease that he finally filled out and signed the certificate of death, leaving the date to be inserted thereafter, and hastened back to the delights of New York. In view of this act the family abandoned hope and ordered their mourning goods, but when the nearly dead patient heard of all this he was so irate that his health began to improve, and he is now considered out of danger, for the time being at least."

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) young man was in Boston with a friend the other day. They went to a leading hotel for dinner, and after eating, the former called for two cigars. The waiter asked what kind of cigars he would have. This made the young man indignant, for he is high-toned in dress and looks, and he said: "You heard my order, didn't you? Now be sure and bring me the best." He got the best, and he had to pay three dollars for two of them. He has learned since then to be more definite in his orders for cigars when he is away from home.

JOHN S. WILES, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset writes to the London *Times*: "After two out of nine or ten cases of malignant diphtheria had proved fatal, I saw an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. I used milk of sulphur for infants and flour of sulphur for older children and adults brought to a consistence with glycerine; dose, a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, slowly swallowed, and also applied to the nostrils with a sponge; and did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and saved lives when the disease had almost blocked the throat."

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down "ten" cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currants down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade, 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40, and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, catra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon. Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING' SPRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best 70c*
Imperial	*" " 65c*
Japan	*" " 60c*
Oolong	*" " 50c*
Gun Powder	*" " 40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c., Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete ock of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind

8-31-1 yr.

Clippings.

—West Virginia will try the Moffett register.

—England had one daily paper in Queen Anne's reign.

—There are 165 tribes of Indians in the United States.

—One New York retail dry goods store often takes in $50,000 a day.

—The miner who ate quartz found himself in a peck of trouble.—San Francisco Call.

—Paris last year consumed 11,819 horses for food, being some [illegible] more than in 1877.

—Each year there are 130,000 children abandoned on the public thoroughfares of Italy.

The Emperor William is the only ruling European sovereign born in the last century.

—When a man begins to go down hill all nature seems greased for the occasion.—Josh Billings.

—The six-year old daughter of a convict has been picked up drunk in the streets of Chattanooga.

—This is the coldest winter remembered in Ireland. Birds have been discovered eating each other.

—Indians never kiss each other, and, having seen a few Indians, we can't blame them.—North American.

—There are three good aids to the devil in this life—poverty, politics and the toothace.—Toledo Commercial.

—The boy who cleans up our office stove often goes out whistling ash-panish air.—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

—Japan is now manufacturing boots for sale in the United States from leather brougut from American ports.

—"I think I must have a vein of rich humor," said Jones after his eighteenth boil put in an appearance.—Baltimore News.

—"Free drinks, free passes and a free country" would be the proper motto for some Legislatures.—Detroit Free Press.

—London Truth has five libel suits on hand. How true the saying, "The greater truth, the greater libel."—Norristown Herald.

—Corkonian to Grant—"If ye're mad about your reception in Cork, sure ye're going now where ye kin Asia mind about it."—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

—Why will any man invest his money in 4 per cent. bonds when he can buy peanuts for three cents per pint and retail them at five?—Detroit Free Press.

J. Payne Collier thinks he has found an early tragedy by Shakespeare, which was printed anonymously in 1599. Its title is, "A Warning for Fair Women."

—An exchange remarks that "Senator Conkling is the vain of the capitol" If that's the case, then Senator Davis must be the rotunda.—Waterloo Observer.

—A cat and a dog recently attended a funeral at Windham, N. H., together, marching before the procession to the grave and then leading the way back to the house.

—One reason why more people did not go into the ark is, that Noah neglected to advertise in the daily papers. There is a great moral lesson in this fact.—Albany Argus.

—A Georgian who went to the stable in the dark to milk a cow and got hold of a mule was saved by the milk-pail, though he was slightly injured by a sudden exit through the roof.

—After all the slanders perpetrated against the oyster, that interesting bivalve has always stewed by the church, and liquidated the inevitable "debt."—New Haven Register.

—Baltimore has built a city hall for less than the estimate, and has a fire department that cost last year $10,000 less than the appropriation. This thing must be stopped.—Boston Post.

But for his dog, which pinned him and held him down till the neighbors could break in and bind him a farmer near Ripon, Wis., would have killed his wife and child while in an insane fit.

—One of our railroad switchmen has been in the habit of delegating his duties to his daughter. But it had to be stopped. Every switch she touched was found to be Miss-placed.—Boston Transcript.

—First woman—Bless me, Emily, you don't look as well as usual; indeed, I do not think I ever saw you look as old as you do to-day. Second woman—My dear, I never was as old as I am to-day.—Paris Paper.

—In St. Paul yesterday a man with a strange look in his eye acknowledged that he was editor of a Greenback paper. He was immediately taken into custody and sent to the lunatic asylum.—Oil City Derrick.

—Two lovers at South Lincoln, Mo., were so anxious to get married the other day that they set out for the minister's house in a furious storm accompanied by two men to shovel a path for the sleigh through the drifts.

—A writer, who declares that the boys who are now growing up can't find anything to do, asks: "What shall we do with them?" Old Herod had a method of solving that problem over 1,879 years ago.—Chicago Journal.

—A bride in Beloit, Iowa, shot herself on the morning after the wedding, on learning that her husband had another wife, but the wound was not serious, and on recovering she took the less tragic course of prosecuting him for bigamy.

—An old ram, owned by a family in East Whitehall, entered the kitchen during the absence of the servant girl and ate up all the pancake batter, and now the family say that they "don't like their batter-in-ram."—Whitehall Times.

—History, modern and ancient, shows that a party of fishermen may start off and forget their bait, or some of their tackle, but the quart bottle, containing "medicine"—in case one of the number is bitten by a shark, or a sea serpent, or an alligator—is never, never left behind.—Buffalo Advertiser.

Caution not Necessary.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder produces better bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., than any other. Its purity admits of any quantity being used with perfect safety, and without detriment to the articles prepared. Households where true economy is studied will use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by Wm. McIntyre & Son.

Why Some People are Poor.

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles.

Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless.

Brooms are never hung up, and are soon spoiled.

Fine handled knives are thrown into hot water.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread pan is left with dough sticking to it.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Dried fruits are not taken care of in season and become wormy.

Rags, strings and paper are thrown into the fire.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold puddings are thrown away, when they might be warmed, steamed, and served as good as new.

How Many Eggs Can a Hen Lay.

There has been so much loose talk about the total number of eggs a hen is capable of laying, and her yearly yield under fairly good treatment, that it is a satisfaction to come across something beyond guesswork or mere inference on the matter The foundation of science is accurate observation, and when a scientist publishes a statement, it is presumable that it is based on this foundation. Its accuracy, too, is confirmed, if it is quoted with approval by other men of wide experience and knowledge on the subject involved in it. Now Geyelin says, and Professor Miles, in his excellent work on stock breeding, quotes him with approval: "It has beed ascertained that the ovarium of a fowl is composed of 600 ovals, or eggs; therefore, a hen during the whole of her life cannot possibly lay more than 600 eggs, which in a natural course, are distributed over nine years in the following proportion:

First year after birth	15 to 20
Second year after birth	100 to 120
Third year after birth	120 to 135
Fourth year after birth	100 to 115
Fifth year after birth	60 to 80
Sixth year after birth	50 to 60
Seventh year after birth	35 to 40
Eighth year after birth	15 to 30
Ninth year after birth	1 to 10

Inasmuch as experience demonstrates that some breeds of hens are vastly more prolific than others, this statement of course, can only be applicable to the average of poultry.—Rural New Yorker.

Sympathy.

Human nature is fallen, and I am not in the habit of unduly exalting it; yet, regarded from this point of view, it presents some vestiges of a departed glory—the last lights of sunset. Let me illustrate this by an example, over which I can fancy the angels bending with admiration:—A boat of castaways lay on the lone sea, drifting on a shoreless ocean; bread they had none; water they had none; no ship, no sail hove in sight. Among the dead and dying a boy lay clasped in his mother's arms; with looks—for his lips were black and speechless—that seemed to cry—"Mother, mother, give me bread." A rough sailor, who has kept and concealed a shell-fish for his own last extremity looked on the child; the tears started to his eyes; he raised his rough hand to wipe them from his cheeks; and then, drawing out his prized last morsel, put it to the lips of the dying boy. I don't know where he sailed from, I know neither his name nor his creed; but I know this—I would rather that my soul were bound up in the same bundle with his, than with the souls of those who go to church, and, having no bowels of mercy, heap up money, while other men are dying of starvation. Till she has sunk into the lowest depth of selfishness and sin, human nature could not enjoy the banquet when hungry faces were staring in at the window, and not the music of tabret and viol filled the air, but the low moanings of manly suffering and the weeping of mothers whose children cry for bread and they have none to give them. The Gospel of Jesus Christ directs us to love even our enemies—if they hunger, to feed them; if they thirst to give them drink; and though human nature may not be great enough to forgive an enemy, she is kind enough to pity a sufferer, and to sympathize with suffering. Give her way then! Yield to her generous impulses.—Dr Guthrie.

SAVE MONEY.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable Fits any horse.

Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk, saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn J. P., of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

William L. Franklin,
Charles Emanuel,
vs.
Albert C. Dawson

WHEREAS, the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have filed with me their affidavit [illegible] and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued [illegible] and the plaintiffs having also filed their affidavit in garnishment, [illegible] property, moneys and effects having been attached of said defendant and it [illegible] that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana. Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1879, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, before me, the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN,
Justice of the Peace. [SEAL.]

February 19th, 1879. 8-4w

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week. B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee. 1-6m.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE

Courier-Journal!

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States.

Edited by

HENRY WATERSON.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a combination (made in 1868) of three old Louisville papers, viz: the Journal, established in 1830; the Courier, in 1843, and the Democrat, in 1844. Its reputation is national, as well as its circulation, and it is pronounced one of the ablest and best arranged papers in the world; its matter being especially adapted to the merchant, the farmer and the family circle.

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL is not a mere hotch-potch thrown together from the daily edition, but a complete, able, spicy family newspaper, carefully and intelligently edited in every column and paragraph.

TO AGENTS AND CLUBS

Extraordinary inducements in the way of cash commissions and valuable premiums are offered to agents and clubs.

Choice from standard books of the times, and a choice selection of the leading magazines or illustrated periodicals of the day furnished in combination with the Weekly for a mere pittance in addition to the price of the COURIER-JOURNAL alone.

A new edition of Prentice's Poems, beautifully printed and bound and the Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $1.00.

A Splendid Map of the South

Size 28½x38 inches, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on rollers, retail price $2.00; mailed free of postage, and the Weekly Courier-Journal, one year, for $2.00.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Courier-Journal, a year	$12.00
Sunday Courier-Journal, a year	2.00
Weekly Courier-Journal, with map, a year.	2.00

A liberal discount allowed to clubs raised for the Courier-Journal.

[Postage in all cases prepaid by the publishers]

Agent's outfit, specimen copies, list of books and magazines and descriptive circulars sent free on application. Send for outfit giving full particulars to agents.

Letters should be addressed to
W. L. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.
Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 13 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 33 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		9 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 37pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn June.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 50pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	6 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn June.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

T. H. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	2 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 15 pm	6 33 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 22 pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 36 pm	
MUNCIE	4 00 pm	8 20 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 37 pm		
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	10 10 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 45am	
Terre Haute		1 22 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. 2 Mail.	4 Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		8 23 pm	1 38 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 30 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	6 15am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 48 am		
New Castle	12 21 pm		
Muncie	1 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 12 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 40 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
Iv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 13	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	8 36	8 45
Chili	9 38	9 12	9 06
Roann	9 56	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 56	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 44	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 19	4 54
Auburn	12 58	1 37	5 05
Butler	1 35am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	12 10pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 53	11 45	3 55
Denver	6 29	11 36	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 05	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 48	10 25	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	10 13	1 28
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 09
Collamer	5 15	9 13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 43	12 20
Columbia City	4 48	9 13	11 55
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 57
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 08
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 05
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 25
Auburn Junction	3 26	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 13
Butler lv.	2 45pm	7 00am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT

AND

Confectionery Establishment

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.

42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

It makes smooth and even lumber, and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improved and Unimproved

FARMS and CITY PROPERTY

—IN—

MONTGOMERY, LABETTE

—AND—

Chautauqua Counties.

Cultivated farms in this vicinity, with plenty of good water, convenient to coal and timber, and with

Church, School and Railroad

Advantages can be purchased at as low prices, per acre, as wild lands two or three hundred miles farther west, and far beyond our Coal and Timber districts. This is acknowledged to be one of the most

Extensive Farming Districts

in Kansas. We can consistently advise seekers of homes in the west, to examine our locality before purchasing elsewhere. Business houses, dwellings, and a large number of lots in the city of Coffeyville, at the terminus of the L. L. & G. R. R., either for cash, exchange, or on liberal credit.

We guarantee a good title to all lands sold by us. So if you want to buy, sell or exchange real estate, call on or address, (inclosing stamp or return postage),

J. McCREARY & CO.,
Real Estate Agt's. Coffeyville, Kan.
or, THOS. H. SPROTT, Auburn, Ind

34-1y.

"Recorders Office -

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 20, 1879. Number 12.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. E. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county, Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

Best & McClellan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Ind. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb & Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances made on all first-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE over McIntosh & Son's Drug Store, 1st door south of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2,00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
F. [illegible], W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUTED with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDGINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS Pistols, ammunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list. Yours truly,
Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-1m.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment,

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
49-6m. SHERMAN HOLLENBECK, Prop.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver Unearthed After Being Buried in a Kentucky Cave for Eighteen Years.

[Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

MARROW-BONE, CUMBERLAND CO., KY. March 8.—During the last week a sensation of considerable interest came to the surface, which I deem worthy of note for the Enquirer. It was nothing more or less than the discovery and recovery of a vast amount of gold, silver and precious stones which have been buried since the beginning of the war in a small cave on the farm of Robert O. Willis, one mile south of this town. The treasure consists of about $65,000 in gold and silver coin, and about $10,000 (present value) of jewelry, such as diamond rings, pins, ear-rings, &c. It appears that Mr. Willis placed all these valuables in an old sugar-kettle, which he buried in the extreme end of the cave, covering it over with boards and loose rock from the side of the cave. His wife alone he informed in regard to the precise spot where the treasure had been secreted. Of course it would have been very imprudent to have imparted such an important secret to any other person or persons.

A few weeks after secreting all this treasure, Mr. Willis mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed he was killed by guerrillas on the Cumberland River, whither he had gone with several head of cattle to ship to Nashville. He was never heard of afterward, and his wife mourned for him up until the day of her death, which occurred last Saturday, March 1st. Although she was well aware that there was a vast fortune buried in that cave, yet she did not impart her secret to any person, and having a good income from the farm, had no particular need of any of the money, so she thought she would let it remain there, as it was fully as safe as it could be elsewhere. Grief over the loss of her husband, and having poor health combined, rendered her somewhat careless and indifferent. She lived all alone with an old negro man and his wife as her servants and companions. They were old slaves—belonged to her father—had nursed her in her infancy, and she was perfectly content. She had no children or near relatives, and a few days before death claimed her as his own, she imparted the secret of the hidden treasure to these old servants, also to Rev. John D. Hogan, her pastor, and Messrs. Owsley & Gore, her attorneys, summoned to execute her last will and testament.

The treasure was found according to directions, all safe and sound and in first-class condition, and it was opened in her presence. She bequeathed her jewelry and $40,000 to her old servants, also the old homestead, a rich farm of some 200 acres. The remainder she ordered to be invested in securities for her husband's benefit, should he turn up alive in twenty years If not, that it be donated to Catholic charitable institutions that may be greatly in need of it at that time, in Louisville, Ky., the interest to be given from now on yearly to the ophan asylums there. This vast treasure was taken to Glasgow, Ky., yesterday, and shipped from there to Louisville, where it will be deposited for the present with the Safe Deposit Company. The old colored servants who are thus abundantly rewarded for their devotion expressed the wish that their portion of the treasure be invested for them; as they did not wish to keep it in the house, fearing they would be murdered for it.

The cave wherein the treasure has laid undisturbed for so many years has been visited the last few days by many curious persons, and our citizens have been greatly excited over an event of such extraordinary interest.

I forgot to mention that Mrs. Willis bequeathed $1,000 to her home paper, the Glasgow (Ky.) Times, which, she asserts in her will, was a source of great comfort to her in her sorrow, bringing weekly news from her old home in Barren County, Ky., and thus, for once in the history of the times, a newspaper is kindly remembered in "a last will and testament."

* * *

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

Fat Flesh-Pots of the Senate.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There promises to be a high and mighty contest for the fat places in the Senate, which will all fall into Democratic hands two weeks hence. The campaign has opened briskly, and there are an average of 88½ applicants for each place. The pay is the best of any department of the Government, as the Senate has resisted reduction as undignified action. The following is a complete inventory of the offices at the disposal of the incoming Democrats:

Secretary of Senate, salary	$6,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Principal executive clerk	2,500
Principal clerk	2,600
Journal clerk	2,600
Financial clerk	2,600
Librarian	2,220
Seven clerks, each	2,2 0
Five clerks, each	2,100
Printing clerk	2,220
Keeper of stationery	2,102
Assistant keeper of stationery	1,800
Messenger	1,296
Special Policeman	1,296
Four laborers, each	720
Secretary's page $2,50 per day	....
Chaplain	900
Secretary to presiding officer	2,102
Page to vice-president $2,50 per day	....
Clerk of appropriation committee	2,500
Clerk of finance committee	2,220
Clerk claims committee	2,220
Clerk commerce committee	2,220
Clerk judiciary committee	2,220
Clerk land claims committee	2,220
Clerk election committee	2,220
Sergeant-at-arms	4,420
Assistant doorkeeper	2,592
Postmaster	2,100
Assistant postmaster	2,088
Four mail-carriers, each	1,200
Superintendent document room	2,160
Assistant superintendent document room	1,440
Second assistant superintendent document room	1,440
Superintendent folding room	2,160
Assistant in folding room	1,200
Three assistant doorkeepers, each	1,800
Twenty messengers, each	1,440
Upholsterer messenger	1,440
Store-room messenger	1,800
Laborer in charge of private passages	840
Laborer in charge of ladies' room	720
Engineer	2,100
Four assistant engineers, each	1,440
Conductor of elevator	1,200
Two firemen, each	1,095
Three laborers, engineer's department, each	720
Eight "skilled laborers," each	[illegible]
Ten laborers, each	[illegible]
Twenty one committee clerk, at $6 a day each	
Twelve pages, at $2 50 a day each	....

The above list does not include the employes of the library of Congress, of which there are 14, or the police and watchmen, of which there are 31, the latter ranging in salary from $1,600 to $900. Leaving out those employed in the library, and the police and watchmen, last noted, who are for both ends of the capitol, we find the Senate alone, composed of 76 senators, regularly employing 108 persons, at an average salary of about $2,000 each besides those irregularly employed. As they are only employed about five months out of 12, and very lightly then, it will be seen that this pay is, with very few exceptions, more than double what the same class of talent could command in other branches of business. No other deliberative body on earth, of equal size, has as much "help" as the United States Senate, and pays so roundly for it.

* * *

The Next Campaign.

There is no mistaking the signs of the times. The republican party has determined that the "bloody shirt" shall have one more trial. Every movement is in that direction. The rebellion, the hates and asperities engaged by that fierce struggle are once more to be revived. Men's passions are once more to be aroused, the bloody chasm to be opened, and, if possible, widened and deepened. The Northern heart is to be fired, and every infamous scheme is to be resorted to to regain control of the government in all of its departments. He who does not see this is blind. He who does not understand the logic is as obtuse as an ass. To aid these schemes, Republican conspirators and leaders demand that Federal soldiers shall stand guard at the polls, and that Federal supervisors, the lickspittals of republicanism, shall interefere with the rights of States in conducting the elections. With this machinery under their control, with grant for their candidate, the Republican conspirators hope to gain their ends. Against all this, the Democratic party is pledged to an unrelenting opposition. The war is over. There has been fifteen years of peace. Every consideration of patriotism demands a return to the old path mapped out by the constitution; and to accomplish this the Democratic party demands the repeal of such statues as serve only to beget consternation and sectional strife, and to make the civil law everywhere superior to military power. It is for healing every wound and obscuring every scar made during the fratricidal strife, and thus blending all sections and all the people in one harmonious whole. The issues are being made up, and the Democratic party is ready for the contest. Let it come.—Ind. Sentinel.

THE INTEREST BILL.

Full Text of the Law Lately Enacted for Regulating the Rate of Interest.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that the interest on loans or forbearance of money, goods or things in action, when the parties do not agree upon the rate, shall be $6 a year on $100, and at that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a shorter or longer time; But it may be taken yearly or for a shorter period or in advance, and no agreement to pay a higer rate shall be vallid, unless the same be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therein. By and in such cases it shall not be lawful to contract for more than eight per cent. per annum.

Sec. 2. Interest on judgments for money hereafter rendered shall be from the date of the return of the verdict or finding of the court, until the same shall be satisfied at the rate percent. agreed upon by the parties in the original contract, not exceeding six per cent., and if there is no contract by the parties, at the rate of six dollars a year on one hundred dollars.

Sec 3. On money due on any instrument in writing and an account stated from the day of settlement, or an account closed upon the day an itemized bill shall have been rendered and payment demanded or money had and received for the use of another and retained without his consent, interest shall be allowed at the rate of six dollars a year on one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. When a greater rate of interest than is hereby allowed shall be contracted for, the contract shall be void as to the usurious interest contracted for, and in an action on such contract, if it appears that interest at higher rate than six per cent., or in case of written contract, a higher rate than eight per cent., has been directly or indirectly contracted for, the excess of interest over six per cent shall be deemed usurious and illegal, and in an action on a contract affected by such usury, the excess over the legal interest may be recouped by the debtor whenever it has been reserved or paid before the bringing of the suit.

Sec. 5. If an action shall be instituted on a contract on which illegal interest shall have been directly or indirectly contracted for, and the defendant shall have before the commencement of the suit tendered to the plaintiff his principal with six per cent. interest, the defendant shall recover costs.

Sec. 6. When in any loan or contract a rate of interest is specified but no period of time is mentioned for which such rate is to be calculated, it shall be deemed to be by the year.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this act shall apply to all contracts made within this state, although they are to be performed without this state, and when a contract shall be made without the state, and a rate of interest greater than that herein allowed shall be directly or indirectly contracted for, and a mortgage shall be executed to secure the performance of the contract on lands in this state, such lands shall not be liable for a higher rate of interest than is provided for in this act.

Sec. 8. All acts on the subject of interest, including such as relate to interest and public funds, interest on purchase money of canal, college, school or saline lands, are hereby repealed, and hereafter the interest on public funds, purchase money of canal, college, school or saline lands, and upon the permanent school fund, shall be at the rate of $8 on the 100, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting existing contracts, except, after verdict as herein provided, nor the right to defend in a suit upon such contracts for excessive interest, as is now provided by law.

* * *

How to Plant Peas.

Last spring I put in my first peas and potatoes on the 15th of March, and had splendid crops of both, but usually we can not do much in the open soil before the first week in April. As soon, however, as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough, I shall plant in my driest and warmest soil some Little Gem and Laxton's Alpha peas. I shall open furrows three inches deep for the Gems, and one foot apart, and in these furrows scatter compost about an inch deep, draw a pointed hoe through the furrow to mingle the manure with the soil, and then sow thickly—three peas to an inch. I will treat the Laxton's Alpha in the same way, with the exception that the rows will be two and a half feet apart. The Little Gems grow only a foot high, and require no support. The Alphas require two and a half feet brush. Two weeks later I shall plant for second crop Little Gem, M'Lean's Advancer, and Champion of England. I have tried a great many kinds, and have come to the conclusion that the four kinds I have named are the richest-flavored and sufficiently productive—in brief, all things considered, the best. It is a pleasant and inexpensive amusement to try fifty other kinds in a small way. Since "Let us have peas" is such a frequent and emphatic remark at our dinner table, I shall plant liberally every ten days until the 4th of July, burying the seed deeper as the season advances, and choosing shadier and moister localities. Very late plantings are usually so injured by mildew that were the vegetable not such a favorite, I would not plant it after the middle of May. Deep planting of the seed late in the season insures longer bearing. I prefer Champion of England for the main crop, as it is by general consent regarded as the flower of the pea family. The short, low-growing kinds like Little Gem will be the better for any amount of manure, but tall varieties like the Champion do not need fertilisers in the drill unless the ground is poor. When gardens are small and brush is not convenient, it may be best to plant the dwarf kinds only. They can be sown on ground designed for tomatoes, Lima-beans, melons, squashs, etc., as they do not shade the ground, and soon mature. I put them in such spaces almost altogether, and in rows three or four feet apart, and plant the later vegetables between them. As soon as the green pods are picked, I have the vines dug under, thus returning at once to the soil what was taken from it.—E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine for April.

* * *

How Great Hogs are Fattened.

[Burlington (N. J.) Letter to the Philadelphia Times.]

Carter and Southard have reduced the business of pork raising to a science. The former, intent upon taking the palm, started off with 30 hogs. Upon 27 of these he bases his hopes of success. Of the original number several have been killed. In January three of them came so very near choking to death that the farmer grew frightened and slaughtered them. They weighed 798, 817 and 788 pounds respectively. The hogs entered for the prize have had the best of care. There are just two events in the lives of such hogs—sleeping and eating. They are too fat even to waddle. They never wake up except to eat, and that process over, they again stretch out upon clean straw in their separate pens. These particular hogs of Mr. Carter's were too lazy even too feed themselves, and, indeed, even if they were not they could not see their food. For weeks they had been in total blindness. Like the average hog of no particular distinction they all had eyes, but three inches and a half of genuine fat kept them closed completely. The feeding process is one of interest to both hog and spectator. The farm hand rolls up boiled meal into round balls and forces it into their hogships' mouths. The hogs grunt and swallow and keep it up until they are perfectly gorged. They are kept in a stuffed condition on the best of meal, and all that is asked of them is to grow fat. Southard has not killed yet. He began the year with 29 hogs, all Jersey reds, but his pens now contain but 23. There they were, lying around, grunting and puffing, and with their snouts pointing upward in search of air. Their eyes could not be seen, and it took strong fingers to pry away the masses of fat so that the hidden organs of sight could be opened out. The blind, helpless masses were shaken by loud breathing, and occasionally would give vent to a snort, but they seemed entirely unable to get upon their feet.

* * *

Salt for Farm Stock.

The Live Stock Journal, on this subject, says: "Salt is required in the formation of the blood and the various animal juices. It increases the appetite and promotes the power of digestion. Sheepfeeders believe that it often prevents rot, scab, intentional worms, braxy and other diseases. Some French feeders believed that salt had an actual nutrient or fattening quality; but Boussingault experimented to determine this and did not confirm it. He came to the conclusion that salt added to food might produce a more rapid increase in the weight of fattening animals by giving them a greater relish for food, and thus inducing them to consume a larger quantity There can be no doubt that in sections of this country situated at a long distance from the sea, all animals are benefited by the use of salt. Cattle partake of it with a most decided relish in small quantities, and often, daily, and it is no doubt best that they should have free access to it, when they will take it by little and often, and simply satisfy their own appetite. Salt is found to have a beneficial effect upon crops on many soils, thus indirectly proving the deficiency of salt in the forage crops."

A GOOD EUCHRE STORY.

How Labouchere was Beaten by a Stray American.

You are right, Mr. Corlett. The Paris Lottery does remind me of an occurrence that took place years and years ago, when you and I were staid and portly citizens, but gay and giddy youths. It was in Cuba, however, not in Mexico, as you opine. I had gone to Matanzas, I forget what for, but probably for no particular reason. At Matanzas I picked up an acquaintanceship with an American. We talked together at the table d'hote, and in the evening we strolled out together. The bright, clear moon played upon the waters of the harbor and ever and anon tipped with silver the sail of some fisher's skiff as it stole out to sea. Around us was the luxurious vegetation of the tropics; a soft gentle breeze murmured through the tall palms overhead, etc. It was a scene where lovers would have lingered on forever, but after contemplating it for about half an hour, the American and I found it slightly monotonous, and wended our way back to the hotel. It was still early. Nature slept, but we did not feel inclined to imitate her; so I proposed cards. The American seldom played, but to oblige me he would do so. "Euchre?" I suggested. The American did not know the game well, but if I would excuse any mistakes that he might make he would play at euchre. His luck was prodigious. Fortune favored him in a manner most miraculous. If I had good cards, he somehow always had better. We played for about six hours, and by that time all my money had passed into the American's pockets. Before leaving Havana I had bought myself two lottery tickets. These I offered to steak against the money that they cost me, about $150. The American accepted the wager, but his miraculous luck did not desert him, for he won the tickets. Having borrowed of him enough to pay my hotel bill, and to take my place on the Havana steamer, we went there together the next morning. The lottery had just been drawn, one of my tickets had drawn the highest prize. Since then I have never bought a lottery ticket, for it is against all probability that I ever again will be so near winning a prize. I met the American subsequently in New Orleans. He offered me my revenge, but I declined to accept it. "Have you a bowie-knife or a revolver about you?" I asked. "No," he answered. "And you will promise to reply truthfully to a question that I should like to ask you?" "I will," he said. "Did you cheat me at Matanzas?" I asked. "That is not precisely the term that should be used; but I knew the run of the cards," he answered, as he shook me by the hand, and, with a genial smile, wished me good morning.

* * *

Great Favor.

Among ladies and gentlemen of refinement, Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are in great favor. Having sweetness and durability, they are universal favorites among all lovers of perfumes. Try Dr. Price's Alista Bouquet—for a handkerchief perfume it is delightful.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 60-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, prices, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ELIHU BURRITT, the "learned blacksmith," died at his home in New Britain, Ct., on the 6th of March, aged 66 years.

A PARTY of swindlers have been detected in Philadelphia in the attempt to realize on a subscription for a memorial to the late Bayard Taylor.

THE floor in Mechanics' Hall, at North Berwick, Me., gave away during a town meeting, precipitating nearly fifty persons to the floor below. No one was killed, but many were fearfully and probably fatally injured.

IT is reported from New York that George W. Childs, who for more than a year past has been the virtual owner of the New York *World*, is soon to become the actual proprietor, and that he will make the *World* a four-page 2-cent morning paper, independent in politics.

ABOUT fifty vessels, engaged in the Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries on the Atlantic, were at sea in the violent gale and storm of snow and sleet that swept the coast on the 20th of February. No tidings have been received from fourteen of these vessels, and it is feared that they were lost, carrying down with them 140 men—leaving forty-one widows and nearly 100 children to mourn their sudden destruction.

THE Manhattan Savings Bank of New York, robbed some time ago of nearly $3,000,000 of its securities, which have been reduplicated and redeposited with the bank, has resumed business.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred last week at the Mahoning powder works of P. M. Gallagher & Co., near Danville, Pa., completely destroying the building and instantly killing Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, John J. Evans, and John C. Mowrer, their mangled remains being scattered in every direction.

THE WEST.

A NEW book by Col. Bob Ingersoll, entitled "The Religion of Sword and Flame," is in press at Peoria, Ill., and will shortly be issued.

A HORRIBLE accident is reported from East St. Louis, Ill. The wagon-shop of Mrs. Henrietta Bausch took fire and, with five other buildings, was burned down. In the second story of the wagon-shop, which was occupied as a residence by Bausch, there were sleeping her three children, Henry Schoepperkoetter, a blacksmith, and Mrs. Catharina Borst, who was spending a night with Mrs. Bausch, all of whom burned to death, they being unable to escape by reason of the door leading to their apartments being fastened on the outside. Mrs. Bausch leaped from a window and was fatally injured.

HARRIMAN'S HOTEL, at Green Bay, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

THE reign of burlesque continues for another week at McVicker's Theater in Chicago, the Rice Surprise Party having made a hit in their specialties. This week the San Francisco success "Horrors" is billed for the first half of the week, succeeded by "Hiawatha." This company contains several mirth-provoking comedians, who will drive away an attack of blues, if anything can. They will be followed by the Strakosch Opera Troupe.

AT a conference of Baptist ministers of San Francisco, held the other day, it was unanimously resolved that the name of the Rev. H. W. Reed be stricken from the Baptist Ministers' Meeting, of San Francisco and vicinity, for a misrepresentation of facts before the Baptist Ministers' Conference in New York respecting the sentiments of the Baptist and Christian people generally on the Pacific coast touching the Chinese question.

CHICAGO elevators contain 7,652,884 bushels of wheat, 3,198,185 bushels of corn, 499,565 bushels of oats, 333,921 bushels of rye, and 879,625 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 12,563,680 bushels, against 2,797,707 bushels at the same period last year.

THE reported massacre of thirty-eight Indians in Washington Territory, telegraphed East two or three weeks ago, turns out to have been a hoax....A telegram from Cincinnati says that "Archbishop Purcell has received letters from Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Wood, giving the result of the conference which took place last week between the Cardinal and Archbishops of Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore relative to the crisis in the affairs of his (Purcell's) diocese. The conclusion arrived at by the conference was that the whole Catholic church in America should take up the case of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and proceed, by regularly-organized methods, to raise the money necessary to pay his debts."

THE Minnesota Legislature, at its recent session, passed 520 bills, all of which have become laws except nine....A dispatch from Cincinnati says Archbishop Purcell has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

BOTH houses of the Indiana Legislature have passed the bill making an appropriation for the erection of a new State House. The amount to be expended this year is $200,000, and next year $100,000, to be raised by a State tax of 2 cents on the $100....The monthly statement shows that twenty-two Western railroads increased their earnings in February $109,000.

THE SOUTH.

CLARKSVILLE (Texas) telegram: "An old feud of the Dillards versus the Jones and Murphy factions culminated to-night. Two Dillards and two friends met Henry Jones and friend near Jones' bridge. Both parties were fully armed. The firing began at short range with shot-guns and pistols. Jones was instantly killed, and Dillard was fatally wounded. Officers are pursuing the others."

AN Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says the "office of the State Treasurer at the Capitol was the scene of a bloody tragedy, the parties being Col. Robert A. Alston, a member of the Legislature, and Capt. Ed Cox, of DeKalb county. Alston fired three shots, and Cox two. Alston was shot in the right temple, the ball passing through the brain. Cox was shot in the mouth and through the left hand. Alston is dead. Cox is not seriously hurt."

A TEXAS dispatch states that several Mexicans, the murderers of Judge Howard and Messrs. Atkinson and McBryde at San Elizario several months ago, have been arrested and jailed. The Mexicans threaten to rescue them.

WASHINGTON.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill consolidates the Hayden, Powell, and Wheeler geological and geographical surveys of the Territories into a single bureau, which is made a part of the Interior Department....Capt. Eads has just received a treasury warrant for $750,000 as part payment for his work on the Mississippi river jetties. He had previously been paid $1,000,000.

THE seat of Daniel O'Reilly, from the Second Congressional District of New York, is contested on the ground that he is a deserter from the Union army....Congressman-elect March will introduce a joint resolution, at the special session, declaring eight hours a legal day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government.

OVER 80,000 applications for pensions under the new law have already been filed in Washington, and they are coming in at the rate of about 800 daily. The whole number expected is 50,000. When received they are sorted and filed, and on the 25th instant the work of adjudication will be begun.

POLITICAL.

THE [illegible] of Indiana will hold a convention at Indianapolis on the [illegible] of May for the nomination of candidates for State offices.

THE New York *Herald* publishes interviews with nearly all the Democratic Representatives in the Forty-fifth Congress on the Presidential nomination in 1880. The following recapitulation of their views may prove interesting:

Members interviewed	127
Against Tilden	57
Tilden first choice	13
Tilden acceptable	9
Thurman first choice	80
Thurman acceptable	11
Hendricks first choice	12
Hendricks acceptable	28
Bayard first choice	10
Bayard acceptable	12
Expressed no choice	42

THE Republicans of Chicago have nominated A. M. Wright, a Board of Trade man, for Mayor. The Greenbackers have placed ex-Congressman Harrison in the field.

GOV. PRESCOTT, of New Hampshire, has appointed Charles H. Bell, United States Senator for the extra session, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Wadleigh.

GENERAL.

THE veto of the Chinese bill is regretted by the British Columbians, as it was hoped the enforcement of the measure by the United States would shortly lead Canada to do likewise....Canada has recently negotiated a loan of $15,000,000 in London, at a discount of 3¼ per cent., and a further cost of $112,000 in commissions.

VISIBLE supply of grain in the United States and Canada: Wheat, 21,104,000 bushels; corn, 13,891,000 bushels; oats, 2,202,000 bushels; rye, 1,264,000 bushels; barley, 3,851,000 bushels.

THE Custom House returns show that in the imports and exports of this country during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the last year was $305,343,023, as against $140,056,112 during the previous calendar year of 1877....Several persons have died at Marmora, Canada, of a disease which so closely resembles the Russian plague that the attending doctors refuse to call it by any other name.

FOREIGN.

QUEEN VICTORIA will leave England on her continental tour on the 25th of March.

BISMARCK'S Parliamentary Discipline bill has been defeated in the German Reichstag....Passanante, the Italian Socialist who attempted the life of King Humbert at Naples, has been sentenced to death....A resolution in favor of woman suffrage has been voted down in the British House of Commons by 103 yeas to 217 nays.

A COMMITTEE of the French Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of the impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry. They are accused of an attempt to establish a dictatorship, and of ignoring the popular will as shown by the elections....Gen. Melikoff reports to the Russian Government the plague now mastered. Of a population of 118,000 in the infected districts of Astrakhan 500 died between October and February.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Sultan declares that he cannot concede more regarding the Greek frontier. There is reason to fear, therefore, that negotiations between Turkey and Greece for the rectification of the frontier will be broken off.

DISPATCHES from the seat of war in Afghanistan continue unfavorable to the English. The natives are resorting to guerrilla warfare, and the English, hampered by the insufficiency of their transportation, are unable to move promptly against predatory bands.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says the mortality statistics of the city show that the typhus is increasing in violence. Spotted typhus is also prevalent. There have been two fatal cases of the Siberian plague.....Advices from India state that the people of Cashmere are dying of famine like flies, and at the present rate of mortality the province will be nearly depopulated by the end of the year.

BY the bursting of the dams which held the river Theiss within its banks at Szegedin, Hungary, a vast volume of water was precipitated upon that unfortunate town, hundreds of houses were swept away, a great many people drowned, and thousands of others rendered homeless....The nuptials of the Duke of Connaught, son of the Queen of England, and Princess Louise Margaret, grand-daughter of the German Emperor, were celebrated with great pomp at Windsor Castle on the 13th of March.

THE St. Petersburg police have at length discovered and seized two of the secret printing presses of the Nihilists, which have so long annoyed the Government and spread disaffection among the people.

IN France the proposition to impeach the De Broglie and Rochebouet Ministries has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority. As a compromise measure, a resolution was then adopted declaring that these Cabinets, by their culpable schemes, destroyed the government they should have served.

Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

Manchester, N. H., has been greatly excited lately over a very bold robbery. The affair is, in many respects, similar to the now-famous case of Cashier Barron, of Dexter, Me. At 4 o'clock in the morning Edmund R. Ingalls, Treasurer of the town of Candia, was gagged in his house, and $3,700 stolen from his safe. Mr. Ingalls had been writing on the town books until 1 o'clock, when he blew out the light and went to bed with his wife and child in the front part of the house. Soon after retiring, hearing a suspicious noise, he got up, dressed himself, and went into the back room to investigate. He had, he says, gone but a few steps, when the light of a dark lantern was flashed full in his face, and at the same instant two men, who were not masked, but whom he thinks he cannot recognize, sprung out from the darkness and bound and gagged him. They then handcuffed him and led him to the barn, where they tied him to a stanchion. They left him in this position and went to the house, where they consummated the robbery. Mrs. Ingalls discovered her husband in about half an hour, by which time he was very weak. A police officer broke the bracelets from his wrists, and he was put to bed. The thieves obtained an entrance by boring through the door, and took the money from a bureau drawer, leaving $600 untouched under his pillow. His gold watch and considerable silverware were also taken.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

What a Veterinary Surgeon Says About the Disease—The Means of Prevention.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Dr. W. Gadsden, the veterinary surgeon, left this city last week for Washington, to testify before the Congressional investigating committee in the matter of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Dr. Gadsden has had experience with the disease before. In England, four[illegible] also broke out and raged with such alarming effect that the Government had to interfere and adopt means for its suppression. Dr. Gadsden was appointed inspector in a district in Berkshire, where, in common with similar inspectors appointed by the Government all over England, he was required to inspect and report at stated times the condition of all the cattle in his district. He says it cost the English Government millions of dollars to stamp the disease out. The only course was to kill off the cattle, isolating the infected ones from the healthy ones whenever it could be done. That is the course this country will have to adopt, he claims, as there is no other effective remedy known for the disease. The percentage of the cattle which recover once they are seized with it, Dr. Gadsden says, is about one-fifth. It is one of the most difficult diseases to arrest that is known to veterinary surgeons. A cow may have it and recover from it completely, and four months afterward may communicate the disease to other cattle. Thus it may be spread from one end of the continent to the other. Examination of the lungs of cattle which have died from pleuro-pneumonia has shown that the lungs become marbleized; from being soft and spongy, as in their normal condition they should be, they grow hard and heavy, like a stone, and if placed in a vessel of water, instead of floating, as a healthy lung would do, they sink like lead. Death is produced in the cow when, by this hardening process, the air cells of the lungs become closed, stopping respiration.

The disease made its first appearance, about a century ago, in Central Europe. It became known in the United States as early as the year 1843. Since then it has prevailed, at different times, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia. At the present time it prevails, so far as is known, in but two places—on Long island and near Alexandria, Va. The disease is not governed, one way or the other, by changes in the weather. Seasons and latitudes are all one to it, so far as regards the potency of either to check it. Not only may a cow, after complete recovery from the disease, transmit it to other cattle, but the disease itself may lurk in the system of an animal, in a latent form, for months before it manifests itself. Next to rinderpest, it is the most destructive disease known among cattle.

In 1859 the disease prevailed in Australia with fearful effect. Thousands of cattle were swept away in a week. To quarantine against the disease was impossible, as it seemed to break out at every point. At length inoculation was tried. The pneumonia vaccine was obtained in a singular way, being generated first in one cow, then in another, and lastly in a third before it was used. First an animal was inoculated with the matter which flowed from the diseased lung; then a second animal inoculated with vaccine obtained from the first, and lastly, a third animal from that obtained from the second. The operation was performed merely by saturating with vaccine a small pellet of wool. An incision was then made in the cow's tail and the pellet placed in the cut. The vaccine would absorb in a few minutes, when the wool would fall out, leaving the wound free from irritation. Many herds of cattle were inoculated in this way, and it was believed by those who tried it to have been in a measure effective. There is a difference of opinion, however, among the authorities on the subject, many holding the view of Dr. Gadsden, that the only way to kill the disease is to kill the cattle infected with it.

The United Kingdom in the Year 1878.

In the year 1878 there were 1,152,525 births registered in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 34 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which was 33,881,966 in the middle of that year. The deaths registered in the United Kingdom in 1878 were 716,165, or 21.1 per 1,000 population. The natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 436,360, or 49,242 less than the excess in 1877. The actual increase of population in 1878 cannot be ascertained, owing to there being no complete records showing the balance between emigration and immigration. The Board of Trade report the emigration from the United Kingdom in 1878 of 113,439 persons of British origin, being an increase of 25 per cent. over the unusually small emigration of 1877. The increase in 1878 was 22 per cent. in English, 34 in Scotch, and 27 in Irish emigrants. Of the 113,439 British emigrants of 1878 there were 54,065 who left for the United States, 36,057 for the Australian colonies, and 10,677 for British North America, each of these numbers showing a marked increase over the preceding year. The mean temperature of 1878, as shown at Greenwich Observatory, exceeded the average in every one of the first ten months of the year, but there was a marked deficiency in November and December; the mean for the year was 49.7 deg., or 1.2 deg. above the last thirty-seven years' average. The rainfall at Greenwich in 1878 amounted to 29.2 inches, measured on 166 days; this rainfall exceeded the average by nearly four inches. The number of hours of bright sunshine registered at Greenwich Observatory in 1878 was 1,250, or 28 per cent. of its possible duration, the sun being above the horizon for 4,454 hours. —*London Times.*

Cause and Effect.

Cause and consequence are curiously illustrated by the recent record of the New York Assembly. A prominent State officer has a daughter very sick by reason of striped stockings. A bill against the manufacture or sale of poisonous goods and garments was accordingly drawn by him, and has been introduced into the State, with good prospect of passage. It is not often that stockings get into legislation.

A Bad Fix.

At an early hour yesterday morning a woman called at the postoffice and purchased a 3-cent stamp, and had it already "licked" to paste on her letter, [illegible] that she had left the letter at home. She received the heartfelt sympathies of the stamp clerk, and went home for the letter. At 11 o'clock, when the stamp window was besieged by a crowd, the woman returned having the letter in one hand and a minute fragment of a postage stamp in the other.

"Stand out of the way for a poor distressed woman!" she called out, as she made for the window, and those who didn't obey were poked aside in a way to be remembered by their ribs. The change which one buyer was about to pocket was swept off the board on the floor by her arms, and she held the fragment of stamp and exclaimed to the clerk:

"Do you dare deny, sir, that you sold me a 3-cent stamp two hours ago?"

"I think I sold you a stamp," he replied.

"And I didn't have my letter here. After I'd eaten all the paste off the stamp I couldn't find my letter. You remember?"

"Yes, I remember."

"Well, sir, I carried that stamp all the way home on the tip of my finger, and I laid it down on the windy-sill till I could find my letter, and what did my Clarence do but pick it up and begin to chew away, and by the time I could choke his mouth open nothing was left but this little bit."

"And you want another?"

"I demand another, sir, in place of this!"

"I couldn't do that."

"But you'll have to! This is the stamp I bought of you! Look for yourself and see. I make oath that I never put it on a letter. Am I to be cheated out of my 3 cents in a back-handed way?"

The crowd began to call out and jostle her, but by a vigorous use of feet and elbows she cleared the space again and said:

"I demand a new stamp!"

The clerk tried to explain how she couldn't get one in exchange, but she interrupted:

"Have I got to murder my child and get the rest of the stamp? Never! I'll never leave this windy till I have a new stamp to put on my letter to Thomas!"

The clerk tried to explain again, but she brought the letter down with a thump and said:

"I leave this letter here. It is to my Thomas in Port Huron. If he doesn't get it in three days you'll hear from me and my four big girls and three sons, and when our family gets started on a row we never stop for the biggest post-office in America!"

At dark last night the the clerk was undecided. He doesn't like to be bluffed into going down for his small change, but in the dim future he sees a solemn procession, headed by a determined old lady, marching down the corridor to make a vacancy in the ranks of government.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Criminal's Revery.

Two Chicago desperadoes, Lamb and Freeman, were arraigned for the murder of Police Officer Race. Freeman turned State's evidence, and, on his testimony, his associate in crime was convicted and is now under sentence of death. A newspaper reporter visited Freeman's cell immediately after the jury had rendered their verdict, and found him engaged in writing a letter expressing his feelings on the subject. A copy was obtained for publication, and is as follows:

> Sitting in my gloomy cell this night of nights, waiting for a verdict that is either to decide that I am the greatest villain on earth or that my once comrade John Lamb is the cold-blooded murderer of a noble, upright, honorable man, shot down in his tracks while doing his duty, I cannot refrain from penning my thoughts. In this solemn hour my soul is as calm as the ocean is said to be on a quiet summer eve, when the setting sun crowns the world in a halo of glorious hues—a scene that bends devout mortals to their knees, and from the fullness of their joyful hearts prayers like incense issue from their lips to the great "I Am," Creator of all—a scene that causes battling hearts to pause in their struggles for worldly prizes, and, resting on their armors, gaze with mute admiration depicted upon every lineament of their countenances, refreshing their souls with thoughts of hope, faith and charity. Such are my thoughts this night —a night in which my fate and that of my poor unfortunate comrade is to be decided on. God grant that we both be dealt leniently with! May the twelve good and true men remember that we are but poor, miserable, sinful human beings, whom circumstances over which we had no control placed in positions unenvied by mortal man. Oh that I had died when but an innocent, prattling babe! God, in His inscrutable wisdom, may mean all for the best, and my heart's wish is that He deal with us both as we *deserve*, according to our thoughts and our future acts. May He be with the men who are to decide our fate. May their verdict be His. May He bless the officials who have done their duty to God and man, is the sincere prayer of one who was blind, but who now doth see; one who feels a calm feeling pervading his soul such as he never has experienced in his life before. The bell has rang. John Lamb goes to receive his——. I fear the worst for his sake. Oh, God! may he be able to bear it, is the prayer of your humble servant and supplicant.

A Lady's Wit.

A young officer, present at an Irish breakfast party, thought he would fence with a lady noted for her wit.

"Miss P.," said he, "I'm told you're the most learned lady in Kildare. You know everything, so there's no puzzling you. Can you," poising his spoon over the top of his unbroken egg, "can you inform me why this duck-egg is blue?"

"Well," replied she, "I don't know; but perhaps you would look blue yourself if you were just about to be knocked on the head."

Sunstruck.

"Sam, wharfo' am de 'casion ob yer sore nose?" "Ise been sunstruck, Clem." "Dasso? How kim de visitation?" "Well, yer see, dat boy Rem an' me was heftin' punkins last night, and Rem p'inted one to'rds me rather sprightly, an' dar's de record ob de c'lision."

STRYCHNINE POISONING.

How It Feels to Take a Dose of Poison—An Indianapolis Man's Experience.

[From the Indianapolis News.]

Is death painless? The best medical authorities have about agreed that the last moments of a dying man are comparatively free from pain, and William Hunter, the greatest of English physiologists, upon his death-bed, as he felt his end approaching, said: "If I could grasp a [illegible] how easy [illegible] it is to die." But the last gasps, the stiffening of the muscles, the death-rattle, are they painless? Is death really a cessation of pain? These are questions that are yet unanswered. No man has ever taken the fatal step to come back and relate his experience.

Death from strychnine poisoning is generally supposed to be the most painful of all deaths. The agonies of the terrible tetanic spasms have been pictured as most horrible. From the "American Cyclopedia" the following is condensed:

> The symptoms it produces are difficulty of breathing and a sense of suffocation, twisting of the limbs and tetanic convulsions, the body becoming arched in the back, often resting on the head and heels. The features are convulsed, attended by spasms of the jaws and choking. The attack occurs in paroxysms, between which the intellect is often clear at first, but becomes clouded after a succession of paroxysms. Death occurs after an interval of suffering, lasting usually about three hours.

But the poisoning is not always attended by suffering.

C. C. Cook, the special State House policeman and night watchman, it will be remembered, took a dose of strychnine by mistake about a month ago. He was found in the State Library, lying upon the reading table, perfectly unconscious, his back arched and his head almost reaching his heels, in a violent tetanic convulsion. Medical aid was summoned, and, after three hours' pumping and rubbing, during which time he was knotted in spasms, he recovered. His first request was for a chew of tobacco, and, in an hour's time, he was apparently in his customary health, and, with the exception of a feeling of soreness in his muscles, he felt comparatively well. He slept remarkably sound that night, and got up in the morning none the worse for his evening's blunder. He described his sensations upon that occasion to a *News* reporter: "After I had taken the stuff, I went down to the Metropolitan Theater, and took a seat. I had hardly settled myself when I felt so strangely. I was hot all over. I grew dizzy and light headed; everything turned white, and I felt so queer that I got up and walked down stairs. I went to the State Library and laid down on the reading table. This was the last I knew until I was brought to. I didn't suffer any particle of pain, not a bit. After I came to I asked for some tobacco, got up and walked around, and if I hadn't been a little weak and sore I would have felt better than I do now. It is an experience I don't want to have again, though. There is too much danger in it to suit me."

A prominent physician and professor in the medical college was talked to about the case, and gave it as his opinion that it was very remarkable. The absence of pain does not occur more than once in a thousand cases.

Governments Last About Five Hundred Years.

The following is an extract from late sermon by the Rev. David Swing, of Chicago:

"As nations do not rise in a day, so in a day they cannot be overthrown. There are some singular records in history. It seems that a great nation cannot turn on its axis more than once in 400 or 500 years. Some of the old states lie outside of the bounds of history, but those inside these bounds show great uniformity in making the time of radical changes in dynasty. Egypt was under shepherd Kings for about 500 years. Her golden age, when she so flourished in art, spread over 300 years. The Hebrew republic ran from Moses to King David—500 years; and then came the empire to enter upon 500 or 600 years of success. The glory of Greek liberty covered about 500 years. Rome enjoyed all the splendor of a republic for the same strange period —482 years. Thus, between Cincinnatus, the farmer President, and the overthrow of the republic by Cæsar and Antony, there intervene the magical five centuries. Spain, France, and Germany, formed out of new countries which followed the breaking up of the Western empire, are now living well and happy in the 400th year of their separate lives. These statements are sufficiently truthful at least to assure us that those great stars which we call 'nations' can neither be placed in the sky in a day, nor in a day be blotted from the galaxy. Behold through what turmoils France has come! The atheist and Communist assailed her. Napoleon drained her of men and money by wars of ambition. Other revolutions came. Then came the usurpation of Napoleon, then the German war with defeat and a fine of a thousand million dollars; and yet to-day France comes out of those commotions a wise and powerful republic."

Specific Against Hydrophobia.

Dr. Grzyvala, of Krivoe Ozeroe, Podolia, Russia, for whose trustworthiness Prof. Gubler, of Paris, vouches, declares that, after a series of critical trials, which he describes at length, he has found that, after having had opportunities of treating at least 100 cases of men bitten by rabid dogs, with the *Xanthium Spinosum*, he has never in any one of these case failed to ward off the hydrophobia. He gives some startling examples. During the Crimean war, a family of twelve persons had been bitten by a hydrophobic wolf. Six of them entered his wards in the hospital of Olschanka, Government of Podolia, District of Balta. They were treated with infusion of the leaves of the xanthium, and all recovered. The six others, who were treated by the actual cautery and the daily use of genesta tinctoria and other drugs, died with hydrophobia in the course of twelve to sixty days. He recounts many other facts not less striking. For an adult, the dose is sixty centigrammes of the dry powder, repeated three times a day, and continued during six weeks. Children under 12 take half that quantity. The dose for animals is much larger. A herd of thirty oxen had been bitten by a mad wolf; eight had succumbed with symptoms of hydrophobia. The Commissary of Police came to Dr. Grzyvala for his "antirabic powder." He gave three ounces of the powder, with bran, daily to each of the remaining animals; none of them suffered from the disease. These are examples of which Dr. Grzyvala says he has 100 others.—*British-American Journal.*

A Mad Dog's Bite.

The report of a singular occurrence comes from Brecksville. About a fortnight ago Mr. Ritchie, a farmer living in Brecksville township, discovered, on going out one morning, that something extraordinary had taken possession of his flock of sheep, six in number. They were frothing at the mouth, and biting viciously at one another, and even tearing the wool from their own hips and sides. Nearly all bore marks of violence, as if they had been attacked by some wild animal, and their wool was bespattered with blood. Mr. Ritchie, becoming alarmed, and scarcely knowing how to act, drove them all into a pen and locked them up. Their malady increased, and one by one they all died. At the same time, another farmer by the name of Burt, a neighbor of Mr. Ritchie, passed through a similar experience. He had four sheep, and all were taken with the same malady, dying in the course of a day or two. These also bore marks of bites and scratches. The general conclusions arrived at after consultation was that the flocks had been attacked by a mad dog, and that hydrophobia had caused their death. The symptoms were those of the disease beyond any possible doubt, and the two men set themselves to work to bring about an explanation of the trouble. A few days after a 2-year-old steer, owned by Mr. Burt, showed the same signs of the sickness, and bore marks of bites and scratches. The animal still continues to suffer, and appears gradually to be growing worse. Now thoroughly aroused, the two families set out a day or two ago and made a careful examination of the ground where the sheep had been pasturing. In one place in the field they found unmistakable signs of a struggle, and, guided by the snow, they tracked the footprints of a dog to a distance of two miles. Here they came to the house of a laboring man, and found the cause of all the trouble to be a worthless, starved-looking cur, that barked and snarled as they approached. The men carried guns, and it took but a minute or two to send a couple of bullets into the dog's carcass.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

Russian Loss in the War with Turkey.

The Russian General Staff is publishing an official history of the Turco-Russian war. It appears from the reports collected for the work that 129,471 Russian soldiers of all ranks lie buried in the Balkan peninsula. Apart from that, of 120,950 men sent back to Russia as sick and wounded, 42,950 have already died. The total of dead makes thus 172,400 men, exclusive of those who have succumbed in Asia Minor.

Land and Water.

A school-board inspector asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists, and was promptly answered, "Land and water." He varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked, "What, then, do land and water make?" To which came the immediate response, "Mud."

THE gas wells of East Liverpool, Ohio, furnish a continual supply of light and heat to the town, and, as the gas costs nothing, the street lamps are never extinguished. It is used almost exclusively for fuel, being conducted into the grates and stoves by pipes. For twenty years this has been going on, and there are no indications that the supply of gas is giving out.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$7 75	@	9 50
HOGS	4 25	@	4 40
COTTON	9¾	@	10
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2	1 12½	@	1 16
CORN—Western Mixed	44½	@	46
OATS—Mixed	27	@	34½
RYE—Western	60	@	63
PORK—Mess	9 87½	@	11 00
LARD	6½	@	6¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 20
HOGS	3 75	@	4 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@	5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	91	@	92
No. 3 Spring	80	@	81
CORN—No. 2	32	@	33½
OATS—No. 2	23	@	27
RYE—No. 2	46	@	47
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@	80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	22	@	25
EGGS—Fresh	14	@	15
PORK—Mess	8 00	@	9 75
LARD	6¼	@	6½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	99	@	1 01
No. 2	91	@	92
CORN—No. 2	32	@	34
OATS—No. 2	24	@	25
RYE—No. 1	45	@	46
BARLEY—No. 2	72	@	73

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 02	@	1 03
CORN—Mixed	32	@	33
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE	47	@	48
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	9 85
LARD	6¼	@	6½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 00	@	1 05
CORN	36	@	37
OATS	26	@	30
RYE	54	@	56
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
LARD	6¼	@	6½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 05	@	1 06
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	27	@	28

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 05	@	1 06
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@	1 05
CORN—No. 1	37	@	38
OATS—Mixed	29	@	30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	2 10
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 50	@	4 75
Common	3 50	@	4 25
HOGS	3 70	@	4 55
SHEEP	3 50	@	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, [illegible]

HORSE-BREEDING FOR GENERAL FARMERS.

The following is a portion of an address delivered by J. H. Sanders, of the *National Live Stock Journal*, before the Iowa Fine-Stock Breeders' Association at its late meeting in Des Moines:

It is one of the peculiarities of the business, that every man should exaggerate the value and promise of his own horse. To use a slang phrase, but a very expressive one, "I know how it is myself; I've been there." I have also seen many of my friends in the same condition, and have noted the effect upon their purses. The situation was tersely expressed by a friend of mine, who, upon a certain occasion, was listening to the glowing account a third party was giving of the wonderful promise of his little bay mare, that, "without any training to speak of, could trot in 2:50." My friend heard him through, then shrugged his shoulders, and said: "So you have a 2:50 trotter, have you, and you intend to have her trained? Well, now, if you will go and buy a cow that sucks herself, you will have two pieces of property about equally valuable." And my friend afterward found out to his cost that it was true.

We meet with cases of this kind almost every day; nearly every neighborhood has some of these horses of wonderful promise, that are supposed to show marvelous bursts of speed. Their unsophisticated owners imagine that they possess the favored one that is to "set the world on fire." They put the price up in the [illegible] dreds of dollars [illegible] training, buy books [illegible] weights and bits [illegible] number; talk horse on every street corner; [illegible]; read the *Spirit of the Times*, and *Turf, Field and Farm* more closely [illegible] read [illegible] royal [illegible] fortune [illegible] straight before [illegible] and they are traveling upon it with a trotting horse at a 2:20 gait. You see one of these enthusiasts [illegible] years [illegible] has perceptibly abated, he talks less [illegible] horse, and, when you ask about his wonderful trotter, he talks about the crops or the weather; when pressed he reluctantly tells you that his mare has gone amiss—a little lame or tangled in her gait—and he has concluded to give her a season's run at grass. You see him again next year. He has lost all interest in turf sports, and denounces them on account of their immoral tendency. He has quit taking the *Turf* and *Spirit*, because he thinks "the influence on his boys is not salutary!" And when you ask him what has become of his little bay mare, he looks absent-minded, and at once remembers that he has an urgent business engagement around the corner!

This is no fancy sketch; the shoe will fit hundreds of cases in various parts of the country—the legitimate result of the disappointment which, in nineteen cases out of every twenty, follows the exaggerated hopes of those who breed or train trotting horses. There is any amount of fun in the business, but precious little profit.

The conviction grows stronger upon me, with each year, as I review the previous season, that the breeding of fast trotting horses must be left to gentlemen of large means, who, by the selection of the choicest strains of blood in both sire and dam, and by superior facilities for breaking, training and selling, may meet with a measure of success that will warrant its continuance as a business.

This has for many years been true of the business of breeding running horses in this country, and it is each year being concentrated into fewer hands. A half-dozen breeding establishments furnish 90 per cent. of the race-horses that appear on the American turf; and general farmers cannot compete with such establishments with any prospect of success. They cannot afford to train for themselves; they have but few opportunities for selling; and even were they able to secure brood mares of the choicest strains, and to secure the services of the most renowned sires of racers, they would be at a decided disadvantage as compared with such establishments as those of Mr. Alexander and Col. Sanford.

If we confine our discussion to the question—How can we breed the horse that is best adapted to the farmer's use? I cannot too highly recommend a cross of the thoroughbred. I have on many occasions, with both voice and pen, advocated the use of good, stout thoroughbred stallions upon the half and three-quarter-blood French or English draught mares, that are becoming so plentiful throughout the Western States, for the purpose of producing a class of horses pre-eminently suited to the uses of the farmer. And I am fully convinced that such a course of breeding will be found much more certain to produce from these grade draught mares a horse especially adapted to the farmer's use than a further infusion of the cart or draught horse; because the thoroughbred possesses, in a marked degree, action, courage and energy—qualities in which these heavy draught horses are usually deficient. It is true that all thoroughbreds are not superior horses even in these respects; but, from the very fact that for centuries they have been bred with an especial view to to the race course, we find that they have been perfected to a wonderful degree in speed, stoutness, energy and resolution as a breed. But with these qualities there have been perpetuated, and perhaps intensified, some vices—a restless, nervous, excitable temperament—which certainly are not desirable qualities in a farmer's horse.

The various breeds of heavy draught horses, as a rule, are just the reverse of the thoroughbred in these respects. They are rather heavy, dull and sluggish; hence that which in its intensified form is a vice in the thoroughbred, being carried to the opposite extreme in the draught horse, has also become a fault; and for this reason no fears need be entertained as a general thing in the matter of disposition from a cross of these breeds. If a change occurs in the character of all, as a result of cross-breeding, it is almost certain to be for the better; although it is a well-known principle of breeding that the produce will sometimes inherit the disposition or temperament of one parent, and the form of the other; but, as a rule, there is a more or less perfect blending of the peculiarities of the ancestry, modified somewhat by [illegible].

If the farmer [illegible] breeder is to produce horses especially adapted to driving on the road, or for the trotting-course, from good road mares, I should very much prefer a well-bred trotting sire to any thoroughbred; because I believe that, for this purpose, our American trotter is the best horse in the world. In many cases I would prefer a good, stout, well-bred trotting stallion to a thoroughbred for getting general-purpose or farmers' horses; the choice depending entirely upon the class of mares that are to be used. But in all cases, whether a thoroughbred or a trotting sire be chosen to produce a farmer's horse, the qualities of the animal himself should never be lost sight of in our admiration of the breed or family from which he springs. It should never be forgotten that he is quite as likely to transmit his defects, if he has any, as his good qualities.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Renovating Manuscript.—Take a hair pencil and wash the part that has been effaced with a solution of prussiate of potash in water, and the writing will again appear, if the paper has not been destroyed.

Oatmeal Porridge.—Into one quart of perfectly boiling water, into which a small teaspoonful of salt has been added, stir one teacupful of granulated oats, and let them boil actively two hours. Boil them in a double boiler, and do not take off the lid or stir them until the very last, when they may be stirred thoroughly and poured into a mold.

Oatmeal Blanc-mange.—Take one quart of boiling milk, slightly salted, or boiling water will do, and two heaping table-spoonfuls of oat flour, mixed in a little cold water to form a paste, and stir into the boiling milk, and continue to stir it twenty minutes. Turn it into a mold. May be eaten either cold or warm, with sugar and cream. Total expense, 14 cents.

Potato Puffs.—Take cold roast meat—beef, mutton, or veal and ham together—clean from gristle, cut small, and season with pepper and salt; also cut pickles, if liked; boil and mash some potatoes, make them into a paste with an egg and roll out, dredging with flour; cut round with a saucer; put some of the seasoned meat upon one half and fold the other like a puff; pinch neatly, and fry a light brown.

Stuffed Eggs.—Boil the eggs hard, cut them in two lengthwise, and remove the yelks, which chop, adding to them some cooked chicken, lamb, veal or pickled tongue, chopped fine; season the mixture, and add enough gravy or the raw yelk of egg to bind them. Stuff the cavities, smooth them, and press the two halves together; roll them in beaten egg and bread crumbs. When just ready to serve, dip them, in a wire basket, into boiling lard, drain, serve on napkin. Garnish with parsley or leaves, or serve with tomato sauce.

Dyeing Blue and Green.—For five pounds of goods, take one ounce of prussiate of potash, 3 cents' worth oil of vitriol, one-quarter pound of copperas; dip your goods first in the copperas water, then in the potash; then pour in the vitriol, part at a time; prepare the copperas in porcelain, and heat it boiling hot; the potash in brass; now put as many of your blue goods as you want green into the sugar-of-lead water, and from that to potash the same as the yellow, and rinse in cold water; thus you have a beautiful green.

Imitation Marble.—Make your bracket of smooth, seasoned pine, or other soft wood. Cover every part with white muslin or linen—the latter is best if pure white. Secure it firmly either with liquid glue or with small tacks. There must be no wrinkle or unevenness whatever. Now mix, a little at a time, the finest plaster of Paris, in which a little white glue has been dissolved, and apply with a brush and work it thin. It sets at once, and rapid work only will succeed. Continue to coat it till the surface is a clear, even marble white.

The Right Way to Brush Velvet.—The art of removing lint, dust and light matters adhering to velvet consists in the proper mode of managing the brush. Take a hat-brush—not too soft, but having the bristles elastic, and returning at once to their original state after being pressed aside—hold it firmly under the palm of the hand, in the direction of the arm, and with the bristles downward, and pressing them first gently into the substance of the velvet, then twist round the arm, hand and brush all together, as on an axis, without moving them forward or backward. The foreign matters will thus be drawn up and flirted out of the flock without injury to the substance of the velvet, and the brush must be lifted up and placed in a similar manner over every part required to be brushed. By this means velvet will be improved instead of deteriorated, and will last for years.

One-third of Chicago's population is German, and a nearly equal proportion of the public-school teaching is done in the German language. The Board of Education proposes to exclude all languages except English from the schools, unless taught simply as accomplishments, and the Germans are holding public meetings in opposition to the measure.

The silver ore about Leadville is deposited in a layer about sixty miles long and four or five miles wide. The depth at which the ore is reached varies. In some mines it is only four or five feet under the surface; in others it is 250 feet.

FREE ELECTIONS.

The Responsibility for the Failure of the Appropriation Bills—Speech of Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Speaker: After our exhausting labors I promise that I shall detain the House but a few moments. Members will bear me witness that I'm not in the habit of occupying the floor long at a time, indeed as seldom as my duty will permit.

I regret that the conference committee upon this bill, which I regard the most important of the Appropriation bills, have utterly failed to [illegible] discussed the question in every possible phase of it, and we have found it impossible to come to any agreement.

What might have been effected, if the whole subject had been left to the conferees themselves alone, it is not necessary for me here to say; nor am I warranted in saying even that they could have come to a conclusion. But they each felt that there was a power behind them which would admit of no agreement. The disagreement between them is radical. As you know, Mr. Speaker, the House has demanded in, I may say, unmistakable terms free elections, untrammeled elections. The House has demanded also intelligent juries, and that jurors should not be subjected to test oaths while members of Congress coming from the Southern States and representing the majesty of the people upon this floor are not subjected to such oaths.

Upon glancing at the clock I am reminded that I must be very brief. I had designed to discuss these subjects somewhat more at length than I will now do on account of the limited time, and because I owe to my colleagues on the conference committee a courtesy which I am determined to pay. I must, therefore, be as concise as possible.

There were about 100 amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. We were enabled to agree in regard to most of these amendments. We did not agree to the salaries of the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives. I believe it is but candid to say, however, that if we could have agreed upon the other points we might have agreed upon that.

Mr. Speaker, the deliberate action of this House in attaching the repealing clause to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill of certain sections of the Revised Statutes has been respected and firmly maintained by the majority members of the House conferees. Upon so grave a question, one not measured by a mere appropriation of money, but involving the rights and liberties of American citizens, the majority of the House conferees did not hesitate a moment to resolutely stand by the injunctions and carry out the action of the body which created our functions. Whatever individual opinions of mere policy in the beginning I or any other Representative may have entertained, and upon which it is usual to exercise the broadest latitude and the most liberal discretion in conference, here is a question involving the most sacred rights and privileges of the citizen, around which this House has thrown the ægis of its protection and over which this committee has been intrusted a special guardianship, and one which they had no disposition to disregard.

The committee could not agree upon that feature of the bill which proposes to repeal the test oath now applied to Federal jurors. The importance of selecting juries from among the most intelligent of the people is too plain to admit of argument. The rights of property, the well-being of society, and the safety of the best interests of the State, require the abrogation of a law which drives intelligence from the jury-box and installs it with ignorance and prejudice.

What public or private harm can result from the repeal of such a law is to my mind inexplicable. Without its repeal the substantial ends of justice will continue to be defeated and the sanctity of the verdicts and judgments of juries and of courts will sink into ridicule and contempt. Surely, any law which becomes contemptible in its execution, and irritates rather than appeases and assuages popular sentiment is radically wrong and ought to be repealed.

The conference committee were equally unfortunate in not agreeing upon the provisions of the bill which repeal the laws authorizing the appointment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. So far as the Supervisors are intended to supervise elections and see that a fair count is had, I have heard no complaint. These officers are selected from both political parties, and, if confined to simply supervising elections to prevent fraud, there is not any special objection.

But when these officers are used for police purposes—to make arrests and otherwise interfere with the rights of citizens—there is a vital and fundamental objection. There is no warrant in the constitution for clothing Supervisors with police powers; that power is lodged with the States. But grant that the constitution clothes them with police duties and powers, why should they, aided by an army of Deputy Marshals, turn upon that constitution and rend it by defeating a fair election? That such has been the unvarying and oft-repeated result for years past is not seriously denied that I am aware of. These Deputy Marshals are invariably selected on account of their known partisanship and efficiency in manipulating and managing elections; they are appointed by the administration on account of their facility and readiness to work for the attainment of party ends.

Realizing that the language of the constitution (article 1, section 4) only confers the power upon Congress to decide when, where and how the elections of members of Congress may be held and conducted, but does not extend to the qualifications of voters except such as are made necessary under State constitutions to render a citizen eligible as an elector for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature this House and the country feel that the system of laws which should protect the sanctity of the elective franchise may be, and has been, converted into an ingenious enginery to deny and even overthrow the purity of the ballot-box, which lies at the base of the very citadel of freedom. All agree that in America a free, unobstructed and unintimidated ballot is fundamentally essential to free institutions, and any supervision which prevents its voluntary and unfettered exercise is at war with the spirit of the constitution, no matter though its empty forms may be complied with.

The practical effect of these laws has been to prevent fair elections and arouse in the public mind the gravest apprehensions for that purity and legality without which elective government becomes a simple mockery. If intimidated and the fear of arrest drive electors from the polls or force them to vote against their will, in what does the plebiscite of France which elevated Napoleon to be the supreme ruler of that country differ from our boasted rights of suffrage? No more violent assault was ever made upon the freedom of the elective franchise in France during that period of simulated liberty to which I have just referred, when to have refused to support this mock hero of republicanism was equivalent to incarceration in the Bastile, than was made in the great city of New York and other places on the day of the election in November last, when thousands of American citizens were arrested and imprisoned with the sole view of preventing them from voting. That such acts of tyranny so utterly subversive of liberty may not be repeated this House has taken its stand in the sacred name freedom, and demands the repeal of the laws under the cover of which these wrongs were perpetrated.

The right of the representatives of the people to withhold supplies is as old as English liberty. History records numerous instances where the common feeling that people were oppressed by laws that the lords would not consent to repeal by the ordinary methods of legislation obtained redress at last by refusing appropriations unless accompanied by relief measures.

This is not an ordinary affirmative proposition which is here sought to be engrafted upon this bill to be carried through by virtue of its momentum, but it is simply a relief measure, a repeal of a bad law.

The system of laws so ingeniously blended to obstruct the free exercise of the elective franchise, and against which the majority in this House is now arrayed, grew out of the military ideas which have dominated the legislation of this country since the war. But the time has now come when these measures of injustice and inequality, so long and so patiently endured, must give way to the advancing and well-grounded sentiment of free elections in all the States of this Union, and the equal rights of all men at the ballot-box.

As long as these relics of military domination remain upon the statute-book just so long will the public mind continue to be agitated. As long as statutory contrivances continue to be used to defeat the popular will, so long will the people struggle to wipe them out. As long, too as these measures encumber the statute-book economic questions of administration will retire before their presence. For what matters any given line of policy if the people are denied the right of suffrage, or if the chosen Representatives of the people are ejected by arbitrary power from the places to which they have been elected? We, therefore, submit the general disagreement, and now relegate to the House the trust imposed by the expression of its judgment and action.

Speaking for myself alone, it seems to me that the majority, having demanded the repeal of these iniquitous laws, have reached a point [illegible] retrace their steps. Whatever responsibility attaches to either house or either party, or the individual members of each, either the one or the other, for the failure of these appropriation bills, the people will fix it where it belongs. That the majority of this House should be blamed for demanding the repeal of statutes which are unjust and unconstitutional, is hardly probable. Believing, therefore, that the repeal is justified by every consideration of fairness and right, the majority can well afford to submit this issue to the verdict of the people.

Remarks of Mr. Southard, of Ohio.

As the mover of a part of these amendments, I desire to say that it was with the highest, the purest, and the most patriotic motives. The positions taken are incontestably right, and will be maintained until these odious laws cease to exist. Laws prescribing test oaths for jurors and those creating Marshals and Supervisors of elections, clothed with the arbitrary power of arrest without warrant, should cease to exist in this free country, and the polling-places of elections should be free from the presence of the military. As it has been in England since the dawn of her civilization, so shall it be in America. The Democratic party have considerately and firmly planted themselves upon these truths. They now appeal to the people of these United States, confidently trusting in their patriotism, their intelligence, and their integrity.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, March 6.—Senate.—The Senate took up the report of the conference committee Legion the slative Apportionment bill, and, after some filibustering, passed it....The conference report upon the Interest bill was concurred in. The rate was fixed at 6 per cent., with contract rate of 8 per cent.... The bill was also passed to submit constitutional amendments to the people at the April election of 1880....The State House bill was referred to a special committee....The Congressional Apportionment bill occupied the remainder of the session.

House.—The reports of the conference committees on the Legislative apportionment and Interest bills were taken up and concurred in. ....The bill fixing the time of holding the election to ratify constitutional amendments was passed....Joint resolutions authorizing the Governor to return the Morgan raid claims to their owners, and authorizing the appointment of a competent person to survey the Kankakee, Calumet and Beaver rivers passed....The Congressional Apportionment bill was then passed after an exciting debate, in which personalities were indulged in by several members....Bills were also passed: Abolishing the office of Town Assessor; constituting a board of claims against the State; regulating the election of Supervisors; exempting $1,000 worth of property from execution; prescribing the form of deeds to be made by Sheriffs and Coroners.

Friday, March 7.—Senate.—The bill defining libel was taken up and the House amendments thereto rejected....The House amendments to the bill submitting the constitutional amendments to the people at the April election in 1880 were concurred in....The Senate refused to take up the Specific Appropriation bill, thus rendering a special session necessary....The bill to prevent foreign corporations from removing suits against them to the Federal courts by forfeiting their charters when they do so was passed....The State House bill was then taken up and passed.... The Governor sent in his appointment of officers in accordance with the bill reorganizing the benevolent institutions. The following are the nominations: President of Board of Trustees, John Fishback; Trustees, Blind Asylum, Joseph Ristine, William V. Wiles; Deaf and Dumb Institute, F. C. Johnson, Milton James; Commissioners of the Insane Asylum, B. F. Spoor, R. R. Tarlton. They were confirmed. ....The resolution authorizing the committee to investigate the benevolent institutions to draw pay for fifteen days after the close of the session was adopted.

House.—The bill creating a Court of Claims failed to pass, and the bill allowing cities of 7,000 inhabitants or under to surrender their charters was passed....House bills for the purification of the ballot-box and abolishing spring elections failed to pass....House bills were passed: Regulating the manner of presentation of claims against counties; requiring the county printing to be let to the lowest bidder. The bills limiting appeals to the Supreme Court and reorganizing the system of working roads failed....The House receded from its amendments to the Libel bill, and it is now a law. This bill makes it a crime to publish or utter a libel.

Saturday, March 8.—Senate.—The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that there was no need for a special session and proceed at once to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill. Filibustering then commenced, and was continued until it was evident a special session was necessary.... The following nominations were sent in by the Governor and confirmed: Manager of the Female Reformatory, Emma Roach; Trustees of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, J. P. Early, Robt. Brown and B. F. Ibach; Trustees of the House of Refuge, Finley Bigger and R. F. Burnett....A bill was introduced providing that hereafter no legalizing acts should be introduced until the Appropriation bill is passed. ....The remainder of the session was taken up in filibustering and motions to bring up all sorts of bills, none of which prevailed.

House.—Bills passed: Providing for a change of time of holding elections in case constitutional amendments are adopted; authorizing railroad companies to extend their lines; exempting one month's wages of laboring men and mechanics from garnishment; regulating the rights of married women; abolishing one of the Marion Superior Courts; providing for the creation of ditch companies; changing the time of electing Road Supervisors, and abolishing the land tax....The Drake-Bearss contest was dismissed by the contestant.

Monday, March 10.—Senate.—The House resolution allowing the reading clerk of each house $1 per day extra was adopted.....The House Homestead and Exemption bill was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, was laid on the table and ordered printed.... The Governor's proclamation convening a special session of the Legislature to-morrow was read.....The following is the amount paid to members of the Senate: For mileage and per diem, $20,214; to employes, $8,688.50..... At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned sine die.

House.—Several attempts were made to vote money to employes, but all motions of that kind were rejected....A concurrent resolution was adopted allowing $500 for the pay and mileage of witnesses in attendance upon the State House investigation.....New bills were introduced: Fixing the method of collecting the tax from fast freight lines; compelling the Auditor of State to pay all insurance fees into the treasury, and abolishing the technical motion for a venire de novo....The Speaker made a report of all warrants drawn by him. The amount paid to members, for per diem and mileage, is $40,081, and to employes for per diem, $9,936....At 3 o'clock Gov. Williams sent in a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, beginning to-morrow at 9 o'clock....The House then adjourned sine die.

Tuesday, March 11.—Senate.—Lieut. Gov. Gray called the Senate to order, and all the Senators responded to their names except Messrs. Davenport, Moore, Streight, Weir and Winterbotham....A resolution, offered by Senator Reeves, continuing the officers of the regular session in their respective positions, was adopted with but little opposition. The rules of the regular session were also adopted....The Senate took up the House amendments to the State House bill and concurred in those reducing the tax levy to two cents and appropriating $200,000 for this year. The amendment appropriating $100,000 for next year was not concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked for....The House bill concerning settlements between county boards and county, township and school officers, was taken up....Pending discussion, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House to hear the Governor's message read.

House.—The House was called to order by Secretary of State Shanklin. The members were sworn in by Judge Niblack, of the [illegible] was introduced requiring the Auditor of State to pay 75 per cent. of all fees received from the insurance department into the treasury....The Senate bills amending the Divorce law and making it a misdemeanor to conceal mortgaged property and the House bills authorizing towns to levy a tax for the purpose of lighting the streets, amending the Code and amending the Road law were passed.

The Message.—The Governor's message was read before the two houses in joint convention. Below are the points of the document: "Eighteen Senate and twelve House bills make up the list presented to me, and by these the labor of the session would have been judged had it not been for the opportunity afforded by the extra session. An examination of these acts suggests that modern ideas contemplate a special session and the devotion of a large portion of the regular session to setting right the errors of agents of the people, relieving sureties on official bonds, changing judicial circuits to accommodate prejudices, fixing the times of holding court to accommodate the few at the expense of the many, and enacting under the forms of general laws acts which are necessarily special and local, leaving the interests of he whole State to fall into confusion." The message then comments on the legalizing acts, which propose to legalize a number of ordinances of a town, but so drawn as to leave ten of them to be legalized two years hence. By one act the Legislature appropriated $125,000 for its own expenses and by another created two new Clerkships. He also comments on the other laws passed. The Legislative Apportionment will receive the hearty approbation of the Executive as being just and fair to all affected by it. The message also notices the growing disposition to increase the ministerial duties of the Executive by conferring on him different appointments, leaving the Legislature nothing to burden their peace of mind. He urges the passage of a fair fee and salary bill, the appropriation bills with provisions for the completion of the new insane asylum and cell-house at the S uthern prison. He also refers to he importance of appropriating $62,000 to save the grounds of the State Board of Agriculture, and protect the sum already invested by the State. An appropriation for carrying on work at the new State House is asked for. The fees of expert witnesses are recommended to be fixed by law. The law allowing each county two free scholarships at the State University should be repealed. The subject of a board of pardons is again referred to, and the message concludes with an emphatic suggestion that the session be brief.

Wednesday, March 12.—Senate.—The Lieutenant Governor announced that the standing committees of the regular session would be reappointed....Senator Wood offered a joint resolution requesting the Legislature of Illinois to adopt some measure for the removal of the dam over the Kankakee at Momence, which was referred to a special committee.... A bill was introduced and passed, under suspension of the rules, repealing and re-enacting the act establishing an asylum for feeble-minded children. This was made necessary that an emergency clause might be added, which was omitted from the original bill....The House resolution asking Congress to pay the Morgan claims was passed....The State House Appropriation bill was finally disposed of on report of the conference committee, which recommends the following: A tax levy of 2 cents, appropriating $200,000 for this year and $100,000 for next year, if there be so much in the treasury unappropriated, and that State officers be authorized to issue bonds to pay any portion of the existing debt of the State that may become due.... The following bills were passed: Granting towns power to issue liquor license; prohibiting officials from being interested in any manner in public contracts; amending the Justice act.... The bill making a stockholder liable for twice the amount of stock held by him, and regulating the practice of medicine failed for want of constitutional majority, and the bill abolishing the office of State Geologist was laid on the table.

House.—Bills passed: Permitting felonies to be prosecuted on information when the Grand Jury is not in session, compelling railroad companies to destroy Canada thistles, on the line of their roads; amending the act creating Horse-Thief Associations; permitting for protection of sheep; and Senate bills permitting townships to levy tax to keep up a library donated to the township; permitting husband and wife to testify for and against each other. ....The report of the conference committee on the State House bills was concurred in. ingo corporations to redeem property sold for taxes; making a jury in civil cases consist of six members; giving laborers' claims a precedence in cases of voluntary assignments; giving defendants in libel cases the right to prove facts, but forbidding the proving of rumors; amending the Ditch laws; for the

A Funeral Postponed.

There died a few days ago in Paris a lady, whose decease was duly and legally attested. The funeral was fixed for Sunday afternoon, and when the hour arrived the undertaker made his appearance, and was placing the corpse in the coffin, when suddenly one of his assistants exclaimed that the body was warm. At the same moment the lady moved; her eyes opened slowly and regarded with a stupefied expression those who were standing around. The police were immediately apprised of the strange occurrence, and several doctors hurried in, hastily summoned. The lady was really alive, but was only temporarily snatched from the grave, and actually expired at the end of a few hours. Perhaps the shock on discovering her awful situation had proved too much for her enfeebled constitution. The funeral, after all, was only postponed for a day.

Financial Condition of Southern States.

The following table shows the indebtedness of the Southern States, the assessed value of property, and the rate of taxation:

	Bonded debt.	Total assessment property.	Tax rate per $1,000.
Virginia........	$51,934,374	$316,6[illegible],872	$ 5.00
North Carolina..	29,410,045	148,584,587	3.50
South Carolina..	11,6[illegible],909	123,1[illegible]	7.20
Georgia.........	10,444,500	226,2[illegible],710	5.00
Alabama........	11,207,929	117,[illegible]	7.00
Florida.........	5,373,100	30,[illegible],947	9.00
Texas...........	5,126,974	316,000,000	5.00
Tennessee......	24,399,000	221,3[illegible],000	1.00
Arkansas.......	14,511,148	94,0[illegible],000	10.00
Louisiana......	12,156,166	177,000,000	11.00

Of all these, except Georgia and Texas, Tennessee is in the most prosperous condition. War and reconstruction did her less damage than any others except Texas. Of all these States she is every way in the best position to be a leading State, and nothing but utter blindness and lack of statesmanship can prevent her taking the lead in agriculture, manufactures, and mining.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

A farmer in Staunton, Va., possesses a valuable breed of ducks which can be taken to a distance of forty miles and sold, and will next morning be found at home.

ALL SORTS.

Fried Liver is the tender name of an Arizona mining village.

English steel pens are almost exclusively made by women.

Last year in North Carolina 28,081 sheep were killed by dogs.

Kansas City in 1878 erected 706 buildings, at a cost of $1,040,000.

There are nearly twice as many Greeks in Turkey as in Greece.

At Lyons, France, a book has been woven in silk, letter-press and all.

An anti-treating society at Rochester, N. Y., has a large and increasing membership.

Twenty-seven corpses were cremated in Milan last year, at a cost of about 75 cents each.

The attempt of the Chinese to become permanent residents of this country looks like a misqueue.

This is the coldest winter remembered in Ireland. Birds have been discovered eating each other.

At the present rate of increase of the Slav race, Russia will have 300,000,000 of inhabitants in fifty years.

An Alabama poultry-fancier has obtained a beautiful fowl by a cross between a guinea and a turkey.

Three-fourths of all the tobacco consumed in Great Britain is purchased by poor people in half ounces.

Watertown, N. Y., reports thirty-one snow-storms since Dec. 19 last, in which 120 inches of snow have fallen.

A rumor from Paris hints that mother-of-pearl will be used for the ornamentation of evening dresses.

The three men charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim have been released on bail and their trial is postponed.

The workingmen of New Zealand have petitioned the Assembly of that province to have the immigration of the Chinese checked.

In the Old Bailey Court, London, the atmosphere is so full of dirt that the wigs of the lawyers become grimy, like the wool of sheep.

It has been proposed in the Texas Legislature that the State fit up a printing office in which deaf mutes shall be employed on State printing.

It is proposed to celebrate at Pompeii this summer the 1,800th anniversary of the destruction of that city by an eruption from Vesuvius.

A negro in Houston county, Ga., bit the finger of one of his colored fellow-citizens some time ago. A bone felon formed in the finger, inflammation set in, and the bitten negro died.

Mr. Dane, of Indianapolis, preserved for many years the pen with which his grandfather wrote a sermon on commercial honesty, and now his son has used the same pen in forging a check.

A bill introduced in the Rhode Island Senate requires all ballots in national, State and town elections to be on clear white paper, and to be inclosed in envelopes before they are placed in the boxes.

A San Francisco man, whose business partner publicly charged him with overdrawing his account, etc., has obtained a verdict for $8,000 damages against him in a suit for slander, after a ten-days' trial.

Lewis G. Goldsmith, of Boston, proposes to make a tour of the world in a boat only eighteen and a half feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep. His wife and a mate will be his only companions.

Recent legal decisions in Wisconsin and Illinois hold that when the views of a parent and a teacher in a public school differ as to the studies of a pupil, the decision of the parent must prevail.

Since Feb. 20, 1878, eight Cardinals have died, one has become Pope, and there remain only fifty-five in all at present. In the next Consistory Pope Leo XIII. will fill the vacancies in the college.

The latest invention is that of a Pittsburgh (Pa.) man, who, from much service as pall-bearer at funerals, has turned his experience to practical account by inventing an apparatus for lowering bodies into the grave.

London *Spectator* believes it to be far less desirable that woman should directly vote upon political questions than that she should retain those delicate considerations in the minds and manners of men which she now requires.

Police surveillance in Berlin has become so stringent that masqueraders who assume the attire of knights, bandits and similar characters are forbidden to carry the swords and other weapons that belong to their costumes, without a special permit.

During a debate in the Maine Legislature, the other day, a lawyer sneeringly remarked to a journalist who had the floor that it was the function of editors "to ferret out rogues and thieves." Whereupon the editor mildly rejoined that it was "the function of lawyers to defend rogues and thieves."

Count Moltke has directed the General Staff to make the Afghan war a subject of special study. The German war office follows the events in Afghanistan with unremitting interest, and a particular department has been instituted to take notice of what is going on and to report regularly to Count Moltke upon the progress of the campaign.

The secret of a "haunted" house at Newburgh, N. Y., which was supposed to be the resort of a termagant wife's spirit, is revealed, and proves to be that two cats and a dog had been imprisoned in the attic, and the supposed supernatural noises were occasioned by their simply having it out with each other starvation, and, finally, grim death.

The mania for spending large sums in forts and big guns still obtains in Italy. The forts around Spezia are now receiving a supply of 100-ton guns cast at Turin, to be placed so as to command the entrance of the vast harbor. Spezia itself is a miserable hole, not worth the powder and shot intended to protect it, even if it could be protected against any of the larger European navies.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 20 1879.

THEODORE REED, - - - Editor.

It was said recently that the Nationals would control the organization of the Lower House of Congress. The Plan failed.

* * *

A new prison bill has been introduced in the legislature, which among other things, provides for a settlement of the difficulties no existing at the northern prison.

* * *

The Lower House of Congress met and organized on Tuesday. 144 votes elected Randall Speaker. The old clerk sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper were re-elected. All members were present except James of New York.

* * *

An accident occurred at Elkhart last week, by the falling of a scaffold, resulting in three men being fatally injured, and four more receiving slight injuries. The fall was forty feet. Those fatally injured are Loren Frederick, John Mier and O. Stover.

* * *

Will it be said now by the advocates of a high rate of interest that a statute upon the subject would have no effect? The new law making eight per cent. the contract rate does not take effect until next July, yet all the banks of Fort Wayne commenced making loans at the new rate last Monday.

* * *

At Corydon, Harrison county, this state, the county commissioners were engaged for ten days in deciding as to the disposal of a petition for license to retail liquors. The remonstrants were victorious, and Corydon is still without a licensed saloon, to the great joy of the temperance advocates.

* * *

The COURIER should drop that Trustee's announcement for Franklin township.—Waterloo Press.

No Sir; we received pay for publishing the notice referred to six months, and have had no orders to change it. The township has paid for the notice, and the COURIER will continue it until ordered changed.

* * *

Milligan & Moore, the Huntington attorneys, have brought suit against Drs. William H. Meyers, Herschel V. Meyers, Geo. H. Ames, Geo. F. Ames, James Emmanuel, Hamilton J. Emmanuel and John J. Hamilton to recover pay for defending them on their recent trials for body snatching.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

The Messrs. Emmanuel should not be included in the above list, as their fee was paid.

* * *

The committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the books of Hon. Eb. Henderson, ex-Auditor of state, with regard to fees collected in the insurance and land departments of that office, after a thorough examination, has submitted a report fully exhonorating Mr. Henderson from the charge made against him. However, as there is doubts in the minds of some, concerning the law regulating the fees in the departments named, it is the desire of the ex-Auditor that the matter be tested in the courts, and we understand the legislature has taken action with that end in view.

* * *

The National members of Congress have made public a communication to the representatives of the old parties in the forty-sixth Congress, which says: "We propose to co-operate with you by electing as speaker either S. S. Cox, of New York, or James Philips, of Connecticut, W. D. Kelly, or Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Greenbury L. Foot, of Illinois, William H. Felton, of Georgia, John W. Bright, or H. C. Young, of Tennessee, each of whom, by their public record on the financial question, has secured the confidence of our constituents, or any other member of the House of experience, competent to conduct its business, who by his previous adherence to our principles, has shown that in their behalf he can raise above former political affiliation."

* * *

Quite a number of people from DeKalb county attended Ingersoll's lecture on "Hell," at Ft. Wayne last Thursday evening. All agree that "Bob" is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and quite a number in the vicinity are believers in his doctrine, it we are allowed to judge from a free expression of opinion. The Ft. Wayne Sentinel in referring to the lecture, says: "He denounced the doctrine of future punishment in the strongest terms of which the English language is capable, and brought to his support inexhaustible resources of keen satire, biting ridicule, scathing invective, burning eloquence, brilliant wit and touching pathos. He declared that there is not one word or syllable in the Old Testament referring to future punishment or an eternal existence. He analyzed the doctrine of rewards and punishments in another world, and succeeded in demolishing it to his satisfaction and that of a goodly portion of his audience. There were many listeners present belonging to different orthodox congregations, who dissented entirely from his conclusions, but all admitted the matchless power of his eloquence, and most of them were frequently betrayed into hearty applause. The Colonel concluded his lecture with an eloquent peroration, which was certainly one of the grandest pieces of oratory ever delivered."

The Grubbs libel law, to which we referred last week as being the most disgraceful act passed by the regular session of the legislature, did not reach the governor in time for his signature, and failed to become a law. The special session has taken it up, and wisely made some modifications, by striking out some of the objectional clauses. As amended it has passed both houses, and when signed by the Governor will be ready [illegible] before the supreme court.

* * *

A Card to Taxpayers.

Many persons have been accustomed to delay payment of taxes until near the close of the time fixed by law and to send word to the treasurer to make out their receipt. This having been done through courtesy, some have proptly redeemed them, others have been dilatory, and thrown their obligations upon the treasurer, to his loss. I hereby announce that no more receipts will be made out except as persons are ready to make payment.

TAKE NOTICE:—Tax paying will positively close hereafter according to law—on the third Monday in April, and the first Monday in November.

DAN'L GONSER, Treas. DeKalb Co.

* * *

EDITOR COURIER:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to return my thanks to the scholars of distrct No. 6, Union-tp., for the beautiful album they presented me on the last day of school. I regard it as a token that my efforts to make my school pleasant and instructive have not been in vain. I also return my thanks to the parents of the district for the kindness they have shown me the past four months, and for the position (as teacher) which they placed me in. Owing to the position I was in—generally known to the people—I take it as more than ordinary kindness. I have reason to believe in the addage that "A friend in need, is a friend indeed." Hoping they will continue to battle for the right, I remain

Yours Resp'y.,

AMOS B. WALSWORTH, Teacher.

* * *

Grand Jurors.

The following is a list of the Grand Jurors drawn by the Board of Commissioners to serve during the next ensuing six months.

1st, District	John Fink. Jesse Brumback,
2nd District	Daniel Lintz, Franklin Moody,
3rd District	J. W. Boyle, Jacob Leighty,

Their successors for the next six months to serve until another selection shall be made are.

1st, District	Aron Ash, Geo. B. Henning,
2nd District	James Latson, Hezekiah Carnahan,
3rd District	Geo. H. Munn. Sebastian Te tison,

* * *

The following incident related by the Indianapolis correspondent of the Ligonier Banner, is proof that DeKalb's Representative is not backward in defending the interests of the State, and that he uses rather forcible language when his motives are attacked. We don't blame him.

"Mr. S. S. Shutt, of DeKalb, is certainly the right man on committee on claims. He deals with claims against the State just as if they were claims against himself. If just he wants them paid; if unjust or dishonest, he will never consent to pay them. On Friday last Mr. Shutt reported a claim back to the House and recommended that it be rejected. Mr. Taylor, of Daviess county, seemed to be somewhat interested in this claim. When the report of the committee was concurred in, Mr. Taylor arose in his seat and said: "Mr. Speaker, knowing what I do of your committee on claims, I verily believe that were Jesus Christ to present a claim from the throne of Heaven, your committee would report it back to the House with a recommendation that it be rejected." (Sensation.) Mr. Shutt, like a flash of lightning, replied from his seat, his hair standing erect and his eyes flashing fire: "The gentleman from Daviess county is d—d right. If the claim did not show some signs of justice or honesty on its face, it would surely be rejected."—(Great applause, with indistinct sounds of the Speaker's mallet in the distance.)"

* * *

The Congressional Apportionment.

We are loath to believe that gerrymandering influences have reached Ft. Wayne, notwithstanding an editorial in Monday's Sentinel, of that city seems to be of the "take water" nature concerning the reapportionment of the State for congressional purposes. The Sentinel well says that "the most important matter now awaiting action by the legislature is the apportionment of the state for congressional purposes," and immediately following the above sentence it adds, that "the democrats feel themselves in duty bound to repeal the infamous gerrymander adopted by the republicans several years ago, which disfranchised a large number of the citizens of the state." In our opinion the proposed gerrymander as published in the Sentinel, and which originated in the brains of the congressional aspirants of Randolph county, is more infamous, and will disfranchise a larger number of citizens, democrats as well as republicans, than the present outrageous and unreasonable apportionment, of which democrats have made so much complaint, and concerning which the democratic party in convention assembled declared:

"That the last apportionment of the State for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the State for legislative purposes, as will be their imparative duty shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory."

Can it be said, truthfully, that the proposed 12th district, composed of the counties of Allen, Wells, Adams, Jay, Blackford and Randolph is contiguous territory? or, that less than 80,000 is a very great regard to population? The now 5th district, which was the subject of considerable ridicule during the last campaign, will compare favorably as to shape with the proposed 12th district, which might with propriety be [illegible] [illegible]-stick district. There [illegible] districts in the proposed apportionment equally as illshaped, among which we might mention the 5th, shaped somewhat like a Quaker hat, perhaps on account of the large Quaker element in that district. In the 3d and 4th districts "contiguity of territory" is lost sight of. The 7th district almost surrounds Marion county, so arranged no doubt, with a view to holding the district conventions at Indianapolis, in another district. The Sentinel says, "this bill will not be satisfactory to the democrats of this section of the state, and will be accepted by them with reluctance. We had hoped that the apportionment which was received with so much favor in northeastern Indiana, and which has already been published in these columns, would be adopted, and we still hope that it may pass." No, it will not be satisfactory, neither will it be justice to the party, nor the people, and should not be accepted by the democrats in the legislature. The democratic party cannot afford to assume the responsibility of such an apportionment, if the state is to be disgraced with a gerrymander, we prefer to leave the responsibility where it is now. We therefore urge upon the democratic representatives in the legislature to stand by the pledges made in the last state platform, and to the people during the last campaign; allow no lobbyists in the interest of Randolph or any other county, to dictate a policy that ought to ruin any party:—DEMAND JUSTICE, and consent to nothing else.

* * *

The following provisions contained in the new proposed fee and salary bill, we find in the State Sentinel. The salaries proposed are as follows:

Governor's salary	$5,000
Governor's secretary	1,500
Governor's clerk	600
Secretary of state	3,000
Deputy secretary of state	1,200
Clerk	700
Clerk of printing bureau	1,200
Auditor of state	1,500
Auditor's deputy	1,500
Auditor's insurance clerk	1,500
Auditor's land department clerk	1,500
Adjutant general	1,250
Quartermaster general	250
Treasurer of state	3,000
Treasurer of state's deputy	1,500
Treasurer of state's night watch	800
Attorney general	2,000
Attorney general's clerk	600
Superintendent of public institutions	2,000
Two clerks at $900 each	1,800
Law librarian	1,000
State librarian	1,200
State librarian's assistant	750

County clerks fees have been reduced from 15 to 20 per cent. from the old schedules.

County auditors' salary, $1,800, when the population of his county exceeds 15,000, and does not exceed 20,000—the additional sum of $125 for each 1,000 inhabitants in excess of 15,000, shall be allowed the auditor in addition to the salary of $1,800—and if the population of the county shall be more than 20,000, the auditor shall be allowed $100 additional for each 1,000 inhabitants in excess of 20,000. In the matter of fees, there is a reduction made of 15 to 20 per cent. One per cent is allowed for the management of the school fund.

The county sheriff's fees have been decreased from 15 to 25 per cent.

In case of doubt as to the proper charge to be made, the question is left to the decision of the circuit judge of the county.

Any officer who shall charge any fee contrary to the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100, to which shall be added the amount of the fees unlawfully charged, with 8 per cent. added. County treasurers, recorders or coroners are not mentioned in the bill. There will of course be come changes made in the report, but it is supposed that it will pass both Houses as reported, without any very extensive alterations.

* * *

Troy Items.

—Sugar making is now in order.

—Fish Creek is on an old fashioned high.

—Mrs. Sapheona Campbell is very low with lung fever.

—In three weeks there has been three deaths and one birth in the Campbell family.

—Mrs. Catharine has just finished reading her Bible through for the eighth time. How many of the COURIER readers have done as well?

—Sebery Dennis and family started for Kansas last Wednesday, in which state they intend to make their future home.

—There was a reunion of the McClellan family last Sabbath, in honor of their daughter, who has since departed for the west. There were present twelve children, fourteen grand-children, six sons-in-law and one daughter-in-law, one son and one daughter-in-law and three grand children not present. They report a good time and lots of good things to eat. May they all live to enjoy many such times. S. K.

Indigestible Bread.

The reason why adulterated baking powders make bread and biscuits very indigestible, is because they harden the gluten of the wheat and render it less soluble. The purity and perfect combination of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder makes all articles easy of digestion.

* * *

The new State House bill, which has been signed by the governor, provides for a tax levy of two cents on each $100 in each of the years 1879 and 1880, and appropriates from the general fund $200,000 for use during the present year, 100,000 payable before May 1, and $100,000 before September 1, and for the 1880, $100,000. It prohibits any officer from borrowing money on the credit of the State, except through the governor, auditor and treasurer of the State, who shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the State for the purpose of paying any existing loans, as such loans may fall due. These loans amount to $910,000, and are called "the temporary loans."

* * *

Auburn Schools.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month ending March 7th, 1879.

HIGH SCHOOL.

M. I. Hoffman, Jas. McClellan, A. Rowland, John Funk, Curtis Reed, Rebecca Shull, Ada Spangler.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, George McKay, Bertie Robbins, Ida Swihart, Louie Henry, Albert Houghton, William Stameis, Ida Stahl, Warren Jacques.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

James Hoffman, John Zimmerman, Marion Willis, Wm. Hoffman, Katie Otto, Frances Otto, Ada Spake, Frank Spake.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Charley Rice, Charley Spake, Lizzie Treesh, Bertha Shaffer, Laura Hoffman, Josie Ashley, Lena Cloy, Willie Culberson, Auston Houghton, Alda Shaffer, Clara Walborn, Mary April, George Clark, Lizzie Ashley.

SCHOOL OF MISS MCTIGH.

Jennie Jones, Cora Smith, Blanche Peterson, Theresa Ashley, Luther Treesh, Lewis Willis, Ada Brandon, Alvin Sebring, Elis Somers, Jay E. Jones, John Clark, George Mitchell, Oliver Felman, Frank Elson, Eddie Klotz, Emmet Ensley.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Frank Campbell, John Slifer, Clay Jones, Katie Bergh, Eddie Fox, Eva Ensley, Charlie Hoffman, Estella Hague Clyde Sheets, Jona Treesh, Calvin Smith, Reba Houser, Laura Ober, Hattie Shearer, John Wolf.

M. SEILER Sup't.

* * *

St. Joe.

—Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow.

—John Widney is still confined to his room but is reported some better.

—J. P. Widney, of Auburn, is visiting his son, O. H. Widney.

—War on a small scale was declared in St. Joe on Monday, for further particulars inquire of O. H. or D. Young.

—J. R. don't like the way Joe used his saw logs, picking them up one by one and carrying them off the log way. Jim should not purchas such pipe stems for saw timber if he does not wish to have them thrown around like hand spikes.

—Lost about two weeks ago by J. J. White, two dogs. (hounds.) The last heard from them was in Union township, where they had caught a fox. Jake is badly worried over the loss of his dogs, and anyone knowing the whereabouts of a yellow and white dog with lop ears, will confer a favor by reporting the same.

—H. thinks that two dollars is a good round price for the calves, but then he paid it like a man, and now, that charging is all the go he would like to have settlement for use of brass kettle for the last 16 years at the rate of 50 cents per year.

—We are happy to inform the citizens of St. Joe and vicinity that Dr. Ed. White has located in the place and will attend to all calls. A specialty is made of chapped hands and other roughness of the skin. Any one in need of his services will find him at the store of Leighty and Bishop, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

—Hicksville parties cannot Bulldose our Joe in the measurement of lumber, no use to try, Joe knows his buisness.

—R M. Lockhart of Waterloo, has some parties here buying and packing apples, for which they pay 25 cents per bushel, they have been here but a few days but have succeeded in getting 100 barrels or more, notwithstanding the very bad roads.

—We understand that the store at Concord has changed hands, F. B. Dragoo stepping out and Frank Herrick stepping in. It is understood that Frank will adhere strictly to the cash business. A good resolve if only lived up to. Already Frank has the appearance of a merchant, shiney boots and earsplitting collar already adorn his person.

—M. Bishop and family visited friends at Auburn during Saturday and Sunday.

—Gunsenhouser, Moody & Maxwell are shipping a lot of hickory timber from this station, they have already shipped five car loads and have some fifteen or twenty other loads which will be shipped soon. A nicer lot of lumber we never saw than is being shipped by the above named gentlemen.

A. A. A.

1879 SPRING 1879

Messrs. Root & Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.

The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.

Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manf'rs, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

PENSIONS!

Under the new Pension law, soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once. Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.

W. [illegible] & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. [illegible]

Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers eighty acres of good land (50 acres cleared) one mile east and two miles south of Butler, for sale at a bargain. For further information inquire at my residence, one mile east of Butler.

9-4w PETER HAAS.

Discovered.

Dr. Price, by a new process extracts the subtle flavor from every delicious fruit and aromatic. In his Flavoring Extracts, the characteristic taste and freshness of the real fruit is preserved. Ladies that wish something superior in the way of flavoring extracts, should purchase Dr. Price's.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 11-m.

People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for 10 cents, and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Inshavogue! Inshavogue!

—See the "Bould boy of '98."

—Tom Somers has a new sign.

—Inshavogue next Monday evening.

—Secure your tickets for Inshavogue.

—For doors, sash and glass, go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—For building hardware go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's for good trunks—cheap 10-8w.

—Bottom prices on new carpets at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Preparatory services this week at the Presbyterian church.

—Mr. O. H. Hoyt, the new druggist, visited Toledo this week.

—Mrs. Robbins is assisting her husband in the Auditors office.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Rare treat at Ensley's Hall next week. Tickets at Willis & Co's.

—Carpet warp in all colors and at low prices at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co. for tinware, they are selling at manufacturers prices.

—Harry Rush and family returned Monday last from an extended visit to Angola.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—Out of 856 cases on the docket at the beginning of the last term, 145 were disposed of. Well done.

—Mens' hats at from 30c to $3.50 boys hats at from 25c to $1.00 at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—The largest stock of clothing ever brought to Auburn just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Hemp carpets 4 and 6 yards for $1. Stair carpets—Ingrain carpets at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—A large spring stock of men's youth's and boys clothing just received at Schaab Beugnot & Co.

—Mitch Houston killed a beef recently that dressed 1614 pounds. Not so bad for a three-year old.

—There will be communion service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at the usual hour.

—Judge Peterson acquitted himself nobly during the last term of court. His rulings gave general satisfaction.

—Felix A. Vincent and troupe, at Ensley's Hall every night this week. Tickets for sale by Willis & Co.

—The Fort Wayne banks reduced the rate of interest on loans to eight (8) per cent., commencing last Monday.

—Remember Dr. Elson's office days, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

—Will open next week, fruit of the loom bleached muslin at 9c by piece or 9½c by yard.
10-3w. McQuiston & Ralston.

—Those desiring millet seed can purchase the pure seed of Mr. Rummel, superintendent of the poor farm. 12-4w.

—Clothing—McQuiston & Ralston are receiving mens', youths' and boys' clothing in new styles and at low prices. 10-3w.

—There is talk of another dry goods and clothing store on the north side of the public square. Opposition is the life of trade.

—Judge Lowry maintained his wide spread reputation for ability, during his occupancy of the bench in this county last week.

—Choice roasted coffee 18c per lb. Eight cakes of soap for 25 cents. Four bars Kirbs soap for 25 cents at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-3w.

—The Greenback meeting was not a success, owing to the small number present the speech was deferred until some future time.

—Charley Baxter thought he had damaged Phillips about $10. worth but the jury thought differently on the evidence submitted.

—The lectures on "horse" were not appreciated by our citizens, about a half dozen persons constituted the audience each evening.

—Several members of the bar of this county are now at Indianapolis, some favoring and others opposing a change in this judicial circuit.

—Chenille shawls the latest out, beautiful wraps for ladies' spring and summer wear. Call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. and examine them.

—In the Phillips—Baxter damage suit, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant. We shall expect the Press as usual this week.

—A large lot of hemp and ingrain carpets of the latest patterns just received at the mammoth dry goods establishment of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—According to the Rochester Sentinel, W. D. Rickel formerly of this place is still looking for the fellow who shot and maimed his valuable and intelligent dog.

—The great six days walk at New York closed last Saturday night. Rowell, the Englishman wins, and is declared the champion of the world.

—The trial of Tate, the murderer commenced at Indianapolis last Monday. The great wealth of the prisoner will probably have some influence in the trial.

—Inshavogue, or, the "Bould boy of '98," at Ensley's Hall next Monday evening, to be followed by other famous plays every evening during the week.

—The Buckeye clothes wringer only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—Examine Schaab Beugnot & Co's., new stock of carpets before buying, as they can give you the best goods for the least money of any store in Northern Indiana.

—Ladies will do well to call at Schaab Beugnot & Co's and examine their new stock of ladies fine dress goods for spring and summer wear. The new styles are beautiful.

—The largest stock of spring styles of Hats ever brought to DeKalb county just received at Schaab Beugnot & Co., at prices far below all competition call and see their goods and get their prices before buying.

—Children's meeting will be held in the M. E. Church next Sabbath evening the services will consist of singing and various exercises by the children. All young and old invited.

—Read the "Auctioneer" card of Mr. J. N. McBride, in another column. Mr. McBride is an auctioneer of considerable experience, and gives good satisfaction to those who employ him.

—Just received at McQuiston & Ralston's a car load of No. 1 stoneware—Jars from one-half gallon to eight gallons. Stone churns from five to eight gallons. Milk pans etc, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 10-8w.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co. has just received a new stock of bird cages of the very latest styles and designs, which they are selling very low.

—We call the attention of the readers of the Courier, to the advertisement of A. S. Lauferty & Co, proprietors of the C. O. D. Clothing House at Fort Wayne. We have known Mr. Lauferty personally for a number of years, and feel assured that those dealing with him will get value received.

—Mr. Geo. Ensley and Mr J. E. Shilling have secured the right for ten counties in the separator, which has been on exhibition in Auburn for several weeks. The machines will be manufactured in Auburn. Another step in the right direction, encourage home manufacture. We wish the new firm success.

—Mr. Nicholas Ensley is again in the market with a full line of dress goods of the leading styles for ladies. He is also offering special inducements in millinery goods for spring wear. The ladies will not regret a visit to his establishment, whether they want to buy or not. Remember the place, east of the public square.

—Mr. Henry Brown, east of town, and Mrs. Geo. Clark, west of town, are both reported dangerously ill.

Later.—Both the parties above have since died. Mrs. Clark will be buried in the Auburn cemetery to-day at 2 o'clock. We are not advised as to the time of Mr. Brown's burial.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn Ind. March, 15, 1879

Lorana Burtles, John Crouse, Joseph Dean, Samuel Filton, Levi Gearte, A. J. Harrington, N. Lockwood, James Oggard, John Stenry, P. W. Vannando, Henry Welch, Mrs, Dan Welch.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

Murray Hill Pub. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-4m.

—A lecture is announced this week for the Rev. Joshua Ervin, to be delivered in the M. E. Church, on the evening of March 28th, the lecturer receives no pay, and consents to let half the proceeds go to the public schools to be used in the purchase of books of reference. This is a move in the right direction, let Mr. Ervin's example be followed by the other ministers of the town.

What Zimmerman of the Valparaiso Messenger thinks of the Grubbs libel law. "We rise to ask the Indianapolis Sentinel whether it is a fact that the Legislature of Indiana has actually passed the Grubbs libel law. If so every member who voted for the infamous gag law ought to be kicked to death by Rev. George C Harding's jackass. "Put beggars on horseback, and they will surely ride to the devil." We spit upon such legislators."

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Liquor licenses were granted to Chas. Linkenholt and August Nass of Garrett, and Joseph E. Beugnot, of Auburn.

In matter of application for damages by Joseph Pepple, of Butler-tp., the Board ordered a continuance for want of proof.

Claim of Ezra M. Stahl & Co. for infringement on copyright, dismissed.

The superintendent of county property ordered to procure posters for the protection of public grounds and buildings.

Ordered that the court room shall not be used for public meetings.

The room in the north-west corner of the court house, on 1st floor, formerly occupied by Mr. Guy Plumb, and now by Mr. Moody, is assigned to the Sheriff, and shall be known as the Sheriff's office. The room in the southwest corner on the second floor, is ordered to be arranged for the use of witnesses during court.

Contract for the construction of a bridge in Newville-tp., awarded to S. H. Bartlett, at the rate of $1.63 per lineal foot.

Contract awarded to H. Griswold for repairing Webster bridge in Stafford-tp.

On petition of Horatio S. Hine certain lots, streets and alleys in the town of Lawrence, were declared vacated.

On petition of Charles Holk, certain lots, streets and alleys in the town of Garrett, were declared vacated.

Mr. W. H. Dills appointed attorney for the Board of Commissioners, and county Auditor to receive pay at the rate of $1.00 for each day the Commissioners are in session, with such extra allowance as the Board may deem proper for litigated cases.

Mr. J. B. Boyer appointed constable for Franklin-tp.

Petition of Parlee Stimley for transfer of license fee, to be applied on new license, not granted.

Contract for rendering medical services to the poor of the county, awarded to Dr. Jared Spooner for one year.

At a special session held March 15th, 1879, the Board purchased of William Lessig, administrator of the estate of Enos Weaver, dec'd., for the sum of $3,100, sixty-five acres of land for the use of, and in addition to the farm and asylum for the poor.

Ambrose Johnson et al. petitioners for ditch in Richland-tp., move for dismissal at the cost of the petitioners. So ordered by the Board.

Samuel Howver et al. petitioners for ditch in Butler-tp., move for dismissal at the cost of petitioners. So ordered by the Board.

Hugh Wyatt et al. petition for ditch in Union and Richland-tps. Messrs. J. J. VanAuken, Wm. Whetsel and Joseph Shryock appointed viewers.

John M. Lawhead petitions for ditch in Franklin-tp. Messrs. J. J. VanAuken Henry Hood and J. L. Harris viewers.

Albert Spurgeon et al. petition for ditch in Keyser and Butler-tps. Messrs. J. J. VanAuken, E. S. McDowell and T. C. Elson viewers.

Geo. Clark et al. petition for ditch in Keyser-tp. Messrs. J. J. VanAuken, R. N. Crooks and Frank Francis viewers.

Wesley Jackman et al. petition for ditch in Smithfield-tp. Messrs. J. J. VanAuken, Henry McClish and J. W. Clark viewers.

Messrs. J. J. VanAuken, Hoffman and Beard, viewers, report on ditch petitioned for by Wm. Boyd et al., in Wilmington-tp.

Final report of Messrs. VanAuken, Wisel, Shaffstall and McClish, viewers on ditch in DeKalb and Steuben Co's.

Final report of Messrs. VanAuken, Blair and Swartz, viewers on ditch in Franklin and Troy-tps.

Final report of Messrs. VanAuken, Blair and Swartz, viewers on ditch in Stafford-tp.

Messrs. VanAuken, Beard and Hoffman, viewers, make report on ditch in Union and Wilmington-tps., whereupon D. D. Metcalf makes application for damages, and a review is ordered to be made by the viewers above named.

Messrs. VanAuken, Hoffman and Beard, viewers, report on ditch petitioned for by Geo. D McGowen et al., in Union and Wilmington-tps.

Messrs. VanAuken, Hoffman and Beard, viewers, report on ditch petitioned for by Levi Bowman et al in Union and Wilmington-tps.

Messrs. VanAuken, Clark and McClish, viewers, report on ditch petitioned for by John Strack et al., in Smithfield-tp., whereupon diverse persons file petitions for damages, and the cause is ordered continued until the special session of the Board in April.

Petitions for the location of ditches filed by the following parties were ordered continued until the April special session of Commissioners Court, to-wit: J. D. Rowley, Butler-tp.; Geo. W. Feagler et al. Richland-tp.; Samuel Goodwin et al., Union-tp.; R. M. Lockhart, Franklin-tp.; John A. Hartman, Richland-tp.; Daniel McClellan et al., Troy-tp.; H. Zerkle et al., Union-tp.; Jacob H. Smith et al., Troy-tp.

Benjamin Kiplinger et al petition for highway in Smithfield and Franklin-tps. Messrs. Geo. W. Downs, Emanuel Neidig and Abram Buss appointed viewers.

Wilson S. Dancer et al. petition for highway in Jackson-tp. Messrs. Washington Teeters, Daniel Swihart and T. C Elson viewers.

Messrs. John Coy, John Osborn and Wm. Nelson, viewers of a proposed highway in Butler-tp., report favorable, whereupon Alonzo Lockwood pititions for damages, and Messrs. James McCosh, Charles Kelley and Daniel Kepler are appointed viewers to assess damages

B. M. Deniott et al. petition for highway in Concord-tp. Messrs. John Campbell, Charles Rempis and David Beery viewers.

Petition filed by Lewis Weaver for location of public highway in Jackson-tp., withdrawn.

Public highway established in Wilmington-tp., on petition of George W. Devor et al.

Messrs. Kelly, Bowman and Walker, viewers appointed to assess the damages which D. McClellan and M. & M. Thompson would sustain in consequence of a location of a highway petitioned for by Wm. Waller et al., in Troy-tp., filed their report, assessing the damage as follows: D. McClellan, $25.00; Maud Thompson, $15.00, which amounts are ordered to be paid out of the county treasury, and the highway is declared established.

THE OTHER SIDE.

That Increase of Legal Business.

Mr. Editor:—The article published last week in your paper and also in the Republican, as taken from the Ligonier Banner, does not show the true inwardness on that subject, nor in fact does it, as you say, "fully explain the cause of the over-burdened docket in the judicial circuit, &c." The cause and true inwardness of the whole thing is that Judge Tousley feels to-day as he said he did two years ago last summer, when he was a candidate for the office he now holds, that he does not want to work so hard, that he is old and poor and must have something to be supported upon. It was given him because he had the ability and experience over one of inexperience and doubtful ability, in a large republican circuit, who was the candidate of a ring. This ring, with their candidate the people ignored, have by pandering to the fancied infirmities of the Judge succeeded in winning him to their side in which they now seek to obtain the same prize—the judgeship they did then, by making a new circuit of the counties of Steuben and DeKalb, and take Whitley county away from Judge Long, of Warsaw, and give it to Tousley with Noble. Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask in passing if it would be just right to impose on the people of Whitley one they did not elect, nor want, over one they have elected, and are getting along well with? The people there are proud of Judge Long, and Judge Long is satisfied with his circuit and can readily do all his business. You say that the dockets in the circuits are over-burdened. That is not the fact. I am credibly informed that the Noble docket is not over-burdened, but is less than it has been for years, and that its term of four weeks will not be consumed in disposing of its business. The Steuben court commenced the first Monday of last month; Judge Tousley opened on Tuesday, and on Saturday left Angola, leaving Mr. Powers to receive the report of the Grand Jury and then adjourn court, but the lawyers, by consent, permitted one or the other to occupy the bench, and they ran court the most of the next week for fun, involving the county in a large expense, and the most of the business has to be done over again. Now, how is this county. Our court closed last Saturday with about two hundred cases standing over, notwithstanding, one case occupied three days of the term. Mr. Peterson held the term of court commencing on the fourth day, so that Mr. Peterson held only about twelve days, besides the three days above alluded to, yet he dispensed with over 150 cases. Let me inquire, and if you and your readers want to know the truth, you inquire, if there are not of the 200 cases on our docket, one fourth of them probate matters, which require no litigation, but as a form of law must go through the court to give validity to them. Then at least one-half of the whole number are cases that either will never come to trial, or are cases which are being kept from going into judgments because the defendants are not ready to pay nor to have their property sold, and the remaining fifty may have to be tried upon issues of fact and law, and could be rattled out of the way at the rate of at least three or four per day.

Good lawyers who have a large amount of business in our court, say that a one month term of court with an expeditious judge can clean up the whole blockade of our docket. The law authorizes the judge to have an extra session, but Tousley says he will not call one. He says in effect that the tax-payers and litigants may suffer, he will do nothing to help them out. He wants them to go to the annual expense of $3,000 per year in creating a new judge and prosecutor, when with the extra labor of a month or two which he has, and his salary going on at the same time, he will not turn his hand to obviate this suffering and expense. Even if he would not hold the court, another judge can be obtained under the law, at the rate of eight dollars per day to the state, and even if the whole summer vacation would be consumed, here in DeKalb, it would cost less than five hundred dollars per year.

One other thing it might be well to mention it is this: it can be proven that some of the lawyers in the ring who now want a new circuit, and feel so terribly bad about Tousley's health, and who are itching for the honor of the office, have declared they would blockade the docket, wouldn't try their cases so that it would make a big showing to the legislature, so they could get a new circuit and "get rid of old Tous."

In the fore part of the winter at the commencement of the regular session of the legislature, a great effort was made to induce that body to grant that which is now asked in the article you published. The ring sent down their democratic attorneys who did all they could against Tousley two years ago, but they were repulsed by the legislature, backed up by what our representatives knew to be the voice and wishes of the people. So now that we have an extra session of the legislature they kept Tousley away from our court, got him to write, and drive from Albion to Ligonier the worst day this spring, to have the article published you copied. And not satisfied with this, they (the ring) in order to allay opposition have offered and tendered the judgeship, in case of getting a new circuit, to almost every lawyer in the two counties. Every rag-tag and bob-tail of a lawyer has been approached by one member or the other of this coterie. In fact they even went farther, and had Judge Tousley to come over here last week, and what he could not do by coaxing he endeavored to do by brow beating the opposition into a consent to his and their scheme. But he went home a sadder and madder man, convinced that he did not own the consciences nor control the acts of others.

Lex.

Hazzard in Limbo Again.

The irrepressible Geo. Hazzard, the whilom Auburn banker, and hero of about 100 writs, turned up in the city again yesterday, reporting that he had been out to Colorado, and was thinking of emigrating to Arizona. Hazzard is a fellow of infinite check and assurance, and is cordially detested by Clerk Fishback, of the United States courts. Hazzard is aware of this fact, and having a dash of waggishness in his composition, always insists whenever he has any business in the Clerk's office on being waited upon by Mr. Fishback himself. Yesterday he stepped into the clerk's office and asked if "the polite and erudite Fishback" was in. About half an hour later he was in hot water, as usual, having been arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Henry for violation of the bankrupt law. The complaint was made by John J. Haws, his assignee in bankruptcy, and charged that he had changed $5,000 from the schedules. Hazzard's bond was finally fixed at $2,000, and at last accounts he was skirmishing around with a deputy marshal in search of bail.
—State Sentinel.

The Farm and Asylum for Poor.

The following items of interest we find in the report of the Supt. of the asylum for poor for the last quarter.

Male inmates........................ 20
Female inmates...................... 8

Total inmates....................... 28
Died since last report.............. 2

Males able to do duty............... 5
Females able to do duty............. 2

Total............................... 7

Grain consumed in last quarter, Wheat 60 Bushels; Oats, Corn beans & chop, 46 bushels; corn for meal, 16 bushels.

LIVE STOCK ON HAND.

4 mules, 1 colt, 18 sheep, 56 hogs, 11 milch cows, 11 yearling calves, 6 two year old, 1 bull, 5 calves, 76 chickens.

Stock killed for use at asylum, 37 hogs weight 7,400 lbs., 2 beeves weight 800 lbs. Died, 6 shoats, 2 hogs and 3 calves.

Lecture.

On Friday evening, March 28th, a public lecture will be delivered in the M. E. Church of this place by the Rev. Joshua Ervin, on "The battles between Truth and Falsehood." The entire proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to benevolence, the lecturer doing his work gratis. Half the proceeds will go to the school to be expended for books of reference. An admission fee of ten cents will be taken at the door from adults and children alike. It is hoped that every body will come.

The Schools.

Sale of Bank Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, will sell at public auction, at their Banking House in Auburn, Indiana, on

MONDAY, APRIL 21st, A. D. 1879,

Sixty shares of the capital stock of said Bank standing in the name of George Hazzard on the books of said Bank, and now said to be in the hands of one Wm. Proctor, (or of the First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.) or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay an assessment of twelve (12) per centum thereon made by said Board of Directors on Dec 19, 1878, and due March 16th, 1879, together with interest thereon from said last date and the costs of such sale.

JACOB WALBORN, Prest.
G. H. K. Moss, Cashier.
Dated this 19th day of March, A. D. 1879.

'Stunning' Styles.

Strangers visiting Ft. Wayne this spring should by all means not neglect to visit A. S. Lauferty & Co's., better known as the C. O. D. Clothiers, and universally acknowledged as the one price, square dealers, unsurpassable nobby clothiers, and dealers in the best made garments for the least money. Their large and Commodious Establishment (presided over by Lauferty himself, assisted by a host of as gentlemanly and pleasant assistants as one can wish to meet;) is situated at No. 9 East Main St., exactly opposite the north door of the court house. You can find there the most complete, well made assortment of Clothing for old men, for middle-aged men, for young men, for boys for children, in fact, for the entire male sex, of any size, shape or descsiption, at prices within the reach of all. Beyond doubt, it is the place where one feels at home the moment he enters, and never leaves Unsuited or Dissatisfied. Their line of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises is in itself simply an immense department, Remember the place,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
C. O. D. One-Price Clothiers.
Opposite North Door Court House.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

Dr. Tutt:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. Simpson, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$3 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlets in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable. Fits any horse.

Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk. Saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent,
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

—Compound Elixir of Buchu for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by Davenport the Druggist. tf.

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

Who sells the best Hat in town for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max

Who sells the best pair of Pants for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells a Linen Bosom, Wamsutta Shirt for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells four pair of genuine Brittish Hose for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells eight heavy four ply Linen Collars for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells everything of the Best for the very lowet prices!
Sam, Pete & Max

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

"Do angels wear white dresses, say?
Always, or only in the summer? Do
Their birthdays have to come like mine, in May?
Do they have scarlet sashes then, or blue?

"When little Jessie died last night,
How could she walk to heaven, it is so far?
How did she find the way without a light?
There wasn't even any moon or star.

"Will she have red or golden wings?
Then will she have to be a bird, and fly?
Do they take men, like Presidents and Kings,
In hearses with black plumes clear to the sky?

"How old is God? Has He grey hair?
Can He see yet? Where did He stay
Before you know He had made—anywhere?
Who does He pray to—when He has to pray?

"How many drops in the sea?
How many stars?—well, then, you ought to know—
How many flowers are on an apple tree?
How does the wind look when it doesn't blow?

"Where does the rainbow end? and why
Did—Capt. Kidd—bury the gold there? When
Will this world burn—and will the firemen try
To put the fire out with the engines then?

"If you should ever die, may we
Have pumpkins growing in the garden, so
My fairy godmother can come for me,
When there's a Prince's ball, and let me go?

"Read Cinderella just once more—
What makes—men's other wives—so mean?" I know
That I was tired, it may be cross, before
I shut the painted book for her to go.

Hours later, from a child's white bed
I heard the timid, last queer question start:
"Mamma, are you—my step-mother?" it said.
The innocent reproof crept to my heart.

—*Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.*

LOOKING UNDER THE BED.

It is the habit of many persons to take a look under the bed before retiring for the night. Mrs. Evergreen, my beloved wife, indulges, if indulgence it can be called, in this peculiar practice. I do not object to it in the least so long as she does not enforce the performance upon myself; but when, as is sometimes the case, she forgets it until she has put out the light and ensconced herself under the comforter, then it is hard that I, who am not troubled with nervous apprehensiveness, should have to get out in the cold and do it for her. I have often remarked to Mrs. Evergreen, when I have seen her prying under the bed, that it was a silly habit, and that the sooner she gave it up the better. To this gentle admonition my better-half invariably replies:

"La, Evergreen! what harm does it do? It's a kind of satisfaction to know that nobody's under there, and then I don't think of such a horrible thing after I'm in bed."

"I think, my dear, you might just as well pursue your investigations further and look into the bureau drawers and the clothes-basket."

"Evergreen," she will rejoin, "don't mention the idea, or I shall certainly do so. Come to think of it, a man could very easily get into the clothes-basket!"

"Certainly he could, my dear, quite as easily as Falstaff. You should certainly include the clothes-basket, and, by-the-by, there's the chimney; why not look up that as well?"

"Now, Evergreen, you're laughing at me. But I can't leave off the habit, and I never will. It's a comfort for me to know that there's nothing wrong about it, and I don't see why you should deprive me of it."

So, under the bed goes the candle, and, no signs of humanity being discovered, Mrs. Evergreen is able to repose in peace. But, as already observed, this precautionary act is sometimes forgotten, and I am myself obliged to rise, light the lamp and report. I've done it rather more frequently of late than is agreeable, and have intimated as much to Mrs. E. She says:

"Very well, Evergreen, I'll do it myself."

But this procedure is almost as bad, for she invariably lets the cold in on me both in getting out and getting in. If it were not for increasing this mental idiosyncrasy on the part of Mrs. Evergreen, by giving her some good reason to apprehend danger, I should relate to her what I am about to lay before the reader. In this narration, therefore, I ask the public most particularly to bear in mind that Mrs. Evergreen is of a sensitive nature, rather apprehensive and slightly superstitious, and that what I have to say must, under no circumstances, be imparted to that lady. If for two-and-twenty years (that is the period of our wedded life, and happy years have they been)—if, I say, I have for this long period refrained from imparting the matter to the beloved sharer of my joys and partaker of my sorrows, surely the public (which, as we know, always does keep a secret) will keep mine.

All young men, I suppose, have love affairs before they eventually fix their affections on the one who is to bless their lot in life. I know that I had, and I don't regret it. Regret it? far from it. Mrs. Evergreen is not present, and therefore I have no hesitation in saying that if I had my life to live over again I'd like to go through with the same sentimental experience, particularly if it was to be succeeded by again leading to the hymeneal altar the present Mrs. Evergreen.

I was not bad looking when I was in my twenties. I think I may go further, and confidently say that "Gus Evergreen" was a decided favorite among the girls of Oakville, and I really believed that I could have had any of them "for the asking." As I before remarked, Mrs. Evergreen is not present, and I indulge my thoughts somewhat more freely than would otherwise be the case. I don't think that I cared particularly for any of the Oakville girls, however, and I might have kept my heart whole to this day if it had not been for the circumstance which I am about to relate.

Fred Evans, who had been my chum at school, came to make me a visit at Oakville for "a day or two," as he said when he came; but he made it a week or two easily enough after I'd taken him about a little among the "young ladies." When that time had expired Fred said he really must go, as he didn't know what his father and mother would think of his long absence; but it ended in his relieving their anxiety by a letter and sending for his trunks. I knew how the matter was perfectly well, and that Belle Bronson had bewitched him out of his five senses. Fred tried to put it on to the "country air and the quiet which was benefiting his health, etc.," but it was no use trying to deceive me, and I told him so. Then he owned up frankly and I promised to help him all I could, if he required any help in the prosecution of his suit. I never thought Belle a flirt, or that she would willingly distress any human being; but she had a way of looking in one's eyes as if to captivate them, for her mere personal amusement. At any rate, she had a larger share of beaux than the other girls, but all their attentions came to nothing. I feared it might be so with Fred Evans, and warned him accordingly; but Fred said he'd "have her if he tried all his life;" that "without her life was naught to him;" that "she was the only living being who had ever awakened a real emotion in his breast," etc., etc. After that I said no more, but closely observed the lovers, and soon came to the conclusion that Fred was by no means disagreeable to her. Things went on in this way without any definite result until Fred received a sudden summons home on account of his mother's illness. When he came back to renew his visit, he insisted upon staying at the Oakville Hotel rather than wear out his welcome at our house, and, finding remonstrances unavailing, there he went. The landlord (honest old Downsbury—I wonder if he yet lives) gave Fred, at my suggestion, his best bedroom, "No. 20"—I am particular in mentioning the number. "He shall have No. 20," said Downsbury. "Any friend of yours, Master Augustus, shall have the best I have to give as long's I'm landlord." It was a pleasant room, looking out on the distant hills and the beautiful winding branch of the Blackwater; but what cared Fred for scenery? He was in the hands of the blind god, and could not see even as far as his nose, except in the direction of Belle's cottage. I used to go over to Fred's room and smoke my cigar, while he, poor wretch, expatiated on his sufferings, doubts and solicitudes. Did she love him? that was the question which disturbed every moment of his existence, and to which, with the closest reasoning, he could not bring himself a satisfactory reply. Sometimes he thought a word or a sign settled the point beyond a doubt in his favor; at others he fancied he read a coolness and indifference in her eyes. In this condition of uncertainty he dared not press the question lest a hasty step might bring him to grief.

At Fred's earnest solicitation I promised to sound Belle as to her sentiments, if a favorable opportunity presented itself, or at any rate to let her know, in an indirect way, that Fred was languishing in distress on her account, and thus give her no excuse for prolonging his misery. It so happened, however, that my services were not called into requisition. Belle Bronson, because of the sudden arrival at her house of some country cousins, was obliged to give up her room—her mother's cottage being a small one—and to occupy for a single night a room at the hotel. We would cheerfully have offered her guests accommodation at our house, but we were in the same predicament. An agricultural fair in the village had brought many strangers into the place, and our own guests were so numerous that I had given up my room to two of them, and had intended asking Fred Evans to let me pass the night with him.

For this purpose I went to the hotel at a late hour, and proceeded at once to Fred's room; but, to my surprise, found no one there. I did not even notice that his trunk was gone, or suspect the fact, which afterward became apparent, that, "to oblige some lady guests for this night only," as the landlord expressed it, Fred had consented to give up No. 20, and occupy a small room in the rear of the building. The gas being turned up, I took a book to await his return, and, hearing at last what appeared to be steps approaching the room, and supposing it to be Fred, in a momentary impulse to play a joke upon him, I slipped under the bed, a large and high one, intending to imitate a cat—of which animal I knew he had a detestation—so soon as he entered the room. The door opened, and I was on the point of indulging in my ventriloqual faculty by giving a long-drawn mieow, when from my hiding-place I beheld Belle Bronson take quiet possession of the apartment!

My astonishment was so great, and the sense of mortification so intense, that I did not, as I should have done, make myself immediately known to her. Thus the opportunity for discovery and explanation was lost. I dared not move a hair, but hoped sincerely that some excuse might take her out of the room for a moment, and so facilitate my escape. She, however, locked the door, removed the key, and, as I knew by the sound, prepared to retire. Finally she kneeled down beside the bed, and, clasping her hands and bowing her head (so fearfully near to mine that I could hear the soft words in my very ear), she offered up her evening prayer in a manner so full of feeling, and with such sweet accents of womanly tenderness and devotion, that I felt as if she was an angel bending over the vilest of mortals. That prayer went to my heart; but one portion of it went *through* it and held it captive. Never shall I forget my feelings of surprise and my deep emotion when I heard her utter these words: "Bless my dear mother, sisters and friends; bless all around me, and, O God! bless him I love, Augustus Evergreen, and shower down Thy mercies over him. Amen."

"Ah, Augustus," said my divinity to herself, as she arose from her devotional attitude, "if you but knew that I named your very name in my prayers, you would be less indifferent to me!"

If I breathed short before, after this my breath seemed to desert me entirely, and I verily thought that the beating of my heart would betray me. Belle, pure as an angel to me then, and white as a snow-flake, proceeded to turn off the gas and get into bed. I felt her soft pressure over my head, and shrunk closer and closer to the hard floor upon which I was extended. What thoughts rushed through my brain! Above me lay a young and unsophisticated girl wholly unconscious that the one she loved lay so closely to her, and who had for the first time been made aware of her interest in him, by hearing words which she supposed went only to heaven! I knew then that the night must pass away, and the morning come, and that Belle must first leave the apartment before I could venture to change even my position.

Belle had lain perfectly motionless for several minutes, and was, I flattered myself, losing herself in sleep, when suddenly she exclaimed to herself: "There—I haven't looked under the bed!" A horror ran through me; all is lost; what should I do? Belle rose, and I heard her feeling for the matches. She struck one, and was moving toward the gas-light when the match went out, leaving all darkness again. Blessed relief, but how brief! Again I heard her feeling for the matches and try to light one after another, as they failed to ignite; then an "Oh, dear, there are no more!" escaped from her lips. "Safe! safe!" whispered my soul to me, and I thanked God in silence for my deliverance. Belle groped back to the bed, but did not immediately get in; she stooped and lifted the curtains which hung around the bottom and cautiously passed her arm under and around as far as it could reach. I almost felt her fingers graze my face as I held myself fearfully and silently back against the wall, too far, just too far for her reach. Apparently satisfied that no danger was near her, she lay down in bed again and I counted her respirations till she was lost in slumber.

As for myself, sleep was utterly out of the question. I never was so wide-awake in my life. How I lay upon that hard carpet and thought the night out!—thought of her, and her love for me; thought of myself and my love for her. Yes, I was convinced from that moment that the hand of destiny was in it, and that a benign and all-wise Providence had seen fit in this extraordinary way to open my eyes to the path of happiness and peace.

With the morning light fresh fears came over me lest my unconscious room-mate might yet peer beneath the bed for robbers before she left the room; but my fears were groundless. She rose to join her cousins at an early breakfast, and she had overslept herself. When at last she took the key, unlocked the door and departed, I lost no time in slipping out of my shameful place of concealment and escaping from the hotel. On the stairs I met Fred coming out of his room, who exclaimed:

"Why, what's the matter with you, old fellow? You look like the last days of an ill-spent life. And your coat, too—why, it's all over feathers and dust. Where have you been?"

"Why, I slept—slept *out* last night; that's all. Our house is full, and so I had to find quarters elsewhere. I'm going home to dress."

"I should say so, decidedly. I see it all, old fellow! You've been on a lark, and had to put up in the watch-house; come now, own up and tell us all about it."

"No lark at all, Fred; nothing of the kind, I assure you."

"Well, if not a *lark* what kind of a bird was it? From the looks of the feathers I should say it was a *goose*."

"*You're* the goose, Fred. But, seriously, I've a word to say to you of a most important nature. Be a man, Fred, and make up your mind to hear something excessively disagreeable. It must be told you sooner or later, and I may as well tell it now."

"Good heavens, Gus! how earnest you look at me; you don't mean to say that—that anything has happened to Belle Bronson?"

"Don't mention her name again, Fred, or think of her any more, for she'll never be anything to you. I have it from one who knows all about it, that she has long been attached to somebody else, and that somebody else means to marry her. There's no mistake about it; so bear up and try your luck elsewhere."

But Fred Evans was not to be discouraged by mere hearsay. That very day he went to see Belle, determined to know his fate from her own lips. Soon after he left Oakville, and I did not see him again for several years, when, meeting him in the town one day, I insisted on bringing him home with me and presenting him to his old flame, Belle Bronson—the present Mrs. Evergreen.

"Ah, Fred!" said he, after dinner, when my wife and the little Evergreens had left us to ourselves; "ah, Fred, you served me a shabby trick when you allowed me to lose my heart to the girl you were all along intending to marry yourself—a very shabby trick, one of which I never suspected you!"

So I had to tell him (in strict confidence, of course, as I tell you, reader) all about the bedroom affair at the Oakville Hotel, and the love that grew out of it.

The Battle of the Duck and the Owl.

A novel battle, with a fatal termination, occurred at the Chalybeate and Auburn mineral springs last Thursday night, at a small pond prepared for water-fowl, and in which were one wild goose, three wild ducks (wood ducks), and six Pekin ducks. A very large reddish-gray owl has been noticed of late, apparently taking an inventory of this stock of water-fowl, and wishing they would spend a night on shore—which they never do, even with the mercury at 18 deg. below zero, although snug houses are arranged for them at the water's edge. But Thursday night Mr. Owl, thinking he had got a duck near enough on shore to answer his purpose, pounced upon him. The result of the battle was plainly to be seen by the first visitor Friday morning, as there lay both combatants—owl and duck—stark and dead, head to head, within six inches of each other. They were on a sand-bar, in about two inches of water, partially frozen in.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Has a person the right to read a newspaper in a theater instead of paying attention to the performance? While the Williamsons were playing "The Chinese Question" in Toledo, a man in an orchestra seat occupied himself with a perusal of the news, and seemed oblivious of what was being done on the stage. Williamson stopped acting and asked him to put away the newspaper or quit the theater. The offender granted the former favor, but revenged himself by regarding the play with a smile of great disdain.

KING OF THE ZULUS.

[illegible]

[From the English Official Correspondence.]

It is no exaggeration to say that his history from the first has been written in characters of blood. I do not refer merely to the long chronicle of his butcheries—from the slaughter of his brothers and their followers, early in his career, down to the more recent indiscriminate and wholesale destruction of all the unmarried women who attempted to evade his orders, given in a sudden fit of caprice, that they should accept as husbands the elderly unmarried soldiers of his army, the massacre being subsequently extended to all the relatives who took away for burial the exposed corpses of the slaughtered women—but I would take his character from his own account of himself; it was sent little more than two years ago to the Lieutenant Governor of Natal, who, on hearing of the massacre of the girls, wrote to remind him of what had very recently passed between him and the representative of the Natal Government, Sir T. Shepstone, in the way of promises of more merciful rule on the occasion of his installation as King, expressing a hope that the Lieutenant Governor might learn from him that the reports which had reached him were incorrect. Cetywayo replied, "Did I ever tell Shepstone? Did he tell the white people I made such an arrangement? Because, if he did, he has deceived them. I do kill, but do not consider yet I have done anything in the way of killing. Why do the white people start at nothing? I have not yet begun. I have yet to kill; it is the custom of our nation, and I shall not depart from it. Why does the Governor of Natal speak to me about my laws? Do I go to Natal and dictate to him about his laws? I shall not agree to any laws or rules from Natal, and, by so doing, throw the great kraal which I govern into the water. My people will not listen unless they are killed; and, while wishing to be friends with the English, I do not agree to give over my people to be governed by laws sent to me by them. Have I not asked the English Government to allow me to wash my spears, since the death of my father Umpandi, and they have kept playing with me all this time, and treating me like a child? Go back and tell the English that I shall now act on my own account, and, if they wish me to agree to their laws, I shall leave and become a wanderer; but, before I go, it will be seen, as I shall not go without having acted. Go back and tell the white man this, and let them hear it well. The Governor of Natal and I are equal. He is Governor of Natal, and I am Governor here."

All Squandered.

What is true of individuals is often also true in regard to nations. Money badly gotten goes badly, and this seems to be a rule no less common among nations than individuals. The immense idemnity derived by Germany from France is all expended, and there is, besides, a deficit in last year's budget of 11,000,000 marks. The Government being the principal proprietor of arable lands, forests, mines and railways, its revenue has naturally been largely decreased by the prolonged commercial depression. The losses thus incurred have been supplied by a continual increase of direct taxation, notwithstanding which there is still the above-mentioned deficit. While 13 per cent. of the British revenue and 25 per cent. of the French is derived from direct taxation, 45 per cent. of the German revenue is so raised. Therefore, it was with good reason that the Finance Minister stated in his budget speech that he dared not attempt an increase of direct taxes. It is not too much to say that during the last twelve years the taxes paid in large towns have been tripled, while the resources of the people have sensibly decreased. It would be well if the exhaustion of the French indemnity left the treasury undamaged, but such is not the case. The surplus wealth of the late prosperous years has not simply disappeared; it has been spent on public works, many of which are still unfinished, and their completion will be a drain for years to come. The revenue for the coming financial year not only cannot supply the funds required to complete them, but it lacks 10,000,000 marks for the ordinary cost of carrying on the Government.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A Good Word for the Hog.

Special trade journalism, which in this country has produced newspapers devoted to dry goods, iron, coal, drugs, and even plumbing, has lately in France given birth to a *Pork Butchers' Monitor*. One of its most thoughtful articles thus far has been on the hog, personally considered. This animal, hitherto "frightfully calumniated," says the *Moniteur*, "nevertheless, like all truly good creatures, repays ingratitude by benefits. And, first of all, what a lying, malicious proverb is that which says 'dirty as a pig.' He dirty? Come, now; you don't know him. Study him with attention, examine him seriously, loyally, as an upright, impartial judge, and you will agree with us that, on the contrary, he is of exemplary cleanness, and could give points to many a dandy strutting in clothes unpaid for." An advocate so eloquent ought to find friends also on this side of ocean—say, in Cincinnati.

Comparative Cost of Education and War.

A paper has been prepared by Mons. Lion Donnat, of Brussels, a member of several learned academies, and published in the *L'Etat de California*, which shows the comparative cost of education in different countries. The main statement is translated and furnished by the Bureau of Education. The annual cost of primary education for each inhabitant in the United States, according to M. Donnat, is $2.18, and the annual expense of war purposes for each inhabitant is $1.50. Prussia, education, 55 cents; war, $2.48. Saxony, 75 cents; war, $2.48. Bavaria, 57 cents; war, $2.48. Wurtemberg, 40 cents; war, $2.48. Austria, 37 cents; war, $1.50. Belgium, 52 cents; war, $1.82. Denmark, $1.05; war, $1.96. France, 31 cents; war, $4.86; Italy, 15 cents; war, $1.70. Netherlands, 72 cents; war, $4.01. England and Wales, 71 cents; war, $4.18. Scotland, 72 cents; war, $4.18. Russia, 8 cents; war, $2.83. Sweden, 37 cents; war, $1.36. Switzerland, 95 cents; war, $1.06. This table shows that when $10.05 is spent for education $40.09 is consumed for war purposes, a fact which, to most people, will be entirely new.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

CHAPS.—Hemlock bark grated and applied, or steep and wash; also alum water will cure and make less liable to chap.

PAPER AS DRESSING WOUNDS.—Paper, which has superseded costlier materials for so many different purposes, is now used instead of lint as a dressing for wounds.

DRYNESS OF THROAT.—A remedy for dryness of throat will be found in a small piece of muriate of ammonia, about ten or fifteen grains, every two hours. Use the best quality and allow it to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

BURNING FEET.—To relieve burning feet, first discard tight boots; then take one pint of bran and one ounce of bicarbonate of soda, put in a pail and add one gallon of hot water; when cool enough, soak your feet in this mixture for fifteen minutes. The relief is instantaneous. This must be repeated every night for a week, or perhaps more. The bran and bicarbonate should be made fresh after a week's use. Bicarbonate of soda can be purchased for about 10 cents a pound from wholesale druggists. The burning sensation is produced by the pores of the skin being closed, so that the feet do not perspire.

CURE FOR NEURALGIC TOOTHACHE.—A German physician recommends powdered quinine for neuralgic toothache. The sufferer should dip a finger into fresh water and then into the quinine powder, and rub it thoroughly on the gum in the neighborhood of the painful tooth. The application should be repeated two or three times in succession. The bitter taste of the medicine should be borne as long as possible. Dr. Darvaris tried this remedy first on himself, and then on numerous other persons; among the number were many who had tried other remedies in vain. It invariably produced a rapid alleviation of the pain.

FIVE HINTS ABOUT RHEUMATISM.—1. The disease is a standing "conundrum" to medical men, but Dr. Julius Pollock thinks that he has at last cleared the subject of some confusion that surrounded it. He says the term rheumatism is applied to several different diseases which are essentially distinct, although they have certain features in common. The two chief forms are articular and muscular rheumatism. The former is a disease of early adult life; more or less acute in character, with a tendency to get well in about six weeks. Articular rheumatism, when at all severe, is called rheumatic fever. It attacks the synovial membranes and also the similar nervous membranes, especially of the heart. There is a distinct predisposition to this disease in certain persons, which is sometimes inherited. The immediate exciting cause is exposure to cold or "taking a chill." It never attacks the muscles. Muscular rheumatism is a disease of middle and advanced life, is commonly chronic, and will continue indefinitely if not treated. It attacks, not the muscles themselves, but the tendons and other parts of the muscles which have a similar anatomical structure. Muscular rheumatism does not attack the heart, and is rarely fatal. 2. Tic doloreux and rheumatic pains are relieved by the fumes of carbon bisulphide. A piece of cotton wool should be melted with the carbon bisulphide and put into a wide-mouthed bottle. The mouth of the bottle may then be held closely on the affected part. When not in use the bottle should be well corked. 3. Recipe for a liniment that has always proved an infallible cure for rheumatism, bruises, &c: One pint highwines, one ounce spirits turpentine, one ounce British oil, one ounce sweet flag, one-half ounce Cayenne pepper, one-half ounce origanum. 4. Dr. Bonnet, of Graubet, France, recommends and prescribes for chronic rheumatism the use of the essential oil of turpentine by friction. He used it himself with perfect success, having almost instantaneously got rid of rheumatic pains in both knees, and in the left shoulder. 5. Just before retiring, bathe the parts affected with water, as hot as can be borne, in which potatoes have been boiled.

Heartless Doctor and Irate Patient.

A well-authenticated report comes to me of a recent case where a doctor from New York city, called to a supposed-dying patient, got so impatient waiting for the decease that he finally filled out and signed the certificate of death, leaving the date to be inserted thereafter, and hastened back to the delights of New York. In view of this fact the family abandoned hope and ordered their mourning goods, but when the nearly-dead patient heard of all this he was so irate that his health began to improve, and he is now considered out of danger, for the time being at least.—*Hartford letter.*

In the East.

"First class in astronomy, stand up. Where does the sun rise?" "Please, sir, down in our meadow; I seed it yesterday." "Hold your tongue, you dunce! Where does the sun rise?" "I know; in the east." "Right; and why does it rise in the east?" "Because the 'east makes everything rise."

THE Rev. Pardee Butler, who was placed astride a cottonwood log, his legs tied behind his back and set adrift on the Missouri river by border ruffians, at Atchison, Kan., some twenty-odd years ago, stepped into the *Globe* office, in Atchison, the other day, as though he had just escaped from his queer craft. It was his first visit to Atchison since his fight against slavery.

BODIE is a town of California. Six months ago it had 500 to 600 buildings and a population of 1,400. Now it has some 4,000 buildings and a population of 7,000.

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather in the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
That brings our friends up from the under world,
Sad as the last, which reddens every one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret—
O death in life! the days that are no more.

PITH AND POINT.

THE ox has a neat foot.

ANCIENT Greece—Old butter.

THE stamp act—A clog dance.

THE feed waiter serves the best feed.

THE early revenue officer catches the worm still.

THE spring caw-cus begins to agitate the farmers.

A LOST tart—The one that was left alone with the small boy.

A LUMBER dealer failed last week—Could not pay his board bills.

NONE but the brave deserve their hair, is how the aborigine puts it.

POLICEMEN at the vegetable markets are not allowed to sit down on their beats.

WHEN does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on her back.

GIRLS, if you want to be boss of the establishment and live happily, don't marry a man that—winks.

MODESTY is a priceless virtue; but, if, like the bloom on a woman's cheek, it is only "put on," it loses its value.

"I TRUST you will be true to me," he said in accents mellow. "Of course I will, my dear," she said, "till I get another fellow."

"YES, I'm a good dancer," said the barber as he sheared off the blonde locks of a customer. "See me clip the light fantastic toe."

IT is a base ball where one lady monopolizes partners enough to have nine on a side. Any other woman present will say so.

"BRILLIANT and impulsive people," says an exchange, "have black eyes." Impulsive people are only too apt to get black eyes.

A MEMBER of the Kansas Legislature has received a small coffin with the inscription, "From the people you misrepresent. Go bury yourself."

A YOUNG lady rejoices in the possession of a large and tawny St. Bernard which she calls Taffy, because, as she explains to inquirers, "it was given her."

JAPANESE used to have such a high sense of honor that they would commit suicide if caught in any bad business. Now they fee a lawyer, and plead "not guilty."

A NORTH CAROLINA editor declares that "the man who will read a newspaper three or four years without paying for it will pasture a goat on the grave of his grandfather."

AN exchange combically observes: "A hairdresser hopes to flourish in this world, and also in the world which is to comb." But is he hair to kingdom comb? —*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

AMONG the things the ancients knew about and we do not, was the art of making beef tea out of a species of ore dug out of the ground. Perhaps, though, it is not lost, but gone beefore.

A LADY writer is out with an article entitled "How to Catch a Husband." But her theory is all wrong. Ask any married woman how to catch a husband, and she will reply, "By the hair!" "They all do it."

"WHATEVER shall I do with such a bad, bad boy?" said a loving mother, as she strove to impress on the mind of her 6-year-old tow-head his manifold troublesomeness. "Oh, you let me alone; I ain't half as bad as I can be."

SHE wore a Dolly Varden the night when first we met; her chip hat, like a garden, with posies gay was set. A thumping, big blonde waterfall, when next we met, she wore; her skirts spread out from wall to wall, and dusted off the floor.

"DOES he know anything?" asked one friend of another, referring to a seemingly stupid man. "'No' anything!" replied the other—"I should say he did. He 'No's' so much that it is an absolute luxury to hear him say 'Yes.'"

"VAT a monster language," said a Frenchman. "Here I read in ze newspapers zat a man commit a murder, was committed for trial, and zen committed himself to a reportair. No wonder everyzing in America is done by committees."

THE day before a Turkish girl is married she is taken to the bath by her lady friends and lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony. A year or so afterward her husband breaks the whole sugar-bowl over her head.

A COUNTRY deacon went on a free ticket to a circus. His pastor remonstrated with him on the wickedness of so doing. But he made answer: "Why, you see, pastor, I had a deadhead ticket, and I thought it my bounden duty to go and keep somebody out of that seat who might have been somewhat harmed by the circus."

THE professor said that he would illustrate his lecture with the spectroscope, and show his class the sublimity of the wheeling planets and the silent march of the stars. Then he had the blinds closed, and laid an embargo on the skylight, so that the blackness of darkness enveloped everything. Suddenly through the gloom came a whisper which, though faint, voiced the universal thought: "Oh, what a coeducation racket this would be." The gas was turned up.—*Acta Columbiana.*

PENNSYLVANIA newspapers are rejoicing over the hopeful sign of the times that renewed activity is permeating every branch of the iron trade.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Husband and Wife.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

"Oh, kiss me once before I go,
To make amends for sorrow;
Oh, kiss me once before we part,
Who will not meet to-morrow.

"And I was wrong to urge your will,
And wrong to mar your life;
But kiss me once before we part,
Because you are my wife."

She turned her head and tossed her head,
And puckered up her brow;
"I never kissed you yet," she said,
"And I'll not kiss you now.

"[illegible]
And forsworn marriage vow,
I never loved you yet," said she,
"And I don't love you now."

So he went sailing on the sea,
And she sat crossed and dumb,
While he went sailing on the sea,
Where the storm-winds come.

He's been a month and a day,
Counting from morn to morn;
And many buds had turned to leaves,
And many lambs were born.

And many buds had turned to flowers,
For spring was in a glow,
When she was laid upon her bed,
As white and cold as snow.

"Oh, let me kiss my baby once;
Once before I die;
And bring it sometimes to my grave
To teach it where I lie.

"And tell my husband, when he comes
Safe home from sea,
To love the baby that I leave,
If ever he loved me.

"And tell him, not for might or right,
Or forsworn marriage vow,
But for the helpless baby's sake,
I would have kissed him now."

—*From "A Masque of Poets."*

How to Choose a Husband.

That woman is wise, says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* who selects for her husband a man who desires to find in his home a place of rest. It is the man with many interests, with engrossing occupations, with plenty of people to fight, and with a struggle to maintain against the world, who is the really domestic man in the wife's sense, who enjoys home, who makes a friend of his wife, who relishes prattle, who feels in the small circle where nobody is above him and nobody unsympathetic with him, as if he were in a heaven of ease and recreation. The drawback of home life, its contained possibilities of insipidity, sameness and consequent weariness, is never present to such a man. He no more tires of his wife than of his own happier moods. He is no more bored with home than with sleep. He is no more plagued with his children than with his own lighter thoughts. All the monotony and weariness of life he encounters outside of his home. It is the pleasure-loving man, the merry companion, who requires constant excitement, that finds home life unendurable. He soon grows weary of it, and considers everything so very tame, and so like flat beer, it is impossible for him not only to be happy but to feel that he is less unhappy there than anywhere else. We do not mean that the domestic man, in the wife's sense, will be always at home. The man always at home has not half the chance of the man whose duty is outside of it, for he must sometimes be in the way. The point for the wife is that he should love home when he is there, and that love we contend belongs, first of all, to the active and strong and deeply-engaged worker, and not the lounger, or even the easy man. In marriage, as in every other relation in life, the competent man is the pleasantest to live with and the safest to choose, and the one most likely to prove an unwearied friend, and who enjoys and suffers others to enjoy when at home, the endless charm of mental repose.

A Female Jockey.

In a certain London boarding-house, not far from Regent's Park, the guest who comes in late at night will sometimes see a side-saddle lying on the floor in the lower hall. Usually it has disappeared before he is down in the morning. If not, a finely-formed, healthy young English women will be one of the Anglo-American company that gathers at the breakfast table. She is its owner. This boarding-house is her home. Riding horses at races and sales is her occupation. An orphan, of respectable parentage, obliged to support herself, the avenues that opened before such a young girl as she, in the crowded, elbowing life of England, were few and unpromising. She had an English woman's love of animals and out-door occupations. And she had dauntless, magnificent physical courage. To she drifted into this strange life. She finds employment from one end of England to the other. One morning she is off by cab, her saddle beside her, for a horse market in the east of London. The next, perhaps, she is hurrying from her early breakfast to take the train at King's Cross for Doncaster. There is no horse so vicious that she hesitates to mount him. He may fall with her; he cannot throw her. She is sent for to ride horses that men dare not or will not; horses that have killed their riders more than once, and that will do their best to kill her. But she has a reputation that, for bread's sake and shelter's sake, she cannot afford to lose, and she never declines to mount a horse because it is dangerous to do so. One night she comes home bruised and weak—her horse fell on her to-day. Another, her face flushes with satisfaction as she tells her kind friend, the landlady, that her horse won the race. Often she does not eat a mouthful from her early breakfast, before the rest of the house are up, until her day's work is done. Success depends on her being able to command every particle of nervous force she possesses: she can spare none of it for the processes of digestion. She is intelligent and womanly—just as womanly as if her work kept her in an office or behind a counter, instead of among stable-keepers, jockeys and sporting men.

The Jewish Wedding Cermony.

In some of its features the Jewish wedding ceremony is a very beautiful one. From a description of a fashionable wedding of this kind in New York, on Wednesday, we take the following paragraph:

There was a moment of silence, and then the band again poured forth its music, and the bride, a pretty brunette of some 19 summers, entered the hall, leaning upon the arm of her mother and her aunt, the latter taking the place of the groom's mother, who is dead, the Jewish custom being that the prospective mother-in-law shall lead the bride to the altar. The bride was elegantly attired in white satin, her features being concealed beneath a short lace veil fastened to her head-dress with a wreath of flowers. She also wore a necklace and bracelet of entwined flowers and pearls, and carried in her hand a beautiful bouquet. She was led to a seat in the middle chair, her mother and aunt sitting on either side of her. As the music ceased, Rabbi Wise stepped forward, and lifting his hands above the bride's bowed head, pronounced in German the marriage blessing of Rebecca. Another moment of silence ensued, and the groom, a young man about twenty-seven years of age, entered with his father and prospective father-in-law. He was attired in full dress, wore a nosegay in the lappel of his coat, and a new and shining beaver on his head. He walked slowly to the bride, and as she arose she took his right arm, and then both walked to the altar, where, after a chant by the reader, Rabbi Wise took up one of the silver goblets of wine, known as the "Cup of Joys," and stepping to the bride, gently lifted her veil and allowed her to sip a draught of the liquid, and then held the cup to the lips of the groom, who also partook of it. After another chant by the reader, the rabbi again addressed the couple, saying that as they had drunk together of the cup of joys, so must they drink from the cup of sorrows, and taking the second goblet, he raised it to the groom's lips, and after the latter had drank, again lifted the bride's veil, and she in turn drank from the goblet. Tears dimmed the eyes of the bride and groom, and of nearly all the assemblage, as the rabbi closed his remarks and lifted the second goblet to the lips of the husband and wife.

A Deserved Fate.

The awful fate of the professional flirt is thus vividly depicted by *London Truth:*

An honest man naturally assumes that a girl is ingenuous at any rate in her affections. He has a right to suppose, if she displays a preference for him, that she entertains it; and if she exhibits this sentiment beyond a certain point, he is entitled to conclude that she will accept him as a lover, and finally as a husband, in case his means are sufficient to justify him in aspiring to the responsible position of the head of a household. He has every cause of complaint if, after leading him to believe himself engaging, a young lady refuses to be engaged to him. It cannot but be mortifying to a man to feel affection for a girl, which she shows no symptom of returning; yet this is a lot to which no brave man would demur. It has happened to some of the best, the most virtuous, the most distinguished, and even the most fascinating of the male species. But it must be something more than mortifying to a man to fall in love, and to be made to fall in love with a girl who, all the time she was leading him on, was calculating what a triumph it would be to drive him off. That there are girls who do this is certain; and they are the girls who get the "no end of offers." Once a girl permits herself to indulge in this pastime, habit soon becomes a second nature, and she ends by being as incapable of loving a man as of not wanting men to love her. After a time she ends her career of disenchanting them by herself becoming anything but enchanting. She gets "blown upon," and the result of her numerous offers is that she cannot find a husband. It is not that men become afraid of being rejected by her, but rather that they would dread being accepted. She may still maintain all the deportment of a successful flirt, and some men may yet flirt with her. But they go no further. She must console herself with her doubtful reminiscences. Her passion for homage has survived in all its intensity; but it is a fire fed with very little fuel. It will then be found that she seeks comfort in imagining that men are still proposing to her, and she drops mysterious hints as to lovers who have still to be discarded. People smile and pity her. Yet she scarcely deserves to be pitied. She forgot that admirable truth:

"He comes too near who comes to be denied."

And after having spent her youth in denying others, she has to pass the middle age in denying herself.

Fashion Notes.

LONG gloves, extending half way to the elbow, are of creamy white undressed kid, either plain or with lace insertions and frills.

THE new flannel finished fabric for summer dresses is called beige de sante. It is sleazily woven, fine wool in gray, tan or beige shades of a single color, or else in invisible checks.

SHORT skirts have one deep plaited flounce, particularly the new cambric dresses in "trianon" patterns; silk or satin skirts have narrow plaitings half a finger deep, generally three set on close together.

SOME new mantles are made of either black sicilienne or cashmere, with a shawl-shaped trimming in the center of the back, embroidered with colored jet and edged with multi-colored marabout fringes. Others are embroidered in palm design, outlined with gold.

THE new flowers and leaves are rich in color, and wonderful copies of nature; they are made of shaded satin, or velvet, or fine, furry plush, mounted on flexible stems, and are often combined with field pods, burrs, and nuts just bursting their shell.

Two leading styles that will prevail in suits for the early spring will be the basque with a short round skirt on which the overskirt is permanently draped. The other has the princess back and a basque front with overskirt. The short, round, narrow skirt is merely a foundation.

THIN materials for ball dresses and for summer use are exhibited in all the stores. Madras linen, American net and the crimped muslins of last season are plenty, while a new India crimped gauze, in ivory and white, is an addition to the host of pretty fabrics already in use. Many of the silk brocaded gauzes have a satin leaf design on white gauze, the colors of the leaves being pale blue, yellow and sage green.

FLOUNCES are to be side plaited this summer, and stitched on the skirt an inch or more below the upper edge, to give it a standing heading. Another style of flounces is a plain straight band, eight inches deep, with side plaits, into which fans are inserted.

As the season approaches for renovating old dresses, a good plan for cleaning silks is suggested. It is to grate potatoes into clear, cold water—a large potato to every quart of water—of which five or six will do for a couple of dresses. The pan of water must not be stirred in the least for forty-eight hours; then very slowly and steadily pour off the clear liquor (but not a particle of the sediment) into an open vessel, dip the pieces of silk into this liquid up and down a few times, without in the least creasing them; then wipe them on a flat table with a clean towel, first on one side, then the other. After each piece is dipped it should be hung upon a line, to allow the drops to drain off a little before wiping. Iron one way on the soiled side.

How Lincoln Relieved General Rosecrans.

Gen. James B. Steedman, familiarly known as "Old Chickamauga," was never in happier frame than at the Ford Post reunion the other evening, when, with other valuable anecdotes and incidents of the war, he related the following: "Some weeks after the disastrous battle of Chickamauga, while yet Chattanooga was in a state of siege, Gen. Steedman was surprised one day to receive a telegram from Abraham Lincoln asking him to come to Washington. Seeking out Thomas, he laid the telegram before him, and was instructed to set out at once. Repairing to the white house, he was warmly received by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's first question was abrupt and to the point: "Gen. Steedman, what is your opinion of Gen. Rosecrans?" Gen. Steedman, hesitating a moment, said: "Mr. President, I would rather not express my opinion of my superior officer." Mr. Lincoln said: "It is the man who does not want to express an opinion whose opinion I want. I am besieged on all sides with advice. Every day I get letters from army officers asking me to allow them to come to Washington to impart some valuable knowledge in their possession." "Well, Mr. President," said Gen. Steedman, "you are the commander-in-chief of the army, and if you order me to speak I will do so." Mr. Lincoln said: "Then I will order an opinion." Gen. Steedman then answered: "Since you command me, Mr. President, I will say Gen. Rosenkrans is a splendid man to command a victorious army." "But what kind of a man is he to command a defeated army?" said Mr. Lincoln. Gen. Steedman, in reply, said cautiously: "I think there are two or three other men in that army that would be better." Then, with his quaint humor, Mr. Lincoln propounded this question: "Who, beside yourself, Gen. Steedman, is there in the army who would make a better commander?" Gen. Steedman said promptly: "Gen. George H. Thomas." "I am glad to hear you say so," said Mr. Lincoln; "that is my own opinion exactly. But Mr. Stanton is against him, and it was only yesterday that a powerful New York delegation was here to protest against his appointment because he is from a rebel state, and cannot be trusted." Said Gen. Steedman: "A man who will leave his own state (Thomas was a Virginian), his friends, his associations, to follow the flag of his country, can be trusted in any position to which he may be called." That night the order went forth from Washington relieving Gen. Rosencrans of the army of the Cumberland and appointing Gen. Thomas in his place.—*Toledo (Ohio) Journal.*

Cremation of a "Digger" Indian.

"Ned," a Digger Indian, was found dead alongside the railroad track near Auburn last Wednesday, having apparently fallen from the platform of a car and fractured his skull. His friends being notified, they placed the remains upon a horse and conveyed them to Clipper Gap, where they were duly cremated in the manner customary with red men of that section. The funeral pile, which is built of wood to the height of about four feet, is kept burning about five hours, during which time relatives and friends place upon it such articles as they desire to contribute to aid the deceased when he shall have arrved at the happy hunting grounds—one gives a blanket, another a bow and arrows, another a saddle, etc. When the flesh has all been consumed, and only the bones remain, these are raked together and a fire kept burning about them until they also become ashes. When the fire dies out the ashes are all collected, taken to the burial ground and interred, a little sugar loaf shaped mound being erected over them. The female relatives of the deceased, as evidence of mourning, smear their faces and heads with tar—the extent of the application indicating the closeness of their relationship—and this is left until it naturally wears off. There was a large attendance upon "Ned's" funeral, every train arriving at the Gap bringing a large number of bucks and squaws. As they are allowed to ride free, the train men usually press the bucks into service when it is necessary to wood up, but on such an occasion as this they sturdily refuse, replying: "No work; funeral to day."—*Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.*

Mute Animals.

In his lecture on Claude Bernard, M. Paul Bert narrated a singular stratagem which was invented by Bernard during the last Franco-German war, and might be utilized without difficulty, under similar circumstances. It was proposed to revictual Paris, which was strictly blockaded by the German forces. A large number of cattle had been collected, waiting for an opportunity to cross the German lines. But a difficulty was to silence these animals, as their cries would attract the attention of the enemy. Claude Bernard proposed to practice upon them the section of the nerve which enables them to emit their usual cries. The operation is so easy that it could be executed in a few seconds by any ordinary butcher. None of the animals appeared to suffer in any way by the mutilation which had made them mute. But the military movement proved a failure, and for other causes the revictualing could not take place.—*Nature.*

THE plow is said to be the oldest landmark.—*Utica Observer.*

A Tea-Drinking Turk.

Khalil Bey, who has just died at Constantinople, was well known in Paris high life. He first lived at M. de Lesseps's Moorish house in the Avenue de Marignan, and afterwards in a sumptuous apartment in the Rue Taitbout, until his return to Constantinople completely ruined, having spent in three years, from 1866 to 1869, all he had inherited from his father, some £400,000. Gambling was the principal cause of his ruin, his last loss amounting to £72,000. A friend of his trying to stop him was met with the profound rebuke: "Remember this, *moncher*, I prefer losing by doing what I please to winning by doing as you wish." The Cercle Imperial had in those days a rare collection of gamblers; with the exception of M. Sabatier, himself the husband of a Greek, and who died last week in Paris, they were almost all of them foreigners. I may name Mustapha Pasha, Myeski, Oselowski and Kalergis—the latter, then Minister for Greece, hated Khalil Bey, who cordially returned the compliment. When the Greek won he would taunt the Turk invariably in the same words: "The days are gone by when you could split my ears," at the same time showing his ear, which had been thus mutilated when he had been made prisoner of war by the Turks. A characteristic story is told of him and of his liberalities. One day Blanche de Revers rushed into her jeweler's and said, "Khalil Bey is coming to you presently to order a silver tea-service for me; do, for heaven's sake, make him understand that such a present is perfectly ridiculous, and by giving it he compromises his reputation as a man of the world. I far prefer a pair of nice dormeuses." The jeweler promised, and has since given the key to the mystery. Whenever Khalil Bey called on a lady for the first time he used to ask for a cup of tea, and then invariably came the remark. "I hope this will not be the last time I shall ask for a cup of tea; but I have one mania—it is that of handsome tea-services, and your's is quite unworthy of you. You must allow me to send you one, and by so doing you will put me under an obligation." These tea-services were always ordered at Blanche de Revers's jeweler, and knowing it she was determined to take time by the forelock, and not have the same present as so many others. During the three years Khalil Bey lived in Paris he thus bought no less than forty-seven tea services. Khalil Bey was owner of two horses in Major Fridolin's stable, Bigarreau and Sornette; but their success only came after his ruin.

Mexican Squalor.

The village of Guadaloupe is said to contain more than 3,000 inhabitants, and no doubt it does. But to see the small number of houses, if the little mud huts can be called houses, any American would put the population of the place at about 100. It has to be taken into consideration, however, that 30 or 40 people live in each house, and that a great many people live without any house at all. There is not a "house" in the place that any civilized person would be willing to live in. Every one of the buildings was erected at least a hundred years ago, and every one of them contains the filth of a century. At least half of the inhabitants, it is easy to see, must live in the open air; and that must be much preferable to living in one of the establishments that the Guadaloupe people call houses. Living in the open air naturally strikes an American as being a hardship; but in Mexico it is more of a luxury, for the houses are nests of discomfort, and nests of other kinds that need no description. The reliable encyclopedias and books of travel say that there are no insects on the table-lands of Mexico; but after spending two or three sleepless nights, and going thoroughly through his clothes every morning, and investing much wealth in fine-tooth combs, the traveler needs no information on this point. In the rainy season, lasting about two months, it would be uncomfortable to live under a fragile and leaky tent; but at this time of the year the *al fresco* population disappears, and goes into the same quarters as are occupied by our own tramps in midwinter—that is, nobody knows where. If you ask where they go, or any other unanswerable question, the Mexican always has a ready answer, "*Quien sabe?*"—who knows?—*Corr. N. Y. Times.*

Curious Coincidence in Age.

Dr. Irenæus Prime, in the New York *Observer*, mentions the following coincidence in ages: At a funeral of a distinguished citizen of New York a large number of the clergy were present by special invitation. The late Rev. Dr. Spring, pastor of the Brick church, was one who bore a part in the service. As we were leaving the house to enter the carriage in waiting, he took my arm, for his eyes were dim and his steps uncertain. I assisted him into the carriage, and Dr. DeWitt took a seat by his side. Dr. Vermilye entered also, and I was shutting the door when one of them bade me come in. I said, "No, my place is with the younger brethren." This was speedily overruled, and I was seated with these fathers of the church. As the procession moved Dr. Vermilye said to me: "You declined our company because of your youth; pray, how old art thou?" "I am fifty-one; and you?" Dr. V. responded "sixty-one." We turned to Dr. DeWitt and begged to know his age, and he said, "I am seventy-one." It was now the patriarch's turn to speak; we looked our desires to Dr. Spring, and he answered, "If I live until February next I shall be eighty-one." "Perhaps a more extraordinary coincidence in ages was never ascertained; four men finding themselves in the same carriage, with a decade between the years of their birth; now all of them beyond the half century, and ascending by tens to fourscore."

A Famine Kitchen in India.

A large quadrangle, surrounded by a high wall, and with one large guarded door, and inside, round the wall, sheds with pens made of bamboo; and down the middle were two rows of sheds, and under the sheds and in the pens little huddled heaps mostly asleep. "Are these animals or human beings?" I think, and then a thing comes toward me—a skeleton! It is easy to say a skeleton—to realize it with all its ghastliness is impossible. The limbs with no flesh, and the joints with nothing to conceal their articulation, are horrible enough; but far more dreadful the head—mostly shaved here—showing not only bone but suture, and worst the poor ribs, back and front, with the shoulder-blades sticking on as if they had been an afterthought; and the poor stomach, how full, but with skin stretched on so tight that one can fancy one can trace the organs within. Now this is not exaggerated in the least. I have described one; they are all the same. And to this [illegible] that would make even a Scotchman scratch himself, and imagine 400 of these beings in one relief kitchen! Yet the famine is over, and many of these are convalescent and making sheds for the rest.—*Imperial India, Princeps.*

A Fighting Band.

The band, whose strain inspires courage even in the timid, is generally placed behind the troops in action, so as to be sheltered from the enemy's fire; but when the battalions separate and advance in troops, the musicians' position becomes critical, and sometimes flight alone may save them. In the battle of Koniggratz it happened that the band of the Sixty-seventh regiment (Prussian) was cut off from their battalions and discovered by the enemy, who immediately attacked the defenseless musicians. They were almost unarmed, and, in the desperate struggle which arose, some fought with their musical instruments for weapons. Many were wounded, several killed—among the latter two intimate friends, one a married man; the other one charged by the anxious wife of the former to take good care of her husband and to watch over him. His promise that either both or none should return proved a true prophecy; the faithful friend was killed when endeavoring to ward off the blow which an Austrian soldier was about to deal on the other man's head. He sank down, calling out: "I do not surrender!" and expired. The Austrians challenged the surviving men to lay down what arms they had; but Germendorf was intent on revenging his friend; refusing to surrender, he fought like a lion, till several stabs from the bayonets and a shot in the side laid low the hero.—*Chambers Journal.*

A Sad Exposure.

Among some fresh stories relating to cards we reprint the following from the *Evening Post* of 5th, found in a very gossipy letter from London:

I hope the New Yorkers do not play cards on Sunday, or that, if they do, they are more careful not to expose themselves than was a gentleman of Birmingham recently. Two Sundays ago this gentleman, while at church, threw his overcoat over a wooden partition in full view of the entire congregation. Lo! just as the most solemn part of the service was rendered, a pack of playing cards fell out of one of the pockets, causing a a terrible clatter, and flying about in all directions. The scene may be imagined. The congregation were at first greatly startled; then the ladies began to titter, while the clergyman looked on "in holy anger and pious grief." The owner of the cards—a merchant living in the fashionable district of Edgbaston—was of course dreadfully embarrassed. He swears that he will eschew "Napoleon" in future, and is prepared to lay a heavy wager that he shall never forget to search his pockets in future before starting for church. Speaking of cards, reminds me that a young gentleman has lost $40,000 by them in in one evening at a well-known West End club in London, and there is a good deal of stir in consequence.

The Very Old Settlers.

Lieut. A. W. Vogeles contributes notes on a lost race of this continent to the January number of the *Naturalist*, basing his remarks on the discoveries made in the mounds at Tampa, Fla. Excavation of the Fort Brooke mound revealed the position of the original fire places, and a large portion of the animal remains consisted of human bones, the larger of which were charred and split. The human bones were intermixed with those of the dog and the deer, with burned oyster shells and portions of the shells of the common edible sea crab. The race was undoubtedly a cannibal one and the explorers had evidently come on the debris of the kitchen. The pottery and implements found were of a very primitive kind and indicated only a low stage of civilization. From what has been gleaned respecting this lost race the author infers that the habits, ceremonies and manner of interment were parallel with those of the ancient Danes who constructed artificial mounds for the sepulchre of their kings, and the cannibalistic characteristics are similar to those of the Troglodytes of the caverns of Mount Chauvaux, in the province of Namur, Belgium.

Saw Through the Meat.

Madame C——, dressmaker, has a great deal of trouble with her sewing-girls. The other day one of them came to her to say:

"Madam, I fear that I will not be able to work much longer. I think I am getting blind."

"Why, how is that? You seem to get along pretty well with your work."

"Yes; but I can no longer see any meat on my plate at dinner."

Madame C—— understood, and the next day the young ladies were served with very large but very thin pieces of meat.

"What happiness," exclaimed our Miss. "My sight has come back. I can now see better than ever."

"How is that, Madamoiselle?"

"Why, at this moment I can see the plate through the meat."

Promulgating a New Maxim.

"Give a beggar a copper, and it shall come back to you again," would make as good a maxim as any, and a more truthful one than most of them," remarked the philosophical-looking young man of the crowd.

"How so?" inquired the more venturesome members.

"You give him a cent?" gravely explained the first speaker.

"Yes."

"And immediately he bows assent in return!"

Then he looked all around, and they all looked all around, and one of the company with a more bulging brow than the rest leaned against a pillar and groaned as if in agony.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

BY HANNAH MORE.

Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from our foibles springs;
Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease,
And few can save or serve, but all may please;
Oh! let the ungentle spirit learn from hence
A small unkindness is a great offence.
Large bounties to bestow we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain.

HUMOROUS.

A [illegible] protector—The baggage-master's check.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A FELON on the hand is worse than two in the penitentiary.—*Boston Globe.*

DRUMMER boys die young—cross the Styx at an early age.—*Syracuse Times.*

WE have plenty of remedies for hard times; now give us one for hard cider.

"ALL men are born free and equal," except the Indians and Chinamen.—*Modern Argo.*

As the days begin to lengthen, the hope begins to strengthen—that the gas-bill will ease up.—*Boston Transcript.*

HEARING the murmur of the mighty ocean the river run down to sea.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

AN accountant who visited Bunker Hill monument last summer, says it is the longest column he ever footed up.

"A SLIPPER in the hand is worth two on my feet," says the stern mother, as she doubles her youngster into a parabolic curve across her knee. Then knee set up a howl.—*Syracuse Times.*

LIFE is but a span. Marriage is a double team. Youth wedded to old age is a tandem. A cross old bachelor is single and all sulky.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE Indians used to "bury" their dead in the tops of high trees. This was considered an awful joke on the Ohio medical student, burrowing around in the ground beneath.

A SOMERVILLE Sunday school teacher had some remarks the other day about "the fire that never shall be quenched." "What, never?" asked the class in chorus. But he didn't tumble.

JEEMS—"I see, Robin, that the paper says we're tae hae anither storm next Monday." Robin—"Man, it's terrible. Since thae Yankees hiv gotten the weather intae their keepin' we've a storm every ither day."

THE Papyri are no mere ignorami; on the contrary literati and alumni, dilettanti and virtuosi and this sort of thing is so wearing on their eyes that nearly all of them have to wear glasses.—*Boston Traveler.*

"WHAT ever shall I do with such a bad, bad boy," said a loving mother, as she strove to impress on the mind of her six-year-old tow-head his manifold troublesomeness. "Oh, you let me alone; I ain't half as bad as I can be."

"AT First Hand:" Country connoisseur—"Now, are you quite sure those are real chromos?" Country dealer (draper and grocer, etc.,)—"Oh, yes, sir; we always has 'em direct from his studio, sir."

A NEVADA girl's love letter—"Dear Jimmy: It's all up. We ain't going to get married. Ma says you're too rough, and I guess she's right. I'm sorry—but can't you go to Europe and get filed down?"

THE village is flooded with spurious silver coin. We asked a witty Irishman if he had any idea where it came from. "Yes, sir, they come from some fellow's base-mint, and the buyer passes them to the seller again."

A BOY only 12 years of age, named Eddie Lawlor, has been sentenced by a Texas court to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. When the sentence was pronounced he laughed and said: "Five years ain't long. Why, I can stand on my head most of the time."

PROF. SMITH, the Rochester astronomer, has a son who when four years old one night saw the moon and gazed at it with curiosity. A few days after, when it was quartered, he looked at it again, and observed, "Somebody's been up and cut off pa's moon."

"SOUND," said the schoolmaster, "is what you hear. For instance you cannot feel a sound." "Oh, yes, you can!" said a smart boy. "John Wilkins," retorted the pedagogue, "how do you make that out? What sound can you feel?" "A sound thrashing," quickly replied the smart boy.

A LITTLE girl visiting a neighbor with her mother was gazing curiously at the hostess' new bonnet, when the owner queried, "Do you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it don't scare me." Laura's mother didn't stay long after that.

THE fashion reporter who wrote with reference to a belle, "Her feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots," tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief and left for parts unknown, when it appeared next morning: "Her feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for ferry-boats."

JUDGE—"Your client had better make a compromise; ask her what she will take." Counsel—"My good woman, his lordship asks what you will take." Old woman—"I'm obliged to his lordship" (courtesy), "as he's so kind," (courtesy). "I'll just take a glass o' warm ale.—*Patchwork, by Frederick Locker.*

A FRENCH colonel, on a tour of inspection, addressed a soldier—"Are you content with your food?" The soldier—"Yes, Colonel." The colonel—"How do you divide the rations? Does it not often happen that some of you get a large portion, and others a small one?" The soldier—"No, Colonel, all the portions are small."

"SEE the moon," said a lady to her nephew, a bright little boy of five, as they sat looking out the window the other day. "The moon?" said the little man. "You can't see the moon in the daytime." "Yes you can, continued his aunt; "there it is over the trees." The little fellow had to admit that he saw it, but added, "Tain't lighted, anyway."—*Boston Transcript.*

A LITTLE three-year-old girl volunteered to say grace at the table, and did so as follows: "O Lord bress the things we eat; bress mamma and papa, and gamma and gampa," and here, casting up her eyes to her grandpa in the next seat, and discovering that he was smiling, the little one closed her prayer by saying, "Behave yourself, gampa—for Christ's sake. Amen.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Goldn Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING' SPRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best 70c*
Imperial	*" " 65c*
Japan	*" " 60c*
Oolong	*" " 50c*
Gun Powder	*" " 40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c, Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete [illegible] of Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

CLIPPINGS.

—Appearances are deceiving, judge not hastily.

—The winter of discontent is the coldest of all winter.

—In talking or writing, let your words be few but well chosen.

—The best way to condemn bad traits is by practicing good ones.

—All persons know when they are knaves; few when they are fools.

—Every art is best taught by example; good deeds produce good friends.

—He censures God who quarrels with the imperfections of men.—Burke.

—Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make a great waste.

—Falsehood always endeavors to copy the men and attitude of truth.—Johnson.

—If a tree has not blossomed in the spring, you will vainly look for fruit on it in the autumn.

We have plenty of remedies for hard times; now give us one for hard cider.—Wheeling Leader.

Owing to the near approach of the hand-organ season, pianos have declined in price.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—To be covetous of applause discovers a slender merit, and self-conceit is the ordinary attendant of ignorance.

—It is the heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.—Bacon.

Next to a seal skin sacque, nothing will please a woman of 80 so much as to be mistaken for her niece of 16.—Brookville Democrat.

The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm-hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Now that crimped hair is becoming fashionable again, ladies are advised, if they want to get their hair in waves, to take an ocean both.—New Haven Register.

There are members of the Detroit Common Council whom the city would like to trade off even for mules. Don't hesitate because your mule is lame and poor.—Free Press.

A Vermont woman has sold her two-year-old daughter for $25. A pretty high price, considering that daughters of 18 years and upwards are so often given away.—Boston Transcript.

Tongue cannot tell the words or express the astonishment of the crippled soldier in Connecticut who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound the beefsteak for breakfast.—Donnelsville Sentinel.

The dey of Algiers has been disappointed in gaining the consent of a French woman for whose hand he recently proposed. Unfortunately for the ardent lover, she was already married. His Algerine excellency was a dey after the fair in more senses than one.—Boston Gazette

The shah of Persia has written a new book, and every newspaper critic in that land will say it is the most able and interesting work ever issued from the press. They would rather tell a lie than have their heads chopped off.—Norristown Herald.

—I despair of ever reaching the same degree of pleasure from the most exalted performances of genius which I felt in childhood for pieces which my present judgment regards as trifling and contemptible.—Burke.

—There is to me a daintiness about early flowers that touches me like poetry; they blow out with such a simple loveliness among the comman herbs of pastures and breathe there so unobtrusively, like hearts too gentle for the world.—Willis.

—The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the gratification of little minds and ungenerous tempers. A young man with this cast of mind cuts himself off from all manner of improvements.—Addison.

People make too much fuss altogether over these athletic exhibitions. In his greatest match O'Leary didn't walk as far by seven miles as a weak woman out on North Hill did while she was trying to match the shade of a ribbon.—Burlington Hawkeye.

When a poor clergyman is asked to accept a congregation with $5,000 salary, he says he has a "call" there, but when a rich pastor is called to a church with $500 a year, he never "sees" it; he "stays"—where he is.—Oil City Derrick.

How the hearts of American women must bleed when they reflect that their sex in South Africa are totally ignorant of the precious boon of a half peck of hair pins when dressing their tresses. Hair pins are a great civilizer.—Norristown Herald.

Slang is bad enough when uttered by a man; but when it proceeds from the rosy lips of gentle women it is unbearable. We heard a young lady at the table say—and she said it without blushing, too—"O, that is too fresh!" Horrible! horrible! She referred to the butter.—Boston Transcript.

A Bridgeport man stopped his paper because it didn't contain a sure cure for dyspepsia, as usual. The infallible remedy for consumption was there all right, but by accident the dyspepsia cure was left out. He was awfully indignant, and said he was 75 years old, had never known a paper to fail that way before.—Bridgeport Standard.

—The softest whisper excites vibrations in the atmosphere around us which ceases not this side of the boundless ether; so the act and thought of an immortal man, however insignificant may color a life-time, may leave influences which shall not cease until time shall be no longer; influences for good or evil, to millions of immortals like himself, for unending ages.

The Boston Post says over 36,000,000 pairs of striped stockings were worn in the United States last year. It can not be. There must be some mistake. In the whole course of our existance we never saw a striped stocking. Is not the Post thinking of the ribbons occasionally worn on the bonnet of the period? What is a stocking, and why should it have stripes? The Post's figures are worthless without further information.—Buffalo Express.

Remark of severe parent to blooming daughter upon discovering that one of the legs of the big chair in the parlor had been broken the Sunday evening previous: "I wish you to understand, Susan, that this chair was constructed with a view to the accommodation of one person at a time, and has not the strength and scarcely the capacity for two."—Newark Call.

No one ever succeeded in extracting honey from a spelling bee. Didn't eh? A young man who attended a spelling bee in this town three years ago took therefrom a young lady whom he recently married, and he calls her "honey" for short, and thinks she is ten times sweeter than that saccharine product of the bee. What he will call her a few years hence is a question we hand over to our puzzle solvers.—Norristown Herald.

The Nation's Boarding School.

Here are some of the scholars, their virtues, traits, etc:

Dela Ware—A petite damsel, generally talkative, but who, last year, was peachless.

Mary Land—National. Always with an ocean before her.

Minnie Sota—The flour of the school.

Flora Day—Displays great taste in her orangements.

Carrie Lina—To memory dear, yet ever forgotten.

Louisa Anna—A sorrowful maiden. Her lasses are found in tierce.

Mrs. Ippi—It is her namesake, not herself, which has the big mouth.

Miss Oury—Likes company. Misery always likes company.

Ida Ho—A near relative to "Whoa, Emma."

Miss Chigan—The sweet singer.

Allie Bama—A tom-boy—she belongs to the sonny climb.

A Hard Sunday.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The head of a boy about 10 years old might have been seen sticking through a picket fence on Beaubien street Sunday evening as a loud "yah-hoo!" signal was given to some one in the house. A lad of "thereabouts" finally opened the door and came out and asked:

"Is that you Jim? What yer want?"

"I didn't see ye down where we was riding on cakes of ice in the slip," replied the other.

"I know ye didn't. This has been the hardest Sunday I ever put in on earth."

"Dad sick?"

"No, dad's in Saginaw, but ma'm got some gold in her front teeth yesterday, and she was bound to go to church today if it killed her. I had to run all over and borry things for her, and then stay home and take keer of sis."

"Is it real gold, Jim?"

"I guess so, for she went in the morning, than in the afternoon, then to a lecture, and she's now gittin ready for the evenin' sermon an' practicin' on showin' her three front teeth. I'm goin to run away as soon as grass starts!"

An Awful Dance—Too Much Hugging, by All Odds.

A newspaper correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes: "That dreadful round dance, the new hug-and-jump waltz, is making the innocent blush all over New York. The posture couldn't be worse. The gentleman stands directly in front of the lady, puts his right arm clear around her and hugs her as close as a bear could hug a tree. Thus melted into each other's arms, they go hopping around the room like a saw-mill gate. The fellows like it. They say they've never had a dance where they could hug a girl up absolutely close—where they could put on the arm pressure and bring her so close that they could feel her heart beat against their vests. If Mrs. Gen. Sherman was in New York now she would go crazy. Country people, not accustomed to hugging, actually blush with shame, and delicate ladies hang their heads and turn their eyes away. What could be more pleasant than to put your arm around twenty beautiful young ladies in an evening, bringing their blushing faces to touch yours, and squeeze them tight, while their throbbing bosoms press against your heart? And this is fashion! I have joined Mrs. Sherman!"

A Key to a Person's Name.

By the accompanying table of letters, the name of a person or word may be found out in the following manner:

A	B	D	H	P
C	C	E	I	Q
E	F	F	J	R
G	G	G	K	S
I	J	L	L	T
K	K	M	M	U
M	N	N	N	V
O	O	O	O	W
Q	R	T	X	X
S	S	V	Y	Z
U	V	V	Y	Z
W	W	W	W	
Y	Z			

Let the person whose name you wish to know inform you in which of the upright columns the first letter of his name is contained. If it be found in but one column, it is the top letter; if it occurs in more than one column, it is found by adding the alphabetical numbers of the top letters of these columns, and the sum will be the number of the letters sought. By taking one letter at a time in this way, the whole can be ascertained. For example, take the word Jane. J is found in the two columns commencing with B and H, which are the second and eighth letters down the alphabet; their sum is ten, and the tenth letter down the alphabet is J, the letter sought. The next letter A, appears in but one column, where it stands at the top. N is seen in the column headed B, D and H; these are the second, fourth and eighth letters of the alphabet, which added give the fourteenth, and so on. The use of this table will excite no little curiosity among those unacquainted with the foregoing explanation.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees. School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 [illegible]	12 01 a m	10 pm
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 [illegible] "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 [illegible] "	"
Butler	1 32 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	1 [illegible] "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	6 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 20 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 55 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 30 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m.	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 [illegible] am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 40 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 30 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 48 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	12 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		9 0 am	
Detroit		7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 37pm
Auburn	9 46am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 08pm	12 08am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 21am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 30pm	
Cincinnati			8 00am
Indianapolis	6 35pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 55am	12 30pm	6 [illegible]pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 55pm
Bankers	8 05am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 30pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 55pm	
Saginaw		9 13pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for service in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 20am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 [illegible]	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 05	8 46
Chili	9 36	9 18	9 06
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 52
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 36
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 37
Collamer	10 41	10 36	12 20
S. Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	11 25	11 05	1 40
Collin's	11 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	12 00	12 15	2 50
La Otto	12 25	12 41	3 0[illegible]
Cedar Creek	12 36	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Aubura	12 55	1 17	4 56
Butler	1 30pm	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 55pm	5 50pm
Mexico	6 22	12 35	3 35
Denver	6 25	12 05	3 20
Chili	6 17	11 57	3 10
Roann	6 00	11 02	2 50
Laketon	5 40	10 26	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	10 12	1 30
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 12	1 09
Collamar	5 15	9 13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 15	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 02
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 25
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 40pm	7 30am	6 30

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE

Courier-Journal!

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States.

EDITED BY

HENRY WATERSON.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a combination (made in 1868) of three old Louisville papers, viz: the Journal, established in 1830; the Courier, in 1843, and the Democrat, in 1844. Its reputation is national, as well as its circulation, and it is pronounced one of the ablest and best arranged papers in the world; its matter being especially adapted to the merchant, the farmer and the family circle.

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL is not a mere hotch-potch thrown together from the daily edition, but a complete, able, spicy family newspaper, carefully and intelligently edited in every column and paragraph.

TO AGENTS AND CLUBS

Extraordinary inducements in the way of cash commissions and valuable premiums are offered to agents and clubs.

Choice from standard books of the times, and a choice selection of the leading magazines or illustrated periodicals of the day furnished in combination with the Weekly for a mere pittance in addition to the price of the COURIER-JOURNAL alone.

A new edition of Prentice's Poems, beautifully printed and bound and the Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $1.00.

A Splendid Map of the South

Size 28½x32 inches, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on rollers, retail price $2 00; mailed free of postage, and the Weekly Courier-Journal, one year, for $2.00.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Courier Journal, a year	$12.00
Sunday Courier-Journal, a year	2.00
Weekly Courier-Journal, with map, a year.	2.00

A liberal discount allowed to clubs raised for the Courier-Journal.

[Postage in all cases prepaid by the publishers]

Agent's outfit, specimen copies, list of books and magazines and descriptive circulars sent free on application. Send for outfit giving full particulars to agents.

Letters should be addressed to

W. L. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.
Louisville, Ky.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Ha opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specialty of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 43-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 27, 1879. Number 13.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county, Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN ANDSURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER,
W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDDINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of *GUNS, RIFLES REVOLVERS* Pistols, ammunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list.
Yours truly,
Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 31-3m.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment,

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

SATAN'S SPOUSE.

A Murder Which for Fiendish Cruelty Has no Parallel on Record.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat Special.]

News travels slowly from the more remote and mountainous parts of Eastern Kentucky. Horrible crimes committed there are sometimes unheard of at the news centers for weeks after their occurrence. Such was a murder committed near Manchester, in Clay county, about two weeks ago, which for fiendish cruelty has no parellel on record. A man named Larcen Deering a laborer living upon the land of State Senator J. Hyden, being a widower with three daughters, concluded to marry again. He took to wife a woman considerable his junior, with a reputation none too good. The two eldest daughters of Deering, not liking their step-mother, left home to shift for themselves. The youngest, a child between nine and ten years of age, was left at the mercy of the cruel step-mother. The dislike which this woman conceived for this child became intense. When she herself became a mother she began a course of persecution which ran on for six or eight months and ended in murder. The narrator, a gentleman who arrived from Clay county this evening, a brother-in-law of Senator Hyden, hardly knew where to begin his recital of the cruelties that this murderess practiced. She was arrested and tried about six months ago for abuse of the child. During the recent severe cold weather our informant says she tried to freeze it to death, never allowing it to come near the fire, and on one occasion cutting off two of its frost-bitten fingers. She was in the habit of pinching the child's flesh, and with a knife or scissors cutting off the portions that were thus raised between her fingers. She varied this cruelty by sticking the point of her scissors in the little thing's limbs. In the wounds she rubbed soot and ashes. When the little body was washed and laid out before the coroner's jury, the strong, rude men shed tears of pity at the sight. Two fingers could not be laid on the child's body without covering flesh wounds, like those described. She had lost fingers and toes by frost-bite. Death was produced in this barbarous manner. Deering had gone with John Hyden to get some timber, leaving Hyden's horse hitched to a fence near the House. While they were absent the female brute seized the now thoroughly cowed and helpless child and then dealt it a blow on the back of the head with a board. She then made a rope of homespun skirting and suspended the little girl from a beam in the kitchen, putting on such additional weight as to effectually break the neck. Taking the body down she laid it on a bed, and then killed a chicken or two, which she ostentatiously displayed to account for the blood. Fearing that this plan would not prove successful, she carried the body out on the open lot, and, placing it on the frozen ground unhitched the horse and let him loose to roam in the same patch. She then sent word to her husband that the child was dead, and that Mr. Hyden's horse had killed it. Hyden and Deering returned, and were not long in suspecting the truth. The enraged husband and father proposed then and there to make a pile of fence-rails, and burn the inhuman wretch. Mr. Hyden let the law take its course, however The murderess was arrested and placed in London Jail to await the action of the circuit court. The people are much incensed against Deering, as well as against the woman, for permitting his child to be abused. The murderess laughed and attempted to be humorous when arrested, and apparently felt not a particle of compunction at the doing of a deed so horrible that to contemplate it made strong men sick.

* * *

Mr. Whiteaker's Quick Time Across the Continent.

While Rowell, Ennis and Harriman were making a race for the belt and the gate money. Congressman Whiteaker, of Oregon, was racing for Washington. Every Democratic vote was considered necessary for to-day's organization of the House and when the extra session was called Mr. Whiteaker started from Oregon. After various delays he reached San Francisco, but the train he required to reach Washington on time had been gone 24 hours. He hired a special train, started at noon on Wednesday last in pursuit of the one he had missed, and made the run of 1,928 miles to Omaha in 64 hours, the usual time being 101 hours. At Chicago the schedule train was overtaken, and yesterday at 9:02 he rolled into Washington, having made his journey across the continent in three hours less than five days which is said to be the quickest time on record. In 1852 Mr. Whiteaker crossed the plains in an ox team, and was five months in doing it.

Integrity and Courage.

The Democratic party has integrity and fidility. It is absolutely and preeminently the party of the constitution. From the principles of constitutional government, as declared by Jefferson, it has never swerved. It has battled straight on to the right, and the sober second thought of the people has always vindicated its patriotism. But there have been periods in the history of the country when the Democratic party evidenced a want of courage. Great questions have been before the courts, involving the constitutional rights of the people—and on more than one occasion the Democratic party permitted the Republicans to overwhelm it in defeat. But the time for weak concessions has past; the era of courage has dawned. It is not reckless, unseemly, vaulting bravado, but the courage which, when the right is seen, steadfastly maintains it. The lessons of the past are not to go unheeded. There is no mistaking the crisis now upon the country. The simple question is, says an exchange: "Shall fraudulent elections be perpetuated by law, or shall honesty, purity and freedom at the polls be restored by remitting to the people the control of their own affairs? The Federal election acts have worked fraud, and nothing but fraud. Under their operation, a drunken judge issued a midnight order forbidding a sovereign State to exercise its legitimate functions, and the army of the United States was called in to enforce that order. Under their operation John I Davenport, from his hotel parlor, sent out an edict ordering the arrest of any one of 10,000 voters who appeared at the polls bearing naturalization papers issued in the year 1868. Where these laws have not been used to foster and promote fraud, they have been simply a source of waste and extravagance."

Congress is pledged to the repeal of this Federal election law, as also to the repeal of the law permitting the use of bayonets at the polls. To do this it becomes necessary to make the repeal the condition of an appropriation. The laws are simply infamous. Their repeal is demanded by every consideration of right, and we conclude that the Democratic party has the courage necessary to complete what it has undertaken.—Ind. Sentinel.

* * *

Birthdays.

Keep the birthdays religiously. They belong exclusively to and are treasured among the sweetest memories of home, Do not let anything prevent some token be it ever so slight, that it is remembered. Birthdays are great events to children. For one day they feel that they are heroes. The special pudding is made expressly for them; a new jacket or trowsers with pockets, or the first pair of boots, are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance beside "little Charlie," who is "six today," and is soon "going to be a man." Fathers who have half a dozen little ones to care for are apt to neglect birthdays; they come too often—sometimes when they "are nervous;" but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their pet Susy or Harry, years afterwards, when away from the heartstone they have none to remind them that they had one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them, in the old-fashioned phrase, "many happy returns of their birth," they would never permit any cause to step between them and a parent's privilege.

* * *

The Chicago Times in defining its position politically, says: "Thus far the next presidency, as the situation is now presented, between, say, Sherman or Blaine on the one side, and Hendricks or Thurman on the other, it would prefer either of the former to either of the latter; and so between Tilden and Grant it would infinitely prefer the former, because, objectionable as Tilden is in some respects, he would be unspeakably more desirable than Grant, whose infliction upon the country for another period would be the direst of calamities. Of all the gentlemen now prominently before the public, Bayard is preferable. But these are mentioned only as examples."

* * *

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

MR. EDITOR:—This please give space in your columns. The school No. 11 closed on the 14th inst. The school was taught by Mr. Boyles, of Butler. They had a very good time the last day and had a good term of school and good attendance. School No. 12 closed on Friday 21, Miss Lotta Chilson, teacher. Our school No. 10 closed on the 13th. Good attendance [illegible] term. Perhaps I can do better next time.
BOWSER.

The Pedo-Motor.

From the parlor or roller skate has been evolved a curious device called a pedo-motor. The apparatus is practically a sandal shod with wheels and is designed to assist the lame and halt in walking and the ordinary walker in making good time. The sandal is provided with four wooden wheels bound with rubber, two on each side, and when strapped to the boot gives the wearer a firm footing. From the toe projects a point, or supplementary toe, shod with rubber, and at the heel is a similar projection almost touching the ground and shod with leather. In using these wheeled sandals the ordinary walking step is taken, one foot giving the body a slight push with the pusher, or toe, while the other foot rests flat on the four wheels. The result obtained is a greatly lengthened stride as the sandal rolls forward under the influence of the push and the walker practically gets over much more ground and with less exertion than in ordinary shoes. The pedomotor is reported to give a good walker a speed of twelve miles an hour over good sidewalks, and while the apparatus may be regarded as a mechanical curiosity, it is worthy some attention on account of its promises for the future. The roller skate was the result of innumerable inventions and patents before it was perfected, and, in like manner, this wheeled sandal may lead in time to something of value.

The "World's Work;" Scribner for April.

* * *

Hon. S. S. Shutt, DeKalb county's worthy representative in the Legislature, is a wealthy farmer, possessed of considerable money which he has loaned out among his neighbors. He never sues unless actually compelled to do so by the misconduct of those whom he has thus favored. Owing to the prevailing hard times he finds it quite difficult to collect interest due him, to say nothing of the principal. Though a heavy money-lender, he was and is today among the foremost advocates of a six per cent. law. He says farmers absolutely cannot afford to pay a higher rate of interest. There are several other moneyed men in the Legislature who occupy a similar position. These men have souls within them, and do not want to see the sons of toil crushed and robbed of their homes. Then there is another class that takes an opposite view. They speak learnedly of the laws of commerce, free trade in money, &c. The ability of the people to now pay war rates of interest is of no concern to them. These estimable gentlemen always know how to justify the demands of capitalists for the protection of their special interests, but when the laboring classes invoke legislative action to protect them against the wily schemes of soul-less money sharks, then they raise their hands in holy horror at the "unreasonableness of the rabble."—Ligonier Banner.

OBITUARY.

Henry Brown departed this life at his residence in Jackson township, March 18th, 1879, aged 68 years, 2 months and 18 days. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, and at the age of nineteen years was married to Aseuth Night. He removed from Ohio, to DeKalb county, Ind., in the month of September, 1837, when this part of the state was almost an unbroken forest, and the Indians yet inhabited the country. Being one of the first settlers, he underwent many hardships and privations incident to frontier life. Death claimed the companion of his youth July 23d, 1844. He married his second companion, Agnes Carper, March 20th, 1845. She died Oct. 11th, 1872. He was the father of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, and leaves eight children and sixteen grandchildren to mourn their loss. The funeral services were conducted by the writer at Concord, where a large concourse of bereaved relatives and sympathizing friends were gathered. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for over forty years, and was loved and regarded as a consistent christian. Peace to his ashes, and honor to his memory.
L. RICE.

* * *

The State Sentinel very truthfully says. "It is a fact worthy of universal acceptation that in taking account of stock the Republican party has just two pieces of old furniture, relics of its former power, which it does not want to surrender. One of them is the statute which provides for supervisors and deputy marshals, and the other statute is that which provides for the employment of Federal soldiers to control elections. To give up this machinery is to surrender all that the Republican party has left—excepting Hayes' veto. To take these things away from the Republican party is to extract its last remaining fangs. It may rattle, but it can't bite."

Hold on to the Hog.

If we were farming instead of publishing an agricultural paper, we should hold on to what stock hogs we might have, and buy more if we were able. The information received through our postal-card correspondents from most parts of the State show that stock hogs are scarce. This is somewhat surprising considering the low price at which pork has been selling during most of the packing season. It indicates that owing to the hard times and the indebtedness of farmers they have sold off about everything they could sell, thus keeping down the price during the season, and making a rise certain at its close, Packers learning that a short crop for summer packing is inevitable, and that the supply will be less than usual next fall and winter, felt safe in holding the stock of meats on hand for better prices, which they are already getting. We think it would be rank folly now for Western farmers to do, so many have talked of doing, give up the business of raising and fattening hogs.

* * *

WILMINGTON, March, 18th, 1879

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUBURN COURIER:

An incident connected with the closing of the school No. 13 Wilmington tp., in which I have had the pleasure and the honor of being employed in the capacity of teacher for the term closing on the 15th inst, has brought me under the necessity of soliciting from you an opportunity to do justice to myself by the publication of a card through the medium of your paper. To state the facts of the case I am compelled to say my pupils whom I have endeavored to assist with the best of my humble abilities in their effort at climbing the hill of science, have got me in a tight place. This they have done by a plot conducted with the most profound secrecy, and brought to its consummation at the termination of the last act in our closing exercises. The presentation of a splended chromo of which they made me then and there the recipient, and in so doing overwhelmed me with surprise and embarrassment, before an assemblage of so many patrons and friends almost deprived me of the power to utter a word of thanks. I must however indulge a spirit of retallation to the extent of publishing the names which I have obtained of those who were in the conspiracy; of which the following is a list.

Manford Smith, Eddie May, Stella May, Rose Hablawetz, Willie Hablawetz, Minnie Swartz, Ollie Swartz, Cora Carmer, Cinderilla Carmer, John Lutz, Willie Roberts, Levi Roberts, Fanny Bovlick, Effie Wyatt, Paulina Weiss, Emma Click, Emma Kaellener, Freddie Kaellener.

And now I will only add an assurance of the kind rememberance of all my dear pupils that I have been laboring to assist in the pathes of learning during the term that is now closed, hoping their lot may be long lives devoted to the acquisisition of knowledge and improvement in every virtue that will guide them in the pathes of happiness through life, to the joyes of a better life beyond its close.

WILL C. CARMER, Teacher.

Newville.

(Last Week.)

—Mr. Cornelius Davis has been sick for some time.

—Our Reading Society met on Saturday evening as usual and had a good time.

—We have been having some lectures on frontier life by Wapohauskaskayuta, or the man that never sleeps. A man that was a prisoner with the Indians for 16 years. His real name in our vernacular language is Charles Lewis. He related some thrilling adventures with the savage red man of the forrest.

—Once more death claims a victim. Died, on Tuesday the 11th inst, in Newville, Mr. Jacob Friend, aged 67 years and 5 months. Mr. Friend was one of the old pioneers of this county, he came to this county in the year 1831, when it was yet a wilderness, and had to endure all the privations and difficulties of a pioneer life.

—The latest sensation was the surprise party on Saturday evening, given by Mrs. H. W. Coburn, in commemoration of the birth of her husband, a large and respectable number of invitted guests of the friends and acquaintances of the family assembled at the house of Mr. Coburn, at an early hour. When Mr. Coburn went home he was no less surprised than pleased to find the house filled with his friends and neighbors. After having a pleasant time in coversation, some excellent music and a few well timed remarks by the Rev. O. Q. Oviatt in relation to the hardships of a pioneer life, Mr. C. being one of the earliest settlers in this county, an excellent collation was served, to which ample justice was done by all, especially by the Rev. gentleman. The company took their leave of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn and retired well pleased with their host and hostess, themselves and all the company.

ALPHA.

Angola.

(Last Week.)

Mr. H. H. Day is visiting in Ohio.

—Fred Orton, formerly of this place is in Pueblo, Col.

—Dr. Bodley is repairing the old jail building into a residence.

—Mrs. Mary Carter died on Monday morning. Aged 69 years.

—Prof. Burgett has organized another singing class in this place.

—Mose Steifel, of the firm of Steifel & Son, is in New York buying goods.

—Mrs. E. White, of Stanton, Mich., is in town visiting her many friends.

—Bascom Black has resigned the position as foreman of the Herald office and is now practicing dentistry. Success to you, Bascom.

—A. T. Bratton, Frank Beech and L. A. Hicks and their families started for Tamace county, Nebraska, where they will make their future home.

—The royal Jim. editor of the Republican, says it was not his fault he did not get the post office. No, Jim, every body knows that, you have got too many horsewhippings to secure the post office. No, not this time, Jim.

—Rev. White, of Wauseon, Ohio, is in town assisting Rev. W. P. A. Rylsworth in conducting a series of meetings in the Disciple church. We are glad to learn that a great deal of good is being done by them.

A REPORTER.

LaOtto.

[Last Week.]

—School closes next Friday,

—The measles are raging in LaOtto.

—C. W. Weller has gone to Ohio on a visit.

—J. Hogue is preparing to go to Nebraska.

—Mr. Niman, of Lagrange, has located here.

—Miss Alpha Taylor is recovering from the measles.

—And still the population is increasing, if you don't believe it ask Newt.

—"Biddy" got another 'breeze' in the Kendalville News last week. The doctor says "being a country doctor is a low calling." Yes, we should think it was, the doctor should have taken up his aboce in Churubusco, Potter's Station or some other large place, this place is entirely too small for him. He winds up his "flowery" little squibs by reminding us of the fact, that we "asked the prayers of the church," the very last thing he could think of, we did not make a long speech and say big words that we did not know the meaning of, and then go up town and say we "quoted Shakespear," but did not suppose they would understand it, no we did no such thing, neither do we believe in infidelity.

BIDDY.

Commissioners' Allowances, March Term, 1879.

Expense of Poor.			
W S Allen	$ 19 25	J. S. Barnett	$ 20 00
Brand & Duncan	102 39	Wm Merica	5 00
J Rummel	7 70	Byron Mason	2 50
M Douglas	2 00	D Tomlinson	31 84
Town of Auburn	14 20	S W Ralston	19 23
R J Fisk	15 19	C U Shaffer	73 25
Wm Park	5 60	J Emanuel	32 00
J W Helmer & Co	5 61	Waterloo cemetery	9 00
J B Bennett	8 50	G Barney & Sons	12 30
A J Mason	4 00	J U Chamberlain	14 50
Chas. Inius	1 75	W J Austin & Co	18 60
Stiefel & Straus	10 87	Kiblinger & Co	94 44
G W Stahl	1 75	F W Fanning	15 00
J M Otis & Son	29 00	S Stough	19 50
J & J A Shull & Co	89 09	J T Sheldon	48 00
F E Davenport	16 45	H B Leonard	8 00
L Shoudel	7 78	J B Shaffer	33 50
Geo Wagoner	10 21	Mrs R J Lent	15 00
McQuist'n & Ris'n	109 36	Nora Swander	87
H W Coburn	7 25	H Bumpus	5 51
Jacob Kahn	3 65	Mary Antwerp	13 32
F E Strebe	4 65	J Rummel	175 00
W U Askew	46 83	P N Calkins	51 57
D K Houghton	6 25	Geo Duncan	8 00
Jarvis Porter	15 00	B F Blair	18 50
J B Casebeer	18 75	A D Goetschius	10 03
M Rosenbury	5 00	A S Fanington	13 00
O C Clark	3 85	George Dile	1 25
D D Snyder	27 00	J W Clark	7 50
Jared Spooner	71 10	A H Philips & Co	7 75
W W Tomlinson	8 96		
Expense of Salaries.			
James A Barns	292 00	G H Duncan	30 00
Daniel Gonser	250 00	A D Goetschius	30 00
Albert Robbins	462 50	F D Ryan	18 00
B F Blair	36 00		
Expense of Public Buildings.			
Wm Meek	$ 1 25	B F Blair	18 00
James Anderson	3 85	A S Lens	8 27
Thos Baldock	20 08	A L Fausett	20 00
Bass Foundry and Machine Works	21 88	Geo Duncan	12 00
Expense of Ditches.			
J J Van Auken	$258 60	Geo Swarts	3 00
Jacob Marks	30 00	A Robbins	4 20
A D Goetschius	10 00	W L Blair	6 00
T C Ford	6 20	F D Beard	32 75
O A Kingsley	3 00	D Z Hoffman	32 25
Henry Matlish	3 16	B F Blair	25 50
Expense of Criminals.			
F Baird	$30 40	Jared Spooner	3 00
E Stafford	21 00	A S Lens	96 75
Expense of Courts.			
A S Lens	$21 40	G A K Moss	$200 00
Benevolent Institutions,			
Daniel Gonser			$38 40
Miscellaneous Expense.			
Crane, Duncan	$ 60 00	B Berry	92 50
M L Duck	4 25	J L Davis	179 70
A Robbins	131 80	T C Ford	10 00
F E Davenport	8 35	A S Lens	3 50
C C Shaffer	2 00	G H K Moss	21 25
F D Ryan	3 00	Willis & Co	4 00
R Bumpus	3 50	M Boland	11 67
Kiblinger & Co	2 30	W H Dills	9 00
D Gonser	11 25		
Expense of Stationery and Printing.			
Courier Co	$57 15	W B Burford	247 84
C K Baxter	154 50		
Illegal Taxes Refunded			
Sarah Rohrbaugh			$13 85
Expense of Roads and Bridges.			
J W Doty	$1 60	O A Kingsley	9 00
H Griswold	10 00	John Coy	1 50
David Culver	70 71	John Osburn	1 50
S H Bartlett	48 38	Wm Nelson	1 50
J P McCague	8 75	D Tomlinson	20 00
Geo W Duncan	29 70	J Tomlinson	20 00
A D Goetschius	24 87	D McClellan	23 00
B F Blair	54 95	M Thompson	15 00
I N Cool	12 00	J D Kelley	6 00
T C Ford	16 50	C Bowman	4 50
A S Lens	5 30	J R Walker	4 5

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Chairmanships of the leading committees of the United States Senate, as reconstructed under Democratic auspices, are distributed as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Democratic members of the five leading committees are:

Finance—Bayard (Chairman), Wallace, Kernan, Voorhees, Beck.

Appropriations—Davis (W. Va.) (Chairman), Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton.

Foreign Relations—Eaton (Chairman), Johnston, Morgan, Hill, Pendleton.

Commerce—Gordon (Chairman), Ransom, Randolph, Hereford.

Judiciary—Thurman (Chairman), McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis (Ill.).

Other Chairmanships are distributed as follows: Privileges and Elections, Saulsbury; Military Affairs, Randolph; Naval Affairs, McPherson; Postoffices and Post-Roads, Maxey; Public Lands, McDonald; Indian Affairs, Coke; Pensions, Withers; Claims, Cockrell; Manufactures, Grover; Agriculture, Johnston; District of Columbia, Harris; Patents, Kernan; Public Buildings and Grounds, Jones, of Florida; Territories, Garland; Railroads, Ransom; Mines and Mining, Hereford; Revision of the Laws, Wallace; Education and Labor, Bailey; Civil Service and Retrenchment, Butler; Printing, Whyte; Library, Voorhees; Contingent Expenses, Hill; Rules, Morgan; Enrolled Bills, Vance.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Senator Beck.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Senator Vest.

To Take into Consideration the State of the Law Concerning Electoral Votes for President, etc.—Senator Morgan.

To Investigate the Treasury Department Accounts—Senator Davis (W. Va.).

On Census—Senator Pendleton.

On Epidemic Diseases—Senator Harris.

On Mississippi river—Senator Lamar.

[Note.—This replaces the select committee on "Levees of the Mississippi river."]

REORGANIZED.

The select committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections, commonly known as the "Teller Committee," is reorganized, with Wallace as Chairman, and Bailey, Garland, McDonald, and Kernan as the other Democratic members.

The select committees on the subject of the removal of the Northern Cheyennes to the Indian Territory, and to inquire into all claims of United States citizens against Nicaragua, are to be continued with the same memberships as at present, their respective Chairmen being Senators Kirkwood and Hamlin. The caucus left three Chairmanships of standing committees to be filled by the Republicans, viz: those of the Committees on Public-Land Claims, on Revolutionary Claims, and on Engrossed Bills.

THE EAST.

The remains of the late Bayard Taylor were interred in their final resting-place, in the family ground at Kennett Square, Pa., last week. Gov. Hoyt and a committee of the State Legislature participated in the solemn ceremonies.

George Upton, manufacturer of glue and fertilizers, in Boston, has failed. Liabilities between $300,000 and $400,000.

THE WEST.

Chicago packers, during the packing season of 1878-9, slaughtered and salted 4,911,913 hogs, being 902,002 head more than in 1877-8.

The Chicago *Times* prints detailed crop reports from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, which show that the growing crops of winter wheat are, almost without exception, owing to heavy snow, in fine condition. In Ohio increased acreage is reported, and the promised yield is set down at 30,000,000 bushels. In Indiana the acreage is increased, and the yield is expected to be 25 per cent. better than last year. In Michigan a similar result is anticipated, and in other regions the prospects are generally reported above the average. The question of blighted seed for a spring-wheat crop is now agitating several localities.

George H. Heafford, general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad prior to last April, is in jail at St. Louis, on a charge of embezzling a large amount of money from the railroad company.

Chicago elevators contain 7,725,725 bushels of wheat, 3,139,271 bushels of corn, 800,911 bushels of oats, 327,326 bushels of rye and 825,648 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 12,518,891 bushels, against 2,609,743 bushels at this period last year.

A letter to the public from Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, explanatory of his financial difficulties, has been published. He narrates the causes which led to his present pecuniary embarrassment, gives in detail his expenditures in behalf of the diocese, which he says should have been borne by the members of the churches; recognizes the sympathy shown him by both Catholics and Protestants, and appeals for aid to "those who feel for others' woes."

Owing to the recent rains in California, the prospect for more than an average grain crop throughout that State is good.... Disastrous prairie fires are reported in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota Territory.

THE SOUTH.

The President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who has lately returned to Chicago from a trip through the South, says there is not a single case of yellow fever remaining in Tennessee, Mississippi or Louisiana, nor is there any fear expressed in those States of a return of the disease in an epidemic form.

Fifty-two moonshiners delivered three revenue prisoners out of the Hartsville (Tenn.) jail a few days ago, and took away the wagon and train which had been seized by the revenue officers....Ex-United States Senator George Goldthwaite died suddenly at Montgomery, Ala., last week.

At Louisville, Ky., last week, twelve counterfeiters were sentenced by United States Judge Ballard to fines varying from $1 to $1,000, and terms of imprisonment from ten days to ten years. They are to be imprisoned in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet.

Dispatches from Lynchburg, Va., state that the Grand Jury of United States Judge Reeves' Court has indicted the following-named County Judges for refusing to recognize colored men in impaneling juries: Haythe, of Campbell; Henry, of Amherst; Simmons, of Bobtown; Brown, of Nelson; Wharton, of Bedford; Griffin, of Roanoke; Parish, of Buckingham; Bowles, of Fluvanna.

New Orleans is threatened with a financial panic, and the banks have decided not to pay out on checks more than $200 to one depositor in one day.

WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated the following Consuls-General: James Reily Weaver, of West Virginia, for Vienna, and David H. Baily, of Ohio, for Shanghai.

Large subscriptions are being made to the Government 4-per-cent. refunding certificates....A general court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Cols. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and W. B. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry....Federal appointments: Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the forthcoming census; Clarence King, Director of the Geological and Geographical Survey.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent has canvassed the Indiana Legislature on the Presidential question. Eighteen Democratic Senators out of twenty-five were for Hendricks first, and five of them were for Tilden for second choice. Two were for Bayard first, and one for Tilden. Four had no opinion or wish as to the candidate. Of twenty-one Republicans, sixteen were for Grant, two for Blaine, and one for John Sherman.

The Republican Representatives in Congress, at a caucus held March 17, unanimously nominated the following candidates for the various elective offices of the House: For Speaker, Gen. Garfield; Clerk of the House, ex-Congressman Rainey of South Carolina; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin; Doorkeeper, James Malton, Tennessee; Postmaster, Gen. Harry Sherwood, Michigan; Chaplain, Dr. Naylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington. The following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this caucus that no legislation shall be entered upon during this session of Congress other than that for which the session was specially called."—The Democratic caucus met at about the same hour and renominated Mr. Randall for Speaker, he receiving 75 votes, to 57 for J. C. Blackburn, 4 for Cox, 3 for MacMahon, and 2 for Morrison. Messrs. Adams, Thompson, Field and Harrison were renominated by acclamation for their old positions of Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Chaplain.—The Greenbackers also held a caucus, and decided to support Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker.

A new Democratic morning paper, called the *Herald*, has been started in Chicago. It is an eight-column folio, and is sold at 2 cents a copy....Ex-Congressman Carter H. Harrison has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Chicago.

Western Republican Senators complain very much at the action of the Republican caucus in giving to the East all of the three Chairmanships of committees accorded to the Republicans by the Democrats. They say that this is a gross injustice to the West, and that either Senator Windom, or Senator Ferry, who has been President pro tem. of the Senate, and is the oldest Senator from the West in length of service, was entitled to one of the three Chairmanships which were given to Messrs. Edmunds, Anthony and Conkling.

The National Executive Committee of the National Greenback party has issued an address to the people of the United States, in which they state that no dependence is to be placed on the professions of the avowed friends to the cause; that the hope for financial relief within old party lines has been extinguished, and that they have been, in several instances, misled by nominees of the party and others who obtained its support. It is only possible through a new organization to found a party which shall accomplish the desired end. To succeed, a uniform effort must be made, and a position bold, aggressive, independent, and uncompromising must be taken.

The Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thomas W. Logan; Lieutenant Governor, J. D. Bailey; Secretary of State, David S. Baker, Jr.; Attorney General, Charles H. Page. The Republicans, at their convention, renominated all of the present State officers.

GENERAL.

Victor Nunez, at Pueblo, Col., J. Q. Pinkham, at Concord, N. H., William H. Devlin, at Cambridge, Mass., and Henry Grovelin, at Windsor, Vt., were hanged for murder on Friday, the 14th of March....Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, is dead.

Last week's quarantine report states that there is not a case of yellow fever or small-pox in the United States, that both of these diseases prevail in Brazil, but the plague has disappeared inside the military cordon surrounding Astrakhan, and that small-pox is raging in London, England, and in Dublin, Ireland.

A six-days' pedestrian contest for the championship of the world was begun at Gilmore's Garden, New York city, on Monday morning, March 10, and concluded on Saturday evening, March 15. The contestants were Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, heretofore champion of America and of the world; Charles Rowell, of London, England; John Ennis, of Chicago, and Charles A. Harriman, of Maine. O'Leary, who won the Astley belt for which the men were struggling, and brought it from England to this country, gave out and left the track on the third day of the race. The other three remained on the track to the end. Rowell made 500 miles, thus capturing the belt, which he carries back in triumph to England. Ennis traveled 475 miles, and Harriman succeeded in covering 450 miles. There was an immense attendance during the progress of the match, and the gate money, after paying all expenses, amounts to about $50,000, of which Rowell receives 50 per cent., Ennis 30 per cent., and Harriman 20 per cent.

The business portion of the town of Minden, Ont., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000.

FOREIGN.

The Szegedin (Hungary) calamity turns out to have been of more appalling proportions than even the first reports indicated. Of 9,700 houses, all except 261 were swept away by the avalanche of waters that rolled suddenly upon the doomed city. A dispatch from Pesth says "the lowest estimate now current fixes the number drowned at 2,000. Many persons believe that 4,000 perished, as the gale prevented a majority of the inhabitants from hearing the first alarm. The whole country below Szegedin and Temesvar is strewn with caravans of people. All villages and boroughs have hospitably opened their houses and stores to the refugees....A dispatch from London says the Portuguese explorer, Pinto, has arrived at Pretonia, South Africa, with eight followers, all that remain of 400, with whom he set out on the expedition....War has broken out between Chili and Bolivia.

There was an exciting discussion in the German Reichstag the other day. Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, declared that his party was the party of reform, not revolution. He defended the course of the Socialist Deputies in not rising from their seats when cheers were given for the Emperor. The President of the Reichstag, amid cheers, remarked that this conduct offended the moral sense of the Chamber. Herr Liebknecht continued: "If a republic is established in Germany—" He was unable to finish the sentence in consequence of the uproar which the words provoked. The President threatened to deprive him of his right of speech. At the close of Herr Liebknecht's speech, the President of the Reichstag threatened him with forcible removal from the tribunal. The tumult at the time was indescribable.

The Belgian explorer Wauthier has fallen a victim to the deadly climate of Central Africa.

A cable dispatch from Pesth, in Hungary, says that 120,000 persons were rendered homeless by the recent overflow of the river Theiss, that 8,300 houses were swept away, and 1,000 persons drowned....A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the British steamer Bolivar, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytien steamer Michael. The latter sank, and sixty persons were drowned.... Many avalanches have recently occurred in the Austrian Tyrol. At Bleiburg ten houses were crushed, forty persons killed, eighteen seriously injured, and fifteen missing.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the origin of the trouble between the Burmese and the British residents at Mandalay is that the latter protect and refuse to deliver up to slaughter two of the royal Princes and their families who have taken refuge at the Residency. The King of Burmah, who is said to be mad with drink, urged by fanatics and the reactionary party, threatens to force the Residency.

Advices from India report that the Burmese King is constructing fortifications and making other warlike preparations. The Burmese residents at Rangoon have been summoned home, the King threatening to have their families executed in case of non-compliance....From Egypt it is reported that the Khedive has yielded to the demand of Rivers Wilson and M. De Bligniéres for the retention of Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior. The crisis is thus virtually ended.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Forty-sixth Congress assembled in special session at Washington on Tuesday, March 18. The Senate was called to order by the Vice President. After prayer, the President's proclamation was read, and then the roll was called, and the new Senators and those who were re-elected were sworn in.—Clerk Adams called the House to order, and read the proclamation of the President convening Congress in extra session. The roll was called, after which the election of officers was proceeded with. All the nominees of the Democratic caucus were elected. The vote for Speaker was: Randall, 144; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13; Kelley, 1.—Neither House transacted any business beyond organizing.

The Senate, on the second day of the session, 19th, went to work as if it meant business. Numerous bills were introduced: One, by Mr. Eaton, to revive the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims; by Mr. Burnside, to reorganize the army, and by Mr. Beck, to remove all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth article of the constitution; also, a bill to repeal the act of July, 1862, requiring the test oath. Mr. Edmunds offered a preamble and resolution, with a view to confining the business of the extra session to the objects for which it was called. The President's message was received, read and referred. It is as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several executive departments of the Government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1879.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a memorial signed by a number of members of the Legislature in Kansas, asserting that the election of Senator Ingalls was secured by bribery and corruption, and asking the Senate to give them a full opportunity to offer proof of these assertions. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.—The House occupied the day in discussing the disputed case from the Second Congressional District of Florida, Bisbee vs. Hull, which was decided in favor of Hull, the Democratic claimant.

Very little business was transacted by either house on the 20th. The Senate was in session but a few minutes, and did nothing. After adjournment the Democratic Senators met in caucus. John C. Burch, of Tennessee, was nominated for Secretary; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, for Sergeant-at-Arms; ex-Congressman Schrober, of North Carolina, for Chief Clerk; Col. Sexton, of Virginia, for Executive Clerk, and Rev. J. G. Bullock, of Virginia, for Chaplain.—In the House, Mr. McMahon called up the petition of citizens of Cincinnati in relation to the election of Messrs. Butterworth and Young, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, with leave to sit during the recess. The committee were also directed to inquire into the operation of the Supervisors' law in Cincinnati at the last election. A caucus of Democratic members of the House was held immediately after adjournment, for the purpose of considering the order of business, and measures to be taken during the present extra session of Congress. After considerable discussion it was decided to refer the whole matter to a joint committee of the Senate and House.

PERSONALS.

Edison is going to Europe.

Ex-Senator Conover, of Florida, is 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 169¼ pounds.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is 6 feet in height and weighs 194¼ pounds.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 162 pounds.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is 6 feet 3 inches in height and will weigh 196¼ pounds.

The Empress of Austria (incognito) is enjoying the pleasures of the chase in Ireland.

Ex-President MacMahon is suffering from ophthalmia, complicated with serious general symptoms.

R. V. Pierce, the patent-medicine man, is a member of the New York Senate and the Forty-sixth Congress.

George H. Butler, Ben Butler's nephew, was sent to jail for ninety days recently, on a charge of vagrancy.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is 5 feet 10¼ inches in height and weighs in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

Richard Pearce, who has won the name of the "veteran base-ball player," because he has handled the bat since 1855, will play another season.

There are nineteen United States Senators over 60 years of age, thirty-four between 50 and 60, nineteen between 40 and 50, and three between 30 and 40.

Jefferson Davis has been visiting in Vicksburg. The *Herald*, of that place, says that the old man shows age, but though by no means vigorous could hardly be considered feeble.

Ole Bull has settled down in his new home at Madison, Wis. At the recent marriage of a poor Norwegian in that city he officiated in the capacity of an orchestra, to the delight of the pair and the company.

The tomb of Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and son of Joachim Murat, ex-King of Naples, the great cavalry General, stands in the city cemetery at Tallahassee, Fla. Murat owned for many years a large plantation in Florida.

Miss Kellogg has signed a contract with Mr. Maurice Strakosch to appear in the principal cities of Europe. She will be released from her engagement to Mr. Max Strakosch after the 7th of April and will sail for Europe during the latter part of that month. She will probably be absent two or three years.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has nine children. His oldest son, aged about 19 years, is a student of the University of Virginia. Several of the older children go to school in Washington city. His wife has very little disposition for society life, and passes her time with her children, giving an occasional plain reception.

WALKING MATCHES.

Brutal Torture of Women.

The sport of long-distance and consecutive-period walking has, within the past few months, become a popular athletic entertainment. Weston is now engaged in attempting to perform the nearly-impossible feat of walking 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours over English country roads, while a female pedestrian has, in this country lately, accomplished 2,700 miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours, over a sawdust course, and several other women are now trying to beat her by doing 3,000 miles in 3,000 quarter hours. The *Saturday Review* calls attention to the fact that these tests of endurance have been imported into England from this country, and charitably suggests that, inasmuch as they began to become popular in the United States about the time of the enfranchisement of the negro, one fact may explain the other; the negro no longer being available for the gratification of our inhumanity and cruelty, we have developed the new form of pedestrianism to supply us with a sort of public "nigger," whose bodily sufferings and anguish we may get the same pleasure from that we used to get from the writhings of the African under the lash. Unfortunately for this ingenious suggestion, the new sport was invented, or at any rate has been chiefly developed, in the free and enlightened North. We fear that nothing short of an inborn love of cruel amusements will explain the phenomenon. There is in the spectacle itself absolutely nothing of the slightest interest. In almost all other sports there is some rivalry, some struggle, or an exhibition of the human form brought to a high pitch of muscular perfection; in this there is nothing but a woman, dressed in short skirts, her legs incased in some kind of worsted hose, walking monotonously round a sawdust ellipse, about which sit a number of stolid spectators, who every now and then break out, apparently without rhyme or reason, into frantic applause. After walking round a certain number of times she goes off into a room, where she falls asleep. After a certain number of days of this her feet begin to swell and become painful; later on she begins, it is said, to see visions, and walks round in a sort of dream, like those which people dying of hunger and thirst have; at any rate, she can barely stand upright, and has to be forced up to her work. When she finally leaves the track, she is in a condition which makes continuous medical attendance a necessity to save her life. We confess we cannot see why such brutal exhibitions as this should be allowed in a civilized community. It is nothing more nor less than a public trial by slow torture, which does not advance athletic sports in the least; for the actual walking done in these sawdust rings is not, as walking, good for anything. Three thousand quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours is at the rate of twenty-four miles in twenty-four hours, which, with regular intervals of sleep, anybody can do. It is, in fact, in a new form, a revival of the mediæval torture of preventing a person from getting his sleep for a long time. It is immeasurably below prize-fighting, bull-fighting, and a number of other cruel sports which the police now-a-days break up. The curious part of it is that the test lasts so long a time that the gate-money taken in reaches a large sum, and a woman may, if she can accomplish the feat, earn a small fortune. The subject is one which those who are interested in woman's rights, and in the prevention of cruelty, might look into with advantage.—*New York Nation.*

Joaquin Miller's Fish Stories.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, being called upon, said he would not make a regular speech, but would instead tell a few fish stories, which were as true as gospel. He proceeded: "My father once had a trout-pond in Oregon, and the fish multiplied so fast and grew so large that he had to build a fence around the pond to keep the trout from coming out of the water and tramping upon the grass."

The President hoped that the speaker would remember George Washington and his little hatchet.

"But," continued Mr. Miller, "the fish clambered over the fence, which was not a very high one, and got into the grass, after all. Then my father built another fence, which was ten feet high, and I'll take my oath that some of the largest fishes jumped sleek and clear over that fence, and the grass was completely ruined."

"Oh, my! is that so?" inquired Mr. Seth Green.

"I am telling the truth," replied Mr. Miller. "Now I will tell you another ower true tale."

"Fish tale," suggested a gentleman.

"There is nothing fishy about the story I am now going to tell you," retorted Mr. Miller. "It is really the truth. There are some trout streams in Oregon in which the fish are so very numerous that they crowd each other awfully. I was once riding on horseback and came to one of the trout streams. There was no bridge, and the alternative was to ford the stream. I rode my horse into the edge of the water, but the fish were so thick that the poor animal could not wade through, and, although I urged him, he pointedly refused to go any further, and I was obliged to abandon the idea of crossing. The trout bit the horse's legs terribly."

At this point many of the hearers laughed derisively, and the speaker, with a countenance as solemn as a parson, looked about with an air of surprise. He evidently felt hurt because there were those present who doubted his assertions.—*Report of the meeting of the American Fish Club.*

A Costly Load of Hay.

A farmer of Towanda, Pa., sold a load of hay a few days ago, agreeing to deliver it. The barn of the purchaser is in the rear of a marble yard. The farmer was told to drive in on the west side of the shop. He thought he could get in better on the east side, where a number of marble monuments were standing. The hay struck one of these monuments. It fell over against a second one. The second one crushed against a third. All three were broken. He received $7 for his hay. He will be called upon for $1,200 for delivering it, as that was the value of the monuments destroyed.

Royal Marriage.

Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, born May 1, 1850, created Duke of Connaught in 1874, was married at Windsor Castle, near London, on the 13th of March, to the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Germany, Field Marshal in the German army, born July 25, 1860, and betrothed to Prince Arthur, May 16, 1878. The bridegroom now has five brothers and sisters married—Princess Victoria to Prince Frederick William, the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra, Prince Alfred to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, the Princess Helena to Prince Christian, and the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne; and there yet remain to be married Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice. The bride has two sisters, the Princess Marie, married to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands, the Princess Elizabeth, married to Prince August, hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and one brother, Prince Friederich Leopold, who, being but 4 years of age, can hardly be expected to entertain serious thoughts of matrimonial alliance.

The marriage appears to have been eminently successful and attractive in all its surroundings. The skies smiled auspiciously upon the young pair, which is a good deal for London skies to do. The procession was a long and gorgeous one, and even the last man in it was cheered to the echo by the jubilant multitudes who thronged the streets. There was great profusion of tapestry, banners and flowers, and the costumes of silk and satin, trimmed with rare laces and blazing with diamonds and all sorts of precious stones galore, might have driven the ordinary society reporter wild with despair in attempting to describe them. The groom was ushered in with drums and trumpets, and the bride with the organ and the bands; and the Lord Chamberlain, who did the ushering, undoubtedly felt it to be the proudest day of his life. The bride's father, in the scarlet uniform which the German soldiers knew so well in the French war, gave away the bride, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with four Bishops and no end of canons and minor canons, performed the ceremony in approved style, the Queen being "visibly affected," as all good mothers should be, though this is the sixth time that she has undergone the trial. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cannon on the outer wall announced the consummation to the populace, and thousands of lusty Britons answered the cannon peals with their huzzas.

What a Spider Can Eat.

In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, we arose about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from its retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half-past 5 a. m. in September. At 7 a. m. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider, after resting a while and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly which he had finished at 9 a. m. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddy-long-legs, which he ate by noon. At 1 o'clock a blow-fly was greedily seized, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow-fly. During the day and toward evening a great many small, green flies, or what are properly termed midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted 120, all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's nest.

Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion, or in any other way, from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, when he took them to his retreat and tea. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments, until the web was eaten, for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and, before daybreak, another web was ready to be used in the same way.

Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to man, it would be somewhat as follows: At daybreak a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a. m. a lamb; at 9 a. m. a young camelopard; at 10 o'clock a sheep, and, during the night, 120 larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours, and, could we find one gifted with such an appetite and digestion, we readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.—*New York Witness.*

Sacred Music.

The owner of a steam sawmill in Nevada was until lately a member of a Methodist church, from which he was expelled, as he says, to gratify the personal spite of the pastor. He resolved to hold religious services of his own, and, to make them effective, he obtained a powerful calliope, and attached it to the steam boiler of his mill. On Sundays, the voice of the Methodist preacher is drowned by the sound of the calliope, as it screeches "The Sweet By and By," and other Moody and Sankey tunes. The clergyman has applied to a Justice's court for relief, but the magistrate rules that the use of the calliope on Sunday for sacred music is legal. The question has been carried to a higher court.

It is suspected that, were Poe still alive, he would render his most celebrated poem so that the refrain should read: "Said the raven, Never—that is, hardly ever-more."

NEW FASHIONS.

Window, mantel and table lambrequins are made of mummy cloths.

Jeweled balls of jet face the new bonnets, and ribbons and strings are fringed with it.

The first mouse worn by a lady was sported by a Russian Princess on a real sealskin cap.

Rings and wide bracelets of black enamel are worn by ladies to make their hands and arms look fair.

A peculiar lace-pin, with a snake coiled round the bar, has a swinging scarabee cut from [illegible] topaz.

Embroidered white linen vests, edged with plaited Breton lace or Valenciennes, are among new fancies. They are to be worn over silk dresses, with cuffs to match.

Buntings are to be worn again, especially for the country and sea shore, since nothing has as yet come up to take the place of this economical and durable material.

A neckerchief of delicate blue India muslin, very soft and fine, is trimmed with bands, set on, of crepe lisse, embroidered with bright carnations and shaded leaves.

Alsatian bows have become a rage, and are not confined to the trimming of bonnets. They are very popular as head-dresses, and are made into a sort of cap by fastening them to a band of lace, the ends of which are tied at the back, or fastened with pins.

White fichus for evening are made of a strip of India muslin or organdie, cut on the cross, and forming three plaits as wide as the finger, edged round with a plaiting of Breton lace. They should go around the shoulders and fasten in front, the ends falling over the bosom.

Veils are gradually being discontinued. The better-educated women are beginning to learn how hurtful and irritating the spotted and dotted veils, drawn straight across the face, are to the eyes, and restrict their adoption of these relics of Oriental seclusion to useful gauze as a protection from the winter's storm.

Among new accessories to the toilet in lingerie are some charming waistcoats of soft white linen cambric, beautifully embroidered, and edged with Breton lace, while others, also embroidered, are made of fine white linen. The new ruffs and cuffs are made very wide and very full, of Breton lace, plaited in close shell patterns. The wrist ruffles are mounted on bands of plain Swiss muslin.

Bad Bill Babb.

Bill Babb is a Texan of notoriety in his own State. He is uneducated, brutal, bold and ambitious. He began a wild kind of frontier life ten years ago, accumulated a great amount of land and cattle, gathered about him a company of desperadoes and aspired to be a despotic ruler in his neighborhood. His recklessness led the settlers for years to submit to his rude government, but recently the population increased, and a few men presumed to dispute Babb's authority. One of these was Henry Vaughan, who opened a country store in opposition to Babb's wishes, and was killed by a party of Babb's followers. John Stull endeavored to bring about an official investigation. Babb realized that his power was in jeopardy, and decided to make an example of this rebel. Stull's house was fired in the night, and three of the four inmates murdered as they emerged. Mrs. Stull escaped by hiding in a bush, from which she knew that Babb personally directed the butchery. She subsequently had him arrested, but a craven Judge released him on low bail. All this finally roused the people, and they are now hunting for Babb, meanwhile hanging the members of his gang as fast as captured.

Close Guessing.

A house made of candy has been on exhibition in Boston since Christmas, and the owner offered $50 to the person who would make the best guess of its weight. It was weighed one day last week, and the weight was found to 364 pounds and 15 ounces. The $50 were divided between four persons, each of whom guessed the weight to be 365 pounds.

The finest silk in the world is grown in Japan.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 75	@10 25
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 00
Cotton	9½	@ 9¾
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 65
Wheat—No. 2	1 10¼	@ 1 16½
Corn—Western Mixed	43	@ 46½
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 32½
Rye—Western	60	@ 61½
Pork—Mess	9 50	@10 75
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 40
Hogs	3 60	@ 4 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@ 5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	90	@ 91
No. 3 Spring	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	21	@ 24
Rye—No. 2	46	@ 47
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 78
Butter—Choice Creamery	22	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	12	@ 13
Pork—Mess	8 50	@10 17½
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	98	@ 1 00½
No. 2	90	@ 91½
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	23	@ 24
Rye—No. 1	44	@ 45
Barley—No. 2	68	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—Mixed	31	@ 32
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	47	@ 48
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 00	@ 1 05
Corn	35	@ 37
Oats	27	@ 30
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 1	37	@ 38
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 30¼
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 2 10
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

Seasonable Hints.

[From the Rural New Yorker.]

PLANS made in the two past month are now ready for execution, in whole or in part. The sun is getting higher, and his rays more penetrating. This stimulates activity in all out-door work. The melting snow and lengthening days of March infuse life into every human being if he has a spark of vitality left in him.

SELECT TREES AND PLANTS.—Almost every farm would be more valuable if it contained a few more fruit trees and grape vines of certain desirable varieties. For a choice of varieties, consult the reports of fruit growers in your immediate vicinity. Every farm, even every village lot, should have some grape vines. How many there are without this luxury. There is a sort of mystery about grape vines, which troubles beginners and often keeps them from planting.

SELECT GARDEN SEEDS.—Procure seeds early from a reliable source if you have not saved a full supply. Plan the garden and have everything ready, on the approaching spring, for manual labor. Sow clover seed, and, to insure a good catch, put on a fine-toothed harrow. This may seem to injure the wheat, but shut up your eyes and go ahead. Leave a strip without harrowing and you will be convinced that it pays to harrow wheat in the spring.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.—This may be done on warm days. There are often good rules for pruning trees, some of which the farmer is likely to ignore. In severe climates, do not try to make the head very open like an inverted umbrella. Thin out small limbs around the outside of the top rather than near the center or about the large limbs. Trim moderately every year, and not heavily once in three or more years. Make it a rule to cut off no limbs over an inch in diameter.

CELLARS.—Sort over the fruit and vegetables, and carry out everything which is decayed. The odor of rotted vegetables penetrates the cracks of the floor and the carpet above, and carries disease and sickness to the people who dwell there. It is customary to have a cellar under the house, but there are objections to such a custom. Ventilate the cellar when the air is cool and dry, and close it in the warmest part of the day, and on all wet, warm days. Give the walls a good heavy coat of whitewash.

THE HEALTH.—The warm days of spring, mixed with sudden cold snaps and raw winds, are the most trying part of the year to the health of farmers. The appetite should not be stimulated. Winter clothing should not be given up. In sloppy weather, the feet need especial care. Cold, wet feet are the cause of many ills. In some way, keep the feet warm and dry. It will often be well to change the stockings during the day for a pair that are dry. Warm weather relaxes the system, and man and teams feel less able to do hard work than in steady cold weather.

A CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Just now pork is low and sheep are looking better. We have heard numerous inquiries for sheep, and know of men who are bound to get rid of their hogs at any price. There are many farmers who always buy at the highest price in the dearest times and sell off when there is a depression. Pork will not always be so low. It is a good time to buy improved swine and give them a good chance. It is probably a good time to sell part of the sheep if they will bring an extra price. The farmer generally does the best who keeps the even tenor of his way, paying little regard to the "ups-and-downs" of certain articles or lines of business.

LIVE STOCK.—The sight of bare ground and the approach of milder weather, and the long, monotonous diet of dry feed make all kinds of stock long for a change. If allowed, they will work for hours on an old meadow or pasture where there is the least chance for a taste of green grass. They should be kept from these fields, as they tread them full of holes, damage the grass, lose their appetite, and get nothing which is valuable to them. Let off the surface-water and keep the yards dry, if possible. In such times never feed on the ground, but in stalls or racks. The changing weather of spring "between hay and grass" is a critical one for most kinds of animals. Several well-littered box-stalls are convenient, and almost a necessity for brood mares and cows in calf. Such animals should be well fed, though not highly fed. They need a little oil-cake, bran, shorts or roots to keep them in the best condition.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

GOOD COFFEE.—Warm three tablespoonfuls of coffee in the tin coffee-pot, which must be dry; when well heated, pour on a pint of boiling water; stir with a wooden ladle for three minutes without boiling; then add a pint and a half of boiling water, and set the whole back on the stove to steep for ten minutes.

OAT MEAL.—To each cup of coarse oat meal have four of cold water and one teaspoonful of salt; put this in an earthen saucepan and let it simmer slowly for one hour; stir it often, as it burns very easily. Should an early breakfast be required, this can be cooked the day before and warmed over, as it cannot be cooked quickly.

TO WASH A FLANNEL SKIRT.—A flannel skirt, embroidered with blue (or other colors), to set the color should be soaked for ten minutes in a pail of cold water containing a teaspoonful of sugar of lead. Then, wash it in tepid water made soft with borax. Use very little soap—it hardens the wool. Rinse well, shake well and hang where it will dry quickly.

NON-EXPLOSIVE LEAD.—Many mechanics have been sorely tried when pouring lead around a damp or wet joint to find it explode, blow out or scatter, from the effects of steam generated by the heat of the lead. The whole trouble may be stopped by putting a piece of rosin, the size of the end of a man's thumb, into the ladle and allowing it to melt before pouring.

KNOTTED MATS.—Make a frame as large as you want your mat (I took an old slate frame); put small tacks around the frame at intervals of half an inch; then wind zephyr across the frame and around each tack; you will need thirty threads around each tack; then tie in squares with strong thread and cut all but two threads, allowing the others to drop in knots; draw out the tacks and tie in fringe.

INDESTRUCTIBLE WRITING INK.—An ink that cannot be erased even with acids is obtained by the following process. To good gall ink, add a strong solution of fine soluble Prussian blue in distilled water. This addition makes the ink, which was previously proof against alkalies, equally proof against acids, and forms a writing fluid which cannot be erased without destruction to the paper. The ink writes a greenish blue, but afterward turns black.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.—Excellent slides can be made by any photographer, at very light cost, and they show up in strong resemblance to steel engravings. In painted slides transparent colors only are used, such as lakes, sap green, ultramarine, verdigris, gamboge, asphaltum, etc., mixed in oil and tempered with light-colored white damar-varnish. Draw on the paper the design desired, and stick it on the glass with mucilage; then with a fine pencil put the outlines on the opposite side of the glass with the proper colors; then shade or fill up with black or Vandyke brown, as you may deem best. The outline must be done very neatly, as the least defect is greatly magnified on the screen.

BOILED APPLES.—A friend who knows about good things to eat writes us that, "About the nicest morsel that ever tickled the palate is a boiled apple—not boiled like a potato, nor steamed like a pudding, but as follows: Place a layer of fair-skinned Baldwins—or any nice variety—in the stewpan, with about a quarter of an inch of water. Throw on about one-half cup sugar to six good-sized apples, and boil until the apples are thoroughly cooked and the sirup nearly thick enough for jelly. After one trial, no one would, for any consideration, have fair-skinned apples peeled. The skins contain a very large share of the pictous—jelly-making—substances, and impart a flavor impossible to obtain otherwise." He also says that "A wise housekeeper instead of throwing away the skins and cores of sound pie-apples, would use them for jelly. A tumblerful of the richest sort can thus be obtained from a dozen apples. Boil the skins, etc., a few minutes, and strain. Add a little sugar to the liquid, and boil until right to turn into the tumbler."

Margaret Fuller and Horace Greeley.

It was in December of 1844 that Margaret went to New York to take charge of the literary department of the *Tribune*. It was at first more the desire of Mrs. Greeley, between whom and Miss Fuller an intimate friendship existed, that induced Mr. Greeley to make her this proposition, which included a home in his family.

"For some months," says Mr. Greeley, "I did not fully appreciate her noble qualities. Though we were members of the same household, we rarely met save at breakfast, and my time and thoughts were absorbed in duties and cares which left me little leisure or inclination for the amenities of social intercourse. Fortune seemed to delight in placing us two in relations of friendly antagonism, or rather to develop all possible contrasts in our ideas and social habits. She was naturally inclined to luxury and a good appearance before the world. My pride, if I had any, delighted in bare walls and rugged fare. She was addicted to strong tea and coffee, both of which I rejected and condemned, even in the most homeopathic dilutions; while, my general health being sound and hers sadly impaired, I could not fail to find in her habits the cause of her almost habitual illness, and once, while we were still barely acquainted, when she came to the breakfast table with a very severe headache, I was tempted to attribute it to her strong potations of the Chinese leaf the night before. She told me quite frankly that she declined being lectured on the food or beverage she saw fit to take, which was but reasonable in one who had arrived at her maturity of intellect and fixedness of habits."

Interesting to Railway Travelers.

An English gentleman traveled over a railroad line where the fare was 7d., but, not having a ticket before entering the cars, the company undertook to charge him 8d., reckoning the distance from the terminal station, from which he had not started. The company sued for the 1d., and was beaten in all the courts. The Court of Appeal ruled that the company might insist on a passenger paying for his ticket before carrying him, or, if he was given credit, could insist on his paying such fare as they demanded, but only for the distance actually traveled.

A Mother Killing Her Daughter.

A sad accident occurred here to-day. Mrs. Colson, wife of Mr. D. F. Colson, to amuse her litte sick daughter Annie, gave her an old rusty pistol to play with. Annie tried in vain to snap it. Her mother then, thinking it unloaded, seized the weapon, and, laughingly saying "I will shoot Annie," she placed the muzzle to her daughter's head, and pulling the trigger fired. The ball entered Annie's head, instantly killing her.—*Dresden (Tenn.) letter.*

SEVEN HUNDRED men are employed to keep clean the streets of Berlin, but during January the number was increased by 1,700 in order to clear away the snow. In that month 100,000 cart-loads of snow were carried off, yet many of the streets were blocked. In six weeks the street-cleaning department had cost the city over $60,000.

HIGH LIFE.

Life on the Summit of Pike's Peak—The Highest Signal Station in the World.

[Cor. of the Boston Journal.]

The United States signal station at Pike's peak is the highest signal station in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1873. That it was a wise provision of the Government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's peak signal station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical meteorological stations in the world. This point is wonderfully favored by nature for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere brings out a remarkable brilliancy and clearness to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. The nights are almost always cloudless and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the storms are below the peak.

The summit of Pike's peak contains sixty acres. It is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point of the summit stands the signal station, a rough stone building twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms—officers' room, kitchen, store-room and wood-room. And here in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitation of man, though three miles nearer the heavenly regions than most parts of New England, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass tufted with delicate Alpine flowers struggle for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere and creep toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold, gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of verdure exists.

Like the dwellers of the Arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and September—and ten long, cold months of winter. The summer season passes quickly. The atmosphere is genial; the many visitors at the peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1878 upward of 900 people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the peak, among them many ladies. They registered from the four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur of the peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often remain over night at the station to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the beholder.

The duties of the officers are various. Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and record made of the same, and monthly reports of these records are sent to the headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sun-dogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets, and troublous times. A Government office at Pike's peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Occasionally an electric storm visits the peak. There is but little thunder accompanying these storms, but the mountain seems all on fire. Sergt. Choate informs me that when he was out observing one of these storms it appeared as though the whole mountain top was a sheet of electric flames. It came out of every rock and darted around with wonderful audacity. It played around him, as he expressed it, shot down his back, and darted out of each boot toe, and so completely filled him with electricity that he could not retain his foothold, but bounded and rebounded from the rock like a rubber ball; he felt as though a powerful electric battery was pouring fiery darts all through him, and, deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he bounded into the signal station for preservation.

Spelling-Reform.

Dr. Edward North, of Hamilton College, in an address delivered before the Convention of School Commissioners and Superintendents, held at Ithaca, forcibly presented the advantages to be gained by a simplification of our spelling. He also offered grounds for the belief that the success of the movement toward simplification was only a question of time. He discards the theory of phonetic fanatics, and then goes on to say: "Noah Webster began the work of dropping the superfluous letter u from honour and similar words. F. W. Newman, an English writer of high repute, advocates the dropping of the silent b in lamb, and the silent a, as in dead. The Spanish Academy has succeeded in effecting a great simplification of the spelling of that language, and our best American philologists are heartily in favor of a like reform in the English tongue. The changes proposed for immediate adoption are these five: They would (1) omit silent a in such words as health and head; (2) omit silent e after a short vowel, as in have, give; (3) write f for ph in alphabet, phantom; (4) omit one of the double letters in cliff, shall; (5) change ed to st, when it has the sound of st."

No Employment for Chinese.

The new constitution to be submitted to the people of California in May next is very severe on the Chinese. It provides as follows: No corporation now existing or hereafter formed under the laws of this State shall, after the adoption of this constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to enforce this provision. No Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work, except in punishment for crime. Asiatic cooleeism is a form of human slavery and is forever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labor shall be void. All companies or corporations, whether formed in this country or any foreign country, for the importation of such labor, shall be subject to such penalties as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this State for the removal of Chinese without the limits of such cities and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of these limits, and it shall also provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into this State of Chinese after the adoption of this constitution.

New Burial of Sir John Moore.

Not a drum was heard, because the drummer was not feeling very well and asked to be excused, nor a funeral note of any kind, as his corpse to the ramparts we hurried; not a single, solitary son-of-a-gun of a soldier discharged his farewell shot o'er the grave where the remains of the late Mr. Moore were deposited. The farewell-shot business was omitted on account of the scarcity of ammunition. We buried him darkly at dead of night, and did the best job we could for him under the circumstances. We could not borrow, beg, or steal a pick or shovel in the entire neighborhood, and were obliged to turn the sods with our bayonets, which, by the way, was the first thing that had been turned by said bayonets since we had been drafted. We did all this by the struggling moonbeams' misty light, and the lantern dimly burning, with just about half enough oil in it, and a strip of an old flannel undershirt for a wick. Few and short were the prayers we said, the chaplain being home on a furlough, and no one within forty miles to take his place. We spoke not a word of sorrow, our time being somewhat limited, as the enemy was not far distant, and advancing with gigantic strides. We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed, and smoothed down his lonely pillow with a canteen, that the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head, and we far away on the billow; but not too far, however, as the enemy outnumbered us about seven to one. Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone, and wonder where they can get another flask filled with the same, and o'er his cold ashes upbraid him, knowing, of course, that he is in no condition to defend himself; but he'll little reck if they let him sleep on in a grave where a Briton has laid him, and not bother him to get up and take out a burial permit, or ask him to pay ground rent. We wish here to correct the impression that slowly and sadly we laid him down from the field of his fame fresh and gory. We did no such thing. The corpse was washed and put in good shape, and we defy any man to show that there was a drop of gore about him. It is true that we carved not a line and we raised not a stone, because there was no stone-mason handy who would do the job at reasonable figures. About this time we heard the distant and random gun that the foe was sullenly firing, so we adjourned the funeral, left the deceased alone in his glory, and made ourselves scarce in that vicinity.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Pharmacopœia of the Period.

With a view to advancing the scientific accomplishments and popularizing the "practice" of our lady doctors of the period, we beg to herewith present young feminine practitioners with a few highly useful prescriptions for their pretty patients.

Lady Doctor—"Well, my dear, and how are we feeling to-day?"

Interesting Invalid—"Not much better, doctor. Do you know, I feel so awfully depressed."

Lady Doctor—"Depressed? Put out your tongue, please. Ah, yes, just what I thought! Now, to remove that feeling of depression, I'll order you a new bonnet."

Interesting Invalid—"And then I feel so dreadfully cold, I can't get warm anyhow."

Lady Doctor—"That's very bad. Well, in addition to the bonnet, I will give you a velvet coat, lined and trimmed with real fur, to be applied to the back. I think that will will relieve you."

Interesting Invalid—"Then, too, I can't sleep at night."

Lady Doctor—"Dear! dear! We really must take more exercise. We must positively go to the opera oftener than we do."

Interesting Invalid—"But it seems quite an exertion to stir from the house."

Lady Doctor—"Of course; I understand. Now, if I prescribe you a couple of silk dresses, do you think you can take them?"

Interesting Invalid—"I am sure I will try anything if I can only get well. I have such dreadful, dismal thoughts; I fancy all sorts of shocking things."

Lady Doctor—"We must be patient. We can't expect to be cured in a moment. I will tell you what we must do. To-night you shall put your feet in new boots, and whenever you go out be very careful to wrap round your throat a thick and new gold chain. We must cheer up. I will tell your husband to give you a stimulating draught, which they will make up for you at the banker's, and then I think we shall do very nicely. Good-morning."

Commercial Failures.

Below is a statement of the number of failures in England and the United States each year since 1872:

	England and Wales.	America.
1872	8,150	4,069
1873	9,000	5,183
1874	9,031	5,830
1875	9,191	7,740
1876	10,848	9,092
1877	11,247	8,872
1878	15,059	10,478

—A LARGE number of residents of Tulare county, Cal., have organized military companies to resist the proposed attempt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to eject them from their homesteads. They are located on railroad lands, to which they claim to have acquired a title. An attempt to eject them will bring about an armed insurrection.

A BOURBON COUNTY, (Ky.) man has eaten 1,500 apples since Nov. 1.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

What the Next Census Will Show, Concerning the Cities of the Future.

There is much speculation, says a Washington correspondent, as to what sections of the country will show the greatest growth and development in the census reports next year, and as to which are the coming young cities of the future. It is generally conceded that the Northwest will outstrip all other sections, and that the States of the Union showing most rapid growth will be Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, California, and Colorado. As to the coming young cities of the Union, that can be pretty nearly determined in fourteen of the States which took a census in 1875-6. It is calculated that a given city will increase from 1875 to 1880 at about the same rate as from 1870 to 1875, or at least approximately so. Upon this basis the growth of some of them, particularly in the Northwest, is found to be marvelous. In order to convey an adequate idea of the rapidly growing cities in several of the States, the table is prepared, as indicated above:

Cities.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1880.
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440	131,000
La Crosse, Wis.	7,785	15,500
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,066	46,000
Fond du Lac, Wis.	12,764	18,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	16,505	36,000
Hoboken, N. J.	20,297	28,500
Jackson, Mich.	11,477	16,000
Janesville, Wis.	9,789	12,000
Elmira, N. Y.	15,863	24,500
East Saginaw, Mich.	11,350	21,000
Dubuque, Iowa	18,434	29,000
Detroit, Mich.	79,577	121,000
Bay City, Mich.	7,064	22,000
Burlington, Iowa	14,030	24,500
Des Moines, Iowa	12,035	16,500
St. Joseph, Mo.	19,565	36,500
St. Paul, Minn.	20,030	45,800
Winona, Minn.	7,190	13,000
Rochester, N. Y.	62,386	101,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714	149,000
Auburn, N. Y.	17,225	19,000
Newton, Mass.	12,825	18,500
Oshkosh, Wis.	12,663	21,000
Racine, Wis.	9,880	16,000
Springfield, Mass.	26,709	44,500
Troy, N. Y.	46,465	51,000

It will be shown from this table that, if the growth during the last half of the decade equals the first half, which ordinarily there is no reason to doubt, some of the Northwestern cities are making extraordinary strides, particularly Milwaukee, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Bay City, and others.

From all that can be gathered from the sources of information at hand, the star of empire is making its way Northwestwardly with great rapidity.

Best Climate for Weak Lungs.

It is a question of great and general interest what sort of climate is suitable for that large class of invalids who suffer in greater or less degree from pulmonary complaints. Many such, having banished themselves from the comforts of home and the society of friends, have found too late that the location sought for health has proved wholly uncongenial, if not fatal. Those suffering from lung diseases will gain valuable information from an article by Dr. T. M. Coan, entitled "Climate for Invalids," which appears in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*. Dr. Coan is of opinion that a favorable climate for such invalids should exhibit but a small difference between the day and night temperatures in any given twenty-four hours; that it should show a comparatively small range between the different monthly mean temperatures of a given season, or between different seasons of the year; that there should be equability in the supply of moisture, and that the climate should be free from excessive wind, cloudiness, and dust. A heavy barometrical pressure is also regarded as beneficial in the prevention and cure of pulmonary diseases. The article of which mention has been made contains a table showing the season temperatures in about thirty-five different places, arranged in the order of equable climate. Funchal, Madeira, heads the list; the mean difference between summer and winter being only 8.10 deg. The Atlantic islands of the Gulf stream possess the most equable of all mild climates, and various localities in Western Europe and in the Mediterranean rank next. A visit to Georgia or Florida is often of the highest use for rest and relaxation, but Dr. Coan believes that it is these rather than the specific influence of the climate there that prove beneficial. He says, "Except in Southern California few spot in our country can rightfully claim to possess a climate that is beneficial for pulmonary complaints." In San Diego, Cal., the mean difference of temperature is but 15.88 deg. But at St. Paul, Minn., the mean difference between summer and winter is 52.94 deg., and at Denver, Col., 44 deg. The interior or mountain climate of the United States is in general a dry climate of excessive extremes, and dangerous for delicate invalids.

A Revolution in Stone-Cutting.

A revolution in stone-cutting seems likely to be accomplished by a machine invented by Mr. R. R. Atchison, of New York. It is operated by steam power, equivalent to that of a single horse; but it does the work of a dozen or more men, within a given time, in this laborious and unhealthy occupation, with the greatest accuracy and perfection. Heretofore it has seemed an impossibility to substitute machinery for hand-labor in the preparation of stone for costly buildings; but, after four years of unremitting thought and labor, Mr. Atchison appears to have accomplished that result. Few persons, except those engaged in building operations, can realize the amount of labor required to prepare a single stone designed for the walls of a substantial building, or the cost of the same. Days, weeks, and even months are sometimes expended in the cutting of a single block to the required dimensions. By the use of Mr. Atchison's machine great blocks of granite or other stone are smoothed with about the same rapidity that iron is planed by the well-known machinery used for that purpose.

Torn to Pieces by Hogs.

Mr. L. D. Shelton, of Liberty township, met with an accident last Friday which came near having a fatal termination. He has a fine lot of large Berkshire hogs, and in attempting to separate some of them it became necessary for him to get into the pen, when they attacked him, knocking him down and tearing his flesh with their teeth in a shocking manner. Fortunately several persons were present and he was rescued almost instantly, but not, however, until he was so badly injured that his life was despaired of. He remained for two days suffering the greatest agonies, but on Sunday he was reported as being somewhat easier.—*Independence Kansan.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, March 13.—SENATE.—The following bills, which were passed at the regular session but not presented to the Governor in time for him to act upon them, were introduced and passed under a suspension of the constitutional rule: To prevent foreign corporations from removing causes against them to Federal courts; defining libel; amending the act for elections for Supervisors of Highways; authorizing cities of less than 7,000 inhabitants to surrender their charters; exempting wages of laborers from garnishment for a period of one month; making laws governing October elections applicable to November elections in case the constitution is amended; legalizing the acts of the Common Council of Huntington, and the Lye Creek Drainage Association; regulating the use of human bodies for purpose of dissection, and preventing grave robbing; abolishing one of the Marion Superior Courts....The bill prohibiting the admission of children under 7 years to the House of Refuge passed....The General Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—The committee to investigate into the Auditor's office reported. The majority report states that Auditor Henderson has no illegal fees from insurance companies, and that he is entitled to all he has received. The minority report recommends that the Attorney General ascertain what amount of fees have been collected by the Auditor and not paid into the treasury, and commence a suit on the official bond of the Auditor to recover the same. The minority report was adopted....The following House bills, which failed to reach the Governor in time for his action during the regular session, were introduced and passed under a suspension of the constitutional rules; legalizing the acts of the town of Edinburg; legalizing the purchase of lands by the Commissioners of Clinton county; legalizing the town of Auburn; authorizing the city of Evansville to change its name to Lamasco; for the incorporation of cemeteries; requiring school trustees in towns to have the authority of town trustees before issuing bonds for the erection of school-houses, and several relief bills....The Senate bills which passed the Senate this morning were taken up and passed by the House under a suspension of the rules.

FRIDAY, March 14.—SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted, only a short session being held.

HOUSE.—The bill passed making it lawful for barbers to serve customers on Sunday.

Nothing more of interest or importance occurred.

SATURDAY, March 15.—SENATE.—A resolution to adjourn sine die next Saturday was debated and voted down....The House sent in about a dozen bills, all legalizing acts, and the rules were at once suspended and the bills passed....The whole day was exhausted in matters of no general interest, the single important thing being ordering the General Appropriation bill to be engrossed....The balance of the day was occupied in debating the repeal of Savings Bank law.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to inflict additional punishment in cases of rape....The bill requiring all passenger trains to stop at all incorporated towns failed to pass....Several legalizing bills were introduced and passed.... About noon a number of members who wanted to adjourn until Monday commenced filibustering, and the result was that a quorum was broken, and, after several calls of the House had been made, the doors were locked and the absentees sent for. About 2 o'clock a quorum was got together, and the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, March 17.—SENATE.—The Senate this morning agreed to adjourn next Monday, provided the General and Specific Appropriation, the Congressional Apportionment, and the Fee and Salary bills shall have been passed and approved. An attempt to include the Metropolitan Police bill was a failure. The Congressional Apportionment bill will hardly pass, as indefinite leave of absence has been granted to Senator Reeve, and without his vote twenty-five cannot be secured on political measures.

HOUSE.—A short session was held, but no business of importance was transacted.

TUESDAY, March 18.—SENATE.—The Fee and Salary bill was the special order in the Senate to-day, but it was postponed, and the Appropriation bills taken up. Several amendments were made, but not much progress was achieved. ....While the Prison bill was under consideration in the Senate yesterday, Senator Menzies offered an amendment that the Directors of the Northern prison shall elect Murdock Warden in place of Mayne. A special committee, after investigating the claims of Murdock and Mayne, reported favorably upon the amendment to-day....Majority and minority reports from the Senate Committee on Elections on the Saulsbury-Smith contest were made. The majority report—that Smith was entitled to the seat—was adopted.

HOUSE.—The House postponed consideration of the resolution fixing the date of adjournment till Saturday.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.—SENATE.—The House bill authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to make appropriations for the relief of citizens from debts incurred in voting aid to railroads was passed....The Fee and Salary bill was then taken up and the Senate substitute considered, which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Authorizing the redemption of certain lands sold for taxes; authorizing a loan for the payment of the temporary loan debt heretofore incurred, and several legalizing bills. Bills were passed: Limiting taxation in incorporated towns having less than twenty-five freeholders residing therein; providing for a more speedy distribution of the laws; regulating the collection of fees from insurance companies and requiring the Auditor of State to report the same; amending the Discount law; requiring Coroners to hold inquests without the aid of a jury; providing for the temporary loan to meet the payment of $710,000 State debt falling due this year; exempting five acres of land inside of a city corporation from taxation for any purpose at a greater rate than the lands of the township in which the city is located; defining the crime of embezzlement by adding to the persons who may embezzle clerks, lawyers and other persons who fail to pay over money; to enable farmers to form voluntary associations for protection from damages by lightning; for the protection of game. ....The joint resolution instructing the State Librarian to distribute the geological reports on his hands among the colleges and schools of the State was passed.

LITTLE has been said of late regarding the tunnel between France and England, but preparations for the work continue. Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-one soundings have taken place within 600 feet of the French coast, with a view of ascertaining the form and geological nature of the ground, and 3,267 specimens have been obtained. Similar soundings have also taken place on the English side.

THE Great Northern railway of England has contracted for a period of twenty-one years with the Pullman Palace Car Company for the use of its sleeping and hotel cars, the latter having never yet been introduced in Europe.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR. 27 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

—Some of our attorneys claim that the limitation clause in the act creating the 40th judicial circuit, is not good in law, and that the supreme court will so decide. If such is the case, the lawyers who favored the passage of the bill certainly knew it, but we cannot believe that any democrat who desires the success of the party, would lend his influence to a project which would result in a republican victory. Such would be base treachery.

Goshen Democrat.—"Light Dawns." We have received form some friend at Elkhart, a very tasty little yellow circular, addressed to married ladies and gentlemen, giving the history of a new invention or instrument, called the "Double Action Depurator." There are four pages of the circular, and we have not had time to read it enough to know its purpose, but the author says, many ladies have had the instrument in their hands, and given it a fair and thorough trial, and not one has been disappointed in its use, but pronounce it safe and reliable The world moves.

Another send off for Hon. S. S. Shutt: DeKalb's honored representative, as taken from the State Sentinel. "Representative Shutt is the creditable chairman of the committee on claims. He has proven himself the foe of all kinds of jobs and questionable claims of all descriptions. Intimations of his being penurious or too economical, for any other reasons, are out of place. He is economical and penurious with other people's money. When it comes to using his own funds his heart and pocketbook will always be found in the right spot."

Will Auburn be a railroad center? The Chicago Times of Saturday says that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada find it necessary, in view of the crushing out policy which Vanderbilt has adopted toward them, to secure a line to Chicago which they can absolutely control. It is proposed therefore to build a new road from Detroit to Auburn and this city, thus obtaining a direct Chicago connection. It is said that for such a line the survey would be almost straight, and the grade would not exceed ten feet to the mile over a greater part of the distance. It is claimed that the proposed line would be only 265 miles long form Detroit to Chicago, and would cost only $15,000 a mile, and that on such a road a freight engine could haul fifty loaded cars, and a passenger engine could run the entire length with a load of coaches in seven hours.

THE NEW CIRCUIT.

C. A. O. McClellan, Judge.

An act, with an emergency clause, was passed by the legislature last week, creating the 40th Judicial circuit, consisting of DeKalb and Steuben counties. The Governor has appointed Mr. C. A. O. McClellan of Waterloo, Judge, and Mr. Geo. B. Adams of Angola, prosecutor. The new arrangement is only temporary, as the bill provides that the two counties named shall become a part of the 35th circuit as heretofore, on the 1st day of October 1880. The change was made with a view to clearing up the docket of this county, upon which a large number of cases have accumulated, owing to an increase of litigation, and the limited term time (3 weeks). Under the new law there will be no difficulty in disposing of all the old, as well as the new cases which may come up during the existence of the new circuit. Considerable feeling has been manifested by members of the bar and other interested parties, concerning a contemplated change in the old circuit, both individually and in factions, each faction admitting the condition of the docket in this county, and each suggesting a different remedy; one faction charging the other with "jealousy," and the other as freely charging "ring," &c. It is scarcely necessary to add that such charges result in no good to the parties making them, nor to the public.

The new circuit as a temporary arrangement will no doubt give general satisfaction, and is probably the best that could be done under the circumstances. Had we taken any part in the matter, we would have favored a permanent change by adding Steuben county to Judge Woods' circuit, leaving DeKalb and Noble to constitute the 35th circuit, thereby being enabled to retain Judge Tousley, and at the same time relieve him of some of the duties the discharge of which has greatly injured his health. We are in hopes however that the relief which the new law affords him by leaving him to preside over the courts of Noble county alone, will allow him to regain his former health, that he may return to us full of vigor, and alive to the interest of our people as in times past. We cannot close this brief article on the change, without extending our hearty congratulations to the new judge—our friend Mr. C. A. O. McClellan, upon the confidence placed in him by those who so zealously labored for his appointment, and by the Governor who made him the legal guardian of the peoples interests. Judge McClellan is too well known to need any further introduction.

The election of Randall is conclusive proof to us that Tilden and Hendricks will be the next democratic candidates. A solid South is certain for the nominees, no matter who they are, and all that is necessary to insure success is to control the votes of New York and Indiana. Tilden and a hard money platform will carry his State but can Hendricks on the same platform carry Indiana?—Terrell (Texas) Star.

—Yes, Tilden and a hard money (by the barrel) platform can carry his state, in a pinch; but without the aid of Mr. Hendricks it would worry Tilden and a hard-money platform to carry Indiana or any other western state. We are not so sure about it being necessary, in order to insure success to carry both New York and Indiana, we are inclined to the opinion that a platform that would be favorably received in Indiana would secure enough electoral votes in the west and south to afford a sacrifice of New York—a state that has done the democratic party more harm than good for the last twelve years, and will continue to do so as long as she is allowed to dictate the financial policy of the party, Tilden to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not Tilden as a man that we object to, it is the principles that him and his state advocate, and we are opposed to Bayard or any other eastern man for the same reasons; we hope to see the next democratic convention nominate a western man, and adopt a platform of western principles and take the chances on losing New York, of which we have little fear. However we will gracefully submit to the action of the national convention.

—Captain Boyton the great swimmer, who left Pittsburgh some days ago to swim to New Orleans by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, has probably passed Cairo by this time. A rowboat accompanies the Captain for the accommodation of his agent, and members of the press along the route who desire to take passage from one point to another. The Cincinnati Enquirer Representative says, "seated in this craft, a good view of the swimmer and his mode of traveling could be had, and the eye seemed never to tire in gazing on him and watching the automic play of his paddle and the apparent ease and buoyancy with which he rode the waters. But a small portion of his body appeared to be submerged, and the air-pillow under his head kept the latter thrown upward and forward so that he could see whither he was going and shape his course.

For the information of those who have not seen the swimmer, it may be stated here that he lies on his back, and moves feet forward, his paddle being worked across the lower portion of his stomach. In using it he grasps it with the backs of his hands upward, and, lowering one hand, dips one blade of the paddle into the water, as he does so, drawing it back toward his shoulder and at the same time pushing the other hand forward, to dip the opposite blade as he takes the other from the water. From long practice in using this paddle, the Captain has acquired a peculiar dexterity of movement, to which no written description can do justice. He keeps it revolving on his stomach as on a pivot, dipping it so quickly and regularly that it almost seems as if he used two paddles. His rate of speed in the water varies with the surrounding circumstances, such as currents, headwinds, &c."

St. Joe.

—Simon Ochs, of Butler, was in town Friday.

—Somerlot & Co. have completed their R. R. contract at Hicksville, Ohio, and have returned to St. Joe to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

—Capt. Jenkins disposed of his last year's crop of wheat at St. Joe last week and is as happy as a big sun flower.

—The grain buyers are paying $1 for wheat, 25c for oats.

—J. S. France has a force of workmen engaged on his residence and should the weather prove favorable, Joe will have a home of his own, where landlords will not dare to molest or make afraid.

—Our good natured friend, Adam Chubb, of Orangeville, on his way home from Auburn stoped at the store in St. Joe boiling over for some fun, bantering each one he met for the championship in wrestling, but when Alexander wanted him to go into the street, Adam wasn't there.

—Payday on the B. & O. R. R. Saturday last and of course all connected with the road are happy.

—While taking in some of Auburn's noted places on a recent visit, we with a friend (a good republican) visited the two printing offices, Republican and COURIER, and were surprised to see the difference in the two offices, that of the Republican occupying but one room and that not very large, while the COURIER office with its lively boys and two large and commodious rooms seemed all life and animation. Thanks for favors received at the office.

A. A. A.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer blandly remarks, "to those editors who think it their mission to hold Blue Jeans Williams by the coat-tails and make mirth and laughter of the patch on the seat of his pantaloons, we respectfully suggest that a patch is better than a protruding shirt-tail."

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

First door south of the First National Bank.

1879 SPRING 1879

Messrs. Root & Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.

The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets,
75 cents per yard.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.

Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets,
25, 30 and 35c per yard.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets,
12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

A BONANZA,

Of greater interest to the people of DeKalb county than the rich mines of Colorado.

COME AND INVESTIGATE!

And satisfy yourselves that Merchandise can and will be sold by the undersigned in Auburn, at much less than Ft Wayne prices. Why? Because we have no rent to pay, we have no clerks to pay, our taxes are not so high, and our general expenses are light. We discount all our bills which enables us to buy goods at a large discount, all of which goes to the benefit of our customers.

We have just added a new line to our former large stock, in the way of

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets

which we are offering at very low prices—prices that will justify the use of carpets by the most humble, as well as the wealthy. Our object in adding this line of goods is to supply a long felt want in the DeKalb county market. We are offering our large stock of carpets at prices that will justify an investigation. We again call attention to our immense stock of staple and fancy.

DRY GOODS,

of all grades and brands. Among the staple goods we mention denims, tickings, muslins, drints, shirtings, carpet warp, &c., selected with special reference to the wants of the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties. In our fancy goods department will be found all shades of fine alpacca lusters, new spring styles of wash poplins, and a general assortment of fancy dress goods.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Our stock is larger and more complete than ever. The new stock embraces suits of all sizes, large or small, coarse, or fine, from a wedding suit to a jeans suit, all bound to suit, or no sale. Our prices are based upon resumption and defy competition. Don't fail to get our prices before making purchases in this line.

HATS AND CAPS. We also carry a full assortment, bought especially for the spring trade, which embraces a number of new and nobby styles for men and boys—styles that have never before been introduced in this market. All we ask is an examination of our stock, feeling satisfied that we can compete with any dealer in hats and caps in this or any other county in the State.

FANCY NOTIONS.

This stock is full of attractions, embracing every variety of embroidery, of new and popular patterns; silk and linen handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen, at bankrupt prices; ladies' and gents' hosiery in endless variety, at prices that will startle you; corsets by the cart load, all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; a full line of gents' linen shirts and collars, from the leading manufactories of the country, and many other fancy articles too numerous to mention.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES.

All goods in this line warranted pure and strictly first class, at prices that command large sales. Goods in this department are sold on close margin, being carried more for the accommodation of our customers than with a view to profit.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. Give us a call when you want a bargain.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.,

West of the Public Square, AUBURN, IND.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $2; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Wanted to cure one case of

CATARRH,

in each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c; if received by Adams or Union Ex. Co's) Address, F. E. BOWER & CO. Gen. Ag't. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents Wanted

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—New goods every week at the new store.

—For building hardware go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—For doors, sash and glass, go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—Mrs. E. Rushman has been quite sick for several days past.

—Miss Fannie Russel, a niece of Dr. Sebring, is visiting in the city.

—Mr. Charles Beugnot started west on a business trip last Monday.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar at Kiblinger & Co's.

—New Turkish Prunes 14 lbs for $1,00 or 8c per lb at McQuiston & Ralstons.

—Miss Celie Markle, of Hudson, was visiting friends in the city last week.

—The best 10c cotton sock in the market at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w

—Spring goods at manufacturers prices at the boot up-side down April 1st.

—The Neoteric club closed their dances for the season Thursday night last.

—Embroideries in new styles at from 3c to 50c per yd, at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—Attend the dance for the benefit of Edgerley's Orchestra Thursday night next.

—Go to Kiblinger & Co. for tinware, they are selling at manufacturers prices.

—Coop Ralston says he has a good joke on "the fellow that looks like—an artist.

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—The next thing to a Bonanza, hemp carpets 6 yds for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—Will Hazzard's bond be forfeited? Will the $2,200 ever be recovered! If not, why not?

—McQuiston & Ralston have the best and largest stock of China and Glassware in the city. 13-3w

—Coffee A Sugar 11 lbs for $1,00 Coffee C sugar 12½ lbs for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—The children's meeting at the M. E. church last Sunday night was regarded as a success in that line.

—The Good Templars will soon occupy the room over McQuiston & Ralston's drygoods department.

—Mr. Emmanuel and son, of Spencerville, passed through the city last Monday en route for St. Louis.

—Those desiring millet seed can purchase the pure seed of Mr. Rummel, superintendent of the poor farm.

—The new store had a large trade in millinery and fancy dry goods, notions and dress goods on last Saturday.

—Just received at McQuiston & Ralstons, 26 doz Hats and Caps. Come and see our stock before you buy. 13 3w.

—See those 1878 white cotton hose 10c per pr and elegant striped hose at 10 & 15c per pair at McQuiston & Ralstons.

—Go to the new store east of public square for spring millinery goods. Ladies hats latest styles, just received.

—A load of straw, a load of hay, or several loads of dry wood, would be very acceptable on subscription just now.

—Yes, a few gallons of thick maple syrup, or a nice cake of maple sugar, would be taken on subscription at this office.

—See those white bed spreads at McQuiston & Ralstons at prices from $1.15 to $2.75 cheaper than you can make quilts. 13-3w

—Battles between truth and lying will be discussed by Rev. J. E. Ervin to-morrow (Friday) night. Don't fail to hear the lecture.

—The assessors of the county will have a meeting at the Auditors office next Saturday to agree upon a uniform rate of assessment.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have stacks of goods to sell, and they want the people to know it. Read their advertisement in the COURIER.

—Dr. Allyn goes to Michigan to-morrow, to be present at the marriage ceremony of a bachelor brother. The Doc. comes next on the list.

—Mr. C. H. Hoyt has the exclusive sale of the Holman Liver Pad Co's remedies. You will find a complete assortment always on hand.

—Should we sometimes tell a lie? or should we always tell the truth? Go and hear these questions answered at the M. E. church Friday night.

—All remedies manufactured by the Holman Liver Pad company are kept in stock by C. H. Hoyt at the the old drug stand of McIntyre & Son.

—N. & G. Ensley has opened their agricultural House, with a full line of plows and all kinds of farming implements. Farmers, call and see them.

—Don't overlook the big advertisement of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. in this issue. Read it carefully, and then go and examine their stock and get prices.

—Township Trustees should call on N. & G. Ensley and purchase the Huber Revolving Steel Scraper, the best in the world. Patronize home men, gentlemen.

—The bottom dropped out McQuiston & Ralston are selling a 16 oz plug of tobacco for 35c per plug. 13-3w

—Hold your breath for the great inducement that will be offered by the Boot Up-Side Down next week.

—McQuiston & Ralston sell 2 good cigars for 5c also the Veto and Bellmans Red Bird the best 5 cent cigar sold, will furnish dealers cigars at jobbers prices.

—The Holman ague and liver pad is becoming very popular in this community. For full particulars inquire of C. H. Hoyt, special agent for Auburn and vicinity.

—C. Hoyt, the new drug gist at the old stand of McIntyre & Son, places an advertisement before the readers of the COURIER, in this issue. Read it carefully.

—The Tate murder trial is still in progress at Indianapolis. The evidence for the state is all in. The case will probably go to the jury the later part of this week.

—The general manager of the Holman Liver Pad Co's remedies was in our city on Monday, and appointed C. H. Hoyt special agent for the sale of their remedies in our city.

—Fred Yesbera, of West Unity, O., a brother of our enterprising merchant tailor, G. H. Yesbera, is in the city. He will learn the jewelry business with Mr. Joe. Abright.

—After spending an hour to get a shine on 'em, our "devil" spoiled the polish on his boots by filling a fellows' coat-tail full of them. Be careful boys whose boots you spit on.

—The rules of the bank of France prevent the clerks from wearing beards. The president of the bank has been petitioned to abrogate the rule, by two hundred of the employes.

—The Buckeye clothes wringer, only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

—Examine our stock of Mens, Youths and Boys clothing, and compare prices with the best you can find, quantity, quality and prices to compete with anything in the city McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w

—Conductor Greenfield, of the Saginaw railroad, met with an accident at Waterloo on Tuesday afternoon by the falling of a scantling, which crushed his foot and toes. The wound was dressed by Drs. Cowan & Allyn.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. believe in telling people what they have to sell, and they recognize the COURIER, as being the best medium through which to reach the people of this and adjoining counties. See their advertisement in this paper.

—Last week we received a well written obituary notice which we were compelled to omit, owing to its great length. It was written by a lady, to whom we would return it if we knew the address.

—Abundance of gold is said to have been discovered about 30 miles southeast of Wichita, Kansas. The ore from a shaft, sunk some time ago, is said to have assayed over $2,000 to the ton. One farmer has been offered $30,000 for his farm and refused it.

—Every body that cares for the progress of the public schools will attend the lecture at the M. E. church to-morrow evening. The admission fee is but ten cents, yet if the church is well filled almost enough will be realized to buy a set of Chambers Encyclopedias.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co. has just received a new stock of bird cages of the very latest styles and designs, which they are selling very low.

—Our prompt and reliable correspondent at Spencerville, owing to unavoidable circumstances is compelled to discontinue his regular weekly communications from that place. We are sorry that such is the case, and would be glad to have him "resume" at any future time.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—Judge Tousley's health is no better. Parties who went up to Albion Monday to get his deposition in an important suit, found that he had gone over to Ligonier, for the benefit of his health. His friends, in this county, will be saddened to hear of his exceedingly frail condition.—Waterloo Press.

Judge Tousley has been very sick and under the care of a physician for several weeks.—Albion New Era.

—In the case of Wahlford vs Lehman which has attracted so much attention in Fort Wayne, the jury agreed to disagree. The suit was brought by Wahlford to recover on a note said to have been executed by Lehman for $10,000 in consideration of the plaintiff naming a child after Lehman, who died recently at an advanced age, without children.

—As I have disposed of my practice it will save costs for all who know themselves indebted to me to call and settle either by money or note before April 15th, my successor is Dr. W. B. Krider of Chicago and I bespeak for him the patronage of all friends of Homoeopathy.

T. W. TRITCH. M. D.

—Geo. Hazzard waived examination before the Commissioner on charge of violating the bankruptcy law by withholding certain assets from schedule, and gave bond. Edwar Henderson going surety for $2,000. After his release Sheriff Less demanded him on a warrant charging embezzlement, and Hazzard gave another bond for a like sum, with the same surety. Now all that is necessary is for Henderson to appear at the next term of court and renew the bond, and that will end the matter.

—An exchange says, "a railroad conductor combats the current hallucination that the coming generation of Americans will be puny and sickly. His experience of many years convinces him that the contrary is the case, and that the average American child of "under twelve" who travels on a half fare ticket is as large as a boy or girl of fifteen or sixteen used to be in ante-railroad days.

—While Geo. Hazzard was running around hunting bail in charge of a deputy marshal in Indianapolis, last week, he came across the defaulter Frank Bixby, and at once began to berate him for his lack of pluck. 'Why,' said Hazzard, "I've got more sand in my eye than you have got in your whole body. You've made a nice mess of it, haven't you? Why don't you brace up?" Hazzard continued in this strain for some time, but Bixby deigned no reply.

—Another boot and shoe establishment will be opened in Auburn about the first of April by Mr. Isaac Hague, an old well known citizen of this county; having served as county Auditor for the four years last past Mr. Hague has formed a large acquaintance which will be of value to him in business. Mr. Chas. Raut will be associated with Mr. Hague in the custom department, and will be glad to see his old friends and customers at the new establishment. Due notice will be given of the time of opening.

—Mr Henry Keene, living near Spencer, Ind., recently took his 11 months old child into his arms to rock it to sleep, and when in the act of laying it down his hand was pricked with what he thought was a house pin in the child's clothing. On looking for the pin Mr Keene discovered a needle protruding about 1-32d of an inch, from the right side of the child, near its hip. The needle was extracted and from its color and general appearance, as well as from the complaints of the child for the last two months, it is supposed to have been swallowed by the child, and worked its way to the place where found.

—At the division of the profits of the six day walking match which took place in New York, O'Leary was left out in the cold entirely, and will not receive the $1,000 which was originally promised him. Harraman refused absolutely to allow him a cent. Ennis was willing that he should get $1,000 if the other two were, but the little Englishman would not commit himself in any way, and finally Ennis and Harraman voted no. The amount divided was $40,796.61. Rowell gets $18,498.31; Ennis, $11,038.98; Walton, Harraman's backer, $3,679.66; Harraman the same amount; Kelly, for his services as manager, $2,000, and $2,000 is left in bank to provide against contingencies

—The celebrated Gilmores Band, containing over 50 members, besides Levy the greatest cornet player in the world Miss Isabell Stone the eminent soprano, and Bernhard Mollenhaure the distinguished violinist. The whole under the direction of P. S. Gilmore of "jubilee" fame, will give a grand concert at the Academy of music in Fort Wayne on Tuesday evening April 1st. This is the finest musical organization in the world, seats can be secured of C. B. Woodworth six days in advance, orders by mail or telegraph will be promptly filled. This organization has been obtained upon the guarantee of the large sum of $800 for one entertainment.

—As noticed elsewhere in this paper, it is probable that Prof. Straub of Chicago will arrange for the instruction of another class in music during the coming spring or summer, in Auburn. We hope the Prof. and those interested will be encouraged in the undertaking, and in this connection we suggest that the public entertainment given at the close of the course of lessons be of a different nature from that of last entertainment by the same party, while it may be that CLASS singing is difficult to render in harmony, and that musicians admire that style of music, it is very certain that the public, those who are expected to patronize such entertainments do not appreciate a concert so much on the sunday-school order. The entertainment given by the Prof. and his class in this place last winter, showed marked musical talent in the majority of the participants—ability that ought not to have been wasted on a majority of the selections constituting the programme. More solos, duets and quartets and fewer choruses-by-the-class, would probably draw a larger audience.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned offers eighty acres of good land (50 acres cleared) one mile east and two miles south of Butler, for sale at a bargain. For further information inquire at my residence, one mile east of Butler.

9-4w PETER HAAS.

An Inquiry.

Is it not better to purchase Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc., that have stood the test of years, than adulterated, unhealthy articles, because they are cheaper? Good pure articles have a fair valuation; and Dr Price's are unequaled in quality and purity.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

Clergymen and Public Speakers.

There is no doubt that clergymen and orators, while speaking, would derive great benefit from perfuming their handkerchiefs with Dr. Price's Floral Riches, as its fragrance excites the mind to vigorous action and is gratefully refreshing. For fresh, flowery odor, no other cologne or toilet water equals it.

Prof. Straub Again.

We learn from a card received from S. W. Straub that he entertains the thought of making Auburn the point at which to hold his summer music normal this announcement will be read with pleasure by the many friends of Mr. Straub in this county and especially by those in Auburn, he announces his intention to visit Auburn about April 1st to see what can probably be done. Our citizens should give him every encouragement in their power. A successful music normal established here for six weeks and bringing in seventy-five or a hundred people from abroad would make things lively in town.

Lecture.

The people of Auburn are called upon in behalf of the schools to remember the lecture to be delivered to-morrow (Friday) evening at the M. E. church. The schools are sadly in need of books of reference, and any effort to meet a want of that kind should command the hearty co-operation of every friend of popular education. The lecture will be delivered gratis by J. E. Ervin, and half of the proceeds go to the schools. Subject, "Battles between Truth and Falsehood." Mr. Ervin has delivered this lecture several times elsewhere, and has found it to "take" immensely. An admission fee of ten cents will be taken at the door from adults and children alike. THE SCHOOLS.

Close of Auburn Public Schools.

The public schools of this place will close for the year at noon Friday, Aprill 4th. During the forenoon regular work will be done in all the grades. Patrons of the schools and all others interested are cordially invited to be present. For visiting, however, it will be better to come earlier in the week, as a half day is too short a time.

On Saturday evening following the close, an entertainment will be given at Ensley's Hall by all the schools, each one furnishing a few exercises, a full programme of which will appear in next week's papers. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of reference books for the schools. M. SEILER, Supt.

Some person to the writer unknown, is responsible for giving a couple of our rising young men "dead away" last week. Of course we don't intend to mention it, because Charley bought us off with a nickel cigar, and if our compositors happen to find this memorandum and put it in type, we hope the subscribers to the COURIER will not read it, not that we care particularly, but then the boys might not like it you know. It appears that two very intelligent and prepossessing ladies from Bryan O. were visiting with a lady friend in Auburn, and Charley and Dan manifested a desire to call upon them, whereupon an invitation was extended and the two young gentleman elated with the honor, very gracefully accepted. The appointed time arrived, the gentleman started to church (?) and were soon in the presence of the admired visitors. The evening was pleasantly spent (Charley was especially delighted with the lady to whom he had paid the most attention) and the boys took their leave with the glory of having had the honor of an interview in advance of the other young men of the town. Sweet dreams and fairy visions reigned supreme during the remaining hours of the night. But, alas! how changed when morning came and Charley was informed to his utter dismay, that Mrs. K——, who has been married nine years, had been very pleasantly entertained by him during the evening before. We happened into Hoyt's drug store as the cigars were being passed at Charleys expense, and of course we took one (we always do) with the rest of the boys, all agreeing that nothing more should be said about the matter, lest Charley might be called upon to choose weapons, for that reason we will say nothing more about it, except to our wife, as all men do, but that would, for women never repeat what they hear.

Newville.

—Our neighbors are making sugar.

—Spring has put in an appearance once more.

—School meeting in Orangeville on Saturday evening have not learned the result.

—Good music at the Hall every Saturday evening by the ladies, with Miss Hull at the organ Come and hear it.

—Mr. Leon Rhodes and Mr. Charles Bartlet, left last week for Colorado for the benefit of their health. Well, Newville is an unhealthy climate—for some folk.

—School meeting on last Friday evening at the school house in Newville. Mr. Bell was selected as teacher for the upper department, and Mrs. Alice Denman for the lower.

—The Republican says that the Grand Jury indicted our druggist. We don't believe it, for he don't sell except for medical use. Take it back, Republican, or down comes your meat house.

ALPHA.

Spencerville Items.

—Rommy and Ett are seeking for a Boyle, each.

—Vest has developed a liking for Partica (Partee.)

—Bash Silberg has become a knight of the striped poll.

—Mr. Jonas Pelky is visiting his parents at Cameron, West Va.

—The "top-loftiest" young man of our town has gone to Mich. He forgot to pay his board and wash bill.

—Misses Lemon and Wise have opened a millinery shop in the building formerly occupied by Miss Knight.

—The celebrated hunter, scout and Indian scalper, Charles, Lewis (so called) visited our town last week and tried to imitate an Indian on our streets.

—Some of our county officials are making a record in this community that will aid them to a re-election. Another Carver affair will surely accomplish it.

—J. Y. Davis will move to town this spring, as we understand he has rented property of S. E. Bailey. He expects to make his fortune out of the Chadwick barrel churn.

Angola.

—Miss Belle Henwood is visiting in Fremont.

—The roads are in terrible shape in this vicinity.

—Prof. E. B. Smith, of Fremont, was in town on Monday.

—Chas. W. Buckland, of Waterloo, was in town over Sunday.

—Don C. Wood, Esq., of this place spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—Judge C A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, was in town on Tuesday.

—Messrs. Davis and Davenport of Auburn, were in town Tuesday.

—Prof. H. H. Kepp, of Pleasant Lake, was in town last Saturday.

—The rumor is that we are to have a new hotel in this place this summer.

—Miss Stella Welch is in Waterloo. She will attend the Masquerade Ball at that place

—J. U. Miller's, father-in-law bought the half interest in the Republican, of the Germ Brown estate.

—We suppose C. K. Baxter, of the Press feels happy over the libel suit. But then, Charley, the costs you know.

—Rev. S. M. Siemon, of Ft. Wayne, preached a very able sermon at the Congregational church on last Sunday morning.

—The Ft. Wayne Gazette has a correspondent in this place. We would suggest that who ever it is (and we are almost certain who it is) get some lady to write his locals for him so that the compositor can make them out.

REPORTER.

We Don't Care.

Some dealers say: Yes, we know that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the best; but we don't care if others are made of saw-dust or arsenic; so long as they afford us a better profit, and we can sell them. The reason why adulterated baking powders are recommended is because Dr. Price's pay less profit.

People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for 10 cents, and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

'Stunning' Styles.

Strangers visiting Ft. Wayne this spring should by all means not neglect to visit A. S. Lauferty & Co's., better known as the C. O. D. Clothiers, and universally acknowledged as the one price, square dealers, unsurpassable nobby clothiers, and dealers in the best made garments for the least money. Their large and Commodious Establishment (presided over by Lauferty himself, assisted by a host of as gentlemanly and pleasant assistants as one can wish to meet,) is situated at No. 9 East Main St., exactly opposite the north door of the court house. You can find there the most complete, well made assortment of Clothing for old men, for middle-aged men, for young men, for boys for children, in fact, for the entire male sex, of any size, shape or descsiption, at prices within the reach of all. Beyond doubt, it is the place where one feels at home the moment he enters, and never leaves UNSUITED or DISSATISFIED. Their line of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises is in itself simply an immense department, Remember the place,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
C. O. D. One-Price Clothiers.
Opposite North Door Court House.

PENSIONS!

Under the new Pension law, soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once. Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.

W. C. BERINGER & Co., Pittburgh, Pa.
☞ Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. 11 1 m

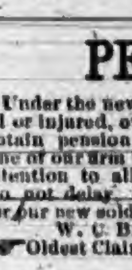

Collar and Milker free to Agents. Neat, light, durable, cheap. No hames required—excells all others. Farmers want it. Outlasts all others. Adjustable Fits any horse.

Our MILKER, the best on earth, ensures pure, clean milk, saves its cost every week. Sells rapidly. Sent by mail to any part of the U. S. Send stamp for particulars.

J. W. GUERNSEY, Gen. Agent.
78 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 11-3m.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of lung disease. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to throat and lung affections, consumption, hemorrhages, asthma, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, whooping cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

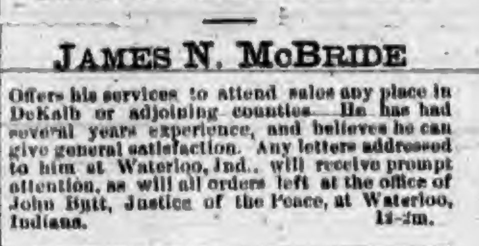

With improvements recently made is unequaled, as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

Who sells the best Hat in town for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX

Who sells the best pair of Pants for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells a Linen Bosom, Wamsutta Shirt for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells four pair of genuine Brittish Hose for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells eight heavy four ply Linen Collars for one dollar?

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Who sells everything of the Best for the very lowest prices?

SAM, PETE & MAX

A LIFE SCENE.

BY E. J. CROUCH.

They tell me I am sad,
A gloom is on my brow,
And ask me why I should
Let grief afflict me now.
They point me to the beauties,
That flit so bright and gay,
And urge it is my duty
To chase dull care away.

I muse me much on childhood,
Those sunny days of yore,
When all was true and faithful,
[illegible]
They little think their pleasures
Can have no charms for one
Whose inmost soul's deep treasures
Lie buried in the tomb.

My early vision opened
Upon a glorious day;
My aspirations towered
Among the stars away;
My life was bright and joyous,
My heart was light and free,
And all earth's pleasant voices
Spoke glowing truths to me.

There was an angel guardian—
She had no other name—
That lighted up my pathway!
Who lured me on to fame.
Her form was pure as ether;
A smile had crowned her brow;
Her voice was soft as evening—
I seem to hear it now.

We wandered oft together,
Through woods, o'er hills and dales;
Our thoughts were reaching ever
To pure Elysian vales,
Where mortals know no sin,
And bright hopes ever grow;
Where there no earthly chain
E'er thralls, as here below.

It was one summer evening,
The sun had sunk to rest—
As seated on a mossy bank
She reclined upon my breast.
Her eyes filled with emotion,
That pure platonic love,
She spoke to me of heaven,
The spirit world above.

She whispered that the angels
Had beckoned her to come;
She told me death, their messenger,
Would bear her quickly home.
She noted for a moment
The pallor on my cheek;
I could but murmur faintly
"Canst leave me, dearest—speak!"

Her eyes so softly beaming
Were turned again to mine,
In a sad, sweet smile reproachful,
In a look that seemed divine,
She said our life was happy—
Our joys were all complete—
As to the light of reason
We bowed in homage sweet.

"Look to our Great Creator;
His laws are bright as day;
We've thought and studied on them
And would not disobey.
But then His edict's issued—
I feel it plainly now—
To bear my soul to heaven;
To His blest command I bow.

"But then you will regret not,
Around thy path of life
My snowy wings I'll hover
And guard you in the right.
But fail not—be a teacher
Of our Great Father's laws,
And to earth's erring creatures
Unfold His holy cause.

"And lead them up to virtue,
That purest gem of life;
Seek to assuage corruption,
To turn the tide of strife."
The silent shades of twilight
Now deepened into night;
The moon, in bright effulgence,
Now shed her glorious light.

I turned to catch one whisper
From her, almost adored;
A smile was on each feature,
But she spoke no thrilling word.
I pressed her hand with fervor,
With a shudder all unknown;
The crushing truth flashed on me—
Her spirit bright had flown.

I held the priceless casket
Long hours while there again,
With hope the soul, its jewel,
Would soon return again.
But no! in child-like silence,
As one who walks in sleep,
I heard not and I cared not
For the sound of moving feet.

Beneath the weeping willow,
Within the old church-yard,
They made for her a pillow
Where grows the fresh, green award.
Years still are fleeting onward,
And memory still is true—
I but live for fame and honor
And the good that I can do.

Then urge no more your pleasures,
But keep them for your own;
I have a living fountain
This world has never known.
And, when in thought or action,
A wrong would enter in,
Bright wings are rustling over
To beguile me from all sin.

Chicago Ledger.

A BURGLARY AND AN ELOPEMENT.

"I tell you," cried Arthur Lambert, in a rage, "if I catch that sneaking scoundrel in this house again, I'll break every bone in his body!"

Rose Lambert laughed derisively.

"Take care that you don't come off second-best, my valiant brother. Charles is not a 'sneaking scoundrel,' and I think that if you came to blows with him you would be in danger of being the greatest sufferer of the two!"

"I'm not afraid of him, nor of all the Gores who ever sung psalms."

"I don't think that Charles was ever hurt by any psalm-singing. He has not been to church, that I know of, since he gave up preaching at St. Blossom, and never did like it. Indeed, I only wish he was a little more serious."

"He'll be serious enough after I've had hold of him."

Rose put on a highly-quizzical expression.

"Now, my dear brother, what on earth is the use of talking about Charley Gore in that way? You have forbidden him the house forty times, you have forbidden me to see him just as often, and have threatened to whip him ever since he first—first began to—pay attention to me. I am quite tired of your blustering, and know that it means nothing; so I advise you to put on a smiling face, let me have my own way, and make the best of it."

"I have done nothing but talk, so far," replied the wrathful young man, "and now I'm going to act. I warn you, if you care anything for Charles Gore, not to let him come here again; for if I catch him I shall certainly give him the worst thrashing any man ever got in this town!"

And off he went, and banged the door behind him.

The fact was that Charley Gore was very much in love with Rose Lambert, and Rose Lambert was very much in love with Charley Gore; but Arthur Lambert was tremendously prejudiced against the young man, and took every possible occasion to say bitter things about him before Rose.

Of course this only fanned the flame of her love for him. There is nothing like a little wholesome persecution to intensify a love affair; so the more Arthur swore his sister shouldn't marry Gore, the more she declared she would.

As for Gore, he was a terribly lazy fellow. He had gone into the church on leaving college, only because he thought a parson's life an easy one; but sundry little escapades he indulged in during his clerical experience created a great scandal about him, and, when he came into his property at his father's death, he found that even the slight labor of preparing two sermons a week, and making his pastoral visits, fatigued him too much; so he left his church in St. Blossoms, and retired to his old homestead, Cedar Point, and settled down in the sweet indolence of bachelorhood. He sat in his garden, or on the piazza that overhung the bay, and smoked and read all the afternoon for days and days together, until he met Rose Lambert, when an extraordinary fit of energy took hold of him, and he rowed down the bay three miles to her brother's house every day, and came back in the evening.

When Arthur Lambert forbade him the premises, they used to fix upon various secluded little nooks along shore for trysting places, and continued to meet as before. Charley would go to the house, too, once in a while; but he was always liable to discovery, and then there was an inevitable "scene" with Arthur.

"I'm not a bit afraid of him, you know," said the indolent ex-pastor, "but these scenes are so much trouble to a fellow; they're too much like work to suit me."

So Rose and he generally preferred to meet somewhere out of the house, until Arthur finally set his foot down that they should not meet at all, and the above conversation took place.

That very afternoon Charley rowed leisurely down the bay, keeping well in, near the shore, till he came to a picturesque little spot where two large rocks, standing at right-angles, left a sheltered, cozy corner, in which a primitive sort of seat was placed, just long enough for two. Here he grounded his boat, and sprung ashore.

"She isn't here yet," he soliloquized, looking at his watch; "but the time is hardly up."

He had just got the words out of his mouth when he saw the flutter of a shawl at the corner of the rock, and Rose presented herself, looking as blooming as her floral namesake.

Now I'm not going to tell all that they did and said when they first met, for most everybody knows all about it from experience; and, however nice such meetings are in real life, they are always a little flat to read in print. Therefore I shall omit the first ten minutes' conversation, and go at once to what concerns my story.

"What do you suppose Arthur is going to do?" asked Rose.

"I'm sure I don't know; whip me, I suppose."

"Yes; but that's not all. He is going to watch me, and if he finds out that we have met again he will lock me up in my chamber!"

"No—you don't mean it!"

"Yes—so he says."

"I tell you what it is, little maiden mine, I've got an idea."

"What is it?"

"The sooner we marry, the better."

The little maiden blushed, but didn't say anything against the proposition.

"This courting under difficulties," continued Charley, "is hard work, and you know I never had much taste for that. I had a good deal rather marry first and do the courting afterward. I shall have more time, and far better opportunities. In fact, it always seemed queer to me that men don't make love to their wives more than they do; they have such glorious chances! What do you say to our marriage now?"

Rose hadn't thought of it so soon. She blushed a good deal, and hesitated a good deal, but finally concluded that she had rather get ready in a few days, and be married without noise and ceremony, than to run the risk of being locked up, and having Charley insulted and troubled continually.

The rest of the conversation was, like the first part of it, altogether too personal to be appropriate for publication; and the young folks parted in the loftiest good humor. They were to meet once more, to make final arrangements, and on the next day but one Charley was to row down to the house and get Rose, who promised to contrive some means of sending Arthur away for a short while. They were then to return to Cedar Point together, where everything should be in readiness, and the knot would be tied.

Unfortunately, however, as Rose tripped down the shore toward home, after this last meeting, Arthur stepped up behind her and laid hold of her arm.

"Yes," sad he, sardonically, "a very nice plan. I heard you—all you said—both you and that lazy, loafing, conceited puppy. Run away with him, will you? I like that! Come along, now, and we'll see whether a little quiet won't tame you down!"

In vain Rose struggled and scolded; in vain she insisted that her brother had no right to detain her, and threatened him with all sorts of legal actions, about which she knew a little less than nothing. He forced her to go home to her own room, and locked her safely in. At supper-time he sent her tea up, and allowed her plenty of books, her guitar, etc., but would not permit her to cross the door-sill.

She was terribly angry. She cried for the first half hour, then stormed a little, and finally commenced making examinations of the premises, with a view of escaping. The windows were high, and the rose-bushes below would make a dangerous landing-place; so she gave that idea up. The door was too strong to be burst open—the chimney too narrow to climb up; and she was reluctantly compelled to abandon one attempt after another, till she despaired of escaping, and did a little more crying over it.

Charley Gore was at the trysting-place at the appointed time, and waited disconsolately until it was nearly dark, when he rowed down to Lambert's house to see if he could catch a glimpse of Rose. He saw no one except Arthur, who sat on the piazza in front of the door glancing defiance at him. A visit under those circumstances being impossible, the disappointed young man turned about and rowed home, wishing that there were no such things as brothers, and very much puzzled to know what to do.

In the meantime Rose passed her time slowly and anxiously. She endeavored to bribe her chambermaid to send a letter to Cedar Point, informing Charley of her position; but the discreet handmaiden delivered the epistle to Arthur, who burned it, and informed his sister that she need not take the trouble to write again.

At the hour agreed upon Charley Gore and a friend, who was in his confidence, armed themselves, and, taking the lightest and swiftest of the many boats kept at Cedar Point, proceeded to Lambert's house. Gore did not know, of course, what ill-luck had befallen Rose, but was prepared for almost anything. There was a light in her window, as agreed, and the rest of the house was auspiciously dark.

"I hope all is well," said the young man; "you stay in the boat, and I will go to the house alone. If I want you I'll whistle."

He walked cautiously across the little garden that lay between the house and the beach, and entered the front door, which was standing wide open. The parlor door was open, too, and the room in sad confusion. Two great bags of coarse canvas, filled with ornaments, etc., lay in the hall, and a quantity of clothing, tied up in a blanket, lay at the foot of the stairs.

Wondering what on earth could be the matter, Charley ascended the stairway, and just as he reached the second floor saw a man unlock Rose's door and coolly enter her chamber.

Rose, who was lying on the sofa, gave a scream of terror, and the man drew back alarmed. Gore made three steps from the head of the stairs to the door, and recognized in the stranger a man who had been committed to the St. Blossom jail for burglary, but who had been pardoned out.

"What, Jake Williams!" exclaimed Gore.

"Parson Gore, as I'm alive!" cried the burglar. "My game's up—I'd better sherry this crib!"

And he darted off before Charley could make out what he said. As he ran he dropped several silver spoons and forks, some skeleton keys, and a variety of articles, that showed what he had been about pretty plainly. He had seen Arthur Lambert ride into the village of St. Blossom that evening, and had hastened over to accomplish a robbery he had long been planning. The surprise of finding Gore in the house had frightened him, and he fled, leaving his booty behind.

Arthur, in the interim, had been much worried by a vague presentiment that Gore would prosecute his original intention of carrying Rose off that night, but some very urgent business had called him to St. Blossom, and he could not avoid going. He had left strict orders with the servants to admit no one; but two of them had taken advantage of his absence to go out visiting, and the chambermaid—the only one left—was so frightened by hearing the burglar's movements up stairs that she had hidden herself in the coal-cellar, and remained there speechless with terror.

Arthur transacted his business with all possible dispatch, and hurried home from the village as fast as his horse could carry him. Entering the yard in the rear of the house, he saw a small wagon standing by the high barn-yard fence, and perceived a man dart from the back door of the house toward this vehicle. The idea that it was Charley Gore, come to elope with Rose, flashed upon him instantly, and, swinging adroitly down from the saddle, he seized the retreating stranger and gave him a blow under the jaw that whirled him completely around. The man rallied, however, and administered a severe left-hander upon Lambert's nose that staggered him in turn. They then clinched and went down, Lambert choking his foe energetically, and the other endeavoring to get at a dirk concealed under his coat.

The fight was a severe one, and lasted several minutes, much "science" being displayed on both sides, and many contusions exchanged. At length, however, Lambert gained the victory, having choked the other nearly to death, and wrenched the dirk from his hand.

"Now, you infernal villain, you'll come here to steal my sister away, will you? When I forbid you the house again, I want you to stay away!" said he, with the heat of passion in his voice.

"Your sister!" gasped the fallen man; "your sister! Who the d—l wants her? When did you forbid me the house?"

"What do you mean?"

"What do *you* mean?"

"I mean that I told Rose that I would thrash you if you ever came to see her again; and now I've done it."

"Who is Rose? I never came to see Rose."

Arthur thought that this was not Gore's voice; and, now that his first excitement was over, he perceived that the stranger's shoulders were somewhat broader than that young gentleman's.

"Why, bless my soul, you—no, you are not Charles Gore!"

"Gore! Parson Gore! No; he's in the house there now; he scared me off!"

"Gore in the house now! Where?"

"I don't know; let me up—you're almost killing me."

Lambert was in a predicament. In the struggle the rest of the spoons and forks had fallen from the burglar's pockets, and he now saw, for the first time, what the man's real object had been in visiting the house. He did not want to let him go, yet he could not stay there, with Charley Gore on forbidden ground.

After a moment's thought, however, he decided that he must prevent the elopement at all hazards, and, leaving Williams on the ground, he rushed into the house and up stairs, with the dirk still in his hand.

I am afraid that the encounter would have been a severe one if the two young men had met, both being armed, and Lambert being actually crazy with anger. Fortunately they didn't meet. Rose's chamber door stood wide open—the lamp was burning—but she was gone, and a number of her dresses, etc., with her. Lambert rushed down to the shore, but could see nothing—the boat had gone far out of sight while he was engaged with the burglar in the back yard.

Like a prudent young man, he resigned himself to the ruling of destiny, and made the best of it, as he ought to have done before. He called up the trembling chambermaid from the coal-hole; bade her put her house in order, and pick up the spoons; washed the blood from his face, and sat down to a glass of brandy and water and a cigar as cheerfully as the circumstances would permit. The burglar had very naturally absconded, but had carried off nothing with him, and, beyond the pounding he gave Lambert, and a little damage to some of the parlor ornaments, there was no harm done by his visit except to himself. The authorities were set upon his track, and he was soon an inmate of the St. Blossom jail once more.

The next week Charley and Rose set off on their wedding tour, and when they returned Arthur generously apologized, and offered them the right hand of friendship, which they accepted. They now occupy one house—Cedar Point—and the two brothers-in-law have had many a hearty laugh over the accidents and incidents of the night when there was a burglary and an elopement from the same premises.

A Model Wife.

When the peddler rang Mr. Bird's door-bell the other day, Mr. Bird himself opened the door. Mr. Bird had the baby upon his arm, and there were four other children at his heels.

"Is the lady of the house in?" asked the peddler.

"Certainly she isn't," replied Bird. "She is out. She is perennially and eternally out!"

"Where can I see her?"

"Why, go down to the Woman Suffrage club-room; and if she isn't there, go to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and if she isn't there, visit the hall of the Association for Alleviating the Miseries of the Senegambians; and if she has finished up there, look for her at the Church Aid Society, or at the Ninth Ward soup-house, or the Home of the One-Legged, or at the Refuge for Infirm Dogs, or at the Hospital for the Asthmatic, or at the St. Polycarp Orphan Asylum, or at some of these places. If you get on her track, you'll see more paupers and strong-minded women and underclothing for the heathen than you ever saw in the whole course of your life."

"I wanted to sell her a cold-handled flat-iron, just out. Do you think she would buy one?"

"She will if you can prove that the naked cannibals in Senegambia are yearning for cold-handled flat-irons. She would buy diamond breast-pins for those niggers, if they wanted them, I believe."

"I intended, also, to offer her a new kind of immovable hair-pin, which——"

"All right. You just go down to the Home for the One-Legged, and persuade those cripples to cry for immovable hairpins, and she'll order 'em by the ton."

"Has she any children?"

"Well; I'm the one that appears to have 'em; just now, anyhow."

"Because I have a gum top for a feeding-bottle that is the nicest thing you ever saw."

"Now," said Mr. Bird, "I'll tell you what to do. You get the paupers to swear they can't eat the soup they get at the soup-house with spoons; they must have it from bottles with a rubber muzzle, and Mrs. Bird will keep you so busy supplying the demand that you won't have a chance to sleep. You just try it. Buy up the paupers! Bribe 'em."

"How'll I know her if I see her?"

"Why she's a very large woman with a bent nose, and she talks all the time. You'll hear her talking as you get within a mile of her. She'll ask you to subscribe to the Senegambian fund and to the Asthmatic Asylum, before you can get your breath. Probably she'll read you four or five letters from reformed cannibals. But don't you mind 'em. My opinion is she wrote 'em herself. It don't make any difference, but you might mention that since she left home the baby has had four fits. Johnny has fallen out of the pear-tree and cracked his skull. Mary and Jim have something like croup, and Tommy has been bitten by Jones' dog. It don't excite her. She won't care a cent; but I'd like her to have the latest news. Tell her if she can manage to drop in here for a minute between now and the Fourth of July, she might, maybe, wash the baby and give the other children a chance to remember how she looks. But she needn't come if it will interfere with the happiness of the one-legged mendicants, or make her asthmatic patients miserable. Mind and mention it to her now, will you?"

"I will."

"All right; then I'll go in and put some fresh sticking-plaster on Johnny's skull."

And with baby singing a vociferous solo, and the other children clinging to his leg, Mr. Bird retreated and shut the door. The peddler had determined to propose to a girl that night. He changed his mind, and resolved to remain a bachelor.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Neglected Presidential Homes.

Jefferson's home, Monticello, is to be sold at auction on the 20th inst. A bill has just been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to give perpetual use and occupation of the Hermitage, the grave of Jackson, to Mrs. Sarah York Jackson and her heirs forever. The property is in a very dilapidated condition. In 1848 Tennessee bought the estate, some 500 acres in all, from Jackson's adopted son and namesake, for $48,000 in bonds, the tomb itself with the acre in which it is situated remaining the property of the family. The attempt now making, therefore, to restore the property to the family is simply an attempt to redeem in some measure the reputation of the Commonwealth.—*New York World.*

SEWAGE farms and modern manures make surface-water supply dangerous, and in England they are beginning to depend more and more on artesian wells. The London water companies have sunk several of late years.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

How They Rob Railroad Trains and Stage Coaches.

[Mexican Correspondence.]

The brigands have reduced the robbing of railway trains to a science. As each train is accompanied by a military guard, the usual freights and the money in the passengers' pockets are not worth the risk of capturing. It is only when the Government or some banking firm sends a large quantity of specie on one of the trains that there is any likelihood of an attack, and the thieves seem to have some sure means of learning when there is a large sum of money aboard. The trains on the railway from Mexico to Vera Cruz are usually very long, all drawn by a huge double locomotive. At the rear end of the train is always a small car, about half the size of the others, very much like the "caboose" at the end of American coal trains. This is for the escort or military guard, a dozen or fifteen men, under command of an officer. These men, like all the Mexican soldiers, are copper-colored, full or half-breed Indians, clad in very light stuff, wearing sandals, and very small in stature. The specie is on one of the freight cars that go ahead of the passenger cars—the thieves easily find out which one. Besides the escort on the train there is a small military guard that meets the train at each station, and gives the country the appearance, to a traveler by rail, of being full up to the brim with soldiers and running over. On account of this latter guard, the thieves are very careful that the robberies shall be committed between stations. They have a very ingenious way of getting rid of the military escort that accompanies the train. They get in the cars separately at different stations, and, when the proper time comes, one of the band, who has previously been selected, goes to the rear of the last passenger car and uncouples the car containing the soldiers. This is always done on a sharp curve, when the engineer cannot see the end of his train, and always on an up-grade, so that the uncoupled car will soon stop; and there are plenty of such places on this steep and crooked railroad. Then they go through the train till they come to the treasure car, break into it, saw a hole through the bottom, and, when the place is reached that has been determined upon, the boxes containing the money are dropped out through the hole. Another part of the brigand party, of course, are awaiting at the appointed place, and pick up the specie and make off with it as soon as it is dropped. The specie and the brigands disappear together, and the Government, the only loser, hushes up the story as much as possible, and seizes another church to make up for the loss. The passengers, perhaps, know nothing about the robbery, or, if they do, they know better than to interfere. And all this time the twelve soldiers in the rear car, finding that they are in no personal danger, sit still and resolve to defend their car to the very last gasp.

The process of robbing a stage coach is very simple. I cannot tell it better than in the words of a man who had had the experience:

"The first thing we knew," said he, "there were forty or fifty brigands around the diligence, and the horses were stopped. Before I had time to turn around, I had a revolver pointed at each side of my head, and I was told to hand over my money. I had $300 in notes along, but I had hidden that in one of the cushions, and had only $2 or $3 in silver in my pockets. They helped themselves to my watch and everything else in my pocket that I cared anything for; but my having so little money seemed to excite their suspicions, and one of them took me to one side of the road, away from the coach, making me bring along a small sachel I was carrying with me. He told me to take off my clothes, and I did. The sachel contained an old suit of light clothes belonging to a friend of mine, much too small for me; but he said he thought my clothes would about fit him, and he made me put on the old ones. He did not take time to search the pockets, as he was taking clothes and all; but, when I told him that I should need two or three more meals and a lodging before I got to the end of my journey, he gave me back the $2 or $3 in silver. But he left me a bad-looking specimen, in the old suit of clothes, though I was better off than most of the other passengers, for they were sitting around in their underclothes, and one woman, whose clothes had been stolen, was wrapped up in a horse blanket. Then we went on."

Where Does Dew Come From?

The general belief is that the soil obtains water from the air at night by absorption and condensation to such an extent as to be of the "utmost agricultural value," and that in times of drought this moisture of the air invigorates and sustains plants which otherwise would perish. The observations of Prof. Stockbridge show the soil, from May to November, both at the surface and five inches deep, to be warmer than the air; it is hardly possible that moisture on the surface in the morning was deposited from the air. A more reasonable conclusion is that the vapor which rises from the surface is condensed as it comes in contact with the colder air. The phenomenon of so-called "dew-fall" is usually attributed to the supposed fact that soil and plants are colder than the air at night, and so condense its moisture in the form of "dew." The "dew" on the ice-pitcher is the common illustration to prove the theory; but, as we have seen, the conditions in this case are the reverse of those with soil and plant, which are both warmer than the air at night, while the ice-pitcher is colder. Further investigations were made in the study of this question. A tin box, without top or bottom, was filled with soil and placed in growing grass; the next morning the grass was loaded with dew, but not a trace appeared on the box, and the temperature of the soil was 66 deg., and of the air 60 deg. This experiment was repeated many times with the same results. Then a loose tin cover was placed on the box; in the morning the top of the cover was dry, but the under side was "thickly studded with drops of water"—dew.—*American Agriculturist.*

MY NEIGHBOR.

Love your neighbor as yourself—
Thus the Good Book readeth;
And I glance across the way
At my neighbor Edith,
Who, with garden-hat and gloves,
Through the golden hours
Of the sunny summer-morn,
Flits among her flowers.

Love your neighbor as yourself—
Winsome, blue-eyed girlie,
Golden gleams of sunny hair,
Dimpled, pink and pearly.
As I lean upon the stile
And watch her at her labor,
How much better than myself
Do I love my neighbor!

Love your neighbor as yourself—
How devout I'm growing!
All my heart with fervent love
Toward my neighbor glowing.
Ah! to keep that blest command
Were the sweetest labor,
For with all my heart and soul
Do I love my neighbor!

LIZZIE CLARK HARDY.

PITH AND POINT.

A LONG tramp—A tall vagrant.

AN inn-specter—A hotel-spook.

A BAD sign—A defaced guide-board.

A LIEN business—Drawing a mortgage.

A HIGHLY colored tale—The peacock's.

"CROOKED whisky" is not whisky straight.

OLD topers are famous for their dry remarks.

IS NOT Lent a good season for the loan fisherman?

READY-MADE—The young lady waiting for an offer.

A RETIRED Boston fireman calls himself an ex-spurt.

THERE is nothing gun under the sun but the horned horse.

WHY are swine like trees?—Because they root in the ground.

WHAT winter has no Christmas? The "winter of our discontent."

DANCING is forbidden during Lent, but fish balls are allowable.

WHY are obstinate people like facts? Because they are stubborn things.

WHAT bridle most surely holds an unruly lover? The bridal of the bridal day.

THE more a man preys, the more certain is he to be damned—by those he preys upon.

IT is painful to see a man trying to "make up his mind," who has no mind to make up.

A HANGMAN, being asked by a stranger what trade he pursued, replied that he was a finisher.

JUST because she snores, a refined man will not refer to his wife as "a regular snorter."

"CAWS and effect," said the farmer, as he ruefully surveyed a field of corn devastated by crows.

IT is vulgar to call a man "bow-legged." Just speak of him as a parenthetical pedestrian.

CHINA merchants never have to invite American sea Captains to dine, as they always come after tea.

AN unassuming traveler can make a fare display by keeping his railroad-ticket where it will be seen.

NO SELF-RESPECTING old colored woman now-a-days thinks of dying until she has reached the age of 101.

IN these artistic days, when you are asked to take a drink, you are requested to come and "decorate your inside."

SOLILOQUY by a tippler: "The public always notices when you have been tippling, but never when you are thirsty."

THE boy who was getting a little too large to enjoy the flattery of his mother's sisters, said he had got "syc-ophants" long ago.

"SUPPOSE I should work myself up to the interrogation point?" said a beau to his sweetheart. "I should respond with an exclamation!" was the reply.

"SEE how I ride o'er the raging mane!" exclaimed a man who was thrown over his horse's head into a ditch on the other side of the fence.

THE Chinese Encyclopædia meets a long-felt want; no family should be without it. It is published in Pekin, and has only 5,020 volumes. Price, $7,500.

EDITOR Holden, of the *Yonkers Gazette*, had a cat which he named Plutarch, because it had so many lives. Quite an appropriate name for a son of the mews.

GLADSTONE has been presented with a silver hatchet. This places him under an awkward responsibility for the future. He cannot tell a lie.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"DO YOU say your prayers every night and morning?" asked a sympathetic lady of a little shoeblack to whom she had just given a trifle. "I allus sez 'um at night, mum; but any smart boy can take care of hisself in the day time," was the little rogue's reply.

IF a lady meet a lady
Coming down the street,
Need a lady tell a lady
That she looks "so sweet?"
For well she knows before she gets
Fairly out of sight,
She'll turn around and say aloud,
"What a horrid fright!"

—*Exchange.*

A LITTLE boy from New York went into the country visiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated for a moment, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips: "Yes, ma, I wish our milkman would keep a cow."

On a Lark.

A teacher in one of the Westfield (Ct.) public schools was startled the other day at the answer she got from one bright little fellow. On the black-board was the picture of an ostrich, and the teacher described its great strength and power of endurance, closing by saying it was the only bird upon which a man could ride. "I know another," spoke up a little chap. "Well, what is it?" "A lark." Unsuspectingly the teacher asked, "How can you prove that, Johnny?" "All I know about it," said the boy, "is that mother every little while says father's off on a lark, and when he comes home he looks as if he had rode awful fast."

BRAZIL is full of impecunious Americans.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Going Out With the Tide.

Raise me up in my bed, wife;
There's the sound of the sea in my ears,
And it sings to my soul in a music
That earth is not blessed to hear.
Open the little window, wife,
Then come and sit by my side;
We'll wait God's sweet flood-water
To take me out with the tide.

I see the harbor-bar, wife,
And my dear little boat in the bay;
But who shall be able to guide her
When her master hath passed away?
I know that her helm, so trusty,
Will answer no other hand
As it answered mine when I knew, wife,
[illegible]

Our boys are all before us, wife;
Wee Jack is beneath the wave;
And blue-eyed Freddie sleeps, wife,
In yonder [illegible] grave,
Where the early daisies cluster
Around his baby bed,
And the thrush sits crooning softly
In yon tree that shades the dead.

There's a chill runs through our hearts, wife,
When the harbor-bar doth moan;
But a darker grief will be yours, wife,
When you're left in the cot alone;
But a few more flows of the sea, wife,
And a few more ebbs of the tide,
Then God's sweet flood shall bring you
Again to your old man's side!

The red sun is in the west, wife,
And the tide sinks down with the sun;
We will part with each other in love, wife,
For sweetly our lives have run.
Give me your hand, my own love,
As you have given it in days of yore:
We will clasp them, ne'er to be sundered,
When we meet on the far-off shore!
—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Railroad Romance.

Here is a romantic incident, as we find it related in the *N. Y. Tribune:*

On a railroad train—no cards. A section of a sleeping-car of the night express which left Pittsburg Friday evening was occupied by a lady, who had informed the conductor that upon the arrival of the train at Harrisburg she expected to meet a beautiful man. He was all the world to her, she explained, with downcast eyes, and he would be accompanied by a minister. The train bowled into the depot at 3:50 A. M., and bridegroom and minister enter the bridal-car. The conductor shouted "All aboard;" the train thundered on through the night; the porter held a lantern, by the light of which the minister read a brief marriage service, and the young couple, who stood before him, holding on to the seats and more or less to each other, were declared one. Not long afterward the eastern sky was streaked with pink and gray; anon a morning newspaper was cried in the car, and ere a great while a train-boy stared the travelers out of countenance and murmured, "Peanuts and lozenges." Their wedding journey had begun!

Cooking Schools.

A good cooking school has been started in Boston. Private classes are opened, and great things are expected of the venture. Commenting upon the enterprise the Boston *Advertiser* says:

Probably the best cooking school for an ignorant girl is the kitchen of a kind and intelligent mistress, who is willing to spend a large part of her life in that best missionary work—training Irish and German girls in ways of thrifty housewifery. But since the days of our grandmothers, housekeeping has taken on new aspects. The young mother once had her kitchen within easy reach from her nursery, but now a separation by long flights of stairs makes it practically impossible that she shall spend much time in teaching her cook. It is hoped, then, that this cooking school will be of great benefit to families in providing good cooks; that it will be of still greater benefit to many unemployed or poorly-paid women by providing a way by which, at small expense, they can fit themselves to obtain comfortable homes and to receive good wages. When shirts are sold for fifty cents each there must be many women working at extremely low wages. Cannot some of these be induced to fit themselves for domestic service? It is hope that this cooking school will be an aid, too, in the cause of temperance. Nourishing, well-seasoned food will, without doubt, prevent that craving for spirits which, before it becomes an uncontrolable appetite, is often merely the cry of hunger.

Scallops.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a lady residing in Syracuse, which will at least amuse lady readers of the *Journal:*

"I have just come from the daily task of scalloping my hair, and I feel that I must relieve my mind to you on this subject. If I were a school girl, I would make this my subject for an essay, and try to portray, feebly though it must be, the misery and weariness attending it. I think the person who invented this unique style of hair-dressing—which heretofore I have silently admired—was either an oculist or manufacturer of glass eyes, for, of all things to make a person cross-eyed or blind, I consider this the most effectual. Woe is me that the edict went forth, 'Scallops are becoming to you; henceforth wear scallops.' Since then all peace of mind has forsaken me. I have a dread of retiring, for that spoils my scallops; my dreams are disturbed, fancying morning is near and—'henceforth you must wear scallops' sounds in my ear. Spite of all I can do, these words of art are ever keeping me in an unhappy state of mind. I had one day of absolute rebellion in my heart. I was giving this too much time and strength. So little was left for the practical and delightful ways I had been wont to spend my time. I could not, no, not even for the good opinions of my friends, dress my hair after this style of architecture any longer. I fled to a hair-dresser, placed myself in her hands, told her to dress my hair in some simple, easy manner. *She scalloped it!* So with fingers weary and worn, with eyelids heavy and red, I—scalloped my hair. Good-bye, write to me, if you have time, for I have no time, no strength, no heart, for anything so trivial as letter-writing. I scalloped my hair!"—*Syracuse Journal.*

A Wedding-trip Down the Mountain on a Hand-sled.

On Tuesday last a wedding party in high life came off at Carpenter's. Why it may be termed a wedding in high life is because it occurred on top of the high mountain directly opposite the station. After the wedding ceremony was performed, the newly-married couple made a somewhat novel start in life. From the top of the steep mountain they concluded to go to the station on a hand-sled. The time for starting came, and their friends, after helping to fix them and their baggage solidly on their sled, gave the sled a push, and away they went, shooting over the ground at the rate of forty miles an hour. Half way down they turned a sharp curve, when to their horror they discovered a span of mules not far distant coming up the mountain. They saw at a glance that there was not room enough to pass those mules, and that the mules would not have time enough to get out of the way. And what made matters worse, there was a high embankment to the road. However, they did not hesitate as to what was to be done, for stop they couldn't, and to strike in among the legs of those mules, they well knew, would be to be kicked out of the world at once. John, the husband, of course was pilot to the sled, and bracing himself to meet the rapidly approaching trouble, he exclaimed:

"Now, Maria, as you swore this morning to cling to me until death, I would advise you to give extra fastenings to your arms around my waist, for over the bank we must go!"

"Let her slide, John, I'm praying for both of us!" replied the faithful wife.

And John did let her slide, by bravely turning the sled to one side, and letting it shoot over the embankment, down a distance of twenty feet into the snow below, carrying with it a bride, groom and carpet bags into one promiscuous heap. Fortunately the snow was deep enough to break the force of the fall, and nothing serious, save the smashing of John's new high hat, followed. Even this would not have happened if Maria had not fastened her teeth on the rim of it just as they were about making the plunge over the embankment. Suffice it to say that the wedding party gathered themselves together again in a little while and resumed their bridal trip, John occasionally pulling off his tile to see if any improvement could be made in its appearance, his only words of censure being, "If you had allowed that hat to fly, my darling, it would have taken care of itself.—*Williamsport (Pa.) Bulletin.*

A Texas Reporter's Description of a Bride and Bridesmaids.

At the hour of 8 a hush told that the bridal party were approaching, and in a moment, leaning on the arm of J. D. G., Esq., like a pale, soft shadow from dreamland, with hair flowing down in dazzling confusion, like the faintest rays of a summer sunset, eyes like the violets, lips like the coral and brow like the lilies, came Miss M. I. She wore blue and white, and looked the Hyacinthe Pale as she took her position on the left of the entrance.

The came with Capt. W. M. R. Miss M. McK., beautiful like Miss I., and if she were thought less fair you would forget it in watching the calm and quiet brow, the gentle and loving eyes, as with womanly dignity and grace she moved toward her place on the right, opposite Miss I., dressed also in blue and white, to represent a wood violet.

Next came with W. R. N., Esq., Miss A. G., with sparkling eyes and cheeks aglow with a freshness of health and perfect beauty, such as few earth-born people possess, and that Diana herself might have envied, as she took up her position on the left, dressed in white trimmed with pink, and represented (what she was) a dark eyed beauty of the south.

Now came with Dr. J. McK. Miss K. B., floating in like Titania, queen of the fairies, such a picture of diminutive loveliness as haunts the sleep of "wild, dreaming boys," and as she moved to her place on the right, and as our eyes caught a glimpse of the dainty little foot that for a moment peeped from her trailing garments, we whispered, "this is the veritable Cinderella." She was clothed upon with white trimmed with pink, and was a Humming Bird of the Andes.

Next came with J. C. E., Esq., Miss B. H. J., the sister of the bride, with her great dreamy eyes half hidden beneath the long, soft, drooping lashes, moving timidly, like a bashful child, to her place on the left, dressed in green and white to represent her purity and the jealousy of all the other young ladies, and leaving the beholder in wonder as to where the boundary was betwixt perfect artlessness and perfect art.

Next came with Mr. F. J. Miss I., who, as she moved to her place on the right, made one think that it was of her Byron wrote:

"She walks in beauty like the night,
Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright,
Meet in her aspect and her eyes,
Thus mellowed to that tender light
That heaven to gaudy day denies."

Dressed in white, trimmed in green, a Lotus of the Nile.—*San Antonio Express.*

Fashion Notes.

Garnet, with all kindred reds of Bordeaux, ruby, maroon, cardinal and nacaret is immensely popular.

Among the novelties are found side satchels of Duchesse and Brussels point, lined with colored silk, satin or velvet.

Black cambrics, with bouquets over them of small flowers, will be much worn this spring.

Buntings are seen again this spring in finer qualties than heretofore. Debeges are to be as popular as ever, and are in every delicate and pretty shade.

A new idea in button-holes is to cut them diagonally in cloth, as it is said the buttons lay more flat, and are less liable to work out.

Vests are a prominent feature of all the spring costumes. Satin is much used for them, and some of them are richly embroidered in colors as well as in black.

Embroideries in black tulle worked with garnet beads are much used, especially on garnet satin and velvet dresses. The bonnets matching these toilets are bordered with cordings worked with garnet-colored beads.

Flounces are to be side-plaited this summer, and stitched on the skirt an inch or more below the upper edge, to give it a standing heading. Another style of flounce is a plain straight band, eight inches deep, with side plaits, into which faus are inserted.

The heavy gold chains and pendant lockets have been discarded, and the newest sets consist of a tiny bar, with perhaps a tiny padlock suspended from the center, the ear-rings corresponding, only small.

The broad-brimmed Leghorn hat will again adorn the would-be "Maud Muller." Its brim will be caught down with square bows of ribbon, white feathers will adorn its crown, and all the homely and old women will want to wear it.

Dressy wraps for spring will be mantles of plain camel's hair trimmed with rich fringes. One of the new shapes for the visite cloak has sleeves ending in long fichu or scarf ends which are tied tightly across the front, giving a scarf effect to the cloak.

Two leading styles that will prevail in suits for early spring will be the basque with a short round skirt on which the overskirt is permanently draped. The other has the princess back and basque front with overskirt. The short, round, narrow skirt is merely a foundation.

The Peculiar Dangers of George Bank Fishing.

George Bank, upon which the Gloucester fleet was lost, is situated about 140 miles east-southeast from Gloucester, and is the famous feeding ground for codfish and haddock. The water shoals gradually from the deep sea to the center of the bank, where it ranges in depth from six to twelve fathoms. A very strong tide runs across it, making as high as three knots an hour on a full course. A heavy wind, as can at once be understood, especially when it blows against the tide, rolls up across the shoals a tremendous, short, combing sea, in which a vessel cannot be controlled by human power; it is entirely at the mercy of the wind and waves. The fleet usually anchors in from twenty-five to thirty fathoms of water, and the men fish from over the sides of the vessels. The great danger of Georges fishing is the liability of vessels being blown upon the shoals and foundering. To guard against this they carry two five hundred pound anchors, and lie with a long scope of the best eight or eight and a half inch manilla cable. Another terrible danger which undoubtedly causes the destruction of many a stout little craft and the death of all on board, is the liability of collision between two or more vessels. If one vessel on the outside or in the midst of the fleet drags and drifts down upon another, a thing which is supposed frequently happens in a thick night, both are smashed to pieces like egg-shells. About one hundred sail from Gloucester are engaged during the winter and early spring months in the Georges fisheries. They are the staunchest in the whole fishing fleet, and are manned by the bravest and most hardy fishermen who, season after season, face the perils and terrible hardships of this branch of their business.

Outraged Scientists.

Of Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, one of youngest British poets, and the son-in-law of Dr. Westland Marston, an amusing story is told. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was a protege of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who assisted in getting the poet appointed to a position in the Natural History department of the British Museum. One day the unfortunate O'Shaughnessy accidentally sat down on a number of very rare South American butterflies which had just arrived at the Museum. Horrified, he proceeded secretly and hurriedly to repair damages, but being in truth rather ignorant about butterflies and natural history generally, he got the pretty insects very much mixed up, gluing wrong wings on wrong bodies in the most reckless manner. Great was the astonishment of the wise men when they came to contemplate and classify the new contribution. Such species were never seen before; the insect world and its history was revolutionized. And many were the discussions that occurred before Mr. O'Shaughnessy's awful misdeed and skillful gluing were discovered. Then there was a very mad collection of scientists, and the young man would have been dismissed had not Bulwer used his influence. Warned by his blunder, Mr. O'Shaughnessy undertook the study of natural history, and their is now no one in the Museum better skilled in that department.

A Question of Damages.

Some lawyers take very practical views of cases in which they are retained. In a certain town in Missouri, Squire G—— was defending a charge of malpractice. A colored man was suing for damages, his wife having died shortly after an operation for removal of cancer. When it came Squire G——'s turn to cross-examine the plaintiff, he asked: "Mr. Wilson, how old was your wife when she died?"

"About forty-five, sir."

"Been in feeble health a long time, has she not, Mr. Wilson, and cost you a great deal of medicine and help?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have married again, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"How old is your present wife?"

"About thirty-five, sir."

"And she is stout and healthy, Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, Mr. Wilson, will you please state to the jury how you are *damaged* in this case?"

Mr. Wilson had evidently never taken this view of the matter, and could make no answer. The good and true men thought he had made rather a good thing by his bereavement, and brought in a verdict for the defendant.—*Harper's Magazine.*

An Unpleasant Predicament.

Of Mr. Shelley, a nephew of the poet, Mr. Conway tells an interesting story: This gentleman while searching for adventure in Africa, got among a tribe whom he found suffering for a little knowledge about cattle breeding, agriculture and other things that he was competent to give. He remained with them for a while, taught them what they most needed, and as matters began to improve the Africans desired to worship him as a god descended among them. Mr. Shelley's only trouble was that they so loaded him with their favors and environed him with their devotion that he could not get away. The one thing they would not hear of was his leaving. It had become a necessary that he should return to England, he was forced to have recourse to stratagem. He proposed to go on a expedition with mounted company, and carrying these with him to a point not far from an English colony he got up silently in the night and rode off furiously, making good his escape.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

The Romance of a Torn Shoe—An Obstruction in the Path Through Deadman's Hollow.

The following is a vivid account of escape from Lawrence, Kansas, of Jack Henderson, the famous pro-slavery leader, editor and politician, in the days of the border troubles:

"There were three free state ladies at the Lawrence Hotel—Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Donnelly and Miss Kehoe. Like woman everywhere, they wanted to save my life. I told Miss Kehoe to get a buggy and take one of the children about the hotel, as if for a little drive around town, and to slip off to Lecompton, 15 miles distant, and have me a saddled horse sent down that night and placed in the ravine back of the hotel. It was the 8th of January, and there was a ball in the hotel. All the day, and night, too, Gov. Denver had been filling the sheriff up with whisky and he felt good. I prepared Miss Kehoe's shoe by cutting the stitches down the instep, so that she could burst it in the dance. That night we danced several times, and after we got through a schottische, at about 10:30 o'clock, we stopped before the sheriff, who was on the platform, and the young lady said: 'Sheriff, see my shoe, all burst! Won't you let Mr. Henderson step in the hall with me while I change my shoes?' 'Oh, yes,' said the sheriff, 'I guess Jack won't run!' As soon as we got into the hall, and the door closed behind us, Miss Kehoe opened the back door of the hotel, and we both stood on a sort of stairway which led down into the ravine behind the house. She held that door from the outside, though it was sleeting, and she had a white dress on. Meantime, I had no overcoat at all. If I had been seen with an overcoat, the sheriff would have looked out for me. Wearing a party coat of thin cloth, I felt the cold extremely. I put my fingers in my mouth and blew a whistle familiar to our men; and it was immediately answered in the darkness below. There was my horse held by a young fellow from Virginia. I jumped into my saddle, and went at the top of my speed across the prairie, consuming little more than an hour in my ride to Lecompton, but I almost froze to death. It was 12 o'clock when I rode into Lecompton, and there was a fresh horse, a pair of dry revolvers, and a big overcoat with a bottle of champagne in each pocket. I changed horses and started right on for Leavenworth, 40 miles distant; because I knew that I should be followed from Lawrence; and I knew also that Jim Lane had thrown his pickets out to the Kaw river and beyond it, and his troops could cut me off anywhere west of the Stranger river. I went down into the Kaw bottoms, forded the river, and on the other side I espied one of Lane's pickets. Bending my head down on the horse's neck, to avoid the trees which covered the bottom, I rode at the top of my speed. At the Kaw river I opened one of the bottles of champagne, drank part myself, and, making a knot round the horse's jaw, gave it a twist, and forced the rest of the champagne down his throat. A picket fired on me; but it was a very cold night, and they were sleepy, and I was not harmed. I went along at a hard pace till I got to Deadman's Hollow. There it was so dark that I could see nothing, when suddenly my horse stopped, and for the first time in my life, that I can remember, I felt a chill of real fear come over me there. As the horse would not move, I jumped down and put my ear to the ground to see if there was pursuit. Nothing was behind me. Still the horse would not move, and I felt along the ground and put my hand on something soft. It was a dead man. I felt down toward his pistol belt, and found that gone, and his pockets turned inside out. Then I knew that he had been robbed and murdered. As soon as the got past the obstacle he went like lightning, and did not stop till he got to the Stranger river. As I was going down the river bottom, I saw a man on horseback, and said: 'You will swap horses with me!' 'Why, Henderson!' he replied. It was a gambler whom I knew very well in Leavenworth. He gave me his horse, and little after daybreak I rode into Leavenworth, having come 55 miles in night. The first person I saw was Tom Ewing, who shook me by the hand warmly. It had cost me $80—all I had—in Lawrence, to treat and keep the peace. Everybody in Leavenworth supposed that I had been hanged, and that was the news not only all over the territory, but throughout the state, and my poor wife in Baltimore supposed me dead for some time. I lost no more time in the territory, but came right on to Jefferson City and Washington.

Wonderful Pedestrian Feats.

Lazy as we are wont to consider the Orientals, many of the "matches against time" acheived by them may bear comparison with the best of those now pending among ourselves. An Arab donkey-boy will go at a run all the way from Cario to the Pyramids and back again, without any visible sign of fatigue. A Skh dispatch-bearer will scamper through miles of jungle in the dark, with a heavy bag on his shoulders, shaking a bunch of metal rings to scare away the tiger and hyenas. Four meager Hindoos, who appear barely able to carry a hand-bag, will take a heavy palanquin, containing an officer and all his belongings, over the ground at a smart trot for hours together. Even more marvellous are the achievements of the Persian shatirs (professional couriers,) who, trained from their very childhood to feats of strength and activity, daily accomplish distances bordering upon the incredible. Not many years ago one of these men reached Teheran two hours before his appointed time, having covered an immense tract of very difficult country in fourteen hours of almost incessant running; but his chief, so far from praising him, simply remarked: "Could you not have done it in twelve?" and on his return journey the indomitable man actually did so. The occupation is a dangerous one, not only from the extraordinary exertions which it demands, but also from the fact that the runners being so tightly girded that a fall or even a stumble would be certain death. Persian chroniclers relate that a certain native once promised his daughter to any man who would keep up with his chariot all the way from Teheran to Ispahan. A celebrated shatir undertook the task; and held out till the gate of Ispahan was full in view, when the shah, alarmed at the prospect of having to make good his rash promise, let fall his whip. The runner knowing that it would cost him his life to stoop, contrived to pick it up with his feet. The treacherous monarch then dropped his ring, then the shatir, seeing that his fate was sealed, exclaimed reproachfully: "Oh! King, you have broken your faith, but I am true to mine!" picked up the ring and fell dead on the spot.—*New York Times.*

Given Away on His Dodge.

The old man Bendigo keeps a pretty sharp eye on his daughter Mary, and many a would-be lover has taken a walk after a few minutes conversation with the hard-hearted parient. The old chap is stuck this time, however, and cards are out for a wedding. After the lucky young man had been sparking Mary for six months the old gentleman stepped in as usual, requested a private confab, and led of with:

"You seem like a nice young man, and perhaps you are in love with Mary?"

"Yes, I am," was the honest reply.

"Haven't said anything to her yet, have you?"

"Well, no; but I think she reciprocates my affection."

"Does, eh? Well, let me tell you something. Her mother died a lunatic, and there's no doubt that Mary has inherited her insanity."

"I'm willing to take the chances," replied the lover.

"Yes, but you see Mary has a terrible temper. She has twice drawn a knife on me with intent to commit murder."

"I'm used to that—got a sister just like her," was the answer.

"And you should know that I've sworn a solemn oath not to give Mary a cent of my property," continued the father.

"Well, I'd rather start in poor and build up. There's more romance in it."

The old man had one more shot in his carbine, and he said:

"Perhaps I ought to tell you that Mary's mother ran away from my home with a butcher, and that all her relations died in the poorhouse. These things might be thrown up in after years, and I now warn you."

"Mr. Bendigo," replied the lover, "I've heard all this before, and also that you were on trial for forgery, had to jump Chicago for bigamy, and served a year in state prison for cattle-stealing. I'm going to marry into your family to give you a decent reputation! There—no thanks—good bye!"

Mr. Bendigo looked after the young man with his mouth wide open, and when he could get his jaws together he said:

"Some infernal hyena has went and given me away on my dodge!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Whisky Spring.

In the summer of 1838 the Third United States artillery, commanded by Col. Gates, was encamped at the foot of the Missionary ridge, engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians. One day the colonel ordered out a fatigue party to clean out the spring, a beautiful fountain bubbling up at the foot of the ridge. Shortly after the sergeant reported to headquarters that his men were all drunk. Says the colonel, "You should not have let the men drink whisky." "I did not," replied the sergeant; "they drank nothing but water from the spring." The sergeant and men were ordered into the guard-house and a new detail ordered and a lieutenant placed in command, with orders to not let the men have access to any spirits. Not long after the lieutenant reported the men all drunk. The men were ordered to the guard-house and the lieutenant under arrest. Another party was ordered out, of which Col. Gates took the command. He took a seat on a stump so he could overlook the whole ground, determined that there should be no getting drunk this time. But behold! in a short time his men were all drunk. He was certain they had drank nothing but water, which they frequently did, getting down on their knees and drinking from the branch just below the spring. The colonel was at his wit's end. The men were ordered to the guard-house, and he repaired to his tent to think. After weighing the matter pro and con., he had to give it up, and repairing to the guard-house he told the men that if they would show him how it was done he would release them, otherwise he would punish them severely. To this they agreed and took him to the spring; just below the spring in the branch they unearthed a five-gallon jug partly filled with whisky, the mouth of which was stopped with a cork, in which was inserted a quill that reached to the bottom. When buried in the sand the upper end of the quill was just above the surface of the water, and when they when they wanted to drink they stooped down, inserted the quill in their mouth, and while apparently drinking pure water were drinking pure whisky, and the colonel, sitting on the stump in plain view, was none the wiser for it.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Commercial.*

An Eel Story.

The following is published in the Easton (Penn.) *Express* as a true fish story: "George Bryant, train-master at High Bridge, N. J., and William Hibbler, conductor on the Central railroad of New Jersey, were fishing from the Newark bay bridge, three years ago. Bryant lost his sinker and substituted for it a Central railroad switch key. He got a 'huge bite,' and in drawing his line discovered a large eel on his hook; but before he could land him, the eel broke loose, carrying away the hook and the switch key. Eight months after an eel was caught by Capt. Simon Chapman in an old barge at Chapman's wharf, on the Thames river, three miles above New London, Conn. When the eel was cut open the lost Central railroad switch key was found inside of it. Last evening on Conductor Hibbler's train, the son of Capt. Chapman introduced himself to Mr. Hibbler, and said his father still had the key in his possession. Arrangements were made to have it returned to Mr. Bryant at High Bridge."

The widow of Richard Realf is employed as a nurse on Long Island.

A REPROACH IN ITS ANSWER.

The sun cried to the laughing sea,
"Leave thy sweet wiling!
Hast thou no depths of love in thee,
Too deep for smiling?"
But ever, till the day was done,
The sea turned laughing to the sun.

But in the darkness and the storm,
Could he discover
What terrors [illegible], what fears deform
His laughing lover?
Oh! vainly love prays love be sad,
When his mere presence makes her glad.

COMICALITIES.

"**Baby Mine**" should be "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

A Leadville correspondent says that wages are very high there—about 9,000 above the sea level.

The old schoolmaster, faithful over a few things, holds the ruler over many.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Arnaud, the private secretary of Gambetta, is only six feet three. He labors for love, as he receives an income of $20,000 a year from Mme Guichard.

It has been proved that after kindling his fire a miser stuck a cork in the nossle of the bellows to save the little wind that was left in it.

It was Brougham who said that a lawyer is a very learned gentleman who rescues your estates from your enemies and then keeps it for himself.

Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the proverb, "A soft answer turneth away wrath," says "it is better to speak paregorically of a person than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him."

An exchange says that the only jokes women like to read are those which reflect ridicule on men, and asserts in proof that on taking up a paper a woman invariably turns to the marriage column. This is a high-menial charge against the fair sex.—*Graphic.*

"**There** was one thing my farm never could raise," said the old man, as he softly worried the roll of tobacco, and then expectorated on the stove. And as the statesmen who were sitting around the cracker barrel patiently waited his explanation, he continued: "And that was a mortgage."—*Rockland Courier.*

"**What's** sauce for the goose." Passenger (in second class)—"I think I've got into the wrong carriage." Ticket inspector (sternly)—"The difference must be paid!" Passenger (triumphantly)—"Oh, just so! Then I'll trouble you for three shillings; I've a first-class ticket."—*Punch.*

A school girl of tender years writes to a bosom friend: "Dear Susa—I shan't attend school again until I Get some new cuffs, collars and Jewelry—dear Mama agrees with me that it is my Dooty to take the shine off that Upstart Mary Jones, and I'll do it if I never learn nothing."

A little 3-year-old in town, who observed her grandfather writing a postal card, requested that she might be allowed to write a letter. Upon being asked if a postal card wouldn't answer her purpose, she replied, "No, sir! I want paper and 'velope; I don't want my letter to go bareheaded like 'urs!"—*Waterloo Observer.*

A little mite of a down-towner was visiting another of about the same size, and being accosted by one of the members of the family with, "Hello, Louie? haven't seen you in a long time. Where've you been?" "Had the measles; that's where I ben." "Had measles, eh! how many did you have?" "I didn't tount them."—*Kingston Freeman.*

"**Amanda**, I wish you to put the large Bible in a prominent place on the center table, and place three or four hymn books carelessly round on the sofas. I have advertised for a young man to board in a cheerful Christian family, and I tell you what, if you girls don't manage, either one of you, to rake him in, why I'll never try anything again, for I'm tired out.—*Andrews' Bazar.*

The witty Burlington *Hawkeye* says: "The women in Kansas vote at the school elections. At a recent election at Osage City one woman went up to vote, but before she got through telling the judges what a time her Willie had with the scarlet fever when he was only two years old, it was time to close the polls and she had forgotten to deposit her ballot."

I should like to have you raise a club," said a 7x9 book-canvasser to a daughter of Erin, as he stood on the front step trying to talk her to death on the subject of the "Extinction of the Tribes of the Seventh Century." "I will," said Biddy, as she reached around behind the door, "but bad luck to your picture if you're lingering around here when I get it raised." He didn't linger.—*Elmira Gazette.*

A Scotch friend of ours is disgusted with "Pinafore." He says: "Why now, d'ye mind, noo, it's pairfectly redecculous to suppose that the rules o' the navy wad alloo sic fameeliarity between the officers and the men, or that yon man Porter could tak about twa dozen weemen along wi' him on board the ship. An' the captain an' admiral wadna sing sic-like songs, for hoo could deescipline be preairved? It's a nonsensical trash, mon."—*Boston Traveler.*

"**My** brudren, I was passin' fru de paster dis mawnin', and I saw a mighty fine bush o' huckleberries, and I thought I would tote some of 'em hum to de ole woman, and I hadn't no basket nor nuffin' to pick 'em in, and I looked aroun' and foun' a shingle, and I begun for to pick off de berries and put 'em on dat shingle; but dey'd roll off jes' as fas' as I put 'em on, and I brung no berries hum to de ole woman. Brudren, your prayers is jes' like pickin' huckleberries on a shingle; dey roll right off; dey don't none of 'em go hum to de Heabenly Farder."

Burdette, in his letter to the *Hawkeye*, magnanimously yields the palm to the east in the matter of Revolutionary relics, but in the next breath is inclined to take it back. He says: "I remember in 1876, when we had the great Centennial tea party at Burlington, that I saw more Revolutionary relics at Union Hall than I have seen in all New England. And they were better relics too. Those I saw in Old South Church were very old and battered and faded, and altogether shabby looking, while the Iowa relics had a bright fresh, modern look to them, that was much pleasanter to contemplate."

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 85c. Goldn Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c cents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Family Groceries!

LANNING' SPRICE LIST.

TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson	*60c very best 70c*
Imperial	*" " 65c*
Japan	*" " 60c*
Oolong	*" " 50c*
Gun Powder	*" " 40c*

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Arbuckels' [Roasted]	*23c per lb.*
Rio	*15c very best 18c " "*

SUGARS! SUGARS!

White	*10½ pounds for one dollar*
Extra C	*12 " " "*
Grocers C	*14 " " "*

White Beans per lb. 3½c., Dried Peaches per lb. 6c., Hominy per lb. 3c., Cranberries per qt. 8c., Dried Sweet Corn 13 lbs. for $1.00, Oat Meal 7 lbs. for 25c., cucumber Pickles per doz. 8c. Besides a complete stock of Confectionéries, Canned Fruits, Soaps, Notions, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, &c., &c.

Goods delivered at all times.

Geo. L. Lanning.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

A Broad Fellowship.

Writing in Scribner for April of "Some Thin Virtues," and especially of toleration, Dr. Holland says:

Men tolerate each other and each other's sentiments and opinions, and are much too apt to be content with that. They altogether overestimate the value of it, but beyond this there is in some quarters, and ought to be in all quarters a sense of brotherhood among all honestly inquiring souls. There is no reason why Dean Stanley and Mr Darwin should not be the most affectionate friends. There is no good reason why Cardinal Manning and Mr. Matthew Arnold should not be on the most delightful terms of intimacy. There is no good reason why Mr. Frothingham and Dr. Hall, Dr Draper and Dr. Taylor should not be bound up in a loving brotherhood. They undoubtedly tolerate one another now. It would be simply indecent for them to do anything less, but we fear that we have not quite reached the period when these men, with a profound respect for one another' manhood, truthfulness and earnestness, recognize each other as seekers for truth, and love and delight in each other as such. We are all interested in the same things, but we happen to be regarding them from different angles.

Some of the sincerest men in the world are the doubters.

> "There is more faith in honest doubt,
> Believe me, than in half the creeds."

These men get very little of the sympathy that by right belongs to them. They have as great a love for truth as anybody, and are looking for it, but by the constitution of their minds, or by the power of an unfortunate education or the influence of an untoward personal experience, they find themselves thrown off into a region of skepticism, where they have no congenial companionship. They do not get even toleration,—from those particularly who inherit their creeds, and to whom faith is as natural as breathing. These men ought all and always to be brought affectionately into the great brotherhood of truth-lovers and truth-seekers, and a Christian of any name who cannot throw his warmest sympathies around these, and regard them with a peculiarly affectionate interest, must necessarily be a very poor sort of creature. All honest truth-seekers are always truth-finders, and all have something in possession that will be of advantage to the others. The differences between them are sources of wealth to the whole.

This is true of all truth-seekers, and it is particularly true of the different sects of Christendom. Let not the Catholic think for a moment that he has nothing to learn of the Protestant, and let not the Protestant think that he holds all truth to the exclusion of his Catholic brother. The fact that all these sects exist and find vitality enough in their ideas to keep them prosperously together, shows that there is something to be learned, everywhere, and among them all, and that the policy is poor which shuts them away from one another's society. It is better to remember that truth is one, and that those who are earnestly after it, whether they deny Christianity or profess it, whether they are called by one name or another, belong together, in one great sympathetic brotherhood of affection and pursuit.

* * *

The Oliver—Cameron breach of promise suit was set for last Monday. After a delay of several years, the widow has finally succeeded in bringing "Old Simon" into court, and rich developments are expected during the progress of the trial. The following brief history of the case we get from the New York Sun:

"The widow's history in connection with Simon is all essential to a fair understanding of the grounds on which the suit is said to be based. In the early part of 1865 she first visited Washington from Georgia in search of a position under the Government; having, as she supposed, a claim for the loss of her husband in the war. Here she became acquainted with Mr. Cameron, who had recently returned from the Russian mission. He had known her husband prior to the war, and hence he took a great interest in her. After a visit to New Orleans, where Mr. Cameron is said to have visited and showed her marked attention, she returned to Washington on his advice. He addressed a letter to Secretary Bristow, of which the following is a copy:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25 1875.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The bearer, Mrs. Oliver, is the daughter of an officer of the United States navy in ante-war times, and the wife of another officer of the navy who was killed or died on the other side during the rebellion. She has come to Washington in search of employment, with letters to me from friends of mine in New Orleans. I knew her father, and she is highly recommended as a good woman. She is poor, and thinks a letter from me to Col. Bristow will procure her employment. If you think so it will make her happy, and I have often found happiness in making others happy. Truly Yours.

Hon B. H. BRISTOW. SIMON CAMERON.

Accompanying this, which was sent to Mrs. Oliver, was the following private note, according to the Widow Oliver:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25 1875.

MY DEAR MRS. OLIVER: I will carry you to a better home than Washington. You should not stay there. I think I shall have a safe place for you with relations to protect you. You will be my wife. S. C.

Through this introduction to Mr. Bristow, the Widow Oliver obtained a place in the Treasury Department, which she retained for some time. At this time, she claims, her ancient admirer wrote her a letter asking her to be his wife. This letter contained a request that she should write her answer on the back of the letter and return it. It was dated from Harrisburg on the 7th of December, 1875, and it is said contained expressions of the most ardent affection. She, in view of this offer, which she accepted on the same letter, made preparations for marriage, but was disappointed, Cameron not coming to time. Losing her position in the Treasury she was out of employment for some weeks. Then she applied to Mr. Cameron for aid and requested him to keep his promise. His love had, however, grown cold, and he refused at first to do anything for her. Then came the first attempt to coerce her recalcitrant lover. She informed him through her attorney, Mr A. G. Riddle, that she was in an interesting condition. Before the fraud was discovered, Mr Cameron had been induced to plank down a $1,000 check "to pay expenses." Mrs. Oliver will be the first witness called, and she says she will reveal all of Mr. Camero's relations with her since their first acquaintance. Her testimony is expected to be sensational.

Dr. D. W. Bliss has been subpœnaed by the plaintiff to prove that he was in attendance upon her when she was confined at a certain hotel in the city, and the clerk of the hotel at that time is expected to testify to other facts in that connection."

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

To Township Trustees and School Boards.

We keep in stock a full line of copyrighted Records and Blanks for the use of Trustees, School Directors and road Supervisors, which we offer at low figures. We have the most complete system ever introduced in the state. For simplicity our Records excel all others. Call and examine the goods.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name **McLane**, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after [illegible] 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 54 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 24 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 37 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	2 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9.00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	2 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	Accom.
St. Louis		9 10 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 35 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		9 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	2 30pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 30pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	5 15pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		9 25am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	
Cincinnati			8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc	5 55am	12 30pm	6 00pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 35pm
Bankers	8 05am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 55pm	
Saginaw		8 13pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. R. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

J. BRINKERHOFF,

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	5 44am
Mexico	9 15	8 32	7 51
Denver	9 27	8 08	8 48
Chili	9 36	8 15	9 00
Roann	9 54	8 37	9 15
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 25
N. Manchester	10 30	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 39	10 30	11 35
Collamer	10 52	10 50	12 30
S. Whitley	10 58	10 58	12 50
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 20
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 20	12 49	3 56
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 16
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Aupurn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 10am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	1 10pm	1 00pm	8 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 56	3 35
Denver	6 29	11 38	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 02	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 28	2 51
North Manchester	5 35	10 18	1 35
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 12	1 00
Collamer	5 15	9 38	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 45	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 19	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 05
Cedar Creek	3 46	7 45	8 30
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 05
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 15
Butler lv.	2 40pm	2 30am	6 20

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE

Courier-Journal!

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States.

EDITED BY

HENRY WATERSON.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a combination (made in 1868) of three old Louisville papers, viz: the Journal, established in 1830; the Courier, in 1843, and the Democrat, in 1844. Its reputation is national, as well as its circulation, and it is pronounced one of the ablest and best arranged papers in the world; its matter being especially adapted to the merchant, the farmer and the family circle.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL is not a mere hotch-potch thrown together from the daily edition, but a complete, able, spicy family newspaper, carefully and intelligently edited in every column and paragraph.

TO AGENTS AND CLUBS

Extraordinary inducements in the way of cash commissions and valuable premiums are offered to agents and clubs.

Choice from standard books of the times, and a choice selection of the leading magazines or illustrated periodicals of the day furnished in combination with the Weekly for a mere pittance in addition to the price of the COURIER-JOURNAL alone.

A new edition of Prentice's Poems, beautifully printed and bound and the Weekly Courier-Journal one year for $1.00.

A Splendid Map of the South

Size 28½x32 inches, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on rollers, retail price $2.00; mailed free of postage, and the Weekly Courier-Journal, one year, for $2.00.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Courier Journal, a year	$12.00
Sunday Courier-Journal, a year	2.00
Weekly Courier-Journal, with map, a year	2.00

A liberal discount allowed to clubs raised for the Courier-Journal.

Postage in all cases prepaid by the publishers.

Agent's outfit, specimen copies, list of books and magazines and descriptive circulars sent free on application. Send for outfit giving full particulars to agents.

Letters should be addressed to
W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.
Louisville, Ky.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

Ha opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specially of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bough for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 3, 1879. Number 14.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county, Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sportt.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block. Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

Sands House,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

Mayer House.

Fort Wayne, Indiana Under the Management of W. W. REED, rates, two dollars per day. Street Cars to and from the Pittsburgh, Wabash and Grand Rapids R. R. Depots.
S. BRUBAKER, W. W. REED, JR., } In Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tonsorial Artist.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING EXECUted with special care, and in good taste. Room on West Seventh street. WM. EDDINGTON Prop'r. Auburn, Ind.

Trustee's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week. B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of *GUNS, RIFLES REVOLVERS* Pistols, ammunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list. Yours truly,
Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-1m.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment,

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
43-6 m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

HOROSCOPES OF CELEBRITIES.

What Fate Has in Store for Rutherford B. Hayes, John Sherman, Samuel J. Tilden, Benjamin F. Butler, Jay Gould and Peter Cooper.

[New York Mercury.]

At the table of a well-known up-town physician, whose name is by special request omitted, the subject of Astrology being mentioned, excited considerable discussion. Among those present were several celebrated medical gentlemen, leading lawyers and literary men. The host, who for a time had taken little or no part in the discussion, at length said that he, too was a believer in Astrology and, not only that, but that for years he had been in the habit of casting the horoscopes of his patients and diagnosing their diseases therefrom. The writer, who was one of his guests, and had expressed his skepticism in somewhat strong terms, thereupon asked the doctor whether all that he required in order to cast "a nativity" was the date of birth. "That's all," the physician answered. "Of course, the more approximately you can give me the hour of birth the more likely am I to be correct in my divinations?"

It was then arranged that a meeting should take place at the Doctor's residence the following evening, when he would not only "cast" the horoscopes of such persons as should be offered to him but would give the history of their lives as foretold by the stars.

Accompanied by an Ex-Judge, who had been present at the dinner, the writer called at the appointed hour the next morning, and after a few minutes' general conversation the trial began by the Doctor's being handed first a slip of paper bearing the date of the birth of the Acting President of the United States only, no name being appended. How either incorrect or true Dr. W.'s divinations were readers must judge for themselves.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

Born about twenty minutes past ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of October, 1822. A man of uncertain and unstable character; a man who always stands in his own light. The planet Jupiter, under the sign of "Sagitarius," under whose influence he was born, is opposed to his house; that signifies that troubles, numerous and severe, will dog his footsteps. Here the scientist studied the horoscope intently for a few moments, and then said quickly: It is written in this book of fate that within eighteen months he will be ejected from his high position. Fortunate both as to wife and fortune—for he not only has the power of making but also of keeping—he will, in the latter days of his life, be unfortunate with his children, who are of inferior capability. If it will be of any consolation to him to know that his lease of life is a good one, print it: He will die at sixty-five years of age, not before.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Born May 10, 1823, at the same time, day and hour as William M. Tweed. Now before I proceed further allow me to say that I know myself of over two dozen of the greatest swindlers and tricksters that the world has ever known who have been born on that day. Born under Capricornus, his representative star is Saturn. Characteristically he is of an unscrupulous and uncertain turn of mind and beyond that, his mind is stronger than that of any other whose horoscope I have ever cast. Up to the age of thirty-eight he was in most straitended circumstances. Then there was a change, and money began to accumulate in his hands rapidly, and for twenty years he will bask in the sunshine of prosperity. But the testimony of the stars is against him, and a change will come. I see loss of fortune, beggary, disgrace. These are already at hand; nay, so to speak, he is on the brink of the precipice, for ere the 1st of July his lot will be a hard one mentally physically, financially, and this will again be repeated in October and in February, 1880, when his disasters will culminate, and he will be lost in a whirlwind of his own creating, to die at the age of sixty-three, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

Born March 15, 1814. His star is Jupiter, with "Sagitarius" A man of marvelous intellect, shrewd, far-seeing and far-reaching, and remarkably secretive, and unwilling to trust even a wife. A natural accumulator of money, he will die rich; but that time is far off, and before that, if the stars tell but the truth, the highest honors and dignities of the country will be offered to him; and these high honors and dignities are at hand. Eighty summers and winters will have passed over his head ere the final summons to depart arrives.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Born at sunrise on the 5th of November, 1819. One of the boldest, keenest, brightest minds that have ever flashed meteorically through the world; kind, clever, generous, whole-souled, he never "sold" a friend or discounted a foe. Free from treachery, he delights in bold strategy. I see in the near future looming up honors and power beyond what he has ever before possessed. As a speculator in real estate he will be lucky beyond belief, and he will die immensely wealthy, but not for many years to come, for ere that his honors will also culminate in the highest that it is in the power of the nation to confer. Strong physically as mentally, it will take more to kill him than almost any other man, and he will live to be not less than seventy-eight years of age.

JAY GOULD,

Born May 27, 1836. An abnormally-developed brain in a weak and suffering body, with one of the most unique minds the world ever saw. Active and far-seeing, and in his own line of business "all comprehending." Recently a marked period of danger in his career has been safely passed through, as will be the more trying and disastrous period that in the next few weeks will most surely have to be passed through. His chances are so evenly balanced that throughout his life he will always by fighting to retain what he has got, or to get the better of others, and this, not from any desire to "trick," but simply because the planets in conjunction with his birth are alternately opposed to one another. In March, 1880, he will meet with a great financial success, to be followed immediately by some trouble that will have a most depressing effect upon him, and his career will be cut short, and—Once again the astrologer paused to study the horoscope, as the writer interrogated as to the probabilities of life. "Ask me no further," he said, "the end is at hand."

PETER COOPER,

Born February, 1791. A man of remarkable, evenly-balanced and well-constructed brain, mathematically and in detail, and gifted with a most powerful memory. At present, laboring under some physical ailment, which, however, he will safely pass through ere the end of the month. Warm and kindly in disposition and fortunate in his family relations. The planets which were in conjunction at his birth are now in their most favorable aspect, and he will live to the age of ninety-four. Still, when in his eighty-first, he passed through a severe illness, and, too, that almost had proved fatal. Here the astrologer drew his chair alongside the writer's and showed him how, at that period of his (Cooper's) life, two planets moving in different circles were crossing one another, and, said he, "what saved him was, the motion of the planet under which he was born was sufficiently greater than that of the opposing planet to pass it."

JAMES G. BLAINE,

31st January, 1830, is of a pretty straightforward and by no means vindictive temperament; wandering and unsettled in mind, but with great capacities and capabilities; has had much vexation and trouble during his life; recently had a little streak of financial luck, which, however, will be more than overbalanced by a financial loss which he will suffer in April. This however, will only be temporary. When comparatively young he will have risen to the highest point of the ladder to which he can climb, and although he will remain upon the boards for years, and be prominently before the public, no further or higher honors than he has already attained will be his. Death will come when least expected, the result of bad treatment rather than of disease, and he will die at the age of sixty-four—not before. "Now," said the writer, as, after showing the horoscopist the names of those whose horoscopes he had been casting, he rose to depart, "give me, if you have it, the horoscope of

GENERAL GRANT,

With reference to his future." Taking a small, neat-bound book from a private drawer in his escritoire, the astrologer turned to the index, and, having found the page, opened the book and read from foot-notes: "General Grant's future," he read, "will be peculiar. He will be the people's idol, the people's god, for a time, but he will fail. I foresee great disasters, disgrace ruin—financial and moral, circling and circling, and coming nearer and nearer, and, mark me, the day is not far off. I mean only eight or nine years at the furthest, when U. S. Grant will be an alien from his native soil." "Sic transit gloria mundi," echoed the reporter, as the door closed quickly upon him as he departed.

* * *

—McQuiston & Ralston sell 2 good cigars for 5c also the Veto and Bellmans Red Bird the best 5 cent cigar sold, will furnish dealers cigars at jobbers prices.

The Policy of Congress.

It is with indecent haste that the Republican press of the country endeavor to pave the way for an exercise of the veto power unprecedented in our history. The scope of the veto power vested in the President is indicated in the letter of the Constitution, and is still more manifest in the spirit of that instrument of Government. It was not intended that the Executive should be the legislative power of the Government. It was not intended that the Executive officer of the Government should in any degree usurp the Legislative authority. It was not intended that the mere opinion of the Executive should override the constitutional law-making power. The philosophy of the veto power contemplated no such abuse of it. The veto was designed to prevent, or to stay (for the veto can not altogether prevent) legislation that is comprised in two classes—hasty legislation and unconstitutional legislation. It was assumed that Congress might enact new measures against public policy in haste. The refusal of the President's signature would call a halt, would command reflection, and the giving of the reasons for the refusal would invite the sober consideration of Congress when the question should be a second time presented. When the Constitution was framed and the veto power given there was no party division, as now. There was but one party. This veto provision was incorporated for the benefit of one party, for the common interest. It was not designed to make the President, an executive officer, the law-making power of the land. The President is sworn to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." If any bill has passed Congress that is in plain violation of the Constitution the President has the unquestioned authority to veto that measure, and these are about the limits of the constitutional veto power intended to be given to the President.

It is widely advertised by the Republican press that during this extra session of Congress the President will carry the veto power wholly beyond these limits, if occasion requires, and this talk is carried to the extent of attempting to intimidate Congress, of endeavoring to browbeat the Legislative power of the land into a suppression of its convictions because of a fear of a veto. This is "crowding the limit" of the veto power. In what interest is it to be invoked? There are laws on the statute books authorizing the Executive Department of the Government to move the Federal Government into any town or city of twenty thousand inhabitants, and to hire men at from $5 to $50 a head to vote and electioneer for the Republican party, and this money is to be paid out of the public funds thus compelling Democrats to contribute one-half, more or less, of the money to secure their own defeat, and, which is far more heinous, recognizing the right of the Federal Government to move into town and take charge of election. It is announced that the President will veto any bill repealing these laws. It is said that, as this is the President's intention, the Congress, whose opinion upon this infamous legislation is known should not insist upon the passage of any law repealing the outrageous legislation, because the Democratic Congress should not be revolutionary. It is the legislation that the Democracy would repeal that is revolutionary of our system of Government, not the Congress that holds fast to the traditions of the fathers of the Republic. The Republican press threaten the Democratic party with a veto if it attempts to repeal these laws. This advertised veto can not be to prevent party legislation; for these laws have been on the statute books several years, and have been thoroughly tried and understood. It is not proposed to enact new laws, but to repeal old ones. That can not be hasty. How can it be unconstitutional? To repeal an act of Congress can never be unconstitutional. It might never be constitutional to enact such laws as it is proposed by the Congress to repeal, but it certainly could not be a violation of the Constitution to repeal them. As the repeal of laws that have been tried long and well can not be party legislation, and as it is difficult to see how the repeal of any law could be unconstitutional, the President, in this controversy doesn't seem to have a good place where to stand. What is the duty of the Congress under such circumstances? Plainly, to pass these repealing laws, and adhere. If the Republican party endeavors to perpetuate its power by the methods we have indicated, it will be mistaken. The policy of Congress upon these questions touching personal and civil liberty will be maintained. The new Congress will be as devoted as the old one to the main questions. The policy of Congress is to do its duty to the people, and await the results.—Cincinnati Enquire.

Mr. Hendricks on the Negro as a Voter.

[State Sentinel.]

—Aside from the historical bearings of the question, there is little need of discussing the whys and the wherefores of negro suffrage. It is an established fact in American politics, and must be accepted. There is, however, a phrase of this negro suffrage question which is very properly undergoing review, and the discussion is likely to have a marked and healthy influence upon the public mind. The question now considered is, not why the negro should vote, but how he should vote. The reason why the negro should vote is settled beyond all controversy; But how he should vote involves all the considerations that apply to intelligence, welfare of the country, to individual convictions, and to free, untrammeled and unrestricted citizenship: and to the elucidation of this subject, the importance of which cannot be dwarfed, it is gratifying to know that some of the best minds of the country are engaged. Under the caption of "Retribution in Politics," Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has a paper in the American Review for April, which we conclude will be regarded as a masterly presentation of the subject in all of its more important bearings upon the well-being of the negro, the wellfare of the country and the ascendency of political parties. The article referred to bears evidence of thorough acquaintance with the subject, and is in Mr. Hendricks' best style. The diction is terse, the argument cogent and exhaustive. If the paper obtains as wide a reading as its commanding merits demand, it can not fail of having a most salutary effect upon the minds of thinking men. The purpose of Mr. Hendricks in writing the article for the North American, was evidently to combat the pernicious views of leading republicans, which, from time to time, find their way into the public prints. In the list of these republican stalwarts, who are dissatisfied with the course a great many negroes have seen fit to pursue, James G. Blaine occupies a front place—not more on account of his acknowledged abilities than from the fact that he is regarded as the leader of the Republican party—and it is worthy of remark that such men as Blaine and Garfield, as others of less note in the ranks of the republican party, are now giving expression to doubts as to the wisdom of the negro enfranchisement policy, and are openly discussing the question, ought the negro be disfranchised? Democrats take the negative, while many Republicans are ranging themselves on the affirmative side of the question—and this course is pursued by them from the simple fact that the negro, in exercising the right of suffrage, has in numerous instances voted the Democratic ticket rather than with the Republicans. It is this exhibition of independance on the part of the negro that has aroused the ire of the leading Republicans, and it is in the discussion of this phrase of the subject that Mr. Hendricks rises to the full proportions of the largest statesmanship. The Republicans would hold the negro in perpetual bondage to party, while the Democrats seek to enlighten him upon all questions relating to the responsibilities of citizenship, and then leave him to exercise his judgment in the matter. In commenting upon this branch of the subject Mr. Hendricks says:

"Mr. Blaine makes the argument (or rather the claim) that for emancipation, for citizenship, for civil rights, and for political privileges, the negro is indebted to the Republican party, and that, therefore, his allegiance is to that party, and that, so long as he is allowed the freedom of choice, he can and will vote with no other party. He declares it the "recklessness of assumption," "the very bravado of argument," to claim that, upon his own choice, he would vote with the Democrats. That is the strongest statement ever made against negro suffrage. The vote is nearly 1,000,000. The claim is that it is not free—is never to be free, but belongs to a party; that because of past obligations, it cannot change. In its membership and in its aggregate it can not change. It can not consider questions of principle or questions of policy. It may not listen to the demands of patriotism, nor the appeals of self interest, as opposed to the requirements of the party. Its obligation to party can never be discharged. Whether in questions relative to the honor of the country or the welfare of the people, it can exercise no free and independent judgment. It would be a matter of serious concern, could a party claim a vassalage so numerous and so abject. But that claim is being repudiated by the colored vote itself. In the demonstrations preceeding the elections, and at the polls, its independent action in many of the states has stamped the claim of ownership as false and arrogant. But Mr. Blaine asks the question: "Why should the negro have been disposed to vote with the Democratic party?" Is that question asked by one who sincerely believes in the capacity of the negro to vote intelligently upon questions affecting the public welfare, and that his action will be governed by an enlightened judgment and a patriotic purpose? Then I answer that the same considerations should govern the negro that ought to govern any other voter. He should vote upon his convictions of right and duty. If Democratic policy is more likely to promote the public good, then it should be supported by the white and colored voter alike. He who tells me how the white man should vote tells me as well how the colored man should vote. When once in the box the ballot has no color. Its only quality depends upon the fitness of the candidate it may help to elect, and upon the views he may carry into legislation, or the measures he may adopt in the administrative service. A full answer to the question would require a statement of the reasons why any citizen should give that party his support. Such reasons might be found in its devotion to constitutional obligations; in its adherence to the "supremacy of the civil over the military;" in its maintenance of the separation and mutual independence of church and State, "for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom;" in its hostility to a "corrupt centralism," which threatens the destruction of the right of local self government; and in its devotion to economy in public expenditures.

It would be difficult to state the case more clearly. But those who would understand the full scope of Mr. Hendricks' arguments should read the entire article in the North American upon "Retribution in Politics."

* * *

Ingersoll and the Bible.

EDITOR COURIER—I read your quotation from the Sentinel in regard to Mr. Ingersoll's late lecture at Ft. Wayne on "Hell," and would remark that when he says "there is not one word or syllable in the Old Testament referring to future punishment, or an eternal existence," he manifests a disregard of truth, and apparently presumes largely on the ignorance of his audience. I believe the bible means what it says, and says what it means. The following quotations from the Old Testament would appear (at least to an ordinary reader) to contain quite a number of words and syllables referring to future punishment and an eternal or everlasting existence. I Psalms, XVI chapter, "In Thy presence is fullness of joy, at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore." Isaiah, LI chapter, "There fore the redeemed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with singing, and everlasting joy shall be upon their head. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away." Daniel, XII chapter, "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." Psalm, IX, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." If objectors say hell here means the grave, I reply, why then does it not say all nations shall be turned into hell? why only the wicked and the nations that forget God? Again, Job, XIX chapter, "And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God." See also Isaiah, XXX chapter, and Hosea, XIII chapter. If the references in the Old Testament are so decisive, those in the new are overwhelming. The Sentinel says Mr. Ingersoll brought to his support inexhaustible resources of satire, ridicule, wit and eloquence. True, this is one kind of support, but quite another, and far more satisfactory, would have been clear and substantial proof. This doctrine of no hell was first promulgated in the Garden of Eden by the devil himself, see Genesis, chapter III, 4th verse. Satan however is no infidel. He knows too much. The devils believe and tremble, see James, II chapter. When a man begins to fight the Bible he fights against God. He then has a difficult task before him A hard road to travel. And to see the poor puny arm of humanity seek to measure strength with the Almighty, only excites our horror, pity and disgust. This Book like every other truth never has been nor never will be overthrown by sarcasm, by ridicule, by wit or eloquence. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers, while falsehood wounded writhes in pain, and dies amid its worshipers."

J. BLINKERHOFF.

* * *

—Coffee A Sugar 11 lbs for $1,00 Coffee C sugar 12½ lbs for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A sensation has been caused at Boston by the defalcation of Nathan P. Pratt, Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Reading, a town about ten miles from the Hub. Pratt has always borne a good reputation, and the news fell like a thunderbolt upon the community. The total amount lost is about $100,000.

By a collision of two trains on the New York elevated railroad, last week, fifteen passengers were injured, some of them seriously....The New York Court of Appeals has decided the Brooklyn bridge case against Comptroller Kelley, that New York city will have to pay her share.

THE WEST.

Ex-Gov. L. P. Bradley, of Nevada, is dead.

At Fort Scott, Kan., a few days ago, a negro named Bill Howard, having been detected in a horrible crime, was taken from jail and hanged to a lamp-post. After the body had hung some fifteen minutes the infuriated mob took it down and dragged it to the square, in spite of the resistance and objection of the more calm and peaceable portion of the crowd, and literally roasted and burned the remains in a fire of dry-goods boxes and coal-oil, amid demonstrations that rivaled pandemonium.

THE SOUTH.

A New Orleans dispatch announces that the banks of that city have resumed full payment in currency.....A Paducah (Ky.) dispatch says: "Jerry Ewing (colored) was seized by twelve masked men and shot to death, after which, a bag of sand being tied to his body, he was thrown into the Ohio river." He had been detected in a brutal assault upon a young white girl.

Patrick Smith and Julius Christian, negroes, convicted of the murder of John C. Lacy (white) on the 17th of January last, were hanged, on the 25th of March, at New Kent Court House, Va.

Judge J. M. Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, was shot down in the streets of Frankfort, a few days ago, by Col. Thomas Buford. Elliott had rendered a decision in a case Buford has had in the court against him. Buford loaded a double-barreled shot-gun and waited for Elliott to come to dinner, and, walking up to him, shot him through the heart without warning. The assassin then leveled his gun at Judge Pryor, and would have given him the contents of the other barrel had not the Judge dodged behind a corner. The murder created intense excitement throughout Kentucky. The friends of the assassin claim that he is insane.

Four persons lost their lives by the burning of a wharf-boat at Hickman, Ky., a few nights ago....At Sugar Tree Spring, Taylor county, Ky., the stable of a colored man named Howard was burned, and Howard's two sons, attempting to rescue the horses, were caught by the falling roof and burned to a crisp.

WASHINGTON.

The charge that is made against Senator Ingalls in Washington is that he bought thirteen members of the Kansas Legislature to vote for him. He claims that political enmity alone is at the bottom of the asseverations.

Senator Jonas, the new Democratic Senator from Louisiana, does not hesitate to say that he will do all he can to oust Kellogg and seat Judge Spofford, Kellogg's former contestant.

The President has nominated John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital service; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, Consul at Panama; Jefferson P. Kidder, of Dakota, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

Appointments by the President; To be members of the National Board of Health: Dr. S. M. Bemis, of New Orleans, La.; Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of Boston; Dr. J. L. Cabell, of Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago; Dr. Stevens Smith, New York city; Dr. T. S. Verdi, of Washington, and Dr. Robert W. Mitchell, of Memphis. Henry W. White, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Collector of the Port of Jersey City. William J. Pollock, of Illinois, to be Indian Inspector.

The President has nominated Andrew D. White, of New York, to be Minister to Germany, and Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident to the Central American States.

The reports of the movements of Sitting Bull on the Northwest boundary are causing some agitation at Washington, and the matter was fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting last week. It appears that at the time when Sitting Bull was visited by the military commission, sent out by our Government in 1877, there was a distinct agreement that Sitting Bull became a Canadian Indian, and that the representatives of the Canadian Government agreed to this. Mr. Evarts will now notify the Canadian Government that if Sitting Bull comes over the border and engages in hostility on this side the Canadian Government will be held responsible.

POLITICAL.

Washington dispatches state that "the Republican leaders have become thoroughly alarmed over the unqualified assertions of leading Democrats that, as a result of conferences with the President and members of the Cabinet, the President would sign a modified bill repealing the Election laws."

A caucus of the Greenback members of the House was held at Washington last week, at which the subject of attaching political measures or any foreign legislation to appropriation bills was generally discussed. There was a unanimous expression of opposition to this way of legislating. The Greenbackers, however, expressed themselves as being in favor of all measures proposed by the Democrats, except the repeal of the law relating to Supervisors of Elections, which they are in favor of in a modified form. They are opposed to the test oath for jurors and favor its repeal. They are also opposed to the use of troops at the polls and to the election laws which authorize Federal interference at the polls, and favor their repeal, but they ask that these repealing clauses be introduced as separate measures. A committee of the caucus has been appointed to draft financial measures to present to Congress embodying all greenback ideas.

GENERAL.

Col. Walsh the commander of the Canadian mounted police, reports that Sitting Bull has 2,000 warriors well armed and equipped, and that an ugly and insubordinate disposition is manifest among them.

It is intimated that the decision of the Fitz John Porter Court of Inquiry will be favorable to the accused.

The New York *World* pronounces the electric light a failure.

FOREIGN.

The French floating battery Arrogante foundered during a storm in the Mediterranean sea, off Hyeres, France, and forty-seven men out of a crew of 122 were drowned....Prof. Anderson, the famous chess-player, has just died at Breslau....Switzerland has decided to restore capital punishment....Emperor William, of Germany, celebrated his 82d birthday on the 22d of March....The German shipping trade is very much depressed, and a large number of the owners of sailing vessels have decided not to put them into commission this spring.

A Paris dispatch announces the death of Mario, the celebrated tenor....The French Chamber of Deputies has voted, by a large majority, to remove the seat of government from Versailles to Paris.

The King of Burmah is engaged in fortifying his capital, in anticipation of British interference....The Greek [illegible] addressed a circular to the powers invoking their mediation on the frontier question between Greece and Turkey....The London *Times* reports that there were shocks of earthquake in Northern Persia during the 22d and 23d of March. Minach was much damaged, and the adjacent villages of Tark and Mannan totally destroyed. Out of 1,100 inhabitants only a few escaped death.

Fresh cases of plague are reported in the Astrackan district, and Gen. Melikoff has been sent back. He will destroy a considerable number of infected houses, and make a determined effort to arrest the further development of the pestilence. The approach of the warm season increases the danger.

An unsuccessful attempt was recently made at St. Petersburg to assassinate Gen. Von Drenteln, Chief of the Gendarmerie. He was driving along the Neuva quay, when a man on horseback fired twice into his carriage window. The General was not hurt. The would-be assassin rode a short distance, then leaving his horse escaped.

Dispatches from India report a battle between 3,000 British troops and a large force of Afghans, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 300 men....The Queen of England started on a tour to the Continent of Europe on the 25th of March....A Paris dispatch says that Paul de Cassagnac justifies his vote favoring the return of the Chambers to Paris, on the ground that the return will be a deliberate act of suicide on the part of the republic.

A cable dispatch says the famine in Upper Egypt causes terrible suffering. In some villages the people, naked like wild beasts, dig for roots. In one town women and children fought over scraps of bread. The inland villagers are said to be starving like dogs.

The King of Burmah has grown more peaceful and conciliatory, and is now reported willing to concede anything the British may demand....It is admitted in London that the Russian candidate, the Prince of Battenburg, will be elected to the throne of Bulgaria by the National Assembly now sitting at Tirnova.

The German Parliament, by a unanimous vote, has decided to confer upon the newly-ceded province of Alsace-Lorraine an autonomous form of government.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

A large number of bills were introduced in the Senate on the 21st. Mr. Beck introduced a bill to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes which provides that no person who held any position in the Confederate service shall ever be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States. Mr. Beck also introduced a bill to call in the trade-dollars and recoin them into standard dollars. Mr. Windom introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution providing that all bills and resolutions other than appropriation bills should be referred to appropriate committees, and not be acted on until the meeting of Congress in regular session. On motion of Mr. Wallace it was laid on the table by a strict party vote. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution that the action of one branch of Congress, in refusing to pass the necessary Appropriation bills, is revolutionary, and, if persisted in, will endanger the national life. Mr. Wallace objected, and the resolution went over. There was a sharp debate over Mr. Wallace's resolution directing Secretary Sherman to inform the Senate as to the amount of salary paid to Deputy Marshals employed in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, in October and November, 1878. Mr. Conkling moved to amend the resolution so as to include Deputy Marshals in all the States, instead of in the four named, which was rejected. Mr. Conkling then offered his amendment as an additional resolution, but providing that the information called for be distinct from that called for in Mr. Wallace's resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. McMillan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States giving the President power to except, in his approval of bills, other items of appropriation or special legislation, giving his reasons to Congress, the item so disapproved to be treated as in the case of a veto. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war for the Union; also a bill for the relief of the Chicago Soldiers' and Citizens' Colony. Referred. The Senate then adjourned until the 25th.——The House was in session but a short time, and transacted no business. Adjourned till the 25th.

Neither house of Congress was in session on the 22d, but the committees of the House and Senate Democratic caucus to make recommendations concerning the order of business for the extra session held a joint meeting. The first question discussed was whether the political legislation desired by the dominant party in Congress should be effected by the passage of a separate measure or by the incorporation of the repealing clauses in Appropriation bills. It was determined, after a discussion, that the latter course would be the most expedient. The next question considered was whether the political portions of the Appropriation bills should now be passed in the same terms in which they were passed at the last session, or whether the repealing clauses in regard to the Federal Election laws should be modified so as to repeal only those sections which authorize the appointment of Chief Supervisors and Deputy Marshals for elections, together with the sections conferring police powers on Supervisors, thus continuing the authorization for the appointment of two Supervisors of different politics to serve in a testimonial capacity at each poll as witnesses of the count of votes. After an exhaustive discussion, it was decided to recommend the adoption of a modified proposition. The joint meeting also considered whether the legislation of the present session be strictly confined to the Appropriation bills, including the measures above indicated, or whether general business should be transacted by either house when not engaged on an Appropriation bill. A decided majority favored the restriction to the Appropriation bills, and the enactment of what is known as the "Yellow Fever bill."

The Senate was the scene of a long and warm political debate on the 24th, over the resolution of Mr. Wallace (Democrat) to proceed to the election of officers of the Senate. The Republicans opposed the removal of the old officers, and charged the Democrats, in pursuing such a course, with a violation of precedent and custom as old as the Senate itself. The Democrats urged the removal of the old officers because they had made themselves unusually conspicuous as partisans while the Republican party held sway in the Senate, particular stress being laid upon the case of George C. Gorham, the old Secretary of the Senate. A circular signed by him during the campaign of 1878 was produced by the Democrats. This circular stated that "it is almost certain that the next Senate will be Democratic" and asserts that, "foremost among the schemes of that party is the intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion from his office of the President." The Democrats, during the debate, pronounced the circular false in every particular, and held that any man guilty of signing his name to it was unfit to be Secretary of the Senate. The Republicans defended Gorham, and claimed that the then existant facts justified the issuing of the circular. After a five hours' debate, participated in by Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin, Wallace, Conkling, Bayard, Beck, Voorhees, Blaine, and Eaton, the Wallace resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, and all of the Democratic caucus nominations for officers of the Senate were elected.——The House was not in session.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to Mr. Wallace's resolution calling for information in regard to fees paid Deputy Marshals in elections in October and November, was laid before the Senate on March 25. Mr. Hoar called up his resolution declaring the failure of one house to pass the appropriation bills, except upon condition of repeal of the existing laws, is revolutionary, and took the floor for a speech. Mr. Hoar took the ground that there is no historical precedent for the refusal of the House to grant supplies except upon the conditions it has fixed. The notion that English history furnishes warrants for this action was a mistake. He went back into English history and made numerous citations. At the close of Mr. Hoar's speech the Senate adjourned.——In the House, Messrs. Harris and Cox asked leave to introduce resolutions, but Mr. Conger stated he would object to the introduction of anything unless it had reference to the appropriation bills, whereupon the House adjourned.——The joint committee of the Senate and House Democratic caucuses held another meeting, at which the report of the joint sub-committee was received and considered. The result of the [illegible] to attach precisely the same amendments to the Legislative bill as passed the House at the last session, without the modifications suggested and favorably considered at the last meeting of the committee. They, however, agreed to provide for two Supervisors of Elections, after stripping them of every function except that of witnesses.

Neither house of Congress did anything on the 26th, everything being postponed to await the decision of the Democratic caucus. This met in the afternoon, and their final determination was that they would incorporate in the Appropriation bills legislation like that of the last session, with some modifications. The law authorizing the presence of troops at elections is to be repealed, as is also the jurors' test-oath law. The sections of the Revised Statutes which bear upon elections are not all to be repealed outright, but are to be greatly modified. Two Supervisors are to be allowed in each election precinct, and they are to be of different political parties, and all distinctions between Supervisors in suburban and in rural districts are to be abolished. The Supervisors are to be shorn of their power to make arrests in advance of voting.

Numerous bills were introduced in the Senate on the 27th; none of them, however, were of any considerable importance. Mr. Hoar's resolution declaring the course of the majority revolutionary, etc., was taken up. In a running debate, Mr. Hoar charged that the majority had usurped the functions of legislation by maturing measures in caucus, thus anticipating constitutional forms. Messrs. Beck, Bayard and Voorhees replied, saying that the Democrats were acting with caution and circumspection, which was more than the Republicans had done when in the majority. Without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned until the 30th.——In the House, Mr. Sparks introduced the Army Appropriation bill. He stated that it was substantially the bill which passed the last House, with the reorganization features stricken out. It retains the clause prohibiting the use of troops at the polls.——A caucus of the Republican members of the House was held for the purpose of discussing the situation in regard to the political clauses which the majority has determined to incorporate in the appropriation bills. The subject was very generally discussed, and it was finally agreed that every endeavor should be made by the minority to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills unless they shall be relieved of the provisions in question. The sense of the caucus was that if the Democrats should insist upon carrying out the plan already adopted by them, the effect would be the stoppage of the wheels of the Government, and the majority would be responsible for the result. The following resolution was adopted without opposition: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this caucus that hereafter, and until the appropriation bills are disposed of, no pairs by Republicans shall, under any consideration, be made." This resolution appears to indicate a determination on the part of the Republicans to resort to filibustering rather than recede in any manner from the position they have taken.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

RESUME OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SENATOR WALLACE'S COMMITTEE.

The Senate committee inquiring into the alleged frauds in the late election, of which Senator Wallace is Chairman, and heretofore known as the Teller Committee, resumed the taking of testimony at Washington last week. George C. Gorham, late Secretary of the Senate, and also Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was the first witness examined. He said that during the Congressional campaign of 1878 about $106,000 was raised for Republican campaign purposes; $93,000 from Federal officers and employes by voluntary contribution, and the remainder from friends of the party not holding office. Perhaps $7,000 or $8,000 came from Congressmen. No contributions were asked from national banks, as such. A canvass among wealthy friends of the cause in New York city resulted in obtaining about $13,000. There may have been some bankers contributing. Some lady employes of the Government insisted on contributing. Of $106,000, about $25,000 was expended for documents, about $12,000 was paid employes of the committee, and $8,000 for furniture and general expenses. This left $55,500, of which $54,000 was sent to different States, and $1,500 was paid to speakers for expenses. Of the balance, $5,700 was lost by the failure of the German-American National Bank, and $300 remains on hand.

Ex-Secretary of the Senate Gorham was before the committee again on the second day of the sitting, and produced the books of subscriptions in the departments, and the list of moneys sent to different States. The National Committee aided nineteen Southern Congressional districts with an average of $663, and fifty-eight Northern districts with an average of $712. No aid was given to 212 districts. The policy was to devote the money to close districts. About nine districts in Ohio were thus helped. The witness thought the subscription in the Treasury Department might amount to $12,000 or $13,000, instead of $7,000 or $8,000, as stated the day before. About $2,000 was subscribed in the Postoffice Department. Very little was got from the Interior Department. James M. Kerns, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, testified that he thought, as far as United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, Philadelphia could do without them very well. The expenses of United States Supervisors in 1878 amounted to $27,440. Special attention was paid to Randall's district, because it was in a bad part of the city, where riots frequently occur.

Matrimonial Mishaps.

The dying wish of Matthew Crooks, a San Francisco millionaire, was to witness the marriage of his daughter, and the ceremony was performed at his bedside, several weeks before the time that had been appointed. The deathbed desire of Mr. Hayden, of the same city, was to break the engagement of his daughter, and he made her promise on her knees to discard her lover. Detroit has had a variation of the common foreign Count matrimonial episode—the husband running away with the bride's money and jewelry, but proving, after all, to be a real Count. A young woman engaged a section in a sleeping car at Pittsburgh, blushingly explaining that she would be joined by a husband at Harrisburg. When the train arrived at Harrisburg a young man got aboard with a clergyman, who married him to the purchaser of the section, and the honeymoon tour was at once commenced. A rustic couple dashed into a Washington oyster saloon, and implored the proprietor to get them married as soon as possible. They had eloped, and parents were on their track. The oyster man not only summoned a Justice of the Peace to tie the knot, but provided stews for the party after the ceremony. Miss Locke married Mr. Aiken, in Denver, Col., on his assurance that he was, as she phrases it, "a wealthy Christian gentleman;" but within four days she learned that he was a professional horse thief, and parted from him. Miss Ruggan's wedding day was appointed in Cleburne, Texas, and she made herself ready; but in the morning she received a note from her faithless lover inviting her to come and see his marriage to another girl. She committed suicide.

The owner of a Chicago peanut stand has formally gone into bankruptcy.

MR. SPEAKER.

The Men Who Have Presided Over the House.

Of the fifty-six Speakers who have presided over the past forty-five Congresses, the Northern States have given half and the Southern States half. There have been many illustrious men in the Speaker's chair, as the following list of Speakers from the first Congress shows:

Congress.	Speakers.	States.
1	F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania.
2	Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut.
3	F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania.
4	Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey.
5	Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey.
——	George Dent, pro tem	Maryland.
6	Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts.
7	Nathan Macon	North Carolina.
8	Nathan Macon	North Carolina.
9	Nathan Macon	North Carolina.
10	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts.
11	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts.
12	Henry Clay	Kentucky.
13	Henry Clay (1st session)	Kentucky.
——	Langdon Cheves (2d session)	South Carolina.
14	Henry Clay	Kentucky.
15	Henry Clay	Kentucky.
16	Henry Clay (1st session)	Kentucky.
——	John W. Taylor (2d session)	New York.
17	Philip B. Barbour	Virginia.
18	Henry Clay	Kentucky.
19	John J. Taylor	New York.
20	Andrew Stevenson	Virginia.
21	Andrew Stevenson	Virginia.
22	Andrew Stevenson	Virginia.
23	Andrew Stevenson (1st ses.)	Virginia.
——	Henry Hubbard, pro tem	New Hampshire.
24	John Bell	Tennessee.
25	James K. Polk	Tennessee.
26	James K. Polk	Tennessee.
27	Robert M. T. Hunter	Virginia.
——	John White	Kentucky.
28	John W. Jones	Virginia.
——	Geo. W. Hopkins, pro tem	Virginia.
29	John W. Davis	Indiana.
30	Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts.
——	Armistead Burt, pro tem	South Carolina.
31	Howell Cobb	Georgia.
——	R. C. Winthrop, pro tem	Massachusetts.
32	Linn Boyd	Kentucky.
33	Linn Boyd	Kentucky.
34	Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts.
35	James L. Orr	South Carolina.
36	William Pennington	New Jersey.
37	Galusha A. Grow	Pennsylvania.
38	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
39	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
40	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
41	Theo. M. Pomeroy (one day)	New York.
——	James G. Blaine	Maine.
42	James G. Blaine	Maine.
43	James G. Blaine	Maine.
44	Michael C. Kerr	Indiana.
——	Sam'l S. Cox (part of session)	New York.
——	Sam'l J. Randall (part of ses.)	Pennsylvania.
45	Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania.

The Bushman After the Lion.

Capt. Aylward tells a droll story of a rencontre between a bushman and a lion. The narrator was acquainted with the man, and has no doubt of the truth of the story. The bushman, while a long way from his home, was met by a lion. The animal, assured that he had his victim completely in his power, began to sport and dally with him with a feline jocosity which the poor little bushman failed to appreciate. The lion would appear at a point in the road and leap back again into the jungle, to reappear a little further on. But the bushman did not lose his presence of mind, and presently hit upon a device by which he might possibly outwit his foe. This plan was suggested by the lion's own conduct. Aware that the brute was ahead of him, he dodged to the right, and feeling pretty sure of the lion's whereabouts, resorted to the course of quietly watching his movements. When the lion discovered that the man had suddenly disappeared from the path, he was a good deal perplexed. He roared with mortification when he espied the bushman peeping at him over the grass. The bushman at once changed his position, while the lion stood irresolute in the path, following with his eye the shifting black man. In another moment the little man rustled the reeds, vanished, and showed again at another point. The great brute was first confused, and then alarmed. It evidently began to dawn upon him that he had mistaken the position of matters, and that he was the hunted party. The bushman, who clearly recognized what was passing in his enemy's mind, did not pause to let the lion recover his startled wits. He began to steal gradually toward the foe, who, now in a complete state of doubt and fear, fairly turned tail and decamped, leaving the plucky and ingenious little bushman master of the situation.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Lincoln, Clay and Greeley.

"Whom do you regard as the greatest men of your time?" "Well, that would be difficult to tell. All such things are comparative. I could name a great many men who have served their country and their time with eminent ability. But a man's public usefulness depends largely on circumstances. Mr. Lincoln, for instance, had a great opportunity, and he was equal to it. If circumstances had not found him; if he had not been the right man, at the right time, in the right place, he would have remained in obscurity all his life. I regard Henry Clay as foremost among the men laboring all their lives to elevate themselves, and who labored always for the object by promoting the welfare of the country, and the interests of the people. Horace Greeley labored with equally pure motives, as I think, up to the point where he allowed his ambition to rule him. I knew him intimately for years. A truer, more useful and more devoted practical philosopher I never knew. He labored with a single eye and a single heart and both hands for the public good, till he thought he could be still more useful in office. He was a frank, honest man, with nothing tricky about him. The very moment he found his aspirations in conflict with Mr. Seward, he wrote that well-known letter dissolving the political partnership which had existed between us."—*Interview with Thurlow Weed.*

Cost of Congressional Contests.

There is a provision in the Sundry Civil bill passed by the last Congress limiting the amount to be paid to each contestant or contestee for a seat in either house of Congress to $2,000. In the last Congress there were twenty-six parties to contests, and to these there was paid by the same bill $46,616. The cost of these twenty-six election cases, including the sum named, which was paid as salary and expenses, was about $80,000, or on an average of more than $3,000 for each man. Not half of these cases were ever determined by the House, and in those which were considered by the Committees on Elections, very much of the evidence taken was ex parte or irrelevant. In the case of Nutting vs. Reilley, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania district, the testimony covered more than 1,200 closely-printed pages, much of which was ruled out on the ground of irrelevancy. The case was never acted upon, but the Government paid the parties to the contest $4,000 each. The Bisbee case, which was taken up and settled just before the adjournment, cost $6,000. If the new law had been in operation at the time the entire cost of these twenty-six contests could only have been a little more than $50,000, being a saving of over $30,000.

The Chinese in Havana.

Havana has a very large Chinese population. Coolies were imported until within a few years in great numbers, and sold under a contract of eight years of service. When this period expired the coolies naturally gravitated toward the cities, and, a nucleus once formed, soon spread, until whole sections are now peopled with these Mongolians. A few of them have accumulated some wealth, nearly all are industrious, but with the great mass it is a serious question as to the provision for even the meager food which satisfies their idea of living. Their young men are fond of imitating the ways, dress, and diversions of the Cuban "blood." There is something exceedingly funny, not to say grotesquely pathetic, in the sight of a Chinaman peering out from the highest of "Piccadillies," and adorned with a stylish silk hat, a cane, and lavender kids. These young fellows acquire all the vices, if not all the virtues, of this cosmopolitan city.

The Chinese, too, have their theater. The approach thereto is through dark and narrow streets, meagerly lighted by a sickly light here and there from saloons and eating-houses, whose signs are in Oriental characters. A little hole in a stone wall, barely as large as a stove-pipe, denotes the ticket office. Our guide, intrusted with ample funds thrusts his hand into the mysteries beyond, giving vent to a torrent of vocalisms unmistakably heathenish. The demand for best places creates an evident excitement in the breasts of the dispensers of tickets. It is clear that the boxes are in very little use in this establishment. Thus we find ourselves, a moment later, looking down in solitary grandeur upon a mass of mixed humanity which is too much absorbed in the scene upon the stage to pay attention to our entry. The room, quite large, is dimly lighted by candles set against the supporting posts, and arranged with an ingenious disregard of effects. A number of musicians keep up a desultory din with horns, drums, and cymbals, its volume of intensity rising and falling with the action of the play. The drama itself culminates in frequent well-simulated acts of domestic violence, giving the finely-formed athletic actors an opportunity to display surprising agility. All female parts are assumed by men. It is understood that the most lucrative department of this home of histrionic art is to be found below the stage, where those initiated and well known to the proprietors may indulge in the Chinese passion for gaming.—*Frank H. Taylor, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

Miss Wharton's Pie.

Miss Margaret Wharton was a lady of good family and large fortune. She was one of the Whartons of Skelton Castle, Cleveland, and possessed £200,000, half of which she gave to a nephew. She was well known in Scarborough, where she used to send out for "a pennyworth of cream" and "a pennyworth of strawberries," always paying her penny down. From this little peculiarity she became known as Peg Pennyworth. On one occasion, while in Scarborough, she had a meat pie made. It was very large, as it was for herself, some visitors and the servants. She ordered her footman to take it to the bake house. He refused, saying it was not consistent with his dignity to be seen, dressed in plush and tags, carrying a meat pie. Mistress Peg then desired the coachman to take it, but he also declined. "Bring out the carriage," was the command. The carriage was harnessed, the coachman donned his powdered wig and mounted the box, the footman ascended behind, and Mrs. Margaret Wharton, sitting in state in the carriage, bore the meat pie on her lap. "Drive to the bake house," was her command. In an hour or two, the same state being observed, the pie was brought back. "Now," she said to the coachman, "you have kept your place, which is to drive; and you," turning to the footman, "have kept yours, which is to wait; and now we will all have some of the pie."—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Ways of Trade.

When young Hyson, who is a commission merchant and an importer, came home to dinner one evening last week, he found Mrs. Hyson just parting with a caller and describing some "lovely" Chinese lanterns she had bought at Veneer's, on Washington street.

Hyson's face grew dark as the narrative proceeded, and when the door closed upon the visitor he turned to Mrs. H. with lowering brow and asked, "What have you been fooling money away on at Veneer's?"

"Don't be such a bear, Harry," said Mrs. H., "I only bought a dozen of these lovely lanterns, nice for ornaments and pretty to use in the country next summer, and they were only $1 each; did you ever see anything like them before?"

"See 'em!" groaned Hyson; "they sent me 4,000 of 'em in the Mandarin, and I have only sold one lot, and that was 100 to Veneer for $15." Tears and tableau.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that when a drunken and unruly passenger is put off a railroad train, and is then run over by another train, the railroad company is not liable. It was the duty of the conductor to protect other passengers against him by ejecting him, and if he was too drunk to take care of himself after that, it was his own fault. Similar law has been laid down in this and in most of the other States in the Union, and it seems to be about settled that if a man will get drunk, the safest place to do it is at home.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Figures Indicating the Growth of the Business of the Country.

By a recent readjustment of postoffice salaries, according to the stamps canceled (says a Washington correspondent), newspapers sent, and cash receipts of the offices, 145 were added to what is called the "Presidential list," that is, the salaries were fixed at over $1,000, and Postmasters receiving this salary or more are appointed by the President, while under that they are appointed by the Postmaster General. Judge Key thinks that the growth of postoffice receipts is a pretty fair indication of the growth of the business of the country. "The sale of stamps and postal-cards, and circulation of newspapers," says he, "is a good barometer to measure the business and intelligence of communities."

Judge Key expresses some surprise, in the recent readjustments of salaries, to find the Southern States falling so far behind. Compared with the Northern and Western States, they make hardly any "show" at all. The most rapid increase is in the Northwestern States, and, so far as can be gleaned from postoffice receipts, that section of the country will outstrip all the others in the race.

The State of Nebraska, admitted to the Union at a comparatively recent period, and containing so small a population in 1870 that she has but one member of Congress—this young State now has as many Presidential postoffices as Tennessee with 1,250,000 population and ten members of Congress! The number which each State has is seventeen. The comparatively new State of Iowa now has more Presidential postoffices than the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina combined. Following are some of the figures in detail:

Illinois:	152	Alabama	16
Iowa	96	Arkansas	8
Kansas	33	Georgia	21
Michigan	71	North Carolina	11
Wisconsin	58	Louisiana	9

Judge Key, who gives close attention to all the details of the postoffice business, thinks that the increase of postoffice receipts is a pretty fair indication of the commercial and intellectual growth of the country.

A Patagonian Dinner.

The piece de resistance is principally ostrich, but this can be served with rice as pot-au-feu, or steaks can be broiled, the wings, which are the greatest delicacy—something like turkey, "perhaps even finer"—being sent up as a separate dish, the gizzard roasted *a l'Indienne;* and for the third course, a custard of ostrich eggs, sugar and gin. The guanaco, when fat, is said to be not unlike beef; but at certain seasons of the year it is terribly lean, and in that case only the head can be consumed, and it is usually roasted under the embers and eaten cold. The mulito, or small variety of the armadillo, is considered a great delicacy, and during the winter and spring months, when it is fat, the puma is greatly prized. Indeed, puma fat seems to be invaluable to the hunter, who finds it impossible to subsist on a diet of lean meat; and to this he is often reduced when his stores of biscuit and other provisions, and even salt, are exhausted.—*The Spectator.*

Hard on the Neighbors.

When the A. B. C. F. M. held its annual meeting in Hartford, Ct., some two or three years ago, the Rev. Dr. P——, of New Jersey, was a guest of Mrs. B——. One day, while at dinner, the topic "the prayer of faith" came up in the course of conversation, and Mrs. W——, Mrs. B——'s mother, who was a strong advocate of the doctrine, cited this incident: A farmer in Kansas during the grasshopper plague prayed to the Lord that his crops might be spared from the ravages of the grasshoppers. Such was his faith that his prayer would be answered that, when the grasshoppers came, they divided and went each side of his farm, and his crops were spared. Dr. P—— was silent a moment; then, looking over at Mrs. W—— with a merry twinkle in his eye, he said, "I think it was rather hard on the neighbors." Mrs. W—— was silent, but the party at the table shouted with laughter.—*"Editor's Drawer," Harper for April.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$9 00	@	$11 50
Hogs	4 00	@	4 70
Cotton	10	@	10½
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 04	@	1 15
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@	45
Oats—Mixed	31	@	32
Rye—Western	58	@	60
Pork—Mess	9 25	@	10 45
Lard	6	@	6½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 20
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 20	@	4 45
Hogs	2 75	@	4 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@	5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	91	@	92
No. 3 Spring	80	@	81
Corn—No. 2	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
Rye—No. 2	44	@	46½
Barley—No. 2	66	@	69
Butter—Choice Creamery	22	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	10	@	12
Pork—Mess	8 40	@	9 90
Lard	6¼	@	6½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	96½	@	1 00½
No. 2	91	@	92
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 1	44	@	45
Barley—No. 2	61	@	63
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 02	@	1 03
Corn—Mixed	32	@	33
Oats—No. 2	26	@	27
Rye	47	@	48
Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 10
Lard	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 00	@	1 05
Corn	36	@	37½
Oats	27	@	30
Rye	55	@	60
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
Lard	6¼	@	6½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 05	@	1 06½
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
Corn—No. 2	35	@	36
Oats—No. 2	26	@	27
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 03	@	1 04
No. 1 Amber	1 05	@	1 06
Corn—No. 1	37	@	38
Oats—Mixed	28	@	29
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@	1 15
Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 50	@	4 75
Common	3 20	@	4 50
Hogs	3 90	@	4 70
Sheep	4 00	@	5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

FARM NOTES.

Treat the family cow to a little oilcake meal every day, and she will quickly respond in more and much richer milk.

Parsnips contain about twice as much dry matter or real food as turnips, and this of a superior quality. Carrots, again, contain about as much dry substance as mangolds, but are richer in sugar and of better feeding quality.

Potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also of ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.

Fighting the Potato-Bug.—The forthcoming report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will contain a valuable paper by Dr. Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg, on "The War with Insects." The paper is especially devoted to discussing the best method of fighting the potato-bug, and the essential parts of it are as follows: "It is an insect that has brood after brood in the same season. As soon as the young have time to hatch, you will find them at all times and stages of development during the whole season. There is, in my view, but one remedy, and that is what some of you are afraid of; but you have to come to it—Paris green, arsenite of copper. I have tried two or three modes of applying Paris green, and have settled upon one. I think the best way is to use 100 pounds of plaster (the finer ground the better) to one pound of Paris green. One pound is ample for 100 pounds of plaster. I am not sure but that proportion of green is too much. Most of you have applied it very much stronger. The great point is to get a single particle of Paris green upon the potato-leaf. Now, Paris green is an impalpable powder; it is exceedingly fine. It is necessary to apply but a single atom of it in one spot; but you want to apply it evenly over the whole foliage of the potato, and to do it, the best dilutent, the best thing to dilute it with is plaster. I apply it by means of a dredging-box, after the form of the ordinary flour dredging-box used in the kitchen. I have one that holds about a quart, with a cover pierced with holes, which is on the end of a handle about three feet long. All that is necessary when it is filled is to give a slight turn to the handle, and you can apply it to the potatoes as fast as you can walk beside a row. It is not necessary to cover the whole potato leaf with the green; but it is better to put it on pretty thoroughly. You will find that the green colors the plaster even in this proportion—1 part to 100. It colors it quite distinctly, and you can see it on the potato vine very readily. You do not want to put much on; it is a waste of the poison and a waste of time to do so. All you want is the slightest possible dusting; nothing more nor less than that. I will say a word about mixing. A great many people have trouble in mixing Paris green. They are terribly afraid of it; it is poison, and they do not like to handle it at all. The best way I have found is to take a large wrapping paper (heavy brown paper), as large as you can conveniently handle. Your plaster should be sifted to get all the lumps out of it. Spread a layer of plaster on the paper, and then spread the green as thoroughly over it as you can carelessly; then take your paper (one end in each hand) and move it from side by an alternate rising and falling motion, rolling the mixture from side to side until you cannot see a particle of plaster nor a particle of green. It does not take a great while to do it. You should not take too much at a time. The quantity will depend on the size of your paper. When it is perfectly homogeneous in color, then it is in a condition to use. The plaster will be washed off by the first rain, more or less; but the green is more persistent than most people suppose. Being a very fine, inpalpable powder, it remains on the somewhat-even surface of the foliage of the potato; after the plaster is washed off, the green is still there, and will continue to kill the larvæ of the potato-bugs that eat it. The theory of its action is, that the larvæ eats the green; and it must eat it in order to produce any result. It does not hurt the larva to put Paris green upon him; it does not kill him; must enter into his circulation to do that. One atom of the green, as I have said, will kill him, and is just as good as a pound. The same effect will be produced on any worm that eats leaves in the same way. The currant-worm and the gooseberry-worm eat the leaf in the same way; their mouth takes both sides of it, and, wherever the green is, it will kill them the same as it does the potato-worm. You may say that it will not do to put Paris green upon the currant or the gooseberry, because we are going to eat the fruit. I would not use it upon currants or gooseberries, except for the first crop of worms, which generally comes before the fruit has formed, or when it is very small; and ordinarily it will all be washed off the smooth skin of the berry before any of the fruit is eatable; or, if you should chance to eat any of it, the quantity would be so infinitesimal, in the way I advise its application, that no harm would be likely to arise in consequence. I should have no fear in applying it to the currant or the gooseberry early in the season, before the fruit has grown, but after that I should use something else."

Household Economy.

Potato Salad.—Six large cold boiled potatoes cut fine, two small heads of lettuce broken in small pieces, half a small onion cut fine, two hard-boiled eggs, one table-spoonful capers, Mayonnaise dressing, or a dressing made of French mustard, oil and vinegar.

Ginger Snaps.—Three cups of molasses; one cup of shortening; three teaspoonfuls of ginger; three teaspoonfuls of saleratus; two table-spoonfuls of water; one-half teaspoonful of salt; roll together and bake in a quick oven.

Turkey Salad.—One teacupful each of chopped turkey and celery. Mix, and then turn over it a dressing made after the following recipe: One raw egg, beaten; one hard-boiled egg, mashed fine; one-half teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of prepared mustard; one teaspoonful of melted butter; a large spoonful of vinegar.

Fried Chicken.—After neatly dressing and carving in pieces of the proper size, parboil half an hour or longer until tender; take out with a fork and place in a frying-pan of melted butter; fry brown by frequent turning to keep from burning. A nice gravy is made by pouring the broth in which it was boiled into the frying-pan with a thickening of flour and any seasoning preferred. Curled parsley arranged as a garnish adds to the general effect.

Soup of Turkey Bones.—Break the bones, place in a kettle and add two quarts of cold water. Cover closely and set on the back of the stove to simmer for an hour. Season with pepper and salt, and add one large spoonful of rice. Let the soup boil until the rice is done; then pour into an earthen dish and put away in a cold place until the next day. When wanted for dinner, remove the layer of fat and heat the soup. Serve very hot with crackers and pickles.

Doughnuts.—One cup of soft yeast; one cup of warm sweet milk; one cup of shortening—half butter and half lard; one cup of sugar; two well-beaten eggs; one-half teaspoonful of salt; flavor with nutmeg, allspice or cinnamon. Knead all together; set in a warm place at night; in the morning, if light, knead again; roll about two-thirds of an inch thick; cut out in cakes a little larger than a silver dollar; let them rise; then fry in lard and roll in pulverized sugar.

Chicken Pie.—Cut up your chicken; parboil it; season it in the pot; take up the meat, put in a flour thickening, and scald the gravy; make the crust of sour milk made sweet with soda; put in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg; cream is preferable to the sour milk, if you have it. Take a large tin pan, line it with the crust, put in your meat, and pour in your gravy from the pot; make it nearly full, cover with crust, and leave the vent; bake it in a moderate oven two hours, or two and a half.

A Novel Wedding Trip.

On Tuesday last a wedding party in high life came off at Carpenters, this county. Why it may be termed a wedding in high life is because it occurred on the top of a high mountain directly opposite the station. After the wedding ceremony was performed, the newly-married couple made a novel start in life. From the top of the steep mountain they concluded to go to the station in a hand-sled. The time for starting came, and their friends, after fixing them and their baggage solidly on the sled, gave the sled a push, and away they went, shooting over the ground at the rate of forty miles an hour. Half way down they turned a sharp curve, when to their horror they discovered a span of mules not far distant coming up the mountain. They saw at a glance that there was not room enough to pass those mules, and that the mules would not have time enough to get out of the way. And, what made matters worse, there was a high embankment to the road. However, they did not hesitate as to what was to be done, for stop they couldn't, and to strike in among the legs of those mules they well knew that that was to get kicked out of this world at once. John, the husband, of course, was pilot of the sled, and, bracing himself to meet the rapidly-approaching trouble, he exclaimed:

"Now, Maria, as you swore this morning to cling to me until death, I would advise you to give extra fastenings to your arms around my waist, for over the banks we must go."

"Let her slide, John, I'm praying for both of us!" replied the faithful wife.

And John did let her slide, by bravely turning the sled to one side and letting it shoot over an embankment, down a distance of twenty feet, into the snow below, carrying with it the bride, groom, and carpet-bags in one promiscuous heap. Fortunately the snow was deep enough to break the force of the fall, and nothing serious, save the smashing of John's new high hat, followed. Suffice to say, that the wedding party gathered themselves together again in a little while, and resumed their bridal trip, John occasionally pulling off his tile to see if any improvement could be made in its appearance, his only words of censure being, "If you had allowed that hat to fly, my darling, it would have taken care of itself."—*Williamsport (Pa.) Bulletin.*

A Candid Opinion.

A Detroit lawyer, famous for his wise and and candid opinions, was the other day visited by a young attorney, who explained:

"I was admitted to the bar two years ago, and I think I know something about law, yet the minute I arise to address a jury I forget all my points and can say nothing. Now, I want to ask you if this doesn't show lack of confidence in myself, and how can I overcome it?"

The wise attorney shut his eyes and studied the case for a moment before answering:

"My young friend, if it is lack of confidence in yourself it will some day vanish, but, if it is lack of brains, you had better sell out your office effects and buy a pick-ax and a long-handled shovel."

"But how am I to determine?" anxiously asked the young man.

"I'd buy the pick-ax, anyhow, and run my chances!" whispered the aged adviser, as he moved over to the peg for his overcoat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A TRUE STORY OF THE WAR.

Gen. Gordon and Col. Morrow at the Battle of Gettysburg.

[From the Washington Sunday Herald.]

While conversing with Col. Bachelder, the historian of the battle of Gettysburg, a few evenings ago, at one of the leading hotels, he remarked: "This jostling crowd little realize that those two gentlemen in pleasant conversation yonder, pointing to Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Gen. Morrow, of the United States army, were prominent actors on opposite sides at the battle of Gettysburg." And, as these gentlemen continued their conversation, and the crowd came and went, we drew from his never-ending fund of Gettysburg incident the following story: "The officer conversing with Senator Gordon is Gen. Morrow, now sitting on the Army Equipment Board in this city. He was among the wounded Union officers captured at Gettysburg when that place fell into the hands of the Confederate troops on the evening of the first day's battle. Col. Morrow commanded the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, which belonged to the famous 'Iron Brigade,' composed of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana troops, and formed a part of the division that opened the battle, and it was with this brigade that Gen. Reynolds was killed. And it was also Col. Morrow's regiment which enveloped the flank of Archer's brigade, compelling the surrender of Gen. Archer with a large number of his men.

"Col. Morrow's regiment went into the engagement with 496 officers and men Its casualties on the first day were 22 officers killed or wounded out of 28, and 22 non-commissioned officers and 49 privates killed, and 41 non-commissioned officers and 182 privates wounded, making a grand total of 316 placed *hors de combat* out of 496. The sanguinary character of the engagement of these troops will be better realized when it is known that this regiment lost seven color-bearers in killed and wounded and all its color-guard; after which Col. Morrow took the flag to rally the regiment, and was himself wounded while carrying it, and obliged to leave the field. He was struck on the top of the head by a minie ball, producing a serious scalp wound, from which the blood flowed freely, completely covering his face; while engaged in washing it away the Union forces fell back through the town, followed by the victorious foe, and Col. Morrow found his retreat cut off. On the morning of the 2d, when the Union prisoners were about to be started for Richmond, the Confederate surgeon, who had examined his wound, humanely suggested that it would endanger his life to make such a trip in the heat of the summer, which being communicated to Col. French, Fifteenth Virginia cavalry, he sent Col. Morrow into the village, detailing a guard to accompany him to see that he was not molested. And to the kindness of these officers he believes he owes his life. A night's rest, with good surgical care, so far restored him that he was able to be out the next day and mingle with the troops, from whose conversation he learned the movements of the armies, and how the battle progressed. At the commencement of the great cannonade on the third day he went to the cupalo of the Court House, from which he saw the grand advance of Longstreet's assault as it swept across the plains, saw the lines tremble, waver, recoil, and break in confusion under the withering fire of the Union troops. It was after this that he learned that the Union wounded of the first day's battle had not been attended to, and he determined to relieve them if possible. Acting upon the suggestion of the wife of Judge Wills, whose guest he was, he allowed her to tie a green scarf (the insignia of a surgeon) about him. He then sallied out, and soon met Gen. Gordon and staff. Approaching him with the customary salute he said: 'General, I am informed that our wounded of the first day's battle lie uncared-for on the field where they fell, and I ask your assistance in having them attended to.' 'You astonish me; it cannot be,' answered the General, and, turning to a surgeon, he said: 'Is this so; and if so, why is it?' The surgeon assured him that the wounded of both armies had been cared for alike, but that they had been unable to visit that extreme part of the field. Turning to Col. Morrow, Gen. Gordon said: '*Doctor*, I will give you a detail of ambulances this evening to bring in your wounded. They will be in the central square at 7 o'clock.' Col. Morrow was promptly on hand, and at nightfall started with a train of twelve ambulances, with Confederate drivers and stretcher bearers, for that part of the field where the battle opened. It was a weird sight, that long train of army hearses, as, by the fitful light of a half-clouded moon, made more obscure by the lanterns they bore, this party threaded its way among the blackened and swollen corpses, which lay where they they had fallen two days before, and the moans and cries of the wounded for assistance, and their supplications for water were heartrending. Some were delirious, and talked of home and friends, and wondered that they neglected them so long; while others, in their wild delirium, cheered on their comrades, as they fought over again in imagination the terrible battle in which they fell. But by midnight they were all tenderly borne away to receive the care they so much needed, and thus many a valuable life was saved. As Col. Morrow was about to leave for town he was casually told by a guard that there were five more wounded at the artillery quarters which had better be removed early in the morning, as orders had been received to fall back. The Colonel returned to town, and when he awoke the next day the Confederate troops were moving out, and he was soon able to join his command on Culp's hill."

From recent statistics it appears that here are no fewer than 1,190 daily, weekly, and monthly journals published in the French capital. Of these, 71 are devoted to religion, 104 to jurisprudence and administration, 153 to commerce and finance, 23 to geography and history, 139 to recreation, 31 to instruction, 60 to literature and philology, 18 to fine arts, 4 to photography, 8 to architecture, 15 to music, 17 to the stage, 70 to fashions, 134 to industry, 80 to medicine, 48 to science, 29 to the army and navy, 38 to agriculture, and 23 to sport. The number of daily papers published in Paris is 49, and political reviews, 17.

PERSONALS.

An American named Livingstone drives a fourteen-horse team in Florence.

Senator Dennis, of Maryland, is 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 200 pounds.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is [illegible] feet [illegible] inches in height and weighs 161 pounds.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 176 pounds.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 198 pounds.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 176 pounds.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weigh 191 pounds.

Gen. Mite, the midget, has a baby sister a few days old, who weighs more than her 14-year-old brother.

Frank De Moulton, once known to fame, is in the butter and cheese business in Liverpool.

Eben Leathers, of Barrington, N. H., recently had his name changed to Rutherford B. Hayes.

John Connor is a Brooklyn person who challenges the world to drink 1,000 gallons of beer in 1,000 hours.

A descendant of Elliot, who translated the Bible into the language of the Natick Indians, died a pauper at Cleveland, Ohio, recently.

It is said that the wife of President Grevy can ride a steeplechase, paint a landscape, compose a poem and play on the piano like an angel.

Wade Hampton now goes out hunting every clear day. He rides almost as well as before his unfortunate experience, but never tackles a mule.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the swimmer, says that his great peril in his present undertaking comes from ignorant persons who mistake him for some marine animal and aim their guns at him.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, is 6 feet in height and weighs 168 pounds. His height is lessened in appearance by the fact that he is so round-shouldered.

Mr. M. C. Williams, the President of the State National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., died recently, and his wife has been elected to the directory, and has become President of the institution.

The Delaware Senators are both tall. Mr. Saulsbury measures six feet three and Mr. Bayard six feet two. Joined toe to toe and thrown open like a jackknife, the head of Mr. Saulsbury would lap over into Maryland, and Mr. Bayard's head rest gently on Pennsylvania sod.

The heaviest verdict for personal damages ever secured against a railroad is probably that for $39,501, which Dr. Charles W. Hackett, of Maplewood, Mass., a rising young physician, has just been awarded against the Eastern railroad for having destroyed his health and so cut off his income for life, by an accident.

Mrs. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, one of the young daughters-in-law of Charles Dickens, was killed in Australia a few weeks ago. She was driving out with her little daughter, when the horse ran away, killing both the occupants of the carriage. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of the novelist, has been living in Australia for several years.

How to Plant Peas.

Last spring I put in my first peas and potatoes on the 15th of March, and had splendid crops of both, but usually we cannot do much in the open soil before the first week in April. As soon, however, as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough, I shall plant in my driest and warmest soil some Little Gem and Laxton's Alpha peas. I shall open furrows three inches deep for the Gems, and one foot apart, and in these furrows scatter compost about an inch deep, draw a pointed hoe through the furrow to mingle the manure with the soil, and then sow thickly—three peas to an inch. I will treat the Laxton's Alpha in the same way, with the exception that the rows will be two and a half feet apart. The Little Gems grow only a foot high, and require no support. The Alphas require two-and-a-half feet brush. Two weeks later I shall plant for second crop Little Gem, McLean's Advancer and Champion of England. I have tried a great many kinds, and have come to the conclusion that the four kinds I have named are the richest-flavored and sufficiently productive—in brief, all things considered, the best. It is a pleasant and inexpensive amusement to try fifty other kinds in a small way. Since "Let us have peas" is such a frequent and emphatic remark at our dinner table, I shall plant liberally every ten days until the Fourth of July, burying the seed deeper as the season advances, and choosing shadier and moister localities. Very late plantings are usually so injured by mildew that, were the vegetable not such a favorite, I would not plant it after the middle of May. Deep planting of the seed late in the season insures longer bearing. I prefer Champion of England for the main crop, as it is by general consent regarded as the flower of the pea family. The short, low-growing kinds like Little Gem will be the better for any amount of manure, but tall varieties like the Champion do not need fertilizers in the drill unless the ground is poor. When gardens are small and brush is not convenient, it may be best to plant the dwarf kinds only. They can be sown on ground designed for tomatoes, Lima beans, melons, squash, etc., as they do not shade the ground, and soon mature. I put them in such spaces almost altogether, and in rows three or four feet apart, and plant the later vegetables between them. As soon as the green pods are picked, I have the vines dug under, thus returning at once to the soil what was taken from it.—*E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, March 20.—**Senate.**—The Senate took up and passed the Congressional Apportionment bill, under the operation of the previous question....The Fee and Salary bill was amended to a great extent, but not finally acted upon....Several legalizing bills were taken up and passed under a suspension of the constitutional rules.

House.—New bills introduced: Amending the act establishing judicial circuits; authorising County Commissioners to fill vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace; reducing the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and increasing jurisdiction of Justices; repealing certain sections of the act for inspection of petroleum; authorizing cities and towns to remove any cemetery or [illegible] become included in the city limits, and a new cemetery is provided.... A resolution was adopted instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure the passage of a law amending the National Bank act, in relation to the jurisdiction of the courts over controversies between banking associations located in any State or Territory....A resolution to adjourn on Saturday was made the special order for Saturday, at 2 p. m.....The Senate substitute for the House Congressional Apportionment bill was taken up as soon as reported from the Senate, and the substitute adopted.... Bills were passed: Appropriating $25,000 to defray expense of the special session of the Legislature; to prevent the sale or transfer of county orders in the possession of any one owing county taxes; regulating the practice of dentistry; abolishing the publication of Sheriffs' sales in newspapers; prohibiting playing of billiards, pool, etc., in connection with saloons, and abolishing concert saloons; requiring County Auditors in making a loan when the funds belong to various townships to take but one mortgage; regulating weights and measures; authorizing cities to construct water-works; abolishing the color line as to orphan children in admission to asylums, and legalizing judicial sales in certain cases.

Friday, March 21.—**Senate.**—The consideration of the Fees and Salary bill occupied almost the entire time of the Senate....An effort was made to take up the Metropolitan Police bill, but it failed....The Specific Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed....The House Loan bill was taken up and read a first time....A resolution was adopted fixing the time for the final adjournment on Monday.

House.—A resolution was adopted appointing the Attorney General, Auditor and a third person, to be named by the Governer, a commission to revise and codify the insurance laws....On the reading of the journal it was discovered Mr. Caldwall was recorded as voting in favor of the bill to prevent billiard, pool and other gaming tables, music or other amusement in saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold. He was not present at the time the vote was taken, and his name was stricken from the roll-call, leaving the bill without a constitutional majority...... Bills were passed: Defining burglary; enabling incorporated cities to aid in the construction of railroads, gravel roads, water-works and bridges; enabling owners of wet lands to drain to reclaim them when the same can be done without affecting the land of others; providing for the appointment of guardians of insane persons; authorizing insurance companies to reinsure risks; regulating duties of Justices; limiting the levy of taxes by school trustees, and requiring county boards to take charge of free gravel roads.... The bills for the protection of purity in election, defining duties of city Judges, and authorizing transfer of Morgan raid claims from the Governor's office to the office of Adjutant General, were defeated.

Saturday, March 22.—**Senate.**—Several legalizing bills were rushed through as a starter, and then the Senate took up the House bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the present session of the General Assembly, amended it so as to appropriate $35,000, and passed it under a suspension of the constitutional rules....The Fee and Salary bill was then taken up and passed....The conference committee on the bill removing the legal disabilities of married women reported, recommending an amendment prohibiting married women from mortgaging any property derived by inheritance, or to otherwise endanger their possession by becoming surety for husbands. This report was concurred in. ....The conference committee on the Fort Wayne Water-Works bill also reported certain amendments, which were agreed to.....The Senate passed the following bills: Authorizing cities and towns to fund their indebtedness; compelling the Auditor of State to pay 75 per cent. of his insurance fees into the State treasury; concerning warehouses....The bill concerning the redemption of real estate from sale or execution was taken up and passed.

House.—A local-option bill was ordered engrossed....The Senate amendments to the bill appropriating money to pay expenses of the present session was concurred in....The House then took up the Specific Appropriation bill and refused to concur in several amendments made by the Senate....A few minor items of the bill were considered, and the House adjourned.

Monday, March 24.—**Senate.**—About 100 House bills were read the first time. The Metropolitan Police bill came up in the lot, and was killed by being indefinitely postponed.... The following House joint resolutions were adopted: Requesting a modification of the National Banking law so as to subject banking associations to regular rules of law; creating a commission to codify the insurance laws, and appointing a committee on the part of each house to ascertain what amount, if any, is due Marion county for gas, heat, water, etc., used by the General Assembly....Senator Reeve introduced a bill providing for the appointment of five attorneys to make a revision of the laws of the State now in force and publish them.... The House Homestead bill was taken up, and a substitute adopted, allowing forty acres of land in country and one-half acre in city as a homestead, provided it is not worth more than $700. It also exempts $300 worth of personal property from sale on execution. The bill as amended was then passed.

House.—Bills were passed: Including railroad tickets in the articles that may be embezzled; authorizing patrons of district schools to select the teachers, and the Senate bill declaring certain patents for swamp lands evidence of title to such lands....Conference committees were asked for upon the Specific Appropriation and the Fee and Salary bills....The House passed a resolution to adjourn sine die next Monday, provided that the Fee and Salary and Specific Appropriation bills have been passed.

Tuesday, March 25.—**Senate.**—A large number of House bills were read a second time and placed on the files for a third reading to-morrow....Bills were passed as follows: Giving laborers a preferred claim of $50 on the property of an insolvent corporation which is indebted to them; allowing appeals from County Commissioners in cases of annexation of territory to cities and towns; creating a commission to revise and codify the laws of the State and report the same to the next General Assembly, with such recommendation of changes in the existing laws as they may deem necessary....The report of the Conference Committee on the Specific Appropriation bill was concurred in.

House.—Bills were introduced: Providing for the more speedy determination of causes in Circuit and Superior Courts; prescribing the duties of the Attorney General....Bills passed: Providing for the appointment of receivers by Judges of courts during vacation; providing for the erection and management of workhouses; protecting the purity of the ballot-box by disfranchising persons found guilty of selling their votes; providing for appeals in cases of changes of highways; permitting notaries public to solemnize marriages....The conference committee on the Specific Appropriation bill reported certain amendments agreed on, which were agreed to.... The committee appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Attorney General's office reported, and were instructed to continue the investigation, and report what steps should be taken to recover the money illegally taken for fees .... The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Homestead Exemption bill.

Wednesday, March 26.—**Senate.**—Bills passed: For the transfer to the United States of the title of Indiana to the Antietam National Cemetery; authorizing a loan to pay the temporary loan debt; in relation to the transaction of business by foreign express companies; amending the Fish law; to prevent the sale of adulterated fertilizers; regulating the practice of medicine and surgery; amending the act authorizing street-car companies to use certain highways; authorizing incorporated towns to contract for lighting streets with gas; providing for issuing letters testamentary and of guardianship; and several legalizing and relief bills....The bill repealing the Railroad Aid law was indefinitely postponed....The Senate resolution to adjourn sine die on Saturday was returned from the House with an amendment fixing Monday as the time. The amendment was concurred in, and the Legislature will without doubt adjourn at that time.

House.—The House adopted the Senate resolution authorizing the transfer of the Morgan raid claims from the Governor's office to that of the Adjutant General, and allowing their owners to withdraw them....The bill fixing railroad passenger rates at 3 cents a mile failed to pass....The bill for the revision of the laws was passed....The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill creating a bureau of statistics, and it went to a conference committee.... Bills regulating elections in towns and defining the duties and powers of town officers, regulating the levy of taxes for school purposes, prohibiting courts from garnasheeing wages of laborers and providing for redemption of real estate in certain cases, were passed....Mr. Osborne offered a resolution creating a commission consisting of two Senators, two Representatives, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to investigate and report whether the three State educational institutions cannot be consolidated. The consideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

The Congressional Districts.

The following are the Congressional districts as fixed by the bill, as it finally passed:

First—Posey, Gibson, Vanderburg, Warrick, Pike, Spencer and Perry.

Second—Knox, Sullivan, Green, Lawrence, Martin, Daviess, Orange and Dubois.

Third—Jackson, Jennings, Washington, Scott Clarke, Floyd, Harrison and Crawford.

Fourth—Union, Franklin, Decater, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland and Jefferson.

Fifth—Putnam, Hendricks, Morgan, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Johnson and Bartholomew.

Sixth—Rush, Fayette, Henry, Wayne, Randolph and Delaware.

Seventh—Marion, Hancock and Shelby.

Eighth—Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Vermillion, Parke, Vigo and Clay.

Ninth—Tippecanoe, Clinton, Boone, Tipton, Hamilton and Madison.

Tenth—Lake, Porter, Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, White, Carroll, Cass, Fulton and Benton.

Eleventh—Miami, Howard, Wabash, Grant, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Blackford and Jay.

Twelfth—Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb, Whitley and Allen.

Thirteenth—Laporte, Starke, St. Joseph, Marshall, Elkhart, and Kosciusco.

ALL SORTS.

A speech from the thrown—"Blame that mule!"

The peanut crop of North Carolina is short 40,000 bushels.

It is said that 900 of Tennessee's 1,300 lunatics are confined in jails.

An economical family of three persons near Wilmington, Del., live on 20 cents a day.

Since Paris opened her first horse butchery 132,133 horses, 4,870 asses, and 203 mules have been eaten there. In the country they eat less of such viands.

Tramps are defined by Michigan law to be "persons refusing to work for the usual and common wages given to other persons for like work in the place where they be."

A sign before a Boston grocery reads as follows: "Wooden pails, 6 cents each. Notice.—We did not steal these pails, but we think the man we bought them from did."

The current feeling among thinking men in Germany seems to be that, however ably Prince Bismarck may deal with politics, he knows nothing about finance.

There is now four times as much wheat produced in the United States as there was only twenty-nine years ago. Then, 100,485,944 bushels; last year, 425,000,000 bushels.

A great East African company is to be formed in London on the model of the extinguished East India Company. Sir John Lubbock and Capt. Burton are among its promoters.

When we humans are asked for a dollar to help bury a poor fellow, we shell out immediately, but there are those among us who would not give the dollar to the poor fellow before he died.

France produced, in the year ending September last, the enormous amount of over 800,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar. There are 501 manufactories of beet-root sugar in that country, and all successful.

Gen. Crook's Court of Inquiry concerning the Cheyenne massacre at Fort Robinson, Neb., attaches no blame to any one in the military service, and recommends no further action. Gen. Crook approves the finding.

A project is on foot to have the National Guards of Pennsylvania assemble on the Gettysburg battle-field some time during the coming summer, and go into camp for a week. It is intended to make it the largest encampment ever held in the State.

A bill making prepayment of poll tax a prerequisite to voting has passed the lower house of the Texas Legislature. One member made a speech in Spanish, advocating the bill, and said at the last election 1,000 Mexicans had crossed over and voted in Texas.

The Paterson (N. J.) clergymen have decided to issue a memorial to the inhabitants of that city requesting them not to hold so many funerals on Sunday. They complain that in consequence of the number of funerals on Sunday they sometimes do not find time for their meals.

The London *Queen* chronicles a splendid ball given in Paris by Mrs. Hungerford, a rich American lady, at which Mrs. Mackey wore white satin, trimmed in front with a profusion of red flowers. The sleeves were fastened up with diamond and sapphire agraffes, and her shoes were ornamented with buckles set with large diamonds.

TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Little girl, with dainty feet,
Blithely flying down the street,
The toughest heart you would beguile
With your pretty face and winning smile.
Little girl, you are very fair;
With your rosy cheeks and flowing hair;
Your eyes are bright, your heart is young,
And words are music from your tongue.
Little girl, I love you well,
How much my verse can never tell,
But if the truth must be confessed,
I love your grown-up sister best.
—*W. F. Norris, in Scribner.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 3d, 1879

THEODORE REED, - - Editor.

Paul Boyton will soon intrude on Mr. Alligator.

It is said that good mechanics make $30 a week at Leadville. Expenses $34.

County commissioners will receive $3.00 per day, under the new fee and salary bill.

The Democrats of Ohio will hold their State convention on Saturday, the 14th day of June, next.

The new exemption law provides that real or personal property of the heads of families, amounting to $600, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution.

Is it not about time for the democrats of Auburn, and other incorporated towns in the county, to be thinking about the selection of candidates for town officers?

The legislature has passed the bill abolishing coroners' juries. There will be less sitting upon dead bodies in Indiana hereafter.

The new telegraphic scheme, by which it is proposed to transmit ordinary business letters all over the country for ten cents, will be, if successful, a big thing for journalism. Let us have it by all means.

The new fee and salary bill allows township trustees $2.00 for each day's actual service, payable out of the township fund; and extra pay to be allowed by the county commissioners, for services as overseers of the poor.

Considerable controversy has been going on between the News and Sentinel, of Ft. Wayne, in regard to Mr. Fleming's interest in the water-works bill and the canal. Here is one instance where great minds don't run in the same canal

The Chicago Daily News thinks that "congress might as well establish a confessional, as to be continually pattering with investigating committees," and adds the suggestion that a big reward would have a tendency to induce confession.

Knox Martin, the darkey who was hanged last Friday, at Nashville, preferred to be hanged at once than to lengthen his days by taking advantage of an appeal; because, he said, he couldn't stand the horrors that night brought to him in the shape of hideous dreams.

The Warsaw Union of last week publishes comments from "The Indiana Democratic Press on the Presidential Question." As the items published only include those that might be construed as favorable to Tilden, we are led to believe that Frank has made use of a recent issue of the Albany (New York) Argus. The Union will probably furnish another list next week, as another copy of the Argus has been sent out with additional and later advices.

If the governor signs the bill amending the school law, county superintendents will be elected by the county commissioners, instead of the township trustees. It is of some importance to the democracy of DeKalb county that the law should take effect at once, owing to the auditor's hasty appointment of a republican trustee of Richland township, vice Mr. Greenwood (democrat) deceased, in order to secure a majority of the trustees in the county for the purpose of electing a republican county superintendent.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The new apportionment for congressional purposes places DeKalb county in the 12th district, which is composed of Allen, Whitley, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben and Lagrange counties. Greater reference to the requirements of law, or to population and contiguous territory, could not well be imagined, and yet there is not a republican leader in the district that is not yelling, gerrymander! gerrymander! There is not a republican paper in the district that pretends to say why the apportionment is not just, (as the republicans claim). The 12th district is all wrong in the estimation of partisan radicals because it is democratic, no other reason can be offered. The other districts created by the late law, with the counties constituting each, are shown on page 3 of this paper, by referring to a map of the state each district can be outlined, and every unprejudiced voter who will take the trouble to investigate for himself, and compare the outlines of the new districts with those of the old districts, will see at once that the new apportionment was made with a view to contiguity of territory, and an investigation as to the voting population in each of the several districts, will or ought to convince any sensible man that justice has been done in that regard. In order to convince the people that the democrats have followed the example of the republicans in the gerrymander business, it will be necessary to produce more conclusive evidence than has yet been offered.

—McQuiston & Ralston sell 2 good cigars for 5c also the Veto and Bellmans Red Bird the best 5 cent cigar sold, will furnish dealers cigars at jobbers prices.

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk during the month of March to the following persons, in search of happiness.

Joseph R. Shilling, and Alice J. Gill, James W. Griswold, and Francis E. Gillett, Joseph J. Walter, and Miranda M. Moody, Daniel W. Hurraw, and Kate Rickley, Frederick Dull, and Alice Slippy, Wm. H. Brown, and Jennie E. Monroe, Geo. W. Slentz, and Elvina Riddick, Elias [illegible], and Catherine DePew, Robert Speer, and Jane Lawrence, Wm. H. Brown, and Ella Likens, Frank Fisk, and Ada Ackerman, Henry Myers, and Lenora Zimmerman, Joseph DePew, and Emily Swanders, Benton Beard, and Martha J. Sulton, John M. Brown, and Amanda J. Musser, Allison Conrad, and Drusilla Shull.

—The following rates have been agreed upon by the township assessors of this county, as a basis for the assessment of personal property for the year 1879.

Bonds	½	cash	value.
Goods and merchandise	½	"	"
Articles for manufacturing	½	"	"
Manufacturing tools, etc.	½	"	"
Agricultural tools, etc.	½	"	"
Gold & siver plated ware	½	"	"
Jewelry	½	"	"
Libraries, etc.	½	"	"
Nursery stock	½	"	"
Saloons	½	"	"
Eating houses	½	"	"
Slaughtered animals	½	"	"
Building material	½	"	"
Steam engines	½	"	"
Safes	½	"	"
Billiard tables, etc.	½	"	"
Piano-fortes	½	"	"
Organs	½	"	"
Sewing machines	½	"	"
Additional improvements	½	"	"
Cord wood	½	"	"
Carriages and wagons	½	"	"

Hogs $1 per cwt.
Sheep $1 per head
Cattle $9, $7, $5 and $3
Yoke of oxen—same as one horse
Household goods $5.00 and upwards
Horses and mules $50, $35, $25 and $15
Watches and clocks $1,00 and upward

Wheat	per	bu.	70c
Corn	"	"	20c
Rye	"	"	30c
Oats	"	"	10c
Potatoes	"	"	40c
Barley	"	"	30c
Cloverseed	"	"	$2.00
Timothy seed	"	"	80c
Flax seed	"	"	50c
Green fruit	"	"	10c
Timothy hay	"	ton	$ 8.00
Clover hay	"	"	2.00
Beef	"	cwt	2 00
Pork	"	"	3.00
Lard	"	lb.	8c
Wool	"	"	20c
Maple Sugar	"	"	5c
Cider	"	bbl.	50c
Vinegar	"	gal.	5c
Wine	"	"	50c
Sorghum molasses per gal.			20c
Bees per swarm			$1.00

Auburn Schools Closing Entertainment.

As announced in last weeks papers, a public entertainment will be given by all the schools, at Ensley's Hall, on next Saturday evening. We announce the following programme of exercises for the evening:

PART FIRST.—"The Lords Prayer," (Tableau). "Little Chatterbox," Rilla Holopeter, "Little Gymnasts," Class. "Good Night," (Tableau). "Dolly's Doctor," Linden Coleman and Nettie Montgomery. "The Party," Blanche Peterson and Olive Gonser. "The May Queen," (tableau, two scenes.) "Boy's talk," Linden Coleman, Arthur Miller, Harry Henry, Lewis Willis, "The Rich and Poor," Maud Abright, "Fashionable Follies," Aggie Leas, "The Smoke Friend," Harry Swartz, James Rose, Dannie Gonser, Charley Ervin. "Lifting the Vail," (tableau). "The Drum," Walter Ervin and Bertie Casebeer. "You put no Flowers on my Father's Grave," Fannie Peterson. "The boy who kept his word," Jno. Zimmerman. "Lulu's Picture," Alza Ralston, Ada Gross, Charley Rice.

PLAY.—"Centennial tea party," Ettie Gilliland, (Columbia,) Howard McCord (Brother Jonathan,) Herby Weaver, (Uncle Sam,)

PART SECOND.—"I Drempt that I dwelt in marble halls" from opera of "Bohemian Girl," Sadie Hare, "Experience with an Intervierer," Ella Gross, "When you're down," Louie Henry. "Success in Life," Eliza Stahl. "The Bridge," Flora Hoffman. "The Nine Muses," (tableau), Minnie McDowell, Nellie Potter, Louie Henry, Ella Gross, Bell Lanning, Mary Baldock, Mary Griswold, Zorah Baird, Ettie Gilliland. "Life's Thermopolae," J. W. McClellan. "Borrowing Trouble," (A Farce.) F. McDowell, (Mr. Borrow,) Sadie Hare, (Mrs. Borrow) Anise Cowan, (Sopha,) Mary Sprott, (Mrs. Wiggins.) Mark Rush, (Dr. Drench) Laura Ensley, (Mrs. March) Jay Sheets, (Lina) Ezra Ensley, (Detective Spotem.

In addition to the above exercises, should there be time, one or two humorous selections will be presented by a gentleman from Fort Wayne.

The hall will be opened at a quarter after seven, the programme will be commenced at eight. As already announced, an admission fee of ten cents will be charged, the net proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of books of reference for the school. Tickets can be secured at the door.

M. SEILER, School Sup't.

—Coffee A Sugar 11 lbs for $1,00 Coffee C sugar 12½ lbs for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

Cleverly Counterfeited.

Dr. Price's celebrated Cream Baking Powder is extensively imitated. The Genuine may be known from the imitations by the words 'Dr Price,' 'Steele & Price,' and the Hand and Cornucopia on the label. These are the trade marks. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not sold in bulk.

Butler Township.

—The roads are very muddy.

—The literary society at Butler Center closed last Tuesday evening.

—Butler Center can again boast of the presence of a minister.

—T. S. Merica, who was injured by the falling of a tree, is again able to be around.

The promised exhibition at Butler Center will be given Saturday evening April 12th.

—We learn that our friend John Hogue, is soon going to make his home in the west.

—The summer term of the Butler Center school began Monday, March, 31 with Miss Florence Wyant as teacher.

—Cedar Creek is in a great excitement. Last Saturday evening a window in Taylor's store was broken by burglars but nothing valuable was taken.

NED.

Newville.

—Mrs. Will Countryman says that if the boys who roasted her chickens the other night, will come over and own up and pay for the fowls, and promise to let other peoples' henroosts alone, she will say nothing to the grand jury, but if not perhaps their names may appear in print.

—That wedding has not taken place yet.

—Rev. Oviatt delivered his last discourse for this year on last Sabbath, at the Disciple church.

—The boys who are in the habit of playing euchre had better rent a room of their own, and not disturb other people by going into their places of business.

—School commences on the 14th of April next, in Newville, by Mr. Bell and Mrs. Dedman.

ALPHA.

Economic Aspect.

The economic aspect is a strong point in favor of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Orange, Rose, Almond, Lemon, etc. They are three times the strength of the ordinary extracts; the bottles hold nearly twice as much as those sold for the same size.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

1879 SPRING 1879
Messrs. Root & Company's
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.
The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets,
75 cents per yard
All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c,
Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets,
25, 30 and 35c per yard.
Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets,
12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

A BONANZA,
Of greater interest to the people of DeKalb county than the rich mines of Colorado.
COME AND INVESTIGATE!

And satisfy yourselves that Merchandise can and will be sold by the undersigned in Auburn, at much less than Ft Wayne prices. Why? Because we have no rent to pay, we have no clerks to pay, our taxes are not so high, and our general expenses are light. We discount all our bills which enables us to buy goods at a large discount, all of which goes to the benefit of our customers.

We have just added a new line to our former large stock, in the way of

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets

which we are offering at very low prices—prices that will justify the use of carpets by the most humble, as well as the wealthy. Our object in adding this line of goods is to supply a long felt want in the DeKalb county market. We are offering our large stock of carpets at prices that will justify an investigation. We again call attention to our immense stock of sta le and fancy.

DRY GOODS,

of all grades and brands. Among the staple goods we mention denims, tickings, muslins, drints, shirtings, carpet warp, &c., selected with special reference to the wants of the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties. In our fancy goods department will be found all shades of fine alpacca lusters, new spring styles of wash poplins, and a general assortment of fancy dress goods.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Our stock is larger and more complete than ever. The new stock embraces suits of all sizes, large or small, coarse, or fine, from a wedding suit to a jeans suit, all bound to suit, or no sale. Our prices are based upon resumption and defy competition. Don't fail to get our prices before making purchases in this line.

HATS AND CAPS. We also carry a full assortment, bought especially for the spring trade, which embraces a number of new and nobby styles for men and boys—styles that have never before been introduced in this market. All we ask is an examination of our stock, feeling satisfied that we can compete with any dealer in hats and caps in this or any other county in the State.

FANCY NOTIONS.

This stock is full of attractions, embracing every variety of embroidery, of new and popular patterns; silk and linen handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen, at bankrupt prices; ladies' and gents' hosiery in endless variety, at prices that will startle you; corsets by the cart load, all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; a full line of gents' linen shirts and collars, from the leading manufactories of the country, and many other fancy articles too numerous to mention.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES.

All goods in this line warranted pure and strictly first class, at prices that command large sales. Goods in this department are sold on close margin, being carried more for the accommodation of our customers than with a view to profit.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. Give us a call when you want a bargain.

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.,
West of the Public Square, AUBURN, IND.

Auburn Courier.

Our Associate.

With this issue we have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Rob. J. Lowry, our associate in the editorial duties and business management of the COURIER. Mr. Lowry is a young man of fine attainments, which, together with his knowledge of the newspaper and the printing business, will add greatly to the resources of the COURIER, which, we have every assurance is daily growing more popular and influential among the people as a general NEWSPAPER and family journal. Having known Mr. Lowry for a number of years, we have unlimited confidence in his ability to fill the position he now occupies. We cheerfully commend him as being worthy of the confidence of our former patrons, and the people of DeKalb county generally. Under the new management the COURIER will in the future, as in the past, be strictly democratic in politics; it will advocate such measures as are deemed best for the public good, and will devote a large amount of space to local and general news. With this brief mention of the change, and with the assurance of renewed energy on our part, we leave the future of the COURIER with the people of DeKalb and adjoining counties. THEO. REED.

In coming among the people of Auburn and DeKalb county, we come with the fixed purpose of remaining and becoming a permanent resident. We therefore greet the readers of the COURIER as one of their number—one who will endeavor as best he can, however meagerly that may be, to merit some feelings of a reciprocal nature on the part of the good citizens of our adopted home. We come as a comparative stranger in an almost strange land, and with not a few misgivings as to our ability to discharge the humble duties we thus assume; we ask the indulgence of our readers, however, for any errors that may occur, promising to do out best.

The politics and principles of the COURIER, as established and maintained by our partner, Mr Theo. Reed, who himself came here but a few months ago and has so faithfully striven to subserve the interests of this section and its people, will of course continue unchanged, as our mutual aim will be to do the most good to the greatest number; and, at the same time, it is doubtless unnecessary to state that one of our objects is to make—a living.

ROB. J. LOWRY.

Auburn Dairy Farm.

I wish to announce that I have made arrangements to supply the citizens of Auburn, Ind., with pure sweet milk, and that I will begin to deliver the same, daily, on the 1st day of April, 1879. I have made arrangements with David S. Ober to supply his customers and all parties that have been supplied by him. I will furnish fresh milk every morning from my dairy, after the date above named. My facilities are such that I can supply hotels, restaurants, and private families with any quantity of milk at any time. I will also furnish my customers with sour milk twice each week (Tuesday and Friday) free of charge. As soon as arrangements can be made, I will furnish my customers select dairy butter on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. I wish to assure the people that everything in my line will be strictly first-class, and will be delivered promptly. Hoping that my efforts in this direction will be fully appreciated, and that I will receive a liberal patronage, I am,

Respectfully,
CAL. HUSSELMAN.

Chambers's Cyclopeuia of English Literature.

Volume 1 of the new and beautiful Acme edition of this excellent work, just received from the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York, embraces the history of our literature from the earliest period to the times of Queen Elizabeth, with lives of all noted authors, and choice specimens from the writings of each. All who are interested in the higher class of literature will welcome this newly-revised edition, with its clear type and handy form; and all who have been longing for the era of cheap and good books will be more than pleased with its wonderfully low price. The entire work in eight volumes, numbering nearly 3,500 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt title, is offered to those who order this month for the price of $2.50. Specimen pages are sent free on request or a sample volume, complete in itself, post paid for 43 cents. The publishers sell only to subscribers direct, instead of giving to agents or dealers the usual 50 or 60 per cent. discount to sell for them, and this, with the fact that the actual cost of making books has decreased fully one-half within a few years accounts in a measure for the remarkably low prices.

A specimen volume can be seen at this office, and those who desire to order can add their names to a club which will soon be forwarded.

Extraordinary Opportunity for the Relief of the Afflicted.

Dr. Hartman, the well-known Oculist, Aurist and Orthopedic Surgeon, will visit Auburn, Ind. and stop at the Swineford House on the 14th, 15th, 16th, of April. He will have with him a complete outfit of Surgical appliances and apparatus, &c., and will be fully prepared to treat all cases of Paralysis, Deformities of the head, body and limbs, Diseased Joints, Clubbed Feet, Diseased Eyes, Cataract, Piles, Fistula, Stammering, Chronic Diseases, &c. No cases will be undertaken without a fair hope of relief. In consequence of the great expense of such a trip he will not make another; therefore, all who wish to avail themselves of his great skill and experience without a journey to his Eastern Office, must do so at this time.

For Illustrated Journal call at your Post Office.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Spring chickens will soon be ripe.

—Jackson township items on the first page.

—The Vincents are in Angola this week.

—Passenger travel on the railroads is improving.

—For building hardware go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—C. H. Hoyt [illegible] the best line of wall paper in town.

—Call on D. D. Snyder and see the Ohio chilled plow.

—For doors, sash and glass, go to Kiblinger & Co's.

—D. D. Snyder has some plows which he is selling for $6.

—Go to Abright's, young man, and buy yourself a tie pin.

—C. H. Hoyt's is the place to buy your wall paper cheap.

—Choice steak and roast furnished at all times by M. Houston.

—A good housekeeper will find employment at A. J. Little's.

—James A. Potter is now helping to hold the boot up-side down.

—Official meeting at the M. E. church to-morrow (Friday) evening.

—Spring styles of Jewelry in every pattern at Abright's. Cheap.

—March passed into oblivion with the meekness of a little lamb.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Angola and New Era items came to hand too late for publication.

—Holman's liver-pads works miracles. Hoyt the druggist sells it.

—If you want ever-green trees, water them well during the dry season.

—All goods warranted to be as represented, at the boot up-side down.

—Will somebody please turn the mud over? It's well done on one side.

—Go to C. H. Hoyt to buy your window shades of the latest styles.

—Mr. Geo. Patterson, of Warsaw, Ind., was in the city Tuesday last.

—Curtain fixtures, cord and shade tassels, at C. H. Hoyt's the druggist.

—New Turkish Prunes 14 lbs for $1,00 or 8c per lb at McQuiston & Ralstons.

—When in need of wall paper, call on C. H. Hoyt and get some at low prices.

—The best 10c cotton sock in the market at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w

—Go to Kiblinger & Co. for tinware, They are selling at manufacturers prices.

—Read the card of Mr. Cal. Husselman in another column, which explains itself.

—Embroideries in new styles at from 3c to 50c per yd, at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—James A. Potter is now foreman at the boot up-side down, bring on your feet.—

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—Miss Abbie Potter is teaching the spring term of school at Sugars' school house.

—Hereafter township assessors will receive $2.00 for each day's actual service.

—The next thing to a Bonanza, hemp carpets 6 yds for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—Owing to the bad condition of the roads, trade has been a little dull for a few days.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—On account of the hard rain storm last Friday evening, the lecture was postponed.

—Mr Wilson Baughman and lady, of Mansfield, Ohio, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Abright.

—McQuiston & Ralston have the best and largest stock of China and Glassware in the city. 13-3w

—Mitch Houston buys none but the best when he selects his stock for butchering purposes.

—The invitations and programmes for the orchestra benefit, were printed at the COURIER office.

—Bucher, Gibbs & Co's. all steel plow is the best in the market. D. D. Snyder bought 50 of them.

—Spectacles of every style and price, at Abright's, from 25 cents to ten dollars. He warrants a fit.

—D. D. Snyder has sold 12 wagons since January 1, 1879, and has 8 more that he will sell for $50 each.

—The Good Templars will soon occupy the room over McQuiston & Ralston's drygoods department.

—The bottom dropped out McQuiston & Ralston are selling a 16 oz. plug of tobacco for 55c per plug. 13-3w.

—Holman's fever and ague pad recommends itself. Call at Hoyt's drug store and examine the article.

—Snyder's hub and spoke factory is running 15 hours each day, and wants more timber for hubs and spokes.

—Just received at McQuiston & Ralstons, 26 doz Hats and Caps. Come and see our stock before you buy. 13-3w.

—When you want a "plug" hat, call on Yesbera; he will show you a sample and have you a hat made to suit you.

—We never knew until we read the Republican of last week, that Parker, of the Kendallville News, was a tailor.

—Mr. Frank Kline and Mr. James Goetschius departed for Montana last Monday. We wish the boys success.

—See those 1876 white cotton hose 10c per pr and elegant striped hose at 10 & 15c per pair at McQuiston & Ralstons.

—When you want first-class bologna, in large or small quantities, you will find the very best at Houston's meat market.

—Where's Tice and his little weather-machine? He has evidently [illegible] ed, and we want to see him for so long as so.

—The sixty-fifth anniversary of the order of Odd-Fellows of Northern Indiana will be celebrated at Elkhart on the 25th.

—A Fort Wayne attorney had the cheek to donate one cent to a lady who was soliciting aid for the home of the friendless.

—Mr. Brinkerhoff's article on Ingersoll, which appears on the first page, was received last week, but too late for publication.

—And still another boot and shoe store in Auburn. Messrs. Craft & Co., will open a large stock, the latter part of this week.

—See those white bed spreads at McQuiston & Ralstons at prices from $1.15 to $2.75 cheaper than you can make quilts. 13-3w

—Kendallville has eight churches and nine saloons, with a doctor for each case of jim-jams, allowing one subject for every bar.

—Judge Best, of Waterloo, will continue the law business of Best & McClellan, that firm having been necessarily dissolved.

—Charley Baxter is full of business. He is trying to manage the business affairs of the Press, the COURIER and Franklin township.

—It will be gratifying to parents to know that hereafter text books in public schools cannot be changed oftener than once in ten years.

—Corn in Florida is a foot high. Ours isn't that high; it has been tramped on too much. But it covers our whole foot, all the same.

—Mr. Joe. Beugnot has made a great change in the appearance of his saloon. Those who have not been in lately would scarcely know the place.

—Owing to the closeness of the times the town trustees have extended the time of paying town tax fifteen days from this date, April 3rd, 1879.

—Our esteemed friend Mr. D. D Moody has been appointed deputy Prosecutor for DeKalb county. He has the congratulations of the COURIER.

—Miss Maggie Willard will teach a subscription school in the ward school house, this spring, commencing April 14, 1879. Terms very reasonable.

—Do not buy your new spring hat until you have examined the new stock at Yesbera's. He has the latest styles, and is offering goods at low prices.

—Holman's liver pad is the wonder of the age. Call at Hoyt's drug store and get a pamphlet giving full particulars concerning the great discovery.

—"Euchre parties, of late," says the Kendallville Standard, "has been the rage with some of our citizens." They "has been" somewhat frequent here, also.

—Sherman Hollister reduced the price of peanuts, April 1st. He finds ready sale at the reduced prices—a quarter of a dollar's worth, for a quarter of a cent.

We hear a rumor to the effect that certain republican ringsters are endeavoring to start another daily in Fort Wayne. Heavens! what has that city done to merit this?

—Rev. J. E. Ervin will preach his last sermon for this conference year next Sabbath morning. He expects to leave for conference next Tuesday on the early north train.

—It is a source of gratification to the proprietors of the COURIER establishment to know that the balance sheet, at the end of another quarter, shows a large increase of business.

—COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs is the best remedy known for rheumatism. It removes the cause, and effects a permanent cure in all cases. Sold by DAVENPORT the DRUGGIST. tf.

—An Illinois paper brags enthusiastically over an 850-pound hog, claimed to have been lately killed in its county. We believe it, for it only serves to prove that where there's swill, there's a weigh.

—The Buckeye clothes wringer only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—If you have any desire to ascertain the "calibre" of Treasurer Gonser's foot, just ask him if Pete P—— has paid his taxes. We warn you to be ready to "fly" before putting the question.

—Examine our stock of Mens, Youths and Boys clothing, and compare prices with the best you can find, quantity, quality and prices to compete with anything in the city McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w

—The closing hop of the season, for the benefit of Edgerly's orchestra, will be given by the Neoteric club, at Ensley's hall this evening. A large attendance and general good time is anticipated.

—Have you seen Yesbera's fine stock of gents' furnishing goods? He carries the finest line of collars and cuffs, half hose, neckties, suspenders, &c., that can be found in town.

—The boot up-side down has a ten thousand dollar stock of boots and shoes to select from, and they can and will sell goods 20 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, call and get the proof.

—There is so much demand for advertising space in the COURIER, that our customers have to "take turns," like going to mill. There are hundreds of people in DeKalb county that read no other county paper.

—On last Tuesday the county commissioners made an inventory of the personal property belonging to the county, and in use at the poor-farm. The total valuation of live stock, farming tools, household furniture, etc., amounts to $4,106.49.

—The post office at this place has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a Government depository, and post master Rainier is authorized and prepared to furnish TEN DOLLAR FOUR PER CENT. BONDS in such amounts as may be desired by our citizens.

—As the traditional "beautiful spring" opens up, so does the one-horse peddler, most of whom, like the weary tramp, it is better to give a wide berth. Beware of them, or you may find occasion to weep and wail.

—A. C. Dawson, formerly a resident of this region but now of San Francisco, California, paid the COURIER office a pleasant and substantial visit yesterday. He returns to his "home near the setting sun" in a few weeks, the climate of which apparently agrees with him.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co. has just received a new stock of bird cages of the very latest styles and designs, which they are selling very low.

—T. D. Gross, proprietor of the Central hotel, contemplates building a substantial addition to his house. It will extend from the present building, on 10th street, out to the corner of Main, and will be of brick. Such enterprises should be encouraged, and we hope to see many more of them.

—Jurors in the Circuit court are only allowed $1.00 per day for the time in attendance, and 5 cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled. In trials before a justice of the peace, jurors are allowed 75 cents per day and mileage. So says the new fee bill.

—Our friend across the way appears to be anxious to get into the mud-slinging business. If there is anything left of him when he gets through with the Waterloo Press and Butler Record, he will probably be better enabled to judge of the advisability of attacking the COURIER.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—The COURIER advertising and job department is overrun with business. We have demands for twice the amount of space set apart for business advertisements. The wide-awake business men of Auburn and neighboring towns have learned to put their money where it will do the most good.

—Messrs. Canon & Steele have proven themselves artists in their profession, in the completion of a sign for the Detroit Stove Co. The sign was forwarded to Detroit last Monday as a sample, and if satisfactory, the Auburn firm above named will secure a contract for one thousand more of the same kind.

—A young fellow with an over-loaded tank gave ten dollars to a companion Monday evening, at one of our hotels, for safe keeping; but when he got braced up next morning, he had forgotten what bank it was deposited in and was frantically hunting up the trail. He found it, and forthwith proceeded to set 'em up.

—The funeral of Mrs. Geo. Clark was very largely attended on last Thursday. Mrs. Clark was born in Richland county, Ohio, and was fifty-one years old at the time of her death. She was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church of this place, where the last sad rites of this world were solemnized in honor of the departed.

—On last Thursday evening Mr. Henry Bade was run over by a train on the B. & O railroad at Defiance, Ohio. One of his feet was crushed so as to necessitate amputation between the knee and ankle. The operation was performed on Friday morning by Dr. Spooner of this place, who is surgeon of the road, assisted by L. G. Thacker, assistant surgeon. The injured man was doing well when last heard from.

—Mr. F. X. Craft, formerly traveling salesman for the boot and shoe house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, of Chicago, after having traveled through several western states, decided upon Auburn as being the best opening for a first class stock of boots and shoes. He at once purchased a large stock for cash, and will be ready to make our people happy in a few days. The new firm has the best wishes of the COURIER. Hurrah for Auburn!

—The Ladies Missionary society of the M. E. church, will have an entertainment in the audience room next Sabbath evening. The programme for the evening will consist of essays, addresses, select reading, singing, &c. A cordial invitation to all.

MRS. ENOS CASEBEER, SEC.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; [illegible] heart troubles, and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—The mite society connected with the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. W. E. Rush, on next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The members are all earnestly requested to be present as there is important business to be transacted.

MRS. A. ROBBINS, SEC.

—We want spicy news from adjoining towns in this county. Correspondents can aid us materially by sending in brief accounts of the happenings in their respective localities, for which we will be under obligations. Jot down fights, frolics, or foot-races and send them in; also deaths, marriages, births and other calamities.

—"The Man who Tramps," a new book, just out, by an Indiana author, has been placed on sale at the book store of Willis & Co. This new work is full of interest from the beginning to the end. Those who desire to know how tramps are organized into bands for the purpose of committing depredations of all kinds, should read this book.

—Prof. Dunn, of Hillsdale college, will deliver a lecture on "Common Sense," this (Thursday) evening, April 3, at, Waterloo. Excursion tickets, there and return, can be had for twenty-five cents; trains convenient, leaving Auburn at six and returning at eleven. Haines' Hall has been secured for the occasion, and excellent music will be in attendance.

—An agent was around town this week selling a little paper-bound book entitled "The book of knowledge," published by the Star Publishing Co., of Buffalo. It is apparently a useful little volume, containing much general information, and sells for twenty-five cents. If "knowledge is power," those who invested probably got a powerful large quarter's worth of it.

—The Wabash Courier, our fearless and enterprising namesake, sits down on Judge Pettit quite forcibly in its last number. Amongst a number of free local "ads" it says:

"The meaning of the word Pettit is little, small. The wisdom of man couldn't devise a more appropriate name for the creature who presides over the Wabash circuit court." Pretty rough on the judge; but if he can stand it, we can.

—D. D. Snyder is getting the largest stock of reapers, mowers, plows, &c., ever brought to DeKalb county. He has bought 50 Empire reapers and mowers, and 50 steel plows. He is also selling the horse rake manufactured by Mrs Wilson, the only article of the kind manufactured by a woman in the world. Call and see the rake; also all kinds of corn-planters, plow-points, &c. Repairing of all kinds.

Farmers Attention.

If you want fruit trees, I will furnish No 1 stock at low prices. Trees delivered the same day they are taken out of the ground. Orders taken at any time.

14 2w S. U. TARNEY.

In the First Rank.

The just reputation of Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes places them in the first rank of the very best handkerchief extracts that have ever been made. Their odor is truly rich, fresh and flowery. Dr. Price has spent much time and study in perfecting these perfumes.

Select School.

I will teach a select school in Auburn beginning the second Monday in April, and continuing two months. Will sustain two classes in Arithmetic two in Grammar, two in Geography, one in U. S History, and one in Physiology, if a sufficient number desire to take the subject, together with reading and general work. Tuition $3. Let all who desire to attend come in promptly on the first morning.

LIDA A. POWERS.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-cow 6-m.

'Stunning' Styles.

Strangers visiting Ft. Wayne this spring should by all means not neglect to visit A. S. Lauferty & Co's., better known as the C. O. D. Clothiers, and universally acknowledged as the one price, square dealers, unsurpassable nobby clothiers, and dealers in the best made garments for the least money. Their large and Commodious Establishment (presided over by Lauferty himself, assisted by a host of as gentlemanly and pleasant assistants as one can wish to meet,) is situated at No. 9 East Main St., exactly opposite the north door of the court house. You can find there the most complete, well made assortment of Clothing for old men, for middle-aged men, for young men, for boys for children, in fact, for the entire male sex, of any size, shape or descsiption, at prices within the reach of all. Beyond doubt, it is the place where one feels at home the moment he enters, and never leaves UNSUITED or DISSATISFIED. Their line of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises is in itself simply an immense department. Remember the place,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
C. O. D. One-Price Clothiers.
Opposite North Door Court House.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest, G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
April 1, 1879. 14-4w.

Wanted to Cure one Case of
CATARRH,
in each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY.
One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's)
Address, F. E. BOWER & CO. Gen. Agt's.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENSIONS

Under the new Pension law, soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once. Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.

W. C. BERINGER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. 11 1 m

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 13-2m.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one set of double harness, one span of horses, one wagon, one cow and calf, several head of young cattle, four head of hogs, corn in the crib, wheat by the bushel and in the ground, one two-horse cultivator, plows, drags, household furniture and other articles. Sale will commence at 10 a m.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.
14-4w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

ROSE & HARTMAN, ATTORNEYS.

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct.
DEKALB COUNTY. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.
Lucie W. Humes, }
versus } No. 373, Divorce.
William W. Humes. }

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her petition for a divorce, together with an affidavit that said defendant, William W. Humes, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1879, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court at Auburn, this 2nd day of April, [illegible] DeKalb Circuit

...ack door-step, eats his d... peace, all the time inventing new ... words" for house decorators in general.—*New Haven Register.*

"THERE's no place like home, exclaimed a married man with a sigh of relief, as he threw down his hat, pulled off his coat and boots, slipped his feet into his slippers, and flung himself down on the sofa. As soon as he was comfortably settled, his loving wife ordered him to go out and get a pail of water, bring in a scuttle of coal, lock up the hen-house, feed the pigs, and split some wood for the morning. Then he angrily gathered himself together, spitefully kicked off his slippers, savagely drew on his boots, hastily climbed into his ulster, jammed his hat down over his eyes, and as he went out of the back door, he muttered, "There is no place like home."—*Hackensack Republican.*

THE DOORSTEP.

The conference meeting through at last,
We boys around the vestry waited,
To see the girls come tripping past,
Like snow-birds, willing to be mated.

And one, she blushed and took my arm!
We let the old folks have the highway,
And started toward the Maple farm
Along a kind of lovers' by-way.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet;
The moon was full, the fields were gleaming;
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet,
Her face with youth and health was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff—
Oh, sculptor! if you could but mold it!
So lightly touched my jacket-cuff,
To keep it warm, I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone,
'Twas love, and fear and triumph blended;
At last we reached the foot-worn stone
Where that delicious journey ended.

The old folks, too, were almost home;
Her dimpled hand the latches fingered;
We heard the voices nearer come,
Yet on the doorstep still we lingered.

She shook her ringlets from her hood,
And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled,
But yet I knew she understood
With what a darin wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead;
The moon was slyly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face, as if it said,
"Come, now or never! do it! do it!"

My lips, till then, had only known
The kiss of mother and of sister;
But somehow, full upon her own
Sweet, rosy, darling mouth—I kissed her!

Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still,
Oh listless woman, weary lover!
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill,
I'd give—but who can live youth over?

BY DRUM-HEAD COURT-MARTIAL.

A Thrilling Episode of the Civil War.

When Gen. Bragg established his headquarters at Murfreesboro he had a most brilliant staff around him. None among them, however, could compare with Col. Orton, lately transferred from the Army of Virginia, and who now held the position of Inspector General with the rank of Colonel. He was tall and had a physique not often equaled, rarely if ever excelled. Added to the grace of his person was a facility of speech that was truly wonderful. His tones were full and sonorous, his mind stored with every species of knowledge, and all seemed to be at the call of the owner. Graduated in a university and at West Point, it was supposed that he was well calculated to shine in society. But, though possessed of those wonderful gifts of mind and person, he lacked one thing, and that defect rendered all his accomplishments of little force in the army. He was haughty and supercilious to a degree that repelled all intercourse with his inferiors. He was a martinet, and did not hesitate to use the most opprobrious language toward those having business with him. He was a spoiled child of fortune. Possessed of a liberal competence, being connected with the highest families in the nation—he was an own cousin to Gen. Robert E. Lee—he thought no one good enough for his associate. The result of this unfortunate disposition rendered him exceedingly unpleasant to all grades of military rank, and thus it was he was transferred from one department to another, no General being willing to keep him long and be responsible for his conduct. On this account he became soured toward every one and acquired a recklessness that at last led to a miserable end. His true name was Laurence Williams, and I have no means of knowing why he changed it to Orton, as he sometimes signed it. But change it he did, and, while in the South, he signed himself Laurence Williams Orton.

At the beginning of the war he was the confidential aid of Gen. Winfield Scott, but just before the battle of Manassas frankly acknowledged to his chief his Southern proclivities, and told him he could not bear arms against his native State of Virginia. He was, however, too much in the confidence of Gen. Scott to be released, and so the General sent him to Fort Warren and there confined him until information would be harmless. He remained immured in prison for three months, when he was freed and sent through the lines. His brilliant accomplishments, his martial bearing and his high connection gave him a prestige that at once secured him a hearty welcome and a ready promotion; and, but for his unfortunate temper, he would have made an ornament to the South, for he possessed unquestionable military talent and courage.

About the 1st of June he was honorably dismissed from the military family of Gen. Bragg, and, in company with a young man, his Adjutant, Lieut. W. G. Peter, of Baltimore, deliberately, and without the knowledge of any one, made the daring attempt of inspecting the outposts of the Federals. This attempt was never understood. It could not have resulted in anything of value to the Confederacy, and was, of course, fraught with the most serious consequences. It was asserted by them, in their last moments, to have been an effort to pass into the lines for the purpose of reaching their Northern homes. The true reasons will never be known, as the unseemly and fearful haste with which their fate was decided gave them no time to bring to their aid the influence of friends or reason. I am disposed to believe it was only a thoughtless and reckless attempt to do some romantic action that, from its very hardihood, would reflect a sort of notoriety upon men soured by disappointed ambition.

There seems to have been an unaccountable fatality about the whole transaction. Their daring action bid fair to

distric will see at [illegible], doubtless apportionment was made with a view to contiguity of territory, and an investigation as to the voting population in each of the several districts, will or ought to convince any sensible man that justice has been done in that regard. In order to convince the people that the democrats have followed the example of the republicans in the gerrymander business, it will be necessary to produce more conclusive evidence than has yet been offered.

—McQuiston & Ralston sell 2 good cigars for 5c also the Veto and Bellmans Red Bird the best 5 cent cigar sold, will furnish dealers cigars at jobbers prices.

pike, and the headquarters, where they were taken, is Maney's, now Dr. Parks' house.

AN ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Last evening, June 9, 1863, about sundown, two strangers rode into camp and called at Col. Baird's headquarters in Franklin, Tenn., who presented an unusual appearance. They had on citizens' overcoats, Federal regulation pants and caps. The caps were covered with white flannel havelocks. They wore side-arms, and showed high intelligence. One claimed to be a Colonel in the United States army, and called himself Col. Austin; the other called himself Maj. Dunlap, and both represented themselves as Inspector Generals of the United States army. They represented that they were then out on an expedition in this department inspecting the outposts and defenses, and that day before yesterday they had been overhauled by the enemy and had lost their coats and purses. They exhibited official papers from Gen. Rosecrans, and also from the War Department at Washington, confirming their rank and business. These were all right to Col. Baird, and he felt satisfied of their honesty. They asked the Colonel to lend them $50, as they had no coats and no money to buy them. Col. Baird loaned them the money and took Col. Austin's note for it. Just at dark they started, saying they were going to Nashville, and took that way. Just as soon as they started the thought of their being spies struck Col. Baird, he says, like a thunderbolt, and he ordered Col. Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, who was standing by, to arrest them immediately. But they were going at lightning speed; Col. Watkins had no time to call a guard, and only with his orderly he set out on the chase. He ordered the orderly to unsling his carbine, and if, when he halted them, they showed any suspicious motions, to fire upon them without waiting for an order. They were overtaken about one-third of a mile from here. Col. Watkins told them that Col. Baird wanted to make some further inquires of them and asked them to return. This they politely consented to do, after some remonstrances on account of the lateness of the hour and the distance they had to travel, and Col. Watkins led them to his tent, where he placed a strong guard over them. It was not until one of them attempted to pass the guard at the door that they even suspected they were prisoners. Col. Watkins immediately brought them to Col. Baird under strong guard. They at once manifested great uneasiness, and pretended great indignation at being thus treated. Col. Baird frankly told them that he had his suspicions of their true character, and that they should, if loyal, object to no unnecessary caution. They were very hard to satisfy, and were in a great hurry to get off. Col. Baird told them he had them under arrest, and that he should hold them prisoners until he was satisfied that they were what they purported to be. He immediately telegraphed to Gen. Rosecrans, and received the answer that he knew nothing of any such men; that there were no such men in his employ or had his pass.

Long before this dispatch was received, every one who had an opportunity of hearing their conversation was well satisfied they were spies. Smart as they were, they gave frequent and distinct evidence of duplicity. After this dispatch came to hand, which it did about 12 o'clock (midnight), a search of their persons was ordered. To this the Major consented without opposition, but the Colonel protested against it, and even put his hand to his arms. When the Major's sword was drawn from the scabbard, there was found etched upon it these words, "Lt. W. G. Peter, C. S. A." At this discovery, Col. Baird remarked: "Gentlemen, you have played this d—d well." "Yes," said Lieut. Peter, "and it came near being a perfect success." They then confessed the whole matter, and upon further search various papers showing their guilt were discovered upon their persons. Lieut. Peter was found to have on a rebel cap, secreted by the white flannel havelock.

Col. Baird immediately telegraphed the facts to Gen. Rosecrans, and asked what he should do, and in a short time received an order "to try them by drum-head court-martial, and, if found guilty, to hang them immediately." The court was convened, and, before daylight, the case was decided and the prisoners informed that they must prepare for immediate death by hanging.

At daylight men were detailed to make a scaffold. The prisoners were visited by the Chaplain of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, who, upon their request, administered the sacrament to them. They also wrote some letters to their friends, and deposited their jewelry, silver cups and other valuables for transmission to their friends.

The gallows was constructed by a wild cherry-tree, not far from the depot, and in a very public place. Two ropes hung dangling from the beam, reaching within eight feet of the ground. A little after 9 o'clock a. m. the whole garrison was marshaled around the place of execution in solemn sadness. Two poplar coffins were lying a few feet away. Twenty minutes past 9 the guard conducted the prisoners to the scaffold. They walked firm and steady, as if unmindful of the fearful precipice they were approaching. The guards did them the honor to walk with their arms reversed.

Arriving at the place of execution, they stepped upon the platform of the cart and took their respective places. The Provost Marshal, Capt. Alexander, then tied a linen handkerchief over the face of each and adjusted the ropes. They then asked the privilege of bidding a last farewell, which, being granted, they tenderly embraced each other. This over, the cart moved from under them, and they hung in the air. What a fearful penalty! They swung off at 9:30. In two minutes the Lieutenant ceased to struggle. The Colonel caught hold of the rope with both hands and raised himself up at three minutes, and ceased to struggle in five minutes. At six minutes, Dr. Forrester, Surgeon of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry; Dr. Moss, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and myself, who had been detailed to examine the bodies, approached them and found the pulse of both full and strong. At seven minutes the Colonel shrugged his shoulders. The pulse of each continued to beat seventeen minutes, and in twenty minutes all signs of life had ceased. The bodies were cut down in thirty minutes, and incoffined in full dress. The Colonel was buried with a gold locket and chain on his neck. The locket contained the portrait and a braid of hair of his intended wife; her portrait was also in his vest pocket. These were buried with him at his request. Both men were buried in the same grave.

I should have stated in another place that the prisoners did not want their punishment delayed, but, well knowing the consequences of their act, even before their trial asked to have the sentence, either by hanging or shooting, quickly decided and executed. But they deprecated the idea of death by hanging, and asked for a commutation of the sentence to shooting.

The elder and leader of these unfortunate men was Laurence Williams, of Georgetown, D. C. He was as fine a looking man as I have ever seen, about six feet high and perhaps 30 years old. He was a son of Capt. Williams, who was killed at the battle of Monterey. He was one of the most intellectual and accomplished men I have ever known. I have never known any one who excelled him as a talker. He was a member of the regular army, with the rank of Captain of cavalry, when the Rebellion broke out, and at that time was Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Gen. Winfield Scott. From this confidence and respect shown him by so distinguished a man may be judged his education and accomplishments. He was a first cousin to Gen. Lee, commanding the Confederate army of the Rappahannock. He was awhile on Gen. Bragg's staff as Chief of Artillery, but at the time of his death was Inspector [illegible]. When he entered the Confederate [illegible] he altered his name, and now signs it Laurence W. Orton, Col. Cav. P. A. C. S. (Provisional army, Confederate States [illegible]rica.) Sometimes he writes his name [illegible] and sometimes "Auton," according to [illegible] he has in view. This we learn from [illegible] found on him. These facts in relation to [illegible]sonal history of Col. Orton I have gathered from the Colonel himself and from Col. [illegible], who knows him well, they having be[illegible] to the same regiment of the regular [illegible] Second United States cavalry. Col. Wat[illegible] not recognize him, however, until he [illegible] himself known, and now mourns his [illegible]y and tragic fate.

[illegible] other victim of this delusive and reckless [illegible] was Walter G. Peter, a Lieutenant in [illegible] army, and Col. Orton's Adjutant. He [illegible] tall, handsome young man of about 25 and gave many signs of education and [illegible]ment. Of his history I have been able to [illegible] nothing. He played but a second part. [illegible]rton was the leader and did all the talking and managing.

[illegible] is a succinct account of one of the most [illegible] enterprises that men ever engaged in.

Such were the characters and the men who played the awful tragedy. History will hardly furnish its parallel in the character and standing of the parties, the boldness and daring of the enterprise, and the swiftness with which discovery and punishment were visited upon them. They came into our camp and went all through it, minutely inspecting our positions, works and forces, with a portion of their traitorous insignia upon them, and the boldness of their conduct made their flimsy subterfuges almost successful.

To the last, however, they denied being spies. They claimed that they were endeavoring to get through our lines to visit friends in the North and in Europe. But that story was so poorly matured that when either told it would not hang together, and there was little resemblance between the accounts which the two gave. The arrest so completely confounded them that they were never afterward able to recover from it. The unfortunate men made no complaint of the severity of their punishment, except that they deprecated the ignominy of being hung. They were too well-informed not to know that on conviction of being spies they must suffer death, and hence they expected it. Col. Orton, who recognized Col. Watkins as soon as he saw him, told him that he barely escaped with his life when the arrest was made; that he had his hand on his pistol to kill him and escape; that had it been any one else he would have done so.

Col. Orton delivered his sword and pistol to Col. Watkins, and told him to keep and wear them. He also presented him with his horse, which he valued at $5,000, and asked him to treat it kindly for his sake.

We are all sad over this event. There is a gloom on every face. Although we are fully satisfied that the mission of these men was to plan our destruction; and that even they recognized their punishment as just according to the accepted rule of war among all nations, still to see such men suffer such a penalty has filled our garrison with sadness.

W. H.,
Surgeon Thirty-fifth Indiana.

The execution of these men was, in several respects, without a parallel in history. From the connections of the men involved, and the wonderful speed with which they were hurried into eternity, it stands without an equal. It seemed as if the intention was to cut off all chance for interference on the part of frends or relations. In the main army the event produced much less feeling than would have seemed possible, but "Col. Orton" had succeeded so admirably in making himself odious to every one, that, hardened as they were to suffering and death, but little sympathy was felt or expressed for him. Every one felt sorry for Lieut. Peter but for Col. Orton little was seen or felt. After the war these men were disinterred and carried to their homes.—*Col. Clark, in the Nashville American.*

That Checker-Board.

Up to three weeks ago such a thing as a checker-board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough until a friend from the East paid them a flying visit and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only all the rage there, but that it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker-board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by bringing it in from the wood-shed, and saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go over to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not, and if I beat you, why you won't care."

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raised him.

"I don't see anything to grin at," he sneered as he moved a man backward.

"Here! you can't move that way!" she called out.

"I can't, eh? Perhaps I never played checkers before you was born."

She saw a chance to jump two more men and gave up the point, but as she moved he cried out:

"Put them right back there! I've concluded not to move backward, even if Hoyle does permit it!"

She gave in again, but when he jumped a man her nose grew red, and she cried out:

"I didn't mean to move there; I was thinking of the social."

"Can't help the social, Martha—we must go by Hoyle."

In about two minutes she jumped two men and went into the king row, shouting:

"Crown him! crown him! I've got a king!"

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before!" he growled out.

"I know enough to beat you!"

"You do, eh? Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't!" she snapped, as her king captured another man.

"What in thunder are you jumping that way for?"

"A king can jump any way!"

"No, he can't."

"Yes, he can!"

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing checkers when you were in your cradle!"

"I don't care. I can jump two men whichever way you move!"

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out:

"You moved twice to my once!"

"I haven't!"

"I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against any such blackleg practices!"

"Who's a blackleg? You not only cheated, but you tried to lie out of it!"

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get his hat on quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was waiting for his wife to come along.

"Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night, and see if it won't cure that cold in my head!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The late Elihu Burritt was called on some years ago to decipher a blindly-written Danish will from the West Indies, after it had been the round of several leading colleges. He accomplished the task in two weeks, however, and charged only what he would have earned in the same time at his forge.

JOHN ERICSSON.

The Boyhood of a Great Engineer.

Col. W. C. Church contributes to the April *Scribner* a notable and important paper on Ericsson, the engineer, inventor of steam fire-engines, the screw propeller, the Monitor, etc., etc., etc. As will be seen by the following extract from the magazine, with Ericsson, as with others, "the child is father to the man:"

Before he was 11 years old, during the winter of 1813, John had produced a saw-mill of ingenious construction, and had planned a pumping-engine designed to clear the mines of water. The frame of the saw-mill was of wood; the saw-blade was made from a watch-spring, and the crank which actuated it was cast from a broken tin spoon. A file, borrowed from a neighboring blacksmith, to cut the teeth, a gimlet, and the ubiquitous jack-knife, were the only tools available for this work. A much more ambitious undertaking was the pumping-engine. The year before, when only 9 years of age, young Ericsson had made the acquaintance of drawing instruments in one of the draught offices of the grand ship canal of Sweden, and learned how these instruments were used to lay out the work of construction in advance. Meanwhile, his father had removed to the depths of a pine forest, where he selected the timber for the lock-gates of the canal. In this wilderness, a quill and pencil were the boy's utmost resources in the way of drawing tools. Like Crusoe on his island, he had to begin at the beginning. He made compasses of birch wood, with needles inserted in the ends of their legs. A pair of steel tweezers, obtained from his mother's dressing-case, were converted into a drawing pen, and the same good mother was persuaded, after much entreaty, to allow her sable cloak to be robbed of hair enough to provide material for two small brushes with which to apply the coloring at that time deemed essential in all mechanical drawings. The pumping engine was to be operated by a wind-mill, and here the youthful inventor was at fault. He had heard much about a wind-mill, but had never seen one. Following, as well as he could, the description of those who had had the happiness to view this wonderful machine, he succeeded in constructing on paper the mechanism connecting the crank of the wind-mill shaft with the pump levers, but how to turn the mill to the changing wind he could not divine. Fortunately, John's father made a visit to the wind-mill, and, in describing what he had seen, spoke of a "ball and socket joint." The hint was sufficient; the boy rushed to his drawing table and had soon added a ball and socket joint where the connecting rod for the driving crank joined the pump lever. With the execution of this drawing began John Ericsson's mechanical career. The plan conceived and executed under such discouraging circumstances by a mere child attracted the attention of Admiral Count Platen, the President of the Gotha ship canal, on which Ericsson's father was employed, and one of Sweden's great men. "Continue as you have begun and you will one day produce something extraordinary," prophesied the Count of his young protege. Richly has the prophecy been fulfilled.

Ericsson was appointed a cadet in the Swedish corps of mechanical engineers when he was 12 years old, was soon after promoted to *nivelleur* (leveler) and at the age of 13 was put in charge of a section of the ship canal over which his friend, the Count, presided. Six hundred of the royal troops, at work upon this section, looked for directions in their daily work to this child, among whose necessary attendants was one who followed after him with the stool upon which he stood to raise himself to the height of his leveling instruments. The amusements of this boy-engineer are indicated by his possession at the age of 15 of a portfolio of drawings, made in his leisure moments, giving maps of the most important parts of the grand canal, 300 miles in length, and showing all the machinery and implements used in its construction. Many important works upon this canal, which opens an inland channel across Sweden from the Baltic to the North sea, were constructed from drawings made by Ericsson at an age when he might rather have been expected to be found playing foot-ball.

How Carthage Appears To-day.

The New York of Antiquity, as Carthage may fairly be called, is so essentially a thing of the past that to approach it by railway appears quite a solecism. Rome and Damascus are still living cities, and there is nothing unnatural in entering one by train and the other by stage; but it certainly does seem incongruous to rattle up in a well-cushioned steam car, with a first-class ticket in one's pocket, to the site of a capital whose independent existence ended 2,000 years ago. Nevertheless, the spot is well worth visiting, if only for the sake of the cordial welcome and inexhaustible information given to all comers by good Father Bresson, of the French mission, whose neat little chapel of St. Louis, with its low, white wall and embowering foliage, marks the spot where the last of the crusading Kings of France perished ruthlessly in 1270. From the central point, once the actual citadel of Carthage, what is left of the famous city may be taken in at a glance. In the garden of the chapel itself, a few uneven blocks of fire-charred stone mark the site of the Temple of Æsculapius, which the last defenders of Carthage fired over their own heads when all was lost. On the summit of the same ridge one solitary fragment of crumbling masonry represents the palace of Dido. The Temple of Jupiter, where Hannibal swore his fatal oath of eternal enmity to Rome, shows its half-destroyed foundation through heaps of rubbish, a little to the right; while all around the base of the hill lie, thick as hail, the smooth, round sling stones that dealt death among the Roman legionaries as they came charging up the slope on a bright summer morning in 146 B. C. Far out on the plain the course of Adrian's aqueduct is marked by a line of broken arches, and a little Arab village stands on the spot where Regulus fought his last battle, while a vast hollow on either side of the railway betrays the site of the famous circus where the "Martyrs of Carthage" died for their faith. This smooth plateau, sloping down to the sea, so thickly strewn with ruins that every step crushes some fragment of the ancient city, was once the fashionable quarter of the Punic beau monde, traversed by the Carthagenian Broadway, the Via Coelestis, leading to the great theater, whose circular basement is still visible beside the broken remnants of the gymnasium. On the brow of the hill above still linger a few traces of the fort that defended the harbor, and below it, last and grandest of all, is the splendid reservoir whose mighty arches, overshadowing the deep, still water beneath, have all the effect of a Gothic cathedral built over a Venetian canal.—*Foreign letter.*

CO-OPERATION.

How It Is Successfully Practiced in England.

The figures which represent the sales of one of the London co-operative stores—the "Army and Navy"—as set forth in an article by Mr. J. H. Lawson in the latest number of the *Nineteenth Century*, are as follows: First year's business, $651,405; third year's, $2,177,260; fifth year's, $4,561,740, and the seventh and last year's, $7,700,000. Mr. Lawson considers various grievances which the shopkeepers have, speaking of one as follows;

"The final and most important plea is the serious injury that is being done to the tradesmen themselves. This is a matter which deserves the fullest sympathy and the most grave consideration. Sorry as all must be, there is no doubt about it that the shopkeepers must suffer from the process, which will gradually lead to their almost total extinction; and how to alleviate that suffering is the point to which public attention should be directed. To attempt to do so by the abolition of co-operative stores would be futile, as they have taken too deep a root. As well might we demand the extinction of railways and the restoration of the old stage coaches. Progress cannot be impeded. Should the electric light prove a success, no consideration for the losses of the gas companies will prevent its adoption."

One of these London societies has become a manufacturer on an extensive and increasing scale, which is thus described:

"A very large number of workingmen are employed on the premises in tailoring, and more than 100 women are constantly at shirt-making, receiving good and even liberal wages, in favorable contrast with those exposed in Hood's famous "Song of the Shirt;" and it must be some satisfaction to the wearers of these garments that, though they get them at reduced prices, that reduction has not been wrung from the misery of the poor workers. It embarks, moreover, in mantle-making, perfumes, and in the manufacture of portmanteaus, dressing-bags, purses, and other leather goods, tin-work, japanned ware, cabinets, etc., in fancy woods, also in printing and die-sinking. This may be deprecated by many, but the society has, in fact, been forced into it by the difficulty, and almost in some instances impossibility, of procuring really sound and good articles that could be confidently warranted to its members, owing to the system of scamping and concealing defects. The results have quite kept pace with the most sanguine expectations. The prices have been reduced, the members are satisfied, and the workingmen, many of them the best in their respective trades, are well content."

Mr. Lawson closes with a rose-colored prediction of the future of co-operation:

"It will thus be seen that co-operative societies are likely to prove friends to the workingman, however they may affect the traders; and another beneficial effect, a national one, must follow. By largely reducing the selling prices of these manufactures, they compete more favorably with those of foreign production, and tend, therefore, to keep the trade in our own hands."

Wanted Collateral.

The first part of the present week hay became very scarce in this market, and consequently went up, up, until it sold as high as 15 cents a pound. The night after the raise a man drove up to one of our corrals with a span of rather lean horses, which he had just driven over the range. He called out to the corral keeper:

"Say, Captain, I'd like to leave my outfit here."

"All right, sir; drive in."

"Step into the office and leave yoru name and where you can be found."

The stranger did as requested, and, while the corral man was putting up the team, he passed out of the office and up the street.

The clerk called to the boss as soon as the owner of team had cleared the stable:

"Say, that man is going to Ten Mile in the morning, to be gone a week."

"The d—l! Call him back."

The clerk hallooed him back, when the corral man said:

"Going to leave this team here a week?"

"Yes, sir; about a week, I reckon."

"Well, my friend, you will have to leave some security for the care and feed of this team."

"Heavens, man," replied the stranger, "ain't the team security enough?"

"No, sir; hay is worth $150 a ton, and if you should leave that team in my care for a week, and anything should happen to prevent your coming back for it, the horses and wagon wouldn't bring enough to cover the livery bill. I'd rather you'd take 'em somewhere else."—*Leadville Chronicle.*

There are in the South 1,579,097 negro children of school age. Of this number the schools reach 600,000. The Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church has disbursed $71,585.40 in its eleven years of existence for the education of the negroes.

The accidental swallowing of a toy balloon killed a little girl at Fall River, Mass.

THE OLD SCHOOL-BOOK.

On the old school-book, in the [illegible]
With a tearful eye I gaze;
Come down, old friend, for an hour we'll spend
In talking of by-gone days. O
I gaze once more, as in days of yore,
On the task that vexed the brain;
The lesson done, and victory won,
And I feel I'm a child again.

And I seem to stand with the youthful band
In the old house on the green;
I hear the fun ere the school began,
And I join in the gladsome scene,
I take my place, with a sober face;
O'er the well-carved desk I bend,
And hourly pore o'er the antique lore
Of thy wonderful page, old friend.

Then our cares were few, and our friends were [illegible]
And our griefs were rare and light;
The world was naught—so we fondly thought!—
But a region of pure delight.
But time has sped, and our path has led
Through the dark and tearful scene;
And passed away are the good and gay,
Like the old house on the green.

But we'll sing no more of the days of yore,
For the tear-drop dims the eye.
Sleep on, old book, in thy dusty nook,
As in years that have glided by.
No guilt we trace in thy honest face,
But a mine of gold within
Enriched the youth, as they sought for truth,
In the old house on the green.

ANONYMOUS.

PITH AND POINT.

An old railroad route—The dead-beat.

Do two phrases make a paraphrase?

Is a shoe horn a good instrument for a sole, oh?

Never checker perspiration by sitting in a draught.

The man who was in "high feather" has got down.

This is the walking year, the next will be leap year.

Singular that the war king mania should be so prevalent in the republic.

Cucumbers, the stomach-ache, and other early vegetables will soon be here.

So close is the sympathy between night and day, that after one falls the other breaks.

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it printed on your umbrella.

Dignity is often sustained in trying positions. We have known a barkeeper who never "smiled."

The stenographic reporter who "took down" a public speaker had him set up in the composing-room.

I always know something unpleasant is coming when men are anxious to tell the truth.—*Disraeli.*

The most powerful man in the country lives in Washington. He carries a horse scar on his cheek.

John Bull, looking toward America: "How long, O Cattle-line, will you continue to abuse our patience?"

The idea that fruit eaten at night is deleterious is proved by the bad effect it had upon Adam from eating an apple after Eve.

The King of Siam takes his ease in the midst of a bodyguard of 400 female warriors. No doubt this is what is termed Siam-ease.

The tramp who entered our sanctum the other day, and said he was a live lord, became a lie floored, indeed, before he left.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

SUGARING OFF.

From maple trees, now on the tap,
Falls drop by drop the lucent sap;
So now seek out with Betsy Goff
The bush where first they sugar off.
—*New York Graphic.*

A rambling orator in the City Council is said to have never spoken "to the point" but once, and that was when he sat down on the sharp end of a carpet tack.

On his way to Creedmoor a Yonkers man fell down and cut his nose. Having scored a scenter, he returned home at once, fearing that he couldn't keep up the average.

First swell—"Look here Fred, you shouldn't wear so many big diamonds. It's awfully bad form." Second swell—"Bless your soul, dear boy, they ain't real."—*Funny Folks.*

An apothecary, in decorating for Washington's birthday, placed a jar of calamus root in the show window and labeled it "Sweet flag of my country," but no one saw the point.

A Philadelphia horse-car conductor put his wife off the car because she couldn't pay her fare. It is safe to assume that that conductor was punched with care on his return home that night.

AT-CHOO!

The sneezes fall on ears of all,
And handkerchiefs are kept a-going;
Full many a head feels full of lead,
Full many a nose is sore with blowing.
Blow, bugles, blow, and set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, optics, answer, crying, crying, crying.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son; "you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear—so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture."

After the recent wholesale flogging of boys at the Minot School, Neponset, a boy who was one of the victims was questioned as to the severity of the punishment. "Did he whip any of them so as to leave them black and blue?" was asked. "No," replied the boy, "but he made some of them yell-oh!"

ODES ON SPRING.

When the fleecy snow has vanished
And the ice has melted up,
And the golden-striped Sir Bumble—
Roosts upon the lily's cup,
And the days are bright and mellow,
And the robins sweetly sing,
Then the lisping, blue-eyed maiden
Will indite an ode on spring,
And make some editor howl till his collar
Flies off its rear mooring.
—*New York Express.*

"Boy," said the man, holding an inverted match in one hand and a dark cigar in the other, "never acquire the pernicious habit of smoking. I am a slave to it now, and yet I hate it. I never see a cigar that I do not want to burn it up." And then, with extreme satisfaction, he burned up the one he had in his hand.—*Burdette.*

A LOVER'S QUESTION.

A little mole is growing, John,
Just underneath my chin:
It gives me so much grief, dear John,
I'm growing pale and thin.
Another one is coming, John,
Just here beneath my ear,
And I will be disfigured, John,
For life, I sadly fear.
And so I want to ask you, John,
Will e'er your love grow cold?
Oh, answer me at once, dear John,
Will you love me when I'm moled?
—*Somerville Journal.*

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES

Forsaken.

The sky is cheerless with clouds of gloom;
 The boughs are bare and the leaves are shed;
The rushes sway to the surging tune
 Of a stream whose music is dull and dead;
And never a gleam of sun o'erhead,
 And never a blade of grass left green;
And crystal jewels all strewn and spread
 Where thousand flushes of bloom have been.

The birds are singing no song of joy;
 The ivy covers an empty nest;
Will chill of the winter's breath destroy
 The light of summer within my breast?
For comes the touch of a doubt unblest,
 And it breaks the calm of a tender dream,
And the crystal cold of his hand has [illegible]
 My [illegible] might have been.

O weeping rushes and shivering birds,
 O stream that has never a song to sing,
O fickle swallows who heard his words,
 Half whispered here in the silver spring,
My sighs with you to the south may bring
 The old, old story of trust betrayed;
For here I weep, while on wayward wing
 You flit and flutter through sun and shade.

I see you fly where my love has flown;
 I see you following the shimmering track
Of a sun-light spread on a sea sun-strown
 With rays that never may lead him back;
For few and fickle are the vows that lack
 The truth that lives in the far, far north;
O love, O life, that you might come back,
 If only to tell me what love is worth!

Is it worth a summer of bliss divine,
 Or a thousand kisses in hours of night,
Or a thousand vows that proclaim you mine,
 Or a wrong that never can be set right?
Is it worth the shedding of tears that blight
 These eyes whose lustre you loved so well?
Is it worth the loss of a life's delight
 To love too little—or love too well?

O sorrowful eyes all dark and dim,
 That look at me from an amber cloud—
A cloud that was burnished gold to him,
 Who touched it once with a touch so proud!
O face that has gathered the winter's chill
 On lips and brow that to him were vowed!
I would you could follow him where he will,
 Or—sink to rest in the summer's shroud!
 —*London Society.*

French Cookery.

It is not so much the preparation of food that surprises the new-comer in France, as the food itself. The things that French people eat it would be a mild form of speech to say was refuse to give to animals, because for the most part many things that the French do eat we Americans do not consider as food at all. Such, for example, as snails, frogs, cats, horses, sparrows, and a small marine animal which, in England, are called peri-winkles. Add to this that no part of a beast, of whatever sort, is wasted, be it brain, brawn or what not. One of the most palatable of French dishes is a preparation of the toes of a sheep, a part of the animal that I will guarantee no American housewife ever dreams of using. The feet of sheep would naturally suggest itself as about the last thing to nourish the human body, but I must confess that the preparation of it gives it a flavor and form which make it really delicious, the original "toes," gristle and bone, of the pedal extremities, being boiled for possibly a week, and served on the table in about the condition of well boiled beef, dressed with sauce which gives it a flavor not unlike that of stewed oysters. The dish is not costly, and though not costly, is not confined to any class, since all Frenchmen have about the same tastes for little preparations of this sort.

Yellow Hair.

The yellow hair which a number of actresses and many women off the stage affect, seems to be growing more and more common. It is not pleasant to see, however, because it is, in almost every instance, artificial, the result of dyeing, and artificiality is never agreeable for any length of time. Actresses have professional reasons—perhaps mistaken ones—for dyeing their hair; but other women have no excuse for it. They imagine, of course, that it adds to their beauty, or modifies their homeliness, which it certainly does not. The effect, indeed, is quite the contrary. Nature is very likely to understand the true principles of art. Although she may not make all women handsome, she generally furnishes them with complexion, eyes and hair to match. And when they bleach their hair they blunder æsthetically, wronging nature and themselves at the same time. The peculiar hue of the hair which is now the fashion with a certain class is almost always unbecoming, because it is unnatural. It advertises and emphasizes its artificiality, and conveys and unfavorable impression of the person who adopts it. No woman in civilization colors her hair blue, her nose red, her cheeks green or her teeth black. But if she did she would be acting very much like the woman who dyes her hair yellow—a dead, fictitious repellant hue. Yellow hair is apt to give an unprepossessing notion of the wearer. The man or woman of taste and good sense who sees it associates it with painted eyebrows, painted cheeks and other false things, spiritual not less than material. If these hair-dyers knew what men of the world mean by saying, "She is the sort of woman who bleaches her hair," they would think twice before they did it.—*New York Times.*

London Society.

London society is in a queer condition if we can believe L. J. Jennings, a careful writer, formerly of the New York *Times*, now London correspondent of the *World*. He says:

We have now entered upon the "pretty-woman" era, money itself being less sought after than beauty. If a man chances to have a pretty wife all doors are open to him—he can go anywhere, although, to be sure, he does not count for much when he does go. There are about half a dozen "beauties" now in London already to begin the season—married beauties, mind you, for bread-and-butter misses are no longer in fashion. The pretty married women are ever so much more piquant. The knowing people who want to form a "set" of acquaintance in the exclusive circle get these pretty ladies to their houses and all the men soon follow. Of course stories get about, how can one help that? People will talk, and a page of your paper will not contain all the scandalous tittle-tattle that goes from one house to another. A pretty-woman mania in a community is sure to be attended with disadvantages of that kind. But who cares? Not the pretty women apparently. Not their husbands. The key-note of the season has been struck, and it is a popular one. Ask all the good-looking young married women whom you can scrape acquaintance with to your house. Get six of them to dinner on one evening. Let them be dressed in the height of the mode, which is rather low. Ask a few of your male friends (all of the best ton, be it well understood) to drop into dinner. They will draw in fast enough, never fear. The word will soon reach far and wide that your parties are the best in London, and half the aristocracy will be begging for your invitations. Such is the prescription, and it is not an unpleasant one to take.

A Romance of Austrian Actresses.

Two beautiful actresses in Vienna, who had been intimate friends, quarreled, and had their case up in court, and the result was that one of them got judgment against the other for 10,000 marks. One of the fair ones had a sweetheart, a handsome young art student, whom she adored, but who went back on his vows in a most Theseus-like manner, at which the deceived girl went into tears, when suddenly from the mass of MSS. a lottery ticket dropped. Her fair friend was standing by vainly trying to console Mlle. Emilie, which was the forsaken one's name, and when the lottery ticket fell she implored her friend with tears not to throw it away. "Then you can take it," said Emilie, "for I will have nothing that came from that horrid, deceitful wretch." Her friend took it and after administering some more female consolation, went home. Two days after that Mlle. Emilie saw in the paper, which she always reads before getting up, that the number of that ticket had drawn 5,000 marks. She took the curl papers out of her hair and dressed herself in three minutes instead of two hours, as was her wont, and skipped to the room of her friend, saying, "I want my lottery ticket." "You mean you want your 5,000 marks, but you can't have it, my dear, because I've got it under the pillow now. You gave me the ticket, and the prize is mine." The porter heard a first-class whirlwind going up stairs, and reciprocal compliments of "audacious minx" and "immoral hussy," and ran up in time to see one young lady in a nymph-like scarcity of dress, standing in the middle of the floor covered with back hair, curl-papers, and other evidences of a recent battle. At the same moment Mlle. Emilie arrived, similarly attired, in the street through the window. She brought suit for damages, and got exactly the amount of the lottery ticket; and the strange adventure so interested the false lover that he returned, renewed his vows, was forgiven, borrowed the 5,000 marks, and left. So that Mlle. Emilie lost her lover, her friend, and her money, and is now a wiser, if not a better girl.

Looseness in Marrying.

In New York, where licenses to marry are not required, nor any legal form whatever, there is now a call for a requirement of license. One of the arguments used by a journal is to relieve ministers from the embarrassment of being called to marry persons of whom they know nothing. We have to remark that ministers can relieve themselves of this embarrassment by refusing to marry unknown persons. There is no proper necessity which requires a minister to marry persons who are unknown to him, and who come without means to be vouched for. When he does it to such persons, he voluntarily runs the risk of doing wrong for the sake of the marriage fee.

Persons who are fit to marry are known to some minister, or have friends to make them known. A minister's proper marriage business is limited to these. The rest he can leave to the magistrates, who have not large expectations of fees to make them careless whom they marry. Eloping couples also can well be left to these. When we read in the paper of an eloping Kentucky couple sending round in the night to rout out a minister to marry him, to save their characters, or under pretense of imminent paternal pursuit, and of his getting up with alacrity to do it, we are lead to think that he would be better placed in the Greek temple of Venus than in a modern Christian church.

There is much talk of the looseness of divorce. Does it not come largely from the looseness of marriage? If marrying is treated as a joke, why should not divorce be a capital joke? If marriage be a thing to jump into, why not to jump out of? When a silly girl runs away to marry some fellow of low character, the newspapers tell of it as true love triumphing over opposing parents, and there are not a few ministers who are ready to get up in the night to marry such, and who think they have done a good thing thereby. But is it not as much a triumph of true love over restraint when these break the bonds of marriage or one runs off with another fellow?

Recklessness in making marriages results in recklessness in divorce. Our public sentiment has favored the removal of all legal forms from marriage, as these, which only aim to verify, were obstacles to marriage. The sentiment and custom of American society abandon all precautions to protect daughters from unfit marriages. Daughters, as well as sons, treat any counsel or safeguard in this matter as an invasion of their rights, and a thing to be resented. The fellows come in and take possession of the society of the daughters without the slightest attention to the parents. With all this free and easy social custom and this abandonment by the law, is it not natural that we have looseness in divorce?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Fashion Notes.

BLACK satin dresses are fashionable.

EMBROIDERIES of black tulle are favored.

PANAMA tweeds are a new style of dress goods.

AMONG the new ornaments for bonnets are straw beads.

THE spring bonnets are large and have wide brims.

FRESH importations of rich millinery show many novelties.

FOR house shawls the favorite choice is the square Chuddah.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL embroideries are quite the rage for this season.

WHITE bonnets will be especially dressy with strings of Breton lace.

RUSTIC straw bonnets will be worn with mourning and traveling suits.

THE jet ornaments for black lace bonnets are the handsomest yet imported.

DARK navy blue and brown are the most fashionable colors for cambrics.

IT is difficult to make inexperienced persons believe that the deep Spanish lace collars, for example, have not superseded the plaited ruffle, and the narrow rim of linen at the throat.

ICICLE fringe for evening dresses is made of strings of white glass beads.

BRAZILIAN beetles will be used to ornament white chip and braid bonnets.

SHORT, scantily-gored skirts of gray mohair are made up for Balmoral petticoats.

BLACK net bonnets will be worn, with jet feathers and Breton lace for trimmings.

A GREAT deal of [illegible] shirring will be used on all thin fabrics in the summer.

CUIRASSES with paniers formed of rich fabrics are favored by some of our society ladies.

DOTTED Swiss muslins are made over colored silics, garnitured with lace and ribbons.

SATIN vests are worn without trimmings under the open waists. This style is very pretty.

NEW white muslin skirts are trimmed with two or three plaited frills of Hamburg embroidery.

CHEMISETTES will be worn with open corsages, which are expected to be in vogue next summer.

PURE silver gray, the real Quaker tint, will be contrasted with garnet and cardinal this summer.

SPRING suits are made short, with a draped polonaise, or deep, close basque and trimmed skirt, the flounce being kilt plaited or tripled box plaited and space between. With it is worn the straight mantelet knotted in front.

Disliked His Own Handiwork.

Altogether the most interesting feature of the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences last Tuesday evening was the impromptu speech of Commander Homer C. Blake, of the United States navy. Dr. H. A. Mott, Jr., had read an elaborate paper upon torpedoes and the means of protection against them, including a new device of his own construction. At its conclusion the acting president of the society called upon Commodore Blake, who happened to be present. In response the commander said that he considered torpedoes the most demoralizing weapon of warfare. When it was determined to send ironclads up the James river as part of the combined attack upon Richmond, he was in command of the "Eutaw," and assigned to the duty of towing the monitor "Onondaga." The speaker said:

"So far as we were concerned the war was about to be terminated, for none of us thought we would get up the river, knowing that crowds of torpedoes had been placed over every shallow, and some of the men declined to go. I was sixth in the line at first, but I thought, if there was death and danger, the sooner it was met and over with the better; therefore, instead of slowing down at suspected places I went ahead, and before long I stood second in the line. We got nearly to Drury's point without a sign of a torpedo, and began to think they were a humbug and to laugh at our fears, when suddenly we saw the leading vessel, the "Commodore Jones," lifted bodily out of the water and blown into the merest fragments. Out of 60 men on board of her the only trace we could ever find was a piece of a man among the bushes about 300 yards away. We saw there was some virtue in torpedoes, and anchored on the spot, and I was ordered in charge of a party to clear the channel the next day.

"That night I received from Gen. Butler a characteristic letter. It read:

"'I send you a man who was found putting down torpedoes. If you can use him, do so; if not, hang him.'

"When the prisoner, a fine-looking, intelligent man, came, I asked him if the report concerning him was true.

"'Yes,' said he; 'what are you going to do about it?'

"'Well, read that letter,' said I.

"'Do you call that Christian warfare?' he asked, after reading it.

"'There is nothing Christian in war,' said I; 'but these orders will be obeyed unless you show us the easiest way to clear this channel.'

"He remained silent, and I left him sitting on a gun-carriage for a little while to think about it. Meanwhile Captain (now Commander) Fyffe came aboard, and noticing the prisoner asked me about. 'Let me have him,' he said; 'I can get something out of him.' So he took him, and a little while after I saw him put out up the river, with the rebel prisoner lashed to the cut-water. He only went about 300 yards when the man called out: 'Stop, Captain; stop, for God's sake! There's a torpedo just over there.' This one removed, it was not long before another was pointed out by the terrified man, and so we cleared the channel."—*New York Evening Post.*

An Ancient Odor of Spices.

An interesting archæological observation has recently been made quite accidentally. It is well known that urns found on Roman burial-grounds, and containing the bone remains of cremated bodies are often covered with clay cups or dishes. The object of these dishes was supposed to have been to contain spices, which sent forth agreeable odors during the progress of the cremation. Herr Dahlem, a well-known German archæologist, was able to verify this view in the following manner: He had obtained a dish of this kind which was broken, and after cementing it, had placed it upon a stove for the purpose of drying the cement. Shortly afterward he noticed a strong and by no means unpleasant odor proceeding from the heated dish. It seems, therefore, that the ingredients burned in the dish some fifteen centuries ago and had left traces behind, which announced their presence upon becoming heated. Herr Dahlem remarks that the odor was not unlike that of storax.—*Nature.*

IN the Russian paper *Siberia* we find a curious petition of a nobleman to a high imperial officer: "All your petitioners usually trouble you about the affairs of this life; but I beg leave to trouble you about my death. Though but thirty-seven years old, I shall soon depart this world, for my health is ruined. I trust my soul to God, but my body to you. The idea of its decay is the burden of my life; and therefore I respectfully request an order that it be burned on the woodpile, for which I have already provided twenty-five cords of wood."

Winter Sport in Russia.

The time to visit St. Petersburg is assuredly in the winter season. The characteristic Russian sports and entertainments mainly belong to the winter, and among these is the practice of making up parties to go out in *troikas* about ten miles from the city, on fine moonlight nights, for the purpose of coasting down the artificial ice-mountains. Once outside the city with a clear road ahead of him, the coachman emits a series of warwhoops and starts the horses off at a swinging pace, while the occupants of the sleigh keep him up to his work by yelling at him by intervals. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says she supposed they were calling him some very bad names, and was quite surprised when it was translated to find the following endearing epithets had been used: "Go on, my dove!" "Go on, my beauty!" and so on. She adds:

When I stood a the top of the hill and looked down that smooth precipice of ice my heart failed me, but I was not allowed to back out, and with many misgivings I got on the sled and pitched off the incline. There was a man who went behind on skates and guided us. I remember to have dreamed once that I was falling down a bottomless abyss, and certainly I thought the dream was being realized in the few seconds it took me to descend that hill. Such a horrible feeling of *goneness* as came over me I hope never to feel again. Yet people do this for pleasure! It is like reading accounts of murders; there is a horrible sort of fascination about it. In any case, it is the proper thing to go down the ice hills when one goes on a *troika* party; so, of course, we did it. Then we all went into a sort of restaurant, and after taking some hot tea we listened to the songs of Bohemians and watched them dance. The coming home was the most delightful part of the excursion. Rushing through the air with only the sleigh bells and gay voices to break the utter stillness around us, the snow fields stretching away on either side, the stars shining brightly above us, and finally the Neva, across which we sped, the long row of lights up and down the river on the side of the city, the deserted streets, and then home and a distant clock striking five. We ought to have had a runaway. Every one should on a *troika* party, but we escaped it.

A Robe of Glass.

In the large basement room of the home of S. Isaacs, at No. 1,434 Mission street, between Tenth and Eleventh, is now weaving the most wonderful fabric of which the voluminous history of unique feminine apparel furnishes any account. It is the material, as flexible as the finest of silk and as durable as Blue Jeans William's favorite stuff for trousers, for a lady's dress, and it is woven by the world-renowned artist in glasswork, Prof. Theodore Greiner, out of the innumerable colored strands of glass first spun by himself. Compared with the completed garment, the mythical glass slipper of the fabulous cinderella will sink into as vulgar an insignificance as an exhausted Napa soda-bottle. A *Chronicle* reporter called on him recently, and he very courteously showed him the entire process. Breaking an extra piece out of the soiled bottom of an already broken tumbler, he submitted it to the heat of a blow-pipe until it became incandescent and soft. Then with a "stick" of glass he touched the molten portion, and with an expert motion, which may be described as a flip, he carried a thread so fine that it was almost invisible till it caught on the disc of a slowly-revolving wide wooden wheel of nineteen feet circumference. At a certain number of revolutions the strand was complete, and the wheel was stopped and it is removed. It then consisted of innumerable softly glistening threads, finer than the finest of floss silk. These strands are spun of all colors, and are then washed in a solution of water and beet-root sugar, which toughens them. The spinning is all done and occupied many weeks. The weaving is done on an old-fashioned hand-loom, the warp being nineteen feet long and the woof four feet, so that the material will cut to advantage. Only about ten inches a day can be woven, and the whole piece will not be completed until some time in April.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Good Word for Dragons.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, eminent in scientific circles on both sides of the Atlantic, in a recent lecture before the London institution, openly affirmed his belief in the existence of dragons in the days of yore. He urged that our forefathers used their wits like ourselves, and could trust the evidence of their senses. The ancient myths were not founded on fancy, but were the exaggeration of some fact. The dragon formed a part of all mythology, and, furthermore, there were analogies to it in the animal world. The structure of the flying fish fitted it it for seizing its prey on the wing. A little lizard, known as the flying dragon, still exists, and there were traces of resemblance in the squirrel which can all but fly and the bat which can perfectly use its wings. In all these and other classes there were similarities. When we go back to the pterodactyle, the iguanodon, the hadrasaurus, an other extinct monsters, we find additional analogies which greatly strengthen the scientific probability of the existence of creatures nearly like the dragon of tradition. If its existence be scientifically possibile, it is more likely that the widespread belief in dragons should be based on truth than that their conception should be evolved out of the study of the clouds or other natural pheonomena.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Salt in Intermittent Fever.

The directions are to take a handful of powdered white salt, such as is used in kitchens, and roast it in a clean stove (new, if possible) with moderate heat till it becomes of a brown color, like that of roasted coffee. The dose for an adult is a soup-spoonful dissolved in a glass of warm water, taken at once. It should be stated that when the fever makes its appearance at intervals of two, three, or four days, the remedy should be taken fasting, on the morning of the day following the fever. To overcome the thirst excited by the salt, but a small quantity of water should be taken through a straw. During the forty-eight hours which followed the taking of the salt, the appetite should be satisfied with chicken or beef broth only; it is especially necessary at the time to observe a severe diet, and to avoid taking cold. The author asserts that during the eighteen years that he has used this method of treatment he has never been unsuccessful. The remedy is certainly harmless, and perhaps worthy of a trial. —*French Medical Journal.*

Full of Liquor and Wit.

Among the reminiscences of the bar of Cincinnati written for the *Commercial* [illegible] appeared the following:

There was once the end of an important and somewhat celebrated trial in Chancery before the court by a compromise of the litigated matter among all the parties. There were more than a half dozen lawyers engaged in this trial, and when it was all over an adjournment of the court and bar took place to the court and the bar of the old Lafayette hotel, on Main street opposite the court house, kept by one of the pioneers of this city, by the name of Zebulon Byington. One or two of the judges and the half dozen members of the bar concluded to have a right good time, and so they left the bar of the inn and took a room above stairs, duly arranged and prepared by mine host, all to themselves. Of the lawyers Judge B—t, then practicing, and not on the bench, was a boon companion, and he sat down with ease and dignity to the table of punch and good things. Of course, there was a feast of reason and a flow of soul, and a great filling and flow of bowl. The party, all of them, drank and drank, and they drunk, and after a while their chairs got too small and limited for some of them. They were discussing the Agrarian laws of ancient Rome, and, of course they became gregarious, and much spirited argument and debate ensued on the leveling results of these laws. Finally, Judge B—t attempted to rise from his limited seat and explain fully his attitude on the subject. "Gentlemen," obtruded he—" "gen-tle" (*sotto voce* to himself, and holding on to the chair as best he could,) "gently, gently, old b-o-y. But gentle-men—I object—I—I—I—am no—no—no—gregarian—nor gorgon! I"—Suddenly the chair slipped from his slippery and unhandy fingers, and the noble judge lay sprawling, spread out flat upon the floor. "By all the gods," exclaimed he, "spirit—level!—spirit—level!—by Jupiter! this is spirit level by all the Rum-an gods."

Making Lumber from Straw.

Mr. S. H. Hamilton, of Bushnell, Ill., has discovered a process for making hard-wood lumber out of common wheat straw, with all the effects of polish and finish which are obtainable on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, at as little cost as clear pine lumber can be manufactured for. The process of manufacture, as explained by Mr. Hamilton, is as follows: Ordinary straw board, such as is manufactured at any paper mill, is used for the purpose. As many sheets are taken as are required to make the thickness of lumber desired. These sheets are passed through a chemical solution, which thoroughly softens up the fiber and completely saturates it. The whole is then passed through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the passage, as well as polished, and comes out of the other end of the machine, hard, dry lumber, ready for use. It is claimed that the chemical properties hardening in the fiber entirely prevent water-soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it impervious to water. The samples exhibited could hardly be told from hard-wood lumber, and in sawing the difference could not be detected. It is susceptible of a very high polish, and samples of imitation of marble, mahogany, etc., were shown which might deceive the most experienced eye. Not only does Mr. Hamilton claim a substitute for lumber in sash, doors and blinds and finishing stuff, but also as a substitute for black walnut and other woods in the manufacture of all kinds of fine furniture, coffins, etc., and also an excellent substitute for marble in marble-top tables, mantelpieces, bureaus, etc. He claims that it will not warp in the least.—*Milling and Mechanical News.*

A Romance in Real Life.

The neighboring county of Robertson has had a sensation in the return of one of her citizens, who was stolen twenty years ago. It reads like a romance. Years ago a Mr. Reaves, now of Robertson county, was living on the Missouri river, and while there his 2-year-old son, Newton, was stolen by the Sioux Indians, with whom he dwelt fifteen years before finding out that he was of white blood. For six years he tried to effect his escape, as also to rescue a little girl, stolen from Detroit, Mich., named Anna Ware. His efforts were crowned with success; and, after twenty years spent with the Indians, he found himself among his own race, but almost a stranger among them. He worked in Michigan four years, and during that time he told his strange history to a gentleman who had it published. Charles Hamilton, of Ohio, read it, and, happening to know the elder Reaves, wrote to him at once, stating his suspicions that the lost son was found. An interchange of letters, and Newton started for Kentucky, reaching here last month, after walking through from Michigan, which he did in twelve days, crossing the Ohio river at Ripley on a plank. Newton's Indian name was Polar Bear, and he yet speaks very broken English, and is a great curiosity in Kentucky.—*Cynthiana (Ky.) Cor. St. Louis Globe.*

THE gold production of Victoria, Australia, last year was only 755,754 ounces, being a falling off from 1877 of 44,000 ounces, or between 5 and 6 per cent. The decrease in the yield of the Victorian mines for a long series of years has been constant and considerable. In 1870, for example, the product was 1,222,798 ounces, which shows in the interval a diminution of 467,000 ounces, or more than one-third.

CUCUMBERS, the stomach-ache and other early vegetables will soon be here.

ABOUT HANNER.

There was a young lady named Hanner,
She had a nose like a bandanner;
 She teached in a school,
 An' she rid on a mule,
But she never could play on the pianner.

She married a feller named Tanner,
That carries the star-spangled banner;
 But, they fell out and fit—
 She's a grass widder yit,
An' he drives a dray in Savanner.
 —*Exchange.*

COMICALITIES.

THERE is nothing new yet in the spring styles of chicken.

THE full uniform of the Zulu soldiers, according to the Atlanta *Constitution*, is a liver pad.

ONE of the "beauties of spring" is the cheering fact it never gives us a fall election.—*Norristown Herald.*

AS the weather grows warmer the ice-cart driver begins to assume the dignity of a drum major.—*Philadelphia Chronicle*

WHEN the news reached Philadelphia that Shere Ali was dying, two lawyers immediately started for Afghanistan to induce the relatives to contest the will.

SOME say that the quickest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow. It is, no doubt, a most agreeable species of husbandry.—*Turners' Falls Gazette,*

A BOOK agent was knocked down by a street-car the other day, and two wheels passed over his cheek. The car is laid up pending repairs.—*San Francisco Wasp.*

"WHAT is the usual definition of conscience?" asked a man of his pastor. "A man's rule for his neighbor's conduct is about the way it comes out practically," was the reply.

ON his way to Creedmoor a Yonkers man fell down and cut his nose. Having scored a scenter, he returned home at once, fearing that he couldn't keep up the average."

A SPARKLING young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."—*University Missourian.*

"WE are going out with the tied," said a young man to a friend, as he filed down the church aisle after a wedding. "In that case said a lady in front, "you can afford to get off my train." and he did.

LANDLADY: "How shall I make out the bill for the artist in the parlor, John? Shall I call him 'Mr.' or 'esquire?'" Landlord: "Oh, you may write him 'esquire,' and charge him 'alf a sovereign extra!"—*London Punch.*

SWELL: "Oh, Robinson, I am not at all satisfied with these trousers." Shopkeeper: "Indeed, sir! Sorry to hear that. We made 'em to measure, too!" Swell: "Yaas. But, you see, I didn't want them to measure—I wanted them to wear!"

A GENTLEMAN traveling on a Hudson river steamer, one day at dinner was making way with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was a dessert. "It matters not to me," said he: "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

"BUT you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son, —"you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear.—so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture.

COMPROMISE: Small boy at the top of a ladder, gazing rapturously into a tin pail hung at a safe height on the maple, "Oh, Jack, what a lot; can't you just give me one drink?" "Well, Joe, I haven't given any of the fellows any, but you can suck the spout!"

A WITTY lady was once told by a gentleman of her acquaintance that "he must have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth." She looked at him carefully, and, upon realizing the size of his mouth, replied: "I don't doubt it; but it must have been a soup-ladle."

THERE is a story that a man went into a Newburyport liquor store and called for two quarts of rum, professing that it was for the purpose of soaking some roots. After the delivery of the liquor the dealer inquired, "What roots?" "The roots of my tongue," said to man; but it was too late.

SOME wags last Friday encased the carcass of a horse in red flannel, set it afloat in the Ohio, just above Madison, Ind., and passed the word by wire down both banks of the river that Boyton was coming. Skiffs shot out for miles along the river as the dead steed drifted down, and at Madison the populace of the whole city crowded to the wharves. The "sell" was a success.

THIS is the latest story that is being told of Mr. Sothern's "playful eccentricity." He objects to his dog forming new accquaintances, so he fastens two very sharp needles to his nose, leaving the ends to project about an inch. When a strange dog rushes up to "shake noses" with him, he gets a thrust that sends him off howling, and the effect is such that Mr. Sothern's dog cannot get within gunshot of any other that knows how the trick works.

THE days are fast coming along when a man will go home to dinner and find that a paper-hanger has monopolized the dining-room with his boards and paste, and the entire female section of the house in a terrible state of excitement as to whether the figure of the paper runs up or down. He takes a cold potatoe in one hand and a soda cracker in the other, and sitting on the back doorstep, eats his dinner (?) in peace, all the time inventing new "cuss words" for house decorators in general.—*New Haven Register.*

"THERE'S no place like home, exclaimed a married man with a sigh of relief, as he threw down his hat, pulled off his coat and boots, slipped his feet into his slippers, and flung himself down on the sofa. As soon as he was comfortably settled, his loving wife ordered him to go out and get a pail of water, bring in a scuttle of coal, lock up the hen-house, feed the pigs, and split some wood for the morning. Then he angrily gathered himself together, spitefully kicked off his slippers, savagely drew on his boots, hastily climbed into his ulster, jammed his hat down over his eyes, and as he went out of the back door, he muttered, "There is no place like home."—*Hackensack Republican.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 pe cen.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. An other decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

urrents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of lle scriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c. Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDC INES.
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manutacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the atest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians cer'ify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The first Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Bunby Tries to Explain to Mrs. B. the Inner Mysteries of a Printing Office.

[Albany Journal.]

It was an exceedingly cold night, and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby hugged the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. Bunby had a happy thought, quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B.

"John,' said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made.'

"Yes, yes; but some other time, love.'

"No, now, please, John.'

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail: she wanted to know then, just "how papers are put together.'

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that postponement was of no avail, he heaved a sigh, laid aside his paper, and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper.

"In the first place,' said he, "the copy is sent to the composing room—'

"Where does the copy come from?' she queried.

"From the editor and reporters, of course.'

"O, I see.'

"Then it is given to the type-setters—'

"What do they do, sit on it?'

"No, thunder no; they are the compositors who set it up.'

"Oh, they compose the copy and then set it up. But how does it sit?'

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied; "The editors compose the copy, then send it to the composition room and the type setters put in type.'

"What! the copy?'

"Yes; they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads.'

"Oh, I see.'

A pause ensued.

'John,' said Mrs. Bunby, "you stoped at the compositors sitting the type. What do they set the type in?

"In a stick.'

"A stick! what kind of a stick?'

"O, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds 17 lines of brevier.'

"And what is brevier?'

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read.'

"Oh, I see.'

"When the printers get a stick full,' he went on, "they empty—'

"Are the printers different from the compositors?'

"No,' he replied, a little out of temper, "they are one and the same.'

"Oh, I see.'

"When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they empty it on a galley—'

"And in throwing it upon a galley dont it go all apart?'

"No; they lift it from the stick and place it gently, very gently, on a galley—'

"And what's a galley?'

"A long article made of brass in which the matter is proved—'

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?'

'Will you wait a moment? If so, I will try and explain—but give me time,' he said, nettled a little at her cross-examination.

"All right, go on.'

"Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it—'

'Impression of what?'

"Oh, bother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it proving the matter.'

"Oh, I see. Does the galley print it?'

"No, the devil!'

"Oh, John!' she cried, in terms of reproach, "why will you use such words?'

"I was not swearing. The apprentice around a printing office is known as 'the devil!'

"Oh'

"The proof sheet which he makes, after going to the proof reader, is returned to the printers and the corrections are made.'

"Corrections made in what?'

"The matter my dear. It is then given to the foreman.'

"What, the proof?'

"No, the matter.'

"And what does he do with it?'

"Will you wait a minute?'

"The foreman takes the matter and places it in the form.'

"What kind of a form?'

"An iron chase, which, when it has all the news in it which is in type, and it is locked up, is called a form.'

"Locked up! How?'

"With quoins and side-sticks.'

"Sticks and coins—ha! ha! ha!—what kind of coins?'

"Not coins, but quoins—q-u-o-i-n-s.'

"And what are they?'

'Goodness gracious! any more questions? A quoin,' he resumed, 'is a small block, and is wedged in between the chase and side-sticks with a 'shooting-stick.'

"A shooting stick! How does it shoot?'

"Shoots the quoins into place with the aid of a mallet.'

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time, and he went on.

"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—'

"How's that?'

"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor it is useless, and is called by the fraternity 'pi'.'

He thought he had got through, but the irrepressible wife continued:

"Where do they make the form up?'

"On the stone,' was the rejoinder.

"What kind of a stone—a round one?

"No, a flat one—a piece of level marble.'

"Oh, I see'

People Want Proof.

There is no medicine perscribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for 10 cents, and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

The Death-Bed of Mrs. O'Flaherty.

BY DAVID S. FOSTER.

"Hear me last wurruds! Faix, there's O'Shaughnessy,
That warruld's thafe!—owes me nine-piece happeny,
And there's Phil Coyne, with his decaiving thricks, Owes me five shillins
and there's Pathrick Free By that same token owes me two and six. The craythur! May the divil howld him fast!"
"The ould woman is sinsible to the last!"
"Give me a dhrop! Arrah, where was I thin?—And I owe Micky O'Nail wan pound tin,
And Phelim McCarthy two pounds, and I owe
Three pounds to Jimmy Hone, and Mrs. Flynn Wan pound sivin shillin's, two piece happeny. No! 'Tis two piece and three farthin's by your laves."
"Howly St. Pathrick! Hear now how she raves!"

Scribner for April.

Jackson Center

(Last Week.)

—MR. EDITOR—On looking over your valuable paper I found items from all parts of the county except this. Therefore I send you these few items.

—Roads very muddy.

—Everybody busy making sugar this week.

—The frogs greet us with their songs again.

—Adam Wolf and family will move from this place this week, to the farm east of town formerly occupied by Jefferson Hunter.

—Sam Andrews is a happy man—its a boy and weighes five pounds.

—Clark has just repaired his saw mill which is a great improvement. He is now ready to do first class sawing of all kinds. He is a good honest fellow and should be patronized.

PICK-WICK.

Inquisitiveness.

The man who wants to know about things. We have all seen him. Have all "been there," as they say in the beautiful West. A dear son of New England having plied a new-comer in the mining region of Nevada with every conceivable question as to why he visited the gold region, his hopes, means, prospects, etc., finally asked him if he had a family.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply, "I have a wife and six children, and I never saw one of them."

Then there was a brief silence, after which the bore commenced: "Was you ever blind, Sir?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you marry a widow?"

"No, Sir."

Another pause

"Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and had never seen one of them?"

"Fact."

"How can that be?"

"Why," was the reply, "one of them was born after I left!"

Harper's Magazine for April.

---

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c. or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10. 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 40 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket A ent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan ond Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	9 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	2 30pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 3 pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	9 20pm	....	....
Louisvile	10 25pm	8 20am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington	....	8 10pm	....
Baltimore	....	9 10pm	....

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington	....	9 27am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisvile	2 00pm	6 50pm	....
Cincinnati		....	6 00am
Indianapolis	6 30pm	4 30am	....
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 55am	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 40pm	10 45pm
Bankers	8 06am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 30pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 06am
Detroit	12 00 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	....	5 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 13pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 20pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 16	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 27	8 36	8 44
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 06
Roann	9 56	9 37	9 56
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 23	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	1 40
Columbia City	11 24	11 31	2 25
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 55
Churubusco	12 03	12 12	3 35
La Otto	12 25	12 42	4 15
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	12 49	4 34
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	5 05
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 08
Butler	1 25am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 10pm	5 20pm
Mexico	6 38	11 56	3 55
Denver	6 28	11 48	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 02	2 20
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	10 18	1 36
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 03	1 00
Collamer	5 15	9 38	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 04
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 20
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	2 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	....
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00pm	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	2 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 40 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 18 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 35 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and In ianapolis, via Muncie.

All trai ns daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henr y Guger li !

H s opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specially of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

COURIER SUPPLEMENT

GRAND OPENING

OF THE ONE PRICE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

OF

CRAFT & COMPANY!

Saturday, April 5, 1879,

An entire NEW STOCK at prices you never heard of before. Having bought our entire stock for CASH, and thereby saved a LARGE DISCOUNT, we are enabled to offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

At LOWER PRICES than have ever been offered in DEKalb county. We have established the

"ONE PRICE TO ALL"

System, believing it is the only way to do BUSINESS FAIRLY. We mark our goods at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE per cent. of profit, and sell them only

FOR CASH!

And in doing so can say to all "YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY FOR ANY DEAD-HEADS OR ANY BAD DEBTS MADE BY SELLING ON CREDIT." Our stock is COMPLETE in EVERY DEPARTMENT, and we will GUARANTEE everything to be as represented. In conclusion we extend a cordial invitation to all the Boot and Shoe wearers of Auburn and DeKalb county to give us a call and convince yourselves that we sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper than they have ever been sold in this county before. Don't forget the place, THE "ONE PRICE" Boot and Shoe Store of

CRAFT & CO.

North side of the Court House Square, first door West of the Hardware Store of W. H. Kiblinger & Co., form D. D. Snyders'

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 10, 1879. Number 15.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

R. C. Peterson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county, Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1, and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trustee's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week. B. F. GREENWOOD, Trustee.
2-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of GUNS, RIFLES REVOLVERS Pistols, amunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list. Yours truly,
Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-1m.

METROPOLITAN
RESTAURANT
AND
Confectionery Establishment,

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.
12-6m.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 12-3m.

THE THEFT OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Names of the Men Who Have Been Rewarded by Hayes—A Shameful and Disgraceful Page in American History.

The New York Sun publishes, in tabular form, the names of the persons who actively participated in the theft of the presidency, with the rewards which they have received from the administration in the shape of official position, giving the designation of the office and the salary which attaches to it. This list embraces 96 names, and shows that Hayes has liberally rewarded out of the public purse the men who counted him in. The sum total which these 96 participators in the presidential steal receive from the Government annually in salaries is $350,000, so that in the four years which the fraudulent administration is in power there will be paid out of the public treasury the sum of $1,000,000 to the men who nullified the voice of the American people, and gave the highest office in their gift to the men whom they had defeated by a majority of a quarter of a million of votes. This is the sum which the country is forced to pay in hard cash as a reward to these men for assisting in the commission of the greatest crime of the age. In the list is not missing the name of a single rascal who made any conspicuous contribution to the fraud. They have each and all been remembered and rewarded by Mr. Hayes, the man who received the benefits and advantages that accrued from their crimes. The exhibit is a suggestive one, and discouraging to those who believe in popular government and desire to see the honor of the country maintained. It contains the shameful evidences and suggestions of the frauds and rascalities that were committed in the interest of a gasping, desperate radicalism. Fraud, perjury, forgery or political corruption are suggested by every line in it. The following shows how the visiting states men have fared at the hands of the de facto president:

Name.	Office.	Salary.
John Sherman	Secretary of treasury	$8,000
John M. Harlan	Justice supreme court	10,000
S. Matthews	Senator from Ohio	5,000
Jas. A. Garfield	Adm. cand for speaker	——
Eugene Hale	Offered P. M. gen'lship	——
E. V. Stoughton	Minister to Russia	17,500
John A. Kasson	Minister to Austria	12,000
J. R. Hawley	Com'r to Paris exposit'n	2,000
E. F. Noyes	Minister to France	17,500
Lew Wallace	Gov'r of New Mexico	[illegible]
John Coburn	Com'r Hot Springs	——

The last three on the list manipulated the political wires in Florida; the others in Louisiana. William M. Evarts and Samuel Shellabarger, who defended the fraud before the electoral commission, have also had their rewards. Mr. Evarts is secretary of state at a salary of $8,000, and Mr. Shellabarger is retained by Hayes and Sherman in a variety of ways profitable to himself. How the members of the Louisiana returning board, by whom 10,000 Democratic votes were thrown out, have been rewarded, is thus shown:

Name.	Office.	Salary
J. Madison Wells	Surveyor port of New Orleans	$1,500
Thos. C. Anderson	Deputy collector port New Orleans	3,000
L. M. Kenner	Deputy naval officer	2,500
G. Casanave	Brother of U. S. storekeeper New Orleans	1,460
Charles S. Abell	Insp'r custom house	2,600
York A. Woodward	Clerk custom house	1,800
W. M. Green	Clerk custom house	1,095
B. P. Blanchard	Clerk custom house	1,400
G. P. Davis	Clerk custom house	1,200
Charles Hill	Clerk custom house	1,400
George Grindley	clerk custom house	1,680
John Ray	Special agent treasury department and counsel for Mr. Sherman	2,500

Mr. Hayes has not stopped with the immediate perpetrators of the fraud by which he profited. Their relatives have also been provided for. Places have been found for the two promising sons of J. Madison Wells; one of them is drawing $1,095 per annum, and the other $2,580 per annum in the New Orleans custom house; while F. A. Woolfley, an affidavit maker, has been appointed United States commissioner, and R. M. J. Kenner, a brother of Returning Board Kenner, is a clerk in the naval office. The State electors of president and vice president have been given the following offices:

Name.	Office.	Salary.
W. P. Kellogg	United States senator	$5,000
J. Henry Burch	State senator	600
Peter Joseph	Clerk custom house	1,200
M. A. Sheldon	Counsel for J. Sherman	——
Morris Marks	Collector Int. rev	2,650
A. B. Levisee	Special agt. treasury department	2,500
O. H. Brewster	Surveyor general	1,800

The State officers and managers in Louisiana have been rewarded as follows:

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Michael Hahn	Superintendent mint	$1,000
A. J. Dumont	Inspector custom house	——
J. F. McArdle	Clerk custom house	1,200
W. P. Kellogg	United States Senate	5,000
L. J. Souer	Appraiser custom house	3,000
W. G. Lane	U. S. com. cir. court, La.	Fees
S. B. Packard	Consul to Liverpool	6,000
Geo. L. Smith	Collector New Orleans	7,000
James Lewis	Naval officer	[illegible]
Jack Wharton	United States marshal	6,000
A. S. Badger	P. M. [illegible], now collector	7,00
M. S. Campbell	U. S. att'y, Wyoming	3,000
H. C. Clark	Pri. sec'y com int rev.	2,500
W. F. Loan	Insp. tobacco int. rev.	1,400
W. L. McMillen	Pen. agt. N. O., now P. M.	4,000

And the various supervisors, sheriffs, republican managers and tools of the party connected with the canvass and election in Louisiana have been provided with places as shown in the following table;

Name.	Office.	Salary
M. J. Grady	Dep. col. int. revenue	$1,000
J. H. Dinkgrave	Legislature	……
H. C. C. Ashwood	Dep. U S marshal	Fees
W. R. Hardy	Inspector custom house	1,095
Henry Smith	Laborer custom house	600
Sam'l Chapman	Laborer custom house	600
Jas E. Anderson		——
C. L. Ferguson	Captain night watch custom house	800
J. R. Scott	Money order, post-office, New Orleans	1,300
B. W. Woodruff	Box cl'k, postoffice N. O.	900
L. F. Daugnon	Laborer custom house	600
W. H. McVey	Inspector custom house	1,095
L. Williams	W'chm'n custom house	600
E. K. Russ	Letter carrier, P. O.	720
F. A. Deslonde	Night watchman, custom house	300
W. H. Heistand	Clerk custom house	1,200
F. A. Clover	Ast. weigh'r cust'm h'use	1,200
L. C. Lasage	Inspector custom house	1,000
Wm. McKenna	Postmaster, Shreveport	3,100
A. D. Coonog	Inspector custom house	1,095
M. A. Lenet	Laborer custom house	600
Victor Gerodias	Tax collector, N. O.	Fees
A. J. Brim	Inspector custom house	1,095
Patrick Creagh	Chief laborer	1,000
R. C. Howard	Laborer custom house	600
J. C. Peuchler	Laborer custom house	600
W J Meers	Gauger internal rev	Fees
Thomas Leon	Gauger custom house	……
T H Rowan	N'ht insp. cust'm house	900
A W Kempton	Ast. weigh'r custom h'se	1,200
L Backus	Police	900
M Underwood	Insp. internal revenue	1,200
P J Maloney	Inspector custom house	1,095
L E Salles	weigher custom house	2,000
R A Herbert	Supt. warehouses, custom house	2,500
W B Dickey	Inspector custom house	1,095
Thomas Jenks	Clerk mint	1,000

The South Carolina and Florida thieves were also not forgotten while Hayes was dealing out his rewards, as the following table of Florida election officials in office goes to show:

Name.	Office.	Salary.
M L Stearns	Com'nrs Hot Spring	$5,000
F C Humphries	Collector Pensacola	2,000
S B McLin	Assistant Justice New Mexico (not confirmed)	3,000
Moses J Taylor	Clerk United States land office	1,200
Joseph Bowes	Clerk treasury dep'tm't	720
W K Cessna	Postmaster	2,500
R H Black	Phil'a custom house	900
Dr. Leon	Cl'k in treasury de'pt	1,200

With these tables before the country, it is not necessary for much argument to be made to convince the people that these Southern returning boards were for sale, and were duly purchased in Mr. Hayes' interest and at the expense of the National treasury.

St Joe.

—Mud drying up.

—New sidewalk on Main street.

—Gus., the blacksmith, has the foundation laid for a new shop.

—Newville's tonsorial artist, now located at Spencerville, passed through St. Joe a few days ago, enroute for his new field of labor.

—C. H. Jenkins, who for the past two years has been living near Kings' Corners, has pulled up stakes and moved south. Good-bye, Charley.

—Since our announcement of Dr. White's remedies, the doctor has been overrun with patients wanting the remedy. The Dr. is overwhelmed with business, and would like his customers to call early to avoid the rush.

—We understand that a certain party living in the city, offered $100 to any person who would give him the name of the author of the St. Joe items. He claims that his character was injured by our advertising his mill a few weeks ago, which has not put in an appearance yet, nor is it likely to. If the gentleman does not wish to be advertised he must quit bragging. It is our business to look up the enterprises of the town, and when we advertise the above gentleman, we do no more for him than we would do for any one else. We presume, by calling at the post office in town, the gentleman can be accommodated with the name of the writer, as Jake and Mel are of an obliging turn.

—We learn that Young has sold his interest to Leighty & Wineland who will put up a mill and have it in running trim in a few days. Success to you, gentlemen.

—The citizens of Orange were quite surprised on Tuesday by the appearance of the Sodom congregation on the banks of the river. It was amusing to see the citizens coming from all directions, and some on the run, to see, as they supposed, some one taken from a watery grave. It turned out that the Dunkard congregation of Sodom had met to administer the rite of baptism to some of its communicants. Three persons were immersed according to the rules of said church.

DOXIE.

North and South.

[State Sentinel.]

To be forever arraying the north against the south is something far worse than folly, worse than a mistake. It is a crime, malicious in all of its elements, fiendish in its purposes, and can only be calamitous in its results. The republican party, when in power, by pursuing a patriotic course toward the south, could long ere this have had among its followers the brains and influence of a large portion of southern statesmen and people. It chose to perpetuate the war spirit after the war was over. It preferred everlasting contention to peace and good will. It fanned the fires of hate, and strove by every infernal device to keep the Union severed after the Union had been restored. The evidence is piled mountain high, that the great mass of the southern people accepted the result of the war as a finality upon every question involved in the struggle, and went to work with a high resolve to rebuild their waste places and retrieve their wrecked fortunes. This noble ambition was never appreciated by the leaders of the republican party, and now, 17 years after the bloody strife has ceased, they are at work with the malignity of devils to beat back prosperity in the south, to re-open every war question, and re-enthrone anarchy. The south simply desires that all its rights under the constitution shall be accorded, and that its representatives shall be regarded on the floors of congress as the peers of northern constituencies. The south is solid upon these propositions, and nothing else. As an evidence that the southern heart beats responsive to every noble and generous sentiment, to every feeling of good will and to every magnanimous deed, it is only necessary to recall the acknowledgments of southern men of the active goodness of the north in the time of the south's great affliction last year. At a meeting held by southern senators and representatives, where such men as Eustis, of Louisiana; Lamar, of Mississippi; Harris, of Tennessee; Garland, of Arkansas; Manning, of Mississippi; and Goode, of Virginia; took part, all leading representative men, a resolution was adopted which ought forever to silence the voice of republican conspirators:

It declared that the great and munificent charity manifested toward us and our people by our brethren of the northern states of the Union has not only healed the sick, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, solaced the dying, given hope and comfort to the widow and orphan and buried the dead. It has accomplished a work far higher and more important. It has healed the wounds of war; it has served to permit us to see our bretheren of the American Union as they really are; it has bound our hearts to theirs; it has cemented anew the bonds between them and us; it has renewed the aspirations of all of our people toward the idea of an American Union based upon affection. To-day, far above the victorious flag of Appomatox floats the banner of love and charity. Better, brighter and far more enduring are the victories of love and mercy over those of war, conquest and subjugation; and now, with the shadows and the sorrows of our chastisements upon us, and with hearts all full to overflowing with the memories of the good and kindly deeds of our brethren of the northern states, done to our people in the hours when they stood face to face with the awful pestilence, we ask our brethren of the north to believe, and to trust us while we pledge to them the undying fealty of our hearts to the constitution of our common country, and the perpetual Union of the state thereunder—not only the physical, geographical and political Union, but a union of affection, of brotherhood, inspired by the idea of a common origin and a common destiny, ratified by the covenant of our fathers, and now cemented forever by their love and their charity to us and our people.

What more could be said; and fortunately for the south and the whole country, no act of the south gives the lie to the sentiments of fellowship and good-will expressed. The people of the north are determined that the south shall no longer be oppressed with republican war measures, and no amount of "bloody-shirt" literature will change the verdict.

Wilmington-Tp.

—Rain plenty and lots of mud.

—It will soon be time to plow.

—Grass is starting to grow and wheat looks favorable.

—Wm. Brown, of Jackson township, and Miss Jane Monroe, of Wilmington township, were made one recently. Will says it is not good for man to be alone.

—At a school meeting held at No. 12, Miss M. Brandrige was elected as teacher for the spring term, and school No. 11 elected Miss Ella Erhart for their teacher. They feel the need of a good teacher, morally speaking.

BOWSER.

—The bottom dropped out McQuiston & Ralston are selling a 16 oz plug of tobacco for 55c per plug. 13-3w

Good Suggestion from a National.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Mar. 29, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER:—As the Democratic State Central Committee are to meet at Columbus on the 28th prox, for the purpose of fixing upon the time and place for holding the State Convention, would a friendly suggestion from one who has acted with the National party from its birth to the present be taken unkindly by the Committee? If not, I would feel like suggesting that the time and place be fixed for June 4th, at Columbus, the day and place upon which the Nationals hold their Convention. Friendly intercommunication between the two would determine whether or not harmony of action as well as harmony of doctrines may not be agreed upon, so as to unite in a common effort the friends of financial reform. The campaign of last year is suggestive, and ought to satisfy the most incredulous of the axiomatic truth that a house divided against itself can not stand, but must fall. The Ohio idea, as it is called, of the Democratic party of Ohio and of one or two other States, is the idea of financial reform of the National party throughout the entire nation. Then why not in Ohio, as in Michigan, make common cause and fight the great battle together, for the common defence against the unwarranted encroachments of the Money Power, and the evident tendency of the dominant party to subvert the Government from a democracy to an aristocracy? Every consideration of patriotism and of humanity call upon us to make the effort. The combined vote last year of the Democratic and National parties of Ohio gave to the Ohio idea a majority of over thirty-five thousand votes, of which the Nationals cast nearly thirty-nine thousand, and yet John Sherman and his coadjutors claimed that the Ohio idea was then dead—had been killed by the miserable little plurality of the Republican party over the democratic vote. It can hardly be expected that either party will disband or surrender in any manner, principles, honor or organization, nor is it at all necessary in this State to do either, for with the Ohio idea as the platform for both, the only question between them would be that of acceptable candidates to both. The Nationals want candidates who can be fully trusted upon this issue, and will take no risk in that regard. The Democratic party profess the Ohio Idea as strongly as do the Nationals, and, of course, could not well object to the nomination of men known to be honest representatives of the Ohio idea. General Morgan or Ewing would give sufficient guaranty of the earnestness of the party to the cause, and would justify the hope that the nomination of either would be acceptable to both parties, and, as in Michigan, so in Ohio, let the same candidates be common to both tickets, and be representative men upon the principles of the Ohio idea. With such an arrangement as this, which would certainly be honorable, as well as politic, a sweeping victory is assured at the October election, which will do honor to our noble State and to the cause which both profess. It is hoped these suggestions may have the effect at least to cause some consideration of their merit and to pave the way for such action beween the parties as may tend to unite and harmonize all who favor the Ohio Idea, all who would have our famishing industries revived, who would make the public weal the highest consideration of public polity, and who would have principles of right, justice and humanity instilled into our laws for the government of all, irrespective of section or class. Respectfully. J. I. THROCKMORTON.

Troy.

—There are a couple of boys about 16 years old who go to the U. B. church, that don't know how to conduct themselves any more than a donkey would at a spelling bee. Better be careful boys, the sexton has an eye on you.

—Jacob McDonald and Isaac Searfoss are going to start for Kansas just as soon as the roads get good.

—Frank Fink and Ada Ackerman got tired working in sigle harness, so they went through all that snow storm on last Thursday, and had O. P. Learned, Esq., to hitch them together. We wish them joy and prosperity.

—The Tamarac school closes next Monday evening with an exhibition which, judging from the preparations that are being made, is going to be a grand one.

—There is a young man in Troy township who told a confidential friend of his that he "would have been married six weeks ago, if he could have got enough money to get some clothes." Go in debt for them, Hank. We think all you need in this world is a woman.

S. K.

Kansas Letter.

EDITORS COURIER,—As a former resident of Auburn, I would like a small space in your columns. I have been a resident of Kansas eighteen months, and think I can tell something of the country that may be of advantage to the readers of the COURIER. In our county, (Reno,) one of the best in the state, the soil is good, a dark sandy loam and very productive. We can grow almost any kind of produce. I often think of the hard way of DeKalb county farmers; you have many people with small means that should come west and get a farm, although the immigration is large this spring, yet there is room for more. Hutchinson, the county seat of Reno, is full of imigrants seeking homes in the new country. This county has no timber, and coal has not yet been found. We pay six dollars per ton for coal. The county is well watered with the Arkansas river and many small streams. Forest timber grows well here and nearly all kinds do well. Fruit trees grow lively—we have a good prospect for a large peach crop, apple trees are not old enough to bear yet. The climate is very healthy; the winter that has just past was rather severe for this country, but now grass and wheat are growing, and some corn has been planted.

D. W.

Indiana Diamonds.

[South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.]

Mr. J. D. Mast, formerly an Omish preacher, has been creating considerable excitement in Liberty township by his actions. He came to the residence of Mr. J. D. Row one day last week, and, whipping out his divining rod, astonished Mr. Row by telling him that there were diamonds on his farm, and finally located the exact position of them, a few feet down in a spot of ground not far from his residence, and near the main road. Mr. Row failed to be convinced, and refused to dig at the spot indicated, although he gave Mr. Mast permission to do so. Mast dug down the distance indicated, and shortly after showed to Mr. Row a substance which he called diamond, and claimed that it was worth $2,000. It was a clear crystal, and cut glass as readily as a diamond would. Mr. Row allowed Mast to take the alleged diamond away, for, as he said, "If that is a diamond, I threw up millions of dollars worth of them when I dug my cellar last summer." He thinks it is a peculiar kind of quartz, something like the crystals found in geodes. At any rate they are so abundant as to be not even curiosities. Besides "Mast's diamonds," he has with his divining-rod located two coal-beds in this county and three in Marshall. More than that, he has located a box of treasure on a certain farm between this place and North Liberty, which is not to be dug for except a certain night in next June. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that there are few who believe in the vagaries of Mast and his divining-rod while there are some who have perfect faith in them.

Angola.

[Last Week.]

—April-fool passed off lovely in this village.

—Book agents have made their appearance again.

—A number of citizens of Waterloo were in town last week.

—Mr. Keil, of Fort Wayne, was in town one day last week.

—A. McConnell returned home from Indianapolis this morning.

—A number of persons joined the Desciple church last Sunday.

—R. T. McDonald, of the firm of Evans, McDonald & Co., of Ft. Wayne, was in town on Monday.

—Rev. W. P. Aylsworth delivered a very interesting sermon at the Desciple church Sabbath morning.

—A very interesting temperance meeting was held at the Red Ribbon rooms on Sunday afternoon. The speakers were Messrs. Gale, Stocker and Powers.

—Although the roads were very bad last Saturday, a good many country folk were in town and business was quite lively.

—Seneca Reil, a tramp printer, is confined in the county jail for stealing an overcoat from Orton's hotel one night last week. He tried to escape on Sunday afternoon.

REPORTER.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

HADESSAH DOUGLASS, walking with a female friend near [illegible], Pa., was shot dead by a man named Gaynor, who then killed himself.

A HOTEL at Claremont, N. H., was destroyed by fire last week. So quickly did the flames do their work that five inmates were cut off from all escape and burned to death.

MISS SALLIE HALL, a blue-blooded Rhode Island belle, and connected with some of the oldest and wealthiest families of that State, has scandalized her relatives by falling in love with and marrying a street-car driver.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., has defaulted in the payments due her city employes, amounting to $30,000. The city owes $16,000,000, and the assessed valuation of her property is $60,000,000....The schooner Emma G. Edwards sunk on the Tuckernuck shoal, off Nantucket, R. I., last week. The Captain, mate, and three of the crew were lost.

THE six days' walking-match for female pedestrians at Gilmore's Garden, New York, was won by Miss Von Berg, who covered 372 miles. There were eighteen contestants. Four of them accomplished 351, 336, 300 and 292 miles, respectively. The remainder dropped out, tired and foot-sore, long before the conclusion of the race.

THE WEST.

THE large new Court House of Licking county, Ohio, at Newark, was partially destroyed by fire last week....The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes careful estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, from which it is indicated that the wheat crop will be bounteous; but there is a very poor prospect for peaches and apples.

SOUTHERN Dakota has been ravaged by terribly destructive prairie fires. Harrowing tales are told of the destruction of life and property, and of the sufferings of homeless settlers.

GEN. DANIEL CAMERON, an old Chicago journalist, and a prominent local Democratic politician, died in that city, last week, of consumption. He served through the late war, and was made a Brigadier General for brave and faithful service. Gen. Cameron was a native of Scotland.

THE Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the total number of hogs packed in the West during the past winter at 7,480,648, being an increase of 975,252 over the previous season. Of the above number Chicago packers handled 2,895,734....Walter Watson was hanged at Newport, Ind., on the 2d inst., for the murder of Ezra Compton in January last.

THE SOUTH.

THE negro exodus from the South continues. Every steamer that arrives at St. Louis from below brings a deck-load of these black emigrants, nearly all of them bound for Kansas.

A SOUTHERN dispatch announces the suicide, at Lebanon, Tenn., of H. Y. Riddle, a member of the last Congress from Tennessee. He had been ill for a long time, and was temporarily insane at the time of the commission of the deed....Thomas Buford, who assassinated Judge Elliott, at Frankfort, Ky., has been transferred to the Louisville jail for safe-keeping.

UNITED STATES revenue officers lately made a raid in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, captured fourteen moonshiners and destroyed a number of illicit stills.

AT Stephenville, Texas, a telegram from Galveston informs us, "Messrs. Ross, Keith, and Robinson, attempting to serve a writ to arrest one Halladay, were shot and killed. Three others were wounded. Another fight followed, resulting in the death of two others."

A FRANKFORT (Ky.) dispatch says: Judge McManama has called a special term of the Criminal Court for the trial of Thomas Buford for the murder of Judge Elliott. It is set for Monday, April 28. Gov. McCreary has ordered an election to be held May 12 to select a successor to Judge Elliott.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has nominated William L. Scroggs for Consul at Chin Kiang, China, and William F. Burchard Consul at Omoa, Honduras, and Truxillo, Spanish America.

IN the Oliver-Cameron suit at Washington, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The public debt statement for April 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$589,494,750	
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,650	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	449,400,000	
Navy pension fund	140,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$2,006,091,400
Matured debt		7,672,160
Legal tenders	$346,742,941	
Certificates of deposit	27,680,000	
Fractional currency	15,925,669	
Gold and silver certificates	18,621,330	
Refunding certificates	53,070	
Total without interest		$ 409,038,903
Total debt		$2,422,795,413
Total interest		25,091,260
Cash in treasury		420,157,455
Debt less cash in treasury		$2,027,106,265
Increase during March		809,724
Decrease since June 30, 1878		8,038,578
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid		$ 5,268,020
Debt on which interest has ceased		7,672,160
Interest thereon		325,776
Gold and silver certificates		18,621,330
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		27,680,000
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency		78,455,391
Called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued		238,447,700
Cash balance available April 1, 1879		144,943,580
Total		$ 420,787,458
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury		$ 420,787,458
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by the United States		41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		10,705,068
Balance of interest paid by the United States		31,068,680

THE President nominated David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Thomas S. Wadsworth, of Illinois, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Mesilla, New Mexico; Oscar Hatfield, of New York, to be United States Consul at Batavia; and John Harris, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Consul at Venice.

PROF. RILEY, who was appointed Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, finding the confinement of the position injurious to his health, has resigned that office, and will return to the West to continue his grasshopper researches under the auspices of the Government....The Senate Committees on Finance, Patents, and Public Lands have decided not to take up any general legislation at the present session.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Democratic Committee have decided to hold the State Convention at Columbus, June 4.

THE Greenback-Labor party of Rhode Island held its State Convention at Providence last week, and nominated candidates for State officers, headed by Samuel Hill, for Governor.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, made famous by his work in behalf of the yellow-fever sufferers of the South, is to be rewarded for his labors by the Governorship of Kentucky. Half the delegates to the Democratic State Convention are instructed for him.

REPRESENTATIVE GARFIELD expresses the opinion that the session of Congress will last all summer. He is making his arrangements with that expectation. So says a Washington correspondent.

AT the municipal election in Chicago, last week, the entire Democratic ticket, headed by ex-Congressman Carter H. Harrison, for Mayor, was elected by about 5,000 majority. The Socialists polled about 12,000 votes, and elected three members of the City Council. In the new Council there will be seventeen Democrats, 13 Republicans and 4 Socialists. In Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville and Beloit, Wis., the Republicans carried the day, while the Democrats were successful at Fond du Lac and La Crosse.

RHODE ISLAND has re-elected her present State officers, all Republicans. The vote was light. Van Zandt, Republican, for Governor, received 9,609; Segar, Democrat, 5,807; Hill, Greenback, and scattering, 377; majority, 3,885. The General Assembly comprises in the Senate 28 Republicans, 8 Democrats, 2 no choice, and in the House 52 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and 4 no choice....The election in Wisconsin for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court resulted in the choice of Judge Cole (Republican), present incumbent, by about 10,000 majority.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: Ex-Congressman William S. Abert, of Baltimore, Md.; Ex-Congressman James K. Gibson, of Abingdon, Va.; Ex-Mayor W. H. C. Johnston, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

BURNED: The Belmont Oil Works, at Philadelphia, loss $100,000. Trimfer's Wadding Mill, at Niverville, N. Y., loss $70,000; sixteen houses at Lebanon, Ky., loss $50,000.

VISIBLE supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 20,000,000 bushels; corn, 13,151,000 bushels; oats, 2,271,000 bushels; rye, 1,280,000 bushels; barley, 3,139,000 bushels.

THE report of the board of officers who have been investigating the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter has been given to the public. It not only vindicates Porter, but implies in its language a condemnation of the men who degraded him. It is declared that Porter exercised on the 27th of August, 1862, the "very ordinary discretion of a corps commander," and did his "plain duty;" while on the 29th of August, says the report, "Gen. Porter's duty was too plain and simple to admit of discussion, and the board is unable to find anything in it subject to criticism, much less deserving of censure or condemnation."

FOREIGN.

IT is reported in London that an alliance against England is about to be formed between China and Burmah....M. Tenaille de Vaulabelle, the French historian, is dead.

GEN. GRANT has accepted an invitation from the King of Siam to visit that country....Advices from Brazil state that the mortality in that country from disease and famine continues to be frightfully large.

The disastrous opening of the Zulu war causes great discontent in England. There is just enough feeling in the country in favor of peace to make unsuccessful wars very unpopular....Germany has modified her blockade of the Russian frontier against the plague, which has produced so much ill-feeling at St. Petersburg....The King of Italy has commuted the sentence of Passanante, his would-be assassin, from death to life-imprisonment....Germany approves of the joint occupation of Roumelia, but declines to furnish troops. France has not yet taken action. Austria, Italy, Russia, and England have agreed to furnish a contingent.

FORTY-FIVE persons were arrested in St. Petersburg the night after the attempt on the life of Gen. Von Drentalin, Chief of the Gendarmerie. Some were of such high rank that they were not sent to common prisons. They include officers of the Guard, Court Chamberlains and two daughters of a prominent Minister....Advices from Afghanistan report that 2,000 Afghans attacked a small detachment of British in Pishin valley and were defeated with a loss of sixty killed. There were no casualties among the British.

A BATTALION of French soldiers were recently overtaken by a snow-storm in Algeria, and nineteen of them were frozen to death.

WHILE crossing the Cabul river, near Jellalabad, in Afghanistan, a squadron of British hussars were carried away by the current. About forty soldiers were lost.

THE surgeons have painlessly extracted the grains of powder which remained in the German Emperor's head since Nobeling's attempt on his life....The defeat of 5,000 Afghans, with a loss of 400 killed, by the British under Capt. Gough, is cabled from Lahore, India. The British lost three officers and three men killed, and a number were wounded;... The Russian soldiers are rapidly evacuating Turkish territory.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Senate was not in session on the 28th ult.—In the House, Mr. Springer presented the memorial of J. J. Wilson, claiming to be elected from the Ninth Congressional district of Iowa on the 5th of November, and offered a resolution to refer the memorial to the Committee on Elections when appointed. All the sitting members from Iowa were elected on the day claimed on the other side, but not on the day legally fixed for the election. The resolution was adopted. The Army bill was taken up. The consideration of the bill having been concluded, with the exception of section 6, repealing the statutes allowing the military to preserve the peace at the polls, that section was read. A long debate ensued, but no vote was reached.—About thirty members of the House, including Reagan, Jones (Texas), Springer, Stevenson, Ewing, Murch, Ladd, Kelley, De la Matyr, Weaver, Warner, Wright and Wise, met in the evening to consider the subject of the presentation of financial measures at the present session. After a general interchange of views, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That we will ask the co-operation of our fellow-members of all parties in endeavoring to pass at this session bills for the following purposes: First, to increase the coinage of silver to the capacity of our mints, and to issue certificates receivable for all public dues, and the purchase of silver bullion at market rates. Second, to reissue the greenbacks now held for the redemption of fractional currency or hereafter retired for the payment of arrears of pension and in extinguishment of the bonded debt. Third, providing for the substitution of legal-tender notes for national-bank notes. Fourth, to stop all further increase of the national debt. Fifth, to provide for a tax on incomes of over $2,000."

The amendment to the Appropriation bill forbidding the use of troops at the polls gave rise to a warm partisan debate in the House on the 29th ult. Mr. Stephens argued that public sentiment, North and South, was against the employment of troops at the polls. There was no need of such a thing. The country had got along without it for three-quarters of a century. There would be no harm done, therefore, by a repeal of the law. Mr. Garfield argued against the policy of the Democratic party in Congress, declaring it to be utterly revolutionary and tending to the subversion of the Government. "We pick up the gage of battle which you have thrown down, and will appeal to our common sovereign—the people—to say whether you shall break down the principle of free consent in legislation at the price of starving the Government to death. We are ready to pass these bills for the support of the Government at any time when you will offer them in the ordinary way, and, if you offer these other measures as separate measures, we will meet you in the spirit of fair and fraternal debate. But you shall not compel us; you shall not coerce us, even to move this Government, until the question has gone to the sovereigns to determine whether they will consent to break down any of its voluntary powers, and on that ground we plant ourselves." Mr. McMahon said it came with ill grace from any Republican to say that the provision was improper because it was put upon an appropriation bill. The Republicans themselves had passed many measures in the same way. It had never been considered revolutionary, but, on the contrary, as a protection against arbitrary power to attach legislation to an appropriation bill. The Democrats wanted the jury-box purified, the use of troops at the polls prohibited, and the repeal of that most infamous of all measures which put it in the power of Marshals and their deputies to corrupt the ballot-box and intimidate voters.

VERY LITTLE business was done by Congress on the 31st ult. The House was not in session, and the Senate held a very brief session. Mr. Grover introduced a bill extending the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad; Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to authorize the National Board of Health to investigate and report on the infectious and contagious diseases of animals; and Mr. Windom offered a bill to repeal so much of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1880, as authorizes the Secretary of War to release the Moline Water-Works, Rock Island, Ill.

After a brief discussion, the Senate, on the 1st inst., passed the bill appropriating $200,000 to construct a refrigerating ship, to be used in disinfecting yellow-fever ships.——In the House, Mr. Atkins reported the Legislative Appropriation bill, containing clauses repealing and amending sections of the Revised Statutes relating to drawing jurors, the jurors' test-oath, Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Election. The debate on the Army bill was resumed, and several fiery speeches were made.

Various bills were introduced in the Senate on the 2d ult., among them one, by Mr. Harris, providing for a treaty with Mexico. Mr. Hoar's resolution condemning as unconstitutional and revolutionary the Democratic programme of legislation was laid on the table—yeas, 35; nays, 20. Mr. Saulsbury, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report against the admission of Mr. Bell as a Senator from New Hampshire on the appointment of the Governor. It will come up for consideration to-morrow. Mr. Hoar presented the views of the minority of the committee in favor of admitting Bell, signed by himself, Cameron (Wis.) and Ingalls.——The House continued the discussion of the Army bill. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Williams (Wis.), Townshend, Calkins, Herbert, Finister, White (Pa.) and Buckner. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Andrew D. White as Minister to Berlin, and Dr. Cornelius A. Logan, a cousin of Senator Logan, as Minister to Central America.——The Greenback members of the House held a caucus, at which it was decided that they would move to strike out the political amendments from the Appropriation bills; this motion failing, they would decline to vote, and leave the Democrats and Republicans to fight it out between themselves.

The Senate transacted no business on the 3d inst. The New Hampshire Senatorship case was discussed briefly, there was a short executive session, and an adjournment to the 7th.——In the House, the discussion of the amendment to the Army bill forbidding the use of troops at the polls was continued. Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, led off, on the Democratic side, and spoke of the great and historical importance of the principle involved. He characterized it as the great fundamental principle of republican liberty, that the ballot-box should be protected from the slightest approach to military power, and that the voter shall be left absolutely free in exercising at the polls the highest prerogative of the citizen. He quoted the English statute of George II. for the removal of troops from the places where an election is to be held, and cited Blackstone, "That it is essential that elections shall be absolutely free, and that, therefore, all undue influences are illegal and are prohibited." He was followed, on the Republican side, by Mr. Houck, who argued that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives and political rights of the colored and white Republicans of the South that the authority of the military to preserve the peace at the polls should be maintained. This speech, being by a Southern man, attracted much attention, and was frequently applauded on the Republican side, and jeered on the Democratic side. Mr. Robeson (Republican) followed. He confined himself to the questions of law involved in the discussion, and said it is proposed here to restrain the civil officers of the United States from keeping the peace at any election in any State. By what means? By civil means, not by military means, for the right of the civil officer, the Marshal of the district, if you please, to summon a posse comitatus is a right to summon the ordinary military companies that may be within the body of his bailiwick. The right to summon armed troops, if they be within the body of his bailiwick, is a civil, not a military right, and is in the interest of the inviolability and strength of civil law. Mr. Blackburn (Democrat) spoke next. He said he was but a poor student of his country's history who was not able to satisfy himself that from the foundation of the constitution down to the present time it had ever been held (and that by the highest authorities in the land) that it was in the power of the House to control the employment of the army by withholding supplies. In the very nature of things the proposed repeal could not be revolutionary. The constitution did not give the right to the President to send armed forces into any State, even to suppress domestic violence. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Gibson, Turner, Barber, Hawk and Reagan.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

RESUME OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SENATOR WALLACE'S COMMITTEE.

A Mr. Baker testified that no person in the Treasury Department receiving less than $1,200 per year was asked to subscribe to the Republican campaign fund. R. B. Squiers testified that he was an assistant messenger in the War Department. He did not subscribe anything. Soon after receiving the circular his salary was reduced to $60 per month. His salary was reduced at the beginning of the fiscal year by action of Congress at the same time that other employes were cut down.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

A sub-committee of the Wallace-Teller Investigating Committee, consisting of Senators Wallace (Pa.), Garland (Ark.), McDonald (Ind.), Hoar (Mass.) and Cameron (Wis.) have been examining witnesses at Philadelphia. R. C. Howell, of the Eighteenth ward, testified that Deputy Marshal Charles Oliphant was drunk on election day, and insulted every Democrat that came to the polls to vote. His testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, who also testified that Oliphant used every means to drive away Democratic voters.

John Warner, of the Twenty-ninth ward, testified that Thomas Herr, the United States Marshal in this ward, had a bad reputation. He arrested a man for trying to vote, notwithstanding that parties were ready to vouch for him. Arthur Vance, of the Fifteenth ward, a United States Marshal, was also charged with intimidating voters.

A Board of Three Equally Divided.

During the Rebellion the Law School at Cambridge was presided over by Profs. Parsons, Parker, and Washburn. They were divided in their political views, and each did his best to maintain his opinion. Prof. Parker was one day asked: "How do you get along on politics at the Law School?" "Nicely," he answered; "we are equally divided." "But how can that be," continued the inquirer; "there are three of you?" "Easy enough," replied the professor; "Parsons writes on one side and I on the other, and Washburn—he speaks on one side and votes on the other."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Surprise Figure.

A New York lady, who was passing the winter in Florence, recently gave a grand ball which was attended by a very large and distinguished company. A surprise figure in the cotillion excited much sensation by its novelty. A large tree was brought in, from which were hung paper baskets, that on being pulled divided into halves and gave escape to numbers of little birds that flew about the ball-room until let out of the window or rescued by some fair hand to be taken home and cared for.

A RECENT census shows that Portland, Ore., has 17,225 inhabitants, and that 1,882 are Chinese.

BROOKS—BURLINGAME.

Reminiscences of One of the Most Exciting Events That Ever Transpired in the American Congress.

[From Richmond (Ind.) Telegram.]

The following letter from the Hon. L. D. Campbell with regard to the most exciting event in Congress that immediately preceded the War of the Rebellion has been received by Mr. Robert O. Dormer, of this city, in response to a request for the particulars of the affair. The letter was not intended for publication, but, in view of its historic value, Mr. D. has permitted us to put it in print:

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 5, 1879.

R. O. Dormer, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. I am the only living man who knows all about the Brooks-Burlingame affair, about which you make inquiry. * * *

You are clearly in error in regard to the matter. It occurred in those stormy days, a quarter of a century ago, when knock-downs, the drawing of bowie-knives and pistols were not infrequent in the halls of Congress, and duels and rumors of duels in Washington.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was Brooks' uncle. He was a very aged man, tottering over the grave. He had been stricken with paralysis, and trembled like an aspen leaf. Sumner, in making a very aggressive anti-slavery speech in the Senate, assailed Butler and referred to his weakness. Sumner was then 45 years of age, fully six feet high, well proportioned, and a fine specimen of physical development. Brooks, the nephew, looked for Sumner on the avenue to chastise him. Failing to find him, he went to the Senate Chamber, after the body had adjourned, and there beat Sumner over the head with a gutta-percha cane fearfully. I arrived in the Chamber soon after, washed the blood off Sumner, and brought him to consciousness. I also requested the surgeon to sew up his scalp-wounds and take him to his boarding-house.

The next day (being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee) I offered a resolution for an investigation, and was appointed Chairman of the committee. Subsequently, as Chairman, I reported a resolution to expel Brooks, which was carried. Brooks was re-elected and came back to the House of Representatives.

Some months afterward Burlingame made a carefully-prepared speech in which he referred to Brooks, saying: "He stole into the Senate Chamber in a cowardly way, and there smote the Senator from Massachusetts as Cain smote his brother."

There was then a challenge expected, of course. However, friends interfered, and some explanations were made on Burlingame's part, which were accepted by Brooks' friends, and published. Thereupon the New England press commented severely on Burlingame's concessions, and charged him with showing the *white feather*. These things stung him to the quick. Then for the first time he came to me for counsel. I told him if he did not really mean what he said in his speech he ought to take it back unequivocally; if he did mean it, he could afford to say so, and accept the consequences. He came out in a card in the *National Intelligencer* saying, in substance, that he maintained what he had said in his speech. This speedily brought what was in substance a challenge.

It was not delivered by Keitt, as you suppose, but by Gen. Jo Lane, of Mexican war fame, then the delegate from Oregon. It simply invited Burlingame out of the District of Columbia to settle the affair. This, of course, meant a challenge, and was so worded to evade the law of Congress. Burlingame again pressed me into his service. I wrote the reply and delivered it to Gen. Lane. He called on me to name the place outside of the District. I named the "Clifton House, on the Canada side of the Niagara falls, and the following Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock," for the meeting. I sent Burlingame to New York the same night to prevent his arrest.

Two days after this Lane came out in the papers objecting to the "Clifton House," because it was in the North, and he did not intend to take Brooks "through the enemy's country." I replied that, being called upon to name a place outside of the District, I was not fool enough to name "Richmond or Charleston," and take my friend through his "enemy's country." Brooks was arrested and put under bonds. I telegraphed Burlingame to return. He did so. He, too, was arrested and put under bonds—myself his surety. Burlingame immediately left for the West.

Soon afterward Brooks and Lane, and their friends, discovered that it was regarded among duelists as a *let-down* on their part, and that Burlingame's record was all right. Lane wrote me a threatening letter, asking me to open up the correspondence, and saying that unless I informed them where a letter would reach Mr. Burlingame by the next Tuesday they would make *expose*, etc. To that I promptly replied, in substance, that Burlingame had gone West, and if they wanted him to go and hunt him—that if they hankered for my blood they need not wait till Tuesday, and that they might "hurry up the cakes!" that I was on hand, etc. This ended the correspondence.

I will simply add that it was well known to members of Congress from the South and from the North that I was the best shot, both with rifle and with pistol, there was in the body. There seemed to be a prevailing opinion, too, that I would fight if called on. This was, perhaps because I had more cheek than most members. You know that cheek is often mistaken for courage. Whether it is so in my case, I am not a proper judge. I never received but one challenge for a duel, and that party soon found a reason to withdraw it when he learned from a Southern friend that I meant business.

Although differing widely in politics at that time, Brooks was my warm personal friend, and died so. So was Gen. Lane.

The popular opinion that Brooks was a coward is far from correct. He was sensitive and impetuous, but had many excellent traits of character. In haste. Very truly yours,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

The Vanderbilt Will Case.

The decision of Surrogate Calvin in the contest of the will of Commodore Vanderbilt was rendered yesterday, confirming in all things the probate of the will and codicils. The Surrogate's opinion is long and exhaustive, filling about 150 pages of legal cap, covering in some form all the issues and questions of any importance that have arisen during the progress of the trial. The testimony of each of the witnesses, of whom there were more than 100, is summarized. The testimony is then divided into eight heads, and each of these subdivisions is considered in order. The Surrogate thinks that the testimony of the contestant's medical experts raised a stronger presumption that they were themselves irrational than that the Commodore was of unsound mind. The testimony of the proponent's experts shows, to the Surrogate's mind, that the deductions to be drawn from the autopsy were of little or no significance. After considering the testimony as to monomania, the Surrogate finds that it shows the Commodore to have been a man of vigorous mind and strong nature, but lacking the amenities of education and culture, and a delicate respect for the opinions of his fellow-men. He endeavors to disprove the possibility that William H. Vanderbilt could have exerted an undue influence upon his father. He urges those interested to "bring to merited punishment" the principal spiritualistic witnesses, "together with their guilty suborners." The contestant is censured for the aspersions cast upon the character of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the Surrogate considering the "tardy apology" at the close a sorry amend. The opinion concludes with an expression of satisfaction that the record should have been preserved so clean—in spite of all the efforts to tarnish it.

Postal Rank of the Several States.

In the recent readjustment of post-offices and salaries of Postmasters, graded upward according to business done and stamps used, 145 were added to what are called Presidential offices—an office becoming Presidential when the receipts are sufficient to entitle the Postmaster to a salary of $1,000 or more. In the recent readjustment and addition of 145 to the list, it was a matter of comment at the Postoffice Department that so few went to the Southern States, and so many to the Western and Northwestern States, indicating, along with many other things, that the path of empire is trending Westwardly with great rapidity. Postoffice officials think that the postal business, receipts from sale of stamps, etc., is a fair indication of the business, commercial and intellectual growth of particular States and sections. The old Southern States fall behind and the new Western States go far ahead, the fresh and vigorous State of Iowa having nearly four times as many as the old State of Virginia. Illinois occupies the second place on the list, and Massachusetts the fifth place, and Georgia, the Empire State of the South, falls behind other Southern States of less pretense. The following is a list in full of the number of Presidential offices in each State:

New York	178	Virginia	25
Illinois	152	New Hampshire	23
Pennsylvania	126	Georgia	21
Ohio	110	Vermont	19
Massachusetts	108	Tennessee	17
Iowa	95	Nebraska	17
Michigan	71	Alabama	16
Indiana	60	Mississippi	16
Wisconsin	58	Maryland	13
New Jersey	50	Colorado	13
Connecticut	45	North Carolina	11
California	42	South Carolina	11
Missouri	42	Rhode Island	11
Texas	37	Nevada	10
Kansas	36	Louisiana	9
Kentucky	27	Arkansas	8
Minnesota	27	Florida	7
Maine	26	West Virginia	7

—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Patent Buffer.

It was a reporter on a live daily who had glued his lynx eye to the keyhole of a Baldwin Hotel room the other day, when he was disgusted to find, on looking up, that the occupant of the apartment was beaming benevolently down on him from the transom. "Day, day!" said the guest, cheerfully, "guess you've struck the wrong number. The man suspected of a forgery and being a politician is next door, and the man with four wives is just across the hall."

"I—really—mus' excuse," stammered the for-once abashed special.

"Not all; don't mention it," put in the boarder, jumping down and pulling the quilldriver into the room. "Fact is, I was just laying for one of you fellows; knew you'd be along presently."

"Want to be interviewed?"

"No. I want to show you press gentlemen a little invention of mine that ought to be in the possession of every reporter in the country, and it will be, too. I expect to sell no end of 'em to your paper alone."

"Do, eh?"

"Certainly. I call it the reporters' patent combined spiral spring and India-rubber nose-buffer. You have often, in the fulfillment of your duties, had the door through which you were looking opened most unexpectedly, inflicting a severe blow upon the nasal extremity. This sometimes leads to inflammation, especially where the keyhole is brass; gangrene sets in, lockjaw, death! Now, all you fellows have to do is to carry a patent buffer, put up in one of these elegant morocco cases, and—"

But the newspaper man made a dash for the elevator and escaped.—*San Francisco Post.*

A Drunkard's Revenge.

During the exhibition of some wild beasts, a few weeks ago, at the theatre of a small town in Thuringia, Germany, a frightful scene occurred. A leopard was not nearly so submissive to the tamer as usual, and dashed wildly about the cage. Suddenly two of the bars gave away, and the animal sprung with a tremendous bound among the spectators in the pit. The terrified people rushed pell-mell to the door, but the beast attacked the hindermost of them with teeth and claws, and in four minutes had killed a woman and a child, and fearfully lacerated four other persons about the face and neck. The moment the leopard escaped from his cage, the beast-tamer and his assistants hurried after it, armed with spears, but were unable to overcome it until it dropped dead from its wounds. On examining the broken bars of the cage it was discovered that they had been filed. An attendant, lately dismissed for drunkenness, has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of this atrocious deed.

Eccentricities of a Town Clock.

The old familiar sound of the town clock is again heard. Though not wound up nor running during the epidemic, it took some strange freaks on more than one occasion. At the funeral of Robert McClinton, our noble, faithful soldier-printer, the clock struck 1, though known not to have been running or striking for weeks before. A gentleman, whose family, including himself, numbered eight, while sitting by the bedside of his son, who was writhing in the hot grasp of yellow fever, was startled one night by this curious clock, which slowly and distinctly struck 7. He started from his sad reverie, and exclaimed, "There, one must die—we shall be only seven." And one died.—*Port Gibson (Miss.) Southern Reveille.*

Six Pairs of Twins.

On Tuesday, Mr. George W. Young, of Aquebogue, found four pairs of twin lambs added to his flock; soon afterward a pair of twin calves, and before night Mrs. Young presented him with a fine pair of twins—a boy and girl. He celebrated the events of the day by a grand oyster supper.—*New York Sun.*

THE Southern Express Company refuses, from date until Dec. 1 next, to receive for transportation bodies of persons who died of yellow fever in 1878.

PERSONALS.

CONSUL BRET HARTE is lecturing in England.

ELIHU BURRITT left $8,000 worth of real estate.

ENGLISH MINISTER WELSH is taking his ease in Italy.

SPANISH MINISTER LOWELL is rusticating in France.

RUSSIAN MINISTER STOUGHTON is traveling in Germany.

EX-SENATOR HOWE will settle down at Green Bay, Wis.

ELIHU BURRITT, the "learned blacksmith," was master of thirty languages.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, the poet, will write a life of Bayard Taylor.

BALLOONIST JOHN WISE writes that the North pole can never be reached save in an air-ship.

EX-GOV. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has sold out, for about $3,000,000, his interest in the New York elevated railroad.

ROBERT P. CROCKETT, a son of the famous Davy Crockett, is living near Granbury, in Hood county, Texas.

THE country will be shocked to learn that Private Dalzell, of the Ohio General Assembly, is quite ill with malarial fever.

APOSTLE MURPHY is now in Kansas. It is said that he will settle permanently at some point on the Kansas Pacific railroad.

WEE HUNG and Hee Chin are among the Chinese in New York, but they don't know how long before they will have to write it Wee Git and Hee Go.

VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Germany, is remarkably fond of horses. When she arrived at the Charing Cross station, not long ago, where her two brothers were waiting to meet her, she was presently seen patting the beautiful horses attached to the royal carriages, and addressing them cheerily.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, who died recently at Montgomery, was a native of Boston, but moved to Alabama when a youth, studied law and soon rose to the bench, being for some years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; he was State Adjutant General during the Rebellion, and in 1870 was elected by the Democrats to the Senate, where he served his term honorably, but without seeking prominence of any sort.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, the new Secretary of the United States Senate, was born in Georgia. He moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1852, about the time that D. M. Key settled there, and they were neighbors for many years. Burch was elected to the State Senate in 1857, and was chosen Speaker for two years. He became editor of the *Union and American* in 1859, and has lived in Nashville most of the time since.

SCENE in the Virginia State Senate: Senator Massey rose to a question of privilege and proceeded to read a paper severely reflecting on Senator C. T. Smith, for publishing a speech which reflected on Massey. The language of the paper was to the effect that the speech alluded to, for unrefinement, indelicacy, coarseness, misrepresentation, defamation and vindictiveness, surpassed anything he had ever heard in the halls of the Legislature. Proceeding with similar severe language, Senator Massey was several times called to order, and during his remarks Senator Smith denounced him as a liar, a scoundrel and a dog.

Playing Theater.

Two Philadelphia boys, Vincent Fallon, 11 years old, and Joseph Perrine, 12 years of age, were playing theater in the kitchen of young Perrine's home. Young Perrine drew a small pistol, pointed it at Fallon and pulled the trigger. The weapon was discharged, the report not being loud enough to be heard by Mrs. Perrine and another son of hers, who were in the parlor. Young Fallon put his hand up to his throat and ran to a drug store near by, where he exclaimed: "I'm shot!" but started toward his home without waiting for an examination. He died before going many paces. The ball had taken effect in the right side of the neck, below the ear, and death had resulted from hemorrhage of an artery.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 50	@11 00
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 70
COTTON	10½	@ 10¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 14½
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@ 45½
OATS—Mixed	31	@ 32
RYE—Western	59	@ 60
PORK—Mess	9 40	@10 50
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 20
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 45
HOGS	3 00	@ 3 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@ 5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	89	@ 91
No. 3 Spring	78	@ 79
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 2	44	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	68	@ 70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
PORK—Mess	8 25	@10 15
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	96	@ 99
No. 2	91	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No.	45	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 61
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—Mixed	32	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	47	@ 48
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
LARD	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 03	@ 1 05
CORN	36	@ 37½
OATS	29	@ 32½
RYE	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	6	@ 6¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 1	36	@ 37
OATS—Mixed	29	@ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 45
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 15	@ 5 65
Fair	4 65	@ 5 00
Common	3 60	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 40
SHEEP	4 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEODORE REED, Editor.

FARM NOTES.

A GILL of raw (unboiled) linseed oil given to a sow, just before and after farrowing, will prevent the disposition to eat her offspring. This habit is an acquired one, and is caused by keeping the sow with others of her own species, who worry and annoy her. Perfect quiet and isolation are considerations which should not be neglected.

WE ferment manure for the same reason that we decompose bone-dust or mineral phosphates with sulphuric acid and convert them into superphosphate, or for the same reason that we grind our corn and cook the meal. These processes add nothing to the amount of plant-food in the bones or the nutriment in the corn. They only increase its availability. So in fermenting manure. This process renders the plant-food in the manure more immediately available.

THE farmer who is habitually careful with his seed-grain, so as to get only the best, is doing much toward advancing the products of his fields, not only in starting his crop—in which it is so important—but throughout its entire growth, including the berry which is to form the seed for the succeeding year. This is apt to be plumper and sounder, and much the better calculated for the next sowing, and an improvement upon the last. I include with the grains the seed also of the forage plants. Always the best growths should be selected, the greatest difficulty being to obtain clean seed, and keep it clean, on account of the foul condition of the land.

AN enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: "Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she will produce at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging 18 cents per dozen, which would equal $2.16; in addition she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of nearly $5 against six pounds of pork at 10 cents, equaling 60 cents; or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig on the same quantity of food." Aside from the profit, which is an important consideration in the keeping of poultry, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting-house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, attractive, health-producing employment.

COWS.—Treat them generously and kindly, but do not keep them fat, unless they are to be turned off for beef. A cow is a machine, a laboratory for converting raw materials into milk. If little be given, little will be received. All animals should have exercise, especially those kept for breeding. Some of them are naturally lazy, but they will be the better for stirring about in the open air. It is cruel to keep animals tied up or shut up for days at a time. They need light, too. Direct sunshine exerts a powerful influence for good on animals, as well as on plants. Do not overlook a good supply of pure water two or three times a day; or good ventilation and proper clearing of stables. When the ground is frozen and covered with snow it may be well enough, on pleasant days, to scatter the fodder, and allow the stock plenty of room to pick it up; but when it is muddy no one but a sloven will fodder on the ground. Good racks should be made, for the sake of convenience and economy.

REMEDY FOR ROUP.—To cure the roup, when a bird is attacked with the characteristic cough of the malady, or has tenacious mucus about the beak with difficulty of breathing, I place it in a wicker coop in a quiet shed, and put before it a drinking fountain containing about a gill of water with which I have mixed one drop of solution of aconite, third potency (may be had of any homeopathic physician). In every instance during three years this treatment has had an effect almost marvelous, for, upon visiting the patient an hour or two afterward, I have found that the symptoms have vanished. The attack for a day or two is liable to return, yet each time in a lighter form; but continuing the application has in no instance with us failed completely to remove the ailment in about forty-eight hours. In case the disease should have made so much progress before it is observed that the sufferer is unable to drink, it will be necessary to give the dose. This is easily accomplished by pouring into the throat about a teaspoonful of the water every hour. Such an instance occurred here during excessive wet weather, when I was absent from one of the houses two days. Upon going to see that all was kept in condition, I found a fine old fellow under one of the porches almost dead from very acute roup. I separated and dosed him immediately. He soon lost all the roupy symptoms, but continued extremely weak, and appeared to be fast sinking from atrophy. A medical friend suggested trying the homeopathic solution of *arsenicum*. His advice was taken, with the best result.—*Fanciers' Journal.*

Death of Andy Johnson, Jr.

The only son of ex-President Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jr., died at his residence near Greenville, Tenn., recently. For a time after his father's death he lived in the old home at Greenville and edited a weekly paper. Later he was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. Then he settled on a farm, and at the time of his death was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He leaves a widow. On the 14th inst. his remains were interred beside those of his parents, and about his grave stood his sisters, the last surviving members of the family, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover. Andrew Johnson had three sons, the eldest of whom was killed by being thrown from his horse in Nashville during the war. Robert, the second son, died after the family returned to Greenville. He was found dead in his bed one morning, having retired as well as usual the preceding evening. The male representatives of the family now are the two grandsons of Mr. Johnson—Andrew Johnson Patterson and Andrew Johnson Stover.

PROVERBS IN COOKERY.

BY MISS DODDS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake, put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can simmer a pot for an hour or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with the stones out, are the very best things possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change to butter.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water ten minutes and then put them in cold water. It will prevent the yolks from coloring black.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is not enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock, for it will always discolor the soup.

In making any sauce put the butter and flour in together and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan you may know your flour or corn-starch is done.

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third boiling.

To make macaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolk of egg binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never put a pudding that is to be steamed in anything else than a dry mold.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe them in a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauces or for puddings put the sugar in a perfectly-dry saucepan. If the pan is the least bit wet the sugar will burn and you will spoil your saucepan.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot, the loaf will be full of great holes.

To boil potatoes successfully: When the skin breaks pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

In making a crust of any kind do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

Married Her Father's Coachman.

Social circles in Hartford, Ct., are much exercised over the marriage of Miss Nellie, youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Hubbard, to Frederick Shepard, the family coachman. It is an event so uncommon in Connecticut that only one precedent can be thought of, and that was the elopement, some years ago, of the young and beautiful Miss Mallory, of New Haven, with an Irish groom, which shook the foundations of society in that place; but the marriage has proved a happy one, and to-day the couple are living contentedly in Providence. Upon Mr. Mallory's death he left his daughter $25,000 in her own right.

In this case the youth of the girl—she has not yet passed her 18th birthday—largely excuses her conduct, while nothing so far explains it. She has had a delightful home, surrounded by all the luxuries of life, and there has nothing appeared in her conduct to excite the least suspicion that her affection was being drawn toward the man she has chosen. When the facts were known they produced overwhelming astonishment; and then, naturally, perhaps, it was remembered that she had frequently driven out alone with the coachman, and had taken horseback rides with him. The coachman is about 30 years of age; a fellow of uncommonly good personal appearance and pleasing manners. His parents live in Hartford, being natives there, and are respectable people. The worst that can be said of him, perhaps, is that, prior to a year and a half ago, before he entered the service of Gov. Hubbard, he was a hackman, and the inference is drawn that his habits cannot have been good, but this is mainly speculative. He is reported not to have had many advantages in his school-days, and it is further said that Miss Hubbard became interested in him at first through a desire to instruct him in ways of culture by reading, she being an excellent scholar; and it is probable that the intimacy was first formed through the well-intentioned and innocent designs of the girl.—*New York Tribune.*

Grant in India.

A letter from Bombay says that Gen. Grant was quite overwhelmed with the profusion of servants who were detailed to wait upon his every movement while a guest at the Government house. When he went out for a stroll it was with a small procession, a scarlet servant running ahead to announce him and other scarlet servants in his train. When he went out at night to dinner, men in scarlet lighted his steps with lanterns, and when he drove out there was always a guard of native horsemen.

Mr. Borie was a good deal annoyed by the superfluous attentions of the escort, and was quite disconsolate one morning over a native who was creeping around him, tearing his buttons and trying to put him in order. He has added to his knowledge of tongues the Hindoostan phrase for "Let me alone."

Mrs. Grant enjoyed every moment of the visit, and Col. Fred managed to kill time by rambling over the country with a swarthy attendant, holding an umbrella over his head.

CONFEDERATE HARD MONEY.

Four Coins Struck Off by the Confederate Government Resurrected.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

It has been believed and recorded as an historical fact that the Southern Confederacy had no metallic currency. After a lapse of eighteen years, evidence now presents itself to show that four coins were struck off at the New Orleans mint while that place was in the possession of the Confederate Government. This confession has been brought about by a *Record* item, entitled "A Craze for Coins," which gave the fancy prices placed upon rare pieces.

A few days subsequent to the publication, Mr. Mason, the numismatist, of 143 North Tenth street, who was incidentally referred to in the article, received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M. D., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, giving the information that he had a Confederate coin in his possession. In reply, Mr. Mason wrote for a lead-pencil rubbing of the piece, at the time expressing a doubt as to the existence of any genuine coins of the Confederate States. The return mail brought a rubbing of the coin.

The obverse represents a Liberty cap, above the American shield, the union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar-cane and cotton in bloom and the motto "Confederate States of America." The reverse has the Goddess of Liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the Confederacy sprang, and the date, "1861."

The history of the coin may be briefly recapitulated from Mr. Taylor's statement. When the New Orleans mint was taken possession of by the Confederates in April, 1861, the original dies of the United States were canceled in the presence of the officials connected with the building. The Confederate Cabinet, which was then sitting at Montgomery, issued orders for a design for a Confederate currency to Mr. Taylor, who was then Chief Coiner of the Mint. The above design was submitted and approved, and orders were issued for the striking off of specimen pieces. Four half-dollars were accordingly coined, and these also, following the design, were approved by the Cabinet. Then came an obstacle. That body found that it had not control of sufficient bullion to proceed with an issue of coins, and, consequently, the matter was deferred, and a temporary issue of paper money decided upon. The subsequent rout of the Confederates threw the coinage project overboard.

Of the four coins struck, one is in the possession of one of the chiefs of the Confederate Government, the second was presented to Prof. Biddle, of the University of Louisiana; the third to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, and the fourth was retained by Chief Coiner Taylor, by permission of the Cabinet.

It is a noteworthy fact that all the individuals who were connected with the coinage, including the Superintendent of the Mint, Assayer, Coiner, Engraver, Die Sinker, down to the man who held the chisel and used the hammer, in the canceling of the old and new dies, are living at the present time. To Mr. Mason, in whose hands the coin has been placed, quite a number of bids have been made by numismatic and historical societies for the purchase of this rare relic of the Rebellion.

A silver-plated electrotype copy is to be sent to all societies interested in such matters, but they will all cry for the original.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following, sent us by an intelligent lady correspondent, is one of the most remarkable compositions we have ever met with. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement peculiarly its own. Explanation: The initial capitals spell, "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ." The words in *italics*, when read from top to bottom and bottom to top, form the Lord's prayer complete:

Make known the Gospel truths, *our Father* King,
  Yield up Thy grace, dear *Father* from above,
Bless us with hearts *which* feelingly can sing,
  "Our life Thou *art* for *ever*, God of Love!"
Assuage our grief *in* love *for* Christ, we pray.
  Since the bright Prince of *Heaven* and *glory* died,
Took all our sins and *hallowed the* display,
  Infant be-ing, first a man, *and* then was crucified.
Stupendous God! *Thy* grace and *power* make known;
  In Jesus' *name* let all *the* world rejoice,
Now labor in Thy heavenly *kingdom* own.
  That blessed *kingdom* for Thy saints *the* choice,
How vile to *come* to Thee *is* all our cry.
  Enemies to *Thy* self and all that's *Thine*,
Graceless our *will*; we live *for* vanity,
  Loathing the very be-ing, *evil* in design,
O God, Thy will be *done from* earth to heaven;
  Reclining *on* the Gospel, let us live,
In *earth* from sin *deliver-ed* and forgiven.
  Oh! as Thyself *but* teach us to forgive,
Unless *its* power *temptation* doth destroy,
  Sure *is* our fall *into* the depth of wo.
Carnal *in* mind, we've *not* a glimpse of joy
  Raised against *Heaven*; in us, hope we can know.
O *give* us grace and *lead* us on Thy way;
  Shine on us with Thy love and give us peace,
Self and *this* sin that rise *against* us slay,
  Oh! grant each *day our trespass-es* may cease,
Forgive *our* evil deeds *that* oft we do,
  Convince us *daily* of *them* to our shame,
Help us with heavenly *bread*; *forgive* us, too,
  Recurrent lusts, *and we'll* adore Thy name;
    Thy *forgive-ness* we *as* saints can die,
  Since for us and our *trespasses* so high,
Thy Son, *our* Savior, bled on Calvary.

—*Baltimore Sun.*

A NASHVILLE mule driven by a boy was frightened by a dead hog in the street, ran away, and threw the boy, and the boy's father is suing the city for $5,000.

KENTUCKY HOMICIDE.

Interview with the Murderer of Appellate Judge Elliott.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Correspondent—"Have you any objections to talking with me upon the subject of the killing of Judge Elliott?"

Buford—"None in the least; I will tell you all about it."

Here he entered into the particulars of the lawsuit lately decided against him in the Court of Appeals, entitled, "Buford's Administrator vs. Guthrie." He went over the whole ground, and said that his sister, Mary F. Buford, had been robbed and murdered by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Correspondent—"Please give me the particulars of the killing."

Mr. Buford—"Oh, that is easily told. I made up my mind to kill him. I thought on Monday I would kill both him and Judge Pryor; but I thought of Judge Pryor's children, and took a walk to see if I could not save Pryor on account of his children. I finally concluded to do so. Twelve months ago, in March or April, I came to Frankfort determined to kill Judge Pryor. I had twenty-four buckshot in a flannel bag for him and somebody else, but I changed my mind."

Correspondent—"Well, why did you change your mind?"

Buford—"Judge Pryor knew all the particulars of my case; he knew how my sister had been wronged, and could have controlled the decision; but the case was not yet decided, and I determined to wait."

Correspondent—"Well, tell me about the killing of Judge Elliott."

Buford—"I made up my mind to kill him, not because he was the first to decide the case against me, but because he gave me a Judas kiss. He came to me after the decision and said, 'Colonel, I did all I could for you.' I knew that was a lie. I knew the profession was against me."

Here he went again into the particulars of the case, and, upon being asked to tell about the shooting of Judge Elliott, said:

"My gun was loaded with twelve buck-shot in each barrel. I thought this morning I would go snipe-hunting. I met Judge Elliott and said to him: 'Judge, I believe I will go snipe-hunting; won't you go along?' He said, 'No.'

"I then asked him if he would go and take a drink, and raised my gun and pulled the trigger. It went off clear as a bell. He fell upon the pavement, and then I was sorry. I leaned down and placed my hat under his head. I wished to treat him with as much courtesy as he had shown in the robbery and assassination of my sister by his decision. It was the most ignominious game that my gun ever killed. I was arrested then, and gave the Sheriff a letter to my niece, Annie O. Wallace. You can see the letter. I simply gave her all my estate in law and equity, and asked to be buried by my sister. I did not intend to kill Judge Hines or Judge Pryor. I killed Elliott to try my case, to show that they could not rob and assassinate with impunity. Last week I was down to Henry, and I knelt on my sister's grave and swore to gain this suit or die with her. I know what I have done. I made up my mind, and I am ready to take the consequences. I had a pistol in my pocket, and intended to use it if the shotgun failed; but it did not fail."

The morning of the murder Buford called at Judge Cofer's residence, and remained with him about three-quarters of an hour. Judge Cofer's room was up-stairs, and, when Buford went down, he called to the Judge to come down and help him to find his umbrella. Mrs. Cofer, who happened to be present, not liking the action, went down herself, and handed him the umbrella from the rack. It is believed he went there with an idea of killing Judge Cofer, and was only prevented by the presence of his wife. A short time before he met Judge Elliott he met Judge Pryor going in at the front entrance of the Capital Hotel. He stopped him and said: "Judge Pryor, have you anything against me?" To which Judge Pryor responded: "Why, certainly not, Tom." He then said something about Guthrie, but, at that moment, Col. Weissinger, of Louisville, took Judge Pryor by the arm and asked him to go and get some cider. The opinion is that, but for this interference, he would have attempted the life of Judge Pryor with his pistol.

Cheating at Cards by Machinery.

Isaac Finberg and Frank Basseet were held for the Grand Jury in default of $3,000 bail by the Police Judge on a charge of burglary in the second degree. They broke into a room in the Rock House, on Broadway street, a few days ago, and stole, among other things, a quantity of gambler's implements. Among the latter was an exceedingly ingenious apparatus which was exhibited in court as evidence against the men, and is designed to facilitate cheating at cards. The contrivance consists of an arrangement of springs in a frame which passes around the player's arm, beneath his coat-sleeve, and contains the cards designed to be used in cheating. Attached to the apparatus is a string which passes around the player's body to his left hand. By means of the string the player can throw out the cards so as to "stock" his hand, and withdraw those that he does not consider strong enough to play against his opponent. The machine bore evidence of long service, and has doubtless emptied the pockets of many a greenhorn.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Origin of Wheat and Corn.

The origin of wheat is a subject of much speculation. It is not certainly known in a wild state. Some suppose it descended from extinct wild species; others, that it is the cultivated form of what are now regarded as distinct wild species. About 1855 a Mons. Fabre claimed to have developed wheat by careful cultivation, during twelve years, from ægilops ovata, a grass common to the South of Europe, but the assertion has been generally discredited. Wheat has been a cultivated plant since long before historical times; the number of varieties is very large, one Frenchman having cultivated as many as 392, and many suppose there must have been three or four original species of the plant, but the entire subject of its origin is mere conjecture. Corn, according to Alphonse de Candolle and Darwin, is of American origin, and seems to have undergone no specific change since the earliest ages, Darwin having found in South America heads of maize imbedded in a beach which had been raised at least eighty-five feet above the sea.—*Rural New Yorker.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, March 27.—SENATE.—The Senate on assembling took up the bill codifying the School law, and its consideration occupied the entire morning session and a portion of the afternoon. Amendments were adopted, after considerable discussion, limiting the examination fee to $1, and prohibiting changes in school books or furniture oftener than every ten years, except by unanimous consent of the School Board. The bill was then passed....The conference committee on the Fee and Salary bill then reported, and the report was concurred in without debate. ....The conference committee on the bill creating a Bureau of Statistics also reported, and their report was adopted....All the House bills on second reading were taken up, read a second time, and passed to a third reading.... Several Senate bills were read a second time and indefinitely postponed....The conference committee on the Homestead Exemption bill reported that they could not agree. They were discharged and a new committee appointed.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Legalizing "patent-inside" newspapers; amending the act concerning guardian and ward; amending the code; for the publication of legal advertising in any paper of general circulation in the county; amending the Voluntary Assignment act; amending the law of descent; to prevent double prosecution in misdemeanors; exempting the property of wives and children from sale on execution for husbands' torts; to prevent the transfer of county orders by persons owing taxes; permitting towns to collect license from retail liquor-dealers; amending the code; requiring railroads to have whistles sounded at road crossings; specifying what persons shall be admitted to the House of Refuge; requiring attorneys to submit charges to Judges for rejection or acceptance before argument....The conference committees' reports on the Fee and Salary and Bureau of Statistics bills were concurred in.

FRIDAY, March 28.—A bill passed to do away with Coroners' juries, making that official to examine and report alone upon the cause of death submitted to him....The report of the conference committee on the Exemption bill, fixing the amount at $600, an increase of $300 over the present law, to be taken in real estate or personal property at the election of the debtor, was adopted....The Bureau of Statistics bill has been adopted, and now there are no other important bills to be acted on.... At the close of the evening session of the House, the committee charged with the investigation of Messrs. Jameson and Evarts, of the Insane Asylum, submitted their reports and ordered them laid upon the table till morning. The majority report, signed by Senators Smith and Treat, and Representatives Hubbard, Saint and Thornburg, is very long, and, in the main, favorable to the respondent. The minority report, signed by Senator Foster, Chairman of the committee, and Representatives Reiley, Edwins and Handy, finds Dr. Jameson guilty of not turning over to the State treasury moneys received for farm and greenhouse products, and for receiving, as Treasurer of the Commissioners for the new Asylum building, $1,400, without warrant of law. Following this report, Messrs. Edwins and Handy submit a resolution censuring Drs. Jameson and Evarts for malfeasance in office, and requesting the Attorney General to institute suit for the recovery of $1,400 wrongfully appropriated by Dr. James.

SATURDAY, March 29.—SENATE.—The proceedings in the Senate were unusually dull, nothing but confusion interrupting the dry routine of passing bills, and that was the only business transacted, with the exception of the introduction and reference to the Finance Committee of a resolution appropriating $450 to defray the expenses of the Insane Asylum investigation....The following bills were passed: Regulating the practice of dentistry; concerning the opening of streets and alleys; regulating the running at large of animals; relative to claims against counties; regulating the punishment for contempts; amending section 347 of the code providing for the prompt publication of the acts of the General Assembly; requiring petitioners for the opening of streets to file a bond for the cost; punishing embezzlement of railroad tickets, and authorizing the vacation of public squares in certain cases....The Senate then took up the message from the House announcing the passage of the Medical bill over the Governor's veto, and, the question being on the passage of the bill by the Senate, it failed for want of a constitutional majority—ayes, 29; noes, 15.

HOUSE.—The House, as far as noise was concerned, was worse than the Senate, and it was impossible for the Speaker to keep order.... The Senate resolution providing for the payment of Marion county for gas, water and fuel used by the Legislature was amended so as to allow $850, and then passed....The bill reducing the pay of members to $5 per day and reducing the salaries of Judges failed to pass. ....The message of the Governor vetoing the Medical bill was read. He objects to the bill for the reason that it contains an emergency clause and that it bars from practice all female physicians and midwives. An attempt was made to pass the bill notwithstanding the veto, but it failed. Later in the day the bill was passed by a vote of 52 to 30....The Senate bill regulating the inspection of petroleum was passed and the bill abolishing the Cass Superior Court was promptly laid on the table....A local-option temperance bill was voted down and the bill to abolish concert saloons and prevent the playing of billiards, etc., in saloons, which had been stolen from the files, was reintroduced, but a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was not agreed to....The committee to which was referred the subject of woman's suffrage made three reports. One decides that the Constitution gives women the right to vote; second that it does not, but ought to, and the third, signed by Maurice Thompson, thinks women too good to vote, almost to good to live and too sweet for anything; therefore that they should not vote.

MONDAY, March 31.—SENATE.—The resolution for the payment of the expenses of the Insane Asylum investigation was passed, as was one requesting Congress to appropriate $100,000 to dredge out the channel of the Kankakee river, and $50,000 for the Calumet....The investigating committee made their reports on the Insane Asylum investigation, which were placed on the files without action....The special committee on wet lands were authorized to collect information relative to the drainage of the Kankakee, and report to the Senate at its next session....A concurrent resolution was adopted instructing the Attorney General to make a complete examination of the books and papers of his two predecessors, Denny and Buskirk, and take such action as may be necessary to recover any moneys wrongfully collected by them....Senator Viche was declared President pro tem., and then, after adopting several resolutions relative to the closing up of the session, Lieut. Gov. Gray made a few feeling and eloquent remarks, and declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a special committee to continue the investigation of the Attorney General's office, directing as to what they should investigate, and requiring all officers they may call upon for information to impart the same to them....A concurrent resolution was offered requiring that the title and number of each act passed during the session be published in two Indianapolis papers within thirty days....After the adoption of resolutions of thanks, and the concurrence of several Senate resolutions, several of the members made farewell speeches. The Speaker, after a few fitting remarks concerning the work of the sessions, and after returning his thanks to the members, at a few minutes after 12 o'clock declared the House adjourned without day.

SUPERVISORS AND MARSHALS.

What They Cost the People and the Work They Perform.

[From the New York Sun.]

The resolution of the Senate calling for a detailed statement of the accounts of United States Marshals in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Maryland, for the payment of wages or fees charged for services performed by them or their special deputies in relation to the conduct of elections in November, 1878, showing the amount claimed by, or paid to, each of said special deputies and the aggregate claimed by the Marshals for services, does not cover the whole grounds by any means.

There is no mention of the Chief Supervisor's accounts for Southern and Northern New York, which had been kept back by these officers, and were not in possession of the department three months after the election, for reasons which may be easily supposed. This resolution is also defective in making no mention of the Marshal's "general deputies," the number of which is only restricted by his partisan discretion, and which are specifically named in the odious Election laws, and especially in section 5,522 of the Revised Statutes, under which they are clothed with the arbitrary power to make "instant arrest without process" of any person who "refuses or neglects to aid and assist" them in the work of carrying elections by intimidation and threats.

The Comptroller of the Treasury furnished a statement to the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice in the last House, covering the accounts of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals in 1878, which had been settled up to the middle of February, "except for Chief Supervisors in Northern and Southern New York, which have not been sent to the department, those of New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Pennsylvania not fully adjusted."

According to that report, excluding the accounts which had not been returned or closed, over $202,000 were expended for Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at the elections last fall. An analysis of the localities in which these expenditures were made shows conclusively that this public money was used to aid the election of Republican candidates for Congress, and that the Deputy Marshals were electioneering agents at the polls. The whole scheme was organized at Washington by the Republican Campaign Committee, with an understanding in the Department of Justice by which the Deputy Marshals were assigned to doubtful and close districts, North and South, in the hope of capturing a majority in the present House of Representatives.

To aid that object, the assessment of officeholders was openly made in all the departments, upon Chandler's model of 1876, with agents who personally visited every incumbent, tariff in hand, fixing the amount to be paid from the salary. Hayes, Evarts, Schurz and the whole fraudulent Cabinet, all the chiefs of bureaus, and the bulk of the 4,000 or 5,000 subordinates, subscribed to this campaign fund; and when a clerk, who was deluded with the belief that there was something in the profession of civil-service reform and in the executive order forbidding assessments, refused to be taxed, John Sherman ordered his removal instantly.

More than one-half of the whole expenditure for Supervisors and Deputy Marshals in 1878 was made in this State, as follows:

Southern district	$59,267.95
Eastern district	33,092.35
Northern district	18,000.00
Total	$111,360.26

Chief Supervisor Davenport and his colleagues in Northern New York withheld their returns, and the accounts of the chief of the Eastern district were "not fully adjusted" when the Comptroller of the Treasury furnished these figures.

Davenport's operations here are well known, and the Congressional delegation in the House would seem to prove remarkable efficiency on the part of the other Supervisors and Deputy Marshals throughout the State. Over in New Jersey more than $13,000 of this fund were put where they would do the most good for the Republican candidates, and with sufficient effect to change the political complexion of the representation in the House. Pennsylvania got $44,000, chiefly applied to the Eastern districts, on the Cameronian plan. In Maryland, some $8,000 were successfully concentrated on the Sixth district with a knowledge of a Democratic defection to weaken the hold of the regular nominee. To defeat Gen. Williams in the Detroit district, all of the force of the administration was applied to that point; so in Virginia in the district now represented by Jorgensen (Republican), of which fears were entertained; also in South Carolina, to prevent the election of Mr. O'Connor, who got through in spite of the Deputy Marshals and the notorious Mackey; so in the two Cincinnati districts, which will soon be investigated; so in the Eighth district of Alabama, where Lowe (Greenbacker) was elected over the regular Democrat; and so in Louisiana, where the Republicans expected to carry two districts.

These spots were all deliberately chosen at Washington, after correspondence with the Republican managers. The campaign fund was raised by drafts on the treasury for the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, by assessments on the officeholders, and by contributions from the pet banks, to say nothing of the local subscriptions and donations. A round million, at least, was used in doubtful districts, and, if the result could have been foreseen, a million more would have been raised to make a Republican majority in the House sure.

If the Democrats mean to go to the bottom of this business, another resolution to include the cost of "general deputies," omitted by Mr. Wallace from his inquiry, and to bring in every account of Supervisors, and for contingent expenses of the elections of 1878, ought to be passed. The country wants the whole truth, and not fragments of it.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 10, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

A fire in Philadelphia last Sunday morning destroyed property amounting to $750,000, and several firemen and citizens were killed.

It requires ten men, working 18 hours a day, to distribute and deliver the mails at the post-office in Leadville, Colorado, whereas, six months ago, two men transacted the business of the office with ease.

The charge of having voted for the law authorizing supervisors of elections to make arbitrary arrests, as preferred against Governor Hendricks by some republican speakers, is absolutely false, as he left the senate two years before the act was approved.

Since the republicans of the north are so anxious that the colored man should hold office in the south, the Atlanta Constitution wants to know why it is that no northern republican constituency has, up to this time, sent a negro to congress, or as a legislative representative?

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Some of the republican organs tell us that the democratic proposition to keep federal troops from blocking the way to the polls is an 'attack on the ballot.' It is an attack on the ballot thieves. That is what is the matter with the organs, big and little."

Will some person be kind enough to send Murray, of the South Bend Herald, a plat of the new congressional districts? He evidently thinks he is in the twelfth district, else, he thinks the democracy of this district sadly in need of a guardian. About three years from now will be time enough to talk about a new man for congress.

Judge Samuel H. Buskirk was buried at Bloomington last Sunday. His remains were conveyed to that place from Indianapolis by a special train. The funeral cortege was the largest ever witnessed in Bloomington. It is estimated that at least 5,000 people viewed the remains at the cemetery. Another great jurist has passed away.

Warren Tate, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for the last three weeks, charged with the murder of Wm. Love, was acquitted by the jury. The influence of money has again been demonstrated. Tate is a man of questionable reputation, his wife a notorious prostitute, both wealthy, which no doubt accounts for the unexpected result of the trial.

According to Harpers Weekly, (Nast) if the republican party has stolen $100 000 (it has stolen a thousand times that amount) and it costs $100,000, to prove it, it is "six of one, and a half dozen of the other," or in other words, the government has gained nothing by the investigation. That is unadulterated republican doctrine—the theory upon which the republican party of to-day bases every party measure. Members of that party are made popular in accordance with their ability to do a good square job of stealing, and when proven guilty it adds still more to their claims for prominence as party leaders. Will the time never come when honest, fair minded republicans will realize that the banner of the party they have so long honored is now being trailed in the most filthy by-ways of political prostitution? It does not require very close observation to discover that the so-called republican party of to day, is not the republican party of eighteen years ago.

The republican press of the north is devoting considerable space to editorials concerning the number of southern generals now members of congress. A democratic exchange in reply, says: "The republicans have doubtless overlooked the fact that a "confederate brigadier" is a member of President Hayes' cabinet; that Mosby, who was a confederate guerilla during the war, is now a leading republican; and doubtless, many of our readers remember the time a little band of federal troops were surrounded by the rebel army at Knoxville, Tenn., and compelled to subsist many days upon parched corn alone, until federal troops could be sent to their relief. The commander of the rebel army that besieged Knoxville, and starved our gallant boys for many days, was General Longstreet who is now a patriot, in the eyes of republicans, and draws an annual salary as a federal office-holder. So it is all over the country, wherever you find a man who fought in the rebel army, and it makes no difference if his hands are dripping with the blood of our gallant soldiers who followed the stars and stripes amidst the iron hail of battle; if he now votes the republican ticket, his sins are all washed away and he stands before the country as a patriot in the eyes of the valiant heroes who served their country as quartermasters and army contractors. The democrats see no difference between the "confederate brigadier" who serves his country and the "confederate brigadier" who sits in the cabinet of a republican president and holds a federal office by virtue of an appointment of a republican administration. What the country wants, and will enforce as a test of loyalty, is respect for the stars and stripes wherever they wave—north, south, east or west."

Not long since a leading republican paper of northern Indiana took occasion to name several gentlemen who have been connected with the editorial department of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, claiming that they were formerly republicans but had since been acting with the democratic party. The article referred to did not contain the name of Will H. Kernan who was at one time connected with the Sentinel and who was discharged by the proprietor on account of his radical republican views. This same Will H. Kernan is now editor of the Southern States, a newspaper published at Okalona, Miss. in the interest of the republican party. He is the author of the "Yes; thank God!" balderdash that is now being republished under attractive head-lines, by almost every republican paper in the north. This same Kernan is a republican of the new school, a genuine dyed in-the-wool radical,—a regular stinker, who is undoubtedly a paid tool, sent to the south in the interest of the bloody-shirt party, to publish all kinds of treasonable articles intended to fire the northern heart. The republican editor who reproduces the crack-brained Kernan's editorials, does it with the intention of deceiving his readers and prejudicing them against the southern people. The several editors of the DeKalb county Republican are excusable to some extent, as they no doubt published the articles referred to, simply because they found them, comments and all, in some other republican sheet, not knowing that Kernan was a "crazy galoot" from Logan county, Ohio, something after the style of the immortal J. N.

We see from the Ft. Wayne papers that Mr. Foster was tendered a reception by the railroad men of that city, on his return from his senatorial labors last week, for the prodigious efforts he put forth in the passage of the garnishee bill. The boys should not be partial in their demonstrations. Every man in the senate should be treated likewise, for they individually did infinitely more to secure its passage than did Foster, if we are permitted to except ex-Senator Briscoe. A little scene comes to us from behind the curtains. When the bill was up before the committee, its author appeared, and in one of his eloquent speeches, said that he did not give a d—n in what manner they cut and slashed the provisions of the bill; all he asked was to have it retain the number it bore when sent to them, because the record would show that Senator Foster introduced senate bill number so and so, that was all he desired. It was a brilliant achievement for Foster, and it is gratifying to know that a greater duty was not imposed upon him. While he has not the brains of Briscoe, there is more flourish about him. The whole state rested upon the shoulders of Briscoe,—Foster was satisfied with the heft of one bill, and a daily motion to adjourn. Briscoe trembled with his responsibility—Foster bore his with the sweetest placidity. Briscoe saved the state and Foster got the laurels. All this, too, at the beginning of their four years' term. Had it been at the close nothing short of the presidency would have been tendered.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Call for a Convention of County Officers of the State.

(State Sentinel.)

The fee and salary bill passed by the late legislature has created considerable dissatisfaction among county officers, besides being somewhat ambiguous in some respects. The following call for a convention was issued yesterday, and is being mailed by County Clerk Ransdell to all county officers in the state. As will be seen by the call, it bears the date of April 15, though the Sentinel is in receipt of the call eight days earlier:

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. April 15, 1879.

We, the undersigned, county officers of the state of Indiana, believing that it would be much to the interest of the people of the state that the fee and salary bill passed by the last legislature should be understood alike by all officers, do hereby call a convention of all county officers to meet at Indianapolis, Wednesday, the 30th day of April. It is therefore hoped and confidently expected that each and every county officer will be present, that a perfect understanding may be arrived at in relation to said law.

D. M. Ransdell, clerk Marion county; Geo. H. K. Moss, clerk DeKalb county; J. T. Pressly, sheriff Marion county; Moses Lewman, sheriff Putnam county; Albert McCorkle, sheriff Shelby county; E. J. Church, auditor Laporte county; Cy Johnson, auditor Tippecanoe county; S. Loftin, treasurer Marion county; C. F. Darnell, recorder Marion county; S. B. Samson, recorder Vanderburgh county; Martin Spencer, clerk Allen county; Wm. Moore, clerk Wayne county; C. A. Munson, sheriff Allen county; R. F. Nugent, sheriff Jefferson county; W. A. Pfaff, auditor Marion county; M. E. Argo, auditor Allen county; Andy Hagen, treasurer Hancock county; N. Rodgers, treasurer Vigo county; C. B. Pritchard, recorder Vigo county; Ephraim Marsh, clerk Hancock county.

Correction.

I will begin school on the THIRD Monday in April, instead of the second, as stated in last week's paper.

LIDA A. POWERS.

We see by the daily press that Hon. B. F. Havens, of Terre Haute, has been nominated by the democracy as a candidate for mayor of that city. We have no means of knowing of his personal popularity at home, but we do know that he possesses every qualification for the position to which he aspires. While a member of the house of representatives of this state in 1875, he rendered splendid service in the interest of his constituency and the democracy generally all over the state. His indefatigable exertions brought about the repeal of the Baxter bill, and he is really the author of the present statute regulating the liquor traffic. It was only by brilliant parliamentary tactics that this was accomplished, and the regular session adjourned without passing an appropriation bill, in order to bring on a special session that a last effort might be made for the repeal of said bill. Being clerk of the house at that time, I distinctly remember with what consummate skill and tact he triumphed over a republican senate, and wiped this failure from the statute book. Possessed of a keen perception, ready at grasping the situation, affable and courteous in manner, we cannot conceive of better timber to occupy the highest position in this prosperous city, and hundreds of friends outside will rejoice to learn of his success. M.

First Place for Hendricks.

It is a mistaken idea that New York is solid for Tilden. Read the following from the New York Evening Express, which takes the Louisville Courier-Journal to task for assigning the second place to Mr. Hendricks. The Express represents a large element of the New York democracy, and puts itself on record as follows: "Thomas A. Hendricks is one of the ablest lawyers in the west. He distinguished himself in congress by his talents, his fairness, his wisdom and his moderation. He commanded the respect of his opponents in that body by the weight and purity of his character and the sagacity of his views. He was one of the best governors Indiana ever had. In that office he displayed remarkable executive power. He made a host of friends and no enemies, by his high-minded, honorable course. He has the universal respect of the people of his state, and the whole west for that matter. In many points he resembles Abraham Lincoln, especially in his honesty, his frankness and candor, his grip on the common people, his love of justice, his profound sympathy with the masses. He was one of the leading candidates for the nomination in the democratic convention in 1876. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was prevailed upon by his friends to accept the nomination for the vice-presidency. He made a great sacrifice of personal interest and feeling by consenting to serve as the second man. After his nomination, through all the campaign in which he had a profound personal interest, in the protracted and intensely exciting contest which followed the election, he was virtually ignored by Tilden and Tilden's confederates, treated as though he had no part or lot in the matter, neglected and pushed aside as though he were a nobody. His name was hardly ever mentioned by Tilden and his understrappers. He was left out in the cold by the wily and selfish manœuverer who had managed to get himself at the head of the ticket, before he was counted out by the electoral commission, about which he was not consulted. Mr. Hendricks has at least ordinary self respect. He will be likely to think twice before he consents to act as second man on any ticket headed by Samuel J. Tilden.

"Three Democrats stand prominently before the country to-day as candidates for the presidency—Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana. They are able, honorable men. The country would indeed be fortunate to secure the services of either one of them as president. Other things being equal, the next candidate of the democracy should be a western man. Between Senator Thurman and ex-Governor Hendricks it would be very hard indeed to choose. But Mr. Hendricks has one claim to the nomination which Mr. Thurman can not urge, in the fact that for the sake of the party and to strengthen a weak ticket he consented to take the second place when fairly entitled to the first place in 1876, and was counted out of the vice-presidency, to which he was fairly elected. If he is drafted into the service again it must not be as the second man."

The State Sentinel adds, "The views expressed by our New York cotemporary are manifestly in harmony with the sentiments of the great body of the people south and west, and it is not too much to say that in the east Mr. Hendricks would command a larger democratic vote than any other name mentioned in connection with the first place on the ticket. At any rate, it is well enough to state that the Courier-Journal ticket which places Mr. Hendricks second, is not endorsed by the democracy anywhere."

Select School.

A select school will be taught by Miss L. E. Clark and Miss L. McTighe, commencing on April 21, and continuing two months. Tuition, $2.00.

In addition to her school, Miss L. McTighe will teach a class in German.

Northern Prison.

Below will be found the card of Mr. Charles Mayne, to the democracy of Indiana concerning the wardenship of the northern prison, about which there has been so much controversy of late. Our readers can take it and make the best of it:

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 3, 1879.

To the Democracy of Indiana:

I deem it my duty, in view of certain criticisms which have been made upon my action within the past month by a few newspapers, to explain to you and to the people of the state why I have retained the office of warden of the northern prison.

Previous to the democratic caucus last winter Mr. Hoover, who was a candidate for election as a director, pledged himself to my friends to vote for my re-election. Mr. Wile, being from my county, was my friend, and I knew, of course, that two votes would elect. My friends upon the pledges gave their support to Mr. Hoover, which secured the nomination to him, and consequently, his election. Before the newly elected board met to organize, I was informed that corrupt means had been employed to influence the vote of one of the members, and, desiring to maintain the purity of the democratic party, I felt it my duty to pursue a course which would defeat any such arrangement, if I could.

This was the condition of affairs when the new board held their first meeting. Then I learned for the first time that two members (a quorum and a majority) of the old board had decided to hold over, because the law of 1857 for the government of the state prison, and under which the prison north has been governed since its completion, provides "that the legislature shall at that session elect three directors, two of whom shall hold office for four years and one for two years, and that after the first election, and when the terms of office shall have expired, the successor shall be elected for the term of four years." (Sec. two, act February 5, 1857.)

The old board met, held their meeting, and elected me, and I knew that if I declined they would give the place to a republican; therefore, I accepted the office under the election of the old board for the following reasons: (1) Because they were a lawful board and clearly had the right to elect me. This is evidenced by the action of Mr. Wile, who acted first with the new board, and afterwards, by the advice of his attorney, accepted the vacancy in the old board. (2) Because, if I had declined and surrendered the prison to the old board, who undoubtedly had the right to it, they would have removed every democrat in office in the prison, and hence I considered it my duty to hold in the interest of the democratic party.

Whenever the lawful board decides in favor of some other democrat, I will resign my office and allow them to elect another warden, if my party friends desire it. I have intended to do my duty, first to the state and next to my party, and believing that I am on the lawful as well as the democratic party side of the question, I intend standing there until the law shall say that I shall go out. CHARLES MAYNE.

St. Joe.

—Jerry Anderson, of Newville, tried his powers of pedestrianism on Monday, by a trip to Auburn.

—Be it known, by all the lovers of the cue and ball, that the Barney Bros., of Spencerville, have a billiard-table in running order.

—The viewers appointed by the board of commissioners to view location of road near St. Joe, failed to put in an appearance on Monday, the appointed time.

—Mrs. J. D. Leighty paid her friends at Ft. Wayne a visit last week.

—A little bit of scandal one of these days. Look out, boys.

—As usual, some of the farmers are growling about the weather.

—We paid brother Bell, at the bridge shanty, a flying visit on Sabbath, and found everything quiet on the Potomac.

—Preaching at the school-house on Sunday by Rev. Hartman, of Hicksville, Ohio.

—A Sabbath-school was organized at the school-house, on Sabbath, by electing J. A. Reed, superintendent; Chris. Curie, assistant; Mrs. J. D. Leighty, treasurer; Mrs. H. Jaggars, secretary; and O. H. Widney, chorister. With the above officers we do not know why a success cannot be made out of the Sabbath-school at this place.

—Charley Able's residence was raided by some tramps a few days ago, while the family were absent, and goods to the amount of five or six dollars were carried off. We saw Charley several days after buying a lock, wherewith to fasten the door, but we fear that will not bring back the pair of fine boots which Charley says came up minus.

—Considerable hauling and pulling was indulged in at the blacksmith shop lately, by some less than a score of St. Joe's citizens. Hammers were drawn and redrawn; fists and coats were drawn; indignant and saucy words were used, but nobody was hurt. It strikes us very forcibly that blood would have been shed had not the hammer been given up, as the black eyes of the Frenchman do not shine so brightly for naught.

—The spring term of school for this district commenced on Monday, April 7th, with Miss Blake, of Spencertown, for teacher.

—Uncle J. F. Coburn, of Coburn's Corners, one among the oldest of DeKalb's pioneers, is lying at the point of death, having had a stroke of paralysis several days ago. We understand that no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

—It is reported that there is little prospect of the recovery of Mrs. H. Robertson, who is under treatment for her eyes, at Cleveland, Ohio, the operation performed having prostrated her nervous system.

Auburn Schools.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending April 4th, 1879:

HIGH SCHOOL.

M. I. Hoffman, Cory Shugers, Belle Stahl, Samuel Snyder, Eliza Stahl, Rebecca Shall.

SCHOOL OF MISS POWERS.

Flora Hoffman, Louie Henry, Charlie Casebeer, Rollo Teft, Silas Weyer, Rose Houston, Warren Jacques, William Stamets, Ida Swihart, Lillie Lohmiller, Eddie Casebeer, Minnie McDowell.

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

Katie Otto, Ada Spake, James Hoffman, Nannie Peterson, Frances Otto, John Zimmerman, Wm. Hoffman, Jesse Klotz, Arthur Steele.

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

Austin Houghton, Alda Shaffer, Laura Hoffman, Mary April, Lena Cloy, Lizzie Ashley, George Hoffman, Harley Baker, Clara Walborn, Maggie Silvers, Libbie Weaver, Clara Autenberg, Geo. Clark, Walter Ervin, Freddy Lohmiller.

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGHE.

Frank Weaver, George Maurer, Mary Baker, Blanche Peterson, Jennie Jones, J. E. Jones, Eddie Klotz, Minnie Staudacher, Alda Barclay, Luther Treesh, Harry Henry, Theresa Ashley, Cora Smith, Ella Somers, John Clark, Lucy Otto, Emmet Ensley, Josie Smith, Katie Berringer.

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Frank Campbell, Eddie Mason, Mazzie Steele, George Wolf, Rebecca Houser, Clay Jones, Louie Staudacher, Calvin Smith, Willie Ault, Addie McCord, Ina Teft, Mary Fretz, Lillie Grosh, Laura Ober, H. Bennington, Eva Ensley, Nancy Fretz, Estella Hague, Hattie Shearer, Della Olinger.

In connection with the annual school report to be published next week the names of pupils will be given who were neither absent or tardy during the year.

M. SKILER, Sup't.

—Our correspondents are sometimes so late in sending in their communications that they are necessarily set aside. Angola hangs fire this week.

Newville.

—Things quite lively here at present.

—The reading at the hall on Saturday evening was excellent, and everything passed off well inside; not so, however, down stairs. Let it be the last time, boys, that you try to disturb anything of the kind, and all will be well; but if you attempt it again, perhaps you will regret it, as the prosecutor is liable to take [illegible].

—Many people here are getting vaccinated, thinking a prevention better than a cure.

—Geo. W. Wicks delivered an excellent lecture to the reading club, at the hall, on Saturday evening last. Subject, "Truth." It made a favorable impression, and every one seemed pleased.

—The singing-school has closed, but we understand that Mr. Kimball is going to get up another.

—The citizens have procured a splendid book-case for the Vienna literary association.

—H. W. Coburn received a fine lot of new goods last week.

—New Turkish Prunes 14 lbs for $1,00 or 8c per lb at McQuiston & Ralstons.

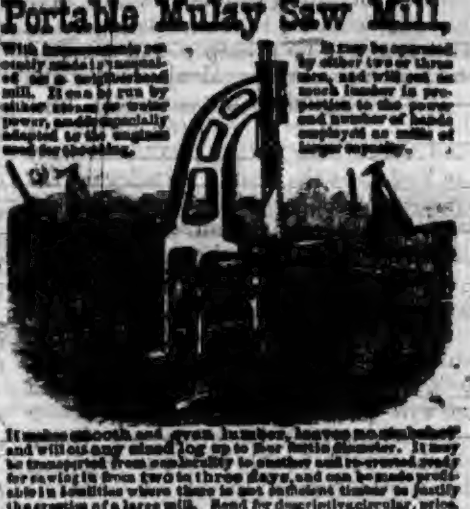
Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made it is capable of [illegible] a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

1879 SPRING 1879

Messrs. Root & Company's

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.

The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.

Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.

Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DUGGI[illegible]

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET!

15-6m FORT WAYNE, IND.

Auburn Courier.

—A son of Treasurer Gonser, aged about thirteen, met with a serious accident on last Saturday evening. The boy, in company with some others, got hold of some old pistols and loaded them with powder and shot; to discharge the pistols parlor matches and a small piece of iron were used instead of caps, there being no tubes in the pistols. Dennie Gonser had his pistol loaded and lying on his knee when he accidentally dropped the small piece of iron, which struck the pistol and caused a discharge, the contents lodging in his side just above the hip joint. The boy coolly sat down in presence of his comrades and commenced picking the shot out of his flesh; he then went to the house and sat around as though nothing had happened, until one of his playmates told Mr Gonser's family what had occurred. Upon examination of the wound it was found necessary to chloroform the boy in order to remove the remaining shot. The wound was considered dangerous for a few days, but the doctors now pronounce the boy out of danger.

Dr. Swartz has charge of the case. Dr. Ford assisted in the examination of the wound.

—A team belonging to Moses Brandon played particular smash out on the square, one day last week. In turning a corner at the mill, on Seventh street, the wagon capsized and deposited Mr. Brandon on the side-walk, after which the team took matters their own way and dashed down the street, distributing the wagon along the way, in doses about the size of a toothpick. At the north gate of the court-house they changed the programme, trying to work in some hurdle business over a team owned by James Cruse, which was hitched at that place; but they couldn't make it, and so mixed themselves up with the other team and halted. Mr. Cruse's light wagon was mangled beyond all recognition, and the one attached to the runaway team had to be swept up; but no bones were broken or no lives were sacrificed, and thus endeth the chapter of calamities for one day.

—Some party or parties, to the writer unknown, had a big time Monday night at the junction warehouses. Several kegs of beer, stored there for transfer, together with some boxes of household goods and bottled beer, were lugged off and broken into—that is, the beer kegs and bottles were, but the household goods were unmolested; the parties evidently wanted to get on a whiz, and as the foaming lager was better adapted to that purpose than old clothes and canned tomatoes, they tackled it. A few of the bottles were recovered next day at Hicksville and shipped back, but the thieves—oh, where are they? By-the-way, wouldn't one or two good night-watchmen — with a double-barreled bull-dog or so—render some valuable service at this point?

—Our energetic marshal has commenced work upon the streets with a large force of workmen, and in a few days the principal streets will be in excellent condition. Now while the gutters are being cleaned out and the debris being removed, we suggest that there be a general cleaning up of the cross-streets by the residents directly interested; rake up all the rubbish and call upon the marshal to have it hauled away. A little labor in that direction will add greatly to the appearance of the town.

—The recent addition to our office of the front rooms in the second story, gives us the space that the business of the office has long demanded, and furnishes us with as convenient a printing establishment as could be desired. Come up and see us in our new quarters and, if it is not already there, leave your name on the Courier subscription book; it will aid us in giving you a better paper and adding improvements to the office as the business will justify us.

—Can some of our more enlightened brothers tell us why it is that lady visitors never come to a printing-office—i. e. "hardly ever"—when things are in apple-pie order and we are looking our purtiest? It's too hard a problem for us, for they invariably catch us with our coat hanging up in a chair somewhere, sleeves rolled up, and, ten to one, an old clay pipe in our jaws. But we like the girls and are always glad to see 'em, though we would like to have a small boy notify us in advance.

—Hotel business in the city, where clerks have six hours on and six off, and the boss has all his time to himself, is a good thing; but where one man has to work the whole machine and sit up all night to run the chances on getting one lone traveler—and he a tramp, perhaps,—it loses all its charms; and if it doesn't conflict with anybody else's interest and privileges, we'll not take any of it in ours.

Quite as Sensitive.

The sense of smell of the American people is quite as sensitive as that of any country—and certainly, when this faculty is tutored, perfumes may be made in America as excellent as those which come from abroad. Judges of fine odors credit Dr. Price with nice taste in the compounding of his Unique Perfumes.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Spades are trumps. Follow suit.

—Excursion to-day over the Jackson road to Lansing.

—Call on Murphy & Baldwin when you want painting done.

—Go to C. Eckhart if you want a good carriage or buggy.

—Wall-paper in all the spring styles at C. H. Hoyt's drug store.

—Cloth window blinds on patent rollers—the latest out, at Hoyt's.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., can furnish any kind of carpet at low prices.

—The best 10c cotton sock in the market at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w

—Leave your orders with Murphy & Baldwin when you want whitewashing done.

—Embroideries in new styles at from 3c to 50c per yd, at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—Men's, boys' and youth's clothing, all kinds and sizes, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Judge Brackenridge, of Ft. Wayne, was in town on a business trip last week.

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—If you want a first-class job of kalsomining done, get Murphy & Baldwin to do it.

For Sale.—An extra, number one, three spring wagon. Inquarer of S. U. Tarney. 15-2w.

—The next thing to a Bonanza, hemp carpets 6 yds for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—Mrs. Birdsell and Miss Ryan were callers at the Courier office, on Tuesday last.

—Moonlight, fast team, pretty girl, single buggy, no audience, arms around —oh, hush!

—Another large lot of spring and summer shawls just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—McQuiston & Ralston have the best and largest stock of China and Glassware in the city. 13-3w

—W. E. Peterson, formerly a typo in this office, now of Plymouth, gave us a brief call yesterday.

—Coffee A Sugar 11 lbs for $1,00 Coffee C sugar 12½ lbs for $1,00 at McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w.

—The finger billiard exhibition was a tame affair. Traveling dead-beats don't draw well in Auburn.

—When you want a good buggy, do not fail to call on C. Eckhart, who has a full supply on hand.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. and see the new patterns of brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets.

—Do not buy your wall-paper and window-shades until you examine the new styles at C. H. Hoyt's.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are selling all kinds of clothing at prices lower than ever heard of before.

—C. H. Hoyt is the authorized agent for the Holman Liver Pad Co's goods. Try the fever and ague pad.

—Hats and caps by the wagon load at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. All the new spring styles just received.

—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks is at Ft. Wayne this week, in attendance upon a suit in the superior court.

—We are under obligations to Congressman Colerick for the Congressional Record, which we receive daily.

—Just received at McQuiston & Ralstons, 26 doz Hats and Caps. Come and see our stock before you buy. 13-3w.

—See those 1876 white cotton hose 10c per pr and elegant striped hose at 10 & 15c per pair at McQuiston & Ralstons.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are offering great attractions in fancy goods and notions for ladies' and gent's wear.

—Canada barley whisky, the genuine article, can be had at Joe. Beugnot's saloon, the only place it is sold in Auburn.

—Murphy & Baldwin are practical paper hangers. Plain and fancy wall-paper of all kinds put on in a workmanlike manner.

—Mrs. Ira Eaton, whose arm was so badly broken some time since, is getting along nicely. Dr. Casebeer is the attending surgeon.

—Have you ever examined one of Holman's Liver Pads? If not, go to Hoyt's drug store and get a pamphlet giving full particulars.

—Mrs. A. J. Little leaves next Tuesday for the east, and ladies having leghorn hats to be made over will please take them to her this week.

—The Buckeye clothes-wringer only $5.00. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—Holman's Liver Pad is sold by C. H. Hoyt at the old stand of McIntyre & Son. Call and examine the great remedy for the cure of ague.

—In our article in last week's issue, concerning the appointment of a trustee, we should have said Franklin township, instead of Richland.

—Mr. M. O. Markle, of Hudson, was in town this week shaking hands with his numerous friends. He reports lively trade in the flouring business.

—If you can find a man in all this broad land who is amiable when he is wet and hungry, just dry him and fill him up and you'll have an angel.

—See those white bed spreads at McQuiston & Ralstons at prices from $1.15 to $2.75 cheaper than you can make quilts. 13-3w

The electoral bill now before the parliament at Rome, increases the number of voters in the kingdom by one million three hundred thousand.

—F. S. Clark, agent at the junction depot for the Eel River and Jackson roads, has been taking a lay off for a few weeks. Typhoid fever did it.

—Staple and fancy dry goods of every description, the largest stock ever brought to Auburn, is now being offered to the public by Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—McQuiston & Ralston sell 2 good cigars for 5c also the Veto and Bellmans Red Bird the best 5 cent cigar sold, will furnish dealers cigars at jobbers prices.

—And now for a brief period come the nights when the young man's heart beateth against the fence-pickets, and the old man's foot beateth on the front door.

General Fitz John Porter, will probably be restored to his former rank as an army officer. If so, he will receive about $90,000 back pay in one installment.

—Fix up some of the dilapidated side-walks. In the wretched condition some of them are now, a man can peel his shin-bone without any exertion whatever.

—A surprise-party was given Tuesday evening at the residence of James McClellan, just over the bridge, and everybody had a fine large time. Cider—yum, yum.

—Bros. Kist, of the Butler Record, and Powell, of the Garrett Herald, have both called to see us since our last issue. Come again gentlemen; you are always welcome.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar, at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Hereafter the Courier office will occupy the whole of the second floor of the Odd Fellows' building. Editorial rooms first door to the right, at the head of the stairs.

—Our correspondence from St. Joe, Troy, Angola and Wilmington township was unavoidably crowded out last week. It all appears, however, on the first page this week.

—Paint your houses and barns, renovate your grape-vines, tear things up generally and make them up in good shape; and tell your next-door neighbor to go and do likewise.

—We congratulate Prof. Seiler upon the success of the entertainment given by the Auburn schools, last Saturday evening. Ensley's hall was never so much crowded before.

—Business in the boot and shoe line looks promising, with two new establishments just opened up. Glad to see it; bring on some more houses of various branches of business.

—It has been demonstrated that Ensley's hall will hold seven hundred persons. About that number attended the entertainment for the benefit of the schools, last Saturday evening.

Naples was visited by a storm, Feb. 25, which damaged the harbor to the amount of $500,000. Many such storms, it strikes us, would tear up the government; it would in this country.

—A finger billiardist manipulated the ivories for the benefit of the boys last Monday night. He drew quite a crowd, but not a wealthy or extravagant one, as he raked in only a few nickels.

—Prof. Seiler and his able corps of teachers deserve the thanks of the people of Auburn, for their untiring energy in preparing for the closing entertainment, given by the public schools.

—We take it all back. The hop given by the Neoteric club last week was not the closing one, for the boys are making preparations for the biggest frolic of the season, one week from to-night.

—The foolish man foldeth his hands and saith: "There is no trade; so why should I advertise?" But the wise man whoopeth it up lively in the newspapers, and verily he draweth customers from afar off.

—Look at the new advertisement of F. Fliegner, the enterprising Ft. Wayne furniture man, in this weeks Courier. Mr. Fliegner's business is daily increasing, and he knows what advertising amounts to.

—F. P. Copper, the gentlemanly and accommodating ticket agent, station agent, telegraph operator and general bossee at the Jackson depot, says he is up to his ears in business. Should think he would be.

—Monday night we observed three absent-minded fellows at the Eel River depot, with their arms entwined affectionately around one another, each trying to take the other home. This might perhaps be termed a 3-em-brace.

—In these days of queeriosities, nothing ought to surprise us; but when we see a milk-man's son fishing for minnows in the milk-cans, our faith in humanity is shaken and we are prone to remark, What are we coming to?

—Some melancholy individual is agitating the question, "Is life worth the living?" Just at this season, when the sap is running up, and every one ought to feel like a canary-bird, we conscientiously assert that we think it is.

—The bottom dropped out McQuiston & Ralston are selling a 16 oz plug of tobacco for 55c per plug. 13-3w

—Those who have not visited Joe. Beugnot's saloon recently, would not recognize the place. It has been remodeled throughout.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice, at Auburn, Ind., April 5, 1879: Joseph Brechbille, Cathrine Gness, Joseph Heeter, S. Miller.

J. Rainier, P. M.

—Points for the Oliver Chilled plows at 45c. to close out present stock.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

—Remember that next Sunday is Easter, and do not disappoint the children who are expecting the periodical rabbit-egg. A few cents expended in this way will cause many joyous hearts.

—A new subscriber, in ordering the Courier a few days ago, closes the order by saying "I can neither borrow or steal the paper, and I must have it." The demand for the Courier is evidently increasing.

—Great credit is due to the people of Auburn, for the interest manifested in the welfare of the pupils who attend the public schools. The receipts of last evening will aid materially in the purchase of books of reference.

—Dr. Talmage wants to know "why men don't swear when they are alone." Don't reckon he ever sneaked up behind some man just in time to catch his remarks after having poked the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth.

—Examine our stock of Mens, Youths and Boys clothing, and compare prices with the best you can find, quantity, quality and prices to compete with anything in the city McQuiston & Ralstons. 13-3w

—The depot at the junction had a narrow escape from the firey fiend early last week. Some papers scattered around the flue overhead caught fire, but were discovered in time to prevent any material damage; and the insurance company is happy.

—Girls, watch for him. A Michigan man is making a systematic canvass of this portion of Hoosierdom, in search of some one to love him and cook for him and share his sorrows and joys. He will strike Auburn about next week. Take him in, somebody.

—Rinaldo McDowell, in company with his brother, went to Michigan a short time since in search of work, stopping at Sheridan for a few days, at which place Rinaldo was taken sick and died in a short time. He was brought home on Saturday, and was buried on Sunday last.

—Our old friend Will Craig, clerk of Wells county, and one of the proprietors of the Bluffton Banner, dropped in and spent a few moments with us one day last week. Mr. Craig is one of the active men connected with the construction of the narrow-guage railroad now building from Delphos, Ohio, west through Bluffton.

—Burglars entered the store of Mess. Miller & Getrost, on Tuesday night, by removing a glass from one of the back windows. The thieves appropriated the entire stock of silk handkerchiefs, three pairs of $5.00 boots, three hats and three suits of clothing, the total loss amounting to $50 or $75. No clue to the guilty parties.

—An experienced poultry man gives the following receipt for chicken cholera: For every 40 fouls take a piece of assafoetida the size of a hickory nut, break it into small pieces and mix it in with a pint of cornmeal; wet it thoroughly with boiling water and place it near the roosting place so that the chickens can eat it the first thing in the morning.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—The large painting—Goddess of Liberty, now on exhibition at Joe. Beugnot's saloon, will be given to the holder of the lucky number on the first day of July next. The picture including the frame is 4x7 feet in size, and a fine specimen of painting. Those who desire a chance to secure the picture, can get tickets at the saloon for 50 cents each.

—At the boot up-side down we always have sold, can yet, and WILL sell boots and shoes at 20 per cent. below any and all competition in the county. How is this: Men's solid two-buckle plow-shoe for $1, sold everywhere for $1.25. When you have learned the retail price of boots and shoes, come to the boot up-side down, and we'll sell you good goods at wholesale manufacturer's prices.

W. J. Austin & co.

Butler Township.

—Mr W. Byers is very low with consumption.

—Sugar making is a failure this spring.

—The summer schools have commenced.

—Cedar Creek wants the court-house removed to that place.

—A grand exhibition at Butler Center on next Saturday evening.

—Mr. T. S. Merica, who was hurt recently by the falling of a tree, will soon be able to go to work again.

It is a fact.

It is a fact that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, Rose, Nectarine, Almond, etc., are the finest flavors for cakes, puddings, ices, creams and pastry, that can be made.

Farmers Attention.

If you want fruit trees, I will furnish No 1 stock at low prices. Trees delivered the same day they are taken out of the ground. Orders taken at any time.

14-3w S. U. Tarney.

Strictly Pure.

It is well known that while Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has been made for many years without reducing its standard of perfect purity, there is not another baking powder in the market that can stand the test for purity. Chemists and physicians use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder in their own families.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

The School Entertainment—Financial Result.

We present below a statement showing the financial result of the school entertainment of last Saturday evening:

Gross receipts	$48.57
EXPENSES.	
Hall rent	5.00
Books	2.70
Costumes	6.17
Printing bills	1.50
Miscellaneous items	1.60
Total	16.97
Net proceeds	$31.60

The proceeds of the entertainment will immediately be invested in reference books for the schools.

M. Seiler, Supt.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co. have just received 2000 lbs. of Eckstine, Hill & Co's. white lead. 2000 lbs. of Saydam, Lawrence and company's white lead. 2000 lbs. Davis, Chambers and company's white lead. 1000 lbs. of English white lead. All of the above leads were bought before the advanced prices, which enables us to sell same at manufacturer's prices. Call on us before buying your leads and oils, and we will make you happy. Auburn, Indiana.

PENSIONS

Under the new Pension law, soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once. Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.

W. C. Beringer & Co., Pittburgh, Pa.

☞ Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. 11-1 m

L. J. Blair, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.

Phineas Hevel vs. Isabella Hevel } No. 384, Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the 10th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday in May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of April, 1879.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
15-4w. By D. B. Harris, Deputy.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

STATE OF INDIANA DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.

Lucie W. Humes, versus William W. Humes. } No. 373, Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her petition for a divorce, together with an affidavit that said defendant, William W. Humes, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1879, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of April, 1879.

G. H. K. Moss, Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.
14-4w.

'Stunning' Styles.

Strangers visiting Ft. Wayne this spring should by all means not neglect to visit A. S. Lauferty & Co's., better known as the C. O. D. Clothers, and universally acknowledged as the one price, square dealers, unsurpassable nobby clothiers, and dealers in the best made garments for the least money. Their large and Commodious Establishment (presided over by Lauferty himself, assisted by a host of as gentlemanly and pleasant assistants as one can wish to meet,) is situated at No. 9 East Main St., exactly opposite the north door of the court house. You can find there the most complete, well made assortment of clothing for old men, for middle-aged men, for young men, for boys for children, in fact, for the entire male sex, of any size, shape or descsiption, at prices within the reach of all. Beyond doubt, it is the place where one feels at home the moment he enters, and never leaves Unsuited or Dissatisfied. Their line of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises is in itself simply an immense department. Remember the place,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST,
C. O. D. One-Price Clothiers.
Opposite North Door Court House.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a NEW map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,
H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers.
15-1f. Chicago, Illinois.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest, G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

Henry Hines, Adm'r.
April 1, 1879. 14-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one set of double harness, one span of horses, one wagon, one cow and calf, several head of young cattle, four head of hogs, corn in the crib, wheat by the bushel and in the ground, one two-horse cultivator, plows, drags, household furniture and other articles. Sale will commence at 10 a. m.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.
14-4w. Henry Hines, Adm'r.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

ISAAC HAGUE

Will use this space next week in calling attention to his new

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

Who sells the best Hat in town for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells the best pair of pants for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells a Linen Bosom, Wamsutta Shirt for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells four pair of genuine Brittish Hose for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells eight heavy four ply Linen Collars for one dollar?
Sam, Pete & Max.

Who sells everything of the best for the very lowest prices?
Sam, Pete & Max, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE TOKEN.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Clad in purple, he sat in his palace,
  A powerful King, in the days of old;
They brought him wine in a beautiful chalice,
  Whose gems were crusted in beaten gold.

"Who hath jewels like mine?" demanded
  The boastful monarch; and straightway then
Through his men-at-arms, who at once disbanded,
  Came one who looked like the man of men.

He came in proudly and held up a jewel,
  Held it with both hands over his head;
Its light was lovely, its light was cruel;
  But, cruel or lovely, the light was red.

It shot out sparkles; it was a glory,
  A terrible splendor, a blaze of fire;
No one sight like it, in song or story,
  For who had that had his soul's desire!

Its brightness shone over land and ocean,
  Far-reaching—a dazzling, blinding light;
Creating wonder and strange devotion,
  A sense of love and the sense of might.

"Who hath jewels like thine?" demanded
  This man of men. "Look at my great gem!
It grew where the rivers are golden-sanded,
  With others—it does not compare with them!

"I say to thee, monarch, it is a token
  Of the masters, that ever on earth remain;
And if by chance any part is broken,
  It is nothing less, but is whole again."

Thus in Gallic Latin—your Southey will show it—
  Two hundred and fifty years ago,
Wrote the great de Thou of an early poet;
  But what the meaning he did not know.

I know his secret, without his learning;
  I have divined it by my deep art;
It is only dark to the undiscerning—
  This parable of the poet's heart!
—*Scribner for April.*

EDITH'S BROOCH.

"There, that's enough, young woman," said the harsh voice of Mr. Garnet, the jeweler, as a young and timid female still lingered near his counter. "I have made you the offer. If you like to take it, well and good; if not, you had better be off at once."

Still the girl hesitated.

"Can you not do any more for me? The brooch is so very valuable. It has been prized as one which is extremely rare," she pleaded.

"My good girl, do be reasonable. I have given my ultimatum. I never make two prices," said Mr. Garnet, sharply. "I can waste no more time on you."

And the jeweler turned from the young lady—for lady she was, in all her look and attitude and tone—to a customer who had just entered the shop.

"Is my pin finished yet?" he inquired.

And Mr. Garnet turned off to a neighboring drawer to bring the trinket forth from its hiding-place.

"There it is, Mr. Trevaux. I hope it will prove all satisfactory, sir," was the civil reply, as the jeweler brought it to the counter. "It was a tiresome job, and we shall be obliged to charge accordingly. It will be $40, sir."

Mr. Trevaux drew out his purse, and paid the money without further comment.

But, as he did so, his glance fell on the splendid diamond-and-ruby brooch that was still reposing on the counter near its shrinking mistress, and then it turned on the young lady herself with keen though not attentive observation.

Here was a face and figure that could well bear inspection.

Paul's gaze furtively rested on her winning charms, while the jeweler wrapped up the beautiful breast-pin that had been so costly in its repair.

Then the young man lounged carelessly about the shop, examining its precious contents, and now and then asking the price of the tempting articles, while Edith Montrose once again spoke to Mr. Garnet, in a low, eager tone.

"The brooch is worth $500, I have often heard. I will be content with $300. Can you not give it to me? Even then it is a great loss," she added plaintively.

Mr. Garnet hummed and hawed, looked again at the jewel, and again appeared to give way.

"Well, well, I always was rather soft when youth and beauty were in the case. I expect I shall lose; but it cannot be helped. I will give you the money. There, write this receipt and your name and address, and it shall be a bargain."

Edith sighed deeply, but there was no alternative; a young sister and an invalid brother depended on her for support.

Was it for her to prefer a trinket, however valuable, to their comfort and welfare?

The thought emboldened her to conquer feminine repugnance to such a sacrifice.

The pen was seized and the acquittance given during the brief absence of the jeweler.

But as he returned to his post with the bank notes another customer entered, followed by a large Newfoundland dog, who made up to Edith and fawned upon her with singular marks of affection; while his master began to inquire for the articles that he required from the store.

"Can I go? Will you please give me that sum?" faltered Edith in a low tone, as the stranger deliberately turned over the things he had demanded to be shown.

Mr. Garnet turned sharply round, gave the girl the bank-notes, and then devoted himself to his more profitable customer.

Meanwhile, Edith Montrose left the shop, and was followed for some distance by Paul Trevaux, though she was too much engaged with her own thoughts to observe his movements, or perhaps his very existence.

"What kind of brooch were you wanting, Mr. St. Croix?" asked the jeweler of his remaining customer. "I have not long since purchased one of exceeding value and beauty, which I should like to show you."

Mr. Garnet looked round to point out the jewel in question; but it was not visible. He searched the jewel-cases, the papers, and the inkstand from which Edith had taken the pen; but in vain.

The brooch had vanished. No trace of it could be found, and Mr. Garnet's ire was both loud and deep.

"The young minx. Yes, there can be no doubt of it! I am seldom so utterly befooled. But who could have believed such a thing? She really looked like a lady. Well, she shall suffer for it, cost what it will. I'll have no mercy. Mr. St. Croix, now am I not justified? You are witness. Look here at this receipt."

And he displayed the graceful handwriting of his young client to Mr. St. Croix's stern eyes.

"A trick, of course. You never can be up to them; they have as many disguises as a detective," he returned. "However, I shall be very happy to bear witness in the matter, Mr. Garnet," he added, pocketing the jewels which he had just purchased from Mr. Garnet's store, leaving the jeweler to the indulgence of his wrath.

* * * * *

"Young woman, we have a warrant against you. You must come with us," said two ferocious-looking individuals, or, at least, they had a most formidable appearance in the eyes of the poor girl and her invalid brother as they entered their humble apartment.

"For what? There must be some mistake," faltered the girl, shrinkingly.

"Not at all. We never make mistakes. Ain't your name Edith Montrose?" they asked, sharply.

The girl bowed her head.

"Ah! yes; it's all right. And weren't you in the shop of Mr. Garnet yesterday, jeweler, in Old Bond street?" was the next query.

And again the assent was mutely given.

"Very well. Then you're the right person; and if you don't choose to give up the brooch you stole we must take you off at once to prison," was the reply.

"I have no brooch. It is false! I sold it," exclaimed the girl, with flashing indignation in her eyes and face.

"Ha, ha! We know what all that means. We must search the house if you are still obstinate, young lady," returned the elder man.

"There are but three rooms on this floor that belong to me. I and my brother and sister lodge here," she replied, sadly. "My brother is in one of the rooms. He is ill. Please do not shock him by such a dreadful falsehood," she went on presently.

"That's your look-out; not ours. You should not have done it," the man answered, gruffly.

But the other whispered a few words to him that somewhat modified his hardness, and, when they pursued their search to the invalid's room, they so far softened their manner as to refrain from fully explaining their errand to the astonished Cecil.

"Well—well; it's very cleverly hidden, but you'll be made to turn it out, young lady," said the official. "You must come with us, and, if you choose to tell your sick lad there not to expect you back, it will, perhaps, save some trouble."

Poor Edith shivered, but her love for the suffering Cecil prevailed over her woman's fears, and she quietly told him she might have to give some evidence about a lost brooch, and that the younger sister Mabel would take her place in his room. And, with this last brave attempt to conceal her suffering, she departed with her rough escort to the degrading destination of the Police Court.

The ordeal there was brief enough. There was no defense; but still only presumptive proof of her guilt. So a remand, and a humane permission to occupy a room under surveillance instead of going to a common prison, was given by the indulgence of the bewildered and doubting magistrate.

* * * * * * * *

"Miss Montrose, I have obtained leave to see you. I trust you will pardon the liberty I am taking in this self-introduction, and in obtaining permission to take up your case," said a gentleman, who had just been announced to the young prisoner in the rough-and-ready style of her jailer.

And Paul Trevaux stood before her, with a frank yet respectful air that was adapted to win at once her confidence and her respect.

"You are very kind, but I do not know you," she said, timidly. "I have no friends to help me to prove my innocence, and it is unfair to expect a stranger to believe when proof is so strong against me."

"Never mind whether it is fair or not," he replied, smiling. "It is enough that I do trust you as I would myself, and that, being a budding barrister, I intend to win laurels in vindicating you triumphantly as an innocent lady. Will you allow such presumption?"

Edith's eyes filled with tears for the first time since her misfortunes.

"You are indeed good and kind," she said, "and I do assure you from my very heart that I am innocent—quite guiltless of the theft;" and her color rose indignantly at the degrading word. "No; I sold the brooch in question to Mr. Garnet, and received the money, and left the jewel, while he was engaged with another gentleman—the one with a large dog, I mean."

"And are you sure the brooch was on the counter then?" he asked.

"Quite sure," she replied, and then the subject dropped, and the conversation turned on other topics, and Paul heard, without much difficulty, the sad story of the young girl's early troubles; how she and her brother and sister had been left orphans, and that all her energies had been taxed to the utmost to meet the demands on her courage and her time by such a burden.

And, though she only distantly alluded to any pecuniary difficulties, the very fact of parting with so valuable a family jewel was enough to prove the straits in which they had fallen.

Paul lingered till the last moment of his time, and then departed, more than before convinced of the innocence of his fair client, and equally conscious that she appeared to him most lovely and fascinating.

* * * * * * * *

"Pray, Mr. Trevaux, what witnesses have you to call in defense of the prisoner?" asked the magistrate, in an accent of severity that perhaps covered the dangerous yearnings of indulgence in his heart.

"Simply Mr. St. Croix and his dog," replied the young man, calmly. "I believe they are both in court, and, if I can extract no information from them, I can only plead absence of any real proof for my client."

There was a general buzz as the large Newfoundland appeared by the side of his master, and looked round the crowded court with dignified inquisitiveness. But, when his eyes fell on Edith, the creature could scarcely be restrained from rushing to her to display the strange regard he had conceived for her.

"Mr. St. Croix," said Paul, calmly, "may I ask if you have examined your dress, as you wore it on the day when the brooch was lost—I mean, so as to make it absolutely certain it cannot have been carried off by you in ignorance. Of course, I distinctly mean that the trinket might have clung to some part of your garment while you were utterly unconscious of its very existence, and I am sure, for this young lady's sake, you will pardon the question."

"It is impossible. I have worn them ever since the day. I must have detected such an involuntary theft had it been committed," replied Mr. St. Croix, gravely.

"And your dog! may I venture—or will you kindly undertake to pass this comb through his hair?" resumed the barrister.

There was a general laugh in court; but Paul was not to be turned from his purpose.

He came forward, and passed the comb through Neptune's thick coat of hair without effect. But just when a cry of derisive contempt was uttered by Mr. Garnet there was a sharp, light sound on the floor of the court.

The missing brooch had become entangled in the innermost recesses of the shaggy mane, just below his broad leathern collar, and Neptune stood convicted of felony.

But he was not only freely shielded from punishment by a pardon, but some few months afterwards he was made a wedding present to Mrs. Paul Trevaux, *nee* Edith Montrose.

My Bird-House.

My bird-house is not my own invention. I read in some newspaper that an oyster-keg made a good bird-house, and an oyster-keg is what you must have in the first place. Most of you know what these kegs are, and can easily get one from some store or some oyster-man. Leave the heads in, and stop up the bung-hole; then cut a round hole, two inches in diameter, in the side, about two inches from the end you design for the floor of your house, and nail this end firmly to a square piece of board large enough to project a couple of inches all round, like a little platform. Next, cover the outside of the keg with pieces of rough bark. If you have a wood-pile to go to, you can probably find logs from which you can pry off wide, curving pieces that will go half round your little house; but if not, you must get smaller bits from trees in the woods, and trim them with a knife to fit side by side; no matter if the joinings are not very close, when the house is fastened on some arbor or trellis, no eyes but the birds' can possibly see the crevices, and they are not critical, bright as they are. Use small brads for nailing on the bark, and, if driven in a little on the slant, they will hold the bark more securely. For a roof, nail two wide strips of bark to the upper rim of the keg in such a position that their upper edges will meet to form a gable just in the middle above the door. It is not necessary to have this roof water-tight, because the head of the keg will keep out the rain; trim off the upper edges of the bark roof-sides so that they will meet closely, but, if they do not stay together well, bore a few holes and take several stitches with fine wire, and your work will be better.

The house will look prettier if you make the roof both wide and deep, giving what, in a real house, would be called "overhanging eaves."

Last of all, fill up the open spaces under the gables with bits of bark trimmed to fit, and nailed to the sides of the keg. Now, your bird-house is complete! Nail it on the top of the grape arbor, or in the crotch of a tree, and hang a bit of cotton-wool and a few hairs about the door, which the birds will read as we read the sign "To let," and see if you do not have wrens and blue-birds coming to look at the vacant house, and, at last, some nice little couple "concluding to rent it for the summer."

No matter if your house is not ready until late in the season. I do not think all the birds get to housekeeping before June, and you know often they build more than one nest in the course of the summer; so, unless there are too many cats about, I think you may be pretty sure of a tenant.

When I made my little house, I had no idea it would last more than one summer, but it has weathered the storms of four winters and still looks well. Every spring the wrens and blue-birds squabble and fight for possession of it—the wrens, I am sorry to say, always coming off conquerors! And every spring I watch the nest-building from my window with great satisfaction.—*"O'B.," in St. Nicholas for April.*

Chinese Schools.

The remarkable example of the eccentricity of the Chinese turn of mind is noticeable in their schools, where, instead of silence being inculcated, as might naturally be considered so essential, every child is expected to bawl out the lesson that he is committing to memory at the top of his voice; and the babel which is the result may be more easily imagined than described. When a Chinese boy goes up to repeat his lesson, he does not stand facing his tutor, but turns his back upon him, and hence repeating a lesson goes by the familiar name of "backing" it. This method of recitation has an excellent effect in keeping the boy on the qui vive to avoid mistakes, for no sooner does he commit one than he is called to recollection by a smart tap on the closely-shaven pate, from the metal of a long tobacco-pipe which every pedagogue carries about him.

They are going to erect a monument over the grave of Pocahontas at Gravesend, England. Courage, George; patience, Wash, patience; the monument period is working down dangerously close to your time.—*Burdette.*

Boston has a home for intemperate women.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

A Well-Known Actor Murdered by a Desperado.

[Marshall (Texas) Cor. Chicago Times.]

The members of the Warde-Barrymore combination went to the depot to take the train going north, on the way out of the State, after an engagement of several weeks in the principal cities of Texas. Maurice Barrymore, B. C. Porter and Miss Josephine Baker went into the restaurant adjoining the waiting-room to get coffee and lunch. In the rear of the room is a saloon, with the door open between. James Currie, a Texas Pacific railroad detective, was seated alone in the saloon where he could see those in the restaurant. Shortly after the entrance of the above-named persons, Currie, in a loud voice, made an insulting remark about Miss Baker.

Barrymore replied: "You are mistaken there; this lady is under our protection. You must not insult her," and added, noticing Currie's evident intoxication: "We don't want to have any trouble with you."

Currie rose to his feet, and, advancing, said: "Will you take it up?"

Barrymore answered: "No; we don't want to take it up; we are both unarmed. Leave us alone."

Currie walked nearer, and, with the words, "I don't like to be talked to this way," drew a six-shooter and fired, the ball passing through Barrymore's left arm and through the upper part of his chest, coming out below the shoulder at the back.

At this Porter stepped forward, and, placing his hand on Currie's shoulder, said: "Come, now, you've had enough of this."

With an oath Currie threw the revolver down against Porter's body and fired, the ball passing through his abdomen and coming out at the back. A bystander came in, and Currie fired at him, but missed. Porter sank to the floor in an unconscious condition. He lived fifty minutes. Barrymore's wound is fearful, but is not considered dangerous. After the shooting Currie drew a second revolver, and, with one at full cock in each hand, defied arrest. There had been no witnesses to the affair except the bar-keeper and the lady. A policeman, an old man without arms, entered soon after, when Currie put up his revolvers, and quietly submitted to arrest.

Excitement over the affair grew in intensity until the lynching of Currie by the enraged populace seemed probable. It is regarded as the most damnable murder that has taken place in Texas for many years, and, it is thought, will hurt the State very much. The combination is still at Marshall. Porter's remains were placed in a casket and will be sent North. Barrymore's condition at last reports was favorable.

Currie has lived in Texas several years. He was formerly a scout with Custer, and lived in Kansas, where he killed two men. He was engaged by the Texas Pacific as a detective in working up the cases of Sam Bass' gang of train-robbers, and was lately a private detective on the road. He is large, powerfully built, and a regular rough-and-ready of the frontier, and, when in liquor, quarrelsome and overbearing.

Spring Fashions.

Skirts are beautifully short.

Poke bonnets are fashionable.

English round hats have larger crowns.

Turbans are worn both in and out doors.

Novelties in side sachels are in demand.

Both high and low turban caps are fashionable.

Black chip is the favorite bonnet for all occasions.

The square chuddah is the favorite breakfast shawl.

Gloves are long, reaching to the elbow for full evening toilet.

Elbow sleeves are seen on ball and evening reception dresses.

Waistcoats are as often made to wear over the basque as under it.

New parasols have flatter tops than the canopy ones of last summer.

Panier scarfs and draperies appear on all Paris dresses brought over this spring.

Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in turban or Normandy form, are much worn.

Silk handkerchiefs, in Oriental design and colors, are preferred for dressy breakfast-caps.

Rhine pebble buttons look like diamonds at night. The prices vary from 75 cents a dozen up.

French chips are brought out in shades of color to match costumes, such as pale blue, dark blue, tan, chamois, gray, beige, brown and dark green.

Diamond ribbon collar necklaces are the fashion of the passing moment, set in *pavé style*, and with clasps that make them available either for a pair of bracelets or for a necklace.

The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip, or Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around; this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer.

A new fancy that will probably "take" is to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the lace balayeuse is basted, making a very pretty and striking dress effect.

The Electric Light—Is It a Failure?

For some time nothing has been heard from Mr. Edison of his progress in dividing and cheapening the electric light. For some months no addition has been made to the experimental lights which are kept burning rather as advertisements than as practical illuminators. The corridor of the Equitable building continues to be lighted with electricity, but the example set there has not been followed. Almost the only serious effort made on this side of the ocean to supersede gas by electricity for the usual purposes of a light was that made in the Assembly Chamber of the new Capitol at Albany. The Commissioners were understood to be anxious to introduce the new illuminator if its practicability could only be proven, and a single evening session successfully held without the aid of gaslight would greatly have encouraged the development of the new industry. It was announced that one inventor after another had privately exhibited his apparatus in the new chamber, and for days at a time had had opportunity to study, and if he could to overcome the difficulties of successfully lighting a room in which the problem was much simpler than usual. Yet not only has the electric light not been used for a single session, but none of the inventors or patentees have risked a single public exhibition of his device. The inference is that the light, in all the forms in which it has hitherto been introduced here, is a failure even for the purpose of lighting a single great apartment for two or three hours. Much more is there reason to believe that an attempt to apply it to domestic purposes, where it must be much further subdivided, would be a failure.—*New York Sun.*

HYGIENE.

Village Boards of Health.

Writing in *Scribner* for April of Dr. Roosa's recent address before the New York State Medical Society on the "Relations of the Medical Profession to the State," Dr. Holland thus discusses a very important topic:

Dr. Roosa very wisely says that there should be a Board of Health in every county and every town, and that there should be no man upon it who has not a scientific, medical, or legal education. He furthermore says that "not a schoolhouse, not a jail, not a hospital, not a sewer, should be built unless competent sanitary advice, with power to enforce it, be given." This is all right, as far as it goes, but it does not go half far enough. The truth is that every private house that goes up should be built under public sanitary supervision. Men are dying in New York every day because houses are built improperly. The arrangements for plumbing and ventilation are not only incompetent, but utterly vicious and murderous. Men put up buildings all over the country just as they please. We have built houses for human dwellings, and we have never yet been questioned by any public officer as to how many fatal traps we had set for human life. House poisoning has now become the most common form of poisoning. Diphtheria, pneumonia, and typhoid fever are the constant daily demonstration of vicious modes of building, and there is no authority, apparently, to prevent the formation of the sources of these diseases. A builder puts up a block, and offers his houses for sale. The buyer sees everything fair, for the sources of disease are covered from sight, but he moves in, and one after another of his family sickens and dies, and he learns, at last, that he has dealt with a criminal, and that the municipality or the State has afforded him no protection.

The truth is that we not only need to have Boards of Health established in many places where they are not, but we need to have their powers much enlarged where they exist. No one, we suppose, can doubt the great usefulness of our New York Board of Health, but if they could be armed with powers that would enable them to act more directly upon the prevention of disease they could be much more useful. If they could have authority to dictate the plumbing and ventilation of every structure, private as well as public, erected in this city, they could save the city a large percentage of its cruelist mortality. If they could have the control of the cleaning of the streets, does anyone doubt that they would greatly improve the health of the city? We talk about the adulteration of food as if that were a great thing, and our Board of Health busies itself about it in the absence of other work, but the adulteration, the absolute poisoning, of the air we breathe, is of amost infinitely more importance.

Dr. Roosa speaks of what is done in the way of preventive medicine by our wise system of quarantine, by which the city has been saved from destructive epidemics. With our yellow-fever lesson of last year fresh in memory, it really seems as if towns should learn something. There is no question that all these epidemics become fatal in the degree in which the air is vitiated by poisonous odors. When yellow fever or cholera visits a place, it becomes a terrible or a mild visitation, according to the conditions which it finds. If it finds a people already poisoned with foul streets and bad drainage, it finds food for a great and grave mortality. If it finds a place where everything is pure and sweet, it does not stay long or work such mischief. There are some States which have a Board of Health, or may have one in every town, armed with a considerable amount of power—with the power, at least, of holding inquests on private premises, and determining what shall be done to remedy evils; but what we really want most is a wider power of prevention, such as shall make it incumbent upon every builder to secure the approval of such a board before he can live in his house himself, or offer it for for sale or rent.

Maj. Andre.

In a lecture before the Workmen's Club and Institute Union, in London, the other day, Dean Stanley spoke of Maj. Andre. The memory of this young officer, he thought, was hardly so well preserved in England as it was in America. The story of Maj. Andre's striking adventures and their tragic conclusion was graphically narrated in the lecture. Every American, said the Dean, who saw Maj. Andre, at the time of his trial and up to the moment of his execution, was so captivated with his courage and his chivalrous behavior that, if they had allowed their feelings to overcome their sense of duty to their country's cause, they would certainly have granted his request that he might be executed as a soldier, if they had not released him altogether. When he (the Dean) was in America it was suggested to him that he should bring back a wreath of leaves from the banks of the Hudson river, which were then in all the extraordinary colors which they bear in the fall, and this wreath, which was taken from maple and oak trees overlooking the spot of Maj. Andre's death, he had brought back and placed above the tomb in the Abbey, where he trusted it would long remain as a token of the kindly feelings that might be called forth by such tragic events.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

BY ANNA L. RUTH.

Whist, sir! Would ye plase to speak aisy,
  And sit ye down there by the dure?
She sleeps, sir, so light and so restless,
  She hears every step on the flure.
What ails her? God knows! She's been weakly
  For months, and the heat drives her wild;
The summer has wasted and worn her
  Till she's only the ghost of a child.

All I have? Yes, she is, and God help me!
  I'd three little darlints beside,
As purty as iver ye see, sir,
  But wan by wan drooped like, and died.
What was it that tuk them, ye're asking?
  Why, poverty, sure; and, no doubt,
They perished for food and fresh air, sir,
  Like flowers dried up in a drought.

'Twas dreadful to lose them? Ah, was it!
  It seemed like my heart-strings would break!
But there's days when wid want and wid sorrow,
  I'm thankful they're gone, for their sake.
Their father? well, sir, saints forgive me!
  It's a foul tongue that lowers its own!
But, what wid the strikes and the liquor,
  I'd better be strugglin' alone.

Do I want to kape this wan? The darlint!
  The last and dearest of all!
Shure you're niver a father yourself, sir,
  Or you wouldn't be askin' at all.
What is that? Milk and food for the baby!
  A docther and medicine free!
You're huntin' out all the sick children,
  An' poor, toilin' mothers, like me!

God bless you and thim that have sent you!
  A new life you've given me, so,
Shure, sir; won't you look in the cradle
  At the colleen you've saved, 'fore you go?
O, mother o' mercies! have pity!
  O, darlint, why couldn't you wait!
Dead! dead! an' the help in the dure way!
  Too late! O, my baby! Too late!

PITH AND POINT.

Murder, like the knees of a boy's pants, will out.

Records of crime furnish the sin news of many papers.

What does a catamount to anyway? The back fence on moonlight nights.

Your professional pedestrian may be said to be a man who profits by his extremities.

Pedestrianism is growing alarmingly intrusive. Two tracks were laid in our pew last Sunday.

Can it be said that a man who is very much intoxicated is dejected, because he is more'n full?

"This is a prime airy meeting," said the politician when he found there was no fire in the ward room.

Noah was the first man who strictly observed Lent. He lived on water for forty days and forty nights.

A writer says Lord Beaconsfield is the chief lever in English politics. Of course; isn't he the pry-Minister?

Little by little the snow melts away,
  The ulster is hung up to dry;
And men await the approach of the month
  That bringeth the beautiful fly.

Let a bill be offered prohibiting more than fifteen Italians with hand-organs coming over at one time.—*Wheeling Leader.*

Tramp—"Dear sir, please give me a penny, I have no parents." Gentleman—"Indeed; then you ought to be put into an orphan asylum."

Lawyer—"You farmers are altogether too stupid." Farmer—"But you live by our stupidity; were we not so stupid we could get along without lawyers."

Waiting-maid—"Good morning, doctor; my gracious lady sends me to beg you to come to her husband as quickly as possible; she does not wish him to die without your assistance."

A sparkling young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."

SINGING AT SPRING.

'Tis an easy thing to sing of spring
  When the air is calm and breezy;
'Tis sneezy thing of spring to sing
  When your own head is wheezy.
—*Hackensack Republican.*

Professor, lecturing on psychology—"All phenomena are sensations. For instance, that leaf appears green to me. In other words, I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would laugh.

A gentleman traveling on a Hudson river steamer, one day at dinner, was making way with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was a dessert. "It matters not to me," said he; "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

NOT ANTONY.

He's not dying, Egypt, dying,
  Nor his life ain't ebbing fast,
Every enemy he's defying,
  Like a Trojan, to the last.
He is kicking, Egypt, kicking,
  Full of life and full of vim;
And the dark Plutonian shadows
  Haven't got the drop on him.
—*Exchange.*

To show that ballad-snatching has not become altogether extinct in the Solid South, we feel called upon to observe that

When the English troops get away to
  Ver yonder in the Zululand,
There they'll find old Cetywayo,
  And hear the music of the band;

and with these few remarks we surrender the subject to the next man.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

The "Forty Thieves."—A Yankee who had never paid more than 25 cents to see an exhibition went to a New York theater one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him 75 cents for a ticket. Passing the pasteboard back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched.

THE DEATH-BED OF MRS. O'FLAHERTY.

"Hear me last wurruds! Faix, there's O'Shaughnessy,
That wurruld's thafe—owes me ninepence happeny,
And there's Phil Coyne, with his decaiving thricks,
Owes me five shillin's, and there's Pathrick Free
By that same token owes me two and six,
The craythur! May the divil howld him fast!"
"*The ould woman is sinsible to the last!*"
"Give me a dhrop! Arrah, where was I thin?—
And I owe Micky O'Nail wan pound tin,
And Phalim M'Carthy two pounds, and I owe
Three pounds to Jimmy Hone, and Mrs. Flynn
Wan pound sivin shillin's, two pince happeny. No!
'Tis two pince and three farthin's, by your lave."
"*Howly St. Patrick! Hear now how she raves*"
—*David S. Foster, in Scribner for April.*

"Well, my little boy," said a Somerville clergyman, patting a little fellow on the head, "what do you expect to be when you grow up?" "Dunno," answered the boy, bashfully. "What would you like to be, then?" continued the pastor, expecting the youngster to say he would like to be President of the United States. But the boy's ambition soared higher than that, for he blurted out, "I'd like to be a walker, an' war O'Leary."—*Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

THE AUBURN COURIER.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Bride's Story.

When I was but a country lass, now fifteen years ago,
I lived where flowed the Overpeck through meadows wide and low;
'Twas first, when skies were bending blue and blossoms blowing free,
I saw the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

His homespun coat was frayed and worn, with patches covered o'er;
His hat—oh, such a hat as that was never seen before!
The boys and girls, when first he came, they shouted in their glee,
And jeered the little ragged boy who went to school with me.

His father was a laboring man, and mine was highly born;
Our people held both him and his in great contempt and scorn—
They said I should not stoop to own a playmate such as he,
The bright-eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.

For years they had forgotten him, but when again we met,
His look, his voice, his gentle ways remained in memory yet;
They saw alone the man of mark, but I could only see
The bright-eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.

He had remembered me, it seemed, as I remembered him;
Nor time nor honors in his mind, the cherished past could dim;
Young love had grown to older love, and so to-day, you see,
I wed the little ragged boy who went to school with me.

A Royal and a Player Queen.

At one of the royal balls, the queen and Madame Ristori were seen seated on the sofa talking pleasantly together, in the maccari-room. It was a fine chance to compare two royalties. Each was perfect after her own kind. Ristori was just as we have seen her on the stage personating a queen, lofty and noble. Marguerite of Savoy was equally regal, but with a difference. Her majesty of Italy has changed a good deal since she came to the throne. She stands more upon her rank, is not so universally gracious, and, when little matters of etiquette go awry, she shows her dissatisfaction. The guests were late in arriving at the second ball; the royal party reached the salon before all the guests had arrived, so when the rest of them came in, she did not salute them, but turned and talked to the ladies of her court. She is not so popular as queen as she was as princess. Her dress at the third ball was delicate rose satin, covered all over with splendid lace; around the low neck of the body was a deep fringe of brilliant diamonds; the necklace was a superb one of large sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds, and the diadem was the same.—*Naples Letter.*

The Matter with Women's Shoes.

Let me give you the result of my observation and thought: The sole is too narrow! My friend, Mrs. C., in reading the chapter in *Our Girls*, devoted to "Boots and Shoes," came to say that, although she was a great sufferer from corns and a general sore and crippled condition of feet, her shoes were nevertheless enormous,—twice as large as her feet. She wished I would see if it was not so. I examined the shoes, and agreed with her that they were too large. As she stepped, it was doubtless true, as she said, that her foot rocked over, first on this side and then on that. Now it pressed over on the outside, rubbing down over the edge of the sole and touching the ground, and perhaps, if the ground was at all uneven, on the very next step her boot would rock over on the other side of the sole. Such friction between the little toe and the big toe joints against the upper leather must inevitably produce corns. I think the majority of shoes are too large.

Mrs. C. wished me to accompany her to the shoemaker's and see what I could do for her relief, for really life was becoming a torture. We went to her own shoemaker. Mrs. C. hobbled to a seat and declared:

"I wo'nt try to walk again, there!"

Her shoe was removed, and Mr. Shoemaker marked around her foot, while she was standing upon it. We measured the mark and found that was exactly four inches. That was the width of her foot when she stepped on it without a shoe. Then we measured the sole of the shoe she had been wearing, and found it two and a half inches. Here was the secret of the whole trouble.

A pair of shoes were made for her at once with soles four inches broad.

Now she can walk for hours without a pain in her feet.

There are millions of poor sufferers in the country, who are limping and hobbling through the world, who might be perfectly relieved and cured by the same means.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

Escorts to Order.

Ladies have often complained that they were deterred from the many enjoyments by the custom which forbids them to go out after dark without a male escort. Husbands are sometimes busy and sometimes otherwise engaged; beaux have a faculty of appearing at the wrong times, and inviting objects of their attentions to the wrong places, that is, to the places they are least anxious to attend. Until a complete understanding is arrived at as to future relation, most grown ladies are disinclined to ask to be asked, and consequently often remain at home when they most want to go out. To relieve ladies from this embarrassment, the fashion has been inaugurated in New York of hiring escorts. An Eastern paper describes the process:

When a lady, otherwise without an escort, wishes some one to escort her to a theater, she indicates as much on the call-bell connecting with the nearest district telegraph office. Her name and address are taken there, and word is telegraphed to the central office for an escort. The one who answers the summons is given the address and a letter of introduction, and accompanies the applicant to whatever theater she desires. The escort pays for the car fare and tickets from the money that his newly-made friend has given him. He attends her back to the hotel and receives two dollars for his services. This custom of employing escorts has become a regular practice, and appears to be growing in favor.

In a majority of cases it is said the men employed for escort duty are in the service of the telegraph company during the day. The instinct of business would suggest to the managers of these companies to send only respectable men. If the escort happens to be reasonably young and correspondingly good looking, he is more likely to be frequently wanted. It is understood that they are not serving in the capacity of footmen, but for the night as equals. They sit beside the lady during the performance, and are expected so be as agreeable as they can. They are, in fact, escorts to order, but for the time escorts in the full sense of the term, except that the lady bears the expense. It is needless to add, that careful papas who have young and impulsive daughters on their hands do not avail themselves of the new fashion to any extent.

A Trick in Dressing.

A Boston correspondent of a western paper has slandered some of the society people of this city: "There is a certain fashionable modiste up town who has among her customers a large number of ladies of our 'very best society.' Carriages are continually before her door, and such is her success in business that she is the envy of the throng of less successful modistes who cannot see how she does it!" This is because they do not understand the double role she plays. Very many of the large flattops in which elegant costumes are sent home come back to the dressmaker a few days later; but of course that is all right—changes are needed. But when the changes are made, the costumes go out again to different addresses from the first ones, and again they come back. In fact, the principle business done here is that of letting costumes for balls, weddings and other affairs. Even black silk visiting dresses and street suits may be hired and are especially made use of by the ladies who are going on visits for a few weeks for other cities or the sea shore. But the business is so carefully arranged that nobody finds it out, and even the ladies who patronize the establishment seldom see their dresses worn by anyone else, for the madame always keeps strict memoranda of the places where the dresses have been worn, and never lets a costume go twice into the same circle of society; besides such alterations are made every time a dress comes back, that it would not be very easily recognized. Considering the secrecy maintained regarding this branch of the business done here, it is rather surprising how the madame ever secured the large list of patrons whose names are on her book. Think what a fluttering there would be should these private books be by any accident made public!"

"Pretty Fanny Carter."

Celia Logan writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* The most prominent American lady now in society in London—putting out of the count those wonderfully lucky creatures, who have married English noblemen, like the Viscountess Mandeville—is Mrs. Ronalds, with whose name the leaders of your *haut ton* are familiar. What a strange career has been hers! Twenty years ago she was pretty Fanny Carter, of Boston, whom nobody knew. Her social status was nil. But at a Newport season she captured the heart of the rich Peter Lorillard Ronalds, and the next winter, as Mrs. "Pierre" Ronalds, she was driving imperial Paris fairly wild with her beauty, her sauciness, her magnificent voice, her wonderful skill as a skater. The mot is so old that it has now become a classic: "How did Mrs. Ronalds get to the Tuileries? She skated there." I believe it is really a fact that she and the emperor struck up a sparking acquaintance on the ice without an introduction, and that one night when he asked her to let him take her hand as they went skating down a sloping bank, she said she would if he'd invite her to the "Little Mondays of the empress." For many seasons she was the greatest lion Paris circles could boast, and held her own even with the Princess Metternich, whose wit was so unparalleled, and the Countess de Castiglione, whose beauty was almost superhuman. But Mrs. Ronalds had not only beauty—she had a magnificent soprano voice, and after her marriage she had it cultivated until it reached a point of perfection unequalled save by that of one or two voices of the leading prima donna on the operatic stage. Such talent commands a position in society, and it is probable that if Mrs. Ronalds had not skated to the Tuileries she would have sung her way there sooner or later. In the zenith of her success in Paris, she brought over her sister from Boston, also a very beautiful girl, though not so handsome as Mrs. Ronalds. The sisters were invited everywhere, but the younger did not live long to enjoy her triumphs. Her death was Mrs. Ronald's first great sorrow, but after that many trials and disturbances came, which finally culminated in a divorce, and, unless I have been grossly misinformed, there followed an entire taboo from New York society, which at one time made much of her, though Boston never did. After all this, it seems odd to see her again on the topmost wave of social success in London. She has had a splendid list of visits in the choicest country houses this winter, and was at Luton Hoo when the Prince of Wales was there. Lady Molesworth, one of the ladies of the *ton*, has taken Mrs. Ronalds up, and the Duchess of Manchester, mother-in-law of the Viscountess Mandeville (Miss Ynaga, of New York), also makes a great deal of her, and the consequence is that hardly a day passes that Mrs. Ronald's name is not seen forming one of the list of aristocratic guests present at some grand dinner or some exclusive ball. Her beauty, for those who remember her early days in Paris, as I do, is somewhat "gone off" as they say here; nevertheless, she is still handsome, so much so that that hackneyed title, La belle Americaine, is often applied to her. Her voice was never in fairer condition than now, and her manners have gained an added charm with the years. Her former husband, "Pete" Ronalds, is also in London. I sometimes see him, clad in deep mourning, and looking rather sad. I believe he goes into no society from choice, but is greatly interested in horses and racing. Neither he nor she has remarried.

Fashion Notes.

THE "princesse polonaise" is permanently fastened upon a cambric skirt, with pleatings at the foot.

SKIRTS are noticeably short in front, giving an excellent opportunity to exhibit fine hose and handsome slippers.

FANCY modes are chiefly confined to full dress toilets. The surplice and pompadour waists are preferred for party wear.

BUTTONS on spring costumes may be either large or small, but there cannot be too many of them, whatever may be their size.

DRESSY aprons of muslin are fashionable for home toilettes; they are trimmed with lace and bows of ribbon, and the one pocket is ornamented with a bow.

CREAM and ivory white (with a slight yellow tinge), will be replaced the coming season by lead white, a blue-gray shade. This is already shown in tulle and tarlatan.

GARNET, mulberry and claret are the favorite colors for dress-goods, and the latest styles all tend to the full panier, which will undoubtedly be greatly enlarged next season, if hoops are not actually revived.

AN entirely new combination for scarf pins, belt clasps and pins for the hair is that of garnet, blue and crystal glass. Women will soon be decked out in as gorgeous jewels as the savage delights to wear.

COMBINATIONS of colors are very striking in rich fabrics. Pomegranate hues associated with sulphur tints produce a fascinating picture by strong gaslight. Dark garnet and silver blue, also old gold and royal purple, are lively mixtures. Black velvet, upon which are figures of scarlet and blue, is a novel dress material.

SOME summer dresses, for evening wear, will be made entirely of light striped silk without combination with any other material, their only relief being a profusion of black ribbon and a little lace. They are tasteful and elegant, and possess the advantage of durability of style.

THE panier basques are seen on many short dresses of muslin, or of wool or silk. Most of these are simply cut quite long and caught up in pleats in the side seams to make the hips looks large; a bouffant overskirt is used with these. There are also panier polonaises that afford excellent suggestions to ladies who wish to remodel the long polonaises worn last year.

THE newest cottage bonnets, after clasping the head closely, roll upward in the brim just above the forehead and low down behind the crown. The roll is scarcely an inch deep, yet when covered with shirred satin it makes the small bonnet much more dressy than were the closer fronts worn during the winter. The best Parisian milliners have sent out this new shape in the most expensive braids, trimmed with the richest materials used this season.

The Double Death.

Many extraordinary proceedings are reported from time to time in China. But seldom anything more remarkable than this incident. Mr. Sen, of Soochow, was dangerously sick of a disease pronounced incurable, and had a son who loved Miss Ma. Miss Ma was "sickly and jaundiced-looking," so that old Mr. Sen disapproved the match. One day he consulted some conjurers about his health and they gravely told him his life would surely end in a few days if his son was not married at once. The stern parent then relented and Miss Ma was soon made Mrs. Sen. But the jaundiced looking bride a few days after her wedding suddenly died. Old Mrs. Ma was very angry at this. Accompanied by a dozen viragoes she entered the house of the Sens and raised a great commotion. The members of the Sen family were roundly beaten with whips and sticks, and the furniture was smashed into a hundred pieces. Everybody took flight before them except the widower, who bravely stood his ground and was beaten without mercy by the infuriated dames. At last they threw him to the floor and tied him by his queue to the feet of his dead wife and there extricated from him a pledge that he would give a protracted wake and mass lasting for 49 days. The coffin was to be an expensive one and of feasting there was to be a plenty. A temporary feast was at once prepared for the mother-in-law and her dozen viragoes, and the eating had been well begun when the mother of young Sen and all those who had followed her in flight from the house entered by a rear door and descended in fury upon the banquet scene. They soon learned that old Mr. Sen had died during their absence, and this intelligence only added to their rage. Mrs. Ma was beaten roundly till she cried aloud for help, and when she became exhausted her head was ceremoniously tied to the corpse of old Mr. Sen. There she was forced to sign a paper that nothing improper had been done, and on the following day there were two funerals in Soochow and no questions asked.

The Cat's Extraordinary Vitality.

A remarkable story is told by the Captain of the bark Kate Howe, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool. The Kate Howe was laden in Charleston during last November with cotton for Liverpool. Just before sailing, a cat which belonged on board was missed, and the vessel started on its voyage, and forty-seven days after the hatches were taken off at Liverpool, when the cat crawled slowly forth, presenting a most woe-begone and emaciated appearance. Pussy had been nudged in between two bales of cotton during the voyage, and had been unable to move or to obtain food or water during the whole time. The animal's head was flattened, and one of its legs was twisted over its back, and, although after a few days of careful nursing it recovered its wonted appetite, its former beauty, it is feared, has departed forever.—*Baltimore American.*

Wives Wanted.

Two desolate men who dwell by the prairies lately sent to the New York Bureau of Emigration a strange request. They ask the superintendent to ship them at their risk and "collect on delivery" two comely, healthy, and strong women suitable for wives. The application was novel, and a paragraph describing it with the title "A Demand for Wives" found its way into the newspapers. The ludicrous result is that the superintendent has been overwhelmed with letters from women in all parts of the east offering themselves as candidates.—*New York Evening Post.*

TENNESSEE'S State debt is $23,000,000.

A Hurricane at the Mauritius.

The first warnings are an excessive heat, and an atmosphere so oppressive as to lead one almost to believe some unknown agency is at work against human existence; fever strikes with deadly virulence; the rays of the sun are scorching, and the air is so overcharged with electricity as to make men and animals alike feel uncomfortable. Then come a few ragged clouds driven wildly across the coppery sky, the barometer falls rapidly, and an awful stillness pervades everything. The birds flutter uneasily and seek shelter in the thickest woods, the mules start and sniff the air, the Indians tie up their heads and hurry away to their huts. Not a leaf is stirring, all nature seems in a state of horrid expectancy. Then comes a sudden gust, which whistles past, bending the aloes and palm trees nearly double, and leaving them trembling in the still calm which follows. More driving clouds, gray and leaden, creep up from the leaden sea, and sweep swiftly past, their ragged edges blown into wisps which catch and tangle with each other till the sky is covered with them. The roar of the gusts is more frequent, the sky seems to have descended like a roof upon the land. Long since the harbor master has been busy with the shipping. Top-gallant-masts must be struck by all ships in port during the hurricane months; now yards and topmasts are sent down with a run, cables are put out, and each tier of vessels securely lashed together. Ships at the roadstead slip their cables and put to sea to fight it out as best they can; some, profiting by the rules laid down in order to avoid cyclones, escape—some are never heard of again. Another gust, increasing in force, and the second gun is fired from the fort as a signal for the trains to cease running, and for all prudent people to get home. Shutters are closed, windows and doors barricaded, and the town resembles a city of the dead. A few policemen and an odd straggler are all the living things to be seen. Gust now succeeds gust, the roaring of the wind is louder than thunder, and it is difficult to make the voice heard inside a house. Rain falls in sheets, the roads are flooded, the rivers are mere cataracts of milk colored water, the canes toss wildly like live creatures in great agony, forest trees bend double and their branches crack and fly bodily away, the air is filled with driving boughs, leaves, tiles, roofs, wisps of hay, and other debris; houses are torn from their foundations and carried far away; balks of timber and blocks of stone weighing many hundred weight are rolled over. Between the gusts is a dead calm, in which the hiss of the rain and the roar of the departing gust sound painfully distinct. Dry earth has disappeared under a sheet of water dashed and driven into spray, and again beaten flat by the ever descending rain. The surface of the sea is torn up into curious spiral columns revolving with great velocity. Every now and then the sun will shine out for a few seconds with a ghastly glare, then the clouds drop down again, and darkness comes to hide up the cruel wreck. The people in the houses gather round the lamp in the driest room, and listen fearfully as each fresh blast threatens to bring the whole structure about their ears. Sleep is almost impossible, cooking there is none, clothes are saturated with the moisture which drives in through every crevice, and spirits are at their lowest with the thought of the havoc going on outside.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Prince Who Wants a Pulpit.

Of all the members of our royal family perhaps the one with the strongest intellectual bias is Prince Leopold. Unable to mingle much in society, in consequence of a malady which has troubled him again and again all through his career, he has naturally been thrown back upon studious pursuits. He is a very fair scholar, and is certainly possessed by a great enthusiasm for learning and the arts. A few days ago he attended a great meeting in the city of London, called by the Lord Mayor, and spoke on behalf of the extension of university education. He was placed at a great disadvantage by having to follow the greatest orator of his time, Mr. Gladstone, and yet, notwithstanding this, he acquitted himself with marked ability. Mr. Gladstone congratulated the Prince upon his speech, and was evidently astonished both by his fluency and the cogency of his arguments. Prince Leopold has long desired to adopt the church as a profession, and the matter has been discussed at court very recently—so it is confidently affirmed. He certainly has a strong leaning to clericalism, but what we should do with a prince of the blood in the church I do not know. He would prove such a "sensation" that there would be no place large enough to hold audiences, unless Mr. Spurgeon agreed to give up the Metropolitan tabernacle for his use. I am inclined to think that the Church of England would find a great influx of candidates for confirmation if it became known that the queen's son was willing to lay his hands upon them.—*London Letter to New York Post.*

What is the Zodiacal Light?

This glowing archway across the skies, seen so frequently at this time of the year shortly after sunset, writes a correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, is one of the astronomical puzzles that men of science are zealously trying to pull to pieces. Thus fair their efforts have been unsuccessful, and the unpracticed observer who looks with simple wonder and admiration upon the elliptical glow in the evening sky knows almost as much of its constitution and mission in the divine economy as the wisest astronomer in the land. Various are the theories that have been advanced to account for the presence of this intruder on terrestrial domain. Some observers consider it a ring of matter revolving round the earth; others look upon it as a collection of minute particles of meteoric or cometic matter traveling round the sun in very eccentric orbits. More recent and more searching examination gives a far grander explanation of its origin, making the zodiacal light a continuation of the corona, and thus indicating a lenticular-shaped atmosphere of inconceivable rarity surrounding the sun and extending out near the plane of the ecliptic beyond the orbit of the earth. Our most thoughtful scientists do not accept this view, but suggest another even more sublime and awe-inspiring. It is that the whole space between the earth and sun is filled with immense clouds of meteoroids, and that the sunlight reflected on these cosmical atoms of floating star-dust is the cause of the soft celestial glow that now lingers evening after evening in our western sky.

A Western Character.

There is some interesting gossip in the Denver *Tribune* about a gentleman whom old-time *Tribune* readers have not forgotten—N. C. Meeker, the father of the Greeley colony. He edits the Greeley *Tribune* from his headquarters in the White river country, where he pursues, on his own account, an Indian policy that puts to the blush noisier pretenders. The Utes look upon him as a species of good father, and his daughter teaches the little Indians. When he was commissioner to the Centennial from Colorado, he and several more of his frontier friends took up their quarters at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. The richness and variety of the fare seemed to disgust them all. Said Meeker: "I can't get any thing to eat here; all I want is a piece of roast beef, some potatoes, pie and coffee." And the quartet of agriculturists, who could spin the finest problems in the esthetics of political economy or agriculture, adjourned to a boarding house, where they could get a "piece of roast beef, some potatoes, pie and coffee," for $8 a week. As the government allowed $35 a week, he credited Uncle Sam with $27. "What's that for?" asked a friend. "Oh, wal, I guess the government needs the money more than I do." This was said when the president of the colony was not financially buoyant.

A Clever Rogue.

A gentleman of great experience in the commercial world cashed a check at a London bank for £1,100 taking the whole in £100 notes. He was only a few yards from the bank when a person resembling a clerk, bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, touched him on the shoulder, saying: "Beg your pardon, sir; will you allow me just to take the number of these notes again? I won't keep you a minute." The gentleman, taking off his guard, handed the notes over to the supposed clerk, whom he followed into the bank. After giving the former time to reach the top end and return, he met the gentleman at the door, saying. "Please walk this way; that gentleman will attend to you in a minute," pointing to a clerk who was deeply engaged. Five minutes elapsed before the gentleman could draw the clerk's attention to his case; and he was thunderstruck to find that this officer knew nothing about it. The other clerks were interrogated, and they were equally in the dark. Of course no time was lost in going to the Bank of England, but too late; the clever rogue had been before them, and obtained gold for the notes.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Court Scene in Leadville.

Justice is grotesquely travestied in the new Colorado mining town, Leadville. A colored lad was charged with theft. The proceedings were opened by the judge, who turned to the prisoner with the remark: "Well, boss, what have you to say to that?" "You mean if I took dat money?" "Look here young fellow, what have you to say agin this charge?" "Does de court know what de charge is?" "You bet your life," responded the classic judge. "You're charged with fastenin' your hooks onto lucre that wasn't yours." "Well, judge, I'll tell you how it all happened. Dat girl did give me a little loose change, and in looking through de town I dropped it into de bank, and of course bought a 'stack.' De cards didn't just come my way, and I lost." "What about the girl's money? That's what's bothering the court." "Well, I blowed it in!" "Ten days in the county jail. Officer, let the prisoner go and see his friends before his inundation."

A Hungarian Patriot.

The ashes of Count Ladislaus Ujhazy were removed from their tomb in San Antonio, Texas, and sent on their way to Budamer, in the district of Saros, Hungary. Ujhazy was born in 1795 and until 1840 struggled for Hungarian independence. His championship of Republican ideas in the heart of a continent of kings is told in the old story of all such exiles. When he fled to this country in 1849 he was very warmly welcomed and with a few followers founded New Buda, in souther Iowa. The death of his very dear wife there led him to break up his farming and remove to San Antonio. At the breaking out of the civil war he tendered his services to the government and was sent by Minister Seward as consul at Ancona, Italy. At the close of the war he resigned his consulate and returned to his children.

Women in Cyprus.

At 9 or 10 the girls are lovely, having eyes like antelopes, and softly rounded cheeks, hinting at Hebe by-and-bye. But in their after years, when comliness is needed most, much of this beauty fades. Fine eyes remain; but contour, color, bloom, expression, all depart. The Moslem females seem to understand their fate. If their sisters of the Orthodox rite were knowing, they too would glide about the courts and market places veiled. A Christian women bears her neck and face; a Moslem women shows no more than a pair of sparkling eyes. No man looks twice at the retreating figure of a Greek, though she is habited in pink and amber. Every one turns and gazes at the gliding mystery of a girl in white whose face is shrouded from his view.—*British Cyprus—Hepworth Dixon.*

A College Prank.

Of Professor Thomas Thatcher, of Yale, it is related that in the days of his tutorship his students played a curious prank with him. He had ordered a ton of coal for his room, and it arrived at night-time and was deposited at his door, it being then too late to be got in. During the night some students who were favorably inclined toward the tutor determined to put it in for him. This they did, piece by piece, and through the window. Tutor Thatcher was obliged to get under his bed to escape being stoned, or rather coaled to death. In after years at a public supper, when asked the amount of his salary, Professor Thatcher said "$1,000, with coal put in."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Arbutus, thou dost swing
The subtle censer of the spring;
I sip thy wine, I kiss thy lips,
I softly touch thy pinky tips;
More than I say art thou to me,
A past and still a joy to be!
If e'er I stand of all bereft,
As they do stand whom Death has left,
A treasure dearer far than gold
Mine empty hands will seek and hold,
The first arbutus of the spring;
A simple thing, a little thing,
Yet incense-bearer to the King,
His tidings glad borne on each wing!
All my lost life 'twill backward bring,
And all the life before 'twill touch,
With Spring's young glory. 'Twill be much,
How much! Yet such a little thing—
The first arbutus of the spring!

HUMOROUS.

A ST. LOUIS undertaker advertises that he has "the most comfortable hearse in the city."

THE telegraph is yet an infant.—*Boston Post.* But a very wiry one. *Philadelphia Bulletin.* And well posted.

WHEN one literary feller calls another a liar, a polite rejoinder would be, "Sir, you're an author."—*Boston Post.*

WHY is a merchant who does a strictly cash business never at rest? Because his work is never dun.—*Boston Traveler.*

CHEERING to owners of real estate—The small boy's pantaloons are easily rent.—*Boston Transcript.*

A NEW kind of chewing tobacco is called "Consistency." We suppose because it's a chew-well.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A HORSE ran away at the railroad depot in Philadelphia lately, and knocked down seventeen persons, each one belonging to a different "Pinafore" company about starting on a country tour.—*Norr. Herald.*

MISS MADE-UP OLDGAL: "Yes, I love the old oak; it is associated with so many happy hours spent beneath its shade. It carries me back to my childhood, when—when——" Young Foodle: "When you—er—planted it."—*Funny Folks.*

WE once heard a facetious music seller announce, "O Say Not Woman's Love is Bought," all for the price of one halfpenny. A modern music seller announces, "Thou Hast Loved and Left Me" for ten cents.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A STAGE-DRIVER in the White mountains when asked what he thought of the Notch, replied: "Well, I was born around here, you know, and I don't mind it so much. But if I should go down to New York, I reckon likely I'd gawk around considerable myself.

A RAW German who had been summoned for jury duty desired to be relieved, giving this reason: "Schudge, I can nich goot Inglish onderstan'." Looking over the crowded bar, the judge replied: "Oh, you can serve. You won't have to understand good English; you won't hear any such here."

AN old-fashioned lady wants to know why the graduates of Vassar and other "female" colleges always have their ages printed after their names in reports of alumni meetings,—Miss I. Smith, president, ('70), Miss Jones, vice president ('60), Mrs. Robinson, secretary ('78), etc., etc.

A SERGEANT of Zouaves had, at the battle of Orleans, his thigh smashed by a fragment of shell. "Well, my poor fellow," said the captain, who visited him in hospital, "you must find it pretty lonesome work, being laid up here." "Oh, no, Cap., not at all," was the reply. "I suffer a good deal and that makes the time slip by."—*Paris Paper.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to him and then asked: "What do you think of it? How will it take?" The president reflected a little while, and then answered: "Well, for people who like that kind of thing, I think that is just about the kind of thing they'd like."

WHEN the Confederate army was on its shortest rations General Lee remonstrated one day with a straggler for eating green persimmons, and asked him if he did not know that they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man, "but for the sake of drawing my stomach up to fit my rations."

Two pitmen met in the street at Cramlington, the other day, and the conversation taking a scientific turn, one of them informed the other that the earth they stood upon turned right round every 24 hours. "Luik'st thoo, man," replied the enlightened one, "if as thowt that was true, as wad just stand here till Crammilton cam roond agyen!"

LISH APPLEGATE'S experience in breaking a steer, in the early days of Oregon: Lish was yoked up with the steer, and the steer ran off. With his legs flying behind him like drumsticks, Lish kept up with the steer as the pair of them broke down the lane at a tearing rate. Meeting a friend, Lish sang out to him: "Stop us! stop us! we are running away!" They were stopped, and the boys began to unyoke Lish, when he turned around, panting, and imploringly said: "Unyoke the other ox first; I'll stand."—*Astorian.*

AT the Friday evening talk last week, Beecher was discussing the duty of prayer, and urged that all should make reasonable requests if they expected an answer. A brother asked as to praying for peace when in sore trouble. Mr. Beecher said he knew how that was; he had been there. It was useless to pray for rest when one did not take proper measures to secure it. When he had been broken in upon and bothered and hunted until he could not sleep, it was no use to ask God for a sedative; it was necessary first to get some bromide of potash.

THEIR strapped books and the intense earnestness of their conversation plainly told they were Boston school girls. As they tipped gayly along, talking now of this, then of that, and again of just nothing at all, said one, "Oh, May! Mr. Ficklebrains was at our house last evening. Don't you think he is awfully nice. I do love to hear him talk. Why, he is just splendid." "Mr. Ficklebrains!" asked her companion; "who's he?" "Why, don't you know?" came the response. "He's a great inventor. He has made more than forty inventions—and no two of them just alike, either!"—*Boston Transcript.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 pe cent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound.

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 8ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;
DYE ST.UFFS,
PATENT MEDC INES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the atest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Clippings.

Schuyler Colfax is the political waif—in fact, a perfect wafer. He is a sort of waifering man.—Herald.

—Think twice before you speak, especially at an auction sale of old tin pans—Turners Falls Reporter.

—"Plural marriage" is the term applied to mormon matrimony. It is a singular thing.—Meriden Recorder.

—Spring is the time when young men think of going to see—their girls. It is the marry time season—New York Commercial.

—You can talk about woman's rights till doomsday, but the best right of woman is the marriage rite.—Hartford Journal.

—Brother journalists, be on your guard! Forged notes on the National bank of Scotland are afloat.—Waterloo Observer.

—It is pretty well understood now that nobody but editors have a right to write any poetry about spring.—Rochester Express.

—Bye-and-bye that man will come around the corner with his prediction of the hottest summer in 30 years.—Newark Call.

—We personally know of these devoted $5 bills which have been celebrating Lent for quite a long while.—Wheeling Leader.

—The small-pox has broken out in the Albany penitentiary, and it is feared that the convicts will break out.—Washington Post.

—The first impulse of a young married man, on being presented with his first baby, is to give it a-weigh.—Keokuk Constitution.

—Will congress please pass a law prohibiting more than 15 Eli Perkinses to come to this country on one vessel?—N. Y. Herald P. I.

—You can always tell when the hero and heroine in a play are man and wife. They infuse no warmth or feeling in the stage kiss.—Norristown Herald.

—A blister is not the only thing a man has on his tongue's end when he puts the wrong end of a cigar in his mouth.—Hackensack Republican.

—We did not have a green Christmas this winter, but the other night the University of New York graduated 200 medical students.—Cincinnati Gazette.

—The proprietor of a bone factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice—New Orleans Picayune.

—The Canadians did not yell for "protection" until they learned that their new governor general, Lorne, wrote spring poetry.—Norristown Herald.

The approach of spring has been so very, very gentle, that the mercury hasn't dared to climb up the thermometer to take a look at warm weather.—New Haven Register.

—An exchange speaks of a dog "that has been taught to tend bar in a saloon.' That is nothing to brag of, for most all of the dogs in Whitehall are barkkeepers.—Whitehall Times.

—A young lady while on her way to be married was run over and killed. A confirmed old maid savagely remarked: "She has avoided a more lingering and horrible fate."—Albany Argus.

—A Slipper in my hand is worth two on my feet, says the stern mother, as she doubles her youngest into a parabolic curve across her knee. Then knee set up a howl.—Syracuse Times.

—An exchange asks: "What is nicer to hold than a pretty woman's hand?" A pretty woman. If that is not the answer we give it up. That suits us well enough.—Stillwater Lumberman.

—Every once in a while some bloated bondholding editor slings off an article headed "Pay as you go." Well that's been our invariable rule for years. We seldom go.—Biddeford Miniature.

—"Blow, gentle breezes, blow," sighed the spring poet yesterday, and the next moment he was chasing down street after his hat, and yelling, "Stop 'er! stop 'er!" at every jump.—Oil City Derrick.

—Spring suits are to be made of mummy cloth this year. For those who wear 'em, balmy weather will be needed. The extra dry mummy cloth is preferred for dinner parties.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—The dreadful fact that there are minute bugs in brown sugar, and wriggling eels in the best vinegar, calls for action. Humanity, as well as the bugs and eels, calls loudly for protection.—Boston Transcript.

—A member of the Michigan legislature has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to a woman under any circumstances. Another blow at woman's rights by the brute man.—Chicago Journal.

—The little town of Akron, O., has had 14 cases of elopement within a few months back. The trouble is, we suspect, that too many husbands have been promoted to foreign missions, and haven't taken their wives along.—Buffalo Express.

—A Detroiter who died the other day, had invested in lottery tickets for 18 consecutive years, and never drew a prize. He had been buried two days, when his last ticket turned up lucky. The prize was a silver-plated butter knife.—Free Press.

—If the people of Marshall would take the assassin Currie out of his cell and hang him in front of the jail it would increase the immigration to Texas next year by 50,000; and while we do not approve of the lynch law, we hope they will do it.—Washington Post.

—Bishop clark says the best capital for a young man, "starting in life," is "a clear head, an honest heart, and an energetic will." When a young man starts in life he is not a day old, and, in a majority of cases, he has a clear head—not a hair on it—and he also has an honest heart; but when he becomes a young man, bishop, he wants an entirely different capital—especially if he is addicted to billiards and wants to take his girl to the opera—Norristown Herald.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

A Yankton Judge.

[Yankton Press and Dakotian.]

Mr. Webster's attorney (rising and addressing the attorney for the other side)—I call you a coward and a liar!

The Court—Sit down, sir.

Mr. Webster's attorney—He is a coward and a liar.

The Court—I call you to sit down and be quiet.

Mr. Webster's attorney—He is a coward and a liar.

The Court—If you don't sit down and keep quiet you will be sorry.

Mr. Webster's attorney—He is—

In the subsequent proceedings the Court took a hand. It swiftly glided from its seat and placed its powerful grasp upon the coat-collar of the attorney for Mr. Webster. There was a momentary void in the understanding of that gentleman. The morning stars began to sing together in his ears and danced before his confused vision. Then he found himself outside the building without any hat and the dusty zephyrs playing through his luxuriant mustache. Parties present in the room as innocent spectators aver that the feet of the attorney for Mr. Webster did not touch the floor after the muscles of the hand of the Court had contracted upon his collar.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Wanted to Cure one Case of
CATARRH.
In each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (50c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's.) Address, F. K. BOWER & Co. Gen. Ag'ts, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sick Headache Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

THE GENUINE,

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on th. wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo [illegible] of "Yosemite Valley," price $2; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Conduct's Mistake," a 50c book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 20 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

READ WHAT HE SAYS!

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. B

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after gep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 55 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 16 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	2 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 26	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	9 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor	....	8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 [illegible]am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 [illegible]am	12 45pm	7 [illegible]am
Bankers	7 [illegible]am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 [illegible]am	2 50pm	11 30pm
Auburn	9 [illegible]am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 06pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 10pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	9 20pm	....	....
Louisville	10 20pm	8 20am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington	....	8 10pm	....
Baltimore		9 10pm	....

NORTH.	X.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	....	1 10am	....
Washington		9 27am	....
St. Louis	8 [illegible]am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	....
Cincinnati	....	....	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	....
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc	5 55am	12 30pm	6 00pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 40pm	[illegible]pm
Bankers	8 05am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 15am	2 35pm	10 35pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 40am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	....	8 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 13pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routs and connections apply to
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 1, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 [illegible]	1 20pm	5 45am
Mexico	8 18	8 20	7 51
Denver	8 27	8 [illegible]	8 45
Chili	8 36	9 12	8 [illegible]
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 [illegible]
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 23	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 [illegible]
S. Whitley	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	12 20
Columbia City	11 26	11 25	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 [illegible]	2 25
Churubusco	12 02	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Cedar Creek	12 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 13	4 [illegible]
Auburn	12 [illegible]	1 17	5 00
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 45pm	5 20pm
Mexico	6 25	11 55	3 35
Denver	6 23	11 [illegible]	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 51
North Manchester	5 35	10 12	1 [illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 18	1 00
Collamar	5 15	9 [illegible]	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 13	8 28	10 06
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 [illegible]
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 25
Auburn Junction	3 [illegible]	7 23	8 09
Auburn	3 30	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45am	6 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express
FORT WAYNE	1 40 pm	5 40 pm
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 22 pm
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 46 pm
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm
Newcastle	5 00 pm	
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	
Connersville	6 17 pm	
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 27am
Terre Haute		3 [illegible]am
St. Louis		7 3[illegible]am

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		7 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		2 00 pm	1 38 am
Louisville		pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15am
Cincinnati	am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 37 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 00 pm	9 1[illegible] am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trai ns daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

COMPETITION

In the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerl i!

H a opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specially of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice !

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 17, 1879. Number 16.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county, I nd. Insurance and real estate business promply attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bianery, Auburn, Ind. All callspromptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will be at my residence in Franklin township, for the transaction of township business, on Tuesday of each week.
B. F. GREENWOOD,
3-6m. Trustee.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of GUNS, RIFLES REVOLVERS Pistols, amunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list. Yours truly,
Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-1m.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT AND Confectionery Establishment,

The best brands of oysters always on hand in season, and served to suit customers. Warm meals served at all hours. Day boarders taken at low rates. Fancy candies and fine cigars made specialties.
42-6m. SHERMAN HOLLISTER, Prop.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 12-6m.

Wanted to Cure one Case of
CATARRH.
In each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OR CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's.)
Address, F. K. HOWE & Co. Gen. Ag'ts, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible] MAGAZINE

[illegible] Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$5 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

COMPETITION

Is the life of trade; therefore

Henry Gugerli!

H s opened a new Merchant Tailor establishment, in which he makes a specially of

Ladies' Cloakings!

Which will be cut and fit, and made up if desired. For Gents' wear a

FULL LINE OF PIECE GOODS!

Always in stock to select from, at

Five to Ten Dollars

a suit less than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. A full suit made to order, in the latest style, ready to put on, in

24 Hours Notice!

Remember that all work is done in the latest style, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every particular. 42-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently but same pronunciation.

L. J. BLAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.

Phineas Hevel }
vs. } No. 364, Divorce.
Isabella Hevel }

Now comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the 10th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of April, 1879.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
15-4w. By D. B. HARRIS, Deputy.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Statistics About Widowers and Divorced Persons Who Twice Worship Hymen.

[New York World.]

A French doctor, Bertillon by name, a person with a taste for figures, mitigated by an appreciation of the popular preference for what concerns the personal life and experience of mankind in the concrete, has made some curious studies in the statistics of matrimony with a view to extracting therefrom such practical suggestions as they may contain.

The first question which he undertakes to throw light upon is whether it is healthy and conducive to long life to marry. Those who are married already and propose to "remain as they are" will be gratified to learn that he reaches an affirmative conclusion, while those who are wedded only to themselves will be likely to cast cynical slurs on the correctness of his calculations. He finds that those who share their joys and sorrows, and perhaps multiply them at the same time, will stand "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to" much better than those who attempt to bear the burden of life alone. There is a single exception which should convey a wholesome warning. There is an altogether abnormal rate of mortality among those foolish people who marry under the age of twenty. But, taking a thousand married men from twenty-five to thirty years of age, he finds that only six die yearly, while of a like number of bachelors ten drop off. Perhaps some of the latter perish on account of persistent and unavailing efforts to get married and the misery which their failure entails. Perhaps they blaze out their lives to a greater extent than husbands in dissipation and are every way more careless of themselves. But whatever the cause, the veracious figures attest the important fact. The disparity continues, however, during the subsequent days of manhood, slightly diminishing with the decline into the vale of years. Thus between the ages of forty-five and fifty, of 1,000 Benedicts, eleven die yearly, and of an equal number of the single men who survive their wretchedness that long twenty give up the struggle every twelve month. The same thing is true of women as of men, though to a slightly smaller extent, owing possibly to more regular habits and better care of their health. But those who have been married and lose their partners in life fare worst of all. Of widowers between twenty-five and thirty years of age twenty-two in 1,000 die annually. Whether this alarming mortality is due to grief does not appear from the doctor's statistics, but another part of his calculation shows that if such is the case a large portion of the victims of the malady seek for a speedy cure.

These inquiries that furnish the basis of these latter calculations were directed to ascertaining what proportion of the bereaved marry again and what relation the number bears to that of celibates of the same age who assume the blissful bonds. The above-mentioned considerations of health and long life appear to have nothing to do with the result. At all events, the learned doctor makes an entirely different application of his figures. His purpose is to indicate the effect of experience on the inclination of those who have once ventured, with happy results or otherwise. What he expected to prove is not altogether clear. He finds, after assiduous ciphering from carfully concealed data, that of 1,000 bachelors between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years about 110 enter the state of matrimony in the course of a year. Of 1,000 widowers of the same age 356 is the yearly number that take the yoke. Now this may indicate that the happiness and the advantages exceed in actual experience the anticipation and belief of those who have not made the trial, or it may not. Doubtless it shows that at least wedded life loses some of its terrors for one who has had experience of it. Possibly the widower who made a mistake for the first time in the blindness of youthful ardor is conscious of an ability, acquired by sober observation, to do better a second time. He may or may not have found matrimony all that his ardent hopes had pictured it, but he very likely reaches a sober and unromantic state of mind, in which he feels that he can make a choice on good common sense principles. Then there is the fact that in many cases he has children that need the care of a mother which may exert a powerful influence over his action. And here again it is shown that the same rule applies to woman as to men, but not to the same extent. Another class to which Dr. Bertillion extended his inquiries is that of divorced persons. One would suppose that in such cases marriage having manifestly once proved a failure there would be more reluctance to try it again, but the figures show that from the age of twenty-six to forty, divorced persons marry, "in smaller proportion than widowers, indeed, but more readily than bachelors, while after forty they even excel widowers in their readiness to re-enter the connubial state.

Popular Errors.

To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study, the faster they will learn. To conclude that if exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without rerard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time that it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep and a night of weary waking in the morning.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Pears.

As the peach crop has become so unreliable of late years, and as we desire a fruit better than [illegible] peach, more attention should be given to pear growing. There is an old saying that "he who plants pears plants for heirs," which is not at all applicable to these times, for pears will bear as soon as apples, and, if fear of blight is urged, we would say that he who wants anything now that has not its especial enemy is likely to want. We know of but few orchards that have not well paid for themselves before the blight caught them, and many which have never been troubled with it at all. Whatever blight is, there appears to be one thing demonstrated fully, and that is, it is worse on highly enriched ground than on that of medium fertility. The idea has always been that pears require a very rich soil and high culture, and then because they made an excessive wood growth the trees were weakened by heavy pruning, and consequently most pears were petted to death. If they were planted on land that would bring forty bushels of corn, and enough cultivation given to induce fair growth, and pruned only when actually necessary, we are confident there would be far less blight, and pear-growing become more popular. That at least is our experience.—Exchange.

The Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

That the soil loves to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured.

In going to the bottom of things, and therefore, deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if it be a subsoil plow.

In large crops, which leave land better than they found it, making both farm and farmer rich at once.

That every farm should own a good farmer.

That the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without these lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use.

In good fences, good farmhouses, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

In a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clear conscience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit.

That to keep a place, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keep them in order.

That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments and note all—good and bad.

That it is a good rule to sell your grain when it is ready.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming, not to jump into it.

That all of farming is summed up in the manure heap on the farm.

In enriching the soil according to its wants.

Angola.

[Last Week.]

—The roads are drying up very fast.

—Mrs. Hull, of this place, is visiting in Wauseon, O.

—J. K. Edgerton, of Ft. Wayne, was in town last week.

—Several persons attended the concert at Ft. Wayne last week.

—Mr. S. A. Moss is in New York buying a new stock of goods.

—There is to be a sheet and pillowcase dance in this place on Friday evening.

—Messrs. C. N. Buckland and Geo. Freese, of Waterloo, were in town last Wednesday.

—Dr. E. W. and Mrs. B. McConnel returned home from their extended eastern trip last week.

—The Alpha literary society will give an entertainment at the Congregational church on Saturday evening.

—Mose Steifel arrived home from the east one day last week, where he has been buying a spring stock of goods.

—Miss Stella Welch, who has been visiting in Waterloo and Auburn for the past two weeks, returned home last Saturday.

—Rev. W. P. Aylsworth delivered a very interesting temperance lecture at the Disciple church last Sunday evening.

—The Felix A. Vincent troupe played all last week to rather thin audiences. They go to Jackson, Mich., from this place.

—Mrs. J. Kahn, of Waterloo, was in town last week, the guest of the family of Joseph Steifel. She starts for Europe this month.

—We are to have a new picture gallery in town, which is being put up by L. D. Jones, on Wayne street, north of the public square.

—We would advise that young couple that was out walking Sunday evening, to this in a little milder tone in the future.
REPORTER.

A Rooster Child.

(St. Louis Times, April 1.)

The steamer Colorado, which arrived in this city on Tuesday last, had on board a passenger who promises to create a profound sensation here, not only among the medical fraternity, but among the public at large. It is a boy six years of age, and the formation of his head and feet present the most remarkable freak of nature, undoubtedly, that the world has ever seen. His head is shaped exactly like that of a rooster, with bill, comb, wattles and feathers complete. It is as large as the head of an ordinary child of six years, and the feathers extend to the shoulders. The boy wears a jacket closely buttoned at the neck, and presents the appearance of a huge rooster clothed in the garb of humanity. There is absolutely nothing about the head to indicate that it is that of a human being, and it is as perfect a production on a large scale of that of a member of the barnyard tribe as it is possible to imagine. The feet and lower limbs, from the knees down, are also those of a rooster, although they are several sizes larger than ever those of the largest Shanghai fowl. The hands are those of a human being perfectly formed, but abundantly large. Except the head, feet and lower limbs the child has a human development. During the trip up the river it was accompanied by its father and mother, and was kept in their stateroom, except when it was occasionally taken on deck closely veiled for a breath of fresh air.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

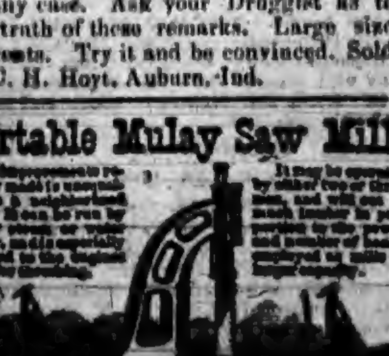

[illegible] CHANDLER & TAYLOR, [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

SEVERAL large buildings on Fourth street, Philadelphia, used for a variety of manufacturing purposes, were burned last week, the pecuniary loss being placed at $750,000. One fireman was killed and three were severely injured by falling walls.

BY the capsizing of a schooner in a gale in Chesapeake bay, near Baltimore, Capt. Hagar and a crew of three men were drowned. ....The United States steamer Plymouth, with yellow fever on board, is ordered into quarantine at Portsmouth, N. H. The Plymouth has been frozen up in Boston harbor all winter.

A PRIZE-FIGHT for $2,000 and the heavy-weight championship of America, between Johnny Dwyer, of Brooklyn, and Jim Elliott, of New York, is to take place in Canada in three weeks.

REV. JOHN MILLER, D. D., late Professor of the Theological Seminary, of Princeton, N. J., has been formally deposed from the Presbyterian ministry for heresy.

THE Vermont murderer, John P. Phair, who had been three times reprieved, was hanged on the 10th inst., at Windsor, Vt. The murder was committed in Rutland, July, 1874....George Hess, of Shohola, Pa., cut his wife's throat, and then drowned himself.... The Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected the bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns, but passed the bill to give women the right to vote for members of school committees.

THE WEST.

A FIRE on Fifth street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., destroyed upward of $560,000 worth of property. Two men were killed and several injured by falling walls....At Chicago John Lamb has been sentenced to be hung on the 20th of June next, for the murder of Police Officer Race in the fall of 1878.

AT Indianapolis, Warren Tate, for the murder of William Love, who was shot in the corridor of the Court House on the 8th of September, has been tried and acquitted. The theory of the defense was that the shooting was done in self-defense.

THE town of Loon Creek, Idaho, was recently attacked by Indians. They killed five Chinamen and scalped two, and mutilated the bodies. No white men were present, all being at work in the gulch.

CHICAGO elevators contain 7,196,630 bushels of wheat, 2,873,701 bushels of corn, 499,363 bushels of oats, 249,172 bushels of rye, and 616,682 bushels of barley, making a total of 11,435,448 bushels, against 3,846,589 bushels at this period last year.

A DISPATCH from Kansas City, Mo., says about 1,200 destitute negroes have arrived there from the South. "What to do with these people has become a serious question. They have landed on Kansas soil, just west of the State line, and inside of the limits of the city of Wyandotte. The people of Wyandotte cannot support them, and the authorities of Kansas do not seem to care for them. They say it is impossible to leave, as they have no money. The leader, or 'deacon,' of the colony declares they were promised an award from the Government of 160 acres of land. A circular had been distributed throughout the Southern States, which distinctly specified that there was landed estate awaiting the colored men in Kansas. In reply to the question as to what they proposed doing, the 'deacon' looked as if he was called upon to crack a conundrum, but said that all they wanted was to get back to their home in the South."

A BILL making an appropriation for the completion of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, at Chicago, has been defeated in the Illinois Senate.

THE SOUTH.

IT is reported from Charleston, S. C., that the election cases now pending in the United States Circuit Court there are to be dropped, in consideration of the State authorities suspending further proceedings against ex-Gov. Chamberlain, ex-Representative Smalls, ex-State Treasurer Cardozo and other Republicans.

HEAVY frosts, doing much damage to fruit and growing crops, were reported in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina during the first week in April.

GENERAL.

GEN. LEW WALLACE, the new Governor of New Mexico, is not pleased with the situation there. He writes to Secretary Schurz that the state of society in New Mexico is lawless to a deplorable extent. Murders and robberies are so common that he is almost discouraged at the outlook.

PRIVATE information has been received at Washington, directly from Maj. Walsh, commanding the Canadian Mounted Police, near Sitting Bull's camp, who speaks of the old warrior as quiet, and contradicts the Washington statement that Walsh reported him ugly and insubordinate.

THE last weekly health report issued by the Marine Hospital service, in accordance with the National Quarantine act, gives the health of each of twenty-three American cities during the week ending April 7. In the number of cities named there were 2,413 deaths during the past week. The national health was very good during the period in question, the average death-rate being 19.3 persons to every 1,000 inhabitants. A low death-rate was reported in all of the principal cities, with the exception of Newark, N. J. Eleven persons out of every 1,000 died in St. Louis last week, against sixteen out of every 1,000 in Chicago.

THE widow Oliver has entered the lecture field, and will visit the North and West and deliver her lecture entitled "My Late Trial with Senator Cameron."

POLITICAL.

IT is stated in a Washington dispatch that "Senator Logan called on the President with several Illinois capitalists, who proffered the use of all the money the Government may need to keep in motion the wheels of the machine in case he shall veto the appropriation bills with the Democratic conditions attached. It is said these gentlemen came away rather the reverse of well pleased with the indifferent manner in which Mr. Hayes received and treated their suggestions."

MUNICIPAL elections were held throughout Ohio on the 7th inst. At Columbus, Collins, Republican, was elected Mayor by 1,700 majority. In Cleveland and Cincinnati the Republicans also elected the Mayor by about 1,200 majority. In Sandusky, Zanesville, Akron and Painesville the Democratic tickets were successful. At Toledo the Nationals elected the Mayor by 500 majority. Dayton, Republican by a small majority.

RETURNS of the Michigan election indicate that Judge Campbell, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is elected over the Democratic-Greenback candidate by about 6,000 majority.——At Albany, N. Y., the Democrats elected ten, the Democrats and Nationals twenty-one, and the Republicans four Supervisors. John Guttman, Democrat, was re-elected Justice of the Justice's Court by 3,000 majority.——At Kansas City, Mo., the Greenbackers elected the Mayor.

UNDER the heading, "The Candidates of 1880," the New York *Times* publishes reports showing the state and tendency of public opinion throughout the Union upon the choice of candidates most likely to be made by the Republican and Democratic parties for the Presidential campaign of 1880. The introduction says: "We have information from every State in the Union, gathered by more than 170 correspondents, stationed at from one to eighteen points in each State. Each correspondent covered a large field, including many important centers of political thought and discussion. The letters come from intelligent men of both political parties. Our correspondents do not give their individual views simply, but the preferences expressed by the people of their sections. The results point unmistakably to the nomination of Gen. Grant by the Republicans, and of Mr. Tilden by the Democrats. The vast preponderance of Republican sentiment in favor of Gen. Grant leaves all other candidates in the rear."....The announcement is made on the authority of Gov. Hendricks that he will not again take a second place on the Presidential ticket in 1880.

THE Republicans of Kentucky have nominated Walter Evans for Governor....Ex-Governor Seymour authorizes and requests the announcement that upon no consideration would he consent to be a candidate for any public office. He is thoroughly devoted to his dairy, and would rather make cheese than be President.

WASHINGTON.

THE organization of a National Emigration Aid Society, having for its object the regulation of emigration from the South to the West, has been perfected at Washington, by the choice of a National executive Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Senator Windom, President; Senators Hamlin, Chandler and Teller, Representatives Garfield, Charles G. Williams and Jorgensen, William E. Chandler, George C. Gorham, Joseph H. Rainey, the Rev. J. E. Rankin, A. M. Clapp, John R. Lynch, the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Prof. R. T. Greener (Secretary), M. M. Holland, J. M. Adams, M. Howard, H. W. Mendenhall and C. S. B. Wall.

THE President has appointed J. R. Hallowell United States Attorney for Kansas, and Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Utah Territory.

THE United States Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the Chicago whisky cases. The decision is adverse to the whisky men, and reverses the judgment of the Chicago court. The court holds as to immunity that the District Attorney had no power to grant it, and that the most those to whom it was granted could expect was to secure a continuance for the purpose of seeking Executive clemency.

THE United States Supreme Court has informally agreed to adjourn May 12—possibly one week earlier. There have been disposed of at this term, after argument, 350 cases. An unusually large number have been settled by arbitration. There remain 700 cases on the docket. The Justices favor the creation of an intermediate Appellate Court. They do not think the appointment of additional Justices would take the pressure off the court. Indeed, one of the Justices says that five could do the work as well as nine.

SECRETARY SHERMAN last week issued the first call for the redemption of 10-40 5 per cent. Government bonds of 1866, amounting in all to $10,000,000, the principal and interest of which are due on and after June 9, 1879.

ATTY. GEN. DEVENS, while on the way to the theater with his chief clerk, one evening last week, was badly shaken up by the horses running off and smashing the carriage and whirling it over so the occupants had to be taken through the window. Fortunately they escaped serious injury....A son of Senator Blaine was thrown from his horse and had his shoulder displaced. He is, however, doing [illegible]

FOREIGN.

THE Egyptian officer sent to break up the slave depots at Bahr El Gazel, in Central Africa, reports an engagement with Suleiman, the chief slave-trader. The Egyptian forces numbered 3,000, part armed with improved rifles, and were intrenched. Suleiman, with 11,000 Arabs, made several assaults, but they were completely defeated, and fled in disorder, leaving 1,067 dead. On the day after the battle 5,000 deserters came to the Egyptian camp. The Egyptians followed the retiring enemy and killed ten chiefs and 2,000 more men, and were still in pursuit at the last advices. The capture of all the slave depots is considered certain.

THE annual boat-race between crews from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which always creates an immense amount of excitement and enthusiasm in England, took place on the 5th inst. over the usual course. As expected, Cambridge won easily, being never headed from start to finish. ....President Grevy has signed another list of pardons of French Communists.... A dispatch from Capetown, South Africa, says that Oham, Cetywayo's brother, with his eldest son and 300 warriors, have surrendered unconditionally on the 2d of March. Oham is supposed to be an aspirant for Cetywayo's throne. There has been no important military movement against the Zulus.

GARIBALDI arrived in Rome the other day, so seriously ill that he had to be carried on a litter from the railway station to his son's residence. It is believed by his admirers that his life is drawing to close, and that he has gone to Rome to die....Edward Clark, a London contractor, has failed for $3,500,000....At the supplementary elections in France for Deputies, the moderate Republicans were generally successful.

IT is announced in dispatches from London that the required capital for the new French Atlantic cable, 42,000,000 francs, has been subscribed and a fourth of the sum actually paid in.

ANOTHER disaster has overtaken the British in South Africa. For some weeks it has been known that Col. Pearson's force at Ekowe was in a very critical position. It appears that Pearson, weary of waiting for relief, made an attempt to cut his way through the savages. The attempt was repulsed, and a large number of the sortising party killed. Particulars of the affair are lacking, but it is feared in London that Pearson's whole command, weakened by this heavy loss, has been overpowered and massacred.——And still another disaster is reported. A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby to Luneburg escorted by 104 men of the Eightieth regiment, was attacked by 4,000 Zulus. Owing to a previous alarm, the British were under arms, but were overwhelmed by the enormously superior force of the enemy. Capt. Moriarity and forty men were killed, and twenty are missing.... Affairs in Egypt are becoming complicated. The Ministers appointed on behalf of England and France refuse to resign, in accordance with the desire of the Khedive, who has, nevertheless, appointed a new Ministry. There is considerable excitement in England and France at the attitude of the Khedive, and France is preparing to send a naval force to Alexandria.

THE Russian revolutionary committee has sent letters to all the imperial dignitaries at St. Petersburg saying that, though they do not intend to attack the Czar, they will continue to kill his attendants, especially the heads of the Police Department, so long as the treatment of political prisoners is unameliorated....Several serious collisions between striking colliers and the police have occurred in the English mining districts.

AT the recent council in St. Petersburg Gen. Todleben declared he believed that war was the only solution of the Eastern Roumelian difficulty. Count Schouvaloff strongly opposed this view.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(EXTRA SESSION.)

"The debate on the Army Appropriation bill was continued in the House on the 4th. The first to speak was Mr. Singleton (Democrat), of Mississippi, who stated the question to be, whether the House had the courage and determination to repeal pernicious laws, or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. On the face of the disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal, the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie. Mr. Weaver (Greenbacker), of Iowa, spoke next. He deprecated the keeping open of sectional animosities, and said the National Greenback party wanted no soldiers at the polls. Nor did they want the presence of any armed men when elections were being held; neither did the Greenback party want the test-oath for jurors; nor did the National Greenback party want any marshals at elections unless the history of elections, after the experiment should have been tried, would prove that the country would not get on without them. But he had not the least doubt of the constitutional power of the Government to protect citizens at the polls. It was only a question of policy and necessity as to the Supervisors; that feature ought to be retained in the law with a modification, and they should be chosen, not from the two parties, but from the parties having Congressional tickets in the field. That would give the Greenback party a chance. Mr. De La Matyr (Greenbacker), of Indiana, expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stood. He thought the House had better show some desire to relieve the people instead of giving themselves wholly to wrangle over the firing upon Sumter, the returning to slavery of Burns, the fiasco of John Brown, and the general criminations and recriminations. Mr. Jones (Greenbacker), of Texas, opposed the placing of political legislation on an appropriation bill. Mr. Wright (Greenbacker), of Pennsylvania, condemned the reopening of the dead issues of the war, and predicted defeat (in 1880) for the party that raised them. Mr. Hawley (Republican), of Connecticut, followed, denouncing the purpose of the majority, which would leave the Government to be carried on by the voluntary service of its officers or by voluntary subscriptions such as flowed into the treasury in 1860. It was threatened by gentlemen of that majority that if the President should veto the bill they would apply the thumb-screws to the minority in order to obtain a two-thirds majority, and, failing in that, the appropriation should fail. To that programme the minority would invariably vote nay to the end of the chapter. It was not now a question of the merit of the statutes, but of methods, and the Democratic method was dangerous, reprehensible, and to be opposed. Mr. Tucker (Democrat), of Virginia, spoke at length upon the legal questions involved, and then, in allusion to statements from gentlemen on the other side that they would never yield, said he would tell them that, in the conflict between power and liberty, if power would not yield liberty was just as firm. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, closed the debate for the Republicans. He expressed his willingness to help the Democrats wipe from the statute-book the law authorizing the use of the army at the polls. A bill for that purpose should be introduced in the regular manner. Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President under the constitution to send troops on application of the Legislature or Executive of a State. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment, making it unlawful for any one to have on his person fire-arms, bowie-knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of a place where an election is being held.

Consideration of the Army bill was resumed in the House on the 5th. Mr. Sparks (Democrat), of Illinois, spoke in favor of the repeal of the law permitting the use of troops at the polls. The issue, he said, was whether or not in this country, this free country, this great republic, the armed soldiers, the paid servants of the sovereign people, were to come to the polls to drive the sovereign people away. That was the issue. Gentlemen (Mr. Sparks said addressing the Republican side) you make the issue; we go to the country upon it; we mean to stand upon it; we know this sovereign power that stands behind us, stands behind you, and to it the President and Governors and Congress must all yield, and the sovereign people we know are with us. Mr. Chittenden followed, and said: When you repeal these laws you disfranchise not only the weak and ignorant in every part of this country, but in all the large cities you disfranchise men who have not the courage to meet the desperadoes and bulldozers and blacklegs at the polls. The amendment offered by Mr. New, that a repeal shall not abridge or affect the right and duty of the Executive to respond to a call of a State Legislature or Governor was agreed to—85 to 4. The Republicans did not vote. Mr. Lowe moved to strike out section 6. Mr. Conger suggested that if that were done his side would aid in passing immediately, without debate, a separate bill repealing entirely the so-called objectionable section of the statutes. Mr. McMahon said in 1865 the party which was represented by his friend from Michigan had claimed almost unlimited power with the troops. The law not only denied that unlimited power, but put the seal of crime on the officers who violated it, and he wanted to keep that law there, and for that reason, speaking for himself alone, repudiated the proposition. Discussion followed, in which Messrs. Haskell, Cox, Conger and Price participated. Mr. Cannon moved to strike out the word "civil" where it occurs in the sixth section, and spoke in favor of the proposition. Rejected—112 to 137. Mr. Brewer submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill shall in any way limit the right or power of civil officers of the Government to keep peace at the polls at such times as are prescribed for the election of members of Congress. Rejected—yeas, 117; nays, 139. Mr. Conger moved as a substitute for section 6 the following: "That sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby repealed." Rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 138. Mr. Caswell moved to strike out the portion of the section providing for penalties. Rejected. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Lowe to strike out the whole of section 6. Rejected—yeas, 122; nays, 135. The committee rose and reported the bill, which was then passed—yeas, 148; nays, 122—a strict party vote. The Greenbackers voted as follows: Affirmative—De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver, and Yokum. Negative—Barlow and Forsythe.

The New Hampshire Senatorial case of Charles H. Bell occupied the attention of the Senate on the 7th. Mr. Booth introduced a bill to repeal the Atlantic and Pacific railroad grant. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a select committee of five to take into consideration all matters relating to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.——The House was not in session.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate, without amendment, on the 8th. Mr. Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval or civil officer, or any other person, except for the purpose named in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description within a mile of any polling-place where a general or special election for representatives in Congress is being held. Mr. Bayard's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums paid to John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections at New York since 1870, was adopted. Consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorial case was then resumed. Messrs. Garland, Wallace, Kernan and Carpenter opposed and Mr. Groome favored the admission of Mr. Bell.——The House, after an hour of wrangling over precedents in a debate in committee of the whole, immediately proceeded with the Legislative Appropriation bill, and commenced the formal reading of it.

The Senate did nothing beyond discussing the New Hampshire Senatorial case on the 9th. Mr. Davis opposed the admission of Bell, and Messrs. McDonald and Jones (Fla.) spoke in favor of his admission.——The House devoted the entire day to the discussion of the machinery of parliamentary procedure, and some important changes were made in the rules. It was decided to appoint special committees on Census, on Civil Service, on Means of Ascertaining the Presidential Vote, on Origin and Introduction of Epidemic Diseases, on Ventilation of the House, on the Labor Question, and to increase membership of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to seven, on Coinage to eleven, on Ways and Means to thirteen, and on Agriculture, Judiciary, Elections, Commerce and Appropriations to fifteen each. Among the most important changes was a new rule which authorizes the Committee on Commerce to report the River and Harbor bill at any time. The most important change of all was a new rule, adopted by a vote of 130 yeas to [illegible] nays, which permits the committees on Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, and Coinage to report bills at any time, and on motion of any member the House may, by a majority vote, fix a day for the consideration of any public bill which may be reported by any of these committees. A new rule, which will be of great benefit for purposes of general legislation, was adopted, which provides that the morning hour shall not be dispensed with except by a two-thirds vote of the members present. This will prevent a single committee from monopolizing the time of the House, as is now frequently done.——At a Democratic caucus of the House members, after the adjournment for the day, a resolution was passed, with but one dissenting vote, that the House will regularly proceed to business on Monday, the 14th.

The Senate finally settled the New Hampshire Senatorial case on the 10th by the admission of Charles H. Bell. The vote was 35 yeas to 28 nays. Two Republicans—Carpenter and Conkling—voted with the minority. Senator Davis, of Illinois, voted against Bell. Ten Democrats voted with the majority, namely, Bayard, Gordon, Groome, Jones, McDonald, Randolph, Voorhees, Walker, White and Williams.——The House was at work on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

RESUME OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SENATOR WALLACE'S COMMITTEE.

John G. Thompson was called by the Republican members of the committee, and detailed his connection with the Democratic Congressional Committee in 1878. No money was collected from employes of the House of Representatives. Witness devoted most of his time during the summer of 1878 to conducting the campaign, but came to Washington on the 1st of every month to see to the disbursement of members' salaries. Did not neglect his official duties. Duncan S. Walker, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee in 1878, testified that the headquarters of the committee for a portion of the campaign were in the room of the House Committee on Agriculture. The amount collected by the committee was $4,695. The number of documents sent out was [illegible]. The documents were nearly all folded in the room of the House Committee on Post-Roads and Printing. Large numbers of documents were sent out by the committee under the frank of members of Congress, but nothing not a privilege. Postage was paid on all the documents not frankable. Witness read a statement showing that the expenses of the folding-room for 1878 were only $20,598, as against larger sums ranging up to as high as $109,000 the last ten years. Harry Cobaut, Captain of the Watch in the Treasury Department, testified that he had charge of furnishing Pennsylvania voters in that department with free transportation to their homes, and tax receipts where they had failed to pay their taxes, both of which were furnished by Russell, acting for the State Central Republican Committee. George C. Gorham was recalled, and furnished the statements heretofore called for, from which it appears that 732 circulars were sent to employes in the departments, 435 of which were not responded to, twenty-five were returned, and 272 resulted in subscriptions amounting to $3,247. He had found cases where the circulars were sent to persons receiving salaries of less than $1,000, and he wished to correct his previous statement on that point.

PERSONALS.

GOV. TILDEN weighs 110 pounds.

ANNA DICKINSON will shortly lecture in the West.

SENATOR KERNAN, of New York, is 6 feet in height, and weighs 182 pounds.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighs 193 pounds.

SENATOR JOHNSTON, of Virginia, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 194 pounds.

HERBERT SPENCER has recovered, and will soon bring out a new philosophical work.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 190 pounds.

SENATOR KELLOGG, of Louisiana, is 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and weighs 153 pounds.

SENATOR GARLAND, of Arkansas, is 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 209 pounds.

THE authorities of Bucyrus, Ohio, have discovered an honest tramp. He found $1,300, and reported it.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has obtained leave of absence, and will make a trip home from Spain the coming summer.

BISMARCK gave a dinner to the members of the Diet not long ago, and provided them with beer from the royal brewery. The members of the Diet liked the diet.

JUSTICE HUNT, of the United States Supreme Court, is slowly convalescing, but with no prospect of ever being able to resume his official duties. His disease is paralysis. He is 68 years old.

EX-SENATOR CHRISTIANCY has taken with him to Peru his son, a boy of 15, who will be his private secretary. Mrs. Christiancy will follow him on the 10th of June. Minister Christiancy receives $10,000 a year, with $400 for office rent.

MARTIN EWING, an old darkey of Dalton, Miss., claims to be 114 years old. Col. James Ewing, who brought him from Virginia, and who died in 1859, aged 84, said that when he was a little child Martin was large enough to plow.

WHEN the Russian female doctors who heroically served as army surgeons in Turkey during the last Turko-Russian war returned to their country, they found that the opposition to their admission to regular medical practice had disappeared. They are now officially employed, on an equal footing with other members of the faculty, in many hospitals and in different provincial districts.

MISS EUGENIA PARHAM, of Ballard, Ky., is a petite young lady, with the finest golden hair and the pearliest teeth in the world. She has such winsome ways and is withal so charming that it does one's heart good to think about her. And what, do you suppose, is Miss Eugenia's occupation, crocheting? making plum-puddings? selling sugar in a grocery? No, indeed, for she is the editor of the Ballard *News*, which has a larger circulation than any other paper in the world, never tells a story, is profound, vivacious, newsy, and comes out every week.

ELI PERKINS does not always jam the house when lecturing. At Hopkinsville, Ky., recently, he had an audience of eighteen. Maj. Gaines was called upon to introduce him. Instead of following the ordinary form of public introduction, the Major picked the audience out one by one. "Col. Morris, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Mr. Perkins." Col. Morris arose from the front bench and said, "Good-evening, Mr. Perkins." Mr. Perkins bowed and said: "Good-evening, Col. Morris." "Col. McPherson, allow me to introduce to you my friend, Mr. Perkins." "Good-evening, Mr. Perkins," said Col. McPherson. "Good-evening, Col. McPherson," replied Mr. Perkins, bowing low from his exalted position. "Col. Jones," said the Major, "allow me——" and so on until the eighteen Colonels had been presented.

A WONDERFUL RUNNER.

From Paris to Moscow in Thirteen Days and Eighteen Hours.

[From the New York Times.]

The present interest in pedestrianism, manifested by the gathering of throngs of people to witness walking and running matches, was equally great in the early part of the century, but was then centered in the wonderful and almost incredible performances of one man. This was Mensen Ernst, born in Bergen, Norway, on Oct. 19, 1799. He was the son of a sea Captain, and when still a boy entered the English navy. Although his powers as a runner were displayed even in his boyhood, he had made three voyages to the East Indies, and had completed a three-years' cruise on the frigate Caledonian before he made a public exhibition of them, which he first did by running a race in London when 19 years old. Though up to this time he had had no training, and had even lacked a pedestrian's ordinary opportunities for muscular development, he was famed throughout the navy as a runner, and wonderful stories as to his extraordinary powers circulated among all branches of the service. At last a heavy sum of money was wagered by the officers of his ship that Mensen would run from London to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, in less than ten hours. The feat was attempted and accomplished, the distance being covered by the sailor in exactly nine hours. Shortly afterward he ran from London to Liverpool, a distance of 150 miles, in thirty-two hours. Although thus successful as a runner, Mensen did not quit the sea until after having distinguished himself by bravery in the battle of Navarino, fought Oct. 20, 1827. Soon after that date he became a professional runner, and, after winning a number of lesser matches, was induced to undertake the great feat of running from Paris to Moscow. He started from the Place Vendome at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 11, 1831, and entered the Kremlin at 10 o'clock a. m. of June 25, having accomplished the distance of 1,760 miles in thirteen days and eighteen hours.

This feat created a decided sensation throughout Europe, and the employment of Mensen as a courier extraordinary by Kings and Princes became a popular amusement in European courts. He ran from country to country and from court to court, bearing messages of congratulation, condolence, or dispatches of greater importance, and, whenever matched against the regular mounted couriers easily succeeded in beating them. He always carried with him a map, a compass, and as many biscuits and ounces of raspberry sirup as there were to be days occupied on the journey. In winter he took with him a pair of long, slender Norwegian snow-shoes, and, in traveling, he always chose the most direct line, turning out neither for mountains nor rivers, but climbing the one and swimming the other. He never walked, but invariably ran, keeping up a long, swinging lope for hours at a time without rest. His only refreshment was one biscuit and an ounce of raspberry sirup per day, and two short rests of ten or fifteen minutes each in twenty-four hours. These rests he took while standing or leaning against a tree or other object of support. At such time he covered his face with a handkerchief and slept, and, after such a nap, he would pursue his way apparently as refreshed as though he had slept for hours. He was very uneasy when compelled to be quiet, and could not sit still for half an hour without feeling a sense of suffocation. He was a very amiable man, a favorite with all who knew him, and was made much of by his royal patrons.

In 1833 he started from Munich at 1 p. m., June 6, with dispatches from the King of Bavaria to his son Otto, King of Greece. These dispatches were delivered at Nauplia at 9 a. m. on July 1; or seven days sooner than if they had been sent by the regular post. In 1836, while in the employ of the British East India Company, Mensen was charged with the conveying of dispatches from Calcutta to Constantinople, through Central Asia. The distance is 5,615 miles, which the messenger accomplished in fifty-nine days, or in one-third of the time made by the swiftest caravan. On this wonderful journey he made his way across terrible deserts, awful salt swamps, where, for hundreds of miles, he saw no living being, and through countries whose inhabitants were savage robbers, and who lived in a state of continual warfare. The man seemed invested with supernatural powers, and his fame spread far and wide. One of the most interesting problems of the age being the discovery of the sources of the Nile, it was suggested that this wonderful man be employed to follow the course of the river to its sources, and thus determine them. Prince Puckler Muskau, who had himself traveled extensively in Egypt, and had made several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate to the headwaters of the Nile, offered to defray all expenses and reward Mensen handsomely if he would undertake the trip. The indefatigable runner consented to make the attempt, and on May 11, 1842, set out from Muskau, in Silesia, whence he ran to Jerusalem, where he had some business to attend to. Thence he continued his way to Cairo and up the western bank of the Nile, through Lower and Middle and into Upper Egypt. Here, just outside the village of Sayne, he was seen on the morning of January 22, 1843, to stop and rest, leaning against a palm tree, with his face covered by a handkerchief. He rested so long that some persons tried to wake him, but they tried in vain, for he was dead. He was buried at the foot of the tree, and it was years before his friends in Europe knew what fate had befallen him.

A Bad Bond.

Golley Bond eloped with a neighbor's daughter in Bartlett, Tenn. Her father pursued them on horseback, and, as they traveled in a heavy carriage, soon overtook them. Bond refused to give up his bride, and, when the old man tried to take her by force, shot him through the heart. Then he mounted the dead man's horse, seated the girl behind him, and fled; but she insisted on returning to where her father's body lay, and he permitted her to do so, himself escaping to Texas. He was subsequently captured, but the tragic result of the elopement had crazed him, and he goes to an insane asylum instead of to trial.

A Postal Card on Its Travels.

Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" will likely be outdone in point of time yet. We were shown a postal-card yesterday by Mr. Edward G. Hofmann, at the Monongahela House, which is a curiosity, and, if no accident occurs now, will have made the trip around the world in seventy-six days. The postal was sent by Mr. Emil Neef, editor of the *Tagleblatt*, in Zofingen, Switzerland, to a friend, Mr. Jean Roulet, in Calcutta, India, on the 23d of January, with a request to send it from there to Mr. Hofmann, of Pittsburgh, without losing any time, so that it can be ascertained how long it took it to go around the world. It arrived in Calcutta at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 16th of February, consuming twenty-four days on its trip there. In 15 minutes thereafter it was given to the post again, and by mail steamer brought across the Pacific ocean, and, via San Francisco, it reached Mr. Hofmann yesterday, taking thirty days to come here from Calcutta, and sixty-two days since it left Switzerland. It was immediately re-directed to Mr. Neef. It is expected that it will reach him in, at the farthest, fourteen days, as that is the regular time, and sometimes it takes less time for a letter to get there from Pittsburgh. Thus, if no accident occurs now, it will have gone around the world in seventy-six days, four days less than Jules Verne's "Phineas Fogg" required.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Newspaper Wit.

There is much genuine wit floating in the newspapers, and much that is bogus to the last degree. When the Camden *Post* says "A man's character is like a fence—you cannot strengthen it by whitewash," it gives a genuine epigram. Quite as felicitous, too, is "Otis," in the Cincinnati *Breakfast Table*: "A tack points heavenward when it means the most mischief; it has many human imitators." A bright turn to a familiar quotation is given by the Biddeford *Miniature* thus: "I am thy father's spirit, as the pint flask said to the inquisitive urchin who had been investigating the cupboard." Mr. Talmage having claimed that hell has four gates, the Buffalo *Express* hopes they open outward, so as to give egress in case of fire. The Hackensack *Republican* said last fall, "The leaves of trees, like summer boarders with bills unpaid, take their departure, leaving their trunks behind them."

Pete's Revenge.

Pete McCartney, formerly a very successful counterfeiter, has for three years been a convict in the Illinois State prison, where he is to remain seven years longer. On being convicted, he gave $10,000 to his pretty wife, to live on until he could rejoin her, and she promised to wait faithfully for his release; but she lately made up her mind to get a divorce from him and marry Dr. Mason, with whom she had fallen in love. McCartney learned of her inconstancy, and determined to have his revenge. He employed accomplices to involve the physician in a charge of passing counterfeit money, and then went on the stand as a witness for the prosecution with a story of former partnership in the printing of bogus treasury notes. The prisoner only got out of the scrape by bringing a score of patients to prove an alibi.

A Mathematical Mule.

The Salt Lake *Herald* tells of a remarkable mule that is driven on one of the street-car lines of Salt Lake City, and that is required to make five round trips every morning before a change of teams occurs. As the fifth trip draws to a close, the sagacious animal stretches its neck and looks for the team that is to relieve it; and, if it does not see any waiting at the end of the route, begins to whinny in a way that is as intelligible as words could be. What the editor of the *Herald* wants to know is where that street-car mule learned its arithmetic, and how it succeeds in keeping such accurate tally of the number of trips that it makes.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 75	@	10 75
HOGS	4 00	@	4 50
COTTON	11	@	11⅛
FLOUR—Superfine	3 40	@	3 65
WHEAT—No. 2	1 09	@	1 14½
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@	45½
OATS—Mixed	31	@	32
RYE—Western	55	@	59
PORK—Mess	9 40	@	10 85
LARD	6½	@	6¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 20
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 20	@	4 45
HOGS	3 60	@	4 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@	5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	88	@	91
No. 3 Spring	79	@	80
CORN—No. 2	34	@	35
OATS—No. 2	25	@	26
RYE—No. 2	44	@	45
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@	69
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	21	@	25
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@	10
PORK—Mess	10 35	@	10 65
LARD	6⅛	@	6½
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	96	@	1 00
No. 2	90	@	91
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 1	46	@	47
BARLEY—No. 2	58	@	59
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 03	@	1 04
CORN—Mixed	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
RYE	48	@	49
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 60
LARD	6⅛	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 03	@	1 05
CORN	37	@	38
OATS	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
RYE	56	@	57
PORK—Mess	10 75	@	11 00
LARD	[illegible]	@	6¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 04	@	1 05
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	27	@	28
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 03	@	1 04
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@	1 05
CORN—No. 1	37	@	38
OATS—Mixed	29	@	30
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@	1 05
PORK—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 20	@	5 70
Fair	4 60	@	5 00
Common	3 60	@	4 35
HOGS	3 70	@	4 20
SHEEP	4 10	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

ROB. J. LOWRY, THEO. REED, } EDITORS.

FARM NOTES.

ABOUT half the weight of bones is mineral matter—lime combined with phosphoric acid, forming phosphate of lime, a substance which abounds in the ash of grains and of wood, and is no doubt the reason why a portion of wood ashes is beneficial for swine.—*Des Moines Register.*

A SOLUTION of an ounce of gum aloes, powdered, and a large table-spoonful of common soda, to each half-gallon of boiling water, is said to be useful in ridding young cabbage and other plants of insects, sprinkled from a can with a very fine rose, or, in the case of but few plants, from a rubber spraying bag.

QUIT brooding over your troubles, misfortunes and losses. A brave man, with a soul in him worth anything, gets out of such pitiful ruts and laughs at discouragements—rolls up his sleeves, whistles and sings, and makes the best of life. This earth is not paradise—you are only on the road there, if you take the right direction.—*Iowa State Register.*

POULTRY will pick up lime, etc., in order to form the shells of their eggs; they will eat feathers to obtain a supply of albumen to furnish plumage, and gravel to assist in grinding their food. When we shut up animals in their pens or stalls, we ought to furnish them with the substances which their instinct points out as necessary to their health and vigor.

THE *Journal of Forestry* gives the following description of a pear tree still productive near the village of Eardiston, England, with no evidence of decay: Height, 56 feet; girth of stem at ground level, 14 feet; girth at 5 feet up, 12 feet; height of stem to first large branch, 11 feet; diameter of spread of branches, 62 feet, giving a circumference of head of branches of about 182 feet.

A CORRESPONDENT of an exchange has tried soaking seed corn in a solution of chloride of lime with satisfactory results. He says of it: "By soaking seed corn seven hours in a very strong decoction of chloride of lime, corn can be forced ahead to maturity two or three weeks sooner than it will mature otherwise; besides he thinks it renders the seeds almost proof against the depredations of gophers. The lime warms up the germ of the seed and sends it up quickly, giving it two or three weeks the start of corn planted in the ordinary way, thereby insuring against the frost at the close of the season."

A CORRESPONDENT of *Colman's Rural World*, writing from Mountain Home, Ark., gives the following remedy for black-leg in cattle: "I have cured several of my own, and also some of my neighbors'. I lost five or six head before I could find a remedy for them. I will not describe the disease, for all stock men know how it affects cattle. By keeping a close watch I can tell very near as soon as they are taken, and then I give them three or four teaspoonfuls of soda, from one-half to one pint of sweet milk and from one-half to one pint of molasses, all put into a bottle and drench them; also, bathe spine and leg with spirits of turpentine.' I do this when they are first taken. This remedy will cure if given in time; but will not if they have been sick for some four or five hours. About three drenchings and one bathing of spine and legs will be enough for one day."

VERY many farmers, and many otherwise good dairymen, seem to think that they may save money by turning their cows upon the pastures on the first appearance of grass, and that thereafter all the feed given at home is thrown away. There is nothing more fallacious. If you have plenty of pasture, and it will not poach under foot, give the stock a chance at it by all means, but do not fail to give the usual feed night and morning so long as they will eat. The young grass will tend to clear the system of humor, and act as an alternate to other food given. It will also quickly improve the color and flavor of butter. If pasture is not plenty, it is far better to keep them in the yards until the grass grows to a fair bite. It is the worst possible policy to try and save hay and grain in the spring between fodder and grass. Such stock will show this false economy all through the season.—*Prairie Farmer.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

PAINTED PAILS.—Avoid using pails that have been painted on the inside; they are dangerous. Water that has stood in such a vessel for a few hours is capable of poisoning all who partake of it.

BIRD CAGES.—It is not safe to keep birds in painted wire cages, especially in warm weather. The paint softens in the heated atmosphere, and the birds are apt to nibble it, and to become poisoned thereby. Unpainted brass cages are the best for keeping birds.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Mix a few tablespoonfuls of charcoal with the earth in your flower-pots, and you will be surprised at the invigorating effect upon the choice and delicate plants. The color of the flowers is greatly increased in richness by the use of charcoal.

TO PREVENT RUST.—To preserve bright grates or fire-irons from rust, make a strong paste of fresh lime and water, and, with a fine brush, smear it as thickly as possible over all the polished surface requiring preservation. By this simple means all the grates and fire-irons in an empty house may be kept for months free from harm without further care or attention.

SUNNY ROOMS.—Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution, and it is not less so to our moral and spiritual nature. Take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for the living room. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits and chill the energies, but a light room is good cheer.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS.—We may as certainly gauge the mortality of a country by the condition of the women and children, by the beauty or disorder of the homes, and the respect or disdain for personal cleanliness and adornment, as we may learn by the existence of railroads, or the frequency of telegraphs, where a country stands in relation to advanced civilization.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SEWING.—Here are a few that may be useful to young seamstresses: Should you have a rent in a dress to repair use ravelings of the same material; they are easily to be obtained from the top of the skirt, if you have no pieces; but generally some are left by the dressmaker, and should be kept for such accidents. In making a shirt, the sleeves should be put in before the collar is put on. The space into which the sleeves is gathered at the arm hole should be exactly the same as the length of the waist-band round. The length of the shoulder is sometimes one-eighth yard and sometimes one-eighth and a nail, as may best fit the wearer. Your pattern will guide you to this, as also with regard to your shirt-front.

Button holes require great skill in making. Bars of thread should be first formed around the hole and neatly overcast, just the depth of the edge. They should be neatly overcast about three or four threads deep, broad work in them looking very coarse and clumsy. In working button holes, take care to throw the thread forward before catching up the loop on the needle. Gather with strong thread, waxed with white wax.

If you can make a shirt well, you can easily manufacture all female undergarments; you will require only patterns for cutting out.

Longcloth and linen should be scalded before you work on them, in order to render them soft enough for the needle to pass through easily; but should you be unable, from haste or other circumstances, to have this done, take a cake of soap, and rub it on the part you are going to sew or hem; you will find your needle will then slip along with the greatest ease, and will run no risk of breaking it.

Young ladies who have the care of their own linen, and perhaps have their own allowance for dress, should take a few hours on a fixed day, weekly, to look over their clothes and do any small repairs that may be wanted. They will find the truth of this wise old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," and will make their linen last as long again as it would otherwise do.

In washing new embroidery, after it is cut out, pour boiling water upon it, let it stand from twenty minutes to half an hour, rub lightly with the hands, dry, and press on the wrong side. This takes out the stiffening so that the machine does not cut it.

To remove grease which has come off the sewing-machine from new fabrics, before washing them rub the spots thoroughly with hard soap, dip in cold water and rub again. If not removed, apply more soap and repeat the operation.

American Agriculture.

The possibilities of American agriculture can best be appreciated by reviewing the facts that the area of arable lands in the United States exceeds 1,500,000,000 square miles, while the area at present under cultivation is estimated to be 174,900,000 acres, or less than 275,000 square miles. It is probable that the next census will show a valuation of farms exceeding $11,000,000,000, and an annual production of $3,000,000,000. The fact that more then one-half of all our people who are engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life are directly employed in agriculture is at once a sufficient evidence of its universality and importance.

In the year 1878 there were 51,008,000 acres in Indian corn, producing 1,371,000,000 bushels; 32,208,000 in wheat, with a yield of 422,000,000 bushels; 13,176,000 in oats, giving 411,855,000 bushels; 1,790,000 in barley, showing a crop of 42,000,000 bushels; 1,621,000 in rye, with 25,800,000 bushels, and 673,000 acres in buckwheat, yielding a product of 12,277,000 bushels. Thus the total cereal production for 1878 was 2,284,902,000 bushels, raised on 100,476,000 acres, while in 1874 the total crops were but 1,454,180,200 bushels; in 1876, 1,962,821,600, and in 1877, 2,178,934,646 bushels. The future increase in the farm productions of this country will result largely from improved systems of cultivation, as well as from extended areas under the plow. A system of agriculture presents but little to be proud of which averages to the acre over the whole country a yield of but twelve bushels of wheat, less than twenty-seven bushels of corn, and only twenty-eight bushels of oats. Compared with what modern agriculture is capable of in this direction, it is not too much to affirm that our farm crops, even on their present area, may be doubled in quantity.—*American Cultivator.*

Making Gold Lace.

One of the most singular mechanics operations imaginable is the making of gold wire for what is known as gold lace. The refiner first prepares a solid rod of silver about an inch in thickness; he heats this rod, applies upon the surface a sheet of gold leaf, burnishes this down—and so on, until the gold is about one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver. The rod is then subjected to a train of processes which brings it down to the state of fine wire, when it is passed through holes in a steel plate lessening step by step in diameter. The gold never deserts the silver, but adheres closely to it, and shares all its mutations; it is one hundredth part the thickness of the silver at the beginning, and it maintains the same ratio to the end. As to the thinness to which the gold-coated rod of silver can be brought, the limit depends on the delicacy of human skill. It has been calculated, however, that the gold actually placed on the very finest silver wire for gold lace is not more then one-third of one-millionth of an inch in thickness; that is, not above one-tenth the thickness of ordinary gold-leaf.

SHALL THE BALLOT BE FREE?

The Real Issue Before Congress and the People.

Speech of Hon. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By the seventh section of the first article of the constitution it is provided that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." In the Forty-fifth Congress the House of Representatives, in the exercise of its unquestioned power, passed the Army bill and the Legislative bill appropriating nearly fifty millions of money for the uses of the Government. To these bills they added certain provisions germane to their subject-matter and in the interest of economy which repealed provisions of the existing statutes, most of which had been incorporated into the law of the land by being in the first instance attached to appropriation bills. These bills, when sent to the Senate, were amended, as that body had the undoubted power to do, by striking out these provisions to which I have referred. They went to committees of conference. Not having been a member of one of the committees of conference, nor familiar with the necessities of legislation at that time pending, I am unable to say what the propositions for settlement and adjustment of the differences between the two houses were. I have heard it said upon the floor of this House that certain distinguished representatives of the Republican party were willing to concede very much to the wishes of the House, only insisting that there should be one amendment left out. These gentlemen had not power to speak for the body which differed with this House, and I do not know that any proposition was made by the Senate of the United States for a compromise. I do not know that as a result of the disagreement of the committees of conference an extra session was called. I will not now discuss the question as to who is to be blamed for the extra session excepting in the general discussion of the propositions that are involved in this debate. If the House were right in insisting upon these provisions, then the Senate was wrong in compelling an extra session. If the Senate were right in refusing to accept the propositions of the House, then the House was wrong, and I propose, in the few remarks that I shall submit to the consideration of this body to-day, to attempt to show that the House was right in every proposition which it insisted upon in the Forty-fifth Congress and which it insists upon now in the legislation of the Forty-sixth.

Nor shall I discuss the method by which these amendments or provisions have been attempted to be made parts of the appropriation bills. If anything has been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century, it is that even general legislation may be tacked to appropriation bills; and certainly no man, at any time in the history of this Government, has disputed the proposition that measures in the interest of economy, propositions relating to the revenue, might be incorporated into bills when they were originated by the House, under the authority of the section to which I have referred.

Who was right? Who is right now? I say, Mr. Chairman, that the House of Representatives was right in insisting that these bills should be repealed. I shall not speak to-day of the Test-Oath bill. I shall speak only of the two others which relate to elections, because they both are governed by the same principles, and both must be settled by the same constitutional doctrine.

The House of Representatives insisted that the law should be amended so as to strike out that part which authorized the use of troops at the polls; that the law should be amended so that Supervisors of Elections appointed by Federal authority should no longer possess the power they now have; and that there should be a repeal of all the statutes which conferred upon officers of the United States the power to interfere with or regulate State elections. The House was right, and it is right in the demand it makes now, because, first, these provisions are unconstitutional. They interfere with the right of suffrage; they attempt the control of voting in a State in the Union where by the laws of the State the voting power alone is conferred. Have gentlemen who have considered this question read recently section 2, article 1, of the constitution of the United States, which declares that—

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

It is the most numerous branch of the State Legislature that determines the qualifications of electors and not the constitution of the United States. There is no such thing as the right of suffrage for a citizen of the United States. The right of suffrage is possessed and enjoyed by a citizen of a State under the laws created by the State expressly recognized by the fundamental law of the land.

And, if any doubt upon this subject had ever been entertained, I ask you to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States recently made, in which every doubt is taken away:

"The power of Congress—"

I read from 2 Otto, page 215, the syllabus of the case—

"The power of Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at State elections rests upon this amendment, and can be exercised by providing a punishment only when the wrongful refusal to receive the vote of a qualified elector at such elections is because of his color, race, or previous condition of servitude."

The highest judicial tribunal of the United States has determined that there is no power in the Congress of the United States to interfere with voting at the State elections excepting in the single instance where the power was conferred upon the General Government by the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

Now, on what theory, I ask you, does this legislation of which I speak rest? On what theory does the United States Government send troops to the polls at a State election? On what theory do Supervisors of Elections stand at the polls to supervise and interfere with State elections? Only upon this: that the right of suffrage is a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, in the exercise of which it is the business of Congress to protect the citizen. But, as I have shown you by the express phraseology of the constitution, and by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, no such right does exist to be protected by the constitution of the United States and by the legislation of Congress. And, therefore, is not the conclusion inevitable and irresistible that any legislation upon the subject is unconstitutional?

I know that gentlemen undertake to sustain the constitutionality of this legislation by referring to a provision of the constitution, article 1, section 4:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The manifest and true construction of this provision is that, in the event of the people of a State failing to make provision on these subjects, Congress, in the exercise of its discretion, may make regulations on the subject, and that when States make regulations Congress may alter them as to "the time, places and manner of holding elections."

Who are the voters? They are determined by section 2, which I have already read. They are the persons who can vote under the law of a State and possess the qualifications requisite as voters of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The time of holding the election, the place of holding the election, the manner of holding the election, may be provided by Congress in the cases which I have suggested, but, when the time and places of holding the elections are fixed, what power remains?

The manner of voting may be determined, whether it is to be viva voce or by ballot, as Congress may decide, and this view is abundantly justified by the debates in the Constitutional Convention and in the various conventions of the States which ratified the constitution originally, and the speech of Mr. Iredell, of the State of North Carolina, is unanswerable, who said that it never was intended or designed to give the power over the elections in the States to Congress, only the regulation of the time, places, and methods of voting. It has been contended in the progress of this argument that the power over this subject may be derived from that provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government and to send troops to suppress domestic violence on the call of the Executive in the absence of the Legislature, or of the Legislature of a State.

There may be such domestic violence at the polls that the Governor of the State, if the Legislature be not in session, would be bound to call upon the President of the United States for assistance, and in such cases as that the power of the Government can be properly exercised; but the ground on which the power is exercised is, that it is at the request of the authorities of the State. The troops of the United States have no business at the polls except to suppress of violence or for repelling invasion at the request of the State authorities, the State authorities having first indicated to the General Government the desire of assistance. Is not this very clause to which I have referred an additional argument in favor of the position that this law is unconstitutional? The troops of the United States can only be used to suppress domestic violence or repel foreign invasion, and here is a law which proposes to send troops to the polls at any time, at the order of anybody, without any request of the State authorities; and it is the plainest violation of that provision of the constitution which directs the only way in which the troops of the United States shall be sent to a State.

The constitution thereby prohibited any other way of sending troops to a State. I say, then, that these provisions should be repealed because they are in direct conflict with the fundamental law of the country and in the plainest violation of an expressed adjudication of the highest judicial tribunal of the land.

In the second place, these laws should be repealed because they introduce a dangerous method and practice into the conducting of elections and the administration of justice. They authorize men to interfere with the election of the local officers of the State. In the State of Ohio, and I believe in most of the States of the Union, the law is that all officers shall be voted for on a general ticket—State officers, county officers, municipal officers, township officers, and members of Congress.

In the State of Ohio every man whose name is on the ballot is voted for as an officer of the State, and yet this provision of this law proposes to put United States Supervisors to supervise the counting and casting of the votes for county officers and State officers. I submit that no such power was ever intended by the constitution of the United States to be conferred upon Congress; and I submit that the State cannot be shorn of her sovereignty in this way, as is claimed by the Republican party, by such a provision as this, without danger to its institutions.

What arises from the very section to which I have referred? Who are the voters? They are the persons whose qualifications are fixed by the constitution of the State, and, under this law, the Supervisors of Election are stationed at the polls, for what? If the law of Congress fixed the qualifications for the electors of a State, then it might be proper that the Federal Supervisors should be present to interpret and execute the laws; but, under what doctrine of constitutional law, on what principle of government, will you say that Supervisors appointed by the Federal Government, strangers to the laws of Ohio, shall stand at the polls and interpret our laws and execute them?

The third objection is that these supervising officers are armed with authority unknown in the history of the common law or State laws. They have authority at the polls on the day of the election to arrest, without warrant, any man whom they may suspect of being about to engage in a violation of the laws. There is no principle of common law or State law which can authorize the arrest of citizens on suspicion of an intention to commit an offense.

Here are men who honestly believe that they have the right to vote, and who, on going to the polls to deposit their ballots, are confronted with this extraordinary invasion of the rights of civil liberty and arrested, and, as in the city of New York, incarcerated in many instances for days. What an extraordinary scene was presented for a republican Government in the city of New York at the last election! Thousands of men who had failed to get out their naturalization papers in a way that suited the judgment of the Supervisor of Elections were arrested upon sight. At one time over 600 men were under arrest who had gone to the polls honestly believing that they had a right to vote. They had committed no breach of the peace; they had committed no felony. They had attempted to exercise what they believed to be their right and duty. Yet they were incarcerated and prevented from voting. Since that time a judicial tribunal to which the case was referred has determined that these men were not guilty; that they were innocent; that they were entitled to vote at the election.

A power so outrageous as that upon the right of suffrage and the exercise of the duties of a freeman, I venture to say, has not within this century been exercised before under any Government, monarchical or despotic.

I have finished what I desired to say upon my second point of objection to these measures and as a reason for their repeal; that is, that they introduce new and extraordinary methods for the control of elections and for the administration of justice.

Another point which I urge against them as a reason for their repeal, and one which so overshadowingly is greater than the others that I have been loath and hesitated to discuss them. It is that these measures in their very nature and essence are dangerous and destructive to civil liberty.

All history is full of warnings upon this subject. No republic which has ever perished from the face of the earth has gone to its grave save through military influence. The familiarization of the people through the army with the forms of despotism, the gradual abrogation of the forms of the republic, and the ultimate subversion of all civil government have marked the career of every republic from its birth to its grave, and shall we escape the force and application of the universal rule? Is power less sweet, are rights more sacred, are liberties more secure in this country, so that we can dare without harm to trifle with a danger that has wrought ruin everywhere before?

From lands where republics have died and where monarchies have been erected on their ruins; from lands where the contest for liberty is now going on; from lands where the shadow of despotism darkens every household and compels every citizen to seek shelter upon some foreign shore, helpless to free himself at home, there come the solemn notes of warning against military interference.

From the presence of troops at the polls to the control of elections by troops is but a single step. In that step free elections are gone; and free elections are the source of free government and the author and originator of its power. Troops at the polls mean intimidation of voters; troops at the polls mean as its result the registration of the will of the commander; troops at the polls mean the substitution of the bayonet for the ballot, the enthronement of the Commander-in-Chief, and the deposition of the President.

I have been astounded, as this debate has continued, to hear from gentlemen upon the other side arguments in favor of the use of troops at the polls, the last place in the world where such arguments should be heard; but my regret is lost in my joy when I recollect that the party of the army is not in power in this Congress.

It is objected to these measures of legislation which we propose that there is a possibility by our passing these laws of restraining the veto power of the President; or, as my distinguished friend from Ohio put it the other day, of "interfering with his participation in the legislation." I deny that the President of the United States has any right to participate in the legislation of this country.

All legislative power is vested in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President may, if he is satisfied with a measure of legislation, affix his signature to it. If he does not put his name to it it becomes a law at the expiration of ten days under certain circumstances. If he vetoes it, it returns to the house where it originated and is made a law, not by his act, but by the vote of forty-three of the members of the two houses. He has nothing to do with the legislation of this country. Therefore, in the decision of a question relating to legislation, we must be governed by our own judgment and not by his opinion.

It has been said by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) that it means "revolution" for us to pass these bills as we propose. From the beginning of the Government has not the House originated revenue bills or appropriation bills? Has not the House been competent to pass a bill repealing a law which remains upon the statute book? The only question, then, is whether we have power to pass a provision for repeal as part of a law of appropriation, and that is a question of mere parliamentary practice and order, to be determined by the rules of the body itself.

"Revolution" to pass an appropriation bill! "Revolution" to repeal an objectionable statute! "Revolution" to incorporate into an appropriation bill a provision repealing a statute! No, no. In the exercise of inherent constitutional power the House does all this. If there be "revolution" it is in the suggestion which has come from the gentleman from Ohio. If there be "revolution" it is in the suggestions which have come from others of the distinguished leaders of the Republican party in this House. It is revolution against every theory of the constitution, the absolute overthrow of that instrument itself, for a member of this House, be he an intimate friend of the President or not, to threaten the House with a veto by the President if we dare pass such laws as we deem proper.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the majority of this House will be intimidated from their duty by the threat of any President, much less the threat of a President whose title to office is so doubtful, and whose tenure of office is as yet so uncertain.

Mr. Chairman, the sentence from the constitution with which I commenced my remarks I regard as so important in this discussion that I shall read it again:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

What does that mean? Why was it incorporated into the constitution of the United States? Was there ever any other Government that had a provision like that; and, if so, what was its history and to what uses was it applied? In English history we find that the House of Commons has power alone to originate money bills. Of what value that is, let me illustrate by reading from De Lolme on the constitution of England, one of the most brilliant French commentators on that instrument:

"The right to grant subsidies to the Crown, possessed by the people of England, is the safeguard of all their other liberties, religious and civil. It is a regular means, conferred on them by the constitution, of influencing the motion of the Executive, and it forms the tie by which the latter is bound to them."

It thus appears that the power of the House of Commons to originate money bills was, under the English constitution, a regular method of influencing the motion of the executive power. Do you suppose our fathers incorporated a corresponding provision into our constitution without understanding the uses to which it had been applied? Its purpose in English history was to influence the motion of executive power, and it had been used on many a memorable occasion in behalf of the civil and religious liberties of the English people.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, even what will be the action of this House upon this bill. I certainly do not know what will be the action of the President of the United States when the bill is submitted to him, if it shall pass, much less can I know what will be the action of the House when the bill may be returned to us with his objections. But this much I do know, that, if the power of withholding supplies shall be exercised, then never in all the contests for liberty in English history, never in all the victories which have made that little stormy island the center of civilization of the world, never in all the struggles for the rights of man was the power of holding supplies exercised more wisely than it will be when we exercise it to preserve the freedom of elections, to subordinate in times of peace the military power to the civil authority, and to preserve pure and uncontaminated the sources of free government.

A Dog Story.

A dog is a good thing to have around the house, and nobody is better convinced of this fact than the proprietor of a certain boarding-house on Grand River street east, not very far from Woodward avenue. It seems that the lady left a $5 bill upon the parlor table several days ago, while temporarily absent from the room, and when she returned the bill had disappeared. After a long and unsuccessful search it was noticed that the dog had a sneaking, hang-dog expression about the mouth, and did not seem inclined to wag his tail as numerously as usual. Somebody suggested that he might have swallowed the bill, and then it was remembered that he had been suspected of that sort of thing before. An emetic was administered, but the dog only howled and gagged, and stubbornly refused to show the "true inwardness" of his disposition. Another emetic was sent for, and finally the missing bill was vomited up with a small tempest of howls and gurgles, and penitential tears. Mrs. X. took the money to a bank and represented that it was soiled and ragged because it had been carried in somebody's pocket for a long time, and the bank was persuaded to take the bill at a liberal discount upon its original value.

Two or three days ago a bill was placed on the floor where the dog could see it, and then everybody left the room, expecting when they returned to see the dog and bill consolidated. But lo! the bill remained untouched, and the repentant canine lay curled up in a corner of the room looking as ashamed and miserable as any human being would have looked under the circumstances.—*Detroit News.*

A Big Battle-Picture.

A gigantic picture, representing the battle of Waterloo, is in course of execution at Brussels. The canvas measures 115 metres in circumference and 14½ metres in height, so that its superfices represents 1,667½ square metres. The artists, who are under the direction of M. Castellani, are installed in one of the vast workshops of the Pauwels Company. The painting is done a third at a time. The portion now under the brush is that on which the Belle-Alliance farmstead is shown, with the corpses of Highlanders and French lying thick on the ground, a spot where a desperate struggle took place. Further on we see the battalions of the Guard executing their last charge, and then forming the celebrated square. Napoleon, on his white horse, is in the center of the square, surrounded by his staff.

Jersey Mosquitoes.

"Was ye iver in Jersey in the summer sason?" said an Irishman to a friend. "'Pon me soul, I was onct, an' I thought I wud be davoured. It was a hot night, an' I raised me winder to catch a whiff of braze, an', instead, I was attacked by a million of murderin' divils wid prongs in 'em. It was a slap here an' a kick there an' a scratch ivery-where. When completely exhausted wid 'em, I giv' up me body for to feast the cannibals, whin, bad luck to thim! the murderin' imps commenced singing in me ear, 'We won't go home till mornin'.' An' well they kept their word, bad luck to thim! ses I to meself', as I carried me skeleton out o' the house in the mornin'."

A LOS ANGELES orange-grower is receiving $20 per 1,000 for his oranges in the San Francisco market.

ALL SORTS.

GERHART SCHICK, a Peoria spring poet, has gone crazy.

THE capital-punishment question in Switzerland will be decided by popular vote.

BECAUSE a tailor sits on his own feet, does it follow that he is a cornseated man?

OF ten deaths in Salem, Mass., week before last, four were caused by consumption.

ONE Kentucky family reports nine cases of measles in active operation simultaneously.

MR. FINNEY, a London dentist, claims to have found a filled tooth in the jaw of an Egyptian mummy. Dentistry was further advanced 4,000 years ago in Egypt than is supposed.

FREDERICK HELBIG, blind and disconsolate, broke off a gas-pipe in a Zanesville cellar, covered the open end and his head with a thick bed-quilt, and quietly smothered himself with the gas.

NOT one man in five hundred reaches more than temporary success in Wall street. Hundreds of fortunes are made, but they disappear as rapidly as they come, and their possessors in almost every instance die poor.

A DIFFERENCE.

Sweeter than voices in the scented hay,
Or laughing children, gleaning ears that stray,
Or Christmas songs, that shake the snows above,
Is the first cuckoo, when he comes with love.
Sadder than birds on sunless summer eves,
Or drip of raindrops on the fallen leaves,
Or wail of wintry waves on frozen shores,
Is spring that comes, but brings no love no more.
—*F. W. Bourdillon.*

A FEW years ago the Czar sent the Ameer of Afghanistan a quantity of lightning rods, and the Afghans put up the gilded points on their houses without connecting them with the ground. The effect was not favorable to Russian popularity.

A PIG upon the farm of Mrs. Tuthill, near Howells, Ct., which has been allowed to run in a field with cows, has been discovered drawing milk from them. The short supply of milk given by some of the cattle was thus accounted for.

NURSE—"Did you put that nasty mud on the doorstep, Master Charles?" Little Master Charles—"No, nurse." Nurse (artfully)—"But I saw you from the window." Charles (more artfully)—"That you didn't, for I looked up at all the windows before I did it."

BAXTER SPRINGS was the center of the Kansas cattle trade ten years ago, and $250,000 was borrowed on bonds for public works. Afterward the place lost most of its business and population, and has just bought in the bonds for $15,000.

A PARTY of Georgians were in the State Capitol the other day talking of the Alston-Cox murder, and one of them drew his revolver to show to the group. It accidentally exploded, the ball burying itself in the ceiling above, just below where Gov. Colquitt was sitting.

A RECENT number of *La Nature* describes a simple and convenient night-lamp, the invention of M. Behn, indicating the hour by the extent of combustion of the oil. During the night one can see at what height the oil stands in the tube and read the corresponding hour.

A SOUTH CAROLINA journal protests against the practice of carrying concealed weapons, saying that peace and order should reign in every Southern State, but that people pull out pistols and kill each other at the least pretext. Quondam friends cannot enter into any argument, no matter how trivial, without hot words, and they draw their pieces, blazing away at each other until one is disabled or their pistols empty.

PARING a tiger's claws would seem, at first thought, to be a very delicate job. Such an operation, however, has been performed on "Jim," the big Bengal tiger in the Philadelphia Zoo. The animal was lassoed, and his paws drawn through the cage bars, where the trainer trimmed the claws at his leisure with a pair of wire scissors. The long nails had grown into the flesh of the beast, at one time causing him a severe attack of lockjaw.

PERSONS fond of statistics may be delighted to know that one day recently a man on the top of the Custom House in Newburyport, Mass., counted sixty-five fishing vessels. Each vessel, he estimated, carried eight men; each man attended to about 800 hooks; so, if his figures were correct, about 416,000 hooks were hanging aggravatingly on that day before the noses of the hungry codfish on the little strip of New England coast within the line of his vision.

THE boat being built for Lewis G. Goldsmith, the latest aspirant to cross the ocean and ultimately to go round the world, is almost completed. It is eighteen feet and a half in length, six feet beam, and three feet depth of hold, built of oak and hard-pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine air-tight compartments. It is sharp at both ends, and it can bail itself. Goldsmith and his wife expect to circumnavigate the globe and terminate their voyage at San Francisco, returning to Boston by rail.

A COLORED voter in Mobile had been employed by a merchant to take some kerosene oil to the Mobile and Ohio railroad depot for shipment. He informed the gentleman who employed him that he was going to vote the Democratic ticket—wouldn't think of voting any other. On his return from the depot he was asked for the receipt for the kerosene oil. Putting his hand into his pocket he pulled out a citizens ticket. "This isn't the receipt," exclaimed the merchant. "Bless de Lord," was the response, "I done gone an' voted de kerosene-oil ticket."

Robins.

Jack—"Just look at that sneak of a robin! Wouldn't I catapult him if I had a chance!"

Clara—"Catapult a robin! For shame, Jack!"

Jack—"Oh, it's all very well; but, if there's a bird I hate more than another, it's a robin. They come sneaking up to you in the winter when they want crumbs, just like the fellows at school when you've got a hamper; and then in the summer, when they've got their hamper, they won't look at you."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 17, 1879

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITORS.

The Columbia City Post, one of our best and favorite exchanges, in the issue of last week notes a change in its affairs. Mr. E. W. Brown, who has conducted the paper so satisfactorily for a number of years and who will continue as senior editor and partner, has sold a half-interest in the office to Mr. J. W. Adams, a young man whose qualifications for the position are well known in that region. The COURIER wishes the Post, under the new regime, all the success and prosperity the newspaperial business can bestow.

The Waterloo Press says we ought to know, "that a democrat now holds the office of Superintendent, in this county, at the hands of republican trustees. This goes to show that DeKalb republicans are not near so ready to drag partisan politics into school affairs, as some other people, especially Mr. Reed and his kind of democrats."

This also goes to show that the republican party must have been mighty hard up for timber, or the trustees would not have gone to the democratic party to find a good man to fill the position. If the same thing should occur next June, there will be a very sick republican in Auburn.

"KIND WORDS."

Several Out of a Few.

[Ligonier Banner.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of the judge, has become associated with Mr. Reed in the publication of the Auburn COURIER. He is said to be a talented young man.

[Columbia City Commercial.]

Theodore Reed has associated with him in the publication of the Auburn COURIER, Robert J. Lowry. The COURIER is one of our best and favorite exchanges.

[Valparaiso Messenger.]

Robert J. Lowry of Ft. Wayne, has become associate editor of the Auburn COURIER, the democratic organ in DeKalb county. Success to friend Robert.

[Hicksville News.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Lowry, of Ft. Wayne, has purchased an interest in the Auburn COURIER. We welcome Mr. Lowry to the quill tribe. The COURIER is one of the best papers in Indiana.

[Garrett Herald.]

We met Mr. Robert Lowry, who has lately associated himself with Mr. Reed in the publication of the Auburn COURIER, this week, and were glad to form his acquaintance and welcome him to the editorial fraternity of DeKalb county.

[Bentonville (Ark.) Advance.]

R. J. Lowry, who for more than a year was connected with this office, is now one of the editors of the Auburn (Ind.) COURIER, a neat forty-eight column paper. Bob can get up as good a local as anybody of his size and age.

[Kendallville Standard.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Lowry of Ft. Wayne, has purchased an interest in the Auburn COURIER and assumed the duties as one of the editors of that paper. We extend a cordial greeting to Mr Lowry, and welcome him as a member of the press gang.

[Albion New Era.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Robert Lowry, has become one of the editors of the Auburn COURIER. The judge is an ex-journalist with whom we at one time made an engagement to learn the "art preservative," but was prevailed upon to attend school instead.

[Columbia City Post.]

We note by last week's issue of the Auburn COURIER that Mr. Reed has associated with him in the editorial and business management of that paper Mr. Robert J. Lowry. "Rob." is a son of Judge Lowry, of Ft. Wayne, and a young man of much promise in the newspaper guild. Success to the COURIER under its new management.

[Decatur Union.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Lowry, of Ft. Wayne, has lately associated himself with the Auburn COURIER. Messrs. Lowry & Reed will, undoubtedly, make the COURIER a weighty missile in the campaign of 1880. We have no reason to believe, however, that it will be fair and just in its work, and not given entirely to party abuse. The Union wishes the COURIER an abundance of success.

Sabbath-School Institute.

The Richland township S. S. teacher's institute will hold their third quarterly meeting on Saturday, April 26, 1879, at the U. B. church, one-half mile south of Sedan. Following is the

PROGRAMME:

1. Parental attendance—how to gain and maintain, by Rev. Snyder, of Waterloo. 2. Model class, taught by Rev. L. Harding. 3. Lesson-leaves—benefits derived therefrom, by Mrs. M. Chaffee, of Corunna. 4. What great gulf divides the Sunday-school from the church? by Rev. A. W. Burns of Butler. 5. Quarterly institutes and children's meetings—benefits to the Sunday-school, by Rev. L. Rice, of Auburn. 6. Question drawer. All Sunday-school workers are most urgently requested to attend.

COMMITTEE.

The Grant Movement has Reached Auburn.

A few weeks since announcements were made through the newspapers of this place that steps were being taken for the organization of a soldiers' association. We were not advised as to who the leaders of the movement were, but a list of the temporary officers as published in the republican papers, showed only the names of republicans, which induced us to believe that the movement was purely political; still, we did not express an opinion through the COURIER, fearing that we might possibly be mistaken, and as our sympathies are with the good and true men who risked their lives to preserve the Union, the writer was inclined to regard with favor an organization as a band of brothers, NOT SOLDIERS, (for we are all citizens now), who could meet at stated times and recount the many happy scenes enjoyed, and the many hardships and privations endured as comrades and defenders of our country—be to one another friends and helpers, and keep alive that kindly and cordial feeling which was characteristic of the army. The meetings of such an organization would cause renewed hope for the continuance of peace and liberty in a glorious country, and for the prosperity and happiness for ourselves, our families and our posterity. Such, however, are not the objects of the association now about to be organized in Auburn. Our informant says that on last Saturday evening a meeting was held for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, the same having been prepared by a committee and presented for adoption, with a preamble setting forth that the soldier is indebted to the republican party for everything he has received from 1861 until the present time; that the republican party is the only hope of the country, &c., &c. The preamble as submitted by the committee was the subject of considerable discussion by the republican members. Mr. McIntosh being the leader in defending the preamble, who made use of the most vile and insulting language, of which the following are only a few of the unreasonable insinuations and infamous falsehoods uttered by him; viz: That the democratic party is too liberal in pensioning soldiers. That the soldiers of the south will soon receive the same pensions as those of the north. That the confederate bonds will be paid. That the time is coming when the soldiers will be expected to do something, and they must be prepared to act. That the soldiers of the north fought to free the slaves. That Gen's. McClellan and Potter were traitors to their county. That the people of the south trail the stars and stripes in the dust, and despise the northern soldier. Mr. McIntosh insisted that the association should be organized in the interest of the republican party, otherwise he would have nothing to do with it. In other words, he cares nothing about the soldiers, unless they can be made to subserve the interests of the most corrupt party that ever disgraced any country. Other republican members of the association were not so frank as to admit that the object of the association was to aid their party politically, and preferred to have the preamble amended, asserting in their arguments that they could accomplish more for the party by leaving the preamble and consititution in such a shape that it would not disclose the object of the organization. Mr. Weamer was particularly anxious to have it understood that he was a thoroughbred radical; he said he would rather be shot at by every person in the room, than have it said that he had any sympathy for the rebels in congress, and, that if he thought there was a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out; he thought it would be policy to say nothing about politics in the preamble. The chairman of the meeting (Mr. Culbertson) undertook to explain, and in so doing "let the cat out of the bag," when he said, "it seems that the preamble and articles of the constitution were formed by the republican party," (cries of no! no! from the committee). If Mr. Culbertson had said that the forms were furnished by Grant's campaign committee, he would have hit the mark exactly. If soldiers of the late war who now belong to the republican party deem it necessary to form an organization for the benefit of Grant or any other republican, it is their privilege to do so, but we advise democrats who were soldiers to have nothing to do with any such an organization. We can see no cause for exciting war prejudices; the clash of arms has been hushed by the angel of peace; battle flags are laid away; we have one government and one country; time is healing the wounds of the nation, caused by a civil war. So let it be. The boys in blue fought a good fight—built their monuments more enduring that the pyramids, and thousands of them lay down in death. Earth's flora decorates their graves; the winds, in their tenderness, make harps of leaf and spray, and chant an everlasting requiem above their inanimate dust. The survivors are honored; those maimed are pensioned; and generous impulses, kind words, fraternity, unity, peace and good will should prevail.

The Columbia City Post, of last week, gives the Indianian the following well merited hit: "It may be that it is none of our business, but we nevertheless suggest that the Indianian can find room for at least a column more of "interesting matter" each week if it will just crowd out those "compliments" of itself. Self praise can be ever done."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 4, 1879.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$43,642.71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	970.85
Due from other National Banks	1,361.43
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,410.19
Premiums paid	
Bills of other banks	2,100.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	26.90
Specie including gold Trea'y certificates,	525.00
Legal-tender notes	4,700.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	[illegible]
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$115,46[illegible].06

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits	1,792.28
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,858.92
Demand certificates of deposit	4,440.00
Time certificates of deposits	1,360.00
Profit & Loss	
Total	[illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S

I, Jacob Walborn, Prest. of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB WALBORN, Prest.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1879.

JAMES E. ROSE, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

W. McINTYRE, }
[illegible] } Directors.
ISAAC L[illegible], }

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one set of double harness, one span of horses, one wagon, one cow and calf, several head of young cattle, four head of hogs, corn in the crib, wheat by the bushel and in the ground, one two-horse cultivator, plows, drags, household furniture and other articles. Sale will commence at 10 a. m.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

14-4w. HENRY HUBBS, Adm'r.

W. H. DILLS, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1879.

Philip Griner et al. vs. Clarissa White et al. } To quiet title No. [illegible]

Now come the plaintiffs by their attorney and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Michael Knight, Thomas Knight, Eliza Poorman, William Poorman, the unknown heirs of Polly Kimmel, deceased and Robert Widney, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

WITNESS, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of April, 1879.

[L. S.] GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
By D. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the Incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 5th, 1879 to elect the following officers: One Trustee for each ward. One Clerk, one Treasurer, one Marshall.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat,
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place, the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE.

Trade Mark
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
AND DEALER IN
PIANTS, OILS;
DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND
Druggists' Fancy Goods,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES
IS COMPLETE.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

1879 SPRING 1879
Messrs. Root & Company's
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.
The Choicest Designs Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 75 cents per yard
All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.
Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets, 25, 30 and 35c per yard.
Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets, 12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN
Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 pecent

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, extra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ¼ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 28 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,
19 EAST MAIN STREET!
15-6m FORT WAYNE, IND.

COURIER SUPPLEMENT

[illegible]inting

More than twent[illegible] [illegible]ondent o[illegible] [illegible] American [illegible] [illegible]ount of sc[illegible] fe[illegible]

When th[illegible] [illegible] ase appear[illegible] [illegible] from head to foot with the inside of the rind or fatty portion of a smoked ham, and renew the application as often as the flesh becomes dry. The writer had saved his own children, and after our [illegible]cation [illegible] receive[illegible] number[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] w[illegible] [illegible]ied the s[illegible] r[illegible] the[illegible] families w[illegible] satis[illegible] succe[illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] [illegible]d [illegible] above by [illegible]ing in [illegible] Lancet the follow[illegible] [illegible] Guard[illegible] [illegible], M. D., B.[illegible] value of a[illegible]ting [illegible] of vari[illegible] [illegible]inds [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]able [illegible] supp[illegible] theory. [illegible] During the last [illegible] months have been testing, with uniformly successful results, the value of a very simple method of treating such infantile complaints as atrophy, bronchitis, convulsions, diarrhea, febrile disturbances generally, and indeed [illegible] disorders of childhood wh[illegible] are [illegible] by an unnatural state of the skin.

"The treatment simply [illegible] in smearing w[illegible] salad oil [illegible] whole surface of the body, from the crown of the head to the tips of the [illegible] toes, the process being repeated every twelve, six, or even four hours, according to the urgency of the case. Of course, the use of a long flannel gown or small blanket is obvious, and the fluid should be slightly warmed.

"The application of oil possesses the following immense advantages over the ordinary warm bath:

"1. Skin-action is more completely and permanently restored.

"2. The danger of [illegible] is avoided, for there is no sudden change of temperature; and, moreover, the sheet of oil protects the surface from atmospheric influences.

"3. It acts as a [illegible]-food, not only preventing waste of tissue, but actually increasing the bulk of the little patient.

"4. It does not depress, but, on the contrary, appears to exhilarate.

"It will scarcely be credited by many that the formidable affections above mentioned will frequently yield to this treatment, or, at any rate, show signs of abatement in from twenty minutes to four and twenty hours: but such is the case, though sometimes forty-eight or even seventy-two hours will elapse before any decided signs of improvement occur."

Soldiers' Graves in Private Cemeteries.

The following circular from Capt. A. F. Rockwell, of the U. S. army, who has charge of the national cemeteries, has been furnished the press of the north for publication:

"It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are entered in the national military cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the Nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the [illegible] of the war department, congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased."

Advertising.

What is advertising?

The art of exciting curiosity.

What is curiosity?

A feeling of inquisitiveness, which nothing short of investigation or trial will satisfy.

What is the result of creating this feeling?

Prosperity and riches to the advertiser.

Who are the most inquisitive people in the world?

The American people. (If you don't believe this, ask Barnum's What Is It, or the old man himself.)

Ergo, if you would succeed in advertising, excite curiosity, and our word for it, backed by years of experience and observation, you will hit the mark every time.

[illegible] R. R.

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible]
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	[illegible]
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	[illegible] 00 "	2 40 "	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	2 50 "	"
Corunna	[illegible]	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	[illegible]	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	[illegible]	3 40 "	"
Goshen	[illegible]	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	[illegible]	4 35 "	4 1[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	[illegible]10 p m	9 50 p m	2 0[illegible]
Goshen	[illegible] 28 "	10 10 "	[illegible]
Ligonier	[illegible] 56 "	10 42 "	[illegible]
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	[illegible]
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	11 38 "	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	11 45 "	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	12 01 a m	[illegible]
Bryan	[illegible]	12 40 "	[illegible]
Wauseon	[illegible]	1 27 "	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]50 "	2 40 "	[illegible]

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	[illegible]	[illegible] ex.	[illegible]	No [illegible] Mail
[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible] am	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 10	[illegible] pm	5 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
[illegible]	4 50	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
[illegible]	7 00	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	7 50	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 26 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 [illegible]	5 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	9 00 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 3[illegible]	7 45	4 55	6 55
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	9 15
[illegible]	4 [illegible]	11 15	9 00	11 30
[illegible]	6 22	1 20 am	11 00	2 00pm
[illegible]	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R.
Short Line.

[illegible] Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. [illegible] Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29, '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	———	9 00am	
Detroit	....	7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		[illegible]	4 0[illegible]
Jackson	6 1[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]
Jonesville	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	7 35am
Bankers	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 30pm
Auburn	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 25am
Indianapolis	8 1[illegible]pm	10 [illegible]	....
Cincinnati	9 [illegible]	....	....
Louisville	10 2[illegible]	3 [illegible]am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington	....	8 10pm	....
Baltimore	....	9 10pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....
Washington	....	9 27am	....
St. Louis	8 [illegible]am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 30pm	....
Cincinnati	....	....	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	4 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	12 [illegible]pm	6 05pm
Auburn	[illegible]00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 4[illegible]pm	[illegible]55pm
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	10 25pm
Jackson	[illegible] 25am	2 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 [illegible]am	[illegible] 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	....	5 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 13pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. W. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. M. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	2. [illegible]	3.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 5[illegible] pm	....
Montpelier	2 42 pm	7 3[illegible] pm	....
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 38 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 06 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 [illegible] pm	6 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 35 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	8 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 30 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	6 15 am
Cincinnati	am	....	....
Connersville	am	....	....
Cambridge City	am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 30 pm	9 20 pm	6 [illegible] am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 05 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 12 pm	11 08 pm	9 [illegible] am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

[illegible]ead [illegible] mammoth a[illegible]isement [illegible]

Messrs. CRAFT & CO.

On the other side of this supplement.

W. H.

KIBLINGER & CO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE.

OUR MOTTO IS

"Quick Sales
AND
Small Profits."

Call and see us, north of public square, Auburn Indiana.

W. H. K. & CO.

Grafting Eyes upon the Blind.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

In our community, as elsewhere, there are large numbers of blind persons because [illegible] the mechanism of the optic nerve is unable to [illegible] the influence of light; this is often the case when the [illegible] imperfect [illegible] communication to the brain. This is an established fact of ocular science.

It is also true that where a finger may be entirely severed from the hand, by accident or otherwise, if taken in season, replaced and properly [illegible] in [illegible] and it skillfully treated, [illegible] result; this has been [illegible] Now, there can be [illegible] the nerve fibers [illegible] fingers are susceptible [illegible] sate sensations. The practice of grafting is also common [illegible] is the transfusion of blood [illegible] healthy person's veins to [illegible] the foregoing is admitted, [illegible] reason [illegible] proper [illegible] observed, a sound, healthy eye could not be ingrafted on the muscles and nerves, which had previously been severed from an imperfect eye?

In this and all other communities there are annually, [illegible]nightly or weekly numbers of criminals put to death under sentence of capital punishment. Whatever may be said of the moral condition of these criminals, it is certain that their physical condition is usually good. The question may here arise, do these unfortunate persons possess anything that may be preserved and become useful to the humanity they have outraged? It would, of course seem cruel and inhuman even to propose the extraction of the eyes, or other essential organs, before death, or where there was a possibility of the individual regaining consciousness.

But in this connection we may ask if it is necessary to perpetuate the time honored (or rather dishonored) mode of executing criminals by strangulation; or would it seem any more inhuman to civilized beings to cause death by means of chloroform or ether? If not, could not the criminal who is to give up his life, and the patient who is blind, be placed under the influence of ether at the same time, and the transfer effected before life becomes extinct on the part of the criminal? This at least would be a painless way of expiating the sentence of the law.

As a matter of course, doubtless, many patient and delicate experiments would have to be performed before the plan here proposed could be brought to success; but such experiments, I think, may be performed on dumb animals, using every precaution to prevent unnecessary suffering. D. A. REARDON,

Boston, March 31, 1879.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

—The Buckeye clothes-wringer only $5.00. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

—Points for the Oliver Chilled plows at 45c. to close out present stock.

W. H. KIBLINGER & Co.

—The Buckeye clothes wringer only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale at W. H. Kiblinger's

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. [illegible], 187[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30am	5 45am
Mexico	9 16	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 44
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 56	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 2[illegible]	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 41	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 21	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 50
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	5 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 4,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 53	11 55	3 53
Denver	6 41	11 36	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 09	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	10 13	1 26
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 43	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 34
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 15	8 30	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 42	7 45	8 24
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 13
Butler lv.	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 17, 1879

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITORS.

The Columbia City Post, one of our best and favorite exchanges, in the issue of last week notes a change in its affairs. Mr. E. W. Brown, who has conducted the paper so satisfactorily for a number of years and who will continue as senior editor and partner, has sold a half-interest in the office to Mr. J. W. Adams, a young man whose qualifications for the position are well known in that region. The COURIER wishes the Post, under the new regime, all the success and prosperity the newspaperial business can bestow.

The Waterloo Press says we ought to know, "that a democrat now holds the office of Superintendent, in this county, at the hands of republican trustees. This goes to show that DeKalb republicans are not near so ready to drag partisan politics into school affairs, as some other people, especially Mr. Reed and his kind of democrats."

This also goes to show that the republican party must have been mighty hard up for timber, or the trustees would not have gone to the democratic party to find a good man to fill the position. If the same thing should occur next June, there will be a very sick republican in Auburn.

"KIND WORDS."

Several Out of a Few.

[Ligonier Banner.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of the judge, has become associated with Mr. Reed in the publication of the Auburn COURIER. He is said to be a talented young man.

[Columbia City Commercial.]

Theodore Reed has associated with him in the publication of the Auburn COURIER, Robert J. Lowry. The COURIER is one of our best and favorite exchanges.

[Valparaiso Messenger.]

Robert J. Lowry of Ft. Wayne, has become associate editor of the Auburn COURIER, the democratic organ in DeKalb county. Success to friend Robert.

[Hicksville News.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Lowry, of Ft. Wayne, has purchased an interest in the Auburn COURIER. We welcome Mr. Lowry to the quill tribe. The COURIER is one of the best papers in Indiana.

[Garrett Herald.]

We met Mr. Robert Lowry, who has lately associated himself with Mr. Reed in the publication of the Auburn COURIER, this week, and were glad to form his acquaintance and welcome him to the editorial fraternity of DeKalb county.

[Bentonville (Ark.) Advance.]

R. J. Lowry, who for more than a year was connected with this office, is now one of the editors of the Auburn (Ind.) COURIER, a neat forty-eight column paper. Bob can get up as good a local as anybody of his size and age.

[Kendallville Standard.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Lowry of Ft. Wayne, has purchased an interest in the Auburn COURIER and assumed the duties as one of the editors of that paper. We extend a cordial greeting to Mr Lowry, and welcome him as a member of the press gang.

[Albion New Era.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Robert Lowry, has become one of the editors of the Auburn COURIER. The judge is an ex-journalist with whom we at one time made an engagement to learn the "art preservative," but was prevailed upon to attend school instead.

[Columbia City Post.]

We note by last week's issue of the Auburn COURIER that Mr. Reed has associated with him in the editorial and business management of that paper Mr. Robert J. Lowry. "Rob." is a son of Judge Lowry, of Ft. Wayne, and a young man of much promise in the newspaper guild. Success to the COURIER under its new management.

[Decatur Union.]

Robert J. Lowry, son of Judge Lowry, of Ft. Wayne, has lately associated himself with the Auburn COURIER. Messrs. Lowry & Reed will, undoubtedly, make the COURIER a weighty missile in the campaign of 1880. We have no reason to believe, however, that it will be fair and just in its work, and not given entirely to party abuse. The Union wishes the COURIER an abundance of success.

Sabbath-School Institute.

The Richland township S. S. teacher's institute will hold their third quarterly meeting on Saturday, April 26, 1879, at the U. B. church, one-half mile south of Sedan. Following is the

PROGRAMME:

1. Parental attendance—how to gain and maintain, by Rev. Snyder, of Waterloo. 2. Model class, taught by Rev. L. Harding. 3. Lesson-leaves—benefits derived therefrom, by Mrs. M. Chaffee, of Corunna. 4. What great gulf divides the Sunday-school from the church? by Rev. A. W. Burns of Butler. 5. Quarterly institutes and children's meetings—benefits to the Sunday-school, by Rev. L. Rice, of Auburn. 6. Question drawer. All Sunday-school workers are most urgently requested to attend.

COMMITTEE.

The Grant Movement has Reached Auburn.

A few weeks since announcements were made through the newspapers of this place that steps were being taken for the organization of a soldiers' association. We were not advised as to who the leaders of the movement were, but a list of the temporary officers as published in the republican papers, showed only the names of republicans, which induced us to believe that the movement was purely political; still, we did not express an opinion through the COURIER, fearing that we might possibly be mistaken, and as our sympathies are with the good and true men who risked their lives to preserve the Union, the writer was inclined to regard with favor an organization as a band of brothers, NOT SOLDIERS, (for we are all citizens now), who could meet at stated times and recount the many happy scenes enjoyed, and the many hardships and privations endured as comrades and defenders of our country—be to one another friends and helpers, and keep alive that kindly and cordial feeling which was characteristic of the army. The meetings of such an organization would cause renewed hope for the continuance of peace and liberty in a glorious country, and for the prosperity and happiness for ourselves, our families and our posterity. Such, however, are not the objects of the association now about to be organized in Auburn. Our informant says that on last Saturday evening a meeting was held for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws, the same having been prepared by a committee and presented for adoption, with a preamble setting forth that the soldier is indebted to the republican party for everything he has received from 1861 until the present time; that the republican party is the only hope of the country, &c., &c. The preamble as submitted by the committee was the subject of considerable discussion by the republican members. Mr. McIntosh being the leader in defending the preamble, who made use of the most vile and insulting language, of which the following are only a few of the unreasonable insinuations and infamous falsehoods uttered by him; viz: That the democratic party is too liberal in pensioning soldiers. That the soldiers of the south will soon receive the same pensions as those of the north. That the confederate bonds will be paid. That the time is coming when the soldiers will be expected to do something, and they must be prepared to act. That the soldiers of the north fought to free the slaves. Tha. Gen's. McClellan and Porter were traitors to their county. That the people of the south trail the stars and stripes in the dust, and despise the northern soldier. Mr. McIntosh insisted that the association should be organized in the interest of the republican party, otherwise he would have nothing to do with it. In other words, he cares nothing about the soldiers, unless they can be made to subserve the interests of the most corrupt party that ever disgraced any country. Other republican members of the association were not so frank as to admit that the object of the association was to aid their party politically, and preferred to have the preamble amended, asserting in their arguments that they could accomplish more for the party by leaving the preamble and constitution in such a shape that it would not disclose the object of the organization. Mr. Weamer was particularly anxious to have it understood that he was a thoroughbred radical; he said he would rather be shot at by every person in the room, than have it said that he had any sympathy for the rebels in congress, and, that if he thought there was a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out; he thought it would be policy to say nothing about politics in the preamble. The chairman of the meeting (Mr. Culbertson) undertook to explain, and in so doing "let the cat out of the bag," when he said, "It seems that the preamble and articles of the constitution were formed by the republican party," (cries of no! no! from the committee). If Mr. Culbertson had said that the forms were furnished by Grant's campaign committee, he would have hit the mark exactly. If soldiers of the late war who now belong to the republican party deem it necessary to form an organization for the benefit of Grant or any other republican, it is their privilege to do so, but we advise democrats who were soldiers to have nothing to do with any such an organization. We can see no cause for exciting war prejudices; the clash of arms has been hushed by the angel of peace; battle flags are laid away; we have one government and one country; time is healing the wounds of the nation, caused by a civil war. So let it be. The boys in blue fought a good fight—built their monuments more enduring that the pyramids, and thousands of them lay down in death. Earth's flora decorates their graves; the winds, in their tenderness, make harps of leaf and spray, and chant an everlasting requiem above their inanimate dust. The survivors are honored; those maimed are pensioned; and generous impulses, kind words, fraternity, unity, peace and good will should prevail.

The Columbia City Post, of last week, gives the Indianian the following well merited bit: "It may be that it is none of our business, but we nevertheless suggest that the Indianian can find room for at least a column more of "interesting matter" each week if it will just crowd out those "compliments" of itself. Self praise can be over done."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 4, 1879.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$45,642.71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	970.85
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,410.19
Premiums paid	
Bills of other banks	2,100.00
Fractional currency, including nickels	26.00
Specie including gold Tres'y certificates	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	4,700.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	8,000.00
Undivided profits	1,292.28
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,853.94
Demand certificates of deposit	4,440.90
Time certificates of deposits	1,960.00
Profit & Loss	
Total	$115,487.08

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S

I, Jacob Walborn, Prest. of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JACOB WALBORN, Prest.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1879. JAMES E. ROSE, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

W. McINTYRE,
[illegible],
ISAAC [illegible],
Directors.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one set of double harness, one span of horses, one wagon, one cow and calf, several head of young cattle, four head of hogs, corn in the crib, wheat by the bushel and in the ground, one two-horse cultivator, plows, drags, household furniture and other articles. Sale will commence at 10 a. m.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

14-4w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

W. H. DILLS, Pltff's. Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1879.

Philip Griner et al. vs. Clarissa White et al. } To quiet title &c No. [illegible]

Now come the plaintiffs by their attorney and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Michael Knight, Thomas Knight, Eliza Poorman, William Poorman, the unknown heirs of Polly Himmel, deceased and Robert Widney, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the 15th day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D 1879, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of April, 1879.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
[L. S.] By B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the Incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 5th, 1879 to elect the following officers: One Trustee for each ward. One Clerk, one Treasurer, one Marshall.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street. Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place, the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHESE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
AND DEALER IN
PIANTS, OILS;
DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND
Druggists' Fancy Goods,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES
IS COMPLETE.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

1879 SPRING 1879
Messrs. Root & Company's
CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our constantly increasing business in this department warrants our offering to the public this spring a much larger variety and assortment than ever before.

PRICES THIS SPRING

Are lower than ever before, and parties who have delayed refurnishing their houses can now do it with economy and a certainty that they will never buy carpets any cheaper than they are at present.

The Choicest Designs Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
75c., 85c., 90c., $1.00 per yard.
The Choicest Designs Extra Super-Ingrain Carpets,
75 cents per yard
All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 50, 60 and 65c.
Single and Double, Cotton Chain Carpets,
25, 30 and 35c per yard.
Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Dutch Carpets,
12 1-2, 15, 18 and 20c per yard.

New lines of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Rods, Cornices, Fixtures, Shades, Hollands, Picture cords, Tassels, &c.

N. B.—Parties desiring any repairing done to Curtains and Cornices, or to have Carpets relaid, will find our MR. BARRETT a competent and superior workman, who will attend promptly to any orders we are favored with.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN
Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 pecent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade 11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. An other decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Japan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 28c per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT. WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,
19 EAST MAIN STREET
15-6m FORT WAYNE, IND.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Unfurl your awnings.

—Nice weather for strolling.

—"Over the Hills to the Poor-house."

—John Whittington, of Pella, Iowa, is in the city.

—It gets late quite early in the morning these days.

—W. E. Rush is adding groceries to his feed store.

—For bargains in wall-paper, call on Davenport, the druggist.

—Travel on the railroads is steadily increasing. A good indication.

—A son of Isaac Thomas was baptised in Cedar Creek last Sabbath.

—The Barney liver-pad for only one dollar, at Davenport's drug-store.

—C. M. Dawson, of Ft. Wayne, was gyrating around our streets Friday last.

—Go into Joe Beugnot's and wipe out that little score against you. He wants it.

—Rev. Snyder, of Waterloo, now preaches at the U. B. church in Corunna.

—Employes on the Saginaw road are happy. Pay-car passed through Tuesday.

—Buy the Kidder barn door rollers the best in use, Kiblinger & Co. sole agents.

—Baxter, of the Press, envies the COURIER its extensive advertising patronage.

—The best stock of wall-paper and window shades in town, at Davenport's drug-store.

—Mr. W. B. Adams, dealer in stoves and tin-ware at Corunna, has our thanks for favors.

—Sherman Hollister, of the popular restaurant, left last Friday for a week's visit in Ohio.

—Josie Rush departed for Corunna last Saturday, where she will teach a summer school.

—Craft & Co. sell a good plow shoe for 75 cents, and all goods equally low. Strictly one price.

—Dr. Littlefield, of Jackson, Mich., formerly of this place, was in town a few days this week.

—"Dear reader,"—as the novels say, —aren't you tired of this winter business? Say yes; we are.

—To-day the paymaster of the Eel-River railroad will pay for wood and ties estimated last month.

—Spring suits are numerous. We saw one spring out of a saloon door rather suddenly yesterday.

—By May 31st J. E. Beugnot wants his accounts straight. Go in and square up without further notice.

—At the Methodist conference being held at Goshen, Rev. Norris was appointed minister at this place.

—The days are near at hand when you can tear the lining out of your old clothes for a summer costume.

—An organization has been formed in Ft. Wayne which wears the title of "Klu Klux Klah." Pretty name.

—The much-abused onion now decorates the festal board and diffuses its fragrance on the dining-room air.

—Parties knowing themselves indebted to J. E. Beugnot, will please come up and settle before the last of May.

—Miss Sturtevant, of Jackson, came down last Saturday to see her brother, who is operator at the junction depot.

—Craft & Co. sell the best two-buckle plow shoe in DeKalb county for $1.00, and all goods equally low. Strictly one price.

—A New Orleans woman has married a Mr. Beer, and is intoxicated over her happiness.—Ex. Two more Beers this way, please.

—Base ball is gradually breaking out in epidemic form, and the boys say that Auburn is going to have the boss nine of the county.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar, at Kiblinger & Co's.

—Wood is painfully scarce. We ran out of it a day or two ago, and came near having to shut up shop for the remainder of the week.

—C. Eckart is now prepared to supply his customers with first-class carriages and buggies. He has all the different styles constantly on hand.

—The largest sale of tickets ever made in one day at the Ft. W., J. & S. ticket-office, was that of last Monday, the receipts being $172.60.

—M. Houston is prepared to deliver ice to business houses or private residences at any time. Call at his meat market and leave your order.

—Rev. J. E. Erwin will make Bluffton the scene of his ministerial duties hereafter, having been thus appointed by the late Methodist conference.

—What's the matter with our spring poetry manufacturers? Not a single effusion has yet been tendered, and we are waiting in untold anxiety.

—Ed. Morris, the promising young M. D., of Ft. Wayne, gave Auburn an abbreviated visit a few days since, on his return from a trip to Hicksville.

—A. O. Miller, well known through this region as a first-class theatre man, will be here April 23rd. The play will be "Over the Hills to the Poor-house."

—Owing to the closeness of times the town trustees have extended the time of paying town tax fifteen days from this date, April 8, 1879.

T. P. SCOTT, Town Marshall.

—The best way to remove paint from the wall is to put the sleeve of your best coat against it and rub; we've tried it, and know whereof we speak.

—Don't forget that A. O. Miller and troupe will be here next Wednesday evening, April 23, at Ensley's hall, in the play of "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse."

—The fellow who is furnishing two dollars for a five-dollar note, signed by one of our citizens when he is drunk, should call a halt. It's a quiet way of stealing.

—Postmaster Rainier commenced the sale of ten-dollar four per cent. bonds of the government only a week ago, and has already disposed of fifty-two, or $520 worth.

—Mr. Geo. Clark will be at the livery stable of W. B. Adams, in Corunna, on Monday and Tuesday of each week, where his horses can be examined by the farmers of that community.

—The passenger train going north on the Jackson road, due here at six in the morning, was three hours late on Tuesday, owing to a switch-engine having jumped the track at Ft. Wayne.

—Joe Beugnot will soon leave for the west, and has placed his saloon in the hands of William Grescup, who will dish up things in his absence. He expects to be gone about a year.

—The drama to be presented next Wednesday evening, at Ensley's hall,—"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse"—is highly spoken of by the press wherever it has appeared. Don't fail to see it.

—The mite society connected with the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. M. B. Willis, at her residence, on next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

—You must not forget to remember that the "light fantastic" holds forth again to-night at Ensley's hall. It only costs seventy-five cents, too, and every brother is expected to be there with his sister—or some other fellow's sister.

—The hotel men are talking of running a free 'bus to and from the trains, and we think it a good scheme. Many of their customers would like it better, but we always prefer walking; makes our feet sore to ride.

—Persons who are inclined that way had a number-one opportunity to swear at the weather Tuesday morning; but before the sun's rays fell perpendicularly, all signs of snow had vanished and everything was lovely.

—The small boy now forgets, in his youthful absent-mindedness, that school is in session and hies himself away to the brooklet, having first got entangled, in some unaccountable way, with his little fishing apparatus.

—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, will deliver his celebrated lecture entitled "Does Death End All?" at the academy of music, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Thursday evening, April 24. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75c.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—There is a young lady in our little city—and she's not very large, either,—who can hold a 25-pound keg of lead in each hand, at arm's length, with perfect ease. She is entitled to the cake, and the young men may just take a back seat or get out their dumb-bells for practice.

—A man's curiosity never reaches the female standard until somebody tells him his name was in yesterday's paper. —New York Star. Yes it does; you tell a man his wife was seen at the theatre with a handsome stranger, and see if his curiosity doesn't "reach the female standard."

—A large yellow dog—a pretty dog—passed up the street last night with an oyster-can—a very ugly can—hitched on behind. He was evidently in a hurry about something, as he was making about 75 knots per hour. Now who could have been mean enough to make such a combination?

—Below will be found a complete list of the Petit Juror's drawn for the ensuing May term:

James McClellan, Aaron D. Moore, John Buchanan, David McCurdy, E. F. Metcalf, Sylvester Kutzner, Wm Henderson, Jeremiah Boyer, B. F. Osborn, Peter H. Gramling, C. C. Shaffer, S. Haverstock.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—Wash a baby up clean and dress him up real pretty, and he will resist all advances with a most superlative crossness; but let him eat molasses gingerbread and fool around the coal-bucket for half an hour, and he will nestle his dear little dirty face close up to your clean shirt-bosom, and be just the lovingest, cunningest little rascal in all the world.

Auburn Public Schools. Third Annual Report.

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to you my third annual report for the school year beginning Sept. 3d, '78, and ending April 4th, '79.

I shall not present all the items that appear upon the school records, but shall select only such as are likely to be of general interest.

Whole number of days taught	126
Number of holidays	3
Whole number of school children as shown by the last enumeration	516

NO. ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR.

(A) High School	64
(B) Intermediate Dept	158
(C) Primary Dept	217
Total	439

FOREIGN PUPILS ENROLLED.

High school	29
Intermediate Dept	10
Primary Dept	1
Total	40
No. of resident pupils enrolled	399
Percent of enrollment on enumerat'n	78
Average daily number belonging	321
Average daily attendance	289
Percent of average daily attendance on average No. belonging	90
Percent of av. daily attendance on enrollment	65.8

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

Aggregate of salaries of teachers	$ 2,252.54
Janitor's fee	158.05
Fuel	159.84
Miscellaneous items	226.11
Total	$2,796.54

APPROXIMATE VALUES PERMANENT SCHOOL PROPERTY.

New school building	$ 10,000.00
Ward building	1,500.00
School grounds	2,500.00
Out buildings	600.00
School furniture	820.00
Furnaces	200.00
Bell and gong	130.00
Books and apparatus	100.00
Total	$15,850.00
Interest on value of permanent school property at 6 per cent.	951.00
Expenses brought down	2,796.54
Total cost of the schools	$3,747.54
Amount of tuition received from foreign pupils	$175.00

COST OF INSTRUCTION PER CAPITA OF ENROLLMENT.

It has been seen that the cost of the schools for the year was $3,747.54; crediting the schools with the foreign tuition, and deducting that sum ($175) from the cost, the actual cost to the town is seen to have been $3,572.54. Dividing this amount by 439, the average cost of instruction per capita of enrollment is found to have been $8.14.

In last year's report this item was $10.71. It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a reduction this year of almost one-fourth. There are those to whom this reduction will signify "economy." It will have that signification, however, only to those whose idea of economy embraces no other consideration than that of dollars and cents. To those who can see how this measure has affected the schools it will have a very different signification. A system of graded schools, properly organized and efficiently managed costs more money than $8.14 per capita of enrollment, if the length of the school year is more than five months.

Fort Wayne has an excellent system of public schools, but there, according to the last published report, we have seen the cost of the schools per capita of enrollment is $14.50; in St. Louis it is $23; in Lafayette, Ind., $15.52, and in Terre Haute, Ind., $21.30. In Auburn, then, the cost of public instruction is about half that in other places that have old, well-established and efficient school systems.

Now, it is possible to have schools in Auburn at even a less cost than $8.14 per capita; but I submit it as a proposition which I do not doubt time will verify, that the schools here, as a system, will remain at a low standard of excellence until the amount of money expended on them is increased one-half.

We have shown that the cost of the schools this year was about one-fourth less than last year. The reduction was brought about by closing the ward building, and by reducing the number of teachers from eight to six. This change rendered some of the schools too large to be conveniently handled, and so rendered the work in some measure less effective than it otherwise would have been. But the school most affected by the change was the high school. Owing to the removal of the assistant teacher, work in that department has this year proceeded under great disadvantages. To adapt the number of recitations to the insufficient teaching force, several of the most advanced classes in Latin and mathematics had to be discontinued, thus effectually crushing a plan I had formed three years ago of graduating a class at the end of this year. But another change was necessary, to get through with the classes that remained, it was necessary to reduce the regular time of recitation from forty-five minutes to thirty, (a reduction in time of just one-third), and to reduce the number of studies of a majority of the pupils from four to three. The pernicious effects of these several changes are apparent, and are to me cause of deep regret. The class that should have graduated is broken. The year's work is not nearly finished, nor has it been prosecuted with that degree of thoroughness which good school work demands.

That any one in particular is chargeable with this state of things, I shall not say. The remedy lies in putting more money into the treasury, and an assistant teacher into the high school.

PROMOTIONS.

The work as laid out for the several grades of your schools, supposes the length of the school year to be nine months. The length of the last school year, however, having been but seven months, the work of the year was not finished. In consequence of this, there were no final grade examinations and no promotions. I recommend, therefore, that the first six weeks of the next school year be devoted to the finishing of the work in the several grades, that final examinations be then had and promotions made.

I cannot conclude my report without acknowledging my indebtedness to my associate teachers, through whose zeal and untiring energy the work of the year was brought to a more successful issue than I had anticipated.

To the people of Auburn in general, and to my own pupils in particular, I must own the deep reluctance with which I entertain the thought that my work here is ended. I shall take my departure, however, with the pleasant assurance that it has not been altogether in vain, but that I have contributed something, however little, to promote the general excellence of the public schools of Auburn.

Respectfully submitted by
M. SEILER, Supt.

Delicate and Delicious.

The Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, Ylang-Ylang, Musk Rose, and all of the odors made for the handkerchief and toilet by Dr. Price, are not only very delicate and delicious, but fragrant and persistent. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are certainly as sweet as the flowers from which they are made.

King's Corners.

EDITORS COURIER: Please give space in the columns of your paper for one insertion of the following:

The people of this place met last Sabbath and organized a Sunday-school, the following officers having been elected: Owen Hensinger, superintendent; Ulrich Thomas, assistant; C. I. Hecker, treasurer; H. A. Winslow, secretary; W. C. Carmer, assistant; I. J. Cobblar, chorister. It is believed by all that a success can be made of the Sabbath-school, at least we earnestly hope so.

W. C. C.

He is Coming.

G. S. McCord will canvass the county this spring and summer with his patent feather renovator on wheels. This machine has won a reputation in Auburn, and vicinity, that recommends it to the public. This process of steaming and cleaning feathers only needs a trial; it recommends itself, will remove all filth and increase the size of a bed from one-third to one-half and give the feathers the life and appearance of new ones; no damage to the feathers whatever. Price still lower than ever. Don't be humbugged; don't let your beds go from your house; if we don't suit you, we don't take your money.

16-3w. G. S. M'CORD.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Wilmington Township.

—Plenty of rain.

—No oats sown yet to speak of; too wet to plow just now.

—Elsa Spear, of Union township, moved to Concord township recently.

—A cow belonging to Adam Erhart got swamped a few days since, and it required considerable force to extricate her.

—The wheat-fields begin to don their apparel of green.

—School No. 11 commenced last Monday, April 14.

St. Joe.

—Growing wheat is looking fine.

—House-cleaning is now in order.

—E. Fales has a new fence in front of his residence.

—J. F. Coburn, whom we reported as being dangerously sick last week, died on Thursday and was buried Friday. Funeral services were held at the Coburn church, Revs. Oviatt and Wannamaker officiating.

Unsolicited Testimonials.

It would be easy to fill an entire paper with the unsolicited testimonials which have been given by physicians, clergymen, and other educated persons, in favor of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Every professional man who has used it in his family will certify to its being wholesome, and the most perfect made.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

New Departments. An Immense Stock of Goods.

The very large and justly popular ready made clothing, hat and cap, and furnishing establishment, known as the

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

under the proprietorship and management of Samuel F. and Max Nirdlinger and Peter Morganthaler, "Sam, Pete & Max," Nos. 33 Calhoun and 5 East Main streets, opens the season with immense invoices of goods in all its departments. The store fronts on Calhoun and Main streets, and has been enlarged so that three stories are now occupied with the immense business of the firm. Their stock of goods is much larger this spring than at any time heretofore, and the quality of the goods much better, and the prices lower. Among the new features of the house is the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

where measures are taken and suits made to order, in style, and at prices that will surprise anyone. In nobby business suits of the very best material and of fashionable make, Sam, Pete & Max are taking the lead.

A prominent state official, who is a close observer, and who visits all parts of the state, says: "Messrs. Sam, Pete & Max carry the largest and finest stock in the state." Strangers from all sections are daily visiting the house, and expressing the highest compliments and praises at the great display of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHIDREN'S CLOTHING

at the Star. In the finishing department, there never were more complete and satisfactory selections.

In short, the Star Clothing House stands at the front of similar establishments in the state, and no one who visits it will fail to be satisfied with the style, quality and price of goods. They can supply the demand for goods in any of its departments, and guarantee entire satisfaction in every particular. Under the supervision of the gentlemanly Peter Morganthaler, and financial management of the genial Max Nirdlinger, we are not surprised that the house is increasing in popularity, and extending its business. The Star can be recommended in every particular, for the continued patronage of the public, of which it already has a much larger share than any other establishment of the sort in northern Indiana. See advertisement in another place.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co. have just received 2000 lbs. of Eckstine, Hill & Co's. white lead. 2000 lbs. of Saydam, Lawrence and company's white lead. 2000 lbs. Davis, Chambers and company's white lead. 1000 lbs. of English white lead. All of the above leads were bought before the advanced prices, which enables us to sell same at manufacturer's prices. Call on us before buying your leads and oils, and we will make you happy. Auburn, Indiana.

The Testimony of All.

All who use them say that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are the strongest and most natural flavors made. It makes all the difference in the world whether our creams and pastry are flavored with Dr. Price's nice, fresh fruit flavors, or the offensive turpentiny extracts.

'Stunning' Styles.

Stra1gers visiting Ft. Wayne this spring should by all means not neglect to visit A. S. Lauferty & Co's., better known as the C. O. D. Clothiers, and universally acknowledged as the one price, square dealers, unsurpassable nobby clothiers, and dealers in the best made garments for the least money. Their large and Commodious Establishment (presided over by Lauferty himself, assisted by a host of as gentlemanly and pleasant assistants as one can wish to meet,) is situated at No. 9 East Main St., exactly opposite the north door of the court house. You can find there the most complete, well made assortment of clothing for old men, for middle-aged men, for young men, for boys for children, in fact, for the entire male sex, of any size, shape or descsiption, at prices within the reach of all. Beyond doubt, it is the place where one feels at home the moment he enters, and never leaves UNSUITED or DISSATISFIED. Their line of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises is in itself simply an immense department, Remember the place,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
C. O. D. One-Price Clothiers.
Opposite North Door Court House.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a new map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,

H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers.
15-tf. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest, G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
April 1, 1879. 14-4w.

PENSIONS

Under the new Pension law, soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once. Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.

W. C. BENINGER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. 11 1y m

ROSE & HARTMAN, ATTORNEYS.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.

Lucie W. Humes, versus William W. Humes. } No. 378, Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her petition for a divorce, together with an affidavit that said defendant, William W. Humes, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1879, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of April, 1879.

G. H. K. Moss, Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.
14-4w.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DUGGIS T

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.
For Further Particulars.

MASKED BATTERIES.

If you'll keep it secret, honor bright,
  I'll tell you a little story, Jo—
Something that happened to me last night,
  Here at the masquerade ball, you know.

You may have noticed I've spooned of late
  On Laura Clyde—nothing else to do;
She's rather pretty—at any rate,
  Fond of flirting, and I am, too.

Laura's a friend of my sister Fan;
  Her room joins mine, and the walls are thin—
So I, by accident, heard them plan
  Their dresses for masquerading in.

The ball was lovely, the costumes fine
  And, either dancing or iced champagne—
Can't say which, but suspect the wine—
  Just a little confused my brain.

So, meeting Laura—gypsy maid—
  Knew her at once by her dress, you see—
I took her out for a promenade
  On the piazza alone with me.

"Flirted?" Said I was deep in love—
  Madly worshiped the ground she trod—
Vowed it by all below, above.
  Did she she return it? A word, a nod?

The fair head drooped in assent; and I
  Snatched off the mask—with rapture kissed her;
A peal of laughter was my reply—
  By Jove, old boy, it was my sister!

Laugh at me, Joe! Don't spare my pride
  Nor mind my feelings! I feel so glad
It was my sister, not Laura Clyde.
  Heavens! what an escape I had!

WHAT HERBERT SAID.

"Don't go, Ellie; please don't! What will Herbert say?"

"I don't care in the least what Herbert says. He has no right to dictate to me. Not that he ever does," Ellie added, quickly. "Mr. Granville Ferguson has invited me to go to the park with him, and there are four other ladies and their escorts to join us there. I am going, and I shall wear my new cashmere. It is just the right length for skating. If you were good-natured, now, you would lend me the seal-skin cap Uncle Will last gave you."

"You can have the cap, Ellie, but I do feel bad about Herbert. You know he loves you."

"He has never told me he loves me."

"Never told you he loves you!" said Carrie. "Don't he come here every afternoon or evening to see you?"

"How do you know he don't come to see Aunt Fanny, or you?"

"Ellie!"

There was such keen pain in Carrie's tone that pretty Ellie sprang from her seat and remorsefully threw her arms around her sister, kissing her warmly and saying, "If every body knew you as well as I do, Carrie, how good and sweet you are, never cross or out of temper like me, and knowing twenty things where I have learned one, you would have fifty lovers. Men are such idiots. If a girl has a pretty face, that is all they ask."

Certainly, if this speech was true, Ellie Wilson had no cause to complain of nature's unkindness. She was very pretty, with a saucy, sunny face, full of sparkle and animation, and a dainty little figure, every movement of which was graceful.

But Carrie, only two years older than her sister, and not 22, without any great beauty naturally, had, through the carelessness of a nurse in her infancy, been the victim of a fall, which had cut open one cheek, leaving a long, red scar, disfiguring her for life. Her soft blue eyes, her glossy brown hair, her clear complexion, were all lost sight of in the long, blood-red mark that covered one side of her face from temple to chin. It grew purple in the cold air, crimson in summer heat, but it never faded away.

It had been poor Carrie's cross from childhood. Her school life had been embittered by the taunts of her companions, and she had shut herself up in a great measure from society, from her sensitive shrinking from notice. It was not, perhaps, strange that Ellie, praised and petted all her life for her beauty, should also have given undue weight to her sister's misfortune. That Carrie would be an old maid and Ellie make a brilliant match was a certainty in the minds of the family and friends.

But relatives and friends alike were pleased when Herbert Brandon, after the death of Mr. Wilson, became a constant visitor at the house of the orphan girls. He had been their father's clerk and later his junior partner, and still carried on with one other surviving partner the business of Wilson & Co., though the head of the house had been three years dead at the time my story opens. Business at first, and afterward certainly his own good pleasure, brought him often to see the young ladies and their aunt, who had filled their dead mother's place for many long years. He was a man whose love would honor any woman, and Carrie was not alone in supposing that pretty Ellie was the chosen of his heart.

Carrie liked to think so. Of all the suitors that came to visit her pretty sister, Herbert was certainly the one she would select for a brother. Never having thought it possible that she could win a closer love than a brother's, Carrie was naturally very anxious about Ellie's choice, and she shrank with positive pain whenever she thought that Granville Ferguson was usurping Herbert's place. He was a far handsomer man, wore finer dress, had diamonds sparkling upon his shirt-front and little finger, lived in handsome chambers, and was the pink of courtesy. And yet Carrie did not like him.

On the day when Ellie so wilfully persisted in accepting Granville Ferguson's escort to the Park, Herbert was coming to spend the evening, to try some duets. But Ellie said Herbert and the duets could be had at any time, while skating was a luxury to be seized whenever the opportunity occurred.

So, when Granville Ferguson, in his jaunty overcoat, with a tiny bouquet in the button-hole, made his appearance just before sunset, he found Ellie with the new brown cashmere and sealskin hat waiting for him. She had put the crispest of ruffles into a ruff lined with blue silk and the bewildering blue bow under her pretty chin, and her hair was in the puffiest of golden curls under the rim of the cap. When the ornamental water, brilliantly illuminated by the moon, was reached, Ellie's feet could scarcely keep still to have the skates fastened.

They were well matched upon the ice, for there were few of her own sex as graceful and expert upon skates as pretty Ellie Wilson. In her eager excitement she overlooked, entirely forgot, the fact that the party her escort had promised to meet did not appear, and she glided among the groups gathered around her, nodding now and again to friend or acquaintance, sparkling and happy.

She was becoming tired, and turned to suggest to her companion a few moments' rest on the bank, when she saw him accosted by two men, who, without skates, were standing upon the ice near him. They were not near enough for her to hear the conversation, as she had darted off a few minutes before for a long sweep on the glassy surface of the lake, supposing Granville Ferguson followed beside her.

It made her uneasy to see him walking away with his new companions, leaving her alone in the crowd around her. She knew that it was getting late, and already the concourse of people was thinning rapidly. There was a long walk to be taken, and she was growing conscious of curious looks directed toward her. Granville Ferguson was no longer to be seen, and her loneliness was becoming almost unbearable, when her friend Mrs. Morrison, with her husband, skated to her side.

"Don't faint, Ellie," her friend began; "we will take care of you. You must come to our house to-night."

"What has happened?"

"Granville Ferguson has been arrested."

"Arrested!" cried poor Ellie, with white lips, for the handsome scamp had won more than a passing interest in her impulsive heart. "For what?"

"Passing a forged bill. He is one of a Western gang the police are seeking. Come, you must go home with us, and we will send you home early in the morning."

"But Carrie!"

"She will be frightened, no doubt, but it will be for a few hours only."

And Mr. Morrison, seeing the gathering pallor of the pretty face, hastily sought a cab, put Ellie into it, his wife following.

In the meantime Carrie, in the quiet dress she always wore, thinking regretfully that finery of any kind would only make more conspicuous the disfiguring scar upon her face, waited for Herbert. She could not help a little thrill of pleasure at the thought of a quiet evening with him alone, for her aunt generally nodded in silence over her knitting. She had faithfully tried to keep Ellie at home; that having failed, she could enjoy the evening. Ellie was very exacting of her lover's attentions, if lover he was, keeping him beside her constantly; while Carrie, as was habitual with her, kept in the background, listening to her sister's lively chat, and wondering why she could never jest and frolic with Herbert.

The little mantel clock was striking 8 when he came. Aunt Fanny, who had been all day shopping in the keen winter air, had yielded to the drowsy influence of the warm room, and was quietly asleep in her arm-chair; but Carrie was awake, and went forward to meet the visitor.

"I am very sorry Ellie is out," she said; "but I'll try the duets with you, if you wish."

A look of pleasure flashed into Herbert's face, but shy Carrie, looking down, missed it.

"But you usually have Ellie."

"Ellie does not sing as well as you do. Her voice is not as good, and she is careless. But, before we try the duets, sit here a little while and talk to me. I so seldom see you alone."

She sat down, wondering a little at the request, but the wonder grew deeper as Herbert talked to her. Little by little the truth came home to her that Herbert Brandon was glad, not sorry, to find Ellie gone, that the words her sister had spoken in jest, supposing them far from any truth, were indeed a fact, and that it was her own plain face, not Ellie's pretty one, Herbert came to see. In words whose earnest truth could not be doubted Herbert told her how her gentle sweetness, her useful, cheerful life had won his love, and that his hope of happiness for life rested upon her answer to the simple, unmistakable question that came at last:

"Will you be my wife, Carrie? Can you give to my keeping the happiness of your life, believing I will earnestly endeavor to guard you from every sorrow? I know I am not worthy—no man can be worthy—of such a treasure as I ask, but I love you, darling, I love you."

He knew his love was returned when the shy but happy eyes were raised to his own. Yet involuntarily one little white hand was raised to cover the disfiguring scar. Tenderly Herbert prisoned it, and pressed his own lips upon the cheek.

"Let me help you to forget that," he whispered.

They talked long and earnestly, each learning much unguessed before of the other's heart-confidence, till the clock chimed 11.

"It is time Ellie was home!" Carrie cried, starting at the sound.

"Where has she gone?"

"To Hyde Park with Granville Ferguson."

Herbert started as if he had been shot.

"Granville Ferguson? Carrie, I must go out. I can get a cab. But it is too late. Some of her friends will surely be there."

"Why, what is the matter?" asked Carrie, frightened at his evident agitation.

"I meant to tell you this evening, but I forgot everything else when I found you alone, Carrie. Granville Ferguson is one of a gang of forgers. Hill Lyman is a very intimate friend of one of the detectives, and this afternoon he told me they had secured the proofs against him for which they had been waiting for months. He has in his possession this evening a large sum derived from forgery, and he was doubtless arrested at the park. Hill told me the whole plan, and invited me to go out and 'see the fun,' as he expressed it; but, seeing no fun in the downfall of a man we have all met as a friend more or less, I declined. If I had only asked sooner for Ellie I might have gone to the park. Did she expect to meet other friends?"

"She spoke of some ladies Mr. Ferguson was to meet," said Carrie, who was really crying at the thought of her sister's position, "but I do not know who they were. She always does meet friends at the park, but I could not tell where to look for her. Oh, Herbert, it is dreadful! What can we do?"

"I will go out on the chance of finding her."

But when he reached the park the lake was deserted. It was useless to seek for Ellie at that hour among her large circle of friends, and Herbert could only return to Carrie with his tidings.

Aunt Fanny was awake and thoroughly terrified by that time. She enjoyed a sensation, and seldom had so fine an opportunity for hysterics, and so fell into them on the spot.

It was a dreary night for Carrie after Herbert left, for she could not listen to her aunt's dismal forebodings without some answering fear in her own heart. But quite early all terror was dissipated by Ellie's appearance.

"I came as early as they would let me," she said, after telling the event of the evening; "but I have not closed my eyes all night. I knew you would be uneasy about me."

She looked pale and wan, and Carrie saw that there was a deeper sorrow than she confessed in her warm heart. She bustled about, insisted upon putting her to bed to rest, brought her up a cup of coffee and petted her in a loving, tender fashion, that Ellie could not resist. For, after a short struggle with herself, she whispered: "I am ashamed of it, Carrie, now; but I did like him, so much that when asked me this afternoon to marry him I only put him off for a few days, meaning to say yes then. I did not quite like to engage myself till I had told you and Aunt Fan. Carrie, was Herbert here?"

"Yes, dear. He went to the park for you; but you were gone."

"He is always kind," sighed poor Ellie. "I don't love Herbert, Carrie, but I think he's the best friend we have. Carrie!"—for Carrie's face certainly told secrets in spite of her efforts to keep down the blushes—"Carrie, look at me! I will see!" and she lifted the shy, drooping face. "Is he to be my brother?"

"Yes, dear; he has applied for the situation."

"You absurd little thing! There, don't try to explain anything. I'll be your bridesmaid; and mind, Carrie, it is an immense relief to my mind to think I can flirt as much as I please and go where I like without your piteous 'What will Herbert say?' for it appears to me he has 'said his say,' as the old women express it, to some purpose."

And, after all, the red scar was hidden by a bridal veil, and Herbert Brandon sees no face so fair in his eyes as the disfigured one of his gentle, loving wife.

Why Dick Catlin Bathes No More.

It was Sabbath in the little town of Frisco, and a holy quiet settled down as though a mist from heaven, with the sunlight o'er the Wasatch mountains, wrapped all in peace. It was Sabbath, and out from the little town came the stage—the stage that has rocked and swung and rolled along from the white, billowy beach of the Atlantic, across the prairie farms of the West, up, over and beyond the towering Rockies, and bathed its alkali-stained boot in the placid waves of the Pacific ocean. Dick Catlin drove that stage, and a better driver never whaled the flank of a broncho. The day was warm as up the Beaver river rolled he, and his voice, clear as a trumpet, made the carbonate-stained hills of Lincoln ring again and again as he sung:

Up and down this world I've roamed,
  And to many camps I've been;
The winds of many lands have combed
  Those shaggy locks, I ween.
I've (get up there, Rowdy!) been to old Montana,
  Likewise to Idaho,
But to Frisco give the banner,
  Where the big bonanzas grow.

  God's blessing on Montana,
    God bless old Idaho;
  But, hurrah! hurrah! for Frisco,
    Where the big bonanzas grow.

The warm sun thawed the old man's heart, and the memory of old times stole into his soul, bringing back again the days gone by, the swimming, apple-stealing, dog-fighting days when he was a boy and Ben Holladay nowhere. Rounding a point in the river, the shade fell across a nook. Dick pulled up, and, as he had no passengers, concluded to take a swim. He knew his team and they knew him. They had been together for years, and, as Dick dropped the lines, he said to himself: "There is nothin' like knowin' stock that's posted. Stay still now, boys" (this to the horses), "and the old man'll have a good wash." Undressing and piling his clothes on the seat, Dick left the stage and plunged into the cool waters. But the stock "was posted." No sooner had Dick plunged in than they plunged out, and, when he crawled out on the bank, a streak of dust away off through the sage brush was all that the poor fellow could see. Now came the tug of war. The team kept the road, and Dick knew that, by cutting across the country and running (as he afterward said) like blazes, he could head them off. There was no one there to witness the race. Perhaps at times a mischievous angel would peep through his tiny fingers and laugh at that big, burly, stark-naked man outrunning the jack-rabbits in the valley of the Beaver. When he overtook the stage and got the team under control, he didn't say much, but, throwing the lap-robe in front of him till a wagon-load of women passed by, he scraped the blood and the cactus and sage and greasewood from his limbs, and swore that, if the good Lord would forgive him, he would never wash any more. And to this day Dick has kept his promise.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

The railroad on the ice across the Missouri river at Bismarck has floated away. During the last days of its use it was from one to three feet under water, and big chunks of ice were sweeping over it, but trains of freight cars, bearing materials for the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, were hurried over up to the last possible moment. The last locomotive to cross was careened by the moving and sinking of the ice, and the fire was extinguished by the water.

SINGULAR DISASTER.

Drowning of a Body of British Cavalry in an Afghan Torrent.

[London Cor. Chicago Times.]

A strange disaster has befallen English troops in Afghanistan. Gen. Browne's division and the Eleventh Bengal Lancers had crossed the Cabul river, a squadron of the Tenth Hussars following. Owing partly to the darkness, and also to a mistake, the leading troopers struck the river below the fordable point where the Lancers crossed, and encountered in full force an overpowering torrent. Within a few minutes the entire squadron were struggling in the rushing river. Horsemen who had fought their way through thousands of hostile tribes succumbed to the rapids. A few stout swimmers, who had learned the Indian art of slipping off their horses and holding on by the tail or saddle, were saved. The others were swamped by their accoutrements. If it had been known to be a difficult crossing, the troops would have been prepared, and could have made it with ease. No danger was expected.

The unfortunate Hussars became an easy prey to the waters. Many were instantly swept out of sight, being weighed down with their trappings, while others perished in trying to land on the steep shore on the other side. Fifty men and the same number of horses, and one officer, are missing at the rendezvous. All, no doubt, were drowned. The next day twenty bodies were recovered.

Afghanistan's mountain rivers and valleys are full of dreadful memories to the English. Near the very spot from which this disaster is reported occurred the awful massacre of the British in the last war, in which only one escaped—Dr. Brydon. Thompson's picture of this bloody deed, for the next Academy, is just finished. It represents the troops sinking exhausted in view of Jellalabad, on the banks of the back-water of the Cabul river. This fresh calamity will give the picture a new and sad interest. People in London who are familiar with the country say that in the spring months the back-water of the Cabul river is a lake almost in itself.

The Tenth Hussars is one of the crack regiments of the army, composed of picked men and commanded by some of the best officers in the service. Its headquarters in England are at Canterbury. Its honorary Colonel is the Prince of Wales. Its Lieutenant Colonel is Lord Ralph Kerr, and a majority of its officers are members of aristocratic families.

Fashion Fripperies.

No toilet is complete without a jabot of some kind.

Shirred lining for bonnet brims take precedence of all others.

Black toilets and black lace bonnets are the furor of the moment in Paris.

The latest novelties in shoes are the Henri Trois sabots and the Catherine de Medici souliers.

Parisian coiffures are de rigeuer low on the back of the head, or rather on the nape of the neck.

Delicate lace-clocked stockings should always be worn over another pair of tinted silk or Lisle thread.

Novelties in shoes have Louis Quinze heels, and many straps across the instep, with bows and buckles.

Gypsy bonnets have large flowing brims raised in front, tied down at the sides, and falling on the neck, after being partially raised in the back.

Satteens and mummy-cloth novelties show dainty little flower and leaf bouquet and vine patterns in jardiniere colors on pure white grounds.

The favorite flowers for tacking on bonnet crowns are asters, marguerites, pansies and eglantine blooms, with the yellow anthers showing plainly on the delicate pink ground of the petals.

A gay morning robe always looks vulgar at a watering place or hotel breakfast, and corduroy velvet as well as satin is seen in combination with camel's hair. French bonnets and other light wool fabrics in spring costumes.

Dressy parasols for the country or seashore are of ecru pongees, with spots, rings, or diamond patterns of brown, red, or blue, or they are of plain ecru pongees, with bandans or Scotch plaid linings, or gay-colored linings with white polka dots.

How Sugar Barrels Are Made.

An interviewer hailing from the Jersey City *Journal*, of inquiring mind, paid a flying visit to the top floor of Neil O'Donnell's cooperage, and was shown some of the mysteries connected with the manufacture of sugar barrels. In the first stage, the Irishman's recipe for making a cannon will do for a sugar barrel, slightly altered: First, make a hole and put your staves around it. The operative does this by holding a stout wooden hoop in one hand, and placing the staves in position with the other—very quickly, too, as the work is done by the piece. The embryo barrel is next caught in the bight of a stout rope, made fast on one end to a cleat, and the other running over an iron pulley and attached to a treadle. By pressing the treadle with the weight of the operative, the line is drawn taut, and the strong purchase thus effected compresses the staves to the requisite degree of tightness. The barrel is now placed in a huge fire-place which resembles a blast furnace, and is baked for a few minutes, when it is removed, the tops and bottoms are planed, the inside edges beveled for the "heads," which are quickly "put on," a few finishing touches given to the hoops and the barrel is made. A good workman can make forty barrels a day, and in brisk seasons about 6,000 receptacles for that saccharine substance composed of bone-dust, sand and sugar are turned out. The staves are shipped to the cooperage from Michigan, where they are made into the required shape from elm logs by a machine.—*Jersey City Journal.*

A Desperado Caught.

Ayres Jones, a noted Georgia desperado, is at last caught. For a year he defied all officers, and lived in a mountain pass in the North of Georgia, deemed impregnable. Two years ago, at the head of a band of moonshiners he attacked troops and killed Lieut. Mc' Intyre, and, till brought to the railroad by his captors, never saw a locomotive.

Sheep in Colorado.

A Colorado correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives some timely information on a subject on which there is a good deal of interest in the trade just now. The most reliable information obtained, he says, gives the number of sheep in the State as about 2,000,000, valued at $2.25 per head, or $4,500,000 in total value. Last year's clip of wool was about 5,000,000 pounds, estimated at 17½ cents per pound, $875,000. There should be added to this 500,000 lambs, valued at $1.50 per head, $750,000. During 1878 30,000 head were driven in from California, and 15,000 from New Mexico. The shipments of wool the coming season will be about 7,000,000 pounds, which at last year's price will amount to $1,225,000, to which may be added the value of 750,000 lambs at $1.50 per head, $1,125,000, making $2,350,000 income from sheep alone. Owing to the long distance and the want of double-decked cars, the railroad freight on sheep to Eastern markets is so high that it will not pay to ship mutton to any great extent.

Thus far the business of sheep-raising in Colorado has been very profitable. A flock of 1,800 ewes, costing $4,500, were placed on a ranch in Southern Colorado. In eight years 1,600 sheep were killed for mutton and consumed on the ranch, and 7,740 were sold for $29,680. There are 14,800 head on hand, worth, at $3 per head, $44,400. The wool-clips paid for shepherds and all current expenses. The result shows a net profit over the original investment of $69,520, equal to 193 per cent. per annum for eight years in succession. Per contra, out of a flock of 1,200 very fine selected ewes, worth $4 per head, 800 died during a storm of two days last March. The 400 that survived raised last summer more than that number of lambs. The dog is a valuable auxiliary in the care of sheep. The "Scotch collie" surpasses all others in his natural aptitude for this work, and oftentimes one well trained sells for $150.

How to Cook a Steak.

There is no mystery about broiling a beefsteak, and yet ninety-nine times in a hundred it is badly cooked. The simple art is to cook a steak without smoking it, and to retain the juices. When you rest your cake of Indian-ink on a palette, and happen to put your brush in your mouth and taste it, the peculiar savor is that of carbon. Now, carbon is one of the products of the imperfect combustion of hydro-carbon, and the best lampblack is made that way. If there is any taste of Indian-ink about a steak or chop, it is at fault. The art, then, is simply to broil without firing or blazing. No steak can be cooked without watching it. The fire must be very hot. The outside must be well cooked in order to keep the juice inside; but the outside must have scarce any thickness. The thing to do is to turn a steak from side to side, and to keep doing it. Never pepper or salt a steak until it is on the dish. To pepper it might not do so much harm, but to salt it is almost a crime. Never use a gridiron with too broad slats; that scores the beefsteak through, and fries overdone, dry portions. Incline your gridiron. If there is a blaze from the melting fat, the flame will burn beyond the steak. It is difficult to arrive at a proficiency with a steak which has too much fat on the edges. Trim your steak well, and, if there be fat on it, when your gridiron is inclined, let the fat portion be up toward the handle at first. Good steaks must be served instantaneously on a hot plate. Butter is admissible on a steak, but only in very minute quantity. If the crude steak be of good quality, cut an inch and an eighth thick, and, the cooking artistic, the juice of the meat follows every cut. We eat more beefsteaks, butchers know how to cut them more artistically, and we cook them better in the United States than in England. This is in accordance with the latest testimony furnished by Mr. Richard Grant White in the *Atlantic Monthly*.—*Exchange.*

California Lands.

There are 50,000,000 acres of land in California fit for cultivation, and not over 5,000,000 are in actual use for that purpose, and not over 8,000,000 are inclosed. Over 20,000,000 acres are held by land rings or individual monopolists for speculative purposes, in tracts of 125,000 to 300,000 acres. This state of things has long been felt to be a great check to the prosperity of the State. Under normal conditions men of small means might be expected to flock in large numbers to settle upon the rich farming land, and healthy, active, and enterprising agricultural communities would arise; but this has been rendered impossible by the refusal of the large land-owners to sell except at exorbitant prices. The new constitution that is now before the California people for adoption seeks to remedy this evil by providing that the taxation of lands held in large uncultivated tracts shall not be assessed, as heretofore, at the nominal value of 50 cents to $2.50 per acre, but that the same valuation shall be placed upon them as upon the small cultivated farms adjoining them. This will be from $20 to $60 per acre, according to location, and will make the annual tax on one of these small kingdoms $100,000 or more. It is believed that such assessments will soon cause the monopolists to sell their tracts for what they will fairly bring.

Tolling the Bell.

The custom of tolling the church bell on the death of a person is followed in Brockton, as in ye olden time. Few towns now observe this ancient usage. It is nearly half a century since the practice was discontinued in Plymouth. The habit was, as soon as a person was known to be dead, to toll the bell for a time; then, after a pause, two strokes were made for a male, or three for a female; next the age of the deceased was tolled. This was the "passing bell," originally rung that all people might pray for the departing soul.

THE CAUSE OF THE RAIN.

Away by the shore of the ocean blue,
In peacefulness known to the lonely few,
The wife and child of a sailor true
  Lived and toiled together.
Full many a weird and pleasing tale
Was told the boy, of sea and sail,
Of floating berg and northern gale,
  Of clear and cloudy weather.

Adown the west the king of day
Was hastening through the gates away,
In all his golden bright array,
  When home returned the skipper.
At evening, strolling on the sand,
He told the boy of many a land,
And slowly traced with his brawny hand
  The cross and the starry dipper.

'Twas midnight, and, [illegible] rest,
The boy stole softly from his nest,
To watch the moon in clouds of the west
  Play hide and seek with the water,
To laugh at the wind in its wild, wild race,
And again the stars of the heavens to trace;
But he thought that the dipper was out of place,
  And veiled Andromeda's daughter.

The sea was mad, for the wind was high,
The huge black clouds would soon go by,
But down fell torrents of rain from the sky
  And awoke the sleeping skipper.
And suddenly long and loud laughed he,
When the voice of his child broke forth in glee,
"Oh father! the king of the Northern sea
  Has upset his starry dipper."

—*Emily [illegible] in Boston Transcript.*

PITH AND POINT.

A lost star—A sailor overboard.

A sham-poo—Affected contempt.

Never look a gift mule in the hind foot.

People of settled convictions—Prisoners.

Men whose business is looking up—Astronomers.

To remove paint from the wall—Back up against it before it gets dry.

On the farm hens cackle early and cackle late. Yet men hold that animals do not reason.

There is no disgrace in being poor; the thing is to keep it quiet, and not let your neighbors know anything about it.

"Take back the heart that thou gavest," as the gambler said to his pal, who had passed him under the table the wrong card to fill the flush.

Once they started a girl's seminary in Utah. It flourished well; but, just in the height of its prosperity, the principal eloped with the whole school.

A correspondent explains why he hadn't written before by saying he "could not get money enough together" to buy a postal-card.—*Fond du Lac Reporter.*

"Pa, what does 'nobby' mean?" "Stylish, my dear." "Well, then, pa, your nose must be very stylish, for grandma says you've got the nobbiest nose in town."

HER HAIR.

She wrung her hands and tore her hair
  With feeling not benign;
And, when upbraided by her friends,
  Exclaimed, "This hair is mine!"

—*Claude de Haven.*

"There are too many women in the world; 60,000 more women than men in Massachusetts," growled the husband. "That is the 'survival of the fittest,' my dear," replied the wife.

An illiterate farmer, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the Secretary of the society: "Enter me, also, for a jackass." And he took the prize.

"Why does a dog chew a bone after it is devoid of meat?" an inquisitive exchange asks. That is easy to answer; you've often heard of "bread in the bone," and it's the bread the dog's after.

A Nevada girl's love-letter—"Dear Jimmy: It's all up. We ain't going to get married. Ma says you're too rough, and I guess she's right. I'm sorry—but can't you go to Europe and get filed down?"

And now the gay and festive frog
  Within the marsh is seen;
The loafer seeks a sunny spot
  Upon the village green;
The trade in patent liver-pills
  Becomes a steady thing—
The rhymer, with a pensive air,
  Indites an ode to spring.

—*Toledo Commercial.*

An ale guzzler doesn't stop to consider that every time he drinks he is adding an ale to his coffin.—*Boston Post.* A result, no doubt, owing to the tacks on spirits.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The people of Ceylon bake and eat bees. If we were going to indulge in this kind of provender we should want to know that the baker understood his business, for if a bee should revive after he had been swallowed——!

People make too much fuss altogether over these athletic exhibitions. In his greatest match O'Leary didn't walk so far by seven miles as a weak woman out on North Hill did while she was trying to match the shade of a ribbon.—*Burdette.*

"Johnny," said a sporting father, "Johnny, what have you got in your fist?" "Two pears," said Johnny. "Good hand," said the absent-minded parent, "take the pot—" Then he blushed, and, pointing to a brass kettle, he added, "to your mother."

A tutor of a college, lecturing a young man on the irregularities of his conduct, added with great pathos: "The report of your vices will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the pupil, "my father wears a wig."

The *Woman's Journal* asks, "What is a sadder sight than to see a young bride sick at heart?" We have never seen but one sadder sight. That was on an excursion to Racine last summer. There was a bride sitting on a coil of rope just outside our state-room door. She was sick at the stomach. Sadness! Lordy, there was a pail full of sadness, and red lemonade, and ice-cream. The *Woman's Journal* ought to have been there in our state-room, and she would never talk about heart sickness any more.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

SPRING.

The growing days, and gracious, mellowing air
  Proclaim that sweet and balmy spring is near;
Grim winter hastens to his Polar lair,
  And—(*Boy! just see if my umbrella's here.*)
Wee blades of green hide 'mid the faded grass;
  The brooklet laughs to find itself released;
The zephyrs whisper coyly as they pass—
  (*A-choo! a-choo! The plaguey wind is east!*)
How pleasant is it in these vernal days
  To study nature, as we roam
Through woods and fields, and chant the season's praise—
  (*Confound my luck! I left my rubbers home!*)
Sweet springtime, thou art welcome once again,
  The pleasures of our brief lives to enhance—
(*Well, here's a go! What with the mud and rain
  I've soaked my feet and spoiled my new spring pants!*)

—*Boston Journal.*

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Best Way.

I [illegible] Marcelline
At [illegible] clover,
The [illegible] the [illegible] and
Once [illegible] and over,
The [illegible] and he [illegible]
"Tell [illegible] love her" [illegible]

"Tell [illegible] it's easy [illegible]
Just [illegible] clover."
So I [illegible] story [illegible]
I [illegible] over;
But [illegible] and [illegible]
My [illegible] Marcelline shook [illegible]

Next [illegible] the [illegible]
In [illegible] the crowded [illegible]
[illegible]
She [illegible] and witty,
I spoke [illegible] of houses, and [illegible]
Of lan[illegible] bought and bonds [illegible]

I showed [illegible] my bank-book there [illegible];
And [illegible] whispered "Really, Harry [illegible]
And [illegible] Marcelline, darling, all shall be [illegible]
Whenever you choose to marry;
So on, and accordingly, things were said,
And the beautiful Marcelline bowed her head.

Moonlight and music, and that sort of thing
Are rated as foolish or funny;
If you're in earnest your wooing to speed,
Talk to your girl of your money.
Tell her "I'm worth so and so;" then a kiss;
Bet you the wedding ring she'll say "Yes"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

More Unique than Modest.

Just before Lent, Lady Caithness, a distinguished English lady residing in Nice, gave a wonderful mask ball at her pretty hotel, which is described with much spirit in a letter to the Boston *Advertiser.* The dresses were mainly obtained from Paris. One of the costumes represented "perfect love"—a difficult character and one that would [illegible] a label, one would say. But the most marvelous costume was worn by a Paris lady, well known for the fancy balls she gives at home.

It was that of an Egyptian, and had it not been artistically perfect would certainly have been condemned as not quite modest. The wearer was first cased in rose-colored tights, from head to foot, and the dress, sent her from Egypt, was thoroughly exact, with its black satin girdle fastened lightly over the thigh, the long, flowing wings richly embroidered, and but imperfectly covering below the knees; the Egyptian sandals, the head-dress, the lower part of the face painted [illegible] gorgeous [illegible] and beautiful that [illegible] looked upon the wearer more as a statue than as a woman.

Connaught's Wedding-Cake.

The most remarkable feature of the wedding breakfast was the wedding-cake, or rather cakes, for the work was in duplicate,—one for the private table, and the other for the guests' table. It stood five feet six inches in height, and was shaped as a temple,—base, columns, vaulted roofs, and ornamentation cast in white sugar. It was built in the confectionery of Windsor Castle by Mr. Ponder, her majesty's chief confectioner. The superstructure consisted of two vaulted roofs, beautifully chased, and supported by two pillars with Corinthian capitals. At the four corners of the lower chamber were stationed four female figures, as clearly cut as if they had been chiseled, emblematic of the four continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America,—while at the intervals were cupids driving swans or doves. Within the balustrade, made up of dwarf pillars joined by a filigree work of fine lace, were the figures of Cupid and Psyche; while in plaques of sugar, on white satin panels, were the English and Prussian arms. The various pedestals bore the interwoven monograms of the bride and bridegroom, while the base was richly decorated with scroll brackets from which were suspended festoons of orange blossoms.—*London Standard.*

Sacrifices to Fashion.

The other day I came upon a new store in the city. The windows were fairly dazzling with color. A stray sunbeam falling upon them, the shop front flashed back a rainbow of blue and green and red and yellow, indigo, vermilion, umber and black and white. I paused to gaze. It was a store devoted to the modern fashion of adorning ladies' hats, bonnets, and dresses with birds and butterflies. All the corners of the earth had been ransacked to satisfy this new craze. Whole birds, birds' wings, tails, breasts, were here by the thousand. Butterflies and humming birds vied with each other in wealth of color and beauty of arrangement. It is true there are lots of stores in London devoted to specimens of "natural history," where these things may be purchased; but here is a shop full of them, not as studies or specimens, but as articles of adornment. Travelers and others tell me that bird-slaughter as a trade has now reached proportions which threaten the very extinguishment of some of the rarest, as well as gayest, species. One can understand this when it is stated on authority that a German dealer in this city recently received a consignment of 32,000 dead humming birds, 80,000 aquatic birds of several varieties, and 800,000 pairs of wings. This to one dealer alone; while at the same time all the other traders are increasing their orders to foreign shippers. There is something very sad in these figures. Surely, our women cannot think about the subject, or they would never promote this sacrifice of bird-life for a mere freak of fashion. The rage for feather trimmings has almost annihilated the ribbon trade of Coventry. Men, women, and children in that once busy city are starving because fashion has introduced a new style of ornament. So that to please the latest whim, birds must die and children must starve. You may stand "on the bridge at Coventry" now, and see scores of people loitering there, who, but for the supersedure of ribbons by feathers, would be busily at work in the locked-up mills.—*London Cor. N. Y. Times.*

An Old-Fashioned Reform.

There are so many new-fangled projects for the promotion of woman's industry, so many pretentious schemes for the development of æsthetic possibilities in the gentler sex, that it is almost with a sense of relief that we direct attention to an old-fashioned reform. This is the restoration of plain sewing as a branch in the course of instruction in the public schools of this city. The experiment has been tried with excellent results in Boston and Providence, and, indeed, in our own city is already taught in some of the primary departments. In February, 1878 a committee of the board of education was instructed to consider the propriety of introducing into the girls' departments instruction in sewing and needlework as one of the principal branches of the regular course. Early [illegible] the committee recommended [illegible] the primary schools the girls [illegible] in the [illegible] should [illegible] lessons [illegible] man[illegible] there[illegible] was [illegible], and [illegible] of ed[illegible] :—"I[illegible] to teach [illegible] department[illegible] not obligat[illegible] and [illegible] both [illegible] pupils have [illegible] they [illegible] sewing is not taught in a majority of the primary departments. The principle, however, seems to have been established. If "must be given" can be substituted for "may be given" in the manual as it stands, the practice can be enforced, and instruction in sewing be made obligatory on certain days of the week and in certain grades.

This is the object of the appeal which has been submitted to the board with the signature of 500 ladies of the highest social standing. The petition has something besides social influence behind it. These ladies are directing the work of the principal benevolent associations which extend a helping hand to the common sisterhood of women, and they speak from mature experience when they insist that sewing must be taught in our public schools. The directors of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, who are the leaders in this movement, have conducted a sewing department for many years, and have become convinced that all the girls who attend the public schools should have the benefit of similar instruction. We believe that the experience of nearly all the ladies who labor on Sunday afternoons in the sewing schools connected with city churches is in accord with these conclusions. This work, which is now either half done or left undone in chapel or mission-room, could be done systematically in our schools. The arguments in favor of this sanitary reform are stated so compactly and so forcibly [illegible] in the petition which appears in our news columns, that we have no need to repeat them here. It is an appeal full of common sense, and we trust that the board of education will have the good judgment to accept the conclusions and act upon them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An [illegible] Beauty.

Lucy Hooper writes as follows to the Baltimore *Gazette:*

The "all Paris" of the Bois de Boulogue, the races and the opera has lost a prominent figure since the celebrated Madame Musard has gone mad. I am told that her husband intends soon to dispose of her hotels, her equipages, her jewels, &c., at public sale, as her case is a hopeless one and will probably soon end in death. There will be a sensational sale, for the lovers of gossip in Paris if ever it does take place. In the first place, her jewels, including her peerless parure of opals and diamonds, and her necklace of black pearls, once the property of the Empress Eugenie, are world-renowned. Her collection of bric-a-brac, porcelain, &c., is also said to be magnificent, including a set of antique delft, which was a present from the king of Holland and cost $6,000. As to her stables, they were the wonder of all Paris. Of a semi-circular form and adapted to hold some twenty horses, their fittings and furnishings were so superb that M. Musard used to issue tickets to have them viewed, as is done with the stables of royalty. Madame Musard once gave a breakfast in her stable, which was attended by all the masculine notabilities Paris. Her hotel was filled with fine, modern pictures, antique tapestries, costly bronzes and curiosities of all descriptions. She was exceedingly elegant and graceful in manner, and knew how to set off a dish better than any other woman in Paris. An American by birth, and of the humblest origin, she had at least this merit—she tried, and successfully, to educate herself. She was an accomplished linguist, an amateur artist of no mean talent, and a very finished and gracious hostess. Her entertainments were the talk of the city. Yet there was one flaw in the brilliant life that she led; she never could get a respectable woman to visit her. Men came, and in crowds, but never a person who by any stretch of the imagination could be called a lady. She gave immense sums to charities, and at Albani's latest benefit, at Les Italiens, the bouquet that was thrown to the prima donna from her loge concealed amid its blossoms a superb bracelet of diamonds and emeralds. Yet even her generosity was of no avail; the respectable personages of her own sex would not visit her. I remember seeing her at one of the last performances ever given at Les Italiens, alone in the seclusion of her vast proscenium box. Her dress was a marvel of richness. It was composed pale blue satin, but the groundwork of the material had almost completely disappeared under the flowers in exquisite silk embroidery, in their natural hues, wherewith it was covered. Head, neck, arms and breast blazed with a very constellation of diamonds. The antique fan that she carried was worth in itself a small fortune. Her opera cloak was of white satin bordered with Russia sable. Here she sat in magnificent solitude, notorious and alone. Her beauty even then had wholly waned, except the supple graces of her still perfect form. Now the subtle brain that lent that beauty its power and successes has also given way. There is no one to mourn—there is no one even to regret her. Would it not have been better for her to have ended her days in her native land and in her original station as the wife of some good workingman, washing her own dishes and making her own clothes, but still a contented wife and mother? And I wonder if the King of Holland, amid the first flush of his new conjugal joys, ever gives a thought to the poor mad woman now locked up under the care of the great physician for the insane, the well known Dr. Blanche.

Fashion Notes.

"INDISTINCT checks" is the new term for the designs in India dress goods.

STRAW hats and bonnets are to come in shades to match the costumes. One may buy either hat or dress first.

MANTLES for spring are of black camel's hair, of Dolan shape, with square, Hungarian sleeves.

SHIRRING is highly fashionable, and [illegible] dress should be without it [illegible] new spring [illegible] are frequently [illegible]

BRETON remains one of the [illegible] laces, and [illegible] extensively [illegible] trimming [illegible] Russian [illegible] receives as much attention as [illegible] are new [illegible] in [illegible] silver set in [illegible] that [illegible] diamonds; the [illegible] anchors, [illegible] beetles, [illegible] and tri[illegible] is a full [illegible] the list of spring [illegible] figures largely [illegible] blue is also [illegible] brought [illegible] and is [illegible] varieties [illegible].

GLOVES in all the shades of roseau are worn with black costumes. The new shades of light blue are reproduced in long mitts that are now worn for the evening; later on in the season these will be worn with street dresses.

MANY of the new collars and cuffs have chintz bindings of sateen covered with tiny rosebuds. In every day lingerie are seen long white linen waistcoats, beautifully embroidered and edged with Breton lace, and white, pink and blue Indian muslin neckties trimmed with Breton lace.

MANY of the new bonnets are lined with gathered satin and trimmed with grasses of the new reed green called "roseau," satin ribbons of the same shade being passed plainly over the crown, tying down the sides and terminating in a bow and strings beneath the chin.

A NEW and pretty idea for spring costumes of wash goods is to make a necktie of the dress material. Stamp the ends in an elaborate pattern and embroider in different colored embroidery cotton. Later in the season wide-brimmed straw hats, for country wear, may be trimmed with a scarf of the dress goods.

CAMEL's hair suits are trimmed with fla embroidered or brocaded stuffs or are hand embroidered. This last method is used for the most distinguished and complete of woolen costumes, the embroidery being executed in various colors and shades and either outlining the jacket, vest, cuffs and overskirt, or forming a plastron in front, and cuffs upon the sleeves, besides pieces which are so put on as to show upon the drapery or at the sides of the skirt.

A Thrice Rejected Song that Became Famous.

Hood's touching lyric, "The Song of the Shirt," was the work of an evening. The author was prompted to write it by the condition of thousands of working women in the city of London. The effect of its production was foreseen by two persons—the poet's wife and Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch.*

"Now mind, Tom; mind my words," said his devoted wife, "this will tell wonderfully. It is one of the best things you ever did."

Mr. Lemon, looking over his letters one morning, opened an envelope enclosing a poem, which the writer said had been rejected by three London journals. He begged the editor to consign it to the waste-paper basket if it was not thought suitable for *Punch,* as the author was "sick of the sight of it." The poem was signed Tom Hood, and was entitled "The Song of the Shirt."

It was submitted to the weekly meeting and principle contributors, several of whom opposed its publication as unsuitable for the pages of a comic journal. Mr. Lemon, however, was so firmly impressed with its beauty that he published it on December 16, 1843.

"The Song of the Shirt" trebled the sale of the paper, and created a profound sensation throughout Great Britain. People of every sort were moved by it. It was chanted by ballad singers in the streets of London, and drew tears from the eyes of princes. Seven years after the author's death, the English people erected a monument over his grave. The rich gave guineas, the laborers and sewing-women gave shillings and pence. Sculptured on it is the inscription devised by himself: "The Song of the Shirt."

Expensive Livery.

Hay is so expensive in the new Colorado mining center entitled Leadville, that collateral security is demanded by livery-stable keepers whenever a horse is left in their keeping for even a short period. One night a man drove up to one of the corrals with a span of rather lean horses which he had just driven over the range. He called out to the corral keeper: "Say, captain, I'd like to leave my outfit here." "All right, sir, drive in." The clerk called to the boss as soon as the owner of the team had left the stable: "Say, that man is going to Ten Mile in the morning, to be gone a week." The stranger was called back. "Going to leave this team here a week?" "Yes, sir; about a week, I reckon." "Well, my friend, you will have to leave me some security for the care and feed of this team." "Heavens, man," replied the stranger, "ain't the team security enough?" "No, sir; hay is worth $150 a ton, and if you should leave that team in my care for a week, and anything should happen to prevent your coming back for it, the horses and wagon wouldn't bring enough to cover the livery bill. I'd rather you'd take 'em somewhere else."

A Mayor's Notion of a Sardine.

Just after the close of the war a public meeting of the citizens of Concord, N. H., was called to decide upon a proper reception of the returning veterans. A sub-committee on collation was appointed, the chairman being the then mayor of the city, a gentleman more widely known for the excellence of the mackerel kits manufactured by him than for the extent of his book learning. Upon the question as to what should constitute the menu at the collation, the mayor named sardines among other things. A heated debate arose, during which a member of the committee mildly suggested that perhaps his honor did not know what sardines were! This called Mayor H— to his feet, and he angrily retorted: "I think I know what a sardine is as well as any member of this committee; it is two pieces of bread and a piece of meat?" It is unnecessary to add that the house came down.

Seth Green's Advice to Anglers.

In a letter to the Rochester *Express,* Seth Green, who has wide fame as a fly-fisher as well as a fishculturist, gives the following hints to anglers, which are timely, as the trout season will soon open:

"I am asked a great many times, What is the secret of fly-casting, or how it is that I take the prize when I [illegible]? There are three principles: First, pick out of water [illegible] second, give the line time to straighten behind you; third, [illegible]. I will explain these principles more definitely.

"Raise [illegible] rod to an angle of about forty-five [illegible] back of you [illegible] make a [illegible] stroke forward; [illegible] stroke [illegible] carrying your [illegible] ward. When you take the [illegible] from the water it should be done with a jerk; then give your line time to straighten behind; then give it the same stroke forward that you did to get it out of the water.

"Why so many fail in fly casting is, they throw the rod backward too near the ground behind them, and when they make the forward stroke, when the line gets straightened out, it is some distance above the water and kinks back, and when it falls upon the water it lies crooked and is some distance short of what it would have been if it had struck the water as soon as it was straightened out.

"If a fish should strike at your flies at this time, you are pretty sure to miss him. By never throwing your rod back more than an angle of forty-five degrees, and making the stroke forward, your line goes straight out and the flies go to the point you desire.

"Great care should be taken when you have thrown the line behind you that the line is given time to straighten before making the stroke forward. I have thrown seventy feet of line against a strong wind, first by giving my rod a quick, strong back stroke, carrying my rod not further back than an angle of forty-five degrees, and giving the line time to straighten behind me, and making the same stroke forward that I did to get it back of me.

"I nearly forgot to mention that it is more important to have your line fit your rod than it is to have your coat fit your back, unless you are a fop, and if you are, my advice is to not go a fishing.

"You may think it strange that I should tell you three or four times over in the same article that, in order to do good fly-casting you must not throw your rod back only just so far, and then wait for your line to straighten behind you, and when your rod is up to make a quick stroke forward, without carrying your rod forward even a little, before you deliver your line."

Fig Culture.

In a paper on "Fig Culture at the North a Success," Mr. G. F. Nedham of Washington makes the emphatic statement that no other crop can be raised which will give so certain and so large returns in our middle and northern states as that delicious fruit, the fig. He says: The fig flourishes in much more unfavorable climates than our own. In Great Britain, for instance, figs have been grown in the open air for more than 300 years; the original trees brought from Italy by Cardinal Pole still bearing. Now, if in that damp, foggy, "misty, moisty" atmosphere, where melons and cucumbers cannot be grown, the fig will succeed, how much more will it flourish in our bright and sunny climate! The climate of our north temperate zone is one of the best possible for the full development of the fig. It is a well-known fact that too great heat is inimical to this plant; it causes the tree to cast its fruit. Our northern climes are superior to the southern for another reason—our days are several hours longer than at the south, which gives a lengthened and tempered day, which precisely suits the fig. Countries where figs are grown as an article of commerce are exposed to similar vicissitudes of climate as are our northern states. I have before me a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts in which he says: "I was born in the Levant, and I was a resident in Constantinople one winter when the Golden Horn (the Bosphorus) was frozen over, and there was a snow fall of eighteen to twenty inches for a couple of weeks, without injury to the fig trees in the vicinity." The reason that the fig yields so abundantly is not only that it is prolific, but, first, because the fruit has no insect enemies, and secondly, the wood has no blight or disease. Every other species of fruit trees gives the grower a world of trouble on account of these. Of these facts all are too well aware. Common sense is quite as necessary in fig growing as elsewhere. A correspondent informs me that he has a "fig tree with 35 sprouts." What kind of an apple tree would that be? He would have to wait a long time for any apples, and then they would be "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." Cut off all the sprouts but one and plant them, and "in the sweet by-and-by" you will have 35 trees.

The writer gives the testimony of Gen. Worthington, after an experience of years in cultivating figs in Ohio, that the fig plant suits the climate there wonderfully, is easily protected, is a sure bearer, and is very prolific. When four or five years old the trees produce from the same area, with less labor, a greater and more certain crop than either potatoes of tomatoes. What is true of Ohio the writer claims is true of the whole north.

A Few Distinguished Gluttons.

Viewed in the light of Dr. Boerhave's theory, the gastronomic exploits of ancient and modern savages may gain an additional interest. How desirable it would be to know by which vicarious virtue His Majesty the Emperor Vitellius could atone for the oft-repeated sin of devouring three brace of peacock at a sitting, which Suetonius assures us did not prevent him from appearing in the palestra an hour afterward and joining in the games which which were prolonged by torchlight toward the morning hour! Vendome, the champion of France and the one strategic peer ever opposed to Marlborough, was as formidable at the mess-table as on the battle-field. He would gorge himself till his joints commenced to tremble and the oppression of his chest threatened him with asphyxia. Woe to the waiter or messmate who offended him by word or want of attention in such moments! A fierce blow, a hurled tumbler or a tremendous kick were the mildest expressions of his impatience. After the defeat of Oudenarde he saved the French army by a masterly retreat, he kept himself in the saddle two days and two nights, and then restored himself, not by sleep, but by [illegible] a banquet of sixteen [illegible], during which he incorporated a [illegible] pounds of mutton pie, if we may believe Chateaubriand.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

About Temperance [illegible].

At the greatest epochs of antiquity were [illegible] temperance. The Chinese, who [illegible] were a civilized people cultivating learning and arts, when our Saxon ancestors were savages clothed in the skin of wild beasts, not only prohibited drinking wine, but uprooted all the grapevines in the execution of their laws. They didn't [illegible] one thing and practice another. In Egypt, through the reign of 350 kings, down to within 600 years of Christ, never a ruler in the land of the Nile drank wine or strong drink. In India the higher class never drink; it is contrary to their religion. The Persians were the same; their drink was water. The Jews, while they were permitted a limited use of wine, were never intemperate. So the Greeks made drunkenness infamous; and the Carthagenians would not permit their judges to drink, nor permit their soldiers to have wine in camp. They endured their long marches, they scaled the Alps, they fought the bloody battles which carried them in victory to the gates of Rome, on cold water. Confucius, Buddah, Moses, Socrates, Mahomet and Jesus, the founders of all the great religions of the world, were strictly and persistently temperance men, and so have been the leading religionists and moralists down to the present hour.

The Youthful Hugo.

Of M. Victor Hugo, Mrs. Hooper tells this anecdote: A good many years ago the father of the present head of a Parisian publishing house was offered a manuscript by a pale young man with a large forehead. The publisher glanced over page and saw that the work was in verse. Without attempting to read it, he handed it politely back to the young author with a few of the usual phrases about poetry being a drug in the market, depression of trade, etc., etc. "I am sorry for your sake," said the young man impressively, as he pocketed the rejected manuscript. "I was about to propose to you a contract by which I would have assured to you the right to all the future productions of my pen. It was a fortune that I was about to offer to you—but you refuse, and so no more need be said." He bowed and withdrew. The publisher, struck by his manner, reflected for a moment, and then hastened after his visitor to call him back. But he was too late—the young man had already disappeared. "Never before or since," the old gentleman was wont to say when relating this story, "have I ever met with a young author who so fully believed in his own powers, nor with one that had so much reason for such belief, for my visitor was Victor Hugo."

Married a Car Driver.

Sarah Hill, of Providence, R. I., is the rich girl who recently married a horse-car driver, and Bernard McDonald, 24 years old, and 12 years in this country, is the man. Miss Hill, though not distinguished for beauty, was noted for brightness in conversation, grace of manners, and above all a taste for dress that touched upon genius. She came to New York about two years ago to reside with her sister, Mrs. Morris Barnwell, at Fifty-sixth street and Broadway. Her family is wealthy, and she moved in the best circles. It was one day last winter that she met her fate, when she had occasion to ride up town in a Seventh avenue car, and some weeks later she told her guardian what she proposed to do. Protests were of no avail, and, on Feb. 19, Father Donovan performed the ceremony in the church of St. John the Evangelist. The couple took lodgings with Mrs. Brown in the top story of a tenement at Fiftieth street and Seventh avenue. Barney is, from all accounts, an honest, industrious fellow, and will start up in some small business in New street.—*New York Sun.*

A Hymn of Praise Abruptly Ended.

The old ladies of Connecticut are among the best story-tellers in New England. Mrs. Hannah Forward Clark, of East Granby, is now in her 95th year, and yet tells with grim humor a quaint tale of the olden time when it was the custom to "line hymns in meeting." The deacon adjusted his spectacles, raised his psalm book and incidentally said, "I'm almost blind," and the congregation took up the words and sung them as a line. The deacon, greatly annoyed, explained, "I can scarcely see at all," but this also was sung in solemn measure. In holy indignation the deacon raised both hands and exclaimed, "You're all bewitched!" and this, too, was rendered into praise; whereupon the deacon vociferated loudly, "The devil's in every one of you!" Such a change in the sentiment as well as the meter, brought the singers to a standstill, and after some confusion they sang the proper psalm.

An Adventurous Prussian Officer.

The attendant upon the "Red Prince" at the recent great wedding at Windsor was Col. Von Borcke, an adventurous Prussian officer. He went to the United States during the civil war and fought gallantly for the South, was shot through the left lung, and then went to London invalided. He was in London several months, and during his visit wrote an account of his adventures for *Blackwood's Magazine,* while he was the hero of a colony of Southern ladies in the smoky capital. It is related that Von Borcke, who is six feet two inches high, cut the head of a Union soldier clean from the shoulders with one blow of a huge two-handed sword.

THE pedestrian epidemic has suggested to the intellect of the Whitehall *Times* a new reading of an old proverb: "Heads I lose, heels you win."

THE UNMOLESTED GRAVE.

A sunny grave sleeps on a sunny slope
Beneath a sculptured Rose;
And children thither go in summer hours
And sow the sweetest flowers,
And set the blossoming [illegible], year by year,
And drop a silent tear.
It marks a father's resting-place [illegible] yet
[illegible] there is set.
No [illegible] burrows [illegible] clay
No [illegible] the bones aw[illegible]
No [illegible] with a fierce and [illegible] brow,
[illegible] his memory [illegible]
Nor [illegible] wives, parading [illegible] shame,
[illegible] his honored name.
The [illegible] sleeps upon that [illegible]
[illegible] with a marble [illegible]
And [illegible] love him go [illegible] hours
[illegible] the sweet[illegible]
For he [illegible] to heaven [illegible] want,
[illegible] without a [illegible]

CURIOUS [illegible].

THERE are vampire [illegible] in Brazil that spread wings as large as a turkey's.

THE fungus on moldy bread is an active and dangerous poison. It has caused death in numerous cases.

THE old custom of burying suicides at midnight and without religious ceremonies is still followed in England.

AN immense whale, killed by a swordfish, has drifted on the gulf coast of Florida.

ANIMAL charcoal is procured by charring bones, vegetable charcoal by charring wood.

A CUBIC foot of alcohol weighs 793 ounces, while the same quantity of water weighs 1,000 ounces.

A KENTUCKY dancing-master has been placed in the lunatic asylum in Lexington, made insane, it is asserted, by hair-dye.

HORSES and cattle in Japan are shod with shoes made simply of rice straw. They are said to answer an excellent purpose for a single day.

OUT in the oil region people carry nitro-glycerine around in jugs. The railroad companies are continually on the watch to prevent its being taken on the cars.

LITTLE pigs in gold and silver are now worn by everybody in Vienna as jewelry. Pins, charms, bracelets, stick-handles—everything is for the moment porcine.

THE late Samuel [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] the T[illegible] society of Castle[illegible] 2,[illegible] income to be used in teaching [illegible] Christ is [illegible] and one with the [illegible] Holy [illegible]."

THE Black hills are called black because covered with pine trees in contrast to the [illegible] plains around them, and cover an area about equal to the state of Massachusetts at an elevation of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet.

A NEWARK, N. J., paper says: "Sash weights are now manufactured so cheaply from scraps of tin—obtained from various manufacturers—in this city, that no country can compete with them in cheapness."

A WEALTHY Scotchman cut off his relations without a penny and gave a fortune of £100,000 to his lawyer, Thomas Thow, of Dundee. The latter, considering the will an injustice to the natural heirs, gave up one-half to them.

AN Irishman fell overboard from the schooner Kate Heron, in Tillamook bay, Oregon, the other day. He swam round to the boat and got on board without giving an alarm or allowing a rope to go out, which he was amused at the time.

IN the bazars of Turkey apples and pears are frequently exposed for sale marked with the impression of a leaf. While the apple is green a leaf is glued or fastened upon it, which prevents the sun's rays from acting on that part, and the impression is distinctly produced.

A CLEVELAND man has demonstrated that a ton of ice weighs more than a ton of coal. He was purchasing both commodities and had the curiosity to weigh each as it was delivered. He found that the ton of ice weighed at rifle over 2,000, and that the ton of coal weighed only 1,740 pounds.

IT is said there is a large rock on the western [illegible] Ricker mountain, in West Bath, Maine, completely covered with strange characters and hieroglyphics, supposed to have been made by the Indians. Rude figures of men and animals can be traced, accompanied by irregular characters not so legible.

AND now comes the adulteration of oysters. Those of a peculiar green tint have, in Europe, been considered the best, and dealers knowing that, have succeeded in imparting to it by immersing the oysters in a solution of salt and copper. At Bordeaux a large quantity thus prepared were lately seized by the authorities.

MAJOR E. H. CAMERON, of the Royal artillery, has patened an invention whereby matches can be rendered waterproof. The process can be carried out after manufacture with slightly increased cost. Matches coated with Major Cameron's composition, which have been soaked in water for twenty hours, can be struck with a drop of water adhering. They can be ignited by friction on a wet as well as a dry surface.—*English Mechanic.*

THERE may be seen in the window of a well known Paris jeweller, whose establishment is situated on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, a beautiful parasol, which was finished too late to be shown at the late exhibition. This *objet d' art* has a blue silk ground covered with the richest lace. The handle and stick are black, studded with splendid brilliants, and an elastic ring which serves for keeping the parasol closed is composed entirely of brilliants. The price is 25,000f, or just $5,000.

THE Bank of France, for some time past has employed a photographic detective to examine suspicious documents; and more recently has placed an invisible studio in a gallery behind the cashiers. Hidden behind some heavy curtain the camera stands ready for work, at a signal from any of the cashiers the photographer secures the likeness of any suspected customer. It is also reported that in the principal banking establishment in Paris several frauds have lately been detected by the camera, which under some circumstances exercises a sharper vision than the human eye. When an erasure has been been made, for instance, the camera [illegible] at once, let the spot be ever so smoothly washed over, while a [illegible], that to the eye has [illegible] stitched out, [illegible] clearly [illegible] in the photograph of the document [illegible].

A BIG FALL DOWN

A TERRIFIC STORM STRUCK THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

AND BLEW THE PRICES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

DOWN TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

We Retail Goods at Wholesale Prices!

We have three times the largest stock of boots and shoes in the county for you to select from. Our goods are made to order by first-class manufacturers and every pair warranted. We want 10,000 of our old customers to carry off this stock of goods. Read these prices. Come and see the goods and we can't keep you from buying.

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

We will sell the goods and if you want to save money don't buy a dollar's worth of boots and shoes until you see our stock of goods.

OUR PRICE LIST.

Ladies' shoes from 60c to $1.00 Ladies' slippers from 20c. to $1.00
Ladies' walking shoes 75c " 1.25 Men's plow shoe " 65c " 1.25
Men's two-buckle solid plow-shoes for one dollar per pair.
Men's fine shoes from one twenty to two dollars.
Men's fine calf boots from two to three dollars.
Men's stoga boots from $1.50 to $2.00, whole stock.

WE MAKE THE BEST FINE CALF BOOT IN THE COUNTY FOR $5.00.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS.

JAMES POTTER IS FOREMAN FOR THE

Boot Up-Side Down!

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

COURIER SUPPLEMENT

GRAND OPENING!

OF THE ONE PRICE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

OF

CRAFT & COMPANY!

An entire NEW STOCK at prices you never heard of before. Having bought our stock for CASH and thereby saved a LARGE DISCOUNT, we are enabled to offer

BOOTS AND SHOES

At LOWER PRICES than have ever been offered in DEKalb county. We have estabished the

"ONE PRICE TO ALL"

System, believing it is the only way to do BUSINESS FAIRLY. We mark our goods at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE per cent. of profit, and sell them only

FOR CASH!

And in doing so can say to all "YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY FOR ANY DEAD-HEADS OR ANY BAD DEBTS MADE BY SELLING ON CREDIT." Our stock is COMPLETE in EVERY DEPARTMENT, and we will GUARANTEE everything to be as represented. In conclusion we extend a cordial invitation to all the Boot and Shoe wearers of Auburn and DeKalb county to give us a call and convince yourselves that we sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper than they have ever been sold in this county before. Don't forget the place, THE "ONE PRICE" Boot and Shoe Store of

CRAFT & CO.

North side of the Court House Square, first door West of the Hardware Store of W. H. Kiblinger & Co.

BLUE AND GRAY.

Sixth National Reunion at Cambridge, Ohio.

The Executive Committee having in charge the reunion of the Federal and Confederate soldiers, which takes place at Cambridge, Ohio, August 26, 27, 28 and 29, have issued the following circular:

To all Soldiers and Sailors of the Late War, North and South:

The National Reunion Executive Committee, recognizing the fact that nothing will so effectually soften the sectional feelings engendered by our late terrible struggle as all occasional gathering together from all parts of our common country the survivors of those scenes and events that are most memorable in the history of the land and remembering the great pleasure experienced by the thousands of old veterans who have clasped the social hand at former encampments of this National organization, have determined that the sixth meeting shall be the grandest of its kind ever held upon the continent. Our facilities for making it such are unlimited. Congress has recognized it as being of national importance by authorising the Secretary of War to issue, free of cost, arms, ammunition and artillery for salutes and sham battles, camp equipage, and tents to shelter the multitudes, and many of the most prominent Generals of both armies and leading statesmen of the day have signified a determination to be present and participate in the grand jubilee. All branches of the service will be represented, delegations are expected from every State in the Union, and all railroads will grant excursion rates. Regular camps with comfortable quarters will be established to accommodate companies or parties, besides ample hotel and boarding house accommodations can be had at reasonable rates. No more favorable place could have been selected for a great gathering of this kind than Cambridge. In close connection by rail with all parts of the country, no vexatious delays need be feared in coming. Her beautiful groves and never failing springs afford special advantages to all who may desire to renew their recollections of "tenting on the old camp-ground," while from grand elevations that surround the city may be witnessed the marshaling of veterans "in battle array," which will be a prominent feature of the occasion.

W. H. H. McILYAR, Secretary.

[illegible] COURIER SUPPLEMENT

[illegible]inting [illegible]

[illegible]

([illegible]ntific [illegible])

More than twenty years ago [illegible]ondent c[illegible] American [illegible] ment of sca[illegible] fev[illegible]

"When the [illegible] case appear[illegible] flesh [illegible] from head to foot with the inside of the rind or fatty portion of a smoked ham, and renew the application as often as the flesh becomes dry. The writer had saved his own children, and after our [illegible] received [illegible] numbers [illegible] from [illegible] who [illegible] tried the [illegible] remedy [illegible] families with satisfactory success.

"We are [illegible] by [illegible] in [illegible] number of the Lancet the following testimony [illegible] Guar[illegible] [illegible] L. S. [illegible] value of [illegible] infantile [illegible] of various kinds [illegible] of [illegible] theory [illegible] During the past [illegible] months [illegible] have been testing, with uniformly successful results, the value of a very simple method of treating such infantile complaints as atrophy, bronchitis, convulsions, diarrhea, febrile disturbances [illegible] and [illegible] disorders of childhood which are [illegible] by an unnatural state of the skin.

"The treatment simply consists in smearing with salad oil the whole surface of the body, from the crown of the head to the tips of the fingers and toes, the process being repeated every twelve six, or even four hours, according to the urgency of the case. Of course, the use of a long flannel gown or small blanket is obvious, and the fluid should be slightly warmed.

"The application of oil possesses the following immense advantages over the ordinary warm bath:

"1. Skin-action is more completely and permanently [illegible].

"2. The danger of reaction is avoided, for there is no sudden change of temperature; and, moreover, the [illegible] of oil protects the surface from atmospheric influences.

"3. It acts as a food-food, not only preventing waste of tissue, but actually increasing the bulk of the little patient.

"4. It does not depress, but, on the contrary, appears to exhilarate.

"It will scarcely be credited by many that the formidable affections above mentioned will frequently yield to this treatment, or, at any rate, show signs of abatement in from twenty minutes to four and twenty hours: but such is the case, though sometimes forty eight or even seventy-two hours will elapse before any decided signs of improvement occur."

Soldiers' Graves in Private Cemeteries.

The following circular from Capt. [illegible] F. Rockwell, of the U. S. army, who has charge of the national cemeteries, has been furnished the press of the north for publication:

"It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are enterred in the national military cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the war department, congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased."

Advertising.

What is advertising?

The art of exciting curiosity.

What is curiosity?

A feeling of inquisitiveness, which nothing short of investigation or trial will satisfy.

What is the result of creating this feeling?

Prosperity and riches to the advertiser.

Who are the most inquisitive people in the world?

The American people. (If you don't believe this, ask Barnum's What Is It, or the old man himself.)

Ergo, if you would succeed in advertising, excite curiosity, and our word for it, backed by years of experience and observation, you will hit the mark every time.

[illegible] R. R.

[illegible] DIVISION.

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
[illegible]	[illegible]	2 50 "	"
[illegible]	"	2 56 "	"
[illegible]endallville	"	3 05 "	"
[illegible]igonier	"	3 40 "	"
[illegible]oshen	"	4 10 "	"
[illegible]lkhart	"	4 35 "	4 15

GOING EAST.

[illegible]lkhart	[illegible]0 p m	9 50 p m	3 05
[illegible]oshen	[illegible] "	10 10 "	
[illegible]igonier	[illegible] 55 "	10 42 "	
[illegible]endallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
[illegible]orunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
[illegible]dan	"	11 36 "	
[illegible]aterloo	"	11 45 "	
[illegible]utler	"	12 01 a m	
[illegible]ryan	"	12 40 "	
[illegible]auseon	"	1 27 "	
[illegible]oledo	"	2 40 "	

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

[illegible]

	[illegible] ex.	[illegible] ex.	Night [illegible]	No [illegible] Mail
[illegible]burgh	11 [illegible]	[illegible] am	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]chester	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	3 10	[illegible] pm	5 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
[illegible]	4 50	[illegible]	7 1[illegible]	12 [illegible]am
Mansfield	7 00	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Crestline ar.	7 30	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
" lv.	7 50	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 [illegible]	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 [illegible]	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible] am	4 [illegible]	
Chicago	7 [illegible]	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 00 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	9 15
Alliance	4 [illegible]	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 [illegible]	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	11 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No, 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft, Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

[illegible] Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29, '78.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	9 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		[illegible]am	4 0[illegible]
Jackson	6 1[illegible]	1[illegible]	5 [illegible]
Jonesville	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	7 55am
Bankers	7 [illegible]	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]pm	11 30pm
Auburn	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 [illegible]	3 [illegible]pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 1[illegible]pm	10 [illegible]pm	....
Cincinnati	9 20pm		....
Louisville	10 2[illegible]pm	6 [illegible]am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington	....	8 10pm	....
Baltimore	....	9 10pm	....

NORTH.	.	EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....
Washington	....	9 27am	....
St. Louis	8 [illegible]am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 [illegible]pm	6 50pm	....
Cincinnati	....	...	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible] 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 05pm
Auburn	[illegible]	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	[illegible] 14am	12 40pm	[illegible]55pm
Bankers	[illegible]	2 2[illegible]pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]pm	10 5[illegible]pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 [illegible]am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	....	5 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 13pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 [illegible]	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	[illegible] 52 pm	....
Montpelier	2 [illegible] pm	7 3[illegible] pm	....
Hartford	3 [illegible] pm	7 58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 [illegible] pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible] 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 [illegible] pm	6 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 53 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	8 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	am	....	....
Connersville	am	....	....
Cambridge City	am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 26 pm	9 20 pm	6 [illegible] am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 [illegible] am
Fort Wayne	4 [illegible] pm	11 [illegible] am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

[illegible] mammoth [illegible]

Messrs. CRAFT & CO.

On the other side of this supplement.

W. H.

KIBLINGER & CO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE.

OUR MOTTO IS

"Quick Sales

AND

Small Profits."

Call and see us, north of public square, Auburn Indiana.

W. H. K. & CO.

Grafting Eyes upon the Blind.

To the Ed[illegible] Scientific American:

In our c[illegible] as elsewhere, there are large [illegible] of blind persons because [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] is unable to [illegible] the influence of [illegible]; [illegible] in [illegible] communication to the brain. This is an established fact of ocular science.

It is also true that where a finger may be entirely severed from the hand, by accident or otherwise, if taken in season, [illegible] properly [illegible] in [illegible] grow, the [illegible] the nerv[illegible] fingers [illegible] same [illegible] grafting [illegible] the [illegible] healthy [illegible] fore[illegible] reason [illegible] observed, a sound, healthy eye could not be ingrafted on the muscles and nerves, which had previously been severed from an imperfect eye?

In this and all other communities there are annually [illegible] numbers of criminals put to death under sentence of capital punishment. Whatever may be said of the moral condition of these criminals, it is certain that their physical condition is usually good. The question [illegible] here arise, do these unfortunate persons possess anything that may be preserved and become useful to the humanity they have outraged? It would, of course seem cruel and inhuman even to propose the extraction of the eyes, or other essential organs, before death, or where there was a possibility of the individual regaining consciousness.

But in this connection we may ask if it is necessary to perpetuate the time honored (or rather dishonored) mode of executing criminals by strangulation; or would it seem any more inhuman to civilized beings to cause death by means of chloroform or ether? If not, could not the criminal who is to give up his life, and the patient who is blind, be placed under the influence of ether at the same time, and the transfer effected before life becomes extinct on the part of the criminal? [illegible] would be a painless way of expiating the sentence of the law.

As a matter of course, doubtless, many patient and delicate experiments would have to be performed before the plan here proposed could be brought to success; but such experiments, I think, may be performed on dumb animals, using every precaution to prevent unnecessary suffering.

D. A. REARDON.

Boston, March 21, 1879.

* * *

—Kiblinger & Co. sell hardware.

* * *

—The Buckeye clothes-wringer only $5.00. For sale by Kiblinger & Co.

* * *

—Points for the Oliver Chilled plows at 45c. to close out present stock.

W. H. KIBLINGER & Co.

* * *

—The Buckeye clothes wringer only $5.00. The best in the world. For sale at W. H. Kiblinger's

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. [illegible], 187[illegible]

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL, No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 [illegible]	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	[illegible] 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	[illegible] 08
Roann	9 56	9 37	[illegible] 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 26	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 3[illegible]	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 41	10 [illegible]	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 2[illegible]	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 58
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 06
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. [illegible],	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 3[illegible]	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 2[illegible]	11 38	3 30
Chili	[illegible] 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 03	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	10 13	1 26
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09
Collamer	5 15	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 45	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 15	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 58	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 24
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 15
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 24, 1879. Number 17.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y,

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D.D. Moody.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Petersen.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a NEW map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,

H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers.
15-6w CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Attest, G. H. K. Moss, Clerk.

HENRY HIRES, Adm'r.
April 1, 1879. 14-4w.

DEAR SIR:

If you are in want of anything in the way of *GUNS, RIFLES REVOLVERS* Pistols, amunition, gun material, fishing tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my large illustrated catalogue and price list. Yours truly,

Address, JOHNSTON'S Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-1m.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 12-tm.

Gems of Sentiment.

[The two following poems, both beautiful and pathetic in the extreme, are herewith published as an illustration of the gratitude existing in the southern heart towards the people of the north; and we reproduce them in the belief that they are faithful word-paintings of the general sentiment of a grateful people. The first was written by Mr. Emmet L. Ross, editor of the Canton (Miss.) Mail, and it cannot fail to be appreciated by every person who has any claim to a love of the beautiful. The second —"Conquered at Last"—is a prize poem composed by Miss Maria L. Eve, of Augusta, Ga. It won the prize offered by the Mobile News, as being the finest production amongst a list of seventy-seven competitive compositions. It needs no words of commendation, as it speaks most eloquently for itself].

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Awake! awake, O sluggish Muse!
If only for awhile,
And tune my harp to Homer's lyre—
Blind bard of Scio's isle—
That I may sing in fitting words
Songs of enduring praise
To willing hands and noble hearts
Who, in affliction's days,
Poured out upon our sunny land
Their stores of love and wealth
That brought success to pestilence,
And wooed back joyous health.
A solid South pours out her heart this bright, this glad New Year.
And sends a message to all men, all nations far and near;
A message draped with willow leaves, bedewed with holy tears
Of widowed wife and orphaned child, sad youth and tottering years;
A message from her palaces, from cottage, hill and glade,
From council halls, from field and farm, and busy marts of trade;
A message freighted down with love, with gratitude as great
As ever woke a soul to arms, or bared a breast for State;
A love that throbs in every heart, a gratitude that thrills,
And breaks its bounds like waves that rush to sea from swelling rills.
Some mother bending o'er the tomb that holds her cherished boy,
Some stricken wife beside the grave where rests her girlhood's joy,
Some maiden weeping o'er the mound where troth and lover lie,
Press back their sobs and in their prayers call blessings from on high
Down on the heads, the hearts, the homes of those whose helping han
Brought succor to our stricken ones and saved our suffering land,
The Southron's hand that erstwhile drew his sabre from its sheath
And dipped its blade in brother's blood to win the patriot's wreath,
Now presses on a throbbing breast in pledge to self and God,
That Peace and Love shall ever reign where hostile armies trod.
The fires of hate that lit his soul, nor sword nor gun could quell—
These yield to Love's bewitching wiles, to Love's all conquering spell;
Deep in his heart is writ the name, the pure, unselfish zeal
Of him who dared the Saffron Foe, to conquer woe with weal.
More holy task was never borne than that brave Benner tried,
No loss more great, no grief more deep, than when brave Benner died;
No gift in all the bounty sent, more rich, more rare in price,
No words can compensate the boon—our Nation's sacrifice.
Ten million grateful hearts enshrine his memory in their breast,
Ten million tongues his deed extol, invoke his spirit's rest;
A solid South reveres his name, his valor undefiled—
One common country's love will shield the martyr's wife and child.
O, Great Jehovah, King of Kings!
Whose mighty hands control
The fate of worlds, the works of men,
And Time's unceasing roll—
Let blessings follow in the path
Of Sorrow's fading tread;
Let comfort come to those who mourn
And weep above their dead;
Pour down unmeasured blessings, Lord,
Thy choicest and thy best,
To crown our brothers of the North
And far-off East and West;
Blot out the lines that would divide
And desecrate our sod,
Bind close our States, give us one Law,
One Union and one God.

"CONQUERED AT LAST."

You came to us once, O brothers, in wrath,
And rude desolation followed your path.
You conquered us then, but only in part
For a stubborn thing is the human heart.
Their heads in the dust and their branches broke,
But how shall he soften their hearts of oak?
You swept o'er our land like the whirlwind's wing,
But the human heart is a stubborn thing.
We laid down our arms, we yielded our will;
But our heart of hearts was unconquered still.
"We are vanquished," we said, "but our wounds must heal,"
We gave you our swords, but our hearts were steel.
"We are conquered," we said, but our hearts were sore,
And "woe to the conquered" on every door,
But the spoiler came and he would not spare,
The angel that walketh in darkness was there:—
He walked thro' the valley, walked thro' the street
And he left the print of his firey feet,
In the dead, dead, dead, that were everywhere,
And buried away with never a prayer.
From the desolate land, from its very heart,
There went forth a cry to the uttermost part,—
You hear it O brothers!—With never a measure
You opened your hearts, and poured out your treasure.
O! Sisters of Mercy, you gave above these!
For you helped, we know, on your bended knees
Your pity was human, but oh! it was more,
When you shared our cross and our burden bore;
Your lives in your hands you stood by our side;
Your lives for our lives you laid down and died,
And no greater love hath a man to give
Than lay down his life that his friends may live
You poured in our wounds the oil and the wine,
That you brought to us from a Hand Divine,
You conquered us, brothers; our swords we gave;
We yield now our hearts,—they are all we have.
Our last ditch was there, and it held out long;
It is yours, O friends! and you'll find it strong.
Your love had a magic, diviner than art,
And "Conquered by Kindness" we'll write on our heart.

Democratic Doctrine.

At a recent caucus held by the democrats in congress, Representative Stephens, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, with a request that it be read and held for the action of a future caucus.

Resolved, that the aims and objects of the democracy of the United States as far as we—chosen by them—members of the present house of representatives, are entitled to be considered as true exponents of these aims and objects are directed with a singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutional liberty, and with it the restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. They abjure the renewal of sectional strife; they accept all legitimate results of the late lamented war; they are utterly opposed to the revival in this country, or any part thereof, of African slavery or any other kind of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime. They stand pledged to maintain the union of states under the constitution, with all its existing amendments, as they shall be expounded by the supreme court of the United States. They are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary modes. They are for law and order, for the protection of life and liberty and property, without respect of persons or social conditions; for redress of all grievances they look alone to the peaceful instrumentality of the constitution—first the law-making power, second the law-expounding power, third the executing power, and finally the ultimate sovereign power of the ballot-box. They are for free ballot, as well as for a fair and just count. While they are opposed to a large standing army, yet they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repel invasion, defend our extensive frontier, as well as all the necessary interior forts and garrisons, and to enable the president to put down domestic violence or insurrection in any of the states, and in aid of the civil officers as a posse comitatus in the execution of legal processes, in pursuance of the constitution, and as provided in acts of congress of 1795 and 1809. But they are utterly opposed to the use of the military forces of the United States in controlling or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. The are for the maintenance of the public credit inviolate, but are utterly opposed to an increase of the bonded debt, unless the exegecies of war should render it necessary. They are for the retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burdens of taxation and a thorough reform in the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue. They are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing, without restriction or limitation upon the amount of either. They are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase of the volume of currency—founded on sound basis—sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business.

In the Tate murder trial at Indianapolis recently, Judge Harrington was one of the attorneys for the state, and Major J. W. Gordon, the principal attorney for the defense. In addressing the jury Major Gordon took occasion to slander the wife of Judge Harrington without the least grounds of justification, and during the absence of the judge who, when he learned of the language made use of by Gordon, at once demanded an apology, to which Gordon made an evasive answer. Harrington then sent a messenger to Gordon requesting a meeting "outside of the state" which was declined by Gordon. The next day Judge Harrington caused to be published in the News the following card, to which the brave (?) and bullying Major has failed to reply.

To Major J. W. Gordon:

I wrote you a letter this morning, under cover, which you refused to receive and were too cowardly to accept. I take this method of reaching you. I, in my first letter, demanded that you should retract the low and vile language you used on Saturday when I was not present. Your answers to me were evasive, equivocal and pusillanimous. Now, in view of your declining to accept my last letter, I would like to know what you meant when you stated, in the presence of the court and spectators, that you were personally responsible for what you said, with the bragadocio of a coward, who dares not open a letter addressed to him on the subject matter.

I am compelled, in view of your pusillanimity, to brand you in this matter before the public as an infamous, vile slanderer, a liar and a coward, a disgrace to your species, and a nuisance among mankind. H. W. HARRINGTON.

WHAT A SOUTHERN EDITOR THINKS OF GOV. HENDRICKS.

"Indiana has but one Candidate for President, and there he Stands."

Col. P. Donan, editor of the the Bentonville (Ark.) Advance, a gentleman with whom we are personally acquainted and one who enjoys an enviable reputation as a writer through the southern states, sends to his home paper a graphic description of a recent trip to our capital city, where he interviewed Gov. Williams and ex-Gov. Hendricks concerning our national affairs. A portion of his letter we have extracted and here reproduce:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.

" * * * * I spent the evening with

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS,

the democratic vice-president elect, and his bright and charming wife, at their handsome quarters at the Bates House. Campaign photographs, charts and badges have rendered his appearance familiar to every American; his large, intellectual head, his strongly marked features, his stoutly proportioned frame and the air of calm self-poised dignity that rests upon him like a mantle. He shows no evidence of having chafed unavailingly over the radical knavery and democratic foolery that cost him the second place in our government. Not one additional gray hair seems to have made its appearance, not one additional wrinkle to have plowed its furrow of care or disappointment across his brow. He has a large and lucrative law practice to which he assiduously devotes himself; and, esteemed and beloved by all the people among whom he lives, recognizedly the first man of his great and growing state, and surrounded by hosts of warm and unwavering friends, he has everything to render life pleasant, and certainly has no reason to envy the man who stole the seat to which he was elected. He feels and freely expresses a deep solicitude in regard to the future of the country. He says Grant will undoubtedly be the radical nominee for the presidency, and his re-election means revolution—an end of our present form of government. He thinks it probable that a life-presidency would be given him and that a re-reconstruction of the South would follow. Alluding to some of the recent extreme utterances and acts of so-called southern representative men, Governor Hendricks said, 'They ought always to remember that where a clearly sectional issue is raised, a section that contains 35,000,000 people will, in the end, certainly prove too strong for one with only 8,000,000; they cannot be too careful.' It has been reported that the governor is in favor of Tilden's renomination, but I think I can assure you that

HE IS NOT FOR SAMMY

in any enthusiastic or multitudinous way as a first choice. He holds that, if the Indiana democrats had not carried their state in October, 1876, Tilden could not have carried it or New York in November; and there seems little reason to doubt that any democrat whose influence would be sufficient to carry Indiana and Ohio in October would be just as apt to carry New York the month after as Mr. Tilden. One thing is certain, the Indiana democrats are a unit for Hendricks, and you hear it at every turn. During the evening a steady tide of visitors poured into his cosy parlor, among the number some of the most prominent men in the state, of both political parties. One was Hon. Wm. H. English, whose name has recently been brought out by some of the New York papers for the presidency. He was the author of the famous "English Bill," by which the democrats in congress were compromised out of a dangerous and apparently inextricable dilemma during the struggle over the admission of Kansas. He is a man of a high order of ability and culture and immense fortune, and will probably be Indiana's next democratic senator. Speaking of the movement to put him on the presidential track, he said, pointing to Gov. Hendricks: 'Indiana has but one candidate for the presidency, and there he stands.' Another visitor was Col. Gordon, a lawyer of eminence and one of the leading radical wire pullers in the state. During the evening, talking of the coming contest, he remarked, 'There is one democrat in the United States for whom I would vote against Grant;' and as he bowed himself out, he said to Mrs. Hendricks 'It the democrats of Indiana and the country do their duty, there would be some compensation even for the defeat of my party in the fact that I would be sure of finding the truest type of gentleman and lady in the White House.'

And so it goes everywhere; you hear it on the streets, in the counting-rooms and offices and parlors. My old friend Maynard, chief editor of the Sentinel and one of the level-headedest men in the profession, echoed it, and Shoemaker, the manager of the paper, swelled the echo. Ex-Sheriff Cooper, big in body, brain, heart and fortune, joined the chorus; Piercy, of the Auditor's office, and a legion of others prolonged the strain. The burden of it all is Hendricks, and I do not believe that even saintly George Harding, of the Sunday Herald, whose paper is too good to be published on week-days, would sling any heavy discords into the tune if he could. You may rest assured that Indiana democrats are going to make a gigantic effort to put their man in front next time. Other aspirants may nota bene. P. D."

Choir or Congregation?

Dr. Holland, in a discussion of church music, in Scribner for May, writes as follows:

For ourselves, we are very much afraid of the movement toward congregational music. The tendency thus far has been to depreciate not only the quality of music, in the churches, but the importance of it, and to make public worship very much less attractive to the great world which it is the church's duty and policy to attract and to influence. The churches are full, as a rule, where the music is excellent. This fact may not be very flattering to preachers, but it is a fact, and it is quite a legitimate question whether a church has a right to surrender any attraction that will give it a hold upon the attention of the world, especially if the attraction is an elevating one, and in the direct line of Christian influence. Congregational singing is well enough in its place and proportions, but very little of the inspiration of music comes through it. It is, indeed, more of a torture than a pleasure to many musical and devout people. The ideal arrangement, as it seems to us, is a first class quartette, made up of soloists, who take a prominent part in the public service, with a single choral in each service given to the congregation to sing. In this way, the two offices of music in public religious assemblies seem to be secured more surely and satisfactorily than in any other.

Warren's Address as Actually Delivered.

Stand! The ground's your own, my braves, for haven't you bought it, got the deed at home? Will ye give it up to slaves? If you do you are an unhappier lot of imbeciles than I took you to be when I organized the regiment. Will ye look for greener graves? I hope to goodness you will not waste your time so foolishly. The graves here are plenty green enough for any body, and, besides, I doubt if you could find any greener ones if you were to turn the county udside down. Perhaps ye hope for mercy still? If so I advise you to give it up. What's the mercy despots feel? Hear it in that battle peal, which shakes a fellow up almost as lively as a banana peel. Read it in you bristling steel, those of you that can read, and you that can't will then begin to realize what you have lost by telling your parents you were in a hurry for your breakfast so that you could be the first ones to school, when at the same time you had your pockets full of fishing worms and raw liver. I'm down on a boy that plays hookey. Fear ye foes who kill for hire—say $13 a month and found? I can't believe it. Will ye to your homes retire? I guess not; they are on fire, as you will observe by looking behind you. Look before you! See the low-flung rascals who have done it! From the vale on they come, and will ye quail? No quail on mine, if you please. Salt pork and hardtack are plenty good enough for me, and the first sardine of them that shows his miserable head above the horizon I'll scatter his brains against the setting sun, if I don't lay up a cent.

The Chicago Herald thus makes its predictions for next year, on the strength of the late democratic victory in that city: "The carrying of Chicago by the democracy at this time insures their carrying the state next year, and when Illinois goes democratic what can the republicans hope to carry? Even Iowa, Michigan and Vermont will be in doubt. The truth is, the sins, corruptions, hypocrisy and inconsistencies of the republican party have been more than any organization could bear; and while it continues to so handicap itself it can have no hope of success."

The Necessary Ohio Man.

[Cincinnati Times.]

The Okolona States is winning the glory which a couple of years ago the Meridian Mercury had all to itself. The Mercury should lose no time in importing a hired man from Ohio, giving him free swing, and making Rome howl. There's nothing like it for advertising purposes.

Angola.

[Last Week.]

—N. Buckland, of Waterloo, was in town last Friday.

—Dr. Bascom Black, spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—Elmer Carpenter has recovered from his severe illness.

—Dr. E. R. Leas has sold his drug-store to a man from Mason, Mich.

—Frank Patterson, of Hudson, Mich. is in town visiting his many friends.

—D. S. Pence is able to be around again after a long and severe illness.

—Dr. Sol. A. Wood was married to Miss May Heaton Huss, at Ft. Wayne, last Thursday.

—The sheet-and-pillow-case party was a decided success. There was a large attendance.

—A very interesting temperance meeting was held at the Disciple church on Sunday afternoon.

—The entertainment given at the Congregational church, last Saturday evening, was a grand affair.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York City, was in town last Saturday. He was on his way to Chicago.

—A traveling billiardist entertained a large crowd, at M. Hoard's saloon, by some of his fine playing one night last week

—There were a large number in attendance at the praise service held at the Congregational church on Sabbath evening.

—F. F. Conner, of Ft. Wayne, and Brown C. Clark, of Waterloo, were among the number in attendance at the sheet-and-pillow-case party last Friday evening.

REPORTER.

Newville.

[Last Week.]

—That concert will take place in a short time.

—Uncle Billy Warner is able to be around once more, but he looks bad.

—Our schools are running finely under the management of G. Bell and Mrs. Denman.

—Charlie Meek, the genial and popular clerk, has returned, and is clerking for Mrs. Rhodes & Son.

—Mrs. Nancy Friend is going to Paulding county Ohio, in a few days, when C. W. Harris will occupy the house vacated by her.

—Mrs. Henry Robinson is still at Cleveland, where her eyes have been operated upon. She will return in a few days, having received but little benefit from the treatment.

—There was a good attendance at the reading club last Saturday evening. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the reading was good, the music was excellent, and, better than all, good order prevailed.

—Another case of the careless handling of fire-arms has come to our notice. At about 10 o'clock Monday morning, the youngest son of Lawrence Cole shot himself through the hand, making a rather severe wound. Some of the shot also entered the head, just above the eye, though this wound is not considered very serious. The wound was dressed by Dr. Bowman.

—Mr. Tarney, our supervisor, did some good service in leveling and smoothing the streets not long ago, but the weather-clerk soon damaged it some.

ALPHA.

Consumpion Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Corporal Kernan's Paper.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The Okolona (Miss.) States has a large and growing circulation among the implacable asses at the north. Its bona fide subscription list among southern men does not, we venture to say, exceed 150 copies. It is printed for circulation among idiots, and in that respect may be said to be filling a "long-felt want."

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Gen. Richard Taylor, of the Confederate army, died in New York last week. He was the only son of the late President Taylor.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., one day last week.

Hezekiah Schaffer was hanged last week at Chambersburg, Pa., for the murder of his wife in February, 1878.

THE WEST.

Rice's "Evangeline" combination is at Haverly's Chicago Theater this week, where they give, in addition to the ever-welcome "Evangeline," "Pinafore" and "Conrad the Corsair." The public will never, apparently, tire of the absurdities and music in the burlesque and comic opera, and the Rice party are about the best in their line. Manager Haverly seems to hit the popular taste in everything he engages, and as a consequence crowded houses are the rule at his handsome theater.

Henry A. Schlencker, a printer from Illinois, who murdered Florence Booth last September, at Lincoln, Neb., has been refused a new trial, and will hang on the 13th of June....A telegram from Fort Buford, the nearest post to the British lines, says the Indians are becoming restless, and are beginning to move. The Yanktons are dissatisfied, and scarcely controllable.

A tornado swept over the town of Collinsville, Ill., one day last week, destroying several buildings, unroofing and partially wrecking numerous others, killing one person, injuring many more, and half frightening the entire population out of their wits.

The office of the Illinois State Treasurer at Springfield was robbed, a few days ago, of a package of $5,000, by two sneak-thieves, who entered the office ostensibly for the purpose of getting a $1,000 bill changed. The money was not missed until the sharpers had made good their escape.

Six hundred and ninety dozen eggs were served to the convicts in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., on Easter Sunday, in addition to their regular dinner.

A Kansas City (Mo.) dispatch says: "The total number of colored immigrants who have arrived in Wyandotte up to the present time is 1,771. Out of this number about 300 are in that city, dependent upon subscriptions for their subsistence. The sickness is increasing, and the committees are becoming tired and manifest less interest."

The jury in the Olive man-burning case at Hastings, Neb., returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Olive and Fisher, and the Judge sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

THE SOUTH.

At a delegate convention of colored men of Arkansas, held at Little Rock the other day, resolutions were adopted affirming that, "as the colored citizens of Arkansas in many localities are not allowed the free enjoyment of their constitutional rights, they are desirous of emigrating to some other State or Territory where the elective franchise can be enjoyed unmolested," and recommending the appointment of two colored Commissioners, under the National Emigration Aid Society, to select a suitable State or Territory.

The Texas Senate has adopted a measure taxing commercial travelers from other States $100 per year and $10 additional for each county visited on business.

A terrific tornado recently swept through the lower part of South Carolina, destroying hundreds of houses and killing many people. In the village of Walterboro more than 100 dwellings and all the churches were swept away. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are homeless. Fifteen persons were killed and many wounded. At Oakley, a station on the Northeastern railroad, all the negro houses were leveled and one negro killed, besides many hurt. Similar casualties are reported from various points in the track of the tornado.

Daniel Sheffer, a white man, shot and killed two negroes, Philip Burgett and his son Moses, near St. Genevieve, Mo., last week. There had been an old dispute between them, and they met and renewed the trouble, all being armed. Philip Burgett advanced upon Sheffer in a threatening manner, whereupon the latter shot him dead. Moses then opened fire on Sheffer, and was also shot and killed. Sheffer was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sloop Jamestown fitted for sea as speedily as possible, and put in commission to go to Sitka, relieving the Alaska, when the latter shall be ordered home. The Jamestown will be provided with two large steam launches, to be used in patrolling the Alaska coast and making surveys of the inland channels....The Cabinet has decided to send a naval vessel to Samoa.

It now seems probable that the present session of Congress will last until July. This is the opinion of those most competent to judge, says a Washington correspondent.

Information at the Treasury Department from various official sources is that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in this country is slowly disappearing, owing to the prompt action of Federal officials, working in connection with State authorities.

Secretary Sherman has issued his circular offering $150,000,000 of 4-per-cent. bonds at ½ of 1 per cent. above par. The circular, which gives the fullest of instructions as to means of obtaining these bonds, their time and place of payment, etc., invites "all banks, bankers, Postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons," to become the financial agents of the Government in placing the bonds.

Secretary Sherman's latest offer of $150,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds at one-half of 1 per cent. premium has been snapped up by a collection of New York money magnates....It has been decided by the Postoffice Department that advertising sheets made up in the form of newspapers cannot be mailed at newspaper rates.

POLITICAL.

A Washington telegram to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: "A gentleman traveling with Gen. Grant writes home that the General says he will not be a candidate for President under any circumstances."

The Republican State Central Committee of Iowa has issued a call for a State Convention at Des Moines on Wednesday, June 11, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Judge of the Supreme Court. The basis of representation is one delegate for each county, and, in addition thereto, one delegate for each 300 votes or fraction over 100 cast for Secretary of State last year. This will make a total of 772 delegates....The official returns of the recent State election in Michigan, though not complete, are sufficiently so as to make certain a Republican majority of about 4,000. The total vote so far received: Campbell, Republican, for Justice of the Supreme Court, 132,000; Shipman, coalition, 128,000.

The full official returns of the late election in Wisconsin show that Judge Cole, the Republican candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, received a majority of 8,132 votes.

Mr. Rainey, colored ex-Congressman from South Carolina, who has been an applicant for the Third Auditorship of the Treasury, was tendered the position of Assistant Appointment Clerk of the Treasury by Secretary Sherman, and rejected it with great indignation.

GENERAL.

A conference of the railway trunk-line managers was held in New York last week. The principal reason for the meeting was an adjustment of the rates on live stock, on which there had been cutting for some time past from 60 to 35 cents a hundred. The conference resulted in the trunk lines fixing an arbitrary rate on live stock at 60 cents per 100 pounds, on a basis of Chicago to New York, the new schedule to go into effect immediately.

Edison is out with a letter, in which he declares that his electric light is a complete success, and can be furnished at one-third the cost of gas. He expects to be able to make the whole thing public within two months.

The mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. gives the number of failures in the States and Territories for the quarter ending March 31, 1879 at 2,524, with liabilities of $43,112,665. For the quarter ending March 31, 1878, the failures were 3,355 and the liabilities $82,078,826.

It is announced that J. Pierrepont Morgan, of the banking-house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Mr. Charles Louier, have gone to Europe for the purpose of forming a new syndicate for the refunding of the 10-40 loan into 4 per cents.

Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 18,836,000 bushels; corn, 12,822,000 bushels; oats, 2,215,000 bushels; rye, 1,104,000 bushels; barley, 2,337,000 bushels.

The General Superintendent of the railway postal service has made a reduction in the pay of all route agents in order to come within the limit of the appropriations for the fiscal year....Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, has declined the position of Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

FOREIGN.

The scheme of mixed occupation as a temporary solution of the Bulgarian difficulty is practically abandoned as a failure....Karl Beck, the German poet, is dead.

The Sultan recently addressed a telegram to the English Government, formally condemning the proceedings of the Khedive as a danger to the whole East, expressing a willingness to cancel the firman regulating the Egyptian succession, depose the Khedive, and send Halim Pasha to Alexandria in a Turkish man-of-war as the Khedive's successor.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Germany, though entertaining no idea of annexing the Samoan islands, intends to protect German interests and prevent the Americans from establishing themselves there, to the detriment of other nations.

From Russia there comes the particulars of a horrible massacre of prisoners at Kieff. The unfortunates were Nihilist students, and their attempts at escape by means of a tunnel proved their death. Although informed of the project the authorities permitted the miserable men to continue their work until the tunnel was completed and filled with prisoners. Soldiers were then posted at each end, and the slaughter began, its end coming only with the death of the last man in the place.

An attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia was made at St. Petersburg the other day. None of the shots fired at him took effect. The would-be assassin was arrested, and the city was decorated by the people, who rejoiced at the escape of the Emperor.

The English and French have, apparently, been successful in their efforts to influence the Sultan respecting affairs in Egypt, though it is thought that the Khedive will resist the Sultan's attempt to depose him, should one be made. In fact, it is reported that the Khedive, in anticipation of the event, has strengthened his army.

Chili has formally declared war against Peru....Trichinosis has appeared for the first time in Italy.

A dispatch from Capetown, South Africa, says that Cetywayo has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures for peace. It is thought, however, this is merely a ruse to obtain information of the movements of the British troops. There has been some severe fighting between the British and Zulus, and the invaders have lost heavily. All the native troops have deserted the British standard....Alexander Solovieff is the name of the man who attempted to assassinate the Czar of Russia. He was a schoolmaster. The assassin was appointed by lot to shoot the Czar....Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, has left St. Petersburg to present his letters of recall. He will probably succeed Prince Gortschakoff as Chancellor of the empire....The American horse Parole, which was last in the betting at the Newmarket handicap in England the other day, was first in the race....A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the heads of the secret police are about to resign, having discovered that three-fourths of the force are in league with the Nihilists. Letters from Keiff state that between the 8th and 11th inst. five attempts at murder were made against the officials there.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate on the 11th, and Mr. Withers explained its provisions. No amendments were adopted, the Committee on Appropriations having agreed to resist all amendments, and the majority of the Senate seconding them accordingly. The reason assigned by Mr. Withers for such a course was that amendments would delay the passage of the bill. Mr. Hereford called up Mr. Hoar's resolution declaring the Democratic programme for the passage of appropriation bills to be unconstitutional and revolutionary, and made a speech against it, insisting that no such action was contemplated as would justify such a conclusion.——The House was at work on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Speaker Randall announced the standing committees, which are as follows:

Elections—Springer, Manning, Slemons, Speer, Colerick, Armfield, Beltzhoover, Sawyer, Phister, Keifer, Camp, Calkins, Field, Overton, Weaver.

Ways and Means—Fernando Wood, Tucker, Gibson, Phelps, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger, Frye, Dunnell.

Appropriations—Atkins, Blount, Singleton (Miss.), Clymer, Blackburn, Wells, Cobb, Forney, McMahon, Baker, Monroe, Hawley, Hubbell, Cannon, Hiscock.

Banking and Currency—Buckner, Ewing, Davis, Young, Lewis, Lounsbery, Ladd, Chittenden, Fort, Price, Crapo.

Pacific Railroads—McLane, Chalmers, Bliss, Clark, Dickey, Ellis, Martin, Wellborn, Harmer, Belford, Newberry, Bailey, Butler, Worth.

Claims—Bright, Dickey, Davidson, Covert, O'Connor, Davis, Samford, Lindsey, Barber, Bowman, Crowley.

Commerce—Reagan, Bliss, Ross, Kenna, McLane, Thomas, Turner, Acklen, Beale, Deuster, Clardy, O'Neill, Waite, Henderson, Townsend (O.), Russell.

Public Lands—Converse, Wright, Steele, McKenzie, Williams (Ala.), Ketcham, Ryan, Sapp, Washburn, Bennett.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Money, Clark, Cook, Evins, Singleton (Ill.), Shelley, Jones, Ketcham, Joyce, Stone, Bingham.

District of Columbia—Hunton, Henkle, Beuck, Clark, Martin, Samford, Klotz, Neal, James, Heilman, Aldrich.

Judiciary—Knott, Harris, Culberson, Hurd, House, Ryan, Herbert, New, Hammond, Lapham, Robinson, Reed, McKinley, Williams, Willets.

War Claims—Bragg, Robertson, Warner, Rothwell, Thompson, Simonton, Carpenter, Ferdon, Tyler, Bayne, Russell.

Public Expenditures—Finley, Manning, Davis, Tillman, Simonton, Beltzhoover, Joyce, Mason, Cowgill, Brigham.

Private Land-Claims—Gunter, Martin, Caldwell, Muldrow, Stevenson, Myers, Lay, Mitchell, Norcross, Burrows, Voorhis.

Manufactures—Wise, Beale, Nicholls, Smith, Richardson, Taylor, Lowe, Hall, Horr, Hammond, McCook.

Foreign Affairs—Cox, Nelson, Bicknell, King, Michels, Herndon, Hill, Killinger, Rice, Morton, Robeson.

Territories—Muldrow, Cravens, Bouck, Muller, Martin, Frost, Bachman, Humphrey, Aldrich, Young, Dick, Maginnis.

Revolutionary Pensions—Whiteaker, Bland, Cabell, Dibrell, Singleton (Ill.), Ryan (Pa.), Converse, Farr, Miles, Pierce, Gillette.

Invalid Pensions—Coffroth, Lewis, Caldwell, Hostetter (Ind.), Persons (Ga.), Hatch (Mo.), Taylor (Tenn.), Smith (La.), Hazelton (Wis.), Davis (Ill.), Updegraff (Ohio).

Railways and Canals—Cabell, Shelley, Kimmel, Slemons, Wise, Osmer, Turner, O'Reilly, Fisher, Blake, Houk, Ford.

Agriculture—Covert, Aiken, [illegible], Dibrell, Henry, Le Fevre, Hammond, Persons, Hatch, McGowan, Wilber, Valentine, Godshalk, Anderson, Forsythe.

Indian Affairs—Scales, Hooker, Gunter, Waddell, Poehler, Whiteaker, Wellborn, Errett, Deering, Pound, Haskell, Aimslee.

Military Affairs—Sparks, Dibrell, Bragg, Johnston, Smith, Le Fevre, White, McCook, Marsh, Browne.

Militia—Ross, Scales, Henkle, Thomas, Turner, Speer, O'Brien, Dick, Farr, Daggett, Hawk, Miller.

Naval Affairs—Whitthorne, Goode, Morse, Elam, Davidson, Talbott, O'Brien, Harris, Harmer, Briggs, Brewer.

Mines and Mining—Stevenson, Acklen, Armfield, Atherton, Waddell, Klotz, Loring, Mitchell, Urner, Einstein, Campbell.

Education and Labor—Goode, Willis, Lay, Tillman, McMillan, Ballou, Barlow, Osmer, Van Aernam.

Revision of the Laws—Harris, Clark (Mo.), Townshend, Geddes, Richardson, McMillan, Lowe, Orth, Thomas, Osmer, Gillette.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Stephens, Vance, Ellis, Bland, Willis, Warner, De La Matyr, Claflin, Ward, Fisher.

Patents—Vance, Smith (Ga.), Aiken, Townshend (Ill.), Buchanan, Talbott, Smith, Ward, Caswell, Ballou, Dwight.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Cook, Young, McKenzie, Kimmel, Atherton, Kitchen, Murch, Clark (Ia.), Jorgensen, Starin, Shallenberger.

Accounts—Henry, Morse, Martin, Boyd, Smith.

Mileage—Cobb, Knott, Mills, Chittenden, Overton.

Expenditures of State Department—Clymer, Herndon, King, Frost, Newberry, Barlow, Crowley.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Morrison, Forney, Turner, Buckner, Reagan, Hill, O'Neill, Weaver, Starin.

Expenditures of War Department—Blackburn, Felton, Wells, Jones, White, Norcross, Houk.

Expenditures of Navy Department—Townshend (Ill.), Phelps, Kitchin, Hull, Wood, Lindsey, Neal.

Expenditures of Postoffice Department—Ladd, Money, Sparks, Poehler, Blake, Valentine, Bingham.

Expenditures Interior Department—Muller, Whitthorne, Clardy, Williams (Ala.), De La Matyr, Jorgensen, Burrows.

Expenditures of Public Buildings—Deuster, Bright, Herbert, O'Reilly, Ford, Forsythe, Yocum.

Expenditures of Department of Justice—Blount, Culberson, Springer, Hurd, New, Phister, Davis, Clark (Iowa), Thomas, Einstein, Shallenberger.

Levees of the Mississippi—Robertson, Chalmers, Johnston, Osmer, Turner, Myers, Evins, Dunn, Bayne, Boyd, Caswell, Prescott.

Rules—The Speaker, Stephens, Blackburn, Garfield, Frye.

Reform in Civil Service—Hostetter, Cravens, House, Kenna, O'Connor, Sawyer, Hammond, Hayes, Hazleton, Butterworth, Richardson.

On the State of Law Relating to Electoral Count—Bicknell, Hunton, Carlisle, Stephens, Ewing, Lounsbery, Dunn, Orth, Updegraff (Iowa), Van Voorhis, Yokum.

Ventilation of Hall of House—Kimmel, Covert, Carlisle, McMahon, Stone, Kelley, Robeson.

Causes of the Depression of Labor—Wright, Dickey, O'Connor, Murch, Sherwin, Cowgill, Martin.

On Epidemic and Contagious Diseases—Young, Gibson, Hooker, Goode, Morse, Smith, Updegraff (Ohio), Aernam, McGowan.

Printing—Singleton (Miss.), Wilson, Hayes.

Enrolled Bills—Kenna, Coffroth, Ward, Aldrich, Wilber.

Library—Geddes, Richmond, Claflin.

Census—Cox, Hooker, Elam, Finley, Colerick, Thompson, Rothwell, Loring, Pierce, Daggett, Sherwin.

The House was busy with the Legislative Appropriation bill on the 15th, the pending amendment being that increasing to $250,000 the appropriation for controlling and for eradicating contagious diseases among domestic animals. After a long debate the whole subject was stricken from the bill and the proposition agreed to recommending that the House refer the whole matter to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions to report promptly. On motion of Mr. Haskell, the appropriation for investigating the habits of the cotton-worm and other injurious insects was placed under the control of the Entomological Commission. Mr. Bragg moved to strike out all provision for the Southern Claims Commission, and to insert a clause repealing the law creating the commission. Consideration of the amendment was postponed until the 16th.——The Senate held no session.——The Republican Senators had a caucus which lasted two hours. After a thorough discussion of the situation, during which nearly every Senator participated in the debate, the conclusion was reached that the Senators would unitedly urge an aggressive warfare against the political amendments to the Appropriation bill in the line marked out by ex-Secretary Robeson in his speech. The caucus unanimously agreed to disregard the position assumed by Gen. Garfield that the legislation could be accepted if presented as a separate measure. They held, on the contrary, that if the legislation on its merits could be acceptable it would not be revolutionary to pass it on an Appropriation bill. They decided rather that the proper constitutional ground to maintain was that outlined by ex-Secretary Robeson—that to repeal that section of the United States law binds the hands of the President of the United States, cripples the civil power, and prevents the Executive, or the courts, or the Marshals, or any civil posse, or any body of armed men in the execution of justice, to appear at the polls. This, the Republicans will maintain, is a violation of the constitution, and of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, and cannot be tolerated.

Debate on the Army Appropriation bill was opened in the Senate on the 14th. The pending question was on Mr. Blaine's amendment prohibiting the appearance within a mile of a polling-place of any person armed with a deadly weapon of any kind, and Mr. Blaine began the debate in a long speech, the first part of which was devoted to ridiculing the Democratic supposition of possible intimidation by the army at an election. In the entire South there were only 1,155 men—60 to each million of inhabitants. In some Southern States there were none at all. In North Carolina there were 30; in South Carolina, 120; in Georgia, 29; in Arkansas, 57; in Alabama, 32; in Louisiana, 231; and not one in Texas, outside of the border. Mr. Blaine concluded as follows: "I do not profess to know, Mr. President, what the President of the United States will do when these bills are presented to him, as I suppose in due course of time they will be. I certainly should never speak a solitary word of disrespect of the gentleman holding that exalted position, and I hope I shall not speak a word unbefitting the dignity of the office of Senator of the United States; but, as there has been speculation here and there on both sides as to what he would do, it seems to me that the dead heroes of the Union would rise from their graves if he should consent to be intimidated and outraged in his proper constitutional power by threats like these. All the war measures of Abraham Lincoln are to be wiped out, say leading Democrats. The Bourbons of France busied themselves, I believe, after the restoration in removing every trace of Napoleon's power and grandeur, even chiseling the "N" from public monuments raised to perpetuate his glory, but the dead man's hand from St. Helena reached out and destroyed them in their pride and in their glory. And I tell the Senators on the other side of this chamber, I tell the Democratic party North and South, South in the lead and North following, that this slow, unmoving finger of scorn from the tomb of the martyred President from the prairies of Illinois will wither and destroy them. "Though dead he speaketh." When you present these bills with these threats to a living President who bore the commission of Abraham Lincoln, and who served with honor in the army of the Union which Lincoln restored and preserved, I can think only of one appropriate response from his lips or his pen. He should say to you with all the scorn befitting his station: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Mr. Wallace, in reply to Mr. Blaine, said the bill makes no threat to deny supplies. Let us look at this subject of coercion. The President, Senate, and House are independent, each in its sphere. Each possesses a negative upon the other. The Senate and House each has an absolute veto upon the other, while that of the Executive is limited. If the Senate refuses to pass a House bill because of objectionable matter, and makes its removal a condition of its passage, it coerces the House to that extent. It has this right. It is not revolutionary. It exercises its constitutional right to judge of the measures. This right is vital; the check invaluable. The same is true of the Executive negative upon the Legislative power. If the Executive dissents, and, on reconsideration there are not two-thirds, the Legislative branch may decline to act. It has this right or it has no independence of action. It alone for itself must judge of the fitness, necessity, and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot coerce the Executive, nor can the Executive coerce it. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusions and actions, and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the Legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode, the will of the majority would be controlled by the minority. The patronage of an [illegible] President and minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose is intended by the constitutional negative.——In the House, Mr. Ladd, of Maine, attempted to introduce a financial bill, but Mr. Conger, of Michigan, and other Republicans objected, and caused so much discussion and delay in the proceedings that the morning hour expired before this or any other financial measure could be brought before the House.

Upon the assembling of the Senate on the 15th, the Secretary, before reading the journal, read a note from Vice President Wheeler, stating that [illegible] away from Washington, and it would be necessary for the Senate to elect a President pro tem. Mr. Bayard offered the following: "*Resolved*, That, in the absence of the Vice President, A. G. Thurman be and he is hereby chosen President of the Senate pro tem." Mr. Anthony moved to substitute the name of Thomas W. Ferry. Disagreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 25—and the resolution passed. Mr. Thurman was conducted to the chair by Mr. Ferry, the former remarking, on the way thither, "Turn about is fair play." Mr. Thurman, on taking the chair, said: "Senators, it is only necessary for me to say, in fewest possible words, that I sincerely thank you for this mark of your confidence." The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Logan addressed the Senate. He thought the question now before that body more important than any other that had arisen since 1861, when the same sentiments which prompted the present legislation were expressed by many of the same men who are now uttering them, and led to war. He denounced the proposed legislation as bad in itself, and as being attempted by unparliamentary practices. Mr. Beck followed Mr. Logan. He said the Democracy was warned of an appeal to Cæsar. They intend to appeal to the people before Cæsar comes, before the Rubicon is crossed, and the cry is, "Alea jacta est." It is to prevent Cæsar from coming that they desire the soldiers to be taken from the polls. As to the small number of troops east of Omaha, spoken of by the gentleman from Maine (Blaine), Mr. Beck said when it was determined that Louisiana should be carried by force, 4,500 men were sent there. It was easy to concentrate troops when necessary for such a purpose. When this law was passed there were no John Davenports and such people to take command of the army.——The House passed the Senate bill for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes. Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, arose to a personal explanation, and caused to be read extracts from newspapers reciting the old charges of cruelty and massacre of colored people at the battle of Fort Pillow, and connecting him (Chalmers) with the same. Mr. Chalmers asked for the appointment of a special committee of seven, a majority of which shall be composed of Republicans, to investigate the truth of the statements made. The resolution was, on the suggestion of Gen. Garfield, postponed for the present. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Legislative bill, the pending question being on Mr. Bragg's motion to insert a clause repealing the law creating the Southern Claims Commission. After considerable debate the amendment was defeated—yeas, 65; nays, 113. A bill was offered by Mr. De La Matyr providing for the substitution of United States legal-tender paper money for national-bank notes.

Mr. Beck concluded his remarks on the Appropriation bill on the 16th. He read the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Hoar denouncing the alleged Democratic programme as unconstitutional and revolutionary, and then said the Democrats were not proposing either to coerce the President or to prevent the President from coercing them. Nor were they setting up revolutionary measures or endeavoring to pass acts which would deprive the President from using the army for constitutional purposes. All they proposed to do, as would be seen by the sixth section of the bill, was to say to the President he should not recall the troops from the frontier, or where they were placed to prevent an invasion from abroad, to be used merely for political purposes. Mr. Beck retorted upon the Republicans the charge of revolutionary action by referring to the law of '68, which, he said, was so framed that acts of Congress declared by any Circuit Court of the United States null and void were sustained unless two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court should agree in pronouncing them unconstitutional. He also referred to the manner in which the Thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, was ratified, as affording another example of Republican revolution. He quoted numerous precedents to show that it was not unusual to attach legislation on general appropriation bills. Among them it was seen that the law relating to Supervisors and Deputy Marshals was enacted on an Appropriation bill by a Republican Congress, and that the celebrated Drake amendment, which annulled the decisions of the Supreme Court, was made part of an appropriation bill. Mr. Dawes next addressed the Senate. He referred to the dangerous theory of State's rights which could be seen underlying these attempts to deprive the General Government of the right given it by the constitution to regulate the elections for Representatives. He denounced that theory, and upheld the idea that we are a nation, not a confederation of States. Mr. Dawes said his friends on the other side ought not to prate about purity of the ballot-box until it was forgotten how 16,000 Republican votes in the State of New York were wiped out in 1868, in accordance with a circular sent out before-hand in the name of their chief, S. J. Tilden, who afterward did not know anything about it, just as he does not know anything about every other political iniquity that has been transacted in his name and in his house. He supposed it was only a question of time when the threat to wipe out all the war measures, and restore the old order of things, would be fulfilled; but he had felt called upon to raise his protest as a representative of a State whose people would always be found in the van of any movement necessary for the defense of true republican principles.——The House completed the money parts of the Legislative bill, and entered upon the political discussion. Mr. Lewis opened the debate with a legal argument against the Election laws. He denied that the South was solid for any illegal or unconstitutional purpose, or out of antagonism to the North. The Southern people needed help and sympathy too much for that.

The Senate continued the discussion of the Army bill on the 17th. Mr. Voorhees said the protection of the ballot-box had been wrested from the proper local officers, and given to corrupt Federal officials. The spirit that dictated this law was distrust of the people and their capacity for self-government under free elections. The whole power of the constitution was thus perverted. The people would resent this insulting tyranny when the facts should be clearly presented to them, and a righteous sense of resistance would spring up in their breasts. He hoped the people would read this law until it should become an abhorrence to the public mind. There was no American who was not liable to arrest for no other reason than that existing in the mind of a Supervisor or Deputy Marshal, thus placing every person's liberty at the mercy of party malice or hate. Every ruffian acting in such capacity was to determine a man's rights at the polls. Mr. Voorhees said that it was a satire on free government to say that suffrage should be exercised at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Teller followed Mr. Voorhees. He said the Democratic cry seemed to be for free ballot. All the frauds on the ballot for the last thirty years, he said, emanated with, or had been to the advantage of, the Democratic party. He cited the frauds in Kansas in 1853 and 1854, in Louisiana in 1861, and in New York city in 1868. He did not desire to misrepresent the South, but would only state the facts in regard to that section which, in his opinion, made Federal supervision necessary to a fair election. He then reviewed at a considerable length the testimony taken before the committee of which he was Chairman, and declared that even white Democrats in good standing testified to lawlessness and intimidation at the elections to prevent colored people from voting as they desired in Louisiana and South Carolina.——Debate was also continued in the House on the political amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. Kelley spoke first. While disclaiming partisanship and deprecating inflammatory speeches, he warned the Democrats that if they adjourned because of a veto, and permitted our light-houses to go out on our coasts, and neglected to enact necessary measures, they would make the North as solid as it was from 1861 to 1865. He said, too, that the South would not be solid in the event of a violation of the constitution, and that the two Greenbackers from the South, which prevented it from being solid now, were only the forerunners of the break in the solid South which would result from the execution of the present Democratic programme. Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, made a strong legal argument for the Democratic side in favor of the constitutionality of the Democratic position, and in conclusion said: Disclaiming any intention to make appeals to passion; disclaiming any intention to excite partisan feelings or to distract the judgment of people's representatives on this very exciting question, I say to the gentleman on the other side, not in any spirit of arrogance, but with all the deliberation and earnestness which the gravity that this great subject demands, that these laws must be repealed, and that this power of the Executive to control the election of the people's representatives must be taken away.

The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip or Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around: this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer.

PERSONALS.

Bismarck is 65.

A ring in the nose is the complete fighting uniform of the Zulus.

Chief Moses has gone to Washington to have a talk with his white father.

Come forward, everybody. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is settling all his old debts.

Gov. Price, 80 years old and blind, is the most active temperance reformer in Indiana.

Gen. Scott made it a rule never to see a woman on business without other witnesses.

Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, would have been a centenarian if he had lived until next May 28.

When in this country, James Gordon Bennett is followed around by a pair of dogs which cost him $1,000.

Senator Gordon's wife refused to prosecute a little darkey who stole her pocket-book the other day.

When the electric light is completed, Mr. Edison will try to make a flying-machine, and then—perpetual motion.

A Fort Wayne girl mistook her somnambulistic brother for a burglar, and fractured his skull with a base-ball club.

The Norristown *Herald* says that Cetywayo's nose is as flat as English humor and his mouth as broad as a Western joke.

Charles Bennett, a California gymnast, who died a few days ago, could run twenty miles at a high rate of speed, and could lift easily a weight of 1,000 pounds.

Andrew G. Holmes, of Boston, who squandered $50,000 in dissipation, has signed the pledge and become President of a gospel temperance league, which bears his name.

Harry Cate, of London, Eng., and Charles Cate, of San Francisco, brothers, who had not seen each other for thirty years, met accidentally at Des Moines, Iowa, the other day.

At the coming celebration of the 315th anniversary of Shakspeare's birth at Stratford-on-Avon, "The Tempest" is to be read by Mr. Brandram, who knows all of Shakspeare's writings by heart.

It is said that Surgeon General Woodworth was so poor when he died that a collection was taken among the heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department to defray the expenses of his funeral.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard's daughter and her husband, the ex-coachman, have returned to Hartford, and are residing temporarily with mamma and papa Shepard. Mother Hubbard is still inexorable, and a reunion is one of the improbabilities.

Young Elwood came to himself in the cell of a police station in New Orleans. Although he had been rather careless in his habits, this result of a spree shocked and surprised him. He immediately hanged himself with a handkerchief to the grating of the door.

The Emperor of Germany is taking great care of himself at present, that he may be able to enjoy the festivities which are to celebrate the golden anniversary of his wedding. Only one other member of the house of Hohenzollern has attained to this anniversary—this one was Frederick the Great.

A Nevada surgeon is in trouble through trying to improve a woman's nose. She had broken it when a child, and the mishap had left it in a slightly crooked condition. The surgeon bargained to straighten it, and attempted to do so by breaking it anew. The operation left the nose in a worse shape than it was before. The woman sues for $10,000 damages.

A Woman 104 Years Old.

The venerable being is Mrs. Nulton, of Kittanning, Pa. She resides with a widowed daughter. From her own lips the reporter of the Oil City *Derrick* learned that she was born in Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1775. The old lady, taking her venerable age into account, is in a remarkably fine state of physical preservation. She can read without the aid of glasses, and readily recognizes acquaintances passing along the opposite side of the street. With the aid of a walking stick she walks around the premises with the leisurely ease and grace of a damsel of 75 summers. Her memory for a person of her extraordinary age is exceptionally retentive. Events of a half century ago are to her as the happening of yesterday. She is the mother of a family of seven children. The Judge died several months since at the ripe age of 70 years, of, it might be said, the infirmities of old age. The daughter with whom she resides is herself an active matron of 68 years, while her youngest hopeful is a roystering baby boy of 54. The combined living representatives of her flesh and blood, were it possible to bring them together in convention, would make an overwhelming family. She has grandchildren who are almost tottering with age, and great-great-grandchildren without number have cast their maiden vote. The old lady is very glad to receive company, cordially inviting all who call to come again.

Keats.

Keats, though one of the most ideal of poets, proved himself, for once at least, practically ingenious. He lived at Rome, in the same house with his friend Severn, and the two had their meals sent to them from a neighboring cook-shop. The food was horribly bad. "Day after day," said Mr. Severn, "we had to send it down again, and very often the second dinner they sent up was worse than the first. One day Keats said to me, 'I have a plan to make that fellow give us a good dinner to-day, Severn; I promise you we will have a good dinner.' Well, presently up came the waiter with his pile of dishes, and deposited them on the table. Keats took off the covers, and inspected the meats with grave disgust; then, without a word, flung open the window and majestically pitched the contents of every dish into the plaza below. The awe-struck waiter gathered up his dishes, retired precipitately, and came back presently with the best dinner we had yet eaten in Rome."

Empress Elizabeth and Queen Victoria.

The London correspondent of *Figaro* accounts for the failure of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria to visit the Queen at Windsor on her return from her fox-hunting expedition to Ireland. Whether true or not, the story is at least interesting. A year ago when the Empress' visit to London drew near its close, she went to Windsor one wintry Sunday to make a farewell call on Queen Victoria. According to etiquette of the Court, the hour of her arrival and departure had been announced beforehand. One of the royal carriages awaited her at the station and took her up to the castle through a driving snowstorm. The visit over, the Empress took her departure at the prescribed time, and was not asked to remain, although the storm had increased in fury. Such an invitation would have been only an act of common politeness for common people, but it would have violated the canons of court etiquette. On the way back to the station one of the horses slipped and fell, causing a delay of some minutes, during which the sharp whistle of the train reached the ears of the Empress. The station was reached a few seconds too late. In any other class of society the disagreeable situation would have been remedied by the return of the traveler to her hostess, but etiquette forbade counting on the royal hospitality under such circumstances. So the Empress remained at the station, warming her feet at the fire in the stationmaster's little parlor, and satisfying her hunger with a share of the family dinner of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. The Empress Elizabeth is not a woman to be annoyed by such trifling accidents as missing a train and being thrown on the hospitality of a poor railroad official, but she preserves a little feeling of spite against Queen Victoria for not sending the carriage back to take her to the castle when she learned of the affair, and for never troubling herself to inquire about the end of the adventure. It is said that her Imperial Majesty has made a vow never to set her foot in Windsor Castle again, and that she declined an invitation to the wedding of the Duke of Connaught in terms too curt to be courteous.

The Flirt at the Theater.

She sat in the front row of the parquette-circle the other night, and, when she wasn't flirting with the gentlemen whose faces she could see, she was discussing the people on the stage. She was a beautiful blonde, with dark-brown eyes, and her face attracted much attention. A fair, white skin; rosy, dimpled cheeks; lips like the cherries that grow nearest the sun, in the top of the tree; pearly teeth, the regular rows of which showed themselves whenever she chose to let her musical laugh be heard (which was often); and a pretty-shaped head, crowned with a wealth of golden hair and the cunningest of hats. She talked aloud, and even made up faces at the gentleman who stared at her. Ordinarily such a character, even though a female beauty, would have been unpleasant at the theater, but somehow everybody seemed pleased with the lady. If T. G.'s glass did not deceive him, she was about 4 years old. The only portion of the play she seemed to understand and appreciate was a love-making scene.

When the laughter that followed the exit of the lovers in the play had subsided, the little one turned to a young lady and said in a perfectly-audible voice:

"Della, 'at's dess 'e way Cousin Deorge tissed oo 'e uver day."

The star was much disconcerted to hear a roar of laughter from a portion of the audience just as she made her tragic entrance on the next scene; but the tribulation was insignificant by comparison with that of a certain couple, who will henceforth leave the "little flirt" at home when they go to the play.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Canadians are greatly incensed at finding that many of their merchants, just before the new tariff was brought forward, loaded their shelves with American goods which have escaped the duty, and are now retailed at an advance of 10 or 15 per centum.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 75	@10 75
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 70
Cotton	11¼	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 30	@ 3 65
Wheat—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 12½
Corn—Western Mixed	43	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
Rye—Western	58	@ 59
Pork—Mess	9 25	@10 50
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 75
Hogs	3 40	@ 3 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 25	@ 5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 75	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	86	@ 88
No. 3 Spring	76	@ 78
Corn—No. 2	30	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	21	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	46	@ 49
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 67
Butter—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	8½	@ 9
Pork—Mess	8 50	@ 9 95
Lard	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	94	@ 97
No. 2	86	@ 87½
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 24½
Rye—No. 1	46	@ 47
Barley—No. 2	59	@ 60
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 03	@ 1 04
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	98	@ 1 04
Corn	36	@ 37
Oats	24	@ 29
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
Lard	6	@ 6¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 1	39	@ 40
Oats—Mixed	29	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	75	@ 1 05
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 60	@ 5 75
Fair	4 50	@ 4 65
Common	3 40	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 00	@ [illegible]
Sheep	4 50	@ 5 10

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. A. LOWRY, Editors.

FARM NOTES.

WATERING HORSES.—Horses should drink after, rather than before, eating, as a rule, though there are exceptions. A very thirsty horse may have a little water, though not all he desires, especially if heated.

SHEEP PULLING WOOL.—Sheep pull each other's wool when they are suffering from indigestion and a depraved appetite. When this is noticed, it would be well to give a strong dose of salt, which will act as a purgative, or one ounce of an equal mixture of salt and Epsom salts may be given to each sheep separately, lest some get too much.

LOST CUD.—Suspended rumination, commonly called lost cud, is the effect of indigestion. This is frequently removed by giving the cow one pint of raw linseed oil, or melted lard. A very popular remedy is to cause the cow to swallow a salt mackerel; this is often effective, and operates doubtless by the action of the salt and the oil in the mackerel.

TO PREVENT A COW LEAKING MILK.—To use an elastic band around a leaky teat will be injurious. The compression will soon cause mischief. Any other mechanical contrivance will doubtless have the same effect. A safe practice is to procure some collodion at the druggist's, and as soon as the milking is over, to cover the end of the teat with a film of it. This dries instantly, and shrinks in drying, thus closing the orifice so gently as not to be hurtful, and will break away in milking.

RED ANTS are often a great pest in a house, and it is difficult to get rid of them. A friend says that they may be readily trapped thus: Ants are fond of fresh lard, and if a plate be greased with that they will leave almost everything else and go for it; in their greediness they get caught in the lard and cannot get away. The plate is to be occasionally warmed and wiped, and then regreased and set again. It is well to place some small sticks against the edge of the plate to serve the ants as bridges and ladders by which to reach the lard.

SOD VS. STUBBLE FOR CORN.—A subscriber, in Fellow county, Ind., planted eighteen acres of corn last year; half on a clover sod, the other half on "the best side of the field, in corn the year previous;" all planted the same day and having the same treatment throughout. The result was thirteen bushels per acre on the corn-stubble, and fifty bushels on the sod land. Although the stubble had some manure, it is very evident that the clover added vastly more fertility to the soil, and was the cause of the larger crop. It is a common experience that a clover sod is one of the best manures for any kind of grain crop, and it is highly valued by most wheat-growers in all sections.

CHOICE OF HENS.—The sitters should be chosen of a breed characterized by persistence and regularity in incubation, fidelity to their chickens, and gentleness of disposition. The Light Brahmas are our resource, and can not be excelled for hatching and rearing. Pure bloods, however, are not used; but, to give less awkwardness and greater spread of wings, they are crossed with barn-yard fowls. The half-blood resemble the Brahmas the most in form and other characteristics, and are almost uniformly docile. The half-blood Brahmas are extremely valuable for hatching and taking care of chickens. If, however, it is more convenient to use some variety of pure-blooded fowls for incubating purposes, the Plymouth Rocks, or either variety of the Cochins or Brahmas will do very well. If the stock of eggs be more than ordinarily valuable, we prefer hens in their second and third year. They are better mothers when the younglings most need a mother's care; they are always more steady and constant after being nested, and they will bring up their chicks, on the average, with considerably greater certainty than will yearlings and pullets. —*Poultry World.*

DISTANCE APART FOR DRAINS.—When the conditions are such that a sufficient fall or depth cannot be had otherwise, the outlet may be under the surface of the water a portion of the year and the drains still work well, especially if the outlet is into a running stream. The question of distance between drains is a more general one, even, than the last. The custom of the English drainers is, to put their drains deeper and closer to each other than the American. It is quite natural there should be this difference in most cases, for, as a rule, our soil, especially in the West, is of a freer and more pliable nature, possessing the property of permeability to water to a much greater extent than the clay soils of England. I find many rules for our guidance, but believe we must fall back upon practice. A common rule is twenty feet apart for a three-foot drain, forty feet for a four-foot one, and eighty feet for a five-foot one. A granger writes to the *Prairie Farmer*, under date March 23, 1878: "The experience has proved in most cases that 150 feet apart is near enough except when the ground is naturally spongy or marshy." As a note to the communication the editor suggests that ten feet in width may be allowed for each foot in depth. My own opinion is: Tile drains may be put as near to each other as we please, and that they will do good service in the usual soil of Illinois as far apart as proposed by the granger. —*Prof. Shattuck, in Drainage Journal.*

When Did the Tomato Arrive?

Noticing an article in your paper containing an account of the first eating of the tomato in this country, I desire to correct your correspondent, "Seaweed." In 1793, and several years subsequently, Capt. Phineas Eldridge resided on Carpenter street, west of Fourth street, Philadelphia. During 1798, a Frenchman named Nicalo left San Domingo with his family, consisting of wife and two children, and occupied the adjoining property. He brought with him several varieties of vegetable seed, which were planted, and after a lapse of time grew and bore fruit. Among them was a tomato, which he dressed as a salad, and which was relished by Mr. Eldridge's family. The neighbors procured the seed and raised them as an ornament, having the impression that they were poisonous. Tomatoes were used in New Orleans as an article of food in 1812; they were sold in Philadelphia markets as early as 1829. —*Boston Transcript.*

ARTISTIC COOKING.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

At Association Hall Miss Dods appeared as usual among her pots and pans and gas stoves, dressed in black alpaca, and white pinafore and white cuffs. She prepared and cooked several dishes, explaining the processes as she worked, talking very slowly, giving ample time for her listeners to make full notes; while some of her dishes were cooking she took up another, going back and finishing the first when the proper time came. In this way she utilized all the time and prevented unpleasant waits. One of her dishes was beef olives, requiring one pound of steak from the round, a little pepper and salt, one-half ounce clarified fat, one-half pint cold water, one desert-spoonful Worcester sauce, one desert-spoonful mushroom catchup, one-half ounce flour, one desert-spoonful chopped parsley, three table-spoonfuls bread-crumbs and one egg. While preparing this she said: I first melt in a small saucepan the clarified fat, and then put in a small basin three table-spoonfuls of bread-crumbs, pepper and salt. I next chop the parsley very fine and mix it with the bread crumbs, pepper and salt it in the basin; then I drop into this an egg and mix it well in with the ingredients in the basin. I cut the steak into small, long pieces. Into each of these pieces I roll a little of the stuffing and tie around them a piece of string. When the fat in the pan is very hot I brown the roll of meat on all sides. When they are browned I pour away the fat. A steak or olive browns better with the lid of the pan off. When the olives are done I remove the strings and pour over the sauce, which I will show you how I make: In a small basin I put a half-ounce of flour, and make smooth with a very little cold water. When it is quite smooth I add the catchup, the Worcester sauce, and a few drops of browning, the latter to give it a nice color. I then add the rest of the half-pint of water and mix well. The olives have now browned nicely. I pour off the fat and pour on the gravy, cold. I stir this on the fire until it boils, and then let it cook slowly for an hour and a half. In using mushroom catchup be careful not to use too much salt.

MOCK-TURTLE SOUP.

For mock-turtle soup I require one calf's head, five ounces of flour, five quarts of cold water, one teaspoonful of mixed spice, two onions, one gill of sherry, plenty of pepper and salt, five ounces of butter, one table-spoonful of mushroom catchup or Worcestershire sauce, two raw eggs and one sliced lemon. Soak the head in plenty of water for one hour. Then put it on the fire in five quarts of cold water. When it boils, skim it very carefully, and then let it boil until the tongue will come out and the meat will slip from the bones. Take out the tongue and the meat from the cheeks, put the rest back, and, adding the onions, let it boil four hours. Add a table-spoonful of mixed spice, strain and let it get cold, and then remove from the top of the stock all the fat. Melt in a large, clean saucepan five ounces of butter, stir in five ounces of flour, and add the stock, into which you have already thrown the tongue and meat from the cheeks, cut into small squares. Then take the rest of the meat from the other parts of the head and add to it two raw eggs, plenty of pepper and salt, mix well together and roll the mixture in small balls, using a little dry flour for the purpose. Place the balls on a slightly greased plate, and stand them in the oven three minutes to make them firm. Then put in a tureen a very-thinly-sliced lemon, one gill of sherry, one table-spoonful of catchup or Worcestershire sauce, and the small balls, and over these pour the soup after it has boiled ten minutes, having added a few drops of browning to the soup at the last minute. The soup should stand in the tureen five minutes before it is served, so that the center of the small balls may be thoroughly heated.

CHICKEN SALAD (MAYONCAISE SAUCE).

To make Mayoncaise sauce I require the yelks of two eggs, one gill of salad oil and a little pepper and salt. First see that your bowl and spoon are quite dry. Drop into the bowl the yelks of two eggs, and add, drop by drop, a gill of salad oil, beating the eggs all the time. When the yelks and oil are thoroughly mixed and perfectly smooth, add a teaspoonful of vinegar, a little at a time, and a little pepper and salt. To make chicken salad, boil the fowl until it is tender, remove all the bone and skin, and cut the meat into rough pieces, not too small. Sprinkle over all a little pepper and salt. Take one-third of a head of celery, cut it into very thin slices and mix it well with the chicken, and sprinkle over it half a table-spoonful of vinegar. Then place it on a plate and pour over it the Mayoncaise sauce. Then sprinkle over it a table-spoonful of capers. Arrange around this the very delicate leaves of a head of lettuce, and arrange around the plate, inside of the lettuce and on the salad, a few gerkins. Garnish the center with the green tips of the celery.

RICE CROQUETTES.

I require for rice croquettes one-half pound of Carolina rice, two eggs, two ounces of sugar, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful essence of vanilla, and two or three table-spoonfuls of bread crumb. First put the rice and milk together and boil twenty minutes; then turn the rice into a large basin or bowl, add the yelks of two eggs, one ounce of sugar and a teaspoonful of essence of vanilla. Beat this well together and put aside for one hour to get cold; at the end of an hour, to finish the croquettes, first flour the hands slightly and roll the mixture into small balls, taking about a table-spoonful at a time. Don't let the flour get inside the croquettes, as it will make them break in cooking; then beat up well the whites of the two eggs and roll well in this the croquettes, seeing that they are thoroughly covered. Roll in the bread crumbs, shaking all except enough to cover them, and fry for two minutes in clarified fat.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

TO REMOVE A WART.—A wart can be removed by applying a small quantity of nitric acid to the surface. Do not cut or open the wart in anyway, but simply touch it with the cork. Should it pain when first applied, dip in cold water, and it will be immediately relieved.

RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION.—After a long illness, when the appetite first returns, solid food is apt to bring on indigestion, accompanied by violent pain. The only relief I have found for this is to use half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in half a goblet of water, and a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint, taking a wineglassful every ten minutes till relieved.

HOW TO CURE SWELLED FEET AND ANKLES.—Take plantain leaves—the common weed that is found on every roadside and in almost any grass plot—wilt them by putting separately between the hands; cover the swollen parts with them, and keep in place by wrapping the limb with rags or a towel on going to bed at night, or keep them on during the day, if not obliged to be upon the feet.

COFFEE AND EGG FOR SICK PERSONS.—I have found that a sick person, wanting nourishment and having lost appetite, could often be sustained by the following, when nothing else would be taken: Make a strong cup of coffee, adding boiling milk as usual, only sweetening rather more; take an egg, beat white and yelk together thoroughly; boil the coffee, milk and sugar together, and pour it over the beaten egg in the cup you are going to serve it in. This simple recipe I have used frequently in hospital practice.

COLD FEET.—Good health is never attainable if the feet are habitually cold, since this implies an impaired circulation of the blood; that it does not reach the extremities. Instead of "toasting them in the oven," soak them in warm water till thoroughly *warm*, and then dash cool or cold water over them, rubbing them thoroughly with a crash towel, till a reaction occurs; using the flesh-brush freely. This, followed for a few nights, will generally warm the feet, by improving the circulation of the blood. The brush, used on the whole body, is not only safe—safer than the cold bath, at least for the weakly—but will aid in equalizing the circulation. Let the feet, also, be put in the warm rays of the sun; the clothing warmed and thoroughly sunned. This will do much to improve the cold and sweaty feet, and can do no possible harm. Keep the feet clean, which can be done only by frequent washing.

CURE FOR BURNS.—A venerable patient, a retired foundryman, tells the editor of the Louisville *Medical News* that during his apprenticehood to a shipbuilder of Philadelphia he became acquainted with a never-failing remedy for burns and scalds, and that in his subsequent foundry life he saw innumerable such injuries relieved of pain and healed as if by magic by powdered charcoal. The softer it is, the better, and that from pine wood is the best. It is to be thickly spread over the burned or scalded surface as soon as possible, and renewed as it becomes moist or drops off. The same patient states that in the ship-yard and in his foundry fir balsam proved a most soothing and rapidly-curative dressing for abrasions and cuts. The hurts heals with marvelous expedition, and suppuration, erysipelas, etc., are always prevented, he says. The balsam should be spread thickly over the wound. No doubt the disciples of antiseptic surgery would attribute the good results of this dressing to the disinfectant power of the balsam, but the secret of its efficacy lies, no doubt, in its exclusion of the atmosphere from the wound. Nature endeavors to keep out the air from the wounds by means of a film of lymph or pus or a scab, and meddlesome men thwart nature by frequently "cleansing" by water, or, worse still, soap and water. The balm protects the sore from air and water, and nature, unobstructed, does her healing work rapidly and well.

The Heart-Broken Merchant.

The shrewdness and business capacity that have made the Yankee the first of traders, and promise to turn this country into the workshop of the world, received a striking and happy illustration the other day. The scene was hereabouts; the characters, a rising young merchant and a pretty woman. He had an affection for her, she a liking for him, so they betrothed. After a time she found out that she didn't love him well enough to marry him, and the match was broken off. It was a severe blow, and he staggered under it; but he fought well for himself, protested that his life was ruined, asked if she could not learn to love him, and in all ways did the proper thing. She was immovable, however, and he sadly and reluctantly took his leave. While his eyes were full of gathering tears, he bade his faltering farewells, then closed the door upon his hopes. A moment later he opened it, stepped back into the room, and, with tears in his voice, brokenly murmured: "I hope this will make no difference about your coming to the store, Miss ——; and that your mother will continue to trade with us. I shall be happy to give the usual discount. Our stock is large and varied, our aim to please." And the door shut, finally, leaving him alone with his grief. —*"Yorick," in Portland Press.*

GEN. MOULIN, who ordered his band not to play the "Marseillaise" during a review by Gen. Lefebvre, has been placed under arrest, and it is supposed that the French Minister of War will suspend him.

A FREE BALLOT.

Speech of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

Delivered in the National House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Ohio, in that effective and able speech to which he treated this House a few days ago, used the following language, which I read from the *Record*:

"In opening this debate, I challenge all comers to show a single instance in our history where this consent has been coerced."

What consent? The consent of the Executive to extraneous matter injected into appropriation bills.

"This is the great, the paramount issue, which dwarfs all others into insignificance."

I accept the gage of battle that the gentleman throws down. I read from the records and show him the instance he seeks. I find that on the 2d day of March, 1867, a thing occurred in this House of which the gentleman should have been cognizant, for he was then as now an honored member on this floor. I find the following message was sent by the then President of the United States to the House of Representatives:

"To the House of Representatives:

"The act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army.'"

Ah, by singular coincidence, that, too, was an army bill, just as this is:

"The act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes,' contains provisions to which I must call attention. Those provisions are contained in the second section, which in certain cases virtually deprives the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and in the sixth section, which denies to ten States of this Union their constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation act."

Did the gentleman from Ohio borrow his recently-used protest from this official protest of the Executive of the country?

"These provisions are out of place in an appropriation act. I am compelled to defeat these necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature to the act. Pressed by these considerations—"

I grant you, he does not say "coerced."

"Pressed by these considerations, I feel constrained to return the bill with my signature, but to accompany it with my protest against the sections which I have indicated.

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"MARCH 2, 1867."

Is there no coercion there? Why, sir, the record is full. In an act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of this Government for the year ending June 30, 1865, it was provided that in the courts of the United States there should be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, or in any other civil action because he is a party interested in the issue to be tried. Is not that extraneous matter? Yet upon this bill the record shows that the gentleman from Ohio is found voting in the list of ayes.

But, sir, worse than all this, I find that on a memorable occasion in the Thirty-ninth Congress, of which the gentleman from Ohio was likewise a member, that occurred which will never fade from the minds of the American people. I refer to the proceedings looking to the impeachment of the Chief Executive of this republic, which came so nigh resulting in conviction. On that occasion I find that a colleague of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Ashley, moved to suspend the rules to allow him to make a report from the committee on what? Judiciary? No, sir. From the Committee on Territories, in the nature of a resolution impeaching the President of the American Government for high crimes and misdemeanors. On the yea-and-nay vote I find the gentleman from Ohio voted "aye."

And I find further, sir, the counts upon which these impeachment articles were predicated, and I beg to call the attention of this committee to them. Mr. Ashley said:

"I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of law."

And now come the five counts in the indictment, and I beg the careful attention of this committee, for I will bring it home to the very issue that the gentleman from Ohio has courted in this contest:

"In that he has corruptly used the appointing power."

I put the gentleman on his candor and submit to him to say whether he ever intended to impeach the President for that. The country knows he did not. That appointing power had not been wielded in such a way as to merit the censure of the gentleman himself.

"Secondly, in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power."

Did the gentleman from Ohio mean to impeach him for that? I will answer for him, no. Everybody knows he did not.

"Thirdly, in that he has corruptly used the veto power."

And there was where the sting came in. It was the exercise of that constitutional prerogative; it was the employment of the veto power, for which the House and the gentleman from Ohio voted these articles of impeachment, coupled with one other offense only.

"Fourthly, in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States."

That was a mere formal count in the indictment, and I doubt not that the gentleman from Ohio will admit it.

"Fifthly, in that he has corruptly interfered—" In what?

"In the elections, and did acts which, in contemplation of the constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors."

There were but two counts in that indictment upon which it was proposed to impeach the Executive; it was the exercise of the veto power and it was his interference, not in elections, but his interference to prevent the interference of the armed power of this Government in the elections of this country. Was the denunciation still ringing in that gentleman's ears which the then President had employed in his interview with Gen. Emory, denouncing as subversive of all the principles of free government the interference of the military with the right of suffrage at the polls?

But, Mr. Chairman, these counts in this indictment were voted on more than once. The gentleman from Ohio is recorded every time as voting in their favor. And may I be permitted to remind this committee that the record of that Congress shows that he was supported in his action, that he had standing by him, voting side by side with him to impeach the President for the legitimate exercise of the veto power, one who was then comparatively obscure, and who, but for a combination of accidents, would have remained to this day and until his dying day in that obscurity for which nature and his Creator seemed so designedly to have fitted him—that side by side with the gentleman from Ohio stood and voted with him Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, with whose prospective veto we are threatened. Now, sir, I beg you to tell me by what rule of consistency does the gentleman from Ohio come upon this floor to flaunt in the face of an American Congress an anticipated exercise by this Executive of his veto when he and that Executive both stand committed upon the record to his impeachment if he dares to employ it?

And while I am at this point I might ask by what sort of authority either that gentleman or any other comes upon this floor to threaten us with the probable or possible action of that Executive at all. What provision of the Federal constitution, what law enacted by any preceding Congress undertakes to clothe anybody, either that President himself or one of his privy council, even including his Premier, his Secretary of State, to sit as he did on the floor of this Chamber on Saturday of last week and by his presence and his indications of approval seek to intimidate, overawe, and browbeat an American Congress? Who commissioned the gentleman from Ohio to tell us that we had best be careful because the issue was made and the Executive would not be coerced into a message of approval?

I would ask, does the gentleman from Ohio, or does any other gentleman, put so low an estimate upon the self-respect, the integrity, the courage and the manhood of this House, without regard to party, as to believe that such a threat so flaunted is to intimidate the law-making branch of this Government to shape its action on measures of legislation? I cannot think that we are measured by so short a standard.

But, sir, I am not through with the speech which the gentleman has made. He tells us:

"The proposition now is, that after fourteen years have passed, and not one petition from one American citizen has come to us asking that this law be repealed; while not one memorial has found its way to our desks complaining of the law, so far as I have heard, the Democratic House of Representatives now holds that if they are not permitted to force upon another House and upon the Executive against their consent the repeal of a law that Democrats made, this refusal shall be considered a sufficient ground for starving this Government to death. That is the proposition which we denounce as revolution."

And that was received with applause on the Republican side.

Does the gentleman from Ohio mean to stand upon that declaration? By that significant nod he says that he does. Does he not know that the Congress just expired bore upon its files petition after petition, memorial after memorial, in contested-election cases, sent by the House to its committee, protesting against the presence of the military at the polls and denouncing the usurpation, demanding its repeal, in order that a free ballot might be had? Does the gentleman fail to remember that the State of Louisiana—a sovereign State of this confederacy once more, thank God—sent her memorial to these halls, in which in thunder tones she uttered her anathemas against the very practice which this amendment seeks to correct?

But that gentleman did more; he went further and, if possible, he did worse. I mean to deal in exact fairness. I even mean to be liberal in the construction I put upon his utterances.

Mr. Chairman, it is generally true that the grave suffices to silence the tongue of detraction. It is not often that its darkened portals are invaded to pronounce severe criticism, even though richly deserved, if it is to be pronounced upon the dead. But the gentleman from Ohio, forgetting himself in his speech on last Saturday, forgot also to observe this manly and magnanimous rule. By that speech he certainly must have sought, or, if not seeking, he was unfortunate in producing the impression that a distinguished dead Senator from the State of Kentucky had introduced into the Federal Senate Chamber the bill which we, by this amendment, seek to repeal, and to send his name down to posterity to be blasted by the act, if indeed he had performed it, and that charge to rest upon that gentleman's own high authority. I hold in my hand the very bill, No. 37, which was introduced upon the 5th of January, 1864, by Senator Powell, of Kentucky. There lies before me, on my desk, the manly, statesmanlike and patriotic, bold utterances that he delivered in the shape of a speech upon the consideration of that bill. I challenge the gentleman to find within the limits of this measure a single, solitary provision, line, sentence, word or syllable that this amendment seeks to repeal.

Does not the gentleman know—if he does not, it is his fault—that the amendment incorporated upon this bill which we now seek to repeal was incorporated and ingrafted upon it, not when the Senate was in committee of the whole, but in open Senate, upon motion of Senator Pomeroy, and, when the vote was taken upon that amendment by yeas and nays, every solitary Democrat in that chamber voted against it and put the seal of his condemnation upon it, Mr. Powell among the number? Here stands Senator Powell's utterance, in which he explains how and why it was that the Democratic members in that body and this body at last accepted this as the best that could be had; notwithstanding, against their protest, the ingrafting of the Pomeroy amendment, because it was to be taken in lieu of what they charged was true, of what the President of the United States in an official communication to Congress had declared to be true, that in the absence of even the limitations that amended bill would give, the military authorities and officers of the Government had arrogated to themselves the power in all the lately seceding States of declaring what should be the qualification of voters and what should be the qualification to hold office. It was as the least offensive of two offensive alternatives. It was not candid, it was not fair; the record rebukes the gentleman for seeking to place a dead statesman in such a false position.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is useless to follow these things further. It is not, sir, for me to waste the time and trench upon the patience of this committee by following out the tergiversations through which the Republican party has wound itself to this high plane of protest against revolutionary legislation. Why, sir, the gentleman from Ohio in 1872, made a speech upon this floor which he will not deny. It was, as is always the case with his efforts, an adroit as well as an able speech. In that he declared that the minority to which we then belonged, but in which in God's providence we are no longer found—he declared that the minority were guilty of revolution. For what? Because they said that extraneous matter should not be put upon appropriation bills. He said that was revolution. We took him at his word, and now where does he stand? It was revolution then to resist the injection of extraneous matter over the protest of the majority. It is revolution now for the majority to resist that same protest of that majority; but in the one case it was his side protesting, in the other case it was ours.

Ah, Mr. Chairman, let one take the darkened pages of his country's history for the last seventeen long years and read it carefully, and tell me then whether it lies in the mouth of that worthy leader of a once-great but waning party to read lectures to anybody, either upon the score of revolutionary legislation or of extraneous introductions into appropriation bills. Better far in the face of the record that they have made, better to listen patiently to the confirmed inebriate as he dilates upon the virtues of temperance, better let the queen of the demi-monde elaborate the beauties of female virtue, or let the devil prate of the scheme of universal redemption, than for homilies upon good morals and lectures upon revolutionary legislation to be delivered from such a source.

There is but one issue here, and I insist that neither this House nor the people of this country shall be allowed to wander from it. It is but this, and nothing more: whether the military power shall be allowed at your polls; whether the elections shall be guarded by the mailed hand of military power; whether the ballot-box, that last and safest shield of the freeman's liberties, shall be turned over to the tender mercies of the armies of your land. Or, to state it yet more tersely and probably more fairly, it is simply whether the spirit and the genius of this Government shall be reversed, and whether the civil shall be made subordinate to the military power.

Why, sir, among the most favored, the most cherished and precious principles ingrafted on our system of government from our old prototype, the English people, is that provision which would not tolerate not only the interference but the presence of the military at the polls.

Over 100 years ago an English statute declared the will of Englishmen upon this vital question.

I read the statute:

"*Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That when and as often as any election of any peer or peers to represent the peers of Scotland in Parliament, or any members to serve in Parliament, shall be appointed to be made, the Secretary at War for the time being, or, in case there shall be no Secretary at War, then such person who shall officiate in the place of the Secretary at War, shall, and is hereby required, at some convenient time before the day appointed for such election, to issue and send forth proper orders, in writing, for the removal of every such regiment, troop or company, or other number of soldiers as shall be quartered or billeted in any such city, borough, town or place, one day at the least before the day appointed for such election, to the distance of two or more miles from such city, borough, town or place, as aforesaid, until one day at the least after the poll to be taken at such election shall be ended and the poll-books closed.—*Statute George II.*"

From that time till now I do declare that it is not within the power of any man to find a single scion of the Saxon race that has not held in utter abhorrence the efforts of him or them who sought to control the freedom of the ballot by the employment of the military power.

The very army of this country protests against such a prostitution of its service.

I see before me the justly-distinguished General-in-Chief of our army, and I do not believe that I overstate the fact when I say that from him down to the private in the ranks it is difficult to find one who has not recoiled from this service which they have been called upon to render.

It is this question, and it is none other, that I insist shall be kept before this House. We are declaring that the ballot shall be free. We are denying that it is either constitutional, legal, just, fair, or decent, to subject the sovereign to the surveillance of the soldier.

Now, upon that issue the gentleman from Ohio and his associates tell us that they stand committed. I answer so do we. We are willing to discuss it, and for my part I shall oppose any limitation being put upon this debate. If we cannot stand upon an issue so broad, so constitutional, so catholic, so fair, so free as this, then tell me, in Heaven's name, where are there battlements strong enough for us to get behind? Let it go to the country that one party asserts that the manacles shall fall from the limbs of the citizen, and that the army shall not hold its mailed hand at the throat of the sovereign, and that the other party refuses to release the throttling grasp, and declares that it will block the wheels of the Government and bring it to starvation.

I am willing, and those with whom I stand are willing to accept this issue, and we go further, we tender it. We are the ones to make the issue and we are ready for you to accept it. Planting ourselves upon this broad ground, we welcome controversy. We seek no quarrel with you, but for the first time in eighteen years past the Democracy are back in power in both branches of the Legislature, and she proposes to celebrate her recovery of her long-lost heritage by tearing off those degrading badges of servitude and destroying the machinery of a corrupt and partisan legislation.

We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute-book, which like these were born of the passions incident to civil strife and looked to the abridgement of the liberty of the citizen.

We demand an untrammeled election; no supervising of the ballot by the army. Free, absolutely free right to the citizen in the deposit of his ballot as a condition-precedent to the passage of your bills.

Now, sir, if the gentleman from Ohio is to be excused—for surely he cannot be justified—if he is to be excused for parading before this House the threat, the *argumentum in terrorem* of a veto that is already cut and dried to be placed upon a bill that is not yet passed; if he is to be pardoned for warning this House that the executive branch of this Government will never yield its assent to this measure in its present form, may I not be warranted and justified in employing equal candor, and may I not assure that gentleman and his associates that the dominant party of this Congress, the ruling element of this body, is also equally determined that until their just demands are satisfied, demands sanctioned by all laws human and divine, protected and hedged around by precedents without number, demanded by the people of this land without regard to section, who are clamoring for a free, untrammeled ballot (not for the South, I beg you to remember, for if there be sectionality in this issue I cannot discover it); for Philadelphia as well as for New Orleans, for San Francisco and Boston as well as for Charleston and Savannah—that this side of the Chamber, which has demonstrated its power, never means to yield or surrender until this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation. We will not yield. A principle cannot be compromised. It may be surrendered, but that can only be done by its advocates giving proof to the world that they are cravens and cowards, lacking the courage of their own conviction. We cannot yield, and will not surrender.

Let me assure my friend, and it is a picture that I know he does not dwell upon with pleasure, that this is the restoration to power of a party as old as our Government itself, which for almost a hundred years has stood the boldest, fairest, freest exponent and champion and defender of the doctrine of constitutional limitations against the doctrine of the aggrandizement of power. It is this organization that has come back to rule, that means to rule, and means to rule in obedience to law.

Now, sir, the issue is laid down, the gage of battle is delivered. Lift it when you please; we are willing to appeal to that sovereign arbiter that the gentleman so handsomely lauded, the American people, to decide between us.

Standing upon such grounds, we intend to deny to the President of this republic the right to exercise such unconstitutional power. We do not mean to pitch this contest upon ground of objection to him who happens, if not by the grace of God yet by the run of luck, to be administering that office.

I tell you here that if from yonder canvas [pointing to the picture of Washington] the first President of this republic should step down and resume those powers that the grateful people of an infant republic conferred upon him as their Chief Magistrate, if he were here fired by that patriotic ardor that moved him in the earlier and better days of this republic, to him we would never consent to yield such dangerous and unwarranted powers, to rest the liberties of the citizen upon any one man's discretion, nor would he receive it.

It was not for the earlier but for the later Executives of this Government to grasp and seek to retain such questionable prerogatives. You cannot have it. The issue is made—it is made upon principle, not upon policy. It cannot be abandoned; it will not be surrendered. Standing upon such ground, clothed in such a panoply, resting this case upon the broadest principles of eternal justice, we are content to appeal to the people of this land. There is no tribunal to which we are not willing to carry this case of contest; and we are willing to allow Him who rules the destinies of men to judge between us and give victory to the right.

I do not mean to issue a threat. Unlike the gentleman from Ohio, I disclaim any authority to threaten. But I do mean to say that it is my deliberate conviction that there is not to be found in this majority a single man who will ever consent to abandon one jot or tittle of the faith that is in him. He cannot surrender if he would. I beg you to believe he will not be coerced by threats nor intimidated by parade of power. He must stand upon his conviction, and there we will all stand. He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned.

Eddystone Lighthouse.

It has been decided to erect a new tower for the Eddystone lighthouse about 128 feet from the present site. The focal plane will be raised to an elevation of 130 feet, and the range of light extended to 17¼ nautical miles. The new tower will be constructed, entirely of granite. The height will be 138 feet above the rock to the top of the cornice, and the diameter of the tower, under the cornice, will be 18 feet 6 inches. The tower will be solid (with the exception of containing a water-tank) to the height of 25 feet 6 inches above high-water springs. At this level will commence the side-walls, with a thickness of 8 feet 6 inches, diminishing to 2 feet 6 inches at the top. The tower will contain nine apartments, each 10 feet in height, in addition to the lantern, the seven uppermost being 14 feet in diameter. The estimated cost is £78,000.

The Future Emperor of Austria.

Rudolph, future Emperor of Austria, promises to be an accomplished and scholarly sovereign. He is an excellent linguist, a good scientific student, and has also fine literary abilities. As he desires to speak the language of every race he will one day have to rule over, he is now studying Turkish, that he may not be at a loss if he ever finds himself in Bosnia. He speaks ten languages already, seven or eight of which are used in the Austro-Hungarian empire. He is very popular with the soldiers, whom he always addresses in Czechian.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APR. 24, 1879

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

Mr. Lorilard's American horse, Parole, won the mile and a quarter race at the Epsom (England) races, last Tuesday.

Congressman Colerick has our thanks for a copy of "An act to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses."

Vive le roi! will be the watch-word in the reception to be given to Grant by the dregs of the republican party, on his return to America.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel was sold last week to W. R. Nelson and S. E. Morss, who announce that some material changes will be made in that paper. The purchase was made for $30,000.

We ask a careful reading of the speech of Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, delivered in the house of representatives. It will be found on the third page of this paper, headed—"A Free Ballot."

The republicans have organized what they call a "National Emigration Society" with a view to transporting all the colored voters of the south to the north, in order to reduce southern representation in congress.

Since Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been appointed chairman of the committee on war claims, in congress, the northern radicals who have purchased rebel claims with the expectation of having them allowed by congress, are very despondent. Nine-tenths of the so-called rebel claims, are owned by northern radicals.

A dispatch from New York says: "Cyrus Field proposes erecting a monument to the English spy, Major Andre, and now proposes that one be erected to Nathan Hale, the first of the American martyrs to liberty. Hale was but 21 when executed, and his monument will represent him in the garb of a farmer in shirt sleeves, with neck bare, ready to receive the halter.

General John A. Dix died in New York last Monday night, after several weeks sickness, which was caused by the breaking of his collar bone by his arm twisting under him as he raised himself in bed. His last words were: "I believe in God, and have entire faith in Christ, my Redeemer. I am at enmity with no man."

The stalwarts of the republican party are in the field early, and are evidently well organized for the purpose of pushing Grant for a third term. Resolutions have been introduced in the legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, providing for a committee from each, to receive Grant in the name of their respective states, on his return to this country.

The thieves, villains and cut-throats everywhere are a unit for Grant for a third term. Every whisky thief, every bribe-taker, every knavish government contractor, and every bloody-shirt radical in the land, is shouting for Grant, the champion whisky sucker and bigoted ignoramus, who has always depended upon the advice of corrupt politicians, always ready to do the bidding of any rascal who had the money to make any demand effective. Grant has all the qualifications to represent the republican party.

The son of "old John Brown" writes to the editor of the Cleveland Leader, from Put-in-Bay Island, that, although 58 years of age, he is willing to play the role of Moses and lead the southern negroes into Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. John says he has no money himself, but he will go to work if the public will pay his expenses and the expense of settling the negroes. As some republican estimates have placed the expense of transferring the whole black population of the south at $200,000,000 the republicans will have to put up the cash pretty liberally. Give John a chance.

Gov. Hendricks' argument in the celebrated case of Swinney vs. the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., which occupied the attention of the superior court at Fort Wayne for two weeks, took place Saturday morning, occupying two hours and a half. The court-room was filled with listeners, many of whom were ladies, all anxious to see and hear Indiana's great jurist and ex-governor. The jury went out at 4 o'clock p. m., returning the same evening with a verdict of $45,000 in favor of the plaintiff. This makes the third trial of the case, and it is not yet known when the next one will take place.

De La Matyr has struck it—he proposes to "inflate" the currency, and has introduced a bill in congress providing for a system of currency covering $1,000,000,000, the most of which is to be loaned to corporations (which he names in the bill) to be expended by said corporations in the employment of labor. The corporations named are such as would not make very strenuous exertions to refund the loan; for that reason it might have been as well to make the donation direct to the laboring men without requiring them to waste their time for the benefit of bankrupt corporations.

Here is a little sample of disunion slop from the Omaha Republican. It compares favorably with the remarks of our patriotic (?) McIntosh, as referred to last week. "The war goes bravely on; patriotic citizen soldiers stand courageously to their guns everywhere throughout the country, and are rapidly adding to their numbers. The General-President in command of Fort Washington expresses the opinion that the rebels will soon raise the siege, but as in the earlier stages of the rebellion, he stands ready to meet them in all emergencies and beat them back to the last ditch. He hears the loud command to hold the fort at all hazards, encouraged by the fact that every week of the siege adds tens of thousands to the patriot strength, and that millions stand ready to take the field at his call. With such a backing we guess Hayes will be equal to the occasion. Rebels may howl, but they must again submit and sue for quarter."

Dozens of radical emissaries are now engaged in interviewing the colored people on their arrival in the north. They meet the negroes at Cairo or St. Louis, each radical with his pockets full of affidavits drawn up to suit their own purposes, relating all kinds of abuse from the whites of the south; no statement is too rediculous or unreasonable to be made a part of the affidavit. The radical is authorized to administer oaths; he approaches the darkey who can neither read or write, asks him his name, which is written on the affidavit by the radical; the darkey makes his mark; holds up his right hand and is sworn. The affidavits are forwarded to the republican press of the north and east for publication. The radical party has a patent on the right to manufacture "southern outrages," and as the period for which the patent was issued (17 years) has about expired, an extra effort is being made to secure a supply sufficient for the demands of the next campaign.

Moderate indulgers in alcoholic beverages have organized a society in New York to encourage moderation. At a recent meeting the secretary of the society, in his address, told his audience that "the time had passed when a sensible man would say to an intelligent audience, in the expectation of being believed, that those who deal in alcoholic drinks are murderers, and that all who drink are on the downward road to hell." The society offers four forms of pledges. The first of a red color, is a pledge of total abstinence. The second is white, and binds the signer not to drink during business hours. The blue pledge prohibits treating at the public bars, and the last, on which is a flag of red, white and blue, limits the signer to nothing stronger than wine and beer, and permits these only at meals and in moderation. The pledges all begin with the words: "I hereby solemnly pledge my sacred honor," and no appeal is made to God for help. The secretary explains this ommission by saying that heretofore "entirely too much responsibility has been placed upon the Almighty."

According to a communication in the Ft. Wayne Sentinel of last Monday, concerning the appointment of a superintendent for the state asylum for the insane, we are inclined to believe that there has been undue haste on the part of the trustees of the benevolent institutions. It appears that one Dr. Fletcher has received, or is about receive, the appointment. Should such prove to be the case, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing the transaction an infamous outrage and villainous scheme, plotted and carried out in the interest of Indianapolis, as against other portions of the state. The northern counties were presenting the name of Dr. Davenport of Warsaw, for the position—a gentleman of untarnished character, of high standing, morally and socially, and a practicing physician and surgeon of undisputed ability. He has an extended acquaintance throughout the state, and his friends everywhere acknowledge his qualifications for the position. His endorsement by the leading democrats of the state has evidently been expected by the trustees, who in order to avoid a contact with public sentiment anticipated the appointment, which it was generally understood would not be made until the 29th inst. It is also asserted that Dr. Fletcher is not a democrat, which we judge is true, in-as-much as the Indianapolis Journal advocates his appointment. If Dr. Evarts is to be removed because he is a republican, why appoint another republican in his stead, especially an Indianapolis republican. The members of the board of trustees of the benevolent institutions were appointed as democrats, and if they expect the democratic press of the state to sustain the appointments made by the board, they must use nothing but first-class democratic timber. After eighteen years of slanderous abuse enunciated by radical demagogues, echoed and re-echoed by deluded followers, the democrats of Indiana are in no mood to trifle with representatives of the party who betray their trusts.

NEW MUSIC.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A new song and chorus, by John T. Rutledge. This beautiful song is founded on Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's popular novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is a very popular song; so pretty that everyone falls in love with it as soon as they hear it. If you want a song that will always be a favorite, order "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Any music dealer will send it for 35 cents. Published by W. L. THOMPSON & Co. East Liverpool, Ohio.

The exodus of some of the negroes from the south, is the subject of general discussion by the press all over the country, especially in the west. It has been clearly demonstrated that the movement was originated by the republican party in order to revive the 'bloody-shirt," "bulldozing," "shotgun" and "intimidation" stories of former campaigns. The movement was originated as early as January, and must have been generally understood by leading republican organs, as their sympathies have been extended in a manner to show that the republican party has been, and is now, conspiring against the welfare of the negro. The following and similar circulars sent broadcast throughout the south, fully explain the origin of the excitement among the negroes:

[Strictly Private.]

ATTENTION COLORED MEN!

OFFICE OF COLORED COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }

TOPEKA, KAN., February 2, 1879.

Your brethren and friends throughout the north have observed with painful solicitude the outrages heaped upon you by your rebel masters, and are doing all they can to alleviate your miseries and provide for your future happiness and prosperity. President Hayes by his iniquitous southern policy, has deserted you, while the democrats, who now have control of congress, will seek to re-enslave you if you remain in the south, and to protect you from their designs the colonization society has been organized by the government to provide lands for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of 160 acres gratuitously. This land is located in the best portion of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very productive. Here there is no distinction in society, all are on an equality. Leave the land of oppression and come to free Kansas. LYCURGUS P. JONES, Pres't.

Show this circular to none but colored men and keep its contents a secret.

Other inducements were held out by the republican conspiritors to entice the colored people away from their southern homes. The lying emissaries are secretly distributing illustrated hand-bills among the ignorant negroes, containing pictures of large fruit and vegetables of all kinds, representing the products of the fertile lands of Kansas; also pictures of darkies riding fine horses, and in fine carriages, smoking cigars &c. All these inducements had a telling effect; the negroes disposed of the small amount of property they had, and are now flocking to Kansas by hundreds. What is the result? When they reach St Louis or Kansas City their means are exhausted, they find they have been deluded, the agent who was to look after them is not found, the climate is to cold for their scanty apparel, they sicken and die for want of protection by the negro loving republicans of Kansas. The poverty stricken wretches, weary and sick, are begging money to pay their way back to their homes in the sunny south. Wyandotte, Kansas, opposite Kansas City, is overrun with these people, and the mayor of the city has issued a proclamation intended to check colored immigration to that place. He warns all concerned that the city of Wyandotte will hold all boat officers, agents, or any persons who may be concerned in importing destitute persons to its shores, to the strictest legal consequences and penalties of the law attaching to such offenses. A committee of the same place, appointed to look after the sufferers, has issued the following call for aid:

The undersigned executive committee of the citizens' relief committee of Wyandotte, Kansas, make an earnest appeal for immediate financial aid to assist the sick, suffering and destitute colored refugees that destiny has suddenly thrown on the citizens of Wyandotte. Seventeen hundred entirely destitute are already here, and thousands more in the same destitute condition on the way. In the midst of this general suffering and great need for immediate aid, we send this Macedonian cry for immediate assistance.

GEO. H. MILLER,
G. W. BISHOP,
V. J. LANE,
Executive Committee.

Best Housekeepers.

If the best housekeepers in our land are to be believed, there are no flavoring extracts worth half so much as Dr. Price's Special Flavorings. Let Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Almond, or Nectarine flavors once be used, and they will always be desired.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Newville.

—The growing wheat is looking fine in this vicinity.

—The people are busy plowing, sowing oats and making garden.

—Great excitement in town concerning the receipt of the new books for the library from Congressman Baker. Some are inclined to be displeased at out it, but they should keep cool.

—The township trustee is grading the school grounds, erecting a new fence and making other necessary improvements.

The Reason.

The reason for the unprecedented demand for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, is the result of its being of superior strength, uniform quality, contains no unwholesome substance. Having thoroughly tested it, we have no hesitancy in recommending it.

Troy Township.

—Oat-sowing is now in order.

—Wes. Plank and John Rosenberry have gone to Michigan for the summer.

—John and Henry Zigler, from Wauseon, are here visiting relatives.

—Simeon Aldrich, Sr., one of DeKalb's pioneers, was buried last Tuesday.

—John Freeby's son-in-law, from Kansas, is here on a visit. He says he would not take 160 acres of land here as a gift, if he had to live on it. Don't anybody offer it to him

—John Fink has nine ewes that produced twenty lambs this spring; twins seven times and triplets twice. Now send in your sheep stories.

—Daniel McClellan bought each of his six daughters ten yards of dress-goods, and when John Fink heard of it he followed suit, remembering his daughters-in-law similarly.

—A ditch eleven feet deep caved in on Socrates Mountz, a few days since, and his father had to dig him out.

St. Joe.

—W. H. Dills, of Auburn, paid a visit to his brother, J. W. Dills, last Sunday.

—Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Jas. H. Able, on Tuesday April 15, Wm. Hansford and Mary Furlong.

—The chap who likes to play euchre so well that he gets up out of bed to attend a card party, had better "look a little out." Wives don't like to be left alone.

—One of St. Joe's citizens was recently the recipient of a tongue lashing which he is not likely to forget soon. It was administered, as usual, by a female. Violent and unbecoming language was indulged in to a considerable extent, but nothing more.

—H. Gee and G. McIntosh had a tussle with some lawyers and a justice's court not long since, having disagreed about a financial transaction in which the sum of one dollar and five cents was involved. McIntosh came out winner, the jury returning a verdict of 57 cents in his favor, and settling the costs, amounting to $40, on Gee. The case will probably be tried again.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

MR. EDITOR:—We desire through the medium of your excellent paper to acknowledge the receipt of some very valuable books, over fifty nice volumes sent to our library and reading hall, by the Hon. J. H. Baker, member of congress from this district. We rejoice that we have a man to represent the people's interest, and one who has a desire to do justice to all his constituents, one that will dare to do his duty to all, without regard to whether they voted for him or not. There are some who think that Mr. Baker has no constituents except those who voted for him. Whilst we did not vote for Mr. Baker, still we feel willing to render him thanks when they are due to him. And if Mr. Baker comes into our county we would be very much pleased to have him come and deliver a lecture before our society, and we will try to greet him cordially. J. M. LAWRENCE.

In behalf of the society.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Persons of Taste.

The most refined nations have an appreciation of sweet odors, and find pleasure in the use of articles agreeable to the sense of smell. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are pronounced by the best judges to be superior in rich, fresh, flowery fragrance to any coming from abroad.

—W. H. Kiblinger & Co. have just received 2000 lbs. of Eckstine, Hill & Co's. white lead. 2000 lbs. of Saydam, Lawrence and company's white lead. 2000 lbs. Davis, Chambers and company's white lead. 1000 lbs. of English white lead. All of the above leads were bought before the advanced prices, which enables us to sell same at manufacturer's prices. Call on us before buying your leads and oils, and we will make you happy. Auburn, Indiana.

AS MESSRS.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will not have a regular SPRING OPENING this season, they take pleasure in asking attention to their superb stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Now on exhibition, which comprise the latest novelties introduced, in the great eastern cities this season.

RICH BROCADE SILKS in new effects and colors.

PEKIN STRIPE SILKS for vesting and trimmings.

HEAVY COLORED SILKS, all the popular shades.

NEAT STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS In tinted and silver effects.

COLORED SATINS all shades for trimming.

MOIRE BLACK SILKS AND SATINS for trimmings

RICH BLACK SATINS of most popular brands.

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS of most reliable colors.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS for polonaise and over-dress.

ALL-WOOL PEKIN STRIPES new and desirable.

English Satins, Plain Cashmere, Melange-Mixtures
Brocade Stripes, Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,
Momie Cloths, Foulard Cambrics,
Cretonne Cloths, English
Chintzs, Etc., Etc.

Also low and medium price dress goods in large assortment, at 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20c. per yard—all of them excellent value to the purchaser.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

SHEARER & WILSON.

MANUFACTURERS,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc,

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made it is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any [illegible] log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Monday was pay-day on the B. & O.

—See Davenport's wall-paper before you buy.

—Rather warm, I thank you; how's your folks?

—Buy one of the Eckhart buggies and be happy.

—When in town call on C. H. Hoyt for your drugs.

—Did you go "Over the Hills to the Poor-house?"

—E J. Coder is selling machinery for D. D. Snyder.

—Window-shades of the latest styles at C. H. Hoyt's.

—The street-sprinkler is bracing up for its summer's work.

—Frank Leas skipped out Tuesday morning for Newville.

—Pistol-shooting on Main street, Monday night. Stop it.

—For bargains in wall-paper and drugs call on C. H. Hoyt.

—Some feminine pugilistic sport at the junction depot last Monday.

—You can save money when in need of wall-paper to call on C. H. Hoyt.

—Dye stuffs of all kinds at Davenport's—receipts for all colors free.

—Wall-paper and window-shades, the best and cheapest at Davenport's.

—The silvery notes of the joyous-hearted bull-frog are heard throughout the land.

—"An artist" says there is another side to Coop's "joke." We'll have it all pretty soon.

—Another large assortment of clocks and watches just received at Abright's jewelry store.

—"Don't you forget it"—that S. U. Tarney is delivering the best fruit-trees in the country.

—Butler Record: James E. Rose, of Auburn, was on the streets of Butler Monday evening.

—Everybody knows where to buy good boots and shoes cheap—at the boot up-side down.

—Nick Ensley has a good trade in the Eckhart buggies. Call on him and get one fully warranted.

—C. J. Coats has removed his sleeping apartments to Mr. Barclay's, near the Presbyterian church.

—Call and examine the new "Empire" reaper, and the "Boss" riding cultivator, at D. D. Snyder's.

—The festive hotel beat is still on the war-path; in fact, he is quite numerous in these parts. Bounce 'em.

—When an actor is robbed on a stage-coach, can he still claim that all is not real you see on the stage?

—The Holman liver pad is creating great excitement, curing every one who uses them. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

—Good goods at wholesale prices always have and always will bring the people to the boot up-side down.

—When you want a nice hat for your little boy or girl, go to Ensley's millinery and fancy goods establishment.

—Do not be deceived. Be sure you get the Holman liver pad, the only genuine liver pad made. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

—Children's hats for summer wear, in endless variety, at the drygoods and millinery establishment of Nicholas Ensley.

—Don't forget our solid two buckle plow-shoe for one dollar, sold everywhere for $1.25 and $1.50. Boot up-side down.

—Mr. Simon Snyder leaves for Muncie, Ind., in a few days to superintend the sale of buggies for Mr. Louis Cook, of Cincinnati.

—Mr. Gilliland, at Hollister's restaurant, has his hands full in the absence of the proprietor, but he seems equal to the emergency.

—Are you going to paint? Use the Buckeye mixed paint, ready for use, warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by C. H. Hoyt.

—Mr. Frank Ryan has secured an engagement with Mr. Cook of Cincinnati, for the sale of his buggies and carriages in northern Indiana.

—The trees in the court-house yard have been pruned and "slicked up," in preparation for their new suits of green which have been sent for.

—Joe Abright is trying his hand at taxedermy. When you go in to see his specimens, do not fail to notice his new stock of clocks and watches.

—Have you seen those nobby spring and summer hats at Yesbera's? They are the latest out. You must have one if you want to follow the styles.

—Yesbera is prepared to furnish spring styles of fine suitings at very low prices. Call and examine his stock before ordering your spring suit.

—A. S. Lauferty & Co., the enterprising Fort Wayne clothiers, have something new to say to their customers. Read their advertisement carefully.

—That dentist who was out so late Thursday night got a bad scare; couldn't see him for the dust he raised in getting up stairs. He has recovered, however.

—In the case of Penfield & Emanuel vs. A. C. Dawson, last Tuesday, the jury was composed of younger men than have ever done similar service in this county.

—Sherman Hollister, just as everybody had begun to think he had absconded, turned up this morning, his whole body wrapped up in a great big smile.

—Read the new advertisement of Root & Co., in another column. Notice the large list of fine goods mentioned, and call and see them when you go to Fort Wayne.

—Mrs. A. J. Little left Tuesday for the east and will return Saturday with an April line of millinery goods. Call and see them, third door north of the Auburn House.

—W. S. Sthair is so much crowded with work at his shop that he has been compelled to double his force of blacksmiths in order to complete buggies as fast as sold.

—Mr. H. H. Stamets makes millinery and fancy goods a specialty, and guarantees all work in the millinery department to give satisfaction. Give him a call and examine the new styles.

—Mr. H. H. Stamets has secured the services of a city trimmer—Miss Anna Williams, and is now better prepared than ever before, to please the ladies with new spring hats and bonnets.

—Owing to the closeness of times the town trustees have extended the time of paying town tax fifteen days from this date, April 15, 1879.

T. P. Scott, Town Marshal.

—We notice, in some of our exchanges, a rather lengthy article entitled "Why Women Marry." A limited but close observation prompts us to state that it's because the other women do.

—Two wayfarers of the tramp breed made a burglarious attempt on the grocery of Frank A. Hoff, Saturday night, and succeeded in getting—left. The night watchman was "on" the scheme.

—Abright has the most handsome and convenient bed-room alarm clocks we have ever seen. They are real beauties, and just as convenient as they are beautiful. Every family ought to have one.

—The Auburn House is being greatly improved by the addition of another story on the east wing. Mr. Bashelier has leased the property for three years, and is making the improvement at his own expense.

—Mess Shearer & Wilson are now manufacturing a lot of the "Perfect grain and grass-seed cleaners and separators" for Ensley & Shilling, the same to be used as samples for canvassing agents.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that it is a poor mule that will not work both ways. The poorest mule we ever saw would work three or four ways, when nobody was expecting it, and do it all at once.

—If the ladies of the country desire to exchange their produce for a new hat or bonnet, they can do so at the millinery store of H. H. Stamets. He pays the highest price for eggs, either in cash or trade.

—We have tried a sack of Mr. Markle's flour, manufactured at the Pearl mills, Hudson, Ind., and found it strictly first-class. We advise our friends to try it; they can get it at McQuiston & Ralston's, Martin & Son's or Miller & Getrost's.

—Our city water works are again in operation, the little engine on the south side of the square having been engaged in filling the tank. This may have been a trifle premature, as it's liable to freeze up and burst yet.

—Notwithstanding the large number of Cincinnati buggies now in this market, Mr. W. S. Sthair is unable to supply the demand for his work. When you get a buggy or carriage from him you get a good solid job.

—It would be a surprise-party to see two men consecutively pass Kiblinger & Co's. store without ringing the big bell which sets on the side-walk. About nine out of every eight give it a kick, smile, and pass along satisfied.

—An affable and pleasant conductor greatly enhances the pleasure of railway travel. Such a one can be found in the person of Horace Cooper, the genial and accommodating head man of the Ft. W., J. & S. accommodation.

—We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Shearer & Wilson, who are prepared to contract for the erection of buildings of any kind, or for the manufacture of sash, doors, moulding, wire screens, &c.

—Remarks concerning the weather are always current and apropos; allow us to state, then, for the benefit of our readers abroad—in France and Germany—who will be overjoyed to hear it, that we are daily receiving large invoices of it.

—He thought he heard "the angels sing," but it proved to be a chorus of exclamations from the next door children, as they looked upon their mother's beautiful new bonnet, bought at Nicholas Ensley's millinery and fancy goods store.

—Albion is worked up over a shooting scrape which took place Monday night, of last week, between M. H. Cazier and W. F. Hersch, in which the latter was shot through the—leg. As usual, a young lady figures prominently in the case.

—The Republican man wants all the girls to discard their facial beauty and peevishness, and learn to scrub, and build dough-nuts. Remember this, girls; otherwise, your fond hopes are liable to be blasted, as he is evidently deeply interested.

—We sell the celebrated hardly ever wear out hand-made calf boot for $3.50—the best and cheapest calf boot on earth for the money, sold everywhere all over the country for $4.50. A good calf boot for $2.25 at the boot up-side down.

—A Fort Wayne eating-house man economizes space in signs by putting so much "reading matter" on one street-lamp, that he left no room for punctuating. The number of his establishment is 205, and this is the way he shows it: "Eating house 205 meals for 20c." Cheap 'nuff.

—A good time is reported by the young folks who took in the Waterloo dance last night. Six pairs and a half—each of which, in cases like this, is better than three of a kind—participated, returning at the bewitching hour of 3 o'clock, g. m.—"good morning."

—That fellow who went into a restaurant the other day, and asked for a dozen oysters, was a dandy. The waiter asked him how he would have them dressed. "Dressed!" exclaimed the unsophisticated youth, "hang it, I don't want 'em dressed at all; I wan't 'em naked, and don't you forget it."

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-9w

—We regret to mention that Mr. G. H. K. Moss, is still in delicate health. Himself and family have commenced a tour of the south-western states and territories, hoping to improve his physical condition during the coming summer. We hope his travels may be both pleasant and beneficial.

—The man who tried to impose on an intelligent community by registering as "John Quincy Adams," last week at the Swineford house, can't take us in by any such device. We have been told that John Quincy Adams died in 1848, and we can furnish proofs that he has been dead ever since.

—The following letter from a young man was lately addressed to a probate judge: "Sir. My father departed this life not long hence, leaving a wife and five scorpions. He died detested, and his estate is likely to prove insolvent. I was left executioner, and being told that you were judge of reprobates, apply to you for letters of condemnation."

—Some work has already been done this spring, on the avenue to the junction, and as soon as the ground is thoroughly settled a sufficient force will be put to work to complete the job. The county commissioners have agreed to aid in the enterprise, and the B. & O. railroad is expected to furnish the gravel.

—Thursday's Kendallville Standard says: "John Robinson, of this township, laid a hen's egg on our table last week that measured 8½ inches by 6½ and weighed 4¼ ounces. We claim the championship." Lord! we should think you would. There isn't a man in this county who can lay a hen's egg half that size.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

Murray Hill Pub. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—A long line of Cincinnati buggies have been standing in funeral style along 9th street this week, looking their best and enticing purchasers. Owing to pecuniary oppression, we only took four; bought 'em on long time—life-time, with no interest,—and we are going to hitch up some evening and take our girl out in all of 'em at once.

—While calling at the recorder's office a few days since, Recorder Boland exhibited to us a vast number of old deeds, the accumulation of years, on which the dust of ages had apparently settled, and on which the recorder's fees had also settled, as the majority of them were still unpaid and uncalled for; and the chances are that they will always remain so, as many of the parties have long since passed over the river.

Stephens' subsidiary coin bill passed the lower house of congress on Tuesday last. It provides that silver coins of smaller denomination than $1, may be exchanged into lawful money when presented in sums of $20; makes lawful money exchangeable into silver coins in like amounts; makes subsidiary silver coins legal-tender for all debts (public and private) in sums of not exceeding $20; makes minor coinage receivable at postoffices to the amount of $3.

—It was funny to see "Kib." trying to elude Constable L. J. Hopkins the other day. The latter wanted him on the jury, but the former didn't want it that way. "Kib." saw him coming, skipped out the back way, shot into a barn with wonderful dexterity, and up into the hay-loft, where he resorted to all the stratagem his fertile brain could conjure; but all to no avail. The constable was too many for him, and he was forced to throw up the sponge, which he did reluctantly; but he sat on the jury, just the same.

—To recall the circumstances in the case of Mrs. W. W. Humes is unnecessary, as most of our readers are familiar with them. The troubles which have surrounded her resulted in mental derangement, and it has been found necessary to confine her in the jail. She is spoken of as an attractive and estimable lady, which tends to render her case a particularly sad one, and she has the sympathy of the entire community in which her affliction has come upon her. As soon as the necessary papers are prepared, she will be conveyed to the insane asylum.

—In passing one of the finest residences in the city, a few days ago, we observed what seemed to us to be an imposing monument placed among the shrubbery in front of the mansion. We were led to a closer inspection and found the following incomprehensible epitaph in bold characters:

SACRED
to the
MEMORY
of
SITTING
BULL.
SLIPPED OFF
April 13, '79.
2 MORE.

We have not had an opportunity to interview the proprietor for an explanation, and prefer not to mention the matter to the lady of the house, for fear that we might be "one" of the "2 more."

Periodicals.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, opens with the first part of a new story, from which we may infer that "John Caldigate" is drawing to a close.

"My Latest Experience" describes the treatment or "cure" prescribed at the Baths of Enghien, not far from Paris.

"Hamlet." This is a long dissertation on the Hamlet of Shakespeare and that of Mr. Irving.

The article on Contemporary Literature this month explains the difficulties encountered in writing biographies, adding brief notices of some of the latest of such works.

The concluding article of an unusually good number considers "the character and import of the present depression of trade regarded from a commercial and national" as well as a political point of view.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MAY

has a May song in it, and a coronation of course, but no May queen. It is a sort of story number, and has nearly 40 pictures. Besides the two serials, there are a spider story, an elephant story, a gunpowder story, a bear story, an astronomical story, a mythological story a botanical story, a mathematical story, a story of a girl who couldn't, and more than one of girls who could, besides an astounding tale of a boy who made a man and found him a very difficult person to manage. Altogether it is a capital number, and will be sure to receive a hearty welcome from the boys and girls.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR MAY

Scribner's is a "magazine for the people," as its title imports, because it is a magazine of the people, interested in all that the people care for. Its literature, as literature, is of the highest class; the most eminent of the young and active generation of authors either have grown up under its auspices, or constantly seek its columns. Its criticisms are broad and impartial, and the admirable story of "Haworth's," in the present volume, is the work of a writer whose literary fame was achieved in the pages of Scribner's Monthly. Here are such summery articles as those on the "Tile Club at work," and the "Tile Club at Play," perfect models of what an illustrated article should be in engraving and letter press. And here are such biographical articles as the one on Leonardo da Vinci and the one on John Leech. Is it literary biography and anecdote that one wants? The charming sketches of Longfellow and Emerson, accompanied by Wyatt Eaton's portraits, will please you. Descriptive illustrated articles—Bird Architecture "The Douglass Squirrel," "In a Snallery and so forth—delight the lover of natural history; while there are more than we can name of papers on field sports in wild regions, on travels in the Sierra, in the Stickeen river region, and we know not where besides.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

The May number of Harper's Magazine is very richly illustrated, containing over one hundred engravings that may confidently challenge comparison.

Colonel Waring's third Tyrol paper takes us from Botzen to Waidbruck, and them unveils the wonders of Grodner Thal—the most curious and interesting of the Tyrolese valleys. The illustrations of character and of the mountain scenery are superb. Not the least interesting feature of the paper is Colonel Waring's account of his visit to William Howitt (who has recently died) in his summer tent at Dietenheim.

The Art paper of the number is devoted to "The Study of Art in Boston"—an admirable and comprehensive treatment of the subject by George P. Lathrop, with twenty-eight fine illustrations.

Julius Wilcox contributes an interesting article, amply illustrated, on "The Piano and its Antecedents."

The principal article in the number, as regards timely interest, is William Winter's beautiful paper about Stratford-upon-Avon—now the theatre of a festival commemoration on the occasion of the dedication of the Shakspeare Memorial building.

Edwin P. Whipple contributes a masterly personal sketch of Motley, the historian.

William Blaikie's paper on "The Risks of Athletic Work" is timely and important.

The illustrated story of the number, "Lord Allen's Daughter," by Mrs. E. W. Latimer, is full of thrilling incident.

—A big point in the successful management of a livery-stable is to keep rigs in good order, as people will learn where the best vehicles are kept, and will go there. Paint up your buggies, then, livery-men, and keep your harnesses well cleaned and oiled.

—A meek and lowly individual, with as heavy a cargo of tangle-foot on board as he could gracefully handle, wanted lodging at the Central Monday night; he hadn't the ducats to pay therefor, but would "call around to-morrow"—would settle in the sweet hereafter. But Uncle Tom wouldn't have it that way; says he has sworn off on that kind of business; so the boozy gentleman wandered around on the street until taken in by the night-watchman, who furnished him a flowery bed of ease in the cooler, "free gratis for nothing."

—Chas. Bennett, yard-master of the B. & O. road at Tiffin, Ohio, was brutally attacked by tramps last Saturday morning, while on duty at that place. It is supposed that he had ordered them out of the yard, when they assaulted him with coupling-pins, crushing his scull and injuring him so that he cannot possibly recover. A similar attempt was made on a Defiance freight-conductor, who refused them free rides, though with not such serious results. Deeds of this kind are recorded every day, and the fiendish work continues with impunity; this, too, in a civilized nation!

—A. O. Miller, as a negro caricaturist has but few equals, as was demonstrated last night to a small audience, at Ensley's hall, who had assembled to see "Over the Hills to the Poor-house" Mrs. A. O. Miller, as Mrs. Reed, the horse-thief's mother, could not well have been improved upon; and Wm. Brooks, personating the unfortunate but innocent son, Hugh Reed, did his part very creditably, though he at times exhibited some hesitancy, not having fully committed his part to memory. Under the adverse circumstances occasioned by a rather defective stage and fixtures, and considered all in all, the drama was well presented, and we regret that "Muzzle" was not greeted with a more satisfactory audience.

—Through the kindness of Postmaster Rainier, we were permitted to gaze upon one of the new ten dollar interest bearing certificates, now being issued by the United States Treasury, which are equally as safe and convenient as gold or greenbacks for circulation, and interest on their investment will be constantly accruing, therefore they are better to hoard than either silver or gold.

These notes are convertible with accrued interest at 4 per cent. per annum into 4 per cent. bonds of the United States, issued under acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, Washington D. C., in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

The certificates are a little shorter and somewhat wider than legal tender notes, which they otherwise resemble. A vignette of Benjamin Franklin is in one corner of the face side, with the figures and word ten in the other corner. They are dated April 1, 1879, and certify that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States under act of February 26, 1879; this certification bears the signatures of the Treasurer and the Register, and the Treasury seal.

On the back of the certificate are the words "ten dollars," and the following: "Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each 9 days, or 1-10 of a quarter, 1 cent; for each quarter year, 10 cents; for each entire year, 40 cents."

The supply of these certificates is limited, owing to the bid of the New York bankers for the entire issue. They will only be on sale at our postoffice for a short time, and not more than $100 can be sold to one individual.

He is Coming.

G. S. McCord will canvass the county this spring and summer with his patent feather renovator on wheels. This machine has won a reputation in Auburn, and vicinity, that recommends it to the public. This process of steaming and cleaning feathers only needs a trial; it recommends itself, will remove all filth and increase the size of a bed from one-third to one-half and give the feathers the life and appearance of new ones; no damage to the feathers whatever. Price still lower than ever. Don't be humbugged; don't let your beds go from your house; if we don't suit you, we don't take your money.

16-8w. G. S. M'Cord.

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods

To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last, but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
Opposite North Door Court House.

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar, at Kiblinger & Co's.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 5th, 1879 to elect the following officers: One Trustee for each ward. One Clerk, one Treasurer, one Marshall.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town.
Thos. H. Sprott, Town Clerk.

PENSIONS

Under the new Pension law. soldiers wounded or injured, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension back from day of discharge. One of our firm in Washington to give personal attention to all claims before the departments. Do not delay, but write at once Send stamp for our new soldiers circular.

W. C. Brinsoxen & Co., Pittsburgh. Pa.
☞ Oldest Claim Agency in the U. S. 11-1m

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of one set of double harness, one span of horses, one wagon, one cow and calf, several head of young cattle, four head of hogs, corn in the crib, wheat by the bushel and in the ground, one two-horse cultivator, plows, drags, household furniture and other articles. Sale will commence at 10 a. m.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.
14-4w. Henry Hines, Adm'r.

ROSE & HARTMAN, ATTORNEYS.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit court, May term, 1879.

Lucie W. Humes, versus William W. Humes. } No. 378, Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by her attorneys and files her petition for a divorce, together with an affidavit that said defendant, William W. Humes, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given said defendant that unless he appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1879, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of April, 1879.
G. H. K. Moss, Clerk DeKalb Circuit Court.
14-4w.

L. J. Blair, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.

Phineas Hevel vs. Isabella Hevel } No. 384, Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the 10th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday in May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of April, 1879.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
15-4w. By D. B. Harris, Deputy.

W. H. Dills, Plff's. Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1879.

Philip Griner et al. vs. Clarissa White et al. } To quiet title &c. No. 390

Now come the plaintiffs by their attorney and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Michael Knight, Thomas Knight, Eliza Poorman, William Poorman, the unknown heirs of Polly Kimmel, deceased and Robert Widney, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of April, 1879.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
[L. S.] By H. D. Harris, Deputy.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

TWO OF THEM.

In the farm-house porch the farmer sat,
With his daughter having a cosy chat;
She was his only child, and he
Thought her as fair as a girl could be.
A wee bit jealous the old man grew
If he fancied any might come to woo!
His one pet lamb and her loving care
He wished with nobody else to share.

"There should be *two* of you, child," said he—
"There should be two to welcome me
When I come home from the field at night;
Two would make the old homestead bright.
There's Neighbor Grey with his children four,
To be glad together. Had *I* one more
A proud old father I'd be, my dear,
With two good children to greet me here."

Down by the [illegible] elm-tree
Donald waited alone; and she
For whom he waited his love-call heard,
And on either cheek the blushes stirred.
"Father," she said, and knelt her down,
And kissed the hand that was old and brown—
"Father, there *may* be two if you will,
And I—your only daughter still.

"Two to welcome you home at night;
Two to make the old homestead bright;
I—and somebody else." "I see,"
Said the farmer; "and whom may 'somebody' be?"
Oh, the dimples in Bessie's cheek,
That played with the blushes at hide-and-seek!
Away from his gaze she turned her head,
"One of Neighbor Grey's children," she said.

"H'm!" said the farmer, "make it plain;
Is it Susan, Alice or Mary Jane?"
Another kiss on the aged hand,
To help the father to understand(?).
"H'm!" said the farmer, "yes; I see—
It is two for yourself and one for me."
But Bessie said, "There can be but one
For me and my heart till life is done."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

MY MIDNIGHT PERIL.

The night of the 17th of October—shall I ever forget its pitchy darkness, the roar of the autumnal wind through the lonely forest, and the incessant downpour of the rain.

"This comes of short cuts;" I muttered petulantly to myself, as I plodded along, keeping close to the trunks of the trees to avoid the ravine, through which I could hear the roar of the turbulent stream forty or fifty feet below. My blood ran cold as I thought what might be the possible consequences of a misstep or a move in the wrong direction. Why had I not been contented to keep in the right road?

Hold on! was that a light, or my eyes playing me false?

I stopped, holding on to the low resinous boughs of a hemlock that grew on the edge of the bank, for it actually seemed that the wind would seize me bodily and hurl me down the precipitous descent.

It was a light—thank Providence—it was a light, and no *ignis fatuus* to lead me on to destruction and death.

"Hallo-o-o-o!"

My voice ran through the woods like a clarion. I plunged on through tangled vines, dense briers and rocky banks, until, gradually nearing, I could perceive a figure wrapped in an oil-cloth cape, or cloak, carrying a lantern. As the dim light fell upon his face I almost recoiled. Would not solitude in the woods be preferable to the companionship of this withered, wrinkled old man? But it was too late to recede now.

"What's wanting?" he snarled, with a peculiar motion of the lips that seemed to leave his yellow teeth all bare.

"I am lost in the woods; can you direct me to R—— station?"

"Yes, R—— station is twelve miles from here."

"Twelve miles!"

I stood aghast.

"Can you tell me any shelter I could obtain for the night?"

"No."

"Where are you going?"

"To Drew's, down by the maple swamp."

"Is it a tavern?"

"No."

"Would they take me for the night? I could pay them well."

His eyes gleamed; the yellow stumps stood revealed once more.

"I guess so! folks don't stop there."

"Is it far from here?"

"Not very; about half a mile."

"Then make haste and let us reach it. I am drenched to the skin."

We plodded on, my companion more than keeping pace with me. Presently we left the edge of the ravine, entering what seemed a trackless wood, and keeping straight on until lights gleamed fitfully through the wet foliage.

It was a ruinous old place, with the windows all drawn to one side, as if the foundation had settled, and the pillars of a rude porch nearly rotted away.

A woman answered my fellow-traveler's knock. My companion whispered a word or two to her, and she turned to me with smooth, voluble words of welcome.

She regretted the poverty of their accommodations; but I was welcome to them, such as they were.

"Where is Isaac?" demanded my guide.

"He has not come in yet."

I sat down on a wooden bench beside the fire, and ate a few mouthfuls of bread.

"I should like to retire as soon as possible," I said, for my weariness was excessive.

"Certainly." The woman started up with alacrity.

"Where are you going to put him?" asked my guide.

"Up chamber."

"Put him in Isaac's room."

"No."

"It's the most comfortable."

"I tell you no!"

But here I interrupted the whispered colloquy.

"I am not particular—I don't care where you put me, only make haste."

So I was conducted up a steep ladder that stood in the corner of the room, into an apartment, ceiled with sloping beams and ventilated by one small window, where a cot bedstead, crowded close against the board partition, and a pine table with two or three chairs, formed the sole attempts at furniture.

The woman set the light—an old oil lamp—on the table.

"Anything more I can get you, sir?"

"Nothing, thank you."

"I hope you will sleep well, sir. When shall I call you?"

"At 4 o'clock in the morning, if you please. I must walk over to B—— station in time for the 7 o'clock express."

"I'll be sure to call you, sir."

She withdrew, leaving me alone in the gloomy little apartment. I sat down and looked around me with no very agreeable sensation.

"I will sit down and write to Alice," I thought; "that will soothe my nerves and quiet me, perhaps."

I descended the ladder; the fire still glowed redly in the hearth beneath; my companion and the woman sat beside it talking in a low tone, and a third person sat at the table eating; a short, stout, villainous-looking man, in a red-flannel shirt and muddy trousers.

I asked for writing materials and returned to my room to write to my wife.

"My darling Alice—"

I paused and laid down my pen as I concluded the words, half smiling to think what she would say could she know of my strange quarters.

Not till both sheets were covered did I lay aside my pen and prepare for slumber. As I folded my paper I happened to glance toward the couch.

Was it the gleam of a human eye observing me through the board partition or was it my own fancy? There was a crack there, but only blank darkness beyond, yet I could have sworn that something had sparkled balefully at me.

I took out my watch—it was 1 o'clock. It was scarcely worth while for me to undress for three hours' sleep. I would lie down in my clothes and snatch what slumber I could. So, placing my valise at the head of my bed, and barricading the lockless door with two chairs, I extinguished the light and lay down.

At first I was very wakeful, but gradually a soft drowsiness seemed to steal over me like a misty mantle, until, all of a sudden, some startling, electric thrill coursed through my veins, and I sat up excited and trembling.

A luminous softness seemed to glow through the room—no light of the moon or stars was ever so penetrating—and by the little window I saw Alice, my wife, dressed in floating garments of white, with her long, golden hair knotted back with a blue ribbon. Apparently she was coming to me with outstretched hands, and eyes full of wild, anxious tenderness.

I sprung to my feet and rushed toward her, but as I reached the window the fair apparition seemed to vanish into the stormy darkness, and I was left alone. At the self-same instant the sharp report of a pistol sounded—I could see the jagged stream of fire above the pillow straight through the very spot where ten minutes since my head had lain.

With an instantaneous realization of my danger I swung myself over the edge of the window, jumping some eight or ten feet into tangled bushes below, and, as I crouched there recovering my breath, I heard the tramp of footsteps into my room.

"Is he dead?" cried a voice up the ladder—the smooth, deceitful voice of the woman with the half-closed eyes.

"Of course he is," growled a voice back; "that charge would have killed ten men. A light there, quick, and tell Tom to be ready."

A cold, agonized shudder ran through me. What a den of midnight murderers had I fallen into! And how fearfully narrow was my escape!

With the speed that only mortal terror and deadly peril can give, I rushed through the woods, now illuminated by a faint glimmer of starlight. I know not what impulse guided my footsteps—I never shall know how many times I crossed my own track, or how close I stood to the brink of the deadly ravine, but a merciful Providence encompassed me with a guiding and protecting care, for, when the morning dawned, with faint, red bars of orient light against the stormy eastern sky, I was close to the high road, some seven miles from R——.

Once at the town, I told my story to the police, and a detachment was sent with me to the spot.

After much searching and many false alarms, we succeeded in finding the ruinous old house; but it was empty—our birds had flown; nor did I recover my valise, and watch and chain, which latter I had left under my pillow.

"It's Drew's gang," said the leader of the police, "and they've troubled us these two years. I don't think, though, they'll come back here just at present."

Nor did they.

But the strangest part of my story is yet to come. Some three weeks subsequently I received a letter from my sister, who was with Alice in her English home—a letter whose intelligence filled me with surprise.

"I must tell you something strange," wrote my sister, "that happened on the night of the 17th of October. Alice had not been well for some time—in fact, she had been confined to her bed for nearly a week—and I was sitting beside her reading. It was late—the clock had just struck 1—when all at once she seemed to faint away, growing white and rigid as a corpse. I hastened to call assistance; but all our efforts to restore animation were in vain. I was just about sending for the doctor when her senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and she sat up in bed, pushing back her hair and looking wildly around her.

"Alice," I exclaimed, "how you have terrified us all! Are you ill?"

"Not ill," she answered, "but I feel so strange. Gracie, I have been with my husband!"

"And all our reasoning failed to convince her of the impossibility of her assertion. She persists to this moment that she saw you and was with you on the morning of the 18th of October. Where and how she cannot tell, but we think it must have been a dream. She is better now, and I wish you could see how fast she is improving."

This is my plain unvarnished tale. I do not pretend to explain or account for its mysteries. I simply relate facts. Let psychologists unravel the labyrinthian skein. I am not superstitious, neither do I believe in ghosts, wraiths or apparitions; but this thing I do know—that, although my wife was in England in body on the morning of the 18th of October, her spirit surely stood before me in New York in the moment of the deadly peril that menaced me. It may be that to the subtle instinct and strength of a wife's holy love all things are possible, but Alice surely saved my life.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

Efforts of Nashville Physicians to Restore Knox Martin to Life.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

The hanging of Knox Martin, in this city, attracted an immense assemblage. As Martin dropped, a number of eager doctors gathered around his suspended form. After the slight convulsive movements had stopped they began to apply tests to discover when animation ceased. It had become generally known that an effort would be made to restore Martin to life. By many it was treated jestingly, but with the little knot of professional men about the scaffold the matter was a serious one. The report of the proposed experiment had spread through the crowd, and it was with the utmost difficulty the police could keep anything like order. In ten minutes all the doctors had pronounced Martin dead. With a distrust natural when doctors had such an interesting subject in prospect, Sheriff Price made them look him in the eye and give their opinion. Still, to prevent any possible trouble in case the experiment proved successful, the Sheriff would not let the rope be cut until fully fifteen minutes had passed. Mr. Cotton had no sooner cut the last strand than the eager hands of the medical men eased the rope to the ground. It was the work of an instant to remove the loop from his neck, and efforts were at once taken to restore the dislocated bones to place and relieve pressure on the spinal cord. The coffin was pulled from under the scaffold, and the dead body placed therein. Several persons took hold, and, surrounded by physicians, students, and curious spectators, the coffin was hurriedly taken to the crown of an adjacent hill. Here a cow-shed had been covered with canvas. A guard of police was on hand, but nothing could restrain the impetuosity of the crowd. The coffin was brought in and laid on the ground. Several persons roughly crowded in, until the air became so hot and close that breathing was a difficult operation. The crowd outside pressed up to the shed, and now and then a plank would be pulled off to give a better view of the interesting proceedings within. Some of the more adventurous started to mount the top of the shed, while the apprehensive cries of those inside, fearful of a falling in, mingled with the curses and demands for more room. They pressed hard on the body of the negro, and even had he been half alive his chances of resurrection would have been small.

Just as soon as the coffin dropped to the ground, Martin's shirt, pants and shoes were torn off, and then began a vigorous rubbing of his legs and arms, while efforts were made to restore breathing by alternate pressure and relaxation on the chest. His head was raised, and in a minute a strong galvanic battery was attached. All began to work and watch for the least signs of returning consciousness. The perspiration poured from the brows of the experimenters, and with more than one of them there was a feeling of faintness. Remarks, not expressive of the least possible chance of the doctors' success, were fully passed around, but still the medical men worked away, and the spectators craned their necks for a glance now and then at the object of so much interest. At last convulsive twitching of the muscles of the face was noticed. Then a movement was discernible in his limbs, and finally—the most remarkable and satisfactory portion of the experiment—the body gave three deep-drawn gasps for air. After that the efforts seemed to meet with no response, and shortly the doctors ceased operations. The experiment proved an interesting if not entirely successful one. With the usual length of time for hanging, and a place where plenty of pure air could have been obtained, there is some probability Martin might have been revived.

Age of the World.

Geologists, astronomers, and physicists alike have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer which will approximately measure geological time, and thus give us some clew to the antiquity of the globe. It is therefore worth noting that Mr. Mellard Reade, of Liverpool, has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he endeavors to grapple with the question by employing the limestone rocks of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest known geological periods, but it would appear that the later-formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a gradually progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of the ocean bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of the Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In seeking the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granitic or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of lime-salts in waters which drain districts made up of granites and basalts is found, by a comparison of analyses, to be on an average about 3.73 parts in 100,000 parts of water. It is further assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will bear to the exposures of sedimentary rocks a ratio of about one to nine. From these and other data Mr. Reade concludes that the elimination of the calcareous matter now found in the sedimentary strata must have occupied at least 600,000,000 of years. This, therefore, represents the minimum age of the world. The author infers that the formation of the Laurentian, Cambrian, and Silurian strata must have occupied about 200,000,000 of years; the old red sandstone, the carboniferous, and the poikilitic systems, another 200,000,000; and all the other strata, the remaining 200,000,000. Mr. Reade is, therefore, led to believe that geological time has been enormously in excess of the limits urged by certain physicists; and that it has been ample to allow for all the changes which, on the hypothesis of evolution, have occurred in the organic world.—*The Academy.*

The Starving Egyptians.

The natives of Upper Egypt are at present furnishing an illustration of how much more exacting Oriental tyranny becomes when it borrows some of the methods of modern civilization. They have not yet been absolutely starved to death, but for months past they have been so insufficiently fed that almost any form of sickness has proved fatal. Fifteen or twenty years ago, before the Khedive had the interest on a foreign debt to pay, these Arabs were not in an enviable condition, for they were obliged to work hard raising crops, and then turn in a large proportion of the yield to the Government agents. But in this their lot was the common one of most Eastern people, and they were doubtless shrewd enough to cheat their rulers when pushed too hard. Now, however, the raising of the Egyptian revenue is largely in the hands of keen-witted foreigners, who are determined that the bondholders shall be satisfied. One means of enlarging the receipts that has been resorted to has been to increase the production of sugar; but, in order to do this, land that was formerly used by the natives for their own purposes has been taken, and, what is more, the natives from the district around each sugar factory are compelled to abandon work in their own fields, and furnish gratuitously the manual assistance needed in the Government mills and plantations. A recent traveler up the Nile describes the condition of affairs there as infinitely more wretched than ever they were in the worst days of negro slavery in this country, for the people are driven with whips to their work in the fields by men who have not that sense of ownership which in a large degree tempered the cruelty of slavery. The sacredness of a contract may be open to question when, to fulfill it, it becomes necessary to starve to death 200,000 or 300,000 innocent people. If the French and English bondholders must have satisfaction, it is a pity they cannot in some way secure it at the personal expense of the real offender, the Khedive.

The Carriage Trick.

A certain builder of carriages made a practice of keeping a carriage on hand to palm off on the executors of deceased noblemen. It was a costly vehicle, handsomely fitted up. As soon as the death of a nobleman occurred, the carriage was decorated with the arms of the deceased in the best style of herald painting. With this preparation, a letter was dispatched to the executors respectfully inquiring when it would be convenient to remove the carriage which had been built according to the orders of his Lordship. It had been some time ready to be taken away, and the price was £190, or some such sum. This unpleasant announcement usually led to a compromise. The carriage not being wanted, a sum of money was paid by the executors to take it off their hands. This was precisely what was anticipated. The carriage was now ready for a fresh start in plundering. The armorial bearings were obliterated, and the panels were prepared to receive the heraldic blazonry of the next nobleman on whose executors the same trick could be played off. Very clever this; but, like all rogueries, it was at length found out, and a loss of reputation ensued. What became of the carriage that had undergone so many transformations we know not.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Soldiers as Homesteaders.

The Secretary of the Interior has rejected an application made by Gen. Jeff C. Davis, of the regular army, to enter a tract of land under the Homestead law. Gen. Davis claimed that under sections 2,293 and 2,308 of the Revised Statutes he was entitled to make a homestead entry, and to have a patent issued thereon, without actual residence on the land, basing his claim upon the ground that his service in the regular army was equivalent to residence upon the land. The Secretary decided that the sections of the Revised Statutes referred to apply only to persons who served in the military and naval service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, and who before or after entering the service had made entries which had been canceled, or upon which the claimant could not make final homestead proof on account of his absence in the army or navy, and that an officer, soldier or sailor who enlisted in the regular army or navy since the close of the Rebellion is not entitled to homestead privileges while in such service.

His Preference.

A Detroit policeman, who had business on Division street, had his attention attracted to the conduct of a tow-headed boy of 10, who dodged out of a house, crossed the street, and returned and went over the same route several times. The officer asked him if his mother was sick, and the lad chuckled and replied:

"Not very sick! She's mad at the woman over there, and I'm carrying telegrams between 'em. Mother first asked her to take it back, but she wouldn't; then mother dared her out, but she wouldn't come; then she called mother names, and now I'm going over to tell her that mother says that her sister is in the work-house. I think that will start her."

"Are you anxious for peace between them?" asked the officer.

"Well, kinder; but as long as ma has got her mad up, and a towel tied over her hair, I'd a leetle rather see the show open!"

Why a Horse Balked.

A Hartford man recently bought a young horse for $200. Within a week or two the horse began to act badly, and finally developed such a balky disposition that the new owner could do nothing with him. Persuasion of every kind and finally severe beatings were resorted to; but still the horse remained stubborn. At last, in a desperate mood, the horse was taken to the original owner, who bought him back for $25. The cause of the whole trouble was soon discovered. The horse had been broken to wear a hames collar, and had never worn any other kind—his new owner had put a breast-collar on him after using him a little while, and no one "happened to think" that this change had produced the sudden obstinacy in the animal. Wearing the collar to which he had been accustomed, the horse is all right again, and the gentleman who has got him back at a profit of $175 in six weeks considers him worth fully $200 again.—*New Haven Palladium.*

BY BALLOON TO THE POLE.

A Bold Briton's Proposed Journey to the Ice-Locked Regions of the Far North.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Commander Cheyne, of the British royal navy, is making efforts to get up an expedition to reach the North pole by means of balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, having served under Sir James Ross, and has secured the services of Capt. Templar, a well-known aeronaut. Commander Cheyne believes that the gulf stream sweeps round the polar basin, and returns by the north and east of Greenland as a great body of cold water. He proposes to utilize this current in the following manner: The ship would proceed up Davis' strait and Baffin's bay; then, turning to the west, would steam up Lancaster sound and Queen's channel to the farthest explored point. She would next take a north-northwesterly direction until the set of the current was felt, when her course would be altered to due north. In any case, she would push on through every available opening in the ice until her advance was definitely arrested by the advent of winter. In addition to the usual equipment of sledges, etc., the vessel would carry several balloons, each one capable of lifting about a ton weight in addition to the men. When the ship became beset in the pack, three balloons would be inflated and joined together by means of three light spars sixty feet long. Thus a triangle would be formed, with a balloon at each angle, the whole together representing a lifting power of about three tons. This power would be employed in carrying the boat-cars, sledges, provisions, tents, ballast, etc. Commander Cheyne proposes during the winter to establish two observatories about thirty miles apart, with the ship as a center, so that by the end of May the balloons may start upon a curve already ascertained with tolerable accuracy. By this means, the distance of the vessel from the pole, and the course to be followed being known, the travelers would be enabled to drop within ten or twenty miles of their destination. Wire trail-ropes would be used for preserving an equal altitude above the ice. When it was necessary to descend, the gas would be preserved by recompressing it, by mechanical means, into the receivers, there to be held in readiness for future use. If the journey should have been successful and the wind favorable, the return trip would at once be made, the balloons being arrested on the parallel of latitude upon which the ship was left ice-blocked. The commanding officer in charge would send out sledge parties daily to meet the balloons and give whatever assistance might be required. On the breaking up of the ice the ship would leave her winter quarters and push round the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would here be passed, the time being spent in making a survey of the coast and other scientific observations. During the following summer, aided by he natural drift of the ice, the vessel would steam through every opening, and return home between the continent of Greenland and Spitzbergen. Should no favorable wind arise, however, to carry him back from the pole to his ship, Commander Cheyne intends continuing his journey, and trusts to good fortune to drop in Russia wherever inhabitants are to be seen.

The Original Brother Jonathan.

Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was the original "Brother Jonathan." He was always so addressed by Gen. Washington, and finally the whole Yankee nation, and especially New England, became sobriquetted, characterized and identified in the person of "Brother Jonathan." Trumbull, a plain, unassuming, honest, common-sense man, who resided in Lebanon. When in full dress, "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull looked very much as he is now represented in what is generally supposed to be a caricature. He was of a tall, gaunt form, and wore a swallow-tail, home-spun coat, manufactured in his family out of wool raised on his own farm, and colored with maple-bark procured from his own wood-pile, the dye being set with iron filings obtained from the blacksmith-shop in the neighborhood. His genteel, tight-fitting trousers, reaching six inches short of his ankles, were made of striped linsey-woolsey, prepared and spun in his own family.—*Philadelphia Press.*

American Meats in England.

The recent large and continuous importations of American fresh meat and provisions into the North of England, says the London *Times*, are producing quite a revolution in the trade of the butchers in towns such as Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Shields, and Sunderland, especially those supplying the working classes. American fresh meat of really excellent quality is sold in shops, which have been opened by companies, at 8 pence per pound for best roasting pieces, and from 7 pence to 5 pence per pound for other qualities. They have very large sales, and, in many instances, the opening of these shops has had the effect of bringing down prices of English beef 2 pence per pound. A large quantity of American bacon and hams is sold at retail in the northern towns. The price is from 8 pence to 4 pence per pound. A very excellent quality of American bacon is sold among the working classes at 5 pence per pound in pieces.

It costs $4,000,000 annually to educate the children of the United States.

THE TWO LIGHTS.

"When I'm a man," the stripling cries,
And strives the coming years to scan—
"Ah, then I shall be strong and wise,
When I'm a man!"

"When I was young," the old man sighs,
"Bravely the lark and linnet sung
Their carol under sunny skies,
When I was young!"

"When I'm a man, I shall be free
To guard the right, the truth uphold."
"When I was young I bent no knee
To power of gold."

"Then shall I satisfy my soul
With yonder prize, when I'm a man."
"Too late I found how vain the goal
So while I ran!"

"When I'm a man these idle toys
Aside forever shall be flung."
"There was no poison in my joys
When I was young."

The boy's bright dream is all before,
The man's romance lies far behind.
Had we the present and no more,
Fate were unkind.

But, brother, toiling in the night,
Still count yourself not all unblest
If in the east there gleams a light,
Or in the west.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PITH AND POINT.

A POUND party—The pugilist.

MARBLE time—A mantel clock.

DID you ever see a cat's spur?

THE hangman's business is dropping off.

LEADED articles—Pencils and revolvers.

A MONEY order—Commanding a remittance.

DOLOR stores—Where they sell mourning goods.

TAKEN ill—Invalids who sit for a photograph.

A SEASONABLE suit—Pepper and salt, or castor beaver.

CONNECTICUT has Haddam. And New York has Gotham.

DOES a traveling orator deliver a rambling discourse?

PUBLIC houses employing runners are on the U-rope-in plan.

DRAWING from nature is contagious; that is to say, it's sketching.

WHALE'S blubber, and, by parity of reasoning, why not a codfish ball?

IS A ship engaged in the hardware business when she's making tacks?

YOU have, of course, seen many a beer-basement, but did you ever see a dram-attic?

RAILROAD flagmen are of rare courage. It is not until they are dead that their spirits flag.

A NEW kind of chewing tobacco is called "Consistency." We suppose because it's a chew-well.

THERE are some men in this world so mean that, if possible, they would use the bark of a dog for medicinal purposes.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes the following correction: "For 'it's a poor mule that won't work both ways,' in yesterday's issue please read 'it's a poor rule,' etc."

A LADY told her little son, who was teasing her for something to eat, to wait until breakfast. With a tear in his eye he burst out: "I jest honestly sometimes think you're a stepmother."

A MISERABLE old bach of Manayunk
Said, as in the fire he threw his last chunk,
"It is fearfully cold—
'Twould be warmer, I'm told,
If I had a wife to share this 'ere bunk."
—*Norristown Herald.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon minerals to the juniors)—"Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth?" Youthful angler, aged 4 (confidently)—"Worms."

I ENVY the man that kan tolk 365 days in a year on one subjeckt, and think he iz original and interesting all the time; but I don't want tu be a sun-in-law ov one ov these kind of people. —*Josh Billings.*

JUST now the farmer grates up what few turnips he has left in his cellar, and inveigles the housekeepers to buy it for "pure horseradish," at 10 cents a small measureful. In this case the farmer is smarter than the horseradish.—*New Haven Register.*

THE LATIN TEACHER AND STUDENT.
There was once a young student of Latin
Who stuck pins in the cushion of satin
On the chair that his kind teacher sat in.
The teacher sprung high;
But way up to the sky
Went the yells from that student of Latin.
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

EVERY now and then some chap writes to a newspaper for a recipe to prevent hair from coming out. If men would go home from the lodge before midnight with their legs sober, their hair wouldn't come out so rapidly. We always go home early, and we have more hair now than the day we were born.—*Norristown (Pa.) Herald.*

"GOING THROUGH THE RYE."
"Gin" a body meet a body
Going down the street,
Should a body think a body
Ought to stop and treat?
Woe blights many a pleasure sweet,
And a mist fills many an eye,
By men insisting when they meet
On going through the rye!
—*New York Graphic.*

TO FIND out whether a garden has been planted or not, a paper gives the following rule: "If one forgets whether beds are planted or not, a good way to tell is to turn a stray cat into the garden. If the beds are planted, the cat will proceed to race round and dig into them, and act as if it had relatives in China it was anxious to get at; when they are not, it will sit down calmly in the path, and seem to be meditating on the progress of missionary work in Africa. A cat's instinct seldom deceives in this matter."

IT is said of Northern Texas, by the Dallas *Herald*, that the tillers of the soil there make far more provisions than they have any use for; always have corn and meat for sale, and their cotton and cattle crops come in as clear profit. They are rapidly growing wealthy, and, in less than fifteen years from now, North Texas will be as prosperous as the blue-glass region of Kentucky ever was in its palmiest days.

"PERLEY," of the Boston *Journal* says that Gen. Lafayette introduced the game of faro into this country during the Revolution.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Rights of Woman.

The rights of woman, what are they?
The right to labor, love and pray,
The right to weep when others weep,
The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear,
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care,
And whisper comfort to despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death,
The right when earthly hopes all fail,
To point to that within the vail.

The right the wanderer to reclaim,
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide,
In simple faith to Him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise,
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right to live for those we love,
The right to die that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes,
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? then use them well;
Thy silent influence none can tell.
If these are thine, why ask for more?
Thou hast enough to answer for.

Some Lucky "Catches."

The following American ladies have been married to British peers or the sons of peers since 1825: In 1825, Mrs. Patterson, eldest daughter of Richard Caton of Maryland, to the Marquis of Wellesley; in 1828, Louisa, third daughter of Richard Caton, and widow of Sir Felton Bathurst Hervey, bart., to the Duke of Leeds; in 1836, Louisa, second daughter of Richard Caton, to Lord Stafford; in 1845, Mary, daughter of John McTavish of Baltimore, to the Hon. Henry John Howland, brother of the late Earl of Carlisle and the Duchess of Sutherland; in 1850, Elizabeth, sister to the late Gen. Wadsworth of Genesseo, to the Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, son of the Earl of Dunmore; in 1852, Ellen, daughter of Edmund Dwight of Boston, to the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton, son of Lord Saye and Sele; in 1874, Miss Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York, to Lord Randolph Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough; in 1876, Miss Consuelo Yznaga of New York, to Viscount Mandeville, heir apparent of the Duke of Manchester; and in 1877, Sophia, daughter of S. Wells Williams of New Haven, to the Hon. Thomas George Grosvenor, son of Lord Ebury. If to these should be added the names of American ladies wedded to grandsons of peers, baronets, or knights, the list would be considerably extended.

Women Clerks.

While it is not true that all the marriageable women in the treasury expect to marry senators, or expect to marry at all—for I know many who are young and attractive who prefer their independence to selling themselves for a home and support—it is true that the following men, as highly placed politically and socially as ever was Simon Cameron, have married ladies employed in the treasury within the past dozen years. In 1867 or 1868, Baron von Havre, a genuine German Baron, of wealth and position, then *charge d' affairs* of the Belgian legation here, married Miss Camilla Webb, a clerk in the office of the comptroller of the currency, a handsome girl, of superior mind and character, and belonging to an excellent though pecuniarily unfortunate family. Mr. Tyner, when a member of congress about seven years ago, married a lady employed in the treasury, who, when he became postmaster-general in Grant's cabinet, was among the "cabinet ladies," and received every possible attention. Senator Christiancy married a clerk of the treasury in 1876. Two governors of states—Fairchild and Chamberlain—found their wives there, and Judge Brewster, of Pennsylvania, a man of aristocratic tastes, one of the most prominent members of the bar of the state, and at one time attorney-general of Pennsylvania, married a treasury employe, whose father, Robert J. Walker, was once secretary of the treasury. There are too many widows, sisters and daughters of men, who once held the most honored positions in the nation, now toiling in government departments, to admit of those who temporarily occupy the places once theirs, scoffing at them as a class.—*Washington Corres. Boston Herald.*

The Chances and Tendencies of Widowers and Widows to Marry Again.

The view sometimes expressed, in pleasantry or otherwise, that marriage presents illusions to those who have not entered upon it, and that experience of it has rather a deterrent influence with regard to repeating the experience, has lately been put to the test of statistical facts by M. Bertillon.

He inquires first into the nuptiality or chance of marriage of widowers. If they equal or exceed bachelors in their ardor for marriage, the conjugal state can hardly be maligned. It is necessary here to compare widowers and bachelors of the same ages. M. Bertillon, accordingly, constructs curves based on data from Holland (being the fullest obtainable). It appears that of 1,000 men of 25 to 35 years of age, 110 or 112 marry each year. On the other hand the corresponding number for widowers is 356, or three times as many. At other ages the difference is still greater, widowers marry four times more than bachelors of the same age, and in the case of young men (21 and under) the numbers are 290 and four respectively. Diagrams for France, England, and Belgium give like results.

Next the author inquires into the nuptiality of divorced men. The facts of their bad experience of marriage, their liability to rejection as bad spouses, and sometimes their having children, would seem in favor of their continuing unmarried. The numbers show that while up to 26 years of age divorced men marry less than bachelors of the same age, after 26 they exceed these considerably. They do not, indeed, attain to the readiness of the widowers until 40 years of age, when they actually marry more than widowers. (This applies to Holland and Switzerland, the only countries from which data were obtainable.) There is the possible explanation that some men get divorced from one wife to marry another. But a like explanation would hardly apply to many widowers, viz., that they procured the death of one wife for another.

The general conclusion is that marriage, far from causing regrets in men who contract it, it creates habits, on the contrary, the deprivation of which is much felt. In the case of females, M. Bertillon obtains similar results, though less decided. From 25 to 30 years of age, when Dutch girls marry most, widows are found to marry about twice as much, and a corresponding difference appears throughout similarly in Switzerland and England. There are two exceptions to this rule, however. In the city of Berlin widows past 30 marry almost exactly in the same proportions as spinsters. And in France they marry a little less.

The state of young widowhood seems to press the same everywhere. Is the state of things in France, then, to be explained by saying that "I prefer to believe," says M. Bertillon, "that they leave widows absolutely inconsolable?" Divorced women give a curve pretty similar to that of divorced men. Up to about 30 years of age they marry considerably less than spinsters, beyond that they show a greater disposition to marriage than even than the widows, and this difference continues to the end of life.—*London Times.*

The Dansita.

Every country has a dance peculiar to it alone, and that of Central America is the dansita. The music for this dance is peculiar, changing key three different times and my experience in the dance is equally peculiar. Encircling the waist of a beautiful black-eyed senorita with my right arm, I whirled, or rather was whirled, away in a round dance the step of which was similar to the balance step of the waltz, the pretty slippered feet of my partner keeping exact time to the music. Meeting another couple, the music having here changed time, we balance, and the ladies change three times. Suddenly the musicians, having become warmed to their work, a quick, brisk air is played, and, clasping your partner around the waist with your right arm, your left similarly encircling the waist of the other lady, the other gentleman having likewise disposed of his arms, the ladies put their arms around the waists of the gentleman, and you are initiated into the mysteries of a dance unequalled by any other in its voluptuousness. Taking a step with your left foot you are facing your partner; so close are you to her that the sweet breath from between her red lips fans your heated brow; you gaze into the liquid depths of her eyes; you feel the beating of her heart in unison with yours; only for a moment is this; still embracing and in the embrace of the two Spanish beauties, you revolve upon your right heel and are brought face to face with the other lady, excited with the pleasure of the dance, her bosom rising and falling faster and faster in the effort to breathe; her brilliant, darksome orbs fascinate you and steal your senses. Now to the left, now to the right, you balance in quick succession, imparting a weaving motion to your body, one moment facing your partner, the next greeting the smile of the other senorita, until, intoxicated with beauty and blind with dizziness, you lose all idea of earth and seem to be floating in space, and are only recalled from your enchantment by the shrill note which concludes the music and the dance.—*Indianapolis Herald Correspondence.*

Mexican Women.

The dress of the country ladies, as exhibited infrequently upon the calles of Vera Cruz, is showy, but not elegant; a worked chemise, with light, open jacket and a richly-embroidered or spangled petticoat of some soft, light-colored cloth, often blue or scarlet, seems to be the unvarying costume. When riding they are generally seated on a clumsy, box-like side-saddle, with their feet on the right side of the horse, exactly the reverse of the attitude to which we are accustomed, and which presents anything but a graceful appearance. In the country they are said often to ride with a foot on each side, though that refreshing spectacle has not yet crossed my range of vision. It is not uncommon, however, to see a *paysana* mounted on the same horse before her cavaliero, who, seated behind his fair one, supports her by an arm thrown round her waist—a fashion which, if introduced with us, would tend greatly to increase the healthful habit of equestrian exercise. As the women here wear neither hat nor bonnet, the cavaliero, as a mark of respect and attention, places his hat upon her head, and supplies its place on his own with a handkerchief—a practice which, if introduced with us, would speedily insure a return to pedestrianism.

Returning from the market, my eye fell upon another and more pleasant type of the motley Mexican population. Advancing toward the stand I was just quitting came the swaying figure of a young girl, her rebozo open, and her long wavy hair escaping in plaits from beneath it; her complexion of a slight umber tint; her bare brown shoulders rising above a chemise of snow-white lawn, elaborately embroidered, with short sleeves fringed with lace; her swelling bust clearly defined beneath the transparent fabric; around the slender waist, which had never been deformed by stay or corset, a tincture of crimson silk crape, from which three short petticoats fell in graceful folds over her pliant hips, with a skirt, lace-bordered, and so scant as to show underneath a well-turned ankle and tiny bare foot, with the daintiest of satin slippers poised upon its toe. Above, a pair of jet black eyes, glancing under a profusion of purple-black hair, adorned with the fresh flowers of the orange and suchli.

If you get into a Vera Cruz church in the early morn, and sit awhile in the silence of some sombre corner, you will turn instinctively and look about, feeling that a pair of eyes have magnetized you into seeking them; you will know them at once, for they are such as glanced up at me from under that shining crown of hair—black, limpid, grave, perhaps, with an innocent artfulness, a repressed merriment behind them, which harmonizes well with the forced demureness of the mouth. They look out complacently at you from under the folds of the rebozo that covers them; not furtively, but meeting your glance firmly if interrogatively. They might be the eyes of a chanting angel in heaven, or of a young child dreaming at a threshold upon earth, were it not for the suggestions of passion and daring, defiance and ambition which slumber in them. She is very proud, this poblana, daughter of the people, and yet is only a sumptuous woman, who loves her poor jewels, her lovers, her serenade upon the mandolin, and dreads, like any other woman, the cold, dark, silent earth.—*Corres. N. Y. Evening Post.*

Fashion Notes.

THE coming bonnet is the gypsy.

LACE is the feature in spring millinery.

THE short skirt is as short behind as before.

A NEW dress material is called Damasse bunting.

ALL sorts of hats, bonnets, turbans and caps are in vogue this spring for outdoor as well as indoor wear.

ROSE pink, pale blue, old gold and reed green are some of the colors used for the ten-button silk gloves.

NEW YORK dressmakers use a foundation of navy blue gingham for the bandana dresses, making the kilt plaitings, collar and vest of the handkerchiefs.

WHITE and colored Canton crape bonnets, trimmed with flowers, feathers, and lace, appear at the openings among other millinery novelties.

ARROWS composed humming bird's feathers are used for fastening white lace on the crown or side of fine white straw bonnets.

SMOOTHLY-BANDED hair, with very little frizzing on the forehead, and chignous worn low, is the fashion which has, all of a sudden, been adapted in Paris.

THE prettiest thing yet invented to be worn inside a dress that opens in the shall fashion, is the folded kerchief of transparent linen lawn.

SPRING ulsters for ladies are distinguished by buttons about the size of an ordinary soup plate, and by the most pronounced style of pockets.

BROAD-BRIMMED hats are more suitable for our bright, warm American summers than English round hats, and are much more becoming.

LACE MITS with long gauntlets will be in style again as soon as warm weather comes, and every lady can take the mitten herself without having it given her.

THE favorite flowers for tacking on bonnet crowns are asters, marguerites, pansies, and eglantine blooms, with the yellow anthers showing plainly on the delicate pink ground of the petals.

LIGHT summer silks, which will be much used for street suits, have chinchilla stripe, or narrow-clouded chine stripes, set close together on brown cardinal, garnet, blue, and other colored ground.

THE quaintest mixture of color appear in mummy cloths, as stripes of yellow, green, pink and white, all mingled together, and patterns resembling Satsuma ware, with creamy grounds and small flower designs and shades of brown. Sevres blue, and scarlet.

DRESSY parasols for the country or seashore are of ecru pongees, with spots, rings, or diamond patterns of brown, red, or blue, or they are of plain ecru pongees with bandana or Scotch plaid linings, or gray-colored linings with white polka dots.

Old Wine.

Grace Greenwood, in her London letter to the New York *Times*, thus comments on the approaching celebration of the anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii:

In the course of his sermon or lecture that morning, Mr. Conway spoke of the approaching celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii, to take place in that resurrected city, a grand commemorative festival, which would fill the old forums, temples and theatres with crowds as vast and varied as were gathered there on that fatal *festa* when the ashen rain descended and the salt floods came. He stated that a jar of wine had been discovered in one of the lately excavated cellars of a rich villa, which was "there all the while" during that mighty eruption in the year Anno Domini 79—when they wist not it was Anno Domini—and perhaps was old wine then. This jar it is proposed to open and drink on the day of commemoration. How strange it will seem to modern archæologists to smack their lips, or make wry faces, as the case may be, over wine such as left its red on the lips of Virgil, such as gave its flavor to the lyrics of Catullus and its sparkle to his epigrams, such as Sallust grew merry over, and Juvenal genial. Now, if the phonograph had been a little Roman or Pompeian, or Athenian "notion," these nineteenth century revelers might be able to open an amphora of sonorous Cicero, or treat themselves to an after-dinner speech of Demosthenes, or broach a bottle of old Pliny, or uncork a bacchanal ode of Anacreon and let is fiz!

Carry the News to the Pill Man!

The Dutch settlers in South Africa are exceedingly fond of physic, and although extremely penurious in all other ways, niggardly, in fact, to the last penny, they will not scruple at the slightest symptom of illness to send for a doctor. Should a surgeon once obtain repute, deservedly or otherwise, his fortune is certainly made. The most ridiculous circumstances often insures to him this good luck, and the amount of money he receives yearly is sometimes very surprising. General Cunynghame was told that a medical practioner lost his credit by simply prescribing the use of liberal ablutions to an elderly lady. Her husband was dreadfully angry, making his remonstrance in the following terms: "Young man, you are a stranger in this country, and recommend new customs, which are contrary to usages which we know to be the true rules to health. I have been now married to my 'vrow' for thirty-five years, during which time water has scarce touched her body. It is not, sir, by your persuasion that such inroads can be made into our manners; you are ignorant of our mode of life and do not understand our wants."

A MINISTER once had a colored servant in whom he placed much confidence, and often gave him his manuscript for perusal and criticism. On one occasion he had arranged a sermon from that passage where the devils were permitted to enter the herd of swine. The minister asked asked his opinion. The man declined; said he didn't like to tell; but upon being urged, said, "Well massa, if I must tell, I should think you made wus work among de hogs den de devil did."

Orange Groves and Alligators.

There are some wonderful orange groves in the town, or "the city," as the inhabitants persist in calling the place. Those most remarkable belong to Dr. Anderson and to the estate of the late Mr. Ball of New York. This latter place, on which about $80,000 were expended in improvements some few years ago, is now for sale. If the plains around St. Augustine were covered with such groves as these the town would be the most beautiful in the world. The groves of Dr. Anderson and the Ball estate are close together. To wander through them on a fine morning, when a gentle breeze is coming in from the sea or to sit on a bench in the midst of the fragrant leaves, with the robins, the blackbirds and the cardinals saucily inviting you to declare your purpose, and with the golden fruit hanging within reach of your arm (and with permission to pick it!)—these are pleasures which no one fails to appreciate. The lemon trees here produce fruit of astonishing size and excellent quality: and the oranges are exquisite. On the Ball estate there is an avenue of great length, bordered by orange trees, the boughs of which bend under hundreds of oranges. To right and left path lead away to conservatories, gardens and lawns swept by fresh breezes and dotted with pretty groups of flowers. This is a little earthly paradise during the winter months. Dr. Anderson's grove is one of the most famous in the south, and is exceedingly profitable. His residence fronts on a street charmingly embowered in orange, lemon and magnolia trees, and lined with handsome cottages. Outside the town, a road leads across the marshes on a causeway, and on the marshes snipe abound just now. A northern visitor who was passing these fens with me laughed at the sign, "No Trespassing Here," which arose on a pole out of some suspiciously resistible soil, but if he had known that it was a snipe country, he would not have laughed. It was in these bottoms that an alligator hunter was once nicely caught, as he told me some years since. Coming home from a chase after the skins of the wily saurian, he was wading the marshes wearily, with his gun on his shoulder, when he felt his right leg seized, and looking down saw that a moderate sized alligator had grasped him, Nothing but his heavy boot leg saved him from being badly wounded. He brought his gun down with terrific force on the creature's head, uttered a fearful yell and managed to jump clear of his adversary. His hair stood straight on end ere he stopped running of the edge of the swamp. The alligator is not seen so often in this vicinity as in other days, nor does he condescend to show himself much on the waters of the St. John's, as the young men worry him with their pistol shots. On the borders of the small streams tributary to the great river the monsters swarm; they are not pretty, and their "smile" is so gigantic that one does not feel inclined to dispute the probability of Mr. Boffin's hiding behind it, as that veridical historian, Charles Dickens, informs us that he did in Mr. Venus's work-shop. An alligator is so much in color like a floating log that people in small boats need to be exceedingly wary. The moccasin snake is another enemy which poisons the tranquility of the wanderer in Florida forests. "Deadly?" said a sportsman to me; I think they are. You are a dead man in five minutes if they strike you, without some remedy, and there are millions of them. Rattlesnakes too." But these interesting creatures are only seen in the town, the habit of the farmers and herdsmen of burning over the ground twice a year destroys a great number of them. The ground is turned up at once after the fire and furnishes food to the half-starved cows which struggle in the forest. An animated protest against this system has been made by northern settlers, who frequently found that their fences have gone up in a general conflagration.—*Edward King in Boston Journal.*

How to Pay a Compliment.

To pay a compliment is to tell the truth, and to tell it as though you meant it. And the only way to do that is to mean it. If a girl is pretty or accomplished; if she plays well, or sings well, or dances well, or talks well; if, in a word, she pleases, why, in the name of common sense, shouldn't she be told of it? Don't blurt it out before everybody. That will only serve to make her feel uncomfortable and make you appear ridiculous. Say it quietly when opportunity offers, but say it strongly. Convey the idea distinctly and fully, so that there may be no mistake about it. But don't say it "officially." Formality is about the coldest thing known. More than one maiden has been made happy—say for half an hour—by a man's taking the trouble to say a pleasant thing about a toilet that he liked, and many of fashion's follies have been given up by girls when they notice a discreet silence concerning them on the part of their gentlemen friends. A bewitching little black-eyed beauty once said to a gentleman, "I like to have you say sweet things to me, it seems to come so easy and natural." In general terms, it may be said that it is always better to say an agreeable thing than a disagreeable one, better for all parties. The gallant who, when a young lady stepped on his foot while dancing and asked pardon, said, "Don't mention it; a dainty little foot like that wouldn't hurt a daisy," not only told the truth, but doubtless felt more comfortable than the boor who, when his foot was stepped on, roared out, "That's right; climb all over me with your great hoofs."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Trouble With Names.

A clever Massachusetts verse maker, at the beginning of the present century, was originally named Thomas Paine. He was of a highly respectable Boston family, and the well known Thomas Paine being at that time particularly obnoxious the young man jocosely asked the legislature to give him a Christian name. There is an unfortunate lady in Washington named Mary Oliver. Another coincidence is that she is a clerk in the office of the controller of the treasury, and a that she was appointed at the instance of the Hon. Simon Cameron. Since the scandalous suit begun by the other Mrs. Oliver, the innocent woman, Mrs. Oliver the second has been tormented by "interviewers," and has suffered so much pain and humiliation that her hair has actually turned gray. Though confusion of this kind is not uncommon, nobody is proof against such annoyance, except, perhaps, the members of the Smith family. When a Smith is in a scrape, nobody pretends to know which Smith it is, and the whole tribe is presumed to ye innocent, with a single rather indefinite exception. And speaking of Smiths, here is a Mr. Jones in this city—Mr. Sidney Colford Jones—who is described as "a gentleman living upon his income," which is a pleasant way of living if the income be large enough. Last Wednesday he adjured the court of common pleas to permit him to drop the name of Jones and to be legally known as Mr. Sidney Clifford. "Because," he said, "there are altogether too many Jones in the country, and especially in New York city." Well, there are a few. Whoever will look into the directory will find them there by hundreds, and singularly enough there are two Sidney C. Joneses. Of James Joneses and of John Joneses there is an end, but it takes a long time to get to it. Upon the whole, as a mere matter of convenience, the gentleman acted wisely, and undoubtedly the letter carriers will be of the same opinion.

Josh Billings Gives Some Very Sagacious Advice to "Quire" Singers.

DEAR MISS: This is an important epock into your life. The 1st thing to make a good quire singer is to giggle a little.

Put up your hair in cirl papers every Friday nite sose to have it in good shape Sunday morning. If your daddy is rich you can buy some store hair. If he is very rich buy some more and build it up high upon your head; then git a high-priced bunnit that runs up very high, at the high part of it, and git the milliner to plant some high grown artafishels onto the highest part of it. This will help you sing high, as sophrano is the highest part.

When the tune is giv out, don't pay attention to it, and then giggle. Giggle a good eel.

Whisper to the girl next you that Em Jones, which sets on the 2d seet from the front on the left-hand side, has her bunnit with the same color exact she had last year, and then put up your book to your face and giggle.

Object to every tune unless there is a solow into it for the sophrano. Coff and ham a good eel before you begin to sing.

When you sing a solow shake the artafishels off your bunnit, and when you come to a high tone brace yourself back a little, twist your head to one side and open your mouth the widest on that side, shet the eye on the same side jest a triphle, and then put in for dear life.

When the preacher gits under hed wey with his preachin, write a note onto the blank leaf into the fourth part of your note book. That's what the blank leaf was made for. Git sumbody to pass the note to sumbody else, and you watch them while they read it, and then giggle.

If anybody talks or laffs in the congregashun and the preacher takes notis of it, that's a good chants for you to giggle, and you ought to giggle a great eel. The preacher darsent say anything to you bekaus you are in the quire. If you had a bow before you went into the quire, give him the mitten—you ought to have sumbody better now.

Don't forget to giggle.

Peninsular Virginia.

The soil of peninsular Virginia is rather kindly than rich. Certainly it has not that richness of virgin land of which it is said, "Tickle it with a hoe, and it laughs in a harvest;" but light manuring produces a quick return and ample crops, and that considerably earlier than in other places north of Norfolk. There is still a remnant of the old style of farming to be seen, of which it was said that there were only three crops raised in Virginia—corn, hogs and niggers, of which the hogs ate all the corn, and the niggers devoured all the hogs. One of these "crops," however, is removed from the list.

The "poor white" is poor—very poor. The small farmers of the north can not compare with these in absolute destitution of money.

"Doctor," said one of them, who had slowly recovered consciousness after being terribly injured by an exploding grindstone—"doctor, I reckon I'm pretty badly bruck up, ain't I?"

"Yes, my man; you are hurt just about as badly, to stand a chance of recovery, as any man I ever saw."

"That's so, that's so. Wa'al, doctor, do you know, thet ez poor ez I am, an' ez much ez I need money, I wouldn't ev hed this happen to me fer—fer *twenty-five dollars!*"

Many of these poor whites are day-laborers on the neighboring farms, but others work a small patch of potatoes or corn on their own account, in ground mostly so filled with stumps and so given to overgrown bushes as to be useless to any but themselves. One sometimes sees them working in their fields. Paterfamilias does the ploughing, Filius Minimus drops the corn, and the rest come in regular sequence, Mater leading the hoeing.

The poor are woefully ignorant, as the upper classes are, in many instances, indolently unprogressive, though far less so than formerly. In short, the Virginia portion of the peninsula seems sunk in a Rip Van Winkle sleep that has lasted a hundred instead of twenty years, and that as yet shows but small signs of awakening.—*Howard Pyle, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Siamese Twins Outdone.

Prof. Pancoast has been exhibiting and explaining the Carolina twins to the students of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. They are the pair who have been widely shown as a two-headed girl. The professor considers them far more wonderful than the Siamese twins, who were two distinct persons, while these negro sisters have a single back bone below the shoulder blades, at which point the spinal column branches like the letter Y. They were back to back at birth, but in learning to walk they twisted themselves to facilitate locomotion, and now stand nearly side by side. Experiments showed that when either was touched below the point of union both felt it, but above that point there was a separate sensitiveness. Dr. Pancoast thinks they will die simultaneously.

THE SHIP OF STATE.

BY LONGFELLOW.

"Sail on, sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of coming years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale.
In spite of false lights on the shore,
In spite rock and tempest's roar,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee."

HUMOROUS.

STAGE motto—Acting speaks louder than words.

ARE those Xs on ale-barrels the maltese cross?—*N. L. Telegram.*

A HORSE, unlike a man, is always prepared to meet an oat.

A MONARCH of the seize—the sheriff. —*New Haven Register.*

THE new spring ulsters are plaid, and pedestrian exhibitions nearly so.

THE man who has never had a mule says he expects to get one ear long.

LUNCH fiends are called "Colonel" because they are always strapped.

THE bigger the saloon, the more the owner may boast about his 'ample room.

A ST. LOUIS clerk is named Gasbill. Unhappy man, everybody disputes him.

A MILITARY officer is like butter, in that each is respected according to rank.

AND now we want to know at what college our thermometers are graduated.

THE tramp isn't rich, but he can afford to spend his summer in the country.

Is it not strange that a man can be on fire, and yet at the same time very much put out?

IT is curious, but two loaves of good bread cannot be made without using 'leaven.

GRAND write and left was the forger's last change as he waltzed out of sight.—*Boston Transcript.*

SOME men read a very funny thing with an inward chuckle—others indulge in jest-tickleations.

YOU should be careful how you walk over the frozen wheel-ruts on a country road. Cart-ridges sometimes explode.

THE "Midsummer Night's Dream" will doubtless prove the most enduring of Shakespeare's plays, since its the only one that has any "Bottom" to it.

A MUSICAL CLOUD.
A darkey sang a song of praise
With grace and perfect ease, sir;
For when he from his prayer arose,
He shouted, as he brushed his clothes,
"I raise my ebon-knees, sir!"

A NEW YORK father sends the following to a paper in that city: "My baby has no record, but I will bet $4 to one cent that he can cry louder and longer, and keep more people awake nights than any other baby in New York."

MRS. MONTAGUE once said to Sir William Pepys, on seeing a very awkward man come into the room, "There is a man who would give one of his hands to know what to do with the other."

DESCENDING from the general to the particular—Young lady (who has never traveled by this line before)—"Do you go to Kew Gardens?" Ticket Seller—"Sometimes on a Sunday, miss, on a summer's afternoon!"—*London Punch.*

"JAMES, how is it that my butcher's bills are so large, and I always have such bad dinners?" "Really, sir, I don't know? for I am sure we never have anything nice in the kitchen that we don't send some of it up to the parlor."

HE was about to kiss her, when suddenly he drew back in evident alarm. "Oh, George, what is it?" said she anxiously. "Onions," was all the reply he made as he glided out in the moonlight. —*Providence Press.*

AN old Granger, who came into town to purchase a piano for his daughter, asked the agent if he hadn't one with a handle on the end, "so we can all give it a turn once in a while."—*Norristown Herald.*

HANNAH DORGAN was among the number of criminals recently presented for trial at Philadelphia. Heaven bless Philadelphia for the initial step toward getting rid of those wicked Han. Dorgans.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

How soft the spring-time breezes blow
Across the daisy spattered lea—
The heavens wear a genial glow,
With Jupiter in apogee.
Orion wanes in the west
With colors of chameleon,
While Venus beams with golden zest,
With Mars in perehelion.
—*Times-Journal.*

AN Oil City boy who had run away from home, and at last returned, was asked if his father had killed the fatted calf for the prodigal. "Not much," he replied. "He didn't kill the fatted calf, but he wanted to slay the prodigal."—*Oil City Derrick.*

CHILDHOOD'S happy hour is turned into gall and wormwood by the paternal announcement on Saturday morning: "Well, bub, I guess you had better let the fish alone to-day, and go down cellar and sprout those taytoes."—*Rochester Democrat.*

WHEN a butcher sells a piece of meat he lays it on the corner of an immense sheet of coarse brown paper and rolls it up, and then begins over again and rolls it up in another sheet, and so on till the purchaser is at a loss to know whether he is paying for the meat or the paper. *New Haven Register.*

AN awkward mistake was made by a telegraph operator the other day. A Boston operator telegraphed to Springfield for accommodations for twenty persons, but the dispatch was delivered reading twenty "prisoners," and in consequence a dramatic company was met on arrival by a squad of deputy sheriffs prepared to "take them in."

ÆSTHETIC disenchantments: Lucy has posed the little rustic model, and Mary, Maud and Madaline sit, pencil in hand, ready to catch and transfer to paper the child's expression of wonderment and delight as it listens for the first time in its life to the murmur of the shell. Lucy—"Now, darling, put the pretty shell to your ear and hark to what it says!" Rustic Model—"Lor! Is that all! Why, a beer jug can do that." —*London Punch.*

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 pecent.

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade11 cents per lb. Roasted coffee, 15 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. An other decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40. best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c, Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 2c8 per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET
6m **FORT WAYNE, IND.**

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;
DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES
IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

Rules for the Sanctum.

A western editor has the following rules posted on the door of his den, which he facetiously calls the sanctum:

1. Gentlemen upon entering here will leave the door wide open.
2. Those having no business will remain as long as possible; take a chair and lean against the wall; it may prevent its falling.
3. Gentlemen are expected to smoke, especially during office hours; tobacco will be supplied.
4. Spit on the floor and put your cigar in the inkstand; spittoons are only for ornaments.
5. When we are busy talk loud or whistle; if this has not the desired effect, sing.
6. Put your feet on the table or lean against the desk; it will assist those who may be writing.
7. Persons having no business at this office will call early and often or excuse themselves.

The Fashionable Wife.

The fashionable wife looks on her husband's money as spoil—something which he wants to guard and she to seize. It is no joint property, which it is as much her interest as it is his to save and use wisely; but an enemy's possession, which it will be her gain to lose. As for companionship—an evening spent with her husband alone counts as the ne plus ultra of dullness. Personal love for him has died out, even if it once existed under the guise of passion, because of novelty; and whatever she may be to others, her husband finds her uniformly cold and repellant. Motherhood is her bugbear; children unwelcome intruders; and there is no more miserable woman extant than the fashionable wife with a baby, that hinders her from joining in the season's vulgar pleasure. Essentially selfish and shallow, love has little meaning for her as the doctrine of duty or the glory of sacrifice; and those who know her stand in a kind of wonder at the scheme of creation which includes among its offsets a being without virtues—a woman with presumedly a soul like any other, absolutely destitute of the love which saves the world from worse than death—of the reality which seeks truth and lives in it—of all the nobleness of aspiration and all righteousness of life, a woman whose god is pleasure and her one sole religion—fasion.

Hard Luck.

Among the recent arrivals in the State Penitentiary at Richmond, Va., were a bridal couple whose crime consisted in getting married and for which they have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The bridegroom is a negro, named Edward Kinney, aged about forty years, and the bride a white woman, named Mary Hall, aged in the neighborhood of thirty-five years. Kinney owns a farm in Hanover county, and was considered well-to-do. He had been living unlawfully with the woman Mary Hall for a considerable period, and in October last was threatened with prosecution for illegal cohabitation. In order to avoid this and escape the penalties imposed by the state law for the above offense, the pair went to Washington and were there united in the holy bonds of matrimony under and according to existing laws of the District of Columbia. They came back man and wife to Kinney's home, in Hanover county, believing that they had conformed to all the requirements of the law, and were happy at last. This was a sad mistake, however, for they were soon afterward indicted by the grand jury of Hanover county and tried for violation of the state law forbidding the intermarriage of persons of different races. They were foundguilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, as above stated. This action was taken under the decision of the state court of appeals, rendered at Staunton, in a case precisely similar in circumstances last fall.

A Terrible Machine.

The international marriage office, established in Italy some twelve years since, is said to be doing a good business. It forwards circulars regularly to every spinster, widow, or matrimonially eligible woman—our feminine compatriots sojourning in the land of sun and song receive them periodically—informing them fully of the benevolent object of the society. It requires a statement of the fortune and how invested, the permanent address, photograph, and every obtainable particular of applicants for its service—secrecy strictly guaranteed. These items are duly recorded, and correspondence and interviews are arranged between persons who wish to become acquainted with one another for connubial purposes. A preliminary cash deposit to secure good faith and to cover incidental charges is exacted, and if the match be consummated, a certain commission, ranging from two to five per cent., is to be paid by the bridegroom. As may be inferred, nearly all, if not quite all, are fortune-hunters, who expect to get the commission from the bride's funds. The office mentions among its applicants, numbering 3,838, 2 princes, 60 counts, 170 barons, 260 landed proprietors, 800 army officers, 618 professors and office holders, 74 savants and artists, 118 manufacturers, 740 merchants, 295 farmers and 1,200 professional men. It would be gratifying to know how many matches are made, but as this information is withheld, although the matrimonial bureau claims that its success has exceeded its most sanguine expectations.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 16-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy [illegible], or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

Wanted to cure one case of
CATARRH,
in each neighborhood to introduce our BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY. One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's.)
Address, F. E. BOWER & CO. Sm. Ag'ts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amounts saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, *Commissioner,*
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RAILROADS.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.
THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.
Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS. GOING SOUTH.	1. Mail.	3. [illegible]	
FORT WAYNE	1 [illegible] pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] 32 pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 55 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 30 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 20 am	
Terre Haute	....	1 22 am	
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	

STATIONS GOING NORTH	Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	pm	1 22 am
Louisville	....	pm	6 20 pm
Indianapolis	....	pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 35 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 12 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 12 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	[illegible] 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 9.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 56	9 37	9 56
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 56	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 40	11 56	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 56
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 44
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 25am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 14pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 23	11 35	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 03	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 45	10 35	2 41
North Manchester	5 38	10 18	1 29
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 12	1 09
Collamer	5 16	9 53	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 27
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 06
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 22	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 19	7 15
Butler lv.	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	6 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 10am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor	....	8 35am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 40am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 3 pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	8 10pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	9 20pm	....	....
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington	....	8 10pm	....
Baltimore	....	9 10pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....
Washington	....	9 27am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	....
Cincinnati	....	....	8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	....
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 50pm
Auburn Junc.	5 55am	12 30pm	6 05pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 55pm
Bankers	8 03am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 37pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 40am	5 10pm	2 06am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing	....	5 55pm	....
Saginaw	....	9 13pm	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. H. L. OMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows.

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 5[illegible] "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 23 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 5[illegible] "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 02 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 33 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 35 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 15 p m	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 10 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 2[illegible] "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 30 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 40 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tk. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 10	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily excepi Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket A ent.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

J. BRINKERHOFF
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pensions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches.
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf.

ISAAC HAGUE

Recorder's Office

2

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 1, 1879. Number 18.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb coun ty Ind. Insurance and real estate business pro m ly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Mathany,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block,
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a NEW map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,
H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers.
15-6w. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo, Indiana. 12-6m.

—Our enterprising manufacturer, Mr. James Anderson, is again in the market with a lot of first class carriages and buggies of his own manufacture, which he will sell at low figures, and on one year's time with approved security. He defies any shop in Northern Indiana to furnish better material than is used in his work. 9-6w

—Four tin pails and one dipper for one dollar, at Kiblinger & Co's.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual place of voting in the Incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Monday, May 5th, 1879 to elect the following officers: One Trustee for each ward. One Clerk, one Treasurer, one Marshall
Witness my hand and the seal of said town.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Town Clerk.

Wanted to Cure One Case of
CATARRH,
in each neighborhood to introduce our
BLACK FOREST OIL CATARRH REMEDY.
One dollar package free to those willing to pay express charges (25c. if reached by Adams or Union Ex. Co's)
Address, F. K. BOWER & CO. Gen. Ag'ts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. J. BLAKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May term, 1879.

Phineas Hevel vs. Isabella Hevel } No. 384, Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the 10th day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday in May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of April, 1879.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
15-4w. By D. B. HARRIS, Deputy.

J. BRINKERHOFF
BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.
LAND WARRANTS
Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pensions are entitled to
INCREASE OF PENSION.
If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

W. H. DILLS, Pltff's Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1879.

Philip Grimer et al. vs. Clarissa White et al. } To quiet title &c. No. 389

Now come the plaintiffs by their attorney and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Michael Knight, Thomas Knight, Eliza Poorman, William Poorman, the unknown heirs of Polly Kimmel, deceased and Robert Widney, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

WITNESS, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of April, 1879.
GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
[L. S.] By D. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street. Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

For letter-heads, bill-heads statements, or any kind of fancy printing call at this office.

HIGHEST REWARD
Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!
These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.
Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

TUTT'S PILLS!
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
A TORPID LIVER
is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.
Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.
The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.
CONSTIPATION.
Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.
Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.
Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*
The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:0:—
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.
AGUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.
As a simple purgative they are unequaled.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar coated.
Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

1880.

Hendricks or Tilden.

(Ft. Wayne Sentinel.)

The presidential election of 1880 is likely to be one of the most eventful in our history. It will bring to a direct issue democratic and monarchical principles in our government. The democratic party will stand, as it has ever stood, the representative of democratic and constitutional principles in the state and federal government; the republican party, in the candidacy of Grant, which seems inevitable, will represent the principle of personal government, one man power, military chieftainship, symbolized in the now often approvingly used term, and often seen picture of "the man on horseback." There is no evading this issue, and it addresses itself to the earnest thought of every patriotic citizen. A third term for Grant, means a perpetuation of personal power in American government. It means strong government, or coercion, as distinguished from constitutional democratic government, or government by free consent. Is such to be the end of our century of experiment with constitutional government on this continent? I hope not; but the true answer must be given by the people themselves.

As a democrat, I was opposed to the presidential nomination made at St. Louis in 1876. The democratic party has blundered in many things in the last eighteen or twenty years, but never more than when it put forward Samuel J. Tilden as its incarnation of democratic principles and of reform in governmental administration.

In June, 1876, just prior to the St. Louis convention, I said a few words in the Sentinel on this subject, the drift of which was, that in Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the democratic party would find true and able and worthy representatives for president and vice president. I deprecated then, as I do now, the idea of placing a man of Mr. Tilden's stamp before the people as the one man, above all others in the democratic party, fitted for and worthy of its highest office and honors. He had no record to give him such a place. There was nothing in his character or public service to entitle him to it. The history of the election of 1876, and what has since followed it, is known to the country. Will the democratic party profit by it or not?

Four important publications have, within a few days past, attracted my attention, and will doubtless attract public attention First, an elaborate publication in the New York Times, of testimony it has gathered to prove that Gen. Grant is to be the republican, and Mr. Tilden the democratic candidate for president in 1880. Second, an interview with Horatio Seymour, published in the New York Sun, showing beyond further question, that eminent man, admonished by advancing age and ill health that his power for usefulness in public office has well nigh passed, will not be again a candidate for public office. Third, the publication in the New York World, of an interview at Fort Wayne, with Gov. Hendricks, showing his firm purpose not to sacrifice his personal dignity and self-respect, and the consideration justly due to the state, which has long honored him, by again taking the second place to Samuel J. Tilden as a candidate for the suffrages of the American people. Fourth, Mr. Tilden's telegram, of April 8th, to a Tilden Club in Pittsburgh, virtually proclaiming his candidacy, as the representative alike of civil reform and a personal grievance.

The issue is thus made for the democratic party, of Hendricks or Tilden—which shall it be?

I honor Gov. Hendricks for his manly utterance as to his own candidacy. There are many among his best friends, who, while they respect his magnanimity and patriotism in 1876, were yet pained at the seeming necessity which then gave him a subordinate place to Mr. Tilden. No such self-abnegation is now called for on Mr. Hendricks' part. He has won his right to a first place, if any, in the next presidential campaign. Shall he have it, or will the democratic party, and especially the democratic party of Indiana, again blunder by permitting Mr. Tilden, aided by his clan of New York politicians and his sinister methods, to foist himself upon the party for the second time as its candidate for the presidency? If the democratic press and party of Indiana are true to Mr. Hendricks, and to the public welfare, let them show it by earnest words and works. Something more is necessary to success in 1880 than Mr. Tilden's famed "power of organization," or the influence of his supposed wealth. Mr. Tilden's manhood and capacity, and I may say his statesmanship, were tested and found wanting when he failed to obtain by constitutional means the office to which he claimed, and his party believed, he was elected. A strong man, worthy of the confidence and leadership of a powerful majority in the nation, would have claimed and secured his right—a weak man would loose it by indecision and delay, and faith in devious secret plots, in which only subordinate and unscrupulous men would consent to take part.

It is plain enough that while the republican party desire and expect Grant to be their candidate, they also desire that Tilden shall be his opponent. The republican press is busy in making public sentiment in that direction. Why? Simply because they fear Tilden less than any other prominent democrat. They know his physical infirmities, his moral weakness, and his tarnished record—in a word, all his vulnerable points, and in answer to his oft-repeated cry of "Reform" and "Fraud," they point derisively to his abortive effort to obtain an electoral vote from Oregon, and to the cipher telegrams of his chosen friends and agents, revealing at least their complicity, if not his, in an effort to buy for Mr. Tilden for money a title to the presidency. Can the democratic party afford to go into the campaign of 1880 with such a brand upon its candidate—with such a burden to carry? It is claimed that Mr. Tilden's personal grievance, in his exclusion from the presidency by the award of the electoral commission, will be his strength in a second candidacy. The democratic party is not called upon to remedy Mr. Tilden's private wrongs, but rather to vindicate the constitutional rights of the states and the people to free and honest elections and to their lawful results. When the democratic party accepted the electoral commission, it was stopped forever from disputing the title of Hayes to his office, and Mr. Tilden's personal rights on the question were justly left to his own vindication, as he saw fit. Gov. Hendricks has accepted the situation with dignity, wisely saying: "The rebuke of 1880 should be administered to the wrong done to the people of the United States, rather than to individuals and the party." Mr. Tilden continues to mourn over his lost office and refuses to be comforted, except with another election. When prominent democrats of New York openly declare, what intelligent men know to be true, that "the state of New York has had enough of Mr. Tilden," it is well for the democracy of Indiana and the United States to say the same thing, before a presidential election repudiating Mr. Tilden, shall demonstrate the unwisdom of his second nomination.

The subject will justify further remark, but I will reserve it for another occasion. J. K. E.

Fort Wayne, April 15, 1879.

How to Make a Fire.

(Indiana Farmer.)

I am surprised sometimes when I see women cooking or ironing and the fire won't burn; they punch and complain, and wonder why it is. If women were observing they would soon find out. In baking it is well to have the sticks in the stove placed so that they lie level, one end no higher than the other. But for boiling the tea-kettle merely, or the coffee-pot, when only a little fire is wanted, the wood should be the highest under that one place. So in heating the irons; there is no need of a fire under the whole front of the stove; let it be at one side. Some girls will pile on the wood when they go to boil the kettle or fry a couple of eggs, while a handful of sticks or cobs, or dry chips under one plate would suffice, and would hasten the work most admirably. But we must all learn by experience, I suppose. Sometimes I feel sorry when a man is in a hurry to get to the field or barn or office, and hurries his wife, and she never learned to build a quick, hot fire. Too often both get out of humor and say unkind things and are unhappy all day, just because of this lack of the commonest practical knowledge.

JOSIE.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Sincerity of the Press.

There are, indeed, two kinds of modern journals. The newspaper not only furnishes the news, but comments upon it. The editorial column is a kind of lay pulpit, from which political and literary and social and scientific discourses are preached. It has consequently become a public mentor. But all mentors are of two kinds. Those that personally attend young gentlemen on the grand tour either seek to show them what is most interesting, and to use every opportunity to the utmost advantage, or they are mere panders to the whims and passions of their pupils. It is so with journals. There is one class which aims to control public opinion, and another which is satisfied to reflect it. Yet neither properly sacrifices independence. The latter does not pretend to independence. It studies the weather-cock and guesses how the wind is going to blow, and speaks accordingly. The former speaks its convictions, but its convictions are the bond of sympathy between its readers and itself. Its sincerity is the secret of its success. Mr. Greeley in founding and conducting a great paper to prosperity sacrificed no conviction, and retained his independence. He was, in fact, his paper, and no paper was more a teacher and a leader. The principle of the London Times, on the other hand, is understood to be mere reflection of the current opinion for the moment. Whoever is king, the Times will be Vicar of Bray. In both these instances the conductors of the papers honestly do what they propose to do, and as an editor is in no more danger of compromising his independence than a clergyman, he is no more in that danger than any other member of a sect or a party. Doubtless, with all men, he is tempted to swim with the current. The men who are not swayed by interest, by prejudice, by tradition, by sophistry, by the love of ease and the comfort of conformity, are very few. But the conduct of a newspaper offers no especial trial to independence, unless a man begins by selling himself to teach and advocate and enforce what he does not believe. There are such soldiers of fortune, the Viscontis, the Sforzas, the Malatestas, of the press. They have no other conviction than that of the necessity of making a living, and of buying the success that is counted in money.—Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for May.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all form of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Anti-Tilden.

New York, April 23.—The Star says: Tilden didn't Tammany last night. The result of the election for Sachem was: Tammany, 524, and anti-Tammany, 4. If there is a democrat in the United States who believes Tilden has the ghost of a chance to carry New York as the standard bearer of 1880, let him weigh carefully the events of last night at the old wigwam, and break the chain of his delusion.

Sick Headache
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

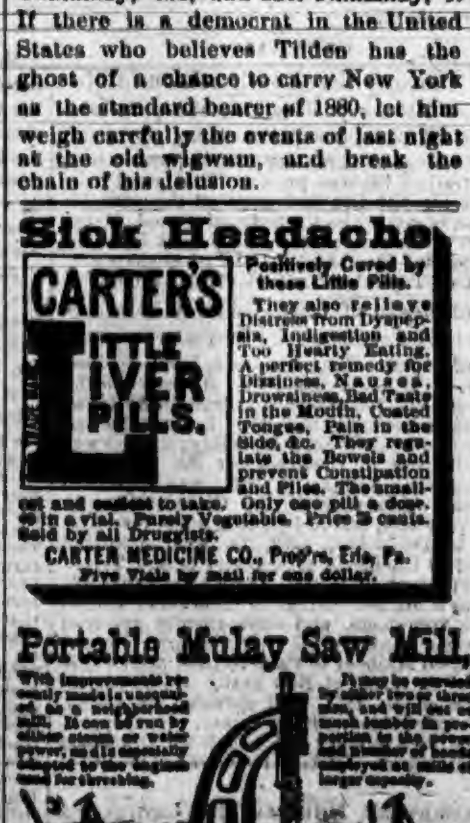

CHANDLER & TAYLOR

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Myron A. Buel, convicted of a most foul murder, his victim being a young girl, was hanged at Cooperstown, N. Y., last week.

A tug-boat was run down by a propeller in the East river, at New York, last week, and five men drowned.

The committee of citizens of New York who have been considering the project of a world's fair in that city in 1883, have agreed upon the site of the proposed exhibition.

Albert Deffarge, a New York druggist, crazed with jealousy, poisoned his child and then committed suicide by taking poison.

THE WEST.

The steamship Great Republic was recently wrecked on the Pacific coast while attempting to enter the harbor of Astoria, Oregon, during a dark night. Ten of the crew were drowned in departing from the wrecked vessel by the capsizing of a boat.

The Sunday *News*, of Cincinnati, published an article reflecting severely upon the character of Judge Taft, ex-Attorney General of the United States. Judge Taft's two sons, Charles and William, met the editor of the paper, Lester A. Rose, on the street, and Charles kept the crowd back while William beat Rose so badly that he had to be carried home.

A 10-year-old boy was recently gored to death by a vicious Mexican deer, in Judge Caton's park, at Ottawa, Ill....Prof. Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, predicts the appearance of the army worm in Illinois and other Western States this season.

The town of Eureka, Nev., has been nearly destroyed by fire. The total loss is about $1,000,000, on which there is an insurance of only $125,000.

Chicago elevators contain 6,677,969 bushels of wheat, 2,751,307 bushels of corn, 362,795 bushels of oats, 288,035 bushels of rye, and 432,594 bushels of barley, making a total of 10,486,906 bushels, against 3,140,826 bushels at this period last year.

Notre Dame, the famous Catholic University at South Bend, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. The total loss is about $300,000; insurance, $60,000. The students have been sent to their homes, and the buildings will be replaced at once.... Lieut. Seder, with fourteen men of the Seventh infantry, assisted by six friendly Indians, recently attacked a band of hostile Sioux in Northern Montana, and after a fierce fight put them to flight. Eight of the Sioux were killed and several wounded. On the other side, one friendly Indian was killed and another wounded.

A sensational scene, and one not down in the bill, was enacted in McVicker's Theater, at Chicago, the other evening. Shakspeare's historical play of Richard II. was being enacted, the well-known tragedian, Edwin Booth, personating Richard. The third act had been reached, and Mr. Booth was seated on the stage delivering the lines of the immortal bard, when a man arose in the audience and deliberately fired two pistol-shots at the actor. Fortunately, the would-be assassin was a poor shot and the bullets went wide of the intended mark. The episode created the wildest excitement among actors and audience; but, after a brief intermission, the play went on and was carried to its conclusion. The shooter was arrested and gave the name of Mark Gray, and his residence Keokuk, Iowa. He admitted the shooting, and expressed regret that he had not aimed more accurately. It is suspected that the man is crazy.

THE SOUTH.

A number of prominent colored men in St. Louis have organized a society called the Colored Immigration Aid Association, and elected J. Milton Turner President. Its object is to raise funds for the establishment of colonies, and to aid the emigration of colored men from Southern States to other sections of the Union.

The Tennessee moonshiners, to the number of 700, have concluded to accept the clemency extended by Attorney General Devens, and make no defense to the prosecutions.... The Louisiana Constitutional Convention met at New Orleans on the 21st of April.

A convention of colored people has just been held in New Orleans. A report was adopted stating that "an emigration society was organized in the parish of Caddo, in August, 1874, which rapidly spread through the State, and now numbers on the rolls 928,000 names of men, women and children. Sixty-nine thousand are residents of Louisiana. The cause of this emigration is the fact that negroes are charged a rental of $10 an acre for land, $40 per annum for the hire of a mule, 20 cents per pound for pork, and that these payments are secured by a lien on the crops. Life in Louisiana under these circumstances simply means perpetual debt or starvation, and hence they have concluded to leave the State and appeal to the country to assist them in their exodus."

A Charleston (S. C.) dispatch says that ex-Treasurer Cardozo and ex-Congressman Smalls, convicted of bribery, have been pardoned by Gov. Simpson.

GENERAL.

In Chicago the Booth season at McVicker's Theater is delighting the press and public, all his representations being given with an excellence of mounting and support which calls for the highest praise. The great tragedian himself has lost none of the elements that have given him the topmost round of the ladder of histrionic fame. This week Bulwer's "Richelieu," the "Richard II." of Shakspeare, and Tom Taylor's "Fool's Revenge," are billed.

The death of Gen. John A. Dix occurred at his residence in New York city on the 21st of April. Gen. Dix was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798. He entered the army in 1812, but resigned in 1828, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1842 he was elected to the New York Assembly; in 1845 was made Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Silas Wright; in 1852, was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York city, and in 1859 was made Postmaster. In December, 1860, he was appointed President Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury in place of Howell Cobb. In May, 1861, he was commissioned Major General of United States volunteers, and subsequently received the same rank in the regular army. He was appointed Minister to Paris in 1866, and in 1872 elected Governor of New York. He was again nominated in 1874, and defeated by Tilden. This ended his political career. He has contributed to a number of journals and published several works. Of late he has lived in retirement.

Secretary Sherman has ordered a revenue steamer to proceed to Alaska for the protection of the Government interests in that Territory.

April returns to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, show that the acreage of winter wheat is about 1½ per cent greater than last year. The wheat in the ground, taken as a whole, is about 2 per cent below the average. The crop in some sections was unfavorably affected by a fall drought, and in others by the absence of snow during the extreme winter cold. With average growing conditions, however, it will make a very large crop of winter wheat. Rye has fallen off about 4 per cent in acreage, and is about 4 per cent below the average.

Work on the Vanderbilt railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, at Grosse Isle, began last week, both in Michigan and in Canada.

WASHINGTON.

Notice is given by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government has no more 4-per-cent bonds to sell at present, the enormous subscription of the New York syndicate having absorbed all that remained of that issue required for the refunding of redeemable ten-forties. The latter are also all called in. Hereafter the refunding $10 certificates will be sold at the treasury and sub-treasuries only, and not in larger sums than $100 at one time.

Chief Moses and the other Indians called at the Executive Mansion the other day and were presented to the President, who said to them: "I am glad to see you, my friends. I hope Secretary Schurz will make a settlement with you that shall be satisfactory. We are friendly toward you, and want to deal with you with exact justice. I hope you will always be our friends."

During March, 1879, the United States exported provisions, bacon, hams, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese and tallow valued at $11,036,125, a decrease of $1,473,309 from the exports of the articles in March, 1878.

The first treasury warrant for the payment of arrears of pensions was signed April 22, and it is believed back pensions can be paid as rapidly as the accounts are made up, at the rate of $1,500,000 a month.

It has been decided by the Court of Claims that the pensions of inmates of the Soldiers' Homes belong to them individually, just as if they were outside of the institutions. Heretofore, while an ex-soldier remained in one of these institutions, the officials have drawn his pension and applied it to the support of the home.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Government, in its attempt to crush out the Nihilists, is adopting the most vigorous and far-reaching measures. In most of the populous districts a Governor General has been appointed whose powers exceed those of a General in time of war. Ten thousand or more persons are now under arrest, and it is thought that most of these prisoners will eventually take up their residence in Siberia.

A dispatch from Bombay says the King of Burmah has declared to his counselors that fear had heretofore made him yield to the British demands, but henceforth he would neither listen to nor speak of proposals for an accommodation with England.

Gen. Gourko, the new Governor General of St. Petersburg, has taken the most extraordinary precautions to frustrate any schemes which the Nihilists may concoct. All the gunholders in the city have been notified to make full and true returns of the stocks severally held by them, and they are, moreover, forbidden to sell to any person unless authorized so to do by special permission from the authorities.

The American horse Parole, owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, has won the city and suburban handicap at Epsom. This is the second race won by Parole on the English turf within a few days.

The news from South Africa is that Col. Pearson, who had been so long surrounded by an army of hostile Zulus at Ekowe, has been relieved after severe fighting. Two battles were fought, in which the British lost about 500 men, while the Zulu loss is placed at 2,800.

A third brilliant victory has been scored by the American horse Parole in England, by winning the great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom. A cable dispatch says of the race: Castlereagh was the only other entry that faced the starter. Castlereagh carried 110 pounds; Parole, 124. F. Archer rode Parole and Platt was on the back of Castlereagh. Castlereagh made the running, and a magnificent contest ensued, and it was apparently either horse's race when they were passing the Tottenham course down to the grand stand. In this exciting state of the contest, Archer called on Parole for an effort, and the gallant gelding nobly responded, and, putting forward a wondrous effort, passed the judge's chair ahead of Castlereagh.

Russian items: Lieut. Dubrovin has been arrested near Novgorod, suspected of being one of the chief members of the Revolutionary Committee. The assassination of another spy, who betrayed the whereabouts of the secret printing office at Toprovo, is reported. The Czar, who, until lately, drove out unattended, now has his carriage surrounded by Cossacks. A High Court of Criminal Justice, under the Presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar, has been appointed for the trial of Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the Czar.

Burned: A block of buildings at Union City, Pa., loss $60,000; the residence, stables, and several fine horses of Alex. King, at Pittsburgh, Pa., loss $75,000; a large portion of the town of Coscob, Ct.

Herr Richter, the distinguished German musician, is dead.... A London dispatch says that England and France are preparing a joint note to the Khedive of Egypt, and that a fleet of war vessels will be dispatched to Alexandria to enforce its provisions.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

Messrs. Randolph, of New Jersey, and Groome, of Maryland (Democrats) addressed the Senate on the 18th in support of the political amendments to the Army bill.—In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill being under discussion, Mr. McKinley (Republican), of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the proposed repeal of the general Election laws. He denounced the legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection of the ballot box, and to surrender it into the unholy hands of hired "repeaters" and ballot-box stuffers at the North, and of tissue-ballot-cheats at the South. Mr. Burrows (Republican), of Michigan, was the next speaker. He said that if gentlemen on the other side were really anxious to preserve peace and the purity of elections, they would be the last to attempt to tear down the only remaining national fortress reared for that purpose. Did they desire an honest registration? These laws provided it. Did they want a pure ballot? These laws secured it. Did they want a fair count? These laws insured it. Did they want true returns? These laws enjoined it. Did they want peace and order at the polls? These laws commanded it. There was nothing in those laws that was a terror to any man save one who had committed or was meditating an attack on the purity of elections. Mr. Cofroth (Democrat), of Indiana, said that an honest election and a fair election, where the voter could deposit his vote untrammeled and unawed, was the palladium of American liberty. The teaching of statesmen, from the earliest history down until the Republican party had come into power, had been an unbroken declaration that the Federal power had no authority to interfere in elections, but that each State should regulate the manner of holding its elections. He maintained that the ballot was the weapon with which a freeman was to protect his personal liberty and his civil rights. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had sounded the war tocsin and waved the "bloody shirt," and the whole camp had danced. On hearing the bitter denunciation from the other side, he had ventured to look over there, and he had been delighted to see that his Republican friends were not actually enraged, but were as peaceful and pleasant in appearance as a May morning. Mr. Dickey (Democrat), of Ohio, said the issue was squarely made, the parties were squarely divided, and the question was whether these objectionable laws should be repealed. To that question the Democratic party here and the Democratic party throughout the nation answered, "Yes!" The constitution required it, the freedom of elections and the liberties of the people demanded it.

The Senate was not in session on the 19th.—In the House, Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a speech against the repeal of the Election laws. The bill to provide for the exchange of subsidiary silver coin for legal-tender money was discussed. Mr. De La Matyr filed a petition embodying a bill to establish "greenback currency," and to relieve the financial distress of the country by granting aid to certain companies incorporated by State authority for works of internal improvement. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to have prepared notes and obligations of the United States to the aggregate of $1,000,000,000, to be known as "greenback currency," for general circulation, the amounts and form as the bill provides, which notes or obligations shall constitute a legal tender for all debts and demands due to all United States Government dues.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill on the 21st. Mr. Bayard took the floor and defended the incorporation of general legislation in Appropriation bills, there being nothing unusual in it; hence the cry of "revolution" was unsubstantial and foolish, and the people would condemn it. He condemned all conduct which would tend to prevent the restoration of full confidence and friendship in all parts of the country. He was well assured that the hostility of one section against the other would speedily lead to depression and degradation, and ultimately ruin both, and, in conclusion, expressed his confidence that the American people would support the majority in their present legislation, as it was in the direction of justice, and had for its object the protection of the liberties of the people. Mr. Maxey followed Mr. Bayard in a speech strongly advocating the repeal of the Election laws.—In the House, a perfect avalanche of bills was introduced, the total number being 1,385, the largest number, by all odds, ever before introduced in Congress in one day. The following are among the most important ones: To provide for reviving the Alabama Claims Court; to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award fund; to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; to retire trade dollars; to increase the volume of currency; to appoint a National Board of Railroad Commissioners; to prohibit the further increase of the interest-paying debt; to enforce the observance of the Eight-Hour law; to pay all Government workmen an increase of wages where they work over eight hours per day; to establish boards of assistants in the navy; to reorganize the army; to amend the law relating to the reimbursing of States for money spent in equipping troops during the war; to amend the Postal laws; to provide for the taxing of incomes.

The Army bill was further debated in the Senate on the 22d. The first speech was delivered by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas. After discussing at length the legal aspect of the questions at issue, he passed to the question of the propriety of attaching the proposed repeal to an Appropriation bill. Mr. Garland said the practice was an old one, and, whatever its faults, it could not be uprooted save by a constitutional amendment. He reviewed some of the notable instances of similar action by Republican majorities, and said the cry of revolution was raised too late to be sincere. He alluded to Mr. Blaine's enumeration of the consequences of a failure to provide for the expenses of the Government, and declared, rather than see the liberties of the humblest citizen longer abridged by law, which it was in the power of Congress to repeal, he would see the Capitol crumble to pieces, the ships rot at their moorings, and the Supreme Court unfrocked. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, spoke next. He said the sixth section of the Appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words "or to keep peace at the polls," and nothing more; so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition, could there be any rational objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does any one believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in time of peace. The charge that this is revolutionary legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has power under the constitution to raise and equip armies, and the House of Representatives hold the purse-strings. The amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army, which the people's representatives had a perfect right to impose. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was the statute-books are full of precedents that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, followed Mr. Davis. He believed it was revolutionary to force an amendment of the constitution without ordinary processes. The constitution says that bills shall be passed by both houses and receive the signature of the President in order to become law, yet it was now proposed to make the President's signature a condition to the appropriation of money to defray the Government expenses. Gen. Jackson would have been amazed at such presumption. He read from Jackson's message to the Senate in 1834 protesting against a resolution passed by that body to the effect that the President had acted outside of his constitutional perogatives, and saying that if such interference with the independence of the Executive was allowed to pass unnoticed, and grew into a custom, it would be as effective in destroying liberty of action in the independent departments of the Government as if a constitutional amendment were adopted throwing into the hands of the President the power delegated to the Senate.—The House passed Mr. Stephens' bill to provide for an interchange of subsidiary coins for legal-tender money, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding $20. There was a sharp debate over the political amendments to the Legislative bill, but the guns were of small caliber and made little noise.

There was a sharp discussion in the Senate, on the 23d, over the resolution to rescind the rule regarding the removal of Senate employes. An amendment proposed by Mr. Pendleton, that the employes shall be only retained so long as acceptable to a majority of the Senate, was adopted by a vote of 36 to 23. The debate on the Army bill was then resumed, and Messrs. Williams, of Kentucky, and Jones, of Florida, spoke in favor of the repeal of the Election laws, after which there was a sharp colloquy between Messrs. Blaine and Butler in regard to alleged charges of bulldozing and election frauds in the South. Mr. Blaine, in closing the debate, paid his respects to Mr. Davis, of Illinois. He denied to that Senator the right to carry the traditions and fame and glory of Abraham Lincoln into the Democratic camp. He might go there himself, and he might sit on that side of the Senate, where he was the only man that gave Lincoln a support. Had Lincoln lived, as the Senator said, some things might and others might not have happened. But the thing that had happened was that a Senator on this floor, elected by Democrats over a Union soldier, had spoken as a representative of Abraham Lincoln. The Senator had the right to go when and where he pleased. He had the right to address to the living what he chose, but he had no right to drag the greatest man of the last ten centuries into the mire of the party that he would have opposed to his death.—The House continued the discussion of the Legislative bill, Mr. Frye being the first speaker. He based his opposition to the repeal of the Federal Election laws chiefly on the good effect of their operation in the city of New York, where, he said, false registration, repeating, voting on names of dead men and convicts had been pretty effectually stopped by the enforcement of those laws. Mr. Robeson followed in a two hours' speech. His argument was that the power of the United States to make controlling regulations as to Federal elections in the States is constitutional; that in pursuance of that authority the Federal Election laws have been passed, and should not be repealed. Mr. Finley argued in favor of the proposed repeal. Though it was true special Marshals could only be appointed in cities of 20,000 and upward, still, under the decision of Attorney General Taft in 1876, Deputy Marshals to the number of 11,000 had been appointed in no less than 2,224 precincts. Of these 11,000 Deputy Marshals, 10,400 had been placed in strong Democratic or in doubtful precincts. Of the remaining 600, 388 had been stationed in Philadelphia, and he had it upon good authority that the greatest bulk of them had been stationed in Randall's district.

The discussion of the proposed repeal of the rule relating to Senate employes was continued in the Senate on the 24th, but no action was taken. The Army bill was then taken up, and Mr. Conkling addressed the Senate. He said there was a purpose on the part of the Democrats to stop the appropriations unless certain legislation is conceded. It was a plain duty of Congress to make appropriations to keep the Government alive, and a refusal to do so is revolutionary and treasonable. Thus far the achievements of the Democratic majority had been easy, but the trial was yet to come. It would be more difficult. The party had got themselves into a predicament, and unless the Executive led them out they would have to back out. They had been told that if the President refused to accept these bills with all their political excrescences, and yield to a majority, they will vacate their seats and leave the Government moneyless. If the majority should make such an attempt, he (Conkling) hoped and trusted they would be called back as soon as need be until they relinquished their monstrous pretension, and abandoned their treasonable position. Mr. Conkling spoke three hours, and his effort is pronounced by the Republicans the ablest yet delivered during the long debate. Several amendments were offered by the Republicans to the repealing clauses, all of which were voted down by the Democrats.—In the House, the day was devoted to the discussion of the Legislative bill, and quite a number of speeches were made. Mr. Gillette said that he did not consider that there was any pressing necessity for placing the proposed legislation on the Appropriation bills, and he should, therefore, vote to strike it out; but, if it were retained, he would vote for the passage of the bill, not with a view, however, of forcing Executive approval. Alluding to Republican rule in Louisiana he said that, according to what he had heard, [illegible] that hell must be better governed than Louisiana. He announced [illegible] anti-monopoly law, and declared that, before saying to the Chinese that they must go, he would say to every law on the statute-book which oppressed the laboring classes that it must go; the national banks must go; the national bonds must go; the land-monopolists must go; the mountains of idle money in the treasury must go into the channels of business; the millions absorbed by coin bonds must go out once more to make glad the hearts of the toilers. What people wanted was bread, not blood. Mr. De La Matyr spoke in the same vein. Down with the puerile cry of revolution, raised by those who had been [illegible] on one side or [illegible] on the other. He [illegible] attempt for it. The country wanted peace, not [illegible] opening of sectional strife. Mr. Hazelton denounced the Greenback representatives for the fal-de-roll in which they had been indulging. He said that they appeared to him to be prepared to stab the [illegible] Hazelton. [illegible] the attempt of the Republican party to [illegible] failed [illegible] the men of the South who had been brave enough to fight the battle, when they had laid down their arms [illegible] ways did, accepting the consequences of their defeat. [illegible] had knelt together at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty, [illegible] in gray, as they would always stand against any party or men who attempted to break down the bulwarks of civil liberty. The attempt of the Republican party was to stiffen the backbone of the President and force him to starve the army to death. It would be a fitting close to the Republican party in the executive branch of the Government for their President to signalize his last term by attempting to defeat the will of the people for the purpose of doing the will of his party. The result of the adroit knavery of that party had been to cheat the ballot-box of the fruits of its victory, and still the Republicans had cheek enough to talk about the purity of elections.

PERSONALS.

A son of Stephen A. Douglas is about to commence the practice of law in Chicago.

The steamer City of Pekin will land Gen. Grant in San Francisco about June 1.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, pays $12,000 a year rent for a Washington mansion.

Little Mrs. Tom Thumb remains in the deepest mourning for her sister Minnie Warren.

The wife of ex-Secretary Belknap has taken up her residence permanently in Philadelphia.

In the home of the Crown Prince of Germany the language commonly spoken is English.

Princess Beatrice is particularly fond of lace, and has a collection which can hardly be equaled.

Mrs. Mosher, the widow of the man who stole Charley Ross, believes that the boy is still alive.

William Simpson, a noted New York pawnbroker, died, leaving an estate estimated in value at $3,000,000.

President Washington sent in two veto messages, Madison six, Monroe one, Jackson nine, and Taylor four.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley is on his way to Zanzibar with a commission from the King of the Belgians to reorganize the hitherto unsuccessful Belgian expedition.

Steve Longfellow, who has the honor of being the nephew of the poet Longfellow, is a Boston young man who has just married a poor but honest shop-girl.

Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) is writing a history of the republic of Venice, the material for which was in part gathered by him while Consul in that city in 1853–55.

Lord Beaconsfield is said to be looking wofully aged and very frail. He has a way in Parliament of sitting very still, in an apparent lethargy, for a long time; then he suddenly starts up and makes a vigorous speech, to the great astonishment of the House.

Ex-Guerrilla Mosby's refusal to array himself in the court costume of Japan is the subject of complaint by the Americans in Japan, but the State Department at Washington refuses to decapitate him for holding that the attire of a plain American citizen is good enough.

There are ten girls in a Pennsylvania family whose Christian names are these: Emma Angelina Adlet, Lovinia Serena Cornelia, Alice Ellen Amanda, Torvilla Susanna Corilla, Francinn Telara Cencillia, Perlinia Sibylla Agnes, Christiana Effibulia Eliza, Annie Olivia Virginia, Ida Cora Jorine, and Mary Anna Alecia.

James L. Dumphrey, a Reading (Vt.) hotel keeper, on getting out of bed in the morning, said that he would die before night. He made his will, dressed himself as he desired to be buried, and then reclined in an easy chair, with a pipe and a Bible, to prepare for death. The astonishing part of the story is that he did die, an attack of heart disease carrying him off.

Dr. Clara Spetigue has become a regular medical practitioner in Cambridge, Mass., but at the outset of her professional career she finds her husband an obstacle. One of her patients is a handsome young fellow. As he sat in her office and she was counting his pulse the jealous husband dashed in, declared that she was squeezing the sick man's hand, ordered him out of the house, and finally knocked him down.

Frederick Eckert, of Baltimore announces his belief that there ought to be seven Books of Moses instead of five, and it is probable that, if glib-tongued and persuasive, he might have made converts under the enlarged Bible that he proposes to issue. But he rashly tested his claim to divine inspiration by attempting to perform a miracle. He exhumed the body of his dead wife, and commanded her to live again. His failure ended his career as a religious leader before it had more than begun. His mistake lay in acquiring faith in himself instead of merely inspiring it in others.

The Reason.

"Now, children," said a Sunday-school superintendent, who had been talking to his scholars about good people, "when I am walking in the street, I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the reply would be, "Because some are good and others are bad," but, to his discomfiture, the general shout was, "Because some are rich and others are poor."

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Milk and White-lead Poisoning.—It is stated on the best French medical authority that the free use of milk in white-lead works is a preventive of lead poisoning or painter's colic.

Blisters.—A plaster composed of ground mustard, mixed with white of an egg in place of water, will prevent a blister on the surface of the skin. A salve for blisters is made as follows: Scrape two carrots and stew in two table-spoonfuls hog's lard. Add two plaintain leaves. When the carrots are [illegible] strain.

Cure for Chilblains.—Take a bucketful of water and make it as hot as it can be borne by the hand. Then put the feet in, and keep them there until the pain ceases, and the cure is complete. For burning and itching use some kind of oil. To three drops of linseed oil add one drop of creosote; bathe the feet in water as hot as it can be borne before applying the ointment. It often cures, with one application a day, in less than a week's time. But in some cases more time is required.

Cure for Rheumatism.—In addition to its usefulness as a sedative for the nerves, celery, when cooked, is excellent for rheumatism. Cut the celery into inch dice. Boil in water until soft. No water must be poured away unless drunk by the invalid. Then take new milk, slightly thicken with flour and flavor with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the saucepan; serve with diamonds of toasted bread around the dish and eat with potatoes. Cold or damp never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause and the sustaining power of evil. While the blood is alkaline there can be no rheumatism and equally no gout. Rheumatism is impossible on such a diet.

Cure for Felon.—When a finger pricks as though there were a thorn in it, and throbs intolerably when held downward, and yet there is no external sign of mischief, the probabilities are that a felon is in prospect. Go at once to the butcher's and procure some of the spinal marrow of a beef creature. Take a piece, say about two inches in length, and, having cut it open lengthwise, wrap it around the affected finger, covering, of course, with cloth. In a few hours change the piece of marrow for a fresh one, and continue to keep the finger so incased until all pain has ceased and there is no discomfort when the marrow is removed. The finger will look strangely white and porous, but the cure is complete. This remedy ought to become professional. It is vastly better than the surgeon's knife, and more effectual.

Faintness and Its Causes.

Faintness consists in a temporary failure of the activity of the heart; the blood, in consequence, is not properly circulated. It does not reach the head, and the patient loses clearness of vision and color, and, if not prevented, falls on the floor, where, however, or even before reaching it, he recovers. There is no convulsion, and, though he can scarcely be said to be conscious, he is not unconscious, so as not to be able to be aroused, as happens in epilepsy. There are all degrees of faintness, from merely feeling faint and looking slightly pale, to the state we have described; and in some cases the state of fainting is hardly recovered from well before it begins again and again, for hours and days together. We need hardly say that such cases as the latter are altogether beyond the reach of domestic medicine. What are the causes of faintness? It is not very difficult to describe these. Some people are so easily affected that they faint if they cut their finger, or even if they only see the cut finger of another. All one can say of such persons is that their muscular fiber is not strong, and that their nerves are sensitive. The heart, which goes on for years circulating the blood, is essentially a muscle. It is weak in some people, stronger in others. As a rule, it is weaker in women, and stronger in men. Hence women faint more rapidly than men. Whatever weakens the heart and muscles generally acts as a cause of faintness. Close, foul air is a common cause of faintness or of languidness. Anything which greatly affects the nervous system, such as bad news or the sight of something horrible or dissagreeable, will sometimes cause fainting. But, of all classes of fainting, none is so serious as the loss of blood. The muscles, in order to act well, must be supplied with the blood; and if the blood of the body is lost—if it escapes, from a vein open purposely, or from piles, or from the source from which menstruation proceeds—in excessive quantity, then faintness will happen. The degree of it will depend on the constitution, and on the amount of blood lost. A loss of blood that would scarcely be felt by one person will be a serious cause of faintness to another. Sometimes frequent faintness arises from becoming very fat, the muscular system of the heart being impaired by fat deposit.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

The Land of Trust.

In Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Hakodadi—in all cities and towns, whether big or little, at hotels, restaurants, shops, bar-rooms—credit is customary—so firmly fixed that it is hard to pay cash. When you buy anything, the clerk or salesman presents you with a chit—very much like a pad—on which you write the article, its price and your name, and the thing is repeated if you go to the same place a dozen times a day. In fact, you need no money for any ordinary purpose until the end of the month, when you liquidate your chits and begin over again. It is counted very dishonorable not to pay your chits. If you do not, your name is hung on the wall of the establishment where you are in debt, and you can get nothing more there. Still, in Japan, as in every quarter of the globe, there are persons, and not a few, who don't pay; and who, when shut out from one place, go to another and make fresh bills. The system is as bad as bad can be. Credit widely extended is an evil in any community. It hurts the man who gets it as well as the man who gives it. Its tendency always is to relax principle, to encourage extravagance, to dull sensibility, to weaken character. Hundreds, yes thousands, of persons in Japan to-day have lost the sense of integrity, and all ideas of financial promptness, who would not have done so but for this pernicious order of credit. The custom arose some years ago from the scarcity of small change, which rendered it really necessary. But now, although change is abundant, the custom continues, with no signs of disruption or decay. Tradesmen and everybody else suffer greatly by it, having, at the end of each year, a number of debts not only uncollected but uncollectible. Business never will be, and never can be, on any sound or desirable basis in Japan until a thorough reformation shall have been instituted. —*Boston Herald.*

A Prompt Man.

People never tire, says "Causeur" in the *Transcript*, of hearing stories of the late Col. Isaac O. Barnes, of this city, whilom United States Marshal of this district. He was a large man, fond of chatting with friends, and possessed withal a thin, piping, squeaky voice that was all his own. He disliked restraint of any kind, and was specially averse to religious services, chiefly because he had to keep silent while they lasted. He had an old friend—Mr. Kidder Marshall—to whom he was warmly attached, and when Mr. Marshall died felt it his duty to attend the funeral, which took place in Fitchburg. It was a hot, sticky day in summer, and the ride from Boston in the cars was anything but pleasant. Arrived at the house of the deceased friend, he found a large gathering in the parlor, which was warm and close. The Colonel wedged himself into an arm-chair several sizes too small for his ample person, settled himself as best he could, and "fidgeted." It so chanced that two clergymen conducted the services, which were so protracted that two hours had passed before the last "amen" had been said. In the midst of the solemn pause that followed it, Col. Barnes, who could "hold in" no longer, turned to the gentleman next him, and, in a voice pitched in a high key, said: "Did you know Kid?" "I did," said his fellow-mourner, in a deep, hushed voice. "He was a nice fellow, wasn't he?" piped Barnes. "He was," answered his neighbor, still in the same mournful tone. "Yes, and a mighty smart fellow, too," continued the Colonel, now giving his shrill voice free play, and wiping the beads from his forehead; "if he'd had the running of this funeral, he'd been under ground an hour and a half ago."

"Double" Stockings.

Delicate persons who object to taking cold, having found it impossible to wear the extremely thin "lace" stockings, a London manufacturer has introduced what he calls the "double" stocking. This is in two styles. One is so woven as to present a lace surface over a flesh-colored or rose-pink under-surface, and looks as if the stocking was drawn on over the limb. The designs shown in the upper surface are exceedingly handsome. The other style is an open check simulating the most superb lace, and is intended to be drawn over an under-stocking of flesh color or rose-pink. Warmth is thus secured. These stockings are in silk lace as well as in exquisitely fine Lisle-thread, and—as do all the new designs—they define the calf and instep, setting well in at the line above the heel, an important matter in the comfort of wearing a stocking.

A singular idea is carried out in the stockings embroidered in blue, pink, red and light-green, as well as lilac, gray, pearl and wood-color, over darker shades or contrasting colors. These expensive hose have gained greater popularity on account of the statements—false or true—as to the bad effect on the health of dyed hosiery. Wood-color on wood-color is a favorite in hose.

English newspapers very rarely contain in the obituary column a notice of a funeral, because, except in the case of an eminent public person, it is not desired that any but near relatives or very intimate friends should attend, and men worth a million go to their graves with less pomp and parade than a New York car-driver.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 75	@	10 75
Hogs	3 60	@	4 10
Cotton	11⅜	@	11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@	3 50
Wheat—No. 2	96	@	1 12½
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@	44½
Oats—Mixed	31	@	33
Rye—Western	58	@	67
Pork—Mess	8 87½	@	10 00
Lard	6	@	6¼
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 45
Hogs	2 50	@	3 45
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	86	@	87
No. 3 Spring	71	@	78
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	25	@	26
Rye—No. 2	46	@	47
Barley—No. 2	75	@	76
Butter—Choice Creamery	19	@	21
Eggs—Fresh	9½	@	10
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	9 30
Lard	5¾	@	6
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	97	@	98
No. 2	87	@	88
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 1	46	@	48
Barley—No. 2	58	@	59
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 04	@	1 05
Corn—Mixed	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	25	@	26
Rye	48	@	49
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	9 90
Lard	5¾	@	6
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 00	@	1 05
Corn	37	@	39
Oats	28	@	31
Rye	56	@	57
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
Lard	5¾	@	6
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 02	@	1 03
No. 2 Red	1 03	@	1 04
Corn—No. 2	35	@	36
Oats—No. 2	27	@	28
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 00	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 01	@	1 02
No. 1 Amber	1 00	@	1 01
Corn—No. 1	39	@	40
Oats—Mixed	29	@	31
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 05
Pork—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 12	@	5 37
Fair	4 25	@	4 75
Common	3 50	@	4 00
Hogs	3 40	@	4 00
Sheep	3 90	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, | Editors.
ROB. T. LOWRY |

BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

The Great Struggle for Free Elections.

Speech of Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania.

The Army bill being under consideration in the United States Senate, Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, spoke as follows:

This bill contains but a single disputed section. To that the Senator from Maine addressed himself; to that we address ourselves. There is but a single issue presented by this bill, to that I shall try to confine myself. All that hear me and the country know that the convulsive throes of a great people in a tremendous civil war have caused many departures from those vital principles that lie at the base of all civil liberty. The history of our race and the precedents of the past point them out as essential elements in the preservation of our own freedom, and its most earnest struggles ever have been and ever will be made for their safety. The necessities of the hour may cause a free people to bear for a time the subjection of the civil to the military power, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus or the presence of armed troops at election polls, but these must pass away with the necessity that gave them birth. They can never be crystallized upon the necks of Anglo-Saxons.

The single issue involved in this bill is, shall the executive arm of the Government longer possess the power to place troops at the election polls? Their presence there or the power to place them there is equally a menace to the people and a departure from the right of free elections. That is the issue, the sole, the only issue that is in this bill. We make no other; we will be diverted not from this.

The mere presence of armed troops at the polls is a menace to individual liberty. The shadow of the power of armed men is in itself a threat, and no free people will bear it. It was one of the struggles between Charles I. and his first three Parliaments that he should yield to them the right he claimed to quarter troops upon the people. Parliament refused to give him the money and he was accustomed to send troops into the country districts and compel them to be quartered and supported by the people without authority of law. The Commons placed it in their bills; they formulated and crystallized it in the petition of right, and they made the King yield to their just demands in behalf of the people. This right and privilege is registered in the bill of rights of nearly every constitution in all this land. The power to quarter troops upon the people was wrung from the Kingly power of Great Britain by placing it upon bills under which he was voted supplies to carry on a war for the Palatinate with Spain. Before they would yield him those supplies they compelled him to agree to a concession of this great right, and the right to be free from such intrusion became fixed and certain. The correlative right in regard to free election and the absence of troops from the polls is found still further back in English history. The menace of armed troops at the polls was prohibited by a statute in the reign of George II., and it recites the existence of the right to be free from this menace as old as the time of Edward I. In the thirteenth century, nearly 600 years ago, the race from whom we obtain our liberty and law, from whose loins we mainly sprung, asserted the doctrine that this right of free election belonged to the people and ought not to be jeopardized. It was a right wrung, absolutely wrung, from the hand of power in the time of Edward I. It was resurrected in the time of George II., and then enacted into law in 1735. Let us see what was done. I shall not read the statute. A law was passed in 1735 which forbade the presence of armed troops within two miles of the election polls. Subsequently, in 1741, the executive power (forgetting the existence of this statute) and—

"During the corrupt administration of Sir Robert Walpole, at an election held for the city of Westminster, under an order signed by three magistrates of the county, a body of armed soldiers was marched up and stationed in the churchyard of Saint Paul, Covent Garden, in the vicinity of the poll; and, on this being shown to the House of Commons, they passed a resolution affirming 'that the presence of a regular body of armed soldiers at an election of members to serve in Parliament, is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject, a manifest violation of the freedom of elections, and an open defiance of the laws and constitution of this kingdom.' The High Bailiff was taken into custody by order of the House, and the three magistrates who signed the order were brought to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker, upon their knees, as the House had directed; and, after this, the House passed a vote of thanks to the Speaker for his reprimand of the delinquents, and directed the same to be printed."—*Brightly's Leading Cases on Elections*, 603, 604.

Sir, this right, thus vindicated, is a part of our system. These privileges are a part of our own free liberties. They come to us with the system of laws under which we live. They belong to us as an integral part of our system of free elections, and we would be false to our highest duty if we should fail to protect them and assert their existence. I now quote from McCrary on Elections, section 418. He says:

"There can, however, be no doubt but that the law looks with great disfavor upon anything like an interference by the military with the freedom of an election. An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters, and an interference with their freedom and independence, and, if such armed force be in the hands of or under the control of the partisan friends of any particular candidate or set of candidates, the probability of an improper influence becomes still stronger."

This proposition does not stand alone on the thought of taking out of this section the authority for the presence of armed troops at the polls under Federal law, but it goes beyond this and finds its reason and its root in the right of the States to control this subject entirely. The control of free elections, the guarantee for their existence, does not belong to the Federal Government; it belongs to the States themselves and always has belonged there. The constitution of almost every State in this country contains in its bill of rights a guarantee of free elections. The States controlled the franchise. With them, both before and since the formation of the constitution, was vested the power and the right to guard the purity and the freedom of elections.

Let the Senators from New England and the Senators from the great West, and the Senators from the Middle States and the South take up the bills of rights of their respective States and see what is guaranteed. In nearly all of them the guarantee is that all elections shall be free. Here is the crystallization of the doctrine that comes to us from the time of Edward I., which found voice in the time of Charles I. and George II., and is now one of the privileges and rights of this people. In Pennsylvania, as long since as 1805, its rulers enacted this statute:

"No body of troops, being regularly employed in the army of the United States or of this State, shall appear and be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this State, during the time of said election."

This wholesome provision was re-enacted in 1839, and it is now a part of the law of that Commonwealth. The enactment of this followed the time of the Alien and Sedition law. The necessity had come for the people to enact it. Jefferson was in power here, his party was in control in that great State, and public sentiment found vent in the statute that protected at the polls the citizens from armed interference or control in any way by Federal or other troops. New York crystallized this right in her statutes as early as 1818, and prohibited the military from appearing or exercising on election day, or during ten days preceding it; and the same is the law in Wisconsin. Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, [illegible] forbid their military [illegible] on election day, and imposed penalties for its violation. Virginia, by her constitution, exempted the voter from military service on election day, and denied the franchise to every non-commissioned officer and private in the United States army or seaman or marine in the United States navy, while Maryland prescribed that no officer should muster or march any troops within view of the polls on election day.

I take the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1873 and I read from the bill of rights:

"Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the rights of suffrage."

This is reproduced, too, in the constitutions of Colorado and Missouri, enacted since, almost in word and letter.

But, sir, the Federal constitution has not a syllable on that subject. Neither in its main nor in the original amendments which secured the liberties of the people is there a word upon the subject of free elections. The Federal Government has no control over the subject; and they did not attempt to assert any such right in reference to it. The control of elections and the guarantee for them belonged to the States; there it was vested and there it is to remain. Prior to 1864 the only attempt at its control here was when John Marshall, in the House of Representatives, in the year 1800, under the elder Adams, reported a statute giving to the Federal Government control of elections so far as to prevent armed interference at the polls; but when the measure came to the Senate it was defeated. It failed because the Federal Government had no control over it. There was no dream, no thought of exercising this right by the Federal Government until it was done under the war power in the border States in 1862-'63-'64. Troops were then placed at the polls for the alleged protection of what was claimed to be the rights of so-called loyal men there. The first exercise of this right by the Federal Government was under the war power. It did not come from any grant from the people or the States, but solely and exclusively from what was claimed as a war power, and, like many others of the same character, force was its essential element. To escape from this and to restore to their people that which they had never parted from with their own consent, the act of 1865 was introduced at the close of the war by Senator Powell, of Kentucky. In its original form it gave security from intrusion, and re-enacted what was the undoubted law of every State. It was not permitted to pass until it was amended by Republican Senators by the insertion of the words that are now proposed to be taken out, and the guarantee of free elections claimed from the Federal Government thus became a means for intruding its mailed hand at the polls. Nothing but the abnormal condition of the country in 1865 and since could have produced the excrescence that we now propose to remove.

The bill as originally introduced—I have it before me—had no words authorizing troops to be present either to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls. As introduced, the bill was a guarantee of the right that existed in the States, and a restriction upon the power of the Federal Government, which was then being used wrongfully and oppressively upon the people of the border States. The bill was sent to the Committee on the Judiciary of this body, a Republican committee. It slumbered there for a number of months, and then came back with a report by Mr. Howard with a negative recommendation. He held that the right to exercise the war power of 1864 to prevent men who were not loyal from voting was a just and proper exercise of power. Senator Powell, desiring to relieve his people from wrongful oppression, pressed the bill again and again, until in June, 1864, it was put upon its passage, and he agreed to the amendment that troops might be used to repel the armed enemies of the United States. This was adopted without dissent.

Then Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, a Republican Senator, moved to add the words "or to keep peace at the polls." Upon that amendment the yeas and nays were called. Every "yea" vote was given by a Republican and every Democrat voted "nay." Reverdy Johnson, John P. Hale, and Senator Hicks, of Maryland, voted with the Democrats. This provision which is now proposed to be eliminated, "or keep peace at the polls," was adopted by a vote of sixteen Republicans against fifteen Democrats and others. Then the question came upon the passage of the bill thus amended, and the Senator from Kentucky, desiring to protect his people, was willing to take anything to save them from the pressure that was upon them, and accepted the bill in that form; but even then they were scarcely willing to pass it. Nowhere else in all the history of this Government had this claim of power appeared. Here, and here alone, is the only instance of the iron-clad arm of the Federal power appearing at the ballot-box.

We are done with the abnormal condition that came from the war. This people ask to be restored to their normal rights, whether it be in the North or in the South. Just here I will tell the Senator from Maine that at the election in 1860 for Governor of Pennsylvania, in the Third precinct of the Fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, an armed body of marines were brought to the polls; that they took possession thereof and closed and kept them closed for an hour, until they saw fit to open them and permit those to vote whom they thought ought to vote. Sir, the mail-clad armor of the Federal Government has shown itself in Broad street, Philadelphia, within three years. The people of our State want no more of this. I speak for my people. They want free elections, without either the shadow or the substance of military power, either State or Federal. They want the very essence of the provisions of our own constitution recognized in practice as it is in truth, as the law of the land. I am here representing, so far as I can, that people in asking at the hands of the Senate of the United States that this menace, this threat, this assumption of right that does not belong to the Federal Government may be eliminated from her statutes and that the States and the people of the States may control this question as they ought and of right are entitled to do. In Mexico, even in poor, downtrodden Mexico, when our troops were at the City of Mexico in the war of 1846-'47, because there was a provision in their laws that troops should not be present at the polls, the Federal army was withdrawn therefrom, in order that there might seem to be no menace or control, and Peney Pena was elected in the room of Santa Anna. The Federal troops obeyed the law of Mexico because it was a part of the Mexican guarantee of civil liberty, and because our army, its officers and soldiers, in those days recognized the doctrine which we contend for now, that the menace of armed men at the polls is utterly incompatible with free elections.

We propose to take out the words "to keep the peace at the polls," and the statute will then stand as is the law of Pennsylvania today. Of the necessity for this action, arising from practical experience, I shall not now speak. I content myself with the assertion of the broad principle that free elections with troops at the polls are impossible. The right and the power in the executive arm of either State or Federal Government to place troops at the polls on election day is an utter denial of what is vital to the free exercise of the elective franchise. I care not whether there be but one soldier to 10,000 square miles, or one soldier to every acre in this broad country. Behind the power of one soldier acting under the authority of the executive command of military power at the polls stand 40,000,000 people. It is the obedience of this people to law; it is the recognition that law is mighty, and that the man with his blue coat and his bayonet is a representative of 40,000,000 people that gives potency and majesty to his presence. When you place him there as that representative the effect is as it was in the precinct I have named in our own State in 1860. Then all men bowed their heads in forced obedience, for the Federal power was there to intimidate and control them; they dare not attack it, they must acquiesce; the law unlawfully asserted coerced obedience.

This sentiment of obedience to law actuates all of our people, and it is because law and the power of law brings troops to the polls without necessity and in derogation of one of our great rights that we seek to repeal this statute. In my own experience I have had to send an unarmed sheriff to arrest a crowd of men acting in violation of law. When it was suggested that we should have troops to aid the officer, I said no, a true and brave man acting in the performance of his duty under the command of law is worth 1,000 troops; and it so proved. The feeble assertion that there is no danger of intimidation because there is only one soldier to the 1,000 square miles is simply begging the question. Behind that one soldier stands the power of a great people. At the polls he is under the control of his officer and he may be directed to do what partisan zeal or malignity may find for him to do. Such a possible use of power is the deprivation of that great right that finds its existence in every bill of rights in this country, that belongs to the people, is a part of their ancient liberties, and to be protected and preserved even at the sacrifice of the blood of Anglo-Saxons.

There has been in the past nothing of the kind, and its enforcement now takes away one of the greatest and dearest rights that belong to this people.

We propose to take away this power. We propose to stand by the American system of free elections. That is our doctrine in this bill. We propose to stand by the American system as it exists in the bills of rights of the States and as it was found all over this country until this exercise of war power in 1862, 1863 and 1864. We propose to separate the ballot from the bayonet. We propose to restore to the civil power its absolute control over all the machinery of Government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain-head of power. It is a standing menace, a perpetual threat. In the interest of the people, in the light of the plainest principles of civil liberty, in the performance of a plain duty, in the exercise of the legislative power of this people, we propose to restore to the American people their system of free elections.

The Congress of the United States makes appropriations for but two years. The President of the United States cannot enlist a man or pay a dollar without an appropriation by Congress. Congress makes rules for the government of the land and naval forces, and these short appropriations and this limited authority of the Executive over them are the very basis of our system. We propose, as I have said, in the execution of a plain purpose, following precedents and practice and law and organic law to their legitimate results, to restore by this bill to the American people their own system of free elections. Why should we not do this? Who denies the right to free elections? Has the Senator from Maine denied this right? Will any Senator deny this right? Will any gentleman attempt to argue that the right to free elections does not belong to this people as one of their great cardinal rights? If so, why not restore it? The answer is much narrower than the concealed but real argument. Are the people not entitled to free elections? Why is it that Senators do not rise in their places and assert that the people have not a right to be free from Executive interference? The argument of the Senator from Maine is that you will not be interfered with, no troops will interfere with you; there are only so many troops here and so many there; you are not being interfered with. But the Senator forgets that upon the statute-books of this country there stands a law which gives to the Executive the power, the right to do this thing, and that in partisan bitterness, in the control of elections by one party or the other, a standing menace may become an actual, a terrible fact in the future as it has been in the past.

Are we met with a frank denial of the value of this right or of the right of this people to be freed at the polls from the menace of armed force? I venture to say that no Senator will put his argument upon that ground. None so bold as to assert that in the heated partisan contests that occur in the elections of this country the presence of armed troops, controlled by the one or the other political party, conduces to free elections. Either the substance or the shadow of military power at the polls is destructive of the essential element contemplated by almost every State constitution in this country in its express guarantee of free elections.

Another argument is used. Let us see what it is. First, we are denied the power to mold legislation. That is the first argument. The two houses of Congress, the legislative power, is denied the right to mold legislation in its own way. Second, it is said to be a revolutionary practice and coercive of the Executive; and third, that our intent is (that is the drift of the argument made by the Senator from Maine) to break down the Government. My colleague in the House, the oldest in service there, who trains with the other side, who does not belong to the Democratic party, treated this talk about revolution and coercion very well when he said it was "revolutionary in a Pickwickian sense." There is no revolution nor coercion here. There is an attempt to play upon words and upon passion in order to get a response from the people in antagonism to the assertion of the people's plain right.

The form of this legislation is sustained by precedents without number. The processes that we pursue are the modes of the constitution. We neither seek to coerce the Executive nor submit to be coerced by him. We follow the line of precedent and the modes pointed out by the constitution in every particular; there is no departure. The labored argument of the Senator from Maine that this is the dictate of a Democratic caucus is an entire error. No Democratic caucus ever saw this bill, no agency but that of the Senate and the House and the committees of the Senate and the House ever saw this bill and passed upon it. It is here as a result of the right of the representatives of this people to mold legislation through the recognized constitutional bodies.

It is said that we are trying to coerce the Executive. There is no attempt here at coercion. Where do you find it in this bill? It exists only in the lively imagination of the gentlemen who assert it. Sir, we will not coerce, nor will we submit to coercion, notwithstanding the finely-rounded periods with which the Senator from Maine concluded his remarks a few minutes ago in the effort to produce coercion.

We have our rights under the constitution, and we propose to follow them to their legitimate conclusions. The Executive has his rights, and our performance of our duty will not be by one jot or tittle in the way of his performance of his duty as he thinks right to perform it under his oath and the constitution. In the exercise of a plain duty imposed upon the legislative power, which is vested with the power to raise armies, to make rules for its government, and to enact all laws necessary to carry into execution the powers granted to it, these bodies are about to pass this bill in accordance with law and precedent. There is no provision of the bill violating the constitution, and no pretense will be made that any does. Its disputed clause relates to the employment of the troops whose pay we vote. We have no issue with any other branch of the Government. We seek to make none. In the exercise of the rule of the majority we follow practice, precedent, law, and organic law to their legitimate result, as we judge our duty calls us. We will not be driven into any issue with any other power. Each of these bodies must perform for itself, under the oath that it has taken to support the constitution, its clear and plain duty. When the Senator taunts us with the exercise of the negative of the Executive he undertakes to coerce the representatives of the people and of the States, the bodies vested by the constitution with the legislative power.

The right to place legislation upon money bills belongs to the legislative power. It is nowhere denied in the constitution. The propriety of the exercise of this right is to be judged of by the two houses, and by them alone. No other branch of the Government can object to the bill for this reason. We are the sole and exclusive judges of this question, and when we act our judgment cannot be impugned by either the Executive or the judiciary. The subject-matter of the legislation may be criticised, but the form of its enactment is solely within our the discretion.

Sir, let us look at this subject. Congress has three branches. Each one is independent in its sphere. Each branch of Congress has a negative on the other, and that fact is a vital fact in the preservation of the liberties of this people. The English system of separate branches is our system, and it is vital in it that the Senate shall have an absolute negative upon the proceedings of the House, and the House shall have an absolute negative upon the proceedings of the Senate. But because the Senate refuses to pass a bill that has matter in it that the Senate will not agree to when it comes from the House, refuses to pass a bill because of that matter, is the Senate revolutionary? Does that follow? It is the plainest proposition in the world that this is a constitutional right and invaluable as a check. It cannot be dispensed with as a part of the governmental theory of this country that each house is to have an absolute negative upon the other. And the negative of the Executive is a check upon the legislative branch, limited by the two-thirds provision.

The exercise by either house of its right to refuse to pass a bill because of denied matter in the bill is the exercise of a plain, clear, constitutional right. The exercise of this right by the Senate is by no means revolution. A President has the right to veto a bill. It is by no means revolutionary that he should veto a bill; yet he undertakes by the exercise of his qualified negative to require us to do what he wishes. That is a part of his clear right; it belongs to him under constitutional authority, and I would be the last to attempt to take it away from him. It is vital here as it is in the legislative branch. But when the Executive vetoes a bill and we pass the bill by two-thirds, we are practically coercing the Executive. That is the inevitable conclusion, but this is constitutional coercion. The Executive, in pursuance of his qualified negative given to him by the constitution, returns us the bill with his objections, and two-thirds of the legislative branches pass the bill over his veto. We are exercising the executive power, but are we revolutionary? We are exercising the legislative power of this republic, but it is neither revolutionary nor coercive.

But suppose the bill comes here and we have not the necessary two-thirds to pass it over his veto, what follows? We undertake to pass the bill, we put it upon reconsideration in accordance with the constitution and it fails for want of two-thirds, what then? Are we to be coerced in regard to our legislative right? Are we to say that we must pass the bill in the form he wishes because the Executive has vetoed it? The right of non-action, the right to decline to act under such circumstances, is as much the right of this house and of the other house and of the two houses acting in their legislative capacity as is the right of the President to veto a bill. We might decline to act and go no further; we need not initiate the legislation anew. If we could be compelled to do this, then the independence of each branch and the independence of the legislative power is absolutely gone, and you have no longer a majority vote for the President, and the minority can coerce legislation and the minority become the majority, and, with an unscrupulous Executive cohering the power of the minority with patronage and place, you have your Government revolutionized by the minority usurping and controlling the power of the majority, in which, under our system, it is vested by the constitution and the laws. This is the inevitable result. There is no power anywhere. It belongs to the legislative branch to act or to decline to act. When it does decline to act, it is exercising a plain, clear, constitutional right, and it must act, as must the Executive act, in full view of its responsibilities to the people. That is where the responsibility comes at last. The power to do this is with us, but we must act in the view that it is ultimately to be judged of by the last tribunal in this country, the tribunal of the people, and if we are not standing by doctrines and measures which the people will approve, if we are not maintaining the rights and the liberties and the ancient freedom of this people, they will not sustain us, and they ought not; but if, on the contrary, we decline to act, in obedience to our clear constitutional right, in defense of the rights and liberties and privileges of a free people, they will sustain us, and this Congress will write upon the history of this people an ineffaceable record that their representatives in the Forty-sixth Congress were true to the liberties of the American people.

Sir, each must be responsible for its conclusions and its actions to the people themselves, and each must act in full view of that ultimate tribunal. The power of the legislative branch to raise armies and vote supplies is to be exercised as that legislative branch judges wise. There is no power to control, to direct, or to coerce it. If the Executive differs, his negative controls unless two-thirds overrule it. If not, the bill falls, but his negative does not compel us to act.

Sir, this mode of coercion never was intended to be used upon the legislative branch. There is nothing in the constitution or in the history of this people that can be construed to mean that the legislative branch shall act at the dictation of the Executive; it is not found in our system anywhere, and it cannot be cited to deter us from that which is a plain, clear duty.

Another argument has been made use of in regard to the exercise of the negative of the President, which it seems to me is without foundation: that is, that he has the right to judge at all times and under all circumstances of the character of the legislation that he shall veto. Where this power is used upon a bill that he judges to be unconstitutional, or is hasty, unwise, or improper legislation, then it is very clear that he has this right, and he ought to have it. But when in the history of this Government was he ever called upon to or did any President ever veto a repealing statute? When, where, under what circumstances, in what condition of affairs, did the President of the United States ever veto a bill that repealed a law which clothed him with power and took it from the people? When and where did any President of the United States ever veto a bill to repeal a law that gave him control to send troops to the places of election with the power to coerce the people and take from them their rights? When and where has the President ever vetoed a bill giving the people of this country any of their liberties, or repealing a statute which took from them their rights? There are none such, and the people will never sustain such action.

The Executive negative practically refers the question to the people, and to them we and he must appeal. This power never was intended to be used to keep a yoke on the people or to destroy a repealing statute. Ordinarily the people sustain vetoes. Why? Because of the refusal by the Executive to accept power wrung from the people; but suppose you reverse this and by your repealing statute give to the Executive more power, which power is wrung from the States and the people, then there comes an entirely different question; and I tell Senators that we can face the ultimate tribunal of the people in denying supplies to the Executive power on a bill which gives back to them a great cardinal right. In such a case we will have the old question of Kingly prerogative against popular right; and upon that issue we can go to the people with perfect confidence and safety.

But is it not a strange argument that the legislative power which controls the purse, and, through that, the sword, has no right to say who troops are to be used; that the legislative power is not to have any control over this subject? It seems to me this is a very singular argument. The purse was given to the legislative power to control the sword, and they go together, and the rights and the liberties of this people are to be taken care of by their immediate representatives and the representatives of the States in this Chamber as the legislative power of the country, and when an attempt is made to coerce them from an effort to restore to the people their plain, clear rights, a new issue is made up, and one that we can very well place ourselves upon.

Sir, the veto power never was intended and never has been used to deprive the people of free elections or to strike down any other of the cardinal rights of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose we may with implicit trust await the verdict of a betrayed and outraged people. If it be to such a result in such a cause the American people are invited, the legislative majority in Congress will aid in writing upon the pages of our history a new and startling proof of the proud determination of American freemen to defend and maintain their own system of free elections.

Sir, we were never called to a plainer or more imperative duty, and we should be faithless if we faltered in its performance. The restoration of the liberties of the people, of the landmarks of civil liberty; the removal of the burdens that have come to the people from the changed condition which four years of civil war brought upon them; a restoration to them of the rights that that changed condition deprived them of, is our sole purpose in this bill. We have no other. We should not be true to the people if we had any other. No department of this Government has the right to resist our constitutional demand for the repeal of this menace to free government, which it is, as it stands upon the statute-book to-day. Sir, some writer has said our liberties are traceable through 1,000 years of English and American history. They are the possessions of those who ever advance, not by senseless clinging to the present, but by holding, repairing, improving, grasping the good of the present, remodeling the political fabric when decay is present, and improving at every step of essential progress.

OYSTERS are never eaten in their fresh state in China. After being taken from the shell, they are plunged into boiling water and then exposed in the sun until thoroughly dried. In such condition they retain their delicacy and native flavor for a long time.

SELF-ACTING MACHINERY.

Labor Almost Entirely Dispensed With.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Some time ago we made mention of a certain machine for making yarn and "diamond cord," said to be in operation in the Bradford district, England, which is entirely automatic in its working, and needing attention only to renew the supply of raw material or lubricate the different parts. Such a statement, although taken from one of the leading English trade-papers, seemed so surprising that it appeared to need confirmation, and we have, therefore, summarized the facts given below from other responsible sources. In what are known as the Oak Mills, near Low Moor, England, there are a number of the machines referred to, running 132 hours per week, requiring attention but once during forty-eight hours, and producing beautiful fabrics, without any flaw in the goods or irregularity in the machine. The most important part of the announcement is, that goods produced by this invention, which before its introduction sold at £2 5s 6d, are now selling at £1 4s. The machines can work as well in the dark as in the light, and were, according to last accounts, employed in manufacturing diamond yarn, capable of being used for a great variety of purposes, such as for piece-goods, scarfs, ladies' shawls, neckties, trimmings, etc. The yarn is produced with a combination of colors, all of which are distinct, and may be made of any kind of material. The single threads used are so fine as to produce 20,000 yards to the ounce; and they can be increased in thickness so as to weigh 100 yards to the ounce. The goods are produced so cheaply that they now find a good and profitable market in Paris, where previously they could not be sold, owing to the high French tariff. With reference to the manufacture of yarns, it is stated that one girl, paid at the rate of 14 shilling per week, can produce £1,000 worth of these yarns in six days. In fact, labor can hardly be said to be an appreciable item in the cost of the goods produced. The width of the trimmings manufactured for ladies' dresses, etc., varies from half an inch to nine inches; while one girl can produce £100 worth of these in a week, against £5 worth, the make of an ordinary weaving-shed for the same time. The proprietor declares that, when he first began the making of this class of goods, he paid about £100 per week in wages; but, with his new machinery, he pays scarcely anything, and now makes four times the variety, at the same time commanding a much larger trade. Some 3,000 or 4,000 combinations are capable of being produced the same day. Silk spools, containing all shades of colors, are pegged and ready for the machines, and are so arranged that they can be instantly changed in the process of manufacture. In one day a girl can prepare warps sufficient to supply the machines for forty-eight hours, during which time they require no attention. If the piece of mechanism really deserves all that is claimed for it, it must revolutionize the branches of manufacture in which it is engaged. The facts are certainly rather astonishing, but they are vouched for by competent authorities, and we give them for what they are worth.

One of Washington's Strong Points.

He is a great man who can occupy the first place in a nation, and at the same time prevent his weakness from being known. The thing most necessary is, not how to be perfect—for that is impossible—but how to seem so. In this Washington succeeded. If he ever did anything wrong he was probably sorry for it, but his first step was to lay the blame on some person who could support it better than he. If he complained that the coffee was muddy, he did it mostly by substitute. If he threw the morning butter in a fit of impatience against the wall, it was done to test the staying qualities of the colors of the wall paper. If he sometimes slipped up on the ice and was momentarily undignified, he laid it to his little hatchet, and the lookers-on forgot to smile. Once he put on another man's hat in a moment of absent-mindedness, and the hat descended to his shoulders. "This," he said, with the utmost sobriety, "is the hat of Martha's first husband. I regret to perceive that he was a swell-head." And thus was he not only relieved from the embarrassment of the moment, but he made a point against the person who was first in the heart of his amiable partner.—*Buffalo Express.*

The World's Mortality.

The earth is inhabited by about 1,300,000,000 of inhabitants, viz:

Of the Caucasian race	360,000,000
Of the Mongolian	550,000,000
Of the Ethiopian	190,000,000
Of the Malay	200,000,000
Of the American Indian	1,000,000

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and possess 1,000 different religions. The number of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,934 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or 1 per second. This loss is more than compensated for by the number of births. The average duration of life throughout the globe is 33 years. One-fourth of its population dies before the 7th year, and one-half before the 17th. Out of 10,000 persons, only 1 reaches his 100th year, only 1 in 500 his 80th, and only 1 in 100 his 65th. Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the 15th year, women have a better chance of life than men: but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Figs.

Mr. G. F. Needham, of Washington, thinks that the people of the Northern States make a great mistake in not raising figs. He says that the fruit is grown successfully in England, where the foggy atmosphere is not nearly so favorable to it as our sunny land. Northern climes are even better than Southern, because too great heat is inimical to the plant, and our days are more evenly tempered than those of the South. In Ohio it has been found that the fig tree is quickly grown, is easily protected, is a sure bearer, and is very prolific. The trees begin to bear when two years old, and when they have attained an age of four or five years produce from the same area, with less labor, a greater and more certain crop than either potatoes or tomatoes. Mr. Needham adds that what is true of Ohio is true of the whole North.

The Dress of a Mexican Horse.

The decorations of the horse were even more dashing and infinitely more costly than those of his rider. A small bridle, heavily ornamented with silver, with a very large and powerful bit, by means of which the most stubborn animal can be instantaneously stopped when at full speed; stirrups of solid or plated silver, and an immense saddle with large saddle-flaps of skin, dressed with the hair on, hanging down in front to the horse's knees, while a heavy petticoat-like covering of stiff, elaborately-stamped brown leather, called a Cortex shield, inclosed the whole hind parts well down to the haunches. At this point it terminated in a deep, heavy fringe of iron chain-work, whose jingling noise seems to constitute the chief happiness of the Mexican rider. All these accoutrements—the bridle, saddle, reins, etc.—were richly embroidered and decorated in the gold, silver and colored silks which make the equipment and harness of a Mexican cavaliero so expensive. The leggins, spurs, leathers and coverings of the stirrups are all embroidered; some of the former are so elaborately ornamented as to cost $150 a pair, while the whole dress, if it has any pretense to fashion, cannot be purchased for less than $500. The saddles are particularly expensive, and, in almost any saddler's shop, may be seen half a dozen of of them, ranging in price from $200 to $500, and even as high as $1,000. It is said that the saddlers of no other country can make a Mexican saddle, and it is to be hoped that no decent workman will attempt it. Large and heavy, they are very safe and easy for the rider, but it is a rare thing to see a horse return from a journey without a sore back.—*Cor. New York Evening Post.*

The Chinese.

A late letter from Hong Kong, China, says: "The passage of the Anti-Chinese bill by the Congress of the United States and its subsequent veto by President Hayes attract great attention among the natives. The vernacular newspapers of Hong Kong and Shanghai, especially the former, are extremely bitter against the proposed measure, claim the protection guaranteed by the treaty, and draw pictures of future relations and the exclusion of Americans from Chinese soil. They exaggerate the consequences to America of the withdrawal of Chinese labor, but speak with moderation and firmness of reactionary movements by China on her own ground."

Cutting Off His Fingers to Escape Work.

In the penitentiary, this morning, R. D. Huntington, a convict from Ashland, cut off three fingers of his left hand to escape work. He thought that the work was too difficult for him. He laid his hand on a block, and with a hatchet in his right began chopping. The first blow took off about half an inch from the last three fingers. Again he struck, hewing off some more of the fingers. Still thinking that he had not taken off enough, he slashed away again. At this juncture the guard saw him.—*Columbus (Ohio) letter.*

A Big Calf Story.

The other day, in this paper, was published the claim of Mr. J. R. Coe, of Sloan, Iowa, that he had the largest calf, at birth, ever known in this country. The embryo bovine weighed 114 pounds when born, and 124 pounds five days afterward. Now comes Mr. R. A. Sanderson, of Byron, Ill., who says that in the spring of 1859 he knew a calf, one day old, in Steuben county, N. Y., that weighed 126½ pounds, and thinks that his assertion is susceptible of proof. Which makes it very evident that it isn't safe to bet on big calves being the biggest. Now who has a bigger calf-story to tell?—*Chicago Journal.*

A Pig's Tail Causes Murder.

The length of a pig's tail led to a murder in Madison county, N. C., last Thursday. Two farmers, named Norton and Gaither, disputed concerning the length of the tail of a pig which they were examining. Norton gave Gaither the lie, whereupon Gaither told Norton to get ready for a deadly fight. Both men drew their revolvers almost simultaneously. Gaither was fatally wounded and Norton lost a thumb. The point as to which of the two men was right in regard to the length of the pig's tail remains undecided.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Considerate Baker.

On a recent trip of one of the steamers running to San Francisco, bread was served at dinner one day which tasted strongly of coal-oil. The Captain afterwards asked the baker if he did not know that kerosene had got into the flour. He admitted that he did. "Why didn't you feed the flour to the chickens, then?" was asked. "Oh," he replied, "I was afraid it would kill 'em."

Southern Opinion.

Gen. Beauregard has expressed his views on the Presidential question. He declares either Thurman or Bayard would be most acceptable to the South, although Gen. Hancock is the most popular in Louisiana. Among the Republican leaders he considers Conkling the least objectionable to the South.

THE London *Standard*, having stated that there was no well-authenticated case of a man or woman surviving a century, a correspondent reminds it that Canon Be[illegible], of the English church, is still living; that he was ordained in 1801, and that he must have been 23 years of age then or he could not have been ordained.

THE oldest woman in New Hampshire who accepted the privilege of voting at the recent town elections was Mrs. Lovey Wentworth, aged 90 years, of Bollinsford, who walked to the ballot-box in that town with a firm step and deposited the first vote of her life.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 1, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The democracy of the town of Auburn, is requested to meet at the old jail building, on next

Saturday Evening, May 3, '79.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating five trustees, one clerk, one treasurer and one marshal, to be voted for at the annual corporation election on Monday, May 5th, 1879. Every democrat and citizen who favors economy and good management of town affairs, should be present.

By order of Committee.

Every democrat in town should attend the caucus next Saturday evening, and assist in putting a good ticket in the field.

A very interesting article giving an analysis of congress from the beginning of the government until the present time is reproduced on page six of this paper.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks there is some ground, after all, for the charge that the democratic party just now is "revolutionary;" as it is in exact harmony with the declaration of independence—a revolutionary document.

Judge Howland, of the Marion circuit court has rendered a decision in favor of John Lee, one of the new directors of the northern prison. The case will be taken to the supreme court without delay.

The great speech of Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, as delivered in the United States Senate, on the army appropriation bill, is well worth reading by all liberty loving people. It will be found on the third page of this paper, headed, BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

Mark Gray, the youth who attempted the assassination of Edwin Booth at Chicago, a few days since, labors under the very-much-mistaken idea that he is the greatest Hamlet of the age. He is evidently jealous of Ed's reputation, and wants to supercede him by getting him into the great Hereafter.

Hayes has vetoed the army bill, and is now a radical saint in the estimation of Chandler, Blaine & Co. He has placed himself upon the record as favoring bayonets at the polls, and against free elections. The message is a lengthy document, full of partisan ear-marks, and is notable only for an absence of convincing argument. The country demands a firm stand by the democrats in congress. The fraud will be repudiated.

Peter F. Stevens, who has been on trial in Chicago for killing his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. As the prisoner was being taken from the court-room to his cell, Mrs. Young, his mother-in-law, stepped up quietly behind him, put a pistol to his head and pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the prisoner a handkerchief in which the pistol had been concealed interfered between the hammer and cap and caused the pistol to miss fire.

Memorial Day was observed at Augusta, Ga., last Saturday. W. I. Gary, mayor of the city, delivered a national and patriotic address in which he said: "Let us begin our work with that heavenly inspiration which teaches the creed of forgiveness and peace. Let us remember that bravery ceases to be partisan when death stamps us with his seal. Let the sky above typify the mingling of the blue and the gray. Let us remember the graves of the dead heroes of our whole country. Let us forget, as we would that it should be forgiven and forgotten."

Does that sound as though "Union soldiers were despised, and the stars and stripes trailed in the dust," in the south?

It should be remembered that the law whose repeal the president is said to be about to veto was not regarded by any party as having any sanction in the constitution until during and after the late civil war. A statute authorizing "military, naval and civil officers" of the United States "to keep the peace at the polls" by the use of federal "troops or armed men" could not have been enacted by any congress during the first three-quarters of a century of our history, and it is not likely that any president prior to 1860 would have signed such a bill had a congress passed it. "The time is out of joint" when it is the repeal of such a law, and not the law itself, that encounters a veto. A great political party fighting, even to the extent of an unprecedented use of the veto power, to keep the army at the polls! It is idle for republicans to say that they didn't wish to use the army at the polls—that they are not using it in that manner. If they didn't intend to use it in that manner and for that purpose, why should they move earth, if not heaven, to keep the power to use it? —Cincinnati Enquirer.

A King—Rally, Democrats!

(New York Sun.)

Would the democrats of the United States—especially would the distracted democratic party of the state of New York—unite to prevent the overthrow of our republican form of government and the substitution in its place of an hereditary monarchy? Would they unite to oppose a King?

Very likely it will prove to be for nothing less that they are now asked to remove and forget all minor differences, and combine together for the defeat of General Grant.

To be sure, there is no provision in our written constitution prohibiting more than two terms of the presidency to be held by one and the same man. But there is a tradition hardly less binding and sacred.

If the traditions and examples of the fathers are to be disregarded, how long will the provisions of the written constitution be treated as obligatory?

Grant is a military man, a firm believer in military power, and with very little real respect for constitutions or for traditional usages. He longs to be a King. He would be better pleased if the delegations from our legislature and the legislature of Pennsylvania and other bodies which are to welcome him home were to lay at his feet a crown, and ask his acceptance of it.

Grant, if elected a third time, will never leave the White House again voluntarily.

Let the people heed this warning.

Will the democracy unite against Grant—will they unite to oppose a King?

A Big Blaze.

Notre Dame university, the famous educational institute located near South Bend, Ind., together with the infirmary, music hall, old men's home and minim's play hall, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week. The origin of the fire is not definitely known but it is supposed to have been caused by the use of hot pitch in making repairs on the roof. Concerning this celebrated institution, the South Bend Tribune says:

"The University at Notre Dame was founded by Very Rev. Father Sorin, Superior General of the congregation of the Holy Cross, and is the most flourishing Catholic educational institution in the United States, the usual attendance of students being from 500 to 700, from all parts of the United States, and many of them being from foreign countries. It is rich in its libraries, zoological, ornithological, etymological, numismatic and other collections, as well as rare gifts from patrons and good-wishers. One of these last is a telescope from the late Napoleon III, presented when he was Emperor of France. The corner stone of the college building was laid on the 28th day of August, 1843. It was completed during the next year, and at that time was a building in the shape of a parallelogram, 80 feet long, 80 feet wide, four stories high, with a plain pitch or gable roof. Ten years later, in 1853, wings were added to this structure, projecting in front, and leaving an immense open gallery in front of the main building. The building then covered a ground space of about 160 feet long by 80 feet wide. In 1865 it was yet found too small, and two more stories were added, the upper one being a mansard and above it half hipped roofs. In the center was an immense dome, the largest one in the State, built on the model of the one at St. Peter's in Rome. On the 31st of May 1880, the colossal statue of the Virgin Mary was blessed and placed on the summit of this dome. This statue was nearly ten feet in length and its contour easily observable from the city. On the occasion of its being placed in position, Archbishop Spaulding and other eminent dignitaries of the church from all over the United States were present, and the gathering was one of the largest ever seen at any educational institution.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

The prosperity of the university called for additional buildings and a large number of them sprung up around the college. Prominent among these are the church of the Sacred Heart, a magnificent structure whose interior is rich with statuary, sculptured columns, and whose walls and ceilings are the highest realization of art in the frescoes and decorative work of Gregori, the famous Italian artist, whose life work, until coming to Notre Dame, was devoted to the art in Rome. This structure is on the west of the university and owing to the wind escaped. In rear of it is the Father General's habitation, a handsome three-story brick with mansard roof. To the rear of the university are the engine and boiler houses, refectory, printing offices of Ave Maria and the Scholastic, etc. On the east and close to the university is the Infirmary; next to it the Old Men's home; a little further to the east, fronts the Music Hall, east of it the Minim's Hall, and still further front Washington Hall. All these buildings are close to the main structure, while still further away are a score or more buildings, some of them of beautiful architecture."

The loss is estimated at $200,000. The university building was insured for $60,000. Of the eighteen piano's in music hall, only one was saved. The library contained about 2500 volumes all lost. Several persons were injured during the fire, but all will recover. The work of rebuilding will commence at once.

Jackson Township.

—Farmers busy sowing oats.

—The rain has made it too wet for plowing for a few days.

—Wheat is looking well in this neighborhood and bids fair for a good crop.

—A. Davis is erecting a new barn, which will be quite an addition to his already well-improved place.

—Joseph Prosser, of Concord, and Miss Louisa Bolts, of Jackson, were recently married at the residence of the bride's father. May peace and prosperity crown their efforts, and all their troubles be little Bolts to their happiness.

—William Stafford moved from this place to Auburn, a short time ago, where he will run a dray.

—Sabbath-school was organized at Grove Bethel last Sunday, with the following officers: O. Zimmerman, superintendent; J. J. Walter, secretary; and Miss Olive Nelson, chorister.

PICKWICK.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.

April 26, 1879. 18-3w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction, at the west gate of the public square in Auburn, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1879, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, consisting of household goods, groceries, etc. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation laws, and interest.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.

April 28, 1879. 18-3.

Annual Report of Town Officers.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the honorable board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Indiana. The undersigned, treasurer of said town, would respectfully show and report the following receipts and expenditures for the year commencing May 18th, 1878, and ending April 30th, 1879.

ROAD FUND.

Amount on hand April 30th, 1878	$ 208 06
" received from county treasurer	549 13
Total	757 98
Amount paid out on orders	736 81
Balance on hand	21 17

Sinking Fund.

Amount on hand April 30th, 1878	377 07
" received of marshal T. P. Scott	28 41
Total	396 40

Interest Fund.

Amount received of marshal T P Scott	218 45
Paid out on coupons	222 83
Over paid	4 60

Fund for the redemption of bonds and coupons issued for the construction of school houses.

Amount received of county treasurer	2,467 39
Redemption of bonds and coupons	2,102 20
Balance on hand	365 1.

Municipal Fund.

Amount on hand April 30, 1878	486 5
Received of marshal T P Scott	1,992 37
Total	2,478 90
Paid out on redemption of orders	2,051 49
Balance on hand	427 41
Received from all sources	7,560 72
Paid out	6,215 95
Balance on hand	1,334 77

Respectfully Submitted. M. HOUSTON, Tres.

TRUSTEE'S STATEMENT.

Statement of the trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Indiana, for the official year commencing May 1st, 1878, and ending April 26th 1879 inclusive.

Total amount of orders issued	2,724 82
Amount of duplicate	2,429 86
Taxes assessed not on duplicate	188 16
Moneys received from other sources	25 25
Total	2,034 27
Orders outstanding of 1874	14 00
" " " 1876	266 50
" " " 1877	57 86
" " " 1878	555 56
" " " 1879	166 45
Total	1,060 37
Amount of duplicates unpaid	912 82
Municipal funds on hand as per treasurers report	427 41
Total assetts	1,340 23

THOS. H. SPROTT, Clerk. A. LEE HOLLOPETER, Pres't.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.

18-2m.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John F. Coburn, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

April 29th, 1879. 18-4w.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,

PATENT MEDCINES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

First door south of the First National Bank.

AS MESSRS.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will not have a regular SPRING OPENING this season, they take pleasure in asking attention to their superb stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Now on exhibition, which comprise the latest novelties introduced in the great eastern cities this season.

RICH BROCADE SILKS in new effects and colors.

PEKIN STRIPE SILKS for vesting and trimmings.

HEAVY COLORED SILKS, all the popular shades.

NEAT STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS In tinted and silver effects.

COLORED SATINS all shades for trimming.

MOIRE BLACK SILKS AND SATINS for trimmings

RICH BLACK SATINS of most popular brands.

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS of most reliable colors.

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS for polonaise and over-dress.

ALL-WOOL PEKIN STRIPES new and desirable.

English Satins, Plain Cashmere, Melange-Mixtures Brocade Stripes, Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, Momie Cloths, Foulard Cambrics, Cretonne Cloths, English Chintzs, Etc., Etc.

Also low and medium price dress goods in large assortment, at 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20c. per yard—all of them excellent value to the purchaser.

ROOT & COMPANY,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN

Great Reduction in Goods.

Syrups and Molasses all down ten cents per gallon.
Coffees reduced another two cents per pound.
Leghorn Citron down fifteen cents per pound.
Zantee Currents down five cents per pound.
Best Teas reduced 10 cents per pound.
Candies down three cents per pound.
Sugars all down one cent per pound.
Raisins down three cents per pound.

ALL REDUCED 10 and 20 per

Rio Coffee.

The very best, 15 cents per pound. Second grade 11 cents per lb, Roasted coffee, 16 cts., best 19 cts. per lb.

Teas! Teas!

At no time in the history of the trade have Teas been so low. Another decline of 10c. per lb. brings the best of Teas within the reach of all. We now sell a good Tea for 20c. A choice extra drawing Tea for 40 and 50c, and the best Tea in the market for 70c. Young Hyson, 20, 40, best 70c., Imperial 40, best 70c., Oolong 20, 40, best 70c., Uncolored Jxpan 20, 40, best 60c., Gunpowder, eatra choice, 40, best 50 and 70c. per pound

Sugars Down 1c.

Coffee A Sugar 8c, Extra C 7 c, Yellow 6c, Grushed, Powdered and Granulated 9 cents.

Raisins, Currents, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel,

Down 3 to 10c. per lb., best Valencia Raisins 8c., choice Zantee Currants 5c., best Leghorn Citron 15c, Lemon and Orange Peel 20c., Sicily shelled Almons 40c., Brazil Nuts 8c., Filberts 12c., Texas Peacans 8c

Toy Candies of all Descriptions.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, and the finest Candies at 25c per lb. Last year they were sold at 40c. Choice French mixed candy 15c, and the best stick candy 12c. 3ct. reduction on candy.

Tobaccos.

Good plug 40c., best 50c. Twin Brothers 65c. Smoking 30c., best 35c. Golden Shorts, finest goods 35c. Uncle Ned, Fancy Turkish 45c.

Fish Oil and Neat's Foot Oil Down 15 cents per Gallon.

Best Fish Oil 70c, and Neat's Foot Oil 70c; Machine Oil 20c, best 40c. Coal Oil 12½c, Head Light 18c

CIGARS—In ½ boxes, full boxes and one-fourth boxes, extra choice Cigars $1.25 per 100; good Havanas $2, best $3 per 100

Fresh Oysters.

15c per can. Select Frying 17c and 28c per can. Cove Oysters 5c ents per can.

We are doing a rushing trade, continually increasing, and we guarantee our customers a saving of at least 20c. on the dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—First of May.

—Get out your dusters.

—Nice rain Sunday, wasn't it?

—Where did the peanut stand?

—White vests and soda water are in bloom.

—Mrs. H. C. Bell returns to-day from a visit to Michigan.

—The merchants on our side of the square want a pump.

—W. C. McGoutgal, of Newville, was on our streets yesterday.

—Sheriff Leas and lady are spending a few days at Indianapolis.

—The Buckeye clothes-wringer can be bought at Davis' for four dollars.

—Another big rain-storm Tuesday evening—regular April thunder-shower.

—Coop Ralston slings a barrel of salt around with the ease of a grown person.

—Pretty soon, boys by the score; will yell "hardly ever," from "Pinafore."

—*Dr. Casebeer and lady, of Auburn, were in Garrett Sunday last.—Garrett Herald.*

—Geo. H. Duncan, of Waterloo, was registered at the Swineford house last Monday.

—The net receipts of the Catholic church fair, held at Garrett last week, were $44.90.

—A new lawn-mower attracted some attention in the court-house yard Tuesday morning.

—*Mrs. Swineford, of Auburn, was a guest of Mrs. Dills on Tuesday last.—Butler Record.*

—Another large assortment of clocks and watches just received at Abright's jewelry store.

—Mill men will take notice that they can buy engine oil at *Davis'*, at manufacturers prices.

—We venture the assertion that yesterday was the finest day of the season—as is to-morrow.

—Bro. Powell, of the Herald was in town on Monday last, and honored the COURIER office with a call.

—Overcoats one day and palm-leaf fans the next. This is a remarkable country in which we reside.

—Hoyt, the druggist is having a big run on the Holman fever and ague pad; we mean he is selling lots of them.

—The cheapest place in DeKalb county to buy hats and caps, or gent's furnishing goods, is at G. H. Yesbera's.

—Davis has the best stock of wagon and carriage makers hardware in the county, and sells at uniform low prices.

—The little blue bird warbleth his little solo in the tree top, and the little boy fireth at him with his little sling-shot.

—C. W. Cook, who whiles the hours away at the junction and takes his rations at Hollister's, Sundayed over at Tiffin, Ohio.

—If that young attorney doesn't let up on those nocturnal sittings, Mr. Stemets will be liable to close in on him with a rent bill.

—Who ever heard of hats being so cheap, until Yesbera added them to his line of goods? Old prices have vanished like the mist.

—You can find the best brands of white lead rubber and other mixed paints at Davis' a little cheaper than any other place.

—That dam(p) shower of Sunday was delightful for the crops, but we didn't enjoy it;—were out in it with a perforated roof.

—Wall-paper, and window-shades, and wall-paper, and window-blinds, and wall-paper, and —w-a-l-l-p-a-p-e-r, at Hoyt's drug-store.

—Murphy & Baldwin are now engaged in kalsomining the restaurant of Mr. Sherman Hollister. Step in and take a look at the work, when completed.

—"In the midst of life we are in debt," says an exchange. Aye, too true! Debt borders upon our birth, and our cradle stands within the poor-house.

—Dr. Ed. Morris, of Fort Wayne, was in the city yesterday, endeavoring to collect some riches. He did so, and donated a portion of it to the COURIER office.

—An exchange happily remarks: "Enjoy yourself when you can." We would like to form the acquaintance of any man who can enjoy himself when he can't.

—Our popular dentist, Mr. R. Elson, goes to Wayne county, Ohio, on next Saturday, to attend the golden wedding of his parents. He will be absent all of next week.

—This "hardly ever" business is getting rather stale; it was a pretty good thing, but, like all things, it has faded—got monotonous—wasted its sweetness. Give us a rest.

—We called to see Bro. Powell of the Garrett Herald, one day last week, and found him busy, as editors usually are, in preparing the weekly feast for the reading public.

—H. Sturtevant, who has been acting in the capacity of assistant clerk at the junction, returned to his home in Jackson yesterday, where he takes a position in the general offices.

—If any of our subscribers prefer to do whitewashing, or make garden, in place of paying their subscription in money, they can have an opportunity by calling at this office soon.

—We learn with regret of the serious illness of Mrs. D. Burniston, of north Main street, who was attacked with pneumonia on Saturday last. She is said to be in a critical condition.

—A small farm-dog, doubled and twisted as though he had cramp colic, or a case of serious final come-and-get-us, was an object of commiseration on Seventh street, Tuesday evening.

—Superintendent Rummel, at the poor-farm, has seed potatoes for sale, of the early rose and peerless varieties. Those wanting pure seed will do well to procure it before the supply is exhausted.

—Abright has the most handsome and convenient bed-room alarm clocks we have ever seen. They are real beauties and just as convenient as they are beautiful. Every family ought to have one.

—That new story, "The man who tramps," by Lee Harris, may take well in some localities, but people in this region do not care for it; the man who tramps is pretty generally known around here.

—Wanted, at the COURIER office, a printer who can have a man's job ready for him ten minutes before the copy is furnished, and who can insert everybody's advertisement at the top of the column.

—A fashion writer says: "It is the style in France for ladies to take their tea in bonnet and gloves." Some American ladies take their "tea" in a glass, with a little piece of lemon and some sugar in it.

A full line of summer underwear for gents, and a large assortment of shirts, collars, ties, half hose, handkerchiefs &c. &c., just opened at the furnishing store of G. H. Yesbera. New goods and new prices.

—Neil McKay, railroad contractor, of Fort Wayne, was in town Friday and called at the COURIER office. He left us some *Leadville* papers, to which place he is talking of making a trip in the near future.

—There are yet two or three good store buildings vacant around the square. Rents are not high, either, and there is a first-class opportunity for several energetic business men to accumulate riches therein.

—This is exactly the right time to have your seedy-looking wood-work painted and your dingy walls kalsomined; and Murphy and Baldwin want it understood that they take a back seat to nobody on that kind of work.

—Abright, the jeweler, is now opening and placing in his cases a large lot of silver plated castors for table use which will be offered at prices within the reach of all. They are a great convenience, and every family should have one.

There is a reaper whose name is Ryan,
And with his mowing machine
He mows the grass in the court-house yard,
And the shade-trees that grow between.

But if Billy's action in this matter were compulsory, he'd think he had a hard row to mow.

—In another column we give the report of the town treasurer, and a statement of the trustees, showing that the town is in good shape financially. The affairs of the town for the past year have been managed economically, as the people will see by the reports.

—An antiquated Teutonic gentleman, bearing a striking resemblance to Rip Van Winkle, anchored at the Central on Tuesday night. He had a pipe like a coal-bucket, with a stem like a fish-pole, and when he fired it up—whew! didn't you smell it?

—F. L. Clark, F. P. Copper, W. W. Hoffman and H. Sturtevant—a "stag party"—went up to Waterloo Tuesday night, where they attended—a dance? no—a very quiet little euchre party. There were girls there, of course, and everybody had a fine time.

—If anybody finds a stray stallion knocking around loose, catch him and send him down to the Saginaw depot; he belongs to the railroad company. Frank Copper says he went off last Monday, "without saying nobody to anything," and has remained off ever since.

—Messrs. Picker & Bumpus, whose card will be found in another column, have contracted for the erection of brick buildings for the following parties in Auburn, viz—Dr. Allen—residence; Tom Somers—saloon building; and Schaab, Beugnot & Co.—addition to business house.

—Fort Wayne saloon keepers pasture goats in their vestibule doors, in the vain hope that it will attract the attention of the thirsty traveler and induce him to invest his odd nickels in "bock" beer. But he doesn't do it; he merely fastens a clothes-pin to his nose and glides along to the next saloon.

—G. P. Smith, formerly chief-clerk at the junction for the Saginaw and Eel River roads, returned last Friday and resumed his old "posish" on Monday, having spent about three months "seeing the elephant" in Mexico and Louisiana. He reports an h. o. t., and looks as though he had dined seven times a day.

—Everybody is invited to attend the German dance at the Chicago house in Garrett, on tomorrow (Friday) evening. Good music has been engaged for the occasion, and the managers are making arrangements to provide for the comforts of all who attend. Those who love round dances should not fail to be on hand.

—Mrs. W. W. Humes was taken to the insane asylum Monday morning. Her violent spells are only occasional, and she can be readily pacified at such times by proper treatment. She was almost entirely rational when taken away, and it is believed and sincerely hoped that a speedy cure will be effected at the asylum.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—Some of the 'bus-men at Ft. Wayne tried to put up a job on Conductor Geo. Mogford, of the Ft. W., J. & S., last Monday. They inveigled him into a 'bus, just as his train was about to move out, and started off with him at a lively gait; he managed to squeeze out of the door, however, barely escaping a watery grave in a mud-puddle. The train left five minutes behind time.

—A freight car loaded with salt was opened at the junction, Friday, by the car repairer, as it had become damaged some on the journey, and it was found to contain a brace of ripe tramps, who mildly inquired 'where in h—l are we?' They had been in there three days, with only a salt diet, and looked hungry enough to eat a corpse and chase the coffin.

—While spending a few hours in Garrett on last Friday, we were permitted to go through the extensive shops of the B. & O. railroad, and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hopkins, the general foreman, and Mr. Clarkson, the foreman in the blacksmith-shop, both gentlemen of intelligence, and well fitted to fill their respective positions with credit to themselves, and to their employers.

—Some marauder is tampering with our wood-pile—borrowing it in sections, when we're not here—and we would mildly suggest that he ought to let up. We are not running very heavy fires now, to be sure, but we expect to in the fall and may need the wood. We can stand it about one night more, however, before calling on Pete (our heavy man) to punch the pilferer.

—One of our young attorneys was in a peck of trouble a few days ago. He ordered a bill of shirts (two whole ones) from a city factory, and they didn't come at the appointed time, which necessitated his retracting the order in an elaborate letter. He stated that the delay had greatly annoyed him, and he had been compelled to favor another house with his order. Too bad; somebody might have donated one for the occasion.

—A young fellow in a farmer's wagon tried hard to furnish us with a sensational article, Tuesday afternoon, as we sat pondering over the effects of too much mince pie for dinner. The young man's team were about to ignore his presence in the wagon, and were hustling him along towards the Ohio state line at the rate of something less than three miles a minute, having become scared at the unfastening of the neck-yoke, but were stopped without accomplishing any serious damage.

—On Saturday May 10th, the citizens of DeKalb and adjoining counties will have an opportunity to invest in live-stock, machinery and agricultural implements at the residence of Wm. Brand, two miles west of Waterloo. Among the important items mentioned in the sale-bill, we find an Aultman & Taylor separator and steam engine, a Birdsell clover-huller, a Massilon separator and horse-power, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, bees, corn and an endless variety of farming tools and agricultural implements. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Terms very liberal.

—The Warsaw Indianian jumps onto us for seeming inconsistency in publishing what our newspaperial brethren had to say concerning the recent change in the COURIER, while in the same issue we poked fun at the Indianian for its self-written eulogies. We failed to note any lack of consistency in this, since our puffing was kindly furnished by disinterested parties, and not by ourselves. Perhaps the Indianian cannot make the distinction, but to a man with green goggles everything looks green.

—Since our last report the following parties have obtained the state's consent to travel in double harness and bask in the sunshine of each other's smiles through this vale of tears:

Jacob Grime, and Margaret Beck, Samuel J. Kiser and Jennie E. Johnson, Lewis N. Houlton and Rhoda C. Martin, Oliver Stofer and Alice Freed, Philly Morell and Mary Morell, Jonas H. Hart and Annie Cahill, Hurdel Sewell and Mary Clark, Francis M. Kirkpatrick and Loella Ober, Joseph C. Prosser and Louisa Baltz, Nicklaus A. Dammann and Sophie Steffen.

◆

Old Settlers' Meeting.

THE SEVERAL SUB-COMMITTEES, TO-WIT:

On speakers and programme, R. Culbertson, J. E. Rose and Guy Plum.

On site for meeting, T. D. Gross, Wm. Carr, and D. K. Houghton.

On music, Mrs. Dr. Swarts, M. F. Long, Miss Cyddie Hare, Jos. W. McKay and John Treesh are requested to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, May 3d inst., at the Central House, for consultation, and to make further arrangements for the annual meeting to be held June 19th next.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just returned from the east with a large stock of millinery goods of the best quality and latest styles, selected with the greatest care, personally, and having remained some time in the largest trimming establishments in the east, she is prepared to give the very best satisfaction in latest styles, quality and prices, of everything in the millinery line. Call and see her, old place of business, north of the Auburn House.

—The Valparaiso Messenger strutted in last week with its head high in the air and tail over the dash-board, looking as proud as a 16-year-old hired girl with a pair of bran new red shoes; and well it may, for Indiana can produce but few papers that can compare with it in neatness and general "make-up." It starts out on its ninth year with a new head and two columns larger around the waist, which is abundant evidence that it is flourishing like a green-bay tree. "Zim" is determined to give the Porter county people their money's worth, and the COURIER hopes they may ever appreciate it and fill the Messenger's sanctum with two-dollar bills, and its editors heart with gladness.

—The fire department at Ft. Wayne concocted a good scheme to entrap two boys who were suspected of turning in false alarms from the street boxes, which has been a great annoyance of late. Last week it was announced through the papers that John Downey, a hose-cart driver, had been discharged for neglect of duty. Downey soon afterwards got the two youths, whose names are Kiser and Delzell, to get into a buggy with him for the ostensible purpose of taking a drive; but, instead, he got them "full," when they immediately propsed to turn in an alarm and "get out the boys." This they did, by means of some apparatus they had contrived for that purpose, when Downey took them down to police headquarters and handed them over. This will doubtless do away with false alarms, as these smart alecks will be made an example of; they can be fined not to exceed $100—and ought to be.

—Rev. Young will hold services at the Catholic church next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock a. m, assisted by Rev. Collins. This will be the last opportunity to hear Father Young for several months, as he leaves on Monday next for an extended tour through Europe, and Africa. He will go by way of Waterloo to New York, in company with Mrs. Jacob Kahn of Waterloo, and a Mr. Kahn of Edgerton, Ohio. At New York, the party will take passage on the steamer Gellart of the Hamburg line, on the 8th inst, thence to Havre, where he will leave the other parties and proceed to Paris, thence to Marseilles, thence to Algiers, Africa, where he will visit his father and brother, from thence he will go to Rome, Italy, thence to Vienna, thence to Switzerland, thence to Strausburg to visit another brother, thence to Belgium, thence to London, thence to Ireland, returning to America about the last of August. Father Young came to this place about seven years ago and organized the first Catholic congregation, has since erected a church building and greatly increased the membership. He now takes his first leave of absence, with the well wishes of his people for a pleasant journey and safe return. Rev. Collins will have charge of the congregation during the absence of Rev. Young.

◆

Angola.

—Business was quite lively Saturday.

—Court convened Monday with a large docket.

—Horace Hills was in Chicago last week on business.

—Albert Markle of Auburn, was in town last Thursday.

—D. C. Wood and Miss Cora Squires Sundayed at Waterloo.

—J. M. Sommers, ex-printer, of Waterloo, was in town last week.

—C. M. Hertig was in town last week, the guest of W. B. McConnell.

—Herman Carpenter and Cap. Sowle started for the far west last week.

—Miss Rose Koons, formerly of this place, died at Waterloo last week.

—A. O. Miller was greeted with quite a large audience last Thursday evening.

—Dr. J. H. Stough and Miss Celia Markle of Hudson, were in town last Friday.

—Mrs. Brown, mother-in-law of Judge Woodhull, of this place, was buried Monday.

—Frank Patterson returned to Hudson, Mich., Monday, after a several weeks' visit in this place.

—Miss Katie Henning, who has been visiting in Waterloo for several weeks, returned to her home in this place Monday.

—The Central City minstrels, of Jackson, Mich., will play in this place this (Thursday) evening, also Friday evening, for the benefit of the hook-and-ladder company.

—S. I. Locke, Frank Kiblinger, J. I. Best, C. A. O. McClellan, R. W. McBride and John Koons, of Waterloo, were in town Tuesday. REPORTER.

◆

—Mr. Geo. Hazzard, of Auburn bank robbery fame, spent Sunday in this city. Mr. H. seems to have taken quite a notion to Logansport, having had quite a lively time on the occasion of his visit here some months ago.—Logansport Journal.

If George wants to have "a lively time" we advise him to come up and spend Sunday in Auburn.

Delightful Bouquets.

Dr. Price's Concealed Delight, Pet Rose, Hyacinth, Alista Bouquet, Ladies Favorite, and his other handkerchief perfumes are truly delightful bouquets. They are certainly the most exquisite scents that can be imagined—the odors of dainty buds and rich blossoms.

◆

He is Coming.

G. S. McCord will canvass the county this spring and summer with his patent feather renovator on wheels. This machine has won a reputation in Auburn, and vicinity, that recommends it to the public. This process of steaming and cleaning feathers only needs a trial; it recommends itself, will remove all filth and increase the size of a bed from one-third to one-half and give the feathers the life and appearance of new ones; no damage to the feathers whatever. Price still lower than ever. Don't be humbugged; don't let your beds go from your house; if we don't suit you, we don't take your money.

16-3w. G. S. M'CORD.

◆

The Truth.

In the whole United States there is not a flavoring extract that is so valuable, so positive, so effectual in producing the most delicious, desirable, and delicate flavored cakes, pastry, ice cream, etc., as Dr. Price's justly celebrated Special Flavoring Extracts.

CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods
To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last, but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
Opposite North Door Court House.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DUGGIS T
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,
And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.
LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING
Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.
Lumber Dressed and Matched
For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.
Factory on south Jackson street,
17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A ATILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

MISS EDITH'S MODEST REQUEST.

My papa knows you, and he says you're a man who
  makes reading for books;
But I never read nothing you wrote, nor did papa—
  I know by his looks.
So I guess you're like me when I talk, and I talk,
  and talk all the day,
And they only say: "Do stop that, child!" or
  "Nurse! take Miss Edith away."

Papa said if I was good I could ask you—alone
  by myself—
If you wouldn't write me a book like this little one
  up on the shelf;
I don't mean the pictures, of course, for to make
  them you've got to be smart;
But the reading that runs all around them you
  know,—just the cutest part.

You needn't mind what it's about, for no one will
  see it but me
And Jane—that's my nurse—and John—he's the
  coachman—just only us three.
You're to write of a bad little girl, that was wicked
  and bold and all that;
And then you are to write, if you please, something
  good—very good—of a cat!

This cat she was virtuous and meek, and kind to her
  parents, and mild,
And careful and neat in her ways, though her mistress
  was such a bad child;
And hours she would sit and would gaze when her
  mistress—that's me—was so bad,
And blink, just as if she would say: "Oh, Edith,
  you make my heart so sad."

And yet, you would scarcely believe it, that beautiful
  angelic cat
Was blamed by the servants for stealing whatever,
  they said, she'd got at.
And when John drank my milk—don't you tell me!
  I know just the way it was done—
They said 'twas the cat—and she sitting and washing
  her face in the sun!

And then there was Dick, my canary. When I left
  its cage open, one day,
They all made believe that she ate it, though I know
  that the bird flew away.
And why? Just because she was playing with a
  feather she found on the floor,
As if cats couldn't play with a feather without people
  thinking 'twas more.

Why, once we were romping together, when I
  knocked down a vase from the shelf,
That cat was as grieved and distressed as if she had
  done it herself;
And she walked away sadly and hid herself, and
  never came out till tea—
So they say, for they sent me to bed, and she never
  came even to me.

No matter whatever happened, it was laid at the
  door of that cat.
Why, once when I tore my apron—she was wrapped
  in it, and I called "Rat!"—
Why, they blamed that on her. I shall never—no,
  not to my dying day—
Forget the pained look that she gave me when they
  slapped me and took me away.

Of course, you know just what comes next when a
  child is as lovely as that;
She wasted quite slowly away—it was goodness was
  killing the cat.
I know it was nothing she ate, for her taste was exceedingly
  nice;
But they said she stole Bobby's ice cream, and
  caught a bad cold from the ice.

And you'll promise to make me a book like that little
  one up on the shelf,
And you'll call her "Naomi," because it's a name
  that she just gave herself;
For she'd scratch at my door in the morning, and,
  whenever I'd call out: "Who's there?"
She would answer, "Naomi! Naomi!" like a Christian,
  I vow and declare.

And you'll put me and her in a book. And, mind,
  you're to say I was bad;
And I might have been badder than that but for the
  example I had;
And you'll say that she was a Maltese, and what's
  that you ask? "Is she dead?"
Why, please, sir, *there ain't no cat!* You're to make
  one up out of your head!

—*Bret Harte, in the Independent.*

OLD BOSCAWAN'S WARD.

It was a stormy night, on a bleak New England coast. The wind and rain kept driving pitilessly, and the white, hungry waves came thundering over the sand-hills and breaking in cataracts of foam upon the desolate, rocky shore. In a room of a little cottage built so close to the sea that some of the breakers, more aggressive than the rest, seemed almost to threaten to overwhelm it, old Roger Boscawan sat smoking his pipe beside the fire, that roared up the wide, old-fashioned chimney, as if in defiance of the tempest of wind and rain outside.

"Bless me! Leah, do you hear the storm?"

"Yes, father."

It was a strangely beautiful face that looked up into the weather-beaten one of the old man from the shadow of the projecting angle of the fire-place, and strangely out of place it seemed among the rough surroundings of the fisherman's cabin. Large and lustrous were the eyes of Oriental, midnight darkness, white-lidded and long-lashed. The forehead low but broad, around which the luxuriant hair was braided in heavy classic coils; the cheeks of a dusky carmine, and the mouth sweet and expressive, and perfect in its curves and the dimples that it showed when it parted in a smile. Many people had often wondered how old Roger came to have a daughter equally unlike himself and her brother.

"I pity any craft that is out to-night," the old man went on. "I have lived on this coast for more than fifty years, man and boy, and never saw a wilder night than this."

Leah did not answer. She had risen from her seat, and, crossing the room, was looking out of the window, seaward. She could see nothing through the pane except the driving storm and the red, lurid lamp of the lighthouse, but in the other direction could be discerned a few twinkling lights of the fishing village, and further toward the town, among its dark clumps of evergreen, the windows of Hallam Lodge ablaze with light. Hallam Lodge was the oldest and grandest house for miles around, and was owned by the man whose name it bore, the direct descendant of Ralph Hallam, Colonel in the Parliamentary armies, who had crossed the ocean for his principles, and laid the first stone of this new dwelling-place more than 200 years ago.

Suddenly the tramp of approaching feet was heard through the storm outside, and the next moment the door opened to admit Stephen, old Roger's son, and three other men, who carried the insensible body of a man between them. He was a fine, handsome fellow, this son of the old fisherman, but utterly unlike his sister both in feature and in complexion, having a clear, ruddy skin, though somewhat browned with exposure to the weather; honest blue eyes, and curling, chestnut hair. He might have sat to an artist for a picture of some old Norse Viking's son, but a tender look came into his face and his voice assumed a softer tone as he spoke to the girl.

"It is the young gentleman that they say is going to marry Miss Edith Hallam," he said as they laid the unconscious man on the warm hearthstone before the fire. "His yacht struck on the rocks below the lighthouse, and all hands were lost but him. He has a breath of life in him yet, though, and we may pull him through. Give me some of that rum out of the closet, little sister."

She did so in silence, and then, in obedience to her brother's command, knelt down and chafed the wet, white hands of the unconscious man, while Stephen poured some of the spirits down his throat.

She could not help admiring the handsome face, so still and pallid, supported on her brother's knee. The features were regular and highbred, with dank, black curls falling over the high, white forehead. She was thinking, too, what handsome hands they were into which she was trying to rub returning life—almost as small, and how much better than her own—when a sharp knock came to the door, and a young lady, tall but stately, swept into the cabin, and knelt beside the unconscious man.

"I am his cousin, and it is my right," she said quietly yet decisively, as she took the hands, to which the warmth of life was slowly beginning to return, between her own.

Leah relinquished them at once, and shrank back to her position in the shadow of the fire-place with a feeling in her breast she had never known before. This tall, stately young lady was Miss Edith Hallam, the heiress of the lodge, and *she* was only Leah Boscawan, a fisherman's daughter. She could not analyze the cause that made her mind dwell so bitterly upon the fact, yet it did in spite of herself, and the knowledge of the great social gulf fixed between them filled her with a great vague regret.

In less than half an hour the young man was sufficiently revived to thank his preservers and accompany his cousin in her carriage, which waited outside, to the Lodge. He thanked them all most cordially. To the three men who had assisted him he gave money, and to Stephen his card, which showed his name to be Frank Vernon, and promised to call the next day and thank them again. Both the old man and his son were taken with his manner, and spoke in praise of him and his supposed betrothed; but Leah, sitting silent in the shadow, said nothing, brooding in silence over her newly-awakened thoughts, with vague, rebellious feelings against her destiny surging in her heart.

The storm did not abate that night nor the next day. Neither did the next day bring Frank Vernon to the cottage, but he sent a message saying he was too unwell to leave the house. When night again fell the wind was still driving the heavy rain along the shore, and the fury of the sea seemed unabated. The old man and his daughter sat in their old positions beside the fire and listened to the storm without.

"Leah," the old man said, breaking the silence, "where is Stephen to-night?"

She had been busy with her own thoughts, intently gazing into the glowing coals, and she raised her face, aglow with the firelight, to his. Then, with a cry of alarm, she sprung from her seat and caught his head, which was falling forward on his bosom, in her arms.

"Father! speak to me! What is the matter?" she cried, gazing with a great dread at the set and rigid features and lips, from which all color had fled, leaving them white as ashes.

"Leah," the old man gasped, "I am dying. Quick—old Mr. Hallam at the Lodge. I must see him. Tell him I sent for him, and he will come."

The gray head fell back upon the chair as he spoke. The girl, nearly frantic, and knowing not what to do, kissed him in a wild, frenzied way, and then dashed out into the night and storm.

It was a long way, more than a mile, but she did not mind fatigue. She did not feel it any more than she felt the stormy sweep of rain that drenched her to the skin. Her mind had room only for one thought—that she might be too late.

She reached the house at last, and delivered the message to Mr. Hallam in person, and then her overstrained faculties gave way, and she sank in a swoon on the floor.

When she came to her senses again she was lying in a white-curtained bed in a room finer than she had ever seen before, and bending over her was the stately young lady who had come to her father's cottage the night before.

"Has he gone?" she asked.

"Yes," the lady answered; "he is with him now."

She would have risen at once and returned through the storm through which she had come, but the lady was kindly resolute and firm, and forced her to lie quiet and wait.

An hour passed—it seemed an eternity to Leah—when the door opened and Mr. Hallam entered, still dripping with the rain. He crossed the room to the couch and took her hand in his.

"My poor child," he said, "you cannot go home to-night—this is your home from this time forth."

She looked at him in dumb amazement.

"You are my daughter now," he said, "and you must learn to look on me as you would your father."

"And he?" she cried out, flinging up her arms with an unconscious gesture of entreaty.

"You must bear it calmly, poor child," he answered her. "He is dead."

How it chanced that she should become the adopted daughter of the rich Mr. Hallam was much of a mystery to Leah, even when months had passed, and, the sorrow for her father beginning to wear off, she became more accustomed to her new position. Mr. Hallam was kindness personified; but from the rest of the household her quick instincts held her aloof. They were all kind to her, but an indefinable something felt, though not expressed, that she was not to the "manor born" and a sort of interloper, raised a barrier between them. As for the visitors, of whom there were many, of course this had nothing to do; but still the feeling was in her mind the same, and she became cold and reserved.

As for Frank Vernon, he became fascinated by her—so much so that it became a subject of remark. At last he proposed, and she accepted him.

She did not love him, but she liked his society, and she loved no one else, and felt proud of his talents and handsome person, as any girl would have done. She made a condition, however, that their engagement should be kept a secret until her brother Stephen, who had gone on a voyage of several months, should return.

A week afterward Stephen came. She was almost beside herself with delight at seeing him. It would have been a revelation to any one who only knew her as the stately, Juno-like beauty of the Lodge, to see her hang about his neck and kiss him again and again through her joyful tears.

At length she told him how Frank Vernon had asked her to be his wife, and she had accepted him. The change that came over him startled her. His face grew pale as death to the very lips, and a wild mist swept over his eyes—only for a moment, however, and then he brushed the back of his hand across his eyes and forced a smile.

"Leah," he said, in a voice that trembled in spite of his efforts to keep it calm, "if it is for your happiness I will try to bear it. I have had dreams, when I kept my lonely watches, that some time you might love me well enough to be something nearer to me than a brother. I see what a fool I have been now—you a lady and an heiress, while I am but a poor fisherman—but let it pass; the memory of my little sister will always be the dearest thing I can have on earth."

She stood thunderstruck for a moment, almost deeming him mad.

"What do you mean?" she managed to gasp at length.

"Do you not know? Have they not told you," he cried, "that you are not my father's daughter, not my sister, but the only child of Mr. Hallam's brother, and the lawful mistress of Hallam Lodge?"

The color faded from her face, leaving it so pallid he thought she was going to faint. Then as quickly the warm blood rushed back again, suffusing her face to the very roots of her hair.

"Are you sure of this?" she asked.

"As sure as of my own life," he answered. "I heard it when Mr. Hallam did, from father's dying lips, and saw the documents to prove his words. I know I should not have spoken to you as I did; but forget it all, Leah—"

"It is so sudden," she interrupted him, "but I do not wish to forget them. They have lost me my brother, it is true, but they have also found me something nearer, though dearer he could never be. Stephen, look into my eyes and tell me were your dreams so very wild after all?"

Of course Mr. Hallam was very much disappointed, and Frank Vernon even more so. The one, however, found consolation in being allowed to retain Hallam Lodge, and the other by returning to his old love and marrying Edith. Leah and her husband are happy in each other's love—what more need be said?

CONGRESS.

An Analysis of That Body from the Beginning of the Government—Interesting Statistics—Cases of Accidental Death, Homicide, Assassination and Suicide.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

THE POLITICAL REGISTER AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY: A Statistical Record of the Federal Officials, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, of the United States of America, 1876-'78. Compiled by Ben: Perley Poore, Clerk of Printing Records, United States Senate.

To the general public the main interest of this work is in the legislative part, which contains statistical sketches of the delegates to the Continental Congress, and of all—each and every one—of the Senators, Representatives and Delegates who have been elected to the forty-five successive Congresses under the Federal constitution.

NATIVITIES.

A careful examination of the book has been made for the purpose of embodying and classifying the main facts relating to the subjects of these sketches. The total number of sketches. The Total number of sketches is 5,337, many of the subjects being men whose service in Congress was of the briefest duration. Others, men who were not admitted, though claiming election or legal appointment, and others, men who were rightfully elected or appointed, but died before taking their seats. Of those whose nativities are recorded, all but 142 were born in the United States, New York leading off with 704, Pennsylvania following with 598; Virginia, 532; Massachusetts, 439; Connecticut, 340; and the rest, in sporting language, "distanced." Ireland has furnished most of our foreign-born statesmen, as well in Congress as out, England, Scotland and Germany following with about equal representation. The following table shows the nativities of members of both houses more minutely:

States.	*No.*	*States.*	*No.*
Alabama	29	Mississippi	13
Arkansas	6	New Jersey	203
California	1	North Carolina	225
Connecticut	340	New York	704
Delaware	54	New Hampshire	169
Florida	5	New Mexico	5
Georgia	134	Ohio	188
Indiana	49	Pennsylvania	598
Illinois	26	Rhode Island	70
Kentucky	222	South Carolina	157
Louisiana	24	Texas	1
Maryland	237	Tennessee	154
Michigan	5	Virginia	532
Missouri	18	Vermont	181
Maine	110	Wisconsin	2
Massachusetts	439	West Virginia	3
FOREIGN		STATES.	
Bavaria	2	Netherlands	1
Bermuda	2	New Brunswick	1
Canada	5	Nova Scotia	1
England	17	Scotland	21
France	5	Switzerland	2
Germany	12	Wales	4
Ireland	52	West Indies	4
Madeira	1	Other foreign countr's	6

EDUCATION.

The education received by the subjects of the memoirs is indicated in the following table, though it should be added that in the great majority of those marked as having received a classical education the statement is added that it was acquired through their own efforts, by teaching school or engaging in some occupation, which enabled them to go through college. Those marked self-educated seem to have received no outside assistance and were mostly negroes:

Academic	875
Classical, or Collegiate, or Liberal	1,798
English	183
Private	21
Public School	1,155
Sabbath School	8
Self-educated	20
Military education	96

LONG TERMS OF SERVICE.

The practice of sending men to Congress for term after term prevails, as is well known, much more generally in the East than in the West, and among the older than in the young communities. Of the Representatives, only a very small proportion have had the honor to serve more than two terms.

OCCUPATIONS.

The following table shows the occupations followed by members of both houses. In many cases they have followed several occupations, beginning, perhaps, with a trade, in a store, or on a farm, and winding up in the law, which they followed for a livelihood. In every case, as far as possible, the occupation is given in which they engaged at the time of their election:

Architects	1	Merchants	290
Actors	1	Miners	6
Apothecaries	1	Ministers	45
Bankers	79	Millwrights	1
Barbers	1	Millers	1
Brewers	1	Photographers	1
Bricklayers	2	Planters	50
Brickmakers	1	Priests	1
Botanists	1	Printers	65
Cabinet-makers	3	Prize-fighters	1
Carpenters	4	Physicians	156
Chemists	4	Saddlers	1
Civil engineers	14	Sailors	6
Contractors	6	Sawyers	1
Editors	84	Shoemakers	9
Farmers	176	Steamboatmen	3
Horticulturists	3	Stonecutters	1
Hotel-keepers	4	Surveyors	10
Literary	4	Tailors	3
Lawyers	2,418	Tanners	2
Manufacturers	50	Turners	1
Masons	3	Wagonmakers	1
Mechanics	19	Wheelwrights	1

HEREDITY.

From the colonial days to the present it has frequently happened that several generations of the same family have served in either or both houses. A collection of the most prominent—notably the Adamses, Bayards, Breckinridges, Harrisons, Chandlers, Stocktons, Frelinghuysens, Heisters, etc.—presents a strong confirmation of the theory of hereditary genius.

SANGUINARY DUELS.

It is surprising to note the number of members who have died in affairs of honor, as they used to be called.

The case of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, the head of the Federalist party, and perhaps the leading spirit in the formation of the constitution, mortally wounded by Aaron Burr, at Hoboken, July 3, 1804, is, of course, the most prominent, and will so readily occur to the minds of all that no farther mention need be made of it.

The first American statesman to perish by means of the duello, however, was Richard Dobbs Spaight, of North Carolina. He had served in the Continental army and the Continental Congress; had sat in the convention which framed the constitution; been Governor of North Carolina, and served in the Fifth and Sixth Congresses. He was succeeded in Congress by John Stanly, who challenged him in a quarrel growing out of the contest. The parties met on Sunday afternoon, and, on the exchange of the fourth fire, Gov. Spaight received a wound from which he died in less than twenty-five hours. Sept. 6, 1802, Stanly was tried and sentenced to imprisonment, but was pardoned by Gov. Williams, of North Carolina, within less than a year. As indicative of the public sentiment at that time regarding such affairs, it may be stated that Stanly was subsequently elected for one term to Congress, and for nine terms to the North Carolina House of Commons, dying in 1826 from a stroke of paralysis.

The next victim to the code, succeeding Alexander Hamilton, was Thomas K. Harris, a Representative from Tennessee in the Thirteenth Congress, who died from wounds received in a rencounter with Col. Simpson, April 18, 1816.

Spencer Pettis is an addition to the list. The Directory briefly notes the facts of his life as follows: "Born in Virginia in 1802; received an academic education; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Fayette, Mo.; was elected a Representative from Missouri in the Twenty-first Congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1829, to March 3, 1831; was killed in a duel which he fought with Maj. Thomas Biddle, at St. Louis, Aug. 26, 1831." The quarrel which led to the renconter was occasioned by Spencer's throwing, what was in Biddle's opinion, an unwarrantable slur upon the United States Bank, the President of which at that time was Nicholas Biddle, the challenger's brother. The duel took place on Bloody island, and resulted in the death of both combatants, Biddle lingering for several weeks before death ensued.

Armistead T. Mason, United States Senator from Virginia from 1816-'17, challenged his brother-in-law, John M. McCarty, to a duel. They fought near Washington city with muskets, Mason receiving a ball through his breast on the first fire, from which he died Feb. 6, 1819.

Joseph Pearson, Representative from North Carolina in the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, fought a duel while in Congress with John G. Jackson, after a political quarrel, was severely wounded, and died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 27, 1834.

Another notable affair was that between William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of Maine. Graves was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses, Cilley in the Twenty-fifth. They fought near Washington with revolvers, at 80 yards' distance, Feb. 28, 1838. At the third fire Cilley was killed. Graves was subsequently elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress, perhaps, in the language of politics, to give him a vindication at the hands of his constituents.

The last member of Congress whose death is recorded as resulting from a duel is George A. Waggaman. Waggaman was a practicing lawyer in New Orleans, largely interested in sugar-planting, Secretary of State of Louisiana under three successive Governors, and was elected United States Senator in place of Edward Livingston, resigned, serving from Jan. 3, 1832, to March 3, 1835. The rencontre in which Waggaman lost his life occurred near New Orleans March 23, 1843.

SUICIDE.

Suicide has been by no means infrequent among members of Congress. The self-murder of Haywood Yancy Riddle, who shot himself through the head at Lebanon, Tenn., a short time since, dying almost immediately from the effects of the wound, is still fresh in the mind of the public. Riddle was elected a Representative from Tennessee in the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, Dec. 14, 1875, filling the vacancy caused by the death of S. M. Fite. A fatality unprecedented in the history of the Government had attended the Congressmen elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from this district. John W. Head was elected on the first Tuesday in November, 1874, and died in a few days afterward. Samuel M. Fite, was elected Dec. 31, 1874, and died Oct. 23, 1875. Neither lived to take his seat. Riddle was also elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. His final act was undoubtedly due to insanity.

Riddle's suicide is simply the last of a list which begins with the foundation of the Government. His is similar, in some respects, to that of James Blair, a Representative from South Carolina, in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Congresses. During the first session of the Twenty-third Congress Blair attended the Washington Theater one night, and, becoming displeased with the actors, fired a loaded pistol at them, for which he was arrested, and fined $5. Physicians testified that he was under the influence of brandy and opium, taken to alleviate pain from chronic rheumatism. Three weeks afterward, April 1, 1834, he blew out his brains with a pistol at his boarding-house on Capitol hill.

Similar, in many points of the case, was that of Felix G. McConnell, a Representative from Alabama, in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses, who committed suicide in a fit of delirium, in the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, by stabbing himself in the abdomen and then cutting his throat, Sept. 10, 1846.

Another Representative from South Carolina, besides Blair, who committed suicide, was James D. Ashemore, who, after serving several terms in the State Senate, and subsequently was Comptroller General, was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Greenville district, serving until Dec. 21, 1869. The State having seceded at the breaking out of the war, he entered the Confederate army, and committed suicide by blowing out his brains at Sardis, Miss., Dec. 6, 1861.

Elijah Hise, a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, committed suicide at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1876. Hise was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in 1836, but was defeated; was Charge d'Affaires at Guatemala from March 31, 1848, to June 31, 1849; was Presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1857, and served in Congress from Dec. 3, 1866, to March 3, 1869.

John White is to be added to the list. He was born in 1805; received an academic education; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Richmond, Ky.; was elected a Representative from Kentucky in the Twenty-fourth Congress, as a Whig, without opposition, and was successively re-elected to the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses without opposition, serving from Dec. 7, 1835, to March 3, 1845; was Speaker of the House during the Twenty-seventh Congress; was Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit of Kentucky; committed suicide at Richmond, Ky., Sept. 22, 1845.

James G. Wilson, United States Senator from New Jersey, from Dec. 4, 1815, to 1821, was severely injured in December, 1832, by imagining, in a fit of delirium, that his house was on fire, and throwing himself from a second-story window. He had been editor of the *True American;* Clerk for many years of the State House of Representatives; was appointed by President Monroe Postmaster at Trenton, and at the time of his fit of delirium was a member of the State House.

William Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, is another Congressman who died by his own hand. Born in 1810, he was attached to the American Legation at London under Minister Stevenson; was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania in the Twenty-sixth Congress as a Van Buren Democrat, serving from Dec. 2, 1839, to Oct. 17, 1840, and re-elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress. A few weeks afterwards he committed suicide at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, by shooting himself in the right eye.

John Ewing, of Indiana, was found dead in his room at Vincennes, Ind., in December, 1857. He had been a Representative in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Congresses, serving until 1839, and had previously served in the State Senate. On his table was found the following epitaph, apparently just written by himself:

Here lies a man who loved his friends,
His God, his country, and Vincennes.

A mournful and tragic suicide was that of Alfred P. White, of Ohio. White had been a Representative in the Twenty-eighth Congress, and State Treasurer, appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Treasurer Gibbs for fraud. In 1862 he was appointed, by Secretary Chase, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Columbus district, was subsequently detected in contraband cotton speculations, was found to be a defaulter, and committed suicide by taking poison on the grave of his two children, in Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1865.

James Henry Lane, twice United States Senator from Kansas, serving up to 1866, committed suicide by shooting himself near Fort Leavenworth at the end of his term of office.

James S. Johnson, Representative from Kentucky in the Thirty-first Congress, committed suicide while suffering under mental depression caused by ill-health, at Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 12, 1873.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Of the deaths of Congressmen which may be termed accidents, the most prominent, perhaps, now in the public memory is that of Clement L. Vallandigham, which resulted from a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol while he was arguing a murder case at Lebanon, Ohio, June 17, 1870.

Robert Hanna, United States Senator from Indiana in 1831-'32, was killed by a railroad train while walking on a track at Indianapolis, Nov. 19, 1858.

Still another case was that of Abraham B. Venable, United States Senator from Virginia in 1803-'4, and Representative in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Congresses, who perished with seventy others, in the conflagration of the Richmond Theatre, Dec. 21, 1811.

James Hamilton, Representative from South Carolina in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, Governor of South Carolina, and subsequently United States Senator from Texas, was drowned going from New Orleans to Galveston, the steamer Opelousas, on which he was, having been run into by the steamer Galveston, Nov. 15, 1857. Hamilton was a literary man, and was one of the founders of the *Southern Quarterly Review.*

Josiah Stoddard Johnson, thrice Senator and once Representative from Louisiana, died May 19, 1833, from the effect of an explosion of gunpowder on the steam packet Lioness on the Red river.

Charles Tillinghast James, United States Senator from Delaware, invented a rifled cannon, and lost his life while experimenting with one at Sag Harbor, Oct. 17, 1862.

HOMICIDES.

There were a few homicides perpetrated by members of Congress, the most notable one being the Sickles-Key affair, Feb. 28, 1859, at Washington, in which Gen. Sickles killed Phillip Barton Key for having criminal connection with his wife. Richard Hanson Weightman, of Maryland, cut a cadet comrade at West Point, for which he was expelled, and afterward killed a Santa Fe trader with the same knife, while a Territorial Delegate from New Mexico in the Thirty-second Congress.

ASSASSINATED.

A number have died violent deaths at the hands of assassins. John Huyler, of Hackensack, N. J., Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress, died in consequence of an unprovoked assault which was made upon him by a drunken man in the streets of that city, January, 1870. Joseph White, Representative from Indiana in the Twenty-seventh Congress, removed to New York; while on a business visit to Indiana was shot by a drunken man, and died from the effects of the wound January, 1861.

Solomon Sharp, member of the State House of Kentucky, State Attorney General, Representative in the Fourteenth Congress, was assassinated while a member of the State House in November, 1835, and the murderer escaped, although the Legislature offered a reward of $3,000 for his arrest. Mr. Sharp was killed by Mr. Beauchamp for slanders in regard to a woman with whom Beauchamp was enamored. The trial, which resulted in Beauchamp's acquittal, is one of the most remarkable in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, and formed the text for one of the most striking points in a well-remembered lecture by Gov. Charles P. Johnson on "Character in Murder."

Robert Potter, Representative from North Carolina in the Twenty-first Congress; moved by jealousy he committed a brutal assault on two male relatives of his wife, Aug. 28, 1831, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and payment of $1,000 fine; then removed to Texas, where he was killed in a disreputable private quarrel.

ASSAULTS,

more or less deadly, have occurred from time to time among members of either house. The assault on Charles Sumner by Brooks, of South Carolina, has become historical, and, from political causes, is probably more prominent in the public mind than any other, but it is by no means solitary. William Stanberry, Representative from Ohio in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Congresses, addressed a communication to Mr. Speaker Stevenson, April 14, 1832, stating that he was waylaid on the night previous, attacked and knocked down by a bludgeon, and severely bruised and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in debate. Gen. Houston was brought before the bar of the House and reprimanded. Thomas D. Arnold, again a Representative from Tennessee in the Twenty-second Congress, was assaulted in the Capitol, May 14, 1832, by Morgan A. Heard, who fired a loaded horse-pistol at him, the ball grazing his arm, and then struck him with a bludgeon.

Politicians.

I never loved the exercise of power, never cared particularly for public places, but I always liked politics, and, what is more, I like politicians. They are a much-abused class. It is the fashion to sneer at them, but I think they are better men as a rule than merchants and bankers and other representatives of what is called respectability. They make more sacrifices and do more unselfish work for others than business men ever think of doing. They cultivate a certain chivalric sense of honor. Even some who are naturally corrupt will refuse the most tempting bribes when the integrity of their party is involved. I have seen enough of political life to satisfy me that its influence is elevating and not degrading. I would much rather be tried by a jury of my political opponents who were acknowledged politicians, than by a jury of respectable business men who said that they took no particular interest in politics, but usually voted the Republican ticket. From them I should expect gross injustice and prejudice ten times as intense as my avowed political opponents would display. The man who serves a cause, if it is not a positively bad cause, is ennobled by the service. He learns to look at men, as well as doctrines, from a higher standpoint than mere personal selfishness. Hence I repeat that I like politicians as well as politics, but I do not like office.—*Ex-Gov. Seymour.*

CORNELL University has just established an experimental station, which is prepared to analyze different kinds of commercial fertilizers in the laboratory, and to test them in the field; to examine seeds that are suspected to be adulterated; and to identify and name grasses weeds or other plants.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Domestic Greeting.

As homeward comes the married man,
He's met by wife at door;
With fond embrace and loving kiss
And—"Baby's throat is sore!

"And did you think to stop at Brown's
And get that [illegible] about
I ordered yesterday?—and, dear,
Fred's boots are all worn out!

"I'm glad that you are so early, John,
So much I miss you, dear—
I've had a letter from mamma;
She's coming to live here.

"The roof has leaked and spoiled the rugs
Upon the upper hall;
And Bridget must go, the careless thing!
She let the mirror fall.

"What makes you look so grave, my love?
Take off your things and wipe
Your feet—and only think, to-day
Jane broke your meerschaum pipe.

"Oh, John! that horrid, horrid word!
You do not love me, dear;
I wish that I—boo-hoo—were dead—
You're cross as any bear."

—*Boston Transcript.*

Present-Making.

The habit of making presents is so strongly rooted in human nature that if its growth is repressed in one direction it instantly seeks room for expansion in another. The custom of making wedding presents has probably reached its highest level, as there are indications on all sides that it is now, as a general practice, slightly on the decline, this change being seemingly due to a revulsion of feeling in consequence of past excesses. Present giving at tin, wooden and silver weddings has been frowned down by the good sense of society, for invitations to festivities of this kind were always traps of the most aggravating sort, set for the purpose of catching the generous. People will give presents, only there must be something in the occasion a trifle out of the regular order of things to produce spontaneous action. If the dead could only be benefited by our gifts, the floral offerings at funerals show how prompt the response would be; but as this is impossible, attention has been turned to what some persons consider the next most important event in life—birth. For weeks before this event, the expectant mother is loaded down by the gifts of her friends. There are sent to her baby caps, socks, blankets and nursery wares in quantities sufficient to supply an ordinary foundling asylum. With these, as with wedding presents, the trouble arises that the recipient is supplied with an immense number of things which she does not need or desire, and yet by accepting them she is placed under obligations to requite their donors should there be a reversal in the situation. The custom, in its expansive phase, is a relatively new one, but it is one which promises to soon need the correcting force of a well regulated public opinion.

What Weddings Offer.

Weddings offer women an eligible opportunity of getting up a good family quarrel. All the ladies of their connection are in a flutter of excitement, and are far from being mistresses of themselves. In the inevitable confusion of large hospitalities, some distant aunt or some cousin is certain, like the cross fairy who was not asked to the christening, "to take offense." The aimless excitement and flutter now find something fresh to work upon, and settle down into good steady animosities. "Marriage, and death, and division," says the poet rather cynically, "make barren our lives." Marriages generally beget division, or rather, in the general excitement, some slow old grudge is brought to a head and bursts. When the happy pair return after the honeymoon, they are lucky if they do not find that they have to take a side in a feud, and range themselves under the banner of Aunt Jane or of Aunt Matilda. All this is the result of the curious inexplicable passion with which people who do not care a pin for a man or woman throw themselves into their matrimonial affairs. One's birth does not disturb society; one may be christened and confirmed and the world is calm. Our great achievements, if we ever perform any, interest every one more than our kinsfolk. We may even commit crimes, and find that scanty notice is taken of the offense, relations confining themselves to saying that "they always looked for as much." We die, and our intimates are unmoved. Why, then, can we not marry in peace? Why do people seem to become a new and strange sort of beings, of interest to all men, as soon as they are engaged to be married? There must be some mysterious reason for these things, and philosophers may seek it in the remote history of the race. There, however, they probably will not find it, as weddings in the remote history of the race were an unregarded episode, in which the lady was hit on the head and dragged quietly out of the camp. Nor will the philosopher be more happy if he "looks within his own bosom, and listens for the whispers of consciousness." His consciousness has nothing to say on the subject. If he be a married philosopher, he knows that he forgets all about it when he is told that his friends are about to enter into the state of matrimony. He knows that he looks on that as entirely their own affair, and neither history nor experience can inform why his fellow-creatures put themselves into such a flutter. Mankind has always been so constituted that many things which are natural remain inexplicable to the philosopher. We do not think that even Mr. Herbert Spencer has tried to solve the problem connected with the popular interest in weddings.—*The Saturday Review.*

Good Manners.

'Tis a rule of manners to avoid exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration. A man makes his inferiors his superiors by heat. Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip, and tell eagerly what the neighbors or the journals say? State your opinion without apology. The attitude is the main point. Assure your companion that some good news or some bad, you remain in good heart and good mind, which is the best news you can possibly communicate. Self-control is the rule. You have in you there a noisy, sensual savage, which you are to keep down and turn all his strength to beauty. What a seneschal and detective is laughter! It seems to require several generations of education to train a squeaking or a shouting habit out of man. Sometimes, when in almost all expressions the Choctaw and the slave have been worked out of him a coarse nature still betrays itself in his contemptible squeals of joy. The great gain is not to shine, not to conquer your companion—then you learn nothing but conceit—but to find a companion who knows what you do not; to tilt with him and be overthrown, horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful. Then you can see the real and the counterfeit, and you will never accept the counterfeit again. You will adopt the art of war that has defeated you. You will ride to battle horsed on the very logic which you found irresistible. You will accept the fertile truth, instead of the solemn, customary lie. When people come to see us, we foolishly prattle, least we inhospitable. But things said for conversation are chalk eggs. Don't say things. What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I can't hear what you say to the contrary. A lady of my acquaintance said, "I don't care so much for what they say as I do for what makes them say it." The law of the table is beauty—a respect to the common sort of all the guests. Everything is unseasonable which is private to two or three or any other portion of the company. Tact never violates for a moment this law; never intrudes the orders of the house, the vices of the absent, or a tariff of expenses, or professional privacies; as we say, we never "talk shop" before company. Lovers abstain from caresses, and haters from insults, whilst they sit in one parlor with common friends. Would we codify the laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us, and degrades our household life, we must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

"Shall Women Pray?"

This is the text for a telling article from W. P. Black, Esq. Although admitting that there are limits to a woman's sphere of religious activity (Scripturally considered), yet he adduces many beautiful illustrations of the vast influence and worth of woman in Christian work. He says: "We recall the prophecy in Joel, and its fulfillment at the Pentecost, when, after the wonderful apostolic prayer-meeting came the baptism of God. The apostles are named, and then is added: 'These all continued in prayer and supplication, with the women, and Mary, the mother of Jesus, and his brethren.' Have we any doubts from the words of this description, that 'the women and Mary, the mother of Jesus' (who kept 'in her heart' the words of Jesus and the prophecies of Elizabeth and Zacharias, not then as yet written, and perhaps not then even yet known to the apostles, who afterward wrote the Gospels), took part in that prayer-meeting, both in testimony and in prayer and in supplication? Evidently the women spake as well as the men; and this is apparent, not only from the language of the narrative, but also from the particularity of Peter's quotation: 'And it shall come to pass in the last days,' saith God, 'I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy; and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams; and on my servants and handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my spirit, and they shall prophesy. Manifestly the daughters—the handmaidens—were filled with the spirit, and were prophesying that day, as before they had been praying with the believing ones. Now the word here here translated prophesy means to announce, interpret, or expound the responses of an oracle—to announce the name of a divinity, to predict or prophesy. Are we not justified in concluding that the prophesying of Pentecost was the announcing, interpreting, expounding the glorious message of the gospel Luke xxiv., 47), was exhortation and preaching? Nor did this stop with Pentecost. Phillip had four daughters; and the Holy Ghost saw fit to preserve of them this record (Acts xxi., 8, 9): 'We entered into the house of Phillip, the evangelist, which was one of the seven, and abode with him. And the same man did have four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy,' that is, interpret and expound Cod's message of grace in Jesus Christ. And the Holy Ghost has also thought well to preserve for us this other record (Acts xviii., 26.) Appollos 'began to speak boldly in the synagogue, whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them and expounded to him the way of God more perfectly.' A woman expounding the way of God, and to Appollos, one mighty in scriptures! What shall we do with this teacher? And she had learned to teach from Paul, and was tenderly remembered, and greeted by Paul as 'my helper in Christ,' helping even Paul." * * *

"Let us remember that there is one spirit; that in Jesus Christ there is neither male nor female; that in Him we are alike; and that the woman now, as in the beginning, is, in the kingpom of Him, called 'the restorer,' the 'help meet for man.' And where God, in our day, is so plainly calling pure, spiritual women, of large brain, practical judgment, and cultured mind, into the various fields of Christian activity, to lay upon His altar their gift of love, faith, pathos, and zeal, and is also setting the seal of His approval upon their work by the harvest of souls given to their ministry in the Sunday school and mission field, in the pulpit and on the rostrum, through the press and in books of most blessed spiritual instruction and power, let us not say, 'May, I suffer not a woman to teach,' but let us give them a welcome in the name of Jesus, and for the sake of His cause, and say simply 'It is the will of the Lord, and blessed be His name.'"

Fashion Notes.

NEW bonnets are large and flaring in front.

NEW cambrics are in quaint designs, and look like the popular Indian silks.

THE new shapes for hats and bonnets are out in all the new straws.

NEW parasols have sixteen ribs instead of eight. They are very handsome.

THE new Mirecourt lace will be much used for trimming hats and bonnets this summer.

DAMASSE bunting is a new material designed to take place of grenadine; it is stronger, and equally as cool for summer.

STRAIGHT neckties of white mull trimmed up on the ends with Breton or valenciennes lace, and tied in a bow in front, are just now the most fashionable.

THE "summer" silks, so called, have uniform dark grounds, covered with round waists, especially for young girls. Usually they are cut with yokes, but some of the old-fashioned "French" waists are to be seen, and are usually accompanied by two skirts and a belt.

THERE is nothing prettier than "camels' hair" for a serviceable spring suit. But if you trim with silk be careful of the quality of silk, for a thin fabric so soon wears away from woolen. Do not put black with gray, but gray with gray, tone upon tone, color upon color. Black may be used with white, but not with a color.

THE soft Chinese and India twilled silks have suddenly come to the front, and are used for indoor dresses and the evening wear of young girls. The soft ivory-silks wear very well draped prettily, and, brightened with ribbons, make very pretty and not very expensive toilettes, and will doubtless find a large demand among outfits prepared for watering places, as they are really cool-looking and tinted white is now more fashionable than ever.

BLOUSE aprons of brown Holland, trimmed with bands of colored cambric, are as pretty as anything for every-day summer wear, requiring only a skirt with the cotton waist beneath, for very hot weather. The "Sacque" dress is a capital design for seersucker, cambrics or linen, and may be used for pique or cheviot. The simpler the dress the better for a child, and these designs have the merit of being entirely practical and easily made by the most inexperienced seamstress.

ITDIAN mull, gazeline, which is a very fine kind of bunting, white barege, and white delaine, are all suitable materials for white mourning dresses. They should be self trimmed and garnitured with black ribbons. The interior ruffles should be of plain crepe-lisse, finely plaited or crimped. No lace with the exception of Breton, which is not in the least showy, and especially adapted to the trimming of India mull ties and neck wear.

A WELL-FITTING satin corset is now considered the *sine qua non* of accessories to an elegant toilet, and the color must match the dress. No corset cover is worn over it, but the shape perfectly molding the figure, the dress is fitted upon it and next to it with admirable results. Two satin corsets—one black and the other white—are the most essential, as so many ladies confine themselves to black and white for full dress. The top may be edged with narrow embroidery, or with a simple row of feathered stiching.

A NEW manner of adjustment of embroidered bands enables the wearer to make one dress do double service. The dress may be navy blue silk. A set of embroidered bands in "cardinal" and white is adjusted by a series of extremely small hooks, which are set in the inner edge. These correspond to very small loops, which are set on the dress just below a cord. You may renew your bands by substituting a set embroidered in brown and yellow. Thus your navy blue does for two suits, with a trifling difference in other little accessories at neck and wrist.

How His Pants Were Abbreviated.

A joke is told on a certain gentleman, which is too good to be lost. Our friend, who shall be nameless, purchased a pair of pants a few days ago, which, on being tried on at home, he found to be too long. That night he remarked to his wife that he wished her to take about an inch from each leg, which would make them the desired length. Being fond, as a good many wives are, of teasing her husband, she told him "flat footed" that she shouldn't do anything of the kind, and he retired finally, without having obtained a promise from her that she would attend to the matter. Soon after he had left for his room, however, she, as a matter of course, slipped off the superfluous inch as she had been asked to do. The family is composed of six female members, including the "good man," and it chanced that each one of the five, who were in adjoining rooms, including the mother of our friend, heard the dispute between man and wife about the pants, and after the latter had taken off the required inch and retired, the old lady, desiring to "keep peace in the family," and not knowing what her daughter-in-law had done, cautiously slipped into the room and cut off another inch. In this way did each of the five ladies, unknown to the others, and all with the praiseworthy object of preventing any misunderstanding between the married couple, clip an inch from the leg of the gentleman's trousers. The following morning, all unconscious of what had taken place during the night, he rolled up his pants in a piece of paper and took them to the tailor to be shortened to the desired length. Upon a hasty glance, the latter ventured the opinion that they were already rather short; but the owner was too well posted on that score and insisted that they were fully an inch too long. The tailor had no more to say, and our friend retired. On the following Saturday he called for the pants and took them home, and the next morning when he came to put himself inside of them, he was supremely disgusted at finding that the legs reached only a trifle below the knees. In other words, they had been altered to the fashion of a century ago, when knee-breeches were in vogue. He straightway accused the tailor of having ruined his pants, and his indignation was expressed in language anything but mild. His wife heard him and came to the rescue of the knight of the shears, explaining that she had taken an inch from each of the legs, and her acknowledgment was followed by that of each of the other five ladies, when it was discovered that altogether the legs had actually been shortened to the extent of seven inches.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY sold his New York residence for $60,000.

Old Times.

A half century ago, a large part of the people of the United States lived in houses unpainted, unplastered, and utterly devoid of adornment. A well-fed fire in the yawning chasm of a huge chimney gave partial warmth to a single room, and it was a common remark that the inmates were roasting one side while freezing the other; in contrast, a majority of the people of the older states now live in houses that are clapboarded, painted, blinded, and comfortably warm. Then, the household furniture consisted of a few plain chairs, a plain table, a bedstead made by the village carpenter. Carpets there were none. To-day, few are the homes, in city or country, that do not contain a carpet of some sort, while the average laborer by the week's work may earn enough to enable him to repose at night upon a spring bed.

Fifty years ago, the kitchen "dressers" were set forth in a shining row of pewter plates. The farmer ate with a buck-handled knife and an iron or pewter spoon, but the advancing civilization has sent the plates and spoons to the melting pot, while the knives and forks have given place to nickel or silver plated cutlery.

In those days the utensils for cooking were a dinner-pot, tea-kettle, skillet, Dutch oven and frying-pan; to-day there is no end of kitchen furniture.

The people of 1830 sat in the evening in the glowing light of a pitch-knot fire, and read their weekly newspapers by the flickering light of a "tallow dip;" now, in city and village, their apartments are bright by the flame of the gas jet or the softer radiance of kerosene. Then, if the fire went out upon the hearth, it was rekindled by a coal from a neighboring hearth, or by flint, steel, and tinder. Those who indulged in pipes and cigars could only light them by some hearthstone; to-day we light fires and pipes by the dormant fire-works in the match safe, at a cost of one hundredth of a cent.

In those days we guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon mark" drawn upon the floor; only the well-to-do could afford a clock. To-day who does not carry a watch? and as for clocks, you may purchase them at wholesale, by the cart load at sixty-two cents apiece.

Fifty years ago how many dwellings were adorned with pictures? How many are there now that do not display a print, engraving, chromo, or lithograph? How many pianos or parlor organs were there then? Reed organs were not invented till 1840, and now they are in every village.

Some who may read this article will remember that in 1830 the Bible, the almanac, and the few text-books used in school were almost the only volumes of the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the country villages a few public-spirited men had gathered libraries containing from three to five hundred volumes; in contrast, the public libraries of the present, containing more than ten thousand volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday school and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20,000,000! Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.—*C. C. Coffin in Atlantic.*

Bees on the Wing.

When a swarm leaves for the woods they are off before you fairly know it. They drift away from the hive in a wide-spread and apparently aimless concourse, they suddenly gather up their skirts, draw together thier forces, and away they go, a humming, flying vortex of bees, the queen apparently in the center and the mass revolving about her as a pivot, over orchards and meadows, across creeks and swamps, or woods and deep valleys, straight for the appointed tree, slow at first so that you can keep up with them, but presently with a speed that would tire a fox-hound. In this flight the individual bees do not move in their right lines, or straight forward like a flock of birds, but round and round like chaff in a whirlwind; unitedly they form a whirling, revolving, nebulous mass fifteen or twenty feet across, that goes as straight as a projectile to its mark. They are not partial as to the kind of tree,—pine, hemlock, elm, birch, maple, hickory,—any tree with a good cavity high up or low down. A swarm of mine ran away from the new patent hive I gave them, and took up their quarters in the hollow trunk of an old apple-tree across an adjoining field. The entrance was a mouse-hole near the ground. Another swarm in the neighborhood deserted their keeper and went into the cornice of an out-house that stood amid evergreens in the rear of a large mansion. But there is no accounting for the taste of bees, as Samson found when he discovered the swarm in the carcass (or more probably the skeleton) of the lion he had slain.—*John Burroughs, in Scribner for May.*

Borrowing Trouble.

If we want something we have got to dig, plant and sow for it. If we want clothing we must raise wool. The great Creator made everything, and pronounced it very good. If we will for a moment reflect, we will see millions and billions of blessings more than we can imagine, not only for our comfort and pleasure. When we come to look into human nature, we will find all this toil and sweat is exactly what we need. I remember about a year ago I was riding on the New Haven railroad. My friend Mark Twain was on board, and he accidentally touched on this subject of borrowing trouble. "Now," says he, "I got a good pious old aunt, who is always borrowing trouble. She is always doing good, but always feels sorry. One day I went into the house and she was sitting in her chair sighing. "Are you sick? I said, 'Oh, no,' said she, 'Heaven cannot be a nice place after all.' On that occasion she absolutely jumped the grave." A few years ago I was visiting a family on Fifth avenue. The husband was a real jovial fellow. We went out sleighing one day in Central Park, and were almost frozen to death before we got back. But the next morning was a lovely one. As each one entered the dining room he would say, "What a delightful day this is. We can go to the Central Park without being frozen." The host says, "Wait until my wife comes down and see what she has to say about the weather I never knew her to be satisfied with any day in her life." Down comes the hostess. We say, "Delightful morning, this." "Do you call this delightful? Why, this is a real weather breeder. We shall have an awful stormy day."

Cetywayo in His War-Gear.

An "Old Colonist" contributes to an English paper the following discription of the King of the Zulus: "His eyes were exceptionally large and brilliant, but his forehead, though broad for a Kafir, was very receding, while the lower part of his face denoted a determined and brutal nature. He was very elaborately dressed. Over his shoulders was fastened a leopard skin *kaross* or cloak, reaching down to the back of his knees; round his loins he wore a handsome *moochy*—that is, a band of tiger-cat skins, with a deep fringe of strips of the same skin hanging downward. His wrists and ankles were decorated with rings of red, white and black beads and his hair with several ostrich feathers. In the slit in his right ear (the distinguishing mark of the Zulus, who are all cut in the lobe of both ears in infancy) he carried a very ornamental snuff-box, made from a piece of bamboo cane, carved and decorated with beads, and in the slit in his left ear he carried a comb. The Zulu comb is about six inches long, and is made of bone or ivory. The top of the handle is of the shape of a bowl of a spoon, and with it they measure out snuff. The lower part is elaborately carved. The teeth of which there are only three, are fully four inches long, and resemble the prongs of a fork. In his right hand Cetywayo carried a hunting assegai, and on his left arm his shield. The hunting shield is much smaller than the war shield, and is made in this way: A bullock's skin is dried, and out of the center a piece is cut of the required size and shape, only one shield being obtained from the skin. The center is supported by slips of tough green hide and from top to bottom on the inside a stout stick is fixed, by which the shield is held; and mostly, as was the case with Cetywayo's the top of the stick is surmounted by the tail of the tiger cat."

A Grand Scheme.

General Fremont, now governor of Arizona, proposes to advocate personally before the proper authorities in Washington his plan for bringing the waters of the gulf of California back to what is supposed to be their old basin in southern California. This basin, which is now a dry and sandy desert, is 200 miles long, 50 miles wide and in its central part is 350 feet below the level of the sea. It lies between southern California and Arizona, and is unfit for the sustenance of man or beast. Between the upper end of the gulf of California and the basin or valley in question a ridge of land interposes. Through this it is proposed by General Fremont's plan to cut a canal for a distance of 10 miles to a lake about 20 miles long, and at the other end of the lake continue the canal some 15 miles more. The cost might be $1,000,000 and the time necessary for the work perhaps six months, but the general contends that the benefits to the two states of California and Arizona would be incalculable. The great wants of Arizona are water and moisture. On the eastern slope of the low range of mountains that separate this basin from Arizona all is dry and barren as in the basin itself. The heat is intolerable and no vegetation is possible. The introduction of this great body of water would change the whole face of things. In short, it would make the whole surrounding country to blossom like the rose. In the opinion of the governor the canal should be made deep and wide enough to admit such vessels and steamers as sail the Pacific.

An Ancient Roseberry.

The Bedfordshire (Eng.) *Mercury* reports a convrsation between one of its representatives and a "centenarian peddler," named John Roseberry, now over 110 years old. The story is singularly interesting, and its salient points are that Roseberry was born in Whitby in 1769, and married, when he was only 20 years of age, a girl seven years his junior, and the daughter of the Vicar of Steeple Claydon. The children of the marriage, twenty-two in number—seventeen boys and five girls—are all dead, and are buried in Peterborough churchyard. Roseberry stated that there are three locks of his hair in the British Museum, and five years ago the Queen cut a look of his hair off with her own hand, at the same time decorating him with a collar which gives him "the mastership of every magistrate in five counties—Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Huntingdonshire."

Friendly Counsel.

1. Resist the temptation of circulating ill reports; spread them not at all.
2. If you cannot speak well of another at least do not speak ill of him.
3. Never speak ill of another, behind his back. Why should you consider his character of less value than your own?
4. Speak of others as you would were they present; speak as a friend of him who cannot speak for himself.
5. Consider yourself the guardian of the character of those who may be absent, as you would wish others to guard your character in your absence.
6. Whenever it may be needful to mention anything to the disadvantage of another, let it be done with truthfulness, tenderness, humanity and with the recollection of how much has been forgiven thee.

THE Rev. A. B. Kendig, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Worcester, Mass., made a prayer before his farewell sermon last week in which, after having prayed for every member in the church, the choir, organist, sexton and ushers, he finally prayed for the "one who, although hidden from sight, yet contributes so much to the musical part of our worship," ending, "O, Lord, I mean the boy who blows the organ."

MY COLOR.

BY MARICA D. BRADBURY.

It glistens in the ocean wave,
It lives in yonder summer sky,
The harebell and forget-me-not
Are tinted with its brightest dye.

It sparkles in the sapphire's depths,
Its touch is on the turquoise laid;
And in the robin's speckled egg
Its faintest tinges are displayed.

So far, perhaps, you have not guessed,
But ah! I fear you may surmise
When I confess this heavenly hue
Shines fairest in the baby's eyes.

—*St. Nicholas.*

HUMOROUS.

OUT on a fowl—Feathers.—*New York Mail.*

THE puzzle which careful mothers try to solve is how to train the girls, and how to restrain the boys.—*Lowell Courier.*

AN Albany florist is endeavoring to arrange a match between a Virginia creeper and a scarlet runner.

BARBERS wear slippers because they will not dye with their boots on.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A BIRD that wouldn't sing and a woman that wouldn't take up the carpet such a fine morning as this are unfitting representatives of their species.—*New Haven Register.*

AN old miser having listened to a powerful discourse on charity, said, "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of alms-giving that—I've almost got a mind to beg."

LET a small boy catch his kite on a telegraph wire and he will exhibit more ingenuity in getting it down than it would take to invent a first-class flying machine.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A SPRINGFIELD man who doesn't like to write "note of interrogation" for the sickly shaped sign which ends so many sentences, humbly suggests that hereafter it be called "queriod."

FREE KIRK ELDER (preparatory to presenting a tract)—"My friend, do you know the chief end of man?" Piper (innocently)—"Na, I dinna mind the chune; can ye not whustle it?"

A CREDULOUS woman, hearing a great deal about "preserving autumn leaves," put up some, but afterwards told a neighbor that they were not fit to eat, and she might as well have thrown her sugar away.

"MADAM," said a trance medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No matter," said the widow; "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

INSTRUCTOR, measuring our city map—"It is half a mile from the academy for boys to the seminary for girls." Innocent student, thoughtfully—"It doesn't appear so far."—*Morris (N. Y.) Avalon.*

THE Boston *Advertiser* has heard a story that at a recent Sunday school exhibition a minister asked the children, "What is the best book in the world?" and the prompt reply was "Longfellow's poems."

"DOT 'Pinafore' expression vas a noosance," remarked a Teutonic gentleman to a genial coadjutor. "Auf you tole a veller sometings, he speaks noding von blaine Anglish aber he say: 'Vot, hardly, sometimes nefer!' Vot kind of language is dose?"

A STORY is told to the effect that a young man left off smoking and in five years was worth $10,000. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* spoils the moral of it, however, by needlessly adding that the money was left to him by an uncle.

A MALICIOUS scribe in Western Massachusetts declares that a Boston woman with a son in college, alarmed by some startling reports of the cold weather at Williamstown the past winter, actually wrote to President Chadbourne to see if something couldn't be done about it.

CHAM, the French caricaturist, in one of his recent sketches represents two painters, pencil in hand, discussing a figure on canvas which only lacks a head. "It is the portrait of a minister," says one. "Yes," adds the second, "but they change so often that I have not the time to catch the facial expression."

A HARTFORD, Ct., boy has always declined to eat oatmeal, although his mother has urged it upon him as a strengthening diet. Suddenly he surprised her by one morning eating a liberal plate full and calling for "more." When asked for an explanation he replied: "I'm bound to eat oatmeal till I get strong enough to whip Georgy Scott."

"WELL, Phœbe (colored), do you attend church?" "Lors, yes, misus. Couldn't live if I'se didn't go meetin'." "I guess we does. We have 'tracted meetin' goin' on, and last night our minister 'vited pussons to de altar, when three came fow'rd, and we thought dat furst-rates considerin' de hard times."—*Philadelphia Times.*

MRS. MURIEL took great interest in parish affairs. Last year she promised to assist in decorating the parish church. One illuminated text she thought would look well over the chancel screen, and she requested her husband to bring it from town. As might have been expected, he forgot the text and size and wired to his wife for particulars. To the surprise of the telegraph clerks this message came flashing over the wires: "Unto us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet broad."—*Punch.*

"WHY, papa," said a Market street girl to her father, as he sauntered into the parlor, away long in the night, when she and her Adolphus were conversing upon the ethics of the dust and kindred topics, "Why papa, what are you looking for?" "Oh, nothin', I just thought I get up to see the sun rise." Then the clock struck and the son rose and vanished and the old man went back to bed.—*Steubenville Herald.*

A LUDICROUS incident occurred when the museum in Port Lewis was blown open during a hurricane and its contents in danger of destruction. A body of police were sent to rescue what they could, and the poor fellows, wet to the skin, and their eyes blinded by the slash of the rain, rushed up the steps and bore off the stuffed beasts and cases of sea monsters, their superintendent bringing up the rear with the pride of the collection, a large chimpanzee, folded heroically in his arms.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A BIG FALL DOWN

A TERRIFIC STORM STRUCK THE

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

AND BLEW THE PRICES OF

BOOTS AND SHOE.

DOWN TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

We Retail Goods at Wholesale Prices!

We have three times the largest stock of boots and shoes in the county for you to select from. Our goods are made to order by first-class manufacturers and every pair warranted. We want 10,000 of our old customers to carry off this stock of goods. Read these prices. Come and see the goods and we can't keep you from buying.

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

We will sell the goods and if you want to save money don't buy a dollar's worth of boots and shoes until you see our stock of goods.

OUR PRICE LIST.

Ladies' shoes from 60c to $1.00 Ladies' slippers from 20c. to $1.00
Ladies walking shoes from 75 cents to $1.25.
Men's plow shoe from 65 cents to $1.25.
Men's two-buckle solid plow-shoes one dollar per pair.
Men's fine shoes from $1.20 to $2.00.
Men's fine calf boots from $2.00 to $3.00.
Men's stoga boots from $1.50 to $2., whole stock.

WE MAKE THE BEST FINE CALF BOOT IN THE COUNTY FOR $5.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS.

JAMES POTTER IS FOREMAN FOR THE

Boot Up-Side Down!

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 8, 1879. Number 19.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a NEW map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,

H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers.
15-6w CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind. 18-2m.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John F. Coburn, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.
April 29th, 1879. 18-4w.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES N. McBRIDE

Offers his services to attend sales any place in DeKalb or adjoining counties. He has had several years experience, and believes he can give general satisfaction. Any letters addressed to him at Waterloo, Ind., will receive prompt attention, as will all orders left at the office of John Butt, Justice of the Peace, at Waterloo Indiana. 12-2m.

Give Him a Lift.

Give him a lift! don't kneel in prayer,
Nor moralize with his despair;
The man is down, and his great need
Is ready help, not prayer and creed.

'Tis time when the wounds are washed and healed—
That the inward motive be revealed;
But now, whatever the spirit be,
Mere words are but mockery.

One grain of aid just now is more
To him than tomes of saintly lore;
Pray if you must, in your heart,
But give him a lift; give him a start.

The world is full of good advice,
Of prayer, and praise, and preaching nice—
But the generous souls who aid mankind
Are scarce as gold and hard to find.

Give like a Christian - speak in deeds;
A noble life's the best of creeds;
And he shall wear a royal crown
Who gives them a lift when they are down!

1880.

Hendricks or Tilden.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

To blindly approve its blunders, or slavishly follow its dictation, is not always the best service a democrat can render to his party. I therefore feel free to say further what I think is for the good of the party in regard to Tilden and the campaign of 1880.

Gov. Seymour, in the late interview reported in the New-York Sun, quoted with approval a saying of William L. Marcy, viz.:

"The most difficult duty that a politician has to perform, is to retire gracefully from the stage of public life, when he is too old to be of any further use."

In this quotation Gov. Seymour justifies his own resistance to the importunity of his friends to become again a candidate for governor of New York. He did more than that; he, unintentionally perhaps, read a lesson to Mr. Tilden by which he would do well to profit.

The republican party, in so far as my observation goes, is the only zealous advocate of Mr. Tilden's nomination, unless I except Mr. Tilden's personal followers, and especially his ally in the Louisville Courier-Journal, whose new-born zeal for Tilden, and opposition to Hendricks, find recent expression in this oracular notice to Mr. Hendricks: "He ought to know that as a nominee for president in 1880 he is not a possibility. His route to the White House can only be blazed by Mr. Tilden." Imagine Tilden, that sturdy pioneer, with his stout heart and brawny arm, wielding his ponderous and shining axe, to blaze the way of Hendricks to the White House, while poor old Hendricks, "decrepit with his years," with shaking limbs and lusterless eye, creeps haltingly behind in the path marked out for him by the Stalwart Tilden! The absurdity of the idea suggests mirth rather than serious refutation.

If the republican party were to select a candidate for the democratic party, no one doubts that Tilden would be the man, and the reason why is well illustrated in a recent cartoon in the New York Graphic, now one of the most efficient organs of Grant. This cartoon represents Tilden as a sorry specimen of dilapidated manhood, with Anti (aunty) Tammany buckling on his armor, as he stands ready to mount a weary, sad looking ass, to encounter in the tournament of 1880 the stately form of "the man on horseback," typifing Grant, seen in the distance, waiting for his rival. It is a coarse and malevolent caricature, but it tells the whole story of republican preferance for Tilden, and of the need of more powerful champions than Tilden and anti-Tammany to do battle against Grant and the autocratic principle he represents.

The democratic party does not want Mr. Tilden. It has tried him and borne him to a victory, but in the hour of victory he ignobly quit the field and left it to a conquered foe. No democratic state, not even New York, in any authentic expression of its public opinion, has yet said to Mr. Tilden: "Be again our candidate." No patriotic and far seeing democrat thinks so, or will say so, and he presumes largely on an absence of moral sense in the democratic party, who yet makes for Mr. Tilden a claim for renomination. Mr. Tilden is his own candidate, his own nominee, and his personal retainers, men imbued with his principles and taught in his methods, men who believe in him, or at least profit by a professed belief in him, will work for him, and a mercenary press may clamor for him with affected zeal. Some men, nearest to his hearth and heart, have been willing even to stain their hands with bribery, and to forever dishonor the democratic party, in order to make Mr. Tilden president by virtue of a bribe.

Mr. Tilden is old and very rich, and if half the truth is told of his physical condition, very infirm. The presidency, which by a great mistake of the democratic party, was once within his reach, is no longer so. It may still rise before the long gaze of his restless and insatiate ambition, but it can never be grasped by his senile and feeble hand. In pursuing it he chases an ignus fatuus,

"Which leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind."

Much of Mr. Tilden's true character and history would never have been known or cared for by the public except for the exposures which have followed his effort to be president. His is not a character or career to win a nation's admiration, or to make a page of the great or heroic in history, and the less the world knows of it the better for him. He became governor of New York by the prestige of a victory over Tweed and his ring of thieves. Does any man who knows anything of New York politics, and of Tweed and Tilden, believe that Tweed's character and evil deeds were not known to, or suspected by Tilden long before he joined in the hunt that chased tweed to a just punishment and a dishonored grave? When the moral sense of all parties in New York, and of the whole country, had become shocked by the palpable evidence that Tweed was filling his coffers at the public cost, Tilden—before his associate and coadjutor—awoke to the consciousness that personal capital was to be made for himself by crushing Tweed, and he did his part to crush him, and received his reward in the governorship of New York, and an eclat as a reformer, which made him a democratic candidate for president. It was the first time that the presidency was ever offered to a man whose greatest political achievement was that he had proved himself to be an adroit detective and thief catcher, and it was the misfortune of the democratic party to make such a mistake in 1876.

J. K. E.

No Troops at the Polls.

[State Sentinel.]

We like the issue. It has the right ring. The great popular heart throbs in unison with it. It takes the democratic party to the sublimest altitudes to which freemen ever climb. "No troops at the polls" will do for a battle cry. It will answer every demand to rally freemen. It is the Slogan that will call all the clans of highland and lowland to battle. It reaches back to Runnymede, and forward until men's capacity for self government triumphs over the last republican conspirator. It is an evidence that—

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

It is a defiant proclamation of the democratic party that returning boards shall not rule; that the destines of this country are not to be shaped and fashioned in the dens of republican conspirators; that the Mammoth Caves of republican perjurers and fraud brokers shall not be protected by federal bayonets; that the Cumberland Gaps of villainy through which republican villains pass on to power are to be closed up, and that hereafter ballots, and not bayonets and bullet, are to rule. The republican party has planted itself squarely in favor of bayonets at the polls. It would shoot down freemen; it would murder suffrage; it would annihilate liberty; it would ostracise free thought; it would exile a free press. It would, like an Ætna, vomit fire and ashes, and bury the republic beneath the debris of its hates. It is confronted to-day by the edict of the democratic party, "No more troops at the polls." The republican party would girdle every precinct with bayonets. It would march freemen to bastiles and dungeons. It would break them upon the wheel. It would crucify them on every hilltop. It would inaugurate a despotism upon the ruins of the republic and poison every fountain of liberty in the interest of centralization. But to-day it is confronted by the democratic party which makes the issue, "No more troops at the polls," no bayonets where freemen vote, no military arrests by partisan supervisors and marshals. The democratic party has placed the republican where it must be forever odious and infamous. There let it stand for freemen to spit upon; to be kicked and cuffed by events; to be stripped of its infamous subterfuges and blackened by its crimes—a despicable and perfidious thing for flings and jeers; to be scorned and despised, loathed and denounced—the offspring of hate; the embodiment of perfidy; the synonym of all that is abhorent to virtue—of all that is blasphemous of liberty; of all that is inimical to patriotism, and all that is blind to justice—a party whose jackscrews of lies and whose derricks of perjury raised Hayes to power, and made it possible, in the high noon of the nineteenth century, to lift his crime cursed arm against the liberties of the American people.

Did Not Care a D—n.

Grant is a military man, a firm believer in military power, and with very little respect for constitutions or for traditional usages. He longs to be a king. He would be better pleased if the delegations from our legislature add the legislature of Pennsylvania and other bodies which are to welcome him home were to lay at his feet a crown, and ask his acceptance of it.

Grant, if elected a third time, will never leave the White House again voluntarily.

Let the people heed this warning.—New York Sun.

To which the Indianapolis Sentinel adds:

The above, taken alone, might perhaps, be regarded as the illy digested opinion of one who has never been very friendly to General Grant, but in connection with it, we wish to call to the mind of our readers some other matters. Grant certainly has had "very little respect for constitutions." It was only last week that a senator of the United States (Randolph, of New Jersey) arose in the Senate and declared that on one occasion when Grant was president, upon being referred to a decision of the supreme court, replied, that he did not care for the supreme court. At the time that General Grant gave utterance to the patriotic sentiment, it was currently rumored, and that without contradiction, that his exact language was, "he didn't care a d—n for the supreme court." Again, during the latter portion of the contest for the presidency, in February, 1877, there was a substantial fear among the more patriotic of both parties that he, Grant, was too eager to surround the national capitol with troops, and the suggestive material of bold coup d'etats. The Jacobinical leaders of radical republicanism declared that they preferred Grant to either Tilden or Hayes, and the suspicion was abroad in the land that in the event of a failure to seat Hayes, that sufficient cloud and commotion would be produced to give Grant an excuse for remaining in possession of the presidency with the help of Sherman and the army The only fear on the part of those conspirators was that the army could not be depended upon; that as Grant "did not care a d—n for the 'supreme court,' the army "did not care a d—n" for Grant. In addition to these incidents and recollections of Grant's career, we remind our readers of the grave and sober apprehensions of General Frank Blair, who knew Grant well, and who on more than one occasion referred to the well dissembled ambitious inclinations of Grant. General Blair, in cautious and well digested language, intimated very strongly that Grant would not need much argument to persuade himself that he was the divinely appointed life ruler of this country, and all that was needed was seemly time and circumstance to fasten himself in Washington as a permanent president. A king, dictator, or emperor would sound harsh, but some smooth alliterative title, as "permanent president," would sugarcoat the pill, and we have little doubt but that the advanced hosts of republicanism would gulph it down with but little or no grimacing. The entire brood of third-termers need strangling now, promptly, or the next issue will be four-termers, until they and the country end with life-termers.

A Specimen of Turkish Justice.

Three years ago a young Christian Maronite in Turkey killed a Mussulman in a hot-headed quarrel. After lying ever since in prison the mother of the victim came forward last February and insisted on his being sentenced to death. What followed the Constantinople correspondent of the Philadelphia Press thus describes: "As the crime was proven according to local judicial forms, she obtained from Midhat Pasha the governor of Syria, a firman for the execution, and a day was fixed for the hanging. In vain the notables of all creeds and races, Mussulmans and Christians, appealed to the old woman to be merciful, for upon her word depended the life of the Maronite. They represented to her that if he did do the deed it might have been in self-defense; that at any rate his guilt was not perfectly clear; that he had already grievously suffered in body and mind by his imprisonment, and that the people of Beyrout did not want a capital execution in their midst. Neither the Turkish Ulemas, the Greek and Armenian bishops or the Turkish officials could soften the obdurate heart of this cruel megara. 'I have the firman for his execution,' she said, 'and his fate is in my hand. I will not spare him.' In the night of February 5, three hours after midnight, he was taken from his cell and led to the place of execution. An immense crowd of people gathered around the scaffold. There took place a scene of the most extraordinary kind. The woman was told by the executioner that the man's relatives were ready to pay her any sum in their power if she would, as custom authorized, allow him to go free on the payment of blood money. She shrieked and foamed for vengeance. For an hour or more she refused to be merciful, notwithstanding the entreaties of the mass of men, women and children. In the meanwhile the young man stood on the gallows with the halter about his neck, trembling for his life. Finally, worn out by the prayers of the people, and tempted by the high figures to which the relatives of the Maronite had run up the bid for his life, she consented to accept 3,000 francs as blood money. The hangman let go his hold of his expected victim, and handed him over to his relatives, who carried him off amid the acclamations of the spectators.

Green Food for Short Pastures.

[National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.]

At each recurring season there are many dairymen who have determined to abandon the old system of stinting their cows to the pasture, whether abundant or deficient, and to make such provisions as will enable them to give full feed, whether their pastures are short or not. A large class of dairymen have come to the conclusion that milk is made from food and not from faith or any miraculous power in the cow to create it out of nothing. And since milk represents food, they begin to see that the cow which can digest the largest amount of food will pay the most profits; and, therefore, they are not seeking small eaters, but cows that can turn the most grass and grain into milk.

If the farm is well stocked with cows it seldom happens that the pasture is not short at some period in the season; and if it has a large proportion of pasture to the number of cows, then there will be considerable grass not eaten off at the flush, and when the season is dry these uneaten spots will be so tough that cows will eat very little of the grass. It is better in the early part of the season to have cows enough to eat the grass down about even all over the pasture, for it then furnishes more food as the season advances. But the dairyman should make provision early in the season for any deficiency that may happen in his pasture; and for this purpose oats is one of the best crops to feed green, and they should be sown early so as to be used, if necessary, in July. The oat is as well adapted to produce milk as clover, but to be at the best it should be fed in the milk. It is the most palatable and nutritious. Milk is a highly nitrogenous body, and, therefore, oats, clover, and most of the grasses furnish the right food for it. The oats should be sown upon good ground, so as to make a large growth, and produce from eight to ten tons of green food to the acre. This will be ready to feed before corn or millet, and will come in at the first period of short pasture. If cows are milked in the stable, give a feed of green oats night and morning. Two or three weeks after sowing the oats, sow another piece of ground to oats and peas, to be fed when the peas are in blossom, and this feeding may be continued while the peas are green. Next sow millet or Hungarian grass, but these fine seeds must have soil in fine tilth. At the proper season put in a piece of corn (Stowell's evergreen is the best) in drills 32 inches apart, so that it may be cultivated, and this will come later and may be fed when in tassel. Second cuttings of clover should be fed with the corn to make the best green rations. If all of these crops are put in it will not require more than one acre of oats to 12 cows—the same of each of the other crops—and there will probably be a surplus left, but this surplus can be cut for winter fodder, and cured like hay. By following this plan cows may be made to yield steadily and well all through the season. When a dairyman has once begun the full feeding saytem he will never go back to scanty feeding again.

Suggestions for May.

A systematic arrangement of the labor of the farm, so as to be certain of the performance of specified duties on certain days, would be a desirable end; but as such a course is impossible to carry out, because of the many unforeseen circumstances that continually attend the farmer's work, he must only employ every moment to good advantage.

With the early dawn he should be at work, planting corn, potatoes, sorghum, etc., as well as preparing ground for other crops. Corn ground should receive thorough preparation and the seed planted in straight, even rows; half a pint of tar to a peck of seed corn will secure it from the crows.

Increase the feed of fattening beeves a few pounds each day, and as soon as grass is high enough, let them graze a short time daily, but avoid a too sudden change to such succulent diet.

Remove earth and manure from around buildings; if any have settled unevenly, straighten up at once.

Don't permit stray gamesters from neighboring cities to hunt the little songsters from among your trees, but rather by kindness win the birds to tarry around your homesteads, for they devour legions of insects that are preparing to injure trees and fruit.

Young calves should have dry, comfortable yards, with shelter. Two may at times be profitably raised by one cow. Raw meal is so loosening that it will be found advantageous to cook it before being mingled with milk or other nourishment intended for them.

A good field of carrots may be planted, and will prove a most valuable addition to the winter feed.

Have good sharp hoes for hands; decide on what implements you will need during harvest time, and apply for them; husband manure; buy hay rather than pasture-mowing lands; sow onions early, four pounds of seed to the acre, fourteen inches apart; keep poultry out of the garden.

THE OKOLONA DODGE.

Something About the Ridiculous Mississippi Imitation of Brick Pomeroy.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Will you permit a stranger, whom the exigencies of business have for a few days made a sojourner in this place—this pleasant but unpretentious little town of Okolona, Miss.—to give to the world through the columns of your widely-read paper a few items of information concerning the true status of that inconsequential and obscure little sheet here published, and until recently quite unknown to fame, yclept the "Southern States?" Knowing the wide circulation that is being given to its idiotic ravings by the gloating Republican press of the North, and knowing also as one Southern born and reared, and an humble soldier of the Lost Cause, whose intercourse with the people of the South has been constant and unrestricted, and who claims to know something of true Southern sentiment, that the said paper in its recent wild and senseless rantings represents nothing and nobody but itself, I have taken upon myself to interview a number of the leading citizens of Okolona on this subject, and they assert without exception and without hesitation that the States newspaper does not reflect the sentiments of the people of this town or this section, or of any other section; in fact, has no following and no influence here, and represents nobody but its two editors, Harper and Kernan. Kernan is a carpet-bagger from somewhere in Ohio, and when that is said the theme is exhausted, as he and the people—the white people—of this bailiwick don't "amalgamate" extensively, so to speak. Harper has always been regarded as an eccentric, harmless, windy old blather-skite, whose highest aim and object, like his great prototype, Brick Pomeroy, is notoriety, at whatever cost. Politically he has long been in antagonism to the democratic party, in consequence of his repeated failures to receive office or any sort of recognition at their hands, and he has been heard to say that he would yet "break the party up," which accounts for the milk in his sickly little cocoanut. His affiliations and associations are all with the "opposition" in this state, under whatever name known, its present cognomen being the "Greenback party," with which he is openly and closely identified, the "Greenback" party in the South being looked upon as identical with the republican party in the North. His paper, which is one of the regulation Yahoo-swamp patent-outsiders, has, I am further assured, never received the support, indorsement or official patronage of the democratic party of this county, the Chickasaw Messenger being the official paper of the county and the only recognized reflex here of democratic sentiment. Each issue of this delectable sheet (the States) is now filled with extracts culled from the republican papers of the North commenting in rapturous terms upon its silly effusions, and the editor, I am told, takes it around among his acquaintances in the town, points to these numerous highly-flavored extracts with a grin and a chuckle, boasting the while of the rich rumpus he is kicking up and the big noise his paper is making in the world. The citizens of this town and county wish it known that they would before have taken steps to express in a public and unmistakable way their emphatic repudiation of the States and all its belongings, but utter insignificance of the paper at home they never supposed that any importance would be attached to its utterances abroad The reference to it in some of the Northern journals as "a leading and influential paper of the South" is what Josh Billings would call "sarkasm biled down." But small matter, that. The farce will be kept up all the same, and when the Okolona whangdoodle again lifteth up his voice you will hear the eagle scream.

TRAVELER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A BOSTON dispatch says the Laconia National Bank, of Laconia, N. H., was entered by burglars, and notes, bonds and money representing upward of $150,000 were taken away.

A DESPERATE attempt was made by two burglars to rob the Allegheny (Pa.) Savings Bank in broad daylight, last week. The cashier, who was alone in the bank, tackled the villains single-handed. He wrested a revolver from one of them, and fired three shots at the thieves, putting them to flight. They succeeded in getting away with about $1,500, and made good their escape.

THE WEST.

FOUR large warehouses, with their contents, on Kinzie and State streets, Chicago, were destroyed by fire last week. Loss about $90,000.

A VERY notable murder trial has just been concluded at Chicago, having lasted eighteen days. In July of last year a young man named Peter E. Stevens, fired by jealousy, shot and killed his wife, a girl of 16 years. In due course of time he was indicted and arraigned for trial. For counsel Stevens engaged Storrs and Trude, probably the two shrewdest, if not ablest, criminal lawyers in Chicago. They set up the insanity plea, and labored with masterly ingenuity to convince the jury that the murderer was insane at the time of committing the deed; but without success. A verdict of manslaughter, with fourteen years in the penitentiary, was rendered. No sooner was the decision of the jury rendered in the court than Mrs. Young, the mother of the murdered woman, who had been a constant attendant at the trial, leveled a revolver at the head of Stevens and pulled the trigger, but, fortunately, a corner of a handkerchief which the would-be murderess held in the same hand that grasped the weapon was caught by the hammer, the cap failed to explode, and the intended-victim's life was saved.

S. D. RICHARDS, the butcher of Peter Anderson and the Haralson family, was hanged at Minden, Kearney county, Neb., on the 26th of April. The law of Nebraska provides that executions shall be private, and that not over ten persons shall be admitted. For this purpose a frame inclosure sixteen feet square had been built. Two thousand people were on the ground, and, amid loud shouts, the inclosure was torn down, so the execution was public. After this demonstration, the crowd was orderly....A Helena (Montana) dispatch says the country north of the Yellowstone is full of small bands of Sioux, who swoop down on the settlements every day or two and steal many horses.

CHICAGO elevators contain 6,447,343 bushels of wheat, 2,977,996 bushels of corn, 358,680 bushels of oats, 164,354 bushels of rye, and 398,687 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 10,285,050 bushels, against 2,861,649 bushels at this period last year....Gen. Butler offers to divide up his 20,000 acres of land in Wisconsin into small farms and let them be occupied by negroes who emigrate from the South.

H. H. HOUGHTON, formerly editor of the Galena *Gazette*, and ex-Minister to the Sandwich islands, died at his home in Galena, Ill., last week. Mr. Houghton was the oldest editor in the Northwest, having been engaged in the newspaper profession for fifty years.

THE white squatters are to be ejected from the Indian Territory at any cost. Orders have been issued to Gen. Pope to furnish all the troops required for the purpose.

THEODORE B. WEBER and Mrs. Robert, of Chicago, had a lawsuit. Weber was getting the best of it. The two met in a law office, by appointment of attorneys, to take testimony in the case, and while this was going on Mrs. Robert drew a pistol and shot Weber, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Vidalia, Concordia parish, reports that 3,000 negroes are on the river bank awaiting transportation Kansasward. At New Orleans the Migration Relief Association (colored), of Louisiana, has formally organized.......Extraordinarily heavy rains throughout Texas have caused the streams to overflow. Railroad tracks and bridges are washed away, and traffic is entirely suspended. At Houston the water rose eighteen feet in three hours, carried away all the railroad bridges and many warehouses along the banks of Buffalo bayou. The damage is great.

GEN. JAMES P. BROWNLOW, late cavalry officer of the Federal army, and a son of ex-Senator Brownlow, died at Knoxville, Tenn., last week.

REPORTS from Texas say that the Kiowa Indians are killing herders and running off stock in the Pecos river country....A fire at Durant, Miss., destroyed ten buildings.

A LETTER from Gen. McMillan, Postmaster of New Orleans, to a firm in St. Louis, expresses the belief that the exodus of negroes from the Valley of the Mississippi has reached such an impetus that it cannot be stopped. The same belief has evidently taken hold upon the planters and merchants of the Lower Mississippi, as they are taking steps toward organized effort to induce the negroes to remain, to bring back those who have gone, or, failing in both, to fill the vacancy created in labor supply by the introduction of Chinamen if necessary.

GENERAL.

THE Provincial Parliament of British Columbia is seriously considering secession from the Canadian Confederation, with a view of resuming its former position as a Crown colony of Great Britain, entirely independent of Canada....Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Baltimore, on the 25th of April, at the age of 74. He became Bishop in 1848.

IN deciding a case in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, a ruling was made which renders the Jurors' Test-Oath law inoperative, if not unconstitutional. The opinion takes the ground that a juror on examination as to his competency cannot be required to answer the question whether he took part in the Rebellion, since to answer the question in the affirmative would be to disclose on oath that he had been guilty of an infamous crime—an admission which he cannot be compelled to make.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) dispatch says that Gen. Alfred Sully, United States army, died at Vancouver barracks, on the 27th ult.

THE house of John L. Keogh, at Carbon Hill, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and a son aged 11 and a daughter aged 13 were burned to death. Keogh had his face and hands terribly burned in his endeavors to rescue his children. His youngest child, aged 5, had his head and arms badly scorched, and its recovery is doubtful....Michael Butler's residence, at Grand Rapids, Mich., and all its contents, were destroyed by fire. Two children, little girls aged 3 years and 8 months respectively, were burned to death.

MRS. SARAH J. HALE, for half a century editress of *Godey's Lady's Book*, died at her home in Philadelphia last week.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that "Senator John A. Logan has been challenged to mortal combat by W. M. Lowe, a Greenback Congressman from Alabama. The trouble grew out of a statement of Lowe to the effect that Logan, in 1861, raised recruits for the Confederate service. Logan will pay no attention to the challenge."

THE row between Senator Logan, of Illinois, and Congressman Lowe, of Alabama, caused something of a sensation at Washington. It grew out of an interview between Lowe and a Pittsburgh reporter, in which the former said that Logan aided in raising recruits for the Confederates at the beginning of the late war. Logan gave publicity to a card characterizing the statement as "false and slanderous." Lowe thereupon addressed the Illinois Senator a note asking him whether the words "false and slanderous" were applied to him. Receiving no reply, a second note was addressed to Logan, again demanding an explanation. Still no answer. Then a third note was sent by the Alabama Congressman, demanding that he, Logan, name some place out of the District of Columbia where another communication would reach him. This, of course, implied that a challenge to mortal combat was the next thing in order. This note was treated in the same manner as the two preceding ones, with silent contempt. Then the irate Lowe comes out in the newspapers with a "card," in which, after giving the notes he had addressed to Logan, he says: "Thus ended this one-sided correspondence, which explains itself. It needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States. I will not post him as a scoundrel and poltroon, for that would be in violation of local statutes; but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult, but not how to satisfy, a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgment of honorable men of the community." Thus the matter rests at this writing. At Washington it is not believed the affair will go any farther, as Lowe is satisfied with his card, and Logan expresses indifference as to how many cards may be written.

THE death of Representative Clark, of the Fifth Iowa district, occurred at Washington a few days ago....During the last month $20,000,000 worth of tobacco stamps have been issued to Collectors, which is about double the usual monthly average.

EX-SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, is spoken of as a successor to Mr. Stoughton as Minister to Russia.

FOREIGN.

THE Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has asked permission to open all letters leaving for Russia....Parole is nominated for the Ascot Stakes, June 10....Sixteen professors in the different Russian universities have resigned....The Emperor of Austria and Hungary celebrated his silver wedding by pardoning 212 prisoners.

THE note sent to the Khedive of Egypt by England and France demands the appointment of an English Minister and French Minister to take the places of Rivers Wilson and Blignieres, and that they shall not be removed except with the consent of England and France. If the Khedive refuses this demand strong measures will be adopted....A six-days' pedestrian match at London resulted as follows: Brown, 543 miles; Corkey, 493; Hazael, 473; Weston, 450. Brown has thus beaten the fastest previous record (that of O'Leary) by 21 miles.

A CABLE dispatch says that "porters to guard the doors of houses and prevent the posting of placards in St. Petersburg, as required by Gen. Gourko's regulations, cannot be obtained, because the Nihilists threaten all who undertake the service with death. Gen. Gourko has apparently been removed from the dictatorship of St. Petersburg on account of the impracticable nature of his orders. The Czarowitch has received anonymous letters warning him to go abroad. Murders continue to be reported....Dr. Wieder, of Zurich, Switzerland, editor of the *Neue Gesellschaft*, has been arrested in Milan, on an accusation of engaging in a plot to assassinate the Queen of England and the King and Queen of Italy.

THE British army invading Afghanistan is threatened with demoralization. A Peshawur dispatch says that everybody, from the General down, is tired of war, which brings endless discomforts and little or no glory.

AN earthquake occurred at Miareh, Persia, March 22, by which 922 lives were lost and twenty-one villages totally destroyed....The Russian police is fast depopulating the residences in St. Petersburg, by filling the prisons with persons suspected of Nihilism. The work goes on night and day, but in the meantime the revolutionary element seems to grow bolder and stronger....The Prince of Battenberg (Russia) has been chosen to preside over the destinies of Bulgaria, and will hereafter be known as Alexander I.

THE city of Orenburg, Russia, has been devastated by fire, and half the population rendered homeless....A telegram from Constantinople states that the Khedive's emissary has informed the Porte that the Khedive has refused to assent to the appointment of foreigners as Ministers of Finance and Public Works, but would make other concessions to meet the wishes of France and England.

LORILLARD'S 2-year-old Papoose won the race for the first spring 2-year-old stakes at Newmarket, England. There were four starters. Khabara was second, Home Rule third.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Army Appropriation bill was finally passed by the Senate on the 25th, by a strict party vote—41 Democrats to 30 Republicans. Several amendments were offered by the Republicans, all of which were voted down.——In the House debate on the Legislative bill was resumed, and a number of members delivered themselves of speeches.

The long debate in the House on the Legislative Appropriation bill was brought to a close on the 26th of April, and the measure passed with the political amendments in it, substantially as it came from the committee. Mr. Garfield's amendment to strike out all the political amendments was rejected by a vote of 121 yeas to 180 nays, and finally the bill was passed by a second vote of 140 yeas to 119 nays. All the Republicans voted in the negative. All the Greenbackers except Barlow, of Vermont, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats for the bill.——The Senate was not in session.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate on the 28th ult., as it came from the House, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Pendleton delivered a lengthy speech in support of his bill relative to inviting members of the Cabinet to take seats upon the floor of the Senate, and participate in the debates relating to their respective departments. The bill repealing certain clauses in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of March 3, 1879, and making appropriations for the extension of military telegraph lines, and rescinding the authority of the Secretary of War to lease the water-power at Moline, Ill., was passed. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to increase the educational facilities and establish normal training schools for the benefit of Indian tribes who have educational claims on the United States. Mr. Williams introduced a bill to regulate the legal value of metal money, and to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion, and to restore coin to circulation.——The House was not in session.

Neither house of Congress transacted any business on the 29th ult. The Senate had been in session but a short time when the death of Representative Clark, of Iowa, was announced. Proceedings were stopped, a committee was appointed to accompany the remains to Iowa, and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.——In the House, the President's private secretary made his appearance and delivered the Executive's veto of the Army bill, the document, without being read, was laid upon the Speaker's table. The announcement of the death of Representative Clark was made, a committee was appointed to attend the funeral, and the House adjourned.

The Senate, on the 30th ult., spent two hours in discussing an amendment to a bill appropriating money to defray the expenses of the extra session of Congress allowing mileage to the members of both branches. The amendment was finally defeated, and the bill was passed. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States was then taken up and discussed.——In the House, the President's Message vetoing the Army bill was read and entered upon the journal. The following bills passed: Appropriating the requisite amount to pay J. B. Eads the sums due, and to become due, for constructing jetties at South pass; amending the section of the Revised Statutes prescribing a penalty for conspiracy against the United States. Mr. Le Fevre, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to prevent the importation of diseased cattle and spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals. Printed and recommitted.——The Democratic members of the House, immediately after the adjournment, met in caucus to consider what further action should be taken by the Democratic party concerning the two appropriation bills after they shall both have been defeated by Presidential vetoes. After an animated discussion, it was determined to refer the whole subject to the caucus committees of the House and Senate, which originally framed the political sections in controversy. The National Greenback members of the House also held a caucus of three hours' duration on the subject of the Presidential veto. A general interchange of views occurred, but no definite action was reached as to what course they should pursue.

The Senate was engaged in the discussion of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in the United States, on the 1st inst., but reached no decision upon the subject.——In the House, the President's message vetoing the Army bill was read, and the Speaker put the question whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the veto. On passing the bill over the veto, the vote was—ayes, 120; noes, 110, so the bill failed for want of a two-thirds vote.——The two committees appointed respectively by the House and Senate Democratic caucuses to report what course of action should be adopted in view of the Presidential vetoes, past and prospective, held a joint meeting, but arrived at no definite understanding as to what course would be pursued.

Boy Shepherds in Nebraska.

One pleasant day we rode twenty miles over the Laramie plains, from Laramie City to the Little Laramie river, where we found a prosperous sheep-raiser from Nebraska, named Edward Farrell. There were no neighbors for miles around, with the exception of a nephew of Motley, the historian, who had left his father's pleasant home, near Boston, Mass., and located a sheep ranch close by here. The Farrells gave us a most hospitable reception. We bade them good-by late in the afternoon, turned off to the right of Sheep mountain, and, entering a narrow plain between high ranges of hills, spurred forward our jaded animals, until the gathering shadows warned us that we could proceed no further with safety.

At daybreak we spied a large flock of sheep in a corral close by a rude cabin, or dugout, in which were two boys, sons of Mr. Farrell. Here, twelve miles or more from home, they had been tending a flock of 2,300 sheep during the entire season. They shot their game with an old rifle, did their own cooking, and lived entirely alone with their dogs and two ponies employed in herding the sheep. They alternated in watching the sheep, which were driven into the corral every night, as a protection against bears, wolves and other wild animals. An antelope, which one of them had shot the day previous, was suspended near the door of the cabin. There was a good range here, and the father had in the springtime sent the sheep and the boys to possess it.

You will be surprised when I tell you that these lads, intrusted with the care of over 2,000 sheep, and living here in this remote, secluded spot, were only 11 and 13 years of age. It is astonishing, the early self-reliance which these frontier children display, and the skill which, as mere urchins, they attain in herding sheep.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cricket in England and America.

Hitherto the one great obstacle to the popularizing of this sport in America has been the tedious delays incident to the way of playing the game customary with our English resident cricketers. The adage that "time is money" governs the American people in every phase of their national life, and in nothing so much as in the character and nature of their sports and pastimes. In England, where there is a large class of unemployed people, who, with wealth at command, find time hang heavy on their hands, the style of playing the game of cricket so as to absorb as much of their surplus of leisure time as possible commends itself as quite an attractive feature. But in this country, where the drones of society are decidedly in the minority, and where the busy bees of the community find but little time to devote to recreation, that game which most economizes time, of course, will naturally become popular. The delays incident to cricket to which we especially refer do not belong to the game itself so much as to the loose observance of its rules, and, therefore, the one thing necessary to remove this obstacle to the popularity of cricket is simply to insure a strict observance of the written laws of the game. A feature of cricket which especially commends it as a field sport for gentlemen is, that it can never be made subservient to the evil influences of the class of gambling "sports" who have brought such odium of late years on the national game of ball of Americans. This, together with the fact that it can be played with success at a much later period of life than any other game of ball admits of, gives it an advantage no other field sport possesses.—*Brentano's Aquatic Monthly and Sporting Gazetteer.*

Leadville.

Leadville, the new Eldorado in Colorado, is built exclusively of wood, and a prediction is current in the city that it will soon be burnt in order to let the carpenters and lumberers build it over again. Two attempts have already been made to burn it; a guest of the Grand Hotel, coming up from dinner, found some shavings in a blaze under his bed, and a lot of boxes and kindling in the rear of a restaurant were lighted, but extinguished by the cook, who happened to step out that way. Still new houses are daily run up as if by magic.

THE descendants of Lord Bacon are still toiling away painfully, and with rather poor success, to convince the literary world that Bacon was the author of books known as Shakspeare's works.

GOV. NICHOLLS, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine against West Indian, South American and Mexican ports.

HOME DOCTOR.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Slice raw potatoes, with the skins on, and sprinkle over them a little salt, and as soon as the liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash the chilblains with it.

CURE FOR CROUP.—There are many varieties of croup, up to its most dangerous form, according to some, diphtheria, when the whole body becomes infected with the disease, and death generally ensues. Dr. Teste, a physician of standing, reiterates that he has never failed to cure croup by means of bromium since he first employed it twelve years ago. The remedy is simple: The one-hundredth part of pure bromium is dissolved in distilled water. Take every hour, and oftener if necessary, at the commencement of the disease, two or three drops of the solution in a spoonful of sugared water.

HOW A CHRONIC COUGH WAS CURED.—Mr. Donald G. Mitchell was cured of his family tendency to consumption in a curious way. He had a very severe cough when he started to cross from the English shore to the Island of Jersey. "There was no steamer," he says, "and I had to go on a twenty-ton fishing smack. There was a great storm, and for thirty hours we were on the English channel in the roughest weather. I was very sick and lay for a long time on deck covered with a tarpaulin and holding to a mast, expecting every moment to be washed overboard, and not caring much if I was. Finally we reached Jersey, and, strange to say, my cough disappeared. It had been chronic."

SPRAINS.—1. Cold fomentations are useful in sprains, but not until the active inflammation has subsided, and it is required to give tone and strength to the part. The best way of applying them is to put a thick bandage upon the part and keep pouring cold water over it. 2. Beat up an egg to a thick paste, with fine salt; spread it on a cloth and bind it on the part affected. Renew occasionally. 3. Alcohol, one pint; oil of spike, one ounce; origanum, one ounce; camphor, one ounce; spirits ammonia, one ounce. 4. Take one teaspoonful of honey, the same of salt, and the white of an egg; beat all well together for at least an hour—or two would be better. Let it stand an hour. Then anoint the sprained place freely, keep well rolled up with a good bandage.

SULPHUR IN DIPHTHERIA.—Tuesday morning our daughter Nati complained of lame shoulders and neck, accompanied by shooting pains in her head and a slight sore throat, which we supposed to have been caused by taking cold. The second day the disease showed itself to be diphtheria of the malignant type, the parts attacked soon showing putridity, and so far back in the throat that only dry sulphur, partly on sponge, to be carried by the breath, could reach any of the affected parts. I never saw a case in which the fever was so high, or in which the patient lost flesh so rapidly; but on the Sunday following the disease was conquered, the only remedies used being internal applications of sulphur to the affected parts, and external use of cloths wet in tepid or cold water, applied constantly as compresses to reduce the fever. In this case I have tested the great superiority of dry sulphur over mixed, as years ago I tested the futility of alum to conquer this fearful disease; having previously always used burnt alum mixed with sulphur. Not having both at hand, I found the alum used separately made no impression on the spores, while the sulphur alone did what I had supposed to be the joint work of both.—*Mrs. Bradner, Redford, Mich.*

Mother Carey's Chickens.

The owner of the imposing title, "Thalassidroma Pelagica" is only six inches long, and is the smallest of web-footed birds. Above, its feathers are black, sleek and glossy, with glints of blue; but underneath they are dark brown. Its wings are long, and it flies very swiftly, seldom flapping.

Sometimes it seems to hang in the air with wings outspread, while it runs along the surface of the waves; and from this habit it was named "Petrel" (which means "Little Peter"), after St. Peter, who walked on the water.

When a storm is brewing, although no other sign can be seen by man, the petrels flock together and give loud shrill cries; as if to warn shipmen of coming danger. For this reason, sailors call them "Stormy Petrels." But men of science say that the reason why petrels gather before a storm is that then they catch very easily the sea animals on which they feed. Some observers add that when rain falls the petrels catch the drops, and that this is how they quench their thirst.

These birds are named also "sea-swallows," because their flying is like that of the common swallow.

They are called "Mother Carey's chickens" by sailors; but I have never learned why they got that name, nor who Mother Carey was. I *have* heard, though, that in the Faroe islands these birds become very fat, and men string them on wicks for use as lamps.

Although the stormy petrel passes most of its life on the wing, it comes ashore to lay its eggs; and these it hides two feet deep, buried in the beach, or in burrows near the tops of cliffs.—*"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," in St. Nicholas for May.*

French and German Armies.

Side by side with the recovery of her prosperity, France has kept in view the recovery of her military position. Out of a population of 37,000,000, about 704,000 men are in the active army, 510,000 in the reserve, 582,000 in the territorial army, and 625,000 in the territorial reserve—making a total of about 2,400,000 men, all of whom have received some amount of military training. Beside these, there are about 1,830,000 men who, though nominally belonging to the army and liable to serve in certain contingencies, have received no training. Against these figures the Germans have to show in the active army 401,000, in the reserve 500,000, in the landwehr 580,000, and in the landsturm 1,030,000—making in all 2,511,000 men who have received some amount of military training, besides 3,346,000 men who have received no training. In cavalry the Germans have the advantage, the figures for the two countries being 91,000 men and 70,000. In artillery the numerical advantage is with the French, the figures being, for France 2,442 guns, and for Germany 2,124 guns. The immense drain of labor which the maintenance of this army must impose upon France is in addition to, not in lieu of, a drain of money. The army estimates now reach $142,500,000 yearly.—*New York Sun.*

How Gen. Hardee Learned a New Point in Tactics.

Gen. Hardee, whose manual of infantry tactics was in use in all the Southern armies, visited a rural Georgia town one day during the war, and the commander of a "second-class militia" company sought to do himself and the General honor by parading his command in front of the inn in which Hardee had rooms. The writer upon tactics came out upon the balcony to review the command, and the militia officer put his men through their paces. In one of the maneuvers the men became confused, and got into a hopeless tangle. Hardee, in telling the story, said that he could think of no possible way in which they might be extricated, and waited with great curiosity to see what the militia commander would do. That rural tactician looked at the confused mass for a moment with a scowl of perplexity upon his forehead; then his face cleared, and he shouted the order:

"Disentangle to the front; march."

Whereupon the men rushed forward and formed a new line without regard to the order of the old one. Hardee said the command was not in his own or any other book on tactics, but that it ought to be.

Trout.

Eastern trout do not thrive in the waters of California. All the coast streams have been stocked with them, but they soon died out. This is ascribed to the sandstone formations through which the streams run, and which make the waters muddy. In some of the clear mountain streams, which run through slate and granite formations, the fish do well. The California Fish Commission corroborates this theory by its experience with Eastern trout in San Leandro lake. They had just distributed 20,000 of the fish, about 3 weeks old, when heavy rains came and made the waters muddy. The result was that three-fourths of the trout died, and the rest were saved only by being removed to clear water.

Equine Eccentricities.

At Ward's Corners, Delaware county, Iowa, Alfred Bush owns a French stallion. Since he purchased the animal, the latter has shown a most vicious temper, and is unsafe and dangerous to handle. Mr. Bush has a son about 2 years old, for whom the horse has formed a great attachment, and the two frolic together strangely. The boy will put his little hands in the horse's mouth, pull out his tongue, seize his tail and swing with it, climb up his legs—in fact, do whatever his childish freaks prompt. For hours they thus play together, the horse apparently enjoying it as well as the boy, and, what is singular, the horse will allow none to come near while the boy is with him, and is especially cautious about injuring the boy himself.

Kentucky Justice.

Samuel Holmes' case shows what a travesty can be made of Kentucky law. That desperado rode into Stanford, Ky., some years ago, and killed the Sheriff, who interfered with his drunken carousals. Holmes at once left for parts unknown, but returned to Kentucky two years ago and was arrested. At his first trial eleven of the jury favored hanging and one five years in the penitentiary. At the second trial seven wanted to hang Holmes and five to give him a long term of imprisonment. Finally, after the State and county have spent $10,000 on the case, a third jury has deliberated seventy hours and given the murderer two years in the penitentiary.

An Otter Caught with a Hook.

Mr. Bussey had some set-hooks in the river one night last week. During the night a trout went for the alluring bait and was hooked. Afterward an otter came along and concluded to take in the trout. The first pass he made he fastened the hook in his mouth and there he hung until morning. When Mr. B. came and raised the pole the otter plunged through the water at a terrific rate, but the hook and line were strong and held him for some time. At last he came on land and, before Mr. B. could kill him, he had run around a tree, broke the hook and made his escape. The trout was not damaged much.—*Valdosta (Ala.) Times.*

Insanity in Russia.

According to statistics recently collected by the Government of St. Petersburg, there are in Russia about 100,000 insane persons. The Russian papers have been complaining of the bad condition and management of the insane asylums, which in most cases are of the nature of barracks rather than of hospitals. The Russian medical organs have also been taking the ground that insanity should be legally recognized as sufficient cause for divorce, since it is a transmissible disease.

Maj. André.

Cyrus W. Field has purchased the ground where Maj. Andre was executed, and will mark the spot with a stone bearing an inscription prepared by Dean Stanley. He says it is merely a historical matter, and that he would do the same thing for Satan, if he should be executed, just for the historical interest of the thing.

A FRENCH surgeon has performed a remarkable feat in the art of the transplantation of teeth. He extracted an incisor (projecting under the tongue) in the lower jaw of a young man of 26, and planted it in the upper jaw in place of a decayed tooth just removed. In a few weeks the tooth was firmly fixed. This successful experiment opens up a new field for dentists.

PERSONALS.

ALL the Davenport family are now on the stage.

ROBERT BROWNING and Mrs. Stowe are each 66 years old.

MADAME BONAPARTE'S jewels have been appraised at $70,000.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY sold his New York residence for $60,000.

W. H. VANDERBILT'S income is estimated at $18,000,000 a year.

PHILADELPHIA is the only city where editors grow to be very old.

POPE LEO does not like to give audience to promiscuous strangers.

MR. JOHN KEATS, the poet's nephew, is a civil engineer in Missouri.

THE Khedive of Egypt has twelve children, distributed among four wives.

THERE is a rumor that Dean Stanley is about to join the Roman Catholic Church.

THE Iowa banker, B. F. Allen, lives at Leadville, in a log cabin 15x20 feet in dimensions.

DR. MCCOSH, the President of Princeton College, has just become a citizen of the United States.

OAKLAND, Cal., is getting up a regiment which shall escort Grant from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

NO GERMAN Emperor has hitherto lived as long as the present sovereign. Next to him comes Frederick III., who died in 1493, aged 78.

ROBERT ALSTON, a son of the assassinated Georgian, has been made messenger of Senator Gordon's Committee on Commerce, receiving a salary of $1,440.

ON his 95th birthday, the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the distinguished Methodist preacher, of Georgia, baptized five great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

THE family of Secretary of War Stanton is all broken up, and one daughter is the only remaining child. The last son died a year ago, after making a brilliant reputation as a lawyer in Washington.

EDWARD CLAY, a Richmond barber, attempted the other day to eat twelve soda crackers in as many minutes. When the time was up he had disposed of ten crackers only. Besides, it took him a quarter of an hour to get unchoked.

JAMES KEETOR, a farmer of Norfolk county, Va., went out plowing, one day last week, a poor man and went home rich, having struck an iron chest that contained several thousand dollars in gold coin—probably buried there by somebody during the Rebellion.

ANNA LEWIS chased a neighbor in Cincinnati, firing at him as she ran, until she had emptied the seven chambers of a revolver, when she loaded the weapon and fired seven times more—all without hitting him, although his clothing was perforated.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, the slayer of the rebel raider John Morgan, is alive and well, living at Bloomington, Ind. He lived on a farm in Arkansas about five years after leaving the service, and then struck out for New Albany, Ind. He was born in the County Antrim, North of Ireland.

His Weak Spot.

A young man who prides himself on his witticisms, and who unfortunately happens to be addicted to drink once in a while, recently became acquainted with a young lady at a friend's house. Hoping to show his wit, he graciously inquired:

"Miss ——, how do you like Mr. Wright?"

"Mr. Wright? What Mr. Wright?" mused the young lady.

"Why, the man who always does right," he replied, with a simper.

"Oh, yes, I see! and you, sir," she added, quickly, "how do you like Mr. Hall?"

"Hall? What Hall do you mean?"

"Why alco-Hall," she said.

The young man has since reformed.

THE New York elevated railroad has begun the erection of a third track, to be placed between the other two, and on which down trains will be run in the morning and up trains in the afternoon thus giving additional accommodation to the crowds that throng the road at that time.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$9 75	@10 75
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 85
COTTON	11¼	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 15	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2	97½	@ 1 13
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	31	@ 33
RYE—Western	56½	@ 59
PORK—Mess	9 00	@10 25
LARD	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 45
HOGS	2 50	@ 3 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 25	@ 5 60
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	88	@ 89
No. 3 Spring	76	@ 77
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	46	@ 47
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@ 68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	8	@ 9
PORK—Mess	8 80	@ 9 55
LARD	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	93½	@ 93⅝
No. 2	88	@ 89
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	45	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—Mixed	33	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	45	@ 49
PORK—Mess	9 90	@10 00
LARD	5¾	@ 6
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN	37	@ 39
OATS	25	@ 31
RYE	56	@ 67
PORK—Mess	9 75	@10 00
LARD	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 04	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 29
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 1	38	@ 39
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 29
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 65
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 30	@ 5 50
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 80	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 75	@ 3 85
SHEEP	3 25	@ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. A. LOWRY } Editors.

ODIOUS ELECTION LAWS.

Reasons Why They Should Be Repealed.

Their Tendency to Abridge the Rights and Privileges of Citizens.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees in the United States Senate.

Sir, these laws are not the offspring of that great instrument which has descended to us with ever-increasing strength and glory from the days of our Revolutionary ancestors. They emanate rather from that malignant spirit of political oppression and tyranny which preceded the French Revolution, and caused its fires at last to break forth; which filled the prisons of France with victims arrested on secret orders, and made every citizen tremble as one who fears a blow in the dark. They emanate from the spirit which ruled over Venice, when a whisper or a look of suspicion was more to be dreaded than the blow of a dagger, and when the silent and voiceless accusation doomed its object to walk the Bridge of Sighs into the caverns of a ruthless and lingering death. In English history there never was a period in which they could have been executed. Charles the First lost his head, James the Second his throne, and George the Third his American colonies in attempting far less encroachments on the liberties of Englishmen than these laws perpetrate on the liberties of Americans. Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, suspended a sword by a single hair over the heads of his guests at a banquet, and enjoyed their terror. The party but yesterday in power in this Chamber has suspended over the heads of the American people and put into operation in their midst enactments far deadlier than the sword; for without the unassailable safeguards of personal liberty life itself is of no value. The Senator from Maine [Mr. Blaine] has urged that opposition to these enactments is a false issue on the part of those who have not felt their cruel enforcement. He asserts that because the Federal election laws have not been called into active execution in some portions of the country, and troops have not been placed at all the polls, therefore the people have no reason for resentment. The Tories of the Revolution argued the same way 100 years ago on the Stamp act and the tax on tea. They insisted that the claim of right to bind the colonies in all things put forth by the British Parliament could do no harm, and ought to be submitted to as long as no attempt was made to enforce it. But it was that very claim of right which made the Revolution. It was not the amount of the tax collected, or even demanded, that caused the sword of Bunker Hill to be drawn. It was the naked assertion of a principle subversive of local self-government which drove the colonists to armed resistance and kept the army of the Revolution in the field under Washington until American independence was secured. Our fathers were unwilling for a claim of despotic power to hang over them as a threat liable at any time to be put in execution. They revolted against the idea that they were to hold their rights subject only to the forbearance of their rulers. They resented the menace of the British Government contained in its declaration of power as they would a personal indignity. Burke, in his speech of March, 1775, on conciliation with America, thus describes the colonists:

"In other countries the people, more simple and of a less mercurial cast, judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance; here they anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle. They augur misgovernment at a distance and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze."

This was the sublime sentiment of liberty which inspired Jefferson and John Adams, Patrick Henry and John Hancock; which welded together the toil-worn and destitute veterans of Virginia and Massachusetts in many a bitter and bloody charge. The sound of the clanking chains of political bondage was heard in the distance, and it was enough. They did not sit supinely and heedlessly until the manacles were fastened on their limbs. Are their descendants of this day so degenerate that they will wait until the hand of power clutches them by the throat and hurls them into prison before they will turn and destroy the laws which provide for such debasement? Shall we salute with reverence the tokens of tyranny, the emblems of our enslavement? The Swiss peasant refused to bow his uncovered head to the cap of the Austrian tyrant elevated as a sign of subjugation; and the hearts of brave men and fair women in all the four quarters of the globe have poured incense to the name of William Tell. John Hampden thought 20 shillings of ship-money too dear a price to pay for security, ease, peace, and life itself, as long as the prerogative to levy such a tax was claimed by the King; and he yielded up his peerless spirit on the plains of Chalgrave in defying an unjust principle of government. Notwithstanding the derision of the Senator from Maine, all history attests the danger of leaving instruments of usurpation and oppression ready for the use of those intrusted with executive authority. The usurper will come at last. The hour of his advent is inevitable. The temptations of supreme and arbitrary power have never yet failed to develop a Cæsar, a Cromwell or a Napoleon, whenever the people have relaxed their vigilance and suffered their laws to pave the way toward despotism.

But in the present instance we have vastly more than the mere menace or threat of future subjugation by virtue of the laws under discussion. We are not left to conjecture what will be done hereafter. Already these laws have been executed over the prostrate forms and liberties of American citizens in a manner and to an extent which would arouse any people in Europe to revolt, except, perhaps, the serfs of Russia. I speak not now of the South, which has so long been considered a legitimate prey to the spoiler, but of the great, dominant, and stalwart North. Look to New York, that mighty emporium of the wealth and commerce of the western hemisphere. Scenes have been enacted there within the last few years which bring shame and disgrace to the republic wherever they are known. John I. Davenport is Chief Supervisor of Elections in the city of New York, appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States. He is also the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and a United States Commissioner. With all the powers of these manifold official positions combined in his own person he has indeed been the autocrat of the ballot-box. In the elections of 1876 he had under him 1,070 Supervisors, 2,500 Deputy Marshals, and an indefinite number of Commissioners, at an expense for them and for himself of $94,587.

In 1878 he employed 1,225 Supervisors, 1,850 Deputy Marshals, and Commissioners in proportion, for all whose pay and expenses he drew upon the money of the people in the treasury. In June, 1876, as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, he issued warrants for the arrest of 2,600 naturalized voters to be brought before him as United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor for the purpose of making them surrender their naturalization papers. The Federal courts themselves afterward held that the naturalization papers in question were all legal and valid, but the desired result had been accomplished. The terror inspired by these arrests intimidated thousands from going to the polls. It became well known that there was no personal security in New York in connection with the elections, and the poor, the timid, and the humble stayed away. The same course was pursued in 1878. During the summer of that year 9,400 citizens were notified that they would be arrested unless they surrendered their naturalization papers to the head-overseer, John I. Davenport. In the month of October, 1878, 3,100 persons were actually arrested and a reign of terror inaugurated just in advance of the election. The pretense that these persons held fraudulent naturalization papers had already been shown to be false, but it was necessary to party success that an alarm should be raised and a panic created in the minds of foreign-born citizens and of the poor laboring classes generally.

The movement was successful, and it has been estimated that 10,000 legal voters remained away from the polls rather than risk the jails and the prison-pens of the Chief Supervisor and his subordinates. But it was reserved for the day of election itself to give free scope to the frightful powers with which this band of Federal Ku-Klux is invested. Those who braved the dangers which environed the ballot-box, and approached it as if they were still freemen, soon found their mistake. They quickly ascertained that the previous threats and warnings which they had heard were neither idle nor unmeaning. As a specimen of thousands of similar occurrences on election day, I quote a statement recently made by a member of the other branch of Congress from New York. Speaking from his place on the floor, he said:

"A neighbor of a mine, who had resided in the same district for seventeen years, and a soldier of the Union army at that, was arrested. I was asked to go to the Republican headquarters in an adjoining district, whither he had been taken. The street for an entire block was lined with carriages, in which the unfortunate citizens who had fallen into the hands of the Philistines had been or were to be conveyed. When I entered the building I found the front room decorated with the paraphernalia of a political headquarters, and filled with Republican politicians. In the back room a United States Commissioner was holding court. The door was closed, watched by a Cerberus. No one was allowed inside but the prisoners and the Republican managers. After about half an hour's waiting I was informed by the doorkeeper that the man I was looking for was no longer there. I asked whither he had been taken. 'Suppose to Fort Davenport,' was the laconic reply."

Sir, most likely this soldier of the Union army was with Grant in the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg. Or perhaps he was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and as a soldier of the Army of the Tennessee took part in the bloody battle of Atlanta. Wherever he was, however, and on whatever field he was baptized with fire, he was assured that he was offering his life for the preservation of the Union under the safeguards of constitutional liberty. He was also assured that human slavery should not survive the triumph of the Union cause, and he rejoiced to believe that his country would in fact soon be the land only of the free. What must have been his reflections, therefore, in November last to find, in attempting to cast his ballot, that he was as very a slave in the hands of a brutal overseer as any negro ever driven in a cotton-field, and that he had no more power under existing laws to protect his personal freedom than an African bondsman on the auction-block before the war. Did he not, most probably, conclude that one of the fruits of the war, under the nurture and cultivation of the Republican party, was the extension of slavery, rather than its overthrow and destruction? Was he not impressed with the fact that the liberation of one race had been followed by the enslavement of another? What were his thoughts, and the thoughts of his fellow-victims who had also been his fellow-soldiers, as they lay like felons in prison, in "Fort Davenport," for offering to vote? How did their bitter thoughts in that hour of degradation compare with their glorious dreams as they often lay together in the tented field; when their—

> Bugles sang truce; for the night-cloud had lowered,
> And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
> And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered—
> The weary to sleep and the wounded to die.

In such an hour as this they dreamed not only of returning to the dear ones at home, of their rapturous, clinging embrace, and burning kiss, but they likewise dreamed of returning to a land of liberty, to homes made free from the invasive steps of the spy and informer, and to a state of personal security under laws of their own making. These bright dreams have all vanished, and in their place the returned soldier, and all others, have embraced a reality as horrible and as unbearable to the soul of a man fit to be free as Dante's conceptions of Inferno are to the Christian mind. The following description of election-day in Davenport's court in New York is said to be but a tame and imperfect presentment of the facts as they there transpire from year to year as the elections occur:

"Such a scene as the rooms of this court presented on that election day has never before been witnessed in this city or in this country, and it is to be hoped never will again. From early morning until after the polls were closed these rooms were packed and jammed with a mass of prisoners and Marshals. Not only were they crowded beyond their capacity, but the halls and corridors with those who were unable to gain admission, so that the counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were offered to secure their release had the greatest difficulty, and were frequently unsuccessful, in obtaining entrance. In addition to all this was that delectable iron 'pen' on the upper floor, in which men were crowded until it resembled the Black Hole of Calcutta, and where they were kept for hours hungry, thirsty, suffering in every way, until their cases could be reached. With scarcely an exception these men had gone to the polls expecting to be absent but a short time. Many of them were thinly clad; numbers had sick wives or relatives; some were sick themselves. There were carmen who had left their horses standing in public streets; men whose situations depended on their speedy return; men who wished to leave the city on certain trains. Every imaginable vexation, inconvenience, injury and wrong which the mind can conceive existed in their cases, so that it was painful for the counsel who were endeavoring to secure their release to approach sufficiently near the railing to hear their piteous appeals and witness the distress which they had no power to alleviate. And, over all this pushing, struggling, complaining crowd, Mr. Commissioner John I. Davenport sat supreme, with a sort of Oriental magnificence, calmly indifferent to everything but the single fact that no man who was arrested was allowed to vote."

May I not, in view of this dark and shameful picture, appeal to Senators, without impropriety, to know whither we are drifting? Are we still hugging the miserable delusion that there is no danger, while scenes are being enacted in strict accordance with the laws on our statute books which would be a disgrace to Turkish civilization if enacted by the arbitrary authority of the Sultan? Has a fatal lethargy seized the American people, and are we indeed to follow the downward pathway of all the republics that have risen and fallen in the past? The sailor in Northern seas veers off into safer waters the moment he feels the current of the great maelstrom under his keel. We are in the very vortex of the whirlpool wherein every local privilege, every right of citizenship, all the sanctuaries of home, and the ship of state itself, are being drawn down and dashed to pieces, and yet the cry that all is well, uttered by false pilots, lulls us into a sense of security and repose. I call upon my countrymen to awaken, for the hour of mortal peril to their institutions is here. What has happened in New York has happened elsewhere, and may happen everywhere. Shall the laws which make such scenes possible remain in force? I invoke against them the memories of the mighty dead who fell for independence; who enriched the soil of Massachusetts with their blood at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill; who struggled with Washington at Brandywine, and charged under his eye at Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth; who tasted death at Camden, the Cowpens and Eutaw Springs, in order that we might be free; who yielded up their brave spirits on the plains of Yorktown in the precious hour of final victory. By these great souls, by their privations, sorrows, anguish and pain, I implore the American people not to forget the value of those liberties which are now trampled under foot with every circumstance of scorn and contempt.

At this point, however, and in this connection, another branch of legislation on the subject of popular elections calls for our consideration. In presenting the elaborate and carefully-constructed system of laws for the suppression of self-government, we are next confronted by those provisions which place the land and naval forces of the United States at the polls. Those who conceived and enacted these laws were not content until the sword as well as the purse of the nation was prostituted to the suppression of free elections. I have only to appeal to the laws themselves to make good this statement, strong as it may appear. The section most familiar to the public mind is 5,528 of the Revised Statutes, and is often cited in proof of the harmless purposes of the army. It has, in fact, at a hasty glance, a somewhat innocent aspect, but a moment's inspection will show that, like the Trojan horse, its real object is to carry armed men into a citadel—in this instance the citadel of liberty—without exciting suspicion or resistance. It was enacted in February, 1865, and its language is as follows:

"Every officer of the army or navy or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."

Here is simply a cheap display of pretended severity against military interference with elections, while the sole purpose of the section was to authorize the presence of armed troops at the polls under the vague pretext of keeping the peace. Sir, who is to determine the necessity of the presence of the army or the navy at the place of voting on election day to keep the peace? Who is to pass upon this plea of military necessity and give the command to close in on the ballot-box with the bayonet? Under this section it is evident that the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief would have that duty to perform. What a dazzling field here opens for the operations of a usurper! It is a matter of history that Cæsar while in Gaul sent his emissaries to Rome to incite riots and disturbances at the elections in order to give him the pretext he craved, to keep the peace at the polls with his trained legions at his back. Napoleon the Great crushed the liberties of France under the tyrant's usual guise of preserving public order by force of arms; and Napoleon the lesser in our own day followed his example. What a temptation is presented, by the section I have read, to some American Executive to practice the same usurpations! He has only to stir up troubles through his partisan emissaries in the South, as has often been done heretofore, and the occasion is made for the use of the army to any extent he may choose. He is the judge of the number of troops and the time they are to move and the places they are to invest. He may order any number of ships of war into the harbor of New York or in front of New Orleans on election day or at any time before that day to overawe the people, simply avowing that he does so under this law to keep the peace at the polls. It is difficult to conceive that such an enactment could be found among the statutes of a republic, but it is my painful duty to show two others on the same subject far more dangerous, if possible, than this. Section 1,989, found in the Revised Statutes under the title "civil rights," confers on the President in express terms the powers which are implied in section 5,528. There is no attempt here to deceive. The army and navy are boldly placed at the disposal of the President to use at his discretion over a range of subjects and in the control of their details as extensive as the rights of man under a free constitution. The words of the section are as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under any of the preceding provisions, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of the provisions of this title."

There are fifteen sections in this title, and they embrace the assertion and enforcement of every right and privilege known to American citizenship. They were prepared and enacted for the purpose of placing the negro on an exact equality in every particular with the white man before the law, and they consequently cover as much ground as the constitution itself. For instance, the first section of this title provides for the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence; and the second section provides for the right to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property. It is made lawful for the President, at his own will and pleasure, and without reference to State laws on these subjects, to launch the army into any State he may choose to crush, under the pretense of enforcing these provisions or preventing their violation. The third section of this title relates to actions at law and suits in equity for damages by such as deem themselves deprived of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution and laws. The fourth section treats of conspiracies—first, to intimidate persons from accepting and holding office; second, to deter witnesses from testifying in any United States court to influence grand or petit jurors, or in any manner to impede or defeat the due course of justice; and, third, to deprive any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or to prevent any one from voting for the candidate of his choice. The section concludes by giving a right of civil suit for damages to any one conceiving himself aggrieved under its provisions. Other sections follow of intricate and diversified character, but I have cited enough to show the vast and sweeping scope of the duties devolved on the army and navy by virtue of section 1,989 and the absolute supremacy of one-man power there created. Under the wide and universal provisions of the civil-rights title, which we are now considering, there is not a phase in human affairs wherein the army and navy of the United States cannot be called by the Executive to prevent or to enforce the execution of some act by individuals, States, and Territories. Section 1,989 contemplates the military control of elections not only, but of everything else that belongs to the States, Territories, counties, cities, and every other species of municipality. It utterly abrogates the constitution of the United States. By that instrument, section 4, article 4, the extent of the power of the Federal Government to send troops to a State is defined:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

This short and pregnant sentence marks the boundaries, as understood by the fathers, between the Federal Government and the States in regard to the character and enforcement of State constitutions and laws. There has been much confusion of ideas and the wildest vagaries of construction growing out of this clause of the Federal constitution, and especially in relation to that part of it which guarantees to every State a republican form of government. I have heard it contended in debate in Congress that by virtue of this power of guarantee the Federal Government could unseat members of a State Legislature, annul laws of their enactment, direct other members to be sworn in and other laws to be enacted, and in a general and in an especial manner take charge of all local interests. All this, too, was to be upheld and enforced by United States military authority, if necessary. Sir, may it not be well to understand exactly what it is that the Federal Government is called on to guarantee to the States? A republican form of government is something easily defined. The term "republic," as applied to a political organization, is derived from the two Latin words, *res*, a thing, an affair, and *publica*, public, meaning a public affair in which all have a common interest, in which there is neither royalty nor rank fixed by law. Webster defines a republican form of government to be:

"A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth."

Taking this as the true meaning of the expression used in the Federal constitution, and we have no difficulty in understanding that when a State has framed and adopted a constitution in harmony therewith, and maintains it, the Federal Government has no more power to interfere with or send armed forces into the State, except upon its own application to resist invasion or to suppress domestic violence, than the State has to assume the functions of the Federal Government. If the Legislature of a State should pass laws repugnant to the constitution or the laws of the United States, which together with treaties are the supreme law, the courts are charged with the duty of arresting them. If riots break out at elections, or on any other occasion, begetting domestic violence which the State cannot put down; or if invasion occurs, and the State calls for assistance in the manner prescribed by the constitution, then and only then can the Government of the United States come to its relief in martial array. A contrary doctrine to this, the doctrine contained in the section under discussion, changes this Government in the twinkling of an eye from a republic to a consolidated military despotism, governed in all parts and details by the army and navy, at the sole behest of the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States. There is no more escape from this conclusion than there is from the evidence of our senses that light follows the morning and darkness the night. By this section the President is left to determine everything, and to execute without restraint from any quarter his arbitrary conclusions. He may declare it necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process with the army in any portion of the country, whether it is so or not. He may declare any city of over 20,000 inhabitants, or any county or parish in the United States, in a state of insurrection, station troops in them, proclaim martial law, and cut them off from all communication with other parts of the world.

But there remains one more section authorizing the use of the army and navy to subvert free elections which demands our attention. I turn to it, I confess, with feelings of repugnance. It completes the degradation of that army and navy whose fame and glory fill the whole earth. It shows to what base uses the heroes of a hundred battles may be put by the vaulting ambition of radical partisans. It is section 1,984, and reads as follows:

"The Commissioners authorized to be appointed by the preceding section are empowered, within their respective counties, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, who shall execute all such warrants or other process as the Commissioners may issue in the lawful performance of their duties, and the persons so appointed shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged; and such warrants shall run and be executed anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued."

The warrants or other process mentioned in this section, and which the Commissioners may issue, are such as are provided for the arrest and intimidation of voters before elections, on election day, and afterward. They are such as are contemplated in chapter 7 of the title "Crimes," on which I have already commented. We behold, therefore, by virtue of this most amazing section, the army and navy of the United States, not placed under the command of the President or such person as he may empower, presumably an officer of high rank and character, to regulate and control elections, but ordered to obey the "summon and call" of the lowest agents, and, naturally, the vilest instruments of this whole pernicious business. Let us pause and look for a moment at the scene which is here provided for. The Circuit Courts of the United States and the District Courts of the Territories are authorized by section 1,983 to increase the number of Commissioners from time to time, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with crimes against the election laws, until the whole land shall swarm with Commissioners bent on the success of their party. Then these Commissioners, appointed for a political purpose, are empowered in every county in the United States to appoint one or more persons whom they deem suitable to execute their process and carry out their edicts. And how astonishing and incredible it seems, in this age of advanced civilization, that these innumerable Deputy Commissioners, these irresponsible sublessees of unconstitutional power, should have, by the express words of American law, the authority to summon and call to their aid, not merely the bystanders and the *posse comitatus* of the county, but such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as they may consider necessary to the performance of their duties.

Here are the plain words of the law, and there is not a Senator on this floor who will gainsay my statement. Sir, who are these people on whom the most tremendous powers known to human governments have been so lavishly bestowed? I have no word of disparagement for United States Commissioners, appointed to perform the legitimate duties of that useful office, but for political instruments, thrust by partisan hate and ambition into that position, and for those still below them, I have neither respect nor forbearance. The experience of the last few years in the different States, and notably in New York, shows that political Commissioners, their deputies and subordinates, foisted into the control of elections, belong essentially to that class of human pests so powerfully described by Curran in his defense of Rowan, who, in the language of the great Irishman, "overwhelmed in the torrent of corruption at an early period, lay at the bottom like drowned bodies while soundness or sanity remained in them; but at length, becoming buoyant with putrefaction, they rose as they rotted and floated to the surface of the polluted stream, where they were drifted along, the objects of terror and contagion and abomination."

Yet of such as these are made the commanders of the military and naval forces of this Government; to these miserable, cringing camp-followers of any party in power, occupying, as they do, the lowest and most disreputable places in the rear rank of political warfare, the proudest plumed chieftains on land and sea must bow their tall heads and obey their mandates. Will some Senator tell me how the brave and brilliant Sherman, bearing a higher rank than even Washington ever bore, is to escape obedience to a Deputy United States Commissioner? Will some one point out to me how, under the law as it now stands, Sheridan, Hancock, or the Secretary of War himself, is to refuse military subjection and co-operation to any offspring of the political sewer appointed by a United States Commissioner and bearing a warrant or other process for the arrest of a citizen charged with an offense against the election laws? I assert, fearless of contradiction, that under the section I have read the veriest reptile of ward politics, the most abandoned scavenger of party warfare, armed with a Commissioner's appointment and any sort of process against the liberty of an American citizen, can call the whole army and navy to his support, and the tallest heads must bow to his command. The scarred and veteran legions who bore the eagles of the republic in triumph in Mexico and who are yet in the army; the dauntless, chivalric, and generous hearts who closed with their own equal kindred in the mortal grasp of civil war; all these, and others besides, are placed at the beck and nod of a commander selected by a United States Commissioner.

I will not stop to say that this is monstrous. That will be the universal verdict. I will not pause to denounce such laws as wholly infamous, for that will be the judgment not only of the American people but of all the civilized nations of the world. Simply to call up and exhibit such a horrible death's head as this in the laws of a commonwealth pretending to be free is enough to excite the jeers, the hisses, and the execrations of every lover of liberty on the inhabitable globe. The army and the navy of the United States! How often the banquet hall and the festive board have rung with eloquence in their praise! How often their achievements have been the theme of poetry and of song! Whose heart has not swelled with emotion at the mention of Revolutionary fields of fame? Whose eye has not kindled at the story of Lundy's Lane, the Thames, Tippecanoe, and New Orleans? Whose spirit does not feel exalted when Buena Vista, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, and Chapultepec pass in stately review? And whose eyes have not grown moist and dim with enthusiasm in reading the battles of the ocean, those deadly conflicts of the sea which have made American genius and courage as imperishable in history as the fixed stars are in the heavens over our heads?

Sir, these sentiments are universal in the American heart, but who now will speak the eulogy or sing in heroic verse the deeds of the army and the navy of the United States used to overthrow free elections under the command of Deputy United States Commissioners? Others may answer the question; I cannot. History, however, gives no uncertain answer as to the final result of such legislation. All the free governments of the past have withered away and perished by the introduction of military force into the management of their civil affairs. We will prove no exception to the invariable rule. Even in England, the home of monarchy, governed by Kings and Queens and a hereditary nobility, the people, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, demanded and enforced the entire absence of troops from the polls on election day, in order that they might preserve their rights, whatever they were, under the British constitution. A committee of this body, on a former occasion, described the objects of the well-known statute of George II. in the following terms:

"It cannot escape notice that the leading object of this ancient statute, as sufficiently evidenced by the preamble, was the preservation of the rights and liberties of the kingdom, not their destruction. And the history of the times shows that the prohibition to keep military forces near places where there was an election of members of Parliament arose from outrages practiced upon the electors by the Ministers in posting troops so as to overawe them and coerce them into the returning of candidates friendly to the Ministerial party, and the supporters of prerogative against popular rights."

This description of the use of the military on election day sounds painfully familiar at this time to American ears. Our ancestors, even in the dark reign of the second George, a century and a half ago, would not brook such outrages upon the electors. Are we, with all the increase of light and liberty in the world, to be denounced for demanding just what they did? The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar], in his recent speech, found nothing to censure or disapprove in the use of the army or the navy to control elections. Another Senator from the same State held different views. Daniel Webster declared:

"If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed; and above all the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not learned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff, and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."

A Colorado Snake-Story.

Two old hunters and guides met the other day in Denver, Col., and one of them told the following story in the hearing of a *News* reporter: "Jim and I started out in the mountains, early one morning, after black-tailed deer. We had no luck up to noon, and then found ourselves on the side of a precipitous mountain. The trail was wide and plain, and we soon came to a spring that had burst out of the solid rock. Here we both stopped to get a drink. I used the cup first, and then handed it to Jim. He drank, and stepped aside to take a look down the side of the mountain and in the valley. As he stood thus, his shoulders reached to a level with a shelf of the rock which projected forward some little distance over the trail. As I rose up from the spring, something attracted my attention to this rocky shelf, which was only a few inches from Jim's neck and exactly on a level therewith. To my horror, I saw thereon an immense rattlesnake. The horrible reptile was coiled, his eyes were snapping, his forked tongue protruding and everything indicating an immediate spring. Jim stood perfectly stolid and utterly unconscious of the slightest danger. Any motion on his part, even the slightest, I knew would be instantly fatal. What to do I could not think. I dared not call nor shoot. Everything depended on his remaining perfectly still. After a second's further reflection, I dropped softly down, so as to be out of sight of the reptile. I then moved toward my unconscious friend. Breathlessly I watched him from fear every second he would make some slight movement of the head or body, and any motion I knew meant death. Soon I was near enough to feel that I could get a firm hold. Without another thought or the slightest word or warning, I then grasped Jim by the arm and side and brought him heavily down with a crash upon the trail and among the flinty rocks. As I did this I saw what seemed a flash of light dart out from the rocky shelf, which I knew to be the stroke of the reptile. But my friend's neck was not where the snake had hoped, and Jim was safe.

"And what did Jim say when you slung him down in that style?" asked one of the auditors.

"He commenced cursing me in the meanest sort of way," replied the Major, "till I made him stand up and look at that shelf in the rock. When he saw that, and the snake as well, and saw, too, how near he had been to a horrible death, he turned around and took my hand, but he didn't say anything more, because he couldn't speak. But then we understood each other."

A Tale of the Sea.

The ship Otago, recently arrived at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, reports that in latitude 42:14 north, longitude 129:37 west, she sighted a schooner, water-logged and dismantled. One man, a Portuguese, Victorine Roper, was found on board, lashed to the wreck, alive, but insensible. On recovering he stated that the schooner left San Francisco about a month ago, bound north on a trading voyage. Six days out the vessel was thrown on her beam-ends, and partly filled. She did not right till the masts gave way. Of eleven persons on board, five were drowned in the forecastle. The Captain was swept from the deck and lost. The mate and remainder of the crew lashed themselves on the top-gallant forecastle, where, one by one, they died, the last one expiring on the day Roper was rescued.

Badly Sold.

Certain "shrewd" Boston capitalists have contributed $400,000 toward the purchase of an alleged bonanza in Brazil. Prof. Mills, an eminent metallurgist, while making scientific research in Dom Pedro's domains, was delighted by the discovery of gold, and investigation proved that there was no limit to the area where the color was to be found. He returned to Boston, and was not long in getting capitalists interested. A stock company was formed, and Prof. Mills was sent back with a corps of assistants and a ship load of machinery, only to discover that a huge swindle had been perpetrated by native sharpers, who had "salted" the ground.

A Woman with Presence of Mind.

Some of the insurance companies of New York have written letters of congratulation to an up-town lady on her bravery when she discovered that a room in the third story of her magnificent house was on fire. Calmly wrapping a rug about her shoulders, she entered, and, closing an open window and the doors, kept the flames from spreading, and then, telegraphing to the nearest station for aid, the flames were quickly put out, but not until every article in the room was reduced to a cinder.

A GIRL in an Iowa seminary cut all the hair from the head of her sleeping room-mate in revenge for a slight, and has been expelled by the faculty.

CURIOUS HAPPENINGS.

—A Hartford religious enthusiast undertook to fast forty days, and became a maniac at the end of the fifth day.

—A Rochester cow of playful temperament hooked her horns into the ground, turned a somersault, and broke her neck.

—A Highgate (N. H.) girl thrashed a lover who attempted to jilt her. He backed down, apologized, renewed his oath of alliance, and they are to be wedded.

—A Connecticut convict being given the customary check for $5 on his discharge from State prison, found it necessary, of course, to be identified to receive its payment, and, thinking the man he had robbed knew him best, called upon him and accomplished his purpose.

—A cat tale, told by the Sutro (Nev.) *Independent*: "A cat which was chased into the Sutro tunnel by a dog, the other day, turned and looked back after running about 1,500 feet into the darkness, and the light of its eyes was distinctly seen by a number of men at the mouth of the tunnel."

—Andrew Jones, of Chester, Pa., argued with Lizzie Welsh, from 6 p. m. until midnight, in a vain endeavor to convince her that it would be well to marry him. Then he committed suicide, and the girl says that if she had known he was so deeply in earnest she would have accepted him.

—A desperate fight occurred recently between the engineer and fireman of a Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway train, during the trip from Emporia to Parsons. In the struggle the throttle-valve of the engine was pulled wide open, and the speed of the train became frightful, alarming the passengers and causing them to appeal to the conductor, who lost no time in reaching the "steam end" of the flying train, where he found the engineer and the fireman belaboring each other with hammers, wrenches, etc. The speed of the train was checked just in time to avoid a collision with a freight train.

—A number of strange occurrences grouped: Josiah Walker, of Three Rivers, Mich., shot himself fatally because the town election went against the Greenback party, for which he had worked hard. One of the small seeds of a grape caused the death of a San Francisco man by lodging in the intestines and forming an abscess. Mrs. Annie Armstrong and Mrs. Mary Burns were arrested in Detroit for borrowing one another's children to order to make their families appear larger when the overseers of the poor were making the rounds. A fight between a cat, a crow, and a dog is reported from Mount Holly, N. J. A white couple were lately married in Shelby county, Tenn., by a colored divine.

—Many curious discoveries have been made in the belt that stretches from the Pacific to the Great American desert, but what follows appears to be new in the anthropology of the country: A resident of Richmond, Grant county, New Mexico, recently had occasion to dig a cellar. Just below the surface he came upon the ruins of an adobe structure, and six feet further down unearthed two skeletons, one that of a child and the other that of a full-grown person. The remarkable thing about the adult skeleton was a protuberance, larger than a hen's egg and more oblong in shape, which was fastened like a horn to the back part of the skull. On the child's skull was a similar, but smaller, growth. Both skeletons were taken from niches in a stone wall. The *Grant County Herald* is inclined to think that the whole pre-historic race to which the specimens belong had the protuberance, a sort of rear nose done up in bone.

—A cage in a menagerie at St. Louis contained two lions and one leopard, the lions being separated from the leopard by a partition. There was a door in the partition, through which the leopard was admitted for a few minutes each day by a lion-tamer to perform tricks with the lions. A few nights ago the keeper left the door unsecured. During the night persons about the show heard a great deal of growling and yelling, and there were noises of a scuffle in the building where the animals were confined, but such sounds are in the regular nature of things in a place of wild beasts and tame ones, and attracted no particular attention. The next morning, though, when the attendants made the rounds of the cages, there was great excitement. The cage lately containing the lions and leopard had only two occupants, and they were both lions, while the door between the compartments was open. Where the leopard had gone was a mystery until the cage was examined closely, when there appeared a good deal of blood on the floor and bars, a good deal of hair everywhere, and a heap of bones at one side. The lions had made a call on their companion in the arena, and had eaten him up.

He Let Them Talk.

It is one mark of greatness to treat small enemies with contempt. Frederick the Great never cared how much fun or criticism his people made of him. He was fond of saying that "he could *do* what he pleased, and his subjects could *say* what they pleased." How he would have treated the "seditious utterances" which Bismarck is so sternly repressing, two facts may suffice to show:

A Berlin bookseller sent to the palace a copy of the most stinging lampoon ever published against Frederick, and asked for his Majesty's instructions.

"Do not advertise it offensively," answered the King, "but sell it by all means; I hope it will pay you well."

On another occasion he found a crowd staring at a scurrilous caricature of himself, which had been pasted so high on the wall that it was not easy to see it distinctly. The King, pushing his way through the startled throng, said to his attendant:

"Put it lower down, that they may not have to strain their necks over it."

In an instant the obnoxious placard was torn to shreds, and the crowd dispersed with a shout of "Long live Father Fritz."

THE early cucumber hits below the belt.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 8, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITORS.

Gracious! what a crowd of democrats we had in Auburn last Monday.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn is the democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky. He was nominated by acclamation at the Louisville convention last week.

The rejoicing of the republicans is not so much on account of the veto of the army bill, as it is on account of Hayes' return to the bayonet and bloody shirt party.

Hayes' message vetoing the army appropriation bill, given in full on page 6 of this paper. Read it, and satisfy yourselves that the fraudulent president favors bayonets at the polls.

The readers of the COURIER will find another interesting communication from Hon. J. K. Edgerton, concerning the democratic nomination for president in 1880, on the first page of this paper.

In the case of Mrs. Adelaide Roberts, who shot and killed Theodore B. Weber at Chicago, May 2nd, the coroner's jury authorized that she be held for the action of the grand jury, without bail.

Reports of the city and town elections throughout the state, show decided democratic gains. Republicans may as well tumble to the racket, and get ready to throw up the sponge in 1880.

Read carefully the great speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees on the third page of this paper, headed "ODIOUS ELECTION LAWS." It is the greatest effort of his life, and the subject should be well considered by every voter who favors free elections.

An effort is being made by the churches of Chicago to close the saloons on Sundays. It will require the united exertions of all the churches, ministers, courts, citizens and police officers to accomplish it; and the chances are, in that event, that they would only succeed in fastening the bolts of the front doors.

A car-load of dynamite exploded at Stratford, Ont., May 5th, killing several persons and demolishing thousands of dollars' worth of property. Two of the railroad men killed were blown into fragments, the foot of one being found 200 yards away. The wreck is said to defy description, as the entire destruction cannot yet be estimated.

Jayhawker, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has been over to Indianapolis again, and pretends to give the plans of Hendricks and other prominent democrats, concerning the next presidential campaign. He shapes things to suit Ohio, in all his correspondence, so much so that Indiana democrats have long since placed him in the seven by nine list.

In another column we publish a list of the committees appointed to arrange for the observance of decoration day. The occasion is one which should not be overlooked by our citizens; it is right and proper that the grave of him who served his country should be decked with wreath and flower; not only those who died in the service, for those who have since died are entitled to honors as well. Let the day be observed in such a way that all can take part without being compelled to listen to abuse and political orations, so common on such occasions.

At a meeting of the county Board of Education, held at the office of the county superintendent in Waterloo last week, the board decided to re-adopt Harvey's grammars for six years. Harper's geographies were adopted instead of Monteith's, also for six years, this change will be a saving to the parents, as there are five books in the old series, while there are but two in the new. The change does not affect incorporated towns. All other school books were adopted last fall, so that there will be no more changes for six years.

The new democratic officers of the town of Auburn, will please bear in mind that the people expect an economical administration of town affairs during the coming year. It is expected that no public money will be wasted in experiments; rid the town of debt as fast as possible, when out of debt, or nearly so, then the first thing in order should be the protection of property against fire. When that time arrives we shall boldly advocate the organization of a first-class department, with apparatus that will be effective in time of an emergency.

The democrats of Auburn met pursuant to call, at the town council room, on last Saturday evening and placed in nomination the excellent ticket which was elected on Monday. Mr. Wm. McIntyre was chairman of the meeting, Mr. W. H. Dills, secretary, and F. E. Davenport and Theo. Reed tellers. Upon motion Messrs. F. E. Davenport, T. D Gross and Theo. Reed were appointed town committeemen for the ensuing year. Harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire meeting, which was said to be the largest convention ever held in Auburn to nominate candidates for town offices.

Robert L. Green, deputy-clerk of the circuit court at Covington, Ky., jumped from the suspension bridge, a distance of ninety-five feet, Monday afternoon, but was rescued by the heroic efforts of a fifteen-year-old boy named John Shannan, who jumped in after him. Green was in a fit of temporary insanity, superinduced by drinking, and he is still alive.

The latest sensation is the elopement of Sheriff Conklin's daughter, of Portage, Wis., a good looking young lady of seventeen, with a prisoner in the jail who was confined for burglary. Woods, the prisoner, was released by her and they fled together, but were overtaken and returned after an exciting chase. This affair carries off the palm, and that aristocratic young lady who gave herself to her father's coachman must yield the medal to Miss Conklin. Next.

The semi-annual settlement with the county treasurer has just been made, for taxes collected on the first installment for 1878. The amount due each of the several funds of the state, county and township, is as follows:

State Tax	5,859 88
New State-house Tax	823 85
Common School Fund	7,655 86
County Fund	16,982 71
Township Fund	4,257 77
Tuition Fund	459 21
Special School Fund	10,699 27
Dog Fund	748 46
Road Fund	9,559 84
Additional Special School	1,830 14
Interest on County Bonds	8,002 06
Total	$62,478 50

The State Sentinel says: "The new double postal card, which has been authorized by the government, promises to prove very convenient and advantageous. It will be of the same size of the one now in use, worth just double as much, with a stamp on each upper corner. The stamp on the upper right hand corner wil be canceled when the card is sent for the first time, and the other when it is returned. When it first goes the writer puts his communication on the back and the address of his correspondent on the face. The receiver answers on the same card, erases his name and writes that of the person who sent it to him. The original sender must be careful not to use all of the space on the card. The advantages are economy and convenience, and then, too, as evidence in legal proceedings there is sometimes an advantage in having a communication and its answer together on the same card or paper."

The joint caucus committee of democrats, to which is delegated the management of the political situation in congress, held a long session a few days since. After discussing the question in all its phases, it was decided to put through congress a bill for the repeal of the troops at the polls clause of the statutes, as an independent measure. A bill of this character was introduced in the house on Monday last, of which the following is the text:

Whereas, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, therefore be it enacted, etc., that it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at any place, where a general or special election is being held in a state, any part of the army, or navy, of the United States, or to enforce section four, article four, of the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on the application of a legislature or the executive of the state where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent therewith is hereby repealed.

An effort will be made to pass the bill under the suspension of the rules; if this can not be done, it will be referred to the appropriate committee, and be reported back for action within a day or two. It is yet to be decided whether there will be any debate allowed. The object is to pass the bill through both houses before the legislative bill is considered by the senate. The independent repeal bill is worded in such a way as to make it exceedingly difficult for Mr. Hayes to give a reason for his veto. It plainly states that so much of the statutes as permit the use of troops at the polls on an election day is hereby repealed. This will take from the president the excuse that the repeal curtails the powers of civil officers in their regular duties on the day of election.

—The social event of the week took place at the Swineford House, on Tuesday evening. A number of invited guests assembled in the parlor of the hotel, and after the usual greetings, some of the party engaged in social games, while others tripped the "light fantastic toe" in the dining-hall, which had been cleared for the occasion. In the midst of the enjoyment "mine host" appeared upon the scene and ordered his guests from "labor to refreshment." The command was promptly obeyed, and all were seated at tables and served with delicious ice-cream, cake, lemonade, &c., of the choicest variety. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. J. Abright, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Snyder, Dr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Leas, Mr. and Mrs. John Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Davis, Mrs. Mattie C. Birdsell, Miss Frankie Ryan, Mrs. A. J Ralston, Mrs. Dills, Miss Frankie Stahl, Mrs. Forkner, Miss Sadie Earlston, Mr. G. H. Yesbera, Mr. D. H. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Swineford and the writer and wife. All agreed that Mr. and Mrs. Swineford know how to entertain their friends, as well as they know how to keep a first-class hotel.

A Complaint Against Tilden.

[New York Express.]

Mr. Tilden is so busy with his presidential schemes that he has not had time to express an opinion on the army appropriation bill and the democratic fight for a free ballot. Mr. Hendricks has spoken out in no doubtful terms as becomes a statesman who loves his party for its principles much more than for its offices. In fact, every leading democrat in the Union has expressed an opinion, and cheered on the representatives of the people who are fighting the great popular battle on the floors of congress, save and except Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. It was complained of Mr. Tilden that he gave no sign in 1876 when the destinies of the country hung trembling in the balance. The true leaders of the democracy in Washington have, therefore, expected no word of encouragement from him at this time, when the battle for the constitution and the purity of the ballot-box is being waged with a patriotism and ability which stir the hearts of all lovers of their country to their profoundest depths. Mr. Tilden is too busy in his little raid on democratic officials in this city to think about the battle of the democracy against republican tyranny. Next year, when the battle is won, he will send out editorials to inform the country editors how deeply he is rejoiced at the overthrow of the bayonet and the United States marshal.

Principles to the Front.

Some days since Senator Blaine informed the senate, and the country, that very few soldiers are in the states east of the Mississippi river, or in any of the other states, and argued, therefore, that all this talk about troops at the polls was nonsensical, simply because they could not be brought from the frontier to do military duty at the polls. The principle of the thing was ignored; the great contemplated wrong was obscured by a miserable subterfuge; a falsehood was perpetrated in the interest of despotism, and the republican party. It was the plea of a demagogue of the most dangerous type in favor of military supremacy over the civil authorities; and what of this is true of Blaine is true of every republican conspirator and of every conspirator's organ throughout the country. The democratic party, appreciating the situation, proposes to resist in its incipiency the infamous scheme of the republican party. Daniel Webster, many years since, comprehended the value of prompt action when the liberties of the people were in danger, and with the wealth of his logic and eloquence, placed a proper estimate upon adhering to principle when he said;

Every encroachment, great or small, is important enough to awaken the attention of those who are entrusted with the preservation of a constitutional government. We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the government is overthrown, or liberty itself put into extreme jeopardy. We should not be worthy sons of our fathers were we so to regard great questions affecting the general freedom. Those fathers accomplished the revolution on a strict question of principle. The parliament of Great Britain asserted a right to tax the colonies in all cases whatsoever; and it was precisely on this question that they made the revolution turn. The amount of taxation was trifling, but the claim itself was inconsistent with liberty, and that was in their eyes enough. It was against the recital of an act of parliament, rather than against any suffering under its enactments, that they took up arms. They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasures and blood like water, in a contest against an assertion which those less sagacious, and not so well schooled in the principles of civil liberty, would have regarded as barren phraseology or mere parade of words. They saw in the claim of the British parliament a seminal principle of mischief, the germ of unjust power; they detected it, dragged it forth from underneath its plausible disguises, struck at it, nor did it elude either their steady eye or well directed blow, till they had extirpated and destroyed it to the smallest fiber. On this question of principle, while actual suffering was yet afar off, they raise their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England. The necessity of holding strictly to the principle upon which free governments are constructed, and to those precise lines which fix the partitions of power between different branches, is as plain, if not as cogent, as that of resisting, as our fathers did, the strides of the parent country, against the rights of the colonies; because, whether the power which exceeds its just limits be foreign or domestic, whether it be the encroachment of all branches on the rights of the people, or that of one branch on the rights of others, in either case the balanced and well adjusted machinery of free government is disturbed, and, if the derangement go on, the whole system must fall.

The democratic party stands forth proclaiming the great truth to the country that troops at the polls are dangerous to the liberties of the people. The principle is right and must triumph. If the right to place troops at the polls is conceded, the republic is gone. The democratic party will not recede. To back down would be treason. Let Hayes stand by his veto, and let the democratic party stand by its patriotic declaration, "No troops at the polls!" and rather than take a backward step, let the army perish, if Hayes so ordains.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Exquisite Pleasure.

The most exquisite pleasure is derived from Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, His Alista Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Ladies' Favorite, and other handkerchief odors, are as fragrant and natural as the flowers from which they are made. They are truly delightful.

THE CREDULOUS NORTH.

Something About That Thousand Dollar Confederate Bond.

[Boise City Idahoan.]

There is a dispatch going the rounds of the radical press of the country stating that T. W. Phillips, of North Carolina, has sent a confederate bond for $1,000, asking Secretary Sherman to place it on file, stating that he (Phillips) is satisfied that the southern scrip will all be paid now as the democrats are in power, and he is anxious to have his on file first. Now this sounds very innocent, and looks like this Phillips was one of those imaginary insane ones who are said to believe that there is a scheme to be carried out by the democratic party to secure the payment of those southern bonds, and of course this dispatch is sent out to help convey this idea, and will be copied by every narrow-minded round-head in the country. But as it happens there is a man right here in Boise City, who is well known as a man of veracity, who says he has known T. W. Phillips, of North Carolina, for thirty years, and knows him to be a radical republican carpet-bagger, who held positions under the carpet-bag rule, and of course he sends this bond and letter to serve the diabolical ends of his equally corrupt party co-workers in the north, who are very anxious to stir up the old sectional jealousy of the north, in the hope of regaining the power which official corruption and oppressive legislation have caused them to lose. When a political party is so corrupt and weak that it requires constant stimulants to keep it alive; when, instead of feeding on wholesome truths and statesmanlike doctrines, it depends for its strength on raising the most debasing passions of the human heart, and depends upon falsehood to accomplish its ends, the sooner it dies and is buried beyond the reach of sight or scent the sooner our country will see peace and prosperity abroad in the land, and the laborer receive the full reward of his exertions.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

Entire Democratic Ticket Elected.

The town election on last Monday was quiet and orderly. The republicans worked energetically in the forepart of the day for the success of their whole ticket, but finally concentrated their forces upon their candidate for treasurer, notwithstanding which, the democratic candidate was elected by a handsome majority. The following shows the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the democratic majority for each office.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
James Anderson (dem.)	183
Joseph E. Shilling (rep.)	112
Majority	71
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Engelbert Ashley	178
Wm. L. Meese	116
Majority	62
THIRD DISTRICT.	
James A. Potter	186
William Clark	110
Majority	76
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Allen C. Wilson	167
Solomon Shearer	129
Majority	38
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Geo. Ensley	177
Alexander Kinmont	109
Majority	68
CLERK.	
Thos. H. Sprott	183
Charles Raut.	112
Majority	71
TREASURER.	
Mitchell Houston	160
A. L. Hollopeter	133
Majority	27
MARSHAL.	
Thompson P. Scott	189
Atwood J. Robinson	107
Majority	82
Total number of votes cast	298.
Average democratic majority.	62.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.

April 26, 1879. 18-3w.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK

Butler Township.

—The measles are quite prevalent just now in the schools of this township.

—The Cedar Creek Sunday-school is prospering finely, under the management of C. B. Jones.

—Miss Florence Wiant, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, has again resumed her work as teacher of the Butler Center school.

—Mrs. Smith and Miss Rachel Lyon, of Cedar Creek, will soon leave for Nebraska, where they expect to remain during the summer.

AMITIE.

Newville.

—Cool and damp.

—Wheat growing finely; has the appearance of a good crop.

—Farmers engaged in putting in oats and preparing ground for corn and potatoes.

—The United Brethren held quarterly meeting, last Saturday and Sunday, at their church over the river.

—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a good turnout to hear the reading at the hall Saturday evening.

—Our merchants are now filling up their stores with new goods, preparatory to the summer trade; all that remains to be done is to advertise them in the COURIER, so that people will know what they have.

—A neat new fence is being built around the school grounds, a much-needed improvement.

—The Newville items were omitted last week, owing to the illness of the undersigned.

ALPHA.

Experience of Years.

The experience of years has not detracted from the acknowledged excellence of the qualities of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, but has completely established their hold upon the tastes of all persons who love delicious flavors. They will satisfy the nicest taste.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK

OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS

CORNICE, WINDOW-CAPS &c,

Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.

The ONLY Shop

In the county where this kind of work is done. I ask the public to call and get prices on

Tin Roofing and Spouting,

And in fact all kinds of job tin-work, repairing, &c., &c.

Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.

19-tf. B. GOODMAN.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Application For License.

Notice is hereby given, to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 2nd, 1879, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drunk on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of lot No. twenty-seven [27] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one third [23 1-3] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven [27] to the place of beginning, all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

May 8, 1879. THOMAS SOMMERS.

AS MESSRS.
ROOT & COMPANY
Will not have a regular SPRING OPENING this season, they take pleasure in asking attention to their superb stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Now on exhibition, which comprise the latest novelties introduced in the great eastern cities this season.

RICH BROCADE SILKS in new effects and colors.
PEKIN STRIPE SILKS for vesting and trimmings.
HEAVY COLORED SILKS, all the popular shades.
NEAT STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS In tinted and silver effects.
COLORED SATINS all shades for trimming.
MOIRE BLACK SILKS AND SATINS for trimmings
RICH BLACK SATINS of most popular brands.
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS of most reliable colors.
NOVELTY DRESS GOODS for polonaise and over-dress.
ALL-WOOL PEKIN STRIPES new and desirable.

English Satins, Plain Cashmere, Melange-Mixtures
Brocade Stripes, Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,
Momie Cloths, Foulard Cambrics,
Cretonne Cloths, English
Chintzs, Etc., Etc.

Also low and medium price dress goods in large assortment, at 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20c. per yard—all of them excellent value to the purchaser.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Fill up the vacant store-rooms.

—The street-sprinkler is booming.

—New roof on the Methodist church.

—Three deaths in Auburn this week.

—Judge Best, of Waterloo, was in town last Friday.

—Frank Copper, girls, was only twenty six last Tuesday.

—Sun's raise had no warmth during a portion of this week.

—The Buckeye clothes-wringer can be bought at Davis' for $4.00.

—The moon is on a prolonged spree these nights—full as a tick.

—It is better to hang around a dozen girls than one street-corner.

—Trees begin to die at their tops. Men begin to dye there, too.

—Highest prices paid for butter and eggs at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Clerks all busy this week—holding down goods boxes and whittling.

—Rev. Young took his departure for the old country, last Monday morning.

—Numerous improvements are contemplated in the building line this summer.

—Millinery goods at actual cost after this week, at the store of H. H. Stamets.

—Isaac Hague has a new boot. He wears it on a post in front of his new shoe-store.

—One of the most approved methods for raising corn is to take hold of the stalks and pull.

—Mill men will take notice that they can buy engine oil at Davis', at manufacturers' prices.

—Did you ever hear a bed-tick?—Beres Advertiser. No, but we have felt a seed-tick.

—Buy your new spring "duds" where you are sure of getting a good fit. Yesbera's is the place.

—Young man, if you want a nobby spring or summer hat, go to Yesbera's and buy it. He has the latest.

—One uproarious drunk landed in the cooler Tuesday night. Fine: Ten nights in a barroom with a muzzle on.

—R. Elson left for the Buckeye state last Saturday, where he will attend the golden wedding of his parents.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. sell the best and freshest groceries that can be had, and at prices low as the lowest.

—Any person wanting a large plug hat, made of tin, for a sign, should leave his order with B. Goodman.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you a better carpet for less money than any other store in northern Indiana.

—The most durable boot-sign, is one made of heavy tin. Call at B. Goodman's and have one made to order.

—Davis has the best stock of wagon and carriage makers' hardware in the county, and sells at uniform low prices.

—All the new and fancy styles of piece goods, now in stock at Yesbera's. Leave your order soon and avoid the rush.

—Reliable statistics show that Indians never kiss each other. Having seen a few Indians, we don't blame them.

—For parasols go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., they have just received a large stock of them at prices lower than the lowest.

—Holman's fever and ague pad still has the lead in this market. The genuine article is kept on sale at Hoyt's drug-store.

—No need to tell a young lady when her eyes are bewitchingly beautiful; in most cases she is wonderfully cogn-eyes-ant of it.

—You can find the best brands of white lead, rubber and other mixed paints at Davis' a little cheaper than anywhere else.

—Just because a man is spider-legged can he be arrested for a vagrant, on the ground that he has "no visible means of support?"

—Pete—our Pete, the dashing junior in the COURIER composing room—has got a moustache. He's going to make a "mash" at first sight.

—Druggist's wanting a large mortar made, for a sign, will do well to call on B. Goodman. He makes them of heavy tin, and does neat work.

—A rumor is afloat in Valparaiso that Bro. Zimmerman, of the Messenger, is about to poke his head into the matrimonial halter—tie up, as it were. Can these things be?

—If you want a nice fine dress hat, either in fur or straw, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., as they have the largest stock to select from, and sell at prices below competition.

—H. H. Stamets has a first-class milliner, and guarantees every article to give satisfaction. All goods in his line will be sold at cost in order to clear out his stock, to quit business.

—A competent workman, familiar with the construction of telephones, can secure a job at Penfield & Emanuel's law office, as connection between that building and Stamets' millinery store is wanted at once.

—5,000 yards of brown shirtings now in stock at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., all bought before the advance, and now being sold at the old prices. Do not miss this opportunity to get a bargain.

—The rush continues at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Everybody seems anxious to secure dry-goods and clothing at big bargains.

—"What is home without a baby?" Ask J. J. VanAuken and he'll explain it all. It weighed 12¼ pounds and claimed its female apparel last Thursday. Good enough, J. J.—you're a good'un.

—"Seeing is believing." If you don't think the COURIER office is prepared to do the nicest kind of job printing, send in some; we will convince you to the contrary.

—Uncle Tom Gross carries his surplus silver coins in a shot-bag, and says he finds but one difficulty in filling it—too much of it leaks out through the hole in the top.

—Lost, on last Saturday, between Garrett and Auburn junction, a package of type. The finder will please send the package to the COURIER office and oblige the owner.

—Amateur prize-fight down on the corner Tuesday evening. The atmosphere was heavy with bricks and cuss-words, and there was weepin' and whalin' and snatchin' of teeth.

—They were having a snarl, and she asked him if there was anything in the past he would recall, to which the heartless wretch made this answer: "Yes—the day you first refused me."

—A girl named Cherry, daughter of a farmer in Shelby county, is about to increase the Cherry crop on her father's farm, the result of placing too implicit confidence in a masculine friend.

—Our genial host on the corner, Sherman Hollister, who dishes up choice viands to the famished traveler, and does it in city style, visited Fort Wayne yesterday. Time, 7 hours and 30 minutes.

—Rev. Johnson will be absent for the next three or four weeks. He goes as a delegate from the Fort Wayne Presbytery, to attend the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which meets at Saratoga, N. Y.

—If r-e-d-d-i-s-h doesn't spell radish, we don't know what it does spell; at the same time, however, we would mildly suggest to the Napoleon (O.) Northwest that it should adopt the latter orthography. It looks much nicer.

—It is very easy to account for the large sales of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. when you visit their store and see the piles of goods on their counters and shelves. They buy in large quantities and get the benefit of bottom prices.

—Don't denounce the celebrated Holman liver pad until you have given it a fair trial. This remedy never fails to cure the disease for which it is recommended, if you give a fair trial. Buy one of C. H. Hoyt, sole agent for Auburn.

—Our young folks are losing a vast amount of solid fun in not using up these cold nights, occasionally, in the "mazy." It will soon be past the time to enjoy it, for the "conspiration" will flow freely without the aid of any foot-shaking.

—"Penelope, or the Milkman's Bride," is the last comic opera. The Madrigal club, of Fort Wayne, will give it at Columbia City to-morrow night. The next one will probably be "The tattered Shirt-tail, or the Washwoman's Revenge."

—Did you know that Yesbera has just added a full line of gent's furnishing goods? He can supply you with anything you want in the way of linen shirts, collars and cuffs, necties, half-hose, handkerchiefs &c. &c. All sold at bottom prices.

—The other evening a lady of Falls county was sitting on the hearth, with her child on her lap, when it gave away, precipitating both into the fire.—Ex. What gave away?—her lap or the child? That's evidently a "give away" on somebody.

—We sell one or a dozen at wholesale prices.

Buckeye Clothes Wringer		$3.50
Genuine Buckeye	"	5.00
Excelsior	"	4.00

The above can be had at Kiblinger & Co.'s Hardware-store, Auburn, Ind.

—A man who can ride on a railway train one whole night, sit up to his girl the next two, ride again on the following night, and get his full work in at business next day, must be blessed with a remarkably robust constitution; yet we heard of just such a case, a few days ago.

—There are three periods during the day when a man can display his nature to a good advantage, or can beautifully exhibit the amount of hog he contains to the square inch, and those times are when he is satisfying nature's demands at the breakfast, dinner and supper table.

—While on a transient visit to Valparaiso, last week, we attended an amateur rehearsal of "Pinafore," which has not yet been presented in that flourishing suburb of Chicago. Valpo. has good home talent, dramatically and vocally, and the opera will doubtless be a success.

—In order to prevent any mistakes which might occur, we have been requested to state that it is not S. U Turney who has associated with J. Beugnot in the fruit-tree business, but A. Turney, and the firm name is Turney & Beugnot. The similarity of names prompts this particular notice, as it might possibly occasion some misunderstanding.

—A Wabash business house is infested with ghosts, if we may rely on the statements of last week's Courier, which dishes up a first-class spook yarn. We'll believe it this one time, but don't try to work on our credulity any further, namesake.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Indiana, for the week ending May 8, 1879: S. W. David, John Dannels, Cathrina Greiger, James Luney, Geo. Moore, Richard Simpson (2), Ann R. Smith.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—S. B. Lonsway, a brakeman on the B. & O. road, sustained a painful injury at the junction, Thursday night of last week, by which he lost the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, while coupling cars. The lacerated hand was dressed by Dr. Spooner, and is healing as rapidly as could be expected.

—The cold weather of the fore part of this week may be surprising to some people, but it isn't to us. Having shed our winter under-clothes last week—and not having access to our neighbors' clothes-lines—we have daily expected to see the mercury sink down a mile and a quarter below Cairo.

—Strange as it may appear, two of our young fellows had a racket about a girl last week. One is a tailor and the other an employe in the stave-factory, and report says that the manipulator of the shears came out on top of the pile. During the fracas the girl was badly wounded—in the heart.

—Mrs. Mattie C. Birdsell, who has been visiting with the family of the "boss" of the boot up-side down, leaves to-day for her home near Richmond this state. The many friends of Mrs. B. in this place and Waterloo, regret that she cannot remain with us longer, but hope to see her soon again.

—On next Monday morning H. H. Stamets will commence closing out his entire stock of millinery goods, fancy goods, dry goods, notions, gent's furnishing goods, men's and youths' hats and caps at actual cost. He means business. Get what you want while there is a variety to choose from.

—Mrs. Thos. B. Baldock, who has been ill for the past three weeks, was summoned by the Angel of Death, yesterday morning, and her soul passed into eternity at 3 o'clock, death being caused by disease of the heart and lungs. Services will be preached at the Baptist church to-morrow, May 9, at 2 o'clock p. m.

—He tried to get out unobserved, but luck wasn't on his side. He closed the saloon door and stepped out on the sidewalk, wiping his moustache the while, just in time to confront his lady love face to face. Try the back door next time, old man, if you would fain imbibe on the sly, for there cruel fate cannot thwart you.

—Correspondents of the COURIER will please bear in mind that we insert local notices at five cents a line, and that all advertisements or "puffs" sent in with their news items will be eliminated therefrom. While we are fully appreciative of any and all interesting matter, briefly written, we can hardly use the free advertisements.

—Parents should keep a watchful eye over their little girls who are seized with the rope-jumping mania. Cases of death from over exertion in this sport are numerous, and we now hear of a case at Knightstown, where a girl named Ella Applegate injured herself internally and died, the result of her effort to excel in jumping a rope.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—Remark of severe parent to blooming daughter, upon discovering that one of the legs of the big chair in the parlor had been broken the Sunday evening previous: "I wish you to understand, Susan, that this chair was constructed with a view to the accommodation of one person at a time, and has not the strength and scarcely the capacity for two."

—Died, Tuesday night, May 6, at the home of her parents in this place, Eliza Tess, in the seventeenth year of her age. She was sick but a few days, having been up until last Saturday, since which time she has been confined to her bed, suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. The funeral service will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at the Presbyterian church, at 2 o'clock.

—It is reported that Jos. Ebright, of Defiance, was murdered at the depot in that place Monday night. He had started on a visit to Fort Wayne, having about $75 on his person, but his coat, hat and pocket-book were found next morning not far from the depot and near the Maumee river. Evidences of foul play are convincing, though we trust it may not be so serious as represented.

—The center of attraction last Monday was the court-room of 'Squire Walbora, at which place the bastardy case of Susan Wallace vs. Jno. E. Miller, was in progress. It drew a larger mob than a circus would, and the election crowd around the polls couldn't compare with it. The case, we are informed, has been appealed to the circuit court, where the parties who have heard it once can get a second benefit.

—Our townsman, W. H. McQuiston, had a narrow escape from being a candidate for city clerk at Ft. Wayne, owing to a typographical error in last Saturday's Daily News. This correction appeared in the News on Monday evening:

"W. H. McQuiston, whose name was erroneously printed in the News of Saturday as a candidate for city clerk, is at Auburn attending to his business of selling dry goods. It should have read Wilson McQuiston, who is a resident in this city."

—We would respectfully announce to our gentlemen visitors that our sanctum is furnished with spittoons large enough to accommodate any ordinary mouthful of tobacco-juice, and as there is now no stove convenient to spit on, would earnestly solicit the use of the above-mentioned receptacles. We don't care so much whether you hit them or not at every shot, if you'll only make the effort and spit at 'em. A small boy will be in attendance, at all times, to push the spittoons around where you want them.

—W. W. Hoffman, operator at the B. & O. depot, doesn't care for any more blue vitrol in his'n. Last Monday he used an old steel pen in picking some sore spots on his tongue, the result of an ague siege, and the sores became painful beyond endurance; to alleviate this he experimented with a lump of blue vitrol, and the consequences may be imagined; his tongue swelled so that he couldn't shut his mouth, to say nothing of speaking, and he suffered intense agony. Dr. Spooner attended him, and he is now slowly improving.

—A man must necessarily feel the enormous responsibilities resting upon him when he gets to be, first, a husband and father—to say nothing of having held the offices of son, grand-son, brother, cousin, nephew and lover, simultaneously; then comes his apprenticeship as a son-in-law, brother-in-law and general-step-stranger-in-law to everybody; but all, all these self-imposed relationships and afflictions are but "shadowy phantoms, light as air," as compared with those of the woman who assumes the scathing position of the much-wronged mother-in-law.

—We read of a rather "circular singumstance" which occurred near Wabash, a few days since, in which a woman named Voteur gave birth to a still-born child whose skull had been fractured and one leg and an arm broken in a severe fall received by the mother a few hours previous to the delivery; but the strangest part follows. Shortly after the first confinement, Mrs. V. gave birth to another Vote(u)r, who is reported alive and healthy, all the injury having been imposed on its unfortunate room-mate. This child ought to congratulate itself on being alive.

—A traveling swindler, operating an envelope lottery outfit, came to grief on the square yesterday afternoon. He managed to take in two or three ignoramuses who innocently(?) nibbled at the bait he offered, when they squealed most beautifully at getting left. The sharper was requested to drop $8 for the state's benefit and $5 for the prosecutor, which, after some hustling, he accordingly did. The other gang, who were not fortunate enough to win his money but were equally guilty, were let off without punishment. This is equity.

—The Wabash Courier tells of the fleecing of an unsophisticated rural youth, in a pool room at that place, by three pool sharks of said city. They—i. e. the p. s.—got their work in on the country boy for about ten dollars' worth, having put up a job on him by "playing off." Young men from the country, however, are not the only ones who find "soft snaps" of that kind, as most any stranger is liable to get picked up in a similar style by professional hangers-on in pool and billiard rooms; that's the way they have of "getting on in the world" and keeping their insides lubricated.

—A Defiance man took a tumble from a Wabash passenger train, several days since, in the following ungraceful manner:

Last Friday afternoon while James Tennyson of this city was coming east from Fort Wayne on the Wabash road he stepped back on the rear platform and losing his balance fell off. He grasped the railing, but the train was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and he couldn't maintain his hold. The fall stunned him considerably and injured his left leg but he sustained no broken bones. He lay upon the track some time, and was finally picked up by a passing farmer who cared for him until evening when he was sent to this city. He is still confined to his room but expects to be out in a few days.—Defiance Democrat.

The surest way to avoid falling off the rear platform is to lock the back door and sit in the middle of the car.

—That missing horse, belonging to the Saginaw railroad company, mention of which was made in the COURIER of last week, has turned up. We learn from a reliable source that a good-natured baggage-smasher in the employ of said company,—the initial-letter of whose first name is Dan Hickey,—came down to see his heart's choice that day and conceived the happy idea of taking her out riding. He accordingly stole with cat-like tread into the aforesaid company's stable, in the still hours of the night in question, and willfully appropriated the said horse to his own use, contrary to the established rules in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the stable. O Dan! The horse was found a few days afterward, tied to a halter-strap in Corunna, Dan, having forgotten, in his blind infatuation, where the steed belonged. You Daniel! No arrests.

—The following shows the number of persons between six and twenty-one years of age, in the several townships and school corporations in DeKalb county, according to the last enumeration:

Butler	township	240
Jackson	"	448
Concord	"	503
Newville	"	272
Stafford	"	190
Wilmington	"	576
Union	"	300
Richland	"	606
Fairfield	"	[illegible]
Smithfield	"	500
Franklin	"	406
Troy	"	208
Kiser	"	314
Auburn Corporation		598
Waterloo	"	514
Butler	"	350
Garrett	"	273
Total		6,901

The above shows a small increase over the enumeration of last year.

Public Health Jeopardized.

There are baking powders now in the market which contain substances injurious to health, and the public should be warned against using them. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is known to be free from these substances, and is used in the families of the most careful and sagacious medical men in this country.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all form of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

A Card.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Having canvassed this county last winter and been quite successful, I have concluded to make another trip over it, also Steuben county, for the purpose of soliciting further orders, having recently formed a partnership with J. Beugnot of this place. We are prepared to take orders for trees, shrubs and vines of all varieties and descriptions, and can confidently state that satisfaction will be given on day of delivery. Mr. Beugnot and myself will give our whole time and attention to this business, and our aim shall be to please every one from whom we may be favored with an order. Now is the time to make your orders, while everything in the nursery line is down to hard-pan prices. A. TURNEY.

Auburn, May 8, 1879.

Decoration.

The following committees have been appointed by the Union Soldiers, Association to arrange and carry out the decoration of soldiers graves at Auburn, on the 30th of this month.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

G. W. Gordon, Joseph McKay, Dave Ober, W. H. McIntosh, R. H. Weamer, Joseph Rainier, John McClellan.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Joseph McKay, M. L. Duck, B. F. Culbertson, Mrs. N. Ensley, Mrs. A. Robbins and Mrs. R. D. Elson.

COMMITTEE ON SPEAKING.

N. Ensley, H. C. Peterson and Joseph Rainier.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS.

Henry Wolf, B. F. Smith, J. M. Johnson and J. Link.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Joseph McKay, B. F. Culbertson, M. L. Duck, H. Polmer, G. W. Gordon and D. S. Ober.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATION.

Wm. McIntosh, R. Elson, Mrs. G. W. Gordon, Miss. Wolf, Mrs. B. F. Culbertson, Mrs. H. E. Altenburg, Mrs P. W. Silvers, and Mrs. Dr. Casebeer.

The first named on a committee is considered the chairman, who will convene his committee for consultation at as early a date as possible.

All soldiers in the county are invited to assemble in their respective towns and neighborhoods and arrange for the occasion.

CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods
To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last, but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
Opposite North Door Court House.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY.
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name **McLane**, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

—For spring clothing go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., as they have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to DeKalb county, at prices 15 per cent. cheaper than any other house in northern Indiana.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for— well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

SPRING.

When spring is here,
And hawthorn boughs are white with bloom of May
And singing birds make happy music near,
Oh, then a thousand hearts keep holiday.

Life is more sweet;
Youth revels in it with an added zest,
Slow pulse of age warms to a quicker beat,
And grief sits lighter in the mourner's breast.

For lo! the rain
Is over, and the night is past and gone;
Joy, with the radiant morning, comes again,
And those bright hours are as the gracious dawn.

Thank God for spring!
Hope's dear and tender throng its pleasant days,
Now that all nature is awakening,
Wake, too, my soul, in strains of grateful praise.
—*Sunday at Home.*

DR. THORNE'S PRESCRIPTION.

"There is one thing I never will do, and that is, marry a widower," said Laura, with more energy than she had displayed before in a week, the idle white fingers meanwhile beating a quick tattoo on the pane covered with drops, and her head, with its bright-bronze hair, nodding so emphatically that the ivy-leaves above her were all in a tremble.

"Nor a doctor," said Aunt Prudence, shrewdly, as she glanced out of her window in time to see Dr. Thorne's buggy, well spattered with country mud, go around the corner, and the stately doctor, under his umbrella, in the act of replacing his hat on his head. "I knew a girl once—"

"Oh, spare me, Aunt Prue! I know all about it; she married just as she had vowed she would not. It does not follow that I am to be so foolish, does it? I had rather be a blessed old maid, like you, if I could only be half as good, than to be Mrs. Somebody number two."

"How is it about doctors?"

"They are my especial abomination. They smell of drugs, and are given to lecturing people," said Laura, her color deepening under the spinster's keen gaze, and her fingers beating a quicker measure.

"It seems odd that you have taken such a dislike to Dr. Thorne, Laura; everybody else likes him," said that young lady's mother from her seat by the fire, where her fingers were busy doing her darling's mending, while her thoughts were planning how she might in some other way take every shadow of care from her young life.

"I did not mention his name in particular, mother."

"Well, I knew you meant him, for you have not liked him since I called him in to prescribe for your headaches. By the way, you never showed me his last prescription; I noticed it was quite lengthy."

"Oh, it was some nonsense about exercise and early hours—quite a little lecture, in fact, for which he received no thanks," said Laura, evasively.

Then the conversation was changed by Mrs. Lamont consulting her sister about the pudding for dinner, while Laura's thoughts ran on in this heedless fashion:

"The impudence of the man! All those fine words meant simply this: 'You are a lazy, good-for-nothing girl; go to work, and you will be better.' Not that I think I am anything else, but one does not care to be reminded of such things. I wonder if he knows that this dear little mother of mine has made it the one object of her life to anticipate all my wishes, and make me the ignorant butterfly of fashion that I am? And Aunt Prue is in league with her. Dear souls! they want to make me happy. How disappointed they would be if they knew how restless and miserable I am! To work in this house is impossible; and yet I would like to be of use to some one. I don't believe I am naturally lazy, or this kind of a life would suit me. I suppose he thinks Agnes Bell a paragon. She knows all about housekeeping, and visits the poor. Everybody says she would make him a splendid wife. Well, I hope she likes widowers; I don't."

Here the soliloquy was ended by Laura turning to the piano and dashing off the most brilliant thing she knew—anything to draw her thoughts. Presently the notes grew softer, and she heard Aunt Prue say:

"There is our new neighbor out at the gate, and such a careless-looking creature! How can people be so thoughtless about their appearance?" glancing over her own spotless attire.

"Perhaps there is some excuse for her, Prue," said the other sister, who always found a cloak for everyone's shortcomings. "Katie says she has three little children, and does her own work. A sick baby, too, who cries half the night. You know Katie's room is on that side of the house. She says she often sees the little woman walking the floor late at night, with the baby in her arms."

"All habit, this walking the floor with children," said Aunt Prudence, who would have every child brought up by rule, as far as sleeping and eating were concerned.

"Why haven't you been to see her?" inquired Laura, wheeling suddenly around on her piano-stool.

"She has her hands full without seeing strangers," answered her mother.

Then the sisters' conversation drifted away upon other topics, while Laura fell into a brown study that lasted about ten minutes, when she suddenly rose, and, taking her waterproof from a closet, said, abruptly:

"I am going over there."

"Where?" echoed mother and aunt, having forgotten their previous conversation.

"Our next-door neighbor's."

"Are you crazy, child? It is morning, and she will not have her work done," said her mother.

"Your hair is in crimp-pins," called Aunt Prue, for the willful girl had by this time reached the gate.

The door-bell next door was broken, so Laura rapped; but there was such a commotion in the hall that she could not be heard, so she opened the door and walked in. A boy of 5 was in the act of sliding down the balusters, which feat he accomplished with such rapidity that the astonished visitor held her breath till she saw that he landed safely. A little girl with tangled curls and a very dirty apron was shouting and clapping her hands as audience.

"We're playing circus. Mamma is in the sitting-room," they replied, in answer to Laura's questions.

The door was opened, as Laura tapped, by a pale, tired-looking woman, with a baby in her arms just freshly dressed, but so fretful that nothing but constant tossing up and down would keep him quiet. There were traces of tears on the mother's face, and the room was in disorder. She evidently was much surprised at her visitor, but Laura's easy manner reassured her.

"I am Laura Lamont—your neighbor. I only heard this morning that your baby was sick, and came over to rest you a little while; I am sure your arms must ache."

And without waiting for a reply she took the baby, who was so surprised to see the lovely face bending over him that he forgot to cry.

"He is not sick," said the mother, trying hard to keep back the tears; "he has fretted like that since he was born. I feel sometimes as if I could not bear it any longer. I was awake half the night with him, and now it is nearly time to get dinner, and my breakfast-table not cleared, nor a bit of work done. I believe he tries to keep awake."

"Why don't you try letting him cry?"

"I have to, sometimes; but he cries so hard I am afraid he will have a spasm."

"Well, trust him with me a little while;" and Laura began walking up and down the room, singing a low lullaby, while the little woman picked up the playthings, brushed the hearth, and made the room look more cheerful; then she went over to her breakfast-table.

A half-hour's singing and walking before the little one was ready for his cradle; then Laura nodded good-by to her neighbor, who was busily preparing dinner, and got in return such a look of heartfelt thanks that she went home with a new feeling in her heart.

"It was such a little thing to do, and yet I have made somebody happier. I have been of some use. Poor thing, I should think she would be utterly discouraged."

And forthwith there was a slight change in the resolution she had formed that morning. It now read, "I will never marry a widower, a doctor, or a poor man." Then she laughed softly to herself, as she thought what Aunt Prue would say.

The next morning the sun shone, and Laura, to everybody's astonishment, appeared at the breakfast-table and announced her intention of surprising her lazy pony by going for a drive. Everybody else was busy, so she started alone. But just as she was gathering up the reins a wistful little face peered through the fence in the next yard.

"I say, you've got a jolly pony."

"Would you like to go with me, Charlie?"

"My name is Tommy Blake. I'll bet I'd like to go; and Susie, too."

"Well, run and ask mamma."

In a few minutes the happy little ones were in beside her—Susie clinging timidly to her skirts, while Tommy stood boldly up in front, whip in hand, ready to stir up the pony.

"It will be such a rest for me; they are so full of mischief," said Mrs. Blake, as she put them in; and again the thankful look went down into Laura's heart, and made the morning a very happy one.

It was one of those early spring days when everything seemed delightful after the long, cold winter. The pony felt lively, and so did the children. Tommy, in particular, was inclined to be rather more communicative about home matters than Laura desired.

"Papa is cross sometimes when dinner isn't ready, and says bad words; then mamma cries. Dinner was ready yesterday, though, 'cause you helped."

"Who is coming, Tommy?" said Laura, anxious to change the subject.

"Hello—that's the doctor! I know him. He sewed up my head when I fell down stairs;" and he waved his hat at that gentleman, who was looking with surprise at the phaeton and its occupants.

Laura fancied his bow was a trifle less cool than usual, and thought, angrily, "I'll never take them again. He thinks I am following his advice, and I won't gratify him."

He thought, "There is more to that girl than I supposed. I really wish she would cultivate Mrs. Blake; the little woman sadly needs a helping hand." Then he straightway banished the beautiful Miss Lamont from his mind, and commenced planning his new treatise on diphtheria.

The lovely spring days followed each other in rapid succession, and every day Laura's pony carried its happy load out into country roads where the air was the purest. Sometimes the little mother and the baby went, and it was surprising to see what a change came over them all. The rich color came into Laura's cheeks, and she no longer complained of headache or blues.

Cheerful companionship and a little leisure made Mrs. Blake bright-eyed and interesting, while Aunt Prue found some old-fashioned remedy for colic that made the baby sleep at nights, and Laura helped her in many little ways that gave her time to rest and improve herself.

The quiet parties before Easter, where Laura frequently met Dr. Thorne, gave place to those of a livelier tendency that he seldom frequented; for, although a social man, he had reached that age when dancing and flirtation had lost their charm.

"What makes you always quarrel with Dr. Thorne?" said a girl friend, one evening. "All the other girls are crazy over him, and you sometimes act as if you hated him. I believe he likes you all the better for it, though; for he watches you so much."

"Nonsense, Sue; your imagination is running away with you!" said Laura, coloring deeply as she caught the gaze of those earnest brown eyes fixed upon her at that very moment; and then she flirted desperately with Will Dayton the rest of the evening.

The owner of the brown eyes was not deceived, however; he was thinking of the last time he had met this young lady at Mrs. Blake's. He came in without knocking, one evening, and as he stood in the hall he saw before him a very pretty picture.

Laura was rocking Baby Blake to sleep, singing a low, sweet cradle song, and Tommy stood behind her industriously taking out all her hair-pins, so that when she rose to lay the baby down she discovered her hair floating over her shoulders. Making a dexterous movement to catch the rogue who had done the mischief, she almost ran into the doctor's arms. What a change then! he could hardly believe this stately creature was the same girl who sat a moment before with the babe in her arms, and her hair ruffling over her shoulders. Her pride aided her to make a haughty exit; but he should have seen her as she ran home crying with vexation. After that the treatise on diphtheria was laid aside, and the doctor took up a new study, evidently more interesting, namely, the character of a beautiful but willful young lady.

Sometimes he thought she was as much interested in him as he was in her; then she would snub him, until he was very doubtful. I do not know how long things would have gone on in this way had not Fate taken it in hand.

The Lamonts had their trunks all packed for a summer trip, when Tommy was taken ill. He begged so piteously for his dear Miss Laura that she resolved to postpone going away for a few days.

Her mother tried to reason her out of it; but all the arguments of new dresses and the delightful seashore was powerless to move her.

"My new dresses can wait," she answered; and, donning a calico wrapper, started for Tommy's bedside.

His illness proved to be a fever that brought him near death's door; but Laura never flinched, even when she knew the danger to herself. The mother kept the other children away, and Aunt Prue helped Laura nurse the boy. When the worst came, Dr. Thorne remained also, and together he and Laura brought the little fellow back into his place in life. Then Laura went home; and, although she did not take the fever, she was sick for several days, her mother and Aunt Prue tending her with a devotion charming to behold.

Of course they must consult the doctor, who prescribed rest and quiet; but left a little note for the young lady's own perusal.

"Another prescription, my dear," said her mother; and Laura read:

> DEAREST: Be my wife. It shall be the one aim of my life to make you happy.
>
> ALEXANDER THORNE.

That was all; just those few lines; but, strange to say, they made her well immediately. And Aunt Prune had the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

Operating on Animals.

Many who read the following will recall the story of the good lion, who was grateful to the girl for extracting a thorn from his paw:

"A monkey at the Alexandra Palace, London, was recently suffering from toothache, so they put him into a bag, whence only his head protruded, and handed him over to the dentist.

"Pug screamed and snapped, and threatened to be very troublesome, but when the dentist managed to get his hand on the abscess and gave relief, the monkey's demeanor changed entirely.

"He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

"A large bear at the Berlin Zoo had become blind through a cataract on both eyes. They strapped him up, chloroformed him, had him treated by an oculist, and, when next he was allowed to come into the light, and noticed that he could see clearly, the great brute winked and capered in ecstasy."

A Little Hero.

A house belonging to Capt. Bennett, of Mackinac, situated on the north shore, near the Schneaux, was burned last week Wednesday night. The three children of the Indian who had charge of the place had been left locked up in the house, while he and his wife were visiting his wife's mother. The oldest of the children was a boy 8 years of age. The house took fire in the night, and the boy, not being able to get out of the doors, and the windows being securely fastened, was only able to escape by taking an ax and chopping his way out of a window. He then took the younger children out. They remained about the house till morning, wrapping their feet up in some blankets to keep them from freezing. They waited until noon the next day for their parents to come, and, they not doing so, the little fellow put the two smaller ones on a hand-sled and hauled them down to their grandfather's, four miles distant.—*Northern (Mich.) Tribune.*

The American Tea-Cup.

If the giant intellects of the Statistical Bureau are not at fault, the patrons of the American tea-table and of the American coffee-cup are rapidly increasing. Taking the range of years from 1830 to 1878, it appears that the consumption per capita of tea has increased from 0.53 of a pound in 1830 to 1.36 in 1878. A similar increase is noted in respect of coffee. The consumption per capita of population of coffee in 1830 was 3.0 pounds, and has increased in 1878 to 6.5 pounds.

A Big Gun.

Sir William Armstrong & Co. are executing an order for a 20-ton breech-loading gun for the Government of Canada, the largest breech-loader yet manufactured, and the gun is shortly to be put upon trial under the supervision of the staff of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. Should the experiments prove successful, orders will be given for the manufacture of five other weapons of similar dimensions. It is proposed to use these guns for coast defense.

NEXT year the Belgians intend to celebrate, with all becoming pomp and ceremony, the fiftieth anniversary of the independent existence of Belgium as a kingdom.

VETOED.

Message of President Hayes Vetoing the Army Appropriation Bill.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I have maturely considered the important questions presented in a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its approval.

The bill provides, in the usual form, for the appropriation required for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. If it contained no other provisions it would receive my prompt approval. It includes, however, further legislation which, attached as it is to appropriations which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary duties of the Government, involves questions of the gravest character.

The sixth section of the bill is amendatory of a statute now in force in regard to the authority of persons in the civil, military and naval service of the United States at the place where any general or special election is held in any State. This statute was adopted Feb. 25, 1865, after a protracted debate in the Senate, and almost without opposition in the House of Representatives, by the concurrent votes of both of the leading political parties of the country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln.

> Section 5,528. Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years,

was re-enacted in 1874, in the Revised Statutes of the United States.

> Section 2,002. No military or naval officer or other person engaged in civil, military or naval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States.

The amendment proposed in this statute in the bill before me omits from both of the foregoing sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls." The effect of the adoption of this amendment may be considered—First, upon the right of the United States Government to use military force to keep peace at elections for members of Congress; and, second, upon the right of the Government by civil authority to protect these elections from violence and fraud.

In addition to the sections of the statute above quoted, the following provisions of the law relating to the use of the military power at elections are now in force:

> Section 2,003. No officer of the army or navy of the United States shall prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State; or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election, in any State, or with the exercise of the free rights of suffrage in any State.
>
> Section 5,519. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service, who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice or otherwise, prevents, or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State shall be fined not more than $5,000, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years.
>
> Section 5,520. Every officer of the army or navy who prescribes, or fixes, or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.
>
> Section 5,531. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service, who, by force, threat, intimidation or otherwise, compels, or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State to receive the vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes or attempts to impose any regulations for conducting any general or special election in any State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as prescribed in section 5,528.
>
> Section 5,532. Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the preceding sections shall, in addition to the punishments therein severally prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States; but nothing in those sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote.

The foregoing enactments would seem to be sufficient to prevent military interference with elections; but the last Congress, to remove all apprehension of such interference, added to this body of the law section 15 of the act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1878, which is as follows:

> SEC. 15. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases, and under such circumstances, as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the constitution, or by the act of Congress; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section; and any person willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

This act passed the Senate, after full consideration, without a single vote recorded against it on its final passage, and by a majority of more than two-thirds it was concurred in by the House of Representatives.

The purpose of the section quoted was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows: "Therefore, I hope, without getting into any controversy about the past, but acting wisely for the future, that we shall take away the idea that the army can be used by a General or special Deputy Marshal, or any Marshal, merely for election purposes, or a posse ordering them about polls, or ordering them anywhere else where there is no election going on to prevent disorders or suppress disturbances that should be suppressed by the peace officers of the State, or, if they must bring others to their aid, they should summon unauthorized citizens and not summon the officers and men of the army as a posse comitatus to quell disorders, and thus get up a feeling which will be disastrous to the peace among the people of the country."

In the House of Representatives the object of the act of 1878 was stated by the gentleman who had it in charge in similar terms. He said: "But these are all minor points, and insignificant points compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the House in the bill in reference to the use of armed men in peace. The Senate had already included what they called, and what we might accept, as a principle, but they had stricken out the penalty and had stricken out the word 'expressly,' so that the army might be used in all cases where implied authority might be interfered with. The House committee planted themselves firmly upon the doctrine that, rather than yield this fundamental principle, for which for three years this House had struggled, they would allow the bill to fall, notwithstanding the reforms that we had secured, regarding these reforms of but little consequence alongside of the great principle that the army of the United States in time of peace should be under the control of Congress and obedient to its laws. After a long and protracted negotiation, the Senate committee has conceded that principle in its length and breadth, including the penalty which the Senate had stricken out. We bring you back, therefore, a report—a report with the alteration of a single word, which lawyers assure me is proper to be made, restoring to this bill the principle for which we have contended so long, and which is so vital to secure the rights and liberties of the people. Thus have we this day secured to the people of this country the same great protection against a standing army which cost the struggle of 200 years for the Commons of England to secure for the British people."

From this brief review of the subject, it sufficiently appears that under the existing laws there can be no military interference with elections. No case of such interference has, in fact, occurred since the passage of the act last referred to. No officer of the United States has appeared under orders at any place of election in any State. No complaint even of the presence of United States troops has been made in any quarter. It may, therefore, be confidently stated that there is no necessity for the enactment of section 6 of the bill before me to prevent military interference at elections.

The laws already in force are all that is required for that end. But that part of section 6 of this bill which is significant and vitally important is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep peace at Congressional elections. Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State—every political party—is entitled to a share of the power which is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the necessary qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and the departments of the Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. Two provisions of the constitution authorize legislation by Congress for the regulation of Congressional elections.

Section 4 of Article I. of the constitution declares:

> The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Fifteenth amendment to the constitution is as follows:

> Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.
>
> Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Supreme Court has held that this amendment invests citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right the court declares to be the exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The power of Congress to protect this right by appropriate legislation is expressly affirmed by the court of national legislation; to provide safeguards for free and honest elections, is necessary, as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting in the large cities of the North. Congress has, therefore, exercised the power conferred by the constitution, and has enacted certain laws to prevent discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence and intimidation of Federal elections.

Attention is called to the following section of the Revised Statutes of the United States viz: Section 2,004, which guarantees all citizens the right to vote without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Sections 2,005 and 2,006, which guarantee to all citizens an equal opportunity, without discrimination, to perform all the acts required by law as a prerequisite or qualification for voting. Section 2,022, which authorizes the United States Marshal and his deputies to keep peace and preserve order at Federal elections. Section 2,024, which authorizes the United States Marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comitatus whenever they, or any of them, are forcibly resisted in the execution of their duties under the law and are prevented from executing their duties by violence. Section 5,522, which provides for the punishment of the crime of interfering with Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals in the discharge of their duties at elections of Representatives in Congress.

These are some of the laws on this subject, which it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government to enforce.

The intent and effect of the sixth section of this bill is to prohibit all civil officers of the United States, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at the place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely: At places where Congressional elections are held. Among the most valuable enactments to which I have referred are those which protect the Supervisors of Federal elections in the discharge of their duties at the polls. If the pending legislation should become a law, there is no power vested in any officer of the Government to protect from violence the officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties under the law will remain, but the National Government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The States may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace and enforce the laws at State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of a State and against national authority.

If well-founded objections exist against the present national Election laws, all good citizens should unite in their amendment. Laws providing safeguards of elections should be impartial, just and efficient. They should, if possible, be so non-partisan and fair in their operation that the minority party out of power will have no just grounds to complain. The present laws [have in] practice unquestionably conduced to the prevention of fraud and violence at elections. In several of the States members of different political parties have applied for the safeguards which they furnish.

It is the right and duty of the National Government to enact and enforce the laws which will secure free and fair Congressional elections. The laws now in force should not be repealed except in connection with the enactment of the measures which will better accomplish that important end. Believing that section 6 of the bill before me will weaken, if it does not altogether take away, the power of the National Government to protect Federal elections by the civil authorities, I am forced to the conclusion that it ought not to receive my approval. That section is, however, not presented to me as a separate and independent measure, but is, as has been stated, attached to the bill making the usual annual appropriations for the support of the army. It makes a vital change in the Election law of the country, which is in no way connected with the use of the army. It prohibits, under heavy penalties, any person engaged in the civil service of the United States from having any force at the place of any election prepared to preserve order, to make arrests, to keep the peace, or in any manner to enforce the laws. This is altogether foreign to the purpose of an army appropriation bill.

The practice of tacking to the Army Appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become the common practice. All parties, when in power, have adopted it. Many abuses and a great waste of public money have in this way crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. The States which have recently adopted constitutions have generally provided a remedy for the evil by enacting that no laws shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision.

The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true principle of legislation, which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits. If it was understood that to attach to an appropriation bill a measure irrelevant to the general object of the bill would imperil and probably prevent its final passage and approval, a valuable reform in the parliamentary practice of Congress would be accomplished.

The best justification that has been offered for attaching irrelevant riders to appropriation bills is that it is done for convenience sake, to facilitate the passage of measures which are deemed expedient by all branches of the Government which participate in the legislation.

It cannot be claimed that there is any such reason for attaching this amendment of the Election law to the Army Appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this assumption. A majority of the House of Representatives in the last Congress was in favor of this section to this bill. It was known that a majority of the Senate was opposed to it, and that as a separate measure it could not be adopted. It was attached to the Army Appropriation bill to compel the Senate to assent to it. It was plainly announced to the Senate that the Army Appropriation bill would not be allowed to pass unless the proposed amendments of the Election laws were adopted with it. The Senate refused to assent to the bill on account of this irrelevant section. Congress thereupon adjourned without passing the Appropriation bill for the army, and the present extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress became necessary to carry on the Government.

The ground upon which the action of the House of Representatives is defended has been distinctly stated by many of its advocates.

A week before the close of the last session of Congress the doctrine in question was stated by one of its ablest defenders, as follows: "It is our duty to repeal these; it is not worth while to attempt to repeal except upon an appropriation bill. The Republican Senate would not agree to, nor the Republican President sign, the bill for such repeal. Whatever objection to legislation upon appropriation bills may be made in an ordinary case does not apply where free elections and the liberty of citizens are concerned. We have power to vote the money. Let us annex conditions to it and insist upon a redress of the grievance. The Senate represents States. We represent the tax-payers of the republic. We, therefore, by the very terms of the constitution, are charged with the duty of originating the bills which grant the money of the people. We claim the right which the House of Commons in England established after two centuries of contest, to say that we will not grant the money of the people unless there is a redress of grievances."

By another distinguished member of the House it was said: "The right of the representatives of the people to withhold supplies is as old as English liberty. History records numerous instances where the Commons, feeling that the people were oppressed by a law that the Lords would not consent to repeal by the ordinary methods of legislation, obtained redress at last by refusing appropriations unless accompanied by relief measures."

That question of gravest magnitude, and new in this country, was raised by this course of proceeding, and was fully recognized also by its defenders in the Senate. It was said by a distinguished Senator: "Perhaps no greater question, in the form in which we are brought to consider it, was ever considered by an American Congress, in time of peace, for it involves not only the merits and demerits of laws which the House bill proposes to repeal, but involves the rights, the privileges, the powers, the duties, of the two branches of Congress and of the President of the United States."

Upon the assembling of this Congress, in pursuance of the call for an extra session, which was made necessary by the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make the needful appropriations for the support of the Government, the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress to engraft, by construction, a new principle upon the constitution should be persisted in or not. This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in separate bills and by the usual and orderly methods of procedure. But the majority of both houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by the majority of the House of Representatives. That principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for the raising of revenue, and, therefore, has the right to withhold the appropriations upon which the existence of the Government may depend, unless the Senate and President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

The various departments of the Government and army and navy are established by the constitution, or by laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their duties are clearly defined, and their support is carefully provided for by law.

The money required for this purpose has been collected from the people and is now in the treasury, ready to be paid out as the appropriation bills are passed. Whether the appropriations are made or not, the collection of taxes will go on. The public money will accumulate in the treasury. It was not the intention of the framers of the constitution that any single branch of the Government should have power to dictate the conditions upon which this treasure should be applied to the purposes for which it was collected. Any such intention, if it had been entertained, would have been plainly expressed in the constitution.

That a majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in a consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the Government. The Executive will no longer be what the framers of the constitution intended, an equal and independent branch of the Government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgment upon all bills presented to him, without constraint or redress from any other branch of the Government.

To say that a majority of either or both houses of Congress may insist on the approval of a bill, under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the Government, for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the constitution. It strikes from the constitution the qualified negative of the President. It is said that this should be done because it is the peculiar function of the House of Representatives to represent the will of the people; but no single branch or department of the Government has exclusive authority to speak for the American people. The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is contained in the constitution of the United States.

By that constitution they have ordained and established a Government whose powers are distributed among co-ordinate branches, which, as far as possible, consistently with a harmonious co-operation, are absolutely independent of each other. The people of the country are unwilling to see the supremacy of the constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any department of the Government.

The enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the Government. Its principle places not merely the Senate and Executive, but the judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House.

The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also of the means and measure of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now the grievance complained of, but the House may, on the same principle, determine that any other act of Congress—a treaty made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate—a nomination or appointment to office, or a decision or opinion of the Supreme Court—is a grievance, and that a measure of redress is to withhold appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the Government.

Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, I am compelled to return it to the house in which it originated without my approval. The qualified negative with which the constitution invests the President is a trust that involves a duty which I cannot decline to perform, with a firm and conscientious purpose to do what I can to preserve, unimpaired, the constitutional powers and equal independence not merely of the Executive, but of every branch of the Government, which will be imperiled by an adoption of the principle of this bill.

I desire earnestly to urge upon the House of Representatives a return to the wise and wholesome usage of the earlier days of the republic, which excluded from appropriation bills all irrelevant legislation.

By this course you will inaugurate an important reform in the method of Congressional legislation. Your action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the constitution and the patriotic sentiment of nationality, which is their firm support; and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence and security and repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all our fellow-citizens.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

A DISTINGUISHED Senator of Georgia has quit the timber traffic for the 'possum trade. One night recently he experimented with a raft of lumber, selling the raft-load of 950 feet for $13. The following night he went 'possum hunting, killed thirty-two 'possums and sold them for $16. This contrast struck the statesman so forcibly that he has donned the hunter's buckskin and moccasins once for all.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Only a Dancing Girl.

BY W. S. GILBERT.

Only a dancing girl,
With an unromantic style,
With borrowed color and curl,
With a fixed mechanical smile,
With many a hackneyed wile,
With ungrammatical lips,
And corns that mar her trips.

Hung from the flies in air,
She acts a palpable lie;
She's as little a fairy there
As unpoetical I!
I hear you asking, why,
Why in the world I sing
This tawdry, tinseled thing?

No airy fairy she,
As she hangs in arsenic green
From a highly impossible tree
In highly impossible scene
(Herself not over clean.)
For fays don't suffer, I am told,
From bunions, coughs or colds.

And stately dams that bring
Their daughters there to see,
Pronounced the "dancing thing"
No better than she should be,
With her skirt at her shameful knee,
And her painted, tainted phiz;
Ah, matron, which of us is?

(And in sooth it oft occurs
That while these matrons sigh,
Their dresses are lower than hers,
And sometimes half as high;
And their hair is hair they buy,
And they use their glasses, too,
In a way she'd blush to do.)

But change her gold and green
For a coarse merino gown,
And see her upon the scene
Of her home, when coaxing down
Her drunken father's frown,
In his squalid cheerless den;
She's a fairy truly, then!

—"Bab Ballads."

Boys as Bridesmaids.

Fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages to serve instead of bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony. These are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. They are dressed in velvet of the bride's favorite color. At a recent wedding the tiny court dress worn was of sapphire velvet, with white silk stockings, and velvet shoes with diamond buckles. A bouquet, composed of a rosebud, an orange blossom, and a branch of myrtle, was attached to the left side. These pages perform the usual role of the bridesmaids, carry the bride's bouquet and gloves, and also meet her and assist her from and to the carriage step.

About Lacing.

An English clergyman recently preached as follows:

"When the door closes on the light and splendor of the revel, the vail is drawn quickly across—the public are shut out; but the true physician, of souls as well as of bodies, will invite you to enter that gloomy apartment, and hear the stern verdict upon another which to-morrow may be pronounced on you—'Death from natural causes!' Lay no such flattering unction to your soul. 'Death from rut in the liver and corn on the heart, produced by tight lacing.' These are the very words of a leading physician of the day to me."

Feminine reader would you like it to be engraved upon your tombstone, that you died of a liver-rut or a heart-corn? If not—let out a little!—*Buffalo Commercial.*

A Shameful Libel.

The Boston *Transcript* is responsible for the following: "A woman will go a shopping tour in search of a score of dissimilar articles. The ribbon must be ten and a half inches long and a half finger wide; the carpet must be like Mrs. Spriggins', only that she wants hers brown where Mrs. S.'s is green; the first knot in the string she carries in her pocket is the width of the window curtain; the second knot the length of Susie's skirt; the third knot of the picture cord, and the whole string the distance round the center table. Besides these she has buttons to buy, cotton to select, silk to match, etc., and she will come home at night without having made a single blunder, with a full satchel and an empty pocketbook, and an express packages will be arriving for a week to come. But the strangest part of this strange, eventful story is, that she can also tell you off-hand the costume of every lady she saw during her tour, either on the street or in any of the numerous shops visited. Can a man do this?"

When are Women Most Lovely?

We have received from a young lady a question which is so interesting and invites our consideration of a theme so delicate and delightful, that we are fairly forced to answer it at length. This is what she writes:

"SIR:—Will you be kind enough to tell me, are young ladies considered more lovely, and thought preferable, at the ages of from eighteen to twenty-two, or from twenty-two to twenty-five, or six? You will understand me, do men most admire them. B."

Before proceeding to our answer, let us thank our lovely friend for refraining from any attempt to bias our judgment by giving even a hint of her own age. She probably thought if she did so, natural gallantry might lead us away from a cool, judicial view of the subject and tempt us to give the preference to the types of maidenly beauty which appear in young women of her confessed years. And we do not deny that such might have been the case. As it is we are left entirely in the dark as to the class to which she herself belongs—whether she is between eighteen and twenty-two, or between twenty-two and twenty-five; and so we are able to answer her question on its intrinsic merit.

Loveliness in woman, though it may vary in its character and manifestations at different periods of life, is not the property of youth only. There is a great and undeniable charm in the fresh beauty of eighteen, to which inexperience and early romance lend perhaps additional fascination. A pretty girl of that age has been untouched by care, and who knows of the world through imagination only, is a very delightful object, and many men may wish they might take captive her first affections. Between eighteen and twenty-two the change of a girl, so far as the charms of her person go are not likely to be great; but in that time, by longer intercourse with society and by natural development, she may grow more companionable for men of maturity, and her carriage and self-control become improved. Those are important years in a young woman's life—the years during which, in our climate, the majority of the sex are married. And yet from twenty-two to twenty-five or twenty-six, a maiden may and generally does still further advance in attractiveness and add to the store of her charms. She is still young, but she has outlived many youthful fancies, and feels some of the dignity of womanhood. No better ages than those in a maiden's life, and never is she lovelier.

But why stop at twenty-six? What fairer women are to be found than many of those between twenty-six and thirty, and even older? Girls of eighteen may look on them as unsought old maids, and yet they are in their womanly prime, and may capture hearts which have been steeled against girlish fascinations. Oftentimes they make the best of wives, and men find a solace and companionship in their society which immaturity cannot give. They have the advantage of experience, and they have learned the lessons taught by longer contact with the world, while still they may not be averse to falling in love.

No, we assure our friend, it is not that a woman is eighteen, or twenty-six, or thirty, which makes her lovely in the eyes of men. She may be just as lovely at one age as at the other; but inasmuch as most marriages of women occur between the ages she mentions, it is safe to assume that the majority of men prefer to take wives who are not older. But all men of taste and discernment admire feminine beauty and loveliness whether they show themselves in budding youth or riper maturity; and we will dare assert that if our correspondent was really charming at eighteen, she will be more so at twenty-six, or that if she is now lovelier at the greater age.

But let her give no further thought to the subject. The beauty that is unconscious is the most alluring, and loveliness which exercises its sway without apparent effort is sure to make the best conquest. This we say in full confidence that the multitude of weddings which are to take place in the period after Easter will confirm the truth of our words. Let us hope that before another return of this delightful season our fair correspondent will be selecting her bridal outfit, having found by happy personal experience that we have wisely answered her important question.—*N Y Sun.*

The Dangerous Girl.

But now, at last, let us come to the real "dangerous girl"—the girl who seems by some fine fitness to walk into the empty room in a man's heart which has never before been opened to another woman and take up her abode there. "She is just as high as my heart," Orlando says of Rosalind, and there can be no more accurate measurement for a lover's delight in his sweetheart. She fits him, she suits him. She may not be pretty, she need not be clever; she may be both of these things in a remarkable degree, and a ball-room belle beside, and a *chef d'œuvre* of milliner's art into the bargain. But she has a gift over and beyond all these which renders all others subordinate. She has a way of listening which makes the most reserved man eloquent, and her little speeches, never audacious and rarely brilliant, have yet something tenacious about them, and cling to his memory when he sits over his fire by night or goes about his daily work. Then her face, her distinct and vivid personality, pursues him; it is the girl herself, not her bangles nor her flounces, that he remembers. It seems natural to him that he is thus taken possession of and held captive. No matter how cold he may have been heretofore, he now becomes ardent, warm hearted and rash. He may have admired a pretty girl with her furbelows and flounces and her nice perception of the most becoming; he may have been a little heavy hearted over the sumptuous beauty of the belle, and have enjoyed the society of the clever girl who saved him the trouble of doing all the talking, being able to do it herself so much more brilliantly. But this hankering after private felicity, this fervid belief in attainable happiness, this large faith in the future which marriage may assure to him, only followed his acquaintance with the "dangerous girl" who upset his boasted ideas of independent enjoyment, overturned all his preconceived notions of bachelorhood and set him longing to be engaged. Until he saw her he said with Benedick, "One woman is fair, yet I am well; another virtuous, yet I am well; but till all graces come into one woman, one woman shall not come into my grace."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Fashions.

THE newest wraps have pannier attachments and bouffant backs.

SURPLICE pleatings of fine folds are laid on the fronts of dress waists.

THE newest veils are of black tulle with small dots made of very fine gold thread, and a border very lightly wrought in gold above them.

MUMMY cloth dresses are among the gayest of the imported cotton dresses, and are made entirely of one-striped fabric over which chintz figures are strewn.

A FEATURE introduced by Worth is the revival of shot silks of two colors mingled; these were formerly called changeable silks, and are used in plain effects with satins to correspond.

JACKETS opening to display waistcoats made of the plain material, gathered at the waist, are fashionable in washing material. All washing dresses are made up of two materials, either plain and figured or two shades of plain.

SATIN and French bunting makes a beautiful combination for walking suits. Lace will be used profusely on these costumes, but it is very poor taste to wear white or colored laces on dresses on the street.

THE pompadour styles are chosen for the gay youthful dresses that will be worn at summer resorts. These have over dresses very bunchily draped, a great deal of shirred trimming and lace, with fichus, jabots, and puffed sleeves.

THE handsomest all-black grenadines have satin brocaded leaves, diamonds, large spots, or lozenge shaped figures, and are made up over colored silk throughout, such as mandarin yellow, salmon, peony, gendarme blue, and rose pink

NEW hosiery for the spring and summer is made of the fine Sea Island cotton cream and ecru tints, embroidered on the insteps, or else on each side, in quaintly combined colors, such as pale blue with olive green, red with yellow, and pink with deep red; one of the fancies of the season is polka dots of embroidery in colors all over the instep of the Balbriggan stockings.

A GREAT many of the pretty new cambrics and soft-finished cottons are being made with round waists, especially for young girls. Usually they are cut with yokes, but some of the old-fashioned "French" waists are to be seen, and are usally accompanied by two skirts and a belt.

SILK handkerchiefs are introduced for making handkerchief costumes in the way hitherto confined to Madras bandanas. They are creamy white silk like twilled foulard, with quaint tracery and borders of black, blue, or red; they are used for the bouffant over-dress, with plain foulard skirts.

EVENING wraps for balls and the opera are made of new white brocades, partly silk and partly wool, in patterns that look like embroidery, and are trimmed with white cord and pearl passementaries, cord fringes, and white Spanish lace. A long scarf of white Spanish lace is then worn over the head and shoulders.

A Bit of Daring.

A Colorado paper tells again the story of Steve Venard's fight with three robbers in 1866. The stage coming into Vevada, Col., had been robbed by three men, and the treasure box taken. A party set out for its recovery. Venard, armed with a Henry rifle, followed the trail alone into one of the wildest and roughest of spots in that wild and rugged region. The hills hung steep above. The waters of the ravine came tumbling down its steep bed of bowlders, with a rush and a noise which rendered no other sound audible. Venard attempted to cross the stream at the head of the fall. He walked on a short log to a rock. Above him rose the huge mass of granite, buttressed in front by two smaller rocks. Between these latter was an alley which led up the base of the Titan. His position was such as to look up the alley. At the base of the great rock Venard discovered the leader of the gang sitting on the ground drawing his revolver. Venard leveled his rifle upon the robber, 20 feet distant. At the same time he saw another of the gang pointing at him over the edge of a rock. There was no time to change his aim. He fired; the leader fell back shot through the heart. The other robber tried to shield himself further behind a rock, leaving the point of his pistol exposed over the top. Venard covered the spot with his unerring Henry, and when the head of the robber peered above the rock his brain was pierced with a bullet. There was yet another, but he was not to be seen. His pistol might at that moment be pointing at Venard. The latter clambered up to beard him in his den. He found the treasure, took the pistol from the dead, covered quickly the former with earth and leaves, and proceeded to hunt the missing robber. He found him running up the mountain 60 yards or more ahead. Venard fired and the robber fell. Another bullet and the last robber rolled down the hill—dead.

The Grasshoppers Rival.

Complaints about the English sparrows multiply and grow louder as these hardy little creatures spread over the country. The increase of sparrows along the Atlantic coast has been enormous and their dispersion very rapid; the whole east is full of them, and they are now overflowing into the western states and territories. It is well known that outside of city limits these birds are fast becoming a source of very serious mischief, devastating market gardens and flower-beds, and sweeping down upon grain fields in a way most disheartening to the farmer. Dr. Coues thinks that the western people ought to adopt measures to exterminate the breed. The strongholds of these birds in the west are comparatively few and isolated. The great plains offer a natural barrier to the western progress of the birds from the Mississippi, and if pains are taken to destroy the advance guard as fast as they move westward, the evils now suffered in the east may be long delayed or even avoided.

An Embarrassing Gift.

A Methodist minister in Michigan is undergoing great exercise of mind in regard to some barrels of beer which have come into his possession in a remarkable way, and which he would like to get rid of. Some time ago he went to Cleveland and asked a wealthy brewer in that city for a gift to his church. The brewer, after some delay, responded by sending several barrels of beer. The minister has no use for the beer. To sell it would hardly be in accordance with the rules and practices of the Methodist church. To give it to the poor would be unprofitable, besides the parson says the poor have already had enough beer. He wishes the brewer would take the ungodly stuff back and give him the money for it, but as yet the brewer has shown no disposition to do this.

Wear and Tear of a Humorist's Brains.

Did you ever think what an awful strain it must be on Mark Twain to be always doing something funny? His latest trick was to send as a wedding present to his friend, Frank Millet, a couple of logs of firewood prettily bound together with pink silk, and offered as "the costliest thing I could find in Paris." Everywhere the glad tidings of this funny feat are spreading, and it seems at first sight to have all the spontaneity and easy beauty that we attribute to a joking genius. But alas! who can tell how many sleepless nights Mr. Twain spent tearing his hair and racking his brain, to think of a joke that would be worthy of himself and fit to be transmitted to all nations?—*New York Star.*

An Economical Rich Man.

It is said of the late Asa Otis, of New London, Ct., who left nearly $1,000,000 to the cause of foreign missions, that probably no man spent less for personal adornment than he. He was never shabby nor untidy in appearance, but slung persistently to a linen suit of scant measure in summer, and a suit of prehistoric pattern in winter. He kept no horses, did his marketing himself, and carried home his purchases in a large willow basket.

Something About Pigs.

I breed pigs on a large scale, and I boldly affirm from my experience that the pig is more intelligent than any other beast, more courageous, cleaner and possessed of a more delicate organization.

I once bought thirty-six young pigs, and put them in a pen. For the first few days they behaved themselves admirably. Being a novice in the business of handling pigs, I thought this quietude was the result of their being well fed. What they were really doing was reflecting on their confinement, and devising a way to get out of that pen. At any rate, they got out. I searched for the missing thirty-six, and found them in my garden, eating lettuce and early peas. But with the help of all the men on the ranch I could not drive them back into the pen; they seemed to have forgotten where and how they got out. Around the pen they ran, but not one offered to get in. My men were yelling to exhaustion, and I was nearly wild with rage. Declaring that those pigs should go into their pen the same way they came out, I went to the house and loosened a huge half-blood Newfoundland dog that had an inborn dislike for hogs. "Put those pigs in their pen, and don't you dare to bite one of them." Fred, the dog, looked first at me and then at the pigs, and, making a quick jump at one small specimen, took him down. Standing over the prostrate pig, the dog growled savagely, and every now and then he gave him a severe shaking. When, by my command, the pig was released, it ran to a corner of the pen, leaped to the third board, turned slightly on its side, and scrambled through. The others followed as fast as possible. They would have scampered around that pen for a week, and not one would have revealed the place, if the sudden and overwhelming fright resulting from being held in the jaws of a hundred pound dog had not made this one betray the secret. Afterward the thirty-six pigs would tunnel under the fence and invade my garden, but when the dog was called, with wild grunts of alarm they rushed into their quarters. Soon it became necessary only to stand on the hill and yell, "Fred, Fred! pigs, pigs!" to make every hog within hearing run for that hole in the pen. Once, and only once, the big dog went over the fence to punish a small pig that had been uncommonly exasperating. The knowledge then and there absorbed by him lasted the rest of his life. He was willing to rest his forepaws on the fence to look over, and bark at the occupants of the pen, but when urged to go over he sulked, and said, by his looks, "I tried that once, and, believe me, it was not well."—*New York Sun.*

Money in Garbage.

Scribner for May has a paper, by Chas. H. Farnham, descriptive of the docks of New York and their picturesque and varied life, from which we take this interesting paragraph: "In the midst of all this commercial wealth, we met another sort of life at the garbage dump. The pier is built quite high, that the carts may rise above the heap of refuse on the deck of the lighter even at high tide. The space just under the floor of the pier, is closed with old planks, and divided into several rooms, one for storing bones, one for tin cans and old metal, one for old boots and shoes, and one for rags. At one dump a room is fitted up for living. The planks are lined with refuse pieces of oil cloth, then a layer of carpet is spread all around; more oil cloth is tacked on, and finally the walls are papered and the floors carpeted with more refuse pieces. The room is warm and habitable even there under the deck and but a foot above spring tide. But the whole scene is extremely repulsive, although the business is quite profitable. The city hires a trimmer to trim or pile the loads on the lighter. He lets out this work to two or three Italians for one-half of the pickings, and now and then visits his dump, dressed in broadcloth, kids, and diamonds. The Italians sell the bones, metal, and rags, and boots to peddlers, and thus make from $12 to $20 per week. The watchman on the pier told me that they live chiefly on the garbage, so that they save enough money in a few years to go home as a count and spree it awhile, and then return from sunny Italy to claw over the garbage of New York. Now and then they allow their wives and sweethearts to come from Baxter street and help pick. Then the garbage pile is covered with a picturesque company of grimy and ragged figures eagerly snatching refuse in a cloud of offal dust. It is a strange phase of life. They have their social distinctions, too, for the cartmen who collect the refuse consider themselves immeasurably superior to the pickers. And certainly they have, at least, the advantage of an honest and hard-working horse.

How George Honey Hunted Bats.

Here is a story far funnier than most of the anecdotes one finds under the caption of *nouvelles a la main* in the *Journal Amusant* or the *Figaro*. It is a story of George Honey, the distinguished actor, who, many years ago, while on a tour in the provinces, had taken lodgings in a humble house, somewhat the worse for wear. Soon after retiring he was awakened by a fluttering noise as of a bird around the curtain of his bed. He sprang up, struck a light, and saw a dark little creature with wings blundering about the room. Not being well acquainted with natural history, he did not recognize it as a bat, but determined to catch it—if possible—and examine it carefully in the morning. Taking up a felt hat he began to hunt and tried to capture the intruder for a long time in vain, but at last he pounced upon it, took it from under the hat, shut it up in a drawer, listened to its struggles to escape—wanting to be sure that he had caught it, and went to bed dreaming of flying dragons. But he was not destined to sleep long. Hardly had he dozed off when a further fluttering awaked him, and lighting another match he found another bat. After this *one* he had another hunt, caught it, put it in the drawer with its brother and again went to bed. Again, however, he was awakened in a similar manner; bats came not in single spies, but—if the expression be pardonable—in "battalions." Mr. Honey hunted diligently, making quite a collection of specimens, and put them all with great care in the drawer. Heated with the chase, he opened the window, and, tired out at last enjoyed a few minutes' sleep. Waking with morning light, he jumped out of bed and opened the drawer very cautiously to look for his bats; but lo and behold, there were no bats there. He opened the drawer wide, and then discovered that it had no back to it. He had, in fact, been passing all his night in catching the same bat, which had flown out at the back of the drawer as soon as he had put it in at the front, and when the window was opened had finally escaped. —*Howard Paul, in American Register.*

Houses of the People in New Guinea.

The houses of the New Guinea people are somewhat different in different localities, but the most general type is that found at Dorey Harbor. There is a considerable village of large houses built on piles in the water in the usual Malay style, and houses similarly raised on posts (but loftier) are found on the hills some miles inland. Each of these houses is large and accommodates several families, and they are connected by continuous platforms of poles and bamboos, often so uneven and shaky that a European can without difficulty walk on them. A considerable space separates this platform from the shore, with which, however, it is connected by narrow bridges formed of one or two bamboos, supported on posts, and capable of being easily removed. A larger building has the posts carved into the rude forms of men and women, and is supposed to be a temple or council house. This village is probably very like the pile villages of the stone age, whose remains have been found in the lakes of Switzerland and other countries. Similar houses are found in the Aru and Ke islands, in Waigiou, and on the southwest coast; and they are also common on the southeast coast, sometimes standing in the water, sometimes on the beach above high-water mark. These houses are often a hundred feet long, and sometimes much more, and are occupied by ten or twenty families. On the Fly river similar large houses occur, but, only raised a foot or two above the ground; while at mouth of the Utanata river, on the southwest coast, a large low house was found a hundred feet long, and only six feet wide, with nineteen low doors; but this was evidently only a temporary seaside habitation of a tribe who had their permanent dwellings inland.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

An Excentric Statesman.

Some curious anecdotes are told of M. Vaulabelle, the historian and ex-minister of 1848, who died the other day. Alphonse Karr relates that when he went to call on the new minister of public instruction he could find neither a messenger nor a clerk to announce him. He wandered from room to room, and at last a strong smell of tobacco made him suspect that the minister was not far off. In fact, M. Vaulabelle was smoking in bed and reading the newspapers. On being invited to breakfast, Alphonse Karr accepted, but remarked that there was no fire in the kitchen. "That does not matter, replied the minister; "my charwoman will soon be here, and she will fetch us some pork chops and a *vol-au vent.*" The writer adds that M. Vaulabelle, all the time he remained minister of public instruction, never had at his official residence anything beyond a pocket-handkerchief and shirt-collar, which his charwoman renewed every morning, with a shirt and stockings twice a week. He used to say, "I have been placed here on sentry, and I do not wish to have any more impediments than a soldier on duty. Having brought nothing. I shall have nothing to take away when I am relieved." Under these circumstances, it is easy to believe the story told of a friend meeting M. Vaulabelle in the street, carpet-bag in hand, and asking him where he was going. "I have just been turned out of office," was the reply, "I am waiting for the omnibus to go home."—*Paris Letter.*

The Prompter in Private Theatricals.

The prompter, indeed, is often the most invaluable member of an amateur company. His functions are manifold; behind the scenes he is carrying on a whole drama by himself; ringing bells and getting portmanteaus, wine bottles, brushes, perambulators and all manner of stage properties ready for the actors as they need them; taking the part of mob when the playbook marks, "Excited shouts behind scenes;" beating drums and rattling peas as the creator of stage thunder storms; and all the while clinging fondly to the book from which ever and anon he hoarsely whispers the words of their parts to the actors on the scene. At times his anxious countenance appears round the screen to remind, in audible tones, the forgetful lover to "kiss the countess now; that'll do, don't hold her too long;" or to warn the hero as he makes his affecting exit backward, "You're walking into the fire-place, more to the left;" or the gray haired father as he bids his child farewell, "Strike your breast twice, and look upward; don't throw your head back, your wig's loose," and so on.—*The University Magazine.*

The Evils of Fondling Pets.

Writing of diphtheria, a correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) *Medical News* makes the following remarks:

"The report of the epidemic at Darmstadt being concluded, allow me to make a remark as to its possible cause, one which I have not observed taken notice of in the correspondence on this singular outbreak of the disease. It is well known that women and children are in the habit of kissing pet cats and dogs, especially when these favorites are ill, with discharge from the nose, cough, and sore throat, and even use their pocket handkerchiefs to wipe away the secretion. I have seen this done frequently. It is a common saying, "There, the cat has got a cold; now it will go through the house;" and as this remark has been repeatedly fulfilled, it shows how careful people should be in avoiding contact with such a mode of contagion. I do not affirm this was the way in which the disease was contracted either within or without the palace walls, but I feel sure the habit of kissing pets is a source of danger that should be widely known and prevented.

EVEN if all flesh is grass, you cannot get a burned beefsteak to smell like new mown hay.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A REASON.

As in the days of old
As conquering monarch held
As hostages, his foeman's sons,
To make his conquest sure;

So now, Almighty Love,
Takes those whom most we love,
That he, through our beloved ones,
Our own souls may secure.

—*Boston Transcript.*

COMICALITIES.

AN "old soaker"—the flood.

SOLED again—Your old shoes?

A MATTER of course—a horse-race.

EXCUSE haste and a bad pen.—*McGregor News.*

WE scuttle a boat at the bottom and a house at the top.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE early burr catcheth the small boy's hair.—*Boston Transcript.*

INSTEAD of calling your silver-haired friend an old dog, why not hail him as a gray-hound?

WHEN you offer a tramp bread, and he makes a rye face, you can conclude he prefers whisky.—*Grip.*

NO one knows how much comfort a person can take smoking in bed until they have tried it and called out the fire department.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SINCE the war everything has come down except the price of postage stamps. Where are the papers that do the national fault-finding?—*St. Louis Spirit.*

WHEN you observe a family sitting about the dinner-table, each member bathed in tears, remember that the horse-raddish season is upon us.—*Whitehall Times.*

MAMMA—Now, Arthur, be a good boy and take your medicine, or mamma will be very angry! Arthur (after mature deliberation)—I would rather mamma was very angry!

ONE inconvenient thing about the base ball "diamond." It cannot be successfully pawned.—*New Haven Register.*

THE Salem *Sunbeam* describes misery as walking through a dry goods store where there are about fifty young lady clerks who have nothing to do but look at you.

A DISPATCH from Europe announces the suicide of an Italian nobleman. Great goodness! who did he leave his hand organ to?—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

"GOT an item for you," said a loconic individual entering this office yesterday. "What is it?" asked a reporter. "Cord of wood in town; got 128 feet in it."—*Toledo Commercial.*

TO BE TRUSTED.—One grocer asks another: "Is Col. —— a man to be trusted?" "I think you'd find him so," was the reply. "If you trust him once you'll trust him forever. He never pays."

NEVER despair. Many a boy who goes around with a yellow patch on his blue pantaloons may some day write a volume of poetry in blue and gold or have a silver plate on his door.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DELAWARE men occasionally have domestic troubles, like other folks. One was lately observed at the grave of his wife's former husband weeping and exclaiming to the deceased: "Ah, why did you die? ah, why did you die?"

A WHITEHALL woman offered her little son his choice between a stick of store gum or a lump of spruce. He was undecided which to take, and remarked: "How happy could I be with either were the other dear chaw, ma, away."—*Whitehall Times.*

"YOU politicians are queer people," said an old business man to an impecunious partisan. "Why so?" asked the politician. "Why, because you trouble yourselves more about the debts of the state than you do about your own."

THAT was a clever Oakland boy who, when he was given $2 to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-bit piece in it, and then told all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.—*San Francisco Post.*

HE was brought before the judge, charged with a number of unpleasant crimes. The judge was very severe, and addressed him in most reproachful terms. The fellow was much annoyed, and at last remarked: "Condemn me, sir, if you wish, but do not dishonor me."

STINGY Uncle (to impecunious nephew)—"Pay as you go, my boy!—pay as you go!" Nephew (suggestively)—"But suppose I haven't any money to pay with, uncle—" Uncle—"Eh! Well, then, don't go, you know—don't go." (Exit hastily.)

"FOUR schooners lost in the gale," said the telegraph editor, as he came in from his midnight lunch. "Anybody drowned?" said the proof-reader, somewhat interestedly. "Well, no," was the calm reply; "it would take more than four schooners to drown Bill Gale."

EXTRACT from young lady's letter—"And do you know, Maud and I are quite sure that Capt. Popple had taken far too much champagne at the ball, for he took out his watch and looked hard at the back of it and then muttered: 'Blesh my shoul! I hadn't any idea it was that time o' night.'"

A WESTERN boy thought his mother was praying overlong the other morning, and he said: "O, mother! there's a hawk over the hens!" The old lady brought her devotions to a poultry standard of measurement in double quick time, and sprang to her feet with "Out with you, Tom, and see to the hens."

"CHAWLES," languidly drawled Josephene, looking up from her book, "I see one of the studies at West Point is trigonometry. What is trigonometry, anyhow?" "Trigonometry," replied Charlie, toying with an invalid moustache, "is a—a—is the science of pulling the trigger, of course." "I thought so," replied Josephene, resuming her novel.—*Norristown Herald.*

The following conversation actually occurred, according to the Albany *Journal*, at the recent Loan exhibition in that city:

Young Lady (earnestly looking at a picture across the alcove.)—"I wonder if these are Landseer's?"

Young Man (who happened to be near)—"I thought they were dogs."

Y. L. (repressing a smile)—"Yes, but are they Landseer's?"

M. M. (blushing and suspecting a breed of dogs unknown to him)—"I thought they were pointers."

SHEARER & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

Cistern Tanks,
Wire Screens,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning,
Brackets,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDC INES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Farm and Household.

—Coal ashes do well as a fertilizer for tomatoes. Make your ground half soil and half coal ashes and the result will be surprising.

—A solution of carbolic acid in 300 parts of water has been found effective for scab. A strong decoction of tobacco is a good wash also.

—For throat distemper, grate fine a small green wild turnip, or, if dry, give a heaping spoonfull, mixed with bran or oats. Never fails. Good for cough, also.

—In hatching turkey eggs sprinkle them the last two weeks slightly every other day with water that has had the chill taken off. Some moisture seems to be necessary for turkey eggs.

—Get the best and never keep a poor cow the second year. No man can afford to keep a cow that will not make from 200 to 220 pounds of butter, or its equivalent in cheese, every year. Lastly make the very best article and get the top of the market. This is dairy economy, according to my experience.

—A successful dairyman feeds his cows night and morning the year round and in each feed puts a teaspoonful of salt. He considers this method of salting cows preferable to the usual one of giving animals salt once or twice a week and thinks his method adds largely to the amount of milk given.

—Every family finds more or less bones accumulating. Burn them with your wood, and the ashes thus enriched is one of the most valuable of all fertilizers. Money can not buy any article which will so fertilize your soil. Bones thus consumed will quadruple the value of wood ashes, which in themselves are among the best of soil enrichers.

—Shade trees are often planted too near to our dwellings, and too thickly, so as to make the house dark and damp and cheerless. Large evergreen are very much out of place on the sunny side of a house, while they form an appropriate screen and wind break along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings. Set out trees—it is a duty, but set them out judiciously.

—People say that Smith is a "lucky dog" because his crops are so much better than his neighbors'. There's no "luck" about it. Smith is an industrious and thoughtful farmer. He selects his seed with care; he drains his wheat fields; his fences are sound and keep out trespassing cattle. Thrift upon a farm depends upon a thousand little things, and Smith doesn't neglect them. That's the result of his success.

At the state farm at Monson, Mass., the cows are milked precisely at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M., and each cow's milk is weighed and the weight recorded. The record shows that 55 cows gave, in one week in June, 2¾ tons of milk, and in one week in December 2¼ tons of milk. The whole amount of milk produced during last year was a little over 120 tons. Seven cows have given an average of about 20 quarts of milk each per day.

—Fresh manure produces but little effect when applied to crops, but when it is well rotted it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants. In fresh manure the most important constituent of its soluble portion is potash, and it contains but small proportions of ammonia and phosphoric acid. Rotten manure, on the contrary, yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

—At a recent meeting of the Farmers club, at Mercer Pa., the following recipe for making grafting wax was given: Three ounces of tallow, two ounces of beeswax, one pound of rosin. Melt the tallow, then add beeswax, and than the rosin, finely powdered and stirred gradually into the mixture. Work it well, as the children do their taffy, and put away in convenient pieces. When wanted to use, put a piece in hot water and work it over, when it will become pliable.

—The top of a fruit tree, to secure the best results in color and flavor of the fruit, should be kept open to the admission of air and sunlight. If some branches grow too fast for the harmonious balance of the tree, pinch out the buds at the end, and thus force the growth into the other branches that are not so thrifty. Five years of cultivation and watchful pruning, and you will never have occasion to remove large branches. It is a terrible loss to a tree to allow branches to attain a large size only to be slaughtered.

—Mr. Henry Lively, of Bucks county, who is partial to the Brown Leghorns, says that in the month of March his 15 pullets laid 284 eggs. In February these same pullets laid 258 eggs, the lowest number laid being 4, the highest 13. These fowls are confined in a coop 6 feet wide by 10 feet long, with yard attached 11 feet by 12½ feet, including a few moments' run occasionally on a small grass patch. These fowls are pure bred Brown Leghorns, bred from three pullets and from a cock brought direct from Bonney, by J. B. Long and sold by him to Mr. Lively.

—Lard and kerosene are good to keep lice from calves; sulphur mixed with salt is good to drive ticks from sheep. Calves, like all animals, should be kept growing from youth to maturity. Here is one place where the profit comes in. There is always a loss of time and feed, and more, too, by allowing young animals to "stand still" for six months or more of the year. Sheep are well clothed, and need shelter from the snow or rain, and perhaps from the very strongest winds, but cold agrees with them. Feed them well; give them plenty of water, in small flocks, keep them dry, and they may stay out in the cold and thrive. A close, dark pen is a poor place for sheep.

—Sprouting the white potato will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each piece, and these should be planted in hot beds, with a very thin covering of soil, or it is better to plant in boxes and set these in a hot bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can be at once carried to the place of planting. If the nights should be any way cold, protect with a thin covering of straw when the plants make their appearance above ground. Some persons who want a large quantity sprouted cut the potatoes as desired, and spread them on boards boxes or crates, in a dark place, and when sprouted, say from an inch to an inch and a half, expose them to the light, moistening two or three times a week with tepid water. They should be planted out so that there is not more than two inches of soil over the top of the sprouts.

What Makes a Horse Shy.

A correspondent of Wallace's Monthly says there never was a shying horse that was not near-sighted. Such horses do not see the object until getting right on to it. Nothing will break the horse of the habit unless the blinders are discarded and an open headstall used. Treat the horse kindly. Never whip him, but try to coax him up to the object, that he may smell it. One of the worst shyers was broken by leading, riding and driving in a meadow where stones, stumps, boxes and buffalo skins were placed in different positions every day, the horse being led up to them and allowed to eat a few oats off the object. Let any one examine a well-behaved horse's eye, and then a "shyer's" eye, and note the difference. Be kind and gentle to a shyer.

Bible Errors.

Here is a bit of information which will do for that conventional scrap-book which is the property of every well-regulated household. Many editions of the Bible have been published during the last 300 years, and into not a few of them some peculiar errors have crept. What is known as the "Breeches Bible" (Geneva, 1560) was so called because Genesis iii., 7, was translated: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches," instead of "aprons," as in the English version now used. In the "Treacle Bible" (1568) Jeremiah viii., 22, was made to read: "Is there no treacle in Gilead," etc., instead of "balm," and in 1609 the word was changed to "rosin," "balm" was first used in 1611. The "Vinegar Bible," printed in Oxford in 1717, by John Basket, derives its name from the heading of Luke xx., which was made to read; "The parable of the vinegar." The book had many other errors, from which it has also been called, after the printer's name, "A basket of errors." In 1631 a Bible was printed in England, and in 1732 another appeared in Germany, both of which made the seventh commandment read; "Thou shalt commit adultery," the word "not" being omitted. It has been very appropriately called the "Wicked Bible."

The Flirt at the Theater.

[Detroit Free Press.]

She sat in the front row of the parquette-circle the other night, and, when she wasn't flirting with the gentlemen whose faces she could see, she was discussing the people on the stage. She was a beautiful blonde, with dark brown eyes, and her face attracted much attention. A fair, white skin; rosy, dimpled cheeks; lips like cherries that grow nearest the sun, in the top of the tree; pearly teeth, the regular rows of which showed themselves whenever she chose to let her musical laugh be heard (which was often); and a pretty shaped head, crowned with a wealth of golden hair and the cunningest of hats. She talked aloud and even made up faces at the gentlemen who stared at her. Ordinarially such a character, even though a female beauty, would have been unpleasant at the theater, but somehow everybody seemed pleased with the lady. If T. G.'s glass did not deceive him, she was about four years old. The only portion of the play she seemed to understand and appreciate was a love making scene.

When the laughter that followed the exit of the lovers in the play had subsided, the little one turned to a young lady and said in a perfectly audible voice:

"Della, 'at's dess'e way cousin Deorge tissed oo's uver day."

The star was much disconcerted to hear a roar of laughter from a portion of the audience just as she made her tragic entrance on the next scene; but the tribulation was insignificant by comparison with that of a certain couple, who will henceforth leave the "little flirt" at home when they go to the play.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The President's Proclamation.

Whereas, It has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of, and settlement upon lands of what is known as the Indian Territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which Territory is designated, recognized, and described by treaties and laws of the United States, and the executive authorities, of the Indian country and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, the officers of the Indian department, military posts and such persons as may by privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, These laws provide for the removal of all persons residing or trading therein without express permission of the Indian department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem improper persons to reside in the Indian country; now therefore, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes as well of the United States in said Indian Territory, and of the duty of enforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands, or into said Territory, without permission of the proper agent of the Indian department, against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory, I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend, that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made and provided, and if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed. Done at the city of Washington, this the 26th day of April in the year of our Lord 1879 and of the independence of the United States the 103d.

(Signed) R. B. Hayes,
By the President:
W. Evarts, Secretary of State.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction, at the west gate of the public square in Auburn, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1879, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, consisting of household goods, groceries, etc. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation laws, and interest.

W. H. Dills, Adm'r.

April 28, 1879. 18 3.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 09 "	"
Bryan	1 09 "	1 54 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 13	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 F exp	
FORT WAYNE	1 40 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 14 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 38 pm	
MUNCIE	4 06 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		pm	1 32 am
Louisville		pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	12 21 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 00 pm	9 18 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis. Louisville and all points South. 59 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29, '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		9 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 45am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 30pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	11 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 15pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		[illegible] 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		9 27am	
St. Louis	[illegible]	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	
Cincinnati			8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 57am	12 30pm	6 00pm
Auburn	6 0[illegible] a m	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 55pm
Bankers	8 05am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 [illegible]pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 45pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 05am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		3 55pm	
Saginaw		9 13pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 32-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents Wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 16	8 26	7 01
Denver	9 27	[illegible]	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 05
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 18	10 00	10 36
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	[illegible]
S. Whitley	10 55	10 56	[illegible]
Columbia City	11 25	11 21	1 40
Collin's	11 40	11 35	[illegible]
Churubusco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	12 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 13	[illegible]
Auburn	12 55	1 17	[illegible]
Butler	1 [illegible]am	2 00am	6 [illegible]pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. [illegible]	No. 7,
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 55	12 55	3 55
Denver	6 25	11 38	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 08	11 05	2 20
Laketon	5 46	10 35	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	10 18	1 28
Liberty Mills	5 29	10 12	1 00
Collamer	5 15	9 48	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 45	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 15	8 28	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 04
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 41	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	[illegible]	6 30

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

W. H. Dills, Plff's. Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct.

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1879.

Philip Griner et al. vs. Clarissa White et al. } To quiet title &c. No. [illegible]

Now come the plaintiffs by their attorney and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Michael Knight, Thomas Knight, Eliza Poorman, William Poorman, the unknown heirs of Polly Kimmel, deceased and Robert Widney, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of April, 1879.

[L. S.] GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
By R. D. Harris, Deputy.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,

A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS,

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two or three days, and can be made profitable in a locality where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 15, 1879. Number 20.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $7.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND AUCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler. DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. W. Tritch.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention given to Surgery and Chronic diseases. Office in Case's Block.
Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a NEW map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,
H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers.
15-6w CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
48-3m.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the state of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John F. Coburn, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.
April 29th, 1879. 18-4w.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction, at the west gate of the public square in Auburn, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1879, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, consisting of household goods, groceries, etc. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation laws, and interest.
W. H. DILLS, Adm'r,
April 26, 1879. 18 3.

1880.

Hendricks or Tilden.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Putting out of view as unworthy of the consideration of democrats the argument for Mr. Tilden, that he is very rich and therefore able to pay well as a presidential candidate, and very cunning and therefore able to intrigue well in the campaign, the main argument for his candidacy is that without New York no democratic president can be elected, and that Tilden can carry New York and no other democrat can. In view of such an argument it may well be asked, Has New York become so poor in statesmanship that its wide borders encompass but one great democratic statesman, and that man S. J. Tilden? Is he alone, of all its able men, worthy to be chief of American democracy? Has New York become so sectional and selfish in its policy and patriotism, that no other man than Tilden can be permitted to receive a nomination for president? Must the democracy of the United States continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the politicians of New York, to the Peltons and the Marbles and the Weeds, to the Robinsons and Dudley Fields, and the other parasites and satellites that cling to or revolve around the home of Tilden in Gramercy Park, as if its inmate were the central sun of American democracy? Are New England and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the east and the west and the south, states of the American union, or only provinces of New York? Are all these states ready to admit by another submission to New York dictation or New York wealth, that they have no democratic statesman able or fit to be president; that they have no political conscience but what Tilden's money can buy, or no political courage but what the threats of New York politicians, in the interest of Tilden and clamoring for him, can awe into submission? There are statesmen in the west and in the south; there is manhood there, and a vast army of democratic voters there, whose fertile fields and manly hands aid to create the wealth that fills the coffers of New York, and it is time New York politicians were made to know their existence and to feel their political power. It is good for the republic that it should be so. New York is a great and powerful state, imperial and even aspiring—a large factor in American politics. It no doubt represents and holds largely the moneyed wealth of the states of the union; but it does not represent altogether the brains, nor the statesmanship, nor the political conscience, nor the moral power, nor the voting power of the whole union. New York in 1868 and 1872 and 1876, had its choice of a presidential nominee for the democratic party, and while it could present a man of unsullied character and eminent ability like Horatio Seymour, its choice would be treated with honor and respect, but when it can not offer no other name than that of Tilden as its candidate, and shall still urge him for a fourth trial of a New York man, its assurance will demand a fitting rebuke.

But I do injustice to New York in these suggestive and derogatory questions, for they have no force except upon the idea that the Tilden politicians of New York shall again demand a nomination of Tilden, and respect for the democratic party leads me to believe that before the day of nomination comes, there will be such an expression of democratic opinion in regard to Mr. Tilden, as will make even a demand for his nomination an impossibility.

It is time that the public mind be undeceived on this question of Tilden's great popularity in New York. He has his friends and organs there, and they are busy and unscrupulous in his service, for his money pays them, and his talent and ability for political intrigue aids them to political preferment, and he undoubtedly has also a following, among some of that old class of politicians who with him in 1848 followed the lead of Martin Van Buren—Tilden's ideal of a statesman and political leader—in a secession from the democratic party, which for many years had honored and rewarded Van Buren, as it has honored and rewarded Tilden, far beyond the deservings of either.

Where is the evidence of Mr. Tilden's strength in New York? Does the fact that he has divided his party and kept it in constant broils, indicate it? Does the open opposition of many of the ablest and most prominent democrats in the state, and of the leading democratic press in New York, prove it?

But, say Mr. Tilden's friends, he has made war on Fraud and destroyed him; he has made war on Tammany Hall and John Kelly, and beaten them; he demanded Robinson, a converted republican, for governor, and he got him, he wanted John Biglow, another converted republican, for secretary of state, and he had him; he wanted Edward Cooper for mayor of New York, and he was chosen; and in many other ways he has shown his ability to prefer his friends and relatives and retainers to good offices, and to baffle and punish his enemies. It is not to be denied that by combinations with republicans and disaffected anti-Tammany democrats, seeking the offices controlled by the Tammany organization, and availing himself of a wide-spread popular clamor against Tammany Hall, Tilden has been able, or at least had the prestige of ability, to damage that organization and defeat its nominees; but has the democratic party in any following of Tilden been either purified or made stronger by his proceedings?

As compared with John Kelly, whom all who know him aver to be a man personally incorrupt, the tutor of Pelton and the patron of Marble and Smith Weed has no special claim to superior integrity, and how much Mr. Tilden's hostility to Kelly and Tammany Hall has to do with the fact that Kelly is known to have preferred Seymour or Hendricks to Tilden for president, those who know Tilden best can best answer. The struggle between a Tilden faction and an anti-Tilden faction for the control of Tammany Hall, is not specially edifying to democrats elsewhere than in New York. It seems to be a struggle for place rather than principle.

Mr. Tilden's influence in New York, be it more or less, is not the personal strength of great deeds or a great and pure character. It is not the strength of a party attachment, founded on a just respect for disinterested and honorable public service. His popularity, if such it may be called, is that of the leader of a faction, not of a great statesman and leader of men. There is an anti-Tammany faction in New York, which by coalescing with other factions has built up a Tilden faction in the state, but it cannot be called the democratic party of New York. That this aggregation of factions, growing out of personal rivalries and local politics in New York, is likely, under Tilden's lead, to turn republican votes away from Grant in 1880, no man believes. There is also in New York a Conklin faction of republicans. The position of that bold and relentless leader towards Hayes, as well before as since his inauguration as president, is well known. When Hayes was fighting Tilden in New York in 1876, the Achilles of New York republicanism "sulked in his tent," hoping in his heart that Tilden might win; for besides the gratification of his jealous spite against Hayes, Conklin was selfish and sagacious enough to know that Tilden's administration, if he were elected, would prove so marked a failure as to pave the way for a swift return to power of the republican party, and for a restoration of the prestige of Conklin; and notwithstanding the boasted victory of Tilden in 1876 and his supposed controlling influence in New York, Conklin is again a United States senator, by the vote of a republican legislature. Conklin now installed in the senate has, like the state of New York, "had enough of Tilden," and as between Tilden and Grant, no one doubts that all the ability and influence of Conklin and his faction in 1880 will be on the side of Grant.

The idea that Tilden alone can harmonize all the elements of New York opposition to Grant is a fallacy. Horatio Seymour might do it, but Tilden cannot, and it is time for New York to give place to a man of the west—not alone because he is a western man, for that would be a sectional and insufficient reason, but because the west can present an able, wise and ever faithful man, in a large and broad sense a national statesman—in a word, such a man as Thomas A. Hendricks, whom the democracy of the United States should delight to honor, and whom they may honor and trust with all confidence.

It is not wise or well for New York politicians, for the sake of a forlorn hope for Tilden, to stand in the way of Hendricks or of any other man the national democracy may choose for its leader, and it is full time for Indiana to assert its rightful influence as one of the states that the democratic party cannot afford to offend or to lose. Let the democratic press and people of Indiana henceforth speak a voice of no uncertain sound, as to what is due to itself and its ever-faithful champion—its victorious leader in many a well-fought field.

If Samuel J. Tilden be the ideal and representative of American democracy, its principles and its political methods; if he be the embodiment of its idea of reform and honest government, it is time for the party to know itself and what manner of principles and men it is made of. A great trial, perhaps the final trial of the democratic party, is to be made in 1880, and it behooves it to carry its heart in its hand to be seen of all men—it behooves it to have no leaders of doubtful ability or courage or honor, and to make no false steps.

As for myself, a democrat, speaking as I believe, the sentiment of a multitude of democrats in every state, I am free to say that in my judgment it is not possible that Mr. Tilden's further prominence in national politics can bring honor or success to the democratic party, or honor to himself. His nomination would be suicide, and the party has a higher mission, I trust, than to die in a vain effort to vindicate Mr. Tilden. That is a hopeless task, and the attempt, as thus far made, has only served to blacken a page in our country's history. Mr. Tilden's best atonement and highest duty to his party and his country now is, not further to waste his great wealth and waning vitality in a vain ambition, but to seek the repose of a graceful retirement. J. K. E.

* * *

Letter From an Ex-Auburnite to His Sister.

LAURIN, MONTANA, APRIL 21, '79.

DEAR SISTER:—It is my desire now to write you a good long letter, and tell you all about our trip from the time we bid farewell to old Indiana, until we arrived in the wilds of the far-off and famous Montana, and tell you about the people, soil, climate, rivers, mountains, mines, etc., and how people get here, and what they do, describing the general scenery the best that I can.

We left Auburn the 31st of March and traveled ten days by rail and nine days by wagon, making a total of nineteen days travel. We were very much fatigued upon our arrival and of course we took advantage of a good rest, which we all were in need of. Since our leaving Auburn we have traveled over 2,000 miles and have seen much of the illimitable great west. We have seen the famous Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the great and renowned prairies of Illinois and Missouri, and crossed the broad plains of Nebraska, and in climbing over the Rocky Mountains, brilliant scenes present themselves to view, and one's eye never tires beholding the great scenery; we would never close our eyes until the evening shadows shut off the pleasing sights from our view. The first day of our travel brought us to Logansport, Ind., and the earliest twilight of the next morning found us at Springfield, Ill. During the second day's travel we were looking out upon the broad fields and well improved farms of Illinois; here the farmers were busily engaged tilling the rich, black, sandy soil of that most magnificent country; great herds of cattle and sheep were quietly feeding upon the green verdure which made us think of the vast difference between the mud of Indiana and the great sandy country of Illinois; the roads were as smooth as a floor and dry and dusty. There is also some very rough country through the state, but the fine country exceeds the poor. We crossed the great Mississippi at Quincy, Ill. The river here is nearly a mile in width, and its turbid waters dash madly on toward the sea. In crossing the great iron bridge we had a fine view of the city and the great steam-boats playing upon the river, also the high bluffs beyond the city. Now passing through Missouri we saw the finest country ever man beheld. I cannot find words to describe it; it far surpasses all imagination. As the night drew on, our train whistled for St. Joe, Mo., here we stopped over night, and next day, at 3 o'clock p. m., we left this beautiful city of the west, which we carefully surveyed. Here was our first observation of the Missouri river; we traveled its shores for nearly 30 miles, while the beautiful scenery presented itself to our view. The third day's travel landed us into the Iowa country, which was not very brilliant in my estimation. At 8:30 p. m., we landed in Council Bluff, Iowa, and remained until 9 a. m. the next day. Here the great commotion of emigration commenced to awaken the eyes of of our little party. As we came near the great Union depot we observed thousands of people, from all parts of the globe, assembled together, bound for all parts of the country west of the Missouri river. It put me in mind of a fourth of July in Auburn. We had a fast train from the time we left Auburn, until arriving at this place and here we had to board an emigrant train 24 coaches long, and filled, and not much standing room. We paid 75 cents extra for a seat in one of the rear coaches, and were glad of the chance, as we were to be four days and five nights on the road to Ogden. After an hour or so, our train started, crossed the Missouri river, and landed us in the city of Omaha, Nebraska. Here was another of the great sights of the west, the mammoth iron bridge, one mile in length and 140 feet high; the train was one hour in crossing the bridge. At this place can be seen what man can do, a great piece of mechanism, indeed it is. The great iron pillars under this bridge are eight feet in diameter and are sunk eighty feet below the surface of the water; the spans are about 200 feet in length. Leaving Omaha behind us, we started for the Rocky Mountains being three days crossing the plains of Nebraska. We became tired of the country, as it all looked alike; nothing seemed to draw our attention except a large herd of cattle and horses of probably two or three thousand head. The country here was very dry and sandy, and very thinly settled. The second day on the plains a magnificent sight came to view, it was the prairie on fire. Oh, how grandly the flames rolled up, like great clouds and volumes of black, curling smoke ascending heavenward, hiding the sun from our view. Take it all in all, it was a beautiful sight to behold. I must pass on and be more brief. As we neared the Rockies every eye was strained to the utmost to get the first sight of a mountain; at last, about as the evening shadows began to fold their wings over the great plains, we observed in the far distance a great high mountain. We all passed the night with the expectation of finding ourselves in the midst of the Rockies on the next morn, but we arose the next morning and found the same high mountain in advance. Here men, women and children were struck with amazement; after traveling all night toward the said mountain, and it still far ahead, they could not account for it. Some had an idea that the train had been running back; but not so; this great high rock was in Echo canon, about 150 miles in the distance, which we saw as we entered the canon on the morning of the fourth day. Here the great wonders of nature began to loom up before our vision. I am entirely unable to give a description of this great pile of earth and rocks that the Ruler of all things saw fit to leave for the human race to gaze and wonder upon. Great towering snow-capped mountains on every side seemed to lift their heads almost to the sky, and right beneath our feet great and awful precipices, thousands of feet in depth, stared us in the face. Here in the midst of this gorgeous scenery, a man would forget everything that ever troubled him in the past, no matter how severe it might have been. As we came to the 1,000 mile tree, (a tree 1,000 miles from Omaha,) tremendous cheering and shouting occurred, and about 200 shots were fired at the tree, and great excitement prevailed throughout the entire train. Our train of about 1,500 souls sped on, roaring over the great rocks, rumbling over bridges, spanning awful precipices, rushing through long, dark tunnels, cut through solid rocks for a mile in length, until we reached the "Devil's Slide," here another excitement prevailed. This slide is on the left hand side, going west, and about 200 yards from the track, running up the mountain about one mile; it is composed of two stone walls about 18 inches apart and about one foot in thickness, and from ten to forty feet in height. Many other beautiful sights are to be seen along the line of the Union Pacific R. R., but I will pass them by and proceed to "Weber canon;" here we ran for miles through perpendicular rocks from 300 to 2,000 feet high; in some places the rocks hung far over the passing train. After leaving this canon, we came out into the beautiful valley, the name of which I did not learn; here we found the valley thickly settled, and farmers were planting corn; peach, cherry, apple and pear trees were all in full bloom, and their fragrant perfume filled the air with their sweetness. Oh, how lovely everything looked in this pleasant valley of the great west. Leaving these happy, industrious people behind, we sped on down a beautiful river, and about 3 p. m. of the fifth day our train whistled into Ogden, Utah. Here we left the emigrant train and some of our new made friends, who were bound for California, Oregon, and other places in the west. We remained here for the night, and on the following morning departed for Blackfoot, Idaho, a distance of 181 miles north, on the Utah Northern road. This is a narrow-gauge road, and it is very unpleasant to ride upon it. We reached Blackfoot at midnight, and the next morning we organized a company of 8 men, and employed a man to take us to Virginia City, Ma. We paid him $120, $15 each. Our little party consisted of 9 men, one team and wagon, and an Indian pony, which the boys took turns at riding. Following are the names of our party: James Goetschius, Ind.; Steve Goetschius, Ind.; Mike Carigan, Ky.; Chas. Ferrell, N. Y.; Geo. Franks, Mo.; John Beck, Mo.; Carrey Walthall, Mo.; the driver, Dave Dee, and myself. After everything was ready we started out with cheerfulness for the great Ruby valley in Montana. At 11 o'clock a. m. the driver cracked his whip over his faithful steeds (for such they proved to be) and at night drew rein about 20 miles from our starting point, where we camped for the first night on the ground, on the bank of Snake river. Now this began to look perilous in the eyes of our young troops. I did not sleep much the first night, nor did others in the party. We thought of Indians drawing the cold steel through our scalps, and of the wild beasts that were prowling around our camp-fire, setting up the most hideous howling that mortal man ever listened to, ready at any moment to pounce upon us. But there we lay, our bed the ground, and our covering the starry firmament. When the grey streaks of morning put in an appearance, our little band arose and began to prepare breakfast. Oh, but this was fun at first, but it became a burden toward the last of our journey. Breakfast over we started on our weary route, and after 35 miles travel we camped again on the same river; here we went through the same maneuvers as we did the previous night. The third day we made good headway, and all the party felt happy with a fond hope of a safe journey. During the day Jim Goetschius had an idea that the fish would bite, and he prepared to make a trial of it. Jumping astride the little pony he rode gallantly away to the river, dismounted, tied the pony to a small brush, and proceeded to induce the mountain trout to invest in some fresh beef-steak; but the little fishes were slow of comprehension, and concluded not to trust the wily Indianian. In the meantime, while he was throwing out his most sincere inducements towards the inhabitants of the sparkling water, the pony being quite hungry, ate the bush off and loosened himself, and leaving the kind-hearted fisherman, speedily followed after the rest of the party, who were about 4 miles in advance. The disgusted fisherman threw pole and line into the river and started in hot persuit of the pony, but alas! he could not overtake him, and after 5 or 6 hours walk he found the party eating supper on Market Lake. Jim was tired and "swore-off" never to fish again. He said he would set 'em up when he got through if we would keep mum, and we gave our promise. About midnight the wolves made an attack upon us, but we soon conquered their forces, and morning found us all alive and well. This day we did not make headway, as the sand was very deep and the wind blew the dust in clouds across the plains. Our party suffered very much for want of water, but we finally camped for the night in "Devils' Gulch;" here we found some beautiful scenery. The next morning we started to climb the Rocky Mountains for the second time, and camped at the foot of a snow-capped mountain. The boys all went off into dreamland with the happy thought of not having to be bothered with Easter eggs on the morrow. Morning came and the driver reported the horses lost. We were all struck with astonishment, and I never saw such bad looking countenances as I saw at this moment. We all supposed at once that the Indians had driven off the team in the night, and left us entirely helpless, far among the wilds of Idaho. Leaving two of our party at the wagon, we all went in search of the lost animals; 9, 10, and 12 o'clock came and no tidings of the lost horses. The search was continued and about 2 p. m. we found the team about five miles from camp feeding along a small stream of water; when the glad tidings reached the camp, loud shouts of joy rang out on the clear mountain air, and away the party sped up and down the hills. We crossed the line into Montana on Monday, and the next morning surprised John and Lee Goetschius by calling on them for some refreshments. Thus ended our journey, and now our party separated in search of employment. There is plenty of work here, wages ranging from $35 to $50 per month on farms, and from $3 to $5 per day in the mines. In conclusion would say that this is the country for me, and it is my intention to make this my home for a few years at least. Thus far in all we have seen many wonders and sights. We never shall regret the trip to Montana.

I remain your loving brother,
J. F. KLINE.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all kinds of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THERE were forty-nine failures in New York city during April, with liabilities of $1,199,883, and assets of $633,121. In April, 1878, there were seventy-three failures, and total liabilities of $9,880,000.

A HORRIBLE murder by a religious fanatic is reported from Pocasset, Mass. One Charles F. Freeman, a Second Adventist, had been attending revival meetings. Some days ago he claimed to have received a "wonderful revelation. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declares she will rise again in three days. He sent word to the neighbors he would make revelations known, and offer orthodox sacrifice. A number of Second Adventists assembled at his house, but the child had been killed. The little one was transfixed with a knife, and her blood poured out upon a table, improvised as an altar."

FREEMAN, the Pocasset (Mass.) Adventist, and his wife have been committed to jail for the murder of their 5-year-old child. On the way to the prison both loudly proclaimed that the death of the child was in obedience to the divine mandate. A number of his Adventist neighbors sustain Freeman in his course. Many of them are well-to-do farmers. Some of those present at the meeting at Freeman's house on the day of the murder will be arrested on the charge of being accessory to the deed.

EDWARD PARR, of Philadelphia, aged 60, fatally stabbed his daughter, Susan Irwin, aged 30. The murder grew out of an old family feud.

THE suspension of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., one of the heaviest woolen dry goods firms in New York, is announced. Their liabilities are estimated at upward of $750,000.

THE man arrested in Philadelphia while trying to effect an exchange of some of the bonds stolen from the Manhattan Bank, of New York, turns out to be Johnny Dobbs, one of the most noted bank robbers in the country. He was the principal in the robbery of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, which was attended with the murder of Cashier Barron, because he would not give up the keys of the safe. A reward of $5,000 had been offered for him, dead or alive.

THE trial of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, which has been in progress before a synod of the Presbyterian church at New York for several weeks, was brought to a close the other day, resulting in his acquittal.

THE WEST.

The proposition to remove the capital of Missouri from Jefferson City to Sedalia has been defeated by a close vote in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature. The measure lacked only four of a constitutional majority....A fight between citizens and horse-thieves in Taney county, Mo., resulted in the death of two of the outlaws and two citizens.

GEORGE C. HARDING, editor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, and Calvin A. Light, of the Indianapolis *Democrat*, a Communist organ, engaged in an ink-slinging duel, in which Light got the best of the fight, while Harding got fighting mad. He bought a huge Colt's navy revolver and made a raid on Light's office, and at once opened fire upon him, while standing at the imposing-stone. Light dodged the first shot, and the ball struck a printer standing at his case, named Gerhard Linus, in the groin. Harding fired a second shot, which missed Light, but hit another printer named Richard Walters in the leg. The latter, fearing further damage, at once jumped through a window, and, in falling upon the pavement, suffered a fracture of both his ankles, which will lay him up for weeks and make him a cripple for life. Light escaped from his infuriated assailant by the free use of a good pair of legs, and fled to the police for protection.

ADVICES from Southeastern Kansas say that about 2,000 men have gone into the Indian Territory within the past week; also that rich silver mines have been discovered just south of the Kansas line, and claims in large numbers are being registered daily in the "Squatters' Registry Office," two miles from Baxter Springs, Kan.

CHICAGO elevators contain 6,422,668 bushels of wheat, 4,228,920 bushels of corn, 508,881 bushels of oats, 155,042 bushels of rye, and 272,585 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 11,604,996 bushels, against 2,231,646 bushels at this date a year ago....The trial of the parties indicted for fraud in connection with the building of the new Chicago Custom House began in that city last week.

THE people of California have voted on the new constitution drafted by the recent convention, and adopted it by over 5,000 majority.....A committee of Chicago doctors have decided that Mark Gray, the would-be assassin of Edwin Booth, is crazy.

THE SOUTH.

AN entire family of six persons was drowned during the recent disastrous flood near Houston, Texas.

TEXAS tragedies: At Overton, Texas, as the congregation was leaving the Methodist Church, last Sunday, Col. Jared E. Kirby shot dead John Steele, who, in a quarrel fourteen years ago, killed Kirby's father. On the same day, J. T. Young and John Riley attempted to escape from the Overton jail by setting it on fire. The flames spread rapidly and both were burned to death.

FIVE cattle-thieves were recently killed by stock men in Calhoun county, Texas, while in the act of running off cattle.

TWO NEGRO incendiaries, Johnson Spencer and Nevlin Porter, were recently hanged by a mob of infuriated citizens at Starkville, Miss.

COX, THE slayer of Col. Alston, of Atlanta, Ga., has been found guilty and sentenced to a life-term of imprisonment in the Georgia penitentiary.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL vote of Michigan at the recent election: For Supreme Court Judge, James V. Campbell, Republican, 132,134 votes; John B. Shipman, fusion, 126,270; for Regents of the University, E. O. Grosvenor, Republican, 131,260; James Shearer, Republican, 131,794; Henry Whiting, fusion, 126,233; Geo. P. Sanford, fusion, 126,614.

THE Kentucky Democratic Convention, in session at Louisville last week, nominated Dr. Luke P. Blackburn for Governor.... A new Greenback paper, called the *National View*, has appeared at Washington. It is under the management of Lee Crandall.

A LETTER from Washington to the Philadelphia *Star* says that Blaine has no doubt Grant will be nominated for President by acclamation, and that he (Blaine) does not intend to allow his name to be used in opposition to him.

AT the charter election in Indianapolis, last week, the entire Republican ticket was successful by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 3,000. At Lafayette the Republican ticket was also elected. In Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and New Albany the Democrats elected all their candidates for city officers.—William Dawson, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.

GENERAL.

BY an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a freight depot at Stratford, Ont., several lives were lost and 150 railroad cars and other property destroyed. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the Southern negroes who emigrated to Kansas are returning to the South. They are making this move through a St. Louis commission house which has large Southern connections.

A LARGELY attended Southern Labor Convention, called for the purpose of devising measures to check the exodus of colored people, has just been held at Vicksburg, Miss. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the interests of planter and laborer are identical; that the colored race has been placed by the constitution and laws on a plane of legal equality with the white race; that the blacks shall be accorded the enjoyment of their civil and political rights; that the credit system, so prevalent in the South, based upon liens or mortgages on stock and crops to be grown in the future, has disturbed the entire laboring population, and should be discountenanced.——A national conference of colored men was held at the same time in Nashville, Tenn. It was called for the purpose of presenting the grievances of the colored race to the country. Representatives were present from nearly every Southern State, and from half a dozen Northern States. Ex-Congressman John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, presided.——The National Women's Suffrage Association held its annual convention at St. Louis last week. Nineteen States were represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Washington; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Spofford, Washington.

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the Pacific Railroad companies, puts an effectual stop to all the efforts that have been made to prevent the Government from exercising its authority over the accounts of the Central and Union Pacific Companies, and compels them to proceed to comply with the law establishing a sinking fund to meet their indebtedness to the Government.

A PRIZE-FIGHT for the heavy-weight championship of the United States came off last week on Long Point island, near Buffalo. The contestants were John Dwyer and Jim Elliott. It was the quickest match, and at the same time the most terrific one, on record. In the brief space of twelve minutes and forty seconds Dwyer knocked time out of his antagonist on the twelfth round, sending him to ground unconscious. Both men were badly punished, but Elliott showed the worst pounding.

THE annual election of directors of the Michigan Central railroad was held at Detroit last week. The old directory was re-elected, and the road remains under the control of Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

WASHINGTON.

AT a Cabinet meeting the other day, called to consider the organized movement to occupy the lands in the Indian Territory, it was decided that the thing must be stopped at once, and to this end troops will be stationed on the highways leading to the Territory to head off the squatters.

FOLLOWING is the May public-debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$446,962,700	
Five per cent. bonds	701,532,150	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	553,961,700	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,988,962,800
Matured debt		67,429,110
Legal tenders	$346,742,531	
Certificates of deposit	31,675,000	
Fractional currency	15,914,909	
Gold and silver certificates	17,749,620	
Total without interest		419,040,260
Total debt		$2,449,432,170
Total interest		27,158,304
Cash in treasury		448,467,156
Debt less cash in treasury		$2,027,120,218
Increase during April		19,252
Decrease since June 30, 1878		8,666,614
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid	$	5,165,999
Debt on which interest has ceased		67,429,110
Interest thereon		1,203,642
Gold and silver certificates		1,2.3,642
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		31,625,000
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency		8,446,337
Called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued		171,319,100
Cash balance available May 1, 1879		145,517,348
Total	$	448,467,156
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury	$	448,467,156
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States		41,778,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		10,707,521
Balance of interest paid by the United States		31,066,220

IT has been decided by the Cabinet to place in the hands of Gen. Sheridan the matter of checking the unlawful incursions by immigrants upon the lands of the Indian Territory.

A BILL has been introduced in the lower house of Congress for the admission of the Territory of Utah into the Union as a State.

FOREIGN.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, beat Hawdon, who represented England, in a boat-race for a stake, which took place near Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 5th inst....A dispatch from Rome reports that the progress of Catholicism in the United States has induced the Pope to arrange a complete organization of the hierarchy and a more intimate union with Rome. New Bishoprics will shortly be created, and the establishment of the Society of Jesus will be more satisfactorily organized.... Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, and the leader of the Home-Rulers, is dead. A national subscription will be raised for his family, who are left unprovided for.

THE Norwegian Government has notified the authorities at Washington that no sheep or goats from American ports can be imported into Norway.

A PANAMA dispatch says the first naval encounter of the Chilian and Peruvian forces took place off the mouth of the River Loa, between the Peruvian wooden corvettes Union and Pilcomayo and the Chilian steam-sloop Magallanes. The Magallanes, after an engagement lasting two hours, being a faster vessel than those opposing her, steamed away. No mention is made of the casualties.

A BUCHAREST dispatch says that "private accounts from Russia represent the situation all over that country as beyond description, and that the tendency of the so-called repressive measures is toward revolution rather than peace, as the present annoyances and outrageous oppression of all classes of the population are rapidly spreading the feeling that anything is preferable to the existing state of affairs....The American horse Parole has beaten the English horses in another great race. The contest was for the Cheshire handicap stakes at Chester, England, and was won with the greatest ease by the gallant American horse....An India dispatch states that the Ameer of Afghanistan visited the British camp on the 8th of May and expressed his desire for peace....The importation of American swine has been interdicted by England.... Spotted typhus fever has reappeared in Astrachkan.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Texas Pacific Railroad bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Johnston on the 2d inst., read at length, and referred. Mr. Saulsbury called up the resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to reopen the case of Senator Kellogg, and to investigate Judge Spofford's claim to Mr. Kellogg's seat. Mr. Hoar offered as a substitute a resolution reciting the action of the Senate at the time that Mr. Kellogg was admitted, and expressing the opinion that said proceedings were final and conclusive as to the right of Mr. Kellogg to a seat in the Senate for the full term for which he was elected. Consideration of the resolution was postponed for one week. Consideration was resumed of the bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious or infectious diseases, and Mr. Garland made a speech to show the constitutional power to pass the bill, and the necessity for doing so.——The House was not in session.

Congress had a dull day of it on the 3d ult. The Senate was not in session, and the House devoted the day to the discussion of the bill reported from the Coinage Committee, amending the statutes relating to coinage and coin and bullion certificates. The Democratic members of the House held a caucus and determined upon a line of action in regard to the Army Appropriation bill. They decided upon the exact terms of the measure to be separately passed in lieu of the sixth section of the Revised Statutes, it being also agreed that all consideration of the remainder of the bill shall be deferred until this independent political measure shall have been acted upon by the President.

Under the call of States a bill was introduced in the House, on the 5th inst., by Mr. Ladd to prohibit military interference at elections, and it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This is the bill agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus, and is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in the State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as are inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

Mr. Eaton offered a similar bill in the Senate. There was a joint caucus of the Republican members of both houses, at which it was unanimously resolved that the proposed bill should be defeated, and Messrs. Edmunds, Frye, and Robeson were appointed a committee to prepare a substitute to be offered.

The Senate had a long discussion, on the 6th inst., of the proposition to authorize the Committee on Privileges and Elections to take testimony showing that Senator Kellogg obtained his seat by bribery, but no decision was reached in the matter. The bill to prevent the use of troops at the polls was reported, with amendments, from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. McDonald. Mr. Beck also reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.——In the House, Mr. Knott reported back, without amendment, the bill to prohibit military interference at elections. Mr. Robeson offered a substitute prohibiting the use of troops at elections except under the provisions of the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. This was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 121. The bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Ladd, was then passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 124; nays, 90, all the Greenbackers who voted (11) voted yea, those not voting being Barlow and Russell.

After a protracted debate, the Senate, on the 7th inst., passed by a strict party vote the resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, authorizing them to take testimony in the matter of the memorial of Spofford, contesting the seat of Kellogg, of Louisiana.——In the House, the bill relating to coinage and bullion certificates was discussed. Mr. Chalmers' resolution to appoint a committee to investigate his connection with the Fort Pillow massacre, was laid on the table. During the debate on the resolution a sharp personal colloquy occurred between Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. The latter, in the course of a speech, made some remarks not complimentary to Mr. Chalmers' conduct in the Fort Pillow affair. The latter arose and said that he regretted what Mr. Burrows had said, but he would remind him that his (Burrows') record in the war was not clean and unspotted. Mr. Burrows, advancing down the aisle, demanded to know what Mr. Chalmers meant. Chambers, amid much confusion, said that he had been told that Burrows had resigned because his superior officer thought he was not competent. This announcement was received with derisive laughter on the Republican side. Burrows said that the statement was infamously false, and this was the first time that he had ever heard it. Chalmers said that he did not believe the statement, and would withdraw it.

In the Senate, on the 8th, consideration was resumed of the House bill prohibiting military interference at elections, and Mr. Morgan advocated its passage.——The House discussed the bill to enforce the Eight Hour law and the Silver bill. The former was defeated by a vote of 103 nays to 52 yeas. No vote was reached on the Silver bill.

How the Farm Was Bought.

A young man was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was just then for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend of his, who was a banker, about the matter, and to inquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum and pay it in regular installments. He thought he should be able to manage all but the first installment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum enough larger than he wished to raise to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside, and then go ahead. "But," said his friend, "you must spend literally nothing. You must make a box and drop in it all the money you receive." The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow his advice. If it was necessary to dine off a head of boiled cabbage and salt, they did so and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg money, and the butter money, and the corn and wheat money—all went into the payment-box, and at the specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard-earned possessions that common observers knew nothing of. On the day of the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face and with the money in his hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darns from head to foot. "You see I have followed your advice," he said, casting a glance over himself, "and my wife looks worse than I do. But I have earned the farm and now I know how to earn another."—*Cincinnati Times.*

Georgia Tea.

Wm. Hughes, Sr., of Johnson's Station, Liberty county, sent us a few days since a sample of tea grown and prepared on his farm. It was "drawn" in the usual way, and the result was a most delicious beverage. Those who want the unadulterated tea should try the Georgia article, and they will never after drink the indigo-colored medicated leaf, as prepared in China especially for the European and American markets.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

AS A man was passing a house in Portland, Me., a 2-year-old girl, who was playing in a second-story room, jumped out of the window and struck fairly on his head. The child fell to the pavement and was badly bruised, though not seriously hurt, and the man, except being half scared to death, was not much injured.

A GENTLEMAN was threatening to beat a dog which barked intolerably. "Why," exclaimed an Irishman, "would you beat the poor dumb animal for spakin' out?"

SOME SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

A PARIS (Ky.) sow has adopted a young puppy as a son.

A FULL-GROWN man was kidnapped by a woman in Dayton, Ohio. He was an inmate of an insane asylum, however, and she got him by pretending that she was his wife, whereas she had been divorced.

MRS. JAMES H. RUSHING, when washing clothes at a lake near Palestine, Tex., fought a catamount that attacked her. When she was almost overpowered she drew it into the lake and drowned the ferocious brute.

FATHER VINYARD, a Catholic priest at South Bend, Ind., is the latest victim of the dangerous habit of sleeping with false teeth in the mouth. A gold plate with teeth slipped part way down his throat, and, as surgeons are unable to remove them, he must die.

BURGLARS broke into the house of a New York man. They entered through a back basement window and went to the closet for silverware. A handsome wedding cake attracted their attention, and they took that, whereupon a parrot which was in the room, and which the burglars had not observed, began to scream. The burglars were so alarmed that they fled from the place, leaving all their tools behind.

THERE is now living in Chesterfield county, Va., an old negro man about 60 years of age, who, during the war, lost all of his teeth by accident, and several years ago, to his amazement and wonder, and to the utter astonishment of all who knew him, a complete set grew out again, and is pronounced to be an improvement upon the former set. This, perhaps, is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature on record.

THE Madison (Wis.) *Journal* tells of a young man of Mazomanie who was so objectionable to the father of the girl that the father kicked him out in the road. Later in the day the Mazomanie youth found the cruel parent at work in a tanyard. He walked boldly in, addressed the tanners, stating the facts in the case, and pitched at the old man. After a terrible scuffle the cruel parent begged to be let up. "Will you take me for a son-in-law, then, dog-rot you?" inquired the youth. "Yes," said the old man, and the same evening the hero led forth his bride.

THE Middletown (N. Y.) *Argus* tells of a peculiar tramp who sought shelter in the lock-up of that village the other evening. He said his name was Merritt Ruddy, that he belonged to the shores of Lake Erie, and that he was tramping through the country in search of five different men who owed him each $1,000. He was a very devout tramp; just before retiring for the night praying for those persons who refused to give him shelter and food, and supplicating the Lord to forgive their hard-heartedness, and in the morning offered a prayer that the people with whom he might be thrown in contact during the day would open their hearts to his worthy entreaties.

TWO YOUNG men went into the woods near Aurora, Ill., to play a game of cards. As they were rival lovers and had not previously spoken to each other for months, it was conjectured the girl in dispute was the stake that they played for. The winner, however, was not permitted to gain the prize, for his opponent instantly shot him through the heart. An effort to settle rivalry by chance had a not less-sad result in Texas. The two suitors were convinced that the young woman would accept either if the other would let her alone, and they agreed to throw dice to decide which should give her up. The loser honestly endeavored to keep the compact, but the woman refused to be disposed of in that way, and wrote to him that she would marry no one else, and would not even see the winner. The latter would not believe that his competitor had tried to retire from the contest, and so murdered him.

JOHN BOONE, an employe of Gebhart's flour-mills, in Dayton, Ohio, was caught in the shafting of the machinery. His clothes became wrapped about the shafting so tightly that when he discovered the fact he could not extricate himself. He is a man weighing 200 pounds and of great strength. Throwing one arm around a beam near at hand, he endeavored to pull the shafting out of gear or tear himself from it. He succeeded in springing it from the sockets, but, on slacking up, it sprung back. Boone held the shafting in this position for fully fifteen minutes, when, obliged to give up from exhaustion, he was drawn upon the shaft, his clothes, fortunately, giving away. They were torn completely from his body. He succeeded in getting to a lower floor of the building, where he fell from sheer exhaustion, and was discovered shortly after by those who had heard his cries. He was placed under medical care, and his condition at present is regarded as critical.

Bites of Spiders.

Spiders belong to the same class as scorpions. The poison-bags of the former are connected with hook-shaped mandibles in the anterior portions of their bodies. The following are some of the most important varieties of spiders:

The bird-spider, of South America, with a body from two to two and a half inches long; the scorpion-spider, of Costa Rica; the Kirghees-spider, only about half an inch long, but having a very virulent poison; the katipo spider, of New Zealand; a spider found, and much feared, in the South of France and in Spain; the tarantula, of Italy, and the great American spider. The last is one of the largest. Except the back, the whole body and the feet are covered with long bushy hair.

The tarantula is specially famous for the prevalent notion that its bite causes delirium, during which the person bitten does nothing but laugh, dance, and skip about in all sorts of extravagant postures. The patient is said to be cured only by music. The whole statement is an imposition on travelers by peasants, who, for a few cents, let themselves be bitten, and counterfeit the rest.

The bite of most of these spiders causes speedy death in the smaller animals; that of Kirghees even in large animals, and sometimes in human beings, about one in twenty-five of the latter dying when bitten.

The best treatment for the bite of a poisonous spider is to apply cold compresses, ice, lead-water and ammonia; to withdraw the poison by a cupping-glass; to throw the patient into a sweat is desirable. This can be done by hot drinks.

Turkish Justice.

Three years ago a young Christian Maronite in Turkey killed a Mussulman in a hot-headed quarrel. After lying ever since in prison, the mother of the victim came forward last February and insisted on his being sentenced to death. What followed the Constantinople correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus describes: "As the crime was proven according to local judicial forms, she obtained from Midhat Pasha, the Governor of Syria, a firman for the execution, and a day was fixed for the hanging. In vain the notables of all creeds and races, Mussulmans and Christians, appealed to the old woman to be merciful, for upon her word depended the life of the Maronite. They represented to her that if he did do the deed it might have been in self-defense; that at any rate his guilt was not perfectly clear; that he had already grievously suffered in body and mind by his imprisonment, and that the people of Beyrout did not want a capital execution in their midst. Neither the Turkish Ulemas, the Greek and Armenian Bishops or the Turkish officials could soften the obdurate heart of this cruel megara. 'I have the firman for his execution,' she said, 'and his fate is in my hands. I will not spare him.' In the night of Feb. 5, three hours after midnight, he was taken from his cell and led to the place of execution. An immense crowd of people gathered around the scaffold. There took place a scene of the most extraordinary kind. The woman was told by the executioner that the man's relatives were ready to pay her any sum in their power if she would, as custom authorized, allow him to go free upon the payment of blood money. She shrieked and foamed for vengeance. For an hour and more she refused to be merciful, notwithstanding the entreaties of the mass of men, women and children. In the meanwhile the young man stood on the gallows with the halter about his neck, trembling for his life. Finally, worn out by the prayers of the people, and tempted by the high figure to which the relatives of the Maronite had run up the bid for his life, she consented to accept 3,000 francs as blood money. The hangman let go his hold of his expected victim, and handed him over to his relatives, who carried him off amid the acclamations of the spectators."

Fruit Sirups.

A new industry in the United States is the production of fruit sirups. Its success has brought these sirups into competition with French manufactures, which have heretofore had the markets of the world. As they are better, they are preferred in the United States, and also in the West Indies and South America. The strawberry, raspberry, and other fruits of this country are not only indigenous to the soil, and therefore can be produced cheaper, but they possess a far richer flavor and are more juicy, giving them an advantage over the fruits which have to be cultivated by extraordinary efforts in countries to which they do not naturally belong. The trade in sirups in this hemisphere has hitherto amounted to millions of dollars, which amount has not only gone out of this country to foreign nations, but has also been taken away from the trade of the United States with those countries which by their near proximity would be supposed to have preferred commercial relations with North America rather than and other part of the world. The success of the experiment bids fair to bring to the United States a large trade, besides driving out of our markets another of those foreign products, the control of the sale of which has hitherto been held abroad.—*Syracuse Journal.*

American Deadheads at the Paris Exhibition.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, the Chief Commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exhibition, tells the Washington *Post* that the Yankees pleased the Europeans with American scales, watches, locomotives, anthracite coal and fine machinery. It appears, too, that our exhibit of deadheadism caused astonishment, for he says: "The officials were overwhelmed by crowds of Commissioners who came over and made demands for tickets and social privileges, and greatly puzzled the French officials, who could not imagine why they should be so numerous. The law provided for the appointment of twenty additional Commissioners. Then Honorary Commissioners were created, two from each State, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the President. Then it was decided that each State and Territory might send as many as it pleased, and Governors made out blanks accordingly. Such a cloud of witnesses made confusion, which the French Government finally reduced to order by deciding that they would recognize only those appointed by the President."

Frenchy.

The Paris *Figaro* tells of Miss Cora, an American, who is known as "*La Fiances des Lions*," who "nurses her lions tenderly in sickness, and lately brought up a whelp by hand." Once, while the menagerie was traveling in Hungary, the troupe ran short of provisions, and the lions grew ravenous. At this juncture appeared a band of brigands with a discharged employe of the troupe. Miss Cora quickly surrendered her jewels, and then darted to the vans and opened the lions' cage. The sagacious creatures instantly recognized their proper dinners. An hour later they had "gotten outside" of two bandits, and, in the happy frame of mind which a full stomach generates, sat licking their mistress' hand.

THE only oasis in some men's lives is the green spot on a faro-table.

PERSONAL.

BISHOP AMES left a fortune of $250,000.

THE pugilistic Jem Mace has two sons preaching in Australia.

GARIBALDI cannot use his legs, but he uses his head to a purpose.

MR. JAMES DAVIS, 105 years of age, died a day or two ago at his home in Chatham county, N. C.

LAC OSTERMAN, a centenarian, and a soldier under the First Napoleon, died in Chicago the other day.

LIEUT. CLEM, known as the "drummer boy of Chickamauga," is to be Professor of Military Science and Tactics at hte Galesville University of Wisconsin.

CHARLES BENNETT, a California gymnast, who died a few days ago, could run twenty miles at a high rate of speed, and could easily lift a weight of 1,000 pounds.

A. B. MEACHAM, late United States Peace Commissioner, and who survived the massacre at the lava beds, where Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas lost their lives, is editing a paper at Washington, D. C., entitled the *Council Fire*. It is a spirited advocate of the rights of the Indian.

MRS. ABBY M. WASHBURN, the first missionary sent to the Indians west of the Mississippi river, died at her home near old Norristown, in Arkansas, in her 83d year. For twenty years she and her husband did missionary work among the Cherokee Indians. It was her son who painted the Arkansas Traveler.

THREE hard-worked and under-paid printers, John B. Jackson, William J. Heaney and Patrick O'Brien, of New York, clubbed together recently and invested $2 in a lottery ticket. They now jingle $5,000 apiece—having held the lucky ticket in the April drawing. About the first time on record that lightning ever struck a printer.

IN the National House of Representatives there are now 34 Johns, 30 Williams, 15 Jameses, 14 Thomases, 16 Georges and Josephs. There is a Moses, an Eli, an Elijah, a Reuben, a Levi, a Michael, a Gideon, a Hezekiah, a Jephtha, a Jonathan, a Jonas, a Joshua, a Simeon, a Seth and an Ebenezer.

AUNT MILLEY WILLIAMS lives at Eason's Cross Roads, near Gatesville, N. C. Nobody thought that Milley was a miser. The other day her cabin was burned to the ground. During the fire she cried aloud for the neighbors to save her old chest under the bed. When the cabin had cooled off somewhat the neighbors poked around to see what could have been in the chest. They raked up just nine pounds of gold and silver.

THE Rev. Dr. Todd was induced to believe while at the town of Brinkley, Ark., recently, that certain roughs had plotted to assassinate him. He, therefore, slipped out of town by a back street as quickly as possible. He started through the Cache swamp, but lost his way and wandered for seven days and nights without food. He at last reached Duvall's Bluff, badly briar-torn and covered with echimosed spots for want of something to eat. The Brinkley people now say that the assassination story was intended to frighten Mr. Todd, whose timidity as well as worthy qualities were known.

His Ax.

"My dear," said Mr. Smiley, "can you locate the whereabouts of my ax?" His eldest looked up with beaming intelligence, and furnished the information that he "had planted it in the garden." "I like your Washington-like characteristics, my son; but why plant it?" "Well, you see, after Emily and I had our quarrel, mother said she wished we would 'bury the hatchet,' and, as we couldn't find one, we used the ax, because we always do what mother asks.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has passed an act permitting women to vote for members of school committees in the towns and cities of that State, but to become a voter it will be necessary for the women to go through such regular forms of registration as may be required for men, and to pay a poll-tax, which in Massachusetts is $2 per annum.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 75	@10 50
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 10
Cotton	12½	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2	96	@ 1 16
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 34
Rye—Western	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	8 75	@ 9 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 45
Hogs	2 75	@ 3 60
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	95	@ 96
No. 3 Spring	77	@ 79
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 2	47	@ 48
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
Butter—Choice Creamery	15	@ 17
Eggs—Fresh	9	@ 9½
Pork—Mess	9 10	@ 9 35
Lard	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	98	@ 1 02
No. 2	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 2	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25
Rye—No. 1	46	@ 47
Barley—No. 2	59	@ 60
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye	47	@ 48
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
Lard	5¾	@ 6
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 00	@ 1 06
Corn	37	@ 38
Oats	28	@ 31
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07½
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 33
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 1	38	@ 39
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 29½
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 65
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 15
Fair	4 50	@ 4 90
Common	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 50	@ 3 75
Sheep	3 25	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

Able and Candid Speech of Senator David Davis.

Senator Garland on the Charge of "Coercion."

Speech of Judge Davis.

Mr. President, the caucus is an important factor in American politics, and both the great parties of the country employ its agency. This is done on the theory that party action is most easily perfected by this method. I do not complain of the mode adopted to reach results, but, as I have been for many years viewing public affairs from an independent standpoint, it does not help *me* to decide any question that may come before the Senate. Although usually preferring to give a silent vote, I cannot suffer this measure to be passed on without saying something on the subject.

The heat that has been manifested on the occasion of this debate has surprised me, if anything can surprise me in politics. A stranger unaccustomed to our modes of debate would suppose that the Union was in danger, and that the old questions, passions, prejudices and purposes which it had been thought were laid aside forever were again revived. And this, too, fourteen years after the Rebellion was conquered, and when there is no complaint from any quarter that the Federal compact presses too hard upon one section at the expense of another, and when the Federal Government is obeyed throughout the entire South.

There does not seem to be the least ground for the excitement and bitterness that have characterized the discussions in Congress at this session, and I should be amazed were it not that the records of all parties prove that majorities invariably commit legislative wrongs and minorities invariably protest against them. If it be true as charged that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the securities of the Government, or indeed any other species of property? In the nature of things, if a revolution was impending or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the Government would not be able to sell bonds at 4 per cent. interest, nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate.

This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction and has no foundation to rest on, but it produces infinite mischief and tends to demoralize the country and every material interest in it; alarms the thoughtless and timid, unsettles business and values, and produces a state of unrest in every community. It may succeed in winning elections, but it cannot restore prosperity. That great object can never be accomplished through a continuance of sectional strife and the violence that accompanies it, nor do I believe the people are in the mood for this kind of politics. They have had more than five years of harsh experience and they want to find some mode of relief from their present sufferings and impoverished condition. And they will honor the statesman who contributes to the stock of knowledge on this subject rather than the political leader who will not let the past alone.

I have no personal concern, Mr. President, in the rise and fall of parties, but I am deeply solicitous that the affairs of Government shall be so administered that labor seeking employment can obtain it; that all industrial pursuits will be suitably rewarded, and that *heart* be given to the people, North and South, to work out of their present embarrassments. We are one people, of the same blood and with the same destiny, and unity of feeling is essential to lift us out of the mire and to help us on the road to prosperity.

The different parts of our common country are so intimately connected in trade and commerce that, as a general rule, whatever injuriously affects one part has a corresponding effect on the other, and whatever benefits the one benefits the other.

It is, Mr. President, in my judgment, the imperative duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history with its animosities, to direct it to the troubled business interests of the country and the way to relieve them.

With the past buried and discussions on living issues, the people would soon regain the confidence which is essential in any plan for relieving the present hard times. It may be that such a course would affect the fortunes of parties—for both parties in Congress on any question of practical legislation fall to pieces—but it would have the most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of the country.

Without intending to reflect upon the patriotism of either party, it does appear to me that the speeches on the pending bill do not represent the wishes or opinions of the masses of the people of either section. Experience has taught them that legitimate business principles which lead to wealth and social happiness require a cessation from agitation on past subjects, and that sound policy dictates the cultivation of peace and good will between the sections. The country, Mr. President, cannot be prosperous so long as the old conflict between the North and South is used at each recurring Presidential election as an instrumentality of party success, and the statesman who shall rise equal to the occasion and put it at rest will receive the gratitude of a suffering people.

The bill before us is for the support of the army for the ensuing fiscal year. It is attacked because the sixth section alters two provisions of the Revised Statutes. Section 2,002 of these statutes reads as follows:

"No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

And section 5,528 is in these words:

"Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at any place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."

These sections, though widely separated in the Revised Statutes, are parts of a general law passed on the 25th of February, 1865, "to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the service from interfering in elections in the States." (Statutes at Large, volume 13, page 437.)

The first section denounced the use of troops at elections except in two specified cases, and the second section provided the penalties for disobedience. The two excepted cases are when the troops were necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls. The sixth section of the Appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls," and nothing more, so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract principle can there be any objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does anyone believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in a time of peace? It was passed when a formidable civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country.

In the opinion of the patriots of that day the state of feeling in certain parts of the country was of such a character as to endanger peaceful elections while the war lasted, unless a military force was kept in readiness for any outbreak of popular commotion. This was the conviction that prompted the legislation, but I venture to say no one of the eminent men who voted for it intended or expected that it would remain a part of the permanent law of the land. They were too well read in the lessons of history and the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race to believe that a free people would tolerate—except on great emergencies like a war waged for the maintenance of the Union—the interference of the military in civic concerns. And they were men of principle and did not wish it to be otherwise.

It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of elections, and the days of the republic are numbered if the people ever consent to place the ballot-box under the protection of the bayonet.

But, Mr. President, this consent will never be obtained until they have forgotten the principles of constitutional liberty and the precedents set by the Commons of England. These precedents I refrain from referring to at length, but the preamble to an act passed in the time of George II. (1735) forbidding the presence of troops at elections is so appropriate that I beg leave to read it:

"Whereas by the ancient common law of this land all elections ought to be free; and whereas by an act passed in the third year of the reign of King Edward I., of famous memory, it is commanded, upon great forfeiture, that no man, by force of arms, nor by malice or menacing, shall disturb any to make free election; and forasmuch as the freedom of elections of members to serve in Parliament is of the utmost consequence to the preservation of the rights and liberties of this kingdom; and whereas it has been the usage and practice to cause any regiment, troop or company, or any number of soldiers which hath been quartered in any city, borough, town, or place where any election of members to serve in Parliament hath been appointed to be made, to remove and continue out of the same during the time of such election, except in such particular cases as are hereinafter specified."—*Pickering's Statutes, volume 16.*

And the "History of Parliament" contains this incident:

"The military having been called in to quell an alleged riot at Westminster election in 1741, it was resolved Dec. 22 'that the presence of a regular body of armed soldiers at an election of members to serve in Parliament is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject, a manifest violation of the freedom of elections, and an open defiance of the laws and constitution of this kingdom.' The persons concerned in this, having been ordered to attend the House, received, on their knees, a very severe reprimand from the Speaker."—*Parliament History, IX., 326.*

Can it be possible that a principle of common law—the right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops—so dear to Englishmen 100 years ago is not equally dear to their descendants at the present day?

Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Why, then, should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill?

It is said that Mr. Lincoln signed it, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. To say the least, this is a pretty strong presumption from such a predicate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honors his memory more than I do, nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character and his habits of thought. He was large-hearted, wiser than those associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with charity for erring man, loving his whole country with a deep devotion, and intensely anxious to save it. Believing as I do that he was raised up by Providence for the great crisis of the war of the Rebellion, I have equal belief, had he lived, we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days, and that we now would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression, and deeply imbued with the principle that induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp tax, would never have willingly intrusted power to any one, unless war was flagrant, to send troops to oversee an election.

Why, then, I repeat, should not the proposed measure pass? There is no rebellion, nor any threatened, nor any domestic uproar anywhere. The Union is cemented by the blood that was shed in defense of its integrity; the laws are obeyed North and South, East and West, and our only real differences relate to the administration of the internal affairs of the Government. By the constitution of the human mind, there will of necessity be diverse opinions among the people on the best way to manage their internal affairs, and Congress meets periodically to legislate for the people and to represent their views on the questions dividing them. But surely these differences, be they great or small, afford no justification for a departure from any of the principles that underlie republican government. If they do, the charter of our liberties will be soon frittered away.

The charge that this is "revolutionary" legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has power under the constitution to raise and equip armies, and the House of Representatives holds the purse strings.

In the pending Army bill, nothing is proposed but to strike out a single clause forbidding the presence of troops at the polls. In no respect is the authority of the President to answer a call to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, in any way abridged. The amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army, which the people's representatives had a perfect right to impose. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and, if it was, the statute books are full of precedents that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents.

Whether the clause in question ought to be repealed is a fair subject for discussion, but the form of presenting it is not liable to just criticism. Personally, I should have preferred to vote on the proposition as an independent bill, because the practice of both parties of legislating on appropriation bills is more to be honored in the breach than in the observance. If this course had been pursued it is probable the whole debate would have been less acrimonious, and the excitement which has followed it could never have been worked up to so high a pitch.

It has been alleged that there has been an attempt to coerce the Executive in this bill. Certainly none appears on the surface, and he is left entirely free to exercise his own judgment if it should be sent to him in the present or in a modified form. To assume that he will approve, or will veto it, or to introduce him in any way into this debate, is a departure from wise usage. The President's sphere of action is defined by the constitution, and any attempt to influence legislation by suggestions of what he may or may not do is an obtrusion deserving rebuke.

It will be time enough to criticise the act of the President when he shall have exercised his constitutional right, and any discussion of his supposed course before then is wholly out of place in this body. Let us hope, Mr. President, when this bill has passed from our hands that the angry debate which has attended it will operate as electricity does in purifying the atmosphere, and that we will all come together better disposed to give to the country what has been given to party, in a united effort to provide relief for the prevailing distress in every pursuit of life.

Extract from the Speech of Senator Garland, of Arkansas.

The power of the House of Representatives to originate money bills and the power of Congress to raise and support armies are unlimited except as to the duration of the appropriation. They are judges of how it shall be done and what disposition shall be made of it; and I will court the investigation of gentlemen, to this proposition; can they find an army appropriation bill in which some provision providing how the army shall be commanded, where it shall be, and when it shall go, is not to be found?

The appropriations for building bridges, for erecting public buildings and so on, contain provisions of that character. For symmetry and propriety of legislation, I admit with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] that it is not proper and right in itself, but nothing short of a constitutional amendment can ever get it out of our system of legislation. There is one statute of this sort that I shall be pardoned for referring to, because my memory loves fondly to linger upon it. That is to be found in sixteenth Statutes at Large, page 235. In the General Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, there I find the following:

For payment of judgments which may be rendered by the court in favor of claimants, $100,000: Provided.

Here comes a long proviso—I shall not read it all, but it is what is known as the celebrated Drake amendment—in which the whole law and the whole system of pardons by the President was attempted to be reversed and the doctrine lying at the bottom of it turned back on the country. For example, instead of the pardon when it was produced in the Court of Claims showing that the man was loyal, it was to be taken as evidence that he was disloyal, and the Supreme Court was denied jurisdiction of a case which had been dismissed on a plea of that sort. But the safety-valve of the Government had not yet been expelled from the country, and, when Klein's case (reported in 13 Wallace) went to the Supreme Court, they said to these gentlemen, "Stand aside, the Supreme Court has already said in a case—in 4 Wallace—that the pardon was as broad as the offense, and, necessarily, the grace must be as broad as the sin, and when the man is pardoned he is restored as though he never committed the offense." I myself received from Andrew Johnson a pardon as big as a Dutch blanket. I pleaded that in the Supreme Court, and they announced the doctrine there that I was fully as good a man, if not somewhat better, than I was before I committed treason; and, in the case of Klein (in 13 Wallace), the Supreme Court said this celebrated Drake amendment could not stand; it was unconstitutional—I will not use the word revolutionary, but that came as near being a revolution by legislation as any I have been able to find on the statute-book—it subverted the whole doctrine of pardons and the power of the President to grant them and the operation of a pardon when granted, and, therefore, this act must stand as if it never had been passed.

It was decided in England and followed in this country on the question of pardon, that, after a man had received his pardon, an action of slander would lie against a person for accusing him of committing the offense of which he was pardoned. That doctrine has been repealed here in this country. Now they reverse the engine completely, and say that when he exhibits his pardon it is proof that he is disloyal. The Court of Claims dismissed Klein on that, and he appealed to the Supreme Court. That is a statute which it would be well for people to remember and not forget. It is one of these unfortunate things that occur in time of high partisan feeling, but which I for one hope has passed away never to return, the last semblance of which being the matter we now have in hand.

I will not say all these acts were passed with a view to coercive purposes, but all these acts tended to this—and let the student of the philosophy of the history of our Government and its nature think of that a moment—tended to make what I believe Mr. Thaddeus Stevens claimed openly in the other House, that this was a Congressional Government as distinguished from a constitutional Government; that Congress was the Government of this country as Parliament was of England. But soon after the passage of these acts, of course not for the purpose of coercing Andrew Johnson—nobody would say that—failing to secure what they thought was in hand through Congress, Cæsar came, and with the coming of Cæsar they supposed all things else would come that it was desirable should come, and it was believed that through the President, Gen. Grant, all these things could be accomplished with or without legislation of this character, notwithstanding the grand letter he had written in 1866 when he was General-in-Chief of the Army. If such statutes as this can find themselves on an appropriation bill, let no man, woman or child in this country complain of that mode of proceeding so that we take care that there shall not be unconstitutional provisions incorporated.

But further, when we met in December under the law, our term was limited to the 4th of March. In the great clash of business requiring the passage of bills and the pressure for investigating different measures, these provisions of the statute which the country demands shall be repealed had little or no opportunity for consideration in separate bills. They would have perished either in one house or the other, or between the two, as it turned out they did at the last hours of the session. Now mark. Immediately upon that the Congress is called together, for what purpose? For the purpose of considering appropriation bills alone. How else are you to get off these provisions that, if I am not mistaken, the country is loudly clamoring for the repeal of? The President's message is not longer than the blade of an ordinary penknife, calling us together. He calls us for two appropriation bills. He says virtually, "consider them, and go home." We propose to consider them with all other measures necessary to protect the rights of citizens in this country.

The Senator from Maine the other day undertook to frighten us by telling us this fine Capitol would have to go down and not be kept up, and our commerce would be suspended, and our Supreme Court and other courts. That there may be no misunderstanding on that proposition, so far as I am concerned, I have to say that I would see this building crumble and given up to the owls and bats and rats, and every ship of ours in its moorings, and the Supreme Court and all the balance of them suspended before I would see, without attempting to protect them, the rights of the humblest citizen shackled by legislation of Congress, or the humblest citizen of this country deprived of his rights in any way. The twelve Cæsars, when they punished men for what they thought, boasted of the splendor and grandeur of their great city, when their legions were trampling their citizens under foot as so many leaves in the forest. They had their blazing avenues; they had their grand domes and their magnificent palaces; but the personal liberty of the citizen was gone. Give me that first, and I will then help build your fine temples and your commerce and all that. The boast of the English Government is that its humblest citizen will receive its protection, if it be at the mouth of their cannon, whether he is on their own soil or on foreign distant soil, and that is the secret of the strength and power of that Government to-day. I concur with the eloquent words of the Senator from Indiana, that the people are not going to stand upon the order in which these vicious measures shall be taken from the statute book; they want them off. We have asked to have them taken off, and if we cannot get them out of the way by any other means than through appropriation bills, bring on your appropriation bill and let us have them there.

There is no coercion in this; I mean no coercion to the President. He is as independent in his sphere as we are in ours; and we are as independent in ours as he is. Did we when we passed the Chinese bill send over to him to know whether he would veto it or not? Did we when we passed the Silver bill? Are we reduced to this that we must send to him as it were in the old code of practice a "letter missive," requesting him to hold up his hand? Let him do his duty and let us do our duty, and then all will go on well. I have no fault to find with these gentlemen if they conscientiously believe this, but I repudiate the idea that any person on this side wants to coerce the President. No intimation of that character has been given out. We heard floating around us rumors that he would veto the Chinese bill, and it fell with his veto. We heard then as now that he would veto the Silver bill; which he did, and it was passed almost before his veto was dry on the table. With a general sentiment here at this session, evidenced by the resolution introduced by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds], that we should consider no general legislation during the session, how are we to approach and get to this second bill of rights for the American citizen except through the medium of the appropriation bills? If the Senators on the other side give us a plan, I am perfectly willing to adopt it.

So, Mr. President, this measure in itself is unjust, and it should go out of the statute-book. That I do not believe any man can doubt. Is it proper that the repeal should be in an appropriation bill? It is supported by precedent so long back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and, if it was not, there is no other means to get at it but through an appropriation bill.

I have discussed the question as it suggested itself to me, and I have done it in good feeling to all. I believe yet, notwithstanding the threat of coercion and revolution and all that, the country will still live. Somehow or other it manages to get along and live. I believe yet a bright destiny is before us, but that destiny is best secured by adhering to the constitution, never going away from it; and, adhering to that, I believe that yet, like the hand on the sun-dial, we shall count only the hours that are bright.

ALL SORTS.

There are 2,400 lunatics in California.

A full-sized bumblebee is the newest lace pin.

A man to control a horse must learn to control himself.

In eight years Gloucester has lost 122 vessels and 924 men.

There are more mules in St. Louis than in any other city in the world.

The aggregate number of railroad disasters in this country is steadily decreasing.

Puck says that a man learning to play the cornet interests all his neighbors—in a horn.

The punishment devised by a Manchester (N. H.) schoolmistress is to put pepper on the tongue.

The Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum is accused of drunkenness and opium eating.

It is reported in California papers that a Chinaman values his queue at $10,000 after it is cut off.

Paris contains but a fraction less than 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and 200,000 less men than women.

It is understood that a distinguished bigamist in Illinois proposes to get married 1,000 times in 1,000 quarter hours.

A member of the Legislature of Georgia intends to introduce a bill to tax pistols and the ammunition therefor.

The Providence Methodist Conference, in session at Taunton, adopted a resolution condemning the holding of camp-meetings on the Sabbath.

A clergyman lately remarked to his congregation that, notwithstanding the hard times and the general reduction of wages, the wages of sin had not been reduced one iota.

What is supposed to be the largets tree in the Southern States is a tulip-bearing poplar near Augusta, Ga., which is 155 feet high and 9 feet in diameter, its lowest branches being 55 feet from the ground.

A conscience-stricken pilgrim to Mount Vernon has sent $1 to the superintendent for a cane which he cut on the estate and did not pay for, saying it was the meanest thing he had done in five years.

The New York *Herald* has been investigating the disposition of the female children of New York Chinese. The suspicion obtains that they are put out of the way, as they are in the mother country.

Three little children near Augusta, Ga., ate honeycomb which had been made from yellow jasmine. One died in fifteen minutes, and the others were made blind temporarily, and only saved by a free use of sweet oil and milk.

Mr. Cornelius Walford, one of the best living authorities on the subject of insurance in all its forms, has recently advocated the formation of a company in England to insure against blindness, and the subject seems to meet with favor.

An inquiry into the depression of commerce and agriculture in England having been suggested by the British House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield acknowledged that the depression of the agricultural interests was unprecedented.

There are about 2,000,000 sheep in Colorado, worth about $2.25 apiece, or in all $4,500,000. The last year's wool clip from these sheep was about 5,000,000 pounds, worth $875,500, and, besides the wool, there were 500,000 lambs raised, worth about $750,000.

Among the assets of a certain well-known Boston gentleman, who failed recently, which were seized by his creditors was his family tomb at Mount Auburn, which was bequeathed to him by his father, and which contained the remains of his parents and several brothers and sisters.

The strange announcement is made that "the Czar is haunted by a perpetual fear almost amounting to a morbid apprehension of being one day assassinated." A man who has pranced to the music of pattering bullets as steadily as he has for over a quarter century may be excused for feeling a little uneasy.

A Queer Kind of Milk.

There is a cow-tree in Venezuela, her milk of which is very much like cows' milk or cream. They go each morning to the forest, make some deep cuts in the trees, and in less than two hours their vessels are full. They use it to drink and to mix with tapioca and maize. The tree is from forty-five feet to sixty in height, and has long alternate leaves. The Government of Venezuela sent to the Paris Exposition several bottles of this milk, which has been analyzed by prominent scientific men. It contains sugar, caseine and other things found in cow's milk, but is richer and much more nutritious.

Murdered by Nihilists.

A lad of 17 years of age, a pupil in the gymnasium at Odessa, and son of one Martin Zalevski, a Polish landed proprietor in Volhynia, was murdered by his fellow students because he not only refused to comply with repeated requests to join the secret society of the Nihilists, but wrote to his parents informing them of these solicitations, and beseeching them to take him away from Odessa, where he was in daily fear of his life. The father went up to Odessa, intending to remove his son, but found only his corpse.

He Felt Sick.

Physician (who has just examined an Irishman's lungs)—"There seems to be some trouble here—pneumonia, or something of that sort. Have you ever expectorated blood?" Irishman—"Och, yes, sir!" Physician—"How long ago?" Irishman—"About eight years." Physician—"Did you feel sick?" Irishman—"Och, I did that!" Physician—"What was the matter?" Irishman—"I had a tooth pulled."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Newspapers and Second-Class Matter.

Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, has compiled the following regulations respecting newspapers and second-class mail matter from official documents received at his office. Publishers and the public generally will find them of unusual interest:

WHAT IS SECOND-CLASS MATTER?

Mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions below:

1. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

2. It must be issued from a known office of publication.

3. It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial bindings, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

4. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

"A known office of publication" is a public office for the transaction of the business of the periodical, where orders may be received for subscriptions and advertising during the usual business hours. Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication must not be forwarded unless prepaid at the rate of third-class matter.

"Regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes" are defined to be:

1. Those owned and controlled by one or several business concerns, and conducted for the advancement of the business or trade of those who own them.

2. Those which, having no genuine or paid-up subscriptions, insert advertisements free, on condition that the advertiser will pay full price for any number of papers which are sent to persons whose names are given to the publisher.

3. Those which do advertising only, and whose columns are filled with long editorial puffs of firms or individuals who buy a certain number of copies for distribution.

4. Pamphlets containing market quotations and the business cards of various business houses opposite the pages containing such quotations.

5. Publications largely devoted to the particular trade or profession of those editors or publishers whose editorials, correspondence and the burden of whose information relates to that trade or profession, and designed to subserve the business interest of those proprietors by advertising or calling attention to the nature of such business.

POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Publications of the second class, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Sample copies of publications of the second class, which are entitled to transmission through the mails at 2 cents a pound, are defined to be copies sent to persons not subscribers for the purpose of inducing them either to subscribe for or to advertise in the publication, or to agents, or to persons desiring to become agents, or whom the publisher may wish to induce to act as agents, to be used by them in procuring subscriptions and advertising. Any number of copies of any number of different editions of a second-class publication may be sent at any one time as sample copies. The primary design of a publisher in sending out sample copies is to increase the subscription list and advertising patronage of his publication, and the law permits him to send such copies at the most favored rates in the expectation that the correspondence resulting therefrom, and the increased circulation of the publication to regular subscribers will augment the postal revenues. Publishers will not be permitted, however, to use the exceptional advantages given to them by the law so as to defraud the Postal Department by mailing as sample copies extra numbers of their publications ordered by advertisers, or by campaign committees, or by other persons, to be sent to specified addresses, and apparently intended, from the nature of the contents or of marked portions thereof, to serve the business, political or personal interests of the person or persons ordering the same. Such copies are third-class matter, and must be prepaid by stamps at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

"Going A-Fishing."

The man who invented the fish-hook will some day have a monument. It will be a granite column 500 feet high, built by the boys alone. A boy might possibly get along with marbles, tops, stilts, balls, and kites, yet he would feel that there was an aching void somewhere. A kite does well enough as long as it will outsail all other kites and the string doesn't break, and a pair of stilts are good property until after the first fall; but for real solid pleasure the fish-hook can never be beaten. A boy will always expect more and get less from it than anything else invented, but he never gets too discouraged to try again.

The Smith boy was observed trying his luck yesterday in a pond on a vacant lot on Alfred street. As far back as last December his mother promised him half a day out of school as soon as the fish began to bite, and yesterday was the glorious day. Where there's water there ought to be fish, according to every boy's reckoning, and this youth "surrounded" that wee little pond-hole with its barrel of muddy water with just as much enthusiasm as a man would throw a line into Lake St. Clair. He had ham, sweetcake, potato, dried beef, and boiled egg for bait, and when he had spit on the bait and cast in his hook all the Seth Greens ever born couldn't have convinced him that he would fail of at least one good big bite. For two long hours he fished for sturgeon, and pickerel, and pike, changing the bait now and then and never forgetting to spit on it, and as he hauled up for the last time he would simply admit that it wasn't just the right sort of day to go fishing. If he had had a little one to carry home his triumph would have been more complete, but yet his eyes were like diamonds as he met two boys on the corner and called out:

"Say! I've stayed out of school a whole half-day and been a-fishing! I didn't catch any fish, 'cos they were all on their nests, but you ought to have seen the big frog which tumbled off a stone!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Return from Leadville.

"Why is it," asked a correspondent, "that, if Leadville is as bad a place as you describe it, we never see any of the people who go there come back?" Oh, well, that is easily enough explained. When a young man sets out for Leadville, he arrays himself conspicuously for a day or two prior to his departure, then he has the fact of his going and the train he will take announced in the village paper, and, at the appointed time, he goes rattling down to the depot in an open carriage two hours before train time, and swaggers up and down the platform while he waits, and, as the train goes off, he leaps out of the window and yells a personal good-by to everybody on the platform. But, when he comes back, he times his return so as to strike his native town by a back road, after dark, then he sneaks home through the alleys, climbs over the back fence, taps at the kitchen window and begs, under his breath, to be let in; and, when he gets in, he stays in bed three or four days, while his new clothes are being made and the doctor is trying to count the blisters on his feet. Oh, it's easy to explain why we never see them come back; but they do come back all the same.—[illegible]

The Burmese Butchery.

A letter from Rangoon, India, gives the following particulars of the horrible massacre of the Burmese Princes and their relatives:

"The King's fears continued to gain on him as one after another of the Princes pined away and died in the frightful underground prisons, loathsome with filth never removed since these dens were constructed, years ago. Fears of British intervention prevented him from putting them to death months ago. Suddenly news of the disaster in Zululand reached Mandalay. That apparently decided him, and the work of cold-blooded butchery began, which will hardly find a parallel in history. At first the massacre was carried on according to the old Burmese custom. The victims were led out of their cells in twos and brought to the King, and disposed of in the ordinary Buddhist fashion. The head of the victim was tied down to his ankles and a blow on the back of the neck from a heavy club put him out of pain. But this soon proved too mild a spectacle for the fiendish mind of the King. Thoughar, the Prince whose insolent bearing English visitors to Mandalay will remember, on being brought to do reverence to his young brother—the King is past 21 years—professed an utter scorn for him, and was flogged to death. The late King's oldest son, the Truenten Meyaha Prince, who looked upon all foreigners as so much dirt under his feet, turned craven and was taunted and driven to madness before receiving the blow which only half-stunned him, when his writhing body was thrown into the gigantic trench dug to receive the victims. The massacre was carried on in a leisurely fashion extending over several days, fiendish ingenuity being taxed to the utmost to devise fresh horrors. Maungoke, the Governor of Rangoon, when it was captured by the British in 1856, had his nose and mouth filled with powder. A light was applied, and he was then flung into the trench to be stifled by bodies of succeeding victims. The daughter of Nyaung Yan, a young girl of 16, was handed over to eight soldiers of the Royal Guard to be pitched insensible into the grave when they had gratified their lust. The wife of one Prince, far advanced in pregnancy, was ripped up and the husband brought to see his wife and child before he died. After some days of this sort of thing the executioners got weary and hurried through their task. Little children were put in blankets and swung against the palace walls. Women were battered over the heads as taking less trouble than tying them up so as to get a blow on the neck. Altogether about ninety persons are believed to have been put to death in this way."

The Height at Which Birds Fly.

It is much to be desired that something positive were known as to the height at which it may be possible for birds to perform their passages, but on this point we have—so far as I am aware—little information. The experiments made by Mr. Glaisher on the six pigeons taken up in his celebrated balloon ascent, Sept. 5, 1862—Rep. Brit. Ass., 1862, page 385—unfortunately admit of no definite deductions. One pigeon thrown out at the height of three miles "extended its wings and dropped as a piece of paper." A second at four miles "flew vigorously round and round, apparently taking a dip each time." A third between four and five miles "fell downward as a stone." A fourth at four miles, in the descent, "flew in a circle," and then alighted on the balloon. The two remaining pigeons were brought down, and one was found to be dead. Perhaps a little more "practice," or "experience" was wanted, but, at any rate, the results do not seem to favor the notion that birds can fly comfortably at those heights. Nor is this surprising, considering the well-known effects of the rarification of the air at great heights. I, of course, pretend to no special knowledge of this subject, but Mr. S. W. L. Glaisher, F. R. S., kindly informs me that, at an elevation of five miles, the density of the air is about 1-2.7 of what is on the earth's surface, at an elevation of seven miles about 1-4.1, and of ten miles about 1-7.5. I know not whether experiments have been made to test the endurance of a bird's life under such a condition as the last, but it could, of course, be easily produced under an air-pump. It would not be so easy to test the power of sight under the same condition. It is only obvious that the power would be very greatly diminished, and I should be glad to learn the results of any investigation of this kind. Physicists and physiologists might here give ornithologists great help.—*Nature.*

Catching Birds With a Fish-Hook.

Old man Lymus Paul, a colored man, living in the lower part of the county, went fishing the other day and set a "trot" line and left the pond. On his return, instead of fish he had caught a wild duck and an owl. The duck caught the roach with which the hook was baited and was held fast. The owl attempted to catch the duck, and, striking at him, became entangled in the line and was also fastened. This can be vouched for as true. We have often heard of killing two birds with one stone, but never knew two to be caught with one hook before.—*Roanoke (Va.) News.*

They are discussing the question in New York as to the right of Aldermen to the title of "Hon." which they are in the habit of wearing. It seems to be regarded as a case of *lucus a non lucendo.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 15, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITORS.

Hayes was hazed.

What a grand old drunk that will be, on the occasion of Grant's return.

Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, of Madison, has been appointed superintendent of the Insane Asylum, vice Dr. Evarts, resigned.

Another communication from Hon. J. K. Edgerton, on the democratic nomination for president, will be found on the first page of this paper.

Miss Flora Hall and Miss Koontz, of Columbia City, were in the city yesterday visiting friends.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Did they visit the Sentinel office?

Congressman Colerick delivered a very able speech in the house, on the 3d inst. He has made a good beginning, and we have no doubt will represent his constituency with great credit.

The able and candid speech of Senator David Davis (independent) which recently created such an uproar in the radical camp, will be found in full, on the third page of this paper. Also an extract from the speech of Senator Garland.

About the biggest ditching contract we know of is the one recently let to Jesse R. Straughn & Co., of Ft. Wayne, for a ditch on the prairie west of that city. It will cost $85,000 to do it, which makes it the largest contract of that kind ever let in this state.

A young girl named Nannie Hooper was burned to death last Saturday, at Greenville, Ohio, while engaged in burning corn-stalks in a field. The united efforts of her father, who was in an adjoining field, and a little sister, who was with her, were of no avail, and she was burned to a crisp. Her age was sixteen.

Mention was made in the COURIER, of last week, of the supposed murder of Jos. H. Ebright, an employe of the Defiance machine shops, near the Wabash depot at that place, Monday night of last week. It now turns out to be a fraud, however, as it is believed that Ebright has simply absconded, and that he himself put up the job on the good people of Defiance. No traces have as yet been found of him.

Mrs Freeman, mother of little Edith Freeman, who was stabbed to the heart by her father, in the belief that it was a sacrifice required by God, is dying of grief and starvation. She concurred in her husband's belief at the time, but her religious faith has since been overshadowed by remorse, and she is thereby rendered nearly frantic. The case is no less peculiar than it is sad, and it certainly has no parallel. Freeman, the father, still believes that the child will be resurrected.

We are not surprised to learn that the commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, has decided that the ten dollar refunding certificates which have been on sale at post-offices throughout the country are taxable. The Commissioner holds that the certificates, though convertible into bonds, are not, in the sight of the law, bonds. Under this decision the certificates are not as desirable as was at first supposed, unless converted into government bonds at once. Persons who do not hold the required amout to make the transfer, had better secure greenbacks, for they are more profitable, and can be used at any time.

The socialists and trades unions of Chicago, it is reported, have organized a general strike to begin July 5th. The first demand will be the adoption of the eight hour system. Should they gain that point they will at once demand an increase of wages. If there is any truth in the report, we may expect serious trouble, and perhaps bloodshedding, as the failure of the last strike no doubt learned the leaders of the movement that greater preparations must be made in order to have any show of success. We hope there is no ground for alarm, it however, there is any arrangement for a strike, it will be general, and the entire country will be effected by it.

The trial in the case of the State vs. George Hazzard, charged with highway robbery, came to a close yesterday morning, by a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. The argument of the counsel being finished, Judge Chase instructed the jury that there was not a shadow of a case against the defendant, and that they should return a verdict accordingly. This they did without leaving their seats. This verdict acquits Hazzard from all charges against him in this locality, and he now proposes to carry the war into Africa, as it were, by pushing the case against his prosecutors. To this end, an attempt will be made before the present grand jury to have those persons who attempted to steal him off to Auburn, nearly a year ago, indicted for abduction.—Logansport Journal.

Last week's Steuben Republican publishes a lengthy extract from a letter to the Chicago Times, written by Col. P. Donan, of Arkansas. In a preamble to the article the Republican says, amongst other things, that Donan, while "editing a rebel anti-reconstruction paper at St. Joseph, Mo., was not at all particular what he said about rival editors, but if one of them dared to say a word against him, he immediately prepared for war and sent forth his challenge to mortal combat;" and still further it says that "he traveled quite extensively in the 'sunny south' and always carried a small arsenal with him." Most of this, to our personal knowledge, is absolutely false, and our neighbor across the line has prematurely discharged his little battery. Until a few months ago, and for nearly two years prior to that, we have lived in the town where Col. Donan is now editing a democratic paper,—the Bentonville (Ark.) Advance,—most of which time we were associated with him as an employe of that office. While Col. Donan is a man of strong personal convictions, free to express himself on all questions, social or political, he is every inch an intelligent, upright, honorable gentleman, ever endeavoring to assert the rights and privileges of the land he loves and lives in, but equally willing to acknowledge its failings. If the "sunny south" had a few men at its helm who were imbued with some of the characteristics of Col. P. Donan, of Arkansas, her chances for harboring in a haven of entire redemption would be materially augmented.

Conspiracy and despotism have a firm hold upon traitorous leaders of the republican party. As a consequence the suspicions of republican mendacity, hypocrisy and treachery are justified, and with Hayes' last veto comes the irrevocable fact that the republican party has fully determined in favor of despotism. The liberties of the people are to be surrendered, the fundamental principles of the government to be sacrificed and "one man power" instituted instead. An exchange truthfully says that "the democratic party is now called upon with an emphasis, such as has not been known in the country for a century, to stand firmly by its policy. It is right, absolutely and immutably right. If there be a "providence that shapes the ends," of politics "rough hew them how we will," then the democratic party is providentially in power in congress to map out the policy upon which it is now standing, and for which it is contending. It has truth and tradition, justice and right, constitution and conscience on its side. Animated by the purest patriotism, it has only to stand firm to reap in due time a victory as grand as that which crowned the steady nerves, the iron will and lofty purposes of Washington and his compatriots. To yield an inch, to abandon any advanced position, is to cover a glorious record with ineffaceable ignominy. Without troops at the polls the republican party is a dead cock in the pit; a tallow candle flickering its last flicker; a dog without a bark; a tom cat with the elevation out of its back; a grasshopper, minus the hop."

Another Nut for Logan to Crack.

Congressman Lowe recently charged John A. Logan, republican U. S. Senator from Illinois, with having recruited several companies for the Confederate army at the commencement of the civil war, the charge led to a controversy, and finally Lowe challenged Logan to fight a duel, which challenge the latter refused to accept, and all prospects of a "settlement" on the point between these two belligerents seems to be at a stand still for the present. In the meantime there comes something very like tangible, straight-forward evidence, which looks as if Logan was guilty. It is as follows:

I, John G. Wheatly, a resident of the city and county aforesaid, do solemnly swear that on the 28th day of May, 1861 I went from Williamson county, Illinois, to join R. H. Cunningham, Company G of the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee volunteers; that Major General John A. Logan, who then represented the district in congress, was the chief person who raised said army and persuaded me to join the same; that said Logan accompanied us (about 70 in number) in the night, part of the way from Williamson county to Paducah, the place designated for us to cross the river. We crossed at Paducah, according to John A. Logan's instructions, to evade Union troops, which, he stated, were stationed at Cairo.

When Logan left he agreed to meet us as soon as possible, and assigned as a reason for not accompanying us then that he wanted to settle up his affairs at home and raise more troops. Logan, when he left, promised faithfully to join us soon and command our regiment in the Confederate service, but the next time we met him was at Belmont, in the Federal service, and in the fight Captain Cunningham and I chased him so closely that he was compelled to dismount. We succeeded in capturing his horse and delivered it to General Pillow of the Confederate army.

I served in the confederate army from the above date until July 20 1862, in Captain Cunningham's company, and was honorably discharged at Tupelo, Miss. My son R. L. Wheatly, Thomas Coder, Harry Hays, William Tinker, Jackson Brown, Jackson Love, Lering Ghent, Martin Williams and others, all except the first now residing, or when I last heard from them, in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, were members of said company and will attest the truth of the statement.

JOHN G. WHEATLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1868.

JOHN Q. HARMER.

Clerk of circuit court, Alexander county Illinois.

Another Veto.

On last Monday Hayes sent a message to the House of Representatives vetoing the bill to prohibit troops at the polls. In doing so he placed the republican party on record against free election in the north as well as the south. He acknowledges the justice of the claims made by the democrats in the following language: "Holding as I do, that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long settled and important constitutional principles." Forced? was it force of judgment, or force of Chandler & Co? The verdict of the American people will be that it is NECESSARY "to prevent such interference," the views of the fraudulent President to the contrary notwithstanding. In discussing the veto, the Indianapolis Sentinel says:

"The most infamous portions of the message are those which seek to impress upon the country the brazen falsehood that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson favored armed interference with elections, and seeks to substantiate this idiotic drivel by reference to the 'whisky rebellion,' to 'nullification,' and to the late war. We are not disappointed in Hayes. We have at no time credited him with honesty, with statesmanship or a remote desire to do right. Considering the fact that the miscreant has quartered upon the federal treasury every vile wretch of any prominence, from John Sherman to the most abandoned vagabond that helped to swindle him into office, there has been at no time since he entered upon the duties of his stolen office, any reason for believing he possessed a grain of patriotism. A creature of fraud, he now seeks by the most detestable subterfuges to maintain the ascendency of his party by with-holding his signature from a bill which met with almost universal approval. It is the first straight-out declaration that bayonets are in future to be employed in aid of the republican party. It is a murderous blow aimed at state rights, freedom of elections and the liberties of the people. On this veto the republican party hopes to win the election in 1880. It is their last and only hope. They have faith in it as the assassin has faith in his knife, bludgeon or pistol. Every republican conspirator, made bold by former successes, has confidence in vicious and violent measures, and the whole brood are now chuckling over what they regard as the probable back-down of the democratic majority in congress. It is safe to say that if the republican party wins on Hayes' veto; if troops at the polls, and bayonets instead of ballots are to shape the destinies of this republic, now is as good a time as will ever come in all of the centuries to find it out. The democratic party has done its duty, and having done all that patriotism demands it has nothing else to do but to stand firm, and this it must do or submit to ignominious defeat."

The Okolona Howler.

Kenton, O., May 3.—People who wonder why the Okolona Southern States has so much circulation in the north, and why it is so extensively copied from by the republican papers, will probably be enlightened by a perusal of the following letter, which explains itself:

Office of the Southern States, Okolona Miss., April 30th, 1879.—Geo. J. S. Robinson: The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red-hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it a great success.

We will give them h—ll according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder.

Yours, with respect,

WILL H. KERNAN.

Supreme Court—May 10.

Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad company vs. Henry Husselman, DeKalb C. C. Affirmed.

Howk, C. J.—The only question in this case is as to the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict of the jury in favor of the appellee. The appellee was the only witness in his own behalf. There were several witnesses in behalf of appellant. The jury, who saw and heard appellee testify evidently believed his evidence, as they had the right to do, for they returned a verdict in his favor. The court before whom and in whose hearing he testified certainly believed and confided in his evidence, for it refused, upon a proper motion made, to disturb the verdict of the jury upon the weight of sufficiency of the evidence. In such a case it is the duty of this court to affirm the judgment of the court below. (49 Ind., 568; 57 Ind., 115; Busk. Prac, 236, et seq.)

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Well Known.

As it is known that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are not made up from chemical poisons, but natural flavors, delicate and grateful to the most cultivated palate, they are growing rapidly in popular favor. It is only necessary to try these flavors to be convinced that they are fine and pure.

Troy Township.

—Moving seems to be the order of the day.

The commissioners were through here viewing some ditches last Friday.

—David Esterline is building a new barn.

—Levert Williams has finished a new sheep barn this spring.

—The St. Joe. cheese factory commenced opperations May 1st.

—Daniel Weitz moved to Edgerton last week, where he intends to study for a profession.

—Troy is pretty well represented in teachers and young preachers, there being twelve of the former and six of the latter.

—Bill Casey has over a mile of county ditch to dig, all to be finished by the first of September.

—We understand that several persons are anxious to know who the Troy correspondent is. For the benefit of all such, we will state that he is a little boy 51 years old, who lives on the island in Wiley's tamarac. If any of you pass that way, you will always find the latch-string hanging out.

S. K.

A Luxury.

The unique perfumes made by Dr. Price are indeed a luxury; their fragrance as sweet and exhilarating as a walk in a garden of flowers at evening close. Dr. Price's odors are truly as sweet and natural as flowers freshly gathered. Try his Floral Riches; it is a cologne water of delightful fragrance.

Mr. H. H. Stamets is bound to close out his entire stock, including millinery goods, within the next 60 days. In order to do so he is offering all goods at actual cost. Remember that his goods are new. By buying now you will secure bargains.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r.

April 25, 1879. 16-3w:

Application For License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make an application to the board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing Monday, June 2nd, 1879, for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

FERDINAND HULLENBECK.

April 15, 1879. 3t.

Application For License.

Notice is hereby given, to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 2nd, 1879, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of lot No. twenty-seven [27] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one third [23 1-3] feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven [27] to the place of beginning; all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

May 8, 1879. THOMAS SOMMERS.

FOR RENT.

A first-class business room in a splendid location on one of the best streets in Auburn, can be secured for one year at a terrible low rate, if application is made at once. For further particulars inquire at the COURIER office. 20-tf.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, swaddled in one of his sacks, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

AS MESSRS.
ROOT & COMPANY
Will not have a regular SPRING OPENING this season, they take pleasure in asking attention to their superb stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS
Now on exhibition, which comprise the latest novelties introduced in the great eastern cities this season.

RICH BROCADE SILKS in new effects and colors.
PEKIN STRIPE SILKS for vesting and trimmings.
HEAVY COLORED SILKS, all the popular shades.
NEAT STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS In tinted and silver effects,
COLORED SATINS all shades for trimming.
MOIRE BLACK SILKS AND SATINS for trimmings
RICH BLACK SATINS of most popular brands.
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS of most reliable colors.
NOVELTY DRESS GOODS for polonaise and over-dress.
ALL-WOOL PEKIN STRIPES new and desirable.
English Satins, Plain Cashmere, Melange-Mixtures
Brocade Stripes, Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,
Momie Cloths, Foulard Cambrics,
Cretonne Cloths, English
Chintzs, Etc., Etc.

Also low and medium price dress goods in large assortment, at 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20c. per yard—all of them excellent value to the purchaser.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Trade Mark
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Auditor's Apportionment.

The following is the apportionment of funds to the several towns and townships in DeKalb county; being the amount collected on the first installment of taxes for the year 1878.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	TP. FUND.	ROAD FUND.	DOG FUND.	SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.	AD. SP'L SCHOOL FUND.	TUITION FUND.	TOTALS.
Butler	216 6[illegible]	257 31	31 35	890 47			1397 73
Jackson	303 14	217 09	70 19	687 53			1277 88
Concord	522 04	208 35	71 58	955 88			[illegible] 85
Newville	126 67	119 70	33 69	587 20			858 32
Stafford	217 17	86 18	14 50	300 05			647 90
Wilmington	641 19	306 53	69 78	1073 05			2091 55
Union	445 19	381 28	124 12	229 10			1177 64
Richland	336 25	74 27	32 40	914 05			1868 97
Fairfield	346 92	120 09	63 79	778 46			1314 26
Smithfield	278 18	55 14	66 02	693 41			1092 35
Franklin	419 67	70 02	46 78	842 56			1379 03
Troy	127 58	4 72	28 86	431 67			587 83
Keyser	485 17	103 08	52 81	653 54			1294 60
Auburn		381 38		246 80	1191 80	440 21	2260 79
Waterloo		283 84		756 39			1040 23
Butler		215 02		596 78	638 31		[illegible]
Garrett		186 59		277 38		19 00	482 97
Totals	4237 77	3209 14	749 46	10699 27	1830 11	459 21	21108 99

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Tritch is a daisy.

—Lilacs are out in full dress.

—Festival Wednesday evening.

—New cornice on the court-house.

—The tamarac marshes around Garrett are on fire.

—An interesting letter from Montana on the first page.

—Auditor Robbins has our thanks for favors received at his office.

—Highest prices paid for butter and eggs at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—John L. Davis is making some additions to his residence property.

—Miss Allie Zimmerman left for the north on the Saginaw train Friday.

—W. H. Dills now appeases the cravings of the inner man at Hollister's.

—At the boot up-side down, is the place to buy your boots and shoes.

—Boys' and youths' straw hats, all styles and prices, at Ensley & Co's.

—J. D. Williamson and T. F. Jordan, of Corunna, were in town yesterday.

—The saw and hammer of the carpenter make music (?) on the summer air.

—G. W. Weamer, of the Republican, went up to Angola Friday of last week.

—Great Christopher! wasn't it hot just before that refreshing dampness of Tuesday?

—The programme for the exercises on decoration day, will be published next week.

—Sam Pomert say he likes to shave dead men;—they never kick when the razor pulls.

—We call the attention of our readers to the full-page supplement accompanying this paper.

—Go to the boot up-side down and be "averaged up" for a family outfit of boots and shoes.

—Mr. Hosack Reed, auditor of Holmes county, Ohio, was in town on a visit last week.

—Strawberries are down to ten cents a box at Port Wayne; probably as many as two in a box.

—W. J. Austin & Co., at the boot up-side down still hold their trade in spite of all competition.

—Rev. R. S. Goodman of Kendallville, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

—People who marry for money realize when it is too late, that the golden glitter is all moonshine.

—New millinery goods received twice a week, at the new fancy store, east side of the public square.

—R. Elson terminated his excurt to Ohio last Tuesday, and now casts his shadow in Auburn as usual.

—The small boys use the new trough at the town pump for baptizing each other and washing their feet.

—Ladies' linen suits at N. Ensley & Co's, east of public square, cheaper than ever sold in the county.

—Remember that when Houston delivers ice, he washes it and places it in the refrigerator free of charge.

—O. Y. Ster and family have migrated northward, as they are considered n. g. during the summer months.

—Frost nearly every moning last week. May is losing her reputation as a well-behaved summer month.

—Treasurer Gonser, made his semi-annual settlement with the state treasurer at Indianapolis, this week.

—Don't forget the festival, for the benefit of the M. E. church, at Dr. Ford's room, Wednesday evening.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. will sell you a better carpet for less money than any other store in northern Indiana.

—F. E. Davenport says that the liver-pad will cure all the aches and ails that flesh is heir to—corns not excepted.

—It is easy to make money, but hard to save it, unless you buy your boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. sell the best and freshest groceries that can be had, and at prices low as the lowest.

—Of all the "booms" we have yet heard of, the "boom" at the boot up-side down is the boomest of 'em all.

—You will never meet with fishermen's luck, if you do your fishing in the big tub at Houston's meat market.

—T. H. Sprott left for the north last Tuesday, and will return some time between now and next year at this time.

—Austin's big up-side-down boot is having its picture taken, and a wood-cut will be made from the photograph.

—Business is rushing. It was currently reported on the streets to-day that there was a man in town yesterday.

—Circuit court will convene on the fourth Monday in this month, which may be better designated as the 26th of May.

—The great demand for advertising space in the COURIER compels us to issue another full-page supplement this week.

—Miss Alice McKay, daughter of our townsman, J. A. McKay, came up on the northern bound Saginaw train last Friday.

—T. C. Mays has returned from his eastern tour. Says he isn't doing anything but farming, just now, and don't want to.

—The Board of Commissioners agree to pay H. C. Shull twelve cents per cubic yard, for grading done on Ensley avenue.

—For parasols go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., they have just received a large stock, to be sold at prices lower than the lowest.

—Shingle weddings occur when the first child is old enough to spank and continue until it is old enough to object. We object.

—Leave your order at Houston's for ice. He will furnish it in large or small quantities, by the season, by the week or by the pound.

—The rush continues at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Everybody seems anxious to secure dry goods and clothing at big bargains.

—Have you eaten of the luscious strawberry yet this season? If not, hie yourself to the festival next Wednesday evening.

—Two oyster crackers and a modern box of strawberries make a short cake. —Ex. But they make a long face when the bill comes in.

—Major Sprott returned from Ohio, on Tuesday. He has been absent several weeks taking care of his brother who is in very delicate health.

—Wonder what those fellows shoot at nearly every night out on the square? We never can find even a sick woman or anything to shoot into.

—Decoration day will be observed in Waterloo. R. Wes McBride has been chosen to deliver the address at that place, so we are informed.

—Farmers, go to N. Ensley & Co's for your dress goods, and especially cottonades, all of which are sold at low prices. They can't be beaten.

—Beware of the cool little cucumber. It sticketh closer than a brother, and is liable to cause exceeding much unhappiness in the—digestive organs.

—Work is now progressing on the avenue to the junction, and it will soon be as fine a drive as can be found in the county or perhaps in the state.

—Did you ever see a barber who, after shaving a man, could let him out of the chair without the query, "Hair cut, sir, or a shampoo?" No, never.

—Don't waste your money at high priced stores, when you can save at least 25 per cent. by coming to Auburn and buying at the boot up-side down.

—We are glad to see that Milt Roth is again able to knock around on the streets a little, and hope the summer weather may bring him continued benefit.

—R. D. Teft returned last Monday from Waterloo, where he had been in attendance upon a brother-in-law who has been seriously ill with pleuro-pneumonia.

—The paymaster of the Eel River railroad will be along to-day, paying employes, and estimates made on wood and ties. Be on hand and get your money.

—C. H. Stephenson, the jolly "phat phellow" who travels for Butler, Pitkin & Co., of New York, was in town Monday. He sells to McQuiston & Ralston.

—Our neighbor over the way says that "T. C. Ford has purchased a pheaton." Wonder if it's a live one;—but what in all creation is a "pheaton," anyway?

—The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a strawberry and ice-cream festival in the business room of Dr. Ford's, on the evening of the 21st, to which all are cordially invited.

—Nicholas Ensley and Miss Lydia Hogue say they will sell their millinery goods as cheap as any other house in the county, regardless of what others may advertise.

—Take in the festival of the M. E. church next Wednesday evening, and take in your girl, and take in some ice cream and strawberries, and get taken in if you take in too much.

—Coop. Ralston has just finished a four-jointed ash fish-pole, made from second-growth timber, and it is a neat piece of workmanship. Now look out for an overflow in the fish market.

—Judge McClellan is cracking court business through at a lively rate and is winning handsome compliments from members of the bar for his ability and impartial rulings.—Angola Herald.

—We are informed that the Corunna and Butler bands will be in attendance at the decoration of soldiers' graves in Auburn, on the 30th inst. If the day is pleasant the town will be full of people.

—Messrs. Davis, Austin, Mays and Peterson left on a piscatorial excursion Wednesday morning, for the lake near Churubusco. A special hack will be sent up to-day to haul back the results.

—Those of our farmers who were fortunate enough to get their planting and sowing done before the fine rains of yesterday, and day before, ought to feel as happy as a woman with two tongues.

—In the little difficulty between the state and Bill Britton, a day or two ago, William was taxed three dollars and costs, amounting to some $27. The amount was paid, and William is again square with Indiana.

If there is a butter-knife on the table, as there ought to be, use it; don't be guilty of helping yourself with your own knife and probably leaving some tomatoes or onions mixed up in the butter for some one else to carve out.

Mr. D. K. Houghton tested his seed corn before planting. He showed us sixty grains, taken from thirty ears, all sprouted but two grains, after being in the ground 48 hours.

—If buildings should stand upon solid foundations, men, women and children should do the same, and the way to do it is to buy boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.

—If you want a nice fine dress hat, either in fur or straw, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., as they have the largest stock to select from, and sell at prices below competition.

—5,000 yards of brown shirtings now in stock at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., all bought before the advance, and now being sold at the old prices. Do not miss this opportunity to get a bargain.

—Mitch Houston has enlarged his meat market, and removed his office to the front part of the room, where he will be pleased to see his many friends and sell them first-class meat at low prices.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a strawberry and ice-cream festival, in Dr. Ford's room on Main St., opposite the postoffice, next Wednesday evening, May 21, to which all are cordially invited.

—Our young friend, W. W. Hoffman, who tried to masticate some "pizen" for the cure of a sore mouth last week, has had better luck this week. He was appointed agent of the B. & O. at Attica, Ohio, and left Monday night for that point.

—Dr. Joel E. Hendricks of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly a resident of this place, and at one time treasurer of this county, made his old friends and acquaintances a brief visit on last Tuesday. We hear the doctor very highly spoken of by those who know him.

—Read the mammoth price list of Messrs. McQuiston & Ralston, on the inclosed supplement. These gentlemen are having an extensive trade, which is rapidly increasing. They offer extra inducements to purchasers, as their prices indicate.

—"Oh! pa," said a little fellow, while gazing out of the window at a passing stranger, "just come and look at this editor!" "How do you know he is an editor?" asked the father. "Because his hair is sticking out through a hole in his hat, and he's gnawing a bone and barefooted!"

—It is all in the way a man has been educated, probably; but as we sit in our office and watch that fellow standing in mid-air, on the extreme northeast corner of the court-house, jerking off the slate, we conclude that it is better to be a one-horse editor than a first-class slate-roofer.

—A woman at Altona, whose name we have been unable to learn, had a rather close call from a scorching last Saturday, her dress having caught fire while she was making soap in the open air. Only for the efforts of a sister, who burned her own hands and arms quite badly, she would probably have burned to death.

—Notice the attractive advertisement of Mr. D. D. Snyder, which appears on the inclosed supplement. Give it a careful perusal, and satisfy yourselves that he is offering a class of agricultural machinery that cannot be excelled. Give him a call when you want machinery of any kind.

—The Ft. W., J. & S. railroad will sell half-fare tickets on Friday, May 30, form New Era, Waterloo, Summit, Pleasant Lake, Angola, Freemont and State Line to Auburn, that being the day on which the decoration of the soldiers' graves will take place here. A large crowd will doubtless be in attendance.

—The depot hack had a hard tussle with the railroad track a few days ago at the Jackson depot. In turning around at the customary place, one of the hind wheels dropped in between the track and the platform and was twisted all out of countenance. Some of the occupants thought there had been a collision.

—The object for which the ladies of the M. E. church give the strawberry and ice-cream festival, Wednesday evening, at the vacant store-room of Dr. Ford, is a worthy one—to raise funds to pay for recent repairs on the church—and every one should contribute what they can towards making it a success; and besides, a good time is in store for those who attend.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles, and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—We are pleased to learn that our fellow-townsman Capt. Hartman, has been chosen to deliver the oration on decoration day. We trust and believe that his address will be free from political references and unbecoming insinuations that would wound the feelings of any soldier that may be in attendance for the purpose of doing honors to deceased comrades.

—At a mite society and taffy-pulling which held forth Tuesday evening, at Waterloo, were the following young people from this place: Will Shaffer, Pete Eldridge, Eliza Shaffer and the Misses Cowan. They got home at one o'clock next morning; had a mite-y fine time and a heap of "taffy." (This is a candy-ed fact—no "taffy" about it).

—A man named Sands, engineer in a steam flouring mill at Orangeville, in Concord township, was horribly mangled last Monday, while oiling some shafting in the mill. He died at about noon of that day, and leaves a wife and one child. It is said that he gave orders as to how the machinery could be stopped, after one side of his body had been completely crushed in the cog wheels.

—Notwithstanding the postoffice was moved to its present location on Main street over a year ago, persons still stray into Rodenbaugh's harness shop, where the office used to be, and want to know if there are any letters for them. And of course "me" feels that there is some mistake about it when informed that he is in a harness shop.

—Charlie Emanuel requests us to state, in justice to a wronged man, that it is between the millinery store and his SLEEPING APARTMENTS, not his office, that he wants telephonic communication established. Strange we should have made such a blunder; but we make the correction cheerfully, and beg pardon for our ignorance.

—In addition to the new brick ware-room to be built to their store, Messrs. Schaab, Beugnot & Co., have made some improvements in the original building, having cut an archway in the wall of the front room, connecting it with the back, the latter to be used exclusively for groceries. It will make a complete and convenient business house when finished.

—Some parties at Ft. Wayne have just committed an act which gets away with anything on record for absolute meanness. They stole $19 in cash and $30 worth of goods from the store of three poor blind men. This is a veritable illustration of "stealing acorns from a blind sow," and the scoundrels who did it should get three years in a sewer and then be taken out and hung.

—We have received some information concerning a fire which occurred last Sunday morning at Garrett, though the particulars are somewhat limited. The item simply stated that some shops there had burned to the ground, including the "bridge shop, paint shop, etc.," the fire originated from some chemicals in the paint shop. Just what shops these are we are unable, by diligent inquiry, to ascertain, as no one who has been there seems to know anything about it.

—Hank Little offers a reward of $300,000 for the arrest or detention of the unscrupulous wretches who put the fixin's to his emaciated equine, while in pasture, one night last week. He found the horse, early in the morning, hitched at his front gate, gaily bedecked in many-tinted ribbons and rosettes, which were attached to all the prominent features of the old nag's carcass—jaw bones, ribs, joints, mane and tail. The horse looked like the declaration of independence, or a fourth of July celebration, but Hank didn't; he looked sad and thoughtful.

—It finally ended in war. We allude to the "late unpleasantness" existing between Constable Hank Shull and Bill Britton. The massacre took place last Friday, in the bright and beautiful morning, near the town pump, where each had gone to slake his thirst for—water. The drink evidently had a bad effect, neither of them being accustomed to drinking, for it fired their passions and they clashed. William says he never took his hands out of his pockets but once during the skirmish, and then he "liked to got his thumb chawed off." Both men are able to move around without crutches.

—The doctor didn't "fold his tent like the Arab and silently steal away," but he packed up his worldly possessions, just the same as a white man would, and sneaked away to brighter fields, just the same as a white man wouldn't; he has gone to seek a land where the creditors cease from troubling and the debtor gets an occasional rest. He leaves no wife and children to bereave his hasty exit, for he sent them on ahead; he does leave a number of acquaintances, however, who will mourn his untimely departure in various amounts. Friends of the departed are requested to—keep mum.

—Neighboring towns around us have had walking matches by "home talent," towns all over the country have had them, and while they do not always yield a rich financial harvest, in most places they rarely ever fail to furnish abundant sport for the boys. Some of our young men here have recently stirred the matter up—in fact, got it quite riley—and we see no reason why an attempt of that kind could not be made in Auburn and bring forth fun, at least, as a result. "Hire a hall," boys, and get down to your work; charge ten cents admission, to defray only actual expenses, and make up a purse for the contestants to sweat for. It will serve, at all events, to diversify the present monotony, and will create more fun than a drove of monkeys.

—Readers of a newspaper, who get all the happenings of their town and neighborhood dished up ready for devouring, scarcely ever think of the time and trouble and hustling around it requires to grind out the matter; they are apt to look upon it as a nice, easy, entertaining business, full of variety and pleasure and devoid of anything like fatigue or monotony. Fine reader, if you have ever indulged such an hallucination, we would hasten to dispel it, for you have gone astray. A newspaper man has cares and perplexities which are strangers to other business men, and of which they can form no conception. If you don't believe it, mister, tackle a small printing-office and a big lead-pencil and try it.

A Three-Hundred-Dollar Blaze.

Last night, at about half past eleven o'clock, while absorbed in the mysteries of six or eight columns of proof sheets, in preparation for to-day's COURIER, we were startled by the unearthly yells of some deep-lunged individual who was proclaiming to the sleeping citizens of Auburn that somebody or something, as we first understood it, was "a liar." Being anxious to learn who this untruthful person might be, we took a giraffe step down stairs and landed almost in the arms of Gen. Durkee, our efficient night-watchman; he was evidently in a hurry, we noticed, and so didn't detain him, but the remark we caught, while he was making about thirty-five miles an hour up Seventh street, was something to this effect: "Great God! the whole d—n town is a-fire." Hastening around to the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, we found it—a one-story frame dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. Lizzie J. Lanigan, a widow, and her two children. From her we learned that the fire was a mystery; she was unable to tell where it originated, but thought it was in the kitchen; she stated that somebody's pounding on the door was the first she knew of it, and even then she didn't pay much attention to it, thinking that it was some drunken parties who had been heard in the neighborhood only a short time before; but upon opening a door in the middle of the house, she realized that it was time to vacate the premises. By the energetic exertions of some of the citizens and neighbors, who had assembled by this time, all the household goods were saved; but the house, which is owned by J. A. McKay, is now in ashes. It was valued at about $300, and was uninsured. Time to organize a fire company, isn't it?

Over The River.

DIED, Wednesday morning, May 7th, 1879, at her home in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, of heart disease, Esther Eldridge, beloved wife of Thomas Baldock, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

Our departed friend was born March 14, 1821, in Hurst Green, county of Sussex, England. She left her native country July 4, 1841; landed in New York Sept. 3d, and arrived in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 20th of the same month. She was united in marriage to Thomas Baldock, August 11, 1843, and continued to reside in Fort Wayne until Nov. 10, 1855, when with her husband and four children, she removed to Auburn, where, after a residence of nearly twenty-four years, in the sure hope of a joyful resurrection and blessed immortality through Christ, her life, rich in loving deeds, has closed on earth, to continue in eternity. Mrs. Baldock was the mother of ten children. Of these the Lord, who doeth all things well, long ago took three to himself, and now the beloved mother, reunited to those little ones, leaves her husband and seven children to mourn her departure, while even in their deepest sorrow they rejoice in the memory of her goodness. For almost thirty six years she has stood by her husband, a hopeful, loving, tender wife, his best friend, his wisest counselor. To her children she has been the most loving of mothers, watchful, patient and untiring. To her neighbors—and all who needed her help were her neighbors—she was always the kindest, most faithful and sympathizing of friends in sickness or trouble. Those cold hands, now lying pulseless, were never idle before, while hundreds of hearts bless the memory of her whose tender ministrations have lightened their burdens and eased their sufferings. Mrs. Baldock was baptised and reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, and remained its devout and legal member until her death. Although for so many years deprived of the services of her beloved church, she never ceased to long for them, and the rare occasions of late years when she was permitted to enjoy them, were precious hours to her. And we, who knew her, bless God's holy name for his servant departed this life in his faith and fear.

I. E. M. H.

Proceedings of the Town Board.

At a special session of the board of trustees, held at the office of the clerk, on Monday evening, May 7th, 1879, all the newly elected trustees were present. Upon motion Mr. A. C. Wilson was elected president of the board for the ensuing year. The amounts fixed for the bonds of the clerk, treasurer and marshal were as follows:

Clerk	$ 500
Treasurer	6,000
Marshal	6,000

Board adjourned.

At a special meeting of the Board, held on Friday evening May 9th, the Board in behalf of the town agreed to pay Henry C. Shull, the sum of five cents per cubic yard for grading done on Ensley avenue, said Shull to give bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

Board adjourned.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The executive committee of the Old Settlers' association of DeKalb county are requested to meet at Rose & Hartman's office, in Auburn, on Wednesday, May 28, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., to perfect arrangements for the meeting to be held at Auburn on the 19th of June. It is requested that all the members of the committee should be present.

T. D. GROSS, Chairman.

Is it any Wonder.

In view of the immense amount of adulterated baking powder used by the masses of people in food, is it any wonder that there are diseased gums, decayed teeth and disordered digestion? To escape these evils, use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, the only kind made by a Physician, with great care.

Attention Farmers.

Remember that you can save one hundred per cent. in the growth of fruit trees, and fifty per cent. in prices, by buying of S. E. Tracey. Trees delivered the same day they are taken out of the ground.

CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods
To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price, Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
Opposite North Door Court House.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK
OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS
CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR
AND WINDOW CAPS &c.,
Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.
The ONLY Shop
In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on
Tin Roofing and Spouting,
And in fact all kinds of job tin, copper and sheet-iron work. Repairs, &c., &c.
Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.
10-tf E. GOODMAN.

HIGHEST REWARD
Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$1 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!
These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.
Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE RING MY MOTHER WORE.

The earth has many treasures rare,
In gems and golden ore;
My heart hath one, more precious far—
The ring my mother wore.
I saw it first, when I, a child,
Was playing by her side;
She told me then 'twas father's
When she became his bride.

I saw it oft in sorrow's hours,
Which marked the after years,
When shining on the soft white hand
That wiped away my tears.
And, oh! I saw it once again,
When, on her dying bed,
[illegible]
And laid it on my head.

Beside that bed, where fell my tears,
The ring to me was given;
She placed it on my hand, and said,
"We'll meet again in heaven!"
I kissed the cheek I oft had pressed,
From which the rose had fled:
And, bowed with grief, stood motherless,
Alone, beside the dead.

Among the blest in realms above,
Where sorrows are unknown,
Oh, may I meet my mother dear,
No more to weep alone.
Her dying words of love and faith
I'll cherish evermore
Within the heart which holds so dear
The ring my mother wore.

BERTHILDA'S OFFER.

Mr. Flint had the reputation of being as hard as his name. Certainly he was a crusty sort of old gentleman, with a disagreeable habit of telling what he considered to be the plain truth to every one. As every one did not at once bow low and say, "Mr. Flint, you are perfectly right," this habit of frankness had brought him into a great many quarrels with his friends and relatives, so that at last the only one of his own blood with whom he was on speaking terms was his orphan niece Berthilda, who kept house for him, to whom he was unusually kind, and who believed him to be a modern Solomon.

She had never once contradicted him. When he told her that the Flints were generally good-looking, but that she took after her mother's family, who were all as plain as pike-staffs, she answered, "Yes, uncle, but that is not my fault, you know." When he said she need not mind about being good-looking, because, after all, she was a nice little thing, and would be more apt to be left to keep house for him forever, she appeared to be comforted. She was mild and meek, and her vanity had been taken out of her by her uncle's frankness.

She was really by no means so very plain, but she accepted Mr. Flint's opinion without a murmur. It was all genuine. She was one of those little women who naturally bow down before the head of the family and worship him. She had not even reflected that he might leave her his money, or some portion of it. It was too dreadful to think of Uncle Flint's ever dying at all.

As for marrying, it did not enter Berthilda's mind. She had written herself down a spinster as soon as she had heard Uncle Flint's opinion on the subject, which was oracularly given when she was about 16 years of age; but now that she was nearly 30, she was astonished by the appearance of a lover, in the shape of a stout farmer of 40, a widower without children, and owner of as fine a piece of property as could be found in the State.

It was a case of love at first sight on his part, and Berthilda, finding herself made love to, and being quite unused to the situation, felt that it was her duty to refuse him, since to marry would be to contradict Uncle Flint's distinct assertion that she was born to be an old maid; and yet she yielded to the advances of Mr. Hoskins so far as to allow herself to be seen home from "meeting," kissed at the gate, and occasionally encircled by a very large arm, which, after a squeeze or two, she always put away with a shocked little squeal.

Finally Mr. Hoskins offered himself, and Berthilda, having confessed to a partiality for him, ended by asserting that Uncle Flint should decide the matter, and that she dared not mention the subject to him.

"Well, then, I will," said Mr. Hoskins. "I ain't afraid of no man, and, if your uncle has anything agin' me, he can out with it and prove it. I'll write and ask him, since you are so partikerler, Berthildy; though, bein' of age, I can't see why he has anything to say about it."

To which Berthilda, sobbing, replied that her uncle's word was her law, and was kissed at the gate, as usual, this conversation having taken place on a Sunday evening on the way from church.

On Monday morning old Mr. Flint, going after breakfast into the little room which he called his office, and where he transacted his business as notary public, found lying on his desk two letters already left for him that morning, and, opening them, found that each asked him for something.

One was from a neighbor named Perkins, who desired to borrow a horse of him. The other from Farmer Hoskins, asking for his niece Berthilda's hand.

Mr. Flint was not in the habit of lingering long over any decision. He regarded the fact that Berthilda had had an offer as a sort of miracle not likely to occur again, and he had an idea that women always like to get married.

Hoskins was well-to-do and respectable. She should have him, if she chose. She had been a good girl to him, and he really felt an affection for her.

As for Perkins, he should not have his horse. He had overworked the one he had borrowed of him last harvest-time, and the poor brute had died in consequence. Lend Perkins his gray mare, indeed! He would give him a piece of his mind for his impudence. And he would settle that business before he attended to Berthilda's offer.

So he drew his blotter toward him, seized a pen and ink, and indited this peppery epistle:

SIR: I don't wonder you wrote, and adn't the face to come and see me for what you wanted, like a man. Let you have her, indeed! When every one knows you killed the other one with hard work, and only sent her home to be buried. A pretty idea that, indeed! She was just a rack of bones when you got through with her, and, I judge, half starved, as well as worked to death.

You'll promise to take good care of her, no doubt. You may, if you get her; but you'll only do that by stealing her, and, as I suppose you're quite capable of that, I shall see to my locks. FLINT.

This finished, he wrote more briefly to Mr. Hoskins:

DEAR SIR: I can't see anything in the way of you having what you want. You can come over, if you like, and talk it over. Yours, FLINT.

Having done these, he put each into an envelope and sent them off.

Poor Berthilda scarcely dared to raise her eyes to her uncle's face that day; but his manner to her was unusually kind, and she had allowed herself to hope much from it, when, as she sat at her knitting in the evening, Peggy, the sole domestic, beckoned mysteriously to her from the door; and, having thus beguiled her into the hall, informed her that Mr. Hoskins wanted to see her at the gate.

To the gate Berthilda went in a state of nervous agitation which made the blue-ribbon bow in her hair quiver like a humming-bird, and there she found Mr. Hoskins, so red in the face with rage that the color was perceptible by the moonlight. And his greeting was this:

"Berthildy, if old Flint was anybody's uncle but yourn I'd go in and pummel the breath out of him. I've a minter do it now."

"Oh, dear!" sobbed Berthilda, "what is the matter?"

"He's writ me a letter that was jest chock full of insults from fust to last," said Mr. Hoskins. "Said I writ 'cause I was afraid to ask him for you; said every one knew that I killed Abigal Araminty with overwork, and starved her to death, and sent her over to her ma's to be buried. Now Abigal Araminty died of the consumption that was in her family, and I spent lots in doctor's stuffs; and, if she was buried from her ma's, that was the old lady's wish. And Araminty, she would go there to die. And I did all mortal man could, and I hired help, and I wasn't nowise hard on Abigal Araminty; and your uncle, he's a liar, and if he'll come out here I'll wring his neck. I've as much as I kin do to keep from saying words a man hadn't orter say after he's jined the church. I never was so mad in my life. I'm bursting with rage; and he says I'm a thief, and he's no doubt I'll steal you, if I can; and so I will. It's jest this, Berthilda—you come along with me *now*, and get Parson Speer to marry us, or there's an end of it. It's all up between us. You choose betwixt old Flint and me, and, if you choose him, why, I ain't under no obligations to you no longer, and I'll make jelly of him in three shakes of a sheep's tail."

At these words Berthilda trembled more than ever. "The fountains that were in her head overflowed and ran out of her eyes adown her cheeks."

"O! O! O!" she sobbed, "was ever a poor woman in such trouble? O! O!"

"Choose!" cried Hoskins; "and darned if I ain't so mad I don't keer much which way you choose. I'd rather like to be at liberty to go for old Flint and mash—by jingo, I had!"

"Why don't I die?" sobbed Berthilda. "But, O, Silas, I can't leave Uncle Flint like that. It wouldn't be decent."

"Then here goes!" said Silas Hoskins, taking off his cuffs.

At this moment a long, lath-like figure strode past them and began to hammer at the door.

The servant opened it, and Peter Perkins' voice inquired for Mr. Flint.

Mr. Flint at once appeared in the entry.

"Well, what do you want here?" was the salutation.

"Wall, Mr. Flint," said Peter Perkins, "seein' you was so 'bligin' and neighborly about that gray mare, I kinker reckoned I'd jest step in and lead her over to-night. You see I get in my hay to-morrer, and there's a rain a comin' up along the end of the week, or I ain't no prophet."

"So you do mean to steal her?" said old Flint. "I've seen impudence before, but this caps all."

"Kinder guess you've forgot who I am?" said Peter Perkins. "Don't you remember a writin' to me this morning? I'm Mr. Peter Perkins, Mr. Flint."

"I know you well enough," said Flint. "D'ye think I'm in my dotage? You're the man that killed my brown horse last summer, and asked for my gray mare to do the same by this. And I told you what I thought of you in my note. You must have been drinking, Mr. Perkins! You must be drunk, sir, to ask me for my gray mare after what I wrote you this morning!"

"I drinking? I never touch anything but tea. I'm a Son of Temperance, sir!" shouted Mr. Perkins, so that his voice reached the ears of the unhappy couple at the gate. "I drunk!"

"Then if you're sober you can't read!" said Mr. Flint.

"You wrote me a note telling me to come over, and saying there was nothing in the way of my having the gray mare," said Mr. Perkins.

"That's untrue, sir!" said Mr. Flint.

"You're a lying, sir!" said Mr. Perkins. "Hanged if I'll stand it!" And now Miss Berthilda saw her uncle menaced by a bony fist, and flew up the path, with Hoskins after her.

"You abominable rascal!" cried Mr. Flint.

"Tells me I'm drunk and a liar, sir," cried Perkins to Hoskins. "Asked him neighbor-like to lend me his gray mare, and he wrote he would, and now calls me all the names he can lay his tongue to."

"I don't doubt it, sir!" said Mr. Hoskins. "He's insulted me, sir. Told me I worked my poor late Abigal Araminty to death and starved her, and was a thief and afeard of him. Writ that to *me*, sir! Hang him!"

"That's false!" said old Flint.

"Now, I'm a liar, am I?" cried Hoskins.

"You are both insane!" cried Flint.

"You never writ that to me?" cried Hoskins.

"No doubt it's true, but I didn't!" cried Flint.

"He is crazy," said Hoskins.

"Mad as a March hare," said Perkins.

"You are a couple of lunatics. I'll be protected against you. Here! help! Some one go for the constable!"

"A lunatic!" said Mr. Perkins. "Why, there's the letter you writ me. If you were a young man, I'd not stop to argy; but you're old enough to be my father—"

"That's another lie," said Flint. "You're 50 years old."

"Well, that's the letter you writ me, any way," said Perkins, holding out a crumpled sheet of paper.

Flint took it in his hand, glanced at it, and said, "It isn't;" but his face altered.

"Contradicts anything," said Perkins.

"I suppose you'll deny that you wrote me that?" said Hoskins, offering another letter to the old man.

"Yes, I do," he said; but this time he grinned.

"Perhaps a secret enemy," murmured Berthilda.

Uncle Flint looked at her; her nose was red with weeping.

"You're a good girl, Berthilda, if you are an ugly one," said Uncle Flint. "For your sake I'll explain matters. I wrote both those letters, but I sent them to a wrong man. That's yours, Hoskins. Perkins, that's yours; and I meant every word of it!" And he handed the letters to their proper owners.

"I'll see if this ain't a case of libel," said Perkins, as he walked off.

But Hoskins advanced and held out his large hand.

"Let bygones be bygones," he said. "May I have Berthilda, Mr. Flint?"

"You can ask her," said Flint.

And though Berthilda only said, "Oh, dear," and cried again, Hoskins was contented, and the wedding came off in due time.

How to Extinguish Fires.

Better than all elaborate and costly apparatus for extinguishing fires are constant care and watchfulness, and quick and intelligent action on the part of those who first discover a fire in progress. The fire which at the beginning could be smothered with a pocket-handkerchief, or dashed out with a bucket of water, neglected a few hours, lays in waste millions of dollars' worth of property. If there is any time in which a person should be cool and calm, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire that threatens the destruction of life and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of extinguishing it. Of course, in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the same time a vigorous effort should be made to put out the fire with the means at hand, for sometimes what the fire engine is unable to accomplish when it reaches the scene can be done by one or two persons who act promptly before the flames have had time to gain headway.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember that one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor, or by enveloping it in a wet woolen cloth. On entering a room to fight down a fire single-handed, keep the door closed behind, if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper in the hand of a resolute person can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course, and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By so doing, if there is a fire-engine in the neighborhood, it will often be possible to confine the fire to one room.

Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stairways, so that in case of an alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fire without first securing a wet towel, or, if possible, a wet sponge or piece of woolen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by the stair is cut off, seek an outside window and stay there till help comes. Above all things, be cool and have your wits about you. When a lady's dress takes fire, let her fall on the floor at once, and call for help, in the meantime reaching for some rug or woolen cloth with which to smother the flames. There is nothing new in this advice; it has been repeated in one form or other hundreds of times, but it will bear repeating thousands of times.—*American Builder.*

An Heroic Mountaineer.

Ben Moody, a mountaineer, living near Blowing Rock, in Watauga county, met with a terrible death while engaged in log-rolling. Log-rollings are often attended with accidents, usually of a fatal character, owing to the fact that often the logs have to be rolled down steep declivities. This process is called training, and requires both strength and skill. It was while Ben Moody and Bob Green were training a log that the former met his death. They had rolled the log some distance down the mountain toward the heap, but when they had reached the steepest part in the route both men discovered that they were unable to manage it, and determined to turn it loose. Moody placed his spike near the center of the log and told his companion to leap for his life, and that he would follow. Green jumped and cleared the track of the log, but when Moody attempted to follow his foot caught in a projecting root, and the next moment the log passed over his body. Every bone in his body was broken, and he scarcely breathed when his companion reached him. Moody's conduct in forcing his friend to leave the dangerous position in which they were placed, while he faced it with unflinching nerve, smacks of the heroic.—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

Sewing in the Boston Schools.

The teaching of sewing in the Boston schools is very successful. Although instruction is given to each girl only two hours in every week, those pupils who came into school in September not even knowing how to hold a needle are able to hem nicely and to sew over-seams at the end of the first term. The special teacher prepares the work at home, so that it can be put promptly into the hands of the pupils without wasting a moment.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ore yield of California for the month of March aggregated $461,348.

NIHILISM AND NIHILISTS.

A DROSKY driver of St. Petersburg asked his customer, who appeared to be a nobleman, what the Nihilists were. "Nihil means nothing," was the reply, "and people who have nothing in the pocket, nothing in the way of land, nothing in the shape of property, and nothing of the nature of a title, are called Nihilists." "Yes, yes," said the drosky driver, "then Russia is full of Nihilists, and even I also am a Nihilist."

IT is reported in London that the Czar and the Emperor of Germany are endeavoring to form an international society of sovereigns—a sort of new holy alliance—for the suppression of Socialism and regicide. The Emperor of Germany is said to have originated this idea, in a letter to the Czar, in which the demoralizing effect of international jealousies, necessitating the maintenance of great standing armies, is deplored, and the suggestion of a mutual protective association, having for its object the preservation of universal peace and prompt punishment of King-killers, is feelingly urged. In this connection, it is reported that there is definite knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy to kill all the sovereigns of Europe, Queen Victoria and the Pope included, and that the bloody-minded thugs are bound to follow up every failure with a fresh attack.

THE Nihilists who planned the assassination of the Emperor of Russia gave public notice of their intention in placards posted for three days in the streets of St. Petersburg. The notice was in the form of a proclamation addressed to "Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch"—Alexander, son of Nicholas—and proclaimed the purpose of the conspirators to "free the people from administrative persecution, which throws them guiltless into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then leads them as insurgents to the gallows, or sends them to the polar regions to work in the mines. We shall recoil from no means that may lead us to our object," it added, "which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. And if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice and put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end." The effect of the more energetic policy of despotism, lately adopted upon these audacious conspirators, is yet to be seen.

THE terrorism of the revolutionary government established by the Nihilists in Russia inspires the greatest alarm, and the measures taken by the authorities are regarded as totally insufficient to cope with the evil. The revolutionary propaganda is believed chiefly to proceed from the universities and colleges, and it is said that new restrictions are to be imposed on young men entering these institutions; but it is rightly pointed out that such a measure would only strengthen the opposition to the existing rrder of things. The true remedy, it is urged, would be the grant of liberal institutions to Russia. A striking demonstration in this sense took place the other day at a banquet given to the celebrated novelist Tourgenieff. The eminent St. Petersburg advocate, M. Spassovitch, made a brilliant speech on this occasion, in which, proposing a toast to the youth of Russia, he defended them against their accusers, and pleaded for liberal reforms as the best guarantees of the future welfare of the country. The speech was warmly applauded by the many distinguished representatives of the educated class in Russia who were present; but it has been attacked by the Government papers, who call M. Spassovitch a "Polish revolutionist," and accuse Tourgenieff of total ignorance of Russian affairs.

THE doctrines held by the Russian Socialist Propaganda are enunciated with frankness in some extracts published by the *Krymski Listok*. The following are passages from the *Vpered* (Forward): "Republican ideas are a chimera. Garibaldi and Felix Pyat are behind the age." The burning of Paris by the Commune in 1871 "threw a ray of light on the future;" but the Commune "took no decisive step; it only imposed a task on the social revolution which it had not the courage to achieve itself." The new Socialist school will not restrict itself to the "half measures of the Commune;" it "will not shrink from any amount of severity," and will wage "a merciless war against society"—"a war of plunder, incendiarism, and assassination." The *Nabat* (Alarm Bell) preaches "the annihilation of middle-class society, and the burial of the Old World beneath its ruins." "The institution of the family is to be destroyed, the right of property abolished, religion ignored, and even liberty disregarded as an empty question." According to the *Narodnaya Rasprava* (National Execution), the Socialists will "come forward with arms in their hands to execute all hangmen, traders, and landed proprietors;" will "spread terror among all of different opinions from themselves;" and will "destroy everything—persons, things, or circumstances—that disturb the work. Those who are not with us are against us, and must fall under the bullets of our revolvers."

The Last Witch-Burning in Europe.

It is generally stated that the last witch was burned in Europe in 1793, in Prussian Poland. But this has now become a mistake. She was burned Feb. 26, 1879, in Vratshevo, in the Government of Novgorod, Russia. Her name was Agrafena Ignatieva. She was a soldier's widow, and seems early in life to have acquired fame for her skill in various secret arts. The name once acquired, she profited by it. Without working, she had plenty of good things, for the peasants of the neighborhood stood in great awe of her, and sent to her house the best of their harvests. But at last Nemesis overtook her. Fits of epilepsy became uncommonly frequent in that part of the country, and they were invariably attributed to Agrafena's evil eye. In the beginning they increased her reputation, but, finally, the fear of her grew into terror, and the instinct of self-defense awakened. One day a young girl, in a fit of epilepsy, mentioned Agrafena's name, and a few hours later on the whole population of the country gathered around her hut, among them the Justice of the Peace and two members of the representative assembly of the Government. There was a short parley between Agrafena and the crowd. Then she was driven into the house; doors and windows were closed, the house was set on fire, and, while the unhappy woman cried, screamed and prayed for her life, the crowd stood unmoved, looking on to the last, and sang hymns in praise of the Savior who had delivered them from Satan.—*Exchange.*

English Habits of Eating and Drinking.

Richard Grant White, in a recent number of the *Atlantic*, described his amazement at seeing, in a railway carriage, a refined and beautiful English woman of the upper middle class take out a bottle of brandy and drink liberally from it.

The incident, it is said, was an index to an undeniable feature of English life. No American who has gone back to our "Old Home," as Hawthorne calls it, can have failed to notice the grossness of appetite of the majority of both men and women.

Both sexes in every class are, as a rule, heavy feeders. At private houses the young girls of the family, ordinarily, eat very much more than would satisfy the same number of American men. We simply state a fact, due, probably, to the Saxon blood, foggy climate, and heavy physique of our English cousins.

Liquor, too, of every kind is used to a degree in England which we would consider extreme. Beer flows in most households as freely as water in ours. It is a part of the agreement with servants that a definitely-stated amount of beer shall be furnished per day for their use.

Agricultural laboring men often do not taste meat once a month, but they will have their beer. Indeed, through its use for generations there can be no doubt that the lowest classes of England have grown stolid and dull.

In families of the better classes—and that from the very brightest down—ale, wines and brandies are in common use. Children, delicate maidens, fastidious matrons, the Queen and Princesses, use them as a matter of course.

William Black, it will be remembered, makes his charming heroines join in the whisky-punch when it is going round; which is true to the life. Yet Englishmen speak with disgust of the "American habit of tippling."

The fact is that the ordinary American drinks and "treats" at a bar because he is usually ashamed to do it at home. Public sentiment is against drunkenness here.

It is not so in England, and the effect is seen in the physical coarseness of many of the women after they are 40, be they scullions or Duchesses—a fact which Hawthorne noted, by-the-way—and in a corresponding mental heaviness, which often shows itself in a lack of tact, and delicacy even, in Englishmen of the highest intelligence, and who possess the noblest qualities of character.—*Youth's Companion.*

Divorce in Germany.

A divorce case came lately before the courts in Germany, the judicial action on which shows a wonderful facillty for obtaining a separation in that country. The marriage can hardly be classed with those made in heaven, and the arguments in favor of its dissolution do not present either of the parties to the suit in a very prepossessing light. It was, in fact, a matter of sharp practice on both sides. The lady made the first movement toward a matrmionial alliance by advertising in a newspaper and holding out as an inducement to a suitable person, the fact that she possessed a fortune of 6,000 marks, or about $1,500. A young man of shrewd and cautious business habits read the advertisement and answered it in a sympathetic spirit, but with, however, the rather important reservation that he would not marry the young woman until the money was produced, his purpose being to purchase a business, upon the proceeds of which they might live. His caution, however, was subsequently thawed out, and it appears that the marriage actually took place before the cash payment, the gallant husband and lover insisting on a stipulation that the 6,000 marks would be paid over within eight days from his wedding-day. When the payment came to be made there were only 600 marks forthcoming instead of 6,000, and hence the husband's resort to legal redress. He urged the nullity of the marriage because of the deceit which had been practiced upon him, and got a decision in his favor, which was probably more than he deserved.

Horrible Death.

A singularly painful and sad experience has been that of a burglar who has been emulating the exploits of Mr. Peace, at Sheffield, England. The plunder-seeker determined to enter a pawnbroker's shop by the chimney. Descending to within six feet of the fireplace, he stuck fast, however, and, despite all his efforts, failed to get free. For four long hours he struggled in vain, and then the servant of the pawnbroker came and lighted the fire below. Then the roasting of the burglar began. What kind of sensation the robber experienced we are left to imagine; all that is known is that, after three hours of torture, his groans became so audible that the proprietor of the place heard them, and, sending for the police and a builder, did the best he could to extricate the thief. This proved, however, to be no easy matter, for before the intrapped rascal could be rescued the brickwork had to be taken down. When found, the miserable man was imbedded firmly, "crying fearfully." His mouth and eyes were filled with soot, and he was "dreadfully scorched," and he died immediately after he was taken out.

THE Yellow-Fever Relief Committee, of Columbus, Ohio, which has funds amounting to $995 left over from the local subscriptions for the Southern sufferers last year, has decided to devote the money to the relief of the needy colored emigrants from the South.

MOTHER'S BOYS.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet—
The traces of small, muddy boots;
And I see your fair tapestry, glowing
All spotless with blossoms and fruits

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many odd treasures and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order
Unharmed by the presence of boys!

Yes, I know I have jackets that wear out,
And buttons that never will stay;
While you can embroider at leisure,
And learn pretty arts of crochet.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you may go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright!

Now I think I'm a neat little woman;
I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings;
Yet I would not change places with you!

No! Keep your fair home, with its order,
Its freedom from trouble and noise;
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys!

PITH AND POINT.

A DISSIPATED man is dizzy-pated.

BUSINESS troubles, especially the lazy.

THE sea-sick man finds it hard to hold his own.

ALWAYS best when rare—Family broils.

AN imposing ceremony—The marriage of a bigamist.

"FIAT LUX," commanded Edison, but Lux somewhat against him.

PATIENCE is taught by a fish rod and line having a worm at one end and a man at the other.

A SOCIABLE man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

A PRIMA-DONNA, according to a Cockney, is naturally a timid creature, for her art is always in her throat.

SAYS a sententious writer, "No man is born wise." Just so. If he were wise, he wouldn't care to be born, probably.

THE amount of pin-money required by the married woman depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling-pins.

ETIQUETTE says a call should not be less than fifteen minutes in length. Book agents have been known to remain longer.

"I'VE got a frightful cold," some one said to "Cham," "and I don't know what to do to arrest it." "Swallow a policeman."—*Paris paper.*

WHEN you observe a family sitting about the dinner-table, each member bathed in tears, remember that the horseradish season is upon us.

THERE are some things that are as well kept dark. It isn't policy to throw light upon such a subject as an open barrel of gunpowder, for instance.

A CANADIAN couple, on their way to Dakota to settle, weigh 614 pounds; the man 310 pounds, and the wife 304 pounds. Let us hope that they will be careful what they settle on.

DOTING mother—"Yes, I shall be happy to give you the wages you ask, but I shall expect you to love the children." Nurse—"I shall be very happy to do so, ma'am; but, of course—that would be an extra."

IT is now announced on the authority of an "eminent physician" that it is not healthy to rise before 8 o'clock in the morning. This applies only to men. Wives, it is said, can rise at 7 and start the fire as heretofore.

"CAN that horse run fast?" asked a boy of a milkman the other morning. "No, sonny," replied the purveyor of aqueous lacteal fluid, "he can't run very fast, but he can stand the fastest of any horse you ever saw."

A CERTAIN barrister, who was remarkable for coming into court with unclean hands, observed that "he had been turning over Coke." "I should have thought it was coals you had been turning over," observed a wag.

JACOBS went to hear a lady violinist, the other evening, and was very much taken with her performance. Mrs. Jacobs said, however, that she did not see much in it. She thought any clever girl could manage her beau.

"HOWDY this morning?" says an acquaintance to a fat citizen, who is blowing and steaming with great speed along the sidewalk. "Training for a walk?" "No," puffs the fat citizen, turning his bulging eyes neither to the right nor left: "I'm walking for a train."

HE was a sharp-looking little man who offered to go on the bail bond of a prisoner. The counsel for the people was suspicious, and asked him, quite sternly, "Do I understand you to swear that you are a property holder in this country?" "You do," he answered proudly, "I own two lots in a burying-ground less'n a quarter mile from here."

THE retiring pastor of a church in Worcester, in a prayer before his farewell sermon, after having prayed for every member of the church, the choir, organist, sexton, and ushers, finally prayed for the "one who, although hidden from sight, yet contributes so much to the musical part of our worship," ending, "O, Lord, I mean the boy who blows the organ!"

The Senate as Able as Ever.

Though there is still some rubbish on both sides in the Senate, yet, in proportion to its number, what single chamber of any legislative body in the world is superior to it in ability, experience and capacity for dealing with questions of practical legislation and questions involving the discussion of great fundamental principles of government? Taking them all in all, it is doubtful whether the Senatorial debates in the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun disclose greater power and ability than will be found in the discussions of the Senate during the coming two years. In comparing the present with the past, it is well to remember in those earlier days what Daniel Webster said or did was but a small part of the Senate proceedings. If one is disposed to study the Congressional debates of the present day he will find much to excite his admiration; but to do this properly one must fight his personal and party prejudices.—*Washington letter*

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Little Woman.

Don't talk to me of Olympus' maids,
"Divinely tall and fair"—
Of Cleopatra's imperial form,
Of Juno's stately air.
These mighty dames, with redoubted names,
May ever have held their sway;
'Tis the little woman—bless her heart—
Who rules the world to-day.

'Tis the little woman that goes ahead
When men would lag behind,
The little woman who sees her chance
And always knows her mind—
Who can slyly smile as she takes the oath
To honor, love, obey,
And mentally add the saving clause
In a little woman's way.

Would the diamond seem such a perfect gem
If it measured one foot round?
Would the rose-leaf yield such a sweet perfume
If it covered yards of ground;
Would the dew-drop seem so clear and pure
If dew like rain would fall?
Or the little woman be half so great
If she were six feet tall?

'Tis the hand as soft as the nestling bird
That grips the grip of steel;
'Tis the voice as low as the summer wind
That rules without appeal;
And the warrior, scholar, the saint and sage,
May fight and plan and pray,
The world will wag till the end of time
In the little woman's way.

The Jersey Valuation of Misses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ice cream and strawberry festival season will soon be ushered in, a New Jersey church congregation, at Englewood, has devised a new and very taking scheme for raising funds. It has many advantages over the old grab-bag and fair schemes, as it costs nothing to get up, and is bound in time to wrench the last shekel out of every man in the community, if the sisters are endowed with proper christian fortitude and have physical endurance to stand it. The plan is simply to charge so much for kissing and hugging the sisters. A rate of charges was fixed, which appears to be very reasonable and just. Until competition starts up, the figures given, and which were here charged, may be regarded as the ruling prices of the market: Ten cents for kissing a girl between 15 and 20; five cents extra for hugging. Five cents for kissing a girl between 20 and 30; five cents extra for hugging. Over thirty five cents all round. For kissing a young widow, 25 cents; hugging, 10 cents extra. For kissing a married lady, 50 cents; hugging, 25 cents extra. The new plan worked like a charm. The revenues were large; the sisters made supremely happy, and although the young men in the town over-exerted themselves and were desperately wild, yet they were not satisfied.—*Phila. Record.*

A Funny Divorce Suit.

Washington probably has as many curious phases of the divorce of husband and wife as any city in the country. Every day brings something new. The last is a somewhat notable family we see together daily, apparently in harmony. They consist of husband, wife and two little babies, who lived together at the home of the husband's parents until the wife's certificate of divorce came along some weeks ago, from Indiana (grounds "incompatibility of temper,") and thereupon the wife packed up her trunks, gathered up one of the children, and moved over to the home of her own parents, who are well-to-do people. It is all very pleasant—the ex-husband, with his one-half of the progeny, politely accompanied the ex-wife and her division of offspring, and had her baggage stowed away in her own home, after a little family chat all round, the male division withdrew with his baby. At the door, "Ta-ta, come and see me when you can," quoth she. "I will, my dear, you must come around and see us when you can," quoth he. The babies were kissed by the several parties in interest, and the ex-husband and his half of the nuptial issue went off cheerily homeward. And so they keep it up; daily visits. The wife was born in this city, and never has been a dozen miles away from it. Neither of the parties have ever seen the Hoosier state. But an Indiana court decreed them divorced.—*Washington Capitol.*

Human Thorns.

There are certain disagreeable people in this world who seem to take a special delight in annoying others by reminding them of things they would willingly forget. They are human thorns, forever torturing their fellow-men for the sake of torture. Has a man met with misfortune in his business, they are forever recalling the fact. Has a man in times that are gone wandered into devious paths, they are forever reminding him of it, often by congratulating him that that is past. Has a man blundered, they are forever telling him what "might have been." When the thorn is of the masculine gender, there is one way of getting relief. He can be knocked down, and taught manners. When the thorn is of the feminine gender, the case is different, and not so easily disposed of. But Causeur hears of one such scourge in petticoats who got her deserts the other evening. It was at a little party, where some score of people were gathered together. The thorn sat near a young man who, in days gone by, had been guilty of follies that cost him dearly. He had put them all behind him. But the thorn took occasion to recall them in a subdued and confidential tone. The victim, who had been subjected to the same torture before, spoke up so that all could hear, "Madam," he said, "for five years I have been trying to forget all that. You have been trying to remember it. You have succeeded better than I. I congratulate you." The thorn subsided.—*Causeur in Boston Transcript.*

To Be or Not to Be—Bored?

A large proportion of society is incessantly crying out, "What boredom is its pleasures! what toils are its amusements!" and yet day after day, night after night, is tamely submitting to the toil and sorrow they entail. To live entirely in the family circle we all admit to be an unwise and rather dreary existence. All of us have not arrived at the melancholy condition of an old gentleman we know who elected to stay always at home, and when on being asked if he did not find it dull answered simply: "Well, you see, I am bored everywhere, and I may as well be bored at home in comfort as bored in other people's houses in discomfort!" None of us, we will assume, want to shut ourselves from our kind. On the contrary, we wish to mix with them, talk with them, laugh with them, dance with them, feed with them even. Many and various are the attempts to pass the time pleasantly which only bore us to death. Can any one of us lay our hands on our hearts and say that we go to any of these assemblages with pleasure or that we are not intensely dull when we are in the midst of them? And yet we go to all; to dreary dinners, to stuffy, crowded rooms, to indifferent music, to tedious readings, to tiresome gossips about people for whom we care absolutely nothing. "Pause," as the ranters are fond of saying, "pause and ask thyself why?" Is it to please ourselves? Emphatically no. Is it to please the giver of the entertainment? No; for we do not generally care for the pleasure or displeasure of our acquaintances. Is it that we may be seen there? No, again; for the people that go to a house for the only reason that "everybody" goes, get what they want in being seen there and cannot be classed with the genuine sufferers from boredom. The fact is we have got into a groove and cannot get out for want of moral courage and moral energy. An organized strike for any particular form of social entertainment would perhaps not succeed, seeing that it would be difficult to get any three people to agree as to what they would strike for.

We would therefore make two practical suggestions. The first is, that no excuse should be necessary in refusing an invitation and that no more offense should be taken at a refusal without excuse than there is when a lady whom we know to be at home declines to receive. The second is that all young couples who have the happiness not yet to have entered the dreary treadmill of society's listless joys, should give their minds and a portion of their time experimentally to making their homes pleasant in some sensible, unfashionable, unconventional way, well within instead of outside their means, to a limited number of their friends. The more original the plan they hit upon and the more they enjoy it themselves, the more likely they will be to succeed. Each house would thus become a centre of some individuality, and would be consequently more interesting and amusing. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are by no means advising young wives to set up *salons*. The social talent required for a successful *salon* is not possessed by one woman in a thousand, and imitations are always dull things. And moreover, the husband of a woman who has that art gradually becomes a nonentity, and the house is no longer a happy home for him and his children, but a shrine for the worship of his wife by all his acquaintances. Lastly, let us have a more liberal allowance of fun at our dinner parties. Is it not enough to work hard all day? Must a man be doomed to punch his unhappy brains all dinner-time as well, in order to keep up a grave controversy on politics or theology—like a "last lamented" journalist, whom we once heard discussing the doctrine of the Trinity throughout the dinner? How much better employed he would have been in cracking jokes. He might have been living now.—*London Week.*

Titled American Belles.

As I look upon the gay Boulevard des Capucines and note some fair faces in the stylish carriages passing, and recollect that once they were the admiration of a broad and also a very narrow American circle "at home," and when I recall their native names, now lost under foreign titles, I am amazed at what the Cockney landlady in the play calls "the hups and the downs." It is a source of much inward wormwood and gall to some of us to behold these fair ones lost to American citizenship and lolling under French coronets. But love is sometimes blind and sometimes very much wide awake, and when the latter, not even a ducal or a baronial title will cause the most independent American republican girl to blink. Look at the list, even in my momentary memory of our "republican court" belles: The Duchess de Praslin Choiseul is a charming, stately lady, well known in Baltimore society; the Countess Charette is one of a family whose name is a household word in Tennessee, and identified with the polished period of a presidency of the United States when "grand and gracious manners marked men of court." No higher links of royal alliances can there be found in France than those of Mme. Charette by her French marriage, even if you look down the avenue of great personages as far as you will and back again to the venerable Duchess of St. James, the grandmother of Mme. Charette's step children. Yet those who can recall the person of our simple-bearing Democrat, President Polk, little dream that on the banks of the Seine dwells his favorite niece, surrounded by the royalists of the Bourbon and Legitimist schools, and she the most charming of them all, crowned with womanly virtues, the true pride of an American lady. And from the "Crescent City" came a belle of rare qualities and womanly beauties, whose name, as the lovely Mme. Dampier, few of us will forget, when refined taste and exquisite surroundings are the topics of our talk. I might say something of the Marchioness d'Hurseie, of New York, and that old group of the Livingston-Power society, but for the present I remain silent. I might also say something of another sister who became the Princess Lanti and made a mark in society at Rome, but then I should have to speak of a third sister who became the Marchioness Garotti and the adopted daughter-in-law of the late Pope Pio Nono, and as I am not disposed to dwell on details I simply allude to these names formally to show the attraction of our belles to the gallants abroad and point to the failures of our beaus at home. Here I might also say something of a lovely niece of the foregoing three ladies, who became the Countess Sala and graced the *salons* of Paris and Turin as well as of Naples and Rome, but space forbids the pleasure. How much, in the way of challenging our home gallants, can be said when the names of the Countess de Damas and her sister, who married an Italian prince, are alluded to. Both in Baltimore and New York the family pedigree and pious family examples of the fair and fortunate ones is gratefully known. So, too, that of the Countess Montauban, and now that Miss Hungerford, of California, is added to the list of foreign-titled American belles, as—I mentioned in my last letter, it is a source of some laudable and anxious curiosity to know who comes next? "Why," I say to my "Monumental City" fair companion, "do not some of our American men come over here and marry a princess or two, just by way of revenge?" She: "Do you see that little maiden with a big Normandy cap, dark blue stockings, bright colored kerchief and with her violet blue eyes and sweet, artless smile—even she would not marry other than a Frenchman!" Why have our girls not the same patriotism?—*Baltimore Sun Paris Letter.*

Fashion Notes.

NOVELTIES in feathers are ostrich feathers with camel's hair tips.

PROMINENT among the new spring fabrics is the Hungarian, a soft cashmere in the new linchen and fawn shades.

CRESCENTS and horseshoes are the most fashionable designs for what are called sprigged muslins.

NEW walking boots for ladies have pointed toes, and are much higher in the ankle than formerly.

IMPORTED wraps are of light camel's hair, of peculiar shape, and are trimmed with crepe fringe.

VERY large flowers are used in millinery this spring, a single rose in many cases forming the crown of a bonnet.

HANDSOME fringes are of chenille, narrow silk braids arranged in complicated patterns, and cut beads mixed with both braids and chenille tassels.

WE have this season a reproduction of pale tints, more neutral and paler than ever, cloudy blues, whitish greens, purplish tints, etc. The dark tint that is most popular is the *bleu gendarme.*

THE favorite flowers for tacking on bonnet crowns are asters, marguerites, pansies and eglantine blossoms, with the yellow anthers showing plainly in the delicate pink ground of petals.

WITH the summer, sleeves short to the elbow will become very general, and the very long glove of unglazed kid will be worn with it, and further on in the summer the fine thread glove and the silk netting or lace mitten.

IT is not easy to regard the striped and elaborately decorated feminine stockings as altogether a modest or refined fashion. The ladies tell us that these expensive and frequently flashy articles are necessary for the present low open shoes. Probably; but they have been hanging at the store windows all winter, and must have been bought by somebody before the low shoes could have been worn with comfort. And the mode is going from bad to worse. The Boccaccio stocking in out in Vienna. The peculiarity of a pair of Boccaccio stockings is that one is black and the other white. The idea came from the stage, from a comic opera, but is now the fashion of the drawing-room.

A PRETTY spring costume for a young lady is of gendarme-blue Indian cashmere. The bodice forms a tight-fitting cuirass, finished at the waist by a deep fluting of satin-striped pekin foulard, which forms a basque; in front there is a waistcoat of plaited pekin foulard, fastened across by three tabs. The skirt, of cashmere, is trimmed around the bottom with a fluting twelve inches deep. Draperies of pekin foulard are crossed over in front of the skirt, forming paniers at the sides; these come down very much at the back, and are joined together in the middle in an enormous bow, with fringed ends, close to the heading of the fluting around the bottom.

To be Remembered.

It is with life as with coffee: He who drinks it pure must not drain it to the dregs.

The rich are more envied by those who have little than by those who have nothing.

It is the work of a philosopher to be every day subduing his passions and laying aside his prejudices.

Having nothing to do with any man in a passion, for men are not like iron, to be wrought out when hot.

Whosoever would work wisely and with success must have clearly before him the end he wishes to accomplish.

It is a most mortifying reflection to any man to consider what he has done compared with what he might have done.

If you would be pungent be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

Our eyesight is the more exquisite of our senses, yet it does not serve us to discern wisdom; if it did, what a glow of love would she kindle within us.—*Plato.*

Vineland, New Jersey, has ten thousand inhabitants and one police officer; it reported one crime last year, and its pauper expenses amounted to four dollars. There is no grog shop in Vineland.

I have never been able to discover that a man is at all the worst for being attacked. One foolish line of his own does him more harm than the ablest pamphlet against him by other people.—*Macaulay.*

Good words do more than hard speeches; as the sunbeams without any noise will make the traveler cast off his cloak, which all the blustering winds could not do, but only make him bend it closer to him.—*Leighton.*

Strange Freak of a Dove.

For more than a week a beautiful white dove of the tumbler variety has followed Conductor Smith's freight train on the Old Colony railroad daily from Walpole to a certain spot in Medfield, Mass., where it alights on a particular barn, reappearing the the next day at the same place in Walpole. During a part of the way the dove flies just back of the cab, under the pillar of smoke, and within a few feet of the engineer, and a part of the way beside the engineer's window and with two feet of his hand as he stretches it toward her. Occasionally she falls back to the rear of the train, as if surveying it, but only to resume her wonted place a moment later. The engineer has tried several times to run away from the beautiful bird by putting on extra steam, but to no purpose. When the train passes under a bridge the dove mounts gracefully above it, tumbling immediately to its place again on the other side.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THERE is no beautiful spring at Niagara. It is all fall there.

Chinese Rice Paper.

Everybody is familiar with those brilliant, quaint pictures of insects, birds and flowers painted upon a thick, soft, translucent material we have always called "rice paper." This is not made of rice. It is the thin slices of the pith of a plant or tree of the Aralia family, *fatsia papyrifera* of modern botanists. The tree grows about twenty feet high, and its pith is an extensive article of commerce in China, for it is used in the manufacture of many articles, especially toys and artificial flowers. The cylinder of pith exposed on removing the bark and woody fibre is rarely an inch and a half in diameter, and, as the substance is delicate and tender, rare skill and practice are required to cut the whole stick from circumference to centre into one continuous sheet. A long, thin, very sharp knife is used for this operation. The largest sheets that can be obtained in this way are about fifteen inches long by ten wide. As soon as the sheets are cut they are spread out, all the little holes are carefully mended with bits of mica, and they are pressed under weights until dry. The refuse scraps, etc., go to make pillows, the ordinary sheets are dyed brilliantly and sold to the flower makers, while the largest sheets are destined for the foreign market, after being carefully painted by skillful native artists. There is no substance yet discovered that so well represents the delicate texture of the petals of flowers as this paper of pith, and it is exported to some extent by artificial flower manufacturers. The tree could no doubt be grown here as our climate is much like that of China.

One of the most interesting things to be seen in China is the daily flower fair in a certain street in Pekin. Stretching along the narrow street for more than half a mile is a grand exposition of pith, paper and silk flowers. Foreigners stand fascinated before the stands, watching the skill of the flower-makers. Each one is provided with an assortment of saucers, knives and some pith paper of many hues. In a short time, while his deft fingers move with bewildering rapidity, he will counterfeit the dahlia, aster, rose or whatever real flower lies before him for a model. His skill in cutting, leaf calyx and petals is equalled only by his marvelous eye for delicate difference of tint. Here the peddlers get their supplies for the day. It is astonishing to see how fond the people are of these beautiful counterfeits of nature. The Chinese women wear no bonnets or hats but do their hair up in elaborate fashion and and wear flowers instead. In some parts of the kingdom you may know if a woman be maid, widow or matron by the color of the flowers she wears in her hair. The parasol, where the women wear no hats, is of course an indispensable article for any outdoor excursion, and the whole family of parasols and umbrellas in China is a marvel. They are generally made of silk or paper, and are often *chef d'oeuvres* of art.

$3,000 for Three hours' Work.

A picture of a beautiful model which the late Thomas Couture painted in three hours and forty minutes, was bought by a Russian for $3,000. His picture of a Roman scene, painted in 1847, made him instantly a man of power and fame in art. "What are you going to commence now?" asked on of his pupils at that time; "what new grand work?" "I'll tell you," answeren Couture; "my ambition is to paint a glass of water standing on a polished piece of marble. In the glass will be a beautiful rose with a dewdrop upon it, and in the marble you will see the reflection." "But you are not serious?" exclaimed the youth. "After what you have accomplished you must continue." "Yes, I am serious. I wish to make a fortune. To work for glory and die of hunger is not my ambition." Couture became rich, not by his own industry, but by the death of his father and a small fortune brought him by his wife. After years of separation the questioning pupil visited him in his home to see what his master had accomplished in the past years. "Come with me," Couture, after the usual compliments had been exchanged; "come with me and I will show you something beautiful—something I have been painting for the fete of my wife. "Look there!" It was a rose in a glass of water, reflected in the piece of white marble on which it was standing, "Ah, I know it!" cried the pupil. "Know it! Impossible! It was only painted yesterday." "Yes, I have known it since 1847." It was the ambitious conception which had entered his head thirty years before, after he had been proclaimed victor.—*New York Tribune.*

A Good Story, Though a Little Profane.

Next week Mr. Jerome Hopkins, an eccentric man, and a very poor musician, proposes to bring out a biblical opera called "Samuel." It has been played once, and was generally laughed at, some years ago. The organist of Trinity church told me, some days ago, a very funny story about his first performance of "Samuel," which is worth repeating, although it is a little profane. At the first performance Hopkins induced some of the Trinity choir boys to take part, and the role of the Samuel was taken by a little fellow of the choir who had a beautiful voice. When the night of the opera came, the house was full of people ready to laugh. The orchestra tuned up, and Hopkins sat in the conductor's chair, waiting for the signal "ready" to be given from behind the curtain. But no signal came, and Hopkins got impatient. He bounced on the stage, and soon found that every one was in place except Samuel, who was nowhere to be found. "I'll find him," says Hopkins in a rage, dashing behind the scenes. The next thing the very proper Trinity choir boys heard was Hopkins' voice shouting out: "Where in h-ll is Samuel?" This beginning of a biblical opera rather demoralized the company.—*New York Letter in Indianapolis News.*

"Drawing Out the Fear."

"I witnessed a beautiful and touching incident," says Owen in his 'Here and There in Portugal' illustrative of the early lessons which make the peril of the future occupation familiar to a child from his cradle, in a little scene on the banks of the Douro. "A fisherman and his wife stood at the waters side, opposite to a deep and dangerous spot. Their child, a boy of about a year old, was already habited in the costume of his future life, that of a sailor, the trousers tucked up above the child's knees. Leading him towards the river's brink, the mother purposely wet his tiny feet. He was alarmed and clung to her. With soft and affectionate caresses, again and again she led him to the water, until the little imp, emboldened by her encouragement, ventured down alone, and, only just able to walk, tottered unsteadily to the stream. I trembled at the risk. Just a few feet further and the water deepened dangerously. But there was no cause for fear. Guided by a watchful eye, the mother's hand was ever ready to catch the little scrap of infant humanity, just in time to save it, and to render my half-uttered exclamation unnecessary: *Que esta fasendo?* (What is she doing?) *Esta de tiando omedo* (she is drawing out his fear) was the reply."

CHINESE MENDICANTS.

Begging Reduced to a Science.

Mr. J. H. Gregg, of Hong Kong, has recently written to a London paper a very interesting letter on Chinese beggars. Certainly some of the accounts of these mendicants are horrible in the extreme, and would hardly be credited if the authority was not so good. He says that he has actually seen one beggar bearing on his back a leper so much affected by the disease that his ears and hands and feet were apparently sloughing off. With this loathsome burden, Mr. Gregg says the beggar threatened to enter each shop he passed, unless the shopkeeper at once administered to his wants. Alms were promptly thrown into the street, and quickly picked up. Others, according to this account, go about carrying sharp Chinese razors, with which they cut themselves to show their misery, and to extort alms. Mr. Gregg has seen mendicants with the upper part of their bodies covered with blood. At the town of Pitkong, in the Province of Canton, he saw a beggar literally bathed in his own blood, which also sprinkled over the floor of the shop in which he was trying to melt the apparently obdurate heart of the shopkeeper. He also relates horrible stories of beggars who vary the above fashion by knocking their heads against the walls of shops, and of others who beat their bodies with large stones for the edification of passers-by. Not content with these pleasant and entertaining exhibitions, some of the more emaciated have an agreeable habit of apparently appearing in a dying condition on the threshold of a shop or dwelling-house, and announcing, in dismal tones, their purpose of remaining there to die. Here is Mr. Gregg's account of one instance: "In May, 1874, I saw one, apparently perishing from hunger, throw himself down at the doorway of a dwelling-house, saying that he would die of starvation if he were not immediately relieved. The householder, who was in a great state of trepidation, at once offered the starving man a small sum of money, which was indignantly refused. A friend who was with me expressed his readiness to relieve the wants of the sufferer. He held out a half dollar, and the penurions householder at once rushed toward him, and eagerly grasped the coin, which he at once gave to the sufferer." This letter goes to show that the mendicants of European countries and the United States have not begun to master the fine art of begging, and that they are as yet but in their infancy when compared with the almond-eyed children of the Flowery Land.

The March of the Chinese.

The first Chinaman arrived at San Francisco in 1847, and lost no time in joining the throng of gold hunters who had gone into the mountains. He found enough of the yellow dross to delight his almond-shaped eyes, and stir a fever in his Mongolian blood. The year following, he wrote to some friends in the Flowery Kingdom of his auriferous luck, and the excitement was as great as it could be among the reposeful Celestials. They began coming to our shores, and in three years some 4,000 had entered the Golden Gate, of whom more than one-half tarried in the Californian metropolis. Then the first of the Six Companies was organized, with a view to controlling the immigration of their countrymen and making it profitable to those of their number who had already settled in the new land. In less than 10 years the Chinese population had appropriated an area of some 30 acres of that city, a good part of which had been orignally devoted to fine residences, churches, and hotels. That quarter, now known as Chinatown, contains at present 40,000 Mongolians or nearly one-fifth of the whole number in the United States. Of these, only some 2,000 are women, or 1 to 15 men, a disproportion that has put a premium on Chinese women, and produced a condition of society entirely phenomenal in the Republic. The denizens of Chinatown are not remarkable for versatility, at least so far as their callines are indicative. More than 15,000 are servants, cigar makers, or sewers of clothing, and many are laundrymen. But they all work hard, and are, are therefore, terribly dangerous to the hoodlums and the Irish.

A Powerful Intellect.

Further proof of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful mental powers is afforded by the statements of his friend and publisher James Ballantyne. The novel "Lucy of Lammermoor" was produced under pressure of severe illness, and when Scott was at least in this sense unconscious, and nothing of what he said and did in connection with the work was remembered when he recovered. "The book," said James Ballantyne, "was not only written, but published, before Mr. Scott was able to rise from his bed; and he assured me that, when it was first put into his hands in a complete shape, he did not recollect one single, character or conversation it contained! He did not desire me to understand, nor did I understand, that his illness had erased from his memory the original incidents of the story, with which he had been acquainted from his boyhood; but he literally recollected nothing else—not a single character woven by the romancer, not one of the many scenes and points of humor, not anything with which he was himself connected, as the writer of the work."

JUGURTHA.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

How cold are thy baths, Apollo!
Cried the African monarch, the splendid,
As down to his death in the hollow
Dark dungeons of Rome he descended,
Uncrowned, unthroned, unattended;
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!

How cold are thy baths, Apollo!
Cried the poet, unknown, unbefriended,
As the vision, that lured him to follow,
With the mist and the darkness blended,
And the dream of his life was ended;
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!

—*International Review.*

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

J. P. SANDERSON, chief elephant catcher in India, has caught ninety-four elephants since his arrival at Mysore in December. Four men of the elephant-catching force have been killed.

THE Bronte sisters are buried within the walls of Haworth church, in ordinary graves dug in the ground beneath the altar door. When the old church is pulled down these graves will have to be despoiled.

PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW has had a gift of a pen made from the iron fetters of Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon. The socket is made of gold set with three rare gems, and the handle is a piece of oak from the old frigate Constitution.

HAVING heard of Cyrus W. Field's intention to erect a monument to Major Andre, the Bridgeport, Conn., St. George's society, all Englishmen, have subscribed $50 toward a monument for Nathan Hale, the young American who was hanged by the British during the revolution.

ONE gentleman of New York is said to have sent $1,000 to an English friend to put on Parole, at best advantage. That $1,000 netted him $55,000, the bet having been made when the odds were one to fifty-six against Parole. Lorillard must have won $800,000.

THE late Judge Barnard, of New York was about five feet ten inches high. He had glittering black eyes, a pale face, and was slender. He wore very large diamond studs, and a flashing solitaire ring, said to have cost $7,000. He wore shirts with frilled bosoms, diamond sleeve buttons, gorgeous scarfs, a velvet coat, and in winter a sealskin overcoat.

LORD CHELMSFORD is said to be the saddest man in Africa. The rout at Isandula was so sudden and complete that Lord Chelmsford lost the whole of his baggage, including his stars and orders—a misfortune which seems to be viewed in the colony with ill-disguised satisfaction. It is evident that this unlucky general and Sir Bartle Frere are two of the most detested men in Africa. —*London Truth.*

ORISON BLOUNT, well known in local politics of New York city before and during the war, died recently. During the war he invented a gun which discharged 70 shots a minute, the gun being operated by a crank and the ammunition being shoved into it. The government bought it, but in the first battle where it was used the gun fell into the hands of the rebels. The weapon was the veritable ancestor of the Gatling gun and the French mitrailleuse.

FOREIGN honors are crowding thickly on Americans. Dr. Charles Rau, archæologist of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently been elected a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. Recently he received his diploma of membership, signed by the King of DenTark, as president of the society. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, the eminent American chemist, of Louisville, Ky., has also just been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of France.

MR. BANCROFT, the historian, seems very feeble this spring. He was out riding his favorite black steed recently, but seemed so weak and nervous that I feared he could not reach home in safety, although accompanied by a stalwart groom, who rode close to his master. One year ago the old gentleman, clad in a close, trim fitting riding suit, his white hair and long snowy beard surmounted by a cap with a vizor, used to dash by on his spirited horse with the impetuous pleasure of youth, and now he can hardly sit erect, although clinging to the saddle's pommel for support.—*Washington Letter.*

LONDON *Truth*, in an article giving anecdotes of the Prince of Wales, says: "He is fond of late hours, but no matter how late he may go to bed, he rises early the next morning. He is a keen sportsman and a very fair shot. At whist he plays an excellent hand. And whether the occupation of the moment be whist, sport or dancing, he enters into it with a hearty relish, which contrasts strangely with the *blase* airs of the golden youths of the day. His constitution is an excellent one. He rarely has a day's illness, and he is a living proof that no amount of tobacco can enfeeble either mind or body. I believe that he was the inventor of the now popular drink, 'lemon and soda.'"

The South American Belligerents.

The following account of the forces of the belligerents in the war now going on in South America is given in a letter from La Paz to a German paper: "Peru, with a superficial area greater than that of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and a population of 2,700,000, has four ironclads (a frigate, a ram, and two monitors), six wooden ships, three training ships, five river steamers, and an army of 3,000 men only on a peace footing, but with the cadres of eight battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and two brigades of artillery, besides 1,000 gendarmes, and 1,200 watchmen (vigilantes). Chili, with a population of 2,117,000, has two good ironclad corvettes and four wooden war steamers, besides some other ships which are unserviceable for war purposes. The armament of the Chilian navy consists of forty-four guns, and the personnel of 973 men. The Chilian army comprises 1,500 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 410 artillery, besides 6,000 national guards. Bolivia has no navy, and her army consists of 2,000 men; but it could easily be increased by the system of recruiting prevalent in the country, under which young and strong men are torn from their families to serve in the army. The population of Bolivia is 2,325,000."

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,
17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS,

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"The Initiated Tramp."

[Napoleon Northwest.]

ED. NORTHWEST:—Please publish the following for the benefit of the masses:

We have long since maintained that the tramps scouring about the country are a regularly organized fraternity, having a general understanding with one another and having a ritual of questions and answers. Their uniform appearance, their periodical visits to the same localities, their regular calls at the same house where they have before secured food, all point to this. A sheriff of a western county has found curious emblems about them, has studied their character and listened to their conversation, until he can tell a regularly initiated tramp from an imposter. The following amusing and instructive dialogue took place between the sheriff and one of a squad of tramps recently committed to jail:

"From whence came you?"

"From a town in New York, called Jerusalem."

"What's your business here?"

"To learn to subdue my appetite, and to sponge my living from an indulgent public."

"Then you are a regular tramp, I presume?"

"I am so taken and accepted wherever I go."

"How am I to recognize you as tramp?"

"By the largeness of my feet and general carnivorous appearance."

"How do you know yourself to be a tramp?"

"In seeking food by being often denied, but ready to try again."

"How gained you admittance to this town?"

"By a good many long tramps."

"How were you received?"

"On the end of a policeman's billy, presented to my head."

"How did the policeman dispose of you?"

"He took me several times around the town to the south, east and west, where he found the city marshal, police judge and the jailer, where a great many questions were asked."

"What advice did the judge give you?"

"He advised me to walk in upright, regular steps, and to renounce tramping——"

"Will you be off or from?"

"With your permission I'll be off very quickly."

"Which way are you traveling?"

"East."

"Of what are you in pursuit?"

"Work—which, by my own endeavors and the assistance of others, I hope I shall never be able to find."

My friend, you are now at an institution where the wicked are always troublesome, and the weary as bad as the rest. You will now be conducted to the middle chamber by a flight of winding stairs, consisting of five or more steps, instead of corn, wine and oil—the wages of the ancients—yours will be bread and water for five days. When your company escape from this place, divide yourselves into parties of three each, take a bee line for Portland or Bangor, where, in the winter they usually run free soup houses, and you may be pardoned on condition of your never returning. ***

FLORIDA, April 21st, 1879.

Turned the Tables.

A lawyer in Dayton, Ohio, had in his office a particularly industrious student One of the clients was a young and pretty woman, and her consultations with the lawyer were always held in his private room, behind closed doors. The student became anxious to learn about the case that required so much secret discussion. He peeped and listened at the keyhole, and was rewarded by the knowledge that, while the legal business related to the collection of a small debt, most of the interviews were devoted to courtship. The lawyer desired the woman to marry him, while she being wealthy feared that his motive was mercenary. On the occasion of her next call the lawyer was not in, and the student politely informed her that, although he had not been admitted to the bar, he was confident that he could deal satisfactorily with her case. She said no, but he persisted, popped the question on the spot, urged his suit eloquently, and was accepted. The lawyer, in revenge tried to whip him, and that was how the story got out.

Strange Cure for Malignant Fever.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The vapor arising from the custom of melting tallow with red hot tongs, practiced in Scotland in making candles, has been found by accident to be most efficacious in cases of malignant and epidemical fevers. A merchant of Peterhead, was attacked by a fever, of which his brother died, and when apparently hopelessly sick, and in a fainting state and violently agitated, the process of making candles was going on, and the smoke reached his bed. The smell of burning tallow, offensive in ordinary cases, was agreeable to him, took away his sickness and tranquilized his nerves. When the business was over his complaint again recommenced, when he caused tallow to be again burned, and the effluvium again relieved him. By repeating this simple and extraordinary remedy for three days he became perfectly well."

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by C. H. Hoyt, Auburn, Ind.

An Ithica girl has painted fifty black satin buttons, to ornament a dress for herself, with a pretty design, either a bit of wheat, a bee, or a dainty flower, while around the cuffs and down the front of the dress, from throat to hem, run interlaced clusters of lilies of the valley, with here and there a humming bird in color and form as natural as life A necklace made in the same manner is also to be worn. The painting is all on a ground-work of black satin, and is delicately and deftly done.

A Hard Case.

A Woodward avenue druggist yesterday put up a prescription brought by a boy, and as he handed over the bottle the boy asked:

"Did you put any sugar in it?"

"I don't think I did," was the reply.

"Well, then, I don't believe ma'll touch a drop of it. I got some medicine here 'tother day and pa couldn't even hire her to take it, 'cause it wasn't sweet. She's purty sick, but she's down on medicine."

"Well, how does your father manage?"

"He don't manage at all. He tries to hire mother, but you see she's too old to care for candy and too young to want spectacles or a snuff box, and there we are, you see. If them onion draughts on her feet don't do any good I'll bet I'll have a stepmother 'fore fall."—Detroit Free Press.

A Corpse Weighing 980 Pounds.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

Benjamin Singerly, formerly proprietor of the State Journal, and printer for a term of years, who died suddenly after traveling from Philadelphia to Pittsburg one hot day about two years ago, was a very heavy man, weighing from 350 to 400 pounds. He was interred at Pittsburg. A few weeks ago the relatives of Mr. Singerly made preparations to have him resurrected and taken to Philadelphia, where his parents and other relatives are buried. When the persons to whom the work was intrusted had dug down to the top of the casket, they were suprised to find that no offensive odor prevailed. The rough box was opened but the attempt to remove the casket from it was ineffectual on account of its extraordinary weight. When the lid was removed the face and body were found to have undergone petrifaction—they had assumed the color of yellow marble, and the entire face and form seemed like one mass of marble chiseled from a block—not one of the features or lineaments being out of place or unnatural in the slightest degree. The body was raised from the grave by means of a block and fall, and was found to weigh when weighed for transportation to Philadelphia, nine hundred and eighty pounds!

How a Toad Undresses.

[New York Graphic.]

"About the middle of July I found a toad on a hill of melons, and not wanting him to leave, I hoed around him. He appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows against his sides and rubbing downward. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open straight along his back. Now, said I, old fellow you have done it; but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both his hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants, the same as any body would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast-off cuticle forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down he stripped of the skin underneath until it came down to his forelegs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling, stripped off the skin; changing hands, he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The operation seemed an agreeable one, and occupied but a short time.

Little Women.

[Liberal Review.]

Little women are prone to fascinate big men, but perhaps they have a considerable amount of power over men in general. But they are endowed with no such power for witchery so far as their sisters are concerned. Indeed, there is a certain amount of chronic antagonism between little women and other women, which prevents them from fraternizing together with that cordiality with which women who are in no way physically remarkable can. The ordinary woman will, probably, tell you, if you appeal to her for an opinion, that the little woman "is a conceited little thing that gives herself all manner of airs and graces." The statement may not be quite correct, but those who generally make it have good cause for belief in its accuracy. The little woman is in the habit of treating them with a degree of scorn, not to say contempt, which is calculated to have a most irritating effect upon their nerves. The constant contemplation of her own insignificance has ruffled her temper, though her very smallness is in some cases a point in her favor rather than against it. But constant fighting, even if it is only shadows, has a decidedly exasperating tendency. Now she is continually doing battle with what she and some others may be disposed to consider her weak point. It is easy to see how keenly she feels the sting of being small. She not only assumes an aggressive attitude toward a great portion of humanity on that account; she allows the fact to influence her in the matter of taste and her every-day life. If she has a house she will have every thing in it on as big a scale as possible; she will love big horses and big dogs; she will, as we have already said, probably marry a big man, and she will, in a variety of other ways, indicate her affection for the magnificent as compared with the insignificant. All this may be regarded as a sort of protest on her part against her own littleness. It is another proof that people would like to be just what they are not, and to get just what they lack. Though her foibles and eccentricities are many, she can be forgiven them in view of their causes. At the same time she may be recommended to make herself more agreeable if she were less egotistical and aggressive. Perhaps we should say that we have spoken of typical little women, not of all little women.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 06 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 13 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 03 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 40 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 46	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 06	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30.

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 17 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 06 pm	8 30 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 37 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		pm	1 32 am
Louisville		pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 35 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 29. '78.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		9 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		8 30am	4 05pm
Jackson	6 10am	11 40am	5 40pm
Jonesville	7 19am	12 45pm	7 55am
Bankers	7 36am	1 12pm	8 20pm
Waterloo	9 30am	2 50pm	11 30pm
Auburn	9 48am	3 00pm	12 25pm
Auburn Junc.	9 52am	3 05pm	12 01am
Ft. Wayne	10 45am	3 55pm	1 25am
Indianapolis	6 10pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	9 20pm		
Louisville	10 25pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 10pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		9 27am	
St. Louis	8 0's	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	
Cincinnati			8 00am
Indianapolis	6 55pm	4 30am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	4 30pm
Auburn Junc.	5 50am	12 30pm	6 05pm
Auburn	6 00am	12 35pm	6 10pm
Waterloo	6 14am	12 46pm	6 55pm
Bankers	8 00am	2 22pm	10 10pm
Jonesville	8 18am	2 39pm	10 8 pm
Jackson	9 25am	3 40pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 46am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	12 0 am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		3 55pm	
Saginaw		9 13pm	
Bay City		10 00pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 55
Denver	9 27	8 50	8 45
Chili	9 38	9 12	9 00
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 06	10 28
N. Manchester	10 28	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 56	10 56	12 30
Columbia City	11 29	11 31	1 40
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	12 10	12 12	2 56
La Otto	12 25	12 48	3 56
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 34
Aupurn	12 55	1 17	5 06
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 20pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 00pm	6 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 24	11 36	3 30
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30
Laketon	5 40	10 26	2 51
North Manchester	5 30	10 13	1 20
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 15	1 09
Collamar	5 15	9 13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 40	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 20	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 29
Auburn Junction	3 35	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 29	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

W. H. DILLS, Plff's. Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, May term, 1879.

Philip Griner et al. } To quiet title &c. No. 380
vs.
Clarissa White et al. }

Now come the plaintiffs by their attorney and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Michael Knight, Thomas Knight, Eliza Poorman, William Poorman, the unknown heirs of Polly Kimmel, deceased and Robert Widney, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the 13th day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of May, A. D 1879, at the court house, in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

WITNESS, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of April, 1879.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
[L. S.] By B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS,

34 Calhoun Street. Ft. Wayne.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER SUPPLEMENT.

STILL IN TOWN.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

WITH THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

CARPETS, CLOTHING,

Hats, Groceries, Glass and Queensware, Fish, Salt, &c.

Look through our stock before purchasing, and SAVE MONEY. We have the LARGEST STOCK in the city to select from, and our long experience in the trade enables us to anticipate the wants of the people. Our stock of DOMESTIC GOODS was bought before the recent advance in all cotton goods, which enables us to give better goods at the same prices than those that buy in small quantities, as they must have them. Our CLOTHING is bought direct from the best MANUFACTURERS, and also our LADIES' LINEN SUITS, thus giving our customers the JOBBERS' PROFITS.

We are now offering to the trade a splendid line of CARPETS; HEMPS at 6 yds. for $1.00; heavy INGRAINS 40c. per yd., and a SPECIAL BARGAIN in TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 80c. per yd. Bring the measure of your rooms and WE WILL CUT ALL CARPETS TO FIT IF WANTED.

A large lot of cheap DRESS GOODS at from 7 to 20c. per yard; WHITE PIQUES 6 1-4, to 12 1-2c. per yard; EMBROIDERIES from 2 1-2c. to $1.00 per yard; TOWELING from 6 1-4c. to 15c. per yd.; TABLE LINEN, not cotton, from 30c. to 75c. per yd.; SUMMER SHAWLS from 90c. up; PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS of all grades; MEN'S BRITTISH HALF HOSE from 10 to 25c.; LADIES' HOSE from 7 to 65c. per pair; ROUCHES from 3 for 5c. to 30c. each; LADIES' BERLIN GLOVES from 13 to 20c per pair.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS OF ALL KINDS.

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN OVERALLS---TRY THEM.

Don't buy Clothing till you see our immense stock. Get the best prices you possibly can, then come and see us,

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Coffee A Suguar	9c. per lb.
" C "	8c. " "
Yellow ... "	7c. " "
Granulated "	10c. " "
Fourteen pounds Prunes for	$1.00

Peas 3c. per lb.; Beans 3c. per lb.; Rice (Carolina) three lbs. for 25c.; Good Coffee 8 lbs. for $1.00; Best Rio Coffee 18c.; Roasted Coffee 18c.; Good Fine-cut Tobacco 45c.;

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

TEAS from 30c up---Try our best Teas.

$1.00 Fine-cut Tob. for 80c.; 16 oz. Plug Tob. for 55c.; Good Smoking Tob. 25c.; 10c. packages Smoking Tob. 8c. 8 bars Sterling Soap for 25c.; 4 bars Kirk's Savan Soap for 25c.; A variety of Toilet Soaps; Four 10c boxes of Matches for 25c.; 3 boxes Blueing for 10c.; Silver Gloss Starch 10c.; Milk Crocks 85c. per doz.

The Largest Stock of FISH in the Market---Every Package Warranted.

DISHES, DISHES, DISHES. DISHES.

THE VERY BEST SAGINAW SALT $1.20 PER BARREL.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

McQUISTON & RALSTON, Auburn, Ind

AUBURN COURIER SUPPLEMENT.

Auburn Courier.

A Glass Dress.

Prof. Theodore Greiner, a patient glassblower of an inventive turn of mind, has after four months of untiring labor, produced a marvel in the shape of a lady's dress, woven—trimmings and all—from strands of glass spun by him. The wonder was produced in the basement of the residence of S. Isaacs, No. 1434 Mission st, a gentleman who was struck with the phenomenal powers of Prof. Greiner in weaving glass some years ago, while the latter was in New Orleans, and who went into partnership with him. The spinning was done by blowing glass into long strands, and washing them in a solution of water and beet-root sugar, which has a toughening effect. The weaving was done on an old-fashioned hand-loom, the warp being nineteen feet long, and the woof four feet; a number of colors being worked in, and producing a beautiful bright glass cloth. The dress was made by Lottie Hoff, a dressmaker, who was occupied five days in cutting and making the costume. The dress is en panier, with loop sleeves and square neck, ornamented with box-pleatings, and bound in blue. The garments are soon to be put on exhibition, and will form one of the curiosities of the day. In 1863, Prof. Greiner spun and wove a dress entirely of glass, for which he was offered $2,500, but put it upon exhibition, and it was soon cut to pieces by persons who desired specimens. With the new dress there is a set of beautiful blonde glass curls of a natural hue upon the head of the model, reaching to the waist. Prof. Greiner is a native of Bohemia, and belongs to a family of glass-blowers. His latest achievement, however, is considered to be far superior to the common and well-known achievements of exhibiting glass-blowers. In the bright light of three or four gas-jets the glass dress presents a most beautiful appearance, glistening at every point, and falling over the form with the grace of silk. It can be removed and put on with little more trouble than an ordinary dress.—San Francisco Call.

Better Late Than Never.

[Scientific American.]

In is not an uncommon thing to hear young men complain that their early schooling was deficient in quantity, poor in quality, or—if neither of these—was wasted through boyish indifference and folly. They would get on better in life if they knew more, they are free to admit, but they do not see that they are daily wasting opportunities which, if improved, would in a few years give them a fairly good eduction. They think themselves too old to learn, and spend more time regretting their lack of knowledge than would suffice to give them the knowledge they need. It is said that the father of Professor Sumner, of Yale College could neither write nor read when he came to this country, a young English mechanic. Within twenty years thereafter he was known as one of the best read men in Hartford, one of the most cultivated communities in the country. Instead of wasting his time in idle regrets for his deficient schooling, he learned to read, and read to good purpose. In a similar way many of the best, most honored, and most successful men our country has known, have begun their acquaintance with letters after reaching manhood; and there is no reason why the most illiterate mechanic in our land, if possessed of natural ability and a sincere purpose, may not increase his enjoyment in life, his opportunities for improving his social and financial condition, and the chances of his family for the highest success in life, by an honest effort to retrieve by study the disadvantages by which early poverty or lack of educational opportunities has surrounded him.

For the Ladies to Read.

Very few black bonnets are seen at the spring openings.

Violet buttonhole bouquets are worn by ladies and girls.

Marabout feathers are most used in millinery this spring.

Bonnets of jetted and gold-beaded lace are in special favor.

"Little Buttercup" is the name of a new style of hats for ladies.

One of the pretty toilet graces of the day is the use of the ribbon bows.

Handsome articles in crystals, designed for ornamenting hats, are shown.

Exquisite taste is shown in the models exhibited at our fashionable bazaars.

Modistors are now kept busy day and night preparing and finishibg new costumes.

The newest dining tables are square, the round extension table being out of favor.

Canton crape will be one of the materials most used for elaborate bonnets this summer.

New and elegant gloves are finished with kid [illegible] which fall over the arm [illegible] charming shading of [illegible] goods are very artistic this spring.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

WITH ALL THE

IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1879.

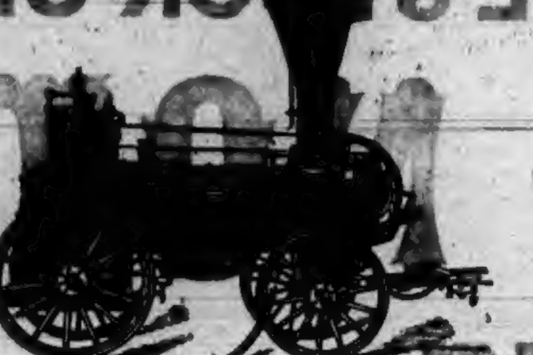

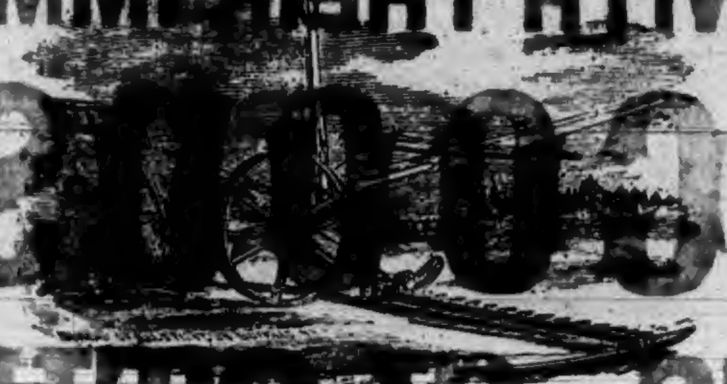

Now ready for inspection at the mammoth Agricultural establishment of

D. D. SNYDER.

The celebrated Gaar, Scott & Co.

Thresher Engine

Still has the lead. It is always ready for use, and never fails to give satisfaction.

Every person acknowledges the superior qualities of the

Invincible Vibrator,

Manufactured at

THREE RIVERS, MICH.

It is better this year than ever before.

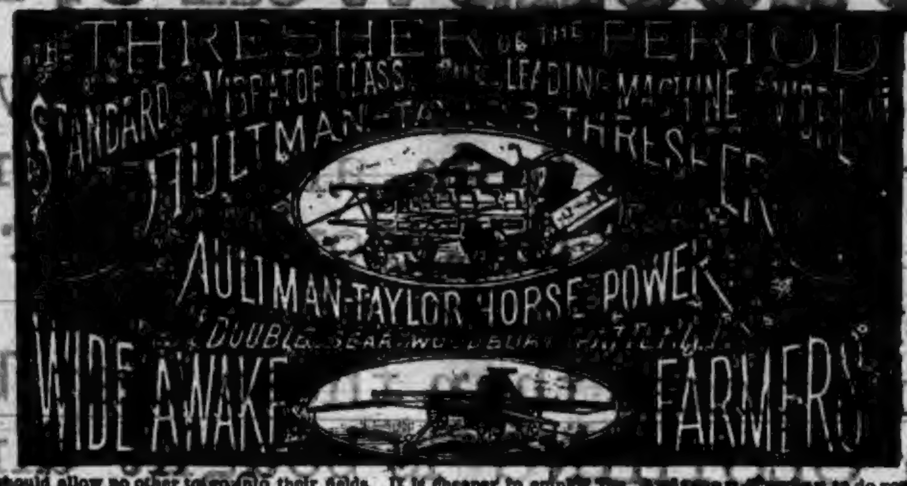

THE THRESHER OF THE PERIOD
STANDARD VIBRATOR CLASS THE LEADING MACHINE OF THE WORLD
AULTMAN-TAYLOR THRESHER
AULTMAN-TAYLOR HORSE POWER
DOUBLE GEAR WOODBURY PATTERN
WIDE AWAKE FARMERS

should allow no other to go into their fields. It is cheaper to employ the Aultman-Taylor to do your work at regular prices than to have it done for nothing by an Endless Apron Thresher. Why complain of the extortion of Railroad [illegible] allowing Endless Apron Threshers to waste your substance year after year? Read in the Aultman-Taylor pamphlet what the leading farmers in America think, and hereafter employ the Aultman-Taylor [illegible]. By doing so get several bushels more grain out of a field than you ever did before. Why allow an Endless Apron Thresher to carry out your wheat into the stack with the straw (where its only use is to fatten chickens) instead of into your half bushel measure? If you want fat chickens you can better afford to buy them in New York (if there was no better way) than to fatten them by employing an Endless Apron Thresher. Now that the shrewdest, most money-making farmers have thrown the Endless Apron Thresher overboard, and permit none but the **Aultman-Taylor** style to do their work, why will any intelligent farmer longer submit to seeing his money (in the shape of grain) deposited by an Endless Apron Thresher on his straw stack, instead of in a Savings Bank?

A CONTRAST

SHOWING THE WASTEFUL WORK

OF THE

OLD STYLE MACHINES

AND THE

Economical Grain-Saving Work

OF THE

Aultman-Taylor Thresher.

To parties about to buy Threshing Machinery: Buy the machine which your customers prefer—**The Aultman-Taylor.** Buy the machine which will make you most money by giving you the choice of jobs, the longest run of work and which will add to your reputation as a Thresherman. Instead of buying the old style condemned pattern machine, which is rapidly falling behind, buy the **Aultman-Taylor**, which every year makes such wonderful strides in public favor. A Threshing Machine lasts a number of years, and as people (especially farmers and those who employ machines) are rapidly waking up to the merits of the grain-saving Aultman-Taylor Thresher and becoming keenly alive to the extravagance of the grain-wasting Endless Apron threshers, is it not foolish to invest either your money, your credit or your reputation in a machine which, for the last few years of its life, is likely to lie in your barn or out in the field, entirely useless, because nobody will employ it? Read the hundreds of letters from purchasers of the Aultman-Taylor Thresher, who speak about their success in getting the best of the jobs, the largest prices for work and of being busy threshing months after all the Endless Apron machines were laid up, and last, but not least, of having threshed for many men who owned Endless Apron machines, but who could not afford to have their own grain wasted—even if they did waste that of the men they threshed for with their Endless Apron machine.

BALANCING THE BOOKS FOR LAST SEASON.

Beautifully Illustrated

PAMPHLETS,

FULLY DESCRIBING THE

AULTMAN-TAYLOR THRESHER

AND CONTAINING A

Host of Letters from Customers,

Can be had FREE by writing to

THE AULTMAN-TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

The McCormick

SELF-BINDING

REAPER,

In such great demand throughout the west, can be examined by farmers at any time. Do not fail to see and investigate its merits.

THE EMPIRE

COMBINED

REAPER AND MOWER

Still retains its popularity, and was never so complete as it is this year. It is furnished with either the sweep or table rake.

THE SMALL ROYCE REAPER

Only weighs 600 pounds complete. The only light reaper made with a wide cut. It needs no recommendation, as its work has placed it among the best.

CULTIVATORS, CULTIVATORS,

In endless variety. Particular attention is invited to the following kinds:

THE MALTA combined riding or walking, witn fifth shovel attachment, foot levers, &c.

THE BUCKEYE riding cultivator, with numerous improvements that add greatly to its convenience.

THE HOOSIER BOY tongueless cultivator, for which there is great demand in DeKalb county.

My stock of self-dump, hand-lever and revolving hay-rakes cannot be excelled in any market. Mrs. Wilson's self-dump horse-rake with spring seat, only $22.00. This is the only rake in the market that is manufactured by a lady.

I keep in stock a full line of

PLOWS AND REPAIRS

The well-known Bucher & Gibbs plow stands at the head of the list. Everybody likes them.

I also sell **HARPOON** hay-forks, with all the fixtures necessary for horse power

Remember the $50.00 wagons, which are warranted to give satisfaction. Don't buy until you examine them.

Repairs for reapers and mowers always kept in stock.

D. D. SNYDER.

Auburn, Ind., May 5th, 1879.

GEN. GRANT'S FOREIGN TOUR.

Interesting Allegations Respecting the Way it has been Managed.

[From the World.]

The methods by which the backers of Grant have [illegible] and prestige of the government of the United States, in order to put foreign nations and foreign municipalities in a position in which it would be next to impossible for them, without incivility to the United States to refuse to extend unusual and elaborate hospitality to Gen. Grant, are likely soon to come to the front in the form of official correspondence.

It will be remembered that Secretary Evarts issued a circular-letter on the subject of the attention proper to be paid to Gen. Grant, to our ministers, consuls, consular agents, and naval officers all over the world. The one for the interpretation of the circular-letter was given by Mr. Pierrepont and Consul-General Badeau, in London, and [illegible] in England [illegible] was established in London, under Consul-General Badeau, a sort of Grant "nine-[illegible]" from which instructions were issued to the American legation or consulate [illegible] it might be arranged that the ex-president should go.

If the place was a political capital, the American legation was told to say at the foreign office that "the government," of the United States would consider itself to be under much obligation to the French, or Italian, or Turkish government, as the case may be, if especial official and popular consideration could be bestowed upon the coming ex-president when he arrived.

If it was only a commercial centre which was to be visited, the American consul there was directed to say the same sort of things to the municipal authorities and to the leading manufacturers and merchants whose invoices might require consular certificates and endorsements.

All these official applications to foreigners for civilities and expenditures to be lavished on Gen. Grant, were as a mere matter of fact, so many drafts drawn by the government at Washington upon foreign countries, or their officials or citizens and subjects, and similar drafts must of course in time be honored at Washington when they are drawn in favor of any personage in Europe or Asia against us.

With European an civilized Asiatic governments, such direct applications made by a nation of the rank of the United States, are of course equivalent to those several letters of introduction which are sometimes disrespectfully described as "soup tickets."

If the power and credit of the United States were to be exerted in a similar manner in his favor, there is not a prominent military officer or civilian in the United States who might not be put before foreigners all over the world in a way to elicit the most distinguished attentions.

The upshot of the whole matter is that Gen. Grant has been kept wandering about Europe and Asia since 1877 as "the government" candidate for re-election.

How the private expenses of his wandering may have been defrayed concerns no one but himself and his friends. Whether it is to the honor and advantage of the country, however, that all these obligations to foreign powers should have been incurred by the people of the United States, through their public servants, in order to promote the candidacy of a particular citizen for the presidency is, however, a matter both proper and important to be considered by the public.

It may be added, by the way, that in one instance at St. Petersburg, the bill of the expenses of a grand picnic and reception tendered Gen. Grant, by the Russian authorities, at the request and solicitation of the American minister, is believed on good authority to have been sent in by them to the American legation and there paid.

Bright Hours and Gloomy.

Ah, this beautiful world! I know not what to make of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and Heaven itself lies not far off; and then it suddenly changes and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days, when we feel that we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours, when the fire will not burn on our hearth, and all without and within is dismal, cold and damp. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrow, which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

Administratrix's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction, at the west gate of the public square in Auburn, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1879, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Whittington, deceased, late of DeKalb county, Indiana, consisting of [illegible]

April [illegible]

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 22, 1879. Number 21.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $[illegible] per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

E. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

Guy Pumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Mathony,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT good, live, energetic canvassers in every county for a NEW map of the North-Western States. Liberal inducements and exclusive territory. Address,
H. R. PAGE & CO.,
Gen. Map Publishers,
15-6w CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS,

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
18-2m.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John F. Coburn, deceased late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.
April 29th, 1879. 18-1w.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

Application For License.

Notice is hereby given, to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session commencing June 2nd, 1879, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of lot No. twenty-seven [27] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, and running thence west twenty-three and one third (23 1-3) feet, thence north to Sixth street, thence east twenty-three and one-third [23 1-3] feet, thence south along the east line of said lot number twenty-seven [27] to the place of beginning, all in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.
May 8, 1879. THOMAS SOMMERS.

The Andre Monument.

Mr. Cyrus W. Fild has purchased the land at Tappan, where Major Andre was executed October 2, 1780, and is having prepared to be placed on the same a stone, on the front of which will be inscribed:

Here died October 2, 1780,
Major John Andre, of the Brinish Army,
who, entering the American lines
on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold
for the surrender of West Point,
was taken prisoner, tried and condemned
as a spy.
His death,
though according to the stern code of war,
moved even his enemies to pity,
and both armies mourned the fate
of one so young and so brave.
In 1821 his remains were removed to Westminster Abbey.
A hundred years after his execution
a citizen of the States against which he fought
placed this stone above the spot where he lay;
Not to perpetuate the record of strife,
But in token of those better sentiments
Which have since united two nations,
One in race, in language, and in religion;
With the earnest hope that this friendly union
Will never be broken.
—Arthur Penrhun Stanley, Dean of Westminster.

(On the back.)

Sunt lacrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
—Virgil, Æneid, 1, 462.

(On the left side.)

"The spy of the neutral ground,
Who died as he had lived,
Devoted to the service of his country."
—Fenimore Cooper.

(On the right side.)

"He was more unfortunate than criminal;
An accomplished man and a gallant officer."
—George Washington.

"He died universally esteemed and universally regretted."
—Alexander Hamilton.

THE FIRST LOVE.

An Incident of the Life of Sir Walter Scott.

[New York Cor. Troy Times.]

It is an old saying, "Whom first we love we never wed," and this, though not strictly true, may be applied to Scott, Byron, George Washington, and many other men of note. It is interesting to observe how poets generally present their love matters to the public. The personal experience of such men will crop out. Scott, for instance, fell deeply in love in early life with a girl of aristocratic family, and as he was then merely a poor barrister, there was no prospect of success. His father, knowing this, and being desirous to bring the matter to a close, suggested to the parents the propriety of terminating the acquaintance, and this was done in the least painful manner. The lady was the only daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Forfarshire, and she afterward married Sir William Forbes, the noted Edinburgh banker. As Scott was a well educated young man, of fine personal appearance and agreeable manners, there could be but little reason for giving the banker preference, except his wealth and social rank. Scott felt this keenly through life, and in "Rokeby" he revives the episode at some length. Matilda, the heroine of the poem, represents the object of his early love, who there rejects a poet in favor of one in higher rank, and this scene becomes doubly interesting as a picture of Scott's early experience. In 1811 Lady Forbes died, but she had lived long enough to see the once penniless barrister the first in Scotland. Her death was deeply felt by Scott, for although he had been married for years, the old flame was not extinguished. "Rokeby" appeared the next year, and Lockhart says "that there is nothing wrought out in all Scott's prose more exquisite than the contrast between the rivals for the hand of the heroine." Six years afterward Scott wrote thus to Miss Edgeworth: "Matilda was attempted for the person of a lady who is no more, so that I am flattered with your distinguishing it." As this took place nearly twenty years after the disappointment, it illustrates the tenacity with which the author held to his first love. When Lady Forbes died Scott was so affected that he called on her mother, and both fell to weeping over the sad affair. It is a curious incident in domestic history to see a man carrying his first love so tenderly through life, while married to another woman to whom he always showed great attachment. Scott evidently made Matilda the ideal or dream wife who accompanied him to the last. Having recovered from the worst effects of his disappointment, he met a French girl, whose father had saved both life and fortune by fleeing from the dangers of the revolution. At the time referred to Miss Charpentier (or Carpenter) was an orphan, and to her Scott transferred his affections, as far as this was possible. He appeared, as has been said, much attached to his wife through life, and sincerely mourned her death. She was, however, intellectually and physically inferior to the Scottish ladies of the day, and the rapid degeneracy of the family may in some degree be ascribed to so unfavorable a union.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Why the Regular Army did not Interfere in the Election of 1870.

(From the Union Observer.)

On the 7th of November, 1870, the city of New York was more deeply excited than at any other time in its recent history. It was the day preceding the general election of that year, and orders had gone forth that the metropolis should be invaded by Federal troops, the laws of the state ignored, and the rights of the people placed at the mercy of John I. Davenport and his reckless crowd of supervisors and deputy marshals. In the harbor lay two gunboats, furnished by the notorious Robeson, and threatening to open fire on the business heart of the town.

The State was at perfect peace, and its laws were respected and enforced. No man could vote unless he had appeared in person at the designated places at least ten days before and registered his name, answering under oath the questions which were put in regard to his residence and qualifications. All that the republicans had asked in the way of increased stringency to the election acts had been conceded by the democratic legislature. The inspectors and canvassers had been fairly chosen from both parties, under the direction of a non-partisan police commission. No officer of the state or city, high or low, republican or democrat, had asked for the interference of the federal troops, but an army was there, under command of a Brigadier-General of regulars, to conduct an election.

Never before had such a reckless attempt been made to invade the invested rights of the people, and it is safe to say that it will never be made again. The promptness and bravery with which it was met and repelled by Gov. Hoffman served as a warning to President Grant. The governor repaired to the city, and quietly but firmly announced that if the federal troops appeared in the streets on election day they would be met by the National Guard, who would protect the people at all hazards. This was no idle threat. Ample preparations had been made for a conflict, which seemed at that time inevitable. How ample those preparations were, the following document, which is now made public for the first time, will show:

[Copy.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I feel confident of having secured a supply of one hundred thousand ball cartridges, and four hundred rounds of canister shot, with cartridges, for the artillery. God grant that it may not be necessary to use them.

* * * * * * * *

Yours very truly,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

To GOV. HOFFMAN.

Fortunately the threatened necessity did not arise. At the last moment the federal authorities took counsel of discretion, and retreated. Not a federal soldier was seen in the streets of New York on the election day of 1870, and since that time no attempt has been made to invade our state.

A Little Story About the Zulus.

A missionary some years ago preached to the Zulus about hell, and told them how hot it was, and how surely they would go there if they did not change their courses. A Zulu chief, having heard him, invited him to dinner. The meal ended, the chief, says a South African newspaper, turned sharply around to the missionary and said: "What was that you said this morning about putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't know them, I can see." He took him to a pile of wood, which was of tremendious proportions—as big as a Bay store—and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a blaze and gave out so much heat that no one could come near it, the king summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge in the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till hardly a vestige of the fire remained. The king then said to the missionary: "You have seen that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once, or I will have a "little fire' made for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the kraal the same evening. Is it any wonder, ask the people, after this, that Gatling guns and rocket batteries have no terror for the Zulus? And it is certain they have none. The Zulus, when ordered to attack, attack; and though they may be mowed down by thousands still they come on, until they conquer or die.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction—Romantic but Fatal Disclosure.

[Dubuque Times.]

A wealthy couple had lived together in perfect peace for forty-one years. While sitting in the parlor one evening not long ago the husband surprised his wife by saying: "I am going to tell you a secret you have never heard before." There was a pause as the lady and a near relative, who chanced to be present, awaited the disclosure, and the husband continued: "Yes you will be surprised to hear that I had another wife before I married you." Startled and aghast, the wife clasped her hands in suspense, and asked: "Am I, then, not your lawful wife?" "You are my loved and lawful wife," was the prompt reply; "my first wife died four years before I came to Dubuque and met you." Then he related how he had married his first wife and been summoned to his home to find her dead in childbirth. Then he went west and settled in Dubuque, where the second romance of his life came about. Six years ago he received a letter from the woman who had nursed his first wife. She wrote that she was upon her death-bed, and could not rest until she had confessed her share in a base crime. The wife had died, but the son had survived, and through a large bribe proffered by the dead woman's father, the nurse's lips had been sealed, and the husband told that the child had died with its mother. This man, the father-in-law was wealthy, but his daughter's death had left him without an heir, and he took this means of supplying what fate had denied. With her last breath the nurse informed her employer that she had divulged the truth to the gentleman in Dubuque, and immediately upon her death the father-in-law went west and offered a large bribe. This was refused, but the secret was kept. The son was a millionaire in the city of P., and his father was anxious to see him. The second wife was thus told the truth for the first time, and asked to go east and pay the first wife's son a visit. When the story was told, the wife announced in low tones: "Since you have kept it from me so long I would rather you had never repeated it." The excitement caused by the recital proved fatal. In two days the lady was dead.

Frederick The Great's Knowledge of Affairs.

History has preserved many characteristic traits illustrative of the mode in which Frederick directed the whole machinery of State by a minute control of its most subordinate parts, and which likewise fully evidenced how entirely his heart was set upon the welfare of his people. A document was once laid before him for signature, confirmatory of a justice of the peace in his office. On reading the name the king paused, and desired the Minister to be summoned. To him he expressed considerable annoyance at the selection of such an individual, while the Minister endeavored to defend the appointment by recountering the high qualifications of the person selected. The king desired that a particular document be brought him from one of the law-offices, and, after perusing it, addressed the Minister: "Look ye; this man has carried on a lawsuit with his own mother about a few acres of land, and she has been obliged on her very death-bed to take an oath respecting such a paltry matter. How could I expect from such a man with such a heart that he should care for the welfare of my people? Away with this thing; let another be chosen!"

Among the numerous pests of the South African bush, one of the most formidable is the puff-adder, so called from its habit of inflating its head and neck just before striking its prey. Its mode of attack is to throw back its head and strike downward with the two hooked teeth that project from its upper jaw, inflicting a wound which is almost invaribly fatal. Its fondness for preying upon mice, which are its chief food, frequently leads it into the houses of the colonists, who find it a very troublesome guest, inasmuch as its body is so tough and elastic as to defy almost any weapon except a charge of shot. On one occasion, the wife of a missionary living in one of the remote settlements of Cape Colony, noticed on the floor of the room in which she was sitting the empty skin of a mouse, out of which the flesh had been sucked as clean as could have been the inside of an orange. Detecting at once the well known traces of the puff-adder, she cautiously searched the whole room, and at length, lifting a corner of the matting upon which her baby was lying asleep, found the snake coiled up underneath. With great presence of mind she refrained from disturbing it, and, stepping to the door, called in one of her Dutch servants, who speedily made an end of the intruder with his gun.

What Rev. A. H. Moment thinks of Bob Ingersoll.

He is a man merely of words, and his arguments, if what he says may be called such, are but the effusions of a buffoon, the soap-bubbles of a hare-brained mob-orater. In one of his lectures he demonstrates that "an honest God is the noblest work of man," and people cheer him as he asserts that faith in Christ is a mixture of insanity and ignorance, that to believe in God is to confess oneself either a fool or a knave. But when the crude sneers and cheap wit have fallen on the air that is the last of them, and what he calls his arguments have been refuted by two agencies. The first is a thoughtful people who, although they may be carried away with him in the lecture-room, think about what he has said after they leave it. That after thought is a curse to him. The other agency are the newspapers, which have done much to bring him before the public in order that his utterances might be recorded in cold type. Perhaps his graceful oratory, that drapery of language, and the interpolation of proper distances of resonant periods may charm a hearer, but the reader finds him to be nothing but a clattering piece of mechanism. Cold type is a terrible rebuke to him. Yet, as I have said, he has strength. Many a young man has sunken deeper into licentiousness because of the doctrines heard from his foul tongue; many men whose depraved tastes inclin them to cling to habits of debauchery and lust find their justification for doing so in what he says. To be sure they are men of two few brains to know the difference between truth and bantering; they are not men who read Huxley and Tyndall and such scholarly skeptics, for doubters with brains are not among Ingersoll's followers; they are the scum of society, who want only an authority, no matter how weak or shallow, to bear them along in sinning, and in Ingersoll they find such a guide. Yet these men have souls to save, and so far as Ingersoll is responsible for encouraging them in sin, so far will be held responsible on the judgment day.

Apologies.

The man who tells the truth can not apologize for it, unless he is willing to avoid personal consequences by humiliations which sap the last drop of manhood from his mental and physical organism. It may not be proper at all times to tell the truth—that is to say, there are times when "silence is golden" when reticence is prudent, and secrets may be withheld; but when the truth is spoken, no matter under what circumstances the utterance is made, every consideration of good citizenship, manhood, courage, good name, and the satisfaction of self-respect, demand that it shall be adhered to. Bullets may fly thick as hailstones, knives flash in starlight, sunlight or gaslight, blood spurt from tongueless wounds, and death come in haggard forms—never mind, stand by the truth, though the heavens fall. If facts are wanted, group them, mass the evidence, and patiently and heroically wait for the verdict. The world loves the truth. It despises hypocrisy, cant, subterfuges, cowardice. There are no monuments for men whose legs, prompted by weak hearts, have a back-action movement. A brave man in his shroud, with a bullet in his head, is more honored than a poltroon with plumes in his hat, and a smirk on his face. It has been said and sung for ages that "truth will out," and the world believes it, and applauds it when it comes to the surface; crush it, bludgeon it, but it can not be kept beneath the soil. There is divinity in truth, and heaven is pledged for its final triumph. Its apostles may be killed, and the assassins may for a while, go free, but only for a while. The fates pursue them through every lane and avenue of life, into the tomb and to the gates of perdition, until at last truth waves its banners above the battered citadels of error, and the world joins in the glad acclaim of victory. He who sets in motion truth forces may go down before his eyes view the blessings of its triumphs or his ears catch the far-away notes of victory, but his name will not be forgotten, and his grave will be a shrine where the brave, the good and the true will kneel and offer their devotions of affection. There is no good place in the world to apologize for telling the truth. It can not be "taken back." Once uttered, it stands; and though crushed to earth it rises again more stately than ever. Truth always holds up its head. Crowned with divinity, it never cringes. An attribute of omnipotence, it lifts its votaries to intimate communion with heaven. The world needs the truth; the best interests of society demand the truth, and he who would apologize for speaking it is wanting in the essential qualities of manhood.

Treasure Trove in Texas.

(Waco (Tex.) Telephone.)

Mr. Mcl. D. McKissick settled on the Brazos, near Rock Dam, some twenty-five years ago. Mr. McKissick farmer, and when the war broke out was possessed of many slaves, herds and fertile acres of land. A bachelor, he led a frugal life, and was known to possess considerable money. The reputation of McKissick's wealth proved his death for one night in 1865, just before the close of the war, he was murdered. Suspicion fell upon members of a battalion of roving cavalrymen, under command of one Colonel Beard, who were then quartered on the Brazos, doing no good for the Confederacy or the country. In fact, they were said to be in reality jayhawkers and thieves. How much money, if any the murderers rescued, was never known, but Mr. McKissick's slaves always insisted that the bulk of their master's wealth was not found. Mr. McKissick left a brother, William McKissick, and a sister, who are now residing near Mount Calm, in Limestone county. Near Rock Dam stands an old tumble-down hut that once belonged to McKissick, being on his land. It has not been used for years. Last Friday morning a colored man who cultivated a field near the Rock Dam concluded he would go to the river to fish. He entered the dilapidated, floorless shanty and began to dig in one corner for earth-worms to use for bait. He presently unearthed an iron pot, covered with a lid. The darky was surprised. Taking the lid off his surprise was turned to amazement, for there in the pot lay a heap of gold coin, American gold, in $10 and $20 pieces. The whole sum was $8,065, all in gold. The negro secured the gold, and next day went to Martin, where he got to drinking. His lavish expenditure of money caused suspicion. Whisky loosened his tongue, and the whole story leaked out.

Two young men went into the woods at Aurora, Ill., to play a game of cards. As they were rival lovers, and had not previously spoken to each other for months, it is conjectured that the girl in dispute was the stake that they played for. The winner, however, was not permitted to gain the prize, for his opponent instantly shot him through the heart. An effort to settle rivalry by chance had a not less sad result in Texas. The two suitors were convinced that the young woman would accept either if the other would let her alone, and they agreed to throw dice to decide which should give her up. The loser honestly endeavored to keep the compact, but the woman refused to be disposed of in that way, and wrote to him that she would marry nobody else, and would not even see the winner. The latter would not believe that his competitor had tried to retire from the contest, and so murdered him.

He Died Game.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, May 12.

Dug Reed was taken out of jail here last night and hanged by a mob. The lynchers generously permitted Dug. to make his own selection as to the manner of his death, and with a coolness characteristic of the man he did so. Taking a rope in his hands in the presence of the mob, he rapidly heeled it up a convenient telegraph pole, fastened one end around the top of the pole, and formed a noose at the other end. He then placed the noose around his neck, shouted "good bye, boys!" and then jumped off, amid the shouts of the admiring crowd. He died almost instantly.

—The average price of the milch cow in this country is $20.41.

—From one grain of wheat planted three years ago a Florida man now has three acres of grain.

—Moles are a nuisance in gardens. There are various means of destroying them or driving them away. Correspondents of Vick's Magazine say soak corn until soft, then with a penknife open each kernel, and place in a dose of strychnia and close up again. Open a hole through the dirt over their roads drop in the corn and cover again. Another says plant in the garden the seeds of the mole tree (Euphorbia Lathysis) a hardy annual, sometimes called caper spurge.

Sheep, owing to their shyness, should be treated with great kindness. Their treatment should be such that they will actually learn to entertain an affection for their keeper. A flock of wild sheep is about the most unprofitable investment that a farmer can make. They are continually getting themselves into trouble and causing great annoyance, if not loss, to their owner. Never haul them about by the wool, but place the arms about the body and round the foreleg. In catching them, take them by the hind leg, just above the hock.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The house of Dr. Delos W. Southworth, at Angola, N. Y., was burned last week. The doctor perished in the flames, and his wife was probably fatally burned....A somewhat famous case of conflict between two high tribunals, the one ecclesiastical the other judicial, has just been decided in Philadelphia. It was the case of George H. Stuart, a wealthy and prominent member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, who was suspended by the General Synod for the grave offenses of singing hymns and partaking of communion with members of other evangelical churches. The case was appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which has now upset the Synod's action and restored Mr. Stuart to membership.

The Meriden Woolen Company, of Meriden, Ct., has failed and closed its factory. Liabilities, $250,000.

A dispatch from Pocasset, Mass., says "the Freemans—husband and wife—have been found guilty of homicide, and fully committed for trial. Freeman says he will have an astonishing revelation to make, and still maintains that he was justified of God. His wife is greatly crushed by the growing conviction that she has been guilty of a crime."

Nine stores, a bank, and four dwelling-houses in the center of the village of Unadilla, N. Y., were burned last week. Loss, $60,000; partially insured....Fuller, Warren & Co.'s Clinton stove works, Troy, N. Y., have been partially burned. Loss estimated at $60,000 to $75,000; covered by insurance.

THE WEST.

A small boat, containing a party of six men, who had been out on a fishing excursion, was capsized in the Mississippi river, near St. Louis, and three of the party drowned.

Burned: The lumber-yard of Palmer & Fuller, and several frame buildings, on Union and Ruble streets, Chicago, loss about $200,000; three wholesale stores on Fifth street, St. Louis, loss upward of $300,000; a portion of the office of the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, loss about $20,000.

The ninety lumber-yards of Chicago contain 194,180,957 feet of lumber and timber; 111,250,000 shingles; 18,455,522 pieces of lath; 390,905 feet of pickets, and 118,123 cedar posts.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* publishes detailed crop reports from the wheat-producing portions of Michigan. With few exceptions, every point reports a promise of a yield equal to that of last year.—The Omaha *Republican* reports copious rains throughout Nebraska, and the crop prospects decidedly encouraging.

Mark Gray, who attempted to shoot Edwin Booth at McVicker's Theater in Chicago, some time ago, and was found to be insane, has been sent to the Insane Asylum at Elgin, Ill.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association (Col. C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, presiding), at its sessions in Chicago last week, expelled two of the most noted turfmen of the country—R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, owner of Woodford Mambrino, Lucille, and other celebrated horses, and J. N. Haddock, late owner of the flyer Edwin Forrest. The offense for which they were bounced was the putting up a job and selling out a race at Utica, N. Y., in which Edwin Forrest and Mambrino were the contestants, in August last. Edward Pyle, driver of Edward, the winner of the race, was also expelled. Gus Glidden and Morrill Higbie, who drove Forrest; and Biggs, driver of Dick Wright, were suspended until next December, and the case continued until the same time for further investigation. The decision of the judges in the Bonesetter-Proteine 2:20 race at Chicago, last fall, was reversed, and the race awarded by the board to Bonesetter. As a result of this latter decision, Proteine and Bonesetter have been matched for a $10,000 race by their owners. The race is to be trotted at Chicago on the 19th of next July.

Copious rains have fallen all over the Northwest, thus breaking up the protracted drought, the effects of which were beginning to be seriously felt. From every State, and almost every locality, come the most encouraging reports of the growing grain crops....The National Convention of Millers, at their meeting in Chicago, passed a resolution favoring the establishment of a special grade for "scoured" wheat, so as to prevent it from being graded above its merits, on account of its fair, but false appearance....Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, which includes the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, has accepted an offer to preside over the New York Columbia College Law School, and will resign his seat on the bench.

The wife and 5-year-old daughter of Martin Sulzberger, of Sutter county, Cal., were found the other day suspended by the necks in an out-building on his ranche. Mystery surrounds the affair. It is not known whether it was murder or suicide.

The Indianapolis postoffice was robbed, the other day, in a bold and dexterous manner. The safe in the registry department was rifled of a package of ten money-order letters, fifty-five registered letters, and about $4,000 in cash. The clerk had turned his back for a few minutes to look over the morning paper, taking advantage of which the bold thief stealthily crept to the safe, seized upon the contents, and made good his escape....The most extraordinary game of billiards ever played was that contested in Chicago, the other day, by Jacob Schaefer and George Slosson. Schaefer ran the game of 1,000 points out in three innings, making runs of 5, 690 and 305, thus accomplishing the tremendous average of 333⅓. The game was the three-ball French carom, and was for a stake of $1,000 and the championship of the United States.

THE SOUTH.

Two negroes, Henry McLeod and Tom Jones, were executed at Appling, Ga., last week, in the presence of a vast crowd. Richard Lee, another negro, was hanged at Fayetteville, N. C.

A deadly duel was recently fought by two Texas desperadoes named Wiley and Jacobs. Ten paces were stepped off, and both began firing their revolvers. Wiley fell mortally wounded at the third shot. He raised himself on his elbow and sent a ball through Jacobs' brain, killing him instantly. Both were cattle-thieves. The quarrel was over a division of the spoils.

The Governor of Texas has called an extra session of the State Legislature.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., a writ of habeas corpus in the miscegenation case of Edmund Kinney (colored) and Mary Hall (white), now confined in the Virginia penitentiary for violation of the State statute prohibiting the intermarriage of races, has been refused by Judge Hughes, on the ground that United States courts have no jurisdiction over questions of marriage.

WASHINGTON.

Assistant Postmaster General Tyner has started on a two months' Western trip, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the postoffices in the large cities.

Since March 1, 1877, the Treasury Department sold, for refunding purposes, bonds amounting to $858,006,700.

The House Committee on Levees of the Mississippi river have agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Gibson to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission to direct and complete the surveys of the Mississippi river, and report the result to the Secretary of War, together with such plans and estimates as will improve the navigation of the river and prevent destructive floods.

It is stated from Washington that "the decision of Judge Dundy, at Omaha, in the Standing Bear habeas-corpus case, in which he virtually declares Indians citizens, with the right to go where they please, regardless of treaty stipulations, is regarded by the Government as a heavy blow to the present Indian system, and that, if sustained, it will prove extremely dangerous alike to whites and Indians. If the power of the Government to hold Indians upon their reservation, or to return them when they escape, is denied, the Indians become a body of tramps, moving without restraint wherever they please, and exposed to the attacks of frontiersmen without redress from the Government. The District Attorney at Omaha has been instructed to take the necessary steps to carry the question to a higher court."

The Secretary of War, in accordance with the ruling of the United States Court a Omaha, has ordered Standing Bear and other imprisoned Ponca Indians to be released.

The amount of Government money already disbursed for the payment of arrears of pensions is $1,099,447....The Secretary of the Treasury expects soon to be able to supply refunding certificates at the rate of $2,000,000 a day....Senator Matt Carpenter has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL.

The homeopathic physicians have just held their annual meeting at St. Louis, Mo. A large number of delegates were in attendance. Minneapolis was chosen as the next place of meeting....The National Woman-Suffrage Convention, lately in session at St. Louis, elected Elizabeth Cady Stanton President for the ensuing year.

The National Board of Health and the Sanitary Council, in session at Atlanta, Ga., last week, passed resolutions demanding a thorough inspection of depots, stations and shops, the establishment of railroad quarantine stations, thorough cleansing of freight cars during epidemics and close inspection of all mail matter. Sleeping cars are to be subjected to inspection and improved ventilation. Fuller ventilation at termini and during transit was demanded for sleeping cars.

A serious accident occurred on the Grand Trunk railway, near Carleton, Canada. An excursion train, containing about forty very prominent men of Toronto, was run into by an engine and badly smashed. Nearly every person on the train was more or less injured. One has since died, and it is believed two or three others cannot recover.

Exports of provisions from United States ports to foreign countries in April were only about $8,500,000, or $1,500,800 less than in April last year.

The sixth annual meeting of the Millers' National Association of the United States was held in Chicago, last week. There was a large attendance....Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 15,065,000 bushels; corn, 11,844,000 bushels; oats, 2,034,000 bushels; rye, 952,000 bushels; barley, 1,865,000 bushels.

Three children, Richard Casey, John Casey and John Emard, were burned to death at Toronto, Can., while at play in a shed.

A New York dispatch states that a London banking firm offered to purchase $30,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. United States bonds, but the New York syndicate would sell only half that amount....Andrew D. White, the new United States Minister to Germany, has sailed for his post of duty. William H. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe in the same steamer.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Lahore, India, announces that Yakoob Khan has accepted all the British proposals. These advance the frontier line so as to give the British the Koluk pass, Pisheen valley, the Korum valley as far as the Shuargarden pass, and the Khyber pass as far Loargi. The British also gain the right to keep an agent at Candahar.

In Turkey, the Mohammedans at Adrianople are plundering shops on account of hunger....After experimenting with electric light on the Thames embankment, the London Board of Public Works reports that electricity proves more costly than gas giving an equal light.

At the consistory held at Rome on the 12th of May, the Pope appointed five Cardinal priests and three Cardinal deacons. Among the new Cardinals are the Rev. Dr. John Henry Newman, of England, and the Rev. Dr. Hergenrother. The Pope also made numerous appointments to Bishoprics, among them those of Cardinal Hohenlohe to the Bishopric of Albano, the Rev. Dr. McCabe to that of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Woodlock to that of Ardagh and Clonmacnois.

The Sultan of Turkey has promised the Albanians autonomy as compensation for territorial concessions to Greece....The principal part of the town of Irbit, in Siberia, has been destroyed by fire....A St. Petersburg dispatch says intelligence has been received from Tiflis that a disease with a terrible mortality is raging in nineteen villages in the Caucasus. A solemn procession of holy pictures has been held in the District of Gori, and prayers offered for the preservation of the inhabitants....Another of Cetywayo's brothers has surrendered to the English, and one is dead. The Boers in Transvaal have broken up their camp and returned to their homes, having concluded that this isn't a good year for rebellion.

Gen. Grant and party sailed from Hong Kong, China, for Japan, on the 13th of May....On receiving notice of his elevation to the Cardinalate Dr. Newman made a speech, declaring that he will hereafter, as in the past, "resist with all his powers the spirit of liberal ism in religion."

In Southern Russia, the source of the great European grain supply, a small insect is devastating the grain-fields, and the entire wheat crop is threatened. The rapidity with which the insect propagates defeats all attempts at extirpation....Queen Victoria has the honor of being a great-grandmother, her granddaughter, Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, having given birth to a daughter....The cable reports destructive fires at Orenburg, Russia, and Poonah, India, and damaging floods in Hungary....A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte has received official information of the intentions of France and England with regard to Egypt. There is no intention of deposing the Khedive.

The Panama *Star and Herald* gives some incidents of the war operations in South America. Pisaqua was bombarded and destroyed, causing a loss of about 1,000,000 soles. The launches at Mollendo were sunk, several shots fired into the town. Iquique was bombarded for half an hour; loss trifling. During the bombardment of Pisaqua, Rear Admiral Rodgers, of the United States war steamer Pensacola, was putting off from the shore to his ship with his family when a shot from the Chilian boat carried away his ensign. The Chilian Admiral went on board the Pensacola and apologized.—Gen. Garces, who had been proclaimed a rebel, made an attack with some 1,400 troops upon a party of Hurtadistas in Amaimo, in the Cauca valley, and met with a complete defeat. The dead are estimated at from 250 to 500. This ended the rebellion.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the conflagrations in the East Russian towns cause great distress. Seventy arrests have been made in Orenburg on charges of incendiarism. Among those arrested are several ladies and gentlemen belonging to the nobility....The horrors of famine are again threatening Northern India. In Cashmere, the latest reports say, the provision supply would hardly last a week, while no adequate arrangements for relief existed....The International Congress called together by M. Ferdinand De Lesseps to discuss projects for an inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus, to join the Atlantic and the Pacific, met at Paris, on the 15th of May. The congress marks a new epoch in the commercial history of the world. There were delegates present from all the great powers. De Lesseps was elected President....Jacob Staempfli, a Swiss politician, and, in 1861, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and subsequently member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration in the Alabama claims, is dead, in his 60th year.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(EXTRA SESSION.)

In the Senate, on the 9th inst., the House bill providing for the payment of the money heretofore appropriated to James B. Eads and his associates for the construction of jetties and other works at the South pass of the Mississippi river was passed. Consideration of the bill prohibiting military interference at elections was then resumed, and Mr. Edmunds delivered an elaborate argument in opposition thereto. Messrs. Blaine and Chandler also spoke against the bill, after which it was passed just as it came from the House—yeas, 33; nays, 21.——In the House, the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee to remove the political disabilities of J. C. Pemberton, of Philadelphia, gave rise to an amusing colloquy between Messrs. Conger and Cox, which Mr. Knott cut short by moving the previous question, and the bill was passed. The House resumed the consideration of the Warner Silver bill, and was addressed by Mr. Weaver in advocacy of the bill, and in favor of the double standard.

In the Senate, on the 10th inst., consideration was resumed of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, delivered a long speech in favor of that part of the bill in regard to jurors and Supervisors of Elections. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hill quoted from a letter written by Zachariah Chandler in 1861 to the Governor of Michigan, in which he (Chandler) said there must be a little blood-letting; that without it the Union would not be worth a rush. Mr. Hill asked if Chandler had lost any blood in the war. The latter wanted to know how much blood Mr. Hill shed in the late war. Mr. Hill—The difference between us was I was not in favor of shedding anybody's blood. Mr. Chandler—Nor I, except to punish treason and traitors. The Senator from Georgia is not the man to talk about other men saving their own blood. He took good care to put his blood in Fort Lafayette, where it was out of the way of both rebel and Union bullets.——In the House, Mr. Kelley occupied nearly the whole day in an elaborate speech on the Warner Silver bill.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill on the 12th, and Mr. Windom spoke in opposition to the policy of the Democrats, denouncing it as revolutionary and unconstitutional. Mr. Coke, of Texas, defended the position of the Democrats.——The President's message vetoing the Military Interference bill was read in the House and entered in the journal. Mr. Deering moved to suspend the rules and pass the Army Appropriation bill, with the political sections left out. Rejected—yeas, 101; nays, 109. All the Greenbackers except Messrs. Ladd and Barlow voted yea. Bills were introduced in the House by Mr. Newberry, for the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit river at or near Grosse Isle, and a bridge over the Detroit river at or near Detroit city; by Mr. Dunnell, appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Illinois river and the Falls of St. Anthony; by Mr. Buckner, reducing the President's salary to $25,000; by Mr. Cox, abolishing the jurors' test oath; by Mr. Stephens, authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar and fractions thereof of the full standard value following the metric system. The Income Tax bill was defeated in the House—yeas 104, nays 94—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The Senate did nothing but discuss the Legislative Appropriation bill on the 13th.——In the House, a motion was made to pass the Military Interference bill over the President's veto, the vote on which resulted, yeas, 127; nays, 97; so, there not being two-thirds majority, the bill was rejected. The Warner Silver bill was discussed. There was a personal altercation between two North Carolina members—Russell, Republican, and Kitchin, Democrat—in which some hard words were used.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill on the 14th, and the reading of the political sections was completed. Mr. Kernan then took the floor, and made an extended speech in favor of repealing the jurors' test-oath. Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to use the funds for the redemption of fractional currency in payment of the arrears of pensions, which was adopted after an animated debate. Mr. Vest gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill proposing to organize the Indian Territory into a State, and providing for its admission into the Union.——The House continued the discussion of the Warner Silver bill.

Mr. Thurman delivered a speech on the Legislative Appropriation bill on the 15th inst. He assailed the speeches of Senators Conkling and Windom, declaring them to be merely rhetorical efforts to deceive and mislead the ignorant, to stir up the passions of the people, and array one section of the country against the other. He upheld the action of the Democrats in placing political riders upon the Appropriation bills, and asserted that a third of the laws upon the statute books were part of Appropriation bills. He entered into a long argument in favor of the repeal of the jurors' test oath and the Supervisors' law. Mr. Cockrell introduced a resolution in the Senate authorizing the negotiation of a proper treaty of reciprocity and commerce with France. Mr. Farley introduced a bill for the relief of John A. Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California, on account of lands taken from and services rendered by him to the United States.——In the House, the Warner Silver bill was under consideration all day, and voting on the measure by sections was begun. An amendment to increase the weight of the silver dollar to 460 grains received only 52 votes, 176 being recorded against it. Another, proposing to limit free coinage to silver produced from American mines, was rejected—105 to 130; and one requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all silver offered and coin it on Government account was also defeated, but by a very close vote—114 to 115.

Instinct or Reason?

A small English terrier belonging to a friend has been taught to ring for the servant. To test if the dog knew *why* it rang the bell, he was told to do so while the girl was in the room. The little fellow looked up in the most intelligent manner at the person giving the order—his master or mistress, I forget which—then at the servant, and refused to obey, although the order was repeated more than once. The servant left the room, and a few minutes afterward the dog rang the bell immediately on being told to do so. I give the following as told me by my wife, now dead, who personally witnessed the transaction on various occasions. At her sister's house in Kent a donkey which, when not employed by the children, grazed in a field with some cows, was in the regular habit of acting as follows: At the usual hour for the cows to come home to be milked, the donkey lifted the latch of the field-gate, opened and held back the gate—which would otherwise have swung close again—till all the cows passed out, then allowed the gate to shut and went home with the cows. Of course, no one taught the donkey to do this, but the quadruped gave the biped a practical lesson, from which I am not aware that they drew the abstract verbally formulated conclusion that the reason may be exercised without rhetoric.—*Nature.*

The effects of too much sleep are not less signal than those arising from its privation. The whole nervous system becomes blunted, so that the muscular energy is enfeebled.

THE VETO.

Message of President Hayes Vetoing the Military Interference Bill.

To the House of Representatives: After a careful consideration of the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

In a communication sent to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month, returning to the House without my approval the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I endeavored to show by quotations from the statutes of the United States now in force, and by a brief statement of facts in regard to the recent elections in several States, that no additional legislation was necessary to prevent interference with elections by the military or naval forces of the United States.

The fact was presented in that communication that at the time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the army as posse comitatus, or otherwise, it was maintained by its friends that it would establish a vital and fundamental principle which would secure to the people protection against a standing army.

The fact was also referred to, that since the passage of this act Congressional, State and municipal elections had been held throughout the Union, and that in no instance has complaint been made of the presence of United States soldiers at the polls.

Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles.

The true rule as to the employment of military forces at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of militia of a State, or of the military force of the United States.

The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of an ordinary civil police force.

There has been and will be no violation of this rule under the orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the constitution and laws of the United States.

The bill before me is as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on the application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of a military force at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military forces may properly and constitutionally be used at places of election when such use is necessary to enforce the constitution and laws. But the excepted cases leave a prohibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the Executive Department of the Government.

The first act expressly authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws was passed almost as early as the organization of the Government under the constitution, and was approved by President Washington, May 2, 1792. It is as follows:

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by this act, the same being certified to the President of the United States by an Associate Justice or District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call for the militia of such State to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and if the militia of a State where such combinations may happen shall refuse, or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the Legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto as may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session."

In 1795 this provision was substantially reenacted in a law which repealed the act of 1792. In 1807 the following act became the law, by the approval of President Jefferson:

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect."

By this act it will be seen that the scope of the law of 1795 was extended so as to authorize the National Government to use, not only the militia, but the army and navy of the United States, in causing the laws to be duly executed.

The important provision of the acts of 1792, 1795 and 1807, modified in its terms from time to time, to adapt it to the existing emergency, remained in force until by an act approved by President Lincoln, July 29, 1861, it was reenacted substantially in the same language in which it is now found in the Revised Statutes, viz:

"Section 5,298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

This ancient and fundamental law has been in force from the foundation of the Government. It is now proposed to abrogate it on certain days, and at certain places. In my judgment, no fact has been produced which tends to show that it ought to be repealed or suspended for a single hour, at any place in any of the States or Territories of the Union. All the teachings of experience in the course of our history are in favor of sustaining its efficiency unimpaired on every occasion when the supremacy of the constitution has been resisted, and the perpetuity of our institutions imperiled. The principle of this statute enacted by the fathers has enabled the Government of the Union to maintain its authority and to preserve the integrity of the nation at the most critical periods of our history. My predecessors in the Executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy, by issuing orders for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. It was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union, in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention.

The great elementary constitutional principle, which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is that the Government of the United States possesses, under the constitution, in full measure, the power of self-protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of the State authority, and, if need be, against the hostility of the State Governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes, unimpaired, as it has been from the origin of the Government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the constitution itself.

There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections if the bill before me should become law.

I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them, perhaps most of them, have been set forth in debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the Election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to civil rights of citizens, and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the General Government an important part of its power to enforce the laws.

Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authorities. The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election was being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State Government, then and there in the need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the authority of the Government of the United States, then and there in the need of such military intervention. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful, and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against military power resorted to for the execution of the constitutional powers in support of the State or national authority. Both functions of the Government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807 the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional duties in the same terms. In all the later statutes on the same subject matter, the same measure of authority to the Government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason has been given for the discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectually shut out from exercise of right and from an imperative duty, to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws.

In places and times when and where its elections are held, the employment of its organized armed force for any such purpose would be an offense against the law unless called for by and therefore upon permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State Governments for the discretion of the Government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties?

In my judgment, this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government—a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties which amounts, in spirit and tendency, to State supremacy. Although I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections, in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill, and is employed by the people of this country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the Government and the constitution and laws.

(Signed) Rutherford B. Hayes.
Executive Mansion, May 12, 1879.

The White House.

The White House is the greatest residence in America. It has cost more money than the Stewart mansion on Fifth avenue, New York; or, with its rebuilding, refurnishing, etc., about $1,700,000. The original cost, in 1792, was about $333,000; it was begun in that year, occupied in 1800, rebuilt in 1815, reoccupied in 1818, and its porticos completed as late as 1829. The East room was finished only fifty years ago. Every one of our Presidents, except Washington, has lived in this great house, and he has poked his horse's head into its portal to look up at the workmen plastering on the scaffold.

An Irish architect, named Heber, direct from Dublin via Charleston, took the award of $500 for the design, and he built and rebuilt it, and lies buried in the Catholic cemetery here, and his descendants are respectable lawyers and citizens of the place.

A building for a private residence of 170 feet front by 68 feet deep, with one room in it 80x40 feet, may yet attract republican attention; its vestibule within the front door is alone 50x40 feet. Twenty acres of garden and park immediately inclose it, and, on either side, each separated by only 450 feet, are buildings which cost $7,000,000 to $12,000,000 apiece; yet, in all its apparent antiquity, how new! The lawn is still a naked plain, reaching off to the Potomac, like a desert coming to the palace stairs. Like Versailles, in the time of Louis XIV., Washington is a Government creation, and this White House is hoary only by events. The President's office, which is in the second story, is also the Cabinet room, and is not a very large apartment for the White House, although about 35 or 40 feet in depth by, perhaps, 30 feet wide, and with a high ceiling. A long table is in the middle of the floor, with leather-seated chairs around it; the two windows have long lambrequin curtains of a dark bluish-gray color. A large map of the United States is on the wall. The carpet is of a red tint, with large figures. The general effect of the room as one enters is that of a library without books.—*Washington Correspondence.*

Practical joking is not always unattended with danger to the perpetrator, as is evident from an event which occurred on Thursday evening at Suze, Sarthe, France. A man named Verle wrapped himself in a white sheet to frighten some girls, and so far succeeded that they all ran away screaming, except one, who aimed a revolver at the pretended ghost, and fired six shots. Verle fell dead, one of the bullets having passed through his heart.

The trail of the serpent is over all humanity. Man comes naked into the world, is snaked through life, and goes naked out of it.

TRADE NOTES.

Of 23,612 clergymen belonging to the Church of England, 8,615 were graduated at the University of Cambridge, 7,682 at Oxford, 1,761 at Dublin, 655 at Durham, 176 at the University of London, and 1,646 are enrolled as non-graduates.

The *American Export Journal* says "the estimated value of the manufactured products of the New England States, according to the last census, was $900,116,772. The capital invested was estimated at $500,050,041; wages, $213,763,206; materials, $600,956,000; and products at $909,116,772."

The iron interest seems to be arising from its long sleep and awaking to new life and energy. No class had felt the depression more than those who have had their capital locked up in iron and steel. Returning prosperity to those means heart and vigor to widely connected interests and diversified industries.

The total value of our exports for the year ending with March was $720,000,000, against $665,000,000 for the twelve months ending March 31, 1878, a gain of $55,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the last twelve months reached the enormous total of $283,000,000, against $199,000,000 for the year ending with March, 1878, showing a net increase of our foreign commerce of $84,000,000.

Forty-nine failures were reported in New York city in April, in which the total liabilities amounted to $1,199,883, and the assets were estimated at $633,121. Compared with the preceding month, this shows a large increase in liabilities; March having forty failures, with liabilities of $480,449, and assets $211,754. In April, 1878, there were seventy-three failures, with total liabilities of $9,890,000.

The general revival of manufacturing industry cheers Troy, N. Y., where 5,000 men and boys, or a tenth of the city's population, are now employed in the different factories. The Burden horse-shoe works and the Albany and Rensselaer iron and steel works, together employing 3,300 hands, are in full operation for the first time since 1873. All but three of the stove firms are also running their foundries, and, while profits are small all around, almost all the manufacturers are crowded with orders, and could use more room if they had it.

The wheat trade of Philadelphia is growing enormously; the receipts there last month were 1,480,600 bushels, against 353,400 bushels in April last year—increase, 1,127,200 bushels. The receipts of corn during the same month were 2,715,200 bushels against 3,070,000 bushels in the same period in 1878—decrease 355,800 bushels. The receipts of rye increased from 54,700 bushels to 153,500 bushels, and the most of it was taken for exportation. During the month 137,534 barrels of crude petroleum were received in Philadelphia, against 33,590 barrels in the same month last year.

Zulu Beauties.

Two tawny women from Zululand are on exhibition in the London Aquarium. They were kidnapped into that country from the interior, and afterward an attempt to educate them was made in the Cape of Good Hope, whither they had been sent by an English traveler, and where they learned a little Dutch, still less English, and singing. "Their songs are of war and of peace—the latter displaying some amusing graces, the evidence of Cape culture; but their heart is more in their work when they sing of war. In picturesque array, they sing to the music of a piano and small drum—representing the inevitable tom-tom—and, having dragged forth their victim (an English lady) and bound her to a tree, they execute a wild *pas de triomphe*, finishing by throwing her to the ground and threatening her with a dagger and an ax. The curtain here falls, but rises again and shows the quondam victim erect, with helmet and trident, and her dark assailants on their knees singing 'Rule Britannia' with discordant energy."

A man with a creaky pair of boots has music in his sole.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$9 25	@10 50
Hogs	3 50	@ 3 90
Cotton	12½	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 20
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 45½
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 35½
Rye—Western	60	@ 62½
Pork—Mess	9 12½	@10 25
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 55
Hogs	2 75	@ 3 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@ 5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	97	@ 98½
No. 3 Spring	82½	@ 84½
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
Butter—Choice Creamery	16	@ 18
Eggs—Fresh	8½	@ 9
Pork—Mess	9 60	@ 9 65
Lard	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 00	@ 1 03½
No. 2	98	@ 99
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 1	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 61
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye	46	@ 49½
Pork—Mess	9 80	@ 9 90
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 05	@ 1 09
Corn	37	@ 38
Oats	31	@ 35
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 10	@ 1 11½
No. 2 Red	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 1 Amber	1 05	@ 1 08
Corn—No. 1	39	@ 40
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 32
Barley (per cental)	1 08	@ 1 40
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Fair	5 00	@ 5 25
Common	4 50	@ 4 80
Hogs	3 40	@ 3 90
Sheep	3 50	@ 4 40

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } EDITORS.

THE BAYONET PARTY.

The Record of the Radical Revolutionists on the Use of the Army.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

When the Republicans first began to unfold their opposition to the repeal of the section of the Revised Statutes authorizing the use of the army at the polls to manipulate elections in the interest of the dominant party, they based their objection on the method of repealing the obnoxious law, which was that of attaching the repealing clause to the Army Appropriation bill. They were speedily dismounted from this position upon the fact being proven that during the thirteen years in which they controlled legislation in the House they legislated and repealed previous legislation by the rider method not less than 388 times. Finding themselves adrift, they then boldly took the ground that the bayonet law was a righteous enactment in itself, and that the Federal army was absolutely necessary to "keep the peace at the polls;" that the State authorities had nothing to do with this process, and that the Federal Government, being supreme over all the States, and, in fact, absolute in its authority, the bayonet, being the symbol of its power, must always be an auxiliary to elections.

During the debate the Republican Senators and Representatives, ignoring history, frequently stated that nobody had ever been interfered with at elections; that no soldier had ever been seen at the polls, and that the Democrats were "making a fuss about nothing." Of course Senator Beck and other Democrats very speedily showed the mendacity of the Republican asseverations, as the history of this country is very well written in the public records and in the minds of the people.

The States of Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania are among the Northern States which have been so invaded by Federal troops after the war was over, and when there was no reason why the troops should appear, except the very palpable one that it was a "party necessity" of the Republican administration. It is "party necessity" which makes the Republican leaders so earnestly desirous of retaining that bayonet law on the statute book to-day, and only "party necessity." What that party has done it will do again to obstruct the liberties of the people, and as long as that law stands to be executed under the transparent pretense of "keeping peace at the polls," so long will it be utilized for party purposes if the Republicans retain control of the Government.

Few people have forgotten the use of Federal troops at New York in 1870. Secretary of War Belknap, after discussing the matter with Grant and the Republican leaders, issued orders for troops to invade New York city "in view of the apprehension that there may be opposition to the United States laws in connection with the coming election in the city of New York, Nov. 8, 1870." That is, without any call for troops from the Governor of the State, the troops must go to New York because there may possibly be some opposition to the United States laws. The real purpose, under this language, can easily be read. The troops—all the available men at Willet's point, New York harbor, all the available men and artillery at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Wood—were ordered to "hold themselves in readiness for service at literally a moment's notice," at their stations near the polls where American citizens were to exercise the right of suffrage, while several ships of war were anchored near the city. This great military demonstration in a time of profound peace was protested against by Gov. Hoffman, but was fully in accord with the principles of the Republican bulldozers. Mr. Blaine, who has laughed at the idea of any Federal taoops ever being so employed, is strangely oblivious of the facts of history. The New York *Tribune* itself, which has taken the ground that the bayonet law is a sacred one, described the military bulldozing at the polls in November, 1870, thus:

> The troops came on Monday night and disembarked silently to their quarters. During the day perfect order reigned. The headquarters of the departments, at the corner of Houston and Greene streets, presented a quiet appearance. The stairways, however, leading to the two upper stories of the building were packed with troops. The Engineer Department from Willet's point, numbering 200 men, with companies H and L of the Fifth United States Artillery, from Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct., all under command of Col. Kiddoo, were quartered in the halls and on the stairs. Their arms were stacked and the men were scattered around on benches and on the floor, or stood in groups engaged in conversation. All were armed with the latest improved needle-gun and furnished with forty rounds of ammunition, with 100 rounds a man in reserve.
>
> At pier No. 28, North river, Companies A, B and L of the United States Artillery, from Fort Adams, Newport, were quartered on the steamer Miles. In addition to these was Dupont's light battery of four guns. None were allowed to leave the boat or to enter without a pass. The men were in the lower part of the boat and the officers were in the cabin under Col. Hunt.
>
> Companies B, C, D, H and M of the First United States Artillery, Col. Vogdes, from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York harbor, were stationed in the three upper stories of No. 294 Broadway.
>
> At No. 161 Avenue B, near Tompkins square, there were stationed the first five companies of the Eighth Infantry, Col. Bomford in command. This regiment came from David's island, and was armed with the needle-gun. They were quartered in the hall over a lager-beer saloon, and Company A was kept under arms ready for marching orders. The remaining five companies of the regiment were on Forty-fifth street, between First and Second avenue, in the large room of a brewery. Guards were, as in all cases, stationed at the top and bottom of the stairs, and all who applied for entrance were taken under guard before Col. Edie. Long rows of stacked arms extended the whole length of the hall. An ample supply of ammunition was brought to the place, amounting in the aggregate to 140 rounds for each man. In the river and harbor the frigates Guerriere and Naragansett were at anchor at the foot of Chambers street, North river, and Wall street, East river, respectively. The port-holes were all closed, however, and every appearance of warlike preparation on board was avoided. None other than the troops regularly stationed there were on Governor's island.

All this was done, be it remembered, without the request of Gov. Hoffman for troops, as required by the constitution. As long as that bayonet law stands on the books Republican administrations, under the pretense of "keeping the peace," will execute it, as in 1870, whenever "party necessity" suggests it. It is an infamy in the shape of legislation which makes our boasted liberty a mockery. It is a sword which will be brought out in the future, as it has been in the past, to intimidate voters from the polls, or, perhaps, to close the polls altogether if it remains a law. As long as it so remains scenes like that in New York in 1870 are possible.

The Meddlesome School of Politics.

I belong to that school in government which believes it is best to mind your own business and let other people do the same as to theirs. I belong to that school of politics which trusts the people of the United States under their various political organizations. I belong to that school of politics which believes that the people of a State have certain duties that you cannot limit here, and that they are competent to perform them, and I believe in their virtue and their intelligence to discharge them. The Senator from Maine belongs to that meddlesome school which is never happy except in some missionary colporteur enterprise, going abroad to correct people's morals and politics a long ways from home. The Senator from Maine is disturbed about the people of South Carolina, much disturbed about the people of Louisiana. I am not. There is the difference between us. I believe that the people who have sent the two Senators from South Carolina to this body are as competent, in their intelligence, their virtue, and their patriotism, to regulate their own affairs according to the highest standard of civilized morality, as the people of Maine or the people of Indiana. I have faith in the American people. All the people of this country are my countrymen. The trouble with the Senator from Maine and those who train with him on the other side of the Chamber is that they have a deep distrust, that they have had a long hatred, they have had a long acrimonious spell of political hatred toward the people of the South. It is not possible for them to trust that people; and however well-behaved and disposed the people of the South may be, however upright in their motives, however determined to disarm hostile criticism, they may sit up nights, spend sleepless nights as well as vigilant days to show the propriety of their conduct, it will not disarm criticism on that side of the Chamber, it will not disarm distrust, because the political party represented by the Senator from Maine feeds, thrives, prospers, grows fat, and spreads its branches broad and wide on every trouble and every speck of lawlessness that occurs under the Southern sky. You deceive nobody. I have for years in the other end of this Capitol seen the Republican party build itself up upon disturbances alleged, sometimes real, but most often unreal, throughout the South; and it would be contrary to human nature if the leaders of the Republican party had not sent, as they often have, their emissaries, those carpet-baggers, to stir up strife between the two races down there because of the political capital that it would bring to the Republican party in the North.

Consequently the Senator from Maine distrusts the people of South Carolina, and wants thirty-eight States to rush down and take charge of their affairs. He distrusts the people represented so well upon this floor by the Senator from Louisiana in my rear (Mr. Jonas), and he wants to spread his broad mantle of care, parental guardianship and protection over them.

Mr. President, that was not the Government our fathers made. I say here on this floor that that was not the Government that the fathers made when they framed this constitution. They made a Government and allotted its powers to different localities, trusted the people to carry out and discharge their duties under these powers in good faith, and the trouble with that side of the Chamber is that that lesson of our Government has escaped them, and they have had their hands on the necks of the Southern people and they are reluctant ever to withdraw them.

I think I have answered the Senator from Maine whether he and I and the rest of the States shall gather around and proclaim a protectorate over the people of any other State. When the people of a State, if such a thing should happen, become outlawed from civilized government, that raises a different question. But while their State is represented on this floor, while all the machinery of the State Government is in operation smoothly and harmoniously, no greater outrage, according to my notions of government, can be proposed than for us to invade their local affairs and tear from them the control of their own matters.—*Hon. D. W. Voorhees in the U. S. Senate.*

Prince Gortschakoff.

Gortschakoff is the model Minister of an enlightened despot. He is noble; he is cultured; a patriot, but no Chauvinist. He has some right to be an aristocrat, for the Gortschakoffs claim to descend from Ruric, the founder of the Russian monarchy, who flourished a thousand years ago. The family has given Russia two saints, and a good many Princes who merited whatever may be the exact opposite of canonization. He himself looks every inch a high-born and high-bred gentleman. Courteous and affable himself, he has been at no little pains to polish and humanize that most boorish of created beings, the Russian local officer.—*London Truth.*

A mad dog in Chesterfield county, South Carolina, recently bit Mr. Tucker, who in turn bit two of his children, and the lives of all three are now despaired of.

RUSSIA'S NEMESIS.

Activity of the Nihilists—Murderous Attacks Upon Officials—How a Governor Was Bagged by the Revolutionists.

As an illustration of the audacity of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg, it is reported that one night recently seditions placards were posted at the entrances of theaters and on the corners of the principal streets. As fast as the police tore these down they were replaced, and at length soldiers were called out to assist in removing the offensive papers and capturing the bill-stickers. But the placards continued to appear, and, though 150 persons were seized, nothing could be found to identify any of them with the disturbance.

—A short time ago, according to the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, the St. Petersburg police discovered in the immediate vicinity of the Kasan Cathedral the body of a man lying in a pool of blood; by his side was found a blood-stained dagger. The throat of the unfortunate man was cut nearly through. On the corpse was a label, and upon this, inscribed in letters evidently written in red ink, were the following few words: "Ivan Sabego, 23 years of age, of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, is hereby sentenced to the punishment of death, as a traitor. —The Socialist Revolutionary Executive Committee."

—The European papers are full of reports of murderous attacks upon Russian officers. Within five days there were five of these attacks in Kiev. At Moscow a spy has been murdered. At Polyunischeknice three policemen, charged with the arrest of some villagers, have been attacked on the public highway by a body of gentlemen carrying pistols and swords. The Governor of Kharkov is reported to have been kidnapped, and to be detained as a hostage by the conspirators. M. Piotrovski, chief of the Archangel police, has been stabbed in his house. Attached to the corpse there was the usual notice referring the deed to the action of the revolutionary committee. The leading police officer at Yalta, in the Crimea, has been arrested as a revolutionist. The student Bairatschewski, recently murdered at Moscow, whose death by a woman's hand was attributed to a love affair, has been discovered to have fallen a victim to the conspirators. The lady who shot him was a female executioner in the employ of the committee. At the theater of Rovno, near Poltava, an attempt was made to perform a piece in the South Russian dialect, an idiom spoken by 20,000,000 of people, but, in the interest of national uniformity and centralization, strictly excluded from the press, church, school and theater by the Government. The policemen, prohibiting the performance, were set upon by the audience. A fight ensued which, the military being reinforced, resulted in the defeat of the rioters. A Moscow student deputation, asking the local Governor to treat their arrested brethren with leniency, has been incarcerated. A stupendous number of arrests has been the consequence of these deplorable incidents.

—The Nihilists employ governesses to compromise the daughters of the highest officials in the imperial service. A Russian General named Samoyoff, stationed at Kharkoff, recently engaged a governess for the education of his daughter. The governess was the sister of a Nihilist, and brought up her pupil in her brother's political opinions. The brother was arrested during the students' riots at Kharkoff; and the General shortly afterward received an anonymous letter stating that his daughter was a Nihilist, that there were compromising papers in her desk, and that the authorities would be informed of this if the General did not endeavor to obtain the immediate liberation of the arrested student. The General looked into his daughter's desk, and, finding that the papers referred to were really there, set the student at liberty.

—A young man in the full uniform of a Procurateur's secretary called on the Governor General of Charkow. Courteously saluting, said he: "M. the Procurateur begs your Excellency to be so good as to come at once to his office." "Anything very important?" was the answer. "We are on the track of Prince Krapotins' murderer, and your Excellency's presence is most necessary." "Good! I will ring and order the carriage." "Pray do not trouble to do so. The Procurateur has sent his own carriage for your Excellency that no time be lost; everything depends on expeditiousness." The Governor and the young man got into the carriage, drove off, and have not since been seen. The Governor had himself fallen into the hands of the Nihilists. The head of police has since got a letter from the captured Governor imploring him not to prosecute the search for Krapotins' assassin, as success in this direction would be followed by the loss of his (the Governor's) head, who is held as a hostage.

—A recent letter from Warsaw says: "The secret revolutionary government in Russia is divided into a great number of sections, each of which consists of from ten to fifteen members and a chief (starosta), and acts independently of the others. The object of this arrangement is that, when one of the sections has been discovered and its members captured by the police, the other sections should be able to continue their operations unhindered. The members of the sections are continually being changed, and they hold their sittings in various places, sometimes in a public room, but chiefly in the houses of the initiated. The various sections of the secret government are under a "General," who from time to time gives out a password by which the members of a section may know each other. Each section has the right of pronouncing sentence of death upon dangerous or suspected persons and is instructed to enter into as close relations as possible with the members of high society in the empire. One of the means adopted for doing this is the placing of women belonging to the Nihilist conspiracy as governesses in the families of high imperial functionaries. The daughters of wealthy Russians are usually given up entirely to the management of their governesses, and in this way many girls of the best families have been gained over to the Nihilist cause."

PERSONALS.

The oldest Governor is Robinson, of New York. He is 81.

Gladstone is the only living ex-Premier of England.

Prince Alexander, the new ruler of Bulgaria, is a Hessian.

Widow Van Cott is carrying on a revival at Kingston, Can.

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, is a graduate of Union College.

Senator Sharon, of Nevada, was educated at Athens College (Ohio).

Bowdoin College has one graduate in the Senate—Grover, of Oregon.

Miss Kellogg slid off to Europe on an avalanche of bouquets and kisses.

The bedroom of Leo XIII. is paved with common stones, and is never warmed.

For stealing a kiss, Mr. Frank McGray, of Franklin, Ind., has just paid $25.

Tom Griffin, a 63-year-old darkey, living in Boston, is the father of sixty-three children.

Dawes, of Massachusetts, is the only graduate of Yale College in the United States Senate.

A. H. Grimke, a Boston negro lawyer, has married the white daughter of a Wisconsin preacher.

Harvard College has two graduates in the Senate—Whyte, of Maryland, and Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Major John E. Blaine, brother of the Senator, is Paymaster for the army in the Montana Department.

Gen. Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg to Grant, has taken up his residence in Philadelphia.

Gen. John Pope has been selected to deliver the annual address to the corps of cadets at West Point in June.

The German Empress Augusta has offered a prize for the best treatise on diphtheria, to be published within a year.

The Mikado of Japan recently gave a dinner to his Ministers at which he made a speech censuring their extravagance and luxury.

Vice President Wheeler's sister, because of whose illness he returned home from Washington, is somewhat improved in health.

Everybody in England carries an umbrella except Lord Beaconsfield. He never owned or carried one in his life, and he boasts of it.

The newly-elected Prince of Bulgaria, Alexander I., is 56 years old. He is married to an Austrian Countess, and has five children.

Prince Louis Napoleon received demonstrations of welcome whenever he appeared in public at Cape Town. He has not yet combed any bullets out of his hair.

Walter Savage Landor's widow died in Florence recently. She was Julia de Malaperie, daughter of the Baron de Nieuveville, and was married to Landor in 1811.

Food.

The use of food by different persons should be regulated in quantity or character, or in both, according to their ages, their health and occupations, the seasons and the climate in which they live.

Milk is the only perfect food for infants. It is the best food for children and youth up to the age of 16. Old people are weaker in their digestive powers, partly because their whole systems are weaker, and partly because of their diminished muscular activity. Their food should be less in quantity than that used by younger persons, and of easier digestion.

In summer and in warm climates less food by one-third is needed, the tone of the system being lowered, and persons thus being unable either to digest or to assimilate as much as in winter and in colder latitudes.

So also fat, sugar and starch—the latter include fine flour—being mainly heat-making elements, should be but little used in summer and in tropical regions, and largely used in winter and in cold climates. Corn bread, which contains a large per cent. of fat, is better adapted for food in winter than in summer.

Shoemakers, tailors and people of sedentary habits generally need less food, that is more easily digested, than the farmer and all persons who work hard in the open air. Still, everybody should have enough of active exercise to be able to digest a generous diet.

A thinker needs a good supply of brain food, such as is liberally furnished in oatmeal; but he must not use his brain at the expense of vigorous muscles, for it is muscles that have to work not only the stomach but the lungs and heart.

The sick, of course, need food carefully adapted to their particular condition, and those who are not in full health may greatly help themselves by rejecting whatever they find injurious to them.

Snakes.

The following snakes were killed near Liberty, Ill., the other day: Black snakes, or racers, fifty-four; timber, or forest snakes, fifteen; garters, twenty-seven; chicken snake, one; house snakes, two; supposed hoop snake, one. The largest snake was six feet long, the smallest was only eight inches long. Each snake was carefully and correctly measured. The total measurement was 282 feet one inch, or an average of nearly thirty-four inches.—*St. Louis Republican.*

One-half million of Archbishop Purcell's liabilities were wiped out by the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic Church in Cincinnati. The sum due the congregation amounted to just $1,000,000. A resolution directing that, as the worshipers in St. Paul's believed it impossible for the Archbishop to pay off the immense debt, they unanimously pledged themselves to remit one-half their claims was adopted.

OLD TIMES.

How People Lived Fifty Years Ago and How They Live Now.

[C. C. Coffin, in May Atlantic.]

A half century ago a large part of the people of the United States lived in houses unpainted, unplastered and utterly devoid of adornment. A well-fed fire in the yawning chasm of a huge chimney gave partial warmth to a single room, and it was a common remark that the inmates were roasting one side while freezing the other; in contrast a majority of the people of the older States now live in houses that are clap-boarded, painted, blinded and comfortably warmed. Then the household furniture consisted of a few plain chairs, a plain table, a bedstead made by the village carpenter. Carpets there were none. To-day few are the homes, in city or country, that do not contain a carpet of some sort, while the average laborer by a week's work may earn enough to enable him to repose at night upon a spring bed.

Fifty years ago the kitchen "dressers" were set forth with a shining row of pewter plates. The farmer ate with a buck-handled knife and an iron or pewter spoon, but the advancing civilization has sent the plates and spoons to the melting-pot, while the knives and forks have given place to nickel or silver-plated cutlery.

In those days the utensils for cooking were a dinner-pot, tea-kettle, skillet, Dutch oven and frying-pan; to-day here is no end of kitchen furniture.

The people of 1830 sat in the evening in the glowing light of a pitch-knot fire, or read their weekly newspapers by the flickering light of a "tallow dip;" now, in city and village, their apartments are bright with the flame of the gas-jet or the softer radiance of kerosene. Then, if the fire went out upon the hearth, it was rekindled by a coal from a neighboring hearth, or by flint, steel and tinder. Those who indulged in pipes and cigars could light them only by some hearthstone; to-day we light fire and pipes by the dormant fire-works in the match-safe at a cost of one-hundredth of a cent.

In those days we guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon mark" drawn upon the floor; only the well-to-do could afford a clock. To-day, who does not carry a watch? and, as for clocks, you may purchase them at wholesale, by the cart-load, at 62 cents apiece.

Fifty years ago how many dwellings were adorned with pictures? How many are there now that do not display a print, engraving, chromo, or lithograph? How many pianos or parlor organs were there then? Reed organs were not invented till 1840, and now they are in every village.

Some who may read this article will remember that in 1830 the Bible, the almanac and the few text-books used in school were almost the only volumes of the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the country villages a few public-spirited men had gathered libraries containing from 300 to 500 volumes; in contrast, the public libraries of the present, containing more than 10,000 volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday-school and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20,000,000! Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every 100 inhabitants of the United States.

An Immense Cattle Ranche.

They have some pretty big farms out West, but the largest of them dwindles into comparative insignificance beside one which is just being established in Colorado. This is the consolidation of the Hermosilla and Huerfano cattle ranches in the southern part of that State into one immense stock farm, which will run along both banks of the Huerfano river, between forty and fifty miles, and cover something over one hundred thousand acres. P. T. Barnum has been interested in the Huerfano ranche for about ten years, in company with a fellow-townsman of Bridgeport, Ct., named Sherwood, who put into the firm the knowledge of raising cattle while the showman furnished the cash. They have made a very good thing of the speculation, but Sherwood finally wanted to extend operations through a stock company, and Barnum concluded to sell out. This was something over a year ago, and since then Sherwood has been working away till now he has joined William H. Vanderbilt, John B. Dutcher and some other capitalists with him in the Colorado Cattle Company, which combines the old Barnum-Sherwood property with the adjoining and much larger Hermosilla ranche, and proposes to go into the business on a bigger scale than was ever before attempted. Barnum and Sherwood have had as many as five or six thousand cattle on their farm, but the new company expects to increase the number to at least fifty thousand. "There's millions in it," according to Barnum, for the Bridgeport firm have raised oxen until they were ready for market at a cost of only $4 a head, and the expense of herders, which is the chief bill, will be proportionately diminished with larger herds. Then, too, the new company will raise grain and fatten the cattle, which will make them worth $55 to $65 a head, instead of the $32 to $36 which Barnum and Sherwood have got for theirs. Vanderbilt is expected to run his new enterprise in connection with his railroads, of course, and go into the business of exporting beef on an immense scale. Altogether, it really seems to be a pretty big thing.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Very Old Woman.

There died in New Haven, Ct., lately, a colored woman named Elizabeth Hendrickson, who claimed, and was supported by relatives and friends in her claim, that she was 113 years old. She was well known, and in 1876 she attended the Loan Exhibition of Relics, and was an object of curiosity to many people. There are no trustworthy records upon which to determine her age. A man died not long ago at the age of 80 years, whom she said she nursed when he was an infant. She had been married three times, and had children by her first husband, but they died of old age some years ago. Her recollections she gave in incoherent and fragmentary talk, but she claimed to have helped, when 10 years of age, put out a fire in New Jersey caused by British soldiers during the Revolutionary war. She was a small woman, and certainly had the appearance of very great age.

INDIANA NEWS.

Efforts are making to arrange for an old settlers' meeting at Connersville, in the near future.

The enumeration of the children of school age at Fortville shows 226 in a total population of 685.

The Indiana State Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session at Indianapolis last week.

The Vincennes Driving Association will hold its summer meeting on July 2, 3 and 4. Purses amounting to $500 for each day are offered.

Scarlet fever is raging among the children of Evansville. A number of those attending the public schools have been stricken down with it.

Strange N. Cragan, of Whitestown, has received the appointment as cadet to West Point. Thirty-one young men from five counties were examined.

The Indianapolis physicians indulge in a "black list," and keep the profession in other cities informed of the advent into their midst of medical dead-beats.

Smith Barron, living at Clayton, has a natural curiosity in the way of a cow with six feet and legs. She has perfect use of them, is well developed and healthy, and gives good milk.

A bag of Mexican dollars was found in a cellar at Indianapolis, by the workmen who were cleaning it out. They were of various dates, some as far back as 1702, but they were bogus.

The body of a boy named Newman was found in a well at Mount Vernon recently. The boy had been missing for several days. He was 8 years old, a nephew of the former Sheriff of the county.

Lewis Edwards, Sr., of Alquina, Fayette county, died a few days ago, the remote cause of his death being a bite from a rat, received early last winter, and from which he has constantly suffered since.

Gen. George K. Steele, for many years a prominent Republican in Indiana politics, and who represented Parke county a long time in the Legislature, died at Terre Haute a few days ago, 70 years of age.

A young man named William Morgansen, of Smyrna township, was terribly injured, while out gunning the other afternoon, by the accidental discharge of his gun. Several of the shots entered his throat and breast.

Geo. Hazzard, the ex-Auburn banker, who was arrested at Logansport last fall and gave bail for highway robbery in abstracting some papers belonging to himself in the possession of others, has been tried and acquitted in the Circuit Court.

Harrison and Riley Stone, brokers, charged with various robberies committed in the vicinity of Eaton, Ohio, were arrested near Terre Haute one day last week, after both had been shot by officers while running. Riley has two balls in his arm and Harrison was shot in the back. The latter will probably die.

A spiritual idiot named Valentine Kelly is engaged in digging for gold on Silver creek, two miles east of New Albany, being directed in his work by a female spiritual medium at Louisville, to whom he pays $2 per day for instructions. He proposes to keep on digging till his money is exhausted.

Mrs. Eleanor B. Whitesell was buried at Knightstown a few days ago. She was one of the pioneers of Henry county, having resided at Knightstown continuously for forty-seven years. She was a native of Springfield, Ohio, and was 68 years old when she died. Her father, Hon Waitsel M. Cary, settled in Henry county in 1825, and three years after laid out the town of Knightstown.

How He Beat Him.

A reminiscence of Chicago. This, by the way, was when the people out there were naughty, a many years ago. A hackman had caught a particularly verdant backwoodsman, and, as business had been just a trifle dull, it occurred to him that he might now make amends for fortune's slight, and at the same time give country some wholesome experience—something that would be of lasting value on his earthly pilgrimage. Arrived at the Western depot, Jehu opened the door, and out stepped country. How much was it was asked. Said Jehu, hurriedly, and, in a low voice, "You see that feller over there in a blue coat?—'sh!" pointing to a policeman. Yes, country saw him. "Well, him and me are pardners; and he's a tough one, he is. I ought ter charge ye $7.50; he would. But I've kinder taken to you, I have, and I sha'n't charge yer but an even $7. Now, don't let on. If pard knows it, he'll make yer fork over the other half; he ain't like me—not a bit." The $7 was paid over with a chuckle, and country got aboard the cars. But every now and then would he put his head out of the window, give a knowing look at the policeman, and then pound the car-cushion with his monstrous fist, while within seemed to be the beginnings of a small earthquake. At last the cars started. He could hold in no longer. Craning his neck through the window, he put his thumb to his nose, and, wriggling his fingers violently, screamed out, "I say, there! Seven dollars for a ride from t'other depot! Seven dollars! Don't yer wish yer had thur half?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The scaffolding that has remained for fifty-six years around the tower of Rouen Cathedral, in France, was removed a few days ago, the lantern having at length been completely restored.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 22, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

Mr. Henry James' new story, to begin in the Midsummer Holiday Scribner, is entitled "Confidence."

Why is not rebel Jeff Davis as good as Old Zach Chandler? Is not one traitor to his country as good as another?

Those who desire to read the full text of Hayes' last veto message, will find it on another page of this paper.

The democratic party favors free ballots. The freedom-hating republican party favors free bullets. Let the country chose between them.

Rev. Thomas McIntyre, who has been superintendent of the deaf and dumb institute of this state for the past twenty-six years, has been removed, and Dr. William Glenn, of Muncie, appointed instead.

The vast amount of money stolen from the colored people through the Freedmen's Bank, by thieving radicals, might be donated to their colored brothers now suffering for want of food and shelter in Kansas, who have been induced to leave their homes in the south, for political purposes.

At New Albany, Ind., the Catholic Total Abstinence society has resolved not to celebrate the Fourth of July by a pic-nic, for the reason that the bishop has ordered that no dancing be allowed at church pic-nics. The bishop also prohibits beer and liquors at all pic-nics held by members of the Catholic church.

Names of prominent democrats throughout the state are already being suggested as being probable candidates for governor. Among those most prominent we find Hon. Frank Landers, Lieut-Governor J. P. Gray, Hon. J. D. New, congressman from the fourth district, Hon. W. A. Holman and Hon. J. R. Coffroth.

The Grant boom, and the negro exodus boom, have boomed their boom. Grant enthusiasm has lost its grip, and thousands of negroes have lost all their property, and are now begging to be sent back to the south. So much for the efforts of the radical party to dissolve the union. The republican leaders of to-day, are worse than the rebel leaders of 1861.

Away along in the dim uncertain future—on the first of January, 1880, Reub Williams proposes to change the form of the Indianian from a four to an eight page paper. We knew Reub would come to it after a while; his enterprise in the newspaper business will never allow him to get behind the times. About 1881 he will begin to appreciate the benefits of "patents."

An act approved March 31st, 1879, authorizes town boards to tax dogs, for corporation purposes, at not exceeding $1.00 on males, and $3.00 on females. In view of the fact that Auburn is cursed with several hundred worthless canines, we submit to the town board, that in making the levies for the present year, dogs should be taxed to the full extent of the law. Persons who own dogs of any value will not object to paying the tax.

We see frequent accounts of negroes marrying white women, but it won't do in Indiana. On Tuesday of this week, at Terre Haute, William Nelson, colored, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of $1000, for marrying a white woman. The prosecution was originated in spite, but he was convicted under an old law of 1856, which Juge Long held to be valid through a decision of the supreme court.

An article concerning "the grain business in Auburn," which appeared in the Republican of last week, was evidently written by some person who does not understand the situation. The question, whether we are to allow all the small villages surrounding us to outbid us, is one which can be answered more satisfactorily as contemplated changes in shipping facilities are developed. Those who are posted fully understand the difficulties with which our shippers have to contend. That which interests farmers most, just at this time, is the wool market, which is controlled by entirely different principles; if our merchants will manifest a little interest in that direction they will not only benefit themselves, but the reputation of our market as well.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, in a communication printed in the Philadelphia Times, states that, after investigating the subject carefully, he finds that only 3,000 negroes have arrived in the state from the south, and that 2,000 of these are paupers, who will have to be supported. The governor, who is a red-hot republican and exodus man, admits that the negroes have been greatly deceived, and that to locate them on the public lands it will require an outlay of about $200 for each family. The stalwarts in Kansas can't stand this drain on their pockets, and St. John gives the reader to understand that, although he regards the exodus as "the work of God's hand" and a "great blessing," he would rather see the black blessings go off to some other state.

In a suit in the supreme court of Massachusetts, brought by Chas H. Worthen, formerly a clerk for Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, the jury returned a verdict for $26,500 against the Grand Trunk railway, last Friday, for injuries received while traveling over that road some four years ago. It pays, now and then, to get demolished.

Has it occurred to the minds of the Auburn people, that there is almost double the business done in Auburn now than there was a year ago? At that time not less than six first-class business rooms were vacant; to-day there is but one not rented. This is not due, however, to any exertion of the citizens, who seem to be inclined to let public enterprise take care of itself; no inducements have been held out to encourage strangers to locate here, but fortunately the natural advantages of an important railroad center, have attracted the attention of observing, wide-awake business men, and the result is now being made apparent by the demand for business rooms by men from other places. This being the case, would it not be advisable for our men of means to take some steps to encourage the location of manufacturing establishments? No one will undertake to dispute the fact that Auburn has many advantages worthy the consideration of manufacturers contemplating a change of location; it is only necessary to make this fact known by correspondence or otherwise, and when strangers come here to examine the situation, offer every possible inducement to secure the benefits to be derived through the employment of a large force of workmen.

The Inter-Denominational Congress.

The Executive Committee for the Sunday School Inter-denominational Congress met at Rome City on Monday last. The reports brought in were very flattering. The committee that had consulted with the president of the G. R. & I. R. R. reported terms and conditions entirely satisfactory. The conductor, Rev. Gillett, of Sturgis, was not prepared to report a full programme, but enough eminent and able lecturers and instructors had been engaged to ensure success in that line. The distinguished oriental traveler, Rev. Ostrander, who has for months entertained large audiences in New York City and Brooklyn with illustrative lectures on oriental life, has promised to come, as has also Frank Beard, the "Chalk Talker," who is almost the equal of Nast with the pencil. He illustrates his lessons by chalk pictures drawn on the spot. Others, distinguished as normal Sunday-school instructors and public lecturers, will be engaged this week, so that a full programme will be given the public at an early day.

It was concluded to continue the session four days, commencing June 10th. The first day will be a grand excursion and inauguration day, and will be principally devoted to the entertainment of the children. The other days will be devoted to institute work, more especially for Sunday school teachers and older pupils, though there will be a public lecture every day, and exercises for the smaller children. A pavilion tent capable of holding some 800 people, and a number of camping tents were ordered to be rented for the occasion. In order to aid in meeting the heavy bill of costs that will be incurred it was decided to charge an admittance fee of 10 cents per day for adults and youths, children under 12 years, 3 for ten cents. This will be a mere pittance for the amount of instruction and entertainment that will be given. The admittance ticket will entitle the holder to roam at pleasure upon the grounds, and to all the lectures, lessons, and exhibitions, &c., on the island, under the control of the congress.

Committees were appointed to procure, if possible, excursion rates on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and the Eel River R. R., and to invite the people along the lines of these roads. Committees were also appointed to secure lodgings for visitors at Rome City, Wolcottville, Kendallville and Lagrange. Trains are expected to run so that people can leave the grounds, if not prepared to remain at night, after the last service of each day, and go to any of these places for lodging and return the next morning.

The occasion is intended to give all who will attend the best possible opportunity for a few days of recreation, and a class of such entertaining and useful instruction that it will itself be recreation to hear.

A new steam-boat and some thirty or more oar-boats will be at the service of the people at a reasonable fee. This, though, will be independent of the congress.

The grounds have recently been greatly improved. A number of flowing fountains have been put in, a large restaurant building erected, croquet grounds prepared, boat wharfs erected, &c. In a new boat-house on the east side of the island are sixteen new and handsome row-boats. The shady groves on the several islands and on the shore of the lake, boat rides of from one to six miles, flowing mineral springs of excellent quality, good fishing facilities, together with the feast of good things to be furnished by the congress, ought to be enough to attract the weary, in mind and body, as well as the young and the vigorous, for a few days of pleasure and profitable instruction.—Lagrange Standard.

Periodicals.

BRITISH QUARTERLY.

The April number of the British Quarterly Review has been promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

The first article, "Christian Theology and the Modern Spirit," advocates a frank recognition and examination of the theological scepticism and unrest of our times.

"The Ethics of Urban Leaseholds" shows the bad influence of leasehold tenure on metropolitan and urban buildings.

"Wycliffe and his Relation to the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century" gives a carefully written account of the life, opinion, and surrounding of that great reformer.

"Free Trade and Protection" is a timely article.

"The Normans at Palermo," a valuable historical article, by Edward A Freeman.

"The Zulu War." A contribution based on some practical knowledge of South Africa.

"Contemporary Literature" gives, as usual, a full account of the principal books published during the preceding quarter.

LONDON QUARTERLY.

We have the reprint of the April number of the London Quarterly Review from The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y.

The leading article is on "The Speaker's Commentary on the Old Testament."

The article "Brugsch's History of Egypt" gives some very valuable information, especially in its connection with the narratives in Genesis and Exodus.

The other articles are "Michael Angelo and his Age;" "Agrarian Distress and Discontent in India;" "Pym and Shaftesbury: two Popish Plots;" "Secret Correspondence of Louis XV;" "Early English History: Professors Stubbs and Bright;" "Lord Carnarvon's Agamemnon and General Schomberg's Odyssey;" "The South African Problem."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

Harper's Magazine for June begins the fifty-ninth volume and the thirtieth year of that periodical. To a new generation of readers it appears in a new dress—in larger type, and with a wider page. This is the third change which has been made in the type of the Magazine—each being an improvement.

The contents of the June number are especially attractive. They bring about the reader the atmosphere of summer days. They are bright, amusing, and restful. There could hardly be more enjoyable reading than Mr. W. R. O'Donovan—one of our most promising young sculptors—gives us in his "Rye and round there," illustrated with Mr. Abbey's charming drawings beautifully engraved. This opening article is followed by a graceful full-page picture by Abbey, illustrating Herrick's lines "Upon a Virgin Kissing a Rose." Then, by way of contrast, we are taken beyond the Red River of the North into that mysterious land of magnificent distances—the territory of the Hudson Bay company—and brought face to face with the fur-traders, the half-breeds, the trappers, and their picturesque life. Whether portraying the exciting scenes of barter at a trading-post, or following the Great Nor' ern Packet, which carries the mail in dog-sledges from Fort Garry, three thousand miles northward to the Upper Yukon, Mr. H. M. Robinson, the writer of the article, gives us striking and characteristic pictures, which are ably supplemented by Mr. Rogers's effective illustrations.

By another leap we are transported—in the last of Colonel Waring's "Berg und Thal" series—to the Dolomites of Southeastern Tyrol.

From Nature we turn again to pictures and scenes of greater human interest in Olive Logan's "Grand Days of Histrionics," illustrated with portraits of Nell Gwynne, Anne Oldfield, David Garrick, Peg Woffington, Miss Rich (Hogarth's god-daughter), John Kemble, Mrs. Jordan, R. W. Elliston, Edmund Kean, and Dowton—many of these being reproductions of paintings by distinguished artists.

For downright humor, there has been nothing in magazine literature since Rose Terry Cooke's "Known a" equal to Mr. James T. Fields's "A Free Lecture Experience," which is accompanied by characteristic illustrations.

SCRIBNER FOR JUNE.

The modern quality of Scribner's Monthly, which has been recently remarked upon by a critic, is fully sustained by the June issue, which is unhackneyed, up to the times, and full of points.

The opening paper on "The Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition" has been delayed by the late arrival of some of the most interesting of the illustrations, which include drawings made specially for the magazine by Vedder, the sculptor St. Gaudens, Maitland Armstrong, C. C. Coleman, and T. Hovenden.

The first of several papers on "Edison and his Inventions," by Mr. Edwin M. Fox, is devoted to the electro-motograph and its applications. This is perhaps the most complete account of this important invention, which involves the discovery of an entirely new property of electricity.

A first installment of "Madame Bonaparte's Letters from Europe" is contributed by Mr. E. L. Didier.

"Lawn Planting for City and country" is the subject of a practical paper by Mr. Samuel. Jr., of Flushing L. I.

"The Mediterranean of America" is the second of Mr. Herbert H. Smith's papers on Brazil. Mr. Champney's illustrations drawn from personal observation, keep pace with the narration, displaying many hitherto unpictured scenes.

"With Stonewall Jackson," Mr. A. C. Redwood, is a spirited account of the Confederate side of the second Manassas campaign, in which the writer was a participant.

The fiction of this number consists of "Mr. Neelus Peeler's Conditions," a story of the South by Mr. Richard M. Johnston with an illustration by Mr. Thomas Eakins; "Was it Love, or Hatred?" a Western story by Mr. Charles de Kay; the concluding part of Miss Trafton's New England story, "A Narrow Street," and the eighth installment of Mrs. Burnett's "Haworth's, illustrated by Dielman.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JUNE.

Has a seasonable frontispiece entitled Summer has Come, and opens with A Second Trial, a story by Sarah Winter Kellogg, showing how a devoted little girl saved her big brother's fame at a College Commencement.

Louisa M. Alcott tells stories in one under the title Two Little Travelers, describing first the voyage of a tender-hearted little girl to Fayal, and its results, and then the wonderful journey of a tiny five-year-old tot, all by herself, over four thousand miles of continent and ocean.

The other short tales deal with the queer doings of Bossy Ananias, a Southern negro boy who loved curious pets; with some Pennsylvania country people and a wise pig at a Schnitzen; with Queen Bess; with The Royal Bonbon, boy-soldiers of the terrible French Revolution; and with A Comet that Struck the Earth—and some boys—in the far West, years ago. The eight illustrations to these stories, particularly that to The Royal Bonbon, which is by Walter Shirlaw, are specially attractive.

Very small readers have a large-type story, with seven pictures, about Two Little Mothers; and Jack-in-the-Pulpit, The Letter-Box and The Riddle-Box contain things piquant, playful and puzzling for readers of all tastes and all ages.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y., contains as follows:

Reata; or, what's in a name. Part II.
Some aspects of the present French republic.
John Caldigate. Part XIV.
The Pathans of the north west frontier of India.
The life of the Prince Consort.
The policy of the budgett.
Public affairs.

In Reata there is a marked contrast between the descriptions in the first and the second chapters, but the writer seems to get somewhat confused when he speaks of the Canadian vine, that most beautiful of tropical creepers.

The discussion on the present condition of France, and what can be said against and for the republic, concludes that it is not a bad specimen of a republic—as republics go.

Quite a long description is given of the Pathans, a semi barbarous people, who live in caves or rude huts among the mountains of India.

The fourth volume of the Life of the Prince Consort contains less of political and more of social life than the third

The Policy of the Budget, refers to England politics, and public affairs, to her relations with the outside world.

THE BLUE RIBBON.

State Temperance Ticket Repudiated —Election of Officers—Resolutions, etc.

The state blue ribbon convention at Indianapolis last week, among other resolutions, adopted the following:

Resolved, that no sectarian or partisan lines be drawn, and we welcome all men of whatever creed or political faith to our ranks. And further,

Whereas, the temperance movement originated in earnest efforts for personal reformation, and rests its hope of success on moral and religious grounds; therefore,

Resolved, that we are opposed to the use of the ribbon movement for political purposes, either for or against any political party, and we disapprove the call made for a temperance convention to nominate candidates for political offices as unwise and premature,

Resolved, that while we desire stringent laws for the suppression of the evils of intemperance, and will rejoice in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, we demand that all questions of nominations, or other political action, be submitted to the free choice of all temperance people.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—H. W. Harrington, Indianapolis.

Vice Presidents—J. C. Kensell, Fort Wayne; Walter March, Muncie; G. M. Otterman, Terre Haute.

Treasurer—R. Frank Kennedy, Indianapolis.

Corresponding secretary—James S. Walsh, Greenfield.

Board of managers—D. T. Smith, Bluffton; R. T. Long, Galveston; Dr. Pitchlynn, Greencastle; —— Williams, Franklin; Rev. John Wyman, Evansville.

The following resolutions were also adopted.

1. That it is not practicable to dissolve existing temperance organizations or secure one which shall supersede them all, and make no recommendation to that effect.

2. We recommend what this union perfect its organization, and conduct its work in its own way—not as the rival, but as the helper of all other temperance bodies.

3. We recommend that the executive committees of all the state temperance organizations of Indiana hold a joint meeting, on call of the president of this union, and agree on a plan of operation for concentration and expression of temperance sentiment and work.

4. We recommend that this co-operative executive meeting call a mass meeting of the temperance people of the state at some time during the proposed Laport, temperance camp meeting.

And now it is a young lady of twenty, a beautiful brunette, highly educated and of "one of the first families." She lives near Pittsburg, and was married, Thursday of last week, to a burly nigger coal-digger named George Jones, who had once been in her family's employ. The girl's name is Annie Mason; she deliberately united herself to the negro because she had been slightly reproved for some waywardness, and she refuses to return home—to a home of ease and luxury. What will the next "beautiful and accomplished" belle do?

Advantages Decided.

The advantages in the use of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are decided, as they are put up in bottles of full measure; made from the true fruits and aromatics, without poisonous oils or ethers, pure and true.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

AS MESSRS.
ROOT & COMPANY
Will not have a regular SPRING OPENING this season, they take pleasure in asking attention to their superb stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS
Now on exhibition, which comprise the latest novelties introduced in the great eastern cities this season.
RICH BROCADE SILKS in new effects and colors.
PEKIN STRIPE SILKS for vesting and trimmings.
HEAVY COLORED SILKS, all the popular shades.
NEAT STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS In tinted and silver effects.
COLORED SATINS all shades for trimming.
MOIRE BLACK SILKS AND SATINS for trimmings
RICH BLACK SATINS of most popular brands.
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS of most reliable colors.
NOVELTY DRESS GOODS for polonaise and over-dress.
ALL-WOOL PEKIN STRIPES new and desirable.
English Satins, Plain Cashmere, Mélange-Mixtures
Brocade Stripes, Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,
Momie Cloths, Foulard Cambrics,
Cretonne Cloths, English
Chintzs, Etc., Etc.
Also low and medium price dress goods in large assortment, at 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20c. per yard—all of them excellent value to the purchaser.
ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark.
Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Application For License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make an application to the board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session commencing Monday, June 2nd, 1879, for a license to retail intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one-third of lot number twenty-seven, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana. FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

April 15, 1879. 3t.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK
OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS
CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR AND WINDOW CAPS &c.
Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.
The ONLY Shop
In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on
Tin Roofing and Spouting,
And in fact all kinds of job tin, copper and sheetiron work, repairs, &c., &c.
Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.
19-tf. B. GOODMAN.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS.
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Where, oh, where is the hook-and-ladder truck?

—The Saginaw road changes time next Sunday.

—M. C. Markle left for Bloomington, Ill., yesterday.

—Geo. Foster says he is going to start a first national bank.

—Walking shoes, all prices and styles, at the boot up-side down.

—Cherries will be abundant this season. Glad of it; we love 'em.

—Mace Long passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Jackson.

—The B. & O. employes are now healed, or ought to be. Tuesday was payday.

—Miss Susie Parish, of Huron, O., is in the city, visiting Miss Sadie Hollister.

—T. C. Ford added a handsome new single carriage to his livery barn last Monday.

—The summer harvest of straw hats gives an immense yield and is now fully matured.

—The hardest pressed thing we know of, even in these hard times, is a bale of hay.

—We had a photograph of the boot up-side down taken; the boot is right-side up.

—Fresh and fashionable millinery goods received every week at Mrs. A. J. Little's.

—Robert McDougal started Tuesday for Indianapolis, where he will attend the grand lodge.

—P. B. Loomis, president of the Saginaw road, passed through Friday, on his way to Jackson.

—For tender meat, go to Houston's meat market, you are always sure to get what you want.

—Ladies, have you examined the new line of parasols and sun-shades just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.?

—Ladies will find it to their interests, when in search of any handsome article in the millinery line, to call on Mrs. A. J. Little.

—Extensive arrangements are being made for the observance of decoration day in Auburn. See programme in another column.

—The busy season for the farmers does not seem to effect trade at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Low prices always command custom.

—One of the Saginaw engines flew the track Tuesday morning at the junction, delaying the train some two hours. No material damage.

—Messrs. Murphy & Baldwin did a very neat job of kalsomining on the restaurant last week, and they did it in short meter, too.

—People of DeKalb county, who have cash to pay for goods, should come to Auburn, and get prices of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., before buying.

—Hound pups are in demand. It is said that one of our ripe old widowers went to Huntertown last Tuesday to invest $2.00 in that breed of dogs.

—Peaches and cream, we understand, will be a failure this year. Peaches will, anyway; and cream isn't a bit nice without some peaches to pour over it.

—A couple of the boys yesterday put up a job on "Kib." They toted off a basket belonging to him and "soaked" it for two cigars; when he went after the basket he had to liquidate the cigar bill.

—The programme for the 14th annual convention of the DeKalb county S. S. Union, was not furnished this office until after the COURIER was mailed last week.

—Joe Ebright, who tried to get up that sham murder at Defiance, has turned up, it is reported, in Danville, Ill., out of work, out of friends, and "broke."

—Attend the original moving mirror panorama and tableau exhibition, illustrating the renowned allegory of the pilgrims progress, at Ensley's hall next Friday evening.

—There is one business in which a man can engage without fear of opposition in the same town. Ask Jos. Rainier, our postmaster, and he will tell you what it is.

—Mitch Houston is now delivering ice to private residences in any part of the city. Ice is so cheap this year that any person can afford to use it. Call on Houston for prices.

—Mr. Wm. Sheffer desires the public to bear in mind that he has removed his shop to the room lately occupied by Mr. Rhodenbaugh, one door east of Odd Fellows' building.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for anything you want in the way of dry-goods, clothing, hats, notions, groceries &c., &c. Prices lower than at any other store in the county.

—That young man's arm must have pained him terribly as he walked up Main street, Tuesday evening, with his girl; at any rate, it was "horfibly out of place,"—his arm was.

—It is generally understood in DeKalb county that Schaab, Beugnot & Co. sell all kinds of dry-goods and notions for less money than will buy the same goods at Fort Wayne.

—Somebody please tell us, and tell us right away, what earthly sense there is in demolishing the whole alphabet to spell b-o-u-q-u-e-t—bokay?

—Mr. Simon Peter went to Columbus, Ohio, one day last week.—Garrett Herald. No he didn't do any such thing. Simon Peter died long before the town of Columbus was thought of.

—There will be a rousing, first-class hop at Ensley's hall this (Thursday) evening. As it is the first one for several weeks, and may be the last, everybody should go with somebody else.

—The M. E. church is being extensively repaired and will be made beautiful. It will be completed by Sabbath, at which time the quarterly meeting will be held, to which all are invited.

—It is said that the wife of President Grevy can ride a steeplechase, paint a landscape, compose a poem and play the piano like an angel.—Ex.

Just imagine an angel riding a steeplechase!

—We have bought the Miller & Getrost stock of boots and shoes, and will sell them away below cost to close them out. Come now, and get some decided bargains at the boot up-side down.

—Spanking machines, with tripital repeaters, would undoubtedly prove a great blessing in the future to small boys who loaf around so late at night, if applied on their return home.—Ex. We think so, too, only we'd "apply it" on a different spot.

—When the doctor announced to the rich printer, who ardently desired a son and heir, that it was a girl, the man of the quill pathetically implored him to mark it "w. f." and send it back to the foundry.—Stolen.

—It is said that a teaspoonful of kerosene oil, taken internally, will cure consumption. Yes perhaps it will; and a can-full of it, taken externally while building a fire, often cures everything the patient is troubled with.

—Mr. D. H. Tolan, publisher of the Delphos, (Ohio) Herald, gave the COURIER office a call on last Monday morning. Hoosier quill-drivers are always glad to meet their Buckeye brothers. Come again, and tarry longer.

—S. Hollister was last week threatened with a return of the disease with which he not long ago suffered so intensely—paralysis. He took it right in hand, however, and we are glad to learn that it was nipped in the bud.

—The commodious store-room below the COURIER office, which has been idle for some time, has this week been rented to H. H. G. Upmeyer, of Garrett, who will remove his store from the latter place about the last of this week.

—Did you ever try to go through a doorway, in a dark room, when the "beautiful door stood ajar" and you thought it was open? Didn't, eh? Then you don't know anything about the bitterness of misplaced confidence.

—Maj. Durkee, night-watch, he of the club and revolver, kicks because he is furnished no key to the lock-up, and we are inclined to think that he is justified. What's the use of having a watchman with no place to stow away his captures?

—Will some young lady take compassion on either Smith or Leonard, at the junction, and write to him? Each is anxiously expecting a letter, and they have sent to the postoffice three times a day, for six long weeks, all to no avail.

—Rob. McClellan thinks he will "pedestrinate" for a prize next week at the walking match. In case it doesn't fall through—and present appearances indicate that it will not—the strife will commence at Ensley's hall, Friday evening, May 30th.

—Lively runaway on Main street a few days since. The driver got right out of the wagon without anybody telling him to, and he went up into the air about five feet when he did it, alighting directly in front of the wagon. A tough physique, though, saved him from damage.

—If there is any one thing more than another which has a tendency to bring gray hairs to a typo's head, it is to have some illustrious vagrant stroll into the composing room and climb up into his case, carrying on an interrogative conversation and spitting tobacco-juice, the while, in the quad box.

—A fast train on the Wabash road, a day or two ago, made the distance from Toledo to St. Louis, 432 miles, in 9 hours and 33 minutes, deducting one hour and 27 minutes for stops at Defiance, Ft. Wayne, Lafayette, Danville and Decatur. The telegraph poles must have appeared to the passengers like a tight-board fence.

—A man living at the lake where last week's fishing party from Auburn had their frolic, says that there were only two fish captured by the whole outfit. Now, how about the sixty pounds, gentlemen? Tom Mays, in whose word we have always had the most implicit confidence, says the fellow above alluded to is "another."

—Messrs. Cook and Copper have gone into the walking match scheme head over heels,—or words to that effect. They circulated a subscription paper last Monday, for the purpose of securing funds to defray expenses, in case a shortage occurs, and met with brilliant success. It was intended to have the fun begin to-morrow evening, but owing to the previous engagement of the hall, it cannot take place until Friday of next week. Names of contestants will be announced in due time.

—We are in receipt of the annual circular of the Columbia City normal school, which will open July 21st and continue six weeks. The success which has attended former sessions of the Columbia City normal, has given it a reputation second to none. Write to A. C. Mills or J. E. McDonald for circular and full particulars.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—Last Wednesday night's fire, though not a particularly disastrous one, must have awakened in the minds of most of our citizens a sense of the danger we are in, in case a fire should break out in a more compact part of our little city; and such a fire will come, too, mark our word for it, when it may be least expected. "A stitch in time," etc.

—Valparaiso Messenger: "Two geese, run over and killed by some vehicle, were a prominent attraction on Main street, Sunday last."

You ought to have mentioned their names. It would be a good item to be read by people who never know when they are crossing the streets; but with the above brief notice of it, they may infer that it was only a couple of feathery bipeds.

—That gentleman was "awfully unkind" the other evening, because, in spite of the solicitations of the sweet singers across the way, he wouldn't "pull down the blind" worth a cent; and we rather guess the girls got the worst of it. But we'll name no names until next time,—that is, until next week, as we want to hunt up a few additional facts in the case.

—Fashion authorities say that the fan is no longer to be attached to the waist, but carried in the hand. Very good. But when she has six or eight yards of train in one hand and the fan in the other, and feels her back hair coming down and her hat blowing off to expose her done up bangs—under these trying circumstances, we rise to query—what's to be did with the fan?

—The jolliest fishing party that settled on the bosom of Blue River lake this many a day, arrived here from Auburn on Wednesday last, and comprised the following gentlemen: W. J. Austin, James E. Rose, J. H. Johnson, T. C. Mays, late editor of the COURIER, J. L. Davis, H. C. Peterson and R. H. Weamer, editor Republican. They brought with them a regular gypsy outfit, and such frying and spluttering, frizzing and crackling as there was at the lake was a caution. They had all the fun and all the fish they wanted, and they looked as if each man could easily stand his "inch or two of future reck'nin." When they go home and tell of the sport and success they had, we are sure 'Busco will see more of the disciples of sir Isaac Walton, this season.—Churubusco Herald.

—The Baptist church was rather uncomfortably crowded Monday night, on the occasion of the temperance lecture of Mace Long, the reformed gambler, of Fort Wayne. Considering the limited advantages he has had through life, and what most of that life has been, his talk was not a little remarkable, though nature has endowed him with a good mind and many of the finer feelings which are so often permitted, in early life, to drift into channels of vice. But even in his associations with men amongst whom he was thrown, in the years which he is now trying to redeem, his generosity and kind-heartedness was proverbial, and he is well adapted to do a good work in reclaiming those who, like him, have gone astray. His lecture here, delivered in his own plain language, was at times quite pathetic—at others, mirthful—and we have no doubt that it has been productive of much good wherever heard.

—A number of ministers and others interested in Sunday-schools, met at Rome City on the 9th of this month and organized an Inter-denominational Sunday-school Congress, the same to be held at Rome City annually. The first session to be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of June, next. For particulars, see article from the Lagrange Standard in another column. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. H. Rerick, Lagrange.

Vice presidents—T. E. Hughes, Lagrange; Rev. Elizure Andrews, Vicksburg, Mich.; Rev. Newton Burwell, Kendallville.

Secretary—C. U. Wade, Lagrange.

Treasurer—F. P. Ford, Kendallville.

Executive committee—Wm. P. Hosler, Rome City; Rev. C. King, Wolcottville; G. F. Brothwell, Rome City; Dr. E. G. White, Lagrange; G. W. Mummert, Wawaka.

Rev. A. H. Gillett, of Sturgis, Mich., was elected conductor, and will have charge of the instruction and general management of the congress.

White Mountains Excursion.

The third annual Detroit Evening News excursion to the White Mountains will leave Detroit July 7th. The round trip, of over 2,000 miles (which will include Quebec and the seashore), will cost but $25. Tickets good for 45 days. Full particulars may be obtained by sending stamp to W. H. BREARLEY, office of the Detroit Evening News.

Of Any Value.

If the testimony of eminent chemists, and sagacious medical men, is of any value, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most perfect made. These men of standing in their professions, not only recommend its use, but endorse it by using it in their own families.

Hicksville Races.

Our neighbors over at the flourishing town of Hicksville, have arranged for a June meeting of their trotting association. The meeting will be held on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of June. A good track and liberal premiums will no doubt draw a good crowd. Premium lists are now being circulated.

A Failure.

Any attempt to produce a perfume in this or any other country that can surpass Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, will prove a failure, for Dr. Price's perfumes are as fresh and sweet as the flowers from which they are made, and cannot be improved.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The executive committee of the Old Settlers' association of DeKalb county are requested to meet at Rose & Hartman's office, in Auburn, on Wednesday, May, 28, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., to perfect arrangements for the meeting to be held at Auburn on the 19th of June. It is requested that all the members of the committee should be present.

T. D. GROSS, Chairman.

Proceedings of the Town Board.

Regular session, Friday evening, May 16th, 1879. Full board present. The clerk, treasurer and marshal presented their official bonds in the amount named last week, all of which were accepted and approved by the board. On motion Mr. W. H. Dills was appointed attorney for the town, for the ensuing year. Board adjourned.

Memorial Fund.

At a meeting of the Union Soldiers' Association, last Saturday night, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

RESOLVED, That all moneys received on account of subscription for the observance of memorial day, shall be held as a special fund, sacred to that purpose. Statements of the receipts, expenditures and balances to be made following the exercises of the day, the same to be published in the newspapers of Auburn.

Floral Hall.

The officers of the N. E. Indiana Agricultural association have concluded to erect a new floral hall upon the fair grounds. The building will be octogon in form, 50 feet in diameter, and 18 feet high, with a tower in the center of the roof. It will stand nearly south of the present Agricultural and Machinery halls, and, in addition to being a great convenience, will prove a decided ornament to the grounds. The building will stand on a stone foundation, and have an inch and a half floor. The cost of the structure will be $850. Messrs. Crane, Duncan & Co., of this place have the contract, they being the lowest bidders for the work. It will be completed in ample time for the next fair.—Waterloo Press.

A New Pleasure Resort.

There is a handsome little lake, as beautifully blue as the waters of the Danube, surrounded by the foliage of a grand old forest, near the neat and enterprising town of Churubusco, on the Eel River railroad, that is rapidly gaining favor with the pleasure-loving public. A party from this place spent a day there last week, and returned well satisfied with the attractions which that vicinity offers. They were favored with good fishing, bringing home with them quite a fine catch. The place is new yet as a pleasure resort, and but few facilities are to be found for boating and fishing. We learn that the Eel River road will lay a track to the lake in a short time, and this we believe will induce a spirit of enterprise that will furnish all the accommodations needed by excursionists. When the track is laid we may look for a resort that will afford us every advantage that heart could desire. There will be a large patronage from this end of the road, and we believe that the officials interested in this matter will find it a good investment.

The Man Who Stops His paper.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in his admirable papers on "Intellectual Life," thus talks of the man who stopped his paper: "Newspapers are to the civilized word what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep our daily interest in each other, they save us from evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy, to share from day to day its thoughts, its cares, its inspirations, it is necessary that every man should read his paper. Why are the French peasants so bewildered and at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concerted action, so much more alive and modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great current of public life which flows through the telegraph and press."

Not Horse Thieves.

There was considerable excitement created on the streets of Auburn last Sunday, by the report that a team of horses had been stolen from Mr. Ford's livery stable. The cause of the scare, as we understand it, was as follows: On Saturday evening two gentlemen registered at the Swineford house as J. H. Des Rosiers, Chicago, and A. T. McGinley, Columbia City. On the next morning (Sunday) they were joined by Geo. W. Smith, and Fred J. Murray, of Columbia City, the latter two coming in a private conveyance. About 10 o'clock Mr. Smith drove to Mr. Ford's barn, had his team put up, and hired a pair of fresh horses to go a few miles east of town. Mr. Ford soon became alarmed for the safety of his team, and dispatched several parties in pursuit. The team was found in charge of Mr. McGinley near a large tamarac swamp between Auburn and Butler. It was some time before Mr. McGinley could satisfy Deputy Sheriff Somers and others, that he (McGinley) was sheriff of Whitley county, and that his party was then in the swamp searching for stolen property believed to be secreted there. During the afternoon all parties returned to the city, the Columbia City parties claiming to have found the stolen property, which, we have since been told, consisted of a pair or two of boots wrapped up in an old lap-robe, with an old halter around it. After partaking of a hearty supper at the Swineford house, Sheriff McGinley ordered his team to be brought out, at the same time Mr. Ford presented a bill for feed and livery hire amounting to $11.00; this created a longing desire in McGinley to consult an attorney; he did so, which resulted in a compromise at $6.00, which was paid to Mr. Ford in full settlement of his bill. We hope to be able next week to give more particulars concerning the stolen property.

Shocking Murder at Fort Wayne.

On Thursday evening last, May 15, at about 8 o'clock, A. M. Webb, ex-coroner of Allen county, and for many years a respected citizen of Fort Wayne, was brutally murdered by a supposed horse-thief—shot down in his own barn at his residence a short distance west of the city. Mr. Webb had gone out to the barn, as was his custom every night, to see that all was right, when he found the man engaged in preparing to make off with a valuable horse. The man, on being asked what he wanted, said he was looking for a place to sleep, whereupon Mr. Webb ordered him out of the barn and started towards him; the man then drew a revolver and shot Webb in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died on Friday at 10 o'clock p. m. All efforts to obtain a clue to the murderer have thus far availed nothing, and it will doubtless be a difficult matter to convict any one whom they may arrest on suspicion, even if he be the right man, though Reuben Webb, a son of the murdered man, saw the thief as he was making his escape. It is indeed a sad affair, and the excitement caused in Fort Wayne by it has not abated, nor will it be likely to until the assassin has been hunted down and dealt with as he deserves.

Mr. Webb was buried in Lindenwood cemetery, at Fort Wayne, Sunday afternoon last, an immense throng of people attending, the ceremonies being conducted under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, of which he was a member.

A reward of $700 is now standing, for the arrest and conviction of the guilty party, and we trust some one may soon succeed in obtaining it.

1861. MEMORIAL. 1879.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves at Auburn, Ind, May 30, 1879.

President of the day—Joseph Rainier.
Marshal—R. D. Elson.
Assistant Marshal—Hiram Palmer.
Chaplain—Rev. H. J. Norris.
Orator—Hon. E. D. Hartman.
Biographer—W. L. Penfield.

MUSIC

By the Corunna and Butler brass bands, and also by martial bands.

PROGRAMME.

The procession will form under the supervision of the marshal, at 1 o'clock p. m., and march to the cemetery in the following order:

1st. Corunna Band.
2d. Officers, orator, biographer and chaplain.
3d. Soldiers under command of the officers of the Union Soldiers' Association.
4th Butler band.
5th Decorating corps of 44 little girls, all daughters of soldiers.
6th. Martial bands.
7th. Citizens generally.

EXERCISES AT THE CEMETERY.

1st. Music by the Butler band.
2d. Prayer by the chaplain.
3d. Oration.
4th. Music by the Corunna band
5th. Reading names of soldiers buried in the Auburn cemetery.
6th. Decorating graves.
7th. Countermarch to the city.
8th. Disband.

RAILROAD FARE.

The Eel River road will carry passengers on the above day at one and one-fifth fare, and return—55 cents from Butler, where the train will be held until 8 o'clock a. m., to give all an opportunity to come. The Ft. W., J. & S. road will give half-rates from Angola and all stations in DeKalb county.

The patriotic citizens of DeKalb and adjoining counties are cordially invited to be present and assist in carrying out the programme. Soldiers are requested to join the ranks of the Union Soldiers' Association during the exercises.

COM. ON ARRANGEMENTS.

G. W. Gordon, Joseph McKay, W. H. McIntosh, R. H. Weamer, D. S. Ober, Joseph Rainier and John McClellan.

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods

To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
9 EAST MAIN ST.
Opposite North Door Court House.

St. Joe.

—Corn planting all done up, and farmers are therefore happy.

—J. O. Leighty has the basement of his new store-house nearly completed.

—H. Jaggers occupies a portion of his residence as a shoe-shop.

—John Leighty, wife and daughter, who have been visiting in Pennsylvania, returned home Saturday night.

—Mrs. Nichols, wife of J. R. Nichols, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leighty, died quite suddenly on Friday night, having been sick only one week. She leaves, besides her husband, three children and a host of friends to mourn her sad death.

—H. H. Fales & Sons contemplate starting a branch furniture store, we understand, at this place.

—Frank Hart's residence is nearly completed.

—It is amusing to see what a strife there is among the ladies of St. Joe on wash-day. We fear that some must bend the Sabbath, or the washing wouldn't be on the line so early Monday morning.

—In the account of the accident which occurred at Orangeville last week, the COURIER made a slight error in stating that Mr. Sands, the man killed, was the engineer. His name was Robert Sands, and he was employed by Jas. Hamilton as a miller.

—Some of the boys east of the river had better open up in the poultry business, as they have doubtless got a good stock on hand now. The people, however, are getting tired of it, and we learn that one of the thieves lately got in a rather bad fix. A. A. A.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1879,

At the residence of John F Coburn, deceased, of DeKalb county, Ind., all of his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of two colts, one horse, three cows, two heifers, buggy, oats by the bushel, lumber, one-half interest in a sulky rake, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

May 14, 1879. 21-3w.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

BY DR. O'DONOVAN.

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like a dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had—
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan—
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream—
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like to an arrow from the bow,
Or like swift course of water flow,
Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole—
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quarter in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like the snow when summer's come,
Or like the pear, or like the plum—
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

A BOW-STREET RUNNER'S DANGER.

I was ordered to take charge of a prisoner to be discharged the next day from one of the local jails, in which he had been undergoing a year's imprisonment for a criminal assault. The man had been let out on a ticket-of-leave from the Defense hulk at Woolwich, and had speedily, as it appeared, got into trouble down in the country. As he was "wanted" to complete his original sentence—having broken his ticket-of-leave—there could be no bother about apprehending him inside his prison, and using such precautions for his safe keeping as seemed best to my judgment.

Just as I was about to leave the office in Bow street, one of my comrades with whom I was rather intimate came in, having finished a journey such as I was myself about to set off on. "Going out, Tom?" he asked; and, on my telling him where I was bound for, he continued: "Better have this 'barker,' Tom; you may find it useful." At the same time he produced a small pocket-pistol, which he held out for my acceptance. "I have not got any powder," he added; "but here are some caps and bullets." It seems needless to remark that this was before the days of revolvers and patent cartridges; we had then to load in the old fashion, and had merely got as far as the introduction of the percussion cap. I had never before carried anything more deadly by way of protection than a life-preserver; but, as my friend seemed to mean a kindness, I made no ado about accepting his offer; and, having "capped" the pistol there and then, I consigned it to the side-pocket of a pilot-coat, which I wore buttoned over my uniform.

My journey down to Suffolk calls for no particular notice. In due time the railway deposited me at my destination, and left me with ample leisure to call upon the Governor of the prison over night, with a view to arranging for my carrying off my charge in the morning. I asked what sort of a customer I would have to deal with, and must confess I did not feel much encouraged by the reply.

"He is what I would call a nasty customer," was the answer. "He has given us a deal of trouble while we have had charge of him; continually breaking prison rules, and more than once he has tried to commit suicide in the most determined manner by tearing open the veins in his arms with his finger nails."

This account of matters was not, as may well be supposed, at all enlivening; and when the Governor added that the man was a perfect giant, and had been a 'navvy' before he fell into evil courses, I began to fear that my work was cut out for me. However, there was no help for it. We Bow-street runners had as fickle customers to deal with as any of your modern detectives. All I could do was to ask that the prisoner should be detained until I got over in the morning. I told the Governor where I had put up: but he did not seem disposed to offer me his company for an hour or two in the evening, and to me he hardly appeared the sort of a man I could ask in an off-hand way to take a friendly glass; so, my arrangements being thus far completed, I there and then left him.

The inn where I had taken up my quarters stood right opposite the jail entrance, and, as the street was somewhat of the narrowest, the most complete view of all comers and goers could be commanded from the front of my temporary residence. As my landlady knew the errand I had come on, and had a most becoming respect for the representative of the law, she kindly accommodated me with her own private parlor as a sitting-room; and a very pleasant evening I spent in the company of the intelligent daughter of the house, business leaving her mother but little time to bestow upon me. Next morning found me seated at a very comfortable breakfast, and, the weather being fine, the window of the private parlor was opened, affording a perfect view of all that might take place at the prison door opposite. While I was absorbed in the good cheer before me, I was startled by an exclamation from both the landlady and her daughter, which caused me to look up and instinctively to glance across the street.

"Did you ever see such a big, coarse and clumsy-looking woman?" exclaimed the younger of my entertainers.

"Or is it a woman at all?" added her mother.

My attention was at once riveted upon the new-comer, whom I somehow could not avoid connecting with the criminal it would so soon become my duty to apprehend. Without saying a word to the two ladies, I carefully and closely watched every movement of the party opposite, during the remainder of my morning meal. More than once I caught myself mentally repeating my landlady's query: "Is it a woman after all?" Then it must be excused, as the point was so entirely doubtful. For a woman, the individual was very considerably above the average height, and her whole physique indicated far more than the average strength of womankind. There was a swagger in her walk, too, most unlike the carriage of a female; and once during her pacing in front of the jail door she stopped to adjust a bootlace or some such matter in a fashion which showed an entire absence of delicacy, and at the same time showed a portion of a limb which might have done credit to an athlete's highest state of training. I was fairly puzzled, and none the less so that I had twice noticed her ringing the prison bell, and that I knew there was but one individual to be discharged that morning, and that it was close upon my time to go and look after him. I had barely finished my last cup of coffee, when one of the prison warders came across to say that the wife of my prisoner was waiting outside, and had twice made a demand to see him; but that the Governor did not care to accede to the request without first consulting me. After casting the matter over in my own mind for a minute, I told the warder that I did not mind the woman being admitted, but that the two ought to be very closely watched during the interview. The man re-entered the prison, and within a few minutes I observed that the woman was called in.

Punctual to my time, I crossed over to the prison and found my charge waiting for me, his wife being still with him, and no one in the room but the Governor. Contrary to my expectations, the prisoner held up his wrists and submitted to be handcuffed with the most lamb-like docility. When we got out into the street I suggested, as there was time to spare, that the stalwart pair should have a bit of breakfast at my expense, before starting on the journey for town. I thought the woman seemed a little taken aback at my invitation; however it was acceded to; and we entered the inner parlor, where I requested the landlady to produce a plentiful supply of ham and eggs, and, as the pair preferred ale to tea or coffee, I ordered them a pint apiece. I I had of course to unlock one hand in order to allow my prisoner the free use of his knife and fork; and, after what I had heard the night before, I thought it was rather a risky thing for me to do, as, though he might not attempt to do any mischief, it was just possible he might try to inflict some serious mischief on himself. All, however, passed off safely; and when breakfast was finished I told him he must bid his wife good-by, as I did not want to attract any attention at the railway station. A kiss was accordingly exchanged, the bracelets were again adjusted to his wrists, and we set off at a brisk pace.

When we got to the station, I learned that the next "up" train was an express, and that I would have to look sharp, as it might be expected immediately, and made but a brief stoppage. The train in fact came in almost to a minute after the information was communicated to me; and I hurried across the platform, got my man into a second-class carriage—the compartment I had only just time to notice was empty. The whistle was sounded, and the train was beginning to move, when the door was flung open, and in jumped the prisoner's wife, taking a seat right opposite me. There was but time for the porter to slam to the door when we were off. It need not be said that I was very far from being satisfied with the look of things, and that I had made up my mind to be carefully on my guard. I said nothing, being fully determined not to betray my uneasiness, though it must be owned I felt much. Before we had gone any great way, my prisoner turned sideways to me and said: "Master, my missus and me have some small matters of our own we would like to talk over; and, as they don't concern you in the least, p'raps you wouldn't mind looking out o' the winder for a minute or two while we have our talk."

"That I could not possibly do," was my immediate answer. "My duty is to keep you always under my eye and control; and, besides, as you have just said your domestic arrangements can be a matter of no concern to me, so you can discuss them as freely as you please without minding my presence."

This answer seemed to disconcert both of them; but, as if by way of compromise, I at the same time leant toward the window of the carriage for a moment, and glanced outside. My hearing is sharp enough now, but at the time I speak of was even more acute. Just as I turned my head I heard, or fancied I heard, the man whisper the words, "Both together." Instantly the suspicion flashed across my mind that these words related to myself, and I turned round and faced the couple in a moment. What I saw in the expression of each of them seemed to warrant my acting with immediate decision. I seized the man between his manacled wrists so that he could not raise has hands. With an instinctive thought I plunged my right hand into the pocket of my pilot-coat, pulled out the pistol my mate had handed me, cocked it with my thumb, and, holding it within a few inches of the face of the woman opposite, I looked steadily into her eyes, and said with emphasis: "If you attempt to stir before we reach the next station you will certainly be a dead woman."

It was something fearful to notice the immediate change on that woman's countenance. She became of a pallid whiteness, and her lips had the purple-bluish tinge that indicates so unmistakably an access of deadly fear. In the highly dramatic position I have just described we sped on until the next stopping station was reached, and that occupied more than twenty minutes. The moment the train came to a stop, I thus addressed the woman, keeping her covered with the muzzle of my pistol: "Leave the carriage; and, if you value your liberty, make what speed you can to get into hiding."

She disappeared instanter, and I felt a heavy load of anxiety lifted off my mind as she left us, for, of all the encounters I most hate, an encounter with a woman is to be chased foremost. From the moment I saw the change in her face indicative of such intense fear, I knew I was master of the situation; but still I was glad to be rid of all further risk of a struggle. Not a word passed between my prisoner and me during the remainder of the journey to London, which we were no great while in reaching, and where I duly delivered him into safe keeping at Bow street police office.

Next morning I had to conduct my prisoner to Woolwich, there to deliver him to the authorities of the hulks, from whom he had obtained his ticket-of-leave. He seemed to have recovered from his scare of the day before, and on our journey spoke freely enough, and with an earnestness that left no doubt of the truth of his communication.

"Master," said he, "I am main glad you kept your head yesterday, and did not lean out of the winder. Had you done so, missus and I meant to have pitched you out, and taken our chances after of getting off."

"I was not very likely to be so easily put off my guard," was my laconic answer.

"Ay, but master, your danger was not over then; for missus and I had made it up that she was to pin your arms—and she could a done it easy—while I was to smash your head with the "darbies." We should then a took the key, got off the bracelets, and heaved you out a winder, afore you could come to yourself. That pistol fairly put us out, for it cowed missus, and she isn't easily cowed, I tell ye."

"But the pistol was not loaded," said I—"nothing but a cap and an empty barrel."

"All the same, master, I'm main glad we failed. Now I've thought it over, I know I could not have escaped. It was known I left in your charge, and that missus joined us. When your body was found, we'd a been spotted at once, and most likely both on us would a swung for it. I'm main glad, I tell you, that you got out o' the mess, and I don't bear you no ill-will for having done your dooty as a man and a hofficer."

Never before, to my knowledge, had I been in such deadly peril, and truly thankful did I inwardly feel for the providential escape I learned I had just made. I was glad to hand my murderous-minded charge over to the care of the officers of the Defense; and I am thankful to add that I never heard more of him.

A Literary Character.

When Simlkins was invited to attend a literary party, a few nights ago, he began studying the prominent quotations and familiar sayings in order to make a good impression on several ladies whom he expected to be present, as well as the general company. He had his route all laid out, as the showmen say, and knew just where he was going to put in the phrases, which he had jotted down in a note book, in case his memory should fail. He was late on purpose, and as his host welcomed him he said:

"As Shakspeare remarks, it's better late than—than—not to get around at all, you know," and then he dropped down with a very red face in the corner and took a peep at his book to see what it was he intended to say.

He was soon seated beside a fair lady, who began conversation by remarking that "The present age of poetry seems to appeal to the sentiments less than the passions, and the future, we should hope, would bring a more æsthetic taste."

"Yes, yes," said Simpkins. "Undoubtedly the future will; for you know the—the saying is, Never too late to—to—darn stockings—no! no!—never too late to put in a stitch in time saves nine. No, that isn't what I mean to say, either; it's never too late to fix anything you see."

Then Simpkins crawled behind the stove and read all his phrases over again. When he emerged and joined a circle at a table he was caught between two young ladies, each of whom came in for a share of his attention, until he said, "How happy could I be with either, if t'other dear charmer was—was—if she'd go home."

And then Simlkins broke for the door as a horrified expression came over the young ladies' faces, and grasping his hat he rushed from the house and down the street, murmuring: "How sharper than a toothless child it is to have a—a—" and then he fainted dead away.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Another Washington Monument.

Probably one of the oldest societies in the country is that of the Cincinnati. It was formed shortly after the Revolutionary war, and Gen. George Washington was its first President. On his death the members of the society resolved to honor their illustrious chief by a suitable monument, and in the year 1810 a subscription for that purpose was started in the Pennsylvania branch of the general society. Though thus early planned, the project has not yet been realized, but it is expected, however, that work will shortly be begun. Several well-known artists, both in this country and Europe, are preparing designs for the proposed monument, and Mr. Thomas Ball, the sculptor, now in Rome, has sent to the trustees of the society in this city photographs of his design, which are expected to arrive in a few days. The funds are safely deposited, and the amount now in the possession of the State society aggregates nearly $130,000. The site of the monument will be in this city, probably in Fairmount Park.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SENATOR BELL, of New Hampshire, graduated from Dartmouth.

A QUEER JERSEY COLONY.

Eighty Years of Miscegenation and Its Results.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

A colony of intermarried blacks and whites is located about eight miles from Millville, in New Jersey. The place is known as Gouldtown, and was settled about eighty years ago by John Gould, after whom the town was named. Now it numbers about 500 inhabitants. These are scattered, however, and the land occupied by them covers within an area of about six miles. The town is so near Bridgeton, which is a few miles further south, that nearly all the dealings of the place occur there. On this account there is scarcely a sign of life about the place, and were it not for a toll-gate and its charges the passing ranger would hardly know that the place was inhabited.

The dwellings are all frame, some aspiring to architectural style, while the majority are but a slight improvement upon the railroad tool-house. Two painted signs are visible, one announcing the location of the postoffice and the other designating the school-house; but these are so nearly effaced by the wear of time as to be in keeping with the lifeless aspect of the village. The church is the most artistic building in the place, and its pastor is the ruler of he town.

The women of Gouldtown are white and their husbands are negroes. Men or women who are not willing to comply with these conditions of marriage cannot live in the village with ease or comfort, for the Gouldtowners will have no one about but those in sympathy with their notions. This was the request of its founder when he passed away. And this request their descendants are determined to carry out. Gould's intention in founding the place was to develop his theory of the equality of the negro in his right to marry into the white race.

Gould was a colored man, and, before founding Gouldtown, was in love with a young white girl. This is supposed to have induced the remarkable theory which he evolved. Gould, at the time of this love affair, was residing in Camden, where he married the girl and where he started to inaugurate his theory of equality. He soon found other negroes who had similar designs upon females of the white color, and, when they were consummated, Gould and a few others, friendless, started to dig a livelihood out of South Jersey land. The place they selected was indeed a Jersey Sanara. Whether they paid for the land is not known.

From time to time the settlement increased by the addition of negroes who had taken unto themselves white women as wives. The offspring of these people were, of course, mulattoes, some of whom remained at Gouldtown and intermarried, and others sought matches elsewhere; so that in the fruition of time white men joined in wedlock with mulattoes and mulattoes joined with white women. This state of affairs passed on until to-day the colony presents a mixed condition of society.

The young people of the town are very light in color, but there is no difficulty in distinguishing the negro blood in the features of lightest. The men are mostly strong, healthy-looking, and the girls handsome. Their hair grows long and thickly, and is worn after the old style of making a top-knot on the back of the head. They are tidy and simple in their dress, are polite and attentive in manner, and particularly courteous to the stranger who may pass through their lonely settlement.

On Sunday afternoon every member of the village, big and little, unless prevented by sickness, must attend church. The forms of religion are as simple as their habits. They subsist by tilling their soil, and manage to grow enough to support them comfortably with very little left for exchange purposes.

Among the peculiarities of these people is their fondness for long and distinguished names, such as George Washington Jackson Buchanan. The father of a large family boasts of the name of Daniel Webster Clay, and recently attached Charles Sumner to it. The attachment was accomplished in a novel way. The fathers in the town were called together by means of little posters pasted on the fences, and the man whose name ended with Clay announced officially that henceforth he would be known as D. W. C. Charles Sumner. After this announcement they were all permitted to drink a glass of water from a silver cup, handed down from the time of John Gould, and this legalized the change.

Early Rising.

The ancient maxim of "early to bed and early to rise" has lately received what may be a death blow from a German doctor who, not content to accept the wisdom of nations, has been collecting data on the habits of persons who have attained a great age. He has found that in the majority of cases those who lived the longest were those who went to bed the latest. The London *World* says:

"Out of every ten persons who had attained the age of 80 and upwards he found at least eight who were in the habit of not going to bed until the small hours, and who consequently were late risers. The doctor is of opinion that early rising tends rather to diminish than to increase vital energy, and to shorten life. He maintains that it is quite a mistake to think that the morning hours are the most strengthening; on the contrary, they are more apt to produce fatigue; and the morning breeze is more dangerous to some constitutions than the damp of the evening."

The Dimensions of Heaven.

The Rev. J. C. Beltzly, Lutheran, is out with a calculation of the size of heaven, based on the statement in the Revelation that the angels "measured with the reed 12,000 furlongs. The length, the breadth, and the height of it are equal." Taking eight furlongs to equal a mile, he comes to the following conclusions: "The heavenly city will be 1,500 miles in each of its dimensions, which will accommodate all the people of all the worlds with separate apartments. There will be precisely 39,541,166,666,666,663,666⅔ rooms of fair size, and there will remain over 240,000,000,000,000,000 of mansions unoccupied, to be occupied by the angels."

Railroad Construction in 1878.

We are very late in presenting our annual detailed statement of the mileage of new road on which track was laid during the past year; but, as the substance of it was presented in tabular form in our first number for the year, there was less need for early publication of the statement, and greater completeness and accuracy were to be hoped for by some delay.

The changes which we have found it necessary to make from that tabular statement are considerable in number and not trifling in amount, especially when we consider that too large a mileage was reported than for several roads. In many cases it is extremely difficult to get accurate information, and the inaccurate statements that are made by parties that ought to be well informed are quite disheartening. We can not hope that the statement published to-day is entirely correct and complete, but great pains have been taken to make it so, official information having been sought in every case of doubt.

The result of this corrected statement gives a total of 2,856 miles of new railroad in the United States on which track was laid in 1878, instead of the 2,688 miles reported January 3. Our new information also compels us to add twenty miles to the mileage reported for 1877, and the totals for the past seven years compare as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1872	7,340	1876	2,450
1873	3,878	1877	2,301
1874	2,098	1878	2,856
1875	1,561		

The new mileage, therefore, was in 1878 24 per cent. more than in 1877, 16⅔ per cent. more than in 1876, 83 per cent. more than in 1875, and 31 per cent more than in 1874, yet not 40 per cent. of what was built in 1872.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Curious Story.

Cincinnati has had a queer case of matrimonial engagement and disengagement, with some very novel accompaniments. According to newspaper reports, John Gibson, proprietor of the Gibson House, wooed and won a young—not very young—woman named Bunce. At least she consented with alacrity to be his wife, and he was on the point of forming a connubial partnership with her when his parents interposed objections to the match. He yielded to them, and withdrew from the proposed alliance, notwithstanding he admitted his own views of, and feeling toward, her to be unchanged. This caused no little surprise among his acquaintances, because he is not, as might be surmised, in the first bloom of youth or under the ordinary restraint of leading strings. On the contrary, he is past 45, a big, burly, ruddy-complexioned fellow, whom no one judging from his experience would suspect of being a calf. But it is supposed that, though nominally in business, he has no money of his own, his father having all the property, and that he is, therefore, very submissive to the will of the governor. However this may be, the junior Gibson refused to keep his part of the agreement; but Miss Bunce held him to it, and he secured release only by paying her $50,000, in five notes of hand for $10,000 each. After this he renewed his courtship, and persuaded her to surrender the notes, which she, in the innocence and affection of her heart, did without hesitation. Then he deserted her, and she has brought suit for damages, sustaining her case by reciting this story, which is very strange, if true.

A Drunken Man's Horrible Death.

Mr. Cichis, of Lensburg, Le Sueur county, got on a spree last week Monday at Montgomery, and wanted to wager that he could swallow the glass contained in a whisky flask. The wager was taken up by one of the party present, whereupon the drunken man proceeded to swallow the pulverized glass, and also a tallow candle. Strange to relate, that night he felt no ill effects caused by the rash deed, but the next day the glass began to cut and grind the bowels, compelling the man to writhe and scream in agony. This continued until Thursday morning, when the poor wretch was brought to New Prague in the delusive hope that a physician could save him from his inevitable and fast-approaching death. Of course no physician's skill could now save or even prolong the life which had been so deliberately, though unknowingly, taken. It was pitiful and heartrending to hear the poor mortal moan and scream in agony as the death-dealing glass slowly but surely cut its way into the vitals. This could not long continue, however, and death kindly relieved the suffering man Thursday afternoon. A post-mortem examination was held, and the man's stomach and intestines were found to be literally ground to pieces. A wife and nine children are left dependent by the foolhardiness of a man crazed by drink.—*Shakopee (Minn.) Argus.*

Massacres in the South Pacific.

American vessels navigating the South Pacific would be wise to give Brooker island, one of the Calvados group, a wide berth. A Mr. R. P. Ingham undertook to visit Brooker island for the purpose of reclaiming some property that had been seized and appropriated by the savages. His steamer was well equipped. He had a good crew, and in addition two Chinese and three Kanakas. Two guns were mounted on the steamer, one of which was a 90-pounder. The natives received the party with great apparent kindness, killed two pigs in their honor, invited them ashore, and three days after massacred the whole of them. The steamer was plundered and dismantled. It is now reported that six parties of shipwrecked seamen and *beche-le-mer* parties have been murdered within a recent period among the islands of this group.

AUGUSTA (Ga.) farmers keep their horses in presentable condition by feeding them on rice flour at a cost of 9 cents a day.

THE COMICAL CROW

BY GEORGE COOPER.

"Caw! caw!" sang a crow on the edge of a wood;
"The corn that you gave us is wonderful good;
But why don't you lay it there all in a heap?
You scatter it round and you plant it so deep;
Good farmer, it's tiresome to find it, you know,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have stretched, in a zig-zaggy way,
A string round your acres. I see it to-day.
'They'll think it's a snare,' said you, chuckling outright.
Your cord is no use, sir, as I'm not a kite.
Sweet farmer, I'd have you [illegible] to sow,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have set little boys on the fence:
They shout and amuse us—our joy is intense.
You give yourself plenty of trouble for us.
We're only plain folks. Prithee, don't make a fuss!
Kind farmer, we're not use[illegible] much of a show,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have put an old coat on some sticks;
You want to delight us with all sorts of tricks.
Unmerited kindness we tenderly feel;
But why don't you leave till we finish our meal?
Dear farmer, you're not in a hurry to go,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have brought out a neat little gun.
You're going to shoot at the sparrows, for fun.
Oh, fie! we shan't wait till you've loaded it up,
But hie us away to the next field and sup.
Bad farmer, sad farmer, your end will be woe,"
Said this comical crow.

PITH AND POINT.

THE early burr catcheth the small boy's hair.

IMAGINATION goes a long distance with a 5-cent cigar.

WE scuttle a boat at the bottom, and a house at the top.

THE Michigan Legislators are free lances, and when elected they all go to Lansing.

THE man who believes he can move the world should begin by Wheeling, Virginia.

A GOOD many shad are getting in-seine This venerable joke, we believe, has not been patented.

"WHEN is a man a coward?" asked a teacher. "When he runs away from a cow," answered a pupil.

AN Irish sailor visited a city where, he said, they copper-bottomed the tops of the houses with sheet-lead.

THE man who attempted to assassinate Booth was a dry-goods clerk. He must have been the victim of some counter-irritant.—*Chicago Journal.*

A CONTEMPORARY informs us that "Texans raise hemp." We can inform our contemporary that hemp often raises Texans.

AN enthusiastic Utah Communist hates Kings and aristocrats so heartily that he proposes to put an end to the royalty on patents.

THE man who wrote that "duty" was the most sublime word in the English language is believed to have been the Collector of a lucrative port.

A GENTLEMAN, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellow hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth a friend; "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

THE sun shines on the flower-bed
And on the mountain's brow—
If you have overcoats to shed
Prepare to shed them now.

AKRON, Ohio, has had fourteen elopements within a year, and married men there are taking the precaution at night to chain their wives to the bed-post.

BALD heads are often called billiard balls. The resemblance ceases when a billiard-ball is moving, for then it is not a ball dead.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "What is a bat?" A bat, my friend, is that part of a brick which will encourage your neighbor's hens to vacate the bed of peas which you have just planted.—*Waterloo Observer.*

IT is now said by a scientific authority that sleep commences in the feet and extends to the head. Possibly the custom of sitting with the feet toward the pulpit may have something to do with it.—*Turners Falls Reporter.*

VERTIGINOUS.

"I have vertigo. Go for the doctor quick—
Of my sudden illness he should quickly know;
He lives 'round the corner. I'm very sick."
So the young man didn't have vertigo.
—*Court Journal.*

THE desire to return to the whipping-post is so strong in Kentucky that in some counties candidates for the Legislature are compelled to pledge themselves to sustain the measure or lose their chance of election.

"I HAVE no objection to talking with a person," said an Arkansas murderer, "but it seems to me that I need all my time for getting my hair cut for the exhibition at 12 o'clock sharp. I want to look decent before the crowd."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"How sublimely ethereal!" murmured Miss de Flukey, as she leaned over the rail of the fine steamer that plies between Venice and Messina, and watched the play of the moonbeams on the waves. "How just too tremendously magnificent! I call this simple joy on a Llyod!"

THE curate of South London Church, whose pronunciation is more pedantic than proper, has been very justly snubbed for alluding to the heir apparent as though his name was written Awlbert Edward. One of his parishioners asked him the other day why he so significantly excluded the Prince of Wales in his prayers for the royal family. "Exclude him?" he asked, surprisedly. "What do you mean?" "Why," she said, "you always pray for all but Edward, Prince of Wales."

A QUIET PUFF.

"There's no smoking allowed!"
The conductor exclaimed
To a man who had jumped on the car;
"I'm not smoking aloud,"
He gently explained,
"For I noiselessly puff my cigar."
—*Hackensack Republican.*

THE New York *Sun* sarcastically says: One source of satisfaction to the English in their South African war is that the Zulus will soon all be annihilated. There were 50,000 warriors to start with; 4,000 fell on one field, 2,000 on another, 2,500 on a third, 1,200 on a fourth, and still the work goes on. After the entire 50,000 have been canceled, should any Zulu warriors pretend to exist, they would evidently be only minus quantities.

GOF THE A

Devoted to the Interes

Volume 9. AUBURN,

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

USINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana.

D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

E. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Pumo,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gausenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low rates as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. B. Greer, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
18-2m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1879,

At the residence of John F Coburn, deceased, of DeKalb county, Ind., all of his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of two colts, one horse, three cows, two heifers, buggy, oats by the bushel, lumber, one-half interest in a sulky rake, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.
GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.
May 14, 1879. 21-w.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They [illegible] the Bowels, prevent Con[illegible]d, and Piles. and easiest to take. Only [illegible] in a vial. Purely Vegetable [illegible] by all Druggists. CARTER MEDICINE Five Vi[illegible]

At a shoe woman with common woman who looks clerk as a probable sweetheart, would object to a shoe clerk putting on her shoes. Every well-bred

The Voice of Summer.

I come, I come! ye have called me long;
I come as the boarder who hears the gong.
Ye may trace my steps by the forest stirred,
By the cry of "Judgment!" and "Out on third!"
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,
And Tom-cats assembled in nightly mass.

I have looked on the hills of the stormy north,
And the linen suit has been trotted forth;
The fisher is out on the sunny sea
With his cheese and crackers and rye whiskee,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And bonnets are higher than ever was seen.

Away from the dwellings of careworn men,
Who insist on a rent for their dismal den!
Away from the chamber and silent hearth!
And flee to the garden of beer and mirth!
The branches thrill to the wildwood strains,
And the doctor treateth our aches and pains.

Come forth, oh ye children of gladness, come!
Make yourself numerous as a-busted thumb;
Ye of the rose-lip and dew-bright eye,
Come forth to meet me, oh my! oh my!

A Tiny Baby.

[Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.]

Fairfield's greatest curiosity just now is the little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Lowell—heretofore mentioned in the Leader—and a veritable mite of a child she is. The day of her birth she weighed about two and a half pounds, and now, although she is more than 10 weeks old, weighs scarcely three pounds. Our reporter had no idea what a three-pound baby would look like, so he gave the little stranger a call to see for himself and tell his readers. In height, or rather in length, the little girl measures nearly 16 inches, is not at all fleshy, is well formed, and, indeed, rather a pretty child, and shows the ordinary intelligence of a babe of her age. We are not possessed of an uncommonly large hand, but a ring that fits our smallest finger was passed over the child's hand and arm to the elbow. Its wrist is about double the size of a lead pencil, and we believe we have seen rye straws which were as large as its fingers. Its foot is not as large as our thumb and its limbs below the knee, about its diameter. It has a heavy head of hair, eats heartily, can cry lustily, is healthy, and although it has grown but little since birth, gives signs of an unusual amount of vitality. It is indeed a curiosity, and over 400 people have called on the little one, and this ought to set at rest any doubt as to her popularity, for we believe no person in Fairfield was ever honored with so many callers in so short a time—certainly never one so young. The parents, well known in this city, the father being a practicing homeopathic physician, are of medium size, and robust, healthy people, as are their other two children. They feel an unusual love for this tiny little babe, and bestow upon it the tenderest care, and hope that some day it will rival in size those who have been larger in babyhood.

* * *

"Savage" Languages.

No human beings are without language, and we know what that implies. All the stories of tribes without language, or with languages more like the twittering of birds than the articulate sounds of human being, belong to the chapter of ethnological fables. What is more important still is that many of the so called savage languages have been shown to possess a most perfect, in many cases too perfect, that is to say, too artificial grammar, while their dictionary presents a wealth of names which any poet might envy. True, this wealth of grammatical forms and this superabundance of names for special objects are, from one point of view, signs of logical weakness and of a want of powerful generalization. Languages which have cases to express nearness to an object, movement alongside an object, approach toward an object, entrance into an object, but which have no purely objective case, no accusative, may be called rich, no doubt, but their richness is truly poverty. The same applies to their dictionary. It may contain names of every kind of animal; again for the same animal when it is young or old, male or female; it may have different words for the foot of a man, a horse, a lion, a hare; but it probably is without a name for animal in general, or even for such concepts as member or body. There is here, as elsewhere, loss and gain on both sides. But however imperfect a language may be in one point or other, every language, even that of Papuas and Veddas is such a masterpiece of abstract thought that it would baffle the ingenuity of many philosophers to produce anything like it. In several cases the grammar of so-called dialects bears evidence to a far higher state of mental culture possessed by these people in former times. And it must not be for-

Arabs that every language has capaci- skin glow they are es ache, but, and sights you pattern and the web of the silk that veils your eyes, and the glare of the outer light. Time labors on —your skin glows and your shoulders ache, your Arabs moan, your camels sigh, and you see the same pattern in the

lk and the same glare of light beyond; ut conquering, time marches on, and y-and-by the descending sun has compassed the heaven, and now softly touches your right arm, throws your lank hadow over the sand, right along on the ay for Persia; then again you look pon his face, for his power is all veiled n his beauty, and the redness of flames as become the redness of roses; the fair, wavy cloud that fled in the morning now comes to his sighs once more—comes lushing, yet still comes on—comes urning with blushes, yet hastens, and lings to his side.

Camaron Fishing.

"Camaron" fishing is a pursuit highly thought of in the Island of Mauritius. "Camarons" are a species of cray- or fresh-water prawn which are plentiful in ever river and stream in the olony. They are of a beautiful blue lack, with claws set at the end of feelers quite out of proportion in length to their bodies, and a number of black legs which, when spread out at the bottom f a stream, give them something the ppearance of great spiders. They measure as much as six inches in length nd a large one will turn the scale at a uarter of a pound. When boiled they urn a dark red, and are almost a universal dish as every Mauritian dinnerarty. They are in season during the ummer, when the rivers are low, and he *chase aux camarons* is made an excuse or many a pleasant party in the woods. adies are indefatigable fishers, and add e charm to the parties by their pleaure. The mode of proceeding is very arious. Arrived at the river side, enerally a pretty English mannered rook, twisting and turning in the usual agrant fashion of brooks between high anks, the party are handed over to an ld *piquers*, poachers, and *guardiens*, who have already got ready the fishingackle. This consists of rods and thin amboo six feet long, one end supplied ith a slip noose made from the root of he wild indigo, which is stiff enough to emain open in the water, while it is sufficiently pliant to run together with e least pressure. Provided with one these apiece, the fisherman are taken the water's edge and planted in all rts of queer positions over the likely ols, some astride of trees which have rtially fallen, others on the shelving nk, supporting themselves by sticking eir heels well in the soil here and there herever the water gives promise of marons. The bait is manioc made o a paste and spread at the bottom of e stream. The paste is of the consistcy of thin dough, and a portion of it is rapped in a caladium leaf, lightly ded and dropped dexterously into the ter, when it falls to the bottom, carng the paste with it, which gradually ats out and lies along the gravel. w comes the period of expectancy. e glare of the sun in the water reflects e shadows on its surface like a looking ss, and the eyes, weary of piercing the r water, now ruffled by a puff of nd, filled with tears and see strange ngs as if in a dream, under the ter. Every stone is magnified into a naron, the bits of fallen sticks ckened by lying in the stream assume same shape of the creature's claws, the moving water adds life to the y. At last a camaron makes his apance, crawling lazily, and begins to in the manioc with his claw. The *piquer* who is looking after you excited, and points and whispers. e most you can see is some black zagging along the bottom, and atch the animal you must push the e gently under his tail till it is over middle, and then with a smart jerk re him. Added to the difficulty of ng him, the camaron is cunning, has a dislike to his tail being ined with, and so plants it firmly on ground and defies you to get the e under it. An impatient movet and he is off with a rapidity quite nishing, and each following attempt him more "touchy." But nce will at length be rewarded, and a final jerk the camaron is pulled struggling violently, and is transferto a pot carried for his reception. he sport goes on; camaron after aron is persuaded to lift his tail, and the penalty in the pot, till the sun oo hot and the camarons refuse to their cool holes under the bank. the *chasseurs* retire to the "hanfor breakfast, and spend the rest of ay as best they can till the *piqueurs* o announce that the game is feed ich the party turn out and catch y more as they can before night —*Fraser's Magazine.*

f Camp-Meeting John's Stories.

-meeting John Allen tells a about a man who came forward for r in the early days of his ministry, ed face and rum breath, not sober h to understand the gravity of ccasion, but still seriously in st about his salvation. This man a little shop, and among other sold a little new rum, but was his best customer. Mr. Allen went to hop one day and expostulated with about the matter, but he said he d not afford to lose what rum he on hand. Finally, Allen agreed to it if he would seek the Lord then there, and kneel down and pray for self. As they knelt down the ister turned the faucet and set the to running. This was too much the penitent, and he cried out on knees, "it's wasting, it's wasting." et it waste," said the old saint, as he d it out doors, and took a hatchet urst in the end of the cask. "It measured," said the man. "Guess nd be sure to guess enough,', said Thus the battle was won, and the ecame temperate and religious. ay some of the church members hey thought brother Allen "came each the gospel, not to spend his kicking out rum barrels." "You get the gospel in till you kick the out," said the preacher.—*Augusta Journal.*

PALLI, a distinguished Italian sa- dvances the theory that the huorganism undergoes in the course existence a slow oxidation, on the tion of which death ensues. The on should require (accidents excepted) about 100 years. To counteract the devitalizing action he recommends that a few grammes of a sulphate be taken every morning, as furnishing a check upon oxidation.

THE INVISIBLE ASSASSIN.

The club rooms were filled with a crowd of the elite young men of Paris, gathered together, smoking, drinking and telling the latest choice bits of scandal.

It was the hour of exchanging confidential remarks; their gains and losses were freely commented upon, sympathy was given and received.

"I have lost fearfully this last week," said one, as he lit his fragrant *Flor de Cabanah*; "happily my father is doing well in speculation and he may come down handsomely."

"For my part," said another, "I am slowly picking up. I have held a good hand for three nights running, and when Raoul, there, pays me his little account, I think I can set up a Brougham easily."

As he spoke he pointed towards his debtor, a young man who was leaning back in a small divan, his white hands clasped behind his head, and a pair of glorious dark eyes fixed in a dreamy stare upon a rift in the velvet curtain, where the pale crescent moon hung in the heavens.

"He is thinking," said the first speaker, "about the same old subject, the infidelity of the fair Florette, who has preferred,—and 'tis only natural,—the rich Baron Neglie to the rash young nobleman."

"Ah, my friend," said the handsome Raoul, as he rose from his recumbent position and drew a chair nearer the group; "I am no longer thinking of the faithless Florette, but I am seeking a revenge on that worthless baron who has dared to take her from me."

He laughed softly and rang for a punch, the rest joined in his merriment, thinking it a fine joke that this languid, thoughtless young nobleman, Raoul, should attempt to revenge himself for the loss of a woman, however beautiful she might be, when there were such countless numbers to be had for the asking.

But the smile on the young man's face was not pleasant, as any other but these pleasure reeking young fellows could have seen. The straight mouth and square chin under the dark moustache denoted a character relentless in its decisions, and hard to yield until its purposes were accomplished.

After he had drank his punch he lighted another cigarette and returned to his divan, and while he idly watched the thin blue smoke curling itself into fantastic shapes, he half listened to the conversation going on about him of which snatches from time to time caught his hearing.

Suddenly, had a careful observer been watching the expression of his face, he would have seen a look, horrible in its sinister meaning, pass over his features; the veins swelled in his forehead, his hand clenched convulsively the back of the divan, his breast heaved, while every nerve in his body was strained to hear the half audible voices of the young men he had just quitted.

What was it in their conversation which so excited his attention? They were only speaking of a dark tragedy which had just been placed before the criminal court in London.

A young and lovely girl had been found lying dead in her lover's arms, a knife plunged into her bosom. No one had been seen to enter the house or leave it; the young man was seized, and though there could be no good reason ascribed for the deed, he was arrested and condemned in spite of his protested innocence, and his avowal that he awoke in the morning to find her bathed in her blood.

Many were the comments passed upon it—but ere they had finished speaking, Raoul had passed from the crowded club into the starlight.

Once in the open air he breathed more freely, and gazing about him seemed trying to collect his thoughts.

"I have loved her to madness and I believed she returned my love—but she is untrue! Shall I let him live and enjoy life with her, while I beat out my brains? I—never! I will go to her, I will hear with my own ears their protestations of love! She was faithless to me; she will be so to her husband! Oh! I will be there, but they shall not see me. I will place the crime at his very door, who has dared to rob me of her!"

He laughed bitterly and striking off into one of the many narrow streets leading from the boulevard, he was soon rapidly nearing the house of the unfaithful Florette.

* * * * * *

The next morning all Paris was alive with the news that Florette, the young and lovely actress, had been found by her husband, murdered in her bed.

The concierge swore that no one had entered the house save the young baron, and the servants of Florette affirmed the statement. The baron, half frantic with grief and protesting his innocence, was condemned to prison, where he poisoned himself rather than bear the disgrace which had fallen upon him.

No one could possibly have entered the room without the knowledge of the servants, there was no mark of violence, no theft had been committed; it was clearly the baron who had perpetrated the fearful deed.

And it was not until the terrible tragedy was almost forgotten, that a mad man, confined in one of the hospitals of Paris, revealed in his ravings that he was the assassin, and one of his queer fancies was to imagine himself invisible, and when they pretended to search for him he would laugh loudly, and murmur "they cannot see me!" S. C. A.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.

Not More Than One Christian Name.

In looking through so many volumes of county records I have, of course, seen many thousands and tens of thousands of proper names, belonging to men of all ranks and degrees—to noblemen, Justices, jurymen, witnesses, sureties, inn-keepers, hawkers, paupers, vagrants, criminals, and others—and, in no single instance, down to the end of the reign of Anne, have I noticed any person bearing more than one Christian name. The first instance occurs in 1717, when Sir Coplestone Warwick Bampfield appears among the Justices who attended the Midsummer Sessions at Exeter. The first instances which I have met with in any other place are those of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel born in 1608, and Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, who was created a Baronet in 1641. Both these must have been named after the eldest son of James I, who was, of course, born in Scotland. No other child of James bore two Christian names, nor did any child of Charles I., except Henrietta Maria, named after her mother, who was a Frenchwoman. No King of England bore two Christian names before William III., who was a Dutchman. It seems probable that the practice of giving children two Christian names was utterly unknown in England before the accession of the Stuarts, that it was very rarely adopted down to the time of the Revolution, and that it never became common until after the Hanoverian family was seated on the throne.—"*Quarter Sessions from Queen Elizabeth,*" *by H. A. Hamilton.*

Breath Gymnastics.

The art of breathing is, in the opinion of *Chambers' Journal*, too much overlooked. Though an act of nature, it can be influenced by the will. Persons, therefore may be trained to breathe properly, that is, to such breathing as will thoroughly oxygenate the blood.

It has been suggested that there is room for what might be fitly termed breath gymnastics—to draw in long and full breaths, filling the lungs full at every inspiration, and to acquire the habit of full breathing at all times.

This habit of full breathing has a direct effect in supplying the largest possible amount of oxygen to the blood, and more thoroughly consuming the carbon, and so producing animal heat. It has also the very important effect of expanding the chest, and so contributing to the vigor of the system.

The breath should be inhaled by the nostrils as well as by the mouth, more especially while out of doors, and in cold weather. This has partly the effect of a respirator in so far as warming the air in its passage to the delicate air cells, and in also rendering one less liable to catch cold.

This full respiration is of so much importance that no proper substitute is to be found for it in shorter though more rapid breathing. In short breathing a large portion of the air cells remain nearly stationary, the upper portion of the lungs only being engaged in receiving and discharging a small portion of air.

Profound thought, intense grief, and other similar mental manifestations, have a depressing effect on respiration. The blood unduly accumulates in the brain, and the circulation in both heart and lungs becomes diminished, unless, indeed, there be feverishness present.

An occasional long breath or deep-drawn sigh is the natural relief in such a case, nature making an effort to provide a remedy.

This hint should be acted on and followed up. Brisk muscular exercise in the open air, even during inclement weather, is an excellent antidote of a physical kind for a "rooted sorrow."

And the earnest student, instead of tying himself to his desk, might imitate a friend of the writer of this, who wrote and studied while on his legs. Pacing his room, portfolio in hand with paper attached, he stopped as occasion required to pen a sentence or a paragraph.

Breathing is the first and last act of man, and is of the most vital necessity all through life. Persons with full, broad, deep chests naturally breathe freely and slowly, and large nostrils generally accompany large chests.

Such persons rarely take cold, and, when they do, they throw it off easily. The opposite build of chest is more predisposed to lung disease.

The pallid complexion and conspicuous blue veins show that oxygen is wanted, and that every means should be used to obtain it.

Deep breathing also promotes perspiration, by increasing the circulation and the animal warmth. Waste is more rapidly repaired, and the skin is put in requisition to remove the used materials Many forms of disease may be thus prevented, and more vigorous health enjoyed.

The Beard.

The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had the habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterward shaving was practised in the Macedonian army, and then among the Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the Middle Ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit was retained, though classicism gave place to romanticism, and that, in its turn, was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost persistence, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement, as they believed, of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of Western Europe and in the United States the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.

The Junior Convict.

The youngest convict ever sent to the Illinois penitentiary arrived there on Monday of this week, from Massac county. He is a colored lad named Bradshaw, aged 12 years, who killed his playmate with a pistol because the latter refused to pay him a debt of 5 cents. Bradshaw's sentence was for twenty years.—*Chicago Journal.*

TWO-THIRDS of the sugar imported at San Francisco in the past three months paid no duty. It came from the Sandwich islands, duty free.

MORNING SONG.

Hark—hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that lies:
And winking May-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes:
With everything that pretty bin,
My lady sweet, arise,
Arise, arise!

—*Shakespeare.*

HUMOROUS.

IT'S a wise seed that knows it's sown farther.

WE may have said it before, but he who will duel will do ill.

AFTER all, telegraphic repairers are the best wirepullers in the country.

THE boys are shocked at the report that Edison has invented "a lightning rod for schools."

WATER rents—Breaks in the pipes. Adore step—The wedding march—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE nimble-footed mule is used as the light fantastic tow for a canal boat.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE north pole resembles a certain English coin in that it is a far thing.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

IT is the hopeful Binghamton *Republican* which rises to remark that the trees will soon be leaving us in the shade.

A BARBER refused to color the mustache of an intoxicated customer because he did not want to dye a drunkard.

ARE strawberries really as sour as they look to be? This is a question for millionaires only.—*New Haven Register.*

NOAH was a practical temperance man who lived on rain water for forty days, though Ham should have made him thirsty.

MISS SARAH FROST, of Northampton county, Pa., weighs 300 pounds. No wonder this is a backward season.—*Buffalo Express.*

THEY now say of a liar: "He can tire out a fact quicker than any newspaper writer living, by the simple process of harnessing it up to his imagination."

IF a spring chicken wasn't pretty tough, it couldn't survive all the newspaper witticisms perpetrated at its expense, you know.—*Norristown Herald.*

FROM the Emerald Isle. Visitor—"Mrs. Bobitol at home?" New Irish Footman—"Mrs. Bobitol is not at home, sor; but I don't rightly know if she wont see you!"—*London Punch.*

"DOCTOR," said a gentleman to his pastor, "how can I best train up my boy in the way he should go?" "By going that way yourself," blandly replied the pastor.

THE editor of the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says of his own true love that she is "an angel with blue eyes and lips that are a pink portico to the soul beyond."

IF there is anything that will start the bile in the average citizen it is to spend half an hour in elaborating the polish of the pedal covering, and have the next boot black you meet say "shine" in a very suggestive way.

THE present plan adopted by churches of making contributions by envelopes enables a man to drop two old-fashioned cartwheel copper cents into the basket with as much style and flourish as if they were trade-dollars at par.—*Steubenville Herald.*

"PRIDE in a woman destroys all symmetry and grace," says a proverb. If this be true it occurs to us there's lots of symmetry and grace demolished every time a new spring bonnet comes up a church aisle.—*Oswego Record.*

SCENE in a Cambridge ball-room: Snodkins to very young lady—Are you engaged for the German, Miss W? Very young lady—Alas! Mr. Snodkins, I am. Snodkins—So sorry; you were my last hope. (Fact.)—*Harvard Crimson.*

AN English fficer in Zululand writes home: "When we had to bury a quantity of Zulus one of the soldiers said, 'I have been a butcher and a tailor, but never did I expect to be the sexton of a lot of Christy minstrels.'"

THERE is a parish in Donegal, Ireland, the former name of which was "Termonmacquigganrhytullaghobegly;" it is now called Tullaghobegly for short. Some day they will get to calling it Hogby.

INSPIRASHUN always waits upon the bizzy. I have seen men set down all day under a shade tree, with a hoe in their hand, cluss to the edge of a kornfield, waiting to be inspired; but the weeds in that kornfield didn't wait for enny inspirashun.

IF some kind of an amendment could be added to the marriage service which would make it mandatory on the part of the bride to arise in the morning and kindle the fire, there would be fewer old bachelors thumping about the country. —*Waterloo Observer.*

THE Prince Imperial of France firmly believes that he will one day be enthroned ruler of that country. There was once a man who firmly believed he could lift himself over a fence by the slack of his pants, but there being no fence handy he did not undertake it."

"A GREEN monkey and a red monkey have been added to the collection in the Philadelphia Zoo." A "green" monkey is one that tightly grasps a red-hot penny thrown from a second-story window, instead of approaching the coin gingerly and cautiously.—*Norristown Herald.*

MRS. WHITEFLOUR had company. Now, if there was one thing more than another on which Mrs. Whiteflour prided herself it was her cooking. "Will you try some of my sponge cake, Mrs. Tattletongue?" said she; "it isn't very good, to be sure. I never had such poor luck in my life as I did in making it." "Why, ma!" cried Johnny in amazement, "you said yesterday that was the best sponge cake you ever made!" Tableau.

"No man shall ever kiss me except my future husband," she said, as he was about leaving her at the gate. "Suppose I agree to be your future ——" "Why, then I'll kiss you," she replied eagerly, and she did. Her mother was informed that he had proposed, and the old lady called around next day to fasten matters, and before he knew it he was eternally booked. It was a mean advantage, but a bird in the hand is worth two on the front gate.—*Binghamton Republican.*

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,
AUBURN, IND.
17-3-m

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.
16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Noah's Mule.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Noah was a good old man, and the tribulations he experienced when he started out with his "grandest aggregation of the world's wild beasts and floating menagerie" could not be told in a week. Not that the crew of the Ark were not attentive to their duty, and cheered the old man by spinning yarns on the spar deck and dancing hornpipes, but the season was bad, and the animals, somehow, could not settle down and become a happy family, as they do in all well-regulated modern menageries. No act in the old man's life shines out so luminously as his consideration for the mule. There was no long eared native of the towpath aboard the Ark, and it was on this account that he ever held in cherished remembrance that hybrid cross of ass and horse. He recognized how desirable it was to have a mule to make the collection complete, even if it were not a trick mule; but he hoped in vain. If one had been aboard some such record as this would have been found in the log:

"Friday, fourth day out—Gray meditative mule broke loose on the second deck, and worked the baby African elephant into jelly with his hind legs. Mule feels much better.

"Thursday, fourth day out—Heavy sea. Ham, Shem, and Japhet parted with everything except knee pants. Bay mule feeling his oats all day. At 4 p. m. gad-fly inspected mule's off leg. Convulsions in rear part of mule. One gad fly missing and 17 feet of skylight gone."

But the mule was not there, and hence it was that the old man always respected the beast. One of the boys drove a self-opinionated, extra long eared specimen down to the gang plank but there he stuck. The boys had never driven a mule before, and were deficient in the language necessary to inspire the beast to move, and it is said that Noah wished within his heart of hearts that one mule driver had been spared to express his turgid feelings. After delaying the Ark for two days, and the mule showing no disposition to lift a leg, all hands were piped aboard and the Ark set sail.

The log of the voyage, which can be found in almost any European collection of antiquities, shows that a raven was sent out in search of dry land. That raven was never heard from until some years since when he tapped upon the latice window of Edgar A. Poe's bed-chamber, and announced himself as old "Nevermore." That raven is still to be seen in any side show, and can be detected by his voice. The general dampness that prevailed gave him a bronchial affection, and he can be spotted, sure pop, by the cross-cut-saw intonation in his remarks.

But the mule. Some time before Noah ran the nozzle of the Ark abutt Mount Ararat, Japhet was reefing the fore-royal, and almost lost his grip when he descried in the distance the self-same opinionated mule, astride the summit of the mountain, gazing afar out upon the stretch of waters, evidently thinking that the day of canal-boats had been numbered and towpaths would be obliterated evermore. With surprising unanimity all the gnats, gad flies, horse-flies and mosquitoes moved in a body to the mule and held a jubilee on his sloping hind quarters. In the log 16 pages are devoted to a graphic description of what followed. It is the opinion of some naturalist that from that time the mule became docile and showed a spirit to have his hind legs fondled by little boys or colored man in search of everlasting rest.

◆

CURIOUS, USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC.

GLUCOSE FROM STARCH.—Starch for a year in cold saturated solution of common salt is gradually converted into glucose.

AIR-TIGHT CORKS.—Corks are made both air-tight and water-tight if plunged in melted paraffine and kept there about five minutes. Thus prepared they can be easily cut and bored, and may be inserted in or withdrawn from bottles without difficulty.

THE RENO PAINT MINE.—The Scientific American says that paint mine at Reno, Nev., comprises a ledge 42 feet wide and of unknown depth. The material is said to mix well with oil and not to settle on standing. The mineral contains a small quantity of silver and traces of gold.

A NEW GERMAN INDUSTRY (?)—One of the new industries of Germany, reported by Dr. Stutzer to be now in a "flourishing condition," is the manufacture of artificial clover-seed. Fragments of gravel are sifted until particles of a suitable size are obtained, and the substance until it acquires the desired hue. An ordinary pocket microscope is quite sufficient, however, to expose the cheat.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.—Owing to the immense weight, the iron shoes in which rest two of the spans of the long Lehigh Vally railroad bridge lately sank about an inch, throwing the bridge out of grade. As it was certain that the depression would continue, owing to the fact that the inside masonry of the pier is less solid than the outside, an iron casting twelve feet long, 3 feet 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, weighing 7,000 pounds, was successfully placed under the spans in order to elevate them. The spans weigh 180 tons each. Hydraulic jerks were used. The spans were raised, the masonry redressed, the castings placed in position and the spans lowered without the stoppage of a single train. This is the greatest engineering feat that has been attempted and successfully carrid through in this region.

ANALYSIS OF WINE 45 TO 100 YEARS OLD.—Bottles of port wine from 45 to 100 years old have been analyzed by Berthelot with a view of ascertaining the changes which time effects in that liquid. He found that in the 100 year old wine the cane-sugar had entirely disappeared, and that there was very little of it in the 45 year old bottle. About a fourth of the acidity had been lost through etherification. The amount of cream of tartar was much under the normal solubility. There was little or no change in the alcohol; the old wine contained the same proportion of it as the new port. The gases contained in the wine correspond to the normal saturation of it by the gases of the air.

UNSKILLED WORKMEN.—In nearly all railroad shops at the present time it will be found that large numbers of unskilled men—that is, men who have never learned a trade—are employed at comparatively low wages. Many of the machine tools and much of the wood-working machinery are under the charge of such men, and, as the knowledge required to "run" such machines is easily learned, men of that class soon become experts in one kind of work, and if kept at that alone they soon do as much of it as the most skilled mechanic would. Of course, in the management of a large establishment all such men must be under the direction of some one who has a thorough comprehension of the whole business, and who sees clearly what the ultimate end is which should be accomplished. There must be, and are, men who take all the different parts of a locomotive or of a car, and who know just how these should be made and how to put them all together so as to make a complete machine. These men must have a great variety of knowledge and skill, and necessarily are of a much higher grade than the mere machine tenders. Over these are the foremen of different departments, and then the chief or master mechanic, who directs, or should direct, all—Railroad Gazette.

◆

In a dream last week a Middleton, Connecticut man passed through a trial for murder which seemingly lasted three weeks, in which a great many witnesses were examined and eloquent pleas hours long delivered. At last he was convicted and sentenced. While on the scaffold protesting his innocence to the last, the trap was sprung. But the rope broke and he ran away. He was pursued by the people and the police, but he eluded them until nightfall when he ventured to visit home. There he found his wife attacked by a gang of ruffians. He killed one and drove the rest away. Then he awoke and discovered he had been through these terrible ordeals, all this suffering and anguish, and the three weeks' trail, while sleeping only three minutes.

◆

Ingersoll on Laughter.

No day can be so holy but what the laugh of a child will make it holier still. Strike with the hand of fire, oh, weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair. Fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ's keys; blow, bugler, blow, until silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves and charm the lovers wandering 'mid the vine clad hills. But know your sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and hearts with joy. O, rippling river of laughter, though art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and men, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. O, laughter, rose lipped daughter of Joy, there are dimples in thy cheeks to catch and glorify all the tears of grief.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military service in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.
J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

of all the worlds with separate apartments. There will be precisely 39,541,466,666,666,663,666½ rooms of fair size, and there will remain over 240,000,000,000,000,000 of mansions unoccupied, to be occupied by the angels."

Railroad Construction in 1878.

We are very late in presenting our annual detailed statement of the mileage of new road on which track was laid during the past year; but, as the substance of it was presented in tabular form in our first number for the year, there was less need for early publication of the statement, and greater completeness and accuracy were to be hoped for by some delay.

The changes which we have found it necessary to make from that tabular statement are considerable in number and not trifling in amount, especially when we consider that too large a mileage was reported then for several roads. In many cases it is extremely difficult to get accurate information, and the inaccurate statements that are made by parties that ought to be well informed are quite disheartening. We can not hope that the statement published to-day is entirely correct and complete, but great pains have been taken to make it so, official information having been sought in every case of doubt.

The result of this corrected statement gives a total of 2,856 miles of new railroad in the United States on which track was laid in 1878, instead of the 2,688 miles reported January 3. Our new information also compels us to add twenty miles to the mileage reported for 1877, and the totals for the past seven years compare as follows:

Year.	*Miles.*	*Year.*	*Miles.*
1872	7,340	1876	2,450
1873	3,873	1877	2,301
1874	2,025	1878	2,856
1875	1,561		

The new mileage, therefore, was in 1878 24 per cent. more than in 1877, 16½ per cent. more than in 1876, 83 per cent. more than in 1875, and 31 per cent more than in 1874, yet not 40 per cent. of what was built in 1872.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Curious Story.

Cincinnati has had a queer case of matrimonial engagement and disengagement, with some very novel accompaniments. According to newspaper reports, John Gibson, proprietor of the Gibson House, wooed and won a young—not very young—woman named Bunce. At least she consented with alacrity to be his wife, and he was on the point of forming a connubial partnership with her when his parents interposed objections to the match. He yielded to them, and withdrew from the proposed alliance, notwithstanding he admitted his own views of, and feeling toward, her to be unchanged. This caused no little surprise among his acquaintances, because he is not, as might be surmised, in the first bloom of youth or under the ordinary restraint of leading strings. On the contrary, he is past 45, a big, burly, ruddy-complexioned fellow, whom no one judging from his experience would suspect of being a calf. But it is supposed that, though nominally in business, he has no money of his own, his father having all the property, and that he is, therefore, very submissive to the will of the governor. However this may be, the junior Gibson refused to keep his part of the agreement; but Miss Bunce held him to it, and he secured release only by paying her $50,000, in five notes of hand for $10,000 each. After this he renewed his courtship, and persuaded her to surrender the notes, which she, in the innocence and affection of her heart, did without hesitation. Then he deserted her, and she has brought suit for damages, sustaining her case by reciting this story, which is very strange, if true.

A Drunken Man's Horrible Death.

Mr. Cichia, of Lensburg, Le Sueur county, got on a spree last week Monday at Montgomery, and wanted to wager that he could swallow the glass contained in a whisky flask. The wager was taken up by one of the party present, whereupon the drunken man proceeded to swallow the pulverized glass, and also a tallow candle. Strange to relate, that night he felt no ill effects caused by the rash deed, but the next day the glass began to cut and grind the bowels, compelling the man to writhe and scream in agony. This continued until Thursday morning, when the poor wretch was brought to New Prague in the delusive hope that a physician could save him from his inevitable and fast-approaching death. Of course no physician's skill could now save or even prolong the life which had been so deliberately, though unknowingly, taken. It was pitiful and heartrending to hear the poor mortal moan and scream in agony as the death-dealing glass slowly but surely cut its way into the vitals. This could not long continue, however, and death kindly relieved the suffering man Thursday afternoon. A post-mortem examination was held, and the man's stomach and intestines were found to be literally ground to pieces. A wife and nine children are left dependent by the foolhardiness of a man crazed by drink.—*Shakopee (Minn.) Argus.*

Massacres in the South Pacific.

American vessels navigating the South Pacific would be wise to give Brooker island, one of the Calvados group, a wide berth. A Mr. R. P. Ingham undertook to visit Brooker island for the purpose of reclaiming some property that had been seized and appropriated by the savages. His steamer was well equipped. He had a good crew, and in addition two Chinese and three Kanakas. Two guns were mounted on the steamer, one of which was a 90-pounder. The natives received the party with great apparent kindness, killed two pigs in their honor, invited them ashore, and three days after massacred the whole of them. The steamer was plundered and dismantled. It is now reported [illegible] six parties of [illegible] wrecked seamen [illegible] *beche-le-m*[illegible] have been

HOUSEHOLD [illegible] INE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

THE COMICAL CROW

BY GEORGE COOPER.

"Caw! caw!" sang a crow on the edge of a wood;
"The corn that you gave us is wonderful good;
But why don't you lay it there all in a heap?
You scatter it round and you plant it so deep,
Good farmer, it's tiresome to find it, you know,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have stretched, in a zig-zaggy way,
A string round your acres. I see it to-day.
'They'll think it's snare,' said you, chuckling outright.
Your cord is no use, sir, as I'm not a kite.
Sweet farmer, I'd have you continue to sow,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have set little boys on the fence:
They shout and amuse us—our joy is intense.
You give yourself plenty of trouble for us.
We're only plain folks. Prithee, don't made a fuss!
Kind farmer, we're not use [illegible] much of a show,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have put an old coat on some sticks;
You want to delight us with all sorts of tricks.
Unmerited kindness we tenderly feel;
But why don't you leave till we finish our meal?
Dear farmer, you're not in a hurry to go,"
Said this comical crow.

"Caw! caw! You have brought out a neat little gun.
You're going to shoot at the sparrows, for fun.
Oh, fie! we shan't wait till you've loaded it up.
But hie us away to the next field and sup.
Bad farmer, sad farmer, your end will be woe,"
Said this comical crow.

PITH AND POINT.

THE early burr catcheth the small boy's hair.

IMAGINATION goes a long distance with a 5-cent cigar.

WE scuttle a boat at the bottom, and a house at the top.

THE Michigan Legislators are free lances, and when elected they all go to Lansing.

THE man who believes he can move the world should begin by Wheeling, Virginia.

A GOOD many shad are getting in-seine This venerable joke, we believe, has not been patented.

"WHEN is a man a coward?" asked a teacher. "When he runs away from a cow," answered a pupil.

AN Irish sailor visited a city where, he said, they copper-bottomed the tops of the houses with sheet-lead.

THE man who attempted to assassinate Booth was a dry-goods clerk. He must have been the victim of some counter-irritant.—*Chicago Journal.*

A CONTEMPORARY informs us that "Texans raise hemp." We can inform our contemporary that hemp often raises Texans.

AN enthusiastic Utah Communist hates Kings and aristocrats so heartily that he proposes to put an end to the royalty on patents.

THE man who wrote that "duty" was the most sublime word in the English language is believed to have been the Collector of a lucrative port.

A GENTLEMAN, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellow hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth a friend; "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

The sun shines on the flower-bed
And on the mountain's brow—
If you have overcoats to shed
Prepare to shed them now.

AKRON, Ohio, has had fourteen elopements within a year, and married men there are taking the precaution at night to chain their wives to the bed-post.

BALD heads are often called billiard balls. The resemblance ceases when a billiard-ball is moving, for then it is not a ball dead.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "What is a bat?" A bat, my friend, is that part of a brick which will encourage your neighbor's hens to vacate the bed of peas which you have just planted.—*Waterloo Observer.*

IT is now said by a scientific authority that sleep commences in the feet and extends to the head. Possibly the custom of sitting with the feet toward the pulpit may have something to do with it.—*Turners Falls Reporter.*

VERTIGINOUS.

"I have vertigo. Go for the doctor quick—
Of my sudden illness he should quickly know;
He lives 'round the corner. I'm very sick."
So the young man didn't have vertigo.
—*Court Journal.*

THE desire to return to the whipping-post is so strong in Kentucky that in some counties candidates for the Legislature are compelled to pledge themselves to sustain the measure or lose their chance of election.

"I HAVE no objection to talking with a person," said an Arkansas murderer, "but it seems to me that I need all my time for getting my hair cut for the exhibition at 12 o'clock sharp. I want to look decent before the crowd."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"How sublimely ethereal!" murmured Miss de Flukey, as she leaned over the rail of the fine steamer that plies between Venice and Messina, and watched the play of the moonbeams on the waves. "How just too tremendously magnificent! I call this simple joy on a Llyod!"

THE curate of South London Church, whose pronunciation is more pedantic than proper, has been very justly snubbed for alluding to the heir apparent as though his name was written Awlbert Edward. One of his parishioners asked him the other day why he so significantly excluded the Prince of Wales in his prayers for the royal family. "Exclude him?" he asked, surprisedly. "What do you mean?" "Why," she said, "you always pray for all but Edward, Prince of Wales."

A QUIET PUFF.

"There's no smoking allowed!"
The conductor exclaimed
To a man who had jumped on the car;
"I'm not smoking aloud,"
He gently explained,
"For I noiselessly puff my cigar."
—*Hackensack Republican.*

THE New York *Sun* sarcastically says: One source of satisfaction to the English in their South African war is [illegible] Zulus will soon all be annih[illegible] [illegible] were 50,000 warriors to [illegible] 000 fell on one field, 2,00[illegible] [illegible] a third, 1,200 o[illegible] [illegible] goes on. A[illegible]

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves [illegible] cancel [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter [illegible] be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 29, 1879. Number 22.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y,

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

USINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

E. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Pump,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gansenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shafer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS,

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
18-2m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1879,

At the residence of John F Coburn, deceased, of DeKalb county, Ind., all of his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of two colts, one horse, three cows, two heifers, buggy, oats by the bushel, lumber, one-half interest in a sulky rake, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

May 14, 1879. 31-w.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose, 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

The Voice of Summer.

I come, I come! ye have called me long;
I come as the boarder who hears the gong.
Ye may trace my steps by the forest stirred,
By the cry of "Judgment!" and "Out on third!"
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,
And Tom-cats assembled in nightly mass.

I have looked on the hills of the stormy north,
And the linen suit has been trotted forth;
The fisher is out on the sunny sea
With his cheese and crackers and rye whiskee,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And bonnets are higher than ever was seen.

Away from the dwellings of careworn men,
Who insist on a rent for their dismal den!
Away from the chamber and silent hearth!
And flee to the garden of beer and mirth!
The branches thrill to the wildwood strains,
And the doctor treateth our aches and pains.

Come forth, oh ye children of gladness, come!
Make yourself numerous as a busted thumb;
Ye of the rose-lip and dew-bright eye,
Come forth to meet me, oh my! oh my!

A Tiny Baby.

[Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.]

Fairfield's greatest curiosity just now is the little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Lowell—heretofore mentioned in the Leader—and a veritable mite of a child she is. The day of her birth she weighed about two and a half pounds, and now, although she is more than 10 weeks old, weighs scarcely three pounds. Our reporter had no idea what a three-pound baby would look like, so he gave the little stranger a call to see for himself and tell his readers. In height, or rather in length, the little girl measures nearly 16 inches, is not at all fleshy, is well formed, and, indeed, rather a pretty child, and shows the ordinary intelligence of a babe of her age. We are not possessed of an uncommonly large hand, but a ring that fits our smallest finger was passed over the child's hand and arm to the elbow. Its wrist is about double the size of a lead pencil, and we believe we have seen rye straws which were as large as its fingers. Its foot is not as large as our thumb and its limbs below the knee, about its diameter. It has a heavy head of hair, eats heartily, can cry lustily, is healthy, and although it has grown but little since birth, gives signs of an unusual amount of vitality. It is indeed a curiosity, and over 400 people have called on the little one, and this ought to set at rest any doubt as to her popularity, for we believe no person in Fairfield was ever honored with so many callers in so short a time—certainly never one so young. The parents, well known in this city, the father being a practicing homeopathic physician, are of medium size, and robust, healthy people, as are their other two children. They feel an unusual love for this tiny little babe, and bestow upon it the tenderest care, and hope that some day it will rival in size those who have been larger in babyhood.

"Savage" Languages.

No human beings are without language, and we know what that implies. All the stories of tribes without language, or with languages more like the twittering of birds than the articulate sounds of human being, belong to the chapter of ethnological fables. What is more important still is that many of the so called savage languages have been shown to possess a most perfect, in many cases too perfect, that is to say, too artificial grammar, while their dictionary presents a wealth of names which any poet might envy. True, this wealth of grammatical forms and this superabundance of names for special objects are, from one point of view, signs of logical weakness and of a want of powerful generalization. Languages which have cases to express nearness to an object, movement alongside an object, approach toward an object, entrance into an object, but which have no purely objective case, no accusative, may be called rich, no doubt, but their richness is truly poverty. The same applies to their dictionary. It may contain names of every kind of animal; again for the same animal when it is young or old, male or female; it may have different words for the foot of a man, a horse, a lion, a hare; but it probably is without a name for animal in general, or even for such concepts as member or body. There is here, as elsewhere, loss and gain on both sides. But however imperfect a language may be in one point or other, every language, even that of Papuas and Veddas is such a masterpiece of abstract thought that it would baffle the ingenuity of many philosophers to produce anything like it. In several cases the grammar of so-called dialects bears evidence to a far higher state of mental culture, possessed by these people in former times. And it must not be forgotten that every language has capacities, if they are only called out, and that no language has yet been found into which it was not possible to translate the Lord's prayer.

Our Duty.

The following sensible and opportune remarks emanate from the pen of a writer on the Courier-Journal, and we endorse them to every democrat in the land:

"The democrats in congress should not allow themselves to be diverted out of the plain line of their duty by the devilish and the mean arts resorted to by the republicans to incense and mislead them.

The democratic party has planted itself upon the constitution. It is the sole remaining bulwark between the constitution and the radical Nihilists. If it falls into the trap set to catch it all of us are over the dam.

So far we can go and no farther. It is for us to propose legislation to the president, for him to dispose of that legislation, and for us again to dispose of him and it, if we have the power. Failing in this latter, we have but one recourse—an appeal to the country.

The veto power is as conclusive as the legislating power. We can not constitutionally coerce it. We can only, by a two-thirds vote, set it aside. That two thirds vote we lack. The republicans are perfectly right in saying that a refusal to veto the appropriations is revolutionary. It is more. It is revolution. It is more. It is ruin.

It is not to be thought of. Nobody is committed to it. Words spoken in debate, in heat, are to be considered as trifles. Legislation is a progressive art. We debate and debate, and we get light as we turn matters over from side to side. We are responsible for the legislation of the country. It is our duty, our interest to make it good and wise. If the president vetoes it, and we can not overrule his veto, the fault is his, not ours, and we can go to the people, seeking a change of administration, with just that advantage.

No extremes on our part, gentlemen. The people, here in Kentucky, are a unit as to that. So all over the south. Pass all that you ought to pass. Send your work to the White House. Let the poor creature who disgraces it further stigmatize himself and his party; and then, having done your business, let us appeal from Chandler and Logan, Edmunds and Hayes, to the whole people, and learn, finally, whether the triple alliance between the ignoramus, the drunkard and the imbecile with the devil for his attorney, is to prevail over an intelligent and honest conservative majority which has made so many sacrifices for the country's prosperity and peace.

The Sunday Law of the States.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Every state in the Union, with the single exception of Louisiana, has on its statute-books a Sunday law of some kind, and they are all more or less fashioned after the English state of Charles II., passed in the year 1676, and familiarly known as the Lord's Day act. In general terms it may be said that they prohibit labor "on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday" (excepting works of necessity or charity), the transaction of ordinary mercantile business (except the selling of medicines), the keeping open of dram-shops and traveling in vehicles for business or pleasure, with the exceptions in favor of ferrymen and mail-carriers. In some of the southern and western states there are special provisions against the besetting sins of the region. Arkansas punishes Sunday indulgence in "brag, bluff, poker, seven-up, three-up, twenty one, thirteen cards, the odd trick, forty-five, whist, or any other game of cards," by fine of from $25 to $50. California charges from $50 to $500 in the shape of a fine, for attending any "bull, bear, cock or prize fight, horse-race or circus," or for keeping open any gambling house, "or any place of barbarous or noisy amusement, or theater where liquors are sold." Florida, for disturbing any congregation of white persons, provides a fine not to exceed $100, or that the offender shall be "whipped" not exceeding 39 stripes, or imprisoned not exceeding six months." South Carolina alone of all the states, true to her puritanical traditions, sticks to the old notion of compelling attendance upon divine worship. Her statute still provides that all persons "having no reasonable or lawful excuse, on every Lord's day shall resort to some meeting or assembly of religious worship, tolerated and allowed by the laws of the state, and shall there abide, orderly and soberly, during the time of prayer and preaching, on pain of forfeiture, for every neglect of the same, of the sum of $1." The Illinois Sunday law is much milder than the laws of most of the other states. It only prohibits the keeping open of tippling houses, and disturbing the peace or good order of society by unnecessary labor, or amusement or diversion, with exceptions in favor of watermen and railroad companies.

Bulldozing His Employer.

[Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter.]

New Hampshire voters are, it seems proverbially independent in their action. A good story has been told, never before in print, of an old-fashioned New Hampshire democrat who once went down to work for the rich John D. Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. When voting day came round, Mr. Williams asked his hired man how he was going to vote? He replied, for the opposition candidate. Mr Williams said: "If you do so vote I will not have you to work for me a day longer." The hired man then said: "If you don't vote for my candidate I will never work for you a day longer." They confronted each other at the polls, wathced each other, and saw that they voted opposite tickets. The hired man went home, packed up and asked for an immediate settlement. Mr. Williams laughed and said: "I did not mean what I said; I can't get along without you; you won't go?" Hired man said: "I did mean what I said. I will never work for a man who don't vote the democratic ticket." And he went home to New Hampshire. The is a true account of the way an old-fashioned New Hampshire democrat attempted to bulldoze his employer.

An Old Fashioned Reaper.

[Western Farmer's Almanac.]

One day just before harvest an Ohio farmer went to Cincinnati to buy a reaper. A delighted agent collared the granger and dragged him into his warehouse. As they walked down the well stocked room the farmer, in a meditative mood, quoted the line, "There is a reaper whose name is Death," but before he could start the second line the agent broke in; "Ah, yes I know it sir; I know it like a book. We handled that reaper one season, sir, and I'd take $5,000 out of my pocket this minute if it could undo the damage that reaper did our business in that one year. You don't want it, sir. You don't want to look at it. The machinery is complicated; it gets out of order easily; you have to send clear to Akron for a new piece of gearing; it doesn't cut clean, and it nearly kills the horses; jams their shoulders all to pieces, sir. I know that reaper, sir. Its an old, old style, sir, and you don't want it. Now here, sir, I can show you a reaper that ——." But the astonished farmer just interrupted him to say that he knew the reaper he mentioned was an old style, but he was certain it did its work well, though, all the same. It wasn't the kind he wanted, and he had no idea of buying it to work on his farm. He bought another reaper, blood-thirsty as a Cossack, and red as an autumn sunset, and the agent told how nicely he sold a reaper to an old fellow who came in there just dead set for some old machine that he had never heard of before.

Mme. Bonsparte in Defense of America.

In a paper in June Scribner entitled "Mme. Bonaparte's Letter from Europe" occurs the following characteristic passage. The letter from which it is taken is dated Cheltenham, September 23d, 1815, and is addressed to her father:

The Americans begin to excite respect and interest. Their war, so calamitous in existence, has produced beneficial results. My compatriots enjoy a degree of consideration abroad which was long denied them. They are admitted by their proud enemy into the scale of nations. American institutions, government, manners, climate, etc., etc., have become the subject of inquiry and concern. I feel some little complacency in pronouncing myself an individual of a country which every one seems to think will one day be great. I contribute my mite of applause to the valor of its defenders, and the wisdom of its councils. Vive la Patrie! I exaggerate when I descant on its amusements, since whatever may be the great destinies which Baltimore may develop, its pleasures have not yet dawned. Patriotism induces me to draw a veil over the defects of my country; and policy as well as fashion dictate patriotic feelings. The british are, as they modestly confess, the greatest nation in the world. We must acknowledge that their monstrous vanity is excusable when we know that their gold, their armies, and their councils have successfully directed the efforts of combined Europe against the man whose talents menaced their existence. He was the object of their admiration and dread, and they have in him subverted the glory, the existence of France as a nation. They do not in England pretend to revile Napoleon, as some persons in America have done. His stupendous abilities are admitted—his misfortunes almost respected by his enemies. I listen silently to any discussion in which he bears a part. I easily perceive that he has more justice done him here than with us.

Adieu, dear sir, yours affectionately,

E. B.

Permanent Appropriations.

[New York Sun.]

One of the doors through which abuses enter the treasury is known as Permanent Appropriations, for the payment of interest on the public debt, the customs service, and other branches not voted in the regular bills. They undergo no scrutiny by the committee, are drawn from a standing fund, and escape all criticism or examination by congress. In fact they are in the hands of the secretary of the treasury, and are applied largely at his direction. Thus he can increase the number of clerks in the custom house, and other officials not designated by law, without the consent of congress.

This system is necessarily loose and open to criticism, because every dollar of the public money ought to be voted for a specific object, so that it might be traced and the accountability be directly fixed. Not one man in a hundred thousand knows how these permanent appropriations are expended, where the accounts showing the outlay are to be found, or who is responsible for the honesty of the transactions. The practice is one that ought to be cut off. In England the supply bills cover every item of a proposed expenditure, so that if a ship is to be built, parliament knows precisely what it is to cost in detail, from topmast to keelson. If there be excess, the responsible minister has to answer for it in the commons.

Even in the ordinary appropriation bills we are given to the lumping mode, by which tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands are stolen every year, for want of proper and rigid scrutiny. The British method of itemizing strictly, which is simple and easily done by means of a little industry and order, would result in a great saving and be more satisfactory to the taxpayers. In the last congress, the Sundry Civil bill which is a sort of omnibus for everything not included in other bills, and which usually runs up to fifteen or twenty millions, was rushed through the house without even being read! The patriots on both sides swallowed it entire, as an alligator does a cat, and seemed glad to go it blind, leaving impoverished constituencies to pay the piper while they danced.

To illustrate the operation of the permanent system practically, let us take the customs service. There are one hundred and twenty-eight ports recognized by law. Of this number thirty-six, or say one-fourth, do not pay running expenses. Castine, Frenchman's Bay, Machias, Saco, Waldoborough, York, Barnstable, Edgartown, Nantucket, Bristol and Warren, Newport, Stonington, Dunkirk, Sag Harbor, Great Egg Harbor, Little Egg Harbor, Perth Amboy, Alexandria, Petersburg, Tappahannock, Beaufort (N.C.), Pamlico, Albemarle, Georgetown, (S. C.), Natchez, Teche, St. Augustine, St. John's, St. Mark's, Brazos de Santiago, Sandusky, Superior (Minn.), Duluth, Southern District of Oregon, and Alaska together form this class.

The expenses of these offices exceed the receipts by about ninety thousand dollars a year, in round numbers; and they are kept up solely for political considerations. Collectors, deputies, appraisers, clerks, and the like are paid large salaries for doing next to nothing. They are little more than partisan pensioners, who feed at the public crib, vote the regulation ticket, wear a collar round their necks, and shout for a third term of Grantism at the top of their lungs. This is only a single specimen of the prodigality which is scattered all through the public service, and is permitted to exist because members of congress are either unwilling or incompetent to do the duty which they were elected to perform.

THE SULTAN'S GIFT TO GRANT.

Two Arabian Horses of the Purest Blood and Best Form.

[Constantinople Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.]

In March last, when General Grant, in the course of his cruise in the Vandalia, came to Constantinople, his first visit was paid to the sultan. Immediately after this interview his majesty charged Munir Bey, the master of ceremonies, to present the general with an Arab horse from the imperial stables. Accordingly a number were led out, and one chosen and set aside for him; but, owing to some misunderstanding, the gift horse was not sent, and the Vandalia sailed without him. Recently, the question having been revived, the steed in question was hunted up among the 570 horses which compose the imperial stud. He was found, and, accompanied by a second horse, also for General Grant, transferred to the care of the American legation. Arrangements have been made to send them in a few days on the Norman Monarch, a steamer of 2,000 tons capacity, which will probably sail direct to New Haven. They are to be housed on deck, provided with canvas belts to swing in, in rough weather, and treated like saloon passengers. So it is to be reasonably hoped that the end of their thirty days' passage will find them sound in wind and limb. One is a dappled gray of fair size, and having all the traits characteristic of the Arabian blood—small, well set, restless ears, wide pink nostrils, and large soft eyes, waving mane, and long tail reaching almost to the ground, and a skin of such delicacy that the stroke of a lady's whip is sufficient to draw blood. The other stallion has all these points. He is a glossy black, with a white star on his forehead and white hind feet. When the long forelock falls over his forehead, the large black eyes have all the expression of a Bedouin woman's. Their gait is perfect, be it either the rapid walk, the long swinging trot, or the tireless stretching gallop, while a rein of one thread of silk is enough to guide their delicate mouth. Let one of these Arabs, in the mad rush of a charge or flight, lose his rider, and that instant the docile steed will stop as though turned into stone. These two horses are of the famous Saktan race, the purest Arabian blood, only found in and near Bagdad. The dapple-gray is appropiately named Djeytan (The Panther), and the black Missirli (The One from Cairo), which cognomen he derives from the fact that he was bought at Cairo, although foaled at Bagdad. For breeding purposes as well as for saddle-horses their blood and temper are high recommendations, and I have no doubt that our great general will be highly pleased with the sultan's gift.

Some Jacksonian Sarcasm.

[Boston Transcript.]

Not long after General Jackson's retirement from the presidency a rumor got abroad that he was bankrupt. This was too good a chance of banter for the whigs, whose detestation of Old Hickory followed him to his retreat at the Hermitage, to neglect. A whig firm in Cincinnati, taking ironical pity on the old hero, pasted two cards together, inserted two of the large, old-fashioned copper cents betweed them, and inclosed them to the ex-president full of mock condolence. The postage on the letter was seventy-six cents, which General Jackson, not knowing what was within, promptly paid. He at once sat down and penned a characteristic reply, inclosing the two cents back to his would-be persecutors. This reply they did not see fit to take out of the postoffice, and it found its way to the dead letter office at Washington. The original is now in the possession of George M. Towle, who kindly permits Causeur to insert it here. It is full of Old Hickory's gruff, sarcastic humor, as well as his bad spelling and grammar, as will be seen:

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1837.

"GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter, conveying your charity of two copper cents, which you forwarded on hearing that I was broke, and a bill drew by me for $6,000 had been returned protested, has been received; and, as you have been imposed upon by the vile falsehoods that are daily circulated by the Whiggs, your kind charity is herewith returned to you, that you may dispose of it, in charity, to such of the Whiggs that may have been employed in trading in stocks and land, and in swindling the poor. Have the goodness to inform all your friends that I have not drawn a draft for any sum, on any one, for twenty years, nor have I any use for your kind charity, having long since learned to live within my own means. Your charity is therefore returned to you in the same envelope you sent it, supposing from the material and great care taken it is your only charity repository, and the objects of charity in your city would be much injured if not returned to you. Your mo. obt. servt. till death.

ANDREW JACKSON."

A Special Offer to the Readers of this Paper.

$7 FOR 63 CENTS.

The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words, orthography, pronunciation and definitions according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. Sent free to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cents, to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for thirty days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. This appears but once. Order now. Send silver currency or 3 cent postage stamps. Address at once National Book Company, Rockland, Mass.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A **Boston** jury has awarded Charles H. Worthen, of Chicago, $28,500 for the loss of a leg on the Grand Trunk railroad in July, 1875.... Disastrous forest fires are reported in the region of Fryburg, Me. Immense quantities of timber and lumber have been burned. ....Henry J. Cross, City Treasurer of Salem, Mass., hanged himself the other day.

A **Belvidere (N. J.)** dispatch says that ex-State Senator J. B. Cornish, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the county of $10,000, and J. H. Sweeney, ex-Chief of Police of Phillipsburg, convicted of raising a county bill, were each sentenced to one year in State prison. ....Philadelphia papers record the death of Judge Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Pennsylvania....The bay mare Nettie, with a record of 2:18, died at Philadelphia a few days ago, from blood poison, caused by picking up a nail....The steam yacht Louise capsized in the harbor of New York the other day, and, of a party of seven on board, three found a watery grave.

A **committee** of the New York Assembly says it will cost $15,000,000 to complete the Brooklyn bridge, and that its safety should be determined by competent engineers....John Flynn, who robbed a lady of a diamond earring, while walking on Fifth avenue, New York, has received a sentence of eighteen years in the penitentiary.

A large number of people gathered at Niagara falls the other day to witness Harmon Peer in the performance of his jump from the new suspension bridge at the falls into the river. In the center of the bridge, from which point he jumped, or rather let go, was a little windlass having a cylinder about six inches in diameter, on which was wound about 230 feet of very light copper wire, fastened to his body in such a manner as to keep his body in an upright position during the descent without in any degree impeding his progress. Considerable excitement was manifested by the large crowds assembled along the tops of the banks on either side of the river as Peer climbed over the railing of the bridge preparatory to descending. But this was greatly intensified when he hung only by his hands to the very bottom timbers of the structure, with nothing between him and the river below, a distance of exactly 195 feet. He suddenly loosed his hold amid cries of "Oh! oh!" from the spectators, quickly placed his hands under his arms, in which position they remained during his perilous trip, which lasted but four seconds. He struck the water with a thud and a splash, distinctly audible on the tops of the banks, and disappeared under the water, remaining out of sight for as much as ten seconds. He was not in the least injured by the perilous leap.

Judge Asa Packard died one of the wealthiest men in America, and his will contains heavy bequests that prove him to have been a sincere friend of education and charity. Lehigh University gets an endowment of $1,500,000, besides $500,000 for a library; $300,000 goes to St. Luke's Hospital, $30,000 to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mauch Chunk, besides other bequests not yet made public.

THE WEST.

A **murderer** named West was hanged at Booneville, Mo., on the 16th inst. When the drop fell the rope broke and the body straightened out and turned over, when he was picked up and another rope retied. Wallace Wilkerson was executed the same day, at Provo, Utah. In that Territory the law permits a choice between hanging and shooting, and Wilkerson elected to die by the bullet. He was shot by three concealed men, and died in twenty-seven minutes.

Advices from the Indian Territory report that a body of United States cavalry is raiding the Territory, turning back everything that looks like a squatting outfit. The discomfited settlers are pouring across the Canadian river pell-mell, evidently for the most part impressed with the belief that the soldiers mean business, and that the Executive will maintain the alleged treaty with the Indians. Some of the unfortunate emigrants are hard up for food. The cavalry, it is stated, will continue patroling the country until the last intruder is driven out.

M. N. Barnes, a postal clerk on the Hannibal & St. Joe road, has been arrested at Quincy for robbing the mails, after a series of successful thefts extending throughout the past eight months....Some of the Western railroads are infested with tramps, and the movement of freight trains has occasionally been interfered with by them....The Chicago trades unions propose to put the eight-hour rule in force on and after the Fourth of July. It is understood that persons interested in the movement are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of labor organizations throughout the country, so that the rule may be simultaneously adopted in all the principal towns and industrial centers.

A **terrible** deed of blood is reported from California. L. Longbehm, a German, living on a vegetable ranche near Antioch, Contracosta county, took his little boy and girl, aged respectively 6 and 4 years, beat them to death with a club, cut their throats, and then went to the house and blew his own brains out with a shot-gun. The family had always lived happily together, and the act is attributed to temporary insanity.... Lieut. Carrow, of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, committed suicide at St. Louis, Mo., last week, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was addicted to strong drink.

Chicago elevators contain 5,274,035 bushels of wheat, 2,718,842 bushels of corn, 212,413 bushels of oats, 55,799 bushels of rye, and 211,907 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 8,472,996 bushels, against 1,891,449 bushels at this period last year....Dr. J. H. Rauch, who has recently returned from the South, says that the authorities and citizens of New Orleans are doing all in their power to prevent a recurrence of the yellow-fever epidemic this year....Orlando Cassler was executed at Seward, Neb., May 20, for the murder of George L. Monroe....William Nelson (colored) has been sentenced, at Terre Haute, Ind., to the penitentiary for one year and a fine of $1,000 for marrying a white woman.

Reports from Indian Territory represent that the Choctaws and Chickasaws are arming themselves to resist the threatened raid upon their lands....The Chicago papers chronicle the death of John Jones, the representative colored citizen of the Garden City. He left quite a large fortune.

The Broadway Savings Bank, in St. Louis, has suspended....The menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, near Detroit, was destroyed by fire last week. The elephant Sultan, five lions, a zebra, leopard, stag, and many other valuable animals were cremated.

THE SOUTH.

The business portion of Farmerville, La., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about $100,000....Two white men and a negro were executed at Hillsboro, N. C., on the 16th inst., for burglary, which is a capital crime in that State. At Plaquemine, La., the same day, Robert Cheney (colored) was hanged for rape. ....The seat of government of Louisiana is to be relocated at Baton Rouge, where it existed for many years prior to the late war.

Col. Tom Buford, the assassin of Judge Elliott, of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, was arraigned for trial, last week, at Frankfort, Ky., the capital of the State. The defense moved for a change of venue, which was promptly granted by the court. Owenton, the county seat of Owen county, was selected as the place of trial, and the second Tuesday in July as the time.

William G. Stone ex-City Treasurer of Newport, Ky., has been convicted of omitting to make correct returns, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. A motion was made for a new trial, awaiting which the prisoner was lodged in jail.

POLITICAL.

It seems probable that the Ohio Republicans will nominate ex-Attorney General Alphonso Taft for Governor, and ex-Congressman Charles Foster for Lieutenant Governor. ....The Greenbackers of Boston have arranged for a great mass meeting in that city on June 5. Peter Cooper will preside, and Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips and Congressman Weaver will do the talking.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention was held at Council Bluffs May 21, 476 delegates being in attendance. Gen. A. C. Dodge presided. H. H. Trimble, of Davis county, was nominated for Governor; J. O. Yeoman, of Webster county, for Lieutenant Governor; R. E. Noble, of Clayton county, for Supreme Judge, and Irwin Baker, of Warren county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The resolutions denounce the Republican party and indorse the course of the Democrats in Congress in insisting upon the repeal of the laws authorizing the use of troops at elections; favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national-bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and favor free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains.

Secretary Sherman has written a letter to the Chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee, announcing that he cannot be a candidate for the Governorship. He says he would be proud of the honor, but cannot abandon the financial work he has undertaken.

A **State Convention** of the Prohibition party of Indiana was held at Indianapolis, May 21. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Ryland T. Brown, of Marion county; Lieutenant Governor, the Rev. J. V. R. Miller, of Monroe county; Secretary of State, Abraham Spainhawer, of Greene county; Treasurer, William S. Hubbard, of Marion county; Auditor, Jeremiah Leiter, of Fulton county.

GENERAL.

Gen. Sherman says that military affairs were never so well arranged in the West as now, and that Gen. Sheridan has reduced everything to an admirable and effective system.

Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 15,108,000 bushels; corn, 10,627,000 bushels; oats, 1,750,000 bushels; rye, 877,000 bushels; barley, 1,777,000 bushels.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Ida E. Baker has been lost, with her crew of twelve men, on the Atlantic coast.

Burned: The Flaven Printing Company's establishment, St. Louis, Mo., loss $35,000; a large number of dwellings and shops in Clinton, Iowa, loss, $150,000 to $200,000; the flouring mills of H. P. Beattie, at Davenport, Iowa, loss, $100,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department will have about $2,000,000 a month available for the payment of arrears of pensions, after the 1st of July. The adjustment of claims will not, therefore, exceed that rate unless Congress at its present session provides some special fund for the purpose.

The President has nominated William J. Galbraith, of Iowa, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; John F. Morgan, of Illinois, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Norman Buck, of Idaho, Associate Justice of the same court.

The wife of the colored Senator, Bruce, has given birth to a boy baby, and Roscoe Conkling Bruce is its name.

Mrs. President Hayes and Mrs. Chief Justice Waite left Washington last week for their Ohio homes, for a short season of recreation.

It was resolved by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, at a meeting held the other day, that the committee "will not at this session consider any bills or joint resolutions affecting the revenues, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session."

It is stated on the best authority that Secretary of War McCrary will be appointed by the President as the successor of United States Circuit Judge Dillon, who will shortly resign his seat on the bench for the purpose of accepting a position in the Columbia Law School, of New York.

The House committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President have agreed upon a bill and authorized Representative Bicknell, Chairman, to report it to the House with the approval of the committee. The bill provides, in effect, that in case of any contest between different sets of electors in any State, the Supreme Court of that State shall decide between them, and the decision shall be final unless it shall be overturned by the concurrent action of both houses of Congress.

The President has appointed Eugene Schuyler, of New York, Consul General at Rome. Consuls—Judson A. Lewis, of Sierra Leone, at that place; Wilson King of Pennsylvania, at Birmingham; William F. Grinnell, of New York, at Bremen; Alexander McLean, of New Jersey, at Guayaquil.

FOREIGN.

Two trading companies at Rotterdam have failed for $3,750,000....Vesuvius is again in a state of agitation....The Boers of South Africa have petitioned for independence. ....Garibaldi has decided to reside permanently at Rome....The Russian authorities have demanded immediate satisfaction for the exclusion of Russian traders from the Chinese frontier town of Shikho.

In the war between Chili and Peru great damage has been inflicted upon the guano trade carried on by British capital, a Chilian war vessel having fired upon and destroyed some extensive loading works on the Peruvian coast. The Marquis of Salisbury has directed the English representative in Chili to remonstrate against the injury, and to require a guarantee that if the works are restored the gunboats will let them alone in the future.

Advices from India state that among the principal points of agreement with Yakoob Khan are the British command of the passes, with sufficient territory to constitute a scientific frontier, the appointment of a British resident at Cabul, and the control of the foreign relations of Afghanistan.

In India the cholera has appeared in most of the cities of the Punjaub.—Dacoity, or robbery by armed gangs, is assuming alarming proportions in the Deccan, especially in the Poonah district; 1,000 troops are engaged in suppressing them.—The cholera in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan.—A serious famine exists in Cashmere.

The cable reports a number of heavy commercial failures in England.

A **cable** dispatch announces that the Sho-wae-cae-mette Boat Club, of Monroe, Mich., who made so good a record at Henley last year, have been barred from entering in the great English race this year. The reason assigned is that the members of the Sho-wae-cae-mette crew have been mechanics or artisans, and are, therefore, not entitled to rank as "gentlemen amateurs." The real reason for the exclusion, of course, is the certainty that the "Shoes," if admitted to participation, would bring home from Henley some of the most valuable of the prizes.... Among the stipulations of the treaty between India and Afghanistan is the cession of Ali Kheyl (the Peiwar pass), Lundi Khotal (the Khyber pass) and the Pisheen valley beyond Quetta. The British will restore Candahar and Jellalabad, and ultimately Dakka.... News is received from China that President Hayes' veto of the Chinese bill was received at Pekin with unmixed pleasure, and it is hinted that, had the bill become a law, the Chinese Government would have adopted retaliatory measures....Bad weather has caused a great destruction of silk worms in Southern France and Italy, and the price of silk is advancing in European markets.

There has been an engagement between Turkish troops and insurgents in Thessaly. The Turks lost 450 killed and wounded, and the insurgents seventy, including their leader....Pierre Jules Meno, French sculptor, is dead.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

A message from the President in reply to a resolution asking for information relative to the unlawful seizure of lands in the Indian Territory was laid before the Senate on the 16th inst. On motion of Mr. Ingalls, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what amount of legal-tender notes have been presented and redeemed in coin since the 1st of January last, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the treasury to maintain specie resumption. The Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Eaton, Conkling and Kernan made speeches upon the proposed political legislation.——The House occupied the day in considering the Warner Silver Coinage bill. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a standing committee, to which shall be referred all bills, resolutions, petitions, etc., affecting the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

The Legislative Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate on the 17th, and there was a long running debate between Messrs. Saulsbury, Windom, Edmunds and Conkling, about the Delaware and Maryland riots, and the use of troops in those States during the war.——The House was engaged all day upon the Warner bill for the free coinage of silver. A proposition limiting the free coinage to American bullion was defeated by a large majority, and an amendment that the Government should receive all the profits of coinage was also rejected, though by a very close vote.

In the Senate, on the 19th, consideration was resumed of the Legislative Appropriation bill, and Mr. Blaine spoke in opposition to the proposed legislation. He was frequently interrupted by Democratic Senators, and the debate at times grew quite animated. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the 16th inst., calling for certain information in regard to the operations of the Treasury Department. The Secretary writes: "There has been redeemed in coin since Jan. 1, 1879, of legal-tender notes, an amount of $4,123,813. As to the amount of coin authorized to be retained in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining the resumption of specie payments, I have to state that under the provisions of the Resumption act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to prepare and provide for the redemption of United States notes, to use any surplus revenue in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue certain bonds of the United States, the coin reserve of the treasury has been increased to $130,000,000, that being about 40 per cent. of the notes outstanding to be redeemed, and believed to be the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudently commenced and successfully maintained, as set forth in my last annual report. This reserve arose from the sale of $95,500,000 in bonds and from surplus revenues, as authorized by law, and it must, under the existing law, be maintained unimpaired for the purpose for which it was created."——The House was not in session.

The Senate, after a prolonged and somewhat acrimonious discussion of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, quietly passed it on the 21st, by a vote of 37 yeas against 27 nays, and then adjourned over until the 23d. The bill, as passed, embraced all the amendments agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus. Mr. McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President of the United States to employ the militia and land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the laws whenever their execution is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial authorities, etc., and preventing the military from being used as a posse comitatus except in cases as authorized by the constitution and laws. Mr. Edmunds objected to the introduction of the bill, on the ground that previous notice had not been given.——The House was engaged all day upon the Warner Silver Coinage bill.

The House devoted another day to the consideration of the Warner Silver bill, on the 21st, without reaching a final vote on the measure. The Senate was not in session.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. McDonald obtained leave to introduce his bill regulating the use of the army, and Messrs. McDonald, Wallace and Edmunds gave notice of their intention to speak thereon. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases was discussed at great length, without action.——In the House, there was another warm day's work on the Warner Silver bill. The bill to amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts was taken up, but the Republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question, thereby blocking business.

A Simple Water Filter.

Those who cannot afford to buy a filter may easily make one. Stuff a piece of sponge in the hole of a flower-pot, place above this a layer of pebbles, then a layer of clean, coarse sand, and above this a layer of pounded charcoal three or four inches in depth. Another layer of pebbles should be placed above the charcoal to prevent it from being stirred up when the water is poured in. The contents of the flower-pot should occasionally be renewed. But, by a small addition to this, a cottage filter may be made which, for practical use, is quite equal to the most expensive filter of corresponding size. It consists of two flower-pots, one above the other, the lower one fitted with a sponge and filtering layers as above described, the upper one with a sponge only. The under pot should be the largest, and, if the lower one is strong, the upper one may stand on it, or a piece of wood with a hole to receive the upper pot may rest on the brim of the lower one. The two pots, thus arranged, are placed on a three-legged stool with a hole in it, through which the projecting part of the lower sponge passes, and the water drops into a jug placed below. The upper pot serves as a reservoir; thus the filtering layers of the lower one may be used for two or three years without being renewed, if the upper sponge be occasionally cleaned. Care must be taken to wedge in the upper sponge tightly enough to prevent the water passing through the upper pot more rapidly than it can filter through the lower one.

A Barrel of Potatoes from One Vine.

A gentleman told us the other day that if a barrel with both heads out were placed over a potato vine, and the earth filled in around the vine from time to time as it grew, it could be filled to the top, and that it would produce potatoes all the way up; that on kicking the barrel over it would have a bushel or more potatoes. Who has tried it? Who will try it?—*Colusa (Cal.) Sun.*

In the twelve years ending with 1878, Louisiana paid $9,361,695 as interest on its public debt.

PERSONALS.

Col. Thomas A. Scott is President of seven railways.

Senator Randolph, of New York, is a graduate of Rutgers College.

William and Mary College has one graduate in the Senate—Coke, of Texas.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, graduated at the South Carolina University.

Senator Kernan, of New Jersey, was educated at Georgetown (D. C.) College.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, received his education at Washington (Tenn.) College.

Dr. Acosta, the famous physician of Paris, has just died. He was a Venezuelan by birth.

Bishop Ames did not leave a dollar of his wealth to any religious or charitable institution.

Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott, United States navy, died in New York recently.

Lucretia Mott, in the 87th year of her age, has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Peace Society, and is as able to attend to its duties as she was orty years ago.

Mary Clemmer has followed all the Vice Presidents down along through to date, and she says that Hamlin succeeded in impressing her the most favorably of any of the whole crowd.

The venerable Canon Beadon, of Wells, England, is 102 years old, and in good health. It is his boast that he reads without spectacles, and that he has not in his long life worn an overcoat.

The widow of ex-Postmaster General Alexander W. Randall still thrives as a raiser of cattle upon her lands in Nebraska. For several years, it is said, her sales of stock have reached $6,000 a year, and the herd is as large again as it was when she assumed the management.

Gen. Grant is the owner of two Arabian horses of the purest blood—a gift from the Sultan of Turkey. One is of a dapple-gray color and called Djeytan (the panther), and the other is a magnificent black fellow with a white star on his forehead, and named Missirli. They are on board a steamer on the way from Constantinople to New Haven.

The Roman correspondent of the *Independance Belge* remarks that Garibaldi's countenance has quite lost the vivacious expression it used to wear. He cannot stir without assistance, and suffers frequent torments of pain. Garibaldi is now 73. It is twenty-nine years since he was soap and candle-making on Staten island, and, to use Lord Beaconsfield's phrase, "a great deal has happened since then."

Talmage lately referred to the Brooklyn Presbytery in a parable as follows: "A few summers ago I lay down in the woods and fell asleep. When I woke up I found a caterpillar on my foot, an ant crawling up my sleeve and spiders weaving a web across my body—one web across my foot, one across my knee, one across my waist, one across my chin, one across my nose, one across my forehead—just seven specifications."

Tennyson, the poet laureate, is thus pictured in the *Independance Belge*: "Tall, rather stout, round shouldered, walking with a stick, a long beard completely burying the face, and a pair of round, Chinese-looking spectacles." His attire: "A felt hat, much the worse for wear, the brim large and flabby, drawn low over his forehead; trousers too wide, shabby-looking coat too tight, his left hand in constant contact with his spectacles, which have a large gold rim that flashes in the sun as he advances toward you."

Tigers.

Tigers can lay themselves so flat on the ground, and lie so perfectly motionless, that it is often a very easy thing to overlook them. On one occasion, when the Purneah hunt were out, a tigress that had been shot got under some cover that was trampled down by a line of about twenty elephants. The sportsmen knew that she had been severely wounded, as they could tell by the gouts of blood, but there were no signs of the body. She had disappeared. After a long search, beating the same ground over and over again, an elephant trod on the dead body lying under the trampled canes, and the mahout got down and discovered her lying quite dead. She was a large animal and full grown. On another occasion George was after a fine male tiger. He was followed up fast, but coming to a broad nullah, full of water, he suddenly lost sight of his game. He looked up and down the bank, and on the opposite bank, but could see no traces of the tiger. Looking down he saw in the water what he first took to be a large bull-frog. There was not a ripple on the placid, stagnant surface of the pool. He marveled much, and just then his mahout pointed to the supposed bull-frog, and in an excited whisper implored George to fire. A keen look convinced George that it really was the tiger. It was totally immersed, all but the face, and lying so still that not the faintest motion or ripple was perceptible. He fired and inflicted a terrible wound. The tiger bounded madly forward, and George gave it its quietus through the spine. A nearly similar case occurred to old Mr. C. A tiger bolted toward a small tank or pond, and, though the line followed up in hot pursuit, the brute disappeared. Old C., keener than the others, was loath to give up the pursuit, and presently discoved a yellowish reflection in the clear water. Peering more intently, he could discover the yellowish tawny outline of the cunning animal, totally immersed in the water, save its eyes, ears and nose. He shot the tiger dead, and it sank to the bottom like a stone. So perfectly had it concealed itself that the other sportsmen could not for the life of them imagine what old C. had fired at, till his mahout got down and began to haul the dead animal out of the water.—"*Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier*," *by Maori.*

Civilizing the African.

The great missions in Central Africa are marvelous for the magnitude of the enterprise of their establishment. Not one of them but required an outlay of $50,000 to settle it. The difficulties of the journey from the coast were without precedent. For hundreds of miles, in the case of the Nyanza mission of the Church Missionary Society, immense stores and a steamboat had to be transported; and there was but one mode of transportation—that by porters. Of course it took an army of carriers, who had to be watched, and fed, and coaxed and bribed, and a considerable part of the journey was through an unknown country. But the steamer is on the lake, the stores are safely housed at their destination and the voice of the missionary is heard in King Mtesa's capital. And this is only a beginning. Reinforcements are to be sent out and a colony formed. There is no more important center in Africa for missionary work than Uganda. The missionaries will have the sweep of the great lake and access to all the tribes over which Mtesa's powerful influence extends. Preparations are being made not only to preach to the people and teach them to read and write, but to instruct them in agriculture, the Scottish mission in the Shire hills have already a farm of fifty acres under cultivation. The teaching of this industry is quite as important as instruction in letters in leading savages to adopt a peaceful and settled mode of life. Another mission is soon to be established by French Protestants among a class of people who speak the Bassuto language on the Zambesi river, about 400 miles west of Nyassa. From the west coast, two societies—the Baptists and the Cardiff Livingstone mission—are preparing to ascend the Congo or Livingstone river above the Livingstone falls, where, by steamer, they can have easy access to a great many people. If, in addition to these seven great enterprises, we consider what has been done south of Lake Ngami and what is being done on the Niger, in Liberia, on the Gaboon river and elsewhere on the continent, we cannot but be impressed by the thought that Christianity will, though many generations may intervene, take possession of Africa.—*Independent.*

The Master Mule.

This morning a couple of miners were seated on a bowlder alongside the road to Sutro, discussing the kicking powers of the mule. One had just returned from Sutro, and the other was on the way there, and, having met near the rock, they sat down for a talk.

"Have you quit over there?" said the one who was eastward bound.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Mules."

"Fraid of 'em?"

"You bet. I saw one yesterday alongside an old boiler kickin' off the the rivet-heads one by one. Never missed one. I was just going on the shift, and, when I saw the mule and heard there was more of 'em inside, I weakened and threw up my job. I've got a wife and three children dependin' on me, and I don't take chances."

"The worst mule I ever saw," said the other, "was in Pioche some years ago. It was one I owned. One day it rubbed against some nails sticking out of a post, and it turned square around and drove those nails in one by one, using a single blow of the hoof with the iron shoe on for each nail. It never missed its lick, and always drove 'em just in to the head. Then he saw a few tacks on the post'n little lower down, which were only half driven in, and he drove them in, too, with light taps of the hoof, just as easy and gentle as could be. One day a man came along and set out a can of nitro-glycerine and giant powder. He wanted to get the mule to kick it and get killed. I saw him about the corral with the can, and knew what was up. At first I was going to stop him, but then I thought if my mule was any kind of a mule at all he could take care of himself. So I just watched. Well, the mule saw the can, and walking up smelt of it, and then squared himself for the kick. The man was sneaking off, and, just as the mule was going to kick the can, he caught sight of the feller, and changed his position so that his tail was toward the man. He lifted his tail just like he was takin' aim, and he let fly his right hoof. The can went flying through the air and hit the man square in the rear just as he was gettin' over a fence about a hundred feet away. The thing exploded, and I never saw the man again. But next morning Pat Holland came out in the *Record* and said that the town had been visited by a shower of blood."

"Mules are immense when they git roused."

"You bet."—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

A Nevada Judge.

"It is a surprise to see a young man like you here," said Judge Bowker, at Reno, Nev., the other day, to a fellow who had been whooping it over night. "You filled yourself up with an enemy to deprive you of your brains," proceeded the court, rearranging its spectacles and glaring at the culprit. "Now, here you are, a young man of intelligence and good clothes on, and doubtless you have a mother and sisters who think a great deal more of you than I do. You've been sent to school and taught how to earn a good living. In return for this you go screaming around the streets at midnight, tearing down signs and making a wild beast of yourself. Is that like the conduct of a reasonable creature? No, of course it isn't. Now, I'm going to teach you a lesson, young man. You needn't turn pale, for it won't help you any. Have you got any chewing tobacco about you? Thankee. Chew more and drink less, like I do. You're discharged. Next time you're tempted to take a drink, think of my kindness and weep, and refrain from the debasing habit. Eh? Well, I don't care if I do. Avery, come out and join me with this young gentleman."—*Exchange.*

TRADE NOTES.

The iron works of Altoona, Pa., are again in full blast.

Paterson, N. J., is rapidly filling up with silk weavers from England.

In Newark, N. J., every manufactory working in iron is busier than at any previous period in several years.

Last month 10,000,000 paper bags were made by a factory at Ballston Spa, and yet the supply falls short of the demand.

The brick-making industry is now one of the most important on the banks of the Hudson river. It is estimated that there are upwards of 150 brick-yards between Tarrytown and Albany.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., the iron-manufacturers are complaining of the high rate of wages. At the present rates the puddler gets $3.50 per day, the bar-mill roller from $6 to $8, the catcher from $5 to $6, the heater $4, the sheet-roller from $4 to $5, sheet-heaters from $4 to $4.50, and the shearsmen from $3 to $3.50.

The business outlook in Cleveland, Ohio, is cheering. According to the *Leader* of that city, the prices, which have for months been depressed, are on the mend, and an upward tendency prevails well nigh universally. Mechanics, too, of all trades, are in demand, and few idle men among that class who honestly desire work can be found. Architects are busier than before for years, and some claim to have all the work they can do.

Centennial Celebrations.

The counties of Sullivan and Orange, New York, and Pike county, Pennsylvania, are making great preparations to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the battle of Minisink, which occurred on the mountain in Sullivan county, one mile east of Lackawaxen, July 22, 1779. On July 20, 1779, Joseph Brandt, the Mohawk chief, made a descent upon the settlement of Minisink, now Port Jervis, N. Y., massacred many of the inhabitants, plundered their property and burned their dwellings. Next day a company of militia, numbering 140 men, was organized at Goshen, N. Y., to wage war upon the Indians, who were 400 strong. In command of Col. Hathorn, the volunteers overtook the savages at Halfway brook, just opposite Lackawaxen, where an attack was made. The battle began between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until sundown. During the terrible conflict forty-four of the volunteers were killed, the remainder making their escape by swimming the Delaware river and fleeing to the Pennsylvania forests. The remains of these men were collected in 1822 and deposited in the burying ground at Goshen, and a large marble monument, bearing the names of the victims, was erected to their memory. The occasion was witnessed by about 20,000 people. The place for celebrating the event has not yet been decided upon, but it is believed it will be held at Goshen; if not, on the battle ground.

—New Hampshire will this year celebrate the second century of her existence as a separate province and State. On the 18th of September, 1679, the union which had existed for thirty-eight years between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was dissolved by the King.

Risking Eternal Torture.

Mrs. Bly, of Memphis, long ago made up her mind that life was undesirable, and was only restrained from suicide by fear of future punishment. She consulted with several clergymen, all of whom told her that the self-murderer, if mentally sound, would surely be made to suffer throughout eternity. The recent discussion of the doctrine of eternal torture, however, convinced her that there was a wide difference of opinion among orthodox ministers, and therefore, after writing out her opinion that the penalty of her sin would be no more than a brief period of suffering, she took a fatal dose of arsenic.

On Easter Monday the usual meeting in favor of "the claimant" took place in Hyde Park, London. On a brougham containing five women was a banner with the words: "O Queen, restore our brother, Sir Roger Tichborne, the victim of perjury and corruption."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@10 25
Hogs	3 60	@ 4 10
Cotton	13¾	@ 14
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 17
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 46
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 35½
Rye—Western	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	9 00	@10 25
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 55
Hogs	3 00	@ 3 60
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@ 1 00
No. 3 Spring	81½	@ 82½
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 2	51	@ 52
Barley—No. 2	65	@ 66
Butter—Choice Creamery	16	@ 18
Eggs—Fresh	9	@ 9½
Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
Lard	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	98	@ 1 01
No. 2	97	@ 98
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 1	49	@ 50
Barley—No. 2	57	@ 58
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye	49	@ 50
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 05	@ 1 10
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	33	@ 36
Rye	55	@ 56
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 09	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 33
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 06
No. 1 Amber	1 05½	@ 1 06½
Corn—No. 1	41	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 34
Barley (per cental)	1 15	@ 1 38
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Fair	4 60	@ 5 00
Common	4 25	@ 4 40
Hogs	3 60	@ 3 90
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 60

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

SENATOR THURMAN.

Synopsis of His Great Speech the Senate.

A Powerful Argument in Favor of Free and Fair Elections.

The Infamies of Johnny Davenport and the Iniquities of the Jury Laws in the South Shown Up.

Mr. Thurman began by saying that they had before them an appropriation bill for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government. Nobody denied that the amount was sufficient, but opposition had been made to the bill because of the provisions relating to trial by jury and to elections. Rather than agree to these, the minority say in effect that they will stop the appropriations and defeat the bill. Scarcely any word had been uttered by the minority on the merits of this question. It was said that these provisions had no proper place in the appropriation bills, and that they were dictated by the South, because the gentlemen, in their imagination, supposed there was a huge conspiracy to produce anarchy, as if the majority here and the Democratic people of the United States have not as much interest in the order, peace and prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of the Government, as any men belonging to the Republican or any other party.

Mr. Thurman proceeded to analyze the laws proposed to be repealed, and argued that they were in the utmost degree oppressive, as they shut out intelligence from the jury box, and punished those who could not take the iron-clad oath because they had given a cup of cold water, even, to anyone who had opposed the Government. If the law was justifiable in war it was not so now, at a time when all should unite. The most inflammatory, unfounded and unjustifiable attempt had been made to array one portion of the people against the other, thus endeavoring to make sectionalism as permanent as the continent itself. Why did not these gentlemen point out the defects of the provisions if they believe they exist? They were told that these provisions were inserted at the command of Southern domination, but there was not a word of truth in it. They were not in the interest of Southern men, or of Northern men, particularly, but in the interest of the people of the country. The laws which these provisions intended to repeal were passed originally to oppress the people of the South, and to disfranchise, imprison and persecute naturalized citizens of the North. He proposed to speak on the subject of the constitution, if that instrument may be mentioned without irreverence. He then argued that trial by jury was a shield of the people and a safeguard to liberty, and that the laws proposed to be repealed were enacted in the interest of the Republican party. Though no Jeffreys may hold his bloody assizes in this country, yet, in a minor degree, if not to the full extent, if these enormities should be continued, the courts of justice, as Hallam says, would become caverns of judicial murders and mere instrumentalities of party feeling and personal advantage. In the pacification of the country and the restoration of harmony everywhere we should go back to the old paths of justice.

Under sections 820 and 821 all the parties in a suit and all the counsel are satisfied. In steps the United States District Attorney and calls the court's attention to the presence in the jury-box of men who gave aid and comfort to the Rebellion by clothing a poor soldier, whose bare feet were bleeding in the frost and snow, and for being so vile as to believe that the story of the good Samaritan was told us for our imitation. Those men are excluded from the box, if the Judge so directs. This is not an impossible case. It has taken place since we have been in this Chamber. Such laws would disgrace Dahomey. Was the demand to return to the old, well-trodden paths of justice and legal procedure a matter to fire the Northern mind and set all the demagogues north of Mason and Dixon's line declaiming against the designs of the Democratic party? It is not easy, continued Mr. Thurman, to provide a remedy for existing defects. Experience has proved that when you undertake to remodel a jury system where there are apt to be political questions, it is essential that you provide against juries consisting of men of one political party alone. We cannot avoid taking notice of political parties. We take such notice in our State laws by providing that judges of election shall be chosen from different parties, and in our Federal laws, by a similar provision in regard to Supervisors. We are compelled as practical men to recognize the fact that in this, as in all free countries, there are different political parties, and therefore the proposition in the pending bill, that the names of the jurors be placed in a box by the Clerk of the court, and by a jury Commissioner of a different political faith from that of the clerk, and that the names shall be so put in alternately, is not open to criticism because it recognizes political parties.

Passing from the subject of juries, Mr. Thurman spoke of the subject of elections, and their freedom from political interference, and the necessity and justice of repealing the present laws, which were instrumentalities of corruption and fraud.

These laws were pretended, when passed, to be for the protection of freedmen in the South against Ku-Klux, but their real object was to oppress voters in the North, and especially to disfranchise, imprison, and persecute naturalized citizens of the North. The Almighty Father, said Mr. Thurman, had given him a capacity to feel, for which he was truly grateful, though he was sometimes inconvenienced by it. His indignation sometimes made him forget that he was weak and ought not to give way to his feelings too much. In speaking of the election laws there came to him a picture of their operation in New York city, of a cage full of men sweltering and suffering under the arbitrary and dictatorial mode of a corrupt and contemptible Commissioner of Elections, and he could not suppress the thought that a transaction had taken place in this country that could not have occurred in any other civilized country without blood being shed. But he proposed to speak dryly to-day, hoping thus to make a better legal argument than if he exhibited feeling.

Even if constitutional they should be repealed, but he denied their constitutionality. Certain Senators had nothing but a sneer for anyone who cited the constitution, and the Senator from Minnesota (Windom) had said the Democrats objected to the constitutionality of something "as usual," intimating that it was a part of their stock in trade to cry "unconstitutional." It would be a sad day for this country when objection to a measure on constitutional grounds could be put down with a sneer. Those election laws provide, among other things, that any person who, by the law of any State, is required to perform some act in order to entitle him to vote shall, if he offer to perform that act and his offer be rejected on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, have a right to vote, notwithstanding the refusal of the proper officer to allow him to perform the act. Section 2,004 was merely a repetition of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and, therefore, not objectionable; but section 2,005 provides for offering to citizens facilities to fulfill the prerequisites to voting required by the State laws, and section 2,006 imposes penalties upon officers refusing to provide such facilities. Section 2,007 makes an offer to fulfill any prerequisite to voting equivalent to its performance, and section 2,008 imposes fines on the judges of elections who refuse to receive the votes cast under the preceding section. These sections are in execution of the Fifteenth amendment, but they are so comprehensive that they include all citizens, free-born as well as those who have been slaves, and they apply to all local as well as general elections. Where is the constitutional warrant for the enactment of these laws? Two provisions have been cited as warranting it in that very remarkable document, veto No. 1, which we lately had the honor to receive from his Excellency, the President, and he is about equally unfortunate in his reference to law in veto No. 2. First, he cites article 1, section 4, of the constitution. The Fifteenth amendment does not support these statutes. But the statutes go further, and undertake to regulate the right of every citizen to vote, no matter what his color or what his previous condition. The Supreme Court has decided that these provisions are unconstitutional; that the Fifteenth amendment confers no right upon any man to vote, but guarantees those otherwise qualified against discrimination of any sort against voters. There is abundant provision in these sections to prevent men from voting, but not for their protection, and ample provision for blackguard Deputy Marshals drawn from the lowest portions of New York and Philadelphia. There is power for them to arrest without warrant the most peaceful and respectable citizen who offers to vote and bring him before a United States Commissioner. They can tear the State justice from his seat, when he is executing the State laws. It is not a law to secure, but to prevent, the right to vote. Article 1, section 4, of the constitution gives Congress power to regulate the times, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives. The laws sought to be repealed have nothing to do with the times and places. Therefore the only present application of that article lies in the word "manner." The student of this subject will observe that the present object of this constitutional provision is to enable the Federal Government to preserve its existence.

Mr. Thurman maintained that the laws now sought to be repealed were not a constitutional exercise of power to regulate elections; for it is fundamental that Congress cannot, under article 1, section 4, interfere in any manner with the election of State officers, and any regulation for Congressional elections enacted by Congress must be so framed as not to interfere. No legal proposition was ever clearer to him than that. He proceeded to show that under the existing law persons prevented from voting for Congressmen or for Presidential electors were at the same time prevented from voting for local and State officers. Article 1, section 4, would never have been adopted if our fathers had foreseen the uses to which it would be put. But, even if these laws were constitutional, they ought to be repealed, for, instead of being in the in the interest of pure and honest elections, the mind of man never devised a worse instrument of fraud, corruption and oppression than these laws. When they were passed there were only eight Democrats here, and they were powerless to prevent their adoption.

Mr. Conkling asked if it were possible that eight men would have made so much noise as was made on that occasion.

Mr. Thurman said those eight men were inspired. They stood up for the constitution and for honest elections, and naturally made a noise and something besides noise. It was argument and that argument had its effect. It has filled these seats and increased the number of Democrats from seven, as when he first came here, until they spread out and reached over into the promised land. He did not believe at that time that these laws were passed to protect the freedmen, and history has shown his incredulity to be well founded. They originated in the city of New York, in the Union League Club, a partisan, political club. He read from the report of the Committee of Expenditures in the Department of Justice of the Forty-Fourth Congress the testimony of Samuel J. Glasson before that committee, which showed him to have been chief counsel employed by that club to get up these laws, and, therefore, he will be acknowledged, by the other side of the Senate at least, as a respectable man. He was assisted by a man not so respectable, and who has become quite historical, one John I. Davenport. Thurman read from the testimony at length, showing what measures the Union League Club took to procure the passage of those laws, and the connection of Davenport therewith. When the laws were first proposed, they contained many provisions not ultimately passed. As first proposed, they almost disfranchised every naturalized citizen in the United States; made it almost impossible to be naturalized, and gave no naturalized citizen security in his right to vote. Mr. Thurman called Senator Morton's attention to these provisions, and said: "Morton, you cannot support those sections." He said, after examining them, "Certainly I cannot," and he used his influence against them, and so they were defeated. The laws originated in the Union League Club, and were passed for party purposes, and not at all for the protection of the freedmen. He would cite some figures to support his assertions. In 1876 there were 4,863 Supervisors of Election appointed under these laws, of which 1,779 were appointed in the State of New York, nearly one-half of the whole number. There were 11,610 Marshals, more than one-fourth of them in New York. The main point is, where did the money go? In that year there was expended $285,931. How much was expended to protect poor freedmen down in the country where the night-rider, the White Leaguer and the Ku-Klux oppose him? In the ten Southern States there was expended $48,719, and in the other States $237,250 was disbursed. That is to say, about one-sixth of the money went to the South, and five-sixth to the North. That is the way the freedman was protected. They made the South give the negro a right to vote, but, when it came to using the money of the United States, for every dollar they gave to protect him they spent $5 to corrupt elections at the North, and to deprive men of their right to vote there. The Senator from New York (Conkling) had carefully enumerated the different varieties of thugs, shoulder-hitters and roughs which formed a part of his constituency. If New York city were raked from Harlem to the Battery there could not be found in it a worse set of men than the Deputy Marshals selected in 1876 and 1878 to execute these laws. Of the $237,250 spent in the North in 1876, $156,000, being more than one-half, was sent to New York State. The roughs of adjacent States did not like to see their brethren in New York getting all the money, so, to pacify them, some was sent out of that State. Thirty-seven thousand dollars went to Pennsylvania. That was enough because the local managers of the machine in Philadelphia knew how to manage elections perfectly, and did not need any help from Federal Supervisors to secure the election of Republicans. But $37,000 was spent in Pennsylvania to satisfy the clamor of the roughs. Then they paid some attention to Baltimore and sent $12,000 to Maryland. Jersey City was a pretty important town and got $12,276—not much, but it helped to pacify the brethren. So these four States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, absorbed $217,000 of the $285,000, leaving $68,000 for the other thirty States. In 1878 there were 4,881 Supervisors, of which 1,953 were in New York, and 1,862 in Pennsylvania, leaving only 1,066 for all the other States. Of the 4,725 Marshals more than half were in New York. The expenditures were $222,714, of which only $18,341 went South. The gains of the Republican party in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will show why this money was spent in the North. In one single election, fourteen Representatives were gained, and, singularly enough, the greatest gain was where the most money was spent. Mr. Thurman said there was evidence that this money was spent corruptly. In selecting Deputy Marshals persons thought to be purchasable were sent for and asked if they would work for the Republican candidate, and upon promising to do, so they were appointed Deputies. In this manner large Democratic majorities were destroyed in certain districts. If the Democrats were to obtain power on March 4, 1881, and there was such a blessing as a Democratic President, the Republicans would clamor for the repeal of these laws more loudly than they cry now against it. They would not trust such power over the public purse and officers with a Democratic President. Another ox would be gored then.

Mr. Thurman said it would surprise some to learn how Davenport had feathered his own nest. Without speaking of 8,000 affidavits at 10 cents each which he made out against the people for false registration six months before they offered to register, he would refer to other evidences of his corruption, because it was right that this man should be held up to eternal infamy. He showed how $34,000 of the secret-service fund got into Davenport's hands and was never accounted for to the Government. He hated to deal with such a fellow, but he was the most potential man in the country. A former Doorkeeper had jokingly said of himself that he was a "bigger man than old Grant," but this man is a bigger man than half a dozen such Presidents as we have now in controlling elections. He meant no disrespect to the President. He could not turn up his nose with Senatorial dignity and ignore this man. It was not a pismire under his foot, but an elephant. He read testimony showing Davenport's acquisition of wealth since his appointment to office, and said Johnnie prospers and is a fruitful tree, though the fruit is of a very bad kind. He had intended to say something about the Army bill and the veto, though he preferred to stick to his text. In his judgment there was never so inexcusable an exercise of the veto power as in the vetoes lately sent to them. It is the first time a President has vetoed an appropriation bill and the first time a bill has been vetoed because it repealed existing laws. The veto power was intended as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty, and ill-considered legislation, or to enable the Executive Department to defend itself from encroachment by the Legislative Department. It is also the first time a President in a message has quoted the remarks of Senators and Representatives in Congress to impute to them improper motives. He enlarged upon the impropriety of such allusions. There were other strange things about the messages. In the first message the President was understood as saying troops could not be used at elections under the laws; but in the second he tells us that the Government might be overthrown if the military could not be used on election days. Was there ever so thoroughly shallow—he would not say contemptible—but so transparent a sophistry as this?

In conclusion, Mr. Thurman said he had never been more pained than by the course of debate in opposition to this bill. It had been made the occasion of reviving sectional hatred. He appealed to every candid man to say if the course of the Democratic party, and especially of the Southern members, warranted such censure. The Southern States are an integral part of the Union, and their citizens are as much interested as any in its welfare and as fully entitled as any to try to promote that welfare according to their convictions. If such appeals resulted in making the North solid to rule forever over the other section he would despair of there ever being a real Union in this country. He warned the man engaged in this attempt to create sectionalism that sectionalism might in the future be drawn by other lines than those of Mason and Dixon's. It might take other shapes, and they who now are most anxious to promote it and to govern by a solid North may find that there is another solidarity that will govern them.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

His Views of the Situation at the Federal Capital—The Democratic Party United as One Man.

[From an Interview in the Chicago Times.]

I asked Gov. Seymour: "What in your opinion will be the effect of President Hayes' veto of the Army Interference bill?"

The Governor said: "It will unite the Democratic party and lift it out of the troubles springing from the differences of opinion about candidates and finances. The Democrats of all shades and sections will be of one mind about military interference at elections."

Correspondent—"How far will the President's message help his position?"

Governor—"The country will look at the attitude and not at the language of the President. It is now clear that Hayes is not willing to give up the power of the sword in politics. There is a difference of opinion about the strength of parties, but, assuming that they are about equal, how does the case stand? The Republicans have an army of 100,000 officeholders and the army engaged on the public buildings and works. They have the power of collecting and paying out the vast revenues of the country. The courts are filled with Judges of their selection and faith, and their Marshals and other officers can harass innocent persons and control the votes of those who are charged with wrong-doing. They demand the army also. The pretext that the plan to take the army out of politics by a rider upon an appropriation bill was improper is now their only defense. Is this a fair or safe state of things? Mr. Hayes says he is opposed to the use of the army at the polls, but he brings out no plan to carry out his avowed views. He simply cavils at the bills of Congress. His veto makes the issue of the next Presidential canvass. It unites the Democratic party upon a grave question. There is a deep feeling on this subject in the North as well as the South. Repeated attempts have been made to overawe the voters of New York. The first was in 1864. The Republicans cry out against the ways of Gen. Butler in Massachusetts, but they thought he was the man to put at the head of the army over the elections in New York. I issued an order to Sheriffs and the police that no soldiers should be allowed to show themselves at a single poll, and that against any interference they should put forth the full force of the law and call out the power of the districts. The election passed off quietly, as no soldiers showed themselves at the place of voting. The advocates of military interference are the most violent partisans and those who seek to keep up sectional hate. They are the men of whom it has been well said that they are full of fight now because they did not fight when they had a chance. The Senator who first called for blood-letting in 1861 was the first to run away from the field when blood was flowing. He now grows fierce again. I do not think it is true, as has been charged, that he broke the lines of our troops by his retreat, but it is certain that his anxiety to save his own blood did not encourage our soldiers in the fight. I do not think the country will follow the lead of those who stir up strife which others are to fight out, maybe, at the cost of their lives. The Democrats will feel as one man on the new issue. They see that it means that fraud is to be upheld at the polls."

Cor.—"Do you not think that this question should be put before the President and the people upon its merits?"

Gov.—"I think it will be wise to pass a bill that would put this question to the President distinctly on its merits, so that there would be no room for the pretext that other things than its merits were to be considered. If it is true, as the President says, that he does not wish to have the military interfere, let him frame a bill that will reach that end."

THE Duc de Columbier and his wife, formerly at the head of an aristocratic family in France, but exiled by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, have been discovered as inmates of the Leeds workhouse. The reduced nobleman is 86 years old, and formerly supported himself as a painter.

THE electric light is to be the subject of investigation by a select committee of the British Parliament.

THEY WANTED TO KNOW.

How a New Haven Man Won a Small Bet.

[From the New Haven Register.]

A gentleman passing by an unattractive show window the other day stopped and began looking at an old-fashioned square clock exhibited for sale (price $1.75). It so closely resembled the timepiece that he had so many times gazed upon with affection in his old home, that he began to examine it, musing meanwhile on the many scenes of his boyhood days that would come back to his memory. He seemed so absorbed in what was before him that another gentleman passing thought he would take a look, and likewise came to a standstill in front of the window; an old woman, going by with a basket, had her feminine curiosity aroused, and, partly to rest, sat down her burden, and, adjusting her shawl, turned her eyes in the direction of the big square clock; a couple of small boys, rolling hoop, next stopped to see what was going on; and all the time the nucleus of the gathering was undoubtedly ruminating on the happy past, unconscious of his surroundings. In about five minutes a crowd of twenty-five people from the different walks of life had halted before that same window, all eagerly stretching their necks to get a peep at what was the central object of view. The crowd grew larger each succeeding minute, and the man inside rushed down to the back of the store to black his boots and smooth down his hair, in anticipation of a big rush of trade; and the original cause of the commotion was still revolving in his mind the joys of his boyhood, utterly oblivious of the rapidly gathering multitude, who by this time had begun to push and crowd each other, in order to see what was the matter. In a moment more the clerks in the various stores near by had started on a dead run for the spot, and, the fever spreading, 500 or more, men, women and children, all broke into a canter, bound to reach the scene of disaster in time to get a good seat. Every team that came down that street reined up, and in less time than it takes to tell it the street and sidewalks were one surging mass of humanity, horses and wagons, yelling, swearing and fighting, and the first man that stopped was still indulging in reminiscences of the days of his pastoral simplicity. Just then a policeman strolled in sight, and, noticing something a little unusual, became a little nervous and somewhat mixed, pulled the fire-alarm hastily, and another guardian of the peace down the other corner of the block let drive in the same way, pulling in an alarm from another box. Whang, whang, whang, went the fire-bell, box 4-11-44, and every other cancelvable number. The Fire Department started out in three different directions, with the entire town at its heels, yelling, "Where's the fire?" and the black smoke from the steamers, and the rumbling of the heavy wheels, with the gongs and bells of the hose-carriages and hook-and-ladder trucks, made up a bedlamatic compound of rackets that would have awakened the dead, if it were possible; but the man that was the prime cause of all the hubbub had his eyes fixed unmovedly on the object that first attracted his attention, apparently dreaming of the golden days of the past. After a time the confusion came to an end, and he walked off, having won a bet of $5 that he could stand still and draw a bigger crowd than any walking-match in the country.

The Raid on the Indian Territory.

The "evil-disposed persons" whom a proclamation by the President forbids to carry out their plan of settling Indian Territory were bands of emigrants, said to number 10,000 altogether, which have been secretly formed at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The fertile lands of the Territory have long excited the cupidity of speculators, who have claimed that 2,000,000 of the 14,000,000 acres the Government bought of the Indians in 1866 were open to white settlers, because they have never been divided among the Indian tribes and probably never will be. It was held that these 2,000,000 acres were part of the public domain, and might be taken up like other Government land. Certain schemers at Washington secretly corresponded with emigrant societies in the larger cities, scattering maps of the land that might be taken up. One of these maps found its way to Secretary Schurz, and, learning the scope of the undertaking from the prospectus on the margin, he called the question up in a Cabinet meeting. The proclamation is just in time to nip the enterprise in the bud, for the Fourth of July had been set as the time when the emigrants were to leave the different cities for their destination. Notwithstanding the proclamation, however, from fifty to 200 persons are leaving Independence and Coffeyville, Kan., daily for Indian Territory, and as they are the same class of men as those who invaded the Black Hills in 1875, and are led by Col. Carpenter, the leader of the Black Hills gold-seekers, bloodshed is feared. There are 1,000 soldiers within easy access, and Gen. Sheridan has been imperatively ordered to prevent the invasion of the Territory by the whites, and to remove, without parley, delay or argument, all trespassers upon its soil.—*Springfield Republican.*

McKinstry's Great Orchard.

The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Mr. Robert McKinstry, of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, on high, rolling table land, and contains more than 24,000 apple trees, 1,700 pears, 4,000 cherries, 500 peaches, 100 plums, 200 crabs, 1,500 vines, 6,900 currants, and 200 chestnuts.

The orchards are remarkably thrifty, and the oldest trees are about 20 years old. The soil is dry, rolling gravel, with some limestone; the trees are planted twenty feet apart, and do not by any means seem to be crowded. The ground is plowed several times in the year and kept fallow; except when thought advisable it is seeded to clover. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple trees set ten feet apart for four miles and a half. The apple crop of last year is 30,000 barrels. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in plowing.

The success of this orchard has not been achieved, nor is it maintained, without the closest supervision and most industrious work. Suckers and sprouts are removed as soon as seen; the borers are watched and followed with vigor. Wires are used to reach them in their burrows, and the damaged bark is removed with chisels. As trees fall, others are planted in their places.—*Rural Home.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE State Eclectic Medical Society was in session last week at the capital.

THE enumeration of school children in Indianapolis for 1879 shows 26,245, 1,233 more than last year.

ASBURY UNIVERSITY will graduate twenty-nine students this year. Commencement day is June 18.

J. M. TYLER, merchant, of Plainfield, has failed. Liabilities, over $6,000; assets, not more than $3,000.

A FULL-GROWN lynx was shot and killed three miles west of Rushville, by a farmer named Thomas Walker.

TWENTY-EIGHT employes of the Ohio and Mississippi machine-shops at Vincennes have been discharged for want of work.

THE State Treasurer has transferred $100,000 from the general fund to the credit of the State House fund to meet the demands of the work now in progress.

THE town of Jonesville, Bartholomew county, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire a few days since. At one time twelve buildings were on fire, yet only about $900 damage was done.

WE are informed that the Buffalo gnats have killed over fifty head of horses and mules recently, in Columbia township, this county. Such a thing was never known before in this section. —*Princeton (Gibson county) Democrat*

THERE is still a great deal of excitement over the gold discoveries on Bear creek, in Brown county. Despite the dictum of the geologists considerable dust has been found there, and there is talk of a stock company to work the placers.

THE wife of David Stoops, living twelve miles from Wabash, was fatally burned while lighting a fire with coal oil. The unfortunate woman was enceinte, and within a month of her confinement. The child was born alive after her death.

TWO HUNDRED members of the Blue Ribbon Club met in State Convention at Indianapolis, last week, and discussed the present phase of the temperance question in this State, and what should be the future attitude of the temperance people.

THERE is on exhibition at the *Union* office in Danville a flexible stone brought from North Carolina. It is fourteen inches long, and inch wide and half an inch thick, an can be bent or stretched. It is white and hard like marble. Since it was placed on exhibition the six-legged cow, which gives four-legged milk, has ceased to attract visitors from Danville to Clayton.

DELEGATES from Knox, Pike and Gibson counties met in Vincennes for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a reunion for the survivors of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, which it was decided to hold in that city Oct. 7 and 8. The reunion was held in Princeton last fall, and was attended by 20,000 people, among them the most prominent soldiers in the country.

THE Grand Jury have returned an indictment against Mrs. Louisa Parrott, Joe Greer and Willard Brown, for the murder of their father, Wash Brown, at Martinsville, Jan. 27. The parties were remanded to jail without further examination. Willard Brown turned State's evidence and testified before the Grand Jury to having been one of the parties engaged in the murder of his father.

WHILE two men, Harry Milleson and T. S. Baldwin, were performing on a trapeze suspended to a rope at Columbus, one day last week, the fastening at one end gave way, letting both men fall a distance of sixty feet to the street below. Milleson was horribly mangled and has since died. Baldwin, in some mysterious way, escaped with but a slight bruise. Milleson's father lives in Indianapolis. Over 500 people witnessed the accident.

TIPTON *Times:* Over in Windfall recently a man and his wife got to that point of disagreement so graphically described in "Betsey and I Are Out." They decided to separate, and the assets of the partnership were divided up until only the baby was left, when the father said: "If you will leave the baby with me I will give you a good cow." The mother considered a moment, and decided that a good cow was worth $25, and a baby—well, pretty poor property. So she took the cow.

THE commission consisting of Representatives Works and Sleeth and Senator Hutstiner, appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the Attorney General's office during the administrations of J. C. Denny and C. A. Buskirk, have finished the examination of the accounts of Denny. In their report to the Governor they state that, according to Denny's own construction of the law, he is in default to the State about $30,000 on collections made during his term of office. About $14,000 of this amount is due on claims collected from the counties and the remainder in claims collected against the General Government. They find that a large amount of money which Denny in his reports had stated had been turned over to the State had not been so paid. The commission will next proceed to investigate the accounts of ex-Attorney General Buskirk.

THE MOVEMENT WESTWARD.

The Unprecedented Rush of Immigration, and Its Effect on Eastern States and Markets Beyond the Sea.

[From the New York Times.]

The westward flow of population still continues apparently unabated. Reasoning on the basis of experience it has been assumed that with the return of brighter prospects the movements from the older States to newer States and Territories would decline. Such movements, on a large scale, have almost uniformly been among the consequences of hard times. On the return of prosperity, they have as uniformly returned to their normal proportions. Their continuance now must, therefore, be accepted as a proof, either that the signs of improvement which are discernible in the world of business have not been recognized by the migrating classes, or that, as a result of exceptional circumstances, the forces in operation have acquired a momentum not easily checked.

Whatever the explanation, the fact is beyond dispute. Western reports contain abundance of a renewal of the stream which severe weather for a time arrested. Inclement as the weather still is, it no longer retards the rush of people in quest of new homes. Additional passenger trains are found necessary at Chicago, and the routes which these trains are intended to serve indicate with tolerable accuracy the direction in which the spring pressure is already felt. Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado supply the greater number of objective points. From all the railroad centers west of the Mississippi the statements are identical. Trains are crowded. On the highways teams are as plentiful as though railroads were not running. Things are not quite so far advanced in Minnesota and Dakota, but from both the information received gives assurance that the same condition of things will be experienced there. The proportion of foreign element in the movement, so far as it has been developed, is comparatively small. Immigration is reviving, as the arrivals at Castle Garden show, but not with the degree of strength which might be inferred from the general facts reported from the West. Indeed, the movement which challenges attention represents migration rather than immigration—the migration of Americans or of foreign-born settlers who have been more or less Americanized. They go to stay. And their greater aptitude for life in a new region renders more certain the industrial results of the expanding area of settlement.

Looking at the area now regarded as available for the formation of new homes, one finds good reason for distrusting dogmatic attempts to define the precise limits within which profitable settlement is possible. The Land Department of the Union Pacific railroad could tell a curious tale respecting the change that has occurred in the value of land under the Congressional grant. At first, much the larger portion of the grant was supposed to be unfit for any form of agriculture; beyond the valleys of the eastern end, the land was described as worthless. Actual settlement has overthrown the prejudice which the reiteration of this opinion created. Herds of cattle now range where, as we are told, no living thing could find sustenance. Settlements thrive where great authorities placed a desert. More recently the same lesson has been taught very emphatically on the line of the Northern Pacific. Gen. Hazen, professing to speak from observation, would have had the country resent as madness the disposition to hope for local traffic west of the Red river. The strip of "bad lands" which begins in the British Possessions and extends to Texas is, according to Gen. Hazen, wide enough to take in the principal part of Dakota, not a little of Nebraska, and so on downward. Vast grain farms now yield rich rewards to the enterprise and industry that have opened them, where he would have us suppose a blade of grass could not grow. For a hundred miles west of Red river, on the Northern Pacific, wheat is profitably raised on a scale that is without parallell, and the area of cultivation rapidly extends toward the Missouri. As far as Bismarck, in fact, fine arable land is obtainable, as the march of settlement and the cultivation of crops prove; while beyond the Missouri, for a hundred miles or more, preparations for settlement are going on, based upon the extension of the railroad. And the prejudice against climate has been destroyed as effectually as the prejudice against the land. What we witness in Northern Dakota has its counterpart in the Canadian provinces still further north. Migration and immigration go on there at a rate scarcely less remarkable than that which distinguishes the rapid development of our own West, from Dakota to Kansas. If it maintains its ratio of growth, the day is not far distant when Kansas will be the Empire State of trans-Mississippi country.

It is not easy to estimate the effect which these enormous additions to the grain-producing and cattle-raising areas of the West will have upon the character of farming in the Middle and Eastern States and the market beyond the sea. The depressed condition of English agriculture has given rise to a discussion of the probable future; and, in the statement of the problem, American competition plays an important part. Assuming that American wheat can be sold in Liverpool for $1.25 per bushel, the case of the English wheat-grower is pronounced hopeless. As a matter of fact, however, wheat can be profitably grown in the Red river valley at a figure which would admit of its delivery in Liverpool at $1 per bushel. With more reasonable charges for transportation, and with the cheaper rates which will ultimately be available, it might be sold for 90 cents. Deduct from this figure the cost of the ocean freight, and we have a general idea of the influence which Western development must have upon American farming in the older States. Gradually they will give up the wheat-growing. The new forces which the present phases of development imply will also be potent when the time comes for legislative action in regard to railroads and the general question of transportation.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 29, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY,
EDITORS.

The time is coming when Tilden's Indiana blowers will be compelled to strike at Hendricks, a la Waterson, or give up the "barrel." The little old man is getting desperate.

* * *

The gross earnings of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad for the year 1878, were $7,830,109, nearly one half of which was profit. The net earnings were $3,689-196.

* * *

John Sherman was recently elected a director of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad. He is now playing second fiddle with Tom Scott. Tom will probably favor John for the presidency.

* * *

If Henri Waterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, takes another tilt at Hendricks, it will require at least 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians to nominate Little Sammy—the man who toots through Henri's bugle.

* * *

Hon. W. S. Holman declines to be a candidate for governor of Indiana. His friends will urge his nomination for congress, in view of his valuable services in that capacity in times gone by. If nominated he will surely be elected.

* * *

General Grant opened his mouth down in China, and made a little speech in favor of Chinese immigration. It is feared now by the stalwarts, that it will not be advisable for Grant to land in California. It is possible that he might be received with a greater "boom" on the Canada side of the United States.

* * *

Geo. Hazzard landed in Auburn last Saturday evening. He landed in jail a few moments afterward where he remained until yesterday. He pleaded poverty and asked the court to appoint an attorney to defend him; failing in this he pleaded his own case. He gave bond with his usual ability. He is unworthy of further notice.

* * *

An enterprising Bostonian offers Jeff Davis $400 per night, to deliver a series of lectures throughout the north. It is not stated whether he is to appear before his audience en petticoat or not. Should the proposition be accepted, the northern people will have an opportunity to pay Jefferson back, for the part he took in the late unpleasantness—at the rate of $1.00 or $1.50 a head.

* * *

Gene Girardot, a little boy about 8 years old, had a tussle with a cow, last Tuesday morning, in which Gene came out second best. He was on his way from school, when the cow attacked him and tumbled him around somewhat promiscuously until some of his companions brought some club influence to bear on her cowship and she withdrew. The cow belonged to Hank Ford, and she was uninjured in the fray; the boy belonged to Mr. Girardot, and was scared out of about six years growth. Only this and nothing more.

* * *

Angola Republican.—"Just before the court adjourned the jurymen met and adopted resolutions complimentary to the court officers for the kindness with which they had been treated during their sojourn here. The compliment paid to Judge McClellan was particularly deserved. There were no unpleasant hitches in business, and every thing was attended to promptly and in order."

From the same paper, we clip two of the resolutions referred to, which are as follows:

Resolved:—That we, the Jurors, tender our sincere thanks to the Court and its Officers for the kind treatment received from them while in the performance of our duties.

Resolved:—That our especial thanks are due the court for promptness in placing before us the testimony in each case, avoiding unnecessary delays, which are always tiresome to Jurors.

* * *

He Means It.

Some time since Hon. T. A. Hendricks intimated to a representative of the New York World, that he would not accept the second place on the presidential ticket of 1880 with Mr. Tilden. To this statement many Tilden organs took exceptions, urging that Hendricks had no right to decline to serve his party, and that public sentiment would compel him to yield to the demands of the democratic national convention. This attempt to compel Mr. Hendricks to sacrifice personal honor, that Tilden may receive the benefits, has resulted in a positive refusal on the part of Mr. Hendricks to accept the place named, as the following extract from a recent interview plainly indicates. Mr. Hendricks said:

"I do not propose to be a candidate for vice-president with any one, and have declared this publicly, and so far as I am concerned, the old ticket will not be in the field."

This ought to satisfy Tilden enthusiasts that Mr. Hendricks means what he says; and in our opinion he deserves great credit for the decided stand he has taken. A large majority of Indiana democrats are opposed to a renomination of Tilden, and the stand taken by Mr. Hendricks will be endorsed by the same majority. Without the consent of Mr. Hendricks to take the second place, Tilden cannot be nominated, for which the democracy of the country ought to be truly thankful. Tilden may stand aside; candidates from the west will be in demand by the next convention.

Secretary Sherman says the movement to start him as a candidate for governor of Ohio, was merely sensational; that while he does not doubt that he could be elected to that position, he feels that it would be a desertion of public duty, (that is, duty to bond holders) and would be clearly wrong for him to entertain such a proposition. He closes his letter, recently written to a prominent New Yorker, with a suggestion as to what he would aspire to, in case public opinion should decide to make him a candidate for president; among other things he says "his general ideas would lead him to lean greatly upon the war democrats and soldiers in the service, who have been influenced by political events since the war to withhold their support from the republican party." It is not very probable that "war democrats," or any other democrats, would allow a tarred stick to lean upon them with very great force.

* * *

A Very Valuable History.

The Pictorial History of the world, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., by James D. McCabe. Published by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.

It is a well-known fact that the great mass of the people are compelled to rely, for their knowledge of history, upon the outline works intended for the use of schools, which by their very nature are brief and only designed for the comprehension of children. There has long been felt a genuine want of a more elaborate history of the world, covering the whole period from the creation to the present day, and presenting in a succinct and entertaining form the history of the various nations of the world. This demand we are happy to say is being met in "The Pictorial History of the World," a work which is destined to take rank as a Standard History. It is from the pen of James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer, who has devoted years of study and research to the production of this great work. The history of each country is related separately, and in the clearest and most comprehensive manner, and the deeds of all the great actors in the events of ancient and modern history are brought before the reader in the most vivid style. Ancient history is related in full, and the accounts of the Middle Ages, the Crusades, and the great nations of modern times, are equally complete and interesting. There is not a dry page in the book. It is as fascinating as a romance, and at the same time one of the most valuable works of reference ever published. So many discoveries have recently been made, so many of the old ideas and traditions have been exploded and shown to be mere myths and legends, that the subject of history may be said to be almost entirely new, and he who was well informed twenty years ago will find himself unable to discourse intelligibly upon historical subjects now unless he has kept up with the advance of historical research.

The mechanical execution of the book fully sustains the high reputation of the publishers. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, and over 650 fine engravings, illustrating the events recorded in the narrative, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times, and views of the principal cities and modern times, and views of the principal cities of the world. The engravings in this book are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century. A prominent feature of the work is a full History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.

The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. T. E. Barstow who comes well recommended by citizens of Bryan, Ohio, and who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

* * *

Hendricks and Church.

The democrats of North Carolina propose a new democratic ticket for the presidency. The Charlotte Observer, after theorizing upon the claims of Tilden, Thurman and others, arrives at the following conclusions concerning a new combination. It says:

"As to the second theory, suffice it to say that the only state in the entire north which we may reasonably consider democratic is the state of Indiana. Unlike Mr. Thurman, Mr. Hendricks has no foes in his own state. But we must remember that when Mr. Hendricks was elected governor he was the only person upon the whole democratic state ticket who was elected, and that his majority was, comparatively speaking, small.

His popularity as governor and his continuous efforts have so strengthened our party there that our majority is some 15,000 votes. His scholarship, eloquence and overmastering power of argument, and the vehemence and impetuosity of his repeated attacks in each campaign on the republican party, have endeared him to the democracy of Indiana.

The purity of his private life, his unsullied integrity, and his kindness of heart, have endeared him to a large circle of friends irrespective of politics. In our opinion we can not rely upon the vote of Indiana if the friends of Mr. Hendricks are dissatisfied. Even he will not be able to control their indignation if his really paramount claims are slighted.

A moment's reflection will convince the reader that if our party can but carry the states of New York and Indiana, the necessary electoral votes will be secured. These states can be carried, provided the following named ticket is put into the field:

Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for president.

Sanford E. Church, of New York, for vice-president.

The first named can unquestionably carry his own state.

Can the Empire state be carried by the chief justice of its court of appeals? Mr. Church is a citizen of Orleans county, N. Y. He was at an early age elected district attorney of that county. Subsequently he was elected comptroller of the state of New York, and then lieutenant governor. He afterward founded the celebrated law firm of Church, Munger & Cooke, which enjoyed a reputation second perhaps to no firm in the eastern or middle states. At the democratic national convention, held in Tammany Hall in 1868, the delegation from the state of New York were unanimous in presenting his name as their candidate for the presidency. This delegation voted for him more than 60 times, until Mr. Vallandingham nominated Horatio Seymour. And when the court of appeals was reorganized, in accordance with an amendment of the state constitution, some eight years ago, the democrats of that state elected him by the wholly unprecedented majority of over 70,000 votes. He has never been defeated. He is still in the prime of vigorous manhood. He has never been in doubtful political relations, or held dubious intercourse with rings or stock jobbing politicians. He is to day, all things considered, the strongest man in the democratic party of New York. His selection, therefore, as the democratic candidate for vice-president would give the ticket, with Hendricks at its head, much more local strength than it had in 1876."

* * *

Rough on Williams.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of last Saturday contained a lengthy account of the matrimonial adventures of Col. W. C. Williams, of Albion, who will be remembered as the greenback candidate for congress, in this district last year. The Sentinel says: "On the 29th of March, 1855, Louisa Brewster, daughter of ex-Attorney General Brewster, and William C. Williams, M. D., both of Philadelphia, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Dowling, a Baptist minister of that city. After the ceremony, by mutual consent, the parties separated and returned to their respective homes, intending to begin house-keeping as soon as his practice became remunerative enough to render such an action desirable. The wedding was no secret, both families being cognizant of it, and also approving it. The marriage certificate is still retained by Mrs. Williams, and it is all she ever had to show that she is not still a maiden.

The bride and groom saw each other frequently during a few days—the young physician often visiting his wife at the residence of her parents. Things continued this way until the Monday following the marriage, when Dr. Williams went to Talbot county, Maryland, where it is alleged he changed his name to Alfred C. Jones, M. D. Here he practiced his profession and taught school for about a year, and boarded at the house of one Bowman. During the first three or four months of his sojourn there, he continued to write to his wife, when he suddenly ceased, and she heard nothing further from him for some months. Miss Alphonso Bowman, daughter of the man with whom he boarded, was a handsome young woman, and it is supposed he immediately became fascinated with her charms, forgetting his wife at home, for at the end of nine months it was formally announced that Miss Alphonso and Dr. Jones would soon pool their issues for life. Things moved on smoothly for some time, and nothing occurred to induce any one to believe that Dr. Jones was otherwise than what he represented himself to be, but one Sunday he was seen and recognized while in church by a Mrs. Hickman, who was a friend of both himself and wife.

Mrs. Hickman, on hearing of the engagement between Williams and Miss Bowman, let the cat clear out of the bag, and just told all she knew about his history. This made it decidedly warm for the doctor in that neighborhood, and as his father and sister died about that time, he returned to Philadelphia. When he first returned he refused point blank to see his wife, and did not consent to visit her until her mother called upon him and unburdened her mind by telling him what she thought of such conduct. He then visited his wife, confessed everything, received her forgiveness, and opening an office on Third street, resumed practice. He remained at this location for about six months, seeing his wife occasionally, and everything appeared pleasant between them. His wife watched his increasing practice with the utmost satisfaction, as every new patient brought her nearer the day to which she had so long looked forward, when she could call her husband her own, and they could go to housekeeping. This, however, was not destined to be, as at the end of six months, the doctor closed his office and left without informing his wife of his contemplated departure and destination. After the lapse of some time Mrs. Williams learned that he had gone to Europe, and that while there he had a particularly hard time of it, being shipwrecked at one time.

At the end of a year he returned to Philadelphia, and to the residence of his mother. When his wife heard of his return she visited him, to ascertain his intentions concerning herself, and was informed that he wanted nothing to do with her. That night he again left, this time for the west, and as she supposed for Canada or Indiana. After he had been absent for some months she received a note signed Mrs. Hannah Williams (the name of the doctor's mother), announcing his death in Indiana. She immediately took the note to his mother who pronounced it a forgery. The deserted wife was informed that William was in Indiana, but could get nothing more definite.

Nothing more was heard of him until 1863, when Mrs. Williams attended a church, of which her husband's brother was pastor. During the course of the sermon he said he had two brothers in the field, and incidentally mentioned the name of William. After services were concluded, she approached the minister, and was informed by him that her husband was in a southern prison, having been captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he had fallen severely wounded. When released he returned to Philadelphia, where his wife had him arrested, under the Pennsylvania law, for desertion, and at the hearing before the board of aldermen he pleaded a divorce obtained in Indiana, and the aldermen held it not to be good, as he admitted no notice of the suit had been given her. He was committed to the county prison where he remained two days, when he was released at the request of General Rosencranz, his commanding officer, who said his services were required at the front. From that time until last fall she heard nothing more of him. Last fall Mr. Cady opened a correspondence with W. A. Lowe, of this city, and from him ascertained that Colonel Williams was residing at Albion, this state. Mr. Lowe was then retained by Mrs. Williams to assist Mr. Cady in the prosecution of the colonel.

Mr. Lowe ascertained that Williams procured a divorce from his wife in the Wells county circuit court on the 7th, of February, 1861, Mr. M. Jenkinson, a Fort Wayne attorney, appearing for Mrs Williams.

Mr. Lowe also ascertained that Williams was married to a daughter of John Bliss, of Albion, November 14 1864 with whom he still lives. Mr. Lowe forwarded the results of his investigation to Philadelphia, and immediately received instructions to begin suit to vacate the decree on the grounds of fraud.

Mrs. Williams has in the meantime been supporting herself by teaching music, and has acquired a little home near Long Branch. Hard times coming on, she desired to sell this property, but being a married woman could not give a title. Mr. Lowe so informed Colonel Williams at an interview in this city during the winter, and asked him to join her in making the deed, but this he positively refused to do.

Mrs. Williams No. 1 denies that she ever received any notification of the pendency of the divorce proceedings, and did not know where her husband was at that time; she never employed M. Jenkinson to defend her; she never heard of Jenkinson before. She never filed an answer to the suit, and asserts that the entire proceedings, as far as regards her, were false and fraudulent, and on that ground expects to have the decree vacated.

Before taking any further steps in the matter, Mr. Lowe has felt desirous of having further consultation with Colonel Williams, and so informed him and the colonel promised to meet him in this city this week, but this he has as yet failed to do.

Mrs. Williams No. 1 is spoken of in the very highest terms by Mr. Cady, who says she is a most estimable woman and has been grievously wronged for the past 24 years. A suit to vacate the decree will be brought in the Wells circuit court in a few days.

Further developments in this case will be watched with great interest in all parts of the state, as Colonel Williams is a man of prominence in politics. It is possible that when his side is heard, it will put an entirely different complexion to the strange story, and it is no more than fair that a suspension of judgment should be had until he can be heard."

So say we.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL
TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC. Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers;" as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

AS MESSRS.
ROOT & COMPANY

Will not have a regular SPRING OPENING this season, they take pleasure in asking attention to their superb stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Now on exhibition, which comprise the latest novelties introduced in the great eastern cities this season,

RICH BROCADE SILKS in new effects and colors.
PEKIN STRIPE SILKS for vesting and trimmings.
HEAVY COLORED SILKS, all the popular shades.
NEAT STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS In tinted and silver effects.
COLORED SATINS all shades for trimming.
MOIRE BLACK SILKS AND SATINS for trimmings
RICH BLACK SATINS of most popular brands.
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS of most reliable colors.
NOVELTY DRESS GOODS for polonaise and overdress.
ALL-WOOL PEKIN STRIPES new and desirable.
English Satins, Plain Cashmere, Melange-Mixtures
Brocade Stripes, Scotch Zephyr Ginghams,
Momie Cloths, Foulard Cambrics,
Cretonne Cloths, English
Chintzs, Etc., Etc.

Also low and medium price dress goods in large assortment, at 6 1-4, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20c. per yard—all of them excellent value to the purchaser.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Trade Mark.
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK
OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS
CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR
AND WINDOW CAPS &c,
Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.
The ONLY Shop
In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on
Tin Roofing and Spouting,
And in fact all kinds of job, tin, copper and sheetiron work, repairs, &c., &c
Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.
19-tf. H. GOODMAN.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS !
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Ni sweather.

—Shoot the purps.

—Circuit court is now in session.

—To-morrow you must decorate.

—George Haz'ard time, doesn't he?

—To prevent hair from falling out—shave it off.

—F. E. Davenport and wife are doing Indianapolis this week.

—J. J. Whittington, jr., left last night for his home in Pella, Iowa.

—The boot upside down has the spring fever. He said so.

—Mrs. Basheller returned Monday from a visit at Fort Wayne.

—Butter, with or without hair, is worth 8 cents to our farmers.

—The county commissioners meet in regular session next Monday.

—A wedding is on the tapis, but we daren't say more; we promised.

—New time-card on the Ft. W., J. & S. road took effect last Sunday.

—Some of the Defiance girls got on a whiz, the other day, and were jugged.

—A nice assortment of pocketbooks, purses, etc., very cheap at Willis & Co's.

—Another half-sheet supplement enclosed in this week's COURIER. Read it carefully.

—Rev. A. Marine, of Ft. Wayne, conducted services at the Methodist church last Sabbath.

—Have you seen the doctor lately?—we mean Tritch? Echo answers: "Mean Tritch."

—Well, Mr. Lockwood, where are those cigars? Marriages can't be kept a secret always.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co, are still having a fine trade, notwithstanding the dull season.

—F. S. Clark, the handsome and winning clerk at the junction, has got it again. Feverangue.

—John Van Nest, the buggy man,—sometimes called "Pull down the blinds"—left for Ohio yesterday.

—Defiance has a new calaboose, and it was dedicated the first night by one "drunk and disorderly."

—Clyde Moore, who has been attending business college at Valparaiso, returned home Saturday last.

—Miss Laura Cunningham, of Bryan, Ohio, sister of Mrs. E. D. Hartman is in the city visiting the latter.

—When you want the very latest patterns in dress goods go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. They lead the market.

—G. Rodenbaugh started Monday afternoon for Hannibal, Missouri, where he expects to abide for a few weeks.

—Who was the young attorney that was so anxious to know if a certain Auburn girl had any "solid" fellow?

—Mrs. A. J. Little received another lot of millinery goods, of the very latest styles, this week. Call and see them.

—The fantastic signature of R. Wes McBride, of Waterloo, decorated the docket at the Swineford last Tuesday.

—By carefully reading the supplement you will ascertain where to buy dry goods, notions clothing and groceries.

—From our exchanges we observe that decoration days, excursions and picnics are ripening all over the country. Circuses, too, will soon be prolific.

—Our people evidently do not take to panoramas. The turnout to Pilgrim's Progress was extremely meager each night.

—E. G. Smedley, the whole-souled and popular boot-and-shoe dispenser, of Ft. Wayne, was seen rushing around town Tuesday.

—Willis & Co. have a fine line of baby carriages that they are selling a little cheaper than any other house in the county.

—It is said that men born blind never learn to smoke. Of course they don't; they couldn't see which end to put in their mouth.

—WANTED, at Kiblinger's hardware store, immediately, nine good customers. John Leasure told us so, and that's how we know it.

—Milt. Roth started for Kansas last week, where he will join his two brothers. His father accompanied him to Fort Wayne.

—Thursday night's May hop was a "big thing," not so much in numbers as in enjoyment. The girls say it was "awful nice."

—The addition to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's business room is about completed. Look out for a stock of new goods in a short time.

—You sort o' went off half cocked, Maj. Durkee, didn't you? He wasn't shooting at you; it was the dogs he sought to slay.

—We advise every farmer in the county to read the inclosed supplement, and learn where to get the latest improved farm machinery.

—Eggs sold in town this week, including spring chickens, at 8 cents a dozen. This is a cheaper way to buy 'em than by the pound.

—Messrs. N. & G. Ensley make a statement of the kinds of machinery handled by them, in the COURIER supplement this week.

—A number of Auburn gentlemen were in town yesterday, among whom were Messrs. Somers and Teift and Dr. Cowan.—Garrett Herald.

—Subscribe for Dr. March's new book, "From Dark to Dawn," and get a treasure for your home. Miss Georgia Bitner will introduce the work.

—B. F. Blair, of Newville, and Geo. H. Duncan, of Waterloo, two of our county commissioners, were registered Tuesday at the Swineford.

—Jas. McClellan, Coop. Ralston and Lute Wright started yesterday for the northern lake, on a big whaling excursion. Now we will have fish.

—An enlightened individual called at F. N. Wright & Co's. lime-house, a day or two ago, and wanted lime enough "to whitewash five cents worth."

—A three-line item in the Indianian starts out with the impertinent question, "Are you going to paint?" If we were a girl, we just wouldn't answer it.

—A Fort Wayne saloonist, according to the News, commits irreverence by hanging up the following sign in his gin mill: "In God we trust; all others, cash."

—Rev. Minton, pastor of the 3rd Presbyterian church of Ft. Wayne, preached last Sunday morning and evening at the Presbyterian church of this place.

—Pensioners are requested to execute their vouchers, for quarterly pension payment, on Wednesday, June 9, 1879. Mail them the same day, and they will be promptly paid.

—The Saginaw road now runs refrigerator cars, Tuesday and Thursday of each week, to Detroit and points east. They start from Pleasant Lake, where the ice-houses are located.

—"Pull down your white vest," says the Hicksville News. We would, Bro. Starr, if we had ours; but in the event that our wash-woman won't give it up, how can we? Could you?

—Tom Bell, the accommodating driver of one of Ford's depot hacks, was on his muscle last Friday evening. For further particulars, see pane of glass in Billy Rainier's saloon.

—Bob Jones, of Fort Wayne, was in town Monday, selling the patent celluloid collars and cuffs. They are a good thing, and we hope Bob may accumulate much wealth on his rounds.

—A young lady was heard to remark a day or two ago: "Why, I haven't had a woolen hoe on my limb this winter." That's culchah.—Concord Monitor. Is that story a really leggitimate one?

—Step around livelier next time, young man, if you would fain escort the girls from the junction to the city. We donate this suggestion to our friend Leonard, free gratis without charge.

—If you have been unfortunate and have a broken mirror on hand, take the frame to Willis & Co's. and have it filled with a nice German plate, on most reasonable terms, any size up to 18x22.

—The celebrated Murdoch & Hamilton's Frolique Company will give one of their excellent entertainments at Ensley's hall, Tuesday evening, June 3. Give them a full house, as they are deserving of it.

—W. W. Hoffman says his "sit" at Attica wasn't a bit "soft," and he has relinquished it, now acting as relief agent and operator for the B. & O. company. He moved St. Joe-ward Monday morning.

—C. H. Hoyt, our druggist, made a three days' trip to Liberty, Ohio, a few days since. He left on Saturday, when it was hot, in a duster; he came back Tuesday, when it threatened snow, in a—duster, too.

—Last week's Hicksville News announces that it will this week issue a "mammoth four-page supplement." By the way in which its huge advertisements loom up on the first and eighth pages, we infer that it will "pay big."

—If the Swineford House, at Auburn, is a sample of "the way they keep hotel in Indiana" we are decidedly in favor of the Indiana plan. Having recently registered at that justly popular hostelry, we found it one of the cosiest, neatest and best conducted hotels in two states.—Delphos (O). Herald.

—The clock in Sam. Pommert's barber shop is a hummer. It ran for 48 hours last week, during which time the hands moved two minutes' worth. All it needs—like the clock in the COURIER office, which is "on a strike"—is another clock.

—Excursion parties over the Jackson road, from Auburn to Pleasant Lake and return, consisting of ten or more persons, can get tickets at half-rates from now until Nov. 1, which makes round-trip tickets only fifty-five cents. Let's all excurt.

—Chas. Cook, Rob. McClellan and Byron Rainier are thus far the only ones booked for the walking match to-morrow night. If these three don't "take water," however, it will make things lively enough, and we hope the spectators will be numerous.

—The mite society of the M. E. church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. Anderson on Wednesday evening next. Refreshments at half past eight. All are most cordially invited to attend.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—A little girl at Ft. Wayne found a roll of bills, a day or two ago, amounting to $38. She also found the owner of it and gave it to him, and was handsomely rewarded with a nickel. Such sublime generosity is recorded in heaven—against the perpetrator.

—Died, Friday, May 23, of heart disease, Dr. Philip Roskopf, in the 56th year of his age. We have been requested to state that any and all parties knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased, or holding claims against him, will please call on Eli Swigert for settlement.

—Dr. Vincent, of Valparaiso, advertises in the Messenger the loss of a "stethoscope," offering a liberal reward for its return. Now, how many Valpoets know what they are looking for, or can tell what kind of a critter they have caught when they find it?

—There will be a grand Sunday-school picnic in seminary grove, Garrett, Ind., Saturday, May 31, 1879. Every school in the county is cordially invited. Speaking, vocal and instrumental music and many other recreations will constitute the programme of the day's enjoyment.

—Auburn, that classic village which Goldsmith says something about, is terribly excited over the existence of a gang of horse-thieves in that vicinity.—Fort Wayne News.

We don't believe it; anyway, our citizens don't know of it, and none of our own trotting-horses and thoroughbreds have been missed; we count them every day.

—Next Sunday being the festival of Pentecost will be the 1846th aniversary birthday of the Catholic church. We understand the festival will be suitably celebrated in the church here, by a high mass at 10 o'clock, a. m., the singing of the "Te Deum" and a sermon on the "Trials and Triumphs of the Catholic church."

—An old man in Davenport's drug-store stood fifteen minutes yesterday trying to read the sign "Brown's Bronchial Troches." He spelled it forwards, then backwards, then turned it upside down, and finally gave it up in despair. It tickled Billy Shaffer so largely that he smiled out loud quite vehemently.

—Another idiot is endeavoring to gain a few nickels, mixed in with some notoriety, by jumping into the falls at Niagara from the suspension bridge, a distance of 192 feet. He has already made the leap once, managing to get out alive, and will make it again July 4. This time he will doubtless jump into eternity.

—If the owner of that musical bovine in the south part of town will catch it some night and tie it to the hind end of a passenger train, the citizens of that otherwise peaceful neighborhood will get up a purse for him or donate a chromo and house and lot. Cow-bell serenades, in the calm hours of the night, are "conjurious to the institution."

—The new patent celluloid collars and cuffs can now be found at the dry goods and millinery establishment of Nick Ensley. We have examined and tested these articles thoroughly, and do not hesitate to pronounce them a good thing. A man can wear one collar four or five weeks, clean all the time, and unaffected by perspiration. Go and see them for yourself.

—Those who desire an arborvitæ fence planted around cemetery lots, can have it done by calling upon Joe E. Beugnot, for 20 cents per foot. He will also fix up lots and graves, and plant one moss rose, one weeping tree-rose, and one trepina, if you give him the contract. Call and see him when you want work of that kind done.

—An Albion girl calls her lover Rainwater, because he is so soft.—[Waterloo Observer. But if he comes down in the ice cream season, it's all right.—[New York Mail. A Wallingford girl calls her lover Springtime, because he is so backward in coming forward.—[Wallingford Forum. A Fort Wayne girl calls her beau Fall, because he always falls when she lets go of him.

—The northeastern Indiana Baptist association will hold its annual meeting in the Baptist church of this place, commencing June 4th. Introductory sermon at 10 a. m., by Rev. A. C. Childs, of Lima. The meetings will be preceded by sermons, Sabbath morning and evening, June 1, by Rev. E. A. Russell, and Tuesday evening, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Stone, of Fort Wayne.

—John C. Weeks, aged about 42 years, a farmer living four miles east of town, died Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and was buried on Monday. Mr. Weeks has been troubled for some time with pleuro-pneumonia, though his immediate death is said to have been caused by an accident sustained while plowing, the fore part of the week. He is survived by a wife and two children, for whom expressions of sympathy are tendered by neighbors and friends.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., May 24, '79.

Mrs. Sophie Banham, Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman, John B. Brown, Callie Celcele, Carrie Donaldson, Sanford B. Freeburn, Mrs. Laney Gibson, Amanda Gushea, Paul Girard, Mrs. Anna Kent, John F. Kimball, Mrs. Rachel Miller, Daniel Peardorff, Will. Squires, Mrs. S. Sheldon, A. K. Spaulding, Charles A. Smith, B. F. Thomas, W. F. Wilson.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—Nine infants came down last Friday from Garrett, hardly any of them old enough to talk without lisping, for the purpose of scooping up our boys in a game of base-ball. The home nine, nearly all men, were confident of success when they saw the puny dimensions of their adversaries. But they take it all back now; their interest in base-ball has waned; they are sad at heart.—Score, 23 to 23 in favor of the six-year-olds from Garrett. Oh, boys!

—Arrangements have been made at Waterloo by which parties from this place, desiring to attend the meeting of the DeKalb county Sunday-school association, which meets at Butler on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10 and 11, can make good connections by rail. The train leaves for Waterloo, on the Saginaw road, at 5:55, and leaves Waterloo for Butler, on the Lake Shore road, at 8:05. For any further information, enquire of T. J. Saxton, secretary, Auburn.

—The Central hotel is still there, but it is only by chance. A lamp hanging in the office fell to the floor Wednesday evening of last week when nobody was present, and came near playing smash, generally. Uncle Tom Gross, the good-natured proprietor, came in just in time to be soon enough, as the flames were fast devouring a portion of his floor and counter. A little "energetic activity," however, restored peace and quietude, and all is yet well at the Central.

—The Albion New Era, of last week, contains a lengthy account of the probable murder of Isaac T. Neff, a justice of the peace, of Avilla, Noble county. Mr. Neff had been on a visit to a sister at Columbus, O., and left there for his home with some $600 on his person, in company with another man. The body of a man found in the river, at about the time Neff was missed, has been recognized by relatives as his remains, and there is but little doubt that he was murdered and thrown into the river near Columbus.

—The Eagle Mills of this place changed hands on last Monday, the property having been purchased by Messrs. Beck & Simmers, who take charge of the mill in person. Mr. Beck, Jr., is a practical miller of several years experience; Mr. Simmers will have charge of another branch of the business, while Mr. G. W. Beck, the old wheel-horse, whose long experience as a miller enables him to understand the wants of his customers, will always be on hand to oversee the work and wait upon those who patronize the mill. We hope the people of DeKalb will give the new firm a trial.

—Last Saturday afternoon, as the southern-bound passenger train rounded the curve near the stave-factory, a farmer with a two-horse wagon, in which were a woman and child, undertook to beat the train past the crossing. He did it, too, but it was a close shave; so much so that the engine tapped rather unpleasantly on the hind wheel of the wagon as it went sailing by. Such carelessness is unwarranted, and if an accident had occurred in this case, the blame could not possibly devolve upon any one but the farmer himself, as the engine gave the customary whistle at the crossing.

Fiendish Flames.

A sad case comes to our notice, though rather late, of the burning of a half-witted girl, or mute, named Jennie Weaver, who was in her seventeenth year and lived with her parents on the state road, two miles north of town. The girl's clothes, by some means unknown to any one, caught fire Monday forenoon of last week, while her mother was attending to some duties in the cellar, and before the mother could reach her or render any assistance, the poor girl was most horribly burned. She was in the habit of romping around the house considerable and making as much noise as she pleased, though she was unable to talk or sing, having been born an imbecile; hence the mother thought nothing of the noise up-stairs, when in reality the frantic girl was burning alive. Though the flesh was burned off in many places, her sufferings were not taken away by the Angel of Mercy until Friday evening at about 8 o'clock. She was buried at the cemetery in Auburn, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FIRST SIGHT.

The girl was under fourteen years age; but such was the impression sh made on young Newton that his affe tion for her appears to have equaled a that the writers of romance have im agined. When in distant parts of th world, the thought of her checked hi in a profligate career. When sinking o the coast of Africa into a wretched stat of slavery and when ready to put a end to his life, the thought of he aroused him to energy and inspired hin with hope. All the impressions an scenes of misery and wickedness throug which he had passed never had banishe her from his waking thoughts for th following seven years. When he lived London he would repair twice a wee to Shooter's Hill, and from the top o that eminence comfort himself with distant view of the district in which hi loved once lived. Not that he could se the spot him itself, which was in reality too remote; but it gratified him even to look toward the spot. She eventually became the bright star of his life.

The Rev. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and author of "Contemplations of the Old and New Testament," obtained a wife in a very singular manner. In walking from the church one Whit-Monday with a grave and reverend minister of the name of Grandidge, he saw a comely, modest gentlewoman standing at the door of a house where they were invited to a wedding dinner. Mr. Hall inquired of his friend whether he knew her.

"Yes," said Mr. Grandidge, "I know her well, and I HAVE BESPOKE HER FOR YOUR WIFE. She is the daughter of a gentleman whom I much respect, Mr. George Winniff, of Bretenham; and out of the opinion I have of the match for you, I have already treated about it with her father, whom I found very apt to entertain it." Mr. Hall, too, it seems, was [illegible] to entertain it; for he says: [illegible] the on-

It Waxeth Hot.

GARRETT, May 26, 1879.

EDITORS COURIER:—Please permit space in the columns of your valuable paper for a few remarks, in reply to some mendacious and scurrilous vituperations which fumed forth in the Garrett Herald of last week, with the intention to injure the reputation of our town abroad, and cast a shadow of censure on the general character of gentlemen whose shoes the author of these malicious and defamatory delusions is in no wise worthy to lace. I will now take up the charges set forth against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and the land and improvement company, in order as they appear in the Herald. First, he states that Wm. Keyser, of Baltimore, Md., anchored his car near the depot, Monday last, and in all the glory and circumstances of aristocratic dictation he sat upon the cushioned seat of his palace coach in anticipation of the good people of Garrett paying him potential honors.

Second, the land and railroad companies have combined to work against the interests of Garrett, and to-day the land improvement company has in its possession and under its control the greater portion of the town, and real estate owners are in their power.

Third, if a firm attempts to buy grain, produce, etc., for the eastern markets, the railroad company quickly settles their prospects by charging such enormous rates for shipping that the dealers are compelled to abandon the idea.

Fourth, the railroad company at this place is pursuing a very unwise course in discharging men of families and employing unmarried men and boys in their place.

Fifth, the B. & O. accommodates no one—unless it is done through mistake.

Sixth, this road does drag longer trains than any other east and west line, but then the merchandise and stock is so long on the road that shippers prefer short trains and quick time.

Seventh, the B. & O. have more roads now than they can manage successfully. It would be more sensible if there was an effort made to get business for the roads now under the control of this corporation.

Now, as a citizen of Garrett, and an employe of the B. & O., I would state that every one of the above charges is false; I have seen Mr. Keyser and other officials of the B. & O. in Garrett, on several occasions, and no person can say that they assume any undue deportment. While on the other hand, we have gazed day after day on some of the most adulterated shoddy aristocracy that ever tread the streets of any town or city, who have come to Garrett, leaving their bills unpaid, and not in possession of $25 in money—perfectly devoid of cultivation, refinement or ordinary intellect. The land and railroad companies have never done one act contrary to the interest of Garrett. There are no real estate owners here who are in the power of the land company, and the company has never distressed or tried to distress any person who has bought a lot here, but the trouble is this: There were too many persons come to Garrett, like the editor of the Herald, having too much sail out in proportion to the amount of ballast they carry.

There never was a firm that shipped grain and produce from here, that asked for concession in rates of freight, that did not get it granted; and to substantiate this statement I will refer to Messrs. B. D. Thomas and O. C. Clark, who are shipping and have been shipping grain and produce from Garrett, east and west. The charge that the railroad company has ever discharged a man of family, and hired a single man in his place, is an infamous lie, willfully concocted and maliciously published for no other purpose than to cast reflections of contempt on the management of our worthy master mechanic, and speaks well of itself to be emitted from the sanctimonious bosom of a Sunday-school superintendent. "Woe be unto ye scribes and hypocrites."

Next, "the B. & O. accomodates no one—unless it is done through mistake." Well, we understand the B. & O. did make a mistake, in 1878, by favoring the editor of the Garrett Herald with a pass; but as the company did not renew their mistake in 1879, and Mr. Keyser did not call at the Herald office and consult the old philosopher and listen to his wisdom in the management of railroads, etc., the reputation of the town and railroad must be injured. The railroad and land companies look to the interest of Garrett and those who have bought lots here. It is a well-known fact that the Herald has never invested one dollar in Garrett, and it is currently reported and generally conceded, that it was brought here and came here to help run a man out of town who had laid out his hard-earned money in town lots. So we presume that when this became known to the head officials of the railroad and land company, they failed to renew their "mistake" in 1879. Mr. Herald, doesn't the railroad and land company favor those who invested in the town?—and don't you see why you did not get your pass renewed?

A PROPERTY OWNER.

Here is a Chance.

Mr. James Anderson offers to exchange one of his new open buggies, (which he warrants for two years) for a road horse of fine style and good motion. Every person knows that Mr. Anderson makes first-class work, and those who have more horses that they need can get a fair exchange.

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods

To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves,

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

9 EAST MAIN ST.

Opposite North Door Court House.

—The seductive hay fork chap has been operating in this neighborhood, and Jonathan Shook living near Corunna is the last victim. A brace of well dressed sharpers approached him on Wednesday, 14th, with the old story, setting forth the immense profits to be derived from an investment in their forks. A co-partnership scheme was proposed, and Jonathan was hauled in to the tune of $800. A contract or article of agreement is duly signed, stipulating the amount to be paid for a certain number of forks at the rate of $30 each, a specified per cent. of all sales to be credited to the manufacturer; he is then induced to sign a promissory note in payment for the full amount of purchase, and everything is lovely and the goose hangs high. Mr Shook has since smelt something, but there is no possible relief or escape, the transaction being legitimate and lawful, and no doubt the note changed hands in twenty-four hours after it was made. There is a moral to this o'er true tale; Had Mr J. been a reader of the local papers he would have been duly fortified against the encroachments of all such vampires, and an investment of a few dollars in his home paper would probably have saved him hundreds, as the "tricks and manners" of this class of dead-beats have been effectually ventilated by the country press. We pass on and await the next victim.—Head Light.

Kiser Township.

N. B. look here.

George Swanders dance was a fisle last fridaynite but the wolf chase was successful. the people ar most dun planting corn for the first time. Agrand Wolf Chase occurred be tween george Swanders and Africa last friday nite John schans asked francis Powl what he was agoin to dowith his wolf hide i dont know what will you do with yours. oh i will tan mine for shot pouches and shoe strings I wont tan mine becos it is already tand well the next time i go awolf Hunting i will take a cat with me that will kil snaiks. well Boys thare are some wolfs left at africa get them in to boys but dont tak them out we dont blam you boys tak them in Wolf hide is profitable when the fur is good but it is good any time the Wolf got scart and left afraca hold to your red hounds and dont let them loose shoot that Wolf and kill that Snaik in the grass. i will give $5.00 for a cat that will kill snaiks when i go aWolf hunting sevral shots was mad and no Wolf killd nor wounded we do not want to here of anymore wolf hunting in Afraca. pull down the blines when eve dropers ar a round please mr Editor koreckt the misstaks if any

SAM.

[We don't find any "misstaks," so insert as submitted.—EDS. COURIER.]

Newville Items.

—We had a very fine thunder-shower on Sunday morning, and as it was very much needed, the farmers all appreciate it.

—The weather is very cool for this season of the year, and overcoats have been in demand.

—The reading at the hall last Saturday evening was adjourned sine die.

—The baptisms that were to have been administered last Sabbath at the U. B. church have been postponed three weeks.

—Wheat in this neighborhood looks splendid, and bids fair for an excellent crop; but corn and oats are rather backward.

—Fruit, especially peaches, will not be so plentiful as appearances indicated a short time ago.

ALPHA.

Consumpion Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

THE LIGHTNING-ROD DISPENSER.

A Farm Ballad.

BY WILL CARLETON.

If the weary world is willing, I've a little word to say
Of a lightning-rod dispenser that dropped down on me one day,
With a poem in his motions, with a sermon in his mien,
With hands as white as lilies, and a face uncommon clean.
No wrinkle had his vestments, and his linen glistened white,
And his new-constructed necktie was an interesting sight;
Which I almost wish his razor had made red that white-skinned throat,
[illegible] necktie had continued a hangman's knot,
Ere he brought his sleek-trimmed carcass for my women-folks to see,
And his rip-saw tongue a buzzin' for to gouge a gash in me.

But I couldn't help but like him—as I always think I must,
The gold of my own doctrines in a fellow heap of dust;
When I fired my own opinions at this person round by round,
They drew an answering volley of a very similar sound;
I touched him on religion, and the hopes my heart had known;
He said he'd had experiences quite similar of his own.
I told him of the doubtin's that made dark my early years;
He had laid awake till morning, with that same old breed of fears.
I told him of the rough path I hoped to heaven to go;
He was on that very ladder, only just a round below.
I told him of my visions of the sinfulness of gain;
He had seen the self-same picters, though not quite so clear and plain.
Our politics was different, and at first he galled and winced;
But I argu'd him so able, he was very soon convinced.

And 'twas getting toward the middle of a hungry summer day;
There was dinner on the table, and I asked him would he stay?
And he sat him down among us, everlasting trim and neat,
And asked a short, crisp blessing almost good enough to eat;
Then he fired up on the mercies of our Great Eternal Friend,
And gave the Lord Almighty a good first-class recommend;
And for full an hour we listened to the sugar-coated scamp,
Talking like a blessed angel—eating like a—blasted tramp.

My wife, she liked the stranger, smiling on him warm and sweet—
(It always flatters women when their guests are on the eat),
And he hinted that some ladies never lose their early charms,
And he kissed her latest baby, and received it in his arms.
My sons and daughters liked him, for he had progressive views,
And chewed the quid of fancy, and gave down the latest news;
And I couldn't help but like him; as I fear I always must
The gold of my own doctrines, in a fellow-heap of dust.

He was spreading desolation through a piece of apple pie,
When he paused, and looked upon us with a tear in his off-eye,
And said, "O, happy family!—your blessings make me sad;
You call to mind the dear ones that in happier days I had;
A wife as sweet as this one; a babe as bright and fair;
A little girl with ringlets, like that one over there,
I worshiped them too blindly!—my eyes with love were dim!
God took them to His own heart, and now I worship Him.
But had I not neglected the means within my way,
Then they might still be living, and loving me to-day.

"One night there came a tempest; the thunder-peals were dire;
The clouds that tramped above us were shooting bolts of fire;
In my own house, I, lying, was thinking to my blame,
How little I had guarded against those shafts of flame,
When, crash!—through roof and ceiling the deadly lightning cleft,
And killed my wife and children, and only I was left.

"Since that dread time I've wandered, and naught for life have cared,
Save to save others' loved ones, whose lives have yet been spared;
Since then it is my mission, where'er by sorrow tossed,
To sell to virtuous people good lightning-rods—at cost.
With sure and strong protection I'll clothe your building o'er;
'Twill cost you fifty dollars (perhaps a trifle more);
What little else it comes to, at lowest price I'll put
(You signing this agreement to pay so much per foot)."

I signed it, while my family all approving stood about;
And dropped a tear upon it—(but it didn't blot it out!)
That very day with wagons came some men, both great and small,
They climbed upon my buildings just as if they owned 'em all;
They hacked 'em, and they hewed 'em, much against my loud desires;
They trimmed 'em up with gewgaws, and they bound 'em down with wires;
They trimmed 'em and they wired 'em, and they trimmed an' wired 'em still,
And every precious minute kept a-running up the bill.

My soft-spoke guest a-seeking, did I rave and rush and run;
He was supping with a neighbor, just a three-mile further on.
"Do you think," I fiercely shouted, "that I want a mile of wire
To save each separate hay-cock out o' heaven's consumin' fire?
Do you think, to keep my buildin's safe from some uncertain harm,
I'm goin' to deed you over all the balance of my farm?"

He looked up quite astonished, with a face devoid of guile,
And he pointed to the contract, with a reassuring smile;
It was the first occasion that he disagreed with me;
But he held me to that paper with firmness sad to see;
And for that thunder-story, ere the rascal finally went,
I paid two hundred dollars, if I paid a single cent.

And if any lightnin'-rodder wants a dinner-dialogue
With the restaurant department of an enterprising dog,
Let him set his mill a-runnin' just inside my outside gate,
And I'll bet two hundred dollars that he won't have long to wait.

—*Farmers' Review (Chicago).*

NO YOU DON'T.

Mr. Jo Beckley stepped out on the ample porch of the Agricultural Club. He looked forth with disgust upon the dense fog in which London was enveloped, and then gazed with delight upon a ticket for Calais which he held in his hand.

Mr. Jo Beckley had an exceedingly rural air. Large and brawny and grizzled, his brown face covered with scrubby beard, his joints all clumsily developed, he looked like a backwoodsman. Being a bachelor, also, his toilet lacked that adjustment which a wifely touch or suggestion imparts, and intensified his rural air.

But that Mr. Beckley possessed intelligence was proven by his wide-awake air, and by the fact that he had brought no baggage to Europe, except the little sachel now depending by a strap from his shoulder.

The Hon. Felix Plimpot, M. P., stepped out on the porch with him.

"*Bon voyage*, Mr. Beckley. When you get back to America, pray forward us your articles in the *Spade and Hoe*, whenever they appear."

"Good-by, Mister Plimpot. The best time I've had in England I had in your demesne, sir; and when the land question comes up in Parliament again I hope you'll send me a copy of your speech."

"With pleasure, sir."

The two shook hands heartily, and Mr. Jo Beckley departed.

Ere he had gone half a block a seedy gentleman in gray approached, and slapped him familiarly on the shoulder.

"How do ye do, Barry? When did ye get in from Ploverton?"

"You are mistaken in your man, sir," said Mr. Beckley.

"What! Ain't this Barry Baxter?"

"No, sir. My name is Beckley."

"I beg pardon. I mistook you for Baxter—same build, same whiskers. Where are you from, sir?"

"I am an American."

"Possible! I have a brother in America. What part are you from?"

"Near Springfield, Mass."

"Ah, yes; my brother has been there. Stopping in town with your family, sir."

"With my family?" replied Mr. Jo Beckley, a sly twinkle creeping into his eyes. "Yes. My wife and the twins are staying at the Merry-Go Inn."

"Ah? Well, sir, if you see my brother when you get back, please give him my love."

And the seedy man in gray walked away.

Mr. Beckley looked after him in some surprise, then turned and went on.

Half a block beyond a voice hailed him.

"Cab, sir?"

"No, I'll walk," replied Mr. Beckley.

The cabman dashed on, and, just as Mr. Beckley turned back his head, somebody stumbled out of the fog against him. It was a tall, spare man, in clerical garb and necktie, with a sanctimonious air.

"Pray excuse me," he exclaimed. "What! is this Mr. Beckley? It certainly is. How do you do, sir? How do you do?"

And the spare man shook hands cordially with him.

"Really, you have the better of me," said Mr. Jo Beckley, perplexed. "I don't recollect your name."

"Cowper, sir, Cowper! We met in Massachusetts some months ago, you remember."

"Oh, did we? Where was it?—at the Horticultural meeting?" inquired Mr. Beckley.

He could have sworn he never met the man before.

"Yes, that was the time. How is Mrs. Beckley, sir, and how are the twins getting on? I should like to see them all. Are they in London?"

A light broke over Mr. Beckley's face. All uncertainty vanished.

"They are with me, Cowper, at the Merry-Go Inn," he said.

"Ah! glad to hear it. You are going that way? I shall be pleased to accompany you. When did you come over?"

"Last month," responded Mr. Beckley.

And the two walked on, apparently full of good feeling.

"I am proud to welcome you to our country. And what do you think of Hengland, Mr. Beckley?"

"Well, I think it is superior to America in some respects, but I wouldn't care to live in England. You are well organized here, while America is still crude; but, after all, you have a great many poor people, while we have almost none. What business are you in, Cowper?"

"Stock-raising. I am just testing a theory of my own. I've learned in what temperature cattle will fatten fastest, and have built sheds, so as to keep them in that temperature all the year round. Don't know how 'twill operate. I'm in town now to sell some cattle. By the way, that reminds me—where are we? Ah, this is No. 1,111. I have an errand at No. 1,123. I took a lottery ticket on a debt, and they say it's a prize number. I'd like to step in and see if it's good for anything. Here we are now; just drop in with me, Mr. Beckley."

"No, thank you," said Mr. Jo Beckley.

"Oh, yes, just a minute; then I'll go on with you."

"Very well."

"It's up stairs, I see. Come on, sir."

Mr. Jo Beckley followed him up three flights of stairs to a little front office, where a clerk stood busily writing at his desk, behind a long counter.

"Good morning. Is this the office of the Rio Janeiro lottery?"

"It is, sir."

"I have a ticket, No. 22,222. Please see if it has drawn anything."

The clerk looked into his books.

"It has drawn £75, 2 shillings;" and he went back toward his safe.

"Do you hear that, Mr. Beckley? Do you hear that? Luck, sir! I only allowed my customer 3 shillings for the ticket."

The clerk came back with £75 in clean Bank of England notes, and paid them over the counter.

"Where are the 2 shillings?"

"We never give small change, sir. I will give you two draws instead."

"Oh! All right. Here, make it four draws. Here are 2 shillings more."

"A shilling a draw is cheaper than we usually allow, except for six draws at one time," said the clerk. "Won't your friend take a hand?"

"Mr. Beckley, try a couple."

"No," said Joe, "I guess not."

"I'll give you four, then, at the six rate, this time," said the clerk, and he took the money.

A drum-like box was produced.

Mr. Cowper put in his hand and drew out four envelopes, each containing one ticket. He opened them and called off the numbers. Three drew nothing; the fourth drew £4, 1 shilling.

"This is splendid luck, Beckley!" whispered Cowper. "Don't you want to try it?"

"I guess not," said Mr. Jo Beckley.

"Gentlemen," said the clerk, confidentially, "I saw a remarkable sight here this morning. A man came in and gave £100, and drew a bushel of envelopes. Will you believe me—there were only two prizes among 'em! Well, gentlemen, after he went away, I found that the Queen sent him here to try for her. I was sorry that she had such a poor pull, but I could not help it; we must be impartial, and let luck go where it will. All the royal family patronize us and most always have good luck. And I never knew such a quantity of blanks drawn out without a heavy run of prizes right afterward!"

"You're right about that!" exclaimed Mr. Cowper, with enthusiasm. "Beckley, we can make a fortune here. Suppose we put in £5 apiece on trial?"

"No," said Mr. Jo Beckley; "I guess not."

"[illegible]," said Mr. Cowper. He paid the money and drew twenty-eight sixpence.

"Luck is against me," said the clerk, mournfully. "There's going to be a run of prizes now, sure!"

"Do you see that? Do you see that Beckley? I tell you we can make a fortune! Try a five-pounder!"

"No," said Mr. Jo Beckley, "I guess not. But I tell you, Cowper, you try two shillings for me; if it wins I'll pay you back."

"But if it don't?"

"Then I won't pay you anything."

"Better try for yourself, sir," said the clerk, affably.

"No," said Jo, "I guess not."

Mr. Cowper looked at him doubtfully.

"Well, I'll try for you on those terms," he said, at last. He tried and drew £10. Mr. Jo Beckley took it gravely, and handed out two shillings.

"Very much obliged," said he.

"You're welcome," replied Cowper. "Now let's try £5 together."

"What did you say your name was?" asked Mr. Jo Beckley.

"Cowper."

"Cowper! Cowper! Cowper! I thought you said Cooper. I guess it wasn't me you met in Springfield!"

"Oh, yes, it was."

"It must have been my son James."

"No, it was you."

"Or my son Jedediah, or Ephraim, or Samuel."

"No, it was you."

"Well, then, if it was me—good-by, Cowper."

The men stared.

"What, sir! Surely you will try your luck again?" said the clerk.

"This is not fair!" exclaimed Mr. Cowper.

"By no means! You must try, sir," exclaimed the clerk.

Mr. Jo Beckley retreated toward the door. They followed him fiercely, the clerk with club in hand. Mr. Beckley looked at them, then out of an adjacent window.

Upon the level the London fog is dense, but looked through from the house-tops is quite penetrable. A policeman stood below, on the opposite side of the street. Jo Beckley suddenly threw up the broad window.

"Do you see him?" he asked, pointing toward the officer. "I must leave you. Pray don't object, or I shall have to call him. Good-day, Cowper."

They glanced out into the street, looked at Jo Beckley's brawny, muscular form, and kept quiet, although livid with rage, as he stepped out.

In the hall Mr. Jo Beckley looked at the £10 note. To his surprise, it was genuine.

He came back and opened the door. The two men stood confronting each other, disputing angrily.

"Ah! Cowper, if you visit America again, come and see me. We'll go coon-hunting. You'll enjoy coon-hunting, I know. The coon is an innocent-looking animal, but he's mighty sly!"

He went down stairs, hailed a cab, and was whirled away to the depot, with a shrewd smile on his Yankee face.

Senatorial Eloquence.

Mr. Hoar—"I have in times past been a traveler in foreign lands. I have seen the glorious sun rise over Mon Blong."

Mr. Thurman—"While I have never seen the sun rise over 'Mon Blong,' I have observed the insidious miasma steam up from Kidwell bottoms."

A local incident, parallel with the above, though less graceful, was told in Cleveland many years ago when returned foreign travelers were less plenty than now. A learned tourist, tasting and discussing one evening with a few untraveled persons the merits of some choice wine, [illegible]arked with an air of sup[illegible] his wife, confesse[illegible]runk wine on the[illegible]ved her forgiveness, and [illegible]

ffice on Third street, resumed prac-

He remained at this location for t six months, seeing his occasionally, and everything apred pleasant between them. His watched his increasing practice the utmost satisfaction, as every patient brought her nearer the day which she had so long looked ford, when she could call her husband own, and they could go to houseping. This, however, was not desd to be, as at the end of six months, doctor closed his office and left out informing his wife of his conplated departure and destination. er the lapse of some time Mrs. Wils learned that he had gone to rope, and that while there he had a ticularly hard time of it, being shipecked at one time.

t the end of a year he returned to iladelphia, and to the residence of mother. When his wife heard of return she visited him, to ascertain intentions concerning herself, and informed that he wanted nothing do with her. That night he again , this time for the west, and as she posed for Canada or Indiana. After had been absent for some months received a note signed Mrs. Hannah lliams (the name of the doctor's ther), announcing his death in Inna. She immediately took the note his mother who pronounced it a fory. The deserted wife was informed William was in Indiana, but could nothing more definite.

othing more was heard of him until 3, when Mrs. Williams attended a rch, of which [illegible]—*Louisiana letter.*

THE FASHIONS.

Feather fans will be the rage.

Dotted vails are in fashion again.

Turbans are more or less worn—usually less.

The butterfly bow is to supersede the Alsatian.

War has been declared on the very short street dresses.

The most fashionable wraps are those of the dolman shape.

Stuff dresses will be more in favor than ever, they say.

[illegible] to correspond with the color of one's dress are new.

Pure white and cream white are mixed French by some dressmakers.

Some of the new bonnets "flare" at about 45 deg. in the shade.

There is a handkerchief which has a cross of Breton lace passing through its center.

The newest evening dresses have trimmed skirts with separate corsages and basques.

There is a return to the fashion of lacing up the back of the corsage of evening dresses.

New parasols have quaint but finely-cut and carved handles of weichsel wood, emitting a delicious perfume.

Honorable Politics.

Honorable politics, although they may lead to civil war, need not occasion personal ill-will. But then honorable politics imply a respect of treatment, a freedom from misrepresentation, or taunt, or calumny, or ridicule, or innuendo, which are seldom found. When a man charges an opponent with unconstitutional conduct, or insists that he favors a course which is prejudicial to the public welfare, he merely states that his opinions differ from those of his opponent, and, of course, one opinion may be as defensible as the other. When Webster and Hayne differed as to the nature of the constitution, and each maintained his view with argument, there was no reason whatever that they should not eat together the quiet chop, nor smoke the peaceful pipe. But when one gentleman asserted that his opponent supported a system which was the sum of human villainies, demoralizing to all who were brought within its sphere, and making them man-stealers, brutes and assassins, it was hard to separate the abstract view from its concrete application. It is true that the accused might reply that the charge sprung from ignorance, and could not be accepted as a sincere assertion; but, on the other hand, if a man really believed that the person, the associate, or the colleague of whom he spoke was in fact a thief and a murderer, he could not honestly treat him as if he were a gentleman. If he did not think so, he had no right whatever to say so, and he showed himself to be no gentleman.

A member of Congress accepted an invitation to the house of a colleague. "Do you think him an honest man?" asked a friend. "No; I think him a blank scoundrel." "Why do you go?" "Because he is my colleague." That kind of courtesy is corrupting in the highest degree, because it makes a certain position screen rascality. All that blank scoundrels have to do, then, is to secure such a position, and they will be treated as honorable men. But, if this member of Congress did wrong in socially countenancing a man whom he believed to be a rascal, how could he have done right in taking the quiet chop and smoking the peaceful pipe with another man whom he believed to be a much greater rascal? When an especially brazen and outrageous offender is arraigned before any kind of tribunal, there is always some one who thinks to establish his own charity by saying that he who is without sin may cast the first stone. As a reproof to censoriousness, which was the significance of its first application, this is a wise and timely maxim. As an exhortation to constant forbearance and charity, it is a comfortable scripture. But when a fellow is caught smearing a baby with kerosene and scraping a match, or in the act of blocking the track of an elevated road so as certainly to throw the train into the street below, is it then Christian charity to whisper that he who is without sin may cast the first stone? Then let us close the courts and raze the prisons, and the more nton and cruel murders an assassin mmits, the more heavenly let our arity be in blessing him on his way commit more.—*"Editor's Easy air," in Harper's Magazine for ne.*

Land of "Magnificent Distances."

The enormous extent of the territory er which the Hudson Bay Company rries on its trade, and throughout ich depots and posts are established, n scarcely be comprehended at a rely cursory glance. From Pembina, the Red river, to Fort Anderson, on Mackenzie, is as great a distance as m London to Mecca; the space been the company's post at Sault Ste. rie and Fort Simpson, on the Paic, measures more than 2,500 geoaphical miles; from King's posts to Pelly banks is farther than from ris to Samarcand. The area of coun under its immediate influence is out 4,500,000 square miles, or more n one-third greater than the whole tent of Europe.

For the purposes of trade the original artered territories of the company, d the vast outlying circuit of comrcial relations, are divided into secns called the Northern, Southern, ntreal and Western departments. these the Northern department is uated between Hudson bay and the cky mountains; the Southern been James bay and Canada, includg also East Main, on the eastern shore Hudson bay; the Montreal department mprehends the extent of the business the Canadas; while the Western mprises the regions west of the Rocky ountains. These four departments again divided into fifty-three smaller portions, called districts, each of ich is under the direction of a superending officer, and has a depot fort, to ich all the supplies for the district are forwarded, and to which all furs and other produce are sent for shipment to England. These districts are again subdivided into numerous minor establishments, forts, posts and outposts. Over each of these there is an officer and from two to forty men, mechanics, laborers and servants. Besides the company employs multitudes of men as voyageurs, manning and working the boats and canoes in every part of the territory. The discipline and etiquette maintained are of the strictest kind, and an *esprit du corps* exists between the 3,000 officers—commissioned and non-commissioned—voyageurs, and servants such as is only to be found in the army, or in an ancient and honorable service.

The forts and trading posts of the company are scattered over its immense territories at distances apart varying from 50 to 300 miles. A better idea may, perhaps, be obtained of their relative positions, and of the isolated lives of their garrisons, by imagining the broad State of Ohio planted in the middle of the fur country. In that event the company would build one trading post in it.—*H. M. Robinson, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

The Longest Unnavigable Stream in the World.

The Dakota river, vulgarly known as "Jim" river, is a stream worthy of more than passing notice. Geographical writers have heretofore paid little attention to this great water-course, with its commonplace nickname, mostly, we presume, because they have never had their attention directed to the fact that it is the longest river in the world not capable of being navigated in any of its parts. Having directed attention to this striking feature of its physical make-up, an explanation of how it acquired its homely pseudonym may prove of interest. The early French traders and missionaries who came this way gave it its original appellation, and among them it was know as River aux Jacques. This was afterward Anglicized to plain James river, and speedily vulgarized into the more repugnant title of Jim river. Congress, in 1861, took the subject in hand, having, perhaps, a vague idea of the part which this extensive stream is to take in the future of the new West, and decreed that "it shall hereafter be called the Dakota river." But Congressional enactments are not always strictly obeyed, and in this case there seems to be no disposition to accord to the Dakota its legal cognomen. It is known as the Jim, is spoken of as the Jim, and printed the Jim oftener than any other way. But there is not much of anything in a name. The river is there and it will doubtless flow on forever, whether it be known as the Dakota, the James or plain Jim. We have stated that it is the longest stream in the world which cannot be navigated in any portion by steam vessels. This we believe to be the fact. It rises near latitude 48 degrees and traverses 525 miles of country. It is an exceedingly crooked stream, constantly doubling upon itself and crossing and winding along in its prairie bed. Though we have no official measurement of its crooks and curves, its actual length cannot be less than 1,000 miles. Throughout a large portion of its length it maintains a nearly-uniform depth and breadth and moves with sluggish current. These are a few of the characteristics of the Dakota river, which waters a valley of incomparable native richness. Settlers are now flocking to its banks, and in a year or two every quarter section of the valley will be occupied and worked.—*Yankton Press.*

Torture with the Cactus.

In all that wide land around the headwaters of the Rio Grande and Arkansas rivers—from Purgatory river, in Colorado, far west across New Mexico and Arizona as well—is kept alive the same religious superstition that held in Mexico in the sixteenth century. An incident of last Good Friday will serve to illustrate the degree to which fanaticism is carried among the order of men known as the Penitentes, who live in the region indicated, but who are neither clerics or recluses. There are three lodges of Penitentes in the neighborhood of Trinidad. On Good Friday morning thirty men gathered in the main lodge, and, preceded by a man who staggered under a heavy cross, marched to the river Purgatoire. The men wore no garment but their drawers. Every one carried in his hand a stem of cactus three feet long. The cactus is thickly set with needle-like spikes, about an inch sharp, the spike being slightly barbed. Soon after leaving the lodge the procession set up a chant, all lashing their backs, necks and chests as they cried their harsh Latin. They moved into the Purgatoire, the waters of which were red with blood, and, the cross-bearer having planted his emblem on a high hill beyond the river, all knelt before it, beating themselves ceaselessly with the cactus. A quarter of an hour ended the prostrations, when the procession returned as they came. Every blow left a long trail of blood. Red lines crossed the men's shoulders in every direction, and every back was a mass of red, raw, quivering flesh. Two men fainted and were dragged along with their fellows. One, recovering from his faint, began the laceration afresh. This spectacle was witnessed by the citizens of Trinidad and large numbers who had gathered from the surrounding country, and was described by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, sent thither for the purpose. The leaders of the Penitentes are Casimiro Barela, a Colorado State Senator, and Jesus Maria Gracia, a County Clerk at Trinidad.

Cheap Jellies.

Baltimore is the champion city of America for the manufacture of cheap jellies. It is well understood that the jelly is an animal rather than a vegetable product, being simply gelatine, colored and flavored according to the fruit that is to be represented. Boston jelly is chiefly made of apples, also flavored and colored in imitation of other fruits, and the imposition is discovered by very few. It costs 14 cents a pound, which is about what the genuine fruits represented can be supplied for.—*New York Herald.*

"QUOUSQUE TANDEM O CAT-ILINA?"

O ye feline brutes, erotic!
Is there not some strong narcotic,
Some refined and rare hypnotic,
Some potent spell—
Soothing catnip, helleborus,
Anything to still the chorus
Of your piercing, wild, sonorous
Nocturnal yell,

Stirring wrath in souls pacific;
Blighting visions beatific;
Thwarting agents soporific
With horrid din;
Tempting even spirits saintly
To utter—almost—low and faintly,
Words divided very scantly
From words of sin?

O ye brutes, my windows under!
Sleep and me who widely sunder,
O for power for once to thunder
[illegible]
O for boot-jacks, half a hundred!
O for hand that never blundered,
Hurling, while the neighbors wondered,
Pacification!

O for catapults to smite ye!
O let catalepsy blight ye!
All catastrophes invite ye,
Cataclysmal!
Cataracts be on ye falling!
Curse, concatenate, appalling,
Stop your ghoulish caterwauling,
Paroxysmal!

—*New York Independent.*

PITH AND POINT.

What did William tell?

An inn-specter—A hotel ghost.

A bar-tender may be very tough.

A mule can't talk back, but he can kick.

The Army Bill—William T. Sherman.

An Albany chemist calls his daughter Silicate.

Jonah was not sorry when he got out of fish.

The telescope-maker has an eye-tube business.

A broomstick is irate woman's so-shall club.

Dried apples are used for dessert at all swell parties.

A plump refusal—A fat woman's "No" to a marital offer.

The roaring moth now goeth about seeking what he can devour.

The Meriden *Recorder* inclines to the telephone for a sound adviser.

The question at Leadville is not how to get rich, but how to get home.

Crawling through a rat hole might be called a trip through gnaw-way.

Actors are about the only people who like to see hands on the strike.

Money that bank officers get away with is charged to running expenses.

The Boston *Courier* thinks that successful walkers should be mile-esians.

Why is a retired blacksmith like Daniel Webster? Because he is a great ex-pounder.

"This is rough fare," said the horse-car conductor when he was tendered a ragged 5-cent scrip.

Puck says that the difference between a silk dress and a calico gown is material; but that's all stuff.

A Nevada tramp applied to a doctor for some work, and the doctor asked him what he could do. "Well," said he, "I could dig graves."

Buzzards are not generally supposed to be very playful birds, but yet they do carrion in a remarkable manner when they get a good chance.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* is responsible for the following: "It is when a school-girl first puts an e to the word love that the spell begins to work."

"Oh," said the afflicted wife, weeping over his body, "he said he would take off his flannels anyway, and, poor man, he little thought how soon he would go to that place where flannels are never needed."

An orator who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts, I give 'em facts; but when I haven't, I yell and saw the air."

Girl (to shopkeeper)—"Can you gie me change of a sixpence?" Shopkeeper (to vanishing girl with change)—"The sixpence, my girl—the sixpence!" Girl—"My mither says she'll gie it to you i' the morning."

Quoth a wise man to a youth one day:
"Tell me your aim in life, I pray!"
"A mighty General I'd be,"
Replied the youth ambitiously.
Then quoth the stripling to the sage:
"Tell me your aim in your old age."
Then said the sage, a little tired,
"Aim? Oh! I have no aim; I've fired."

One of the school directors of San Francisco lately celebrated his golden wedding. One of the morning papers, in describing the gifts presented on the occasion, made particular mention of an elegant set of spoons and forks of solid gold, accompanied by a testimonial from 400 teachers and scholars eighteen feet long.

Village doctor—"Well, are you better? Have you taken your medicine regularly, and eaten plenty of animal food?" Patient—"Yes, sir; I tried it, and so long as it were be-ans and o-ats I could manage pooty well, sir; but when you come to that there chopped hay, that right-down choked me, sir!" —*Punch.*

Ice in the Sick-Room.—Mention is made in a foreign paper of a plan pursued by an ingenious physician for insuring a supply of ice for use in sick-rooms during the hottest nights, and without disturbing the patient. This plan is to cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel so formed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours—all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice-cup. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is kept quite dry.

Very few of the shot which Nobeling fired into the head of the Emperor of Germany have been extracted by cutting, as physicians have feared fever might result. They, however, gradually approach the surface of the skin, and are easily withdrawn with nippers. They were all flattened against the skull.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Queen o' May.

The Queen o' May, she comes this way
With all things fresh and green—
By grace of fate a potentate;
Yes, every inch a queen!

She takes her stand, she rules the land;
She rules this house and me;
She rules my wife, my children all,
My very purse rules she.

Make room! make room! her busy broom
Waves in baleful air;
A dusting brush her scepter is,
Her throne is everywhere.

She rubbeth well, she scrubbeth well
She scrapes, and pokes, and pries;
O hidden haunts of dust, beware
The flashing of her eyes!

The Queen o' May works by the day;
Her forces, how they rush;
The household gods bow down and quail
Before her busy brush.

Where'er you roam through home, sweet home,
You tread on soap and tacks;
And when you sit, your wounds to nurse,
The chairs loom up in stacks.

Your boots, your traps your hoods and maps,
Your coats, your deeds of trust,
Lie massed with carpets newly raised,
All smothering in dust.

You moan "Keep cool!" your soul to school;
Pass in your beaver lies;
Your razor as a household tool
Is used before your eyes.

Ah, woman's will is blessed still;
We'll let her have her way,
But in heaven's dustless mansions, sure
This sort of thing won't pay.
We'll need no whitewashing up there;
There'll be no pail upon the stair;
And no such thing as moving day—
No, sir. Nor any Queen o' May
—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Glimpse at Jenny Lind.

And, before I quit the theme of song and singers, let me mention a glimpse that I caught before leaving London of one of the celebrities of the past. On leaving the home of Mme. Albani I crossed the street to look at the dwelling of Jenny Lind. The house stands back from the street, and a garden that must in summer be a very bouquet of flowers and verdure extends in front of it. A bust of the great singer, life size, and in marble, stands in the large bay window that fronts the garden. And beside the bust sat an elderly lady in a white mob-cap and white cashmere shawl, engaged in partaking of the afternoon cup of tea that forms so prominent a feature in English social life. She was talking to some one in the room, and as she turned to the window I saw again the face that I had last looked upon, crowned with roses and lighted with inspiration, on the stage of Tripler Hall, 28 long years ago. Under the disfiguring cap the fair hair, now plentifully streaked with gray, was seen rolled back in precisely the same fashion as that which set all the girls in America to twisting back their tresses in those bygone years. In other respects Jenny Lind has greatly changed. Few could have recognized in the pale, worn lineaments of the elderly lady the well-nigh angelic countenance of the greatest singer of our day and generation. I permitted myself but one glance, not wishing to violate, even by a look, the sanctity of that tranquil home. I am told that Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, as she styles herself, is very eccentric and peculiar. She still interests herself in music, being the leader of the Bach Choir, a private association, to which some of the first ladies in London belong; and so severe is she in her requirements, and so strict in demanding their fulfillment, that her high-born pupils are often tempted to rebel.—*Corres. Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Sentimental and Tragic Flirts.

How much mischief these sentimental flirts do in their day! They give you the impression that you and only you are the one sweet woman whose love is needed for their happiness. Your touch can heal them, your smile rejoice, your love render blessed. You give in to the fond illusion—one of the most seductive to a true woman—and find that you are just taken as an experimentalist takes a cat or a dog for vivisection; and that you are only one of many who has been so taken before you—to illustrate that point of female credulity and womanly soft heartedness which the flirt has set himself to learn by all the methods given to man. Or take the tragic flirt from the other side of the house, that beautiful little woman with the big eyes and melodious voice, who sings sad love songs as if she felt them, and around whom melancholy clings as a graceful garment, how many men has she not captured and drowned in the unfathomable abyss of her vanity. She looks all sorrow, and her life has not a cloud; she seems all sentiment, and no neither millstone is harder, more prosaic; she gives you the impression of one seeking consolation, and the merriest little grig who dances all night in pink and rosebuds is not more light of heart, more free from care. She is a sham all throughout, and she attitudinizes—she does not feel. But clever men believe in her and good ones fall down and worship her, and she rides on the crest of the wave in the world's esteem, while her sister, who disdains falsehood and coquetry alike, gets only scant admiration, and her heart, which never deceived human being, is disregarded as a common kind of thing, worth little love and less endeavor.—*Home Journal.*

Weary Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a woman fulfills her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfill her duty, but she most signally fails in it, and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken-down, over-worked wife and mother—a woman who is tired all her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished by order, system and moderate work, without the necessity of wearing, heart-breaking toil—toil that is never ended and never begun, without making life a treadmill of labor, then, for the sake of humanity let the work go. Better to live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health strength, happiness and all that makes existence endurable. The woman who spends her life in unnecessary labor is by this very labor unfitted for the highest duties of home. She should be the haven of rest to which both husband and children turn for peace and refreshment. She should be the careful, intelligent adviser and guide of the one, the tender confidant and helpmate of the other. How is it possible for a woman exhausted in body as a natural consequence in mind also, to perform either of these offices? No, it is not possible. The constant strain is too great. Nature gives way beneath it. She loses health and spirits and hopefulness, and, more than all, her youth, the last thing that a woman should allow to slip from her, for, no matter how old she is in years, she should be young in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is sometimes more attractive than youth itself. To the overworked woman this green old age is out of the question; old age comes on her sere and yellow before its time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper is soured, her very nature is changed, by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged along as long as wearied feet and tired hands can do their part. Even her affections are blunted, and she becomes merely a machine—a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so overworked during the day that when night comes her sole thought and most intense longing is for the rest and sleep that very probably will not come; and, even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far let everything go unfinished, to live as best she can, than to entail on herself and family the curse of overwork."—*Sanitary Magazine.*

Wreaths of Tulle and an Opera Hat.

Mme. Taglioni's horror of the wreath of tulle which the ballet dancer of the present day wears around her waist is quite interesting. And it is not only in the cause of modesty, but of art, that she objects to the fashion. It may be well asked whether anything more ugly and offering a greater offense to the beauty of the human form could be invented. Mme. Taglioni would not find it so hard to approve the fashion if it were only indecorous, instead of being ugly as well, although she herself was never persuaded to wear a petticoat which would show her knee. She has been audacious enough to believe that feminine modesty can be as fascinating as feminine immodesty; her creed being that the very foundation of the art of dancing is never to forget one's sex, as so many dancers do. Once at Milan, an Austrian gentleman, to whom she had a letter of introduction, when calling upon her, made this pathetic appeal: "Oh, Mme. Taglioni, will you excuse my asking you whether it would not be possible to have your skirts made a little shorter?" Madame replied by another question: "Allow me to ask you if you are married?" "No," he answered. "If you were married, would you like to see your wife or your daughters in such short dress?" "Why, no." "Well," said Madame, "I dance not for you, but your wives and daughters." In Russia, on one occasion when Taglioni was dancing, some told the Emperor Nicholas that it was impossible to see her knee. He was so surprised that he left his box and went down into the stalls in order to try and catch a glimpse of it. But he was disappointed, it was impossible; the dancer's dress was well calculated to baffle even gazers from the stalls. Taglioni herself was edified during the performance by being told that the emperor had gone below in order to try to see her knees. The dress which she wore is one which now looks quaint. What she wore the others wore, for, from her first appearance, the fashion was set by her, so that she carried an atmosphere of grace and modesty on to the stage. In her zenith, Taglioni not only set the fashions on the stage, but even off it. She has been heard to relate a funny story illustrating the quickness with which she was copied in anything she wore. In Paris, she was going one night to the opera, and took out fresh from its box a new had just received from her *modiste*, Mme. Alexandre Baudrant, a celebrity of the day. This was in the time when ladies wore hats at the opera; and her new hat being very pretty, of a fine and delicate straw, she straightway put it on for the occasion. A few days afterward her milliner came to her in consternation. "Mme Taglioni, what have you been doing? I turned back the brim of your hat, because it was so delicate, that it might not be hurt in the box, and you have worn it so at the opera!" "O?" said Taglioni, "I supposed it was a new fashion." And so it was, Taglioni having worn it; next week all the ladies went to the opera with hats turned back at the brim.—*University Magazine.*

Society Topics.

Transparent colored curtains of Madras cloth are pretty for summer.

The Louis XIII. style is already used by a few of the French dressmakers.

Almost any kind of a large bib or collar is fashionable now.

Old-fashioned cashmere shawls with narrow borders are preferred to all others in Paris.

Some new waists are not only laced at the back, but have vests of lace set in front, over which the waist seems laced with flat galloon.

Miss Dods, the Philadelphia cooking teacher, wears a black gown and white apron while lecturing, and decorates herself with a gold necklace and a locket as big and bright as a pie plate.

Dresses are growing fuller, and are more and more puffed at the back, but some have no polonaise or overskirt, or even the simulation of anything of the kind by trimmings.

A French woman, who wishes the world to understand that she is not in mourning, fastens a small colored flower encircled with black feathers in the back of the black bonnet which she wears.

Flower bonnets should be made of flowers actually in season. Cherries, currants and strawberries are already in preparation for the fruit bonnets which are said to be coming next.

Plush will, it is said, be used by the milliners through the summer; and plush strings are said to be among the coming tortures in preparation for the dog-days.

A frill of yellow or crimson silk edged with lace is recommended for a lamp shade by the *Art Interchange*. A frame of coarse net covered with artificial flowers looks pretty, and a handkerchief-shaped lace with a circle cut out of the centre is effective.

Among the wedding gowns soon to be worn in New York are several in which pale pink and pale yellow are employed, and the wreath of orange blossoms are mingled with blush roses both in the Worth and Pingat costumes. An actress who was married on Saturday last wore lace and sulphur-tinted brocade, embroidered with seed pearls, but the most gorgeous of all the gowns is of gauze interwoven with gold threads, and trimmed with pearl and Honiton.

Living jewelware to be worn in Paris, says the Paris *Figaro*—beetles brought from Yucatan, on the Gulf of Mexico. These beetles are dead gold in color, with coon black markings, and their feet sparkle like the glowworm. They are to be fastened on different colored satin ribbons by delicate golden chains, and can only be worn in well warmed rooms, being generally kept in a flannel envelope. In Cuba the Havanaise creoles frequently wear the cucujas—sparkling flies, imprisoned in white tulle.

A Thick-Skulled Negro.

Every man graduated from Williams College within the last twenty-five years has some recollection of Abe Parsons, or Abe "Bunter," as he is more commonly called, from his butting propensities. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "Little is known of his early life, but he was owned as a slave and ran away to obtain his freedom. The story is told of his recognizing the picture of his old mistress, who had aided him to escape, in the room of one of the students, who was her son, and that after that she used to send him aid. The most powerful blows had no effect on his cranium. Two-inch plank are shivered at a single blow. At an agricultural fair he was once giving an exhibition of his powers by breaking cheeses, which had been place in bags, but a grindstone had been substituted for one of them. The first blow failed to break it, but, nothing daunted, he made the attempt the second time, and sure enough broke it quite to pieces. At a fire once some men had been trying to break in a strong door with axes, but they did not succeed in making an entrance till his power was put into use, when the door quickly yielded. A thousand stories might be told of his wonderful feats, but nothing has brought him into notoriety so much as his connection with J. Frank Baxter, the Spiritualist medium. At one of the Spiritualistic camp-meetings at Lake Pleasant, Baxter brought up his spirit and gave a detailed account of his exploits, but Abe proved too lively a ghost for him, as he was not dead, although reports of his death had been published. He is now about 70 years of age, but though he has given up some of his feats he can still make quick work with a dry-goods box or door of ordinary thickness."

Theories to Cure the Commercial System.

Our present commercial system is so complex that theorists for the most part are able to approach it from many different sides, and see only a little piece at a time. One sees one set of circumstances and cries over-production; another studies another set and declares an opposite view—too little work done. One says the rate of wages paid to the operatives has done the mischief; another attributes it to the lavish expenditure of the master. One cries we are beaten by cheap labor; another, we are lagging behind while others have been advancing in skill. One says the telegraph has rendered unnecessary the former large holdings of surplus stocks, and these must be worked off before the average demand can again come into play. Another view is that stagnation is due to antiquated machinery of business being attempted to be used when the conditions to which it was once suited are entirely changed. Another says that free trade is all a mistake, and we must revert to antiquated theories of protection. Who can decide for himself amid such a chaos of views? All the trader can do is to work on at the best he can, or deal in what he can, and wait patiently as his fathers had to wait before him. These forefathers no doubt bore their yoke more meekly, being without that intense apprehensiveness which makes a time of trouble come before it comes, and last after it is gone. —*The University Magazine.*

Her Looks Got the Citron.

In a pleasant little family in this city there is a bright-eyed, golden-haired 5-year-old girl named Louise. The family has a young lady boarder named Miss Annie. The young lady had some nice cake and a jar of citron sent her a few days ago by her mother, and she had been very liberal in dividing her good things with the family, and especially with little Louise. Yesterday morning Louise said: "Mamma, I believe I will go up stairs and ask Miss Annie for some citron." "Oh! no," remarked her mother, "you have already eaten up nearly all of Miss Annie's citron; and, besides, it would be very unladylike to ask Miss Annie for it." "Well, mamma," suggested Louise, "I will just go up stairs and stand and look like I want some." She went up stairs, an it is needless to say that her looks go the citron.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Am*

The Dolls of Japan.

The dolls of Japan are quite an institution, and are the funniest things imaginable. They look so like real babies and children, and I have often been deceived when I have seen them in the arms, carried about the streets. Besides playing with dolls New Year's time, and any other when they choose, there are two days set apart in April for what is called a "dolls festival," and all the girls, and even big women, make a great time of it. They take them out to walk and visit, and get new dresses for them, and treat them just as tenderly as if they were live children. You may think it funny for women to do this, but the poor Japanese women have a very aimless life, and I think playing with dolls is about as harmless a way for them to get pleasure as they could find.

When the hand-bill distributor begins to ignore you it is high time to get a new suit of clothes.

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP.

Courtship, it will be admitted, is a very ancient practice, and prevails everywhere. And yet, whatever may be the inner and concealed lines on which it is conducted, the external and visible ones vary with the country, age and circumstances. In some lands it is an affair of the state, and with certain people it is a mere matter of family arrangement; with others the adjustment of a few financial questions. In such instances the true fire and inspiration of love—the "stound"—which give life to the forms of courtship, are of necessity absent. The following curiosities of courtship in its various phases may interest our readers:

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, THE POET,

wooed and won Miss Cunningham, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who died when the wedding day was fixed. This melancholy event so overwhelmed the poet with grief that he never ceased to pour fresh tears over her grave. At least for many years after the death of Miss Cunningham life seemed to Drummond a "nought, a thought, a masquerade of dreams." He lived in a state of celibacy till the age of 47, when he married Elizabeth Logan, a lady in whom he traced many strong resemblances to her whom he first loved, and by whom he was so greatly charmed.

SHE LOOKED LIKE HIS FIRST WIFE.

A gentleman in Nottingham, looking from his window one day, saw a lady pass who looked very much like his late wife. He made haste after her, and, having succeeded in obtaining all necessary information, she was married to him because of the likeness she bore to the one he had tenderly loved.

Reported virtues have sometimes paved the way to the most romantic attachments. Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham castle and town in the time of the civil war, being at the house of Sir Allen Apsley, was greatly pleased with a child of a pleasant and vivacious spirit. One day when looking on a shelf, he found a few Latin books, and, asking whose they were, he was told by the young miss that they were her eldest sister's. He at once wished to see her; but as she was gone from home he was not likely to have his wish fulfilled. Meanwhile gentlewomen who had been Miss Apsley's companions used to tell him how reserved and studious she was, and these reports so inflamed his desire to see her, that he began to wonder why he should have such a strong impulse toward one whom he had never seen. There scarcely passed a day but some accident or discourse still kept alive and strengthened his wish to see her. Once in a company at a gentleman's house a certain song was sung which was said to have been written by Miss Apsley, who, by-the-by, was greatly praised by two or three gentlemen in the party. He (Mr. Hutchinson) heard all this, and said to one of the gentlemen: "I cannot be at rest till this lady return, that I may be acquainted with her." The same evening, while they were at supper, some statement was made which gave him the impression that the young lady was married. He was then taken ill immediately, and had to leave the table. He, however, learned shortly after that his impressions were wrong. Afterward they were fortunate enough to meet, and a friendship at once created which ripened into strong affection. Devotedly attached to her, she became to him a most admirable wife and companion, and lived to be the writer of the "History of the Siege of Nottingham Castle." Another instance of

LOVE ARISING FROM REPORTED VIRTUES

is told of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, who was so charmed with the writings of Miss Anna Taylor and the eulogium of her personal merits pronounced by those acquainted with her, that, without having seen her, he addressed a letter to the young lady, inquiring whether any peremptory reasons existed which might lead him to conclude that a journey undertaken with the purpose of soliciting her heart and hand could not possibly be successful. After a little correspondence, the journey was permitted, and an interview was obtained, which ripened into happy wedded life.

The celebrated John Newton, of Olney, fell in love with a Kentish maid

AT FIRST SIGHT.

The girl was under fourteen years of age; but such was the impression she made on young Newton that his affection for her appears to have equaled all that the writers of romance have imagined. When in distant parts of the world, the thought of her checked him in a profligate career. When sinking on the coast of Africa into a wretched state of slavery and when ready to put an end to his life, the thought of her aroused him to energy and inspired him with hope. All the impressions and scenes of misery and wickedness through which he had passed never had banished her from his waking thoughts for the following seven years. When he lived London he would repair twice a week to Shooter's Hill, and from the top of that eminence comfort himself with a distant view of the district in which his loved once lived. Not that he could see the spot him itself, which was in reality too remote; but it gratified him even to look toward the spot. She eventually became the bright star of his life.

The Rev. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and author of "Contemplations of the Old and New Testament," obtained a wife in a very singular manner. In walking from the church one Whit-Monday with a grave and reverend minister of the name of Grandidge, he saw a comely, modest gentlewoman standing at the door of a house where they were invited to a wedding dinner. Mr. Hall inquired of his friend whether he knew her.

"Yes," said Mr. Grandidge, "I know her well, and

I HAVE BESPOKE HER FOR YOUR WIFE.

She is the daughter of a gentleman whom I much respect, Mr. George Winniff, of Bretenham; and out of the opinion I have of the match for you, I have already treated about it with her father, whom I found very apt to entertain it." Mr. Hall, too, it seems, was equally apt to entertain it; for he says: "Being advised not to neglect the opportunity, and not concealing the just praises of the modesty, piety, good disposition and other virtues that were lodged in that seemly presence, I listened to the motion as sent from God." On this motion Mr. Hall acted; he spoke the necessary words; and at last, with due prosecution, happily prevailed, enjoying the society of that charming helpmate for the space of forty-five years.

THE CELEBRATED GEORGE WHITEFIELD began his courtship in a singular fashion. His biographer pronounces him one of the oddest wooers that ever wooed. When Whitefield was in America, and had under his charge the Orphan House in Savannah, "it was much impressed on his heart that he ought to marry in order to have a helpmate in his arduous work." He had also fixed his mind on the young lady whom he intended to ask to become his wife. So he addressed a letter to her parents, and inclosed another to herself. In his letter to the parents he stated that he wanted a wife to help him in the management of his increasing family, and then said: "This letter comes like Abraham's servant to Rebekah's relations, to know whether your daughter, Miss E——, is a proper person to engage in such an undertaking; and, if so, whether you will be pleased to give me leave to propose to her. You need not be afraid of sending me a refusal; for I bless God, if I know anything of my own heart, I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love." He wrote in a similar strain to the young lady, asking her, among many other questions, if she could leave her home and trust in Him for support who feeds the young ravens; and bear the inclemencies of air both as to heat and cold in a foreign climate; whether, having a husband, she could be as though she had none. He also told her that he thought the passionate expressions which ordinary courtiers use ought to be avoided by those who marry in the Lord; and that if she thought marriage would in any way be prejudicial to her better part, she was to be so kind as to send him a denial; that she need not be afraid to speak her mind, as he loved her only for God.

The letters were not so successful as Abraham's servants. The parents were not very anxious to send their daughter on such an adventure; and Whitefield continued for a longer space in his bachelor condition. Some time after he essayed another courtship with a widow in Wales after the same style. The mode in which Rebekah was chosen for Isaac seems to have been Whitefield's ideal of obtaining a wife. The week after he was married he went on one of his evangelistic tours, and left his newly-wedded wife to muse alone amid the Welsh hills in the second quarter of their honeymoon.

HOW A PAINTER WON A WIFE.

Thomas Gainsborough's young friend (a commercial traveler in his father's establishment) had a sister, Miss Margaret Burr, an extraordinary beauty. That Miss Burr should wish to have her portrait painted by her brother's friend, is not a matter of wonder. Neither is it a wonder that the sittings should be numerous and protracted, for such they were declared to have been. The likeness was at last finished, and pronounced by competent judges perfect. The young lady greatly admired the painter's skill, and in glowing terms expressed her appreciation of the portrait, and in doing so gave the artist the gentlest possible hint that perhaps in time he might become the possessor of the original. On that hint Gainsborough spoke the magic word, and after a short courtship was rewarded by her hand, and each lent brightness to the other's life.—*Chambers' Journal.*

What was the Matter?

John J. Andrews, a Philadelphia merchant, lost the sight of his left eye twenty years ago, and physicians told him there was no cure. The useless member gave him no trouble until 1877, but thereafter it was occasionally so painful that he writhed on the floor until the attack was over. Many of the best oculists made careful examinations and were unable to ascertain the nature of the disease. Lately he put himself into the hands of a Philadelphia physician, of whose investigation he says: "He blistered me around the eye to draw out the inflammation, and at last he said: 'I know what it is not; it is not inflammation, and that is one point gained.' He drew out a diseased tooth and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did some probing; finally he said: 'It does not come from a tooth nerve, and that is another point gained.' He dosed me with quinine until he was satisfied, and then he said: 'It is not miasma, and that is another point gained.' Last Thursday he put me into a darkened room, and, throwing an indescribably bright light into my eye, looked into my eye for two mortal hours. At last he exclaimed: 'I have the secret.' Looking in through the pupil of the eye he could see a live cysticercus, or embryo tape worm." This was the first case in America, and was exhibited to most of the physicians of Philadelphia. An operation with a knife removed the creature.

New Preservative Agent.

During some experiments in separating sugar from molasses a double salt of borate of potassium and sodium were found that proved to have valuable antiseptic properties. This salt is now manufactured on a commercial scale, and costs about ten cents a kilogram. It is obtained by dissolving in water equal quantities of chloride of potassium, nitrate of sodium and boric acid, filtering and evaporating to dryness. The salt is said to be quite deliquescent and must be kept in tight bottles. It is quick in action, retains its qualities for a long time and has no injurious effect on the taste, smell, or healthfulness of the substance to which it is applied. It has already found a use in making sausages, in preserving meats, in tanning and butter-making. A small quantity of the salt added to milk will preserve it in good condition for a week. It is also used in preserving beers and wines and is being made the subject of experiment in several other directions.—*Scribner for June.*

A Washington paper, by mixing two items, said to its readers: "A big bell has been given to the Newark mission chapel, and on the bell is this inscription: Deckertown is supplied at 3 cents a quart. Washington pays 5 cents a quart."

A RURAL RHYME.

"O maiden sweet, with delicate feet,
Tripping the fair fields over,
What do you seek by the gurgling creek
And amid the dewy clover?"
"Why, Mister," she said, "you don't know beans
I'm gatherin' yaller dock for greens."
—*Philadelphia Press.*

HUMOROUS.

The oldest verse in existence—the universe.

If your shoe's tore go to a shoe store and get it repaired.

If the girl is pretty, even a good grammarian will find it difficult to decline a kiss.

Beware of dried apples; they live not wisely, but to swell.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

It will go hard with the watering place hotel clerk who has pawned his diamond pin.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The robins have come and the glassware peddlar is on his rounds after winter clothing.

It is a remarkable fact that while so many are round you never get a good square custard pie.

In the spring the tadpole's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of legs.—*St. Alban's Advertiser.*

A joke is not so durable as a church bell. After it has been tolled a few times it is worn out.

The small boy now counts over the weary days, and rejoices inwardly to know that the Fourth of July is on the way.—*New York Express.*

"Don't you mean to marry again, Deacon Jones?" asked widow Simpkins. "No," growled he, "I'd rather lose what ribs I've got than take any more."

The older we grow, the more we enjoy friendly reunion, and naturally, because the nearer the bourne the sweeter the meet.

"My Soul's at the Gate," is the title of a new piece of music. He had better be careful or he may find the old man's sole at the gate, too, some of these fine evenings.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"What's de time o' day, ole woman?" said a colored countryman to Aunt Milly, trying to poke fun at the brass chain that held her front door key around her neck. "Look at de town clock, chile. Dat's built for po' folks."

"Why," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "Because we want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

Little six-year-old was obliged to take a dose of medicine that left an unpleasant taste in the mouth. When asked how he liked it he said, "It's good enough, all but the end of it."—*New Haven Register.*

It is stated that a little girl at Lewiston, in this state, has committed the whole of the New Testament to memory. It is hardly probable that she will grow up and marry a coachman.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Last Sunday a Sunderland, Mass., superintendent, after the lesson was closed, asked the little boys the following questions from the smaller question-book: "Who knows better than father or mother?" A little 5-years-old promptly answered, "I do."

And now the tackmakers are going to strike. We have seen the time when we should like to strike a tackmaster, and while on our knees, too. But being but a carpet knight, we struck the tack instead of the tackmaster.—*Boston Transcript.*

"John, did you go round and ask how old Mrs. Jones was this morning, as I told you to do last night?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what was the result?" "She said that seeing as how you had the impudence to send to ask how old she was, she'd no objection to telling you she's seventy-four."

"Professor," said the cheeky soph., "is there any danger of disturbing the magnetic currents if I examine that compass too closely?" And the stern professor loving his little joke, promptly responded: "No, sir; brass has no effect whatever on them;" thereby scoring three against the unsuspecting man of cribs.—*Acta Columbiana.*

The latest swindle is reported from Stanstead, Que. A peddler went about selling ten cent packages "warranted sure death to potato bugs; no risk of poisoning animals with Paris green." The packages were not to be opened until time to use them. One victim, having three, opened one, and found two square blocks of wood; on one was written, "place the bug on this block and press firmly with the other."

A gentleman not extremely given to piety was dismayed by being asked to say grace at a strange table. To refuse and explain, would be embarrassing; to comply would be equally so. He chose the latter, and started off briskly enough with "Oh, Lord, bless this table." Just here, being unused to the business, he nearly broke down, but by a gigantic effort pulled through with "World without end. Yours, respectfully, amen."

It isn't the frail, delicate girl, with the soft, gazelle-like eyes, that the divine afflatus of spring poetry rests upon. Not at all. The genius of rhyme and rhythm is more often found in the robust and somewhat wrinkled maiden of 40 summers, with a good appetite and superb digestion. Young man, beware of the rhyming female. She is the most expensive kind to feed.—*New Haven Register.*

There were two suitors to one girl in Des Moines. She married No. 1 while No. 2 was out of town, and on No. 2's return he called on her without knowing what had happened. There was his rival in the parlor, but he resolved to "sit it out." The girl made no explanation, and the hours passed until midnight. Then No. 1 said: "Excuse me, sir, but we desire to go to bed." No. 2 was dumbfounded.

Prepare for hot weather. Consign your hibernal integument to the pungent camphor, and smooth the creases out of your linen duster. Send your grass hat to the bleachers and resurrect your napkins from their winter's sleep, and be ready with your slender stick to rally forth to meet the vertical sun. "But," you say, "I may not be alive." True, true; but don't let that trouble you; make your preparations for warmth just the same.—*Boston Transcript.*

SHEARER & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS,

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods'

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

AT

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND.

A LEADVILLE ROMANCE.

A Grass Widow's Adventures in the New Town.

[Leadville Eclipse.]

Leadville is now passing through its most romantic period, and from now until we settle into a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants such incidents as we are about to relate will be of not unfrequent occurrence. The circumstances came to the knowledge of a reporter at the dinner table this afternoon, and acting on the hint, the clue was followed up until at last one of those life histories, which occur now and then, and inspire new faith in human nature, was revealed. Five years ago a young man whom we shall call Smith because that is not his name, was married to a beautiful girl in one of the interior towns of Iowa. Smith was then only twenty-two years old, and, though intelligent, well-educated and active, was only a clerk in a dry-goods store, depending upon a meager salary for subsistence. Common prudence should have dictated to the young couple the propriety of waiting, but they loved each other, and laughed at the future. The father of the young lady was one of the pioneers of the town, rich, haughty and purseproud. He was enraged at the match, and coarsely told the delicate young girl that she had made a hard bed for herself and must lie on it. With an amount of money ridiculously small, considering his wealth, he dismissed her finally. The couple went to housekeeping, but with all their love and economy failed to make both ends meet. The money, which the young wife brought was expended during the first year, and love, which "laughed at locksmiths," flew out of the window when poverty came in at the door. Misunderstanding, bickerings and quarrels followed each other in rapid succession, and finally it seemed to the unhappy pair that it was impossible for them to live together, and, after a somewhat more violent scene than usual, Mrs. Smith took her babe and went to her father's, only to have the door shut in her face. Returning to her own home she found her husband had left a note stating that she would never see him again. In a fit of desperation, she sold her stock of furniture, placed her babe in the charge of her husband's parents, with money enough to make it comfortable for a year, and started for a large city to make a living. This was only a little more than a year ago. The old story of a young, refined and unprotected female in a large city was reenacted in her case. She fell, and in three months had become reckless. Always finding admirers, she drifted from city to city, occasionally sending a little money for the care of her babe, which she loved with passionate tenderness. During all this time however, she never forgot her husband, having learned that her love had been clouded, not extinguished. Last week she arrived in Leadville. As she descended from the coach she noticed in the throng of bronzed faces one that seemed strangely familiar, though covered with an enormous beard. It disappeared and she went to her lodging with a strange feeling of unrest and isolation. The next day in walking about town she again encountered that face and met a glance that caused her to tremble. In another instant both her hands were seized, and she knew that her husband, whom she had never ceased to love, stood before her. He had come to Leadville immediately after their separation, had prospered and, supposing that she was still at her father's, was about starting for home with sufficient means to establish himself in business in their native town. She told him all; he forgave all, and the next day the strangely-reunited couple left to begin a new and happier life.

◆

The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had the habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterward shaving was practiced in the Macedonian army, and then among Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the middle ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit was retained, though classicism gave place to romanticism, and that, in its turn, was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost persistence, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement, as they believed, of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of western Europe and in the United States the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.

◆

Horace Greeley's Shoe-Leather.

Mr. Greeley rolled into the shoemaker's store with that heavy, billowy sort of a gait he had. "Sit down, Mr. Greeley," said the shoe-maker. Greeley looked up with that broad, wondering, half child-like look, and said, "Why, do you know me?" "Every body knows you, Mr. Greeley," was the reply. A comfortable-fitting shoe was tried on. "No, that's altogether too small." Then a shoe that was really altogether too large, but that, too, was not large enough; then a cloth-shoe, so large that Mr. Greeley could put his hands in and arrange his stocking over his foot so as to fit him. He was amazed at the contrast with Broadway prices, not seeing that there was also a contrast with the Broadway quality; bought several pairs like it—all the man had, in fact—and went away greatly delighted, saying that he had a lot of shoes he would send around to be mended. Sure enough, a boy came in a few moments with a small basketful. The shoe-maker pledges me his professional honor that there were not two shoes alike in the whole basket. He hurried around to Mr. Greeley's house, and suggested that as none of the shoes mated, it was of no use to mend them. "Well," said Mr. Greeley, with that confidential half-whisper of his, "the fact is, I put 'em on just as they came along!" And it is not difficult to believe that he did.

A Dress of Spiders' Webs.

A dress woven from the webs of the large spiders common in South America has been presented to Queen Victoria by the Empress of Brazil. It exceeds in fineness any manufactured silk known, and is very handsome. Spaniards nearly two hundred years ago endeavored to make gloves, stockings and other articles of spiders' webs, but they yielded so little profit, and necessitated so much trouble, that the manufacture was abandoned. In 1710 the calculation was made that the webs of 700,000 spiders would be required for about forty yards of silk. Such dresses are occasionally seen in South America.

◆

A Hen Becomes a Rooster.

Six years ago next July, says the Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo, there was hatched in this section a female chick. With the exception of the usual adventures with hawks and owls, this interesting fowl reached age of pullethood without creating any unusual excitement. She quickly won the hearts of the lords of the barn-yard, and more than one pitched battle was fought for her favor by rival cocks. In time she developed into a steady, matronly hen, and not only proved a good source of eggs, but set upon and hatched five litters of chicks and one of geese, from which feat she was known in the neighborhood as the "gosling hen." Last February, however, a marked change was observed in the subject of this sketch. First the rooster ceased to worship at her shrine. A change was also observed in her general bearing—she assumed decidedly masculine airs, crowing with a voice and tone of a thoroughbred chanticleer; spurs commenced to grow from her heels; the tail feathers lengthened and curved; her comb grew in length, and now this remarkable fowl has developed into a full-fledged rooster. It is now on exhibition at Barrows.

◆

Concerning Tea.

The addition of a few drops of lemon juice, or of any other vegetable acid, renders tea more exciting, and this custom prevails among poor Chinese and many Russians. The addition of an alkali, on the contrary, makes tea less stimulating, and in some measure narcotical. In the east some drugs are put into tea to give aphrosidiacal qualities. Tea excites the movements of the heart less than coffee; it is less hostile to sleep, and is less fit to sustan intellectual labor; but, more than coffee, it increases the eliminative activity of the skin and respiration. In many persons tea produces an astringent effect on the intestine, and a troublesome constipation. The addition of a few drops of generous wine can prevent the wakefulness which tea causes. More than everything, experience availeth to indicate to any one whether from the state of his nerves, his brain, or his digestion, he ought to prefer tea or coffee. In every fashion it seems to be proved that, after dinner, the Chinese leaf ought to be preferred to the Abyssinian berry. In very cold countries, and on very cold days, and consequently with supreme reason in the Arctic zone, tea is the best of drinks, as all travelers have demonstrated. Dr. Kane did not hesitate to call tea the "great panacea of Arctic travel." The excessive use of tea, especially of green tea, produces obstinate wakefulness, nervous tremblings, convulsions, cramps of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and so on.—Exchange.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms
are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 45 a m	[illegible]
Wauseon	12 15 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 28 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 23 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 27	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS. GOING SOUTH.	1. Mail.	3 [illegible]	
FORT WAYNE	1 05pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 14 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	3 7 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 09 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	8 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	8 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS. GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		[illegible] pm	1 32 am
Louisville		pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	pm		
Muncie	1 23 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 12 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City			
Saginaw			
Lansing			
Detroit			
Ann Arbor			
Jackson	6 00am	11 44am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 56pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 25am	3 02pm	1 05am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis			
Cincinnati			
Louisville			
St. Louis			
Washington			
Baltimore			

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore			
Washington			
St. Louis			
Louisvile			
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis			
Ft. Wayne	11 40am	5 00am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	12 30am	5 52pm	6 25pm
Auburn	12 34am	5 55am	6 50pm
Waterloo	12 46am	6 08am	7 03pm
Bankers	2 22am	7 51am	10 20pm
Jonesville	2 37am	8 10am	10 47pm
Jackson	3 40pm	9 20am	12 35am
Ann Arbor			
Detroit			
Lansing			
Saginaw			
Bay City			

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $1 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

---

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 1, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 29	7 51
Denver	9 22	9 02	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 58	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 20	11 37
Collamer	10 51	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 20
Columbia City	11 25	11 36	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 15
Churubusco	12 09	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 40	3 30
Cedar Creek	12 36	12 58	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 16	4 55
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 14pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 15	3 55
Denver	6 23	11 58	3 30
Chili	6 17	10 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	1 02	2 30
Laketon	5 46	1 25	2 41
North Manchester	5 36	1 13	1 28
Liberty Mills	5 29	1 12	1 00
Collamar	5 15	13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	48	12 20
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 40	10 37
Churubusco	4 16	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 56	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 38
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 19	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	1 32am	1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 20	2 48	1 46
Albion	4 25	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 53	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 35	4 05	3 24
St. Joe	5 40	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 22	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 15	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	5 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 50
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 44
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 12	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 40

N. H. Wheeler, Master of transportion Chicago Division. Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

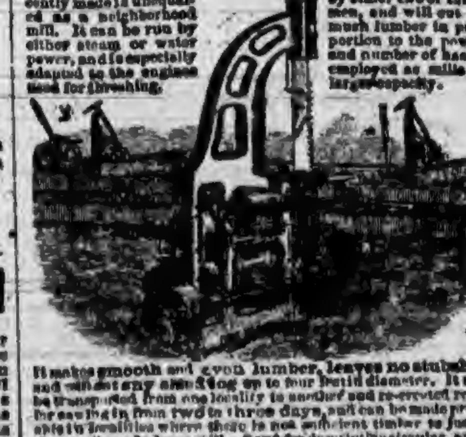

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stub-shot and will cut any size log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, prices, &c., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER SUPPLEMENT.

STILL IN TOWN.

McQUISTON & RALSTON

WITH THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

CARPETS, CLOTHING,

Hats, Groceries, Glass and

Queensware, Fish, Salt, &c.

Look through our stock before purchasing, and SAVE MONEY. We have the LARGEST STOCK in the city to select from, and our long experience in the trade enables us to anticipate the wants of the people. Our stock of DOMESTIC GOODS was bought before the recent advance in all cotton goods, which enables us to give better goods at the same prices than those that buy in small quantities, as they must have them. Our CLOTHING is bought direct from the best MANUFACTURERS, and also our LADIES' LINEN SUITS, thus giving our customers the JOBBERS' PROFITS.

We are now offering to the trade a splendid line of CARPETS; HEMPS at 6 yds. for $1.00; heavy INGRAINS 40c. per yd., and a SPECIAL BARGAIN in TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 80c. per yd. Bring the measure of your rooms and WE WILL CUT ALL CARPETS TO FIT IF WANTED.

A large lot of cheap **DRESS GOODS** at from 7 to 20c. per yard; **WHITE PIQUES** 6 1-4, to 12 1-2c. per yard; **EMBROIDERIES** from 2 1-2c. to $1.00 per yard; **TOWELING** from 6 1-4c. to 15c. per yd.; **TABLE LINEN**, not cotton, from 30c. to 75c. per yd.; **SUMMER SHAWLS** from 90c. up; **PARASOLS** and **UMBRELLAS** of all grades; **MEN'S BRITTISH HALF HOSE** from 10 to 25c.; **LADIES' HOSE** from 7 to 65c. per pair; **ROUCHES** from 3 for 5c. to 30c. each; **LADIES' BERLIN GLOVES** from 13 to 20c per pair.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS OF ALL KINDS.

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN OVERALLS---TRY THEM.

Don't buy Clothing till you see our immense stock. Get the best prices you possibly can, then come and see us,

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Coffee A Suguar	9c. per lb.
" C "	8c. " "
Yellow "	7c. " "
Granulated "	10c. " "
Fourteen pounds Prunes for	$1.00

Peas 3c. per lb.; Beans 3c. per lb.; Rice (Carolina) three lbs. for 25c.; Good Coffee 8 lbs for $1.00; Best Rio Coffee 18c.; Roasted Coffee 18c.; Good Fine-cut Tobacco 45c.;

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

TEAS from 30c up---Try our best Teas.

$1.00 Fine-cut Tob. for 80c.; 16 oz. Plug Tob. for 55c.; Good Smoking Tob. 25c.; 10c. packages Smoking Tob. 8c. 8 bars Sterling Soap for 25c.; 4 bars Kirk's Savan Soap for 25c.; A variety of Toilet Soaps; Four 10c boxes of Matches for 25c.; 3 boxes Blueing for 10c.; Silver Gloss Starch 10c.; Milk Crocks 85c. per doz.

The Largest Stock of FISH in the Market---Every Package Warranted.

DISHES, DISHES, DISHES, DISHES.

THE VERY BEST SAGINAW SALT $1.20 PER BARREL.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

McQUISTON & RALSTON, Auburn, Ind

Auburn Courier.

WORLD WONDERS.

Eleven Thousand Years of Winter

Mr G. Hilton Scribner, ex-secretary of state for New York, has been giving to the Troy Times his views on the momentous geological changes through which the earth has passed, and is still passing. Mr. Scribner finds a ready solution of many of the difficulties which perplex the geologist. The epochs through which the globe has passed are due largely, if not wholly, he believes, to the fact that the earth's axis describes a circle in the northern heavens, and that the effect of this is to cause the earth to pass through long winters and summers of 11,000 years each. "During its winter," says Mr. Scribner, "each hemisphere is submerged and [illegible] ocean; its [illegible] decomposed into coal-beds; its whole surface covered with marine deposits and sediment transported and scattered by ocean currents; and thus enriched, it rises again after a long winter of 11,000 years, to be renewed in life, to be clothed in vegetation and beauty, to become again the theater of activity through a vast summer as long as its season of repose. Sixty-five coal-beds in horizontal layers, one above another, have been opened in the British islands, which makes it probable that at least sixty-five of these long years have passed since vegetation [illegible] upon the earth." [illegible] wonderful change in the ocean's level is brought about, Mr. Scribner argues, by a change in the earth's center of gravity, and this again is caused by the vast accumulation of ice around the pole of the hemisphere which is passing through its long winter. "We have supposed this center of gravity of the earth," he says, "to be shifted southward, by the causes enumerated, about two miles, or 10,000 feet. This would increase the depth of water in the southern oceans 10,000 feet, and would decrease the depth of water in the northern oceans 10,000 feet, in order to keep their surfaces equi-distant from the earth's center of gravity, or upon a water level; but to increase the depth of the ocean in the southern hemisphere by an additional 10,000 feet would be to submerge nearly all the lands in the southern hemisphere, and to increase the depth of the ocean by 10,000 feet north of the equator would result in draining off vast continents in the southern hemisphere. This is the exact condition of things which the earth presents." Mr. Scribner cites various facts which he believes to be confirmatory of these views, and finally sums up as follows: "First, the north pole is toward the sun while the earth passes slowly around the longer portion of its orbit. Second, the south pole is toward the sun while the earth moves more rapidly around the shorter portion of its orbit. Third, this gives to the northern hemisphere about three days more of warm and four days less of cold weather than the southern hemisphere receives of each. Fourth, this keeps the ice thinner and with narrower limits at the north pole, and produces vast accumulations of ice about the south pole. Fifth, this changes the center of gravity of the earth to the southward of its center of bulk. Sixth, this causes the oceans to flow from the north, draining off vast continents, to the southern hemisphere, and there submerging others of equal extent; and, lastly, extending the limit of the banana, the vine, of grain and of wood 500 miles farther north than the same varieties are found south of the equator." All of which, if not scientifically accurate, is at least an interesting contribution on a most fascinating subject.

EDISON'S LATEST.

A New Patent Bug that Can Crawl and Draw a Wire.

I heard a funny thing when I was at Menlo last, which has not yet got into the papers, and which tends to excite in any well-regulated mind considerable awe of Edison's genius.

Your readers will remember that one of my letters spoke of the possibility of utilizing the present gas-pipes by running the electric wires through them. "How is the wonderful Edison going to get his wires through the pipes, I should like to know?" asked an unbeliever, with a sneer in the Telegramme. Edison took the paragraph and thought it over.

"Why, see here, Johnson!" he exclaimed the next morning. "I'll make a bug that will drag wires through all the pipes in New York."

"Make a bug!" said Johnson, Bachelor, and Griffin, all in a breath: "what in the word are you talking about?"

"Well, I'll make a bug," said Edison, "an iron bug that will go where you send it and draw a wire after it."

And they drew around while he described his coming—or rather his going—bug.

Next day he hatched a rude specimen of that insect as large as a coat-button. And it stood out on the table and crawled.

It was constructed thus: A minute electro-magnet carrying behind it a fine insulated wire, and the armature of the magnet operating a friction pawl. Now observe—every time the circuit is closed through the magnet the armature is attracted, the pawl clutches the sides of the gas-pipe with its claws, and the magnet behind is drawn toward the armature about a sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit is open, the armature reaches forward ready to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit, the little magnet advances one step and drags forward the insulated wire.—Ex.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY

Of all kinds, for agricultural purposes, samples of which can be seen and examined at the agricultural store of

N. & G. ENSLEY

Among the leading [illegible] the following first class machines:

The Huber Farm Engine.

This engine, owing to its light weight and low price, is better adapted to the use of threshers and farmers than any other engine in the market. It is the LATEST IMPROVED portable engine of the day; strong and durable, and uses but a small amount of fuel; it is a vertical engine, which does away with end motion while at work; the boiler is constructed on the return flue plan. The truck or wagon is all iron; the hind axle is the usual length, while the front one is short enough to allow the wheels to travel under the team, thus preventing [illegible] the pole. It throws less fire, and is 2,000 pounds lighter than the average farm engine. THIS POWERFUL LITTLE ENGINE IS NOW BEING OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR $750. Call and see it.

The Davidson Portable and Traction Engine.

The only complete TRACTION ENGINE in the market. This engine is becoming very popular among threshers, as it does away with the use of horses for transporting machines from one point to another. An effort will be made to have one of these engines in Auburn in time to draw a train of fifteen or twenty carriages across the country to [illegible]ville, during the June races at that place. This [illegible] can be turned short, the same as a two-horse wagon, and works on the road similar to a locomotive on the railroad.

The Farmer's Friend Grain Drill.

The most accurate and positive force feed drill in the market. This drill has been greatly improved since last season, so that the drill will sow corn, peas and beans to perfection, with but little trouble in changing the feed. It has all the advantages of other drills, besides having the best and only reliable and durable spring hoe attachment now in use. This drill was awarded the highest medal of honor at the Paris Exposition.

WEIR PLOWS,

ESPECIALLY THE

Sulky or Riding Plow,

Is recognised as possessing more advantages and practical features than can be obtained in any other sulky plow. Malleable and wrought iron has almost taken the place of cast iron, in the manufacture of the WEIR, thereby rendering the plow more wieldy, securing increased strength, and at the same time reducing the weight. If any person desiring a sulky plow will call on the undersigned, he will give them twenty reasons why they should buy the WEIR. Every farmer ought to have one.

Weir's Cultivators,

Riding, walking, or riding and walking combined; all of which are noted for their simplicity of construction, ease of management, depth of penetration, size and shape of shovels, adjustable eveners, fifth shovel attachment etc., etc. The combined cultivator has many advantages over other combined machines and is no more expensive. The WEIR VIBRATING AND SCOTCH HARROWS are well known and need no recommendation. All machines manufactured by the Weir Plow Company, if not kept in stock, will be furnished on short notice, at the very lowest prices.

The New South Bend Chilled Plow.

Which has given such excellent satisfaction, is kept in stock, and can be furnished to purchasers at any time.

J. I. CASE & CO.

Racine, Wis.

Manufacture more

THRESHING MACHINES

Than any other Firm in the World.

GOLD MEDAL at PARIS

Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit, at the

Centennial Exposition

PHILADELPHIA.

Highest Award and Silver Medal

OHIO STATE FAIR, 1878.

First Premium	Gold Medal
COLORADO.	CALIFORNIA

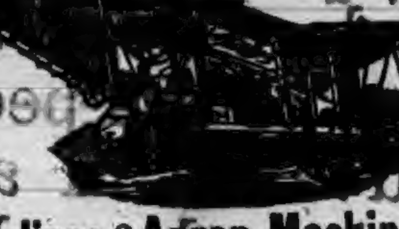

Eclipse & Apron Machines

Will Thresh, Clean, Save per day more bushels of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax, Timothy and Clover Seed than any other Threshing Machine in the United States.

Threshers and Farmers save your Money by purchasing J. I. CASE & CO'S THRESHING MACHINES.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE

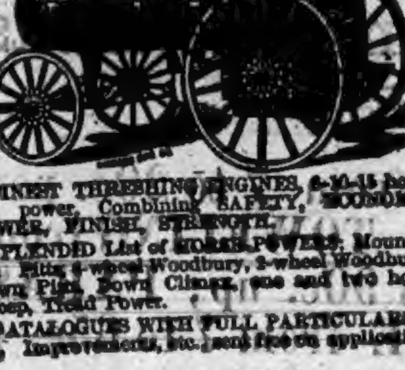

FINEST THRESHING ENGINES, 8-10-12 horse power. Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY, POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH.

SPLENDID List of HORSE-POWERS, Mounted Pitts, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.

CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

Address N. & G. ENSLEY, Auburn, Ind., who are also agents for the

Clover-Huller Attachment

intended to be used in connection with the ECLIPSE THRESHER, and who will furnish all attachments for machines manufactured by J. I. CASE & Co.

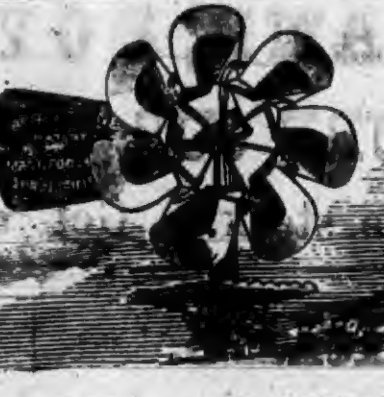

Iron Turbine Wind Engine AND Buckeye Force Pumps.

This wind engine is made of iron, the wheel being constructed on the Turbine principle causes it to give more power than any other wheel of the same diameter; there is no wood about it to shrink and rattle, and be torn to pieces by the wind. It is self-regulating in storms, and will not blow down. Do not buy a WIND ENGINE until you see the TURBINE work. The BUCKEYE ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMP is the only safe pump to use with a wind-mill. These pumps, with all the attachments, will be furnished by N. & G. Ensley, on short notice.

The Carter Tongueless Cultivator,

Warranted to do more and better work, with less labor for man and team, than any other cultivator known. It has taken the premium at the state fairs in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and has always given satisfaction wherever it has been [illegible].

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES

Are invited to examine the

[illegible] Steel Road Scraper.

The most perfect revolving scraper ever introduced in the county. No road district should be without one. They are easy to handle, and cannot get out of repair. Special prices made to township trustees ordering six or more at one time. Remember that they have steel bottoms and boiler iron sides, which makes them preferable to wood side scrapers. Call and examine them.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

Winner of more GRAND GOLD MEDALS than any other machine in America, still has the lead. The improvements for 1879 make it perfect in every particular. This machine has no wood frame to shrink, swell and warp, and thereby throw the shafting out of line. There are no cogs in the drive wheels to gather mud and sand, the gearing is unequaled in simplicity; the cutter-bar is in front of the driver's seat, thus giving the driver full view of the cutters, and preventing accident by falling in front of the knives. Side draft and sore necks on horses, entirely obviated in the BUCKEYE by the perfect manner in which the machine is balanced. Many other features, such as the double jointed coupling for folding the finger-bar, wrought iron steel faced guards, adjustable pitman and pitman box, add greatly to the popularity of the BUCKEYE.

The New Buckeye is the Strongest, Neatest and Best Light Mower Made,

And is perfectly safe for the driver. The Buckeye is the only reaper in the market with Miller's improved table rake, allowing the use of an overhanging reel, which is adjustable for the different conditions of grain, while the machine is in motion. The Miller table-rake has no equal in lodged or tangled wheat or oats. Suffice it to say that the Buckeye, both as a mower and reaper, stands to-day clearly without a rival. Remember that the Buckeye table-rake will cut one foot wider than any reel rake, having the same length of bar.

The Hubbard and Meadow Lark Combined Machines.

Both first class machines, constructed upon new principles, with five rakes, and changeable speed. We ask the public to examine these new machines before buying, samples of which can be seen at our agricultural rooms.

We are also agents for the celebrated

ECKHART BUGGIES

Manufactured in Auburn. They need no special recommendation, as the quality of the work insures large sales. Fourteen of these buggies have already been sold by us this spring. It pays to buy good work. Try it.

Platform Scales,

For farmers use, all kinds and sizes manufactured by the Howe Scale Co. No farmer should be without platform scales, for use about his granery.

THE NEW DAVIS, VERTICAL FEED, SEWING MACHINES

Can be seen at our establishment. These machines do all kinds of work that other machines will do, and fifteen kinds of work that no other machine can do, for proof of which we ask an examination of the machines.

Any person desiring information concerning farming implements of any kind, can receive the desired informa ion by calling on.

N. & G. ENSLEY, Auburn, Ind.

DANCING.

The world is given to dancing; why not? Where is the harm? Who is injured? Let us be rational. Dancing is natural. It is in consonance with youth. It lightens [illegible] have turned raven locks to gray [illegible] the body in sympathy with the heart. It is the expression of joy, happiness and pleasure. It does no violence to any of the predispositions to benevolence, or the highest attainments of the mental faculties. It is the movement of the body in accord with music, the poetry of motion, the elegance of exercise, the fruition of movement. The heart responds with a quicker pulsation; the eye reveals the approval of the soul; the mind gets out of the ruts of humdrum employments and takes the elevation to enjoyments which youth, intelligence and common sense approves. Notwithstanding all this there is a class of moralists (?) who are "down" on dancing. They regard it as the [illegible] instrument of the devil, designed to carry out some dark design against the human family. [illegible] walks in [illegible] thus: "[illegible] moustached gentleman holding a piece of wood to his shoulder and frantically drawing a poor horse-hair over the dried viscera of a dead feline, shouting vociferously incoherent sounds, the meaning of which must be guessed at, while men and women are mostly jumping up and down, scolding, laughing, shouting, coughing, wheezing, bowing, smiling, frowning, winking, blinking, pushing, pulling, sweating, rushing, thundering, rumbling, tramping and stamping until the body is exhausted and the lungs cry for air."

It is not surprising that in the absence of such innocent amusement as dancing [illegible] into the business of child-murder in obedience to revelations. [illegible] the foregoing nonsense says: "I have often wondered why people danced," and to this the Boston Post responds: "Of course he has. There is a feeling of satisfaction and delight experienced by the man or woman who really enjoys dancing that is [illegible]. The mind delights in unities, and when the harmony of motion [illegible] with the harmony of sound, a great triumph of [illegible] has been obtained. The man who dances with hand and heart as well as with legs is more of a man, all other points of character being equal—and there is no reason why they they may not be equal—than he who wonders, in a dazed way why people dance. Must we wonder at everything in the illimitable universe that we do not understand? If so, men might go about with mouth agape all the days of their lives. Again, the reverend censor flings out once more the threadbare slanders and vulgar insinuations against the morality of dancing. We fear that he has wondered how he should feel in the poetry of the waltz, and has reached a conclusion not complimentary to himself. He does not know what is a fact, that young ladies enjoy waltzing with one another almost as well as with the opposite sex, if they are better dancers than their gentlemen friends."

But we have no patience to pursue the subject. There seems to be a purpose on the part of a set of demented fanatics to make the world a tomb, and ever-day life a funeral; to rob youth of its enjoyments; to hush the laugh of innocence and attune the ear only to the croakings of human owls and frogs. Against all of this, common sense rebels and the rebellion is likely to win.

Boston folks only ask to live, move and have their beaus.—Utica Observer.

Cupid's shafts at present seem to have some connection with a horse and a family carriage.—Chicago Tribune.

When a proud man is rolling out an [illegible] a hearse-car loaded with fashionable ladies generally passes by.—Uncle Sam.

"What do we owe to women?" rhapsodizes an unmarried essayist. Most of us owe her forty cents for last week's washing.—Rockland Courier.

Eve was the first, we reckon, that [illegible] gather up her dress in both hands and yell at the sight of a snake.—Ottawa (Kan.) Republican.

It is a very poor newspaper office that [illegible] one compositor who "used to set type right alongside of Artemus Ward."—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

President Hayes thinks his veto shows bravery, and now he sings "None but the brave deserve an invitation to the agricultural fair."—Detroit Free Press.

The London Daily News writes of "Byron's Last Word to His Wife." It's a thousand to one and no takers that he didn't have the last word.—Albany Journal.

It was disagreeable to find one's shaving brush connected with the blacking box, but who could chide a tired wife with a black streak meandering down her little nose?—New York Comm. cial Ad. vertiser.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 5, 1879. Number 23.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

USINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

. D. Moody,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended,to.

Thos. Sprott.
REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Pumb.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over First National, Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler. DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,
Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,
DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,
TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind,

BUTT'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCEL ANEOUS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.
BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction, Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
18-2m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month, beginning March 4, 1876. Examinations begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. BARNS Co. Sup't.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1879,

At the residence of John F Coburn, deceased, of DeKalb county, Ind., all of his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of two colts, one horse, three cows, two heifers, buggy, oats by the bushel, lumber, one-half interest in a sulky rake, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.
GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.
May 14, 1879. 31-w.

Sick Headache
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

"THE WHOLE REPUBLIC IS THEIR SEPULCHRE."

Memorial Delivered by Mr. W. L. Penfield, on Decoration Day, at Auburn, Indiana.

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is fitting that on this day of national mourning we should recall the names of our fallen heroes who died that the Republic might live, and that the perpetuity of its life should be forever linked with the perpetuity of their names. Republics are not ungrateful; and the children of the country, who have fallen in her defense, deserve and shall receive on her altars the incense of a peoples love, a peoples gratitude, a peoples praise. Yet their fittest eulogium is not framed in speech, it is not inscribed on monument, it is not painted on canvas nor chiseled on statuary—it is writ with their blood, with a pen of steel, along the perilous edge of battle, in deeds of heroism which have blossomed out in the rights of humanity established, a race redeemed and a Union restored. Justly then may we recall their patriotic devotion and the generous offering of their lives for the common good. They died not for themselves but for us, and the incense of their holy sacrifice will ever rise from the hearts of their grateful countrymen. And while they gave their lives for the Republic they have also received that renown which never grows old and the most distinguished tomb that they could have; for their grave is not merely that in which they are laid, but the whole Republic is their sepulchre.

To-day, their surviving comrades, their children, their relations and friends withdraw from a merely personal mourning and all participate in the general mourning. The sorrowful selfishness of private grief is silent, for the moment, in order to mingle with the mourning and regrets of all. Let us accept, alas! with a grave and resigned obedience the mysterious will of Providence who has multiplied around us widows and orphans, and let the orphan who has lost a father be consoled by the father who has lost a son. Let the child take for a supreme consolation the memory of what his father was. Let his father's beautiful life, so full of unselfish and patriotic works, reappear now to his young spirit with the grand renown and with the aureola of immortality with which death crowns the end of a hero's life, and let all petty hates, let all the divisions of factions, let all the madness of party spirit, let all the unholy possessions be silent about the tombs of our fallen braves. Let all injustice, strife, contention, all that which troubles and agitates the life of men, vanish on this sacred hour. Oh, the noble souls of our regretted dead, those souls who, during their short life in this world sought only one object, had only one inspiration, wished only one recompense for their sacrifice—light and liberty. But their names are not dead—they are not forgotten. They still live and they are continuing with a more magnificent irradiation, their sublime flight and their immortal destiny. They died for liberty but they live in the spirit of liberty through all the land, they died for the Republic, but the immortality of the Republic is their immortality; they died for humanity and humanity triumphant breathes the perennial fragrance of their names.

As I read the names of the few who lie sepultured in this cemetery, do not expect that I should be so sacrilegious as to make any distinctions or to select for eulogy any one out of all who were so noble and so brave. Their deeds are most adorned when unadorned; and their valor, their devotion and the circumstances of their death are sufficient praise. I read the names of twenty-three soldiers who lie buried in yonder cemetery.

1. John H. Moore, company A, 100th Ind. inf.
2. Daniel W. Squier, company K, 44th Ind. inf.
3. Daniel Olinger, company A, 100th Ind. inf.
4. Frank N. Barclay, company D, 11th Penn. inf
5. Philip Cobbler, company D, 74th Ind. inf.
6. Joshua Cannon, company C, 49th Ohio, Inf.
7. Franklin Leasure, company A, 88th Ind. inf.
8. James Eward, company E, 30th Ind. inf.
9. Samuel W. Feagler, 139th Ind. inf.
10. Clark Ford, company H, 30th Ind. inf.
11. Robert Feagler, company H, 30th Ind. inf
12. George Shuman, company A, 30th Ind. inf.
13. John Anthrop, company K, 35th Ind. inf.
14. Anthony Olinger, company A, 100th Ind. inf.
15. Ephriam Shull, company H, 30th Ind. inf.
16. Henry Spooner, member of a Penn. reg't. No. and Co. not known.
17. Zeph B. Culbertson, company H, 30th Ind. inf.
18. William McClure, 118th Ind. inf.
19. Sheridan Mott, company A. 88th Ind. inf.
20. George F. Long, company H. 30th Ind. inf.
21. Charles Baker, company K, 85th Ind. inf.
22. Rinaldo McDowell, company D, 105th Ind. inf.
23. John C. Weeks, company H, 30th Ind. inf.

Permit me to add a word and I am done. At the breaking out of the French revolution most of the aristocracy and nobility fled from France and refused to serve their country under the auspices of the young Republic. But there was one shining exception who was a decendant of the great Turenne; and whose name was De Latour D'Auvergne, and who entered the ranks of the Republican army. He served in all the campaigns of the Republic, distinguished himself by his valor, his accomplishments and his generous spirit and might have risen to fortune and the highest honors. But he refused all rank above that of Captain and would receive no reward but a sword of honor. Napoleon, in testimony of his merits gave him the title of the first Grenadier of France, which is the only title he would ever bear. He was killed in Germany at the battle of Newburg. To honor his memory his vacant place was always retained in his regiment as if he still occupied it; and whenever the regiment was mustered and the name of De Latour D'Auvergne was called out, the reply was: 'Dead, on the field of honor."

So when we call to-day and shall recall hereafter the names of our fallen heroes, whether dying in hospital or in the storm of battle, as each name is called out, from every patriotic heart comes the simple and fitting response—Dead on the field of honor.

Catholics at the South.

[Richmond State.]

Some religious statistician has discovered, but for what ulterior purpose we know not, that in the old states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, there is only a Catholic population of about 83,000. Following the geographical division of the states, it is found that the Catholic population of this country is divided thus: Southern states 799,000; Eastern states, 861,000; Middle states, 1,968,000; Western states 3,576,000. Is there any idea of reviving the old Know-Nothing party as an offset to Russian Nihilism, which it much resembled in its palmy days in New Orleans and Baltimore?

War Baloons.

The English war department is on the point of at length adopting war baloons into the land and sea services. Movable apparatus for inflating and manipulating military baloons in the the field has just been completed in the Royal Arsenel, Woolwich, and been tried with two new baloons specially constructed for military purposes. The appliances consist of a portable tank, weighing 400 pounds, containg iron shavings, together with a portable boiler and furnace. These appliances can be moved about with troops on the field or on vessels at sea. Hydrogen is generated by passing steam through the iron turnings. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made it is in contemplation to send a few war baloons out into Zululand.—Nature.

Hen and Potato Bugs.

A correspondent of an eastern paper writes: "Our first experiment was to offer both larvæ and beetles to the fowls, but they refused to touch them, and acted as if somewhat afraid. Next we mixed the insects with the corn and other food that was given them, but they refused even to eat the corn for a time; by and by, however, they began to eat the corn, and soon lost all fear of the insects, although they refused to eat any. After a few days, by keeping the insects in their food all the time, some of the bravest of the hens began to eat a few insects, and it was not long before the rest joined them, and in a few days more they appeared to relish the beetles about as well as the corn. Up to this time I did not observe any of the fowls eat a beetle from the potato vines, but they now began to do so, and we were obliged to put them in their food no longer. After this the beetles were so reduced in number in this garden that they did no material damage." It would seem from the above that although the beetles were naturally repugnant to the domestic fowl, yet an appetite for them may be acquired.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The Conditions on which Napoleon III was to have Recognized the southern Confederacy.

Hon. James Lyons, of Richmond, Va. writes as follows in a letter to Colonel Magruder of Baltimore:

I will relate a conversation I had at my house, Laburnum, near Richmond, with Count Mercier, the French Minister, in the month of May or early part of June, 1863. He, it will be recollected, visited Richmond by permission of the Northern Government, but was interdicted from holding direct intercourse with President Davis or any of his Cabinet, and he spent nearly two days of his time at my house in Henrico. In point of fact, as the sequel will disclose, he was sent there (by Mr. Seward) with a view to make peace. In the course of a day's discussion in my library, he asked me a great many questions; among others, the question:

"Can you whip McClellan?" who was then lying with an army of men within six miles of Richmond, confronted by General Lee.

I told him in reply that I felt sure we could and would, and if the Emperor of the French would open the ports and keep them open, we would march to New York and not ask the loan of a man or a dollar. With great animation he sprang to his feet and said in French:

"If such be the temper of your people you are invincible. But why do you think you will whip McClellan?"

I answered: "Because the President and General Lee tell me they believe we will."

Then he added: "But, do you know how many men are bearing upon Richmond?"

I replied: "The President thinks there are two hundred thousand. General Lee thinks not so many, but more than one hundred and fifty thousand."

To which he replied: "They are both mistaken. There are two hundred and twenty-five thousand. General Burnside's force at Port Royal is a part of the force bearing upon Richmond—sent to Port Royal merely in the hope of inducing General Lee to detach a part of his army to meet it. I am just from the war office, and have all the statistics here" (holding up a paper which he drew from his pocket); "but," he added, "can't this war be stopped? Can't you come back under the old flag?"

I said: "I suppose that is impossible for Mr. Seward would not permit us to do so without the abolition of slavery, and it would be useless to propose that to the men from the exrteme south."

To that he replied; "You are mistaken. If you will only return and acknowledge the flag, Mr. Seward will permit you to return without any conditions."

"What!" said I, "with the institution of slavery?"

"Yes," he said.

I then said: "But there is yet one thing more to be considered. To use the phrase which was so much hackneyed with respect to the north-eastern boundary question of 'indemnity for the past and security for the future,' we can't ask, I know, indemnity for the past, but we must have security for the future. We can not live hereafter in the state of harassment and excitement in which we have lived for some years past."

Then drawing his hand across a piece of paper lying upon the library table, upon the opposite sides of which we were sitting he said:

"Mr. Seward will allow you to write your own guarantees."

I expressed my individual readiness to consent to those terms. I had been in favor of the southern convention which South Carolina proposed through Mr. Memminger, her commissioner, believing, as I did, in which I am now confirmed, that if all the southern states met in convention, as proposed by South Carolina, such guarantees would be asked of the northern people as they would grant, and which would protect us, and in that event there would be no secession, and I certainly did not wish secession if we could be protected in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights, and that I believe was the general sentiment of the south. I believe I have given you now almost, if not exactly, verbatim, these conversations to which I referred in my conversation with you. I will add that the day following the conversation with the French Minister, a large company of gentlemen dined with him at my house, and he left there after ten o'clock at night in a rain, in order, as he said a dispatch to Norfolk to fire up a steamer which could take him or his dispatches, I forget which, to New York, before the next Atlantic steamer sailed.

The battle at Coal Harbor and the other battles around Richmond occurred not long afterward, and I had no doubt of our acknowledgment by the French government, and was very much surprised that it did not come.

Some time afterward the French Consul, M. Paul, drove up to my house on Sunday afternoon, and very soon entered into conversation about the acknowledgment of the confederate government by the emperor of the French, and asked me if we could not pass some bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in fifty or sixty years. May be it might do even if it was longer, and said that if that were done the emperor would immediately acknowledge us, but that the French people would not be satisfied without such a provision for the abolition of slavery. They did not care how distant it was, so the price of recognition, and the emperor would be fully justified.

I expressed my individual willingness to accede to those terms, and promised to see the president upon the subject next morning when I went into congress and if he agreed with me I would immediately introduce a bill for the purpose.

"But," said I, "M. Paul, what guarantee can you give us that if we take so important a step, the emperor will acknowledge us?"

He replied: "Mr. Myons, nobody can guarantee the emperor will do what I tell you he will do," which I considered as but another mode of saying that he had been authorized to do what he had done.

It is due Mr. Davis to say that I saw him next morning, at his own house, before congress met as soon as I went into town, and told him what had passed between the French consul and myself. His answer was: "I should concur with you in accepting these terms but for the constitutional difficulty. You know that congress has no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery." "True' I said, "but that trouble may be gotten over, in my opinion, without any violation of the constitution. Let the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery also provide that it shall not take effect until the states have, by acts of their respective legislatures [illegible] approved and ratified it, which you know will be just as good as if passed before hand, authorizing congress to do the thing. I will not be guilty of the presumption of offering such a bill upon my simple responsibility, but if I may say that you concur with me I will introduce the bill to-morrow. He then asked me why the French Government could not deal with the states in the matter, so as to avoid all constitutional questions. I told him I had put that very question to the French Consul, and his answer was, "France does not know the States, but she knows the Confederate Government and president Davis."

Mr. Davis then said: "Well, I must consult the cabinet, and if they agree with you I will send for you." And there the matter ended.

America's Fifteen Inventions.

An English journal frankly gives credit to the American genius for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries, which, it says, have been adopted all over the world. These triumphs of American genius arethus enumerated: 1st, the cotton gin; 2d, the planing machine; 3d, the grass mower and grain reaper; 4th, the rotary printing press; 5th, navigation by steam; 6th, hot air, or caloric, engine; 7th, the sewing machine; 8th, the India-rubber industry; 9th, the machine manufacture of horse-shoes; 10th, the sand blast for carving; 11th, the gauge lathe; 12th, the grain elevator; 13th, artificial ice manufacture on a large scale; 14th, the electro-magnet, and its practical application; 15th, the composing machine for printers. It is not often that American achievements in this direction receive due credit from such a source.—New York Sun.

Wilmington Township.

[Last Week.]

—The wheat-fields begin to look promising, and fruit-trees are in bloom.

—Some improvements have been made on the state road.

—A new fence has been built in front of school No. 17.

—Adam Erhart, who has been on the sick list for some time, is now improving daily.

—Sabbath-schools have been organized at the brick school, No. 11, and at Coleman's Corners.

—Considerable ditching will be done in this neighborhood this summer.

—The boys at school No. 11 seem to have no "hankering" for reading their testaments; they prefer wrestling.

B.

—If you have been unfortunate and have a broken mirror on hand, take the frame to Willis & Co's. and have it filled with a nice German plate, on most reasonable terms, any size up to 18x22.

How a Boy Captured a Deer.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial tells the following story of a deer hunt in Kentucky: "In an hour or so we first heard the distant bay of the hounds. From the cry, as it continued, the deer seemed to be circling around in the hills, instead of making a straight run for the river, as was usual. We remained almost stationery, not knowing which course the hunt would take, and the music became less and less, until we heard the bay of one hound only. But, to our great joy, that voice seemed to be coming our way. From the length of time the game had been afoot we concluded that the dogs had become tired and left the trail, with the exception of the stanch old hound, whose voice we could occasionally hear as he unflinchingly followed the quarry. Nearer came the sound. We dismounted, tightened the girths and waited. Our horses were as highly excited as ourselves, and we could with difficulty curb their impatience. We were stationed on the high road leading toward the village, and the deer was evidently running in that direction. At length he came, a noble buck, gallantly bounding through the woods in a line parallel with the road, and not more than a hundred yards away. We put spurs to our horses and followed.

"With the party was a boy 16 years old, who had never before seen a deer in the woods and was almost crazed with excitement. As he rode by my side he said it 'looked as big as an elephant.' On we drove, occasionally catching a glimpse of the buck as he dashed through the woods. He was very tired. The dogs had pressed him hard, and he had probably run twenty miles before he arrived at the point where we met him. Soon the noble old hound came in sight, and as he saw us he burst into such melody that we joined him at the utmost stretch of our lungs. On we pressed, rapidly approaching the village, directly through which the chase seemed fated to take us. Soon we came to a large cornfield, which was surrounded by a 'stake and ridered' fence six feet high. We could not jump it, and looked to see where the deer had gone in. We found the place, and tearing off the top rail leaped our horses into the corn. Rushing through we arrived at the other extremity of the field just in time to see the deer attempt to jump the fence. The dog was close at his heels and sprang upon him, and catching him by the flank prevented his leap. The deer animal was evidently worn out with his long run, but he gallantly charged the dog, and leaping over him ran gallantly back toward the point at which he had entered the field. We turned likewise, and taking different furrows among the corn pressed our horses to the top of their speed. My little friend rode between me and our companion. He rode leaning over his horse's neck, gazing straight ahead and yelling like a madman. I thought of a raving lunatic. The corn was high and the dust so thick, from the trampling of many animals, that at length I could see nothing, but all at once I heard a crash, a struggle, a shout:

"I've got him! I've got him! Come quick!"

"I rode toward the voice, and lo! the young lunatic on the ground was struggling with the deer. Fortunately the animal was so exhausted by his long run that the boy could pretty nearly handle him; but horns, hoofs, legs, arms, boy, deer and dog, were rather permiscuously mixed in a cloud of dust that enveloped them when I came in sight. I sprang from my horse and drew my hunting-knife across the throat of the animal, at the same time seizing the boy by the collar and drawing him away. After resting a few minutes he told me that, seeing the deer rush past him, he could not resist the temptation and threw himself off his horse upon the back of the hunted animal, clasping his arms round his neck. The shock threw the deer to the ground. We put the dead animal on one of the horses and rode through the village, and our young gentleman was the hero of the Springs for the rest of the season."

* * *

This is the way fortunes are made in Leadwith, Colordo. A. Cohen was one of the speculators who went there to look for a silver mine. His money dwindled rapidly until he had only $3.50 left. In desperation he went to a wholesale grocery and bought a barrel of apples, paying his entire capital on account, and remaining in debt $1.50. Then he set up a stand at a busy street corner and offered his apples for sale at ten cents apiece. Before sundown he had sold out, and was the possessor of nearly $30. The next day he had a larger stock in trade, and did equally well. In a fortnight he was a well to do man. His profits had been immense. Now he has a large fruit, nut, and candy business, and has a store full of assistants.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Edward Reinhardt has been convicted of murder in the first degree at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., for the murder of Annie Degnan, in July last. It will be remembered that the body of Miss Degnan was found in a barrel, and the case caused great excitement at the time.

William Lloyd Garrison died at the residence of Mrs. Villard, his daughter, in New York city, on the 24th of May. The cause of death was nervous prostration, consequent upon paralysis of the bladder and kidney trouble of long standing. The remains were removed to Boston for interment. Mr. Garrison was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1804, and was therefore 75 years old; began to write for the press when 15 years old, being then an apprentice in the office of the Newburyport *Herald;* established the *Liberator*, an anti-slavery paper, in 1831; in 1832 organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and in 1843 was chosen as its President, a position which he occupied until the close of the late civil war.

Frank Paige was in the shoe-commission business in Boston, and, spending more money in fast living than he could afford, entered into a conspiracy with Stetson, his chief clerk, to destroy the books after ordering large quantities of goods, and surreptitiously disposing of them. He has just been tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment....The new St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, the largest and finest church edifice in the country, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies May 25.....A fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, destroyed upward of $750,000 worth of property....A drunken fisherman named Walker was carried over Niagara falls last week. He stood up in his boat twice to take a drink out of a bottle of whisky, and in another instant bottle, boat and man shared the same fate.

At Lewiston, N. Y., while John King and Walter Swan were crossing the Niagara river in a small boat, they were drawn into the eddy, the boat upset and both were drowned.

Miss Delia Wheeler, a sister of the Vice President of the United States, died last week at Malone, N. Y., at the age of 65....A horrible case of wholesale poisoning is thus briefly disposed of in a dispatch from Grand Point, Vt.: "At Newark, ten miles distant from here, a party of nine children drank water from a brook, the waters of which had been polluted by the carcasses of a horse and several sheep, and were poisoned, from the effects of which seven died soon after, their bodies becoming putrid and demanding immediate burial. The others cannot survive. A Mrs. Morse lost two, Mrs. Carpenter lost three, and the two more are the ones referred to as dying, taking her entire family. Mrs. Aldrich lost two. There is great excitement in the community over the matter."....Another Gloucester fishing vessel, the schooner William Thompson, is reported lost with her crew of fourteen men. They leave seven widows and twelve orphans....An elevator accident, resulting fatally to two persons, occurred in New York the other day....A statue of Tom Moore was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th ult., the anniversary of the poet's birth.

The committee appointed by the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature to inquire into corruption in conjunction with the attempted passage of the Pittsburgh Riot bill made a report last week. The report sets forth that Representative Rumberger, of Armstrong county, and Representatives Peloff and Smith, of Philadelphia, have been guilty of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature. The committee comes to the additional conclusion that the following-named persons were guilty of corrupt solicitations: Ex-Treasurer W. H. Kemble; ex-Representative Salter, of Philadelphia; Alex. W. Leisenring, President of the First National Bank, Mauch Chunk; Jesse R. Crawford, of Blair, and Chris. Long, of Cumberland county.

THE SOUTH.

Rich deposits of silver have been discovered at Brownwood, Tex., 120 miles southwest of Dallas, and there is a great rush to the new diggings.

In the Calcasieu river, a little below Lake Charles, during a thunder-storm, a whirlwind struck the small mail propeller Ramos, capsizing it, and causing it to sink instantly. There were six passengers on board, all of whom were drowned on account of their being unable to swim. The Captain and engineer escaped by swimming ashore.

Kentucky vendettas: The Underwood war has again broken out in Carter county. Elva Underwood, while peacefully at work in his field, was shot from an ambush. The adherents of the rival factions are arming, and it is feared there will be a fearful amount of bloodshed. Farmers, afraid of becoming the victim of some assassin's ball, are forsaking their fields. In Breathitt county, Andrew Carpenter, while peacefully at work in his own yard, was shot by an unknown party in ambush. Fears are entertained there that this is but the forerunner of more bloodshed.

The hardware establishment of M. Schwartz & Bro., on Magazine street, New Orleans, has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

The Washington House, at Hagerstown, Md., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Before the alarm could be given the fire had gained such headway that the flames rushed up the stairway, completely cutting off all escape. There were upward of sixty persons on the register, besides the regular boarders, nearly all of whom were compelled to escape by climbing down the porch pillars. Several of those who escaped in this way sustained serious injuries by falling. One man was burned to death, and about a dozen badly injured, two or three of whom will probably die.

THE WEST.

After numerous failures, arrangements have been finally completed to rebuild the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, which was burned down two or three years ago. Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain railroad, has undertaken the enterprise....A fire at Monroe, Wis., destroyed seven stores, with a loss of about $50,000.

Manager Haverly seems to be in no danger of making a losing venture of his engagement of Lester Wallack, notwithstanding the large sum guaranteed, if the houses he draws in Chicago are any criterion. This week Robertson's charming comedy of "Ours," and Mr. Wallack's own play, "Rosedale," are billed, after which he starts immediately for San Francisco. The support of the star is deserving of special commendation, while in genteel comedy Lester Wallack has no equal, perhaps, in this country.

A horrible murder was recently committed in the town of Kewaskum, Wis.; a farmer named Nicholas Altenhofer beating the brains out of a six weeks' old child by knocking its head against a wall and cutting the scalp open with a picture-frame. The murderer was insane....Frank Dickerson, convicted at Janesville, Wis., of the murder of George Mack, has been sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary. Mrs. Mack, the wife of the murdered man, has already been convicted of complicity in the crime....The assignee of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has filed a schedule of assets and liabilities of the Archbishop and brother, Edward Purcell. The total amount of the claims is $3,697,623.40. The assets, total, are $1,181,569.47, of which amount $418,533.28 is classed as doubtful or worthless.

Alfred Zeigenmeyer, who murdered an Irishman named Gumbleton in Chicago, eight or nine years ago, threw his body in the lake, and took possession of his property, personating his victim at the bank and elsewhere with great ingenuity, died in the Joliet penitentiary a few days ago, protesting his innocence of the murder to the last.

An examination of the books and papers of the lately suspended Broadway Savings Bank, in St. Louis, reveals a condition of rottenness that is absolutely shocking. By false accounts the institution has been robbed of nearly $200,000 by the cashier, Philip Krieger, Jr., son of the President of the bank. While Krieger has been systematically plundering, the bank has been declaring 10 per cent. dividends semi-annually, and the stock has been away above par.

Troy Dye, formerly Public Administrator of Sacramento county, Cal., and his partner in crime, Edward Anderson, were hanged at Sacramento on the 28th ult., for the murder of A. M. Tullis last August.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Republican Convention convened at Cincinnati on Wednesday, May 28, completed its work and adjourned the same day. Ex-Gov. Dennison presided. The names of ex-Congressman Charles Foster and Judge Alphonso Taft were placed before the convention for Governor, and the choice fell to Foster on the first ballot, he receiving 280 votes to 271 for Taft. Gen. Hickenlooper was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The following is the remainder of the ticket nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court, W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence; Attorney General, George K. Nash, of Franklin; Auditor of State, John F. Oglevee, of Clark....The Greenback State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 28th inst., and placed in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, David Campbell, of Clark county; Lieutenant Governor, M. H. Moore, of Dubuque; for Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones, of Davis; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash, of Polk county.

GENERAL.

Three murderers were executed, on Friday, the 23d inst., namely: A wife-murderer named Shelly, at Blackshear, Ga.; Abraham W. Ford, at Lake Charles, La., for the murder of Dr. Bazo, and Indian Jack, for killing a Chinaman, at Shasta, Cal.

WASHINGTON.

A circular from the Treasury Department notifies holders of called bonds maturing before the 1st of July that they may receive payment of principal and interest to date at once, by sending them to the Secretary. This offer is made as an inducement to holders to get this class of bonds out of the way, so that the whole force of the department may be able to give its attention after the 1st of July to bonds called in for that month, which include the enormous amount represented by the great syndicate purchase of refunding 4 per cents. The circular intimates that the huge job of redeeming the July bonds will not be interrupted to pay for bonds called at an earlier date, if this notice is not heeded by holders.

A bloody tragedy was enacted near Winchester, Ind., the other day. While farmer John H. Lewis and his son were opening a ditch, they were ordered to stop by their neighbors, John Lumpkins and two sons. A quarrel ensued, in which Lumpkins' eldest son was shot and instantly killed, the youngest son and father receiving severe injuries. Young Lewis was fatally injured by being struck on the head with a brick.

The President has nominated J. W. Craycroft, of West Virginia, United States Attorney for Idaho....The Secretary of War has ordered the payment of the $500,000 claimed by Capt. Eads to be due under his contract, notwithstanding the slight filling up of the Mississippi river above the jetties....An Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "In addition to the flattering reports from every part of the country establishing the fact of a general revival of our agricultural and business interests, comes the cheering intelligence from our Consular representatives abroad to the effect that we may expect foreign immigration to set in more strongly this season than at any time within the past decade."

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, at Washington, have rejected, by a vote of 4 to 3, the bill repealing the duty on quinine.

FOREIGN.

Five of the Thames bridges, namely, the Lambeth, Vauxhall, Albert, Battersea and Chelsea, have been freed from tolls, leaving only three toll-bridges within the area of London, all of them west of Battersea. These will also be freed shortly....Queen Victoria celebrated her 60th birthday on Sunday, May 25. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout Great Britain and the colonies.

In a six-days' swimming match at London, Capt. Webb won the first prize....The election from Limerick, Ireland, to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. Butt, resulted in the election of Gabbett, the Home-rule candidate....The British in Zululand have begun an advance movement....In the latest reported case of village burning in Russia, nearly 200 houses were destroyed. The Nihilists are suspected of the incendiary job, of course, and a number of them have been arrested....The diplomatic relations of France and England have not been more unfriendly since the wars of the Great Napoleon than they are at the present moment, and, singularly enough, the old Egyptian sore is the one which has been picked open....Of the fourteen Nihilists court-martialed at Kieff, in Russia, two, including Herr Brantner, a Prussian subject, have been sentenced to be shot, and ten others sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. Among the latter three women were sentenced for fifteen years each.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ava, from Calcutta for London, was sunk in collision with another vessel, and sixty-six of the crew and four passengers were drowned. The Ava was an iron screw steamer of 2,600 tons, built in 1873....A letter from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, mentions the loss of a vessel, on board of which were the English Vice Consul, Mr. Dunsmore, two other foreigners, a Chilian trader, and five of the crew....Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed Supreme Military and Civil Commander of Natal, Transvaal and adjacent districts that are included in the wide extent of territory now known as the seat of war in South Africa.

A London dispatch says the competitors in the match for the walking championship of the world have been reduced to Rowell, Ennis, Brown, and Harding, of Blackwell. They will start on the 14th of June.

The Mexican Government has abandoned its projected grand international exhibition at the City of Mexico.

Advices from Hayti report that yellow fever is raging there with great virulence. The French Minister and two of his secretaries are dead, and the remaining members of the legation had been attacked by the pestilence at last accounts....Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with his staff, has sailed from England for the Cape of Good Hope, to assume the command in South Africa.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Senate, on the 23d, passed the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, by a vote of 34 yeas to 12 nays. The bill making subsidiary coins exchangeable for lawful money of the United States, and to make such coins legal tender in sums up to $20, was discussed.—The House concurred in the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, after which the Warner Silver bill was taken up and discussed all day, and all night until 5 o'clock in the morning of the 24th.

The long contest over the Warner Silver Coinage bill was ended on the 24th, and the measure was passed by 114 yeas to 97 nays. The Republicans and Greenbackers who voted "aye" were: Messrs. Belford, Cannon, Daggett, De La Matyr, Ford, Fort, Gillette, Ladd, Marsh, Martin (N. C.), Murch, Russell (N. C.), Stevenson, Weaver, and Tolson. The Democrats and Greenbackers voting "no" were: Messrs. Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Hurd, Jones, Morrison, Muller, Poehler, and F. Wood.—The Senate was not in session.

The bill reported by Mr. Bayard, to provide for an exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money, and making such coins a legal tender in sums not exceeding $10, was taken up on the 26th, and Mr. Edmunds spoke against the bill. When Mr. Edmunds concluded, consideration began of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the employment of the militia and land and naval forces in certain cases, and to repeal the Election laws, and Mr. McDonald addressed the Senate in support of his measure. The bill relative to the transportation of live stock was discussed.—The House was not in session.

The proceedings in Congress were not specially interesting on the 27th ult. In the Senate, Mr. McDonald asked leave to present the petition and memorial of the ex-soldiers and sailors of Providence, protesting against violations of the civil-service reform, especially in relation to the appointment of custom officers in Providence, and alleging interference by Federal officers in elections. The petition, after a spirited debate, went over, on objection. The bill relating to the transportation of cattle was then taken up. Mr. Edmunds said this was a subject of general legislation, and not one contemplated in the convening of the extra session. He moved that it be postponed until the first Monday in December next. The motion was agreed to.—In the House, the morning hour was frittered away by filibustering motions of the Republicans to prevent action on the bill relative to the removal of cases from State to Federal courts. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States was then taken up and passed in precisely the shape it came from the Senate. The Ways and Means Committee reported Fernando Wood's resolution, fixing the day of adjournment for June 10.

The bill providing for the exchange of subsidiary coin for lawful money of the United States under certain circumstances, and to make such coins a legal tender in sums not exceeding $10, was passed by the Senate on the 28th ult. Mr. Call, of Florida, addressed the Senate in support of the bill to allow the use of the militia and land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases, and to repeal the Election laws.—Nothing of importance transpired in the House, the day being devoted to District of Columbia business.

The Senate discussed the McDonald bill to authorize to use of military forces in certain cases, on the 29th ult. Mr. Wallace delivered a three-and-a-half-hours' speech in favor of the bill, after which Messrs. Blaine and Hill indulged in one of their characteristic colloquies. The President pro tem. announced the following as the select committee on Pendleton's bill providing that the principal executive officers of the Government may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives: Messrs. Pendleton, Voorhees, Bayard, Butler, Farley, Conkling, Allison, Blaine, Ingalls, and Platt.—In the House, the resolution of the Ways and Means Committee, fixing the 10th of June as the day of final adjournment, was, on motion of Mr. Atkins, laid over for consideration on Saturday, 31st. The message of the President vetoing the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was received and read. The reading was listened to with close, and, for a time, respectful attention. Only an audible titter went through the Democratic ranks when the sentence was read as to the effect of the existing law being to secure honest elections. Again, when the sentence was read as to what good faith, honest endeavor, and judicial authority can do for the protection of the elective franchise, the Democrats laughed outright, and the Republicans, as a counter-demonstration, applauded. The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas, 112; nays, 91; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. This was a strict party vote. Only four Greenbackers voted, two (Ladd and Stevenson) in the affirmative, and two (Barlow and Ford) in the negative. The message of the President was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with leave to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

The "Congressional Record."

Dissatisfaction with the *Congressional Record* is growing steadily and finding newspaper vent in Washington, mainly because it is not what its name implies. Everybody knows that the *Record* is far worse than its predecessor, the *Globe*, ever was, for printing speeches that have not been delivered. Even those that are made on the floor of the House and the Senate are seldom published as made. The authors cut, trim, enlarge, polish, and often change them completely before they are presented to the public. Hardly anybody reads or feels any interest in the *Record* except members of Congress, who, after they have published a speech they had uttered—perhaps written by somebody else—send to their constituents hundreds of copies, which are never scanned, though they may be useful as waste paper. The *Record* costs the Government, it is estimated, not far from $200,000 a year. The sole excuse for such expenditure is that its matter shall be what it assumes to be, a register of the proceedings and debates of the national body; and no man is so ignorant as not to be aware that it is nothing of the kind. The reporters and printers do their duty faithfully; but before the *Record* can be issued the "orator" demands to see a proof, and so alters it that frequently very little of the original is left. The *Record* is not merely a colossal humbug, it is a stupendous falsehood, and, as conducted, has no excuse for continuance. It should be made an inflexible rule of Congress that no member or Senator should be allowed to change a word he has spoken, unless to correct some typographical or other unimportant error. Until this be done, the *Record* will be worse than worthless.—*Exchange.*

Nitro-Glycerine.

Nitro-glycerine occupies a good share of public opinion just now. If a person in Canada wants to buy town lots cheap, he only has to circulate a report that there is a car of nitro-glycerine at the depot and he can have any amount of property at his own figures. The Toronto *Globe* wants to have the railroads positively refuse to carry any compound of nitro-glycerine except in exceedingly small quantities. The manufacture of nitro-glycerine is very simple. It is made by combining under water in wooden vats equal parts of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. One-eighth of the bulk of the acids of glycerine is added. The mixture, being heavier than water, sinks to the bottom and is drawn off as nitro-glycerine, in appearance like melted lard. Dynamite, giant powder, vigorite, hercules powder, or any other compound having nitro-glycerine as its basis is made by allowing infusorial earth to absorb nitro-glycerine in more or less quantities. The *Globe* thinks that as the manufacture is so simple these explosives could be made on the spot wherever required for use.

A married couple in Wellesley, Mass., can take the prize for large families. The lady is 47 years old, and is the mother of twenty-three children by one father, of whom nineteen are living. They were all single births, not a twin among them.

THE THIRD VETO.

The President's Objections to the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

Sirs: After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several civil departments of the Government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate $18,000,000. This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the Government—legislative, executive and judicial.

If the bill contained no other provisions, no objections to its approval would be made. It embraces, however, a number of clauses relating to subjects of great general interest, which are wholly unconnected with the appropriation which it provides for. Objections to the practice of tacking general legislation to appropriation bills, especially when the object is to deprive a co-operative branch of the Government of its rights to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to the House bill No. 1, which was returned to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month. I regret that the objections which were expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade form this renewed incorporation of general enactments in an appropriation bill, and that my constitutional duty in respect to general legislation thus placed before me cannot be discharged without seeming to delay, however briefly, the necessary appropriation by Congress for the support of the Government.

Without repeating those objections, I respectfully refer to that message for a statement of my views on the principle maintained in the debate by the advocates of this bill, viz.: That "to withhold appropriations is a constitutional means for the redress" of what a majority of the House of Representatives may regard as a "grievance."

The bill contains the following clauses, viz.: "And, provided further, that the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, namely, sections 2,016, 2,018 and 2,020, and all of the succeeding sections of said statutes down to and including section 2,027, and also section 5,522, be, and the same are hereby repealed, * * * and that all the other sections of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of Elections, special Deputy Marshals of Elections, or General Deputy Marshals, having any duties to perform in respect to any election, and prescribing their duties and powers, and allowing them compensation, be and the same are hereby repealed."

It also contains clauses amending sections 2,017, 2,019, 2,028 and 2,031 of the Revised Statutes. The sections of the Revised Statutes which this bill, if approved, would repeal or amend are part of an act approved May 30, 1870, and amended Feb. 28, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

All of the provisions of the above-named acts which it is proposed in this bill to repeal or modify relate to Congressional elections. The remaining portion of the law, which will continue in force after the enactment of this measure, is that which provides for the appointment by a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of two Supervisors of Elections in each election district, at any Congressional election, on the due application of citizens who desire, in the language of the law, "to have such election guarded and scrutinized. The duties of the Supervisors will be to attend at the polls at all Congressional elections, and to remain after the polls are open until every vote cast has been counted; but they will have no authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the elections, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and making a return thereof."

The part of the Election law which will be repealed by the approval of this bill includes those sections which give authority to the Supervisors of Elections "to personally scrutinize the count and canvass each ballot," and all the sections which confer authority upon United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals in connection with Congressional elections. The enactment of this bill will also repeal section 5,522 of the criminal statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at Congressional elections. This section protects Supervisors and Marshals in the performance of their duties, by making the obstruction or assaulting of these officers, or any interference with them by bribery, or solicitation or otherwise, crimes against the United States. The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. The Supervisors, with authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections will be left, but there will be no power to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of authority of the United States at national elections will remain; the substance will be gone.

The supervision of elections will be reduced to mere inspection, without authority on the part of the Supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the Supervisors is the permission to have such an oversight of elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of the law, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages.

The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over Congressional elections.

The passage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the States alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are, and can be, no such elections as national elections, and that the existing law of the United States regulating Congressional elections is without warrant in the constitution. It is evident, however, that the framers of the constitution regarded the election of members of Congress in every State and in every district as, in a very important sense, justly a matter of political interest and concern to the whole country.

The original provision of the constitution on this subject is as follows:

Section 4, Article 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

A further provision has since been added, which is embraced in the Fifteenth amendment. It is as follows:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Under the general provisions of the constitution (Section 4, Article 1) Congress, in 1866, passed a comprehensive law, which prescribed full and detailed regulations for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States.

This law has been in force almost thirteen years. In pursuance of it, all of the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality is not called in question.

It is confidently believed that no sound argument can be made in support of the constitutionality of the national regulation of Senatorial elections which will not show that the elections of members of the House of Representatives may also be constitutionally regulated by national authority.

The bill before me itself recognizes the principle that the Congressional elections are not State elections, but national elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute under which the Supervisors are still to be appointed by national authority to "observe and witness" Congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens who desire said elections to be "guarded and scrutinized." If the power to supervise, in any respect whatever, the Congressional elections exist under Section 4, Article 1 of, the constitution it is a power which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is paramount and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry it into effect.

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, an essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eight years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials and convictions have been held in the courts of the United States in all parts of the Union for violations of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any Judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion. If it is urged that the United States Election laws are not necessary, an ample reply is furnished by a history of their origin and of their results. They were especially prompted by the investigation and exposure of frauds committed in the city and State of New York at the elections of 1868. Committees representing both of the leading political parties of the country have submitted reports to the House of Representatives as to the extent of those frauds.

The committee of the Fortieth Congress, after a full investigation, reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York alone in 1868 was not less than 25,000. A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, in its report, submitted in 1877, adopted the opinion that for every 100 actual voters of the city of New York, in 1868, 108 votes were cast, when, in fact, the number of lawful votes cast could not have exceeded 88 per cent. of the actual voters of the city. By this statement the number of the fraudulent votes at that election in the city of New York alone was between 30,000 and 40,000. These frauds completely reversed the result of the election in the State of New York, both as to the choice of Governor and State officers, and as to the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. They attracted the attention of the whole country. It was plain that, if they could be continued and repeated with impunity, free government was impossible.

A distinguished Senator, in opposing the passage of the election laws, declared that he had for a long time believed that our form of government was a comparative failure in the large cities. To meet these evils and to prevent these crimes the United States laws regulating Congressional elections were enacted. The framers of these laws have not been disappointed in their results. In the large cities, under their provisions, the elections have been comparatively peaceable, orderly and honest. Even the opponents of these laws have borne testimony to their value and efficiency, and to the necessity for their enactment.

The committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, composed of members a majority of whom were opposed to these laws, in their report on the New York election of 1876, said: "The committee would commend to other portions of the country, and to other cities, this remarkable system developed through the agency of both the local and Federal authorities, acting in harmony for an honest purpose. In no portion of the world, in no era of time where there has been an expression of the popular will through the forms of law, has there been a more complete and thorough illustration of republican institutions. Whatever may have been the previous habit or conduct of elections in those cities, or howsoever they may conduct themselves in future, this election of 1876 will stand as a monument of what good faith, honest endeavor, legal forms and just authority may do for the protection of the electoral franchise."

This bill recognizes the authority and duty of the United States to appoint Supervisors to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections; but it denies to the Government of the United States all power to make its provisions effectual. The great body of the people want free and fair elections. They do not think that a free election means freedom from the wholesome restraints of law, or that the place of an election should be a sanctuary for lawlessness and crime.

On the day of an election, peace and good order are more necessary than on any other day of the year. On that day the humblest and feeblest citizens, the aged and infirm, should be and should have reason to feel that they are safe in the exercise of their most responsible duty, and their most sacred right as members of society, their duty and their right to vote.

Constitutional authority to regulate Congressional elections, which belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen possessing the requisite qualifications, ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation. So far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any relaxation of the authority of the Government in the protection of elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands greater vigor both in the enactment and in the execution of the laws framed for that purpose. Any oppression, any partisan partiality, which experience may have shown in the working of the existing laws may well engage the careful attention, both of Congress and of the Executive in their respective spheres of duty for the correction of these mischiefs. As no Congressional elections occur until after the regular session of Congress will have been held, there seems to be no public exigency that would preclude a seasonable consideration at this session of any administration of details that might improve the present methods designed for the protection of all citizens in a complete and equal exercise of the right and power of suffrage at such elections. But with my views, both of the constitutionality and of the value of the existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal, except in connection with enactment of other legislation, which may reasonably be expected to afford wiser and more efficient safeguards for free and honest Congressional elections.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1879.

A Big Irishman.

The Emerald Isle has long been famous for producing giants. The most celebrated of these was the well-known O'Brien, whom we first hear of as a great raw youth crying in a public house because unable to pay the bill, having been left penniless through a quarrel with his exhibitor. A gentleman, taking compassion on him, paid his debt, and advised the young giant to set up on his own account. Acting on this recommendation, O'Brien started a public house in Bristol, long known by the sign of the "Giant's Castle." A memorial tablet in Trenchard Street Roman Catholic Chapel records his stature as having been eight feet three inches. He was very anxious that his remains should not fall into the hands of the anatomists, and gave directions for securing his grave against desecration from body-snatchers. It has, however, been disputed whether the giant's bones still rest in his grave, or form one of the curiosities of the Hunterian Museum, though we believe they still lie undisturbed in a deep-sunk grave. Poor O'Brien had to take his constitutionals under cover of darkness, to avoid being mobbed by the curious, and, like most big fellows, proved himself a simple and inoffensive man; though once he inadvertently terrified a watchman almost to death by lighting his pipe at a street lamp, the sudden appearance of which strange apparition threw the watchman into a fit. His colossal proportions once saved the giant from being robbed, the highwayman who stopped his carriage riding away in terror at the sight of O'Brien's huge face thrust through the window to see what was the matter.—*Chambers' Journal.*

PERSONALS.

Cardinal Newman is 85 years of age, and looks it.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, is described as an effeminate youth of 22.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, is a graduate from Emory College, Georgia.

Phil Tieman, a well-known billiardist of the olden time, died in Cincinnati.

William H. Vanderbilt has paid $700 for a dozen and a half of dessert plates.

Mrs. Laura Fair is to lecture in New Orleans for the benefit of the poor of the city.

Senator Garland, of Arkansas, is a graduate of St. Mary's College, Bardstown, Ky.

Senator Edmunds will take his family to Europe after the adjournment of Congress.

Archbishop Purcell has been sued for $22,000 by the Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Ross has visited over 600 lost children, all of whom were believed to be Charley.

Senator Matt Carpenter will remain in Florida, studying his health, for a month or two.

Senators Hill, of Colorado, and Anthony, of Rhode Island, were educated at Brown University.

Widow Oliver has engaged a new lawyer to carry up and on her suit against Simon Cameron.

Senators Voorhees, of Indiana, and Booth, of California, graduated from Asbury (Ind.) University.

If Cardinal Newman outlives the present incumbent, it is believed that he will be the next Pope.

Mr. Charles H. Pulham, for many years city editor of the New York *Times*, has just died in New York city.

Mr. Winans, the American millionaire, is building in the Clyde a monster ship at a cost of nearly $5,000,000.

West Point has three graduates in the Senate—Burnside, of Rhode Island; Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Maxey, of Texas.

The property of the late Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania coal-and-iron fame, is estimated at from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Senator Kernan's eldest son has gone abroad to study for the priesthood at the same institution at which Gen. Sherman's son Thomas is a student.

Tennyson got $1,800 for his poem "The Defense of Lucknow," but Parole earns more money in one race than Tennyson could by writing poetry a month.

Ex-Senator Conover, of Florida, who wanted a foreign mission, has accepted the position of Inspector of Customs along the Florida coast at a salary of $4 a day.

Mr. James M. Sutherland, more familiarly known to the public as Senator Bob Hart, the minstrel, is giving gospel temperance lectures to large audiences in New York.

Old Harrison Davis, from Davis' Bend, Miss., who was over 70, fell sick at Lawrence, Kan., the other day. He was one of the searchers for the promised land. He refused medical aid, saying: "Why, bless you, children, de Lord has smiled on me, and I'll close dese ole eyes in de land ob promise," and, with a "Bress de Lamb," the light left his kindly old face and his days were ended in the happy land he had sought in Kansas.

Within an Ace of Death.

Col. Gilmor, in relating the story of a fight in which he figured, says, in his "Four Years in the Saddle:" "Turning half around in my saddle to call on my men, I received a sudden shock, and felt deadly sick, and at the same instant saw a man trail his gun and run off. I killed him before he got three steps. His ball passed through two coats and stuck in a pack of cards in my left side-pocket. They were quite new, the wrapper not even having been broken open. The suits were each distinct. The bullet passed through all, stopping at the last card, which was the ace of spades."

Rice culture is increasing in Louisiana.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$8 00	@10 00
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 00
Cotton	13	@ 13¾
Flour—Superfine	3 25	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 02½	@ 1 16¼
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 36½
Rye—Western	60	@ 61
Pork—Mess	9 00	@10 12½
Lard	6¼	@ 6½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 80
Hogs	2 75	@ 3 70
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 75	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	99	@ 1 00½
No. 3 Spring	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
Rye—No. 2	51	@ 52
Barley—No. 2	65	@ 66
Butter—Choice Creamery	16	@ 17
Eggs—Fresh	9	@ 9½
Pork—Mess	9 60½	@ 9 75
Lard	6	@ 6¼

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 01	@ 1 03¼
No. 2	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
Rye—No. 1	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	61	@ 62

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 12	@ 1 13
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye	50	@ 51
Pork—Mess	9 90	@10 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 04	@ 1 09
Corn	39	@ 40
Oats	34	@ 37
Rye	67	@ 67½
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 08½	@ 1 09½
No. 2 Red	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39½
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 33

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice	5 00	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 1 Amber	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn—No. 1	42	@ 43
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 34
Barley (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 60	@ 4 90
Common	3 70	@ 4 25
Hogs	3 60	@ 3 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 30

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

FARM NOTES.

THE crow destroys more grasshoppers than any other bird.

TO PREVENT lameness and keep your horse's feet in good condition, stuff them frequently with linseed meal mixed with soft soap.

A FARMER who has tried it speaks in the highest praise of gas tar for painting wagon wheels, stating that it tightens tires and spokes better than anything else that can be tried.

OIL-CAKE must not be fed to cows alone. For cows that are dry, feed two pounds of oil-cake with four to six pounds of corn-meal per day. Avoid sameness in diet. Corn-meal alone is likely to put the cow's system in a feverish condition.

"YEARS ago I was told by a young Scotchman that if I would feed my sows plenty of sulphur for several days previous to farrowing time, as well as occasionally afterward, I would have no trouble. In an experience of fifteen years I have found it to work like a charm."

THE following recipe for home-made guano is given: Collect a barrel of bones, crush them, mix with a barrel of oak or hickory ashes; moisten with soap suds; apply a quart or two as a special fertilizer on melons, squashes, early corn and cucumbers, allowing a gill to the hill.

THE best soil for beans is a mellow clay or sandy loam. Prepare the land as for corn, fitted in the nicest manner. Plant ten days or two weeks after planting corn. Marrow beans require one and one-eighth bushels seed per acre; mediums, three-fourths of a bushel; pea beans, one-half bushel; kidney or other large beans more, in proportion to size. A fair crop is twenty bushels per acre. —*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

A CORRESPONDENT recommends milk for fattening fowls, and says that it should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts any possible deleterious influence of the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed sparingly on milk, with grain in proper proportions, you will soon have something very choice to offer up on your tables to your friends as well as to your family.

IT is often among the very best milkers and butter-makers that nervous animals occur, and we cannot afford to have their value thus impaired. No violence should be allowed among the cows at any time; but, if you have impatient help, or are quick-tempered yourself, let some person who does not get mad so easily milk the nervous cows. A cruel man ought never to have charge of any stock whatever.

THE *Canada Farmer* says: A few simple rules in the arrangement of flower beds will materially enhance the effect produced. Among these are:

1. Avoid placing rose-colored next to scarlet, orange or violet.
2. Do not place orange next to yellow, nor blue next to violet.
3. White relieves any color, but do not place it next to yellow.
4. Orange goes well with blue, and yellow with violet.
5. Rose-color and purple always go well together.

OLD hands need not be advised to take spring work easy at first. Go from one job to another, as jobs ripen. Do something else for a change in the afternoon. Heavy or difficult jobs had better be talked over beforehand, and tackled when everybody feels like it. Let teams be inured to hardship just so gradually, and by half-day or single-day spells. The difference between a fagged-out and brisk team is just that betwixt pleasure and pain. Farm games may be so played that while the team is laboring hardest men get a breathing spell, and vice versa. Keep the small jobs and repairs well up, and the big ones will take care of themselves.

PLANTING ROSES.—The beds having been prepared for their reception, the roses may be planted as soon as received, if the weather is favorable. Have the roots moist, and plant somewhat deeper than grown; if in dry weather, pour in a little water before filling up the hole around the roots, but do not let the surface become wet, as this causes it to bake, then press the soil down firmly around the plant. Protect for a few days from the hot sun, until the plant becomes established in its new home, when it should commence to grow at once. No manure or fertilizing material should ever be put in the hole, or near the roots, unless thoroughly rotted and well mixed with the soil.

SPEAKING of making apple trees bear fruit on alternate years or every year, the *Rural New Yorker* relates this: "Many years ago a friend of mine had a dozen apple trees that were bearing heavy crops of apples every other year. He wished fruit every year, so he took a long pole—the trees were large—and gave them a heavy beating on one side, or half of the tree, just as the fruit was about the size of hickory nuts, knocking off all fruit on the south side of the trees. The result was, as I saw for several years, that these trees bore heavy crops on one side one year, and the next year a heavy crop on the other side, so that for many years he had plenty of apples for home use every year. His trees stood in a rich soil that was annually cultivated—no grass sod to cover the roots."

Settlement of the Public Lands.

Several days since it was published that the Register of the Land Office at Fargo, D. T., had received in one week applications for 192,000 acres of land for settlement under the Timber-Culture act. Now comes the Register of the Land Office at Cruxtons, Minn., saying that during the same week he had received applications for 500,000 acres. Of the ninety-six Registers of the Land Office over half are reporting immense increases in the settlement of the public lands in the West. The General Land Office here is running behind, because of the increased business of the office, which, during the past two years, has more than trebled.—*Washington telegram.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

CREAM color and black can be worn in slight mourning. Gray can only be considered slight mourning when it is either plain gray or worn in connection with black. Even with white it would hardly be mourning; with plum color it certainly would not be.

CARDS are never "sent in" when the persons called on are at home. The gentleman should give his name distinctly to the servant, who will announce him. If only the lady is at home, he should, on departure, leave his card in the hall for the master of the house.

PUT cauliflower to soak in salted water for an hour or more; look over carefully, remove the hard stalk and leaves; scald for five minutes; cut into pieces and put into a pie-dish; add a little milk, and season with pepper, salt and butter. Cover the whole with dry grated cheese and bake.

GOOD FOR FLIES.—It is said that if a few chips of quassia wood be soaked in sweetened water, the mixture will be poisonous to any fly who can be induced to drink it; but mosquito bars at the windows and eternal vigilance within are better remedies than any of those which leave dead insects about the house.

TAKE Concord grapes when fully ripe and stem without breaking. Allow a little more than a quarter of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; for each can of fruit make a sirup with about a quart of water, and allow the fruit just to boil in it. Put the grapes into cans before they crack open, and seal them tightly.

A LADY has found the following remedy for the prevention of bed-bugs: After cleaning the bedstead thoroughly, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woolen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season. The reason for this is the antipathy of insects for grease of any kind.

HOUSEKEEPERS sometimes wish to give silver a little brightening without going through all the ceremonies of a formal cleaning, and this can be easily managed by the use of a silver cloth. Take two ounces of powdered hartshorn and boil it in a pint of water. Dip small squares of cloth in the liquid and hang them up to dry without wringing.

NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE.—The mistress of a household should undoubtedly have a practical knowledge of housework in all its branches. A knowledge of cookery will enable her to point out to inefficient cooks the cause of mistake and failure; and she should not only know how things should look and taste when sent to the table, but be able to judge of, and choose well, every kind of provision. It will not be easy for cooks to impose on a lady who knows exactly how much of every ingredient is requisite for each dish, and who is able to estimate the quantity of food required daily for her household. It may not, under all circumstances, be necessary for a lady to exercise her knowledge in these important matters; if she has a cook who has proved herself trustworthy she will do well to delegate large powers to her. But it is obvious that, to judge the skill and honesty of her cook, the lady must possess the knowledge here indicated.

Hair of the Presidents.

In the Patent Office, at Washington, there are many objects of interest connected with the Government and those who administered its affairs in times gone by. While examining some of these objects of curiosity, nothing struck us so forcibly as the samples of small locks of hair, taken from the heads of different chief magistrates, from Washington down to President Pierce, secured in a frame covered with glass. Here is, in fact, a part and parcel of what once constituted the living bodies of those illustrious individuals whose names are as familiar as household words, but who now live only in history and the remembrance of the past.

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in its appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same in color, though, perhaps, a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown, and rather coarse. In his youth Mr. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse, and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is a handsome dark auburn, smooth and free from any admixture whatever. He is the only President, excepting Pierce, whose hair had undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is somewhat peculiar, being coarse, and of a yellowish gray in color.

The hair of Gen. Jackson is almost a perfect white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of Gen. Harrison is a fine white, with a slight admixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of Gen. Taylor is white, with a slight admixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown, with a slight admixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he had a plentiful crop.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that since Pierce's time no one has thought of preserving the hair of his successors. There are vacancies in the case, but there is no hair either of Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson or Grant, for the inspection of futurity.

FOR 1880.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Republican programme for 1880 is fully revealed in the united and obstinate resistance of the leaders to the section of the Army bill as first passed, forbidding the use of troops at elections, and to the separate bill, where the objection raised by the fraudulent President to the inclusion of civil officers in the repeal was met by striking out that word, and by confining the operation of the proposed act to the army and navy specifically.

Instead of responding to this concession of the majority in Congress, made to relieve every pretext for opposition, the hostility of the Republicans became more bitter because their motives were now exposed, and the hypocrisy of the veto was unveiled. Like men in a violent storm of passion, they lost balance, and the wild utterances of Zach Chandler expressed the real feelings of the party for which he spoke.

The cooler and more sophistical Mr Edmunds sought to furnish reasons for a second veto, by misrepresenting the statutes, and with a full knowledge, too, that until 1865, in the midst of flagrant war, there had never been an enactment of any kind which in any way, or under any construction, permitted the presence of troops at elections. In framing the constitution, the fathers kept in view the example of England, which, for more than a hundred years before, had expressly prohibited the military from being at or near a polling-place.

The Republicans are desperate, and they mean to hold the Government by force of arms, if necessary. They are to-day in a minority of more than a million of votes throughout the Union, the great States of New York and Pennsylvania and Illinois and Ohio having been carried by them at the last elections only because their opponents were divided. The figures are instructive now, when the plans of the Presidential campaign are taking form and shape:

NEW YORK—1878.

Republican vote	391,118	Democratic vote	356,451
		National	71,189
		Prohibition	4,238
Total			431,878
Deduct Republican vote			391,118
Republican minority			40,760

PENNSYLVANIA—1878.

Republican vote	319,490	Democratic vote	297,137
		National	81,758
		Prohibition	3,759
Total			382,654
Deduct Republican vote			319,490
Republican minority			63,164

OHIO—1878.

Republican vote	274,120	Democratic vote	270,966
		National	38,332
		Prohibition	5,682
Total			314,980
Deduct Republican vote			274,120
Republican minority			40,860

ILLINOIS—1878.

Republican vote	215,283	Democratic vote	169,965
		National	65,673
		Prohibition	2,192
Total			237,830
Deducting Republican vote			215,283
Republican minority			22,547

These four States cast 107 electoral votes, much more than a fourth of all the colleges. Measured by the elections of last fall, the Republicans are in a minority of more than 167,000 in these States alone.

The Republican managers are fully aware of these facts, and they know that other States are in the same condition. Their policy is narrowed down to a small compass, and it may be expressed in the words: Divide and conquer. They propose to divide by raising an immense campaign fund from the pet banks, the officeholders, the syndicates and the great Government contractors, all representing special interests whose future success depends upon a continuation of Republican ascendency.

This money is to be applied mainly in keep up the National or Greenback organization separately in every State where a fusion with the Democrats would endanger the Republican ticket. The experiment was tried on a large scale in Indiana in 1876, under the direction of the late Senator Morton and of his henchman, James N. Tyner, now First Assistant Postmaster General. One Greenbacker withdrew as a candidate for Governor, but another was found ready to take his place. A million or two of cash will go far to remove the scruples of patriots who may be in market.

Having thus divided the opposition, according to the programme at least, the next step will be to conquer remaining difficulties by the use of the army at the polls. This element is essential to complete success, for without it the first part may fail, because of a latent belief among the managers that one cannot succeed without the other. The stalwarts have captured Hayes, and henceforth they will run him and overcome all resistance in his Cabinet, if any there be.

Hayes has been made to believe that the danger of impeachment is past, and that he is now in secure possession of an office to which he was not elected, and of what to him is far more valuable, $50,000 a year and a free living. He desires to reinstate himself in favor with his own party, the leaders of which recently discarded and denounced him. The humiliation of a surrender to Conkling, Chandler, Hamlin and their associates costs him nothing. He has no honorable pride to wound and no manhood to defend.

It is thus seen that the army at the polls, as it was used in 1870, in 1872, in 1874, and in 1876, consecutively and openly, is needed to carry out the plan of the Republicans for 1880. Allow the law of 1865 to stand, and vote appropriations for the present army, and what is there to prevent the fraudulent President from massing thousands of troops in this city and ships of war in the harbor, as Grant did in 1870, under that authority? A pretext can easily be invented, and a thousand will be found, if necessary, to excuse such interference. He may scatter the whole army among the great cities and supplement the troops with another army of Supervisors, Marshals, general deputies and special deputies at $5 a day. Let Congress, then, stand firm. Better disperse the army to the four winds than submit to the dictation of a fraudulent President and his party keepers. We want no standing armies to manage our elections.

IOWA DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the State Convention—A Fine Body of Men—The Proceedings Harmonious, and a Strong Ticket Nominated—The Candidates and the Platform.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 22.

The Democratic State Convention, held here yesterday, was beyond doubt the largest Democratic political gathering ever held in Iowa. Besides being largely attended, the personnel of the body was good—so much so that it was noticeable by everybody. Even the delegates themselves were congratulating each other on the improved membership of the body over former conventions.

Ed Campbell, Jr., Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and, on his motion, Hon. J. R. Hagerman, of Keokuk, law partner of Secretary of War McCrary, was made temporary Chairman. He made a speech eulogizing the Democrats in Congress for their patriotic position in demanding the repeal of the election laws, and forcing upon Hayes the responsibility of denying American people the right to go to the polls and deposit their ballots unintimidated by the presence of Federal bayonets and partisan Supervisors and unscrupulous United States Marshals and their deputies. His remarks were vehemently applauded.

Gen. Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington, at one time a United States Senator from Iowa, was made permanent Chairman. He, too, insisted that the issue before the people was one against bayonet rule, centralized power and a corrupt ballot, which the Republican party is nursing and relying upon to override the people and perpetuate its own power.

Hon. H. H. Trimble, of Davis county, one of the ablest lawyers in Iowa, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. Col. Trimble not only fought in the Mexican war, but he made a brilliant record in the late unpleasantness between the sections. At the battle of Pea Ridge he received a rebel pea in his head which is there to this day. He is a strong man with the people, and will poll several thousand more votes than any other man that could have been named by the convention.

Capt. J. A. O. Yeoman, a gallant crippled soldier, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor amid yells and hurrahs that made some of the stalwart Republicans present feel and believe that the revolution had actually begun. Yeoman was ushered hastily to the platform, where he made a ten-minutes' speech that fairly brought the whole body of delegates to their feet, and created the wildest enthusiasm.

The remainder of the ticket was a mere formality and was made up in a hurry and a hurrah. Reuben Noble, of Clayton county, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Irwin Baker was made the candidate for Superintendent. Ed. Campbell, Jr., was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, was re-elected Secretary of the committee.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the strict construction and observance of the constitution of the United States and all its amendments.

Resolved, That the States and the General Government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres and to the exercise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of the Republican party, by which it inflates the importance of the States when necessary to cover the theft of the Presidency, and in turn magnifies the functions of the General Government to cover the coercion of the States into indorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent Executive, is a policy full of evil and fruitful of danger.

Resolved, That such policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the General Government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as shelter from the anarchy its advocates have planned.

Resolved, That evidences of these nefarious purposes are furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depends all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through its fraudulent Executive, to deprive this republic of its army, as necessary to the defense of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay and support of our soldiers unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the Executive.

Resolved, That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens in standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our Revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the Government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury for that purpose.

Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be a legal tender for all purposes.

Resolved, That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

Resolved, That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including a reduction of salaries, local and general, whenever they may be deemed excessive, and also a reduction in the number of officials.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious License law.

Resolved, That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public moneys and maladministration of public office.

A Wasp's Nest.

"A wasp's nest has 15,000 cells," and the greatest of these "cells" is to sit down on the nest under the mistaken impression that all the wasps have gone to the seaside or somewhere on a visit. A single wasp, loafing in the back kitchen, will give the sitter a warm reception. And no doubt a married one would treat him in the same manner.—*Exchange.*

PEOPLE in England and out of it are beginning to show fears as to Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy. His mind, though not particularly apt to fasten itself on details, seems always seeking something new and wonderful. He is always trying to find out something the public never heard of, so that people may say, "Here is a wonderful man, who, while we have thought of every-day matters, has been discovering something new."

THE average rate upon the funded debt will be only 4.4 on the 1st of August, after the completion of the refunding process, against the average rate of 6.4 in 1865. The improvement in the rate has been 2 per cent., and the decrease of the funded debt about $360,000,000. Decrease in the annual interest charge of the debt, $58,000,000.

ROCH, the general executioner of France, followed his many victims recently, at the age of 55. During the eight years that he presided over the guillotine he had cut off fifty-four heads. His salary was $1,600 a year, with the addition of $2.50 on working days.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

How it Looks to an Englishman—Britons Advised to Pack Their Trunks and Emigrate at Once.

[From the London Times.]

Trade is reviving in the United States, while it is declining in England. Why should that be? An Englishman asking that question in America is generally answered to this effect:

"We are prospering because, unlike you, we are no longer manufacturing at a loss. Since 1873 we have closed a large proportion both of mills and foundries, and many of our mechanics have become farmers. Consequently less is made, but what is made sells well.

"While Great Britain persists in spinning more cotton and puddling more iron than her customers want, the price both of her cotton and her iron will continually fall. If the present stagnation of trade is indeed caused by over-production, entailing large stocks of unsalable goods being left on the manufacturers' hands, it would seem as if the present policy of adding to those stocks must result in perpetuating that stagnation. Better to make little and sell at a profit than make much and sell at a loss.

"English manufacturers and English workmen will do well to seek fresh employment for their capital. If they hold on, hoping against hope that, the era of bad trade once past, England will regain the monopoly of manufacturing for the world, they will be acting like the foolish ostrich who, burying her head in the sand, refuses to see what all around her can see.

"We have long since said that we will not take her manufactures, and now Germany, France, and Russia seem to be saying the same thing. If England chooses to lend out her capital to foreign countries, as she did prior to 1873, the countries so favored will no doubt be very glad to buy English iron with English gold. But, without the gold, foreign countries lack either the means or the inclination to buy the iron.

"Foreign protection has deprived Great Britain of some of the continental markets; American competition is beating her out of some of the neutral markets. Take Canada, for instance. In 1873 and 1878 the value of goods entered for consumption was respectively from:

	1873.	1878.
Great Britain	$68,522,776	$39,572,239
United States	47,735,068	51,332,069

"In the one case a decrease of $28,000,000, in the other an increase of $4,000,000.

"Unpatriotic Canadian ladies prefer American cotton to English shoddy, and Canadian lumberman will not buy English axes, because they can not chop. Nine out of every ten agricultural inventions are born in our workshops, and consequently nine out of every ten agricultural implements used in Canada are bought in the United States.

"England is burdened with a larger agricultural and a larger manufacturing population than she can well support. When the pastures of Dakota and the corn lands of Minnesota are fairly opened up, her farmers will be worse off than her mechanics. With beef selling next summer in London at 6d. a pound, and wheat at 30s. a quarter, how will her farmers pay their rents? Like the mechanics, they will soon be seeking work elsewhere."

"If the English trades unions were practicably managed and would place some of their starving members where they could earn a living, all classes would be benefited. The artisans remaining in the workshops would be benefited by the consequent rise in wages, while the employers would be compensated for that loss by the relief of the poor rates and the probable subsidence of bankrupt competition."

Such, sir, are some of the American arguments; and, if they be as sound as the American lands, every man out of work had better pack up his trunk and start at once for the Western States. In Minnesota, for instance, he will find a country, not exactly flowing with milk and honey, but rich beyond his most extravagant hopes.

In the vale of the Red river, though the soil is more fertile than in the tropics, the air is more exhilarating than champagne. The rotation of crops is an art unknown. For upward of forty years crops of wheat averaging twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre have been gathered off the same fields. Manure is never used, for the natural soil is richer than manure. Nor does the land need clearing. No forests encumber the varied expanse of prairie and of lake. The settler may arrive in March, plow his land in April, and reap his harvest in July. The wheat is the highest price is Chicago, and, in two years' time, with ordinary good fortune, he should have replaced his original outlay.

Until this autumn, there being no cheap means of transportation, much of the grain could not be easily got to market.

But a railway has now been opened throughout the whole length of the valley, and young farmers from Ontario and the Eastern States are pouring in by hundreds. Land is selling freely for less than £1 an acre, and, while to every healthy laborer Minnesota offers good wages for hard work, to every farmer owning £300 or £400 she offers affluence, if not a fortune, and a certain future for his children. There, as elsewhere, the settler's life is not fitted for the weak or the sickly, but for the industrious and the robust it is a life full of promise.

In those life-giving Western States an energetic man may easily become in turn farmer, storekeeper, banker, or, if he will, Senator. He grows with the people, and the growth of the people is almost miraculous. Ten years since, the population of Minneapolis might have been counted by hundreds; to-day it numbers upwards of 40,000. Within three years all the available land in the Red River valley will probably be settled on and sold. So if any man thinks of going he had best delay no longer. Minnesota is no Castle of Indolence. Some hardships every emigrant must expect to undergo. His labor, for the first two years, will probably be more severe than in England. But, his ties to home once severed, he will never regret his choice. He will have exchanged despondency for hope; he will be working not only for bare life, but for prosperity in the future, and with hope of the future those troubles which might otherwise have seemed unendurable will appear as trifles unworthy of complaint.

INDIANA ITEMS.

A NEW orphans' home is soon to be built at Jeffersonville.

HENRY THOMPSON was fatally hurt at Salem the other day by a bull.

THE Indiana Methodist Conference is to be held at Evansville, Sept. 10.

A FIRE occurred at Osgood, a few days ago. Loss, $14,000; insurance, $9,500.

THE Council of Franklin has elected W. T. Gordon (colored) Chief of Police.

GEN. BEN HARRISON is suffering with ivy poison. His face and eyes are badly swollen.

JAMES MORLATT and wife, of Brookville, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

A LARGE hall, dedicated to the cause of temperance, has been opened in Evansville.

THE Commissioners of Marshall county have let the contract for building a new jail.

THERE are from 600 to 1,000 women employed in the Government sewing-rooms at Jeffersonville.

A FARMER tells the Indianapolis *News* that the prospects for fruit, in spite of discouraging reports, were never better.

AT the seventeenth Woman's State Suffrage Convention, held at Kokomo, a large number of delegates were present.

THE enumeration of school children in Madison township shows a small decrease compared with the last enumeration.

THE Blue-Ribboners and Good Templars of Sullivan county are arranging for a grand celebration at Sullivan on the 4th of July.

THE scarlet fever is raging at North Vernon to such an extent that parents are sending their children to the country to escape it.

KATHERINE PUSSY, of Vincennes, has just been awarded a verdict of $1,000 in a breach-of-promise suit brought against Perry McCray.

THE saloons of Colfax have suspended business on account of the Town Board fixing the license fees at $100, with $10 additional for every gaming table.

THE annual conference of the Congregational ministers of the State, at Terre Haute, was one of the most harmonious and satisfactory meetings held in many years.

AT Old's spoke factory, Fort Wayne, a large iron pulley broke into four pieces, one of which struck a workman named Martin Golden in the head, producing fatal injuries.

MARK S. REEVES, of Richmond, having declined the appointment of State House Commissioner to succeed Prof. Collett, Gov. Williams has appointed William B. Seward, ex-President of the State Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy.

THE bridge over the Muddy fork of Silver creek, on the J., M. & I. R. R., near New Albany, has a bloody history. The upright timbers covering the track are very low; so low, in fact, as to render it very dangerous for one standing upon a car to pass under the structure. Sixteen men have been killed at this bridge.

THE Catholic Total Abstinence Society of New Albany has resolved not to celebrate the Fourth of July by a picnic, for the reason that Bishop Chatard has prohibited dancing at all picnics of the church. The Bishop also prohibits beers or liquors at all picnics held by members of the Catholic Church.

THE sportsmen of Wabash have organized the North Lake and River Association of Northern Indiana, with Judge John U. Pettit as President. They have bought five acres of ground on the north side of Turkey lake, Kosciusko county, and will at once set about improving it, the improvements to embrace a club-house.

THE other night some unknown persons at Liberty attempted to blow up a saloon owned by a man named Fallons. An ale bottle was filled with powder and placed beneath the house with a fuse, and when it went off it knocked the foundation out and dug a hole big enough to bury an elephant, but, strange to say, did not hurt the house.

AT the late Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, at Indianapolis, the Grand Secretary's report shows a better condition of the order than in 1878. Two encampments have been suspended, leaving 141 in existence. The resources of the encampment amount to $54,316.10; receipts, $9,610.94; relief and charity, $4,486.94; total expenses of the encampment, $8,390.92.

THE Grand Encampment of the Independent Champions of the Red Cross of the State, in session in Fort Wayne, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Commander, I. W. Campbell; Grand Counselor, W. H. Caulkins; Grand Secretary, George W. Jones; Grand Treasurer, Capt. C. Emery; Grand Senior Champion, Ralph James; Grand Junior Champion, Samuel M. Coddington; Grand Captain of the Host, A. I. Ball; Grand Chaplain, Mason Long; Grand Mistress of Ceremonies, Miss Mary Pritchard; Grand Sentinel, A. A. Davis.

The Prince of Wales.

The curate of a South London church, whose pronunciation is more pedantic than proper, has been very justly snubbed for alluding to the heir apparent as though his name were written "Awlbert" Edward. One of his parishioners asked him the other day why he so significantly excluded the Prince of Wales in his prayers for the royal family. "Exclude him?" the curate asked, quite surprisedly. "What do you mean?" "Why," she said, "you always pray for *all but* Edward, Prince of Wales!"

FOUR watches were found recently in the stomach of a Florida alligator.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 5, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

The Hartford City Telegram published a lengthy editorial last week, favoring Hon. Franklin Landers for governor.

A terrible cyclone passed over Kansas, the western part of Missouri, and southern Nebraska, on Friday evening of last week. The tornado destroyed a great amount of property, and killed a number of people. The storm was most severe in and around Irving, Kansas, where 16 houses were torn to pieces, eight persons killed and 25 wounded.

The Ft. Wayne Sentinel has been making constant improvements in its style and general make-up, since the recent change of hands, and it is now as fine a specimen of a first-class city daily as one can find in any city of equal population—or even larger. The change in its local and telegraphic news is quite marked, and the efforts of its present editors and proprietors cannot help but be appreciated.

General James Shields, late United States senator from Missouri, died suddenly on last Sunday evening. Gen. Shields has, during his life, represented three different states in the U. S. senate. He was in the Florida war, the Mexican war and the war between the states. He was also governor of Oregon territory at one time. He was a brave true man—a firm, consistent, unyielding democrat—and in all the relations of an eventful life bore himself with true, manly courage and dignity.

Last Monday being the day fixed by law for the appointments of county superintendent, the trustee of the several townships met at the county auditor's office, and organized by the election of Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Concord tp as president. All the trustees were present except Kutzner (democrat) of Union, and Greenwald (republican) of Stafford. The republican trustees having previously met in caucus and united upon Mr. W. H. McIntosh, presented his name for the position. The name of James A. Barnes was also presented. The trustees proceeded to vote by ballot, with the following result:

W. H. McIntosh	6
James A. Barnes	5

Mr. McIntosh was declared elected.

A case is now pending in the Cass county circuit court, at Logansport, in which Messrs. Nick Ensley, J. C. Somers, L. J. Hopkins, Hank Shull, G. C. Ralston, A. J. Ralston and Tom. C. Mays are defendants, and Geo. Hazzard is plaintiff. The defendants are charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, but the action is only brought for the purpose of putting the defendants to trouble and expense. The grounds upon which this action is brought, as we understand them, are as follows: Some months ago a warrant was placed in the hands of J. C. Somers, deputy sheriff of this county, for the arrest of Geo. Hazzard; the deputy, in company with the other defendants named, went to Logansport and found Hazzard in jail. In order to get possession of Hazzard, the Auburn parties were compelled to give bond for Hazzard's appearance at Logansport when demanded by that court. The bond was executed and Hazzard was turned over to the defendants in this case, who started to this place with the prisoner. On the way to the depot at Logansport, Hazzard pretended to become alarmed for his safety, and asked to be protected by the authorities at Logansport, whereupon the sheriff of Cass county again took charge of him and placed him in prison, promising to retain him, which he failed to do. Hazzard now brings this action to sustain his pretended scare. There is nothing in the case.

Hazzard's Story at Logansport.

We have no desire to bring Geo. Hazzard into notoriety again in this community, but in order to correct his statements as they appear in the Logansport Journal of last Friday, we condescend to mention his name in the COURIER. The Journal says, among other things, that, "in pursuance of an agreement made with the prosecuting attorney of DeKalb county, at Indianapolis, in the presence of Mr. Byfield, Edgar Henderson, Mrs. Gear and D. C. Justice, of this city, to the effect that he was to be allowed to go to Auburn and transact some private business at that place without arrest on trifling charges, he went to Waterloo last Saturday, and in the evening drove over to Auburn, four miles distant. He had been there but a few minutes when an affidavit was made, and he was arrested for provoking an assault a year or two ago. This was immediately followed by five other warrants for provoking assault, carrying concealed weapons and desecrating the Sabbath. He declined at that late hour to give bail, and the parties refusing to try the cases that night he was put in jail by sheriff. On Monday he was arrested on four other warrants on like charges, and refused trials on one pretext or another. On Tuesday, Mr. Byfield, one of his attorneys from Indianapolis, and Mr. Edgar Henderson arrived, and demonstrations were begun. A fellow by the name of Cool, and another named Gross, threatened Henderson that if he bailed Hazzard out of jail, they would shoot Hazzard and mob Henderson, and seven shot guns were stacked in the open court house yard, and several others in an adjoining building, and various demonstrations made, until the sheriff ordered the court house yard cleared. On Wednesday, the argument on the indictment for embezzlement came up before Judge McClellan, and the court quashed it. Hazzard then prepared to fight the thirteen arrests that had been made and took change of venue to Butler, and finally succeeded in beating every case in which he had been arrested before a justice of the peace. In the meantime some of the charges were revamped before the grand jury, who, in accordance with the general programme, indicted him again. He at once gave bail on the charge until the next term, and was discharged."

"Hazzard has been arrested forty-one times by the Auburn crowd, and now proposes to put them on the defensive. He vows that all the money he can raise shall be placed to "law account" for the benefit of those who have been pursuing him for the last year."

The facts are, that the only agreement that was ever made by any prosecuting attorney, was that made by Mr. Peterson who was deputy prosecutor at that time, which was, as stated by Mr. Peterson in court, that if Hazzard would come back to Auburn and pay the parties from whom he had stolen, that he (Peterson) would use his influence to settle all criminal prosecutions against Hazzard. As to Hazzard's recent visit to Auburn, we are reliably informed that he came to discharge his recognizance in the sum of $2,000, for a felony for embezzling the funds of the First National Bank. On his arrival he was arrested for forgery, on the affidavit of Mr. Nick Ensley, he was also charged with provoking an assault against Mr. Cool; his attorneys not being here he waived an examination and went to jail. On the following Monday morning Hazzard took a change of venue to Butler; rather than follow him to Butler, the deputy prosecutor dismissed the Cool case. The grand jury was convened and six idictments were returned against Hazzard—one for grand larceny, one for forgery and four for false pretenses. He gave bond in the sum of $6,000 for his appearance at the next term of court. All Hazzard's stories concerning the "thirteen arrests" "shot-guns" &c., are the merest bosh, and could only be concocted by a villainous cuss, who, being refused lodging at our hotels, begged to be allowed to sleep in the jail and board with the sheriff, when not under arrest, and after putting the sheriff and his estimable lady to as much trouble as possible, sneaked off without even returning thanks. We might continue to enumerate the rascalities and dirty tricks of Geo. Hazzard ad infinitum, but will only add that enough is known to make it interesting for him up to the date of his apprenticeship in the cigar business. Prosecutor Adams and his deputy, Mr. Moody, deserve credit for their efforts to secure George a permanent home—a home for the friendless.

Treasurer's Report, Union Soldiers Association.

The following report of receipts and expenditures of the memorial fund for the year 1879, is respectfully submitted:

Collected on subscription	$ 38 20
Surplus from last year	1 75
Total	39 95
EXPENDITURES.	
Corunna cornet band	15 00
Butler " "	12 75
Printing	3 00
Handling lumber	50
Sundries	1 30
Total	32 55
Amount on hand	7 40

It is the sense of the members of the Union Soldiers Association, that thanks are hereby tendered to all those who contributed, not only to the financial, but also to the moral support given in aid of the proper observance of memorial day.

G. W. GORDON, Treas. U. S. A.

Old Settler's Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Old Settler's Society of DeKalb county will be held at Auburn in the beautiful grove on Ensley Avenue, between Auburn and Auburn junction, on Thursday, June 19th, 1879. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m.
Music.
Oration by Hon. John Morris.
Music.
Recess.
1:30 p. m., Music.
Report of officers.
Election of officers.
Speeches by old settlers. Hon. A. Ellison, of Lagrange, Judge Prentiss, of Noble; L. H. Stocker, Esq., of Steuben; Major Sprott and others, are invited and expected to be present.
Music.
Benediction.

Arrangements have been made for excursion rates on the railroads leading to Auburn on that day. The Ft. W., J. & S. railroad will carry passengers on regular trains from Angola, Pleasant Lake, Summit and Waterloo at excursion rates. The Eel River railroad will run a special train leaving Butler at 8 a. m., stopping at Moore's Station, and returning to Butler at 6:30 p. m. The B. & O. railroad will carry passengers from Albion, Avilla, Garrett, Hicksville, St. Joe and Concord.

S. B. WARD, Pres.
W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.
T. D. GROSS,
Chairman of Ex. Com.

A High Reputation.

For years the firm of Steele & Price have deservedly had a high reputation for the excellence of their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavoring Extracts. They have now added a line of strictly Unique Perfumes, rivaling in excellence the perfumes of this or any other country.

Spencerville.

—Rev. Kelso has been on the sick list.

—Mrs. Jones has not been expected to live.

—The M. E. Sunday-school will give a grand concert soon; date not yet ascertained. The Lutherans will also give one as soon as practicable.

—The Spencerville Juvenile base ball club played a match game with the Juveniles of Pigeon Roost, on Saturday the 31st, inst. Spencerville boys were the victors.

—J. W. Cahill is about to erect a new store.

—Cheney brothers have purchased a new refrigerator.

—Mr. Wilson and family, of Tennessee, are late arrivals. They will visit at Spencerville.

—Abraham Johnson, Jr., go to the junction and return that coat.

—The Newvilians gave a grand fizzle of an opera at this place on the evening of the 29th. "The Star of the East" was palmed off as one of the Newvilians, but the hoax was exposed. It compares very unfavorably with Spencerville talent. The "boss" singer, of whom we have heard so much, and in whom we were so badly disappointed, attempted to sing too high, consequently made a ridiculous failure; the singing was loud and shrill; the instrumental music, although by the "Star of the East," was a decided failure. Although the amateurs failed to elicit any enthusiasm or a single encore, yet they awakened the sympathy of the audience as they were very badly frightened. However, the reception given to the Newvilians was superior in every respect to that given to the Spencerville silver cornet band, by the people of Newville.

SCRIBBLER.

A Great Historical Work.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nation of Modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the new world, etc., etc., by James D. McCabe.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a history of the world suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by the National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, presented in popular style, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired. The book is a complete treasury of history, and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in life-like colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach.

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 650 fine engravings, illustrating the events recorded in the narrative, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. F. E. Barstow, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

THE
FINEST LINE
—AND—
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
—OF—
FISHING TACKLE
Constantly on hand at
MAX C. LADE,
Sportsmen's Emporium, 58 east Main street,
FORT WAYNE, - IND.
21-1m.

TUTT'S PILLS
INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SILKS.

The superiority of our Silk Department over that of any other house in the city, is a long-established fact. We have never before, however, been able to offer the same inducements in that department to purchasers that we now can.

DRESS SILKS
In all the new and desirable shades and designs.

Trimming Silks and Satins to Match.

WE have now in stock an unusual fine line of AMERICAN SILKS, in plain and brocade patterns, so justly celebrated for their beauty of colorings and designs, and great durability.

BLACK SILKS.—Besides an elegant assortment of black dress silks, we have received several pieces of MANTILLA SILKS, 27 inches wide, and just the thing in every way for the purpose. We have always made our silk department a specialty, and are satisfied with the lowest possible prices consistent with the best class of goods.

GRENADINES, in black and colors, and in all the new and tasteful designs, at exceedingly low prices.

BLACK CASHMERES.—In these goods we keep only the makes of established reputation for purity of dye, and excellence of make and finish. We are offering these goods at prices that must command the attention of the closest buyers.

MOURNING GOODS.—We are now able to display everything desirable in this line, and at our well-known low prices.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.—We have many attractions in this department, and some special bargains well worth looking at. This department is especially interesting at this time.

FRINGES.—We have an elegant line of silk and grass fringes, in all colors, ranging in price from 40c to $4. The low prices that we have made on these goods have given them an extraordinary sale this season.

NOTIONS, ETC.—We here mention a few specialties under this head. SACQUE and DRESS ORNAMENTS in large variety. Some of the most EXQUISITE BUTTONS are offered—each one a work of art. New line of BRETON and TORCHON LACES. DOUBLE-FACED RIBBONS in all the novel and desirable shades and combinations. The completest line of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S gloves and hosiery ever before offered by us. LACE mits in black and colors.

Novelties in PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS. A large line of extra fine muslin underwear for ladies just received.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Good Legal Advice,
Sound Preaching and Good Doctoring.

W.J. AUSTIN & CO.
W.J. AUSTIN
BOOT
UP SIDE
DOWN

100 LAWYERS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
PREACHERS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
DOCTORS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
2400 BOYS and GIRLS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
THOUSANDS of FARMERS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.

In fact all of the people within 25 miles of this BOOT, that know the worth of goods and money, buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO., Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—We want a band, we do.

—Walking malady is raging.

—Cook, the walkist, is a good 'un.

—Numerous heads cracked this week.

—Did the wood shed? If so, what?

—Davenport's soda-water is excellent.

—Hazzard's victims have gone to Logansport.

—Mrs. Dr. Allen is visiting friends in Ft. Wayne.

—For the best lemonade in town go to Hollister's.

—L. Covell, of Garrett, was at the Central yesterday.

—Coop. Ralston is the knocking clerk for McQuiston & Ralston.

—Clyde Moore returned to the Valparaiso normal school yesterday.

—Take a peep into Upmeyer's new store in the Odd-Fellows' building.

—Read Root & Co's. new advertisement, on another page of this paper.

—Mow the grass in the court-house yard. A man is liable to get lost in it.

—M. C. Markle, of Hudson, an old ex-Auburnite, was on the streets yesterday.

—A nice assortment of pocketbooks, purses, etc., very cheap at Willis & Co's.

—Strawberries are down (or up—which is it?) to twenty-five cents a quart.

—The COURIER office is under obligations to Deputy County Clerk Harris for favors.

—Cas. Coats says it isn't any wonder; he thinks this weather's enough to make anybody fight.

—Shad's shadow on the wall, at Monday evening's contest, looked like a telegraph pole.

—Angola had a narrow escape from an overgrown bon-fire last week. It was the court-house.

—Notice the inducements offered in the new advertisement of Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne.

—L. B. Johns, carriage-top manufacturer, of Ft. Wayne, decorated our town for a few hours on decoration day.

—We are authorized to state that the partnership heretofore existing between Murphy & Baldwin, has been dissolved.

—From the number of optics dressed in mourning, we may observe that decoration day has been kept up all this week.

—The firm of Murphy & Baldwin is a thing of the past, as the boys are now painting and kalsomining on their own hook.

—Screen-doors and sash of any pattern or size will be furnished by F. T. Zimmerman at low prices, and on short notice.

—Mary's little lamb now sheddeth its fleece, and Mary's big father selleth it and jammeth the proceeds down in his old sock.

—Sherm. Hollister came very near being closed up and run out of town, last Friday, by the opposition he had on the corner.

—W. L. Penfield delivered a very neat little memorial address at the cemetery last Friday. His speech will be found on the first page.

—Last Sunday was the first day of the week, first of the month, and first of summer, and a very ugly day it was, too, to people in general.

—One of the band boys from Butler gave himself dead away Friday evening, while promenading along the boulevards; but he didn't mean to.

—The Spencerville silver cornet band will give a grand festival as soon as practicable. They gave a grand and successful serenade on the evening of the 30th.

—H. H. G. Upmeyer, our new merchant from Garrett, was in town yesterday and will return to-morrow. His store under the COURIER office is now in full blast.

—Over one hundred cases, in which Messrs. Best & McClellan were interested, will be assigned to Judge Lowry for trial, at the present term of the circuit court.

—Messrs. Ensley & Shilling are about to contract for the manufacture of one hundred more of their celebrated grain and seed cleaners. They anticipate a good trade this season.

—Rev. H. Johnson returns home this week, and there will be services at Waterloo next Sunday morning, as usual, and in the Presbyterian church at this place in the evening.

—We are requested to state that a communication in last week's COURIER, signed Sam, has no reference to any member of the family of Mr. Jacob Wolf, living in Keyser township.

—If you have been unfortunate and have a broken mirror on hand, take the frame to Willis & Co's. and have it filled with a nice German plate, on most reasonable terms, any size up to 13x22

—Fort Wayne Sentinel.—Speaking of Judge Lowry, the Warsaw Indianian says that he "has won an enviable position as a jurist in northern Indiana, as such stands at the very head of the list, his experience on the bench for many years, being of decided advantage to him in this particular."

—A man in one of the eastern cities, during a recent sudden change in the weather, was overcome by the heat and sunstruck, being unable to get his ulster off quick enough and slide into a duster.

—Dan. Hickey, of the Saginaw road, can get outside of more provender, we are informed, and do it in a shorter space of period, than any man in America. He has an outstanding challenge of $10,000 for sixty days.

—A new walk from the court-house to the west gate is a decided improvement, and a petition has been circulated with a view to having one built to the north gate, also, which will be a decided-er improvement.

—At the walking-match Monday night, or just at its close, two of the boys allowed their little "danders" to rise and came near cleaning each other up; but the timely interference of the police prevented any loss of life.

—The Butler band, considering the short time it has been organized, made some very creditable music for the decoration day exercises last week, and a little steady practice will make it a first class band. It gets away with Auburn pretty badly, as it is.

—Certain young men and boys, who make a practice of bathing in Cedar creek near Rainier's addition, will be called upon by the proper authorities and be required to donate to the school fund, unless the practice is discontinued at once. Boys, can you take a hint?

—Leslie & Mahaffey, publishers of sheet music, and music books, will send to any address their complete catalogue, with a new and beautiful song, with piano or organ accompaniments, for a three-cent stamp. Address, Leslie & Mahaffey, Altoona, Pa.

—The peaceful dignity of our flourishing village has been badly muddled up for the past week, and, between bands of music, scared horses, prize-fights and walking-bees, the boys have had variety enough to last—well, until the "Glorious Fourth," anyway.

—Cook Ford's sorrel team ran away this morning, attached to the depot hack, and they ran as though they had a train to make and no time to linger. They went direct to the barn, and no damage was done. The bob-tail trotted while the other ran, and won the heat by two laps.

—The annual basket picnic of the Sunday-schools of Richland township will be held at McCague's grove, south of Sedan, Saturday, June 14, 1879. Able speakers are expected to address the schools. All are most cordially invited to attend and contribute to the interest of the meeting.

—Just mention something about cigars in the presence of Cook Ford, and see how mechanically and instinctively he will dive down into his pocket and forthwith set 'em up. This peculiar state of affairs is owing to the late advent into his household of eight pounds of feminine babyhood.

—George—everybody knows George—came into town last Friday with the usual result. He made an effort to Foster his strength and jump into a wagon, when starting for home, but the treacherous end-gate went back on him and the ground flew up against his new clothes and "decorated" them all over.

—Our young friend, Rob. McClellan, left for Elkhart county yesterday, where he will canvass for the sale of the "Perfect" grain and grass-seed separator and cleaner, manufactured by Ensley & Shilling, of this place. Rob. is a popular fellow here, and we have no doubt he will make a success there.

—Another shooting scrape occurred at South Bend, Monday of last week, in which one Ed. Gillen was seriously though it is thought not fatally, shot by a pauper named Owen McLewer. There was little or no provocation for the deed, and it was a case of premeditated murder—or, rather, attempt to murder. Hang him.

—Another man was taken in last week by the weather, but this time we dare not divulge the name; he started on a trip with a rather airy costume—pair of low-cut shoes and a long-tailed duster—and came back next day with a borrowed overcoat and the ague. We take back our last week's joke on Charlie Hoyt, the druggist.

—He was down near the Eel River depot, and he was about four-thirds full of family disturbance; a companion was with him, whom he had just invited to "go to hell;" at last accounts the companion hadn't gone, but was industriously engaged in wiping up the platform with the courteous gentleman who had extended the invitation.

—The changes in the time-tables have in no way affected the connections at the junction, as the trains on all three roads meet there twice a day, as usual. At 12:30 the Jackson goes north, the Baltimore & Ohio west, and the Eel River northeast; and at 3:20 the Jackson goes south, the Baltimore & Ohio east, and the Eel River southwest.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—Owing to the pressure of other matters, we were unable to attend the exercises at the cemetery last Friday; but we have heard the oration delivered by Capt E. D. Hartman highly complimented on all sides. As he spoke merely from notes, not from manuscript, and as our short-hand reporter was absent that day, we are unable to reproduce the text of the oration.

—The Corunna cornet band boys did their work nobly last Friday, as the music they favored us with was most flatteringly spoken of by all who heard it. They bring the blush of shame to our face, when we are forced to admit that Auburn cannot even produce a little seven-up orchestra. The Corunna band deports itself well, and reflects credit on the little town that claims it.

—We have no hesitancy in stating that the Frolique Company, which played here Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, taking into consideration the fact that it consists of but four persons, is the best little troupe traveling. Those who attended were most agreeably surprised, and went away from the hall highly pleased with the entertainment.

—We are glad to report the strawberry festival given by the ladies of the M. E. church recently in Dr. Fords building, a success, yielding a net profit of $50.70, and the public have our thanks for their liberal patronage. A special vote of thanks to Drs. Ford & Spooner for special accommodations in rooms &c. By order of committee.

J. B. Caseboer.

—Me and my girl were to be seen on every corner, and in several other places, in the crowd of last Friday; and the capers of some of these rural youths and maidens would make a fence-post laugh till it lost its pedigree. Hand-squeezing and gum-sucking could be had at a discount anywhere, and the atmosphere was thick with love and 'lasses.

—We dropped into Mr. Berry's shop a few days ago and found him busily engaged on one of the finest specimens of work in wood that we have ever seen. It was a ballot box for Marks Lodge, 359 F. & A. M., of Ohio, and was ordered by Mr. Sherman Hollister, who intends to present it to the lodge, of which he is a member. As a specimen of in-laid work, it cannot be excelled. It is valued at $25.00.

—As a matter of economy we suggest that the commissioners purchase a team and carriage at the expense of the county, and then hire a man to take care of the team and drive them around in their tours of inspection.—Republican.

We suggest that they hire our friend Weamer "to take care of the team," and get the benefit of his experience in the "inspection" business free of charge.

—Judge McClellan is rushing court business through at a lively rate. The large number of cases on the docket required the greater part of the time up to this date in making up the issues. On Wednesday morning of this week, the docket showed

Cases disposed of	64
" not disposed of	172
" assigned to Judge Lowry	73
" not at issue	35

—Marriage licenses were issued to the following parties, by the county clerk, during the month of May:

Martin Shimp and Mary G Clutter, Francis Conkle and Jennie Moughler, Henry A. Snyder and Sarah J. Bryan, Geo. Dickerhoff and Hannah Moughler, Frank Calkins and Odelphie Topping, Jonathan Bickel and Mary A. Shatts, John Langly and Sarah Houser, Jeremiah Reed and Rosetta Stamets, Jacob Dick and Marcellea Baird, —— Moore and Joanna Elba McAnally.

—Last Monday evening, just before dusk, two of our well-known sports (whom for convenience we will call Tom Somers and Joe Beugnot) had a somewhat lively scrimmage down on Seventh street. Joe wanted to pulverize somebody and Tom wanted to be pulverized, so they dropped into each other; they wholly ignored the rules of the prize ring and banged away in a very promiscuous style for several minutes, rough and tumble, when Dr. Spooner "chipped in" and separated them. Both are still alive.

—Ensley's Avenue, between Auburn and Auburn junction, is being graded by the county board.—Waterloo Press.

Not exactly, Charley; the town of Auburn has made an appropriation for the same grade, though it is outside of the town, and should be paid for out of the county treasury, the same as similar grades on other public highways. Don't get jealous, for you say in the same issue of the Press, "We understand it is the intention of the county board to put in a new bridge at the Center street crossing of Cedar Creek." We can assure you that Auburn has no objection to Waterloo having a new bridge.

—The following shows the total amount of taxable property in the town of Auburn; also the number of polls and dogs.

Value of lands	$135,362.
" " improvements	151,219.
" " personal property	109,874.
Total	$396,455
Number of polls	286
" " male dogs	62
" " female dogs	10

—Just received at the COURIER office, the finest line of calling cards ever brought to DeKalb County. We invite the ladies to call and see them.

Caught At Last.

It has been rumored for several months, by those who knew him best, that something "crooked" was going on in the affairs of our townsman, William H. Dills, though it could not be ascertained, by the most diligent and persistent inquiry, just exactly what the nature of his complaint was. On decoration day, however, last Friday, May 30, he committed himself, and by dint of untiring exertions we are enabled to place the facts in this singular case before our readers, and they are substantially as follows: Married, at the residence of his brother, J. W. Dills, at Spencerville, this county, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, Wm. H. Dills and Julia May Brandon, both of Auburn. The COURIER wishes them all the bliss the matrimonial yoke can bestow, and trusts that Mrs. Dills may never find occasion to put her Brand-on her liege lord and master.

Why is it

That Auburn, a town of 2,600 inhabitants and the county seat of DeKalb county, cannot support a band? All the little county towns around us can boast of some kind of a band, one or two of which are competent to furnish music on any occasion, and when Auburn is celebrating some national holiday, or otherwise trying to get up a little stir, she is compelled to fall back on the surrounding villages in order to make a success of it! In many other details, of a more important character, our enterprising town takes the lead, it is true; but still, it is a reflection on the place to have it known that she is dependent on the adjoining smaller towns for the successful consummation of ANY project, however trivial. A good band exerts its own peculiar influence anywhere, for there are people in all places who are fond of good music, and it has a tendency to impress strangers more favorably. There is an abundance of material here, and there is no reason why it should not be used to advantage. Let us organize a good cornet band, by all means, and let the people and business men assist in sustaining it.

Those Walkists.

As we announced in last week's COURIER, the walking match took place at Ensley's hall, beginning Friday evening at seven o'clock and winding up Saturday night at about nine. There were but two contestants, Byron Rainier and Charlie Cook, Rob. McClellan having gracefully (and wisely) withdrawn. But little excitement was manifested before the contest began, but it got up to fever heat before the conclusion, and a great many people went up to see the boys get their work in. Both were in good trim, and they stuck to the track nobly, Rainier pulling off at 5 p. m., Saturday, having made 58 miles, and Cook taking his final lap at about 8:30, the score showing 71 miles credited to him, thus winning the race and the first prize.

Immediately after the first match Pete Eldridge and Toby Rush sailed into the arena and "bucked" against each other for three hours. Pete made 16 miles even, or an average of 5⅓ miles per hour, and Toby Rushed around to the tune of 16 miles and 20 laps. A purse was made up in the crowd, and the boys netted the magnificent sum of $2.20 each.

Another race was hatched up for Monday evening, and the racers were Elza Shaffer, "Shad" Rhodenbaugh and Clyde Moore. The latter got a stomach full when the contest was about half over, and went to his little bed, though he did some good work while he could stand the pressure; this left the fun between the first-named pair, and it was fun, too, the difference in their length being something less than three yards. The short boy was too much for the long one, and Elza lugged off first money, scoring 16 miles and 13 laps in three hours, against his competitor's 15 miles and 3 laps.

The two Charlies were then pitted against each other—Cook and Groscop—who walked (?) two miles, and it was in this race that the excitement ran high, as there was "lug money" up on the result. At one time a general rumpus was imminent, as the friends of one party claimed that t'other fellow was running; but it all terminated in gas, and the heat was given to Groscop, who, according to the score, had defeated his adversary by the sealy majority of 3 laps.

Thus ends the strife between the Auburnites, and now give us a rest;—take your little garlands of glory and go to—roost on the pinnacle of fame.

—Yesterday, at about one o'clock, a well-known farmer of this county named George Simons, living five miles west of here, while engaged in conversation in Upmeyer's store, was prostrated with an attack of heart disease, and we learn that he had but just recovered from a previous and similar attack an hour or so. In both cases he was attended by Dr. Ford, who administered the proper medicine at once. He has been afflicted thus for a number of years, and the doctor says his riding in on horseback yesterday was the immediate cause of the trouble and a very imprudent act. Mr. Simons was an exceptional man, physically, before the war, but is now in an exceedingly feeble condition, his disease having been superinduced by severe exposure in the army.

Why is it.

That cheap, adulterated baking powders are warranted equal to Dr. Price's when it is known that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the purest and healthiest made? It is because the adulterated kinds are bought for less and give a better profit.

At it Again.

GARRETT, June 2, 1879.

EDITORS COURIER:—Hoping we may not worry your patience with these continued articles, we herewith submit another, in reply to some additional remarks in last week's Herald; we feel justifiable in defending the reputation of our town, and the corporation which gave it birth and perpetuated its prosperity. The Herald has made false charges against the railroad company and town, with no other intention than to injure the reputation of each, which statements have been readily quoted by other papers in the county as facts, while by the better class of citizens in Garrett they have been branded as base, lying accusations, for which we hold the editor of the Herald responsible. In reply to my communication of last week the Herald says:

> "And behold Baalam's ass has again opened his mouth, in Garrett, and speaketh forth in the Auburn COURIER."
>
> "The wear and tear of the B. & O. employe's mind, in writing for the papers, is too great for $1.30 per day."

This editor is known as the "three-line editor," as three lines is about the limit of his abilities. In reply to the first, I will admit that this favored son of literature is too well versed in "assology" for us to attempt to enter into a controversy with him on the subject—but if he was as well posted upon topics pertaining to the condition and working of the railroad, and the general welfare of the town, as he is about the "ass," and dog fights, his paper would be of more benefit to the town and reflect a ray more brilliant to his credit. Now as to "three lines" No. 2. I would advise him to consult the time-clerk in regard to our wages, that he may get one correct idea which he has our permission to publish, as we do not feel ashamed of the amount of our earnings; and we will venture to say that the wear and tear of our mind, in defending our home, will stand it as long on the wages we receive from the B. & O. for our labor, as his mind will stand the wear and tear of defaming the same on the amount he receives for trying to "edit" a paper of about 60 copies circulation, at $1.50 per annum; total, $90 per year. Don't you think it will require a strong mind to stand it? Here is another clipping from the Herald of last week: "You are unable to distinguish a Sunday-school teacher from a prize-fighter, unless you have a superior knowledge of physiognomy." This is another gross insult thrown direct into the faces of our Sunday-school teachers by our Sunday-school superintendent. Our Sunday-school teachers are young ladies of refined culture who have volunteered their services to give moral instruction to the young minds of our town, and then for our Sunday-school superintendent to compare them to prize fighters is more than a civilized community ought to stand. This is the man who is trying to criticise the officials of the B. & O. railroad company and injure our town, while he is depending on each of them for a living. Last week there was half a column in the Herald devoted to a dog-fight which took place on our streets, and from the description given, we should judge the "editor" is well posted on the rules and science of the pugilistic arena, and either seconded one of the dogs or had charge of the "pool pot." This controversy waxeth hot, and is likely to continue for some time to come. Copies of the Herald for sale at the postoffice for five cents each, proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

CITIZEN.

Reward of Merit.

The U. S. government has given not only to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, but to his Special Flavoring Extracts, the preference, and large quantities are shipped to its military posts.

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods

To a Queen's Taste.

We employ only men who understand their business. We sell only a class of goods that we know will wear, and give satisfaction. We use only such trimmings as befit good work, and last but not least, we have the knack of fitting men, boys or children in as good, and often-time better manner, than high-toned tailors, with war-time prices. All the latest novelties are shown by us as soon as they appear, and we are usually called the C. O. D., One-Price Square Dealers, Clothiers, Men's Furnishers and Hatters, but sign ourselves,

A. S. LAUFERTY & C

9 EAST MAIN ST.

Opposite North Door Court House.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK

OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS

CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR AND WINDOW CAPS &c,

Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.

The ONLY Shop

In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on

Tin Roofing and Spouting,

And in fact all kinds of job tin, copper and sheetiron work, repairs, &c., &c.

Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.

12-tf. B. GOODMAN.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,

A soft or stiff Hat,

A Street or Traveling Cap

A Youth's or Boy's Hat.

A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS,

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.

8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

JOHN REED'S THOUGHTS.

There's a mist on the meadow below; the herring-frogs chirp and cry;
It's chill when the sun is down, and the sod is not yet dry:
The world is a lonely place, it seems, and I don't know why.

I see, as I lean on the fence, how wearily Dan
With the feel of the spring in his bones, like a weak and elderly man;
I've had it a many a time, but we must work when we can.

But day after day to toil, and ever from sun to sun,
Though up to the season's front and nothing be left undone,
Is ending at 12 like a clock, and beginning again at 1.

The frogs make a sorrowful noise, and yet it's the time they mate;
There's something comes with the spring, a lightness or else a weight;
There's something comes with the spring, and it seems to me it's fate:

It's the hankering after a life that you never have learned to know!
It's the discontent with a life that is always thus and so;
It's the wondering what we are and where we are going to go.

My life is lucky enough, I fancy, to most men's eyes,
For the more a family grows, the oftener some one dies,
And it's now run on so long, it couldn't be otherwise.

And sister Jane and myself, we have learned to claim and yield;
She rules in the house at will, and I in the barn and field;
So, nigh upon thirty years!—as if written and signed and sealed.

I couldn't change if I would; I've lost the how and the when;
One day my time will be up, and Jane be the mistress then,
For single women are tough and live down the single men.

She kept me so to herself, she was always the stronger hand,
And my lot showed well enough when I looked around in the land;
But I'm tired and sore at heart, and I don't quite understand.

I wonder how it had been if I'd taken what others need.
The plague, they say, of a wife, the care of a younger breed?
If Edith Pleasanton now were near me as Edith Reed?

Suppose that a son well grown were there in the place of Dan,
And I felt myself in him, as I was when my work began?
I should feel no older, sure, and certainly more a man!

A daughter, besides, in the house; nay, let there be two or three!
We never can overdo the luck that can never be,
And what has come to the most might also have come to me.

I've thought, when a neighbor's wife or his child was carried away,
That to have no loss was a gain; but now—I can hardly say;
He seems to possess them still under the ridges of clay.

And share and share in a life is, somehow, a different thing
From property held by deed, and the riches that oft take wing.
I feel so close in the breast!—I think it must be the spring.

I'm drying up like a brook when the woods have been cleared around;
You're sure it must always run, you are used to the sight and sound,
But it shrinks till there's only left a stony rut in the ground.

There's nothing to do but to take the days as they come and go,
And not to worry with thoughts that nobody likes to show,
For people so seldom talk of the things they want to know.

There's times when the way is plain, and everything nearly right,
And then of a sudden you stand like a man with a clouded sight:
A bush seems often a beast in the dusk of a falling night.

I must move: my joints are stiff, the weather is breeding rain.
And Dan is hurrying on with his plow-team up the lane.
I'll go to the village store; I'd rather not talk with Jane.

—*Bayard Taylor*.

A WOLF ADVENTURE.

In European Russia, not far from the sixth parallel of latitude, and some twelve miles from Nikolsk, lived a young peasant girl by the name of Catharina Daroskoi. Catharina was a lovely girl—the fairest in all that section—and had many admirers among the rude Russian peasantry, and many had sought to win the affections of the bright-eyed Catharina; but to Ruric Petroski she had given her heart and hand, and they were to be married Christmas.

Our story opens in the month of October. Stern winter, in that high northern latitude, had already bound up nature in his icy fetters. A white mantle of snow covered the earth, and hither and thither the sleighs by day merrily traversed the thinly-settled region, while by night the wolves alone roamed over the wide wastes, ravenously seeking what they might devour, and woe betide the beast caught without the fold. Catharina's father had prepared for the winter. His stock was all housed, and fuel and provisions laid in. His family consisted of himself, wife and three children—Catharina, 18; Christine, 12; and Rudolph, 10.

Ruric Petroski, Catharina's betrothed, lived but a few miles distant, and was, as might be expected, a frequent visitor.

Catharina had an uncle, who, with his family, resided about eight miles from her father's house. It was an easy stretch in the smooth-running sleigh, with the powerful black horse, so gentle yet so strong and enduring, and Catharina often drove over to her Uncle Rudolph's in an hour's time.

On the morning of the 12th of October, Catharina concluded to pay her uncle a visit, and Christine and Rudolph were to accompany her. They wrapped themselves up warmly in furs and blankets, and the sleigh was brought out by their father, and, soon after sunrise, they started, Catharina's father telling her to be sure to come back that night, as he wished to go to Nikolsk upon business on the morrow.

Catharina told him that they would return without fail, and away they went, merrily singing a lively song as they rapidly glided along over the crisply-frozen snow.

In an hour's time they were all ensconced at Uncle Rudolph's, close to the blazing pine logs in the capacious chimney, and the black horse was snugly stabled.

The day passed away pleasantly. The sun was not much more than an hour high when the black horse and sleigh were brought out for the visitors' return. Uncle Rudolph urged them to stay all night, as a heavy cloud was rising in the east, and he was fearful that a storm of snow would catch them.

"That's a small matter," replied Catharina. "We can go home before sundown, even if it was to commence snowing now, and we must go, as father has business at Nikolsk to-morrow, and will want the horse and sleigh."

"I would have felt easier," said Uncle Rudolph, "as you must go, had you started earlier; for, if night catches you, the wolves, you know, are so ravenously hungry now that they would be sure to attack you."

"No danger of night or the wolves either catching us," replied Catharina, gayly, as she jumped into the sleigh.

Christine and Rudolph, Jr., got in after her, and Uncle Rudolph wrapped the blankets warmly about them. They gave him and the family, who had come to see them off, a cheerful good-by, and away they sped on their return.

Several miles were traversed, when Catharina became aware that the cloud which had threatened them when they started had now overspread the whole heavens. In a few minutes more the snow began coming down rapidly, and the fall kept increasing until it was almost blinding.

Another mile was traversed, when Catherina, with some alarm, noticed that the beaten track by which they had come was entirely obscured. Landmarks were so few and far between, that, with the blinding snow driving in her face, she was fearful that she might not be enabled to keep to the proper route; and, to add to her fears, the horse seemed disposed (so she thought) to oblique to the right, as if to avoid the snow that came whirling and beating in his face. Catharina drew the left rein tightly, and forced him to face the driving storm. Now, unfortunately, the wind had changed, and Catherina knew it not. The instinct of the horse was correct, and she was wrong, as she soon discovered to her dismay. The sleigh run into a deep gully and capsized, casting its occupants into a huge snow-drift. The gentle horse stopped, obedient to the reins, and Catharina and her youthful companions gathered themselves up, worse scared than hurt, Rudolph and Christine both crying in much alarm. Catharina comforted them as much as she was able, and they set to work to right the sleigh.

This was a task of some difficulty, and occupied time—precious time. When at last they succeeded in getting the sleigh upon its runners, it was about half full of snow, and this they had to cast out as best they could. Finally, they all got into the sleigh once more, and Catharina looked around her. She recognized the locality, but was startled to discover that that they had come at least two miles out of their way, so that they were now fully six miles from home. She headed the horse in the right direction, and, giving him the reins, they started forward once more.

Their progress was slow, as the way they were now traversing was uneven, and the snow was drifted up in many places, so that it was difficult to get through; and Catharina, in much alarm, began to see that night was approaching, and unless they soon struck the regular track, and hurried forward very rapidly indeed, it would overtake them before they reached home. She now wished that she had taken her uncle's advice, and remained until the morrow. She lashed the horse, and he exerted himself to the utmost; yet so deep was the snow in many places that several times Catharina thought that they would be compelled to get out before the sleigh could pass through the drift.

At last they reached the regular route, as Catharina knew by the actions of the horse. He bounded forward with more freedom, and gave a joyful whinny, expressive of relief. But, alas! Catharina saw that night was closing around them; and she knew, by the clump of fir trees in the distance, that her home was yet full four miles away.

The snow was not falling so rapidly, and Catharina hoped that she would be able to gain home ere daylight entirely departed and she did not apprehend much danger from the wolves until then.

On they sped, and another mile was traversed when suddenly Catharina's heart sank within her in dread, for she heard the distant howl of a wolf; and knew that not many minutes would elapse before it would be on her track, with many more at its heels. The horse heard the howl of its enemy as well as she, and increased his speed to the utmost.

Again the howl broke on the terrified Catharina's ear, and this time it was answered by others. Soon it grew nearer, and Catharina wildly urged the horse forward, while Christine and Rudolph clung to her with cries of terror. Nearer and nearer approached the howling pack. Catharina looked behind, and saw a horse running for life, closely followed by a long string of wolves, their dark bodies plainly to be seen outlined on the white bosom of the snow. Some horse had escaped from his owner's care, and was now about to pay his life as a penalty for the act.

Oh, how ardently Catharina hoped that the horse might take some other course, and lead the yelling pack away from them! But no; on he came directly toward them, making better speed in his terror than it was possible for their freighted animal to make. The fierce wolves were just behind him. At last they spring upon him. Some fasten on his side, some on his neck, and he is pulled to the earth within 200 yards of the terrified occupants of the sleigh.

They have reached and passed the clump of fir trees, and Catharina knows that it is only a mile and a half to her father's house. Hope springs up once more, as she sees the horse pulled down behind them, for she trusts that the ravenous beasus will be satisfied for a time with their prey. But, to her consternation, she sees that the body of the horse is soon covered with the snarling and fighting brutes, and that numbers more, without ever halting, rush on after them.

A few seconds more and they are frightfully near. Catharina breathes a prayer to God for mercy, and hugs her brother and sister closer in her arms. To complete the terror of the situation, one shaft breaks, and the sleigh is jerked from side to side by the furious bounds of the terrified horse, desperately striving to escape its insatiate pursuers. But, alas! by this accident his speed is materially checked, and in a moment more the savage and bloodthirsty wolves are at the side of the sleigh.

Catharina gives herself up for lost. She sees the gleaming of the fierce brutes' wild, yellowish eyes, and hears their long white tusks grinding and snapping, one against another, as they thirst for her blood. A fearful resolve comes over her. She will arise and spring from the sleigh, and, perhaps, by giving herself as a sacrifice, Christine and Rudolph may be saved. Some of the wolves are already nearly in front, and will soon spring in. She grasps the back posts of the sleigh, and tries to raise herself up to carry out her fearful resolution, but Christine clasps her so tight, in her wild terror, that she cannot arise. One of the wolves springs at her, and she strikes wildly at it. Its tusks are fastened in her sleeve, and part of it is torn away.

Just at this critical moment she hears a wild shout in front of her, and at a glance discovers some one in a sleigh close upon them. She beholds a flash, and hears the roar of a gun, and sees the wolves drop back in alarm. In another instant she recognizes her lover, Ruric Petroski, as they dash by each other, and with a glad cry of relief she feels that they are saved from the most horrible of deaths.

Ruric, who thus so opportunely appeared on the scene, had come late in the evening to see his betrothed Catharina, and, of course, had not found her at home. As the sun declined, and the shades of night began to gather, Ruric and Catharina's parents became alarmed for the safety of the absent ones, fearing just what had really happened.

Ruric determined to go in quest of them. Knowing the dangerous nature of the wolves, pressed as they were now with hunger, he felt satisfied that his trusty double-barreled gun would not be sufficient to keep them at bay; so he placed in the bottom of the sleigh a tin vessel, and in it a bunch of tow, well sprinkled with powder. He also hurriedly prepared some pine torches, the ends finely split, and dipped in a resinous compound, so that they might be easily ignited. Being provided with a flint and steel, he knew that he could have a blaze in an instant, and he knew that the wolves would keep at a respectful distance from it.

Thus prepared, he started out, and met Catharina and her companions in the very nick of time, as we have recorded. As soon as he fired at the wolves, he wheeled his sleigh and followed closely after the others. The wolves, that had only been startled for an instant, quickly recovered, and bounded forward again. Ruric immediately struck a shower of sparks from his flint into the powder and tow, which instantly ignited with a flash. He quickly lighted from the blaze a couple of pine torches, and, driving up by the side of Catharina's sleigh, he gave her one of them; and, thus defended from their fierce pursuers, they soon arrived safely at home, to the great joy and relief of all parties.

Civil Rights for the Indians.

Probably no judicial decision affecting the rights of Indians has been made in this country of so much importance to that race as that rendered a few days ago by the United States District Court at Omaha. If undisturbed by the courts above, as probably will be the case, the effect of this decision must be to give a new status to the rights of the Indian, and to point to a new method of adjusting some of the difficulties which have existed between the white and native races ever since their joint occupancy of this country.

The case of the Ponca Indians in the Federal Court at Omaha was one brought upon a writ of habeas corpus to determine by what authority the United States military commanders held these Indians in custody, or intended to convey them forcibly to certain reservations in the Indian Territory. The gist of the decision of the court, which was very broad and explicit in construction, was that an Indian is a person within the meaning of the law in this country, and entitled to relief in the civil courts when unlawfully deprived of liberty; that no rightful authority exists for sending law-abiding Indians to new reservations without their consent, and the prisoners in question must, therefore, be released from custody by the military authorities; and that Indians have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness so long as they obey the laws and do not trespass on forbidden ground. Immediately following this decision of the Federal Court comes one of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory, regarding the title to certain mining property in the Black Hills region, which declares that no title to land can be acquired until the country is ceded to the Government by its Indian owners. From these two decisions, which supplement and reinforce each other, the logical and legal corollary is inevitable that those who venture upon the Indian reservations are trespassers and may be repelled by force; and that the military, who are relied upon to quell any outbreak of the Indians, may take means to prevent such outbreaks by forcibly preventing unlawful invasions of the Indians' country by white adventurers.—*Chicago Journal*.

A Stage Robbery.

A well-known actor of San Francisco was recently traveling in Nevada, when the coach was halted by "road agents," and the passengers were all plundered. While our hero was standing with his hands in the air, and a masked highwayman was benevolently relieving his almost-destitute pockets, he was recognized by another of the gang, who had probably witnessed his artistic performance of the heavy villain in Virginia City. "Hello, old Let-us-dissemble," said the jolly knight of the double-barreled shot-gun, "don't be alarmed; this is only a stage robbery."

SOME TYPICAL OCCURRENCES.

Two PUPILS in a Sunday-school at Nodaway, Mo., quarreled in church, and went out together to a field near by, where one killed the other.

FORTY years ago the tomato was known as the "Jerusalem apple," etc., and was cultivated as an ornamental plant and the fruit regarded as poisonous. Now the fruit is as generally used, and regarded as healthful as any that grows. Its size and appearance has changed almost as much as the opinion of its merits.

ELIAS HEMPTON was so particular in buying a revolver in a Buffalo store that the clerk inquired for what purpose he wanted it. "I am going to shoot my father-in-law and brother-in-law," he replied. The clerk thought he was joking, but he wasn't, for before night he had lodged a bullet in each of those relatives.

A FISHERMAN fell into the water at Little Falls, Minn., and, on getting out, hung all his clothes over a fire to dry. They were ignited and entirely consumed, leaving their owner naked and three miles from home. Seeing a woman approaching, he submerged himself to the neck in the stream, and bargained with her to lend him some of her skirts.

A BEAR carried off a sheep from the yard of James N. Hall, at Rumford, Me., and dragged it into a swamp near by. Miss Lizzie Hall, a daughter of Mr. H., and Miss Hattie Lovejoy took their male relatives' guns and started into the swamp on a little hunt. They were rewarded with a sight of and a shot at bruin, but the beast fled to the neighboring mountain. The young ladies could not pursue him, but several men followed his trail—the bear leaving blood on the snow—and caught him after a three hours' run. He weighed 310 pounds.

A GLITTERING ball-room dress made of strands of spun glass has been offered to any San Francisco belle who will buy and wear it. Prof. Theodore Greiner has done the spinning by blowing glass into long strands, and washing them in a solution of water and beet-root sugar, which has a toughening effect. The weaving was done on an old-fashioned hand-loom, the warp being nineteen feet long and the woof four feet, a number of colors being worked in, so as to produce a bright glass cloth. The dress is en panier, with loop sleeves and square neck, ornamented with box-pleating, and bound in blue. With the new dress there is a set of beautiful blonde glass curls of a natural hue upon the head of the model, reaching to the waist.

YOUNG ladies who correspond with rejected lovers would do well to take a hint from the following curious case: Mlle. Felicie Maxy, who lives on the farm of Pentecote, on the Belgian frontier, was on the point of being married, when she received a letter from an old suitor asking her to reconsider the matter, and send him an immediate reply. A postage stamp was gallantly inclosed to defray the cost of transmission. The answer duly written, Mlle. Maxy applied the stamp to her fair lips; but hardly had she done so when she felt a sharp pain in her tongue, and in less than no time that interesting member became horribly elongated and inflamed and covered with noisome sores. The disconsolate one, Alfred Camin by name, a farmer at Pichon, in the Nord, has been arrested; but he declares that he used no noxious drug, but simply moistened a corner of the stamp with his own lips. Such is the state of the case as it stands; but the tale carries its own moral.

THE recent matrimonial adventure of a young New York miss who went to Georgia in answer to the advertisement of "a well-to-do planter," but found a broken-down, lazy-bones bachelor in waiting, leads the Dallas *Herald* to speak of a more successful affair of the kind which culminated in that Texas city the other day. A lady of Dallas advertised in a literary paper that "a Southern widow, not over 32 years of age, of good family and well off in property, desires to correspond with a middle-aged gentleman with a view to matrimony." A contractor of Watertown, N. Y., answered the advertisement, and several letters passed. On his arrival at Dallas the New Yorker found the lady what she had represented herself to be. She was not only the owner of a rich farm, but what pleased him most was that "she was the possessor of a fine physique and of a more handsome face than the photograph had indicated." The New Yorker, as an evidence of good faith, deposited $2,000 in a Dallas bank to her credit, and they were married.

AN ugly sea-monster was lately killed on the North Carolina coast by Capt. Chadwick, of Wilmington, and considerable doubt hangs about the question as to what it really is. Some say it is a turtle, some call it a devil-fish, while the Captain himself is of the belief that it is "Old Nick" himself, and that hereafter sinners need have no fear of punishment in the infernal regions. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Sun* tells us that Capt. Chadwick sighted the "thing" about eight miles off Western bar, and immediately steered toward it. When within a short distance of it he fired at it with his rifle, the ball passing through the neck and killing it. It required six men, with their utmost strength, to pull it over the rail, and it is estimated that it weighed 600 or 700 pounds. The animal was seven feet long by three and a half feet wide. On the back was a hard black shell, like a turtle's, with three ridges running lengthwise. The head was as large as a water-bucket, and in the mouth, extending down into the throat, were rows of soft teeth. The tail was not more than eighteen inches long, and projected in three prongs. The fins and feet were like a turtle, with the exception that there were no claws. The monster has been seen off the coast for the last twenty years, but he has never met anyone who was bold enough to attack him until the gallant Capt. Chadwick hove down on him and put an end to his career.

THIS touching story of "babes in the woods" comes to us from Oroville, Butte county, Cal.: At Berry creek, in that county, the mountains still hold their primeval forest trees and the valleys their wide stretches of woodland. In the early part of April William McCallan missed his two sons, one aged 6 years and the other 8. The boys had been sent toward evening to take home the cows. Much alarmed, the parents next morning at day-break informed the neighbors and started with organized parties to scour the mountain sides, drag the bed of the creek and sweep through the timber in the lowland. A day passed and no boys. Their shoes had been found near the cow pasture, but no other traces were met with. All through the second night and the following day the hunt was continued. At the end of fifty-one hours from the time they had been missed, Joseph Lynch and William Moore found the elder one, Johnnie, sleeping on a sand bed on Middle fork, some ten miles from home. Johnnie said that Willie was dead. "How do you know?" asked Mr. Lynch. "Because his arms are stiff and so are his legs, and the flies are in his eyes, and he won't brush them off like I do." Willie's body was found under an oak tree near at hand. Johnnie had covered his face with leaves, and put a nosegay of wild flowers in his hand. Johnnie said that they had just walked and walked all day and slept at night. Once he told Willie he would certainly get something for him to eat, but, when he returned to Willie, his arms were stiff and he wouldn't cry any more, though he pinched him hard.

The New Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

The following are the leading provisions of the bill which has been introduced at the present session of Congress for ten years' extension of time to the Northern Pacific. It is claimed by its friends that there is a good prospect of its becoming a law:

1. That the company shall, within one year of the enactment of this bill, commence work on the main line, at or near Umatilla, Ore., complete not less than 200 miles of its road eastwardly every year thereafter, and shall construct a total of at least 100 miles of the main line within two years from same date, and not less than 100 miles of the main line each year thereafter, including the 25 miles per annum expressly designated.

2. The main line between Portland and Umatilla shall be constructed on the south side of the Columbia.

3. That, with the exception of the land heretofore earned by the company, all agricultural lands within its grant shall be open to purchase from the company, by actual settlers, in tracts of 160 acres each, at the price of $2.50 per acre.

The extension of time and continuance of all former rights and franchises are also made conditional upon the requirements that said company shall complete its road around the cascade of Columbia river within two years, and around the Dalles of Columbia within three years, from the enactment of this bill, and that in the use of these portage railroads the company shall make no discrimination or excessive charges against any person or corporation. All lands heretofore withdrawn from the branch line are to be restored to the public domain, except for a distance of twenty miles north of the portion now completed, from Tacoma to Wilkeson, Washington Territory.

The bill embodies the provisions of the House bill last year, protecting the rights of homestead and pre-emption settlements made prior to the receipt of orders of withdrawal at local land offices, and, in conclusion, authority is reserved for Congress to amend or repeal this act at any time (having due regard for the rights of the company), and to provide by law against discrimination and excessive charges.

London Statistics.

The annual summary of births, deaths, and causes of death in the large cities of England for 1878 furnishes some interesting statistics with reference to London. Its population exceeds 3,500,000, and, if the suburbs are included, 4,500,000. It almost equals that of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and with its suburbs it equals the population of the capitals of France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The area of the city is 122 square miles, and the density of population 29,392 people to the square mile; the proximity of the population 11.04 yar's from each other. With the above density, the mortality should be 35.2 per 1,000, but from 1874 to 1878 it has been reduced as low as 22.8. The registered deaths are 83,895, and, the births being 129,184, they exceed the former by 45,489. As to the causes of death, the report says:

The causes of death in inner London include 18,220 by zymotic diseases, 15,500 by constitutional diseases, 37,825 by local diseases, 8,695 by developmental diseases, 3,310 by violent deaths. Small-pox was fatal to 1,416 persons, who at various ages died of that disease in London, whereas only 17 died in 19 country towns. Measles was less fatal than usual, and scarlet fever was much less fatal than usual. Whooping-cough was more than usually fatal; the excess of deaths was 1,665. Scurvy and purpura were more than usually prevalent. Of alcoholism 202 persons died, which number is above the average. There was an excessive number of deaths from bronchitis. The deaths from ovarian dropsy were 60, whereas the annual number of deaths in the previous ten years was 33. The deaths from childbirth were 255; 2,916 persons died from accident or negligence, 78 by homicide, 315 by suicide, and 1 was executed. The number of persons killed in the streets of London was 237—how is not stated in three cases; 17 were killed by horses, 12 by carriages, 14 by omnibuses, 10 by tram-cars, 34 by cabs, 73 by vans and wagons, 11 by drays, 63 by carts.

THE writer of a letter in the London *Times* points out that an ounce of bread wasted daily in each household in England and Wales means about 25,000,000 quarter loaves, the product of 30,000 acres of wheat in a year; while an ounce a week of meat wasted amounts to some 300,000 sheep.

LEADVILLE produced more silver last year than any county in Colorado.

OUR CHOIR.

There's Jane Sophia
And Ann Maria,
With Obadiah
And Jedekiah,
In our choir.

And Jane Sophia soprano sings,
So high you'd think her voice had wings
To soar above all earthly things,
When she leads off on Sunday;
While Ann Maria's alto choice
Rings out in such harmonious voice
That sinners in the church rejoice
And wish she'd sing till Monday.

Then Obadiah's tenor high
Is unsurpassed beneath the sky—
Just hear him sing "Sweet By-and-By,"
And you will sit in wonder;
While Jedekiah's bass profound
Goes down so low it jars the ground
And wakes the echoes miles around
Like distant rolling thunder.

Talk not to me of Patti's fame,
Or Nicolini's tenor taste,
Or Cary's alto—but a name—
Or Whitney's pond'rous basso!
They sing no more like Jane Sophia
And Ann Maria, Obadiah
And Jedekiah, in our choir,
Than cats sing like Tomasso!

Henry F. King.

PITH AND POINT.

PLEASING husbandry—Planting kisses.

THE earliest spring—The bull-frog's.

"GREATLY to his credit"—A bank deposit.

A MOVEMENT on foot—Stepping on corns.

WET goods—Books in the running brooks.

THE army at the polls—The world's barbers.

TO MAKE a fine eye water—Stick an onion on it.

HOW TO get up a spring meeting—Put two fat men in a light buggy.

WHEN does a man smoke a cigar too long? When he smokes it too short.

THE three cusses—the crocus, the circus, and the tramp cuss—are abroad in the land.

"LEADVILLE, within one year, will become the largest city between St. Louis and San Francisco," says the Central (Col.) *Register*.

EVERYTHING is adulterated, and it is to be feared that the sweet by-and-by will contain an injurious amount of glucose and muriate of tin.

THE number of flies that are chewed up annually by careless tea-drinkers, who mistake them for tea-leaves, is beyond all earthly computation.

A SEWING-MACHINE agent, who was very ill, being told that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature, wanted to know if it couldn't be paid on the monthly installment plan.

"Papa, what made you go to the war?"
Said Jennie, climbing on my chair.
"You might have had two fingers more
To twine amid my flowing hair."
"Why, dear, they drafted your brave pa,
And I lost these fingers on a saw."
—*Cincinnati Star*.

MAMMA—"Now, Arthur, be a good boy and take your medicine, or mamma will be very angry." Arthur (after mature deliberation)—"I would rather mamma was very angry."

TO BE TRUSTED.—One grocer asked another: "Is Col. ——— a man to be trusted?" "I think you'll find him so," was the reply. "If you trust him once you'll trust him forever. He never pays."

HE was about to kiss her, when suddenly he drew back in evident alarm. "Oh, George, what is it?" said she anxiously. "Onions," was all the reply he made as he glided on in the moonlight.—*Providence Press*.

INSTRUCTION in astronomy—"And now, young gentlemen, which of you can tell me the name of the greatest of the planets—the champion planet, so to speak—of our solar system?" Student—"I can, sir. It's Saturn." "And how's that, pray?" "Why, because he carries the belt."

'TIS EVER THUS.

We stood beside the garden gate:
Her hand I gently pressed,
And, blushing sweet, she laid her head
Upon my Marseilles vest.
"Wilt thou be mine?" I whispered soft,
"O, darling, answer yes,
Give sweet consent, and we will seal
The compact with a kiss.
O, let me have your answer, love,
In tones soft as a lute."
She raised her head and answered thus:
"The old man's coming, scoot!"
The love I felt was far outweighed
By fear of being booted:
No single moment I delayed,
But dropped her hand and scooted.

A BRACE of young swells jumped on board an open car on Indiana avenue, the other evening, one of them seating himself beside a rustic-looking old gentleman, the other taking the seat opposite. Number one winked at his companion, and, adjusting his quizzing glass, turned to the old gentleman and said, "Aw! you aw fwom the countwa, I peweeive." "Yes, sir; but, although your eyes look weak and my sight is very good, I must say you can see more at the first glance than I can." "You don't say so! Pway how is that?" "Why, at the first glance I took you for a gentleman." Swell rode half a block further.—*Chicago Journal*.

Amusements for Children.

On rainy days the active child resents his confinement within doors, and is more than usually troublesome. I know of nothing which will afford him surer amusement than the making of scrap-books. Provide the little ones with a pair of blunt-pointed scissors, and let them cut out and trim neatly the pictures from papers you do not care to preserve, circulars of farm machinery or anything they fancy, and then, armed with a cup of boiled starch and an old tooth brush (if you have one), let them exercise their ingenuity in filling the book with their collections. Quite small children find enchantment in this kind of work. A large picture may be put in the center of the page, and the space around it filled with small ones or short pieces of prose or poetry. I have seen very pretty ornaments for these juvenile scrap-books cut out of the illustrated books for children, which had become badly tattered with use so that the pictures were all that were worth preserving. When two pages are full the book should be left open until dry before going on. This amusement need not make much litter about a house, and the little workers can easily learn to pick up their scattering scraps after themselves, and wash their starch-cup and brush after using them, so that they will be ready for the next rainy day.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Lady's Yes.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"Yes," I answered you last night;
"No," this morning, sir, I say;
Colors seen by candle-light
Will not look the same by day.

When the viols played their best,
Lamps above and laughs below,
Love me sounded like a jest,
Fit for yes or fit for no.

Yet the sin is on us both;
Time to dance is not to woo;
Wooing light makes fickle troth,
Scorn of me recoils on you.

Learn to win a lady's faith
Nobly, as the thing is high,
Bravely, as for life and death,
With a loyal gravity.

Lead her from the festive boards,
Point her to the starry skies;
Guard her by your truthful words
Pure from courtship's flatteries.

By your truth she shall be true,
Ever true, as wives of yore;
And her yes, once said to you,
Shall be Yes for evermore.

The Christian Girls of Damascus.

To a Christian and thoroughbred Englishman not even the licentiousness which generally accompanies it can compensate for the oppressiveness of that horrible outward decorum which turns the cities and the palaces of Asia into deserts and jails. So, I say, when you see and hear them, those romping girls of Bethlehem will gladden your very soul. Distant at first, and then nearer and nearer, the timid flock will gather around you, with their large burning eyes gravely fixed against yours, so that they can see into your brain; and if you imagine evil against them, they will know of your ill-thought before it is yet well born, and will fly and be gone in a moment. But presently, if you will only look virtuous enough to prevent alarm, and vicious enough to avoid looking silly, the blithe maidens will draw nearer and nearer to you; and soon there will be one—the bravest of the sisters—who will venture right up to your side and touch the hem of your coat in playful defiance of the danger; and then the rest will follow the daring of their youthful leader and gather close round you, and hold a shrill controversy on the wondrous formation you call a hat, and the cunning of the hands that clothed you with cloth so fine; and then, growing more profound in their researches, they will pass from the study of your mere dress to a serious contemplation of your stately height, and your nut-brown hair, and the ruddy glow of your English cheeks.—*Kinglake's "Eothen."*

Mill Girls.

I was greatly interested in learning about the amusements or diversions of the mill people. My first step was to ask a great many of the young women what they did in the evening, after working hours were over. The French Canadian girls, who are Catholics, nearly all replied, "We stay at home. We have to sew, and mend our clothes, and wash them. We do not know anybody, and so we have no place to go in the evening." At times the answer was, "My mother" or "my sister will not let me go out." Most of the other young women said, "Oh, we go out with our fellers, and with some of the other girls." "And where do you go?" "Oh, along the streets, down town; to the postoffice or the candy store, if the boys will shout." "If they will shout—what is that?" "Oh, don't you know? Why, that means if they will treat—if they will buy some candy for us." And do you drink something, too?" To this the younger women always answered, "No, we don't drink anything unless it's soda water, sometimes, in warm weather." But they usually pointed to some older companion, and said, "She drinks—she drinks beer." Then the woman thus spoken of would laugh, and toss her head, and say, "Ain't you goin' to shout?" And when I met the same group in the street in the evening, the question would be repeated, with a smile of recognition.

I do not think these girls and younger women have usually any habitual amusement, except this walking out with their friends which I have just mentioned. Once or twice during the winter many of them go to a ball. To go more frequently would be regarded by their own class as an extravagance, as an indication of unsteadiness and a tendency to dissipation. I found many young people in the mills who "belonged," as they said, to the Methodist church, and some who were Baptists. Probably there were, among the operatives, members of other religious societies, but I did not happen to meet them.—*June Atlantic.*

Courtesy Exemplified.

"While at Providence, R. I.," says a writer in the Springfield *Republican*, "I met Mrs. Mary A. Livermore at the house of a friend. At table the conversation fell upon the subject of politeness. The hostess told of a friend of hers, a little antique in her manners, for whom a reception was given by one of the Beacon-street aristocracy of Boston. At dinner the guest poured out her tea in her saucer to cool it—a method of refrigeration which was quite *au fait* thirty years ago. The guests looked surprised, and some were inclined to smile at her simplicity and ignorance of high-toned propriety, but the lady of the house poured some tea into her saucer and drank it therefrom. This was considered a hint to all, and the guest was immediately placed at her ease.

Mrs. Livermore said: "I was once the recipient of a very marked politeness of a similar sort. When I was in London my husband and I received a verbal invitation from Lady Vilas, whom I had met once or twice pleasantly, to come to her house next evening and meet a few frinds of hers. We accepted and went. But I was deceived by the informality of the invitation and supposed it was merely to meet half a dozen neighbors or friends. So we went out riding in the afternoon, stopping there on the way back to the hotel. Judge of my amazement to find the house illuminated and a very large and brilliant party assembled in full dress in my honor. There I was in a plain carriage dress, bonnet, and black gloves!"

"What in the world did you do?" inquired a young girl.

"Why, I went right into the house and to the ladies' dressing-room, whence I sent a note to the hostess saying that I had misapprehended her invitation and was not in appropriate costume. She ran up and reassured me by telling me they had come to see me, and didn't care for the dress, and carried me right down with her. All in full dress and the ladies without hats, and hair elaborately dressed; I with brown dress, bare hands, bonnet on. I soon recovered the self-possession which the *faux pas* somewhat disturbed, and was greeted with splendid cordiality. In a few minutes Mr. Livermore edged around behind me and whispered, 'Didn't you think, Mary, that all these ladies had on white kids when you came in?' I looked around and they were all barehanded! Moreover, I observed that a half-dozen had bonnets on. The half-dozen rapidly increased, till we were in a majority; and I soon discovered that no lady who arrived after I did had removed her hat. Now, that is what I call politeness!"

Flirtation in Italy.

Long before we reached the top of the hill we were obliged to help pony, who was literally fagged; and we cut anything but a dashing figure as we approached the Roman gate, outside of which some charming young ladies of Tivoli's elite were promenading. To see two strangers literally propelling a horse and gig into a city—the one pulling the beast by the bridle, the other pushing the trap—would excite the laughter of staider souls than those lively girls. They laughed heartily at us, and one of them suggested that the tall signore ought to carry the whole turnout on his shoulders to the nearest hostelry. Then there was more laughter, whereat we both stopped deliberately and surveyed our tormentors, who scampered immediately. * * * At a table near us sat a portly individual of the better class. He had a pleasant face, full of good humor and rosy with good living. He readily accepted our invitation to join us in a bottle. While discussing this he proposed in a deprecatory manner, as if he were taking a great liberty, to introduce us to a select circle of his friends who gave a modest entertainment that evening. The idea was delightful, and we went through the mediæval streets lighted by quaint oil lamps into a moldy court and up some murderous stairs. Then we stood in a well-lighted room. The quiet elegance of the place and the people there confounded me. But it was too late to retreat. I was already bowing to a young lady to whom our new acquaintance had introduced me—none other than she who had joked at our expense in the morning when we helped pony up the hill—daughter of the Prefect of Tivoli, *ætas* seventeen, member of the Philodramatic Circle of Tiber, who have a quiet dance every Sunday evening and give a dramatic performance once a month, of which Liszt was an honorary member and who played on the piano there, over which his picture hangs. All this I learned while waiting for the music to begin, and then we both sailed around the room in the ecstacy of the waltz as if we had been old friends. Shade of Cupid! But we flirted and remained tributary to terpsichore until the cathedral clock struck one of Monday morning. While sipping a glass of punch, which was served out to each, I had leisure to take a few notes. A dozen or more as handsome young fellows as you'd wish to see, affable, elegant in manner and garb; say twenty ladies ranging from forty down to seventeen, lithe, graceful, lovely creatures, every mother's daughter of them, refined in speech, yet unsophisticated. And these people took into their own select circle two dusty strangers from remote America! I could not help expressing my surprise to my first partner, who danced so well and had such eyes that it was impossible to leave her. Said she: "Those girls you saw outside the gate this morning arranged it all, and I was one of them." I had been noticing a lady in particular who sat in a corner watching the dancers wistfully as if she wished very much to join in the fun. I asked her if she danced and if I might have the pleasure, etc. Certainly. We had made the round of the room but once, when somebody clapped hands and the music ceased, whereat my partner turned around and said testily to some one: "Thou ugly assassin! Because thou canst not dance thou canst not see me dance." Then she said to me: "I speak not to you, but to that lout, my husband." Hum! I sought the prefect's offspring. Just as I had gotten on my overcoat in the ante-room, and was about to move away, a voice whispered in my ear: "Never mind, we will be revenged another time." I turned quickly and saw the departing figure of the "ugly assassin's" wife.—*Corres. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Fashion Notes.

NEWEST white silk stockings are wrought like lace on the instep instead of having lace inserted.

NEW silk bows for the throat are without lace, but are made up of materials of the dress and its trimmings.

FOR light mourning are very dressy bonnets of black chip, trimmed with black China crape edged with black Breton lace. The crape is twined around the crown, and held by jet stars. A wing is stuck in the back quite low down.

THE large Marie Antoinette bonnets are pointed in the middle of the front, and one of the flaring sides is filled in quite low down with flowers. This is a fanciful shape that should be worn only by very young, fresh faces.

SOME of the dressiest bonnets to be worn with various costumes, are small close shapes of Tuscan straw, or else ecru chip, trimmed with loops of cream-colored satin ribon and a wide Breton lace barbe that forms a bow on the crown, and also strings; inside the brim is shirred satin, and the flowers on top are either chrysanthemums or roses.

NEW bouquet holders are rings and brooches that support a fan-shaped ornament made up entirely of Rhine crystals; some of these have a serpent of the stones twined around them. The ring holds the corsage bouquet, and the pin fastens it to the dress. It is worn near the waist line on the left side. Large bunches of natural flowers form such bouquets, and it is the caprice of the moment to show the bunch of long stems at the end.

SIMPLE fabrics are chosen for bridesmaids' dresses to be worn at June weddings. The fancy is to make these of soft India muslin, or else the soft twilled foulard silk known as Surrah silk, and the lace garniture is either Breton or Valenciennes. These dresses are made up more youthfully than the wedding dress, and carry out the prevailing style, with its bouffant paniers and shirred basques and aprons. Imported Surrah dresses for bridesmaids at a recent wedding had the short turned-back fronts of the over dress formed of diagonal rows of Breton insertion and Surah silk, while the back was bunched up voluminously, and held by large clusters of loops of satin ribbon. In this instance the wedding was conducted in English fashion, and the bridesmaids wore Gainsborough hats of white silk, with Prince of Wales red satin shirring and piping. Instead of bonnets, however, short veils of tulle arranged on the back of the head in Spanish style are now generally worn by bridemaids. To use some deep color for garniture is a fancy for bridesmaids; thus at a Grace church wedding lately the four bridesmaids wore clusters of deep-red currents and green leaves for garniture. When there are six or eight bridesmaids it is customary to have two with pale blue, two with green, and the others may have dark red or else Marshal Neil yellow. Worth uses what he calls opal tints in sashes and trimmings on bridesmaids' dresses. For instance, he uses white grenadine with brocaded satin stripes in for the basque and train, while the front and sides of plain square-meshed grenadine have a panier scarf or sash of green brocaded ribbon shot with pink and white, like an opal, draped across the front and about the hips. To continue the opal effect, pale-green silk knife pleatings are placed under white grenadine pleatings to trim the sides and end of the train.—*Harper's Bazar.*

He Heard too Much.

Lewis Gaylord Clark, the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, used to tell the following story with great delight:

Some two miles up the river from St. Johnsbury, Vt., is a primitive sort of a little village called "The Centre." Here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a dance, "and dance they did," said our informant, "with an unction unknown to our city belles and beaux." One interesting man, having imbibed too freely, became "fatigued" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest.

A door ajar near the dancing-hall revealed invitingly a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took possession with the prospect of an undisturbed "snooze."

It happened, howbeit, that this was the "ladies withdrawing room," and no sooner had he closed his eyes than a pair of blooming damsels came in and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the dim light of the tallow candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues (like the rest of their "seck,") which ran in this wise:

"What a nice dance we're having! Have you heard anybody saw anything about me, Jane?"

"Law, yes, Sally. Jim Brown says he never say you look so handsome as you do to night. Have you heard anybody saying anything about me?"

"About you! Why, sartin. I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you were the prettiest dressed girl in the room."

Whereupon the dear things chuckled, and "fixed up" a little more, and made off toward the ball-room. They had hardly reached the door when our half-conscious friend raised himself on his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly inquired:

"Have you heard aryborry say anythin' 'bout me, gals?"

"Phancy their pheelinks" at this juncture.

Varnishing Chicken-Legs.

Being constantly brought in contact, not only with the poultry but also with the poultry-buyers, Chapellier, the ragman, noticed a singular feature in the trade—that in cases where the latter did not sell the birds straight off, they were always obliged to reduce their price a quarter, or perhaps a third, for every day that they were unsold, though they might appear perfectly fresh to the uninitiated. But the cooks and the restaurant-keepers were not to be taken in by the appearances, and Chapellier found that an unfailing symptom of freshness, or rather want of it, lay in the appearance of the feet, which were black and brilliant at the time of killing, but acquired a gray tinge, more and more pronounced, as time went on. Turkeys feet showed this peculiarity the most, and it set Chapellier thinking, the result of his cogitation being that he invented a paste which, when rubbed on the legs, brought back the original black gloss, and completely erased the tell-tale date of death. Having tried it with success, he went round to the poulterers, who willing promised them a small royalty for initiating him also, and as he was shrewd enough to keep his own secret, he soon found that the profession of "painter of poultry-legs," apart from its questionable morals, was exceedingly lucrative. But Chapellier was ambitious, and finding the work increase beyond his power of personally supervising it, he sold his secret to a friend for 1,000 francs, and with this little capital he set off to find pastures new. (It may be mentioned that his successor retired, after many years practice, with a good fortune, which does not say very much for the freshness of defunct Paris poultry, or the conscience of the purveyors.)

Texas Night-Dew.

A peculiarity of the climate of Galveston in winter, and until late in the spring, is the dropping of what is called the "night dew." During the whole night, commencing at 11 o'clock and lasting until near sunrise, a sound as of gentle rainfall is heard. Though the moon and stars may be shining clearly, and not a cloud to be seen, it is the same—the eaves of the houses are dropping water; you hear the constant fall upon the tin roof overhead—on the porch beyond your windows. In the morning you are surprised to see the evidence, seemingly, of a heavy shower just before day. The streets look as though they had been heavily sprinkled to lay the dust. This phenomenon does not occur in hot weather, unless a cold norther sweeps down from Denver and the Rockys.

Insect Powder.

The insect powders of commerce are the powdered flowers of different species of *Pyrethrum*. Those of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *roseum* were introduced some thirty years ago under the name of Persian insect powder, and subsequently those of *Pyrethrum cinerariæ folium*, a native of Dalmatia, Austria, as Dalmatian insect powder. Both the Persian and Dalmatian powders are good insecticides, but the latter is much the more energetic in its action, and hence commands a higher price; indeed, it is so much preferred that it is gradually driving the so-called Persian powder out of the market. The fact of the flowers of *P. roseum* being less active than those of *P. cinerariæ folium*, has been accounted for on the ground that the single flowers are much more powerful than the double ones, and that the double flowers occur in *P. roseum* in much larger proportion than in the other species. The flowers, either whole or powdered, preserve their activity for a long period.

Insect powders have not attracted general attention as insecticides until within the last three or four years, during which time they have been introduced in various forms in packages and boxes, accompanied by suitable blowers or insect guns for the purpose of properly distributing the powder, and recommended for the destruction of flies, cockroaches, fleas, bugs, etc. Sometimes these prepared articles have been artificially colored so as to disguise their source, but all have owed their activity solely to the presence of the powdered flowers of one or the other of these *Pyrethrums*.

House flies are very sensitive to the effects of these powders. A few puffs of the dust from an insect gun, blown into the air of a room with the doors closed, the discharges directed towards those parts where flies are congregated, will stupefy and kill them within a very short time. The powder is somewhat pungent and to breathe an atmosphere charged with it will frequently cause a slight sneezing, but beyond this the operator need not anticipate any annoyance. Frequently during the past summer, when flies have been troublesome, we have pretty thoroughly charged the air in our dining-room and kitchen at night, closing the doors, and in the morning found all, or nearly all, the flies lying dead on the floors. A few minutes after its use they begin to drop on their backs, and after using the powder, few, if any, will escape. By some this energetic action has been attributed to the presence of a volatile oil in the flowers, by other and later investigators to a peculiar crystalline principle believed to be an alkaloid; but this point does not as yet seem to be fully settled.

More recently we have been experimenting with this powder on the green Aphis which troubles our green-house plants. The usual plan of smoking tobacco is an unpleasant remedy, and is also very injurious to many plants of delicate constitution, whereas the insect powder used to any extent is perfectly harmless to plant-life. After freely charging the air of a green-house with the powder, blowing it in fine clouds of dust among the plants, the tiny tormentors who are busily engaged in sucking the life out of the leaves and tender shoots, soon manifest symptoms of uneasiness and begin to drop from the plants to the ground, and in the course of an hour or two the larger portion of the enemy's forces will be found lying sprawling on the earth in the pots or on the shelves and floor of the house, where, probably partly from the stupefying effects of the powder, and partly from their natural inability to find their way to any given point, they fail to reach the plants again, and hence perish. By applying the powder freely in the evening and giving the plants a thorough syringing in the morning, they may in the worst cases be almost freed from aphides by a single application; it is better, however, to repeat its use the next evening, so as to make sure work.

This matter is well worthy the attention of all those who indulge in window gardening, or who grow plants in small conservatories attached to dwellings, since if this proves an efficient and economical substitute for tobacco smoke, it will save much annoyance and some loss. Success will necessarily depend on the quality of the material used, but after the experiments we have tried we feel confident that with good Dalmatian powder there need be no failure.—*Canadian Entomologist.*

Fishing for Swallows.

One of the customers of this curious coffee-seller I must speak of, since I noted his bundle and inquired the cause of his wearing a feather in his sombrero. Seeing at a glance that I was a stranger, he became, perhaps, more polite and communicative than he otherwise would be. The exquisite taste of the Parisian ladies serves admirably to display their charms. Their toilettes are delightful, and whatever the fashion may be, they appropriate it with inimitable art. I might dwell at length on the ways and means outside of the brigand avenues of Worth and his companions of modiste pillage, to show how this toilette art is produced and perfected. All the excellences in custom can be obtained in this city, minus the ridiculously extravagant charges of these Mantalina highwaymen. Let me speak of this wayfarer by the coffee stand and his calling in life: "Yes, sir; I wear this feather because it is the symbol of my trade, and this bundle, too, contains feathers that you speak of as giving an odor. And, sir, I am proud of my calling. Do you know that the martyr King Louis XVI. delighted in slaughtering swallows, and killed as many as 200 in a single day? But I kill them not. I only tear off their wings!" "What, tear them off the live bird?" I remarked in horror. "Yes, sir; that is the only way to preserve their luster in the hats of the fair and fashionable ones." "But how do you catch the live swallows?" "Fish for them, sir!" I began to be incredulous, but the pale coffee-sipper at once relieved my doubts, and tells me that he sets a series of fine silk threads pendant from poles in the quarries of Arcueil and Gentilly, and to the ends of these threads are attached flies, fluttering in the air. The swallows in their rapid flight overlook the artificial nature of these snares and swallow the bait, then they are speedily caught and divested at once of their wings. Sometimes when the weather is warm and stormy and the swallow flies low as many as three hundred are caught per day in this way and cruelly mutilated. This explains what I have more than once noticed in the suburbs of Paris, the writhing body of a wingless bird. I could not help suggesting to this tearer of wings that he might at once relieve the poor birds of their agonized pain by killing them outright, after plucking their pinions.—*Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

The American School System.

There is probably nothing more vicious than the existing school system of the United States. It crowds and kills in the name of education. To make the matter still worse, it fixes the "school age" upon principles in conflict with common sense, and there invites disease and death. A sweeping reform is demanded, and we are glad to believe it is coming. We notice that a Providence medical committee has made careful examination of the health of school children in that city. They state that children are admitted too young; that the vitiated air of the school-room causes consumption; that epidemic diseases are caught there, and that the premature development of the brain causes nervous diseases; that the young minds are crammed with much unintelligible matter, and that the method is too artificial; that the present system forms habits of indolence and that the discomforts arising from sedentary confinement are often the occasion for punishment, hatred for schools and truancy. The committee holds that children should not be admitted in the schools under the age of 7. At whatever age they are admitted the hours of confinement and intellectual effort should be greatly shortened. The children in primary schools should not be confined to their seats more than twenty minutes at a time, at the end of which they should enjoy an equal period of recreation, either in the open air or in an airy room, and mental and physical exercise should thus alternate throughout the session. These changes, it is believed, would vastly improve the health of both scholar and teacher, call back the truant, and make the school in general agreeable rather than irksome.

If such facts do not make parents open their eyes to the fact that school houses are prisons, then, indeed, they are deaf to the pleadings of mercy. To torture children in school-rooms in the name of education is the climax of cruelty.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Sharper than a Lawyer.

A wag of a lawyer, says the Iowa *State Register* I was sitting in his office the other day deeply engaged in unraveling some knotty question, when a gentleman entered and inquired, "Is this Mr. Z?" The student of Blackstone, raising his eyes from the legal book before him, replied: "If you owe me then Z is my name; if you have a claim to present I am not the man. If you called simply for a social chat, you can call me any name."

"I propose to present you with some business in your line. I have a note of twenty-five dollars I want you to collect," and handing the lawyer a note, departed to call the next day. As soon as he was gone the lawyer ascertained that it was one of his own promised to pay.

The next day his client appeared and inquired, "Well, what success?"

"All right; I have collected the money. Here it is less my fees," handing him fifteen dollars.

"Good!" said the client. "I have made two dollars and a half by this operation."

"How so?" said the lawyer.

"Well," replied the client. "I tried all over the city to sell your note for twelve dollars and a half, but couldn't do it."

An Indiana Wedding at the Brook's Side.

James Scarlett wooed and won a Miss Gibbons, of Orangeville, but her father refused to allow them to wed. Procuring the necessary license, they made arrangements to be married quietly in the church, and met there with the minister last Friday evening a week ago, but, just as the interesting ceremony commenced, in stepped that "cruel parent" and put a stop to further proceedings. Matters rested quietly until the Monday afternoon following, when the young lady went to a neighbor's, and directly afterward, in company with that neighbor's daughter, took a bucket and went down to the head of Lost river, where everybody in Orangeville gets water, where, strange to tell, she found her intended husband, accompanied by Squire Lem Ross, and other parties, who just happened to be there, and there, under the bluff, the determined couple were made man and wife, and, mounting a couple of horses hitched conveniently near, they left for the country. While all this was going on the old man was at home at work in the garden, and, of course, wasn't a bit mad when he heard of it, only he "allowed if he'd been thar somebody would a' got hurt, so they would."—*Paoli (Ind.) News.*

Printers and Printing.

Many of those that condescend to illuminate this dark world with the fire of their genius through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who sits up at midnight to correct their grammar, fralty in orthography and worse in punctuation. We have seen the arguments of counsellors, in high repute scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, with many words—especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, misspelled and few or no points, and these few, if any, certainly misplaced. We have seen the sermons of eminent divines sent to the press minus points or capitals to designate the divisions of the sentences; also the letters of political and scientific correspondents. Suppose all these had been so printed—the printer would have been subjected to scorn and contempt. No one would would have believed that such gross and palpable faults rested with the ignorance or carelessness of the author; and no one but the practical printer knows how many hours the compositor and the proof-reader are compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition manuscript that often the authors themselves might find it puzzling to read.

A CHILD'S POEM.

Dainty little violet!
Curtsied to bed,
Shut her tiny peepers
And bowed her little head.

Dainty little violet!
Close to the sky above;
Everybody loves her
As all she was a dove.

Dainty little violet!
With her upturned face,
Looking up to heaven,
Waiting for her grace.

Dainty little violet!
Nodded to a bee,
"Now who, pray, are you, sir,
Buzzing so at me?"

COMICALITIES.

THE glory of woman is her hair.

THE FEATHERED TRIBES—The Indians.

PLEASING HUSBANDRY—Planting kisses.

WHEN does a man smoke a cigar too long? When he smokes it too short.

IF you wish to be as happy as a king look at those who haven't as much as you, not at those who have more.

THE song of the retail merchant—"Sprinkle, sprinkle, little cart, how we wonder where thou art."

EVERYTHING is adulterated, and it is to be feared that the sweet by and by will contain an injurious amount of glucose and muriate of tin.

THE number of flies that are chewed up annually by careless tea-drinkers, who mistake them for tea leaves, is beyond all earthly computation.

IT is wonderful how silent a man can be when he knows his cause is just and how boisterous he becomes when he knows he is in the wrong.

A BOARDING-HOUSE mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points—the weak being her coffee, and her strong point the butter.

"NEVER," says a writer on etiquette, "take bits out of your mouth with your hands." Does the donkey suppose we all wear bits?

A SON of the Siamese twins is achieving high honors in an eastern college; which leads a funny man to ask: "Why shouldn't he rise in the world? His father was well connected."

SPEAK of a man's marble brow, and he will glow with conscious pride; but allude to his marble head, and he's mad in a minute. Language is a slippery thing to fool much with.

ONE feature of the severe storm Friday was the advent of angle worms. In some portions of New Haven county the ground was covered with them. Nature must have got hold of a new kind of vermifuge.—*Danbury News.*

IN a certain Massachusetts normal school the word "eucharist" was given out not long ago to be spelled and defined. More than three-fourths of the gir—beg pardon—young ladies—wrote "euchreist, a person who plays euchre."

"HAVE you heard the news, my dear?" "No; what?" "That Diana and Florence have made up." "No; have they, though?" "Yes; each frankly admitted that the other was wrong, and, perhaps she was too, and now they are the best enemies in the world."

A MINISTER at a colored wedding, who wished to be humorous, said: "On such occasions it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To which malignant remark the bridegroom pertinently replied: "On such occasions it is customary to pay the minister $10, but in this case we will omit it."

A PRETTILY-DRESSED little girl fell on a muddy street crossing the other day, and a gentleman hastened to her assistance. After cleaning off her clothes, he asked her if he shouldn't escort her home. "No, thir," answered the dignified little damsel, "if you please, we ain't been introduced."—*Boston Courier.*

"FACT is," said Smith, "I intended ty return your book a month ago; but Brown saw it on my table, and he begged so hard that I lent it to him. Just as soon as he returns it, I'll bring it home." "I see," said Robinson, more in sorrow than in anger, "this is a case of book-keeping by double fentry."—*Boston Transcript.*

AN ambitious young clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment resolves to enter the civil service, and so presents himself before the examiners. One of the questions is, "What is coffee and where does it come from?" "O, come vow, you know," says the candidate; "I can't give away the boss,—allow me to plead privilege. That's a professional secret."

As some lady visitors were going through a penitentiary under the escort of a superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious-looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?" "Because they have no other home; this is our sitting room, and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly answered the superintendent.

A PATRIOTIC Hibernian, after listening for some time to a recitation of Irish bulls, amid general laughter, cried indignantly: "Faith, Mr. A., an' do ye know what I think?" "Why, indeed, what do you think, Mr. D.?" "Shure, sir, and do ye know that I think, indade, that not more than on-half of these *lies* that they tell 'bout the Irish are *true*." This was unanimously pronounced the best bull of the lot.

A PROMINENT attorney residing in Syracuse, while fishing a day or two since, pointed out to his companion a signboard, remarking "The fellow that put up that sign is a liar." "Why?" asked his companion. "Because that sign reads, 'No fishing in this brook,' and I caught the best trout in my basket directly under that board."—*Rochester Union.*

SOME years ago a body of Yale students attended a circus at New Haven, and fairly demoralized the clown by indulging in an exasperating "haw, haw, haw," whenever the audience had finished laughing at a joke. The other day about 300 students attempted a similar experiment, but the clown neatly turned the laugh on them by saying: "I see I have friends here." After that the boys cheered all his good jokes, and joined with him in singing "My Mary Ann," while he beat time for them good naturedly.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,
17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced wor men, we are prepared to do custom wor either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.
16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods'

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the ate t styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET'
FORTWAYNE, IND.

"CAN'T YOU TAKE IT FOR ME?"

The Last Joke Perpetrated by Poor Artemus Ward.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Admiral De Rohan, a brother of the late Admiral Dahlgren, who has a distinguished career in the service of many nations, told me this curious story the other night:

"I was at Radford's Hotel, Southampton, England, one night in 1866, when the landlady came to me and said: 'Admiral, there is an American up stairs very sick, and I'm afraid he's going to die. Can't you go and see him?' 'Madame,' I replied, here is my supper all hot, and a friend to take it with me; I can't see all the Americans who want to come to Southampton to die. Who is he.' 'Oh sir,' she added. 'he is a writer, Mr. Browne; he is Hartemus Ward, the comic writer.'

"I had never known Ward, but I went up stairs, and there I found Mr. Hingston, Ward's business agent. Sitting in the room by a window, and reading a book absently, as if he had no idea of an impending death, was a young man about 16 years old. 'That person,' said Hingston to me, 'is a great favorite of Charley Browne's, and I am sure he means to leave his money to him. Steps ought to be taken to secure the young man in his rights before poor Artemus dies, for he is fast going.'

"I stepped up to the bedside," said Admiral De Rohan, "and there I saw the long, thin, aquiline nose and the remarkably clear blue eyes of Artemus Ward for the first time. His face was thin and bleached, and he was a mere string of bones from head to foot. I leaned over him and reached my hand under the cover and took his hand Said I: 'Browne, I am one of your countrymen, and have come to see if I can do anything for you.' He made a movement with his lips as if to speak, could not articulate; yet that pair of blue eyes, without any fear in them, followed me around intelligently. I saw that he had but a few hours to live. 'What doctor have you here?' I asked. Hingston told me, and I said: 'That is not the best doctor in Southampton; I will send my doctor down, and see if anything can be done.' The doctor came, but shook his head in a moment. 'He is past help,' said the doctor; 'the best I can do for him is to take care of his brain, which is still alive, and I will give him some sedative that his closing moments may be as easy as possible.' That sedative was to be administered at certain intervals, and Dr. Hingston, being very tired, asked me if I would sit up with Artemus Ward and give him his dose every two hours or so. I had given him one or two doses, and when I came to the third said. 'Now, Browne, here is your medicine, which the doctor has left for you It is time to take it like a man.' There was a little catch in his crescentshaped nose, and, without any tremor or fear, his pair of blue eyes rolled up to my face, and he then made the words with his lips just audibly: 'Can't you take it for me?' I suppose that was the last joke he ever made, and traces of a smile accompanied it.

He died some time afterward. I telegraphed to Charles Francis Adams, American minister, Portland place, London: Artemus Ward, the distinguished American humorist, is dying at Radford's Hotel, Southampton, England. He has a ward, aged about 16 years, who is to receive his property. Can you send some one down to receive his testament?

"I never got any dispatch whatever, nor and word or letter in response to mine from that day to this. Mr. Adams was then writing his thirty-ninth or fortieth letter to Earl Russell against the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy when he might have spared all his ink by calling or his passport like a man."

Horrors of a Prairie Fire.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Another terrible prairie fire is reported from Bittle Creek, Lincoln county Kansas, which destroyed everything in its path, and resulted in the death of three persons. It appears that about four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Montgomery, one of the well-to do farmers of that county, and his son, a boy of about twelve, were in the field at work, when they discovered a fire coming from the west. They stopped their work to keep the fire from the hedge, when the wind suddenly changed to the north, blowing very hard and cold and bearing before it a second fire, which came with the fleetness of a horse. There were two fields near on either side, and seeing their danger, the boy started to one field and the father to another. The boy was caught in the flames and fell to the ground instantly. A neighbor, Isaac Pfaff, who was passing near on a mule, galloped up to Mr. Montgomery and induced him to mount the mule behind him and ride to the field. Mr. Montgomery mounted, but seeing his boy fall lost all presence of mind and threw his arms around Mr. Pfaff, catching the bridle-reins and held the mule still while they were both enveloped in the flames. Both men dropped to the ground and the fire passed over them. The mule ran a short distance and fell dead.

The two men arose to their feet, and the wind and fire took their clothing from them as they walked to the nearest field, about one hundred yards distant. Mr. Pfaff's feet were so badly burned that his boots fell from him as he walked. A Mr. Manning came to them from the nearest house with a couple of quilts which he wrapped about the two men, and carried them to the house. He then carried in the dead boy. Both men were perfectly rational, and conversed freely with those around them up to within a few hours of their death. Mr. Montgomery lived about two hours, and Mr. Pfaff lived till about eleven o'clock that night, Mr. Montgomery leaves a wife and seven children, most of whom are grown. Mr. Pfaff leaves a wife and one child.

—Willis & Co. have a fine line of baby carriages that they are selling a little cheaper than any other house in the county.

"The Woods is Full of 'Em."

[Indianapolis News.]

This expression is in frequent use in this state, both in conversation and composition, and yet its origin is probably known only to one in a thousand of those who use it. A gentleman who claims to know gave a reporter for the News, Saturday, the following as the manner in which it was first used:

In the neighborhood of Washington, Wayne county, lived a well-known character named Bill Dean. He was what is generally termed a "smart Aleck," always endeavoring to perpetrate a joke at somebody's expense. One day, while riding to Richmond, every foot of which he knew, he espied an old gentleman named Cheezum, accoutered for a hunt, earnestly looking up a tree. Approaching him Dean asked:

"Can you tell me the way to Richmond?"

"There was two of 'em run this tree." was the response of the old gentleman, who was somewhat deaf.

"I didn't ask you anything about squirrels. How far is it to Richmond?"

"One of 'em just went in the hole, didn't you see him?" the old man said earnestly.

Out of patience, Dean yelled out: "You must be a d——d old fool?"

"Yes," Cheezum responded, still gazing upward, "the woods is full of 'em."

Too Much Sleep.

The effects of too much sleep are not less signal than those arising from its privation. The whole nervous system becomes blunted, so that the muscular energy is enfeebled and the sensations and moral and intellectual manifestations are obtunded. All the bad effects of inaction become developed. The functions are exerted with less energy, the digestion is torpid, the exertions are diminished, while in some instances, the secretion of fat accumulates to an inordinate extent. The memory is impaired, the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted when sleep is too prolonged or too often repeated. To sleep much is not necessarily to be a good sleeper. Generally they are the poorest sleepers who remain longest in bed—i. e., they awaken less refreshed than if the time of arising were earlier by an hour or two. While it is true that children and young people require more sleep than their elders, yet it should be the care of the parents that over indulgence be not permitted. Where the habit is for children to lie in bed until 8 or 9 in the morning, the last two hours, at least, do not bring sound, dreemless sleep where the hour for retiring is 8 or 9 p. m., but are spent in dozing, and, in fact, such excess cannot fail to insure the harmful results described by the authority quoted. What is called laziness among children is, in many cases, disease, and is largely due to this as well as other causes mentioned that undermine the foundations of health.—Golden Rule.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms
are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RAILROADS.

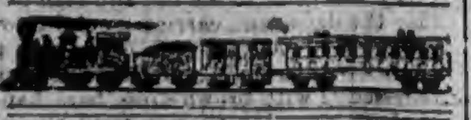

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 26 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 25 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9.40

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 35
Orrville	2 20	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket A ent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3	
FORT WAYNE	1 02 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 [illegible] pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 [illegible] pm	[illegible] 32 pm	
Hartford	3 pm	7 54 pm	
MUNCIE	4 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 6 pm		
Cambridge City	5 7 pm		
Connersville	6 7 pm		
Cincinnati	9 6 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible] 5 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 0 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 33 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		3 37 am	7 10 pm
Terre Haute		pm	1 32 am
Louisville		pm	6 40 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	[illegible] am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 18 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City			
Saginaw			
Lansing			
Detroit			
Ann Arbor			
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	8 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 25am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis			
Cincinnati			
Louisville			
St. Louis			
Washington			
Baltimore			

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore			
Washington			
St. Louis			
Louisville			
Cincinnati			
Indianapolis			
Ft. Wayne	11 4 am	5 00am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	12 3 am	5 52pm	6 25pm
Auburn	12 3 am	5 55am	6 55pm
Waterloo	12 4 am	6 08am	7 05pm
Bankers	2 2 am	7 51am	10 20pm
Jonesville	2 3 am	8 10am	10 47pm
Jackson	3 40pm	9.20am	12 25am
Ann Arbor			
Detroit			
Lansing			
Saginaw			
Bay City			

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $5; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

---

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R.R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 8.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 20pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 46
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 06
Roann	9 55	9 32	9 55
Laketon	10 15	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 26	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 36	10 30	11 57
Collamar	10 52	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 48	11 50	2 26
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 13	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	[illegible] pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	[illegible]	3 55
Denver	6 23	[illegible]	3 30
Chili	6 17	[illegible]	3 10
Roann	6 02	1 08	2 30
Laketon	5 46	1 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	1 18	1 38
Liberty Mills	5 25	1 13	1 09
Collamar	5 15	13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	48	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 58	7 57	9 04
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 38
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen, Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	6 42am	1 03am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30	2 45	1 40
Albion	4 25	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20	3 20	2 34
Garrett, ar	5 55	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	5 40	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	5 22	4 [illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 [illegible]	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin		7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION		9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 [illegible]
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 28	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2	1 22
Milford Junction		3	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 10

N. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861, Also Pensions for Soldiers, Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to an

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past fifteen years I can give satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill

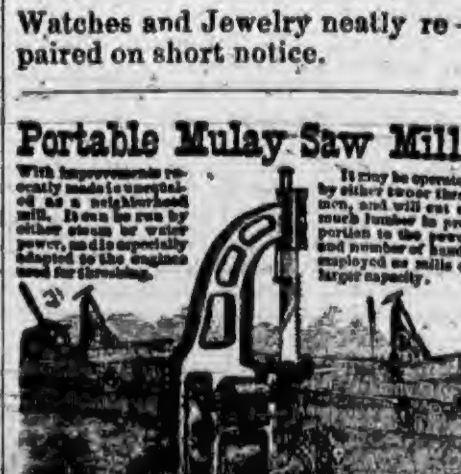

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 12, 1879. Number 24.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Pumo,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gansenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9 to 10, 12 m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind. 18-6m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commenceny June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month, at Waterloo, the first and at Butler, the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice. W. H. MACKINTOSH, Co. Sup't, of school.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

WHY THE MULE ESCAPED.

During the storm yesterday seven cows, two young horses and eleven sheep were struck by lightning and killed in a pasture-field near Aberdeen, Miss. A mule in the same field was uninjured.—Daily Paper.

A mule was grazing in a field,
With calm and solemn mien,
'Mid daisies pied and violets blue,
A beauteous summer scene.

To westward in the somber blue
A cloud began to rise,
And soon a storm was raging—
There was tumult in the skies.

Full vividly the lightnings flashed
And shot athwart the sky,
While the thunder- drum of heaven
Rattled most majestically.

The rains they beat upon the earth
In torrents most intense,
And seemed to say unto the mule,
"'Tis better you go hence."

The mule he budged him not an inch,
But kept a stiffened lip,
And, raising of his tail aloft,
Said, "Storm King, crack your whip!"

Not heaven's loud artillery,
Nor the wild and lurid sky,
Could make that long-eared Ajax
Withdraw his proud deli.

The lightning danced a gallopade,
And seemed to say, "Thou fool!"
And then shot out vindictively
And struck that cussed mule.

! ! ! ! ! !

And this was years and years ago,
Since when it's been a rule
Of lightning and the elements
To fight shy of the mule.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EUFAULA CREEK NATION, I. T.
May 29th, 1879.

EDS. COURIER:—A few words from the Indian Territory may be interesting to some of the many readers of your valuable paper. I reached Viniti, Cherokee Nation, Saturday morning at three. A little time brought forth daylight; the first object I saw was a sentinel patroling the street at sunrise. I heard the sound of the bugle, which recalled days gone by when war was raging between the north and south. Troops are placed here and elsewhere in the territory to prevent white immigration. Cullequa, the capital of the Cherokee nation, is located about forty miles southeast, where a council is in session at this time. It is said all white people must leave the territory by Aug. 1. There I saw many Cherokee and Delawares. I remained over Sunday, on Monday I took the train for Muscogee, 64 miles south of that place, I procured a team and drove to Fort Gibson, eight miles east of Muscogee, here you can travel many miles without seeing a single habitation. From Muscogee I came here. Thirty-five miles south of this place, the Sac, Fox, Creek and Choctaw Indians are in council, where I saw the tall fierce looking Sac and Fox warriors with painted faces, feathered hats &c. The Sac and Fox tribes occupy a territory one hundred miles west, but came to attend the council, which is a secret council, another man and myself tried to be admitted but were refused, don't know why, for I never should have revealed any of the proceedings, all would have been a profound secret with me, and a good reason why. I never should have told anything that transpired. I am stopping at an Indian hotel, and a more clever family I never met. I go north to-night again to Muscogee, then I go to Fort Smith overland, a distance of seventy-five miles. The law prohibiting the sale of liquor is rigidly enforced, so all is order, presume it is well. Such a law is strictly enforced, knowing the effect that liquor produces upon the copper colored people. Indian Territory is truly the most beautiful country that man has ever seen. The Sac and Fox tribes are uncivilized, while the Delaware, Cherokee & Creek nations are fully civilized, and more clever and honest people do not exist. I made the acquaintance of many of them and they are ever ready to extend the hand of friendship to the pale-face, so long as he deals honestly with them. Though I have been in the territory less than a week, it seems almost like leaving home to go elsewhere, would love to travel over the entire civilized portion of the territory. Forty or fifty took dinner at this house. I talked with such as speak english, they are well pleased with the action of the government in prohibiting white settlers from occupying their territory. In traveling over a portion of the territory a picture of real romance presents itself to the traveler. Weather is very warm, corn is growing finely, seen corn fully three feet tall; see plenty of new potatoes and ripe cherries. For want of spare time I close, should like to give a more thorough account of my trip had I time to do so.

I remain respectfully,
E. KUHLMAN.

* * *

Cats, rats and hawks destroy a good many chickens. Provide safe coops, which can be closed at night, and which are not to be opened until the dew is off the grass in the morning.

How a Bucks County Man Raises Young Pigeons for Market.

[Newton (Pa.) Enterprise.]

His name is Benjamin Yates and he lives at Buckmanville. He makes a business of raising young pigeons or "squabs" for the New York market. He has about 100 pairs of pigeons, and during the past ten weeks he has received over $90 for squabs sold. They occupy but a small space, and all about his premises is neatness and order. Their nests are in small, low rooms over a wagon-house or stable. Each pair of pigeons has a box, open in front, and containing two nests divided by a partition. The pigeons live in pairs, one male and one female mating and living together until death doth them part. If by any accident there should be an odd one it is at once mated or killed, for one unmated pigeon will cause trouble and confusion in the community. The nest is made up and fixed by the pair, and the female lays two eggs and commences sitting. When fairly under way she hands the business over to her mate, fixes up her companion nest and lays two more eggs. Thus the business is going on constantly. Every egg hatches, there are always two squabs in a nest, and a pair of squabs hatched to a pair of parent pigeons every month. These boxes are close together on all sides of the little rooms where the pigeons are kept. There are doors communicating with the outside air, which are all opened and shut at one time by drop gates, controlled by a rope. A person can go into the house without disturbing the pigeons. Some are sitting, some are laying, and in many nests are the pairs of squabs in all stages of infancy, from the featherless biped, just out of the egg, to the lazy-looking fellow almost as large as his parents. Mr. Yates sends his squabs to New York and gets three dollars a dozen for them. He feeds his flock on corn and wheat, and has a very simple and complete arrangement to have a supply of clean food before them at all times, and as they get all they want to eat, they never leave his premises except to take a circle through the air and return to the roof of their home. How are the young ones fed from the time they break out of the egg until they are large enough to eat? By "pigeon milk" secreted in the glands of the mother pigeon, and fed to the young one through the bill. Our readers can look up natural history and find out all about this curious provision nature has made. Mr. Yates is also engaged in breeding rabits for market, which are also very prolific, but he thinks of giving them up and devoting his attention more fully to pigeons and bees. The success of Mr. Yates is no doubt due to the systematic care exercised, attending closely to the wants of his birds; and in having everything neat, clean and in good order about them.

* * *

Strange Marriage to a Negro the Result of a Diseased Mind.

[Beaver (Pa.) Argus.]

On application to the court of this county on Saturday evening one week ago, by two of the immediate relatives of the young woman of this place (Annie Mason) who married a negro a few days previous, three commissioners were appointed to inquire into the mental condition of the unfortunate girl. Notice of the appointment of these commissioners was served upon her by the sheriff of the county during the same evening, and her appearance before them on the following Tuesday afternoon was ordered. Instead, however, of meeting them at the time designated, herself and alleged husband left for Ohio and have not yet returned. The commissioners heard the testimony of some eight or ten witnesses, after which they had no hesitation in deciding that she was now and had been for some time partially insane or afflicted with what is known in medical science as nymphomania. In this connection it might not be out of place to state that much of the Pittsburg Leader's account of this unfortunate affair was untrue, and the rest of it highly colored. For instance, that paper represented the wayward girl as having been chastised by one of her brothers on the day previous to her marriage. Nothing of this kind took place then, nor had she been chastised by any member of the family for years. On the contrary, her parents and brothers treated her with marked kindness, sought in every way to make her home pleasant and her life happy. She had all the educational facilities that any one could ask, was provided with the best of clothing, and permitted to perform only such labor as she wished to do. To flee from such surroundings and cast her lot where she has, indicates beyond the shadow of a doubt, a diseased mind.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

The Nature of the Results That are Expected.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

A good many persons are aware that a revision is now being made of the common or so called King James' translation of the Bible into the English-language, but probably few are familiar with the character and conditions of the undertaking and of the nature of the result that are expected. A little volume, just issued by the Sunday-school Union, supplies a quantity of interesting information upon the subject. The task of revision has been intrusted to an English committee and an American committee both of which are composed of eminent scholars, representing nearly if not quite all of the leading Protestant denominations. The scheme was organized in England, in 1870, by the appointment of the English committee which is divided into two companies, one of which considers the Old Testament and the other the New Testament. The American committee was organized in 1871, upon the invitation of the British committee, and it began its duties in October, 1872. The British committee includes 52 active members and the American committee 27. Among the latter are such men as Professor Charles P. Krauth, of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. G. Emlen Hare, of this city; ex-president Woolsey, of New Haven; Professor W. H. Green, of Princeton; Professor Howard Osgood, of Rochester; Professor Calvin H. Stone, of Hartford; Professor Ezra Abbott, of Howard University, and Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York. The British and American committees are parts of one organization, and they work together. The English committee holds regular meetings in the deanery of Westminister, London. The American committee meets in New York City once a month. The Hebrew text used is the Masoretic, which has few variations, and the Greek text is taken from the oldest and best of the available versions.

The work of revision is done, not by small sub-committees, but by the whole of the Old Testament committee in each country goes over the text, and the two New Testament committees do likewise with the new. Each company goes twice over the portion to be revised, the second time in such a manner as to dispose of all disputed questions. The first time a simple majority may approve a translation; upon the second time a two-thirds vote is required for approval. The English and American companies exchange between themselves confidential copies of the results of their work, and then each revises the translations of the other with a view to harmonizing them. The agreement is to change the text of the present version as little as may be possible consistently with accuracy; to express all alterations, so far as practicable, in the language of the present version; to revise the headings of the chapters, the italics, the paragraphing and the punctuation; and to seek the opinion of the best scholars outside of the committees, when there is an important point under dispute. That there will be no disposition to treat the old version in a very radical spirit, may be inferred from the alleged fact that thus far only one new word has been placed in the New Testament. The proceedings of the two committees are to a great extent confidential, but it is known that the two New Testament committees have concluded the first and a part of the second revision, and that the Old Testament committee have about one-third more of their task to do. When the entire work is completed it will be printed and submitted to the world, and the religious denominations will have an opportunity to decide whether they will accept it or not.

That it will be received by many with a disfavor born of affection for the old version is nearly certain; but it is likely that educated people as a rule will be disposed to accept it. The King James version, after all, is nothing more than the product of precisely such a revision as this. It contains the best things that distinguished its predecessors, with such new translations of value as could be supplied by the eminent English scholars who undertook the task at the command of the English king. But our scholarship, our collections of manuscript, our acquaintance with the ancient languages, and our information obtained from a multitude of sources which were not available 350 years ago, give to learned men of the present day an advantage so great over those of King James' time, that passages which were obscure then are clear now, and points which were disputable are now settled by common consent. There has never been a time when a nearly absolute correct translation was within so easy reach as at present; and if the Scriptures have the importance which Christians attribute to them; if they are a divine revelation to man upon which modern civilization rests, it would seem to be a matter of high importance that the people should have a chance to know always what the sacred writers said, and not what certain learned but poorly equipped translators think they said. The number of corrections in the text will run far up into the tens of thousands, but most of those will involve no serious change of the sense, and it is believed that what Christian people regard as the vitally important matters in the Bible will rarely or never be touched at all. The simple and beautiful language of the King James' version will be retained throughout the work, and it is doubtful if any but the critical and careful reader will be able to detect the change without comparison.

* * *

Slavery in Massachusetts.

An interesting paper was read recently before a meeting of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, at Springfield, Massachusetts, in relation to slavery in the early days of that commonwealth. The people then were not very far different from those of latter times, as a specimen reference will show. We quote from the address: "A case tried in Worchester in 1806, in which the town of Winchendon sued the town of Hatfield for the support of a negro pauper, developed in a remarkable degree the chattel principle of slavery. The name of the negro was Edom London. In 1757 Edom was the slave of one Samuel Bond. Bond sold him to Wm. Williams, of Weston. In 1760, after Williams' death, Edom was set off in the distribution of his estate to his daughter, who was the wife of Oliver Partridge, of Hatfield. There he lived with Partridge as a slave until 1767. Partridge then sold him to John Ingersoll, of Westfield. There he remained three years when Ingersoll sold him to John McCluster, of Longmeadow. He stayed in Longmeadow a few weeks, and then was sold by McCluster to Joshua Holcomb, of Simsbury, Connecticut, where he lived about four years. Holcomb then sold him to Wm. Bond, of Lincoln, Mass. Bond kept him a short time and sold him to one Cowden, of Fitchburg. Cowden sold him to Stimson, of Winchendon. This was just at the beginning of the American Revolution, and Edom, feeling perhaps stirring within him that spirit of freedom which the orators of that day so often aroused by their eloquence, ran away from Stimson the very next day and enlisted as a soldier in the American army at Cambridge for eight months' service. Before his term of service expired, Stimson sold him to one Sawyer. (Think of this selling a soldier fighting the battles of his country for liberty!) Sawyer sold him to Goodridge, of Winchendon, in July, 1776 (perhaps on the glorious Fourth). He stayed in Winchendon about five weeks. Then he enlisted for three years in the service of our country, and served his full term of enlistment. His master, Goodridge, received his bounty money and part of his wages. Thus this man, after having been the slave of eleven different masters, and been sold from one to another until the list grew to be almost as long as a Scotch pedigree, and having served for years in the armies of his country, at last drifts into a poor-house and lives and dies a pauper, and two towns go to law to get rid of the burden of his support."

As to how slavery came to be abolished in Massachusetts there is difference of opinion. Legislation did not make it; legislation did not destroy it; and the courts had no authority to pronounce it illegal. The address thinks "it withered and fell before the spirit of liberty, which inhered in the people." John Adams seemed to have a different opinion. At the same meeting of the said society the address was supplemented by the reading of an unpublished letter from John Adams to Dr. Belknap, in which Mr. Adams said the real cause of the emancipation "was the multiplication of laboring white people, who would not allow the labor by which they could gain a subsistence to be done by slaves. The scoffs and jeers of the white people led the negroes to be so idle and dissipated that slavery was abolished as a matter of economy." The white laboring people of that day were moved by like impulses that move the opponents of Chinese immigration to-day. As the struggle for existence grows more difficult by increasing number, that impulse against Chinese cheap labor will strengthen among white laborers, and also among native colored laborers. The spirit of liberty does not exactly fit this Chinese case in the estimation of those whose occupations come in conflict with those of almond-eyed foreigners.

STRANGE IMPOSTURE IN INDIANA.

A Highly Respected Physician Has Two Wives and is Found Out.

[From the Sullivan Democrat.]

For the past twenty-five years Dr. John H. Baldridge has resided in Jackson township, enjoyed a good practice as a physician, was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the leading citizens in the northern part of the county. A short time ago he packed his valise and left, on the exposure of certain facts which he could not longer conceal. Recent revelations make known that, in his younger days he was living in peace with a faithful wife in Ohio; that when she was confined to her bed a young and attractive girl was employed to work about the house and nurse the sick wife; that Dr. Baldridge and the girl became too intimate for peaceful relations to exist between the husband and wife, and that he finally ran away with the girl, leaving his wife, and come to this county, where he located and passed her off as his wife. Some ten or twelve years ago the real wife became needy and wrote to the doctor for assistance. The result of the correspondence was that a fear of her exposures led him to agree to provide for her, with the stipulation that she should remove to this county, bury the secret in her own breast, and pass herself off as the widow of his brother. This arrangement was carried out—the wife coming into the household where her place had been assumed by her former hired servant, and there the two women continued to live in peace, so far as the outside world knows. Something over nine years ago Mr. T. F. Curry, a well-known citizen of that vicinity, having lost his wife, paid his addresses to the putative widow, was accepted, and finally married her, although she was the wife of Dr. Baldridge, never having been divorced. Mr. Curry died about a year ago, and probably never knew anything as to the facts.

There were no childern of this marriage, although Mr. Curry had several children by his former wife. Dr. Baldridge raised a large family of children by both women, those born to him in lawful wedlock being raised by the woman he brought with him to Indiana. When the story became known to a few, the guilty ones were in constant fear, and we learn that the presence of the sheriff in Farmersburg one day was what frightened the doctor into flight. His putative wife left soon after, but we learn that she returned a few days ago. During his long residence in this county, the doctor bought and sold many hundred acres of land, and all the deeds he made were signed by the woman he represented to be his wife. An attorney can readily see the complications arising, especially if the children of Mr. Curry propose to dispossess their stepmother of her interest in the Curry estate, and she is led to assert her rights as the lawful wife of Dr. Baldridge.

* * *

Newville.

[Last Week]

—On Friday last we visited the neighboring village of Hicksville, Ohio, where we found a large number of people assembled for the purpose of visiting the show and seeing the sights, and they did see them; some of them would not look well on paper, neither did they on the streets. One thing that we saw in Hicksville that we think was no credit to those that did it, was the taking off of the pump-handles and locking the pumps so that people could not get a drink of nature's beverage, but were compelled to buy the swill that was for sale on the corners. But in justice we will say that Hon. A. P. Edgerton's and a few others were not locked and the gate was open.

—Abner Denman has traded his property in this place for a farm in Henry county, Ohio, and is going to leave us as soon as Mrs. Denman's school is closed. We are sorry to lose them, as they are good citizens; and we will also lose an excellent shoemaker, who is the only one we have; this will be a good opportunity for some one to take advantage of, as we will need a shoemaker very much. ALPHA.

Wilmington Township.

[Last Week.]

—Wheat-fields in this vicinity look promising, and the farmers are consequently in good spirits.

—Crows have been quite troublesome and a number of our farmers have had to replant their corn.

—A. Erhart is still unable to be out, though he is improving.

—Our friend D. Shaffer, was attacked with a stroke of paralysis several days ago.

—Sabbath school is running smoothly, under the management of James Weeks. B.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

IT is stated in a dispatch from Island Pond, Vt., that there have been eleven deaths so far of the children who drank from the poisoned brook. Edward Moore lost two, John Aldrich five, Fred Simpson one, L. Wilson one, Mr. Park one, John Cole one. Others cannot live. Potato-tops, poisoned by paris green, which were thrown into the brook, are regarded as the cause of the poisoning rather than the carcasses of dead animals. Terrible distress prevails in the town, and work is suspended. Twenty-seven children were poisoned by drinking from the brook. The bodies of the children soon decompose, and are quickly buried.

THE mystery of the Manhattan (N. Y.) Bank robbery of October last, by which money and securities worth about $3,000,000 were secured by the burglars, has at last been revealed by the confession of the night watchman, who was one of the gang implicated in the affair. The plot of the cracksmen was formed three years before its successful execution, but was postponed from time to time, as unexpected obstacles were encountered. After the robbery and division of the swag, each member of the gang was assessed $600, which was sent to Washington to defeat the bill introduced in Congress to duplicate the stolen bonds, as, if passed, it would be almost impossible to negotiate the originals. Three members of the band who took part in this extraordinary robbery have been arrested, and the New York police are on the track of the others.

CHARLES ROCHE, of New York city, 19 years old, has been sent to the State Reformatory, charged with bigamy. When 16 he married Mary Husher, and before he was 18 married Charlotte Gillespie.... James Orton Woodruff, the projector of the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition," which collapsed a few weeks ago, died at New York, last week, of brain fever.

IN the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, last week, resolutions were offered for the expulsion of Representatives Petroff, Smith, and Reinberger, the three members accused by the Riot Bribery Committee of having corruptly solicited members to vote for the $4,000,000 bill. In each case a majority vote was recorded in favor of expulsion, but, as it requires two-thirds of the members to expel, the accused members escaped the penalty which the investigating committee proposed to inflict.

TWO MEN were instantly killed, two fatally injured, and three seriously wounded, by the explosion of a boiler in a brick-yard at Freedom, Pa., last week.... Peter, alias "Peachy," Swingler (colored), who murdered John Anderson (colored) on the night of Dec. 17 last, was hanged at Chambersburg, Pa., on the 5th inst.

A TELEGRAM from Island Pond, Vt., says that "a medical examination and investigation of the poisoning cases at Newark, Vt., to-day resulted in showing that diphtheria was the cause of the terrible mortality, aggravated by poisoned water. Diphtheria in a mild form had been in the vicinity, and four cases were known to exist, so that water poisoned by barnyard drainage and putrid carcasses of dead animals was just the thing to feed the disease into the development of the terrible disaster. Eleven deaths have occurred. The others will recover."

THE WEST.

A PARTY of Indians recently made a raid on the Salmon river, and killed two settlers, Hugh Johnson and Pascall Dawson.... Cincinnati is greatly agitated over the cold-blooded assassination of Mr. Villie Black, wholesale tobacconist and respected citizen. He was shot down at his desk by a discharged negro employe, without any apparent provocation.

A FIRE broke out at Silver Reef, Utah, the other night, consuming all the business houses on the west side of Main street, and some twenty residences. The loss is estimated at $500,000.... A correspondent of a Chicago paper at Milwaukee states, on the authority of a personal friend of Senator Matt H. Carpenter, that the latter smokes twenty cigars a day, and that he is slowly but surely dying from the effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

THEATRICAL managers are perfectly willing to give the people "Pinafore" as long as they want and are willing to pay for it. It is to be continued at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, for another week, with the best caste the opera has received in that city. Some enthusiasts are said not to be satisfied without they hear it at least three times a week; and the hurdy-gurdy grinders will soon have the airs adapted to the hand-organ.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS, the old veteran of two wars, died suddenly at Ottumwa, Iowa, on Sunday evening, June 1, where he had been visiting relatives while engaged in the duties of his lecture course. The news of his death will carry sadness with it throughout the entire country, which had come to regard the brave old soldier with feelings of kindly admiration and respect.... Crop items: Omaha (Neb.) dispatch—"Reports from all parts of the State are to the effect that the recent heavy rains did no damage, but that crops are everywhere looking splendid. The outlook for Nebraska this year was never better." Fond du Lac (Wis.) dispatch—"A heavy frost this morning destroyed, in some localities, corn, beans, and other tender plants. No apples were left to be injured, the previous cold weather having destroyed nearly all the buds and sets."

C. T. PIERCE is now prosecuting the weary task of walking from Cresco, Iowa, to Dunkirk, N. Y., a distance of 1,000 miles, in 1,000 hours.... A large building on the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, Cincinnati, was burned last week, involving a loss of $100,000. A few hours after the fire, while workmen were clearing away the rubbish, the walls fell with a crash, burying several men beneath the ruins. Six of them were killed and three or four wounded.... The tailors and sewing girls of Cincinnati are on a strike. The strikers number about 3,000, and refuse to do more work unless their compensation is raised 25 per cent.

THREE renegade Cheyennes, who shot and killed private Bader and wounded Signal Sergt. Kennedy, while en route to Fort Keogh, Mont., and who were turned over to the civil authorities at Miles City, Mont., to answer the charge of murder, were sentenced, the other day, to be hanged on the 7th of next July. The same evening two of them committed suicide by hanging in the cells of the guard-house at Fort Keogh.

THE SOUTH.

AT New Orleans, last week, Judge Whitaker sentenced John Herbert, Clerk of the Criminal District Court, to pay a fine of $50, or take two months in the parish prison on conviction of carrying concealed weapons.

AT New Orleans, last week, Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician and a member of the Legislature from Tensas parish, stabbed and seriously wounded William Ward, colored, formerly of Grant parish. Stewart charges Ward with being instrumental in securing evidence for Judge Spofford in the contest against Senator Kellogg. Stewart, after stabbing, ran into the Custom House, where the police were refused admittance by a night-watchman.

IT is reported from Nashville that a revenue officer and six men were ambushed and killed by moonshiners in the mountains of East Tennessee.... A Waco (Texas) dispatch reports the killing of two colored men by a mob, who first hung them and then riddled them with shot. They were charged with the murder of a fellow negro, having assassinated him while asleep in bed.

THE report, heretofore mentioned, that a Deputy Marshal and six men had been murdered by moonshiners in East Tennessee was without foundation. The revenue posse was fired upon by the crooks, but no one was hurt.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Coinage.—Coinage executed at the United States Mint during May

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	39,190	$ 769,800
Silver	1,300,000	1,300,000
Base	455,600	4,708
Total	1,794,790	$2,094,508

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts from the internal-revenue service for the eleven months of the present and previous fiscal year to May 31, 1879:

Present year	$104,032,062
Previous year	101,861,148
Gain for present year	$ 2,170,914
Receipts for the month of May, 1879	$ 15,097,178
Receipts for the month of May, 1878	12,365,794
Gain for present month	$ 2,731,384

Currency Statement.—Following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$ 61,550
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016
One-year notes of 1863	49,265
Two-year notes of 1863	14,300
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	28,750
Compound-interest notes	261,680
Fractional currency, all issues	15,874,781
Total	$362,966,322

The Redemption Bureau.—The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for May, and eleven months ending on the 31st ult., as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

National-Bank Notes Disposed of.	*Month.*	*11 Months.*
Notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks of issue	$ 8,759,600	$103,343,500
Notes unfit for circulation, assorted, and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement	4,467,100	35,629,600
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury	1,251,800	7,296,300
Totals for 1879	$14,468,500	$146,269,250
Totals for 1878	22,016,300	190,893,800
Decrease	7,547,800	44,624,450

THE public-debt statement issued June 2 is as follows:

Public Debt.—The public-debt statement issued June 2 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$334,910,780	
Five per cent. bonds	602,445,350	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	637,334,800	
Refunding certificates	26,721,600	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,867,414,760
Matured debt	$ 55,806,660	
Legal tenders	346,742,546	
Certificates of deposit	24,795,000	
Fractional currency	15,874,777	
Gold and silver certificates	17,780,660	
Total without interest		462,499,643
Total debt		$2,429,914,403
Total interest		27,859,363
Cash in treasury		430,591,297
Debt less cash in treasury		$2,027,182,468
Increase during May		69,250
Decrease since June 30, 1878		8,694,363

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid	$ 5,196,876
Debt on which interest has ceased	55,306,660
Interest thereon	2,070,977
Gold and silver certificates	17,780,660
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	26,795,000
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency	8,408,106
Called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued	169,771,060
Cash balance available June 2, 1879	145,231,058
Total	$ 430,591,297

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in treasury	$ 430,591,297
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States	41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	11,177,495
Balance of interest paid by the United States	30,596,309

Statement of Financial Operations for Fourteen Years.—Numerous inquiries having been made as to the financial operations of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury has published the following statement showing the changes in the public debt, the annual interest charge, etc.:

Reduction of the Interest-Bearing Debt.

Total interest-bearing debt at the highest point, Aug. 31, 1865	$2,381,530,294
Total interest-bearing debt when the present refunding operations shall have been completed (Aug. 1, 1879)	1,797,643,750
Reduction on interest-bearing debt from the highest point	583,886,544
Annual interest charge, highest point, Aug. 31, 1865	150,977,697
Annual interest charge when the present refunding operations are completed (Aug. 1, 1879)	83,773,778
Reduction in annual interest charge	67,203,919

Reduction of the Total Debt.

Debt less cash in treasury, highest point, Aug. 31, 1865	$2,756,431,571
Debt less cash in treasury, June 1, 1879	2,027,182,468
Reduction of total debt	729,249,103
Reduction of debt since March 1, 1877	61,598,674

Bonds Refunded Since March 1, 1877.

Loan of 1858, 5 per cent.	$ 260,000
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent.	194,556,300
Annual interest charge	9,741,315
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent.	100,496,050
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent.	202,663,100
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent.	310,622,750
Consols of 1868, 6 per cent.	37,473,800
Annual interest charge	39,071,742
Total amount of loans	846,022,000
Total annual interest charge	48,813,057

In place of the above bonds there will be issued when the present refunding operations are completed, which will be not later than Aug. 1, 1879, bonds as follows:

Funded loan of 1891, 4½ per cent.	$135,000,000
Annual interest charge	6,075,000
Funded loan of 1907, including refunding certificates, 4 per cent.	711,022,000
Annual interest charge	28,440,880
Total amount	846,022,000
Total annual interest charge	34,515,880
Making an annual saving hereafter in the interest charge on account of refunding operations since March 1, 1877, of	14,297,177

Bonds have been sold for resumption purposes since March 1, 1877, the interest on which represents an annual cost of coin reserve as follows:

Funded loan of 1881, 4½ per cent.	$65,000,000
Annual interest charge	2,925,000
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent.	25,000,000
Annual interest charge	1,000,000
Total amount	90,000,000
Total annual interest charge	3,925,000
Making the net annual saving in interest through the refunding and resumption operations since March 1, 1877, of	10,372,177

In addition to the above bonds, there were issued in 1878, to replace coin used in payment of the Halifax award, 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, amounting to $5,500,000.

[NOTE.—In preparing this memorandum the maximum limit of the issue of 4 per cent. bonds and certificates is stated when the refunding transactions are completed and the full returns received. The amount may be somewhat smaller, making the interest charge correspondingly less.]

Refunding Certificates.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the $10 refunding certificates will now be received at the department for conversion into 4 per cent. bonds. Refunding certificates forwarded for conversion, and 4 per cent. bonds issued therefor, must be transmitted without risk or expense to the Government. Packages should be marked "refunding certificates," and addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, and applications should specify the denominations of the bonds desired; also whether coupon or registered, and for the latter the full name and postoffice address of the person should be given.

WASHINGTON.

EX-CONGRESSMAN E. C. INGERSOLL, a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, died suddenly at Washington, a few days ago.

THE resignation of Judge Dillon, of the Eighth judicial circuit of the United States, has been received, and of course accepted, by the President. In his letter of resignation the Judge mentions his acceptance of a college professorship, with a better salary, as his reason for retiring from the bench. It seems to be an understood thing that Secretary McCrary will secure the place thus vacated.

NATHANIEL NILES, of New Jersey; George B. Smith, of Iowa; Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut; Ralph B. Buckland, of Ohio, and Charles C. Housel, of Nebraska, have been appointed a Board of Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroad. Niles is the only new member.

THE Signal Bureau will make an inquiry into the origin, movement and effects of the recent tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

GENERAL.

OFFICIAL advices from Washington Territory indicate that only a few locusts had been hatched. From other points of the Northwest there are no reports of these pests appearing in numbers.

AMONG the passengers by the steamship Scythia were Mr. Kasson, United States Minister to Vienna; Mr. Stoughton, Minister to Russia; and the Duke of Argyll, who comes to visit his son, the Governor General of Canada.

BURNED: Pardee Hall, one of the Lafayette College buildings, at Easton, Pa., loss $225,000; the variety establishment of S. Barnum & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., loss $250,000, insurance $200,000.

POLITICAL.

THE Greenbackers of Maine held their State Convention at Portland last week. Joseph H. Smith, of Oldtown, was unanimously nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

THE National State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, June 4, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Gen. A. Saunders Piatt, of Logan; Lieutenant Governor, Hugo Preyor, of Stark; Auditor, Andrew Roy, of Jackson; Treasurer, Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning; Supreme Judge, A. M. Jackson, of Cuyahoga; Attorney General, James C. Crogan, of Hocking; Member of the Board of Public Works, George W. Piatt, of Hamilton.

THE Ohio Democratic Convention also met at Columbus on the 4th, and nominated the following ticket for State officers: For Governor, Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield; Lieutenant Governor, A. V. Rice, of Putnam; Treasurer, Anthony Howells, of Stark; Auditor, Charles Reemelin, of Hamilton; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Attorney General, Isaiah Pillars, of Allen; Member of Board of Public Works, Patrick O'Marah, of Cuyahoga.

EX-SENATOR CONOVER, of Florida, has been appointed, by the President, Collector of Internal Revenue for that State.

FOREIGN.

ADVICES from Zululand report a terrible battle at a point between Thringpost and Sanhawalla. A powerful Zulu chief, named Matcona, with all of his people, numbering some thousands, had resolved to surrender to the British. He was joined by Dabalmanzi, Cetywayo's brother, who commanded the Zulus at Ginghovoo, and the remnant of that army, its chiefs having kept away from Cetywayo since their defeat through fear. When nearing Thringpost, they were unexpectedly intercepted by a powerful force, supposed to be commanded by Cetywayo, coming from the northward. A fearful conflict ensued, resulting in great slaughter of the Zulus who wished to surrender, and they were dispersed and driven back.... A dispatch from Simla says the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Afghanistan was ratified on the 30th of May. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired in honor of the event.... Mr. Lorillard's horse gallantly won the Epsom gold cup, making the fourth victory he has achieved over the English racers.

A CABLE dispatch says that numerous fresh fissures have opened at Mount Ætna. The flood of lava is now very extensive, and streaming toward the river Alcantare, devastating the village of Abio. A long continuance of the eruption is probable.... The reports from all parts of England are that the grain crops are backward, and in many districts thin and poor, and that vegetation is later than has been remembered for many years.

A Rome dispatch of the 3d inst. says: Mount Ætna is ejecting enormous volumes of ashes. The destruction of property is immense. The Commune of Majo has been obliterated, and Casello is threatened. Many large and valuable estates have been destroyed.... Four revolutionists were hanged at Kieff, in Russia, on the 2d inst.... Late Panama advices say the sessions of the House have been characterized by the most disgraceful disorder. People in the galleries openly expressed their contempt and hatred of certain members whose hostility against the Executive has been most marked, and those members increased the disorder by making most impassioned attacks against the President of the republic. The populace replied with volleys of stones, and members used their revolvers in turn. Things got to such a pass that a battalion of soldiers marched into the Parliament House, cleared the galleries and escorted the members home.

A PARIS dispatch states that M. De Lesseps has already commenced the formation of a company to construct the tide-level interoceanic canal from Colon to Panama, across the Isthmus of Darien, the route selected by the International Congress. A first subscription of 4,000,000,000 francs will be opened simultaneously all over the world about September next. It is to be an essentially popular loan without Government aid or guarantee.

ENGLISH and Scotch farmers complain of the coldness of the spring, which has an unfavorable effect on crops. In Scotland, particularly, the outlook is reported to be discouraging, while in England the chance of a fair harvest is admitted to depend on a speedy improvement in the weather..... Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, chief partner in the banking firm of Rothschild & Co., is dead.... The Spanish Government is preparing a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and other colonies, and will soon submit it to the Cortes.... The steamer A. E. Nordenskjold has sailed from Malta for Behring's straits, by way of the Suez canal, in quest of the steamer Vega, containing the Swedish Arctic explorer, Prof. Nordenskjold, and party.

THE Amoor river and the tributaries in Eastern Asia have overflowed, and it is thought a famine will ensue.... The famine in India is a very serious matter. Official reports received in London represent great and increasing distress.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT additional French Communists have received amnesty.... A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is stated in official circles there that England has joined Germany in the protest against the arbitrary manner in which the Khedive's decree of April 22 dealt with the creditors of the Egyptian Government. Although solicited by Germany to join in the protest, Russia holds aloof.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

Neither branch of Congress was in session on the 31st ult. The two advisory committees of the House and Senate Democratic caucuses held a joint meeting and reached substantially a unanimous agreement as to the course of action that should be adopted by the dominant party in Congress with regard to the appropriation bills. It was decided to recommend the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, with the proviso that none of the money shall be used in the payment of expenses incurred should the troops be used for police purposes at the polls. It was also determined to pass the other bills, omitting any provision for the payment of Supervisors or Deputy Marshals of Elections. The committee also agreed to recommend the passage of a separate bill containing the principles vetoed by the President relative to the method of drawing juries and the abolition of the juror's test oath.

The Senate, on the 2d inst., passed the bill making appropriations for the construction, etc., of certain works on the Great Kanawha and Kentucky rivers; also the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned ordnance for railing around the monument to Col. Robert L. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio volunteers, at Cincinnati. There was a sharp partisan debate between Messrs. Thurman and Wallace on one side, and Messrs. Edmunds and Blaine on the other, regarding the conduct of the committee on alleged frauds in the late election, of which Mr. Wallace is Chairman, in publishing in pamphlet form a portion of the testimony, and sending it out for publication. Mr. Edmunds charged the committee with partisan unfairness. Mr. Thurman defended the action of the committee, and said they had only followed Republican precedent.——In the House, a few bills were introduced, among others one by Mr. Springer, prohibiting any soldier stationed within two miles of any place where a special or general election of Representative in Congress is being held from leaving his barracks for any purpose except that of relieving guard or casting his vote on the day of election. The bill for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission, and appropriating $175,000 to meet its expenses, was passed. Columbus Upson, successor to the late Gustav Schleicher, was sworn in as Representative from the State of Texas, taking the modified oath. Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Labor Committee, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution appropriating $3,000 for the expenses of that committee. Agreed to. A resolution was passed appropriating $20,000 to provide for representation of the United States at the International Exhibition to be held at Sidney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879-'80.——The Republican Senators held a caucus for the purpose of taking action concerning Mr. Bayard's bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 Revised Statutes. The first of these sections prescribes the jurors' test oath. There was a practical unanimity of opinion in the caucus that this section should be repealed. The other section authorizes Judges of the United States courts to exercise their own discretion in regard to challenges of persons drawn as jurors who have participated in the Rebellion. The opinion of the caucus was that this section had never been abused, and is not likely to be, and, therefore, it should stand.

The Senate, on the 3d inst., passed the House bill establishing post routes, and the House bill extending the time for the payment of pre emptors on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota. In executive session of the Senate all the pending nominations, some 300 in number, appointments and promotions in the army, were confirmed en masse. The nomination of Secretary McCrary as Judge Dillon's successor was sent in by the President, and was referred in the usual course.——In the House, Mr. Cox made a speech in favor of the repeal of the jurors' test oath. No business was transacted whatever, the Republicans continuing their tactics to prevent consideration of the bill relative to the removal of cases from State to Federal courts.——The Democratic members of the House and Senate met in joint caucus in the afternoon to receive the report of the Joint Advisory Committee in regard to the appropriation bills. After several hours had been devoted to its consideration it was adopted with substantial unanimity. The appropriation bills, prepared in accordance with this plan, are to be reported without delay.

In the Senate, on the 4th inst., Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill repealing sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes (which prescribe the jurors' test oath, etc.). Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.——In the House, the Senate amendments to the House Grasshopper bill (extending the time of payment by pre-emptors) were agreed to, and the bill passed. A resolution was adopted directing an investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York and the German National Bank of Chicago. The report of the Committee for the Investigation of Expenditures in the State Department, in so far as it relates to George F. Seward, Minister to China, was referred to the Judiciary Committee for action. The House voted an appropriation of $9,235 to the widow of the late Representative Rush Clark, of Iowa, and $10,000 to the widow of the late Representative Gustav Schleicher, of Texas.

The bill reported by Mr. Bayard from the Judiciary Committee relating to juries and the repeal of sections 801, 820, and 821 of the Revised Statutes, was taken up by the Senate, on the 5th inst., and Messrs. Hampton and Bayard delivered speeches in support of the bill. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the bill by adding the following: "That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or examination of jurors who shall exclude or fail to examine any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than $5,000." After a long and sharp debate, in which Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Blaine, Thurman and Hill were the chief participants, the amendment was voted down. Other amendments offered by the Republicans were also rejected. When the main question was reached a postponement was agreed to, at the request of Mr. Edmunds.——In the House, much time was consumed in consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Printing. A bill for the election of a Congressional Printer was reported but not admitted, the point of order being raised that it was not such a bill as the committee was privileged to report at any time. The bill to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, was discussed without action.——With a special message, the President sent to both houses of Congress the proceedings and report of the board of officers convened for the re-examination of the Fitz-John Porter case. The President says: "I have given to this report such an examination as satisfies me that I ought to lay the proceedings and conclusions of the board before Congress. I am without the power, in the absence of legislation, to act upon the recommendation of the report, further than submitting the same to * * * Congress, and for such action as in your wisdom shall seem expedient and just."

BUSINESS NOTES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., is making rapid progress in manufacturing industries.

THE strawberry crop of New Jersey this year promises to be unusually large.

ONLY five of the seventeen blast furnaces on the Upper Peninsula, Michigan, are in blast.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., is to have a new boomery for the manufacture of iron by the Eames process.

THE increase of cotton export at the port of New York this year is 38 per cent. over that of the same period last year.

TAKING into account the increased acreage in both winter and spring wheat, it is not improbable that the Kansas crop will reach the aggregate of last year, viz: over 32,000,000 bushels.

A DAKOTA journal says the business outlook in that section is most cheering. Farmers are full of encouragement, and a greater acreage than ever before will be harvested the coming year.

A MINNESOTA paper says: The most encouraging crop reports come in from all parts of the State. All accounts agree that the crops never looked better at this season than at present, and, unless something detrimental occurs, this year's will be the biggest crop which the State has ever produced."

Women's Work in Austria.

Women in Austria perform the duties of bricklayers, laborers, and may be seen carrying hods of mortar and baskets of bricks up high ladders. More than this, they actually supply the place of navvies, and dig and wheel barrows of "ballast" almost as nimbly as their lords. They chop wood, they carry water, they offer to black your boots in the street, and perform many other little offices, which, according to our notions, scarcely come under the denomination of "woman's work."

WAHPETON.

Sketch of a Flourishing Dakota Town—Its Surroundings and Advantages.

(Wahpeton (D. T.) Cor. of the Pioneer Press.)

This town is 217 miles from St. Paul, at the terminus of the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific railway, opposite and a little south of Breckinridge; the river bank being some fifteen or twenty feet higher than that on the Minnesota side. The entire county is high, arable prairie, beautifully drained by a series of streams and dry coolies, notably the Wild Rice, Antelope and Cheyenne rivers, with lateral creeks and coolies running into them. These streams are wooded, the Cheyenne notably so, the timber being of great extent and of very large growth. This county being at the head of the celebrated Red river valley, is, of course, the highest part of the valley, and best drained. The Wild Rice river is formed by a series of large, never-failing and never-freezing springs, thus making this county particularly valuable for agricultural purposes, as you have here good spring water, plenty of timber, and an abundance of rich, arable, open prairie land. The greatest advantage to the prospective settler is in the fact that only the northern part of the county is within railroad limits, and all of the land south and most of the town of Wahpeton, both odd and even sections, is Government land, and open to homestead, pre-emption, and tree-claim entry. It is quite largely settled now, principally by Americans and Germans, and is to-day receiving a larger emigration than any other part of the Red river valley, yet there is plenty of good Government land left there yet. It is fifty miles by rail nearer St. Paul than Fargo, and 105 miles near St. Paul than Crookston. The St. Paul and Pacific sell land explorer's tickets for Breckinridge (opposite Wahpeton), for about $6. Parties who think of going there to look at the land should get off at Breckinridge, and walk over to Wahpeton, a quarter of a mile. At Wahpeton there is a good opening for a general store, drug store, hardware store, boot and shoe store, and many other branches of trade not represented. There is a good church and new school house in process of erection. Deeded land quite near town can be bought in large or small quantities at from $3 to $5 per acre on long time at 7 per cent. interest. Adams & French, the Iowa agricultural machine men, and Mr. B. Magoffin, of St. Paul, are opening up large farms in this county near town, and matters both in town and country are "booming." The Hastings and Dakota division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, now built to Montevideo, will, without doubt, be extended north and west up through Richland county, and next year the St. Paul and Pacific will extend their lines west through the county, and land which can now be bought for $5 an acre will then readily bring from $10 to $15 per acre, simply a repetition of what has already occurred in Cass and Grand Forks counties. For new settlers, there is no county in the Red river valley presenting so many advantages as Richland, the only part of the valley where wood, water and prairie are combined, and Government land left anywhere near the railroad. Mr. J. Q. Burbank, the County Treasurer, will take pleasure in finding locations for new settlers and furnishing them with advice and assistance. Yours, "SISSETON."

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

Why the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Bonds Should be Surrendered Immediately.

In answer to correspondent's inquiry, the New York *Tribune* of Saturday gives the following interesting information:

All outstanding Northern Pacific first mortgage 7-30 bonds should be surrendered immediately to the company, in exchange for its preferred stock. These bonds now outstanding have no value whatever as a mortgage security, as the mortgage was duly foreclosed in 1875, and the whole property and franchises of the company were sold under the plan of reorganization, which was agreed to by the bondholders assembled in meeting and confirmed by the United States Court. The time within which bondholders should be permitted to surrender their bonds and receive in exchange the preferred stock of the reorganized company was left to the discretion of the bondholders' purchasing committee. That committee has now fixed as a limit for the exchange of bonds for preferred stock, June 30, 1879, after which date the bonds outstanding will legally have no value whatever. It would, therefore, be simply suicidal for any holder of the old bonds to delay the exchange beyond the date named above. Every $1,000 bond with the corresponding coupons representing unpaid interest from July 1, 1873, will entitle the holder to $1,400 (that is, fourteen shares) of the preferred stock of the new organization, and that preferred stock is now selling in the market at twenty-eight cents on the dollar, that is $28 per share. The new company represented by this preferred stock is said to be entirely free from debt, has no interest burden to meet, and is earning a net revenue of over a half million dollars a year. The office of the company is No. 28 Fifth avenue, New York, by addressing which full information in regard to the transfer can no doubt be had. We have answered our correspondent's inquiry thus fully because there are probably many other *Tribune* readers to whom the information will be of value.

Sore Throat from Kissing Dogs.

The *Medical News*, of New York, calls attention to the disgusting habit which some people have of kissing dogs and cats. A correspondent has the following remarks to make of the habit: "The report of the epidemic at Darmstadt being concluded, allow me to make a remark as to its possible cause, one which I have not observed taken notice of in the correspondence on this singular outbreak of the disease. It is well known that women and children are in the habit of kissing pet cats and dogs, especially when these favorites are ill, with discharge from the nose, cough and sore throat, and even use their pocket handkerchiefs to wipe away the secretion. I have seen this done frequently. It is a common saying, 'There, the cat has got a cold; it will go through the house;' and, as this remark has been repeatedly fulfilled, it shows how careful people should be in avoiding contact with such a mode of contagion. I do not affirm that this was the way in which the disease was contracted either within or without the palace walls, but I feel sure the habit of kissing pets is a source of danger that should be widely known and prevented."

PERSONALS.

GLADSTONE is a patron of rising English actors.

LORD BEACONSFIELD never owned a watch or an umbrella.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Illinois is, a graduate of Kenyon College.

SENATOR LOGAN, of Illinois, graduated from the Louisville (Ky.) University.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, was educated at the University of Georgia.

SENATOR WITHERS, of Virginia, graduated from the University of Virginia.

SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, was educated at Western Reserve College, Ohio.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, received his education at Williams College.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was 23 years old when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

SENATOR GORDON'S sheep rancho at Ty-Ty, Ga., comprises 40,000 acres of good land.

MISS IDA BROWN, a Maine girl, has become professor in mathematics at Wellesley College.

THE Prince of Wales always demands back the change when he gives out a 2-shilling piece for cab-fare.

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER was doing chores for Gov. Dillingham, of Vermont, forty-five years ago.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES promises to found a great library. It will probably be located in New Orleans.

PRINCE POTOCKI, son of the Governor of Galicia, wears three diamond buttons, which are together worth $200,000.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER will not return to Washington this summer. He is ill, suffering from extreme nervousness.

MISS ROSE EYTINGE is 43 years of age, and is the daughter of an American gentleman who resided in France, and who was uncle to Charles Eytinge, the litterateur, and Sol Eytinge, the artist.

MICHAEL O'HARA, of New Philadelphia, Pa., has had a gold watch that was stolen from him fourteen years ago returned by the thief, who acknowledges that he is conscience stricken.

CARDINAL NEWMAN is now almost 80 years old, and he shows his age. His rugged face is full of wrinkles and deeply indented hollows, his eyes are sunken and have a tired look, his still-thick locks are white.

THE physician who first caused a reform in the treatment of lunatics in French asylums, making moral suasion take the place of chains, will soon be commemorated by the erection of a statue in Paris. His name is Pinel.

A MAN in New York who recently umpired a game of base-ball between two female clubs says that he would rather meet Cetywayo alone after dark or undertake with his hands tied behind him to fight John Dwyer.

WHEN Gen. James Simons was buried in Charleston, S. C., the other day, there was borne in the procession a flag with which the father of the deceased charged, in Col. Washington's regiment, at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.

MISS VIRGINIA HICKS, a young lady of Wyandotte, Indian Territory, was thrown from her saddle by her horse the other day. She struck on her head, and a high tortoise-shell comb which was in her hair was driven into the brain, causing almost instant death.

FALL RIVER, Mass., is said to have received a number of emigrants from the English cotton-manufacturing districts of late, and the same is reported of other New England cities.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 00	@	10 00
HOGS	3 80	@	4 00
COTTON	12½	@	12¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 00	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 05	@	1 15¾
CORN—Western Mixed	41½	@	45½
OATS—Mixed	34	@	38
RYE—Western	65	@	66
PORK—Mess	9 00	@	10 12½
LARD	6	@	6¼
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 30
HOGS	3 50	@	3 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	6 00
Good to Choice spring Ex.	3 75	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@	1 02
No. 3 Spring	80	@	81
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE—No. 2	51	@	52
BARLEY—No. 2	63	@	64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	15	@	16
EGGS—Fresh	9	@	9½
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	9 60
LARD	6	@	6¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 01	@	1 02¾
No. 2	99	@	1 00
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 1	52	@	53
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11	@	1 12
CORN—Mixed	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE	50	@	51
PORK—Mess	9 80	@	9 90
LARD	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 08	@	1 11
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	32	@	36
RYE	56	@	57
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
LARD	5¾	@	6
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 11	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 10	@	1 11
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	31	@	33
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@	1 08
No. 1 Amber	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 1	42	@	43
OATS—Mixed	33	@	34
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 30	@	4 70
Common	3 80	@	4 00
HOGS	3 40	@	3 75
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

USE OF TROOPS.

Able Speech of Mr. McDonald, of Indiana.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States.

It has been sought, Mr. President, by the Republican party in and out of Congress, to stamp upon the controversy that has arisen over the effort that has been made to repeal the Federal election laws a sectional character, and to use it as a means of securing a solid North against what the Republican leaders are pleased to style a solid South. No effort has been made to defend these laws on any ground of principle, but the ablest champions of the Republican party have been employed in the endeavor to utilize sectional hate and to excite the fears and prejudices of the people of the Northern States against the people of the Southern States, while it is perfectly manifest that the North as a section is more interested in their repeal than the South. If the South has become solid it is because the maladministration of the Republican party in the Southern States has made it so; and in the nature of things it will continue to oppose with united front any party that shall seek to maintain political power in that section by attempting to govern it by placing ignorance over intelligence and subordinating civilization to barbarism. Withdraw the outside pressure that has encircled that section since the day that reconstruction began, and in a short time we shall have a divided South as well as a divided North, and political parties separated by geographical lines will soon be unknown to our politics.

Again, the advocates of these measures falsely charge that their repeal is a reactionary movement in favor of ultra State rights and would endanger the proper authority and power of the General Government. If by ultra State rights is meant the right of secession or nullification, it is not true that it is now or never was a Democratic doctrine, as it certainly ever was the principle of the Federal constitution. From the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time the Democratic party as a party has ever maintained that the Federal Government, within the powers delegated to it by the Federal constitution, was supreme. They have only claimed what the constitution itself declares, that the powers not therein delegated to it nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively and to the people: and the invasion of these reserved powers by the Federal Government is an unwarranted usurpation, as the nullification of the Federal authority by the State or by the people is an unauthorized rebellion. The Democratic party is no more chargeable with the views held by Mr. Calhoun and his followers than is the Republican party chargeable with like sentiments expressed in the Hartford Convention.

My objections to these laws, Mr. President, are, first, that they are in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution, by seeking to interfere with or control the primary right of the States over the people's Representatives; second, that they surround the election-polls in the States with the political emissaries of the administration, with power, if need be, to call to their assistance the military arm of the Government, under the pretense of keeping the peace at the polls; and, third, that this election machinery has been used, and if suffered to remain in force will be used again, for the mere purpose of securing party triumphs, and that this use is more to be feared throughout the Northern States than in any section of the Union. Take the election of 1878 as an illustration. In the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Ohio, it is safe to say that by the aid of these laws the Republican party was enabled to change the political complexion of at least ten Congressional districts. Without this aid the House of Representatives of the present Congress would have a Democratic majority of at least twenty, and by its use it is in the power of the administration to control the elections of members of Congress in every close or doubtful district in the United States. In the city of Philadelphia during the last election there was employed an army of Federal officers numbering 773 Deputy Marshals and 1,332 Supervisors of Election, at a cost to the people of $41,170, a force that was wholly unnecessary for any purposes of a free and fair election, as was shown by the testimony of the Marshal of that district in his examination before a committee of this body. The following is his testimony on that point:

By Mr. Hoar:

Question. I suppose you have had large experience in the city of Philadelphia. Are you a native of that city?

Answer. Yes, sir; I was born in that city.

Q. And lived there all your days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your judgment, would those elections have been safe from disorder and fraud without the precautions which you have described?

A. I believe they would.

Q. Without the precautions you have described? Suppose there had been no supervision or guarding by the Deputy Marshals, do you think there would have been danger of disorder or fraud in the elections?

A. In some localities there would, in others there would not. I think, as far as the appointment of Supervisors and United States Marshals for the city of Philadelphia is concerned, the city could do without them very well. She could protect herself without the law, as far as Philadelphia is concerned.

In the city of New York a still larger force at a still greater cost was employed, as has been repeatedly shown in this debate. In the city of Cincinnati two Congressional districts were controlled by Federal emissaries, and the people cheated out of their choice. In the State of Massachusetts more money was paid out by the public treasury to control the elections than in all the States lately in rebellion. Will her Senators in this Chamber say that this was necessary to secure a free and fair election of members of Congress? If not, for what purpose was this Federal machinery brought into play in that State? I suppose there can be but one answer to that question It was to prevent the people of Massachusetts from selecting for their Governor a certain person, well known to the history of this country, who made himself obnoxious to the political leaders of that State.

Gen. Butler is no personal or political favorite of mine, yet he is a man of great ability and is a citizen of Massachusetts. The people of that State had the right to choose him for their Governor, but the leaders of the Republican party did not think so and consequently foreign aid was called in to control the popular will. Deputy Marshals were appointed; United States Supervisors were appointed, and the people were taxed to defray the expenses incurred in defeating them of their choice. All this was done under the false pretense of providing for a free and fair election. The effect, therefore, of these laws, as already demonstrated by their practical working, is to interfere in State elections as well as to place it in the power of the Federal administration to subordinate the popular branch of the Federal Congress to the control of the executive department of the Government, and to aid in his purpose the Executive is vested with almost unlimited control over the military power of the country, with direct authority to station troops at the polls under pretense of keeping the peace.

The President of the United States is "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States." It a fundamental principle of free government that the military should be held in strict subordination to civil authority. It was one of the specific grounds of complaint by the colonies against the King of Great Britain "that he had affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." The principle of making the military strictly subordinate to the civil power was scrupulously guarded by the fathers of the republic. There are three classes of cases in which a use of the military is not only proper, but often indispensable; they are, first, to repel invasion; second, to enforce the laws of the United States; third, to aid a State in suppressing insurrection against its authority, or to put down domestic violence.

The power of the Executive to use the army as its military commander to repel invasion has never been restricted, but has been left to his discretion. An armed invasion by a public enemy is war, and must be met at once by military power, and every President has been authorized to use it and vested with the power to decide on its necessity. But not so in the other two cases. The President is not a magistrate with authority to issue processes and precepts; there is another department of the Government clothed with that power—the judicial department, and, while it is made his duty to take care "that the laws be faithfully executed," it is not right to clothe him with the authority to decide upon the question of their execution; and, therefore, in the earlier statutes regulating this duty it was expressly provided that, when the laws of the United States were opposed in any State by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals, the President, upon receiving official information of that fact from an Associate Justice—that is, one of the Supreme Judges—or the District Judge of proper district, was authorized to call in the aid of the military power to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be executed. So, when in any State there should be an insurrection against the Government thereof, it was lawful for the President, on the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature could not be convened, to use the military force of the United States to suppress such insurrection. And, during the nullification excitement of 1832-'33, when it was thought necessary to clothe the President with what was regarded extraordinary powers to meet the exigency of the case, the statutes were carefully drawn to guard against the exercise of any arbitrary power on his part by requiring him to be officially informed by the authorities of the State, or by the proper Federal Judge, of the existence of the facts creating the necessity for military aid, and the duration of the authority conferred was expressly limited in the act. The act of July 29, 1861, still upon our statute-books, was the first broad departure from these principles and vested in the President dictatorial powers. It is as follows:

Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all of the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

It will be seen that the power to judge of the exigency is vested in the President, and not in the courts nor in the State authorities. As President he decides and as Commander-in-Chief of the army he executes, so that the judicial and civil as well as military authority in the premises is vested in the one department of government—the executive. It may be said that this act was passed during flagrant war and as a war measure. This may have justified its passage; it may have also justified the continuance of this power during the war; but it forms no justification for vesting such powers perpetually in the one department of government, the head of which is also the military chief of the country. During the war this great power was not only exercised by the President, but by military commanders in various localities, as shown by numerous military orders issued in loyal as well as disloyal sections of the country, and was frequently leveled at persons whose only offense consisted in their opposition to the political measures of the administration. Under it, or in misuse of it, elections were interfered with and the military used to control them in the interest of the Republican party. I have heard it said in this Chamber that the military had never been used to control elections in this country. In my State, in 1864, a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers stationed at Indianapolis were permitted to leave their encampment on the day of election, and, with arms in their hands, suffered to surround the polls and not only exclude citizens from voting but were permitted to vote themselves, a privilege that they used most freely. This was done in my own view, and I saw these non-resident armed men insult and drive from the polls citizens of the State as loyal as themselves. Similar scenes were enacted in other parts of the State, as I have good reason to know.

These and other like abuses induced the passage of the act of 1865, by which it was made "unlawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, or keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election was held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States." So read the bill as introduced by its author, Senator Powell, of Kentucky, but, by the Republican majority in the Senate, it was amended by adding these important words, "or to keep the peace at the polls." The Republican party, then as now, were unwilling to give up the power of exercising, through their President, military supervision over the elections. In 1871 an act was passed entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes."

The third section of this act has been changed by the revisers and carried into the Revised Statutes as a general law. It is section 5,299, and is the third section under the title "Insurrection." As revised it confers upon the President the most absolute power in the use of the military in suppressing insurrections in the States and in enforcing the laws of the United States, making him the sole judge of the exigency and relieving him from any control on the part of any other department of the Government or from any State or local authority, so that, instead of returning to constitutional and regular methods of civil government when the war was over, the Republican party has added to the powers of the President even beyond what was thought necessary during the most urgent necessities of the civil war, so that we now have upon the statute-books laws that not only authorize and permit an unwarrantable interference in popular elections, but, what is more dangerous still, powers slumbering there capable of being exerted in establishing a military dictatorship.

The purpose of the bill I have had the honor to introduce is to aid in securing such just reforms as will relieve the country from the danger or apprehensions of danger of the exercise of arbitrary power by the President in the use of the military arm of the Government, and to place that arm under control of proper civil authority without crippling the President in any proper use of it, and, by repealing all Federal laws relating to the manner of holding elections for members of Congress, to remit to the people and the States once more the right to free elections under their own laws. These objects the Democratic party has endeavored to accomplish by the various measures which it has sought to pass into the forms of law and which have been so strenuously opposed by the Republican party in this and the last sessions of Congress. No more important question has ever engaged the attention of the people of this country in the time of peace. It involves no less an issue than this: Are our people, after passing through a civil war which taxed their energies to the utmost, and in which, for war purposes, they clothed their Executive with a most absolute power, capable, when the war is over, of re-establishing the civil administration of the Government by applying once more the checks and balances so necessary to secure popular rights; or will they, for the benefits and advantages that parties may derive from the exercise of such arbitrary power, suffer it to remain as a permanent part of our political system?

Our people have shown themselves equal to many emergencies and vindicated their capacity for self-government, and for maintaining the guarantees of civil liberty on many occasions, and in my opinion they will do so now. The Republican party, in its opposition to these necessary reforms, has made itself the champion of arbitrary power and of Federal interference in the elections, and in the end will be beaten. It is not a mere contest between the Democratic party on the one hand and the Republican party on the other, nor is it a controversy between the North and the South; it is a contest between the Republican party in its effort to retain the control of the Government and the people in their endeavor to re-establish the principles of a just, representative republic. Every man in this country whose political future is not bound up in the success of the Republican party is in favor of these reforms, and in the contest to secure them the Democratic party is but the mouth-piece and organ of the people, and no blunders or mistakes which it can make in its efforts to secure these reforms can cause their ultimate defeat.

I know it is a favorite saying among Republican leaders that they have been enabled to maintain power heretofore on account of the mistakes made by the Democratic party, but this is very far from being true, although from time to time they may have profited by such mistakes. I ask my Republican friends to look back over the past. At the close of the war their party was in power in all the Northern States, and they held the Southern States as conquered provinces and molded them in their reconstruction policy as the potter molds the clay in his hands. The people felt grateful to the Republican party because under its auspices the Rebellion had been put down and the territorial integrity of the country preserved. It is true that, on every battle-field, the Democrats of the Northern States stood side by side with Republicans in support of the Union. In my own State the roll of the living and the dead will show a Democrat of the rank and file for every Republican, and, among the most honored of the Democrats of Indiana, are to be found the names of Manson, Love, Gray, Slack, Shaw, Williams, and a host of others; yet the Democratic party, because it insisted upon being true to its principles in opposing such political measures of the Republican party as it is believed to be wrong, was charged with disloyalty.

Fourteen years have passed away. How stands the case now? This arrogant and imperious Republican party is in a minority in both branches of Congress, is in a minority in every State in the Union but four, and holds the executive power of this Government by commission of a political crime and against a popular majority of over 250,000 votes, and has no hope in the future except in its bad effort to array one section of the country against another. It requires no prophet to foretell its downfall, for it has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Terrible Cyclone.

A tornado marked by terrible death and destruction recently swept over a wide stretch of country, beginning in Western Missouri and extending over a portion of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska. The town of Irving, Kan., was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took on the character of a cyclone, and leveled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed, fifteen persons killed, and over forty wounded, many beyond hope of recovery. In the neighborhood of Frankfort, Kan., four or five farm-houses were blown over and several persons injured, and in the town several houses were destroyed. At Beatty, Kan., a number of houses were demolished. At Centralia, Kan., several houses were unroofed, and one house and barn blown down, trees uprooted, fences laid flat, and great damage done to crops. At Dennison Mills, Neb., a Catholic church was blown down, several houses damaged, and one lady severely injured. At Manhattan, Kan., a store in which fifteen people had taken refuge from the storm was blown down, and a woman and child killed. Near Lee's Summit, Mo., the house of Mr. Warren was totally destroyed. Two members of the family were killed and others severely wounded. The house of Alexander Scroggs was unroofed. His wife's skull was fractured. The houses of Dr. Dunnington and Mr. Underwood were destroyed, but their families escaped unharmed. The residence of Mr. Hutchins was torn to pieces, and the family badly hurt. A son of J. H. Warden was carried through the air a distance of 100 yards and when consciousness returned he found himself in a small stream. While going through the air he saw his small brother still higher than himself, and it is supposed that he must have been thrown still further, but when found after the disaster he was returning to the house, which was nothing but a mass of debris. In falling he was impaled on a stick of broken furniture that penetrated to the depth of two and one-half inches into his thigh, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The house of Mr. Harris, near Blue Springs, was demolished. Mr. Harris, his wife and little girl were killed, and three other children mortally wounded. Mr. Harris was lifted high up into the air, carried about 200 feet in the course the storm moved, and then dashed to the earth, while his wife and child were carried about the same distance in an opposite direction. One of the other children was found in a pool, fifty yards from the house, with a large bunch of wet straw and grass wrapped so tightly around his head and shoulders that it could only be removed with great difficulty. The child was but slightly injured, his escape being attributed to the mysterious bandage around him. At this point the storm-cloud burst, but came together again almost instantly with a terrific crash, bounded from the earth, came down again near the dwelling of Mr. Gore, which it passed through, leaving its side walls standing. At Delphos, Kan., five persons were killed in one house. Fifteen dead bodies were brought in from two square miles of territory. One man was taken up in his wagon, thrown to the ground again, and instantly killed. A woman and child were thrown against a wire fence and killed. The track of the tornado throughout its entire length and breadth was marked by death and destruction. Buildings were swept away as if they had been made of paper, trees uprooted, grain cribs, fences and crops destroyed, and horses and cattle killed. The storm in all its phases lasted about two hours. It was intensely dark, and the force of the wind was perfectly resistless. When a house was struck it was totally demolished. The people could give no intelligible account further than that there was a crash and then everything flew into the air as soon as possible. Everything that the central portion came in contact with was either destroyed or scattered promiscuously. Large trees were uprooted, roots, dirt and all, and were carried hundreds of feet. As an evidence of its terrible force it laid a stone fence level with the ground, and in some cases throwing stones of one and a half cubic feet a distance of 200 feet. The persons who were caught by it were in nearly all cases stripped of their clothing, and were so completely besmeared with mud that other persons were unable to recognize them until they spoke.

Anti-Tramp Legislation.

The New York Legislature has followed the example of that of Pennsylvania, and passed a Tramp law which imposes not less than a year's imprisonment on "all transient persons who rove about from place to place." The act is so drawn as to put the burden of proof on the accused person, and under it any stroller can be required to show that he is not a tramp. Trespass, kindling a fire on the highway or on any premises without consent, carrying firearms, or threatening to do any injury to any one, are made punishable by this law with two years' imprisonment in the case of tramps, while any resident of a town where an offense is committed is empowered to make arrests. The last provisions render the law more stringent than that in Pennsylvania and in no small degree make it self-enforcing.—*Springfield Republican.*

The California Constitutional Convention was in session 157 days, and cost several hundred thousand dollars. The session was to have been limited to 100 days, but it was impossible to complete the work within that time, and $150,000 more than was apportioned for the purpose was consumed for the pay of the members and the convention's running expenses.

Forty different species of tobacco are described by botanists.

A NEW ELDORADO.

A Sketch of Leadville, the Newest Product of the Mining Fever.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

California gulch, in which or on which, the new town of Leadville is growing up, lies at right angles to the Arkansas valley, and about twelve miles from the headwaters of the Arkansas river. It was a wild gulch, its sides growing thick with spruce forests, and a little snow-fed creek making its way down among them. But the waters of the creek held gold, and men soon found it out, cut down the spruce forests, and began placer mining all along the sides of the gulch. They are torn up and riddled to-day as if an earthquake had shaken them violently. All this while, in the stony mountains at the head of the gulch, lay stores untold of solid silver, of which the miners lower down, working for gold sands by the handful, never so much as dreamed. It is the old story of treasure biding the time of the man who knows its secret. One day, a man who knew one stone from another picked up a bit of mineral and handed it slyly and significantly to his comrade, saying nothing. The comrade, experienced in the ways of mines, took it, saying nothing, and pocketed it. The gulch was full of men; there were those working by their side to whom one word might be a hint. Later, alone, the two comrades conversed with each other on the subject of this bit of stone. They took cautious and secret rambles over the mountain side. They said not one word to anybody for two years, but quietly possessed themselves largely of lands. To-day in one mine which these two men own, you may see, it is said $6,000,000 worth of silver; not infer it, trust, hope, believe it, from the "dip," or "bearing," or "vein," as is usually the case in silver mines, but see it; the walls of the galleries are it! The miners simply chop the walls down, foot by foot, and wheel out the ore in barrows.

And the whole range is believed to be full of the precious metal. It is the western slope of the mountains lying back of Fair Play, on whose eastern slopes many profitable mines have been worked for years. It is odd that miners did not at once think if one side of a mountain were made of silver the other was likely to be. But they did not; and so the Leadville silver bided its time.

The town is a marvel. In six months a tract of dense spruce forest has been converted into a bustling village. To be sure the upturned roots and the freshly-hacked stumps of many of the spruce trees are still in the streets of the town; fallen spruce trees, too, on which you can sit down to rest, and here and there clumps of superb tall ones standing, which afford a most grateful protection from Colorado's hot May sun—the sun which made that mud I spoke of at the top of Weston's pass. Great spaces of scorched sage brush are to be seen, its gray stalks looking as twisted as if they had been wrung out wet and thrown down to dry. Great spaces covered with chips, also; nobody had time to pick up his chips, and they are handy to burn; the houses are all log cabins, or else plain, unpainted board shanties. Some of the cabins seem to burrow in the ground; others are set up on posts, like roofed bedsteads. Tents, wigwams of boughs, wigwams of bare poles, with a blackened spot in front, where somebody slept last night, but will never sleep again; cabins wedged in between stumps; cabins built on stumps; cabins with chimneys made of flower pots or bits of stovepipe—I am not sure but out of old hats; cabins half roofed; cabins with sail-cloth roofs; cabins with no roof at all—this represents the architecture of the Leadville homes. The Leadville places of business are another thing; there is one compact, straight street, running east and west, in the center of this medley of sage brush, spruce stumps, cabins and shanties. Here are shops, restaurants, billiard-rooms, dance halls, banks, lawyers' offices, hotels, livery stables—all that a town needs. There are fairly-built wooden houses, principally of the battlement-front style, and one story high—a few of them two stories high—and not without some pretence of finish; the platforms and steps in front of them make one continuous line of lounging grounds for Leadville men. I counted forty-six at one time in a short distance, men either leaning against door posts, or sitting with their elbows on their knees. The middle of the street was always filled with groups of men talking. Wagons were driven up and down as fast as if the streets were clear. It looked all the time as if there had been a fire and the people were just about dispersing, or as if a town meeting was just over. Everybody was talking, nearly everybody gesticulating. All faces looked restless, eager, fierce. It was a Monaco gambling-room emptied into a Colorado spruce clearing.

Do the Dying Suffer Pain?

People do not like to think of death. It is an unpleasant subject; but it constantly obtrudes itself, and there has been much speculation as to whether mental or physical pain attends the final act. Observation teaches us that there is little pain of either kind in dying. Experience will come to us all one of these days, but it will come too late to benefit those who remain. It seems to be a kind provision of nature that, as we approach the dread event, our terrors diminish, and the coward and the hero die alike—fearless, indifferent or resigned. As to physical pain, Dr. Edward H. Clark, in "Visions," says:

"The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, attends the final act. To the subject of it death is no more painful than birth. Painlessly we come; whence we know not. Painless we go; whither we know not. Nature kindly provides an anæsthetic for the body when the spirit leaves it. Previous to that moment and in preparation for it, respiration becomes feeble, generally slow and short, sudden expirations, so that the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time the heart acts with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on, the blood is not only driven to the head with diminished force and in less quantity, but what flows there is loaded more and more with carbonic acid gas, a powerful anæsthetic, the same as that derived from charcoal. Subject to its influence the nerve centers lose consciousness and sensibility, apparent sleep creeps over the system; then comes stupor, and then the end."

HE KNEW 'EM.

How an American Gentleman Was Intimate with All the Royal Family.

The London correspondent of *Harper's Bazar* says the royal family always bow to any one who salutes them, and, apropos of this, an amusing story has been told by a New Yorker, who found himself driving along the pretty country road leading to Chiswick one summer's evening in company with another gentleman; the latter, having just come abroad for the first time, was new to all English impressions and formalities. A grand garden party had been given, earlier in the afternoon, by the Princess of Wales, and, the guests having all returned to London, the road was somewhat deserted. As Mr. A—— and his friend bowled along, an open carriage came down the road toward them, containing two ladies dressed alike in black and white silk, with violet-wreathed bonnets, and faces that proclaimed them to be sisters. Mr. A—— lifted his hat, and the ladies smiled most agreeably, and bowed politely. "What pretty women!" exclaimed his companion. "You know them? Who are they?" "Only the Princess of Wales and her sister," replied Mr. A——, carelessly. A cloud of dust, and next came a dog cart, driven by a stout, handsome gentleman, by whose side sat the dark-haired, good-looking Czarowitz; again the same affable exchange of salutes. "Wales and his brother-in-law are passing," said A——, in passing. The rolling of more carriage wheels announced a victoria, in which sat the pretty young Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness of Lorne; a pleasant smile and bow from the latter, rather a haughty glance and brief inclination of the head from the former. "Beatrice and Louise," said A—— to his astonished companion, who had no time to speak before the landau of Princess Mary of Teck appeared, her stout Royal Highness smiling, as usual, with the most winning sweetness as she returned Mr. A——'s bow. Even the two ladies opposite her bowed prettily, and the gay-looking Duke of Teck, who came next in a T cart with the Duke of Edinburgh, gave a most sweeping return to Mr. A——'s salute. One royal name after another being uttered to Mr. A——'s companion, the latter broke out with: "Well, A——, I have *heard* Americans were well thought of over here, but only fancy how quickly you've got acquainted with the whole royal family. I wish I could have been introduced." Not until some weeks later, and finding himself in the park, and seeing how all the hats were lifted, and every one bowed to, did Mr. A——'s companion discover that his friend's intercourse with the royal family was a "bowing acquaintance" only.

Are Rattlesnakes Poison-Proof

A colored man went rushing into Scott's store, stating that he had "treed a rattlesnake in a gopher hole." This was fun for the boys. In a few minutes a party headed by Mr. Scott set out for the snake. On arriving at the place, sure enough it was found quietly sleeping on the back of the gopher. Mr Scott fastened two strong trout-hooks to the end of a long pole, and, hooking the reptile, held him firmly until he could be dug out. Cotton saturated with chloroform was then held to his mouth until he was insensible. He was then taken up to the store, restoratives applied, and soon he was in fighting trim. His mouth was then forced open and an ounce of hydrocyanic acid forced down his throat. Instead of being instantly killed, as all expected, the snake did not seem to mind the dose at all, but sprung from the box he had been placed in, and was ready for fight. Mr. Scott then, drawing his pistol, shot him dead. One drop of prussic acid placed on the tongue of a dog, it is said, will produce instant death; in this case an ounce had no effect on the snake. It is an interesting subject for investigation. —*Quincy (Fla.) Star.*

Hardly Ever.

A lady was entertaining at dinner a stranger who had brought a letter of introduction to her husband, and at the end of the meal coffee was served. The lady asked her guest if he took sugar with his coffee; he replied, "O. never, madam; that is to say, hardly ever, unless the coffee is very poor." A few minutes later he said, "Will you please give me a little sugar?"

It is a curious fact that the sale of books in San Francisco is not now as great as it was when the population of the city was much smaller. The San Francisco *State* says that within the last two years three of the largest retail book houses have gone out of the business, and those remaining complain of reduced sales. It is another curious fact that, in the "godless early days," the sales of religious books in California were far greater than they are now. Popular science, on the booksellers' shelves, seems to have taken the place of religion.

The Rev. W. T. Eustis, in a sermon at the Yale Theological Seminary, urged the need of more practical teaching in applied theology. He said that he had a Bible class of young men, among whom were several bank clerks, and he recently put to them the question: "If funds were intrusted to you as trustee, would you have a right to invest them in a savings bank, and take the interest to your own use?" Several replied that it would be perfectly legitimate.

Henry Young killed his wife at Pittsfield, Mass., and his insanity was so clearly proved that he was sent to an asylum. His own opinion was that he deserved to be hanged, and one morning he was found suspended by the neck with strips of bedclothes, dead.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Scarlet fever is decimating the children of Evansville.

New Albany has sold New Harmony a hand fire engine at $250.

A 7-year-old daughter of William Miller was fatally gored by a cow at Fort Wayne lately.

Over 300 head of sheep have been killed by dogs in Floyd, Harrison and Clark counties in the past two or three weeks.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Indiana Sunday School Union will be held at Richmond, June 25, 26 and 27.

Victor Emery has sued the city of Fort Wayne for $5,000 damages because he broke his leg on a defective sidewalk.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad is receiving large quantities of rails from the Indianapolis rolling-mills to relay its track.

A sensation in Brown county is the elopement of James Fleetwood, aged 53 years, with a Miss Thompson, aged 16. Fleetwood leaves a family behind him.

Great preparations are being made for commencement at the State University, which comes off June 11, this being the fiftieth anniversary of that institution.

There is said to be trouble ahead for the people of Scott county. The County Commissioners have ordered the building of an expensive poor asylum, and the people cannot afford the cost.

The enumeration of school children for some of the principal towns of the State is as follows: Lafayette, 6,307; South Bend, 3,712; Crawfordsville, 1,727; Bloomington, 845; La Porte, 3,462; Michigan City, 1,974; Franklin, 958; Madison, 5,540; Noblesville, 741; Muncie, 1,586; Lawrenceburg, 1,680; Brazil, 978.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Indianapolis, last week, elected the following officers: Most Worthy Grand Master, Bellamy J. Sutton; Deputy Grand Master, C. W. Prather; Senior Warden, Bruce Carr; Junior Grand Warden, Albert P. Charles; Grand Treasurer, Charles Fisher; Grand Secretary, William M. Smythe.

The School Apportionment.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has just filed his semi-annual apportionment of the State common-school revenue for tuition, and the enumeration of school children by counties, together with the total collections and the amounts apportioned, will be found below:

COUNTIES.	Number of Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total collected, ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.....
Adams	5,605	$ 5,184.22	$ 8,351.45
Allen	23,850	24,108.15	24,500.46
Bartholomew	7,776	12,120.16	11,586.24
Benton	3,692	6,656.34	5,497.07
Blackford	2,757	3,045.53	4,107.36
Boone	9,428	14,806.65	14,035.17
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	6,447	7,708.41	9,606.06
Cass	9,887	14,846.30	14,721.62
Clark	9,696	9,611.10	14,443.73
Clay	8,067	8,420.81	12,013.56
Clinton	8,029	9,344.90	11,969.78
Crawford	4,379	3,709.60	6,395.93
Daviess	7,828	7,327.06	11,663.73
Dearborn	9,670	11,726.38	14,609.43
Decatur	7,066	10,795.46	10,556.05
DeKalb	6,962	6,625.10	10,374.87
Delaware	7,686	12,619.70	11,377.04
Dubois	6,129	5,156.31	9,129.97
Elkhart	11,219	17,296.44	16,716.31
Fayette	3,608	5,396.77	5,377.41
Floyd	9,162	9,024.73	13,061.33
Fountain	7,038	10,345.09	10,443.64
Franklin	7,710	10,830.05	11,497.90
Fulton	4,903	5,912.00	7,400.07
Gibson	8,171	8,655.40	12,174.07
Grant	8,079	10,946.31	12,097.71
Greene	8,472	7,651.69	12,663.39
Hamilton	8,341	11,074.30	12,428.09
Hancock	5,769	8,914.30	8,595.81
Harrison	8,550	5,294.74	12,739.59
Hendricks	7,817	13,000.34	11,647.33
Henry	7,947	14,621.95	11,862.59
Howard	6,690	7,419.99	9,877.21
Huntington	7,605	8,385.29	11,331.45
Jackson	7,998	9,347.99	11,919.85
Jasper	3,378	4,096.95	5,033.29
Jay	6,717	7,439.05	10,008.37
Jefferson	12,000	9,804.74	17,883.41
Jennings	6,009	5,514.40	8,953.41
Johnson	6,627	10,752.06	9,874.21
Knox	10,891	9,818.19	16,199.20
Kosciusko	9,084	11,435.01	13,556.02
Lagrange	5,204	7,637.49	7,753.96
Lake	5,525	9,081.09	7,725.80
Laporte	10,990	15,531.09	16,375.10
Lawrence	6,603	6,945.70	9,738.18
Madison	9,880	12,999.90	14,681.80
Marion	35,390	104,180.21	52,815.06
Marshall	8,886	8,664.12	[illegible]
Martin	5,000	3,963.94	7,450.00
Miami	7,948	9,517.53	11,839.54
Monroe	5,619	7,730.80	8,318.84
Montgomery	9,724	14,349.77	14,488.76
Morgan	6,713	9,558.90	10,000.89
Newton	2,741	4,787.87	4,087.07
Noble	7,877	10,219.36	11,736.73
Ohio	1,972	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	5,368	4,276.20	7,940.38
Owen	6,047	6,426.17	9,010.08
Parke	6,599	10,186.98	9,832.51
Perry	6,600	6,240.64	9,834.04
Pike	5,757	4,968.55	8,577.92
Porter	6,290	8,519.17	9,379.70
Posey	8,370	8,730.73	[illegible]
Pulaski	3,677	6,470.77	5,479.79
Putnam	7,970	16,190.70	11,884.28
Randolph	9,129	13,768.44	13,600.72
Ripley	8,069	8,974.01	12,029.81
Rush	6,181	13,296.73	9,209.09
Scott	3,129	1,859.77	4,677.11
Shelby	8,470	14,369.30	12,619.34
Spencer	9,211	7,606.89	13,724.89
Starke	1,937	1,856.99	2,888.11
Steuben	5,227	6,851.89	7,798.02
St. Joseph	10,570	14,830.84	15,749.59
Sullivan	7,452	6,145.07	11,104.97
Switzerland	4,668	4,405.96	6,960.65
Tippecanoe	14,912	24,423.77	21,884.88
Tipton	5,296	5,066.09	7,874.65
Union	2,681	6,295.06	3,949.09
Vanderburg	17,058	23,370.52	25,416.42
Vermillion	*3,800	5,708.97	5,667.09
Vigo	15,554	24,349.17	23,175.46
Wabash	8,525	11,397.29	12,704.25
Warren	3,902	5,300.86	5,848.66
Warrick	8,263	6,350.42	12,341.07
Washington	6,894	7,851.40	10,272.08
Wayne	13,224	20,928.74	19,703.26
Wells	6,312	6,653.61	9,404.85
White	4,524	6,562.05	6,740.76
Whitley	5,865	6,968.58	8,728.56
Normal school	....	....	7,500.00
Total	707,845	$658,173.66	$1,062,164.09

*Estimated.

In his empirical frame of mind, Lord Beaconsfield, when in the Commons, was always heard at his worst. At his best he was incomparable. As a phrase-maker, a man who can, with a combination of two or three words, label, and, to some extent, lame an adversary, Disraeli had no equal. His passion, rarely indulged in, seemed always funny and feigned. But his polished shafts of sarcasm, his feathered darts of wit and irony flew about the House at will and never missed their mark. This gift he retained to the last, though as he became more prosperous his manner became more benign.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 12, 1879.
THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

The able speech of Senator McDonald of Indiana, on the "use of troops," will be found on the 3d page of this paper. Read what the Indiana statesman has to say.

In the band tournament held at Muncie, Ind, recently, the following bands were victors:

Class 1—Capital prize of $200, Currier's band, Cincinnati.

Class 2—Prize of $150, Female band, of Indianapolis.

Class 3—Prize of $100, Union City band.

Class 4—Prize of $100, Jonesboro band.

Class 5—Prize of $50, Selma band.

Class 5—Second Premium—Prize $25, Daleville band.

The Republican says "the citizens of Auburn are anxious to know something about the finances of the town." For the information of our cotemporary we will say that "the citizens of Auburn" read the report of the town officers in the COURIER of May 1st, 1879, and the voters indicated on May 5th, that the reports gave entire satisfaction. As to the school board, the report will be made to the county commissioners as the law requires; we are informed, however, that the school board does not owe one cent.

Murray, the burglar who was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, and who was brought to this county by the sheriff of Whitley county, a few Sundays ago, has since made his escape from the Whitley county jail in some mysterious way. Murray was brought to this county to point out the place where stolen goods were secreted, and the officers claimed that they had "got what they came for." It is said that some woman made the assertion, at Columbia City, that she had $3,000 that said Murray would not be taken to the penitentiary. A reward is offered for the prisoner.

Those of our citizens who were mentioned last week as having gone to Logansport to meet George Hazzard in a criminal prosecution, did not have the pleasure of meeting slippery George, he having jumped the town before the arrival of our citizens. Nothing was done in the case, except that the Auburn parties were required to give bond in the sum of $500 each, for their appearance at the September term of the Cass county court. Since then Hazzard has commenced a civil suit in the same court, against the same parties, for $10,000 damages. We have not space for further comment this week, but hope to be able to give full particulars in our next issue.

In the case of the State vs. Benjamin Gaskill, charged with drawing and threatening to use deadly weapons, the defendant was fined $10.00 which he refused to pay, preferring to go to jail. Application was made to the county commissioners to have the prisoner put at hard labor, whereupon Benjamin concluded to replevy the judgement, which including costs amounted to about $75.00. Alexander Hurraw and Stephen H. Ensley went his bail. Our space will not allow a full statement of the evidence in the case. We only add that the trouble was caused by a neighborhood quarrel, and in all such cases all parties are more or less at fault.

At the Elkhart decoration day exercises, week before last, Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, was the orator, and his numerous political allusions, at such an unbefitting time, have elicited much comment by the press. These remarks, by the Ligonier Banner, we regard as entirely apropos:

"Milo S. Hascall, who is 'hardly ever' expected to talk fifteen minutes in public without exhibiting his assinine qualities, had the effrontery and meanness to deliver a senseless partisan harangue on the occasion of decorating the soldiers' graves at Elkhart. While such contemptible twaddle might reasonably have been expected from an empty-headed blatherskite like Hascall, we are surprised that a sense of propriety did not impel the parties having charge of the decoration ceremonies to put a stop to the fellow's venomous ranting against a great political party, which to-day constitutes an overwhelming majority of the American people."

A Tooter.

The act of our general assembly in regard to the blowing of locomotive whistles at road crossings, approved March 20, is about the sickest attempt to remedy an old law that we have ever observed; it is a clear case of "out of the frying-pan into the fire," and if the country at large and the legislature itself does not soon so regard it, we will renounce all our claims to the possession of average horse-sense. Here is the subject matter—Listen: "It shall be the duty of all railroad companies, operating in this state, to have attached to every locomotive engine a whistle, such as is now in use or may be hereafter used by all well-managed railroad companies, and the engineers or other persons in charge of or operating such engine upon the line of any such railroad, shall, when such engine approaches the crossing of any turnpike or other public highway in this state, and when such engine is not less than eighty nor more than one hundred rods from such crossing, sound the whistle on such engine attached thereto, continuously, from the time of sounding such whistle until such engine shall have fully passed such crossing."

The object of this law, if it has any, was evidently to avoid accidents at crossings, but we venture to say, prompted by personal observation thus far, that there will be ten accidents hereafter where there was but one in the past, at least so long as such a nuisance can be sustained and tolerated by the people whom it afflicts. The old custom of simply ringing the bell while passing crossings was amply sufficient to warn all persons who might be near the crossing, and, in view of the fact that even the ringing of the bell has a tendency to frighten horses, some question might arise as to whether it might not be better to abolish that. People generally, nowadays, in a country where railroads form a perfect network, are on the alert when crossing railway tracks, though of course occasional cases of carelessness are to be found. However frequent these may be, when comparing the almost inevitable increase of accidents that will be occasioned—when considering the constant din in the ears of railway passengers, and the general discomfiture of everybody who lives in the neighborhood of a railroad, or in a railroad town,—weighing all these disadvantages in the balance, as against the customary method, the new "tooting law" is, to say the least, abominable.

In reference to the election of county superintendent, the Press of last week says:

"A number of other republicans were candidates and had friends on the board; but as the COURIER had insisted that politics should enter into the of a superintendent, the republican trustees came together and agreed upon a candidate they could all support, and carried the day. Mr. Eares received the entire vote of his party, for the fifth term, and it is not too much to say that, under other circumstances, he would have been again elected."

Concerning the same, the Garrett Herald man chips in, as follows:

"Had the democracy kept quiet upon the subject, and not offered an insult, through their county organ, to the republicans who voted for Mr. B. upon several similar occasions, the manner of conducting the election would, in all probability, have been different. As the democrats desired the party vote tested, the republicans felt disposed to gratify them, and before the election, met in caucus and nominated Mr. McIntosh who was elected by one majority."

It will be remembered that we did not mention the appointment of county superintendent, until the 3d of April, one month after the republicans had taken advantage of the death of a democratic trustee, and appointed a republican to fill the vacancy, for the express purpose of appointing a republican county superintendent.

The charge that the COURIER was the first to intimate that politics should be considered in the election of a superintendent, is false in every particular; though we would not be ashamed of it, if true; for there is no reason why each party cannot, with as much propriety, present a candidate for county superintendent, as for state superintendent of public instruction; one is just as proper as the other. Those who are continually harping about making school appointments without regard to politics, are the very fellows who will slip one of their own party into office at every opportunity, just as was done in the case in question. Can it be denied that the appointment, of a successor to Mr. Greenwood, trustee of Franklin township, almost before the deceased was cold in death, was a trick of the republican party of this county to secure the office of county superintendent? Why such haste, if nothing was at stake? The trick was too transparent; every person knew that the republicans intended to whip every trustee of their party into the support of a republican, though the scheme came near failing, owing to one of the trustees trying to dodge the republican caucus, to avoid pledging himself to vote for any certain candidate; he was finally captured, however, and compelled to do that which the Press condemned publicly, and that which its editor sanctioned privately. So far as we are concerned, we care not who is superintendent, but the COURIER will always be found supporting a democrat, if qualified for the position, rather than a republican, for that or any other office, from the president down to road supervisor, whether there is a possibility of success or not.

Value of Property in DeKalb County.

The real estate and personal property in DeKalb county, as returned by the township assessors for the year 1879, is as follows.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS & IMPROV'.	PERS'N'L PROP'Y.	TOTAL TAX'BL'S
Butler	272 869	51 285	324 154
Jackson	380 572	57 715	438 287
Concord	379 201	100 049	479 750
Newville	155 883	42 512	198 395
Stafford	170 161	28 055	198 216
Wilmington	353 499	48 585	401 084
Union	544 321	70 748	615 064
Richland	342 445	74 223	416 668
Fairfield	521 899	94 000	615 899
Smithfield	368 917	82 073	450 990
Franklin	426 334	56 915	483 249
Troy	152 131	31 780	183 911
Keyser	282 598	27 539	310 137
TOWNS.			
Auburn	286 581	100 874	386 455
Waterloo	246 311	98 100	344 411
Butler	133 778	33 811	166 589
Garrett	64 300	16 678	80 978
Total	5080 320	1023 937	6104 257

Angola.

—Geo. Treese and N. Buckland of Waterloo, were in town on last Friday.

—Dr. B. S. Shaffer and wife, of Antwerp, O., were in town visiting relatives last week.

—Miss Ida Pence, of Ligonier, is in town visiting her sister, Mrs. W. K. Shaffer.

—Commissioners court is still in session.

—Rial Alora Marvin, foreman of the Herald office, is visiting in Roanoke, this state.

—We had a walking match in this place one night last week.

—Elmer Carpenter was visiting in Ft. Wayne last week.

—The Steuben county medical society was in session in this place last Friday.

—Strawberries have made their appearance in market.

—The glorious fourth is to be celebrated in this place with a big time.

—Mr. Bascom Black and Miss Mattie Sowle were visiting in Ligonier last week. They report a good time.

—Frank Patterson, of Hudson, Mich., is in town, and on the sick list.

—Cyrus Cline was re-elected by the township trustees for county superintendent.

—Several of the young men of this place spent the Sabbath in Waterloo.

—Business was terribly dull last Saturday.

—Louis Bohn, of Waterloo, was in town on Monday.

—Prof. E. B. Smith, of Freemont, was in town one day this week.

—Several of the saloon keepers have been disappointed in procuring liquor licenses this term of commissioners' court.

—A man by the name of Wm Noyes, brother to Hon. E. B. Noyes, committed suicide last Thursday evening by taking strychnine. He was a widower and had one boy. Domestic difficulties was the cause of the rash act. He was about 50 years old. GOLA.

St. Joe.

—Frost Saturday morning.

—Not much prospect for corn; wheat and oats above the average.

—At the St. Joe elevator wheat is worth $1.06, oats 27 cents, and corn 35 cents. During the month of May, 8,000 bushels of wheat and 6,000 bushels of oats were shipped from this place; and the shipments for the year ending May 31st, were 65,000 bushels of wheat and oats.

—Died, June 6, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Thomas Johnson, of Concord township. Funeral services were held in the grove at Widney's Corners, Sunday, June 8.

—The Dunkards have been holding a series of meetings, at the Sodom schoolhouse, which continued Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

—Alex. Filley, of Newville, proposes to make St. Joe his future residence, having bought property and moved his family recently. We look to see Newville abandoned, one of these days, entirely.

—Sealed proposals for the building of a church in St. Joe will be received by the committee until June 21.

—Tommy Ables has finally conquered, and, after the third trial, made the raise of the necessary papers and was hitched in the matrimonial harness Sunday morning last, Rev. Oviatt, of Newville, performing the ceremony. We learn that Tommy and Jennie will take a trip over the B. & O. on Pete's hand-car, to celebrate the happy affair. They have our best wishes for a shining life and many Able blessings.

—J. S., of Coburn Corners, must learn to pay his saw-mill bills promptly or stay away from Antwerp, Ohio, as changing his name doesn't pay. So says the firm of Champion Bros.

—J. S. France, having sold his interest in the saw-mill to Bleeks & Filley, proposes to have another mill here in the course of a month or six weeks. Success to you, Joe; "the more the merrier."

—A certain would-be prominent man, not a thousand miles away from our little village, has been trying to make himself more conspicuous of late by circulating a remonstrance to one of St. Joe's petitioned improvements, which latter would be not only a benefit to St. Joe, but to a large scope of country south of the river, equal to, if not larger, than all of the town of Concord. It is not the increase of taxes which pinches those who started the remonstrance, but something else, which we propose to give a little airing one of these days.

Still Victorious.

Many years have passed since Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was first offered to the public; and its superiority over all Baking Powders for making wholesome, light, sweet bread and biscuits has been established. Still victorious, standing to-day in the estimation of thousands as the only safe and reliable powder.

—Fred Davis returned last evening from Bloomington, where he has been attending college. He looks well and wears the same smile as of old.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Emily L. Duck was born Sept. 20, 1842, in what was then Richland county, Ohio, and with her parents emigrated to Goshen, Indiana, in 1858. She was united in marriage to Martin L. Duck, November 11, 1860, and departed this life June 6, 1879, aged 35 years, 8 months and 6 days, leaving her husband and six children to mourn her loss. She professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and was baptised into the Baptist church of this place, October 9, 1870. She was a loving and affectionate mother, a devoted companion, a kind neighbor, and lived a consistent christian life of singular beauty, continually letting her light "so shine that others, seeing that light, were constrained to walk therein."

She endured her long and severe affliction with christian patience and fortitude, and entered the valley without a fear or murmur, but could say, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me," which words were selected by her self as her funeral text.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Bohler, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN BOHLER, Adm'r.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS.
May 26th, 1879. 24-3

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y.

Summer Normal.

There will be a

Summer Normal School

At Fremont Ind., beginning July 15th, 1879, and continuing six weeks. Teachers will have no better opportunity for fitting themselves for the practical work of the school-room. Students desiring to review the common branches, or to pursue them as regular studies, will find ample accommodations for so doing.

PROF. SMITH, principal of the Fremont Graded and Normal School, will have especial charge of Grammar, Physiology and the

Teachers' Training Class.

Board reduced to $2.00 per week (seven days.)
TUITION per week $1.00
" " term 5.00

Address, W. H. SHARRAUGH,
Fremont, Ind.
24-4w.

NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE "TONE."

WHEN A TAILOR

No matter how high up his "tone" is, asks you $10 and $14 for a pair of "trousers," as he calls them, the wool of which is sorted by orphans and poor blind girls, and is kept some years in some old mill in Germany before he buys it on credit; when this noble tailor stands off and views you, enveloped in one of his $35 suits, gesticulating like a maniac, you may think here is a little humbug about it all, but it is not humbug; it is just twenty dollars out of your pocket into his'n. There is a place where you can get precisely the same suit for—well, you call on

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,
For Further Particulars.

ROOT & COMPANY.

SILKS.

The superiority of our Silk Department over that of any other house in the city, is a long-established fact. We have never before, however, been able to offer the same inducements in that department to purchasers that we now can.

DRESS SILKS

In all the new and desirable shades and designs.

Trimming Silks and Satins to Match.

WE have now in stock an unusual fine line of AMERICAN SILKS, in plain and brocade patterns, so justly celebrated for their beauty of colorings and designs, and great durability.

BLACK SILKS.—Besides an elegant assortment of black dress silks, we have received several pieces of MANTILLA SILKS, 27 inches wide, and just the thing in every way for the purpose. We have always made our silk department a specialty, and are satisfied with the lowest possible prices consistent with the best class of goods.

GRENADINES, in black and colors, and in all the new and tasteful designs, at exceedingly low prices.

BLACK CASHMERES.—In these goods we keep only the makes of established reputation for purity of dye, and excellence of make and finish. We are offering these goods at prices that must command the attention of the closest buyers.

MOURNING GOODS.—We are now able to display everything desirable in this line, and at our well-known low prices.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.—We have many attractions in this department, and some special bargains well worth looking at. This department is especially interesting at this time.

FRINGES.—We have an elegant line of silk and grass fringes, in all colors, ranging in price from 40c to $4. The low prices that we have made on these goods have given them an extraordinary sale this season.

NOTIONS, ETC.—We here mention a few specialties under this head. SACQUE and DRESS ORNAMENTS in large variety. Some of the most EXQUISITE BUTTONS are offered—each one a work of art. New line of BRETON and TORCHON LACES. DOUBLE-FACED RIBBONS in all the novel and desirable shades and combinations. The completest line of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S gloves and hosiery ever before offered by us. LACE mits in black and colors.

Novelties in PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS. A large line of extra fine muslin underwear for ladies just received.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Good Legal Advice,
Sound Preaching and Good Doctoring.

W.J. AUSTIN & CO.
BOOT
UP SIDE
DOWN

100 LAWYERS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
PREACHERS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
DOCTORS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
2400 BOYS and GIRLS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.
THOUSANDS of FARMERS buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.

In fact all of the people within 25 miles of this BOOT, that know the worth of goods and money, buy their boots and shoes at the boot up-side down.

W. J. AUSTIN & CO., Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Whew!

—Let's go swimmin'.

—Shoot the new railroad law.

—Everybody is "conspiring" much.

—Next comes the old settlers' meeting.

—The very latest, in summer hats, at Yesbera's new store.

—Amos Keeter was in town this week. Everybody knows him.

—Highest prices paid for wool, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The new walk in the court-yard is a daisy—it's a darling— it's a dumpling.

—Conductor Geo. Hogford is again on duty, having had a hard tussle with a billious attack.

—The wool trade is getting lively in Auburn; the highest price paid yesterday was 26 cents.

—Jos. Beugnot went up to Angola Tuesday, looking after his interests in the nursery business.

—An abstract of the proceedings of the board of commissioners will appear in next week's issue.

—For choice family groceries, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.; they always sell at bottom prices.

—Go to Yesbera's new place of business and see how cheap he is selling gents' furnishing goods.

—The best place in DeKalb county to buy clothing, dry-goods and groceries, is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The best five cent cigars in town are sold by Schaab, Beugnot & Co. Try them and be convinced.

—Sam. Pommert, the slender tonsorial artist on Main street, has just completed a flying trip to Ohio.

—There is more agricultural machinery handled at Auburn, than any other town in the state, of the same size.

—Lawyer Rose presided in the circuit court yesterday, while Judge McClellan was running a little court in the jury room.

—Our main street jeweler and watchmaker, J. Abright, left Monday on a trip to Columbus, O. Later—He's back.

—Mr. Griswold, of Auburn, was in town Saturday last, and took part in the exercises at the grove.—Garrett Herald.

—There is more Leasure about Kiblingers hardware-store, than any other place we know of. They call it John, for short.

—The genial ex-editor of the COURIER, (Tom Mays, we mean,) got in from St. Louis Tuesday evening. He reports a gorgeous time.

—Sol. Barney, one of Spencerville's enterprising dry-goods merchants paid the COURIER office a substantial visit last Monday.

—The Boston Post says that Adam never smoked. We'll bet two to one, though, he chewed something when Eve gave him away.

—The new sidewalk in front of the court house, is universally admired. We fellows on the north side would be satisfied with a plain one.

—Call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for fur hats, as they have the largest and best selected stock in DeKalb county, at prices below all competion.

—The north-west corner room on the second floor of the court house has been assigned to the county superintendent, by the board of commissioners.

—A twenty-five-cent pencil, stationery and jewelry vender, accompanid by a dame who assists him, was spouting on the street-corners this week.

—The Butler band requests us to say that the members of that organization, who behaved badly at Auburn on decoration day, have been expelled.

—The contract for making the next one hundred seed cleaners for Messrs. Ensley & Shilling has been awarded to F. T. Zimmerman, he being the lowest bidder.

—The parties who laid the stone walk in front of the court house were paid the sum of $178.40 for the work and material, which includes the GUARDIAN ANGELS.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., June 7th, 79. N. M. Adams, (2), W. A. Hall, P. H. Roland, (3).

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—S. S. Mallory, of Toledo, who is engaged in the milling business, a brother-in-law of T. C. Mays, dropped into Auburn yesterday and will remain on a visit of several days.

—CARPETS! CARPETS!!—The best place to buy carpets in DeKalb county, is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., as they have the best selection, and at prices far below all competition.

—Married, at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 5, 1879, at the residence of James H. Tidd, by Elder N. N. Bartlett, George Headley, of Newville, Ind., and Miss Mary H. Hamel, of Niles.

—Perry Lukens, of Fort Wayne, traveling agent and solicitor for the Gazette, was knocking around town Tuesday. He is a pleasant fellow, and competent for the position he holds.

—We should have said last week that Prof. C. A. Fyke and lady, and Mr. W. M. Kist (of the Record) and lady, all of Butler, gave the COURIER office a pleasant call. Better late than never.

—Yesbera has moved his stock of goods to the room north of Abright's jewelry store. Call and see him when you want a new suit made in the latest fashion.

—There has been nine jury trials in the circuit court since our last issue. We consider that getting along pretty well. Proceedings are proceeding with clock-like regularity.

—While at Ft. Wayne last Saturday, Dr. J. B. Casebeer met with an accident by being thrown from a carriage. His injuries are not considered serious, and he will be ready for business again in a few days.

—The conductors, engineers and firemen on all the railroads, as well as people who live along the lines, are mad enough to chew soap and spit white, in consequence of the passage of the new "whistling law."

—The happiest period in a boy's life, as we have learned from a sad yet blissful experience, is the day when he can pull at the end of a nickel cigar, in the presence of his paternal dad, without subjecting himself to a premature grave.

—The Lutheran Sunday-school of Auburn, will hold a picnic in the grove near Ensley Avenue, on Saturday June 21st, 79, to which all other schools in the county are invited. Get ready to go, take your dinner along, and have a good time.

—Judge Lowry will be present at the meeting of the old settlers, one week from to-day, and has consented to talk for a few moments. The meeting is to be held at Ensley's grove, near the junction. See order of exercises in another column.

—There is a greater victory gained by the man or woman who can say, "I was wrong and am sorry; forgive me," than mailed knights ever won on the battle-field.—Ex.

True, but how much handier it is to be bull-headed and say, "You hateful old brute, you wouldn't give up if you knew you were wrong!"

—A grand concert will be given at Ensley's hall on Wednesday evening, June 18, '79, by about forty children, under the leadership of Miss Franc Stahl. The programme will consist of a selection of first-class music, and the entertainment will be first-class throughout. Admission 10 cents.

—Strawberries are getting within the reach of the average country editor—ten cents a quart. Our mouth waters as we anticipate and wait for some man to come in who doesn't stand us off, in which unlooked-for event we mean to buy a couple—of strawberries, not quarts.

—In a letter dated June 10th, and addressed to our townsman, W. H. Dills, Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, states that he will increase the crowd at the old settlers' meeting, to be held at Auburn on Thursday, June 19th, by a majority of one, and that he will be glad to meet his old-time friends at this place.

—The old settlers' meeting, to be held next Thursday, June 19th, will be an enjoyable affair. Several of the oldest pioneers of DeKalb and adjoining counties will be present, and no pains will be spared to interest all who attend. Miss Frankie Ryan will assist materially in the entertainment, as she has kindly consented to furnish music for the occasion.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

—The Olympic theatre at Ft. Wayne, commence the play of the "Black Crook" at that place next Monday, June 16, and will continue one week. They have secured the original Black Crook company from the grand opera house, of New York, and the performance will be first-class in every respect. Don't fail to go down to the city and see it next week.

—As one of the results of the infamous railroad law which has recently gone into effect, requiring the continuous blowing of the engine-whistle for eighty rods, at every wagon-road crossing, a team ran away at the stave-factory last Monday and demolished things most beautifully. This, however, is but a beginning; we shall expect them, or to hear of them, hourly.

—License to retail intoxicating liquor in DeKalb county, was granted to the following parties at the June term of commissioners court:

Thomas Somers, Auburn,
Wm. Rainier, "
Fred Hulsenbeck, "
S. J. Locke, Waterloo,
James H. Clifford, "
Isaac Herschler, Butler,
Nicholas Gengnagle "

—Marshal Scott tells us about a skeleton—not a skeleton wagon, but a "sure 'nuff" dead skeleton—that was unearthed a few days ago, while the work on the avenue was in progress. He—i. e. the dead skeleton—having been extremely dead for a number of years, was unable to give his name, or tell where he was going; and as he had no vest on—or anything else to speak of—his card couldn't be found on his person. If any one has lost such a man, or wants one, apply to Tom Scott for terms.

—We learn with sincerest regret of the death, on Monday of last week, June 2, of Dr. N. Sherman, of Plymouth, one of the most highly esteemed and oldest practicing physicians of that place, having been a resident for the last thirty-four years. He was in his sixty-third year, and had been ill for some time. His home paper, the Plymouth Democrat, gives a full sketch of his life and dwells upon it in a lengthy and well-merited memorial.

—We had the pleasure, during his visit of the latter part of last week, of meeting a brother pencil-pusher in the person of D. H. Tolan, of the Delphos (O.) Herald. He is an intelligent, affable gentleman, and a brother of T. J. Tolan, the well-known master-architect of Fort Wayne. Mr. Tolan has occasion (?) to visit Auburn quite frequently, on business,—business, did we say? well yes, it is business,—and we will be glad to welcome him at all times.

—A "sweet-scented scoundrel" stopped in front of Davenport's drug-store, one day last week, and inquired who kept the store next door; upon being informed that it was S. W Ralston's, and that he was absent, the s.-s.s. dropped in casually, you know, and told Mrs. Ralston that he wanted to see her husband; had known him for years; particular friend; wanted fifty cents "till to-morrow;" would be all right then, etc., etc. Mrs. R. unsuspectingly gave it to him, and where now is the s.-s. s.?—on his usual "beat," in search of fresh victims.

—The following delicate surgical operation was performed at Hicksville, a few days since, and is thus spoken of by the News:

"On Tuesday Dr. Combs, assisted by Dr. Kiamont, in the presence of the other physicians of our town, performed a difficult surgical operation upon Geo. Gilbert, whose brain is badly diseased, in the first place caused by being hit with a piece of shell while in the army and since by a scantling. A piece of the skull 3x1¼ inches was sawed out, commencing on the top of the forehead and running back toward the crown of the head, putting in a silver plate. Mr Gilbert stood the operation very well, and bids fair to recover. The brain was badly diseased."

Dr. Price's Floral Riches.

This delightful Cologne water is receiving much attention not only from the ladies and gentlemen of refinement and taste, but from professional men generally. It is so gratefully refreshing to the invalid, its odor is so exquisitely delicate and yet so rich and persistent.

Church Socials.

—The ladies' Presbyterian society will give a strawberry festival on next Tuesday evening, in Dr. Ford's building. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. J. E. ROSE, Sec'y.

—The mite society of the M. E. church will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. Robbins, on Friday evening, June 20th, refreshments at eight o'clock. All are invited to attend.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

Soldiers Reunion.

At the last meeting of the Union Soldiers' Association of this city it was determined to hold a reunion of the ex-soldiers of this county at Auburn, on or about the 19th or 20th of September, or the 8th of October next, the anniversary of important battles in which many of the DeKalb soldiers were engaged. Committees will be appointed at the next meeting of the association to confer with ex-soldiers in other parts of the county.

R. H. WEAMER, Sec'y.

Proceedings of Town Board.

At a regular meeting of the town board, held at the office of the clerk, Friday evening, June 6th, 1879, the following business was transacted:

Allowed Reed & Lowry, for printing,	22.85
Allowed I. N. Cool, for lumber,	120.00
Allowed N. Ensley, for service as school trustee,	36,00
Allowed W. H. McIntyre, for service as school trustee,	53.18
Allowed F. E. Davenport, for service as school trustee,	36.00
Allowed W. H. Dills for legal services,	10.00

Bill of G. H. K. Moss, for fees, laid over until next meeting.

John Otto, elected school trustee for three years.

The following taxes were levied for the year 1879:

For municipal purposes, 40 cents on each $100, and 75 cents on each poll.

For real estate bonds and interest on same, 5 cents on each $100.

For fire department bonds and interest on same, 5 cents on each $100.

For school-house bonds and interest on same, 50 cents on each $100, and 25 cents on each poll.

For tuition school fund, 20 cents on each $100, and 50 cents on each poll.

Total levy made by town board, $1.20 on each $100, and $1.50 on each poll.

Board adjourned.

High Commendation.

GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that I have examined, analyzed and tested your Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and find the same strong, fine, made of good material, and well put up in bottles of full measure. Your fruit coloring is free from any deleterious substance. Therefore, I gladly commend the above named products of yours for family use. Resp'y,

PROF. M. DELAFONTAINE.

Tax Levies for 1879.

Taxes levied by the township trustees, board of commissioners and school boards, for the year 1879, on each $100 of valuation.

CORPORATIONS.		TP. TAX.	ROAD TAX.	SPEC. SCH'L.	
				EACH $100.	EACH POLL.
Butler	tp.	15	15	20	
Jackson	"	10	15	20	25
Concord	"	10	15	25	50
Newville	"	10	15	35	100
Stafford	"	10	10	10	
Wilmington	"	5	15	20	
Union	"		15	5	50
Richland	"		15	20	
Fairfield	"	10	15	20	40
Smithfield	"	10	10	10	30
Franklin	"	15	15	25	
Troy	"	20	15	15	
Keyser	"	15	25	20	
Auburn	town.			15	50
Waterloo	"			25	100
Butler	"			—	—
Garrett	"			30	25

For county purposes, 40 cents on each $100, and for interest on county bonds, 10 cents on each $100.

Public Drains.

The following petitions for ditches were filed at the June term of commissioners' court:

John Fink, petitioner, Troy township. Viewers, J. J. VanAuken, W. L. Blair and J. W. Boyle.

Joseph Wingert et al., petitioners, Wilmington township. Viewers, J. J. VanAuken, W. L. Blair and G. W Swartz.

Samuel Wolf et al., petitioners, Franklin township. Viewers, J. J. VanAuken, W. L. Blair and Jerry Lewis.

John Carper et al., petitioners, Union and Jackson townships. Viewers, J. J. VanAuken, R. N. Crooks and J. D. Kelley.

Francis Klinke, petitioner, Franklin township. Viewers, J. J. VanAuken, W. L. Blair and J. W. Boyle.

Final reports were made on the ditches petitioned for by Daniel McClellan et al., in Troy township, and Jacob H. Smith et al. in Troy township.

Twenty-four ditch cases are now pending in commissioners court.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Old Settler's Society of DeKalb county will be held at Auburn in the beautiful grove on Ensley Avenue, between Auburn and Auburn junction, on Thursday, June 19th, 1879. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m.
Music.
Oration by Hon. John Morris.
Music.
Recess for dinner.
1:30 p. m. Music.
Report of officers.
Election of officers.
Speeches by old settlers, Hon. A. Ellison, of Lagrange, Judge Prentiss, of Noble, L. H. Stocker, Esq., of Steuben; Major Sprott, Hon. R. Lowry, Col. I. B. McDonald, and others, are invited and expected to be present.
Music.
Benediction.

Arrangements have been made for excursion rates on the railroads leading to Auburn on that day. The Ft. W., J. & S. railroad will carry passengers on regular trains from Angola, Pleasant Lake, Summit and Waterloo at excursion rates. The Eel River railroad will run a special train leaving Butler at 8 a. m., stopping at Moore's Station, and returning to Butler at 6:30 p. m. The B. & O. railroad will carry passengers from Albion, Avilla, Garrett, Hicksville St. Joe and Concord.

Tables will be prepared in the grove, and every person is expected to come with baskets well filled with refreshments.

S. B. WARD, Pres.
W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.
T. D. GROSS,
Chairman of Ex. Com.

Newville.

—Weather pleasant and warm at this time; very different from last Friday morning, when we had ice for breakfast.

—Wheat looks well in this region, and bids fair for a good crop, though some fears are expressed that it has been injured by the last frosts.

—The writer of the Spencerville items is rather hard on the Newvillians who attended the concert at that place, especially the "star of the east;" this is the first time we ever knew that the "star of the east" had traveled so far west.

—The ladies all want new hats, as a matter of course, and business is lively at the millinery stores; but business in general is rather dull.

—We had a nice little row at the drug-store a few days ago, and too much "family disturbance" was the probable cause.

—The health of this region is remarkably good just now, for which we of course feel thankful. ALPHA.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-cow 6-m.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 25-1y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1879,

At the residence of John F Cobarn, deceased, of DeKalb county, Ind., all of his personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of two colts, one horse, three cows, two heifers, buggy, oats by the bushel, lumber, one-half interest in a sulky rake, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

May 14, 1879. 21-w.

HIGHEST REWARD
Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!
These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.
Descriptive pamphlets in English and German.
Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS
To come to Ft. Wayne and buy their clothing.
TELL YOUR FRIENDS
That our stock of men's boys' and childrens' clothing is the finest, best and most carefully constructed and trimmed in the state.
ALSO SAY
That we make no pretensions to be one of the many cheap (sheep's) clothing stores.
BUT ARGUE
We have the money, all the facilities and essential qualifications to sell first-class garments much lower than smaller concerns can buy inferior goods for.
COME TO US
And look at our stock, examine our styles and prices, and we feel assured of your patronage.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
G. O. D. One Price Clothers and Gents' Furnishers, 9 east Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Opposite North Door Court House.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK
OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS
CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR AND WINDOW CAPS &c,
Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.
The ONLY Shop
In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on
Tin Roofing and Spouting,
And in fact all kinds of job tin, copper and sheetiron work, repairs, &c., &c.
Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.
19-tf. B. GOODMAN.

Apportionment of School Funds.

The following is the apportionment of the school fund, made by the county auditor, to the several towns and townships in the county, June 9, 1879.

CORPORATIONS.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMON FUND	CONG'L. FUND.	LIQUOR LICENSE.	TOTAL.
TOWNSHIPS.					
Butler	240	357 60	13 49	37 93	409 02
Jackson	442	658 59	24 84	69 83	753 26
Concord	500	749 47	28 26	79 46	857 19
Newville	272	405 28	15 28	42 98	463 54
Stafford	190	296 51	11 18	31 45	339 14
Wilmington	581	865 69	32 71	91 77	990 17
Union	399	594 51	22 42	63 03	679 96
Richland	606	902 94	34 05	95 72	1032 71
Fairfield	557	829 93	31 29	87 98	949 20
Smithfield	500	745 00	28 09	78 98	852 07
Franklin	406	604 94	22 81	64 14	691 89
Troy	208	309 92	11 68	32 88	354 48
Keyser	309	460 41	17 36	48 82	526 59
TOWNS.					
Auburn	594	885 06	33 37	93 83	1012 26
Waterloo	514	765 86	28 88	81 19	875 93
Butler	356	530 44	20 00	56 24	606 68
Garrett	277	412 75	15 56	43 77	472 08
Total	6963	$10,374 87	391 27	1100 00	11,866 14

Davenport the Druggist.
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

Trade Mark
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

GROWING OLD.

Is it parting with the freshness
 Of the smoothly-dimpled cheek?
Is it losing from the dimples
 Half [illegible] they speak?
Is it fading [illegible]
 From the wavy, golden hair?
Is it finding on the forehead
 Graver lines of thought and care?

Is it dropping—as the rose-leaves
 Drop their sweetness, overblown—
Household names that once were dearer,
 More familiar, than our own?
Is it meeting on the pathway
 Faces strange and glances cold,
While the soul, with moan and shiver,
 Whispers sadly, "Growing old!"

Is it frowning at the folly
 Of the ardent hopes of youth?
Is it cynic melancholy
 At the rarity of truth?
Is it disbelief in loving,
 Selfish hate, or miser's greed?
Then, such blight of nature's noblest
 Is a "growing old" indeed.

But the silver thread that shineth
 Whitely in the thinning tress,
And the pallor where the bloom was
 Need not tell of bitterness;
And the brow's more [illegible] furrows,
 Where it once was marble fair,
May be but the spirit's tracing
 Of the peace of answered prayer.

If the smiles have gone in deeper,
 And the tears more quickly start—
Both together meet in music
 Low and tender in the heart;
And in others' joy and gladness,
 When the life can find its own,
Surely angels lean to listen
 To the sweetness of the tone.

Nothing lost of all we planted,
 In the time of budding leaves;
Only something bound in bundles
 And set by our precious sheaves;
Only treasure kept in safety,
 Out of reach and out of rust,
Till we clasp it—grown the richer
 Through the glory of that trust!

On the gradual sloping pathway,
 As the passing years decline,
Gleams a golden love-light, falling
 Far from upper heights divine;
And the shadows from that brightness
 Wrap them softly in their fold,
Who unto celestial whiteness
 Walk by way of "growing old."

THE COUSIN'S PERFIDY.

A pretty little cottage in the suburb of Maidstone; vines trailing over it, patches of flowers in front of it, and an air of comfort and beauty all around it; a man of 30 and a woman of 25 conversing in the veranda in earnest tones.

"My dear Mary," said George Parker, "it seems really too bad! To be separated from you two or three whole months before the second year of married life has passed, and before all the romance of married life has died out, is hard to bear. It will be quite impossible for me to leave my business and go with you."

"I know it, George," replied the wife; "but this letter says that mother is on her dying bed, that she suffers for her daughter's care, that she is constantly calling for me. If I should not go, when she is dead an' gone my conscience would always upbraid me. To be away from you even so short a time is a great deal for me; but I must do my duty. Your cousin, Carrie Wilson, will perhaps consent to come and superintend the house while I am gone, and I will write to you every day."

On the following day, Mrs. Parker went away to Scotland, and George's cousin Carrie consented to come and stay with George, and manage the household affairs during her absence.

George wrote each day to his wife, proving the devotion of his heart in each letter; telling of his loneliness, but not complaining; wishing for his wife, but not urging her return. These letters were a great consolation to Mary. Without them she could not have existed; with them she could endure, but not be happy.

When she had been away a few weeks, George inclosed in one of his letters a picture of the cousin who had so kindly come to his lovely home and taken charge of it. Mary, in reply, wrote: "I do not like the face of your cousin. There is something behind the sweetness of her expression which, if allowed to penetrate, the perpetual smile would render the pretty face hideous; besides, she is too young. I cannot reconcile myself to her constant companionship with you. In fact, I don't like her. Let your cousin return home, George. I should feel better satisfied."

Poor Mary! A pang of jealousy shot through her heart, and it was destined to be followed by many another, for George's reply was, "Carrie, my cousin has now no home but mine. She was a dependent on an aunt, who treated her shamefully. I cannot send her away as I would a servant. Your trial, Mary, is too much [illegible] ungenerous, my darling."

Mary never again referred to Carrie; and, for a time, her letters were constrained in affection and detail. George noticed it not, but continued to write in his wonted tender manner.

Meantime, Mary remained at the bedside of her mother, whose death was almost hourly expected. One day, when she had been absent nearly three months, she received a letter from Carrie, saying that George was too much occupied with business to write, but he begged her to say all was well, and he sent his heart's love to his wife and child. Mary was restless, with a sense of neglect and jealousy. She wrote appealing letters every day, but received no answer; and so another month went by.

Then the mother died; and poor Mary, worn out with grief and watching, and the apparent neglect of her husband, broke down in both mind and body. She took the train for the south, but, before she had proceeded a hundred miles, her mind became utterly clouded. She was sent to a lunatic asylum, where she remained over a year, and then reason slowly returned to her. All her misery burst upon her in full force. She told her story to the physician, was believed, and assisted; and one dreary day, a mere ghost of her former self, robed in deep mourning, started for the south, and arrived in Maidstone, procured a cab, and drove through the familiar streets to her husband's suburban residence. She could scarcely pull the bell. The thought of how she would be received, what had transpired during her absence, and the tale she had to recount, made her weak. Nor did she forget her husband's neglect. By the time the door was opened (by a strange servant) her voice had almost left her. Twice she essayed to speak, and twice she failed.

"Is Mr. Parker in?" she at length faltered.

"Yes," replied the wondering servant. "Will you walk in?"

The wife made her way into the house, and ran to the well-remembered cozy parlor. At the door she paused, and what a sight met her yearning eyes. George, her husband, was bending over the piano, at which sat Carrie. She was singing; and George would occasionally stroke her hair in approbation, or cast a look at her upturned face that should have belonged to Mary alone. Over the piano, where once hung her picture, Mary saw that of Carrie. The entire appearance of the room seemed changed.

George Parker cast a startled look at the intruder, and recognized in the thin, worn, wild-looking creature his once-handsome wife.

"Good heavens, Mary!" he cried; "I thought you were dead."

"What words are these? I cannot hear aright!" exclaimed Mary.

"Do not converse with her, George. She can lay no claim to you after desertion, nor to your child," said Carrie, leaving the piano, and springing to the side of [illegible] caressed.

He knew not [illegible] to do or say.

"Have you any claim on my husband?" questioned Mary, having fully gained her self-possession.

"Certainly [illegible]."

Mary staggered to a seat, and at that instant Nancy, the housemaid, an old servant, and one who had been devotedly attached to Mary, entered the room. She had been listening at the door.

"I ain't afraid to speak out, now that mistress has got back," she said defiantly. "I've kept the secret just as long as I'm going to. All the letters that Mr. Parker wrote Miss Carrie kept. They were never sent. She hid them, and I've got them here all safe and sound."

George was in a frenzy of despair, and at a word he was prepared to spring upon and tear to pieces the woman he had but a few moments ago caressed.

"Will you tell me what your motive was?" he demanded of Carrie.

"Love for you, George, and determination to be your wife. I sincerely repented of my crime when I heard your wife was dead, and I thought had I but waited, how easily I could have accomplished my wish without the aid of guilt; but it is too late now. I am a miserable, wretched woman—a sinner who has the right to expect mercy from no one. I will go from your house at once, and Heaven help me in the future."

"Do not add hypocrisy to your crime; and, if you would not have me repent my mercy, leave the house this instant," said George, in tones not to be doubted.

He was right when he spoke of the hypocrisy of Carrie. She had hoped to touch the heart of Mary. Her husband's words, save as far as they exonerated her in the eyes of the world, were indifferent to her. Carrie soon detected that she had killed all the pity in the heart of Mary, as well as she had killed all happiness in her life. She gave one appealing look at George and ran from the room. George would have followed her, driven wild with desperation, but Mary saw his intention, and, catching him by the arm, she said, "No violence, George; I forbid it!"

A word was enough for George from Mary. All his old love, his esteem and admiration for her had returned. He could not believe he had forgotten her for an instant, and, when he cast a thought as to what her life had been for the past year, and what a return home she had, he could have killed himself, coward-like, and escaped the life of misery he had created so perfectly for another.

"Now tell me, George, of what I was accused, and, in defence, I will tell you all my life since we parted; for the sake of our little one."

"I shall say nothing in accusation, but simply the fact that for months I never heard from you."

"That was the commencement of the woman's treachery. I wrote almost every day. At last, when no answer came to the letters, and my mother died, I became insane. For one year I have been an inhabitant of an insane asylum. Think of that, George! Look at me, the wreck I am. But, careworn and friendless as I was, I thought I could turn to my husband, and find the shelter I see now is only to be found in heaven, for my husband has taken another to his heart, from which I had been cast. That fact has deadened all sense of happiness within me. I live but through the love of my child, but for her I have done. Am I innocent in your eyes of all desertion—of all unbecoming a wife and a mother? Before the eyes of our child—"

"Your child!" exclaimed George. "Don't you know that she is dead?"

An agonizing cry was the only response, and Mary fell to the floor. A day of unconsciousness ensued, and then the old malady of insanity again took possession of her. She became violent, and it was found necessary to send her to an asylum.

With one wife a lunatic, and the other a proven criminal, and his child dead, there is no promise of future happiness in the life of George Parker.

How Wilkie Collins Produces Novels.

"Why, the truth is I write all day long, or nearly so. I've been obliged to stop writing at night. I used to write a great deal at night—the temptation to do it is very great, as there are no children and no organs about after midnight—but I really found that my bedroom was so full of ghosts when I tried to go to sleep that I could not close my eyes. I indulged, too, in far more pipes than was good for me in the wee hours. I had to stop both smoking and writing at night.

"I cannot take any exercise until after I've finished my writing for the day, for so sure as I go out the inspiration flies, and I cannot lure it back until the next day."

The second floor—American style—of his spacious mansion in Gloucester place is devoted to the work-room for the "small trade" of the great novelist. In what we should call the back parlor—a large, square apartment—he sits at one of two large, square tables and weaves the fictions that enchant the world.—*Olive Logan, in Wilkes' Spirit.*

TYPICAL OCCURRENCES.

Mrs. Little and his wife quarreled while out riding at Easton, Me., and in the excitement Mrs. Little let her baby roll off her lap to be killed under the wheels of the wagon.

A San Francisco barber, formerly a prizefighter, seeing a customer take off his coat and push up his shirt sleeves, instinctively regarded those movements as preparatory to a scrimmage, and gave him a whipping before an understanding could be effected.

A lady called at a jewelry store in Portland, Me., and before entering she left her baby in its carriage at the door. Having finished her purchases, she went home. The jeweler finally was attracted by the child crying, and took it into the store and amused it with some trinkets until its mother missed the baby and returned. She had forgotten it.

Two belles of Toddtown, Iowa, went to a ball with a joint beau, but he was impartial in his attentions, and the ones went out to fight. "During the hair-pulling which ensued," says a witness, "the contestants got up against a barbed-wire fence which appeared to be hungry for calico. Their clothing would now make a good variegated pattern for a rag carpet."

A walking match by two San Francisco men without any legs, except wooden ones, proceeded uneventfully for three miles. Then one of the contestants remarked, in reply to a spectator's question, that his legs had been cut off by a cannon ball. "Guess you mean a mowing machine," said the other pedestrian. Then the race ended; for the insulted veteran attacked his rival, and a fierce combat closed the contest.

While H. L. Schlorff, of New Orleans, was fishing with a hook and line, at the Old Lake End, he felt a fearful jerk upon his rod. He began to pull. Great was his astonishment to find that he had caught an alligator four feet long and very active. Schlorff called for help, and, three men hastening to him, the alligator was hauled ashore, having done no further damage than to masticate the foot of one of the men. This is one of the few recorded instances where an alligator has been caught with hook and line.

At the supper-table at a hotel in Delaware, Ohio, while a good number of boarders were present, a young machinist 21 years of age, named Jim Alexander, was served to a dish that had been omitted from the bill of fare. As he was quietly seated at the table sipping his cup of tea, Miss Gustie Smith, an adopted daughter of the landlord, who is described as remarkably beautiful and just budding into womanhood, came up behind him and rubbed two handfuls of pepper in his eyes, which nearly drove him frantic with pain. The motive which prompted her to the deed was, as she claims, that young Alexander would persist in playing the part of Paul Pry, by following her at nights when she would go walking with company, and moreover would return to the hotel wiih stories concerning her that were detrimental to her character. The reports were wholly without foundation. She had endured his persecution until patience had ceased to be a virtue.

Dr. Dufaur, a French physician, reports this interesting case: A common brown owl built its nest beneath the projecting roof of a farmhouse, where it had a brood of young. One day the farmer, moved by curiosity, drove away the old bird, took out the young owls, and, after looking at them, replaced them uninjured. In the evening, as he was entering his house with his servant, the latter suddenly heard the beating of wings, and felt the claws of the owl on his chin, and before he could defend himself received a blow from its beak directly under the eye. On the following day an unsuccessful hunt for the bird was instituted, but in the dusk it appeared again and attacked the farmer himself, striking him directly in the eye with its beak. Dr. Dufaur found a wound of the cornea and an abundant hemorrhage. The sight of the eye was completely lost, and the other eye was subsequently threatened with sympathetic inflamation.

G. W. Smith, living away up in Douglas county, Ore., took his Henry rifle and strolled into the woods. There was snow on the ground and tracks—bear tracks—on the snow. Two miles across a valley and up a hill the hunter followed the trail. All at once a huge cinnamon bear appeared in the path, walking leisurely along. The crack of the Henry, a sharp reverberation among the crags, the thunderous answer of the beast, and the hunter took to his heels. Confounded bruin. Smith turned. In a terrible moment the bear closed and knocked the rifle into the air and its owner upon the ground. As he fell Smith heard the clear report of a rifle. Stunned as he was he thanked his lucky stars that some friendly hand had made itself felt in the nick of time, for the bear was lying upon his side, dead. Recovering, Smith looked far and near for his rescuer. He saw no one. Much puzzled he picked up his rifle and looked into the magazine. He found but eight bullets, and the mystery was explained. In starting on the hunt he had put ten bullets in, had fired one shot, and so it must have been that the rifle discharged itself in the fall providentially killing the bear.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of a recent date says: "There is another deeply interesting question which is about to be brought up in the Superior Court of Tippecanoe county, Judge Ward presiding. It is whether a man can allow his hen to lay on another's land, and then claim the egg as his property. The point is this: A Mr. Wilson, of Wabash township, has a Bramah hen, which went into the stable of his neighbor and laid eggs in the horse trough, which the owner of the stable appropriated to his own use, hence the action. It will be argued on the one side that Mr. Wilson could not control his hen from flying over the fence, and on the other that Mr. Brown, the neighbor, could not be expected to furnish his stable for a nest for Wilson's Bramah hen. The hen is to be brought into court to be identified, as also the eggs, on question of ownership. The trial promises to be an interesting one, involving as it does many important questions, and evoking as it will some of the rarest talent of the Lafayette bar. It is highly probable that Messrs. Behm & Behm and Calnahan will be retained for the hen, and Messrs. Stein, Coffroth and Baird for the nest."

Luther McCoy, a young law student of Booneville, Ind., met with one of the most remarkable adventures on record, the particulars of which are thus related by a local correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. McCoy says he went to Rockport to attend the Spencer County Court, and while returning home about 10 o'clock in the evening he was stopped by Jacob Brother and Levi Landsburg, who demanded that he should go to the Clerk's office, get a license and marry Jacob Brother's daughter, Cynthiana. McCoy protested, but Brother insisted that the daughter had been grossly wronged, and reparation should be made at once. Having no means of defense, McCoy was taken by Brother and Landsburg to the Clerk's office, who issued the papers, and then the trio started together for Brother's residence. A clergyman was called in and McCoy was married to the woman. This, McCoy alleges, was all done with threats of death to him should he resist. The newly-married couple were taken to a room and locked up for the night, and in the morning the groom started for his father's house with the bride. Having told his father the circumstances of the marriage the old gentleman took the bride back to her home, and McCoy has now brought suit to have the marriage declared null and void.

A Hunt After Bats.

One of the funniest stories I have heard for a very long time, says a writer for the London *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, is my friend Mr. Eccles' description of how he caught innumerable bats one night. It was many years ago, when he was young in his profession, and while on a tour with a provincial company he had taken lodgings in a clean but rather dilapidated little house. Soon after going to bed he fell asleep, and soon after falling asleep he was awakened by a strange, fluttering noise, as of a frightened bird, in the curtains of his bed. He sprung up, struck a light, and saw a dark-colored little creature with wings blundering about the room. Not being well acquainted with natural history, Mr. Eccles did not recognize it as a bat, but determined to catch it, if possible, and examine it carefully in the morning. Taking up a soft felt hat, he began the hunt, and tried to capture the intruder for a long time in vain; but at last he pounced upon it, carefully took it from under the hat, shut it in a drawer, listened to its ineffectual attempts to escape—wanting to be sure he had really caught it—and went to bed to dream of flying dragons. But he was not destined to sleep for long.

Hardly had he dozed off when another fluttering awakened him, and, lighting another match, he found another bat. After this one he had another hunt, caught it, put it in the drawer with its brother, and again went to bed. Again, however, he was awakened in a similar manner; bats came not in single spies, but—if the expression be pardonable—in battalions.

Mr. Eccles hunted diligently and enthusiastically, making quite a collection of specimens, and putting them all with great care in the drawer. Heated with the chase, he then opened the window, and, tired out, at last enjoyed a few minutes' sleep.

Waking with the morning light, he jumped out of bed and opened the drawer very cautiously, a fraction of an inch at a time, to look for his bats; but, lo and behold, there were no bats there! He opened the drawer wide, and then discovered that it had no back to it. He had, in fact, been passing all his night in catching the same bat, which had flown out of the back of the drawer as soon as he had put it in the front, and, when the window was opened, had finally escaped.

Did Not Save the Czar.

As is well known, when the Czar was fired at in 1866 by Karakosoff, in the Summer Garden, the first officer who came on the scene was Gen. Todleben. The assassin was gone, but the General found, lying on the spot and apparently insensible, a young peasant, whose named proved afterward to be Ossip Ivanowitch. Another young man, an apprentice, who was there likewise, but was never heard of afterward, asserted that he had actually seen Ossip pull back the arm of the assassin as the latter was firing his pistol, and that the former had, consequently, saved the life of the Czar. The fact was at once considered proved, and young Ossip was lionized into a hero, and introduced to the Czar, who made a nobleman of him under the name of Kommissaroff. For a whole season the young fellow, under the guidance of Gen. Todleben, was the idol of St. Petersburg society. His father, a non-political convict in Siberia, was recalled and, after a triumphant journey, admitted to share in the new prosperity of his son. Eventually, when the enthusiasm had cooled down, it was ascertained that Ossip had never saved the life of the Czar at all, and that, being slightly tipsy when the event took place close by him, he had simply been frightened by the pistol's report, and had fainted. The matter was hushed up as soon as possible—they manage that sort of thing very well in St. Petersburg—and the new nobleman was provided with a Lieutenantcy in the Caucasus. I suppose he is still there.—*London Truth.*

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Mr. Kroeger was tranquilly eating his breakfast, a morning or so ago, when his boy broke the silence by asking him for 25 cents to go to the minstrels with that night. Mr. Kroeger promptly refused, on the ground of hard times.

Mr. Kroeger's boy is more than a boy, and, when he sets his heart on having anything, he generally succeeds in getting it; so, when his father refused to comply with his request, he moved over by his mother, and said:

"I guess I'll tell ma what the cook said to you last night."

Mrs. Kroeger's eyes flashed like two balls of fire.

"You're a nice man," she said sarcastically, "to come home and pet me, and kiss me, and call me your dew-gemmed tulip, and then go and receive the caresses of the cook. You miserable frog-eyed runt, for two pins I'd go over there and rake your eyes out!"

"I—ah—" stammered the lord of the manor, when his wife broke in:

"Oh, yes—I'll ah you!" and, turning suddenly to the boy, she demanded an explanation.

"Will you give me 25 cents?"

"Yes."

"Give me the money first," said the boy. "I'm opening the year on the C. O. D. principle."

He got the money, and relieved his mother by telling her:

"Last night cook came to pa, and got pretty close to him——"

"Oh, you wretch!" hissed Mrs. K.

"And, when she got beside him, she smiled sweetly and said, 'Mr. Kroeger, the potatoes are getting low, and you had better get another sack.'"

The boy got out as fast as possible, while Kroeger lifted his paper before his face to veil the smile which made it look like a calcium-light.—*Exchange.*

FASHION NOTES.

Paniers grow larger and rise higher around the hips.

Elbow sleeves are to be worn again for street costume.

Candles have come into fashion in New York.

Traveling dresses are made with no trimming, or very little.

Children's garments have large square pockets back of the hips.

Small boys wear hats. Small girls wear bonnets or close caps.

Gauze scarfs, trimmed with velvet, are among the light wrappings announced for this summer.

French traveling dresses have long basques, plain overskirts finished by a fold, and underskirts trimmed with two small plaited flounces.

The panier draperies shorten the basques made for new costumes, but sometimes the basque is made long and draped into folds.

Black cashmere and Pompadour brocade are blended in some of the costumes recently made up in Paris. The trimming is Breton lace, and bows of reversible watered ribbon.

It is a peculiar branch of bonnet industry now that each fashionable woman shall have a garland of flowers suitable to the time of year.

A variation on the Marie Stuart shapes in bonnets has two ostrich plumes which meet in front above the forehead and wave down toward the ears. A knot of Pekin gauze or a handsome ornament conceals the place where the feathers join.

Walking jackets for the street are made of what are called Indian fabrics, that is, goods of the mastic and cinnamon shades, embroidered by hand in a palm pattern. Some of the close-fitting jackets terminate in a swallow-tail.

The greatest latitude is permitted in contrasts of color and variety of material in all costumes intended for home or carriage wear. Garden, lawn, tennis, croquet, and archery costumes are made as bright and picturesque as possible. All colors and tones and tints, softly blended or sharply contrasting, and made brighter and gayer still with gold braid and gold-thread embroidery, are brought into play in making the butterfly-like toilets that flit here and there over the green, velvety lawns.

Florida Alligators.

The habits of Florida alligators are thus described by the Savannah *News*: Although alligators are very clumsy, their quickness, in some cases is remarkable, as when in water a speed of from five to eight miles an hour is made, and on land they are able to throw themselves over half a circle, using the fore feet for a fulcrum, striking their enemy with their tail with tremendous force.

In getting food the alligator shows a remarkable degree of cunning. Fish is acceptable, and, to catch them, a number of alligators form in a line, driving the fish before them into a cove or inlet.

Then each alligator makes a rush, catches a fish in his open mouth, rises to the surface, tosses the fish into the air, at the same time expelling the water by a current of air drawn through the nose, and is ready to bolt the fish when it falls.

Owing to the formation of the teeth, the alligator cannot masticate his food, but bolts it in small chunks. The gullet is not large.

Prey of size is concealed until it begins to putrefy, when it is sought and devoured. The largest animals are attacked if they get into the water, dragged down and drowned.

Last spring a large ox went into the waters of Lake Jackson, not far from Tallahassee, to drink. An alligator fastened to the fore leg of the animal, crushing the bone. The ox struggled on shore, dragging his antagonist with him.

At this time the shore was black with alligators, attracted by the smell of blood, and some crawled upon the bank. The ox fought valiantly, tossing one of the monsters high into the air.

From the effects of the fall it lay on the ground stunned a considerable time. But the wounded ox again got into the water, and a mammoth alligator closed on his nose and dragged him under.

Morning Mirage.

A characteristic phenomenon in Dakota is the morning mirage, seen on the prairies just before sunrise in the clear, cold, still weather. At such times wide reaches of country ordinarily cut off from the view by rising grounds or belts of timber will be raised, as it were, above these obstacles. Towns and other prominent objects, twenty miles away, are no longer invisible, but are clearly revealed, with all that lies between them and the spectator. The windows may be counted in houses which at other times can no more be seen than if they were at the antipodes, and near objects, usually just within the range of vision, seem to be brought much closer. As the sun's orb rises above the horizon, the vision sinks below it.

THE GARDEN.

"Come into the garden, Maud,"
 For the black bat, night, has flown,
And the cats that danced on the onion bed
 Have left it, at last, alone;
But there isn't an onion left in the patch
 That I would care to own.

"For the breezes of morning move,"
 And the sun is climbing high;
And I look at the garden-patch I love,
 And I think I should like to die;
I could kick every cat in the neighborhood
 Clear up to the azure sky.

All night the onions have heard
 Brindle, and Tabby, and Tom;
And the truck-patch looks as it had been stirred
 By an eight-inch Ericsson bomb;
If you mentioned the pansy bed in a word,
 You would have to call it a "glom."

They have made one long wild tear
 From the porch to the alley gate;
They are coming again, I swear,
 And I collar the shotgun and wait,
And brindle cat wauls, "Is he here? Is he here?"
 And the gray cat yells on the gate;
And the black cat yowls at the other in fear,
 And the yellow cat wails in hate.

They are coming; I hear their feet;
 On the roof and the porch they tread;
They are coming to wrestle and beat
 Down the earth in my onion bed.
But I hurl them back in retreat
 With a handful of powder and lead,
And I laugh at their wails and scrambling feet
 On the roof of my neighbor's shed.

—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

PITH AND POINT.

A **set** speech—One in type.

The combing man—The hair-dresser.

Dear little things—Early asparagus.

Weather report—A clap of thunder.

A **crude** interest—A petroleum-well.

Flowers are coming up, and so are the carpets.

A **cool** thousand—Half a ton of ice.

If an old sheep can only jump a fence they call it a spring lamb.

Latest intelligence—The thought of what you might have done.

Common meter—One that registers more gas than is consumed.

Can anything turn the coal-dealer from the error of his weigh?

Every good thermometer records the mean temperature of spring.

Grass gets its dew—about the only thing in this world that does.

Neither the lightning nor the blind mule respects distinctions of worldly rank.

A **prima-donna** is naturally a timid creature, for her art is always in her throat.

"Who was the first Czar?" asked the teacher. "Julius C. Zar!" shouted the boy addressed.

We don't feel certain as to which letter of the alphabet is the fastest, but we have seen a decanter.—*Boston Post.*

"Do **you** call that a veal cutlet, waiter?" said a customer. "Why, it is an insult to every true calf in the country." "I didn't mean to insult you, sir," said the waiter.

"**You** want a flogging—that's what you want," said a parent to his unruly son. "I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it," said the independent hopeful.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

There was a young fellow of Rome,
Who stayed all the night from his home;
 In the morning his hair
 Just fixed up his hair
With a broomstick instead of a comb.

—*Puck.*

Grandma perceives her hopeful grandson at the window, with a watering-pot, sprinkling the heads of the passers-by below. "Child alive, what are you doing?" exclaimed the old lady. "I'm playing God, grandma, and now I'm making it rain!"—*French paper.*

"**Here**," said a farmer in Syracuse as he exhibited a broken jar to the manufacturer, "I have packed this jar full of butter, and the jar split from top to bottom. Perhaps you can explain the phenomenon." "Oh, yes, I can," was the ready reply, "the butter was stronger than the jar."

SHE DIDN'T COME.

"Come while the dew on the meadow glitters,
 Come where the starlight smiles on the lake."
"Not much," she said, "for I don't like bitters,
 And the dew and miasma compel me to take
  Quinine and whisky, dog-fennel tea,
   Whisky and quassia, quantum suf,
  Dogwood and whisky, whisky free,
   Quinine straight, and all such stuff."

—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

"**We** Indians," said the chief of the Little Ottawas, with tears in his eyes, speaking to the Rev. Dr. Young, "we Indians use a great deal of whisky, but"—very impressively—"we do not make any of it." True, noble savage, you do not. You couldn't. You'd drink it all up before it was half done.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Dr. Keate, at one time the head master of Eton College, is said to have held that there is a vital connection between the birch and the beatitudes. After reading "Blessed are the poor in heart," it is stated that he told his pupils, "Mind that it is your duty to be pure in heart. If you are not pure in heart, I'll flog you."

"Who's your pastor, my dear?" asked a good old lady from the country, addressing her daughter, who has been living in the city half a year or so. "Really, mother, I hardly know. I never saw him. He was away on vacation last summer, and now he has started on his lecture tour for the winter. I may get acquainted with him next spring."

NO MORE, BUT SOON.

No more adown the icy hill
 Will glide the merry coasters;
But soon the goat will get his fill
 Of luscious circus-posters.
No more will sound, with rhythmic ring
 The steel of gliding skaters;
But soon the fiends will loudly sing,
 "Carliner sweet potaters!"
No more against your tender ear
 Will strike the icy "soaker;"
But soon, in bogs both far and near,
 Will chant the husky croaker.
No more the warmth from furnace-fire
 Will penetrate the heater;
But soon, as soft he strikes the lyre,
 Will hum the Jersey "skeeter."

—*Hackensack Republican.*

A Matter of Mind.

"It is never any trouble for me to make up my mind on a subject," said he, pompously.

"No, I suppose not," replied the lawyer for the other side; "so little mind should be easily made up!"

"Order, gentlemen," said the court, sternly.—*Chicago Journal.*

Under a new law, the keeper of a ten-pin alley in Texas is required to pay a license of $1,000.

SABBATH READING.

The Secret of Happiness.

What should I seek, and what desire,
So that my days may joyous be?
Where shall I find the hidden fire
For faith that never may cease to be?
First, in myself my search must rest
Ere it go forth upon its quest.

Bright my own soul; pure my intent,
So shall I walk to find my joy;
Self in the common welfare blent;
Swift to upbuild, slow to destroy;
Knowing each heart hath secret good,
Often not known or understood.

Welcome must each [illegible] impulse seem
Felt by brother, or friend, or foe;
Never be held in light esteem
The blessing another's work may show.
So must the measure be just and fair
For another's goodness, toil or prayer.

To walk where the sunshine loves to fall,
Or kneel in the shadow, subdued and still;
Hear every voice that in love may call,
Patient in strife, resigned to ill.
So shall each day hold something blest,
And the soul attain its longed-for rest.

Oh thou whose heart is a world of care,
Whose thoughts in a fever come and go,
Strive, with the strength that is born of prayer,
Peace in thy spirit first to know;
And, seeking ever some human good,
Find a crown of gold for thy cross of wood.
—*E. E. Russell, in the Churchman.*

Bismarck's Religious Faith.

In the eyes of the multitude, Bismarck is a great but unscrupulous statesman, intent upon uniting Germany and making it the leading nation of Europe. As a man, he seems hard-headed, self-willed and iron-handed. As a ruler, he is looked upon as the incarnation of the despotic spirit, a believer in force, an infidel as to moral suasion.

Many persons who sympathize with his policy censure the means by which he executes it. They do not consider that, so long as that policy is threatened from within and without, the Chancellor must trust in force; nor do they read the lesson of the centuries, *Force* must rule until *Right* reigns.

The fact is not apprehended by the unthinking multitude that the work of grafting a statesman's policy into the organic life of a nation requires, like grafting a fruit-tree, excision, incision, pressure and time.

But it is not of Bismarck's policy we would write, but of that which few credit him with possessing—his religious belief. Strange as it may seem to those who know only the Chancellor, Bismarck is not only a religious man, but his religion is the foundation of his policy.

Dr. Busch, one of the statesman's secretaries, in a recent book, "Bismarck in the Franco-German War," narrates incidents, and reports private conversations which justify this assertion.

On the eve of his leaving Berlin to join the army, the Chancellor partook of the Lord's Supper. The solemn rite was celebrated in his own room, that it might not appear as an exhibition of official piety.

One morning, Bismarck was called suddenly from his bed to see a French General. Dr. Busch, on entering the bedroom, just after the chief had left it, found everything in disorder. On the floor was a book of devotion, "Daily Watchwords and Texts of the Moravian Brethren for 1870." On the table by the bed was another, "Daily Refreshment for Believing Christians."

"The Chancellor reads in them every night," said Bismarck's valet to Dr. Busch, seeing his surprise.

One day, while dining with his staff, several of whom were "free-thinkers," Bismarck turned the conversation into a serious vein. A secretary had spoken of the feeling of duty which pervaded the German army, from the private to the General.

Bismarck caught the idea and tossed it still higher. "The feeling of duty," he said, "in a man who submits to be shot dead on his post, alone, in the dark, is due to what is left of belief in our people. He knows that there is Some One who sees him when the Lieutenant does not see him."

"Do you believe, your Excellency," asked a secretary, "that they really reflect on this?"

"Reflect?—no; it is a feeling, a tone, an instinct. If they reflect, they lose it. Then they talk themselves out of it. "How," Bismarck continued, "without faith in a revealed religion, in a God who wills what is good, in a Supreme Judge, and in a future life, men can live together harmoniously, each doing his duty and letting every one else do his, I do not understand."

There was a pause in the conversation, and the Chancellor then gave expression to his faith.

"If I were no longer a Christian," he said, "I would not remain for an hour at my post. If I could not count upon my God, assuredly I should not do so on earthly masters.

"Why should I," he continued, "disturb myself and work unceasingly in this world, exposing myself to all sorts of vexations, if I had not the feeling that I must do my duty for God's sake? If I did not believe in a divine order, which has destined this German nation for something good and great, I would at once give up the business of a diplomatist. Orders and titles have no charm for me."

There was another pause, for the staff were silent before this revelation of their chief's inner life. He continued to lay bare the foundations of his statesmanship.

"I owe the firmness which I have shown for ten years against all possible absurdities only to my decided faith. Take from me this faith, and you take from me my Fatherland. If I were not a believing Christian, if I had not the supernatural basis of religion, you would not have had such a Chancellor."

"I delight in country life, in the woods and in nature," he said, in closing the conversation. "Take from me my relation to God, and I am the man who will pack up to-morrow and be off to Varzin [his farm] to grow my oats."

The surprise with which these revelations of a statesman's inner life are read is due to their singularity. Neither history nor biography are so full of instances of statesmen confessing their faith in God, and in Christianity, at a dinner-table surrounded by "free-thinkers," as to prevent the reading of these revelations from being most interesting and stimulating.

"I live among heathen," said the Chancellor, as he concluded this acknowledgment that his religion was the basis of his statesmanship. "I don't seek to make proselytes, but I am obliged to confess my faith."—*Youth's Companion.*

Disasters in Transatlantic Steam Navigation.

A supplement to the *American Ship* of this week furnishes the public with an elaborate table of maritime disasters, compiled by Mr. G. B. Winslow from records in the archives of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. It shows the number of vessels lost in transatlantic steam navigation from 1836, when the Sirius first crossed the ocean. The general results are shown by their summaries: The whole number of vessels, by the different casualties specified, is 145; of which never were heard of after leaving port, 26; wrecked on coasts, 80; foundered at sea, 6; sunk at sea, 6; abandoned, 8; by collision with iceberg, 3; collision with other vessels, 4; capsized, 1; burned, 11. The loss of life by the several kinds of disaster, as far as ascertained, was as follows: By missing vessels, 850; by vessels sunk at sea (including loss by Arctic, 562), 778; by vessels burned, 533; by vessels wrecked, 1,611; by collisions, 350; by vessels foundered, 10; by other casualties, 70; total, 4,202. It is remarkable that the loss of life appears to have been made matter of open record in the case of only three of twenty-six missing vessels in the list given. These were the President, which left New York for Liverpool in 1841, and of which the loss is vaguely given as 200, when it has always been supposed to be much higher; the City of Glasgow, of the Inman line, which left Glasgow for New York in 1853; and the Pacific, of the Collins line, which left Liverpool for New York in 1856. The united loss by these vessels was 850. The total loss, as given above, does not include that of the twenty-three vessels against which the record is, "Missing; all lost." As far as can be judged from the character of these, and from their points of departure, they were mostly transient ships, carrying few or no passengers. With an average of 100 persons to each, including crew, the total loss of life on the list would be increased to 6,500 human beings. A critical examination of the dates when the missing vessels were built, and of their time of sailing, goes to confirm a statement made by the *American Ship*, viz: that many vessels were built on the Clyde and elsewhere in Scotland, on mere speculation, of cheap materials badly put together, and wholly unfit to encounter even moderate ocean storms. Of five that left their ports in November, 1872, not one was ever heard of afterward. Two others followed in 1874, two in 1877, and three in 1879, and that is the last known of them.—*New York Tribune.*

His First Chinaman.

A countryman came up Vine street, yesterday morning, with just enough usquebaugh aboard to make him unsteady. At Sixth street he ran foul of a Chinaman, the first one he had ever seen.

"You almond-eyed heathen!" he exclaimed, grasping John by the hand and shaking it joyfully; "you are the first of your good-for-nothing breed I ever saw."

"Chinaman in hully," said the Celestial, struggling to free himself.

"Devil take your washee-washee, or whatever you call it," said the countryman, as he picked up a parcel of boiled shirts and things which the Chinaman, in his flight, had let fall to the sidewalk. "I want to see if you are the outlandish beast the newspapers say you are. How about the pigtail, eh? Yes, by gracious, here it is!" and he took hold of the tip-end of that adornment, and lifted it up like a pump-handle. "Beats anything I ever saw on the head of mortal man. And this beastly shirt," he continued, as he took hold of the flowing garment, while John struggled vainly to get loose, "if you had any shame about you, you would wear inside of your infernal pants."

"Lette me glow!" yelled the Celestial.

"Don't fret the cattle," said the countryman, soothingly. "I want to see if they have lied about your hoof-harness!" and, looking down at John's feet, he burst into a loud laugh."

"Ho, ho!" he roared, "I wouldn't be caught dead in shoes like them, so help me Heaven!" and he contemplated them with unmixed pleasure; "turned up at the toes as if they were looking for a bee-tree," he continued, "no heels, no strings, and cellar-doors for soles, as I'm a sinner! Ho, ho, ha, ha! Shoot them, shoot them!"

These innocent words struck terror to the Chinaman's heart, and, breaking away, he dashed down the street, yelling

"P'lice, p'lice! Hoodlum shoote Chinaman! P'lice, p'lice!"

The countryman watched the terrific pace of his late friend with some astonishment, and, after his pigtail had cracked around the first corner, he went on his way, remarking:

"No man could have made me believe that kind of time could have been made in them shoes if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Youthful Appreciation of Science.

A South Norwalk (Ct.) physician a few days ago was overhauling an electrical machine, and, after putting it in order, turned the crank to test it. His little daughter wanted to help, so he told her to turn and he would hold the handles. The child did her part well, and the current of electricity was so strong that the doctor's hands shook as though he had an attack of the ague. The next day the little girl asked her father to let her "play the hand-organ again." "Hand-organ?" said the doctor in an inquiring tone of voice; "I didn't know that you had ever played a hand-organ." "Oh, yes, I did, yesterday, you know, when I played and you was the monkey."

The new liquor law for Illinois permits all persons, male and female, to vote on the question whether licenses shall be granted in their town. There is a special and different law for the larger cities.

FARM NOTES.

I never knew any one that was too good or too smart to be a farmer. The blue sky, the balmy breezes and green fields never tainted any pure man's morality, or dwarfed any noble man's intellectual ability.—*Lambie.*

A reliable horticulturist about the use of salt on strawberries says: "About the time the blossom buds appear, sow broadcast common salt over the bed at the rate of ten bushels to the acre. I find that a bed that has been salted has fewer insects, less weeds, and an increase of moisture, a very essential point in successful strawberry culture."

A horse with tender, thin-walled, and small front feet is certainly better off without shoes on; and the longer time he can be spared from work the better. Such a horse should not be kept tied in a single stall, but should be given out-door liberty when the weather permits; and when indoors he should go loose in a comfortable shed or box-stall, with earthen floor. Look out for corn. A few months' liberty on pasture in the spring would be beneficial. Such a horse should never wear heavy shoes, and the smith should be told not to draw the nails tight when shoeing.

The culture of sugar beets is attracting a good deal of attention among the New England farmers. Maine tried the experiment several years ago, the State rendering some assistance, and it has proved a success. A good many New Hampshire farmers are going to plant small sections this spring, and in the fall compare notes as to the cost of raising and the amount of the yield. In Massachusetts the farmers of the Connecticut river valley propose to go into the business on a large scale this year, many of them turning to beets from tobacco, which has brought low prices of late years, while its continued cultivation exhausts the soil at a terrible rate. In Europe the culture of sugar beets has reached enormous proportions, and half of all the sugar consumed on the continent is derived from this source.

Whey fed to calves should be as sweet as it can be procured, and this means that it should be taken directly from the vats. At first calves do not relish it, and there is usually some trouble in getting them to drink it. Feeding it alone will not do. Mix wheat bran, or, what is better, red middlings, for whey is poor feed, and especially deficient in bone-forming material which the bran supplies. A little oil-meal is good to add. Care must be taken to bring up the calves gradually to full feeding, and in no case should there be dependence on whey without the addition of grain. If they cannot be made to take it with relish they will not do well, but judiciously fed it will promote growth. Good calves can be raised on whey and middlings. The main point on which care must be exercised is to get the whey as sweet as possible.

Keep Your Cattle in Flesh.—I am feeding some steers now that were good grade and were rather extra calves, and were fed at the troughs with beef cattle all the shelled corn they would eat for two-thirds of the first winter, when they were turned with stock-cattle and had ordinary feed and pasture till 2½ years old. They were then in a very good condition, and averaged 1,135 pounds. They are about 3 years old now; I bought them last fall and fed them with about 100 other cattle that are now feeding for beef. They are doing the poorest of any. It is my opinion that if the grain that was fed to them the first winter had been divided, one-third fed to them the first winter, and the two-thirds fed to them the next winter, they would have been much better than they now are. To let cattle fall off you lose the feed you have fed to them while gaining the flesh they lose and the food they ate while losing it; besides, they will not make as good steers as if kept gaining all the time. Any animal, if allowed to get poor, after once having been fat, will never fatten as well again.—*An Iowa farmer.*

Chloride of potassium, it appears from the experience of a correspondent of the *Fancier's Journal*, is as efficacious for fowls with sore throats as for people. It is certainly a simple and harmless remedy, if remedy it be, and worthy of a trial in poultry yards threatened with roup. The correspondent in question experimented with a valuable cock that had taken cold, and called attention to this fact by an ominous sneeze and rattle in the throat. His feathers ruffled up, he refused his food, his comb and wattles lost their healthy red. He was put in close confinement, doomed to drink water dosed with cayenne pepper—in proportions of half a teaspoonful to a pint of water—and had poured down his throat three times per diem a solution of chloride of potassium, with sugar in water, as much as would dissolve, two teaspoonfuls each time. By this treatment, keeping him confined in a warm place, this cock was cured in about three days. The owner believes that a severe case of roup was prevented, which would have cost him a high-priced bird.

Novel Use of a Locomotive.

Every day proves the truth of the old adage: "Necessity is the mother of invention." Our attention has just been called to a new way of utilizing the power of a locomotive. Some years ago Porter, Bell & Co., of Pittsburgh, sent one of their small locomotives to the famous Dutch flat in California. It was used for hauling logs from a timber tract to the saw-mill. But, as much of the timber was in a deep canon, and the mill was on the hilltop, the ingenious owner desired to make it do another kind of duty as well as its own. They arranged an inclined track, placing a car on it, to which they lash the timber, and by a wire rope draw it to the top. The rope passes over a drum at the top of the hill, and the power is supplied by the little locomotive. The modus operandi is to run the engine on to a side-track alongside the drum on to friction wheels, through which the power is communicated; and here, like a dog in a churn-wheel or a horse in a treadmill, the engine revolves its drivers without the engine advancing, and lifts its load 600 feet in height in 1,200 feet of track, the engine thus becoming practically a stationary engine.—*Iron Age.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

To Clean Black Cashmere.—Place the dress or goods in strong borax-water, made lukewarm; let it remain in soak all night, then take out and hang on line to drip, and when nearly dry press off. Do not rinse or wring.

To Renovate a Black Chip Hat.—Add to one pint cold water teaspoonful of ammonia; use with a soft tooth or nail brush; when clean rinse with cold water and place in sun to dry. Do not soak or scrub sufficiently to destroy the shape. It will look as good as new.

The best way to admit pure air in the night (where windows are the only mode of ventilation) is to open the sleeping-room door into a hall where there is an open window, in order to avoid the draught. A window with a small opening at top and bottom ventilates more than one with one opening only.

Dutch Rolls.—Sift three quarts of flour; break three eggs into a pint of cold milk, in which put a teaspoonful of yeast, and stir up; cut a spoonful of butter up fine and work it in your flour; mix the milk and eggs and yeast with the flour; knead thoroughly. Make into rolls, butter the pan, and stand by the stove to rise. Bake in a quick oven.

Apple Charlotte.—Pare and slice thin one dozen apples; grate two large slices of bread; butter your pudding-dish well, and sprinkle some bread on it; then put on a layer of apples, a sprinkle of sugar, then bread crumbs, then small lumps of butter. Fill the dish with these alternate layers; then sweeten a cup of water and pour over the whole. Bake slowly, and when cold turn it upside down into another dish.

Dutch Sauce.—1. Take half a pint of melted butter and put into a stew-pan. 2. Add the yelks of five eggs. 3. Stand the stewpan in a saucepan of hot water over the fire, and stir well with a wooden spoon. 4. Season with salt and a few grains of cayenne pepper. 5. Stir continually until it thickens; you must not let the sauce boil, as it will curdle. 6. Just before the sauce is finished stir in two teaspoonfuls of lemon-juice.

Boiled Frosting.—For the whites of two eggs use one-half pound of granulated sugar. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth. Put a very little water to the sugar, and boil until it strings, stirring it only enough to keep it from burning. Add the sugar to the eggs while hot. Two persons are required to do this, one to continue beating the eggs while the other pours in the sugar very gradually. Flavor to taste. In making cold frosting it is better not to beat the eggs first. Beat the sugar and eggs together.

Frangipane Tart.—Sheet a tart-tin with puff-paste; pour into it some of the following cream: Beat well four eggs, add to them a pint of cream, four spoonfuls of flour and some loaf sugar; put them into a stew-pan, and rasp in, with a lump of sugar, the peel of a lemon; simmer the whole, constantly stirring it, on a slow fire, for about twenty minutes; then stir in two dozen sweet and bitter almonds, previously beaten to a paste, with a few drops of water. Having filled the tart with this cream, bake it, and sift over it fine sugar.

Cream Dressing.—When oil is disliked in salads, the following dressing will be found to be excellent: Rub the yelks of two hard-boiled eggs very fine with a spoon; incorporate with them a dessert-spoonful of mixed mustard; then stir in a table-spoonful of melted butter, half a teacupful of thick cream, a salt-spoonful of salt, and cayenne pepper enough to take up on the point of a very small penknife blade, and a few drops of anchovy or Worcestershire sauce; and very carefully sufficient vinegar to reduce the mixture to a smooth, creamy consistency, and pour it upon lettuce carefully prepared for the table.

To Destroy Angle-worms.—Angle-worms at the roots of plants can be made to come to the surface by inserting a fine hair-pin or darning-needle into the mold, and pouring lime-water upon the soil. This will be found to be good for the health of the plant also, and will keep the foliage fresh and green. Apply once a week. Calla lilies should be placed in a shady corner of the garden during the months of June and July, and be given no water except that which falls from the clouds. Early in August they should be put in a size larger pot with very rich earth—that is, loam and peat mixed. You cannot give too much water when they are growing and they are wanted to bloom.

Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker.

Any woman can now exercise her own taste and yet be stylish and well-dressed, provided she has any taste of her own to exercise. The plump woman can disguise her plumpness in a well-fitting princesse dress, though if very large she should never wear anything but neutral colors. The short woman can wear demi-train skirts and slightly trimmed. The slender, tall figure can wear the shirred waists and overskirts, the latter draped high and much trimmed. Any woman of any "knack" whatever can make a well-fitting, stylish garment by using any one of the paper patterns now for sale even in the smallest country village. Surely they would not be outdone by their foreign sisters, for patterns are now exported to all the foreign countries—even to China, though as yet not many of them have adopted the American style of dress.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

HOME DOCTOR.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bedclothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

Arrow Root for Sick People.—The following I often use for my patients: I take a desert teaspoonful of arrow root and add a a table-spoonful of milk; wet and rub it smooth. To this I add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Heat a half-pint of rich milk and bring it just up to the boil. Then, when it boils, stir in carefully the arrow root and sugar. Allow it to boil three minutes, and give either warm or cold.—*Hospital Nurse.*

To Relieve Corns on the Sole of the Foot.—Cut a piece of stout card-board to fit the inside of the sole of the shoe. The card-board must be large enough in every way to prevent it shifting under the foot in walking. Cut a round hole in it exactly where the corn rests, but a little larger than the corn. This arrangement relieves the corn from the pressure and allows of its cure, and at the same time gives immediate relief in walking.

Children and Open Air.—It is a curious physiological fact that, although open-air life is so favorable to health, yet it has the apparent effect of stunting growth in early youth. Let two children be brought up together, one made to "rough" it out-of-doors, and the other carefully tended and kept within; other things being equal, the boy of the drawing-room will be taller, and, to all appearance, more developed than his companion. The laborer's children, for instance, who play in the lonely country roads and fields all day, whose parents lock their cottage doors when leaving for work in the morning, so that their offspring shall not gain entrance and get into mischief, are almost invariably short for their age. The children of working farmers exhibit the same peculiarity. After 16 or 18, after years of hesitation, as it were, the lads suddenly shoot up, and become great, hulking, broad fellows, possessed of immense strength. Hence it would seem that in-door life forces growth at the wrong period, and so injures.

An Improvement.—We are pleased to note the change people have made in the matter of swathing their children's necks. A few years ago the error of hugging a boy's or girl's neck with a great comforter or scarf was general, but now-a-days we don't often see it; the feet and wrists are the proper members to keep warm; the face and throat will harden into a healthy indifference to cold; but that muffler exchanged for an extra pair of thick socks and knitted gloves would keep a boy or girl really warm and well. Bronchitis and sore throat have declined 50 per cent. since the absurd use of high collars and twice-around neckerchiefs went out of fashion; and if the poor would take better care of their children's feet, half the infantile mortality would disappear. It only costs a trifle to put a piece of thick felt or cork into the bottom of a boot or shoe, but the difference is often considerable between that and a doctor's bill, with perhaps the undertaker's besides.—*Science of Health.*

Remedies for Corns.—A bit of linen dipped in turpentine and wrapped around the corn night and morning, if persevered in, will give relief. Arnica applied likewise will alleviate the pain. Lemon juice is also beneficial, softening the hard skin so that with a blunt knife a considerable portion of the corn may be removed. The easiest way to apply it is to cut off a piece of lemon, then nick it so as to let in the toe with the corn and bind on at night. Repeat twice or thrice. A good corn plaster can be made by dissolving by heat two ounces of yellow wax in two ounces of purified ammonia, and, just before it is cold, add six drachms of acetate of copper. Spread this ointment on a piece of soft leather. Before applying, soak the corn for some time in a solution of soda and pare as closely as possible. Corns are entirely owing to continued pressure on some one part. At first they are the production of the outer skin alone, but by gradual thickening they become connected not only with the true skin beneath, but even with the adjacent muscles, and, like many another evil, prevention is better than cure.

How to Start a Balky Horse.

There are many ways of accomplishing this much-desired object. Indeed, as for a human ailment, every-one has a different recipe—but the right one. Some advocate building a fire under him. This is effectual, as it is calculated to render the animal's nerves steady. Try it, by all means, and, if that does not do, pour sand in his ears; never mind if you do make him deaf for life—who wants a balky horse? If the sand trick won't work, cast off the tugs and traces, tie his tail fast to the whiffletree, and start him off. After this dodge he may never sulk again, but the chances are that he will be minus a tail; never mind—who wants a balky horse? If this plan fails, stand in front of him and blow in his nostrils. In wondering at the ridiculous appearance of a fool under his nose, he may forget the cause of his stubbornness and move on. If he doesn't, let three or four men catch him by the head and drag him along.

If the last is no go, thrash the hide off of him. Do not seek to find out the cause of his balkiness. Don't look under his collar to see if there is a blister, or reason whether the load is too heavy for him. Give him a curse and a blow, instead of a kind word. He is only a dumb brute, and it does not matter. Do not, under any circumstances, give him time to get his wind when he stops after a hard pull, but lay whip on until he is beaten to a standstill. Break his spirit down; let him know that you are master and tyrant, not master and friend.

There is one way some foolish people have of managing a balky horse, and that is to take him out of the shafts, unharness him, walk him up and down a few minutes, then harness again and hitch him up. He will invariably start right off, and not be apt to repeat his trick unless again imposed upon. Try it.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

ALL SORTS.

English ladies in high life are usually allotted about $2,500 a year for pin money.

This has been a good season for the Newfoundland seal-fishing. It is roughly estimated that 500,000 seals have been taken.

The other day a Muhlenburg (Ky.) farmer plowed up a pot of Indian money, or wampum. He wants it remonetized.

Archery is to be fashionable among the ladies, and very properly; every young lady should know how to manage her beau.

People who have studied the coffee plant, its nature and requisites, are forced to the conclusion that it is simply a waste of time to experiment upon it in any part of the United States.

In Holland, where sand is more plentiful and cheaper than hay, it is used for bedding cows. This is said to keep the animals always entirely clean, and the milk never takes the odor of the stable.

A woman named Marietta Bregulia, living in Vineland, N. J., has just taken out her naturalization papers. This is said to be the first time in the history of the country that a woman has been naturalized.

When they start in to have a big time in Kansas they have a big time generally. The Empire City *Echo* says: "A lady gave birth to triplets while attending the golden wedding of her parents, at Mound City, recently."

The grandfather of Henry James, Jr., the novelist, was a keen-witted Irish immigrant who had eleven children, and provided all of them with a fortune out of his own accumulation of several million dollars, derived in part from the Syracuse salt works.

Throughout England and Wales the average product per acre of the best farm land is $960 annually. In those countries, as well as in Scotland, the smaller the farms the better they are cultivated, and the larger is the average productiveness per acre.

The Lake Champlain water monster has been seen again, this time by a "trustworthy and temperate farmer." He describes it as having a head like a serpent, and much longer, showing fifteen feet of its body above the water, and making a noise like the discharge of a gun.

Every State in the Union except Louisiana has now a Sunday law of some kind. Many of them simply prohibit labor. In South Carolina the statute provides that all persons "having no reasonable or lawful excuse" shall attend some religious meeting every Sunday.

Health is the ground which great persons cultivate, whereby they exchange the light flying hours into golden usage. To them it is industry represented in its power; the human riches of time. The minute-glass runs willingly sand of centuries when great ideas are in the healthful moments.—*Wilkinson.*

BESIDE THE BROOK.

"I go a-fishing!" and he sped
With rod and line, where by-paths led,
'Neath latticed boughs, beside the brook
Where fish were lured with cunning hook.
"I'll read in solitude awhile!"
With favorite book, and morning smile,
Through winding ways, she sought the nook
She loved the best, beside the brook.
Later, I passed; the line and book
Were queerly twined, beside the brook;
While, in the grove, the angler's prize
Was reading love songs in his eyes.
—*George Birdseye, in Scribner's Monthly.*

Carlyle is 80, and more crabbed than ever. He is quoted as saying to an American: "Weel, sir, and so ye come frae that big coontry where the vote of the grandest scoundrel on airth is equal to that of Jesus Christ. And ye think much o' Jarge Washington, but he was no a great mon—he was a good surveyor maybe, but he was no a great mon!"

A Farmington (Me.) man caught a young woodchuck last summer, and kept it until it was as tame as a dog. Last winter it took to the ground and spent the winter like others of its kind. During the time the family moved to another part of the town, but on going back to the old place, the other day, the woodchuck was out and seemed delighted to see his old friends.

The 1800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum by lava from Vesuvius is to be celebrated by a scientific festival this year. The celebration will take place at Pompeii next November, and many foreign archæologists are to be invited to join their Italian brethren on the occasion. We presume a number of American scholars and tourists will be on the ground.

There are more ways than one, as the pastor of a church in Baltimore demonstrated to the satisfaction of such of his hearers as were remiss in their pew rents. He just boarded up their pews, and, when they and their wives and daughters, bristling in silks and satins, came to the sanctuary to worship, they had to seek more retired quarters. The plan worked well, however, and the church is now in funds.

As some lady visitors were going through a penitentiary under the escort of a superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious-looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?" "Because they have no other home; this is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly answered the superintendent.

Mr. Robert Bonner has spent $156,700 for geldings and probably more. Thus, he paid for Dexter $33,000, for Edwin Forest $16,000, for Grafton $15,000. Bruno cost him $15,000, the Auburn horse $13,000, Wellesly Boy $12,000, Joe Elliott $10,000, Mambrino Bertie $10,000, Dick Jamieson $10,000, Lantern and Light $9,000, John Taylor $3,500, Centennial $3,000, Keene Jim $2,800, Boston Gray $2,000, Carl Burr $1,200, Honest Peter $1,200.

SHEARER & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others work contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,
AUBURN, IND.

17-3-m

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OILS;

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods'

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the atet styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORTWAYNE, IND.

Farm Work for June

Salt boxes attached to the fences of the pasture, and kept replenished with salt, will be trouble well bestowed.

A run in a good piece of grass will greatly help the calves. The more they are pushed, without over doing it, during the first year's growth, the better the mature animal will be.

A few rubbing-posts set up in pastures will save injuries to the fences. Cattle will use these conveniences very often, if provided for them, and it is worth all the trouble to witness the enjoyment of the cattle in the use of them.

Early blood beets and sugar beets may be sown early this month. Mangels will now require clean culture and vigorous thinnings. Rutabagas may be sown from the 1st to the 25th of this month, upon land that has not been prepared in time for earlier crops.

Pigs for fall killing may be forced from the start. A run at grass, a little milk, and regular, steady feeding on bran and meal slops, will help to make a large growth, which afterward quickly filled up with fat. The low prices now prevailing, must be offset by making more pork than formerly out of the same feed.

Mr. Slick's Bargain.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"New bonnet, new bonnet—twelve dollars for a new bonnet!" exclaimed Mr. Slick the other evening as his wife suggested a change from the winter styles.

"Yes, only twelve dollars," she humbly replied.

"Twelve dollars for a bonnet is a confounded outrage and I know it!" he went on. "Why, I can buy two fine silk hats for that money and have some strawberry change left. It's a dead swindle to ask twelve dollars for a bonnet."

"Well, I can't do any better, Mr. Slick. That's the price, and I must pay or go without."

"You don't know how to buy—that's what ails you!" he growled. "I'll bet money I can buy a $12 bonnet for $8. It's all in knowing how to handle the salesmen."

"I wish you'd try it," she suggested.

"I will—by George! I will! I'll bring you up a new bonnet in the morning, and I'll get it four dollars cheaper than you dare to!"

Mr. Slick was as good as his word. He went into a millinery store next forenoon with his eye-teeth all sharpened, and with the idea in his mind that every bonnet in the store was priced at exactly twelve dollars. He looked around a little, selected a bonnet that pleased him, and pointing his cane at it, and calling up his deepest voice, he inquired:

"Are you asking twelve dollars for that bonnet?"

The woman flushed, looked from the bonnet to the man, and was trying to reply, when he said:

"These are not the times for outrageous prices, and all buyers realize it. I'll give you eight dollars for that bonnet, and not a cent more."

"That—that bonnet"—

"Eight dollars and no more!" he interrupted; and she put the article in a box and took his money.

"What'd I tell my wife, eh?" he whispered as he went out. "I tell you it takes a man to buy goods, no matter whether it's fence-posts or paper cambric!"

When he sat down at home and took the cover off the box and held up the bonnet, Mrs. Slick inquired:

"How much did she charge you?"

"Eight dollars, madam; while you would have paid twelve!"

"Richard!" she said, as she tried to laugh all over at once. "I was with the lady next door when she ordered that bonnet for her cook, and the price was to be four dollars! You see it—"

He held up his finger, counted three fives out of his wallet and left them on a chair for her.

Beautiful Pictures For All.

The great Art Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, moves steadily on in the even tenor of its way, apparently not feeling the dull times. During the year 1878 they sold over four million pictures of all descriptions. They publish every description of fine pictures, and their prices range from ten cents upwards to twenty dollars per copy. Their correspondence for this large business is immense; they receive, on an average, over one thousand letters per day. Messrs. Stinson & Co publish only the better class of pictures, and it is well known that anything coming from this reliable house is of standard merit. We have just received copies of four very fine steel engravings, which they have just brought out. The plates were engraved in London, at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars, to which great sum must be added the customs duty of twenty-five per cent. on account of their being imported into the United States. These engravings are after paintings by great modern masters of art, and the artists who engraved the plates stand in the front rank of the world's renowned engravers.

It is believed, and generally conceded, that these engravings make up the finest and most elegant set of works of high art ever brought out by American publishers. This enterprising firm, though many years in the art publishing business, have not grown old and unprogressive, but on the other hand make improvement and progress year by year, giving the people better and better pictures for the same or less money. They may, we feel sure, fairly claim to stand at the head of the Art Publishing business in America. We can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty nation of nearly fifty million people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the year 1876, 1877, and 1878. We have the figures direct from the firm, or we should think there was some error. In 1876, they paid for postage $33,104.92. In 1877, they paid for postage $37,269.76. In 1878 the amount of money they paid for postage stamps was simply enormous—a little over $50,000.00. Stinson & Co. stand among the largest and most judicious advertisers in the country, and a short time since paid in a single day $24,000.00 in cash on a contract for advertising. They employ agents everywhere throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada for the sale of their pictures by subscription; we call attention to their advertisement for agents in another column. Those who need pleasant, profitable work, should correspond with them.

THE

FINEST LINE

—AND—

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FISHING TACKLE

Constantly on hand at

MAX C. LADE,

Sportsmen's Emporium, 58 east Main street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

33-1m.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 45 a m	12 01 a m	10 pm
Wauseon	12 19 "	1 09 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 42 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 28 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 18 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	"
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	"
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	"
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	6 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3	
FORT WAYNE	1 02 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 pm	32 pm	
Hartford	3 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 0 pm		
Cambridge City	5 7 pm		
Connersville	6 7 pm		
Cincinnati	9 0 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible] 5 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 0 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		3 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		pm	1 22 am
Louisville		pm	5 50 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 19 pm	11 09 pm	9 13 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis. Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	8 00am
Bankers	7 25am	1 10pm	9 40am
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]
Auburn	9 25am	3 0 pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 28am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisvile	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		4 10pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 30am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisvile	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			6 00 am
Indianapolis	9 40pm	4 05am	11 00am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 10pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52am	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 50pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 40pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 47pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 42pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 46am
Mexico	9 15	8 26	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 45
Chili	9 38	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 57	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 10
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 21	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 56	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 43	3 50
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 08
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 15pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 23	11 30	3 30
Chili	6 17	10 27	3 10
Roann	6 02	10 03	2 30
Laketon	5 40	1 25	2 01
North Manchester	5 36	1 12	1 38
Liberty Mills	5 28	1 12	1 00
Collamar	5 16	23	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	40	12 20
Columbia City	4 40	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 20	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chieg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	0 42am	1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 50	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 50	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 28	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	5 40	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 42	4 4	4 00
Defiance	8 15	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	36pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin		7 54	7 00
CHICAGO JUNCTION		9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chieg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 14
St Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 00	12 56
Cromwell		2	1 22
Milford Junction		3	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to obtain for you. Counsel in regard to claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street, Auburn, Ind.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 19, 1879. Number 25.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

P. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business pomptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

Guy Pumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National, Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gansenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKER & BUMPUS.

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
18-2m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

A Touching Allegory.

[Galveston News.]

A certain good natured old republican farmer, named Hayes, preserved his constant good nature, turn up what might. One day one of his men came in and told him that one of his lead oxen had stampeded, it being that big blond off-ox, Roscoe Conkling. "Well," responded the old farmer, "he always was a breachy cuss. I'm glad he's gone." Not long afterward another messenger came in haste to announce that old Brindle Butler was dead. "You don't say so!" responded the happy old granger. "He was an old ox, anyhow. Just take off his hide and sell it; it will fetch more than he was worth. I took him for a bad debt in the first place." This thing went on for some time, until the stalwart press began to reprimand Hayes, saying that all his losses were judgments sent by the Lord for his wickedness. "Well," he responded placidly, "if the Lord will take out the judgment in that kind of cattle, it is the cheapest way I can pay it."

Who is Caught in the Trap?

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The democratic majority in congress has compelled the republican conspirators to take a square stand in favor of military interference with elections. The bayonet at the polls is the demand of the republican party. There is no obscuring the fact. It is impossible for them to dodge the issue. They are committed to the infamously odious policy, and will be compelled to explain and defend it before the American people. The conspirators have chuckled not a little over what the democratic majority has accomplished during the extra session, and have given out that every movement has been in the interest of the republican party. But when the day of adjournment comes the conspirators will be likely to comprehend the situation of their party. They will see that they, and not the democrats, have been caught in a trap, and that, in trying to explain Hayes' vetoes, they have been compelled to assume responsibility that will effectually crush their party. The democrats will see to it that every line of the issues are made as vivid as lightning.

What Was Leprosy in the Bible.

Every one knows how large a space is occupied by the Levitical laws regarding leprosy, and most persons who have thought about it have probably been perplexed by the fact. The subject has hitherto been obscure, owing to our insufficient knowledge of the varieties and symptoms of that terrible disease; indeed, it is only within the last few years that medical investigation, carried on in the countries which are its special homes, have cleared up all the debatable features, except, perhaps, its supposed contagiousness, in regard to which the committee of our London College of Physicians "consider that the weight of evidence is decidedly on the negative side," although there is a considerable amount of testimony that "the disease is contagious in a certain stage, when the ulcers are running." Now all this recent information is condensed, from which it appears that the true leprosy of the law was not the common white leprosy. Lepra vulgaris, or dry tetter, did not render the sufferer unclean; but Elephantiasis, under either of its chief forms, the tuberculated and the anaesthetic, the various symptoms of which in their earlier stages are delineated with remarkable accuracy in the rules laid down for the priest's guidance. Should the student of the law wonder why a physical disease should be the subject of such minute religious legislation, he will find enough in these "notes" to convince him that an ample explanation is to be found in the sanitary aspect of the subject. Egypt was in ancient times the chief seat of this most malignant and horrible of diseases, which as a poison in the blood descended from parent to child with a frightful persistence; and the Israelites, in their crowded and servile condition, must have been peculiarly liable to contract it, and carry its fatal germs in their desert wanderings. Hence the necessity, to their prosperous development, of hedging it round with the most stringent restrictions, and by the laws of uncleanness and separation checking its spread through intermarriages between the healthy and the tainted. Of course, we are not precluded from seeing a religious meaning underlying these sanitary ordinances, and, Mr. Clarke accordingly sums up his dissertation by adding that the proper treatment of leprosy as a disease of the body became a type of the proper treatment of sin, not through a mere resemblance which might recommend itself to the fancy, but through the law being an inspired interpretation of the truths of nature.—The Quarterly Review.

Indian Marriages.

The ceremony of marriage among some of the blanket Indians—the Sacs and Foxes, for example—is very touching and effective. It has also the merit of being cheap. The brave, conceiving a liking for some dusky beauty, arrays himself in his best blanket and repairs to her bedside after "dewy eve" has set in. If the girl dislikes him she calls her mother, if she has one, and if not, some other relative, and has him put out. If, on the other hand, she loves him, or thinks she does, he is admitted to privileges that, in christian communities, are deemed infamous until the church and state have given their blessing and their sanction. In the morning the warrior presents his bride with a new dress—a present from his relatives. She accepts it with many thanks. The man leaves for his own house and sends his mother or sister to bring home the girl. She then returns to her own house and gives the new dress to some female relative, takes what belongs to her, goes back to her husband's tepee and all is settled, until one party or the other gets tired of the arrangement. In such case, after waiting a proper period either one can marry again, and keep on marrying and separating to no end. Among the five nations—or, at least, four of them—marriage is about the same as with white christians. Some of the wilder tribes are rank polygamists and pay no heed whatever to marriage ceremonials of any kind.

Horrible Story From Mexico.

[Logansport Journal.]

Last week, in Chihuahua, a woman went into a shoemaker's shop in front of his dwelling and was measured for a pair of shoes. The son of Crispin said to the woman: "You have a verry pretty foot." "Do you think so?" said she. He replied: "Yes; that is the prettiest foot in Mexico." The woman was to come back the next day and leave one dollar, when the shoes were to be commenced. The shoemaker's wife, hearing all, said nothing. The next day the shoemaker was out when the woman with the pretty foot called, according to agreement, and the wife got her into the back room and stabbed her to death. The wife then cut a steak out of the dead woman's leg and packed the body under the bed. The shoemaker came home and ate his dinner. The wife asked him how he liked the meat. He answered that "it was the best he had ever eaten." The wife then told him he had eaten a part of "the prettiest leg in Mexico." He asked her what she meant. She showed him the body under the bed, and made a dash at him with a knife, but he escaped and ran to the Palacio and told the judge what had happened. The judge summond a guard of soldiers and went to the house. He asked the wife if she had committed the murder, and when she answered yes and attempted to justify the act he ordered her to be shot on the spot by the soldiers, and his orders were promptly obeyed.

A Bird's Courtship and Death.

Do birds have a language of their own, and have they any of the emotions of humans?

A lady who lives on Olive street relates the following: A few days ago there fell in front of her window from a tree a "chippy" or ground bird, such as chatter about in parks or streets. It seemed wearied and crippled. She picked it up, carried it in the house, fed it from her own mouth, and at night placed it in the cage with her canary. The canary at once bestowed upon the new comer all of the attention of a mother, and nestled besides the little stranger during the night. In the morning the lady placed the chippy in the window, so that it might have the privilege of regaining its freedom. It plumed its tinny wings and went away. The canary mourned during the day as if he had lost a mate. In the evening the chippy came back and perched upon the window. The sash was raised and it flew in and nestled upon the cage. The canary at once struck up his liveliest notes, and seemed gratified. This was repeated two or three days, the chippy going each morning and returning in the evening.

One day it went away and did not come back. The canary drooped, and the next day fell dead from his perch in the sunshine that played over his gilded cage in the window. That night the chippy returned, and during the evening it mourned over its dead companion. In the morning it clung to the cage until it was turned out. For a few days the empty cage was hung in the window, and on each succeeding evening the chippy returned, and chirped as if it was grief-stricken. One day it brought a petal of a tube-rose in its bill, dropped it in the cage, flew away, and never came back.

Peopling the West.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The movement to send masses of Irish Catholics from the city of New York and Brooklyn, and to settle them on western lands, is creating much excitement in this city, and promises to end in an Irish exodus. The class of persons opposed to it are the politicians, for New York has been made and kept largely democratic by the votes which, if the movement is widespread, will be taken to the western prairies. The priests of the city are enlisted in the movement, the Cardinal gives it his favor, the Bishops are talking for it, and money begins to flow in. The theory of the movement is that in the crowded tenements of the city the Irish race becomes impaired, and the benefits of the multiplication of the Irish fall because of the great harvest of death among them. Being naturally a rural people, the design is to transfer the Irish Catholics in large bodies to settle them on the western lands, where they may till the soil. The practical part of the design contemplates floating a joint stock company with $100,000 capital, already incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, and known as the Irish Catholic Colonization Association. About $15,000 of the stock of this company has been placed in the city, and Mr. John Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Father Ducay, Mr. Thomas O'Connor and Father Donnelly have each invested $1,000 in the stock of the company. The investment is said to be a good one, for the money will be paid back in a certain number of years, for the colonists will be required to pay for the land purchased by the association, the improvements put upon it and annual interest. Each farm is to be held by the association as security. No money will be intrusted to the colonist to imprudently squander. The advances to him will be made in the shape of improvements he desires. The association has for each immigrant a quarter-section of land, plowed over the previous summer. They have a cottage already built. The colonist goes upon the place in the spring time, casts in his seed and in four months he has a harvest. The plan does not contemplate relieving New York of the thriftless, absolutely destitute class, or the foisting upon the west of the offscourings of the population of the great city, but the association designs to select those who have already saved up several hundred dollars and to help them on to a road to independence. The scheme does not contemplate aid to Protestants but Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and others are contemplating putting in operation a similar plan for the benefit of poor Protestant Germans, Englishmen and Americans.

An American Chapel in China Sacked.

[Foochow Herald.]

On Sunday, the 16th of February, a mob of over a hundred persons forcibly entered the American Methodist Chapel at Yunch'un, one hundred and forty miles south of Foochow, and violently assaulted the christians who had gathered therein for divine worship. The catechist and congregation escaped to the Magistrate's yamen, leaving the mob in possession of the chapel. The rabble immediately set to work and destroyed the seats, tables, &c. Previous to this attack the people had been called upon by the gentry to subscribe $100 cash—avowedly toward the extermination of christianity in this district. Their modus operandi was to tear down the chapel in the first instance, and subsequently to destroy the houses of the christians—thus forcibly driving them out of the place. But, happily, only part of this programme was carried out. The sufferers by the riot fled to the Magistrate's yamen, where they were kindly received and promised protection.

A few days later the Magistrate went in person to inspect the wrecked chapel. He immediately instituted an examination into the whole affair, and required the offenders to pay all expenses attending the repair of the chapel, to furnish medical aid to the wounded men, and to find six months' security for the lives of the persons assaulted. The man who had been most severely beaten was ordered to receive $30 as compensation, but, with rare disinterestedness, he refused to receive the money, in order that the purity of his motives in becoming a christian should not be doubted. By this prompt action of the Yunch'un Magistrate, and the unselfish conduct of the native christians, not only has peace been restored but also a good state of feeling between the christians and their heathen neighbors secured, the latter for once fully understanding that christians must not be persecuted for refusing to contribute to idolatrous purposes, and also that the higher and nobler principles which they claim to have adopted are entitled to respect and legal recognition.

How the Whale Blows.

The common notion regarding the "blowing" of the whale appears to be that which credits the animal with inhaling large quantities of water into its mouth, presumably in the act of nutrition. This water is then said to escape into the nostrils, and to be ejected therefrom in the act of blowing. The behavior of the whale in the open sea at first sight favors this apparently simple explanation. Careering along in the full exercise of its mighty powers the huge body is seen to dive and to re-appear some distance off at the surface, discharging from its nostrils a shower of water and spray. The observation is correct enough as it stands, but the interpretation of the phenomena is erroneous. Apart from the anatomical difficulties in the way of explaining how water from the mouth could escape in such large quantities, and so persistently, into the nostrils, there is not merely an utter want of purpose in this view of the act of "spouting," but we have also to consider that this act would materially interfere with the breathing of the animal. Hence a more rational explanation of what is implied in the "blowing" of the whales rests on the simple assertion that the water and spray do not in reality proceed from the blow-hole, but consist of water forced upward into the air by the expiratory effort of the animal. The whale begins the expiratory or "breathing-out" action of its lungs just before reaching the surface of the water, and the warm expired air therefore carries up with it the water lying above the head and blow-holes of the ascending animal. That this view is correct is highly probable not merely by the observation of the breathing of young whales and porpoises kept in confinement, but also by the fact that the last portion of the "blow" consists of a white silvery spray or vapor, formed by the rapid condensation of the warm air from the lungs as it comes in contact with the colder atmosphere. The water received into the mouth escapes at the sides of the mouth, and does not enter the nostrils at all.

The Emigration Humbug—A Lost One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

(Boston Post Letter from Tensas Parish, La.)

Labor here is totally disorganized, although no more emigration to Kansas is going on. We hear that the originators of the emigration scheme are so disappointed that they have arranged a plan to send armed steamers down the river to force the negroes away; that parties will be stationed on the banks to fire on these relief boats, making it appear that the planters have prevented the negroes leaving, and have fired on these rescuing steamers. It seems hardly credible, but it would not be half so strange as what has already taken place. In truth, the negroes have not been interfered with in any way whatever; those who wished to, have gone, and I believe in no other spot on earth could people leave their debts unpaid, break contracts and walk off without the slightest opposition. It would be laughable were it not a matter of such terrible importance to hear the negroes demanding protection for life and property; this, too, when in October thousands were raging through these parishes in arms, swearing the extermination of the whites and utter destruction of their property, for no other reason than the stories told them of their re-enslavement, should the democrats, or, better say, the whites, be allowed to vote. It is truly hard that people should suffer such persecution for political purposes, those, too, who have never in any way been disloyal to the United States government. My family, for instance, were not in the south during the war, and my husband was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for money by lending one hundred thousand dollars. We had for this property papers of protection from the government; yet, everything, mules, horses, cattle, was taken, vouchers given by the federal officers, yet we can get no claims recognized and have never received remuneration for any of our losses. Some of the returned emigrants from Kansas are at a place near us. They have been most kindly received, given work at once, and advances again made them. They are the happiest creatures it is possible to imagine.

* * *

An exchange says: "The two Ohio brigadiers have created quite a rumpus in the republican camp. The republicans sent for old Zach to come and help them during the campaign—old Zach Chandler, we mean, who, in a late patriotic eruption in the senate, said he saw the Union army 'go through' Washington and 'come back again,' but he did not seem to ever have any business 'with' that army. He is the man who will electioneer against the Ohio brigadiers—one of them has only one leg."

ARROW-HEADS.

How the Indians Made Them.

A young man in the Smithsonian Institute, writes the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, has just made public the discovery of the method employed in making the stone and volcanic glass arrow-heads, daggers, knives, axes and razors of the prehistoric races. Up to this time this has been a great problem to all antiquarian students, but no theory has ever been advanced showing so practical results as Cushing's. He started to solve the difficulty by putting himself in the identical position of the Aztecs or mound builders—without anything to work with except sticks, various shaped stones such as he could find on the banks of any stream, and his hands. After making some rude implements by chipping one flint with another he discovered that no amount of chipping would produce surfaces like the best of those which he was trying to imitate. He therefore came to the conclusion that there was another way of doing it, and, by chance, tried pressure by the point of a stick, instead of chipping by blows of a stone; when, presto! he found that he could break stone, flint and obsidian in any shape he chose. Soon he had made spearheads and daggers that would cut like a razor, as good as any he had before him, which had been picked up from all over the world. By a little more observation, he found that the "flaking," which he calls his process, on the old arrow-head left grooves that all turned one way. He produced a like result by turning his stick the easiest way from right to left. He therefore concludes that the prehistorics were right-handed people like ourselves. This conclusion is reinforced by the fact that occasionally an arrow-head is found that has flakes running from left to right, showing a left-handed person. The importance of the discovery is that it shows that the early races were able to do this work without the use of iron or bronze, a thing long doubted.

A New View of the Exodus.

One of the most prominent promoters of the colored emigration scheme recently said that homes had already been secured for 10,000 southern negroes in Indiana, a large share of whom were republican voters, and that it was not improbable that by this means the state would be carried for the republican party in the presidential contest next year. This is doubtless an over sanguine view of the situation, but it may serve as a basis for working out the problem on a wider field.—New York Sun.

We have had information from some of the lower counties which corroborates the above somewhat. We advise our democratic friends to be watchful and active. The republicans have already begun the campaign in Indiana for 1880. A wealthy, active man has been already appointed chairman of the state committee, with a wide-awake executive committee to second his efforts. He, like "Charlie" Foster, has a good deal of business in New York, and flits backward and forward frequently. It may be that he has a large amount of private business on hand; but then, if he has, why make him chairman of the republican state committee. It behooves Indiana democrats to be on the alert. As to the tide of southern negroes coming in this direction, we believe we have enough laborers in the state to take full care of its agricultural interests—perhaps already more than enough. If they are brought here, it is with the hope that the state may be secured to the republicans next year.—State Sentinel.

Garrett.

(Last Week.)

—And behold Balaam's ass has kicked the "Rocky Mountain Goat" clear out of time—he was so completely paralyzed that he was unable to come to time on the "second round."

—The railroad company is doing more work here at present, in repairs, than was ever done at any one time since the town was located.

—Mr. B. F. Lowther, of Baltimore, arrived here last week to act as assistant general foreman—also, Mr. D. H. Baily, of Zanesville, Ohio, as foreman in the boiler shop. Seven journeymen also were added to the list of employes here last week, chiefly from Baltimore, which was not done to fill vacancies caused by discharges, but to meet the demand caused by an increase of business.

—The future prospects of the town were never better than at present, and business has been remarkably lively on the B. & O. this season.

—There is a good opening here at present for a good live and well-informed journalist, to publish a newspaper in the interest of the town. One who will attend to his own business would be patronized by our citizens. X.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

EDWARD PARR, who killed his daughter, Mrs. Susan Irwin, in Philadelphia, was convicted on Saturday of murder in the first degree. "Good," he exclaimed, when the jury brought in the verdict. "Let me hang on Monday."

EDWARD PARR, who was under sentence of death at Philadelphia for brutally murdering his daughter, committed suicide by swallowing poison.

A STROKE of lightning precipitated a disastrous conflagration at Point Breeze, near Philadelphia, last week. Five vessels, 1,000,000 gallons of oil, 1,000 feet of wharf, an immense cooper-shop, the largest tin-can factory in the country and several warehouses were burned. The loss is estimated at about $1,000,000.... A horrible and mysterious murder startled the people of New York last week. A wealthy lady, Mrs. Hall, living in a large mansion in an aristocratic quarter of the city, was murdered during the night, presumably for the purpose of robbery. When discovered, the murdered woman was bound hand and foot, gagged and blindfolded.

AN explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Coaldale, Pa., killed two men and injured several.

THE WEST.

INFORMATION received by the Indian Bureau at Washington, from Fort Belknap, states that 800 lodges of Sitting Bull's Indians are reported south of the British line. They have not as yet committed any acts of direct hostility.... A dispatch from Santa Fe, New Mexico, reports that "some United States soldiers of the Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Bliss, crossed the international boundary to Paso del Norte and got into a row with the Mexicans, in which two soldiers were killed and several wounded before they could recross the Rio Grande."

THE Episcopal Diocese Convention, in session at Detroit last week, elected Rev. Dr. S. S. Harris, of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the displacement of Bishop McCoskry.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN perpetrated a bold robbery in Chicago a few days ago. Two messengers were sent from the Illinois Central railroad office to one of the banks with a package of money. While walking along Washington street, in the very heart of the city, they were attacked by two footpads. The messenger who carried the package was knocked down with a sand-club, while his companion was blinded with pepper; the package, containing about $9,000, was seized, and before the passers-by could realize the nature of the transaction the thieves, with the money, had driven out of sight in a buggy which was waiting for them.

A SCOUT who recently arrived at Fort Keogh from Sitting Bull's camp reports that the chief has gone with six lodges and his immediate attendants to the Saskatchewan country. Before going he advised his band to come to terms with the Government and return to the United States. There are now 300 lodges encamped on the boundary line, hunting buffalo on this side. They say they are determined to hold this buffalo country, by force if necessary.

A DISPATCH from the West reports that "the coach from Deadwood" for Sidney was stopped near the Cheyenne river by five masked robbers. The passengers, four in number, were robbed of their money and valuables. The mail-sacks were cut open and their contents thrown on the road, the robbers taking the registered packages. Having made a successful "clean-up," the robbers allowed the coach to proceed on its northward journey.

THE footpads who recently knocked down a messenger of the Illinois Central railroad in the streets of Chicago, in broad daylight, and robbed him of $10,000, have been arrested and a considerable portion of the money recovered.

THE twenty-first saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund began at Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 11th of June, and, lasting five days, wound up on Sunday, the 15th, with an out-door musical fete. The chorus was nearly 2,000 strong, comprising all the local societies, and visiting clubs from all over the West, besides some from the East.

A RECENT dispatch from Kansas City says: "The war between the Southwestern lines on the Kansas City passenger business is being fought with a fury and determination worthy of a better cause. The rates from Kansas City to Chicago have been reduced to 50 cents, and it is stated that some of the roads are now getting out chromos to be given to travelers as an inducement, in case the rates should go down still lower."

THE SOUTH.

THE Arkansas editors, at their recent convention at Little Rock, decided to make an excursion to Chicago and the Northwest, starting about the 1st of next month.

DISPATCHES from Savannah, Ga., give meager particulars of a bloody conflict in Liberty county, in that State, between a negro militia company and a party of negro excursionists, in which about ten of the participants were killed and a large number wounded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE PARKER, at Fort Smith, Ark., has sentenced to be hung, Aug. 29, Henry Stuart and William Elliott for a murder committed in the Indian Territory.

GENERAL.

HANGED: At St. Catherines, Mo., John Bland, aged 23, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Elijah Ward; at Hillsboro, Mo., Monroe Guy (colored), for the murder of another colored man named Aaron McPete, on Christmas night last; in Norwich, N. Y., Felix McCann, aged 70, for the murder of James M. Hatch in December, 1878.

A RECENT telegram from Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, in Texas, says that a company of Mexican infantry at Piedras Negras, on the Mexican side, mutinied and fought their way through the guard at the gate. About fifteen crossed to Eagle Pass under a heavy fire from the loyal troops, who continued firing after the deserters landed. The fugitives surrendered their arms to the citizens, and were subsequently returned to Mexico. A number of the mutineers were killed on the Mexican side. The cause of the desertion is that the troops have been six months without pay and have nothing to eat.

AT a meeting of railroad managers in New York last week, freight rates were advanced 5 cents per 100 pounds on grain, fourth class, flour and live hogs from Chicago to New York, and in equal proportions from all other points.

WASHINGTON.

CHAIRMAN SPARKS, of the House Military Committee, says that it is not the intention of his committee to take action on the Fitz-John Porter papers, which were recently referred to Congress by the President, until the regular session.

WASHINGTON dispatches say that the nomination of Secretary McCrary for Circuit Judge in place of Dillon will meet with strong opposition, and perhaps defeat, in the Senate. It is reported that a successor will not be nominated for the Secretary until the question of the judgeship is settled.

FOUR members of the Senate Committee on Elections are opposed to any further interference with the case of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, against whom charges of corruption were made some time ago by members of the Kansas Legislature. An equal number of the committee members think the matter should be investigated. The odd man is Senator Ingalls himself. There will consequently be no investigation.... Fire-bugs are again annoying the people of Columbus, Ohio. Five incendiary fires occurred in one night, last week.

POLITICAL.

THE Workingmen of California recently held a State convention at San Francisco, at which Dennis Kearney presided. A ticket for State officers, headed by William F. White for Governor, was placed in the field.

THE Greenbackers of Minnesota met at St. Paul on the 10th inst., organized by electing Ignatius Donnelly to preside, adopted a platform, and nominated the following candidates for State officers: Governor, Asa Barton; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. Meighan; Treasurer, Andrew Nelson; Secretary of State, N. P. Lane; Attorney General, W. P. Kelly; Railroad Commissioner, Ebenezer Ayers.... A State Convention of the Prohibitionists of Minnesota was held at the same time and place, and a full State ticket nominated, with Rev. W. W. Satterlee at the head for Governor.

THE Iowa Republican Convention assembled at the State capital June 11, and organized by electing ex-Senator Harlan to preside. Gov. Gear and Lieut. Gov. Campbell were nominated for re-election by acclamation; Judge Beck was renominated for Supreme Judge, and Mr. Von Coelln for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FOREIGN.

THE intention of the Spaniards to establish themselves on the coast of Borneo has provoked a vigorous remonstrance from the English, who believe themselves the owners of pre-emptive rights in the great island.... The German Government has decided to address other European Governments on the subject of the improper, and in some cases inhuman, manner in which the war in South America is carried on by the belligerent states, and to suggest a joint interference.

BERLIN dispatches report that the Government is considering the advisability of increasing the strength of the army, being incited thereto by the growth of the French and Russian military establishments.... Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the Russian Czar in April last, was tried at St. Petersburg last week, convicted, sentenced, and executed, all on the same day.

THE Chamber of Deputies, the other day, by a vote of 306 to 195, authorized the prosecution by the Government of Paul de Cassagnac, after a scene of great excitement, during which Gambetta moved the expulsion of de Cassagnac from the House, but he afterwards withdrew the motion, M. de Cassagnac having withdrawn the word "cowardice," which he had applied to the conduct of the Government.... The legislative body of the Orange Free State, in South Africa, has adopted resolutions expressing a hope that the independence of Transvaal will be restored.... A Rome dispatch says the eruption of Mount Ætna has ceased, but the volcano continues to give forth smoke.

THE Emperor and Empress of Germany celebrated their golden wedding on the 11th of June.

THE Bishop of Amiens (France) is dead.... The Czar of Russia, it is stated, renounced his contemplated visit to the German Emperor because he feared assassination.

A PARIS dispatch chronicles the death of the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands.... John Ennis, the Chicago pedestrian, now in England, has made a hero of himself by saving the lives of two women who fell into the river Thames.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald*, at Alexandria, Egypt, says: "After a seven months' campaign, Capt. Gessi returns north completely victorious. The revolt has been crushed, and with it must go down the slave traffic which has outraged civilization for half a century. In all seven pitched battles were fought on the Gazelle river, the slave-traders and rebels combining against Gessi. All the slave stations were destroyed, and the establishment of civilized rule will prevent any further raids from the region of the Gazelle."

A PORTION of the German Asiatic squadron has been ordered to the coasts of Chili and Peru, for the purpose of protecting German interests from the barbarism of Chilian naval officers.... A dispatch from Belgrade reports that the Russo-Bulgarian authorities, with a body of Russian troops, have taken forcible possession of the frontier districts claimed by Servia, driving out the Servian officials. The population are angry and discontented at the action of the Russians.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

At a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, held on the 6th inst., it was decided, by a vote of 4 to 3, to postpone action on the Warner Silver bill until December next. There was considerable feeling among the silver men over the action of the committee, and when the Senate met Mr. Coke offered a resolution to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, and to declare the bill before the Senate for action. Messrs. Edmunds, Whyte and others objected, and the resolution went over. The Senate then took up, and, after a sharp debate, passed the bill repealing the jurors' test oath—yeas, 25; nays, 16—a strict party vote.——The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House. It is substantially the same as the vetoed bill, except the sixth section, for which is substituted a clause providing that no money appropriated in this act is appropriated, or shall be paid, for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State.

There was no session of the Senate on the 7th inst., and little or nothing was done in the House, the day being devoted to the bill making additional appropriations for the Postoffice Department, which was finally passed.

In the Senate, on the 9th inst., Mr. Coke's resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Warner Silver bill, and to declare it before the Senate for action, was laid before the Senate, but on motion of Mr. Voorhees was laid over. The McDonald bill authorizing the employment of the militia and land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases was taken up, and Mr. Harris made a speech in support of the bill.——The House made short work with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. It was reported by the committee, and immediately passed, under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 168 yeas to 21 nays.——There was a caucus of Democratic Senators, in the evening, to consider what action should be taken on the Warner Silver bill, but no definite agreement was reached. The silver men expressed great indignation at the refusal of the Finance Committee to report the bill.

The Senate, on the 10th, unanimously passed the House resolution appropriating $3,000 to erect a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. The bill relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879, was passed. It provides that such factories may be operated for the manufacture of vinegar by alcoholic vapor within 600 feet of a distillery, under regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate, by the close vote of 21 yeas to 20 nays, refused to take up Mr. Coke's resolution discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Warner Silver bill, and declaring it before the Senate for action.——In the House, Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the final adjournment of Congress at noon on the 17th of June. The Judicial Appropriation bill was passed by the House in the same shape in which it was prepared by authority of the Democratic Advisory Committee and reported by the Appropriation Committee. It makes no provision for the payment of election Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, and specifically prohibits the payment of any part of the appropriations to these officers, and the making of any engagement to pay them. Various amendments by the Republicans were promptly voted down by the Democrats. The bill passed by a strictly party vote.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill as passed by the House, with a large number of amendments, the aggregate effect of which is to make it conform substantially to the recently-vetoed bill of the same title, divested of the political sections, and omitting, also, the appropriation for judicial expenses contained in that measure, and all increase of salaries therein proposed for the benefit of clerks and bureau officers in the various executive departments. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, addressed the Senate at length, in reply to Mr. Blaine's late speech.——The House, after a warm debate, passed the Democratic Caucus Army Appropriation bill. A number of amendments were offered—including one reducing the army to 15,000 men—and promptly rejected. Only 31 votes were recorded against the bill, to 178 yeas. Mr. Stephens, from the Coinage Committee, reported a bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights, measures and coinage, which was ordered printed and recommitted. The bill previously passed by the Senate relating to vinegar factories was passed by the House. Mr. Carlisle reported the bill directing the Attorney General to adjust or compromise the claim of the United States under the will of Joseph S. Lewis. Passed. This is the case in which Lewis, formerly of Hoboken, N. J., left an estate of about $1,000,000 to be applied to the reduction of the national debt. Mr. Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the report of that committee on the veto message of the President. Printed and recommitted. The report begins with an allusion to the danger to be apprehended from the presence of armed troops at the ballot-box, and says: "Even the author of the message under consideration himself admits that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections. The present Congress, in the exercise of its undoubted right to prescribe the purpose for which the land and naval forces of the Government shall be used, saw proper in making appropriations for the support of the army to enact that it should not only be a clearly unlawful, but penal, offense for any Federal officer to employ troops or armed men at State elections for any purpose whatever, except to repel armed enemies of the United States. That bill the President returned to the House of Representatives without his signature. His reasons for objecting to the bill seem to have been these: First, that, in his judgment, the repeal of the clause in question was unnecessary; second, because it would 'prohibit all civil officers of the United States from employing the only adequate civil force to enable them to preserve the peace and execute certain laws at Congressional elections;' and, third, because the manner in which the repeal was proposed did not happen in that particular instance to be in harmony with Executive taste; and was therefore considered by the author of the message as furnishing a suitable occasion to deliver to the House of Representatives a gratuitous lecture upon the methods in which it should discharge its constitutional functions. As the President has twice called the attention of the House to these objections, the first two may be referred to hereafter, but with regard to the third it is, perhaps, sufficient to say that the manner in which Congress chose to repeal the clause in question was not only in strict conformity to the constitution and rules of the two houses respectively, but justified by numerous precedents in the annals of Federal legislation. Impressed with the importance of removing the last shadow of a pretext for any interference with State elections by armed forces of the United States, and desiring to obviate, if possible, the President's objections to the measure already proposed for that purpose, the House of Representatives promptly passed a separate bill, which was as promptly concurred in by the Senate, simply providing that it should not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in any State any part of the army or navy, unless such forces should be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, and repealing all provisions inconsistent with the purposes of the bill. This bill was speedily returned with a message from the President, assigning his objections to its approval, which are now to be considered. The first of these objections is a simple repetition of the one assigned in the message vetoing the Army Appropriation bill. No one can read the two messages together without being struck by the marked difference in the tone of the two documents in respect to this objection."

Mr. Knott points out the difference between the two messages, and continues:

"The entire argument against the necessity of the bill is left to rest upon the President's reiterated assertion that troops have not been and will not be used to interfere with any State election during his administration; that the assertion was no doubt sincere, but, unfortunately for its validity as a reason for refusing to approve a bill designed for the protection of future generations, as well as this, the official term of the present Executive is limited, and he may be succeeded by one who will feel a less scrupulous regard for the freedom and purity of the ballot than he professes himself to entertain. The next objection to the approval of the bill, as alleged in the message, is that it would abrogate on certain days and at certain places a number of laws, but especially section 5,298 of the Revised Statutes, which is reverently referred to as 'an ancient and fundamental law which has been in force from the foundation of the Government,' and seems to be regarded by the President as invested with some peculiar sanctity, not pertaining to any other provision in the entire system of American jurisprudence. He enlarges upon the statement that this section was sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, and contains the principle which was acted upon by the four Presidents more endeared to the American people than all others at the most critical periods in their respective administrations. If he had examined the facts connected with the transactions to which he alludes, he would have found that neither of the four illustrious patriots and statesmen to whom he refers either did or proposed to do anything which would not have been perfectly lawful under the strictest letter of the bill he returned to the House, had it been in force at that time. He would have discovered, moreover, that neither of them ever construed either of the acts cited by him as conferring upon the President or any of his subordinates any arbitrary or extra-legal power, but merely as authorizing the use of the necessary means for securing the execution of the law in the regular methods, and through the agencies prescribed by law."

In support of his assertion, Mr. Knott refers to the action of Washington in the Whisky Insurrection, of Jefferson in the Aaron Burr case, of Jackson in 1832, and Lincoln in the outbreak of the Civil War, and adds:

"Owing, perhaps, to the limited time he allowed himself in which to prepare his message, the President failed to observe the fact that the various statutes to which he refers, including section 5,298, are as completely abrogated or suspended by the act approved by President Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1865, as they possibly could be by the bill to prevent military interference with elections, had he returned it to the House with his approval. He seems to have totally forgotten that the law approved by Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1865, making it a high misdemeanor in him or other officers of the United States to employ armed men at a State election except for two specified purposes, was still in force, and that it was as much his duty under his official oath to see that it should be faithfully executed as any other provision in the statutes."

The report affirms that the power to establish police regulations which may be necessary for the preservation of domestic order and the prevention of violence and crime affecting the life or property within their respective limits belongs exclusively to the States, and the Federal Government can only intervene to protect the State in the execution of its own laws for the purpose upon application of the Legislature or Governor, where the Legislature cannot be convened. Supreme Court decisions are quoted in support of this position, and the following extract from a letter of the present Secretary of State while Attorney General under a former administration, sent by him to the Marshal of Florida on the 20th of August, 1868:

"The special duty and authority in the execution of a process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our Government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not to the civil authorities of the United States."

The report continues:

"To prevent the substitution of the petty discretion of superserviceable Federal officials for the law, the soldier with his bayonet for the civil officer with his warrant, and other dangerous abuses to which the recent experience of our country has shown it to be liable, was the sole object and would have been the only effect of the bill to prevent military interference at the polls, which the President found it impossible to approve.

"The third and final objection offered by the President to the bill is, to use his own language, 'its discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority.' Under the constitution, the Federal Government has not, and no law of Congress can give it authority to preserve the peace in a State, either at the polls or elsewhere, unless called upon by proper State authorities for that purpose under the circumstances for which the constitution was provided. How, therefore, there could possibly be a discrimination against an authority that does not and cannot exist, it is difficult to see. It is equally impossible to discover how a distinct reservation of the power of the President to suppress an insurrection against the Government of a State at any time or place when properly called upon can be said to derogate from the authority of the United States. There is a single consideration sufficient in itself to show that the fears expressed by the President that the bill would subordinate national to State authority were totally unfounded, but which seems singularly enough to have escaped his observation. Under the law as it now stands, and has stood since 1795, the President is not bound to call for the militia, or to employ the land or naval forces of the United States to suppress every riot or popular tumult in a State, although called upon by the Legislature or Executive for that purpose. If the President should have reason to believe that force was not called for in good faith, to suppress an insurrection against the Government of the state, but to be used for any purpose in any manner inimical to the United States, it would not only be his right, but his duty, to withhold it."

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported to the Senate, on the 12th, without amendment, the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses. Mr. Beck offered an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. It was ordered printed. The bill continuing the pension of the late Gen. Shields ($100 a month) to his widow and children, with an amendment granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of the late Fletcher Webster, was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House. Mr. Blaine addressed the Senate on the McDonald bill, his remarks consisting chiefly of a reply to the speech of Mr. Hill, of Georgia.——In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, prohibiting officers of, claimants against, or contractors under the United States from contributing money for political purposes. The Senate bill repealing the jurors' test oath was called up in the House, but the Republicans filibustered to prevent action on the bill, refusing to vote on the call for the previous question.——The Senate Judiciary Committee has referred to the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Garland, Bayard, Conkling and Carpenter, an important question raised in regard to Secretary McCrary's nomination for the Circuit Judgeship which is to be vacated by Judge Dillon next September. The novel question is whether a nomination can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a vacancy not yet created, if at the same time it be stipulated that the person so nominated is to continue to occupy another office until the position to which he is prospectively appointed shall have actually become vacant by resignation or otherwise. The committee defer action upon Secretary McCrary's nomination until after they pass upon this general question.

PERSONALS.

MARK TWAIN has the mumps at Paris.

BOTH Longfellow and Whittier have passed their 70th year.

MR. MOODY has preached 275 times since going to Baltimore.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW is said to be an inveterate theater-goer.

THE Emperor of Germany is regaining his health and strength.

A TRIP to Ohio will constitute President Hayes' summer vacation.

THEODORE TILTON says the lecture business grows better with him every year.

THE great Frenchman, Gambetta, is becoming great indeed. He weighs over 300 pounds.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S new play, "The Widow Bedott," is not liked by the Philadelphia press.

BISMARCK has succeeded in getting a furlough of several months, and has gone to his estate at Varzin.

COL. FORNEY proposes that a fund be raised for the support of the widow and daughter of Bayard Taylor.

MRS. A. T. STEWART preserves her youthful appearance in a remarkable manner. She has not a gray hair.

GEN. GARFIELD and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt have been engaged to lecture before the Harvard Finance Club next year.

MILDRED LEE, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, will soon be married to a prominent English merchant of Birmingham.

IT is rumored that the eldest daughter of N. P. Banks is studying for the stage. Her father was an actor in a small way in his youth.

MISS BESSIE EVARTS, the third daughter of the Secretary of State, is engaged to Mr. Edward Perkins, of the Senior class at Harvard University.

PARIS papers take it for granted that every prominent American is a Senator. *La Liberte* spoke of Col. Thomas A. Scott as President of the Senate, and now, strangest of all, *Figaro* speaks of Mark Twain as a Senator.

JOSEPH A. GOULD died in Enfield, Me., lately, and an autopsy showed that death was caused by a splinter of bone, about the size of a match, which had penetrated his brain from a wound received during the civil war in 1865 and remained there ever since.

Eleven Children Poisoned.

The entire school district known as the Jacobs' Mills district, at Newark, ten miles from here, numbering twenty children, drank water from a brook poisoned by the carcasses of dead horses and sheep, also potato tops on which paris green had been used, they being thrown into the brook. Seventeen children were taken down and eleven are dead. Edward Morse lost two, Fred Simon one, L. Wilson one, Mr. Park one, John Cole one, John Aldrich five, thus taking his entire family of five children. Mrs. Aldrich is hopelessly insane. The children suffered untold agonies, and after death the bodies became putrid and required immediate burial. Work has been suspended and great excitement prevails. The teacher of the school noticed something wrong about the taste of the water and forbade its use in the school, but seventeen of the scholars used it, and were stricken down within twenty-four hours. One of these children, a son of Mr. Hudson, pulled through. Just above the school house was a field of potatoes last season, and paris green was used extensively to exterminate potato bugs. The potato tops were dumped into the barnyard of Horace Cheney, who built a drain from the barn-yard to the brook; he also buried a colt in the spring of 1878, on the edge of the brook, and the flowing water washed out part of the carcass. A Mr. Simpson, who has lost one child, objected to the colt's being buried there, and caused Cheney to move it elsewhere, which was done, but it was buried in a swamp only fifty feet from the brook, and the water of which ran into the brook. Cheney remarked that he guessed he hadn't bettered it much. Violent threats are freely expressed toward Cheney.—*Island Pond (Vt.) Cor. Boston Herald.*

A QUAKERESS, at a funeral in Rockville, Ind., said that the spirit moved her to undertake a sermon, and that she was encouraged to speak. But she began by telling the mourners that the dead man was in eternal torment, and they had her arrested.

TYPICAL OCCURRENCES.

AT Ironton, Ohio, the other day, Samuel Mountain, aged 45, a nail-plate shearer, was grinding a shear-knife at a large grindstone, when it exploded, breaking to pieces, one of which struck him upon the side of the head, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

TWO MONROE (Mo.) boys who had seen their father kill a hen by chopping her head off, thought they would like to try an experiment in the same direction, substituting a human being for a hen. So a little boy about their own age was laid on a plank and one of the others went after the ax, which he secured, and was returning to deal the fatal blow when he was discovered, and the ax, which was a sharp one, taken from him.

A KENTUCKY girl and her lover had vainly tried for four years to elope together. They were Thomas Owen and Miss Kate Sanford, of Milburn. A few nights ago Miss Kate bravely jumped out of a window. She broke one of the small bones near the ankle, but Tom got away with her, and she was held on her feet while the marriage ceremony was performed by a sympathizing clergyman. Surely such persistence should win the parental blessing.

MR. JAMES W. CHISOLM'S house in Brooklyn, N. Y., was entered by the second-story window one night recently, and $60 in money and a pair of bracelets were stolen. The door-bell of the house was rung violently a few nights subsequently. There was a yellow envelope hanging to the door-knob by a string. The stolen bracelets were in the envelope, and with them the following note: "Mrs. Chisolm, I am sorry I had to take the money. It was to bury a dead child."

JERRY SHILT was one of the loafers of West Baltimore, Ohio, yet he was the accepted suitor of Mary Brittenbaugh, a highly respectable lady. The neighbors were not willing to let her have her own way in the matter, but determined to put an end to the courtship. On three successive evenings Jerry was dragged out of Miss Brittenbaugh's parlor by masked men, but on the fourth evening he was there as usual. The next measure was to tar and feather him; and that kept him away from the house several days, but he called again as soon as he was clean. On emerging he was fired at from an ambush, the bullet going through his hat. The incident appears to have roused him to the necessity of action, and he eloped with Miss Brittenbaugh on the following night.

A REVENUE officer, named Cotton, mysteriously disappeared from Gainesville, Ga., two years ago. The disappearance of Cotton had almost been forgotten until a few days ago, when James Bryant, his brother-in-law, lying at the point of death, confessed the crime and prayed for pardon. He said he tried to get Cotton to drink poison, but failed. This exasperated him, and one day he found Cotton in a blackberry patch, when he struck him a fatal blow on the head, took the body and buried it under his distillery, with a pistol and the bottle of poison. Bryant died and some gentlemen searched for Cotton. According to the dying man's confession, they found a human skeleton with the skull badly broken, and by it lay a pistol and bottle.

MR. MUNROE, of Meredith, Mo., was a strong disciplinarian in his own household, and prided himself on the obedience of his family. His children were accustomed to the rod from their cradles until they quitted the parental roof, and it was even said that he whipped his wife on several occasions. But he was of high standing in the community, and when, a few days ago, he spoke in a church meeting of the duty of fathers in training their offspring, he was very attentively listened to. On his way home he met his son George, who had been fishing on Sunday, and gave the boy a cruel beating—perhaps to illustrate the subject that he had been discussing in church. George went to a neighbor's house, borrowed a gun, and shot his father dead.

FROM the *Graham County* (Kan.) *Star*: Miss Nettie C. Carpenter, a young lady from Michigan, had quite an adventure last Wednesday. She has taken herself a claim, and built thereon a very neat stone dug-out, roofed with poles and dirt. To keep the dirt from falling down she put heavy paper on the under side of the poles, and, hearing a rattling noise on the paper, she thought that the mice were at work. She got the broomstick and gave the paper a gentle tap, when, instead of mice, as the young lady thought, she brought down a hissing viper. His vipership immediately took possession of the bed and coiled himself for a fight, but he got more of it than he could stand, and had to succumb to the courage of Miss Nettie. He measured four feet in length. How many of your Eastern ladies would have fought and killed it with a broomstick?

A REMARKABLE suicide is reported in the Philadelphia newspapers. Harry Ackley, aged only 12 years, hung himself in the House of Refuge there. For attempting to escape from the institution he had been placed in solitary confinement, on bread and water, in a dark and unfurnished cell. He had been kept there a week, being taken out each day for a little air and exercise. He had piteously entreated for release when last locked up, and when the door was again opened he was found hanging by his suspenders and dead. He had taken his own way of obtaining release. It appears that, though the officials knew who and where was the boy's father, the father himself knew nothing of the whereabouts of his child until informed of the suicide.

A LAWYER in Dayton, Ohio, had in his office a particularly industrious student. One of the clients was a young and pretty woman, and her consultations with the lawyer were always held in his private room, behind closed doors. The student became anxious to learn about the case that required so much secret discussion. He peeped and listened at the keyhole, and was rewarded by the knowledge that, while the legal business related to the collection of a small debt, most of the interviews were devoted to courtship. The lawyer desired the woman to marry him, while she, being wealthy, feared that his motive was mercenary. On the occasion of her next call the lawyer was not in, and the student politely informed her that, although he had not been admitted to the bar, he was confident that he could deal satisfactorily with her case. She said no, but he persisted, popped the question on the spot, urged his suit eloquently, and was accepted. The lawyer, in revenge, tried to whip him, and that was how the story got out.

THE Saundersville (Ga.) *Courier* furnishes this pleasant little dog story: "A very intelligent pointer that was owned by a gentleman in this county was so well trained that his master could send him home with a note for anything, and he always attended to his mission with the utmost promptness. One day his master, while walking around his premises, found a loose plank on his fence, and sent the dog to the house with a note for a hammer and some nails. His mistress put the hammer and nails in a basket and gave them to the pointer. On returning to his master he had to cross a narrow stream of water. Reaching the stream, he gave one bound and was over. His owner, who was in sight, saw him set the basket down and commence to jump from the bank into the stream. He continued this performance so long that his master hastened to the spot to see what it all meant. He discovered that in jumping the stream the dog dropped the hammer from the basket into the water and was diving after it."

Intemperate Temperance.

The National Temperance Institute met in Republican Hall yesterday to reorganize, the officers elected last Sunday having declined to serve. Ex-Vice President Walford presided, and asked the pleasure of the meeting. A member asked what was the financial condition of the society. The report of Mrs. Conklin, the Financial Secretary, was read as an answer. The receipts for the last three months were $559.25; expenses, $580.91, showing a deficit of $21.66.

Mrs. Wilson—"Where is the money? How is it accounted for? I claim it has been expended illegally."

Mrs. Conklin—"I deny the charge, and it is such persons as Mrs. Wilson that has destroyed the influence of this society. [Turning to Mrs. Wilson and shaking her finger.] You stole cold victuals from our tea-party, saying you were going to take them to your washerwoman, when you never did, but put them on your own table."

Mrs. Wilson—"It is not so. I didn't spend $12,000 of other's people's money, either. [In an undertone.] She's a barefaced old thing and ought to be tarred and feathered."

Mrs. Lusk—"If you don't stop all this, Mrs. Wilson, I'll call in a policeman. You are making all the disturbance."

Mrs. Wilson—"Where's that dollar that my husband advanced to the janitor? You have not given him credit for it." [Exit Mrs. Wilson, to return in a few minutes and take a seat in the back part of the hall.]

Mr. Conklin—"I think with such members as this society has got it ought to die. That woman ought to be prosecuted for making such charges against me. For shame! For shame! to let this society die! Go on and show to the world that you can live without Mr. or Mrs. Wilson."

Mr. Able—"This whole disturbance is caused by Mr. Wilson's great liberality to the organization, contrary to the wishes of Mrs. Wilson."

Mr. Wilson—"I am sorry that such remarks have been made here. I will not sit and listen to them."

After thanking ex-President Gibbs for coming to their rescue, and becoming responsible for the expenses of the meeting, the society became extinct.—*New York Sun.*

THE pioneer liquor-seller in Geneva, Ind., is having a hard experience. He has been prosecuted at law, his house has been set on fire, and shots are frequently fired over his head at night.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$9 50	@	$10 00
HOGS	3 60	@	5 12½
COTTON	13	@	13¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 40	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2	1 05	@	1 17½
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@	45
OATS—Mixed	39	@	41
RYE—Western	61	@	62
PORK—Mess	9 25	@	10 20
LARD	6¼	@	6½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@	5 10
Cows and Heifers	2 65	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 40
HOGS	2 90	@	3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@	6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 60	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
No. 3 Spring	91	@	93
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
RYE—No. 2	52	@	53
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@	67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	15	@	16
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	11
PORK—Mess	9 60	@	9 75
LARD	6	@	6¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 03	@	1 05½
No. 2	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
RYE—No. 1	54	@	56
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11	@	1 12
CORN—Mixed	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE	59	@	61
PORK—Mess	9 80	@	9 90
LARD	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 11	@	1 12½
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	34	@	37
RYE	59	@	60
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
LARD	6	@	6¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 11	@	1 13
No. 2 Red	1 11½	@	1 12
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 10	@	1 11
No. 1 Amber	1 07¾	@	1 08¾
CORN—No. 1	41	@	42
OATS—Mixed	34	@	35
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 40	@	5 00
Common	3 50	@	4 00
HOGS	3 35	@	3 75
SHEEP	3 50	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } EDITORS.

THE new-born zeal of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in favor of the bill for legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister is said to find inspiration in the wish of the Queen that her daughter Beatrice should marry the widowed Prince Louis of Hesse and take charge of the children of her deceased sister, the Princess Alice. Any wish of the Queen is regarded as a command by all her children.

THE trial of the three Internationalists, Innocenti, Colza and Franciolini, accused of throwing Orsini bombs among the crowd of mourners on the occasion of the funeral ceremony of Victor Emmanuel at Florence on the 9th of February, 1878, whereby eight persons were wounded, and again on the 18th of November, among the crowd forming a demonstration of rejoicing at the escape of King Humbert from assassination by Passanante, whereby seven persons were killed and thirteen wounded, has resulted in their being condemned to twenty-one years' hard labor.

MRS. HATCH has for years been a conspicuous Spiritual medium in Boston. Her specialty is the production of flowers from spirit sources. She gave a seance, a few evenings ago, at a private residence. The lights were extinguished as usual, and the persons in the circle were enjoined to hold fast to each other's hands. Flowers were soon dropped here and there, and Mrs. Hatch began to explain how they had been brought from distant places by spirit hands. All the gas burners in the room had been connected with an electric lighting apparatus, and suddenly the apartment was brightly illuminated. The medium was completely exposed. In her lap was a pile of flowers, and she was caught in the act of tossing them in the air.

AN old veteran of the Mexican war gives the Chicago *News* the following list of the American Generals who fought in all the campaigns, including those on the Rio Grande and on the march from Vera Cruz to the capital. He claims that Gen. Shields is the last on the roll, which there is now no longer need of calling on this side of the river of time: Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Maj. Gens. Zachary Taylor, Wm. O. Butler, J. A. Quitman, G. J. Pillow, Brevet Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Worth, Brig. Gens. D. E. Twiggs, Stephen Kearney, Franklin Pierce, John E. Wool, Thos. L. Hamer, J. E. Cadwallader, Persifer F. Smith and James Shields.

RUSSIA seems to have the highest death rate of any country that collects mortality statistics. The report of the Medical Bureau for the year 1877 has but recently been published, and it shows that in a population of 80,000,000 the deaths of the year were at the rate of from thirty to fifty per thousand. The ravages of diphtheria put it first in the list of diseases; next comes typhoid fever, and next small-pox. There are about 14,000,000 sectarians in Russia who do not allow vaccination, and this accounts for the large mortality from small-pox. As to the typhoid, it is called in Russia "hunger typhus," for its greatest ravages are always in the famine-stricken districts.

BARON HUDDLESTON, an eminent English Judge, recently took occasion to say from the bench that it was an undoubted fact that a woman told a lie very much better than did a man, and with very much better effect. It was a remarkable circumstance that when a woman was determined to say what was untrue, she said it in a much better manner than a man. Whether this was due to a man feeling that his dignity was to a certain extent offended by recourse to untruth, he did not know; that was a metaphysical question into which he would not enter; but it was certain that a woman told a story much more logically, and, if it was untrue, held to it much more pertinaciously and with much more the appearance of truth than a man could.

CHOLERA has been making fearful havoc among the pilgrims returning from the Hurdwar fair, and is being spread by them through Northern India. It is asserted that between 20,000 and 30,000 hillmen from the Himalayan districts, near Nynee Tal, died on their homeward journey. Several cases, most of them fatal, appeared among the Fifteenth Hussars almost immediately after their arrival at Meerut from Candahar, and it is supposed that the outbreak is due to some men having traveled from Mooltan in railway carriages which had been used by infected pilgrims. The disease has appeared in most cities of the Punjaub, and the fear of the spread of the epidemic to Peshawur has induced the authorities to remove the greater portion of the garrison there. It is suggested that the Government might well consider whether it is not time to put an entire stop to those great religious fairs, seeing that they almost invariably form centers whence pestilence spreads throughout the country, and that the effective sanitary control of the masses of pilgrims assembled is almost impossible.

THE largest cultivated wheat farm on the globe is said to be the Grandin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both Government and railway land, and lies close to the Red river. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm, there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time, seventy to eighty men are employed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men. Seeding begins about April 9, and continues through the month, and is done very systematically, the machines following one another round the field some four rods apart. Cutting begins about Aug. 8, and ends the fore part of September, succeeded by the thrashing, with eight steam threshers. After thrashing the stubble ground is plowed with great plows, drawn by three horses and cutting two furrows, and this goes on until the weather is cold enough to freeze, usually about Nov. 1. There are many other large farms in the Territory. The average yield of the Dakota wheat farm is from twenty to twenty-three bushels per acre.

OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Platform Adopted at the Recent State Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio demand free and fair elections, and to that end denounce all interference with elections by the military power. That the experience of this and other countries has abundantly proved that the presence of troops at the polls is destructive of freedom of elections, and is incompatible with the existence of free institutions. That the laws enacted by Congress, which, under pretense of regulating the manner of Congressional elections, interfere with the election of State officers, and overthrow the laws of the States governing the choice of such officers, are unconstitutional, and for that reason ought to be repealed. That they are also instrumentalities of fraud, force and corruption, by which the party in power uses the money of the people to corrupt, and thousands of irresponsible officers to harass and coerce, the voters, and especially by force and fraud to deprive our naturalized citizens of the right to vote, and for these reasons also said laws ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That impartial juries are essential to the administration of justice, and thereby to the preservation of liberty. That no man can be secure in his person or property when the juries are packed and controlled by the Government police and for partisan purposes; that, under the Federal jury laws now in existence, juries may be, and have been, so packed and controlled, and that the highest interests of justice and free government require that these laws be changed so as to secure fair, impartial and independent juries in the Federal courts.

Resolved, That the Republican minority in Congress, by refusing to vote supplies to maintain the Government, unless the majority would agree to the use of troops at the polls, and also the maintenance of the unconstitutional, corrupting, violent and unjust election laws aforesaid, and the President of the United States, by his unprecedented use of the veto power in order to perpetuate said laws and the use of armed men at the polls, have shown a spirit of faction and a devotion to party success instead of the welfare of the country, and the preservation of its constitution and liberties, that demand the condemnation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That President Hayes, by his frequent interposition of the veto, in order to defeat legislation that was plainly constitutional, that in no way interfered with the independence of any other department of the Government, and had received the most mature consideration of Congress, has shown utter disregard of the considerations and principles that induced the insertion of the veto power in the constitution, and a like disregard of the wishes and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we declare it as the sense of the Democracy of Ohio that not a dollar should be appropriated by Congress to pay soldiers, Marshals, Deputy Marshals, or Supervisors of Election to interfere with or control elections.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican party to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South are to be condemned by every lover of his country.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the financial principles heretofore advocated by the Democratic party of Ohio, that the issue of money in any form and the regulation thereof belong to the General Government alone, and ought not to be delegated or intrusted to individuals or corporations; that we, therefore, oppose the perpetuation of the present national-bank system as a means of control over the currency of the country, and demand the gradual substitution of treasury notes for national-bank currency, to be made receivable for all dues, and a legal-tender equality with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon the principles established by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value.

Resolved, That after changing the valuation of all property from the scale of paper money, by which the heavy burden of debts now resting upon the people were created, to the former level of gold and silver, the change then made in the metallic standard itself by the demonetization of silver was a monstrous fraud upon the people, cunningly devised in the interest of the holders of bonds, that should be condemned as a violation of every principle of honest dealings, and a covert assault upon the fundamental rights of property, and we, therefore, demand the full restoration of silver to its original place as a metal, the same as gold.

Resolved, That the rapid increase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government under the present administration ought to excite the serious apprehension of the people. We demand that the further increase in the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and it put in process of extinction.

Resolved, That the attack made upon the State Legislature in the Republican platform is wholly undeserved, and that the Legislature—in its arduous work of codifying the laws of the State, and in the reduction of fees and salaries of county officers, and the passage of a law to protect the ballot and prevent bribery at elections—deserves the commendation of the people of the State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to maintain to its fullest extent the doctrine that a man may, in good faith, change his habitation and become a citizen of any country. We should protect, in every part of the world, all our naturalized citizens as we would our native-born, and should resist all improper claims upon them by governments to which they no longer owe allegiance. We demand that existing treaties with all foreign governments be rigidly enforced, and that early steps be taken to obtain from the German empire the fullest recognition of the rights of expatriation, of the rights of our naturalized citizens returning or having property there, by a modification of the treaty existing between us.

IT costs more to kill an Indian than it would to educate him; but the result is a good Indian—a thing which education might not produce.

ELOQUENT PLEA FOR PEACE.

Congressman S. S. Cox on Test Oaths and the Like.

A Burning Rebuke to the Policy of Hate and Unforgiveness.

[From the Congressional Record.]

The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] in his opening speech at this session sought to place the onus of repealing these obnoxious statutes upon the Southern Democracy. I beg to say that the action taken at the last and at this session was not the action of one section or of one class of Democrats. The points of the compass have no bearing upon this matter. Our action binds all sections. The advice which led to it was not taken exclusively from any part of the country. The gentleman found no end to his admiration of the Democratic Congressmen who seceded from this hall in 1861. Their noble and heroic conduct was the theme of his admiration; but he more than intimated his detestation of their present conduct in seeking to obliterate these legislative anomalies, born of the war. It was so unhandsome and unheroic in contrast with their splendid heroism as rebels. Ah! the gentleman's purpose is understood. It is not so much to fix opprobrium upon the solid South as to revamp the old slander against the Democracy of the North. He would admire the military heroes of 1861 to derogate from their civil courage of 1879, and by reviving the bad blood of other times, endeavor to regain for his party their lost power over roads macadamized with stale libels upon the Northern Democracy. I regret to say that some color to this view has been given by Southern men; especially by one gentleman, who in the heat of debate said that the South learned secession from the Northern Democracy. I wish he had waited until my eloquent friend from Mississippi [Mr. Chalmers] had spoken. He fitly discriminated between the Northern and Southern Democracy when he said:

"When the war was closed and the Republican party undertook to destroy the constitution, history will say that the same gallant Northern Democracy, with the same flag in their hand, rallied the Southern Democrats and drove the Republicans back to their duty. We, sir, in the South loved the constitution more than the Union; the Republican party loved the Union more than the constitution; but it will be written in history that the gallant Democracy of the North were the truest patriots of the land, and that they loved both the Union and the constitution, one and indivisible."

This statement might go further and be equally just. Does the gentleman forget, what Mr. Greeley in his volume on the "Conflict" would inform him, that the great body of men of the South were opposed to secession? He will find the facts and votes furnished in that volume. Does he forget, too, the men of the Democratic party who opposed secession and risked and lost their lives for the Union? Would he ignore the McClellans and Hancocks and men of no less note, who maintained the vigor of our Federal system against secession, and who fought for both Union and constitution? It pleased him and others to derogate from the Northern Democracy, when he arrogated unto his party all the praise of quelling the "so-called" heroic rebellion. We understand his eulogy and its subtle intent, when he praises his party and the Southern Democracy in 1861, in order to dispraise the Democracy of the North then and the Democracy of both sections now.

Does he remember that in 1860 the Democratic party divided, one great portion of it, under Douglas, representing the Union-constitutional sentiment, with 1,365,976 votes, and the other representing the Southern sentiment, with 847,953 votes? Is it manly, just and fair to ignore his Democratic brothers-in-arms and those of us who voted all supplies to quell the rebellion? When the democracy were sundered, was there no patriotic principle for us North, to guide our conduct? He forgets that the Northern Democracy, in States like Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, favored Douglas, while the extreme States of the South only were largely for Breckinridge. He forgets that in the three great States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the whole Democratic vote was cast for Douglas, with the exception of some 25,000 for Breckinridge.

He forgets that the Southern secession leaders could muster only about one-fifth of the total votes of the United States, and that the Northern Democracy fought through the crisis of 1860-'61, and the remaining years of trial and blood, like men as heroic as those from whom they parted. He forgets that in Illinois seventy-five votes were given to Douglas to one for his extreme Southern competitor; yet the gentleman glorifies Southern heroism to detract from his Northern Democratic neighbors. At what particular time did the gentleman from Ohio learn to love rebellion, that he should make an apotheosis to its heroism? Ah! why? Is it because we of the North opposed extra-constitutional methods of conscription and confiscation; or is it because since the war the Democracy have shown the spirit of forgiveness and favored amnesty, that all might come under the shadow of the Government? Is it because we have sought to make our Southern brethren equals here, when they come back redeemed from their prostration and the oppression of your military satraps, under the reconstruction? Is it because Southern men have joined with us in the back pay and pensions of Union soldiers? Is he sorry that we would build up by generous policies the waste places of the South, and lift up a highway for the people yet wandering in the mazes of test-oaths, military force at elections, and Supervisor espionage and oppression? Would he make a desert or an aceldema of the South?

Is it a pleasure to depreciate, denounce and degrade the Northern Democracy? Does his own party need require this? Did our party fail in furnishing troops for the war? Was it a falsehood when a Republican Legislature of New York gave Gov. Seymour the credit for even exceeding the call for soldiers? Did they fail to pay their taxes? Did they fail in giving their youth, their manhood, their sympathy to the Union which their fathers loved, and to the constitution which Washington helped to frame? How can such statements be characterized?

Allow me to say that from the time the war closed until the present time, I have objected to individual amnesty bills, though voting for them, preferring a general bill, because based on a principle. In the Forty-fourth Congress, on my motion, such a bill passed this House by a two-thirds vote. Gentlemen seem to forget that I have not favored this principle altogether because it would be a grace and help to the South, but because it would be a grace, an anodyne, a comfort and a benefit to ourselves. It has been said that forgiveness to your enemy is a charming way of revenge. It leaves your foes your friends and brings about grateful retaliations. An enemy reconciled by force is not so readily to be trusted. As the Italians have it: "*Sospetto licenzia fede;*" suspicion dismisses faith. I would appeal to gentlemen on the other side, if they have not the spirit of kindness toward others, not to be cruel to themselves. As Sir Thomas Brown has said, "It only feathers the arrow of the enemy." It destroys all that is knightly and magnanimous. There is no lack of patriotism in following the precepts of history as to clemency. It teaches that revenge is injustice and hurts most those who indulge in it.

Fourteen years have passed since the war was closed. We have felt, those of us who are Northern Democrats, that a great wrong was done by this long delay in healing the wounds of the war; but we were prompt to draw the curtain upon our wrongs. Christian, Hebraic, and even pagan lessons are plentiful to teach us to regard such civil wrongs as though they had not been. Gentlemen on the other side would forgive; yet they "powder their opiate with scorn and contempt." They punish while they forgive. This is no charity. Reservation in forgiveness is a species of hatred. Let us imitate the divine forgiveness. It lies in the principle of loving and being loved: "to love Him because He first loved us." It is the doctrine of peace and good will.

Is it for us, who have our brothers near us here as our equals, to harbor the spirit of separation, distrust, and enmity? Let us, if we can, be bound and solidified by one constitution, for one inseparable Union, and under it, for the untrammeled will and rich heritage of its past wisdom and glory. If we must have a test, let us swear to each other by each and every star upon the blue field of our ensign, by the white radiance, in which all colors—red, white, blue, aye, and gray—blend as one—not, as in the old Italian code, by the God who avenges, but as the old Anglo-Saxon kings were adjured, by the grace and mercy of His Son—that good-will and amnesty shall be the spirit and aim of our legislation. Let us swear that no check shall be placed upon the will or the tribunals of the people but for the people, and never, by the Eternal! never to yield our rights, however and how often defeated, to grant the money and substance of the people, that it may be used for their own undoing!

When our laws require of all officers, jurors, and agents of the Government, that they should take the test oath, "so help them God"—what God do they invoke? On whom do they call? Is it the God of vengeance and hate, or is it the God of love and mercy? If it be the latter, then what a mockery is the oath which is the proof and perpetuation of revenge and unforgiveness? The God we would invoke for amnesty and peace has given us a code of ethics, whose highest illustration is drawn from the Sermon on the Mount. Would that I could picture to you that mountain, with its divine orator speaking those ineffable truths!

Is it possible that my friend from the Silver State could have used these words?

"Prosperity sleeps benumbed in the frozen vault of fear, and the great and mighty North, with its generous and forgiving heart, stands at the door, as Jesus stood at the tomb of Lazarus, ready to resurrect and quicken it, with the inspiration of a new life."

I observe this eloquent language in the *Record*. Could a representative of our Mountain State have forgotten the teachings of the Saviour?

Mr. Speaker, it may be a fancy, but I sometimes think that the loftiest and purest thoughts come down to us from the mountain.

> But in the mountains we do feel our faith.
> All things responsive to the writing there
> Breathed immortality, revolving life,
> And greatness still revolving; infinite;
> There littleness was not; the least of things
> Seemed infinite.

I hope it may not be presuming to say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been something of a traveler, and have been upon many mountains of our star. I would that my observations had been better utilized for duty. I have been upon the Atlas, whose giant shoulders were fabled to have upheld the globe. I have learned from there, that even to Northern Africa, the Goths brought their *fueros* or bills of right, with their arms from the cold forests of the North to the sunny plains and rugged mountains of that old granary of the Roman world. I have been amid the Alps, where the spirit of Tell and liberty is always tempered with mercy, and whose mountains are a monument through a thousand years of Republican generosity. I have been among the Sierras of Spain, where the patriot Riego—whose hymn is the Marseillaise of the Peninsula—was hunted after he had saved constitutional liberty and favored amnesty to all—the noblest exemplar of patriotism since the days of Brutus. From the seven hills of Rome, down through the corridors of time, comes the story which Cicero relates from Thucydides; that a brazen monument was erected by the Thebans to celebrate their victory over the Lacedæmonians, but it was regarded as a memento of civil discord, and the trophy was abolished, because it was not fitting that any record should remain of the conflict between Greek and Greek. From the same throne of ancient power come the words which command only commemoration of foreign conquests and not of domestic calamities; and that Rome, with her imperial grace, believed that it was wisest to erect a bridge of gold, that civil insurgents should pass back to their allegiance. From the Acropolis at Athens, there is the story of the herald at the Olympic games, who announced the clemency of Rome to the conquered, who had been long subjected to the privations and calamities imposed by the conqueror. The historian says that the Greeks, when the herald announced such unexpected deliverance, wept for joy at the grace which had been bestowed.

All these are but subordinate lights around the central light, which came from the mountain whence the great sermon was spoken. Its name is unknown; its locality has no geography. All we know is that it was "set apart."

The mountains of our Scriptures are full of inspiration for our guidance. Their teachings may well be carried into our political ethics. But it was not from Ararat, which lifted its head first above the flood, and received the dove with its olive branch; not from Sinai, which looks proudly upon three nations and almost three countries, and overlooks our kind with its great moral code; not from Horeb, where Jehovah with His fearful hand covered His face that man might not look upon His brightness; not from Tabor, where the great transformation was enacted; not from Pisgah, where Moses made his farewell to the people he had delivered and led so long; not from Carmel, where the prayer of Elijah was answered in fire; not from Lebanon, whose cedars were the beauty of the earth; not from the Mount of Olives, which saw the agony of the Saviour; not from Calvary, at whose great tragedy nature shuddered and the heavens were covered with gloom; not from one or all of these secular and sacred mountains that our best teaching for duty comes. It comes from that nameless mountain, set apart, because from it emanated the great and benignant truths of Him who spake as never man spake. Here is the sublime teaching:

> Ye have heard in the aforetime, that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy.
>
> But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.
>
> That ye may be children of your Father which is in heaven: for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

The spirit of this teaching has no hospitality for test oaths, and asks no compensation for grace. Along with this teaching and to the same good end, are the teachings of history, patriotism, chivalry, and even economic selfishness. Yet these teachers are often blind guides to duty. They are but mole-hills compared with the lofty mountain whose spiritual grandeur brings peace, order and civilization!

When these principles obtain in our hearts, then our legislation will conform to them. When they do obtain their hold in these halls, there will arise a brilliant day-star for America. When they do obtain recognition, we may hail a new advent of that Prince of Peace, whose other advent was chanted by the angelic choir?

In conclusion, sir, let me say that, in comparison with this celestial code, by which we should live and die, how little seem all the contests here about armies, appropriations, riders, and coercion, which so exasperate and threaten! Let our legislation be inspired by the lofty thought from that Judean mountain, and God will care for us. In our imperfections here as legislators, let us look aloft, and then "His greatness will flow around our incompleteness, and round our restlessness, His rest!" Then, measures which make for forgiveness, tranquillity and love, like the abolition of hateful oaths, and other reminders of our sad and bloody strife, will rise in supernal dignity above the party passions of the day; and that party which vindicates right against might, freedom against force, popular will against Federal power, rest against unrest, and God's goodness and mercy around and above all, will, in that sign, conquer.

To those in our midst who have the spirit of violence, hate and unforgiveness, and who delight in pains, penalties, test-oaths, bayonets and force, and who would not replace these instruments of turbulence with love, gentleness and forgiveness—my only curse upon such is: that God Almighty, in his abundant and infinite mercy may forgive them, for "they know not what they do."

Playing Tricks on the Pickpockets.

On Saturday a gentleman stopping at one of our hotels determined to deceive the pickpockets, and, procuring a small piece of board, sewed it into the rear pocket of his trousers, and calmly awaited the result. He evidently "sold" a thief, for in the evening he found that the board had been taken away—but, unfortunately for him, a square the same size had been neatly cut out of his broadcloth trousers.—*Montreal Witness.*

A BOSTON belle has two French snails for pets. They live on clover and lettuce.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Longest Single-Span Bridge in the World.

From the *Scientific American* we glean some interesting facts regarding the great bridge now in process of construction connecting the cities of New York and Brooklyn. This structure will have the longest single span of any bridge in the world. The main span will be 1,595 feet 6 inches, and the land spans 930 feet each.

This bridge was designed in 1867 by John A. Roebling, but he died in 1869, before any work on it had begun, and it has been built entirely under the guidance of Washington A. Roebling, the present Chief Engineer.

The bridge extends from the junction of Sands and Fulton streets, in Brooklyn, to Chatham street, in New York—a total length of 5,989 feet, the Brooklyn approach being 971 feet, the suspended part 3,455½ feet, and the New York approach 1,562½ feet.

The approaches will consist of a series of brick and granite arches, which, when finished, will be ornaments to the two cities. It has taken nine years to complete the towers and anchorages, construct the cables, and get everything ready for the suspension of the floor.

Preparing the foundations for the towers was one of the most difficult parts of the work. Huge timber caissons, each 170 feet long, 102 feet wide, and 25 feet high, containing over 1,600,000 feet of timber, were sunk below the bed of the river until they rested on rock or on an equally firm stratum. On the Brooklyn side this was reached at a depth of 45 feet below high water; but it was necessary to go 78 feet below high water on the New York side. The pneumatic method of sinking caissons is not new, but the operations here surpassed by their immensity everything of this kind that has ever been done before.

The towers are 278 feet high. The anchorages are 129 feet by 119 feet at the base, 117 feet by 104 feet at the top, and 89 feet high.

The total quantity of granite and limestone in the towers and anchorages is about 145,000 cubic yards, and it required the continuous work for four years of over 20 quarries in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York to furnish the necessary supply. In the summer of 1876 the masonry was completed.

On the 29th of May, 1877, the first wire for the cables was stretched across the river. There are four cables, each consisting of 19 strands, each strand containing 280 galvanized cast-steel wires, No. 8 gauge. These cables are 15¾ inches in diameter. For wrapping the cables galvanized annealed iron wire was used. March 1, 1879, the four cables were completed, just 21 months after they were commenced.

The platform of the bridge, which is 5 feet wider than Broadway, is sustained by the iron cross beams, and stiffened by 6 longitudinal trusses. It is divided into 5 parts, 2 outer ones intended for horse-cars and general vehicle traffic, 2 intermediate divisions intended to accommodate the rapid-transit passenger cars, and a centra promenade, a little above the level of the main floor, and intended for pedestrians. The stiffening trusses will be of iron, six in number, the two outer ones 9¾ feet high, the other four 16 feet each in height. The total weight of the bridge will be 13,300 tons. It is proposed to move the cars on this bridge by means of wire ropes and stationary engines. This method is considered preferable to the use of locomotives on account of the steep grade of the bridge.

It is estimated that the bridge, when completed, will have cost $13,500,000, of which $9,500,000 will be spent on the bridge itself, and $4,000,000 in acquiring the necessary real estate. It is hoped that in 1881 the bridge will be open to the public.

American Competition in China.

In his report on the trade of Shanghai for the year 1877, Consul Davenport directs attention to the rapid increase in the imports of cotton piece goods from America. The growth is shown in the following table:

	1874. Bales.	1875. Bales.	1876. Bales.	1877. Bales.
Drills	2,630	6,801	9,951	19,612
Sheetings	1,138	2,900	4,265	14,461
Jeans	nil.	nil.	300	2,897

The great increase in 1877 is all the more striking because it has taken place concurrently with a considerable diminution in the import of the same fabrics of British origin. The American has to some extent taken the place of the English article, and of this Mr. Davenport suggests two explanations. It is popularly supposed, he says, to be due to the purity of the American goods, but some hold the opinion that the New England manufacturers have been pushing off their stocks of cotton because they have not been able to find a market for them in America. As to the superior purity of the American products there appears to be no question.—*London Economist.*

A Temperance Woman.

"King Humbert," old Mr. Throstlewaite read from his paper, "is said to be very fond of Garibaldi." "And it's none to his credit," sputtered Mrs. Throstlewaite, "that he is. The King of Italy might have better taste than to be a-sitting on his royal throne guzzling and swilling spirituous liquors with funny names while his people demand all his attention. If he's fond of it now, where will his appetite carry him by the time he's 45? His fancy drinks won't be strong enough for him then, and he'll be a common raw-whisky drunkard." And she went on to tell of a young man she knew down at New Bedford, who was passionately fond of Tommanjerry, and drank himself into the grave in twenty-three years.—*Burdette.*

Dirty Afghans.

The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial, and it is said that upon one occasion Gen. Roberts captured a Mongol, who was so preternaturally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkinses were told off for this purpose. They stripped him, and scrubbed him with formidable brushes and a large quantity of black soap for two hours, at the end of which they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their Colonel. "What is it, men?" "Well, sir, we've washed that Afghan for two hours, but it wasn't no good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes."—*Court Journal.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

A GIRL in Adams county, 16 years old, weighs 325 pounds.

A GREENSBURG man had twelve hogs killed by lightning the other night.

HANCOCK county has 5,769 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years.

THE Lawrence Agricultural Society will hold its fair Sept. 9 to 13, inclusive.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Trustee of Nineveh township, Johnson county, died recently.

JAMES MARTIN, a native of Belfast, Ireland, died at Rushville, the other day, aged 104 years.

THE new City Directory of Terre Haute, just out, shows a population of 11,743 males and 11,453 females.

A HARRISON county man has a chicken with three eyes and four teeth, the latter being where the bill should be.

LAM INGRAM, late Clerk of Clark county, now a resident of Dennison, Tex., has become dangerously insane.

THE eighth annual meeting of the old settlers of Knox county was held at the fair grounds at Vincennes, last week.

THE Grand Lodge of Druids of the State was last week in session at Lawrenceburg. The body was largely represented.

ROSE BLAKE, a colored woman, was struck by lightning and instantly killed recently, at Evansville. She was sitting in the doorway.

PROF. W. A. JONES, President of the State Normal School, is compelled by ill-health to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation tendered last fall.

SUPT. CHURCHMAN, of the Blind Asylum, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, the board agreeing to continue his salary until Oct. 1.

DR. S. C. MCCLURE, late clerk in the Southern prison, has been appointed assistant surgeon at the Louisville Eye and Ear Infirmary.

THE Indiana Episcopalians held their annual convention at Fort Wayne last week, Bishop Talbott presiding. Gov. Hendricks delivered an address.

SCARLET FEVER is prevailing extensively at Millville, in Henry county. Sixty cases occurred to date in the town and vicinity. A number of deaths have resulted.

A. C. LINDEMUTH, of Richmond, has presented his fine collection of fossils to Earlham College. The cabinet will be placed in the Museum of Natural History.

THE members of the Senior and Junior classes of Hanover, who spent last week in a scientific tour through West Nirginia, report a pleasant and profitable time.

MRS. WILLIAMS, of Richmond, an old lady of 70 years, was fatally burned while reinforcing the kitchen stove with coal oil. Her son was badly burned in attempting to rescue her.

THE County Treasurer's safe, at Delphi, was broken open and robbed the other night. As far as known the thieves secured $900 in cash belonging to the Treasurer, John Vance, and about $3,000 belonging to the county.

THE other day while the wife of White Morris, who lives west of Rushville, was washing clothes, her infant child, aged about 1 year, fell into a tub of boiling water, scalding it in a horrible manner. The child will die.

GOV. WILLIAMS has issued his proclamation, notifying the people that the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, without the emergency clause, are in force. The following are the titles of the new laws:

An act providing for submission of constitutional amendments; the Legislative apportionment; act regulating setting of corner stones in highways; an act concerning interest and usury; an act concerning prisoners in jail, requiring that they be kept at labor; authorizing transfer of Indiana's title to Antietam National Cemetery to the United States; general appropriation from Nov. 1 next for two years; allowing Sheriffs and constables to follow and arrest fugitives from justice into adjoining counties; defining Tenth and Twelfth judicial circuits; authorizing guardians to settle estates of deceased wards; defining burglary and other crimes; an act concerning Wabash and Erie patents; an act authorizing surrender of city charters; authorizing cities and towns to issue bonds for purpose of funding their indebtedness; providing for appeals in proceeding for annexation of territory to towns and cities; an act relative to surplus school revenue in cities and towns; to divide State into Congressional districts; regulating presentation of claims against counties; enabling County Commissioners to dispose of uncalled-for allowances; touching contempts of court; concerning trial of civil causes; abolishing the fourth Superior Judge of Marion county; relative to issuing letters testamentary; regulating the practice of dentistry; amending section 18 of the statute of descents; amending section 12 of divorce act of 1873; defining time for holding general elections; providing for homestead and exemption; fixing fees and salaries; authorizing prosecution by affidavit and information; preventing manufacture and sale of adulterated fertilizers; amending fish law; authorizing Justices to require additional replevin bail; providing for security and payment of laboring men; defining libel; concerning dissection of human bodies; concerning married women; preventing mortgagors of goods from disposing of property; providing for the inspection of petroleum oils; amending code of practice relative to receivers; amending section 397 of civil code relative to costs; relative to legal publications; for vacating public squares; authorizing County Commissioners to grant relief in certain cases; requiring railroad companies to sound whistles; providing for punishment of persons in possession of property stolen in another State; relative to election of Road Supervisors; authorizing incorporated towns to pay for street lighting; amending section 30 of the charter of Evansville; concerning trusts and powers; relative to farmers' insurance associations; for protection of wild game; amending section 9 of act of 1864 defining competent witnesses; for establishing workhouses.

THE Belcher Mine, in Nevada, will soon be 3,000 feet deep. Machinery at the bottom is worked by compressed air, which is forced down through pipes, and which also ventilates the mine.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 19, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

The platform of the Ohio democracy, as adopted at the late state convention, is printed in full in another column.

The "eloquent plea for peace" as recently made in congress by Hon. S. S. Cox, will be found on the third page of this paper.

We understand that our democratic friends over at Kendallville, are suggesting the name of Hon. S. S. Shutt, of Dekalb, for congress.

Another excellent nomination has been made by an Indianapolis jury. Lewis Guetig, the murderer, was unanimously nominated for the position of stoker in the devils domain (if there is such a place) for ever and ever.

James Orton Woodruff, proprietor of the "Woodruff scientific expedition," and generally known through Indiana as the proprietor of "Woodruff place," at Indianapolis, during the days of real estate excitement at that place, died in New York on the 4th of this month.

Immigrants are arriving in New York in larger numbers than have been known for years. From Jan. 1st to June 1st 40,593 immigrants had arrived, being an excess of 12,447 over the same period of last year. It is said that the immigrants are of a superior class, and a great majority of them are settling on farms in Kansas and other western states.

We were surprised, startled, astonished, on the receipt of cards relative to the marriage of our popular and accomplished secretary of state, Hon. John Gilbert Shanklin, formerly editor of the Evansville Courier, (named after this paper,) and since (in 1878) elected to his present position, by the democracy of Indiana by a large majority. It seems that the Hon. John, or "Gil." as he is generally known, crossed the Ohio river at Jeffersonville with a large force, and after a glorious attack, captured a very handsome hostage, which Gill proposes shall be an eye witness to all the ups and downs that may occur in his exchequered and eventful career. The name of the happy pair, leaving John out, is Miss Gertrude A. Avery, of Louisville, an accomplished and beautiful lady, and for her sake as well as John's, we wish them a happy, prosperous life.

The plans of the republicans of Ohio were laid with a view of inaugurating a bloody-shirt campaign, but the action of the democrats in putting two "brigadiers" upon their ticket has taken the wind out of the republican sails. Foster and Hickenlooper, the republican candidates at the head of the ticket, when compared with Ewing and Rice the democratic candidates, dwindle into insignificance in a military point of view. When the war began "Charley" Foster was a healthy, vigorous man of about 30 years of age. He was a country storekeeper, made money during the war, and blossomed into a stalwart banker. The republican candidate (Hickenlooper) has no particularly brilliant record that we know of, except holding an office under Andy Johnson. General Ewing, the democratic nominee for governor, served with distinction throughout the war, receiving at the end of it the commission of a major general. The candidate upon the democratic ticket for lieutenant governor, General Rice, volunteered as a private at the beginning of the war in 1861, left one of his legs down at Chickamauga, and when the war closed came out a brigadier general.

There appears to be some difference of opinion among the great lights of the republican party just now, as to whether the late war was waged to "save the union," or to "free the negro." If the idea suggested by Gen. Grant, in his speech made during his trip around the world, is the republican idea, then the object of the war was to "free the negro," and the republican party can lay no claim to having the preservation of the Union at heart. The soldier who now talks about the freedom of the negro being the great result of the war, has no doubt experienced a change of heart politically, in order to be in harmony with the views of Grant, for it is known by all soldiers that mutiny was freely talked of in the army by soldiers of all political opinions, when the news of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was received; no soldier would acknowledge then, that he was ready to offer himself as a sacrifice for the freedom of the negro—a sacrifice equivalent to exchanging gold-dust for saw-dust in equal quantities; no soldier could then be charged with fighting for the freedom of the negro, without resenting the charge; and if the object of the government at that time was to free the negro by the sacrifice of thousands of soldiers under the pretext of preserving the Union, every government official having knowledge of the damnable plot to destroy life, and assisted in carrying it out, ought to have been hung for murder. The claim made by republicans that their party "saved the Union" should be abandoned if the war was caused by a desire to free the negro. Northern democrats went into the army to preserve the Union; it was preserved, and republicans who fought to "free the negro" deserve no thanks for its preservation.

Over in Ohio, the republicans thought something of introducing war issues in the coming campaign, but they trotted out the wrong man for leader. Charley Foster, the republican candidate for governor, was in the calico business during the war, while Gen. Ewing, the democratic candidate for the same office, was devoting his time and attention to "war issues" which qualified him to make this campaign exceedingly interesting for Charles. The "brigadier" business took the wrong shoot for the stalwarts of our sister state. The great (?) God-forsaken radical party has no favors to bestow upon the soldiers.

Mr. Lincoln must have been terribly mistaken, or the leaders of the republican party are terrible liars, one or the other, as the following extract from a speech delivered by Gen. Steadman, at the Columbus (Ohio) convention, proves. The hero of Chickamauga said:

"I make another statement here to-day and there is a living witness in the state of Ohio who was present when Mr. Lincoln made the utterance. The first time I ever saw him (Lincoln) was after the battle of Chickamauga, when I was ordered by telegraph to report in person to him. I went up and called upon him, and Mr. James M. Ashley, who is living, heard the conversation. Mr. Lincoln took me by the hand, greeting me warmly. He told me he was glad to see me. Still holding me by the hand, he said to Mr. Ashley: "Brother Ashley, what would have become of us in this war if it had not been for the fighting democrats of the northwest?" Mr. Ashley, with a shrug of the shoulders, said, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, I don't know;" when Mr. Lincoln replied: "Our rebellious friends would have had their flag floating at the capitol, sir." He says: "The truth is, Brother Ashley, that our party is made up, to some extent, of the religious and sympathetic element, and they don't make first-class soldiers."

"They don't make first-class soldiers," how is that, ye braves? Now, who was it that went to heaven in the arms of an angel? Was it Mr. Lincoln?

Bro. Zimmerman, of the Warsaw Union, says, in reference to the disregard paid to the democrats of northern Indiana, by the leaders at Indianapolis, that, "if the democratic party of Indiana is to be maintained in harmony in the future, our leaders at Indianapolis must act more fairly; they must cease to ignore the claims of good and honorable men north of the Wabash river. The democracy of Northern Indiana is getting tired of attending the political funerals of its representative men who are slaughtered and laid out by the Indianapolis managers. No idle talk is this, but stern reality, and the sooner the Indianapolis Sentinel and its backers recognize it the better."

So says the COURIER, and we further suggest that though the northern Indiana democrats are not inclined to stoop to the creation of boisterous state conventions by an unlimited issue of tickets to the rabble, they do propose to hereafter stand upon their rights and demand justice in nominations as well as appointments, and it might not be out of place to call the attention of the state central committee to the fact that there are other cities in the state that would gladly extend hospitalities to the attendants at our next state convention; and in order to escape a repetition of the Landers-Holman fight, caused to a great extent by Indianapolis lobbyists, we suggest Lafayette, or some other city with good hotel accommodations. We make these suggestions with due respect to Mr. Landers, who will be a prominent candidate from Indianapolis, in the next convention.

THE WILLIAMS MATRIMONIAL IMBROGLIO.

What the Colonel has to say regarding it.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of last Monday, published a letter from Col. Wm. C. Williams of Albion, in reply to an article published in that paper a short time since, charging that the Col. had fraudulently procured a divorce from his first wife &c. &c., a part of which article was reproduced in the COURIER. We now take pleasure in giving space to the following extracts from the letter of Mr. Williams.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

SIR—In your issue of May 24 appeared a reportorial description of what purported to be my matrimonial relations with a lady in Philadelphia, gathered from an interview with William A. Lowe, Esq., of your city, and an attorney for the lady in question. Having learned that since the publication of this matter in the Sentinel, the lady has caused to be published in the Press, of Philadelphia, another version of the affair; and having only recently obtained it, and desiring to give my version of this matrimonial imbroglio, I ask the favor of your columns to enable me to present to my friends in Indiana what in justice to myself is demanded at my hands. The public take but little interest in the marital felicities, or otherwise, of people so little distinguished in the world as this lady and myself; but as this lady, and those advising her, have thought it of public importance that this matter should receive as wide publicity as possible, one version was prepared for circulation in Indiana, to operate on my friends here, while the other was to do duty at the East among the friends of both parties to the difficulty. These statements now before the public not only contradict each other at many material points, but are so much at variance with the truth that my wonder is excited that the truth in any respect should be found mixed with such a mass of willful misrepresentations and positive falsehood. I will be as brief as possible, and, without further preliminary, will notice the interview had with "Miss Louisa Brewster," (for by this name the lady prefers to be known in Philadelphia,) by the reporter for the Press in that city. My friends, who know all the facts connected with the unfortunate affair marvel that so many material links are left out in "Miss Brewster's" version. I shall supply these "missing links," and the public can accept that version which best accords with its humor. I was, as stated by "Miss Brewster," married to her in Philadelphia in March 1856, by Rev. J. J. Dowling, D. D., an eminent Baptist clergyman of that city. The marriage was strictly private, so private, indeed, that neither my family nor Miss Brewster's knew of the marriage until after the ceremony had been performed. "Miss Brewster" denies this. We were married at the residence of the minister who solemnized the rite. We had no friends present. I had earnestly besought "Miss Brewster" for months prior to the marriage to release me from the engagement which I felt well assured would result only in much unhappiness to both. * * * * *

* "Miss Brewster" says "that three months after marriage" I left her. She further says: "For economical reasons it was agreed when they married that they should live apart until such time as the husband's income permitted larger comforts!" I do not want to be harsh, but the statements I have quoted are absolute, willful falsehoods. I did not remain in the city "three months," nor three weeks. I did not remain to exceed a week. The statement published in the Sentinel says I left the city "the Monday following the marriage." We were married on Thursday, and I remained only long enough in the city to hurriedly collect what bills for professional services I could, and then started for the coal regions in Northern Pennsylvania, but did not remain long there. How preposterous and silly to say that because I was poor I could not live with my wife! The great majority of young married people are poor, yet they manage to live together. My income from professional services at the time of my marriage, though not large, was yet sufficient to enable me to take good care of my wife, if I had chosen to support her. My circumstances were better than most young men who marry and if I had desired to have this considerate wife live with me, and loved her though the world, if the flesh and the devil were in the house, and poverty guarding the door, we would have walked in and kicked out all obstacles, and made our home happy because love would have been there. Not so, madame; you don't tell the truth! What you call economical reasons, I have another name for. You know why we lived apart. It was for the same reason that, after the lapse of 25 years, we still live apart. I did not—do not love you. I had sworn to you, and I know you have not—can not forget it, for it was the stormiest time I ever had with womankind. I repeat it; I know you remember the terrible scene. I had called down the unharnessed furies on my head if ever I lived with you one hour; and I have sacredly kept that oath. Soon after leaving Philadelphia I went to McDonough, Delaware, and engaged in teaching school. Miss B. says in one statement that I went to New Castle Delaware. In the version in the Sentinel she says I went to Talbot county, Maryland. These discrepancies in Miss B.'s versions I don't consider of sufficient importance to comment upon, I pass on. Knowing madame's disposition pretty well, and not wishing, for economical reasons, to be annoyed by her, I thought it well that she should not know of my whereabouts. To this end I foolishly changed my name. I called myself Jones. Miss B. says she got a letter or two from Mr. Jones while he was in Delaware. It may be she did, I don't now remember. If I wrote to her it was to keep her where she was. It was all in the interest of peace. Miss Brewster says that while I was in Delaware I became engaged to be married to a Miss Bowman, of New Castle, and was only prevented from marrying her by an acquaintance of Miss Brewster's declaring on the day the bans were published in New Castle that Williams had a wife in Philadelphia! A more malicious, slanderous, bald-headed, damnable lie never came from throat of man or woman! I was engaged to no lady in Delaware. No bans were published in New Castle, or any other part of the state, of any contemplated marriage on my part with any mortal woman. It is a devilish invention, hatched in the brain of the woman who would have the public believe she is a martyr. Shame on you! But I ought not to be surprised—I know you. But I must move on. I remained in Delaware until April, 1856, when I was summoned home by the dangerous illness of my father. I had explained to my friends in Delaware, long before I left there, the reason why I had changed my name. I remained in Philadelphia until November, 1856, when I went to New York, and in a few days sailed for Europe, reaching London—to which point I sailed direct from New York—December 12, I returned to the United States in the following May, But remained only some two weeks, having while in Liverpool procured the position of surgeon on one of the New York and Liverpool passenger ships. This position I held until November, 1858, when I returned to Philadelphia, and remained there until April, 1859, when I came to Indiana, where I have ever since had a residence. In May, 1863, having been five months a prisoner in rebel hands, I was exchanged and ordered to rejoin my regiment for duty forthwith;—en-route, I took in Philadelphia to visit my family. Almost the first one to welcome me from the hardships of many weeks close confinement in Libby prison, was dear Miss Brewster who had me arrested for deserting her. It was on that occasion, in the office of the magistrate who issued the warrant for my arrest, that I informed Miss Brewster and her lawyer, Benjamin H Brewster, that I had been divorced from her in Indiana. Her lawyer demanded the proofs, but I had not provided myself with them, and could not furnish them. I am thus particular here, because Miss Louisa says in her statements that she knew nothing of the divorce until three months ago. Madame, I only wonder such a statement did not stick fast in your throat. You know it is a deliberate falsehood; you have known of that divorce for 17 years. In the interview with your attorney at Indianapolis, and which was published in the Sentinel, the reporter who interviewed Mr. Lowe says that at the time you had me arrested, I pleaded a divorce obtained in Indiana. You will not, madam, dare deny that you were present that morning I was arrested; the statement that I informed you of the divorce is correct and no one knows it better than yourself. And now you inform me through these interviews you have had, set forth with all the embellishments known to the reporter's art, that if he (meaning me) doesn't come to terms, I shall go out to Indiana and take possession of his home, etc.! What terms? I have learned from your attorney what you mean by terms, and if I do not come to terms, what then? Will you, indeed, come out to Indiana and take possession of my home! Are you coming out to live with me? I have had measles, chickenpox, blisters on my heels and pepper in my eyes; I have had mumps and earache and colic, and I assure you I have lived through them all; I have survived ocean storms and shipwreck; I have lived next door to a fellow learning to play on a brass horn, and I think I could go through them again; but I cry you mercy, fair lady; don't come out here to take possession of my home oh don't! I fear it might lead to a coolness between us. But in sober earnestness, what does all this racket mean? Is it to scare me? Is this movement on either flank, a 1,000 miles apart, to enable you to sell your property at Asbury Park? My dear madame you well know, and you could if you would, tell these people who are behind you and pushing you on, that I don't scare worth a cent. Miss Brewster and her friends make a great outcry because, as they allege, the costs in the divorce suit are taxed against her. It is not so. There is a judgment against the plaintiff for costs. I have always supposed I, not she, was the plaintiff in that suit. This is a small matter, but why lie about it? And thus it goes all the way through these interviews. The Sentinel's version has it one way, Miss B. gives an entirely different version—willful misrepresentations, suppression of important facts, shameless falsehoods, and an effrontery that I hope is as rare as it is disgusting. I have thus far said but little concerning the version given to your reporter by Mr. Lowe. In the Sentinel the characters change with the facts. It is never Miss Brewster, it is always Mrs. Williams or Mrs. Williams, No. 1. Why this wide discrepancy in the versions, when they come from the same source? The purpose is not hard nor far to find. One is for effect in Northern Indiana; the other is for the latitude of Philadelphia. * * *

* * * The Sentinel says that on my return to Philadelphia in 1850, that I visited my wife, confessed everything, received her forgiveness, etc. My God, said Jack Falstaff, how this world is given to lying! No there is not one particle of truth in this statement. It is a falsehood cut from whole cloth. So important a fact, if true, would certainly have appeared in Miss B.'s interview, but she does not even hint at such a thing. But, I am growing weary of chasing the inconsistencies, misrepresentations and falsehoods, so freely and boldly woven all through, what is paraded with so much flourish before the public as the great wrongs of a meek and suffering deserted wife. The questions connected with and growing out of the divorce can not be settled in the newspapers; another tribunal must pass upon them. The motive held out, and so prominently, that the disposal of property by Miss Brewster was the only object had in view in renewing an old fight, is all pretext; it is the blind behind which quietly, as yet, stalks another purpose, and the sooner it steps into the light the better. If he don't come to terms, says Miss Brewster, the meaning of the whole hue and cry is contained in that short sentence. Correspondence with Miss B.'s attorney, Mr. Lowe, leaves no room to doubt what would "fix up" the whole matter.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!

ONE

Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.

TWO

Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.

THREE

White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.

FOUR

White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy five cents

FIVE

Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMPANY.

S I L K S.

The superiority of our Silk Department over that of any other house in the city, is a long-established fact. We have never before, however, been able to offer the same inducements in that department to purchasers that we now can.

DRESS SILKS

In all the new and desirable shades and designs.

Trimming Silks and Satins to Match.

WE have now in stock an unusual fine line of AMERICAN SILKS, in plain and brocade patterns, so justly celebrated for their beauty of colorings and designs, and great durability.

BLACK SILKS.—Besides an elegant assortment of black dress silks, we have received several pieces of MANTILLA SILKS, 27 inches wide, and just the thing in every way for the purpose. We have always made our silk department a specialty, and are satisfied with the lowest possible prices consistent with the best class of goods.

GRENADINES, in black and colors, and in all the new and tasteful designs, at exceedingly low prices.

BLACK CASHMERES.—In these goods we keep only the makes of established reputation for purity of dye, and excellence of make and finish. We are offering these goods at prices that must command the attention of the closest buyers.

MOURNING GOODS.—We are now able to display everything desirable in this line, and at our well-known low prices.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.—We have many attractions in this department, and some special bargains well worth looking at. This department is especially interesting at this time.

FRINGES.—We have an elegant line of silk and grass fringes, in all colors, ranging in price from 40c to $4. The low prices that we have made on these goods have given them an extraordinary sale this season.

NOTIONS, ETC.—We here mention a few specialties under this head. SACQUE and DRESS ORNAMENTS in large variety. Some of the most EXQUISITE BUTTONS are offered—each one a work of art. New line of BRETON and TORCHON LACES. DOUBLE-FACED RIBBONS in all the novel and desirable shades and combinations. The completest line of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S gloves and hosiery ever before offered by us. LACE mits in black and colors.

Novelties in PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS. A large line of extra fine muslin underwear for ladies just received.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

DR. PRICE'S
Trade Mark
CREAM
BAKING
AND
POWDER
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Wilmington Township.

EDITORS COURIER:—The little girls of No. 6 made their teacher the happy recipient of a beautiful quilt;—design, "Hand of Friendship." Many thanks to the little girls, who will long be remembered by their teacher.

Names of pupils in the above mentioned school whose department grade stands 100 for the month ending June 5, 1879: Anna Hollinger, Grant Allen, Mamie Jeffords, Sherman Allen, Ella Jeffords, Wesley Allen, Alberta Ginder, Sammie Kester, Mary Allen, David Woods, Maggie Woods, Elis Krontz, Belle Krontz, Johnny Krontz, Stellie Bills, Charley Koon, Rosa Whetsel, Louie Keller and Charley Heflefinger. Bertie M. Kester's department stood 90.

MILLIE KESTER, Teacher.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Slentz, Sr., deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOSEPH SEWELL, Adm'r.
Attest G. H. K. Moss, clerk.
25-3w June 5, 1879.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of the cream of the World's Literature. Single copy, 20c., or $2 per year. An Oil Chromo (14x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price, $3; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book, in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine"—all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing sent free. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—We're all going.

—Working the streets.

—The old settlers settle here to-day.

—D. D. Snyder took in the Jaxn races.

—Yesbera has a new tailor. He arrove Friday.

—Hank Little, wife and son spent last Sabbath in Corunna.

—S. J. Locke, of Waterloo, was in town last week, courting.

—The marshal and his corps are doing good work on Cedar street.

—Judge Morris and R. J. Fisher, of Ft. Wayne, were in town last Thursday.

—G. G. Grady, the once famous showman, is now traveling with a puppet-show.

—Cas. J. Coats left last Friday for a short visit to Warren, Ohio. Girl in it, probably.

—Wouldn't it be a good idea to have the sidewalks repaired on west Seventh street, eh?

—Auburn will not celebrate, but there is talk of a pic-nic on the Fourth. Much fun, ain't it?

—Owing to the heavy storms of last week, the races at Hicksville did not prove a success.

—Lawyer Dills smokes a clay pipe now; married men have to curtail expenses, you know.

—Just at the present writing the happiest man in this burg is Bab Lewis. It's a 9½-pound boy.

—Charles Hoffman, formerly an employe in the harness shop of G. Rhodenbaugh, is in the city.

—Frank Copper and W. W. Hoffman say they had a perfectly i-mense time at Defiance last Sunday.

—Wheat is out in head and farmers are making extensive preparations for the harvest of the same.

—Trade at home; you feel better when you leave your money in the hands of home merchants.

—The boy who drives the street-sprinkler is faithful to his duty, and he gets in some effective work.

Things are beginning to look neat about our public square, and hereafter Billy will keep it looking so.

—The means for building the masonic temple, at Fort Wayne, have been secured and now it's a sure go.

—Charlie Cook, who takes an occasional dismal tramp from the junction, has no hankering for tramps.

—The concert given by Miss Frane Stahl, last evening, was well received by a large and attentive audience.

—Mrs. Townsend delivered a temperance lecture to a full house at the Methodist church last Sunday evening.

—Thomas Sommers' new brick business house, on Seventh street, will be completed and occupied in a few days.

—A young friend thinks the best way to hoe corn is to sit down to it. He is one of the been-theres, and ought to know.

—There will be no services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning. Preaching in the evening as usual.

—Geo. Reiter, of Fort Wayne, manufacturer of the far-famed "Pony" cigar, exhibited his smiling phiz on our streets Friday.

—The strawberry festival, given by the ladies' society of the Presbyterian church, last Tuesday, was pretty well attended.

—Billy Shaffer and Bob McClellan got in from Cincinnati Friday; said they had more fun than a barrel of monkeys.

—Mr. Geo. Yesbera, of West Unity, Ohio, was in the city several days last week visiting with his brothers, G. H. and Fred.

—The storm prevented a larger attendance at the burial of a Miss Goetschius, at the Auburn cemetery, last Sabbath.

—The New Castle Democrat cautions the press against one Dr. Fishblate, whom it calls a quack and humbug of the first water.

—"Economy is wealth," thought the young man who called for a five-cent dish of ice-cream, at Hollister's, the other evening.

—We are pleased to note that Miss Ida Mahurin, who has been a victim to that terrible disease consumption, is rapidly improving.

—New novelties at the mammoth clothing establishment of Sam, Pete & Max, Fort Wayne, Ind. See their new advertisement.

—Dr. Williams, a young man from Fosteria, Ohio, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of his old friends Copper and Hoffman.

—Last week it was hotter'n blazes, and this week the boys have had to re-resurrect their overcoats. "Vat a countries, vat a beeples!"

—Mrs. A. J. Little will move her millinery stock into the room formerly occupied by G. H. Yesbera, first door north of the postoffice.

—"They say" whisky unlocks a man's tongue. We believe it since listening to the clatter of a couple of our young "gents" the other night.

—We have a lengthy communication from Garrett, which we cannot make room for this week. It will appear on the first page next week.

—A large excursion, numbering some 175 people, went from Jackson to Chicago, Tuesday morning, over the Saginaw and B. & O. railroads.

—Dr. Matheny and wife, and Guy Plum and wife, took advantage of the low-rate excursion to Cincinnati last week, returning on Saturday.

—Mr. A. W. McMillen and wife, of La Porte, and Mr. G. C. McMillen and wife, of Corunna, were the guests of Recorder Boland last Sunday.

—Ainsworth Ensley, son of Wm. Ensley, fell from a wagon yesterday afternoon, between town and the junction, and broke his wrist.

—Jos. Abright, with a couple of friends, went up to Pleasant Lake, Tuesday, for a big fish. They had a good time, and so did the 'big fish.'

—The Courier office is indebted to George Clark by quite a majority. He heard our strawberry wail last week and responded with a bucket-full. Thanks.

—A fat lady had a little monkey up at the Rome City excursion, last week, which she took great pleasure in exhibiting to a crowd of highly-amused spectators.

—The "lesser light" in the Courier office is under obligations to Conductor Covert, of the Saginaw, for favors; and he may call on us for a reciprocation at any time.

—Miss Anna Williams leaves next Saturday for her home in Lima, Ohio. She has been here only a short time, but will be pleasantly remembered by many friends.

—A man in Kosciusko county committed suicide immediately after eating a hearty dinner. That beats all the patent remedies for quick die-gestion we ever heard of.

—Mr. G. H. K. Moss and family arrived at home yesterday morning. Mr. Moss is much improved in health, and feels like a new man. We are glad to see him looking so well.

—Posters are out for a grand celebration at Columbia City, on the glorious Fourth. No doubt, with the usual enterprise of that thriving little city, the programme will be carried out to the letter.

—It occured last Friday night, and there were four of 'em, and three of 'em came out at the small end of the horn, and t'other fellow was winner, and—that's all, because we wouldn't give it away for four aces.

—How about that walking match? Are you going to "squeal out," after Charley has gone to the expense of building a track, on which he has blistered both heels and otherwise injured himself in practicing for the occasion?

—What is more embarrassing than to entertain your sweet-heart in the presence of the whole family? Our "devil" thinks after you have made the "point," it is ten-to-one worse to entertain your mother-in-law. Don't believe it, do you?

—Jim D. McGill, formerly of Fort Wayne, more recently of Jaxn, and futurely of Toledo, presented his handsome mug in our news dispensary last Tuesday. He got his shoes half-soled Wednesday morning and pulled out for home.

We wish to say to our readers that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts of Rose, Almond, Nectarine, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., are the finest, purest, and most natural flavors we have ever used. The common flavoring extracts in the market bear no comparison for fine flavor to Dr. Price's.

—It is wonderful what a love for music the people of this burg have. A lately organized glee club was threatened with the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun, for awakening one of our citizens from "his" sweet slumber by such a "horrible noise!"

—The presentation of the Black Crook, at the Olympic, in Fort Wayne, has been unavoidably postponed, owing to the extension of a successful appearance in Detroit. It will be on the boards at the above-named place, however, next Monday, June 23, continuing one week.

—In the case of Parker, of the Kendallville News, against Myers of the Standard, tried last week at Albion, the plaintiff got a verdict of $150. The suit was brought for $10,000; therefore the jury came within $9,850 of it, and Myers will endeavor to make it worse than that by an appeal.

—The most sudden death from disease which has occurred in Auburn for some time, was that of Sarah, wife of Joseph Rothenberger, who died at her residence, on Friday afternoon last, after only eight hours sickness. Mrs. R. was highly esteemed and much respected by all who knew her.

—John Ashley and Dick Burniston visited the northern lakes, last week, with the intention of laying in a summer's supply of fish, and would have done it, Dick says, "if they had remained long enough." They brought home seven, all of which were dressed and well salted—yes they did.

—The Kendallville correspondent of the Ligonier Banner says, "quite a number of Kendallvillians participated in the singing at the Sunday-school congress, held at Rome City, recently." These are the first "villians" of a religious nature we ever heard of, but we presume their regular attendance at Sabbath-school will account for it.

—C. H. Hoyt is at West Liberty, O. to which place he went last Monday. His wife and child, we regret to say, will remain there.

—A couple of sad-eyed individuals from Garrett, showed up well on our streets last Sunday. The boys were evidently "full," and of course, were not choicy in their company. Save your "rep," boys, and be a little more select next time.

—Oh! why is it that Auburn, with a population of nearly 3,000, cannot have a brass-band? Almost every cross-road town in the county has one, and sweet Auburn must go in the rear in this respect. Not long since we had one of the best bands in the state, and could have it again, if the citizens would manifest a little interest in this direction.

—"Live for something," says an exchange, but do not try to make people believe that you are a fool, by thinking that it is within your power to stop this globe from revolving, or even ruin a newspaper office by stopping your share of the business because some one thinks you are likely to expose his "rascality," when he has you under obligations to him for a favor.

—We have heard of persons getting an elephant without knowing what to do with it, but that is certainly not the case with the people of Churubusco and vicinity, for the neat and tasty appearance of the "White Elephant," a semi-monthly quarto newspaper published at that place, certainly gives it a welcome in every family. We wish the new enterprise unbounded success.

—Benjamin Gaskill, of Troy township, was brought before 'Squire Altenberg on last Saturday, having been arrested for burning O. P. Learned's barn, on the night of the 12th inst. The prisoner was put under $3,000 bond, and failing to secure bail he was taken to jail to await trial in the circuit court. Two nights after Mr. Learned's barn was burned, the saw-mill of Gaskill was also burned, and Mr. John S. Robinson, the party who had Gaskill arrested as reported in our last issue, was arrested and tried before 'Squire Altenberg for setting fire to the mill. The evidence against Robinson was not sufficient to convict him, and he was released.

"Noses Have they, but they smell not!"

Among the lower orders, bad smells are little heeded; in fact, "noses have they, but they smell not;" but to the refined and educated, a pleasant odor, emanating from a well-dressed person, produces feelings of pleasure and delight. The fragrance of Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes produces an influence that is captivating and delightful.

Stave and Heading Bolts.

The following price-list of stave and heading bolts will take effect July 1st 1879.

No. 1, red-oak stave bolts $2.50 per cord
No. 1, white-oak " " 2.00 " "

There will be no change in prices on elm stave bolts, and white-ash and bass-wood heading.

23-2w C. Brugnot & Co.

County Asylum for Poor.

We gather the following items from the report of the superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor, made to the board of county commissioners at their June session:

Male inmates	21
Female inmates	9
Total	30
Able to do labor—males	6
Live stock owned by the county.	
Cattle	34
Sheep	28
Hogs	75
Mules and horses	8
Chickens	68

Temperance Lecturers.

The lecture of Mrs. Prof. Townsend at the M. E. church, Sunday evening, was well attended, but candor compels us to say that the lecture was far from being satisfactory to the audience, nor in fact even up to the merest average of the many itinerant apostles of temperance.

On Monday last another temperance apostle, hailing from everywhere, by the name of Allen, a thick-set, long-haired "genus homo," apparently from fifty to fifty-five years of age, struck our town to redeem it from the thraldom of King Alcohol. He claimed to be second only to John B. Gough; had enrolled nearly as many names as he; was a veteran in the cause; had a 600-page book of statistics, &c., to give away. He had written recommendations from the Angola club as to his services there. He presented his documents and arguments to our friend Dills, the ex-president of our defunct temperance club; but Dills either smelled something wrong or was too busy in court, and turned him over to the mercies of our ministers, where he must have received the same attention; for that evening he proved upon the streets that he was a much better hand at getting drunk than in getting up temperance lectures. Tuesday morning our ex-president took him in hand and treated him to a lecture which, if he is a gentleman of any decency, he will forever heed.

People can not be too careful in giving credence and recommendations to such tramps, and unless people can do good in the cause and not bring it into disrepute, as the above two pretenders, they had better do nothing.

—"Sammy" Ralston, the little four-year-old girl, brought down the house with her "Little birdie sing for me," at the concert last night.

This is Too Much.

Here is the way the Kendallville Standard, of last week, fixes up the junior and unhitched-up half of the Courier:

"Robert J. Lowry, of the Auburn Courier, was married last week to a lady in Valparaiso."

If Bro. Mayers isn't a trifle more careful in the selection of his news items, he will get another libel suit on his hands; and he'll not get off at $150, either. It strikes us, however, that "Zim," of the Valparaiso Messenger, is at the bottom of it all, and we'll get even if it takes four thousand years.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners, June Term, 1879.

Allowed Joseph Pepple $10 for damages caused by the construction of a bridge across Black creek, in Butler township.

Petition to release Samuel Davis, of Troy township, from the payment of ditch tax assessed against him, is dismissed.

The county surveyor ordered to locate the line and boundaries of an old highway in Franklin township, on the petition of O. P. Learned.

Contract for erecting truss bridge across Cedar creek, in the town of Waterloo, awarded to the Western Bridge Works.

Contract for building truss bridge across Cedar creek near Daniel Goodwin's, in Smithfield township, awarded to H. Griswold.

Ordered by the board, that the county recorder transcribe the general index of mortgages, the old record being badly mutilated.

Contract for constructing pile bridge across Cedar creek, in Union township, awarded to H. Griswold.

Contract for constructing a truss bridge across Twenty-six-mile creek, at Newville, awarded to H. Griswold.

Contract for furnishing records and stationers notions for the use of county officers, awarded to O. H. Hasselman, of the Indianapolis Journal company, for the period of one year.

A complete list of allowances will be found in another column.

Spencerville.

Editors Courier:—The communication in the Courier of June 5th, signed "Scribbler," is a misrepresentation, and we desire to say that he is alone in calling the concert given by the Newvillians a fizzle. We have no certain knowledge who this party is, but we do know that he does not express the sentiments of any of the good and respectable citizens of this place. The parties referred to gave us a very good entertainment, free of cost, and were well received by all who were there. We hope "Scribbler" will recover from his biliousness by the time the Newvillians visit us again, and be prepared to treat them with the respect due them.

R. N.

(From another Correspondent.)

—School closes for the summer on Tuesday of the present week.

—Work is progressing finely on the new hardware store of J. M. Cahill.

—Mr. George Bittinger and family, of Ft. Wayne, spent the Sabbath with friends in town.

—The Masonic fraternity are building a hall in connection with Mr. Cahill's hardware and tin store.

—The entertainment given by our band Saturday evening, was not a success, on account of the heavy rain-storm.

—J. A. Provines has contributed one more to the female population of our town, and Zack Kagey adds one more to the opposite sex.

Corunna News.

—Mr. Jesse Shook is building a new fence.

The trains have partially "let up" on the whistling business.

—Dr. Cissel has gone to Maryland to attend the death-bed of his mother.

—The wool-buyers are quite busy, and handle a large quantity each day.

—Mrs. T. B. Hall, of Pioneer, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. & Mrs. E. Orr.

—Perry Allen has taken his team to Auburn, and is working for I. Cool and Marshal Scott.

—Quarterly meeting began last Friday and continued over Sunday. It was largely attended.

—Andrew McMellin and wife, of Laporte, have been visiting under the paternal roof for several days.

—Mr. G. C. Colwell, the gentlemanly traveling agent for a Cincinnati hardware firm, is in town on a short vacation.

—Miss Mary Goetschius, living between this place and Auburn, died last Saturday, of consumption. Her death has been looked for at almost any moment.

—A large number from this place attended the pic-nic at Sedan last Saturday. Ed. Orr only had 75 men, women and children on a hay-rack, and about a ton of "grub."

—We looked for Pete Eldridge, Billy Shaffer and their girls, of Auburn, last Sabbath but they did not make their appearance. Probably they stopped to "See Dan" and will give us call in the near future.

Enuf.

—A. J. Ralston and T. J. Cuppy take the Eel River elevator again on the first of next month. They will pay the highest prices for grain.

Annual Exhibit,

Of the receipts and expenditures of DeKalb county, state of Indiana, for the year ending May 31st, 1879.

Balance in treasury June 1, '78	2716 58	
Amount collected on 2nd installment and delqt. list '77	13572 87	
Amount collected on duplicate of 1878	17148 09	
Amount received from all other sources	71 80	
Amount of orders paid from June 1 '78, to June 1 '79 on account as follows:		
Expense of poor		8490 52
" " roads and bridges		7463 10
" " ditches		2101 47
" " illegal tax refunded		89 76
" " books stat'nery and printing		3084 86
" " miscellaneous orders		3033 80
" " house of refuge, deaf and dumb asylum &c		330 30
" " criminals		565 08
" " courts		4148 08
" " inquests		199 08
" " public buildings		1138 35
" " assessing revenue		1356 60
" " fees & salaries		6709 15
" " insane		605 29
" " elections		51 00
" " interest on Co. orders		924 78
Balance in treasury June 1, '79		3700 38
Totals	34407 85	34407 85

RECAPITULATION OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP REVENUE

Balance in treasury June 1, '78	3720 60	
Special school tax revenue collected to June 1, '79	18863 01	18863 01
Road tax collected to June 1,	10082 87	10082 87
Tp. " " "	5756 30	5756 30
Dog " " "	1390 99	1390 99
Com school " "	698 78	698 78
Add'l spec'l school tax "	3244 84	3244 84
Interest and redemption of jail bonds	6549 16	5582 22
Redemption of lands	672 74	789 83
Liquor license	1700 00	1325 00
Show license (agricultural fund	19 00	
Circuit court docket fees	280 90	280 90
County revenue	31182 52	31147 52
Balance in treas. June 1, '79		6075 85
Totals	81168 59	81168 59

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of school revenue received to June 1, '79	18638 10	18638 10
Congressional interest in treas. June 1, '78	199 01	
Congressional interest collected to June 1, '79	1247 63	1114 72
Congressional principal in treas. June 1, '78	322 73	
Congressional principal collected to June 1, '79	500 00	500 00
Common school interest in treas. June 1, '78	271 25	
Common school in't received to June 1, '79	2053 58	1970 79
Common school principal in tres June 1, '78	118 38	
Common school principal rec'd to June 1, '79	1313 28	1450 00
Fines collected and paid in treas for year ending June 1, 1879	116 55	
Amount of liquor license in treas June 1, '78	125 00	
Received for liquor license to June 1, '79	1700 00	1325
Balance in treas June 1, '79		1490 51
Totals	26708 18	26708 18

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of county, township and school revenue in treas June 1, 1878	6618 08	
Special school tax collected since June 1, '78	18863 01	18863 01
Road tax collected since J. 1	10082 87	10082 87
Tp. " " " "	5756 30	5756 30
Dog " " " "	1390 99	1390 99
Common school " "	698 78	698 78
Additional special " "	3244 84	3244 84
Interest on jail bonds	6549 16	5582 22
Redemption of land	672 74	789 83
Liquor license	1700 00	1325 00
Show license	19 00	
County revenue	31182 52	31147 52
Circuit court docket fees	280 90	280 90
Common school revenue	18638 10	18638 10
" " interest	2053 58	1970 79
" " principal	1430 41	1450 00
Congressional school principal	500 00	500 00
" interest	1247 63	1414 72
Balance in treas June 1, '79		7969 84

COUNTY REVENUE 1878—9.

Amount of orders issued from June 1 '78, to June 1 '79 on various accounts	35325 65	
Total amount received from all sources		31182 52
Amount of orders issued in excess of collections		4143 13
Totals	35325 65	35325 65

BALANCES OF THE SEVERAL funds in the treasury June 1 1879.

County revenue	3700 38
Interest on jail bond revenue	2097 90
Redemption of land	59 10
Cong'l school fund interest	222 90
" " " principal	322 73
Common " " "	93 70
" " " interest	354 08
Liquor license	500 00
Agricultural fund	19 00
Total	7969 84
Amount of jail bonds outstanding June 1 1878	27000 00
Redeemed during year	3000 00
Amount outstanding June 1 1879	24000 00

Respectfully submitted,
Albert Robbins, Auditor.

List of Allowances Made by the Board of Commissioners, at the June Session 1879.

Expenses of Roads and Bridges.

John Cambell	$ 3 00	T C Elson	1 50
Charles Rempis	3 00	Dan'l Swihart	1 50
David Leery	3 00	W Teeters	1 50
L S & M S R R	32 00	J J Van Auken	15 00
Haskins & Son	1 75	Geo H Duncan	8 00
H C Shull	16 00	A D Goetschius	22 00
A Griswold	225 00	A S Leas	10 00
I N Cool	17 50	Crane Duncan & C	[illegible]
H D Hathaway	75	G A Kingsley	1 50
B F Blair	61 45	Stone Pipe Mfg C	212 34
Joseph Pepple	10 00		

Printing.

Reed & Lowry	21 20	A Robbins	24 00
F E Davenport	12 50	Spring & Rob'tson	8 00
C K Baxter	11 25	W B Burford	61 30
G W Weamer	2 00		

Expense of Poor.

Jarvis Porter	15 00	John Stearns	7 00
J W Garmer	6 00	C C Shaffer	17 50
Straus & Wolf	19 30	H Bumpus	10 61
J L Davis	82 02	Jane Duncan	6 00
F E Davenport	18 18	Dan'l Tomlinson	10 25
McQuiston & R	134 76	Geo Wagoner	6 15
J Rummel	400 00	Edwin Smith	2 00
W F N Askew	51 85	Leichle & Bishop	4 25
Mary Antrap	2 70	J S Barnett	3 00
Lena Showdel	17 30	Isaiah Docker	3 00
Wm Cochran	6 82	Chas Hance	6 70
Charles Imes	25 00	J & J A Shull	18 39
F C Hamilton	17 25	Jared Spooner	76 75
W L Mercer	24 00	J T Sheldon	14 25
D J Swartz	11 50	S Barney	5 95
W J Austin & Co	12 60	Brand & Duncan	128 51
A B Mathews	37 00	Stiefel & Straus	10 58
J A Potter	2 08	J K Lang	6 40
J B Hoover	7 00	F N Wright & Co	3 15
H B Bowman	55 50	R J Fiske	6 22
S G Flint	6 75	F W Fanning	15 00
H W Coburn	37 00	J A Provines	3 00
W H Kiblinger	24 44	Henry Petro	93 00
D D Snyder	6 00	Geo Murphey	6 50
Isaac Hague	18 95	S Brodget	6 00
Jacob Kahn	81 74	Town of Auburn	4 68
Charles Smith	1 75	J S Greenwaldt	10 00
Joseph Rainier	30 00	S M Sherman	37 00
Peter Bishop	6 84	P N Calkins	13 50
Wm Henderson	3 00	S W Ralston	8 16
C W Goodale	2 50	H H Fales & Son	10 00

Public Buildings.

Myers & Co	12 00	Crane Duncan & C	42 00
B L Williams	3 00	J L Davis	101 00
Huges, Humphrey	97 30	L S & M S R R	3 10
Stone Pipe Co	170 40	J A Robinson	5 00
W L Blair	23 17	Thomas Hallam	5 00
Isaac Roth	2 00	S C Swineford	4 00
H Griswold	1 50	Shearer, Wilson	146 75
T P Scott	5 50		

Fees and Salaries.

A Robbins	402 50	B F Blair	32 00
J A Barnes	174 00	G H Duncan	34 00
Dan'l Gonser	250 00	A D Goetschius	32 00
A S Leas	18 00		

Miscellaneous.

A Robbins	8 80	W H Kiblinger	2 25
J L Davis	11 18	W H Dills	24 00
F E Davenport	6 70	John Strack	1 40
McQuiston & R	75	T C Ford	10 75
Dan'l Gonser	4 50		

Assessment of Property.

J H Gill	107 50	J Quince	80 00
A K Stafford	90 00	H H Deetz	100 00
John Stearns	80 00	J Cather	80 00
G I Patterson	70 00	O S Blood	60 00
Jerry Plum	220 00	R Ocker	105 00
L Lockwood	102 50	J M Rohrabaugh	100 00
J J Baxter	105 50		

Benevolent Institutions.

Dan'l Gonser	86 56

Insane.

Jared Spooner	2 50	A S Leas	8 00

Ditches.

Haskins & Son	5 00	W L Blair	3 00
I N Cool	17 00	J W Royle	3 00
B F Blair	29 20	G H Duncan	12 50
J J Van Auken	30 30	A D Goetschius	36 75

Expense of Court.

A S Leas	51 90

Expense of Prisoners.

A S Leas	15 95

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS
To come to Ft. Wayne and buy their clothing.
TELL YOUR FRIENDS
That our stoc of men's boys' and childrens' clothing is the finest, best and most carefully constructed and trimmed in the state.
ALSO SAY
That we make no pretensions to be one of the many cheap (sheep's) clothing stores.
BUT ARGUE
We have the money, all the facilities and essential qualifications to sell first-class garments much lower than smaller concerns can buy inferior goods for.
COME TO US
And look at our stock, examine our styles and prices, and we feel assured of your patronage.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
G. O. D. One Price Clothers and Gents' Furnishers, 9 east Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Opposite North Door Court House.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y.

Summer Normal.
There will be a
Summer Normal School
At Fremont Ind., beginning July 15th, 1879, and continuing six weeks. Teachers will have no better opportunity for fitting themselves for the practical work of the school-room. Students desiring to review the common branches, or to pursue them as regular studies, will find ample accommodations for so doing.
Prof. Smith, principal of the Fremont Graded and Normal School, will have especial charge of Grammar, Physiology and the
Teachers' Training Class.
Board reduced to $2.00 per week (seven days.)
Tuition per week ... $1.00
" term ... 5.00
Address, W. H. Shambaugh,
24-tw. Fremont, Ind.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS.
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. '14-6m.

TUTT'S
PILLS
INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL
TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaints.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.
Dr. Tutt has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic. Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which persons take on flesh while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE.

BY GEORGE W. BURWELL.

As I sit beside my window,
This calm and pleasant day,
I can hear the hum of voices
In the school room o'er the way.
The sound transports me back again
To the happy days of yore;
I see the old stone school-house
And climb the hill once more.

I seem to pause within the door,
And voices that I hear
Call back the dying memories
Of many a by-gone year.
The busy hum has ceased
At the tapping of the bell,
And now they tune their voices
To the organ's gentle swell.

But hark! 'tis from "o'er the way
I hear the gentle strain;
The day-dream now is over,
And "Richard is himself again.
Yet I will write of present time,
And of days that are to come,
When our work on earth is ended,
That Christ may say "Well done.

We are still at school, though older,
The trying school of life;
Experience is the teacher's name,
The house a world of strife.
Its lessons are severer,
Much harder to control,
Refining for eternity
Our never dying soul.

The merchant in his counting-room,
The honest tiller of the soil,
The rich man and the beggar,
The mechanic at his toil,
Have each to learn life's lesson,
For all must graduate,
When time and death shall close the term,
And shut the book of fate.

The next scene is the opening;
Each student then will know
If he has learned life's lesson well
In the school-room here below.
Then let us strive to merit
The reward that will be given;
For God has said if we faithful prove
We shall have a home in heaven.

CHICAGO, Ill.

ADRIA.

An English Story.

When I went to Uplands Park, I took my horse and dog with me; not because there were no horses and dogs at Margaret's residence, but because I never took up my abode anywhere without them. Turk, my pure-blooded Arabian, was the only horse I had ever cared to ride; and Flo, my hound, was a creature so magnificent as to challenge universal admiration. She knew more about my whims, understood my moods and humors better than anybody in the world.

Uplands Park was my sister Margaret's home. It was a magnificent place, but she never had been happy there. Her marriage was one of convenience. Dr. Severn, her husband, would have been the most ordinary of men, but for one marked, distinguishing trait—obstinacy. Margaret was the fairest, gentlest creature I ever knew.

I had come to them because I had suffered greatly from recent illness, and was much reduced. The situation of Uplands Park was particularly salubrious.

"Oh, a few weeks here will set me up all right!" said I, carelessly, but holding her face between my hands, to mark the little new lines of care there.

"Well, sit down here in my pet easy-chair, John, while I go and see that your room is all ready. And," added my sister, as she disappeared, "I'll send Adria up to talk to you."

As I relapsed into Margaret's pet easy-chair, I wondered who "Adria" was.

The door was open, and overlooked the garden. The flowers were in blossom, and the bees were buzzing over the mignonette bed. I saw my little nephew, Phil, running along the gravel walks, and called to him. He came and climbed upon my knee.

"Have you brought Turk, Uncle John?"

"Yes, my boy."

"And Flo?"

"And Flo, Phil."

"Then won't we have some good fun?" said Phil, with considerable emphasis.

But the child was tired, and, with his rosy cheek against my breast, the white lids drooped over the blue eyes, and the little fellow was fast asleep. As I sat eagerly watching the bees, I suddenly heard voices.

"I told you so before, Uncle Severn. We had a talk about this a month ago; don't you remember?"

The voice was a young girl's.

"Something was said—yes. But my attention has been called more closely to this matter lately, Adria."

"But when I told you that I didn't wish to marry this man I expected the subject to be dismissed forever!"

The words were uttered in a tone of ringing impatience.

"Hush! hush!" said the doctor soothingly. "You are getting exceedingly irritable lately, Adria; I think your nerves must be out of order."

"My nerves will do very well, if you will never mention Charles Redman's name to me again."

There was the rustle of silk, with a footstep upon the terrace. A lady swept by the door, looked in, paused, and hesitated.

"Capt. Fane, I did not know you had come. You have been ill; pray let me relieve you of that happy child."

I let her take the boy, for the sake of having those penciled features and that wealth of brown hair brought so near my face. She was a proud beauty, but it was a pride that I liked. Everything about her—her rippled hair, her hazel eyes, with their black, curled lashes, her white throat, her dress of rose-colored cambric, her dainty silk apron—was artistically pretty. I irreverently thought that she looked like some pink-and-white confectionery, good enough to eat. I forgot that Margaret had promised to send her to talk to me, but talked, involuntarily, for half an hour.

At the end of that time my sister appeared, followed by a footman with refreshments for her invalid.

"I am glad you and Adria are getting acquainted so nicely," she said.

But on Margaret's appearance, Adria fell into an absorbed reverie evidently considering me off her hands, and giving way to a natural inclination. She sat knitting her white brows, and staring—I use the word advisedly—out at the window. By-and-by, Phil rolled off the sofa, and naturally woke up crying. The ease and grace with which Adria Eaton rescued and soothed that frightened child gave her a place in my heart forever.

She was, it seemed, an orphan niece of Dr. Severn, and was, henceforth, to have a home at Uplands Park. I revolved the fact with interest.

In the course of a week I was on very fair terms with Miss Adria. She talked and sang delightfully, and I did not wonder that she was the belle of the neighborhood, as Margaret told me. But I, who saw her day by day in the home circle, found her sweeter, I think, than any man she danced with could fancy her to be. Her quiet tones, her simple and exquisite morning-toilets, her fondness for little Phil and the baby, showed traits of character utterly unlike those which made her popular at ball and party.

Returning from a walk one morning with little Phil, I spied Adria Eaton in the lane. She wore a white dress, and swung her straw hat by its cherry ribbons; and beside her walked the most villainously handsome man I ever saw.

"There's Mr. Redman," said little Phil, pointing.

I put down his chubby fore-finger, passed the pair with a bow, and proceeded into the garden.

In half an hour Adria came in, much disturbed. She passed Phil, who was putting Flo into a harness of his mother's scarf, and even the baby, little Maud, who cooed for a caress, without a word. There was—I was rather shocked to see it—a look of passionate irritation on her face. She went up to her room, and was alone until late in the afternoon. Then she came down, composed in manner, but with some visible trouble about her.

She took Margaret's infant then, and sank down upon a lounge. I was somewhat surprised in a few moments to see that both she and the child were asleep.

"I am glad of it," murmured my good sister. "I do not know what ails Adria, but she has not slept well for weeks past. Almost at any time I awake I can hear her walking in her room."

"There is more the matter with her than you suspect," said Dr. Severn, behind us.

"You don't think Adria is ill, doctor?" said Margaret, anxiously.

"Not physically."

"Something on her mind, then?"

"She is habitually moody and irritable."

"Of late, a little—yes. Poor Adria! I wonder what has gone wrong with her?" and, softly lifting a burnished wave of Adria's hair, Margaret gently kissed the beautiful flushed cheek.

Dr. Severn turned away. I took up my book again, and silence reigned. At the end of half an hour Adria suddenly woke, with a sharp cry. Margaret ran to her.

"Oh, I thought I was married!" cried Adria.

"Adria, Adria, what are you crying about?" said Margaret, the next moment.

The girl, with her face buried in the cushions, was sobbing violently.

"She is ill," said I.

Dr. Severn entered, and approached the lounge.

"She had best go to her room," he said, significantly.

When Adria had gone up-stairs, Margaret turned to her husband, saying, "Doctor, now what do you really think is the matter with Adria?"

"Some mental disorder troubles her." he replied; at which unexpected answer Margaret and I stood silent. "She must keep her room for a while," added the doctor.

"But that, you know, Adria will never do unless very seriously ill."

"She must keep her room, then," repeated Dr. Severn, dogmatically.

From that day this man began a system of petty tyranny over that girl, that was, to her morbid, nervous state, excessively irritating. I do not think that she was seriously disordered at first; but under confinement, and persistent thwarting of her desires, a slow fever settled upon her. She was denied all society, and kept in a dark and imperfectly aired appartment.

"Adria begs to have the windows open; but the doctor says that if she catches cold it will be certain death," said Margaret, much troubled.

I did not know what to say. There was something strange to me about the whole affair. I observed, however, that I never had seen a sick-room that was not greatly benefited by the admission of fresh air.

"Severn is a brute or a blockhead," I would mutter.

I inquired about her daily.

"No better," was the invariable answer.

At length Margaret said that Adria seemed to wander much in her mind, and she was afraid that she was very ill. A gloom settled upon all the house.

One morning, at breakfast, the doctor made a strange announcement.

"Adria informed me this morning that she wished to be married!" he said.

"Married!" cried Margaret.

"It is the whim of a diseased brain; but I believe that it will be best to gratify it," said the doctor, meditatively. "You know, of course, that she is engaged to my friend Mr. Redmman?"

"She never told me. Adria was always so close about her love affairs. She seemed to think it indelicate to discuss them," exclaimed Margaret.

"Charles Redman is much attached to Adria. If he choses to please this whim of hers, and take an invalid bride, I think the change would be good for her. He would take her to Italy."

Margaret began to look a little cheered; but, from the time that sly-eyed man's name was mentioned, I became actively suspicious. That Adria Eaton did not love him, I was almost as certain.

Dr. Severn seemed more than ever interested in his niece's recovery. He was with her almost constantly. Margaret told me that the wedding would probably take place; for the doctor had decided upon it, and she had heard Adria express a wish that it should be.

"But, poor thing," said my sister, burying her face in her handkerchief, "it will be more like a funeral than a wedding. When Adria lies asleep, it frightens me to look at her—she looks, almost, as if she were dead."

"Is Mr. Redman near here?"

"Yes. But Adria refuses to see him until her wedding-day. It's strange," added my sister, looking troubled again.

I saw Redman that day—saw him walking in the avenue with Dr. Severn He was listening to the doctor with such sly triumph on his smooth face that I instinctively felt smitten with indignation. From that moment I resolved to see Adria—to stand her friend, indeed.

That evening I had an opportunity for making my request. Margaret said that the ceremony would take place the next evening, and asked me to get flowers from the green-house.

"When I bring them, I should like to take them up to her," I said.

"Why, certainly," she answered.

Procuring the white roses, orange-flowers, and myrtle, I proceeded to Adria's chamber, and lightly knocked at the door. At first there was no answer. Then came a faint "Come in."

The door was ajar. I pushed it open, and perceived that the apartment had but its habitual occupant, Adria. She lay among the pillows, a mere shadow of her former self.

"My sister gave me permission to come in and see you for a moment," I said. "I have brought your wedding-flowers."

I held them to her view. Her face was much emaciated, her eyes large and hollow.

"Roses, orange-flowers. Why are they mixed with myrtle? You should have had cypress instead," she said faintly.

"Cypress at a wedding?"

"My funeral is so near, you know," she answered.

I knelt down by the bedside, and took the frail little hands in mine.

"Adria," said I, "do you think you are going to die?"

"I know that I am," she answered. "The doctor has told me so. I would not have consented to this marriage—But you do not know," she interrupted.

"I wish to know," I replied. "Dear Adria, I have learned to love you in your trouble. Trust me, as a friend, with whatever burdens you."

For a moment she looked at me in wonder, then covered her face with her frail hands, and I saw the great tears trickling through the white, slender fingers. But, as I bent over her, she put me gently back.

"No, no! it is too late now! Let them have it as they will."

"Adria," said I, "you are not going to die. You have a whole lifetime before you. It is this confinement and a heavy heart which is preying upon you."

Again she regarded me with troubled doubt.

"You do not love this Redman?"

She shook her head.

"Then why do you consent to marry him?"

"Uncle wishes me to. I have consented because I thought it did not matter, since I am to die so soon."

"Is there any money in this affair, Adria?"

"Yes; my little fortune—only a few thousand pounds. It was left so that it is not in my control until I am married or of age. I am only 19 now, you know. If I marry Mr. Redman, it will be his, whether I die or not, and I had as lief he would have it as any one. It does not matter to me about the money, and when I am married I think they will let me be in peace."

At that moment I heard a step on the stair. Adria was also much exhausted with talking, and I left the room. But now I knew my ground. I was confident that Dr. Severn wished to obtain some advantage by this marriage. I also was determined that it never should take place. All next day the preparations went on. Meanwhile I decided upon my course. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a carriage came out, bringing Redman and a clergyman. Soon after the family were summoned to Adria's chamber, where a special licence was read.

The bed was snowily draped, and strewn with flowers. There were orange blossoms in Adria's dark hair as it fell in lovely profusion upon the pillows. She was supported in a sitting posture, and Redman stood beside her, holding her hand, as the ceremony commenced. The clergyman was stationed before them. Dr. Severn and Margaret stood near. The servants were clustered by the door.

As soon as the ceremony was fairly commenced, so that the guilty parties stood fully committed in their intentions, I stepped forward and said, "I forbid the marriage!"

The clergyman paused, and looked at me blankly.

"I forbid the marriage, now and forever!" I reiterated.

"On what plea?" he asked mildly, while Redman and Dr. Severn looked at me with fierce eyes.

"The marriage is enforced contrary to the young lady's wishes. She does not enter it willingly," I said, calmly. "Dr. Severn," I added, as that gentleman turned furiously upon me, "you need not bluster. This girl is the victim of some evil machinations, and, were you her uncle forty times over, I would stand her friend and protect her from you!"

"Adria," he said in a loud voice, turning toward the bed, "speak! Are you willing to marry Charles Redman or no?"

To my inexpressible relief, Adria feebly shook her head. She looked faint, and weakly wiped the drops of perspiration from her brow. I threw open a window, begging Margaret to at once bathe her forehead.

In great confusion, mingled with ill-suppressed oaths, the wedding party dissolved.

My next intention was obstructed by the movement of my enemies.

At dark, Doctor Severn and Redman, after close conference, drove away in the carriage. No vehicle or carriage-horses were within my reach.

As I stood despondently in the stable, a sudden thought came over me. Turk's gait was more gentle than the motion of any carriage. My brave horse should bear Adria from her tormentors. I told Margaret what I wished done. She trembled, but lent her aid. Adria was dressed, wrapped in a cloak, and I brought her down the stairs in my arms. She kissed Margaret from my shoulders; then I placed her on Turk's back.

Never did my pet bear himself with such gentle grace. As I walked at the bridle, carefully watching Adria's face in the moonlight, she assured me she was not getting weary—rather that she seemed gaining strength with every breath of the pure, sweet, open air.

Thus I bore my treasure three miles to the railway station, and thence to the home of my mother.

Six weeks afterward, confidingly, willingly, Adria Eaton became my wife.

Immediately, Dr. Severn sent me a threatening letter, with which I lit a cigar. He did not trouble me, for he had other things to attend to. Redman immediately brought a suit against him for an immense debt. Before the law could take its course the doctor had fled the country.

He died abroad, and Margaret came to us in our happy home for a time, but soon left us to marry the man of her choice—her childhood's love—for whom she had pined the five long years of her marriage. She is very happy.

The Tennysons.

It is more than half a century—the date was 1827—since there appeared in London a modest little volume with the modest title, "Poems by Two Brothers," and the modest motto, "*Hæc nos novimus esse nihil.*" The brothers, as is now well known, were Charles and Alfred Tennyson, though their identity was not established until the publication, three years later, of a volume entitled "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical, by Alfred Tennyson," and another, issued from a different press, of "Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces, by Charles Tennyson, Trin. Col. Cam." In the preface to the "Poems by Two Brothers" it was stated that "the following poems were written from the age of 15 to 18, not conjointly, but individually," and at this early period it was generally thought that Charles showed the greater promise of the two. But the rapidly-acquired fame of the younger brother eclipsed the poetic light of his elder, who, instead of devoting himself to poetry, studied for orders, and in the seclusion of a country parish—he was for many years vicar of Grasby, in Lincolnshire—never rose beyond the rank of a graceful sonneteer. For some family reason he added the name of Turner to his patronymic, and it is this Rev. Charles Tennyson Turner who died at Cheltenham on the 25th of last month. Frederick, Charles and Alfred were the eldest of seven sons of Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somerby. Alfred is now in his 70th year and Charles was about two years older.

The Nihilists of Kieff.

The Nihilist society recently discovered in Kieff consisted mainly of men and women of noble birth. One man (Brandtner) turned out to be a subject of Prussia. A body of gendarmes were ordered to arrest the conspirators; and at midnight the descent upon them was begun; but they had made preparation to meet their assailants with pistols. A desperate struggle ensued, in which men and women alike took active part. The Nihilists were finally overpowered and secured, but not before one of the gendarmes had been shot dead and five others wounded.

On the preliminary inquest all the prisoners were identified, except five men whose names and rank could not be discovered. Of the women, three were daughters of military officers, and one was the wife of a surgeon.

The prisoners were accused of having formed a secret society, the purpose of which was armed riot and the overthrow of the present system of government in Russia; and they were also accused of armed resistance to the officers and gendarmes. In the possession of the prisoners were revolutionary pamphlets and false passports.

Four of them have since been tried, sentenced, and executed, and the others exiled to Siberia.

An Elephant's Gratitude.

The Birmingham *Gazette* says that among the animals belonging to a menagerie that visited Tenbury recently is a fine female elephant named "Lizzie." Nearly five years ago this animal, after a hard walk, was allowed to drink a quantity of cold water, the result being that she was seized with severe illness, and her life was all but despaired of. A chemist of Tenbury being called in, by his vigorous efforts and skillful treatment she ultimately recovered. Lizzie had not forgotten her preserver, and, when she was walking in procession through Tenbury, recognizing the chemist at the door of his shop, she left the other animals, and, going to him affectionately, placed her trunk in his hand. In the evening the chemist visited the exhibition, when Lizzie gave him a warm and most gratifying reception. Gently encircling him with her trunk, she held him for some time captive, to the anxiety of the spectators, and was with difficulty induced to let him go.

The Anglo-Afghan Treaty.

The British have gained every political and commercial advantage for which they entered upon the Afghan war in the treaty signed at Gundamuk by the Ameer and Maj. Cavagnari. The British are assigned the Kuran, Sibi and Pishin valleys, giving them control of the mountain passes leading from India, and will hand the surplus revenues over to the Ameer, who is guaranteed a yearly subsidy of $300,000. The British will remain at Candahar till fall, and will appoint a Resident at Cabul, to which point a telegraph line is to be established. The British Resident is to have an escort for agents sent to the Afghan frontier on special occasions; the Ameer is guaranteed against foreign aggression; British sympathizers in Afghanistan are to be amnestied, and there is to be peace and friendship hereafter between the contracting parties.

—WM. R. CUSHING, of Mattapoisett, Mass., has had his grave dug, boarded up inside and covered over, in preparation for his death whenever it occurs.

Man in the Inter-Glacial Age.

Mr. Sidney B. J. Skertchly, of the British Geographical Society, has been contributing a series of articles to the *English Mechanic* on the ever-fresh topic of the antiquity of man. His closing essay he sums up as follows: "The question whether man was or was not in existence during the great cycle of the glacial period is settled in the affirmative. The evidence is so clear, and has been obtained in such widely-separated areas, that it would be astonishing it is not universally accepted, did we not know that such has been the history of all scientific discovery. In the year 1833 the evidence of man's cotemporaneity with extinct mammals was as complete as it is to-day, but for thirty years it was disregarded. Can we wonder, then, at the belief in the inter-glacial age of man makes but slow progress?" Following Lubbock's "Prehistoric Man," Mr. Skertchly has these great divisions: First, historic period; second, the iron age; third, the bronze age; fourth, the neolithic or stone age, and fifth, the palæolithic or drift age—the most ancient of all. The first four periods Mr. Skertchly classifies as post glacial; the last he believes to be glacial. This glacial age he subdivides into four periods of excessive cold and ice, represented respectively by the lower-bowlder clay, the chalky-bowlder clay, the purple boulder clay, and the Hessle bowlder clay—the first-named being the earliest. Between these formations Mr. Skertchly places three inter-glacial periods, the early, intermediate and late palæolithic. Accepting Croll's theory of the origin of climatic changes, the glacial period began 200,000 years ago, and ended about 80,000 years ago. This would make the age of the early palæolithic period about 150,000 years, and to this period Mr. Skertchly believes the first recognized traces of man clearly belong.

The Pocasset Tragedy.

The Pocasset tragedy is fast being relegated into that forgetfulness which so soon overtakes even the most sensational crime in this age, but sufficient interest still attaches to it to render the present condition of the unhappy parents a matter of interest. Neither of them manifest any symptom of insanity, and Freeman himself protests against any attempt to secure his acquittal on this ground. He still believes that God called upon him to kill his child, and tries to console himself for the failure of her expected resurrection by a theory that the "sacrifice" was intended to produce a great religious awakening, of which he sees signs in the widespread discussion of his course by the press and the pulpit. But Mrs. Freeman's maternal love has fully triumphed over the fanatical faith that led her to acquiesce in the murder, though she still insists that they were guilty of no crime. Their brethren and sisters of the Adventist faith are utterly bewildered, their dazed condition being well illustrated by the plaintive remark of one of the elders: "I don't understand it. Here is the promise, that if we have faith sufficient we may say to a mountain, 'Be removed,' and it is done. Our faith was equal to that and yet our faith does not avail." Meanwhile much religious excitement is reported as the result of a recent revival at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Pocasset tragedy might have been repeated there had not the crazy father, who insisted that the Lord had commanded him to sacrifice his children, had sense enough still left to beg the neighbors to take them away before he killed them.

High-Priced Trotters.

The first man in this country to pay an excessively fancy price for a trotter was Mr. Robert Bonner, who gave Mr. George Alley $15,000 for Dexter. Mr. Bonner afterward gave $33,000 for Cooley, $45,000 for Pocahontas, $20,000 for Startle, and $15,000 for Grafton.

Large as these sums aggregate, they have been exceeded by Mr. Henry N. Smith, who has paid more money for trotters than any man living. He paid for Lady Thorn, $30,000; for Goldsmith Maid, $35,000; for Lucy, $25,000; for Jay Gould, $35,000. Gould he bought of Fisk, George Hall and Jay Gould. They owned the horse, having bought him from a New Bedford party when his name was Judge Brigham. Tattler he bought of A. J. Alexander for $17,000; Gen. Knox he paid $10,000 for; Rosalind cost him $13,000; Socrates, $26,000; Idol, $7,500; Western Girl, $1,000; Martha Nutwood, $1,500. Daisy Burns he traded Harry Harley for with Commodore Vanderbilt; she stood him in $3,500. What does all that foot up? $204,500 exactly. Goldsmith Maid was on the go, in the cars, for thirteen years, from one end of the country to the other, traveling over 100,000 miles, always taking her regular rest on the cars as if in her box stall. She has netted to her owner over $75,000, after paying all her expenses and giving Budd Doble one-half.

A New Cure for Gout.

Several articles and letters have been printed in the German papers of late lauding the efficacy of the sting of the common bee as a cure for gout. Here is one of the latest of these communications, which appeared only a few days ago in the Augsburg *Evening Gazette*: "I was lying in bed," says the writer, "suffering from a heavy attack of gout, accompanied with violent pains in my left foot, when I chanced to read in a newspaper an article describing how gout may be cured by the sting of bees. I at once determined to try the remedy, and soon contrived a small box by means of which a captured bee could be applied to the afflicted part. I then let my foot be stung by three bees in succession, each bee leaving his sting behind in my flesh. After a few minutes these stings were extracted; and when the pain caused by them had subsided I found that the gouty pain had also left me. On the same day I left my bed, and on the morrow was able to walk about. For some little time my foot was slightly inflamed, and I experienced some burning sensation; but in four or five days this left me, and I was completely recovered."

LINES—TO THE FIRST FLY OF 1879.

BY BOB BURDETTE.

Dance on my nose with your tickling feet,
Blue-bottled fly!
Sing in my ears with your buzz to greet
Me, as I lie.
You will seek me out in my dark retreat,
With an eager zeal that no screen can beat,
And I try to slap you clear into the sweet,
Sweet by and by.

I haven't seen you since seventy-eight,
Little house fly;
And I see you now with the bitterest hate
You can defy.
Oh, how I hate you, nobody knows,
Author of half of my summer woes,
Oh, how I prayed that you might be froze,
Villainous fly!

All through the winter you [illegible]
Not much, Mary Ann.
Now all the summer you'll do as you please;
That is your plan.
When in the warm afternoons we would sleep,
Near us your wakefulest vigils you'll keep.
Precious is sleeping, but waking is cheap;
Sleep, man, if you can.

Oh, how I wish that my two broad hands,
Spread left and right,
Stretched from the poles to equator's bands,
Giants of might:
Some summer day in my wrath I would rise,
Sweeping all space with my hands of size,
And mash all the uncounted millions of flies
Clear out of sight.

Vain are my wishes, Oh, little house fly!
You're hard to mash;
Strong men may swear and women may cry,
*Teething their gnash!
But into the house your friends you'll lug;
You'll bathe your feet in the sirup jug,
And your cares you'll drown in the baby's mug,
Cheeky and brash.

Still, precious lessons, dear little house fly,
You teach to me.
Hated or loved, you tell me that I
Happy may be.
Why should I care, when I tickle a nose,
Whether its owner's conduct shows
That he likes it or hates it, just so it goes
Pleasant to me.

---

* This should read "gnashing their teeth," but a little poetic license was necessary to bring it in the rhyme.

PITH AND POINT.

A TORCHLIGHT procession always hangs fire—on poles.

THE best medicine for a sick man is to back him up against a mule. That animal will heel him.

WHEN two girls meet, they kiss. When two young men meet, they don't. That shows who likes kissing the most.

THERE is very little difference between a man who sees a ghost and one who swallows a bad oyster, so far as looks are concerned.

WE don't feel certain as to which letter of the alphabet is the fastest, but we have seen a decanter.—*Boston Post.* Did you never see Aaron?

A BOSTON court has decided that if a women lends money to her husband she cannot get it back. The decision will not be new to many wives.

AN amateur singer frightened a pair of canary birds to death. It was a case of killing two birds with one's tone.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE verdict of the Coroner's inquest on the death of a child was: "The child was suffocated; but there is no evidence to show that the child was suffocated before or after death."

ACCORDING to medical authorities, kissing is dangerous. And never more so than when the old man pops into the parlor and detects an obnoxious young man and his daughter in the act.

A CLERGYMAN who was recently called up to hold service in the prison at Sing Sing prefaced his remarks to the prisoners by saying that he was "glad to see so large a number present."

"Oh, Johnny, if you love me so,"
Said Kitty to her beau,
"I'm sure, if you had said the word,
I'd had you long ago."
"I know, my dear, that's what you want,
But what I try to shun;
While you're in earnest all the time,
Why, I am just in fun."

AN old bachelor, who particularly hated literary women, asked an authoress if she could throw any light on kissing. "I could," she said, looking archly at him; "but I think it's better in the dark."

SCENE in a narrow lane. Footpad: "Say, farmer, your ox won't let me pass?" Rustic: "Well, s'pose you let him pass." Footpad: "There isn't room." Rustic: "Well, perhaps he'll toss you for it."

A LITTLE girl was reproved for playing out doors with the boys, and informed that, being 7 years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied: "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

DID the cow catcher?—*Puck.* No, but the engine whistled for her.—*Railway Age.* It was rail affecting. Did they hurt her tender feelings?—*Scientific American.* No, but it made the locomotive's head light.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

THAT was a clever Oakland boy who, when he was given $2 to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-bit piece in it, and then told all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.—*San Francisco Post.*

AN exchange asks: "Why do the horns of a cow grow up and the tail down?" We suppose it is because the horns do not grow down and the tail does not grow up. If this is not the answer we give it up.

TRIOLETS.

I.—CONTRAST.

"You've a pretty little hand—
Indeed you have, by heavens!"
He said with a smile most bland;
"You've a pretty little hand,
My sweet——Oh! ouch! don't stand
On my corns with your number sevens.
You've a pretty little hand—
Indeed you have, by heavens!"

II.—LOVE.

Love's a delicious thing,
And yet it's not all honey.
With a "pootsy cotsy sing,"
Love's a delicious thing
To get a man on a string
And havoc play with his money.
Love's a delicious thing,
And yet it's not all honey.

French Ghost Story.

A young man who had lost his betrothed on the eve of marriage believed he saw her spirit every night in her bridal dress. His friends, to prove to him the folly of his belief, dressed a twin sister of the deceased in a dress precisely similar and placed her at the widowed bridegroom's bed exactly at the hour the spirit came. He looked up, and, crying out, "*Ah, ciel! en voila deux!*" (Heavens! there are two!) fell back dead on his pillow.—*Paris paper.*

SABBATH READING.

[illegible]

One day, my conscience smiting me,
I said, "O Lord, I'll follow thee."

But hearts are changeful, and God knows
How oft our love the feebler grows
Through years with blessings filled;
And so one day, it must be told,
I found my heart grown strangely cold,
With gratitude unthrilled.

One midnight, while the household slept,
A shadow o'er the threshold crept,
And settled in the gloom
Above the couch where dainty form
Of baby May, our latest born,
Lay sleeping in the room.

And on my heart a terror lay—
Was it a dream, or would the day
Make true what I would doubt?
The morn that brought the sunshine in
Cheered not the room where death had been
And taken sunshine out.

With aching heart and weary tread
I turned from ways which late have led
My feet in paths of pain;
Nor count such grief too hard to bear,
If born of it shall be this prayer
That makes me Christ's again.

To-night I cry, "Christ helping me,
Dear Lord, for aye I'll follow thee."

God Is All and In All.

How grand, incomprehensible, and vast are thy creations, O God! The panorama of the heavenly host of wonders that pass before me as I look toward the blue depths that surround the earth, how sublime! I behold from my window the silent night, and dazzling planets in succession, in a magnificent course, pass from east to west, and disappear below the horizon. Innumerable stars in clusters, and in well-defined constellations, seem to accompany them, and often the ever-changing moon lends variety and beauty to the passing lights. Then, as the grandeur of night passes away, the eastern sky becomes illuminated by the great and life-inspiring sun, that boldly mounts the heavens like a chariot of fire drawn by irresistible steeds. Higher and still higher he ascends, until he gains the zenith of the blue vault of heaven; then, descending toward the western skies, he sinks below the horizon, and the curtain drops upon the stage—the earth—where we have acted each his part in the single scene of a day.

In winter we look toward the south for the principal changes of these wonders, and in summer toward the north. In the winter, when earth is robed in snow, like a cold, lifeless friend clothed in pure white for burial, the stars shine with greater luster, and we look up with never-wearied admiration at the Pleiades, and upon other familiar groups and constellations that we know were watched by the eyes of Christ centuries ago, by Abraham centuries before Christ was born upon this earth, and by Noah long before Abraham, and before Noah by Adam, the first created man. To give greater variety to this changing scenery, a comet flashes across the view with its train of splendor, or a meteor falls like a doomed spirit from the heights of heaven. And so onward journeys the earth, carrying its precious freight through infinite space, obedient to the will of the Eternal Father. All this grandeur leads us to think of the Father, and, in seeking Him, we find Christ, who points us to the Father, and teaches us of his greatness, His goodness, and His mercy. Our minds ascend towards God through the Spirit and on the thoughts of Christ, that lead to him as the sun's rays lead to the sun, for Christ came from God, as the sun's rays come from the sun. His sayings, teachings, promises, become to us a river of living water, upon which we are carried towards the bosom of the Father, into an eternity of spiritual life and blessedness. The stars, the sun, the planets, the earth, the moon, the comets, the meteors, the winds, the waters, the lightnings, and the thunders of the natural world, and Christ and the angelic host of heaven, of the spiritual kingdom, and the host of mankind who are redeemed, all commingle in one vast and harmonious creation, of which God is the central figure, the life and the light.—*B. A. Ulrich, in the Standard.*

Impossible Things.

To escape trouble by running away from duty is one of the impossible things. Jonah once made the experiment, but it did not succeed. Therefore, manfully overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned you by God's providence exposes you.

Another impossible thing is to become a Christian of strength and maturity without undergoing severe trials. What fire is to cold, such is affliction to the believer. It burns up the dross, and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed luster.

Still another impossible thing is to form an independent character, except when thrown upon one's own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on every side by trees that shade it, runs up tall and comparatively feeble; cut away its protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree, growing in the open field, where it is continually beaten upon by the tempest, becomes its own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources forms an independence of character to which he could not otherwise have attained.

"Soda."

The soda-water days have come, the sweetest of the year; when all go in for soda straight, instead of lager beer. Soda water is simply carbonic-acid gas soaked in water. The carbonic-acid gas is obtained by pouring sulphuric acid over marble chips or dust. The gas is passed through water several times to free it from all trace of the sulphuric acid and is then pumped into a strong steel receptacle, in which is pure water. The soda fountain is generally an elaborate marble affair, costing from $50 to $5,000. Generally a soda fountain in a drug store will pay the rent of the store at least, and sometimes much more. Fountains have from one draught tube and five sirups to six tubes and twenty-two sirups. At some places they have pure fruit sirups, and at others—they say they have. The first patent for soda water was taken out in England in 1807, yet the soda fountain in all its glory is only to be seen in America. In this country there is at least $12,000,000 invested in soda-water manufactories, fountains, etc., and yet you can get a drink for 5 cents. The tariff used to be 10 cents, and then a young man with a party of ladies dreaded the sight of a fountain or the sound of its sizzle, but hard times had the same effect on soda as on everything else. If the price were further lowered to 3 cents there is little doubt but a great increase of consumption and profit would result.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A New York physician says that any person who has not been in the water more than two hours may be restored to life by thoroughly warming him. Wrap the body in a blanket or quilt and pour hot water on it, and continue to do so until the subject revives.

Magnesia, which has heretofore been considered a reliable antidote for arsenic poisoning, has been found to be so only when the arsenic is yet in the shape of arsenious acid in the system. It is, therefore, of value only when administered very soon after the swallowing of the poison.

Dr. Warren states: "A simple, easy and effectual cure of stammering" is simply, at every syllable pronounced, to tap at the same time with the finger; by so doing, the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently, and, by long and constant practice, he will pronounce perfectly well.

Dr. Jacquier, of Nantes, recommends the employment of oxide of zinc in diarrhea. The formula which he has employed is the following: Oxide of zinc, 54 grains; bicarbonate of soda, 7½ grains; in four packets, one to be taken every six hours. In all the cases which he observed, oxide of zinc produced rapid cure of diarrhea. In fourteen cases observed by Puygantier the cure was even more rapid, since in only one case were three doses of the medicine required. The results are considered to have been more satisfactory inasmuch as in several cases the malady had endured from one to many months, and other methods of treatment had not produced any improvement. Thus he concludes that, although by no means to be held as exclusive treatment, the employment of oxide of zinc deserves to be more generally known as useful in diarrhea.

Cold Rooms and Damp Beds.—As injurious as are hot sleeping-rooms, cold rooms and damp beds are more so. By sleeping therein many persons lay the foundation for fatal constitutional disease. Beds in cold bedrooms are almost certain to be damp. If dry one day they are damp the next. Many a wretched night have we spent in a cold, damp bed, utterly unable to get either rest or sleep, and anxiously longing for the slow-coming morn to deliver us from what seemed, without much figure in the meaning, to be the very jaws of death. The experience of the writer quite a number of years ago, when we taught a district school, and boarded around, sleeping in the "spare bed," will be remembered to our latest day as a period of time in which we suffered more and received more lasting injury than during any other period of our life. Beware of spare beds and cold bedrooms. A person had a great deal better sit up by the kitchen fire and dose in his chair than to commit himself to the horrible embrace of cold, clammy sheets, and run the risk of sowing the seeds of an incurable consumption.

Treatment of Cuts.—In ordinary cuts, cleanliness and care are generally more requisite than skill. If the cut be extensive, or an artery, vein, or any other important part be injured, it becomes a more urgent matter. Accidental cuts from knives, cutting-tools, scythes, etc., are more likely to occur on the face and limbs than on the body. All that is requisite, in general, is to bring the parts together as accurately as possible, and to bind them up; this is usually done by adhesive plaster, when the cut ceases to bleed. Nothing is so good for this purpose as paper previously washed over on one side with thick gum-water, and then dried; when used, it is only to be slightly wetted with the tongue. When the cut bleeds but little, it is well to soak the part in warm water for a few minutes, or to keep a wet cloth on it. This removes inflammation and pain, and also a tendency to faintness which a cut gives some persons. If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creosote. If the wound be large, it should be sewed up. If the blood that issues be very scarlet, it may be concluded that an artery has been touched, and then, whenever the bleeding cannot be stopped, medical aid must be procured; the best method to pursue is to bind up the wound tightly, or to hold a finger strongly against the part that bleeds.

Obeying Orders.

He was weeping softly as he came out to join his companions; a peculiar twitching of his muscles and the careful manner of his gait was painfully apparent to the boys; they knew that he had just wrestled with one of his parents; they had been there and understood the whole business.

"Been gittin' a lickin', Ben?" asked several, sympathetically.

"Yes," murmured he; "I got licked fur obeyin' orders."

"Disobeyin', you mean," cried they.

"No, fur obeyin', I tell ye," persisted he; then, seeing their looks of incredulity, he made this explanation: "When I were comin' into the house my boots were muddy as blazes, and mother had just been scrubbin' the floor; says she, 'Now, Ben, you'd better walk right over that clean floor with your muddy boots.' 'Anything to oblige you,' says I. So I boldly walked across the room, and she lit on me with a bound like a cat on a mouse, and the way she toted me around that room was a caution. I won't obey orders any more."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said Mr Phelps to the twelve men of Worthington, Minn., who had convicted his daughter of selling cider without a license, "all I've got to say is, you're a set of jackasses, and you may wave your ears over that solemn truth." Mr. Phelps was fined $10 for contempt of court.

FARM NOTES.

Hints for the Work of the Month.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

A horse fork should be in every barn. In the hurry of haying, the cost of a horse hay fork may easily be saved in one week, by rapid unloading.

Roots.—Early blood beets, and sugar beets may be sown early this month. Mangels will now require clean culture, and vigorous thinning. Rutabagas may be sown from the 1st to the 25th of this month upon land that has not been prepared in time for earlier crops.

Frequent cultivation is essential to successful corn growing. The cultivator should be kept going this month through the corn and the root crops, about once a week. It matters not that there are no weeds in sight, it is not alone to kill weeds that we cultivate and hoe, but to loosen the soil, and by that means to stimulate the growth.

Summer Fertilizing.—The experience of the past few years has often shown it to be useful to give a light dressing of fertilizer to the corn, just before the last cultivation. This helps the earing, and renders many ears productive that would otherwise be abortive. The fertilizer should be worked in with the cultivator. A mixture of poultry manure, ashes, and plaster will be useful; or the prepared artificial corn fertilizer may be used in place of this.

Fodder Crops.—The rye ground cleared by this time may be immediately prepared and planted with fodder corn or oats, the latter to be followed with late turnips as the oats are cut for feeding; or Hungarian grass may follow the rye, and be cut off in time for sowing rye again next fall. A good plot of cabbages will be found useful for fall and early winter feeding of cows, and, if plants have been provided for, they may be set out on the rye ground, or some other piece of rich, moist soil.

Orchard Grass.—In a late season like the present, early grass for pasture or for cutting is unusually valuable. The great difference between grasses in earliness is strikingly seen when one has a field of orchard grass adjoining one of timothy. Orchard grass is too much neglected, and those who have never grown it may try it with great advantage. That it is the earliest to start in the spring, comes into blossom with red clover, and both are ready for cutting in the best condition at the same time, are by no means all its valuable points.

Curing hay in the cock is preferable to sun drying. The sweating and fermentation improve, and prevent heating in the mow or stack. The writer prefers to put up hay, after the dew is off, in moderately large cocks—four feet wide and high—after it has lain spread in the sun for one full day. It may thus stay safely for a week, if necessary, and a hay cap will protect it from a twenty-four hours' rain. The day it is drawn in, a man should start early and throw open the cocks, to get a final airing for two or three hours before it is taken up.

Corn.—Late plantings of corn may be made up to the middle of the month. Some early sorts, and some new varieties which claim to be extra early, may be tried as an experiment. It will pay very well to make late plantings up to July for fodder, planting in drills three feet apart, with about twelve grains to the foot in the drill. The largest kinds of sweet corn are the best for fodder. Triumph, Marblehead Mammoth, and Stowell's Evergreen are suitable for this purpose. The common opinion, that sweet corn is better for fodder than field corn, is well founded; but there is some difficulty in curing the stalks, which is easily surmounted, however, and which will be noted in season.

Mowing machines are now indispensable. The scythe may be used for cutting about fence corners when the wasteful zigzag rail fence is used; but so far as other uses go it may be hung up out of the way. In choosing a mower, the chief points to consider are, lightness of draught, strength and simplicity of construction. With these, one has economy in use, durability, convenience of handling, and ease in keeping in order—points of the utmost importance. There is one other point worth noting, which is safety in case of a runaway, or when mowing a rough field, and there is danger that the driver may be thrown upon the cutting bar. The cutting bar should always be well in advance of the driver, but never directly ahead of him.

Hay.—Recent investigations threaten to upset some popular notions. It has long been supposed that early-cut hay is more valuable than that cut later. If the judgment of the cows were a test, there would be no question about it. They will leave the riper hay, and even refuse to eat it at all, if they can procure that which has been cut earlier. In the writer's dairy, the milk falls off more than 10 per cent. when the young hay is changed for that cut two weeks later. This is sufficient to support the general opinion in spite of chemical analyses, which go to show that ripe hay is heavier, more bulky, and contains more nutritious substance, than that cut earlier. Perhaps the operations of the chemist can extract more nutriment from ripe hay than can the cow's stomach; but, as young hay feeds more profitably, it seems best to cut early.

The Epicurean Reform.

The 200 horse-flesh shops of Paris are subject to rules of inspection and cleanly order, regularly. "Ah, sir, these shops are easy, but it is those *charcuteries* (pork-butchers) that puzzle our men," says the Inspector to me. "The best of us, sir, skilled in chemistry and all the alimentary laws, cannot help being taken in on sausages, *galantine, fromage d'Italie* and the numerous other little dishes our people are so fond of. Pepper, spices and garlic are like charity, sir, in these affairs, and cover a multitude of sins. These disguises are dreadful barriers to us." I feel like telling him Sam Weller's remark about the "weal pie being all werry well when you know the gal wot makes it," but he gives me a list of his experiences in setting detectives to watch for midnight deliveries of bags of dead cats, dogs and rats, destined for the terrible scalding vats and fearful mixing machines which make chopped cat look like minced veal and smashed dog like a chicken pie, in a trice. Experience teaches, says our Latin copy-book. So does hunger. The siege of Paris has elevated the science of cooked cats, dished dog and rat ragout. Few inspectors of food now-a-days would turn up or turn in their noses on a tabby-tart, a doggy-dumpling, or even a rat-pie! I have a lively recollection of mule meat being a tough morsel to swallow the first time I banqueted on it at Vicksburg, when Gen. Pemberton could not go out for better food and Gen. Grant would not come in with worse. But at the second and third orgie I took to the venerable and toughened mule meat as if it were venison without cranberry sauce! I have done worse since in Italy and paid more. A gallant Captain, about the same time as the siege of Vicksburg, and the chief officer commanding the fleet in Mobile bay, did his roast rat every morning and enjoyed it.—*Paris letter.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Use kerosene to clean unvarnished furniture.

Try benzine for removing paint spatters on window glass.

If cheese gets too dry to eat, grate it, pour on brandy, and pack into jars.

Blankets, and, indeed, flannel of any kind, should not be washed with soap which has resin in it.

Cements for joining metals or glass and wood are, made as follows: Melt resin, and stir in calcined plaster until reduced to a paste, to which add boiled oil a sufficient quantity to bring it to the consistency of honey; apply warm. Or, melt resin, 180 parts, and stir in burnt umber thirty parts, calcined plaster fifteen and boiled oil eight parts. Or, dissolve glue in boiling water to the consistence of cabinet-maker's glue; then stir in sufficient wood ashes to produce a varnish-like mixture. While hot the surfaces to be united must be covered with this compound and pressed together.

Breakfast Hash.—Chop into hash some cold meat (corned beef, beef, or mutton, or fowl); season with salt and a little pepper, also a little butter if liked; boil enough potatoes to make, when mashed, twice the quantity of the hash; mash the potatoes to a cream, adding before the mashing a table-spoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt; fill an earthen baking dish with the potatoes, rounding it; handsomely in the center of the potatoes make a deep hole large enough to contain the hash; round it all nicely and bake a light brown; garnish with celery tops.

Pouch for Clothes Pins.—One of the latest conveniences which I have noticed for housekeepers is the apron for clothes pins. It is a trivial affair, but, nevertheless, quite useful. It takes nearly one yard of calico to make it, the apron or pouch being fifteen inches in length and nearly as wide. Round the corners at the bottom. At the top, on each side of the front, two inches from the middle, cut out a strip nine inches long and one and one-half inch wide for pockets. Bind them with lighter-colored fabric than the apron, that they may be readily seen. Gather into a band and button at the back, or, if preferred, put on strings and tie.

Washing with Hard Water.—To those who have to use hard water for washing this method may be recommended: Procure a large barrel, set it close to the well, and let some one who is able, if you are not, fill it with water; then put in two panfuls of wood ashes, skim off the coals, let it stand two days at least; wash your white clothes as for boiling, soap them and lay them in a clean tub; have sufficient broken water boiling hot to cover them, pour it on them, and cover immediately with one or two thick woolen blankets, and let them stand until the next morning; then wring them out, and you have a splendid suds with which to wash your colored clothes. Suds and rinse your clothes, also, with the broken water, and your clothes will look as nice and white as if you had used rain-water. This a good way for women who are not strong, as they are not so liable to overwork as if they did it all in one day.

Doing Up Lace Curtains.—Put the curtains to soak in lukewarm water, turning over and clapping between your hands two or three times during the twenty-four hours that they remain in the water. Then if you have a wringer, fold smoothly and put through loosely; repeat for two or three days if very much soiled and smoked. The last time they are put to soak, add to every gallon of water two ounces of pulverized borax, after which put them on to boil in this water. When scalded a short time rinse thoroughly, and make a thin starch, with a trifle of blueing in. Now pin or sew to your carpets some sheets, which done, wring out the curtains, and pin right side down upon the sheets, putting the pins in every two inches. Stretch them evenly, but take care not to draw out of shape. Let them be until dry, when go over with a hot flat-iron, keeping a thin cloth or paper between the iron and curtain; then remove the pins, and your curtains are ready to hang.

The King of the Blacks.

The Zulus are the Celestials of South Africa, the word "Zulu" signifying heaven. Their reputation as a warlike race dates from Chaka, who became early inflamed with the ambition of rivaling Napoleon Bonaparte. While quite a youth he fell in with some English sailors who had been cast ashore in St. Lucia bay, and from them he heard of the victorious career of the great Corsican. He vowed that he would be a conqueror, and at once set to work to fulfill his vow. When, in 1825, he heard for the first time of the overthrow of the French empire at Waterloo, he complacently remarked: "Yes, I see now; there are only two great chiefs in all the earth. My brother, King George, he is King of all the whites, and I, Chaka, I am King of all the blacks."—*London Examiner.*

There are 10,000 miles of telegraph wire under ground in London.

OBITUARY.

Gen. James Shields.

Gen. James Shields, whose death occurred recently at Ottumwa, Iowa, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, and emigrated to America about 1826. He pursued his mathematical and classical studies until the year 1832, when he settled in Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, and Auditor of the State in 1839. In 1843 he was appointed Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, and in 1845 Commissioner of the General Land Office. At the commencement of the Mexican war he was appointed by President Polk a Brigadier General in the United States army, and for his distinguished services during the course of the war was promoted to the rank of brevet Major General. In 1848 he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, which office he resigned. In 1849 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate from Illinois for the term of six years. He subsequently took up his residence in the Territory of Minnesota, and in 1857 was elected to represent the same in the Senate of the United States, when she became a State, in which position he served two years. During the war of the Southern Rebellion he also served as a General in the Union army. He afterward settled in Missouri, and succeeded Senator Bogy in the United States Senate from that State, in the Forty-fifth Congress, his term expiring on the 4th of March last.

Baron Rothschild.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, who died a few days ago in London, was the eldest son of the late Baron Nathan Mere de Rothschild, a brother of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, and partner in the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Rothschild & Co. He was born Nov. 22, 1808, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 28, 1836. He was elected to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for the city of London, in August, 1847, and, though again returned in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, was not permitted to take his seat until 1858, when the act excluding Jews from the House of Commons was repealed, and a resolution adopted admitting of himself and his co-religionists. He lost his seat as one of the representatives of the city of London at the general election in February, 1874. Baron de Rothschild was interested in the English turf for a great many years, his horses being entered, however, under an assumed name. His horse, Sir Bevys, was the winner of the last Derby. Baron de Rothschild was a grandson of the Meyer Anslem Rothschild, who founded the celebrated family of that name, and whose five sons established banking houses in Frankfort, Vienna, London, Naples and Paris, all of which, except that of Naples, are still existing. The third son, Nathan, the father of the deceased, and the leader of the house, introduced the business of negotiating foreign loans in England. They have negotiated most of the loans of the great powers of Europe for a great many years.

A. T. Stewart's Great Philanthropy.

The fact has just been discovered that the late A. T. Stewart left provision for the development of a great philanthropic enterprise in the shape of a university so munificently endowed that it will furnish the highest education at an extremely low price. It was as a preliminary step to this enterprise that Mr. Stewart purchased the Garden City estate, on Long island, itself about as large as Manhattan island, and all the extensive improvements are designed only to be the surroundings of a great collegiate system. The magnificent cathedral, in whose crypt the merchant's bones were expected to rest, is, of course, to be the architectural monument of Garden City, and around it will be grouped the episcopal residence, a male college, female college, and divinity school. The two main college buildings will be on a vast scale, each with a frontage of 275 feet, and containing 300 private and single bedrooms for students, which, together with the dormitories, will accommodate 500 students within each building. The endowment is so generous that Judge Hilton, who is working out Mr. Stewart's ideas, has decided that the entire expenses of a student, male or female, for board, washing, attendance and tuition, shall not exceed $300 per collegiate year of forty weeks, while, besides this, there will be offered every year as many free scholarships as possible. The institutions, although endowed by the estate of an Episcopalian family, will be non-sectarian in character, and the intention is to make the instruction they furnish of the highest character. The first brick in the male college is laid, and the contract requires the building to be under roof by next January and finished and ready for occupancy the following September, the other buildings to be completed a year later. The development of this great scheme will be watched with interest.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Burning a Man Alive.

A Druze farmer in Bashan borrowed 600 piastres ($24) of a retainer of Sheikh Shibly. At the end of the year he was unable to pay. The creditor said, "Give me your daughter for the debt, and I will pay you her dowry, deducting the amount of the debt." The farmer consented, and demanded $120 as the dowry. The creditor offered as payment an order on the sheikh. The farmer refused to accept it. The creditor was angry, and day after day insulted the farmer, entering his house and even insulting the harem; this so incensed the farmer that he shot the creditor. The sheikhs then assembled and condemned the farmer to death. "By what death?" asked the sheikh. They all cried, "Burn him, burn him." "Let him be burned then," said the sheikh. They began to gather wood, when one said: "Why gather wood? Let us use the American oil." They then clothed him with a sheepskin cloak, with the wool outside, and poured kerosene oil upon him and set it on fire. He leaped and screamed, and begged for mercy, crying, "Woe is me! Do you not fear God?" When he drew near death, the Sheikh Shibly said, "Stone him with stones." They then stoned him with stones until a great pile of stones was heaped over him. This was done in the presence of the whole multitude of people.—*Translated from a Syrian Journal.*

Fishing.

I landed my first pickerel the first evening we were on Lake Minnetonka. I am not a skillful fisherman. I told the boys that I could do a little plain fishing, but didn't want to be set down for anything with any kind of fluting, embroidery, knife-plaiting, or anything of that kind about it. I fished from the shore, by the side of a veteran fisher, Mr. A. K. Dunlap, of Titusville. He knows every fish in the lake by name. He can tell by the movement of the line what kind of a fish is at your hook. Something ran away with my line

"It's a pickerel," shouted Mr. Dunlap, in intense excitement. "A big fellow. Take out your lines," he yelled to the rest of them. "Give him plenty of room! Play him," he shrieked at me. "Let him run! Keep your line taut! Don't give him an inch of slack! Look out! Don't let him do that again! Let him run! Now, bring him in this—. Look out! Don't let him do that again."

By this time I was so excited I was on the point of throwing down the pole and rushing out in the lake, intending to run the fish down and kick it to death. I screamed to Mr. Dunlap:

"You take the pole and land him—I never can."

He refused. He turned and hurled his own pole, lance fashion, into the woods.

"Here!" he shouted, rushing down the bank about twenty feet below me, stooping down and spreading out his arms. "Here! Now! Bring him in here through the shoal water! I'll get him! Careful, now! Careful! Steady! Ah—"

And flip, flap, I had him on the shore. He was a beauty. A little sunfish about three and a half inches long.

It was a long time before we said anything. Mr. Dunlap climbed a big birch tree, in the top of which his pole had lodged, and we resumed our fishing. Presently Charley Armknecht coughed, and I said:

"How funny the frogs sound over in the marsh."

And then we laughed a long time at the frogs. A long, long time, and very heartily. They were very funny frogs.

But Mr. Dunlap fished on very silently, and by and by he said the fish wouldn't bite when there was so much noise. So we held our hush and the fish bit. But they didn't bite any of us very badly.

The fishing is excellent almost anywhere in the lake. That evening on the upper lake one of the boys caught nine large pickerel. When we came to count the fish, however, it appeared that we had caught one pickerel nine times. It was a very large fish, and they are going to have its skin dried whole for a spectacle. I caught more fish than any one else in the party, but they were all, with one exception, catfish, and I learned, to my amazement, that I had disgraced myself and the lake. Why isn't a fish a fish, I'd like to know?—*Burdette.*

Princely Farmers.

The largest wheat grower in California is Dr. H. J. Glenn, whose ranch in Colusa county embraces 60,000 acres, or about ninety-four square miles of good land, nearly all arable. He has this year 45,000 acres in wheat, which, it is estimated, will yield 900,000 bushels, worth, at 85 cents a bushel, $765,000. And yet, with failures of crops, which occur about two years out of five, and the heavy interest he is paying on loans, Dr. Glenn is, perhaps, not so well off as an independent farmer who owns only 100 acres and is out of debt. Nearly all the princely farmers of Illinois of ten years ago have come to bankruptcy, and it will be a wonder if Dr. Glenn escapes that fate. Under the new constitution, the great ranch owners will have their uncultivated lands assessed at the same value as the cultivated—a provision which will force them to break up their estates and sell them out in small farms.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Eaten by a Horse.

John Coward, a young man, son of the widow Coward, and a member of the mercantile firm of Worthington & Coward, went into the stable where there was an old family horse which had been known to be always as gentle as a dog; but suddenly the beast was seized with a fit of viciousness, by some means or other, and pitched upon young Coward. Before he could get away from the ferocious animal he was almost literally eaten up. The horse had bitten most all the muscle and flesh loose from both arms above the elbow, had also bitten him furiously on the sides, hips and other places. Dr. Coward, uncle of the young man, was summoned, and gave all the surgical assistance and relief possible; but the wounds were of a very dangerous and serious nature, and it was feared he could not survive.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

The French Flag.

Many changes have occurred in the colors of the French flag in the lapse of ages, and the approaching distribution of the new ones gives an interest to a record of the alterations. Under Clovis it was turquoise-blue; from the time of Charlemagne, blue with six red trefoils; Charles V., purple with gold ornaments; Louis XI., azure with golden lilies; Charles VIII., blue strewn with golden lilies, with a white cross; Francois I., half blue and white; Henry IV., plain white; Louis XV., blue, with a white cross bearing lilies; from 1792 to 1814, tricolor; Restoration, white; from 1830 to the present time, tricolor.

It is seriously asserted by an English physician, as a result of his professional experience, that every healthy person may, with entire safety, make a trial of total abstinence.

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others work contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,
AUBURN, IND.
17-3-m

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK O

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for the spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the latest styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Mr. Chas. Raut is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do customwor k either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—the first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Indiana.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OIL S

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND

Druggists' Fancy Goods'

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manutacturers' and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the at et styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,
First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORTWAYNE, IND.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

A Very Practical Talk With One on the I. B. & W., with no "Bigged Nonsense About Him."

But before I could get to this engineer I was speaking of, who had a passenger engine on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, another had already engaged him in conversation. I am always willing to let anybody else make a fool of himself and ask the questions, just so I get the benefit of the answers, so I let him talk while I hung around and listened. This man wasn't like any engineer I had ever made friends with before. He was an awfully practical fellow. The passenger said:

"Yours is a very exciting life?"

"Is it?" said the engineer, with an air of interest.

"Well," said the passenger, quieted a little bit, "I meant isn't it?"

"Oh," was the reply, with a satisfied accent. Then after a pause, "Well, I don't know; do you see anything very exciting about this."

He was lazily stretched out on his cushion, dividing up his paper of fine cut, putting all but one "chew" of it into his vest pocket, and putting the one "chew" into his tobacco-pouch, so that he could show the fireman that this was all he had, when that useful official should ask for it.

The passenger fidgetted a little, but didn't seem to want to give it up. I didn't know how to feel glad enough that I hadn't gone into the catechism business with the quiet man.

"Well," said the passenger, after a little while, "are we pretty near ready to pull out?"

"Pull what out?" asked the engineer.

"Why, the train."

"Train isn't in any thing. Train's all right."

"Well," said the passenger, "I mean, are we nearly ready to go?"

"I am," quiety replied the engineer, "are you?"

"You have a splendid engine there," said the passenger.

"'Taint mine," replied the sphinx "it belongs to the company."

"How much can you get out of her?" asked the passenger.

The engineer looked surprised. "Can't get a cent out of it" he said; "can't get anything out of anybody except the paymaster."

"Well, but I mean," persisted the passenger, "what can she do, on a good road, easy grade, and you cracking on every pound of steam she can carry?"

"It can pull the train," he said, "what would you expect it to do?"

"Well, but how fast?"

"Schedule time," was the reply, "that's all we're allowed to make; must make our time between all stations That's imperative orders on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western."

"Well, but couldn't you pull her wide open and—"

"Pull who wide open?"

"Why her; your engine, and give her sand and—"

"Why should I give it sand?"

"To make her run faster."

"Sand does not increase the speed of an engine, steam is the only motive power."

"But you give her sand on a heavy grade, and—"

"Excuse me, I never give an engine sand. The sand is poured on the rail."

"Oh, well, you know what I mean. You give her steam, you know, and—"

"No," he said, "I do not; I merely move the throttle lever, thus opening the regulator valve, and the steam is introduced to the proper portions of the machinery in simple obedience to the laws of physics. I have no control over it beyond regulating the supply."

"Did you ever," said the despairing passenger, "come so near a collision that you had to throw her clear over and—"

"No," the man said very gravely and I never expect to. It couldn't be done. No one man could throw this engine clear over. It weighs thirty-five tons.

"I suppose," the passenger obstinately replied, that when you start out with a heavy train you have to hold her awfully close to the rails?"

"I have nothing to do with that," he said, "the laws of gravitation and friction control all that. I presume my weight on the engine adds somewhat to its pressure on the rail, although of course that adds very little in comparison with the weight of the engine." The passenger wiped the beaded perspiration from his brow.

"Well," said he, how do you like life on the foot-board, anyhow?

"I don't live on the foot-board," said the engineer, "I live at home."

"Well, how do you like running on the road, then?"

"I dont run; I ride."

The conductor came along just here and handed the man in the cab a bit of yellow paper and then shouted "All aboard." The passenger, with a grateful expression of countenance, said, "Thank heaven!" as he went back and climbed on the rear platfrom of the last car, as far away from the engine as he could get, and I heard the engineer, as I turned away, growling about people who always wanted to talk shop." It was a terrible narrow escape for me, but I made it, and I rather enjoyed it. Providence always does take care of the truly good.

Lucky and Unlucky Days

In regard to birthdays the rhyme runs:

Born of a Monday,
Fair in Face;
Born of a Tuesday,
Full of god's grace;
Born of a Wednesday,
Merry and glad;
Born of a Thursday,
Sour and sad;
Born of a Friday,
Godly given;
Born of a Saturday,
Work for your living;
Born of a Sunday,
Never shall want—
So there's the week
And the end on't.

For wedding days the prospects are given as follows:

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

Health Hints.

Biting the lips deprives them of color.

Eyebrows should be brushed or combed daily.

One great source of health in a house is the free use of water.

The fumes of tobacco are deleterious, if not actively poisonous to the eye.

Lime-water and sweet or linseed oil well beaten together is good for a burn.

The best protections against contagion are a courageous spirit and a full stomach.

Just as soon as warm weather begins the careful housekeeper will examine the condition of the cellar.

To avoid the ill effects of miasmi keep good fires in the house during the spring and autumn months.

To cultivate long eyelashes clip their extremities with scissors, and pass a light comb through them daily.

Sleeping with the cover drawn tightly over one's head is frequently the cause of headaches and nervous troubles.

A boil may sometimes be prevented by wetting a stick of caustic at one end and making a circle round the inflamed part.

A kitchen sink needs disinfectants. The simplest is the common sulphate of iron (copperas)—a pound to a pailful of water.

To dissipate impure air in wells throw in water, dashing it against the sides, or else quantities of loose burning straw or lime water.

In attemoting to purify a house it is of little use to attack the atmosphere. It is the source that must be sought and corrected.

A current of hot water should from time to time be sent, even in warm weather, through all the stationary wash basins in the house.

Swallowing a morsel of dry bread, or thrusting the finger well back into the throat will remove any fish-bone or sharp, hard substance.

A room in which a fever patient has been confined may be purified by burning sulphur therein—first removing all the furniture and closing the doors and windows.

To keep the great toe nails from growing in, cut out the center V shape, and keep the center of the nail scraped thin with a knife, thus throwing up the sides of the nail.

Connubial Devotion.

Riding on a railroad car:

Husband—You are quite comfortable dear?

Wife—Yes, love.

Husband—The cushions are easy and soft, ducky?

Wife—Yes, darling.

Husband—You don't feel any jolts, pet?

Wife—No, sweetest.

Husband—And there is no draught on my lamb, is there, angel?

Wife—No, my owuest own.

Husband—Then change seats with me?

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. tt.

THE
FINEST LINE
--AND--
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
--OF--
FISHING TACKLE
Constantly on hand at
MAX C. LADE,
Sportsmen's Emporium, 58 east
Main street,
FORT WAYNE, - IND.
23-1m.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK

OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS

CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR AND WINDOW CAPS &c,

Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.

The ONLY Shop

In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on

Tin Roofing and Spouting,

And in fact all kinds of job tin, copper and sheetiron work, repairs, &c., &c.

Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.

19-tf. B. GOODMAN.

RAILROADS.

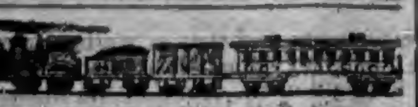

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 28, 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	12 20 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 ?? "	"	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 23 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 06 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 56

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 06	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3	
FORT WAYNE	1 0 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 pm	32 pm	
Hartford	3 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 6 pm		
Cambridge City	5 7 pm		
Connersville	6 7 pm		
Cincinnati	9 6 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 5 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 pm	6 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		pm	1 33 am
Louisville		pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	9 0 am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 32 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		am	
Lansing		am	
Detroit		am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	5 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 18am	2 50pm	12 ?am
Auburn	9 25am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 50pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 26am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 40pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 30am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 15am	11 5am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 0pm
Auburn Junc	5 32pm	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 47pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 42pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Bobier, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN BOBIER, Adm'r.

Attest: Geo. H. K Moss,
May 26th, 1879. 21-3

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 46am
Mexico	9 15	8 26	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 46
Chili	9 30	9 13	9 06
Roann	9 53	9 27	9 46
Laketon	10 15	10 00	10 24
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 36	10 29	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 39
Columbia City	11 26	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 55	2 26
Churubusco	[illegible]	12 12	2 46
La Otto	12 25	12 49	3 35
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 44
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 00
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 54pm	5 20pm
Mexico	6 33	11 75	3 50
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30
Chili	6 17	10 27	3 10
Roann	6 09	1 53	2 30
Laketon	5 46	1 26	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	1 18	1 26
Liberty Mills	5 26	1 16	1 09
Collamar	5 15	03	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	42	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 05
Cedar Creek	3 42	7 45	8 26
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 26	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'g'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	0 42am	1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30	2 48	1 48
Albion	33	3 10	2 08
Avilla		3 30	2 24
Garrett. ar	3 55	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 53	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	5 40	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	22	4 4	4 00
Defiance	8 46	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin		7 54	7 00
CHICAGO JUNCTION		8 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'g'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 36
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 00	12 56
Cromwell		2	1 22
Milford Junction		3	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 40

N. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Main street Auburn, Ind.

JUSTRECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

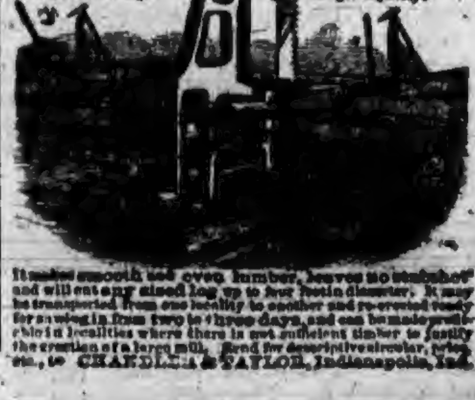

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stub shot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Recorders Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 26, 1879. Number 26.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $8,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Pumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK WORK.

PICKE R & BUMPUS,

BRICK BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Are prepared to do work in their line, in DeKalb and adjoining counties at low rates. All work secured and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at Auburn, Ind.
18-2m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Pioneers association of DeKalb county, met in a grove on Ensley Avenue, between Auburn junction and Auburn, on Thursday, June 19th 1879, pursuant to the constitution. Present, all the officers of the association and executive committee, and also a large number of the citizens of DeKalb and adjoining counties, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Elder S. B. Ward, and after the reading by the secretary, of the programme of exercises of the day, as adopted by the executive committee, the meeting was opened with an address to the Throne of Grace by the Chaplain, Rev. John McCurdy, of Troy township. The orator of the day, Hon. John Morris, now of Ft. Wayne, but formerly a resident of this county, was introduced and addressed the meeting in an eloquent, entertaining and pleasant manner for an hour.

Peter Kiser, of Ft. Wayne, being present, was requested to address the meeting until 12 m., but he considering it an insult to him to be limited, refused to speak. Thereupon a recess until 1:30 was taken for refreshments. The recess taken was most agreeably occupied by nearly all in social greetings, pleasant renewal of old acquaintances, the formation of new ones, and in the partaking of the abundant supply of provisions which nearly every family present brought with them, while a large number retired to the village to partake of the hospitalities of the citizens of Auburn. After reassembling the Hon. Andrew Ellison, of LaGrange county very highly, pleasantly and agreeably entertained the meeting for half an hour. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer were then read and approved. The biographer then read the list of names of the old settlers who have died since the meeting held last September. The following are their names with their age at death, and when they settled in the state, herein to-wit:

Hannah Flint, born Sept 7, 1807, became a resident of DeKalb county March 1839, died Oct. 25 1878.

Lewis Tiffany, born 1806, became a resident of DeKalb county Feb. 17 1842, died Oct. 21 1878.

Charles H. Wanemaker, born June 14 1827, became a resident of DeKalb Co. Oct. 1844, died Jan. 1 1879.

Henry Brown, born 1811, became a resident of DeKalb county Sept. 1837, died March 18 1879.

Peter Simon, become a resident of DeKalb county March 1885, died Nov. 3 1878.

Jane Jones, born May 26 1839, became a resident of DeKalb county 1844, died Jan. 22 1879.

Hannah M. Hathaway, born 1802, became a resident of DeKalb county 1844, died Jan 25 1879.

Richard Parnell, born June 23, 1790, became a resident of DeKalb county Oct. 1842, died Aug. 28 1878.

John Parnell, born April 6 1826, became a resident of DeKalb county Oct. 1842, died Jan. 31 1879.

James Campbell, born Oct 3 1810, became a resident of DeKalb county 1842, died Feb. 28 1879.

Hannah Campbell, born Sept. 23 1814, became a resident of DeKalb county 1842, died Feb. 20 1879.

John F. Coburn, born July 26 1806, became a resident of DeKalb county March 1836, died April 8 1879.

Jesse Hadley, became a resident of DeKalb county 1837, died Feb. 1879.

Jane Barney, became a resident of DeKalb county 1840, died April 22 1879.

Arial Rude, born Jan. 7 1810, became a resident of DeKalb county 1836, died May 3 1879.

Short addresses were then listened to from Col. I. B. McDonald, of Whitley county; Maj. Sprott, of Auburn; Samuel Wasson, of Concord; and J. W. Jeffords, of Waterloo.

On motion the executive committee was requested to report names to fill the offices of the association for the coming year. Whereupon they reported the names of, and requested the re-election of the officers of the past year, as follows:

President,	S. B. Ward,
Vice-president	P. B. Nimmons,
Secretary	W. H. Dills,
Treasurer	Cyrus Bowman,
Biographer and Librarian	J. E. Rose,

and the said officers elect the executive committee for the coming year, and thereupon (T. D. Gross, the chairman of the Ex. Com., acting as president for the time being) said report was adopted.

On motion it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this association and of the audience present, be tendered to the speakers, Morris, Ellison, McDonald and others, to the choirs of the churches of Auburn for vocal music, and to the Corunna band for instrumental music, and also to Mr. Karns for the use of one of his organs.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. J. Rice, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on the 3rd Thursday of June, 1880, at such place as the executive committee may determine.

As a part of the proceedings of the day, there was called to the stand and introduced to the audience the following persons, Mrs. Margaret Cummins, (a daughter of the late John Houlton, the first settler of the county) the first white child born in the county, April 7th 1836, also Mrs. J. R. Moody (a daughter of the late Abraham Fair) the second white female child born in the county, April 17th 1836, also James Platter the first white male child born in the Co. Oct. '36. There was also presented to view the surveyor's compass and chain, used and owned by the late Hon. R. J. Dawson, in the original survey of the public lands in northeastern Indiana, which were recognized by Samuel Wasson, then a chainman, but who is now the oldest settler of this county. J. W. Jeffords in his remarks exhibited the axe used in chopping the timber for the first house erected in the county, which was John Houlton's, of Franklin township. The axe now weighing 6¼ pounds, but originally between 8 and 9 pounds. He also showed a field hoe which he made 42 years ago at Hamilton, Steuben county.

At 4 p. m. the audience was dismissed, with hopes of many such meetings in the future.

S. B. WARD, Pres't.
W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

The Fray Continues.

EDITORS COURIER:—A few weeks ago there appeared in the Herald false statements, derogatory to the interest of our town, which I answered in the COURIER the week following. Last week another article appeared in which the author, who signs himself "Citizen," is not content in trying to injure the reputation of the town, but hurls his battery of falsity and slang at me in such a personal manner as to let the whole community know who he is firing his venom at. Now, as I have been assailed in a personal manner for defending the town and institutions in which I feel interested, I shall come out personally, openly and fearlessly to the issue. He tells us in last week's Herald, that the citizens of this town, or at least a majority, approve these statements, which I say is false; there is not a single man that has any principle in our town, who will give his name to indorse these statements, and when he says the statements set forth in the Herald of May 22, are true, I say he can be proven a liar; and if he disputes my word let him try it on. Then he says: "The COURIER man blows his bugle in the defence of the land company like a fawning, cringing cur, begging crumbs from his master's table, fearing the enforcement of the power of which he so graphically speaks," also that he "imagines he carries the brains of the whole B. & O. company in his vest pocket." I wish to inform Mr. "Citizen" and his constituents that I never ate one meal of idle bread; I earn my "crumbs" by the sweat of my brow; I am under no obligations to the land company on any contract; I do not owe them a dollar; I bought my property of them and paid the cash; I have what I own in my own name—not in my wife's name, Mr. "Citizen"—do you understand? I never offered the services of my brains to the railroad company; I render physical services, and with my earnings support my family and pay for my "crumbs;" I have no fear of being discharged to make room for a single man or boy, as long as I do what is right by the company. "Citizen" is dissatisfied because he cannot furnish the railroad and land companies with brains, but they have no use for him; when they employ brains they want a genuine article. When you came to Garrett Mr. "Citizen," your pocket-book and brains were not on an equilibrium; you carried your money in your vest-pocket, and according to your own estimation it would have required a B. & O. camel engine to have brought in your brains. You say your property is not worth 50 per cent. of the original investment. Have you paid 50 per cent. on the property which you imagine you own? You say you have paid your last dollar into the treasury of the land company. When you came to Garrett you ought to have been governed by the length of your purse. The railroad company had to send to Baltimore this month for hands to do their work here in Garrett, and they will give you employment whereby you will be enabled to pay the land company what you owe. You murmuring, dissatisfied hungry "cur," come out from under the table of industry, and do not be lying there growling because the land company does not throw out "crumbs" enough to feed you in your ignorant pride. If there are any "curs" in Garrett, begging for crumbs, it is yourself; I work and pay for what I get. The land company established the town of Garrett for industrious people, who are willing to work; they did not intend it as a home for "paupers;" the county has donated a large farm northeast of here for that purpose. But enough of that. Then he tells us: "We say blow." "Let the land company blow, let 'em kick, etc." After taking up about half a column with such slang, he then extends an invitation to the COURIER man to come again, and to come with some defense. Christ taught his disciples to not cast their pearls before swine. In my first communication to the COURIER, I defended the railroad company by offering to prove its enemy a liar through the testimony of O. C. Clark and B. D. Thomas, two of as reputable men as there is in DeKalb county, who are shipping grain from this market; and if is needed anything plainer than that, I do not know how to give it to him—I can offer no better defense. Why he has called on me to come again, and drew me out personally, when I have offered the evidence of such men, is more than I can understand. He can do the kicking and wrestling himself, that he speaks of, but he must swallow the lie. As long as I live I shall resent all insults, let them come from whatever source they may. There never was a man came to Garrett who made more pretentions and a larger swell than you did, and if you want a plain exposition of facts, I can give it to you. Are you satisfied? Do you wish me to come again? Have you anything more to say about the "literary cuss?" Whom do you think the "cur" is? I will let the public judge.

I remain, yours in truth,
JAS. R. SKILLING.

Spiritualism.

In an article on Mr. Kiddle's book in July Scribner, Dr. Holland writes:

For every man interested in the question of immortality, we have the profoundest sympathy. It is a question which has an intense, abiding interest for every thoughtful mind. At this time, particularly when the immorality of the soul is questioned more sharply than it has ever been before in the history of Christianity, the precious faith of the churches has to be fought for with all the weapons that can be laid hold of. From the fact that there is really no evidence of immortality except the resurrection of Christ himself, and his declarations, many minds have reached about them on every side for everything that offers help. In the desire to know something positively about the matter, modern spiritualism had its birth and has held its life. It promised to do just the thing that millions of minds desired to have done; so that when it assumed to demonstrate the existence of life after death, it had a tremendous audience in readiness for it. The marvel is that there was a man or woman living who was unwilling to hear what it and its promulgators had to say. That it has millions of believers and followers to-day, is, probably, due less to its real, inherent strength, than to the greedy want which it assumes to satisfy,—a want so greedy that it accepts as fact that which only has its lying semblance.

We are not among those who regard what are claimed to be the facts of spiritualism as improbable a priori. No man can read the bible carefully without being educated in a belief in spiritualism. In both the old and new Testament we have multiplied records of the communications of spiritual existences, with men and women in the flesh. The doctrine of demoniacal possession is taught with great distinctness. The ministry of angels, the return to the earth of those long dead, familiar intercourse with christ after his resurrection, all are in the line of phenomena claimed as genuine by modern spiritualists; so that it is not strange that Christian men and women should find themselves educated by the bible itself into a sort of readiness to receive spiritualism. It is, or would seem to be, easy for a Christian to believe that visitants from the unseen world are about him influencing his mind, and endeavoring to make themselves known. That is precisely what they used to do in the olden time. Why should they not do it now as well as they did it then?

* * *

Wade Hampton made a fair point on Mr. Blaine when he said in reply to the complaint that there were too many confederate brigadiers in the present congress, that he regretted there were not more Union soldiers in the two houses, because he had realized that the men who had fought each other in battle had very little difficulty in understanding each other when the war was over.

How a Scotch Detective Found His Man After a Two Years Search.

(Bedford (Ont.) Sra.)

For nearly two years past a young man wearing the garb of a Highland piper has been wandering about in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, playing his pipe in the streets, attending picnics and dances, and apparently depending on his instrument to make him a living. A few days since he was playing in a mining village on the outskirts of Scranton, Pa. A crowd had gathered around him, among them a mine laborer named Braidy. Suddenly the piper ceased the music, and, stepping from the crowd seized Braidy by the shoulder and announced that the laborer was his prisoner. At the same time he produced papers which he said was his authority for making the arrest. Braidy seemed entirely overwhelmed by the arrest, and made no opposition to the authorities when it was revealed that the piper was a detective. For two years he had been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay in Scotland, in January, 1877. Braidy was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside, his skull crushed with a club. Braidy had been discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Glasgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America. William Male, detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this country and search for Braidy, who it was thought would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working. One of Braidy's peculiarities was his love for the bagpipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper and played about the coal towns in the hope of some day attracting the attention of the man he was seeking, he being sure from information he had received that Braidy really was somewhere in the regions. The ruse succeeded after two years of patient trial. Male is now on his way to Scotland with the alleged murderer.

The Cure for Gossip.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good-natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home; we have met them in gallaries of art; we have caught glimpses of them going from a bookstore or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them they are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are interested. We have left them after a delightful hour stimulated and refreshed, and during the whole hour not a neighbor's garment was soiled by so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something and wanted to know more. They could listen as well as they could talk. To speak freely of a neighbor's doings and belongings would have seemed an impertinence to them, and, of course, an impropriety. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which grow out of their knowledge and culture. And this tells the whole story. The confirmed gossip is always either malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart, and the other a change of pasture. Gossip is alwyas a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is a low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it. Neighbors are made enemies for life by it. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable.

Delaware Peaches.

Delaware, the land of peaches! the land where during two months of the year the air holds the fragrant aroma of this king of the fruits! Peaches, peaches everywhere—in baskets, in crates, in boxes, in wagons. At every station of the railroad that traverses the spine of the Delaware water-shed one sees those peculiar vehicles generically known as peach wagons, square, cumbersome, and roomy, unloading their lucious contents. At the more considerable stations all is noise, hubbub, and confusion. One by one the peach wagons come rumbling up to the waiting cars, each one striving to get in first, so as to unload and home again. At the cars is a very babel of voices calling for manifests, numbers, and what not, commingling with the squealing of mules, the shouting and swearing of teamsters, and the cracking of whips. Along the roads in all directions rumble the peach wagons, each in a little cloud of dust, like a miniature thunder-storm, each wending its way and converging to a center represented by the nearest railway station. The traveller on the railroad passes long trains of freight cars, hanging around and trailing after which is a lucious odor of most lucious fruit.

In New York the Delaware peach is rarely seen at its best; the fruit is picked while yet hard, and so shipped, ripening in the cellars of the commission merchants or on the stalls of the venders; but when they are allowed to ripen to full maturity in the broad and native sunlight of their southern home, when they swell with the last few hours of ripening, the blush side turning a delicate velvety crimson just mottled with a few dark spots, when they soften, not to flaccidity, on the trees, turning the last drops of sap to nectareous juice, then the Delaware peach is a thing hardly to be sufficiently admired, charming alike with its beauty, its odor, and its taste.—Howard Pyle, in Harper's Magazine for July.

A Trick of the Clairvoyants.

In drawing out the facts of personal or family history, clairvoyants do not always ask direct questions, but rather make statements with an implied interrogation, to which the victim, oftentimes entirely unconsciously, responds by word or look or gesture, or perhaps by all three; and, at a later stage of the interview, these secret facts are artfully given back to the victim, who has no recollection of having previously imparted them, and will not believe that he has done so, but prefers to believe that he is in the presence of Divinity.

It is not only possible but easy for a practical adept to draw out in this way minute and elaborate details of secret family history. A few years ago, while connected with one of the public institutions of this city, I made a number of experiments in this line. I told the patients afflicted with various forms of nervous and allied disorders, not to tell me about their symytoms, nor give me any facts in their cases, but to let me tell them; and then I would proceed to indicate, after the manner of a clairvoyant, the locality of their maladies, and the history of their troubles. In the majority of cases I was successful, and made out the diagnosis to the satisfaction of those who sought my advice, and with good reason, for nothing that I could do prevented them from telling me, although I asked them no questions; unintentionally and unconsciously, they would guide me at every stage of the interview. By a little practice any one could easily acquire this art; and long study, such as professional clairvoyants bestow upon this subject, develops great skill in thus managing and deluding the unwary and non-expert.—Scribner for July.

A Story for Moderate Drinkers.

An old friend of the late Judge Fletcher, of Boston, related to the writer, many years ago, the following characteristic anecdote: Mr. Fletcher, when a young man, boarded in the old Exchange Coffee House. Without much consideration he had fallen in with the drinking fashion of the day, so far as to have a glass of spirits and water brought to his room every night, to be taken on going to-bed as a "night-cap." One night an unusual press of company prevented the barkeeper from carrying up Mr. Fletcher's usual night-dram. The Squire didn't regard it as quite the thing for him to go to the bar and get his grog; and so he went to-bed without his 'night-cap.' But to sleep he could not. All night he tumbled about for lack of his accustomed drink. And as he did so, his active and discriminating mind worked most diligently. Next morning, on getting up, weary and worn by his hard, restless night, Mr. Fletcher went directly to the barkeeper: "Mr. ——, you didn't bring up my brandy and water last night, as a consequence, I have slept little or none all night."

The bar-tender was very sorry. This neglect should not occur again. "Not so," rejoined Mr. Fletcher. "Never bring me another drop of liquor, unless I order it. If it has come to this, that I can't sleep without the help of a tumbler of toddy, it is high time that I stopped drinking and broke up the dangerous habit."

From that day Mr. Fletcher became a thorough-going temperance man.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE suspension of Neil, McCallum & Co., wholesale dealers in leather and findings, New York, is announced. Liabilities about $140,000.... Two vessels with several cases of yellow fever on board have recently arrived at New York, and some uneasiness is felt thereabouts lest the contagion may spread.

FIRE destroyed the residence of Samuel Miller, near Montoursville, Pa., the other night, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were fatally burned.... Jealousy caused James P. Dougherty, of Frankford, Pa., to fatally shoot his wife and himself.... Ella Duer, the Maryland young woman who shot her girl friend some time ago, through "jealousy," has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a fine of $500.

THE WEST.

THE Galena *Gazette* announces, on what it claims to be trustworthy information, that "it is the purpose of Gen. Grant, upon his return to this country, to settle down in his old home at Galena and remain there quietly until the cold weather may induce him to take his family South."....William Carey, of Chicago, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of his brother-in-law.

THE War Department has ordered Gen. Miles to fit out an expedition to go north of the Missouri river and drive back the hostile Indians from Sitting Bull's camp. This move will precipitate the international question as to the status of the hostiles....A crowd of 150 persons assembled at Boswell, Ind., to witness and participate in a shooting tournament. A thunder-storm coming up, they took shelter in a lumber-shed. The shed was struck by lightning, instantly killing two men and fatally injuring three others, while quite a number were more or less severely injured....Nine persons, seven of them belonging to one family, were recently drowned in Dakota Territory. The party were emigrating from Mills county, Iowa, and camped one night on the banks of Beaver creek. A cloud-burst caused a sudden rise and overflow of the stream, and before the unfortunate emigrants could escape they were overwhelmed and drowned by the rushing torrent.

SAUNDERS KELLY and William Adams, of Delavan, Minn., were killed by well-damp. Kelly descended the well, when he was overcome by damp. Adams followed to assist him and met the same fate.

JUDGE DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, has decided in a long-pending patent suit that the process of canning, preserving and packing meat was not patentable. In this view Judge Blodgett concurred. The question goes at once to the United States Supreme Court.

THE SOUTH.

A PARTY of ten convicts at work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, in Chatham county, N. C., recently made a desperate break for liberty. They were fired upon by the guards, with deadly effect, four of them being shot stone dead and the others badly wounded.

ADVICES from Frankfort, Ky., indicate a probability that troops will be sent to Breathitt county immediately. The trial of the desperadoes will be held soon in that county. A number of their adherents have been sending letters to Gov. McCreary regarding the same, threatening to annihilate the troops if sent to protect the court. It is stated the Governor has concluded that there is necessity for the immediate presence of troops.... Three illicit stills were found in Georgia a few days ago, and a fight between the moonshiners and revenue officers ensued. One of the former was killed and several captured....The loss in a recent Mobile (Ala.) fire reached $125,000.

GENERAL.

RETURNS to the Department of Agriculture indicate an increase in the area planted with cotton of somewhat over 2 per cent. The average condition is 96. It was 90 last year. The average condition of winter wheat for June is 90, against 98 last year. The acreage of spring wheat sown is about 4 per cent. increase over that of last spring.

ADVICES from the Mexican frontier bring news that our sister republic is in the enjoyment of an old-fashioned revolution. Negrete, the General-in-Chief of the Army, has "pronounced" against Diaz, and the latter has taken the field to suppress the rebellion, leaving the Chief Justice, Vallarta, as administrator of the Government. It is also reported that Diaz has removed Trevino from his command upon the frontier.

THE proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was President, have been made public. The court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army.

THE Allan Line steamship Sardinian has just made the fastest ocean passage on record. She sailed from Londonderry Friday, June 6, at 4:40 p. m., and passed the Belle Isle lighthouse Wednesday, June 11, at 7 p. m., five days and thirty minutes from land to land; she landed the mails at Rimouski Friday, June 13, at 1 p. m., arriving at Quebec at midnight the same day—seven days, seven hours and twenty minutes out from Derry.

POLITICAL.

THE New Hampshire Legislature has chosen Henry W. Blair (Republican) as the successor of Mr. Wadleigh in the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of last March.

CALIFORNIA Republicans were in convention at San Francisco for three days last week, making up a ticket for State officers. The result of their labors was the nomination of George C. Perkins for Governor, John Mansfield for Lieutenant Governor, D. M. Burns for Secretary of State, D. M. Benfield for Comptroller. The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; denounces the attempt of the Democracy to interfere with the purity of elections; sustains the President's veto policy; pledges the party to a faithful application of the new constitution and support of progressive education; opposes Chinese immigration and land monopoly.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Elections Committee has decided that the Iowa members of Congress are to retain their seats. There will, however, be four separate reports from the committee. Springer holds that neither the October nor November election was valid, and that there was no election. Colerick declares that the November election was proper, and will write the report representing that branch of the Committee. Keifer believes that the October election was proper, and will submit a report, which the Republicans will sign. Phister thinks that the October election was proper, but arrives at this conclusion from different reasons.

THE death sentences of the Washington murderers—James Peyton and Louisa Wallace, both colored—have been commuted by the President from hanging to imprisonment in the Albany (N. Y.) penitentiary.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will redeem, at once, without rebate of interest, all the outstanding 5-20 bonds, consols of 1867 and consols of 1868, called, to mature July 3 and 4 next.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* attributes the sudden rise in the price of silver to a report from Odo Russell, the British Minister at Berlin, concerning the suspension of silver sales by the German Government. The Minister says that financial men in Germany believe the Government is preparing to adopt the double standard of coinage, as it exists in France.... An agreement concerning the contingent occupation of Roumelia by Turkish troops has been reached by the signatories of the treaty of Berlin. The Governor will only be allowed to call for the support of Turkish forces when a majority of the international commission—that is, a majority of the powers—have given their consent.

DE LESSEPS announces that a "first subscription of 2,000,000 francs, in shares of 5,000 francs each," has been made in Paris for his Panama canal project. "It will now be possible," he says, "to obtain concessions and commence the undertaking."....A committee of the British Parliament has resolved that the electric-light system is sufficiently developed to allow its being economically used for public, but not for domestic purposes.

THE death of John M. Langston (colored), United States Minister to Hayti, is announced. He died at Port au Prince, of yellow fever.

AN international boat-race between Hanlan, of Canada, and Elliott, of England, was contested on the river Tyne, in England, in the presence of 100,000 spectators, on the 16th of June. The Canadian had a walk-away, much to the disgust of the Britishers. The distance rowed was three miles, which was covered by the winner in twenty-one minutes and one second, thus beating the best previous time over a minute....News comes from South America that Gen. Goby has deposed the President of the republic of Paraguay, and seized upon the Government himself.

EIGHTEEN persons were killed in the recent riots in Calatabiano, in Sicily, and sixty wounded. Seventy arrests were made....There has been some eccentric weather in Europe lately, as well as in this country. Great floods are reported in Poland, destroying railroads and suspending traffic....Prof. Rosenkrantz, the celebrated German philosopher, is dead.

ROME dispatches report violent earthquakes in the vicinity of Aci, Italy. Several persons were killed, and the inhabitants of the district were fleeing en masse.

THE British steamer Thessaly, from Havre for Bombay, has been wrecked 100 miles from Aden. No lives were lost. The Thessaly was an iron vessel of 1,920 tons burden, and was built in 1877....Information is received through the cable dispatches of the death in South Africa, at the hands of a party of Zulus, of the French Prince Imperial, Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Emperor Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie. The young Prince, it will be remembered, accompanied a column of British troops sent to reinforce Lord Chelmsford's beaten battalions in Zululand, and when he met his death was one of a party of officers who had set out on a reconnoitering tour, and who fell into an ambush of savages. It does not appear that any member of the party except the Prince Imperial was killed. He was stabbed in seventeen places by the assegai which the Zulus use as their chief weapon, and it was with great difficulty that his body was subsequently recovered....At a review in Madrid an ammunition wagon exploded, killing two soldiers and wounding a number of soldiers and spectators.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

THE Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate, on the 13th inst., with a number of amendments, which necessarily sends it back to the House.——The House passed the bill, prepared by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, allowing any telegraph company to land ocean cables on the coast of the United States, subject to the terms of such grants as have been heretofore made by Congress. The bill is designed to open the way for an increase of telegraph facilities between America and Europe.——There were two caucuses of the Republican Senators during the day. Both were devoted to an interchange of views concerning the proper course of action to be taken in regard to the pending appropriation bill, and at the latter an important agreement was reached. It was agreed with substantial unanimity that the passage of the Army Appropriation bill in its present terms should be opposed by the Republican party in the Senate, unless the majority consent to the addition of a proviso to the sixth section declaring that it shall not be construed to prevent the use of troops to execute any existing law. The Judicial Expenses bill was discussed very briefly, but, as it also contains clauses in the nature of conditions precedent to the use of the money which it appropriates, the caucus agreed with absolute unanimity that passage should be opposed, unless these conditions are eliminated.

In the Senate, on the 14th inst, the Army Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations, with sundry amendments, and was placed on the calendar. The Supplemental Judicial bill was debated without action.——In the House, a bill extending until Oct. 1, 1880, the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1877, in regard to the grasshopper sufferers, was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was received from the Senate, and, together with the Senate amendments, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A bill was passed authorizing a commission to inquire into the practicability and desirability of constructing a bridge or tunnel across the Detroit river, near Detroit. The bill prohibiting Government employes from making contributions for political purposes again came up, but the Democrats refused to allow an amendment including Congressional employes in this inhibition, and the Republicans consequently filibustered to prevent action on the bill.

The Senate, after debating and slightly amending the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill, finally passed it, on the 16th inst., by a strict party vote.——In the House, Mr. Cox introduced a bill to protect certificates of naturalization. Mr. Samford introduced one to prohibit an increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, and Mr. Young (Tenn.) introduced one granting a pension of $20 a month to the widow of the late Lieut. Hiram Benner. On motion of Mr. Ryan, a bill was passed for the relief of settlers on the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas. On motion of Mr. Washburn, the bill was passed allowing pre-emption settlers twelve months after date of filing their entry to complete their residence.

The Senate was engaged in debating the Army Appropriation bill on the 17th, and the House spent the day in discussing the bill to prohibit political assessments. An effort was made in the House to take up the bill in relation to juries, but the Republicans blocked business by declining to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum.

The Senate was the scene of a long and hot debate on the 18th, the Army bill constituting the bone of contention. The debate culminated in a personal altercation between Messrs. Conkling and Lamar, which for a time produced considerable of a sensation about the Capitol. Mr. Conkling delivered a bitter speech, in which, referring to the course of the Democrats in regard to the Appropriation bills, imputed to them bad faith. Mr. Lamar rose at the conclusion of Mr. Conkling's remarks and said that so far as any intimation of bad faith to him was concerned, he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. "It is not my purpose," he said, "to indulge in personalities, but I will say to the Senator that if he intended to intimate that anything I have done was not in good faith, I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repel with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it." Mr. Conkling, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the Senate, advanced to his seat and said: "Mr. President, I was diverted during the commencement of the remarks, the culmination of which I heard, from the member from Mississippi. If I understand the member right, he intended to impute, and did in plain and unparliamentary language impute, to me an intentional misstatement. [Pausing.] The Senator does not disclaim that?" Mr. Lamar—"I will state what I intended, sir, so there can be no mistake." The presiding officer (Cockrell) called Mr. Lamar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded: "Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member has to say, and what he did say, and for the time being I do not choose to hold any communication with him. I understood the Senator to state, in plain, unparliamentary language, that the statement of mine to which he refers was a falsehood. If I caught his words aright, I have only to say—this not being the place to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the Senate, or to commit any of the improprieties of life—I have only to say that if the Senator, the member from Mississippi, did impute, or intended to impute, to me a falsehood, nothing except the fact that this is the Senate would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let me be more specific, Mr. President. Should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charge me by intimation or otherwise, with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackguard, as a coward and a liar. The rules and proprieties of the Senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President." [Applause and hisses.] The Chair demanded quiet in the gallery. Mr. Lamar—"I have only to say that the Senator from New York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely the words and all that they imported. I beg pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language. It was very harsh; it was severe; it was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear." [Renewed demonstrations of approval and disapproval.]——Another effort was made in the House to take up the bill prohibiting political assessments, but the Republicans renewed their filibustering, leaving the House without a quorum.——The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed in both houses.

The Senate remained in continuous session, without making any progress in legislation, till 11:30 in the forenoon of the 19th, when an adjournment was ordered, to allow the new legislative day to begin at 12. When the Senate was again called to order, a discussion arose on the question of dispensing with the reading of the journal, which, owing to the all-night session, the clerks had not been able to fully prepare. Several attempts at a vote were made, the Republican Senators declining to vote. Finally Mr. Carpenter suggested an agreement for adjournment, saying that if opportunity was given his side to discuss the bill before the Senate, he had no doubt a vote could be reached by 5 o'clock the following day. Mr. Withers, on the Democratic side, favored the proposal, and, on motion of Mr. Thurman, the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m.——In the House, Mr. McMahon submitted the conference report upon the Judicial Expenses bill. Section 2 prohibits the making of any contract or the incurring of any liability under the provisions of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for services in connection with elections on election day. After some discussion, the report was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 79.

PERSONALS.

JOHN G. SAXE has done no literary work for three years past.

BROTHER MOODY has left Baltimore for work in Cleveland.

SENATOR THURMAN is the most scholarly man of the Chamber.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain holds court in a quiet way in Paris.

THE exodus of fashionables from New York to Europe is great.

A PREACHER down in Georgia is the proud father of thirty-two children.

NAOMI, the giddy young thing, was but 580 years old when she married.

PROF. WISE and niece will make that balloon journey to the North pole together.

MARQUIS LORNE is writing a book about Canada, to be illustrated by his wife.

THEODORE TILTON has provided a regular allowance for the support of his wife.

THE "Mutual Friend," Frank Moulton, is visiting Europe on a business errand.

MRS. OLE BULL is translating Norwegian novels at her home, in Madison, Wis.

MRS. LAURA FAIR, the California murderess, has invented a baby carriage and sold the patent for $14,000.

BILLY EMERSON, the negro minstrel, registered himself at a Philadelphia hotel: "billy emerson, san francisco." But he gets a salary of $500 a week.

REV. ORION CLEMENS, brother of Mark Twain, and lately expelled from an Iowa church for heterodoxy, was formerly an editor. That accounts for it.

THE town of Albert Lea, Minn., was named after Col. Albert Lea, the first white man who traversed that part of the State, and who is still alive—though living in Texas—at the age of 80 years.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON lectured in Boston, a few days ago. He showed a giving away to old age, and his utterance was often indistinct. He read his lecture while seated, his daughter guiding and prompting him whenever he lost his place.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON'S son, Wm. Lloyd, is in the wool business in Boston. Another, Wendell P., is connected with the New York *Nation*. A third son, Frank, is with the publishing house of Houghton, Osgood & Co., New York. His daughter married Henry Willard, Esq., a railroad manager, of New York.

THE following United States Senators received only an academic education, never having attended college: Morgan, of Alabama; Walker, of Arkansas; Eaton, of Connecticut; Bayard, of Delaware; McDonald, of Indiana; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Hamlin, of Maine; Chandler, of Michigan; Ferry, of Michigan; Windom, of Minnesota; Saunders, of Nebraska; Rollins, of New Hampshire; McPherson, of New Jersey; Conkling, of New York; Thurman, of Ohio; Pendleton, of Ohio; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Butler, of South Carolina; Bailey, of Tennessee; Harris, of Tennessee; Edmunds and Morrill, of Vermont; Cameron, of Wisconsin—24. Senators Jones, of Florida, and Bruce, of Mississippi, are self-educated men.

A Brass Brick Sold for Gold.

An uncommonly smooth trick was played upon Lawyer Callahan, of Fayette county, Mo. He was victimized by the "bullion game," a dodge long known but one that has not been successfully applied for many years. T. G. Clark, a trusted employe of the Co-operative Claim Association of St. Louis, approached Callahan with the whispered statement that he knew a party who knew another party that had a bullion brick worth $6,000. Callahan nibbled at the bait. Clark introduced the man from whom he had obtained the secret. Callahan actually tugged at the line. Ellison, the second person in the approach, introduced the lawyer to Capt. Algero, the owner of the brick, who said bluntly that the treasure was gotten during the recent train robberies. Callahan bit outright. He drew $1,500 in gold from his bank and passed it to Algero, receiving the coveted bullion. He did remember that "all is not gold that glitters," but as a similar if not the same brick was analyzed in his presence, there was no thought of swindle. But Callahan soon learned that his brick was brass from the center out. It was an excellent imitation of a valuable ingot, however. Callahan felt sick at the stomach. He thought he would sneak off and say nothing about the affair, but decided to have all the parties to the sale arrested.

Transfusion of Sheep's Blood.

At St. Luke's Hospital, Friday evening, an operation was performed in the presence of several surgeons and interested witnesses upon William Boeckler, a young man who has been sick for a week with severe hemorrhages, which gives every promise of saving his life and effecting his complete restoration to health. The patient had been suffering with daily hemorrhages which reduced him from a strong and vigorous man in less than a week to so emaciated a condition that unless something was promptly done his death would have resulted in a few hours at the farthest. He was so weak that the usual remedies utterly failed to stop the bleeding caused by quinsy. Dr. Dedolph, who was in attendance, after the failure of all other attempts to save his patient, decided to attempt the transfusion of blood into Boeckler's system taken from a sheep. Friday evening Drs. Dedolph, Stone, Stamm and McDonald met at St. Luke's Hospital, and performed the experiment. The sick man looked like wax, and he was so weak as to be hardly conscious. A live sheep was brought in, and, when all was ready, a tube was inserted into the carotid artery in the animal's neck, and then into a prominent vein in the sick man's right arm. The blood spurted through the inclosure, and was permitted to continue till Boeckler commenced to breathe short and fast. Then the tube was removed. All of the while the patient's condition was carefully watched, and it is estimated that about six ounces of the blood of the sheep passed into his arm. He soon after commenced to revive, and last evening, at a late hour, was feeling much better. The physicians see no reason why he should not completely recover. The operation is unusual, but is not regarded as a remarkably-delicate one. It is the first of the kind performed in the State, and probably the first west of Chicago, as far as any record is to be found.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

A Dark Deed Avenged.

Troy Dye and Edward Anderson were recently executed at Sacramento, Cal., for one of the most diabolical murders recorded in the annals of crime. A. M. Tullis, the murdered man, was a wealthy orchardist, possessing a large estate on Grand island, in the vicinity of Sacramento city. The crime was committed on the night of Aug. 1, of last year. Its object was to enable Dye, in his capacity as Public Administrator, to get hold of Tullis' estate, the latter's heirs living at a distance. At the time of his death Tullis was the largest fruit-grower on the Sacramento river, having one large orchard and interest in two others. His gains in the fruit season were at the rate of $1,000 a day, and he had accumulated from $80,000 to $100,000 before his body was found, cold and stiff, in his orchard, on the morning of Aug. 2. When Dye, as Public Administrator, applied for letters of administration, he rated the estate at $50,000, his object being to secure all over that amount. The killing of Tullis on any other ground being objectless, the theory was formed, soon after the murder, that either his relatives had committed the crime to secure the estate as his heirs, or that Dye had done the deed to take possession as Public Administrator. As Tullis' relatives—a brother and a nephew—were from 800 to 3,000 miles from the scene, suspicion fastened on Dye, who was discovered to have been in the neighborhood of Tullis' ranch the night of the murder. He was arrested on Aug. 12. As he had up to that borne an irreproachable reputation, his arrest was a shock to the community. Two days later he made a confession of the crime. The murder, he said, was not committed by him, but by Clark, his partner in a saloon venture, and by Anderson, a former employe in Dye's butcher shop, Dye having other occupations besides that of Public Administrator. Anderson, being arrested, also made a confession.

Remedies for Hydrophobia.

A Parisian veterinarian has recently announced his discovery of a certain antidote to the virus of rabies. To prove its value he inoculated sixteen dogs with the virus, abandoned eight of them to nature and placed the remainder on active treatment. The first eight shortly became rabid and died; the others are still alive and apparently in sound health.

In connection with the question of hydrophobia, *L'Italia Agricola* recalls a circumstance put on record by Dr. Maraschetti, an Italian surgeon at Moscow. While traveling in the Ukraine, in 1813, there were introduced to his notice fifteen persons who had just been bitten by a dog that was undoubtedly rabid. As the doctor was preparing his remedies he was waited on by a deputation of respectable persons, who requested that a peasant of the neighborhood, whose skill in curing hydrophobia was in high repute, might be permitted to undertake the care of the patients.

Maraschetti consented, on condition that he should be allowed to be present and personally supervise the measures adopted by the coutryman. The latter gave fourteen of the patients a decoction of broom-flowers to drink, and twice a day he carefully examined the interior surface of the tongues, to see, as he expressed it, "whether any buttons containing the poison had formed." Where these appeared they were at once opened and cauterized with a red-hot iron. The whole of these fourteen patients recovered, and Maraschetti saw them three years afterward in perfect health.

The fifteenth patient, who was put under ordinary treatment, developed hydrophobia at the end of the seventh day, and died.—*Hartford Times.*

ALL SORTS.

MISSISSIPPI has half a million of dogs.

THERE are nearly 100 Catholic papers in America.

ARTIFICIAL ice in Florida costs about 70 cents a ton.

THE Colorado potato-bug is bad all over Tennessee.

IN 1877 Jacksonville, Fla., had 1,700 inhabitants—it now has 14,000.

A CITIZEN of Hood county, Texas, has inclosed his farm with a hedge of cactus.

THE *Jewish Times* computes the number of Jews over the world to be 6,503,000.

THERE are twenty alligators in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, the largest being over seven feet long.

THE production of the salmon canneries of the Pacific coast last year was 584,000 cans, or 28,032,000 pounds.

NEITHER tea culture nor silk culture can be profitably conducted while the cost of labor is as high as it is in this country.

EMIGRATION from the North of England is on the increase. The destination of most of it is Australia and Manitoba.

THE negroes of Galveston, Texas, are indifferent to the exodus. They amuse themselves by diving for bones in the bay.

HANNAH NEAL, a Swedish girl of New York, took nitrous oxide for the extraction of nineteen teeth, and laughed herself insane.

NEARLY or quite half the strawberries sent to market are spoiled in the picking. Many of them are plucked too green, while others are bruised or squeezed by the picker.

SOMEBODY stole $500 from Mrs. Lyman, of Dalton, Mass. She suspected her youthful son, and whipped him until he declared that he was the thief; but investigation proved him innocent.

EDWARD S. STOKES is dabbling in the mining business on the Pacific coast. He is mentioned in a Montana City (Nev.) newspaper as selling his interest in one mine for $65,000.

OMAR KINGSLEY, a circus rider, died lately. He formerly performed in skirts, and was known to the public as Ella Zoyara. An effeminate form and manner enabled him to sustain the deception perfectly, and many stories, probably fictitious in the main, were told of his receiving sentimental overtures from men who saw him ride. His marriage to a daughter of Bob Stickney was about the first public revelation of his sex.

A FAMILY of four adults, in Northbridge, Mass., have drank enormously of cider since last fall, the quantity being estimated at forty to fifty barrels. They had been unable to sell it at a fair price, and so used it themselves. During the spring and latter part of winter it was very hard, and the drinkers were intoxicated much of the time. Six weeks ago the mother died in a fit, and later one of the sons died in a similar way, while the father has delirium tremens.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been investigating the condition of the public schools in Kentucky, and reaches the startling conclusion that over half the children of school age are without instruction of any kind, while the schools are in many cases poor and the terms brief where they are kept up at all. The leading paper of the State has the frankness to confess the disgracefulness of the showing, and calls for immediate and thorough reform. It lays down this platform, and a new era for Kentucky will open when the State grows wise enough to accept it: "In each one of the 6,000 school districts there must be schools for whites and schools for blacks, which shall, under good teachers, be kept in operation *not less than nine months in the year.*"

ST. LOUIS hopes to increase its cotton receipts more than 100,000 bales next fall by new railroad connections now being established with Texas. The St. Louis Compress Association and ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, are the prime movers in this enterprise, which contemplates draining the trade of Northeastern Texas into St. Louis, by building a narrow-gauge line from Texarkana, the present terminus of the Iron Mountain road, to Waco—a distance of 230 miles. The Texas roads have discriminated against St. Louis in favor of New Orleans and Galveston, and have kept rates so high that the towns of Texas which are to be reached by the new line are glad to help build it to break down the monopoly. St. Louis imagines that its new venture is to become the trunk line to Texas, and that it is ultimately to be completed to the Rio Grande and form part of the southwestern route to the Pacific.

A CHICAGO court has just rendered a decision in a life-insurance case that will not commend itself to the holders of policies. A man took some laudanum to relieve pain, but got an overdose and was killed. The company in which he was insured refused to pay over the amount of the policy, taking refuge in the plea that the policy stipulated that it should be void if the insured died by his own hand, voluntarily or involuntarily, sane or insane. The widow brought suit against the company, but the court instructed the jury that the accidental taking of too much opium, though taken to alleviate pain and not with suicidal intent, came within the limitation stated, and a verdict was accordingly rendered in favor of the company. The case will be carried to a higher court, however, where this decision may be reversed. If it stands, it will be hard work for a man to die in such a way that an insurance company can't find sufficient ground to contest the payment of his policy with a good chance of success.

MR. MILLER became interested in Halleck, a convict in the Ohio State prison, and, by earnest efforts, obtained his pardon. That was three months ago. Halleck found a temporary home in the Miller family, and his reformation seemed complete. He has now eloped with Miller's wife, and Miller says that he was never so astonished in his life. Mr. Delaine, of New Orleans, was equally surprised by the elopement of his daughter, Eugenie. He forbade her to marry young Bascot, and, lest she should disobey, started to take her to Chicago, where he intended to leave her in charge of a vigilant aunt. He saw the girl bid Bascot farewell on the levee, and put her aboard the steamer, carefully locking her in a stateroom. When he was ready to go to bed he looked in to see if she was in much distress, but she was not there at all, having escaped through the window, rejoined her lover and got married. The sight of a real gypsy, with black hair and yellow skin, affected Jennie Reed sentimentally, and the young man, who had strolled into Cazenovia, N. Y., with his band of horse traders and fortune tellers, lost no time in wooing her. Her father tried to stop the nonsense, but she was bound to elope, and did. A young Indian was similarly successful with a white girl at Avalanche, Minn. She invested him with all the romantic qualities of the noble red man of the books, and eloped with him to his wigwam.

Economy in Dress.

To be sure, these are hard times, and prudence is needful; but, my dear ladies, that is poor economy which leads you to buy cheap goods simply because they are cheap.

In the long run this plan does not pay. If you buy but little, buy good material. Everybody should contrive to have three dresses in wear.

If it is important to have one really good dress, it is equally important to have a good second best to save it.

Many poor women destroy a best dress by wearing it at unsuitable times, simply because they have no other presentable one in which to go out.

A richer neighbor could save her silk on a rainy day by wearing a coarser and more suitable dress.

We know a lady who, on a small stated income, manages to dress handsomely on all occasions, going out a great deal in fashionable circles. It takes science, but she is equal to it; she buys one good dress a year, this she has made up in the prevailing style, and sets it aside as her very best for dinner parties, sunny Sabbaths, and the like.

The last year's best dress is remodeled into an excellent second best, which is most used of the set. It serves for afternoon wear, for general street wear and dull Sundays.

Then comes the third best, which is made, most likely, of several old dresses, ripped apart and turned to the best account.

This is for very common use, but looks very well even in the street, for the materials of which it is made were of the best in their day, and such goods have a perennial youth.

The other accessories of her toilet are always elegant. She never buys cheap lace, which wears out in a season, but procures the real, which lasts for years.

Again, she saves all her pieces—every scrap of silk, satin, or velvet—and is never at a loss for the materials for a bright-colored bow or a tasteful head-dress.

Delicacy of Mint Scales.

The fine gold-weighing scales made in Philadelphia for the New Orleans mint are marvels of mechanical invention and accurate workmanship. The larger of the two has a capacity of 10,000 ounces troy, or about 686 pounds avoirdupois, and, when loaded to its full weight, will indicate a variation of 1-1,000 part of an ounce, or the 1-1,000,000 part of its weighing capacity. Another pair of scales is the one intended for weighing gold only. It has bearings composed of the finest agates, which have been ground with wonderful precision. So delicate is this machine that it will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric changes. Millions of dollars' worth of precious metals will be weighed annually upon these scales.—*New Orleans Times.*

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said Mr. Phelps to the twelve men of Worthington, Minn., who had convicted his daughter of selling cider without a license, "all I've got to say is, you're a set of jackasses, and you may wave your ears over that solemn truth." Mr. Phelps was fined $10 for contempt of court.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 25	@10 00
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 50
COTTON	11½	@ 12¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 07½
CORN—Western Mixed	39	@ 44
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37½
RYE—Western	59	@ 60
PORK—Mess	9 25	@10 25
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 65	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 30
HOGS	3 00	@ 3 95
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 00	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 90	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	81	@ 82½
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	15	@ 16
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 10½
PORK—Mess	9 75	@ 9 85
LARD	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@ 65
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	52	@ 53
PORK—Mess	10 15	@10 25
LARD	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 12	@ 1 15
CORN	38	@ 39
OATS	33	@ 35
RYE	59	@ 60
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	6	@ 6¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 2 Red	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 1 Amber	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 1	40	@ 41
OATS—Mixed	37	@ 38
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 90	@ 5 25
Fair	4 40	@ 4 80
Common	3 75	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 15
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY. } Editors.

The trades unions of the various cities of this country have definitely decided to devote the next Fourth of July to a grand demonstration for the eight-hour-a-day movement. The report that there is to be a general labor strike at that time, or any other time this summer, is denied.

James Gordon Bennett has purchased a half interest in 1,048 acres of land between Yonkers and Williamsbridge, north of Jerome Park, for $170,000. The region is known as the Sawmill River valley, and it is reported that Bennett proposes to erect 4,000 small homes thereon for persons of moderate incomes.

Texas has enacted a local-option bell-punch law. Each county in the State may decide, as heretofore, whether alcoholic beverages shall or shall not be sold within its borders, and, should the verdict be in favor of the sale, then the county authorities may decide upon the number of places to be licensed and provided with bell-punches. The Galveston *News* estimates that 200 counties will adopt the bell-punch system, and that the number of punches required will be about 4,000.

Russia seeks other worlds to conquer. Consequently she intends to provide herself with the largest telescope in the world. Prof. Newcomb, of Washington, has received a letter from Otto Strune, Director of the Pulkowa Observatory in Russia, announcing that the Russian Government has voted 250,000 rubles for the construction of the largest telescope in the world. The object glass will be about three feet in diameter. It is expected that Russia will send this object glass to America to have it ground and finished.

Another "learned blacksmith" comes to supply the place made vacant by the death of Elihu Burritt. His name is Robert D. Coggeshall, his home Newport, R. I., and he has spent all his life on his native island, except the four years that he served in the army during the war. He was a poor boy, was given only a common-school education, and has had to work hard at his trade for a living, but he early developed a great love for geology, and has found time to pick up a most astonishing amount of knowledge about his favorite science. He is now past middle life, but still works in his shop every day, going home frequently in the summer to meet in the evening somebody interested in geology who has come to Newport for rest and has heard of the self-taught scientist.

On the 24th of last month Queen Victoria completed her 60th year, an age which has been exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest, namely: Henry I., who lived to the age of 67 years; Henry III., who lived 65 years; Edward I., who lived to be 67 years old; Edward III., 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II., 68 years; George I., 67 years; George II., 77 years; George III., 82 years; George IV., 68 years; and William IV., who lived 72 years. She has reigned forty-two years on the 20th of June next, a period which has not been exceeded by more than four English sovereigns, namely: Henry III., who reigned fifty years; Queen Elizabeth, who reigned forty-five years, and George III., sixty years.

The Hon. Edward W. Stoughton, United States Minister to Russia, has been interviewed in regard to the Nihilist troubles. He declared that these troubles have been grossly exaggerated, and that nearly every material statement made about them is absolutely false. Many of the letters dated in Russia were not written in that country, and contained statements which he knew from personal knowledge to be false. He further declared that it was not true that the Russian people were deeply infected with Nihilism; it was not true that whole troops of students had been arrested by the police and sent off to Siberia or tortured in dungeons; it was not true that whole regiments of the army, with their officers, were tainted; and it was not true that any women of respectability had been found among the Nihilists.

On the 3d of April last, a mason of Buhlenhause, in Germany, hired a young girl of 11 to take care of his three children. The next day the youngest, an infant of five weeks, died suddenly, without any apparent malady. Suspicion rested on the girl, and it was found that two children which she had previously taken care of at Berghulen and Sontheim had also died suddenly. Autopsies were made of the two infants, and their skulls were found broken. The girl then confessed that, being tired of their crying, she had knocked their heads against the wall. As the heads were covered with caps, the marks were slight and not noticeable, particularly as but a slight blow would be required to fracture the soft skull of an infant. The culprit denied killing the child at Sontheim. Being under 12, she is not amenable to law, and will simply be placed in a House of Correction.

A reporter has been examining a hotel register at West Point, and found, under date of May 26, 1839, the name of "J. B. Magruder, Washington, D. C.," afterward a distinguished Confederate General. Under the date of May 29, 1839, is the entry "U. H. Grant, Georgetown, Ohio," and underneath "Fred'k T. Dent." This brings up the old matter of Hiram's change of name, and the following explanation is ventured: It is said of Gen. Grant, when he first left his Ohio home and reported at West Point, that, upon signing his name, "U. H. Grant," in the academic register at the Adjutant's office, he was informed there was no appointment for any candidate of that name, but that there was one for "U. S. Grant." This mistake in an initial was, doubtless, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Congressman of his district in making out the appointment. The future General and President replied that the change of an initial made no particular difference to him.

The route of the Panama ship canal, as selected by the congress at Paris, is to extend from the Gulf of Limon on the Atlantic side to the Bay of Panama on the Pacific side. This is the Panama-Aspinwall route. As originally planned the canal was to follow the course of the Chagres river as far as Matachin, a distance of about twenty-six miles. The Obispo river was to be utilized to Paraiso, and a channel cut through the mountain ridge to Rio Grande river, which flows into the Bay of Panama. The highest point to be cut through is 262 feet (this contemplated a canal with locks). The length of the proposed canal will be about forty-five miles on one line, and forty-two miles on the line surveyed by Commander Lull in 1875. The project will be under the management of M. de Lesseps, and the canal, if constructed, will be at the sea level, in accordance with his views on that point, if, we suppose, the money is forthcoming to build it. It is questionable, in view of the vast amounts of money involved, whether railway transit would not be cheaper. In these days of improved machinery, transferring cargoes is a very minor item in freighting goods.

"Down Fine."

"Get your ticket at the wagon!" screamed the doorkeeper of the circus yesterday to a young man with a girl on his arm who had a handful of small change. "This is the third time you have come here without tickets, when you know I can't take money."

The young man and his girl fell back, and as they did not go near the ticket-wagon, and yet seemed very anxious to see the circus, a curious-minded citizen edged around and inquired of the young man:

"Why don't you buy tickets if you want to go in?"

"'Cause I'm short!" was the whispered reply. "I didn't 'low enough for incidentals when I was figgering on the cost of this thing, but I don't want the gal to know it!"

"How much are you short?"

"Only 5 cents. I figgered that ten shillings would pay all expenses, but I got left. We spent 10 cents for peanuts, 10 cents on the street cars, and 5 in candy. I had just $1 left to pay our way in, when she got a peanut shuck in her throat and I had to buy a glass of lemonade to wash it down. Didn't do it, though, till I had pounded her on the back more'n fifty times and tried to pull one o' them fire hydrants up by the roots!"

"I'll lend you 5 cents to make up your $1," said the citizen.

"You will? By gosh! but that lets me out! I'd made up my mind to tell the gal that the tigers had got loose and the hyenas had run mad, but she's long-headed and might not have believed it. Thankee, sir, and the fust time I'm in town I'll pay it back. Hang it, I orter figgered on 'leven shillings, 'stead of ten, but you've made me happy for life. Come, Bets!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ventilating Ships.

The ventilation of ships has of late years been attracting considerable attention, the more so because of the rapidly increasing ocean travel. Many plans for ventilating ships have been devised and tried, few of them with success, on account of the obvious difficulties to be overcome. A recently-perfected apparatus invented by a physician for the above purpose has just been examined by a board of Government experts, who find that the principle upon which it is constructed is the only true method of securing perfect ventilation in ships. The apparatus is a copper cylinder attached to the ship's rudder, extending seven feet below and five above the water-line. It is fitted up with two sets of valves opening into pipes running to all parts of the ship. These valves are so arranged that the motion of the ship in rising and falling with the waves pumps the foul air out of the ship. There is one objection, however, urged against the apparatus. It is thought that in the tropics, where the water is calm and where ventilation is most needed, it may fail to work, but a test will probably open a way to overcoming this difficulty.—*Baltimore News.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

Daniel Webster delivered an oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument that almost lifted his vast audience from the ground. Every sentiment uttered by him evoked the most heartfelt applause. Without comment we submit a single paragraph from this grand oration: "If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and, above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not learned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for frames of government to be prescribed by military leaders and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."

The Albany *Argus* has an article in regard to Blaine which contains much more truth than poetry. We copy its conclusion: "There is no man in the United States who is so much distrusted. There is no man who is regarded with so much interest. The people look on him as one who has flung character to the winds, and they are curious to see how far and how long he can get on without character or without even the pretense of character. He is fond of taunting rebels, but they have him at a disadvantage; they never stole anything. He is fond of taunting rebels, but they have him at a disadvantage; they had real convictions. He is fond of taunting rebels, but they have him at a disadvantage; they put up their lives and all for the things they believed, and, going into public life poor, emerged poorer and without dishonor. He is fond of taunting rebels, but they have him at an advantage; nobody believes they are for sale. He is fond of taunting rebels, but they have him at a disadvantage; nobody says, 'They are smart, but no dependence can be placed on them.' A performer without conscience or respect, Mr. Blaine is the most brilliant exponent of the venality of a venal party in a venal age, and that is all he is."

The issues on which the Republican managers have elected to go to the country, says the Washington *Post*, would not be changed in any particular if submitted for revision to the shrewdest politicians in the Democratic party. "The people will be asked to decide whether the Democratic republic which the fathers founded shall continue, or a centralized despotism be erected on its ruins. That is the sum of all the issues, and it stands out in such bold relief that it cannot be disguised. If systematized and statutory packing of juries is to annul the right of trial by jury, if the civil power is to be permanently relegated to a position subordinate to the military arm of the Government, if the Department of Justice and the vaults of the treasury are to be placed at the disposal of campaign committees, to furnish men and means to control elections—if all or any of these abominations are to be engrafted, as permanent features, on our system of government, the work of the fathers will be destroyed, and the most odious of all despotisms will take the place of constitutional government. In arranging these issues the Republican managers show their estimate of the intelligence and patriotism of the voting masses. It would be as reasonable to expect the black men of the United States to vote themselves back into slavery as it is to call on the white men to vote away their fundamental rights, and brand the republic as a failure. The sophistries which Republican orators have woven in intricate webs and hung around the ugly facts of the situation will be of no avail. The gleam of the bayonet and the mailed hand of tyranny are not to be thus hidden. The unerring instinct of the people could be trusted if they were far less intelligent than they are."

Senator Thurman, in the debate on the bill to repeal the jurors' test oath, paid his respects to Conkling in this fashion: "We know that the jury laws as they now exist are used for partisan purposes. We know that as they are administered they are a disgrace to the so-called administration of justice. We are in dead earnest that that evil shall be remedied, even if it be necessary to suffer the mortification of the taunts of the Senator from New York. I hope we can survive plenty of that kind of medicine. Even if it be necessary to do that, we as practical men are willing to see that mere sophistry at this end of the avenue shall not be re-echoed from the other end of the avenue. That is all there is of it. If the Senator from New York thinks that God has crowned him with such surpassing intellect, and that the study of the law has made him the very embodiment of the code of Justinian, Coke's Institutes, all the English statutes, and the American statutes, too, that he has breakfasted on Blackstone's Commentaries, taken lunch on Kent, dined on Story, and taken as a slight refection before he retired to bed John Marshall's decisions, let him live in that happy atmosphere of self-esteem; I will not attempt in the slightest degree to mar one single particle of his self-satisfaction. I even agree that he may loom over me, a much older lawyer than he is, like one of those genii in the "Arabian Nights," who, when the cork was taken out of the bottle, rose out, away up to the clouds, to the utter amazement and astonishment of all beholders. Let it be so as long as he pleases, but he shall not prevent me as a practical legislator from attempting to remove the pebbles that he throws in my path when I have a march to make."

The Boston *Post* says: "The next Presidency is not to be contested on the Ohio idea, the New England idea or the Southern idea, but upon a fundamental, national idea which will overpower all others. The country will insist that there shall be a free ballot, that the people shall not be cowed by Federal soldiers or United States Marshals, but that the sovereigns, not their servants, shall rule. They will demand, too, that full and fair expression shall be given to the ballot after it has been cast without being counted out by infamous Returning Boards or the decrees of Electoral Commissions. These two things go hand in hand. Free elections and full force to the popular will, as determined thereby, will constitute the battle cry of the next campaign. All minor issues will have to give way. Facts and circumstances are more potent than party leaders, and will brush aside all attempts to avoid or change the real issue. The untrammeled right of the people to elect their own rulers was wantonly invaded in 1876. The machinery under which it was done then the Democrats now insist shall be given up. The party which by its use succeeded in then thwarting the popular will refuse to surrender it, and threaten to stop the wheels of the Government if they cannot be allowed to retain it. Whatever the result may be at this session, and whatever turn things may take at Washington, the real issue is one for the people, and they alone can settle it. Congress will do little more than make up the case. The people have got to settle it at the polls. Collateral questions, however important, will have to bide their time. The Ohio idea will have to stand aside. So with all sectional issues. The Republicans cannot force Southern questions into the foreground should they attempt it. The Southern people have none to push forward, and no disposition to bring them to the front if they had."

The Republican Platform for 1880.

The truth of the proverb that politics makes strange bedfellows was well illustrated recently when the Hon. John B. Haskin, the freest from political complications of all our anti-Tammany leaders, opened a correspondence with John Sherman, by means of which the latter formally announced himself as a candidate for President. He took that occasion also to define what he calls "the true issue for 1880." His platform is a revival of sectional hate, sweetened with cant phrases, as follows:

> What I would aspire to in case public opinion should decide to make me a candidate for President would be to unite in co-operation with the Republican party all the national elements of the country that contributed to or aided in any way in the successful vindication of national authority during the war. I would not do this for the purpose of irritating the South or oppressing them in any way, but to assert and maintain the supremacy of the national authority to the full extent of all the power conferred by the constitution.

Stripped of its disguises, the plain meaning of this programme, which has now become the leading idea of the Republican party, is to wipe out State lines entirely, to divest the States of the rights secured by the constitution, and, in place of a union of States and people, to establish a consolidated government, in itself the first step toward an imperial republic.

The whole line of policy of the Republicans since the civil war has been in this direction. All the political legislation, beginning with reconstruction, has exhibited the same spirit. The election laws, the jurors' test oaths, and the use of the army to overthrow State Governments, to make Legislatures to order, and to consummate the Presidential fraud, are conspicuous examples of a systematic scheme to destroy the constitutional rights of the States, and to subordinate their local and rightful authority to the arbitrary will of the Executive.

Hence the tenacity with which the Republican leaders cling to the use of the army at the polls, and to Davenport's invention for depriving naturalized citizens of their votes. Give them an army of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, who may receive $50 each for ten days' service, with power to make arrests without process on the eve of an election, and who may steal the papers on which thousands of votes depend, and the way to success is easy.

In 1870 thousands of troops and two ships of war were ordered to this city to overawe our people, and thus to control the election. But for the prompt decision of the local authorities we might soon have had repeated here the outrages that were perpetrated in Louisiana, South Carolina, and other States. The experiment failed, because Grant did not dare to rouse the sleeping lion at the North. In 1878 the same party resorted to another process, more insidious, but none the less an invasion of the jurisdiction and authority of the State.

The issue made up by John Sherman was adopted by the Republican Convention of Ohio, and will doubtless be followed elsewhere. In the midst of bankruptcy and distress, with millions of idle hands and the people crying out for relief, the leaders of this party have nothing better to offer in the way of statesmanship than a renewal of animosity between the North and the South, and a revival of the passions that were supposed to be buried with the Rebellion.

The laws generally are obeyed in every part of the Union. The people, North and South, crave for peace and for an end of sectional agitation. The condition of public affairs is sufficiently bad, without the aggravation of an element which disheartens effort and throws backward every advance toward improvement. For fourteen years the same cry, in a variety of forms, has been renewed, and it remains to be seen with what effect it can be renewed now.—*New York Sun.*

Under the new law in Connecticut a tramp was sentenced the other day, at Bridgeport, to three months in the State prison for vagrancy.

One hundred and eighty-three cotton-mills have been built in the South since the war.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Use waste paper for cleaning stoves, tinware, knives, spoons, windows, mirrors, lamp-chimneys, etc.

An excellent wax varnish for furniture is made by dissolving, over a gentle heat, three ounces of wax in one quart of oil of turpentine.

Dissolve four or five pounds of washing soda in boiling water and throw down the kitchen sink to prevent the pipes stopping up with grease, etc. Do this every few weeks.

Sweet oil is recommended for polishing pianos. Apply with a chamois skin and rub with different skins as they become saturated with the oil. It requires one or two hours of hard rubbing to restore an instrument to its original luster.

Feathers should be very thoroughly dried before using them. If feather beds smell badly, or become heavy from want of proper renovation of the feathers, or from old age, empty them and wash the feathers thoroughly in a tub of suds, spread them in the garret to dry, and they will be as light and good as new. Never lay the pillows or feather ticks to dry in the sun; lay them in a shady place, where the wind can purify them. Heat makes feathers rancid.

Pot plants that become unthrifty and sickly may be revived by planting them in rich mold in a sunny spot, after trimming, after the season becomes permanently warm. Thus they will often grow into a vigorous state during July and August, and be ready for repotting. Oleanders, oranges, lemons, camellias, azaleas, among hard-wooded plants, may be made healthy in this way. They must, however, be protected from the effects of sweeping prairie winds.

Tomato Catchup.—A bushel of ripe tomatoes cut up and cooked thoroughly; strain through a sieve when cold: add three quarts of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, three ounces each of whole cloves and allspice, three ounces white and black pepper, one and a half ounces cayenne pepper, twelve onions boiled whole in it for several hours, watching and stirring for fear of burning. It need not boil hard, but simmer steadily. When cold bottle, after removing the onions when they have well flavored the mixture; keep in a cool, dry place.

Bleaching a Straw Hat.—1. If your hat is badly sun-burned soak it in sour milk a few days. 2. Wash your hat clean in lively soap-suds with either a flesh or a tooth-brush, then rinse. Have a tight barrel or box ready. Drive a nail in one side to hang your hat on. You should sew a thread through the rim to form a loop to suspend it by; have your cover ready; take an old dish; put in some live coal (stop your nose if you are not fond of the perfume); then throw on some stick sulphur or brimstone previously pounded in small lumps. Five cents' worth would be enough, I should think. 3. First scrub it well in water softened with borax, using very little soap; then rinse it in borax water, using a tea-spoonful of powdered borax in a basin of water; bleach it in the sun for two or three days; and, if the hat is very yellow, a little lemon juice rubbed on will prove effective.

Cleaing the Hair.—1. Make half a pint of soap-suds with pure white soap and warm water, on rising any morning; but before applying it brush the whole scalp well while the hair is perfectly dry, with the very best Russia bristle brush; scrub back and forth with a will, let not any portion of the surface escape. When brushing the top and front, lean forward, that the particles may fall. After this operation is finished, strike the ends of the bristles on the hearth, or on a board, next pass the coarse part of the comb through the bristles; next brush or flap the hair back and forth with the hand, until no dust is seen to fall; then with the balls of the fingers dipped in the soap-suds, rub the fluid into the scalp and about the roots of the hair; do this patiently and thoroughly; finally, rinse with clear water, and absorb as much of the water from the hair as possible with a dry cloth, then (after allowing the hair to dry a little more by evaporation, but not to dry entirely) dress it as usual, always, under all circumstances, passing the comb through the hair slowly and gently, so as not to break any one off, or tear out any one by the roots. 2. Ammonia should not be used on the hair; it injures the gloss and softness, causing the hair to become harsh and dry. The best way to cleanse the hair and keep the scalp healthy is to beat up a fresh egg and rub it well into the hair, or, if more convenient, rub it into the hair without beating. Rub the egg in until a lather is formed; occasionally wet the hands in warm water, softened with borax; by the time the lather is formed the scalp is clean; then rinse the egg all out in a basin of warm water, containing a table-spoonful of powdered borax; after that rinse in one clear, warm water.

Got Any Nails?

He was just full enough not to know a grindstone from a ribbon block, and he came sailing along Fourth street, tacking from side to side like a ship going against the wind. He struck a dry-goods store at last, and stumbled in, and a pretty girl clerk came to wait on him. "Hic," he said, "you got any nails?" The girl was a little bit scared, but she told him no; that was a dry-goods store, and they didn't keep nails in stock. Then he went out and started ahead again, but took a creel in himself, and turned and got into the same store again. "Hic," he said, "you got any nails?" This time the girl was a little provoked. "No," she said; "a hardware store is the place to get nails; we don't keep them." Out he went again, and started off as before, but got turned again, and came back to the same place the third time. "Hic," he said, "you got any nails?" Now the girl was mad, and snapped out, "No, we ain't got any nails; you're drunk, and you want to stay away from here." "Hic," he answered, "you ain't got no nails?" "No, we haven't." "Well (hic), if you ain't got no nails, how the deuce do you scratch your head?" The policeman took him off before her answer was sent in to his conundrum.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

Richmond has prohibited the steam-whistle nuisance.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias has been established at Sullivan.

Work on the new Masonic temple at Fort Wayne will soon be completed.

J. M. Wallace has been re-elected School Superintendent of Bartholomew county.

The City Council of Jeffersonville has abolished the office of City Assessor.

The Governor's Guards are preparing for the competitive drill at St. Louis in September.

A new Orphans' Home is to be erected at Jeffersonville this summer, at a cost of $5,000.

Philip Bush, aged 19, was recently thrown from a mule in Johnson township and dragged to death.

The floor of a barn at Logansport was removed the other day, and under it 248 rats were found and killed.

John L. Menaugh, for many years a county officer of Washington county, died, the other day, aged 72 years.

The Board of Prison Directors have elected Matt Huett clerk of the prison south, vice Dr. S. C. McClure, resigned.

The Government brings suit against Charles Dillingham, of Booneville, to recover $104 overpaid him while in the army.

A colored boy, as yet unknown, was run over by the gravel train, between Sullivan and Vincennes, and both legs cut off at the thighs.

The other day at a picnic near New Albany, Frank Frakes assulted Thomas Meagher with a hatchet, inflicting a dangerous wound on the head.

Sweeney & McCormick, owners of the Pallas Theater, Columbus, which was burned last winter, have decided to rebuild, with many improvements.

The Board of Equalization of Dearborn county has discovered avoidances by taxpayers to the amount of $200,000, in sums ranging from $1,000 to $20,000.

Ernest Morris has given the Indiana State Museum several fragments of ancient ceramic art brought by him from 2,000 miles above the mouth of the Amazon.

The "Sophs" and Freshmen at the State University had a lively time the other night fighting over an effigy of Horace, which the former were proposing to, and did, burn.

Laura Baker, aged 16, living near Clarksburg, hung herself with a clothes-line in the wood-shed, it is supposed because her parents refused to permit her meeting with a lover.

A hen, the property of a farmer named Holland, living near Rushville, hatched an egg a few days since, and the production was a chick with two bodies, four legs and two necks joined to one head.

New postal routes are established in this State as follows:

From Dana to Quaker Hill.
From Round Grove to Remington.
From Shielville to Ekin.
From Center Valley, via La Clair, to Hall.
From Corydon to Leavenworth.

Dr. Alfred Patton, Hon. N. F. Malott and A. B. McKee, of Vincennes, have been selected to prepare a history of the old people of Knox county, to be presented at the meeting of the State Pioneers' Society.

The City Council of Lawrenceburg has made the following reduction in salaries: Mayor, from $600 to $500; Marshal, a reduction of $50; Clerk, $30; Treasurer, $75; Attorney, $75; Street Commissioner, $120; Market-master, $10.

The City Council of Columbus has required the Columbus Mutual Gas Company, which is about to lay its mains in that city, to deposit $5,000 in Government bonds as a guarantee against loss to the city by damage to the streets.

A correspondent says of the "whistling nuisance:" "In consequence of it everyone, almost, has lost his piety. The house-dog sets up a howl for rest; the weary invalid turns upon his couch and sighs for a better country, where legislators never meet; the anxious mother stuffs her babe's ears full of cotton to get it to sleep; the profane swear; the pious lose their patience, and the Universalists except the average Indiana legislator from their plan of universal salvation."

Investigation by experts of the books of County Treasurer James Reynolds, of Knox county, covering his four years in office, is finished. A report was made March 12 disclosing a shortage for 1877 amounting to $1,451, which was paid back by Reynolds. In April another report for 1878 was made, revealing $2,500 more. A final report is now made public covering the years 1875 and 1874. It shows a discrepancy of $6,993, making a gross total of $10,973.80. Deducting the amount covered into the treasury leaves $9,121.98 due the county.

Isaac Draper, of Sullivan, who thought he had reason to suspect his wife's fidelity, pretending to be away, watched his residence. Seeing his wife meet Wm. McCrory, about whom and his wife a previous scandal had existed, Draper rushed out of the alley and fired seven shots at McCrory. The latter fired two in return, and then engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle, in which McCrory's skull was cut, and one shot took effect in his breast, passing under the ribs and touching his heart. McCrory will die.

The practice of striking young girls on the soles of their feet in the Turkish Sultan's harem has been abandoned, but blows from eunuchs in charge of them on other portions of the body with light rods are still allowed. All are required to dress in light clothing, half decollete being the rule, and in winter they are much exposed to colds and lung diseases.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 26, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The banking house of John S. Williams, at LaFayette, is closed for repairs. Liabilities $74,000. John will want an office worse than ever now.

At Dayton, Ohio, a Miss Von Blummen, recently walked one hundred miles in twenty-six consecutive hours, on a track requiring thirty laps to the mile.

The New York Sun, says: "If Mr. Tilden is nominated, it will be because the people want him, and will have no other man." Then he will not be nominated, because the people do not want him, and will have some other man.

Hayes has concluded that Mr. McCreary, of Iowa, is not the man he was looking for, to fill a vacancy that has not yet occurred in the office of judge of the circuit court of the United States. Considerate Hayes. This time the senate done the vetoing.

Henri Waterson of the Courier-Journal, was sober one day last week, and attempted a graceful apology for his vile attack upon Hon. T. A. Hendricks. Henri finds that Kentucky is bound to stand by Hendricks, and he is trying to get out of the way of the crushing machine. Had not some of our democratic editors over here in Indiana better begin to taper off a little?

Another Napoleon has died beyond the bounds of France. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son Napoleon II., died in Austria; his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and the would be Napoleon IV., a grand nephew of Napoleon I., died in Zululand.

If Johnny Bull has any more belts to dispose, of it is only necessary to say the word, as America stands ready to enter any contest that may be proposed. The season of '79 has showered honors upon America's representative across the water; first Parole the fleet footed running horse was victorious, then Hanlan paddled his own canoe, and now Weston walks away with the Astley belt. Hurrah! for the American eagle, he is soaring high these days.

The president has fallen into the knack of the things so well, that he has a pigeon-hole fitted up in his secretaire marked "Possible Vetoes," another, "Vetoes in Case of Emergencies," and still another, "Veto Blanks, to be filled in by Mrs. Hayes in case of sickness." —Exchange.

In another appartment nearer at hand, pigeon-holes are labelled "Florida appointments," 'Louisiana appointments,' "South Carolina appointments," "Appointments for thieves," the latter is the same used by Grant.

The Press would have the people believe that Auditor Robbins appointed the new trustee of Franklin township of his own free will and accord. We do not believe such was the case. Auditors are not usually so anxious to assume responsibilities that can be avoided by delaying the matter a day or two. We surmise that the appointment was brought about by the pressure of innumerable small-bore politicians, in order to secure a majority of the township trustees and elect a republican county superintendent of schools.

Under the leadership of Professor Jordon, late of Butler University Ind., the following gentlemen sailed form the port of New York on Saturday last:

David S. Jordon, Indianapolis, Ind, Charles H. Gilbert, Indianapolis Ind, M G. Clifford, Indianapolis, Ind, Wm. W. Spangler, Auburn Ind, J. H. Manzy, Rushville, Ind, Charles Nash, Constantinople Turkey, D. R. Mills, Cologne Germany. Their chief objects are a geological survey of Switzerland (the Alps) and a visit to the principal places of note in England, France, Germany and Italy. The party will return to the United States some time in September or October next.

America is ahead again. The great pedestrian contest for the Astley belt and the championship of the world, was begun at Agricultural hall, in London, Eng., on Monday, June 16th, at 1 a. m.; the contestants being John Ennis, of Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Weston, of Providence, R. I.; "Blower" Brown and R. Harding, England. A dispatch from London at 11 o'clock last Saturday night, says: "The great contest is finished, and Weston is being proclaimed, with shouts and cheers, the champion of the world. Weston completed his 550th mile at precisely at 11 o'clock, thereby winning the belt, his bet and the championship. From 2 o'clock this afternoon until 8, Weston accomplished the astonishing feat of making five miles an hour. During these six hours the excitement was something wonderful, and the plucky hero of the hour was greeted with shouts and cheers as he boldly plodded along against time."

—Mr. Jerome Showalter and Miss Clara Wheelock, will be married at the Presbyterian church this evening, at 9 o'clock. Don't mention it.

That the Tilden boom, like the Grant boom, is bound to fail, is evident from the free expression of the democratic press of the west and south of which the following from the Holly Springs (Miss) Reporter is a sample.

"That was a wise thing in the Ohio democrats to nominate General Ewing for Governor. His currency views are sound, and if the Tilden bondholding faction of New York will just give him a fair chance he will be elected. It is to the interest of Mr. Tilden for General Ewing to be defeated, and we have no doubt his 'bar'l' of money will be used against him. The defeat of General Ewing in this race will strengthen Mr. Tilden's chances for the Presidential nomination next year, and the old gentleman of Gramarcy Park generally puts his money, when a canvass is in progress, where it will do the most good for himself. So look out in Ohio."

If there is any foundation for such surmises, (and there may be,) Tilden neither deserves a nomination or election by the democratic party. Uncle Sammy's personal grievance is a delusion and a snare.

Kentucky is solid for Hendricks, notwithstanding the opposition of the Courier-Journal. A special dispatch from Louisville, to the Indianapolis Sentinel, says:

"The recent strong indorsement of Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, for the presidency, by Governor McCreary, of this state, finds a most cordial response, not only among the masses of the Kentucky democracy, but also with many of the most prominent and thoughtful of the politicians of the common-wealth. There can be no question that Mr. Hendricks was the first choice of the Kentucky democracy in 1876, and had the voice of the state had free expression at St. Louis, instead of being suppressed by certain parties for a financial consideration, as is openly and generally charged and notoriously believed, that expression would have been in favor of Mr. Hendricks. To-day Kentucky is for him as unanimously and resolutely as Indiana, and Kentuckians now having a better understanding of the status of certain wire manipulators in this city than they had in 1876, will not again be suppressed or sold out. The democracy of Indiana and the nation may assuredly depend upon this. The recent assault made by Mr. Tilden's organ here upon governor Hendricks was a most providential stroke in favor of Mr. Hendricks as it revealed to Kentuckians the true inwardness of the very small and weak clique that has essayed to run the democratic party of Kentucky, and has strengthened the determination of the party to put its heel upon these trading demagogues."

Tilden's Cowardice Saved the Radical Party a Terrible Thrashing.

The disclosures of John F. Mines, as recently published in the New York World, extracts from which are given below, are of great moment to the American people, though given to the public at a late day. It will be remembered that just prior to the terminus of the Grant administration, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was appointed United States District Attorney at New York City, and was holding that position on the 4th of March 1877. Some time after Hayes had been seated, Mr. Mines was sent by a leading New York newspaper to interview Gen. Woodford concerning some matter of public interest, and being an old and intimate friend of the General, was invited into the private office, where an interview of an hour's duration took place, during which Gen. Woodford said;

"In regard to my acceptance of the District attorneyship. I can explain that by letting you into the secret of a little bit of history which may astonish you as it certainly would astonish the quiet citizens of New York. You know how much excitement attended the decision of the Electoral Commission that Mr. Hayes had been elected President in place of Mr. Tilden.

Threats were made here and at many other points that Mr. Tilden would be inaugurated on the 4th of March in spite of Grant and his army, that the Custom-houses would be seized to create a revenue, and that the democratic President would be seated by a grand popular uprising.

New York, it was plain, would be the central point of the new revolution. Mr Tilden would take the oath on the steps of the city hall at the hands of one of the democratic judges, and simultaneously the custom-house and the Sub-Treasury wolud be seized. Boasts were made that the business men of New York would make no opposition, but acquiesce in the situation from fear of their homes being given over to an incendiary mob."

"Do you think, General, there was any truth in these rumors?"

"I am afraid there was only too much truth in them. I know that President Grant and his advisers were very much afraid of the result. But Grant, though he was anxious, never hesitated about the course he was to pursue. He had determined to use every soldier and sailor and gun at his command to put down anything like a democratic rebellion.

I was sent for to Washington, and there consulted with the President and Cabinet and his military advisers in regard to the situation. Grant told me frankly that there might be trouble here; that he was seriously anxious in view of the great irritation of the public mind; that he was determined to secure the inauguration of Mr. Hayes at all hazards. He then asked me to accept the position of United States District Attorney at New York and insisted that it was my duty to do so. He freely admitted the possible perils of the position, and that I might be placed so that my nerve and judgment could alone avert trouble, since any attempt to inaugurate Mr. Tilden must be crushed out on the spot. Under these circumstances, and by the advice and solicitation of Senator Conkling, I accepted the appointment, received my instructions, and have had a very quiet and peaceable time ever since."

"But yet you think there was real danger? How could you have helped it if it had come? I don't see what the district attorney had to do with it."

"The danger was real—I can assure you of that. I believe that during the month that closed the Administration of Grant and opened that of Hayes the country stood on the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through, and it would have drenched the whole north in blood. If Mr. Tilden had listened to his more energetic advisers and insisted on attempting to assume the reins of government, we should have had war in these streets, and I should have been compelled to take an active part in it. No doubt there was a plan to inaugurate Mr. Tilden in this city, but his natural timidity and irresolution would not let him assent to it."

"But, General, suppose that, Mr. Tilden had been inaugurated at the City Hall—what could you have done about it here in a democratic city?"

"My plans were all laid systematically, you know my old habits of system, and approved by President Grant. We had quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. You smile, because you will never realize how near you were to a grand explosion, and that all the materials for a coup d'etat were lying loose around you—while good honest citizens went to bed unmoved at night, thinking that all the talk of resistance was mere campaign thunder. I confess that I do not want such another experience. I believe that we were in more danger of bloodshed than in the month that preceded the fall of Sumter.

But you have asked what I intended to do in case Mr. Tilden attempted to carry out his coup d'etat and have himself inaugurated on the City Hall steps or elsewhere in this city. My orders and intention were to seize him at once under a warrant charging him with high treason to convey him secretly and securely on board a government vessel lying in the East River and ship him to Fort Adams or some other secure point where he could undergo his trial. The first thing that any body knew of it, he would have disappeared, and the suddenness of the blow would have either disheartened his followers and taught them a salutary lesson of respect for the law, or it would have been the first blow of a terrific conflict between the law and its violators."

"Do you really believe, General, it would have been possible to arrest; Mr. Tilden?"

"I don't believe it—I know it. Of course it could not be done by calling out the regulars from Governor's Island and marching them up to Gramarcy Park, but it would have been done so quietly and effectively that all resistance would have come too late. Just as sure as he had dared take the oath of office he would have been whirled through these streets and landed in a gunboat. When he had got through with his trial for treason he would have been sick of playing president. While I was in Washington I had a long talk with Secretary Robeson on this subject —(you don't know him, do you? He's one of the best fellows in the world)— and we made all the arrangements for the use of his boats and men, not only to secure Tilden, but to overawe the mob by the gunboats and to shell them out if necessary. Robeson is very genial, but he is not a man to be trifled with, and we worked together admirably. Under our plans any resistance by Mr. Tilden would have been utterly impossible. As for the custom-house and sub-treasury, they were prepared for resistance and could have been strengthened by a sudden reinforcement of regulars so as to resist any mob. Regulars and marines inside the walls and a shell or two outside would have scattered an attacking party like chaff. Perhaps it was this knowledge of what the navy could do in the way of dispersing mobs that kept down the evil-disposed throng at Washington and New York.

"You see now how near we all were to trouble, and you can understand why I accepted this proposition at the time. Grant felt that he knew me and that I would carry out his orders under any and all circumstances. It was a time that might call for sharp and sudden work on the Atlantic line, and Grant, like a prudent General, made his preparations accordingly. Troops were quietly brought from the West and the south and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry and in our harbor, and you will remember that complaint was made in democratic newspapers about this matter and about the gunboats at Washington and New York. Republican newspapers laughed at it, of course, and most people did not know what to believe. If they had known how close the truth was their fears might have brought about the catastrophe. In that event the navy could have attended to the Atlantic cities, but a rising at the west would have been even worse in reality than in the anticipation. Thank God, Tilden was a coward and the whole thing blew over."

There it is, "thank God, Tilden was a coward," which he was. Then it was that Tilden should have been a Jackson, with bravery and cool courage in the defense of the right. Tilden had no right to consult his personal feelings, he sought the suffrage of, and was elected by the sovereign people; his duty was fidelity, not treachery and cowardice. The diabolical plot of Grant and his followers to set aside the verdict of the freemen of America by kidnapping a representative of the people, places the republican party lower in the scale of infamy than ever; even Mexico has not been able to equal such despotism. It seems to be the determination of the republican party to continue in power in America, though it be at the cost of many valuable lives, such being the case the sooner the terrible crisis comes the better; and when it comes, fraud, perjury, despotism, thieving, conspiracy and all the first principles of the republican party of to-day, will sink into oblivion, patriotism will once more rule supreme, and the star-spangled banner will again be the ensign of liberty.

Steele and Price.

For years the firm of Steele & Price have had the largest trade in their specialties of any house in the United States. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, Special Flavoring Extracts and Perfumes, have gained a reputation for excellence that no articles of their kind have ever yet acquired.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 14, 1879.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$47,663.47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	550.00
Due from approved reserve agents	4,111.51
Due from other National Banks	5,394.75
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9,151.53
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,327.98
Premiums paid	
Bills of other banks	1,100.00
Fractional currency, including nickels	13.89
Specie, including gold Trea'y certificates	740.01
Legal-tender notes	3,800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$126,363.24
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits	2,084.88
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	15,751.85
Demand certificates of deposit	7,426.51
Time certificates of deposit	3,100.00
Profit & Loss	
Total	$126,363.24

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S.

I, Geo. H. K. Moss, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. H. K. MOSS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1879. R. D. HARRIS, Deputy Clerk, DeKalb Cir. Court, Ind.

Correct Attest:
W. McINTYRE, }
E. BERRY, } Directors.
ISAAC HAGUE, }

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. 4t.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!
ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.
TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.
THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.
FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy five cents
FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMP'NY'S
CLOAK,
Shawl and Suit Department.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LINEN SUITS, LAWN SUITS,
PERCALE SUITS, GINGHAM SUITS,
STUFF AND SILK SUITS,

Elegantly made up in the latest styles and at extremely low prices. Also a some line of Silk and Drap De'ete Garments, In the newest and most elegant shapes. SHATLAND SHAWLS, in all colors. WHITE LAWN BASQUES, Infant's Circulars, in PIQUE and MERINO, elegantly trimmed. PAISLY, INDIA and CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, an excellent assortment. Bargains in REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS. Large assortment of LINEN and WORSTED DUSTERS.

DRESS GOODS.

We have now in stock the largest assortment of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS ever before offered by us, composed in part of GRENADINE BUNTING, in stripe and lace mesh, and in every desirable shade. PEKIN SATINS and GRENADINES in all shades and colors, at all prices. Choice designs in LAWNS and ORGANDIES. The most elegant assortment of

SILKS.

In plain black and colors, brocades, stripes, check, etc., than we have ever before been able to offer to the trade. Our stock of Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Lace Mits, Scarfs, Ties, Lace Goods, etc., was never so attractive.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellent Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

HIGHEST REWARD
Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!
These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.
Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address, W. O. HUGHART, *Commissioner,*
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Sientz, Sr., deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOSEPH SEWELL, Adm'r.

Attest G. H. K. Moss, clerk.

25-3w June 8, 1879.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 21-1y.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—New-mown hay.

—Circuit court is still in session.

—The new moon indicates a dry month.

—Tom Cuppy and Jack Ralston will buy your grain.

—Read the new advertisement of Messrs. Root & Co.

—Kin. Lanning has opened a new hotel. Lodging free.

—The Auburn cornet band—that is to be, will be a good one.

—The boy that engineers the street sprinkler deserves a chromo.

—We know a young lady in this village whose "goose is cooked."

—John Sugars and family spent a few days in Summit this week.

—Geo. H. K. Moss visited Fort Wayne during the early part of the week.

—The Northern Indiana Editorial Association meets at Syracuse to-day

—Who stole Wright's whip and lap-robe from his stable Saturday night.

—Geo. Weamer, of the Republican, has finished his little visit and is again at home on duty.

—Sell your grain to Cuppy & Ralston, after July 1st. You will find them at the Eel-river elevator.

—Give Cuppy & Ralston a call before you sell your grain. They want a chance to make a bid.

—W. W. Hoffman is at Bloomdale, Ohio, where he will take charge of the station for a short time.

—Notice the new advertisement of Root & Company, of Fort Wayne, in this issue of the COURIER.

—We had a circus in town Tuesday—a bona fide, live circus—but it didn't stop; it went right through to Garrett.

—Tom Hanna, of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Carnahan, Hanna & Co., Fort Wayne, was in the city Tuesday.

—Ensley's new wind-mill on the east side of the public square, has attracted considerable attention. It is a good one.

—Our regular quarterly statements for job-work and advertising will be presented next week. "Be ye also ready."

—W. H. Coombs, of Fort Wayne, of the law firm of Coombs, Morris & Bell, spent Tuesday in this place. He was courting.

—Last Sunday was the longest day of the year. How happy the fellow must have been who spent it with his sweetheart.

—The mem'ers of the carunna band have a reputation for gentlemanly deportment on all public occasions. They deserve it.

—It is pretty generally understood that Cuppy & Ralston will pay as much for grain as any other buyers in DeKalb county.

—Fort Wayne proposes to outdo all previous efforts on the Glorious Fourth. She is already preparing to cut a great big watermelon.

—A loose convict was roaming around the streets a day or so ago. From appearances he had been out about an hour and a half.

Lee Hollopeter is a proud, proud man. Well, he is. A little girl claimed its quarters at his house last Tuesday morning;—yes, it did.

—Sheriff Leas made a curtailed trip to Fort Wayne last Friday. He was long enough, however, to make a horse-trade with Judge Morris.

—George Grund, the good-natured tonsorial artist at Sam. Pommert's shop, doesn't take a back seat to anybody on the hair-cutting business.

—Billy Ryan came down town Monday afternoon without any shirt; said he forgot it. Fortunately, however, he had his coat and pants on.

—Messrs Cappy & Ralston take charge of the Eel river elevator again, on the first of next month, and will be glad to meet their old friends.

—Misses Anna Williams and Celia Rank attended the old settlers' meeting in a body, and express themselves highly gratified with the proceedings.

—After the first of July, Cuppy & Ralston will have charge of the elevator at the Eel River depot, and will pay outside figures for all kinds of grain.

—Dave Hampton and Tom Mays figured conspicuously in the circus crowd at Garrett last Tuesday. They went to see the animals—nothing more.

—McQuisten & Ralston have the boss beef-cutter. If you think we are giving you "taffy," step into their store and "see how the old thing works yourself."

—Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, called at the COURIER office last Thursday. He delivered a brief but happy address at the old settlers meeting.

—Fix up your dilapidated side-walks, quick; the town board has made a tour of inspection, and will pass an ordinance at once requiring new walks wherever needed.

—There will soon be a sale of real-estate for corporation taxes due the town of Auburn, if the delinquents do not pay up at once. Take our advice and save costs.

—Tom Sprott, the only original Tom, passed through this native vale on his way from the north, Tuesday morning. He was going to Fort Wayne; Auburn was too small fry.

—J. C. Loveland, of the Headlight, paid a visit to our quill department Tuesday afternoon. He says he is going to attend the editorial convention at Syracuse to-day or bust.

—Mrs. W. J. Austin took her departure last Saturday, accompanied by her little boy, for her old home in Richmond, this state, where she is now visiting relatives and friends.

—A base soda-water swindle was last Saturday perpetrated on Billy Shaffer, the accommodating clerk at Davenport's drug-store. Sherm. Hollister knows considerable about it.

—The Eel-River railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations, July 3 and 4, at one single fare for the round trip; tickets good to return on regular trains of July 4 and 5.

—That grave-yard melody, sent in a few days ago, can't appear this week. Our poetry typo is dead; got an overdose last week. We will endeavor to replace him, however, without delay.

—We owe Frank Leas for the pleasantest drive of the season, behind his little sorrel trotter, one evening last week. We passed everything on the road, and didn't exert ourselves, either.

—We are under obligations to Mr. L. Spangler for the names of the parties who accompany his son of this place, on a trip through Europe, the particulars of which are given in another column.

—Tiffin (O.) Herald: "Charles Cook has returned from Auburn, Ind., where he has been engaged in the railroad business, and will now remain here as a fixture at the C., S. & C. passenger house.

—Late Wright, the lumber and lime man, left last Monday for Greenville, Mich., where his wife is now visiting. He will also take in the pineries and purchase a stock of lumber before returning.

—Wheat along the line of the Saginaw road, is looking fine, and similar reports come from various points in the county. A few more such days as these will do the business, and then the farmers must toil early and late.

—In the vacancy made by Charley Cook's departure, Toby Rush manipulated the quill at the junction depot of the B. & O. He served his apprenticeship in just three days, and then laid off for his summer vacation.

—Circulars are out for a grand blow-out at Pleasant Lake on "the day we celebrate." There will be a walking match, dance, boat-race, and other refreshments; and the boys say, that everybody will have a g. g. t.

—G. W. Dawne, who lives near the northern line of this county, was a visitor at our office last Thursday. He is a firm, level-headed democrat, who appreciates his home paper and circulates it amongst relatives and friends.

—Dr. Sears, homeopathist, who came here a comparative stranger but a short time ago, is receiving his share of the people's patronage. He has been a close student, and is, withal, an unassuming and pleasant gentleman.

—The Hon. Peter Kiser was on hand last week, at the old settlers' meeting, with his little traditional scrap-book. He was of course anxious to talk, but as they limited him to twelve minutes, he got his back up and subsided.

—The Adventists say that this mondane sphere will be numbered among the things that were, after July 11. Young folks contemplating matrimony are advised to jump in at once; there's no telling where you'll meet again.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Auburn, for the week ending June 21, 1879: Lovina Ober, James Smith, Fannie Stroh, Wm. Skelley and Anna E. Shepler.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—As a rope-splicer, an expert, thoroughbred weaver of severed ropes, Goop Ralston claims to have no living equal. All parties needing repairs of this kind can get it done by him, on short notice and in a systematic manner, "free gratis without money."

—Misses Sadie Hollister and Susie Parrish relieved the monotony of our item factory, a few days since, by a pleasant visit. We expounded the mysteries of the printing-office to them, and they will doubtless soon start up an opposition paper.

—David McNabb, proprietor of the heading factory at the junction, sneaked off last Saturday to Cleveland, Ohio, all by "hisself," and he came back Tuesday double; that is to say, he now wears the matrimonial halter and is no longer his own boss.

—Jay Eastman, of the C. O. D. store, is looking for a corn doctor. We would refer him to Dr. Spooner, who, though not a specialist in that line, can "knock the stuffin' out of 'em." He pulled one for us, not long since, in a systematic manner and without pay(n).

—Some of the Garrett boys got on their ear and came down Sunday last to clean up the COURIER establishment, so we are informed. Sorry we were not in, as we're open for all engagements of that kind. Send us a postal next time you hanker for a fracas.

—Miss Jennie McClellan, the young lady who delighted the audience at the commencement exercises, Wednesday evening, by her superb musical treats, both vocal and instrumental, resides in Waterloo, and is a friend of Miss — Stratton, of this city, both being graduates of the musical conservatory of Fort Wayne.—Wabash Courier.

—The boss of the boot up-side down informs us that money is not only "the root of all evil," but it is also the direct agency which furnishes the locomotive power to the female equine quadruped—or words to that effect. We'll accept all the "agency" that runs in on us.

—I. N. Cool, the Ninth-street livery man, is up to his eye-brows in business. He sold a car-load of Cincinnati buggies between Friday noon and Wednesday night, and now hankers for more. They are manufactured by T. T. Haydock, and are made from good material.

—When a man sneaks off to his office and stays two days and nights without going home, with his shirt nearly tore off of him, what would naturally be inferred?—Kendallville Standard.

We can draw but two inferences. He either had the jim-jams, or his other shirt was in the wash.

—Out in the grove last Thursday, at the old settlers' meeting, a youngster from the backwoods, who had lubricated his interior anatomy with a few quarts of "fightin' licker," used his chin too vehemently and got a beautiful 'old settler' on his nasal prominence. He settled.

—The outside of Thursday evening's (we think it was Thursday evening's) Fort Wayne Sentinel, of last week, was printed on Thursday,—nothing strange about that, is there?—but the inside was dated the day before—Wednesday. Mr. "Make-up" must have been out late Wednesday night.

—The baby show at Fort Wayne, last Friday, was a big thing. Every mother expected her kid to lug off the first prize, and as a result there were a numerosity of irate females. The Sentinel says the exercises were agreeably interspersed with music, both instrumental and chin.

—A great many mercantile houses in neighboring towns are advertising and talking about "five-cent counters" and "ten-cent counters." This is all very well to make a display, but most of our merchants here can keep track of their nickels and dimes without the aid of a "counter." The COURIER office can.

—We have about eight hundred subscribers, (besides those that have paid) that will owe us $2.00 each on subscription, on the first of July next. There are many of our subscribers who can pay at one time as well as another, and we would be much obliged to that class if they would favor us now.

—We notice that Johnny Leasure, of Auburn, has acquired the habit of making occasional visits up this way, lately. Why is this thus, John, Jo-John?—Headlight. Stand up, John, if you are not busy—that is, if you are at Leasure—and state to the jury whether or not this grave charge is founded on fact.

—On the day of the old settlers meeting, the COURIER office was favored with some excellent music by the Corunna cornet band, for which the members of that organization have our thanks. Come again gentlemen, walk right into the sanctum and make yourselves at home; you will always be welcome.

—For liberality, Cal Husselman, the milk-man, beats 'em all. He not only furnishes rich milk and first-class dairy butter, at reasonable rates, but donates to his customers plenty of sour milk for culinary purposes, and semi-occasionally "sets up" first rate ice cream, free of charge. Who wouldn't buy milk of Cal?

—Charley Cook, the genial boy who has been in our midst since September last, having been tendered a better position at his home in Tiffin, Ohio, sailed for that point early last Saturday morning. She—or rather, we—will miss his raidant smile in his accustomed haunts, and he will doubtless find it essential to his happiness to make us at least a semi-occasional visit.

—Mr. I. N. Cool left for Cincinnati yesterday to purchase another car-load of fine carriages and buggies, which will be here in a few days. Those wanting good substantial buggies will do well to wait until he arrives. Mr. Cool unloaded a car load last Friday, 16 in number, and they are about all disposed of, which indicates that they take well with the people.

—To kill worms on cabbage, take 8 gallons of soap-suds, 8 ozs. capsicum, 8 ozs. saltpeter. Then dissolve 4 ozs. borax in one pint of warm water and add one pint of coal oil; after the coal oil is cut, mix all together and apply to 300 or 400 plants. The above is highly recommended by a gentleman who has tried it. The same mixture will prevent curculio from injuring plums.

A little boy was told by his grand mother to turn down a leaf in the family Bible every time he told a lie. At the end of the week the old lady asked him how many lies he had told in the seven days. He silently handed her the holy book. She turned over page after page and at length she said angrily: "Why, you little brat, you've lied all the way from Genesis to Revelation, and half way through the Psalms." The boy couldn't help it, for he was the son of a stalwart republican.

—Three maidens (?) from—who knows where?—spent a portion of last Monday in this place, on their way to—give it up again. Two of the la—females were white, to all appearance, and the other was the black sheep of the flock—a full-blown nigger—who seemed to act in the capacity of "foreman" of the gang. They got on a beer bum down at the Saginaw depot and skipped out at 6:50 for the north pole. They were evidently circus women, and were naughty, naughty girls.

—"Times are hard, Mr. Editor, and I must curtail expenses, so you will please discontinue my paper," said a careful and economical farmer recently, and relieved of the awful burden of paying for a newspaper for his family, he went out and invited four of his friends in to take something, two of whom took whisky the same as himself, and the other two took cigars. Expenses 50 cents, or three months subscription.

—Joe. Loveland, of the Head Light thinks that "with 40 bands to draw from at home, the county seat would be compelled to rely on Corunna and other small towns for music, as there is not sufficient musical talent in Auburn to build a first-class band, judging from past efforts in that direction." Now Joe, your Jo-aking again. Auburn proposes to have a band all the same, the musical talent of Corunna, Wa— or Spencerville (beg pardon) "and other SMALL TOWNS," to the contrary notwithstanding.

—The following persons were appointed by L. J. Blair, to serve as assistant marshals at the old settlers meeting, which was held in Auburn last week, viz: Nelson Ulm, Samuel Wasson, Jeremiah Rhodes, John Plather, J. J. Gaunshauser, Samuel Headly, Geo. Egnew, Andrew Casebeer, Samuel Learned, Willard Eddy, John Stearns, Wm. Haynes, J. R. Cosper, Jonathan Boyle, William Smith, Timothy Aldrich, R. G. Coburn, Samuel Long, W. I. Work, Joseph Shrvock, Ira West, J. M. Goetschius, A. Buss, Philip Gushwa, Henry Feagler, Adam Hartle, Alonzo Lockwood.

—An editor who will cast personal slurs, through his publication, on any person against whom he may have some trifling grudge—and an imaginary one, at that,—is a dishonor to the craft. When both parties have access to a newspaper, and carry on an open controversy, personal abuse is certainly disgusting enough; and where the act of one person is a real and not a fancied grievance to another, the latter may be justified in publishing the former, if he gives his reason for so doing; but this is a horse of another color. The case which has inspired these allusions is, as we regard it, a particularly mean one; though the shoe may be put on by whomsoever it fits.

—The business of the First National Bank of Auburn is in a flourishing condition, as will be seen by the quarterly report published in this issue of the COURIER. In comparing the present report with that of last quarter, we find the following:

DEPOSITS	APRIL '79	JUNE '79
Subject to check	$9,853 92	$15,751.85
Demand certificates	4,440.90	7,426.51
Time "	1,900.00	3,100.00
Totals,	$16,194.82	$26,278.36

Showing a total increase of deposits in three months, amounting to $10,083.54. This we consider an excellent showing, considering the difficulties growing out of the Hazzard crookedness.

—The Auburn Courier sighs for a brass band. It says that almost every cross-road town in the country has one and "sweet Auburn" must go to the rear. It won't be "sweet Auburn" during the time the new band does its practicing. A tom-cat fight is softest music, to a new brass band getting ready for its first public appearance.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

We are willing to take our chances on the "tom-cat" melodies, just the same, and we are going to do it; we need not necessarily be bored with the usual discords of a "new brass band," either, for a number of the gentlemen who will constitute the band are already proficient musicians. "Sweet Auburn" is determined to stay in the rear no longer, as regards this band business, and don't allow it to slip your memory for an instant.

MR. EDITOR.—I see by the last Waterloo Press that C. Kelly Baxter is still pursuing his occupation of lying as usual. He intimates that I, as president of the Editorial Association, had the regular session postponed, in order to go to St. Louis, and the man at the head of the Steuben Republican echoes the same in almost the same words. They are a very worthy pair, and it gives as much pleasure to say that they both falsify most egregiously. I was in St. Louis when a request came from the secretary, stating that he was advised to have it postponed, and Bro. Stoll also wrote me to the same effect, and desired me to have it announced officially. I had no desire personally to have it postponed. When Miller, of Angola, learns "the ways that are dark" of C. Kelly Baxter, he will know as much as I do, that C. Kelly Baxter is the biggest liar in four counties.

T. C. MAYS.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad will run special trains on the fourth of July, and carry passengers at half fare. The trains will run as follows:

NORTH.		SOUTH.
7.00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	1 45 a. m.
7 27 "	Huntertown	1 20 "
7 42 "	New Era	1 07 "
7 47 "	St. Johns	1 03 "
7 57 "	Junction	12 55 "
8 01 "	Auburn	10 51 "
8 15 "	Waterloo	12 38 "
8 31 "	Summit	12 23 "
8 44 "	Pleasant Lake	12 12 "
8 57 "	Angola	12 01 "
11 45 "	Jackson	9 15 p. m.

The Lake Shore & Mich. Southern railroad will run special trains from Kendallville to Toledo on the same day as follows:

EAST.		WEST.
5 30 a. m.	Kendallville	1 30 a. m.
5 48 "	Corunna	1 10 "
5 55 "	Sedan	1 03 "
6 08 "	Waterloo	12 50 "
6 32 "	Butler	12 25 "
10 15 "	Toledo	8 23 p. m.

Henry Waterson denies having received $100,000 for the influence of the Courier-Journal in 1876, in favor of Tilden, and relates the following to show the absurdity of the charge. He says:

"One Sunday night, 'over the Rhine,' in Cincinnati, a little group of newspaper writers and reporters were whiling away the leisure of the happy hours by discussing the problem touching the use which might be made of one hundred thousand dollars, supposing such a miracle should happen to a member of the company. Each mind took the journalistic bent. One would start a morning daily; another would start an evening daily; a third an illustrated paper, and so on. Finally, poor old General Willich stamped the nib of his cigar upon the edge of his mug, and as the ashes sparkled like snow-flakes in the moonlight and the orchestra floated off into the mazes of the 'Beautiful Blue Danube,' says he: 'Wel, oph ever I get un hundret tousand dollars, der newspaper peesnes may go to h—, und I shell chust go to Europe!'"

Token of Respect.

Among the nations of antiquity, an offering of perfumes was regarded as a token of the most profound respect and homage. At the present time, a present of a box of Dr. Price's exquisite odors, would not only be regarded as a token of respect, but enjoyed, to the last drop, with the greatest pleasure.

Stave and Heading Bolts.

The following price-list of stave and heading bolts will take effect July 1st 1879.

No. 1, red-oak stave bolts $2.50 per cord

No. 1, white-oak " " 2.00 " "

There will be no change in prices on elm stave bolts, and white-ash and bass wood heading.

25-2w C. BEUGNOT & Co.

Soldiers' Re-union.

The Union Soldiers' Association has determined to hold the second re-union at Auburn, the 19th and 20th of September next, and appointed the following soldiers as a committee:

G. W. Gordon, chairman; M. L. Duck, secretary; W. H. Mackintosh, A. Kinmont, T. C. Mays, R. Elson, J. W. McKay, John McClellan, G. H. Hoffman, B. F. Smith, R. H. Weamer, John Weaver.

R. H. WEAMER,
Sec'y, U. S. A.

John B. Gough on Temperance.

The American Temperance Publishing House, No. 29 Rose Street, New York, has just issued three of Mr. Gough's Lectures on Temperance.—

No. 1. "Our Battle Cry: Total Abstinence."

No. 2. "The Power of Appetite."

No. 3. "The Only Remedy."

In sending out these lectures, this house is doing a great good by giving to the thousands who have never had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Gough's words of eloquence the opportunity of reading them, and to those who have heard him it is unnecessary for us to urge them to send for and circulate them. They are printed in neat pamphlet form of 24 pages each, and contain Mr. Gough's portrait and autograph, which alone are worth the price asked for them. Price, 10 cents each, $1 per dozen. The three lectures are also published in one pamphlet, price 25 cents Address.

J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher,
29 Rose Street, New York.

Resolution of Respect.

It is with sincere regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of our beloved teacher, Thomas Johnson, whom it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst. By his death we have lost a kind teacher, the neighborhood a good man, his wife a kind husband and his two little children an indulgent father. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, his Sabbath-school associates, will ever pray that the kind God above will be a Husband and Father to his bereaved family.

In the days of useful manhood,
As a flower fresh in bloom,
He, our friend, was taken from us—
Laid within the silent tomb.

But if we would heed God's teachings—
Look afar with trusting heart—
We may hope to meet up yonder,
Where we nevermore will part.

BYRON E. WIDNEY,
D. W. REASONER
S. S. WIDNEY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will at the times and places hereinafter named, let to the lowest responsible bidders, certain work in the construction of bridges and the construction of embankments to bridges in seperate jobs as follows:

Monday, June 30th, 1879, at 10:30 a. m., on Morning Star road, one and a half miles north-east of Auburn. Same day at 3 p. m., one and a half miles north of Garrett.

Tuesday, July 1st, 1879, at 10:30 a. m., at mouth of Black creek on farm of W. I. Work, in Butler township. Same day at 4 p. m., on south branch of Bear creek, near the residence of Peter High, in Jackson township.

Wednesday, July 2nd, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Bear creek near residence of John Jenkins, in Concord township. Same day at 1 o'clock p. m. at Twenty-six Mile creek in Newville township. Same day at 3 p. m., one mile north-east of Newville, on river road.

Thursday, July 3rd, at 10 o'clock a. m., near Robert Culbertson, in Concord township. Same day at 2 o'clock p. m., near Adam Brown's, in Union township.

Plans and specifications and profiles of work can be seen and examined at time and place of lettings.

The lettings will be made at public outcry, and the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

B. F. BLAIR, Prest. of Board.

Modern Chemistry.

By the chemical skill of Dr. Price, we have now for our ices, creams and pastry, the most delicious fruit flavors. Those who wish to make their delicacies enjoyable, will make use of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, on account of their nice flavor and safety.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS
To come to Ft. Wayne and buy their clothing.
TELL YOUR FRIENDS
That our stoc of men's boys' and childrens' clothing is the finest, best and most carefully constructed and trimmed in the state.
ALSO SAY
That we mae no pretensions to be one of the many cheap (sheep's) clothing stores.
BUT ARGUE
We have the money, all the facilities and essential qualifications to sell first-class garments much lower than smaller concerns can buy inferior goods for.
COME TO US
And look at our stock, examine our styles and prices, and we feel assured of your patronage.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
C. O. D. One Price Clothers and Gents' Furnishers, 9 east Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Opposite North Door Court House.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Summer Normal.
There will be a
Summer Normal School
At Fremont, Ind., beginning July 15th, 1879, and continuing six weeks. Teachers will have no better opportunity for fitting themselves for the practical work of the school-room. Students desiring to review the common branches, or to pursue them as regular studies, will find ample accommodations for so doing.
PROF. SMITH, principal of the Fremont Graded and Normal School, will have especial charge of Grammar, Physiology and the
Teachers' Training Class.
Board reduced to $2.00 per week (seven days.)
Tuition per week $1.00
" " term 5.00
Address, W. H. SHAMBAUGH,
21-4w. Fremont, Ind.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat,
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-cm

TUTT'S PILLS
INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.
DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.
Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.
The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.
Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

AN OLD LOVE LETTER.

BY OSCEOLA.

The musty sheet before me lies,
With age and usage wore;
But still I trace, with eager breath,
Those lines—the same as yore.

"Your darling," and "I'll be at home
Next Sunday eve at nine,"
Are words as plainly visible
As any on the line.

She was at home, but where was I?
Two thousand miles away,
Writing her to "Pray excuse me,
For I couldn't come that day."

I wrote her a cold, cold letter,
Declaring her false to me;
"That she my name need never lisp,
And me no more she'd see.

"On that chap with a black mustache
Her smiles might all be spent,
And although my heart was breaking,
Time, of course, would heal the rent."

* * * * * * * * *

Twenty long, long years have passed,
And still I love as ever,
But she within her grave doth lie,
Down by the sparkling river.

That fellow with a black mustache—
I judged her wrong, you see—
Was her brother just come home
From a trip across the sea.

And so I sit—an old, old man,
My form with age is bent—
And read again those words of love,
For time ne'er healed the rent.

WHEELER'S RANCHE, IOWA.

THE AMETHYST NECKLACE.

"There, take her out into the sunshine, Jane, my little blue-eyed rosebud!"

She was a 6-months-old baby, with a complexion like peach-blossoms, and golden brown hair, parted away from a pure forehead, where the blue veins shone through the transparent skin like lines of sapphire.

"She is outgrowing that amethyst necklace," continued Mrs. Morgan, thoughtfully; "we must have another link of gold put on."

"Oh, a mother's love! How it softened the fire of those haughty eyes, and turned the proud lines around the mouth to caressing smiles. Mrs. Morgan's fashionable acquaintances would scarcely have known her now, as she watched Jane sauntering out upon the lawn with her infant charge. She was a very handsome woman, dark-eyed and olive-cheeked, with shining curls of raven hair, and a step like a Queen.

"How close it is!" she murmured, half aloud, pushing aside the lace draperies that veiled the wide-open window.

She rose, and, throwing a costly lace mantle over her shoulders, went out into the summer glow of the June afternoon, her fingers between the leaves of the book she had been dreaming over. As she passed the diamond sparkle of a large fountain, whose liquid streams rose into the air with a low, musical murmur, a sudden rustle and footstep startled her.

"A 6-penny-piece, pretty lady—only a six-pence to cross the poor gypsy's hand, and I'll tell you the sweetest fortune that ever fell to mortal lot."

She was a smoke-dried, swarthy-looking old creature, with piercing black eyes, and a sallow skin, half-hidden by the faded scarlet cloak whose hood was twisted round her head. Mrs. Morgan drew her skirts haughtily away from their chance contact with the gypsy's travel-soiled garments.

"Beware, woman!" she said, contemptuously. "We do not tolerate trespassers on the lawn."

"It's only a little I ask, pretty lady; 'tisn't much to the likes of you. Let the old gypsy tell the fortune she sees in that lily-white hand, all sparkling with stones like drops o' dew."

Mrs. Morgan's aristocratic features hardened. She drew back with a gesture of disdain. Then she said, angrily, "If you do not immediately leave me, and cease this importunate clamor, I will summon the attendants to turn you from the grounds."

"Turn me from the grounds!" echoed the hag, while her wrinkled face grew even a shade sallower.

"Yes; and have you lodged in the county jail as a vagrant. I shall not nor will not be annoyed in my own park with the impertinence of a miserable beggar-woman."

"Very well to talk of jail and vagrants, my pretty lady," retorted the gypsy, half-stifled with rage; "but you'd better not anger me, I can tell you! Ay, you may look at me! Look, and look as if you could strike me dead, for there are dark days in store for you. I see it in the glistening spots of your eye and the lines about your rose-red mouth. A time will come when you will wish you had spoken a trifle kinder to the 'miserable beggar-woman.' Remember what I say to you, lady! My words don't often fall to the ground, like the dead leaves off yonder blasted tree!"

Saying which, she vanished through the dense wall of blossoming shrubs. Mrs. Morgan was alone, with a singular thrill, half of superstitious fear, half scorn, at heart.

"Pooh!" she said; "what nonsense, paying attention to an old gypsy's angry vituperation."

Then Mrs. Morgan sat down on a rustic seat, where a spreading linden threw a circle of shade on the grass, and began to read.

Nearly an hour had she been reading, when Jane rushed out from the house, excitedly crying: "Oh, Mrs. Morgan, I have lost her! She's gone! What shall I do—what will become of me!"

"Gone! My baby gone?"

A scream of agony came from the mother's heart. Then she tried to speak, but couldn't. A thousand-pound weight seemed to press her tongue down. The green seemed to sway around her, and she lay motionless on the ground.

"It's just as I've told you," whimpered Jane, as the servants carried the screaming lady into the house. "She wanted to tell my fortin', and said we must have a teacup turned upside down; and when I come back from fetchin' it, they were both gone—the old woman and the blessed baby, which she offered to hold for a minute. It wasn't my fault—I'm sure it wasn't!"

All, all in vain were those months of eager search and keen disappointment—those flattering hopes and sick fears. And years crept by, each one drawing a deeper shadow over the occurrences of the past, and Mrs. Morgan had the certainty at last that she was a childless mother.

* * * * *

The dull December rain-drops were pattering steadily against the window of the close and gloomy room where Madame Severe's half-dozen pallid apprentices were gathered around a long table, heaped with lace and ribbons, and costly dress materials. There was a rustle of stiff silks at the door, and in sailed Madame Severe—a portly, arrogant woman, elaborately rouged, and decorated with much heavy jewelry.

"Nearly finished the lace skirt, Miss Judson?"

"Nearly, ma'am."

"Well, you may leave it for Sarah. And do you immediately go to Mrs. Morgan's, No. 16 Harley street."

Miss Judson looked shrinkingly out at the gusts of rain that drove fiercely against the window, beside which she was working.

"Through all this rain, madame?"

"Certainly," returned the portly dame. "I don't suppose you are going to dissolve for a few drops of rain."

Miss Judson rose timidly, and began to put her worn shawl and bonnet on, while Madame Severe talked only as a garrulous woman can talk.

"You must be very expeditious, Miss Judson. Time is money, you know. Take the measurements accurately—no blunders, mind, for it won't pay to offend Mrs. Morgan. She's among our very best customers. Now, quick about it!"

How keenly the wind blew—how heavily the currents of rain swept against her tender form, rendering all her attempts to keep warm worse than useless. It was small wonder that Anna Judson paused, sick and disheartened, to lean feebly against a lamp-post and take breath, before she was half through her dreary journey. Her eye turned instinctively down the close and narrow street of tumble-down houses opposite, a familiar and well-known location to Anna Judson.

"I must rest a moment," he murmured, and, shivering, leaned her frail weight on the friendly lamp-post.

"I wonder how Mother Hagar is getting on; I'd like to see the poor old creature who ha been so very, very kind to me.

Scarcely had tne thought suggested itself to her mind, before she crossed the street, and was gliding down the desolate and almost deserted purlieus to which she had been accustomed from a child. A few steps, and a dismal alley-way came to view in all its filth and dinginess. She turned into it, and ran hurriedly pp two or three flights of wooden stairs, which led to the very top of an old house. In the corner of a dark, dismal room stood a pallet bed, upon which was stretched a gaunt figure, with saffron-like skin, and matted iron-gray hair.

"Anna!—is it you, darling?" came the feeble voice.

"'Tis I, indeed, Mother Hagar!" responded the child, not without pressing her kind lips on the shriveled forehead of the sick woman. "Are you better to-day, mother?"

"Better!" echoed the hag, with a bitter laugh. "No, child, I never expect to be better any more. I am dying, I tell you!"

"Dying!" and Anna threw herself on her knees beside the pallet bed. "Oh, no, Mother Hagar, don't talk so! It makes me sick to imagine I'm losing the only friend I ever had in the world—the only person who loves me!"

"You are right, so far," said the dying woman, with a low groan, "for I do love you as my own child. But, for all that, you ought not to sorrow much for me; indeed, you wouldn't if you knew the grievous wrong I did you."

"You are light-headed this morning, Mother Hagar," Anna soothingly said.

"Perhaps I am; it don't matter much," the old woman responded, in a feeble voice. "But how does it happen that you are not at work to-day?"

Then Anna spoke of Madame Severe's injunctions, and her intended visit to the house of a Mrs. Morgan, in Harley street.

"Morgan—Mrs. Morgan!" repeated the woman, raising herself on her elbow. "That's strange—very strange that Anna should be going to work at Mrs. Morgan's, and I here on my deathbed. The priests are right—there is a something stronger than fate!"

"Mother Hagar, what are you talking of? I can't understand you this morning."

"Listen, then, child," said the old woman, in quick, convulsive gasps. "You've never been there before; it's a fine house, I've heard. You shall wear the gay gold necklace you have seen me looking at sometimes—the one with the amethyst clasp. It was a baby's necklace once, but it will be a pretty bracelet now for your slender little arm."

And she drew a quaint, old-fashioned ornament from beneath her pillow—a slender chain formed of links of wrought gold, with a superb purple stone blazing on the chased clasp—and fastened it around Anna Judson's wrist.

"But, Mother Hagar," remonstrated the astonished girl, "I ought not to wear this jewel; it is not in keeping with the rest of my dress."

"No matter—no matter! There will come some good from you wearing it. If they ask any questions, say you wore it round your neck when you were a baby."

She sank back, pale and haggard.

"Go, child—go!" she managed to articulate, pressing her hand tightly over her heart. When the door closed, she muttered to herself: "Did I not love the child so well I might take the sweet revenge in my coffin along with me, for I am dying—dying! But wrong enough already have I done her. No one can say that Mother Hagar is not even with the proud lady who would thrust the old gypsy into a prison to rot—ha! ha! Her threat came home to her well!"

Then the old gypsy sank away and died.

* * * * * * *

The fire blazed brightly in Mrs. Morgan's exquisite little dressing-room, where the windows were curtained with folds of cherry damask, and the foot sank half-ankle-deep in the rich, soft carpet. Mrs. Morgan, habited in the deep mourning she had never laid aside since a great life-sorrow shaded her existence, sat in a luxurious chair before the grate, musing over some half-read volume of romance. Close by the window stood another, a handsome brunette, with rosy cheeks and almond-shaped eyes. She was anxiously looking up and down the street, playing with her dark curls rather impatiently.

"Oh, here she comes at last; I thought she would never be here," said the spoiled beauty; and in a minute or two Anna Judson was ushered into the room.

"You are late," said the brunette, petulantly. "I shall certainly inform Madame Severe of your tardiness. But, good gracious, how wet she is! Don't come near me!"

But when Mrs. Morgan saw the frail little creature, her heart melted within her.

"Come to the fire, dear," she kindly said; then to the disdainful brunette, "Bring me a glass of wine, Nellie!"

"Upon my word, Aunt Morgan," said Nellie, shrugging her shoulders and speaking in an audible whisper, as Anna gratefully took the glass of port wine, "you couldn't make any more of that dressmaker girl if she were a Princess."

"My dear," said Mrs. Morgan, in an undertone, "a kind word or deed is but a trifle to us; yet how much good it may do Heaven only knows; and how much evil it may avert! If I had spoken less harsh once—Yet it is useless to repine now."

She looked with gnawing lip into the coral glimmer of the grate. Meanwhile, Anna rose in her quiet way, and began to remove her drenched shawl and bonnet. As the folds of the coarse tartan fell from her arm, the violet sparkle of the amethyst streamed on Mrs. Morgan's eye. With a faint scream, and deadly pallor, she arose.

"Child, where did you get that bracelet?"

The girl looked from Mrs. Morgan's pale face to the gleaming jewel, in mute surprise.

"Aunt Constance, are you mad?" exclaimed the brunette.

"Where did it come from? How did you get it? Speak, or my brain will burst!" reiterated Mrs. Morgan, breathlessly, grasping the little, shivering creature's arm.

"Mother Hagar—that is," stammered Anna, remembering the message of the hag—"it is a necklace I used to wear round my neck when I was a babe."

"Turn—let me see your face!" gasped Mrs. Morgan. "Who are you? Oh! who are you?"

Anna told the brief story of her sad life—how she had been brought up and apprenticed to Madame Severe by an old woman, who was no relative, but whom she had learned to call "Mother Hagar." When she had finished the strange history, Mrs. Morgan folded the weak, weary little seamstress in her arms, murmuring, through happy sobs and hysteric bursts of tears, "My daughter! My own lost love!"

Later in the day, Mrs. Morgan's carriage was drawn up in front of the narrow alley, and the pale lady in black ascended the creaking stairs to Mother Hagar's room. But death, the destroyer, had passed the threshold—of which the reader is aware—and sealed the eyelids into everlasting stillness. Mrs. Morgan was too late.

There, on the narrow pallet-bed, with the cold, gray shadows of the grave drooping over her rigid face, and hands folded on her pulseless breast, lay the grim old gypsy woman, who, years before, foretold the dark days that had so surely come. And the wrought links of the golden necklace, clasped with amethyst, were all that bridged over the great gulf of years that had lain between Mrs. Morgan and her lost child.

Even so slightly gleam the threads of destiny through the warp and woof of our daily life.

The Man from Maine.

A man from Belfast, Me., went down to Boston the other day. There he met an innocent-appearing young man, who called him by name, began glibly inquiring for well-known residents of that place, and put on such an appearance of innocence as to completely deceive the Maine man. The innocent young man professed to be the lucky drawer of a lottery prize, and invited his acquaintance to go with him while he got the money. The young man led the way to a room in the alley-way leading from Court street to Cornhill. Having secured the prize, the young fellow commenced to gamble with his money, and soon induced the Belfast man to loan him considerable money on bank checks which he drew. The game was worked so smoothly and plausibly that several hundred dollars of the Maine man's cash was transferred to the lottery-dealer's till, the till being at last closed and the money declared forfeited. The Belfast man, being a man of nerve, proceeded to knock down the lottery dealer, wrench open the drawer, and transfer the contents to his pocket. A confederate, who came to the rescue, was also knocked down. The Belfast man then, finding the door fastened from the outside, kicked it open and gained the street. During the day he met the innocent-looking young man, to whom he returned the amount that he had staked and lost, retaining $70 in excess of his disbursements, found among the funds he had clutched. This he took home with him to Maine, and has safely invested it.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

At Burrillville, R. I., Alonzo Anthony was fatally shot by James Driscoll, who "did not know the pistol was loaded, and snapped the cap, holding the weapon at the man's head, intending to frighten him." At Ridgeway, Ill., Mason Evans "supposed that an old pistol was unloaded, and, pointing it at his wife, pulled the trigger, shooting her through the head." At Norwich, N. Y., William J. Hopewell "took down a broken musket, believing it empty, and was horrified when it was discharged, killing his sister."

TYPICAL OCCURRENCES.

TWO CINCINNATI brothers began to spar playfully. One forgot that he held an open knife in his hand, and a blow severed the other's jugular vein.

"OH, you can't shoot," said a man tauntingly to a 10-year-old boy, who was playing with a gun, in Charleston. The boy thereupon shot the man through the heart.

GEORGE HOOVER, of Millville, Ind., married a second wife within six months after the death of his first. The Dunkard church, in which he was an elder, deemed his precipitancy a serious offense, and expelled him. The punishment had so great an effect on him that he has become insane.

AS MRS. HONORA LACY was driving from Wilmington, Del., to her home, in Chester county, Pa., the contents of the carriage, cotton and straw, were ignited by a match, and instantly the whole interior of the vehicle was in a blaze. The horses were frightened and ran away, and before they stopped Mrs. Lacy was literally roasted alive.

THE courtship of Miss Allen, by Adam Wilkerson, at Marshall, Tex., was distasteful to her family, and the task of driving the suitor away was assigned to her brother. Allen walked into the room where the loving couple were sitting, pointed a pistol at Wilkerson, and told him to get out. Wilkerson drew a pistol and declared his intention to stay. The firing was simultaneous, and Allen was killed.

A WOMAN in Los Angeles, Cal., became possessed of the notion that her little girl might, by slow starvation, be brought to such a physical condition that she would be translated to the spirit world without dying. With that end in view she fed the child on fruit only, steadily diminishing the quantity until the victim was horribly emaciated. Neighbors then interfered, much to the displeasure of the mother, who declared that the little one had reached a point where visions of spirit-life betokened the nearness of the expected change.

AS SHERIFF LUND, of Valencia county, New Mexico, was conveying to Santa Fe a desperado named Romula Baca, guilty of thirteen, and just convicted of two murders, in an open mail coach containing the Sheriff, prisoner, one passenger and the driver, Baca, sitting hand-cuffed on the rear seat, dexterously removing the cuffs, suddenly seized a pistol and bowie-knife in the Sheriff's belt, shot the driver dead, cut the Sheriff and passenger so as to disable them, and drove off with the coach team, mail and baggage.

MOYERS had just completed a prayer in a Methodist meeting at Parkersburg, Va., when a messenger told him that Galvin and Andrews wanted to see him outside of the church. He went out, and renewed an old quarrel with the two men. They proposed a fight, and Moyers agreed, stipulating that he should encounter only one at a time. The trio went to a field near by, followed by the whole congregation, and the struggle was begun by Moyers and Andrews. While they were fighting, Galvin sneaked behind Moyers and stabbed him fatally. Galvin narrowly escaped lynching.

ABOUT the 10th of December last a young man, son of a professor in the gymnasium at Darmstadt, in Germany, walked with his betrothed, a young and pretty girl, to a pond some two miles off in the adjoining woods; there they tied themselves together and jumped in, intending to end their troubles in suicide; however, the icy-cold water brought the gentleman to his senses, and he contrived to free himself and scramble out, leaving the poor girl, in spite of her cries, to drown, which she did. He was recently tried and sentenced to three years and nine months' imprisonment for the offense.

SOME roguish boys were playing "tick-tack" on the front door of Lawyer O. K. Chance's house, in Monticello, Minn. Mr. Chance pricked his ears, seized his revolver and ran out into the street in his night clothes, firing a hot shot at what he took to be his annoyers. The shot passed through the right arm of Miss Lizzie Hitten and lodged in her breast. Miss Hitten, an estimable young lady, sank into the arms of her escort, while Chance—who'll probably find himself anything but O. K. hereafter—went growling off to bed. In the morning he was aroused by the Sheriff, who invited him to step around and await the result of the young woman's injuries.

THE failure of a jury to convict the Yoakum brothers of murder, at Bakersfield, Cal., displeased the populace. A mob broke into the jail at night, and one of the prisoners was quickly hanged to the bars of his cell, a noose being thrown over his head, and the rope through the grating. Then the lynchers went to the other's cell door, and found that he was fettered to the floor. As they were unable to enter, they tried to lassoo him, as they had done with his brother, and then choke him to death by pulling at the rope; but he dodged the noose successfully. So they killed him with their revolvers, firing so recklessly that two of their own number were accidentally wounded.

A COUPLE stopped at Richmond, R. I., to get married. They were met at the railway station by a clergyman, to whose house they had intended to go, but it was found that only five minutes remained before the train that they wanted to take would be due. They decided to have the ceremony performed right there. Time was expended in making out the papers, and the station master shouted "Only one minute left!" before the tying of the knot had commenced. "Stand up, quick," said the minister. Then the whistle of the approaching locomotive was heard. "You take each other for better or worse?" the minister cried. "I pronounce you man and wife." The train dashed up, and the man and wife jumped aboard.

LONDON papers say that Prince Bismarck is declining in reputation and rapidly decaying in physique, corpulence rendering his huge form more unwieldy than ever. Puffy and unhealthy is the look of his flesh. No Kissingen can avail against that enormous appetite, which consumes largely of everything, but especially of bread, cheese and beer.

THE 6:28 TRAIN.

BY BOB BURDETTE.

It was during the reign of the good Caliph, when Abou Tamerlik came to the city of Bagdad, threw his grip-sack on the counter, and, as he registered, spoke cheerfully unto the clerk, saying:

"A sample-room on the first floor, and send my keyster up right away, and call me for the 6:28 train east in the morning."

And Basler el Jab, the clerk, looked at him, but went away to the mirror and gazed at his new diamond.

And Abou Tamerlik hied him forth and went into the booths and bazars and laid hold upon the merchants, and enticed them into his room, and spread out his samples, and besought them to buy. And when night was come he slept. Because, he said, it is a dead town, and there is no place to go.

And, before the second watch of the night, Rhumul em Uhp, the porter, smote on the panels of the door and cried aloud:

"Oh, Abou Tamerlik, arise and dress, for it is train time."

And Abou arose, and girt his raiment about him, and hastened down stairs, and crept into the 'bus.

And he marveled that he was so sleepy, because he knew he went to bed exceedingly early and marvelously sober.

And, when they got to the depot, lo! it was the mail west, and it was 10:25 p. m.

And Abou Tamerlik swore and reached for the porter that he might smite him, and he said unto him:

"Carry me back to my own room, and see that thou call me at 6:28 a. m., or thou diest."

And ere he had been asleep even until the midnight-watch, Rhumul em Uhp smote again upon the panel of his door, and cried aloud:

"Awake, Abou Tamerlik, for the time waneth, and the train stayeth for no man. Awake and haste, for slumber overtook thy servant, and the way is long and the 'bus gone!"

And Abou Tamerlik rose and dressed and girded up his loins, and set forth with great speed, for his heart was anxious. Nevertheless, he gave Rhumul em Uhp a quarter, and made him carry his grip, and he cursed him for a driveling laggard.

And, when he was come to the train, it was 11:46 p. m., and it was a way-freight going south.

And Abou Tamerlik fell upon Rhumul em Uhp, and smote him, and treated him roughly, and said:

"O pale-gray ass of all asses, the Prophet pity thee if thou callest me once more before the 6:28 a. m. east."

And he gat him into his bed.

Now, when sleep fell heavily upon Abou Tamerlik, for he was sore discouraged, Rhumul em Uhp kicked fiercely against the panels of his door, and said:

"O Abou Tamerlik, the drummah, awake and dress with all speed. It is night in the valleys, but the day-star shines on the mountains. Truly the train is even now due at the depot, but the 'bus is indeed gone."

And Abou Tamerlik the drummah swore himself awake, and put on his robes, and hastened to the depot, while Rhumul em Uhp the porter went before with a lantern.

For it was pitch dark and raining like a house afire.

And when they reached the depot it was a gravel train going west, and the clock in the steeple tolled 2 a. m.

And Abou Tamerlik fell upon Rhumul em Uhp the porter, and beat him all the way home, and pelted him with mud, and broke his lantern, and cursed him. And he got him to bed and slept.

Now, when Abou Tamerlik awoke the sun was high, and the noise of the street car rattled in the street. And his heart smote him, and he went down stairs, and the clerk said to him:

"O Abou Tamerlik, live in peace. It is too late for breakfast and too early for dinner; nevertheless, it won't make any difference in the bill."

"And Abou Tamerlik the drummah sought Rhumul em Uhp, the porter, and caught him by the beard, and said unto him:

"O chuck el edded pup! [which is 'Thou that sleepest at train-time'] why hast thou forgotten me?"

And Rhumul em Uhp was angry, and said:

"O Abou Tamerlik the drummah, hasty in speech and slow to think, wherefore shouldst thou get up at daybreak, when there is another train goes the same way to-morrow morning?"

But Abou Tamerlik would not hearken unto him, but paid his bill, and hired a team and a man to take him to the next town. And he hired the team at the livery stable, and he cursed the house that he put up at.

Now, the livery stable belonged to the landlord, all the same. But Abou Tamerlik the drummah wist not that it was so.

No Smoking in Here.

"You can't smoke in here," said a John street conductor to a countryman, who was pulling away vigorously at a 5-cent cigar in a car half full of ladies.

The man didn't seem to hear.

"I say," cried the man of the bell-punch, in a louder key, "if you want to smoke come out here on the platform."

"All right," returned the passenger, and he stepped out. "Didn't think it would hurt nothin'," he said, apologetically; "seein's there ain't any straw in the car to catch fire."

"But there are ladies there."

"Oh, yes; didn't think nothin' about that. Might get ashes on their gowns and spile 'em."

"It isn't so much that," explained the conductor, "but ladies object to smoke."

"Well, I didn't ask any of 'em to smoke, did I? They needn't object before they are invited."

"You don't understand. Smoking is disagreeable to ladies."

"Best reason in the world why they shouldn't practice it. Catch me smoking if it was disagreeable to me!" And he tranquilly puffed away at his 5-center."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A FACE AGAINST THE WINDOW-PANE

BY HATTIE E. S. CRESSY.

In a time-worn cottage over the way,
Both in sunshine and in rain,
One may see a maiden's face
Pressed against the window-pane,
Watching,
Oh, so dolefully watching,
For a glimpse of her loved one's form again,
Who, three long, weary summers ago,
Left her to cross the billowy main.

Pale,
Yes, paler grows
This lovely rose,
For her heart is breaking yearly.
Never a word
Has she heard
From the one she loves so dearly.

Other lovers have hoped and wooed in vain,
For the maiden's heart is on the main,
And she knows no emotion, save that of pain,
Since her heart's own lover comes not again

Still there quivers the faintest hope,
Deep, deep down within her heart,
That she'll yet meet her love again,
No more to part,
And still out through the window pane
She looks, but oh! she looks in vain.

"I'd forget him, dear lady;
He's not worthy of thee;
His heart's as deceitful
As his pet, the sea;
I have just returned
From the sea, lady mine;
Thy lover is married,
And lives on the Rhine."

These words were sung
'Neath her window, one night;
But long 'ere it was light—
'Ere Sol had hung
His lantern in the sky—
This maiden of the weeping eye
Was gazing through the window pane,
Toward the dark and restless main
Again!

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

PITH AND POINT.

RACY reading—News of the turf.

THE early fruit fetches the worm.

AN auctioneer is a man of more-bid tastes.

THE hair crop is very short this season.

ALMOST every German is a musical toot on.

WHAT a barber should talk about while shaving a man—About two seconds.

"BUSTHEAD" is the popular name for whisky in West Virginia. And those who indulge in it are usually "busted."

AN exchange asks: "In the vegetable race who ever saw the tomato catchup?" No one, of course; but the tomato can.

THE only position in which unflagging attention would prove dangerous is that of a railroad-crossing watchman.

"MY Soul's at the Gate," is the title of a new piece of music. He had better be careful, or he may find the old man's sole at the gate, too, some of these fine evenings.

JUNE, with a rose in her hair,
Sweet as her breath is sweet,
Her lips aquiver with song,
With a ripple of soft warm air
Stirred by her love-urged feet,
Is booming right along.

A LITTLE dog in a front yard will make more noise than a whole menagerie—particularly when a fellow is trying to slip out of the front door without making any noise, and the old folks happen to sleep right over the front stoop.—*Elmira Gazette.*

LITTLE BILLY was told: "Never ask for anything at the table. Little boys should wait until they are served." The other day, after reflecting seriously a minute or two, he asked: "Mamma, when little boys starve to death do they go to heaven?"—*Paris paper.*

SOME persons have a great faculty for getting on in the world. The little shaver who stood at the foot of his class when we were schoolboys together now proudly guards the left field in some crack base-ball club, and is playing for a fielding average of .976.—*New Haven Register.*

WHEN you see a woman going toward the river with a good-sized pole in her hand, and a wrinkle across her nose, you needn't think she's going fishing. Not much! she's got a boy down that way who promised her, with tears in his eyes, he wouldn't go in swimming.—*Stubenville Herald.*

RAPHAEL died without knowing the rapture it is to catch the expression on the face of a man who chases a street-car three blocks, and then, just before he makes the jump for the step, pulls up suddenly and goes back to the sidewalk, trying to look as though he hadn't just discovered that he hadn't a solitary, lingering red cent about his clothes.

HE looked up very humbly, and said he was sorry to be found in such a place, but he could assure the court that he was never in the prisoner's box before. "Never?" asked the court, with some severity. "Look-a-here, Judge," said the culprit, "name the fine, but for Heaven's sake don't spring that 'Pinafore' gag on a fellow."—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

TAFFY.

Of all confections in the list,
The girls deem taffy sweetest;
And, with a mouth well filled and kissed,
Their joy is the completest!
So boys, when they a-sparking go,
Are in the modern fashion—
They taffy lavishly bestow,
And counterfeit love's passion.
—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

Threatened Extermination of the Wild Pigeon.

Sportsmen are waking up to the fact that the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of pigeons is rapidly thinning out the species. Sporting papers are full of complaints about the manner in which netters and trappers capture and kill the birds at their nestings in Michigan and elsewhere. It is suggested that a law be passed by all States in which the pigeon brings forth its young, prohibiting the killing or trapping of the birds for three years. It is claimed that this would give the flocks a chance to recuperate to such an extent that similar laws would not have to be passed for years afterward. As a substitute for the pigeon during the years that pigeon-destroying is barred, the marsh blackbird is suggested. This bird is very abundant on the Calumet, Kankakee, and Illinois rivers. It is claimed that they are great corn and grain destroyers, and that they could easily be spared. To show the way in which sportsmen themselves massacre pigeons, 14,000 birds have recently been caged for slaughter at Peoria. The Illinois State Sportsman's Association is holding its great annual shoot there this week.—*Chicago Journal.*

SABBATH READING.

The Blossoming Staff.

A SCANDINAVIAN LEGEND.

The gray old father's task was done.
And forth he went at set of sun—

His task of penance, prayer and fast;
And through the dark stone porch he passed—

Ayliffe, the priest, austerely meek;
His form was bowed, his brow was bleak;

Like February gleams, his glance
Lit up his withered countenance.

His ass he saddled and bestrode,
And down the linden alley rode.

The rosy evening blushed and smiled
From cloudy pillows heavenward piled;

And all the lovely upland lay
Bathed in the soft, warm light of May.

Beauty and peace were everywhere;
The scent of flowers made sweet the air;

And the stern father almost felt
His wintry heart within him melt.

He muttered, "Pleasures are a net
Which Satan for the soul hath set;

"And love and beauty lure to win
The heart of man to deadly sin."

He crossed himself and grimly frowned,
And in his saddle turned half round.

His stout old oaken staff he plied,
And thwacked the ass's sounding hide

He passed the coppice, crossed the ledge,
And rode unto the water's edge.

All in the sunset's mellow gleam
He wound along the winding stream.

Under the ruddy sky it rolled,
A glorious river red as gold.

He paused beside the glimmering brink;
The ass put down his head to drink,

When lo! upon the wave, a bright,
Strange being floated in the light.

Her face was fair, and, round her bare
White shoulders, flowed her amber hair;

Her hand upon a harp she laid,
And, on the water, sat and played

A wild, low, pity-moving strain,
Full of deep yearning and sad pain.

Its tender cadence almost stole
A passage to his secret soul.

"Avaunt, thou water-witch!" cries he;
"Try not thy wicked charm on me!"

She said, "I wield no wicked charm;
I have no power to work thee harm.

"Exiled from heaven, I weep and wait,
A spirit most disconsolate."

"Thou evil one! I know thy race,
Banished forever from God's grace."

She clasped her slender hands in woe:
"O not forever! say not so!

"Here for our sin, with sad desire,
We pine in wood, or flood, or fire,

"Till Christ, in pity, shall restore
Our souls to bliss forevermore."

"To heaven and mercy," said the priest,
"Ye are no more than this poor beast."

"Ah, woe is me! and can it be
Christ died for thee, and not for me?"

And Ayliffe answered, cruelly,
"Christ died for me, and not for thee."

He shook his staff; "This rod I hold,
This sapless staff, so dry and old,

"With fresh young leaves shall bud and bloom
Ere you in God's great heaven find room."

Then far away her harp she flung,
Despairingly her hands she wrung,

Bowed low her sorrowing heart, and swept
Her long hair in the wave and wept.

Ayliffe the withered staff upraised
His beast to smite, when (God be praised!)

A pitying angel stooped unseen,
And touched the rod, that it grew green.

Like boughs in springtime thrilled with heat,
It put forth blossoms fresh and sweet.

His bosom shook with sudden fears;
It froze with awe, it thawed to tears.

And straightway from his withered heart
Young buds of love began to start,

And pity's gracious blossoming,
As when the woods are warm in spring.

And Ayliffe went. "Behold," he said,
"God hath rebuked my sinful pride!

"By this green token thou mayst see
Our Savior died for thee and me."

Then joyfully the river maid
Took up her golden harp and played.

Solemn and soft its music rang,
And all night long she sweetly sang:

Sang in her starry solitude,
"Oh Christ is dear! Oh God is good!"

I know that Ayliffe joyed to hear,
"Oh God is good! Oh Christ is dear!"

His staff he planted by the river,
To bloom and blossom green forever.

Deep in the sands it rooted stands;
Aloft its leafy top expands.

Now nightly those who tread that shore
Strange music hear, and evermore

The whispering boughs this truth recall,
That Heaven's great love incloses all.

—*J. T. Trowbridge, in Youth's Companion*

Moody's Opinion.

Mr. Moody is satisfied that tabernacle work outside the churches in the large cities is a mistake, since it has often happened in his experience that the converts have not attached themselves to any church. It is better, he believes, to address small audiences in the churches where the results of his work will be more certain to remain. Mr. Moody will pass the coming summer at Northfield, and early in the autumn will go to St. Louis, where he will remain six months, having the aid of Mr. Sankey, who returns from England. Mr. Moody was recently in Boston, and at a reunion of Christians he said if he understood this Christian life it was a battle. He had been in the fight twenty-four years. He started with the idea that after he was converted all he had to do was to fold his arms and "float right along into heaven." But he soon found that the Old Man was not dead in him; that the flesh still lived, and that the world and the devil were yet alive. From his experience and from careful reading of the Bible he had learned that when a person is converted he has only enlisted; the weary marches, the hard fights, the wilderness, the deserts, and the mountains are all before him.—*New York Tribune.*

The Scarred Face.

When I was crossing one of the mountains of California last summer, in a stage-coach, the driver said to me, "Pretty soon we will see 'Mountain Charley.' He is generally about the door of his cabin when the stage goes by."

In a few minutes we came to a small house in the forest, and in the dooryard stood a rough frontiersman, whose eyes and face were so disfigured that they presented a terrible appearance. Mountain Charley (as the people call him) had a fight with a grizzly bear many years ago. The poor man will carry the scars of that terrible fight to his dying day.

As I looked at the marks of the bear's claws on Mountain Charley's countenance, I thought how sin in the same manner leaves its scar upon a person's character. For example, a boy is detected in telling a lie. He is very sorry for it, and begs his parents to forgive him. He asks God to forgive him, too, but for a good while there is not the same confidence in that boy's word that there had been before. He still carries for some time the *scar* of that falsehood.

I knew a young man, who, under strong temptation, helped himself to some of his employer's money. Bitterly he suffered for his sin against God's commandment. Probably he has never touched a single dime dishonestly since he repented of that first transgression, yet he brought on himself great shame and suffering. His character got an ugly scar which will require many years for him to outgrow.

Rev. Dr. M—— was an excellent and useful minister, but in his early life he had injured his health by habits of licentiousness. God's grace made Dr. M—— an instrument of great good to others, but it did not get the bad effects of early sin out of his bodily constitution. He carried the scar until the last day of his life.

These cases and many more I might name are warnings to the young. Sin is a ferocious "beast of prey." If sin does not destroy the character and the soul outright, it maims the transgressor, and leaves a terrible scar. King David was once tempted to sin, and fell. The 51st Psalm shows the bruises of that fall. Joseph was also tempted. He stood true to conscience and to God, and we discover no scar of wrong-doing on his noble and beautiful character.—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

UNCLE SAM has paid $535,368,727 in pensions since he went into business, $355,480,664 of the amount being on account of the last war.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S manufactures last year amounted to over $96,000,000, among them being $30,588,500 worth of cotton goods, $11,709,000 of boots and shoes, and $9,222,000 of woolens.

THE average salary of Methodist ministers in fourteen Southern conferences is said to be $572, and the average amount paid $438. In Northern conferences the average is $700, and the deficiency in payments about 12 per cent.

THE yield of petroleum from the Pennsylvania oil fields during March and April was 25 per cent. greater than during the corresponding months last year, and about three times as great as seven years ago. It has now reached 1,500,000 barrels a month, a daily average of 50,000 barrels.

THE returns of emigration from the Mersey during the month of April show an enormous increase. It appears that 65 vessels left the Mersey with 10,917 passengers, of whom 5,348 were English, 58 Scotch, 1,546 Irish, 3,809 foreigners, and 156 whose nationalities were not known. Their destinations were 8,931 to the United States, 1,723 to British North America, 48 to Australia, 110 to South America, 39 to the East Indies, 12 to the West Indies, 9 to China, and 44 to the west coast of Africa.

THE French savans have been calculating the probable business to be transacted through the Panama canal when completed. M. Levaseur puts it at 5,000,000 tons annually at present, and that it will be 7,250,000 by 1897. M. Cerisole puts the amount at 6,000,000 tons, and computes at $3 per ton, $18,000,000 revenue from tolls. The two statisticians estimate the value of the tonnage at $260,000,000, and $360,000,000 for the United States, and that it will gain one-quarter of European trade with China, Japan and Oceanica. The Suez canal was opened at the close of 1860; in 1871 but 765 vessels passed through, making gross receipts to the amount of $1,830,455; in 1874 the vessels had increased to 1,264, of 2,421,803 tons. The expectations for the American route are double the amount realized by the African after it had been some time in use.

Germans on Thrones.

During the last fifty years, the St. Petersburg *Gazette* remarks, all the newly created thrones in Europe, or those in which the male hereditary succession had from any cause lapsed, have been filled by Princes of German dynasties. A Prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg was elected ruler of the newly formed kingdom of Belgium, after he had shortly before refused the title of King of the Hellenes, which had been offered him. Princes of the same house married the Queen of Portugal, Maria II. da Gloria, in the year 1836, and Victoria, Queen of England, in the year 1840, and their sons have become the heirs to the thrones of those states. All attempts to fill the thrones of Spain and Roumania with rulers not proceeding from German dynasties have proved a failure. Both King Amadeus, of Savoy, and Prince Couza, a born Roumanian, were after a brief period of rule, compelled to leave the countries of which they had become the sovereigns. The throne of Greece was first occupied by a Prince of the Bavarian dynasty, Otto I.; and after his dethronement by George I., a Prince of the Schleswig-Holstein-Senderburg-Glucksburg line. The present ruler of Roumania is a Prince of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the new Prince of Bulgaria is also of German origin. Fifty years ago the privilege of filling vacant or newly created thrones belonged almost exclusively to France and Austria; several thrones in Italy were held by Bourbons and Hapsburgs only twenty years ago. The *Gazette* adds that it must be admitted that the German Princes have understood their mission in the countries which they were called upon to rule better then the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs, as is shown by the histories of King Leopold of Belgium, Ferdinand of Portugal, Prince Albert, King George of Greece, and Prince Charles of Roumania.

THE LATE GEN. SHIELDS.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Old Veteran.

Gen. Shields once had a difficulty with Abraham Lincoln, which resulted in preparations for a duel. Shortly after his return from the Mexican war, a newspaper in Illinois, where he lived, published an article that displeased him very much. He called upon the editor, and said it was offensive, and insisted upon knowing the name of the author. The editor asked time to consider, and meanwhile consulted Mr. Lincoln, informing him that the writer of the article was a young woman. "Oh, I'll settle that," said Lincoln. "Tell Shields I am personally responsible for it."

This was enough for Shields, and he immediately challenged Lincoln to mortal combat. Broadswords were chosen as the weapons most likely to place them on an equal footing. The proceedings were conducted with great secrecy, and, in order to have the amusement to themselves a brushwood copse was chosen for the encounter. But friends had followed unobserved, and came up in time to catch the belligerents in the act of clearing a space for the fight by hewing down the brushwood with their swords. The ludicrousness of the thing was soon made apparent, and the affair ended in good humor.

There was a great deal that was good in Shields. He was downright. He sympathized with Irish liberty, though he came to this country when 9 years of age. He was not drawn into any of the military movements against England, because he looked upon them with the vision of a practical soldier. He wanted to see clearly more possibility of success than was ever made apparent to him. He was approached unsuccessfully for the purpose of getting his aid in several movements, the result of which proved the excellence of his judgment. Yet his military education, aside from that he got in the wars, was self-education. He never attended any military school.

He was fond of telling how he got the nine bullets that he carried in his body from the battles of Cerro Gordo and Chepultepec. The doctors, in order to clean the wounds, passed a handkerchief clear through his body.

He used to tell a story of a forlorn hope that he led during the Mexican war in order to relieve some English ladies, who were suffering privation and indignities in the City of Mexico. With a small company of kindred spirits, he penetrated to the heart of the city and released the sufferers, who were quartered in the American camp until the city was taken, and they were restored to their homes. Gen. Scott reprimanded him for this, but in such a slight way that it did not prevent his promotion.

Early in the late war, Gen. Shields' friends sought to raise an Irish brigade for him. Chief Justice Daly and others were foremost in bringing him out and organizing the brigade. He arrived late from California, with the understanding that he was to be given the command. Meanwhile Thomas Francis Meagher had been acting as General, and, although he gave Gen. Shields a grand dinner and reception, showed no disposition to give up the command. Shields was much disappointed, and by no means appeased with the command of a brigade under Banks, that was given him. He gained, however, the credit of winning about the only battle credited to Banks—the battle of Winchester. He had a pet project of capturing Stonewall Jackson, but complained bitterly that, just as his plans were about maturing, he was ordered, by Gen. McDowell, to retreat.

Gen. Shields was five feet eight inches in height, of compact build, and in his youth had dark hair. His eyes were dark and piercing, and gave him a wild look to strangers. He was very attentive to women, and fond of paying them compliments. He made long visits to friends in New York and throughout the country. He was once dining at the house of a prominent citizen of New York, whose wife, a member of a staid old Dutch family, did not relish Gen. Shields' reticence about his domestic relations. She took occasion to speak out bluntly on one occasion, proposing "the health of Gen. Shields and his wife." Some of his military associates present were quite surprised to learn that he was married, but the good matron carried her point, and in this semi-public way took the opportunity to warn some of her maiden lady friends not to lose their hearts. Gen. Shields leaves a wife and family at Carrollton, Mo. One son is 19.

He was a man of great physical endurance, and yet did not seem to take care of himself. He would eat and drink almost anything, and work as long as there was work to do. As a conversationalist he was a marvel. He seemed to remember everything he ever read. He was fond of Burns, and was born sufficiently far north in Ireland to have some of the air of Scotland wafted over to him. He had no petty national feeling that would prevent his admiring a poet of another nationality.

Swimming Extraordinary.

The six days' swimming contest at the Lambeth Baths, London, was brought to a conclusion on the night of the 24th of May (Saturday), at half-past 10 o'clock. It resulted in the victory of the channel hero, Capt. Webb, who succeeded in swimming altogether a total distance of seventy-four miles. Webb's performance must be regarded as a remarkable one, and another exemplification of the extraordinary power he possesses of being able to stay in water longer at a time than any other living swimmer. On the first two days he remained in the water fourteen hours each day; on the third and fourth days he averaged a little under thirteen hours; on Friday he took but little rest, and on Saturday he was in the water from half-past 11 in the morning until half-past 11 at night. No changes took place during Saturday in the position of the swimmers. Webb swam on quietly during the day, and Fearne, the only man able to make the semblance of a struggle with him, was too far behind to cause any interest to be taken in his exertions. A bouquet was given to Webb in the water, and at the termination of the proceedings he was presented with a medal. The following was the final record of the full distance performed by each man: Webb, seventy-four miles; Fearne, sixty-two miles thirty lengths; Beckwith, forty-two miles twelve lengths; Taylor, twenty-six miles eight lengths; Rowbottam (retired early in the week), ten miles.

HOME DOCTOR.

DRINK cayenne-pepper tea for a cold.

MAY-WEED blossoms, put into alcohol, make a superior liniment.

IN cases of ivy poisoning, bathe the parts with sweet spirits of niter.

RUB sprains, bruises or lameness with a paste made of salt and the white of an egg.

FOR burns, bind on moistened baking soda. It will give prompt and permanent relief.

IVY POISONING.—1. A decoction of the fresh bark of witch hazel (*Hamamelis Virginiana*), applied as hot as it can be borne, never fails to cure in two or three applications. 2. Take the common smartweed which grows around farmhouses and make strong tea of it; drink it freely, and also bathe the parts afflicted with this tea. 3. One-half ounce of salts of tartar, dissolved in two ounces of water and applied to the affected parts several times daily, will effect a cure.

ESMARCH'S TREATMENT OF CANCER.—Give Fowler's solution, one drop three times a day for three days, then increase the dose by one drop every three days till intolerance of the remedy follows. Apply the following locally: Arsenious acid and muriate morphia, each 0.250 gramme; calomel 2.00 grammes; powdered gum-Arabic, 12.00 grammes; mix. At first sprinkle only a little upon the ulcer, gradually increasing the quantity to a teaspoonful. This overcomes the odor, causes a hard eschar to form, and healthy granulation takes place.

MASTICATION AND DIGESTION.—All know that a lump of ice in a glass of water melts very slowly; but, if divided into pea-sized pieces and stirred round, it is melted with many times greater rapidity, each piece being dissolved from without inwards, and the surface exposed to the water being multifold greater. So it is with the food in the stomach, the juices of which develop for the purpose of reducing it to liquid form, to prepare it for yielding its nourishment to the system; the more numerous the pieces, and the smaller, the greater will be the amount of surface exposure, and the more rapidly will it be dissolved; hence the reason for chewing the food well.

LINIMENT RECEIPES.—1. For a family liniment for general use in all cases where liniment is desired, sprains, boils, sore-throat, headache, earache, etc., etc., take chloroform, iodine, oil of origanum, spirits of ammonia and tincture of opium, equal parts; cork tight, and shake well. 2. One ounce oil sassafras; one ounce oil hemlock; one ounce oil cedar; one ounce camphor gum; two ounces cayenne pepper; one ounce laudanum; three quarts alcohol. To be used where any liniment may be applied. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half-tumbler water. 3. Alcohol, one ounce; spirits turpentine, sulphuric ether, chloroform, laudanum and gum camphor, of each half an ounce; oil of cloves, one-fourth ounce. This liniment is also good for internal pains, as colic, pain in the stomach, etc. Take from ten to thirty drops in sweetened water, and repeat every twenty to thirty minutes until relieved. 4. One egg beaten light, half a pint spirits turpentine, half a pint good apple vinegar. Shake well before using.

AGUE CURE.—A never-failing remedy for ague in the breast is to wear a very small bag filled with alum. It must be worn continually while nursing a child. A neighbor has practiced it for the period of twenty years, and is now nursing the sixth child. After the birth of this last child, she did not at first think of using the alum until reminded of it by her husband one day, when she immediately had a bag made, holding about a large thimbleful of the alum, and attached it to a string, suspended it about her neck, slipping it down next the skin between the breasts. She now washes in cold water, and does all manner of imprudent things, such as hanging up clothes, bare-headed, bare-armed, but has had no return of ague. A number of others to our knowledge have used it with the same good results. This simple remedy is indeed worth being known by the masses of the people, when we consider how much some women suffer with this distressing and sickening complaint.

A Nihilist Outrage.

A Russian merchant has been the victim of one of the most diabolical of Nihilist outrages. Paul Fufajeff received a notice signed by the "Revolutionary Committee," in which a subscription of 40,000 rubles "for the use of the secret National Government" was demanded of him, the sum to be deposited by him at a certain place indicated by the 2d of May at the latest, under penalty of death in case of default. Fufajeff remained undecided whether to pay the money or hand over the anonymous letter to the police. At 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the 2d he went out, and then, for the first time, determined to appeal to the police for advice and assistance. Hardly, however, had he arrived in the neighborhood of the nearest police station when he received a violent blow on the head with an iron bar, which struck him senseless to the ground. The assassin immediately disappeared, taking with him 40,000 rubles which Fufajeff had in his pocket.

MRS. LAWRENCE makes speeches in the streets of Norwich, abusing the clergy and violently assailing Christianity. Her tongue is long and active, and she can always command large audiences.

AN East Saginaw grocer has secured a monopoly of the business in his neighborhood by connecting all the houses with his store by telephone.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

OATMEAL contains nearly 16 per cent. of flesh-forming constituents.

LESS wheat, but three times the area of corn, and twice of oats, has been planted and sown in Colorado this year, compared with last.

"PROF." HENDERSON, of the *Rural Farm*, requests us to state that he finds lamp-black, applied with a woolen cloth, the very best substance for burnishing the brass or silver-plated mountings of harness.—*Rural New Yorker.*

IF you have any raspberries, the canes must be tied to the trellis or stakes. The young shoots that are now coming will be next year's bearing canes and should be taken care of; five or six may be left on each strong plant; the rest are superfluous.

RADISHES should now be freely supplied with water, otherwise they will be spongy and unfit to eat. To have a constant supply of this excellent vegetable, sow a short row every week, say every Saturday. They can be grown between the rows of cabbage and other vegetables, but *water them freely.*

QUASSIA and soft soap is recommended for destroying aphides on roses and other woody plants. It is used by boiling four ounces of quassia chips for half an hour in a gallon of water. When cold and strained, add two more gallons of water and six ounces of soft soap. With this syringe the bushes.

THE man who farms his brains to their full extent year after year, and does not believe in occasional fallowings, will find at last that brains, like land, will run out.—*Albany Argus.* And the man who farms his land year after year without bringing brain power to his work will find that his land will soon run out.

THE unpretending but sweet little mignonette should be found in every flower-garden. Sow some seed in a pot or box; set the young plants in four-inch pots, one in each, and train them up for window decoration. I have transplanted young plants very successfully in the garden by carefully shading and watering them till they began to grow.

PEAS growing over a foot in height should be supplied with brush on which to climb. Trim each brush with a hatchet into a flattened or fan-shaped form, sharpen the ends so they can easily be stuck in the ground and set a row of brush to each row of peas. In beds of two rows the brush should be set on the outside, the tops leaning a little toward each other.

ATTENTION to little things about the farm, as in any other business, is what increases the profits. Plenty of eggs, a few chickens, a few calves, a colt or two help out wonderfully. If some of the perquisites arising are given to the children for the care bestowed, they will cheerfully help in the garden, and thus another important item is added to the well-being of the family.

TOMATO plants should never be allowed to lie on the ground; they give less and inferior fruit, and it will ripen late if they do. The best way is to train them to a trellis made either of wire or of wooden strips. Every branch should be tied up, and, later, when a quantity of fruit is formed, the tips pinched off; you will then be surprised to see the amount and size of the fruit you can gather from a single plant. In lieu of a trellis, you can use low, spreading brush to raise the plants from the ground, but it is not so efficient.

RECENT analysis at the Connecticut Experiment Station of about a dozen different specimens of corn-fodder, cut at different periods, give the highest amount of albuminoids to that cut Aug. 9, of carbo-hydrates to that cut Sept. 25, and the highest digestible ratio to a sample that was harvested in 1877. Analysis shows a much larger percentage of ash in sweet corn than in the ordinary field varieties, which confirmed the general opinion that it is much more exhaustive than common field corn. As the stalk increases in age, its feeding value diminishes.—*American Cultivator.*

THE use of salt in the care of farm animals seems to aid an economical digestion, and assists assimilation of the requisite normal amount of food; while it is also believed that it makes the flesh harder and gives the animal functions a more regular and healthy action. In England the average daily allowance of salt is for calves one ounce per day, 1-year-old animals three ounces, fattening oxen six ounces, and milch cows four ounces. Sheep, it is said, will never stray from inclosures where salt is kept for their constant use, provided, of course, running water is also found in the pasture.

ANY plants with soft, large, or hairy leaves are good absorbers, and are supposed to ward off malaria. The probability, however, is that, as a rule, such plants absorb much moisture by the roots, and give off much oxygen to the air, and hence they act in a two-fold manner—take up the moisture from wet soils, and thereby prevent much evaporation at the surface. Among trees the willow is a good example of the power of absorption; so is the cottonwood. Nothing will grow near them, from the fact that their network of roots ramify the soil to a great distance, and prevent small plants from getting a due supply. An instance is given in the *Journal of Forestry*, England, where a bog in South Wales, not only useless, but dangerous, was reclaimed by planting it with black (Italian) poplar. The roots ramifying the ground is said to have allowed the water to precolate the clay, and the bog was naturally drained.

How They Ran.

Old Skinner is a great lover of war reminiscences, and is not slow to tell of his own exploits in that way. As with most men, who pride themselves on a war record, Skinner also gives the best side of his tales to his own army. He was telling one of his grandchildren recently of a famous battle in which he was engaged. His description of the flying balls, booming of cannon, and charge of the troops was very vivid, and the little boy listened with increased interest. At last, when Skinner stopped to fill his pipe, the little boy asked:

"And did the enemy run?"

"Did they run?" said Skinner. "Great Scott, how they did run! My dear boy, they ran so like thunder that we ran three miles to keep out of their way, an', if we hadn't thrown our guns away, they'd have run over us, sure."—*Oil City Derrick.*

THE WORLD OF BUSINESS.

THE wheat of Texas has been mostly harvested, and the yield is good.

EVERY mill in Rhode Island, with the exception of that owned by the Atlantic Delaine Company, is running on full time. That one will be started soon.

VERY few men are idle in Massachusetts now. In some of the smaller cities and larger towns it is said that it is even difficult to find mechanics for small jobs, and that skilled workmen are in some places really scarce.

PEACHES are likely to be a light crop this season over the West and South. The record shows that Texas bids fair for a crop in some sections, but the distance and express charges are likely to make them costly North this year.

IN Connecticut many of the largest factories are employing more men than for several years, and some are running over-time. There is a good demand for skilled labor at fair prices, and good, steady workmen are not found idle.

IT is stated that within the last eight months some fourteen joint-stock companies have been formed in the United States and Canada for the manufacture of sugar from beets. The satisfactory success of the Maine company has given an impetus to this particular industry.

THE Lebanon (Pa.) *Times* says long trains of African ore have recently been taken over the Lebanon Valley railroad. Sixty thousand tons of iron ore have been imported lately from the North of Africa for making Bessemer steel. It came as ballast, and can, therefore, compete in price with that mined in Pennsylvania. It contains more phosphorus than the iron ores of this country and Europe, and is better for steel manufacture.

THE mining and manufacturing enterprises of the Lackawanna valley, Pennsylvania, are usually active, although wages rate low. The great works of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton, are running night and day, in full blast; turning out steel to fill orders from all parts of the United States. Last week the company advanced the wages of its laborers 10 cents a day, and cash payments are promptly made monthly.

MORE people are now employed in the mills of Paterson, N. J., than ever before. The greatest expansion is in the silk industry. To-day there are in Paterson not less than 500 looms owned by practical weavers, and operated under their immediate supervision in rooms, garrets and sheds, and every place where a loom can be worked. Whole families thus find employment in their own homes; the men do the most difficult part, and the women and children assist. The price of labor in the town has advanced, and common laborers are scarce at $1.25 a day.

Sergt. Hoff.

During the siege of Paris there was nobody more popular, and afterwards there was nobody more unpopular than Sergt. Hoff. He with his own hand slew twenty-seven Germans during the first six weeks of the siege. His gallantry was rewarded by praise lavished in his regimental order of the day and in a general order of the day, and the Legion of Honor was bestowed on him. The Minister of War told him it was very important that a dispatch should reach Marshal Bazaine, and offered him $4,000 to undertake the mission. It was perilous. He staked his head on success. It was easier for him than for many Frenchmen—he was an Alsatian and spoke German well. He said to the Minister of War: "I accept the mission, but I refuse the money." Howl after howl of indignation went up when it was found Sergt. Hoff had disappeared. It was said that he had always been a Prussian spy, and was now a traitor. The Government gave the key-note to these howls to save Hoff's life if he was discovered as he passed through the enemy's lines. He safely reached Bazaine. The war over he was made keeper of Vendome column. The keeper of the Triumphal arch died the other day, and Sergt. Hoff, to the delight of the Parisians, has been appointed to the vacant place.

Experiments with Roosters.

Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, the dentist, has been experimenting in tooth-grafting. Two weeks ago he took a couple of robust chanticleers and inserted in each of their combs a human tooth of the bicuspid variety, and to-day the teeth are as firmly imbedded in the combs as if they had grown there. A chicken-fancier who saw the fowls desired to buy them of the doctor, being under the impression that the birds were of a new strain. To secure their growth it was necessary to remove the nerves and fill the orifices in the teeth.—*Indianapolis News.*

Insanity and Matrimony.

A remarkable breach-of-promise case has been tried in London. Mr. Jackson contracted to marry Miss Paris. Subsequently he became insane, whereupon Miss Paris sued him for not marrying her, and has actually recovered $250. The Lord Chief Baron ruled that the action could be maintained, and that the defendant's lunacy did not make a bit of difference. It was argued that, so far from being incapacitated for marriage by his lunacy, he all the more needed a wife to take care of him.

THE Italians propose to cap the climax of centennial celebrations next November by commemorating the 1,800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

YOUNG farmer—How can we tell you "how to cure a ham" unless you inform us what ails the ham?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

SHEARER & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

AUBURN, IND.

17-3-m

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PIANTS, OIL S

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDCINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY

Druggists' Fancy Goods'

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the atet styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE,

19 EAST MAIN STREET

FORTWAYNE, IND.

Desperate Conflict With a Circus "Advance Agent"—Heroic Conduct of a Gallant Reporter.

(Virginia City Chronicle.)

Yesterday afternoon a dapper little man, with a two-ounce cane and a half-pound cluster diamond pin, came into the Chronicle office and asked if the amusement reporter was in. When the man he sought was pointed out the stranger grasped him warmly by the hand, remarking: "Delighted to meet you, sir—really, I am. I've heard of you at every place I've stopped on my way from New York. I had such a curiosity to see you that I got off at Reno and took a run up. But really I had expected to find a much older man, considering the magnificent reputation your dramatic and circus criticisms have given you. All of our boys told me to be sure and see you, if I didn't get abboard of anything else in the town."

"Ah," said the reporter, blushing in four colors, 'I am glad to see you. Might I inquire your name?'

"Well, here's my card," said the little man, handing out a piece of paper about five inches square, 'you may have heard of me before—Clarence DeLacy Slocum, agent of the Sebastian Van Buena Vista Circus and Menagerie. This is by far the hugest combination of gigantic circuses ever put on the road. We started out about five years ago in a small way, with not over 400,000 feet of canvas, only nine tents and scarcely 1,500 animals; but we gradually absorbed all the small-fry shows. They'd go into bankruptcy along the route, and we would buy their outfits. Sebastian, our owner, is the most sympathetic man on earth. He'd buy their little shows and pay double price, just to help the poor devils along. Money is of no account to him. He's traveling simply for pleasure and a desire to see the great West."

"I'd like to know him," remarked the reporter.

"Oh, he knows you—that is, by reputation. He has your picture set in a frame that cost him over $100. He was saying to me one night that whenever business was dull he just took a look at that phiz of yours and it always made him feel as happy as if he was obliged to turn five hundred people away at the door."

"How came he to get hold of my picture?"

"Oh, he begged it of De Murska or Modjeska or Clara Morris—I forget which. She hated like thunder to part with it, but you see he had loaned the great actress $10,000 once in Paris to buy a wardrobe and some jewelry for a new piece, and as the debt was never canceled she couldn't very well refuse. But I just came in to give you a little information about our show. I always like to give a man all the points when I know he possesses the talent to handle them in the right style. Some fellows down at Reno and Carson tried to pump me, but I didn't propose to let a description of my shows be mangled up by scrub writers. Besides, Sebastian telegraphed me from New York last night not to let anybody but you get aboard of the first grand description. Just mention four miles of cages containing wild beasts, with twelve new varieties of elephants and a recently-discovered monster from Africa called the jabberwock, which weighs 3,000 pounds."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir! and a man like you, with a fine descriptive ability and inexhaustible command of language which has made you famous in two continents—"

"How many columns do you want?"

"Oh, as many as you please."

"When will the show be here?"

"Perhaps not for two months; it takes such a long time to move the animals that our progress across the country is slow."

"Just so. Well, our figures for big circuses like yours are $150 a column cash down, and thirty per cent. of the gross receipts if the show is a success."

The circus agent seemed greatly affected. "Isn't that rather steep?" he said.

"It would be, berhaps, for a small provincial journal like the New York Herald, or even the London Times, but we circulate such a mammoth edition that the price is comparatively trifling. Fourteen freight cars come up every day with paper for our edition, which is worked off on five big Walter presses, lightning geared. Our expense for steam alone, sir, is $2,000 a day. We have more carriers than you could pack into your largest tent. Our Eastern circulation has been increasing at the rate of a thousand a day for the last two years. By simply cutting down the size of the paper an eighth of an inch our proprietor has saved enough to build four school-houses worth forty thousand dollars each, and endowed an orphan asylum in each county in the state. He doesn't run the paper for money, but just simply for his health and because he likes the country. Our mailing and folding machinery would remind you of the Risdon iron-works."

"Is it in this building?"

"Oh, no; this is simply the branch office—the place where we write up circuses. Our principal establishment—"

The circus agent groaned as if in agony and fled from the office.

Fashion's Prayer.

Kind fortune, may thi mersys endure forever; smile thou out ov thi loving eyes upon this fine bust ov mine.

Strengthen mi husband, and may hiz faith and hiz money hold out to the last.

Draw the lamb's wool ov unsuspicious twilight over hiz eyes, that mi flirtashuns may look to him like viktories and that mi bills may strengthen his pride in me.

Bless, oh! Fortune, my crimps, rats, and frizzles, and let thi glory shine upon mi paint and powder.

When i walk out before the gaze ot vulgar man, regulate mi wiggle and add new grace tew mi gaiters.

Bless all dri goods clerks, milliners, manty-makers, and hair frizzers, and give immortality to Lubin and heirs and assighns forever.

Lend me bi the side of colone waters and fatten mi calves upon the bran ov thy love.

Blister, oh! Fortune, with the heat ov thi wrath the man who treads upon the trail ov mi garments.

Take mi two children oph from mi hands, for they bother me; and take them to be thy children and bring them up to suit thyself.

When i bow miself in worship, grant that i may do it with ravishing elegance, and preserve unto the last the lily white ov mi flesh and the taper ov mi fingers.

Smile thou graciously, oh! Fortune, upon mi nu silk dress, now in the hands ov the manty-maker, and may it fit me all over like unto as the duck's foot fitteth the mud.

Destroy mine enemys with the gaul ov jealousy and eat thoum up with the teeth ov envy all thoze who gaze at mi style.

Save me from wrinkles and foster mi plumpness.

Fill both mi eyes, oh! Fortune, with the plaintive pizon ov infatuashun, that i may lay out mi viktims, the men, as knumb as images graven.

Let the lily and the rose strive together in mi cheek, and may mi nek swim like a goose on the buzzum ov krystal waters.

Enable me, oh! Fortune, to wear shoes still a little smaller, and save me from all korns and bunyons.

Bless Fanny mi lap dog, and rain bezom ov destrukshun upon thoze who would hurt a hair ov Hektor, mi kitten.

Remove far from me all the wails of the sorrowful, and shield mi sensitiff nature from the klamoors ov the widder and the rank necessity of the orphan.

Smile, oh! Fortune, most sweetly upon Dick, mi kanary, and watch over, with the fondness ov a mother, mi two lily white mice, with red eyes.

Enable the poor to shirk for themselfs, and save me from all missionary beggars.

Shed the light ov thi countenance on mi kammel's-hair shawl, mi lavender silk, mi point lace, and mi neklace ov diamonds, and keep the moths out ov mi sables, I beseech the.

Give me strength, I pray thee, to endure the sight ov young Dobbin's six-in-hand turn out, and smite with thi wrath all the snobs ov the period.

I have always been a friend to thee, oh Fortune, therefore bless me forever and ever.—Billings.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

Lima Democrat: Hayes' "rebel" postmaster general has given the long advertisement for mail letting in Mississippi to the Okalona States. This is one of the ways in which Kernan is to receive pay from the republicans for his "rebel yells." Who is it that endorses the sentiments of this paper?

NAPOLEON III. "kept the peace at the polls" with his army, and, by this sublime method, secured 7,300,000 votes out of 7,300,000 voters. The bayonet says: "You vote my way, or I will get inside of you." That is the beautiful equality and freedom of suffrage which the republicans are so desirous of bringing about.

A sensible Mississippian said to a Boston Herald correspondent when speaking of the negro exodus. "I am willing to stand my share to let our republican opponents in the north see how they like an influx of the negro. I will be one of one thousand men to give fifty dollars apiece annually to send negroes to Massachusetts free. When they get a hundred thousand there the whites will all join the democratic party. Also try the same thing in Vermont, give 'em fifty thousand negroes, and even Vermont would cease to be a republican state."

THE

FINEST LINE

—AND—

ARGEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FISHING TACKLE

Constantly on hand at

MAX G. LADE,

Sportsmen's Emporium, 58 east
Main street,
FORT WAYNE, - IND.

23-1m.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK

OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS

CORNICE, BRACKETS, DOOR AND WINDOW CAPS &c,

Manufactured to order on short notice, and at as low rates as can be had anywhere.

The ONLY Shop

In the county where this kind of work is done I ask the public to call and get prices on

Tin Roofing and Spouting,

And in fact all kinds of job tin, copper and sheetiron work, repairs, &c., &c.

Shop on Seventh street, first door west of Houston's meat market, Auburn, Ind.

19-tf. B. GOODMAN.

RAILROADS.

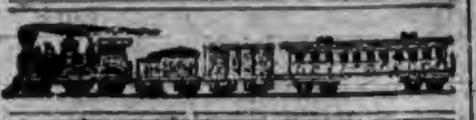

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 06 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "
GOING EAST.			
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,

—AND—

THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3	
FORT WAYNE	1 0 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 pm	32 pm	
Hartford	3 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 0 pm		
Cambridge City	5 7 pm		
Connersville	6 7 pm		
Cincinnati	9 0 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 5 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 0 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		2 27 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		pm	1 32 am
Louisville		pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	am		
Connersville	am		
Cambridge City	am		
New Castle	pm		
Muncie	1 26 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 10 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Ft, Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		am	
Lansing		am	
Detroit		am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 35pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20m	3 35pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 25am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 am	
Washington		8 40pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 0 pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52pm	12 28 pm	6 25 pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	[illegible]pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 40pm	[illegible]pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 47pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 06am
Detroit	11 50am	[illegible]pm	3 35am
Lansing		pm	
Saginaw		pm	
Bay City		pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Bohler, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN BOHLER, Adm'r.

Attest: GEO. H. K. MOSS.
May 26th, 1879. 21-3

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 6,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 18	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Lakston	10 13	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	10 35	10 27	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 38	11 37
Collamer	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 20
Columbia City	11 25	11 28	1 00
Collin's	11 45	11 50	2 26
Churubusco	12 07	12 12	3 06
La Otto	12 29	12 25	3 40
Cedar Creek	12 38	12 50	4 18
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 10	4 44
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 06
Butler	1 20pm	2 00am	5 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 00pm	3 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55
Denver	6 25	11 28	3 30
Chili	6 17	10 27	3 10
Roann	6 08	10 05	2 30
Lakston	5 48	1 25	2 51
North Manchester	5 36	1 12	1 38
Liberty Mills	5 28	1 12	1 00
Collamar	5 15	13	12 40
South Whitley	5 11	49	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 16	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 39
Auburn Junction	3 28	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	42am	1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 0pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	[illegible]	2 45	1 46
Albion	[illegible]	3 20	2 08
Avilla		3 30	2 24
Garrett ar.	55	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 28	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	5 40	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	[illegible] 22	4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 05	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin		7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION		9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2	1 22
Milford Junction		3	1 56
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis. J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street Auburn, Ind.

JUST RECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice.

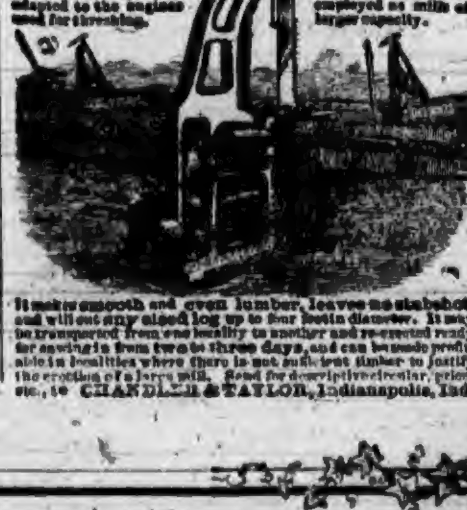

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubshot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 3, 1879. Number 27.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line, 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos.H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana.

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

A WOOLLY WEBSTER.

Bob Yancey, of Georgia, a Putative Son of the Godlike Daniel—The Story of his Life.

[Atlanta Letter in Chicago Times.]

It is not generally known that there is to-day living in the city of Atlanta a son of Daniel webster, but such is the fact. For the proof we rely not only on the intelligent account which the son gives of his own life, but also on the coroborative evidence of several prominent citizens, who say there is no doubt of the truth of the story. The son of Webster is a mulatto barber, well-known all over Georgia as Bob Yancey, a man of more than ordinary intelligence. In appearance he has some marks of striking resemblance to Webster, his broad forehead and widely-separated eyes are noticed as circumstantial proof as soon as you hear the story of his birth. A few days ago I had a conversation with Bob, in which he made the following statements. It is due to him to say that his story is corroborated by the members of his former master's family, who are still living It is as follows:

Robert Yancey, whose real name is Robert Webster, was born at Gadsby's hotel, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourth street, in Washington City, on the 20th of August, 1820. His mother was Charlotte Goodbrick, a mulatto of rare beauty, and her father was one of the old aristocrats of Virginia. Mr. Gadsby bought Charlotte from Billy Bullard, of Fredericksburg, Va., and took her to Washington to wait in his hotel. Daniel Webster boarded with him, and in this way saw Charlotte, and induced those intimate relations which supply a subject of this sketch. The matter was kept quiet in Washington at the time, though the truth was suspected by several of Mr. Webster's friends. After the birth of Robert, Charlotte became the waiting maid of some of the most distinguished ladies at the capitol. She was in the service of Mrs. Clay for a long time, and she continued to enjoy an intimacy with the greatest man of his time. Mr. Webster once gave her a beautiful gold necklace, which she accidentally left in a drawer in Mrs. Clay's dressing-case. Here her mistress found the necklace, and asked Charlotte whose it was. The girl was confused and frightened, and told the whole truth. It is said that Mrs. Clay showed the necklace to Webster, and asked him if he had ever seen it before. Afterward Charlotte was purchased by Mr. Webster. He took her to Boston and gave her perfect freedom, though she continued to be a housemaid in his home. She died in Boston only a few years ago. Bob frequently heard from her. He says she talked freely to him of his origin, and told him many anecdotes of the private life of Mr. Webster, to whom she was passionately devoted. When her son grew up he became the property of young Gadsby, who was a rash, hot-headed southener, and led the gay life so common in the old flush times. Once in Richmond he had been drinking and gambling desperately until he had lost all he had. He staked Bob, his body servant, against $500 in gold and lost. A man named Billy Martin won the son of Webster, but shortly afterward sold him to a Mr. Cunningham, of Charleston, S. C. This Mr. Cunningham was an uncle of Col. Ben Yancey, a prominent member of the present Georgia legislature. Col. Yancey fancied Bob, bought him and kept him as a body servant. Bob was such a faitful slave that his master in 1863 gave him his liberty and enough money to start a business in Atlanta. Here Bob did well and before the confederates surrounded the city had saved quite an independency. When Sherman's army passed through Georgia, with it came Captain Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster. He had heard the story of Bob's nativity, and accidentally found him while stationed in Atlanta. He bestowed various attentions on him. He gave him a picture of Daniel Webster, which Bob still has. Fletcher Webster was killed in a battle near Atlanta. Sherman's soldiers destroyed all the property Bob had accumulated. One hundred boxes of tobacco and other valuables of his were burned in the destruction of Atlanta. Bob now has a claim pending at Washington for recovery of damages. He says that when he went there a few months ago, several distinguished gentlemen who knew his origin paid him very kind attentions. He is getting quite feeble and is very poor. His creditors not long ago closed out his barbershop in Atlanta. Bob now does little but stand on the street corners and talk of the grand days he saw long ago. He speaks with remarkable accuracy of all the greatest men of Webster's time and refers to his parentage with evident pride. He will not associate with negroes and is passing his last days in complaining of the loss of what was once quite a little fortune.

Summed Up.

[New York Sun.]

How Hayes, the Fraud, towers up in comparison with the cowardly democrats of congress!

They opened a contest with him on the most vital question that can possibly be raised in a free government. They had the immense advantage of being in the right, and he the immense disadvantage of being in the wrong.

But he shows courage. He vetoes measures that are wise and necessary to the safety of the country. He vetoes them simply because they are contrary to the interests of the republican party. He stands up and does it like a man.

The democrats, on the other hand, like a pack of frightened sheep, abandon the field and run away after voting the money that is necessary to keep at the polls the troops they have repeatedly declared should never be allowed there!

The Latest Thing in Coffins.

Israel Hogeland, of Indianapolis, comes to the front with another surprising invention. It consists of an adjustable die or dies attached to the ordinary tile mill, through which clay is to be forced out in the shape of coffins of any size and length from the same dies. An outside earthen box is to be made to hold the casket. They are to be burned as other pottery, and finished up to suit the trade, Japanned or finished similar to slate metals. Some of our practical manufactures are said to look upon the invention as a success. If Mr. Hogeland succeeds it will certainly be a triumph in the mechanical world. The coffins are to be hermetically sealed, and will be made as cheaply as wooden ones. The patents are granted, and the machinery being fitted to go on with the work. If we can be laid away in an earthen vessel for a few thousand years, who will want to be cremated?

In The Coils of a Black Snake.

Flora Agnew, 11 years old, living in New York City, has been visiting at the house of her uncle, near Hunter's Range, Pa. She has frequently gone with her cousin, a girl of about the same age as herself, to drive the cows to pasture. Last Sunday morning her cousin was sick, and Flora went alone with the cows. When she had driven them to the pasture she started for the house, but becoming tired, she sat down on a mossy mound to rest. She had hardly seated herself before she saw a huge black snake coiled on a cluster of laurel bushes. She screamed and started to run, but the snake darted at her and circled itself about her body. She cried at the top of her voice and ran, with the snake drawing its folds tighter and tighter around her, till she fell down with fright and exhaustion. Her cries brought her uncle, who cut the snake in two with his knife and released her. It was some time before the little girl could speak. The imprint of the snake's folds were left on her body. The snake measured 6 feet 5 inches in length.

Raising Pigs.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is to get the greatest possible growth from his spring pigs. There is no period in the life of a hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible, as during the first six months, and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be taken, the growth of the pig will be seriously checked when it is from three to five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks is not sufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as they grow older; hence the pigs should early be taught to look elsewhere for a part of their sustenance. This is an easy matter; a little milk or nutritious food of any kind, in liquid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work; and it should be replenished frequently during the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunting" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture is a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to push the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough for the market; and, the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A slop, made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk, and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.

He Takes Presents but Gives None.

[From the San Francisco State.]

The Sultan of Turkey has shipped for Gen. Grant two full-bred Arabian horses of the kind that in those countries are esteemed above all price. Similar presents were made to Jackson, and we believe some other of our earlier presidents, but were refused. Grant was the first American president who ever accepted a gift, and in his semi-official trip around the world he seems to loose no opportunity to accept of all he can get.

Among the eastern nations the custom of making gifts is very prevalent; but these gifts are only nominally gifts, and the receiver is expected to give in return something of equal value. This is well understood by the English government, and in some form or other the presents which have been made to the Viceroys, of India, or to the Prince of Wales, during his visit to that part of his future dominions were scrupulously returned.

But this ex-president of ours, who goes tramping around the world, accepting princely and regal hospitalities, accepts without returning. Of course nothing will be said that we shall hear, but American character loses in estimation. If this is their great Sultan, these people will reason, the Americans must be a niggardly and mean-spirited nation.

A Wonderful Lake.

In Colorado is a ten-acre field which is no more nor less than a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produces thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will find it to fill with water, and by using a hook and line, fish four or five inches long can be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perch-like in shape. The ground is a black marl in its nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, on which was accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time, until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, though it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse.

While harvesting, the field-hands catch great strings of fish by punching a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having the strength to drive a rail through the crust will find, on releasing it, that it will disappear altogether. The whole section of country surrounding this field gives evidence of marshiness, and the least rain produces an abundance of mud. But the question comes up: Has not this body an outlet? Although brackish, the water tastes as if fresh, and is evidently not stagnant. Yet these fish are eyeless and scaleless—similar to those found in caves.

GOV. HENDRICKS.

A Mild Interview by a Gazette Representative.

Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks passed through our city on yesterday morning, en route for Hot Springs. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hendricks. A Gazette reporter met the party at Walnut Ridge, and was accorded an interview. Gov. Hendricks and wife were looking remarkably well, and appeared to be enjoying their journey, notwithstanding the inclement heat.

Mr. Hendricks denied that his visit had any political significance, stating that he was traveling only for recreation, after long, protracted and arduous labors at home. He said in response to inquiries, that he must decline to make speeches, or otherwise to make any inroads upon the rest which he had promised himself for the time of his visit. He will probably remain at the Springs about four weeks, when he will return to Indianapolis.

He referred with satisfaction to the spirit manifested by the south, and alluded to our senators as being characterized by a wise, statesmanly conservatism.

In other than political matters, the governor was quite free to converse. He spoke with interest of Albert Pike and his poems, of Col R. W. Johnson and others, and regretted that his arrangements would not admit of a visit among his friends at Little Rock.

Gov. Hendricks does not grow old. He is always the same noble-looking, affable gentleman, whose pleasing address renders him a great favorite of the masses, and whose energy never tires in his labors for the success of his party, and for the welfare of the republic.—Little Rock Gazette June 14.

SOLDIERS.

The Way Republicans Removed them from Office.

"Truth," in a communication to the New York Sun, says:

Of all the hollow, canting cries by the rump (only the rump remains) of the once powerful and intelligent republican party, this about democrats removing Union soldiers from office is the silliest. Let us see who removed the most union soldiers from office.

When Grant took up his abode in the White House, on the 4th day of March, 1866, the following soldiers of the union army were removed by Grant and his secretary of State, H. Fish; General Dix, minister, Paris; General Bartlett, minister, Stockholm; General Ewing, minister, the Hague; General Kilpatrick minister, Santiago; General Rosecrans, minister, Mexico; General Hovey, minister, Lima; General Sullivan, minister, Quito; Colonel Gleason, consul, Bordeaux; Captain R. F. Farrell, consul, Cadis; Colonel Duff chief of artillery on Grant's staff, Army of the Tennessee, consul, Glasgow; Lieutenant Kink, U. S. N., consul, Canton.

The Union soldiers, in many of the principal cities, were put out to make room for such men as McLean, Eastman, Irwin, and Campbell, at Chicago; Foulds, Stephenson, and Pullman, at Cincinnati; Robeson, in New Jersey; Murphy, Cornell, Laflin, and 'General' Arthur, at New York; Borie, at Philadelphia; Long street, at New Orleans; and Tom Settle, in North Carolina.

The rump of the republican party is on record, from 1867 to 1879, as being superlatively indifferent to a Union soldier's claim for a place if he lacked political backing. And there are today, and were during the whole of the eight years of Grant's miserable administration, fewer union soldiers in office than under the administration of Honest Andrew Johnson.

The republican rump has a great deal to say about Union soldiers when elections are at hand; but neither in their state conventions, nor in their district conventions have the Union soldiers any show with the blatant demagogue, bondholder, or shoddy contractor.

The people of the south thought proper to send to congress the men who went to battle for them, but the rump of the republican party, with its Grab, Greed, and Grantism, is conspicuous for ignoring the claims of the union soldier. The first to turn his back on the old soldiers was Grant, who had been exalted by them form obscurity to fame, and from indigence to affluence.

Volcanic Eruption.

The eruption now in progress at Mount Ætna or Mount Gibello as the Sicilians call it, a corruption of the Saracenic Gibbel Altamat meaning mountain of fire, promises to be one of the most remarkable of modern times. It seems to be extending from crater to crater, which the volcano can readily do, as it has not less than 80 cones, or minor volcanoes, in all—the largest being some 700 feet high. The principal crater is estimated at from two and a half to four miles in circumference, and from 700 to 1,000 feet deep. If all the cones should get to blazing and belching, the sight would be grand in the extreme—worth a journey to Catania to see. About 60 eruptions of Ætna are recorded, the most notable within the last 125 years being those of 1793, 1711, 1819 and 1833. The first of them continued an entire year, the streams of lava then being 30 feet deep. During the last one mentioned, there opened on the sides of the mountain many flaming mouths in the midst of tremendous explosions and convulsions, prodigious discharges of ashes, cinders and lava, which overran miles of cultivated fields and threatened the town of Bronte with ruin. The river of lava was then 30 miles long, over a mile wide, and 40 feet deep. The lava which in 1669 overtopped the walls of Catania may still be seen coiling over their summit like a frozen torrent. On that occasion much of the city and 15,000 of its inhabitants were destroyed. The earliest eruption mentioned in history was 470 years before the Christian era. Four years later, a vast volume of salt water is reported to have rushed down the mountain side. It was supposed to have come from the crater, showing, apparently, the connection between the volcano and the sea. A great eruption occurred in 1852, when mighty clouds of ashgray dust expelled covering the whole surrounding county. From two new mouths, on the eastern flank, issued torrents of lava, one moving toward Zaffarana, the other toward Giarra. One stream was two miles broad, in some places 170 feet deep, flowed 600 feet in an hour ordinarily, but when it approached abrupt cliffs it dashed over like a fiery cascade. One of the most striking features of the vicinity is an enormous gully—the Val do Bove—excavating the eastern side of the volcano. It is five miles across, environed by nearly vertical precipices of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet, on which are sections of numberless lava streams and beds of scoriæ, traversed by highly inclined dikes, and looks barren and dreary enough to be a part of primeval chaos. The summit of Ætna, being above the line of vegetation, presents, unless covered with snow a melancholy waste of lava, ashes, lapilli and scoriæ, from the center of which, in a desolate plain, ascends the principal cone. Around the base of the mountain is a productive region of corn, olives, grapes and fruits, from three to 11 miles broad. Ætna is, on the whole, a very respectable volcano, and its exhibitions are frequent and imposing.

An Indianian's California Ranche—A Splendid Home.

[San Francisco Letter to Baltimore Sun.]

E. J. Baldwin, everywhere known as Lucky Baldwin, worked on his father's farm when young, in Indiana. After twenty-five years of trial at various pursuits he drifted into the bonanza district, Nevada, and in a few years, by well-judged ventures in mining stocks, realized some millions. He became publicly known by building "The Baldwin," now so favorably known as a popular house, on Market street, San Francisco, 235 by 210 feet. Included in the structure is Baldwin's Theater. The whole, including furniture, cost $3,000,000. Traveling through Los Angeles county he fancied and bought a Spanish grant of 60,000 acres of bountifully watered garden land, and laid it out in princely style. Of this, 13,000 acres are moist bottom land, needing no irrigation. Outside of this he has artificially irrigated most of the property by means of six miles of eight-inch pipe, and beautiful lakes are formed here and there, with rustic bridges and other adornments. Some fifty rustic cottages are the homes of his army of working people. All sorts of farm buildings are tastefully arranged, and flowing artesian springs abound, of purest water. The orchard has 1,200 acres, with 18,000 orange and lemon trees, 2,000 almonds, 600 Italian chestnuts, eighty acres of English walnuts, 500 acres of choice grapes, innumerable apples, pears, plums, peaches and figs. He has 60,000 eucalyptus trees of twenty-seven varieties, and 3,000 of the graceful pepper-trees, our most ornate evergreen and drooping variety, bearing a profusion of pepper-looking spice-berries. A broad avenue is laid out, three miles long by 120 feet wide, lined on each side with eucalyptus trees. In the center is a row of pepper trees, making a grateful shade in that sunny climate, and the air is cooled by innumerable fountains. Soon a mansion in keeping with the surroundings will be erected on a rising knoll overlooking this fairyland, and some hundred tenantry, with gardens and cultivated fields, will enrich the landscape and make this charmed spot a paradise, where the proprietor can pass his declining years in peaceful contemplation of the romance of his creation.

Asking the Men to Go Where the Captains Dare Not Lead.

[New York Sun.]

The democratic statesmen who unhesitatingly assumed the responsibility of the extra session of congress, and then improved the earliest opportunity to sound a retreat from the stand they had taken, have placed themselves in a very awkward dilemma.

They began by declaring that the presence of the army at the polls is inconsistent with the free and independent exercises of the elective franchise. Sooner, they said, than that freemen should be awed at the polls by a menacing military force we will refuse, temporarily, all support to the army.

This is in strict accordance with the doctrines heretofore maintained by the most enlightened and patriotic statesmen of England and of this country. It seemed to be a principle which fully justified incurring the trouble and expense of an extra session.

But what is there left of the consistency of these men when, being hard pressed by the Executive, they hastily abandon the great principle of free elections on which they had planted themselves?

They tell us now that they have made the issue and the people will see to it that their views are maintained and established.

This, in the first place, is asking the men to go where the Captains have refused to lead. And again, it may be asked, if there is real, practical danger of intimidation at the polls, how can it be certain that the people, though convinced in their own minds, will successfully maintain the right by ballot?

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Holyoke, Mass., was last week the scene of one of the most horrible tragedies ever recorded. A man named John Kemmler, out of work and disheartened by idleness, shot and killed his three little girls, one of them 1 year old, and the others twins, 3 years old. He deserted his family in February, drawing what money he had in the bank, and went to Denver, Col. Lately he returned, however, and sent his wife up street to buy a hat, and when she was out of sight he called the children up from the street, promising them candy. He then locked the door and tried to poison the children with gruel mixed with cyanide of potassium. The dose was too bitter, however, and after taking several spoonfuls the older girl threw it up. The other children refused the poison. He then took one of the twins into the front room and shot her through the head with a revolver, leaving her weltering in her blood. He took the other twin into a rear room and put a bullet through her head, and she fell bleeding on the floor. The youngest girl was treated likewise, and all were dead, shot through the head. Kemmler worked surely in every case, placing his pistol so near the heads of his victims that their hair was singed and the flesh blown away. He thinks he was justified in the work, as he believes the children would come to want.... Alfred T. Sanford, son of Prof. Sanford, of the Chicago University, and Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge Holmes, of Syracuse, N. Y., were drowned, a few days ago, in Onondaga lake, near the latter place. They were rowing, and, in changing places in the boat, it was capsized.

Hon. A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who has been traveling with Gen. Grant in foreign lands since January last, has just returned home to Philadelphia. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Borie said Grant would probably reach San Francisco on Sept. 10.

The wife of Antonie Rolland, a celebrated French gunmaker, while on a tour around the world, fell into the Niagara river and was carried over the falls the other day. Her husband saw but was unable to assist her.... One of the most terrible boiler explosions that has ever taken place in Eastern Pennsylvania occurred recently near East Texas, on the East Pennsylvania railroad, at the iron ore mines of the Lehigh Iron Company, by which four men were instantly killed, two so badly wounded that they died shortly after, and several others more or less injured.

The mystery attending the death of Mrs. Hull, in New York, has at last been solved by the arrest and full confession of the murderer. The missing jewelry proved to be the clew, and the discovery in a Boston pawnshop of a cameo set belonging to the murdered woman laid the foundation for the detection which followed. The murderer proves to be a negro named Chastine Cox, who lived near the Hull residence, and was in the habit of doing odd jobs about the place. After having committed the murder and secured the plunder, he left for Boston, where he pawned a portion of the jewelry, and then returned to New York, where he remained for some days, but went back to Boston again, and there was arrested.... Another collision has occurred upon the New York elevated railroad, the fireman being the only person injured, however.

Thomas Dunkel, charged with killing his wife, killed himself in jail, at Buffalo, N. Y., with a razor given him to shave before the trial.... The New Jersey Court of Appeals has dismissed the writ of error in the case of Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett, convicted of the murder of Policeman Smith, and it now seems certain that the guilty pair will die on the scaffold.

A very serious railroad accident occurred a few days ago on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, near Buffalo, N. Y. A funeral car attached to the regular express train jumped the track, and, after dragging along a short distance, turned on its side and was wrenched from the train. The other cars held to the track. The coupling broke. The special coach left the track at the side toward the lake, and the body of the car, wrenching away from the trucks, landed almost bottom up. The car was badly wrecked. Of the eleven passengers, not one escaped uninjured, and two or three of them were so badly wounded as to render it doubtful if they will recover.

Weber, the piano manufacturer, is dead.... The schooner Cummings, arriving in New York from Para, reports the loss of the Captain and two seamen from yellow fever.

THE WEST.

The danger of allowing unauthorized military companies to carry arms was shown at Chicago last Sunday, when a company of Bohemians charged bayonets, and finally fired upon a crowd of hoodlums who were trying to enter the picnic grounds of a Bohemian school, which picnic the military were attending. A number of the crowd were hit by buckshot, though probably no one was killed. The company—called the Bohemian Sharpshooters—are all held to the Criminal Court.

The six distillers known as the Chicago "first batch" have at last received a full and unconditional pardon of all assessments, penalties, damages or claims of the United States against them... In the matter of the controversy between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and the old officers of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, in Colorado, United States District Judge Hallett has decided that the action of the latter company in gaining possession of the Denver and Rio Grande road, under authority of the State court, was illegal. An order on the latter road was granted, restoring possession to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Chicago elevators contain 4,328,467 bushels of wheat, 2,216,795 bushels of corn, 396,088 bushels of oats, 78,882 bushels of rye, and 78,627 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,089,469 bushels, against 1,444,802 bushels at this period last year.... Serious apprehensions have been aroused by warlike symptoms among the Northern Cheyennes and other tribes in the vicinity of Fort Reno, Indian Territory. Ten companies of troops have just arrived at the fort, to be in readiness to deal vigorously with the threatening redskins. The number of the hostiles who are ready for the war-path is between 2,000 and 3,000. Their cause of anger is the fact that the Government has refused them permission to leave their reservation for a hunting raid northward.

Hon. Robert M. Knapp, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, died at Jerseyville, Ill., last week, in the 49th year of his age.

THE SOUTH.

The Legislature of Georgia will convene the first week in July.

A horrible casualty occurred near Jonesboro, Ga., the other day, two young ladies, sister and daughter of J. L. Reynolds, being burned to death by the destruction of his house. Mr. Reynolds was severely hurt while trying to rescue the girls, while his wife is insane from grief.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says: "On Saturday night, at Sand Riffle, twelve miles distant, a party of unknown men attacked the house of Samuel Faulkner, severely wounding Faulkner as he ran from the house, and then setting fire to the dwelling, which was consumed, with its inmates—Harry Russell, aged 17 (who was also shot), and two children of Faulkner, aged 11 and 3 years. No cause is given for this brutal affair."

A bloody affray occurred a few days ago at Wellsville, Mo., between three brothers named Taylor and a man named Wren. The latter and two of the Taylors were killed.

GENERAL.

The University of Pennsylvania won the Inter-Collegiate boat-race this year, with Columbia second, and Princeton third.

The earnings of the Central Pacific (Cal.) Railroad Company for May were $1,541,000, and for the first five months of the year $6,298,100, against $6,410,300 in 1878.

POLITICAL.

The State Convention and anniversary of the Republican party in Wisconsin will be held at Madison, July 23.... Maryland Democrats hold their State Convention Aug. 7.

The State Central Committee of the Wisconsin National Greenback party have decided to hold their convention for the nomination of a State ticket in Watertown, Tuesday, July 15.

The convention of Nationals who withdrew from the Columbus (Ohio) Convention, held at Toledo, June 24, refused to nominate a ticket, as was anticipated. A platform of principles was adopted, containing the following financial planks: "That the United States should exercise its most vital function, the coinage of money, independent of any foreign power; that it is the duty of the General Government to supply the entire currency medium; that all bank issues of currency should be suppressed; that the so-called specie-resumption is a fraud and swindle; that the locking up in the treasury of the United States of the largest part of the scanty volume of the people's money we denounce as an atrocious crime, without excuse or palliation; and we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains."

At a meeting of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee, at Columbus, June 26, J. Frank McKinney was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, in place of John G. Thompson.... The Maine Republicans, at Bangor, June 26, nominated the Hon. D. F. Davis, of Corinth, for Governor, on the third ballot. The platform adopted asserts that this country is a nation, and not a confederation of States; that it is the right and duty of the Government to protect the citizens and insure an honest and pure ballot; that the action of the Democratic majority in Congress is a revolutionary attempt to coerce the Executive, and that President Hayes should be supported in his resistance to such attempts, and that it is a matter of rejoicing that the Government promises to pay are kept, and the dollar of the laborer is as good as the dollar of the capitalist.

WASHINGTON.

The President has approved of the joint resolution relating to the bridge across the Detroit river at or near Detroit.

The legal difficulty discovered by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the way of confirming the appointment of Secretary McCrary to an office which will not be vacant for nine or ten weeks induced the President to send a brief message withdrawing the nomination.... The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided to commence the Ingalls investigation in Kansas by a sub-committee of five, to proceed to that State next September, and to prosecute the Kellogg-Spofford inquiry in New Orleans next November by a sub-committee of three. Senator Saulsbury is the Chairman of the Kansas sub-committee, and Senator Hill will probably be placed at the head of the sub-committee for New Orleans.... Information has reached the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department that a new counterfeit $5 legal-tender note has made its appearance in Western New York. It is of the series of 1875, and bears the name of Allison, Register, and Wyman, Treasurer. It is executed on printed imitation fiber paper, which is lighter than the genuine. Bankers pronounce it a dangerous counterfeit.

FOREIGN.

Sixty-nine cases and bales of various kinds of merchandise and fourteen trunks have been recovered from the wreck of the sunken steamer Pommerania.... The agent of a heavy German cotton firm has absconded after involving his house to an enormous extent on the London market.

The belt given by Sir John Astley, emblematic of the long-distance pedestrian championship of the world, comes back to the United States once more, this time in the hands of Edward Payson Weston, who won it last week in London, after covering the greatest distance ever accomplished in these competitions. Weston walked and ran 550 miles in six days, beating Brown, the only other contestant who kept on the track, nearly 100 miles. Rowell, who held the belt, was unable to compete, on account of sickness, but has challenged the winner.

At the full sitting of the Bonapartist Senators and Deputies, a resolution was adopted declaring that, though the Prince Imperial is dead, his cause survives, and the succession of Napoleon has not lapsed, and that the empire will live. An address of condolence with the ex-Empress Eugenie was drafted expressing the deepest sympathy.... The English Court went into mourning for the Prince Imperial.

By the death of the Prince Imperial of France, Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon Jerome (nicknamed "Plon-Plon"), becomes the heir-apparent to the throne, according to the Prince's will, in the event of the restoration of the empire. He is a lad of 17 years. His mother is the Princess Clothilde, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, of Italy.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte occupies a rather peculiar, but in his case a perfectly-consistent, position with regard to the question of the imperial succession—a sort of dog-in-the-manger attitude, for he announces that he is a Republican now and always, and will not consent to be regarded as a pretender to the Bonapartist succession, and that while he sleeps on his rights, as the lawyers say, nobody else can put in a claim.... Serious apprehension is felt in regard to the anti-landlord agitation in the West of Ireland, and additional police are to be provided.

A Vienna dispatch says news has been received from Sofia that there have been several encounters between the Turks and Macedonian insurgents, in which the latter were unsuccessful.

The Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son, Prince Mohammed Tewfik, and the Khedive has signified his compliance with the demand for his abdication. The ex-Khedive is to receive a pension of £5,000 a year.... Abdul Rapman, pretender to the Afghan throne, who has hitherto lived under Russian protection, has invaded Badakshan, and the Afghan troops in Balkh have revolted.... The town of Bayran, Russia, has been nearly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kieff, St. Petersburg and Moscow for trading in explosives, which is prohibited.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Senate, on the 20th, continued the consideration of the Army bill. The measure was debated by Messrs. Carpenter, Ingalls, Kirkwood, Logan, Conkling, Eaton, Bayard and Thurman. The bill then passed—30 to 17, Mr. Burnside the only Republican voting with the majority—and at 2 o'clock in the morning the Senate adjourned. ——In the House, the minority of the Judicial Committee presented their views upon the subjects discussed in the President's veto message. Referring to the majority report, presented some days before, the minority say:

"The repeated efforts in said report to make it appear that the right or authority to interfere with State elections, or with the freedom and lawful conduct of any election, is claimed or asserted in any quarter, is hardly deserving of serious notice. The minority in Congress have made no such claim. The right of Federal supervision contended for applies to Congressional elections only. This is entirely ignored in the report of the majority. Their report proceeds upon the false assumption that the President advocates the use of Federal authority to supervise State elections. No such claim is made in the message under consideration or in any other message or utterance of the President, nor does the message advocate or justify military interference with the freedom of any elections. On the contrary, the President uses the following language:

"'Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but it is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles.

"'The true rule as to the employment of military force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it be in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of militia of the State, or of the military force of the United States. Elections shall be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehensions of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place of or perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration.'"

The report says it is conceded that, during the civil war, some Generals—among others, Gen. McClellan—issued orders interfering with elections where disloyalty existed, and that "these and similar orders undoubtedly exercised influence in securing the enactment of the law of 1865, which prohibits the use of the army or navy at the time and place of any general or special election in any State, except it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls, and also prohibits any military or naval officer from prescribing the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfering with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State. This law, with appropriate penalties for its violation, was approved by President Lincoln, and since its enactment we do not believe there has been any well-grounded cause of complaint of military interference with elections." The report of a Congressional committee in regard to the operation of the law in New York city is alluded to, in which it was declared that "This happy result [a free, fair, and honest election] was the consequence of the co-operation between the official advisers of city and United States officers."

In conclusion the minority say: "It is to remain a law of the land. All efforts for its repeal have been for the present abandoned. It is the constitutional duty of the President to see that it is faithfully executed. Many of its provisions are applicable to and only to be enforced on the day an election is held. Why should the authority to use all lawful and constitutional means to execute it be suspended or crippled on that day? To whatever extent this may be done, the law will be rendered a nullity so far as it is a law for such days only. Why should the day of election be excepted from the operation of this or any other statute? Surely, the need may be as great on that day as on any other. A proposal to impose like restrictions at every place where a court is to be held on the Fourth of July, or Eighth of January, or any other holiday or anniversary that is to be celebrated or observed, would be met with the jeers or contempt of all good men. The laws should be enforced and executed on all days and at all times and places. To abdicate the authority of the Government of the United States to execute its laws on the day of election would be a fatal mistake, and constitute a precedent of the most dangerous character."

On the 21st the Senate adopted the conference report on the Judicial Expenses bill—31 to 17. After a long discussion upon the proposition to strike out the item in the Postal Deficiency bill increasing the pay of letter carriers, it was voted that the item be retained in the bill. The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument was passed.——In the House a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Legislative bill. During the day's session there was utter apathy manifested, so that it was almost impossible to obtain a quorum on any vote, and no business of any importance was done.

The Senate confirmed a number of appointments on the 23d. That of D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, was reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely and placed upon the calendar for consideration by the Senate hereafter.——In the House, the President's Secretary delivered a message in writing, vetoing the Supplementary Judicial bill; also, announcing that he had signed the Army bill. At the conclusion of the reading of the veto message, the House proceeded to vote on the question whether the bill should be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 104; nays, 78; not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the proceedings were tame and of no general interest.——In the House, a resolution providing for adjournment June 25 was voted down—103 to 82. The Political Assessment bill was taken up, and the Republicans availed themselves of the parliamentary privilege to prevent action upon it.

Mr. Burnside introduced in the Senate, on the 25th ult., a joint resolution to the effect that the people of this country having for fifty years adhered to the Monroe doctrine, they "would not view without serious inquietude any attempt of the powers of Europe to establish, under their protection and domination, a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and such action could not be regarded in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward these United States." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Vest introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered printed: "That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the Government of the United States, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship." Mr. Windom read what he styled a political speech, reviewing the record of the Republican and Democratic parties for the past twenty years. A long political debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Windom, Saulsbury, Davis (W. Va.), Ingalls and Beck.——The House occupied the day in debating the Senate bill exempting from license and other fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or by internal motive-power of their own.

In the Senate, June 26, Mr. Vest called up the silver free-coinage resolution, but, objection being made, it went over. After a short executive session, the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill was read twice and referred. The regular order was resumed, being the joint resolution relating to the extra pay for Congressional employes. Messrs. Davis (W. Va.) and Allison engaged in a short discussion upon the financial questions. ——In the House, the proposition for revoking the leave of absence granted to members was made by Mr. Armfield, and objected to. The bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses and the bill making appropriations to pay the fees of Marshals and their general deputies, were reported from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed and referred. The bill prohibiting political assessments came up as business of the morning hour. Mr. Garfield sought an opportunity of speaking against the bill, but was cut off by the previous question, whereupon dilatory tactics were resorted to by the Republicans.

Isaac Butt.

Of the late Isaac Butt a lady writes: "One day he ran in hurriedly to see my father, who was out at the time. As he was rushing away without leaving any name, I ventured to remark, 'Who shall I say called?' The Home Ruler grimly replied, 'Tell your father the ugliest devil he knows called to see him.' We all knew who it was then." Going home late one night he was accosted by a desperate-looking ruffian in one of the suburbs of Dublin and asked what he was going to stand. "Well," replied Mr. Butt, meekly, "I'm sorry that I can't give you much, my friend, but what I have I will share. Here," he continued, drawing a revolver from his pocket, "is a weapon which has six chambers. I will give you three and ——." Here Mr. Butt found himself alone.

A Cunning Wife.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that a young wife of that city who is anxious to keep her husband at home evenings flatters him about the exquisitely dainty proportions of his feet, and induces him to wear boots about two sizes too small for him. He is on his feet all day long in town, and when he comes home at night she has a soft chair and a pair of loose, cool slippers for him, and by the time he, with great drops of agony pearling on his brow, has got off his boots, he comes to the conclusion that there is no place like home after all, and has no desire to go down town to lodge or to sit up with a sick friend.

PERSONAL.

John Hannah, of Alabama, died recently, aged 136 years.

Senator Carpenter has returned to Washington from the South, improved in health.

Secretary Evarts sent out a congratulatory message to Emperor William on the latter's golden-wedding day.

The man Sanders, of Belmont county, Ala., who dreamed that he should subsist forty days without food, and tried it, is dead.

It will be a long time before the Emperor of Germany will have another golden wedding.

Signor Canzio, son-in-law of Gen. Garibaldi, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for resisting the police in Genoa.

Mr. John B. Gough has ended his lecture tour in Great Britain, and is about to return home. He has given 115 lectures there.

Bishop Samuel S. Harris, the successor of Bishop McCoskry, is 42 years old, of fine presence and a moderate churchman. He was rector of St. James' Church, Chicago.

William Lloyd Garrison's will gives $300 to each of his grandchildren, and bequeaths the remainder of his property to his five children, to be equally divided. He left an estate valued at about $20,000.

Ohio statesmen are getting along in years. Judge Taft is 69; Senator Thurman, 67; Gov. Bishop, 67; Secretary Sherman, 56; Stanley Matthews, 55; Foster, 51; Tom Ewing, 50; and Gen. Garfield, 48. Uncle Bill Allen is still sweet 16.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has now come to still higher honors and responsibilities, hardly looks the strong commander that he is. He has a very slender figure, and there is something wonderfully pleasing rather than masterful about his expression. He has a bright face, gray hair, and a quick, yet womanly eye.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, has three children—a son being as tall as himself, although not out of his teens, and a daughter equally large for her years. "I ascribe their fine development to their being allowed plenty of sleep in their childhood, and never being allowed to keep late hours," said the Senator, when some one remarked upon the physical beauty of his children.

The late William Sloane, of New York city, who amassed a fortune of about $1,000,000 in the carpet business, left bequests to charitable institutions, connected chiefly with the Presbyterian church, amounting to $140,000; to his pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, $20,000; and $35,000 to be distributed among his old and faithful clerks, some of whom will receive $5,000 each, others $1,000.

A Lucky Bullet Saves Hundreds of Lives.

In the middle of the fight at Rorke's Drift, when the Zulus had fired the hospital, a rush was made by a band of the enemy to fire the storehouse, the other building which outlasted the defense. As fast as these Zulus came on with firebrands they were shot down, but one managed to escape the fire and got in close to the wall of the storehouse. The defenders, with their rifles through the loop-holes, could not slope their weapons to kill him, and it seemed as if his purpose of firing the thatch on the roof of the house would succeed. Fortunately, a young corporal of the army service corps named Atwood bethought himself of a plan to rid the camp of the Zulu. As luck would have it, there was a small square hole in the wall which had been used as a window, and the Zulu happened to get below this. Atwood, with his carbine, made his way to this hole, and, pushing out his weapon, let it hang pointing to the ground. It was impossible to take aim in his awkward position, so he trusted to fate. The Zulu had by this time stuck a firebrand on the end of his assegai and was in the act of rising up to set fire to the thatch when Atwood, not seeing the Zulu at all, but knowing about his position, fired the carbine with his thumb. The shot probably, in fact, saved Natal from an invasion of the Zulus. The Zulu at daylight was found at the spot with his skull smashed in, and the assegai, with the firebrand stuck on the end of it, held tightly in his dead hand.

Two Valuable Lessons Taught at West Point.

Two valuable lessons, not from text books, are taught at West Point—strict honesty and truthfulness. A cadet guilty of lying is expelled. There is no hope for him, and there ought to be none. Of all mean and detestable vices falsehood is the meanest and most detestable. A cadet guilty of dishonesty is expelled. Dishonesty and falsehood go hand in hand. They are twin vices. No young man who should show the taint of these vices goes through West Point if the authorities can help it. By extreme circumspection a youth whose imagination is too lively for his judgment may occasionally get through, and even rise to comparatively high command in the army afterward; but he certainly must walk with great care while passing through West Point; and, as to the honesty of its graduates, as a class, that, fortunately, is beyond dispute.

The Jersey City *Journal* believes that there are probably not over a dozen or so of perfectly able-minded adults in the world who have never told a lie, and the most of them have told a good many. It therefore wonders that the average man hates so to be called a liar.

George Kent, a brother of the veritable ex-Gov. Kent, for whom "Maine went hell bent," is an employe of the Treasury Department at Washington. He is 83 years old.

VETO MESSAGE.

Full Text of the President's Objections to the Judicial Expenses Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

After a careful examination of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which the sum of $2,690,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the Judicial Department of the Government, and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objection to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions to which I desire respectfully to ask your attention.

At the present session of Congress a majority of both houses, favoring a repeal of the Congressional Election laws, embraced in title 26 of the Revised Statutes, passed a measure for that purpose as part of a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." Unable to consent with Congress in that measure, on the 29th of May last, I returned the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, for that further consideration for which the constitution provides.

On reconsideration the bill was approved by less than two-thirds of the House, and failed to become a law. The election laws, therefore, remain valid enactments, and the supreme law of the land, binding not only upon all private citizens, but also alike and equally binding upon all who are charged with duties and responsibilities of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government.

It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal election laws. Its object is to defeat their enforcement. The last clause of the first section is as follows:

"And no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses, under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes or any provision of said title."

Title 26 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective franchise, and contains the laws now in force regulating Congressional elections.

The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows:

Section 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract, or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service in connection with an election or on election day until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

This section of the bill is intended to make an extensive and essential change in the existing laws. The following are the provisions of the statutes on the same subject which are now in force:

Section 3,679. No department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriation.

Section 3,732. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessaries of the current year.

The object of these sections of the Revised Statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any money from being expended unless an appropriation has been made therefor; and, second, to prevent the Government from being bound by a contract not previously authorized by law except for certain necessary purposes in the War and Navy Departments.

Under the existing laws, the failure of Congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the election laws would not prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint general and special Deputy Marshals, which they provide for, would still remain, and the Executive Department of the Government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of this bill contains a prohibition not found in any previous legislation.

Its design is to render the election laws inoperative and a dead letter during the next fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate the money for their enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting any department or officer of the Government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service on election days, until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first been made.

The President is called upon to give his affirmative approval to a positive enactment which, in effect, would deprive him of the ordinary and necessary means of executing the laws, still left on the statute book and embraced within his constitutional duty to see that laws are executed. If he approves this bill, and thus gives to such positive enactments the authority of law, he participates in a curtailment of his means of seeing that the law is faithfully executed, while the obligation of law and of his constitutional duty remains unimpaired.

The appointment of special Deputy Marshals is not made by the statute a spontaneous act of authority on the part of any executive or judicial officer of the Government, but is accorded as the popular right of citizens to call into operation this agency for securing the freedom of elections in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward.

Section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes puts it in the power of any two citizens of such city or town to require of the Marshal of the district the appointment of these special Deputy Marshals. Thereupon the duty of the Marshal becomes imperative and its non-performance will expose him to a judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the President, as the circumstances of his conduct might require.

The bill now before me neither revokes this popular right of citizens nor relieves the Marshals of the duty imposed by law, nor the President of his duty to see that this law is faithfully executed.

I forbear to enter again upon any general discussion of the wisdom and necessity of the election laws, or the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill; that the power vested in Congress to originate appropriations involves the right to compel the Executive to approve any legislation which Congress may see fit to attach to such bills under the penalty of refusing the means needed to carry out essential functions of the Government.

My views on these subjects have been sufficiently presented in special messages sent by me to the House of Representatives during its present session.

What was said in those messages I regard as conclusive to my duty in respect to the bill before me. The argument urged in those communications against a repeal of the election laws and against the right of Congress to deprive the Executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the constitution confers and requires are equally cogent in opposition to this bill. This measure leaves the powers and duties of the Supervisors of Elections untouched. The compensation of these officers is provided for under the permanent law, and no liability for which an appropriation is now required would, therefore, be incurred by their appointment; but the power of the National Government to protect them in the discharge of their duty at the polls would be taken away.

States may employ both the civil and military power at the elections; but by this bill even the civil authority to protect Congressional elections is denied us. The object is to prevent any adequate control by the United States over national elections by forbidding the payment of Deputy Marshals, the officers who are clothed with authority to enforce the election laws. The fact that those laws are deemed objectionable by a majority of both houses of Congress is urged as a sufficient warrant for this legislation. There are two ways always to overturn legislative enactments. One is their repeal; the other is the decision of a competent tribunal against their validity. The effect of this bill is to deprive the Executive Department of the Government of the means to execute the laws which are not repealed, which have not been declared invalid, and which it is, therefore, the duty of the Executive and of every other department of the Government to obey and to enforce.

I have in my former messages on this subject expressed a willingness to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of the election laws, but I cannot consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1879.

Symmes' Theory Improved Upon.

A correspondent of the *Journal of the Telegraph* submits the following: "We will suppose the earth to be a hollow sphere, with an opening at the poles of 400 or 500 miles in diameter—the shell being, probably, 1,000 miles in thickness. This leaves 6,000 miles diameter of space inside the shell. In the center of this space is a sun, having the same elements of light, heat and proportional power as the sun of our planetary system. As the sun, by a force as yet not fully understood, causes the planets to revolve around him in their orbits, so this sun in the center of the earth by a like force causes the shell to revolve around him, and also gives light and heat to the inner surface, which is composed of land and water, as is the outer surface, the heat of which, penetrating the opening at the poles, would account for Kane's open polar sea. From the fact that all the planets travel on the same plane and in the same direction, I infer that there is one force actuating them all, and that force emanates from the sun. Now, if there is a sun in the center of the earth, the moon and the earth's shell stand in the same relation to it as the planets do to the sun of our solar system. I hold that each heavenly body revolving on its axis is revolving around an electrical center, and each planet is a perfect system within a system, 'a wheel within a wheel.' We attribute the cause of the motion of the planets in their orbits to the sun; why not, then, attribute the revolution of the earth and the other planets on their axis to a like cause contained in their center? A bar of iron surrounded by coils of insulated wire and a current of electricity passed through the wire causes the whole to become polarized. The supposed sun in the center of the earth is probably composed largely of iron, and the natural currents of electricity around and through the shell being insulated from the center by intervening space results in the polarization of the earth."

The Cost of Raising a Boy.

The heaviest tax that can be imposed upon a nation is one that is paid in human lives. From whatever point of view the subject may be regarded, this conclusion is irresistible. If we look at it according to purely economical considerations, we may obtain very remarkable results. It has been estimated that an actual money cost of £300 is incurred in raising a boy, cradled among the poorest classes, from birth to manhood. It does not require us to ascend very high in the social scale before we find that this estimate must be trebled. If we take what we may call the cost price of the human unit at any definite time, say at £500 on arriving at maturity, the producing power of the unit in question will bear some relation to that sum; the more costly and careful education producing, as a rule, the more valuable result as to productive power. If the laborer who earns 14s. or 15s. a week adds £50 per annum to the wealth of the country, the physician, the scientific, military or naval officer, the barrister or the engineer may look forward to the time when his yearly labor will be worth more than a hundred times that amount, even if appraised only by the price he is actually paid for his time. Taking any producing individual, whether valued at £50 or £5,000 per annum, at any period of his career, no income tax to which he can be subjected can approach in its pressure the extravagant tax of death, for the payment of that tax at once annihilates the total earning power of which there was, until that moment, a fair mathematical expectation.—*F. R. Conder, in the Popular Science Monthly.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@10 00
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 20
Cotton	12¼	@ 13¼
Flour—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
Wheat—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 09½
Corn—Western Mixed	40	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38½
Rye—Western	60	@ 61½
Pork—Mess	9 50	@10 25
Lard	6¼	@ 6⅜
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 10
Cows and Heifers	2 65	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
Hogs	3 25	@ 3 95
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 00	@ 5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex	3 90	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 3 Spring	78	@ 80
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
Butter—Choice Creamery	14	@ 15
Eggs—Fresh	9½	@ 10
Pork—Mess	9 80	@ 9 90
Lard	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 1	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	67	@ 68
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 08	@ 1 09
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye	51	@ 52
Pork—Mess	10 20	@10 30
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 00	@ 1 05
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats	32	@ 35
Rye	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	[illegible]	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 34
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	[illegible]	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 1 Amber	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 1	40	@ 41
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 12
Fair	4 40	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 75	@ 4 25
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

A RECENT census of Portugal shows the total population of that kingdom is 4,745,124, being an increase of 401,189 since 1863.

A FOOLHARDY man and his wife started on the 1st of June from Boston to sail around the world in a boat only eighteen and one-half feet long.

EGYPT is written and spoken of as the squeezed orange. England considers it an orange that the Khedive has only peeled, and she is prepared to take some of the pulp.

MR. VREDENBURG, of New Orleans, was attacked and killed by a pet bear belonging to the Crescent City Rifle Club. Mrs. V. sued the club for damages, and has just obtained a verdict awarding her $15,000.

AT last accounts there were about 12,000 prisoners in the Russian Central prison, at Moscow, 8,000 of whom were arrested Nihilists. These were being sent off into dreary exile in Siberia in batches of from 300 to 600 a day.

THE Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, has just died at Paris. The Prince was born Sept. 4, 1840, and was an Admiral Lieutenant in the navy. This death leaves Prince Alexander, born Aug. 25, 1851, as heir apparent. He is now a Captain in the navy.

"SILVER and gold have I none," is not a phrase that Uncle Sam can use with truthfulness. Last year the mines of this country turned out $95,000,000 of silver and gold. This year the silver mines are not as productive as they were, and it is estimated that the silver and gold mined will amount to only $65,000,000.

AN English clown, Billy Walton, was buried according to his dying wish. There was a procession of the performers in costume and paint, the band occupying the gaudy circus carriage, the air being "In Some Fair Sultry Clime," etc., and as the grave was filled his brother clowns turned a somersault over it.

RESIDENTS of Texas have called on the Governor for protection against thieves, murderers and outlaws, and a petition reciting the necessity of military aid has been sent to the capital, and militiamen are ordered to the counties thus troubled. The petitioners aver that armed bands rob and pillage and defy interference. They run off stock and carry away property, and whoever goes in pursuit endangers his life. The trouble is in the main near the borders of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and there, according to the petitioners, little short of a reign of terror exists.

THE recent order of the Governor General of St. Petersburg, that every house in the city must be guarded, day and night, by a porter or dvornick created a demand for 25,000 men for that special service; but, as it was soon found that the same men could not be on duty day and night, the number of dvornicks needed was 50,000. Even this force proved insufficient, as many houses have two or more entrances on different streets; and it was found impossible to procure in St. Petersburg the full number of trusty dvornicks. The landlords of the city are groaning under the burden imposed upon them by the new order, and the many troubles that grow out of it.

THE Chinese question has broken out in Australia. The Mongolians have been pouring into the country by the thousands, and already the whites complain that they are being ruined by Chinese cheap labor. The seamen have struck against the employment of the intruders, who will work for much smaller wages, and several serious riots have occurred in consequence at Sydney, an attempt being made, on one occasion, to burn the Chinese quarter of the city. Popular feeling, which is inflamed by rumors that the Chinese Government means to pour its people into Australia by the wholesale, sustains the strikers, and at last accounts it was expected that the steamship companies would yield.

DESPITE the check put upon our cattle trade with England, our importation not of beef only, but also of live animals, into that country is steadily increasing. On the Mersey the facilities for slaughtering cattle after landing are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of our increasing importations, and enlarged abattoirs are rapidly being pushed forward to completion, both on the Liverpool and Birkenhead sides of the river. Dead meat from this country has already overcome the prejudice against it in some quarters in the Old Country, and is now largely sold as home-raised beef by the London butchers. English families are rapidly becoming acquainted with this fact; the newspapers speak of it; and public opinion is arraying itself against the butchers, not on account of selling an inferior article as English beef, but because they sell at the full price of English beef an article which, though equally good, can be had in the market at a lower figure.

SOME letters of good old Greeley's, written prior to the campaign of 1860, have been published by Pike, a Maine editor, to whom they were addressed, and prove very interesting reading. Just before the Chicago Convention, when, with him, it was any man to beat Seward, he wrote: "But I don't care what is done about the nomination. I knew what ought to be done, and, having set that forth, am content. I stand in the position of the rich old fellow, who, having built a church entirely out of his own means, addressed his townsmen thus:

"I've built you a meeting-house
And bought you a bell;
Now go to meeting
Or go to h—l."

THE pastor of a Roman Catholic church in Maine is trying to find some way to make a young man pay his pew rent, but so far has been unsuccessful. The young man asked the priest to perform a marriage ceremony for him some weeks ago, but the request was refused on account of the unpaid pew rent. He went to a neighboring town with his fiance, and was married. Ever since he has regularly attended church and sat in the pew which he had not paid for. The priest has denounced the delinquency from the pulpit, but, as that had no effect, he applied to a Trial Justice for a warrant. The Justice decided that he could do nothing as long as the member made no disturbance, and the fact is he is one of the most quiet and devout worshipers. That is the present situation. The priest continues to preach, the young man continues to attend the church, and continues to refuse to pay his pew rent, and nobody seems to know what to do about it.

IN 1870 France took a month to concentrate 250,000 men, and her reserves numbered only 300,000. Now, according to Capt. Von Fircks of the Prussian staff, the French infantry battalions on a war footing are 1,000 strong; the squadrons, 150 sabres; the mounted batteries 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field France possesses 396 battalions, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies; total, 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillery and 2,700 guns. Neither the staff, military train, administrative or auxiliary services are included in these figures. This host is divided into nineteen army corps—eighteen in France, the nineteenth in Algeria—besides five reserve corps. The nineteen army corps are composed of 34,000 men, 5,500 horses and 120 guns each; the reserve corps of 32,000 men, 4,000 horses and 108 guns. In addition to the field army France possesses the depots of the active army, the wood-rangers and Custom House men, the gendarmerie, the territorial army and the reserve of the territorial army, which, taken altogether, make over 2,000,000 men.

Twice Resurrected.

A San Francisco correspondent writes: The ups and downs of mining towns were well illustrated last week. Long years ago Bodie had its ups and then its down. It was buried, and even Second Adventists did not believe in its resurrection. About three years ago the Bodie mine was reprospected, and a show of gold sent the stock a-kiting and resurrected the town. It was literally born again, and Solomon's Temple, in all its glory, displayed no such brilliance by night as the gorgeous saloons, gambling-shops and groggeries, open as day to public gaze. "Four bits a drink," and "Here is a handful of nuggets I'll bet on that game, either way you darn please. If that don't suit, pay for the drinks or fight." Oh, it was jolly! In a brief year the mine petered out, and silence reigned in Bodie's halls. Only ghostly sobs from spirit-lands were borne on the midnight air from brained gamblers whose stock losses drove them to suicide. Now, again, Gabriel's trump proclaims salvation strikes of gold, and sounds the call to resurrection. Behold! Bodie, that was dead, is alive again. Its highways are all abuzz as of yore, and the old familiar sounds come back—I bet, you bet, he bets. Bodie stock takes a sudden bound from $6 to $40, and from the priest to the shoe-black, from aged women to young maidens—all the world rushes blindly into the gamble!

How Greeley's Cousin Fixed the Stairs

In an out-of-the-way town in New Hampshire lives an eccentric old farmer named Greeley—an own cousin of the lamented Horace, by the way—who found his cellar stairs hard to climb on account of the height of the steps. After careful consideration, he hit upon the device of nailing a piece of two-inch plank on each, in order, he said, to "bring 'em nearer together," and contended that he noticed a "leetle tetch of improvement."—*Boston Transcript.*

RABID transit—Career of a mad dog.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA.—Take two ounces of chloroform, two ounces of chloral hydrate, one and a half ounces of alcohol, one ounce of sulphuric ether, six grains of sulphate morphine, and two drams of oil of peppermint. Put the mixture into a bottle sufficiently large to hold it, cork it tightly, shake it thoroughly, and bathe the part affected frequently. The above is intended for outward application only.

SUNSTROKE.—Now that the "heated term" is upon us, care should be taken to avoid excessively heating the blood, which tends to the attack called sunstroke. They who are temperate and hygienic in their eating and drinking are much less liable to sun-stroke than they who eat "everything they want," and drink wine, whisky or ale. Then, too, the hygienic and they who practice abstinence with respect to alcoholic beverages, when sun-struck, recover much easier from the attack than the drinkers. This is the testimony of all physicians of experience. The treatment of one who has been sun-struck is similar to that required in apoplexy, as the brain-congestion is similar. Cold ablutions over the whole person and ice to the head, considered the best method by many physicians, may do with strong, robust persons, but the majority of cases would sink under such treatment. A better method is to make hot applications, or alternate hot and cold. If hot water can not be obtained at first, bathe the head with tepid water, and, with the hands moistened, rub the extremities, the neck, and the whole length of the spine, rubbing in a downward direction to draw blood from the head. As soon as boiling water can be obtained, put a dry blanket around the body, then wring flannels from the hot water and apply them quickly to the region of the stomach, liver, bowels, and spine over the blanket; also immerse the feet in hot water, or wrap them in hot flannels as far as the body. Re-wring the flannels once every five or eight minutes for half an hour or more, then remove them and apply cool water in the same way, either by cool towels or by sponging with cool water; dry well and rub the surface lightly and briskly with the hand until a glow is produced. As soon as the patient can swallow, give hot water to drink—plenty of it—with occasional bits of ice, or sips of cold water.

SPRAINS.—These are among the more common accidents and are more serious and painful than is commonly supposed. A broken leg or arm is often more readily cured than a sprained ankle or wrist. In sprains, the tendons, ligaments, and soft parts around the joint are stretched and perhaps torn. The first thing to be done is to place the sprained part in the straight or natural position, and to keep it perfectly quiet until the injured parts have resumed their normal state. To reduce the inflammation, *warm* applications are in most cases the best for the first three or four days, and may be applied in the following manner: Dip a good-sized piece of flannel into a pail or basin full of hot water or hot poppy fomentation—six poppy heads boiled in one quart of water for about a quarter of an hour; wring it almost dry and apply it over the sprained part. Then place another piece of flannel (quite dry) over it, in order that the steam and warmth may not escape. This process should be repeated as often as the patient feels that the flannel next to his skin is getting cold—the oftener the better. If, however, the patient find cold or tepid water more comfortable, it should be used. If the swelling be great, cold water should be applied. The diet should be nourishing, and not tending to constipate the bowels. When the knee is the joint affected, the greatest pain is felt at the inside, and therefore the fomentations should mainly be applied to that part. When the shoulder is sprained, the arm should be kept close to the body by means of a linen roller, which is to be wrapped four or five times round the whole of the chest. It should also be brought two or three times underneath the elbow, in order to raise the shoulder. Gentle friction with the hands, after the swelling and pain have subsided, will help toward recovery. In severe cases, treatment should be applied under direction of a physician.

Optical Delusions.

Some new optical delusions have been described by Dr. S. P. Thompson. Those connected with the railroad may serve to relieve the tedium of travel by affording an agreeable exercise to the mind in endeavoring to explain them: When a landscape is observed from a moving train, all objects to the remote horizon appear to be passing in the contrary direction, those nearest having the greatest velocity. Consequently if the attention be fixed upon any object at some distance from the line, all objects beyond will relatively appear to be moving forwards with the train, while objects nearer appear to be moving backwards. The combined effect is to make the landscape appear to be revolving centrally round whatever point we fix our attention upon. Rain seen from a moving train always seems to fall obliquely (except in a very strong gale in the direction of the train's motion) in a direction opposite to that of the motion of the train. But if another train happens to pass in an opposite direction, and we look out at this and follow it with our eyes, rain-drops falling between the two trains will seem to be flying forwards with ourselves. If we stand upon the platform of a station and watch a train approach, the end of the engine appears to enlarge or swell as it approaches and occupies a larger area of the field of vision. Conversely, the end of the last car of a retreating train appears to shrink down and contract as it diminishes in apparent magnitude. An observer at some light elevation above a railroad, seeing two trains pass along the lines simultaneously in opposite directions, will receive the impression of one long train moving round a circle.

A Test for Color-Blindness.

Chevreul proposes a new test for Daltonism or color-blindness. One-half of a disk is painted with a certain color, and the other half is left white. The disk is then turned at a speed of from 60 to 160 revolutions per minute, and the color complementary to that which had been painted on one-half appears on the white half. The ability to determine the complimentary color constitutes the test.

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE new Court House at Wabash will be dedicated on the 4th of July.

DAVID MITCHELL, who resided five miles east of Salem, was struck by lightning recently.

POOR quality of seed necessitated the replanting of nearly all the corn in Wabash county.

GEORGE W. WALKER, a fourteen-year convict at the Indiana prison, south, made his escape the other day.

MINNIE MCMURREN, a 7-year-old girl, was probably fatally burned at Salem while using coal oil to start a fire.

THE report of the Assessor of Brookville township, Randolph county, shows an increase of $13,000 over last year.

ED. MICHAELS, a son of Elder J. W. Michaels, was drowned in Sugar creek, just below Crawfordsville, while bathing.

THE Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company disregard the "whistling" law, and will continue to do so unless prosecuted.

TIPTON county farmers, whose growing wheat was destroyed by the recent storm, are plowing up the ground and will plant it with corn.

THE expenses of the public schools of New Albany the past school year were, for pay of teachers, $25,154; other expenses, $18,000; total, $44,154.

THE City Council of New Albany has passed a resolution prohibiting policemen electioneering at the polls at city, county, or State elections.

MRS. HENRY WHITMAN, of Sullivan, lived 90 years, and then died suddenly last week from strangulation, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in her throat.

THE contract for the erection of the new Methodist church at Greencastle has been let for $12,990. The Presbyterian congregation, having bought the old Roberts Chapel, will remodel it at once.

MRS. MARSH, 80 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Cynthia Williams, of Booneville, were thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse the other day, and the former instantly killed, while the latter was severely injured.

REV. J. P. D. JOHN has resigned the Presidency of Moore's Hill College. Within the past five years the net assets of the college have been increased about $15,000, and the character of the institution was never more enviable.

ROSANNA PETERS, aged 11, was shot in the back in her father's house near Fort Wayne, a few days ago, the ball being fired by a party of young bloods who were passing along the road in an intoxicated condition. She will probably die.

CAPT. JESSE CUSTER, formerly of the Eleventh Indiana regiment, died at Thorntown lately, after a lingering illness. Mr. Custer was a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and was well known and respected by all who knew him.

WHILE some boys were carelessly playing with a loaded revolver in the hands of Almon Riddling, at Little York the other day, one of the loaded chambers was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the shoulder of Peter Hanny, from which it is feared he cannot recover.

WILLIAM CHEESEMAN, one of the pioneers of Indiana and the first mail-carrier entering Indianapolis from the East, died at his residence in Richmond lately of general paralysis, caused by old age. He was known as the author of the legendary phrase, "The woods is full of 'em."

THOMAS E. KACKLEY, of Vincennes, a prominent politician and farmer, was badly injured by a reaper, while harvesting, one day last week. The mules became unmanageable, throwing Kackley before the knives. His leg was broken in three places.

ROBERT J. HUGHES and John I. Spray, two bad characters who were sent to the Northern prison for burglarizing a store at Waynetown last winter, have confessed to having murdered Tim O'Connel, about two years ago. O'Connel had received a month's wages. They murdered him and threw his body on the railroad, where it was run over by the night train, and thus the cause of his death was concealed.

THE High School Board of Fort Wayne forbade the presentation of bouquets at the commencement exercises. The exercises had not progressed far, however, before the order was violated, and the fair recipient refused to surrender her floral tribute. Great excitement prevailed, and a squad of police appeared, when the lady surrendered her bouquet and left the stage, followed by eight members of the class. The exercises were at length continued, but great excitement and confusion continued until the close.

MRS. ELIZA WEIR, aged 66, the wife of John Y. Weir, of Memphis, Clarke county, has been afflicted with rheumatism for two weeks past, and one evening last week she, to all appearances, died. The family made the necessary arrangements to prepare the corpse for burial, but about an hour after her supposed death Mrs. Weir gave one groan, and commenced breathing. The people in the house were horrified and ran out, screaming loudly; but one woman stood near the corpse and called out, "Mrs. Weir." She answered, "Oh!" and has not spoken since, but lies in an unconscious condition, and breathing naturally. The affair has caused great excitement in Memphis.

THE Burlington *Hawk-Eye* grammarian is again at it. He says: "Ah, young man, if you only had not of dyed your linen ulster last fall for to make of it a overcoat, you wouldn't not now had to of bought a linen duster for your summer wear."

Section 5,522.

It is desirable that every American citizen shall carefully consider the kernel of the law which the mouth-piece of the Republican party has just declared must be retained upon the statute book for the "protection" of voters. Read, learn, mark and inwardly digest this poisonous blossoming of partisan ingenuity. It reads:

Section 5,522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or process, or pretended authority, power or process, of any State, Territory or municipality, who obstructs, hinders, assaults, or by bribery, solicitation or otherwise, interferes with or prevents the Supervisors of Election, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the States, in the execution of process or otherwise, or who, by any of the means before mentioned, hinders or prevents the free attendance and presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or who molests, interferes with, removes or rejects from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any Supervisor of Election, the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them; or who threatens or attempts, or offers so to do, or refuses or neglects to aid and assist any Supervisor of Election, or the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties, when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, shall be liable to instant arrest without process, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than $3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

That is a statute against the exercise of a free ballot, as has been adequately demonstrated by the operation of the law. Let us suppose the Democrats had been in power and had passed such a law as that and the bayonet law. Of course the Republicans would have loved the arrangement by which the elections in the South are environed and scrutinized with the vigor, penetration, impudence and intolerance of French prefects and their hirelings under MacMahon, by the hirelings of the party in power. The Republicans would, of course, rejoice to see Democratic Marshals and Deputy Marshals by the thousand, under the direction of Democratic Supervisors and the Department of Justice, blocking the way to the polls, arresting Republicans at sight, before they had voted, and putting them in filthy cages. They would be delighted, of course, to see Democratic Marshals running around with their hands full of Democratic tickets, armed with bludgeons and pistols, and threatening with immediate arrest everybody who held a Republican ticket. How delighted, too, would the Republicans be if they had to walk through files of soldiers to the polling places and have their ballots refused. How ecstatic, indeed, would our Republican fellow-citizens be over a law which authorizes the President to crowd the vicinity of polls with soldiers?

Yet the law they have passed works exactly in that way, and they have the impudence to inform us, and Mr. Hayes informs us in his last veto message, that the law is designed to "protect" voters and the ballot-box from violence and fraud. They have the assurance to denounce the Democracy as "revolutionists" for seeking to deliver American citizens from such tyranny. Had the Democrats been in power, and passed such laws, the Republicans would have shouted themselves hoarse in behalf of "State rights" and "personal liberty." No element of our population of 49,000,000 is more tenacious of State rights than Republicans when laws are executed which infringe upon them *at home.* Let the Federal election or bayonet law be put in operation in Maine or Vermont as it has been in New York, and the States of Blaine and Edmunds would be in an uproar.

Let voters read that shameful clause of the Revised Statutes which we have quoted, and ask themselves if a more partisan and unrepublican law was ever framed. Mr. Hayes says the elections must be supervised from Washington by partisan emissaries and electioneerers, labeled, "Stand up for your party." That is the Republican plea. That plea and the corrupt party which makes it must be overthrown at the polls in 1880. —*New York Sun.*

Thirty-Eight Millions Saved.

It is a notorious fact that since the breaking out of the war no Congress or House of Representatives was so absolutely free from scandal and jobbery as during the last five years. When the much-abused Democrats and "rebels" obtained control of the House not only a political, but a moral change took place. Bribery and corruption ceased to flourish. The lobby disappeared. Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail and McGarrahan claims became impossible. Even subsidies of vital importance to the South and of general merit, such as the South of Texas Pacific railroad, or the Brazilian steam line, were refused time and again—refused by the votes of these very rebels, when such shining Republicans as Stanley Matthews or Blaine, and Conkling and Garfield were their zealous advocates.

So that in every conceivable respect the practice of these villified Confederate Brigadiers is precisely opposed to the prediction of these Republican partisan prophets.

On the other hand, both in 1872 and 1874 and 1876, the Democrats promised economy and retrenchment if they came into power. Well, since 1875 they did have the power to check the extravagant appropriations of the Republicans. And what is the result? What is the official record?

In 1876 the appropriations were actually $16,000,000 less than in 1875.

In 1877 the appropriations were actually $20,000,000 less than in 1876.

In 1878 they were still $2,000,000 less than in 1877.

So that the practical result of the presence of the Confederate Brigadiers, and the absence of a Republican majority, is this:

That in three years—1876, 1877 and 1878—the actual cost of the Government has been reduced the amount of $38,000,000.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Ohio Campaign.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, now in this city, says: "So far as I can judge, the prospects for a Democratic victory in Ohio were never better than they are to-day. If we can carry Ohio we can carry Illinois, and other States of the West and Northwest will be sure to be with us. We are going to have a hot and lively campaign, the most exciting we ever had in Ohio."

"You regard it, then, as the key-note of the Presidential campaign for 1880?"

"Very much so. The campaign will be fought greatly on national issues."

"How about the recent vetoes of Hayes?"

"They will help us very much."

"How about the Election law, Supervisors and Marshals at the polls?"

"Many Republicans, I know, are with us, and we expect to add some of their votes to those of the united Democracy in favor of a free ballot-box."

"Do you expect there will be much of a cry made by the Republicans about Confederate Brigadiers in this canvass?"

"Well, they won't wave the bloody shirt much. I guess Rice and myself, with only three legs between us, can beat Foster and Hickenlooper on four legs when they come to the military part of the canvass."

"How about the Greenback vote?"

"We expect to deplete the Greenback ranks by the stand we have taken in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver."

"You don't think this will be in any sense a rag-baby campaign?"

"Oh, no. We differ from the Greenbackers in that our chief wish on the paper-money question is to substitute Government money for national-bank money."

"How about the Presidential candidates?"

"We hope the Republicans will nominate Grant. We are not afraid of him or Sherman either. As for Tilden, some think he is entitled to the nomination; others think some other man would be stronger."—*New York World.*

"Easy Writing Cursed Hard Reading."

Few people conceive that incessant authorship, if pursued without due relaxation, will wear a man out, down to the point of killing him. They are oblivious of the sad or sudden way in which the careers of Scott, Southey, Thackeray, Dickens, and others have come to a close. They cannot connect labor with literary works over which they shake with laughter, or smile with delight. It all reads so easy and natural. The most they concede is that "it is a gift," which, to a certain extent, is true. For the rest, authors, they fancy, write as spontaneously and with as little trouble as thrushes and blackbirds sing in a grove. "It is like picking up money in the street," says a slightly educated person, on beholding a check received for contributions to a popular periodical. Perhaps the belief that no trouble need be taken is one cause of the failure of many would-be authors. "Your easy writing," says Byron, "is cursed hard reading." Editors of magazines could contribute volumes full of instances, some provoking, some laughably absurd, and some simply contemptible. Of this last class are the hideous wisps of slovenly manuscript, destitute of a single finished English sentence—those wretched, sloppy compounds of crude ideas and careless diction which make one think sadly of wasted life. What a museum of literary curiosities might be collected from rejected manuscripts—among which colorless ink, illegible handwriting, illogical punctuation and crowded interpolations would conspicuously figure. The transcription of a fair copy seems held to be a needless labor, the compositors' eyesight hardly worth regarding. Luckily this class of "copy" does not often, as a rule, go to press. But, if such authors complain of being poor, the publishers may well reply: "Yes; because you are such very poor authors."—*London Society.*

Whitewash for Outside Work.

First, whitewash, it is well known, passes to a carbonate of lime in a few days by absorbing carbonic acid from the air, and, being soluble to a certain extent in water, is soon washed off when exposed to the rains. To prevent this a wash prepared as follows lasts much longer: To half a bushel of good lime add enough water to slake and be about the consistence of a thick sirup, and, while hot, add half a gallon of linseed oil and stir well. To this mixture add half a pound of common glue, dissolved in a gallon of boiling water After letting it stand a few hours, thin it with water to the proper consistence, for applying, and it is ready for use. Some parties recommended the addition of salt and others sulphate of zinc, but I cannot see any plausible theory to satisfy me that there is any advantage in their use. With the linseed oil an insoluble soap is formed (oleate of lime), and the glue forms an insoluble cement which protects the lime from the dissolving influence of the water. It is possible that tallow will answer the same purpose, as the resulting compound would be the same—oleate of lime—the glycerine of the fat being set free. Second—To every four quarts of slakened lime add one-half pint of boiled glue, a lump of alum about twice the size of a hickory nut and one tablespoonful of salt, with just sufficient bluing to give a pure white tint. Third—Slake lime in the usual way; mix a handful of flour with cold water, taking care not to have lumps; then pour on boiling water until it becomes like common starch; pour it while hot into the slaked lime; add one pound of whiting and two ounces of powdered borax; stir all well together in a bucket. Fourth—Whitewash for outside exposure is made by slaking one-half bushel of lime in a barrel, adding one pound of common salt, one-half pound of the sulphate of zinc, and a gallon of sweet milk.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 3d, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

* * *

Gen. Ewing will be the next governor of Ohio.

* * *

We are indebted to congressman Colerick, for valuable public documents.

* * *

The first session of the 46th congress adjourned, Tuesday, the 1st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

* * *

It is asserted upon good authority, that if Mr. Hendricks is the democratic nominee for president, he will receive 10,000 more votes in the state of New York than Tilden would.

* * *

A noted Chinese labor-contractor is now in Kentucky proposing to lease Chinese laborers in that state for two or three years, at $12. per month and board. Does not that seem a little like human slavery?

* * *

Of the twenty democratic editors at the convention held at Syracuse last week, nineteen favored Hendricks for president, while but one favored the old ticket. Among the republican editors eleven were for Grant and seven for John Sherman.

* * *

O'Leary won, in the 75-hour pedestrian match for the championship of the world, which took place at the Chicago exposition building last week. He made 250 miles in 74 hours and 40 minutes, against Crossland's 225 miles and three laps. The champion will have to do better walking than that if he retains the belt.

* * *

Capt. Eads, the eminent engineer who constructed the jetties at the mouths of the Mississippi, proposes to substitute for the contemplated ship canal at Panama, a railroad by which the largest vessels may be conveyed across the isthmus. The conveyance requires 1,000 wheels, with a road-bed forty feet wide and eight or ten rails. Eads claims that the project is entirely practicable, that it would be only one fourth the cost of a canal, although more profitable, and the road may be completed in three or four years.

* * *

Here is a bit of oratory from John A. Logan, which the editor of the Baltimore Gazette says, did not appear in the Congressional Record, though it was delivered in the United States senate when he (the editor) was present, Johnny said:

"I ain't been yet in a position to hear such sentiments as those norated through the settlement, but I have long suspicioned in my own mind that there is men, in this body which would, if they have the power, pluck the blue empyrean from the ægis of the American eagle without stopping to reflect where the country was going to or drifting at."

Logan is an educated (?) statesman, and belongs to the stalwart branch of the republican party.

* * *

The following, from the Fort Wayne News, an independent paper, deserves credit from the democratic papers in the state, and is worthy of a hearty second by all democrats. The News gets down to solid truth when it says:

"Indiana democrats should stand firm by Hendricks. He, at least, is an honest man and a gentleman, and cannot, while preserving his self-respect, again accept a second place on a ticket with Tilden."

The fact of his being "an honest man and a gentleman" cannot be questioned, and as to the "second place on a ticket with Tilden," he has rather effectually preserved his self-respect some time ago. A ticket with Governor Hendricks as first and best man is the one we want, and we will have it.

* * *

Probably the greatest feat ever done in the way of track-laying, was that of changing the gauge of the Iron Mountain railroad from broad to standard guage, the entire line of nearly 700 miles being changed in eight hours. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat in a recent issue gives the following particulars:

"Three thousand men, allowing four laborers to the mile, were distributed over the road yesterday morning before sunrise. Each division was in charge of its superintendent, who were in turn represented by roadmasters, who acted as overseers to the section bosses. As soon as it was light the work commenced. At every two miles there were eight men. They divided into two parties, going in opposite directions, being instructed to keep working until they met the parties coming the other way from the adjoining sections. With a "claw" the remaining spikes were pulled from the rails by one man of the party. Another, with a crowbar, jammed the now free rail close up to the spikes already in the ties, two more men followed to fasten the rail to its new home, and the boss of the gang with a gauge constantly tried the position of the rails. The fish plates fastening the rails were not loosened, and practically there was no break in the road throughout its length during the entire work. On bridges both rails were moved in, one and one third inches in order that the weight of the trains should be evenly distributed. The same thing was done in tunnels, for obvious reasons. New frogs and switch bars had been distributed at the points where they were needed and were quickly put in place. Stupendous as the work was, it was a very simple operation, everything depending upon the discipline preserved and the promptness with which general orders were carried out. By 2 o'clock the work was finished.

If Conkling has an exalted opinion of Charlie Foster, the republican candidate for governor of Ohio, then the following Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer misrepresents him. Conkling having been invited by Robinson, chairman of the republican executive committee, to make a few speeches in Ohio during the campaign, said:

"Are there no republicans in Ohio to conduct their own campaign?" "Oh, plenty," added Robinson, "but we would be pleased to have you come into the state and make a speech in Foster's interest." At this announcement of Foster's name Conkling assumed a meditative air: "Foster, Foster, Foster," said he. "You mean Chas. Foster, I presume?" Robinson, rather taken aback, said: "Yes, sir, Charles Foster." Conkling turned on his heel to go, but before doing so said: "So Charles Foster has turned to be a republican, has he? I am glad of his conversion; but I never knew that he was a republican before."

* * *

A representative of the Indianapolis Sentinel recently visited the town of Anderson, in Madison county, and while there was carted through the city by Hon(?) Edgar Henderson. The Sentinel man devotes considerable space to Mr. Henderson, by way of an introduction to the democrats of the state, and closes that branch of his letter with the following "puff." "He is a stalwart democrat and has a political future. Mark the prediction." We mark, and if we are not very much mistaken Mr. Henderson's "political future" will be d—n dark, in this neck o' wood's. We take pleasure in introducing this man with a "political future," to the democrats of DeKalb county, as the person who follows the notorious George Hazzard through the country and takes pleasure in signing all the numerous bonds that Hazzard is required to execute for his crookedness. There is about 2187 democratic votes in DeKalb county that Edgar Henderson will never get, his "political future" to the contrary notwithstanding. "Mark the prediction."

* * *

The republican soldiers of Terre Haute attempted to get up a soldiers meeting at that place on last Monday evening, for the purpose of denouncing Senator Voorhees, for saying in his recent speech that he was as good a friend of the soldier as Gov. Morton was. The soldiers who are now democrats and nationals were present in force, and, although the republicans were permitted to organize the meeting without opposition, when it came to the resolutions, it was moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions, but an amendment was offered by M. C. Rankin, of the Express, providing for a committee of six, to be composed of an equal number of democrats, nationals and republicans. After a hot fight the amendment was carried, and the committee, consisting of two from each party, was appointed. After the appointment of this committee, the republicans gave up the fight and adjourned in disgust. The friends of Senator Voorhees left the hall with flying colors, cheering and shouting for the Tall Sycamore.

* * *

Two of the Goshen banks are having a lawsuit concerning deposits. It appears that Gen. Hascall, of the Salem bank, had more money than he knew what to do with, and put it in the hands of several persons to be deposited in the bank of Thomas & Heffner, certificates bearing interest being issued therefor, and assigned by the parties to whom they were issued, to the Salem bank. Thomas & Heffner soon learned of the trick, and sent the money to the Salem bank and demanded their certificates. Gen. Hascall would not give them up, and suit was commenced in the circuit court for a cancellation of the certificates. An attempt was made by the attorneys in the case to settle the difficulty; they came within 60 cents of an adjustment, and one of the attorneys proposed to pay that out of his own pocket, but Gen. Hascall refused unless the record would show that the money was paid by the other bank, which was not agreed to. The case will probably go to the supreme court at a cost of several hundred dollars, in order to decide who shall pay the 60 cents. Banks, however, are exempt from attorney fees; they have that advantage over poor people.

* * *

The speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, recently delivered in the Senate, was the most effective "brigadier" boomerang that ever struck the radical leaders. Among the confederate "brigadiers" named as having been brought into national politics by the radical party, were Akerman, Key, Hughes, Mosley, Settle, Holden, the Barringers, Lusk, Young, Orr, Northup, Morphis, Hunt, Walter, Chandler, Henderson, Buchanan, Longstreet, Wharton, Hough, Leonard, Smith, Johnson, Boarman, Hebert, Humphreys and scores of other who were rampant secesh, and most of them officers in the confederate army, all appointed by Grant and Hayes to important and responsible positions, with the understanding that they must vote the republican ticket and act with the radical party. No rebel who has ever agreed to vote the radical ticket has ever been refused the "affectionate political embrace" of the radical party. "On the contrary, all such have had seats of dignity and robes of honor assigned," says Voorhees. Yet, the republican leaders refuse to affiliate with the men of the south who choose to vote the democratic ticket. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Henri Waterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, surrenders to Senator Conkling, of New York, and accompanies the delivery of his "bullying" diploma with the following pointed opinion:

"He (Conkling) wouldn't fight a louse unless he thought he had a dead sure thing of it. Everybody knows, who knows anything, that he is an unprincipled, ill-bred and ill-mannered braggadocio, sprung originally from the slums. His marriage into a respectable family gave him a start in the world, which his bullying and stage talents have continued to push. He does not even consider himself a gentleman, and he will wear the insult which offensiveness and vulgarity wrung from Lamar meekly. His private life for several years has been so equivocal that no decent woman can afford to appear in his company. All that he is after is to get some southern senator to kick him into martyrdom. Blaine knows him."

Waterson's picture of Conkling is not overdrawn, yet it reminds one of the altercation between the pot and the kettle.

* * *

The following, which we clip from the Cincinnati Enquirer, seems to indicate that Gen. Cary, the head of the national party in Ohio, will support Gen. Ewing in the coming campaign in that state.

"Reporter—We infer, then, that you will support Ewing in this canvass?

Cary—What else can I do under the circumstances? I could not support any body, however worthy, upon the Pomeroy-Preyer-Piatt platform. My party has made no nomination. Chief Justice Chase before his death predicted that the time would come 'when the PEOPLE WOULD BE ARRAYED UPON ONE SIDE AND THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE OTHER IN A CONFLICT SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.' That time has come, and the democratic party in Ohio, in its platform and in the nomination of Ewing, has boldly taken the side of the people in the contest and I believe it to be my patriotic duty as a national to sustain him. I shall bandy no epithets with those honest nationals who differ with me. They may charge me with 'selling out.' Those who make such charges must see to it that they are not venal, and that they are not guilty of the offense which they impute to others. I am willing that my past political record shall be the standard by which I shall be judged. Let my accusers point out when and where I have wavered or faltered in the support of the doctrines I now advocate. Parties I recognize as only instruments for the attainment of desirable ends. I care nothing for mere party but am ready at any and all times to work with any party which will take the side of the suffering and toiling millions of our people.

Reporter—Will you take the stump in Ohio during this campaign?

Cary—It is more than probable, but if I do it will be to enforce the doctrines of the national party and advocate the election of Ewing, not because he is a democrat, but because his views on the labor and finance question harmonize with my own."

* * *

Since so much has been said by the press of the country recently, concerning the Conkling-Blaine controversy which occurred April 30, 1866, we have taken the trouble to look the matter up for the benefit of our readers. The subject under discussion was the investigation of Provost Marshal General Fry for frauds charged by Conkling in the Provost Marshal's Department of the western division of New York. Blaine had criticised Conkling's volubility of speech and charged that Conkling was prosecutor in the case, and produced a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Dana to Conkling, and read the law against the latter acting in any such capacity. This Conkling denied, and Blaine, wishing to interject a remark, Cokling said: "I do not wish to have anything to do with the member from Maine, not even so much as to yield to him the floor. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion on this or any other subject personal to me, I think he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion." And in apologizing to the house for delaying the proceedings, he characterized Blaine's interruptions as "ungentlemanly and impertinent." Blaine, awaiting his opportunity, took the floor and said: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large minded gentleman is so wilting, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey-gobbler's strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this house that I know it was an act of great temerity for me to enter upon a controversy with him. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the house will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault; it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks in this city. His letters published in that paper, embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. Hyperion to a Satyr; Thersites to Hercules; mud to marble; dunghill to diamond; a singed cat to a Bengal tiger; a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shades of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanity of that jocose satire." The Senator from New York kept his seat in silence.

* * *

How many suffer from dyspepsia and other ills, by the neglect of the housekeeper to see that the food provided is made from articles that are not injurious to health. Among the articles which are perfectly pure and wholesome, is Dr. Price's baking powder. Encourage its sale by a liberal patronage.

Wilmington Township.

—Corn is growing finely.

—D. Shaffer is not improving much.

—The golden grain is ready for the sickle, and it is a good average crop.

—There has been a great deal of good hay made during the last week.

—That gentleman forgot, when he wrote for the Republican, in mentioning the names of the persons who took sacrament at Mudsock, that Erhart's two girls were among the number.

—There will be a picnic at Mudsock, on the last day of school. I presume the "band" will be present. I will inform the readers of the COURIER, in the next issue. B.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One-third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. tt.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

JUSTRECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,

American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

Neither Private nor Confidential

BARGAINS!
ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.
TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.
THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.
FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy five cents
FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMP'NY'S
CLOAK,
Shawl and Suit Department.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

LINEN SUITS, LAWN SUITS,
PERCALE SUITS, GINGHAM SUITS,
STUFF AND SILK SUITS,

Elegantly made up in the latest styles and at extremely low prices. Handsome line of

Silk and Drap De'ete Garments,

In the newest and most elegant shapes. SHATLAND SHAWLS, in all colors. WHITE LAWN BASQUES, Infant's Circulars, in PIQUE and MERINO, elegantly trimmed. PAISLY, INDIA and CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, an excellent assortment. Bargains in REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS. Large assortment of LINEN and WORSTED DUSTERS.

DRESS GOODS.

We have now in stock the largest assortment of SEASONABLE DEESS GOODS ever before offered by us, composed in part of GRENADINE BUNTING, in stripe and lace mesh, and in every desirable shade. PEKIN SATINS and GAENADINES in black and colors, at all prices. Choice designs in LAWNS and ORGANDIES. The most elegant assortment of

S I L K S .

In plain black and colors, brocades, stripes, check, etc., than we have ever before been able to offer to the trade. Our stock of Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Lace Mits, Scarfs, Ties, Lace Goods, etc., was never so attractive.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$5 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!

INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Henry Sientz, Sr., deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOSEPH SEWELL, Adm'r.
Attest G. H. K. Moss, clerk.
23-3w June 5, 1879.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Upmeyer.

—Yes, Upmeyer.

—H. H. G. Upmeyer.

—At Odd Fellows' building.

—Sells dry-goods terrible cheap.

—'Rah for FourthJuly.

—"Lawyer" Coats. Ahem!

—How about the Auburn band?

—Auburn will be dead to-morrow.

—Where are you going to-morrow?

—Tramps wanted, in the harvest field.

—To-morrow—but you know it yourself.

—Summer clothing in endless variety at Upmeyer's.

—I. N. Cool has put in a hay-scale at his livery barn.

—Pleasure rides to the junction are expensive;—$20 apiece.

—The finest line of ladies' fancy-goods in the city at Upmeyer's.

—Frank Lens embarked last Monday for Indianapolis, via the Saginaw.

—Mrs. F. E. Davenport is still confined to her bed, and is in a feeble condition.

—Mr. James Moore sent us a nice lot of new potatoes, for which he has our thanks.

—Miss Abbie Potter is visiting friends at Ashland, Ohio. She started last Friday.

—When the ladies want real nice goods, at real low prices, they go to Upmeyer's.

—Frank Copper must have a "solid" girl. He wears a fresh button-hole bouquet twice a day.

—Charley Emanuel had the snakes Tuesday night—a painfully real case of jim-jams—in his dreams.

—Arbuckle's Ariosa coffee only 20 cents per pound, at Upmeyer's, and other groceries in proportion.

—Mrs. R. H. Weamer went up to Angola Tuesday evening, where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. July Fourth.

—D. D. Snyder went down to Fort Wayne last Monday, on an excurt of his own, and returned—Monday.

—Newville and Angola items crowded out. Press of previous matter has monopolized the space this week.

—Mrs. J. W. Shaffer, and daughter, paid a visit to Fort Wayne yesterday. They were on a shopping excursion.

—If you have some real nice cherries, to apply on subscription, bring them along at any time except on Saturday.

—A harp and violin, accompanied by two sorrowful looking Italians, discoursed sweet melodies on the stilly night air Tuesday.

—Did you know that Upmeyer had added a full line of groceries to his large stock of dry-goods, in the Odd Fellows' building?

—Needs looking into—A telescope.—Syracuse Herald.

Needs looking over—The tight-board fence at the fair-grounds.

—Byron Rainier challenges the town for a foot-race, distance 100 yards, and for any amount not exceeding $10. Chip in, you fleet-footed Arabs.

—Schaab Beugnot & Co., have the largest and best selected stock of clothing ever brought to DeKalb county at prices 15 per cent. below all competition.

—A judgment of $175.60 was rendered against the county this week, for damages caused by a defective bridge. It pays to keep bridges in good repair.

—A few cords of dry stove-wood, split fine, 18 to 22 inches long, can be disposed of on subscription at this office.

—You are wasting time and money if you do not purchase your notions, fancy goods, hosiery, dry-goods, clothing, groceries etc., at Upmeyer's C. O. D. store.

—A number of willing hands are at work on the base-ball ground, and it will soon be in fine condition. Then let the visiting nines prepare for a walk-away.

—Miss Lida A. Powers, we are sorry to say, has left us for a short time. She went Tuesday morning to Greensburgh, this state, where she will remain about three months.

—Mr. Large and Miss Hart, of Lagrange, were made up into one person June 21. A clear case of "two Harts that beat as one;" and what a great Large Hart it must be.

—The proceedings of the meeting of the Indiana Editorial Association, held last week at Syracuse, though already in type, cannot appear until next week, owing to an abundance of other matter which we must give place to.

—The addition to the business rooms of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., is now well filled with goods in their line, which are being sold at prices lower than ever before heard of. Give the boys a call.

—Mr. J. U. Miller, editor of the Steuben Republican, has our thanks for the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, held at Syracuse last week.

—M. F. Leonard, who has served at the junction for some time past, has ceased operations, and is succeeded by W. B. McClaren, from New Baltimore. The change occurred Tuesday morning last.

—The best place in northern Indiana to buy dry goods, clothing, hats and groceries is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co.'s, as they have no rent to pay, and do their own work they are able to sell goods 15 per cent. below the lowest.

—Two coaches and a sleeping car on the B. & O., jumped the track near Shelby junction, a few days since, two of them turning completely over. Several persons were injured, we learn, but none seriously.

—Miss Ida Mahurin's remains arrived from Auburn Thursday and the funeral took place from the Wayne street M. E. church on Friday. The attendance was large and the services impressive. The body was interred at Lindenwood.—Saturday's Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

—A ball will be given at Hunsel's hall, in Garrett, Friday evening, July 4, to which all are invited. Preparations have been made for a pleasant time, and a large number will be in attendance. Tickets only 75 cents. Take it in.

—Fred. S. Clark, the popular attache of the junction, got home Tuesday of last week from a pleasant trip through Wisconsin and several other large towns. Fred. says he took it all in and got his money's worth, and we believe he did.

—Seeing Dr. Matheny cutting weeds around his premises, suggested to us that it would improve the appearance of the town if others would do likewise. Borrow your neighbors scythe and go to work, and after the weeds are cut and dried, burn them.

—George Durkee, aside from his duties as night-watchman, is now a permanent fixture in the C. O. D. dry-goods and clothing establishment, under the COURIER office. He and Jay make a full team, and can wait on six or eight customers at once.

—The county commissioners have been devoting this week to the letting of contracts for building bridges and making fills to the same, throughout the county. The contracts are being let at lower prices than were ever made before for that kind of work.

—Abright, the jeweler, had a little 4th of Ju-New-Years all to himself Tuesday evening. He sent up a hot-air balloon and it struck right out for Waterloo, and then Billy Shaffer kicked himself in several places because he hadn't hooked on to the tail end of it.

—Our young friend Henry McIntyre is still soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of organizing a band, and we would urge those who have not yet been called on, or even those who have, to consider the object and respond as liberally as their means will allow.

—A gravel train consisting of eleven cars will leave the Saginaw depot Sunday after next for the lake, whereit goes for the purpose of bringing back gravel for the streets of Auburn. A large force of hands is wanted, and all who will go are requested to be on hand.

T. P. SCOTT, Marshal.

—The chances for a good ball nine this season are favorable, as the boys have warmed up to it and are anxious to organize. Auburn has the material for a club that could carry off the cake at least in this neighborhood, and she ought to get down to her work and sustain it.

—Angola has a nice young man who has smoked for five years, but never in business hours. The Herald says any one who has such control of himself ought to quit altogether. Should think so; though he probably smokes at somebody else's expense, and because it looks "manly"—not because he likes it.

—The Wabash Courier offers one year's subscription as a premium to any Wabash county democrat who will produce, between now and the next presidential election, a pair of miniature democrats in the shape of male twins. The idea!—but how the boys and girls (married ones, we mean,) will go in for that prize!

—Some of the boys, in whom there is much guile, put up a job on Kib's little white dorg, Tuesday, with a fire-cracker; it was done purp-osely, too, and if we were that purp, we'd lay for the fellows who purp-etrated it. (The writer of the foregoing pun will get off no more; he now sleeps quietly 'neath the daisies, cold in death).

—By the closest scrutiny of our exchanges, and by reliable information gleaned from numerous other sources, we are prepared to assure our readers, boldy and unhesitatingly, that to-morrow will be Friday. No, that isn't what we wanted to remark; let's see—oh, yes! to-morrow will be July the four times! Put it down.

—We are informed by Henry McIntyre, who has taken the matter in hand and is soliciting assistance, that the subscriptions to the band project have been quite numerous and encouraging. Though a number have contributed very liberally, he says there are some who are abundantly able to do so but refuse, while a few decline to contribute anything whatever.

—"Why, papa," said a Main street girl to her father, as he meandered into the parlor, away along in the night, while she and her favored one were holding down one rocking-chair, "what are you looking for?" "Oh, nothin'; I just thought I'd get up to see the sun rise." Then the clock struck and the son rose and vanished, and the old man went back to pound his ear.

—The ladies' missionary meeting will be held in the lecture room of the M. E. church next Saturday afternoon, at half past two o'clock. A full attendance is desired. There will also be a public meeting in the audience room of the same church, on next Sabbath evening. The programme will consist of essays, recitations, etc.

MRS. ENOS CASEBEER, Sec'y.

—Cas. J. Coats, the pleasant young gentleman who has been reading law for some time with Messrs. Rose & Hartman, was yesterday admitted to the bar, and we have no doubt but that he will be a shining light in the profession. He is a worthy young man, at all events, and the COURIER will pleasurably note his ascension to the top of the ladder.

—Frank Davenport is mad, and we don't blame him. He bought twenty cents' worth of "garden sass" from a man yesterday, who hitched his team, when delivering it, to one of Frank's most beautiful shade-trees, and the tree is now nearly stripped of its bark. Men who have lived thirty or forty years on this beautiful earth ought to be possessed of a little more common sense.

—A team belonging to Cook Ford, and attached to his finest two-seated carriage, took fright at the abominable Cadwallader screeching of a B. & O. engine, on Wednesday evening of last week, and played particular h—avoc with the whole outfit. Mr. Leonard, who was then employed at the junction, did his best to hold them, being at their heads, but was forced to release them to save himself. Now, who next?

—The following tender missive was picked up last week by one of our dry-goods clerks, and we give it to our readers as received. "Joe" evidently meant business, and it is to be hoped his fond hopes were not shattered. Here it is:

"FRIEND ET:—Can you meet me to-night? I wood like to go to Butler to the show. If you can, let me now. I have Lots to tell you. meet me at the grave Yard to night at 6 or 7. JOE."

—The COURIER acknowledges—with a low bow—the receipt of an elaborate invitation from Harry Rutter, Auditor of Whitley Co., to attend the "Dedication" at Columbia City, July 4. The ceremony, from all indications, will be very impressive, even though the atmosphere may be oppressive, and it is with bitterest regret that we are forced to decline; but we are suffering with a severe cold, anyway, and doubtless could not fully appreciate the exercises.

—Miss Eliza Stahl had a streak of bad luck, a few days since, mingled in the end with some exceedingly good. She lost her pocket-book containing some $34, the amount of her earnings as school teacher for the past term, having only paid her board out of it; but fortunately, it was found by an honest man—Geo. Clark—who identified it by some cards bearing the owner's name, which it contained, and he agreeably surprised the young lady by returning it to her. It would have been quite a loss.

—License to marry issued to the following parties, by County Clerk Moss, during the month of June.

Charles Wood and Catharine Fry, Henry Hevel and Clarissa J. Goss, Fremont Abel and Mary Jane Thompson, Gideon P. Macklin and Mary E. Arford David N. Terny and Cordelia Knott, Ethelbert B. Hornby and Sarah A. DeWitt, Ira R. Baragar and Mrs. Caroline Shreve, Wm. Casey and Henrietta Beard Albert B. Tyrrill and Clara E. Salisburg, Peter J. Showalter and Clara E. Wheelock, Geo. H. Miles and Cora Johnson Isaac Tyron and Junietta M. Holden.

—Jerry Collins, of Wabash, junior editor of the Courier, a newspaper which, by-the way, occupies a lofty position in our pile of exchanges, was unfortunate enough to get "doubled up," on Monday of last week. Cucumbers didn't do it, however, this time; it was a minister who did it with his little say-so, and the lady in the drama who bravely risked her future with an editor—a toiling, greasy, ink-slinging editor—was Miss Lettie Fitzgerald, of Logansport.

One more unfortunate,
Heedless and merry,
Rashly importunate—
Taken in by J—erry.

—From the appended article it will be seen that Zimmerman, of the Messenger, is liable to be summoned home at any moment. To our complaint of two weeks ago, Bro. Myers, of the Standard, files his answer in these words:

"The junior of the Auburn COURIER intimates that the Standard did him injustice by stating that he was married to a Valparaiso lady. If the report is untrue, as Bro. Lowry intimates, we are sorry, and take it all back, but if we ever catch Zimmerman, of the Valparaiso Messenger, all alone by himself, in the woods, at midnight, unarmed, with a bottle in his pocket, we will settle the matter, as he led us into making the statement."

—The select school taught by Maggie Willard, in the ward school building closed last Friday. The following named pupils were neither tardy or absent during the three months term.

FIRST MONTH.

Laura Ober, Berthie Henry, Frankie Henry, Blanch Martin, Mary April, Effie Guersenslager, Wesley Lanum, Johnie Ober, Frankie Camel, Charlie Spake, Willie Brandon, Arra Brandon.

SECOND MONTH.

Clarie Meeks, Dellie Weaver, Laura Ober, Berthie Henry, Blanch Martin, Mary April, Mattie Bark, Willie Spake, Frankie Camel, Josie Jerardot, Johnie Ober, Willie Brandon, Georgie Camel.

THIRD MONTH.

Della Weaver, Laura Ober, Blanch Martin, Mary April, Georgie Camel, Earl Lawrence, Charlie Rainier, Frank Camel, Arra Brandon, Johnnie Ober.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Money to Loan on Farm Property.

In sums of $300,00 to 10,000 for 5 years at 8 per cent. secured by first mortgage in improved farms worth 3 times the amont of loan exclusive of buildings. No commission charged Payments of 100,00 dollars or over accepted at any time. Apply to.

THO'S. H. SPROTT.
Auburn Ind.

Notice to the Citizens of Auburn.

Marshal Scott received a telegram from T. H. Sprott yesterday, stating that the gravel-train could not be secured for next Sunday, but can be had on Sunday the 13th inst. sure. Then, every person that feels disposed to handle a shovel for the benefit of our streets, is requested to turn out and lend a helping hand.

Lasting.

So lasting is the odor of Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Ylang Ylang, Thibet Musk, Alista Bouquet, and other scents, that a handkerchief being perfumed with them will still retain the odor after being washed. No one who has used Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes can have failed to notice their rich, fresh fragrance.

Spencerville.

—Tub races!

—Fire-works! pic-nics!

—Dances! catching greased pigs!

—Good music! good oratory! good dinner!

—Come to Spencerville to celebrate the fourth of July.

—A. Kinsey has been very busy putting up wire screens and doors.

—Reverends Kelso and Lancaster and Hon. I. B. McDonald, orators of the day.

—Mrs. John Hobaugh has been seriously ill, but is now slowly recovering. Dr. Murphy in attendance.

—M. C. Emanuel has returned from Antwerp, Ohio, at which place he has been visiting friends and relatives.

—A change in the Spencerville mail route is contemplated, after which the hack will go only as far as Cedarville and return. A very desirable change.

—All persons who are delinquent on funds promised or subscribed, for the cleaning of the cemetery and building of fences, will accommodate Mr. Joseph Spitler by paying up.

—On last Wednesday a run-away horse threw Mrs. Joseph Spitler out of a carriage, in which she and Mrs. Frank Wise were riding. The wheel ran over her and inflicted several slight injuries.

—We learn that H. W. Emanuel has gone to Alvarado, Ind., at which place he will commence the practice of medicine. This fall he will go to Philadelphia to attend the Jefferson medical college.

—The Lutheran Sunday-school is now raising funds with which to buy books and papers, and will continue the work next week for the purpose of fencing the church. Both are very useful, and the public should give liberally.

—Visitors at Spencerville this week are Mrs. Werrbaugh, of Butler, at Dr. Emanuel's; Mr. Kelso and lady, at the parsonage of Rev. Kelso; Mrs. Hathaway and son, of Newville, at Mr. S. Warner's; Mr. Cecil Rhodes, of Newvill, at Mr. J. Rhodes'; Miss Etta Ortz, of Tiffin, O., at Mr. William Vaugile's.

—Stealing last week in the vicinity of Spencerville. We were unable to obtain full particulars, but the thief or tramp was forcibly taken by Mr. E. J. Boyle, brought to Spencerville and tried before Justice H. H. Fales, who committed him to jail to await the action of the county court.

—Many thanks to the gentlemanly contributor from this place, "Special Reporter," for his honest sympathy and assistance in this our time of need. It was our original intention not to say anything more about the "grand opera" and we only do so now that we may correct the errors of our "Indignant" friend. "Indignant" was very wrong when he said that "nothing more than a spirit of malace prompted Scribbler to write such an article." We assure "Indignant," and all others, that "we wrote in a spirit of friendly criticism, without which criticism, friendly or unfriendly, there is no improvement, and if we accomplish nothing else, we have at least given a healthy stimulus to the really talented contributors of Newville and Spencerville, whose pens have for some time remained quite inactive. But how about the friendly spirit of "Indignant," who would like to have Scribbler devoured by Cannibals, and who speaks contemptuously of the "nigger show"—in other words, the musical entertainment which was to be given at Newville, by the Spencerville silver cornet band? Now, as Spencerville is not afflicted with any persons of African or Ethiopian descent, the gentlemen of the band must be the "niggers" alluded to by "Indignant." Are Messrs. Barney, Butler, Vauzile, Fales, Bishop, Hobaugh, Rhodes, Horn, Bair Bros., Zimmerman Bros and Prof. D. M. Rieder pleased with the "sobriquet" of "niggers," as well as pleased at having their really meritorious entertainment styled a "nigger show?" We leave it to the good sense and judgment of our readers to determine whether we are alone in this article, or whether we represent the intelligence of Spencerville. We have said and now repeat that the Newville "grand opera" was a fizzle. The instrumental music was a decided failure. We have heard better from children, and the leading musicians present agree with us. The singers were badly frightened, acting verdantly and awkwardly. The bass attempted to sing too high, which made a sound anything but musical, and was more like the bray of a donkey than the musical voice of an accomplished singer. The celebrated prima donna of Ohio, or "star of the cast," was palmed off as a Newvillian until the fraud was discovered. One lady would certainly have failed in her part of the duet, had not another come to her rescue. The selections were in bad taste and misarranged, as there were not two parts in the opera. We stated correctly that they did not receive a single "encore" or bouquet, but only the sympathy of their audience. Does "Indignant" deny? We would not render this criticism unnecessarily severe, and therefore will not disclose any further errors. We ask the indulgence of our readers with this tedious article, and faithfully promise not to take up the pen again, even in self defense, to reply to our maligners. SCRIBBLER.

Hitched By Hymen.

The wedding of Jerome Showalter and Miss Cara Wheelock, which occurred last Thursday night, at the Presbyterian church, was largely attended and passed off in the smoothest possible manner. The COURIER acknowledges its indebtedness for a bountiful supply of delicious cake, and trusts that these two young ones, who have embarked together on the Ocean of Life, may sail through calm waters to the end and eventually ride into the Harbor-of-Rest hand in hand, as they have started out.

Proceedings of Town Board.

Regular meeting—June 30th, 1879. Full board present—The following bills were allowed.

J. C. Vealey	for lumber	$39.60
A Robbins	" road list	14.50
Henry Ford	" roadwork	21.00
P. W. Silver	" lumber	27.60
I. N. Cool	" lumber	21.90
Peter Bayou	" roadwork	3.00
Henry Kelling	" "	8.75
T. H. Sprott	" services clerk	11.00
Peter Brandon	" roadwork	10.66

Upon petition, the marshal is ordered to open Cedar street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Board adjourned.

The Difference.

Dr. Price's extract of vanilla is made from the true Mexican vanilla bean, while some of the so-called extract of vanilla in the market is but an imitation, made from the tonqua, or snuff bean. Dr. Price's extract vanilla has the fine, delicate flavor of the fruit.

For Sale.

An extra No. 1 three-spring wagon, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of S. U. Tarney. 27 & 29.

RELEASED FROM EARTH.

DIED, in Auburn, Thursday, June 26, 1879, of consumption, M. Ida Mahurin, a sister of Mrs. W. H. McQuiston, aged 26 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The deceased was born in Fort Wayne, May 17, 1853, where, at the age of 16, she united with the Wayne st. M. E. church, since which time, and after her removal here, she joined the Presbyterian church at this place. Since her early admission to the church, she has been a faithful member, living and dying in its faith.

She was a dutiful child, an affectionate sister, a gentle, kind lady, of amiable disposition and sweet spirit, living a life of usefulness which was appreciated by all who knew her. As a christian, she was faithful, earnest and devout; devoted to the Sabbath-school, attached to the church and a lover of its solemn ordinances, and living a consistent life of uprightness and beauty until the day of her death, which she looked forward to with great anxiety, but spoke of it as a pleasant event; and when the Reaper finally came, she regarded him not as an enemy, but as a friend—an Angel of Mercy—and as such she received him.

Thus living, respected, she died regretted, leaving a vacancy in the church militant, but wearing a crown of glory in the church triumphant above.

OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW R. R.
Jackson, Mich., July 1st, 1879.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed for a period of one year or more, in freight house of Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the freight house of the said company, at Jackson, Mich., at 10 a. m., on the 19th day of August next, unless the same shall be before that time called for, and all charges paid thereon.

P. B. LOOMIS,
Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

H. BROMLEY,
Gen'l Freight Agt.

UNCLAIMED.

Name of Consignee.	General Description.
Ag't C & Co	1 bar iron
Avery G H	2 boxes glass
B & O	1 bdle iron
Blair & Gardiner	1 washing machine
Clayton Joseph	1 box mdse
Davis John K	1 box
Downing & Son R	1 box mdse
Darrow C H	1 bdle paper
D	1 bag rags
Dargin T L	1 box iron
Dwight W C	1 lathe
Dwight W C	1 circular saw
Dwight W C	1 piece shafting
Dwight W C	1 brake wheel
Dwight W C	1 iron screw
Dwight W C	4 pieces wood and iron frame
Dwight W C	15 iron rods
Dwight W C	2 iron shafts
Dwight W C	1 saw arbor
Dwight W C	2 wood and iron frames
Dwight W C	4 pully wheels
Dwight W C	8 cast wheels
Dilley C	2 plows
Dwight W C	1 shaft and pulley
DeRay William	1 bdle paper
Dupency William	2 buckets 1 brl tar
Draper I C	7 bdls harrows
Everle H	1 box sundries
Everle H	1 drill box
Everle H	2 frames
Everle H	2 wheels
Everle H	1 pole
Earl James	1 cupboard clothing
Gaillick F W	1 keg
Gilmer S	1 grain drill 6 pieces [illegible]
Goodspeed & V	1 bdl croquet
Hart G	1 box sundries
Horn S	1 box patterns
Hart B M	6 boxes sundries
Huff D D	1 box books
L I	1 piece casting
Merrill A T	1 box sundries
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sids
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sides
McBride I	1 plow point
S	2 bxs glass
Fenley & Co	1 box irons
Randall	1 barrel castings
Rising H I	1 bee hive
R W F	5 cast wheels
Manger O	2 pieces tubing
O No marks	1 wood pulley
No marks	1 set buggy wheels
No marks	5 iron kettles
No marks	1 bdle pump joints
No marks	3 pulleys with shaft of standards
No marks	1 box frames
No marks	1 wheel
No marks	1 circular saw
No marks	1 wagon, front gear tongue attached, hind gear, reach, 4 wheels, 1 bolster, 1 box
No marks	1 rope reel
No marks	1 mow. machine shoe
Steele H	1 bag rags
Smith C	1 wooden leg
Strand & L	3 cast grates
Scoll D	1 pce casting
S I E	1 cultivator
S & I	4 pce iron
Tardell O	1 box
Wallace & H	3 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wells & Fuller	1 stove casting
Woods E	12 clothes racks
Woods E	12 racks poles
Zimmerman	1 box 6 pieces.

27-6w

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

To come to Ft. Wayne and buy their clothing.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

That our stoc of men's boys' and childrens' clothing is the finest, best and most carefully constructed and trimmed in the state.

ALSO SAY

That we ma e no pretensions to be one of the many cheap (sheep's) clothing stores.

BUT ARGUE

We have the money, all the facilities and essential qualifications to sell first-class garments much lower than smaller concerns can buy inferior goods for.

COME TO US

And look at our stock, examine our styles and prices, and we feel assured of your patronage.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

G. O. D. One Price Clothers and Gents' Furnishers, 9 east Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Opposite North Door Court House.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Summer Normal.

There will be a

Summer Normal School

At Fremont, Ind., beginning July 15th, 1879, and continuing six weeks. Teachers will have no better opportunity for fitting themselves for the practical work of the school-room. Students desiring to review the common branches, or to pursue them as regular studies, will find ample accommodations for so doing.

PROF. SMITH, principal of the Fremont Graded and Normal School, will have especial charge of Grammar, Physiology and the

Teachers' Training Class.

Board reduced to $2.00 per week (seven days.)
Tuition per week $1.00
" " term 5.00
Address, W. H. SHAMBAUGH,
24-4w. Fremont, Ind.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street. Ft. Wayne.
☞SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

POEM.

Read by Oliver Wendell Holmes at the dinner given by the Boston Club to the Chicago Commercial Club in Boston, June 14, 1879.)

Chicago sounds rough to the maker of verse;
One comfort you have, Cincinnati sounds worse.
If we only were licensed to say Chica-go—
But Worcester and Webster won't let us, you know.
No matter; we songsters must sing as we can;
We can make some nice couplets on Lake Michigan,
And what more resembles a nightingale's voice
Than the oily trisyllable, sweet Illinois!
Your waters are fresh, while our harbor is salt,
But we know you can't help it—it isn't your fault.
Our city is old, and your city is new,
But the railroad men tell us we're greener than you.
You have seen our gilt dome, and no doubt you've [illegible]
That the orbs of the universe round it are rolled;
But I'll own it to you, and I ought to know best,
That it isn't quite true of all stars of the West.
You will go to Mount Auburn, we'll show you the track,
And can stay there, unless you prefer to come back.
And Bunker's tall shaft you can climb, if you will,
But you'll puff like a paragraph praising a pill.
You must see—but you have seen—our old Faneuil Hall,
Our churches, our school-rooms, our sample-rooms all;
And, perhaps, though the idiots must have their jokes,
You have found our good people much like other folks.
There are cities by rivers, by lakes and by seas,
Each as full of itself as a cheese-mite of cheese;
And a city will brag as a rooster will crow—
Don't your cockerels at home?—just a little, you know.
But we'll crow for you now: Here's a health to the boys,
Men, maidens and matrons of fair Illinois,
And the rainbow of friendship that arches its span
From the green of the sea to the blue Michigan.

HAUNTED.

BY MARION HARLAND.

"Haunted!" Yes, for thirty-two years. I was 50 my last birthday. I graduated at 20. I was 18 and a "Soph" when we fellows sent John Grey to Coventry. "John James Grey," so stood his name in the college catalogue. Among us he was known as "Lady Jane."

I cannot tell you how odd it seemed to me to stand fifteen years ago in front of a small, faded portrait of the poor little 10-days' Queen, whose head was the football to the vaulting ambition of Messrs. Northumberland & Co., and to recognize in the sad brown eyes the same wistful appeal I saw in another pair when I last looked into them. It was a mere coincidence, of course, but the portrait in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford, has John Grey's eyes, as I noted before I knew whose the likeness was.

We called him "Lady Jane," then, partly in parody of his real name, as much because of a certain refinement of manner and appearance, that was neither delicacy nor lack of manliness. It was a boyish way of acknowledging that he was a bit of choice porcelain cast by chance among coarser pottery. None of us even in jest called him a milksop—or, as the collegian of this generation would put it, a "muff."

He was an admirable student, a jovial comrade, ready alike for work and frolic—in short, "a good fellow through and through," and a decided favorite with us all until what I am about to tell you happened.

We were in Old Chess's room that morning. "Chess" was short for Chesterfield. We thus dubbed the professor of Greek, his name being Field, his body as long and stiff as the Levitical law, and his disposition as surly as that of a hyena. To hate him came to us by nature, and he taught thirty-nine out of the forty in the class to abhor the sight and sound of a Greek word. The fortieth man was Lady Jane.

His aptitude for language, ancient and modern, was marvelous, and Old Chess, with characteristic tact and grace, used the lad's proficiency as a ferule for the rest of us—never praising him, you may be sure, but with happy adroitness proving what dunces we were not to attain unto even so mean a standard as was set up by one of our number.

Nevertheless, it was well understood that if Chess could like anybody, to Lady Jane belonged the honor of his partiality. It was at once an evidence of the unpopularity of the professor, and our fondness for the pupil, that none of us envied the latter. In no other department of the venerable institution we were to remember as our Alma Mater did the lord of misrule have such sway as in the Greek room.

The like law obtains in every college, I fancy. Your best-beloved perceptor gets, likewise, the credit of being the wisest disciplinarian.

Upon the day I have named we were in a state of badly-suppressed revolt. A frightful "imposition" had been laid upon us at the last recitation; Lady Jane again excepted. The punishment was not quite undeserved, being the direct consequence of a boyish prank perpetrated by the class at large, a "barring-out," or something of that kind. By general consent none of us had prepared the prescribed task. Before this fact could transpire, indeed, by the time Old Chess had given the menacing "Hem!" that always preceded the recitation, a slight puff and flash went up from the top of the heated stove, and then a Tartarian odor.

The veriest tyro in chemicals there knew how it was done. Given—a judicious mixture of gunpowder, brimstone and cayenne pepper, the last-named ingredient having the balance of power; pour it dexterously upon a red-hot plate. Result—wild symptoms of suffocation on the part of all present, and an empty room in forty-five seconds.

It was a witless joke, for college-boys' humor was no finer then than now; but we enjoyed it immensely, and the obnoxious imposition was a dead letter for that day. Old Chess had a chronic disposition to asthma, and, an hour after the "eruption," was reported as coughing in a manner that sent ecstacy to our souls.

There must be a form of investigation into the occurrence, so it was no surprise to us when, as Lady Jane and I sat in our room that evening (did I tell you that we were chums?), he was summoned to the President's private apartment—the "Star-Chamber," as we called it.

I looked up with a laugh.

"I hope the dons won't squeeze you unmercifully, old boy."

I remembered afterwards that he was pale and ill at ease.

"I don't mind the squeeze," he said; "but I wish you had not done it, Dick. These senseless tricks put the class so evidently in the wrong as to hurt our reputation with sensible people."

In about an hour I was sent for. Just without the Star-Chamber I met Lady Jane. He was very pale, and his agitation awakened me to pitying curiosity.

"What cheer?" I hailed him, gayly.

He cast a warning glance at the "sub" who had brought me the summons, shook his head and passed on. I threw away the stump of my cigar and laughed softly.

"The dons have scared him badly," I remarked to my attendant, in entering the judgment-hall.

They were all there, from Prex, whom we liked, to Old Chess, our abomination, and an awful silence prevailed while I walked the length of the room and stood before the table about which they were seated.

Prex opened the ball—not with catechism, but with downright accusation. It was I, he stated, who had committed an offense against law and order so flagrant as to challenge prompt and severe measures on the part of the faculty, in sulted in the person of Prof. Field, and so on, and so on.

I was so far stunned that I understood but two things clearly. No denial, or attempt at justification, would be admitted, the faculty having ample proof of my guilt in the positive, although reluctant, testimony of one who had been an eye-witness of the deed, and I was to be publicly reprimanded in the chapel next morning.

When the buzz and whirl of my senses ceased, I found myself back in my room, Lady Jane, still pale and alarmed, gazing into my face.

"I was afraid of it," he repeated more than once; and upon hearing what was to be the form of punishment—"I wish I could stand by you and share it."

"I would rather stand in my shoes than those of the informer when the class have hunted him down," I returned, sore and savage.

In less than three days they had run him to earth, to the indignant astonishment of all—to my grief and horror. Searching inquiry revealed that no witness beside Lady Jane had been called before the tribunal which had condemned me. When bidden to speak in his own defense, he stoutly denied having given evidence against me, but refused to repeat what had passed between the inquisitors and himself.

"They informed you upon whom suspicion rested, I presume?" asked a Sophomore.

"They did."

"And what was your reply?"

"That I should answer no questions relative to the conduct of any of my classmates."

"An honorable man would have *hid* his friend out of danger sooner than utter such a contemptible evasion!" said the hot-headed querist.

The Chairman of the "Vigilance Committee" summed up the case after the accused had been sent out of the room.

"The fellow is not a malicious spy, but he lacks backbone, and dreads losing the good opinion of the faculty. He was frightened into confession, but he must be made an example of all the same."

So said they all. Even I, whose dearest friend he had been, recalling his speech and behavior before and after my arraignment, could not resist the weight of evidence.

So we sent him to Coventry. So far as we could, we carried into execution the ancient ban of excommunication. We cursed him, by cool and disdainful non-intercourse, when he lay down and when he arose up. Sitting, standing, walking, eating, he was the Pariah of his whilom mates.

Youth is cruel in love or in hate, and we never wavered in our declared purpose, even going out of our way, when occasions rose not ready to our hand, to make him feel the full weight of our vengeance. And—Heaven help us! we thought ourselves manly and righteous throughout, worthy vindicators of the soiled honor of the class that had "spawned an informer." That was our grandiose way of describing the offense which smelled so rank in our heroic nostrils.

After one vain attempt to induce me to listen to his story, the culprit offered no resistance to his doom, bearing it with a steady mien, so far and so equally removed from sullenness or abjectness that we would have called him "game" had we not preferred to consider him insolent.

Thus went on two long months, in which, although we still roomed together, Lady Jane and I had not exchanged one word. There was superb skating that season, and we spent most of our leisure hours upon the river. One afternoon, in passing the "bend" where the stream was widest and most crowded, I heard shouts, and saw all recoil, as one man, from the middle of the channel.

"It is a student! I saw his cap in the water!" I overheard some one say.

The next second I was in the open space left by the aghast throng, had thrown myself flat upon the ice, and, leaning over the jagged edges of the hole, was watching and groping in the water in the frenzied hope of seeing or touching the vanished man.

I did both. A head arose—it was for the third time—within reach of my grasp. I clutched and held it until we were pulled out together and dragged ashore. The crowd closed around the rescued student, and he was borne off before I had seen his features.

By the time I could extricate myself from officious friends and strangers, I found a messenger awaiting me on the bank, with a request from the "young gentleman whose life I had saved." He wanted to see and thank me. He had been taken into the nearest house, and lay in bed wrapped in blankets. Only his face was visible.

Wide brown eyes, with the solemn memory of a just-escaped death shadowing their depths, dark curls clinging to his forehead, lips quivering in the effort to shape into words the gratitude he would express to his deliverer, was the unwelcome vision that met my sight—for eyes, brow and mouth were Lady Jane's.

I halted upon the threshold, staring as at a wraith.

"Dick!" he cried, in amazement as great as my own. "Dear old fellow, do I owe my life to you?"

"It is nothing," I said, coldly. "They said a student was drowning; I did not suspect who it was."

The boy gazed at me as loth to credit the evidence of his senses, his eyes filled with a grief for which language had no vent.

"You did not suspect who it was?" he repeated, slowly. "If you had suspected that it was I"——

He turned his head upon the pillow, his face to the wall, which was no more blank and cold than the visage of the man who had been for two years to him as a brother.

I lingered one awkward moment, then left the place.

It was Saturday afternoon, and I was glad I had engaged to spend the Sabbath with a friend out of town. I could not meet those haunting eyes again, for we had, by solemn pact and covenant, sent him to Coventry, and I should be the last of all the league to sound a recall. When I returned on Monday, Lady Jane's trunk and other possessions had disappeared from our dormitory. He had been summoned home by news of his father's sudden death. He never came back to our college.

Ten years later I met "Prex," now a somewhat garrulous old gentleman, at Saratoga. He came to my room one night with a newspaper in his hand.

"Do you remember John Grey, of the class of '48?" he began.

"I do," I replied briefly.

"By the way, I never guessed how unjustly the poor fellow had been treated by you hot-headed boys until after he left college," pursued the good-natured official, crossing his legs after the manner of one who had a story to tell. "He never gave information against you in that little stove-and-pepper escapade. Perhaps you have forgotten it?"

Forgotten it! Nothing less likely!

Prex prosed on. "A youth of uncommon ability was Grey, espec in anguages. In Greek a prodigy, according to Prof. Field. By-the-by, it was Field himself whose lynx eyes saw you sift the pepper and brimstone compound upon the stove"—here he laughed—"like the scaramouch you were. He gave direct evidence to that effect before us. We sent for Grey to thank him formally for the consistency of his respectful and gentlemanly deportment toward Prof. Field, he being in that respect a marked exception to the rest of his class. He looked like one receiving censure, rather than praise, while I was talking. As I finished, Field broke in in his blunt way:

"'Now tell us who spilt pepper upon the stove to-day?'

"'I decline answering that question, sir,' said the lad, 'or any other that may criminate my classmates.'

"Field smiled. 'Don't trouble yourself,' he said. 'It was your Fidus Achates—your room-mate! We have caught him this time!'

"Grey did not move a muscle. 'As I have said, I do not play spy, much less informer, upon any of my class,' he repeated. 'May I go now, sir?' to me.

"I assented, willing to spare his feelings, and secretly admiring his gallant bearing. A fine boy, with a heart of gold! But, as I was about to say, I am truly grieved to see this."

He passed the paper to me, his thumb upon a paragraph.

"On the 9th inst., in Memphis, of yellow fever, John James Grey, aged 28."

John M. Clayton.

At Dover, not far from the Court House, stands a roomy old dwelling, formerly the residence of John M. Clayton, Secretary of State under President Tyler. Here he lived during the more active portion of his life; here he entertained his friends in the broad, generous style of Delaware hospitality, playing for their delectation his fine old fiddle, or expounding for their edification the State constitution.

John M. Clayton was a man of undoubted ability, and great power and strength of character. During his life he possessed an influence in his native State such as is rarely attained in this country of uninherited political power, but an influence which died with him and the Old-Line Whig party to which he belonged, leaving as its fruit a State constitution the most deleterious to progress and the most unfair to its subjects.

It was he that really built the constitution of 1831, and so hedged it in by clauses that, as he said himself, he "locked the door and threw the key away." As the constitution now stands, an equal number of State Representatives and Senators are elected from each county, notwithstanding that Newcastle, the upper county, has a population equal to both the others together, and ten times their wealth.

John M. Clayton was born in Sussex county, Delaware, July, 1796, and died at his residence in Dover, November, 1856. He is buried in the Presbyterian burying-ground, his remains being covered by a not large, but tasteful, mausoleum.—*Howard Pyle, in Harper's Magazine.*

"Think a Minute First."

Apropos of the sayings of the little ones I am reminded of an incident which touched me very much at the time, and may find a responsive chord in the hearts of some who are parents. I was sitting on my porch on a pleasant summer morning, when up runs little 5-year-old Bell, intent on a visit to a playmate across the way. "Papa," she asks, "may I go over and play with Carrie awhile?" and then, as she seemed to discern a dissent in my face, she put her little rosebud lips to mine, and quickly added: "Please don't say no—think a minute first." Was there ever a more charming protest against a hasty and inconsiderate answer? Of course the little girl had her wish. We are, perhaps, all too ready, thoughtlessly, to deny many of the requests of the little ones—things that seem trifling to us, but are everything to them. And when their little appeals come, before letting the "no" rise too quickly to our lips, let us think a minute.—*Harper's Magazine.*

TYPICAL OCCURRENCES.

POISONED BY A TOOTH BRUSH.—A little girl in Wilkinson county recently poisoned herself by cleaning her teeth with a tooth brush made from a yellow jessamine vine. She died in about two hours after using the brush.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

BROTHERS WHO MEET IN PRISON.—The Sheriff of Polk county, a few days ago, took W. P. Pressely to the penitentiary for burglary at Knoxville. Another prisoner was brought in for five years for a similar crime. When stripped by the Warden of the penitentiary it was discovered that they were brothers, who had not seen each other for thirty years.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

HER DREAM FULFILLED.—A singular instance of the verification of a dream occurred in Polk county some days ago. A young daughter of Mr. Hill dreamed one night that she had been burned to death. The next morning she went with her brother into the corn-field to keep the birds from the planted corn. As it was cold they built a fire, and while they were warming themselves the clothes of the girl caught fire. Her little brother tried to extinguish the flames, but could not. She died the next day.—*Tampa (Fla.) Guardian.*

A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL.—Mr. H. F. Gaulding has a little daughter 11 years old, to whose nerve and courage he is indebted for the life of his 3-year-old boy. The circumstances were briefly these: The boy was playing by the cistern in Mr. Gaulding's yard. There was a plank off, and through this aperture the little fellow fell. He caught a plank, however, in falling, and held for some time before he was discovered. But his hold weakened, and, with a plash, he fell into the cistern. His sister saw and appreciated the situation. Most girls would have screamed and run off in quest of help. Not so with this little girl. The screams and struggles for life of her baby brother gave her the courage of a man. She saw a ladder and, with all her might, she dragged it to and placed it into the cistern, and then went down into the water, reached out and caught her brother just in time to save him from a watery grave. By this time help arrived, and both were landed safely from their perilous position. All honor to this little heroine!—*Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat.*

THE CHEVALIER CLOWN.—Some weeks ago the clown of a company of rope-dancers, who were performing in front of the Pont d'Austerlitz, in Paris, fell upon the stones and was killed. He was le Pere Pigeon. His body was borne to the garret in Montrouge, where he had lived. No relatives claimed the remains and so an Inspector of Police entered the room to make ready for the pauper burial. Nosing about the room the Inspector was made wild to find $9,000 in gold and silver coin hidden in a crack. With the money was a will. Also the baptismal certificate of le Pere. Here was a revelation! Le Pere Pigeon, the cracker of jokes, was found by the certificate to have been none other than Chevalier de Bastard—a member of one of the oldest and noblest Burgundian families. Inquiry showed that when Chevalier de Bastard had attained his majority his guardian placed $80,000, his patrimony, in his hands; that he had squandered the money in high living; that he had at last awakened to find friends and money flown. What could he do? Following nature's bent, he became a clown.

SLEEPING UNTIL HE DIED.—A case that puzzled the physicians of this city has terminated fatally. Mr. Isaac D. Perrin, a man about 70 years of age, was, for a person of his age, quite active. On Wednesday of last week he did not make his appearance as usual, and, when breakfast was ready, a member of the family, on going to his room, found him in a sleep from which he could not be awakened. Medicines were administered with no effect. He breathed quite naturally, but did not open his eyes, nor did he appear to be at all conscious of what was going on about him. During Friday his sleep did not appear to be so natural as the previous day, and his cheeks became somewhat bloated. In the evening he rallied a little. Dr. Cooper was called to consult with Dr. Campbell, but they gave little hopes of their patient ever gaining consciousness again. Nourishment was given him by putting beef tea in his mouth, which he managed to swallow quite well. He lay constantly on his back, and it was noticed that when a fly would light on his face he would turn his head slightly as if to drive it away. He finally expired on Monday evening last, having not shown the least sign of consciousness since he had been asleep.—*Poughkeepsie Cor. New York Sun.*

Brain Work and Skull Growth.

The London *Medical Record* sums up as follows the results of some very interesting measurements of heads by two French physicians, Messrs. Lacassagne and Cliquet:

Having the patients, doctors, attendants and officers of the Val de Grace at their disposal, they measured the heads of 190 doctors of medicine, 133 soldiers who had received an elementary instruction, 90 soldiers who could neither read nor write, and 91 soldiers who were prisoners. The instrument used was the same which hatters employ in measuring the heads of their customers; it is called the conformator, and gives a very correct idea of the proportions and dimensions of the heads in question. The results were in favor of the doctors; the frontal diameter was also much more considerable than that of the soldiers, etc. Nor are both halves of the head symmetrically developed; in students, the left frontal region is more developed than the right; in illiterate individuals, the right occipital region is larger than the left. The authors have derived the following conclusions from their experiments: 1. The heads of students who have worked much with their brains are much more developed than those of illiterate individuals, or such as have allowed their brains to remain inactive. 2. In students the frontal region is more developed than the occipital region, or, if there should be any difference in favor of the latter, it is very small; while in illiterate people the latter region is the largest.

Sumner's Complacency.

It was the misfortune of Sumner that, more than any other public man of his time, he was subjected to the extremes of adulation and obloquy. His real character can hardly be discerned amid the tumult of puffs and scoffs, of exaltations and execrations, which the mere mention of his name excited during his public career. Sumner himself was inclined to take the compliments at more than their real worth, while he experienced another though different satisfaction in reading the calumnies. The compliments he considered as indications that all lovers of liberty and justice were on his side; the calumnies delighted him, because, as they grew fiercer and fiercer, they seemed to prove that his blows directed at slavery and injustice were telling more and more against the enemies of freedom and right. It is difficult to say whether his enjoyment was more intense in exhibiting to his friends the private letters from distinguished men, abroad and at home, which exalted him to the skies, or in spreading before them other letters, mostly anonymous, which damned him to everlasting infamy as the foe of his country and of the human race. It must be confessed that, during the Rebellion, our Southern friends did not confine themselves within the limits of good taste in their private communications to their Northern opponents. It is impossible for me to compute the number of times that Sumner's soul was consigned to perdition, with all the additions of superfluous profanity known to gentlemen in whom profanity appears to be a secretion in the throat. These private threats and public denunciations were a source of humorous pleasure to Sumner. He never swore as an individual; nobody ever heard an oath slip from his lips even in his ecstacies of philanthropic rage; but he was the best swearer by proxy and quotation that I ever listened to. The oaths launched at him by his Southern enemies, the oaths which some Republican Senators would occasionally hurl at him when they were vexed by his obstinacy in clinging to his own view of a party question that had been decided against him by a majority of Republican statesmen—these, in narrating his experiences in political life to a friend, he would roll over on his tongue in quite an unsanctified but still innocent fashion, and laugh at the profanity as something exquisitely comical. The more people swore at him the more delighted he was; and it is a pity that he did not have the same sense of humor in estimating the hyperboles of panegyric addressed to him by his admirers, which he unquestionably had in estimating the hyperboles of execration shot at him by his assailants.—*E. P. Whipple, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Great "I."

Some of our most popular authors are as remarkable for their vanity as for their ability. Victor Hugo is known all over Europe for his colossal egotism, no less than for his patriotism, and the English novelist, Charles Reade, who has struck powerful blows for great reforms, is as absurdly vain and irritable under criticism as a school-girl.

Tennyson is said to have a very hearty appreciation of his own work. He sometimes reads his poems aloud, intoning them as English pastors do the church service. A select party of friends were invited to hear him read "the Idylls of the Kings" before they were published. The poet read, and the audience listened in rapt silence.

One lady, however, annoyed him by crying out from time to time, "Oh, wonderful! beautiful! sublime!" He turned on her fiercely at last.

"Of course it is sublime!" he growled, in his deep bass. "Who doubts it?"

At the close of one of the finest passages he paused.

"Go on, Mr. Tennyson," lisped his admirer.

"Go on!" he thundered. "Great heavens, madam, who could go on in a strain like that?"

Benton, the statesman, possessed an inordinate vanity, which showed itself as simply as a child's. We remember hearing him, a year or two before his death, address a large assemblage of young men. He closed by an urgent appeal to them to avoid the use of all stimulants, and to study close the history of current events.

"I have but one argument to submit to you in favor of this course, but that is sufficient," he said. "*I* have studied the progress of events from day to day since I was a boy. *I* have never used tobacco nor spirituous liquors. In consequence," stepping forward and drawing himself to his full height, "you see before you—*Thomas Hart Benton!*"

If vanity, even when justified by great abilities and well-earned fame, makes a man a ludicrous object, boys and girls may judge how offensive it is in them when there is neither ability nor success to cause it.

A Woman's Invention.

All lovers of good toast will be interested in the following useful bread toaster, the invention of Mrs. A. C. Harris, of Grenville county, N. C. It is not patented, and can be made by all who wish to use it. It is made by taking a piece of sheet iron or tin, about eighteen inches square, and turning up the edges so as to form a shallow tray, to give sufficient stiffness to the sheet. A number of V-shaped openings are now made in regular order across the bottom; and the tongues of the Vs are turned up at right angles to the sheet. These sharp points are to hold slices of bread pressed upon them. A short piece of stout wire hinged to the back serves as a prop to hold it in any angle to the fire. After placing the pieces of bread in position by pressing them on the points, the toaster is set on the hearth before an open fire, where the bread soon assumes a rich brown color, and then the slices should be reversed. If the lower part should brown before the upper, the toaster can be turned upside down, and so bring the underdone bread nearest the fire.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Proud and lowly, beggar and lord,
Over the bridge they go.
Rags and velvet, fetter and sword,
Poverty, pomp and woe.
Who will stop but to laugh and sing?
Self is calling, and self is king!
Who weeps at the beggars' grave?
Crusts they pray for, but love they crave.

Beggar and lord,
Fetter and sword,
Prison and palace, shadow and sun,
Velvet and rags,
So the world wags,
Until the river no more shall run.

Sparkle river, merrily roll!
Laugh with the gay and bright
Who will care for the weary soul
Under thy arch to-night?
Who will pity her, who will save?
Never a tear the cold world gave!
Down there in the rolling Thames—
God will pity what man condemns.

Velvet and rags,
So the world wags,
Prison and palace, shadow and sun,
Fettered and free,
So shall it be,
Until the river no more shall run.

—*Temple Bar.*

PITH AND POINT.

CURSORY remarks—Swearing.

REEL happiness—Getting drunk.

RED hair is said to be hair-red-itary.

THE scene of many a tragedy—Kerosene.

NO MATTER what rank vegetables may attain, the cabbage will always be a head.

THE Khedive of Egypt had better look out that some of his creditors do not Suez canal.

CHARLES—"What did that spring suit cost you, Al?" Alfred—"Can't say, dear boy—haven't been sued for it yet."

A BANK clerk becomes quite a dead shot in detecting a bad bill; a sort of William Tell-er, as you might say.

WE know a man over 90 years of age who hasn't a gray hair on his head—nor one of any other color.—*Boston Post.*

SHAKESPEARE probably had the present style of female hair-dressing in mind when he said "hang out your bangers."

IF any one thinks old Dame Nature don't know her biz., let him climb up in the barn and offer crumbs to a setting hen.

A MISSISSIPPI man puts it thus: "At the earnest solicitation of men whom I owe money I have consented to become a candidate for County Treasurer."

IRISH drill-sergeant (to a squad of militiamen): "Pr's'nt 'rms!" (Astonishing result.) "Hivens! what a 'prisint!' Just stip out here now, and look at yersilves!"

A BEAUTIFUL custom prevails in many parts of Europe of planting a tree upon the birth of every child. It saves wear and tear of slippers.—*Norristown Herald.*

SOME of our weekly exchanges have a "domestic department." This must be a hard department to get up if it is anything like our hired girl in the morning.

A LIMBERGER cheese factory at Great Bend, Pa., was struck by lightning the other night and entirely destroyed. Another proof that the victory is not always with the strong.

A THIEF is really a profound philosopher and always a candid thinker; that is, he looks at everything in an abstract way, and, if you reason with him, he is open and liable to conviction.

A YOUNG man went into a restaurant the other day, and, remarking that "Time is money," he added that, as he had a half-hour to spare, if the proprietor was willing, he'll take it out in pie.

THAT was a ghastly joke that a sinful Southerner played on a stranger, whom he promised to introduce to a rich planter, and then took him around and presented him to the leading undertaker.

"CUFFS for 10 cents!" exclaimed Mr. Jollyboy, gazing out of a street-car at a sign; "why, I can get more'n I want jest by aggrawatin' the first man I meet—and he'll throw in the choler for nothin'."

A PICKPOCKET taken with his hand in some one else's pocket endeavored to invent all manner of impossible explanations of the phenomenon. "What's the use of your trying to lie about it so clumsily?" said the magistrate, benevolently; "haven't you a lawyer?"

A HAPPY FACT.

Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce will kiss a brother;
While women want to kiss so bad
They smack and kiss each other.
It is, indeed, a happy fact
That woman's fond of kissing;
For otherwise this bliss to kiss
The misses would be missing.

SOME one asked Dr. Z. for news of his great-uncle, of whom the doctor is the heir. "It seems that he is quite ill," answers he. "How 'it seems;' aren't you treating him?" "Oh, no," coolly replies the doctor, "I never wanted to be my excellent uncle's physician; there was too much temptation."—*Paris Figaro.*

CAREFUL mother—"I wish I could break my boy Johnny of the habit of kicking against everything he comes across. A pair of boots doesn't last the little dear two weeks." Grandfather Lickshingle—"Let an old man who has had experience tell you how to do it. Fill the toes of his boots with nitro-glycerine, an', my word for it, your little dear will never kick the second time." Mother swoons.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Credit System.

The credit system sometimes brings results least anticipated by those who trade in it. A Scotch farmer was dunned by a wagon-maker of the ambitious village of Drayton, Ontario, to pay for a vehicle purchased from him; to which the canny Scot pleaded inability in consequence of the scarcity of money. Being pressed for the debt by his creditor, who said that he had a note becoming due in a few days, which the amount of the farmer's debt would enable him to meet, he was told very naively by the farmer that sooner than see him stuck he would lend him the amount from a fund which he had lying by for note-shaving, provided he would get some substantial neighbors to back his note, and would only charge him 12 per cent. for it. He no doubt thought it was a poor system that could not work both ways.

SABBATH READING.

"All of Self, None of Thee."

Oh, the bitter shame and sorrow
  That a time could ever be,
When I let the Savior's pity
Plead in vain, and proudly answered:
    "All of self, and none of Thee!"

But He found me, I beheld Him
  Bleeding on the accursed tree,
Heard Him pray, "Forgive them, Father!"
And my wistful heart said, faintly:
    "Some of self, and some of Thee!"

Day by day His tender mercy,
  Healing, helping, full and free,
Sweet and strong, and ah! so patient,
Brought me lower, while I whispered:
    "Less of self, and more of Thee!"

Higher than the highest heavens,
  Deeper than the deepest sea,
Lord, Thy love at last hath conquered,
Grant me now my soul's desire!
    "None of self, and all of Thee!"

—*Pastor Theodore Monod.*

Contentment: A Sermon by Prof. David Swing.

When one of our poets said:

Man wants but little here below,
  Nor wants that little long.

When he said:

Happy the man whose wish and care
  A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
  In his own ground,

he expressed what all thinking hearts love to say and repeat. Those words come to us all as the absolute truth of God. They are the foundation-stone of the man's philosophy.

Socrates said, "Contentment is natural wealth;" the riches which nature is willing to bestow upon her children. God cannot undertake to give us all the millions of money for which our hearts might ask. And should an indulgent Creator grant each man such fabulous sums it would not be long before we should wish we had asked for double the amount. Instead, therefore, of attempting to make the bulk of our property large enough to satisfy all longing, which would be impossible, nature passes inside the soul of the noble being and stops the longings. Instead of carrying food to a glutton it cures the gluttony. Hence, said Socrates, Contentment is natural wealth; it is the only thing that satisfies. And he adds, Luxury is an artificial poverty. For luxury creates a poverty. It so enlarges natural wants that it throws them all out of; proportion it builds up a false world, and one which no bank account can at last meet; and thus, passing under the name of riches, it is a created poverty. Thus contentment is the Lord's wealth, and luxury is an artificial, self-inflicted poverty. For, said another ancient, Every man is poor who wants more.

It certainly is an ordained law of society that some few individuals shall drive onward in the pursuit of enormous property, when the property represents some public enterprise. It is desirable that some man or group of men shall amass money enough to construct our railways and telegraphs, or to launch steamships, or conduct large public works, but it is as truly a law of nature that a majority of earth's people must find their happiness in the natural riches called contentment. It being impossible that all should be millionaires, and there not being public works for each individual to build, it is the inevitable conclusion that God designed that from natural wealth—that is, peace of mind—most persons should extract the sweets of life. Paul and the young man Timothy were taken from the common p-ople, and bore its image, and were to follow moral pursuits, those of teaching the multitude, and they were to leave to Emperors the building of viaducts and aqueducts, and ships of war or peace. With the money that might buy food and clothing these two were to be satisfied. In these two we see millions of men, noble ones at that. It might perhaps have made us weep could we have been present at the death of St. Paul, and have seen in what plainness that body was clad; how worn the sandals; how old and worn the cloak; for after death these emblems of poverty become most touching. They draw tears more quickly than do the wounds on the body. But a moment's reflection would have dried our eyes, for his calling was one which did not need much riches, nor fine raiment, but one which needed only common raiment and common food, for it was in the regions of the intellect and the soul the most of his wants ran. In all other departments of possession his contentment was wealth.

If, therefore, contentment is to be the wealth of the majority, the practical question arises, How can we all secure the most possible of this substitute for property? The acquisition of immense riches being difficult, how may we find its spiritual equivalent? First, by reflection. This is the general cure for all unreasonable turmoils of the heart. That pitiable man who shot at one of our most popular actors reflected after he had done his insane deed. What the public condemns in that almost assassin it habitually does itself—resorts to philosophy when too late. We blunder first and reflect afterward. The moment we shall all learn common sense, the blunders and crimes will disappear. God has not left mankind to be at the mercy of all kinds of emotional manias. He gave man reason, and we are to make use of that reason all along, until it shall have mastered what is called mania.

To the reflecting mind there will come thought enough to fill the bosom with contentment. I have alluded to one fact—that there can be, and need be, but few rich men. If all were wealthy money and labor would lose their value, and civilization would sink back toward barbarism until a working class should be created again. Brain and soul would sink under universal opulence. Therefore [illegible] in your humble home is to be in the path of the highest duty. It is essential that the vast majority of earth's inhabitants be, as were Paul and Timothy, in the possession of only sufficient of clothing and food. Suppose all the world were poets! Even were our 900,000,000 all good poets, what a most ridiculous world we should have! The entire human race writing poetry! All other forms of action suspended! As things exist, to be a Longfellow or a Whittier is well enough, but the world needs only a few such. So the world needs only a few rich men. Society soon passes away from such, and needs millions like you and me, who would starve in a year if we quit work. When the laboring man takes up his bucket in the morning to be gone ten hours; when the clerk enters his store, or bank, or office; when the schoolmaster enters the door where the children are crowding in; when the preacher enters his study-room, or visits the sick, the great god of nature takes each one of these by the hand and says, "I am with you!" Such reflections as these will bring many an hour of peace. As the world needs only a little group of poets, so it [illegible] only a few millionaires.

It is one of the defects of a wild and misguided Communism that it is inducing the lower orders of people to feel that nothing but plenty of money can bring them any happiness. Its desire to distribute property is founded upon the theory that riches and idleness are the elements of blessedness to be sought. This violent Communism has a taste so gross that it cannot rise above the common appetites. It ignores a spiritual world in which a poor shoemaker, or a plowman, or a blacksmith like Gerrit Smith, or like our Collyer, has something in his hard lot which needs no help nor pity from men who would carry firebrands or firearms to equalize the rich and the poor. Communism that means brotherhood and love, and the consequent help of man toward man, is a divine idea, but the violent form of this equalization is a philosophy of plenty of food and drink, and plenty of idleness for all. It fails to see that there is something in a poverty of property which has been wonderfully prolific in great men. It fails to make any note of all those mental lights and shadows which have for thousands of years played around the little cottages where a few pennies a week set the table for the children and paid for the fagots on the hearth. It fails to make any note of that contentment which is nature's fortune. It is so wretched a mental philosopher that it assumes that discontent can be cured by a free distribution of realties and moneys, whereas were each citizen given $10,000, Communism would need to return in five years to pour out blood again and make the sum $20,000 for each.

How Coffee is Cleaned.

When coffee was retailed in its natural condition, and roasted in small lots over the kitchen fire, imperfect beans and impurities were picked out by hand. With wholesale roasting more expeditious methods were necessary, and machines were invented to do the work with greater economy and dispatch. From this necessary operation to the invention of processes for polishing inferior goods, to make them look like prime coffees, was but a step. The poorer grades of coffee were washed in colored water, and then treated to a course of polishing with powdered soapstone, which gave the beans the glossy and flinty appearance of first-rate coffee and covered up all defects. The natural result was to make all honest dealers suspicious of polished coffees, though the need of machine cleaning was in no way diminished. It is possible, however, to have coffee cleaned and polished by machinery and at the same time be honest.

By this process the coffee is put into a large cylinder capable of holding 800 or 900 pounds, the cylinder being lined with heavy linen and provided with cleats to increase the friction, when the beans are set in motion by the rapid revolution of the cylinder. At one end of the cylinder are a number of holes to admit air, and at the other a suction fan, making 2,000 revolutions a minute. The friction loosens the dust and the outer covering of the coffee, which impurities are carried away by the air current set in motion by the fan. After ten or fifteen minutes of this treatment the coffee is wet with pure water and the machine again set in motion. The coffee is thus washed, and after half an hour's scouring comes out entirely clean and much improved in appearance by the polishing it has received. Coffees which contain much loose dirt and many broken beans are subjected to a preliminary process, in which the perfect beans are winnowed clean, after which they are treated as already described.

The Baroness Rothschild.

The New York *World* revives this anecdote of the wife of the Baron Rothschild, just dead: It was his wife, a woman of keen natural sense and mother wit, who at the time of the wild excitement which raged in England over the elevation of Cardinal Wiseman to the purple and the re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, made a reply which has gone the rounds of the world, to the bitter speech of one of her neighbors, Mrs. Spencer Walpole. Cardinal Wiseman chanced to be at lunch in Baron Lionel's house at Gunnersberry, when Mrs. Walpole called to pay a visit. The Baroness invited her to come into the luncheon-room, stating as she did so that no one would be found there save the family—and the Cardinal. Mrs. Walpole drew back in a kind of horror, and said: "I am very sorry, but really I make it a principle never wittingly to break bread with a Roman priest." "I beg your pardon," replied the Baroness. "I never dreamed of annoying you. You know I am not a Christian, and cannot be expected, therefore, to enter into those feelings!"

In the Other World.

Before the Cadi, a Mohammedan was brought up for burning down a Christian's house. "Where is the complainant?" "May our souls be a sacrifice, but he is in the other world! He was burned up with his house." "The Koran," said the magistrate, "provides that where the complainant is unable to appear, if his abiding-place be known, the culprit shall be taken there and confronted with him. In the present case the plaintiff does not appear, and is known to be in the next world. Let the law be executed—ditto prisoner."

RUSSIA is quite a country, covering about three times the area of the United States.

FARM NOTES.

THE average price of the milch cow in this country is $26.41.

BEANS planted between thin rows of potatoes drive away the potato bug.

EXTERMINATE totally the first crop of potato bugs, and there will be no second crop.

SHEEP, owing to their shyness, should be treated with great kindness. Their treatment should be such that they will actually learn to entertain an affection for their keepers.

CLING to the farm, make much of it, put your [illegible] it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you, and radiate of your virtue after your day's work is done.

DR. HOSKINS tells the writer that he plants twice as many trees in his orchards as he intends to remain, calculating that the intermediate trees will twice pay for themselves before they seriously interfere with the others, and have to be removed.—*Rural New Yorker.*

IT should be remembered, especially in the West, where we have flush pastures, that large cows will, as a rule, produce more milk for the food eaten than small animals. There is great value in a given breed in the purity of the stock; but small cows will not hold their own on full pastures as against animals of greater feeding capacity.

TO KILL BLACK ANTS.—Take a piece of old cheese, moisten it if dry, and dust it with corrosive sublimate or arsenic. Or mix whisky, molasses and water in equal parts and fill a tumbler half or two-thirds full, and set it partly in the ground infested by ants. It will soon be full of drunkards, which can be scooped out and killed.

A CALF will draw milk in three minutes, and the nearer a milker can come to that time the better. A slow milker makes a cow impatient, which often causes her to hold up her milk. The "strippings" are the richest part, and if a cow is milked quietly as well as quickly there will be more as well as richer milk because of the "strippings."

THE LIGHTNING FERTILIZER.—A singular experiment in agricultural methods has lately been tried in France. A savant took two tobacco plants, each weighing the same and being in an equally healthy condition, and placed them side by side in a locality favorable to their growth. One was supplied with an electric conductor, and the other was left in its normal state. In four months the plant under the influence of electricity attained a height of 3 feet 5 inches, and weighed about 44,000 grains; the other measured 2 feet 4 inches, and weighed about 22,000 grains, about one-half. Fertilization by electricity is certainly a new and startling notion.

HOW TO KEEP CHICKENS.—Keep a record of your work. Do not burden your minds with trying to remember either success or failure. If you make an experiment, record it, so that you car trace it up for reference if it is a success; if a failure, you can protect yourself against it another time. Do not allow the bones from the table to be thrown into the dust heap, or lie around the yard; throw them into the fire, burn them a little, crush and give them to your fowls. If bread is burned, or anything else that is cooked in the house, do not throw it away, but use it as charcoal for your birds. If they have been obliged to run in the orchard or meadow to pick up their living as they can, and feeding on what they could get, their eggs and flesh are likely to taste; feeding charcoal in any shape will remedy the evil.—*Western Rural.*

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY.—Many farmers look upon the sunflower as simply a worthless weed, and never dream of the valuable qualities the seeds of this plant possess. For several years they have been used by the breeders of fancy poultry as a food for choice fowls; in small quantities they are mixed with the other food, and the peculiar properties of the seeds impart a beautiful gloss which no grain will give to the plumage of the adult birds. For those who raise fancy fowls for exhibition, it is essential to perfect success that the plumage should be in perfect condition, and to attain satisfactory results we can recommend no more valuable aid than judicious feeding of this seed. It has long been known that the oil extracted from sunflower seeds makes a dressing for the hair which is very beneficial, imparting a smoothness and vigor highly appreciated by all who have tried it. It grows very readily, and the poultryman should not forget this cheap and useful assistant to his labors.

Rubbing with a Dead Hand.

T. F. Thiselton Dyer writes to *Notes and Queries*: "Many of your correspondents are no doubt acquainted with the famous 'dead man's hand,' which was formerly kept at Byron Hall, Lancashire. It is said to be the hand of Father Arrowsmith, a priest, who, according to some accounts, was put to death for his religion in the time of William III. Preserved with great care, in a white silken bag, this hand was resorted to by many diseased persons, and wonderful cures are said to have been wrought by this saintly relic. Striking with a 'dead man's hand' is a cure for wart in Galloway. At no distant period an instance of this superstition, we are informed, occurred at Storrington, Sussex. A young man who had suffered for some time from goitre, and tried various remedies for its cure, but to no purpose, was at last taken to the side of an open coffin, in order that the hand of the corpse might touch it twice. Formerly, on execution days at Northampton, numbers of people used to congregate around the gallows to receive the 'dead stroke,' as it was termed. Indeed, I might quote further cases, but space will not permit. I may just add that Mr. Peacock himself has recently made mention of an example of this superstitious practice which happened at Lincoln, in 1830. At the assizes that year, when Mr. Johnson, of Wytham-on-the-Hill, was High Sheriff, there were three criminals hanged. After the execution, two women came, bringing a child with them. All three suffered from wens, and the dead men's hands were rubbed on the parts affected, in the full belief that the ceremony would produce a cure."

HOME DECORATIONS.

ONE of the latest dressing stands is entirely decorated with brass intaglios, and has all its appointments, caskets, brushes and perfume flasks, in brass.

THE cabinet is a favorite piece of furnitvre for drawing-rooms and parlors. They have spindle balustrades and leveled glass doors, and many are Japanese open cabinets with irregular shelves.

LIBRARIES are fitted with mahogany or walnut, usually. The book-cases are low and the table in the center of the room is square. Figured stuffs are much used for the hanging and furniture coverings in libraries.

MANY elaborate suits are rich with carving or inlaid panels. Large-sized mirrors for bureaus and dressing-stands are insisted on by purchasers, even though they may not be in keeping with the style of the furniture.

THE light woods, such as ash, oak, or Virginia pine, are shown for simple English bedroom suits, while mahogany, rosewood and ebony are for more costly rooms. The light, natural-tinted mahogany is much used for this purpose.

Purifying Water.

Different waters, like different diseases, require different treatment to purify them; and all waters, no matter how impure they may be, can be made quite pure for drinking or other domestic purposes without distillation, providing the proper materials be used, and sufficient time allowed the ingredients to act; but in many samples of water I have found distillation to be the cheapest and quickest mode of purifying them. All filters in use that I am aware of only purify the water from solid impurities mechanically suspended in the water. The following is a description of a filter that I have often used, which purifies foul water from organic impurities as well as from suspended solids. Take any suitable vessel with a perforated false bottom, and cover it with a layer of animal charcoal; on the top of that spread a layer of iron filings, borings or turnings, the finer the better, mixed with charcoal dust; on the top of the filings spread a layer of fine clean siliceous sand, and you will have a perfect filter. Allow the foul water to filter slowly through the above filter, and you will produce a remarkably pure drinking water. Before placing the iron filings in the filter they must be well washed in a hot solution of soda or potash, to remove oil and other impurities, then rinse them with an equal measure of fine charcoal. If the water is foul it must be allowed to filter very slowly. The deeper the bed of iron filings is the quicker they will act.

The above is a simple, cheap, and very efficient filter, superior to any other that I know of, and it has the advantage of being free to every one who chooses to make it. I have not taken out any patent for it, am not aware of any other person having done so; I think I am the only person who has ever used it. A very good test for the efficiency of any filter is to add some urine to the water before passing it through the filter, and then testing the filtered water to see if the urine passes through unchanged; if it does, then the filter only acts mechanically. The addition of permanganates to water will not destroy Bacteria, but the addition of hydrochloric acid will. If you have to purify water containing Bacteria, you must first add hydrochloric acid to the water till it is slightly acid to test paper; that will destroy the whole of the animalculæ; then add sufficient lime-water to neutralize the acid, then precipitate the lime with oxalate of ammonia, and filter through the iron filter described above. The foulest ditch water, treated as above, is rendered quite pure and fit for drinking. I may mention that I have made it a practice during the last twenty-seven years to boil all my drinking water. It is the safest plan for a man moving from place to place. You cannot always carry a filter and chemicals about with you, but you can always manage to get boiled water; people talk about it being vapid and tasteless, but I am used to it, and like it.—*English Mechanic.*

Outwitting a Lion.

A Bushman, while a long way from his home, was met by a lion. The lion, assured that he had his victim completely in his power, began to sport and dally with him with a feline jocosity which the poor little Bushman failed to appreciate. The lion would appear at a point in the road and leap back again into the jungle, to reappear a little further on. But the Bushman did not lose his presence of mind, and presently hit upon a device by which he might possibly outwit his foe. This plan was suggested by the lion's own conduct. Aware that the brute was ahead of him, he dodged to the right, and, feeling pretty sure of the lion's whereabouts, resorted to the course of quietly watching his movements. When the lion discovered that the man had suddenly disappeared from the path he was a good deal perplexed. He roared with mortification, when he espied the Bushman peeping at him over the grass. The Bushman at once changed his position, while the lion stood irresolute in his path, following with his eye the shifting black man. In another moment the little man rustled the weeds, vanished, and showed again at another point. The great brute was first confused and then alarmed. It evidently began to dawn upon him that he had mistaken the position of matters, and that he was the hunted party. The Bushman, who clearly recognized what was passing in his enemy's mind, did not pause to let the lion recover his startled wits. He began to steal gradually toward the foe, who, now in a complete state of doubt and fear, fairly turned tail and decamped, leaving the plucky and ingenious little Bushman master of the situation.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FORTY bushels of wheat to the acre is about the average of the present splendid crop in Georgia.

OUR EXCHANGE MENAGERIE.

A RATTLESNAKE NINE FEET LONG.—Mr. Berry Crews, of Polk county, had a fine horse bitten by a rattlesnake, nine and a half feet long, last week. The horse was cured with snake-weed.—*Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.*

A GEORGIA SNAKE.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Jesse New was looking for his turkeys and found them in a ditch. He started to drive them home and discovered an enormous rattlesnake in the ditch with them. He immediately got his gun and shot the snake twice and then had to call Mingo Glaze, a colored man, for assistance in killing it. He cut the snake open afterwards and found inside of it three turkeys and a chicken. He says the snake was eight or nine feet long and about two feet in circumference. It had twelve rattles.—*Americus (Ga.) Republican.*

SEVEN WOLVES IN ONE DEN.—Two little sons of James Tully, aged 9 and 11 years respectively, were herding cattle, and came across a wolf den. One guarded the hole while the other went for a pick and the dogs. When the digging had made considerable progress the mother wolf insisted on excavation, which she accomplished at a side hole from the den. She went for reinforcements, and soon returned with the last year's family, but the dogs and the boys "held the fort," and finally killed four young wolves and captured three others alive, making seven wolves at one haul, in spite of the mother and all her friends.—*Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.*

A TALENTED HEN.—R. H Allison, No. 321 East Baltimore street, is the owner of a very talented hen. It was not until this week, however, that the genius of the bird burst its fetters, as it were, under circumstances of a most unusual character. The hen, it seems, has of late been laying off—that is to say, she has not been laying at all—and in order to save the expense of supporting her in idleness an edict was issued to the servant for her execution. When the servant, in pursuance of instructions, went out to wring her neck it was discovered that the hen, as if to propitiate the headsman, had just laid an egg. And none of your ordinary eggs either, but a compound affair, consisting of an elastic sac, resembling rubber, in which was inclosed a real hard-shell egg of regulation pattern. The novelty was exhibited at the *Sun* office, and it was stated that in consideration of the originality of the hen her past offenses had been condoned.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A DOUBLE HEADER.—Canton, Fulton county, Ill., comes forth with a remarkable monstrosity in the shape of a double-headed calf, which is alive and doing well. The Canton *Register* thus describes it: "The calf is red in color, there being not a white hair visible in its coat. The frame of the calf is unusually large, and one would think there would be no trouble in raising it to maturity. There is nothing unusual in its appearance excepting its double head. Each head is supplied with eyes, nostrils, mouth, tongue, teeth, etc., but only one pair of ears, which are set far back near the neck, and are of the usual size. It will take nourishment in either mouth, and it apparently makes no difference which one you feed, excepting one mouth seemingly 'waters' when the other is receiving the milk, and the tongue and lips of both mouths move simultaneously. When calved, all four eyes were bright and full of life; but since, two of the eyes—the two inside eyes you might call them—have grown dim and have the appearance of blindness. Both heads are of the usual size, and commence separating just above the eyes, and thence to within about two and a half inches of the ends of the noses. Two complete sets of jaws grace the head, and they have the appearance of joining on the inside of the jaws. The owner has already been offered $1,000 for the calf."

Lying in India.

The despotism under which the people of India lived for centuries made them liars. When a subject is in the presence of his despot, safety depends on saying what will please him. If the subject wishes for justice, he must obtain it by lies and bribes. These facts account for much of the Asiatic duplicity, and that which is not thus accounted for may be charged to the law of hereditary descent.

A common saying among the Bannuchis, living in Northern India, teaches that a well-told lie is creditable to the teller, if thereby he gains his cause. "Lying is an honest man's wings," says this proverb.

No Bannuchi is ashamed of himself for telling a lie; but he is greatly mortified if he tells it so clumsily as to be found out. Even public opinion will then condemn him.

The inhabitants of a pastoral village were once much perplexed. The Government had ordered a census of all the cattle, in order to allot to the village a sufficient amount of grazing land. If they understated the number of cattle, they would get less land; if they overstated, their poll-tax on cattle would be increased.

Having in vain sought advice from their wise men, they went to the English Deputy Collector. Stating the dilemma in which they were placed, they touchingly asked him:

"Now, which way shall we lie?"

When he advised them to tell the truth, they were much surprised at not having thought of that solution.

"Why can't you tell a lie?" asked a native of an English officer. "Won't your mouth become crooked?"

"Either a strong man or a fool tells the truth," says another proverb. The former can afford to laugh at the consequences of his statement; the latter don't think of results. Another proverb, "To lie is to jump from a house-top," affirms the uncertainty attending a lie. It is a leap in the dark.

Bread Cast Upon the Waters.

Ten years ago a widow lady in Liberty county found a little, half-starved lamb. She raised it and took care of it. From that beginning she now has eighty sheep, and has, from time to time, sold thirty head. If this is not a good dividend from such a small investment, we would rise to a point of order and ask what is?—*Hinesville (Ga.) Gazette.*

A Significant Story.

No stronger example can be found of the sudden and gigantic growth of evil from petty beginning, than in a recent tragedy which occurred in Richmond, Va. A young girl went into a store to buy a pair of shoes, when the clerk who waited upon her, as she stated on the trial, complimented her, in an offensive manner, upon her pretty foot.

Now, no modest, properly-trained girl would willingly place herself a second time in the way of personal insult. According to her own statement, this young woman returned again and again to the same store and the same man, to be repeatedly addressed with flattery and attempted caresses.

Other witnesses declared that these insults were wholly the product of her own giddy imagination; that the clerk, Curtis, was respectful and courteous in his manner toward her.

By her own story, however, she encouraged his familiarity by returning to the store, and then complained of it to a young man to whom she was betrothed, in such a way as to enrage him to madness. He sought out Curtis, and beat him severely. Curtis followed him to take revenge, and was shot dead by the girl's lover, who is now sentenced to the State prison for manslaughter.

If this girl had not gone back to the shop to have her ears tickled with praises of her pretty foot, Curtis would be alive to-day, and her lover would not fill a murderer's cell.

There is no trait of character which American girls need more than the modest reserve which they so often laugh at as old-fashioned. It is a quality which, oddly enough, the most licentious man requires in his wife. A girl, however innocent, who flirts and flaunts in public as in private, her eye and manner challenging admiration from every stranger, will find plenty of men ready to flirt with and flatter her, possibly insult her; but not one of them will marry her.

Intellect in American Dogs.

A few months ago I made the acquaintance of a dog which, I think, is worthy of a place among the dogs and cats and rats and mules that are helping the pages of *Nature* to determine the degree and kind of animal intelligence. "Priest's" is a hotel on the way from the Calaveras grove of big trees to the Yosemite. In former years, on the arrival of the stage, the landlady would send the dog to the poultry-yard to catch chickens for the tourists' dinner. Now, the dog "takes time by the forelock." The stage is due at 6 o'clock. About 5 o'clock the dog saunters leisurely down the road till he meets the stage. He then bounds back to the poultry-yard, catches chickens, bites their heads off, and takes them to the cook! The number of chickens he kills bears a relation to the number of passengers he saw in the stage. A gentleman who was stopping at the hotel for a few days went into the woods one afternoon with a gun. When he returned, the dog came to him in much excitement to see what game he had taken. Finding his hands and his bag empty, the dog ran into the forest and returned in less than an hour with a bird, which he gave with an air of compassion to the unskillful hunter.—*Nature.*

What Is Put into Letter-Boxes.

The carriers who collect the mail from street boxes sometimes find queer deposits therein. Loose silver coins and loose postage stamps are among the principal discoveries, while a carrier the other day brought in a bank-book containing $85 in bills which he had taken from a lamp-post box. The most remarkable instance of absent-mindedness in this direction was the case, not long since, of a young man who daily carries two leathern bags—one for mail and the other for money, etc. He deliberately, in a fit of abstraction, walked up to a box in the Boston postoffice, and emptied the contents of one bag, containing several bank books and bills and checks amounting to thousands of dollars, into the mail-box, and did not discover his blunder until he went into the bank and handed the receiving teller a bunch of letters. That young man's face, it is said, grew so pale as to frighten every one who saw him rushing through the streets, eyes distended, and heart thumping loudly in his wretched bosom. He was made a happier and a wiser man on receiving at the business office the bank books and money in place of which he gladly tendered his bundle of mail matter.—*Boston Herald.*

The Question of Age.

The *Methodist* says in reply to a correspondent who asked the editor how he would like his daughter of 20 to marry a man of 40: Well, in the first place, this is the age of obedient parents, and we may not have much to say about it. If we do have a word, we shall begin by objecting to her marrying at all, unless—unless this Rachel of ours loves her Jacob a great deal. We are not referring to pretty sentimentalism, but to the genuine personal attachment which is the only *safe* reason for marrying. After that, we should prefer her husband to be at least 30 years old. Before that age few young men have either a defined character or an ascertained career; we should like our perfect girl to know whom and what she is marrying. As to her marrying that man when she is only 20, we should prefer her to be older, say 25. Soberly, however, we cannot cross that river until we get to it.

DAVID CUTLER, aged 70, was a Shaker at New Lebanon, but became so quarrelsome that the elders expelled him. He wandered awhile, tried in vain to be taken back, and then drowned himself in the pond where a Shaker sister committed suicide seven years ago.

THE Queensland transcontinental survey party speak hopefully of the practicability of constructing a railway across the Australian continent.

SHEARER & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others work contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

AUBURN, IND.

17-3-m

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS

DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Our stock is from first-class, reliable dealers and manufacturers, and we challenge competion in price of goods, and comparison as to quality, with any other store of the kind. Our assortment of

RELIABLE PATENT MEDICINES

IS COMPLETE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A Choice Selection for Medicinal Purposes only.

A very large and new assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles and Druggists' Sundries, including all such goods as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Remember, all goods warranted as represented, and that we will not be undersold.

Prescriptions filled with the greatest care—day or night.

In connection with our Drugs, we have added a full line of Wall Paper, Window Shades, by the pattern or by the piece, and all of the latest styles. Also Curtain Fixtures of different styles.

C. H. HOYT, Druggist,

First door south of the First National Bank.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE

19 EAST MAIN STREET

FORTWAYNE, IND

NORAH'S DECISION.

It was a pretty and picturesque sight that met Belton Black's gaze as he paused among the clustering birches of the wood.

Norah Leigh was seated on the grass, with one rosy child on her lap and two or three others scattered round, her fair cheeks crimsoned, and braids of bronze-brown hair shing beneath the cottage bonnet that she wore.

She looked up radiently as her lover's shadow fell across the tangled ferns of the woodland glade.

"Belton, is it you?" she cried.

"Send the children away," said he impatiently, "I want to talk to you."

"They will not disturb us."

"They will disturb me."

A look of pain came over Honora's sweet, submissive face.

"Nora," said he, "I've made up my mind."

"As to what?"

She looked up fondly into his dark Castillian face.

As to the propriety of our being married next month. Jennygs says I am to have a partnership, and I see my way clear at once. I have spoken to the agent about the little house in Clinton street, and —"

"Belton, do you think the house will be large enough?' interrupted Honora, with a troubled face.

"Large enough for what?"

"For the children. There are four of them, you know, and —'

"No,' said Mr. Black, abruptly, "I don't think it will be large enough—I don't mean that it should. You surely cannot intend, Honora, to burden our household with your aunt's four children? They are nothing to me, and they should be nothing to you. I dare say I can find some excellent institution where —'

"I promised my aunt on her dying bed that the children should never lack a mother's care,' said Honora, who had grown very pale.

"And you have kept your word,' broke in Black, impatiently. "For two years you have fed, clothed and supported them out of your slender earnings. It is all nonsense to keep up this sort of thing any longer. The boys are big enough to work; the girls can easily be provided for in an orhhan asylum.'

"Nora, you must choose between me and them.'

"They are so little and so helpless. Oh, I cannot turn them over to the hard and cruel mercies of the world!' pleaded Honora.

She sat for a moment looking at the tiny child figures as they flitted about upon the edge of the wood, listening to their innocent laughter; then she looked up to his face.

"I have decided,' she said; "I can't leave the children.'

"Belton Black's brow grew dark as midnight. "Good-by, then,' he said, extending a cold hand.

"Good-by, Belton.'

And her eyes followed him with a vague, fascinated gaze, as he strode out of the green glade and was lost to view.

"Have I done right?' she asked herself, with a sharp pain at the heart; and then as little Nelly came up, crying, Nora, Nora, me got a forn in me finger!' and holding up the tiny digit, with tear-stained cheeks, she caught the child in her arms, and sobbed out:

"God help me! Yes, I have done right, for these orphan little ones have no one but me.'

So Honora Leigh went back to her life of patient drudgery and ceasless toil once more. And the rich gentleman on the first floor, who saw her go in and out with her little satchel of books and roll of music, asked her landlady who she was.

"It's Miss Leigh, sir,' said the woman; a daily governess, and one of the sweetest, self-denying young ladies as ever gave up her life for the benefit of others."

"Humph!' said the rich gentleman. "There are not many such in the world.'

"No, sir; indeed there's not,' said Mrs. Moore.

How the rich gentlemen on the first floor became acquainted with the daily governess, how the children began to run in and out of his room, and asked him to tell them marvelous stories of America, whence he came, and how at last pretty Honora went back to America with him as his wife, would make too long a recital in detail. Suffice it to say that such was the fact.

"God bless the little ones; there's room and to spare for them in my house. And to my thinking, there is no sweeter sound about a house than children's voices, said Mr. Bonfield.

And the years went by and the little children grew up into health and beauty; and Honora in her satins, had almost forgotten the sore straits of her early girlhood, when one day the past was recalled to her by a most unexpected accident.

"If you please, Mrs. Honora," said the cook one day, an honest, warm-hearted Milesian, "there's a poor family settlin' down in the old cottage by the gates, and is 'most starvin'."

"I will go this evening and inquire into the case," said Mrs. Bonfield.

And with Charley carrying a basket in which was piled up a goodly supply of jelly, wine, home-bred, and hot-house grapes, Honora walked to the ruined cottage.

Alas? for the squalor and poverty of the wretched place—a candle burning on the hearth, a gaunt form outstretched on a heap of straw, with fever-glowing cheeks and eyes rolling restlessly in their sockets, while by the door sat a faded woman, rocking a child to and fro in her lap.

"I hope we're not intruding, ma'am," said she, with something of a lady's courtesy and accent; "but my husband could not go any further. We are on our way to Omaha, where he thought he could get employment."

"You are quite welcome to stay here; and I will send you something from the house to make you more comfortable. Your husband's name is—"

"Black, ma'am; Belton Black. We have had bad luck, and he thought perhaps, he might do better here."

Honora Bondfield,s heart bent violently as she advanced a pace or two towards the wretched heap of straw, where the yellow flicker of the candle-light faintly illuminated a face which she would have scarcely recognized—the face of Belton Black.

He died the next night, and never knew that the compassionate eyes of his old sweetheart had rested pityingly on him in these last hours.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the judge of the Dekalb circuit court, of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of William Bohler, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN BOHLER, Adm'r.

Attest: Geo. H. K Moss.
May 26th, 1879. 21-3

Death Of Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon, grand-nephew of Napoleon I, has recently been killed by the Zulu's, in South Africa, while in the service of the English government. A London dispatch says:

"The body of the prince when found lay on its back. There were 18 assegai stabs in it, two of them piercing the body from chest to back, two in the side and one destroying the right eye. A locket with hair medallions and reliquary were found around the neck. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently ineffectually tried to mount, and the failure of the flap tearing, he ran along the path to where found. Two troopers lay near the body both assegaied. The prince was very adventurous. An official account says: The prince, with Lieutenant Carey, of the ninety-eighth regiment, six men and one friendly Zulu, left camp at Keliza mountain, seven miles beyond Blood river, on the 1st inst. for reconnoisance. The party halted and unsaddled when 10 miles from camp. Just as the prince gave the order to remount, a volley was fired from an ambush in the long grass. Lieutenant Carey and four of the troopers returned to camp and reported that the prince and two troopers were missing. From their statements there could be no doubt that the prince was killed A party of the Seventeenth lancers, with an ambulance started on the 2d inst. to recover the body of the prince, which was found and brought in the same day.

Another special from South Africa says the prince imperial had been sent forward by the quartermaster general to sketch a site for the next camp. When the volley was fired not a single Zulu was to be seen. The party dispersed and sought safety under cover. The prince was never seen alive again. His horse joined Lieutenant Carey's party on the road back to camp."

CONSCIENTIOUS WITNESSES.

[Oil City Derrick.]

The interest in the Talmage trial increases faster than interest on a bank note. In fact, it is expected the interest will be compounded at last, or that the trial will. Our New York reporter is busy taking down the notes of the testimony, and his first page presents the following appearance:

Mr. Miller to Mr. Bright, showing witness a paper—"Who wrote that editorial?'

"What editorial?'

"That one my finger is on.'

"Which finger?'

"This finger.'

"This finger on the editorial?'

"Yes.'

"What about it?'

"Who wrote it?'

"The finger?'

"No, the editorial.'

"What editorial!'

"This editorial in this paper, which I hold up before you, which is headed, 'Columbine and Harlequin,' on which I now place this thumb.'

"You want to know who wrote it?'

"Yes'

"Why?'

"It's of iterest in this case.'

"What case?'

"Talmage's case.'

"What Talmage?'

"Do you know who wrote that editorial?' excitedly.

"What editorial?'

"The one just showed you.'

"The one in that paper?'

"Yes.'

"You want to know who wrote it?'

"Yes.'

Witness reluctantly replies, "I don't know.

Eli Perkins.

"Can a thing that has no life move?" asked Joseph Cook of Eli Perkins.

"Of course they can," replied Eli. "Why last year I saw a watch spring, a rope walk, a horse fly, a match box, a peanut stand, a mill dam, an oyster fry, and a cat fish; and this year I expect to see a peach blow, a gin sling, a brandy smash, and—"

"Anything more, Mr. Perkins?"

"Why yes; I expect to see a stone fence, a cane brake, and a bank run?"

"Did you ever see a shoe shop, a gum boil, or hear a codfish bawl?" asked Mr. Cook

"No, but I've seen a plank walk, a horse whip, and a tree toad, and I would not be surprised to see the great Atlantic coast, the Pacific slope, a tree box, and—"

As Mr. Cook left Eli told him that he had often seen a very mysterious thing—that he had often seen a uniform smile.

"Why, I've often seen a sword fish," said Mr. Cook. "I've seen hogs skin boots, too, and once I saw some alligator's hide shoes. Yes, Mr. Perkins, I have even heard the bark of a tree—actually seen the tree bark, seen it holler and commenced to leave. The tree held on to its trunk, which they were trying to seize for board."

SCHNEIDER'S TOMATOES.—Schneider is very fond of tomatoes. Schneider has a friend in the country who raises "garden sass and sich." Schneider had an invitation to visit his friend last fall and regaled himself on his favorite vegetable. His friend Pfeiffer being busy negotiating with a city produce dealer on his arrival, Schneider thought he would take a stroll in the garden, and see some of his favorites in their prestine beauty. We will let him tell the rest of his story in his own language:

"Vell, I valks shust a liddle vhile roundt, vhen I sees some ov dese dermarters, vat vas so red and nice as I nefer did see any more, und I dinks I vill put mineself outside apout a gouple a tozen, shust to git me a liddle abberdite vor dinner. So I pulls off von ov der reddest und best lookin' of dose dermaters und dakes a pooty good pite out ov dot, und vas chewing it up pooty quick, ven—by shimminy!—I dort I hat a piece red-hot goals in mine mout, or vas chewing oup do or dree bapers ov needles; und I velt so pad, already, dot mine eyes vas vool ov tears; und I mate for dat 'olt oken bucket,' vot I seen hangin' in der vell, as I vas comin' along.

"Shust den mine vriend Pfiffer game oup und asked me vot mate me veel so pad, und if any of mine vamily vas dead. I told nim dot I vas der only von of der vamily dot vas pooty sick; und den I ask him vhat kint of dermaters dose vas vot I hat shust peen bicking; und, mine gracious! how dot landsman laughft, und said dot dose vas red boppers dot he vas raising vor bepper-sause. You pet my life I vas mat. I radder you gif me fifty tollars as some more ov dose bopper-sauce dermaters."

WHY THE MINISTER MUST GO.—At a recent meeting of church officers in New Hampshire, to consider the causes of difference between a minister and a portion of his congregation, an old farmer summed up the causes of complaint against him as follows: Our pastor is very fond of music, and sometimes, when traveling on his parish work, he sings his favorite tunes. and sometimes he whistles them. Then he loves a joke and sometimes, when one is thrown in his teeth, he cracks it. He has a good appetite, and he eats steak or codfish, just as he pleases, without consulting his congregation. And, worst of all, he believes a minister has political rights, and has voted as he pleased, not asking permission of anybody. All of which was the narrator's facetious way of saying that he had been so undignified as to whistle; that he was genial and not afraid of a laugh; that he went occasionally to the nearest market and purchased fresh meat, while his neighbors fed on salt pork or salt fish, and that in a closely contested election he had voted the democratic ticket.

AN ORTHODOX CHINAMAN.—Concerning future rewards and punishments Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a court in La Veta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him he was interrogated thus:

"John, do you know anything about God?"

"No; me no belly well acquaint with Him."

"Have you no Joss in China?"

"Oh yes, gottee heapee Joss."

"Where do you go when you die?"

"Me go to San Francisco."

"No, you don't understand me. When Chinaman quit washee all time, and no live any more. where does he go?"

"Oh yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go uppee sky. If he belly baddee man, he go luppee down hellee, allee samee Melican man."

The court was satisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for July.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wausson	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.			
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 48 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 05 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 40
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 23	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday, Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	5 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 18 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change. Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 5 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie. All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST. Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
Lv. Logansport	8 20am	7 20pm	6 44am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	8 42
Chili	9 28	9 12	9 [illegible]
Roann	9 50	9 27	9 54
Laketon	10 12	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	11 27
Collamer	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	10 55	10 [illegible]	12 20
Columbia City	11 [illegible]	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	12 00	12 10	2 [illegible]
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 52	4 30
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST. Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 53	11 50	4 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 28	4 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	4 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 05	3 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 35	2 51pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 12	1 26pm
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 12	1 [illegible]pm
Collamer	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 43	12 30pm
Columbia City	4 45	9 12	11 28pm
Collin's	4 20	8 40	10 37
Churubusco	4 15	8 29	10 06
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 42	7 45	8 36
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 12	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 15	7 15
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 50am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 27
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 20pm	3 10	2 09
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 24
Garrett ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38am	4 09	3 24
St. Joe	5 40am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 32am	4 [illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 05am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 20pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 54	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST. STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 55
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 32
Hicksville	6 16	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 32	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 05	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 40

N. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 32 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas. Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 00am	
Detroit		7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 50pm	9 08am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 18am	2 50pm	12 40am
Auburn	9 30am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 38am	3 06pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 56pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	8 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisvile	11 00pm	9 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisvile	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc	5 52am	12 30pm	5 25pm
Auburn	5 5[illegible]am	12 35pm	5 50pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 46pm	7 08pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 30am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 30am
Lansing		6 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

J. BRINKERHOFF

BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENT.

LAND WARRANTS

Obtained for Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs for services in the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Bounties for Soldiers', their Widows and Heirs for services in the war of 1861. Also Pensions for Soldiers', Widows and Heirs for military services in any war of the United States. Many soldiers now drawing pesions are entitled to

INCREASE OF PENSION.

If you think you are more disabled now than when you received your pension certificate, give me a call. Having been engaged in this business for the past 20 years I hope to render satisfaction. Counsel in regard to all claims against the Government, gratis.

J. BRINKERHOFF,
Main street Auburn, Ind.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

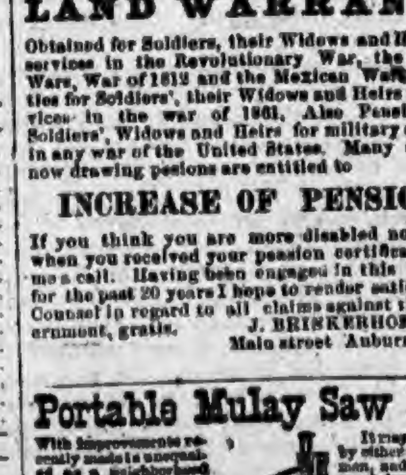

[illegible] CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Recorder's Office"

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 10, 1879. Number 28.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. P. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-ly.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Northern Indiana Editorial Association.

The Northern Indiana Editorial association met in its sixteenth regular annual convention, at Syracuse, Thursday, June 26, 1879, T. C. Mays in the chair. The following named persons were in attendance: T. C. Mays, ex-editor, Auburn; W. M. Starr, Goshen Times; Reub. Williams, Northern Indianian, Warsaw; G. W. Miles, ex-editor, Syracuse; J. B. Stoll, Ligonier Banner; Q. A. Hossler, Warsaw Republican; O. J. Powell, Garrett Herald; Robt. Encell, ex-editor, Warsaw; W. A. Beane, Goshen Democrat; J. W. Baker, Columbia City Commercial; F. Zimmerman, Warsaw Union; J. C. Hewitt, Lagrange Register; W. K. Sheffer, Angola Herald; I. S. Carpenter, Mishawaka Enterprise; T. P. Keator, Wabash Plaindealer; D. M. Eveland, Churubusco Herald; I. M. Mattingly, Bourbon Mirror; H. J. Beyerle, Goshen Times; J. U. Miller, Steuben Republican, Angola.

On calling the convention to order President Mays delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

As was predicted at our last annual convention, the discouragement which has followed so long in the down-grade to hard times, has gradually disappeared, and the outlook to-day is more bright and cheering than for years past. New enterprises are springing up in our midst. The factory breathes again after a prolonged silence; the vacant store room is being reoccupied and all classes are feeling the stimulus of better times. The lavish promises of nature in her rich abundance at our thresholds to-day, awaken a new interest, and the near future promises a marked advancement in our material and intellectual growth. Broken-down industries that have lain paralyzed for many a weary year are beginning to respond to th insinuating influences of better times, and where so recently all was gloom and despondency, may be heard the hum of machinery, and a renewed activity of a burdened but hopeful people springs nimbly to the front.

Keeping sturdy pace with the various avocations in life, undeviating in its course to the goal of human happiness, and wielding strong, powerful blows in splendid accomplishments, stands the local press, and it is for the furtherance of the interests of this great enterprise that we have assembled here to-day. Pressing back the rank weeds of illiteracy and discord, sending a gleam of sunshine into the darkened home, encouraging all efforts in behalf of the right; infusing grander, nobler sentiments into the hearts of teeming millions, journalism may proudly take rank with any other profession in the land. It has been said that Peace has her victories as well as War, and in those victories stands out boldly and conspicuously an incomparable individuality, more exalted more refined more unselfish, than can be found in all the heroic platitudes of the most brilliant history of the world. It is becoming more and more the fashion to reflect this individuality in the columns of the local press, and to this feature hangs their reputation of being bright, popular, influential journals. I have always thought, and believe I can point to the best of evidence to-day, to show that these annual meetings of the editorial fraternity of a given territory contribute largely to the best interests of the profession. Since the organization of this association the newspapers of northern Indiana have advanced more rapidly in local interest and solid worth, than could have been expected without its aid. A fraternization of neighboring brothers, an easy, unconstrained exchange of opinions on topics interesting and valuable to all publishers, and a cordial intermingling, of a class of gentlemen at once genial, pleasant and unassuming, cannot fail to produce a most gratifying result; and as this is the object of our presence here to-day, I trust all will realize this to an unusual degree.

I desire to call your attention to the practice of irresponsible parties arranging and organizing editorial excursions including everybody, in the name and through the influence of publishers without their consent. That its evil tendencies are abridging the usefulness and degrading the influence of the local papers, there should be no doubt. They are usually projected with an eye single to the money that falls to the lot of the projector, either directly or by a generous outburst of liberality never felt, and they should be frowned upon by every fair-minded, honorable gentleman in the profession. As long as we have an organization, and the fraternity desire recreation in this direction, there are proper officers to attend to the duty of arranging them, when we can go without begging our way, and retain the respect not usually exhibited by the editors of coal yards and livery stables.

J. U. Miller was chosen secretary pro tem, and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

The following new members were then enrolled: I. M. Mattingly, T. P. Keator, I. S. Carpenter, D. M. Eveland, O. J. Powell, H. J. Beyerle

Report of Treasurer.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Reub. Williams, President; Q. A. Hossler, 1st vice-President; W. M. Starr, 2nd vice-President; J. H. Rerick, Treasurer; H. S. Fassett, Secretary.

The chair appointed J. B. Stoll one of the committee to prepare biographical sketches of members, in place of Daniel McDonald, who was chosen at the last meeting.

The President and Secretary were then allowed the amounts of their bills for printing and postage.

The Secretary was instructed to send a statement of arrears for dues to each delinquent member, and request payment of the same.

A motion was then made that the association have an excursion to northern Michigan, to start July 17, 1879, and that a committee be selected to make the necessary arrangements. Carried, and the following persons chosen: T. C. Mays, Q. A. Hossler, and J. C. Hewitt.

Warsaw was then selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the association.

Messrs. Stoll, Hossler and Carpenter were then appointed a committee on resolutions.

The session closed after the discussion of matters of general interest to the members of the Association, participated in by Stoll, Carpenter, Sheffer, Baker Zimmerman, Keator and Hewitt.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

Convention met, and continued the discussion of matters of general interest to the fraternity, which was participated in by the majority of the members present.

An interesting discussion upon the propriety of appointing a committee to prepare a pro rata schedule of prices for foreign advertising took place.

The chair appointed Messrs. Keator, Beane and Carpenter a committee to arrange the schedule of prices. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Convention re-assembled, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, 1st. That the thanks of this association are due to and are hereby tendered the officers of the B. & O. R. R. Co., for their generosity in furnishing transportation to the members of this convention.

2. That the courteous and efficient manner in which our worthy retiring president, Col. Thomas C. Mays, has discharged the several duties pertaining to his office, entitles him to a lasting place in the affections of the members of the association.

3. That the untiring efforts of Dr. & Mrs. Kelly, the courteous and accommodating host and hostess of the Kelley house, to render our sojourn at Syracuse entertaining and pleasant, entitles them to the profoundest gratitude of every recipient of their hospitality.

4. That our special thanks are due Supt. Bortner and the Trustees of the Syracuse High school for the use of the school building in which to hold the sessions of the convention.

5. That our thanks are also due the Messrs. Sack Bros., of Ligonier, for substantial favors at this and a former session of our association.

J. B. STOLL,
Q. A. HOSSLER, } Com.
I. S. CARPENTER,

Resolutions relative to the late Germ Brown, of the Steuben Republican, were then passed, as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst since our last annual meeting one of our number; therefore,

RESOLVED. That in the death of Germ Brown, Esq., senior editor of the Steuben Republican, who departed this life Aug., 5, 1878, the Northern Indiana Editorial Association has lost one of its most esteemed and cherished members, the press of northern Indiana an able and efficient representative, and the public a worthy, conscientious and high-minded educator.

RESOLVED. That it is with profound sorrow that we contemplate the early demise of one so worthy to be known, honored and emulated, as a bright and shining light in the editorial profession.

RESOLVED. That we shall ever cherish his memory and life as worthy of our highest admiration.

RESOLVED. That we hereby extend to the bereaved family and friends our most sincere and heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement.

RESOLVED. That these testimonials of remembrance shall be, and constitute a part of the coming history of the Press of Northern Indiana, and that, when published a copy of the book shall be presented to the family of the deceased.

The committee on foreign advertising reported minimum net rates to be charged by the members. The committee was continued and requested to extend their investigation of the subject.

Ex-editor, T. C. Mays, was elected an honorary member of the association.

Topics of particular interest to the fraternity were then discussed, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

T. C. MAYS, President.
J. U. MILLER, Sec'y, pro tem.

* * *

—One of our jurors got scared out of several years growth, a few nights since. He had "been out amongst 'em" quite late, and on returning was closely shadowed by two suspicious-looking characters. The latter were two town gents, whose joking proclivities are well developed, and they tell of it with much relish; but the old gentleman makes a face as solemn as a tomb-stone and earnestly tells of his hair-breadth escape from assassination, avowing that one of the robbers was seven feet high and the other five feet across the shoulders!

OLD BUCHANAN.

Old Buck was Charitable and Spent the Whole Presidential Salary.

(Washington Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Among the recent arrivals here was Isaac Cook, of St. Louis, who has been spending some weeks in Florida. Mr. Cook, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, was a frequent visitor here, and at that time was Mr. Buchanan's postmaster at Chicago and represented his political interests in Illinois as against Douglas. Mr. Cook, in a conversation with some old friends, to-day, mentioned several very interesting and entertaining reminiscences of Mr. Buchanan's administration, showing his strong devotion and attachment to his political friends and also his generosity to the poor and needy. Mr. Cook said that he had always supposed from public report that Mr. Buchanan was a very parsimonious person. Calling on him on one occasion at the executive mansion, he found several indigent persons, of whom the president had some personal knowledge, and saw him hand each of them a $5 gold piece. Mr. Cook said, "Why, Mr. President, I am a little astonished at your liberality. The people say that you are very stingy."

The president replied: "During each year of my term I pay out every dollar that I receive of my salary for household expenses and benevolent purposes. I have a private income of $6,000 a year which is ample for any American gentleman." Another incident mentioned related more particularly to himself. He said that while he was postmaster at Chicago, Mr. Holt was postmaster general, and had taken a great dislike to him, and frequently annoyed him by writing impertinent letters. So disagreeable, said Mr. Cook, had my position become, that I determined to resign, and came to Washington for that purpose. After my arrival here I ascertained that Mr. Holt had informed the president that either Mr. Cook or the postmaster general would have to resign. I called on the president and informed him of my treatment by Mr. Holt and my intention to resign. Old Buck, in his peculiar and expressive manner, said, "Do nothing of the kind." "But," said I, "Mr. President, the postmaster general has left me no alternative." The president, in a confidential way, leaning over toward me, said, "Well, let him resign," and further remarked, "Now you may rest easy in your shoes." The result was that I returned to my office in Chicago with a highly complimentary letter, saying that he had no more efficient and capable officer connected with the department.

* * *

Bourbons.

The republicans are your true Bourbons. All their notions of government are of the Bourbon sort. When the people vote them down and out, they refuse to go down, and stay in. It would seem that, according to their own conceptions, they govern by divine appointment; and they assert the right to manage elections by military force as well as by civil agents of the central authority, and, as in the case of the Presidency, to set aside the results of such as do not please them. If this be not Bourbonism, Bourbonism has no existence on earth. And they learn nothing. They act on the supposition that a species of old world despotism, long since extirpated in every English-speaking country, will be patiently borne by the people of the great republic.

Talk about dead issues! Where shall we find a deader than this claim of right to surround with bayonets the ballot boxes of freemen? Our fathers settled it ages ago, and fell asleep assured that it would never return to be met by their children. As well talk of reviving the Holy Office or the Star Chamber, the boot or the thumbscrew. Yet here we have a Fraudulent President in the nineteenth century, boldly asserting his power to oversee our elections through a host of civil agents, and also to put, when he sees fit, a wall of bayonets between the elector and the ballot box. This claim, of course, involves the natural and necessary sequence, that if he may overlook the casting of the ballots, he may likewise supervise the counting, not only by local officers, but when it comes to the Presidency, by congress itself.

This is precisely what Grant did in 1876-7; and if we are to judge by the tenacity with which he clings to the unconstitutional authority of the statute, it is precisely what Hayes intends to do in 1880-1. So we have the spectacle of a Bourbon and a bastard Bourbon at that, wielding the stolen power of the Presidency, browbeating congress, and threatening the people with his army.

A League of Republican House Burners.

[Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.]

A letter has recently been received by a negro man at Matthews' Station, in this county, which has created a ripple of excitement in the community. The negro, it seems, applied to a young man in the neighborhood to read the letter to him, being unable to read himself, and in this way the facts in the case became public. The letter was dated at Hampton, S. C., and was signed by a name to which was attached the word "Secretary." The letter informed the negro man that it was now time to begin to burn houses and railroad bridges in the country, and went on to say that the colored men must resort to this, as they were not treated as they should be, and that their northern friends would furnish them the money. It informed the party addressed that the "President" had $200 for him for his service in the cause, and would come up on the train. He was, however, told to spare Monroe and Charlotte. Some reference having been made to a former letter, the negro was questioned as to this and exhibited another signed by another name, to which was attached the word "President." This was dated Russell, S. C., and was to the same purport as that referred to. One or other of the letters informed the negro man to whom they were addressed that he should send his answer to Liberty, S. C. The negro pretends to know nothing about the whole matter, except what he has heard from the letters. He has been about Matthews' Station for several weeks, and was formerly employed on the Carolina Central railway as one of the hands who were working with the steamshovel. It was soon after he was discharged from the road that he came to Matthews'. He has been employed by several farmers in the neighborhood, and none have noticed anything suspicious about his conduct. The matter is undergoing investigation at the hands of several well-known citizens in and about Matthews'. Letters have been written to the points in South Carolina indicated in the letters received by the negro, but as yet nothing has been heard from these places. The more conservative element in the community is disposed to look upon the matter with no feeling of alarm, but at the same time consider that it is one which must be investigated.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN CONGRESS.

The Party Too Long in Power.

[Mr. Nordhoff's Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, Republican.]

The course of the republican leaders in the senate this week has been atrocious. They have fought the army bill as though they were the rump of the Grant movement fighting for the last chance to secure an election, or as though, as is commonly conjectured, there were some secret motive in their opposition. The importance of what they have said has by no means justified their intensity and desperation of purpose. They have transcended all regular and legitimate opposition, and the have not shown any reasons that they bill ought not to pass. Their conduct has afforded a curious spectacle of men who have been too long in power for their own or the country's good—who have become intolerant of opposition from any source, either outside of or within their party, and who have forgotten how to submit to defeat, and are capable of seizing on power by any means, however violent. The display which they have made is of a spirit entirely and dangerously evil, and no thoughtful man can read the senate debates of the last week and consider the tone, the temper, the spirit and the wide disparity between the subject and the republican treatment of it, without perceiving that it would be well for the country if these gentlemen could be for awhile retired from power, and that it would be an extremely hazardous thing to lease it, which they seem determined at all hazards and by any means to retain.

It is the Grant movement which has displayed itself in the senate in these days, and has, with an extraordinary arrogance and intolerance, insisted on troops at the polls. If nothing else justified the democrats in insisting on their extremely mild prohibition of the use of troops for election purposes, the language and spirit of the republican leaders in the senate this week would give them abundant justification, and it is not too much to say that rather than trust these republicans—Senators Conkling, Blaine and others—with troops at the polls, it would be far better and safer to the country to disband the army. In this aspect the senate debate of this week may and ought to serve a useful and important purpose. The Grant movement has its center in that senatorial coterie which has aimed to control the house, has tried and is now trying to intimidate the president, whom it hates, and which with unerring instinct makes its desperate stand for troops at the polls as the true ground for the Grant movement to maintain. The democratic determination to keep troops away from the polls has seemed hitherto to be inspired by foolish and ridiculous fears, but the apparition of the Grant movement in the senate justifies them and ought to secure for their arms the support of all judicious voters. The spirit of the republican leaders in the senate shows that it is high time for the security and peace of the country, to have a change of parties. Like the democratic party in 1860, these men have been too long in power. They are drunk with an unpatriotic ambition. They show plainly that they do not mean to let go of the government; that they regard the country as their possession and a political defeat as a personal wrong and robbery of themselves.

The impression which this debate has made upon many thoughtful attendants upon it is that no party can be so dangerous to the country as a party led, inspired and controlled by these men, and that if the republican party appears in the presidential canvass under their leadership, it will be the duty of every man who values the country's safety and peace to oppose it and them, no matter who is on the other side. The republicans uttered a foolish cry of revolution early in the session, but your correspondent, whose duty it has been to watch all the tedious debates of the extra session, and who has not failed to expose to you the folly and weakness of the democrats, has seen nothing on the democratic side when among the worst element of that party which all compares for wickedness of purpose, for desperation and evil spirit, with the course and temper of the leading republican senators during this debate.

* * *

Letter from Alabama.

BLOUNT SPRINGS, ALA., }
June 30, '79. }

This popular summer resort is located on the North and South Alabama railroad, and is a village of about 400 inhabitants. As a summer resort this place is gaining quite a notoriety, from the fact that there are usually from four to seven hundred people here from every state in the Union and Canada. The medicinal properties contained in the waters of these springs are excelled by none save the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that within a radius of one hundred feet there are thirteen different springs, each containing different water, one of the springs containing arsenic, another sulphur, etc. The scenery around the village presents a picturesque appearance, being surrounded by very high bluffs, or mountains, as we would call them. I presume a more pleasant place cannot be found anywhere. One of the largest hotels in the south is here located, large enough to accommodate five hundred guests. This is truly a delightful place, this mammoth hotel is under the supervision of Mr. S. D. Holt, and a more clever gentleman can not be found. The weather is very pleasant here now, and prospects for a large cotton crop have never been better. In justice to the people in the south, I will say a better people do not live; the idea prevails among our radical friends of the north to the effect that intimidation, Ku Klux, blood-shed and slaughter reigns supreme, is all false; such talk will do for some of the radicals, but won't do to talk to a man who knows better, one who has spent most of three years in the south; let me say to the radicals, lay aside all malice toward the south, let there be a full reconciliation between north and south, let by-gones be by-gones be the watch word of all. I am sometimes asked the question by radicals, "Is it safe to travel south?" Such questions will do for a child who knows no better, or for a fanatic, whose hatred and spirit of revenge knows no bounds. These people are ever ready to grasp the hand of friendship of any northern man; they do not ask if you are a democrat or a radical. Had I time I would like to give a more thorough account of the truth as it is, for the truth I do know. I know it from observation, not falsified as written by some one whose hatred toward the south is unlimited.

E. KUHLMAN.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 25-ly.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE annual boat-race between the Harvard and Yale crews, for the college championship, resulted in an easy victory for Harvard.

THE Havana steamship City of New York, and the iron bark Helen, of Dundee, collided on the night of the 28th ult., off Absecom light, on the New Jersey coast. The Helen was so injured that she sank almost instantly, and her Captain and four of the crew were lost. The City of New York was on her regular course to Havana, and the Helen was on her way from Havana to New York with a cargo of sugar....C. Robert Linke, a Providence jeweler, has been robbed of $15,000 worth of property.

THE emerald ring belonging to the late Mrs. Hull, which Chastine Cox, her murderer, said he gave to a white woman in Boston, has been recovered. The emerald, however, is missing, and it is believed the ring was broken by Cox when wrenching it from the finger of Mrs. Hull.

THE Giant powder magazine, at Mowbray's nitro-glycerine works, North Adams, Mass., exploded last week. Jack Pierce and William Long, workmen, were blown to atoms. Adjoining buildings were shattered.

THE WEST.

A FORT WAYNE (Ind.) paper reports that there is great excitement at Cosses, fifteen miles west of there, over the attempts of a saloon-keeper named Jerry Owens to murder his four motherless children, the oldest of whom is aged 9. He first assaulted a son, aged 7, whose ear he tore nearly off, seized a large butcher-knife and stabbed a daughter of 9 years three times, each wound penetrating to the skull. She can hardly survive. He took a large, thick club, four feet long, and beat all four children, the youngest a babe of 2 years, until their bodies were literally a mass of wounds. The fiend was arrested.

TROUBLE is threatened by straggling bands of Ute Indians, who have left their agency on White river, and are now at or near North Park, in Colorado, where are also a number of mining prospecters....A St. Paul dispatch gives particulars of the explosion of a small steamer at Rockwell's island, on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., by which the boat was shivered to atoms, and about a dozen people injured, four or five of them fatally....A seventy-five hour pedestrian contest at Chicago, between O'Leary, of that city, and Crossland, of England, for $5,000 a side, was won by the Chicago man, who covered 250 miles, the Englishman being twenty-five miles behind at the finish.

TWO YOUNG men named R. Foster and William Howard, aged respectively 20 and 16, were drowned in Skunk river, near Danville, Iowa, last week, while bathing.

A DISPATCH from Sutro, Nev., announces the completion of the famous Sutro tunnel, for the reception of water from the Comstock mines. As an engineering work the success surpasses all expectations. In eight hours the water in the Hale & Norcross and Savage mines was lowered 100 feet, demonstrating the capacity of the tunnel to perform all the work ever claimed for or expected of it. The great undertaking has cost $6,000,000.

THE SOUTH.

THE Louisiana Constitutional Convention has passed resolutions ordering the State officers not to pay the July interest on the State debt till ordered by the convention.... The gauge on 700 miles of track belonging to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company was recently changed to the regulation width in about seven hours.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Democratic State Committee have decided to formally open the campaign early in August, with speeches by Pendleton, Thurman, Ewing, Stedman, and others.

THE Democrats of Maine, in State Convention at Bangor, nominated Gov. Garcelon for re-election.

GENERAL.

DEADLY explosions: A tubular boiler in a planing mill at Philadelphia, by which four persons were launched into eternity; a boiler in an iron mill at Youngstown, Ohio, wrecking the building, mortally injuring two and badly wounding six persons; the boiler of the steamboat Clyde, at Nebraska City, Neb. mortally wounding two persons, and badly scalding two others.

AN item is going the rounds of the press stating that "all surviving soldiers who were imprisoned in Andersonville for a period of six or more months are entitled to $00 per month." There is not a word of truth in this statement. No provision has ever been made by the Government for those who suffered at Andersonville. The above canard was doubtless started by some swindling claim agency, and ex-soldiers are warned against paying any attention to it.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The monthly debt statement for July 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$310,932,500	
Five per cent. bonds	646,905,500	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	667,029,900	
Refunding certificates	12,842,210	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,901,718,110
Matured debt		37,075,630
Legal tenders	$346,742,486	
Certificates of deposit	30,370,000	
Fractional currency	15,852,605	
Gold and silver certificates	17,880,650	
Total without interest		410,585,741
Total debt		$2,349,367,842
Total interest		30,792,691
Cash in treasury		353,152,577
Debt less cash in treasury		$2,027,207,256
Increase during June		21,788
Decrease since June 30, 1878		6,579,575
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid	$	4,867,921
Debt on which interest has ceased		37,075,630
Interest thereon		2,066,768
Gold and silver certificates		17,880,650
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		30,370,000
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency		8,975,984
Called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued		104,072,410
Cash balance available July 1, 1879		148,473,563
Total	$	353,152,577
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury	$	353,152,577
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States		41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		12,596,053
Balance of interest paid by the United States		29,177,691

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following memorandum of appropriations has been furnished by the Treasury Department: For fiscal year 1877, $124,122,011; for 1878, $114,049,485. Appropriations for rivers and harbors were omitted for this year, and the Postoffice Appropriation bill was $5,000,000 less than in 1877. For 1879, $140,304,288. This includes increased deficiencies, increased river and harbor appropriations, and the Halifax fisheries award.

SILVER.

The treasury issued $13,536,942 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount $6,518,912 has been returned. The amount now held in the treasury is $28,147,351.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30 from all sources amount to $276,250,227. The total ordinary expenses, not including interest on the public debt, amounted to $164,508,384.

GOLD COIN.

The total amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury Jan. 2, the date of resumption, was $135,382,639. The amount in the treasury June 30 is $135,236,474.61.

COINAGE.

Coinage at mints during June, 1879:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double-eagles	135,380	$2,707,600
Half-eagles	22,200	111,000
Total gold	157,580	$2,818,600
FOR THE YEAR.		
Eagles	108,144	$1,081,440
Half-eagles	288,436	1,442,180
Three dollars	36,394	109,182
Quarter-eagles	466,720	1,166,800
Dollars	3,020	3,020
Total gold	2,759,421	$40,986,912
SILVER.		
Dollars	27,227,050	$27,227,050
Half-dollars	450	225
Quarter-dollars	350	112
Dimes	450	45
Total	27,228,440	$27,227,432
Standard silver dollars coined to date		35,801,000
Coinage during the year ending June, 1879—		
Gold double eagles	1,861,717	37,234,340

WASHINGTON.

THE excess of exports over imports of merchandise in twelve months ended May 31, 1879, was $260,709,876; for twelve months ended May 31, 1878, $241,850,939. The excess of exports over imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was for the twelve months ended May 31, 1879, $5,284,615; for twelve months ended May 31, 1878, $7,243,901....The receipts from internal revenue during the last year amount to $110,053,988; for the fiscal year, over $114,000,000, an increase of over $3,000,000, despite the reduction of the tax on tobacco.

THE President has appointed Col. Horatio G. Wright Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Gen. Humphreys, retired.

IN the United States Senate, during the session just closed, 737 bills and 40 joint resolutions were introduced. In the House the bills numbered 2,305 and the resolutions 110—making a grand total of 3,287 legislative acts proposed.

FOREIGN.

CHILI has ceded Patagonia to the Argentine Republic....The Prince Imperial, in his will, appoints Prince Victor Napoleon as his successor....A London dispatch says that "A Protestant school house in Moyrus, Galway county, Ireland, has been sacked by thirty persons who came from a distance. Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of the disturbance which has been quieted after occasioning some alarm in the district some weeks ago."

ADVICES from South Africa state that the British are advancing into Zululand. The column of Gen. Newdegate has moved forward about twenty miles, where an intrenched camp is to be established as a base for a further movement. The other column is to move along the coast, so as to be able to obtain its supplies by sea. Later dispatches report that Cetywayo is suing for peace....A mysterious unpleasantness is reported to have very recently arisen between Russia and Germany, in consequence of which the Czar has abandoned his intention of visiting Berlin this summer....A telegram from Cape Town received at the War Office in London announces that the Prince Imperial's body had been placed in a coffin of lead and wood, and all medical arrangements for preserving the body had been admirably carried out.... Tewfik, the new Viceroy of Egypt, is said to be a person of exceptionally economical habits for an Oriental. He has but one wife, drinks no wine, and is particularly eccentric in keeping his expenditures within his income.

A DISPATCH from Paris says Prince Jerome Napoleon will publish a manifesto after the funeral of the Prince Imperial urging all Bonapartists to submit to the republic, and that he has already assured President Grevy he will not become a pretender to the imperial throne....The ex-Khedive, his sons Hassein and Hassan, and Pashas Talaat and Ragheb left Alexandria for Naples on board the Khedive's yacht, on the 30th ult. The English and French men-of-war saluted the Khedive's vessel.

THE cable transmits a codicil to the will of the Prince Imperial, which says: "The duty which our house owes to our country will not lapse by my death. The arduous and glorious task of continuing the work of the First Napoleon will depend, in the event of my death, upon the eldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who, by the laws of succession of our house, is my heir. I trust that my beloved mother, by seconding him in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties which, in the event of my death, will devolve upon him, will give to me when I am no longer upon this earth this last and supreme proof of her affection for me and of her love of France."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Senate, on the 27th ult., passed, by a strict party vote, the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill as it passed the House. Mr. Vest's silver resolution was debated without action.——The House, after a sharp debate, passed the bill appropriating $600,000 to pay the fees of U. S. Marshals and their deputies. A resolution was passed, by a party vote, providing for an adjournment on Monday, June 30.

The Senate, on the 28th ult., discussed and again postponed the resolution of Mr. Vest declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver. The bill making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their deputies was passed after a brief discussion, Mr. Logan making the principal argument against the bill.——The House passed the bill exempting from license and enrollment [illegible] Mexico.——The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of D. T. Corbin as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Mr. Vest's resolution for the complete remonetization and free coinage of silver was finally disposed of by the Senate on the 30th ult. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Allison, was referred to the Committee on Finance, where it will sleep until the next session. The President's message calling attention to the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the necessities of the Government was read in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Windom introduced a bill making appropriations for the payment of Deputy Marshals, minus the political clauses. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a party vote.——In the House, a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Judicial Expenses bill; also a message vetoing the bill making appropriations for the pay of Deputy Marshals. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto, the vote standing: yeas, 80; nays, 62—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The House, by a vote of 125 yeas to 23 nays, passed the bill putting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list. Mr. Cannon moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $600,000 to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Rejected by a party vote—yeas, 61; nays, 85.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Following is the text of the President's special message sent to Congress on the 30th ult.:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, which I have this day returned to the House of Representatives (in which it originated), with my objections, having on its reconsideration by that body failed to become a law, I respectfully call your attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due and efficient execution by the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States of the constant and important duties enjoined upon them by existing laws. All appropriations to provide for the performance of these indispensable duties expire to-day. Under the laws prohibiting public officers from involving the Government in contract liabilities beyond the actual appropriations, it is apparent that the means at the disposal of the executive department for executing the laws through the regular ministerial officers will, after to-day, be left inadequate. The suspension of necessary functions in the ordinary administration of the first duties of the Government for the shortest period is inconsistent with the public interest, and at any moment may prove inconsistent with public safety. It is impossible for me to look without grave concern on the state of things which leaves the public service thus unprovided for and public interest thus unprotected, and I earnestly urge on your attention the necessity of making immediate appropriations for the maintenance of the service of Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the fiscal year which commences to-morrow. R. B. HAYES.

JUNE 30, 1879.

Very little was done in the way of legislation by either house on the final day of the extra session, July 1. In the Senate, the House bill placing quinine on the free list was passed by an almost unanimous vote. No further effort was made to pass the Marshals' Appropriation bill in either house, but in the Senate Messrs. Windom and Eaton argued the question of responsibility for the failure of the bill. After the passage of the customary resolutions of thanks to the Vice President (Wheeler) and Vice President, pro tem. (Thurman), the latter at 5 p. m. arose and said: "Senators: Thanking you sincerely for the respect and approbation expressed in your resolution adopted to-day, and for the kind aid you have uniformly given me, while temporarily performing the duties of the chair, and wishing you all safe and pleasant return to your homes, I now, in obedience to the concurrent resolution of the two houses, declare the Senate adjourned without day."——In the House, Speaker Randall, at precisely 5 o'clock p. m., rose in his seat and spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Before we separate, I desire to return my thanks as presiding officer of this House to the members of this House, of every political division, and to say to them that I appreciate their uniform kindness and conduct; and now, in obedience to the terms of the concurrent resolution of the two houses fixing the time of final adjournment of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress, I declare this House adjourned without day."

Can Cats Reason?

Baron Von Gleichen, a German diplomatist, used to tell a story of a favorite cat as a proof that the feline race can think and draw practical conclusions. The cat was very fond of looking in mirrors hung against the walls, and would gnaw at the frames, as if longing to know what was inside. She had, however, never seen the back side of a mirror. One day the Baron placed a cheval-glass in the middle of the room, and the cat instantly took in the novelty of the situation.

Placing herself in front, and seeing a second cat, she began to run round the mirror in search of her companion. After running around one way several times, she began to run the other, until fully satisfied that there was no cat beside herself outside of the glass. But where was the second cat?

She sat down in front of the glass to meditate on the problem. Evidently inside, as she had often before imagined. Suddenly a new thought occurred to her.

Rising deliberately, she put her paws on the glass in front and then behind, walked round to the other side, and measured the thickness in the same way. Then she sat down again to think.

There might be a cavity inside, but it was not large enough to hold a cat. She seemed to come to the deliberate conclusion that there was a mystery here, but no cat, and it wasn't worth while to bother about it. From that time the Baron said she lost all curiosity about looking-glasses.

Struck Dead.

One of the most terrible instances of a scoffer struck down in the moment of his blasphemy was revealed before Mr. Carter at the Rose and Crown Tavern, East street, Lambeth walk, recently. The deceased was an engineer named Thomas Hudson, aged 67, who resided at 24 Saunders street, Lambeth, and had been employed at Messrs. Maudslay's for twenty-five years. He returned home at a quarter-past 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, and asked his daughter-in-law to get him an egg from the fowl-house. On proceeding into the yard he became excited, and, after using a frightful oath in reference to his death, he ran into the parlor, vomited blood, and fell dead in the arms of a female who had been nursing his daughter. Mrs. Fall stated that deceased did not say, "God strike me dead," but he used words of a similar character. The jury found a verdict of "Death from excitement," and the Coroner's experience enabled him to narrate a parallel case. A number of persons had assembled in a tavern at Putney, when a man charged another with taking from him twopence. The man, after being accused, said, "May God strike me dead if I did it," and he immediately after fell dead. On being picked up, the missing twopence was found firmly clutched in the deceased's right hand. He would strongly advise men against taking such wicked oaths.—*Lloyd's News.*

Around the Globe.

To sail around the globe in a boat only eighteen feet long and six feet three inches breadth of beam is what Captain Lewis Goldsmith, a Dane, and a resident of this city, proposes to do, starting next month. The tiny craft, which has been named the Uncle Sam, is now on exhibition in Horticultural Hall. It is built on the general principle of a life-boat, with water-tight compartments fore and aft that will keep it afloat even if the body of the boat should become filled with water. There is a snug little cabin with a bed, and this can be entirely shut in so tightly as to prevent the entrance of water. The boat is sloop-rigged, and fitted to carry a balloon-jib and gaff-topsail. It is a model of compactness. Capt. Goldsmith has followed the sea all his life. In this daring undertaking he will be accompanied by his young wife, who, though this will be her first voyage, is impatiently looking forward to the start. It is thought that nearly the year will be occupied in the tour. An examination of the little boat is interesting, and it is pleasing to listen to the venturesome man as he tells of his plans and expectations.—*Boston Transcript.*

Agony Caused by a Spider's Bite.

On last Saturday morning the wife of Mr. W. J. Rochelle, living near Brandon, Hill county, Texas, was bitten on the leg by a small brown spider. At first the bite felt like a bee sting, but the pain soon passed off, and she gave it no more thought until about 3 o'clock, when she was seized with the most excruciating pain in every part of her system. The flesh for some distance around the bite turned black, and her whole body became spotted. The doctor was sent for, who administered opiates, and cupped the flesh where it had been bitten. She continued, in spite of remedies, to suffer the greatest agony until Monday morning, when she began to experience some relief. At last accounts she was still in a critical condition.—*Hillsboro Expositor.*

THE VETO POWER.

It is Exercised Once More by the President in the Case of the Marshals' Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates the sum of $600,000 for the payment, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States Marshals and their general deputies. The officers thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at the first session after the adoption of the constitution, in the Judiciary act, which was approved Sept. 24, 1789. Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally establishes them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force.

The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows:

> Section 787. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all the necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended Feb. 28 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:

> Section 788. The Marshals and their deputies shall have in each State, the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as Sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

By subsequent statutes additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon the Marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing warrants, decrees, or other processes of the courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective.

The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. Crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the Government, such as forging or counterfeiting money or securities of the United States; crimes against the Postal laws; offenses against the elective franchise; against the civil rights of citizens; against the existence of the Government; crimes against the Internal Revenue laws and Customs laws; crimes against the laws for the protection of the Indians and the public lands.

All of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under the United States laws, which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States.

In the District of Columbia, all of the processes of the courts are executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, service of all civil processes in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the Revenue laws, Neutrality laws, and many other laws of large importance, depend on the maintenance of the Marshals and their deputies. They are, in effect, only police of the United States Government.

Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State of the Union, and in every country which has jurisprudence which is worthy of the name. To deprive the National Government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish Sheriffs, constables and police officials in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws, and a denial of all authority which requires the use of a civil force.

The law entitles these officers to be paid. Funds needed for this purpose have been collected from the people and are now in the treasury. No objection is, therefore, made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

> SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and the public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26 mentioned in the section of this act until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law.

Upon reconsideration, in the House of Representatives, of the bill which contained these provisions, it lacked the constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment the same measure is again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with the appropriations for the support of the Marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object, manifestly, is to place before the Executive this alternative, either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of appropriation required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which, in official communications to Congress, he has declared would be violation of his constitutional duty. Thus, in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue should originate in the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House of Representatives has right to withhold any appropriation for the support of the Government, unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills.

I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principles of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1879.

Her Looks Got the Citron.

In a pleasant little family of this city there is a bright, black-eyed, golden-haired 5-year-old girl named Louise. The family have a young-lady boarder named Miss Annie. The young lady had some nice cake and a jar of citron sent her a few days ago by her mother, and she had been very liberal in dividing her good things with the family, and especially with little Louise. Yesterday morning Louise said: "Mamma, I believe I will go up stairs and ask Annie for some more citron." "Oh, no!" remarked her mamma; "you have already eaten up nearly all of Miss Annie's citron; and, besides, it would be very unladylike to go ask Miss Annie for it." "Well, mamma," suggested Louise, "I will just go up stairs and stand and look like I want some." She went up stairs, and it is needless to say that her looks got her the citron.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

ALL SORTS.

DOZEN'T come a-miss—A boy baby.

AND now an Indiana man has eaten twenty-four goose-eggs on a wager. Good enough; but isn't there something herein smacking of cannibalism?

TEXAS planters seem to think that the negro exodus will greatly raise the price of cotton, and with this impression upon them have planted largely in cotton. In some instances large fields of wheat which were poor have been plowed up and put down in cotton.

THE new Russian expedition under Gen. Lazareff against the Turkomans has left the mouth of the Attrek. It numbers about 20,000 men, a strength which it seems has been resolved upon in consequence of the Turkomans having used breechloaders in their last conflict with the Russians.

TRAMP laws are all the rage now, and Ohio has taken her turn at trying to drive the fraternity beyond her borders. The penalties of the Buckeye law are very severe, and visit from one to three years' imprisonment upon the tramp who kindles a fire on the highway or enters a yard without the consent of the owner or occupant. It is evidently patterned after the New Hampshire and Connecticut Tramp laws.

A COMPETENT court has recently decided that a "bicycle" is a "carriage" within the meaning of the act against the furious driving of carriages on highways, etc., although the velocipede was invented after the passage of the act. As in some places the city authorities permit bicycles to be run at full speed on sidewalks, and in other places forbid their being run at all on sidewalks, this decision may be useful in regulating the speed of these pestiferous vehicles.

MR. ROSS R. WINANS, of Baltimore has just been married in London to Miss Neva Whistler, his cousin, also of Baltimore. The young bridegroom has taken his bride to a magnificent home in Kensington Gardens. He is so dissatisfied with the gas furnished by the London companies that he will have gas manufactured in his own grounds. Permission to make the gas had to be obtained from the municipal authorities. Mr. Winans is the eldest son of the late Thomas Winans.

THE Paris police adopted an ingenious plan to find out how a certain firm was being mysteriously robbed. One day a large box, or rather case, was sent to the store and brought into the back office. It was marked "Explosive Materials." Air holes had been bored in it; and from this position the detective—for one was inside—could overlook the store. He saw about noon, when there was no "boss" to be seen, that one of the clerks went to the door to watch, and the other to the till, from which he took some money.

WILLIAM HENRY ERB, of St. Louis, behaved so badly to his wife that she procured a divorce. He afterward became a drunkard, and earned a miserable living as a knife-grinder. It was his custom to set up his machine across the street from his wife's house, and menacingly grind knives in her sight. This made her nervous at first, but she gradually became accustomed to it. Seeing that he was no longer scaring her, he took to running toward her, brandishing a knife, and declaring that he would kill her. When that plan began to fail, as it did a few days ago, he stabbed her to death.

PITTSBURGH is one of the blackest of cities by reason of the smoke from its manufactories; but a plan is being tested that promises to make it clean. The proposition is to wash the smoke, and the way of doing it is thus described: The washing is done by passing the smoke through the spray caused by paddle-wheels revolving in a tank of water holding soda ash in solution. The tank and wheels are placed in the flue, between the furnace and the chimney, and, the wheels being made to revolve in the direction of the chimney, the draught is increased." The smoke, after being thus treated, will not soil a white handkerchief.

AMONG the laws enacted by the late Legislature of Illinois is one providing that any banker or broker, or person doing a banking business, or any officer of any banking company, who shall receive a deposit when insolvent, whereby the deposit so made shall be lost to the depositor, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in double the amount taken, and also imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years. The failure, suspension, or involuntary liquidation of the banker, broker, or banking company within thirty days after receiving the deposit is to be deemed prima-facie evidence of an intent to defraud.

DR. SCHMIDT, of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, has had numerous opportunities for investigating the nature of the yellow-fever poison. He takes a decided stand against the germ theory, claiming it to be a disease depending, like small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, upon a specific poison of animal origin, a product of the diseased human organism itself. The fact that in the case of putrefaction the poison increases in intensity with each individual through whom it passes explains the fatality of the disease, which increases as the epidemic advances. The prevention of the disease involves the interesting question of quarantine, and the perfect isolation of the first cases would appear to be the most important sanitary measure.

A VIOLENT and disgraceful scene was recently enacted in the French Assembly, at Versailles. M. Jules Ferry's Educational bill was under debate, M. Gambetta being in the chair. M. Paul de Cassagnac made a most violent speech, attacking the bill and denouncing its author and supporters. M. Gambetta requested M. Cassagnac to moderate his language, but this appeal served only to augment the fury of the speaker, who went on in such a violent strain that it was moved that a vote of censure should be passed upon M. Cassagnac, and that he should be temporarily excluded from his seat. At this proposal the Imperialists' section of the Chamber broke out into such an uproar that M. Gambetta found himself unable to quell the tumult. He arose from his seat, put on his hat and walked out of the Chamber, thus practically dissolving the session by leaving the Assembly without a presiding officer.

ADVICES from the East represent that the famine is assuming terrible proportions in Cashmere. It now appears to be true that the famine was caused by the cruel action of the Maharajah of Cashmere. He prevented his subjects from sowing crops at the proper time. Then he collected all the grain he could lay hands on, and now he and his agents, having made this corner in corn, are taking advantage of the rise in the price of food to enrich themselves. The Maharajah of Cashmere is a semi-independent Prince, but the inhabitants of Calcutta of all races are anxious that the Viceroy should interfere and compel the Maharajah to freely disburse the stores of grain which he and his agents have under their control. The latest news from Cashmere states that it is impossible to exaggerate the distress which prevails in many districts of the province. Some of the towns and villages have been completely depopulated.

Changes in Persia.

A glowing account is given by the *Golos* of the improvement going on in Persia since the country has been taken in hand by Austrian and Russian officers. A marked change, says the Russian paper, appears in Teheran. Nearly all rich Persians now drive in European vehicles; some have had built splendid and great houses in European style; the principal boulevards are lighted. But the most important matter is that the Shah is constructing a good road from Teheran through Kaswin, Kendshan and Tauris to the Russian frontier at Dshulfa. From Teheran to Kaswin it is already completed. At every twenty-five kilometers a postoffice after the Austrian pattern will be established. A new Persian army is being organized by the Austrian officers in the Austrian manner. The organization of the cavalry has been confided to the Russian Colonel of Cossacks, Domontowitch, aided by some other Russian officers. The police is being organized by an Austrian Count, who has been appointed Chief Master of Police. The police and gendarmes are to number 25,000 men. Two foreigners who wish to establish gas-works at Teheran arrived there some days ago. A company for the purpose has been formed, and counts the Persian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Posts among its members. The coining of the new Persian money continues without interruption; the Chief of the Mint, Amine Sultan, furnishes every day as much as 25,000 tomans in silver coin.

Are Empty Houses Dangerous?

This question may be fitly asked and answered at a season when thousands of families are thinking about deserting their homes for a few weeks to enjoy themselves at the seaside or in travel. It is asserted that houses that have been shut up for a time may become breeders of disease when they are reoccupied, and that such disorders as typhoid fever and diphtheria have occurred under these circumstances. The cause is considered to lie in the disuse of cisterns, pipes and drains, the putrefaction that is engendered by the impure air in them, the unimpeded access of this foul air to the house, which is at all events not interfered with by the closing of doors and windows against the fresh air. There is, fortunately, a very simple remedy in such cases. On returning to town, paterfamilias should take care to see that the pipes and drains are in good order; that the cellars and closets are freed of rubbish, and that the whole house is thoroughly well aired before the fiat for possession goes forth. Carbolic acid plentifully used in the cellar is both a cheap and valuable disinfectant. If these straightforward precautions are observed, no personal harm can result from the home-coming of the pleasure-seekers.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

No Telegraph Wires in Paris.

The use of telegraph wires in Paris for messages from one part of the capital to another has ceased, the network of pneumatic tubes being complete. Blank forms for messages are sold to the public, and may contain any number of words, the original being forwarded to destination.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 00	@	10 00
HOGS	3 90	@	4 00
COTTON	12¼	@	12½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 35	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2	1 12	@	1 17
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@	45
OATS—Mixed	37	@	39
RYE—Western	60	@	61
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	10 25
LARD	6¼	@	6½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 65	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@	4 35
HOGS	2 90	@	3 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@	6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 90	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 00	@	1 05
No. 3 Spring	81	@	83
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 2	51	@	52
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@	70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	14	@	15
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@	10
PORK—Mess	9 85	@	9 95
LARD	6	@	6¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 05	@	1 06
No. 2	98	@	99
CORN—No. 2	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE—No. 1	52	@	53
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@	67
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	97	@	98
CORN—Mixed	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	30	@	31
RYE	50	@	51
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 30
LARD	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 05	@	1 09
CORN	38	@	39
OATS	34	@	36
RYE	56	@	57
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
LARD	6	@	6¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 01	@	1 02
No. 2 Red	1 01	@	1 02
CORN—No. 2	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@	1 08
No. 1 Amber	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 1	37	@	38
OATS—Mixed	35	@	37
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@	1 30
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 50
Fair	4 25	@	4 60
Common	3 60	@	4 00
HOGS	3 70	@	4 05
SHEEP	2 50	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, Editors.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Knightstown is to be made a money-order office.

A man in Scott township has four young pet skunks.

At Indianapolis scarlet fever is increasing among the children.

Henry Pelger was drowned near Evansville, while swimming.

The I. O. O. F. will erect a new hall, at Plainfield, at a cost of $4,000.

Brookville is making arrangements to supply itself with water-works.

Work has commenced on the bridge over White river at Worthington.

This season gives the most bountiful wheat harvest ever garnered in Indiana.

A blue racer snake, nine feet and eleven inches long, was killed near Wabash the other day.

David Patton, of Hanover township, Jefferson county, is 101 years old, and Sarah Moseby, of Madison, is 104.

A young son of C. E. Magee, of Fort Wayne, was attacked by a savage dog the other day and seriously injured.

About 100 dentists of this State were in session at Indianapolis, last week, forming a State Dental Association.

James Hallett, a resident of Vincennes, was fatally prostrated by heat while harvesting on the farm of Andy Purcell.

A skeleton was unearthed at Logansport which is now found to be that of the old Chief Aubechaubee of the Pottawatomies.

Prof. John M. Coulter has announced his resignation of the chair of natural sciences in Hanover College to accept a chair in Wabash College.

E. M. Higgins, a convict sentenced to State prison for two years from last February for grand larceny, has committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with a cord.

There are twenty-two prisoners in Wayne county jail. One is making a handsome model of a ship. Another makes watch-guards and other fancy work out of horse-hair.

In Terre Haute a traveling horse-dealer named Edward S. Cooper was killed in an affray with a colored rough named Albert Evans, who struck Cooper on the head with a heavy chair.

A German passenger on the steamer Lytle, giving his name as Susman, committed suicide by drowning, when the boat was near Garrett's Landing, on the Ohio. He was probably 40 years old.

An infant belonging to Frederick Boub, of Versailles, was seriously scalded, the other day, by falling into a pot of soup. The mother had carelessly placed it on the floor, and the child sat down in it.

Eddy Yocum, a 12-year-old son of Jack Yocum, of Carbon, was instantly killed the other day by the accidental discharge of an old musket while out hunting. The load entered his right eye, tearing through the brain.

The State Millers' Association held a session last week, at the capital. The principal business done was the adoption of a resolution ratifying the compromise between the Executive Committee of the National Association and the Consolidated Middlings and Purifier Company, after a long discussion.

Swindlers are going through various parts of the State, claiming that parts of farm machinery are infringements of patents owned by them, and threatening prosecutions if royalty is not paid. The farmers, rather than suspend work in the busy season to defend suits, generally come down with the $5 or $10 demanded.

The agitation of the locomotive-whistling nuisance, recently inaugurated by a new law of the Legislature, has been kept up so frantically that the matter has finally ended in the courts. A man asked an injunction on an engineer on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad, enjoining him from "blowing" his whistle so much, and the Judge granted it, holding that the law is unconstitutional.

A colossal grape-vine is growing upon the farm of Mr. John Copeland, near Hagerstown, Wayne county. A few feet above the ground it measures forty-two inches in circumference. This large trunk grows upward thirty feet, and separates into two branches, each of which is eight inches in diameter. The vine has spread itself over the tops of two large beech trees which stand near, and during the grape season the trees are overloaded with the fruit. A fabulous number of bushels of grapes is said to hang on the tops of the trees, seventy feet above ground, quite out of the reach of the fruit-gatherers.

Mr. Henry Pohlman, of Montgomery county, was awakened by hearing a noise in his back yard, and his dogs barking as though they had something at bay. As he got up he took his gun with him, and, on opening the door, he saw that his smoke-house door was open, and some one close by it. He asked who was there, but got no answer; he asked again, still no reply; the third time he demanded an answer or he would shoot. The person addressed made no answer, but advanced toward Pohlman, who raised his gun and fired with fatal effect. On going up to the person he had shot, to his great surprise he found that it was his uncle, Joe Brinker, who was living with him at the time. The unfortunate man lived but a short time after he was shot.

Wood Instead of Leather.

We often pity those Eastern travelers and peasants who wear the old-fashioned wooden sandals, and congratulate ourselves that no such heavy and uncomfortable shoes are worn in our country. But the French, who lead the fashions of the world, are substituting wooden in place of leathern shoes. They think them better than the ordinary shoes for those accustomed to out-door labors. Their common-sense view of the matter is this: Leather easily soaks in water, and laborers who work in swampy lands or in wet places have wet feet all the day, and suffer much from colds, rheumatism and other forms of sickness. Wood is impervious to water, and wooden shoes insure dry feet under all circumstances.

The peasants who wear them are found to have much better health than those who still cling to leather. There is a great gain, also, in cheapness and durability. The wooden shoes cost less than 40 cents a pair, and will last almost for a lifetime. They are made light and easy to wear. A small cushion is attached to the inside of the upper part to relieve the pressure, and the shoes are large enough to permit the use of stockings. It is possible some bold reformer may introduce them into this country, but we are afraid they will never be popular.

Driving Rats Away Without Poison.

We know of three methods. First, the old French plan. This is followed, chiefly in Paris, by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub, with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only a place for just one rat to sit on. This trap is covered, and has a large balance valve opening downward. On the middle of this valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and, when the rat walks on to it to get the cheese, the valve goes down, drops the rat into the water and moves back in position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk more attractive for the rats. In the course of the night some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down, and, if the island was not there, they would be found most all alive in the morning, quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their egotistic instinct of preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which in the morning the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of the Friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered with a thin layer of the most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouths sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding the houses around are full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland. We have, however, never tried it. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever. Their craving hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight is renewed, and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on until one strong rat is left. When this one has eaten the last remains of the others it is set loose. The animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of all ratdom, going about seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.

An Indian Heiress.

Gen. Alfred Sully, who died recently at Fort Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, left a very valuable estate in Philadelphia, inherited from his father, and also a considerable sum of money he had accumulated in his long army career. The Philadelphia estate alone is worth several hundred thousand dollars. It is now said that the only person to whom any part of Gen. Sully's large fortune of right belongs is his half-breed daughter, Julia, at present living with White Swan's band of Yankton Indians, eighty miles above Yankton, Dakota, on the Missouri, and making her home with the family of Colin La Mont, also of mixed blood. Those who knew Gen. Sully well while campaigning against the Indians of Dakota say that at his death he had no wife nor any issue living except this girl, and steps will soon be taken to establish her rights to the fortune. The marriage of Gen. Sully, according to Indian custom, with this girl's squaw mother is susceptible of proof, and it is believed that it will be difficult to invalidate the claim. Gen. Sully's daughter, who is well known to those who have traveled through the upper country, is regarded as the handsomest Indian maiden on the Missouri river or in the great Sioux nation. She cannot talk English, and her habits are thoroughly aboriginal. The daughter of the late Gen. Sully was frequently seen by the writer, while engaged in surveying the Yankton reservation. Having occasion to stop at the house of Colin La Mont, the girl's handsome appearance attracted attention, and La Mont was asked if she was a daughter of his. La Mont said: "No, sir, she is Sully's daughter, and if any of you men have seen Sully you would say she bears a strong resemblance to him."

Wonderful Precocity.

The most noted case of childish precocity is perhaps that of Christian Henry Heinecker, born at Lubec in 1721. He could talk at ten months old; when he had completed his first year he could recite the leading facts in the Pentateuch, and a month later had acquired the rudiments of ancient history, geography and anatomy; had learned the use of maps and 8,000 Latin words. When 2½ years old he could answer almost any question in geography and history, and before his death, which occurred in 1724, at the age of 4 years and four months, had learned divinity, ecclesiastical history, and other branches of knowledge, and spoke Latin, French, German, and Dutch. About a year before his death he harangued the King of Denmark, to whom he had been presented. In his last moments he displayed the utmost firmness, and attempted to console his grief-stricken parents.

HONORING THE SOLDIER.

Hypocrisy of the Republican Party Exposed.

Speech of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the U. S. Senate.

Sir, the soldier roll of this hour, with the Democratic party in the ascendency in both branches of Congress, under the control, if you please, to use a hackneyed phrase, of "Confederate Brigadiers," shows a better patronage bestowed on the Union soldier than it did when the Republican party had unlimited sway.

But I come to another feature of this subject which constantly confronts us. I listened, as we all did, some time ago to the brilliant speech of the Senator from New York, in which he fiercely arraigned the Democratic party on account of the present composition of the Senate. Because a number of gentlemen on this side served in the Confederate army, and a less number on the Republican side served in the Union army, therefore in his opinion the Democratic party was largely to blame, and, therefore, he launched all his powerful invective against us.

I call attention to the passage to which I allude in the speech of the Senator from New York. He said upon that occasion:

> Twenty-seven States adhered to the Union in the dark hour. Those States send to Congress 269 Senators and Representatives. Of these 269 Senators and Representatives fifty-four, and only fifty-four, were soldiers in the armies of the Union.

He is now speaking of the House as well as the Senate:

> The eleven States which were disloyal send ninety-three Senators and Representatives to Congress. Of these, eighty-five were soldiers in the armies of the Rebellion, and at least three more held high civil station in the Rebellion, making in all eighty-eight out of ninety-three.
>
> Let me state the same fact, dividing the houses. There are but four Senators here who fought in the Union army. They all sit here now; and there are but four. Twenty Senators sit here who fought in the army of rebellion, and three more senators sit here who held high civil command in the Confederacy.

He says there are four Union soldiers sitting on that side. I can count but three, but I will take his count.

With powerful force, with vehement voice and gesture, and with a look of lofty reproach and menace, the Senator from New York called us to account for that state of affairs. He assailed us until we sat here looking at each other in a sort of bewildered way, wondering which one among us was most to blame because there were not more members of the Senate on the Republican side, chosen by Republican Legislatures, who had served their country under the flag in time of danger. The Senator so amazed me, and arrested my attention so thoroughly that I have looked into the subject somewhat since. Sir, I am the last man to indulge in a wanton personality; but the Senator from New York cannot complain—I will not say complain, for that he never does—but he cannot charge me with a want of fairness when I remind him, as I do now, that since the war closed there have been four elections held in the State of New York by Republican Legislatures. Each time the party of which the Senator is so brilliant and distinguished a leader and ornament had an opportunity to send somebody here who had shed his blood, or offered to shed it, in the war for the Union. Four times they refused to do it, three times by sending the Senator himself, and once in sending a gentleman whom I presume I may mention as once his colleague, Mr. Fenton. Four times the party of which the Senator is leader and king in his own State had a chance to select as Senator some soldier who had adorned the history of New York by his valor, who had been conspicuous by his heroism, who had faced the belching batteries of the enemy, and yet each time the towering figure of the Senator himself intercepted the soldier's hopes. Those who wore the blue went to the rear while the tall plume of the civil chieftain went to the front; and yet how he rails at us for not filling the Republican seats on the floor with Union soldiers! Amazing spectacle!

Was ever such daring displayed before in the Senate? Does the Senator assume that our forbearance is illimitable? Behold him; the representative of a State which four times has had the opportunity to send some one of her many soldiers to this place, and which has persistently refused, arraigns others in that regard! The Senator from New York said, and said well, as he says everything well, that New York sent a half million of her men to the field. So she did. I claim an interest in the glory of New York. She is the great metropolitan State of this republic. New York city is the great commercial outlet for us all. The Senator from New York can never utter one word of praise adding to the distinction and glory of his State that will not meet with a warm response from me and from the Western people. And I insist that in the vast population of that great State there are many soldiers who would make good Senators if the Republican party would only give them a chance.

Firmly persuaded, however, Mr. President, that the Senator from New York by this time feels convinced and convicted in his own mind of his errors upon this point, I will pass to another State, a very busy State on this floor through its great-brained and warm-hearted Senator. If I have not heard the exact words fall from his lips which we heard from the Senator from New York, yet the same spirit has pervaded all he has said. He has made constant assault on the Democratic party for its alleged hostility to Federal soldiers. He too has been disturbed because there are so many men on one side of this Chamber who periled their lives in battle and so few on the other. If this fact is to be deplored, then I ask why comes the Senator from Maine [Mr. Blaine] here? Why does he not yield to some gallant soldier from the Pine Tree State? The Senator from Maine was just as good a soldier as I was, and no better. We both staid at home, and kept our seats in Congress; we paid our money to fill the quotas of our townships, and in this way hired substitutes. Some of my kindred, perhaps it is not proper for me to say also some of my wife's kindred, went to the front, and some of them died from wounds in battle. How that may be with the Senator from Maine I seek no further to disclose.

But there have been, in the State of Maine, five elections for Senators since 1865, each time resulting in the choice of a Republican Senator. Are there in fact no soldiers in that State to send to the Senate? Is there nobody there fit to be a member of this body who wore the blue during the war? If there is, and he has been jostled aside by the superior ability and, I will not say artifice, but ingenuity of the Senator from Maine, certainly that Senator ought not to come here and reproach us for his own grievous fault. Five times the State of Maine has had the chance to do honor to some soldier in her borders, and five times she has done nothing of the kind, and thus she has added five conspicuous illustrations of the dire hypocrisy, the vile sham, and black, false pretense of the Republican party in its pretended love for the Federal soldier.

We have now and then heard a rush of fervid sound from the State of Michigan. It comes sometimes as a hurricane of wrath. It invokes all the bloody memories of the past and wishes the country to feed on them. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. Chandler] is especially incensed at the presence of a Democratic majority, and at the presence of more Senators who fought in the Confederate than in the Union army. The Confederate soldier was sincere, for no man can deny the good faith of those who freely died for their principles. When such men pledge themselves to the Government, as they have since the war, I believe in their manhood and honor.

But what right has the Senator from Michigan to complain that Union soldiers are not here to meet them as Senators as they often did on the field?

Since 1865, the close of the war, four elections in Michigan have taken place for Senator. What soldier has been honored? Not one. My friend who sits opposite me [Mr. Ferry] knows that I am not complaining that he is here, or criticising the wisdom or the judgment of the Legislature that sent him; nor will the other Senator [Mr. Chandler], junior in rank but senior in years, misunderstand me. I intend, however, to silence those who reproach the present composition of the Senate, or compel them to explain why it is that their own States have so universally ignored the Federal soldier and sent men here who staid at home, never confronted the enemy nor encountered danger during the war. How well the gallant and brave Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan] understands this. I think I can at this moment read his thoughts. The "home guards" are here in force. We see them all around us. The proper order of things is here reversed. The rear ranks are to the front, and the front ranks have gone to the rear. And now these rear men in war and front men in peace fill all the air with a dismal cry over the injustice which they themselves have inflicted on the soldier.

The senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] is not here. I hope prosperous gales are attending upon the ship that is bearing him abroad. I took a kindly leave of him, and I wish him a pleasant and safe voyage; yet if he were here I doubt not his voice would be swelling the chorus of assault, because there are more military men on this side of the Senate than on the other side. Sir, Vermont has held seven Senatorial elections since the war closed. There could not have been any soldiers, I think, in that State, or some one might have been found in seven trials. The State is not large, the population is not extensive. Seven times a Senator was called and seven times a civilian answered and was chosen. Seven times the roll of public merit has been called of those who deserved well of their country; and seven times the eager, hungry, stay-at-home, home-guard politician has rushed to the front, seized the prize, and the soldier has stayed at home. He comes not here from Vermont.

What I say of Vermont is likewise eminently true of the Old Bay State. There have been six Senatorial elections in Massachusetts since the war, and where is the face of the bronzed veteran on this floor? Why comes he not? Why does he remain away from these halls? Massachusetts sent, I believe, 150,000 troops to the field, and yet not one is honored by a seat on this floor, and the hearts of the two Senators from that State beat in unison with the heart of the bold Senator from New York as they all together charge on the Democratic party in hot anger because the Republican party, almost omnipotent all over the North, has sent here but four men who were Union soldiers, while the South has sent twenty or thirty—I do not know how many, nor do I care—who were soldiers on the other side.

Sir, I think, perhaps, I have illustrated this phase of hypocritical politics sufficiently for the present, and, if so, I may pass to another feature of the same general fraud. The cry is not only that there are too few soldiers of the Federal army in Congress, but there is a great panic because there are too many of what are called Confederate Brigadiers. They are painted as very dangerous characters; they are held up to the country for the purpose of alarming it. We are to have a shrieking campaign in Ohio; it has now commenced in favor of a man who staid at home and put money in his purse, against two Federal soldiers traveling on three legs between them, and the issue is the danger of Confederate Brigadiers!

That is to be the battle-cry of the Republican leaders in the great Ohio contest between two Union soldiers on the Democratic side with three legs, and a "home-guard" who got rich by the opportunities of the war on the other side, the leader of the Republican hosts. What a campaign it will be! I can see it now. With banners uplifted, with songs and battle-cries, drum and fife, it is expected to affright the souls of all good people of Ohio into the support of Foster for fear the election of Ewing and Rice will give over the State to the Confederate Brigadiers.

Let us see a little further, however, about this dangerous person called the Confederate Brigadier. Who first brought him here? Who is responsible for the introduction of the Confederate Brigadier to the theater of national politics? Southern gentlemen around me on this floor are here because they thought the country was restored to its normal relations; that the States were rehabilitated under the constitution; that each State had the right to select its own representatives in both branches of Congress, and that they were not compelled to ask leave to come of any set of men from any part of the country.

Gentlemen, I welcome you. You are right in being here. You are met, however, by a party with a violent unwelcome, with abuse and denunciation hurled as a key-note to party warfare by the great Senator from New York, and followed up by all the Senators on that side of the Chamber. Sir, there is something due to history on this subject. Is the Confederate soldier unfit to take part in the affairs of this Government; or is it, in fact, only the Confederate soldier who votes the Democratic ticket to whom you object? Is it the Confederate soldier *per se*, or does the objection to him only arise when he votes the Democratic ticket? If a Confederate soldier votes the Republican ticket, and indorses all the rascality that overwhelmed the South as a deluge during carpet-bagism, do you embrace him? Tell me when you have ever spewed such a one out of your mouths. Tell me where you ever repulsed him from your warmest and most affectionate political embrace. None such have ever been cast out by the Republican party. On the contrary, all such have had seats of dignity and robes of honor assigned.

It is but a little while ago since a Confederate Brigadier first took part in the control of public affairs. He was invited to do so by the candidate of the stalwarts for the next Presidency, Gen. Grant. Grant appointed Brig. Gen. Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, to a seat in his Cabinet. A majority of the Republican Senators sitting here to-day on their oaths voted to confirm him as the first law officer of this Government. They gave it to him to construe the constitution, to interpret the laws, to render decisions binding for years, and perhaps for all time. Gen. Grant put into the hands of Confederate Brig. Gen. Amos T. Akerman the portfolio of justice, and a Republican Senate confirmed him; and why? Not because he was greatly learned in law. Nor did they object that he had carried a sword, and killed whom he could, under the Confederate flag; he voted the Republican ticket, and that was enough; it washed away all his sins, and made him clean and pure in their eyes, though his sins had been as scarlet before.

Another instance, nearer home in time and place, occurs next to my mind. I know what profound satisfaction I will afford to the Senator from New York [Mr. Conkling] when I pause for a moment to pronounce a eulogy upon the present administration. I know the appreciation which his robust intellect has of the patriotic and comprehensive capacities of the administration now in power. I know, therefore, he will be grateful to me for calling attention to the fact that, although he has arraigned us for the disproportion of Confederate Brigadiers in this body to the Union Brigadiers or Major Generals, yet this favorite administration of his has confided one of its very important Cabinet portfolios to another Confederate Brigadier, Gen. Key, of Tennessee. I have no word of disparagement for Gen. Key or Gen. Akerman. I am not here to abuse or denounce these men for changing their politics; they had a right to do so. I do say, however, that Senators on the other side, after voting to confirm these men for positions of the very highest public importance, have not the shadow of a right to assail us for welcoming the Southern Senators who are on this floor.

Gen. Key drew his sword under the flag of the South, and fought through the war. He then came to the Senate, and while here made a speech. I refer to it now principally to show how much the Senator from New York has forgiven, to exhibit that gracious phase of his character which some do not know of as well as I do, to illustrate that his forbearance and charity are as broad as the mantle that covers all sin. Gen. Key spoke just before he was appointed to the place he now holds. Commenting upon that very memorable field of testimony wherein Eliza Pinkston covered herself and the Republican party with infamy, and while arraigning John Sherman for being the patron of that paragon of falsehood, the present Postmaster General on this floor, on the 18th day of December, 1876, used this language:

"And on this testimony, the falsehood of which is so apparent on its face, a State is to be disfranchised, and a President, whom the people never elected, is to be placed in office."

I told you, Mr. President, I would prove how generous the charity of the Senator from New York has been. Within but a few days of his appointment and confirmation, the present Postmaster General not only announced that the present President of the United States was not elected President by the people at all, but further, that there was a plot to foist him into that office by disfranchising a State through the instrumentality of wholesale falsehood. He has never recanted this truthful statement that I know of. I suppose he has agreed to vote the Republican ticket, and doubtless he does so. I presume it was on that condition that a Republican Senate confirmed this Confederate Brigadier with an additional handicap in the shape of the speech I have read from.

Mr. Conkling—How does the Senator stretch my charity over that?

Mr. Voorhees—Because I have never heard that ringing voice which God has given the Senator from New York in denunciation of that appointment. I therefore supposed he had condoned the offenses enumerated by me. I think the word "condone" a fitter word in this connection, all things considered, than "forgive." The Senator has been unsparing in his assaults because of our affiliation with the men of the South, while the administration of his party appoints not merely a Confederate Brigadier, but one who in his presence said that your President never was elected by the people, that his claim to that great office rested on wholesale falsehood and threatened the disfranchisement of a State.

Passing on, however, I invite Senators to take a walk with me through the South, starting from the Potomac. I will promise still further to illustrate the shameless, barefaced, false pretensions of the Republican party on this subject. As soon as we cross the Potomac we at once find a Federal Judge holding an office for life in Virginia. I shall not seek to disparage his ability or his character, but he was an original secessionist and the editor of a secession paper when the war broke out. I allude, of course, to Judge Hughes. He is now where he construes the laws of the United States throughout a wide expanse of country and over a large and intelligent population. He was appointed by a Republican administration, confirmed by a Republican Senate, confirmed by the voices of those who have since hurled their anathemas in our ears because we welcomed you, and you, Southern Senators, to this floor. They have welcomed Confederate officers to the bench and to the Cabinet; they have welcomed them to foreign missions; they have welcomed them to official positions of every description, on the one sole condition that they would vote the Republican ticket. Party politics controls this whole matter. When they vote the Republican ticket they are your Brigadiers; when they vote the Democratic ticket they are our Brigadiers.

My purpose must not be misunderstood. I am not producing any of these names here to assault them; I am simply using them to illustrate a policy so crooked and so outrageous that it deserves exposure, and it shall have it.

Here, next, is another Virginian, John S. Mosby. Who was John S. Mosby? I know him well. I speak no unkind word of him, yet I can remember when it was a question whether his surrender would be received, whether he would be accepted as a prisoner of war, or whether he should be outlawed from that general amnesty which the Government was then extending. There was a time when the name of Mosby shook the fears of men in this Capitol. There was a time when it was supposed he fought under a black flag, and that it could sometimes be seen from the dome in the soft sunlight of an afternoon. It was thought that his warfare partook of the nature of the guerrilla, and such a belief largely prevails to this hour. But all is forgiven now; not only forgiven, but verily this most offensive Confederate warrior has his rich reward. Instead of some wounded Federal soldier occupying the position, this Republican Senate has confirmed John S. Mosby as Consul at Hong-Kong, and he is now an American representative to the oldest empire on earth; he is among the Celestials.

The traveler, in passing through Virginia, naturally visits North Carolina next. We will do the same. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, is now a District Judge of the United States, a life office of rank and importance. It is doubtless true that J[illegible] Settle is a competent man; I am told he is by both the Senators from that State; but he was an officer of the Confederate army. He was a secessionist; he fought the battles of secession; he turned to be a Republican, and was made President of the Republican National Convention which nominated Grant, in 1872, at Philadelphia. Afterward he was made Minister to Peru, and he now occupies a high judicial station. I proclaim here, as far as my voice will go, that the most profitable speculation a man who fought in the Confederate army can now engage in is to advertise himself ready to enter the ranks of the Republican party at a fair compensation.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, was an original secessionist and a signer of the ordinance of secession which took North Carolina out of the Union. The Republican party, as soon as he joined its ranks, its unhallowed ranks down there—I will not quite apply that word to it up here—made him Governor of the State. He remained Governor until he was impeached; but proven crimes did not seem to disgrace him with the Republicans. Since then he has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh and confirmed by the Senate, and he is there now at a good, wholesome salary. Every weak or treacherous man in the South who for shame or for love of gain desires to abandon his friends and prey upon his own people is thus rewarded.

Take the Barringers; one of them is a United States Judge in Egypt. They were Confederates; they are Republicans now, and they are cared for.

The United States District Attorney of North Carolina, Mr. Lusk, was an officer in the Confederate army, and he was confirmed here. He was confirmed by Senators whose souls shrink from contact with a Confederate officer unless he is a Republican. Mr. Young was a Confederate officer, and he is now one of the Revenue Collectors of that State.

Going on down the Atlantic coast and we strike South Carolina, the land of the Marions, the Sumpters, the Hamptons, the Prestons, the Rutledges, the Butlers; the land of chivalric men. What has occurred here? James L. Orr was once Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I speak of him with respect; he is dead. I knew him well. He went into secession, and armed rebellion, and was a Confederate officer. He afterward joined the Republican party; and what a place they gave him! They made him Minister to Russia. If not one of the first-class missions, it is the foremost of the second-class. I believe it does not rank with the first.

Mr. Conkling—It does.

Mr. Blaine—It does now.

Mr. Voorhees—Then it was one of the four first-class missions, England, France, Germany, and Russia; and this Confederate officer received it as his reward for joining the Republican party. I know what my friend from Illinois [Mr. Logan] is saying to himself. He is mentally exclaiming: "Would to God that some of my comrades who fought under the old flag could have a great place like that." I cannot be mistaken as to what is going on in the breast of that hard-fighting Federal soldier. I think even my genial friend from Rhode Island [Mr. Burnside] has his conscience somewhat quickened if not entirely aroused on the subject by this time.

Col. Northup, of South Carolina, is now United States District Attorney; he was an officer in the Confederate army.

We move on again and pause next in Mississippi, the land of the brave and warm-hearted, as I know, for I have been there; the land of genius, because the Senator from Mississippi sitting behind me [Mr. Lamar] has his home there. Let us see how the Republican party has managed its affairs in that State. Major Morphis was the most prominent scout of Gen. Stephen D. Lee's command and he is now the United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Capt. G. W. Hunt was an aid to Gen. Hardee, and he is now the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi. Ah! how the good things come to the regenerate! Thomas Walton—I knew him; he is in his grave, and peace to his ashes—was an aid to Gen. Longstreet. He was appointed United States District Attorney; and after his death was succeeded by Green Chandler, a Confederate officer who was at that time United States mail agent, and is now United States District Attorney in the place of Walton, deceased.

Col. G. W. Henderson was a Colonel of Cavalry in Gen. Chalmers' division. He is now receiving the reward of his services as a United States Revenue Collector; and, in order to make you feel proud of your party in Mississippi and to finish up my work properly, it only remains for me to state that the Republican candidate for State Auditor in 1875 was Capt. Buchanan, Captain in the Second Missouri Cavalry, at Fort Pillow. He is said, according to all accounts, to have fought fiercely in that memorable battle. Yet he received all the votes the Republican party had to give, as well as the prayers of his Northern friends who could not get to the polls to vote for him. With what devout aspiration the Senator from Maine hoped for his success, and I have no doubt he could get up now and prove that he would have been elected if his supporters had not been bulldozed. Yes, he was a Captain fighting at Fort Pillow under the Confederate flag. The leaders of the Republican party standing here as the representatives of indignant loyalty against Confederate Brigadiers take to their bosoms this Confederate officer who bathed his sword in the blood of Fort Pillow!

I have heard of the means of grace. I used when a boy to attend camp-meetings. I have heard the richest outpourings of the gospel. I have heard grace described as a fountain flowing in boundless beauty and eternal and illimitable wealth. I have listened when it was claimed that this grace washed away all stains, cleansed the murderer's soul on the gallows, purified and gave peace to the guiltiest conscience ever called shivering and quaking with fear from this world to the world beyond; but I have never before heard of a fountain of grace so wide, so deep, so exhaustless, so spontaneous in its unceasing flow as that of the Republican party to Confederate officers if they will only vote the Republican ticket!

Take next Louisiana, that fated region of riot, disorder, and stupendous mendacity. We have known it long as the land of the magnolia and the cypress; we know it now as the land also of stalwart liars, as disclosed within the last few weeks in this Capitol. Let the curtain be raised and let us look at some Federal officials in Louisiana. We see one who was long in office there and who has made a great and bloody figure in history; a man of commanding military capacity—Gen. James Longstreet. Gen. Grant made him Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, took his bloody hand in his, not only forgave but rewarded him, not only welcomed him but said, "Come up higher." Who was Longstreet? I have heard one who commanded a corps in the Wilderness speak of that dreadful shock of battle when his corps encountered Longstreet's, and the blood ran in rivulets. No braver, harder fighter ever drew sword or encountered an enemy than Longstreet. He was educated for a soldier by his Government, and he cost it more lives than any other one man who commanded no more than a corps in the Confederate army. Who was Longstreet at Gettysburg and at Antietam? An educated American soldier fighting with desperate courage to establish an independent government.

When the history of the late sectional war shall be written, alongside of the names of Gordon and Stonewall Jackson, of Joseph E. Johnston and Albert Sidney Johnston, will be written in living letters the military achievements of James Longstreet. Yet nothing stood between him and civil preferment the moment he was willing to turn his back upon his old comrades who had shared with him the bloody charge, the nightly bivouac, and the overwhelming disaster that fell upon them all at the close. And am I to sit still in my seat and hear hourly reproaches from the mouths of men who confirmed James Longstreet to a civil office because this side of the Chamber is composed in part of those who were in the same contest by his side? No, sir, I do not propose to do it. I propose to appeal for fairness, for common honesty and common decency to the country upon this question. I do not intend that the record shall be made up in the interest of injustice. It is not in the power of Republican Senators to make it up in the way they propose, for the truth is not their way. Their accusations shall recoil on their own heads. Their charges rest upon false foundations. If there is guilt at all on this subject, the leaders of the Republican party are themselves the guilty parties. Other officers may be cited in Louisiana. Col. Wharton is United States Marshal. He was a Confederate officer. Col. William H. Hough is a District Judge; Mr. Leonard is a United States District Attorney; Col. Smith is Postmaster at Baton Rouge; George B. Johnson was late Auditor; Alexander Boarman is United States Judge; Gen. P. O. Hebert was in office as one of the Levee Commissioners, under Gen. Grant. All these were officers in the Confederate army.

I cannot dwell, however, longer on Louisiana. I turn for a moment to Alabama. Who was Judge Humphreys, who is now of the judiciary of this district? Is there any office of more importance than a judicial office? Who was Judge Humphreys? He raised a regiment for the Confederate service. He had, however, only to join the Republican party and he was at once appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this district, where he now sits. He was confirmed by Republican Senators, who now prate about the presence of Confederate Brigadiers in the public service.

Now I desire at this point to say a word for the comfort of my friend from Rhode Island. Of all the six New England States the little State of Rhode Island is the only one that does herself the honor to send a soldier to this body. I am glad to see him here; he adorns the position he occupies. It is refreshing in view of the conduct of Republican Legislatures in New England that Rhode Island does send a soldier here. I have a kind feeling for Rhode Island for two reasons: She sheltered Roger Williams when he fled from the barbarism of bigotry in Massachusetts. Under his inspiration she established religious liberty, and maintained it afterward. This can only be said of the early history of two other States—Catholic Maryland and Quaker Pennsylvania. Roger Williams established the Baptist church and free worship for all in Rhode Island. This is one reason for liking that State. The other is that she has sent my friend to the Senate, a conspicuous illustration of the general infidelity of the Republican party in New England toward the Union soldier, for none comes from any other State.

The Smith Girls' Cows.

Abby Smith's cows are kept fresh in the public remembrance by her surviving sister, Julia, who has not allowed her marriage to interfere with her fight against taxation without representation. Not long after Mr. Parker married the Glastonbury agitator he was notified by the Town Collector that his wife still owed last year's tax, but she would not let him pay it, and the Collector, as a last resort, was forced to sell the historic cows, or some of their descendants, for the fourth time. It was an interesting scene. Mr. Parker, Julia E. Smith (as Mrs. Parker takes pains to sign her name), and one or two friends went at the appointed time to the sign-post, where stood the Collector ready to sell the animals. Mr. Parker asked the amount of the tax and costs, the Collector replied $78.57, and when the first cow was put up at auction Mr. Parker bid $78.57. Nobody else bid, Mr. Parker paid over the money, and the cows were returned to their pasture. Some people may not be able to see any great principle established by a woman's refusing to pay her tax, forcing the Collector to seize her cows, and then buying them back at a figure which will cover the original tax and $14 or $15 in the way of costs, but the performance gives a vast deal of satisfaction to the quaint old lady, and nobody can have the heart to find fault with it.

Seating the Subscribers.

The late Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of Litchfield, was formerly a missionary Bishop in New Zealand, where he did much hard and beneficial work in Christianizing the natives of that island. An anecdote shows the good sense and pleasant wit which distinguished him. The scene is laid at the Church of St. Paul, Auckland:

Before this church was consecrated, a discussion arose as to the allotment of seats. A man who had given a large sum suggested that those who had given most should have priority of choice. To the surprise of all, the Bishop seemed to assent, but added:

"How are we to find that out?"

"No difficulty," said the donor; "there's the subscription list."

"Very true," said the Bishop, "but you know that we have read of a poor widow who gave only two mites, and the highest authority tells us that she gave more than they all."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 10, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Hayes' last veto message appears in full on the second page.

The special message of the president, relative to the pay of Marshals, will be found on another page.

We ask every unprejudiced republican to read the speech of Senator Voorhees, in this issue of the COURIER.

Advices from Japan to the San Francisco Bulletin, say that Gen. Grant will hardly reach California before April 1880.

A batch of Chicago whisky thieves, six in number, was granted a full and unconditional pardon by Hayes on the 23rd of June. Next batch please come forward.

A subscriber says, "give us Dan's speech, if you can." No quicker said than done; you have it in this issue, and a royal speech it is, too.

Howl! now, you bloody-shirt stalwarts. Hays has appointed another "confederate brigadier" to revise the army rules. Another place filled by a rebel because he votes the republican ticket.

Read the knock-down arguments of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, in reply to the hypocritical claims of the republicans, as to honoring the soldiers. His speech is given in full on the third page of this paper.

Hayes, like Grant, cannot find worthy soldiers enough to supply the vancancies in paymasterships in the army. He appoints civilian friends as paymasters, in preference to old soldiers. Oh, how the republicans love (?) the soldier.

The morning papers of the 5th of July contained the usual number of accidental injuries, caused by "love of country" on the 4th. This year no city was laid in ashes, but patriotic instinct was kept alive by the sacrifice of eyes, hands, fingers and innocent spectators killed outright.

We are inclined to believe that the members of the senate were perpetrating a joke upon W. A. Wheeler, the de-facto vice-president, when they passed a resolution just before adjournment, thanking him for the ability, courtesy and impartiality displayed in presiding over the extra session. Wheeler went trout-fishing, a few days after the extra session convened.

Landers and Gray would make things howl "for a fact." Hendricks and Hancock, Landers and Gray. As to majorities, we'll say 20,000 to start on.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Well, that does look pretty well at first sight, and it doesn't sound very bad either, according to our way of thinking; it might be possible however, that Gray and Landers would appear to good advantage. 20,000 democratic majority is certain in either case.

In the Louisiana constitutional convention, article XX, authorizing the general assembly to grant lottery charters or privileges, each charter to pay $40,000 per annum into the state treasury; all charters to cease in January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in that state; also recognizing as a contract binding on the state the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, except its monopoly clause, which is abrogated, was adopted—yeas 59, nays 55.

The latest reports from France and Russia indicate a failure of the growing crops. It is estimated that France alone will have to buy over 550,000,000 bushels of foreign corn; while Russia sends startling accounts of the ravages of grasshoppers, corn beetles and other destructive insects. It is even asserted that a detachment of soldiers on the march near Elizabethpol encountered a plague of grasshoppers in such overwhelming numbers that they were compelled to beat a retreat. An area of twenty-two square miles was completely covered by the swarm.

The Washington Post hits the nail squarely on the head when it says that "there is nothing in the history of the republican party, and there is no promise that it can make of future service, that will restore it to public confidence in face of the record which it has made during the present session of congress. The party that is fully and irretrievably committed to systematized and statutory packing of juries will never be sustained by a people who love justice and demand equity. A party that believes the voting citizens of this republic need the presence of federal troops to keep them in awe and subjection while engaged in the performance of their most solemn public duty, has no hope of a further lease of power. A party which demands that a corps of partisan officials shall be appointed and paid by the government to control elections in close districts, and which threatens to paralyze the government in order to force compliance with this demand, faces sure defeat when it next appeals to the people."

It is said by Grant's followers, that thousands of dollars have been subscribed to pay the expenses of the grand reception to be given their chieftain on his return to this country. It is also said, that while money is being lavishly contributed for Grant's benefit, that the grave of Major-Gen. John A. Rawlins, remains unmarked. John A. Rowlins, the man who furnished the brains for Grant in every battle in which Grant was engaged, while Rawlins was his Adjutant General—the man who suggested every strategic movement made by Grant, except one, (the capture of Vicksburg, which was due to Gen. John A. McClernand)—the man to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude—the man who planned while Grant drank—the man who wrote Grant's military orders, in fact the man who FOUGHT GRANTS BATTLES, and was entitled to the honor which Grant received, is now permitted to rest in peace without even a marble slab, while Grant is lionized on account of stolen honors. Such is republican patriotism.

Out in the great republican state of Iowa, the people are not allowed to elect a man to office who will perform the duties of the office for a less fee than that fixed by law. The following is a case in point. "Mr. Collier of Calloway County, Iowa, was candidate, last autumn, for the office of Probate Judge. At a meeting attended by a large number of citizens of the county, Mr. Collier offered to discharge the duties of the office for half the fees allowed by law, the full amount of the legal fees being about $2,600 a year. He likewise asserted on various occasions, both publicly and privately, that he would serve for about half the regular fees. Collier was elected. The Attorney-General of the state thereupon took proceedings in the supreme court to have Collier ejected from his office, on the ground that he had induced the people to vote for him by improper and unlawful means. The supreme court decided that the proposition to serve for less than the lawful compensation, in other words, to return to persons who should become indebted for fees one-half of the amount so due by them, was a violation of law, and contrary to public policy, and that the office of Probate Judge of Calloway county was vacant, and that a new election must be held."

The Case Briefly Stated.

(New York Sun.)

There are about fifty United States Marshals in the country, every one of whom is a republican of some sort. Each of them employs several deputies all the year round. On great occasions, when members of congress and presidential electors are to be chosen, and the success of the republican party makes it necessary to falsify registration lists, fstuff ballot boxes, and imprison democratic voters, the marshals are in the habit of appointing a large number of special deputies to perform this reprehensible service. This was not the practice in the old days, while Jackson, Clay, Webster, and Benton were among us; but it is the custom now, when we are under the rule of a fraudulent president.

Congress passed a bill to pay the salaries of the United States marshals and of a sufficient number of deputies to discharge the regular duties of their offices. The bill contained a section which, if fairly construed, would prevent the expenditure of money for the employment of special deputies to perform the nefarious acts we have mentioned, or in other words, to commit political crimes and misdemeanors. The praudulent freisdent has vetoed this bill, and the marshals are out of money.

This is the whole case. Now let us see what the country thinks of it.

John Connel and Chas. R. Vernon, two officers of the government, from Washington City, passed through this place last week, on their way to Fremont, Steuben county, in charge of Miss Emma Noble, of the latter place, who had gone to Washington for the purpose of marrying the president. A Washington correspondent gives the following particulars. "A young lady who gave the name of Emeline Noble, and her residence "Indiana," called upon President Hays yesterday, and informed him that she had arrived in accordance with her promise to marry him. The president said he would have to consult some of his friends about the marriage, and managed to get out of the room. She was then taken in charge by an officer and conducted to police head quarters. She was rather finely dressed, had just arrived in the city, and seemed bent on being married. Senator Voorhees, upon being informed of the case, and happening to know her parents, requested that she be sent to the Government asylum for treatment. She was sent there to-day, in the meantime being provided with quarters in a hotel. She had with her $217, which she parted with reluctantly, although she was told it would be kept safe for her at police head quarters. She appeared very indignant because the president did not marry her, as she had imagined he would, and said if he had not consented in his silence in not declining the offers she had sent him in letters, she would have married a young man in Indianapolis. Miss Noble is about twenty-seven years of age, and is not at all bad looking, and besides is well educated."

Messrs. Grubbs and Cadwalader, respective autaors of the "libel" and "whistling" nuisances, will be somewhat relieved to know that the author of an act to provide for the inspection of petroleum oil, will be subject to an equal amount of ridicule with themselves. As the public begins to realize the inconveniences arising from a put-up-job in the interest of some speculator, indignance is manifested, and cuss-words indulged in, to an extent justifiable under few other circumstances. The act in question was passed during the last days of the special session, and was no doubt lobbied through without investigation by a majority of the members, as is usually the case with all such contemptible and uncalled for legislation. The law requires the governor to appoint a state inspector, who shall hold his office two years, and who shall 'employ a suitable number of deputies." The inspector and his deputies are required to provide themselves with the necessary instruments and apparatus, and stencils, brands and stamps for testing and marking the quality of illuminating oils, and such test shall be conducted in the following manner, to-wit:

The test shall be made in a testcup of metal or glass, cylindrical in shape, two and one-quarter inches in diameter and four inches deep, both measurements being made inside the cup, and this cup shall be filled to within one-quarter of an inch of the brim with the oil or other substance to be tested. The cup shall be placed in a water bath sufficiently large to leave a clear space of one inch under the cup, and three-eighths of an inch around it, and in such manner as to project about one-quarter of an inch above the water bath. The space between the cup and the water bath shall be nearly filled with cold water taken at the ordinary temperature, and the cup being placed in the water bath, the latter shall be heated by an alcohol lamp, with its flame so graduated that the rise in temperature, from sixty degrees Fahrenheit to the highest test temperature, shall not be less than two degrees per minute, and shall be as near two degrees per minute, as is practicable, and shall, in no case, exceed four degrees per minute. A Fahrenheit thermometer shall be suspended in such manner that the upper surface of its bulb shall be as near as practicable, one-quarter of an inch below the surface of the oil undergoing the test; as soon as the temperature reaches the point of ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, the lamp shall be removed from under the water bath, and the oil shall then be allowed to rise to the temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, by the residual heat of the water, and at that point the first test for flash shall be made as follows: A taper, hereinafter described, shall be lighted and the surface of the oil shall be touched with the flame of the taper, and it shall be lawful to apply this flame either to the center of the oil surface or to any or all parts of it, but the taper itself shall not be plunged into the oil, and if no flash takes place at the temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, the lamp shall be replaced under the water bath, and the temperature raised to one hundred and three degrees, when the lamp shall be again withdrawn, and allowed to rise to one hundred and five degrees by the residual heat of the water, when the test shall be made at one hundred and five degrees, by again applying the flame of the taper, as hereinbefore specified. If no flash occurs the test shall be repeated as often as the oil gains five degrees in temperature, three degrees with the lamp under the water bath, and two degrees with the lamp removed. These tests shall be repeated until a flash is obtained. The inspector shall further test the oil by applying the taper at every two degrees rise, without removing the lamp or stirring; but if a flash is obtained by this means, by a less rise in temperature than five degrees herein required, he shall at once remove the lamp, stir the oil, and immediately apply the flame. The taper used for testing may be made of any wood, giving a clear flame, and it shall be made as slender as possible, and with a tip not more than one sixteenth of an inch in thickness. No taper or match, with sulphur on it, shall be used, unless the sulphur is first removed before lighting. When the taper is lighted it shall be applied to the oil immediately, that is to say, before an ash or coal has time to form on the end of the taper beyond the flame, and in applying the taper the flame shall be made to touch the oil, but the taper itself shall not be brought in contact with the oil: Provided, That if the taper is so brought in contact with the oil, but not held there longer than for the space of one second, and the oil flashes, the test shall not thereby be vitiated, but the inspector shall immediately remove the lamp, and again test the oil by the flame, without allowing the body of the taper to touch the oil. No oil or other substance, which, by the test herein described, flashes at any temperature below one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be allowed to be sold, or offered for sale, or consumed for illuminating purposes in this state. And it shall be lawful to sell for illuminating purposes any oil or oils herein described, to be consumed within this state, which shall bear a flash test of one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, as shown by said apparatus."

SEC. 5. That if any person or persons, for themselves or as agents for any person, shall sell or attempt to sell to any person in this state any such oils to be consumed within this state for illuminating purposes, whether manufactured within this state or not, before having the same inspected as provided in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a penalty, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall knowingly use, for illuminating purposes, any oil or products of petroleum before the same has been inspected and branded by the State inspector, or his deputy, as hereinbefore provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. Any person selling or dealing in illuminating oils, produced from petroleum, who shall sell or dispose of any empty barrel, cask or package, which has been branded by an inspector or his deputies, before thoroughly cancelling, removing and effacing the inspection brand on the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for each barrel, cask or package thus sold or disposed of.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall sell or cause to be sold, any of the oils mentioned in this act for illuminating purposes, which is beow one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, when tested as provided in section one of this act, shall be liable to any one purchasing said oil, or to any person injured thereby, for all damages resulting from any explosion of said oil.

Speaking of republican ingratitude to the soldiers, the Washington Capital says:

"We are having a dismal, and, as it strikes us, an unhealthy howl kept up by the republican party over the poor soldier. This means paying an officer from $6,000 to $18,000 a year, while poor old Tom Worthington, who saved our army at Shiloh, is dying in destitution; and on every corner feeble hand-organs, turned by crippled soldiers, set one's teeth on edge."

The howlers are not howling now quite so much as they were, the nominations made by the democrats of Ohio, rather changed the howl all over the country.

Suppose Tilden had been inaugurated in New York, suppose he had been kidnapped and suppose the people had risen in his defense, of what use would General Woodford have been to Grant? General Woodford was appointed United States district attorney because Grant feared Tilden's inauguration in New York and wanted in the place which is commonly held by a lawyer, "a man who had smelt powder." Was the United States district attorney to take command of the troops and Robeson's gunboats? Where was General Handcock? If his loyalty to the Grant idea was doubted, where was the general of the army? Now, wasn't it Grant's intention to override all the constitutional authorities, declare an interregnum and fill it himself? This is the man who can have the republican nomination for the presidency if he wants it.

The New York Star, of the 6th inst, contains the long-looked-for report of Congressman Glover, concerning the frauds and crookedness in the United States Treasury department. The report occupies an entire page of the Star, and fully explains many "ways that are dark" in the management of the government finances. Its exposures will surprise the people, notwithstanding the ridicule heaped upon the Glover committee by the leaders of the republican party. The names of many prominent men appear in the report, as having had a finger in the pie; among others we find the names of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, formerly of Fort Wayne; Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Hon. James S. Frazier, of Warsaw; all prominent men, well known by reputation, to most of our readers, and all shown by the following extract from the report, to have been implicated in cotton transactions. The report says:

"From August 25, 1865, to May 5, 1879, the treasury paid to attorneys, agents and informers more than $1,000,000 from the money which belonged to owners of cotton. One Charles Eames and various partners were paid within ten months of 1866 and 1867, $420,000, by order of Secretary McCulloch, $158,000 of which being shared by Eames with John A. Logan, then representative, and now senator from Illinois. In about eighteen months of those years McCulloch caused to be paid to S. H. Kauffman, first chief of the cotton bureau, $82,000, and Kauffman soon turned up as partner with Boss Shepherd and George W. Adams, correspondent of the New York World, in ownership and management of the Washington Star, which has been conspicuous in defending the District of Columbia ring and belying the Glover investigations. Robert S. Hale of New York was employed as special counsel of the treasury department by McCulloch and Boutwell, and was paid $24,369 for services rendered in the course of two years. James S. Frazier, of Indiana, was employed by Secretaries Richardson and Bristow to aid in adjusting cotton cases under the act of May 18, 1872, and received for services in the course of two years $15,513. Besides this, appropriations amounting to $166,000 have been procured by the treasury from congress to be expended by that department in defending the secretary and his agents against suits for seizures, and in defending suits in the court of claims, and the department of justice has procured in the same time appropriations of $285,000 to be spent by that department in defending suits agains the "captured and abandoned property fund"—$451,000 in all, and the attorney-general continues to ask an appropriation of $25,000 for the same purpose every year, though he and all his subordinates are salaried officials, and though under the law very few cotton claims are now allowed to go before the court.

An infamous law, procured from congress by implicated parties, forbids the owners of cotton to sue the secretary of the treasury or his agents for taking away their cotton, and appropriations have been repeatedly obtained to pay special counsel for using their legal skill to prevent owners from getting back their own!

Andrew Hosmer, a Union officer, settled in Alabama in the spring of 1865, and raised a crop of cotton worth about $30,000. When it was ready for market one of the treasury thieves seized it. The cotton bureau kept Hosmer out of his money ten years, took from him one fourth as "commission" to the robber, another fourth as "expenses," and returned half his property minus ten years' interest."

The report concluded by stating that many of these and other matters need much more investigation; that by no other method can the people learn the truth about the government, or congress get the information necessary to legislation; that the treasury is full of opportunities for wrong that have doubtless been largely used; that that as well as other departments is run by a ring; that the government has far too much to do to do it honestly or well, and that only by wholesale cutting down of government power and a wide abolution of government functions and offices can despotism and national ruin be escaped.

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!

ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.

TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.

THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents

FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents

FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents. Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMP'NY'S
CLOAK,
Shawl and Suit Department.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LINEN SUITS, LAWN SUITS,
PERCALE SUITS, GINGHAM SUITS,
STUFF AND SILK SUITS,
Elegantly made up in the latest styles and at extremely low prices. Handsome line of
Silk and Drap De'ete Garments,
In the newest and most elegant shapes. SHATLAND SHAWLS, in all colors. WHITE LAWN BASQUES, Infant's Circulars, in PIQUE and MERINO, elegantly trimmed. PAISLY, INDIA and CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, an excellent assortment. Bargains in REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS. Large assortment of LINEN and WORSTED DUSTERS.

DRESS GOODS.
We have now in stock the largest assortment of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS ever before offered by us, composed in part of GRENADINE BUNTING, in stripe and lace mesh, and in every desirable shade. PEKIN SATINS and GAENADINES in black and colors, at all prices. Choice designs in LAWNS and ORGANDIES. The most elegant assortment of

S I L K S .

In plain black and colors, brocades, stripes, check, etc., than we have ever before been able to offer to the trade. Our stock of Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Lace Mits, Scarfs, Ties, Lace Goods, etc., was never so attractive.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court-house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

HIGHEST REWARD
Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$5 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!
These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.
Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.
Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut logs up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Buy your ice of Mitch Houston.

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's, for fish. 28-3w.

—Candlesticks and snuffers in demand.

—The glorious fourth is a thing of the past.

—The doctors report very little sickness at present.

—Plenty of new potatoes in market at $1.00 per bushel.

—Rob. McClellan embarked for Cincinnati this morning.

—See those 25 cent suspenders at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3.

—Mrs. Dr. Rother will shortly open a millinery store in Auburn.

—Childrens handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

—George Weamer, of the Republican, took in Angola, Tuesday night.

—For glass fruit cans and sealing wax, go to McQuiston & Ralston.

—Has the base-ball fever entirely subsided, or shall we have a nine?

—Bad weather prevented a larger attendance at the festival last night.

—Houston's meat market is well supplied with the best that can be had.

—Miss Franc Stahl left Tuesday last for a brief visit to the Buckeye state.

—Mrs. Bodine goes to Reading, Mich., this week, where she will visit friends.

—Hi. Rasely, that jovial "waxy" from Garrett, was in the city Tuesday.

—Mrs. M. Lamb, of Reading, Mich., has been visiting in the city the past week.

—Miss Neva Bell left last Tuesday, for several months visit at Grand Rapids, Mich.

—The lawyers of DeKalb county, are having a jolly good time at Rome City to-day.

—Miss Josie Rush closed her school at Corunna, last week, and returned to the city.

—Regular services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning and evening.

—Linen and alpaca coats and dusters, linen and white vests at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3.

—Mrs. A. J. Little was quite sick several days last week, but is now convalescent.

—It is feared by our farmers that the oats crop will not be up to the average this year.

—The pesky mosquito now raises miniature mole-hills on the sleeper's countenance.

—Dr. Lawrence, of Newville, has our thanks for a splended lot of cherries and currants.

—Willis & Co. have a few sets of the cheapest croquet in the market. Call and see them.

—We notice Lewis Roth on the streets again after an extensive trip through the western states.

—Dr. Sears took in the fourth at Quincy, Mich. Says he had a better time than anybody.

—Do you want a baby carriage? If so, you can buy them at the very lowest prices at Willis & Co's.

—Salt cheaper than in any other town in Northern Indiana. $1.20 per bbl. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

—Remark made by "Cop," a few days ago, to a youth at Angola: "Do I look like a son of a gun?"

—Mason's self sealing fruit cans, cheaper than ever sold, in this market, at McQuston & Ralston. 28-3w

—The depot hack team, running to the Eel River, ran away the forepart of the week. Damages, none.

—A bran new crossing has been put down on Third street, and we could designate places for several more.

—Late intelligence says that Milt Roth, who went west for his health some time ago, is improving rapidly.

—Table linens, towls, towlings, napkins, gloves, hosiery and embroideries, go to McQuistion & Ralston's. 28-3.

—Bob McClellan and Miss Mollie Matheny whiled away the fourth at Fort Wayne. They saw the elephant.

—McQuiston & Ralston, will close out all their fish, during the next two weeks. Now is the time to buy them.

—Luther Benson, the great temperance reformer, was in jail in Greenfield last week, on a charge of drunkenness.

—Scandal in "high life" is bad, very bad; but Tom thinks that serenading party Tuesday night is a great deal worse.

—An ice-cream party was given to the little folks at Mr. Turner's residence on south VanBuren street, Tuesday night.

—Business has been somewhat slack the past week, the people in the country being too busy to come to town to trade.

—Miss Celia Markle, of Hudson, and Miss Emma Bodine, of this city, made the COURIER office a pleasant call Saturday last.

—A mammoth temperance meeting will commence at LaPorte, Ind., on the 15th of this month, continuing forty-five days.

—Fred Davis returned Saturday from a flying visit to Ann Arbor, Mich., via the lake to Chicago, and down on the B. & O.

—Miss Emma Bodine left for West Manchester, Ohio, last Tuesday, where she will make an extended visit with her brother.

—Frank Dills has served his apprenticeship at the livery barn and has got enough. He now wields a pen in the Auditor's office.

—Several advocates of the cause, from this place, will attend the temperance jubilee at LaPorte, Ind., commencing July 15th.

—Remember that Willis & Co. are not undersold in curtain goods or fixtures. A good assortment on hand. Call and see them.

—Get a bargain, in one of those zephyr shawls. They will be sold without regard to former prices, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

—Messrs. Taylor, Ninde and Morris, three very able attorneys from Fort Wayne, occupied the attention of our court yesterday afternoon.

—The wheat in this section of the country was badly blown down and otherwise damaged by the heavy storms the fore part of the week.

—The old adage says: "When in Rome do as the Romans do." Wonder if that is why so many who celebrated at Fort Wayne "bowled up."

—The New Haven Register asks the profound question: "When are we dead?" The only correct answer is, when we stop advertising.—Ex.

—Miss Susie Parish, who has been visiting with Miss Sadie Hollister for several weeks past, returned to her home in Toledo, Ohio, Thursday of last week.

—On Main street Wednesday evening a fellow was going to have such a head put on him that he couldn't find a shirt in town that would go over it. Big one, wasn't it?

—McQuiston & Ralston will give special bargains in summer clothing for the next 30 days. They are BOUND to CLOSE OUT their stock to make room for FALL GOODS. 28-3.

—I. N. Cool left this morning for Cincinnati, where he will purchase another car-load of buggies. Mr. Cool has made the remarkable sale of 31 buggies in the past two weeks.

—There were over sixty physicans in attendance at the north-eastern Indiana Medical Society, at Kendallville, Tuesday, June 24. Dr. Casebeer, of Auburn, was elected president.

—Frank Zimmerman carried off the leather medal as a dispenser of bologna at Angola last Thursday evening. He got outside of two six-foot sections in exactly nine minutes.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Auburn postoffice for the week ending July 5th, 1879: Lydia Gorden, Harrison G. Snyder, Thos. H. Sefton and Elizabeth Wymer.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—An Edgerton woman recently tried to carve her husband with a butcher-knife. She was arrested. Her name is Boos.—Hicksville News.

And she ought to have been cala-Boos-ed or Boos-ted out of town.

—This town is cursed with about half a dozen half-idiotic boys who make it a practice to use indecent and insulting language as ladies pass by. If they cannot be persuaded to desist, they will have to suffer the consequences.

—Our former townsman R. H. Weamer, made his bow last week, to the people of Decatur and Adams county, as associate editor of the Adams County Union. May success attend the new firm of Snyder & Weamer.

—Tom Sommers has recently opened up business in two directions. He is now sole proprietor of a bran new ten-pin alley, and has also a half interest in twelve pounds of new female girl. Cigars are on tap at his place.

—The mite society of the M. E. church will meet at the residence of Mrs. S. Hollister, on Wednesday eve next. Refreshments at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

MRS. J. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

—$000.00 reward will be given by Billy Little for the return of the thief who stole his celebrated horse last week. He says he don't care anything about the horse, but wants to see the man who was d—n fool enough to steal it.

—The new building of Mr. Thomas Somers is now completed and occupied. In connection with his new saloon, Mr. Somers has a first-class ten-pin alley, where his customers can exercise their muscles. He also keeps genuine Milwaukee beer on tap at all times.

—Are the citizens of Auburn aware of the existence of an ordinance prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the corporate limits? It is a little dangerous to be safe, where there is so much miscellaneous shooting, perhaps it had better be stopped.

—Prof. Seiler, who has managed the public schools of Auburn with great success for several years, has been elected superintendent of the public schools at Knightstown, in this state. The people of Auburn regret that the school-funds of the town were not sufficient to retain Mr. Seiler at the head of the schools. With his untiring energy and thorough qualification as an educator and disciplinarian, the public schools of Auburn were rapidly gaining in popularity. We heartily commend Prof. Seiler to those interested in education, in his new field of labor, as an honest, moral and educated gentleman.

Married.

BEARD—DOOLITTLE. On the evening of July 3rd 1879, at the brides residence in Stryker, Ohio, by Rev. H. A. Brown, Mr. Jason W. Beard, of Summit, DeKalb county, Ind., to Mrs. Phoebe A. Doolittle.

—While at Auburn last Thursday we took occasion to drop into the COURIER printing office. It was press day and, as a matter of course, we found all hands busy. Mr. Reed was engaged in making up his mail but received us very kindly. The COURIER has a much more pleasant editorial room than when we last called, and to all appearance is doing a profitable and thriving business. Of late the COURIER has been considerably improved.—Angola Herald.

—The Kendallville News sounds the following note of warning: "A lot of thieves have been traveling through the country imposing upon the people, claiming they were government detectives, or some other kind of detectives. These fellows should be kicked out of doors and entirely shunned. They are only rascals and use the detective fraud to cover up their business."

—The verdict in the case of Rockwell vs. Worden, was a surprise to some, owing to the character of the plaintiff. The defendant was fined $10.00 and sent to the county jail for six months, to which we have heard no objection, except that it will be an expense to the county; but as the commissioners have wisely ordered that all prisoners sentenced to the county jail shall be put to hard labor on the county farm, that objection is not well taken.

—As Cal. Husselman was coming up Main street Tuesday morning, some mischievous boys scared his team, and the consequence was his little refrigerator and milk can took a tumble, and Cal. was compelled to return to his dairy and fill up before he could make his usual delivery. There are several naughty, naughty boys in this town, who make a practice of throwing stones etc., at passing teams, and if the practice is kept up, it will cause trouble to their parents. "A word in time," etc.

—A man by the name of Thomas Dingman was literally cut to pieces by a train on the B. & O. railroad, near Albion. The New Era says, "the deceased had been in Albion nearly all day Saturday, and was very much intoxicated, and it is supposed that after starting home he laid down on the track and fell asleep, which proved "the sleep that knows no waking" on earth to him." Let this death be a warning to young men who are contracting an appetite for strong drink."

—Owing to the requirements of the new law concerning the inspection of coal oil, a number of our merchants have quit selling the article. The law is now in force, and no arrangements have been made for the required inspection. Every dealer that offers oil for sale that has not been inspected is subject to prosecution. Every person that knowingly uses coal oil that has not been inspected is liable to be prosecuted. Hunt up the old candlestick, and use a tallow-dip.

—The Selinsgrove Times advises its readers to always bear in mind the fact that coal oil is much more dangerous than gunpowder. They both explode. When gunpowder however has exploded it is all over, and what damage is done is done at once; but this is not the case with coal oil. The worst danger and most serious damage comes after the explosion, from the fact that the oil takes fire and can scarcely be extinguished, burning its victims in the most painful manner and generally with a fatal result. Ignorant and heedless women are very much addicted to kindling fire with coal oil. This they may do safely for awhile, but sooner or later they will suffer the penalty of their folly.

—The annual meeting of the Northeastern Ind. Medical Society was held at Kendallville, June 24, and was largely attended by the medical men of the different counties composing its territory. Papers were read by Dr. White, of Lagrange, Teal and Gilbert, of Kendallville, and Dr. Dills, of Fort Wayne, all of which were excellent. The following is the result of the election of officers for next year:

For president—J. B. Casebeer, of Auburn.

Vice presidents—Dr. Short, of Lagrange county; Dr. Leonard, of Noble county; Dr. Chamberlain, of DeKalb county; Dr. Fuller, of Steuben county.

Secretary—Dr. H. D. Ward, of Steuben county.

Treasurer—Dr. White, of Lagrange county.

Censors—Drs. Dancer, Carr and Spooner.

Dr. Matheny, of Auburn, was elected to membership.

The next session is to be held at Lagrange, last Tuesday in September next. Medical men everywhere invited.

WM. KNEFFER, Pres't.
H. D. WOOD, Sec'y.

An Appropriate Odor.

In Dr. Price's Unique perfumes, each particular character can find an appropriate odor. For the clergyman and orator, his refreshing and fragrant floral riches; for the brilliant and witty, his charming Evening Violet, for the sedate and robust, his persistent Thibet Musk; for the lady of fashion, his captivating Hyacinth, for the young gentleman, his delicate Alista Bouquet; for the young lady, his sweet Pet Rose. We know our friends by their voice; why not recognize them by their sweet and particular odor?

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour delivered an address to the convicts in the Auburn, (N. Y.) prison on the fourth of July.

Wilmington Township.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in your columns to say, that the school in district No. 11, Wilmington township, closed July 2, with the most interesting and pleasant time that could have been expected. The picnic was a success, and after taking of a bountiful dinner, we listened to remarks by Mr. McDonald, followed with a closing song by the school. The following are the names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the term: Maud Metcalf, Bertha Grimm, May Nicewander, Willie Balentine, Lien Steward, Willie Cutler, Mamie Cutler, Charley Kiner. Absence caused by sickness: Ida Kiner, Loa Hurni, Addie Steward. Taking it all in all would say that we have had a very enjoyable time together, for which I return my heart felt thanks to the parents and children.

ELLA EREHART, Teacher.

UNION TOWNSHIP, IND.

EDITORS COURIER:—Permit me to return thanks to the citizens of district No. 6, Union township for the kindness shown me during the term of school which closed June 27. Having been so long associated with the children of district No. 6, (this being my third term at that place,) they have become very much endeared to me, and hope that with them life may be an entire success. Their marks of respect were shown by a bountiful picnic dinner being prepared by their parents. After dinner we listened to remarks by Mr. A. Brown, after which I was made the recipient of a beautiful album, presented by the school, followed by a closing song. Many thanks to the dear children, and hope that they may become useful men and women in society.

SUE. HORNBERGER, Teacher.

CONCORD, IND.

EDITORS COURIER:—Please insert the roll of honor, for district No. 3, Concord township, for the last month of school, closing July 1.

Dorcie Knight, Alice Knight, Emma Knight, Blanch Jenkins, Nancy Reasoner, Nettie Reasoner, Eva May, Angelia White, Ida Boyle, Dennis White, John Knight, Dick Monroe, Frank Boyle, Fesse White, Frank May.

I would say in a few words that this term of school was a pleasant one, and am under obligations to parents and children for the kindness shown to me.

BELLE HORNBERGER, Teacher.

—The school at Hopewell, Wilmington township closed on Thursday last. Everything passed off quietly, as we had been too busy during the term to make extensive preparations for the last day of school. At the close of the school the teacher was pleasantly surprised by the presentation of a very pretty oil painting, executed by one of the pupils and given in behalf of the other members of the school, which was gratefully accepted and will be kept as a souvenir of the time spent so pleasantly amongst you.

ALLA E. SHOUD.

Newville.

—A splendid rain; just what we needed.

—We learn that there were a couple of men in town yesterday (Sunday) that had an overdose of peace disturber.

—Picking cherries, currants and raspberries, and canning them, appears to engage the attention of the ladies at this point.

—Mrs. Allen, of Auburn, is visiting Mrs. Lawrence and others of her old friends and neighbors at Newville, her former residence.

—The wheat is being cut as fast as possible, and if the weather keeps as fine as it was last week, harvest will be finished in a few days in this vicinity. Crops excellent.

—Ludwig Countryman thinks the tramp that came to his house a short time ago, does not amount to much in the harvest field yet, perhaps he will in twenty years from this time, if the sauer kraut crop don't fail.

—We attended the fourth of July celebration at Spencerville, in the evening. There was quite a large collection of people, and they appeared to enjoy themselves. The pyrotechnical display was not first-class, but the balloon ascension was better.

ALPHA.

Consumption Cured

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 6-eow 6-m.

Unwholesome.

By the unnatural combination by ignorant persons, for baking powders, they render the food very indigestible, as the chemical action in the stomach prevents their being digested. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is prepared by the application of scientific principles, forming a perfect powder.

The democrats of California met in convention at San Francisco, on the 2nd inst, made their nominations for state officers, and adopted resolutions, among which we find the following concerning national matters, by which it will be seen, that the same sentiment prevails in the democratic party throughout the entire west, even to California:

"The democratic sentiment is an indissoluble union of the indestructible States under the paramount authority of the federal constitution in all powers which have not been reserved by the States as suffrage, is a privilege conferred exclusively to the constitution ally expressed will of the people thereof. Any attempt of the general government to interfere with elections in States or in any of them, is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and destructive to the sacredness of the elective franchise, and therefore we condemn it as unconstitutional and subversive of the freedom of the ballot; also odious laws of republican origin and adoption, by which federal supervisors of elections and deputy marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of voters, and United States troops are stationed at places to intimidate or disfranchise citizens, native and naturalized, in unison with party brethren throughout the Republic. The democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, setting as the executive officer of the government, in defeating the will of the people, as expressed by congress, in his rejection of the bills passed by that body to repeal the obnoxious and unconstitutional laws during the present session.

The democrats of California earnestly approve the conduct of the democrats in both houses of congress for their firm adherance to just determination in repeal of laws, by which the rights of the voters are interfered with at this instance, and under the authority of the republican administration, to the extremity of depriving citizens of suffrage for the purpose of carrying the election by force and fraud."

Money to Loan on Farm Property.

In sums of $300,00 to 10,000 for 5 years at 8 per cent. secured by first mortgage in improved farms worth 3 times the amont of loan exclusive of buildings. No commission charged. Payments of 100,00 dollars or over accepted at any time. Apply to.

THO'S. H. SPROTT.
Auburn Ind.

Original

The process adopted by Dr. Price in making his Special Flavoring Extracts is original. By this new process he is enabled to produce flavoring of the finest quality, retaining the freshness of fruit, so concentrated that a small quantity produces each characteristic flavor.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

NOTICE.

Whereas the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at a special session, held on the 4th, day of July 1879, made an order establishing a county work house, as provided by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, for the establishment of work houses &c. approved March 31st, 1879, and designating the county asylum, or poor farm, as such county work house. Therefore notice is hereby given that said county asylum or poor farm is now ready for occupancy and use as such.

ALBERT ROBBINS,
Auditor DeKalb County.
28-3w.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

To come to Ft. Wayne and buy their clothing.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

That our stoc of men's boys' and childrens' clothing is the finest, best and most carefully constructed and trimmed in the state.

ALSO SAY

That we ma e no pretensions to be one of the many cheap (sheep's) clothing stores.

BUT ARGUE

We have the money, all the facilities and essential qualifications to sell first-class garments much lower than smaller concerns can buy inferior goods for.

COME TO US

And look at our stock, examine our styles and prices, and we feel assured of your patronage.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

G. O. D. One Price Clothers and Gents' Furnishers, 9 east Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Opposite North Door Court House.

OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW R. R.
Jackson, Mich., July 1st, 1879.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed for a period of one year or more, in freight house of Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the freight house of the said company, at Jackson, Mich., at 10 a. m., on the 19th day of August next, unless the same shall be before that time called for, and all charges paid thereon.

H. BROMLEY,
Gen'l Freight Agt.
F. B. LOOMIS,
Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

UNCLAIMED.

Name of Consignee.	General Description.
Ag't C & Co	1 bar iron
Avery G H	2 boxes glass
B & O	1 bdle iron
Blair & Gardiner	1 washing machine
Clayton Joseph	1 box mdse
Davis John S	1 box
Downing & Son H	1 box mdse
Darrow U B	1 bdle paper
D	1 bag rags
Durgin T L	1 box iron
Dwight W C	1 lathe
Dwight W C	1 circular saw
Dwight W C	3 piece shafting
Dwight W C	1 brake wheel
Dwight W C	1 iron screw
Dwight W C	4 pieces wood and iron frame
Dwight W C	15 iron rods
Dwight W C	2 iron shafts
Dwight W C	1 saw arbor
Dwight W C	2 wood and iron frames
Dwight W C	4 pully wheels
Dwight W C	4 cast wheels
Dilley C	2 plows
Dwight W C	1 shaft and pulley
DeRoy William	1 bdle paper
Duponey William	2 buckets 1 brl tar
Draper I C	7 bdls harrows
Everle H	1 box sundries
Everle H	1 drill box
Everle H	2 frames
Everle H	2 wheels
Everle H	1 pole
Earl James	1 cupboard clothing
Gallick P W	1 keg
Gilmer S.	1 grain drill 6 pieces shoes
Goodspeed A V.	1 bdl croquet
Hart G	1 box sundries
Horn S	1 box patterns
Hart R M	6 boxes sundries
Huff D D	1 box books
I I	1 piece casting
Merrill A T	1 box sundries
McMillen I	1 bdle bed side
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sides
McBride I	1 plow point
N	2 brls glass
Penley & Co	1 box irons
Randall	1 barrel castings
Rising H I	1 bee hive
R W P	6 cast wheels
Munger O	2 pieces tubing
O No marks	1 wood pulley
No marks	1 set buggy wheels
No marks	5 iron kettles
No marks	1 bdle pump joints
No marks	3 pulleys with shaft of standards
No marks	1 box frames
No marks	1 wheel
No marks	1 circular saw
No marks	1 wagon, front gear tongue attached, hind gear, reach, 4 wheels, 1 bolster, 1 box
No marks	1 rope reel
No marks	1 mow. machine shoe
Steele H	1 bag rags
Smith C	1 wooden leg
Strand & E	3 cast grates
Scull D	1 pce casting
S I E	1 cultivator
S & I	4 pce iron
Tardell O	1 box
Wallace & H	3 pcs iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wells & Fuller	1 stove casting
Woods E	12 clothes racks
Woods E	12 racks poles
Zimmerman	1 box 6 pieces. 27-6w

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE, An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR, A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER, From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

POETS' FANCIES.

Brief Quotations from Popular Authors.

Small leisure have the poor for grief.
—*Waller.*

Rumor doth double like the voice and echo.
—*Shakspeare.*

Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn.
—*Byron.*

Time shall every grief remove
With life, with memory and with love.
—*Anonymous.*

Fools, indeed, drop the man in their account,
And vote the mantle into majesty.
—*Dr. Young.*

Though she be dead, yet let me think she lives,
And feed my mind that dies for want of her.
—*Marlowe.*

Love in human wise to bless us
In a noble pair must be;
But divinely to possess us,
It must find a precious three.
—*Goethe's Faust.*

All that in woman is adored
In thy fair self I find;
For the whole sex can but afford
The handsome and the kind.
—*Sir Charles Sedley.*

Beauteous is life in blossom,
And it fleeteth, fleeteth e'er;
Whoso would be joyful let him:
There's no surety for the morrow.
—*Lorenzo de Medici.*

How weak is man to reason's judging eye;
Born in this moment, in the next we die;
Part mortal clay and part ethereal fire;
Too proud to creep, too humble to aspire.
—*Richard West.*

I have another life I long to meet,
Without which life my own is incomplete;
Oh, sweeter self, like me, art thou astray;
Straying, like me, to find the breast on which
Alone can weary heart find rest?
—*Boucicault.*

Enough that we live.
Question not why;
Ask not of death,
Why is't we die.
The world's a cradle,
The world's a tomb;
Let's gather it's sunshine
And scatter its gloom.
—*Anonymous.*

THE CRAZY FARMER.

"Hadn't you better subscribe for it?"

"I tell you no. I hain't got the money to spare; and, if I had, I hain't got the time to waste over newspapers," said Eben Sawyer, with some emphasis.

"But you will gain some information from it in the course of a year, sir," pursued John Walton.

"I tell you I don't want it!"

"Well, what do you say, Mr. Grummet? Shan't I have your name?"

"No, sir!"

This was spoken so flatly and bluntly that Walton said no more, but folded up the prospectus of a periodical which he had with him, and then turned away.

Eben Sawyer and Ben Grummet were two old farmers—that is, old at the business, though they had only reached the middle age of life; and, after their young neighbor had gone, they expressed their opinion concerning him.

"He'll never make a farmer," said Sawyer, with a shake of the head. "He spends too much time over them papers and books of his'n. He's a leetle mite above farmin', that's my opinion."

"Them's my sentiments," responded Grummet. "I tell you, Eben, the man that thinks to make a livin' on a farm in this country has got to work for it."

At this juncture, Sam Bancroft came past. He was another old native of the district.

"We was just talkin' about young Walton," said Sawyer.

"I've just come from there," replied Sam.

"He's been borin' me to sign for a paper; but he couldn't come it."

"Ha, ha! So he bored us. He's gettin' a leetle too high far a farmer."

"He's rippin' his barn floor up," said Bancroft.

"Rippin' the floor up!" repeated Grummet. "Why, Mr. Amsden had the whole floor put down new only three years ago."

"The stable floor, I mean," pursued Bancroft. "He's got a carpenter up from the village, and his two hired men are helpin'."

"Whew! I opine he'll make a farmer!"

And so they all opined—with a reservation. In short, there was something highly ridiculous in the thought of a man's thinking to be a farmer and a student at the same time, and all sorts of jests were discharged over it.

John Walton was a young man—some five-and-twenty; and, though he had been born in the neighborhood, yet much of his life had been spent in other portions of the country. His parents both died when he was quite young, and his father's farm passed into the hands of a Mr. Amsden. But now John had married, and he meant to be a farmer, and his thoughts naturally turned to the old homestead. He found Amsden willing to sell, and he bought—paying $2,500 down, and giving a note and mortgage for $2,500 more, which had been cashed by Mr. Piddon.

This farming district was upon a broad ridge of land, which had been cleared for a great many years; and, though they were the handsomest and smoothest-looking farms in the county, yet they were by no means the best. The summit of the ridge was crowned by a ledge of granite, and the soil, over the whole broad swell, was more or less wet and cold. This was particularly the case with John Walton's farm, some portions of it being wholly unfit for cultivation. There was one field of over twenty acres which was never fit for plowing. The soil was so wet and heavy that it had never been worked to any advantage; yet there was some good land upon it, and Mr. Amsden had gained fair crops while he lived there.

Ben Grummet had a curiosity to see what was going on in Walton's barn, so he dropped in there. He found that the whole of the floor, where the cattle stood, had been torn up, and that they were digging a wide, deep trench the whole length of the tie-up.

"What is all this for?" asked Ben.

"Why," returned Walton, who was busy in superintending the work, and also in working himself, "I am having a place fixed here for making manure. I mean to fill this trench up with good muck, and thus save the liquids which have heretofore been lost. I think, by proper management, I can get fully double the quantity of manure which others have got on this place."

"Do ye?" said Grummet, sarcastically.

"Yes," resumed the young man. "It is a fact that the liquid manures, could they be saved, would fully equal the solids, both in bulk and value; and when combined with well-rotted muck, and some other articles which shall take up and retain all the more volatile parts, I feel sure that they will afford more fertilizing powers and properties than the solid manures can."

"You don't say so! Where d'ye larn all that?"

"Partly from reading and partly from observation," answered John, smiling at his neighbor's open sarcasm.

"I don't s'pose it costs anything to do all this?"

"Oh, yes; it will cost me considerable before I get through."

"Yes, I should think it would!"

"I say," he cried, as he met Sawyer shortly afterward, "John Walton's about as nigh bein' crazy as a man can be."

"Eh?—crazy, Ben?"

"Oh, he's got his head full of all sorts of nonsense. He's got his stable floor torn away, and a trench dug there big enough to hold more'n twenty car-loads of dirt."

"But what in nature's he goin' to do?"

"Why, he's goin' to save the liquids, as he calls 'em. And he's goin' to put in something to take up the—the—*vol*—*voluntary* parts."

"*Voluntary* parts? What's them, Ben?"

"It was *vol* somethin. But I don't know. I wouldn't ask him. I s'pose he just used the outlandish word so's to get me to ask him what he meant, and then he'd show off his larnin'. But I wasn't so green."

"I wonder if he thinks he's comin' here to larn us old farmers how to work?" said Sawyer, quite indignantly.

"He thinks so," returned Grummet.

"Then he'll find out his mistake," added the other. "You mark my words, Ben, he'll be flat on his back afore two years is out."

And these were not the only ones who looked for the same thing. The idea of a man's coming in there with any such new-fangled notions was absurd."

Autumn came, and after John Walton had mowed over his twenty-acre field—some of his coldest and stiffest land—getting hardly enough hay to pay for the labor, he set the men at work digging deep trenches all over it. He had two dug lengthwise, running up and down the slope; and then he dug quite a number running across these. They were quite deep and broad, and into them he tumbled nearly all the stones that could be found in the fields.

"A pooty expensive way of gettin' rid of your rocks," remarked Grummet.

"It's a better place for them than on the surface, isn't it?" returned Walton, with a smile.

"Perhaps. But what on earth are ye doin' it for?"

"Why, I'm going to see if underdraining won't improve the land."

"Underdraining! What's that?"

"It is simply drawing off the water from the surface. This land is cold and wet; but if I can get the water to drain off among these rocks, the sun may warm the surface and give me a good piece of soil here."

But it looked very foolish to Ben Grummet. He believed that "what was the natur of the soil couldn't be altered."

"That's a cur'us contrivance," said Sam Bancroft. He and Ben Grummet had been at work for Walton hauling muck. He aluded to a large vat at the back of the house, into which ran a spout from the sink. This vat was capable of holding several cart-loads of stuff, and was about half full.

"That's a compost vat," explained Walton, who had overheard the remark. "All the slops from the house—the soapsuds and such stuff—which most people waste, I save by this means, and turn to good account; and, instead of throwing away refuse matter, I put it in here, and let it rot and ferment and make manure."

"But what's this charcoal dust for?"

"It answers two purposes, though by only one office. It takes up the ammonia and other volatile matter, thus holding them for fertilizing agents, and at the same time prevents the disagreeable effluvia which would otherwise arise from such a fermenting mass."

"That all sounds very well," remarked Ben, after Walton had left them; "but, let me tell you, it don't pay! He'd better let such fandangles alone if he ever expects to make a livin' at farmin'."

Before the ground froze out, Walton threw out most of the muck behind his stable, which had become well saturated, and filled the trench up anew.

The old farmers had a great many apple trees, and made a great deal of cider; but the fruit was of an inferior quality. When spring came, Walton went to some of his neighbors, and asked them to go in with him and send for some good scions to engraft upon their apple-trees. He explained to them just the plan he had formed for his own orchard. He had engaged a competent man to come and do the work of grafting, and, while they were about it, it would be cheaper to get grafts enough for the neighborhood

It was of no use. The old orchards were just such as their fathers had, and were good enough. So Walton went at it alone. He had his trees all pruned and dressed, and nearly all of them grafted to such fruit as he thought would thrive and sell best.

A little while later, and Ben Grummet had occasion to open his eyes. He found that John Walton had contrived to have 104 full loads of manure, all of which had been made within the year. However, he finally shook his head and said: "Wait; we'll see if it's good for anything."

A little while later, and the grass began to spring up on the twenty-acre lot as it had never sprung up before, the two acres, which had been plowed and harrowed up light and fine, being the best crop of corn that was grown in the whole county, and all the manure put upon it was some that had been manufactured.

And so the time went on, and John Walton was continually studying how to improve his farm. At the expiration of a few years the new scions had grown large and strong in his orchard, and began to bear fruit. He had taken care of his trees, and they were about to return him interest for the labor.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Eben Sawyer as Ben Grummet and Sam Bancroft came into the house one cool autumn evening, and the three filled their mugs with new cider; "have you heard about John Walton's apples?"

"I knew there was a man up to look at 'em returned Ben, "but I ain't heard no more."

"Well, I was there, an heerd the whole on it, so I know. I never would have believed it. An orchard turn out like that."

"But how much was it?"

"Why, Walton was offered—cash right down—$500 for the apples he's got on hand; and he tells me he sent nearly $300 worth of early fruit off a month or so ago."

It was wonderful—more than wonderful. But they had to believe it.

"And look at that twenty-acre field," said Bancroft. "Ten years ago it wouldn't hardly pay for mowin'; now look at it. Think o' the corn and wheat he's gained there; and this year he cut more'n forty tons of good hay from it."

"But that ain't half," interposed Sawyer. "Look at the stock he keeps, and see what prices he gets for his cows and oxen! Why, he tells me he's cleared over $2,000 this year on his stock?"

At this moment Mr. Walton came in. He had grown older and was somewhat stouter than when he first became a farmer, and his neighbors had ceased to question his capacity, and had come to honor and respect him.

"We was talkin' about you, Mr. Walton," said Sawyer.

"Ah!" returned John, as he took a seat by the fire. "I hope you found nothing bad to say of me."

"Not a bit of it. We was talkin' about the wonderful improvements you've made on the old place, and of the money you make."

"And do you think it wonderful?"

"But ain't it?"

"Well," replied Walton, "I don't know about that. But I'll tell you what I do know; there is no class of people in the world who may study the arts and sciences to better advantage than the farmers, and yet, I am sorry to say, there is no class as a class, occupying the same social position, who read and study less. There are many honorable exceptions, of course. Farming is a science—one of the most deep and intricate—and he must be a man of more than ordinary capacity who can master it all. But farmers must not be afraid of books; they won't, if they are wise, follow every advice which experimentalists give, but they may study, and reason, and experiment for themselves. So I have done, and so I mean to do."

"He's right!" remarked Ben Grummet, after Walton had gone. "What fools we was that we didn't go into that graftin' operation!"

"And that under-drainin'," added Bancroft.

"And that muck and compost arrangement," suggested Sawyer.

"Well," said Ben, with a serious face, "it isn't too late now. They say it's never too late to learn, and I'm sure it hadn't ought to be too late to commence to improve after a body has learned."

"True as a book!" added Bancroft.

"Good evening."

"Good evening."

Introduction of Wheat in America.

Prior to the discovery of this continent by Columbus, there was no cereal in America approaching in nature the wheat plant. It was not until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil, and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Maria D'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chauves, carried a few grains to Lima which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Quito, in Equador, a monk of the order of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Iodosi Rixi, introduced the new cereal; and it is said that the jar which contained the seed planted is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States, contemporaneously with the settlement of our country by the English and Dutch.

A Very Bad Boy.

A precociously wicked lad named Ollivier, barely turned 16, was tried to-day for murdering his cousin, an old lady of 75. His father, a respectable man, employed on the Orleans railroad, put him to a good school. He was clever, won prizes, but was disliked by the masters and scholars, and left because of altercations. He obtained employment as a clerk in a biscuit manufactory, and, being introduced by his father on New Year's day to the cousin, she gave him 20 francs. In March he came to see her, and, learning she was without a servant, called again, found her alone, and battered out her brains with a pastry mold he took from the kitchen. He had pocketed a watch and a bunch of keys, when the door was broken open by neighbors, who heard the victim's cries, and he was arrested crouching down behind an arm-chair. A plea of insanity was rebutted by medical evidence, and a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances, based on his youth, was followed by a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude.—*Paris dispatch to the London News.*

Gifted With Great-Grandmothers.

The baby Princess of Saxe-Meiningen is singularly gifted with living ancestors. She has two great-grandfathers, the German Emperor and Duke Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen. As for great-grandmothers, the fortunate little girl has four, the Empress Augusta, now 68 years old; Queen Victoria, who is 60; Princess Mary Ann of the Netherlands, the maternal grandmother of the baby's father, and a lady of 69; and the Duchess Mary of Saxe-Meiningen, his paternal grandmother. The little Princess has, however, her two grandfathers living, but only one grandmother, the Crown Princess of Germany.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Tour Around the World.

[Buffalo Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

On Thursday last a wealthy Frenchman, named A. Rolland, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Niagara falls from the West, and registered at the Park Hotel. The couple had been on a tour around the world, and were on their way to their home in Paris, intending to leave the falls for New York to-morrow, to take a French steamer next week. Neither could speak much English, but they passed themselves to belong to the cultured Parisian class. This morning, by a singular and deplorable accident, Madame Rolland lost her life, and was swept down the surging rapids, and over the great Horse Shoe fall.

It appears that about 10 o'clock this morning the couple, who seemed to be much attached to each other, went out for a walk to view the wonders of the great cataract. They strolled about Goat island, enjoying the sublime scenery, and then crossed the bridge to the Three Sister islands. While on the middle island of the group Madame Rolland, being thirsty, procured a tin cup and stooped down at the edge of the foaming rapids to get a drink of water. All accounts say that her husband's back was turned at this moment, and he was probably gazing up the river. Suddenly, according to his own statement, he heard a piercing shriek, and turning around was horror-stricken to see his beloved wife in the torrent of water and just disappearing from sight. The body of the unfortunate lady was carried on the surface to the edge of the Horse-Shoe, or Canadian fall, and was seen to plunge over and into the dreadful abyss below. This was the last seen of her, and no trace of the body has yet been discovered.

The frantic husband was at first completely dumb founded, and stood rooted to the spot as if in a stupor. After a little while he apparently began to realize the awful fate of his wife, and made his way back to the hotel, where he succeeded, after much effort, in explaining the dreadful calamity which had befallen him. Not being able to speak much English, and in a state of mind that can better be imagined than described, he naturally excited warm sympathy; and, though he was the only direct witness of his wife's fate, his account of the disaster was readily accepted as the true one. He gave way to violent grief all through the remainder of the day, and his condition, at late accounts to-night, proved that he had been suffering terrible mental anguish.

Nothing definite has been learned regarding his history or that of his unfortunate consort, except the facts stated above. Their pleasure tour had extended as far as Japan, and they were looking forward to a speedy return to their native land. Madame Rolland was a lady of attractive appearance, and had not reached middle age. It is doubtful whether the body will be recovered for several days, if at all. That of the last previous victim of Niagara—a man named Walker, who was carried over in a small boat several weeks ago—has not been found. As a general rule, clothing is always torn off the body going over the great cataract, and cases have been known in which corpses have been terribly mangled.

Faithful Engineer Pritchard.

The heroic part taken by the engineer, B. F. Pritchard, in the accident on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Confluence and Cumberland, on Wednesday last, deserves to be immortalized. He saw just ahead a large piece of rock that had rolled down the side of the mountain on to the track. Quick as thought he sprung from his seat, without relaxing his hold on the throttle, jammed it shut, and put on the air-brakes. The next instant the engine went crashing and grinding over the rock, was thrown from the track, and turned over and over. When the trainmen and passengers reached the battered wreck which had a moment before been a splendid piece of machinery, the form of the brave engineer was found standing erect, as if his engine was running smoothly over the rails. One hand was grasping the throttle and the other the handle of the air-brake valve with a clutch that could not be loosed. His lips were pressed closely together, and his face wore a determined but anxious look, and penetrating his side was the polished iron handle of the reverse bar. The engine, in turning over, had pressed him against the bar and he had died at his post of duty. That the engineer's action was successful in putting on the air-brakes is known, for it saved the train from wreck and its sleeping human freight from death. Whether he succeeded in throwing back the reverse bar is not known, for, though it was not reversed when the crash was over, it might have been before. It is probable that he saw that all he could do in the brief moment between the discovery and the collision was to close the throttle and hold the air-valve open long enough to insure the patent brakes a full supply of condensed air.—*Cumberland (Md.) News.*

Increase in the Use of Opium.

A statement on good authority has recently been made to the effect that during the last two years the consumption of opium by the working classes has considerably increased, and an explanation has been advanced that this increased consumption has been induced by the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the early closing of public houses under the late act. That the sale of narcotic drugs has of late greatly increased we fear there is but little reason to doubt, but that the explanation referred to is the correct one we feel bound to demur to. It is rather to the hardness of the times than to any restraint in the sale of drink that the increased consumption of opium by the working classes is to be attributed. Opium is cheaper than alcohol, and 2d. expended on the former will give more present ease than 6d. worth of the latter. Nor when first commenced does its use produce such unpleasant after-effects as an intoxicating dose of alcohol. It is sad to learn that the sale of opium is extending among the lower classes, and we hope, if the evil be found to be gaining ground with the rapidity stated—and from facts before us we cannot doubt the accuracy of the report in the main—that Government will take action in the matter and place severe restrictions on the sale of all narcotic drugs. The free employment of narcotic drugs has wrought individual evil enough among the upper and middle classes of society, but it would be a national disaster if their use continued to extend among our working classes.—*London Lancet.*

HOME DOCTOR.

A Nation of Dyspeptics.—That dyspepsia is a national ailment no one can deny. Americans do not attend to their digestive organs sufficiently. Coffee and tea are much more injurious than are generally supposed. Strong coffee will at least promote, if not indeed cause, gout, and its continued employment seriously impairs the blood, irritates the kidneys, and deranges the nervous system. Tea, with its abundant adulteration, is still more harmful. Chocolate, habitually used, is probably more damaging than either. Instead of the vinegar bottle, lemons should be employed, and the whole array of pickles is little more than a series of insults to the stomach, which it is very slow to digest. Though apples are excellent as food, they should not be eaten at unreasonable times. At meal-times is the only proper season. There is no objection to baking, steaming, stewing or roasting the apple, although the best results may be expected from the fruit uncooked.

A Simple Remedy.—Here is rather a curious remedy, but in many cases a certain one, for the cure of indigestion. It is simply the cultivation of a habit of chewing, while out of doors, different kinds of green leaves, and swallowing the juice. One can always cull a leaf from a hedge or bush as one passes. Almost all are good that are not nauseous, such as the ivy, or poisonous laurel-leaf. One of the latter, however, is a capital thing where there is a slight irritation of the stomach. The chewing of leaves cures dyspepsia, principally, I believe, by increasing the flow of salivary juice, and partly by the tonic and stimulating action of the leaf chewed. The leaves that occur to me at present as most likely to be beneficial are those of the pine trees, spruce or Scotch fir, blackthorn, currant and rose bushes, mint, the petals of many flowers, the stalks of mountain-daisies, the white portion of rushes, the bark of many young trees, and the tender parts of the stalks of green wheat, oats, or almost any of the larger grasses; but your own taste must in a great measure guide you, if you elect to make trial of any remedy. I should say, however, that the chewing is better to take place before or between meals than immediately after.

If your eyes show signs of fatigue, and you find that objects become blurred when you look at them steadily, cease to use the eyes for awhile, and then, after sufficient rest, if work is resumed, discontinue it at the first indication of fatigue. See that the light is sufficient, and that it falls properly upon your work. Never sit facing it. It is best that the light shall fall upon the work from above and behind. Failing this, it may fall from the side. Never use the eyes at twilight. Any artificial light for the evening is good if it is brilliant and steady. When artificial light is at all painful, it is safer to read or write during the day. Do not read in horse or steam cars, or after you have retired for the night. Many a tedious case of weak sight has been traced to the pernicious habit of reading in bed. Do not read much during convalescence from illness. Before the muscular system generally has quite recovered its healthy tone, we ought not to expect the muscles of accommodation to bear the continuous use to which they are subjected in reading or writing. We cannot be sure that the delicate muscles of the eye are in a condition to be used until the muscles of the leg and the arm have regained their strength and firmness. Above all, take plenty of sleep, and, by retiring early, avoid the evening lights. Exercise and air are also indispensable.

Walk for Health.—What is better than a walk in winter as stimulation to the nerves? How grateful the crisp air is to the lungs! How clear and sweet it is to the nostrils! How it inspires and sustains one in a swinging gait of four or five miles an hour! How the cheeks glow, and the eyes shine, and the muscles tingle with delightful vigor, after such a walk through the winter sunshine! A chaise-ride is not half so good, for it robs the trip of the necessary exercise. Try it, you who seek health and strength. Winter walking, as a "nervine," is a million times better than medicine, and for improving the complexion is worth a whole harbor full of lotions and washes. It will put an edge on appetite that you can't buy at the doctor's, and in promoting digestion is better than a corner drug-shop's entire stock of bitters and pills. If you have never tried it, take a walk. Keep your mouth closed, your shoulders well thrown back, your head up, and remember that your legs—and especially your hips—were given you to walk with. Some people walk with their knees, bodies and shoulders—and no wonder they don't like it. We don't like to see them. There is an art in walking as in other things. If you don't believe it, observe the motion of some shapely woman who knows how to move, or study the gait of a man who has some spring and litheness in him. It is never too late to learn how to walk by walking. And, once learned, it is a delightful accomplishment.

A physician, finding a lady reading "Twelfth Night," said: "When Shakspeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he mean doctors' patients?" "No," she answered; "you don't find them on monuments, but under them."

Charles Wade, the Chinaman who was conspicuous among the Chinese party brought to North Adams, Mass., by Sampson, the shoe manufacturer, has married an American girl.

LYING LOVERS.

It was a lover loved a maid
That had a father who
Was thought to be by all the world
Exceeding well-to-do.

"Oh, be my wife!" the lover cried;
"My bride, my queen, my own!"
"You do not love me," she replied,
"I fear, for myself alone.

"My pa he is a wealthy man,
His only child am I;
And all his riches shall be mine
Whenever he shall die.

"But riches, the apostle says,
Unto themselves take wings; oh,
If pa were poor would you love me?"
"I would," he cried, "by jingo!"

"I am so glad—I knew you would—
I in your love am blest;
Pa failed last night," she sobbed and sank
Upon her lover's breast.

"That makes not a bit of difference,"
That gallant lover cried;
"So I have you I care not who
May take all else beside."

* * * * *

That night when her lover took his leave,
At twenty minutes to one,
She whispered softly in his ear,
"Darling, I was in fun.

"True, pa has failed, but he his pile
Had duly salted by;
I only wished to try your truth—
Darling how glad am I!
For now I know you would love me well,
Even in poverty."

And as he went home the lover,
Who was by no means green,
He blithely hugged himself and sang,
"I know what failures mean."

PITH AND POINT.

The man who patronizes a second-hand clothing store is never troubled with fits.

A young lady who has a young man "keeping company" with her, who is employed in a telegraph office, calls him "the electric spark."

"Would you like to be lynched?" asked an exasperated Missouri farmer of a horse-thief. "No, I'll be hanged if I do!" was the reply.

Professor in law recitation—"Mr. ——, what is excusable homicide?" Senior, promptly—"Excusable homicide is when a man kills himself in self-defense."

"Your late husband, madam," began her lawyer—"Yes, I know he was always late out o' nights, but now that he's dead don't let us upbraid him," said his charitable widow.

The expression of a boy's face at the end of a straw that lacks two inches of reaching the cider in a barrel is supposed to be the model that the artist selected in the delineation of Adam leaving paradise.

A school-boy, being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy strokes upward and the downward ones light."

The possibilities of the telephone are not exhausted, and there is no telling where the science of acoustics will end. Large steamboats are now daily conveyed by sound from New York to New Haven and vice versa.

"Oils and pomade are no longer used on the hair." This is a sensible edict of fashion. Hereafter a young man can help a young lady to say nothing in particular on Sunday evening without having his vest soiled.

A young man who went to Leadville about six weeks ago writes cheerfully back to his friends: "I have gained three pounds since I came here, and gained it all in half-ounce installments. Haven't been shot in the head yet."

"Beg pardon sir! But, I've just caught these two young rascals making a slide in front of your doorstep, and they say as you gave 'em permission." "It's quite correct; I did, policeman. The fact is, I expect my mother-in-law to luncheon."

A little boy from New York went into the country visiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated a moment, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips: "Yes, ma; I was wishing our milkman would keep a cow."

The tramp's last dodge is to ask your advice about going to the next town, and when you warmly advise him to go he says he has much confidense in your good judgment, and will emigrate further on at once. "But," he adds, "wouldn't you advise me to borrow 10 cents before I start?"

A waiter was told by a countryman to "bring something of what he had." The waiter brought a regular dinner upon small dishes, as is the usual form, and set them around his plate. The countryman surveyed them carefully a moment, and then broke out: "Well, I like your samples; now bring on your dinner!"

The Good Horse—The Tipsy Rats.

A friend of mine is employed on a farm near Toronto, Ontario, where a horse belonging to the wife of the farmer is never required to work, but is allowed to live the life of a gentleman, for the following reason: Some years ago, the lady above-mentioned fell off a plank bridge into a stream where the water was deep. The horse, which was feeding in a field close by, ran to the spot and held her up with his teeth till assistance arrived, thus probably saving her life. Was this reason or instinct? Again, a gentleman engaged in the business of distilling at Cincinnati has more than once told me that the rats in his distillery are in the habit of drinking any spirits spilled on the ground or left in open vessels, and that they often become, in consequence, so tipsy that they cannot run, and are easily taken by hand. Which is this?—*Nature.*

A Small Boat for a Long Voyage.

Mr. Heap, in charge of the United States Legation at Constantinople, in his last dispatch to the Department of State, announced the arrival at that port of Joseph T. Clarke and Francis H. Bacon, in the Dorian, a boat of only two tons, from Boston. A voyage across the Atlantic in so small a vessel excited great wonder in Constantinople. They had encountered a severe storm, in which Mr. Clarke nearly lost his life.

SABBATH READING.

[Written for The Chicago Ledger.]

Will We Know Our Own in Heaven?

Will we know our own in heaven
When we cross that unseen shore;
When our trials all are over,
And we sorrow never more?
Who will be the first to greet us
When we reach the other side?
Will it be our own dear loved ones
Who have crossed the rolling tide?

Oh, what comfort does it give us,
As we muse upon it here!
For it must be they will meet us—
Those who are so us so dear;
And the dread of death's dark shadow
Greatly lessened to us seems,
And we do not fear; the changing
To us seemeth as a dream.

May we each one trust in Jesus,
While we falter here below;
Placing all our sins before Him,
Ever ready then to go
To our loved ones over there;
For to them we trust are given
Crowns immortal, harps of golden,
And a resting place in heaven.

ADAIR, Iowa. M. J.

The Despair of the Skeptic.

The sad, pathetic and almost hopeless cry of Robert G. Ingersoll over the grave of his brother has been widely read. It is eloquent with feeling, and shows that his heart is tender and affectionate, and one cannot but sympathize with a grief which is not soothed by any hope of a reunion hereafter. He says, speaking of death: "Whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all; and every life * * will at its close become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death." And "Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry."

This, then, is the despairing moan of one of the brightest infidels of our country—of one who is doing more to destroy faith in God and immortality than any other! How striking the contrast between such a "wreck," as Ingersoll calls it, and the joyous, hopeful death of a Christian.

I have lately been reading an account of the last hours of Sir Walter Scott. As death approached this great and healthy-minded Scotchman, he asked Lockhart to read to him.

"What shall I read?" said Lockhart.

"Need you ask?" said Sir Walter. "There is but *one* book." And the words that have comforted the dying and soothed the living for 1,800 years fell gratefully upon his ear:

"Let not your heart be troubled. In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you."

"Lockhart," were the last words of Scott; "Lockhart, I have but a moment to speak to you; my dear, be a good man; be virtuous, be religious! Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here."

Ingersoll sadly says over the remains of his beloved brother: "We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry;" and, speaking of his dead brother, he says: "He climbed the heights, and left superstition far below."

If such are the results of "climbing the heights;" if to climb is only to look into the black gulf of despair, to hear over the grave only the "echoes of our wailing cry," who would not rather stay in the warm valley of faith and hope?

I would kindly ask Ingersoll, Are not faith and hope better than doubt and despair? And, if so, why make it your life's mission to ridicule, satirize, and destroy the faith and hope of the thousands who find in their religion the only refuge from the sufferings and sorrows of this life? Why labor to make your brother of humanity believe that he is but

The pilgrim of a day?
Spouse of the worm and brother of the clay,
Frail as the leaf in autumn's yellow bower,
Dust in the wind, or dew upon the flower?

* * * * * * * *

A child without a sire,
Whose mortal life and transitory fire
Light to the grave his chance-created form,
As ocean wrecks illuminate the storm.

And then

To night and silence sink forevermore!

If these

The pompous teachings ye proclaim,
Lights of the world and demi-gods of fame,
The laurel wreath that murderer rears,
Blood nursed and watered by the widow's tears,
Seems not so foul, so tainted, and so dread,
As the deadly nightshade round the skeptic's head.

Infidelity is, indeed, the "deadly nightshade," deadly alike to happiness and to virtue. There are exceptions like Ingersoll, who have inherited from their Christian ancestors natures so generous that their sturdy virtues have resisted the deadly influence.

But every blow this modern apostle of infidelity strikes against Christianity is a blow in favor of vice and immorality. To the young man whose faith Ingersoll, by his wit and eloquence, has shaken, I would say, listen to his cry of despair over his dead brother, and compare it with the Christian's triumphant death and joyous hope, and choose the truth.—*Isaac N. Arnold.*

Not Proven.

I can accord to the scientist nearly all he can claim without in the slightest degree affecting the foundations of my faith. Does he tell me this universe was created millions of years ago? I do not deny it, for my Bible tells me it "was in the beginning," which may have been long before the millions of ages which he claims. Does he tell me that the laws which are in operation today have been in operation for millions of years? I admit it; and only add, that the great Lawgiver existed before these laws. Does he tell me of the boundlessness of space, of the infinitude of worlds? I rejoice the more, for all are the work of my Father's hand. Does he tell me that the laws of evolution show a development from the less to the greater? I accept all that; for, under the gospel, from a sinner I become a saint, and from a saint I shall be exalted above the angels, and shall sit down with the Savior on His throne. I believe in the urvival of the fittest, for the Christian shall survive "the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." Does he tell me that this evolution dispenses with the Creator? I say, not so. There are many things which are claimed in evolution to which I must give the verdict of the Scotch jury, "Not proven." Yet, were I to admit them all, they would not affect my faith in the wisdom and skill and power of the great Father. —*President Jackson.*

PERSONALS.

GEN. GRANT proposes to pass next winter in Florida.

REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER, of Elmira, N. Y., has also been D. D.'d.

MRS. CHRISTIANCY has left Washington to join her husband in Peru.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT has gone to England for a two-months' visit.

REVIVALIST MOODY will take hold of beer-stained Cincinnati next October.

ALEXANDER I. of Bulgaria failed to make a match with Queen Victoria's daughter.

THE venerable George Lessard, of Montreal, aged 90, has just married his fourth wife.

EX-MINISTER SCHENCK, with his three daughters, is living in Washington and giving regular receptions.

ROBERT COLLYER has gone to New York, but the wickedness of that city has got a tremendous start on him.

THE London *Queen* says that the editor of the New York *Herald* is to hunt the tiger in Bengal next winter.

CLARA JOHNSON, a colored centenarian, died in Spring Garden, Pittsylvania county, Va., a few days ago. She was 111 years old.

THE will of the late Rear Admiral Gordon leaves an estate of several hundred thousand dollars to near relatives, besides legacies to several religious and charitable institutions.

THE coffin of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild was of lead, in a case of fine elm with a plain black cloth covering. In accordance with Jewish custom it bore no inscription.

WE infer that the other pedestrians took no interest in the clean pair of heels which Weston showed them, and that they would have been much more gratified with any other sort of exhibition.

EX-SENATOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, has promised to help his colored laborers to reach Kansas after the work of the season is over, provided they fulfill their contracts now, and wish to go when the time comes.

AMOS PENDLETON is the name of an aged hermit of Grape island, in Boston harbor. He was an ex-slaver, and because William Lloyd Garrison helped to break up his trade rejoices at this late day that the Abolitionist is dead.

MR. ALVAN CLARK, of Cambridge, Mass., the telescope-maker, is now 76 years old, and still full of energy and skill. For forty years Mr. Clark was a portrait painter, and earned $30,000 by his art before he began his telescope experiments.

MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, the authoress and anti-slavery agitator, is now 77 years old, and lives at her old home in Wayland, Mass. In the course of a recent conversation with a writer in the Boston *Herald* she spoke of Garrison as a firm believer in Spiritualism.

THE people of Dublin are disgusted to find that the statue of Tom Moore, recently dedicated there, is of zinc instead of bronze, and when it was newly painted several cracks were found in the head through which the rain had beaten, filling the statue about half full of water.

JOHN WATTS, a noted gambler, died a few days ago in Philadelphia. He was a man of great importance aboard the Mississippi steamers in the old times, and his gambling exploits are still recounted. Although a heavy player and clever swindler, he saved no money. His last words were: "I'll bet $10 that I get well."

YAKOOB KAHN, the Afghan ruler, has a decidedly aristocratic appearance. He is of middle height, straight, and well-built. His complexion is that of an Italian, his features being of the usual coarsely aquiline Afghan type. His expression is somewhat stern and careworn, but indicates character and resolution. His beard is short, crisp, and black. He lately rode into the British camp, dressed in an Afghan cloak of the finest material, made with evident attention to a becoming fit.

Whitewashing a Tribe.

Whitewash is too common among civilized people to excite remark, but, among the uncivilized inhabitants of a South Sea island, it once provoked an exciting rivalry. A missionary thus describes the way in which the natives took to whitewash:

What was their astonishment when in the morning they found my cottage glittering in the morning sun white as snow? They danced, they sang, they shouted and screamed with joy.

The whole island was in a commotion, given up to wonder and curiosity, and the laughable scenes which ensued after they got possession of the brush and tub baffle description.

The high-bred immediately voted it a cosmetic, and happy did many a swarthy coquette consider herself could she but enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush.

And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized countries, as to who was, or who was not, best entitled to preference.

One party urged their superior rank; one had the brush, and was determined at all events to keep it; and a third tried to overturn the whole, that they might obtain some of the sweepings.

They did not even scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to secure.

But soon new lime was prepared, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club, or a garment, but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig that was not similarly whitened; and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering with extravagant gestures, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed infants.

IN India 20,000 to 30,000 people perished on their way home from a fair. Possibly while at the fair they had attempted to sustain life on the oyster stew dispensed at said fair.—*Boston Transcript.*

FARM NOTES.

THE crow destroys more grasshoppers than any other bird. He must, therefore, be one of the blessings in disguise we hear so much of.

EXPERIENCE with the Colorado beetle should prompt the early planting of potatoes; also, abundant manuring and good preparation of the soil. The latter often doubles the crop.

A FARMER who has tried it, speaks in the highest praise of gas tar for painting wagon wheels, stating that it tightens tires and spokes better than anything else that can be used.

A LITTLE dry sand covered over potatoes when they are first put in the cellar will destroy any unpleasant odor they may have. A sprinkling of dry, air-slaked lime will mitigate a tendency to rot.

IT is supposed that eating rich clover pastures wet with dew or recent rains is dangerous to cows as producing bloat. But when dry there is but little danger, if the cows are not too hungry and unused to such food.

CORN-COBS dipped into molasses and suspended from limbs in the plum trees has saved many a crop of plums for a Moreland farmer. He has done this for many years with success. The curculio will lay his brood into the sweetened corn-cob instead of the plums. From six to twelve prepared corn-cobs are sufficient for an ordinary-sized tree.

THERE is a well-known farmer living near Toronto, who, the Toronto *Globe* says, is in a position to make the following proud boast: Last year four cows on his farm had eight calves, eight sheep had seventeen lambs; one mare had two colts; one goose had two broods of goslings, one of nine and the other of eleven; and, lastly, his wife had twins, a boy and a girl.

A MOST valuable remedy for heaves, and said to be a sure cure: Forty sumac buds, one pound of resin, one pint of ginger, half a pound of mustard, one pint of unslacked lime, one pound of epsom salts, four ounces of gum guiacum, six ounces of cream of tartar. Mix thoroughly, and divide into thirty powders, and give one every morning in their feed before watering.

CLOVER-FIELDS will be benefited by the application of a bushel or two of plaster, as early this month as possible. There is no better place on the farm to put wood ashes than on clover. Circumstances already referred to are tending to make clover a more important crop than we have regarded it as, a preparation for wheat and for green feeding. For this use some of the annual varieties may be sown.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Forest and Stream* says: "A very successful plan has been tried by placing in Mr. Crow's way a number of grains with a horse hair run through them. He is bound to swallow one, and his note of alarm is soon sounded. It is impossible for him to dislodge the grain, and if he can be watched a sufficient length of time he will be seen to cut his own throat in scratching at it. His usual note is changed, and I can assure you that life to him is such a misery he could 'even wish that he were dead.' It has been noticed that after the note of alarm had been sounded, all the crows in the vicinity will leave that field and approach it no more that season. It is a simple thing, yet all who try it will find i a success."

THE Lewiston *Gazette* says every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cobs, effectually scorch it, and give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by accident by E. E. Locke, Esq., at the time his distillery was burned, together with a large lot of stored corn, which was so much injured as to unfit it for use, and was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried since in a number of cases, and has never failed.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

A NICE WAY TO COOK EGGS.—Butter a saucepan; break into it the eggs; do not crowd them; place in a slow oven until the whites set. Thus treated they are more delicate and much more wholesome than fried eggs.

TO CLEAN RUSTY STOVE-PIPES.—Rusty stove-pipe may be made to look nearly as good as new by simply rubbing it over with a bit of cloth moistened with sweet oil. By coating the entire pipe, joints which are unlike in appearance will be made uniform and display a nice luster.

CLEANING DISHES.—Dinner dishes and plates which have had greasy food upon them may be rubbed off with a little Indian meal before putting into water. They are thus prevented from making the water unfit for continued use, while the meal, saved by itself, is good for the pigs or chickens.

HANGING BASKETS.—Pretty ones can be made of the oak balls which drop about the time of the "sere and yellow leaf." Collect quite a quantity and thread them upon wire and arrange just as though you were working with beads. A very pretty design is to commence by making a circle for the top ten inches in diameter, and then work down in the form of scallops or diamonds, gradually narrowing it in to form a graceful shape.

TO WHITEN OLD FLANNEL.—Make a suds of hard soap and soft water; dissolve a teaspoonful of borax and put in the suds; put the flannel in the suds and let it lie a few minutes, then wash and rinse; have ready some cloths dipped in melted brimstone, and wound on sticks; two will be sufficient; put them in a candlestick, or anything to hold them in an upright position; hang the flannel in a barrel, so that the smoke can come up through the middle and around it; light the brimstone candles and set them in the bottom of the barrel and cover closely. If carefully done, they will come out nearly as nice as new.

A VALUABLE HINT.—The most convenient way to prevent loose window-sashes from rattling unpleasantly when the wind blows is to make four one-sided buttons of wood and screw them to the beading which is nailed to the casings of the window, making each button of proper length to press the side of the sash outward when the end of the button is turned down horizontally. The buttons operate like a cam. By having them of the correct length to crowd the stiles of the sash outward against the outer stop of the window-frame, the sash will not only be held so firmly that it cannot rattle, but the crack which admitted dust and a current of cold air will be closed so tightly that no window-strip will be required. The buttons should be placed about half way between the upper and lower end of each sash.

TO EXTERMINATE BEDBUGS.—1. First make a strong solution of common salt and cayenne pepper, and place in every crevice or crack where the bugs are likely to be found. Then take a pan or kettle half full of ashes, and put a shovelful of hot coals on top of them. Throw into the coals one table-spoonful of sulphur, and one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Let this remain in the room you wish to fumigate about an hour, being careful to close all doors and windows, and do not leave any living thing, either plant or animal, in the room that you do not wish killed. Two or three thorough applications of this will rid any house of bedbugs, no matter how badly infested. 2. Take one pint of turpentine, one pint of alcohol and one ounce of gum camphor; dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, and then add the turpentine, shaking well before using; use large-size sewing-machine oiler to put it on with; fill every crack and crevice with it before taking the bedstead apart, and it will remove both the vermin and their eggs. 3. Corrosive sublimate one table-spoonful, alcohol or good whisky one pint. When thoroughly dissolved apply with a feather. Bottle and distinctly label; also cork tightly, for the mixture is a deadly poison to human life as well as to vermin. 4. An ounce of quicksilver beat up with the white of two eggs and put on with a feather is the cleanest and surest bedbug poison. What is left should be thrown away; it is dangerous to have about the house. If the vermin are in your walls, fill up the cracks with verdigris green paint.—*Various Sources.*

Cattle Diseases and Legislation.

Now that the British have put an end to our exportation of live cattle, attention is directed to the contagion that made the prohibition necessary. Some of the States are improving the lesson by exercising their power to stamp out the pleuro-pneumonia, or lung fever, that is spreading among the cattle, and Congress is discussing a bill to prevent the exportation of animals infected with it, and stop their transfer from one State to another. Indeed, the diseases and transportation of cattle have come to be of national importance, involving vast sums to be gained or lost.

Pleuro-pneumonia is an imported disease, and, since it established itself in England in 1842, has caused a loss of $500,000,000 to British farmers. It has also been as expensive in Australia since it invaded that island continent in 1858, and is so widely extended over the great Australian cattle ranges that all hope of getting rid of it is given up. Massachusetts imported the disease in 1859, but stamped it out in eight years, after killing nearly 1,000 cattle. Connecticut has rooted it out several times, but the malady now has a hold in the southwestern part of the State, and has been traced down along the Atlantic seaboard as far as North Carolina. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are vigorously at work to destroy the contagion, and, at a recent conference of their officials at Philadelphia, it was stated that pleuro-pneumonia has been raging in the eastern part of the United States for thirty-six years and is now quite violent. The great West was reported free from it, as it exports instead of importing cattle. But it gets its blooded stock largely from the East, and its vast herds are liable to be infected by so slight a cause as freight cars in which sick animals have been transported.

Medical Inspector Drexler, of Allegheny, Pa., attributes the origin of pleuropneumonia to the exposure of the cattle to draughts of air, as they are whirled by car-loads to the seaboard from Western shipping points. Packed into cars so thickly that they trample one another under foot in their misery, they are hurried along for days together without food or water. George T. Angell, of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, estimates that 600,000 cattle, sheep and swine annually lose their lives in this inhuman passage to market from the West. These facts were brought out by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, in his speech eloquently championing the rights of the poor dumb brutes, as well as of humanity, when the bill to regulate cattle transportation was up in the Senate the other day, and when the matter comes up again at the winter session it will doubtless receive further ventilation. England prohibits the conveyance of cattle for more than twenty hours without supplies of food and water. A number of our States place the limit at twenty-four hours, but as they have no jurisdiction beyond their limits the cattle often go all the way from Chicago to New York without stoppage or refreshment, the shippers not wishing to pay toll at the expensive stock-yards kept up by the railroads. It is a clear case for the exercise of national authority to protect the nation's beef and beef-eaters.—*Springfield Republican.*

AT Tomie, Siberia, several secret gunpowder manufactories were discovered in houses belonging to the peasants deported there. An investigation has proved that the district local authorities were cognizant of the manufacture, but had kept it secret, having received small bribes.

COOKERY AS A FINE ART.

Excerpts from Miss Dods' Lectures on Cooking, at Hershey Hall, Chicago.]

Miss Dods appeared in a white apron, had on the stage a table filled with implements relating to the art of cuisine, and was assisted by a handy mulatto woman in her illustrations. Her first lesson was in baking a Russian fish pie. The ingredients she announced first as:

One-fourth pound butter.
One teaspoonful baking powder.
One gill cold water.
Half teacupful boiled rice.
Three hard-boiled eggs.
A little pepper and salt.
One pound fresh fish.

She then proceeded to show how she did it, talking in a pleasant voice, with a strong Scotch accent. She made a crust, and, when rolled out, then placed the rice upon it, then the hard-boiled eggs, and then the fish, cut into pieces of convenient size. Then she folded the crust over all, bringing the edges together with the fish, rice, eggs, and the pepper and salt in the center. The pie was then placed in a floured baking pan and put in a quick oven for three-quarters of an hour. The oven was attached to a tin gas stove at one end of the stage.

While the pie was baking, she explained that to boil the rice no milk was used, but, having been washed in cold water, it was thrown into plenty of boiling water and cooked. If there was not plenty of water, the rice would stick together.

When the pie was taken out it did look delicious, to say the least.

Her greatest triumph was with apple dumplings, if looks indicated anything, for that was all the way that reporters had of forming an opinion. The lady took

Four or five apples, according to size.
Twelve oz. flour.
Four oz. butter.
One-half table-spoonful baking powder.
A half-pint cold water.
One oz. sugar.

First, she pared and cored the apples, without cutting them, taking four, but if not so large, she said, she would have taken five. First, she pared the apples, then cored them, leaving them whole, and laid them aside while she made the pastry. She weighed out the flour, and mixed it with the butter by kneading with the fingers. She then added the baking powder before she began to mix it, pouring in the water. If the flour did not take up all the water leave out a little, as this dough must be firm. When firmly kneaded she cut it into as many pieces as she had apples, and rolled each piece into a ball. Then she took the ball of dough in the left hand and the apple in the right and crowded the dough all around the apple, drawing the edges together so as to completely inclose it. Before closing it, however, she dropped into the hole in the apple a spoonful of sugar. Then the dumplings were placed in a floured baking tin and put in the oven for from twenty to thirty minutes, according to the apples. The crust would always be done, but sometimes it took a little longer to cook the apples than at others. When the dumplings had been in a quick oven for twenty minutes, the teacher said, they might be tried with a fork or skewer, and if the apples were found to be soft clear through they were baked enough. The dumplings were put in the oven, and Dresden patties, for oysters, were undertaken. To make the patties Miss Dods took a loaf of dry bread and cut it into slices about two inches thick. They were marked by a cutter and the crust pared off. Then a deep cut was made in the center with a small cutter, but the pieces left in. The next step was to dip the pieces of bread into milk, not holding it in so as to soak it much. Then one egg was beaten up in a platter and the bread rolled in it. Next some sifted bread crumbs were placed in a paper, and the bread rolled in them. The pieces were then dipped into boiling lard and let boil two minutes. They were then taken out, let drip, and then the cap off the cut made in the center by the small cutter was lifted, and, with a fork, the inside was scooped out, and the potpie filled with jelly or prepared oysters, lobsters, etc., and the cap placed back again.

The apple dumplings were done by this time, and were taken out and glazed with the white of egg or milk, by means of a brush, and sprinkled with sugar, being put back into the oven a few minutes to dry the glazing.

A lesson was then given in making cheese cakes. There were put in a bowl two ounces flour, two ounces grated cheese, two ounces butter, and a little pepper and salt, a little lemon juice and a small quantity of cayenne pepper. These ingredients were put in in the order named, and mixed to a dough, rolled out like pie crust, and baked like ginger snaps. The lesson closed with broiling steak and making coffee in different ways.

A TERRIBLY fatal mistake was that made by Mr. F. G. Noonan, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. N. and his wife were awakened from a sound sleep by a noise, at an early hour in the morning. Supposing burglars to be in the house, Noonan took a revolver and went into the front room in the dark, followed by his wife. She became frightened, and threw her arms around her husband's neck; he, supposing himself assailed by a burglar, fired, killing her instantly. The Noonans are well-to-do people who moved to Kansas City from Milwaukee a few years ago, where Noonan was a prominent merchant. He is a graduate of Yale College.

JOHN WATTS, an old-time Mississippi gambler, died at Philadelphia a few days ago, aged 74 years. Every one who traveled on the Mississippi twenty or thirty years ago will remember him as the leading poker-player on the boats. In ante-bellum days, when cabins were given up to card-parties, and thousands changed hands in a single evening, Watts was cool and unexcitable, and in the days when pistols and bowie-knives proved trumps he could play them well. He patronized a London tailor exclusively, and was always dressed with scrupulous elegance. Although a gambler, he professed to be a man of honor, and never allowed his honor to be questioned. His Waterloo was the great race between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez, from New Orleans to St. Louis, on which he staked every cent he had—some $20,000. He then went East, and has since lived with a son, whom he educated abroad in the best schools, and who is now a leading physician in Philadelphia.

CADETS IN THE SADDLE.

How the Boys at West Point Are Taught to Ride.

[West Point Letter.]

The drill for to-day was "school of the soldier mounted," which took place in the great riding hall. As the title indicates, the drill is an exhibition of individual skill in horsemanship. It is said to be a great favorite with the boys, but the severity of the training they have to undergo before attaining the degree of skill deemed necessary for an officer is something they never forget. The record of broken arms, strained wrists, dislocated shoulders, fractured legs, and days spent in the hospital by reason of limbs rubbed raw, attests the fact that there is no child's play in the teaching at West Point. They don't do things here for fun, and little sympathy is wasted on the unfortunate youth who in his early efforts in the saddle comes to grief with a broken bone. He is more likely to get reprimanded for his awkwardness than to be condoled with. There was a great crowd present at the hall when the drill began, too large, indeed, to find room in the small galleries of the place; so, when these were full of ladies, the more agile among the male spectators climbed up on the window-sills and the like places, while other crowds besieged each of the four large doors of the building. This is the one occasion on which the observer might be justified in supposing that the work was done a good deal for show, because here it is that the excited spectators applaud every boy who goes through well. Let him take every head, and he is certain of a hearty round of applause. The comments of the spectators are often very amusing. When the boys commenced to use their revolvers, some one in the gallery anxiously inquired if they had "real bullets" in them, and seemed rather relieved when assured that they did not, and there was consequently no danger of any stray lead finding its way upward. When the order was given to dismount and mount at speed, the area of the hall was instantly a scene of galloping horses, riders jumping off, others jumping on, some down in the tan bark, others clinging to the mane and bridle, desperately struggling to get astride, horses rearing and plunging, and generally a remarkably lively time for all; then the women began to utter little screams, which increased to a general shout when one of the boys made a spring for the horse's back (there were no saddles), went clear over it, and plowed up the bark in the middle of a rush of galloping beasts, to the imminent danger of his brains. "Why, this is quite dangerous!" exclaimed an individual in the gallery, indignant at the idea of the boys being made to run such risks. The good gentleman seemed to suppose that the services were merely for show. It is needless to say that the boys did well; they always do; but, while none fall below a certain level, there are vast differences between them above that level. Some of the boys take wonderfully well to the work, and feel as much at home cutting and slashing about on bare-backed horses as in a rocking-chair, while to others it never becomes easy. They do the work, but it is hard. The actual movements of the drill with saber and pistol are few. The soldier is started from the company to make the circuit of the hall. Putting his horse to a gallop, he begins by firing at a head on a post, returns his pistol to the holster, draws his saber, and, at full speed, makes a thrust at another head on a post, then a cut at one lying on the ground, then jumps a hurdle, and, in jumping, slashes a head from a post beside it, or thrusts at a suspended ring on a level with his own head, and, lastly, makes a right thrust at another head on a post. To go through this performance on a horse without a saddle, and a big pair of spurs on one's heels, is not an easy task, and if any one thinks it is he had better try it in the nearest riding-school. The different cuts and thrusts are, of course, as against infantry or cavalry.

"Alive To-day and Dead To-morrow."

Mark Randall, a brakeman on an Erie freight train, with Conductor D. King, at 4 o'clock this morning was struck on the head by the high bridge, on the grade just west of Goshen, and dangerously hurt. A brother brakeman warned him of the danger in time to have saved him had he instantly dropped. Instead of that he ran a little further, and then turned to see how near he was to the bridge. The brakeman who had warned him hurried forward and held the body in position, keeping it from falling off until the train was stopped. He was brought to Middletown, and Dr. Burke Pillsbury was called and pronounced his injuries fatal. This was the man who saved Erie train No. 12 from being wrecked near Monroe last winter. The train with two engines was going up the Oxford grade, when one of the forward cars was thrown from the track by a loose wheel. The train was almost at the top of the hill, and was running very fast. The man, who was stealing a ride between the baggage-cars, signaled the engineers, the train was stopped and an accident prevented. He leaves a wife at East Sandy, Venango county, Pa., and a tender letter, which he had written to her only a few days before the accident, was found in his pocket. In it he said: "I think I can send for you three weeks from to-day, if nothing happens. This is very uncertain business, alive to-day and dead to-morrow. It is as bad as a battle-field for hurting men, but I am as careful as I can be. Only to think of it, twenty-three days and we will be together again."—*Middletown (N. Y.) Press.*

A FIERCE bulldog at Meriden, Ct., tried to fight his reflection in a mirror, at a cost of $200 to his owner.

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others who contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,
17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORTWAYNE, IND

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. tt.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS.
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated!

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

A Very Natural Mistake.

A young man from one of the back towns came in to buy a present for his girl recently. His wondering gaze being fixed by the gorgeous display in a dry-goods window, he entered the store and bashfully stopped in front of a pretty young lady behind the counter.

"How much are those?" he inquired, pointing at a pair of handsomely wrought nickled-plated garters in the window.

"Seventy-five cents," replied the young lady, sweetly, handing out the articles in question, and blushing slightly.

"I think they are kinder pretty, don't you?" inquired the young man, anxious for somebody else's opinion.

"Very; they are the latest style," replied the young miss.

"Everybody wears them, don't they?" continued the young man.

"Almost everybody," said the young lady affecting an unconcerned air.

"I was going to get them for a girl that I know. Do you think she will like them?" said the young man.

"I should think she might—I don't know," returned the young lady blushing again.

"Well, I don't hardly know myself," said the young man, picking up one of the dainty articles, and examining it closely. "You don't suppose they are too large, now, do you?"

"Why—I—I—" stammered the young lady, the blush growing deeper.

"They seem sorter big, like," continued the young man, not observing her confusion, "but of course I wouldn't be certain. She's middlin' size, but not very fat, and mebbe these would be a little too loose. I should think she was just your bigness, and if these would fit you, of course they'd fit her. Now, just suppose you try them on, and if—"

"Sir!" exclaimed the young lady behind the counter, in an awful voice, that lifted the young man's hat on the end of his hair, "you are insulting;" and she swept away to the rear end of the store, leaving the bewildered young man standing in dumb amazement, holding in his hands what he supposed to be a beautiful pair of bracelets. And when one of the men clerks came and explained his mistake, the young man from the back town struck a direct line for his team, and in a very brief space of time was tearing toward home at a rate threatened to irretrievably ruin the old family horse. He won't buy any bracelets until he's married.—Rockland Courier.

◆

Sabbath Singing at Sea-side Hotels.

Tea over, and the week-day machinery cleared away form the parlors and piazzas in all the houses, the piano is opened, the Carmina Sacra got out, and for an hour or two the whole village is vocal with the sober strains of "Hamburg" and "Mear," or the lilting inspiration of "Hold the Fort" and "Pull for the Shore." As music it doesn't touch the highest artistic mark, certainly, but it is soothing and sympathetic. Thoughtless misses and stalwart young swells, who for six days a week know little melody but "Conosci il suol" or Madame Angot, feel the gentle infection, and those who came to sneer remain to sing. Quaint, isn't it, to see young Biceps, just arrived with all his blushing Springfield honors thick upon him roaring away like a sturdy, red faced, six-foot sucking dove, and rasping his manly larynx with an intractable chromatic, as he looks over the book with sweet Nelly S——, the daintiest little devotee who ever carried a poor fellow's thoughts skyward on the wings of earthly sentiment! But there is nothing like proximity. Biceps won't be the worse for a little vicarious devotion; and if Nelly can make him available in "convertible" (or other) bonds, why shouldn't she? So none of your scoffing, you æsthetic heathen! If you don't like the music, or the spirit of it, light your cigarette and take a stroll down the promenade. By the time you get back the singing will be over, and the crowded piazzas in much the same tide of unsanctified gossip and flirtation as on ordinary evenings.—Charles Carroll, in Harper's Magazine for July.

◆

A Little Romance.

A rather sad story is related of a worthy young gentleman who had his ears boxed by a very beautiful young lady in the streets of the city of Rome one day last winter. As soon as the girl saw the face of the man she had assaulted she discovered that a mistake had been made, and begged ten thousand pardons.

"You must forgive me," she said pleadingly, "I mistook you for another."

The gentleman forgave the blushing maiden, but could not forget the box, the blush, the apology, and all the rest, and he determined to see the girl again, if possible. He did see her—she was a shop girl; nevertheless, he fell so much in love with her that he offered her his heart and hand. She refused both, saying she was engaged.

He then tried to forget her, and had nearly succeeded in doing so when he received a letter from her asking him to go and see her at a hospital. He found the poor girl dying, and from her lips he heard her story—the old one, "Love and abandonment!"

She asked him not to let her baby die of hunger. He promised, and when the girl died he took the child and placed it with proper people. He did more—he sent a challenge to the girl's seducer, fought him, and though he did not kill him, disabled him for life.

LINCOLN AND DAN RICE.

[St. Louis Republican.]

That veteran showman, Dan Rice, is on a professional tour through Illinois, and a rural republican editor there, whose loyalty has been touched by some of his ring witticisms, calls him "one of those bitter and aggressive democrats known in ante-bellum days as "fire-eaters." Though Dan's politics are of very little consequence to himself or anybody else, it is only fair to say that he claims to be "an old-line Whig." Whether it was this devotion to the dead party which aroused Mr. Lincoln's sympathies, or—what is more likely—he wanted to draw upon the inexhaustible fund of fun for which Dan is so famous, it is certain they were always warm personal friends. And singularly enough, this friendship, which began probably in Lincoln's early days, was continued by him after he became president, and when it might be supposed the pressure of care and responsibility would drive all circus memories out of his mind. Whenever Rice visited Washington with his show, during the gloomy years from 1861 to 1865, he was invited to come to the White House after the evening performance, and usually the presidential carriage was waiting for him, so that he might get there as soon as possible. Lincoln received him in his private office, and all ceremony being laid aside the two would exchange stories and jokes, live over bygone times and scenes in which the humorous predominated, and have a mutually refreshing season of it. On one of these occasions, when, as usual, orders had been given to admit nobody, a card was brought up. Lincoln rebuked the servant for the unwelcome interference, and then looking at the card, said, "Well, Dan, there's no help for it; we must let him in. He's a big bug from Massachusetts and it won't do to deny him now, that he's sent in his name. But you stay and I'll soon get rid of him." Accordingly, in a few minutes a genuine representative of the highest respectability of Boston, made his appearance, and saluting the president with profound dignity, announced himself as a committee appointed to present a set of resolutions lately passed at a large republican meeting in his state. These resolutions, as Lincoln knew, embodied a rather severe criticism of administration policy, at that time too mild to suit the Massachusetts "stalwarts." Listening attentively to the preliminary remarks of the Boston gentleman, he took the paper; but without making any reply to the contents or comments, said: "Beg pardon, Mr. ——; but before we proceed further, let me introduce you to my particular friend, Mr. Dan Rice." Dan stood up and delivered his best bow, but the committee was struck dumb with amazement and indignation. To be introduced to a circus clown by the president of the United States was too much for him. He grew red in the face, stared first at one and then at the other, and then at last managing to stammer out a few words of leave-taking, departed in haste. As the door closed upon him, Lincoln turned to Rice with a hearty laugh, and said: "Dan, wasn't that well done? Didn't it take the wind out of him nicely?" Dan admitted that it was a perfect success, and the interrupted conversation was resumed with renewed zest.

This anecdote—the authenticity of which is unimpeachable—ought to put Dan Rice's loyalty far beyond all suspicion, and he can afford to defy republican malice now, henceforth and forever.

◆

A Woman of 92 in the Hay Field.

Elizabeth Leibesberger, aged 92, resides in Richmond township, this county, and is, in all probability, one of the richest maiden ladies in the county. She owns several beautiful farms in Richmond township, where she has lived nearly all her life. She has silvery gray hair, is neat and trim in appearance. A few days ago her farm hands commenced hay-making. To their surprise the aged lady and landowner made her appearance in the hay field, rake in hand. She was suitably attired for the occasion, her skirts and dress being well gathered in and tucked back so as not to drag or give her any trouble in moving over the field. She said she was going to show them how to work. This was greeted with a clapping of hands and cheers. Miss Leibesberger went to work in good earnest, tossed the hay over and over, raked it into rows from one end of the field to the other, and then helped to take it on piles, and finally assisted in loading and raking after the wagon.—Reading Eagle.

◆

A Big Find—$20,000 in an Old Trunk.

On the 22d of last May, Daniel Corker of South Mexico, died, as it was thought in rather poor circumstances. B. R. Cauthorn was appointed administrator of the estate, and a few days since M. Y. Duncan and J. J. Steele, as appraisers, visited the house of Corker to appraise the property of deceased. After going over various old notes, etc., they were about to leave when they saw an old leather trunk in the corner, which they kicked open more out of curiosity than with the expectation of finding anything valuable in it. When will wonders cease? In that trunk were nearly $20,000 in old, rusty gold coin and musty bank notes. The coins and notes all bear an old date, showing that Corker did not believe in banking his money, but hoarded it up. Corker, in his will, leaves $1,000 to each of his children, and the rest to his wife. He has one daughter in Texas, a Mrs. Chase. Jack Allen's wife, one of his children, is dead, but leaves a child. Corker made his money milling and farming, or rather he made his money by saving it.—Mexico (Mo.) Ledger.

◆

Utilizing Prisoners.

The following law was passed by the last legislature, and is now in force: "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That all persons convicted of crime and sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of any county in this state, while held for punishment or non-payment of fines or costs, shall, so far as may be consistent with their age and ability, be kept at labor in such a manner as the board of commissioners of such county shall deem best, and under such rules and regulations as such board may, from time to time, prescribe, and to that end, such board of commissioners may require all able-bodied male persons imprisoned or held as aforesaid, to be put at labor upon the public wharfs, streets, alleys, or other thoroughfare in any town or city in such county, or upon any public road or highway therein, or upon any other works or improvements for the public good or benefit."

◆

At a meeting of the representatives of the Wabash and Great Western railways, held in the city of New York, terms for the formation of a new company to build an extension of the Wabash from Toledo to Detroit, were agreed upon. The Grand Trunk company having agreed with the Great Western, the work will be undertaken jointly by these companies, each of which it is understood is to have an equal voice in the management and control of the new road. The representatives of the Great Western were Vice President Gray and Mr. Bald; of the Wabash, President Solon Humphreys and General Wagner Swayne. Counsel are now engaged in reducing to writing the specific terms of the compact, but the work of the formation of the company may be regarded as being definitely settled. The engineers of each of the three companies are to select an engineer who will have charge of the laying out and construction of the new line.

◆

—Some physiologists claim, and quite reasonably, that each article of food has its particular function to perform and goes to make up a certain part of the body; and on the strength of this many people advance the hoggish idea —and practice it—that, in order to be healthy, one ought to stuff himself with a little of everything on the table—table-cloth excepted. We see forcible illustrations of this every day.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y.

RAILROADS.

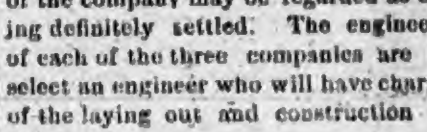

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 33 "
Goshen	1 28 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 15	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestline ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 20 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	[illegible] pm	8 [illegible] am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 4[illegible] am	11 45	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible] pm	11 30	
Lima	[illegible]	1 20	1 30 am	
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 05	
lv.	[illegible] pm	[illegible] pm	4 15	[illegible] am
Mansfield		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	11 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	1 [illegible] am	11 [illegible]	[illegible] pm
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible] pm	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	5 40am
Mexico	9 15	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 13	9 06
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 22
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 58	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 28	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 58	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 06
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 05	2 30pm
Laketon	5 40	10 25	2 01pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 13	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 15	1 00pm
Collamer	5 15	9 52	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30pm
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25pm
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 23	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 26
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

—o—

CHICAGO DIVISION.

—o—

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 03am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 30
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 59
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38am	4 07	3 24
St. Joe	5 40am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 22am	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 06am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 38pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 43pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 52
Cromwell		2 32	1 23
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 03	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
G. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 20am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	8 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	6 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52pm	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 46pm	7 03pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 40pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 00am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. E. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm		....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		....
Connersville	6 17 pm		....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 20 am	....
Terre Haute		1 32 am	....
St. Louis		7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		8 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 56 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 10 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 08 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 17, 1879. Number 29.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. T. G. Matheny,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE ONE Door North of City Bakery. Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 33-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price [illegible] cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

KANSAS LETTER.

HUMBOLDT, KANSAS, JULY 7, '79.

EDITORS COURIER:—Seven weeks have passed since we took our departure from our old and much-esteemed county of DeKalb, to float west with the tide of emigration and seek a new and western home. Our bark, in following the channel of civilization, wealth, intelligence and enterprise, landed us in the fertile valleys of southern Kansas, on the bank of the clear waters of the Neosho river, in the enterprising little town of Humboldt, which is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Neosho. It is one of the most flourishing little towns in south eastern Kansas, with a population of about 2500. Seven church-spires embellish the town, which is generally regarded as one indication of progress, refinement and good taste. The citizens are a church-going people. Their social and moral disposition will balance favorably with our best eastern towns. Educational facilities are good, and all branches of business ably represented. There are two fine gristmills with a water power equal, perhaps, to any in the state; a very popular and creditable bank with a worthy set of officers. Several very fine drygoods, drug, hardware and grocery stores, all appear to be doing a thrifty and lucrative business, some doing a wholesale business with other villages in the surrounding country. Two good newspapers are published here; each have a good circulation and represent the interest of rival political parties. Hotel men who usually take an interest in the comfort of their guests, fearing that some fastidious wayfaring man might perchance call to sojourn for the night and find fault with the accommodations, meals not being served in as good order, or as palatable and delicious as they had enjoyed at Delmonico's, Grand Central, Fifth Avenue, or at some of the sumptous hotels at Saratoga. In order to guard against such a foul accusation against the good name of the town, six hotels have been established to pander to the comfort of the weary traveler. While we are all very agreeably impressed with the appearance of the place, and appreciate the kind hospitality and sociability of her people, yet our sojourn is only temporary, of only a few months duration, long enough time to select a better field for my business and a permanent location.

During the first two weeks of our stay at this place, the family expressed a degree of solitary deprivation in the loss of our old family news comforter, the COURIER, and I can assure you its first appearance was hailed as a welcomed messenger. I have just returned from a tour through the western portion of this state and find the crops in that section presenting a very gloomy appearance, in consequence of the long drought in that section, this summer. Along the line of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fee railroad, from Harvey county west, crops are almost an entire failure, with the exception of corn, which was invigorated by a bountiful rain last week, but came too late to be of any benefit to wheat or oats. In connection with the drought, in the western part of the state, it has been visited with those unsatiable pests, the grasshoppers. While this annoyance is not to be regarded as a perpetual institution, engrafted in this state, yet when they do make their appearance their progress is marked by a total destruction of the crops; but it is to be observed that in the settling up of the country, and as the progress of the cultivation of the soil spreads rapidly, their visits become less frequent. In the eastern portion of this state, crops are reasonably good, with the exception of the fruit, which may be said to be almost an entire failure, which I suppose is attributable to the severity of last winter. Kansas as a fruit-growing state can compete successfully with any state in the Union. Apples, peaches and grapes, grow luxuriantly, and are of the richest fragrance. The greatest trouble, and which accounts for the scarcity of the apples, is that the early settlers did not take sufficient interest in the cultivation of fruit to set out orchards. This important improvement on a farm deserves attention at the very first convenience, from the fact that it takes years to mature into fruit producing capability. In regard to the grass crop it is very fine, more particularly in the southern part of the state which is generally conceded to be the best stock-raising portion of the state, and perhaps unsurpassed in the Union. The section referred to embraces the counties of Chase, Lyon, Greenwood, Woodson, Allen, Elk, and Wilson. Along the valleys of the Cottonwood, Neosho, Verdigris, Tell, Caney, and Elk rivers, the bottom lands along these rivers are covered with very deep-rich soil, while the hills intervening are covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grass, some years supporting stock all winter without the use of hay, and fattening them on it. It certainly would surprise some of our eastern stock men to witness the speedy growth of stock on the prairie grass.

In regard to the health of the country, our family experience, so far, is that it is highly commendable. The atmosphere is fine, clear and invigorating. You will never experience that oppressiveness in the atmosphere which produces that dull lassitude which people experience in those miasmatical districts where the atmosphere arising from low, stagnant cess-pools is so impregnated with malaria as to cause fever and ague and its kindred diseases. In midsummer the sun shines very hot, but the intensity of the heat is greatly ameliorated by a cool, refreshing breeze (sometimes more breeze than is desirable) which is always sweeping over the prairies with its salubrious and invigorating influence, dispelling all noxious vapors. The heat of the day is followed by cool nights, giving ease and comfort to the quiet slumberer. The surface of the country is beautifully rolling, the elevations not steep enough to produce wash-outs, but of such a grade as to carry the waste-water off to the rivers, which are generally deep, and the bottom-land seldom overflowing, and never standing but for a short time. There are no stagnant pools or swamps in Kansas.

On my trip west I had the pleasure of traveling a short distance on the old Santa Fee and Smoky Hill trails, the names of which will sound familiar to some of those brave and courageous men who parted with their friends and dear ones, buckled on their armor, and took up the line of march on the overland route, battling with the savage Indians through the western wilds and settling quickly, by force of arms, any contest the savages might allege as to right-of-way through the forest, until they reached the goal of their ambition and halted in the gold-fields of California. Nearly all traces of the old trails are obliterated; occasionally the traveler's attention is attracted by the ruins of some old fort or stockade, used in defense of the whites, but what different scenery is presented to the travelers view! Its aboriginal glory is fast fading away; the sturdy arm of the husbandman is sowing the seed of wealth and intelligence; the hills that were the habitation of the savage Indian in his rude wigwam, are now covered with beautiful towns and cities. Civilization, wealth, intelligence, science, genius and industry have found their way to this western world. The plains, where once roamed the buffalo, wolf, deer, and antelope uninterrupted, are now dotted with churches, colleges, court-houses, school-houses and such manipulations of the white man's genius and his mental superiority over its original inhabitants. Let the traveler ascend to an eminence on the prairie, cast his eye over the beautiful landscape around him, see the rolling prairie that nature has clothed with garments of green, varigated with beautiful flowers, the farm houses, the orchards, the green hills and dales, the timand streams in the distant valleys, all tend to make a panorama of exquisite rural beauty. The din of the church-bell is heard to reverberate over the wide-stretching prairies, impressing the hearer with the connection of his duty to that Supreme Being from whom comes all these bountiful mercies and earthly comforts he is permitted to enjoy.

Fearing I may weary your patience, I will now close. Respectfully yours.

J. C. JACKSON.

The Ross Abduction.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of the boy Charlie, who was abducted from his residence in Germantown five years ago, in answer to a letter received from a lady residing in Charleston, S. C., says: "I may say here that the newspaper report of my object in going to North Carolina is not correct. I did not go to see a child there, but to investigate a matter remotely connected in the place to which I went. The matter is still undergoing investigation, and I cannot tell what may be the final result. While we have suffered beyond what any mortal can understand, yet we have the comfort to know that many a little fellow has been rescued from want and misery through the search for our Charlie, and we believe the public have reaped largely the benefit of the sacrifice we made, for, had I compounded the crime, I feel certain we would have had our son long since; but, declining to do so, I have suffered and the public have been benefited, for I do not think a child will be taken soon again for a ransom."

—Childrens handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

Snuff in the Senate.

On each side of the vice-president's seat in the United States senate are fastened two old snuff boxes, which are kept filled by the attendants. They are the result of a custom inaugurated almost at the foundation of the government, when snuff-taking was a universal habit. Thurman is the only senator who makes a habit of using snuff, but sometimes a senator will stop and take an occasional pinch, while the many visitors to the chamber take a little out of curiosity. At first the box was kept on the vice-president's desk, but in those days so many of the senators used the article, and so frequently forgot to bring their boxes with them, that it was resolved to place two public receptacles for it, and in the annual expense of the senate is always found the item of snuff. The aged door-keeper, Isaac Bassitt, stated to your correspondent that he had often seen Henry Clay leave his place in the midst of a speech, walk gravely to the box, take a pinch and continue his remarks. "When I was a page, nearly fifty years ago," said he, "many of the senators would give me a sign which indicated that they wanted snuff, and I would carry the box to them. Nearly all the senators used snuff in those days. Henry clay was in the habit of giving me 50 cents a week to keep his box full of snuff, and I have never forgotten that when he left here for the last time he owed me 50 cents for this service. I never brought a bill against the estate," said the old gentleman, smiling, "and I guess the debt is outlawed by this time."

Jap Women.

A Yokohama letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal has the following about Japanese women: To begin at their heads, their hair is simply horrid. It is saturated with oil and then puffed in all shapes and ornamented with brass balls on the end of long pins, stuck in the sides of the head. Their dress is about a yard and a half square of goods. Some finer than others, folded about the person from the waist downward and crossing in front, with not a gather either back or front, and you may imagine how ungraceful it would be. To keep this from flying open, they bend their bodies just a little forward as they walk. The rest of the body by many is covered by a piece of cloth folded Mother Washington style, across the chest, but always low in the neck. A Japanese woman's foot with her shoe on is remarkable. A piece of wood lies against the bottom of the foot, about half way to the heel, raised about two inches from the ground by pieces running cross-ways of the foot. This is fastened on by a string running between the toes, as are the sandals. As they walk, the shoe clings to the toes, but falls from the back part of the foot, which makes a peculiar clatter which you can hear at all times. One peculiarity about Jap. women and girls is that every one has a baby, and they keep it strapped to their backs in true Indian style. They marry early, and I met girls of 12 and 13 almost bent to the earth by a big baby suspended to their backs. I cannot tell of all we saw.

The Origin of Croquet.

Croquet players, who have begun to indulge in their favorite and fashionable sport, will be interested in the origin of the game. Croquet is not, as many suppose, of modern birth, but may be traced through its various stages to Persia as far back as the eighth century. Its origin was polo, which the Persians played with a long handled mallet called chugan. In the ninth century the game made its way into the eastern Empire, the original mallet changing its form to a long staff ending in a broad bend filled with a net work of gut strings. "Thus," says a writer on the subject, "there appeared in the east as belonging to the great sport of ball play on horseback the first shapes of two implements which remodeled the whole play life of mediæval modern Europe, the chugan being the ancestor of the mallets used in croquet, and of an endless variety of other playing clubs and bats, while the bent staff, with its net-work, was a primitive racket."

We find that the original ball games in which sticks were used were played on horseback, and instead of polo being an outgrowth of these sports played on the latter are the changes made in the Persian game of chugan, which, as has been said, was the parent of all our games in which artificial means are used to propel the ball.

The translation from the chugan of Persia to the short-handled mallet used on foot was easy and natural, and the substitution of a club came by gradual changes, the hand being probably the original impliment, which was superseded by a round stick.—Baltimore News.

BARBARA FREITCHIE.

Some Personal Recollections of the Early Days of the War.

[Detroit Free Press.]

There has been considerable controversy over this venerable dame, whom Whittier has immortalized in song as "Bravest of all in Frederick Town." Some claim that she is a myth; that there was no such person in existence, and that the scenes which Whittier has so graphically described were only figments of the poets fancy. That Barbara Freitchie lived, there is at present no question, and, also, that she was alive at the time Stonewall Jackson visited the city of Frederick is also proved beyond a doubt; but for the rest of the story, from all the facts I can gather, there seems no authority other than the poem. At the time when these events were claimed to have occurred Dame Barbara was very old and very decrepit, so much so that she hobbled around with a large staff, and it is doubtful if she could have mounted the stairs to the attic for the purpose of waving the little silk flag which she kept carefully laid away in a bureau. That she had no great love for the confederates is shown in the curt speeches she is said to have made to some of them who happened to cross over the bridge and sat down on the piazza at the end of her house, which was at the end of the bridge, overhanging the creek. "Off with you!" she said, with many uncomplimentary personal illusions, and poked them with her staff. This certainly, was not very complimentary, and probably wasn't intended to soothe their feelings, as we learn that Barbara had that worst of female weapons, a "sharp tongue," and, though so very old, she knew how to use it, as her nephew, a secession sympathizer, could testify. Barbara used to speak of him as an "arrant knave," and whenever she drew her quarterly allowance he always got a bit of advice not at all in keeping with his secesh proclivities. I am not inclined to consider as authentic the account of the shooting of the flag staff, and of Dame Barbara's picking it up, first, because the rebel army did not enter Frederick City on the occasion named. They came down the Bounaughstown road, toward the city, but turned off before reaching it, and took a road running in the other direction, so that they would have left Barbara's house behind them. Another reason is that we don't believe Stonewall Jackson would have ordered his troops to fire at a private house in that way, especially if Dame Freitchie was in sight, for it is established on good authority that he had great respect for aged women, and it was his special delight to engage them in conversation. Considerable romance has clustered around this venerable dame, and we should hesitate to detract an iota from the honors that cluster around her and make her famous. But let us not do injustice to the illustrious dead by giving credence to unworthy tales.

Barbara Freitchie's work is over,
And Jackson rides on his raids no more;
Honor to her, and let a tear
Fall for her sake on Stonewall's bier.

And not for her sake alone, but for his, for Stonewall Jackson was a remarkable man—certainly one of the most illustrious of our times. No more preminent character was developed by "our late unpleasantness." There are many who believe that had his life been spared through the war there might have been a different ending to the conflict. He could truly be said to be a host in himself, and it is doubtful if the loss of many thousand men would have crippled the confederate army as did the loss of this one man. Certain it is that the next great battle between the army of the Potomac and the army of Northern Virginia brought defeat to the latter, and they gained no more substantial victories. The battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war against the confederates, and from that time their fortunes declined till they culminated in the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

A PRIVATE OF A MAINE REGIMENT.

GENEROUS RUSKIN.

How He Gave His Pretty Wife to His Friend Millais—His Platonic Marriage.

Between 30 and 35, Ruskin met and was delighted with a very pretty and graceful young woman of social position and nice culture. I should say he had fallen in love with her were he not of so peculiar a physical temperament. He admired her sufficiently to ask her to be his wife, and she appreciating his gifts and scholarship, and flattered by the preference of such a man, accepted his offer. He questioned her it is reported, as to the nature of her affections; expressed the hope that it was spiritual rather than emotional, mainly platonic in character, as he confessed his own to be. As may be inferred, she answered in the affirmative, and doubtless believed very firmly every syllable she uttered. It would be strange, indeed, if any woman should imagine or allow herself to be less ethereal of sentiment than any man on the planet. With the mutual understanding that theirs was to be a union of minds, they were married. They seemed to get on pleasantly for a few months—at least it seemed so to the husband, absorbed as us[illegible]y and writing. He greatly admired her beauty—he probably regarded her more as a picture or a statue than a woman—and never wearied of praising it. Desirous to have her portrait taken he choose his friend Millais, who, with Holman Hunt, Charles Collins, Dante Russel and others, formed and still form the pre-Raphaelite school, to transfer her features to canvas. She gave the painter a number of sittings, and the husband was so much concerned in the work, that he sometimes watched its progress. Millais, as is well known, is handsome and winning—he was especially so when young, he is barely 50 now—and was drawn at once to the young and lovely wife of his friend, an attraction that appears to have been reciprocated. In plain parlance, Millais and Mrs. Ruskin fell head over heels, or heels over head, if you like it, in love with one another, without the least intent on their part. Ruskin himself is said to have preceived the fact, although the lovers had not been in the slightest indiscreet or conventional, or even to have intimated one to the other the condition of their hearts. The author of "Modern Painters" is as generous as he is chivalrous. He did not, as ordinary men would have done, fly into a jealous rage, nor did he have a scene with his wife. He told her gently what he had perceived and assured her of his continued friendship and esteem, and of his earnest desire to promote her happiness at any price. She turned crimson at the words, as if they had been a revelation to her own soul, which in part they have been. She could not believe the thing possible at first—the surprises of the heart are usually overwhelming—but very soon she acknowledged the truth, and the painter did likewise. The critic condemned himself for dullness in thinking a platonic marriage natural or satisfactory, and announced his willingness, yea, gladness, to assist the pair to a felicity they were obviously fitted for. Instead of putting any obstacle in the way, he would remove the only one to their love and happiness—himself—and he kept his word faithfully. Under the peculiar circumstances there was no trouble in obtaining a divorce. The matter was managed privately, without scandal, and in due time Mrs. Ruskin, became Mrs. Millais, who is. They have proved to be, from all accounts, a most harmonious couple, and they are of much to one another to-day as they were during the honeymoon. Moreover, Ruskin continues to be the firm friend of both, visiting them regularly and sharing in a reflected manner in their happiness—a fact which demonstrates the largeness and nobility of Ruskin's nature. Millais' famous picture—it has been engraved and is very common—"The Huguenot Lovers," is declared to be, as respects the young woman, almost a faithful portrait of the artist's wife, and the alleged fact has added not a little to its popularity.

"Out of Sorts."

Dr. John Todd says some people are always "out of sorts." The weather is always just what they don't want. I met one of these men awhile ago, a farmer, who raised all manner of crops. It was a wet day, and I said, "Mr. N—, this rain will be fine for your grass crop." "Yes, perhaps; but it is bad for the corn, and will keep it back. I don't believe we shall have a crop." A few days after this, when the sun was shining hot, I said "Fine sun for your corn, sir." "Yes, pretty fair; but its awful for the rye. Rye wants cold weather." Again on a cold morning I met my neighbor and said. This must be capital for your rye, Mr. N—." "Yes, but it is the very worst weather for the corn and grass. They want heat to bring them forward." The world is full of such complainers. They keep society in ferment. Every one that comes in contact with them is made unhappy. Their faces are long, their spirit is sour, their words are doleful. With such people everything is "out of sorts." Whether the weather is hot or cold, dry or wet, whether the sun shines or is obscured by clouds, under all circumstances, there is the same gloomy outcry. If the weather is good for the wheat it is bad for the rye; if it is good for the corn it is bad for the wheat. Thus they drag through their lot of complaining, and nothing that God can do for them, nor the whole relm of his providence, renders them at all comfortable.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

NO LESS than four horrible murders were committed in New York and vicinity July 4. The most prominent was that of John F. Seymour, a cousin of Bishop Seymour, of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill., who is also the Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A theory exists that Mr. Seymour committed suicide. His domestic relations, however, were happy. He had no enemies, and no pistol was found. Two friends engaged in a quarrel at Staten Island over a trivial matter. Both carried loaded revolvers, and one shot the other before he had a chance to draw his weapon. The third case was the shooting of a man by a former employe in the streets of Nyack. Finally, one member of a steamboat excursion party shot another through the head for refusing to drink with him.

A LADLE of molten steel upset in a Scranton (Pa.) rolling-mill, fatally burning two workmen.

AMONG the serious accidents occurring on the Fourth, one of the most melancholy was the partial overturning of an overloaded excursion steamer on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., whereby a large number of the passengers were pitched into the water, and seven were drowned. A somewhat similar accident occurred near Trenton, N. J., where the breaking down of an overcrowded wharf gave a crowd a wetting and a scare, [illegible] drowning three persons.

[illegible] HINES, of Alden, N. Y., killed his wife and himself. Both were old.

JOSEPH AKINS, a fruit gardener, living in Westmoreland county, Pa., shot and killed instantly his wife a few days ago, and, after telling his nearest neighbor that he had killed the "old woman," placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and fired and killed himself. Akins was 71 and his wife 73 years of age.

MANTON MARBLE, the well-known New York editor, was married last week to Mrs. A. Williams Lombard. The couple immediately sailed for Europe.

JOSEPH B. BUZZELL, convicted of being accessory to the murder of Miss Susan Hanson, in November, 1874, was hanged at Concord, N. H., on the 10th inst. He died in nineteen minutes without a struggle.

THE WEST.

THE cleverness of a pair of thieves who took advantage of the absence of all but the cashier at dinner resulted in a daylight robbery of a bank at Galesburg, Ill., and the loss of about $12,000 in money.

THE heaviest storm experienced since the establishment of the signal-service at St. Paul, Minn., occurred on the 3d inst. The storm extended all over the State of Minnesota, Northwestern Wisconsin and Southeastern Dakota, doing much damage to buildings, railroads and crops. From the former State reports of casualties are received as follows: At Vasa, Goodhue county, nine persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and the fall of a building. At Winnebago, the wife of Nathaniel Stevens was killed by lightning. At Mountain Lake, Lawrence Lawless was killed by lightning. Red Wing reports $100,000 damages to property in the city. Every town in the south and east of the State suffered heavily, but details are wanting. At Menomonee, Wis., a house was carried away by the flood, with two persons not since heard from. At Warrenton, Wis., the house of Mr. Rush was carried off, with his family, including Mr. Rush, wife and daughter, a young lady about 20 years of age, all being drowned. Another young lady, daughter of Mr. John Davis, of Rush river, was drowned in attempting to get out of the house, which was flooded with water to the depth of several feet. Ten miles northwest of Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, two young men named Kass were killed. They saw the storm coming, and ran into a barn for shelter, when the wind struck the building with terrific force, completely demolishing it and crushing them to death in the ruins. The aggregate loss of life by disasters connected with the storm throughout Minnesota will approach twenty. The wounded will probably reach fifty, thirty-six being injured by the wreck of the Orphan Asylum at Vasa. The damage to property is great, but there is no data for exact estimate.

A ST. PAUL dispatch says that "Seventeen persons at Lanesboro, Minn., were poisoned by some substance supposed to be tartar emetic in lemonade at a picnic. Some are dangerously sick, and recovery is doubtful."

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL has returned to Cincinnati from his Eastern travels. A local journal says "he is in good health and spirits, and his appearance sets at rest stories about his having become insane. He is well satisfied over the result of his journeyings among his friends in the East, and expresses himself as being very hopeful of the future. Up to the present time money returns have not been large, but the effort in that direction has not fairly begun."

JUSTICE FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting in the Circu Court at San Francisco, has decided against the validity of the ordinance whereby it was proposed to terrorize the Chinese into good behavior by having the queues cut off of all those who should be imprisoned for petty offenses in the county jail.

OF all the crews shipped by the ubiquitous ship Pinafore at the port of Chicago, the one that was enlisted in the church choirs was the most capable. On account of the excellence of the music given by this party there has been a general desire expressed to hear them again, and Col. Haverly is, of course, willing to gratify this "long-felt want," so long as it puts money in his purse. The original Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company are now playing an engagement at Haverly's Chicago Theater, and will remain there until further notice.

A SIOUX FALLS, Dak., dispatch says that Mrs. E. Lee and babe, of that city, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Red Wing, Minn., were drowned while attempting to cross a swollen stream in a wagon. Mr. Lee and a young girl who were with the party escaped.

A BISMARCK (Dakota) dispatch says the four Cheyenne Indians who wounded Sergt. Kennedy, of the signal service, and killed a private accompanying him, were hanged, in accordance with the sentence of the court, at Miles City....The total number of deaths resulting from the destruction of the orphan asylum at Vasa, Goodhue county, Minn., by the recent storm, is thirteen.

CHICAGO elevators contain 3,822,035 bushels of wheat, 3,199,922 bushels of corn, 360,381 bushels of oats, 92,800 bushels of rye, and 78,303 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,553,351 bushels, against 7,097,434 bushels at this period last year.

A TRAGEDY of an unusually sensational character was enacted at Edgington, Rock Island county, Ill., a few days ago. A young man named Thomas Richards was engaged to marry Miss Matilda J. Robbins, the daughter of one of the solid farmers of the county. The engagement was made with the unwilling consent of her parents, who yielded reluctantly, and the day for the wedding was named. When the young lady's brother, Lee Robbins, heard of it he swore it should never occur. He went to Edgington, half a mile away, and borrowed a revolver. His first plan was to shoot Richards, but the latter evaded him. Robbins then went back to his home and up-stairs to the room where his sister was dressing for her wedding. The folks below heard the discharge of a pistol and after a few seconds another report. Going to the room, the father found his son and daughter both lying on the floor of the girl's bedroom in a pool of blood. They lay side by side. Robbins first shot his sister and then himself. The ball entered her forehead and came out above her right ear, causing instant death. Robbins shot himself in nearly the same place, the ball lodging in his brain. He was alive when his father found him, but in an unconscious state. He remained in this condition half an hour, when death came to his relief. The most affectionate relations had existed between the dead brother and sister up to the hour of their deaths.

A DISPATCH from Bodie, Cal., says: "A terrible explosion of a powder magazine took place near the old Standard incline. The works were blown to atoms, and everything near them leveled to the ground. Many men were killed. The number is not known at this writing. About twenty wounded men have been found thus far. At this time no estimate can be made of the number of killed or wounded."

THE SOUTH.

MRS. SARAH A. DORSEY, a wealthy Mississippi widow, who died recently at New Orleans, bequeathed her entire estate to Jeff Davis....A Cincinnati dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "The trial of Buford, the murderer of Judge Elliot, at Frankfort, Ky., several months ago, was set for commencement before Judge McManama, at Owenton, Ky., to-day. When the case was called this morning witnesses for the State were present, but Buford's witnesses, with the exception of three or four, were absent. The Judge declared his determination to try the case at this term of court, and, after ordering that the absent witnesses be fined, adjourned the court until morning."

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been produced at Memphis by a fatal case of yellow fever, the victim being Frank Mulbrandon, an Irishman, aged 47, a shoemaker by trade. A post-mortem examination, held by six of the leading physicians of the city, including Dr. R. W. Mitchell, late Medical Director of the Howard Association, at present a member of the National Board of Health, and Dr. G. B. Thornton, President of the City Board of Health, revealed the fact that the patient had died of yellow fever. All the physicians declare it a sporadic case.

FOUR or five cases of a pestilent fever, and pronounced by physicians genuine yellow fever, were reported to the Memphis Board of Health on the 10th inst. The public announcement of the existence of these cases of the deadly disease created a wild panic among the populace, and a perfect stampede of citizens began at once, the trains being unable to carry away hundreds who desired to leave. An official order was issued by the Board of Health advising the people to remove their families away from the city until it could be ascertained whether the fever would assume an epidemic form. This official recognition of the existence of the pestilence in the city had the effect of heightening the excitement and hastening the departure of everybody that was ready to leave. The news spread along the river, north and south, and St. Louis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and other cities at once took the alarm, and the authorities proceeded to establish a quarantine against Memphis.

GENERAL.

CAPT. EADS is entitled to draw $500,000 from the Government on account of a twenty-six feet channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, according to a recent decision of the Attorney General.

NIMROD SPOTTENHUBER, convicted of the murder of John Iveson, at Lebanon, Pa., last December, has just been hung there.

NEW money-order offices were opened on the 1st inst. at 327 places in this country. ....From various causes 105 lives were lost on steamboats the past twelve months, against 102 the preceding twelve. During the past twelve months thirty-one lives were lost by accidents ashore; the previous twelve months, forty-seven. In 1875 the number of lives lost on steamboats was 607; in 1876, 394; in 1877, 224; in 1878, 202.... The census of Nebraska, just completed under the authority of the State Government, returns a total population of 384,410, being an increase of 72,662 since last year. The increase since 1870 is 261,417....A letter of instructions from Attorney General Devens is published. It is to the effect that the refusal of Congress to appropriate money for their fees does not prevent United States Marshals from performing all the duties of their office. They will, however, be compelled to take their chances of ever getting paid through an appropriation hereafter.

ALANSON WORK, one of the old original Illinois Abolitionists, has just died at Hartford, Ct., aged 80 years.

AT the latest advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, a large part of the city had been destroyed by fire, business was suspended, and the revolution had compelled the authorities to close the Custom House....In the beginning of the South American war the Chilians seem to have been better prepared, especially in the matter of naval force, than their allied enemies. A number of important advantages were gained and a great deal of damage done, some of it of a decidedly barbarous character, along the Peruvian coasts. The late naval engagement, in which two Chilian ships were sunk, while the Peruvians lost but one, was apparently a turning point in the tide of success. The latest events of the war are a considerable battle, in which the Chilians lost 1,300 men in killed alone, and another small engagement, with results equally favorable to the forces of Peru and Bolivia. The Senate of the Colombian Congress has authorized the President of that republic to offer his mediation for the settlement of the matters in dispute between the belligerents.... A dispatch from the City of Mexico says a part of the crew of the Mexican war steamer Libertad, at Vera Cruz, mutinied and seized the steamer while the commander was on shore. Simultaneously some officers in the Vera Cruz garrison attempted to raise a revolt. Nine of the rebels were killed. The steamer Libertad went to sea, and other steamers went in pursuit.

ADDITIONAL advices from Mexico announce that the Mexican war-vessel Libertad, the crew of which mutinied, returned to Vera Cruz on the 30th of June and surrendered. There were several dead bodies and prisoners on board, some of the crew having made a counter revolt at sea.

M. DE LESSEPS, giving his views of the Darien canal scheme before the French Geographical Society, estimates that the cost of that enterprise will not exceed 250,000,000 francs, or $50,000,000.

SIX HUNDRED Mormons arrived at New York from Europe in one day last week.

WASHINGTON.

FROM reports made to the Treasury Department, says a Washington telegram, it appears that during the last five months the increase in the national resources in the matter of excess of exports amounted to $108,000,000. At this rate the excess for the year would be about $260,000,000. From these facts the inference is made that for the fiscal year the returns will be substantially as follows: Domestic exports, $698,000,000; foreign exports, $12,400,000; total exports, $711,000,000; imports, 441,800,000; excess of exports over imports, $269,300,000. With every prospect of extraordinary crops in this country and of short crops abroad, it may fairly be said that the excess for the last half of the year 1879 will probably be larger than the excess for the first half of the year.

THE following circular has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, July 3.

To Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue, Assistant Treasurers, and other principal officers of the Treasury Department: Hereafter, when submitting nominations for appointment to subordinate positions under your direction, you will state, in addition to the other information now required, the service of the nominee in the Union army or navy during the Rebellion.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

IT appears from a Washington dispatch that the projected ship-canal across the isthmus is receiving considerable attention in official circles, and is likely to be made the subject of earnest consideration by the Cabinet at an early day. The Pacific railroad interests are said to be hostile to the canal scheme, and may be expected to oppose it powerfully if they enter the fight.

THE Postoffice Department decides that packages of tobacco bearing an internal-revenue stamp can go through the mails as fourth-class matter.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Evening Journal* says the friends of Secretary Sherman have actually begun a vigorous campaign, with the object of securing for him the nomination for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

OWING to the general feeling of insecurity in Russia, the contemplated international industrial exhibition is postponed from 1880 to one year later....The cable announces another coal-pit disaster near Glasgow, Scotland. Thirty-one persons were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Four were burned alive. Twenty-one corpses have been recovered, and it is probable all in the mine are dead....It is reported that the ex-Khedive of Egypt has been arrested at Naples.... Prince Bismarck gave a dinner at Berlin in honor of Hon. Andrew D. White, the newly-arrived United States Minister, on the 2d inst.... The Cuban Government is reported to have asked Spain to send to that island and distribute among the sugar plantations about 40,000 troops, to be employed in the double capacity of guards and field-hands. This step is proposed as a preliminary measure of the policy about to be adopted for the gradual emancipation of the slaves.

IN the British House of Commons, last Saturday, the Government agreed to the motion of Henry Chaplin (Conservative) for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the causes of the agricultural depression, and how far they were created by, or remediable by, legislation. The matter caused great debate.... A Paris dispatch says that M. De Lesseps has just signed the treaty giving him the concession of the isthmus granted by the United States of Colombia. Matters are now to be pushed with the greatest activity. A new company will be immediately constituted with a capital of 440,000,000 francs....The Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* says the ruinously low prices obtained for cotton goods are leading to a very decided curtailment of production. There are signs of an extensive adoption of a system of short-time working in the factories at Oldham, and it seems very probable this movement will rapidly spread....The French Minister of Commerce estimates that the demands of France for foreign grain during the current year will not fall short of £20,000,000.

THE military court convened to inquire into the circumstances of Prince Louis Bonaparte's death censured Lieut. Carey for making no attempt to rally his escort and save the Prince. A court-martial was thereupon organized to try the Lieutenant. Its labors had not been completed at the date of the last Cape Town dispatches. The defense claimed that Carey did not know that he was expected to exercise any special care or guardianship over young Bonaparte, and that, in fact, he was not in command of the party when the killing occurred.... A correspondent at Berlin draws a gloomy picture of the state of Russia, owing to the Nihilists, the failure of the crops, and the ravages of the corn-beetle. Fifty thousand rubles have been appropriated to exterminate the beetle....The depopulation of Iceland by emigration has fairly begun. A party numbering 250 persons arrived in England from that island the other day. They are on their way to America and intend to settle in Minnesota....The cable continues keeping the world informed of De Lesseps' proceedings. The latest bulletin is to the effect that subscription books for the canal company will be opened in London, Paris, Frankfort and New York in a few days. The shares will be of £20 sterling each.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED sheep from Boston, infected with foot and mouth disease, were slaughtered at Liverpool last week....The hop crop in England threatens to be a more disastrous failure than for years past....The city of Irkutsk, Russia, was the scene of a very destructive and extensive conflagration on the Fourth of July. Fourteen of the city's fifteen wards were laid waste.... In the German Reichstag it has been determined to postpone the operation of the new tariff, except on four articles, until the 1st of January next. On flour and fats the tax will take effect immediately, and on grain and wool on the 1st of October. The postponement of the tax on other articles is due to the Government's acknowledgment that the preparations for the general enforcement of the tariff will not be completed before the new year.

THE St. Petersburg *Golos* estimates that the cost to Russia of the war with Turkey amounted to £150,000,000, and that the deaths in the Russian army numbered 200,000....The remains of the French Prince Imperial arrived at London on the 10th of July....A Paris dispatch denies the reported sinking of a steamer, with great loss of life, on the river Doubs.... A Rome dispatch says the contributions of Peter's pence for the first half of the present year increased £28,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1878.

THE Prince of Bulgaria has been sworn in at Tirnova, the ancient capital of the country. His first act was to dissolve the constitutional assembly, the place of which will be taken in due time by a regular legislative body....John Joseph Mechi, a noted scientific agriculturist, writes to the London *Times* as follows: "Another week of flooding storms and low temperature has put a finishing stroke to the agricultural disaster. It is now too late for the crops to recover. They are considerably injured, even on well-farmed and drained lands, while on ill-farmed and undrained lands the matter is simply ruinous. The wheat will suffer less than the spring crops. Weeding is hopeless, and, unless we get the promised hot, dry weather many grass and clover crops, and even peas, will rot ungathered."....From St. Petersburg it is reported that liberty of worship has been granted the dissenters from the orthodox or state church. The dispatches say this enfranchisement affects 12,000,000 people, but convey no information as to any enlargement of the religious privileges of Catholic and other denominations.

Quick Wit Wins.

Years ago, into a wholesale grocery store in Boston walked a tall, muscular-looking man, evidently a fresh comer from some backwoods town in Maine or New Hampshire. Accosting the first person he met, who happened to be the merchant himself, he said:

"You don't want to hire a man in your store, do you?"

"Well," said the merchant, "I don't know; what can you do?"

"Do?" said the man; "rather guess I can turn my hand to almost anything—what do you want done?"

"Well, if I was to hire a man it would be one that could lift well, a strong, wiry fellow; one, for instance, that could shoulder a sack of coffee like that yonder, and carry it across the floor and never lay it down."

"There, now, Capting," said the countryman, "that's just me. I can lift anything I hitch to; you can't suit me better. What will you give a man that will suit you?"

"I'll tell you," said the merchant; "if you will shoulder that sack of coffee and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down, I will hire you a year at $100 per month."

"Done," said the stranger, and by this time every clerk in the store had gathered around and were waiting to join in the laugh against the man, who, walking up to the sack, threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease, although extremely heavy, and, walking with it twice across the store, went quietly to a large hook which was fastened to the wall, and, hanging it up, turned to the merchant and said:

"There, now, it may hang there till doomsday; I shall never lay it down. What shall I go about, mister? Just give me plenty to do and $100 a month and it's all right."

The clerks broke into a laugh, and the merchant, discomfited, yet satisfied, kept his agreement, and to-day the green countryman is the senior partner in the firm, and is worth a million dollars.—*Utica Observer.*

Cabbage-Tree Ned's Story.

A writer in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, upon life in Australia, relates this yarn: One of the stories told me by the driver as we jolted along had relation to the depth of the mud which covered the road. I have heard the same story in various forms since, for Ned was in the habit of telling it to every passenger that he carried to the diggings. I have also heard the same story assigned to a California driver. No matter; I know it was told to me by Cabbage-Tree Ned in 1852.

"You see, young fellow," said he, "I was driving along, keeping well to the right of the road, where the mud was shallowest, for I knew that I had a heavy load which 'ud prevent the coach from floating; and, besides, none o' my horses could swim. I had just got to about where we are now when I noticed what I thought was a hat moving along on the top of the mud, just a little ahead o' me on my left.

"I could not make out what it was at first, but at last I seed it was a hat, and I felt kind o' frightened. Not that I'd be frightened at a hat, but what I was frightened at was that the hat was moving along in the same direction as myself without any visible means. Jingo, thinks I, now here's a go; what the deuce can it be? By and by I came up abreast of it, and then got a little ahead of it. Then I seed there was a face under the hat—jingo, if it wasn't a man.

"'Hallo, friend,' says I, 'What are you tramping through the mud in that way for? Come along here and I'll give you a lift in the coach.'

"'What would I get into your coach for,' he cried, 'and leave my own horse?' And sure enough he was riding a horse, for I saw the ears of the animal just ahead of him sticking out of the mud, but the horse being tired was swimming low; yes, the mud was very deep that day."

Marrying Off the Princess Beatrice.

English paragraphists marry the Princess Beatrice about twice a week. They are now arranging a marriage between her Royal Highness and Prince Louis of Battenburg, brother of Prince Alexander I. of Bulgaria. The story goes that the Prince and Princess are mutually inclined, and that Prince Leopold is acting the part of friend and brother in the matter. But (says the London correspondent of the *Irish Times*) it is said that the course of love does not run smooth, because it does not run in a channel of Pactolus. Dropping metaphor, the Prince is poor, having little but his pay as a Prussian Lieutenant, and that is less than the salary of an Irish police constable, and would hardly keep a young couple in saurkraut; but, now that Alexander has dropped into a crown and scepter, it is believed he will do the handsome thing by his brother, in which case they say her Majesty is not likely to play the role of stern parent. There is another version of this wooing in high places, according to which Prince Louis is merely courting for his brother Alexander.

Old Hickory's Bluff Way.

Long years after the capture of Stony Point, when Andrew Jackson was President, a visitor at the White House remarked that the Postmaster in his town (who "held over") was an enemy to the President—had even been heard to call him "a scoundrel"—and urged the removal of the ill-mannered officer.

"What sort of a person is he?" inquired the President.

The visitor admitted that the Postmaster was an aged and honorable man, and incidentally remarked that he was one of the survivors of the battle of Stony Point?

"What!" said the President, rising from his chair. "Was he really with Anthony Wayne at Stony Point?"

"He certainly was," replied the visitor.

"Well, then," said Old Hickory, "by the Eternal! he has a perfect right to call me a scoundrel every day in the week, and to be Postmaster during his natural life."—*Hartford Post.*

Charles O'Conor.

A New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes: "As I came up Wall street this morning I met Charles O'Conor, who, according to tradition, is the leader of the New York bar. I never fancied the man. In all my active journalistic experience I have never run across a kind word spoken, a kind deed done by Charles O'Conor. But for all that he is a historic figure, and his name will figure in encyclopedias as one once borne on campaign banners in a Presidential campaign. His connection with real-estate men made him rich in early life. His advocacy of Nelson Chase's claim to the estate of Mme. Jumel made him richer. He wears his hat on the back of a small head, is as pale as a white turnip, rarely smiles, often sneers, and has eyes that roll like those of Barnum's Albinos."

Roasted to Death by the Sun.

An Indian named Maracle, living on the Tyendinego reserve, in Canada, was literally roasted to death by the sun, the other day. He partook freely of whisky until he had become drunk, and then lay down in the sun near his dwelling. His daughter tried to arouse him, could not, and, on visiting him some hours afterwards, found that he was not sleeping, but dead. In taking off his clothing parts of his flesh came off with them, the flesh being roasted by the heat of the sun.

ALL SORTS.

CHICAGO must soon mourn the loss of three representative preachers. Unitarianism must part with Collyer, Episcopacy with Dr. Harris, and Presbyterianism must surrender Dr. Patton—each man being a leader in his denomination.

SOUTH and Central America are at present fairly clouded with the sulphurous smoke of war. Peru and Chili are fighting each other, with a fair prospect of drawing Bolivia into the melee. Paraguay has a revolution; ditto Panama; ditto Mexico.

A WRITER from California says the ground-squirrel in that State is the great pest of the farmer. He says the injury to the growing crops from these rodents last year amounted to not less than $1,500,000. Every method is used to destroy them—strychnine, phosphorus, arsenic and gunpowder—and yet they flourish and multiply.

THE religion of the British army has lately been made a cause of inquiry on the part of the British Government. Contrary to a somewhat general expectation, it is found to be very largely Protestant. Out of 94,842 men, 73,870 are Protestants, 62,260 being of the Church of England, 7,125 Presbyterians, and 3,985 of other Protestant sects; while 20,872 are Roman Catholics. Nearly all have received schooling, and a large number of all sects receive good-conduct pay and school certificates.

IT is a singular fact that not one of the imperial Napoleons has died in France, or on French soil. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic ocean; his son, Napoleon II., died in Austria; his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grandnephew, the young man whom the French imperialists have hoped would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa.

THE Canadian Government has concluded that visits from foreign troops bearing arms are open to objections, and that it is advisable hereafter to discontinue this style of excursions. Some pains are taken to remove the impression that this determination has been influenced by any apprehension of possible invasions by Irish-American military organizations for the capture of Canada. Our friends over the border are not in the least nervous on this score; they only think that militia from the States are not desirable visitors on general principles.

GREAT properties melt rapidly away in England as well as the United States. John Vaughan, of the firm of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., of Middleborough, died in 1868. He left a place called Gunnergate Hall and $2,500,000 to his son Thomas. In eight years the latter was a bankrupt, and even the Hall was sold out under the hammer. The billiard room cost $200,000; in some of the rooms the leather coverings of the seats cost $90 per yard; single fireplaces, $10,000; bedsteads, $7,500; spittoons, $120 each. No wonder Thomas Vaughan went under.

THE Khedive of Egypt has been deposed. This deposition is the result of the immense debt piled up by that ruler. The money was borrowed principally from England and France for the carrying out of great projects in which those countries were interested. The creditors have secured the removal of the debtor! But if this may be done with Egypt, why not with Turkey. If indebtedness is to cause the partition of kingdoms and the knocking down of old and the putting up of new dynasties, it will be a better and cheaper way than to do the same thing by war.

TWELVE sets of telephones have been sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley for use at the seat of war in South Africa. The great advantage of the telephone over the telegraph is that the General can carry on confidential talk with the officer at the district station, or a soldier can creep out toward the enemy's lines and whisper back the information as to position. A fine wire, the thinner the better, is all that is needed. This the soldier carries in a reel upon his back, a mile weighing only a few pounds. This will be the first time the telephone has been used as an instrument of warfare.

IT has been so habitual to associate the name of Edward Payson Weston with defeat and failure in his numerous pedestrian undertakings of late years that it seems difficult to realize that he is the same man who has developed such extraordinary speed and endurance in the contest for the long-distance championship, in London. He has surpassed all previous records within the same time. There is this to be said to Weston's infinite credit—that whether in success or failure he is exemplary in his habits, and is not subject to the lapses into over-indulgence and intemperance that have proved the downfall of so many promising athletes. His victory in the present contest will be all the more gratifying to his countrymen in America since it illustrates the power of moral force when allied to physical strength, perseverance and pluck.

ESTIMATING the population of the country in 1880 at 46,500,000, and assuming 300 as the number of Representatives in Congress under the next apportionment, The Washington *Republican* calculates that the Southern States will lose seven, while the Northern States will gain fourteen Representatives. It estimates that the Northeastern States will lose seven, while the other Northern States will gain twenty-one, making a net gain of fourteen; also, that Texas and Missouri will each gain three, while the other Southern States will lose thirteen, making a net loss of seven. Assuming that the population will be 50,000,000, as Mr. Elliott estimates, and that the number of Representatives will be 300, the *Republican* assigns 213 Representatives to the Northern States, and eighty-seven to the Southern States. According to this estimate the strength of the Northern States in the Electoral College will be 257, while that of the Southern States will be only 119. According to the first estimate, Iowa and Kansas will gain four Representatives each, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota three each, Nebraska two, and Wisconsin one. Of course the re-apportionment will not be made until after the next Presidential election. If it were made before then, the politicians would have to revise their calculations.

PERSONALS.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, is 69.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, is 70 years old.

SENATOR HOUSTON, of Alabama, has just passed his 68th year.

PRESIDENT HAYES owns a section of land near Bismarck, Dakota.

SENATORS THURMAN, Chandler and Kirkwood are each 66 years of age.

DANIEL F. DAVIS, the Republican nominee for Governor of Maine, is only 36 years of age.

GEN. HAZEN, having failed to establish his military record to his satisfaction in a military court, is now going to try a civil court, and has sued Gen. Stanley for libel.

EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER JOHN C. NEW has become President of a mining company which claims to own $7,500,000 in gold hidden away in Northern California.

THE great magnate of South Wales is Sir Watkin William Wynn, who owns 90,000 acres in the principality. He is a member of Parliament for Denbighshire, as was his father from the age of 24 to his death, at an advanced age.

JAMES C. FLOOD draws $62,500 from the national treasury four times a year, that sum being the quarterly interest on $5,000,000 invested in 5 per cents. It is said, moreover, that he recently has put another $5,000,000 in 4 per cents.

THE Emperor of China is the stoutest monarch in the world, and the Emperor of Germany the tallest, though even he can boast of seventy-two inches, while his nephew, Prince Adalbert, stands six feet six inches in his stockings.

JAMES LABRABEE, of Stark, N. H., a veteran woodsman of 86 years old, has furnished spars and masts for 500 vessels; he has not been ill for fifty years, and can still remain up day and night for two days at a time while engaged in his work in the forest.

CLARA JOHNSON, a colored centenarian, died in Spring Garden, Pittsylvania county, Va., a few days ago. She was thought to be 111 years old. She remembered when Bainstre Tarleton, the cavalry chief of Cornwallis, struck terror about the country side, and saw Greene's troops when they were foraging through Pittsylvania on the road north.

COL. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, once said to the late Thomas H. Benton, who had a fine, large way of deporting himself: "Senator Benton, why do you talk to yourself so much?" With great dignity Benton replied: "Col. Marshall, I can tell you very earnestly and truly why I talk to myself. I love to talk to a great man, and I love to hear a great man talk."

ONCE, while Randolph, of Roanoke, was debating a question in the Senate, he said it was a shame that the "noble bull-dogs of the administration should waste their time in worrying the rats of the opposition." He was called to order, but the President ruled in his favor. Thus encouraged, he pointed his long finger at the members of the opposition, and fairly screamed: "Rats, did I say? Mice! Mice!"

THE late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, though proverbially fond of money, was equally fond of his friends, and his manner of evincing this toward Mr. Solomon Herschel, the grand rabbi of Duke's Place, had something in it which was singular and whimsical. When any good speculation was afloat, he deposited on his account a certain sum proportionate to his own risk, and whatever profit accrued was carried by him to the rabbi, to whom he gave a full, true and particular account to a fraction. On such occasions he invariably dined with the rabbi, and—perhaps they did not have a good time!

COMMISSIONER LE DUC is more hopeful of corn and sorghum than of beet roots as the plants which are to aid the success of our sugar-producing industry.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 00	@10 00
HOGS	3 90	@ 4 20
COTTON	12½	@ 12¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2	1 12½	@ 1 23
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 41
RYE—Western	64	@ 65
PORK—Mess	9 50	@10 50
LARD	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 70	@ 5 10
Cows and Heifers	2 65	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
HOGS	2 75	@ 4 05
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 00	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	3 90	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	86	@ 89
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@ 70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	14	@ 15
EGGS—Fresh	9	@ 9½
PORK—Mess	9 80	@ 9 90
LARD	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2	98	@ 99
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	99	@ 1 01
CORN—Mixed	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE	48	@ 49
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 25
LARD	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	95	@ 1 05
CORN	38	@ 39
OATS	34	@ 35
RYE	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 1 Amber	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 1	37	@ 38
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair	4 25	@ 4 60
Common	3 70	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 90	@ 4 20
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill proposed by the Ministers, providing for an annual expenditure of $12,000,000 for twenty-one years in building railroads. The peninsula should be pretty well "gridironed" with roads by the time the money is all disposed of.

COL. BRACKETT, who commands at Fort Custer, some time ago sent Capt. Sanderson with a detail of soldiers to gather up the bones on the Custer battle-field. He piled them upon an eminence a few feet from where Custer fell, inclosing them in a structure made of cord-wood, pyramidal in shape, and eight feet high. It can be seen from Fort Custer, twelve miles distant.

The agreement of the Eastern Telegraph Company with the representatives of the British Government requires the construction of a telegraph line from Durban, in Natal, to Delagoa bay, thence to Mozambique, Zanzibar and Aden, to be opened to Zanzibar by July 31 and to Aden by Dec. 31. The Government is to pay an annual subsidy of £35,000 for twenty years, and is to have an official director on the boards of the companies. Rates are to be limited to 5 shillings a word between Durban and Aden, and to 3 shillings 9 pence between Aden and London.

PITTSBURGH is one of the blackest of cities by reason of the smoke from its manufactories; but a plan is being tested that promises to make it clean. The proposition is to wash the smoke, and the way of doing it is thus described: "The washing is done by passing the smoke through the spray caused by paddle-wheels revolving in a tank of water holding soda ash in solution. The tank and wheels are placed in the flue, between the furnace and the chimney, and, the wheels being made to revolve in the direction of the chimney, the draught in increased." The smoke after being thus treated, will not soil a white handkerchief.

THE most costly school building in the world is probably the new Polytechnic Institute in Hanover. The late King of Hanover commenced the construction of a magnificent palace, upon which he expended above $5,000,000. When his Government was overthrown and the kingdom of Hanover became a province of Prussia, the building was found in a half-finished condition. For several years the windows were boarded up and the empty rooms became the residence of bats and birds. At last the German Government resolved to alter the building and adapt it to the uses of the polytechnic school. The work has been going forward for several years, and is now nearly ended.

THE failures of farmers are becoming alarmingly frequent in England. In 1870 they numbered 229; in 1875, 354; in 1876, 480; in 1877, 477; in 1878, 815, and in the first half of 1879, no fewer than 614. In addition, the facts are well known that farmers in many counties are now losing their capital, that landlords find great difficulty in re-letting at any price, and that the remission of rents has only met a portion of the difficulty. If the land of England becomes less and less able to compete with that of other countries in the growth of meat and cereal crops, the alteration in the conditions will have an effect not only on the persons immediately concerned, but on England as a whole.

THE profitableness of wholesale dealing in unclaimed baggage is not so certain as some people might think, at least it did not prove particularly remunerative to a general baggage agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad. He had had accumulated on his hands 400 pieces of unclaimed baggage, which were advertised to the extent of a column and a half, in itemized form, six times in a Cincinnati daily, as being for sale at a certain date if not claimed by that time. The sale came off as advertised, but when he came to figure the cost of advertising, and the amount realized from the sale, he found that the expenses, even after getting the newspaper to knock off 20 per cent., were $1.80 more than the sale realized. The advertising bill amounted to 360-odd dollars and the sale to just $1.80 less. The agent paid the $1.80 and dropped the subject.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, that sprightly little old man, now 78 years of age, who completed the Suez canal in 1869, and who, at the International Canal Congress at Paris, a few days ago, convinced engineers of the practicability, and capitalists of the probability of the profit, of piercing the isthmus at Panama, was present at a dinner given in London by the Lord Mayor, on the evening of June 12, to the members of the Literary Congress and the Telegraph Conference, and made a speech on his favorite subject. He said he was sure the canal would be finished in eight years, and that in September he should invite subscriptions to the capital. His idea seems to be to raise the money by a great number of small subscriptions. As to the amount required, he contented himself with a clever remark. It had been said there was somebody who had more wit than Voltaire—it was everybody; and he would say there was somebody who had more money than Rothschild or Baring—it was everybody. This septuagenarian had in the morning of the same day visited the Literary Congress, where, as soon as his presence became known, he was elected President of the session, and he then made a speech on the Panama canal. After devoting the afternoon to business in the city, and sitting through the long dinner in the evening, he appeared about midnight at Mrs. Millais' party, having his hostess, Mrs. Douglas Murray, on his arm, and spent two or three hours in that brilliant company. When last heard from, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he was waltzing airily with a young lady who might have been his granddaughter.

How Annie Louise Cary got in jail out in Virginia City, Nev.: When the Strakosch company arrived there Miss. Cary and Marie Litta set forth without escort to find Piper's Opera House, where they were to sing that night. Having, as they thought, followed directions, they pulled up at the Court House. They marched about the corridors for some time, seeking entrance to the body of the theater, and finally penetrated the jail corridors, where a heavy gate clanged in their faces. The ladies demanded admission. The turnkey said they couldn't enter without a permit, though he kindly volunteered to take any message they might wish to send to their brother. "Great heavens! what brother?" exclaimed Miss Annie Louise, with impatience; "we want to go up on the stage." "There ain't any stage to this 'ere jail, Miss." "Jail, jail!" and the sweet singers fainted.

ONE of the strangest cases of suicide on record recently occurred near Hagerstown, Ind. Several weeks since a farmer by the name of George Hoover, smitten by the charms of a grass widow, expressed to some friends his intention of leading her to the hymeneal altar. Mr. Hoover was a member of the Dunker Church, one of the laws of which prohibits a male member from marrying a divorced woman. The church, on being notified of his intention, warned him to desist, and if he took the step he would certainly be expelled. He paid no heed to the warning, but married the widow, and, in consequence, was turned from the church. The expulsion was so embarrassing to him that life soon after became an unbearable burden, and he commenced a slow process of starvation, partaking of an insufficient quantity of food to sustain life. His wife and friends begged him to eat, drink, and live, and the church, when they saw that he was earnestly bent on self-destruction, offered to reinstate him as a member, but all in vain. Each day he ate less than on the preceding one, and, after about five or six weeks of voluntary starvation, he died.

An Anecdote of Queen Victoria.

The Queen was not 20 years of age when she ascended the throne. Coming into possession of power with a heart fresh, tender and pure, and with all her instincts inclined to mercy, we may be sure that she found many things that tried her strength of resolution to the utmost. On a bright, beautiful morning the young Queen was waited upon at her palace at Windsor by the Duke of Wellington. He had brought from London various papers requiring her signature to make them operative. One of them was a sentence of court-martial pronounced against a soldier of the line, that sentence that he be shot dead. The Queen looked upon the paper, and then looked upon the wondrous beauties that nature had spread to her view. "What has this man done?" she asked. The Duke looked at the paper, and replied: "Ah! my royal mistress, that man, I fear, is incorrigible. He has deserted three times." "And can you not say anything in his behalf, my Lord?" Wellington shook his head. "Oh, think again, I pray you!" Seeing that her Majesty was so deeply moved and feeling sure she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant and really a good soldier. "But," he added, "think of the influence." "Influence!" the Queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. "Let it be ours to yield influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your Grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said. Oh, I thank you for that. And you may tell him that your good word saved him." Then she took the paper and wrote, with a bold, firm hand, across the dark page, the bright, saving word—"Pardoned!" The Duke was fond of telling the story, and he was willing also to confess that the giving of that paper to the pardoned soldier gave him far more joy than he could have experienced from the taking of a city.—*London Journal.*

A YOUNG lady who is unable to "fasten" one should never attempt to fasten-eight.

NO SURRENDER.

The Issue Between the Republican and Democratic Parties.

"The Contest Begun, and God Give the Victory to Freedom and the Right."

Eloquent Speech of Hon. Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, in the National House of Representatives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A session of unusual excitement appears to be drawing to a close. Questions of the greatest interest to the people of the United States have been from the first day until now the subject of discussion, and it seems a proper thing at its termination to inquire into the result of it, and inquire whether or not the action of the majority of this House meets with the approval of the American people.

My colleague from Ohio [Mr. Garfield], who has just taken his seat, has seen fit, in answer to the positions which have been maintained by the Democratic party in the progress of the argument, to enter upon a disquisition as to the nature of the Federal Government and the relations of the States to that Government under the constitution which they created. Never in all my studies of the political history of this country, never in all my knowledge of the political debates which have taken place in the Congress of the United States have I heard such views of consolidation advanced as have been suggested to-day by that gentleman.

He advanced the extraordinary proposition that the Union preceded the States, when the seventh article of the constitution declares:

> The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

But in order that all doubt might be removed upon the subject, that the constitution and the Union was the creature of the States, it was declared in the Tenth amendment of the constitution:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Nor is the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal in this country wanting upon this proposition. In the case of Lane county vs. Oregon, the following is the decision of Chief Justice Chase, to be found on page 76 of 7 Wallace:

> The people of the United States constitute one nation, under one Government, and this Government within the scope of the powers with which it is invested is supreme. On the other hand the people of each State compose a State having its own Government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence. The States disunited might continue to exist. Without the States in union there could be no such political body as the United States.

But, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of the present discussion it is not necessary to enter into an elaborate consideration of the doctrine of State rights or the powers of the Federal Government. It is sufficient for the bill now under consideration that we should inquire as to whether it is within the scope and the powers of the Federal Government to pass laws to interfere with elections in the States, and only so far as this question is involved do I propose to discuss the doctrine of State rights at all.

At the beginning of this session of Congress the Democratic party declared three propositions. We insisted that the army should be kept away from the polls; that the test oath should be repealed, and that laws should be enacted for the impartial drawing of jurors; and that the Federal Government should not exercise authority over elections held within the States. We insisted and maintained that because of and by virtue of the constitutional provision that the House of Representatives alone shall originate money bills, the representatives of the people had the right to insist that the grievances of which they complained should be remedied before appropriations should be made for the support of the Government.

In the discussion which has continued for three months, one of the most earnest and able that has ever occurred in an American Congress, the Democratic party has maintained these propositions. It is not necessary to enter into the details of the argument; it is sufficient for my purpose to briefly recapitulate them.

We said that the measures to which we objected were unconstitutional; we said that there was no such person as a voter of the United States, as such; that every man who had a right to vote had it because of State authority and under State laws and that therefore the Federal Government, not creating the voter, had no power to interfere with him in the exercise of his rights of franchise.

We insisted that, under the laws as they now stand, there is no such thing as a national election; that under the provisions of the constitution in order that there should be a national election it was fundamental that Congress should fix the places, times and manner of holding such election. In that event there might be a national election, but that is not this case, for in every instance the times, places and manner of holding elections are fixed by the constitution and the laws of the States, except in a single instance, as to the time. The States having exercised power upon the subject there is no occasion for the exercise of power by the United States, and to say that the United States and each State at the same time possess the power of fixing the time, place, and manner of holding elections is to say that two sovereignties possess the power to do the same thing at the same time on the same subject-matter, which is itself an absurdity. We maintain as to the army, that it being a creature of Congress, it has no power to be within the limits of the sovereign States except as the constitution of the United States provides, and then only for the purpose of suppressing domestic insurrection or repelling the armed enemies of the United States, and then only at the request of the Legislature thereof, or the Executive of the State if the Legislature be not in session.

More than that. We have referred to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States approving all these propositions and declaring that the voters were voters of the State, and that the Federal Government has nothing to do with them. To these decisions gentlemen on the other side, with one or two exceptions, have absolutely refrained in this debate from referring. In addition to that we urged the argument that the laws that we sought to repeal enabled Supervisors to come into the State and interfere with State elections for the selection of State officers, and we also referred to the fact that in the State of New York and other States the greatest outrages had been committed by the arrest of citizens without warrant by officers who had not seen them commit any offense against the laws, and who, upon bare suspicion that an offense was intended, had arrested them. We showed from experience how in the South justice had been made a farce; that jurors were drawn in the interest of partisanship, and the cases were decided in the interests of partisanship, and that the courts had absolutely failed to administer justice to the people in that great section. We referred to the city of New York, where, on an election day, more than five thousand American citizens were imprisoned by the authority of the Supervisors of Election, and afterwards discharged by a Judge of the United States Court, who decided that there was no authority to arrest, and that they had been guilty of no crime. More than that, we referred in our argument to the great doctrine of civil liberty, and maintained that the measures we sought to repeal were inimical to freedom, un-American in spirit, and, in the end, would prove subversive of free government.

No more manly, no more dignified, no more logical debate so far as the Democratic side of this House is concerned was ever conducted on this floor; but in what way were our arguments treated by gentlemen on the other side of the House? With the exception of half a dozen speeches the pretended answers to our arguments might as well have been made on any other subject as upon the bill now before the House for consideration. When we said that these measures were violative of the constitution of the United States Republican orators replied that on this side of the House the majority were Confederate Brigadiers who had attempted to overthrow the constitution of the United States.

When we referred to the fact of the outrages committed on American citizens, they replied by citing the outrages committed at Andersonville and other prisons in the South during the war, and when we urged that the powers of the army should be so limited and qualified that it might not be used to overthrow the liberties of the people, they said, your side was whipped by that army, and therefore you are opposed to it. Never in all my knowledge has a debate been so honestly conducted as this has been upon our side of the House; never have arguments been more unfairly met than have our arguments by gentlemen on the other side. There are honorable exceptions, of course. It would be invidious to name them, but I will venture to mention the names of two, and I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Robeson]. As the result of this debate bills have been passed and sent to the President of the United States and have been vetoed. The veto power was designed by the constitution as a power to prevent unconstitutional legislation, hasty or ill-considered legislation, or to enable the Executive to protect itself against encroachments from other branches of the Government. I defy any gentleman to point me to any argument in the debate upon the adoption of the constitution which did not give in favor of this provision one or the other of these reasons.

And in the history of this Government, from the day of its foundation until now, the veto power was never before exercised to prevent the repeal of a law or to prevent the enactment of a general appropriation bill. Certainly never before was the veto power exercised to practically take away from one of the two houses of Congress a power which is conferred upon it separately by the provisions of the constitution itself. The power to originate bills of revenue is a power which belongs to us, and it is a power which, if the President interferes with it as he has done by this veto in this case, he can absolutely take away from us.

What reasons have been urged in these extraordinary vetoes? Chiefly that the bills we sought to pass took away from the executive authority the power to enforce the law. Because we would not let him use the army on election day to keep the peace at the polls he said we took away from him the power to enforce the laws.

Sir, the army is the creature of Congress. The constitution declares that the Congress may raise an army. The constitution declares that appropriations for the army shall not last longer than two years. The constitution declares that Congress may make rules and regulations for the government of the army, "rules and regulations;" "rules" coming first, "regulations" afterward. Therefore the army is absolutely the creature of Congress. Whether it shall be used to execute the laws or not is for Congress to say and not for the President. He must take the army as we give it to him, for the purposes which we declare it shall be used for, we being the power to create it.

Strange to say, the President and his advisers and the gentlemen on the other side of the House seem to have lost sight of the constitutional provision which gives the President the power to execute the laws. The language of that instrument is that the President of the United States may call upon the militia of the several States to execute the laws. There is the power given to him for the execution of the laws; not the army, unless Congress says so, but the militia of the States, because the constitution so provides.

Never for an instant did our bills interfere with the power of the President over the militia of the States but only over the army—this creature of ours. The President has the militia of the States from one end of the United States to the other to aid him in executing the laws on election day or at any other time, at the polls or anywhere else.

What is the result now, after the vetoes? Some gentlemen have said that the Democratic party has backed down, has surrendered. Sir, when we entered upon this fight we did not expect to gain the victory in a day. When power has for twenty years been intrenching behind all possible legislation, we cannot dislodge it in a moment. We entered upon this contest knowing that many a battle must be fought, many a victory be gained, before the ultimate triumph could be achieved.

In the Forty-fifth Congress we said to the President, your army—our army, I mean—our army shall not be used as a *posse comitatus*. In the Forty-sixth Congress we have said our army shall not be used as a part of the police force. And before the Forty-sixth Congress shall have closed its term, I say to gentlemen that we will have taken from the statute-book every law which proposes to use this creature of ours at the polls to intimidate American citizens in the exercise of their highest prerogative.

I would have gentlemen on the other side and the country remember that there has been no surrender of the principle with which we began this contest. We claim that the representatives of the people, by virtue of their power to originate appropriation bills, can secure redress of their grievances by stopping the supplies for the support of the Government, either of the President or of any other branch of the Government, unless our views on the subjects to which the appropriations relate are carried out. I say to gentlemen on the other side and to the country that so long as the Democratic party is in a majority in this House it will never surrender that grand, healthful power which more than any other made England a free nation, and which was put into our constitution in order that the legislative authority might have a wholesome method of controlling executive power.

Mr. Chairman, this extra session has made up the issue between the two parties. The Democratic party declare that the army shall be kept from the polls; that juries shall be impartially drawn; that the test-oath shall be repealed, and that the Federal authority shall not interfere in elections within the States. Upon that question the Republican party takes issue with us. Confidently appealing only to the patriotism of the country, the Democratic party goes into this contest. Never in all the history of this land have more important questions been submitted to the American people for their determination. They relate to the pure administration of justice; they concern the gravest questions of constitutional law; they affect the fundamental principles of civil liberty. Every man who runs for any office in any State and every citizen who goes to the polls to deposit his ballot is interested. The whole method of ascertaining the popular will in the republic is involved in the issue.

So far-reaching are these principles that if upon this issue the Republican party shall be successful, then all the power over elections in States would be drawn to the Central Government. The States would lose their places in the federative system, and whether the army shall be used at the polls or not would be a question not of right and of constitutional law but of Executive discretion. Such a result means the end of the republic and the uplifting of the empire. Can there be any doubt as to a controversy like this? In Russia, where absolute despotism silences individual opinion, it might be doubtful. In Germany, where imperial power sustains itself by an immense standing army, it might be doubtful. In France, where the people under Monarchs and Emperors for ages have slumbered, it might be doubtful. But here in free America, with the traditions of our English ancestors, and with the sacrifices and triumphs of our American forefathers in behalf of civil liberty, it cannot be doubtful. Shall civil liberty perish upon its own threshold and by its own fireside? Shall the beacon-light which has shone from our shores for the encouragement of struggling freemen everywhere flicker in its socket and go out even as they are gazing upon it? Shall the sun of free government in this continent ere it reaches the meridian sink into night? Shall the shadow and the cloud of the army darken our free fields, and free rivers, and free lakes, and free prairies, and pollute the air so that a freeman cannot breathe it? The century of triumph just ended protests; the bright prospects of our future protest; the hopes of the world protest; and, what is practically of more value, the Democratic party, with its majority of half a million of American people, protests.

Gentlemen, the contest will soon begin. Ay, it has already begun. I hear the whispering of American inquiry; I hear the mutterings of Anglo-Saxon resolve. I hear the tread of the legions forming, with the banner of civil liberty above them. The contest has already begun; and God give victory to freedom and the right!

INDIANA ITEMS.

WM. ALLISON, of Plainfield, received a fatal sunstroke the other day.

THIS season gives the most bountiful wheat harvest ever garnered in Indiana.

THE employes of the Indianapolis, Dayton and Columbus road have struck for their back pay.

TRACK-LAYING on the Frankfort and State Line Narrow-Gauge railroad began at Frankfort last week.

CYRUS W. MCKAY, an old citizen of Morgan county, died at the residence of his brother, near Clayton, recently.

NOBLE C. BUTLER, of New Albany, the new Clerk of the United States Courts, has assumed charge of the office.

ALLEN NORCROSS, the oldest citizen of Wells county, died a few days ago. He had come to that part of the State in 1832.

THE Trustees have elected Dr. A. J. Thomas, former editor of the Vincennes *Sun*, Second Assistant Physician of the Insane Asylum.

GEORGE WEST, a resident of Sullivan county, was fatally bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake. The snake clung on with a tenacious grip until torn off.

AT Mooresville a young son of Louis Apple, aged 6, while playing in his father's grist-mill, fell between the wheel and stonework, crushing and killing him.

THE Blue River starch works at Edinburg shut down last week until September. Since starting up last September they have used nearly 250,000 bushels of corn.

W. H. MYERS, of Fort Wayne, has the contract for building the new jail at Plymouth. The building will be erected on the lot north of the Court House. Work will be commenced at once.

JOHNSON, the escaped convict from the penitentiary, who had been beleaguered in a swamp near Memphis, Clark county, has made his escape, notwithstanding the close vigilance with which he was guarded.

THE fifteenth annual convention of the Indiana Sunday-School Union held a three-days' session at Richmond last week. There were 550 delegates in attendance, which is in excess of any previous convention.

THE following Indiana graduates of West Point have been assigned: Wm. A. Shunk, Eighth cavalry; Francis H. French, Nineteenth infantry; Luther C. Wellborn, Fifth cavalry; Will P. May, Fifteenth cavalry.

A TRAIN of cars set fire to a wheat field, belonging to Matthias Wright, near Shelbyville. The exertions of all hands employed on the farm, together with the entire force of section hands, were required to save the crop.

A BOY in Crawford county married when he was 17 and was a father at 18. He lately married a second wife, and now, at the age 80, is happy with a second child. There is sixty-two years' difference in the ages of the two children.

MRS. MARY I. JAMES was badly burned about the face and hands, recently, at Walton, by the explosion of a can containing powder, which she threw into an open stove, supposing it empty. Two small children of a neighbor were also burned—one, it is supposed, fatally.

THE Central Law School is being arranged for in Indianapolis. It is regularly incorporated, with Byron K. Elliott, Charles P. Jacobs, and ex-Reporter James B. Black as regular professors, with several lecturers of ability from the bar of the State. Prospects are flattering. The term begins Oct. 1.

HENRY FREDERICK, aged 15, while hunting near his home at Mauckport, set his gun against a small tree. A gust of wind shook the tree, causing the gun to fall and discharge, the load taking effect in the lad's hip and arm, inflicting a dangerous wound.

IN removing the remains of the Fontz family from an abandoned grave-yard a few miles southwest of Richmond, workmen discovered the body of David Fontz, one of the oldest settlers of the county, in a perfect state of petrifaction, the change from flesh to stone being complete.

HENRY P. BROKAW, SR., died at Terre Haute, the other night, of general debility, in the 83d year of his age. He was one of the original pioneers of that part of the West. Coming from his home in New Jersey in 1816, he became a successful merchant, a citizen of integrity, and a high officer in Masonry.

THE Directors of the North Lake and River Association of Northern Indiana have concluded to locate at Syracuse, on the shore of the Nine-Mile lake. The objects of the association are for horticultural purposes and the scientific propagation and cultivation of fish, promotion of literary attainments and cultivation of physical and mental health.

GEORGE P. HOOVER, who has been starving himself to death for the last three months, died last week. Mr. Hoover was a wealthy farmer living five miles northwest of Hagerstown. His wife died less than a year ago, and he married again, some four months after, a grass-widow, in direct violation of a well-known law of the "Dunkard" Church, of which he was a prominent member; he was turned out of church, and violently opposed in his course by his children, all of which seemed to prey upon his mind until he became deranged, laboring under the aberration that everything was poisoned, and refused to eat or drink. Sufficient, however, was forced down him to maintain life until his system gradually went down.

Behold the King.

He loved her as his own soul, and he called on last Sunday at her residence on South B. street to put a $250 engagement ring on her finger.

"Can we sail down the stream of time, pet, in the same boat?"

"Yes, George, down to the shoreless sea of eternity, and beyond in the mystic spirit-land, our souls shall still entwine, and——. Oh, my, there he goes now?" and the young girl, tearing herself from George's arms, rushed to the window and looked out longingly for several minutes.

"What's the attraction?" asked the young man, somewhat annoyed.

"He's just too sweet for anything," murmured the maiden, too much absorbed to hear George's voice. Then he got up and looked out, and saw the endman of the minstrel troupe passing along on the other side of the street, and, fully understanding the situation, he calmly sat down and waited for the show to pass.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

Strawberries.

On the threshold of summer nature proffers us this, her virgin fruit. Let me not be afraid of overpraising it, but probe and probe for words to hint its surprising virtues. We may well celebrate it with festivals and music. It has that indescribable quality of all first things—that shy, uncloying, provoking, barbed sweetness. It is born of the copious dews, the fragrant nights, the tender skies, the plentiful rains of the early season. It is the product of liquid May, touched by the June sun. It has the tartness, the briskness, the unruliness of spring and the aroma and intensity of summer.

Then the delight of "picking" wild berries! It is one of the fragrant memories of boyhood. You stoop low. You part away the grass and the daisies, and would lay bare the inmost secrets of the meadow. Everything is yet tender and succulent; the very air is bright and new; the warm breath of the meadow comes up in your face; to your knees you are in a sea of clover; from your knees up you are in a sea of solar light and warmth. Now you are prostrate like a swimmer; then like a devotee before a shrine, your rosary strung with luscious berries; anon you are a grazing Nebuchadnezzar or an artist taking an inverted view of the landscape.

Then the delight, in the abstract and in the concrete, of strolling and lounging about the June meadows; of lying in pickle for half a day or more in this pastoral sea, laved by the great tide, shone upon by the virile sun, drenched to the very marrow of your being with the warm and wooing influences of the young summer!—*Locusts and Wild Honey.*

A Miser's End.

Marvin Banning, of Hadlyme, a miser and a hermit, died recently, aged 74, and he is said to have starved himself to death. Having early developed habits of industry, shrewdness and rigid economy, he accumulated an ample fortune before reaching the age of 50. He said he never had time to look for a wife, and he lived alone, his diet for the past ten years being raw pork and hard bread. Sometimes he denied himself food and fire for long periods in the coldest weather, and many supposed he was really very poor. When he was dying, however, he told his attendant that treasures were concealed in and about his house, and since then several bags of silver and gold, aggregating $3,000, have been found in a barrel of butternuts in the garret, while a box containing gold and silver and several thousand dollars' worth of United States and other bonds was unearthed in the cellar. Banning was a shareholder in the Saybrook National Bank and a large depositor in several savings banks, but the amount of his property is not known. As he left no will, it all goes to his sister, a Mrs. Wright, of Deep River, who is in very needy circumstances.—*New Haven (Ct.) Palladium.*

The Enchanted Pin.

Some tricks in "Parlor Magic" printed in juvenile publications are very amusing, as well as very simple, "The Enchanted Pin," for instance. To perform this trick you take a common brass pin, such as a man sometimes uses to fasten his shirt-collar when a rear button flies off. To satisfy your audience that the pin doesn't contain a false bottom, let them have it in their hands to inspect. This will convince them that there is no deception about it. Now, bend the pin in two places—first, about one-third from the head, and second, the same distance from the point, so that the business end will project upward. Again show the pin to your audience, in order to satisfy them that it is the same pin, only bent—bent on mischief. Now, place the pin on a hard-bottomed chair, and, when a late visitor enters, invite him to sit on the chair. The effect will be magical. If the ceiling is not more than ten feet from the floor, the probabilities are that the man will arise so spontaneously that his head will make a dent in it. This innocent little trick never fails to amuse an audience, and if such amusements received more encouragement in the domestic circle there would be fewer poems written, asking "Where is my boy to-night?"—*Norristown Herald.*

The Jews Behind the Plow.

The *Farmers' Review* is rather enthusiastic over the statement that the Jews are establishing agricultural colonies in the West and South. The enthusiasm is a little premature, though the scheme seems to be generally approved. The *Review* predicts for Jewish agriculture in America within the present century a success that shall be a marvel of agricultural history. "With the Hebrews once fairly enlisted, we shall see farming prosecuted as a business with a thoroughness and success heretofore unknown, either abroad or at home."

IT was Beau Brummel who said that the finest perfume of the toilet was the perfume of clean linen. There is one city in the United States where there is clean linen galore; that is Troy, N. Y. It is the great shirt-manufacturing city of the country. It has forty firms, which pay $1,829,880 for wages, to 11,719 persons, and $2,000,000 for rent, machinery, and material. In return they receive $5,292,000 for nothing but collars, cuffs, and shirts. Troy, it is claimed, makes three-fourths of all the cuffs and collars used in the world.

IT is not definitely known whether Gen. Grant will return home this fall or wait till next spring.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 17, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Another invoice of six hundred Mormons arrived in New York from Europe on the 9th inst.

◆

The South Bend Herald of last week, very gracefully, and justly, sits down upon Senator Winterbotham. The sooner the democracy of Indiana sheds such scabs the better.

◆

Advices from Memphis and other places in the south indicate that the yellow fever excitement is abating. No new cases have been reported at Memphis since the 10th inst. People are returning to the city and business is reviving.

◆

A certain independent-greenback-no-party newspaper, down in the 11th district, contained an editorial last week intimating that the editors might be induced to adopt republican principles, if the "necessary" encouragement is offered before the next campaign.

◆

A Washington dispatch says: "The amount for the Ohio campaign fund collected in the treasury building alone has reached $5,000. An agent of the committee was on hand on pay day to receive these voluntary contributions. The few who refused to pay are under investigation."

◆

If there is a democratic newspaper in the state published by an ex-Union soldier, we don't know it. There may be such a thing, but if so we have never heard of it.—Sullivan Union.

Here's one.—Bloomington Courier.

Here's another.—Hendricks County Democrat.

And here's another.

◆

If Mr. Hendricks were a wise man, he would consider one vice presidency in the hand worth two presidencies in the bush.—Courier-Journal.

If Mr. Waterson were a wise man, he would consider himself the obstinate ass that he is reputed to be by the western democracy. Henri evidently considers $100,000 in the hand worth more than Tilden's chances for the presidency.

◆

Ben. Harrison had concluded not to accept an appointment on the Mississippi river commission, but on the receipt of a telegram from Hayes not to resign, and being informed that the Commission is to go on a junketing tour to Europe, Benny has decided to hold on, and go abroad at the expense of the government, and at the same time draw his little salary of $5,000 per annum, as a member of the commission.

◆

The state elections this year will be: Kentucky, August 4, state officers and Legislature; Californa, September 3, state and judicial officers, four congressmen and legislature; Ohio and Iowa, October 7, state officers in part, and legislature; Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin, November 3. Governors are elected in all the states named except Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

◆

Henri Waterson, in speaking of Mr. Hendricks, says; "He may be the means of defeating Mr. Tilden. He may be the means of defeating his party."

If to defeat Tilden in his efforts to secure the democratic nomination is to defeat the democratic party, then we presume we are to understand that Tilden controls the destiny of that party. Is Tilden to be a dictator? if so the sooner his defeat is accomplished the better, and the man who brings about that defeat, will deserve the thanks of the party and the country.

◆

On the 13th of June, A. Conover and Joseph Houser forged a draft on the Third National Bank of New York for $325, which was presented at, and paid by, the First National Bank of Bryan, Ohio. A requisition from the governor of Ohio was placed in the hands of Sheriff Leas, of this county, for the arrest of the guilty parties. The sheriff proceeded to Kendallville on the 13th of this month, and arrested Joseph Houser and Oscar Blair, supposing Blair to be Conover. The prisoners were brought to this county and tried. Blair was acquitted, and Houser was bound over and is now in jail at Bryan.

◆

The New York Sun of the 14th inst. suggests that "it is rather surprising that Gen. Winfield S. Hancock is not brought forward more conspicuously as a democratic candidate for president. And adds that "there are many strong points in his favor. As a soldier and a citizen Gen. Hancock is without reproach. He is said to be personally popular with the many thousands who have served under him. It is not unlikely that before the nomination he will be a good deal more talked about than he is at present." Gen. Hancock was a soldier of unquestioned bravery and courage, he is a statesman of great ability, and would make a strong candidate for vice president on the next democratic ticket. The west demands a western man for the head of the ticket.

The Auburn Courier has hoisted the name of Thomas A. Hendricks for president in 1880. Thomas has been on the fence so long that he can't run, consequently the Courier will be compelled to substitute some other name.—Adams County Union.

That is only R. H. Weamer's "independent" political opinion. It is very evident that friend Weamer has not "been on the fence" long enough to publish a newspaper on the independent political principle; it takes an expert rider to do that successfully.

In the treasury department proper, at Washington city, there are about three thousand clerks employed; a number of them are veterans who served in the Union army. How agreeable it must be for these old soldiers to be subject to political blackmail to the tune of $10 to $20 each, for the purpose of electing stay-at-home Charley Foster, governor of Ohio, and defeating their old comrades Major-General Thomas A. Ewing and Brigadier-General Americus V. Rice. Oh, how the republicans do love (?) the soldiers!

◆

* * * With the exception of the COURIER, all the county papers are converted to sound financial doctrine; and even the latter paper, at times, exhibits signs of being under conviction.—Waterloo Press.

If the Press advocates any particular financial doctrine, or if the editor of that paper has any settled opinion of his own upon the questions of finance, the people would no doubt be glad to know what that opinion is, inasmuch as the Press claims to be the "only original" representative of republican ideas in DeKalb county. The lesser lights, viz: Republican, Record and Herald, anxiously await the manifesto.

◆

In Sandusky, Ohio, they had a "big blow out" on the fourth. Addresses were made by Garfield, Gov. Bishop, Charley Foster and Gen. Ewing. The latter was the only one of all the speakers who had the bad taste to refer to politics; and as might be expected, his remarks are not doing him as much good as he anticipated. — Waterloo Press.

Doesn't the Press know that Garfield was the orator of the day? that he delivered his oration before any of the others spoke? that by a preconcerted arrangement between Garfield and Foster, the former, not being a candidate, took occasion to refer to the political status of the country, warning the people against state rights, and predicting another war, etc.? that Gen. Ewing in his speech simply alluded to the statements made by Garfield? If our worthy cotemporary read the speeches alluded to, he certainly knows the facts will not justify his criticism. Gen. Ewing's speech is acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be a masterly effort, showing ability and statesmanship, while that of Foster consisted principally of farm statistics and figures garbled from agricultural reports. Garfield is the man who had the bad taste to refer to politics, and he no doubt regretted his mistake before Gen. Ewing got through with him.

◆

HE HAS ENTERED THE PORTALS.

Death of Wm. Allen, Ex-Governor of Ohio.

That distinguished statesman and patriot, surrendered to the dread conquerer of all, at half-past one o'clock, last Friday morning at his home near Chillicothe, Ohio. His death was sudden. An Enquirer corespondent says:

"He was down to the city on Monday, and talked to his friends as usual, evincing a lively interest in what was going on in the busy world, socially, commercially and politically. There had been nothing to indicate a serious failure of health or vigor. His physical condition during the past winter was not, perhaps, as good as it had been during the fall and summer; but there was nothing of a character to excite apprehension. The first approach of his final illness was perhaps between nine and ten o'clock Thursday morning, when he complained of feeling a slight faintness. But this passed off and was only momentary.

HE ATE A HEARTY DINNER AT NOON, after which he went upstairs and retired for his usual afternoon nap. About four o'clock he came down, complained of not feeling well, and said he had not slept any while in his room. Going out upon the porch he soon became sick at the stomach.

The extremities were cold, pulse slow, with pains in the arm. Under treatment—chloroform, laudanum and warm drinks being administered — the cold stage gradually gave place to the febrile stage; the extremities became warm, skin more natural, breathing better and pains relieved. By midnight the fever seemed to subside and he rested well. His condition remained favorable until one o'clock, when quinine was administered. There had been nothing to indicate that

THERE WAS A CRISIS PENDING.

In this apparent state of affairs, at half past one o'clock the governor got out of bed, and walked to his chair. In the act of sitting down, instantly, and without a struggle or a moan,

HE SANK INTO HIS CHAIR—DEAD!"

Thus another faithful and distinguished public servant of great ability and integrity, has passed over the shore. Gov. Allen has represented his people in both branches of congress, and more recently as governor of the great state of Ohio. His whole life was pure and honest and the legacy of his character and his history, which his family, his state and his country share in common, is one of which they need not be ashamed.

Iowa is as highly favored as Mississippi. If the latter has the Okolona States, the former has the Lamars, Plymouth county, Sentinel. The Iowa fanatic gets ahead of the Okolona fool. While the one slashes around generally, the other confines himself almost exclusively to the "nigger," and here is what he says upon that interesting subject:

"While the amiable idiocy that prevailed in congress during the reconstruction days was at its height, the nigger was enfranchised.

He was invested with the ballot on the pretty theory that he was a man and a brother, with an infusion of sand in his make up.

It was given him on the school girl notion that affection for the party that gave him his freedom would make him its perpetual instrument.

But the nigger is less serviceable to the republican party as a voter than he was as a slave.

He needs too much coddling—too much protection.

He can only vote the republican ticket when surrounded by a cordon of republican bayonets.

There is no grit in him.

There is more voting energy and party strength in a dozen raw Irishmen than in a thousand well-fed niggers.

There is not an ounce of stalwartism in a ton of nigger.

The more nigger the less strength.

As a slave, the picturesque misery of the nigger was an unfailing armory of party weapons—as a freeman there is no romance in him—cowardice is not romantic.

All over the south he is throwing his ballot for rebels and traitors, when he votes at all.

He is too cowardly to vote his convictions, or too stupid to have convictions.

When the stalwarts get into power in 1880, he must either be disfranchised or compelled to vote right."

The free nigger is a fraud."

We conclude that the Iowa lunatic is not in favor of the exodus, and that he has not subscribed a nickel to make that republican state a paradise for the colored men of the south. If Barnum or some other showman could get possession of these two monstrosities they might be turned to profitable account. —State Sentinel.

◆

Badly Injured.

A. J. Carmer, a well-known farmer, living about two miles from town, was seriously, though perhaps not fatally, injured at his residence last Saturday night at about ten o'clock. It appears that he had been to town that evening, and on arriving home went out to the barn for the purpose of putting up a team which his wife had been using. Upon entering the stable, as he tells it, he saw a man standing at the oat-bin, at sight of whom he immediately started for the door; but further than this he is unable to state. He was found a short distance from the door, lying senseless on the ground in a pool of blood, a copious stream flowing from an ugly gash in the top of his head. Drs. Casebeer, Chamberlain and Matheny were called in to dress the wounds, and found an opening through the top and a little to the right of the scalp, the skull having been driven down on the brain. Mr. Carmer was immediately put under the influence of chloroform, and the doctors proceeded to examine the skull, fourteen pieces of which were removed, some quite large, leaving an open space of about 1½ by 2 inches. Terrible hemorrhages took place while the operation was being performed, but they were readily subdued under the skillful treatment of the doctors, and, up to the present writing, the unfortunate man was doing well.

Many theories have been advanced as to the manner in which he received his injuries, prominent among which are, that he was assaulted from behind by the man whom he claims to have seen in the barn, or that, in his fright upon emerging from the door, he fell and was kicked in the head by his horses. So little evidence can as yet be gleaned concerning it, that it is difficult to arrive at anything definite. If he recovers, however,—and appearances are now favorable,—the cause of the accident will be of little import to his relatives and friends.

◆

BUTLER, IND., July 12, '79.

The soldiers of the late war met at Ballinger's Hall. A. F. Pinchin was chosen chairman and C. S. Stoy secretary; the chair stated the object of the meeting which was to decide the manner of attending the reunion to be held at Auburn, on the 19th and 20th of September next. Motion that we organize a soldiers' club, carried; motion that all soldiers record their names, giving regiment and rank, carried; motion that we assist in making the reunion a success, carried; motion that we organize as a company, carried; motion that we furnish music, carried; motion that we are in favor of a sham battle, carried; motion that we are in favor of camping out, carried; motion that we will assist financially, carried; motion that we adjourn, carried.

A. F. PINCHIN, Chairman.
C. S. STOY, Sec'y.

Immediately after adjournment the meeting was called to order for the purpose of organizing a soldiers club composed of the ex-soldiers of Wilmington and adjoining townships; motion that A. F. Pinchin be chairman, carried; motion that C. S. Stoy be secretary, carried; motion that D. D. Diehl, Isaac Daily and C. S. Stoy be a committee to draft resolutions for the government of the association, carried; motion that all present be a committee to solicit members to join the club, carried; motion that the chair appoint an executive committee, carried, the chair apointed J. D. Woods, John Madden and H. H. Capp executive committee; motion that we meet one week from this evening, at Ballinger's hall, Butler, Ind., carried; motion that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Butler and Auburn papers, carried. The following are the names of soldiers present who joined the association.

Hiram H. Capp, Co E, 11th I. V. I. (Zouaves) private; Isaac Daily, Co. B 177th O. V. I. private; D. D. Diehl, Co. H. 88th I. V. I. private; Leander Diehl Co. D. 118th I. V. I. drummer; Adam J. Sturnberg, Co. C. 25 O. V. I. orderly sergeant; John Tremain, Co. H. 88th I. V. I. private; James D. Woods, Co. A, 89th I. V. I. private; Wm. Koontz, Co. A, 88th I. V. I. private; Oliver P. Nond Co. B, 18th I. V. I. private; James Revett, Co. F, 44th I. V. I. private; John Kanavel, Co. F, 14th O. V. I. private; Geo. Spayt, Co. E, 115 O. V. I. private; Noah Miller, Co. A, 88th I. V. I. private; Gabriel Miller, Co. G, 55th I. V. I. private; A. E. Gaff, Co. F, 44th I. V. I. private; J. A. Madden, Co D, 1st Ill. battery, private; Jacob Showalter, Co. A, 88th I. V. I. private; C. S. Stoy, Co. E, 900 cavalry, 2nd Lieut.; A. F. Pinchin, Co. H, 129th I. V. I. 1st Lieut.; G. T. Johns, Co. D, 26th I. V. I. and Co. G, 153d I. V. I. sergeant; I. N. Fisher, 36th U. S. A.

Moved that we adjourn—carried.

A. F. PINCHIN, Chairman.
C. S. STOY, Secretary.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC. Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS.
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!
ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.
TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.
THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.
FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy five cents
FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents. Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMP'NY'S
CLOAK,
Shawl and Suit Department.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LINEN SUITS, LAWN SUITS,
PERCALE SUITS, GINGHAM SUITS,
STUFF AND SILK SUITS,
Elegantly made up in the latest styles and at extremely low prices. Handsome line of
Silk and Drap De'ete Garments,
In the newest and most elegant shapes. SHATLAND SHAWLS, in all colors. WHITE LAWN BASQUES, Infant's Circulars, in PIQUE and MERINO, elegantly trimmed. PAISLY, INDIA and CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, an excellent assortment. Bargains in REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS. Large assortment of LINEN and WORSTED DUSTERS.

DRESS GOODS.
We have now in stock the largest assortment of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS ever before offered by us, composed in part of GRENADINE BUNTING, in stripe and lace mesh, and in every desirable shade. PEKIN SATINS and GRENADINES in black and colors, at all prices. Choice designs in LAWNS and ORGANDIES. The most elegant assortment of

S I L K S.

In plain black and colors, brocades, stripes, check, etc., than we have ever before been able to offer to the trade. Our stock of Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Lace Mits, Scarfs, Ties, Lace Goods, etc., was never so attractive.

ROOT & COMPANY,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

NOTICE.

Whereas the Board of Commissioners of De Kalb county, Indiana, at a special session, held on the 4th, day of July 1879, made an order establishing a county work house, as provided by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, for the establishment of work houses &c. approved March 31st, 1879; and designating the county asylum, or poor farm, as such county work house. Therefore notice is hereby given that said county asylum or poor farm is now ready for occupancy and use as such.

ALBERT ROBBINS,
28-2w. Auditor DeKalb County.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no [illegible] and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's, for fish. 28-3w.

—Board the train for Pleasant Lake to-day.

—Houston delivers ice to any part of the city.

—For choice stock, go to Houston's meat market.

—Oh! for a huge refrigerator in the seat of our—county.

—Geo. Grund, by-the-way, has got back from Ft. Wayne.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for choice family groceries.

—Those new linen pants of John Leasure's are real pretty.

—See those 25 cent suspenders at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3.

—When you buy meat at Houston's you always get what you want.

—The mite society at Mrs. Hollister's last evening was enjoyed by all.

—Fort Wayne is beside herself. She has a full-fledged female lawyer.

—Highest price paid for butter and eggs, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—For glass fruit cans and sealing wax, go to McQuiston & Ralston.

—S. U. Tarney and daughter, Miss Etta, visited Fort Wayne recently.

—A load of dry stove-wood, split fine, would be acceptable on subscription.

—A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to the trees and flowers.

—Summer clothing cheaper than ever before heard of, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—The new side-walk from the court-yard corner to the bank is a good one, and some more just like it are in demand.

—The county commissioners will meet in special session on the 11th day of August.

—Mrs. L. B. Harris returned Tuesday afternoon from a six weeks' visit to Chicago.

—Linen and alpaca coats and dusters, linen and white vests at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3.

—The crop of wheat now being harvested, is said to be the largest ever cut in DeKalb county.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich has accepted a position as teacher in the Columbia City public schools.

—Salt cheaper than in any other town in Northern Indiana. $1.20 per bbl. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

—Mason's self sealing fruit cans, cheaper than ever sold, in this market, at McQuston & Ralston. 28-3w

—Cook Ford made a trip to Fort Wayne last week, and, like everybody else, he lost his umbrella.

—The millinery store of Mrs. A. J. Little, next door to the postoffice, is not kept open after supper.

—Table linens, towls, towlings, napkins, gloves, hosiery and embroideries, go to McQuistion & Ralston's. 28-3.

—Our correspondence from Newville was indavertently omitted last week. We will look out for it hereafter.

—McQuiston & Ralston, will close out all their fish, during the next two weeks. Now is the time to buy them.

—Mrs. Geo. Weamer, who had been rusticating for a week or so at the village of Angola, came home Saturday morning.

—Cheapest place on earth to buy dry-goods, clothing, groceries, hats and caps, notions, etc., is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Fred. Clark has captivated a daisy up in Jackson, but the darling's papa doesn't know anything about it. Be cautious, Freddie.

—Those who desire to borrow money on first-class security, will do well to consult Thos. H. Sprott. See his card in another column.

—Henry McIntyre says he's sick, very sick, but the symptoms indicate, though rather late in the season, a severe attack of spring fever.

—Get a bargain, in one of those zephyr shawls. They will be sold without regard to former prices, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

—We are under obligations to Conductor Fitch, of the Saginaw road, for favors shown. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman.

—This kind of weather, when the thermometer stands 95 above Cairo in the ice-box, tends to make one's spirits droop—wilt away—or wither, so to speak.

—Buy your dry-goods, clothing and groceries of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., as they can and will seel you goods cheaper than any other store in northern Indiana.

—Postmaster Rainier is rusticating in Nebraska this week. Gone out to look up some land that he traded for recently. He will be gone about three weeks.

—Miss Anna Wood, a very pleasing young lady, now of Port Huron, Mich., is again visiting her mother at this place, after an absence of over ten months.

—Billy Rainier was taken suddenly ill last Monday, at about noon, and was compelled to go home. His complaint was billous fever, and, though quite sick for a day or two, he is again on his pins and out, looking a little thinner, but wearing the same smile as of old.

—The hardware store of Vageding & Son, at Avilla, was burglarized by tramps last Saturday night. Loss, about $100 in cutlery and small change. No arrests.

—Frank Davenport, the west-side druggist, wins the first premium on a rat story. He caught a big one the other night, and it—but ask him about it yourself.

—McQuiston & Ralston will give special bargains in summer clothing for the next 30 days. They are BOUND to CLOSE OUT their stock to make room for FALL GOODS. 28-6.

—Charlie Emanuel puts on more agony with his new barouche than anybody. He sails around the boulevards like a bloated bond-holder, and smiles on all who pass him.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has in stock some of the finest ruches in the city, to which she would call the attention of ladies desiring anything in that line, or in millinery goods generally.

—It has been reported that T. C. Mays will shortly embark from St. Louis with a Pinafore troupe, and we learn for a fact that it is a fact. May he return loaded with lucre.

—Those parties to whom Marshal Scott lent shovels, for use on the gravel-train, and who have not returned them, are requested to do so at once. By so doing they will save trouble in the camp.

—Mrs. E. D. Hartman is still in a very low condition at her home on south Main street. As soon as practicable her husband will accompany her to Chicago, there to consult celebrated physicians.

—Johnnie McIntyre, stand up and give an account of yourself! Where in all creation were you on Tuesday evening, the 15th, when that gay little crowd of young folks called to give you a surprise-party?

—"The road to fortune is through printer's ink."—P. T. Barnum.

The experience of P. T. Barnum ought to satisfy people that advertising pays. Advertise in the COURIER, and reap a rich reward.

—A new hard wood side-walk has been laid in front of the stores of W. J. Austin and Jno. L. Davis. A good example, and it would incite blessings from many a foot-sore pedestrian if others would follow suit.

—"Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices."—John Jacob Astor.

John Jacob was a good boy; he understood his business. If he was in DeKalb county now he would be advertising in the COURIER.

—Hank Little, typo, job-printer, pressman and general bossee at the Republican office, says it's telling on him; he's wasting away. Stay right with it, old man, and you'll yet reap a harvest in the sweet bye-and-bye.

—A lage stock of dry-goods, bought before the advance in the eastern markets, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., which will be sold 15 per cent. lower than all competition. Call and examine goods and prices before buying.

—An excursion to Detroit, over the Saginaw road, $2.25 for the round trip, will pass through Auburn Wednesday, July 30, at 5:55 a. m. It will be a grand affair Tickets good for three days.

—Sam. Pommert, our jolly but emaciated barber, has sworn off; that is, his wrestling days are o'er. Little Elza Shaffer got the best of him, the other day, and now Sam says he'll shoot the first man that lays his hands on him.

—We see daily occurrences of brutality and cruelty to those animals which are man's most faithful helpers—particularly horses; and, as a rule, he who shows kindness toward animals will exhibit the same characteristics to his fellow-men.

—By an unpardonable oversight we neglected to mention last week that G. P. Smith, of the junction, spent his fourth at Fort Wayne. He also spent the fifth and sixth and several dollars, arriving home early on the morning of the seventh.

—Thos. E. Ahern, proprietor of the north side lunch and sample room, opposite the Saginaw and Muncie depots, at Fort Wayne, is prepared to furnish his customers with the best of everything in his line. Travelers will do well to call on him.

—Mrs. Dr. Smithson was in Auburn yesterday, looking after her truant husband and his "sister." She failed to find them.—Fort Wayne Sentinel. Our reporter says that they have "folded their tents," as it were, and skipped for greener pastures.

—We also forgot to mention that Charlie Pommert fourthed at Fort Wayne. We saw him taking a "lemonade" up Calhoun street, in the evening, and as a matter of course he was the center of attraction. He had a damsel swinging on each handle.

—Amos Miller, from Hicksville, a brother of Bruce Miller of the firm of Miller & Getrost, was in the city last week, helping the above-named firm to invoice. He was also in Kline d to invoice dress-maker's goods in the evening. No reference to allusions.

—Mr. John Brandon made his annual visit to the COURIER office to pay his subscription last Monday. Mr. Brandon is almost eighty-one years old, he gets about without much effort, has his second sight and hears as well as ever, which is unusual with persons of his age. He is still strong in the democratic faith.

—We would respectfully state to our Spencerville correspondent that our rates for local advertising, of whatever nature and by whomsoever sent, are five cents a line. The other suggestions sent with your items will receive prompt attention.

—Miss Celia Rank has relinquished her place in the millinery establishment of H. H. Stamets, and is now visiting the family of H. C. Bell. We are sorry to learn that she intends to return home after making a brief visit among friends with whom she has associated here.

Cy. Boughan and wife, now of East St. Louis, came home but a short time ago, at the instance of the doctor, who recommended a change of climate for their little baby, aged two years. The change was of no avail, however, as its little soul passed in to the spirit land Saturday.

—From our old friend and associate, Will. Covey, of the Bentonville (Ark.) Advance, we last week received the startling announcement that the Fourth of July this year, in Arkansaw, was visible on the 4th of this month! "Rackensack" must be off the track this year.

—The DeKalb county lawyers excurt at Rome City to-day. Gentle reader, pause and reflect how much heart-rending and conscientious lying it will take to replenish the funds thus lavishly expended. A rise in whisky is expected. —Fort Wayne Sentinel, July 10.

"People who live in glass houses," etc., etc.

—A petition is in circulation for the appointment of Henry McIntyre as deputy oil-inspector, under the new law, for the counties of DeKalb and Steuben. Henry is a worthy, straighforward young man, in every way capacitated for the position, and we hope he may secure it and get oiled all over.

—A rural gentleman (?) dropped into Billy Rainier's popular resort, a few days since, and wanted to borrow a pipe and some tobacco; said he had a match. Billy told him that he had some nice cigars, at only a nickel apiece, but the r. g. said cigars were "too rich for him," and passed out in search of other victims.

—Those who shake will rejoice to know that quinine is not to be taxed hereafter for the purpose of making Philadelphia manufacturers of the article millionaires. This act of justice to the unfortunate people who have chills and fever, and to all who need quinine, has been demanded for years, but the republican party was opposed to it.

—Lute Wright bought a fine hound pup, about two months ago, which he had in training for hunting and for which he paid $20; but the doggie is now in a happier hunting-ground, some unprincipled cuss having shot him last Saturday night. And now Lute is on the trail of "that feller."

—Since dispensing with our watchman, Geo. Durkee, the boys have taken matters all into their own hands, and the streets for a few nights past have been a perfect pandemonium. This we think is wrong, because, aside from the disturbance to people who are trying to entice Morpheus, it leaves the field open to burglars; and some of our merchants will doubtless soon realize this fact.

—While prowling around the Swineford house, a day or two since, in search of whom we might devour in the way of notable personages who were stoping there, we learned to our infinite surprise and satisfaction that, together with a number of others, Mr. Swineford himself was a regular boarder. He so stated to us, personally, and that's how we know it.

—W. J. Austin spent a few days at Wabash recently, returning Thursday of last week, and the boys put up a job on him. Every one of them who met him would ask "where he'd been and when he got back," and W. J. finally got on his ear; but now, when he meets a man, woman, or child, he just relates his little story without being asked, and then passes on.

—Up to yesterday (Wednesday) noon, Sherm. Hollister has fed, at his neat city restaurant on the west side of the square, eleven hundred and forty people, exclusive of his regular boarders, who number from ten to fourteen—or, including the writer, will average about nineteen—and all this since the beginning of court. We consider this a pretty good showing.

—The COURIER regrets exceedingly to announce the departure, to-day, of C. H. Hoyt, who has been amongst us in the drug business since February. He goes back to his old home and business in Liberty Center, Ohio, where his family now is, and will leave a number of friends to remember his gentlemanly dealings with all, as well as his pleasant countenance.

—Drs. Casebeer & Matheny last week purchased the entire drug-store of C. H. Hoyt, and it will hereafter be managed under the firm name of Casebeer & Matheny. These gentlemen are both practicing physicians and thorough busines men, well known to our citizens and countrymen, and we have no doubt but that their venture will prove a successful one.

—County Clerk Moss left yesterday for Chicago, whither he has gone partly on business and more especially to consult a physician in regard to his health, which is now much poorer than when he returned from his recent trip. He had a slight hemorrhage last Monday while coughing, and necessarily feels some concern about it. We trust he may be benefited by his trip.

—The Delphos Herald gets off the following; and it is just about as true to nature as any pen-picture could make it. Gaze on it: "Did you ever notice the poor chap that stands in the front picture of an almanac with fish and scorpions and bulls and twins, etc., around him? Did you notice that he was naked and had nothing in his stomach? Well, that poor fellow used to edit a country paper and take his pay in 'I'll pay my subscription next week.'"

—The gravel-train last—let's see, was it Sunday or Monday? Well, anyway, a good force of hands turned out, under the supervision of Tom. Scott, and the train made three round trips to Pleasant-Lake, the result of which was thirty-six car-loads of fine gravel. As before stated, it is to be put on some of our streets, and it will be a decided improvement. Many of the boys who went along had only pleasure for their object, and from all accounts they got it.

—Our handsome young friend, Brown Matheny, has "made up" his mind to "stick" to the printing business no longer; not because it "imposed" on him, or injured his "form," but because he has got a "fatter take," printermatically speaking. To put it in plain United States, however, he has quit the Republican office and is now rolling out pills and dishing up quinine at his father's new drug-store. Go in and see how easily he falls into the business.

—Hi. Weaver conceived the happy idea of removing the real-estate from his body and cooling his boiling blood, a few days since, and with this aim in view he repaired to the "swimmin' hole" just south of the Eel River depot. But alas! poor Hiram! While enjoying the waters of the limpid stream and battling with the tide, a frisky colt in the adjoining field got away with his pants, thus compelling Hi. to await the shadows of evening or sneak home by a circuitous route. He chose the latter, and says he never saw so many females promenading around that end of town before.

—There are a few young men in this village who have fallen into the disgraceful habit of making ungentlemanly remarks concerning girls and ladies who are passing by, some of which are often heard by the ladies themselves. Men who are guilty of this, display a lack of refinement in an eminent degree and are utterly devoid of the principles which mark the true gentleman, ignorant of the common courtesies that are due to a lady. Some comment, as a lady passes, is quite natural; but the loud tone of voice in which they are made, and the character of most of them, is abominable.

—In commenting on a little item in a recent number of the COURIER, relative to the prize offered by the Wabash Courier, the Valparaiso Messenger speaks its little piece thusly:

"The proposition of the Wabash Courier covers the whole state of Indiana. Will the junior of the Auburn COURIER compete for the prize? We are ruled out."

Well, no; scarcely. Considering that we already receive the Wabash Courier gratuitously, it would be a foolish expenditure of—time; and besides, Bro. Zimmerman, we, like you, are "ruled out." However, if we had been afforded the opportunities you have, and had done as nobly in such contests, (as you have—not), we'd give it up. Now let up. Selah.

—We have before us the premium list of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association, for 1879. The fair will be held at Waterloo, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10 days of October. The premiums offered are liberal in all the departments. One of the most important is the premium on road-work, which is as follows:

Best worked road district........ 25.00
Second best................. 15.00

Entries in this class must be made by the supervisor of the district, previous to August 1. A committee will then be appointed to inspect the road, make report and award the premium. In making the award, the committee will take into consideration the previous condition of the road, quality of the soil, and the skill and judgment displayed in the construction.

The premium awarded will be expended in the district receiving it for its further improvement. Incorporated towns are excluded from competition in this class.

This premium applies to DeKalb county only.

—Same old story—fifteen-ball pool, beer and trouble—and the circumstances in the bloody affray, as we get them from a COURIER reporter, are something like this: Conrad Beighler, of south Auburn, and a knocker from Knocktown, named Simmons, got infatuated last Monday in the mysteries of fifteen-ball pool, which, of itself, is applied externally and does no harm; but Conrad and his opponent got some internal invigoration in the way of several bowls of beer, and then they couldn't mix; some controversy arose, and Beighler got mad and placed his head rather abruptly against a beer-glass in the hands of Simmons, at which he kept bucking away until he could see stars, when he stated that he was no hog and that he had enough. Conrad is said to be a quiet, peaceable man, while Simmons is reported as a quarrelsome, notorious rowdy. If the latter has not already gone, he should be bounced.

Be sure to get the Genuine.

As there are Baking Powders sold in bulk for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is not his, be sure to get the genuine; which is put up in cans, securely labeled, and made only by Steele & Price, all of whose preparations are uniform and reliable. Buy it only in cans.

—J. Henry Breens created some stir in his neighborhood, a few days since, by firing off his little gun rather promiscuously and scaring several females until their hair was about to turn gray. He was promptly sat down upon by the sheriff, and is now in jail, and we learn from Deputy Clerk Harris that a certificate to adjudge him insane has been filed. Whether he is now insane or not, we are too busy to state; but he was certainly "a little off" the day he banged at the women with the shot-gun.

—We reserve to ourselves the right to make such changes in correspondents' items, or communications, as we deem advisable; and we think every one will see the propriety in this when told that only about one man in fifty, selected from the professions—such as physicians, lawyers, ministers, judges or professors—can furnish manuscript suitable for publication in a newspaper without some corrections, either in grammar, orthography, punctuation or capitalization. Yet so it is.

For Sale.

An extra No. 1 three-spring wagon, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of S. U. Tarney. 27 & 29.

Universally Admired.

Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are now universally admired. It is truly remarkable to see how like the freshly gathered flowers are all of Dr. Price's odors for the handkerchief. They are the fashionable perfumes. They are the sweetest and most lasting odors in the market.

Money to Loan on Farm Property.

In sums of $300,00 to 10,000 for 5 years at 8 per cent. secured by first mortgage in improved farms worth 3 times the amount of loan exclusive of buildings. No commission charged. Payments of 100,00 dollars or over accepted at any time. Apply to

THO'S. H. SPROTT.
Auburn Ind.

Like to Obtain.

No doubt the public would like to obtain what it requires at as cheap a rate as possible, and many times are induced to purchase cheap articles, which are in reality the dearest in the end. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts costs a few cents more, yet they are the cheapest, for they require much less in quantity.

Insurance Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND, July, 1879.

EDITORS AUBURN COURIER:—The auditor would respectfully inform you that the Indiana Legislature at its last session directed the Governor to appoint some one to act with the Attorney General and the Auditor of State as an Insurance Commissioner. The Governor accordingly appointed Hon. John A. Finch to that position. The duty of such commissioner is to codify the present laws of the State relating to the business of Insurance, and to prepare a draft of a new law covering the entire subject.

In the preparation of the new law, the commission will endeavor to learn the views of the people interested as policy-holders, and of the officers and the agents of the companies. Any suggestion upon the present law, or upon any supposed necessity for a new law will receive careful consideration. The commission will feel under obligations for anything that may be offered. Any thing in this way pertinent to the work of the commission, may be sent to Hon. John A. Finch who will act as chairman of the commission. M. D. MANSON,
Auditor State of Indiana.

Spencerville.

—A. Kinsey, dealer in furniture, and undertaker, has got out some new and very nobby cards.

—The Whitney family, from Boston, gave one of their entertainments at this place on the night of the fourth. It was a decided success.

—Messrs. Baltz and Scott, will give a grand bowery dance at this place on next Friday, the 18th. There will be a fantastic parade in the evening. Let everybody come.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, (nee Miss Esther Emanuel) of St. Louis are now visiting their old home. Their many friends are invited to call, as they will return to St. Louis in the course of a week or two.

—Mr. J. A. Provines has purchased a nobby "secretary" for the postoffice.

—Mr. Sumner has put up a very neat sign on his harness shop.

—Mite socials will soon be in order.

—Mr. Cahill's hardware store and the Masonic lodge are now building.

—It is now proposed to incorporate Spencerville, and a petition will be gotten up to that effect. We are decidedly in favor of this move.

—S. Warner's barber shop has undergone some essential repairs. It is newly lathed and plastered, and has a nice new floor.

SPENCERVILLAIN.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

To come to Ft. Wayne and buy their clothing.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

That our stoc of men's boys' and childrens' clothing is the finest, best and most carefully constructed, and trimmed in the state.

ALSO SAY

That we ma e no pretensions to be one of the many cheap (sheep's) clothing stores.

BUT ARGUE

We have the money, all the facilities and essential qualifications to sell first-class garments much lower than smaller concerns can buy inferior goods for.

COME TO US

And look at our stock, examine our styles and prices, and we feel assured of your patronage.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

G. O. D. One Price Clothers and Gents' Furnishers, 9 east Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Opposite North Door Court House.

OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW R. R.
Jackson, Mich., July 1st, 1879.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed for a period of one year or more, in freight house of Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the freight house of the said company, at Jackson, Mich., at 10 a. m., on the 19th day of August next, unless the same shall be before that time called for, and all charges paid thereon.

P. B. LOOMIS,
Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

H. BROMLEY,
Gen'l Freight Agt.

UNCLAIMED.

Name of Consignee.	General Description.
Ag't C & Co	1 bar iron
Avery O H	2 boxes glass
B & C	1 bdle iron
Blair & Gardiner	1 washing machine
Clayton Joseph	1 box mdse
Davis John F	1 box
Downing & Son R	1 box mdse
Darrow & H	1 bdle paper
D	1 bag rags
Durgin T L	1 box iron
Dwight W C	1 lathe
Dwight W C	1 circular saw
Dwight W C	1 piece shafting
Dwight W C	1 brake wheel
Dwight W C	1 iron screw
Dwight W C	4 pieces wood and iron frame
Dwight W C	15 iron rods
Dwight W C	2 iron shafts
Dwight W C	1 saw arbor
Dwight W C	6 wood and iron frames
Dwight W C	4 pully wheels
Dwight W J	5 cast wheels
Dilley C	2 plows
Dwight W C	1 shaft and pulley
DeHoy William	1 bdle paper
Dupeney William	2 buckets 1 brl tar
Draper I C	7 bdls harrows
Everle H	1 box sundries
Everle H	1 drill box
Everle H	2 frames
Everle H	2 wheels
Everle H	1 pole
Earl James	1 cupboard clothing
Gallick P W	1 keg
Gilmer S.	1 grain drill 6 pieces shoes
Goodspeed A V.	1 bdl croquet
Hart G	1 box sundries
Horn S	1 box patterns
Hart R M	6 boxes sundries
Huff D D	1 box books
I I	1 piece casting
Merrill A T	1 box sundries
McMillen I	1 bdle bed side
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sides
McBride I	1 plow point
S	2 brls glass
Penley & Co	1 box irons
Randall	1 barrel castings
Rising H I	1 bee hive
R W P	2 cast wheels
Munger O	2 pieces tubing
O No marks	1 wood pulley
No marks	1 set buggy wheels
No marks	5 iron kettles
No marks	1 bdle pump joints
No marks	3 pulleys with shaft of standards
No marks	1 box frames
No marks	1 wheel
No marks	1 circular saw
No marks	1 wagon, front gear tongue attached, hind gear, reach, 4 wheels, 1 bolster, 1 box
No marks	1 rope reel
No marks	1 mow. machine shoe
Steele H	1 bag rags
Smith C	1 wooden leg
Strand & L	3 cast grates
Scull D	1 pce casting
S I B	1 cultivator
S & I	4 pce iron
Tardell O	1 box
Wallace & H	3 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wells & Fuller	1 stove casting
Woods E	12 clothes racks
Woods E	12 racks poles
Zimmerman	1 box 6 pieces. 27 6w

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

THE OWL-CRITIC.

A LESSON TO FAULT-FINDERS.

"Who stuffed that white owl?" No one spoke in the shop;
The barber was busy, and he couldn't stop;
The customers, waiting their turns, were all reading
The *Daily*, the *Herald*, the *Post*, little heeding
The young man who blurted out such a blunt question;
Not one raised a head, or even made a suggestion;
And the barber kept on shaving.

"Don't you see, Mister Brown,"
Cried the youth with a frown,
"How wrong the whole thing is,
How preposterous each wing is,
How flattened the head is, how jammed down the neck is—
In short, the whole owl, what an ignorant wreck 'tis!
I make no apology;
I've learned owl-eology.
I've passed days and nights in a hundred collections,
And can not be blinded to any deflections
Arising from unskillful fingers that fail
To stuff a bird right, from his beak to his tail.
Mister Brown! Mister Brown!
Do take that bird down,
Or you'll soon be the laughing-stock all over town!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"I've studied owls,
And other night fowls,
And I tell you
What I know to be true!
An owl cannot roost
With his limbs so unloosed;
No owl in the world
Ever had his claws curled,
Ever had his legs slanted,
Ever had his bill canted,
Ever had his neck screwed
Into that attitude.
He can't do it, because
'Tis against all bird laws.
Anatomy teaches,
Ornithology preaches,
An owl has a toe
That can't turn out so!
I've made the white owl my study for years;
And to see such a job almost moves me to tears!
Mister Brown, I'm amazed
You should be so gone crazed
As to put up a bird
In that posture absurd!
To look on that owl really brings on a dizziness;
The man who stuffed him don't half know his business!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"Examine those eyes.
I'm filled with surprise
Taxidermists should pass
Off on you such poor glass;
So unnatural they seem
They'd make Audubon scream,
And John Burroughs laugh
To encounter such chaff.
Do take that bird down;
Have him stuffed again, Brown!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

"With some sawdust and bark
I could stuff in the dark
An owl better than that.
I could make an old hat
Look more like an owl
Than that horrid fowl,
Stuck up there so stiff, like a side of coarse leather.
In fact, about him there's not one natural feather."

Just then, with a wink and a sly normal lurch,
The owl, very gravely, got down from his perch,
Walked round, and regarded his fault-finding critic
(Who thought he was stuffed) with a glance analytic,
And then fairly hooted, as if he should say:
"Your learning's at fault this time, anyway;
Don't waste it again on a live bird, I pray.
I'm an owl; you're another. Sir Critic, good-day!"
And the barber kept on shaving.

—*James T. Fields, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE CANDIDATE'S TREAT.

If any stranger had a desire to see the old-time Kentuckians in their true colors he should have happened in on one of their county-seat or cross-road gatherings, either on "court day," upon occasion of a stump speech from some favorite candidate, or at a "military muster." While the most untutored of young girls in short linsey frocks would be tempting the passing crowd with an exhibition of ginger-cakes, with the quaint invitation, "Gentlemens, won't you buy some cakeses?" a boisterous crowd would perhaps be gathered around and intensely interested in a horse swap—always one of the marked events, especially if either steed had any pretensions as a "quarter-nag." Another part of the public square would probably be occupied with a foot-race or a wrestle, while throughout the day a "ring" would be formed now and then, from which, after a noise for a while like the tramping of wild horses, two or three pugnacious chaps would emerge much the "worse for wear;" at least with black eyes and a bloody proboscis, perhaps part of an ear missing, the victorious party to be marched off to the nearest tavern or doggery, to celebrate his success by a "treat all around."

But a "candidate's treat" was indeed an event. With a whisky-barrel rolled out into an open space, the head knocked in, and the announcement loudly made that it was "Col. Jack Crafty's treat," the hunting-shirt crowd would gather quickly around; and, as the two or three floating gourds could be seen in full play, ladling out the fiery stuff, some sharp and provident chaps might be seen—at least they have been accused of it—slyly laying in a future supply at the candidate's expense; they first filling their mouths with a plentiful charge, and then quietly stepping on one side to spout the contents of their cheeks into long, straight-handled gourds, concealed under their hunting-shirts!

Dealing with the subject of "treats," I don't know whether a rather remarkable exploit and some very sharp practice in this line, accredited to the renowned Davy Crockett, has ever gotten into print or not: but, at any rate, I hear of it somehow, and it is too characteristic of the broad and practical joking of that period not to preserve. As related, Davy, on one occasion, found himself in a close place in a political canvass, and at a cross-roads grocery, surrounded by a lot of thirsty partisans and "nary a red" to treat them with. But then, as now, coon-skins, if not a legal tender, were at any rate current at a certain valuation; and, having one, he handed it over to the dispenser of "tangle-foot" for what it would command in the way of drinks. The man, after making a draught upon the barrel of whisky behind the counter, threw the coon-skin up into the loft through a hole over his head, and Davy, noticing it, sent one of his handy followers behind the edifice, who, with a crooked stick, fished it out from between the logs, tendering it for another set of drinks. One coon-skin is so like another that, in the haste of a driving business, and not too much light in his den, the grocery-keeper kept it going in a lively manner all the afternoon until his barrel was quite drained; and, after the crowd had departed, and he got a chance to count up his profits, expecting to find quite a pile of coon-skins in the loft, he found to his grief that the one coon-skin represented almost the sum total. But the worst of it was, perhaps, he never heard the last of it as a first-rate trick; for even a population as given to jollification as was that in the line indicated never recognized cross-road grocery-keepers as public benefactors.

I must not omit the story told of one of these noted frequenters of "treats" and "musters" who, on his way to the village one day, was commissioned by a neighbor to get him a pint of spirits of turpentine. The veteran toper had had his frolic fairly out, and was reeling home as best he might, when night, and the stupor caused by whisky, and cold together overtook him, and he was constrained to quietly lie down by the side of the road, and, as it happened, in the edge of a small puddle of water. It was a frosty night in November, and there he slept; and, as his friends afterward declared, would probably have perished, for he was frozen in and they had to break a thin crust of ice to get his clothing loose in the morning, only that, in his craving for something more to "drink," he happened to get a swig at the bottle of turpentine in fumbling about his pockets toward morning, and that, warming him up, saved his life, when probably the dose would have burned out the stomach of a better man.

Another one of this same stamp, only that he was an ex-member of the Legislature, took a notion that he must have a wife—the object of his serious attention living in the next county, where, at suitable intervals, the old bachelor Colonel had paid his devoirs with the most earnest purpose possible to "settle down and quit all his wild ways."

The affianced was an elderly spinster, accredited with not a little acidity of temper; but, as the Colonel himself was conscious of being thoroughly good-natured, he thought, despite the warnings of his friends, that he could venture on the somewhat-hazardous enterprise.

Finally, with the lady's consent gained, and the day set for the ceremony which was to make the two happy for life, the Colonel set out on his way thither—he was on horseback, of course—and stopped over night at the country tavern where I happened to be sojourning for a few days. Proud of his success, he couldn't conceal his exultation, but proceeded to tell us "all about it," and the next morning he disappeared on his gallant bay in the edge of the forest, his fine stovepipe hat and superb black suit fairly shining as his steed pranced out of view.

A few days afterwards, the Colonel reappeared alone, dusty, chop-fallen, fairly shabby in appearance; one coat-tail had almost parted with its fellow, but had been sewed on with white thread, and big stitches at that; his ping hat looked as if he had been standing on his head in it in a thunderstorm; his nose looked like a boiled beet, and he was chewing tobacco furiously. As he rode up to the tavern door, a sympathizing crowd gathered round, and the old 'Squire, who kept the hostelry, anxious to know what had happened, fired at the Colonel the query—"Whether he'd been struck by lightning?"

"Worsen't that, 'Squire, I reckon," was the despondent reply. "I only got drunk, had a fight, and lost one day on the road to Coonville and so got there the day after the time fixed; and—dog on the woman—she kicked me! flung me higher'n a kite. She's harder on a chap than the banks; for you know, 'Squire, they always give 'three days' grace.' And the worst of it is, I'm out of pocket for this 'ere suit of store-clothes."

Civilized Indians.

There is no doubt that the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles—have advanced more steadfastly than was expected of them. A lady correspondent who recently visited the Indian Territory says that she was surprised at the number of educated men, women and children. In the male and female seminaries of the Cherokees she found young gentlemen studying Latin and Greek and the higher mathematics, and beautiful young girls, who were fine musicians, good French and German scholars, and who, in point of intellect, grace, beauty and refinement of manner, would be an adornment to any society. There is a freedman's school near Muscogee, supported by the Creeks. Negroes who were the slaves of the Creeks send their children to it. Just beyond is an Indian school, and the correspondent says that the contrast is wonderful—the Creeks being infinitely superior. This picture, given in the New York *Graphic*, of so fine an Indian prospect, is marred by the Kansas City *Times*. The *Times* interviewed the Rev. G. W. Ingalls, who is just from the Territory. Mr. Ingalls says that, from a general rendezvous in Arkansas up into Kansas and down into Texas, hundreds of white men have of late begun to prey upon the heretofore happy tribes. Horse-stealing is the special mission of these men, but they often go into Atoko, McAlister and Muscogee at night and commit alarming depredations. He thinks that the Government should bounce the whole kit of Marshals and put in men not leagued with the desperadoes.

Proof Spirit.

Proof spirit was so called because in the prescientific age it was customary to levy duty on spirits by rough-and-ready process called the "proof," which was conducted as follows: A small heap of gunpowder was wetted with the spirit to be tested, and the wet spirit was then ignited. If the spirit was strong, the gunpowder became ignited, and flashed off very soon after the spirit was lighted; but if the spirit was weak, the water left behind it wetted the gunpowder, so that it did not catch fire. A careful investigation of the true constitution of the spirit showed that the weakest spirit capable of igniting the powder had the following composition by weight: alcohol, 49.24; water, 50.76; and the specific gravity of 0.920. This is known as proof spirit. Spirits either stronger or weaker than this are spoken of as overproof or underproof. Thus, a spirit was said to be 25 per cent. overproof if 100 measures of it would, on dilution, yield 125 measures of proof spirit. It was underproof if 100 measures only contained seventy-five measures of proof spirit. In these days, though the terms are still retained, the estimates are made by the hydrometer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

New and Interesting Statistics in Regard to Present Local Indebtedness of the United States.

The July number of the Princeton *Review* contains an article, "Local Government—at Home and Abroad," in which some new and important statistics are given in regard to local debt and taxation in the United States. The writer, Mr. Robert P. Porter, of Chicago, has made two inquiries—one to find out the debt of 130 cities now and ten years ago; the second to find out the entire local debt of the United States. Here is the first investigation, which he brings down to 1876:

	1876.	1866.
Municipal debt 130 cities	$644,378,663	$221,312,000
Assessed value property of same	6,175,082,158	3,451,619,281
Annual taxat'n same	112,711,275	64,080,098
Population of same	8,576,249	5,919,914

The aggregate municipal indebtedness of these cities, as will be seen, was in 1876 over 10 per cent. of the assessed value of property; whereas in 1866 it was only 6 per cent., showing an increase of indebtedness of 4 per cent. of the valuation of property. It will be seen that debt increased upward of $420,000,000 in the decennial period ending 1876, a yearly increase of $42,000,000. The percentage of increase is about as follows: Debt, 200 per cent.; taxation, 83 per cent.; valuation, 75 per cent., and population only 33 per cent. In 1870, the census reports give the total indebtedness of the United States as follows: State debts, $352,866,698; county debts, $187,555,540; town and city debts, $352,866,698; total, $868,676,758. Leaving out the State debts, there remains $515,810,000, which was then put down as the total county, town and city debt of the country. Mr. Porter's investigation shows conclusively that the municipal debt alone, to say nothing about town and county debt, of 130 cities, representing a population of only 8,576,249, exceeded in 1876, by $128,568,603, the county, town and city indebtedness of the entire country in 1870; or, still more appalling, that in six years the indebtedness of these cities had exceeded by $316,134,143 the bonded and floating indebtedness of all the towns and cities in the United States.

The second investigation he brings down to the close of 1878, but has only been able to obtain complete returns from the following States:

	Total Local Debt, 1878.	Total Local Debt, 1870.
New York	$244,079,859	$127,599,090
Massachusetts	89,091,156	40,940,657
Illinois	51,811,091	37,300,938
Ohio	41,305,840	12,809,916
Wisconsin	9,931,158	3,651,475
Minnesota	5,272,230	2,436,795
Kansas	18,473,197	4,848,976
Missouri	35,843,185	29,048,805
Connecticut	17,151,337	9,518,006
Georgia	26,130,351	15,209,918
Rhode Island	12,259,564	3,025,149
Total	$548,789,528	$286,179,060

Debt, then, in these eleven States has almost doubled, but the following table shows that the value of property has increased at no such ratio:

State.	Total Assessed Valuation of Property, 1878.	Total Assessed Valuation of Property, 1870.
New York	$2,755,740,318	$1,967,001,178
Massachusetts	1,568,938,210	1,591,983,112
Illinois	1,201,183,110	482,899,515
Ohio	1,574,645,763	1,167,731,697
Wisconsin	423,596,290	333,209,838
Minnesota	220,930,689	84,135,332
Kansas	137,896,643	92,125,969
Missouri	614,726,228	556,129,969
Connecticut	344,406,977	425,433,237
Georgia	235,659,530	227,219,519
Rhode Island	258,062,818	244,278,854
Total	$9,353,606,515	$7,172,148,179

In comparing the two sets of figures it is seen that the debts of 130 cities jumped from $221,312,000, in 1866, to $644,378,663 in 1876. On the other hand, by adding in county and township debts, the increase is from $286,179,060 to $548,789,528—the one at a rate of 200 per cent. the other less than 100 per cent.

In addition to the above returns the paper presents incomplete returns from Pennsylvania, aggregating a debt of $87,329,180; New Jersey, $36,502,722; Maryland, $34,000,000; Louisiana, $20,000,000, and Kentucky, $12,000,000. According to this calculation, which is as nearly correct as possible until after the census of 1880 is taken, the total local debt of the country at the close of the year 1878 was $1,051,106,112, exclusive of State debts.

REMEDY.

The Princeton *Review* article covers about twenty-five pages, and points out the different systems of local government now in operation in the various States of the Union, and indicates the general characteristics of these types. It also gathers up in one compact whole the work of the various commissions appointed by different States to devise plans for the better government of American cities. While Mr. Porter admits the force of the proposition of the New York commission in regard to the property qualifications of voters, he brings forward interesting figures from the city of Philadelphia to show that, in the second great city of the country, such a provision would not work to advantage. The city of Philadelphia contained, August, 1876, 143,936 dwellings. It is estimated that 5,000 have been built since that time, so that in round numbers Philadelphia now contains 150,000 dwellings. The number of votes cast at the last municipal election was 127,520, and it is not claimed that the city contains more than 135,000 voters. It will thus be seen that the great bulk of voters are either owners of houses or tenants paying rents. The provision recommended by the New York commission, requiring the payment of an annual rental of $250 as a qualification for voting, would exclude a large and reputable class of citizens, while it would not exclude the tenants of low grog-shops and other disreputable establishments, who, in most cases, pay a higher rent.

In this way all the propositions now before the different State Legislatures of the United States are carefully examined, and their advantages and disadvantages pointed out. In no *one* of these plans does the reviewer see a remedy. Thorough reform needs time and patience, and the working out of natural laws. New experiments and tinkering only aggravate the disease. A return to the *pure self-government* of the Revolution might help. The self-government of to-day hates trouble and loves self-indulgence—hence the deplorable condition of our cities. Self-government is a hard task-master. It expects every man to do his *duty*, not optionally, but as a public obligation. Let this be done and our "large cities with the banded masses of unsympathetic foreign-born, with universal suffrage as the basis power, will no longer drift without helm through tides and rocks, by negations through imbecility and corruption, but an intelligent, manly, and affirmative administration would become practical."

A Crystallized Woman.

Another very remarkable instance, we are informed, says an English paper, has just come to light as to the preserving or petrifying effects of nitrate of soda. A well-known and influential city firm, who have very extensive connections with South American planters, miners, etc., have recently received from Peru a curiosity in the shape of what may be termed a a crystallized female body, which, as their correspondents advise them, was some time since discovered by a set of miners at Pisagua, in that country, completely imbedded in one of the great nitrate of soda deposits peculiar to the district. The body is described as having the appearance of a petrified mummy, and is stated to be in a singular state of preservation. This curiosity has already been seen by several of our best-known naturalists and analysts, and it is believed that the woman, who apparently was of middle age, must have perished either through accident or design at a remote period of the past, probably, as some even go so far as to say, two or three thousand years ago. That her death was violent there is little room to doubt, inasmuch as when discovered the body was in a recumbent position, partly on the side, with chest slightly crushed, as if through a severe fall, the legs drawn up, and the fingers and toes contracted. The hair is in a most perfect state, and maintains its contact with the skull in a peculiarly astonishing manner, and the mouth is open, displaying the teeth and tongue, which are plainly visible. The extremities are remarkably small and perfect—even the nails being in their respective places. The hair on the head, we should add, appears to be plaited in a very peculiar manner, and is of great length and thickness, though in some parts detached, owing to part of the skull having been destroyed. The curiosity at present is at the offices of the firm who have imported it from South America, but we understand that arrangements are being made that it shall be publicly shown at the Westminster Aquarium at an early date.

The Sand Blast.

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire to letter a piece of marble for a gravestone; you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will cut letters deep into the stone.

Or, if you desire raised letters, a flower, or other emblem, cut the letters, flowers, etc., in wax, and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast, and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax, and you have the raised letters.

Take a piece of French plate glass, say two feet by six, and cover it with fine lace; pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass.

In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger-nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily.

If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance, even glass, but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton or fine lace, or even the human hand.—*Portland Argus.*

"Check" Never Pays.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor is it the man with the largest mouth who gets the most favors in the world. Yesterday forenoon a very quiet stranger entered a real estate office on Griswold street and softly asked if he could use a blotting-pad for a moment. One was handed him and he sat down to a table, looked around, and said:

"Ah! thanks; but have you pen and ink?"

They were furnished him. He tried the pen on the pad, shook the ink around and modestly continued:

"If you could spare a sheet of paper?"

A sheet was handed him. He wrote a brief letter, folded it up, and whispered:

"I shall have to beg an envelope of you."

An envelope was passed over, and when he had directed it he looked all over the table, under the table, up to the ceiling, and inquired:

"You couldn't lend me a stamp, could you?"

A 3-center was handed out, and when it had been licked on, the stranger rose and started out, saying:

"As you have no office-boy, I suppose I shall have to take this letter to the office myself."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Deadly Jewels.

In all ages jewels of price have been a ready incentive to crime, but not a few cases are on record in which they have been the agent of the crime, instead of its cause. Cæsar Borgia possessed a ring, with a sharp-edged setting, which would occasionally scratch the hand of some guest whom he was greeting with special cordiality; and no one who received this compliment was ever known to survive it more than a day or two. A similar fatality attended a celebrated decoration much used by two or three of the Russian Czars. When clasped around the recipient's neck, its point was apt to puncture the skin, if awkwardly handled, and death speedily followed. One of the native Princes of India, when about to fall into the hands of his enemies, swallowed a sharp-pointed diamond, which caused instant death by cutting a vein in his throat. A diamond in the possession of a noble French family, which was said to have caused the death of all its owners in turn, put the climax to its malign influence by ultimately forming part of the famous necklace which played so fatal a part in the history of Marie Antoinette.

HOME DOCTOR.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

These injuries are not essentially different in their nature, the difference being simply that one is caused by moist heat, and the other by dry. They are often so slight as to be of little moment, but occasionally they are so severe as to require the most prompt and energetic treatment.

When a burn does not break the skin, it is of little consequence, and should be treated like any ordinary inflammation. Keeping cold water upon the part until the smarting ceases, and then the application of glycerine, or, if this is not tolerated, common lard rubbed upon the burned surface, is all the treatment necessary. If blisters are formed, they should be pricked to let out the water, and then a poultice of slippery elm bark and water, or a mixture of beeswax and lard melted together and spread upon a cloth, may be applied with great comfort to the patient.

But if the injury is more extensive, covering over a large surface, and especially if the tissues of the skin are destroyed, the difficulty is necessarily distressing and often dangerous. In such cases the nervous system may become affected, so that the patient will have severe chills, the pulse may be small, frequent and feeble, the breathing becomes oppressed, there is a tendency to delirium, and death may occur as a result of the shock to the nervous system. In general, if one limb is entirely involved, or a greater part of the trunk, the prospect of recovery is small.

The treatment in the severest cases should be both constitutional and local. The shock to the nervous system is best relieved by a prolonged hot full bath. The patient should be immersed in water at 100 degrees, save the injured part, and the temperature of the water should be increased until it cannot be tolerated any hotter. The bath should be continued until the nervous prostration is relieved, or from thirty to forty minutes.

If the burns are deep, a good application is a thick solution of gum arabic, which may be prepared in a few minutes by dissolving the gum in hot water. After it is applied, it may be dusted over with powder, and so the tissues underneath will be completely protected. Another good remedy is collodion and sweet oil, in the proportion of one part of the oil to two parts of collodion. This may be kept in an air-tight bottle for any length of time, and may be applied by a camel's-hair brush. It immediately forms a firm covering to the exposed surfaces, and so takes the place of the destroyed cuticle. If these substances are not at hand, common dry flour may be dusted upon the injured part to the depth of half an inch or so. All liniments to "draw out the fire" are worse than useless, for there is no fire there to draw out. It should be borne in mind that these, as well as all other injuries, are healed by the action of the vital forces alone, and all that can be done from without is to protect the exposed surface from the irritating influence of the atmosphere, and to balance the general circulation, should it become disturbed. People in general trust too much to external agencies, and too little to the only true source of healing, the vitality within.

CUTS AND SORES.

1. Accidental cuts from knives, cutting tools, scythes, etc., are more likely to occur on the face and limbs than on the body. All that is requisite in general is to bring the parts together as accurately as possible, and to bind them up; this is usually done by adhesive plaster, when the cut ceases to bleed. Nothing is so good for this purpose as paper previously washed over on one side with thick gum water and then dried; when used, it is only to be wetted with the tongue. When the cut bleeds but little it is well to soak the part in warm water for a few minutes, or keep a wet cloth on it. This removes inflammation and pain, and also a tendency to fainting which a cut gives some persons. If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creosote. 2. A good salve for sores is unsalted butter and grated carrots simmered well and strained clear. 3. To stop bleeding from wounds, an equal quantity of salt and flour, put on a cloth and applied to a wound, will stop bleeding. It may be left on for days or weeks. 4. The best application for any and all flesh-cuts and raw sores is gas-coal tar, which may be had at any gas works where gas is made from coal. A barrel of it, costing $2, has been in use at the Kirby homestead for ten years and is not half gone yet. Coal tar, when applied to a flesh-cut, shuts out the air and thus stops the smarting; it will also keep off the flies. It is very healing, and it is antiseptic—that is, cleansing—and will prevent the growth of proud flesh.

France Richer than Great Britain.

According to late estimates, Great Britain is not the wealthiest country on earth, as has been believed. France values her private property, real and personal, at $43,110,600,000, and her navy, palaces, public buildings and other public property, excepting highways, at $1,475,000,000, making $44,585,600,000. The aggregate estimate for England, Scotland and Ireland, without reckoning public highways, is $42,500,000,000. Real estate in France greatly exceeds in area that of England, while in the latter there is a great excess of personal property over the former.

BIRDIE'S BATH.

Down beside the river,
In a quiet path,
Did you e'er see birdie
Take his morning bath?

First he takes a drink,
Then he takes another,
Hops and looks about
Waiting for his brother,

On the branch above him,
Looking very wise
Down upon this birdie,
Blinking both his eyes.

Now he hops again,
Then he flies around,
Takes another sip,
Whirls upon the ground,

Wades into the water,
Turns and lifts his eye
To make sure if any
One is waiting nigh.

Dropping now his bill,
He jerks the water quick
Over head and shoulders—
Quite a birdie's trick;

Opens, then, the feathers
Wide upon his breast,
Flirts the water through them,
As upon his crest;

Ducks under and then out
In such a dexterous way
That the clear, cool water
Down his back shall play—

Whirls and springs about
Quick as any flash,
And returns again
For another splash.

Once more on the bank,
Gives a little shiver,
Shaking out his feathers,
Making each one quiver,

Sways around a moment,
Like a passing breeze,
Then he flies away,
Up among the trees.

NORTH HERO, VT. MARIE B. LADD.

PITH AND POINT.

TO PARAGRAPHERS: If you can't collect your own ideas, collect some other fellow's.

SOME railroads are run on narrow-gauge, some on broad-gauge, but all on mortgage.

"You follow the legal profession, I believe, sir?" Lawyer Pompous—"No, sir, I lead it."

A LADY up-town, joking about her nose, said: "I had nothing to do with shaping it. It was a birthday present."

THE injurious effects of "forty-rod whisky" we presume is attributable to the fact that forty rods make one rude.

THE end man of a negro-minstrel company calls himself the Napoleon of the troupe because he is the bony part.

THE man who travels the country for pleasure goes to see; and, likewise, does the man who travels the ocean go to sea.

A SMART up-town boy lately informed his grandfather that he didn't like to hear him joke—"it's bad-in-age," he explained.

A CALIFORNIA politician says that the path of rectitude has been traveled so little in that State, of late years, that it has all run to grass.

RHEUMATISM is frequently the result of an over-dose of moisture; in other words, to be caught in a pouring rain often insures a roaring pain.

"MY son," said an old lady, "how must Jonah have felt when the whale swallowed him?" "Down in the mouth," was the young hopeful's reply.

"WOMAN is a delusion, madame," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick retort.

A NATURALIST claims to have discovered that crows, while in flocks, have regularly organized courts, in which they sit around and try offenders—a sort of crow bar.

JEANETTE—"Ma, are you going to give me another piece of pie?" Ma—"What do you want to know for?" Jeanette—"Because if you ain't, I want to eat this piece slowly."

A TIMID Bostonian has married a lady whose weight verges closely on 200 pounds. "My dear," said he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "help the fence."

A LITTLE Waterloo Sunday-school miss was asked by her teacher, "What must people do in order to go to heaven?" "Die, I suppose," replied the little one. The teacher did not question her any further.

THE Buffalo *Express* says that Leadville is so named because of the lead inadvertently carried away by persons who go there and get too saucy. Sometimes they get so heavily loaded that they can't get away at all.

THE gift-chromo business lags, and it is now possible to purchase a pound of tea in some localities without being obliged to invest $4.87½ for a frame to encircle the artistic production so smilingly handed you by the dealer.

WHEN you see a young man with a wild, haggard look, negotiating for a rocking-chair and a soap dish, you can know that his landlady insists on his replacing the furniture he threw out of his window at the cats the previous night.

THE pretty girl that all men seek is a combination of rare and precious stones. Her lips are rubies, her teeth pearls, diamonds must flash from her eyes, bright and sparkling gems must fall from her lips, while her pocket must fairly groan with its pile of rocks.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells this story: "An Irishman, upon his arrival in the United States, noting the great number of military titles, exclaimed, 'What a divil of a battle has been fought near here, where all the privates were kilt.'"

"Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madam?" asked the minister as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity!" said she. "Well, yes, I reckon I has. I was struck by lightning last summer and hove out of the window, but it didn't seem to do me nö sort of good."

Crickets and Hogs.

A few weeks ago, from the north and northwest of this valley—Nevada—millions of crickets were coming in to devour and destroy the grain and grass our farmers expected to harvest this dry season. Nearly all the hogs in the valley have been got together, and are herded to meet the crickets. The hogs are getting the best of the fight, and fattening in their onward march.—*Paradise (Nev.) Reporter.*

SABBATH READING.

This World Is All a Fleeting Show.

This world is all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but heaven!

And false the light on glory's plume,
As fading hues of even;
And love and hope and beauty's bloom
Are blossoms gather'd for the tomb—
There's nothing bright but heaven!

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And fancy's flash and reason's ray
Serve but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but heaven!

TOM MOORE.

The Creator.

SERMON BY PROF. DAVID SWING.

Although to most reflecting minds moments of doubt will come as to whether the world has any creator, yet these moments are very few in the lives of most persons. And these times are not so much moments as rapid instants, such as that division of the pendulum beat which shows a flash of lightning. There are involuntary states of mind which come at unexpected moments to hold us by a strange spell. Many persons, when standing on some pinnacle of rock or temple, feel suddenly some voice within saying, "Cast thyself headlong," and the foot steps back from a feeling of sudden helplessness. Many, not upon any such height, when in peace at home, experience the strange feeling of the suicide. And so instants will come when one doubts his sanity, and even doubts his real existence. Thus there are few reflecting minds to whom moments of involuntary atheism will not appear suddenly. All the proof of God suddenly fails, and, as upon a precipice the foot steps back under the awful spell of self-destruction, so at times the belief in a God fails, and then the heart shrinks with the chill of a coming annihilation. After one has estimated all these instants of blackness, one will easily see that they are but a small part of the whole lifetime; and, like lightning flashes, make up but a small part of the long summer of life. In the most days and months and years of most persons, God is ever around to receive reproach for our adversity and thanks for prosperity. When some piece of good fortune befalls even a wicked man, it is wonderful how he will confess that the Great Being has been merciful and good.

What more than all else holds the human race to the feeling that God is a reality, is that law of cause and effect located in the soul—a law which associates an intelligent cause with an intelligent effect. Religion is not simply the result of an instinct, but also of a formal argument, which leads the mind from a design inevitably to infer a designer. While we are all right in denominating religion as a sentiment, yet it is not wholly an appetite like that of hunger and thirst, but it is a sentiment which is continually reinforced by the dicta of logic. Man perceives the marvels of the earth and sky, the amazing adaptations and variations and decorations, and so full are these of wisdom that he inevitably infers that some mind made all this external world.

The effort was made many hundreds of years ago to deduce the universe from spontaneous action of matter, but all these many centuries since that effort have been able to find but few advocates of the theory. In a very hasty survey of the universe, one might find a delicate support for the thought that the worlds were made by star-dust, rolling itself together by attraction, but th moment one moves away from these generalities and passes into the details of earth, or of man, of man's mind and heart, or into the details of any part of the natural world, the idea that the universe was made by chemistry, or came by chance, all goes to nothingness. A single song-bird, a single laughing child, the speech, or eloquence, or poetry of manhood, the beauty of woman, come in to reduce to naught all our accident or chemistry. We are made such that we must seek an adequate cause.

Select a pink, or a rose, or a mocking-bird, and chance and chemistry could no more have produced one of these than they could have composed the plays of Shakspeare. Select a plant like the "morning glory," and then ask what chance or insensate chemistry would needs do to place in our world such a flowering vine. The power of rapid growth they would have to give it that it might in two months cover the doors and windows of the cottage; they would need so to instruct it that as the blossoms a few days old should die there would be new ones opening, so that no morning for two months need be without this matinee of color; they would be compelled to teach it to shut up its delicate cups by 10 o'clock, to keep fresh their vital moisture and their rare pigments; and then, above all, chemistry or chance would have to teach the "morning glory" how to make balls of seeds in the autumn and to hold them up high and dry through the winter, to sow them again in the spring. Instead of making a heaven full of such stars as Sirius and Jupiter, and our sun, chance or chemistry cannot make this poor man's creeping, blossoming vine, and teach it to blossom while the dew is on and make seeds for the next May.

Or take a little ball of fruit, for example the strawberry, and ask the chance of Lucretius or the naturalism of Huxley to produce it, and there is no language by which to express our despair over a supply for the table from these philosophic sources. These philosophers are a rare kind of food for the intellect, but ask their chance or "progression" to make for us a basket of oranges, or a bunch of grapes, and they ask us blushingly to accept their excuses and regrets.

It would seem that each cluster on the vine and each apple on the branch, which, besides being so marvelous to the sight and the taste, contain within themselves the seeds of another vine and tree, should render atheism impossible. That inherent force of which the scientists have said so much, must still be in the universe, and yet it is doing nothing in the present by the way of making strawberries and grapes and apples for our gardens and tables. If God made the universe, He would have the right to pause at any instant in the production of new forms of vegetable or animal life, but if the universe came from insensate agents, they cannot suspend action, but must be doing in the present what they are alleged to have done in the past. And, if the ancient oyster and monkey tended onward and upward, and became man, the modern oyster and ape should show some signs of the intention and effort to become men and women, orators and poets and statesmen. An oyster dare not lay aside his innate ambition.

Pass from the world of blossoms and fruits to the nest-building creatures, the birds, and here our atheism is rendered almost a moral insanity. The oriole builds its nest on such a slender twig that no serpent, or cat, or animal, or bird of prey can find a basis for acting against the contents of the little home. Nothing but the breeze can touch the eggs or little ones. The nest is built like the poor man's house—with door but no window, but it is lined with tapestry, for all the threads the wise birds can pick from old rags or steal from the dooryard are woven into that part of the home which is next to the little brood and away from the storm. When atheism tells us that there was a bioplasm once in the bottom of the ocean which developed upward until at last it had gold-colored wings, and built a nest, and lined it with stolen lace, we feel that atheism is making sport of our sense and is attempting to learn the limits of our gullibility. The house of the hornet and the cell of the honeybee are equally wonderful, and would tax to the utmost the constructive powers of accident or development.

It weighs heavily against any notion that the world is self-made, that in the historic period of 6,000 or 10,000 years the world has not shown us any specimen of this work. Our birds are not springing up out of this potential mud, but are "with wonderful unanimity coming forth from the blue, or speckled, or brown, or white eggs, and with amazing faithfulness our morning glories, and pinks, and dahlias are depending upon the seeds that were formed but of the blossoms of yesterday, and in 10,000 years nature has not made a new seed, or a flower without a seed. Now, a personal God can cease making flowers when He chooses, but it is the quality of a natural law or a chemical action that it cannot suspend its business. If our earth once created animals, it should be in that line of action still, and rivels of man should be coming along from oyster or ape.

Bill Arp on Dogs.

I knew that Harris had got hold of some sheep meat somewhere, for he had another violent paragraph against dogs the next morning. I can always tell when he has had mutton for dinner. It seems to affect his head, though I never did consider him mutton-headed. He is too dogmatic for that. Old Bows is dead, my loving and trusting friend, the defender of my children, the protector of my household in the dark and silent watches of the night. For thirteen years he has been fond and faithful, and now we feel like one of the family is dead. Bows was the best judge of human nature I ever saw. He knew an honest man and a gentleman by instinct. He never frightened a women or a child—he never went tearing down the front walk after anybody, but the very looks of him would mighty nigh skeer a nigger to death. When they had come to our house they begun to holler "hello" a quarter of a mile off. Bows loved to skeer 'em, he did. He had character and emotions. Having no tail to wag (for he was not curtailed) he did the best that he could and wagged where it ought to be. Bows was a dark brindle. He was a dog of ancestors. His father's name was Shylock, and his grandfather's name was Sheriff. They were all honorable dogs. I never knew him to run up and down a nabor's palings after the dog on the other side. He was above it—but he never dodged a responsibility. He has come in violent personal contact with other dogs a thousand times, more or less, and was never the bottom dog in the fight. And, then, what an honest voice he had. His bark was not on the C, but was a deep, short basso profundo. We have buried him on the brow of the hill where he used to sit and watch for tramps and stragglers. Slowly and sadly we laid him down. Talk about your sheep—I wouldn't have given him for a whole flock. Sheep are to eat and wear, but Bows was a friend. It's like comparing appetite with emotion—the animal with the spiritual. But I am done now. Let Harris press on his dog law. I've got nothin agin sheep—in fact, I like 'em. Ever since Mary had a little lamb I've thought kindly of sheep, and I am perfectly willin' to a law that will exterminate all houns and suck-egg pups and yaller dogs, and bench-leg fices. They are a reflection on Bowses memory.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Informers Assassinated.

A Southern correspondent writes: "Pickens county, Ga., has had a bloody sensation, and the excitement caused by it is still high. The county has always been famous for illicit distillers, who live so close in the mountains that revenue officers have to employ native informants to enable them to make arrests. Two brothers named Poole had become famous for rendering such services and were objects of hatred to moonshiners for miles around. In spite of frequent warning they continued to guide Government detectives and report offenders. The elder brother was specially active, and some of his victims resolved on revenge. Sunday night a large mob, armed with guns and revolvers, proceeded to Poole's house and called him out. Poole came to the door, but showed fight. He emptied a revolver at the mob. His brother then rushed to his side, and was about to shoot when the mob fired a dreadful volley. The elder Poole fell headlong from several wounds, while his brother reeled and fell dead with his body full of bullets. The mob then fled, but Mrs. Poole says she recognized as the leader Mike Stoner, a well-known moonshiner. She has given the names of several others, for whom warrants are out. The county is in commotion over the murder."

TYPICAL OCCURRENCES.

A TOLEDO (Ohio) paper relates the following: During the storm yesterday morning, the house of Frederick Diel, one and a half miles east of New Riegle, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Mrs. Diel was in the house at the time, and, by a strange freak of the lightning, nearly every bit of her clothing was torn from her body without injuring her in the least, save a slight shock received.

BIG snakes, graveyard serpents, form the summer sensations of the Ashford (Ct.) ruralists, and stories of reptiles from six to ten feet long are numerous. The sexton of a cemetery in the south part of the town, where snakes abound, tells how, when he was digging a grave recently, he broke into an old coffin and discovered a snake at least eighteen inches in circumference. His theory is that it found its way into the coffin and had grown so fast and become so large that it was unable to get out by the way it went in, and thus became a prisoner for life.

MR. WILSON, of Butler county, Ky., had a fearful and successful fight with a large snake a few days ago. He was working on a piece of new ground when the serpent sprung upon him and coiled about him. Mr. Wilson was at first almost paralyzed, but in a moment regained his composure sufficiently to grasp the enemy by its neck and choke it until it was forced to loosen its hold. He then took a hoe and killed the reptile. The snake measured six feet five inches in length, and was two and three-fourths inches in diameter in the largest part of its body.

THE Danbury (Ct.) *News* relates the following: "There was a heavy rainstorm on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning an extraordinary spectacle was presented on the Long Ridge road, at the reservoir of the Bethel Water Company. The road and the banks thereof, for a distance of eighty rods, swarmed with young frogs. They were hardly an inch in length. They were in constant motion, and yet so immense in number as to be unable to get out of the way of passing teams. The ground, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with them. They fell in the rain Tuesday night."

AT the Brown street market in Philadelphia, an old Irish woman approached a fish stand, and appealed to the proprietor for help. He declined to give her anything. She moved away, but not out of the building. Unobserved, she went behind the stand, where a large tub covered with canvas attracted her attention. Cautiously lifting the cover, so as not to make any noise, she ran her hand into the tub, and then she yelled. The tub contained several snapping turtles, and one had caught hold of her fingers, causing much pain. "Och! Mister! may God bless you; take the crathur off, do, please," was her pleading remark to the owner of the snappers. It was found necessary to kill the turtle before the fingers could be liberated.

SOME days ago, Thomas Chancey, who lives near Big Indian creek, in Houston county, Ga., shouldered his rifle and went to the swamp hunting for squirrels. Soon after entering the swamp his dog treed a squirrel, and Chancey began looking for the game. While thus engaged he observed an ox feeding around near by, but did not apprehend any danger from him. While walking around the tree he was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by the ox. He says the first thing he knew he found himself lifted into the ethereal regions on the horns of his oxship. He held on to his rifle, and the ox continued throwing him up and catching him as he descended, between his horns, until finally the hammer of the rifle came in contact with a bush, which discharged the gun and caused the stampede of the beast. Chancey had a narrow escape from death, as the ball from his rifle passed under his clothing and burnt the skin near a vital part of his body.

A Savage Outlaw.

Gen. Scott was the name of an Indian who during the last winter and spring hung about a camp in the Black Hills, near Deadwood city. He was an outlaw. No tribe would acknowledge him. A few weeks ago the General was suspected by the miners in the camp of several bold thefts that had occurred. One night guards were posted along the ravine at the edge of the camp. Shortly after midnight an object was seen crawling towards the water from the farther side. The guards fired. Next morning the General's left moccasin was picked up at the point of aim. That was the clew. All the miners in camp turned out as to a Fourth of July spree. Twenty-one men, well armed, started on the hunt. The General's trail was struck a half mile above the camp, among the timbered hills. One mile further the foremost miner, a man named Chalmers, felt the sting of Scott's first bullet as it plowed a furrow along his scalp. The miners saw that Scott had come hotly to bay under a ledge of rocks, and that he was game. The twenty men began to surround him, when, after firing three shots from a revolver, he flew across a valley, zigzagging his course to dodge the twenty balls that whistled after him. But in a moment he fell, struck in the leg. When he dropped he rolled into a sinkhole and was again at bay. His shouts of defiance echoed among the rocks. All at once he arose and, knowing his fate, hobbled towards his pursuers. At every step he fired a shot and took or dodged one. Charles Judson fell, mortally wounded. Even when the desperate savage went down his finger pressed the trigger again, sending a bullet into the clouds. The scalps of two white men were found in his camp.

Gored to Death.

A little son of the Rev. B. C. Spiller, of the Methodist church near here, met with a terrible death this forenoon. A man was hauling manure from the barnyard to the field with an ox-team, and, while he was in the rear of the wagon loading, the child went in front of the ox, having in his hand a large red handkerchief. The ox seeing this became maddened and dashed at the little fellow and gored him. The man ran to rescue the child from the infuriated animal, but before he reached him the ox broke and ran, trampling the child under his feet, and, turning suddenly in another direction, brought the child into the track of the cart-wheels, which passed over him and crushed him to death.—*Richmond (Va.) paper.*

OUR EXCHANGE MENAGERIE.

A YOUNG lady, Miss Caledonia Linton, Texas, residing on Cottonwood creek, while walking in the woods, met a large alligator. She got a rope, tied it around the alligator's neck, and dragged it two miles to her home. The brute came near striking her with his tail several times.

IN Cass county, Texas, while Mr. Babe Henderson was out on a hunt, his dogs roused a panther, which took to a tree. Babe, his gun being loaded with small shot, took deliberate aim, and shot both eyes of the panther out as the animal was preparing to spring down upon him. The panther measured six feet nine inches from tip to tip.

NEAR Howellsville, Warren county, Va., recently, a fisherman saw his cork disappear. On landing his prize it proved to be a large jug, having inside a fish much too large to be released through the mouth of the jug, and which had swallowed the hook of the fisherman. It is supposed the fish entered its queer home when it was small.

MR. WM. BARTLETT, who lives near Lumpkin, Ga., has a hen that has peculiar notions about laying eggs. She lays every day like most other hens, but every other egg is as large as a goose egg; the others are of ordinary size. One of the larger size weighs 3¼ ounces and measures 6¼ inches around the shortest circumference, and 7¼ the longest. The same hen laid eggs in the same manner last season.

THE Anthony (Kan.) *Journal* says: "We hear of a very warm-hearted, motherly hen down on Bluff creek. She is regularly brooding a litter of seven-pound puppies; she has to spread herself to do it, but she takes them all under her wing and tucks them in nicely. The youthful canines know and heed her gentle cluck. They get their victuals of their natural mother, but their love and attachment is most tender and affectionate toward adopted Mother Biddy."

A TERRIBLE pull at their net warned some shad-fishers, who were plying their vocation below Fort Delaware, N. Y., that they had something bigger than a shad to deal with. One of them barely saved himself from going over the side of the schooner. It took a dozen men to pull in the prize, which proved to be a turtle eight feet long, five feet wide, with a head twice as large as a man's, and room enough on its back for half a dozen cane-seat chairs. It attacked one of its captors, who stepped on it, and its weight was "something less than 800 pounds."

ABOUT ten years since Mr. J. M. Bennett, of Cumming, Ga., was, by legal process, declared to be a lunatic, but, being harmless and inoffensive, was not sent to the asylum. About three years ago an old gander took up with him, and would follow him wherever he went. In Mr. Bennett's rambles through the woods, or about the neighborhood, this faithful body-guard always attended him, as if to ward off all attacks upon its charge, and hissing at hogs or any animal they chanced to meet. Whenever the old man would stop to rest or lie down, the gander would sit down near by, and remain until the old man left. While walking along the road, if Bennett found a grain of corn, or anything that the gander could eat, he would pick it up and put it into his pocket until he rested, and then he would give it to his companion. Whenever the old man went into the house the gander would seem to be wild, and would make such a terrible noise that the attendants were obliged to let him in. Just as soon as the fowl saw its companion it would become perfectly quiet. A short time ago it became so troublesome at night, by trying to get into the house, where its master was, that they killed it.

Cemeteries.

The old system of cutting cemetery grounds into small lots surrounded by hedges, bids fair to pass away entirely. All over the country, the park landscape or lawn system is gaining favor. It consists in a series of plantations of shrubs and trees, so arranged that the effect of the entire cemetery, from the main drives, is that of an extensive park, all evidence of existing burial grounds being shut off by foliage. Of course, in this system, the hedge-and-fence monstrosity finds no place. Vaults or catacombs are excavated in the hillsides, and memorial buildings of all kinds erected in retired nooks. More land is required for this arrangement, but its attractive, rural character seems to commend it to all.

Building in St. John, N. B.

The amount of building that has been done in St. John, N. B., since the great fire there is shown in an elaborate article in the *Globe*, of that city. The two years give a total of 413 brick and stone buildings at a cost of $4,023,000, and 639 wooden buildings, at a cost of $891,602. Besides, there have been built in the city, outside the burnt districts, in 1878–'79, buildings valued at $100,000, and in 1877–'78 buildings at $92,000. The estimated total value of the buildings erected in the city during the two years would, therefore, be $5,106,602.

IN Hartford a vicious stallion belonging to the street railroad company—a full-blooded Morgan chestnut, 5 years old, with four white feet—needed shoeing. He got loose in the stable-yard, and when the foreman of the stables, John Crilly, tried to capture him, the stallion reared and sprung at him. Crilly jumped between his legs. Then the stallion came at him with flattened ears and open jaws. Crilly seized the stallion's tongue and twisted it, extorting a shrill cry of rage and pain. That ended the fight. Crilly didn't let go of the tongue until its owner was back in his stall and firmly secured.

FARM NOTES.

BUY for cash.

A WRITER in the London *Garden* finds that the cracking of pears is prevented by grafting more than one variety on the same stock. He is very positive about it.

THE carrot prefers a light, sandy loam of medium fertility. A good coat of manure applied to the soil the previous year will prove of advantage; but, if it is manured the same season, it should be with guano after the crop is up. For garden-culture the earliest crop should be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work. Late crops for winter use can be sown any time before the middle of June. The seed should be soaked a couple of days in water, and immediately afterward mixed with a small quantity of ashes or plaster. This will prevent the seed from adhering together, and it can then be sown more evenly. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and cover the seed with about half an inch of soil. Later, the young plants should be thinned to three inches apart in the row. Cultivate diligently, and remove all weeds from the rows. The carrot crop is one of those crops that are irrevocably damaged if the weeds are allowed to get the start. The Early Horn and Atringham are among the best varieties for cooking purposes.

COVERING GRAPEVINES.—In some localities the hardiest vines never need covering. But there are occasionally severe winters when even the most hardy are benefited by protection. Intense cold often blunts vitality when it does not destroy. At such times a vine which has been covered will open its leaves in spring before one which has been exposed has fairly swelled its buds. Many are deterred from covering their vines because they take a laborious way for doing it. They need not usually place earth upon them. It is often quite sufficient to prostrate them, holding them in place by sticks of stovewood, or with bricks, or with flat stones. An additional thin or partial covering with corn stalks will be useful in protecting from sharp winds and in holding the snow. Earth, if heavy and compact, tends to rot the buds if they have not ripened well, or if left on a few days too long in spring. Winter covering has another advantage. It renders late autumn pruning safe—an operation too often postponed till too late when left till spring.

IN selecting the site for your fruit garden be sure that the soil is naturally dry; if not, its drainage should be the first thing attended to. Trees will not long flourish with their roots in the cold, stagnant water. By draining, the air will have free access to the soil, its temperature will be thereby raised, and the feeding and growing properties of the roots will be stimulated to greater activity. The drains in an orchard should not be less than four feet if a fall of that depth can be secured. If the depth be less, the roots will be likely in a short time to choke them. Drainage is not all that is necessary in the preparation of the ground for the orchard. It should be thoroughly cultivated the year before planting—it should be ploughed deep, and, if possible, subsoiled. It should also be well manured with a root crop, that it may be mellow, fertile and free from weeds. Belgian carrots, or, better still, parsnips, are a good preparatory crop, their long roots penetrating deep into the earth, separating its compact particles and quickening the inert elements of fertility. The value of these crops gives sufficient remuneration for the expenses of improvement; and their culture and growth always tend to the improvement of the soil—not merely the surface, but a depth of from one to two feet.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

IT has been generally conceded that smut on corn-stalks, or that portion of the husks left hanging on the stalk, and which stock eat, is the cause of many deaths among cattle, when they are first turned among the stalks in the fall. Prof. Kedzie has recently been making some experiments to test the matter, and the result of the investigation appears in the last monthly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, as follows: "In accompanying this paper with a thorough analysis of the fungus, the accuracy of which was proved by closely-corresponding duplicate results, he says that, up to date of this analysis, there was but one on record—that of Dulong—which was never completed, and was not accepted as satisfactory. A characteristic result of Prof. Kedzie's analysis was the entire absence of starch in the smut, and no traces whatever of the poison which exists in ergot or spurred rye. He quotes the experiment of Dr. Gamgee, given in the report of Commissioner Capron in 1871, who fed forty-two pounds of smut to two healthy cows, mixed with corn-meal, three times daily, at the rate of three ounces at a time, afterward increased to six ounces. One cow was fed on wet, and the other on dry, food; the former gained in flesh, the latter lost; but they remained healthy. This experiment proves that smut is not an active poison, and Prof. Kedzie thinks that its bad effects, whatever they may be, are owing to its dry and indigestible condition, and absence of nutriment—the same results being produced by feeding animals on old, hard and dry stalks. Steamed or moistened, and mixed with an abundance of soft food, no harm could be feared. He objects to turning animals into a field of corn which has stood until dead ripe."

A Startling Opinion.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

Various publications have appeared in different parts, particularly in the London papers, setting forth a proposed plan of flooding the Desert of Sahara, thereby making it an ocean or inland sea, by opening a canal or channel from the Atlantic ocean.

The depth of the desert below the level of the ocean is stated as 500 to 750 feet; the area in square miles is over 2,000,000; the average depth is not generally known, but suffice it to say that if such a project should be started, and not under the complete control of those in charge of the work, the earth could, and no doubt would, be thrown off its present balance, and the surface of all the waters to a certain extent would be changed in their level, which could be ascertained with certainty if the actual size and depth could be known; for "if every grain of sand removed alters the balance of the world," what would this great change do? It might cause the "end of the world," which, according to the prophecy of "Mother Shipton," will be in 1881. In this project all the world is interested.

JAMES E. SERRELL,
Civil Engineer.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—Wash and pick over two quarts of cranberries, add one pint of cold water, and place on a quick fire in porcelain-lined saucepan; stir occasionally to prevent burning; when soft, mash through a colander, add one quart of sugar, boil ten minutes, and pour into fancy molds.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Mix the yelks of six eggs (strained) with two ounces powdered sugar and two ounces grated chocolate; add one pint of milk; set the mixture on the fire in a double saucepan, the inner one filled with hot water, and keep stirring till the cream thickens; dissolve in a little milk four sheets of best gelatine, add this to the cream, and strain it all into a bowl; put this over ice, stirring till the mixture begins to set; then add one pint of well-whipped cream; put a mold in the ice, pour in the cream, cover it with ice, and, when set, serve.

GERANIUMS TO KEEP OVER WINTER.—Geraniums, fuchsias, salvias and other plants that you may wish to keep over winter, without any care of them, may be taken up with a ball of earth attached to them and placed in one corner of your cellar, provided it is warm enough not to freeze potatoes; pack them close and bank the earth firmly about the roots. In January or February you can bring the fuchsias to the window, and they will form beautiful flowering plants in about six weeks' time.

FRUIT-EATING.—When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough fruit; that we injure its finer qualities with sugar; that we drown them in cream. We need the medical action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence.

TO FRY BEEF'S LIVER.—Cut the liver in slices about two-thirds of an inch thick; soak in cold water about quarter of an hour; have ready some butter in the spider; when hot, put in the liver; season with salt, pepper, and an onion chopped fine; dust a little flour over the top; cover tight to keep steam in as much as possible; add a little water while cooking, to keep from getting dry (do not let it burn); when brown, turn on the other side; put on a little more salt, pepper and flour; when done, take the liver out on a platter, put in about a teacup of sweet milk; if not thick enough, add a little more flour, wet with milk until you get it about the thickness of beef gravy; pour over the liver and serve. This is the Swedish way of cooking it.

HOME CONTRIVANCES.—I recently brightened up my sitting-room at a trifling cost. My carpet was nearly worn out. In the first place I turned the breadths and sewed over the carpet so as to make all the worn places come as nearly in the center of the room as possible. By cutting and contriving I managed this, having a fine array of holes and patches grouped together. I bought four yards of small figured ingrain carpet resembling drugget at 90 cents per yard. I cut this in halves, sewing the breadths together, which gave me a foundation two yards square. For a rug I bought eight yards and a half of carpet-bordering at 35 cents per yard, with which I bordered my square, giving me a bright, large rug, which I tacked down in the worn places in my carpet, covering a good part of the center of the room. My rug cost me $6.40, and my floor looked fresh and neat. I can assure you the effect was excellent.

Tea Culture in the South.

The result of the Southern tea-planting experiment has been quite successful. A correspondent, gossiping about the first crop of American tea, says that as early as 1860 the attempt to raise tea in the South was made. Then a large number of growing plants were sent to Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina by the Agricultural Bureau. The war coming on, the plants were lost sight of, but grew wild. Last fall one of the firm of Gillett & Co., of Baltimore, made a trip through the South, at the instance of LeDuc, to ascertain if tea could be cultivated successfully in that section. As a result of this tour, a barrel of tea-leaves was sent to Baltimore last week from Georgia. The leaves had been plucked out of season, and, fermentation having set in, they were rendered useless. Of another barrel, received from South Carolina, one-third was in fair condition. Experiments were made with these. The leaves were put in wire sieves and steamed. They were then passed through a clothes-wringer to extract the tannic acid. The structure of the leaf was also destroyed by this process. No care was taken to retain the shape of the leaf, however, but the mass was put in an ordinary pan and dried. This process was productive of a delightful aroma and a leaf somewhat resembling the teas of India. From the leaves thus procured some tea was brewed. This was the first native-brewed tea of this country, and is said to have had a remarkably fine flavor.

ONE of the charges against a Seneca Falls (N. Y.) minister is that he hired a livery horse and wagon, was gone two days, swapped horses six different times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made $100 by the operation. Such rare business capacity should have a wider field than the pulpit.

Found Floating on the Water.

The first thing which I distinctly remember was being held in my nurse's arms to look upon the ocean. I could not have been more than four years old, and the impression then made on my mind has never been effaced.

Of the scenes which immediately succeeded I have no recollection. All is a blank until the period when many persons, men, women and children, came to see me, taking my hands in their own and gazing earnestly into my eyes as they repeated, mournfully:

"How strange! Floating on the water."

I can recall the curious way in which they scrutinized me as they crowded around, the eager questioning of each other, the long recital that I did not understand, and which always ended with, "Found floating on the water."

Surrounded by comforts, by luxuries even, my wishes granted for the asking, kindness and love were so showered upon me during my first remembered years, that I neither thought nor cared who I was or how I came to be an object of such affectionate devotion.

I was sheltered as much as possible from every annoyance and from all vulgar observation by my beloved mother; and yet I often overheard her, to friends from a distance or to strangers, relating in low tones a long story, which somehow seemed to have reference to me, although evidently not intended for me to hear.

Methinks I this moment feel her kind hand as she smoothed my long curls, and hear her kinder voice utter those words, which, from being so often repeated, became stereotyped on my memory.

"When all was over, this dear child was found floating on the water."

As I became more advanced in years these words were less frequently heard. It was becoming an old story. The present, with its tangible realities, was crowding out the, to me, uncertain past. Faces and forms which hitherto had indistinctly haunted my imagination gradually faded. In my solitary musings they would sometimes stand out from the gathering oblivion like spectres; and like spectres instantly vanish if duty or pleasure recalled me to myself. I had heard of another Christine—my angel sister. My playthings had been hers. Dreams of her in her far-off home would come to me, as I reposed on her little cot, and Ponto kept guard over my slumbers. All these appeared to me like the details of a pleasant story, some portions of which were fresher and more recent than the rest because they had happened lately.

My mind matured with my years: and although those mystical words, "Found floating on the water," were not now heard, they were never forgotten. They had been to often repeated in my hearing to pass entirely out of my mind. Occasionally, too, the suspicion would arise that I had not always lived in A——; that at some time other and different scenes had surrounded me.

One evening, having heard these strange words again, resolving to penetrate their meaning, I went to my little bed wide awake, and waited the accustomed visit. My mother soon came. I heard her voice, and the words alone of the hymn fell on my ear. My mind was elsewhere. This night "The Happy Land" had no charms for me. I was "of the earth, earthy." I soon interrupted her with the inquiry:

"Mother, when shall I have a birthday?"

"When you are a little older," she replied.

"When shall I be 9?"

"Not for a great while;" and the hymn immediately went on again. But I was not to be put off thus.

"Did I ever float on the water?" I asked.

For a moment she was silent. I could contain myself no longer. Bursting into tears, I opened to her my heart. The circumstances which had taken place when I was the object of so much interest, my impressions, recollections and suspicions, confused as they were, were all narrated.

My mother saw at once that my mind was awake and must be satisfied—that the time had come for a revelation. Taking my hand, she said:

"Shall I tell my dear Christine a story? A true story?"

"Yes, mother," I replied; "tell a story about me—about me when I was a baby."

Wrapping around me her large shawl and taking me in her arms, she seated herself in an easy chair by the side of my bed. Of that time or of that place I have never lost sight. Methinks I see her now, so gentle, so quiet, just as she sat in that still room.

There, in the silence of early night, my dear mother related to me in simple and plain language, the calamity which at one fatal blow, had probably deprived me of both parents, and made me an orphan. Not a syllable did I lose then; not one has since been forgotten. During that short period, and even while he words were being drunk in I passed from babyhood to thoughtful, actual maturity.

In the spring of 18—, a noble steamer left the quay, Southampton, freighted with human life, with bright hopes and cloudless anticipations of coming pleasure. On the eve of that happy day the bright sun went down amid mirth and music and joy. On the morrow that same sun rose in his glory to behold sorrow and silence and death. In the calm midnight that shipload of sound sleepers were sadly aroused from their dreams of happiness by the awful cry of "Fire!"

At daylight a passing vessel came with swift wings to the rescue—alas! too late. All had perished with the exception of a single sailor, who miraculously clung to the burning timber—all save one little child. When all was over, the sailor and this child were found floating on the water. I needed not my mother's assurance to convince me who that child was.

She then told me of herself. Just before this calamity occurred God had taken away her husband and her only child—a dear daughter named Christine. Hearing of the little child whom both fire and waves had spared, she hastened at once to adopt me. Heaven seemed to have directed her, for on the gold clasp of my sleeve-tie was found a single name—the name of her own dear child, Christine.

* * *

A German clergyman, who was traveling, stopped at an inn much frequented by wags and jokers. The host, not being used to having a clergyman at his table, looked at him with surprise. The guests used all their artillery of wit upon him without eliciting a remark. The clergyman ate his dinner quietly, apparently without observing the gibes and sneers of his neighbors. One of them, at last in despair of his forbearance, said to him: "Well, I wonder at your patience! Have you not heard all that has been said to you?" "Oh, yes; but I am used to it. Do you know who I am?" "No, sir," "Well, I will inform you. I am chaplain of a lunatic asylum. Such remarks have no effect upon me."

Chips for the Housekeeper.

Use kerosene to clean unvarnished furniture.

Try benzine for removing paint spatters on window glass.

Blankets, and indeed flannels of any kind, should not be washed with soap which has rosin in it.

If cheese gets too dry to eat, grate it, pour on brandy and pack it into jars.

An excellent wax varnish for furniture is made by dissolving over a gentle heat, three ounces of wax in one quart of oil or turpentine.

Use waste paper for cleaning stoves, tinware, knives, spoons, windows, mirrors, lamp-chimneys, etc.

Dissolve four or five pounds of washing soda in boiling water and throw it down the kitchen sink, to prevent the pipes stopping up with greese, etc. Do this every few weeks.

Sweet-oil is recommended for polishing pianos. Apply with chamois skin and rub with different skins as they become saturated with the oil. It requires one or two hours hard rubbing to restore an instrument to its original lustre.—Rural New Yorker.

An Old-Time Bloody Duel.

Among the many bloody duels on record as having been fought by congressmen was one in which James Jackson, of Georgia—who had been and who was afterward a United States senator—was the challenged party. He was "an Englishman," like the hero of Pinafore, by birth, but he came to Savannah when a lad, studied law, was a leading Free Mason, and fought gallantly in the revolutionary war. He killed Lieutenant Governor Wells in 1770 in a duel, and was engaged in several other affairs of honor, until he finally determined to accept a challenge on such terms as would make it his last duel. So he prescribed as the terms that each party, armed with a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and with a hunting-knife, should row himself in a skiff to designated points on opposite sides of the Savannah river. When the city clock struck 12 each party should start and row his skiff to a small island in the middle of the river, which was wooded and covered with underbrush. On arriving at the island each party was to moor his skiff, stand by it ten minutes, and then go about on the island till the meeting took place. The seconds waited on the main land until after 1 o'clock, when they heard three gun-shots and long and angry cries Then all was still. At daylight, as had been agreed upon, the seconds went to the island and found Jackson lying upon the ground, insensible from the loss of blood, and his antagonist lying across him dead. Jackson recovered, but would never relate his experience on that night, nor was he ever challenged again. He died in this city, while serving his second term as United States senator, March 19, 1806.

Imperialism in the United States.

[From the New York Herald.]

In the United States there was never any real danger to the permanence of the republic until the sycophants and flatterers of Gen. Grant conceived the idea of electing him a third time. If, against all our precedents and traditions, he could be elected thrice, he might be re-elected indefinitely by the aid of military glare and fame, and the American republic seemed for the first time in real danger. But this danger has been dispelled by the potency of an aroused public sentiment. Although France, our ancient and honored ally, is still disturbed by the aspirations of pertenders, we are exposed to no corresponding danger since the collapse of the great hippodrome performance which had been planned for escorting Gen. Grant across the continent from San Francisco.

Little Bob, the Cabin Boy.

There is not one of us, however young, says the Youth's Visitor, but he may do some good. Every little child can be useful. I will tell you how useful a little cabin boy was, who was sailing on a large ship over the wide sea.

It happened that on the voyage the sailors quarreled with the captain, who was so proud and overbearing that none would submit to him. This gave the captain so much trouble, and prayed so much on his spirits, that he became very ill; so ill as to be confined to his bed. None of the sailors cared for him; so there he lay very ill, and all alone. No one thought of speaking a kind word to the poor sick captain but Little Bob. His bible had taught him a lesson which the sailors knew nothing about. It had taught him to be kind to everybody, even those who had used him ill; so he stole softly to the captain's door, and knocked. "Who's there?" asked the captain in a very gruff voice. "It's Little Bob, sir; can I do anything for you?" "Go to your work, you scoundrel," cried the captain in an angry tone. "Don't come plaguing me."

"Little Bob stole away even more softly than he came, but his heart was not filled with an angry feeling. He pitied the captain even more than he had done before.

The next day he resolved to try again. He saw that the poor captain was not on deck, and again he went and knocked at the door. "Who's there?" "Captain, can I do anything for you to-day?" asked Little Bob. No, no; go away, said the captain. Bob was pleased that the captain did not speak in so harsh a voice as he did before, and he made up his mind to try again. Meantime the captain's heart grew warm toward the little fellow. He thought how differently he had acted from the unfeeling sailors, who had not once inquired for him all the time of his illness, and he determined that, if he came again he would let him in.

When Bob came next day, the captain said, "Come in." Bob walked in on tip-toe, and said, very tenderly, "Please, sir, can I do anything for you? Shall I make your bed, or get you a cup of coffee? I'll do it in a minute." "Well, Bob, you may, if you like," said the captain. Away ran Bob, and in a few minutes everything was ready, the coffee, and the hot toast, and he brought it on a tray to the captain's bedside. Bob always carried with him the bible in his pocket; and as he came in the room, the captain observed it.

"What book is that?" said he. "It is the book my mother gave me," said Bob; the nicest book you ever saw. "Can you read it Bob?" "Oh, yes, sir," said the boy, "and I should like to read it to you." "Aye, you may." said the captain; "as soon as I have finished my coffee you may begin." Bob cleared away the coffee, and sat himself down on a box beside the captain's bed, and opened on the history of Jesus, and read how he went about doing good: how he pitied the wretched, how he healed the sick and forgave their sins. The captain listened very attentively, and asked the boy to come again the next day.

From this time he came every day and instructed the poor captain in the knowledge of Jesus the Savior. He asked him many questions, and Bob knew how to answer them—thanks to his mother and to his Sunday-school.

One evening the captain said, "Leave me that book of yours, Bob; I should like to look at it myself." Bob willingly left it. The next morning he went as usual, and tapped at the cabin door. No answer came. Again he tapped, and louder. Still no answer. He opened the door and walked in. The captain was on his knees, and the bible was lying open on the chair before him. Bob spoke; still there was no answer. He came nearer, the captain never stirred. He looked; the captain was dead. He had died on his knees, praying over the bible. We trust that through the instructions of little Bob the had sought and found mercy at the hands of the Savior of sinners. Is there a little boy or a little girl, now reading this, who can not do as much as this poor cabin boy? "Go and do likewise."

Chips for the Children.

When a boy sees a nice, round, smooth stone lying on the ground, he always thinks it rather mean that there isn't a yellow dog in the vicinity.

"I wish I could mind God as my little dog minds me," said a little boy, looking thoughtfully on his shaggy friend; "he always looks so pleased to mind, and I don't.

The boy who won't roll up his pantlegs and take a run through a half an acre of nettles to show the girls that he isn't afraid, will make a poor husband for a woman who hears burglars every night.

'Marion,' he asked, in that style which a big brother assumes when patronizing a little sister; "Marion, do you know that, the earth turns round?" Of cos I does, answered Marion, resenting the imputation of ignorance; that's the reason I tumbles out of bed.

A little boy, hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said; "I know something that is quicker than thought." "What is it Johnny?" asked his pa. "Whistling," said Johnny. "When I was in school, yesterday, I whistled before I thought; and got whipped for it, too."

Brainard's Musical World.

The July number of the Musical World is on our table filled with the usual large amount of choice new music and interesting musical reading. The music in this number consists of a splendid ballad by Sullivan, "If Doughty Deeds;" a pathetic song and chorus by Winchell, entitled "Mother Comes to Me in Dreams;" and Alf Wyman, the comedian, contributes a pretty character song, "Yakie und Leddie Louvise," as sung with great success in the new comedy, "Yakie." There is a beautiful selection, "The Dream of Love," romance for piano; a spirited piano duet, and a violin solo with piano accompaniment. Each number of the World contains over $2,00 worth of new music besides all the musical news of the day and interesting articles on music by the best writers. It is the oldest, largest and most successful musical monthly in the country; and is issued simultaneously in Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati, by S. Brainard's Sons, the well known music publishers, who have an extensive music house in each of the above cities. The terms are only $1.00 per year, single copies will be mailed for 15 cents. For full particulars, complete catalogues of music, &c., address S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others work contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:0:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. tt.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 10 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 20	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	9 05	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and. 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 7, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 20pm	5 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 44
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 56	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 28	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 38	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 58	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 26	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 50	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12	2 55
La Otto	12 25	12 42	3 30
Cedar Creek	12 35	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 54
Auburn	12 53	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 45pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 25	2 01pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 18	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 22	10 13	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 58	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30pm
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25am
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 40	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38am	4 05	3 24
St. Joe	5 40 am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 22am	4 45	4 00
Defiance	8 05am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 55	7 02
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 55
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 32
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 33	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis. Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 [illegible]am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 56pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 15am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 20am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 06pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington		8 00pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52pm	12 [illegible] pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 50pm
Waterloo	6 06am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 07am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 32 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 15 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 48 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 23 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 14 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 26 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 24, 1879. Number 30.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

H. C. Peterson.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over Davis' Hardware store, Auburn, Indiana.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

The Grand Armee.

[Sung by ex-Confederate Col. W. H. Roberts, on the receipt of his appointment by Hayes as Codifier of the laws and regulation of the army of the United States.]

Not very long ago I drew my sword,
To destroy the Union my soul abhorred.
I fought so well, and I gained such fame,
That a full-fledged Colonel I soon became,
So well did I manage my Coloneloee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

The war being ended, I tried my skill
At dishing up talk for a newspaper mill.
In the newspaper mill I showed my sense
By balancing well on the top of the fence,
The fence I bestraddled so carefulee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

As I sat on the fence and looked abroad,
I saw a log blocking the wheels of Fraud,
Then straightway I hastened to O-hi-o,
And rolled out the log, to let the wheels go,
I rolled away the log so ingeniouslee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

I bargained with Hayes that the solid South
Should hold its tongue and close its mouth,
And Hayes then promised to obey the law,
And the troops from the South soon to withdraw,
And both of us bargained so sagaciouslee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

The honest people may grumble as they please
When over their heads I rise at my ease,
The reason I rise is no other than this,
That I know what to do at a great cri-sis,
I did what I knew so industriouslee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

Ex-Confederates all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
Stick close to the fence, and never go abroad,
Until you can drop on the side of Fraud,
On the side of Fraud you must drop so free,
If you want to make laws for the Grand Armee.

THE CARICATURE IN POLITICS.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer makes the following comment on a recent occurrence:

"It is a funny kind of a Republic they have in France, as is evident from the following London dispatch of the 20th ult.:

'A Paris dispatch states that the editor of the Tribulet has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for caricaturing president Grevy, Minister Terra and Lepere and M. Gambetta.'

The arrest of an American caricaturist for lampooning a public man would be deemed a strange and dangerous event in this country."

And, yet, our own history can show a parallel. In 1798 congress passed an act known as the "Sedition Law," which provided that "if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of congress of the United States, or the president of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of said congress, or the said president, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States." * * * * "such person being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000 and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

That was during the administration of the elder Adams, when there was a struggle between the two political parties of the country as to what should be the character of the government of the United States, whether of a monarchical or republican tendency. The party of monarchical tendency had possession of every branch of the government—legislative, executive and judiciary. A recurrence to the history of that day will show how that "Sedition Law" was construed and administered.

Matthew Lyon, a member of congress from the state of Vermont, was the first victim under the law. He wrote a letter to a Vermont paper in which he declared that with the federal executive "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice." In regard to the fast day, he said that "the sacred name of religion" had been used "as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other," &c. Mr. Lyon was tried before judge Patterson, of the supreme court. The jury found him guilty, and the Judge, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to four months imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. The history of the case says that a private lottery was gotten up to raise money to pay the fine, but the proprietor of the Vermont Gazette, in which the scheme was published, was found guilty under the same law, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and be imprisoned two months.

Another case: Charles Holt, publisher of the Bee, printed at New London, Connecticut, was found guilty of defaming the president and discouraging enlistments in the army, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200.

Another: Thomas Cooper was found guilty of defaming the president, and sentenced by Judge Chase to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $400.

Another: James T. Callander was tried for a libel on the president under the "Sedition Law." His counsel raised the question of constitutionality of the law. Judge Chase refused to hear them on it, and treated them with the most arbitrary rudeness. They threw up their briefs and left the court. He was convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and be imprisoned nine months.

The same history tells of another case: A Mr. Baldwin, of New Jersey, was fined $100 under the following circumstances: President Adams, on his return from the seat of government, passed through Newark. Some cannon were discharged in compliment to him while passing through that place. Mr. Baldwin said he wished the wadding from the cannon had been lodged in the president's——.

There were other victims of the same law. Judge Jared Peck, a senator in the legislature of New York, had the audacity to offer to his neighbors for their signatures a petition to congress for the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws, in which the odions features of those laws were severely handled.

The United States District Attorney at New York had him indicted; and he was arrested in the midst of his family by an officer and put in prison.

So soon as the democrats got control of the government, with Mr. Jefferson as president, all fines and imprisonments under the "Sedition Law" which were still unsatisfied were remitted and the victims set at liberty.

Our Cleveland cotemporary will perceive that that "funny kind of a Republic" was once with us, and that fine and imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of public men were occurrences in our own history. To repeat that now would doubtless be a dangerous experiment. But as Mr. Jefferson said, speaking of those times, twenty-five years later: "Monarchy, to be sure, is now defeated, and they wish it should be forgotten that it ever was advocated. They see that it is desperate, and treat its imputation to them as calumny, and I verily believe that none of them have it now in direct aim. Yet the spirit is not done away. The same party takes now what they deem the next best ground, the consolidation of the government—the giving to the federal members of the government, by unlimited constructions of the constitution, a control over all the functions of the states, and the concentration of all power ultimately at Washington." The present struggle between the democratic party and the modern Republican party is the old fight over—the fight of the days of Adams and Jefferson as to what shall be the character of the government of the United States, whether of a democratic or monarchical tendency, whether inclining to the strengthening of popular liberty or inclining to the concentration of all power ultimately at Washington.

"Putting the Tail Where the Head Ought to be."

[Louisville Democrat.]

It is well-known that Hendricks accepted second position to Tilden very much against his inclination and interest. He was not and had never been a candidate for vice-president. He represented the west; Tilden the east. The decision rested with the south, and was given, we think, through weakness, to the east. To make the ticket strong in a "combination," but not in a political sense, the St. Louis convention thrust the nomination for second place upon Hendricks. It was putting the tail where the head ought to be. The man with the longest and best political career was made the tool of a pool of New York politics. It can therefore be justly claimed that he made a sacrifice in fact, in feeling and ambition for the sake of his party and at its demand. The ticket thus made was elected, but failed to be inaugurated for sundry reasons. Much blame is cast by many perhaps by a majority of democrats, upon Mr. Tilden, the head of the ticket, for not encouraging the people to make a popular demonstration in behalf of their well-won control of the federal government. Such in brief is the state of circumstances under which Hendricks declines to be a tail to the Tilden kite in 1880. Is there any moral or political wrong in this determination?

—Salt cheaper than in any other town in Northern Indiana. $1.20 per bbl. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

Did Jefferson Write the Declaration of Independence ?

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Like nearly all the rest of mankind, you assume without question that Thomas Jefferson wrote the declaration of Independence. But how week is the evidence of his claim. If his life had been shortened only three years there would have been no proof whatever that he was the author of that unequalled production; for not till he had passed his eightieth year did he venture to say, "I drew it."

In the early days of the republic there were many who believed that he did not write it but for reason which will presently appear, the real author was unknown.

Six months before independence was declared an anonymous pamphlet was published, entitled "Common Sense." Its success was unprecedented. The copyright was assigned to the colonies by the aurthor, and not until several editions were issued was it accredited to Thomas Paine. In a literary point of view it was one of the finest productions in the English language. But the author was not an aspirant for literary fame: his sole aim was the achievment of American Independence.

Paine was the bosom friend of Franklin. They were both very secretive men, and Franklin, who had induced Paine to come to America, knew that he could trust him. Franklin was a member of the committee to draft a declaration. The task was assigned to Jefferson, and in a very few days it was completed.

Now this is the way I conceive it was done; Franklin handed to Jefferson a draft already prepared by Paine, and assured him that he could trust the writer never to lay claim to its authorship. What could Jefferson do but use it? It was far superior in style to anything he could produce. So with a few verbal changes he reported it, and it was adopted by the congress, after striking out several passages more eloquent than any that remain, as for instance, one about the slave trade.

The adoption of this declaration placed Jefferson in an embarrassing position Not daring to say outright that he was its author, he studiously evaded that point whenever it became necessary to allude to the subject. But at last, when Franklin had been dead thirty-three years and Paine fourteen years Jefferson ventured to claim what no one then disputed. It would never have done for him to name the real author, and who could be harmed, he doubtless thought, by taking the credit to himself? But the science of criticism, like the spectrum analysis which reveals the composition of the stars, points unerringly to Thomas Paine as the only man who could indite that greatest of all literary masterpieces, the Declaration of American Independence.

WASHINGTON, July 6. W. H. B.

Anthony Wayne's Two Graves.

There are few persons who know that the remains of Gen. Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point and the north-western Indian wars, are intered in two graves—one being in his native county of Chester, in the south-east corner of Pennsylvania, and one on the shore of Lake Erie, in the north-western corner. History makes no mention of this singular fact, but it is well authenticated. The circumstances connected with it will be of peculiar interest now, as the centennial anniversary of the storming and capturing of Stony Point, one of the most important events of the revolution, it to be celebrated at the scene of "Mad Anthony's" great exploit.

In 1796 what is now the city of Erie was Fort Presque Isle. The fort was nothing more than a wooden stockade. Gen. Wayne, after his successful campaign against the Indians, returned to Presque Isle in the above year. He soon afterward died in the fort of gout. He was buried at the foot of the flag-staff. In 1815 his family obtained permission to remove the remains to Chester county. A son of Gen. Wayne's made the journey clear across the state, much of it then a dense wilderness, with a horse and gig. He had informed Dr. John C. Wallace of Presque Isle of his intention to remove the remains and requested him to disinter them and prepare them for removal. Dr. Wallace was an old Indian fighter, and had accompanied Gen. Wayne through all of the latter's campaigns. He exhumed the remains. He was surprised to find that the body had not decayed, but that the flesh had become as hard as bone, and of great weight. Knowing that it would be impossible for the son to carry the body to Chester county in that condition, Dr. Wallace determined to remove the flesh from the bones. This was done by boiling and the use of knives. The bones of Gen. Wayne were then carefully packed in convenient form, and were delivered to the son on his arrival. He was not informed of the operation that had been performed. He returned with the box to Chester county, where its contents were buried with appropriate ceremonies. A fine monument commemorative of the dead hero and his deeds, was subsequently erected at the grave. The portion of the remains removed by Dr. Wallace were placed in a coffin and returned to the grave where Gen. Wayne was buried in 1796. The lid of the coffin bore the initials of the deceased, his age, and date of his death, made by brass-headed nails. Fort Presque Isle gradually went to decay; in the course of a few years nothing remained to mark its site or that of the grave. The parties concerned in preparing the remains for removal died, and everything connected with the burial was forgotten. Four years ago an antiquarian was digging for relics around the ground where the old fort stood. Two feet below the surface he found some pieces of wood, which he removed. On one of the remnants was found the initials "A. W." in brass-headed nails. These decayed pieces of wood proved to be the remnants of the coffin in which the detached remains of Gen. Wayne had been buried. They were returned to the earth, a mound made, and the spot enclosed by a heavy iron chain hung on four posts. Last winter the citizens of the city petitioned the legislature for an appropriation to pay for the raising of a monument over this grave of Gen. Wayne. Inquiry by members of the legislature resulted in establishing the above facts. The grave in Chester county, already marked by a monument, was regarded as the real burying place of Gen. Wayne, however, and the appropriation was not made. The citizens of Erie are now moving to rear a monument on the old Fort Presque Isle grave by voluntary contribution.

Union Soldiers in the Civil War.

A statement has been issued by the war department giving the number of men furnished the Union army by each state and territory, and the District of Columbia, from April 15th, 1861, to the close of the war of the rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,967, and distributed as follows:

Maine, 72,114; New Hampshire, 366,295; Vermont, 352,662; Massachusetts, 152,048; Rhode Island, 23,699; Connecticut, 57,379; New York, 467,047; New Jersey, 81,010; Pennsylvania, 366,107; Delaware, 13, 779; Maryland, 50,316; West Virginia, 32,068; District of Columbia, 16,872; Ohio, 319,659; Indiana, 197,147; Illinois, 259,147; Michigan, 89,372; Wisconsin, 96,424; Minnesota, 25,052; Iowa, 76,309; Missouri, 109,111; Kentucky, 79,025; Kansas, 20,151; Tennessee, 31,092; Arkansas, 8,259; North Carolina, 3,156; California, 15,725; Nevada, 1,080; Oregon, 1,810; Washington Territory, 964; Nebraska Territory, 3,157; Colorado Territory, 4,903; Dakota Territory, 206; New Mexico, 6,561; Alabama, 2,576; Florida 1,290; Louisiana, 5,224; Mississippi, 545; Texas, 1,965, Indian nation, 3,503. The troops furnished by southern states were, with the exception of those of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida furnished two regiments of cavalry. Alabama one white regiment, Mississippi one battalion, and North Carolina two regiments of cavalry.

Help one Another.

This little sentence should be written over every heart—stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practice, not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another, we not only remove the thorns from the pathway and the anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our heart, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand or an encouraging word is no loss to us, yet is a benefit to others. Who has not felt the power of a little sentence? Who has not needed the encouragement and aid of a kind friend? How soothing when perplexed with some task that is both difficult and burdensome; to feel a gentle hand on the shoulder, and to hear a kind voice whispering "Do not be discouraged; I see your troubles; let me help you." What strength is inspired, hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt; and the great difficulty is dissolved as the dew before the sunshine. Yes, let us help one another, by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak; and lifting the burden of care from the weary and oppressed, that life may glide smoothly on, and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and he whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be "bread upon the water, to return after many days," if not to us, at least to those we love.

—Get a bargain, in one of those zephyr shawls. They will be sold without regard to former prices, at McQuiston & Ralston's. 29-3w.

Purdue University.

The annual catalogue of Purdue University for the year 1878-79 contains the names of 195 students—including those in Summer Art School, 209. This shows that Purdue is now the third college in the state in attendance, and, if the rate of increase of the last three years continues, it will soon stand first. The number of students enrolled in 1875-76 was 67, in 1876-77 the number was 139, and in 1877-78 it was 166. It is thus seen that the attendance has trebled in three years.

The catalogue contains the completed scheme of instruction and training, including course in Science, Agriculture and Horticulture, and Mechanics. Arrangements for practical and efficient work in these departments are now made, and the institution is well equipped for thorough work.

The expenses of students are very low. Good table-board is furnished at $2.50 per week, and the charge for rooms, including heat and light, is only 50 cents per week. The entrance and incindental fees are $5 per term. Students appointed by counties are exempt from the payment of entrance and incidental fees and the charges for rooms heat and light. This reduction amounts to $33 a year. Each county in the State has the right to appoint two students. For full information send for a catalogue, addressing President of Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

August Belmont's Family History.

[New York Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette]

The marriage of August Belmont to Miss Parry (daughter of the commodore) was in its day a deeply-interesting social event. Prior to that Belmont had no standing. He was merely known in Wall street as agent for the Rothschilds, while aside from his office he was merely a fast man, whose money went freely in the most disreputable manner. He still carries the marks of his early career in a lame leg, the result of a pistol shot received in a duel occasioned, it is said, by an intrigue. Up to that time, indeed, Belmont was considered rather an adventurer. His true name was "Schonberg," which he changed to Belmont on his arrival here, and his family connections were unknown. Hence, for a New York belle to marry such a man could not but create a sensation. The wedding was preceded by the conveyance to the bride of a Fifth avenue establishment and $100,000 in first-class securities, and it was not long before the Belmonts were received among the creme de la creme.

In this manner the Jew Schonberg, having renounced his Hebrew preferences, became a leader in the more dashing element of New York society. He is the only Jew who has shown a special love for horses, and his name has long been identified with the American turf. His son, Perry Belmont, is one of the leaders of young society, and recently his daughter was married in good style, the ceremony being one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Newport.

Belmont is one of the small number of Jews who has renounced his national faith, and yet he retains some of his ancient customs. His wife attends the Episcopal church, but when death entered his family he obeyed the old Hebrew custom of closing his picture gallery for a year. He is now about three-score-and-ten, and his wealth is estimated at a million. Rather strange, though he has been a Wall street man for so many years, he has never been drawn into stock speculations. No one has ever heard of Belmont's name in any "corner" or street operation among bulls and bears. He has confined himself closely to his original specialty, and has built up an immense banking business, which will be a grand inheritance for his sons. His married life has been one of reputable character, and it may be said that in no case has the daughter of a naval officer done better than in the instance above referred to.

Is There a Jew Farmer?

Who knows of a Jew farmer? They are as rare as white blackbirds; not merely in this country, but in every country. Either natural inclination or circumstances which have resulted in centuries of special training, have made the Jew peculiarly fitted for the busy haunts of men; have made him a trader and always a financier; have fitted him to come out better in the struggle against the vice and crime of city life—the courts rarely show the name of a Jew; against the struggle with business stagnation and commercial distress—unquestionably they have tided over hard times better than their Gentile brethren. They are the financiers of the world, and in many countries of the far east the only traders, but farmers never.—Indianapolis News.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A GOLD-BEARING vein of quartz has been discovered in Penobscot, Me....A bold plot to release the convicts in the Massachusetts State prison has just come to light. The arrangements were made on the 4th of July, when the 700 convicts were together for an hour or two, and, but from an intercepted letter from one convict to another, it would certainly have been carried into effect. The plan was to pounce upon the officers and guards, seize their weapons and make a simultaneous rush for freedom.

THE New Jersey Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Mrs. Smith and Cove Bennett, sentenced to be hanged at Jersey City for the murder of Police Officer Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith. The case now goes to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

CHASTINE COX was placed on trial at New York on the 14th inst., for the murder of Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull. The prisoner was flashily dressed, looked happy, and chatted unconcernedly with those around him.

A FURIOUS tornado visited Boston a few days ago, causing the destruction of a vast amount of property and considerable loss of life. A yacht was upset in the bay, and five of its six occupants found a watery grave. Several smaller craft were wrecked and the occupants drowned. In the city numbers of houses were unroofed, chimneys and signs blown down, and thousands of dollars' worth of window glass broken. The same storm swept over Fitchburg, Springfield, Pittsfield, Worcester, and other towns in the interior, playing havoc wherever it struck. It was the most furious and destructive visitation of the kind ever experienced in New England.

ANTHONY ZABRISKIE, a millionaire, living at Central Morrisiana, N. Y., a member of an ancient, historical, and very eccentric family, was instantly killed, a few days ago, by being run over by a railway train. Zabriskie's property is estimated at $16,000,000.

CHASTINE COX, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, in New York, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 29. The defense was short and wholly devoted to an effort to show by medical testimony that Mrs. Hull might have died from fright or apoplexy....Boston dispatches give additional particulars of the recent destructive storm in the East. A yacht capsized off Nantucket beach and four persons were drowned. One man, two women and two children were lost off Governor's island. Two boats capsized off Scituate and three persons were drowned. Near Montreal Mrs. Peter Robertson was killed by lightning. Round about Kingston and Saugerties, in New York State, the crops were ruined, and barns, fences and outhouses blown down. The hailstones resembled large chunks of ice. The rainfall was very heavy in various places, and some hailstones measured seven inches in circumference. The lightning caused the loss of a few lives.

THE WEST.

FIVE Texas cow boys got on a tear at Ogallala, Neb., the other night, rode through the streets firing revolvers, and threatened to capture the town. The Sheriff and posse attempted to arrest them, when a fight ensued. One of the cow boys, William Shook, was shot and instantly killed. Another, Henry Parker, was badly wounded, and will probably die. The other three escaped.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN died suddenly at his home, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 11th of July. He retired to bed in apparently his usual health. About 1 o'clock he became somewhat restless, and being unable to sleep he called to Dr. and Mrs. Scott, his son-in-law and daughter, who at once appeared at his bedside to aid him to arise. He signified his wish to be aided to reach a chair. While being thus helped, he retained all his faculties, but upon reaching the chair a slight but almost imperceptible change passed over his face, and without a struggle and without a word he easily dropped into the chair. A slight fluttering of the heart was only noticeable, his head fell back, and his eyes closed as in peaceful slumber.

SAN FRANCISCO dispatches give some additional particulars of the disaster at the mining town of Bodie, Cal. The magazine which exploded contained five tons of giant powder. The shock was scarcely felt under ground. At the 300-feet level the men felt a slight jar, but paid small attention to it. Fortunately, the drifts had just been connected, so that no injury was done to any below the ground. The shock was felt on the surface a distance of twenty miles. Many boarding-houses, restaurants, and other buildings were more or less shattered. Eleven men were instantly killed and upward of fifty injured, some of them fatally.

FROM appearances last week, Manager McVicker has found a gold mine in Gilbert's "Engaged," which drew crowded houses, even with the mercury away up toward the boiling point. Anyhow, Chicago may expect a run of this piece as long as she wants it, as "A bird in the hand," etc. The company was engaged with especial reference to this play, and is an excellent one.

DAVID CARMINE, a prominent street-broker at Dellsboro, Ind., committed suicide the other day, by hanging. Samuel N. Booker, aged 23, committed suicide at Bashington, Ind., by hanging. Too much hard work. Austin E. Bush, aged 45, salesman for J. J. Badey & Co., Philadelphia, hung himself at Greenfield, Ohio.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says that Arthur Townsend was murdered by Indians in Tulare county, Cal., and the Indians were lynched by the white settlers....The contest between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Companies, for the possession of the Denver and Rio Grande road, has at last come to an end. The Federal courts having decided in favor of the Santa Fe's claim, the road has been formally surrendered to that company by its officers.

THE SOUTH.

THERE were four hangings in the South, on Friday, the 11th of July, namely: Antonio Garcia, a Mexican, at San Antonio, Texas, for the murder of Augustin Amallo, Sept. 7, 1878; John Davis (colored) at Smithville, N. C., for the murder of Henry McDuffie (colored), December last; and two negroes—John Williams and Winter Payne—at Warrenton, Va.

BY the explosion of a boiler in the box-factory of Adams & Setzer, at Baltimore, in Low street, demolishing the boiler-house, August Setzer, one of the proprietors, and Henry Ulrich, engineer, were killed, and a number of workmen seriously injured.

MEMPHIS dispatches of the 14th report no new cases of yellow fever in the city, and the excitement subsiding. Physicians are of the opinion that there will be no epidemic there this summer.

WILLIAM J. LEWIS, a prominent St. Louis merchant and banker, and largely interested in the Big Muddy coal mines of Southern Illinois, was overcome by the heat at Carondelet, six miles below St. Louis, a few days ago, and died in twenty minutes. Mr. Lewis belonged to the firm of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., bankers; was President of the Commercial Bank, and was one of the most active and influential business men of the city....Edward Mercer shot and killed his nephew, J. McIntosh, eight miles from Nashville, Tenn. In the affray Mercer was severely if not fatally wounded in the left breast.

A PARTY of Indians have been murdering and robbing near Fort Davis, Texas. The meager accounts of the outrage do not indicate whether the raiders were from across the border, although the nearness of the locality to the lurking ground of the Mexican cut-throats makes it likely that such is the case.

FIVE new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Memphis Board of Health on the 17th. The cases consisted of the members of two families named Hester, residing under one roof, in the southern portion of the city. There was much excitement in consequence, and a general stampede of citizens at once set in.

GENERAL.

LATE advice from Pembina state that Sitting Bull has declared his independence of British authority, set the Canadian soldiers at defiance, and sent out runners to gather his clans for a raid into the United States.

INFORMATION has recently been received by the Treasury Department at Washington, which shows that the entire coast of Alaska, including the islands, and embracing 2,800 miles of sea frontage, is a vast reservoir of fish. This report to the Treasury discloses the existence of a new store of wealth for American industry. This information is contained in a report from Special Agent of the Treasury Morris, who spent two years in investigating the resources of Alaska. From this report it is apparent that as fine cod-fishery banks as exist anywhere in the world lie along the coast of Alaska, from the peninsula of Unalaska, through Norton's and Kotzebue's sounds into Behring straits, and that the fish in quality and size are equal to those caught off the banks of Newfoundland. Capt. White, of the United States revenue marine service, who was on the Alaska waters last year, reports that he sounded along the shores of Alaska for 700 miles, and found the entire length a codfish bank, with plenty of halibut.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.'s quarterly commercial report shows that the number of failures in the country for the second quarter of 1879 has been smaller than for any previous quarter in five years, and that there is an increase of over 20 per cent. in business.

CINCINNATI telegram: "Inquiry at the headquarters of the different railroads leading out of Cincinnati develops the fact that their freight business is unprecedented at this season of the year. Every available freight-car is in use, and there is a general demand for more cars to accommodate the sudden eastward shipping movement. The harvest-fields of Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are pouring their products into Cincinnati more rapidly than they can be disposed of."

A VESSEL arrived at Philadelphia recently from San Domingo, with seven cases of yellow fever on board, and only two of the crew able to work. Four deaths occurred on the passage....Our Minister at St. Petersburg, Mr. Stoughton, of New York, is said to be dissatisfied with life in the Russian capital, and unwilling to return there. He is at present in New York, and, though urged not to resign by Secretary Evarts, it is stated that he is determined not to go back to Russia. Courtland Parker, of New Jersey is mentioned as his probable successor.

A HALIFAX (N. S.) dispatch chronicles the loss of the steamer State of Virginia, from New York for Glasgow. She went ashore on Sable island, 125 miles out from Halifax. Four women and five children were lost in the surf while landing. The vessel had seventy-four passengers, 104 head of cattle, and a general cargo. Sixty cattle were saved.

WASHINGTON.

AN Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "A circular has been prepared by the Attorney General, setting forth that the Judicial Appropriation act for the present fiscal year itemizes all court expenditures. The different items are quoted, and directions given to Marshals to make their requisitions in accordance therewith. The circular cautions these officers against applying money received for one grade of service to that of another grade. Judging from information received at the Department of Justice up to date, the United States Marshals intend to proceed with the duties of their offices, and undoubtedly anticipate reimbursement by Congress."

A STATEMENT has been issued by the War Department giving the number of men furnished the Union army by each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war of the Rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,967, distributed as follows:

Maine	72,114	Missouri	109,111
New Hampshire	36,629	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,262	Kansas	20,151
Massachusetts	152,048	Tennessee	31,092
Rhode Island	23,699	Arkansas	8,289
Connecticut	57,379	North Carolina	3,156
New York	467,047	California	15,725
New Jersey	81,010	Nevada	1,080
Pennsylvania	366,107	Oregon	1,810
Delaware	13,670	Washington Ter.	964
Maryland	50,316	Nebraska Ter.	3,157
West Virginia	32,068	Colorado Ter.	4,903
Dist. of Columbia	16,872	Dakota Ter.	206
Ohio	319,659	New Mexico Ter.	6,561
Indiana	197,147	Alabama	2,576
Illinois	259,147	Florida	2,190
Michigan	90,272	Louisiana	5,224
Wisconsin	96,424	Mississippi	545
Minnesota	25,052	Texas	1,965
Iowa	76,309	Indian Nation	3,530

The troops furnished by the Southern States were, with the exception of those of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida furnished one regiment of cavalry, Alabama one white regiment, Mississippi one battalion, and North Carolina two regiments of cavalry.

AN Associated Press telegram from Washington says: A memorandum of the financial operations of the Government has been issued from the treasury, showing that the reduction in the interest-bearing debt from the highest point, Aug. 31, 1865, to July 31, 1879, amounted to $583,886,594, and the reduction in the annual interest charge, when the present funding operations are completed (Aug. 1, 1879), will be $67,208,919. The total debt has been reduced $729,224,315, and the reduction since March 1, 1877, is $61,553,880. The bonds refunded under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, amounted to $1,390,022,000, on which the annual interest charge was $81,673,947. In place of these bonds there will be issued when the present refunding operations are completed, which will not be later than Aug 1, 1879, bonds on which the annual interest charge will be $61,-765,880, making an annual saving hereafter in interest charge, on account of the refunding operations, of $19,907,001, of which amount $14,297,177 arises from transactions since March 1, 1877. Bonds have been sold for resumption purposes since March 1, 1877, the interest on which represents the annual cost of coin reserve, as follows:

Title of loan.	Rate, p. c.	Amount.	Amount int. charge.
Funded loan of 1891	4½	$65,000,000	$2,925,000
Funded loan of 1907	4	25,000,000	1,000,000
Total		$90,000,000	$3,925,000

Making a net annual saving in interest through the refunding and resumption operations since March 1, 1877, of $10,372,177. In addition to the above bonds, there were issued in 1878, to replace the coin used in payment of the Halifax award, 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 amounting to $5,500,000.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE RAUM has sent a circular to all Collectors of Internal Revenue in the "moonshine" districts, informing them that, although the usual appropriation for the fees of United States Marshals has not been made by Congress, his office will not relax the efforts to suppress fraud by the seizure of illicit distilleries, and the prosecution of offenders. He directs Collectors to relieve, as much as possible, the Marshal from the embarrassments of his situation, and informs them that he proposes to give the necessary force to execute the laws.

AT the Cabinet meeting held last week the question of the importation of cattle from abroad was considered, and it was decided that such importations heretofore prohibited should be allowed under certain conditions. A circular containing these conditions and other information on the subject will be prepared by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury....The President has appointed Howard M. Kutchin Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Wisconsin.

THE Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of Gen. Schofield, commanding at West Point, has dismissed six cadets for hazing.

POLITICAL.

THE Wisconsin Greenback State Convention was held at [illegible] on the 16th of July. Col. E. May, of Vernon county, was nominated for Governor; Col. W. L. Utley, of Racine, for Lieutenant Governor; George W. Lee, of Grant, for Secretary of State; P. F. Griffith, of Oshkosh, for State Treasurer; George B. Goodwin for Attorney General, and Mr. Searle for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The pith of the resolutions adopted by the convention is as follows: They denounce the money despotism that has grown up in this country; demand the payment of the bonds in greenbacks; convict labor to be abolished; the rate of interest on money should not exceed the rate of profit; denounce all efforts of both parties to make a solid South or a solid North; denounce the coinage of gold and silver dollars; the issue of greenbacks may be limited to the demand of trade; demand the abolition of the national banking system; denounce all fusion or coalition with either of the old parties, and invite all honest men to join them; a man may deduct his indebtedness above his credit when listing his property for assessment; the public lands must be kept for actual settlers, and no more grants to corporations....The Greenbackers of Pennsylvania also held their State Convention on the 15th. A full ticket for State offices was nominated, headed by Peter Sutton, a wealthy farmer of Indiana county, for State Treasurer.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats held their State Convention at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. D. O. Barr, of Allegheny county, was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation. The platform "favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin," upholds Congress in its fight with the National Executive, and denounces the latter as an usurper and conspiritor against the people's liberties....The Iowa Prohibitionists met in convention at Cedar Rapids, the other day. After considerable noise and confusion a resolution was adopted that it was inexpedient to make nominations for State offices, and then an adjournment was voted. Subsequently about forty delegates met and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Prof. G. T. Carpenter, of Oskaloosa; Lieutenant Governor, Frank S. Campbell, of Newton; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. A. Nash, Des Moines.

WASHINGTON dispatch: A telegram from St. Paul announces that the President has stood by his original intention in offering the position of Secretary of War to ex-Senator Ramsey. The appointment is to take effect when McCrary can assume the Iowa Judgeship. A letter has been received by the President from Ramsey, accepting the office.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE ENTIRE COUNTRY TO THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington of the cotton crop show that the condition of June, which was ninety six, has not been maintained, and is, for July 1, ninety-three. Figures indicating the condition compared with June figures are:

	Condition.	Gain.	Loss.
North Carolina	104	6	..
South Carolina	81	..	11
Georgia	86	..	7
Florida	91	..	4
Alabama	90	..	..
Mississippi	92	..	7
Louisiana	93	..	2
Texas	90	..	4
Arkansas	103	3	..
Tennessee	101	7	..

The condition of the other crops is thus stated:

Corn—The area planted in the whole country exceeds that planted last year. Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee show the largest gain in the South. Ohio and Indiana show some decrease, while Illinois increases 7 per cent. The States west of the Mississippi river make the largest gains as a section, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri all ranging from 104 to 118. The condition in all the Southern States is low, on account of drouth in Texas—not over half a crop. The Northern States show a fair condition, while those west of the Mississippi river show a very high average, over 100.

Tobacco—The acreage for the whole country shows a decrease. In the four States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, in which the bulk of seed-leaf tobacco is grown, there is an increase in average of about 13 per cent. as compared with 1878. Of the States producing shipping, manufacturing and smoking tobacco, which constitute nine-tenths of all the tobacco grown in the United States, North Carolina alone shows an increase in area planted. All the others indicate material decrease from the acreage of last year. The condition for the whole country is slightly below that of July 1, 1878. Massachusetts alone, of the States bordering on the Atlantic, shows increased condition; and Tennessee, in the West, places her condition at 94, against 89 last year.

Spring Wheat—Returns for July give average condition of spring wheat at 91 against 106 on July 1, 1878. The Northern New England States range nearly up to the average. A few counties in Northern New York average 80. Texas, the only Southern State producing it to any extent, reports but 61. The Northwest spring-wheat States range from 92 to 96, but Iowa falls to 88. The spring-wheat crop of Kansas is but 68. On the Pacific coast most of the California crop is returned as spring wheat, and the average 92. The small spring wheat crop of Oregon is full average. The condition of the crop in the Southwest and Northwest was largely affected by drouth. In some sections the Hessian fly was injurious. In the Northwest local storms were more or less destructive.

Winter Wheat—July returns show an average condition of winter wheat of 91, against 101 on July 1, 1878. The New England States average 99. The crop here was small and late, but promising. Middle States, 86. Complaints of drouth, mildew, Hessian fly and local storms. In the South Atlantic States the condition is 95; stands thinned by winter killing and growths stunted by drouth in many northern counties, but farther down the coast the condition is greatly improved. This section would be a full average but for injuries in Virginia, bringing the State average to 85. Georgia reports 108, with an excellent quality of grain. Commercial authorities report an almost entire cessation of the movement of Northern wheat to Georgia, the local mills finding materials sufficient in their home growth. The Gulf States report an average of 75. The small crops of Alabama and Mississippi are in high condition, but the crop of Texas is a third below the average, through drouth and local storms. Southern inland States, 98; grain of remarkably fair quality generally. States north of the Ohio river, 101; straw short, but grain plump and heads heavy, and greatly improved by recent rains. States west of the Mississippi, 89; injuries by chinch bugs in southern parts, and by storms in northern portions. Pacific States, 108. The winter wheat of Oregon averages 112.

FOREIGN.

A BELGRADE dispatch says the Austro-Hungarian troops are concentrating near Novi-Bazar. It is said that the Albanians are organizing for resistance. Unless the Turks co-operate with the Austrians the consequences will be serious. Traders between Servia and Bosnia have been plundered and killed....A torpedo-boat attached to Admiral Lazareff's frigate, at Cronstadt, Russia, was blown up while at practice. Five men were killed and fourteen wounded, some fatally.

THE French Prince Imperial was buried at Chiselhurst, England, on the 12th inst. The funeral ceremonies were of an unusually solemn and imposing character....A new Italian ministry has been formed, under the presidency of Signor Cairoli, who takes for himself the portfolio of foreign affairs.

GERMANY is about to increase her military establishment because France and Russia have enlarged theirs....A dispatch from Alexandria reports that the Egyptian steamer Samanoot has been lost at sea. She was returning from Mauritius. Twenty-three natives and two Europeans perished....A dispatch from Constantinople represents that the Circassians are terrorizing the district of Adabazar, on the east coast of the Sea of Marmora, by murdering and plundering.

THE *Mark Lane Express*, in its last review of the British grain crops, says: "In consequence of the continuance of rain, wheat made little if any progress. The ears have already begun to appear. The bulk of the hay remains uncut, or, in cases where it has been cut, has been left lying to rot. In Scotland, crops are fully three weeks behind hand. The pastures are mostly well covered. Potatoes are looking fairly. On the whole, the agricultural prospects there, though far from promising, are less gloomy than in England."....De Lesseps, in a recent speech at Rouen, France, declared that the friendship between France and the United States would facilitate the construction of the Darien canal. He believed the canal would be completed in five or six years.

LARGE numbers of mill operatives are emigrating to America from Lancashire, England, in consequence of the long-continued depression there....The terrible epidemic, diphtheria, continues its ravages in Bessarabia, where a rescript of the Governor is published, ordering the universal fumigation of dwellings and the clothing of the peasantry...A Berlin dispatch says the cholera has made its appearance in Smolensk Russia.

LATE advices from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, state that in consequence of a dispute in the House of Representatives the brother of the President was shot by another member, who took offense at language which had been used. Mons. Canal, though wounded in the arm, returned the fire and shot his opponent. There was then a general firing in the House, and the populace and police outside fired into the building. The President of the Senate, with others, were shot down, and at last accounts the Government troops were raking the streets with a mitrilleuse....Advices from Constantinople state that English influence in the Turkish capital is reviving....The French residents of England will erect a memorial to the Prince Imperial....Bismarck and family have gone to Kissengen.

PERSONALS.

SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana, is 60.

LONGFELLOW'S hair and beard are silver white.

POPE LEO is in better health than for years past.

JOSH BILLINGS is suffering from ill health this summer.

SENATOR WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, has just passed his 59th year.

DEAN STANLEY speaks of Aaron Burr as the "Satan of American history."

SENATORS DAVIS, of Illinois, and Anthony, of Rhode Island, are the same age, 64.

THE British army officers are subscribing funds for a memorial to Prince Napoleon.

EX-SENATOR STEWART will return to Washington and inhabit Stewart Castle, that cost $300,000.

DR. MARY WALKER not only dresses in male attire and carries a cane, but she enjoys a good smoke.

SENATOR W. H. BLAIR, newly elected from New Hampshire, looks very much like Senator Don Cameron.

SENATORS KERNAN, of New York, Eaton, of Connecticut, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, are each 63 years old.

GEORGE C. PERKINS, the Republican candidate for Governor of California, ran away to sea when he was 13 years old.

MR. HENRY BESSEMER, inventor of the well-known process for making steel which bears his name, has been knighted by Queen Victoria.

GEN. G. W. C. LEE, upon whom the mantle of his father, Gen. Robert E. Lee, as President of Washington and Lee University, fell, has sent in his resignation as President of the University.

WHEN Mrs. E. Heath, of Sherman, Maine, was born the house took fire; at the time of her marriage the house again took fire, and last Sunday, at the birth of her first son, the house again took fire.

MATTHEW AND JOHN GUY VASSAR, following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, propose to erect a home for old men on the grounds now occupied by the Vassar mansion, in Poughkeepsie.

WHEN Gov. Foote was going to fight his duel with Prentice, the latter, who had a slight lisp, said to a boy up a tree near the field of honor: "Look out, bub; the Governor shoots wild, and he may hit thee."

EX-GOV. TILDEN'S summer home at Yonkers is known as "Greystone." The grounds cover thirty-three acres, including lawn, meadow and forest. The mansion and grounds, which are leased by Mr. Tilden, cost $400,000.

IT was curious, as showing the newness of Western life, that, at the recent dinner given by the Boston Commercial Club to the Commercial Club of Chicago, Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President, was the only native-born citizen of Illinois present, and he was a graduate of Harvard.

FIFTY years ago William Lloyd Garrison wrote a letter to a friend, asking a loan of $5, to pay a fine imposed on him for not "training." He says that he is announced to speak on the "Fourth," and that his "knees knock together at the thought of facing so large a concourse;" and he adds: "I expect to get a journeyman's berth immediately after the Fourth; but, if I do not, I shall take the stage to Newburyport, and dig on the case." He was a type-setter then.

WILLIAM TWINING, of South Rutland, N. Y., writes to the *Evening Post* that he was a classmate with William Cullen Bryant in Williams College. He was obliged to leave college on account of ill-health, but singular as it may appear he is now 90 years of age and without a white hair or bald spot on his head. Young men who are inclined to despair because their health is not good should feel encouraged by the long life of Mr. Twining.

FARM laborers in New Zealand are receiving $20 per week during the harvest time and getting their board. Every man without money should start right off for New Zealand.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THE CANTELOUPE.

Its firm and fragrant rind along each fold
Of grayish green reveals a stripe of gold;
And, when the knife is cleaving through the seam,
The fiber gently yields like frozen cream;
Then from the pores the lucent nectar wells
As freshest honey from its broken cells.
There is no fruit that can completely cope
In luscious sweetness with the canteloupe;
If ripe, by these few hints you'll quickly con it;
And, as for dressing—you want nothing on it.

COMMON MAT.—The nicest mat for common use is made of No. 4 six-thread Dexter's crochet cotton.

TO RID A HOUSE OF "PESTS."—If two or three bottles of ammonia, left unstoppered, are put in prominent places in a room they will soon leave. No insects whatever can tolerate it.

TO PROTECT STEEL-WARE FROM RUST—If all steel or tinware is well rubbed with lard and then with common unslacked lime before being put away, it will never rust. This is also the best plan to remove rust.

RASPBERRY JAM.—Use three-fourths of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Put the fruit on alone, or with the addition of one pint of currant juice to every four pounds of raspberries. Boil half an hour, mashing and stirring well; add the sugar, and cook twenty minutes more. Blackberry jam is very good made in the same way, only omitting the currant juice.

TO MAKE MATS FOR THE TABLE.—Take small sticks of black walnut and pine; plane them down to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and one-half inch in width. Place them alternately, and glue to a piece of heavy cloth. They can be cut round, square, diamond-shaped, or any other pretty way, and when varnished make quite a pretty ornamental mat.

GRAPE CATCHUP.—The following is a reliable recipe for grape catchup. I can safely promise those that try it a delicious relish for cold meats. We like it on our bread and butter. Four pounds of stewed grapes, boil and rub through a coarse sieve; one scant quart of vinegar; one table-spoonful each of ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, nutmeg and pepper; one-half table-spoonful of salt. Add the grape pulp and boil until thick.

TO COOK A HAM.—A good way to cook ham is to bake it. Soak about twelve hours. Wash very clean, trimming away any rusty parts. Wipe dry and cover the part not protected with skin with a paste or dough made of flour and hot water. Lay in a dripping-pan, with the paste-covered side upwards, with enough water to keep it from burning. Bake until a fork pierces it easily, allowing about twenty-five minutes to each pound of ham. Baste occasionally with the drippings to prevent the crust of the paste from cracking off. When done peel off this crust and remove the skin of the ham.

DESIGN FOR A CROSS.—I have a pretty design for a cross, made of white straw, which can be obtained at any crockery store. Use six straws, nine or ten inches long, for the upright part; for the cross-piece, five straws, about five inches long, and sew it on diagonally; for the base, commence with one straw, a trifle over four inches long, the one above a little shorter and so on, until you have nine sewed together; fasten to the bottom of the upright part; cut the cross-piece and top diagonal, and ornament with ferns and leaves touched with frost, or vines and flowers. Use black velvet for a background, and frame. The effect is very pleasing.

A RUSTIC HANGING BASKET.—Take three ends of cigar boxes, cut them into triangles, glue them together into shape, paint in some color like bronze, get from the woods grapevines and any pretty rustic things you may find; cut a piece of vine five inches long, bend and glue two inches from point of basket, another piece five inches long, bend the ends together, tie them, glue on the first piece two more short ones to go inside of the first; glue them on the basket crosswise, take two longer ones for the handle, split at both ends, lap on two corners, and glue another for the other corner; tie them together; make a loop of vines to hang by; begin at the edge of the basket; glue on the rustic ornaments; varnish it. I have half a cone at each corner of mine, and in the interstices I put moss.

SOFA CUSHIONS OF AWNING CLOTH.—Take a strip of blue-striped awning cloth, seven or eight inches wide and long enough to go around the middle of a sofa cushion. Baste in the center of the broad stripes black velvet an inch wide, and embroider it down in points on the gold margin with heavy gold-colored floss. Baste in the center of the plain white stripes silk braids of different colors, half an inch wide, and button-hole or catch-stitch them down with contrasting flosses. If the awning cloth has in it hair-lines of the blue, cat-stitch them together with bright floss. On the broad velvet bands embroider stars in white colors, or in two shades of the same color, as dark and pale blue, or green, pink with red, mauve with purple, etc., etc. The beauty of the stripes, when finished will depend upon the taste with which the colors are assorted. The effect ought to be something like that of a Roman scarf. When the stripe is completed, select a shade of stout silk that will contrast well with it, and insert the stripe in the center of it with a narrow band of black velvet between. The silk should be lined with silesia, or something similar, to prevent the feathers from coming through. Stuff the pillow not too hard for comfort, and you have an extremely ornamental, cheerful and useful sofa cushion, such as is not seen every day.

A Lincoln Anecdote.

A Lincoln anecdote is told by a correspondent of the Decatur *Sun*. While Judge Logan, of Springfield, Ill., was Lincoln's partner, two farmers, who had a misunderstanding respecting a horse trade, went to law. By mutual consent the partners in law became antagonists in this case. On the day of the trial Mr. Logan, having bought a new shirt open in the back, with a huge standing collar, dressed himself in extreme haste, and put on the shirt with the bosom at the back, a linen coat concealing the blunder. He dazzled the jury with his knowledge of "horse points," and, as the day was sultry, took off his coat and summed up in his shirt sleeves. Lincoln, sitting behind him, took in the situation, and when his turn came remarked to the jury: "Gentlemen, Mr. Logan has been trying for over an hour to make you believe that he knows more about a horse than these honest old farmers who are witnesses; he has quoted largely from his 'horse doctor,' and now, gentlemen, I submit to you (here he lifted Logan out of his chair and turned him with his back to the jury and the crowd, at the same time flipping up the enormous standing collar), what dependence can you place in his horse knowledge when he has not sense enough to put on his shirt?" The roars of laughter that greeted this exhibition, and the verdict that Lincoln got soon after gave Logan a permanent prejudice against "bosom shirts."

BOILED MONKEY FOR DINNER.

Some of the Delicacies of the Brazilian Cuisine.

A member of the Philadelphia company which is now engaged in railroad building on the Amazon river has returned, and relates some incidents of life in that region. He says that, when not engaged at railroad labor, the principal business of the population is hunting up the delicacies of the season in the way of food. The company furnish the solids, such as flour and salt beef, but, fruit being a luxury which demands higher prices than are charged in Philadelphia, the epicures have been compelled to venture on the live stock that the forest provides. Tiring of bread and beef as a steady diet, one of the laborers, urged on by a stomach strongly appealing for a change, made a bold break one day from the regular bill of fare and announced that he was going to have boiled monkey as the choice dish of his *menu* just once anyhow. An accurate shot brought a plump young "monk" tumbling to the ground, and sent a score or two more chattering and squealing into the depth of the forest. Quickly skinned and cleaned, the dispute arose as to how long the game should be cooked, which question was finally settled by an agreement to put the monkey into the pot and let him boil away until it was decided by test that he was done. The first test was made after an hour's steady boiling. The cook picked the animal out with a long, two-pronged fork, and after more than one attempt sliced off a piece from the upper part of the leg. Chopping it into pieces, he handed one to the nearest diner. Placing it between his teeth, he chewed and chewed and chewed in vain, and then brought it forth from his mouth, and, holding it for a moment in his hand, cast it on the ground with the single remark: "Gum boots." The monkey returned to the boiler at once, where he remained for another sixty minutes, and the second tasting brought him out tender and juicy—that is, tender and juicy for a monkey—and, by dint of active mastication and a lively imagination, he passed as a delicate side-dish. Several more attempts and a little more practice and experience in monkey cuisine developed the fact that, with the meat chopped fine and stewed with a flour thickening, a palatable Brazilian-Irish stew could be manufactured out of the ingredients at hand. Flushed with this first success in the experimental culinary line, parrots were next tried, and, after repeated attempts at roasting, boiling and stewing, were found to be edible, although somewhat strong in flavor. With monkey, parrot, the company's provender and plenty of large fish, which are caught by spearing or shooting barbed arrows with cord attached, the settlers are enabled to exist in comparative comfort, working and eating being about the only amusements they have.

CHARLES FOSTER, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is an active gleaner of sequins. In Fostoria, which takes its name from him, he is a banker, a dealer in general merchandise, in grain, and in hardware, and a partner in a spoke factory and barrel factory. He Fosters all these different interests.

CHICAGO has a Bald Men's Society. A requisite for membership is a bare spot on top of the head not less than four square inches in extent. The object of the organization is to discover a cure for baldness. The President has not a hair on his head, and was elected for that reason.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@10 00
Hogs	4 30	@ 4 50
Cotton	12	@ 12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2	95	@ 1 20
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@ 45½
Oats—Mixed	35½	@ 40½
Rye—Western	63	@ 64
Pork—Mess	9 50	@10 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 60	@ 5 20
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 55
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 65	@ 3 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 60	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	98	@ 99
No. 3 Spring	89	@ 90
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	51	@ 52
Barley—No. 2	65	@ 70
Butter—Choice Creamery	13	@ 15
Eggs—Fresh	8½	@ 9½
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
Lard	5¾	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2	99	@ 1 00
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 1	53	@ 54
Barley—No. 2	66	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@ 95
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35½
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye	48	@ 49
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	5¾	@ 6
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	98	@ 1 05
Corn	38	@ 39
Oats	34	@ 35
Rye	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
Lard	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 1 Amber	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 1	38	@ 39
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 36
Barley (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 50
Fair	4 25	@ 4 80
Common	3 60	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 20
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
JOS. J. LOWRY } Editors.

CÆSARISM.

The "Man on Horseback" in the United States.

[From the International Review.]

It was Caleb Cushing who first used this now familiar phrase. It is a brief and pithy expression of the prevailing theory that free institutions, by a law of their being, lead to despotism; with the added suggestion that the republic of the United States is already very near that end. More than this, it points at one particular form of despotism—"Cæsarism"—as the inevitable fate of this nation.

Into the merits of the theory itself it is not worth while to enter, further than to remark that the Swiss republic has been in the prosperous enjoyment of free institutions for over 500 years, and shows no signs as yet of falling under despotic rule. Switzerland is, however, a very small republic, and the United States a very large one; and it has always been remarked that the difficulties of free government increase immensely with the increased size of the nation. At any rate, there are examples enough of republics, large and small, ending in despotism.

Another point to be observed is that, when we come to scrutinize more closely, we find, after all, only one clear example in history which corresponds to the anticipated American "man on horseback." Cromwell and Napoleon, favorite illustrations, took republics which had hardly entered upon their existence, before they had in any degree developed republican temper and habits, and restored the former government to which the people were already used, and which was still fresh in their memories. So with the failure of the South American republics. They started with no traditions or habits of republican institutions. The republics of ancient Greece were overthrown by external force. The tyrannies of early Greece come nearer to the required type; but they superseded narrow and oppressive oligarchies, in the interest, not of the lower classes as such, but of the fresh democratic and industrial life of the age.

Cæsar himself is the only conspicuous example of the Cæsarism which is expected to befall this republic. It would require an elaborate comparison of institutions and circumstances to warrant any conclusion as to whether we are or are not prepared for the deserved fate of the great Roman republic. There is, however, one point to which attention may well be directed. The Romans had the utmost abhorrence for the name of *King;* they, nevertheless, conferred the royal authority, almost undiminished, upon the Chief Magistrate of the republic. So did the framers of our constitution, for the matter of that, take the English Kingship as the model for the Presidential office; and, in both cases, the royal authority of the republican magistrates was more or less attenuated, in the course of time, by the progress of events. But there is this difference: With us the externals of royalty were more speedily got rid of. It is hardly an exaggeration to speak of the "Republican Court" of Washington and Adams; but Jefferson cast away all the circumstance of office and introduced a studied simplicity of style, which has since sometimes been carried to downright vulgarity.

The Roman Consul, on the other hand, was always a King. He wore the royal purple, and was attended by the royal body-guard. There was in Rome nothing of the servility of Eastern monarchies; but the observance of the formalities due to sovereign authority were never forgotten, even in the times of wildest radicalism. The Roman Consul walking in state from his house to the Senate, clad in royal robes, preceded by lictors to clear his passage, and attended by a throng of noblemen and citizens of lower rank—this picture hardly needs to be altered in any detail to adapt it to the Emperors of the early empire.

For in truth it is just in these externals that the essence of monarchy consists; that is to say, of the decent constitutional monarchy of the present day. As Mr. Bagehot has very well shown, it is upon the undefined influences that surround the person of a monarch that the success of constitutional monarchy must mainly depend. And these are not things that can be created.

But the "man on horseback" has no need of these. Very true. If Cæsarism is ever set up on the ruins of the American constitution, its court and its state will not be those of Queen Victoria, but of "King" Stephano; our Augustus will not be surrounded by Agrippas and Maecenases, Messalas and Pollios—it will be Boss Shepherds and Belknaps, Babcocks and Ben Butlers; or, at best, Chandlers and Mortons, who will compose the new court. We have no material for any other monarchy than such.

When Americans of the upper class fall to lamenting the degeneracy of the republic, as they sometimes do, and to wishing for some form of princely rule, one cannot help applying to them the words that Cicero addressed to one class of Catiline's partisans: "*Quod si jam id quod cupiunt adepti, num illi se consules ac dictatores aut etiam reges secrant futuros? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo* [defaulter] *alicui aut gladiatori* [swashbuckler] *concedi sit necesse?*" No "swallow-tails," and none of "them literary fellers" need apply.

When Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon established monarchies in the place of republics they took to themselves an authority which was at bottom only the type of authority that existed before, somewhat transformed in its outward characteristics. The "man on horseback" in the United States will do nothing of the sort. He will set up by intrigue and violence a rule which will have absolutely nothing in common with the Government organized by our fathers, which will be vulgar through and through—steeped in corruption, political and social.

We must look somewhere else, then, than to the "man on horseback" for the form of despotism which is likely, if any, to triumph over our republican institutions; it must be something which not only carries on the traditions of the republic, but is built directly upon the principle of authority which has prevailed under the republic. This authority, all will admit, is party. According to our unwritten constitution party is the highest authority in the land. Neither the express provisions of the organic law, nor the honor and welfare of our country, nor the fundamental principles of free government, are ever allowed to stand in the way of the interests of party. Nor is it ever admitted in practice, hardly even in theory, that the Government has any duties toward any but members of the party which it represents.

A party, under our political system, is an association of persons who combine together for the purpose of conducting the Government. Some common political principles or points of policy are convenient for the purpose of keeping a party together, and especially of attracting voters; but these are noways essential. Nothing is more common than for persons, even those occupying high and influential positions, to subordinate entirely their private opinions, whether as to men or doctrines, and to give their assent to measures to which they had before been entirely opposed. Thus, when the Democratic party accepted Horace Greeley as its candidate in 1872, and the Republican party declared in favor of civil-service reform in 1879, it was evident that the sole object, in both cases, was to enable the party to get possession of the machinery of government.

From these two well-established facts—that party is the highest authority in the land, and that the sole object of party is the possession and management of the machinery of government—it necessarily follows that the only department of governmental action which is of any importance or value is administration. A further consequence is that Congress, which was primarily a legislative body, and which still attends occasionally to the business of law-making, has found it expedient to devote most of its energies to the details of administration; in this way relieving the Executive of a considerable share of its burdens, and making sure that the interest of party shall not be sacrificed, even in the most trifling matters.

Under the system of government thus developed the men of mark and influence will, of course, be the men of administrative ability—whether it is a strong masculine power to control other men or skill in finesse and intrigue. What used to be called statesmanlike qualities—knowledge of the principles of government and of the interests and needs of the country, and the capacity to adapt measures to desired ends—qualities that are useful in legislation—are no longer in demand; any attempt at legislation beyond what is called for by the needs of the party is an impertinence. It was a small number of men of this administrative type, distinguished for vigorous executive qualities, which, under the name of the "Senatorial group," virtually ruled the country under the last administration.

When it is said that "a party is an association of persons" it should be carefully borne in mind that it is not necessarily a large number of persons. The great majority of the so-called members of the party are attached to it only for purposes of voting, since this is, by the special form of government machinery established by our constitution, an essential part of the process. The party, however, in the true sense of the word, is composed exclusively of those few men of special taste and ability for administration who are represented in the National Government by the "Senatorial group," and in the lesser public divisions by men of the same type who are candidates for this higher position, and from whom, by successive siftings, the real rulers of the country are derived.

It is not hard, therefore, to see what form of government is likely to rule this country if republicanism breaks down, and if, as seems probable, the "man on horseback" should not prove to be an institution adapted to our customs and national temper. The "Senatorial group" affords an example of the kind of oligarchy which is likely, under these circumstances, to come into power. It will be an oligarchy of men of marked executive ability, especially skillful in the details of party machinery, occupying seats in the national Senate (which body may be regarded as the repository of the chief authority in the nation), and recruited from time to time from the several States and lesser communities by a national process of selection. It will be a developed and organized form of that "boss Government" with which this country has of late years become familiar.

It might seem that we had omitted the most essential element of a legitimate Government—the source and sanction of power. The "man on horseback" builds his authority on brute force; the constitutional King derives his, in the last resort, from popular sentiment; and the same thing may be said of the head of a republican Government, such as ours professes to be. But the oligarchy described above needs none of these. Our party system already possesses a method for the transmission and retention of power, perfected, or nearly so, by a long series of experiments, which it has applied on the largest scale and with the happiest results. In this method popular suffrage plays an essential but by no means a controlling part. With few improvements in detail, it will be wholly within the power of such a group of statesmen, when once in possession of the Government, to secure themselves against being deprived of their authority by any change in popular sentiment, however great. The boldness and thoroughness with which this method has already been carried into execution on one occasion, and the warm approval with which the best citizens greeted its success, on the ground that a change of the party in power, even by the popular will, would be disastrous to the best interests of the country, are facts of the best augury for its success in the future. That the result was, on the whole, a disappointment to the managers, is due merely to some slight defects in the details of the method; we may feel very sure that no such mistake will be made in future.

Who will venture to say that the condition of things here described as possible is not already imminent? Three years ago there seemed to be a popular uprising against the rule of the oligarchy; there was, indeed, a gentle sentiment of disgust and indignation at its misgovernment. In terror the politicians themselves raised the cry of civil-service reform; Saul, also, became one of the prophets. The "Senatorial group" seemed ready to disperse and disappear as its patron left the Presidential chair; its ablest and most intrepid leader died; several of its members were contumeliously dismissed from public life, and the demoralized remainder hid themselves in harbors of refuge and sulkily bided their time.

It must be confessed that the time has not been long in coming. Events have shown how powerless is the popular will against a united and unscrupulous cabal. The new President, at heart fully in sympathy with the movement for reform, has not shown himself able to carry it out successfully. And now, after three years, the mention of civil-service reform only excites derision; three of the most obnoxious of the dismissed members of the "Senatorial group" have smilingly resumed their seats, in token that all Puritanical notions have been laid aside, and that harmony is re-established in the party; and all things are in preparation to give us again as President the man under whose administration all these abuses culminated before. Has the party, indeed, in all these years produced a single statesman with unequivocal qualifications for the place, so that he could be nominated instead with any hope of success?

Meanwhile the American people are tired and discouraged. Twice have they been cheated by the politicians out of what seemed a hopeful promise of reform; with what assurance can they be called on for a third effort? They thoroughly despise the present order of things, as is shown by the contempt with which the politicians as a class are regarded; and yet they follow these very politicians like a flock of sheep. What wonder that the leaders are shameless and defiant, when they feel sure that all talk and criticism will cease on election day? Little they care for indignation and contempt, so long as the offices are secure; *aderint dum probent* is their motto; "disapprove as much as you like, only give us your votes." So long as this is the spirit in which men vote, the rule of the oligarchy is secure; for the highest allegiance is to party, and they are the party.

Truth for All Times.

"*When men vote, and when their chosen officers meet to conduct the affairs of their political Governments, no soldiers can interfere. This limit to their antagonisms no political party can safely pass.*"

So said William M. Evarts, at a mass meeting of the people of New York, a dozen years ago, when as yet he had never dreamed of linking his political fortunes with those of the then unknown man Hayes.

"*An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence.*"

So said Geo. W. McCrary, in his book on elections, before he had lent himself to Hayes.

"*Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police have never yet stood together, and never can stand together.*"

So said William H. Seward, speaking with the same wholesome abhorrence of military interference with the rights of the citizen which led the founders of our Government to subscribe within the narrowest limits both the size and the functions of the regular army.

But we now see Hayes, in his vetoes, marching beyond that limit in party maneuvers which Mr. Evarts once declared unsafe to pass; insisting on that right of using troops at the polls which Mr. McCrary declared to be a menace to the independence of voters; and intending to make the use of a standing army as a police which Mr. Seward declared to be incompatible with the continuance of liberty.—*New York Sun.*

Underground Curiosities.

At the city of Medina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-two feet, they come to a bed of chalk which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills the newly-made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor drought. But what is the most remarkable in this operation is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors and different pieces of mason work. Under this is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetable, and, at twenty-six feet, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking to the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and the bed is eleven feet thick. Under this vegetables are found again.

PHILADELPHIA has an ordinance against the sale of oysters in summer, and an Oysterman's Protective Association, that employs detectives to get evidence against offenders.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Advice to a Gentleman on the Subject of Health.

[Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.]

The first great secret of good health is good habits, and the next is *regularity* of habits. They are briefly summed up in the following rules:

SLEEP.

Give yourself the necessary amount of sleep. Some men require five hours of the twenty-four; others need eight. Avoid feather beds. Sleep in a garment not worn during the day. To maintain robust health sleep with a person as healthy as yourself, or no one.

DRESS.

In cold weather, dress warmly with underclothing. Remove muffler, overcoat, overshoes, etc., when remaining any considerable length of time in a warm room. Keep your feet warm and dry. Wash them in warm water two or three times a week. Wear warm stockings, large boots and overshoes when in the snow or wet. Wear a light covering on the head; always keeping it cool.

CLEANLINESS.

Have always a pint or quart of water in your sleeping-room. In the morning, after washing and wiping hands and face, then wet with the hands every part of the body. Cold water will not be disagreeable when applying it with the bare hands. Wipe immediately; follow by brisk rubbing over the body. The whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is the blood is brought to the surface of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin, allowing impurities in the body to pass off, and have given yourself in the operation a good, vigorous morning exercise. Pursue this habit regularly and you will seldom take cold.

INFLATION OF THE LUNGS.

Five minutes spent in the open air after dressing, inflating the lungs by inhaling as full a breath as possible, and pounding the breast during the inflation, will greatly enlarge the chest, strengthen the lung power and effectually ward off consumption.

DIET.

If inclined to be dyspeptic, avoid mince pie, sausage, and other highly-seasoned food. Beware of eating too freely of soups; better to eat food dry enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over-eat, partake freely of rice, cracked wheat and other articles that are easily digested. Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular hours, and lightly near the hour of going to bed. Eat slowly; thoroughly masticate the food. Do not wash it down with continual drink while eating. Tell your funniest stories while at the table and for an hour afterward. Do not engage in severe mental labor directly after hearty eating.

EXERCISE.

Exercise, not too violent, but sufficient to produce a gentle perspiration, should be had each day in the open air.

CONDITION OF MIND.

The condition of the mind has much to do with health. Be hopeful and joyous. To be so avoid business entanglements that may cause perplexity and anxiety. Keep out of debt. Live within your income. Attend church. Walk, ride, mix in jovial company. Do as nearly right as you know how. Thus conscience will always be at ease. If occasionally disappointed, remember that there is no rose without a thorn, and that the darkest clouds have a silver lining; that sunshine follows storm and beautiful spring succeeds the dreary winter. Do your duty, and leave the rest to God, who doeth all things well.

Gen. Grant to Remain Abroad Another Year.

From a private letter received from Gen. Grant it is evident that his change of movements has been brought about by the accounts he has received of the officious intentions of some of the individuals who fastened themselves upon his administration, and whom he found it difficult to shake off. These same parties, he has been informed, intend to obtrude themselves upon the public by tendering him a reception, and against which he expresses the greatest aversion. He has, therefore, made up his mind rather to exile himself until after the Republican nomination is made for President than to submit to such an annoyance. He states that, though he has everywhere been received with the greatest consideration, and more so than, he felt, as an ex-official, he had a right to expect, he was extremely anxious to return home as soon and as quietly as possible; but, in view of the super-serviceable zeal of some parties, whose acquaintance had not justified the confidence reposed in them, he has determined to sacrifice his own wishes and remain abroad. He expects that his Australian tour, and possibly a voyage along the west coast of South America, the isthmus, and Mexico, will consume the period between the present and the early part of June next, by which time he expects the excitement incident to a Presidential nomination will be over. He, however, is much gratified at the tone of the leading Republican and Independent journalists of the country in condemning as they do the machinations of these people, as he thinks a political movement inspired and operated by such influences could only bring the party into discredit and throw it on the defensive; that it was important for the party to purge itself of such material rather than encourage it. The General has not forgotten the kind offices of his real friends, and the step which he has now taken has been as much out of deference to them as a matter of personal relief to himself. He feels that by this course he can make that discrimination between those who have been worthy of his confidence and those who have betrayed him for their own selfish purposes.—*Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Russian Method.

One of the objects of interest at the present moment to the lounger in the Strand, London, is a copy of an English newspaper displayed in a window in the condition it reached a subscriber in Russia, after passing through the hands of the Russian authorities. An article on Russia is entirely obliterated. The manner in which the Russian authorities manage these things is wonderfully simple and effectual. They take a printer's roller, covered with printer's ink, and run it up and down the objectionable columns till not a word can be deciphered.

INDIANA ITEMS.

MRS. JOHN HUNTLEY, Vincennes—kindled fire with kerosene—can scarcely recover.

GOV. WILLIAMS is planning an extended Western tour at the close of his official term.

ELIJAH MUNSEY, of Liberty township, was killed by damp in a well, and his brother came near suffering a like fate.

A SEVERE wind and rain storm visited the central part of Hamilton county last week, doing considerable damage to crops.

ARTEMUS RICKER, a soldier of the war of 1812, born in 1793, died at his residence, five miles above Brookville, recently.

THE blue-ribbon men of Cloverdale are arranging for a monster picnic on the occasion of their second anniversary, in August.

MR. WILEY BURNES, one of the pioneers of Indiana, aged 86, living four miles south of Martinsville, has died suddenly.

MOSES TURNER, one of the old residents of Ohio county—he is 88—was sunstruck the other day. His recovery is doubtful.

A MR. LAMBERT, of Clinton township, Steuben county, has killed 500 snakes on his farm this year. Forty-four of them were rattlesnakes.

ROBERT HENLY, one of the leading citizens of Rush county, who resided at Carthage, has died from injuries received from a reaper.

A FAMILY at New Albany were poisoned by drinking lemonade which had been made with tartaric acid. Medical aid was summoned and the proper antidotes used.

REV. R. F. BREWINGTON, who has filled the position of chaplain of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown for the past six years, resigned a few days ago to resume his ministerial labors.

TWO FINE club-houses have been built this season at Lake Maxinkuckee, and handsomely furnished. There have also been two or three fine sail-boats put on this lake. The two clubs have already expended about $5,000.

JOHN A. FINCH, who has been appointed President of the Commission to prepare an Insurance Code for the State, has issued a circular asking for information and suggestions. The Attorney General and Auditor of State are the other members.

A LAD found a bombshell loaded with ounce balls and ready primed, imbedded in the bottom of a mill-pond east of Richmond, while bathing there. It has excited a great deal of curiosity, and an effort is being made to discover the person who put it there, and his motive.

MISS ALLIE SCANLIN, daughter of a Sullivan county farmer, living near Carlisle, drives the team that draws the reaper in her father's harvest-fields, and Miss Driemond, a German girl, living near Freelandsville, Knox county, earns a man's wages by following the reaper as a binder.

WHILE shooting fish near New Haven, Cyrus B. Overmeyer was shot and fatally wounded by a revolver in the hands of a companion named Foster. Overmeyer was about 18 years old, the son of a widow. Foster was arrested and held for examinations though the shooting is supposed to have been accidental.

A FAMOUS frog-catcher lives at Fort Wayne. His name is John Martin. He first began the business at Logansport, but now lives at Fort Wayne. He used to catch from 2,000 to 5,000 frogs in one trip from Logansport to Defiance, Ohio. He would ship the frogs from there to Cincinnati, and receive from 25 to 75 cents per dozen.

CHARLES WORCH, a Pan-Handle train dispatcher from Richmond, went to Hilliard's station, Ohio, to see his sweetheart, and while sitting on the sofa beside her she discovered a revolver in his pocket. Taking it into her hands, she playfully pointed the muzzle with the usual result. The ball entered his head, producing a very dangerous wound.

THE seventh annual convention of the International Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association convened in Indianapolis last week. About twenty-five delegates were in attendance, each delegate representing 1,000 members. The following are the States represented: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Canada and Missouri.

AT Sullivan, this State, recently, William Page was taken in to the amount of $400 by signing what was apparently a printed remonstrance against the building of the narrow-gauge railroad. It turned out to be a note. Also, T. Empson and John Manuel for smaller amounts. John Lillie also signed what was apparently a receipt for some washing machine left in his care, but which turned out to be a note for $180.

A FULLY-DEVELOPED case of leprosy exists near Salem. Her name is Chriseson, and she lives twelve miles north of that place. Her skull in places has actually decayed away, so that the brains have protruded and been removed. The bones of the leg have gradually decayed until they are only from one-quarter to one-third their natural size. She is, as it were, a walking pestilence. The physicians say that it is a real case of leprosy. The unfortunate person has been a resident of that county for nearly thirty years.

QUEEN VICTORIA can amuse herself any fine morning by inspecting $9,000,000 worth of royal plate in her Castle of Windsor.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Burnside on His Resolution—A Canal Across the Isthmus Under Foreign Control Hostile to American Interests.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Any talk with Senator Burnside on public affairs at this time naturally comes very soon to the subject of the resolution which he introduced in the Senate just before the adjournment, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine and applying it to the Isthmus canal project. Such was the case with a conversation between the Rhode Island Senator and a *Tribune* representative which took place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Burnside said, in reply to a question as to his purpose in offering the resolution:

"When I presented it to the Senate there was a possibility of a further prolongation of the session, and I thought there would be an opportunity to debate the question. My idea was to give early notice to the European projectors of a canal across the isthmus that the American people regard their movement as an intrusion upon territory which should properly be under American influence, and will inevitably come under American control at some time in the future. Whether the canal be built by a foreign Government or by the individual subscriptions of foreigners, it would be antagonistic to the interests of the United States. Before any money is spent in the organization of a French company, the employment of engineers, and so forth, it is but fair that we should give notice of the views we entertain upon the subject. A passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across territory which must of necessity look to us for its future good order and industrial progress, must not be in the hands of Europeans."

"Do you think the money could be raised in this country to construct the canal?" "When there is need of the canal to advance American interests the Government can loan its credit for its construction, just as it has in the past to facilitate other important national enterprises. Just now there is a strong prejudice against Government subsidies, but it will not last always. When important commercial and political interests of a strictly national character are at stake, this feeling will disappear. I am by no means certain, however, that a canal need be opened. Assuredly there is no imperative necessity for one at this time. We shall soon have two additional lines of railroad across the continent—making three in all—and the facilities for transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific will be ample. Why should we allow a large share of this transportation to be taken away from American railroads and given to English, French, and German vessel-owners?"

"What do you think of Capt. Eads' plan for a marine railway across the isthmus?" "I read his letter in the *Tribune* with great interest. I am not an admirer of Capt. Eads' course in connection with legislation at Washington, but I believe he is a great engineer. His project for a railway which could be built with American capital as a commercial enterprise should be carefully considered. The possibility of such a plan's succeeding is an additional reason why we should discourage the French canal scheme in its incipiency."

"You evidently think it the manifest destiny of this republic to acquire all the territory down to the isthmus." "I certainly do. Nothing is plainer than that the natural course of events will lead to the absorption of Mexico and the Central American States. American energy will seek an outlet in that direction, and the native populations, which cannot sustain orderly government themselves, will come under the control of the superior race. Nothing our Government can do on the border will secure peace and order in Mexico. You might as well try to manage a mule by taking hold of his hind leg. Mexico is an unruly animal, and we must take her by the head."

"How could we assimilate such a mass of turbulent, alien people with our system of government?" "That brings up the common objection to territorial expansion. I reply that I see nothing in our constitution which makes it essential that we should create new States immediately out of all the new territory we may acquire. There is no reason why we should not control by a protectorate large territories outside of the States. There is nothing in our system of government antagonistic to such an arrangement."

"Would it not be difficult to control these alien populations if we should take them under our protecting care?" "Not at all. The superior race would soon introduce its laws and institutions. Look at the case of New Mexico. It had as bad a population when we annexed it as any part of old Mexico. Do we hear of any revolutions there now? The people are orderly and law-abiding. I know something personally of their former character and their present condition. I accompanied, as Quartermaster, the expedition which surveyed the boundary line under the Gaudalupe Hidalgo treaty, and after the war I commanded the Military Department including New Mexico."

"To come back to the immediate topic of the canal. You have spoken of detriment to our commercial interests. What of the military and naval side of the question? In case the canal were opened, could not any strong naval power with which we might be at war send its ships from stations in the West Indies to seize the work, and then dispatch an expedition to ravage our Pacific coast, which we could only defend by sending vessels around Cape Horn?" "That is plain. But there are so many reasons why we should not allow foreigners to construct the canal that it is hardly necessary to specify them. It is enough to say that it would be highly detrimental to our interests as a nation for a canal under foreign control to be opened across the isthmus, and that we will not permit such an undertaking to be carried out. Our Government should give formal notice to this effect before the business goes any further."

THE price of silks has advanced 15 per cent., because of the partial failure of the silk crop abroad. This will make hard times for husbands again.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 24, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

It is said that a new democratic paper is soon to be started in Chicago, with Manton Marble as editor-in-chief.

Sleepy Tom, the celebrated pacer has recently been sold for $6,000. It is expected that Tom will pace in 2:12 before winter.

Has it occurred to our democratic friends over in Marshall county, that Hon. Dan. McDonald would make a strong candidate for Governor?

Wm. Chandler says the Grant boom is dead. "Billy" concludes that "old Zach" is a good subject for a boss boom and accordingly submits his name for presidential honors. Zachariah will never be president.

A new publication intended as an advertising medium for Gen. Grant, is now being published in monthly parts by the American News company. The work consists of the letters written by John Russell Young, who is accompanying Grant around the world.

It is rumored that ex-Senator Ramsey of Minnesota has been tendered the office of Secretary of war, by Hayes. The change will not occur until Mr. McCrary retires from his present position to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dillon of the eighth United States Judicial Circuit.

A large number of prominent lawyers from all parts of the state met at Indianapolis on Tuesday last, and organized a state bar association. Judges Best and McClellan of DeKalb were among the number present. Judge Lowry of Fort Wayne, was elected president.

Thirty-two horses shipped from Richmond, Ind., some time ago, arrived at Havre, France, last Sunday. The horses were inspected for the French cavalry, and accepted at prices ranging from $230 to $270. It is thought that a small reduction in freights will soon assure large shipments of American horses for the French army, and will be the entering wedge of another element of export from the United States.

Senator Voorhees arrived at his home in Terre Haute, last Saturday, and was received at the depot by the Ringgold Band and Governor's Guard, by which organization he was escorted to the Terre Haute house. At halfpast one o'clock that afternoon Mr. Voorhees was serenaded at the hotel, and in response to a call, mounted a buggy in front of the hotel, and addressed the crowd for half an hour.

The radical party of Ohio is calling upon republicans everywhere to donate to the campaign fund. Charley Foster recently visited Pittsburgh, Penn. and the result was a levy by the heads of all the departments, as follows, United States Post-office Department, $5,000; Custom-house and United States Courts, $1,000; Internal Revenue Department, $1,000; Alleghany Courts and offices, $5,000; Pittsburg City Covernment, $1,000.

James H. Woodward, the Cincinnati Enquirer's "Jayhawker" recently sent in a communication from Peru, Ind., showing up certain delinquent county officials in Miami county. Last week's Peru Sentinel published by Sam. F. Winter, contained a denial, and undertook to show "Jayhawker" up in a style which only Sam. is capable of doing. "Jayhawker" proceeded to Peru on Saturday and caused Winter to be arrested under the Grubbs libel law, and will institute a $20,000 damage suit. Sam. has the grit to find out what the said libel law amounts to.

Advices from Memphis show an increase of the plague. New cases are reported every day, and deaths are frequent. The inhabitants are departing from the city as rapidly as possible, that being the only guarantee of safety. Business for this season is suspended, a great many of the merchants are removing their goods to other cities, some of them say, they will never return to Memphis. Other cities have quarantined for protection against the sweep of the terrible epidemic. Louisville and Nashville have each had a death, in both cases the persons were fugitives from Memphis. Concerning the cause of the reappearance of the plague this season, the Chicago News says, "As the truth is developed about the cause of the new outbreak of yellow fever at Memphis, the infernal carelessness of the city authorities is made manifest. It appears that sinks, vaults, drains, sewers, were left uncleansed of the filth contributed to them by the pestilence of last summer. The criminal laziness of the people would not permit them to act for themselves. As a result, there is a return of the yellow fever, and the health of the country is once more placed in jeopardy."

Perhaps Winfield S. Hancock for President and John Kelly for Vice President may constitute the democratic ticket. Who knows?

Still we do not think the chance of the nomination of these two distinguished democrats is sufficiently definite at present to require that the one should resign the rank of Major-General in the Army of the United States and the other the office of comptroller of the city of New York. It is too soon for that.

Meanwhile these two names are considerably in the speech of democrats.—New York Sun.

There is no disputing the fact that the two gentlemen named are above reproach, each standing high in the estimation of the people; yet, there are other men equally as popular, personally and politically, and who have the advantage of representing western sentiment and western interests, which we imagine will be of some weight in the next nominating convention. While the Sun and other eastern papers are suggesting eastern men for both the head and tail of the ticket western papers should be as zealously advocating western men for both places. If New York and Pensylvania, adjoining states, combine for the purpose of nominating an eastern ticket, then the west has the same right to demand that both places be filled by western men. Perhaps Hendricks and Ewing would make a strong combination.

It has been suspicioned for several months, that Agnes Jenks, John Sherman's female liar, has been drawing pay as a clerk in the Treasury Department, but as she never was seen doing any work, it was not certain that such was the case, until a republican department clerk published the following card in a Washington newspaper.

"It may be news to your numerous readers that Agnes Jenks, the female from Louisiana, whose capacity for perjury was so signally exhibited by the examination of Gen Butler during the Potter committee investigation of the presidential steal, holds a sinecure position under John Sherman in the Treasury Department building, which pays her $1,800 per annum. Any day she can be seen flaunting up and down the principal corridors of the Treasury building. Occasionally she visits Secretary Carl Schurz, by whom she is received with seeming delight and friendliness. Evidently John Sherman was afraid that Agnes Jenks would make an affidavit that she perjured herself when she testified that she dictated the letter that John Sherman undoubtedly wrote to Weber and Anderson. Hence the $1,800 per annum sinecure. Sherman has made the Treasury a refuge and place of reward for nearly all the scoundrels who assisted him to steal the presidency. Even the telegraphic operators who transmitted and received the criminal messages that passed between the republican managers and their agents in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon during the period between November, 1876, and March, 1877–the dispatches subsequently stolen by Bullock, now United States Consul in Europe—are to be seen there in possession of places intended to padlock their mouths and paralyze their memories in the event of their being required to testify before an investigating committee of congress. But the presence of Agnes Jenks was necessary to make the disgusting spectacle complete. Yet this identical John Sherman expects to be the republican presidential candidate in 1880. A REPUBLICAN.

Conway Repudiated.

The extremely stalwart Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, which has all along advised the northern people to give Conway all the money he wants for his armed invasion of the lower Mississippi Valley, has followed the example of the Boston Stalwart organs, and repudiates the great American philanthropist thus:

"Gen. Thomas W. Conway's thoroughly ill-advised and mischievous scheme for bringing away colored emigrants from the southern states on steamers chartered for the purpose, never had much vitality anyway, but it is satisfactory to know that its total collapse is near at hand. The scheme was mischievous because it was controlled by men of dubious reputation whose latter conduct proves that they were seeking notoriety and self-interest rather than the welfare of the colored people, and because by the nature of the case it was bound to inflame the passions of the entire white population of the cotton states without doing the blacks any real service. It has collapsed simply for want of gas. The negroes have gone back to work. There are no parties camped on the banks awaiting Conway's armed transports to take them to the happy land of Canaan, and subscriptions to the 'fund' have dwindled down to almost nothing."

The Republicans who have been indorsing Conway knew perfectly well that he was lying about the "millions" of negroes "crowding, bleeding and fainting" along the banks of the Lower Mississippi, yet they encouraged the scoundrel, and gave currency to his stories for the purpose of stirring up the northern people. The attempt failed, because stalwart yarns about "slaughtered negroes" are coldly received in the north now, and are not credited. The reflecting people of the north see that the negroes could not acquire property as they do, and that south could not produce so largely, if the whole region is a scene of bloodshed. The republican editors are also confronted by the fact that Conway, their former idol, is a thief and a swindler. Ex-Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, a prominent republican, said with reference to Conway and the negroes, recently:

"I think he will have no trouble in getting as many negroes as he wants. Why, I tell you that the negro is such a credulous creature, so emotional and so fond of moving about, that if they should bring a steam-boat down to Friar's Landing, which is near my plantation, and proclaim that transportation was free to Kansas, the promised land, and rations plenty, I verily believe that three-fourths of my people would run out and go. Why, they have come to me all excited and asked me if it was true that land was being given away in Kansas, and all the while I have had a standing offer of alternate sections of forty acres of as good land as I have on my plantations to any man, white or black, who will take it and settle on it. But, bless you, not one of them will take it. They will go wild over rumors of free lands in Kansas, and are absolutely too shiftless to take twenty times as good land in Mississippi, where they are used to the soil and the crops, and the climate suits them. Of course, the land is unimproved, as it is in Kansas, but you can not get the negro to improve it. He will not build himself a house, and he will not cut down trees. He is like a child. You have got to provide everything for him. Why, there are 2,000,000 of acres of government land in my state open to preemption under the homestead act, and 20,000,000 of state lands which have lapsed for nonpayment of taxes, and can be had on payment of the taxes, or for about twenty-five cents per acre, and they include some of our best lands, which will produce a bale and a half of cotton to the acre if improved and cultivated. I mean to say that for twenty-five cents an acre any quantity of land can be obtained in Mississippi which will grow 600 pounds of cotton to the acre, worth, at present prices, $60."

Alcorn is an old planter and knows what he is talking about. That the negroes are not hindered from doing as they please about emigrating is evident from the fact that several hundred of them, not long ago, left for Kansas on the New Orleans and Chicago railroad with bogus transportation tickets and little flags on which were printed the words, "Good for sixty acres in Kansas." Alcorn, to show the credulity of the negroes, said: "When Ames ran against me for governor his managers got out an order dated at Washington, printed on official-looking paper, with a great yellow seal attached, and purporting to be from U. S. Grant, ordering them to vote for Ames, and thousands of them voted for him on the strength of it. When Ames was elected the negroes on my place, just as good, kind, honest old fellows as ever was, went around staking off my place. They thought, you know, that my place was to be confiscated and divided among them. They were each to have their forty acres and a mule."

It is, of course, easy to entice these creatures with such misrepresentations as are put forth by Senator Windom, Conway and other stalwarts engaged in this disreputable business. That Senator Windom, who claims to be a gentleman, should get down to such dirty work, only proves the desperate condition of his party and the degrading nature of all its schemes to retain power.—Courier-Journal.

Spencerville.

—The boys all say that we are getting bald-headed; but not so; we visited Sam. Warner, the barber, and he laid bare our pate.

—J. R. Nicholas and his two little daughters, left on Thursday of last week, for a visit to friends in New Jersey.

—Spencerville has one popular family. Witness Republican last week.

—Mr. Ed. Langly of West Virginia, is visiting friends in town.

—Calvin Jones of Alabama, was in town last week.

—The wife of Rev. I. M. Woolverton of this charge, lies very low with consumption at the parsonage at Leo.

—The post-office at Spencerville has been made a money order office, and is in full blast.

—The second quarterly meeting for Leo circuit, will be held at Spencerville August 2nd and 3rd.

—The following officers were installed to serve during the current term, at Odd Fellows' hall, Tuesday evening July 15th, D. C. Butler, N. G.; C. J. Slaughter, V G.; M. T. Bishop, Sec'y.; J. A. Provines, T.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Barney spent last Sabbath with friends at Edgerton, Ohio.

Consumption Cured

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 8 cow 6-m.

An Expert.

Dr. Price is well known as an expert in the study of Culinary Chemistry, and the manufactures of Steele & Price are the result of his researches. One of these discoveries is the Cream Baking Powder, by the use of which light, sweet biscuits, cakes, etc. are a certainty.

AN ORDINANCE

TO COMPEL THE OWNERS OF LOTS AND PARTS OF LOTS, IN THE TOWN OF AUBURN, DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THEREIN NAMED, TO PLANK AND REPAIR CERTAIN SIDEWALKS.

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the board of trustees, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that public convenience requires the sidewalks along the streets and adjoining the lots and parts of lots in said town, hereinafter mentioned, to be planked and repaired. Therefore

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the owners and persons in possession and claiming to own, as hereinafter named, the hereinafter described lots and parts of lots in said town, shall within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance, build and construct along and adjoining the lots or parts of lots they may severally own, or are in possession of and claiming to own, where the said lots or parts of lots front upon and adjoin the streets named, a sidewalk of good and sound pine or oak plank, not less than one and one-half inches thick, and not more than eight inches wide, when of oak, and not more than twelve inches wide when of pine plank, to be placed upon sleepers of sound oak timber, not less than three by five inches in width and thickness, and not more than three feet apart. Said walks to be six feet in width, and to be built on the grade of the Datum Plane, as established by ordinance of said board, August 4, 1873, and the grades thereafter established under said ordinance, and where the grade is not so established, then the grade shall be on a level with the street and alley crossings next nearest to the lots or parts of lots where said sidewalks are herein required to be constructed and repaired. Said sidewalks to be built along the streets and in front of and adjoining the following named lots or or parts of lots, to-wit:

The east end of lot No. 74, o. p., on Main st., owned by John King.

The east end of lot No. 75, o. p., on Main st., owned by Edward J. Baker.

The east end of lot No. 76, o. p, on Main st., owned by Edward J. Baker.

The west end of lot No. 85, o. p., on Main st., owned by First National Bank and the heirs of Enos Weaver.

The west end of lot No. 81, o. p., on Main st., owned by Isaac Cool.

The west end of lot No. 82, o. p., on Main st., owned by Isaac Cool.

The south end of lot No. 8, McF. add. on 7th st., owned by Alonzo Lockwood.

The west side of lot No. 8, McF. add., on Railroad st., owned by Alonzo Lockwood.

The east end of lot No. 40, o. p., on Main st., owned by heirs of Wm. A. Lowrey.

The east end of lot No. 41, o. p., on Main st., owned by Alonzo Lockwood.

The east end of lot No. 42, o. p., on Main st., owned by Alonzo Lockwood.

The east end of lot No. 37, west. add. on Jackson st., owned by Ludwick Habernicht.

On east end of the s ½ of lot No. 1, Spangler's add., on Main st., owned by Lewis Spangler.

On east end of the n ½ of lot No. 1, Spangler's add., on Main st., owned by Lewis Spangler.

On the east end of lot No. 115, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Mary J. Shaffer.

On south side of lot No. 106, o. p., on Defiance st., owned by Jane Gross.

On south side of lot No. 109, o. p., on Defiance st., owned by Henry C. Shull.

On north side of lot No. 64, o. p., on 8th st., owned by John L. Davis.

On north end of lot No. 29, o. p., on 8th st., owned by Edward Eldridge and the heirs of C. S. Hare.

On the south side of the e ½ of lot No. 120, o. p., on 7th st., owned by the Methodist Episcopal church.

SEC. 2. The owners or persons in possession of and claiming to own the lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, fronting upon the streets herein named, are hereby required to repair and put in good condition, the sidewalks in front of said lots within thirty days from the taking effect of this ordinance. Said sidewalks to be repaired in all respects so as to correspond in grade, width and material as required by the ordinance under which they were severally built originally. Said sidewalks required by this section to be repaired and put in good condition, are along the streets and in front of, and adjoining the following named lots and parts of lots, to-wit:

On south side of lot No. 110, o. p., on Defiance st., owned by W. H. McIntosh.

On south side of lot No. 123, o. p., on Defiance st., owned by W. H. McIntosh.

On north side of lot No. 70, west. add., on 5th st., owned by Chas. Klotz.

On west end of lot No. 70, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Chas. Klotz.

On east end of lot No. 67, o. p., on Main st., owned by Philip Flake.

On north side of lot No. 11, west. add., on 5th st., owned by John L. Davis.

On the north side of lot No. 9, McF. add., on 5th st., owned by Wm. L. Meese.

On north side of lot No. 10, McF. add. on 5th st., owned by Wm. L. Meese.

On south end of lot No. 2, McF. add., on 7th st., owned by James Griswold.

On south end of part lot No. 1, McF. add., on 7th st., owned by James Griswold.

On north end of lot No. 11, G. & D. add., on 5th st., owned by Abram Rodeffer.

On north end of lot No. 12, G. & D. add., on 5th st., owned by Abram Rodeffer.

On north end of lot No. 16, McF. add., on 5th st., owned by Gilbert Rhodenbaugh.

On west side of lot No. 16, McF. add., on Railroad st., owned by Gilbert Rhodenbaugh.

On north end of lot No. 8, G. & D. add., on 5th st., owned by Samuel Culver.

On north end of lot No. 9, G. & D. add., on 5th st., owned by Samuel Culver.

On north end of lot No. 10, G. & D. add., on 5th st., owned by Samuel Culver.

On north end of lot No. 34, Ralston's add., on 4th st., owned by Albert Robbins.

On west end of lot No. 73, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Christian Buss' heirs.

On west end of lot No. 74, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Christian Buss' heirs.

On west end of lot No. 77, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Rebecca Jones.

On west end of lot No. 76, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Jacob Walborn.

On east end of lot No. 6, west. add., on Jackson st., owned by Jacob Walborn.

On west end of lot No. 75, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by Andrew Dollinger.

On north end of lot No. 12, McF. add., on 5th st., owned by Minerva Williams.

On north end of lot No. 13, McF. add., on 5th st., owned by Minerva Williams.

On south end of the w ½ of lot No. 67, west. add., on 7th st., owned by the Methodist Episcopal church.

On west end of lots No. 67 and 68, west. add., on Van Buren st., owned by the Methodist Episcopal church.

On east end of lot No. 18, Park's add., on Main st., owned by John H. Weaver.

On west end of lot No. 81, o. p., on Main st., owned by Stephen B. Ward.

On west end of the n ½ of lot No. 92, o. p., on Main st., owned by Martin L. Buck.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, to-wit: on the 15th day of August, 1879.

Passed July 22, 1879.

A. C. WILSON, Pres't. of Board.

Attest: THOS. H. SPROTT, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROHIBIT THE RUNNING AT LARGE, WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE INCORPORATED TOWN OF AUBURN, DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, OF ANY HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND SWINE, AND OF CATTLE, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF SUN-SET AND SUN-RISE, AND PRESCRIBING A PENALTY THEREFOR.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any resident of said incorporated town, who is the owner or entitled to the possession of any horse, mule, ass or swine, to permit or allow any of said animals to run at large within the corporate limits of said town, or upon any street, alley, public commons or uninclosed lands, within said town.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any resident of said town, who may be the owner of or entitled to the possession of any cattle, to allow or permit any such cattle to run at large, upon the streets, alleys or uninclosed lands, within the corporate limits of said town, between the hours of sun-set and sun-rise.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or any other ordinance of said town heretofore passed, in relation to said animals running at large, shall, upon conviction before any competent court, be adjudged to pay as a fine or forfeiture a sum not less than twenty-five cents and not more than ten dollars, for each and every offense.

SEC. 4. This ordinance to be in force ten days from and after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, to-wit: on the 15th day of August, 1879.

Passed July 22, 1879.

A. C. WILSON, Pres't. of Board.

Attest: THOS. H. SPROTT, Clerk.

—The best place in northern Indiana to buy dry goods, clothing, hats and gents' furnishings is at Schaab, Baugnet & Co.'s, as they have no rents to pay, and do their own work they are able to sell goods 15 per cent. below the lowest.

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!

ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.

TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.

THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.

FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents

FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance

Which has taken place in Raw Material of

WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!

Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.

Messrs.
ROOT & COMPANY,

Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of

WOOLEN GOODS!
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!

Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.

GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!
LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!
All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1

OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT

Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of

BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc,

Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.

ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

NOTICE.

Whereas the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at a special session held on the 4th day of July 1879, made an order establishing a county work house, as provided by an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, for the establishment of work houses &c., approved March 31st, 1879, and designating the county asylum, or poor farm, as such county work house. Therefore notice is hereby given that said county asylum or poor farm is now ready for occupancy and use as such.

ALBERT ROBBINS,
Auditor DeKalb County.
26-2w.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 25-1y.

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,

With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.

It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stubs, and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be readily taken from one locality to another and re-erected ready for work in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Gaze over Root & Co's. new ad.

—Go to Put-in-Bay next Sunday.

—Go to Upmeyer's for bargains.

—Mud or dust?—which'll you take?

—Go to McQuiston & Ralston's, for fish. 28-3w.

—Some new wheat is coming into the market.

—Mrs. Wm. Sheffer is reported as being dangerously ill.

—Don't forget the social at Dr. Ford's to-morrow evening.

—The new gravel roads will be nice—in the course of time.

—See those 25 cent suspenders at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's, for choice family groceries.

—A choice roast can always be had at Houston's meat market.

—Buy your groceries at Upmeyer's, in the Odd Fellows' building.

—Childrens handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

—Communion services at the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath.

—Notice the card of Casebeer & Matheny, in another column.

—Cholera infantum among the children, is reported in this vicinity.

—All the latest novelties for ladies' wear, can be seen at Upmeyer's.

—For glass fruit cans and sealing wax, go to McQuiston & Ralston.

Toby Rush is serving in the capacity of "devil" at the Republican office.

—Billy Little now holds a stiff rein over the "stiffest" team in the city.

—A. C. Markle, Esq., of Hudson, spent several days in the city this week.

—Mrs. John Rush, of Pleasant Lake, spent last Sabbath with relatives in this city.

—Upmeyer is having an immense trade in ladies' fancy dress goods and notions.

—P. B. Loomis, president of the Saginaw road, passed through town last Tuesday.

—Invest $2.25 in a round trip to Detroit, on the 30th inst., via. Ft. W., J. & S. R. R.

—Linen and alpaca coats and dusters, linen and white vests at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3.

—To-morrow evening (Friday) at Dr. J. H. Ford's residence is where everybody's going.

—Several of "the boys" Sundayed over in the calaboose. Cause, drunk and disorderly.

—A number of persons are making preparations to take in the excursion to Detroit, next week.

—An ex-girl of Charlie Emanuel's was married a short time ago in Mich. Charlie mourneth.

—Call at Upmeyer's and examine the large stock of clothing now being offered at panic prices.

—Beef, veal, mutton and pork, always fresh, tender and cool, at Houston's meat market.

—Corn, cucumbers, green apples and pain in the stomach "till you can't rest," in this vicinity.

—The excursion to Detroit will leave Auburn at 5:55 a. m., July 30th. Only $2.25 for the round trip.

—Mason's self sealing fruit cans, cheaper than ever sold, in this market, at McQuston & Ralston. 28-3w

—Have you asked prices, and examined goods at Upmeyer's? If not, do so at once, and get bargains.

—Table linens, towls, towlings, napkins, gloves, hosiery and embroideries, go to McQuistion & Ralston's. 28-3.

—Tickets to Detroit and return, good for 3 days, only $2.25. Train leaves Auburn at 5:55 a. m., July 30th.

—Cattle must be kept up at night, in the town of Auburn. For particulars see the ordinance in this paper.

—Mitch Houston takes pride in furnishing his customers with the best meat in the market, at all times.

—Our popular hardware man, Jno. L. Davis, is making extensive improvements on his Jackson street residence.

—McQuiston & Ralston, will close out all their fish, during the next two weeks. Now is the time to buy them.

—The largest yield of wheat per acre, yet reported for this season in DeKalb county, is 45 bushels. Who can beat it.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Root & Co., in this weeks COURIER.

—We are indebted to Frank Copper, the whole-souled agent at the Saginaw, for a copy of the Fostoria, Ohio, Democrat.

—No lady should come to Auburn and leave without examing the large assortment of fancy dress goods at Upmeyer's.

—Fifth street, leading to the Saginaw depot, presents a much improved appearance since it has been graded up with gravel.

—Cheapest place on earth to buy dry-goods, clothing, groceries, hats and caps, notions, etc., is at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Duplex corsets for $1.00, other corsets at from 30c. to $1.00. Back combs from 10c. to 25c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 81-6w.

—Miss Celia Rank, who has been connected with the millinery store of H. H. Stamets, returned to her home in Butler, last Friday.

—Waterloo is furnishing about all the rape cases in the state, just at present. Two within as many weeks is a big record for a village.

—Miss Widney went east on the B. & O. early Friday morning, and she will spend the summer with her parents at Bellville, Ohio.

—Conductor Geo. Mogford, the well-known Saginaw train boss, is now enjoying a lay off for a short time. He has earned it, too.

—A number of citizens who own real estate, will find time now to build new sidewalks and repair old ones. The town board has said so.

—Fast driving on the principal streets which has been rather immoderately indulged in for some time past, is now prohibited. Stop a leetle.

—Geo. Durkee, deputy Marshal, says he had a square look into the muzzle of a six-shooter, in the hands of some ruffian, last Monday night.

—The many friends of Mrs. E. D. Hartman will be glad to learn that the treatment prescribed by Dr. Byford of Chicago, is greatly benefiting her.

—Auburn is to have a marble yard. Mr. Wm. Meese, is one of the parties interested. Business will commence as soon as a suitable place can be secured.

Buy your dry-goods, clothing and groceries of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., as they can and will sell you goods cheaper than any other store in northern Indiana.

—McQuiston & Ralston will give special bargains in summer clothing for the next 30 days. They are BOUND to CLOSE OUT their stock to make room for FALL GOODS. 28-3.

—It is not a cure for all. But for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary Organs, Days Kidney Pad is the first cure yet discovered. For sale by Casebeer & Matheny.

—We suggest to the gentlemen who drive fast horses, that it is not safe to speed through the business portion of the town, when the streets are full of teams and people.

—Mrs. Green and daughters, who have been visiting with the family of our popular restaurant man, Sherm. Hollister, returned to their home in Huron, Ohio, Monday last.

—A party of serenaders seated themselves on the crossing between Main and Union streets, Tuesday night, and filled the air with melody for "seven" consecutive hours. So says Dave Snyder.

—Some time ago it was reported that the Good Templars lodge at this place would disorganize during the months of August and September, but we are reliably informed the report is only a rumor.

—The dance and pic-nic at Pleasant Lake last Thursday afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Winifred club, of Waterloo, and the Neoteric club of this place, was a decided success.

—A large stock of dry-goods, bought before the advance in the eastern markets, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's, which will be sold 15 per cent. lower than all competition. Call and examine goods and prices before buying.

—The choir of the Presbyterian church will give a social at the residence of Dr. J. H. Ford, to-morrow evening (Friday), the proceeds of which to be expended for new music. A general invitation is extended to all.

—A well known clergyman of Toledo O., says: I commenced to wear a Days Kidney Pad, after my doctor told me I could not get well, and within two months I had completely recovered. Buy one of Casebeer & Matheny.

—The northern Indiana Micriscopical society will hold its second quarterly meeting at Kendallville, Ind., July 30, 1879, at 2.20 p. m. All interested in micriscopical science are invited.

H. A. MOYER, Sec'y.

—Our pleasant friend, J. J. Martin, of the B. & O., drank some extremely cold lemonade at the Pleasant Lake pic-nic, a few evenings since; at any rate, he remarked that he could "feel the icicles on the roof of his stomach."

—It is the greatest of mistakes, drugging the system with medicines to cure kidney trouble while the application of a Days Kidney Pad, to the small of the back will cure when nothing else can. For sale at Casebeer & Matheny's, the Physicians drug store.

—The Marshal is instructed to arrest all parties found drunk within the limits of Auburn. Parties arrested will be placed in the "lock-up" and fined. In this undertaking the Marshal will be sustained by the officers of the town, and all the law-abiding citizens.

—Mr. Samuel Williman, another old democratic subscriber, called in and paid his subscription last week. Mr. Williman is now 70 years old, and is still able to make a full hand in the harvest field, as he did this year. It does us good to have such old gentlemen call in and have a social chat.

—The B. & O. road will join in the excursion to Put-in-Bay, over the Wabash road, leaving Fort Wayne next Sunday, July 27. Fare from Auburn, via Defiance, $2.60 for the round trip, which includes the ride on the lake from Toledo. This is a rare chance for a good time, on a small amount of capital.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Auburn, for the week ending July 19: Mr. Burnill, E. C. Bewcese, Peter Dougherty, Mary Hall, Curt Luce, W. R. Tustison, Jas. L. Smith, Jennie Stewart, John Stine, Charles Sutton and James Wallace.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—Joe. Beugnot has a good horse, buggy, harness, whip, halter, lap-robe, and all the paraphernalia belonging to a first-class turnout, which he will turn over to any man who can furnish ninety dollars cash or good security. This is a good chance for any person who needs a rig.

—Somewhat of a stir, a trifle out of the ordinary, was created here by some of the boys last Sunday, necessitating an impromtu meeting of the town board. It resulted in the banishment of several parties from the city limits and putting one in the apartments just south of Cook Ford's livery-stable, commonly called "the jug."

—Mr. L. M. Montgomery, who has had charge of the Eel River grain elevator at this place for the past year, now has charge of the elevator at Churubusco. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Montgomery to the citizens of Churubusco and vicinity, as an honest, gentlemanly and wide-awake business man.

—MARRIED:—At the residence of Mr. Zimmerman, on Ninth street, Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Norris, Mr. S. C. Snyder and Miss Celia Markle, both formerly of this city. The happy couple took their departure for Marion, this state, where they will remain for the present. The COURIER's best wishes go with them.

—It has been suggested that the drug store formerly owned by McIntyre & Son, more recently by C. H. Hoyt, and now owned by Drs. Casebeer & Matheny, be known as the Physicians drug store. Our readers will bear in mind, that any reference made to the Physicians drug-store, means the store owned by Drs. Casebeer & Matheny, the first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

—The following section of an act approved March 17th 1875, may be of interest to saloon-keepers and druggists in the town of Auburn.

SEC. 15. Any person who shall sell, barter, or give away any spiritous, vinous or malt liquors to any person at the time in a state of intoxication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

—Albion sustained a heavy loss last Sunday morning, in the burning of J. A. Black's large dry-goods store and several frame buildings adjoining. Two kegs of powder were known to be in the burning building, and this fact kept many people away, but the explosion finally came with a terrific crash, making total destruction. Incendiarism is the cause assigned, and the loss is estimated at between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, while three men were injured by the explosion.

—Last week's Lagrange Standard tells of the following accident which happened to a young lady, a short time since, near that place: On Friday last, Miss Estelle Parks, daughter of Taylor Parks, of Clearspring township, narrowly escaped a terrible death. As she was driving a reaper in the field, the horses were frightened and ran away. Her brother and another man upon the machine jumped off, and called on her to do so, but she clung on, and turned the team into the fence, which they struck with such vigor as to tear it down for some little distance. Here Miss Parks was thrown off, and received many bruises and a gash in the back some four inches long. At the latest accounts, she was rapidly recovering from the accident.

Proceedings of Town Board.

Regular meeting, July 18th, 1879. Full board present. The following business was transacted: Allowed

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. for gravel train	$25 00
Thos. Hallem, burying horse	4 00
S. Poffenberger, road work	5.62
T. P. Scott, service as Marshall	37.50
G. Rhodenbaugh, roadwork	5.00
S. Poffenberger, roadwork	3.50
S. Hollister, dinner for R. R. men	1.25
Shearer & Wilson street crossings	8.50
Wm. Little, road work	10.00
P. Bayou, road work	0.25
Wm. Turnbaugh, road work	5.00
A. Roth, road work	5.00
H. Killing, road work	5.00
Wm. Potter, road work	2.00
Clinton Potter road work	3.00
I. N. Cool, lumber	26.20

Bill of Conrad Biggler, for lumber, laid over.

Comes now W. H. McIntyre and presents his resignation as school trustee, which is accepted by the board. Whereupon C. C. Shaffer was appointed to fill the unexpired term of said McIntyre.

The Board order the construction and repair of certain sidewalks, as described in the ordinances published in another column of this paper.

Board adjourned.

Read, Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments, furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

Soldiers' Reunion.

The Union Soldiers Association has appointed the following committees to arrange for the reunion to be held in this place the 19th and 20th of September:

Committee on arrangements.—G. W. Gordon, M. L. Duck, A. Kinmont, R. Elson, W. H. McIntosh, T. C. Mays, G. H. Hoffman, John McClellan, J. W. McKay, John Weaver, Nick Ensley and F. W. Smith.

Committee on Finance.—Chas. Beugnot, A. Lee Hollepeter, and W. H. McIntosh.

Committee on Music.—J. W. McKay, J. F. Johnson, G. H. Hoffman, and B. F. Culbertson.

Committee on Speakers and Reception.—H. C. Peterson, W. H. McIntosh, Joseph Abright, T. C. Mays, and E. D. Hartman.

Committee on Fire-arms.—A. Kinmont, H. E. Altenburg, Daniel Culver, and Joseph Rainier.

Committe on Banners.—Joseph Rainier, G. W. Gordon, and C. Beugnot.

Committee on Camp Ground.—H. Palmer, John McClellan, Henry Wolf G. Hollman, John Olinger, Christ Cloy, John Weaver, Jacob Link, A. Rose, B. W. Smith, and D. S. Ober.

Committee on Railroads.—Nicholas Ensley, R. Elson, and Geo. H. K. Moss.

Newville.

—Isaac Gunsenger is suffering with a severe inflammation of one of his eyes, and he leaves to-day for Cleveland, Ohio, to have it treated by Professor Scott, of that city.

—We attended a grove meeting in the adjoining state of Ohio, held by the Christians or Desciples, under the pastorate of the Rev. O. Q. Oviatt, assisted in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Ebert, of Ligonier, Ind. There was a large assembly of the citizens of both the states of Ohio and Indiana, where they listened attentively to an able discourse from the Rev. Mr. Oviatt, and after a luxerious repast they assembled again to hear an able discourse from Dr. Ebert.

The farmers are busy drawing in and threshing their wheat, and we learn from those that have finished that the yield is good—from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre.

—Our postmaster is having his residence painted and repaired, and likewise the post-office. We guess that office pays under the Hayes regime.

—H. W. Coburn has been building an addition to his dwelling.

—The hotel is undergoing a thorough repairing and will be opened this week by B. F. Blair, when it will be ready to accommodate the traveling public, a thing very much needed in Newville.

ALPHA.

Lost! Lost!

In the neighborhood of Corunna or Sedan, on Sunday, July 20th, a fine black silk parasol, with white handle. The finder will confer a favor by sending the parasol to the COURIER office.

Try Them.

Housewives who use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts avoid disappointments often experienced by the use of the ordinary flavoring extracts. The personal attention of Steele & Price in superintending their labratory, makes Dr. Price's Extracts so reliable.

Money to Loan on Farm Property.

In sums of $300.00 to 10,000 for 5 years at 8 per cent. secured by first mortgage in improved farms worth 3 times the amont of loan exclusive of buildings. No commission charged. Payments of 100,00 dollars or over accepted at any time. Apply to.

THO'S. H. SPROTT.
Auburn Ind.

Fascinating.

When a delightful odor surrounds the person, by the use of Dr. Price's exquisite Perfumes, then it is that the utmost fascinations of beauty come in play and captivates its admirers. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are appreciated for their peculiar delicate fragrance.

W. H. DILLS, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb circuit court, Sept. term, 1879,

Edward Kelham, vs. Thomas E. Ross. } No. 481. To satisfy mortgage.

Now comes the plaintiff by his attorney and files complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Thomas E. Ross, is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1879, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of July, 1879.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
S. D. HARRIS, Deputy.
30-4w.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1879, lands situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the south-east corner of the south-east quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty-three (33) north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three (33) north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the south-east part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the south-east corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty four [24] chains and thirteen [13] links to the centre of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the centre of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments of twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

30-4w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

Street Vacation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has petitioned the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, to vacate so much of Williams street in the incorporated town of Auburn, in said county, as lies east of the east side of East street, and that said petition will be heard at the September session, 1879, of said Board.

RICHARD ELSON.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y.
July 21st, 1879. 30-4.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. Tutt has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR

REPUTATION,

YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters. and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

Opposite North Door Court House.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheiser, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

HENRY HATHLE, Adm'r.
Attest G. H. K. MOSS, Clerk. 20-3.

OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW R. R.
Jackson, Mich., July 1st, 1879.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed for a period of one year or more, in freight house of Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, will be [illegible] public auction, to the highest bidder, at the freight house of the said company, at Jackson, Mich., at 10 a. m., on the 19th day of August next, unless the same shall be before that time called for, and all charges paid thereon.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.
H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Freight Agt.

UNCLAIMED.

Name of Consignee.	General Description.
Ac'l C & Co	1 bar iron
Avery O H	2 boxes glass
B & C	1 bdle iron
Blair & Gardiner	1 washing machine
Clayton Joseph	1 box mdse
Davis John E	1 box
Downing & Son R	1 box mdse.
Darrow O B	1 bdle paper
D	1 bag rags
Dargin T L	1 box iron
Dwight W C	1 lathe
Dwight W C	1 circular saw
Dwight W C	1 piece shafting
Dwight W C	1 brake wheel
Dwight W C	1 iron screw
Dwight W C	4 pieces wood and iron frame
Dwight W C	15 iron rods
Dwight W C	2 iron shafts
Dwight W C	1 saw arbor
Dwight W C	8 wood and iron frames
Dwight W C	4 pully wheels
Dwight W C	3 cast wheels
Dilley O	2 plows
Dwight W C	1 shaft and pulley
DeRoy William	1 bdle paper
Dupeney William	2 buckets 1 brl tar
Draper I C	7 bdls harrows
Everle H	1 box sundries
Everle H	1 drill box
Everle H	2 frames
Everle H	2 wheels
Everle H	1 pole
Earl James	1 cupboard clothing
Gallick P W	1 keg
Gilmer S	1 grain drill 6 pieces shoes
Goodspeed A V.	1 bdl croquet
Hart O	1 box sundries
Horn S	1 box patterns
Hart R M	6 boxes sundries
Huff D D	1 box books
I I	1 piece casting
Merrill A T	1 box sundries
McMillen I	1 bdle bed side
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sides
McBride I	1 plow point
N	2 brls glass
Penley & Co	1 box irons
Randall	1 barrel castings
Rising H I	1 bee hive
R W F	3 cast wheels
Munger O	2 pieces tubing
O No marks	1 wood pulley
No marks	1 set buggy wheels
No marks	5 iron kettles
No marks	1 bdle pump joints
No marks	3 pulleys with shaft of standards
No marks	1 box frames
No marks	1 wheel
No marks	1 circular saw
No marks	1 wagon, front gear tongue attached, hind gear, reach, 4 wheels, 1 bolster, 1 box
No marks	1 rope reel
No marks	1 mow. machine shoe
Steele H	1 bag rags
Smith C	1 wooden leg
Strand & L	3 cast grates
Scull D	1 pce casting
S I E	1 cultivator
S & I	1 pce iron
Tardell O	1 box
Wallace & H	1 pcs iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pcs iron casting
Wells & Fuller	1 stove casting
Woods R	12 clothes racks
Woods R	12 rakes poles
Zimmerman	1 box C pieces. 27-4w

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING AND POWDER

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

LOST LOVE.

BY CARRIE V. SHAW.

He asked me to walk in the twilight,
The stars were all shining so fair,
And the young moon still gleamed like a crescent
Through the balmy and soft evening air;
And we walked under the boughs of the birch tree
That the rude autumn winds had made bare.

I do not remember exactly
The way that the trouble begun,
But I know that he called me a flirt,
And I didn't like being called one;
And I think that I called him a brute,
Or something, before we were done.

He told me that I was deceitful.
And I wouldn't endure that, would you?
I told him that Harry was better than he,
And that black eyes were sweeter than blue;
But dear reader, that was a story—
Blue eyes were the dearest, I knew.

Then he said that if I went with Harry
Out riding next evening, that he
Would speak to me never again, and I laughed,
And remarked how dreadful 'twould be;
And I told him that I could live without him,
If he thought that he could without me.

So we parted there under the birch trees
When the stars were all shining so bright,
When the new moon was just disappearing
And gave but a glimmer of light.
We parted, and I went into the house
And cried through the rest of the night.

Oh, there's no use in talking about it;
It was all my own willfulness, though.
'Twas his love for me made him so jealous,
And I—ah, well—I only know
That I loved him better than all the world,
Even while I was teasing him so.

And now, as I sit in the twilight,
While the stars are all out in the sky
And the new moon is shining so softly,
I think of that eve long gone by;
And those dear blue eyes seem gazing at me,
Still waiting for my reply.

Once more we are standing together
Under the birch trees alone,
And his eyes are full of wonder and pain
At the flippancy of my tone;
But I cannot see them longer
For the tears that fill my own.
SCHELL CITY, Mo.

MINNEWAUCAN AND ITS LEGEND.

BY WALES.

Minnewaucan, or the Devil's lake, situated in the interior of Wisconsin, and one of the most beautiful water-views east of the Rocky mountains, can hardly be surpassed in its attractive wildness even by the most far-famed of those gems of nature's handiwork anywhere. And yet, one of these places which it might be supposed would have proved most attractive to the red man, the story is that he turned from its beautiful shores with a repugnance amounting to horror, the reason assigned for this being that it was indeed the "Devil's lake," and as such the theater of every supernatural and evil influence.

The antipathy on which this conduct of the red man was based is comprised in a legend bequeathed to the present generation by some of the old men of the Winnebagoes who have long passed away.

The locality of the incidents narrated is given specifically, and points to one particular place on the shore of the lake, a spot on the east cliff, where a gigantic pine still overhangs the rocks. The lake at that point witnessed a tragedy lang syne which caused his Satanic majesty to at once take possession of the whole surroundings as his particular province, conjuring up therewith such weird and manifold horrors that red humanity thenceforth shunned it as a place accursed and given over to everything uncanny and horrible. But I must not anticipate.

A more lovely spot, despite its name, can hardly be imagined. A richer opalescent gem, under changing skies, and in its rough granite setting, can hardly be found on the continent. Although the lake is but three miles long by one and three-quarters wide, the water is said to be more than 500 feet in depth, and blue as the deepest blue of the fair heavens, and crystal-like in its clearness; the shifting sunlight and the reflection of the fleecy, drifting clouds cause it to assume almost every tint that can be given from the sky or shore; the winds, the purple hues of evening, the magnificent deep green pines, and the graceful swaying elms casting their shadows upon it or reflected in its waters, varying so constantly the rich pictures presented that almost every hour of the day exhibits some new and brilliant aspect to charm the beholder.

Let the reader imagine the west cliff, immediately frowning over the lake, as a vast rocky wall towering up in places into castellated shapes, here and there taking the forms also of Druidical temples, as great square masses of rock appear to have been detached and piled up crossways upon each other by some convulsion of nature, leaving apertures beneath for the light to flash through, while all along the face of this rocky rampart of more than 600 feet in altitude appear avalanches of vast bowlders strewn downward toward the lake shore, some of these masses weighing hundreds of tons, and tossed about in all forms possible to mark confusion the most terrible. All this garnished with pines, hemlocks, elms, maples and other forest growths springing from the clefts of the rocks, as if to veil the wild ruin, the face of the cliff so scarred and broken.

This vast wall, more than a mile long, is depressed as it approaches the head of the valley; while, looking backward toward the south end, it seems almost a canon, which thus holds the lake, the southern end of the cliff descending so abruptly at one point as to give the rocky crest that castellated appearance to which we have already alluded.

Parallel with the west cliff almost, and a mile or thereabouts distant, is the east cliff, this second great wall descending at the upper end of the valley abruptly also, where the railway leaves it for the valley of the Baraboo; and here is located under the cliff, almost backed up against it, and in a remarkably cozy way, too, the excellent hostelry which gives an attractive home for visitors to this wonder of nature. Immediately in the rear—as already intimated—a huge, irregular wall, made of immense, and in many cases of distinct masses of rock lying upon each other in all possible rude combinations, seems so precariously held in place that a child's hand might apparently send them thundering to the shore below; these constituting a series of clefts or caverns fringed with pines and cedars, suggestive in the shadowy depths of their rocky retreats of hiding-places in the olden time, invaluable to warrior fugitive hard pressed by implacable foemen, or as fitting lairs for the bear or panther, to which the place was once a familiar haunt.

But it is on the top of this east cliff and at the south end thereof, that the work of the Titans, in tossing about vast blocks of stone and setting them up in all sorts of fantastic combinations, strikes the visitor most forcibly. Rough pillars indeed are there, with massive capitals and architecture designed in no school of Greek art, although by indefinite ages ante-dating antiquity in art in that nation and even in ancient Egypt itself. Indeed, the work here savors more of the colossal structures of Thebes, and the other cities of the Nile valley, than aught else, although piled on high, unchangeable in sunshine and storm and night, long before Thebes, or Palmyra, or even Babylon, the great, were known to history. It is hard to feel this standing here now, for we call it a "new" country. Massive work this of that Great Architect who builds for all time, for decay has hardly set any seal upon it, and, if this particular work is not known in the records of the world at large, its unpretentious solidity may more than challenge, a thousand-fold more, the enduring strength and grandeur of the pyramids themselves. Standing here in contemplative mood, and glancing backward mentally over man's most-boasted architectural achievements, how do these stupendous columns, these piles of rock away from the abodes of men, and so almost unheeded, dwarf man's proudest efforts, and how poor and puny appear his most imposing monuments to perpetuate human greatness, or so-called human achievements.

Time stays; alas! we go.

Across the southern part of this valley, and shutting the lake in as on the other three sides, is a great rampart of green hills, clothed to the very top and rounded gracefully by a garniture of dense forest growth, making the lake on three sides the vast and deep crystal basin it is; while in the southeast quarter a depression between the east cliff and the southern wall just noted is a beautiful, but irregular, valley opening from the rocky basin of Devil's lake, and out of which the Northwestern railroad finds its way, a portion of this valley being devoted to the purposes of a rich vineyard and its white mansion and other appurtenances, all this completing a picture in this direction, for which, in exquisite loveliness, it is hard to find a parallel.

The lake is 600 feet above Lake Michigan, and clear in its crystal purity and mysterious in its character, like that famous California wonder, Lake Tahoe; it too has no visible source of supply or outlets, although of such great depth; and it also abounds with fish, giving anglers the rarest sport, while the means at hand for other aquatic enjoyments, in numerous boats and a small steamer, complete the summer attractions of the place.

And what a region for him to explore who has an eye to the beautiful in the great picture gallery of nature; what lovely nooks in these clustered rocks; their rough surfaces carpeted with many-colored lichens, the delicate feathery ferns, almost tropical in their forms, bowing from behind the brown and decayed logs as the soft southern breezes come up the valley to make the tiny waves musical along the rocky shore, and lazily sway the branches of the trees overhead. My companion sitting here to sketch, and myself overcome with drowsiness in the summer air, what a tempting couch is presented by this vast smooth rock placed at just the right slope; the pine leaves already gathered by the winds in the depressions of the rocks around, to form a luxurious pillow to the o'er hard surface. Our little boat dances in its narrow berth between two great bowlders at the lake's edge, and we briefly enjoy a summer day's *siesta* undisturbed—we sleep and dream.

Aroused once more, we glance over the towering cliffs above, to see an eagle sailing in the far blue vault away, while the sudden whirr of a pheasant's wings near by, as he dashes through the foliage, shows that we have not the solitude to ourselves alone.

Floating on the almost still waters once more, careless of position, because no swift currents or tides, as on the sea or rivers, compel labor, this boating is the very *dolce far niente* of aquatic enjoyment; and, as approaching the shallows of a small harbor in the southern portion of the lake, how fairy-like seems the crystal vale below, with its white sand, its aquatic growths, and the tiny multitudes who make this little world of waters their fitting home. Our light craft runs softly upon the smooth shore, amidst a small grove of rushes and "cat's tails"—those prizes so often coveted by us, as boys, when quite beyond our reach; and, as we lave our hands in the cool flood over the sides of the boat, and linger there almost devoid for once of a motive for exertion, how dull and dusty seems a momentary glance at the retrospect of life far away—that life that must claim us once more when our brief holiday is over in a scene like this. Sitting quietly, we watch the glancing kingfisher, as he darts here and there in the sunshine, or seems sportively to dive for his dinner, while from shady vistas in the dim forest near by its feathered denizens watch us with furtive looks, as if not quite assured of the harmless nature of our visit. Is not life with such surroundings very near akin to rest, and in a world so full of turmoil is not rest as near happiness as man ever knows, only that in this case, as in every other, it is still shadowed by the dark possibilities of the unknown future.

But there is something more to do beside idling along the shores of the lake, if we would comprehend and enjoy all the grandeur and sublime beauty of the magnificent pictures which present so many phases on all sides. Although, as we glance upward through the soft haze of a summer's day, the very Castle of Indolence seemed outlined on the top of the west cliff, while the influences of Sleepy Hollow assert their dominance below, we must scale the rough and almost perpendicular face of the rocks, thrown together at all possible angles, if we would take in from the top some of the grandest views in the whole region around.

Almost with a sigh, then, albeit a tribute to the laziness of a midsummer's midday, I left our boat at the little landing at the foot of the cliff, to face alone the grim obstacles presented by a direct upward clamber, and was soon jumping from one vast bowlder to another on the lake shore or higher up, clinging to limbs and mountain shrubs to secure a precarious foothold as I slowly made my way aloft. For hundreds of feet then, where a misstep might have been fatal, now on hands and feet, anon bracing myself between gateways in the rocks, little by little I progressed toward the summit, the dry lichens underfoot, the covering of the rocks, nearly making me pay for my venture. Slipping on one of these carpeted rocks, at length, I fell forward headlong into a savage-looking recess, and although, like a certain King of England, who upon occasion, when he stumbled and fell down two or three steps, had the "presence of mind (?) to throw out his hands"—though, like him, I, too, tried to save myself, my sconce came into violent contact with the rocky, cavernous surface—head, hands, clothing and all getting more or less damaged by the tumble. Half stunned, I slowly extricated myself from the place, breathing an ejaculation of thankfulness that, alone as I was for the time being, I was not left there insensible, to be sought for, possibly, when too late, my companion meanwhile being far away upon another part of the cliff.

Next, as an aid with an "Alpenstock" in the shape of a big stick picked up near by, I proceeded more cautiously, until finally, stepping out on a projecting plateau of rock, I stood there with a great stone column at my left, draped with some wild growth, the rock serving to steady my position, and thence what a magnificent outlook was presented in the direction of the southeastern outlet to the basin! Glancing over and beyond the "Vineyard," I could see line upon line of blue hills, apparently twenty miles off in the distance; the rocks, the lake, the bright and sunny shore in the foreground. With the lake far below and so near straight down the pathway I had struck out that it seemed as if a biscuit might have been tossed into the rippling waters beneath, the solitude seemed also complete, only a hawk sailing in circles in front of the cliff fittingly disturbing it; a solitude which seemed as absolute as it might have been a century ago, ere the footstep of civilised man had trodden the wild heights on which I seemed intruding.

As we have endeavored to show, one of the noblest views to be had in the whole region is commanded from this portion of the west cliff, but unless the place is leisurely "flanked," ascended from the shoulder or rear of the cliff, it is no holiday task for the average tourist to essay the outlook. But I found an easier pathway in beating a retreat from the point I have described, and seeking the boat once more; it was a welcome rest to get to my accustomed seat in the trim little craft, and to find myself, moreover, indebted to oars instead of hands and feet for locomotion in searching for the grand and beautiful.

And the lake shore, although wearing an air of seclusion at most times, is not without its sights and sounds occasionally, to remind one that it is by no means quite given over to the demands and belongings of an advanced civilization, and, even with the railroad at its side, is still not without its wilder incidents, to remind us of the olden time. This was made evident one bright morning during the summer just past, when the lounging denizens about the porticos of the hotel were aroused by the baying of hounds and the shouts of boys and men, awaking the echoes of the hills around, as a noble buck came dashing into the little valley from the north side, to find himself confronted by a hostile crowd near the boat landing in front of the hotel. Hemmed in by the cliff on one side and the lake on the other, with the yelling pack behind, he had no alternative but an immediate plunge into the lake, and he chose the latter. After a few splendid leaps, dashing the crystal waters in showers on all sides as he left the shallow sands for the deep water, he soon began to breast the blue rippling surges for the further side. But he was not to escape so. Seizing a coil of rope to serve as a lasso, one of the hotel visitors was soon on his feet in the bows of a swift rowboat, which, propelled with rapid strokes after the fugitive, gained quickly on the latter. The noble antlers of the strong swimmer swayed about as he glanced backward at his foes, and at times he seemed to strive to leap from the water in his eagerness to escape. Swifter drove onward the boat along with two or three others that had joined the chase, amid the cheers of those on shore, until at last within reach, a dexterous throw of the lasso caught the poor fugitive and dragged him alongside, and we grieve to say that magnanimity to the defeated was no part of the policy of the captors, for a saddle of venison served up the next day suggested to all concerned that the red man had left behind him more than the rocks and ravines to remind his successors of his mode of living in the days long past.

I have spoken of fishing in the beautiful lake. Some of the noblest specimens of that "game fish," the pickerel, to compare in size with any, are caught here. To be sure, "trolling" is not to be compared to some of my past experiences, my "dreadful enjoyment" in wading and "whipping" a mountain brook, tired and hungry, or devoured by gnats and mosquitoes, *a la Ottawa*; but, for the very Sybaritic in the luxury of fishing, commend me to "trolling," when one is pulled swiftly across the calm or slightly-rippling blue waters, waiting for that savage pull at the "spoon"—*a la* "Ben"—which pull, as in the case of a "twenty-eight pounder" lately caught here, could almost jerk one out of the stern of the boat, ending with as deftly playing the monster as could be required with a St. John's salmon ere he was safely landed in the bottom of the little yawl. Making a rush off at a tangent, then diving toward the 500 feet depths of the rocky recesses he would fain have reached, rushing here and there as the reel spun to give him more play—the whole scope of the lake so far as he chose to use it—after a while brought him to terms, until he came alongside at last so gentle and subdued that his docile deportment elicited pity even, and made his submission under defeat almost belie his ferocious looks.

But in the ardor of a devotion to wild sports and their reminiscences I had almost forgotten the wild legend from which the lake takes its name. The story is that many moons long past, and about the time the white man made his first appearance here direct from the Canadas, the beautiful valley comprising the lake and the territory adjoining was under the sway of a famous chief and warrior of the Winnebagoes, Kannawana or, "Spotted Panther;" and as the very light of his life and the pride and delight of the tribe itself, a lovely maiden, the "Fawn," his only daughter, sported around its shores or drove her bark canoe across its sparkling waters. Lithe and fleet-footed, and timid almost as the pretty creature whence she derived her appellation, the young men of the tribe had one after another sought her favor, but in vain; until on an ill-omened day a tall young warrior of another tribe made his appearance and took up his residence with the tribe, one whose bronzed but handsome face and merry blue eyes carried her heart captive, ending in an appeal to the old chief for the hand of the maiden he had learned to love.

The legend is that, although the heart of the old warrior and chief secretly approved the choice of the daughter, yet the storm raised among the young men of the tribe caused him to hesitate, to debate between the white youth and a young chief who also had showed a devotion to the maiden, rare amongst the red men, too stoical in most cases to betray such weakness. And so, constrained to determine in favor of one or the other, he at length hit upon a novel test of devotion to the being he himself so loved,

Where the point of the east cliff makes a sudden turn and abrupt angle toward the little valley on the south, a gigantic pine towered from the top of the cliff immediately over the lake; and at almost the highest fork or cleft of this huge tree a pair of bald eagles had built their nest, a conspicuous object in the view of the valley below.

Perhaps, then, to postpone his decision as a final matter; perhaps to rebuff both suitors; possibly in the belief and hope that the eager white man would achieve the task, the old chief declared, after solemn deliberation, that only the young warrior who was active enough and daring enough to ascend the great pine and make spoil of the eagle's nest should have the Fawn; and wild as seemed the adventure, approaching to something like madness on the part of him who might essay it, the stern determination of the old chief was not to be shaken, and the young men both prepared to attempt the forlorn task.

The white youth, whose name has not come down to us, would at this stage of the adventure have dared death in almost any form rather than have lost his hoped-for prize, or withstood the contemptuous jeers of those among whom he had sought a home, allured thereto perhaps by the wondrous charms of the Indian maiden, while his rival prepared for the trial with the stoical courage of the young warriors of his tribe, seemingly measurably reckless of the manifest perils waiting upon it.

And so the day came, the white man to make the first essay, privileged thereto by some method of casting lots, his rival to follow if he failed. Below, on the shore of the lake, large numbers of the tribe had assembled to witness the exploit, while seated on a large rock, enthroned there as it might be, the chief watched the young men start on their way to the summit of the cliff, to reach the monarch of the forest whose proud crest was to be invaded by human presence for the first time.

Near by the father stood the pretty maiden, the cause of all this preparation, and trying in vain to hide the interest she felt in their endeavors and perils from those who had imposed upon them this method of showing their unbounded love and devotion to her, yet betraying at times a perturbation all unusual in an Indian girl, as she stood uneasily with tearful eyes giving furtive glances now upward and anon upon the deep and clear waters overhung by cliff and tree.

At length the ascent began. Upward, on the inner side of the huge pine trunk, the adventurer made his way, clasping its round sides with arms and knees; upward, upward, slowly, for only a vast rough knot or protuberance gave him a resting place now and then, ere he was to reach where the mighty limbs shot out from the crest, and where the prize he sought rested, 100 feet above the dizzy starting point on the cliff below. Outward, still outward leaned the fearful bridge on which he was clambering over the blue waters, almost 1,000 feet beneath; but still upward, and apparently with strong nerves and steady eye and purpose, until at last, with foot upon a lower projection, he stretched himself out to seize the prize on which he was putting the hazard of his life. Halting in his efforts—exhausted, dazed, outdone perhaps by what dire fate—he swayed, clinging desperately for a moment as his footing failed, then swinging for an instant only underneath the huge limb, suddenly his hold was lost, his form cutting the air swiftly to the deep waters below.

The crowd surged backward as the unfortunate youth disappeared beneath the fiercely-disturbed waters; but another instant, and the heaving surges parted again as the young girl sought a grave with her lover—the tragedy only completed when, from the cliffs above, another human form suddenly cleft the air, the surviving rival and lover seeking the same grave that had closed over the other unfortunates—the young warrior having, it appeared, determined not to survive the maiden he loved so well.

The three were seen no more, as the summer ripples resumed their placidity; but the old chief turned away brokenhearted from the scene. He forsook the place, along with his followers, and then it was affirmed that the place and its surroundings was taken possession of by the evil one and his familiars; that while great serpents had possession of the east cliff, gigantic and uncouth forms of wild beasts, bears and panthers, ranged up and down the rocks of the western side of the lake.

And so it became, to the aborigine, a place accursed; the spells of evil upon it only dissolved when the white man took formal possession, and the waning race finally retired from the country around; the latter leaving but the legend we have given to account for the appellation which has come to designate so wild yet so beautiful a locality as Minnewaucan.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Five Days Without Water.

Sixteen surveyors in the employ of the Government left Trinidad, Colorado, a few weeks ago, for a tour eastward to the Indian Territory line. Major Medary commanded the party, among whom were S. M. Winchester and his chum, William Johnson, both Baltimoreans. Stretching south from the Santa Fe track and east from the town of Trinidad are sterile plains. Water on these plains is very scarce, there being a few trickling streams that are far apart and made almost unfit for use by the strong impregnation of alkali. The corps worked eastward, locating townships on the way, until the 5th inst. Then a squad of five men, commanded by Mr. Sheets, were sent from a point on Willow creek with orders to run a transit eighteen miles due north. The task having been performed the five set out at nightfall for camp. In a few hours they realized that they were lost, with nothing but thirst and boundless sterility before them. On the morning of the 6th a consultation showed that Winchester and Johnson wanted to go one way and the other three another. Sheets, with two companions, then left the Baltimore boys with the idea of striking Cariso spring. After sixty hours of constant labor, during which they suffered the torments of the cursed, no water passing their lips, the three arrived at the spring. As soon as they could communicate with camp they did so, and men at once set out to find Winchester and Johnson. The search was conducted with an excitement bordering on frenzy. On Monday, the 9th inst. about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, poor Winchester was found lying on the open plain. He was still alive. A few drops of water were given him. He took them, and said in a weak voice: "Bless you, bless you, tell mother——" He died in five minutes. Near by was a rock which towered strangely above the plain. In a crevice of the rock was found a note from Winchester, dated the 7th, and telling of their aimless wandering. Six miles from the rock was found Johnson's canteen. The prairies were scoured for three days, and on the 12th inst. Johnson's body was found. All around the ground had been clawed and the brush torn in the delirium of his thirst. The Denver *Republican* says that the bodies were buried on a green hillside. The Trinidad *News* and the Denver *Tribune* state that within two months Winchester would have come into possession of $30,000 left him in Baltimore.

An Operator's Blunder.

It is by far the most painful episode in the history of the church at Maltese Cross Roads. The talented minister of that church was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by one of our colleges a few days since, and as soon as the commencement exercises were over he telegraphed the news to one of his deacons. The telegram, as he sent it, read: "I've just been D. D.'d by my alma mater," but as the deacon received it it read: "I've just been d—d by my alma mater." The deacon had the most exalted opinion of his dominie, not only of his intellectual abilities but of his moral worth, and at once called an indignation meeting of the church, at which, in the most scathing terms, he denounced the college which had presumed to d—n a reverend gentleman who was of unimpeached soundness in doctrine, and whose practice was in strict conformity with his preaching. He carried all his hearers with him, and his motion that the salary of their dear, but shamefully-abused, pastor be increased $500, and that a committee be appointed to purchase a silver service to be presented to him on his return, was carried unanimously, and there wasn't a dry eye in the house. The newly-degreed minister, bearing his blushing honors with graceful humility, arrived home in the morning. * * * In the afternoon the deacon, we regret to say, dissolved his connection with the church and bought a shotgun. About the same time a genial and urbane telegraph operator began leaving for parts unknown as fast as the lightning express would carry him.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Hair.

A French scientist has called attention to the medico-legal value of the odor of the human hair, and has given some new facts. He asserts that from the simple smell of a lock of hair he can tell whether the lock has been cut from the living subject, or whether it has been composed of hair that has fallen out. Hair-dressers have acquired this art, which is said never to fail them. Hair which has fallen out has a dull appearance, attributable to disease, and is not easily made up; it has no peculiar smell.

AN action for damages brought by Mrs. William Henry Peck against the New York elevated railroad for injuries received by her some time since, by an accident on that road, has been compromised. The company pays Mrs. Peck $10,000, and all the expenses of the suit.

A THOROUGHBRED white horse is so great a rarity in Europe, unless it be an importation from the East, that the birth of such an animal has been thought worthy of special announcement in *Le Sport.*

THE MOWING.

BY S. G. W. BEEBE.

The clock has struck six
And the morning is fair,
While the east in red splendor is glowing;
There's a dew on the grass, and a song in the air—
Let us up and be off to the mowing.

Wouldst know why I wait
Ere the sunlight has crept
O'er the fields where the daisies are growing?
Why all night I've kept my own vigils, nor slept?
'Tis to-day is the day of the mowing.

This day and this hour
Maud has promised to tell
What the blush on her cheek was half showing.
If she waits at the lane, I'm to know all is well,
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Maud's mother has said,
And I'll never deny,
That a girl's heart there can be no knowing.
Oh, I care not to live, and I rather would die,
If Maud does not come to the mowing.

What is it I see?
'Tis a sheen of brown hair
In the lane where the poppies are blowing.
Thank God! it is Maud—she is waiting me there,
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Six years have passed by,
And I freely declare
That I scarcely have noticed their going;
Sweet Maud is my wife, with her sheen of brown hair,
And we had a good time at the mowing.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

PITH AND POINT.

A POOR relation—A story badly told.

A BAD thing to sharpen—The water's edge.

A HIGHLY-COLORED tale—The peacock's.

AT the foot of his profession—The chiropodist.

SOME men are like brooks, they are always murmuring.

WANTED—A life-boat that will float on a sea of troubles.

DOES an intellectual savage have a mental reservation?

A PROFANE upstart—The man who sits down on a bent pin.

NONE but the brave deserve the hair, is how the aborigine puts it.

THE grocer offered him a frozen ham, but he said he'd rather not take the cold shoulder from any one.

NO ONE need get discouraged if he only remembers that he will always be worth $25 anyway—to medical students.

"THEY fired two shots at him," wrote an Irish reporter; "the first shot killed him, but the second shot was not fatal."

BETWEEN 400 and 500 Indians near Ashland have taken the pledge. They got the idea that the pledge was something about whisky, and that was enough.—*Peck's Sun.*

A NATIVE of the Emerald isle was asked the other day how he could tell a man was drunk. "Faith," answered Pat, "I'd never be after saying a man was drunk at all, without I saw him try to light his pipe at a pump."

Two friends were passing a church one evening when a strong smell of burning leather pervaded the air. "I wonder if that is the odor of sanctity?" said one. "I think it must be," was the quick reply, "for it smells of soles."

THEY were fishing off the coast, when the fair one of the party pointed to a sail in the distance, and asked, "George, what kind of a vessel is that?" He leaned over, stole a kiss from her lips, and answered calmly, "That's a fishing smack."

"MA, has Sister Floy ever traveled any?" "No, child, no." "Then, when I was a-lyin' under the sofa Sunday night, and sister and Mr. John came in from church and was a-settin' in the big rockin'-cheer, how come her to say that the nicest land she ever was in was Lapland?"

"AND how does Charley like going to school?" kindly inquired a good man of a little 6-year-old boy, who was waiting, with a tin can in hand, the advent of another dog. "I like goin' well 'nough," replied the embryo statesman, ingenuously, "but I don't like stayin' after I git there."

"IF I were as hard up as you are," remarked one citizen to another this week, "I'd get out of it in some way if I had to beg or steal." "What, I beg? I steal?" exclaimed the other, indignantly—"I'd sooner—sooner get trusted!" And he brought out the sentence in a way that showed he meant it.—*Chicago Journal.*

FRENCH NEWSPAPER WIT.

A GENTLEMAN accidentally steps on a dainty poodle led by an elegant female. "Stupid! A little more and you would have crushed Fido." "Ah! If I had crushed him I would have replaced him." "You flatter yourself."

A BOHEMIAN to a rich paterfamilias: "Monsieur, I love your daughter, and have come to ask her hand." "Are you sure you really love her?" "Ah, sir, I adore her!" "Well, I have two daughters; which is the one you love?" "Whichever you please!"

A DANDY arrives at 8 o'clock at his uncle's, who is giving a grand dinner. "Excuse me if I'm a little late," said he, "but a lot of us took advantage of the brief interval of sunshine to make a little donkey party to Montmorency." His uncle, coldly: "And who rode you?"

THEY had been explaining thoroughly to Calino the mechanism of the locomotive. "I understand all that perfectly," said Calino, "but there is just one thing about the devilish thing that I cannot make out." "What is that?" "How it manages to move along without horses."

A GENTLEMAN, at the funeral of his wife, was annoyed to see the carriages containing the friends of the deceased get terribly mixed up. "I knew perfectly well," he said with a tone of disappointment, "that this day wouldn't go off without some unpleasant incident!"

DIALOGUE between a couple of dandies: "I say, Georgie, if you should die before your old uncle ——." "Well?" "He would be your heir. That would be funny." "What you say is not true, my friend." "What! Wouldn't he be your heir?" "Yaas, but it wouldn't be funny."

DR. SPENCER, a dentist at Platte City, Mo., was shot and killed by a man whose wife he had kissed while she was in his operating chair, partly under the influence of chloroform.

THERE are seven gold mines in full blast in Lincoln county, Ga.

SABBATH READING.

Come, Ye Disconsolate.

Come, ye disconsolate, where'er you languish,
Come, at the shrine of God fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish—
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.

Joy of the desolate, light of the straying,
Hope, when all others die, fadeless and pure,
Here speaks the Comforter, in God's name saying,
"Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure."

Go, ask the infidel what boon he brings us,
What charm for aching hearts he can reveal,
Sweet as that heavenly promise hope sings us—
"Earth has no sorrow that God cannot heal."
TOM MOORE.

The Truth:

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID SWING, OF CHICAGO.

One of the most beautiful and impressive of all the chapters in the books of John Ruskin is that one on the "Lamp of Truth" in architecture. All the generalities and the details of a structure must possess truth. The foundation must be in harmony with the superstructure, the ornaments in harmony with the meaning of the building; there must be no contradiction of material or form. But all that Ruskin reminds us of in architecture is affirmed of life, for the human soul is built up into a palace by the lamp of truth. A pretentious Court House in our State fell down while the workmen were putting on the finishing ornaments. The decorations were handsome, but there was a falsehood in a column down in the cellar—there was a lie in the bricks. But these buildings crumble to illustrate our spiritual world for us, and teach us that a drunkard, or a gambler, or a defaulter is a spiritual temple with a lie in the foundations. What in the material world is called a ruin? A crushed bridge at Ashtabula is called "hell" in theology; they point alike to the destiny of that fabric or that soul which omits the element of truth.

You perhaps remember that, in the Apocrypha of the older Bibles, four orators contended before the King, each to show what was the most powerful thing in the world. The first orator declared the King to be the supreme influence; the second argued for the capabilities of wine; the third found woman to be the most powerful entity on earth, but the fourth orator bore away the prize by finding that truth ruled all things, from the humblest insect up to the Infinite God. Indeed, woman and the King had power only so far as they were children of the truth.

Our poets have all said these things for us, but more powerfully than the poets have all the old nations handed in their testimony; for in whatever manner these nations have perished, their truths have rebloomed over their dust. As after a most violent storm has raged for days we see to reappear again the sun and the placid stars, no tumult having reached their far-away azure, so after the storms which made a desert of the valley of the Nile and which overthrew the classic empires, all the great truths of those states came marching forth out of the dust cloud to join themselves with the civilization of the future. The mental power of Egypt and Greece, their achievements in art, their truthful sentiments in literature and morals, the true principles of Roman law, the divine parts of their religion—all these came on to us like the doves of Noah bearing olive leaves after the flood. The Greeks and Romans fell victims of errors, but there was no error in their verse, none in their columns and arches, none in their courage, none in their marble forms; the early church sank laden with mistakes and follies, but there was nothing perishable in its charity, its prayers, its faith and hope, and hence, out of the flames which consumed all these old times, there has flowed down toward us a stream of most pure gold. It matters little how a nation dies, whether by one vice or by many, the God of nations goes to it in its last hour and hands over to immortality its truthful principles. Just as when a poet like Robert Burns dies by command of intemperance, or as when a Byron passes away injured by many sins, their valuable and beautiful verses are detached at last from the marred or ruined soul, and live in their own intrinsic purity; so nations, though they may have died intoxicated, or amid carousal of crime and sin, are unable to involve their truths in their personal calamity; but from all their burning homes and palaces forms above life are seen carrying away all the household gods that embody a virtue to decorate with them the temples and homes of the subsequent eras.

It being true that the human soul ascends according to the quantity and quality of its truth, and sinks according to the quality and quantity of its falsehoods, it must also be true that man, when unable to find the absolute truth, must attach himself to the nearest possible approach to a verity. If to know the whole truth were a perfect bliss, then to know in part and see in part were a second condition of happiness. And this is the best rational defense of him who espouses the tenets of religion. Unable to learn the absolute facts from either the priest at the altar or from the atheist with his denial, man is justified, indeed made rational and happy, by asking the generations to tell him how near they ever came to finding the presence of a God and the confines of a second life. In this comparison of ideas atheism falls below its counter thought and competitive companion, for if nature, not to say God, loves and blesses a truth, and opposes a falsehood, then it would seem that religion, as held by man, must come very near being a verity, for nature has blessed it in all the long history of man. It is not alleged that the highest doctrines of natural religion took any part in the overthrow of Babylon, or Athens, or Palmyra; it is not avowed by any that Cæsar and Pompey were ruined by their faith in God, and by their conformity of life to such an ideal; it will not be affirmed that a studious following of Christ has ever brought sorrow to a nation or to an age; and hence we feel justified in affirming that, if error be destructive, then religion has not, in the long experience of man, brought sorrow enough to secure for it a place among falsehoods, but, on the opposite, it has so blessed man that it well merits the diadem of a truth. When nations have expressed a false principle in politics, the error has hastened to reveal itself. In one or two generations the false idea has been found by the havoc it has wrought. The leaf has turned yellow to disclose the worm at its root; but over religion, over Christianity, century after century has passed, and all nations will declare that the more they held of its principles the happier they were, and that upon its branches no yellow leaf has appeared. If false ideas bring injury, it would seem that Christianity must be true.

There are some words whose sweetness or bitterness we can learn only in the experience of mankind. If you ask me whether twice two makes four, I shall answer you without consulting the human race, but if you ask me the worth of "liberty," or "education," or "music," or "home," then you must permit me to go outside of intuition and summon witnesses. It will be necessary for me to wander about for a few thousands of years and in many lands. I must call upon Kings, and patriots, and peasants, and slaves. I must sit down amid the thinkers and hear them; the home-circle and see their life; and at last I shall return to you and declare liberty, and education, and art, and home to be sublime suns in the outspread heaven of man. Having seen these ideas, I declare them to have none of the qualities of a falsehood. So with the word Christianity. It cannot be weighed in the positive scales. One cannot say over it twice two is four, and apply that demonstrative or intuitive method, but we can go out in the wide world and examine it in action, and so doing we can return confessing that religion acts very much as though it were one of the holy principles of nature—a law of man and God. It contains the features of that kind of truth which sets men free and makes them free indeed. The deeds of a lie are utterly absent from its history.

You who are groping along in this world in great religious perplexity, wondering what is true and what false, remember this, that all moral ideas are easily veiled in doubt. A few years ago Henry D. Thoreau and Mr. Alcott and a group of lofty minds became in doubt as to the merit of civilization and became enamored of the thickets and hills and solitude. Over the mind of Rousseau and Chateaubriand a similar cloud was passing at the same time in France. Thus came doubt and hid for an hour so mighty a good as all the civilization of all time. It destroyed all the arts, it silenced music, it laughed at industry, it resolved life into a camp of bushes and a diet of roots and berries. Thus moral notions lie open to grave doubt, and among them every affirmation of religion. A retreat into atheism, into the wild bushes and wild berries, is always possible; but against this temptation place the whole career of mankind, and you will easily conclude that the religion of humanity contains the outlines of a truth. As the Thoreaus, and the Alcotts, and the Emersons were called back from their tents and vales by the mighty voice of the world they had abandoned, as the roar of all the combined thoughts and achievements of the past and the present came to them all day and all night, telling them that civilization was not a blunder, but a truth, so the heart bewildered in religion may become reassured if it will turn from the small to the great, and will ask the human soul everywhere to sum up for it the values of a faith in God. To you thus gazing, religion will come in the similitude of a fact, not a truth of which you cannot doubt, but as an idea standing near by the most absolute verity. It is indeed possible to question the authority of Christ, but to question the authority of atheism, that god of night and oblivion, is more possible and easy still; for it has never acted like a truth, carrying men to grandeur on proud wings. And hence the soul, filled with the solemn mystery of life and death, would better say, "I should prefer to fasten the sandal of a Jesus rather than receive from atheism a crown; would rather touch the hem of the garments of Christ than be myself arrayed in the richest drapery of unbelief."

Can This Be Our Senator?

A *Forum* reporter was detailed to interview Hon. John Jones. He proceeded at once to his residence, and running up the marble steps, rang the bell. A lady appeared at the summons of the servant, whom the reporter supposed to be Mrs. Jones, the wife of the distinguished gentleman. Bowing and removing his hat, the reporter said:

"Is Mr. Jones at home?"

"No," was the response.

"He is not in the house, then?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! In that case he must be out?"

"He is."

"Hum! When will he be in?"

"I don't know."

"Ah-h! No objections to publishing this interview in the *Daily Forum*, I suppose?"

"Not at all."

"Thank you;" and the reporter bowed and left. He returned again, however, about 11 o'clock at night, in hopes of finding the gentleman at home. At any rate, a man raised the upper window when the bell rang, and asked who was there. The reporter explained his business, and asked if it was the Hon. Mr. Jones who spoke. The man said it was, and if the reporter didn't leave he'd throw a pitcher of water out. The reporter hoisted his umbrella, and asked what Mr. Jones had to say on the subject of international finance and commercial reciprocity. Jones threw the water, but the umbrella would have protected the reporter had not Jones thoughtlessly dropped the pitcher. That ended the umbrella and interview, and nearly smashed the reporter, but he feels sweet revenge in the fact that Mr. Jones' water-pitcher is no more. It struck his cheek.

A PERSON known as the "man locomotive" recently ran a race with a horse in Rome. He did not win it, but the animal was thoroughly used up.

A NEW park for the east lower part of New York city is proposed.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

The Troubles of an Obliging Conductor with an Obstinate Lady Passenger.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The other day, as Conductor Minot, of the Pan-Handle, was leaving this city on his trip east, he found a female passenger who had a ticket to Dayton via the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. He explained that she was on the wrong train, that her ticket was not good, and that she could leave the train at Irvington and wait for the train on the other road, or he would send her back to the Union Depot, where she could await the train on the other line over which she was ticketed. The woman seemed to understand the explanation, but, as soon as Minot had left her, an old lady occupying the seat in front of her said:

"These railroads are colleagued together, and their tickets are good on any road. That is just a trick of the conductor to get money out of you and steal it from the company. This road goes to Dayton, and, if I were you, I would sit right here."

When Minot returned, the woman could not be made to understand why her ticket was not good on any road running to Dayton, and, in spite of the patient and polite explanations of the conductor, she persisted in not understanding it. Finally a kind-hearted Hebrew, who was seated opposite, thinking to relieve the embarrassment of the woman, offered to take her ticket and pay her fare to Richmond, over half the distance to Dayton. She accepted, passed her ticket over to him, and he paid her fare to Richmond. Then she quieted down until Minot came through the car, when she asked:

"Isn't that ticket worth more than the fare to Richmond?"

"Certainly; worth a third more," was the reply.

"Well, I ain't going to be swindled in that way, and I want my money back."

"I have nothing to do with that," replied Minot, "you sold your ticket; your fare has been paid to Richmond, and I cannot aid you."

Then she went for the Hebrew, accused him of being a swindler, and he finally told her that all he wanted was his money, and she could have her ticket. Minot came back and she called him again and said:

"Give that man his money back so I can get my ticket, and I will leave this road, which is run by swindlers."

"Upon your agreement to leave the train I will do it," said he, "and send you back to Indianapolis."

He then gave the money back, and the ticket was returned. Presently the train stopped at Cumberland, and the conductor asked her to get off.

"I have changed my mind," was her answer.

"Then you must pay your fare."

"Pay my fare, you swindler! Why, I can prove by every one in the car that you said my fare was paid."

"Of course I did, but I gave the money back."

"Yes, you gave it to the Jew. You don't pretend that you gave it to me. You want to rob me, but I won't allow it. I am on this train to go to Richmond, and I intend to do it," and she did. Minot is consulting a lawyer on the case.

What Things May Come in Dreams.

The man who wants to "sleep upon" a project before deciding may be wiser than he knows, for in that sleep his mind, unknown to him, may traverse the ground again, unhampered by his will, uninfluenced by his prejudices, and give him a clearer and better judgment. Who has not awakened to see light where all seemed dark the night before? Causeur remembers an instance in his own experience, back in his high-school days. Good Mr. Sherwin had given the class a tough problem, which involved both geometry and algebra in its solution. Causeur took it home, and worked and worried over it all the evening. He made diagrams without end, and wrote down equations without number, but the equation which was to give in known terms the value of the unknown x he could not evolve from them. Time and again a fresh start was made, but with no better result—there was still a link missing. Tired and disheartened he went to bed, and was soon fast asleep. In the early hours of the morning, when it was barely light, he awoke, and the first thing of which he was conscious was that he had solved the problem—it was as clear as day. Rising at once, he sought a pencil, but, finding none, used a half-burned match, and with this, on the marble of the mantel, noted down two short equations. Then he returned to bed and slept. Later in the morning he worked out the equations, and carried the result in triumph to the school house on Bedford street.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Newspaper for All the World.

The newspaper of the future is at hand, and it comes—out of the Vatican. For some time there have been rumors afloat that the papal power was about to avail itself specially of the modern instrumentality of the press, and on a grand scale, viz.: A great paper, to be published in all the known tongues of the world. The thing has now taken definite shape enough to create great commotion. Among the compositors men will be needed who can set type in Russian, Danish, Arabian, Japanese, Irish, etc., etc., as well as in the easy French, English, German, Italian and Spanish. The title fixed on for the new journal is to be the *World*—its function to publish the voice of truth to all the earth. As the machinery for such a paper is all at hand in the Propaganda, the organization is simple enough and need not take much time.

With the Roman love, however, for visible display, there is to be an immense amount of material construction. The new paper is to have a special establishment—a "palace" having a ground-floor area of 13,050 square meters. The first floor is to be assigned to the composition-rooms, the second to the editorial. The printing presses will be built into the ground in an interior court. The cost of the building is estimated at $400,000. The design of the palace embraces a fine church for the use of the institution. Cardinals Newman, Hergenrother and others are mentioned as writers for the new journal.—*Rome letter.*

The Rothschilds.

Since the death of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, the head of the London house, many of the European newspapers have been speculating on the amount of capital, profits, and general business relations of the great financial family. Nobody outside of its members and their confidential employes has, we suppose, any actual knowledge of their affairs, although many persons claim to be informed as to their resources and operations. A writer in a Paris journal claims to be in a position to know that the present capital of the different Rothschild houses is at least $500,000,000, and that they can control as much more; which may be considered a pretty penny. Stories of the Rothschilds will always be told, as they will be about any and every body thought to be enormously rich. After the interest a man has in his own money, he seems to be most interested in some other man's money. More idle tales are told of the celebrated Jewish bankers (they by-the-by call themselves merchants, which they really are) than of any other bankers, probably because they are the wealthiest of their class. One of these tales is, that the Rothschilds almost never lose anything; which is absurd on its face, considering the prodigious extent of their operations. They lose a good deal, of necessity, because they make a great deal; but their profits are doubtless always in advance of their losses. There seems to be authority for the statement, often made, that their losses from depreciation in the funds and securities which followed the disturbances brought about in various European capitals by the French revolution of 1848 reached some $40,000,000. They afterward made up the loss, it is asserted, which they would be very likely to do. The interests of the Rothschilds are well-nigh universal, and their secrecy, save in open transactions, is invariably profound. Nathan Rothschild is reputed to have said: "One great reason of our success is that we know how to hold our tongues." They are as reticent as the grave touching their business. After Baron Lionel had been dead a week a London wag remarked: "The old Baron is just as communicative as ever." The time has passed, if it ever was, when Kings had to consult the Rothschilds before they could go to war, but they are still a stupendous power, and likely to be for generations. The recollection that the founder of the house, Meyer Anselm (he took the name Rothschild from the sign of a red shield placed over his small shop in Frankfort), entered Hanover in 1763 barefoot with a bundle of rags on his back is enough to prevent any poor devil from despair. But it is not every man who has the brain of Meyer Anselm.—*Exchange.*

Arrears of Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has prepared for publication a statement showing that, up to June 30, 13,890 claims for arrears of pensions, representing $7,220,572.44, had been settled and paid, or were ready for payment distributed among the several agencies as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of pensioners upon the respective agency rolls, as follows:

Boston	800	Louisville	381
Canandaigua	946	Milwaukee	668
Chicago	1,297	New York	1,080
Columbus	1,296	Philadelphia	1,096
Concord	842	Pittsburgh	613
Des Moines	709	St. Louis	861
Detroit	695	Washington	963
Indianapolis	1,671	San Francisco	82
Knoxville	468		

Upward of 9,000 cases were settled in June. The Commissioner of Pensions expects to be able to settle and pay an equal, if not greater, number monthly, until all are settled. Sixty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-two persons have made claims for arrears, but, including the 13,890 already settled, no more than 45,000 or 48,000 persons who are already pensioners have arrears due them. Many, therefore, who apply are not entitled to receive arrears. The Commissioner expects that nearly all who are entitled will be paid off by the end of October.

Answering a question as to the order of settlement, he states that the act of Jan. 25 established every pensioner's right at the same moment. The pensioner was required to make application for his arrears mainly for the purpose of enabling the pension office easily to identify the papers relating to the cases in which arrears were supposed to be due. The date of filing such application is not therefore taken into account in fixing the order of settlement. He further states that, if the cases had been taken up for settlement in order of filing applications, pensioners living in large cities near Washington would have been first paid, to the exclusion of those residing at a distance, and that such an order of settlement would be an unjustifiable discrimination in favor of pensioners residing in large towns and cities throughout the country, at the expense of residents of the smaller towns and of the agricultural districts. It is not practicable to observe any order of settlement, except simply to secure an equitable distribution of the settled cases throughout the entire country.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

Paper Bricks.

A California correspondent writes: Paper bricks, now being made in Wisconsin, strike us as exactly what we want here. One of our paper-mills made a few, which need but a touch to bring conviction. It is papier-mache compressed. San Francisco shanties will soon tumble to pieces. Yet brick is objectionable in this damp atmosphere. No country on earth has more or better fibrous material. Aquatic rushes cover all our still waters, and one of our mills uses that material for its pulp. Then we have the paper cactus in vast forests, in our southeastern deserts, which excels all others for bricks. Such houses would need no plaster, and they would be easily moved on wheels. The soles of all Chinese shoes are made of paper after this fashion. Their shoes have more sense than ours. They are made without elevated heels, and so shaped otherwise that neither corns nor bunions can be generated.

FARM NOTES.

THE cow which can manufacture the most food into the best milk is the best cow.

THE Holstein cow is neither nervous nor excitable, and is esteemed for her easy keeping qualities.

THOSE who would enjoy beets in their perfection should keep up a succession of the Egyptian, to use while they are still young. Thinnings of these and of the late crop make an excellent substitute for spinach.

ALL plants are benefited by having the ground stirred around them—there is no exception to the rule. The use of the hoe, or some similar implement, is generally the easiest mode of keeping the ground free from weeds or grass.—*Rennie.*

ASPARAGUS must be allowed time to grow its foliage, and prepare the nourishment for next year's crop. From not understanding this, many exhaust their beds by cutting too late. The old rule to stop when green peas come is a good one. When cutting ceases, let the tops grow; their shade will keep down the small weeds, and the few large ones that may appear are to be pulled by hand.

IN curing clover-hay our own plan is to start the machines in the afternoon and keep cutting until dark. Dew or rain will not hurt grass while it is green. The next morning, after the dew is off, rake the partially-dried grass into small windrows after dinner, and toward night rake into large windrows and put into cock. Turn or spread out the cocks the next morning, and draw in the hay in the afternoon.—*Des Moines Register.*

TO KILL the peach-tree borer, use fish brine diluted with an equal quantity of water—a pint around each tree in spring and fall. For very small trees use less. Excessive watering is bad for geraniums, and will cause the leaves to turn yellow and fall off. Water well, but not too often. If the pots stand in saucers the water must not be allowed to stand in them, for plants, like persons, cannot be healthy with wet feet.—*Rennie.*

MILK is undoubtedly improved by aeration. If applied the surrounding atmosphere should be sweet and free from offensive odors. Milk aerated in the atmosphere loaded with the emanations of putrid matter—vegetable or animal—would be likely to absorb odors, and hence caution should be taken that the aeration be not made in the stable or other places where the air is tainted with disagreeable odors. There have been a number of devices for aerating the milk, but perhaps the simplest and most easily applied is Bussey's deodorizing strainer and cooler. It is simply a strainer pail raised two feet above the can, and so arranged that the milk falls into a spray into the can.—*Willard's Butter Book.*

HAVE a distinct understanding with the hired help—both those on the farm and those in the house—as to term of service, amount of wages, time of payment, hours of labor, and the usual duties to be performed, so far as they can be outlined. Leave nothing unsaid or undone at the beginning of the season that may lead to misunderstandings, hard feelings, or the breaking of contracts when in the midst of hard work. In bargaining with them, do not ask of help to promise things that you know to be over-exacting. Demand a full day's work every time, and pay for that work promptly at the time specified in your agreement. Give help good tools, and exact good usage and care of them. Instruct men who handle teams, or who have charge in any way of the domestic animals of the farm, to treat them with kindness, feed them properly, and care for them as if their own property; and discharge those who disobey such instructions, for they are costing you money they do not earn. Cruelty to animals is an expensive indulgence. Impress upon hired men, and upon your own sons, the importance of thoroughness in their work. It is not alone how much they accomplish, but how perfectly it is done as well. Slighted crops give slight returns. Set a good table for farm hands. It is not cake, pies, and sauces, but good bread, a variety of meats, and plenty of vegetables and fruit that they crave, and they constitute the most healthful and strengthening diet.

Steamboat Accidents.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of accidents and fires, and the number of lives lost from various causes on steamboats during the years ending June 30, 1879 and 1878:

1879.	No. of Cases.	No. of Lives Lost.
Fires	1	1
Collisions	3	12
Explosions	8	25
Snags, wrecks and sinking	8	51
Accidental drowning	6	8
Miscellaneous	5	8
Total	31	105
1878.		
Fires	3	22
Collisions	16	31
Explosions	10	33
Snags, wrecks and sinking	5	104
Accidental drowning	9	18
Miscellaneous	4	4
Total	47	212

The above comparison shows a reduction of nearly 51 per cent. in the number of lives lost, and about 34 per cent. reduction in the number of accidents causing loss of life. The increased efficiency of the Steamboat Inspection service is better shown by the following comparative statement: In 1875, the number of lives lost on steamboats was 607; in 1876, 394; in 1877, 224; in 1878, 212; and in 1879, 105.

How to Swim.

The editor of the London *Truth*, after observing that probably not one in twenty of the persons who indulge in boating on a holiday can swim, proceeds to tell his readers how to acquire this accomplishment. "Nothing," he says, "is more easy. When the air is out of a body its owner sinks; when the air is in the body its owner floats. Let any one slowly draw in his breath as he draws back his legs and push forward his arms, retain it while he is preparing for the stroke which is to propel him, and slowly allow it to go through his lips as his arms are passed back from before his head to his sides and his legs are stretched out. The action of the stroke should not be quite horizontal, but should be made on a slight incline downward. The real reason why people take weeks to learn how to swim is because swimming professors either do not know, or do not choose to teach, the philosophy of breathing so as to render the body buoyant. I would engage to make any one a tolerable swimmer in an hour, unless he be a congenital idiot."

ALL SORTS.

AN East Bridgeport (Ct.) woman, who is insane over the loss of her child, dressed up a cat and carried it about as though it were a baby.

THE King of Siam keeps his Ministers in a proper state of discipline by flogging them. In a recent effort he flogged a mandarin connected by marriage with an English resident, and was much surprised when the English represented that the proceeding was not proper.

THE heir to the Italian throne was playing with the daughter of one of his mother's ladies of honor, the Marchioness of Montreno, when, in a moment of royal wrath, he exclaimed: "If I were a King, I would have your head cut off." The King condemned the youth to eight days' confinement in his room, with degradation from his military rank for the same period, docking his rations, also, of one dish at each meal.

THE *Florida Agriculturist* describes, as the biggest orange tree in that State, one at Fort Harley, near Waldo. Its height is 37 feet, circumference at top 81 feet, circumference of trunk just above ground 8 feet 5 inches. At a foot from the ground it branches into four trunks, measuring respectively 37½, 39½, 40½ and 43 inches in circumference. Each of these fork from three to five feet above ground, and again higher up. All are bare of small limbs and foliage for many feet up, except on the outer sides, so that the interior of the tree presents the appearance of a large umbrella.

IT is Ralph Waldo Emerson who says of the practice of pairing off in Congress that it is unjustifiable because a vote for the right side can never be weighed fairly and paired with a vote for the wrong. This habit, which was known to English Parliamentary whips in the last century, was not introduced at Washington till 1840, where it drew an earnest protest from John Quincy Adams, then a member of the House, and, upon its introduction in the Senate, Benton met it with sharp condemnation. Ordinarily from five to twenty members are paired in Congress, but on a roll-call Saturday nearly sixty members were announced as paired.

IT is thought that before long the cotton-mills of New England will be built with one story, instead of with five or six, as at present. The advantages claimed are increased safety and convenience and a higher speed for machinery. The report of a New England gingham factory on last winter's use of a one-story building was that it covered about an acre, was built of brick, with corner towers, at a cost of $23,000, and saved in gas alone a sum equal to the interest on the cost of the building. The looms were driven at 12 per cent. higher speed than on the second floor of the old mill, the repairs were fewer and less imperfect work was turned out.

IT is a noticeable fact that with civilization, either as respects the improvement of the condition of either the human or the brute creation, or even of the varied flora of the earth, comes diseases not before known. A great impulse has of late been given, both in this country and Europe, to the hatching of fish by artificial means. To such an extent has this been carried that in some portions of the British isles the fish-breeders have gone too far. Thus, at present, salmon in the Scottish rivers are suffering from a pestilence. It begins as a skin disease, and soon a white mold eats into the head of the fish, which rubs itself to pieces, in its anygo, against gravel and rocks. Mr. Frank Buckland, the naturalist and connoisseur in salmon, thinks that the plague is the result of overstocking, just as in old times overcrowding caused typhus in jails and work-shops. Here is a hint for our pisciculturists.

THE British authorities in South Africa have begun to realize what all the rest of the world saw when the first accounts were received, that the desertion of Prince Louis Bonaparte by the officer and troopers accompanying him upon the reconnoissance in which he lost his life was an exhibition of infamous cowardice. The troopers testify that they and Lieut. Carey galloped two or three miles, after discovering the Zulus, without halting to see if the Prince was following them. Previous dispatches have intimated very clearly that a moment's assistance in mounting would have enabled young Bonaparte to escape. It appears, furthermore, that express orders from the commander-in-chief were disobeyed in sending the Prince upon a hazardous expedition without sufficient escort; and a correspondent candidly admits that "in the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature."

SIR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL COOKE, constructor of the first telegraph line in England, is dead, aged 73. He was born at Ealing, Middlesex, completed his education at Edinburgh University, and from 1826 to 1831 held a staff appointment in the East India army. Returning hence he studied anatomy at Paris and Heidelburg, and modeled dissections for his father's lectures. In 1836 Cooke turned his attention to electricity, and made it for years the subject of close study. While in partnership with Prof. Wheatstone he assisted in organizing, and became a director of, the first telegraph company in England, which constructed a line, in 1838-'39, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western railway. Other lines were built in the four years immediately following, one being of Government use. In 1867 the Royal Albert gold medal was given him for the introduction of practical telegraphy, and in 1869 he was knighted for his great services in the same field. Later (1871), a civil-list pension of £100 was granted him.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 24, 1879.

THEODORE REED, [illegible]. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

With a Serpent.

One hot, sultry day, while residing in British Guinea, feeling tired with unsuccessful sport, I threw my fishing-lines, and drew the canoe to the river's edge for the purpose of refreshing myself in the water. Having done this, I stretched myself half-dressed upon the benches of the boat, placing my loaded gun at my head ready for a shot if a chance should occur. In this position I fell asleep.

How long I slept I know not, but I was aroused by a curious sensation, as if some animal were licking my foot. In that state of half-stupor felt immediately after waking from sleep, I cast my eyes downward, and never till my dying day shall I forget the horror that passed through my frame on perceiving the head and neck of a monstrous serpent covering my foot with saliva, preparatory, as it immediately flashed upon my mind, to commencing the process of swallowing.

I had faced death in many shapes on the ocean, on the battle-field, but never till that moment had I conceived he could approach me in a guise so terrible. For a moment, and but a moment, I was fascinated; but recollection of my danger soon came to my aid, and I quickly withdrew my foot from the monster, which was all the while glaring upon me with basilisk eyes, and at the same moment grasped my gun which was lying loaded beside me. The reptile, apparently disturbed by my movement (I conceived it had previously taken me for a dead carcass,) drew its head below the level of the canoe. I had just sufficient time to raise myself up, pointing the muzzle of my gun in the direction of the serpent, when its head and neck again appeared moving backward and forward as if in search of the object it had lost. The muzzle of my gun was within a yard of it; my finger was on the trigger. I fired, and it received the shot in its head.

Rearing up part of its body in the air with a horrible hiss, which made my blood run cold, and by its contortions displaying to my sight a great part of its enormous bulk which had hitherto escaped my notice, it seemed ready to throw itself upon me and embrace me in its monstrous coils. Dropping my gun, by a single stroke of the paddles I made the canoe shoot up the stream out of his reach. Just as I was escaping I could perceive that the shot had taken effect, and that the blood was beginning to drop from the serpent's head But the wound appeared rather to have enraged than subdued him. Unfortunately all my shot was expended, or I would at a safer distance have given him a second salutation of the same kind. All that I have described took place in a much shorter time than I have taken up in recounting it.

As I went up the stream with all the velocity I could impart to the canoe, I heard the reeds among which the animal was taking refuge, crashing under its weight. I never once thought of the lines I had left, but hurrying the canoe as fast as it would go through the water, was not long in reaching the landing-place below my friend's house.

Hastily mooring the boat, I jumped ashore and hurried up to the house, and you may be certain lost no time in recounting my almost miraculous escape, and the wound I had inflicted on the animal.

"In that case," said Mr. H., "it cannot escape, and we must immediatly go in search of it."

Instantly summoning Cæsar, a black servant, he told him to get the guns ready and bring two of his fellows with him.

"If you choose to assist us in finishing the adventure you have begun," said he, "and to have a second encounter with your novel antagonist, we can show you some of the best and most dangerous sport our country affords. In general it is very dangerous to attack these snakes at close quarters after being wounded, as they become extremely infuriated; and there are not wanting instances in which life has been sacrificed by so doing. But we now take such precaution in approaching them, that it is next to impossible that any accident can happen."

I protested that nothing was further from my intention than staying behind, adding that had not my shot been expended, we should not have parted on such easy terms.

Just as we had finished speaking, Cæsar reappeared, himself armed with a club, one of those who followed him carrying a similar weapon, while the other was armed with a weapon similar to a bill-hook. This, Mr. H., told me, was to clear a road through the reeds, if the animal should have retreated among them; the club being reckoned the best instrument for a close encounter.

We were soon seated in the canoe, and gliding down the stream as fast as a couple of pairs of brawny arms could us. In a short time we reached the spot where my adventure had happened. The small part of the bank not covered with reeds, bore, from its sanguine hue, evident proof that the wound the animal had received could not have been slight. Exactly opposite this the reeds were crushed and broken, a sort of passage being formed among them, so wide that a man could with little difficulty enter. My friend commanded a halt, to see that the arms were in proper order. All being right, we listened attentively to hear if there was any noise which might direct us to our enemy. No sound, however, was heard.

One of the negroes entered first clearing with his bill-hook whatever obstructed our way. He was followed by Mr. H. and myself, with our guns, while Cæsar and his fellow servant brung up the rear. The reeds were, in general, nearly double our height, and, at the same time, pretty close. However, we easily made our way through them, partly assisted by the track which the serpent had evidently made.

We had penetrated, I suppose, about thirty yards, when the follow who was in advance gave the alarm that we were close upon the animal. Mr. H. ordered him behind and advancing along with me, we saw through the reeds part of the body of the monster, coiled up, and part of it stretched out; but its head was invisible. Disturbed and apparently irritated by our movements, it turned and appeared as though about to assault us.

We had our guns ready, and, just as we had caught a glimpse of his head, fired—both at the same moment. From the obstruction of the reeds, all our shot did not take affect; but what did seemed sufficient, for the animal fell hissing, and rolled itself into a variety of contortions, so that it became very dangerous to approach.

But Cæsar, who seemed to possess a great deal of coolness and audacity, motioning to his master and myself not to fire again in the direction of the serpent, forced a way through the reeds at one side, and making a circuit, came in before it, and succeeding in hitting it a violent blow; which stunned it; and a few repititions of this gave us the victory. We could now examine the creature in safety.

On measuring the snake we found it to be nearly forty feet in length, and of proportionate thickness. Mr. H. informed me that it was the largest he had seen killed, though he had often seen others under circumstances which convinced him that they must have been of far greater size.

A Model Confession.

Several years ago, in a western town, a lawyer, a member of a large church, got drunk. The brethren said he must confess; he demurred. He knew the members to be good people, but they had their little faults, such as driving sharp bargains, screwing the laborer down to low wages, loaning money at illegal rates, misrepresenting articles they had for sale, etc. But they were good people, and pressed the lawyer to come before the church meeting and own up to his sin of taking a glass too much, for they were temperance people and abhorred intemperance. The sinner finally went to the confession, found a large gathering of brethren and sisters, whose bowed heads rose and whose eyes glistened with pure delight as the lawyer began his confession. "I confess," he said, "that I never took 10 per cent, for money." On that confession down went a brother's head with a groan. "I never turned a poor man from my door who needed food and shelter." Down went another head. "I confess I never sold skim-milk cheese for a new one." Whereupon a woman shrieked for mercy. "I confess that I have not been Pharisaical and self-righteous, and have not sought to injure or persecute those who have not happened to agree with me," when down dropped numerous heads. "I confess that I never played the hypocrite, and I do not lie, and that I have not used religion as a cloak," when down went several other heads of the very ones who were so anxious that he should confess. "But," concluded the sinner, "I have been drunk and am very sorry for it." Whereupon the meeting quietly dispersed.

A White Race in Africa.

Maj. Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese traveler in Africa, who recently turned up at Durban, has been lecturing on his travels at Lisbon. In his address, which is translated in the Standard, he testifies distinctly to the existence of a white race in Central Africa, living in territory between the Cuchi and the Cubango. He himself spoke to men of this race, whom he describes as "whiter than Caucasians," who call themselves Cassequers, and are not bad people, though totally uncivilived. The have tufts of hair on their heads, like short wool. They have eyes like the Chinese, are powerful, and live a nomadic life. It is, of course, possible that an Albino family should have multiplied, but it is more probable that a small party of Vandals or Goths were forced southward, or tried to explore southward, were compelled by circumstances to remain, and being separated from all around them by their color, have survived as a distinct tribe. An almost perfectly white tribe exists in the Atlas, the decendants it is supposed, of Romans who fled to the mountains for protection against the barbarians, and, as far as is yet known, climate has little influence on color. The Copts remain white, and the Tasmanians were quite black, though they had always lived in a climate nearly identical with that of Britain.—London Spectator.

—Childrens handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 28-3w.

The Rights of Passengers in Sleeping Cars.

(New York Tribune.)

In a Massachusetts case, decided last summer, a San Francisco passenger over the Lake Shore road bought a sleeping car ticket at Cleveland for a berth in the car "China." At Toledo he left the car for dinner, but first asked an employe in the car if he should leave his baggage, and would it be safe. The employe answered yes. But when the traveler returned, the China had been switched off, and the hand baggage of the passengers carried into another car, which had been substituted for it. In this transfer the passenger's valise was lost; he could never get any account of it, and he sued, not the Wagner Car company, who owned the "China," but the Lake Shore company. They were for referring him to the owners of the China; but the court decided against the defense. The traveler's contract for transportation being with the Lake Shore company the fact that they had private arrangements with another corporation as to the terms for drawing a particular car, in which the traveler was not interested or concerned, made no difference in his right to sue them for negligent loss of his baggage. In a very recent case in Ohio the same question arose as to personal injury. The traveler in a sleeping car had his head bruised by the porter letting the upper berte fall upon it as he was arranging the car for the night. The blow affected the spine, and partial paralysis resulted. The injured person sued the carrying company, which sought to throw the responsibility on the sleeping car owners. And this case seems stronger than the other, for the negligence was in the manipulation of the berths, and had no direct relation to the transportation which the railroad company had undertaken. But the the court held that the case could not be shifted upon the other corporation. The railroad company was responsible to travelers for its whole train, for all cars alike.

A Chicken With Its Head Cut Off, Alive and Well.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Isaac Hileman, a young man of McLean county, Illinois, arrived in this city yesterday morning, having in his possession a chicken with its head cut off, the fowl being alive and apparently in good health. Hileman is stopping at the Crawford house. He carried his chicken in a large bird cage, such as is used for mocking-birds, and a number of persons in the office having been attracted by the wonderful spectacle of a chicken alive with its head cut off, it was not long until scores of people called to see it. Among the physicians who called were Dr. W. T. Taylor, of Louisville; Dr. Russell, of Springfield, Ohio, and Drs. E. O. Davis and Buckner, of this city. Of those who saw the rooster yesterday none had ever before heard of anything like it. On the 20th of this month the chicken will have been living without its head for four months. Hileman, who has the rooster in his care, relates the following history of it: It is a black brahma, about a year and a half old. It was raised by Bart Houston, near Joplin, Henry Co., Mo. On the 20th of March last he went out into the yard to catch a chicken to kill for dinner. This rooster was selected. It was caught by Mr. Houston, who laid its neck on a block, cut off its head with a hatchet, and threw the body on the ground to bleed. The chicken fluttered around for an instant and then getting upon its feet, ran under the barn. It could not be reached, and supposing it would lie there and be eaten by the rats, another chicken was captured and killed in place of it. Nothing further was thought of the chicken under the barn until two days later, when Mr. Houston and his family were startled to see the headless rooster wandering around the yard. The neck where the head had been severed from it by the stroke of the hatchet was still bloody. The chicken was of course blind. It was picked up and found to be strong and lively. The aperture of the throat was visible after the blood and feathers had been removed, and some soft food was inserted. By introducing the food about half an inch into the throat, the chicken was enabled to swallow it He was given about as much food and drink each day as full grown chickens usually require, and would have taken more. After that he was fed regularly and tended with great care. Five days later it was purchased by Nathan Moore, a gentleman living in the northern part of Henry county, who recently sold it to Isaac Hileman, or to persons whom he represents, who brought it to this city. Hileman says that when the chicken made its appearance from under the barn, minus its head, that member was hunted up and preserved in spirits. This is exhibited with the chicken.

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,

$2 to $10 per Acre.

STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!

Railroad through Centre of Lands.

HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES! INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, *Commissioner,*
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SHEARER & WILSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

CISTERN TANKS,
WIRE SCREENS,
SCROLL SAWING,
WOOD TURNING,
BRACKETS,

And all kinds of wood-work done to order at very low rates.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOULDING

Kept in stock, and made to order in large and small quantities.

Lumber Dressed and Matched

For building purposes, on short notice at reasonable rates. Farmers and others work contemplate building, should give us a call before letting their contracts.

Factory on south Jackson street,

17-3-m AUBURN, IND.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE

19 EAST MAIN STREET

FORT WAYNE, IND

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 28-1y.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

JUSTRECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. 1t.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 16 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 38	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 45
Chili	9 38	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 58
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20
S. Whitley	10 56	10 56	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 56	2 18
Churubusco	12 07	12 13	[illegible]
La Otto	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 36
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 44
Auburn	12 55	1 17	5 08
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 40pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 32	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 03	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 40	10 38	2 51pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 18	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 13	1 10pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30pm
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25pm
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 28
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 09
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	2 30am	6 30

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 08am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 50pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	5 40am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 25am	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 05am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 35pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 00pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 44
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 56
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 40

N. H. WOOD. Master of transportion Chicago Division. Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

78 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis. Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 20am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn June.	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington		8 10pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 30am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn June.	5 52pm	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 5[illegible]am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	6 53 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	7 32 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	7 58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 32 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	6 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	8 27 am	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 40 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 31, 1879. Number 31.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—9:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johns[illegible]

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

HOW WE TALK.

The Dialects of the Various Sections of the Union.

[Appleton's Journal.]

Let a man go to "Congress," as we say, and he will soon find that he isamid a variety of dialects. The House of representatives assembles its members from every portion of the Union, and, although many of the members are sufficiently educated and traveled to have shed many of their peculiarities of speech, there will still be found abundant opportunity to study our dialects. Many will betray their "native," as Kentuckians term it, at the first opening of their lips. It may only be a cry of "Order!" or it may only be an address to the chair, "Mr. Speaker," or it may only be an allusion to "the gentleman from New York;" or "the gentleman from Virginia"—it is enough. In a casual looking in on the Senate, I have heard as characteristic New Englandisms as are to be found in "Sam Slick," and as choice specimens of Tennessee eloquence as are to be found reported in the pages of "Davy Crocket." Some years ago it was said that Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, was so vexed at the pronunciation given his name by the clerk of the house that he at length refused to answer it. The clerk was a Virginian, and persisted in calling "Jeems Chawmbers! Jeems Chawmbers!"

A more important variety of our speech is that which is of Scotch Irish origin. The dialect of Pennsylvania is mainly Scotch-Irish. This is the more remarkable when we remember that the settlers of Pennsylvania were largely of the class of English Quakers, and that subsequently the Germans have come in almost overwhelming force. From Eastern Pennsylvania the Scotch-Irish spread abroad, going up the Cumberland Valley into Virginia, and crossing the Alleghenies both in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Their dialect is broadly defined, both against the people of New York on the north, and the people of Old Virginia on the south and west. No one at all acquainted with the Scotch-Irish dialect would be at a loss to identify the main peculiarities of speech exhibited in all the region indicated. The Pennsylvanian says "strenth" and "lenth" for strength and length. He says cannle and hannle and bunnle for candle and handle and bundle. He says I want out and "I want down" for "I want to get out" and "I want to get down." He says he will wait on you when he says he will wait "for you." If a person has had a slight sickness, and has speedily gotten over it, the Pennsylvanian will say that "he took sick," but it was only a "brash," and he soon got "quite better." The Pennsylvanian often uses "nor" for than after a comparative adjective. One thing is "more nor another," or better nor another." So "till" is often substituted for "to," in the Pennsylvania dialect. The horse comes till the stable, or a boy till the school-house. The word "into" is much used for "in" in Pennsylvania. A horse will be said to have a white spot into its forehead, or a field to have a fine spring of water into it. The Pennsylvanians use the word "whenever" to signify as soon as. Thus it will be said, "whenever the carriage came, the lady got in." In Pennsylvania they "lift a collection," and "take up a church," and ride to town "in a machine," with a horse beast drawing the machine. Moreover, if the horse is a lively animal, what some call "skittish," he will be called in Pennsylvania a wild beast. Now all these peculiarities are evidently of Scotch-Irish origin, and by means of them, and others like them, we can trace in our country the movements of the influence of this element of population. * * * In all the south conversation is more cultivated among educated people than at the north. It is a noteworthy fact that conversation, considered as an accomplishment, scarcely exists at all in our northern states. Scarcely one educated person in a hundred is a skillful and practical talker in general society. This is all the more remarkable when we remember that the whole nation is given to public talking. Let almost any man who in a parlor is wholly quiet, or who speaks only in an awkward or embarrased way, once mount a stump, and he will harrangue a crowd by the hour. But at the south almost every educated person of either sex will converse in a mixed company with freedom, tact and intelligence. Conversation is cultivated. There is an ambition to excel in it. From this, no doubt, in part, it has come to pass that pronunciation at the south is more old-fashioned than at the north. Conversation at the south has given the law to pronunciation, while at the north we have followed books and have changed the pronunciation to suit the spelling. Thus at the south it is common, if not universal, to hear clerk pronounced clark, and James Jeemes, and keer for car, and skeer for scare, rigiment and siminary for regiment and seminary. And not only do old-fashioned pronunciations prevail at the south, but also old-fashioned phrases and expressions.

A young man attaining his majority becomes "one-and-twenty" instead of "twenty-one." Instead of dining with a friend, or taking tea, they "eat a meal's victuals" with him.

Perhaps a sufficient number of illustrations has been given of the connection of our modes of speech, yet it would hardly answer to dismiss the subject without some reference to westernism of life and speech. Such words as "clearings" and "diggings" and "opening" point out sufficiently the character of the western country.

There is that, however, in western language which is yet more significant of peculiarity in western life. Western people are much in the habit of using words in odd and unexpected ways, and of instituting grotesque comparisons, and of indulging in picturesque expressions. They indulge in a sort of wild freedom of speech which seems very truly to harmonize with the freedom of life belonging to a new country. For example, they prefer to call whisky "corn juice," because therein is the conception of the "make" of the article. And when they go further and call it "chain lightning," they very vividly set forth the style of its working. They say of a man whose pretensions have been exposed or who has egregiously failed in carrying out his plans, that he has "flatted out." Then a man of stanch character is not only "there," but further, and especially, he is so safe that "he will do to tie to."

A western man, when traveling, when he happens to see a church, and desires to know who is its pastor, will ask the question. "Who runs the concern?" It is common everywhere to hear the word "badly" used for "much" or "greatly." Thus, a man caught in a shower will say he wants an umbrella very "badly." But see the emphasis which the western man obtains by a little twisting of the expression. He says, "I want an umbrella the worst kind."

Yet, if at the same time we study the dialects of other countries, we shall find the people of this whole land are one in language, in a higher and more perfect sense than is true of any other nation—one also in race, history, literature, religion, geography—and that nowhere under the sun are seen so many unities among a people, of such high and controlling sort, as exist in reference to American people.

An Amateur Pedestrian's 34-Days Walk from Chicago to New York.

[New York Sun.]

The walk was from Chicago to this city, a distance of about twelve hundred miles, and was accomplished by William Johnson, of the former city, in thirty-four days. He started from Chicago at 4 o'clock on the 11th of June, and arrived at 8:45 o'clock Wednesday morning in Jersey City, where he was met by about 150 persons who knew of his coming. Johnson performed the tramp under a contract, but says that he could not be induced to do it again for a good deal of money. He was accompanied 100 miles out of Chicago by J. H. Webb, a sporting man of that city, on horse-back, and subsequently W. McVeagh of Bristol, Ind., rode behind him as far as Cleveland. From there he was watched by Henry Anderson of Berea, Ohio, until he reached Dunkirk, in this state. The rest of the way he had to jog along unattended. His papers bear the signatures of scores of journalists, telegraph operators, railroad agents, hotel men, and others in the places through which he passed, certifying to his walking. When he arrived in Ashtabula, Ohio, he found the citizens greatly worked up on the tramp question. They had organized a military company, and driven a band of tramps out of the country. The tramps had been robbing and committing all kinds of depredations with impunity. He was privately informed that he was looked on as a common tramp and vagabond, and that if he remained in the state until the first of July he would be arrested and sent to the workhouse for two years under a new law. He got away as fast as his feet could carry him. He was followed from Dunkirk to Hornellsville by two tramps, who thought he had money, and wanted a chance to rob him at night. In crossing a lonely road in the mountains he was brought to a standstill by a rattle-snake which obstructed the way. His walk was undertaken under a contract with Charles E. Davies, of Chicago, who promised him $500 if he won.

Do It Now.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through, it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is—take hold at once, and finish it up squarely and cleanly; then do the next thing without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours those prompt people contrive so make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret; take hold of the first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file, and follow after, like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life. 'My father taught me,' was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word, now.

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who had been engaged a long time in the profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of families and children, writes as follows: I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that scholars of both sexes and of all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of the important places, of nations, their government and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the commonplace of advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman. They more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thought, more clearly and more correctly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of newspapers always take the lead in debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness.

Ancient Fancies Regarding the Beard

(London News.)

Mr. Darwin, in his "Descent of man,' inclines to the belief that the beard was originally ornamental. Ladies liked a bearded man; he was popular in primitive society, could select the fairest fair, his off-spring resembled him, and so on, according to the popular statements of this theory of selection. If this view be true, it must be admitted that women soon changed their minds. 'There is no wife for a bearded man,' says the Maori proverb. The northmen who settled in Iceland were entirely of the opposite may of thinking, and the only reproach that his foes brought against Njal was his lack of a beard. The Egyptians, as a rule, were clean shaven, especially the priests, "and for this they gave a certain sacred reason," which, imitating Herodotus, we "do not think it lawful to divulge." The neighboring Libyans, on the other hand were bearded, and the northern maritime enemies of the Egyptians, probably the early Greeks, wore rather thin, yellow beards. Yet out of shaven Egypt the Israelites carried beards which they highly respected. To cut an envoy's beard was a gross insult, and he was obliged to tarry somewhere till his beard was grown. Friends might generally touch the beard in a reverential sort of way, and thus Joab took hold of that of Amasa and ran him through the body with his sword. The Assyrian kings wore enormous beards, in many curdled tiers or stories, and we have an impression that some Orientals carried their beards in a box. Dr. Doran, in writing on the beard, gravely maintains that the early Greeks were shaven, and that they called all bearded and alien races "barbarous,' connecting the word with barba, a beard. But Homers Greeks, we know, wore their beards, and the races recognized as Greeks on the Egyptian monuments are sometimes bearded.

Mr. Whittier's Poetry.

It is not given to many poets to know what they do best, and the few who possess that knowledge are seldom content to be guided by it. The weakness of modern poets,—or one of their weaknesses,—is the desire to write long poems, as if poetry were measured by quantity and not quality. Another weakness is a studied avoidance of simple every-day themes. Mr. Whittier has mistaken his powers as little as any American poet, but he has not always cultivated them wisely, or he would have written ten narrative poems where he has written one. I use the word narrative in a large sense as covering a class of poems of which story-telling is the chief motive, and which directly appeal to the human sympathies of their readers. Such a poem (to draw an illustration from Mr. Whittier) is the touching ballad of "Cassandra Southwick." Another is "Barclay of Try." Mr. Whittier is the first American poet, I believe, who was deeply impressed by the inspiration of subjects like these, and they have amply rewarded the poetic pains he has bestowed upon them. I am not sure, indeed, that his fame will not ultimately rest upon some three or four of them. Say upon "Maud Muller," "Skipper Ireson's Ride," and "Telling the Bees." They had no prototypes in American poetry, and if they have had successors, these successors have come from the pen of Mr. Whittier, who is never so much himself as when writing narrative and legendary stories.

Mr. Whittier is one of the few American poets who have succeeded in obtaining the suffrages of the reading public and of the litterary class. Men of letters respect his work for its sincerity, simplicity, and downright manliness, and average readers of poetry respect it because they can understand it. There is not a grown man and woman in the land who does not readily enter into the aspiration and discontent of "Maud Muller." and into the glowing patriotism of "Barbara Fritchie." Whether the incident which is the inspiration of the latter ever occurred, is more than doubtful; nevertheless, the poem is one that the world willingly let die. The reputation of such poems is immediate and permanent, and beyond criticism, favorable or otherwise; the touch of nature in them is beyond all art. I should never think of comparing "Barbara Fritchie" with Bryant's "O Mother of a Mighty Race," but I am sure that it has a thousand readers where Bryant's poem has one. Bryant seldom reached the hearts of his countrymen, but his best poems appealed to what was loftiest in their intellects.—Richard Henry Stoddard, in the Midsummer Holiday Scribner.

A Mixed Family.

[Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

Mr. J. L. Holcomb, a gentleman of Kentucky, but who has been in Crittenden county, this state, for several months, tells us of a rather remarkable, though hardly unprecedented, matrimonial affair which occurred in that county recently. Out from the line of the railroad and aside from almost any other very well defined marks of civilization—marks so ill-delineated, in fact, that they are as a half-worn date on an ancient coin—there lived old man Rosebury and two sons, twins. The age of the old man is rather doubtful, but it is believed by his near neighbors the nearest of whom are within a stone's throw—that is, if the stone be thrown a mile and a half—that he is about fifty. The sons being twins, are about the same age, twenty-seven. The nearest human habitation was a house occupied by a Mrs. Glenn and two daughters, though, pity to say, the daughters were not twins at the time of their birth, and have not yet succeeded in attaining that point. Mr. Rosebury fell deeply in love with Mrs. Glenn, and the two twins, Robert and John, fell equally as much so with the two daughters, Mary and Rachel. The most imaginable wholesale love making ensued. The old man and widow seemed devoted to each other, and the younger people were sufficiently so to marry, which they all did on the same day. After the ceremonies the six happy souls and the six happy bodies repaired to the residence of the huibands. Everything worked smoothly. The old man was very kind to his newly made daughters, particularly so to Rachel, the wife of his son John. The kindness increased, and the other matrimonialists marveled one to the other. The old man even disregarded the wishes of his wife, and Rachel snuffed her Grecian-nose at her Roman-nosed husband. One morning, about two weeks after the marriage, the family of several division discovered that the old man and Rachel had gone. Searching, and not being able to find them but learning from a ferryman that they had crossed the river into Tennessee, the family returned. Pretty soon an intimacy sprang up between Robert, Mary's husband, and the old lady. The old lady was so wise, and had had such broad experience, that Robert never grew tired of profiting by her counsel. Another disaster, Robert and the old lady ran way, leaving John and Mary, who, seeing, as they were not blind, that they were left alone, clasped themselves in loving embraces, for it seems that they had loved each other from the first. Did they stay on the farm? No, sir. There is a mortgage on it. They packed up and, according to the ferryman, went over to Tennessee.

Attacking Southern Women.

[State Sentinel.]

The organs of the republican conspirators—the papers that from the first indorsed and applauded every act of republican despotism and scoundrelism, every theft and piracy, every fraud and perjury committed in the south in the interest of the republican party, have at last turned upon the women of the south, and are attacking them with the envenomed malignity of hooded cobras. By the triumph of the democratic party, the southern states were permitted to take their rightful place in the Union. By the triumph of the democratic party, the troops were removed, and bayonets no longer guarded the doors of the vilest dens of political villains that ever disgraced civilization. By the triumph of the democratic party much of the criminal machinery of the republican party has been destroyed. The detestable test-oath has been abolished, the courts, in some degree, purified. The right to employ bayonets to control the ballots has been abrogated, and deputy marshals, whose chief duty was to arrest those who dared to vote against the republican party, if they are employed at all, must work for nothing or trust for their pay to the corruption fund of the republican party, whose dirty work they will be required to perform. The fangs of republicanism having been extracted, and its scandalous record exposed, the organs of the party, in the excess of their malignity, have commenced their attacks upon southern women. The Chicago Inter-Ocean is making itself conspicuously detestable in the business. A paper that could court for its state the unutterable disgrace of placing Logan in the United States senate has reached a level sufficiently infamous to insult women, and in a recent issue devotes a large portion of its editorial space to the vile work. But these organs of republican conspirators, defenders of fraud and apologists of perjury, mistake the temper of the northern people. Bloodshirtism has had its day. The north is too chivalric, too honorable to indorse such a pusillanimous course—so utterly beneath the dignity of a gentleman and characteristic only of that black depravity which when opportunity offers, commits the crime against women of nameless atrociousness.

Suggestions for August.

As August is a charming month in the country, if you are blessed with any "city relations," a visit from them should be insisted on. Show them all the beautiful growing things in meadow vale and wood, and every pretty view from mountain top; teach them to milk the cows and note the ripening crops, and encourage in them a greater respect for the calling which feeds and maintains the nation. Farrow cows, intended to be fattened in the fall, should be dried off at once, and to do this, milk only enough to relieve a painful distention of their udders.

Spring colts and calves should be gradually weaned this month. Confine them in clean, dry enclosures, and let them suck twice a day; then once a day; then once in three days, etc. See that none of the young stock suffer from the lack of a bountiful supply of clean water, with good grass or fine hay, and salt.

Eggs may be collected daily, changing nest eggs frequently, and packing the gathered eggs in oats in a cool, but not damp room. Go into a dark room, and pass the eggs, two or three in each hand, before a lamp; if the shells are clean, bad ones will easily be discovered.

Harrows.—Clean the points of the teeth, and if they must be left out of doors, let them stand on strips of board as rust often corrodes them nearly as much as usage wears them out.

Grapes.—If the vines have been properly trained, but little now needs to be done, except to pinch off the laterals and the new growth from the ends of the fruiting canes, as often as needed. Use the hoe freely. Young vines, not yet fruiting, need the same care to secure the best possible growth of wood. Keep all securely tied to the stakes.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

CHASTINE COX, the murderer of Mrs. Hull (says a *New York telegram*), has made the discovery that he is one of the worst persecuted and ill-used men on earth, as well as the most exemplary Christian. "I am conscience-clear," said he to-day, "of the murder of Mrs. Hull. I did not go into that house with a thought against her life, and I came out of it clearer in conscience than Dist. Atty. Phelps will be. The witnesses all lied when they testified to things. They knew themselves they lied, and when they testified to what I told them they lied worse. They say I've got to die. When they die, if any of them get to heaven they'll find me there to receive them. But I don't think they will. They say I laughed and was heartless during my trial. They did not understand why I smiled. It was the smile of faith. I knew God was with me, and that He would protect me against the malice of my enemies. If I've got to be hung I'll go to the gallows with that same smile on my face."....John Hope, one of the burglars who managed the Manhattan (N.Y.) Savings Bank robbery with its $3,000,000 of swag, has been sentenced to the State prison for twenty years....Gen. William F. Barry, Colonel of the Second Artillery, in command at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, died at that post a few days ago.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that Judge Noah Davis granted a writ of error in the case of the people against Chastine Cox, which was then taken before Judge Potter, who thereupon granted a stay of proceedings. The case will come before the Supreme Court on the 1st of October....B. S. Ford, of Chestertown, Md., member of the Maryland Senate, was drowned the other day at Ocean City while bathing.

BY the premature explosion of a blast in the quarry near Huntingdon, Pa., three men—Michael Ryan, a sub-contractor, of Philadelphia, John Roncornoni, and a Mr. Keith—were instantly killed. Their bodies were terribly mutilated. James Davis escaped with the loss of his hearing.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed at Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., a few days ago. During the temporary absence from home of Mr. Charles Crosly, a wealthy farmer, some unknown parties, supposed to be vagrant tramps, entered the house, choked Mrs. Crosly to death and robbed her of $80. Mr. Crosby, returning home before the villains had gotten away, was assailed, shot and almost beaten to death. Two tramps were arrested on suspicion of being the authors of the crime.

NEW YORK has a large number of cases of yellow fever at her quarantine, and one death from the disease has taken place in Brooklyn and one in Hoboken.

THE WEST.

IT is currently reported in Milwaukee that Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, has gone to Europe to negotiate for the control of the Northern Pacific road.

CINCINNATI is thoroughly alarmed on the subject of yellow fever, and has ordered a strict quarantine against Memphis and other infected localities....A Bismarck dispatch says that a steamer cleared Old Fort Peck, Gen. Miles' new base of supplies for the movement to establish a military patrol of the northern border of Dakota and Montana, the cargo being a collection of ordnance stores that looks as though there was to be no lack of fighting conveniences. The dispatch adds that there is a feeling in army circles that Gen. Miles is placing his command in a position of grave danger, and that by leading a force of 600 soldiers into a region infested by 3,000 Indians with the most relentless hatred of men in uniform he is extremely liable to encounter a repetition of the Custer affair.

LOUIS ZAGODI, Paul Bischoffsky and —— Fisher, first name unknown, were drowned in the bay at San Francisco by the swamping of a boat....A St. Louis dispatch reports that, instead of falling off, the negro exodus from the Southern States continues as strong as ever, and there is no prospect of its stopping. An effort is to be made to inform the negroes in the South who may be contemplating emigration that they must not expect any help in St. Louis.

ONE of the most deplorable and tragic cases of self-slaughter that has occurred in many days is recorded by the Chicago papers. Elizabeth, Hannah and Nona Trowbridge, three maiden sisters, aged respectively 43, 40 and 30 years, lived alone in an elegant mansion in Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago. Through much brooding over exaggerated or imaginary wrongs and misfortunes, they became so despondent in spirits that the three spinsters resolved to end their troubles in death. The two eldest hanged themselves, Nona assisting in the execution of the job. The latter, however, failed to carry out the final act of the terrible tragedy, which involved the taking of her own life. Instead of this, she set up a pitiful moaning and crying, which attracted the attention of some neighbors, who, upon entering the premises, discovered the two sisters hanging to ropes attached to large ten-penny nails that had been driven into the walls for the purpose.

A DISPATCH from Fort Keogh reports an engagement near the mouth of Beaver creek, between two companies of troops and Lieut. Clark's Indian scouts, of Miles' command, and 300 hostile Sioux. The troops lost four Indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded. When Miles' main column, which was twelve miles behind, came up, the Indians were pursued a distance of fifteen miles, but made their escape to Sitting Bull's camp....A dispatch from Fort Peck says that Joseph Lambert, a well-known interpreter, scout, and guide, was, with his wife and four children, killed by the Sioux. They had been out to Yankton camp, and were within six miles of Wolf point, on their return, when attacked. Nine persons in the party were killed. One child, a girl, carried away to captivity. A little boy, a son of Lambert, who was ahead of the party, and ran back to look for them, was lanced through the body, but may recover.

GEN. DONALD MCLEAD died at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, after a short illness. He was just 100 years old. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, he became a soldier at an early age, saw service in the Peninsular war, and claimed to have been one of the pall-bearers at the burial of Sir John Moore.

IN the case of the suicide of the two Trowbridge sisters, at Chicago, the Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that the two women were insane when they planned and executed the double taking-off, and that the surviving sister, being also of unsound mind, is not accountable for her knowledge of and participation in the suicidal preparations.

THE SOUTH.

FIVE new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported at Memphis on the 18th inst. There was great excitement in the city, and everybody was leaving that could get away....The relatives of the late Mrs. Dorsey, who bequeathed $250,000 worth of property to Jeff Davis, will contest the will. Davis was the guest of the lady before her death, and the contest will doubtless be made on the ground of undue influence or the insanity of the testatrix.

THERE were five new cases of yellow fever, and one death, in Memphis on the 19th of July, and on the 20th seven new cases and four deaths were reported to the Board of Health. A Memphis dispatch of the 21st says: "Business is dead. The wholesale merchants have nearly all made their arrangements to continue business at other points. Many retailers have closed their stores and left the city. The city authorities recommend the immediate evacuation of the city, and a number of prominent citizens have paid the passage of all their employes to other points. The officers of the Hebrew Hospital Association to-day distributed about $3,000 to 100 poor Jewish families, thus furnishing them the means to leave the ill-fated city. The city authorities are sending the poor people out of the city, having made arrangements to get half-fare rates over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Dr. Dudley D. Saunders, acting President of the Board of Health, states the fever is not so malignant as last year, and yields more rapidly to treatment. Citizens continue to leave in large numbers. The Memphis and Paducah railroad has ceased running trains. The *Avalanche, Appeal* and *Ledger* will, from date, issue only half-sheets."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (colored) was hanged at Sardis, Miss., July 18, for the murder of Tom Butler (colored), committed on the 6th of last August. The execution was witnessed by a crowd of 3,000, principally negroes.

THIRTY-SIX new cases of yellow fever and four deaths were reported at Memphis on July 21. The panic-stricken citizens were taking their departure as fast as they could obtain means of conveyance. It was estimated that up to date over 15,000 people had left the city. The Secretary of War had ordered 1,500 tents to Memphis, and the issue of rations for 10,000 persons for twenty days. St. Louis and other cities and towns along the Mississippi river were thoroughly alarmed, and were taking steps to prevent the introduction of the contagion.

FIVE new cases of fever and seven deaths at Memphis on the 22d of July. The exodus of citizens was going on at a rapid rate. The two colored military companies volunteered their services to protect the property of the city.

COL. THOMAS BUFORD, who killed Judge John Elliott in the street, in Frankfort, Ky., in March last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, the jury fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

AT Memphis nineteen new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health on the 23d of July. City very quiet, and people leaving as fast as they could get away. It was estimated that there were less than 5,000 people in the city liable to the fever, and this number would be vastly reduced only for the brutal conduct of the railroads in demanding full fare from all refugees. The entire South is now quarantined against the ill-starred city.

MEMPHIS had eighteen new cases of fever and five deaths on July 24.

BY the fall of a scaffolding at Petersburg, Va., James Charles, painter, was immediately killed, Alec Nugent fatally injured, and Robert, son of James Charles, seriously injured....Two men named Reed, father and son, at Opelika, Ala., attacked one Garsty, the younger Reed using a knife. Grasty, finding himself getting the worst of the fight, drew a pistol and fired with fatal aim, killing the elder Reed instantly and mortally wounding the son. All the parties were highly connected.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Greenbackers will hold their convention for the nomination of a State ticket at Utica on the 28th of August.

THE Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Madison on the 23d of July. John B. Cassidy was chosen to preside. Gov. W. C. Smith was nominated for re-election on the first ballot. The other State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows: Lieutenant Governor, James M. Bingham; Secretary of State, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther; Attorney General, Alexander Wilson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William C. Whitford. After the adjournment of the convention, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party in Wisconsin took place, the meeting being held in the open air. John Walworth presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan, and some of the local orators....The Pennsylvania Republicans, in convention at Harrisburg last week, nominated Samuel Butler, of Chester county, for State Treasurer....At Jackson, the 23d of July, the State Convention of the National Greenback Labor party of Mississippi assembled. A platform was adopted and an Executive Committee appointed, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

THE Republican State Committee of New York met last week, and fixed upon Saratoga as the place for the State Convention. Sept. 3 was chosen as the time.

GENERAL.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred, a few evenings ago, at Point au Trembles, twenty-one miles from Quebec, Canada, whereby eight people met a watery grave. A party of fifteen set out for a sail on the St. Lawrence, in a pleasure yacht. When about the middle of the river a sudden squall overtook them, the yacht was upset, and eight of the fifteen were drowned....A Montreal dispatch announces the total loss of the English screw steamer Burgos, in St. Mary's bay, during a dense fog, while going from Montreal to Liverpool, England. A small portion of the cargo was saved. No mention was made of the crew; therefore it is supposed that all were saved.

GRADUATES of the Canadian Military School are to be allowed hereafter to compete with natives of the British islands for commissions in the army.

VISIBLE supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 11,702,000 bushels; corn, 11,757,000 bushels; oats, 1,489,000 bushels; rye, 330,000 bushels; barley, 380,000 bushels....Gen. Grant writes to a friend at Washington that he expects to land at San Francisco Oct. 1.

RECENT deaths: Gustavus A. Somerby, a distinguished criminal lawyer of Boston; Maj. Sheridan Waite, late a prominent citizen of Illinois, at Leadville, Col.; D. A. January, an old and wealthy merchant of St. Louis, Mo.; William Phelps, a leading wholesale grocer of Detroit, Mich....Burned: Three flouring mills and one elevator at Oswego, N. Y., loss $150,000, insurance $83,000; Jackson's planing mill and lumber yard at Salisbury, Md., loss $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the Pacific railroad bonds, has been fairly begun. Government bonds are purchased monthly, according to the terms of the Thurman act, with funds due the roads for transportation, and withheld by the treasury. It is reported that something more than $300,000 worth of bonds have been in this way placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

ON the 21st of July interest ceased on the final call of 10-40 United States bonds, and the refunding operations of the treasury were ended until 1881, when the new 5-20s and 6s of 1881 fall due....The demand for the standard-silver dollars for circulation continues at the rate of about $550,000 per month. At the present rate of coinage and sales, it is estimated there will be about 31,000,000 of the standard-silver dollars in the treasury when the winter session of Congress begins....A Washington correspondent says the Superintendent of the Census expects to make the enumeration of next year more thorough than ever before and more valuable in statistical information, and that he is confident it will show an increase of 10,000,000 people since 1870, making the total population 48,000,000 in 1880.

THE computations made at the Bureau of Statistics, but not yet published, for the eleven months ending May 30, 1879, disclose the fact that for the first time in the history of the country the exportation of breadstuffs has exceeded in value that of cotton and tobacco, the two staples of the South, combined. The following are the figures:

Breadstuffs	$196,000,000
Cotton	159,000,000
Provisions	107,000,000
Tobacco	21,000,000

THE receipts of the Postoffice Department, as shown by the returns of the various postoffices throughout the country, during the quarter ending March 31, reached the unprecedented amount of $7,940,000....A Washington dispatch says that positive instructions have been sent by the War Department to prevent Gen. Miles from bringing on an Indian war, and telling him that the only purpose of sending him into the field was to protect the navigation of the Missouri river.

FOREIGN.

THE attempt of the English Liberals to abolish corporal punishment in the army met with a decisive rebuff in Parliament. A resolution declaring that any bill contemplating the retention of such punishment would be unsatisfactory was defeated by 289 to 183, the majority being the largest that the Conservatives have been able to muster for some time.

THE new Moscow journal, the *Russian Courier*, has been suspended for two months for urging complete liberty of the press....Lieut. Landsberg, of the Russian Guards, a cadet of one of the oldest families in Courland, has been sentenced to fifteen years' exile in Siberia. He is a Lieutenant in the Imperial Guard, and accused of both Nihilism and murder.

PRINCE CHARLES of Roumania, it is reported, has threatened to abdicate unless the Jews are emancipated....Serious anti-rent troubles are reported in some parts of England....The leaders of the Bonapartists of France had a meeting at Paris the other day, and formally designated Prince Jerome Bonaparte as the head of their party and the heir to the imperial crown. He accepted the trust....South African advices report some lively skirmishing between the British and Zulus, but nothing like a decisive battle....A Calcutta dispatch says the disturbances in the Rumpa district of the Madras Presidency against the tax of palm trees has assumed the form of an open rebellion....A great fire lately occurred at Nijni-Novgorod, in Russia. While the fire was raging an explosion occurred in one of the shops, killing twenty-one persons....There was a fall of snow in Dauphiny, in Southeastern France, on the 20th of July.

RINDERPEST is playing havoc with the cattle in Russia....A cable dispatch reports the harvest in Hungary almost an entire failure.

A BATTLE was fought between the British and Zulus, in South Africa, on the 4th of July. The savages, under the immediate command of King Cetywayo, numbered anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 men, according to the reports, while the British had 1,000 natives and 4,000 regulars. The battle was not of long duration. A cavalry reconnoissance drew out the enemy, and the attack began at half-past 8 in the morning, and by half-past 9 the blacks were in retreat. A general rout followed, the Zulus losing about a thousand men, besides large numbers who surrendered after the fight. The English loss was only ten killed and fifty-three wounded. Ulundi, the Zulu capital, and all its military kraals, were destroyed....De Lesseps has issued a prospectus of the Darien Canal Company. The capital is fixed at 400,000,000 francs. Only 125 francs per share will be called up in the first instance. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid on actual money received during the course of construction. De Lesseps estimates an income of 90,000,000 francs from the canal and reckons the shareholders will receive 11¼ per cent. per annum.

A CABLE dispatch gives some particulars of the battle fought between the British and Zulus at Ulundi: "The fighting was commenced by an attack of the Zulus upon Butler's cavalry, which had been sent out for a reconnoissance in force from Lord Chelmsford's advanced position. The chief object of the cavalry was to provoke the general attack which followed, but Butler and his men nearly paid for their success with their lives. They were surrounded by immense numbers of Zulus, and only effected their return to the main body by literally cutting their way through, fortunately, with but few casualties. Some 20,000 Zulu warriors, believing the British to be completely defeated, then rushed on. The English formed a hollow square, and rained destruction upon the enemy from Gatling guns and other artillery, the rifles of the infantry also doing great execution. After a combat of about half an hour the Zulus broke, when the cavalry, led by a body of the Lancers and Butler's horse, rushed out and completed the rout. The havoc among the enemy, who fought with the bravery displayed in the whole campaign, was immense, and there were a number of hand-to-hand conflicts."....King Cetywayo has very considerately sent the sword of the Prince Imperial to the British commander. It will be cherished by the Bonapartists as a precious relic.

Dime Novels Again.

A week or two ago, four lads in New York, from 14 to sixteen years old, resolved to start to the far West to seek their fortunes. After a long saving, they managed to provide their outfit, which consisted of one gun, two parlor-pistols, one dagger, four horse-blankets—for their fiery mustangs which they meant to bestride—and 20 cents in cash.

They met at midnight at one of the ferries for a start, when the leader of the expedition discovered that he had left the photograph of his lady-love at home, and, declaring that he could not travel without it, went back for it.

His mother heard him climbing in at the bath-room window, and gave the alarm; a policeman arrested him as a burglar, and he was marched off to a police-station, where his father recognized him the next morning.

The story came out, and the boys were taken home, we are told, "to be taught better sense." We doubt, however, if the teaching be successful. A lad who can reach the age of 16 with no other qualification for facing and conquering the world than a pistol, a dagger, and the ideas gained from dime novels, is not likely ever to make a useful man in it. His parents are too late in beginning their training.

We have often before called attention to the growing ill effects of this lower class of sensational novels and story-papers upon our young people. An incident which occurred the other day enforces this fact as no words of ours can do.

A young woman was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of her husband, a good honest man, who had been faithful and kind to her. "In her cell," states the newspaper of the town, "after the trial was over, was found the unopened Bible, furnished to all prisoners, and heaps of the cheap novels which she has delighted to read for years."

If her reading had been different, so we venture to say, would have been her actions and her fate. "Figs do not bring forth thorns, nor grapes thistles."

Harry's Dress.

Little Harry S., of 5 summers, who had been exalted from girl's to boy's habiliments, recently appeared at school arrayed in the former, when his teacher kindly remarked: "Children, I hope that none of you will tease Harry, nor speak of his dress, as his mother has sent him in it to punish him for being naughty, and he feels mortified and sorry." Thereupon Master Harry mounted his seat, and, repudiating the teacher's kind protection, extended his clenched fist and harangued his class thus: "If any girl says anything about it, I'll say nothing; but if a boy does, I'll knock his head off;" and the fire of his eyes bespoke his self-reliance.

PERSONALS.

GEORGE BANCROFT is again ill at Newport.

GEORGE ELIOT expects to come to America next year.

SENATOR GARLAND, of Arkansas, has also been LL.D'd.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL has sold his $25,000 residence at Peoria.

GEN. LONGSTREET is said to be making money in the hotel business.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR left all his property to his three daughters.

BOTH Moody and Sankey will tug at the sins of St. Louis next winter.

MR. T. S. ARTHUR, the author, is visiting his son, a physician, in Scranton, Pa.

THE adopted daughter of the late Secretary Seward is said to be writing a book.

THERE were 7,639 marriages in New York city during the year ending with June 30.

THE business of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild will be carried on by the three sons.

THE poet Longfellow is small, thin and straight. His poems are great, broad and gracefully curved.

SENATOR THURMAN travels in a linen duster that completely envelopes him, there being on his head a large silk cap.

MRS. SEARS sued the Texas Central railroad for $2,500 damages for killing her son. The jury returned a verdict in her favor and awarded her $5,300.

VETERANS of the war of 1812 are dying off rapidly. Roll-call at Paris (Ky.) reunion in June of last year showed 52 present; the same roll this year showed 17 present, the other 35 having died.

MR. ALVAN CLARK, the famous maker of telescopes in Cambridge, Mass., is 76 years of age, hale, and energetic, and skillful. For forty years he was a successful portrait painter, before he took to telescopes.

A LADY correspondent at Washington, writing of Senator Hill, of Georgia, says: "He has been a Methodist class-leader or preacher, and a certain aroma of sanctimoniousness seems to emanate from his sandy face, or to hover over it like an aura. His hair is sandy, touched with gray, with a slight fringe of the same below his chin. His mouth is clean-cut and resolute, his eyes light blue, with a certain meditative, introverted light in them which shows that he does considerable thinking after a fashion of his own."

If the Sahara is Flooded, What?

The only important objection which has thus far been urged against the undertaking has arisen in the apprehensions expressed by a few scientists that the evaporation produced by so large and so shallow a body of water, exposed to the tropical sun, would be sufficient to deluge Northern Europe with incessant rains, and to reduce materially the temperature in all the countries north of the Alps. It has been feared that winds freighted with moisture on crossing the cold summits of the Alps would precipitate vast volumes of water and produce a degree of cold which would give Denmark and Northern Germany a semi-Arctic climate and produce a glacial epoch farther north. Is it not probable that all such apprehensions arise out of a misunderstanding as to the topography of the Sahara and North Africa? The entire region to be flooded is practically shut in by mountain-chains on all sides. The Atlas mountains on the north, lifting their snow-clad peaks in some instances 12,000 feet, afford a sufficient bulwark for the protection of Europe from increased humidity. The only possible northern outlet for air currents from El Juf would be across Tunis in a northeasterly direction over the widest part of the Mediterranean. Currents moving in that direction, if they reached Europe at all, would touch the shores of Greece after they had lost most of their humidity. M. de Lesseps, after a careful examination of the question, is convinced that it would result in the general improvement of the climate of Europe rather than to its detriment. The advantage of the increased evaporation to North Africa cannot be overestimated. The snow-clad cliffs of Aban, lying to the east of the proposed sea, and the Kong mountains to the south, would bring down upon the parched desert grateful rains, which, with the assistance of cultivation, would in time no doubt redeem thousands of square miles from the desolation of the sands.—*Scribner.*

A Child's Presence of Mind.

Victor Hugo, the French poet and novelist, has a little granddaughter 8 years old. Jeanne is his pet, and has been immortalized in two of the poet's works. She is a bright girl, fond of stories, and remembers what she hears. Not long ago a remembered story saved her life.

Mounting the library steps to wind up a clock on the mantelpiece, her pinafore caught fire. In a moment her dress was in a blaze.

She had heard the story of a lady who, when her dress caught fire, did not run, but rolled on the carpet. The story flashed in her mind, and little Jeanne, instead of running out of the room, lay down and rolled over and over on the floor.

Though severely burned, she saved her life through a retentive memory and a cool head. Jeanne is likely to be known, if she lives to grow up to womanhood, outside her grandfather's books.

SNOW fell at Portland, Me., on the Fourth of July, and the thermometer fell twelve degrees in twenty minutes.

ALL SORTS.

A RUSSIAN paper is authority for the statement that the Sheik of Derejah, in Arabia, has organized a formidable religious crusade against the domination of Turkey. The object is to restore the fundamental idea of Islam and liberate Arabia from Turkish rule, and make that country again the seat of pure Mohammedanism.

THE Imperial Museum at Vienna has lately become possessed of some of the instruments used by Australian savages to induce their gods to give them rain. These are small lancet-shaped pieces of wood smeared with red ochre and rudely engraved. They are used in mystical ceremonies, attended with incantations.

IT is said there are fifty men in New York who make a living as finders of lost money and other valuables dropped about the ferries and railroad ticket offices, near the theaters, where people are buying tickets from curbstone speculators, and in front of up-town resorts, where young men, with more money than sense, drink wine. The New York finders operate in the early dawn. In the cities of Continental Europe they go about with lanterns, near midnight, peering into gutters and all other possible places.

REPORTS received at the Land Office in Washington show a larger movement of population this season into districts containing Government lands than has been known for many years. The entries of land for homestead settlement and tree-planting are most numerous in Kansas and Dakota, while Minnesota and Nebraska are also receiving heavy additions to their population. The returns at the General Land Office show that in one recent period of six days there were 1,200 entries, covering nearly 200,000 acres.

A RUSSIAN cruiser takes nearly 1,000 convicts from Odessa to found a penal colony in the great island of Saghalien, lying north of the Japanese empire. A shipload of female convicts is to follow. If the Nihilists are shipped to the new colony as fast as arrested, it will soon become the most populous part of the Russian dominions. Four hundred persons, suspected of entertaining Nihilistic opinions, were captured at Kieff a few days ago, and the great prisons in and near St. Petersburg and Moscow have been swarming with captives of the same class for months.

FEW know that an unnaturalized British subject once served two years in our National House of Representatives. The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* contains a letter written by Lawyer E. Safford, at Magnolia, to Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, at Natchez, naming W. H. Hammett as the foreign Congressman. Mr. Hammett was elected to Congress by Mississippi Democrats in 1843, and served out his full term, no one appearing to discover his ineligibility. For proof Mr. Safford calls attention to an act of the Mississippi Legislature, passed Aug. 5, 1861, for the relief of the Widow Hammett. As Mr. Hammett was an alien at the time of his death, the act was passed to transfer his property, that had escheated to the State, to Mrs. Hammett.

LIFE among the Fall River mill operatives is pictured by the Boston *Herald* as a round of drudgery. They live in crowded and often cheerless tenements, although the common laws of health are not generally disregarded and some of the homes are beautified with pictures, carpets and flowers. Men, women, and children work together in the mills, and the home is little more than a lodging in most cases. The wives and mothers are bound to a perpetual slavery. They work as hard as anybody in the mill, and, when the mill day is over, their duties become terribly onerous. Upon reaching home supper is to be swallowed, and then, while the rest of the family find rest or recreation, all there is of housekeeping is performed by the wife, occasionally assisted by her children, if they are old enough. There will be no time the next morning for cooking breakfast, and it must be looked out for over night. Dinner is to be taken to the mill, and its substantial materials must be cooked during the evening. While the kettle is bubbling, or the fryingpan sizzling or the oven baking, or all together are sending out their heats, the washing of the bed and personal clothing for the household may be performed, the old man's trousers mended, or the children's clothes made or repaired. If one of the brood is sick it may also receive attention at the same time. The wife and mother toils thus for her family living a life the like of which no Southern slave ever dreamed about. Intemperance too commonly adds its sorrow to the rest.

THE Russians are engaged upon an engineering work of vast importance in Central Asia, it being nothing less than the restoration of the long-disused channel of the Oxus river—the stream which figures in recent accounts of Russian conquests by its native name of Amoo-Daria. The ancient geographers concur in representing that this great river—which rises near the frontier of Afghanistan, and, flowing westward some 600 miles, turns to the north and empties into the Sea of Aral—once delivered its waters into the Caspian, and formed the thoroughfare of a large commerce with the western portions of the then known world. This old channel has been traced and surveyed, and the former mouths of the river in the Balkan gulf or bay of the Caspian have been found. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that thousands of men are now employed upon works which are designed to turn the course of the Oxus, and once more give it an outlet into the Caspian. The length of the abandoned channel of the river is between 300 and 400 miles. The nature of the work now in progress is not described, but it has probably been found that the old channel is not filled up, and that a comparatively small amount of labor in embankment and cutting would be necessary to turn the stream into it. The task of cutting a river through 400 miles of sandy desert would be something to stagger even the most audacious of modern engineers. The restored channel, giving the Russians water transportation for military supplies from the Caspian to the frontier of Afghanistan and India is certain to be of immense advantage to them in their future wars.

Bitter Almonds.

The way children are sometimes poisoned is shown by the *Materia Medica Journal.* It says:

We read in a daily paper of a child suddenly attacked by severe vomiting, which the usual remedies failing to check, ends in death, and the cause is laid anywhere but at the confectioner's counter, where the boy bought his candies and cakes flavored with bitter almond.

"The bitter almond is a powerful poison." A single drop of the essential oil on a cat's tongue made a dead pussy of a living one in just five minutes, by experiment.

Some delicate organizations, especially among children, can bear but little of this essence, the smallest quantity producing an eruption like nettle-rash, if nothing worse, and yet macaroons are eaten with impunity, while confectioners are often now-a-days using, not the bitter almond, but the essential oil, for their flavoring.

There is a "family connection" between the bitter and sweet almond, how close is not easily defined, but sufficient to show that on some persons the sweet nut on our tables, if eaten, produces an effect similar to that caused by the bitter almond.

Recalled to Life by a Shriek.

The recall of a country girl to life by a sister's shriek is one of the local topics of the *Journal*, of Evansville, Ind. The young lady had been quite ill for weeks, and was thought to be dying of consumption. She had grown so weak and emaciated that her strength was no more than a child's. One afternoon, while lying upon her couch, her sister came in from a walk and sat by the bedside. A conversation began, and the invalid began to speak. As she uttered the first word, she felt a bewildering weakness, and a sinking flutter of her breath. Her eyes became fixed, the lower jaw dropped as in death, and the body became motionless, while consciousness disappeared. The sister leaped from her seat and ran to the door shrieking to her mother that her sister was dead. The sound of the shriek penetrated through the veil of death, and roused the sinking faculties. The blood, which had congested the lungs, was sent back by the nervous shock, and, gathering her strength by a strong effort of will, the invalid opened her eyes and awoke to life again, breathless and amazed at the thrilling peril she had escaped.

The Middy and the Lady.

A well-merited repartee was dealt by a smart Midshipman to the daughter of a K. C. B. at a ball given by the latter to the naval officers on the North Pacific station. The middy was bold enough to ask the young lady to accept him for her partner. "Oh dear, no," said the supercilious beauty. "Ma never allows me to dance with a Midshipman!" Somebody let her know the middy was a Lord, and she repented, and by-and-by reminded him he was engaged to her for the next dance. The youngster, however, was not so easily to be mollified, and, remembering the lady had native blood in her veins, smilingly replied: "Oh dear, no! Ma never allows me to dance with squaws."—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Trained Rat.

Samuel Childers has a rat in his boot and shoe shop which he has trained to wonderful perfection. The rat comes to him at his call, no matter how many are present. It has been trained to jump up on Mr. Childers' hand, where it eats its regular meals. It will run about Mr. Childers while at work, jumping on his shoulders and head—diving into his pockets as familiarly as a pet kitten. When told it will sit up in the middle of the floor and squeal and perform many more tricks.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

THE total number of paupers in London on the last day of the second week in June was 78,997, of whom 41,222 were in workhouses and 37,775 received outdoor relief.

THE prospect of a fine crop of corn was never better in Alabama.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 50	@10 00
Hogs	3 75	@ 4 25
Cotton	11½	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 85	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 16
Corn—Western Mixed	44	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 40½
Rye—Western	63	@ 64
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
Lard	5¾	@ 6
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 10	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
Hogs	3 00	@ 3 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 90	@ 6 15
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	95	@ 96
No. 3 Spring	84	@ 85
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	65	@ 70
Butter—Choice Creamery	14	@ 16
Eggs—Fresh	8	@ 8½
Pork—Mess	8 00	@ 8 25
Lard	5½	@ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2	96	@ 97
Corn—No. 2	35	@ 36
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 1	50	@ 51
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 62
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	98	@ 99
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
Rye	48	@ 49
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
Lard	5½	@ 5¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	96	@ 1 02
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	31	@ 35
Rye	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
Lard	5½	@ 5¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05½
Corn—No. 2	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	36½	@ 35
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 1 Amber	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 1	38	@ 39
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 36
Barley (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 10
Fair	3 75	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 3 75
Hogs	3 65	@ 3 95
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

CAPT. JAMES C. LUCE, who died lately in New York, was commander of the steamship Arctic, lost with nearly all the passengers Sept. 27, 1854. He is reported to have said that he never went to sleep afterward without a vision of the terrible catastrophe before his mind.

A BAD state of affairs is said to exist in the Northern or Bradford oil district of Pennsylvania; the tankage is already exhausted; not less than 7,000 barrels of crude petroleum are daily going to waste for want of storage; the production is so greatly in excess of the consumption that there is no call for the product. The Standard Oil Company has commenced buying at 5 cents per barrel below the prices current in the Oil Exchange. The outlook for the oil country generally is thus gloomy.

A CASE of phenomenal hard luck is recited by a correspondent at Acton, Ont., where a farmer, returning home after dark, was thrown out of his wagon by a runaway team and had his spine and shoulder-blade badly injured. As he lay insensible in the road a farmer's dog discovered him and set up a loud barking, whereupon the farmer and his son came out with a shot-gun, and, in the belief that the unfortunate man was some wild animal, let him have a charge of shot in the ne.k, which will probably finish him.

AN international convention under the auspices of the King of Belgium and the honorary Presidency of the Court of Flanders is to assemble in Brussels this year to discuss the latest advances in the knowledge of American ethnology, philology, history, geology, and in fact of everything appertaining to America that is of interest to mankind. New light is expected to be thrown upon the discovery of the North American continent and upon its primitive inhabitants. There are in Europe many students of American history and science, and this will be their third congress.

MANY tea plants were set in North and South Carolina and Georgia years ago, but it was not profitable to gather the leaves and prepare them in the elaborate Chinese style, and the plants were left to grow wild. The Agricultural Bureau in Washington received a barrel of leaves from South Carolina. They were placed in wire sieves and steamed, and then run through a clothes-wringer to extract the tannic acid. The structure of the leaf was destroyed in the process, and the mass was placed in an ordinary pan and dried by a fire. A decoction was made, and the aroma was delightful.

NEW ORLEANS is rejoicing over the anticipation of a speedy completion of its first railroad to Texas. St. Louis has forestalled the metropolis of the South in pushing the locomotive into that fertile State, leaving New Orleans to slower water communication on the gulf. Before the year is out, however, trains will be running through to Houston, and New Orleans will have the railroad outlet to the West which she already has to the North and East. Besides the greater commercial advantages the city will gain, it is hoped that the cheap lands which the railroad will open up will invite immigrants to the southwestern part of the State.

ROBERT G. PILLOW, a son of the late Gen. Pillow, lives on an Arkansas plantation. A few days ago he and one of the colored men were out hunting a wild hog. Pillow had a gun, and the negro had armed himself with a pint bottle of whisky. The hog was shot, and just as Pillow went up to the writhing animal an immense "cotton-mouth" snake, whose bite is as fatal as that of a rattlesnake, fastened its fangs on the calf of his leg. Pillow turned to his companion and remarked: "I think I'll try a little of that whisky now," whisky being considered a remedy. He poured every drop down his throat. Then he rapidly walked to the house, half a mile distant, where he drank three tumblers more of whisky. He was soon in what he calls a "Niagara falls of a perspiration," which rapidly expelled the poison and saved his life.

FATHER GENIN gives the following account of the battle of the Rosebud, at which Gen. Custer fell, as it was given to him by Sitting Bull: Sitting Bull imagined that the force, of which the Custer command was part, had been sent out to exterminate his people. He retreated from the advancing white men for eight days, and then, being wearied, he set up a mock village, left his fires lighted, and arranged a number of effigy figures so as to deceive the whites. He then gathered his braves, and, under cover of the hills to the south of the Rosebud, marched to intercept Custer's advance. He did not wish to fight, and so sent out a messenger with a flag of truce, who was shot down. After seeing this man fall from his horse, he called God to witness that he was not responsible for the blood that was to be shed. Custer galloped on toward the empty village, and Sitting Bull closed in behind him and to the right and left. Father Genin possesses the tomahawk with which Custer was dispatched.

NELSON BOGARD bargained to buy the farm on which he and his mother lived, at Dark Bend, Ind. The owner was seen going to the place to deliver the deed and get the money, but he was never known to return, and his horse remained among Bogard's stock. The missing man was a stranger, and nobody was particularly interested in his fate, or in disproving Bogard's assertion that he had departed afoot, after selling his horse and the farm. That was seven years ago. Afterward, a boy who had been reared on the Bogard farm was found hanging in a barn. Old Mrs. Bogard fell ill recently at the age of 77, and, believing that she was about to die, confessed that she and her son murdered the stranger for his money, and killed the boy because he knew something about the crime. But she recovered, and is now in jail, together with her guilty son.

THERE is a marked decrease in the valuation of personal property in New York city. It is said to be caused by reductions in the capital of banks as well as insurance companies, and the transfer of investments from taxable securities to Government bonds, which are not taxable. The decrease in personal valuations amounts to $21,500,000. On the other hand, the valuation of real estate has been increased $17,000,000. This is partly owing to the assessment of elevated and surface railways as real estate, and partly to the stimulating of building operations by the opening of the new rapid-transit routes. The net decrease in the city valuation is $4,500,000. The tax rate last year was $2.50 on $100 valuation; this year it is likely to be $2.60.

THE will of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild is said to be sworn under $13,500,000. He leaves his wife $500,000 and a life interest of $250,000 arising from the houses at Frankfort and in London. Also, the estate at Gunnersburg and the residence in Piccadilly. A request is made that "my good wife" shall give $50,000 to Jewish charities and $25,000 to others. Annuities in which discretionary power is given to the mother are made to the sons and daughters, and the hope is expressed that they will be good to the mother, who has been kind to them and to him. He thanks God for the success and prosperity that had attended him, and hopes the same guiding hand would direct his sons. He advises his sons of the happy unity that existed between him and his two brothers, to which he attributes the success of the firm, and hopes that the same kind feeling will continue to maintain the position of the house.

The Cross-Eyed Children.

Nobody can tell who has not watched it what an effect a physical deformity has upon the mind and character of a growing child, especially one which detracts in so marked a manner from its personal appearance. It exposes the child to the taunts and cruel appellations of its comrades, which in sensitive children often drive them into solitude, and make them shy and suspicious of strangers, in whom, on the other hand, they excite suspicion. The turn in the eye gives either a wandering, doubting air to the face, or, if the gaze is fixed, a too intense expression, which is disturbing and perplexing, if not downright painful to the beholder.

I have known young boys of 8 and 10 years of age beg their parents to let them undergo the pain of an operation to rid themselves of a deformity which subjects them so often to the unfeeling remarks of their elders, usually friends of the family, as well as the uneuphonious but expressive titles bestowed upon them by their own contemporaries, of goggle-eye and cock-eye. Nor does this end with childhood. The deformity is a disadvantage to him through life. It pursues him in his business and in his profession. Cheated of feature by dissembling nature, he is often thought to be dissembling himself when nothing is further from his thoughts. How often do we hear people say of another, whom we know to be perfectly upright and trustworthy, that they do not like him because he never looks them squarely in the face. And it is a little curious that precisely here it is that the lesser degrees of the trouble produce the most effect. That peculiar expression which people complain so much of is generally due to a deviation in the axes of the eyes—a slight convergence which is never very conspicuous, and at times only to be detected by a trained eye, but which, nevertheless, produces in all a very disagreeable impression, although not marked enough to betray its cause.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Maine Blacksmith's Freak.

An intelligent Lewiston blacksmith took a contract to repair a wagon the other day. Lewiston is considered a temperance city, and no one ever supposed that the man was cross-eyed, but he returned the wagon with both hind wheels on one side and the fore wheels on the other side.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

FARM NOTES.

DURING the heat of summer commence work early and continue it late—but take a good, wholesome rest in the middle of the day.

"AND so," says the *New England Farmer*, "the 'farmers' fairs' have, in too many instances, been given over into the hands of those who have very little interest in the welfare of the farming community."

In plowing it is never a good plan to turn up a mass of crude earth of several inches in depth, never before exposed to the sunlight and air. It will, unless heavy manuring is given as a top dressing, result in loss. In deepening a soil it is better to plow up an additional inch each year.

IT is reported that boulders may be broken up by drilling a deep hole in the rock at the proper point, and then fit into the lower portion of the hole a cylindrical ingot of lead of corresponding diameter. Then drive a mandrel, or rod, down upon the lead. By repeated blows of a hammer, the lead will be expanded laterally, and, being inelastic, the pressure will accumulate, and at length rupture the rock.

FRESH manure produces but little effect when applied to crops, but when it is well rotted it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants. In fresh manure the most important constituent of its soluble portion is potash, and it contains but small proportions of ammonia and phosphoric acid. Rotten manure, on the contrary, yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

THE health and comfort of horses have of late years been greatly improved by the better construction of stables. They are made more roomy and lofty, and provided with means of thorough ventilation. In many new stables lofts are done away with, or the floor of the loft is kept well above horses' heads, and ample shafts are introduced to convey away foul air. By perforated bricks and gratings under the mangers, and elsewhere around the walls, and only by windows and ventilators, abundance of pure air is secured for the horses; while being introduced in moderate amount, and from various directions, it comes in without draught. Too much draught is almost an unknown stable luxury. To secure a constant supply of pure air, horses require more cubic space than they generally enjoy. Even when animals are stabled only at night, a minimum of 1,200 cubic feet should be allowed. In England the newer cavalry barracks give a minimum of 1,500 cubic feet, with a ground area of fully ninety square feet per horse; and the best hunting and carriage horse-stables have more room.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

SMALL groups of trees and shrubs may be rendered very effective if due care is taken in planting them. Have a care that the general effect will be a good one, and to this end let the trees forming a group be of one general character. Thus, if conical trees be distributed equally or injudiciously over the grounds along with round-headed trees they will produce great sameness; but if conical trees prevail in one place, drooping or weeping trees in another, round-headed trees in a third, and low-spreading varieties occupy another side, many distinct characters will be produced, and this will be much more interesting to the beholder than one continuous group of mixed trees of various habits. The same general rules apply with equal force to ornamental shrubs. In planting single trees care should be had to proper soil; they should always be planted in prepared soil raised in heaps a foot or more above the general surface, so that after a year or two, when the earth settles, as it will to a certain degree, the tree may stand on a little hillock. The trees, before planting, should be ten or twelve feet in height, with trunks three or four inches in diameter at the surface of the ground.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

POTATO SALAD.

Chop cold boiled potatoes very fine; add enough minced raw onion to season, and pour over a good salad dressing.

CATCHING MOSQUITOES.

Nail a small cup, like the cover of a blacking-box, on the end of a broom-stick and fill it with a small quantity of kerosene; then hold it under the mosquito on the ceiling, or press it up quickly so as to cover him, and the fumes of the kerosene will cause him almost at once to drop into the oil dead. This plan will save the disfigurement caused by killing the insects on the ceiling, as it is generally done.

TO DESTROY LICE ON FOWLS.

Grease the top of the head and under each wing with an ointment of mercurial ointment, two parts; lard three parts; crude petroleum, one part. Apply in half-melted state.

BEAN SALAD.

String young beans, cut into small pieces, wash and cook tender in salted water, drain well and add so much finely chopped onion as liked, with pepper, salt and vinegar. Serve when cold, and add a little olive oil or melted butter.

ESSENCE BOUQUET TOILET WATER.

Attar of roses, 3 drams; attar of bergamot (fresh), 8 drams; attar of lemon (fresh), 2 drams; extract of musk (simple), 2 ounces; extract of orris root, 8 ounces; cologne spirits, 8 pints; rose-water, 1 pint. Mix the oils and extracts with the spirits; then add the rose-water; shake well, and, after standing a few days, filter through paper. This is a very fine toilet water, but it is rather expensive. It can be diluted with a mixture of three parts cologne spirits to one of water, and still have the true odor.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Put two quarts of fresh red raspberries into a jar and pour over them a quart of good vinegar; let them stand twenty-four hours; strain through a flannel bag; pour this liquid over two quarts of fresh berries and again let it stand twenty-four hours, and strain again; allow a pound of sugar to every pint of juice; put into a stone jar and cover closely, and set it to stand in a kettle of boiling water, to be kept boiling for an hour; strain and bottle ready for use; a teaspoonful to a tumbler of ice-water is the manner of using.

SMILAX.

With very little care, smilax can be grown successfully as a house plant. The seed should be sown in a box, or in pots in the house; should be kept moist till the young plant appears. The seed being rather slow to germinate, you must not think it bad if it does not make appearance in two weeks. The young plants should be potted off into three-inch pots as soon as they are three or four inches high. Once a year the bulbs should be allowed to dry off and rest; they will start into growth again in about six weeks.

ROSE LEAF PILLOW.

For the few who have the opportunity and desire to possess the latter, the following directions are given: Gather the leaves when they are about to fall, and save those from faded bouquets. Spread them on a frame covered with mosquito netting and lay another piece over the top, or, place them on paper in an occupied room where there is no dampness. Stir frequently and be sure they are thoroughly dry before putting them away, as any damp ones would cause the whole to mold. When sufficient are gathered—it will require a great many—put them into a thin muslin case, five-eighths of a yard square; over this put an ornamental cover, the same as any sofa pillow; place it on your lounge, and when mid-day finds you tired and worn out, and nervous, rest your head on it, if for no longer than fifteen minutes, and dream of the perfumes of Araby and rise refreshed and strengthened, if not by virtue of the rose leaves, at least by that of the "forty winks." The neighbors may criticise as sharply as though you had taken forty drinks, but that is no matter, so long as conscience bears no reproach for neglected duty and squandered time.

The Counterfeit Bill.

A sharp man, who hews so close to the line which separates honesty from dishonesty as not infrequently to cross it, is likely to have his own chips hit him in the face. Such a one met his match when he encountered a shrewd man. It was during the War of 1812, but the story has a moral for these days.

In those times the currency of New England was made up of bills of suspended banks; of bank notes authorized by the Connecticut Legislature, and redeemable three years after the war. These were called "facilities." There were also specie bank-bills, which were the notes of the New England banks that continued to pay specie, said notes being rare. Besides these there were counterfeits in circulation. The specie bills were at a premium, and the "facilities" at 20 per cent. discount.

A traveler offered a $5 note at a turnpike gate, and received in change a roll of greasy bills. Glancing at it, he remarked:

"Why, half of these are counterfeit!"

"I know it," replied the keeper, "but they'll pass just as well as any other money."

It was under these circumstances that, in the city of Hartford, a shrewd man called one day on a greedy neighbor, with whom he had some dealings. The following dialogue took place:

Shrewd man—Do you recollect giving me a $10 bill in change yesterday?

Greedy Man—No, I don't. Why do you ask?

S. M.—Well, I found a specie bill of $10 in my pocket-book, and I thought I might have received it from you. You remember I was only entitled to a "facility," and not a specie bill?

G. M.—Well, I dare say you had it of me. Let me see it.

S. M.—There it is.

G. M.—Oh, yes; I recollect it perfectly. I'll take it, and give you a "facility."

S. M.—Are you sure you gave me that bill?

G. M.—Certainly, certainly; I recollect it distinctly.

S. M.—Well, I'm glad you are sure, for they tell me *the specie bill is counterfeit.*

Prices of Wild Animals in England.

Lions or tigers, £80 each; pumas, £30; leopards, £20; cheetahs, £40; black panthers, $150; clouded tigers, £300; jaguars, £30 to £40; ocelots, £3 to £10; Vivierre cats, £10; servals, £4; lynx, £5 to £15; hyenas, £12 to £30; Aard wolf, £40 to £100; civet cats, £2 to £10; paradoxines, £2 to £5; ichneumons, £25; wolf, £5 to £10; silver fox, £10; coatimundis or raccoons, £2; Polar bears, £25; brown bears, £10; Syrian or black bears, £12; Japanese or Himalayan bears, £15; sloths, £10; beavers, £40 the pair; porcupines, £6 each; agoutti, £2. A rhinoceros costs from £400 to £1,000; the one now in stock is a young one, and worth about £500; it feeds, the attendant told us, on "sloppy food," which Mr. Jamrach interpreted to mean pig-wash, and passes a serene existence in confinement, dividing its time between consuming as much as it can hold and going to sleep. Elephants are cheaper in this country than in India, an African elephant being now only worth about £60, and an Indian elephant from £150 to £300. Indian tapirs cost about £150, and the South American specimens from £30 to £40; a llama or nylgherie will fetch £30 to £40, and a zebra is worth from £100 to £150, while kangaroos are sold at from £10 to £600 the pair. Monkeys vary much in price, ranging from the tiny marmoset at £1, to the chimpanzee or orang-outang at £100. Most of the animals enumerated above might be found somewhat inconvenient in a private menage, but birds are more manageable pets. Those who fancy them may purchase Australian finches, wimbles, Tasmanian devils, etc., at from 8s. to £2 a pair; while parrots, paroquets, lores, etc., range from 8s. to £50 the pair.—*Saturday Review.*

An Octogenarian Father.

Not long since, at Providence church, in Mecklenburg county, Green Ray presented his two infant children for baptism. Mr. Ray is 80 years of age, and the children are the offspring of his second wife. His eldest son, a young gentleman of 50 summers, was present at the baptism.—*Concord (N. C.) Register.*

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It Has Been Too Long in Power—A Change Needed for the Good of the Country.

During the closing hours of the recent extra session of Congress Mr. Charles Nordhoff sent the following significant dispatch to the New York *Herald*:

> The course of the Republican leaders in the Senate this week has been atrocious. They have fought the army bill as though they were the rump of the Grant movement fighting for the last chance to secure an election; or as though, as is commonly conjectured, there were some secret motive in their opposition. The importance of what they have said was by no means justified their intensity and desperation of purpose. They have transcended all regular and legitimate opposition, and they have not shown any reasons that the bill ought not to pass. Their conduct has afforded a curious spectacle of men who have been too long in power for their own or their country's good—who have become intolerant of opposition from any source, either outside of, or within, their party, and who have forgotten how to submit to defeat, and are capable of seizing on power by any means, however violent. The display which they have made is of a spirit entirely and dangerously evil, and no thoughtful man can read the Senate debates of the last week and consider the tone, the temper, the spirit and the wide disparity between the subject and the Republican treatment of it without perceiving that it would be well for the country if these gentlemen could be for awhile retired from power, and that it would be an extremely hazardous thing to lease of it, which they seem determined at all hazards and by any means to seize. It is the Grant movement which has displayed itself in the Senate in these days, and has, with extraordinary arrogance and intolerance, insisted on troops at the polls. If nothing else justified the Democrats in insisting on their extremely mild prohibition of the use of troops for election purposes, the language and spirit of the Republican leaders in the Senate this week would give them abundant justification, and it is not too much to say that rather than trust these Republicans—Senators Conkling, Blane and others—with troops at the polls, it would be far better and safer to the country to disband the army. In this aspect the Senate debate of this week may and ought to serve a useful and important purpose. The Grant movement has its center in that Senatorial coterie which has aimed to control the House, has tried and is now trying to intimidate the President, whom it hates, and which, with unerring instinct makes its desperate stand for troops at the polls as the true ground for the Grant movement to maintain. The Democratic determination to keep troops away from the polls has seemed hitherto to be inspired by foolish and ridiculous fears, but the apparition of the Grant movement in the Senate justifies them and ought to secure for their aims the support of all judicious voters. The spirit of the Republican leaders in the Senate shows that it is high time for the security and peace of the country to have a change of parties. Like the Democratic party in 1860, these men have been too long in power. They are drunk with an unpatriotic ambition. They show plainly that they do not mean to let go of the Government; that they regard the country as their possession, and a political defeat as a personal wrong and robbery of themselves.
>
> The impression which this debate has made upon many thoughtful attendants upon it is that no party can be so dangerous to the country as a party led, inspired and controlled by these men, and that if the Republican party appears in the Presidential canvass under their leadership, it will be the duty of every man who values the country's safety and peace to oppose it and them, no matter who is on the other side. The Republicans uttered a foolish cry of revolution early in the session, but your correspondent, whose duty it has been to watch all the tedious debates of the extra session, and who has not failed to expose to you the folly and weakness of the Democrats, has seen nothing on the Democratic side, when among the worst elements of that party, which at all compares for wickedness of purpose, for desperation and evil spirit, with the course and temper of the leading Republican Senators during this debate.

Assess the Army for Foster's Benefit.

Under the protection of Mr. Hayes and his fraudulent Cabinet, the Republican strikers are levying a tax upon the department clerks at Washington for money to be used in Foster's campaign in Ohio.

We are informed on credible authority that already more than $20,000 has been raised in the departments for this purpose. But $20,000 is not enough. At least five times that sum is needed and expected from Washington by Mr. Foster. The tax on the assistant auditors, clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, janitors, copyists and floor-scrubbers, has, therefore, been apportioned on a basis of something like $100,000.

Very few of the officeholders who are approached and requested to contribute to the Foster fund feel a lively interest in the political fortunes of the beneficiary. The majority of them, it is safe to assume, do not care a copper how Ohio goes provided they are allowed to remain in their little offices and draw their salaries in peace. Even the clerks who hail from Ohio would prefer to keep their money for their family expenses, or to provide innocent summer amusement for themselves and their wives and children. But they dare not send away the collector empty-handed. They know that the request for "voluntary contributions" is a demand which they cannot afford to refuse. They have plainly been given to understand that the demand is backed by all the power of the fraudulent administration, and that that power will be pitilessly employed. They submit to the blackmail because they know this.

The remarkable thing about the assessment is that no attempt is made by Mr. Hayes and his Secretaries to conceal, excuse, or palliate the outrage. The robbery of the clerks proceeds openly, in the face and eyes of the whole country. Yet it is only two years since the following letter announced Mr. Hayes' determination to reform the civil service:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION,
> WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.
>
> SIR—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections:
>
> No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed.
>
> This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. Very respectfully,
>
> R. B. HAYES.

The sham, the cowardly hypocrisy of that order, and of all the snuffling professions that accompanied it, were long ago exposed. It is too late in the day to waste words over it.

In the interest of the civil service clerks who are to be forced to supply campaign-funds for Mr. Charles Foster, we desire to make a suggestion to the managers of that candidate's cause. The issue made in the platform on which Foster stands is the old issue of the bloody shirt. Mr. Foster's campaign is to be an aggressive war upon the late Confederate States of America. Of course Foster was deeply concerned in the fate of the Union, during the period between 1861 and 1865, although the exacting requirements of trade kept him away from the scene of actual hostilities. Now that he is about to fight that war over again, and is in need of funds, instead of putting his hand at the throats of the department clerks at Washington, whose functions and sympathies are not at all military, and demanding their money, let him appeal to the patriotism of the officers and privates of the army, and to the volunteer veterans who were at the front when he was behind the counter of his shop in Fostoria. Let him assess the various encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Foster has become a soldier, in spirit if not in record; he ought to look to his military brethren, and not to the civilian clerks and copyists, for the sinews of war.

What a wild wave of enthusiasm would sweep over the veterans who served in the Union army, if Mr. Charles Foster should turn to them and eloquently request contributions for the purpose of defeating Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Ewing and Brig. Gen. Americus L. Rice!—*New York Sun.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

PNEUMONIA has broken out among the horses in Harrison county.

THE Johnson county Agricultural Fair will be held Sept. 10.

ALONZO BLAIR, a prominent lawyer of Shelbyville, died recently.

THERE are now about 700 convicts in the Northern prison, mostly working on contracts.

THE Tipton county Fair will be held on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of September.

THE Commissioners of Johnson county have decided on building a new Court House.

HUBBARD GRAY, aged 90 years, and Mrs. Fiddler, aged 104, died at Vienna on the morning of the 9th inst.

J. B. BARNES, general foreman of the Wabash shops at Fort Wayne, has received a patent on a new-style locomotive whistle.

ABEL SHIELDS, aged 65, an old and respected farmer of Washington county, was found dead in his pasture, resting on his hands and knees, on his farm near Salem.

J. D. SWAN, for a long time a railroad conductor, residing at Indianapolis, has bought a mine at Tucson, in Arizona, and has gone there and is now working it.

DR. FISHER, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Madison, has been chosen to succeed Dr. Heckman in the Presidency of Hanover College, and Harvey Young was elected Professor of Natural Sciences.

AT New Albany the cholera-morbus epidemic continues; over 100 severe cases and several deaths have occurred in the past week. Among the seriously sick reported were Dr. E. Newland, formerly Treasurer of State, and Capt. M. M. Hurley, Postmaster.

A NEW ALBANY paper says: Ten families of skilled mechanics from England arrived here, last night, to work at the DePauw American Plate Glass Works. In all, about 150 English and French families have been brought here from Europe to be employed at these works.

Statistics of Taxation.

W. O. Foley, Deputy State Treasurer, has recently been at considerable trouble in compiling a statistical statement as to the value of the taxable property—lots, improvements, personal property and railroad and telegraph property—in the principal cities and towns of this State. The figures are from official returns made by the several County Auditors in December of 1878; but hitherto, although the taxable value of the several counties was easily ascertained, it has been difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the amount of the various kind of property taxable in the cities and towns. The full statement in regard to the cities whose taxables are valued at more than $3,000,000 is as follows:

Fort Wayne—Lots, $4,739,820; improvements, $3,862,035; personal property, $2,524,315; railroads and telegraphs, $668,970; total taxables, $11,795,140.

Logansport—Lots, $2,358,615; improvements, $1,580,940; personal property, $1,382,335; railroads and telegraphs, $317,925; total taxables, $5,617,885.

New Albany—Lots, $2,961,505; improvements, $2,172,475; personal property, $2,338,010; total taxables, $7,271,790.

Vincennes—Lots, $1,017,775; improvements, $1,307,680; personal property, $1,072,345; total taxables, $3,397,750.

Indianapolis—Lots, $36,410,435; improvements, $20,043,715; personal property, $10,916,545; total taxables, $67,370,695.

South Bend—Lots, $1,638,710; improvements, $1,462,125; personal property, $1,740,270; total taxables, $4,850,105.

Lafayette—Lots, $3,535,045; improvements, $2,379,375; personal property, $3,255,860; railroads and telegraphs, $107,410; total taxables $9,277,691.

Evansville—Lots, $7,004,415; improvements, $1,684,385; personal property, $5,598,210; railroads and telegraphs, $175,005; total taxables, $17,461,075.

Terre Haute—Lots, $5,453,095; improvements, $3,310,800; personal property, $3,518,165; railroads and telegraphs, $408,005; total taxables, $13,190,215.

Richmond—Lots, $1,535,910; improvements, $2,500,980; personal property, $3,328,955; railroads and telegraphs, $40,502; total taxables, $7,411,357.

Madison—Lots, $662,040; improvements, $1,252,145; personal property, $2,114,560; total taxables, $4,028,745.

The cities and towns whose taxable property is valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 are as follows:

Jeffersonville, $2,523,442; Muncie, $2,009,984; Elkhart, $2,025,630; Laporte, $2,256,000; Crawfordsville, $2,175,065.

The towns having a valuation between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 are:

Columbus, Frankfort, Washington, Lawrenceburg, Aurora, Greensburg, Goshen, Princeton, Marion, Knightstown, Kokomo, Huntington, Seymour, Franklin, Warsaw, Michigan City, Anderson, Peru, Bloomington, Martinsville, Valparaiso, Mount Vernon, Greencastle, Union City, Rushville, Wabash.

Out of ninety-five cities and towns sixty-nine have a valuation of personal property considerably in excess of the value of lots.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 31, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The Lagrange Register was slightly democratic last week. The editor was away from home.

* * *

The American Minister to England (Welsh) has resigned, Secretary Evarts and Ex-Senator Oglesby are suggested for the place.

* * *

Bro. Zimmerman of the Warsaw Union, is not backward in giving his opinion concerning the politicians who make appointments at Indianapolis.

* * *

A. S. T. Kist, of Warsaw, Ind., has been appointed agent for the Quapaw agency, of Indian Territory. Warsaw's citizens are always on the lookout for fat positions.

* * *

The estimated cost of water works in Fort Wayne, is $270,000. That would not be much for Auburn to invest, but the foolish people of Fort Wayne, think it extravagant.

* * *

Cholera is raging in Linn county, Iowa 20 persons have died from its effects, and an equal number are prostrated by it. A Dubuque undertaker made an order for 40 coffins, on Tuesday.

* * *

The name of the democratic nominee in '80 must begin with an H. If we can't have Hendricks let us have Hancock.—Wabash Courier.

If one H is good, two would be better. Make it Hendricks and Hancock.

* * *

Yellow fever is still gaining ground in the south. Total number of cases in Memphis, from July 9th, up to last Sunday, was 147. Number of deaths 48. Other cities have suffered but little.

* * *

Sleepy Tom won the pacing race at Chicago last Friday. Time 2:12¼. Mattie Hunter second in the last heat in 2:18. The time of Tom is two seconds faster than ever before made by a pacer.

* * *

Ben. Butler wants to be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He says he has not changed his mind about being governor. It is probable that the people have not changed their minds either.

* * *

A reunion of the "Blue and Gray" will be held at Cambridge, O., on August 12. The government has furnished a number of tents for the accommodation of the boys, and all roads will sell excursion rates to that point.

* * *

Dr. Glenn, the democratic candidate for governor of California, owns the largest farm in America. He employs four or five hundred hands every year to cultivate it. The San Francisco Examiner is very sanguine of his election.

* * *

Old granny Zach Chandler, of red-nose fame, will rip-roar in Ohio, during the present campaign. If there is a man in America that is qualified to fill Ohio with treasonable utterances and disunion oratory, it is old corn-juice Zach.

* * *

A streak of luck struck Lee Linn, senior editor of the Wabash Courier. He has been appointed oil inspector for the counties of Wabash, Huntington and Whitley. Linn evidently knows more about oil, than he does about prisons.

* * *

Western Pennsylvania was visited by a terrible rain-storm last Saturday. The oil regions suffered great loss. Petrolia, Millerstown, Karns City and other towns were greatly damaged; houses were demolished, railroad tracks washed away, and much other property destroyed, amounting in all to over half a million dollars.

* * *

With its usual enterprise, the Fort Wayne Sentinel firm, presented the readers of that paper with a plat of the city, in Saturday's issue, showing the location of pipes, wells, reservoir, etc., for the new water works. The map is well executed, and it must have required considerable time and expense to prepare it for publication.

* * *

A. C. Hardenbrook of Ligonier, has been appointed oil inspector for the counties of Marshall, Kosciusko, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben and Lagrange. He will be assisted by David Hough of the same place. It strikes us that our Ligonier friends have taken a little too much land, besides, we are not certain that the law authorizes ASSISTANT inspectors.

* * *

The Decatur Democrat has changed hands; Mr. J. McGonagle the veteran editor retiring, and Messrs. Hardy & Williams, of Ohio, assuming control as editors and publishers. Mr. McGonagle has always been a faithful advocate of democratic principles, and we regret that his age compels him to retire from the editorial chair which he has so long filled with honor to himself and credit to his party. May he live long to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil. The new proprietors are men of experience in the newspaper business, and promise a red-hot democratic publication. Here's our hand.

Grasshoppers have commenced operations in the east. Advices from Cayuga county, New York, say that $3,000 worth of hay has been destroyed on one farm, and the insects have attacked all grains and field crops and gardens. There is a prospect that the grasshopper plague will afflict that county as badly as it has the west.

* * *

The Okolona States, names Jeff Davis for president, and a number of republican newspapers of the north are seconding the motion. Old Jeff would make a first-class republican, and would have no trouble in getting the nomination in the republican convention, if he would agree to vote the republican ticket. Jeff has a weakness for $250,000 gifts, which makes him a shining diamond in the republican tar-barrel.

* * *

Judge Charles P. James, formerly of Ohio, was Saturday commissioned as Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. There will be considerable pressure brought to bear by democrats there to prevent his confirmation next winter. One of the reasons given for opposing him is that he is already well advanced in years, and that he would, of necessity in a very short time, be placed upon the retired list.

* * *

The Wabash Courier of last week, contains a letter from W. F. George of Laporte, Ind., showing up the "wrong" side of T. P. Keator, the new editor of the Wabash Plain Dealer. Mr. George says:

"I know Keator to be a swindler, a dead beat, a thief, a liar and a "snide" confidence man and can PROVE every word I have said."

Keator is the fellow that created such a favorable impression at the Syracuse editorial convention. Reuben Williams, will please stand up.

* * *

That the fairs of Koscinsko county have not been as successful as others, is not the fault of Reub Williams of the Indianian. Reub has for several years furnished the premium list printed in pamphlet form, without expense to the Agricultural society; besides, he has given much space in his newspaper for local notices without charge. The only consolation Reub has is in the complimentary notices of the press, concerning the execution and taste displayed in the printing of the premium list. All of which he richly deserves.

* * *

Gen. Chalmers, member of congress from Mississippi, in a recent address to the colored people gave them the following good advice: "You are now freemen. Nobody has a right to restrain you, against your will, from going where you choose. But, as regards this migration to Kansas, let me advise you not to be rash and precipitate a movement of such importance to your future. You should send forward a few good, intelligent men to ascertain what advantages and disadvantages present themselves to the colored emigrant. But of one thing I assure you—you will have the white man to contend with wherever you go. The sun is the colored man's friend. In the land where his rays drive the white man to shelter the colored man has the advantage, but in the cold climate of the north he can not compete with his white neighbor. Stay where your friend, the sun, aids you in the contest.

* * *

Republicans everywhere concede that their candidate for president in 1880 will not receive a single electoral vote in the southern states. Now, suppose that the democrats carry Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and Ohio, what makes it necessary for the democrats to carry New York? Is not Ohio of as much importance? There is a possibility that Connecticut and New Jersey may go republican, but, on the other hand there is a possibility that Oregon, California and Nevada will give a majority to the democrats, which would still elect without the vote of New York. While every effort should be made to carry New York for the democratic candidate, we do not believe that it is necessary to give New York the candidate in order to secure an election of the next president to the democrats. There is not a probable candidate in the state of New York, that would receive a larger vote in that state, than Mr. Hendricks or any other good western man would.

* * *

About ten days ago an employe of the Courier office addressed a letter to the editor of the infamous "Okolona Southern State" in which he enclosed two postage stamps and requested that a sample copy of the "States" be sent to his address. On last Tuesday he received the following reply:

OKOLONA, MISS., July 18th, 1879.
DEAR SIR:—We can not send sample copy of the "States" as desired.
Very respectfully, A. Y. HARPER,
Sen. Editor Southern States.

The truth is the States is being published in the interest of the republican party, and the editors are bound by agreement not to send copies of their paper to parties not properly vouched for. Had the application of the Courier's employe been endorsed by the chairman of the republican central committee, then would the sample copy have been sent. As it is, however, no person not vouched for by republican leaders, great or small, need apply for a sample copy of the Okolona Southern States.—Wabash Courier.

* * *

—Emanuel Koch, of the "one price boot and shoe store," has gone east. Look out for a large stock soon.

It is very evident that Myers, of the Kendallville Standard, was away from home last week, and while absent some fellow took advantage of him and made the following frank acknowledgement, in the editorial columns of that paper. The editor pro-tem, says:

"The leaders of the democratic party are officer makers. The leaders of the republican party are office seekers. The difference is not very much, but what there is, is in favor of the power and perpetuation of the former party, for men will naturally work harder for those who offer them something, than for those who propose to take whatever there is unto themselves. But if the republican leaders seek the offices themselves, they are necessarilly put upon their good behavior, and we may, therefore, expect better things of them than if they should put their scape goats forward and hold their hats in the rear for the plunder. It is one thing to take money and another thing to get it. The former take money and spoils from those they help into office, while the latter get all they can directly from the fountain head."

If there is any one thing that the republican leaders are proficient in, it is in knowing how to "take money" as well as "how to get it." Myers' experience as postmaster will enable him to explain the manner in which republican party leaders "take money and spoils from those they help into office," besides getting "all they can directly from the fountain head."

* * *

"We do not wish the patronage of the Jews," was the proclamation issued by Mr. Austin Corbin, manager of Manhattan Beach, on Coney Island. This delightful and popular resort for New York people, is being invaded by swarms of Jews, who, Mr. Corbin claims are proving offensive to the "higher social element," and accordingly the managers of the property have issued a pronunciamento against the race. The indignity is the second one that in a year has been placed upon the Jewish people, and both have cut deep. There is a large class of pleasure-loving Israelites in New York who on Sunday used to fill the parks. Now that new pleasure grounds have been opened near the city, they flock to the place where they can get the most for their money. This seems a race instinct. The Jew does not find the pleasure in being cheated which a Gentile does. "He wants the best seat in the piazza for himself and a half dozen other seats about him for his family and parcels," says the hotel-keeper. "He brings his lunch, and, by an order for a bottle of beer or a cup of coffee, he thinks he has pre-empted a right to occupy a table for three hours and hear the concert. If he orders a meal he complains that there is not enough put on his plate, and he haggles about the charges for extra bread and butter. We can't afford to entertain them. There are a few high bred Jews, gentlemen and scholars, who are modest, unobtrusive and considerate of the rights of others, and these we welcome." The hotel-keepers seem to dread too much popularity among the Jews, for they claim that theirs is a patronage which kills. Bath, a beautiful resort half way between New York and Coney Island, where the late Barney Williams had a lovely home, was selected by the Jews several years ago as a resort. The Christians fled at their approach; the place deteriorated, and finally was utterly neglected except by Jewish patrons, and the hotel-keepers succumbed to their custom. Mr. Corbin fears the same results at the Beach, and prefers to insult the Jews, rather than have their patronage.

The citizens of northern Georgia are greatly excited concerning conversions made to the Mormon faith in that vicinity. Within the past two years large numbers of citizens have been converted through the influence of Mormon apostles, and sent to Salt Lake City. A communication from the vicinity of Lookout mountain gives the following particulars of the recent murder of a Mormon elder:

"Of late the greatest indignation has come to be felt by the country people at the work of these men. An idea of the feeling which they have excited may be gathered from the expression of a sturdy farmer who is supposed to have been with the party who shot Elder Standing. "I would," said he "shoot a man just as quick for talking polygamy to my wife or daughter, as I would if he tried to ruin her!" The elders who come here are daring and plausible. They do not set forth pictures of sensuality, but dwell upon the fertility of the Utah valley, the rich crops and the abundant fruits, and the magnificent city of Salt Lake, in which every true believer is part owner. They draw charming pictures of a pastoral life filled with contentment, and these pictures touch the fancy of many a poor farmer who for years has found it hard work to keep soul and body together digging in the scanty soil of these hills.

When Elder Standing, accompanied by a brother of the faith, Elder Clawson, arrived here last Saturday, the indignation of the people at once got hot. Some two months ago it was whispered one Sunday in a church here that two Mormons were passing through the settlement, when instantly some 20 men in the congregation quitted the church and went in pursuit; but the report of the presence of Mormons on that occasion proved false. Elders Standing and Clawson put up at the house of Mr. Holston, and this becoming known, on Monday a party numbering 10 men went in search of them. The party patrolled the road for some time, and at length met the two elders returning from a neighboring village. The Mormons were at once taken into custody and carried off into the woods to a point about three-quarters of a mile distant from where they were found. The party stopped at a spring and drank of the water, and while the stop was making one of the party, apparently the leader, informed the Mormons that, this being their first offense, they were to be let off with a "good whipping," but that the next time they ventured to show themselves in the neighborhood they would be "hanged to a tree." At this moment a party of three mounted men appeared and beckoned to the main party to follow them. This was about to be done, when in an instant Elder Standing caught up a pistol, and, levelling it at the men on horseback, commanded them to "surrender!" The Mormon had either snatched the pistol from the hand of one of his captors, or picked it up from the ground where some one had carelessly left it. The answer to his demand to "surrender" was instant. There was a shot, and the elder fell with a ball in his brain."

* * *

Popular Favorites.

The Floral Riches Cologne Water, Alista Bouquet and Pet Rose handkerchief extracts, made by Dr. Price, are becoming popular favorites. Dr. Price's Floral Riches is the finest cologne or toilet water made, and is in high repute among clergymen, public speakers and invalids for its fine, agreeable and refreshing fragrance.

* * *

—A sad-eyed individual, about sixty years of age, hailing from the Buckeye state, and too full of "harvest whisky" to spit over his chin, was teaching (?) the boys how to play the violin at Tarney's butcher shop Friday evening.

* * *

—The merchants and professional men of DeKalb county get their job printing done at the COURIER office.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORTWAYNE, IND

MEDICINES.
STRICTLY PURE
Drugs and Chemicals
Offered for sale at the very lowest prices, at the
PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A large stock of first class goods consisting of
Pure Drugs.
Patent Medicines
Perfumery.
Fine Soaps,
Brushes &c.
A complete line of Toilet articles of every variety.
Liver Pads, Shoulder Braces and Trusses of all kinds.
A choice selection of
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Furnished for Medicinal purposes only. A full line of
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,
With all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low.
We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.
CASEBEER & MATHENY.
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

Neither Private nor Confidential.
BARGAINS!
ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.
TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.
THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.
FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents
FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance
Which has taken place in Raw Material of
WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!
Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.
Messrs.
ROOT & COMPANY,
Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of
WOOLEN GOODS
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!
Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.
GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!
LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!
All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1
OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT
Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of
BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc.
Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.
ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.
MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.
16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lontzenheiser, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
Attest G. H. K. Moss, Clerk. '30-4.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 33-1y

Portable Mulay Saw Mill,
With improvements recently made is unequaled as a neighborhood mill. It can be run by either steam or water power, and is especially adapted to the engines used for threshing.
It may be operated by either two or three men, and will cut as much lumber in proportion to the power and number of hands employed as mills of larger capacity.

It makes smooth and even lumber, leaves no stub-shot and will cut any sized log up to four feet in diameter. It may be transported from one locality to another and re-erected ready for sawing in from two to three days, and can be made profitable in localities where there is not sufficient timber to justify the erection of a large mill. Send for descriptive circular, price, etc., to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—And now it's huckleberries and cream.

—Mrs. Wm. Britton is visiting with friends at Angola.

—Recorder Boland made a flying trip to Corunna, Thursday last.

—The secretary of the Steuben county fair has our thanks for favors.

—Bro. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, called in to see us on Monday.

—The whistle of the steam thresher resounds throughout the country.

—Seven eclipses are promised by the almanac makers for the next year.

—We don't have ice-cream enough, is the great complaint of some-her.

—The marshal has just completed a substantial crossing on Fifth street.

—Miss Murphy returned home last Saturday after a prolonged absence.

—Albion was visited by a twenty-five thousand dollar blaze last week.

—Mike Long sojourned at Kendallville from Saturday until Wednesday last.

—Tramps are not as numerous in this city since the establishment of a work house.

—The mason work on Mr. C. C. Shaffer's brick residence is almost completed.

—We learn that Bob. McClellan will buy grain at the Saginaw elevator this season.

—Miss Bell Henwood, of Angola, is visiting with the family of G. W. Weamer.

—Fifty-seven tickets were sold at this place and the junction, for the Detroit excursion.

—Sam. Pommert has reduced the price of cold baths, for a short time, to 15 cents.

—Prof. Seiler, formerly principal of our public schools, spent last Sabbath in this city.

—A number of people from this city took in the excursion to Detroit Wednesday morning.

—Billy Shaffer has gained his majority—twenty-one. He got there Tuesday, and we smoked.

—Frank Goodman, formerly of this place but later of Texas, was in the city Friday last.

—Clyde Moore returned Sunday morning from Valparaiso, for a few weeks vacation.

—Postmaster Rainier arrived at home yesterday morning, delighted with the western country.

—Mrs. Harris, mother of B. D. and Ed. Harris, returned to her home in Chicago, Tuesday.

—People who know, say the blackberry crop was injured by the few days of hot, dry weather.

—John Leasure has gone to Detroit, therefore we have not learned how "trade" is this week.

—It is rumored that we are to have a social dance next week. We all do it—every man in the office.

—Special inducements offered in summer clothing, for the next 30 days, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—We call special attention to the advertisement of the Physicians' drug-store in another column.

—Mays' Pinafore troupe is coming east on the Wabash railroad. Wonder if Auburn will be favored.

—Mr. Clint Headley was called to Butler yesterday to see his father, who was not expected to live.

—Cholera morbus prevails to some extent in this vicinity. We heard of two Little cases this week.

—Miss Josie Rush returned home Tuesday from an extended visit among relatives near Spencerville.

—A social dance will be given at Waterloo to-night. Several parties from this place will attend.

—Mr. Byron Sowle and wife, of Angola, spent last Sabbath with W. J. Austin and family of this city.

—Mr. G. Rhodenbaugh has purchased the Roth team and dray, and is now heaving freight, for pass time.

—Mr. W. L. Leonard and wife of Mansfield, Ohio, are visiting with the family of James W. McClellan.

—To the other improvements in and about his room, G. H. Yesbera has added his name to his awning.

—Misses Jennie and Annis Cowan left last Friday for Decatur, Ind., where they will make an extended visit.

—Why, oh why, does Jay Eastman, of the C. O. D. store, spend all of his Sundays in Garrett? Give it up.

—Philip Plum, who resided about two miles east of Waterloo, was buried in the Auburn cemetery Saturday last.

—The COURIER job department is always crowded with work. Low prices and first-class work secures patronage.

—The M. E. church was crowded with people on last Sabbath evening, to hear an able discourse by Rev. Norris.

—Kin Lanning showed up in our city Tuesday night. He says there's more fun in Garrett than he can make use of.

—Charles Emanuel says he loaned his horse and barouche to the sheriff of Williams county, Ohio, for a short-time

—Why is it that a woman with a shabby pair of shoes cannot be convinced that short dresses are not vulgar?

—We would warn subscribers against traveling tea merchants. They are a set of swindlers and should not be patronized.

—The board of health is requested to take a stroll in the rear of the business houses of Lanning, Craft, Kiblinger, etal.

—Charles Pommert returned home from Edgerton, O., last Friday, where he says he has been "monkeying" around for a week.

—When a man commences economizing, the first thing to cut off should be his home paper. You can never prosper without it.

—Last Friday the Junction boys got it—our juniors gave it to 'em—that is, beat them in a game of base ball by a score of 25 to 18.

—We know a young lady in this city who is ahead one calico dress, by not taking in the excursion to Detroit, and he is $2.50 on-ct.

—Disputes among the boys are quite frequent of late. Remember how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to to dwell in unity.

—Mr. J. M. Foellinger, land agent for the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, called at the COURIER office on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Rechtenwalt, who resided a few miles west of town, and who was about 81 years of age, was buried at this place Saturday.

—A junior base ball nine was organized in the city Monday night, and will soon be ready to compete for the championship of the county.

—Byron Rainier no longer draws the reins over the "boss team of the city." Charles Groscop purchased it and will driver it himself.

—Mr. Carmer who was so severely injured as reported in the COURIER two weeks ago, is improving rapidly, and will soon be able to be out.

—If you want to see a genuine, unabridged curiosity, steal a peep at George Washington Weamer's nose. He has a stone-bruise on it.

—Miss Jennie McClellan, of Waterloo, and a Miss Hoffman, of Ft. Wayne, were in attendance at the social at Dr. J. H. Ford's, Friday evening.

—There is now a counterfeit silver coin in circulation, which is pronounced by expert detectives, to be the best counterfeit on coin ever known.

—Extensive improvements are being made in and about the Auburn House. Mr. Bashelier is an enterprising landlord, and will keep things in shape.

—Wheat is coming into market at a lively rate. The prices continue good and a grumbling farmer has not been seen or heard of for several days.

—Mr. Porter has sold his grocery and provision store to Mr. John Kruger, who will continue the business at the old stand, near the Central House.

—Notwithstanding the heat and blood thirsty flies, Hank Altenberg "pounded his ear" for sixteen consecutive hours. He would make a good Rip-Van-Winkle

—The fourth annual fair of the Steuben county agricultural association, will be held at Angola, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th days of September.

—An exchange says: "Never loaf about nor knock down type in a printing office, or the boys will love you as they do a shade tree—when you leave.

—Tuesday afternoon, of this week, the Knights of Honor, of Waterloo, dedicated their new hall. A large number from surrounding towns were in attendance.

—W. J. Austin knows more about the weight of plump spring chickens than any man in Auburn. His experience in that line enables him to judge correctly.

—As we go to press we notice one farmer in town. Time would not permit us to learn the cause of his coming, but we positively know it wasn't to pay his subscription.

—There will be an excursion to Indianapolis, over the Ft. W., J. & S. road, from August 11th to 14th, under the auspices of the Men's Reform club. Round trip $5.70.

—The old man that pranced up and down the railroad track, waiting for his sweetness who was to accompany him to Detroit, has our sympathies. Misplaced confidence.

—Billy Little is offering big figures for an old hair trunk. He wants to cut out some pieces to patch up one of his steeds, he says he looks too much like a calico horse.

—We want to increase the circulation of the COURIER. Will each of our friends assist in swelling the list to 2,000? Now is the time to ask your friends to subscribe.

—A match game of base ball will be played on the new grounds, in Rainier and Headley's addition, next Friday, by the juniors and a picked nine from this city. Everybody turn out.

—Mr. Charles Emanuel is rusticating at Antwerp, Ohio, this week. Being compelled to surrender his trotter, Charlie declared all bets off and skipped out, to wear away the blues

—Mr. I. N. Cool will have another car-load of fine top buggies on hand the first of next week. Buy one while you have a large number to select from. 60 sold since June 15. Mr. Cool will also sell fine, light single harness, very low. The harness are all new, and made in the latest fashion. Examine his buggies and harness before you buy.

—We are requested to announce that Mason Long, the converted gambler of Fort Wayne, will speak on the subject of temperance at Sedan, on Saturday evening, August 2, 1879.

—If Noah had foreseen the future, and killed the two mosquitoes which took refuge in the ark, he would have rendered some of the strongest words in the English language unnecessary.

—The first case of "black vomit" we have to chronicle, according to the Steuben Republican, of this week, was that of Bro. Keil, of the Fort Wayne Gazette, while returning with the excursionists for Mackinaw to Petoskey.

—Mr. H. G. Garmire, formerly of Albion, is opening a harness shop, and putting in a full stock of harness, saddles, collars, &c., in the Fluke building, formerly occupied by Mr. Shilling.

—On last Thursday about noon, a 10-year-old son of Mr. Geo. Hoodlemeyer met with an accident by being kicked in the abdomen with a horse. His injuries are serious and may prove fatal.

—Fort Wayne News: "The board of health of Leo, this county, announces through the county press that they have had a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, which resulted in the death of one Gerardot.

—The Garrett base ball nine, according to previous arrangements, met the Waterloo nine on the grounds of the latter, last Friday, and were beaten eight scores, the game closing with the fifth inning.

—For good goods at bottom prices, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's, for they can and will sell you goods 15 per cent, cheaper than any other house in northern Indiana.

—Mr. S. J. Wood, an attorney from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, is in the city, and we learn will make Auburn his future home. Mr. W. comes well recommended, both in his profession and as an enterprising citizen.

—The Waterloo fair will commence Monday, Oct. 6th, and close on Friday. The fair this year promises to be the largest and most interesting ever held in the county. Get your live stock ready for exhibition.

—We have several young gents (?) in this city who practice singing indecent songs on the streets at night, which ought not to be participated in. The best refrain for a rowdy song is to refrain from joining in the chorus.

—Rattlesnakes are more common this year than for a long time. Nearly every farmer has killed a good number of them in harvesting. A theory is that the heavy rains, by flooding the marshes, have driven them to higher ground.

—Surgery performed upon old boots and shoes, by adding feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution and supporting the body with a new sole. Consultation free.

W. J. AUSTIN & Co.
At the boot up-side down.

—Mr. Elias Zimmerman met with a serious accident Tuesday while at work at the plaining mill near the Saginaw railroad. He was feeding the planing machine, when the knives struck a knot in the board, throwing it back with great force into his face, cutting an ugly gash.

—It is all the rage now for northern Indiana towns to claim to be "popular resorts." There's Rome City, which has succeeded, and Syracuse, Laporte, and Warsaw, making heroic efforts to succeed in becoming watering places. If we only had a pond nearer Auburn, how happy we would be.

—This town is certainly becoming numerous with imbibers. One night this week a young lady (?) made her appearance before a certain saloonist, and ordered a bottle filled with the "destructive stuff." After getting the desired beverage she thanked the saloonist very politely and made her exit. He mourns the loss of a half pint.

—"Cleanliness is next to godliness." Just remember this friends, and keep your premises free from filth of all kinds, and great shall be your reward. If our advice is followed you and your families will live long and prosper, but it you do not we can't tell what the consequences will be.

—Marriage licenses issued since June 28th to the following parties.

Robert T. Duncan and Sarah A. Freed, John McClellan and Ellen Armstrong, Adelbert Corbin and Mary Eliza Coburn, Andrew T. Dunfee and Catharine O. Olinger, J. M. Noragon and Jennie Crooks, Simon C. Snyder and Celia Markle, John Darling and Laura Case.

—Extensive preparations are being made by the several committee's appointed to make arrangements for the coming soldiers reunion. Organizations are being formed at different points in this and neighboring counties, with a view of taking part in the exercises. From present indications the reunion will be the largest gathering of the kind ever known in this part of the country.

—Last Friday evening as some of our boys were returning from the ball-game at Waterloo, shot off their mouths a trifle too much to suit one of our old farmers, and the consequence was a "foot-race," in which the farmer got left about seven laps. The race continued about half an hour, and had the old man caught the boys he would have scored a few to their sorrow—with a buggy whip.

—Here is an old and excellent prescription for cholera, which is also a remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhea and dysentery: Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symtoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

—The muskete is born ov poor but industrious parents—but has in hiz veins sum ov the best blood in the country. Yures for 90 days.—Josh Billings.

It is our private opinion that Josh wrote the above just after returning from a fishing excursion.—Steuben Republican.

It may be that he wrote it after returning from a fishing excursion, but he couldn't have been in the same condition of a party we know of, or he would have said "sum ov the best korn juice."

—An amusing incident occurred at Sam. Pommert's barber shop last Friday evening, in which Theodore Kessler and Ed. Lee were the principal actors. Ed. attempted to take a "tooth-pick" from Theo's. right shin, when Theo. at once proceeded to give him the collar etc. out of the door, in which effort the seat of Ed's. pants gave way, which left him in a bad condition to be seen on the streets; so he "bottomed" one of Sam's. chairs until dark, and with the assistance of a long-cut coat was enabled to reach home in safety. He still lives.

—Last Saturday evening two suspicious looking tramps were perambulating the streets, and after a short time separated, one going into Beugnot's saloon and the other in another direction. Constable Hopkins seing their manouvers was a little suspicious, and at once proceeded to investigate the case. He proceeded to the saloon, took Mr. Tramp by the arm and waltzed him over to the court-house, where he left him in the charge of Prosecutor Moody and contined his search for the other. While in Moody's charge the tramp showed fight, when he was informed that he was not under arrest, and the best thing for him to do would be to "skip." The tramp looked at Moody, then at the back door of the court-house, bid him good evening and disappeared like a flash.

—An accident occurred about ten o'clock last Saturday night on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Havana, four miles north of Chicago Junction. The locomotive of the passenger train jumped the track, falling down an embankment and turning a complete somersault in the air. James Bogue, engineer, and Al. Reed, fireman, were both caught between the engine and tender and instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mangled. The passengers miraculously escaped. The train was four hours late, and was being pushed to its best speed to make up as much lost time as possible. The accident is attributed to two causes, one that the rapid motion of the train caused the rails to spread and the other that a hot box on the forward truck of the engine caused a wheel to melt off. The former is perhaps the true cause, as where the accident occurred there is a sharp curve.

Free Tuition.

Send for circular of Fort Wayne college, to N. F. YOCUM, Fort Wayne, Ind. 31-4

It is well known.

Many grocers sell Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at the same price of the cheaper kinds, and as they pay more for it; make less money; hence, they never sell it unless the purchaser demands it. Pure articles can not be made as cheap as those that are adulterated.

St. Joe.

—Cucumbers and green corn; string beans and new cabbage; sweet scented butter and still sweeter scented fresh beef.

—We notice that Jim May has a job on Pete's slow train.

—During the six days ending Saturday evening last, the St. Joe elevators handled 4,500 bushels of new wheat at 98c and a $1 per bushel.

—It is a fact worth knowing that St. Joe buys grain from farmers living within three miles of the town of Auburn. Auburn buyers should begin to prick up their ears.

—The farm of Wm. Tustason, deceased, which was advertised to be sold on the 26th, was not sold, no purchasers putting in an appearance.

—Boys who go to Spencerville to buy dry-goods by the pound, should not imbibe too much fire-water, as it makes them too prominent.

—James Sechler, of Orangeville, reports having raised from one acre of ground 48 bushels of wheat, machine count.

—Orangevillians, it is said, are getting excited over something that they are afraid Hank may do, but then, some people are easily excited at trifles.

—We understand that parties from Newville are making arrangements to locate here, for the purpose of engaging in the drug business.

—Frank Herrick, who is doing a little corner store "biz" at Concord, would like to come to St. Joe, but can't find no business room. If some man of capital could be induced to build several business blocks, we think it would be profitable, at least to the working-men who might build them.

SCRIBE.

A "God and morality" republican exchange asserts, that "the democratic party at the north draws its strength from the least intelligent and least progressive states." Let us see. Take New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois; there is no discount on those states. They contain more miles of railroads than all the rest of the north together.

They pay more internal revenue by double than all the remainder of the north.

They have more capital invested in manufactures, and pay more wages, than all the rest of the north put together.

They pay annually by many millions more for school purposes than all the other northern states combined.

How did they vote at the late presidential election?

	TILDEN.	HAYES.
New York	521,949	489,207
New Jersey	115,956	103,517
Pennsylvania	366,204	384,148
Ohio	323,182	330,698
Indiana	213,526	207,971
Illinois	258,602	277,226
Total	1,799,419	1,792,767

In those six controlling states the democratic party polled an actual majority over the republican party at the last presidential election.

There is no more room for darkies in Kansas. So says Governor St. John in the following letter to the Kansas Sanitary commission: "We have already received and cared for between 4,000 and 5,000 of these people (colored refugees) here in Kansas. The labor market has been, I will say, overstocked with them. It is utterly impossible to obtain employment for them now. The funds of the association are about exhausted, and to send more of them here in addition to the number that are already here and must be provided for, would be a cruel outrage upon the black man, and will necessarily result in much suffering on their part for the want of food or the opportunity to earn it. So far as I am personally concerned I shall never officially or otherwise forbid any human being, who is willing to obey the laws and make an honest effort to better his condition and become a good citizen, from entering the state of Kansas. I only say it would be an outrage upon the destitute blacks to send them here now, in view of the facts that I have already stated—we have now on hand, including 100 sick and disabled, all it is possible for our committee to provide for."

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1879, at the same hour and place.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

July 26, 1879.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. 1t.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR

EPUTATION,

YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters, and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

Opposite North Door Court House.

Celebrated.

Two articles have made the name of Steele & Price celebrated: their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Special Flavoring Extracts. These preparations are, without question, the finest of their kinds in the world, and they will eventually be used as a luxury from one end of our country to the other.

OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
FORT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW R. R.
Jackson, Mich., July 1st, 1879.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed for a period of one year or more, in freight house of Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the freight house of the said company, at Jackson, Mich., at 10 a. m., on the 10th day of August next, unless the same shall be before that time called for, and all charges paid thereon.

F. B. LOOMIS,
Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

H. BROMLEY,
Gen'l Freight Agt.

UNCLAIMED.

Name of Consignee.	General Description.
Ag't C & Co	1 bar iron
Avery G H	2 boxes glass
B & C	1 bdle iron
Blair & Gardiner	1 washing machine
Clayton Joseph	1 box mdse
Davis John R	1 box
Downing & Son H	1 box mdse
Darrow C B	1 bdle paper
D	1 bag rags
Durgin T L	1 box iron
Dwight W C	1 lathe
Dwight W C	1 circular saw
Dwight W C	1 piece shafting
Dwight W C	1 brake wheel
Dwight W C	1 iron screw
Dwight W C	3 pieces wood and iron frame
Dwight W C	15 iron rods
Dwight W C	2 iron shafts
Dwight W C	1 saw arbor
Dwight W C	2 wood and iron frames
Dwight W C	4 pully wheels
Dwight W C	6 cast wheels
Dilley C	2 plows
Dwight W C	1 shaft and pulley
DeRoy William	1 bdle paper
Dupeney William	2 buckets 1 brl tar
Draper J C	7 bdls harrows
Everle H	1 box sundries
Everle H	1 drill box
Everle H	2 frames
Everle H	2 wheels
Everle H	1 pole
Earl James	1 cupboard clothing
Gallick P W	1 keg
Gilmer S.	1 grain drill 6 pieces shoe
Goodspeed A V.	1 bdl croquet
Hart G	1 box sundries
Horn S	1 box patterns
Hart R M	6 boxes sundries
Huff D B	1 box books
I I	1 piece casting
Merrill A T	1 box sundries
McMillen I	1 bdle bed side
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sides
McBride I	1 plow point
S	2 brls glass
Penley & Co	1 box irons
Randall	1 barrel castings
Rising H I	1 bee hive
R W P	5 cast wheels
Munger O	2 pieces tubing
O No marks	1 wood pulley
No marks	1 set buggy wheels
No marks	5 iron kettles
No marks	1 bdle pump joints
No marks	3 pulleys with shaft of standards
No marks	1 box frames
No marks	1 wheel
No marks	1 circular saw
No marks	1 wagon, front gear tongue attached, hind gear, reach, 4 wheels, 1 bolster, 1 box
No marks	1 rope reel
No marks	1 mow. machine shoe
Steele H	1 bag rags
Smith C	1 wooden leg
Strand & L	3 cast grates
Scull D	1 pce casting
S I K	1 cultivator
S & I	4 pce iron
Tardell O	1 box
Wallace & H	3 pcs iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wells & Fuller	1 stove casting
Woods E	12 clothes racks
Woods E	12 racks poles
Zimmerman	1 box C pieces. 27-6w

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

A STERLING OLD POEM.

Who shall judge man from his manner,
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for Princes,
Princes fit for nothing else.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar
Ever flowing out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overthrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
That your meanest kinds are men!
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thoughts, and men of fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills.
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to Him all vague distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of the nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-wide voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Links oppression, with its titles,
But as pebbles in the sea.

DOWN IN OLD KAINTUCK.

BY W. W.

If, even before the war had revolutionized the whole South, there was any place in the whole country free of everything like aristocratic pretension, that condition was certainly exemplified in the more hilly or mountainous districts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and indeed, so few were the "contrabands" in those sections that it was really hard by that test to fix for the people there any standard or index which gave one family precedence in rank or standing over the most plain or humble around.

And if any distinctions should have been attempted on the score of large bodies of land held by one family, that would certainly have been a failure; a good deal of those hills and mountain ranges being precisely of that kind of which it is sometimes said, the "more a man has of it the poorer and more embarrassed he is."

In truth, so exacting were the sovereigns of these wild and sparsely-settled mountain districts in their dealings with the politicians, that, in some cases, it endangered a man's chances for election to the Legislature, or even to Congress, to, at least seem to be too "larned" or pretentious on that score; for such an one was not supposed to sympathize any too strongly with the masses, conscious enough of their own deficiencies, and not particularly desirous of being reminded of them.

On one occasion, for instance, a very accomplished and able lawyer, who was a candidate for Congress in East Tennessee, was defeated by more than 2,000 majority, mainly because he taunted his opponent, who had already been in Congress, with his illiterateness; for when the lawyer told his competitor that if he, the latter, would "write three lines straight across a sheet of paper," then lying before him there in the Court House—where the speaking took place—and "spell every word correctly, he himself would withdraw from the canvass." The reply was that he, the ex-member, "was not going to be humbugged after that sort; but that the proposition was an insulting fling at those present, and the thousands in that Congressional district who couldn't read and write, and an assumption therefore not to be endured!"

And it didn't need the ridiculous story which was shortly invented and set going—"that the lawyer's wife had made him a mitten with which to shake poor men's hands," to beat him badly, for the other injudicious assumption had already accomplished that end.

But there was one determined and pronounced aristocrat in that section whose case must not be passed over; one Tom Amis; who couldn't be mistaken in that vicinage for anything else—that is, after his own particular style. An old aunt had left this gentleman a tract of land—some sixty acres—his "estate," he termed it; and along with this bequest a solitary contraband, and this "streak of good luck" had apparently left Tom not much more to desire. With an old mule, Tom managed to make the negro man cultivate the place, after a fashion; and a tolerably good saddle-horse enabled him himself to visit all the jollifications within twenty or thirty miles of his "estate." Passably good-looking, although his long black hair gave him a roystering appearance, with a pair of black gloves—he somehow always managed to have a pair—and a huge cane surmounted with a piece of quartz crystal about an inch in diameter, he generally strutted into company; and appeared never so proud and happy as when, at camp-meeting or church, he could manage to hoist the cane above his head for the envy or admiration of lookers-on. It was the great "Kohinoor diamond" of his own neighborhood.

Of course it required "management" to make that one contraband keep up the income of the "estate," but Tom was quite equal to it. It wouldn't do to let that "gang" be idle, so Tom had a dry ox-hide—so the story was—taken out to the little corn and tobacco patch, every morning, the scene of the contraband's daily labors, and causing it to be placed under a tree, from whence he could superintend operations, he would lie upon the hide all day, smoking a corn-cob pipe or dozing while Jack hoed. When the sun got round upon him and too hot, as of course it would do after awhile, he would call for Jack to take hold of the tail of the ox-hide and *pull him into the shade again;* in this particular, probably unconciously, imitating certain Kings of Spain, who had to be moved back from the fire-place by an attendant when it got too hot.

But, speaking of learning and the few pretensions to it throughout the mountain region, there were some learned individuals, as I have already shown that there could be aristocrats. One of these I certainly encountered, one afternoon, in the person of a rather noted quack doctor, who was the proprietor of some sort of a water-cure establishment away amongst the hills. I had overtaken him on the road, and it seemed that he had a stock of professional terms and phrases, mostly concocted by himself, with which he sought to stun his rustic patients into an awful sense of his erudition. I was soon made aware of his determination to impress me, also, for one of his first queries, as we rode onward, was: "How long before the evening shades will overwhelm the atmosphere?"

He further declared, in the course of conversation, that he "had a great detestation to disannul the use of ardent spirits," and that "men's health in *that* section would never be good so long as they did not know that a *diaphramic infatuation* caused by whisky and tobacco multiplied the *functitiousness* of the stomach."

I gravely responded that "I thought so, too, especially so far as the use of whisky and tobacco was in the case."

The universal hot biscuit and excessively heavy diet otherwise in vogue undoubtedly caused a good deal of dyspepsia and kindred troubles; and this the learned doctor characterized as "slothfulness of the digester," and one of his not-infrequent prescriptions for it was "calamy and jollup," while he claimed to be "great in scrofulo and drapsy, yallar jarndice and shakin' ager!"

That learning was sometimes valued, however, I will proceed to show. Traveling in company with a friend on the headwaters of Rockcastle creek, on one occasion, Saturday night found us at a large cabin where already two Baptist preachers had preceded us—who had arrived there that night to keep an appointment for preaching the next day. Finding that we also could be accommodated, we both determined to spend the Sabbath there to, of course, attend the meeting, and we concluded that if we did not succeed in getting very much edified on doctrinal hard points, we should at least see some new phases of life among these primitive people. And we did, as the result will show.

Sitting around the blazing fire that night, we soon found that the two old preachers were in manifest and peculiar trouble; a member of their flock, an elderly man—Bro. Hicks—noted for his cross-grained pig-headedness, having gotten hold of a book considered by them decidedly heterodox, and yet it was a sort of a bone they were incompetent to pick, and which, to aggravate their troubles, he insisted, in his pugnacious way, on poking at them every time they undertook to expound the scriptures in that vicinity.

Fortunately, my associate had struck a case he was quite at home upon, if I was not; and as the book had been loaned to one of the preachers a few days before to be returned the next day, the evening was partially spent in riddling the errors and false pretensions of the little work, whilst the two old preachers sat by fairly rubbing their hands, with—as it appeared afterwards—gleeful anticipations of what was to follow.

But my young friend, a fine Greek and Biblical scholar, had little suspicion of what was in store for him the next morning. Seated on a log outside the cabin, whilst the congregation on foot and on horseback came pouring in from the hills and hollows, we at length entered the house at the sound of the inevitable tin-horn; and directly that we were in-doors, were assailed by a knotty-headed, iron-gray looking old fellow, for "finding fault with his book."

Somewhat taken aback at the assault in the presence of a considerably large congregation, I stammered something like an apology for having taken liberties with "his book," that what had been said about it was no wise personal to him, suggesting at the same time, that we were not "preachers," and upon such an occasion as that should be excused from controversy.

But this did not seem to satisfy him at all. He had bothered so many, it appeared, by putting things at them they could not explain—although he could not make matters clear himself—that he was bent on letting his neighbors and the preachers see that he and his "book" had the best of it; and so would take no denial; whereupon my associate, who by this time had "got his dander up," fell aboard of him, and, as one of the preachers afterwards expressed it—"made a perfect *shucking* of him and his book."

Indeed, the old sinner was so completely used up, his heterodox treatise so thoroughly shown to be "mischievous and dangerous," that he became absolutely meek and penitent; whereupon, in the sermon and prayers alternately which followed the passage-at-arms, strong allusion was made to and thanks returned for the "rooting out of error—for the providential coming of *that young man* amongst them, to overthrow error such as even the most learned of their aged preachers found themselves unable to grapple with."

In regard to one outside idea concerning the people of the section I am describing—that they were too pugnacious and quarrelsome—too ready for "gouging" and kindred accomplishments to make it safe or pleasant to travel among them—the current reports, I believe, have generally taken that view of the case. But it is a view to be modified, as it is taken from this or that standpoint.

While trials of prowess, and oftentimes savage encounters growing out of bullying rivalries, etc., among themselves, were frequent enough, the stranger who treated them courteously had nothing special to be uneasy about so far as he desired immunity from assault. Of course, if he wanted a quarrel, it was easy enough to get it.

If he happened upon a jolly crowd, for instance, on "court day," or at some cross-roads gathering, he might be called upon to "kiss old roan"—take a pull at a whisky bottle presented to him—"or fight;" but commonly a stranger might ride up to the most noisy group, and with the salutation, "Good morning, gentlemen!" pass on his way with the like courteous greeting in response. Accosted and treated as "gentlemen," the hardest and most lawless cases would be ashamed to belie the appellation and compliment.

To be sure, again, there were men in almost every community down there with whom, from their touchy sense of "honor" and a reputation for fighting characteristics, gained through desperate encounters in their youth, a peaceable man might well be upon his guard; and such a one was my particular friend, Capt. Goins. I felt quite assured of this one day when we two were out fishing on the shore of a creek with steep banks, the water of which, having recently fallen, had left a broad margin of slippery mud running down to water some six or eight feet in depth, the bank being at an angle of about 45 deg. Sitting further down the stream, and about twenty yards from the Captain, I was aroused from watching my line by the sound of a peculiar grunt. Looking up to where that gentleman was posted, I saw him in his finest "go-to-meeting suit," sitting flat on the ground, and gradually but steadily slipping down the muddy bank, and leaving a smooth track as he went, in spite of a most desperate endeavor by digging his heels and sprawling his fingers into the slime to save himself. Conscious that he was cutting a peculiarly-ludicrous figure, and furious, too, at his mishap, he did not intend to betray to *me* his predicament at all; but the involuntary grunt mentioned betrayed him; and, seeing his eyes fairly flash fire as I reached down to the rescue, I discreetly gave him only my sympathy, reserving my laugh—which it was certainly hard to restrain—to another time. And yet, from his known characteristics and despite his avowed friendship for me, I could have had a desperate fight in hand "for half price," as the current phrase is, applicable to such cases, and very well I knew this.

Then again, there were localities, where, as it would seem, a fighting ring or club would take possession of a town in some cases, making a point of getting a fight whenever they could. I remember one of these country towns "up on Sandy," which was infested by a gang led by a long-limbed, dissolute lawyer, who would, about once a fortnight, when the fit was on him, pick a quarrel with almost any one whom he fell in with, and, when all other chances failed, he used sometimes to walk up the main street of the village, and from the opposite corner to a store there, hailing the owner thereof as a "cussed Dutchman," generally have a fight on his hands in five minutes. And, although Hans almost always got "vipped," the result, however, depending a good deal on the condition for soberness of his challenger, he said he was "Always ready to fight, for he couldn't stand it to be called a 'cussed Dutchman,' anyhow."

And yet broad jokes, the very broadest, were perhaps more often indulged in among these people, with their easy-going lives, and their love of fun, than among the staid Northerners.

"If you lived in the woods!" exclaimed a tall, rough-looking chap, one day, to another, a total stranger to him, but with a fiery-red head; "you could get your living for nothing."

"How so?" said the other, of course surprised at the suggestion.

"Why, if you would get into a hollow stump and stick that head of yours out of the top of it, *the red-headed woodpeckers would come and feed you!*"

On one occasion, again, I happened to be spending the night at the house of a Kentuckian, noted in his own neighborhood for his irascibility and fighting qualities; and after supper was over—of course in the same room—my companion, also a Kentuckian, lighted a cigar and stuck a piece of cascarilla in the end of it; which—the reader is probably aware—at once gives a strong smell of musk. The room began to be pervaded with the scent of the bark, and the first indication of it was manifested by the host's wife, who had remained at the table.

"What is in my coffee?" was her petulant query, as with a disgusted expression of countenance she emptied the contents of her cup into the broad fire-place.

My companion winked at me, gave another puff, and a look at our host, who was by this time snuffing around, and exclaimed:

"John, I'll be dog-oned if there ain't a pole-cat under the house amongst your hound pups; and you'll lose 'em."

Now, if there was anything on the place that John valued, it was these same hound pups; and staring wildly about, and yet not wanting to go in the darkness, and on his hands and knees on an exploring expedition under the floor after such game, he was puzzled what to do.

"I'll tell you how you can find out," said the wag. "Get down there on the hearth and see if you can't *smell* him. You can find out whether he's there *that way*."

Down, then, our host got on his "all fours," in the presence of the whole family circle, and, snuffing vigorously several long breaths at a hole which had chanced to be burned through the floor by a fallen brand, he declared he *did* "smell him!"

But he was soon undeceived and rewarded for his pains by an uproarious guffaw from his neighbor and myself, soon joined in by the whole family and himself, as the truth came out. Looking angry for an instant, he yet got up from his kneeling position a "wiser" if not a better man, averring that it was the best joke of the season.

The whole affair was strongly illustrative of the common love of fun among this people, and their readiness, upon occasion, to take the broadest jokes with entire equanimity and good nature, when a much less provocation under other circumstances sometimes led to bloody results. The common saying of the contrabands was very nigh right in this regard at least, "*White man berry onsartain.*"

CHICAGO, Ill.

THERE are but two Republican newspapers in Arkansas.

THE SUN-DANCE.

How the Sioux Indians Celebrated Their Annual Feast.

A letter received at the Interior Department from Dr. T. Woodbridge, agency physician for the Fort Peck agency, gives the following graphic description of the annual "sun-dance" of the Sioux nation, which took place near Poplar river in Montana Territory about four weeks ago: "I have just witnessed the great Indian festival of the 'sun-dance' or worship of the sun. Great preparations had been made for it, and everything was on the grandest scale. The city of lodges was moved and the Indians camped on a plain inclosing a hollow square large enough for the movements of thousands of horsemen. In the center the great pavilion or medicine lodge was erected, 150 feet in diameter, the outside formed of small posts of green poplar and willow thickly interwoven with green branches. Resting on this, and on a rude framework within, all around for about twenty feet the space was covered with buffalo skins, forming the 'dress circle,' places assigned to the musicians and actors or dancers. In the center was the great medicine pole, fifty feet high. Only the men occupied the deep circle, where they were feasted during the peformance of twenty-eight continuous hours, during which time about forty dogs were immolated and eaten, besides large quantities of buffalo meat, wild turnip-heads and hot cauldrons of other eatables that are nameless. About 5,000 Indians were present. All had on their holiday attire. The dresses of some of the chiefs and those acting as directors or priests were gorgeous.

"When all was prepared, amid the waving of banners, music, and the loud shouting of the assembled throng, over fifty braves entered, each painted and naked to the waist. Each carried in his hand an ornamented whistle, made from the bone of an eagle's wing, which was blown shrilly during the dancing. Each also carried a bouquet composed mostly of the wild sage. The first afternoon's performance would have been called wonderful for display of heroism and power to endure and suffer. Many had from fifty to 200 pieces cut out of the flesh of their arms and back. The dance was kept up all night with unabated fervor, every performance having something new and startling. But in the morning torture reigned supreme, men dancing with two, three and four buffalo heads suspended from holes cut in their flesh. One Indian dragged on the ground eight buffalo heads fastened to the flesh of his back, and in the stooping posture he was forced to assume they had torn the cuts in his back to the extent of three inches. Others were held by four different cords, two in the breast and two in the back, fastened to four stakes, and still others were fastened to the center-pole with ropes which were fastened to the breast and back. Some, in addition to being fastened by the flesh of their breasts, had buffalo heads suspended from the back, and they would be seized by the hanging heads and jerked until one would think their life would be forfeited. Others made frantic efforts to break loose, and I often noticed the integument to be stretched three or four inches from the body. Some fell faint and exhausted, and with wild shouts, the din of music, and wierd songs, made of it a perfect pandemonium. The dancers took neither food, sleep nor water during the festival. Their dancing, their invocations and their prayers were fervent. They laid their faces on the buffalo heads while praying for success in hunting, and the priest wept and asked the Great Spirit to give them success in the chase, and let them have food for their wives and children. Also to give them plenty of horses, to prosper them, and help them to subdue their enemies."

A Romance of Dimes and Dollars.

Wm. S. O'Brien, the California millionaire, declared on his death-bed that his only brother had passed from earth in the city of Baltimore as long ago as 1861. Nevertheless, the will of the bonanza king showed a bequest of $300,000 to Pauline O'Brien, a beautiful girl whose undefined relations to the rich man, under whose roof she dwelt, had been a matter of gossip in San Francisco. Pauline had been accustomed to speak of the millionaire as Uncle William, and when it became known that her share was the same as those received by the recognized nieces, the mystery deepened. After the death of O'Brien, Pauline in company with an aged woman, who proved to her mother, took a flying trip to Raleigh, N. C. returning thence to San Francisco with an old, decrepit man. Arrived again at the Golden Gate Pauline locked the old couple in rooms at the Palace Hotel and announcing to the O'Brien heirs that she had found her father, P. H. O'Brien, who had never been worth a dime, claimed for him $1,000,000. Her lawyer furnished the trustees of the estate with indisputable proof that William S. and Patrick H. were brothers. Months passed and the matter had nearly reached the courts when a compromise was effected. Under the compromise the trustees paid over to Pauline and her mother $600,000. This payment was made on last Wednesday week, but old Patrick never saw his thousands, he having died on Tuesday—the day before the payment.—*San Francisco Post.*

Is It Going to Rain?

The old signs seldom fail—a red and angry sunrise, or flushed clould at evening. Many a hope of rain have I seen dashed by a painted sky at sunset. There is truth in the old couplet, too:

If it rains before seven,
It will clear before eleven.

Morning rains are usually short-lived. Better wait till 10 o'clock. When the clouds are chilled, they turn blue and rise up. When the fog leaves the mountain, reaching upward, as if afraid of being left, the fair weather is near. Shoddy clouds are of little account, and soon fall to pieces. Have your clouds show a good strong fiber, and have them lined—not with silver, but with other clouds of a finer texture—and have them wadded. It wants two or three thicknesses to get up a rain. Especially, unless you have that cloud-mother, that dim, filmy, nebulous mass that has its root in the higher regions of the air, and is the source and backing of all storms—your rain will be light indeed.—*"Locusts and Wild Honey," by John Burroughs.*

Man a Fighting Animal.

Do what we will with him, man is naturally a fighting animal. There is a curious autobiography to be found in Southern book-shops, written by an old hunter who was born about a century ago. There is the same thirst for blood and fierce love of the chase in it as if a beast of prey or a greyhound was telling its story.

The most amusing example is where the old man tells how he and his sons once trained some young dogs to hunt bears.

"I put on the skin of an old bear," he says, "and crawled about on all-fours, while Elisha and Job drove the pups on. They were scared at first, but presently the whole six attacked me furiously, bit my calves, tore my hair, hung on my ears.

"I begun to shout 'Enough!' but 'Lisha cried, 'Don't, dad, don't! It's the life of the pups.'"

He adds, "Of course I stayed. I had consideration for the dogs."

It takes a great deal of training to root out this instinct from men who inherit it. Everybody knows the history of the "fighting Quakers" during the Revolutionary War. Many of the staid sons of staid sires of the same faith slipped out of meeting during the last war, to shoulder a musket.

One venerable old friend in Germantown, Pa., found that three of his sons had gone to this conflict against which his creed arrayed him. They oungest felt that he too must go, but feared to tell his family.

He took his gun, one day, and began to clean it, placing himself in his father's way. The old gentleman saw him, and paced slowly up and down, but said nothing. Presently he approached the young man.

"Charles," he said, deliberately, "if the devil has made thee feel that thee needs one of those worldly instruments, spare not thy money, but get the best."

Alexander Campbell, most combative of Scotch reformers and theologians, once submitted his head to the fingers of a phrenologist, who had no knowledge of Mr. Campbell's calling. The man finished his examination with the words, "From your executive ability and love of fighting, sir, you are or ought to be a great soldier."

The aged clergyman heaved a sigh: "No, sir, no. Circumstances were against me. But, according to my opportunity, I've done what I could—I've done what I could."

Will Love Dogs No More.

We have loved dogs, but we will not love any more. We have had too much trouble for them; and this trouble has even come in the form of grief. In youth we had a noble animal. His name was Brutus, and he represented Brutus in his loyalty and undying devotion. He was intelligent, affectionate and firm. It was his habit to attend a company of school-girls in their evening walk, and his demeanor on those occasions marked his pride as well as his courtesy and dignity. One evening a gallant gentleman, worthy of those brightly civil days for his gallantry and gentlemanly manners, met the admirable procession, and advanced with an animated step to pay attention to a young lady with whom he was intimately acquainted. Brutus had his eye upon him, and, without displaying any rudeness whatever, quietly advanced himself, intercepted the young gentleman's hand as it was gracefully put forward, and enveloped it with his mouth just as it was about to clasp the hand of the young lady. The teeth of Brutus were gently pressed upon the hand, but did not pierce or tear it. The young gentleman was a self-poised, sensible man, such as were common in those days. He did no fidgety or silly thing, but gradually withdrew the hand which the faithful guard had gently intercepted. He was so struck with the conduct of Brutus that he became his devoted friend, and ever after honored the dog that so faithfully protected the lady he admired. And yet this dog we so cherished was murdered by a man unknown. When found he lay between the corn-rows, lifeless, with a bullet-hole through his side. The brave and devoted animal slept the sleep of death, and the green corn waved gracefully above him. Was not that too good an animal to be owned and held by so frail a tenure? We want no more dogs. —*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

An Oriole's Hatred of a Dog.

An incident, interesting to students of natural history, occurred a few days ago at a residence in this city. In front of the house a small tree is growing, in which an oriole, some time ago, took up its abode, building a nest and evincing an intention to raise a family. The owner of the house has a spaniel, over which he has shot innumerable game birds within a few years past. From the time the oriole began to build its nest it exhibited a marked antipathy to the dog, flying at him boldly whenever he came in front of the house and pecking him until he retired from the field. This occurred several times, the bird always coming off victorious. Of late the oriole has shown more objection than common to the dog, perhaps because there are now some young ones in the nest. On Sunday last the unhappy spaniel came out to lie on the front steps, but was not allowed to enjoy his rest unbroken, for the oriole swept down on him, pecked his back, flapped his wings in his eyes, and made it so uncomfortable for him that the dog ran into the house. But his trouble did not end there, for the bird went into the house after him, beating him continually.—*Rochester Union.*

A Fever Patient's Fatal Leap.

Leonard Gunther, aged 18, was sick at an uncle's with the typhoid fever, on Jefferson street, until yesterday morning. Then, in his delirium, he threw the woman nurse aside and leaped head-foremost out at the window. He fell three stories, struck on his head, and died instantly.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

When apple-branches, flushed with bloom,
Load June's warm evenings with perfume,
And balmier grows each perfect day,
And fields are sweet with new-mown hay,
Then, minstrel lone, I hear thy note,
Up from the pasture-thickets float—
Whip-poor-will!

Thine are the hours to love endeared,
And summoned by thy accents weird,
What wild regrets—what tender pain,
Recalls my youthful dreams again,
As floating down the shadowy years
That old refrain, fond memory hears—
Whip-poor-will!

The garish day inspires thee not;
But, hid in some deep-shaded grot,
Thou [illegible]
The silver hours inviolate,
When every harsher sound is flown,
And groves and glens are thine alone,
Whip-poor-will!

Then, when the rapt, voluptuous night
Pants in the young moon's tender light,
And woods and cliffs and shimmering streams
Are splendid in her argent beams—
How thrills the lover's heart to hear
Thy loud staccato, liquid-clear,
Whip-poor-will!

Whence comes thy iterated phrase,
That to the wondering ear conveys
Half-human sounds, yet cheats the sense
With vagueness of intelligence,
And, like a wandering voice of air,
Haunts the dim fields, we know not where,
Whip-poor-will?

—*Henry S. Cornwell, in Scribner.*

PITH AND POINT.

THIS year's potato-raisers are full of hoe-up.

THE best fellows for a square toe-and-heal walk are the chiropodists.

A NICE little boy calls himself Compass because he is boxed so often.

"WE don't have ice-cream enough," is the great complaint of some-her.

WHEN you have feed the waiter at the summer resort, then he will feed you.

YOU cannot tell the character of a soda-water seller by looking at his phiz.

WHEN a hatter fits a cap to your cranium he cap-sizes your head, doesn't he?

NOW DOES the summer boarder resemble the Chinaman, in that he is cucumbered.

GIRLS, don't throw your cast-off shoes in the alleyways, for alley gaiters are dangerous.

THAT was a fine met-a-Yorick display when Hamlet discovered the skull of the dead jester.

STRADDLING a blind—This phrase probably refers to equestrian exercise on a sightless horse.

THE animal that pulls the canal boat is said to resemble the Hall murderer, inasmuch as he is a mule at tow.

THERE is one Southern yell that it is to be hoped we shall not hear this season, and that is the yell o' fever.

THE fisherman is a tryangler sort of fellow.—*Syracuse Times.* He is oftentimes a sort of a wrecked angler fellow, besides.

IF anybody would invent some mucilage that would stick as well as a fly does to a bald-headed man, he would make a fortune.

"BEAUTY and booty," says a young man, "is all right, except when the daughter's beauty is accompanied by the old gentleman's bootee."

FATHER (to sleepy boy)—"Come, James, you ought to be up with the lark on such a beautiful morning." Matter-of-fact boy—"All right. But how'm I going to get up there?"

A FRENCH widow is bewailing the recent loss of her husband. "I have at least one consolation," she sobs out, drying her tears: "I know where he spends his nights now."

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils and the names of their parents at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow, "What's your father's name?" "Oh, you needn't take down his name; he's too old to go to school to a woman," was the reply.

AN exchange gives directions for "a good way to build a chimney," but everybody know that the best way to build it is on a house. A chimney built in the lower part of the garden, 100 feet from the house, would prove a ridiculous failure.—*Norristown Herald.*

CHARLES THE SIMPLE once remarked to his fool, Jean, that he thought they had better change places. As Jean did not look well pleased at the proposal, Charles asked him if he were not content at the idea of being King. "Oh, content enough," was the reply; "but I should be exceedingly ashamed at having such a fool."

"JAMES," said the veteran parliamentarian, as they sat quietly fishing, "it wouldn't do to move the previous question up here." "Why not here as well as elsewhere?" inquired James. "Because," explained the veteran, as he proceeded to render his hook tempting to the fish, "because if the motion should prevail, it would cut off all de bait."

PROF. HOLDEN says that a great many writers use a vocabulary of 30,000 words, and the average, among good writers, will fall very little below that. That may be true, but when a man tries to raise a window in a hurry and catches his thumb between the sash and the fly-screen, he doesn't use more than a half-dozen words, but they are worth 30,000 on ordinary occasions.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Birds of Paradise.

The birds of paradise unite all these modes of ornamentation in the highest degree, and with the most harmonious results. They join the graceful plumes of the ostrich to the dainty coloring of the sun-bird. Crests almost as largely developed as that of the umbrella-bird overshadow their beautiful heads; frills as full as those of the humming-birds fall down in metallic splendor before their gorgeous necks. And if any proof be wanting of the connection between the nature of the food and the general beauty of the plumage, it may be found in the fact that these royally attired creatures are first cousins of our own dingy crows and jackdaws; but, while the crow seeks his livelihood among the insects and carrion of an English plowed field, the bird of paradise regales his lordly palate on the crimson and purple fruits which gleam out amid the embowering foliage of Malayan forests.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

SABBATH READING.

Watch-Words.

Through gathering clouds and stormy seas of fate
Two golden watch-words guide and comfort me;
Toiling along my path, early and late,
I cling to Patience and Fidelity.

In all the weary changes of my day
I strive to follow duty faithfully;
And when I falter, fainting, by the way,
With subtle influence Patience strengthens me.

So onward, through what suffering God may send,
I walk with faith, and feet that shall not tire,
Trusting with Patience, strong unto the end,
To reach at last, O Lord, my soul's desire.
—*Helen S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine.*

St. Paul and Ingersoll.

The most eloquent of materialists, Col. Ingersoll, not long ago delivered a discourse over the remains of his brother. Side by side with his oration we give the words of St. Paul:

So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption—

It is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power—

It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.

And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a quickening spirit.

Howbeit, that was not first which is spiritual, but which is natural, and afterward that which is spiritual.

The first man is of the earth, earthy; the second man is the Lord from heaven.

As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy; and, as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly.

And, as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly.

Now, this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption.

Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed,

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.

So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.

O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?

The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

MY FRIENDS: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised that he would do for me. This loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the West. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point; but, being weary for a moment, he laid down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with this world, he passed into silence away. This brave and tender man, in every storm of life, was oak and rock, but, in the sunshine, he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of the grander day. He loved the beautiful, and was, with color, form and music, touched to tears. He sided with the weak, and, with a willing hand, gave alms. With loyal heart and with the purest hands he faithfully discharged all public trusts. He was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words: "For justice all place a temple and all season summer." He believed that happiness was the only good reason, the only torch, justice the only worshiper, manhood the only religion and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy, and, were every one for whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers. Life is a narrow vale; we strive in vain to look beyond the heights; we cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word, but, in the night of death, Hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. He who sleeps here when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered, with the latest breath, "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, in spite of fears and tears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead.

And now, to you who have been chosen from among the many men he loved to do the last, sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust. Speech cannot contain the love we bear. There was, there is, no gentler, stronger, manlier man, and now for wife and children, for myself and mine, we tender to you one and all, our dearest life.

Which does the reader prefer?

Quiet Lives.

Christ's lowly, quiet workers unconsciously bless the world. They come out every morning from the presence of God and go to their business or their household work. And all day long as they toil they drop gentle words from their lips and scatter little seeds of kindness about them; and to-morrow flowers from the garden of God spring up in the dusty streets of earth and along the hard paths of toil on which their feet tread. More than once in the Scripture the lives of God's people in this world are compared in their influence to the dew. There may be other points of analogy, but specially noteworthy is the quiet manner in which dew performs its ministry. It falls silently and imperceptibly. It makes no noise. No one hears it dropping. It chooses the darkness of the night, when men are sleeping, and when no man can witness its beautiful work. It covers the leaves with clusters of pearls. It steals into the bosom of the flowers and leaves a new cupful of sweetness there. It pours itself down among the roots of the grasses and tender herbs and plants. And in the morning there is fresh beauty everywhere. The fields look greener, the gardens are more fragrant, all life glows and sparkles with a new splendor. And is there no lesson here as to the manner in which we should seek to do good in this world? Should we not strive to have our influence felt rather than to be seen or heard? Should we not scatter blessings so silently and so secretly that no one shall know what hand dropped them? The whole spirit of the gospel teaches this. "When thou doest thy alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth, that thy alms may be in secret." We are not to seek praise of men. We are not to do good deeds to receive rewards from men. We are not to sound trumpets or announce our good deeds from the housetop.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

First Look in a Mirror.

The effect which the sudden seeing of themselves as others see them had upon several Siamese women, is narrated by a lady:

A few weeks ago a company of Siamese women came to see me and to look at my house. They consider it a great event if I invite them through my rooms, and let them look at my bed, my tables, my chairs, my pictures and nick-nacks, and especially if they can get a look at themselves in the mirror on my bureau.

One or two of those who came had been here before, and they were telling of how they looked in the glass, till the others were all anxious to see too, so they gathered in a crowd and stood before the mirror.

One quick look, and then a surprised, startled cry, and some of them hid their faces, others jumped away, and some looked about to see who was really there.

They had never seen themselves before, and did not know how miserably they looked, with their black teeth and naked bodies. They drew their scarfs over their breasts, and tried to hide from the sight of themselves.

One turned and said to me, "We are very hateful-looking; don't you think so?"

I did not tell them I had always thought so, but I said:

"Now, since you know how you look, is it any wonder that we always tell you to wear more clothes, and to quit chewing betel?"

Some of them would not be induced to look the second time, while others stood and stared.

Western Educational Institutions.

No greater truism was ever written by pen or uttered by lip than that "Education is the lever that moves the world." And no people in the wide world seem to have a truer appreciation of this fact than the dwellers in that grand region denominated "the West." In the giant strides which that section of our country has of late made in population, wealth and material progress, no interest has improved and expanded with more rapid pace than her educational institutions.

It is only a few years since parents living in the West who desired to give their children a thorough education, preparatory or collegiate, were compelled to send them to some Eastern school, college or university, hundreds of miles away, thus entailing the additional expenses incident to traveling, besides the unpleasant feature of having them so far away from home. Happily for the West, this difficulty has been removed. Her institutions of learning to-day will compare favorably with those of the older States, and her preparatory schools are equal to any in the country. Many of her universities are richly endowed, and have professors who, for deep learning and capacity for dispensing knowledge, are unsurpassed anywhere in the land.

The educational facilities of the West being fully equal to those of the East, there no longer exists any reason why parents should send their children so far away from home to educate them. On the contrary, there are manifold reasons why they should look nearer home for fountains of knowledge. In the first place, when the expense of getting to and from the Eastern schools and colleges is taken into consideration, the cost of an education acquired in Western schools is much less than in the Eastern. In fact, the difference is so very great that it will in future figure as a very important factor in influencing the public in favor of the Western schools. Again, those who patronized the Western colleges will enjoy the advantage of having their children nearer home. They will be enabled to see and converse with them frequently, and refresh their minds regarding their morals and the duties devolving upon them as students and seekers after knowledge, and in case of sickness they can be more readily reached and cared for. Finally, the schools and colleges of the West are comparatively free from many vicious practices that have grown up in the old universities of the Eastern and Middle States, and which seem to be a sort of second nature with the students in those institutions. We allude to the disreputable and dangerous pastimes known as "hazing," "rushing," and occasionally open rebellion against the authorities. There is none of that petty spite and animosity against their instructors which, in many of the Eastern colleges, is so deplorably prevalent.

Parents living in the West who contemplate giving their children a liberal education ought to take these facts into consideration and patronize home institutions.

A Trick of the Clairvoyants.

In drawing out the facts of personal or family history, clairvoyants do not always ask direct questions, but rather make statements with an implied interrogation, to which the victim, oftentimes entirely unconsciously, responds by word or look or gesture, or perhaps by all three; and, at a later stage of the interview, these secret facts are artfully given back to the victim, who has no recollection of having previously imparted them, and will not believe that he has done so, but prefers to believe that he is in the presence of divinity.

It is not only possible, but easy, for a practical adept to draw out in this way minute and elaborate details of secret family history. A few years ago, while connected with one of the public institutions of this city, I made a number of experiments in this line. I told the patients afflicted with various forms of nervous and allied disorders, not to tell me about their symptoms nor give me any facts in their cases, but to let me tell them; and then I would proceed to indicate, after the manner of a clairvoyant, the locality of their maladies, and the history of their troubles. In the majority of cases I was successful, and made out the diagnosis to the satisfaction of those who sought my advice, and with good reason, for nothing I could do prevented them from telling me, although I asked them no questions; unintentionally and unconsciously, they would guide me at every stage of the interview. By a little practice any one can easily acquire this art; and long study, such as professional clairvoyants bestow upon this subject, develops great skill in thus managing and deluding the unwary and non-expert.—*Scribner.*

Dresses for Children.

Children are dressed very picturesqely this season. Their quaint caps and bonnets, their high boots and long stockings, the white-lace trimming on their dark frocks, and the touches of bright color in their neutral-tinted costumes help to a very artistic effect. All sorts of quaint capes and collars are added to frocks and coats; the double-round collar, the lower one two inches deeper than the upper, being the most popular. These are generally seen on coats and ulsters; dresses being trimmed rather to simulate a deep square, and enriched by upward insertions and outlined with lace.—*Philadelphia Times.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE cattle trade of Arkansas is increasing greatly.

WOOL growing is becoming a leading industry in Western Texas.

THE Philadelphia ship-yards have only about 750 men now employed.

OUT of the nineteen window-glass factories in Pittsburgh, fifteen are in operation.

THE apple crop of Western North Carolina was almost wholly destroyed by severe frosts.

IRON rails are $5 a ton higher now than last year at this time, steel rails $3, and pig iron $1 to $3.

AGRICULTURAL-IMPLEMENT manufacturers report larger sales and a brighter outlook than for years before.

AMERICAN coal is selling at Geneva, Switzerland, slightly cheaper than French and German coal, and is regarded as much superior.

ALL agricultural interests in Louisiana are in a healthy condition, and farmers were never in a more prosperous condition than now.

IT has been customary among glass manufacturers to shut down every year for a couple of weeks in July, but, so far, none have shut down this year.

THE season's trade in Western cattle has now opened. It is expected that the "run" will be larger than ever before. Except in portions of Colorado, the cattle on the plains wintered in good condition, and are ready for market as early as last season.

A VERY cheering indication of the improved condition of business in the West is given in the fact that the clearings of the Chicago banks for the first six months of this year amounted to $583,000,000, an increase of nearly $80,000,000, or more than 15 per cent. over the corresponding six month of last year.

"David, Wake Up!"

Sixty years ago, Durham, Conn., was known as an old-fashioned, sleepy town of 1,000 inhabitants. About the only amusement of its chief men and women—bric-a-brac and painting on panels and porcelain were then unknown—was to grow genealogical trees, whose roots ran down to Godric the Saxon. Some of these precious trees rooted themselves—at least, such was the affirmation of ancestral pride—not far from the building of Babel. The sleepy old town had, however, a right to amuse itself in genealogy, for it produced a number of remarkable men—the Chaunceys, the Wadsworths, the Lymans, the Austins, and the Goodriches—celebrated in the literary, clerical, legal and official annals of a dozen States of the Union.

But the town, nevertheless, was sleepy, and so were the people—when in church. One hot Sunday morning in midsummer, as the minister, Rev. David Smith, paused at his "Seventhly, my brethren," he looked around.

Everybody seemed indifferently to "seventhly," for, with one exception, they were all asleep. Even the deacons, occupying the seat of honor, were nodding assent to what they heard not. The only person who appeared to be awake and listening was the minister's eldest son, David.

Looking down upon him, the preacher shouted, in his loudest tone:

"David, wake up!"

In an instant, every man, woman and child awoke, and, in after-times, "David, wake up!" became the irritant, more effective than fennel, with which the good people drove away the drowsy imp.

A Hasty Marriage.

A correspondent, writing from Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, sends us an anecdote of her great-uncle, as illustrative of the promptness with which the men of the Revolution responded to the call of their country.

At the beginning of our War of Independence Maj. Samuel Lawrence, the father of Boston's two great merchants, Amos and Abbott Lawrence, lived in Groton, Mass. He was the commander of a company of "minute men," who held themselves ready to march against the enemy at a moment's notice.

The Major was engaged to be married to Miss Susanna Parker. The lady's mother suggested that, in view of the uncertain fortunes of war, the marriage should take place forthwith.

"Susie had better be Sam's widow," she said, "than his forlorn damsel."

Susie and the Major being willing, the parson was called in. While he was tying the nuptial knot, a mounted orderly interrupted the ceremony by handing sealed orders to Maj. Lawrence. They directed him to march his men immediately to the headquarters of the American army.

The Major delayed obedience long enough to complete the ceremony, and then, giving the bridal and the farewell kiss, assembled his men and marched.

On reporting himself to his commanding officer he was complimented upon his promptness. Learning of the circumstances under which the Major had marched, the officer procured him a furlough. For a few days the Major enjoyed a honeymoon, and then returned to duty.

The Major lived to see fifty years of American independence, and to raise an honored family.

That Sieve.

When P. T. Barnum, a young man, poor and in debt, left Danbury, says the *News*, he said to Judge Whittlesey:

"I will pay that bill when I get rich."

The Judge drew down his judicial features, and disdainfully replied:

"That will be when a sieve holds water."

In a few years the visionary young man was in a condition to pen the following brief letter to the Judge:

"I have fixed that sieve."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of a shave in Leadville, Col.

NEWS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Will Eyes Grow Again?—An Ant Story—Vegetable Ivory—Silk from Sea Shells.

The *Colonies and India* furnish some interesting particulars respecting the so-called "vegetable ivory" which is now so much used as a substitute for ivory. The vegetable ivory used is the produce of a species of palm found wild in South America and Africa. Inside the hard shell is the white kernel, which, being softer than ivory and easily carved, as well as readily dyed, and being less brittle than bone, is largely used in making buttons, etc. The unripe fruit consists of a green shell, containing a watery fluid, which, as the nut ripens, gradually thickens until it becomes a pulpy mass, and eventually hardens into solid matter. The water, though bitter to the taste, is wholesome, and often renders invaluable service to travelers who cannot otherwise obtain water to drink. The tree on which the fruit grows is unlike an ordinary palm, having little or no stem and drooping downwards, especially when the branches are over-weighted by the six or seven bunches of nuts, each containing six or seven seeds, inclosed in thick, heavy shells and outer sheath, and weighing altogether from twenty to twenty-four pounds.

Experiments just made by M. Philipeaux are said to prove that the optic organ has the same capabilities in the way of reconstruction as the bones. M. Philipeaux undertook to discover whether on completely emptying the eyes of young rabbits and guinea-pigs, the vitreous humor would be reorganized and whether even the crystalline would be reproduced. With this view he conducted his operations, always, of course, taking care not to touch the crystalline capsule, for experience has shown that in order for an organ to regenerate a part of it must be left in its place. It seems that a month after the mutilation was made, M. Philipeaux was able to state that the eyes which had been emptied were filled afresh, and that the crystalline was reconstituted. He operated on twenty-four animals, and in every case the mutilated eye revived. How far similar results would be obtainable with the human eye does not appear. If the same regenerating power is found to be general, a decided improvement may be possible in the treatment of certain injuries and diseases of the eye.

Sir John Lubbock has been fooling round the ants in a curious sort of way. He wanted to find out whether the ants recognized their fellows of the same nest by means of a password. His experiments lead him to the conclusion that there is no such thing as a password. He took pupæ from a nest and divided them, giving part to the nest of a neighbor of the same species and part to the nest of a stranger of the same species. When grown the returned of the pupæ from the neighbor were all welcomed. The returned from the stranger were none welcomed, all being attacked and driven. Sir John says that there must be some reason why 100,000 ants in the same nest, who cannot possibly know one another as individuals, are never at war, while should a stranger approach he is at once slain. He concludes that they recognize each other by some smell or other sense quite unknown to us.

A striking analogy between animal and plant life has been discovered by M. Van der Harrt, of Utrecht. When the common garden bean begins to sprout it is found to contain a ferment very closely resembling pepsin, which can be extracted by means of glycerine. This ferment has the power of changing albuminous into peptonic substances and starch into glucose. It is found exclusively in the cotyledons. In the case of flesh-eating plants all the steps of digestion seem to take place in the same manner as in animals.

Prof. Duges, of Mexico, writes to the Smithsonian Institution of a great flight of cow-birds (the common cow-bird, or molothrus pecoris). The flight was 12,000 yards in length, six yards wide, and a yard deep. He estimates the number contained in the flight at 10,000,000 birds. A few of the red-winged blackbirds were in the column.

Dr. Swan M. Burnett, of Washington, has recently made some examinations to ascertain whether the negro of the United States is affected with color-blindness to the same degree as the white race. He concluded that they are less liable to the defect.

Carlyle and Burns.

Men who were young a generation ago, and who then read Carlyle, have the great advantage of having been familiar, in their plastic and susceptible years, with one of the noblest pleas that one man of genius ever made for another, in Carlyle's essay upon Burns. They were countrymen, one born as the other died. Both had the deep, strong and melancholy nature which is nurtured by the misty coasts and solitary mountains and moors of Scotland. Both, too, had the immense vitality, the Berserker humor, the thorough manliness, of the Northern genius. As one reads the works of Carlyle, and marks his impatience of shams, and effeminacy, and equivocation, and conventional moralities, and hears his loud satiric laughter dying into a wail of pathos and entreaty, it is easy to feel that he saw the sound, hearty man he longs and prays for gone astray in Robert Burns. Such sweetness, and grace, and strength, and tenderness! Such soft, pathetic, penetrating melody, as if all the sadness of shaggy Scotland had found a voice! Such roistering, jovial humor, excessive, daring, unbridled!—a charm so universal that it drew men from their beds in taverns at midnight to listen, delighted until dawn. Here was a fullness of simple, native, massive manhood, not trained by the schools, not manipulated by the dancing-master and the professor of single-stick, overflowing bounds, shocking the proprieties, defying the rules, guilty of offenses that cannot be excused, and for which he paid the penalty. It fascinated and captivated the sad, grim, infinitely tender and manly and pure genius of Carlyle, and he has interpreted, as no other man has essayed to interpret, the wild, wistful, touching and tragical story of Robert Burns.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HOME DOCTOR.

REMEDY FOR A COUGH.—A friend tells us that a mixture of equal parts of Jamaica rum, honey and linseed oil, taken three times a day, a spoonful each time, is a most excellent medicine for a cough. In her own case, where the cough was brought on by an attack of pneumonia, she was entirely cured by its use.

TO PREPARE AN INVIGORATING BATH.—A teaspoonful or more of powdered borax thrown into the bath-tub while bathing will communicate a velvety softness to the water, and at the same time invigorate and rest the bather; persons troubled with nervousness or wakeful nights will find this kind of bath a great benefit.

CARE OF THE EYES.—When the eyes become inflamed from any cause, do not rub them at all—such irritation is dangerous—but bathe them in tepid milk and water; keep the bowels open by some gentle medicine, and eat little meat. The eyes are very sensitive to the state of the stomach. Avoid the glare of strong light.

RELIEVING CATARRH.—Inhale through the nostrils a strong solution of salt in water. I would advise as strong a solution as an ounce to the pint, though some will tolerate more. In this strength it is not painful, but acts as a tonic and astringent, relieving congestion, preventing the endosmose effect which would accompany the use of pure water or weaker solutions. But it is a mistake to suppose that salt water will cure all cases of catarrh. When the condition is one of chronic congestion simply, with acrid secretion, it may be sufficient; but in the worse forms, where there is a deep-seated inflammation with ulceration, more powerfully stringent, as well as stimulant, and even escharotic solutions are requisite to effect a cure. Some of the best of these are nitrate of silver, chlorate and permanganate of potash, sulphate of copper, sulphate and sulpho-carbolate of zinc, etc. When the douche does not seem to succeed, the spray from an atomizing-tube should be substituted.

BATHING.—Avoid bathing within two hours after meals, is the advice of the Royal Humane Society of England, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air, if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitations and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

A HINT TO SUFFERERS FROM NEURALGIA.—Several evenings since I was attacked with a severe dental neuralgia. After resorting to friction, cold and hot applications, etc., without obtaining any relief, I lay upon my bed trusting that sleep might come and give me respite. Still the excruciating pain continued, and while I was suffering the "tortures of the doubly damned," undecided whether to arouse some tired druggist for a bottle of chloroform or chop my head off (with a decided preference, however, for the chloroform), I suddenly bethought me of what I read of an anæsthetic which we always carry with us. Thereupon I began to inflate my lungs to their utmost capacity, and then forcibly blew out all the air I could. Immediately the pain began to lessen, and, after a few repetitions of the process, it had entirely ceased, being displaced by a delightful tickling sensation in the gums, and furthermore I know not, for in less time than it takes to tell it I was sound asleep, awakening next morning delightfully refreshed and without a symptom of my ailment left. Hence, you see, I was not simply temporarily relieved, but entirely well again. I wish other sufferers would try this and report results.—*Letter to Louisville Medical News.*

Chastine Cox's Conviction.

The trial of Chastine Cox for the murder of Mrs. Hull was concluded this afternoon with the conviction of the prisoner. The defense attempted to prove only that no proof had been adduced that Mrs. Hull was dead on the morning when she was found, and that she might have died from fright or apoplexy. The jury retired at 5:18 o'clock, and it was considered a significant fact that they did not take their hats with them. Judge Cowing remained in his seat upon the bench, and the crowd in the court-room for the most part retained their places. Cox chatted and laughed with his counsel as if the whole thing was an excellent joke. As the time wore on and the jury did not return rumors of a disagreement began to be current. At 6:55, however, the jury returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner showed no more emotion or feeling than at any previous period of the trial. His counsel spoke to him, apparently reassuring him, for Cox smiled at the remark. Dist. Atty. Phelps then moved that sentence be pronounced, and Judge Cowing rose. "Chastine Cox," said he, "you have been convicted of murder in the first degree. What have you now to say why the punishment of death shall not be pronounced upon you according to law?"

Mr. Howe—He leaves it to me to speak for him. We have nothing to say to your Honor, for the reason that the verdict has been rendered. Of course your Honor has nothing left but to pass the sentence the law has prescribed. It will be for us to see whether our exceptions which we have taken are sustained by other tribunals. That is the only remedy we have.

Judge Cowing then, addressing Cox, expressed the hope that the levity depicted in his countenance in no way indicated his inward feeling. He urged the condemned man to base no hopes on the slender chance of pardon, but to spend the short time remaining to him in preparing for death. Cox was then sentenced to be hanged Aug. 29, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. During the sentence Cox showed the first sign of feeling that he had evinced during the trial. His under lip drooped, and his eyelids quivered. His face, too, grew a shade paler. A word from Mr. Howe apparently reassured him, and he resumed his old defiant air. He was then handcuffed to an officer and taken back to his cell.—*New York paper.*

A Criminal Cause Celebre.

At about 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 2, 1874, a lovely young woman Susan A. Hanson, sat with her mother, an elderly lady, in the kitchen of their home, in Brookfield Center. The curtains still remained up. The mother and daughter belonged to a much-respected family, and were just then cosily chatting and knitting by the fireside, when there came a thundering report, and, crashing through the window, a charge of buckshot, and the lovely young woman fell a ghastly corpse, without a struggle, at her mother's feet. The shrieks of the terrified mother awoke sleepers in the house and aroused the neighbors. Search was made far and near; public sentiment was at the fever-heat of righteous indignation; detectives were employed, and after a time Buzzell, an intelligent stone-cutter, owning and carrying on a good farm, was arrested for the cowardly murder, tried, acquitted and discharged. He was suspected because he was a gay deceiver, had courted the victim of the tragedy, Miss Hanson, and had suddenly deserted her and married another woman. He had made insinuations against her character, and she had attempted to establish her good reputation by a suit at law for breach of promise to marry, which was to be heard on the day after the murder, and Buzzell, the defendant, had expressed a wish that she were dead. However, he proved an alibi, and went forth to continue to live in the same community—a free, if not an unsuspected man. Subsequently, a young rascal named Cook, arrested for arson, confessed in detail that he killed Susan Hanson, and that Buzzell hired and assisted him to do it. Buzzell was rearrested. Then arose a legal question that greatly troubled the courts—could one who has been acquitted as a principal in a felony be convicted as an accessory in the same felony? The Judges held that he could, and Buzzell was again tried and was convicted chiefly on the testimony of the man Cook, who was discharged from custody for his valuable evidence. In the course of time Cook took a solemn oath that his statement that he was the one who held the gun and took part in the affair was wholly false, and that his testimony in court to that effect was also false in every respect, thus parading himself as an unmitigated liar and perjurer. His conflicting statements threw the public into a state of agitation, which was in no way allayed by the conviction of Messrs. Conway and Cowen, the principal detectives in the case, for conspiracy in another matter, and their affidavits that the Buzzell prosecution was also a "put-up job." Buzzell's counsel demanded a new trial, and the Supreme Court of the State, six Judges sitting, reviewed the case, satisfying themselves of the moral certainty of the prisoner's guilt, and decided that justice had been dealt him. He was accordingly hanged on the 10th of July. —*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

An Intractable Disease.

Notwithstanding the increased attention given, for the past year or two, to the prevention of the scarlet fever, it is doubtful whether anything has been discovered of real value in providing immunity against it. It is contagious, but the contagion disseminates itself slowly, and fastens itself only on those who are predisposed to it. Still, its tenacious vitality often sets all preventive measures at nought.

This dangerous disease has become fixed in our large cities, and in spite of the best efforts of our Boards of Health, readily becomes epidemic. Thus, last year, in New York, during July, August, September and October, it averaged thirty-nine cases a month. During November, it arose to ninety.

During December, January, February and March, it averaged over 192 a month. Says the *Medical Record*, our chief authority in this article, "This has occurred in spite of sanitary regulations, and we can only have the satisfaction of knowing that it would have been worse without them."

Belladonna has been longest relied on, but confidence in its efficacy is now in inverse proportion to a physician's experience. All the newer remedies, including those suggested by the germ-theory of disease, have been equally disappointing.

We have thus, for our main dependence, shut up to complete isolation of the patient, plenty of fresh air in the sick-room, and thorough disinfection. Greasing the body, and warm baths during convalescence, are a help, since they safely remove much of the scarf-skin, minute particles of which, inhaled by others, are a frequent, if not the most common, source of infection.

Noah's Family.

A good story is told by a teacher of one of the Sunday schools in the center of the city. A Sunday or two ago she asked her class of little girls who went into the ark with Noah. None of them seemed to know, but one little girl thought she must say something, and not knowing, used her natural-born right of guessing, and, to the astonishment of the teacher, replied, "His sisters and his cousins and his aunts."—*Providence Journal.*

ENGINEERS have been surveying a line across Florida for the purpose of a canal.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 31, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

The Scissors Grinder.

Is he really so handsome? said Eleanor May, incredulously.

"The handsomest man you ever saw in your life!" cried Olive Satterly.

She was sitting on the back door-step shelling peas, with a great cinnamon rose bush showering its pink petals down on her brown braids of hair, and her hazel eyes sparkled beneath their long lashes, while Maude, the beauty of the family, leaned out of the window, her pretty tresses screwed up in crimping papers, and a gingham wrapper buttoned carelessly at the throat, with no ornamental accessories in the way of collars, frills, or ribbon bows; for Maude had been to a party the night before, and had slept late, scolded her mother because the coffee was cold, and absolutely declined any interference with the household affairs that morning.

"Exactly like a corsair!' said Maude, suppressing a yawn. "Tall and dark, with such a great diamond on his little finger, and eyes like cherry wine. And he was so surprised to think that I recognized him through his disguise!'

"What costume did he assume?' asked Eleanor May, who, not having received an invitation to the fancy dress ball at Mrs. Pipington's, was naturally exceedingly inquisitive on the subject.

"A pirate,' said Maude, "with black velvet cap, you know, and scarlet sash and a cutlass. And he declared that he would disguise himself so completely the next time that I couldn't possibly identify him, and he wagered a box of kid gloves on the question.'

"I suppose he means at Lizzie Hooker's birthday party?' said Olive.

"Of course,' said Maude.

"I wish I could go,' said Olive, working diligently away at the peas, that dropped like emerald rain into the shining tin pan.

"Well, you can't,' replied Maude, shortly. "Mamma says she cannot afford two fancy dresses, and I'm the oldest.'

"Yes, I know,' said Olive, meekly.

"And Mr. Medlicote danced only once with you last night,' added Maude unable to repress her exultation, "and he waltzed with me three times, besides the German!'

Little Olive, looking slyly up at her sister, secretly wished that Providence had seen fit to make her also a beauty.

"I suppose,' said Miss May, curiously, "that he is very rich?'

"O, very!' nodded Maude.

And Olive's thoughts jumped at once to the idea of how beautiful her sister would look in the regulation orange blossoms and white tulle.

"I wonder if I ever shall be married?' pondered Olive, shelling peas faster than ever.

"Who's that coming around the corner of the house!' cried Maude, with some asperity, "one of those everlasting peddlers again? Oh, it's only a scissors grinder.'

"And very fortunate, too,' said Mrs. Satterly, a pale, over-worked little woman, with light hair and faded complexion; "for my shears are so bad I can't cut with 'em. And there's the embroidery scissors, and a pair that belongs to the mending basket, and—'

"How much do you ask a pair?' demanded Maud, sailing out upon the garden path, with her pretty feet thrust into slipshod slippers, soiled wrapper torn down one side, and her hair in the loose, tangled curls which had hung like coiled gold down her neck the night before.

The man—a swart-browned, stooping foreigner—set his wheel upon the grass, bowed low, with a smile which disclosed teeth gleaming whitely through his thick, bushy beard, and held up six fingers in pantomimic gesture.

'That's too much,' said Maude.

"He can't understand you,' said Eleanor, laughing.

Miss Satterly shook her head, stamped the little untidy foot, held up six pairs of scissors in various stages of dilapidation, and displayed a silver quarter of a dollar.

The scissors-grinder smiled again, and made an obeisance nearly to the ground, and assented to the bargain with numerous nods and signs.

"Isn't he funny?' said Eleanor.

"Horrid velveteen coated fellow!' said Maude. "To think he belongs to the same humanity with my divine Algernon!'

"He looks tired and thirsty,' said gentle-hearted Olive. "I've a great mind to offer him a cool drink.'

"You'll do no such thing,' said Maude, imperiously. "I'll have no sister of mine running to wait on scissors-grinders! Mamma, is that chocolate ready yet?'

"Chocolate?' repeated poor Mrs. Satterly, with a conscience-stricken air. "I declare, Maude, I forgot all about it. But I'll run directly and set it boiling.'

Maude Satterly crimsoned to the very temples.

"Forgot!' repeated she. "You're always forgetting! I never saw any one like you in my life! No, I won't have it now. If you can't prepare my chocolate when I want it, you shan't prepare it at all. I should think you might have thought of it, Olive.'

"I am very sorry, Maude,' began Olive, apologetically; "for all that, I think you ought not to speak so crossly to mamma.'

"Hold your tongue,' said Maude, stamping her foot again. "Do you suppose I am going to be tutored by you? I shall speak as I please, and so I give you fair warning. Dear me, how that scissors-grinder's buzzing makes my head ache!'

And she swept into the house like a fair fury.

When Olive came in, a few minutes afterward, with six pairs of scissors all sharpened and burnished up to a scientific state of brilliancy, her sister was lying on the sofa, with her face turned toward the wall and her eyes resolutely closed.

"Oh, dear me!' thought Olive, "I'm afraid she's in one of her regular sulking fits that lasts twenty-four hours at a time.'

And she took advantage of circumstances to pour out a goblet of ice-water and offered it surreptitiously to the swarthy Italian, when she carried out the silver quarter that he had so hardly earned.

He bowed low once more, after the Oriental fashion, drank it eagerly, and astonished Olive very much by raising her hand to his lips, as he uttered the words "Buon giorno signorina!" and departed.

"I suppose it's his foreign way,' said Olive, turning very rosy.

"It's lucky for you that Maude didn't see him,' laughed Eleanor May.

"Oh, Eleanor, don't tell her!' said Olive, blushing deeper than ever.

"Of course I shan't,' said Eleanor.

* * * *

"Well, what luck?' demanded Guy Mariner, as he sat smoking at his window that evening, and hailed with acclamation the approach of Algernon Medlicote.

"I've won my wager.'

"No!'

"But, by the shades of Mohammed, I have!' assented Medlicote, sitting down where the cool breeze of twilight could fan his brow.

"How did you manage?'

"I disguised myself as a scissors-grinder and put the family shears in perfect order.'

"Did they suspect—the young ladies, I mean.'

"Not in the least.'

"And how does the fair one with the 'golden locks' appear in the seclusion of her own home?'

'Like a slovenly virago,' said he. "Had it been anything else than the testimony of my own eyes I couldn't have believed it. But Olive—little brown eyed Olive—she is a jewel of the first water.'

"So you have transferred your allegiance from one sister to another?' laughed Mariner. "But isn't it rather hard for the divine Maude to lose both her water and her lover at the same time?'

"It's a rosebud mouth,' said Medlicote, gravely shaking his head, "but the sharp words spoiled its perfect Cupid's bow; the hair was like spun gold, but crimping papers are not becoming to the female face. And, upon the whole, Mariner, I think I have reason to be grateful for ever and ever to the scissors-grinding fraternity.'

And beautiful Maude Satterly could not understand why it was that Algernon Medlicote proposed to little brown-eyed Olive instead of her.

"Everybody thought he was devoted to me,' said she disconsolately.

"Perhaps he changed his mind,' said Eleanor.

Of course Mr. Medlicote confessed the episode of scissors-grinding to his blushing and happy little wife after their marriage—well regulated husbands never do keep anything from their wives—but Maude never suspected. For what says the old adage?

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Wheat Straw Lumber.

A gentleman of Bushnell, Ill., recently exhibited some samples of lumber that have attracted much attention among the lumbermen.

To make hard wood lumber of common wheat straw, with all effects of polish and finish which is obtainable on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, at as little cost as clear pine lumber can be made up for, is the claim of the inventor, and the samples which he produces would go far toward verifying his claims.

The process is as follows: He takes ordinary straw board—such as is usually manufactured at any paper mill used for the purpose. As many sheets are taken as are required to make the tickness of lumber desired. These sheets are passed through a chemical solution which thoroughly softens up the fibre and completely saturates it. The whole is then passed through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the passage, as well as polished, and then comes out of the other end of the machine, hard, dry lumber, ready for use. The inventor claims that the chemical properties, hardening in the fibre, entirely prevents water soaking, and renders the lumber combustible only in a very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it impervious to water.

The samples on exhibition could hardly be told from hard-wood lumber, and in sawing it the difference could not be detected.

Paste It In Your Hat.

A prominent physician gives some excellent points of advice in regard to the treatment and prevention of sunstroke, which certainly can not fail amiss of some attention among those who value their life and health. It is a well-known fact that sunstroke is caused by extraordinary heat, and is more fatal when the atmosphere is dense and damp. The third and fourth day of a heated period are more apt to cause sunstroke than the first. Sleeplessness, irritability, excitement, unhealthy bedrooms, general debility, and the excessive use of stimulants are the primary causes of sunstroke. The rays of the sun are most dangerous during the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon. Thin and light clothes should be worn on hot days, and the bedrooms should be kept as cool as possible. Persons working in heated rooms should see that they are well ventilated, so that they may be constantly supplied with a current of fresh air. If working in the sun, precaution should be taken with the head covering; a light straw hat is the best to wear. Black felt hats should not be worn, as they absorb the rays of the sun, and allow no air on the top of the head. A wet cloth or a green leaf will prove very serviceable, by being placed on the head, and kept wet and cool. Do not check perspiration, but drink as much pure water as your system requires, because the pearls of sweat which emerges from the skin prevent the body from being overheated. If possible, the person working in the sun should provide himself with ample shade, and not work if very tired. If you are attacked with a diziness, headache or languid feeling, cease your work at once, seat yourself at a cool and shady place, and cover the head with a wet cloth, changing it from time to time, and pour water over the neck and back.

If a person is overcome with the heat, send for a physician immediately, and in the mean time give him cool drinks of water, tea or coffee. If the skin is of a hot and dry texture, sponge the same with cold water, and keep pieces of ice, covered with a towel, around his head. If ice cannot be procured at once, place a wet cloth on the head and pour on water—the more the better. If the patient looks pale and weak, the pulse acting slightly, let him inhale hartshorn and give him a spoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia, diluted in two teaspoonfuls of water, with a few grains of sugar.

No cases of sunstroke have as yet been reported, and if persons will take the care which they should, there will be few accidents of that kind to chronicle. A hot spell may visit us very suddenly, and those persons who have given the often-told precautions little heed are generally found among those prostrated by the heat.

When to Skim Milk.

The New England Farmer replies to the inquiries of a correspondent, when is the proper time to skim milk, and whether it is always desireable to remove the cream while the milk is sweet. Now these are difficult questions to answer in a few words, partly because there are so many other conditions connected with butter making, all of which may have an important bearing on the question. Under certain conditions we would prefer to have cream sour when taken from the milk, or certainly very soon afterward. There is, probably, no month in the year when dairymen are so much annoyed by bad behavior in cream as in November, and at a time, too, when the milk may be kept an indefinite length of time without souring. We might answer that, when milk inclines to keep sweet for a long time, we would prefer to have the conditions changed so that it should sour, and when it sours too readily, we would endeavor to keep it sweet. In July and August, milk set in open pans without ice, and in a warm room, inclines to sour too soon, before the cream has time to rise completely. At this time we should change the conditions so that is shall keep sweet longer. In cold weather, the cream rises so slowly that it often becomes bitter in the pans. Here more heat is wanted, even though it tends to sour the milk. So, we would say, in cold weahter keep milk where it will tend to grow sour in forty eight hours, and in hot weather keep it from souring in less than twenty-four hours.

We prefer to have milk that is set in open pans ready to skim in from twenty four to thirty-six hours, the year round, and just ready to sour when the cream is removed, but not really sour, nor thick, like curdled milk. We prefer to have cream slightly acid when it goes into the churn, summer and winter, because it usually comes to butter more rapidly, while the quality is equally good as from perfect sweet cream. Milk that has become so sour as to curdle and remain in insoluble flakes, will be caught in the butter in the form of white specks, much to its injury, both in flavor and keeping qualities. Simple souring, in its early stages, is not injurious to cream for making good butter.

—Duplex corsets for $1.00, other corsets at from 30c. to $1.00. Back combs from 10c. to 25c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-6w.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS.
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

JUSTRECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Street Vacation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has petitioned the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, to vacate so much of Williams street in the incorporated town of Auburn, in said county, as lies east of the east side of East street, and that said petition will be heard at the September session, 1879, of said Board.

RICHARD ELSON.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y.
July 21st, 1879. 30-4.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-ly.

W. H. DILLS, Pltff's Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, Sept. term, 1879

Edward Kelham, }
vs. } No. 481. To satisfy mortgage.
Thomas E. Ross. }

Now comes the plaintiff by his attorney and files complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Thomas E. Ross, is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 5th Monday of September, A. D. 1879, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of July, 1879.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
30-4w. D. D. HAINES, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1879, lands, situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the south-east corner of the south-east quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the south-east part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the south-east corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty-four [24] chains and thirteen [13] links to the centre of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the centre of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

30-5w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mi ch SctlerR. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 06 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 18 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 46 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. K. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 50	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 [illegible]am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 08	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 08	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 30
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 20	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 30	12 [illegible]pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 15	11 34	1 4[illegible]
Collin's	11 48	11 55	2 2[illegible]
Churubusco	12 [illegible]	12 10am	2 5[illegible]
La Otto	12 20pm	12 42	3 05
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 55	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 06
Butler	1 31am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 [illegible]pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 52	11 55	2 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	2 10pm
Roann	6 08	11 08	2 [illegible]pm
Laketon	5 40	10 38	1 5[illegible]pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 [illegible]pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 [illegible]pm
Collamar	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 40	9 12	11 35
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 57
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 50	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 48
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 08
Auburn	3 20	7 10	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 20pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 20	2 34
Garrett ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 38am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	5 40am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	6 22am	4 44	4 00
Defiance	8 05am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 36pm	7 25	6 48
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	8 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 50
Fostoria	9 25	9 25	8 04
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 30
Hicksville	6 15	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 30	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 00am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division. Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the hortest to St. Louis, Kansas Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	8 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 25am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 25am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 40pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52pm	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 57am	12 35pm	6 50pm
Waterloo	6 16am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 00am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	32 pm	
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	8 50 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 30 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		8 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	8 50 pm
Indianapolis		9 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 15 pm	10 18 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 10 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	10 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 7, 1879. Number 32.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Dr. T. J. Dills,

Especial attention given to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Rooms 1 and 2 Odd Fellows' building. Office hours—8:30 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

FLOWERS.

Gather Them When You Can.

[Forney's Progress.]

Flowers by the wayside are like opportunities neglected; we pass them by, without noticing them, although they often beckon to us with their fragrance and beauty. I have three or four women in my memory to illustrate my thought; one who was untaught by her opportunities; the others who cultured and added to them; and the last, who began by gathering the weeds of poverty, then secured a drop of professional success, and finally left to her country and her sex the perfume of a virtuous name and the aroma of a sweet benevolence blended with patriotism.

Eugenie, the childless widow at Chiselhurst, who became empress of France by accident, had a thousand opportunities to become illustrious; but she lost them all, because neglecting the flowers by the wayside, that taught her of her early poverty and obscurity. She devoted herself to politics, became an active ally to a few reckless partisans of the Church of Rome, and after the death of her husband allowed herself to be absorbed in an attempt to make a party for her son as the future ruler of France, and so sent him forth to die at the hands of the savages of South Africa, whither he went to make for himself a military fame.

How much more womanly and Christian-like if she had followed the example ot Anna Dickinson, of Philadelphia, or Mrs. Willard of Chicago, both poor girls at the start, and now among the empresses of American intellect, because they gathered the flowers by the way, improved their many opportunities, and now, by self-reliance, culture, unparalleled courage, having made themselves abundantly happy and prosperous; and are held up as examples for their own sex. A million of women will strive to emulate their career, while only silly coquettes will be attracted by the follies of the disappointed Eugenie.

Flowers by the wayside are sometimes so mingled with the weeds that it requires a sharp eye to pick them out. They seemed to be all weeds which first bloomed for Charlotte Cushman, but she looked well and discerned the roses near at hand, hidden, it is true, beyond the sharp thorns of poverty and disappointment, but waiting for her to pluck them. Once she had them almost in her grasp, but she only shook the bush, and the leaves fell with her tears to the ground. That was when her voice promised her fame and fortune; when the bright career of a prima donna seemed to open for her, and in its wealth and luxury silence the memories of the theater ballet. It needed a brave spirit to look further, but Charlotte Cushman was brave and proud even in her failure, and she simply stepped a little aside, courageously fought for her flowers by the wayside, and carried them off in triumph. Not only did she lose no opportunity, she made opportunity. Where was the chance for the ugly girl by the side of her handsome sister, who was regarded as the favorite child of fate? Yet today, of the thousands who honor the name of Charlotte Cushman, not a hundred know that the beautiful Susan ever existed, and that the two girls stepped together upon the first round of the ladder. Charlotte lives though dead, herself the fairest flower of her time in her profession, blessed for her charity and her grand womanhood. Of Susan the record say nothing, save that she married.

Something Worth Knowing.

Every little while we read in the papers of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot, or knee, or hand, or some other portion of his body, and that lock-jaw resulted therefrom, of which the patient died. If every person was aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and would apply it, then all such reports must cease. But, although we can give the remedy we can not enforce its application. Some will not employ it because they think it is too simple; others will have no faith in it when they read it; while others think such a wound of small account and not worth fussing over, until it is too late to do any good. Yet all such wounds can be healed without the fatal consequences which follow them. The remedy is simple, almost always on hand, and can be applied by any one, and what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound, or any bruise or wound that is inflammed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, repeated two or three times, it will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound. People may sneer at the "old man's remedy" as much as they please, but when they are afflicted, just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

Ohio the Mother of Officeholders.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia consists of six judges. Until recently, five composed a full bench. The sixth was added to compensate for the inefficiency of Judge Humphreys, who died a few weeks ago. David K. Carter, formerly a member of congress from Ohio, and afterward minister to Bolivia, is chief justice. The fraudulent president has just filled the vacancy caused by Humphreys' death by the appointment of Charles P. James of Ohio, one of his special friends and pets, who has been about Washington for some years past. Ohio thus gets two judges—if James should be confirmed—in a court of six, while the District of Columbia, with all her interests at stake, has but one.

The supreme court of the United States is composed of nine Judges, two of whom, Mr. Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Justice Swayne, are from Ohio. The cluster of contiguous states, namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, is represented by six of the nine judges. New England has one, the Pacific coast has one, and the northwest has one. The south proper has no representative, though Mr. Harlan, who was appointed as a reward for his services on the Louisiana commission to an Ohio man, and who succeeded David Davis, as night succeeds day, was claimed to be a southern appointment.

The fraudulent president, the secretary of the treasury, the chief justice of the United States, the general and lieutenant general of the army, and the vice-admiral of the navy all hail from Ohio. The executive, the purse, the sword, and the head of the judiciary are thus united in a single state. The real Ohio idea is to get and to hold office.

Piute Barbarity.

[Silver Reef Miner.]

It is well known that some of the Indian tribes of America have a habit of killing horses when their chiefs and medicine men die; and in some instances the departing braves' wives have been dispatched to bear them company to the happy hunting-grounds. When the celebrated Ute chief, Walker, died in the northern part of the Territory, a good many years ago, a whole band of horses were slain by his warriors; but heretofore no one had supposed that the Indians of this section had interest enough in the future life to prepare an escort for their departing braves. The death of a buck near Toquerville a short time ago showed that the old chief who begs biscuits at that settlement is blooded. He forthwith decided to kill a squaw to accompany his favorite warrior, but the squaw, getting a hint of her intended funeral, hid herself so effectually that no clew could be got of her whereabout. As the time allowed for the sacrifice was rapidly passing, the old chief, in order not to be defeated, selected a three-year-old papoose, which he took from its mother, and buried in the grave of the deceased. The head of the child was left projecting above the ground, so that it could breathe, but he allowed no one to go near it, till Bishop Bringhurst, discovering the commotion in the tribe, traced out the cause and saved the life of the child after it had been in the situation described two or three days. The mother of the child was afraid to tell what had happened, though she was observed to be grief-stricken. The Toquerville people thought seriously of burying the old Lamanite with his head the other way, but he insisted that the religion of the Piutes required him to do what he had done.

Punished Enough.

Klein, a German, and Nichols, an Englishman, were arraigned in Essex Market court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"You are fined $10 each," said the justice.

Klein, whose face was swollen and his clothes torn, asked, "You vas fine me dot much?"

"Yes, sir."

"Vell, shudge, you vas gruel. Ef I don't vas afraid dot you got yourself angry, I would say dot you wos tamned gruel. But I don't vas said it."

"You had better not, Klein. But why am I cruel?"

"Vell, because dot fight vas got der pest ov me. Doze eyes vas plackened, dot nose swolled, doze Sunday clothes all rags. Vas I not done by so much already, but you vas heap dot injury on top mit doze insults and fine me too?"

The interpreter said he couldn't translate the sentence, and Klein was conveyed away.

Free Tuition.

Send for circular of Fort Wayne college, to N. F. YOCUM, Fort Wayne, Ind. 31-4

Nothing Mean About Democrats.

[Terrell (Texas) Star.]

A prominent greenbacker—that is, prominent among greenbackers—says, "Both the old parties are played out—the country demands a change. If the devil had his dues democrats and republicans would be scarce indeed." Of course they would be scarce, as most of them would be at hell's iron grates handing water to thirsting greenbackers. Nothing mean about democrats.

Duty as Rose Terry Cooke Sees It.

Some of you appear to doubt if you can decide for yourselves what your vocation in life is. Do not hurry. "Do the duty that lies nearest thee: the rest will follow." Learn to do the simplest, commonest things; these all fit you for the future. And do not, above all, fall into that silly, childish can't of hating "duty," and doing things for "love." It is the fatal weakness these days that love is exalted, not merely above but in place of all other virtues; that self-denial, self-control, courage, endurance, are all set aside for the sake of love, which is perverted to mean indolence and self-indulgence. This is not the love of the Bible, but a counterfeit weakness, out of which spring evils innumerable, even in the very bosom of our homes and churches. Duty is the very breath of God and the outcome of love to him, as surely as warmth is born of fire. Adhere to this, and the path of life will unfold before you and the voice of the Lord say to your souls: "This is the way; walk ye in it. And by duty I do not mean great action, suffering, or sacrifice, but the petty details of daily life; patience with noisy, quarrelsome, perverse children; obedience to parents; devotion to the comfort and pleasure of those about you; attention to your own health, temper and appearance; a study of economy and neatness in the household; and, when the in-doors duty is done, there remains always some lonely person to visit and cheer, some kindly, neighborly act to perform; some church-work to help in. Be faithful over these few things, Mary Ann, and the work of your life will find you out in good time and welcome you.

A Woman's Trick.

(Denver News.)

It used to be said in the early times in Denver, when the free and easy life of pioneer days was thought a necessity, that ladies sometimes masqueraded in male attire—especially at night—just to see what it was that detained their husbands down town so late. One in particular had a very attractive husband, and, woman-like, she was very fond of him. It seemed to her that so precious a possession should be guarded zealously, and she did her best to keep him in view. But his incomings and outgoings were frequent. Like the Irishman's flea, he was anywhere but at the place at which he was expected to be found. Nevertheless she buckled bravely down to her mission, and few were his escapades that failed to come under her personal observation. One night she traced him to a dance-hall, and just as he was about leading one of the reigning belles of the place to form a set in a cotillion a handsomely dressed boy interposed between them.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a weakness for this girl myself," remark the youth, "and with your leave I'll have a dance with her."

Before the astonished gentleman could gather his senses about him the youth and girl were whirling away in the mazes of the dance. It was the look and tone of the intruder which had dumfounded him. He had seen that face somewhere, and the voice was as familiar to him as spring violets.

"He looks to be every inch a boy, and yet I'll swear it's a woman," he muttered, doubtfully.

In a few moments the dance was over, and the boy came close to him.

"Arent you tired?" he inquired.

"Well, yes," replied the citizen, "a little!"

"Well let's go home," suggested the youth.

"Go—home!" interposed the citizen in tones long drawn out, while a faint inkling of the youth's identity began to dawn upon him. Then he stopped and peered wistfully into the face wreathed with smiles.

"Will you go home?" the boy again inquired.

It was hardly necessary to have made the inquiry. It was evident that the citizen had begun to comprehend the situation. But he heaved a sigh as he replied cordially:

"I think I will."

It was his last night out. The places that knew him once knew him no more. Pleasures taken under such circumstances had ceased to be pleasing. The gentleman now is one of the pillars of society.

The Kind of Wind they have out West.

(Reno (Nev.) Gazette)

During the high wind which prevailed yesterday morning, J. Moorman Cutter started out with a half-gallon of whisky to take to his sick mother, who lives out on Virginia street. He was found some hours afterward lying behind a fence on the hill in an inarticulate condition. Later in the day he recovered sufficiently to explain the catastrophe which had overtaken him. He said that he stopped around a corner to fix a cork in the jug, and while he was taking the measure of the orifice of the jug a tremendous zephyr came down on him like a whirlwind. It sucked the liquor clean out of the jug, blew it down his throat and turned the jug inside out. He could remember nothing more of the occurrence. No traces of any jug or liquor were noticed where Cutter was picked up. They had both been spirited away.

Utilizing the Exodus.

[Baltimore Sun Washington Special.]

It seems certain that the republican politicians intend utilizing the exodus for political purposes. The scheme is to use the greater portion of the funds raised by the campaign committee here to the colonizing of negro immigrants in Ohio and Indiana this autumn, so that they will be able to vote at the next presidential election. They think they can settle a sufficient number of negroes in the two states named to make them safely republican. They believe it is the best use the campaign funds can be put to. The Grant men are particularly interested in the scheme, and as it is their boast that their candidate is the only one named on their side who can not only match Tilden in the way of raising money for a campaign, but can go him many dollars better, the chances for success are good if money will accomplish what they desire.

Old Jeff's Luck.

Much has been said, of late, concerning the will of Mrs. Dorsey, of Miss., in which all her property is bequeathed to Jeff Davis. The following is a full text of the will, as probated last week.

BEAUVOIR, HARRISON COUNTY, MISS.,
January 4, 1878.

I, Sarah Anne Dorsey, of Tensas parish, La., being aware of the uncertainty of life, and being now in sound health of mind and body, do make this my last will and testament, which I write, sign and seal with my own hand, in the presence of three competent witnesses, as I possess property in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. I owe no obligation of any sort whatever to any relative of my own; I have done all I could for them during my life. I, therefore, give and bequeath all my property, real, personal and mixed, wherever located and situated, wholly and entirely without hindrance or qualification, to my most honored and esteemed friend, Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the confederate states, for his own sole use and benefit, in fee simple, forever; and I hereby constitute him my sole heir, executor and administrator. If Jefferson Davis should not survive me, I give all that I have bequeathed him to his youngest daughter Varina. I do not intend to share in the ingratitude of my country toward the man who is in my eyes the highest and noblest in existence.

In testimony whereof I sign this will, written with my own hand, in the presence of W. L. Walthall, F. S. Hewes and John C. Craig, subscribing witnesses, resident in Harrison county, Miss.

SARAH ANNE DORSEY.

An Improved "Maud Muller."

Doubtless a majority of the readers of Whittier's "Maud Muller" have wished that the poem had ended with the marriage of the dignified judge to the fair hay-raker. An incident in the life of the eccentric Judge Breckenridge, of Pittsburg, would have justified such a pleasing finale to the touching ballad. The judge, who was an independent sort of a man, much given to having his own way, rode up, one day, to a tavern in a mountainous district in Pennsylvania. A handsome girl appeared to offer her services as hostler. She mounted the horse, rode him off to a spring, and in returning jumped him over a five-barred gate. The judge looked on in admiration. The girl pleased him, and he made inquiries about her. She proved to be the landlord's daughter, and to be so worthy that the judge resolved that she should be Mrs. Breckenridge. He proposed and was accepted. But there was an obstacle to immediate marriage. The girl was a diamond, but a rough one, and needed polish and setting before she could appear in the society in which her intended husband moved. The judge took her to a lady in Philadelphia, the head of a fashionable school for girls. "What will you have her taught?" asked the lady after the judge had explained who was his charge and for what purpose he desired her education. "Madam, dress and address." "Sir, it shall be done." And it was; and that so effectually that Mrs. Breckenridge was noted as an elegant and accomplished lady.

Study to Have Ideas.

[Scientific American.]

A suggestive story is told of the late Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, inventor of the sectional boiler for which the academy of art and science awarded him the Rumford medal, and widely known as the partner of Winans in Russian railway contracts. He was climbing the Gemmi, in Switzerland, accompanied by a young man, and the conversation fell on the younger's chances of rising in the world should he embrace the profession of mechanical engineer. Mr. Harrison favored the idea, saying that this was the age of invention and improvement, that machinery was constantly being applied to new uses, and that he who would make it a study and master it in all its forms would never lack for remunerative employment. "But I have no skill in drawing," objected the young man. "Neither have I," said Harrison, "I never had time to learn. But I have always found that if I had an idea I could express it on a shingle with a piece of chalk, and let a draughtsman work it out handsomely and according to rule. And I've generally had ideas enough to keep three or four draughtsmen busy. You can always hire draughtsmen, but you can't hire ideas. Study to have ideas, my boy." It may be added that Mr. Harrison's success was due not to scholarship advantages, but to native capacity and personal effort.

It is a significant circumstance, and one that furnishes the basis for the severest criticism of the current methods of academic instruction, that men, who, like Mr. Harrison, have attained signal eminence for originality of thought, have rely been men of much schooling. While knowledge and skill are both highly desirable, they are still of second rank, and it is possible to acquire them at too great a cost. If a man has ideas—original, individual, creative ideas—he can usually hire skill and buy knowledge. They are essential elements of education. But they should be gained by processes which make them the tools, not the end of culture. The man should be the master, not the slave of his learning; and whether he is the one or the other depends very largely on the way his knowledge has been gained. And it is better to be the master of a little knowledge, with capacity to use it creatively, than to be the unproductive carrier of all the learning in the libraries. Our young readers whose scholastic advantages, so called, have been few, may well take the lesson to heart. Study to have ideas; life will give no end of opportunities for using them.

The Stinging Tree.

Though the tropical shrubs of Queensland are very luxuriant and beautiful, they are not without their dangerous drawbacks, for there is one plant growing in them that is really deadly in its effects—that is to say, deadly in the same way that one would apply the term to fire, as if a certain proportion of one's body is burned by the stinging tree, death would be the result. It would be as safe to pass through fire as to fall into one of these trees. They are found growing from two to three inches high to ten or fifteen feet; in the old ones the stem is whitish, and red berries usually grow on top. It emits a peculiar and disagreeable smell, but is best known by its leaf, which is nearly round, having a point on the top, and is jagged all around the edge like the nettle. All the leaves are large—some larger than a saucer. "Sometimes," says a traveler, "while shooting turkeys in the scrubs, I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree till warned of it close proximity by its smell, and have then found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and that very light. Its effects are very curious; it leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening; for months after, the part when touched is tender, in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung; and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at every one who approached him, and had to be shot in the scrub. Dogs, when stung, will rush about, whining piteously, biting pieces from the affected part. The small stinging trees, a few inches high, are as dangerous as any, being so hard to see, and seriously imperilling one's ankles. The scrub is usually found growing among palm trees."

—Duplex corsets for $1.00, other corsets at from 80c. to $1.00. Back combs from 10c. to 25c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-6w.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed at Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., a few days ago. During the temporary absence from home of Mr. Charles Crosly, a wealthy farmer, some unknown parties, supposed to be vagrant tramps, entered the house, choked Mrs. Crosly to death and robbed her of $30. Mr. Crosly, returning home before the villains had gotten away, was assailed, shot and almost beaten to death. Two tramps were arrested on suspicion of being the authors of the crime.

PITTSBURGH dispatches give particulars of a terrific rain-storm in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. The oil-towns of Petrolia and Karns suffered terribly. Twenty-five houses in the former place were swept away and destroyed, and the line of railroad between Parker and Karns City was submerged, bridges washed out, culverts destroyed, and the road ruined in many places. The people of that section in many instances barely escaped with their lives. The rainfall up the Monongahela valley and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which skirts the Youghiogeny, was the heaviest known for years. Houses, fences, outbuildings, lumber, and other property were swept away, and many of the coal mines flooded. The miners in some of them narrowly escaped drowning. At Schroder's mine, near Elizabeth, the men waded out through water to their chins. The damage to growing crops has been very great, but any approximation of the sum is beyond computation. At Irwin's station the rainfall is reported to have reached seven inches, and the Youghioghony Branch railroad was damaged in several places, the force of the water being so great as to break the steel rails.

THE decision of the lower courts in the case of Cove Bennett and Mrs. Smith, found guilty of murdering the latter's husband, has been reversed by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. The condemned pair will, therefore, have another trial.

D. M. BENNETT, a printer and publisher, who was convicted in New York of sending obscene publications through the mails, has been taken to the Albany penitentiary. President Hayes refused to pardon him....Prescott G. Pillsbury, the cashier of the Lawrence (Mass.) National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $64,000.... The discovery of enormous deposits of iron ore of the best quality among the farms on the Ohio river about eight miles from Pittsburgh has caused a big excitement in that region. One farmer leased a five-acre piece to the prospectors for $3,000, and another refused $10,000 for the use of twenty acres. Land has suddenly risen to fabulous prices, and an important addition to the wealth of the region will be the result.

A DISTRESSING accident, resulting in the drowning of five ladies, happened at Clayton, N. Y., the other day. Two steam yachts, lashed together, and containing a pleasure party, started out for Kingston, Ont. They had not proceeded more than twenty rods from the dock when the head-lashing loosed, and one of the yachts capsized and sunk, drowning Mrs. Persells, of Binghamton; Mrs. Sarah Bostwick, Mrs. and Miss Berkelem, of Kirkwood, N. Y., and Miss Hattie Pollock, of New York city....Martin Brady, a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the oldest type-setters in New York city, died last week. Six of his comrades in the war of 1812 attended the funeral....At New Brunswick, N. J., a rowboat containing a pleasure party of five persons was run into by the schooner Hayes in the Raritan river, capsizing it, and drowning two ladies, Mrs. John Dunnigan and Miss Kate Horan.

THE WEST.

IN a pacing-race over the Chicago Jockey Club course, the other day, Sleepy Tom, a blind horse, made the fastest time on record, 2:12¼.

A SHOCKING disaster occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad near Waukegan, Ill., on the evening of July 26. A gravel train had been engaged unloading dirt north of Lake Forest, and ran close to the time of the Milwaukee passenger which leaves Chicago at 5 o'clock. The conductor of the train, Thos. Halligan, waited until the last minute, and then ordered the train to Waukegan. On the way to this place, on the curve perhaps half a mile south, the engineer saw a cow lying directly across the track, but only too late, and as the ten flat cars which preceded the engine struck the obstacle they were thrown from the track and piled into a huge confusion of debris on both sides of the track. The engineer, Frank Drew, had reversed the engine and jumped for his life. There were nineteen men on the train. Some were thrown in one direction and some in another. Those who sought to save themselves by clinging to the cars were only to be crushed and mangled by being thrown underneath the wheels or cars. The mangled remains of some lay underneath the huge pile, and could only be removed from their resting place by the use of huge jacks. Here one could find a leg severed from the body; in another place an arm; and still in another location could be found a corpse beyond recognition. The dead and wounded were conveyed to the depot, where it was found that Anthony Joyce, section boss, John Dugan and Patrick Conners, workmen, were among the dead. Michael Sheridan died within an hour. Among the wounded are Marks Malloy, badly injured about the spine; Austin Dugan, internal injuries and fracture of the skull; Thomas McNulty, internal injuries and fracture of the hip; Henry Burns, fracture of the leg and spine injured; Thomas Halligan, of Milwaukee, double fracture of the leg and internal injuries; Patrick Mulligan, slight scald injuries; a German named Grams, bad scalp wounds.

CROP reports: Intelligence received at St. Paul from two-thirds of the counties in Minnesota pierced by railroads shows the wheat harvest to be progressing rapidly and under the most favorable circumstances. Oats and corn never looked better, and both promise a better yield than ever before, especially the latter. From reports received at Leavenworth from all parts of Kansas, it is evident the corn crop of this year will be the largest ever known, and will be simply immense. The only question in regard to this crop will be what to do with it, as the supply is very great. The wheat crop of this year, too, will be larger than was expected. Reports received at Milwaukee from nearly all points on the railroads north and west in the wheat-growing region predict a perfect harvest and an unusually large crop. On the line of the Northern Pacific at least twenty-five bushels of splendid wheat to the acre is expected. The lowest estimate for Southern Minnesota is ten bushels to the acre. The reports are nearly all positive to the effect of a large yield and good quality. Wheat is considered entirely out of danger. Reports from the interior of Wisconsin are very favorable.

JOHN KRANZ, of East Farmington, Polk county, Wis., drove into a lake with six children in his wagon to water his horses. The horses, becoming frightened, ran into deep water, the wagon was upset, and Kranz and five of the children were drowned. One boy escaped by swimming. The eldest child was a girl of 17.... A Dubuque dispatch says: "A disease akin to cholera is ravaging Center Point, Linn county, this State. Fully twenty persons have died from its effects during the past thirteen days, and an equal number are prostrated by it. The disease is also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles from Center Point, several deaths having occurred there. An order for forty coffins was received from Center Point to-day by a Dubuque undertaker. The physicians at Center Point are worn out, and residents are fleeing from the place."

DISPATCHES from Fort Peck report that Gen. Miles has imprisoned there a number of half-breeds who have been selling arms and ammunition to hostile Indians.

POTTER PALMER, proprietor of the Palmer House, Chicago, has telegraphed to President Langstaff, of the Howard Association, Memphis, authorizing him to draw on Mr. Palmer for $25 monthly until further notice for the relief of the needy sufferers in Memphis.

GEN. TERRY, commanding the Military Department of Dakota, has received dispatches from Gen. Miles dated, "Camp on Rock creek, eighteen miles south of the boundary," saying Sitting Bull's band of Sioux fled northward to Wood mountain, leaving their property scattered along the line of route for fifty miles. The Sioux are estimated to number 5,000, with 2,000 fighting men. Gen. Miles says he believes he has force enough to deal with all the Indians Sitting Bull can gather.

A TERRIBLE calamity occurred a few nights ago on Goguac lake, near Battle Creek, Mich., which suddenly transformed that pleasant resort into a place of mourning, and almost desolation. The pleasure steamer Lew Clark took fire and was burned; also the dwelling of James Cleveland and three boat-houses. Mrs. Cleveland and her infant perished in the flames, and two other children were so badly injured that they are not expected to live. Mr. Cleveland saved his own and one of his children's lives by jumping with it from the second story of his burning house into the lake. The fire originated in the steamer's engine-room.

THE SOUTH.

THE number of new cases of yellow fever reported to the Memphis Board of Health on July 25 was eleven; number of deaths, ten. A telegram from Memphis on that date says: "The weather continues warm and fair, and there is little change in the deep gloom and death-like stillness that has prevailed in this community for the last day or two. With the exception of the little bustle attending the departing of steamers and the few persons quietly making their way to the Memphis and Charleston depot, now the only outlet left open, there is but little evidence of life to be seen. The drug clerks, doctors, telegraphers and undertakers alone are kept busy. The fever, at first confined to the Jones avenue and Clay street neighborhood, is now gradually spreading to all parts of the city, and it is only a question of material to work upon for it to appear in any unexpected spot." Of 16,000 people remaining in that city, over 12,000 are colored. The colored people are not in favor of the proposed camp scheme, not liking the idea of being removed from the city. A Cincinnati dispatch says: "Passengers on steamers from Memphis speak of the quarantine along the route as the most rigid ever heard of. The people are wild in their determination to keep out Yellow Jack. At Hickman, Ky., a passenger on the Vint Shirkle, from Memphis, being forbidden to land, gave the officers the slip and got ashore. The people spotted him out and chased him to the woods with shot-guns." A St. Louis telegram says the Mayor of that city had "telegraphed the National Board of Health that the yellow-fever refugees from Memphis are arriving in such large numbers that the establishment of a quarantine became necessary. He asked that tents and rations for 1,000 persons for thirty days be forwarded at once."

AT Memphis, on the 26th of July, thirteen new cases of yellow fever and three deaths were reported to the Board of Health, and on the 27th there were fourteen new cases and nine deaths. The President of the Board of Health had gone so far as to write a proclamation declaring the fever epidemic, but, at the solicitation of a large number of business men, decided not to issue it. A committee of safety had been appointed to devise measures for the good of the city. The health authorities of Illinois and Missouri are considering the feasibility of maintaining a floating quarantine for refugees. There were three well-developed cases of fever in New Orleans on the 27th of July, all of them in the upper part of the city.

THIRTEEN new cases of yellow fever and one death from the disease, at Memphis, on July 28. A census of the city, taken by special policemen, showed the population to be 16,110. Whites, 4,283; colored, 11,827; adults, 10,651; children, 5,559. Of the whole, 9,743 have had the fever, leaving 6,367 susceptible to the disease.

EX-SENATOR ROBERT W. JOHNSON, an old-time Arkansas politician, died recently at his home in Little Rock....A horrible murder was recently perpetrated near Atlanta, Ga., the victims being an old and wealthy man named James Defoar and his wife. They were assaulted, while sleeping in bed, by some one with a heavy ax, and their heads almost severed. The bedclothes were not disordered, and the assassin had evidently struck but one blow for each. The murder was committed by tramps for the purpose of robbery.

THE Memphis yellow-fever bulletin for July 29 was eight new cases and four deaths. Travel was entirely cut off to and from the city, and locomotives were carrying the mails. A camp had been established not far from the city, and the colored people were being removed thither.—Five clear and undisputed cases of yellow fever were reported at New Orleans on the 29th. The work of disinfecting the city was being vigorously prosecuted.—Three deaths from yellow fever had occurred in Louisville—all of them imported—and one had occurred in quarantine at St. Louis.—Montgomery, Ala., and Vicksburg, Miss., have established quarantine against New Orleans.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Health has issued a circular on disinfection. It advises thorough scrubbing and moist cleansing, to be followed by the fumes of burning sulphur at the rate of eighteen ounces per 1,000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kentucky, died last week at his home in Louisville. He was appointed Judge by President Lincoln, and had served eighteen years.

THERE were fourteen new cases of yellow fever and one death at Memphis on the 31st ult. No additional cases were reported at New Orleans. At Havana, Cuba, for the week ending July 26, there were 117 deaths from yellow fever.

JOHN COLE and Burnet Gordon, farmers, neighbors and brothers-in-law, visited Frankfort, Ky., the other day, and, meeting on the street, began a dispute about a standing difficulty between them in regard to dealings in stock. Angry words followed, when both men suddenly drew pocket knives and rushed at each other. The duel lasted for some minutes, both men hacking away at each other with fearful effect. Suddenly Cole staggered inside of a saloon, fell upon the floor, and in five minutes was dead. A blow from Gordon's knife had severed the carotid artery, and he bled to death.

THERE were four deaths from yellow fever at Memphis on the 31st ult. Nine new cases were reported.

FIVE convicts confined in the Kentucky penitentiary at Frankfort escaped a few mornings since. Three of them were recaptured after an exciting chase. The other two, both of them life-prisoners, are still at large.

WASHINGTON.

HON. E. W. STOUGHTON, United States Minister to Russia, who has been at his home in New York on leave of absence several weeks, tendered his resignation to the President last week. It is said his successor will not be immediately named.

FIGURES furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office show that the amount of public land entered for homestead settlement in the year ended June 30, 1879, was a trifle over 6,000,000 acres, or an area a little greater than that of the State of New Hampshire, and considerably larger than that of New Jersey. The average number of acres taken by each homestead settler, as shown by the entries of the last ten years, is 130. Unsettled public lands in the United States, therefore, received a population of at least 50,000 during the last twelve months under the operation of the Homestead law alone. The real accession probably far exceeds 100,000 persons. From an unpublished statement made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it is claimed that the whole number of homestead settlers from the time the Homestead law went into operation to June 30, 1878, a period of sixteen years, was 384,848. Allowing 120 acres to each settler, the whole amount of land thus occupied was 46,181,760. This immense domain would make fifteen States as large as Connecticut, is larger by nearly 3,000,000 acres than all New England, and it exceeds the combined areas of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York by an area about equal to that of Delaware. In the number of homestead entries Kansas takes the lead, with 61,034. Minnesota stands next with 51,575, and Nebraska third, with 40,008.

SECRETARY SCHURZ, in the matter of the decision in the New Idria Mining Company, has succeeded in displeasing both parties. The decision is, in effect, that the New Idria Company cannot, under the Patent law, claim more than 160 acres of the land in question, which is something less than one-third of the valuable quicksilver mining property now occupied by that corporation. The remainder of the valuable grant, the decision declares, is the property of the United States Government.

A COMPARATIVE statement has just been completed by the Internal Revenue Bureau showing the receipts from the several specific sources of revenue during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1878-'79, and giving the increase and decrease thereof. The principal decrease is on tobacco taxed at the rate of 24 cents per pound. In 1878 the amount paid upon this grade of tobacco was $25,320,065. In 1879 it was $18,909,235, being a decrease in 1879 of $7,350,829. The principal increase is on tobacco taxed at the rate of 16 cents per pound, of which there was none in 1878. The amount realized from this source in 1879 was $9,734,697. The aggregate receipts are as follows: In 1878, $111,097,725; in 1879, $113,918,465; total increase in 1879, $2,820,740.

GEN. WALKER, Chief of the tenth census, is sending out circulars to the Mayors of the different cities, asking for information respecting the social statistics, industries, and general characteristics of the cities of the United States. This information will be published in a special report.

IT is estimated that the postal receipts of the United States for the present year will reach $32,000,000, as against $18,344,511 in 1869.

IT is stated from Washington that the President is violently opposed to De Lesseps' isthmus-canal project, and in favor of assembling a commission of American military and naval officers for the purpose of making an exhaustive examination of all the surveys, and deciding which of the various routes offers the greatest advantages—or is least likely to be found utterly impracticable.

POLITICAL.

GEN. BUTLER has announced his intention of again standing for Governor of Massachusetts this fall....Secretary Schurz is going to Ohio to make a speech on the issues of the campaign, about the 15th of August.... The Democratic State Convention, of Wisconsin, will meet at Madison, Sept. 9.

GENERAL.

A TORONTO dispatch states that Mr. Letellier, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, has been removed from office.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made in a cable dispatch of the resignation of John Welsh, United States Minister to Great Britain, and of his intention to sail for America on the 20th of August. Domestic bereavement is stated to be the cause.

ACCORDING to "Poor's Manual," the gross earnings of all the railroads of the United States for 1878 were $490,103,361, against $472,909,272 for the preceding year. Western railroads have an unusually large share of the total and the increase, both in gross and net earnings and in the dividends declared.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., in the *American Newspaper Reporter* for July, show that the whole number of newspapers in the United States has increased since January of the current year from 8,703 to 9,153. New papers abound in the Territories. Suspensions have been fewer than in any corresponding period for several years.

VISIBLE supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 13,474,000 bushels; corn, 10,796,000 bushels; oats, 1,537,000 bushels; rye, 342,000 bushels; barley, 358,000 bushels.... The convention of the National Cotton Exchange will be held in New York on the 11th of August, instead of in St. Louis. Apprehension of quarantine obstruction is the reason for the change.

THE steamship Arizona arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 29th ult., having made the passage from New York in the remarkable time of seven days, eight hours and eight minutes—the fastest time on record.... Minister Kasson, who has been absent from the Austrian Court for two months past on leave of absence, sailed from New York in the steamer Bothnia, on his return, last week.... Philip St. Pierre and George Barrow, seamen, of the steamer St. Lawrence, were drowned at Quebec by falling into the river, the deck-rail having broken.

FOREIGN.

THE burden of dispatches from England continues to be the depression in the cotton trade. Some of the latest cablegrams show that $10,000,000 worth of mill property in a single district has been lying idle for three years, and that, although there has been a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages, the mills are still either running on short time or are closed altogether. House property in the factory towns has lost half its value. The only remedy suggested for this disastrous condition seems to be a further shortening of time in the mills at work....Disastrous floods are reported throughout Belgium, and the floods in the valley of the Rhine have caused great loss of property.

A CABLE dispatch says that Petropanlovski, in West Siberia, and the remains of Uralsk have been burned by the revolutionists. Veliteyaski has also suffered from incendiarism. ....A London telegram says that nearly 300 engineers on a strike at Bradford are prepared to emigrate to the United States and Canada, in accordance with invitations received from the various branches of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society in the principal engineering centers.

THE harvest in the Southeast of France has nearly terminated, and in the Southwest is about half finished. The quality of the crops is reputed better than last year, but the quantity at the utmost is barely an average. ....The Peruvian Minister at Washington has received the following official telegram from Lima: "The Huascar entered the blockaded port of Iquique, and fought the Chilian squadron for two hours, leaving hors du combat the Consino and Abtao. The Huascar was unhurt."....The Colorado beetle has made its appearance in the vicinity of Cork, Ireland.

THE operatives and employers of the Durham collieries in England, by mutual arrangement, referred the wages dispute to Lord Derby. He has given his decision, reducing the wages of the workmen 1½ per cent. in addition to a recent reduction. About 57,000 workmen are affected by this decision....Kate Webster, a servant girl, was hanged near London the other day, for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas. The murder was attended by circumstances of unusual atrocity. Mrs. Thomas' body was boiled and thrown into the Thames, and the head was destroyed by burning. Fragments of the murdered woman's body, wrapped in paper and placed in a small pine box, were found floating in the Thames.

A CANNON of twenty-four centimetres caliber burst on board the German gunboat Renown at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, killing five and wounding twenty-five persons....The Porte has at last decided to adopt the modifications demanded by the British and French Embassadors to Turkey in the firman of investiture of Tewfik Pasha as Khedive of Egypt. This restores to the Khedive all privileges enjoyed by Ismail Pasha under the firman of 1873, without any reservation of the right to conclude treaties....A cable dispatch reports the horrors of the fire at Ortakeni, on the Bosphorus, to be much greater than at first reported. The whole town was burned, and several of the inhabitants lost their lives.

IN the great race for the Goodwood cup, won by Isonomy, Lorillard's horse, Parole, came in third....British returns show that twenty officers and 400 men died of cholera and other diseases on the march from the Afghan campaign, while only about 100 men were killed in action.

QUICK WORK.

A Roadmaster Who Understood His Business.

[Saratoga Letter.]

A gentleman who had long been selling the stock of the New York Central and other railroads, but had no personal knowledge of their executive management, told me that he had seen one of the most extraordinary pieces of executive dispatch in his life on Vanderbilt's railroad.

"I was coming down the Hudson River road," he said, "two or three days ago, when the train was stopped by a wreck near Hudson. A freight train had been thrown off the track. The engine was lying imbedded in a hole, one car was lying across the track, another had lost its trucks and was flat on the track, and the tender of the locomotive was also deeply imbedded. We had waited there an hour and a half or two hours, and twenty trains had been stopped. They had yanked one of the cars up on jack-screws, as if to run trucks under it and then get it out of the way. It looked as if we were going to stay until night, and we began to think about finding a steamboat or buggy or something to get on to New York, when all at once an engine and wrecking-car heaved in sight. Before the engine had come to a stop, we could hear the Roadmaster's voice ring out, giving his orders before he had seen the situation. He seemed to be as familiar with every thing on the spot at if he had been there all night. There was an engine off at some distance, but doing nothing. He called out to the engineer to come up and make fast to the buried locomotive. In half a minute the engine was attached and pulling to get the other out of the hole, and at the second effort the great mass of iron came up sullenly and was hauled out of the road. 'Pass that rope over the top of that car and make it fast to that tree yonder,' he cried. It was done. 'Now five hundred of you lay hold of that rope,' he shouted. The entire little army, under the inspiration of that voice, laid hold of the rope, using the tree for a purchase, and they pulled the car across the track square out of the way by main strength. Then the rails which had been bent were straightened with heavy hammers and nailed down. 'Come on here with that engine,' he cried again, 'and make fast to this truck.' With another tremendous pull the whole thing came out of the ground, like a tree by the roots, and was rushed off. 'Now start that first train,' cried the man. In less than ten minutes from the time of his arrival what looked to be a week's job was out of the way, and the passengers went on. I formed a higher idea then of William Vanderbilt's executive men than I ever had before," said the gentleman.

Spiritualism.

For every man interested in the question of immortality we have the profoundest sympathy. It is a question which has an intense, abiding interest for every thoughtful mind. At this time, particularly when the immortality of the soul is questioned more sharply than it has ever been before in the history of Christianity, the precious faith of the churches has to be fought for with all the weapons that can be laid hold of. From the fact that there is really no evidence of immortality except the resurrection of Christ Himself, and His declarations, many minds have reached about them on every side for everything that offers help. In the desire to know something positively about the matter, modern Spiritualism had its birth and has held its life. It promised to do just the thing that millions of minds desired to have done; so that, when it assumed to demonstrate the existence of life after death, it had a tremendous audience in readiness for it. The marvel is that there was a man or woman living who was unwilling to hear what it and its promulgators had to say. That it has millions of believers and followers to-day is, probably, due less to its real, inherent strength, than to the greedy want which it assumes to satisfy—a want so greedy that it accepts as fact that which only has its lying semblance.

We are not among those who regard what are claimed to be the facts of Spiritualism as improbable *a priori*. No man can read the Bible carefully without being educated in a belief in Spiritualism. In both the Old and the New Testament we have multiplied records of the communications of spiritual existences with men and women in the flesh. The doctrine of demoniacal possession is taught with great distinctness. The ministry of angels, the return to the earth of those long dead, familiar intercourse with Christ after His resurrection, all are in the line of phenomena claimed as genuine by modern Spiritualists; so that it is not strange that Christian men and women should find themselves educated by the Bible itself into a sort of readiness to receive Spiritualism. It is, or would seem to be, easy for a Christian to believe that visitants from the unseen world are about him influencing his mind, and endeavoring to make themselves known. That is precisely what they used to do in the olden time. Why should they not do it now as well as they did it then?—*Scribner.*

Chloroform for Pigs.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells of a certain doctor, who, when he runs short of food for his pigs, gives them chloroform. It is reported that they remain under its influence from a week to ten days, and that when they recover, instead of having lost flesh, they exhibit marked signs of improvement.

ALL SORTS.

IN 1816 divorce was abolished in France, the law allowing judicial separations. These separations number 2,500 annually, and those who oppose the law claim that they are more demoralizing than a law that would allow divorce. An effort to secure the modification of the law is now being made, the church party opposing.

LORILLARD'S success with his American horses on the English turf this season has encouraged other Americans to enter that field. Among the nominations already made for next year's events, there are thirteen horses from this side of the Atlantic for the Derby alone, six of them made by Mr. Lorillard; while Americans will also be liberally represented in the St. Leger and the Oaks.

OLD Aunt Sarah Fields, a negro woman of Blue Ridge, Ky., firmly believed that she must die, be buried, and rise again on the third day, in order that her race should be benefited. The accommodating boys of her neighborhood gave her chloroform, and left her in a graveyard, so that when she awoke she thought that the desired miracle had been wrought. She is now waiting for the good result.

MR. A. C. ELLITHORPE, of Chicago, has invented a device by which fatalities from falling elevators promise to cease. It is simply to make a couple of feet at the bottom of the elevator shaft an air cushion or spring which breaks the jar of the fall. It was experimented with at the Chamber of Commerce building in that city with perfect success, immense weights being let fall without a jar sufficient to break an egg lying on the floor of the cab.

COL. CHARLES E. WENDELL, who from a private in the First Michigan infantry became the head of the regiment, was killed at the second Bull Run. Dr. W. D. Chapman, now a resident of Wood's Cross Roads, Gloucester county, Va., found an elegantly-mounted revolver on the battle-field bearing Col. Wendell's name. For the last seventeen years Dr. Chapman has been seeking some relative of Col. Wendell's and finding Mrs. G. E. Curtis in Detroit, a few days ago, restored the revolver.

THE demonstrations of grief exhibited by the Royalists of England over the grave of the late French Prince Imperial affords a world of encouragement to the Bonapartists of France, and is, indeed, fanning back to life the spirit of that invalid faction. The Republicans of France, on the other hand, are much annoyed by the tears of Queen Victoria and the Princes of her realm, though certainly there is little reason for fear that these tears will float back to France the throne which departed on the floods of the revolution of 1870.

COL. BEE, the Chinese Consul in San Francisco, explains the increased arrivals of Chinese at that port on the ground that the belief in China is that the bill restricting emigration from that country to the United States had actually become a law, and that subsequent to the 4th of July only fifteen persons would be allowed to take passage on one steamer. The Chinese, having learned that the measure had passed both houses of Congress, concluded that the question was settled, and hastened to start for the golden shore while there was an opportunity.

MISS BROWN, a Pennsylvania heiress is spending the summer at Rye Beach, N. H. Robert G. Miller, a sailor on the hotel yacht, saw and loved her, but didn't dare to tell her so. She got a fish bone in her throat. Miller mounted a horse and rode at a headlong pace for a doctor. He was thrown on the way, and sustained a broken arm, but got to the doctor's office, told his errand, and fainted. The doctor arrived at the hotel just in time to save Miss Brown's life, and now she is nursing Miller, with the intention of marrying him as soon as he is in fit condition.

THE woman's rights advocates of California had a great treat a few days ago in a wedding performed in Oakland. The bride was a female physician, Dr. Jennie Bearby, of Oakland; the officiating representative of the church was a female parson, the Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of the First Universalist Society of San Francisco; and an interesting company of other female followers of the learned vocations—physicians, lawyers, artists and writers—were in attendance. It was the first marriage performed by a woman on the Pacific coast. The repast that followed the ceremony was of a teetotal temperance character. The groom was the County Physician.

THE recent investigation by two French doctors of the influence of mental labor on the growth of the brain and skull was full of interest. They measured the heads of persons of many different pursuits, educated as well as illiterate. The results were in favor of educated men leading an intellectual life; that is to say, the heads of these men were much more fully developed than those of other men. It was found that both alves where not of the head always symmetrically developed. In students, for example, the development of the left frontal region was fuller than that of the right; but in illiterate subjects the right occipital region was larger than the left. In the students the frontal region was more developed than the occipital; in illiterate subjects the occipital region was the largest.

A FINANCIAL gentleman, who has long had relations with the Syndicate, and is transacting business in Europe for the Treasury Department, sends to Washington some interesting information relative to the money condition of Europe. France is growing rich as rapidly as she is growing Republican. The Bank of France holds to-day $450,000,000 in bullion. About 60 per cent., or $280,000,000, is in silver. The people hold as much more, and in nearly the same proportion of the two metals. Much of it is hoarded, of course, but a large share is in active circulation. The bank-note circulation confined to the Bank of France is now $446,000,000. Very few notes remain outstanding below 100 francs, or $20. At the close of the war, or soon after, the note circulation had reached nearly $600,000,000, and while, in seven years, this volume has virtually decreased about $150,000,000, the bullion in the bank has been more than doubled, and the 5 per cent. rentes paid out in satisfaction of the vast and onerous German indemnities have nearly all been drawn home within the same time and into French ownership. The bonds rule at 116⅛ on the Paris Bourse, and would go still higher but for the reserved option of the Government to call them in for redemption. The Bank of England holds to-day $176,431,000 in gold bullion, but, of the bank-note circulation of $245,000,000 from the Issue Department, about $100,000,000 is held in reserve for the want of profitable employment.

Husband and Wife.

"Your husband was arrested by an officer, Mrs. Powers," said the Justice in Essex Market Court yesterday to a sad-faced little woman, "on a charge of cruelly beating you. I have sent for you to make a complaint against him."

"Against my husband, sir?" she asked in a low voice.

"Why, of course. Your face is cut and swollen, your arms black and blue, and your lips quivering now from the pain his brutality has caused you. Your cries were pitiful to hear, your neighbors say, and they add that your husband is a drunkard and that you have to support him."

"Oh! let him go," said the little woman, crying. "He didn't mean to do it. We've been married just a year and a half. Our little boy is home asleep. I would not have it said his father ever had been arrested for beating his mother. You'll let him go; please do," and the woman wept afresh.

"And what do you say, Powers?" answered the court.

"Say!" answered the drunken brute. "Why, I say —— her! I'll give it to her when I get her again. I'll stop her blubbering and her baby stories."

"You will not if I have the power to prevent you. You are committed for six months in default of $600 to keep the peace."—*New York Herald.*

Schoolboy Blunders.

The *Lyon County* (Nev.) *Times*, writing of the ludicrous mistakes at a recent school examination there, says: Although the replies indicated a reasonably-high degree of proficiency among the scholars, some ludicrous mistakes were made:

A boy was told to correct the following sentence: "Milo began to lift the ox when he was a calf." The reply was: "Milo, when he was an ox, began to lift the calf."

A little boy was asked: "What are the principal minerals in Nevada?" He replied, without the least hesitation: "Gold, silver and trout."

To the question, "How would you go from New York to San Francisco by water?" a boy in the same department replied promptly, and with the utmost assurance: "By boat!"

Another scholar in the same class being asked, "Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July?" answered unhesitatingly: "Because three Presidents died on that day."

A boy in the high school, having been required to give the plural of two, answered "Three!" and resumed his seat with a self-satisfied air.

Potato Bugs.

Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist, writes Secretary Fisher, of the State Board of Agriculture, the following information concerning the potato bugs, which are now very numerous. The suggestion made as to how they can be exterminated should be acted upon by all whose potato plants are troubled with them:

"Old-fashioned potato bugs are around in considerable numbers, but I beat them this time. The plan adopted was to whip them off with brush switches; it has succeeded in all cases tried yet, and in no instance has it required more than one repetition. A few Colorado potato beetles put in their appearance in some potato patches, but a vigorous warfare soon exterminated them before they had time to deposit eggs."—*Springfield (Ill.) State Register.*

◆

WHEN the farmer dresses his hogs he scrapes an acquaintance.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 25	@10 00
Hogs	3 75	@ 4 25
Cotton	11½	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	3 90	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 05	@ 1 15½
Corn—Western Mixed	43	@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 37
Rye—Western	64	@ 65
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 10	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
Hogs	3 25	@ 4 05
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	89	@ 90
No. 3 Spring	82	@ 83
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 2	51	@ 52
Barley—No. 2	65	@ 70
Butter—Choice Creamery	15	@ 16
Eggs—Fresh	7½	@ 8
Pork—Mess	8 00	@ 8 25
Lard	5½	@ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2	90	@ 91
Corn—No. 2	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26
Rye—No. 1	52	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	60	@ 61
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	99	@ 1 00
Corn—Mixed	33	@ 34
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 28
Rye	48	@ 49
Pork—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
Lard	5½	@ 5¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	98	@ 1 00
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	33	@ 35
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	8 25	@ 8 50
Lard	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 2 Red	1 01	@ 1 01½
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@ 1 02½
Corn—No. 1	38	@ 39
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 36
Barley (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 60	@ 4 90
Fair	3 70	@ 4 00
Common	3 25	@ 3 50
Hogs	3 90	@ 4 15
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER,

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

NEBRASKA has just taken a State census, and the result gives her a total population of 386,410, a gain of 72,662 since last year.

THE last Legislature in Indiana, in the "Woman's Rights" law, exempted from execution against a woman all "jewelry, ornaments, books, works of art and *virtue*," which have been given her as presents. The law does not designate how the "works of art and virtue" are to be catalogued.

THE East Indies are rapidly becoming a competitor to China in the production of tea. It is consequently an object to the American dealer and consumer to ascertain the probable quantity of the coming new crop in that country. The reports so far are somewhat contradictory. Some give the yield at 37,000,000 pounds, while others put it down at 49,000,000 pounds.

THERE is a good deal of distress in London over the amount of money in the Bank of England, but the feeling is, of course, not generally shared. It appears that on the 1st inst. the bank contained something like $175,000,000, the largest amount ever, at one time, collected in its vaults. The Bank of France was in a similar deplorable condition, struggling along under a load of $450,000,000.

CONGRESS is fast falling into the system of special legislation which has become so objectionable, and, in fact, such a disgrace, to the State Legislatures. During the last session of that body 727 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 2,395 bills and 119 joint resolutions in the House. Of course the vast majority of these were of a character and nature in which the general public had no sort of interest.

THE Pennsylvania railroad has solved the rapid-transit problem for Philadelphia by buying a right of way through nine squares, nearly three-quarters of a mile, from the Schuylkill river to Broad street, near the center of the city. The road already has a right of way to the river, which it proposes to cross on an elevated bridge, and then cross the city by bridging the streets and running on its own property through the blocks. The company has been driven to this step by the necessity of competing with the new route to New York which the Reading has secured.

MONTANA, during the past sixteen years, has produced $153,000,000 of gold and silver. Of this sum, $147,000,000 was in gold. This makes Montana rank next to California as a producer of gold. There are already 20,000 quartz mines in the Territory. Iron and lead mines have been opened, and coal is plentiful. It is claimed that the cost of keeping herds of cattle in Montana is only 60 cents a head. Including taxes, a 3-year-old beef steer, which will sell on the the ground for $30, only costs $3 for feed and care. The losses in raising are estimated at 2 per cent., while the profits vary from 25 to 40 cents per annum. In 1873 there were but 86,944 cattle in the Territory; in 1878 there were 350,000 head, while 22,000, valued at $240,000, were exported to Eastern markets.

WHILE the postoffice business done in any State does not furnish an accurate criterion of its relative importance, nevertheless the sales of stamps and postal cards and the receipts from newspaper postage afford perhaps as fair a basis as any that is available for judging the proportion of Government revenue that comes from different parts of the country. Somebody has taken the trouble to figure out the part of the $245,000,000 paid into the treasury for the support of the General Government which each State contributes. On this basis New York, of course, comes first, with $47,600,000, and Pennsylvania second, with $25,600,000; Illinois is third in the list, with $20,400,000, and Massachusetts fourth, with $16,900,000, followed closely by Ohio, with $16,400,000. Then there is a drop to $9,100,000 from Missouri, and the figures fall steadily until Florida brings up the rear with but $810,000.

A FOUR-FOLD murder of incredible horror has been committed in Prague by two discharged workmen of one Keport, an upholsterer in the Johannisplatz. The motive was revenge for having had to undergo three days' imprisonment in consequence of unseemly conduct toward Keport's sister. They were no sooner free of prison than these miscreants went to their late employer's workshop, and, locking the door behind them, drew their revolvers and knives and began the butchery. Keport, his wife, sister and infant daughter were killed on the spot, their bodies being dreadfully mangled. An assistant, who sprang out of the window with twenty-one wounds, lies dying in the hospital. Twelve shots were fired and six people wounded besides the four slain. The police had the greatest trouble in preventing the crowd of some thousands of people from lynching the ruffians. One of them, indeed, was so knocked about by the exasperated people before he could be got away that he is now unrecognizable.

PROF. VIRCHOW, Dr. Schliemann's companion and coadjutor in the latest excavations in the Troad, has written to the eminent Homeric archæologist, informing him of a concurrence of geological opinion at Berlin in the conclusion that all the building stones, fragments of which the professor brought home from Hissarlik, are of fresh-water formation. This conclusion is thought to be decisive against those who affirm the impossibility of identifying Hissarlik with the Homeric Troy, on the ground that at the time of the great epic war the site must have been covered by the sea.

THE reopening of the case of the New Idria Mining Company against William McGarrahan, before the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, revives the old story of this suit. The argument proceeds on a motion on the part of the company to reopen the decision made eight years ago, by which a patent of the mine was refused to the New Idria Company. The argument, of course, reopens the old story. The case is now both before Congress and the courts. The motion to secure a patent is, of course, an effort on the part of the company to forestall, if possible, adverse action either on the part of Congress or the courts. It will be remembered that some eight years ago a patent was about to issue, but was stopped by the direct interposition of President Grant, on the ground that there were allegations of fraud, and that Congress was about to consider the subject. The same state of things now exists, both houses of Congress having the subject under consideration.

AN interesting decision as to the validity of the marriages that used to prevail among slaves has just been rendered by an Augusta (Ga.) court. Mary Thomas has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Mike Thomas, and apparently was disposed to leave James Thomas out in the cold in the disposition of the property. Thereupon James brought suit against Mary, claiming that he was the son of the deceased Mike, and entitled to inherit what he had left. The administrator replied that Mike Thomas and James' mother were never married, and consequently James was an illegitimate child and could not inherit. James admitted that his father and mother were never married, because the relation of marriage was not recognized by law as existing among slaves, but he claimed and proved that his parents had lived together in what was regarded among negroes as a state of wedlock, and that he had always been recognized by his father as his son. The court decided on this showing that he was a legitimate child, and therefore entitled to inherit his father's property, which is certainly the common-sense view of the case.

A Deserted Town.

Pine Flat, Sonoma county, is a good example of deserted mining town. Five or six years ago, when this part of the country was all excitement on account of the quicksilver discoveries, Pine Flat was a very lively town of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants. Six or eight hundred men were to be seen in the streets, the hotels could not accomodate all who came, and business of all kinds was just "booming." Houses were put up in a day, canvas tents stood upon every available spot, a system of pipes supplied water to the town, and the wave of prosperity threatened to swamp everybody with riches. But a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams. The price of quicksilver declined, the wave of prosperity subsided to a calm and then receded, until to-day, by actual count, there are two and one-half houses to each inhabitant, and there are fifteen houses.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Pope Leo.

Pope Leo rises early, and, after his devotions, gives himself up to study until the hour set for audiences or assembling of the congregations over which he presides. Although in delicate health, he works hard, and makes his household do the same. Like the majority of Italians of Southern Italy, the Pope has only one regular repast a day, at about 1 o'clock. He is an enemy to the delicacies of the table, and his fare is much more meager than that of many of his curates. He eats boiled mush, which takes the place of soup, a little boiled or roasted meat, rarely vegetables, cheese made of goats' milk, and drinks ordinary wine. Even on the day of his election to the papacy he sent back the roast beef given to him, and asked in its place a second plate of soup.

A Mother at Thirteen Years.

Dr. Dillard states that on last Saturday a girl living several miles from Belton, and who was married last year before she was 12 years old, gave birth to a female infant. The mother is not 13 years old, and will not be until September. The child-mother and her babe were doing well at last accounts.—*North Georgian.*

THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republicans of Congress, the Republican in the White House, the Republican newspapers throughout the country, have been exalting the national authority in the recent political discussions. The veto messages were sent to Congress ostensibly in defense of the national authority. The speeches of the Republicans in the House and Senate were full of tributes to the national authority. Day after day the Republican press teems with articles lifting up the national authority, and, by the same token, belittling the authority of the States. A large portion of the Republican party is anxious to make this the sole political issue in the elections of 1879. It is charged that the Democratic party is determined to destroy the authority of the nation when it asks for a destruction of the test oath for jurors, for the banishment of the army from the polls, and when it would forbid the use of the Federal purse at the ballot-boxes. It is the theory of one party in this country that because it is determined forever in this country that a State has no right to secede from the Union a State has no rights at all. The war negatived forever the right of a State to leave the Union. Does it therefore follow that a State has no rights whatever? The right of secession was only asserted by a few States. Must all of the States lose all of their rights because it is settled in blood that these few States had not this right? Because it is fixed that this Union of States is perpetual, is it fixed that there are no States—as the constitution knows States—in the Union?

Let us analyze this "national authority" for which the Republicans so universally and vehemently plead. Do they really ask for the authority of the nation or for the authority of the Republican party? The Federal Government is divided into three co-ordinate branches. These three are independent, distinct, separate, and together they compose the "national authority." The balancing is so delicate that supreme power rests nowhere; for the Executive may be impeached and removed from office, the Justices of the Supreme Court may also be impeached and removed, laws may be passed in spite of the refusal of the signature of the Executive; and, on the other hand, the laws of Congress may be declared null and void by the Supreme Court. It is, however, these three departments or branches of Government that constitute the "national authority." Is it for these, for this "national authority," that the Republicans shout? Not at all. Upon the leading questions now at issue between the two parties, between two branches of the Government, the Supreme Court has already decided against the Republican party. That party does not plead for a national authority that includes the Supreme Court; and here is one of the three great branches of that authority that is ignored, ruled out, when these men hurrah for the nation with a big "N." Do they shout for the legislative branch of the national authority? Not at all. They howl against it. This great coordinate branch of the national authority they specially curse and despise. It is clothed by the constitution with larger powers than either of the other branches of the Government, but it has no place in the national authority for which our Republican friends now cheer. We find, in short, upon examination, that the only part of the national authority of which the Republican orators and organs are really in favor is that part of which they happen to have control. It is not the national authority, but Republican authority, party and partisan authority, which they are anxious to maintain. It is not constitutional authority of the Federal Government, but the unconstitutional authority of a Republican Executive to which they are devoted. The executive department of the Government was designed by the constitution to be the most modest of its three great branches. It was intended to be in fact as in name the executive department. The Executive was to execute the laws, not to make or interpret them. We have recently heard the strange doctrine that the Executive is part of the legislative power of the country; we have recently seen the Executive ignore or defy the department of the judiciary; and we now behold a great party shouting night and day for the national authority, meaning the one man in the White House in accord with itself. He, or his party, is become the national authority, and his party goes before the country on this issue. Driven from power in the national legislature, the Republican party would make the President the nation. "I am the state," said the imperial Louis XIV. When, therefore, the Republican journals and the Republican statesmen declaim in favor of the "national authority," they are only in favor of that part of it which they chance to control. They denounce and defy the legislative part of it, for it passed measures in harmony with civil liberty in time of peace, and they would have none of them. They ignore and defy the decrees of the Supreme Court, and the Executive alone is the national authority. Upon this proposition they appeal to the people, and denounce their opponents as traitors. Is the President the nation or not? Can men be opposed to the Republican authority and yet be in favor of the national authority?

Child Killed by a Panther.

A shocking tragedy is reported to have occurred near Forrest place, in St. Mary's parish, on Tuesday evening last. A little before dark on that day, it seems a colored man and woman started to visit a neighbor some distance off, and a small boy, of some 10 years, desired to accompany them. On being prohibited from doing so, the little fellow waited until they had started, when he followed them "from afar off." The road he had to traverse led through a dense forest, near which is a thick cane-brake. When in the road opposite this wood the boy was heard to utter an agonizing cry for help, and on the man returning a part of his clothing was found in the road, and a track of blood led toward the undergrowth. The man was too frightened to enter the forest, but immediately procured assistance, and, upon entering the woods, a portion of the skeleton of the unfortunate child was found, bearing unmistakable signs of having been mangled by the jaws of some powerful carnivorous animal. It was supposed that a panther had done this horrible work, and a number of the best dogs were put into the woods to hunt it, but no intelligence of the chase has reached us. As is natural to suppose, great excitement prevails in the neighborhood. —*New Orleans Democrat.*

JOHNNY DAVENPORT'S DEVILTRY.

The Work Before the Wallace Committee.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

Senator Wallace has just paid a flying visit to Washington to make ready for the summer work in looking after Johnny Davenport. He says it is the intention of the committee to overhaul Davenport and his past conduct in connection with elections, thoroughly and completely. Several committees have investigated Davenport, and, though each of them discovered fraud and rascality committed by him, a great deal has been left undiscovered. Senator Wallace says he has the names of men who were appointed Supervisors and Deputy Marshals by Davenport at the last election, together with their residences, and he intends to investigate their characters and records. He thinks enough is already known to warrant the statement that Davenport's hirelings will be proven to belong to the worst criminal classes in New York. These men were employed because of their bad character and their willingness to commit any act required of them. Crimes against citizens and against laws were contemplated, and criminals were employed to execute them. United States Marshal Payne, of New York city, refused to furnish a list of names and residences of the men who had been employed under him as Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, until he was forced to do so by the Wallace committee. Wallace says the Tammany Society employed a firm of reputable lawyers last winter to prosecute men who, as Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, had outraged voters at the polls and deprived them of their right of suffrage. These attorneys called upon Davenport for the names of the men he had put at the polls, and by him were referred to the United States Marshals. The lawyers then requested from Mr. Payne the information needed, and, after being put off for weeks, they got a list of names simply, and this was all they ever could get. The efforts to obtain the residences of United States election officers were entirely fruitless, notwithstanding the energy they displayed. All sorts of dodges and subterfuges were resorted to by the Marshals to avoid giving information that would enable the prosecution to lay hands upon the Davenport hirelings, and finally, when there was no longer any chance for evasion, the attorneys met with a downright refusal. Payne and his chief clerk were summoned to appear before the Wallace committee in Washington, and to bring with them a copy of the roll of Supervisors and Marshals, together with the residence of each one. This summons, of course, could not be disobeyed, and it was only the power of Congress that finally compelled Payne to disclose the habitations of his election employes. It is to follow out this line of testimony that the committee has laid out its summer work.

His Best Sermon Spoiled.

Brother Cuthbert Roach, brother of the Rev. Elijah Roach, many years ago moved from Charlotte county, Va., to Trigg county, Ky. He told me when he went to the Little River Association, Ky., he heard a leading minister in that association, and a very good man, preach from the following text: Acts ii., 40: "Save yourselves from this untoward generation." The old gentleman pronounced the word "untoward," as if it was untow-erd, and went on to tell the audience that in the days of the apostles the people lived in walled cities, with towers and battlements for their defence; that the apostle used the word figuratively here, to show how defenceless was that wicked generation, without towers of strength, into which they could enter and defend themselves from the wrath of God. Thus it is at the present day, said he, the sinner is exposed and has no tower in which to defend himself. And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, "save yourselves from this untow-erd generation." As they returned from the church, Brother Roach said to the preacher: "Did you not give a wrong interpretation to the word untoward in your text to-day by pronouncing it incorrectly?" He replied, "Oh no, Brother Roach, I know I am correct, for I have preached that sermon at least twenty times at different places, and the brethren have told me it is the best sermon they ever heard me preach." "Well, well," says Brother Roach, "we will see what the dictionary says as to the meaning and its pronunciation when we get to the house." After they had looked at the dictionary the good old brother, with evident mortification and regret, exclaimed: "Brother Roach, this is too bad! You have spoiled one of my best sermons! I shall never be able to preach it again."—*Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald.*

His Heart on His Right Side.

A very singular case has just been discovered by Dr. Kellogg, of Rush, Monroe county. Mr. Jacob Banks, of Rush, lost by death a little boy, aged 4 years. The most of his lifetime he was sick and puny, and often attended by physicians. For a month past he has been attended by Dr. Kellogg. On making a thorough examination the doctor found that the little fellow's heart was in his right side, almost under the arm. When dead he was almost a skeleton.—*Buffalo Courier.*

SUNSTROKES are reported all over the South.

SALUTE THE BRIDE.

A Stalwart Michigander on His "Bridle Tower."

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

There was a marriage at the upper end of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern road the other day. A great big chap, almost able to throw a car-load of lumber off the track, fell in love with a widow who was cooking for the hands in a saw-mill, and, after a week's acquaintance, they were married. The boys around the mill lent William three calico shirts, a dress-coat, and a pair of white pants, and chipped in a purse of about $20, and the couple started for Detroit on a bridal tour within an hour after being married.

"This 'ere lady," explained William, as the conductor came along for tickets, "are my bride. Just spliced fifty-six minutes ago. Cost $2, but durn the cost! She's a lily of the valley, Mary is, and I'm the right bower in a new pack of keerds. Conductor, sa-lute the bride!"

The conductor hesitated. The widow had freckles and wrinkles, and a turn-up nose, and kissing the bride was no gratification.

"Conductor, sa-lute the bride, or look out for tornadoes!" continued William, as he rose up and shed his coat.

The conductor sa-luted. It was the best thing he could do just then.

"I never did try to put on style before," muttered William, "but I'm bound to see this thing through if I have to fight all Michigan. These 'ere passengers has got to come up to the chalk, they has."

The car was full. William walked down the aisle, waved his hand to command attention, and said:

"I've just been married; over thar' sots the bride. Anybody who wants to salute the bride kin now do so. Anybody who don't want will have cause to believe that a tree fell on him."

One by one the men walked up and kissed the widow, until only one was left. He was asleep. William reached over and lifted him into a sitting position at one movement, and commanded:

"Ar' ye goin' to dust over thar' an' kiss the bride?"

"Blast your bride, and you, too!" growled the passenger.

William drew him over the back of the seat, laid him down in the aisle, tied his legs in a knot, and was making a bundle of him just of a size to go through the widow, when the man caved, and went over and saluted.

"Now, then," said William, as he put on his coat, "this bridle tower will be resumed as usual, and, if Mary and me squeeze hands or git to laying heads on each other's shoulders, I shall demand to know who laffed about it, and I'll make him e-magine that I'm a hull boom full of the biggest kind of saw-logs, an' more comin' down on the rise. Now, Mary, hitch along an' let me get my arm around ye!"

Steel Sleepers for Railways.

We learn that iron permanent way is receiving increased attention on the part of the administrations of German and Belgian railways. The great Boehum and Krupp works are stated to have made serious proposals to various German railway companies on the subject, and metallic permanent way on the Serres and Battig system has been laid down between Buyssinghen and Hal, on the Belgian state railways. This section is rather crowded with traffic, even express trains from Brussels to Paris and Calais passing over it. We may, then, fairly assume that iron permanent way will now receive a fair trial upon the continent. But is not merely iron permanent way which is now talked of. Steel has declined to such a moderate price that steel sleepers are now coming under consideration. By reducing the thickness of steel sleepers a little, the John Cockerill Company considers that it can supply steel permanent way upon even cheaper terms than iron permenent way, so that it is not impossible that in future we shall have steel rails supported upon steel sleepers.

The great advantage attending the use of iron or steel permanent way is the saving which it will secure in the important matter of labor. An iron permanent way may cost in the first instance more than one based on the old-fashioned wooden sleepers, but these are continually going to ruin, being scorched with too much heat one day, and saturated with too much wet the next. An iron permanent way once established is clearly more durable, and if it is more durable the expenditure for labor and materials in connection with renewals will obviously be greatly reduced. In these days, when many a struggling railway company is casting about for relief in one shape or other, such a saving as this will no doubt be very welcome.—*Colliery Guardian (England).*

Expensive Economy.

The rebuilding of the famous Eddystone lighthouse has revealed a curious bit of most expensive economy. It will be remembered that, after one structure had been destroyed by storm and another by fire, John Smeaton undertook the task which was successfully completed more than 100 years ago. He secured a perfect foundation for the massive pile by an ingenious system of dovetailing, which fixed the lower courses of stone into the solid rock of the reef. But he discovered, after the entire work was finished, a small cavern in the reef, immediately under the foundations, which might, he thought, prove a source of trouble at some distant period in the future. He estimated the cost of filling up and properly cementing at $1,250, and recommended it should be done immediately. But it never was done, and now the danger which Smeaton predicted, and would have guarded against, has actually arrived. The incessant action of the waves, assisted, perhaps, by the weight and vibrations of the tower above, has enlarged the caverns until the foundations can no longer be trusted. The old lighthouse will be torn down to high-water level, and a new one built about 100 feet southeast of it. Had Smeaton's advice been followed there is every reason to believe that the building with which his name is inseparably associated would have stood forever. So the $1,250 saved was a great many thousands lost—saying nothing of the possibilities of failures in the attempt now in progress.

INDIANA ITEMS.

JOHN HILL a 10-year-old negro, shot and instantly killed his sister, aged 16, in a family quarrel, at Economy.

A BOY by the name of Dewit, working for Mr. Madison Hill, a farmer of Winchester, was lately dragged to death under a hay-rake.

THE Merry Bowman Archery Club, of Crawfordsville, are preparing for the great national archery contest to be held in Chicago in August.

IN Richland township, Rush county one day last week, and within a radius of two miles, three men were injured by newly-patented labor-saving harvesting machinery. One sustained a few broken ribs, another a broken leg, and the third a broken arm.

A MEETING or the bar of the State has just formed a society auxiliary to the National Association, and elected the following officers: President, Robert Lowery; Vice President, Simeon Stansifer; Secretary, Ferdinand Winter; Treasurer, N. B. Taylor.

A FEW miles south of Cloverdale, two boys named Smith and Sims were playing with a shot-gun. Smith pointed the gun at Sims, "playfully" remarking that he would shoot him. He pulled the trigger, and discharged the contents of the gun into Sims' abdomen, killing him instantly.

GEN. EKIN, of the] Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, has received orders for the manufacture of 25,000 army-blouses, 41,000 shirts, 30,000 pairs of drawers, 7,500 pairs of overalls, 7,500 stable frocks, and 10,000 single bed-ticks. The work will be commenced in about five weeks.

A WILD beast is roaming in the country near Shelbyville. It has been seen by a number of parties lately, and one man had his dog literally torn to pieces a few nights since by the animal. It came into the yard and the dog began the attack. It made no noise, and in a moment silenced the dog. The residents say it is a panther or a leopard.

THE Board of Trustees of Asbury University have elected Prof. John M. Mansfield, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to the chair of Natural Sciences, and passed a resolution vacating the Greek chair next June of the college year. This is now held by Prof. Wiley. Prof. J. C. Redpath was elected Vice President of the Faculty, vice Prof. Lingley, resigned.

THE organization of the Indianapolis Mercantile Association was perfected last week by the election of the following officers: President, Wm. M. Davis; First Vice President, A. L. Wright; Second Vice President, H. Bamberger; Treasurer, H. Lieber; Secretary, D. W. Girard; Executive Committee, Joseph R. Perry, J. T. Brush, W. H. Craft. The organization starts with a good membership, and will have in view the general business interests of the city.

County and District Fairs in This State.

So far as announced, we give below the date of fairs in Indiana for the coming fall:

COUNTY FAIRS.

Allen, Fort Wayne, Sept. 22-26.
Bartholomew, Columbus, Aug. 29-30.
Blackford, Hartford City, Sept. 23-26.
Boone, Lebanon, Sept. 8-12.
Carroll, Delphi, Sept. 9-12.
Cass, Logansport, Sept. 23-27.
Clay, Brazil, Aug. 18-23.
Clinton, Frankfort, Sept. 15-19.
Daviess, Washington, Oct. 7-11.
Delaware, Muncie, Sept 9-12.
Elkhart, Goshen, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Fayette, Connersville, Sept. 2-6.
Franklin, Brookville, Sept. 23-26.
Fulton, Rochester, Sept. 25-27.
Gibson, Princeton, Sept. 15-19.
Grant, Marion, Sept. 17-20.
Green, Linton, Oct. 7-11.
Hamilton, Cicero, Aug. 26-29.
Harrison, Corydon, Sept. 1-5.
Henry, Newcastle, Sept. 16-19.
Howard, Kokomo, Sept. 1-6.
Huntington, Huntington, Sept. 17-20.
Jackson, Brownstown, Aug. 25-29.
Jasper, Rensselaer, Sept. 9-12.
Jay, Portland, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Jefferson, Madison, Sept. 17-20.
Knox, Vincennes, Oct. 13-18.
Kosciusko, Warsaw, Sept 24-27.
Lake, Crown Point, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
La Grange, La Grange, Sept 24-26.
La Porte, La Porte, Sept. 24-26.
Lawrence, Bedford, Sept. 9-13.
Madison, Anderson, Sept. 2-5.
Marion, Valley Mills, Sept. 11-13.
Marion (colored), Indianapolis, Aug. 26-30.
Miami, Peru, Sept. 16-19.
Monroe, Bloomington, Aug. 26-30.
Morgan, Martinsville, Sept. 2-6.
Noble, Ligonier, Oct. 8-11.
Orange, Paoli, Sept. 23-27.
Perry, Rome, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3.
Pike, Petersburg, Sept. 1-5.
Posey, New Harmony, Sept. 9-13.
Randolph, Winchester, Sept. 16-19.
Ripley, Osgood, Aug. 12-15.
Rush, Rushville, Sept. 9-12.
Shelby, Shelbyville, Sept. 2-6.
Starke, Knox, Sept. 25-27.
Steuben, Angola, Sept. 23-26.
Tippecanoe, La Fayette, Sept. 1-6.
Tipton, Tipton, Sept. 23-26.
Vigo, Terre Haute, Sept. 9-12.
Wabash, Wabash, Sept. 9-12.
Warren, West Lebanon, Sept. 8-12.
Warrick, Boonville, Oct. 7-11.
Wells, Bluffton, Oct. 6-9.
Whitley, Columbia City, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

DISTRICT FAIRS.

Bridgeton Union, Bridgeton, Aug. 25-30.
Cambridge City Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical, Cambridge City, Sept. 16-19.
Dunkirk Union Agricultural and Mechanical, Dunkirk, Sept. 2-5.
Edinburg Union, Edinburg, Sept. 22-27.
Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, Covington, Sept. 23-26.
Henry, Madison and Delaware, Middletown, Aug. 19-22.
Knightstown Union, Knightstown, Aug. 26-29.
Loogootee Agricultural and Mechanical, Loogootee, Sept. 2-6.
Middle Fork, Middle Fork, Aug. 25-29.
Northeastern Indiana, Waterloo, Oct. 6-10.
Prairie Farmer, Francesville, Sept. 16-19.
Russellville Union, Russellville, Aug. 25-29.
Remington Agricultural Association, Remington, Aug. 26-29.
Southeastern Indiana, Aurora, Sept. 3-7.
Switzerland and Ohio, East Enterprise, Sept. 9-12.
Thorntown Union, Thorntown, Sept. 22-25.
Union Agricultural and Mechanical, Union City, Sept. 23-27.

Corn Is King.

Last year the corn crop of the United States was worth $583,000,000, while ex-King Cotton gave us only $250,000,000. Indian corn is the sheet anchor of American agriculture, and demands our most careful consideration. What would England give if she could only raise Indian corn!

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 7, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Tilden thinks Justice Field, of California, is the next best man for the democratic nomination in 1880.

The Fort Wayne Journal has changed hands again. Mr. Ludlum is succeeded by Messrs. Russell & Wright. The latter names look familiar.

The democracy of DeKalb county will support the man for governor, who can command the largest vote at the next election, regardless of "booms."

The democrats of Maine have nominated a straight democratic ticket, refusing to await the action of the greenbackers. The result will be three tickets.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says, that the Pinafore company under the management of Mr. Mays (our Tom.) is reported as doing an excellent business through Illinois.

Information from Indianapolis is to the effect that James P. Voorhees, son of the senator, has resigned his position in the governor's office, with a view to going upon the stage in the fall.

And still John Sherman cannot find time to explain the republican system of book-keeping in the treasury department. Grover's report makes an explanation necessary.

John E. Seely, three years ago a horse farrier in Goshen, N. Y., took Greeley's advice and went west. He engaged in the restaurant and hotel business there, and speculated in mining stocks. He is now worth $5,000,000, having made an average of $4,600 per day.

Grant has intimated that he will not consent to any circus-show demonstration, when he arrives in this country. He has probably heard of the decline of the "boom." The general would have no objection to the proposed reception, except that the McMullen brothers propose to make some money out of it.

A decree of foreclosure of the mortgage on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad has been entered in the United States court at Indianapolis, at the suit of James F. Joy, and the property will be sold within the next two months. It is now operated by the Michigan Central railroad, and it is probable that that corporation will purchase at the sale.

A Georgia negro girl who went to Liberia in 1877, has just returned. She says, "the natives are very hard on our people when they commit crime." She mentions the case of one Reuben Cayho, who stole something from one of them and they caught him, tied a big rock around his neck and threw him in the river. It would require a large number of "natives" and a mountain of "socks" to do justice to the republican thieves, at Washington City.

Exchange.—General Ewing's home at Lancaster is a plain brick mansion, pleasantly situated on high ground. The general's eldest son, William, who is 28 years old, is principal of an academy in an adjoining township. The eldest daughter, Miss Mary Ewing, is a young lady of many graces and excellencies. The general has three other children, two boys and a girl. He is very much liked by his neighbors, who always find him genial, generous and well-bred.

A great sensation has been created among the men of the United States, by the announcement that a new office has been created by the government, which requires the appointment of an official to be stationed in the custom-house at Detroit, whose duty it will be to disrobe all the women who come over from Canada, in order to see that no dutiable goods are smuggled through on their persons. Don't get excited gentlemen, the office is to be filled by a lady.

Judge Van Long, of Warsaw, is favorably spoken of for successor to Judge Biddle on the supreme bench. He would make a strong candidate.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

We are much pleased to see the name of Judge Long mentioned in that connection. In our opinion the democracy of the 5th district could not present a more worthy gentleman for the suffrages of the people of the state. Having had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Judge Long for a number of years, we are enabled to judge as to his popularity as a citizen. No person will attempt to dispute his legal ability. In 1873 he was appointed judge of the circuit court by Gov. Hendricks; at the next election his majority was about 1000, (in a republican district,) and in 1878 he was again elected by a handsome majority. In both elections he received a nice majority in his own county (Kosciusko) which is largely republican. The northwestern portion of the state would be ably represented on the supreme bench by Hon. E. V. Long. We hope to see him nominated, if he will accept the position.

On Monday of last week, a Miss Lavinia Fry, aged twenty, met with a terrible death in Lancaster county, Pa. She was passing along the public road when a drove of cattle passed by, and an infuriated bull attacked her. Catching her on his horns he tossed her twenty feet across a creek. The animal plunged after her, and on the opposite bank he again caught her on his horns and threw her over a five-rail fence. One horn penetrated her abdomen. Her right-hip bone was broken, and she was so badly wounded that she died shortly afterward.

A leading business man of Indianapolis who is a Protestant, married a Catholic lady, and the issue is a son four months old. Last week the lady visited her former home, and while there caused her child to be baptized by the Catholic priest. The father upon hearing this was furious, and his attorney wrote to the priest directing the church record to be erased. No reply being received a bitter letter was forwarded and if not answered a suit will be filed in court to compel the church authorities to produce the baptismal record that it may be officially erased. The legal point is that the father has control over the religious as well as secular interest of his child, and it will be the first case ever brought in the courts of this state.

Depravity is being practiced to an alarming extent in some of our large cities by the heirs of persons whose bodies have been laid to rest in valuable cemetery lots. The trustees of Greenwood cemetery, at New York say, "that through the poverty or cupidity of those who inherit lots in the cemetery, the lots are sold, and the bodies of those buried in them are dug up and reburied in the graves in the public lots. In this way the remains of whole families have been disturbed, when the expectation of those who purchased the lots in the first place was that their bodies would remain there unmolested until the day of resurrection. It is now proposed to render the sale of such lots impossible by the heirs-at-law, and it is claimed that under an old law lots may be declared inalienable and the heirs at law be prohibited from selling their interest in the same, except to each other, by filing in the office of the cemetery a declaration to that effect. The traffic in lots by the descendant of those who were buried in them has been far greater than would be suspected, and when a sale is effected the bones of those buried in the lots are taken up and transferred to public lots, the tomb-stones are cleared away, and in some instances the new graves of the dead are allowed to go unmarked."

We do not wonder.

We do not wonder that housewives who have been accustomed to use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts should turn in disgust from the trash often sold under the name of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells and tastes like turpentine. Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts have the taste and odor of the fresh fruits.

Our County Board.

EDITORS COURIER:—A year ago and over, considerable was said in the republican papers of the county, about some of the expenditures of the board of commissioners of this county, and also as to what some pleased to call the extravagances of the members of the board in "running around over the county." Having an interest and some experience in those matters, and having observed somewhat largely the doings of the different boards in this county for over twenty years, I concluded to investigate these charges somewhat, as I thought upon the first impression there might be some fire where there was so much smoke. But it being an election year, concluded that some of the charges were prompted by partisan motives, and so thought that anything that would be said in defense or extenuation would be judged also of a partisan character. I dismissed the subject until an "off year," when there would be no election, so that the subject would receive an impartial consideration. And now after thus waiting and watching, I propose to say a few words and will challenge the opposite side to disprove the following statements.

1st. That DeKalb county never had a better, safer, more industrious or more economical board of county commissioners, than at present.

2nd. That no board of the county has ever expended so much money as well, in making its necessary improvements and paying current expenditures.

3rd. That no board of the county ever before brought the poor farm down to a paying basis but this board; the poor farm always heretofore costing yearly from $2,000 to $5,000.

4th. That during the term of this board it has not had a lawsuit to defend nor to prosecute, in regard to the acts of the present board, nor has there been an appeal from any of its decisions involving the interests of the county.

5th. That during the term of the present board more ditches have been constructed, more wet lands reclaimed and made valuable, more bridges have been erected or repaired, than any one previous board.

Now Messrs. Editors, the above are broad assertions and comprehend a great deal, and I will admit they seem to talk a little like buncomb, but I will dare any one to investigate and truthfully controvert them. It may be true that some error of judgment may be now detected, since the occasion of the act has passed. We can almost always in looking over past acts detect something that might have been improved, or should not have been done. Human beings are not infallible. It may also be that in some slight matter some expense has been incurred, that by some possibility might have been avoided, as for instance, I have heard some democrats grumble because the board would hire a livery team from a republican livery-man, and some republican swear of the county's expenses when the board would hire a team of a democratic livery-man. But when we are informed that it is the duty of the board to look after the completion of the ditches, to see to the construction and repairs of all the bridges in the county, to look after or provide for all the poor or paupers, to see to the county property, and to scrutinize, audit, allow or reject, all the claims and accounts of the township and county officers, it requires no small amount of time, and necessarily involves the visiting of many parts of the county.

As stated above, some mistakes may have been committed, and no error is so likely to be committed as the doing of an act on the representation of a lot of individuals of a particular locality, without going and looking into it for themselves, and even then they will find two factions, one in favor of, and the other opposed to it, and it will make no difference what the board may do they will be cussed anyhow—they will be d—d if they do, and they will be d—d if they don't. There is not a locality in the county, not even the smallest subdivision, as a road district, but what you will find therein one or more persons who do not want the board to expend money of the county for some purpose, and the more that person thinks he wants it, the more he will rip and swear about it and find fault with the board.

Recently the county was compelled by the court to pay $175, because a previous board did not examine a bridge to see that it was safe and not rotten. The bridge appeared all right, and a man with a load of brick broke it down, killing one horse, injuring himself and the other horse, breaking his wagon and harness. The court held it was the duty of the commissioners to examine and see if the bridges are safe, and if they do not thus examine, and be sure of their safety to the traveling public, the county is liable for the damages. This is the law in this state, and how many such accidents and payments of damages have been prevented by the board "running around over the county," neither you nor I, nor the grumblers, can begin to tell, nor in fact can the commissioners themselves tell. But enough for the present.

ANTI-GRUMBLER.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the court house in Auburn, commencing on Monday, the first day of September, 1879, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell, are located on the south one-third (⅓) of lot No. seven (7), in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

CHARLES W. TOMLINSON & ADOLF MAY.
Aug. 7th, 1879.

Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will, on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1879, sell the following described lands, to-wit:

Lot No. six (6), in the original plat of Auburn Junction, in DeKalb county Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation laws, and secured by approved personal security.

Sale to be at 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. H. DILLS, Adm'r.
Rose & Hartman, Atty's. 32-4.
Aug. 6th, 1879.

FARMERS and EVERYBODY,

Hold your money until you

Come to Auburn

and then bring your sisters, cousins and aunts, and go to the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN,

and you will find the largest stock of custom hand-made

BOOTS and SHOES

for the fall and winter trade, ever brought to this county, and our prices are 20 per cent.

CHEAPER

than ever. Don't waste your

MONEY,

until you see our goods and prices at the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

W.J.AUSTIN&CO.
W.J. AUSTIN
BOOT
UP SIDE
DOWN

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!

ONE

Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.

TWO

Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.

THREE

White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.

FOUR

White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents

FIVE

Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents. Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance

Which has taken place in Raw Material of

WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!

Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.

Messrs.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of

WOOLEN GOODS
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!

Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.

GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!
LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!

All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1

OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT

Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of

BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc.

Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.

ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades

ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY

DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST

Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.

All to be sold at the lowest prices by.

Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE.**

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Hiram Loutzenheizer, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
Attest G. H. K. Moss, Clerk. 30-4.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to-wit: One-third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1879, at the same hour and place.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

July 26, 1879.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. 31.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Fresh oysters at Hollisters.

—Harry Rush, of Angola, is in the city.

—It is stylish to pin tiny bouquets on parasols.

—Watermelons are putting in their appearance.

—Miss May Bell is visiting with friends at Butler.

—H. G. Garmire uses oak-tanned leather in his harness.

—We notice the bridge east of town has been somewhat repaired.

Tom. Morris and wife, of Angola, spent last Sabbath in this city.

—Mr. Gilliland is suffering with a very painful boil on his wrist.

—Neva Bell returned Saturday from an extended visit to Michigan.

—H. G. Garmire, at the old Shilling stand, warrants all his collars.

—Jay Van Auken has a pet hand—notice how carefully he carries it.

—The more rain, the more rest—for the team on the street-sprinkler.

—John Kinner, of Angola, spent last Sabbath with friends in this city.

—Read what W. J. Austin & Co, have to say about the boot up side down.

—If you want a real fine suit of clothing, buy it of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—We only saw one of the boys come out of the "cooler" Sunday morning.

—Conference meeting at the M. E. church one week from next Sabbath.

—Michigan seems to attract the attention of the excursionists this season.

—Rob. McClellan has sold his colt and a buggy to Mr. Upmeyer, of Garrett.

—Services in the morning and evening at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

—We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of the boot up-side down.

—Henry Wolf is making improvements on his property on south Main street.

—Buy your groceries of Schaab Beugnot & Co. They keep the best in the market.

—The "original" Buffalo Bill was on our streets Monday night selling patent medicine.

—Bro. Keil, of the Fort. Wayne Gazette, gave us a pleasant call on Monday last.

—Messrs. Craft & Co. have removed their stock of boots and shoes to Defiance, Ohio.

—H. G. Garmire keeps curry-combs, brushes, lap-dusters and buggy and team whips.

—For business suits and common clothing for rough work, go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—The junior base ball nine, of this city, will match the nine at Concord next Saturday.

—Parties from abroad are visiting with the family of Mr. Clark, on Seventh street.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich returned home last Saturday after an extended visit abroad.

—John Hartman will now keep things in shape in and about the court-house, Billy Ryan retiring.

—Our doctors report a slight increase in the amount of sickness in the surrounding country.

—Mitch Houston is always ready to serve his customers with the very best meat in the land.

—Leave your orders with H. G. Garmire for a No. 1 oak-tanned harness. He warrants them all.

—Friends from abroad have been visiting with the family of Rev. H. Johnson for a few days past.

—We saw Charley Emanuel coming home from Antwerp, Ohio, Monday evening. He was afoot.

—Enos Kuhlman, traveling agent for J. C. Jackson & Co's. jewelry house, was in the city last week.

—Rob. McClellan has been on the sick list for several days past, but is convalescent at present.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills" never fail to cure billiousness, indigestion, or headache. Sold by all druggists.

—For the "new home" sewing machine, the best and cheapest in the world, go to A. H. Putt, Garrett, Ind.

—The state board of agriculture is to secure the attendance of President Hayes at the coming state fair.

—Our exchanges say that quinine is going up instead of down. In this vicinity it is going down—the hole.

—Not a single cow, horse, mule, etc., can be seen running at large on our streets after Old Sol goes to rest.

—We noticed Col. John Casebeer, proprietor of the depot restaurant at Garrett, and wife, in the city on Saturday.

—We heard a young gent remark that he had captured a "speckled beauty." Wonder if he means a freckled-faced girl.

—The town marshal is giving the street crossings a general overhauling, and putting down a number of new ones.

—John Hartman, formerly clerk at the Swineford house, is suffering from a badly swollen face, caused by being poisoned.

—We are informed that Allie Sheffer, daughter of John Sheffer, living south of town, is dangerously ill with typhoid pneumonia.

—Lightning-rod men are getting numerous in this vicinity. We noticed three or four outfits on the streets Wednesday morning.

—A junior base ball nine from this city visited Waterloo Saturday last and walked away with our neighbors by a score of 20 to 10.

—If Noah ever had the number of flies reduced to "a pair," he was a greater fraud than Hayes, for not exterminating them.

—The supreme court has decided that a citizen of the state need not be a resident of the county, to get a license to sell liquor therein.

—Farmers, remember that Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are paying the highest market price for wheat. Be sure and see them before selling.

—B. D. Harris, deputy clerk, and wife, left last Thursday for a tour around the lakes to Milwaukee, and thence to Waukesha, Wis.

—New goods are being received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., almost every day. The latest styles of all goods for ladies' use, always in stock.

—The new sidewalk in front of the business houses of Davis, Austin, Tarney, Willis and Eldridge, is a good and substantial improvement.

—Married, at the residence of Rev. Johnson, in Auburn, on Thursday, July 31st, Mr. E. B. Salander to Miss Ada Hilton, both of Pleasant Lake.

—We notice through our exchanges that meetings of soldiers are being called to make preparations for the soldiers' reunion, to be held at this place.

—Owing to the oppressiveness of the weather and the illness of Rev. Mr. Norris, there were no services at the M. E. church last Sabbath evening.

—"They cannot all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

—A lady says, to kill insects on house plants, she uses a teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water, and sprinkles it on the plants with a hand-broom.

Does'nt Mitch Houston look as though he was a judge of good beef? His very looks indicate that he would handle nothing but first-class meat at his market.

—We learn that the dance at Waterloo, last Thursday evening, was not a success financially, but the participants from this place report a very pleasant time.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Davenport, left for Otsego, Mich., last Monday, for the benefit of the latter's health. Otsego is said to be the highest point in the state named.

—Col. John Casebeer, formerly of this place, but late of Garrett, has leased the Crosby house, at Defiance, Ohio, and will take charge of the same in a few days.

—The engine on the passenger train going east on the Eel River railroad got out of whack Saturday, about a mile east of this city, and delayed all trains about ten hours.

—Marion Hollinger, who has been employed at the stave factory of C. Beugnot & Co. for several years past, got the g. b. last Saturday, and "skipped the town."

—H. G. Garmire has opened a new harness shop in Auburn, at the old Shilling stand. He invites the farmers and everybody to call and examine his stock before buying.

—Auburn people who own cows should be getting their pens and stables ready to keep them inclosed at night. The marshal will be after them on the 15th of this month.

—At a meeting of the town board last Tuesday evening, Mr. John Treesh was appointed school trustee. The appointment being made necessary by Mr. C. C. Shafer refusing to qualify.

—The party who took those pictures and letters from a coat belonging to Byron Rainier, while hanging in Dr. Spooner's barn, had better return them before they get themselves into trouble.

—The citizens of Auburn deserve credit for their promptness in complying with the sidewalk ordinance. Nothing adds more to the appearance of a town than good side-walks and clean streets.

—If there is a chromo agent within seventy-five miles of this office, we would like to have him call, or send us a sample with price list, as we are indebted to Col. Durkee for valuable services.

—I. N. Cool returned yesterday from another trip to Cincinnati, where he purchased his sixth car-load of buggies. We expect, ere long, to see every man in the county taking his ease in a Cincinnati buggy.

—Messrs. Schaab, Beugnot & Co., have the largest stock of clothing ever brought to Auburn, which is being offered at lower figures than ever before known. Call and examine their goods and be convinced.

—The report that Mr. J. U. Carmer was about to die from the effects of the wound received some time since, was not well founded. Hemorrhage of the scalp caused some alarm a few nights ago, but with prompt treatment at the time, and careful attention since, he is getting well as fast as could be expected.

—Read the advertisement for the Tri-State fair, at Toledo, Ohio. Northeastern Indiana will be well represented.

—George Baldock has a new process for pickling beets. Coop Ralston has the recipe, and you can get it from him gratis.

—Our communications from Spencerville couldn't be squeezed in this week; they are in type, however, and will be found on the first page of our next issue.

—Fort Wayne is at last to have water works. At the election last Tuesday, there were 2,734 votes polled, of which 2,166 were for, and 568 against them—a whopping majority on the right side.

—An old man named Barnhart, living near butler, went to his eternal rest on his eightieth birthday, Tuesday, and was buried yesterday. Such is life, though eighty years is a long period between the cradle and the tomb.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co have commenced buying wheat at the Saginaw elevators, and we think it will be to the interest of all those having wheat to sell, to call and see them, as they will pay as much as you can get anywhere.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post-office at Auburn, Ind, for the week ending Aug. 2, 1879.

Susie Garber, Kissardra Garber, J. N. Myers, F. E. Thompson, H. M. Wilson.
Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—Mr. Ed. Baker will hereafter deliver bread, daily, to any part of the city, free of charge. The first delivery will be made next Monday; those desiring bread at that time, will please leave their orders at the bakery on or before Saturday next.

—We have a few gossipers in this city who can raise more hell to the square foot of ground than the worst hurricane that ever blew over the earth's surface. We gain our knowledge from one who has been a subject, who says there is no mistake in the assertion.

—We are compelled to suspend operations in our job department for a day or two this week, in order to make some repairs. Our customers will please be as indulgent as possible; we will not keep them waiting long, though we are very much crowded with work.

—An exchange gives the following recipe for pic-nic lemonade: "Take a tub of water, a few lemons, more or less sugar, a huge lump of ice, a large amount of imagination, and another tub of water to keep the lemonade tub filled up, and you have it without limit."

—Women, like newspaper foremen, are sometimes troubled about making up their forms.—Waterloo Observer. Particularly if there is a scarcity of live matter.—Valpo. Messenger. The Messenger is right. It is hard to justify any "form" without the necessary matter to make it up.

—We noticed it while taking our usual walk Saturday evening—that is, noticed a young lady whirl on her heel, retract half a square (with a parcel under her arm), and drop in at the nearest neighbors to prevent passing us on the street. Who'd 'a' thunk it, as good lookin' as we are?

—Having engaged in a partnership in business, for the future, we desire speedily to close up all accounts. Those knowing themselves indebted to either of us on open account will please call and settle the same, either by cash or note. And oblige,
T. G. Matheny,
J. B. Casebeer.

—Go and witness the Hillsdale Regatta, at Baw Beese lake, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 13th and 14th. The Ft. W. J. & S. railroad will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, good to return on any train not later than the 15th. Those who love sport should witness the contest between the crack crews of the northwest.

—Marshal Scott is now circulating a subscription list for the purpose of raising money to gravel the streets of Auburn. The money will be expended to the very best advantage. About 30 good shovelers will be employed at $1.10 each, to load cars at the gravel pit of the Saginaw railroad. The town trustees will pay for the use of the gravel train, and the citizens are volunteering to unload the cars when they arrive here. Our people are all interested in having good streets, and they are taking the proper steps to secure them with little expense to the town. Everyone should lend a helping hand.

—We see that the managers of the northeastern Indiana fair, which is to come off at some point in DeKalb county at some future time—perhaps it may be this year yet—got their premium list printed at a job office in Indianapolis, although there are three printing offices in the county, and more than a dozen in the region embraced by the fair, that could have turned out a better specimen of work. Of course the managers will go to Indianapolis for free notices for their fair!—Indianian.

Correct again. DeKalb county could not only "have turned out a better specimen of work," but could have done it for less money than we understand was paid for that. It is due to the managers of the association to say, however, that they are willing to pay for local notices, although the Courier donated all notices last year for the good of the cause.

—Whistles of steam threshers can be heard in almost any direction.

—Messrs. Wm. Sheffer and S. H. Rush have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Sheffer & Rush, in the harness, saddle and carriage-trimming business. A full stock of light and heavy harness, saddles, collars, whips, &c, &c, always on hand. Carriages and buggies trimmed in first-class style, at low rates. Give the boys a call, at the old stand of G. Rhodenbaugh.

St Joe.

—Harvest for the M. D.'s has commenced.

—Mrs. J. A. Reed, who has been under the doctor's care for the past week, is reported better.

—Mrs. D. Young is recovering from an attack of bilious fever.

—An adopted daughter of Isaac Gunsenhouser (daughter of J. R. Nichols) was reported as dying late last night.

—A harvest meeting will be held in the grove of O. H. Widney, on Sunday, the 17th of August, under the management of the Dunkard church. Everybody is invited to come, and don't forget to bring baskets well filled.

—The corner-stone of the new Lutheran church at this place will be laid Aug. 26th. Rev. Kelso of Spencerville, officiating. An invitation to all is extended.

—A building to be occupied as a variety store, is to be erected on the corners west of town. Architect, Geo. Wade.

—The doctor at Spencerville will sell bottled beer for the next 30 days, for 100 per cent profit, i. e., 17 cents per bottle, with the privilege of drinking the same anywhere in the town, except on his premises. Two-cent pieces taken for quarter dollars.

—Any one visiting Spencerville will do well to pay the store of Barny Bro's a visit, whether wishing to purchase goods or not. They sell everything dirt cheap, and then the boys know how to treat their customers; everybody is treated alike, rich and poor. There is Dick with his sanctimonious-looking face, making you always feel as if you were almost "over there", and Sol. Reaks and Mart to call you up to smoke, providing you have the required nickel.

Queen of the Oven.

A biscuit made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is certainly the queen of the oven. So light, white and enjoyable! After breakfasting on biscuits made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder what man would grumble because his wife asked him for money?

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

—For first-class job work, come to the Courier office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

Brain workers.

Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, orators, and all classes of brain workers will find the use of Dr. Price's Floral Riches Cologne gratefully refreshing. The handkerchief wetted in it and applied to the face occasionally, will please the sense of smell, prove a stimulus to the circulation, inducing to vigorous action.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P. of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Wm. Henry McIntyre
vs.
Charles H. Hoyt.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon, and a summons in garnishment having been issued and the the property of said defendant attached by virtue of said writs, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, before me the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Jacob Walborn, Justice of the Peace.
Auburn, August 7, 1879. 27-4.

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
North, East, South or West!
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

TRI-STATE
FAIR.
OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIGAN
WILL HOLD THEIR COMBINED FAIR
—AT—
TOLEDO,
Sept, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13.
PREMIUMS AND PURSES,
$25,000
Open to all the World's Exhibitors

Will Aggregate the Largest Exhibition of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Products to be seen in this country.

The Floral and Fine Art Departments have been immense. New features of interest will be added this year.

—Railroads will carry Passengers, Stock, and Machinery at Half-Fare. This year will unload at the Gates of the grounds.

—Send for Catalogue.

ALBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
TOLEDO, O.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR
REPUTATION,
YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters, and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
Opposite North Door Court House.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 20, block No. 26, in th original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST [illegible]
August 7, 1879. 27-4.

Office General Freight Agent,
Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
Jackson, Mich., July 1st, 1879.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that the property, as per list below, now remaining unclaimed for a period of one year or more, in freight house of Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, at Jackson, in the State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the freight house of the said company, at Jackson, Mich., at 10 a. m., on the 19th day of August next, unless the same shall be before that time called for, and all charges paid thereon.

H. BROMLEY, Gen'l Freight Agt.
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

UNCLAIMED.

Name of Consignee.	General Description.
Ag't C & Co	1 bar iron
Avery G H	2 boxes glass
B & C	1 bdle iron
Blair & Gardiner	1 washing machine
Clayton Joseph	1 box mdse
Davis John E	1 box
Downing & Son B	1 box mdse
Darrow C B	4 bdle paper
D	1 bag rags
Durgin T L	1 box iron
Dwight W C	1 lathe
Dwight W C	1 circular saw
Dwight W C	2 piece shafting
Dwight W C	1 brake wheel
Dwight W C	1 iron screw
Dwight W C	4 pieces wood and iron frame
Dwight W C	15 iron rods
Dwight W C	2 iron shafts
Dwight W C	1 saw arbor
Dwight W C	2 wood and iron frames
Dwight W C	4 pully wheels
Dwight W C	8 cast wheels
Dilley C	2 plows
Dwight W C	1 shaft and pulley
DeRoy William	1 bdle paper
Dupeney William	2 buckets 1 brl tar
Draper I C	7 bdle harrows
Everle H	1 box sundries
Everle H	1 drill box
Everle H	2 frames
Everle H	8 wheels
Everle H	1 pole
Earl James	1 cupboard clothing
Gallick P W	1 keg
Gilmer S.	1 grain drill 6 pieces shoes
Goodspeed A V.	1 bdl croquet
Hart G	1 box sundries
Horn S	1 box patterns
Hart R M	6 boxes sundries
Huff D D	1 box books
I I	1 piece casting
Merrill A T	1 box sundries
McMillen I	1 bdle bed side
McMillen I	1 bdle bed sides
McBride I	1 plow point
N	2 brls glass
Penley & Co	1 box irons
Randall	1 barrel castings
Rising H I	1 bee hive
R W P	5 cast wheels
Munger O	2 pieces tubing
O No marks	1 wood pulley
No marks	1 set buggy wheels
No marks	5 iron kettles
No marks	1 bdle pump joints
No marks	3 pulleys with shaft of standards
No marks	1 box frames
No marks	1 wheel
No marks	1 circular saw
No marks	1 wagon, front gear tongue attached, hind gear, reach, 4 wheels, 1 bolster, 1 box
No marks	1 rope reel
No marks	1 mow, machine shoe
Steele H	1 bag rags
Smith C	1 wooden leg
Strend & L	3 cast grates
Scull D	1 pce casting
S I E	1 cultivator
S & I	4 pcs iron
Tardell O	1 box
Wallace & H	3 pcs iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wallace & H	1 pce iron casting
Wells & Fuller	1 stove casting
Woods E	12 clothes racks
Woods E	12 racks poles
Zimmerman	1 box C pieces.

27-6w

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

TEUFEL'S LAND.

BY W. E. COFIELD.

Walpurgis week, or the week of darkness, is truly a week of terror to the inhabitants of the Hartz mountains and vicinity. During this week neither aged nor young can be found bold enough to act as guide over the mountains, to the chagrin of the luckless tourist who is compelled to imitate the action of the peasants and "remain indoor until Walpurgis night is over." Goblins, bogies, specters and Brocken witches come forth from their retreats for their annual feast and ball. Oppressive silence, save the demon's laugh, broods over the land, and spirits lost hold undisputed sway.]

A glorious sunset gleams
 Upon the wild and rugged Hartz,
Gilding in bright silver sheens
 Its frowning, dark, unseemly parts—
Tinging the woods with golden hue,
Lighting the lakes with azure blue,
 As slow the waning day departs.

But hush! for 'tis Walpurgis night,
And now goblins take their flight
O'er hill and dale and dell,
Led on by demons fell,
Laughing devils of giant make,
And bogies of most horrid shape;
Grim specters of the lost appear,
With mournful wailings sad to hear.
The powers of darkness hold their sway
And pounce upon their frightened prey,
With hollow sound and rumblings low,
As to their orgies thus they go,
To hold a feast and revel wild
O'er man, or maid, or wanton child.

Stir not without this darksome night,
For dread goblins take delight
To catch you unawares
In pits, and falls, and snares.
Children, unless they wish to die,
Must not be cross, nor fret, nor cry,
Or they perchance among the rest
Will help to make "Walpurgis feast."
In lonely forest far away,
Upon the mountain side—they say—
The feast is spread, and spirits fierce
With horrid looks so dark that scarce
The prince of demons could surpass—
Gulp down their human food en masse.

"Pour forth the wine of human gore
And drink as we were wont of yore;"
Thus speaks a king of devils,
And at his word each revels,
Devouring food of human kind,
In "Gast Mahl"—and red gory wine—
Side dishes and removes the same
Is served to each of satan's clan.
Revel loud and wild, ye chosen band,
Brought hither at my sole command.
Mortals live, and mortals quickly die,
Racked by sharp pains they cry.
Why then what harm when we relieve
An untired youth of future grief?

We drop adown the curtain dark,
And thus a transient life is marked—
No sorrow then they know,
For thus 'tis all must go.
The oldest to the latest birth
Must soon return to mother earth.
Then haste, O hasten, "Brocken Witches,"
With vain mortals and their riches,
Cast them in the "Teufel's Kessel"
And join the dance around the festal,
With red and dripping gore fill up
The goblin's ancient drinking cup;
Let all be merry at the feast,
From greatest to the very least.
Then away to gay Hexentanzplatz
Where witches hold their orgies at;
Join in the mystic ring
And dance, and laugh, and sing.
Let music rule the hour
And mortals frail will cower
At sounds as strange and weird
As mankind ever heard—
They dare not venture out
Whene'er we are about;
They hide, and trembling flee
At noises of our glee—
Well may ye mortals frail
In our dread presence quail.
You foiled our ruler's plan,
And robbed him of his land.
He builded Teufelsmauer
To hold his subjects there;
But then a mystic power
At daylight's early hour
Threw down his prided Mau'r
And left the gate ajar;
His subjects changed to slaves,
And he must hide in caves
To shun the daylight's hour
And strong supernatural power;
But comes our time at last—
Man rules while demons fast,
And smiles with satisfaction sure-
But when the chosen hour
Had made its yearly tour
And brought us hither here,
He turns aside in fear
From specters dark and drear,
And bides his time indoor
'Till Walpurgus week is o'er—

But harken to that roar;
Our carnival is o'er
Says Satan's under king.
No longer must we sing—
Through tangled fern or brake
Each must himself betake
To native home; or fate
May wave his magic wand
O'er this enchanted land
And leave you faint and weak.
Stop not your thirst to slake,
Lest daylight find you here,
And pow'rs of light appear
To rob you of your fame
And leave a broken name,
For you'll not power possess
To revel with the rest.
Then farewell, comrades, all,
And subjects of the ball,
Let's up, away, and leave
For mountain home and cave,
To bide our time of year,
When we'll again appear
To hold our festives here;
With revels wild to cheer
Our comrades one and all,
And witches of the ball.
So speed ye while ye can
Unto your native land."

Morning dawned all bright and gay,
 With dew-wet wings of golden light,
And ushers in the new-born day
 On downy pinions shining bright
The King of Day rolls up the curt'n dark,
Bespangl'd o'er with dew of diamond spark,
 And scatters hence the dreary night.

BELLE RIVE, Ill.

WOULD HE REMEMBER!

BY PRESLEY W. MORRIS.

There was no moon on that night. Dark clouds overspread the heavens. Occasionally the wind swept by with a mournful sound.

Locksley Hall lifted its walls toward the sky amidst a multitude of giant trees. On this night one standing close to it could barely discern the great building outlined against the dark sky.

Out at a side door slipped a young girl. She walked away from the house. In a place where the great trees were thickest overhead she paused. All was blackness. She shivered, and drew her shawl about her. It was a September night, and cool.

"He should be here," she murmured.

"He is here," said a voice. "Dear Katie!"

"Herbert!"

Then a pair of strong arms folded the girl, and kisses were rained upon her face.

"My sweet, my love!"

"Herbert, I did not dream you were so near."

"No? But you should know, my darling, that I would be punctual to the minute. You are a little late."

"I could not come sooner. Papa kept me reading to him. I was glad to go away when I did."

"I was not upbraiding you, Katie."

"I know you were not."

Then they were silent for a time, content to hold each other's hands.

"When shall I make all known, Katie?" asked the man, presently.

"Oh, I don't know. I dread to tell papa. You know the feud between him and your papa has raged for so long and been so high."

"I can manage my father."

"I fear it will be different with me. I sometimes feel as if papa will never give us his blessing."

And so the conversation ran. But lovers' interviews cannot last forever, and at length the two separated.

The young man's name was Herbert Fontain. His father owned an estate adjoining that of the owner of Locksley Place.

After parting from Katie, Herbert slowly pursued his way along a dark path. Hearing a rapid step behind him, he turned into another path.

"Fenwick!" called a voice.

Herbert did not answer. He knew the voice well. It was Arthur Locksley's, the father of Katie.

"Fenwick!" was called again.

Still the young man was silent. He knew that it would provoke Mr. Locksley's anger to know that he, a Fontain, was a trespasser on his estate at that hour of the night.

Mr. Locksley said no more, but kept on his way in another path. Herbert also continued on. Some words were continually running through his brain. They were, "Kittie, my love! Kittie, my love!"

Directly, however, he paused. He was bewildered. He did not know where he was. For a moment he hesitated.

"Pshaw! this is ridiculous, that I should lose my way at the door of my own house, fairly. But the night is terrible dark."

Then he went on. He had proceeded but a short distance when he heard a man say:

"I could not come to Locksley Place after you ordered me not to set foot within your door again, so there was nothing for it but to write you to meet me here."

Herbert saw a building faintly outlined a short distance before him, and discovered where he was. This structure was an old house on the Locksley estate, uninhabited save by bats and owls.

"And I suppose, Mr. Fenwick Locksley," returned the voice of Katie's father, "that something very important must have brought you here What crime have you committed?"

"None that will bring the law on me yet. I only want a few hundred dollars to keep me out of a debt of honor."

"You can't have it, sir!"

"Then I shall do what you so much fear—commit something desperate. I must have money by fair means or foul. I am not particular, but I know that you dread to have the Locksley name stained with crime."

"I give you over to the devil!" cried Arther Locksley. "You have held that threat over me long enough. Obtain what you want as best you can!"

Then followed a moment's silence. This Fenwick Locksley, a wild and dissipated young man, was Arthur Locksley's nephew.

"Then this is final?" the young man at length asked.

"Yes."

"And the money?"

"What money?"

"That I say I must have."

"Scoundrel! Dissipated wretch! I repeat, get it as best you can."

Arthur Locksley was a passionate man, and his anger was rising fast.

"Beware!" cried the young man. "You forget that I have your hot blood in my veins."

"Wretch, dare not to threaten me, or —"

Herbert Fontain heard a blow, followed quickly by a sharp report. He rushed toward the old house, found the entrance, and, as he burst in, he heard a sound like the falling of a trap-door. It was that, and he concluded that the body of Arthur Locksley had been dropped into a vault beneath the old mansion.

As he rushed in, he encountered the figure of a man. He seized him. There was a blinding flash. Thunders, as of the rending of the universe, rang in his ears. Then he turned and fled madly on, on, till he sank to the earth, unconscious.

* * * * *

Herbert Fontain raised himself with a start. The sun streamed in his face through the trees. He was lying in a woodland path.

"What means this? How could I have got here?" he asked himself.

He sought his home. The sun was some hours high when he reached it. As he entered he encountered his brother.

"Well, Herbert, my boy, been taking a morning walk?" he asked.

"Yes," answered Herbert, confusedly. He went to his room. One thought was puzzling him.

"How came I there in the forest?"

On his temple was a livid mark.

CHAPTER II.

It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A slender, girlish figure was hastening up the avenue to the Fontain residence. She was very pretty, with wonderful brown eyes, cherry lips and crimson cheeks, usually, but pale enough now. She raised the heavy brass knocker at the entrance and rapped timidly. A servant answered.

"Mr. Herbert Fontain?" she said, inquiringly.

"Yes, miss. Walk in, and I will speak to him."

The young girl was ushered into the library. In a few moments a firm tread echoed along the hall, and Herbert entered.

"Why, Katie!" he cried, unable to say anything else, in sheer astonishment at seeing her there.

The girl fell on his breast and burst into tears.

"Poor, dear papa!" she sobbed.

"What of him?" asked Herbert.

"He is gone! I feel he is dead!"

"What!"

"He has disappeared and left no trace. I have not seen him since last night."

Herbert's hands flew up to his temples.

"Last night!" he muttered; nothing more, however. Memory was seeking to assert herself, but the effort was vain.

"Herbert, what can we do?"

"We can institute a search, at least," said Herbert. "Darling, I am glad you came to me. I will go over to Locksley place with you."

"Come, dear, as soon as possible," said the poor child.

"I will go now," he said.

On the way they said but few words. Arriving there, the young man dispatched a servant to town for officers. With the assistance of the officers and the servants search was made. In vain. Night approached, and still no trace could be found of Arthur Locksley.

"I will go home for a brief space," said Herbert. "It is strange father has not been here this afternoon."

He was alone with Katie when he addressed those words to her.

"Oh, Herbert, it seems like a punishment upon me that papa should disappear while I was with you last night," she said.

"With me last night!" he said, in astonishment. "I have no recollection of it."

The girl opened her eyes in surprise.

"Why, Herbert!" she cried, "I was."

This time he did not contradict her.

"Alone in the forest this morning!" he thought. "No recollection of how I came there! There is some dreadful mystery here. I wish my poor mind could clear it."

Still memory did not aid him.

Going up the avenue to his home half an hour later, he overtook his father. One glance at his face showed that that he had not heard the sad news.

"Dear father, where have you been this afternoon?" asked Herbert.

"I started off in a hurry at 1 o'clock with a geologist, to explore Watkins creek. I just a moment ago returned."

"Then you have not heard?"

"Heard what, my son?"

"Mr. Locksley has mysteriously disappeared."

"No!"

"Ay."

Mr. Fontain was deeply shocked.

"Has search been made?"

"Yes."

"Can no trace be found?"

"None. It is a very mysterious affair."

The front entrance was reached. At that moment some horsemen rode up to the avenue gate. They dismounted and hurried up to the house. Herbert and his father paused, waiting for them. They soon reached the house.

"Mr. Fontain," said one, then hesitated.

"Mr. Hilton," said Herbert's father.

Mr. Hilton was the Sheriff of the county.

"Mr. Fontain," he continued, while his voice trembled, "I have a painful duty to perform. Information has been lodged against you, and I am compelled to arrest you upon the charge of murdering Arthur Locksley. Permit me, while discharging my duty, to express my utter disbelief in the charge."

Mr. Fontain paled. He did not utter a word at first, seeming too much astonished to do so. Herbert advanced as though he would strike the officer. Then his father found his tongue.

"My son," he said, gently, "Mr. Hilton is blameless in this matter. Wait till you find the accuser."

He turned suddenly to the Sheriff.

"Who is my accuser?"

"Mr. Fenwick Locksley."

At the mention of that name Herbert's hands again sought his temples.

"Oh, would that I could recollect!" he cried. "My poor head will burst if I do not."

The party, including Mr. Fontain and his son, reached the county town an hour afterward. Herbert had first seen Katie to tell her where he was going and what for.

"Oh, this dreadful charge is not true," wept Katie; "Herbert, your father is innocent; I know he is."

During that ride Mr. Fontain had scarcely spoken, only to say—

"Confront me with my accuser; confront me with my accuser as soon as possible."

In a magistrate's office that was done. Fenwick Locksley was very pale, but his lips were set firmly. It was a desperate game he was playing, but one he considered necessary to his safety.

"So you say that I killed Arthur Locksley?" Mr. Fontain said, haughtily.

"Yes," said Fenwick, boldly.

"Have you any other grounds than the feud which existed between us upon which to found your accusations?"

"I have. I saw you do the deed. I rushed upon you. You felled me to the earth. I know all save what disposition you made of the body."

Mr. Fontain's eyes flashed fire.

"Fenwick Locksley, you lie!" he cried, indignantly.

At the beginning of this interview Herbert Fontain's hands flew up to his temples. His features worked painfully. As Fenwick Locksley uttered his last words, he sprung before him and looked upon him with flashing eyes for a moment.

"At last I remember!" he cried. "Fenwick Locksley, you are the murderer of your uncle! You killed him near the old mansion on his own estate. You threw his body into the vault beneath. Murderer! Your hands are stained with innocent blood!"

With a muttered curse Fenwick Locksley sprung toward the door of his room. But half a dozen men sprung upon him. He fought like a madman; but was soon overpowered.

* * * * * * * *

Dear reader, when, in as short a time after as possible, Arthur Locksley was taken out of the dark vault, all present expected to behold a mangled corpse. But it was not so, for as he was lifted out, he opened his eyes and groaned. He was badly hurt, but he did not die, and upon the events of that night was founded the reconciliation between the houses of Locksley and Fontain. And Herbert married Katie.

Fenwick Locksley escaped from jail, and was never heard of afterward.

Herbert Fontain had a small scar on his forehead caused by the pistol shot that deprived him of the power of remembering the events of that fateful evening.

"BRETHREN, it is our mission to visit and comfort the sorrowing, at $2 a visit," said one of the speakers at the Burlington (N. J.) Medical Convention.

A GEORGIA Judge has decided that a woman is not an old maid until she has reached the age of 35.

OUR MENAGERIE.

Curiosities of the Animal World.

DEATH is generally the result of a gopher getting within reach of a cat; and, just to see the fun, the boys in Edwards Bros. & Noble's, at Kinsley, Kan., put a young gopher in a box with an old cat and young kittens. Instead of being pounced upon and torn to pieces, the gopher was adopted by the old cat, and suckled and treated as one of the kittens.

A MAN living at Worth, Ga., bought a fine large Cotswold ram, and turned the ram into a pasture with some other sheep. Previously he had lost a number of sheep from the ravages of dogs. One morning, a few weeks after he had received the ram, he saw it at full tilt butting something on the ground. On approaching nearer he found a dead dog, with every bone in its body broken. Near by was a lamb, badly torn and bleeding, which the dog had attacked.

IN Grant county, Ky., a few days ago, as Dr. Mileham and J. T. Mann were going to Eagle creek from Williamstown, they saw a huge snake lying across the road. The doctor drove over it to crush it, but did not succeed in doing so; and the serpent wound itself around one of the wheels and struck several times at the doctor's throat, who finally grasped it by the neck, while Mann mashed its head. It measured ten feet four inches in length and six inches in diameter.

MR. WILSON, of Butler county, Ky., had a fearful and successful fight with a large snake a few days ago. Mr. Wilson was working on a place of new ground when the serpent sprang upon him and coiled about him. Mr. Wilson was at first almost paralyzed, but in a moment regained his composure sufficiently to grasp the enemy by its neck and choke it until it was forced to let go. He then took a hoe and killed him. The snake measured six feet five inches in length, and was two and three-fourths inches in diameter in the largest part of its body.

THERE is a species of stinging scorpion found in the river bottoms of Western Texas. Immediately after the birth of her young, the female places them in a basket-shaped receptacle on her back, where they at once attach attach themselves and begin sucking her blood. Of course, the mother soon succumbs to this unfilial treatment and begins to droop. The young ones are by this time sufficiently nourished to demand more substantial food, and they kill their mother and devour her. Should one of the young ones become detached from the living nest, it is at once killed and feasted upon by the mother. Thus it seems that, while the female willingly sacrifices her life to her offspring, yet she does not hesitate to kill them should they be so devoid of instinct as to refuse to remain where she places them after birth. While this is going on, the male parent stands around, evidently "bossing the job."

A GENTLEMAN writes from Cabanus, Va., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "As my sons were going to plow they heard a noise near the roadside, and, on looking, they saw a large king snake coiled around a heavy copperhead snake, with the head of the venomous reptile in his mouth. One of the boys got a forked stick and carried the serpent to the house, about 300 yards distant, but the king snake did not unloose the hold upon the head of its victim. The two were placed near the window where I was sitting, and I watched them nearly an hour. They seldom moved. This was about sundown. Curious to see how they would make it, and fearing the copperhead would get away, I had a fork run through its body and fastened to the ground. Now it looked as if the king snake had sucked everything out of the copperhead's body. After dark, by the light of a lamp, we saw that the king snake had uncoiled and was fast swallowing the other. At the expiration of half an hour we took out the fork, and the king snake started off with its prey. We put in the fork again, and then turned a box over them until morning. There then appeared but one snake—the king snake—and when released it glided away."

A PARTY of ladies and gentlemen went to High Knob, Pa., on a whortleberry excursion. One of the party took along a small black-and-tan terrier dog. While all hands were gathering berries the dog wandered off into the thicket, and was soon heard barking. One of the men hurried to the spot and saw the dog with a big rattlesnake in his mouth, shaking it fiercely. He seized a stick, and, taking a few steps forward, was startled by a loud rattling noise a few yards to his right. Giving a glance in that direction, he saw scores of rattlesnakes coiled and sounding their rattles. He took a small fish-horn which he had tied to his belt, and blew it to call together the rest of the party. Soon three other men arrived. They armed themselves with sticks, and, moving cautiously to within reaching distance, began the battle. When it was over the victors counted thirty-eight dead snakes, measuring from two and a half to five feet in length, and some having as many as twenty rattles.

Remarkable Accident.

A heavy rain fell here Monday. It is thought that a waterspout burst at the head waters of Flat creek, which caused the creek to rise with wonderful rapidity. The water came down in mountain waves. A Mr. Henry Stokes, an old resident of this county, who lives on Flat creek, started across the creek on a visit to his mother-in-law's in a wagon, accompanied by his wife and two children. He drove into the creek, which was not past fording. The horses' bits broke, they became unmanageable, and turned down stream. Stokes heard a rumbling sound upstream. Looking in that direction, he saw a huge wave of water, six or eight feet high, moving down on him. He seized his two children and jumped into the water. His wife followed with an infant. The waves rolled over both parents. They lost the children in the struggle. Stokes and his wife drifted down stream seventy-five yards. Stokes sank. His wife gathered him by the top of the head and buoyed him up until an island was reached. Both were exhausted. Cries for help brought neighbors. Ropes were thrown to them, and they were drawn ashore. Their children were drowned. The horses were drowned and the wagon washed away.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Miss Braddon at York.

A California gentleman, who had the pleasure of a visit and a hearty reception at the house of Mrs. Maxwell (Miss Braddon), speaks in glowing terms of the home life of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have several little children, the youngest a boy of 4 years, all of whom took their places at the table. Her works were not once alluded to by herself. If any questions were asked regarding her writings, she answered in a plain, straightforward manner. I said, "Miss Braddon, will you allow me to ask you about your books?" "Why, certainly," said she, "if that will interest you." I asked her what part of the day most of her literary work was done in. "At any time," she answered, "but I find my brain clearer in the early morning. I rise at 7 o'clock, walk in the grounds for half an hour, then write for an hour; by that time I generally feel ready for a good hearty breakfast. During the day, if an opportunity occurs, or if I feel in the humor, I write, never longer than an hour or two at the very most. I am like a great many people, and do not like to commence, although I have thought out my work beforehand. However, I find when I set myself down to real work that my thoughts find vent, and my pen will not write fast enough." "Does it not tire you?" "No, I never tire of writing. At one time when I first began, I did not know what I was going to say, but now I learn that, like everything else, thoughts will be more completely expressed by having one's plan perfected beforehand." "Can you foresee your strongest chapters?" "I seem to know which they will be, and find when I get into the story deeper that I am far more interested in my characters than any of my readers can ever be. For the time being I see them, hear them speak, and note the manner in which they express themselves. In fact, to me they are living, breathing personages, my familiar spirits." "How do you plan the end? This seems always the most difficult part of them." "I do not plan them. I follow up my story as if I were reading some one else's writing. The characters and the manner in which they have figured lead me to the end; and, indeed I feel a real regret at being compelled to part with them."

A Crystallized Woman.

Another very remarkable instance, we are informed, says an English paper, has just come to light as to the preserving or petrifying effects of nitrate of soda. A well-known and influential city firm, who have extensive connections with South American planters, miners, etc., have recently received from Peru a curiosity in the shape of what may be termed a crystallized female body, which as their correspondents advise them, was some short time since discovered by a set of miners at Pisague, in that country, completely imbedded in one of the great nitrate of soda deposits peculiar to the district. The body is described as having the appearance of a petrified mummy, and is stated to be in a singular state of preservation. This curiosity has already been seen by some of our best-known naturalists and analysts, and it is believed that the woman, who apparently was of middle age, must have perished through accident or design at a remote period of the past, as some even go so far as to say 2,000 or 3,000 years ago. That her death was violent there is little room to doubt, inasmuch as when discovered the body was in a recumbent position, partly on the side, with chest slightly crushed as if through a severe fall, the legs drawn up, and the fingers and toes contracted. The hair is in a most perfect state, and maintains its contact with the skull in a peculiarly astonishing manner, and the mouth is open displaying the teeth and tongue, which are plainly visible. The extremities are remarkably small and perfect, even the nails being in their respective places. The hair on the head, we should add, appears to be plaited in a very peculiar manner, and is of great length and thickness, though in some parts detached, owing to part of the skull having been destroyed.

European Forest Areas.

The land covered with forests in Europe is said to be 29 per cent. of the whole area. Russia contains 40 per cent. of woodland, of which 200,000,000 acres consists of cone-bearing trees. Sweden and Norway have 34 per cent., birch, maple, pine, fir and willow. Austria has 19 per cent., Germany has 26 per cent., and France 17. France is making strong efforts to bring her area up to 25 per cent., which is considered to be the normal quantity to reach the best results in the cultivation of general crops. Spain, Holland and Belgium have but 7 per cent.; Portugal, 5 per cent., and Great Britain but 4 per cent. The latter country is greatly assisted by the natural humidity of the climate, which makes the conservation of forests not so great a necessity.

A New Textile Fabric.

An account is given in the French journals of a new and interesting invention, namely, a method of producing a cloth from glass, which has some special advantages over the ordinary textiles, that is, it is produced in all colors, and of different strengths, and is also incombustible, this latter property rendering it valuable for those who have to work near a fire or flames. It is also adapted for ladies' dresses, and for other purposes, in place of silk, and it is said to be more glossy and lustrous, and is moreover easily washed. It is stated to have all the appearance characterizing heavy silk, and is soft and elastic like the latter. Its usefulness, however, must of course depend in a great degree on its durability.

A LAND O'ER THE RIVER.

BY WEBSTER T. BAIR.

They say there's a land o'er the river,
 Where pleasures forever abound;
That the voices of myriad angels
 Sweetly throughout it resound.

They tell me this land is all beauty;
 That flowers forever bloom there;
That storm-clouds and darkness never shadow
 This region so bright and so fair.

They tell me that sin never enters
 This land that is holy and pure;
No death, nor sickness, nor sorrow
 Is there; of this they are sure.

The bright land they tell me is Heaven;
 That Jesus forever is there
Interceding for me with the Father!
 Oh, why should I longer despair!

Many dear ones have passed o'er the river,
 And inhabit this beautiful land;
They are singing the glad hallelujahs
 And beck'ning me on with their hand.

Oh heart! grow not weary in waiting;
 Be patient, and earth's trials stand!
Soon Jesus shall send his bright angels
 To bear thee away to this land.

Be watchful! and trust in Him ever;
 Sometime He will give thee a rest
In this bright happy land o'er the river—
 This beautiful land of the blest.

PITH AND POINT.

NET profit—Fish.

A TUB race—Washerwomen.

ORIGINAL humor—Vaccine virus.

A ROUND trip—Falling over a marble.

DID anyone ever hear the queensware

THE summer hotels have big bar gains.

THE soil-tiller guides the Ship of State.

A DENTIST'S sign—Drawing, music, and dancing.

WORMY fruit and tadpoles' tails are dropping off.

CITY bustle has been exchanged for country hustle.

THE old toper has neither coat on his back nor on his stomach.

IT is reported that Mount Ætna has given up smoking. This is lavable.

THE removal of the duty on quinine ought to diminish the number of Shakers.

NO, YOUNG man, lisle-thread gloves are not legal tender for a lost bet with a pretty girl.

THE New York dog pound is open for the summer, and the nomad dogs won't have a chance to go mad.

THE Peruvians do not seem to be very good fighters; their bark is evidently worse than their bite.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* wants somebody to explain why Bishop Haven "thanked God" for the national cemeteries. We cannot gravely answer that question.

AT the last Vassar College commencement more than three-fourths of the young ladies wore their hair banged. That was what might well be called a bang-up affair.

A YOUNG lady thinks it's better to have the gas jet turned low of a Sunday night when her beau's there. She wisely believes that one "flame" in the room is enough at a time.

A CORONER'S jury in Manchester, England, returned a verdict recently, to the effect that a woman's death was caused by using dye to turn her dark hair yellow. This should teach us to never say dye.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

SHYLY he bent o'er the dainty head,
 And, "Won't you; won't you?"
 He softly said.
Begging from the saucy miss
Just for the loan of one kiss.
The maiden tossed her pretty head
 And, "No, I won't you,"
 She saucily said.
"How foolish he is!' thought the little miss;
"He should not ask for, but steal, the kiss."

EXTRACT from a French Mayor's report about an accident to a mule: "The aforesaid mule, on the way from Bangeres to Z——, while crossing a bridge, timid by nature, made a slip and fell into a ravine, whose death was instantaneous." This account is somewhat mixed, but a little study will doubtless straighten it out.

THE late Lord Derby, in replying once to the Duke of Argyll, who had made a fierce attack on him in the House of Lords, said he felt very much like a Lancashire tenant of his who had a little wife who occasionally gave him a beating, whereat the husband used to say, "It does not matter, it employs and amuses her, and does not hurt me."

ONE of our exchanges says: The wife of Mr. Nicholas Elberman fell on the sidewalk and sprained her ankle, with her baby in her arms, yesterday, 1 year old, but the baby was not hurt much except a bad scratch on the left cheek, about an inch from the eye, which it was lucky was not injured by the fall, as the site of the other eye was destroyed by a stick poked into it by its brother several weeks since, 6 years old, in play."

THE following incident is related of the venerable Dr. Nesbit, formerly President of Dickinson College: "It amazes me that ministers don't write better sermons; I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady in presence of Dr. Nesbit. "But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write sermons," suggested the Doctor. "Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it. I could write one in half the time if I only had a text." "Oh, if a text is all you want," said Dr. Nesbit, "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon: 'It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top than in a wide house with a brawling woman.'" "Do you mean me, sir?" inquired the lady, quicky. "Oh, my good woman," was the response, "you will never make a sermonizer; you are too soon in your applications."

He's a Fighting Man.

Senator Chandler said to a Boston *Traveller* correspondent: "Many years ago I determined to take a course of training in boxing, and I employed one of the best trainers in the country, the man who trained Heenan in his famous prize-fight before the war. I was under this man's charge for at least six months, and in that time became quite an adept in using my fists. I got up a first-class muscle, and have preserved it to this day. No person in the Senate suspects that I am a boxer, or that I can strike a blow of iron, but if I am ever assailed my assailant will discover that I can defend myself without resorting to weapons."

SABBATH READING.

Sound the Loud Timbrel.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd—His people are free.
Sing—for the pride of the tyrant is broken,
His chariots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave.
How vain was their boasting—the Lord hath but spoken,
And chariots and horsemen are sunk in the wave.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd—His people are free.

Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lord,
His word was our arrow, His breath was our sword!
Who shall return to tell Egypt the story
Of those she sent forth in the hour of her pride?
For the Lord hath look'd out from His pillar of glory,
And all her brave thousands are dash'd in the tide.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!
Jehovah has triumph'd—His people are free.

TOM MOORE.

Christianizing the Churches.

Even those churches that may be fairly said to belong to Christ show in many of their doings a deplorable lack of respect for the fundamental principles of His religion. The social relation of many of them can hardly be called Christian. The pride and exclusiveness, the lack of friendly sympathy, the division of the body into distinct classes of rich and poor, cultivated and illiterate, between whom no real bond of brotherhood exists—all this is in direct disobedience to the organic law of the Christian church. And not only by these unseemly gradations of rank and caste, but also by the spirit that is manifested in the relations of Christians when they are brought together in the churches, is this law set at naught. There are a great many petty quarrels about small matters, and the inconsistency and shamefulness of this state of things does not seem to be recognized by many church members. Each man wants his own way, and is ready to fight if he cannot have it. In many churches there are chronic dissensions. Are these Christian churches? Look at that wrangling and raging church court now in session in Brooklyn! Is there anything in that city that more needs Christianizing than that presbytery?

The financial methods by which these churches are often managed find no authorization in the New Testament. The principle of competition upon which the commercial operations of society rest, and which is also brought in to regulate the financial affairs of most of our churches, is not a Christain principle. And it can hardly be said that Christian principle has much to do with the secular side of our church organizations. So long as the man who has the money gets the best seat in church, so long as the whole business of distributing sittings proceeds upon a selfish basis, and the aim of each is to get for himself the best accommodations that the place affords at the lowest possible price rather than to seek the comfort and pleasure of the rest, so long as many practices of questionable honesty are resorted to for the replenishment of the treasury of the church, there will be room for a question whether these churches belong to Christ. Indeed there is nothing that stands more in need of Christianizing than the secular affairs of a good many of our churches.

It must also be said that there are certain portions of the Sunday service that can scarcely be called Christian, or even religious, in any sense. To assert that the music which is commonly heard in our churches in worship, or answers any of the purposes of worship, would be hazardous. It is sometimes good art, and sometimes it is not; but it is generally a performance; it is rarely an act of worship. And it is a serious question whether the interests of pure religion throughout the land would not be promoted by abolishing music from all our churches. If it is not to be abolished, the sooner it is Christianized the better.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Gave Her Choicest.

They who give only their poorer powers, and present only second-rate offerings, in religious service, sin against their better knowledge. How fixed in the human soul is the conviction that Heaven does not accept such is seen in all the agonizing surrenders and tragic sacrifices of pagan faith.

The insane deed of blood of which the Freeman child, in Pocasset, Mass., was the victim, was a like convulsion of blind obedience—as utterly uncontrolled by the religion and spirit of Jesus as was the act of the poor Hindoo mother of Kedgeree.

This woman lived on the Ganges, near Sanger island, and she had a pair of beautiful twin babes. But one of them was a girl, and blind, and the benighted mother on that account supposed herself under "Gunga's" curse for some offense she had done.

A missionary's wife found her lamenting, and heard the story of her grief. The God must be appeased, the woman said. He was certainly angry, or the children would have been both boys, and with good eyes. She would have to make a sacrifice to soothe his wrath. The Christian lady did what she could to impress her with better teachings, but with little effect. She left her sadly, but not dreaming what the wretched mother meditated doing.

A day or two later the lady called again. As before, the mother sat beside the little basket-cradle weeping—but there was but one babe in the cradle. It was the blind girl. The other had been drowned in the Ganges!

The Christian lady was horror-struck when she knew the truth.

"Unhappy woman!" she exclaimed; then after a silence she added with something more like pity, "If you were driven to do this, why did you destroy the one you loved, and spare the one you hated?"

The woman sobbed and beat her breast. "Oh, it is that that breaks my heart," she said. "The god must have the *best*. When I had a perfect one he would not take the other. Alas, my boy, my boy!"

Why should so many who live in this land of light be shamed—not by the deed—but by the *devotion* of such cruel heathen belief? Under the gentle law of Christ we know that God's demand for the best we have only bids us use it for Him, and devote it to Him, not destroy it.

If we serve Him selfishly, may not even the poor, dark-souled Hindoo mother of Kedgeree rise up and condemn us?—*Youth's Companion.*

Discovery of Another Mastodon.

In 1845 the largest and most perfect skeleton of a mastodon ever found was taken from a swamp in the town of New Windsor, near Newburg, N. Y. It was set up by Dr. Warren, and is now in the Boston Museum.

On July 5 the bones of another mastodon were discovered in the same neighborhood—namely, on the farm of Hugh Kelly, at Little Britain, N. Y. The skeleton appears to be nearly if not quite complete, and the separate bones are in fine condition.

The dimensions of the chief parts of the skeleton found are as follows: The skull is 45 inches long, 28 wide, 29 high, and 23½ between the eyes. The diameter of the nostrils is 6 inches, the nostrils extending into the head 2 feet. Four teeth were found in each jaw in an excellent state of preservation. The enamel is of a bluish tint and unbroken. The four back teeth are eight-pointed, measure 7 by 3½ inches, and stand 3 inches out of the jaw. The four front teeth are six-pointed, and measure 4½ by 3½ inches. The depth of forehead is 18 inches; the eye-sockets are 7 inches in diameter, and the ear-sockets 18 inches in diameter. On each side and above the mouth are holes measuring 6½ inches in diameter, from which probably protruded the tusks, which have not yet been found. These openings extend into the skull a depth of 2 feet. There are 8 fangs on each back tooth and 6 on each front one. The space between the rows of teeth across the jaws measures 7½ inches on the upper and 6½ inches on the lower jaw. In the center of the forehead is a cavity measuring 11 by 4 inches. It cannot be surmised what this cavity indicates, unless it be for a trunk between the tusks corresponding to that of an elephant. The lower jaw was joined to the upper after they had been unearthed, making a perfect skull. It is estimated that the skull complete will not weigh less than 600 pounds.

The fore-leg, including the thigh bone, measures 7 feet in length, and it weighs, it is judged, 150 pounds. The first joint of the hind leg measures 2 feet 5 inches in length, and the second joint of the same leg 3 feet 4 inches. The only part of the other fore-leg yet found is the second joint, measuring 3 feet 10 inches in length. A dozen or more sections of the spine are among the bones unearthed. The largest measures 10 by 16 inches. A score or more other bones are among the lot, among them that of a toe, measuring 6½ by 4½ inches.

These measurements indicate an animal rivaling in size the one described by Dr. Warren.—*Scientific American.*

How Germany Has Spent the French War Indemnity.

An account has been lately published of the way in which the indemnity paid by France to Germany on the conclusion of the war of 1870-71 has been spent. Altogether, including the war contributions imposed upon Paris and the departments occupied by the German troops, Germany has received from France the sum of 5,254,000,000 francs, or about £210,160,000. Of this sum £91,748,543 were in the first instance set aside for imperial purposes, and the remainder was divided among the several states forming the empire, the old North German Confederation receiving £79,114,235; Bavaria, £13,468,819; Wurtemberg, £4,248,304; Baden, £3,050,593; and Hesse, £1,436,509. Of the £91,748,543 set aside for imperial purposes, £28,033,849 have been appropriated to form a pension fund; £10,800,000 to strengthen, enlarge and add to the number of the fortified places of the empire; £8,580,000 for the purchase and construction of railways in Alsace and Lorraine, and £6,447,142 to improve the fortresses in the two annexed provinces; £6,000,000 have been placed in the imperial war treasury; £600,000 have been awarded in grants for eminent services; £242,740 have been spent in providing a range on which to carry on artillery experiments; £300,000 have been allotted to German subjects expelled from France, while smaller sums have been appropriated to recompense railway companies for the damage done to their rolling-stock; to improve the military, telegraphic and postal services; to compensate German ship-owners for losses sustained during the war; to extend the military topographical department; to enlarge the artillery workshops at Strasburg; to provide commemorative medals, and to construct a building for the Reichstag.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

England's Zulu War.

England has seldom engaged in a war in which there was less glory, or in which her people had less heart, than that which seems to be about to close in South Africa. Neither the Kaffirs of early Cape struggles nor the redoubtable Maoris of later New Zealand warfare possessed fighting qualities comparable to those which have been displayed by the Zulus, and certainly neither were attacked on pretexts so flimsy as those which were the occasion of the long campaign against Cetywayo. From the surprise at Isandula to the killing of young Napoleon, the war in Zululand has been prolific in incidents calculated to shake British confidence both in the capacity of the officers and the steadiness of the rank and file of the army. Not even the enormous advances made in the use of arms of precision could compensate for the growing physical incapacity and the prevailing lack of training among British soldiers. The disasters in South Africa may help England to avert future disasters in a more important struggle; but they have been grave enough to obscure the luster of any victory however brilliant, and to make the concession of terms of peace as much like a surrender as a triumph.—*New York Times.*

The Jablochkoff Electric Light.

In whatever way the argument over electric light may be run, the Jablochkoff shareholders have no right to complain. The net receipts of the European Company for the nine months of 1878 were 1,423,000 francs, including 1,230,000 francs obtained by the sale of the Russian patent. The directors, who are cautious men, applied over 700,000 francs in balancing the expenses incurred at the beginning of their operations. The general expenses of the nine months were 260,000 francs, and the net balance of 400,000 francs passed to the shareholders.

About Macaroni.

The first stanza of the old song entitled "Yankee Doodle" runs:

> "Yankee Doodle came to town
> Upon a little pony;
> He stuck a feather in his hat,
> And called it Macaroni."

It is about this expression, "Macaroni," I wish to write what I have found out by asking questions and reading in books.

In England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, most of the dandified things of that time—such as table-forks, etc.—came from Italy, and were called "macaroni," which in Italian, derived from a Greek word meaning "very dainty."

About the time of Oliver Cromwell, appeared a verse which some have thought was meant to make fun of him. The verse runs:

> "Yankee Doodle came to town,
> Upon a Kentish pony;
> He stuck a feather in his hat,
> And called it macaroni."

But history says Cromwell came from Huntingdon; and I think he was not the kind of a man to wear feathers and brag of them. He was stout, red-faced, and rather rough; not slim and foppish.

In Sheridan's play, "The School for Scandal," are these lines:

> "Sure, never were seen two such beautiful ponies;
> Other horses are clowns, but these, macaronis.
> To give them this title, I'm sure can't be wrong.
> Their legs are so slim, and their tails are so long."

Washington Irving tells us that, in the war of the revolution, some Maryland regiments, who wore very gay uniforms, were known as "The Macaronis;" and he adds that "they showed their game spirit." So, it seems, they could fight well, besides dressing well.

Another author says: "A hundred years ago, the slang for a certain sort of fop was 'macaroni.' He was distinguished chiefly by the strange way in which he dressed his head; and he wore feathers in his hat."

This is all I have been able to find out about the word "Macaroni," used in the song "Yankee Doodle;" and it seems to mean some thing or body very dainty or finical, and to have very little to do with the food called "macaroni," although that also comes from Italy.—*St. Nicholas.*

American Competition.

The London *Globe* says the United States may justly claim to be "going ahead" in their export business, whatever may be thought of their boasted progress in other directions. Unhappily for us, this form of prosperity chances to be the very one most likely to be secured at our expense. For, while our transatlantic cousins are sending us largely-increased quantities of their goods every year, they show less and less inclination to return the favor by taking our commodities. From some valuable statistics, published in the Manchester *Courier*, it appears that while the value of the total exports from the United States was only £56,122,895 in 1868, it had reached £141,814,430 in 1878, being an increase of £85,692,335, or at the rate of about £8,500,000 per annum. In the last year, however, of this decennial period the increase was close on £19,000,000—a strong indication that the competition our manufacturers encounter from this quarter is likely to become more and more embarrassing. On the other hand, the net imports of merchandise have fallen off steadily since 1873, although the population must now be considerably larger than it was at the former date, and the demand for European goods ought, therefore, to be so much the greater. The natural inference to be drawn from these suggestive statistics seems to be that, while American manufacturers are gradually monopolizing the whole of their own markets, and thus ousting from them our merchants, they are also attacking, with not a little success, the chief centers of demand in Europe.

An Actor at His Prayers.

It is scarcely credible, but nevertheless true, that on the morning of the day on which he is to appear in a new piece, M. Lafontaine goes to offer up a prayer that he may be successful. Some years ago, when he belonged to the Comedie Francaise, a friend met him and his accomplished wife coming out of the same edifice. "The Francaise," said the actor explanatorily, "revives 'Tartuffe' this evening." "What?" exclaimed the friend, "ask God to aid you in playing a part which the clergy hold to be inimical to religion?" "Gently," replied M. Lafontaine; "we prayed that we might be protected this evening, but we did not say that it was for 'Tartuffe.'—*The Theater.*

Salaries of the Past.

An old Boston merchant says in the *Commercial Bulletin:* "Speaking of salaries, the highest one I ever knew paid to a salesman was $30,000 a year. This was paid in war times to a dry-goods man, and he used to boast that he and the President of the United States were the only persons in the country receiving so much for their services. I know a man who for years received annually $17,000 for his labors as a salesman. I think it would puzzle him to-day to pay his board bill regularly. Within a few days I saw a man who received at one time a salary of $10,000. He was well up in his trade, but to-day he is simply a beer-drinker."

Land-Owners in Germany.

In a recent German debate, Herr Tiedemann stated that there were in Germany 7,000,000 landed proprietors, 2,000,000 of whom were untaxed as having incomes under $105 a year. Out of the actual taxpayers there were not more than 150,000 whose incomes exceed $750 a year. Forced sales of lands and farms are of daily occurrence, and general distress prevails.

A PHYSICIAN at Salem, Ind., was addicted to opium eating, and his neighbors tried to cure him by tying him to a tree, whipping him severely, and making him take a vow of reformation.

FARM NOTES.

Hints for the Work of the Month.

[From the American Agriculturist for August.]

Rye.—Where the soil is not good enough for wheat, rye will be sown; but, as a general thing, soil that will make a good crop of rye can be made sufficiently rich for wheat by careful preparation, and the use of 250 or 300 pounds of artificial fertilizer.

Drains.—Cut these while the ground is dry. If they have been marked, or laid out previously, the work can be done now, at half the cost of doing it when the ground is full of water. This season is better than any other for reclaiming swamp meadows.

Wheat requires a fine and mellow soil, it is best if compact below and roughish on the top. If there are any clods, these should be brought up from below by repeated harrowings, and broken by the roller or the disk harrow. If they can not be broken up completely they are better on the top than below the surface. A roller will break many.

Liming Land.—Lime is an old-fashioned fertilizer, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It is cheap, and rarely fails to pay well for its use when land is to be seeded to grass and clover. Forty bushels per acre of air-slaked lime is usually spread from the wagon with a long-handled shovel upon the plowed ground, and harrowed in with the seed. It will do no harm to put on the lime immediately after the manure, if it is harrowed in at once.

The Stubbles are now idle upon most farms. This is not desirable; dry weather at this season seriously interferes with plowing, and the work cannot be well done if it is delayed. As soon as the oats have been removed the ground should be plowed, and, if the weather continues dry, it should be cultivated or worked with the harrow. The disk or wheel harrow is excellent for this purpose. Otherwise a cross plowing should be given before the ground becomes hard. The loosened surface will keep the bottom from drying out.

Swamp Lands.—No better time than the present offers for the clearing of swamp lands. To cut off sedges, and burn these on a dry, windy day, will leave the surface clear, while it is dry enough to plow or break up. We find a disk harrow, such as the Nishwitz, or new modifications of the old but excellent idea of sharp steel disks, to be very effective for such work. The ground, when cut up fine, may be seeded to grass at once, with a good chance for a successful catch. On swamp lands, a good dressing of lime will be found useful.

Gas Lime can often be procured for the taking away, at any gas works. It is at least worth the cost of carting a moderate distance. But it should not be used while it is fresh. If hauled now it may be laid in heaps on land to be plowed in next spring or on land to be fall plowed, and spread either in the fall or spring. A few months' exposure is needed to free it from injurious gases, which pass off in time. After three or four months it becomes carbonate of lime, or mild lime, with a considerable portion of sulphate of lime (gypsum) mixed with it.

Kitchen and Market Garden.—It is now that the well-planted and kept kitchen garden makes its value felt in abundant supplies of vegetables for the table. Though most vegetables are beyond serious injury from weeds, the various weeding implements should be kept at work in the garden. A weed going to seed now means many hundred-fold of its kind for next year. If there is nothing on a strip where an early crop has been removed, let the cultivator run over it every few days, but it is better to sow such places, and keep all the ground in cultivation. Spinach may be sown, and turnips sown now will make a good crop.

Drilling Wheat.—Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactorily. Cultivating or hoeing is easily done by drilling the wheat in sixteen-inch rows, by stopping every alternate sprout. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the spaces between the drills. There are two different wheat hoes in the market that do the work effectively. Wheat that is sown broadcast can not be cultivated. This fact, and the better condition of drilled wheat, should be sufficient inducement to use the drill, if the great saving of seed and the lessening of labor are not.

Oyster Shells are frequently to be procured for a small price, and may be burned very cheaply. To burn them, make a heap of shells and small wood; brush wood can be used if chopped into small lengths and packed close. Wood and shells are packed in layers, and the heap is covered with chips and small wood or brush. As it burns down, more brush is thrown upon the heap, and it may be left to smolder for two days, when the fire will be burned out. A few barrels of water may be thrown upon a heap of 300 or 400 bushels, and it will shake into fine powder; when it may be spread upon the field. In shaking the lime, the water should be thrown on gradually, lest too much be used and the lime become pasty.

An Elevator Muzzled.

On yesterday afternoon the large elevator in the Chamber of Commerce fell from the upper floor to the bottom of the elevator passage. It contained at the time two young men, neither of whom was injured, or even jarred. One of them held a glass of water, but little of which was spilled. On the floor of the cab was a basket of eggs and glassware, but not an egg-shell or tumbler was broken. The occasion of the fall was the testing of a device for preventing elevator accidents. The device is to make the bottom of the elevator passage, for a couple of feet, say, an air tank. A falling elevator cab compresses the air in this tank and the violence of the fall is gently, but completely, arrested. The air escapes around the sides of the elevator, but not so fast as to allow the elevator to strike the bottom with any jar. The young men who came down said their descent seemed more like jumping into a haymow than anything else. The rush of air caused by the falling elevator created a most appalling noise, but did no harm. The elevator, which weighs 4,000 pounds, was then loaded with 5,000 pounds of pig-iron and hauled up to the upper floor, from which it was again allowed to drop. This time the rush of air broke out a transom over the lower door, and sprung the door so that there was difficulty in opening it, but the globes in the gas-chandelier were all right, and eggs lying loose on the floor among the pigs of iron were unbroken. It seems as if the deadly elevator had been robbed of its terrors.—*Chicago Times.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

A LITTLE ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor.

IF your coal fire is low, throw on a table-spoonful of salt, and it will help it very much.

TO CLEAN ZINC.—Scour with sifted coal-ashes; afterward rub with kerosine. Kerosine also gives a new look to oil-cloths.

IN boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

THE skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter, and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

ONION SAUCE.—Boil some onions in milk, with pepper, salt and nutmeg. When quite done, pass them through a sieve. Put some butter and flour into a saucepan; when the butter is melted, and well mixed with the flour, put in the pulp of the onions and add either milk or cream, stirring the sauce on the fire until it is of the desired consistency.

RIPE CURRANT PIE.—Line a pie-tin with a good crust, and fill with a mixture of one cup of crushed ripe currants, one of sugar, two spoonfuls of water, one of flour mixed smooth with the beaten yolks of two eggs; bake; then cover with a merangue made of the whipped whites and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; return to the oven to brown.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—One heaping coffee-cupful each of Indian, rye and Graham meal; sift and beat together with two cupfuls of molasses, two cupfuls of sweet milk and one of sour, adding a table-spoonful of cream; one dessert-spoonful of soda and a little salt. Beat thoroughly and pour into a tin form; steam four hours and then place in the oven to brown.

STRAWBERRY BLANC-MANGE.—Stew nice, ripe strawberries, strain off the juice, and sweeten to taste; place over the fire, and when it boils stir in corn-starch wet with cold water—two table-spoonfuls of corn-starch for each pint of juice; stir until sufficiently cooked; pour into molds wet in cold water, and set aside to cool. To be eaten when very cold with cream and sugar. Raspberries may be substituted for the strawberries, although the blanc-mange does not look as nicely.

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut up a large chicken; if it is tough, parboil it. Place your crust in a deep, well-buttered pudding-dish; then a layer of thin salt pork, and on that a layer of chicken; pepper it; chop up two or three hard-boiled eggs, and sprinkle some over the chicken; then more pork, chicken and egg, until the chicken and half-pound of pork is used up; pour in enough of the water in which it was parboiled to make a gravy; cover with a crust; ornament it a little; bake an hour, or longer if the pie is very large.

TO PICKLE EGGS.—Sixteen eggs, one quart of vinegar, half ounce black pepper, half ounce Jamaica pepper, half ounce ginger. Boil the eggs for twelve minutes, then dip them in cold water, and take off the shell. Put the vinegar with the pepper and ginger, into a stewpan, and let it simmer for ten minutes. Now place the eggs in a jar, pour over them the vinegar, etc., boiling hot, and when cold tie them down with a bladder to exclude the air. This pickle will be ready for use in a month.

RICE SOUP WITH GREEN PEAS.—Pick over and wash quarter of a pound of rice, put it into a quart of boiling water containing a tablespoonful of salt, and boil it for ten minutes. Then drain it, put it into two quarts of broth, or meat stock seasoned with pepper and salt, and boil it gently until the grains begin to crack open. Meantime boil a pint of green peas in boiling water and salt until they are tender, wash them well with cold water as soon as they are done, drain them, and put them into the soup-tureen. As soon as the rice is tender pour the soup into the tureen on the peas and serve at once.

The Chinese Question in California.

The people of California propose to show the unanimity of sentiment in that State on the Chinese question at the coming election in September. Ballots are to be furnished to the electors, pursuant to a law passed by the Legislature at its last session, bearing the words "For Chinese Immigration" or "Against Chinese Immigration," and by these they are to signify their respective opinions on the subject. A memorial setting forth the result is to be prepared by the Governor, and properly attested copies are to be sent to Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler, to each member of the Cabinet, to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of every State and Territory.

One Hundred and Nine Years Old.

George Pintler, of Whitelake, N. Y., died on July 6 at the ripe age of 109 years and 6 months. He was born in Newton, N. J., Dec. 28, 1769. His father was a soldier in the Revolution. George voted for Washington in 1792 in his native State. He has voted at every Presidential election since. His brother, Peter S. Pintler, died in February last, 99 years of age.—*New York World.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

MILK AS A VEHICLE FOR QUININE.—Milk is a good solvent, and effectually disguises the bitterness of this drug. One grain of quinine dissolved in an ounce of milk scarcely makes it bitter. An ounce of milk, indeed, will dissolve two grains of quinine without imparting much bitterness to the taste. When five grains are dissolved in a tumblerful of milk, all bitterness disappears.

SICKNESS.—When going to sit up with a sick neighbor, take your night lunch with you, that you may not make any more trouble for the already tired and overworked family. In many cases I have found that it would ease the patient to bathe in strong vinegar with a little warm water and then wrap in soft flannel. Put the lights out of the room, and, if possible, lie down yourself on a couch; it may induce sleep to the sufferer.—*Mrs. C. F. Reynolds.*

MILK AS A PREVENTIVE OF LEAD-POISONING.—The *Journal de Medecine* reports in a recent issue a remarkable instance of the regular consumption of milk in white-lead factories. It was noticed in some French lead mills that among a large number of workmen two who daily consumed a large quantity of milk remained free from the injurious effects of the lead, which made themselves visible in many of the other hands. A daily ration of a quart of milk was then given to each of the workmen, and lead colic soon became unknown. From 1868 to 1871 no case of colic occurred in these factories. A preventive of painter's colic, so simple and so efficacious, demands a fair trial in our own white-lead factories.

THREE RECIPES TO CURE CORNS.—(1) Bathe the corn with strong borax-water; then shave it closely, but be careful not to make it bleed. Place over the corn a white felt corn plaster and wear it constantly until the corn has disappeared. Every night and morning wet the small cavity over the corn (and in the plaster) with a little borax-water, or, if preferable, the pulp of a lemon. The corn plasters can be procured at any druggists. (2) Keep the feet clean by frequent ablutions with warm water, and wear easy, soft boots or shoes. Without the latter precaution, corns will generally return, even after they appear to have been perfectly removed. After soaking the feet in warm water for a few minutes, pare the corns as close as possible with a sharp knife, taking care not to make them bleed. Place upon the part affected a small circular piece of leather or buckskin, spread with some emollient plaster, and having a hole in the center corresponding to the size of the corns. They may now be touched with nitric acid, by means of a small glass rod or wood toothpick, due care being taken not to allow the liquid to come in contact with the neighboring parts. Repeat this process daily until the offender be sufficiently softened to admit of removal.

WATER FOR BABIES.—A few days ago I was called upon to visit a sick little one in a family residing near my office. The babe I found in apparent good health, but crying and struggling in its mother's arms as though suffering excruciating pain. The mother informed me that the child seemed desirous of nursing continually; and that, to quiet it, she had given it the breast as often as the crying commenced. When this did not soothe the little one, a dose of Mother Somebody's cordial had been administered.

"My good woman," I inquired, "when did you give your child a drink of water?"

"I don't remember," replied the lady; "I seldom let him drink water; does he need it?"

"Need it? Why should he not need it as much as you? This child is suffering from thirst—nothing more."

I called for cold water, gave the infant a few teaspoonfuls, and it was relieved of all its troubles, stopped crying, and sank peacefully to sleep in its mother's arms.

Let this be a reminder to mothers and nurses. Infants who nurse at breast may often suffer as much from want of water as adults who eat more solid food. Often when a child cries it is thirst alone which causes it. Do not, then, dose it with the poisonous soothing sirups or nursing cordials, or press it to the breast, which it will eagerly grasp, thinking to satiate its burning thirst; but, filled to the brim with its natural food, it cries on harder than ever. Use a little discretion. The poor little one cannot tell its wants; if it could it would often cry, "Water! water!"—*O. Frankinburg, M. D.*

A Great Man Who Swore and One Who Didn't.

We were talking about the profanity of a very distinguished American statesman not now living. Mr. Sumner (who never swore himself) said: "Well, I have heard him swear severely; but, as as a rule, nobody swears in my presence. The greatest mortification I ever received in my life in this way was when I was at a breakfast abroad with Lord Brougham. We had sat down at the breakfast-table when somebody brought a newspaper to Lord Brougham. It contained a personal attack upon him. The article was marked, and he read it through. When he had completed it he began a volley of the most scathing oaths that I ever heard fall from the lips of a man. There was no limit to the curses he rained upon the head of the author of this piece. I was shocked and stricken dumb," said Mr. Sumner. "The only other occupant of the table, except Lord Brougham and myself, was Brougham's mother. She sat at the head, opposite her son, a venerable and courtly lady, with an elegance and grace of manner that I never saw excelled. I dared not look at her for some moments, but when I ventured to turn my eyes in that direction I found not a muscle of her face was moved. She was as calmly unconscious of what her son had been saying as if he was talking in Arabic. The breeze soon blew over, and we had a very enjoyable breakfast."—*Boston Cor. Hartford Courant.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 7, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Troublesome Children.

I have not married. My brother has. And got into difficulties? Not so; but he had a family, indeed, why mince matters? he has a large family still. The "little dears" have all gone safely and irreproachably through the dangers of measles, whooping-cough, mumps, etc., and there is no diminution in their numbers; on the contrary, an increase. Now comes my first grievance. At first it was pleasant enough to visit at my brother Henry's house; my sister-in-law was always glad to see me, and made me very welcome; and it became quite the regular thing for me to spend Sunday with them. This was a very agreeable arrangement to all parties when it was first made; but now I regret daily more and more having made it at all, and my regret is caused by the continually increasing number of my nephews and nieces. Here I perceive a misunderstanding likely to arise, unless I knock it on the head. I see it will be supposed, especially when the manner in which I disposed of childish ailments is taken into account, that I am a churlish, ill-tempered, ill-natured, cross-grained curmudgeon of a bachelor uncle. Nothing of the sort. In respect to my nephews and nieces I possess all the virtues contrary to those selfish vices, to excess, I may say. As nephews and nieces, as children, I look upon them as the most delightful of human beings. It is when they come before me in the light of infant taxes that I feel my heart hardened against them, and I began to look on my Sunday visit as anything but a pleasure, and upon that day of rest as the most hardest and most trying of the seven.

A short account of my welcome at Rose Cottage may, perhaps, best illustrate my meaning. I walk to the street door, rather nervously, and usually before my nervous "rat-tat" can be heard, I hear a confused sound of struggling inside, mixed with subdued cries of "there's Uncle John!"

"I'll let him in!"

"Oh! Polly, you selfish thing, you shan't; you let him in last time."

"No I didn't."

"Oh, you did."

"I'll let him in; get away girls."

Increased scuffling, during which I knock again, and hear sundry bumps inside, as if some of these affectionate children were knocking the heads of the others against the panels in their anxiety for first kiss.

At last the door is wrenched open, and out flows the stream of boys and girls, all around me, dancing on the steps, twining around my legs, hanging on to my coat tails, catching at my hands, diving into my pockets, and usually ending by knocking my hat off, keeping up an incessant shout and dance the whole time. Flushed and panting, we all struggle in at the doorway, and fall promiscuously forward into the sitting-room, nearly knocking over the papa who is hospitably coming forward to greet me at the door, and extending in unruly waves of mixed-up boys and girls and uncle almost up to the chair in which sits mamma with the baby.

"Oh! how dy'e do, John?" she says, with a sweet smile of welcome; "I am so glad you have come. What spirits the children have, haven't they? They know you spoil them, you naughty uncle."

"There, be quiet, children," says Henry, very mildly, who contributes this unheeded request to the general uproar about twice in every minute and a half. "Let your uncle sit down and rest himself."

"I'll get Uncle John a chair," screams an urchin, and a general melee ensues, during which somebody gets hurt, and lets us know it.

However I am used to all this, and hardly notice it now. I get seated somehow, with half a dozen on and over me, and the business of the day begins. This consists of a vigorous search into all my pockets, conducted on principles that would make a custom-house officer's hair stand on end, and a general a appropriation by the elder children of things they like, and a cackling of the younger over things that are left, while I am nearly suffocated, and all but overturn the mother and baby, in trying to launch a toy of some description into her lap, suited to babyhood. Then I am deserted for a time and the various offerings are inspected by the terriby sharp child, yes of the nineteenth century.

If I have any room for reflection, I probably here think how few toys I had as a child, and what an awe-inspiring cerememony the presentation of a new one was, accompanied with a deep conviction that it was of priceless value.

My nephews and nieces are, at present, ten in number, and the task of making them some trifling present every Sunday, and presents of more solid and important character on all birthdays and at Christmas, is weekly and yearly becoming more onerous. I am quite aware that this grievance is partly, if not wholly, of my own bringing about. I began the system when the children were young in years, and few in number, and it would be stingy to leave it off now they are older, and their numbers are greater. All the same, this is a tax, and although I may not mend this matter, I may at least grumble about it. Every week, when I lay in my stock of presents, my mind gets more uneasy upon the subject. While the children were still in their babyhood my task was comparatively easy. Very small babies have only one idea—to put everything into their mouths. This prevailing habit reduces presents, from a rational being, to a class of things that may safely be put into the mouth, and, as I said before, my task was easy, my presents were inexpensive, and accepted without hesitation, and with cooing satisfaction. Even when the children were a little bigger there was nothing to alarm any one in India-rubber tumblers, rag dolls, balls, popguns, or indestructible toy-books. Now, however, when Johnny—my godson, bless him!—"is breeched," when Polly is getting "too old," as her mamma says, "to have her hair down her back," but has it plaited in a thick clump like the cart horses, and tied with straw—I mean ribbon—and countless others are coming up in regular gradation, the choosing and offering of a present becomes a matter of serious, not to say nervous, consideration. I feel already the children look upon me as a sort of walking box, out of which dimes and dollars may be taken without the protracted process of shaking them out at the slit. What will it be when they are older?"

STYLES.

For the Ladies to Read.

—Lace fans are always in fashion.

—Dress sleeves are becoming shorter and shorter.

—Tortoise-shell sticks are very handsome for black fans.

—Handsome satin parasols are embroidered in pale and wood shades.

—Brocade and pekin fans, according to quality range in price from $3 to $12.

—The skirts of dresses are nearly all short, and are becoming shorter and shorter.

—There is nothing new in the chains used for suspending the fan from the vest.

—Very excellent British Balbriggan stockings, in mottled colors, are selling at twenty-five cents per pair.

—Among eccentric trimmings should be mentioned the open-work galloons and deep fringes made of pack-thread.

—Pretty little picture-frames are in the shape of a horse-shoe and are black, hand-painted in dainty floral designs.

—The latest long coin purses are of knitted silk, in pekin stripes, unbeaded, and mounted with silver rings and drops.

—A dress piped in a different color should always have the button-holes worked with silk of the same color as the pipings.

—Late handkerchiefs are round, finished with French needlework, and trimmed with closely plaited Valenciennes lace.

—Linen fans are of navy blue shades, with stars crescents and polka dots of white; these open in a circle and cost fifty cents.

—For very elegant toilets, fringes and embroideries entirely composed of jet beads are adopted by ladies most noted for their good taste.

—The fans most in vogue are eleven inches long from the handle outward—a more graceful size than the large heavy fans lately in use.

—Colored grenadine and barege made over silk and trimmed with satin are the first choice for thin costumes to be worn during the summer.

—The present fureur is for Chantilly lace mittens. Some of these are held at $25 per pair, but very handsome gloves can be bought at $6 per pair.

Bracelets with lead pencils attached are among the latest fancies. These pencils are run through a ring attached to the bracelet when not in use.

—It must be admitted that the polonaise, repeatedly abandoned, is re-appearing under a new form but under a different name from that by which it has so long been known.

—While Breton lace pleatings trim the pale blue bareges worn by fair young girls, and there are jabot clusters of lace, with forked ends or loops of blue satin ribbon in each curve.

—Pretty little purses for gold are of knitted silk, in pekin stripes, mounted with silver and nickel-plated metal, in the ordinary clasp, or the new twisted clasp. Price from $1 50 to $5.

—A factory girl at Waterville, Me. has a wonderful head of hair, its length being six feet three inches. When she allows it to fall unrestrained upon the floor it exceeds her height by eleven inches.

—Handsome large driving parasols are in both the Japanese and French styles, of dark wine color, navy-blue, cardinal-red, brown-and-black, covered with rich Irish tetting lace, and mounted on a polished orange-wood stick.

—At a costume ball given in London the other day one of the most admired dresses was that worn by a young lady who chose to array herself as an orphan from the Foundling Hospital, and wore brown serge and white linen.

—White tarlatane and French organdy evening dresses have the flounces and other effective appliances headed with embroidered gauze ribbon, in mille fleurs patterns and colors, and garnishing of satin ribbons of several colors.

—The plain colored sashes are of the richest satin ribbon, about seven inches wide, and there are also twilled soft silk sashes of single color. These are very simply arranged either directly on on the back of the dress or else just in front.

—The latest imported parasols have the canopytop. They are of medium size, of rich brocade silk, lined with a plain color trimmed with deep fringe, and mounted on an orange-wood stick, with the bark left on the handle and polished.

—Breton lace divides public favor with flowers. There is no longer a toilet, however simple it may be, with which a small spray of flowers is not worn. Even parasols are trimmed with flowers, in which case a large pink rose is always preferred.

The Women of Rome.

The women of Rome have complexions like white wax, which are very lovely by gaslight but unhealthy-looking by day. See one Roman face and you see them all. The same waxen face, the same nose, the same large black eyes, the same long black hair, the same opulence of flesh, and the same walk, dangling from side to side like poor lame ducks. Whatever the season may be Roman woman walk more ungracefully than any other women under God's firmament, and they wear the ugliest shoes, and they have the largest feet I ever saw on women, not excepting the Dutch, who cover a considerable spread of ground also. The way a Roman girl bows to you, also, is very funny. She shrugs her left shoulder to her left ear, and, turning her face over this left shoulder nods to you. This is the latest fashion in bowing in Roman high life.—Roman Letter.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. Tutt has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a Strengthening Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK

HIGHEST REWARD

Cheap Homes in Michigan,
$6 to $10 per Acre.
STRONG SOILS! SURE CROPS!
Railroad through Centre of Lands.
HEALTHY CLIMATE! SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES!
INTELLIGENT POPULATION!

These lands are a long distance EAST of the Mississippi River. Large amount saved in travel and transportation of crops.

Descriptive pamphlet in English and German.

Address, W. O. HUGHART, Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS,

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

JUSTRECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly re paired on short notice

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE

19 EAST MAIN STREET

FORTWAYNE, IND

MEDICINES.

STRICTLY PURE

Drugs and Chemicals

Offered for sale at the very lowest prices, at the

PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A large stock of first class goods consisting of
Pure Drugs.
Patent Medicines
Perfumery,
Fine Soaps,
Brushes &c.
A complete line of Toilet articles of every variety.

Liver Pads, Shoulder Braces and Trusses of all kinds
A choice selection of
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Furnished for Medicinal purposes only. A full line of
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,

With all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

CASEBEER & MATHENY.
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mrs D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Street Vacation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has petitioned the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, to vacate so much of Williams street in the incorporated town of Auburn, in said county, as lies east of the east side of [illegible] street, and that said petition will be heard at the September session, 1879, of said Board.

RICHARD [illegible].

W. H. DILLS, Att'y.
July 21st, 1879. 30-4.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 29-1y.

W. H. DILLS, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb circuit court, Sept. term, 1879

Edward Kelham, }
vs. } No. 484. To satisfy mortgage.
Thomas E. Ross. }

Now comes the plaintiff by his attorney and files complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Thomas E. Ross, is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 5th Monday of September, A. D. 1879, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of July, 1879.

GEO. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.
30-4w. B. D. HARRIS, Deputy.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for, sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1879, lands, situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the south-east corner of the south-east quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the south-east part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the south-east corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty four [24] chains and thirteen [13] links to the centre of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the centre of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

30-5w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 16 "	"
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	"
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	"
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	"
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	"
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	"
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	"
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 38	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 50	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	5 00	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	9 25 pm	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 50	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 25	
lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 35	6 00am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	5 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	6 15	8 25	7 51
Denver	6 27	9 00	8 44
Chili	6 35	9 12	9 00
Roann	6 55	9 37	9 50
Laketon	10 15	10 00	10 25
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 45	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 15	11 25	1 45
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 30
Cedar Creek	12 35	12 52	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	5 45
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 55
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 05pm	6 20pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	5 55pm
Denver	6 25	11 35	5 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	5 10pm
Roann	6 05	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 30pm
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 12	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 58	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 12	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	9 00
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 15
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	[illegible]
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 15am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	3 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 46	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 24
Garrett, ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	6 15am	3 45	2 50
Auburn Junction	[illegible] am	4 00	3 24
St. Joe	[illegible] am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 45	4 09
Defiance	[illegible] am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 25pm	7 25	6 48
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chic'go Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	2 20	9 12	7 50
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 29	12 39	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 59	12 06am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 56	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 28	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 08	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 53 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 [illegible]am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor	....	8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 44am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	8 00pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 12am	2 50pm	12 40am
Auburn	9 20am	3 02pm	1 05am
Auburn Junc.	9 25am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 25am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 30pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 05am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52am	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 48pm	7 03pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen't Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	[illegible] pm	....
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	9 50 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm		....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		....
Connersville	6 17 pm		....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 22 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 18 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 35 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 08 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 14, 1879. Number 33.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

A MAINE BOY'S MEMORY.

Extraordinary Powers of a Lad of Ten Years.

(Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

There is in this city one of the most remarkable boys in the world, probably. He is a son of Colonel Fuller, ex-postmaster of Bangor, and is now ten years of age. His intellect is perfectly wonderful, and almost goes beyond belief. The first that his friends noticed of his precocity was about a year ago, when they accidentally discovered that he was almost infallible on any date he had ever seen or heard. He was out west with his parents at the time, and as he was walking in company with some relatives, in a cemetery they observed that he would look at a tombstone, read the date of the death recorded, and the exact age of the person buried there, and then glance up and tell what day of the week the dead person was born on. This happened on several occasions, and but little attention was paid to it. Finally, however, one of his relatives took the pains to look into an old almanac covering some of the dates he had mentioned, and found that the day of the week had been given correctly in every instance. This caused them to ask him questions, when it was discovered that he could almost instantly tell the day of the week on which any date within the last seventy-five years fell. Only yesterday the writer gave the lad dates from 1812 to 1840, and in ever case Charlie (that is his given name) gave the day of the week corresponding to the date, and gave it correctly. The longest time occupied in any one case was eight seconds, and the shortest was three seconds, the average being about five seconds. It should be remembered that while he answered, there was no book or any article near him from which he could get any aid.

If he has once heard the date of birth marriage or death of any of his friends, he remembers it, and, of course, from what has been said above, knows on what day of the week the date fell. If one calls his attention to any person and informs him that the individual was born on a certain day of the week and month he will, on seeing that person months afterward, speak up and say that that man's birthday falls on a certain day, which is the date he was casually told so long before. Not a great while ago he walked up to one of his relatives and informed him that it was So-and-so's birthday, the date of the person's birth having been told him long ago. For curiosity, the relative took Charlie by the hand and walked to the place of business of the friend mentioned. "Charlie," remarked the relative to the friend, "says this is your birthday; is it?" "Well, I didn't think of it before," replied the friend, "but he is right; this is my birthday."

He never forgets a date that he has once fixed in his memory, and is almost invaluable as a statistician. He remembers when every president of the United States was born, when inaugurated as president, and how long he served, and when he died. Any of these dates he gives with scarcely a second thought, as well as hundreds of others of a like nature. Once in a while he makes a momentary mistake, but corrects himself almost instantly, never proceeding till he is absolutely certain of what he has already said.

A still more remarkable fact is that he recollects every thing that he does, remembers on what day he did it, where he was at the time, and what were the circumstances that led him to do it. For instance, he will tell you where he was on any day within the past two years, and what he was doing. Further, he remembers and can tell every thing that his friends have done, providing he has seen them do it, and can tell on what date and on what day of the week they did it.

In mathematics, it would be difficult to find a boy of nearly twice his age that can equal him. He computes the most difficult fractions in his head, and will add, subtract, multiply, or divide them without difficulty. This is all the more wonderful, considering that he has never been taught anything except how to read. One evening about tea time he was informed that the double of two is four. He was informed that the process of getting that result was called multiplication, and that it was all given in the arithmetic. He immediately got an arithmetic into his hands, found the multiplication table, and had all of it by heart at the breakfast table the next morning.

The most remarkable test to which his memory has yet been put is on the Bible. He repeats the name of every book in the Old and New Testaments, in regular order, beginning with Genesis; tells how many chapters each book contains, and how many verses each chapter in several of the books; and on any portion of the Bible he has read—and he has read nearly if not quite all—will tell the subject of any particular verse in any chapter of any particular book. He tells at once where any particular event is described in the Bible, also where the name of any character mentioned in the Scriptures can be found. He not only knows the Bible thoroughly, but can tell without hesitation on what page any particular hymn in Watts' or Moody and Sankey's hymn-books can be found.

Not long ago he greatly amused some of his friends by correcting an almanac. A lady wished to try him on the days of the week on which certain dates, many years ago, fell. She gave him a date and ask him on what day it fell. He promptly informed her. She looked at the almanac for that year, month and day. Alas for Charlie! thought she, as this answer did not agree with the almanac. Charlie wouldn't give up, however, but declared that he knew the almanac was wrong. "Haven't you another almanac of that year?" inquired one of Charlie's confidential friends. "I have," replied the lady, and produced it. On comparing the two almanacs it was discovered that the first one was wrong, and that Charlie was right, a mistake having been made by the party who compiled the almanac.

His habits are peculiar. He never plays with other boys, but is continually busy in reading. Often times he takes an Unabridged Dictionary and studies it hour after hour, never seeming to consider it any thing but a pleasure to do it. In fact, he takes no comfort unless busying his brain about something. If there is any thing he does not understand he keeps at it till he does understand it; then it is next to impossible for him to forget it. One would naturally suppose that a child with such unusual power would gradually fail and fade away, but, singularly enough, he is constantly growing stronger and more healthy.

Very many will think, perhaps, that his ability in giving the day of the week, etc., on which a day falls, is an act of memory merely, and that he has learned what day of the week each date for several years past has fallen on. This is not so, however. He does it by some mathematical process, as he as readily answers about dates the days of the week of which he has never seen. What this process is he himself cannot explain.

Scarcely any of the above will seem creditable, but we assure the readers of the Commercial that it is true in every particular, as scores of those acquainted with the circumstances can testify. The lad is, we repeat, one of the most wonderful in the world, and his career will be watched with interest.

Washington's Sporting Tastes.

One of the longest accounts in the book is with "Cards and other Play." On one page cards, &c., are debited with his losses and on the other side credited with his winnings. He pursued these games of chance pretty regularly for the three years through which the account runs. His play was marked by very much the same carefulness and economy that characterized his household expenditures. He never lost nor won large sums, and he kept his winnings and losings pretty evenly balanced. In the three years covered by the account he won £72 2s. 6d. and lost £78 6s. 9d., leaving a balance against "Cards and Other Play" of £6 8s. 3d. Much of this gambling was done at Williamsburg while he was attending the stormy sessions of the House of Burgesses when it was indulging in its fierce contentions with the Earl of Dunmore. Sometimes he had a game with some old friend when he went over to Fredericksburg to visit his mother, and there is a long line of credit to cards for winnings at Mount Vernon. His fellow-legislators seem to have been better gamesters than Washington, for he generally lost at Williamsburg, where on two occasions he lost his largest amounts, each time the modest sum of £6 10s. His heaviest winnings were made at the Annapolis races in October, 1772. The balance in his favor after two days' play was £13 7s. He was a constant contributor, too, to the neighboring "clubs," of which there were a great many, a rubber of whist seeming to have established its place even then among the Virginia gentry, a place which it holds to this day, as every one familiar with Virginia country life knows.

Washington, evidently from this account book, used to go up to the annual Annapolis races in a grand way, and while there used to spend his money like a "gentleman." He bet on the horses and bet on cards. He went to the theater and took his friends with him, and he apparently enjoyed himself to the full, while Mrs. Washington stayed at home and dutifully looked after her domestic concerns. The following is a transcript of his account of expenses at the races in October, 1772:

	£	s.	d.
Traveling expenses	2	10	11
Servants in trip	0	17	0
Sundry tickets to the plays there	1	0	0
Sundry tickets to the ball there	0	12	0
Two boxes of claret, £25 in Maryland currency	20	14	0
Horse, £50 in Maryland currency	40	0	0
Charity	2	3	0
Cash lost on the races	1	6	0
Cash paid for a hall (sic) for Miss Custis	4	4	0
Cash to Mrs. Custis at Annapolis	2	14	0

This was an extraordinarily large amount of money for Washington to spend, even after the £13 won at cards were deducted. The next year the races took place two weeks earlier, and Washington was promptly on hand with his retinue of servants, and with money to spend, though with not so large an amount as he scattered about the year before. His account this year stood:

	£	s.	d.
For traveling expenses	4	16	10
Sundry play-tickets	5	16	0
Ticket to the ball	0	6	0
Cards and racing	3	16	0
Servants	1	15	3

He was probably restrained by the presence of young Mr. Custis, who made his first appearance at the races, and whose expenses amounted to £3, not itemized. The only other mention of gaming in any way is a charge to profit and loss for the chances in a raffle for an encyclopædia.

Spencerville.

(Last week)

—Threshing wheat is in order.

—Fales & Son have just completed an addition to their furniture store.

—Zimmerman Bros. & McGilvery are diligently engaged in lathing and plastering Cahil's hardward store and Masonic hall.

—Mr. Gerorge Miller is dead and buried. Funeral sevices were held at the Lutheran church by the Rev. Kelso. A post-mortem examination was held, and the examination revealed that he died of a cancer at the head of the pancreas.

—It is now nearly time for the election of teachers for the Spencerville school. Rumor announces Prof. Weits, of Butler, for the principalship, and Miss Amelia Bickhart, of Maysville, for the intermediate or primary. Both are experienced teachers of excellent reputation, and their election would place our school far above its present condition.

—Misses Bessie and Carrie Kinsey have closed their schools, and will remain in Spencerville for some time.

—Rumor says that the M. E. Sunday school will give a concert next Sunday evening at the M. E. church, but we cannot tell with certainty.

—Quarterly meeting on last Sabbath at the M. E. church, with Revs. Marine, Hollopeter and Woherton officiating.

—Mrs. Hiram Wilson and Miss Kelso are on the sick list.

—Mr. J. H. Nichols, one of Spencerville's favorite reporters, is now in New Jersey visiting relatives and friends.

—The Lutheran Sunday-school is now practicing for an intended concert.

—Visitors at Spencerville are Mr. M. Bishop, St. Joe; Miss Wilson, Fort Wayne; Mr. Leon Rhodes, Newville; Mr. C. E. Emanuel, Auburn; Mr. W. Leighty and lady, St. Joe; Mr. C. C. Taylor and lady, St. Louis; Miss Ewing, Ohio; Mr. Dewers, Leo; Dr. Moore and lady, Hicksville; Miss Etta Ootz, Tiffin; Dr. Bowman, Newville; Mr. Snively and Miss Hutchinson, Cedarville; Prof. Allen and lady, Maysville; Mr. S. Harr, St. Joe; Mr. Wilson, Chicago; Mr. F. Zimmerman, Leo; Mr. Tustison, St. Joe; Dr. Mitchell and lady, Newville; Mr. Beechler, Butler; Mr. Morey, Chicago.

—Certainly, Mr. Sancho Panza, you are at liberty to mention the "Orangeville affair," and even to give its most minute particulars if you choose, always provided that you tell the truth. If you do not, we shall be compelled to give you a column lecture on the importance of telling the truth, similar to the one with which you threatened us, when we were reporting the "Newville Grand Opera." We forbear to censure you this time, notwithstanding the fact that you have caused to be published a reckless and irreliable rumor, the falsity of which you might easily have ascertained by consulting the lady in question, who would have contradicted every word of it. We are well aware that a full explanation would satisfy your curiosity and that of our readers, but such a course would compromise our dignity, as well as the lady's. Scribbler's affairs are not the property of the public, and we do not intend to make them so. Nevertheless we cannot but feel highly complimented at being noticed by so able a correspondent as Mr. Panza, as well as pleased at the diligence with which you attend to your reportorial duties, reporting everything of interest to the general reader. But, Sancho, "those who live in glass houses should never throw stones." Had you shown mercy to us we might have spared you, but now, alas! In our mind's eye we can see your blushes as you read this week's COURIER. We would respectfully inform you that your lady-love at this place has two or three "other fellows," to one of whom rumor, says, she is engaged. We feel confident that you may as well hang yourself at once as there is no hope for you. Also, we have that flask which some of the boys stole from you, and it still contains at least a part of the original fluid extract of corn. We have taken good care of it for you, and will be pleased to restore it if you will but call.

SCRIBBLER.

From another Correspondent.

—A. H. Bittinger, wife and daughter were in town on Saturday.

—G. W. Miller, residing south east of this place, died Thursday evening, of cancer in the stomach. A post mortem was held by Drs. Murphy and Emannel.

—When persons go up stairs to play euchre for the soda, they ought to guard their pockets, especially when near lamp chimneys and pea-nuts. If they call and settle soon they will save an exposure.

—Some of the cows belonging to town made a square meal off of Gus. Kinsey's garden, Saturday evening.

—It looks rather suspicious for two young men to be stealthily gliding around the streets in the small hours of night.

—Mart E. Olds and wife, of Newville, were in town Saturday and Sunday attending quarterly meeting at the M. E. church.

—Levi Shutt, of Michigan, visited friends near town last week.

A GERMAN FAGIN.

Educating Boys to Support Him by Theft.

A German Fagin has just been brought to justice in Berlin. His name is Krause. He was a mason by trade, but got tired of working hard for a living, and fell into the profession which ended in his standing in the criminal court as the adult head of a band of juvenile Jack Shepards. His followers are all the children of respectable parents, whom he induced to leave their homes and learn the fine art of thieving under his tuition. The depth of depravity to which the wretch had dragged his unfortunate victims is incredible. All are said to be bright, clever children. The oldest of them, a boy of fifteen, is described by the German papers as a perfect artful dodger. He has already served two sentences for robbery. He was the first victim Krause found. After systematically depraving him, the scoundrel lured him as a stool pigeon to lure other boys from their homes. Gifts and promises of a pleasant life were the baits. By them a band of twenty-four was got together. Out of the material thus provided Krause found a band of thieves, whose organization and skill amazed the police, whom they had baffled for months.

The band was divided into sections of four. One of each section acted as a commander. He was called the "Master," and had the right to operate independently, using his own judgment as to what to do. He held his position by virtue—or, rather, vice—of his being the most skillful thief of the section.

Some of the feats of criminal ingenuity performed by the boys read like jugglers' tricks. They haunted the restaurants, theaters and markets. They picked pockets, tapped tills, filched stray articles, and whenever the chance offered were ready for a burglary or a bit of highway robbery.

In their parties of four they would waylay and rob people in the open road. At the end of each week Krause organized the most obscene orgies. Naked harlots and drink fired the young senses of his followers. Every license was allowed them, and all are said to be tainted with shameful disorders. They clung all the faster to their villainous mentor after each debauch. His word was law, and they ventured any risk to please him. Some idea of the extent of their operations may be obtained from the fact that from December 22d to December 24th they committed twenty-three extensive thefts.

In the face of these circumstances, Krause had the nerve to swear that he had done his best not to debauch but to reform his victims, and lead them back to the path of virtue. Justice was prejudiced, however. She gave him five years penal servitude. The boys received various sentences.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 20, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIEBEL.

August 7, 1879. 32-4.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the court house in Auburn, commencing on Monday, the first day of September, 1879, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell, are located on the south one-third (⅓) of lot No. seven (7), in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

CHARLES W. TOMLINSON & ADOLF MAY.

Aug. 7th, 1879.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P. of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Wm. Henry McIntyre
vs.
Charles H. Hoyt.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon, and a summons in garnishment having been issued and the the property of said defendant attached by virtue of said writs, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, before me the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, Justice of the Peace.

Auburn, August 7, 1879. 32-4.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A PHILADELPHIA telegram says "the enormous demand for rails, both iron and steel, has stiffened the iron market. There has been more active inquiry during the last six months than in the last six years, and more orders have been filled in the last quarter than since the panic. The result has been that purchasers no longer dicker as to price. The only question is, 'When can the rails be delivered?' The mills are full, and are declining further orders."

AT Lewiston, Me., a train ran into a team containing Pierre Gondreau and two ladies, Rose Martin and Celina Morin. All were instantly killed. They were returning from a wedding excursion.

CHARLES ALBERT FECHTER, the greatest melodramatic actor of the present generation, died a few days ago at his place in Richland Center, Pa. Paralysis is said to have been the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Fechter was an Englishman by birth, his father being a German, and his mother an Englishwoman. He was born in 1823. He came to this country in 1870.

AN engine in the round-house of the Boston and Albany railroad at Albany, N. Y., exploded with deadly effect a few days ago. Frank Murphy and Thomas Smith, machinists, and Thomas McIntyre, fireman, were instantly killed. Five men were slightly injured.

AT Newport, Pa., W. K. Miller, of Harrisburg, was shot dead, by Samuel E. Albright, of Montgomery's Ferry. Both were paying attentions to the same young woman, and met at her house.

THE WEST.

THE cholera-morbus-malignant-dysentery-epidemic scare at Center Point, Iowa, has quieted down. The disease is attributed to a pond of stagnant water on the outskirts of the town, the malaria from which polluted the air and caused most of the sickness. At Walker, seven miles north of Center Point, the epidemic is quite prevalent, and many deaths have occurred. Dubuque reports more cases of cholera morbus and dysentery than have been known any summer for years.

TWO DRUNKEN roustabouts met in a Chicago saloon located on the bank of the river, and got into a dispute as to which was the better man. To settle the question they engaged in a fierce rough-and-tumble fight, in the course of which they tumbled into the river, and both were drowned.

THREE of Brigham Young's executors—Cannon, Carrington and Brigham Young, Jr., are in the Salt Lake penitentiary for contempt of court in refusing to obey the order to turn over the property in their possession.

A FORT BUFORD dispatch says Sitting Bull was present and directed the fight with Miles on the 15th of July, and one of his brothers was killed.

A WHOLE family, consisting of E. P. Lesueur, wife, and two children, were recently struck by lightning and killed, at Rochester, Minn.

SOLOMON SENN, proprietor of an iron foundry in Chicago, quarreled with Conrad Engleman, one of his workmen, and the latter called his employer a liar. Senn became greatly enraged, drew a pistol and shot Engleman through the head, killing him. The murderer then drew a knife from his pocket, and, plunging the sharp blade into his neck, severed the jugular vein, and died almost instantly. Both men were Germans.

LATE advices from Gen. Miles give an account of a visit to his camp by Maj. Walsh, of the Dominion mounted police, with Long Dog, one of Sitting Bull's chiefs. The visitors assured Miles that the whole of the hostiles, numbering from 5,000 to 8,000, have moved to a point about eighty miles north of the boundary, and intend to make a permanent settlement there. They promise to remain at peace, return stolen property, and abstain from hunting buffalo on this side of the line, unless they are authorized to do so under the supervision of American officers.

BY the falling of a scaffolding at the new Music Hall in course of construction at the corner of State and Randolph sts., Chicago, five workmen were precipitated from the top of the structure to the ground floor, a distance of sixty feet. The unfortunate men were bruised and battered in a shocking manner, and two of them died shortly after the accident. Another is fatally injured, and a fourth received wounds of a very serious nature. The fifth, strange to say, was but slightly hurt. Two other workmen, who were on the scaffold when it began to totter, miraculously saved themselves by leaping for and clinging to the walls of the building.

THE colored men of Indiana held a convention at Terre Haute last week. Among other resolutions adopted was one urging the negroes of the South to leave that region and emigrate to the Northern States, and promising to assist in the exodus and to find homes and employment in Indiana.

THE SOUTH.

THERE were four deaths from yellow fever and seventeen new cases of the disease at Memphis on the 1st inst. At New Orleans there was one death, but no new cases.

CHEVALLIER JUTHONVILLE, more than thirty years cashier of the Canal Bank, of New Orleans, is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000.

FOR the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of Aug. 3 there were 26 new cases of fever and 8 deaths at Memphis. For the week ending on that date there were 26 deaths from the disease, against 24 deaths from the same cause in the preceding week. Most of the fatal cases were in last year's haunts of the disease, and many cases are known to have originated from infected bedding and clothing. One young lady had been attacked eight miles in the country, in a house where the fever existed last year. She had not been to the city for a month, and had been in no way exposed to the infection. One man in the city had died from a second attack of the disease—a rare occurrence.

THE Comptroller of Georgia has been impeached by the State House of Representatives, and is now undergoing trial. He is charged with being interested in the operations of a great land ring, bribing a member of the Legislature and other bits of crookedness.... It is reported that the Texas Pacific railroad is being pushed vigorously beyond Fort Worth, and will be completed to Weatherford by October. The country so far penetrated by this road will produce 250,000 bales of cotton this year, most of which will find its way North and East.

THERE were thirty-three deaths from yellow fever and six new cases, at Memphis, for the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of the 5th inst. The city was remarkably dull and quiet. No new cases had appeared at New Orleans for six days, and physicians were of the opinion that the fever had run its course there for the summer.

AT Memphis, for the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of Aug. 7, there were forty new cases of yellow fever and five deaths. The New Orleans Board of Health report not a single case of yellow fever in city or its environs. The St. Louis Board of Health adopted an order that no steamboats that shall have landed at the port of Memphis subsequent to the 1st of August shall be allowed to land at the wharf in that city, or discharge freight or passengers within the limits of St. Louis, without a permit from the Health Commissioner.

WASHINGTON.

FOLLOWING is the statement of coinage executed at the mints last month:

Denomination.	*Pieces.*
Gold double-eagles	169,790
Gold eagles	19,000
Gold half-eagles	21,700
Silver dollars	1,650,000
Minor coins, cents	811,000
Total coinage	2,654,455
Value	$4,851,610

During July there was paid for arrears of pensions $8,694,699, which exhausts the special fund held for the redemption of fractional currency. The increase of the debt for the month is $6,086,344, showing there would have been a decrease of $2,008,355.86 if no arrears of pension had been paid.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says "the consideration which the administration has given to the questions of the fishery award since its payment has served to strengthen the conviction which most of our officials who had given any attention to the subject held at the time of the award, that it was in every respect excessive and unjust. Very close and earnest consideration is now being given to every branch of the subject, and there is little doubt but that all future correspondence of this Government with England in regard to the matter will be of a character to satisfy those who hold even the most extreme views in regard to unfair discrimination or interpretation of the Treaty of Washington against the United States."

THE monthly debt statement, issued Aug. 1, is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$283,681,350	
Five per cent. bonds	508,440,350	
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	734,782,750	
Refunding certificates	6,068,350	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,796,912,800
Matured debt		75,737,550
Legal tenders	$346,742,481	
Certificates of deposit	40,330,000	
Fractional currency	15,814,523	
Gold and silver certificates	18,036,550	
Total without interest		420,913,554
Total debt		$2,296,564,304
Total interest		19,634,669
Cash in treasury		282,905,273
Debt less cash in treasury		$2,033,293,700
Increase during July		6,086,344
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid	$	4,901,609
Debt on which interest has ceased		75,737,550
Interest thereon		2,671,234
Gold and silver certificates		18,036,550
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		40,330,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1, 1879		136,338,335
Total	$	282,905,273
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury	$	282,905,273
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by the United States		48,712,450
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		12,596,053
Balance of interest paid by the United States		36,116,397

INFORMATION is received by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, at Washington, that photographic $5 notes on the Globe National Bank, of Boston, Mass. (letter C), and Dedham National Bank, of Dedham, Mass. (letter D), have made their appearance at San Francisco.

IT is stated in a Washington dispatch that "the President and Secretary of State are firmly convinced that no exigency is likely to arise through the Darien canal project which can cause disquietude or make it necessary for this Government to take steps for the protection of American interests. They believe that De Lesseps and the Paris Congress have selected an impracticable route, and that the scheme will eventually fail through a lack of financial support and American co-operation."

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions have been called in Nebraska for Oct. 1, in Minnesota Sept. 2, and in Massachusetts Sept. 16.

KENTUCKY voted for State officers on Monday, Aug. 4. The entire Democratic ticket, headed by Dr. Luke P. Blackburn for Governor, was elected. The vote was about 50,000 less than that cast for President in 1876. The Legislature is largely Democratic. The call for a constitutional convention failed for want of a constitutional majority in its favor.

THE Democratic State Convention of Maryland, held at Baltimore, on the 7th inst., nominated William T. Hamilton, of Washington county, for Governor; C. J. M. Gwinn for Attorney General; Thomas J. Keating for Comptroller; Spencer Jones, of Montgomery, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

GENERAL.

THE New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that "the progress of events in the political world of Mexico during the ensuing few months will be well worth watching. Indeed, some very important news may be expected from that country at any moment. According to the tenor of advices received by officials in the War Department from army officers and others on the Texas frontier, who have been closely observing the development of matters in our sister republic, a formidable revolt against the Government of President Diaz is likely to manifest itself before the close of the year."

MUCH excitement has been caused in Canada by the failure of the Consolidated Bank, of Toronto. The stock of the suspended bank is spread from one end of the Dominion to the other, and is also held in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, France, and even a few shares in India. The loss to stockholders and depositors is about $1,500,000.... Hamilton, Ont., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, in which a large number of valuable buildings and contents were destroyed, the loss being set down at $1,500,000.

THE city of Volcano, W. Va., has been almost literally swept out of existence by fire.

THERE were 137 deaths from yellow fever in the city of Havana, Cuba, for the week ending Aug. 4, an increase of twenty-four over the preceding week. There were 537 deaths from the disease during the month of July, against 504 in the same period last year.

A MONTREAL dispatch announces the failure of the Exchange Bank of Canada, with liabilities of upward of $1,000,000. It had many branches in Canada, and the failure causes no little excitement.

FOREIGN.

A TELEGRAM from India states that cholera is raging among the troops returning from Afghanistan. The Tenth Hussars lost 40 men in one day and the Seventeenth Foot 191 men.... Peace has been formally declared between Germany and the Vatican.

ADVICES from Yokohama, Japan, report that "the Grant reception in Tokio was unprecedented in Japanese history. In addition to the Government demonstrations, citizens have given lavish entertainments on a sumptuous scale every day and night, with fresh novelties for his diversion. The sole obstacle to this harmony was caused by the demeanor of the English officials, who persistently keep aloof from Gen. Grant, and decline to give him salutes or recognition. It is not clearly understood whether this is in consequence of orders from home or otherwise."

THE Japanese budget has been published for the fiscal year, from July, 1879, to July, 1880. The total estimated revenue is 55,651,000 yens, or dollars. The estimated expenditures are the same. Increase of revenue and expenditures over last year, 4 per cent. The financial condition is shown to be thoroughly healthy.... It is stated that Serinagur, the capital of Cashmere, ordinarily containing 300,000 inhabitants, has only 30,000 since the famine.... Lord Chelmsford, lately commanding the British forces in Zululand, has resigned.

ENGLAND has been visited by another destructive storm, causing great damage to crops and other valuable property. The storm was attended by a fall of hailstones, some of them being five inches in circumference. The damage to glass around London amounted to thousands of pounds sterling. The damages to the crops in England by rain hail and inundations are irreparable this season.... A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says that "King Cetewayo, when leaving the battlefield of Ulundi, told his chiefs to look to their own safety, and seek terms of peace as best they could. His army is broken up, his nation dispersed, and the King a fugitive. Zululand will probably be divided into three or four separate principalities, each under the rule of independent nobles. Cetewayo's brother, Oham, will receive his own territory under this arrangement."

THE projector of the English channel bridge will shortly begin operations..... The steamship Louis David, from Antwerp to Naples, was wrecked during a fog off Ushant, France, and twenty-seven persons were drowned..... The London *Times* publishes a review of agricultural prospects. The hay and other fodder crops throughout England and Wales are many millions of pounds short of the average value. The worth of the barley is nearer £5 to £6 less than the pounds per acre of average value in other years.

A ROME dispatch says Signor Gioja, engineer, has explained the Panama canal scheme to his Holiness the Pope, who bestowed the Pontifical blessing on the project. His Holiness said he hoped the canal would prove morally even more than materially a bond between the Old and New Worlds.

A RENEWAL of the war between Egypt and Abyssinia is threatened. The King of the latter country, encouraged, doubtless, by news of Ismail's removal, has ordered an army to occupy the frontier districts heretofore in dispute, and which are but slenderly garrisoned by the Egyptians. Col. Gordon, with a considerable force, is moving from Khartoom, the capital of Nubia, to the relief of the endangered points.....According to advices from Copenhagen, the announcement that Nordenskjold's Arctic expedition had passed Behring's straits was premature. A letter from Nordenskjold, dated in February, at the entrance of the straits, says: "I hope to be free from ice in June."

Origin of Lawn Tennis.

This game, which is played at a season when the world appears at its best, combines a most perfect exercise for all the muscles with a singular charm for girls as well as boys, for men and for women. Tennis is a very old game, for Galen—an old Greek medical gentleman—has written of it to the effect that it was in his time a healthy exercise and quite nice.

All of us, who enjoy playing ball-games, would like to know who had wit enough to invent them. Herodotus thinks they were first played by the Lydians, in the reign of King Atyx, many years before Christ was born, in order to make the people forget their hunger at a time when they were suffering from a dreadful famine. The game does not seem to have that effect now.

Tennis, as it is now played in the tennis courts of England, France and Italy, was perfected and played, substantially as now, 200 or 300 years ago.

It has been called both the "King of Games" and the "Game of Kings." This last name was given it because it was a favorite amusement with Princes and nobles, and both in England and France edicts were published forbidding the common people to play it. Henri II. is considered to have been the best tennis player of all the French Kings. Henri of Navarre rose at daylight, after the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew, to continue a game of tennis. Henry VIII., of England, was passionately fond of it until he became too stout, and you may think it would have been better for him if he had kept up his interest in it and given less attention to matrimony. Edward Halle, the historian, who probably never went to a spelling school, says of him: "The Kynge thys tyme was moche entysed to playe at tennes and at dice, which appetite certayn craftie persones about hym perceyninge, brought in Frenchmen and Lombardes to make wagers with hym and so lost much money; but when he perceyued their crafte, he eschuyd their compaignie"—which was a very proper thing for him to do.

Tennis was originally, and still is, played in halls, or courts, built for the purpose at great cost; but the more modern game of lawn tennis, which is now rapidly becoming popular in this country, can be arranged for a comparatively small cost. Dealers will supply a very good set for $15, which will furnish amusement for a club of ten or fifteen persons during several seasons. More expensive and much better sets can, of course, be had, and it may be said of this, as of most other out-of-door sports, that the enjoyment is somewhat in proportion to the excellence of the materials. The only material absolutely necessary, however, to enable four persons to play an enjoyable game, are four racquets, an India-rubber ball, and a cord suspended between two posts. These can be had, of very good quality, for but little more than half the cost of a "set."—*W. H. Boardman, in St. Nicholas.*

The Fortified Sub-Treasury.

Our venerable Uncle Sam keeps many millions of dollars in the New York sub-treasury, and it becomes him to guard well that immense hoard of bullion, coin and notes. The building is being turned into an impregnable fortress. Beside the iron shutters at the windows, they have recently been inclosed with steel bars, upright and crosswise. The shutters are pierced with loopholes for rifles, and from these points of vantage, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, "the riflemen can sweep the streets in almost every direction." Protection has been made also in the topmost story "for men who may be engaged in the work of throwing hand-grenades." Three steel turrets have been erected on the roof with special provision for the use of Gatling guns. In the draft riots of 1863 the mob attempted to sack the building, but was kept off by a section of artillery from Governor's island. If another attack should be made upon it the employes are expected to make a defense with the means that are afforded them by the fortification device.—*Baltimore American.*

ALL SORTS.

THERE is an establishment in New Haven which manufactured 22,424,772 fish-hooks last year.

HARD speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory, like the sight of greatness and beauty sunk into vice and rage.

THERE is a bottle of wine over 1,800 years old that will be opened shortly on the anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii. It was dug out of the ruins, where it has lain since the year 79. At the cheapest possible price, the cost of it, if invested at compound interest, would by this time exceed our national debt.

THE tenant-farmers of England pay rentals to the amount of $335,000,000 per year to the land-owners; those of Ireland, $68,000,000; and of Scotland, $70,000,000. But little of the land in that country is occupied or cultivated by the owners, being leased out to tenants, who do the hard work, and the aristocratic owners reap the profits. The hard times in England are causing deep agitation on this subject of rentals, and a demand for revolutionary measures is growing up.

CANADA is talking of a canal project—an enterprise for a ship-canal between Lakes Huron and Ontario. Such a canal would make a saving in distance between Chicago and Liverpool compared with the route through the Erie canal of 834 miles, and of 320 miles as compared with the Welland canal, while the estimated reduction in the cost of carrying freight would be $3 a ton. A good many Canadians think it would prove a better investment to construct such a canal than to carry through the scheme of building the Canada Pacific railway through a wilderness at a cost of $100,000,000.

THE drink-maddened young King of Burmah is not content with endangering his relations with the British Government, but is doing his best to weaken the allegiance of his own people. The taxation imposed by this Government is so excessive as to have become unbearable, and the result is that at Bhamo, an important town on the Irrawaddy, a popular rising has taken place against the Government. As there are no royal troops in the place, it is not improbable that the rising may make considerable headway before measures can be taken to suppress it, and that the example thus set may be followed in other places.

PERSIA is a good place for intelligent foreigners. Some time ago a Count Monteforte, a resident of Vienna, renounced Austrian allegiance and went to Teheran, where he received a position on the police force. Displaying some skill and industry, he was rapidly advanced, and now has been appointed by the Shah to an office equivalent to that of Mayor of the city, with a handsome salary and residence. He is also the chief judicial officer of the city, with unrestricted power to sentence to imprisonment and corporal punishment. The Count Monteforte is a much more considerable personage than he was in Vienna.

DIANA POWELLSON, of Rosedale, Kan., has frequent death-like trances, lasting half an hour or longer, during which she shows no signs of life. She thinks that she really dies, going to heaven and then returning to earth. She says that she meets spirits, who tell her that they had to repent of their sins before they could advance, and were unhappy until they did so. But afterward they are engaged in learning and growing brighter, and are taught by spirits brighter than the rest. The spirits have no wings, but wear flowing robes, and are ordinary men and women; some bright and beautiful, and others lean and miserable. They have no voice, but their thoughts can be read.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies of France to raze the ruins of the Tuilleries, once the most famous palace in Europe, and the scene of some of the most dramatic events in history. Its name originated from the fact that it is located on ground occupied in 1517 by tile works. Before its complete destruction by the Commune of 1871, there had been over three centuries given to its construction and adornment. The sans culottes liked it, because, when they were engaged in a revolution, it was the place they always sacked with the greatest gusto, and the most profit in blood and treasure. As there is nothing venerable about the rubbish left, France can gain nothing by keeping it on hand.

THE *Atlantic Coast Pilot*, published by the United States Coast Survey, explains the origin of the deep holes along the New Jersey coast, some distance out at sea. Of these "mud holes," as they are termed, nine are known to navigators, the deepest and the furthest out being the 145-fathom hole, eighty-three miles southeast of Sandy Hook lightship. The remarkable depressions, as the *Pilot* pointed out, have the look of having been originally a continuation seaward of the Hudson river valley. They were in all probability scooped out by the river being forced to run through narrow gorges. Several of these gorges can still be traced running parallel with the New Jersey coast. In fact, the soundings along the coast would seem to indicate that the whole coast line ages ago was many miles seaward of its position to-day; that then the Hudson river entered the ocean at least 100 miles southeast of its present mouth, and that the whole continent has since subsided, the sea encroaching further and further inland, as the country gradually sank.

THE Hartford *Times* tells a beautiful story of a man whose umbrella was stolen at church, and who, therefore, put an advertisement in the local papers, as follows:

> If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the vestibule of the —— Church, last Sunday evening, does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly he will return it to No. —— San Fernando street. He is well known.

The Hartford *Times* thereon adds that next morning the resident of San Fernando street found his porch and front yard covered with umbrellas, restored under cover of the friendly night.

—But how different was the response to a Chicago man's advertisement of a lost umbrella. The Chicago man lost his umbrella under similar circumstances; he put in a similar advertisement, and next morning while he was at breakfast there came a thundering ring at the door-bell, and the postman gave him the following letter:

> You lie, you villain, you lie, and you know it. If I were well known you would have sent a fly cop after me. All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, and is hotter than St. Louis in midwinter. What are you giving me, eh? I will bet you $250 to $50 that you don't know who I am. Put up or shut up. Money speaks. If you have such a dead-sure thing, and want to gamble upon it, I am your peppermint-drop.
>
> THE MAN WHO STOLE YOUR UMBRELLA.

No Remarks About Weather.

It was hot yesterday. It was hotter at noon. It was so hot that passengers on the streets took off their hats, mopped their brows, and fiercely declared that they knew all the time that we'd catch it about the 1st of July. The Rome saloon had just one chair left, and this was taken by a red-whiskered man, adown whose cheeks the perspiration fairly ran. His clothes stuck to the small of his back, his big, red hands were wet to the finger-nails, and it was evident that the sun had been trying to corner him. Seven or eight men were making ready to tell him that it was a warm day, when the stranger drew a big revolver, laid it on his knee, and, looking up and down the room, slowly remarked: "Gentlemen, I'm a stranger here, but I've bought a house and lot up the street, and shall pass here six times a day. This is my day for opening the season."

Every man looked at him in a wondering way; and, gently caressing the weapon of death, the stranger added:

"It is hot weather. Even a fool knows that it's going to be hotter. Two weeks hence it will be regular old frying-pan weather. Now, then, while I shall realize it as forcibly as any one, I'll shoot the first man that says weather to me. I won't have a word about it or hear to it. I am willing to be broiled, baked or roasted, but I don't want to talk about it. Now, let some one remark that it's a hot day—bad for grass—looks like too little rain—awful dusty, or beautiful breezes, and I'll begin shooting."

Not a lisp was heard. If any one imagined that there might be frost at night in the Lower Picketwire region, he kept his thoughts to himself.—*Trinidad (Col.) News.*

The Profits of Farming.

It is now estimated that the wheat crop of Indiana for this year will be from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, and will bring into the State and add to the invested wealth from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. No such sum has ever been added to the wealth of a State with as little risk or as great profit upon the capital and labor invested. It is not an unusual or exceptional thing for the product to be equal to one-half the value of the soil that produced it. Thousands of acres of land in the State have, in two years, produced wheat equal in value to the land producing it. The product of corn has been very little behind that of wheat in point of profit. This, of course, is not a common or even an average result, taking one year with another. The past three have been favored years with the farmers, and the farmer who has not done well during that period may reasonably conclude that there is something wrong in his case demanding investigation. We make no reference here to indebtedness and embarrassments from that cause, under which thousands of farmers are laboring in common with all other classes. Such indebtedness in nine cases out of ten is the result of some other cause than following their agricultural pursuit. Considering, therefore, the profit of the business as it is pursued by the average Western farmer, what may it be made when, by diligent research and experience, it is brought to that degree of perfection which has been attained in England and in some of the New England States?—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Treed by a Bear.

Lucy Kirkham, aged 11 years, of Brooklyn, N. Y., but spending the summer with her uncle two miles northwest of this place, had a very narrow escape from being killed by a bear on Sunday last. Miss Kirkham was driving her uncle's cows out in the woods to pasture, and as she was about to return home she heard a noise in the thicket. She stopped, and looking in the direction of the noise, her eyes beheld a large black bear coming toward her. She uttered a scream and started to run. Bruin gained on her, and, seeing no chance for escape, the terrified girl climbed a small sapling, which, owing to its small circumference, the bear was unable to ascend. The girl screamed at the top of her voice, while the animal remained at the foot of the tree growling and clawing. The cries of the girl were heard by two hunters who were passing near by, who came to her rescue. When within shooting distance, both loaded their guns, and at a given word fired. The bear fell dead. The hunters then bade the frightened girl to come down from the tree, and they accompanied her home. The bear weighed 210 pounds.—*Porter's Lake (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.*

The Negro Exodus.

From conversation with colored men recently arrived here from several of the Southern States, your correspondent learns that the exodus toward Kansas this spring is nothing compared to the wholesale movement which will set in this fall. It is learned that the blacks in no Southern State are exempt from the exodus fever, but that they have it in the greatest degree in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina. In Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia there are fewer symptoms of the fever. The determination to go seems almost universal in the former States named, but where to go is now the question. The time for the movement is this fall, after the crops are gathered and sold. November will be the prime exodus month, during which it is expected that fully 100,000 will leave the States named. The blacks in one district in Alabama are now having two "investigating committees" in Kansas looking over the ground. It is not likely, however, that the movement will be confined to Kansas. Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Wisconsin are also considered—Wisconsin especially, as there is plenty of timber in that State, and the blacks who have gone there are reported to have done well.—*Washington Correspondence.*

Advantages of "Plain Living."

Faith Rochester says there are many good reasons for living on plain, simply-cooked but nourishing food. Variety is necessary; that is a judicious mingling of dishes of grains, vegetables, fruits and meats. There need be but few kinds at one meal if the family are agreed in their tastes. The larger the family, as a general rule, the more need of variety at each meal, that each one may follow natural instinct in selection, as far as can be done with due deference to the rights of others. Plain living reduces not only our expenses, but our labor in the kitchen.

Another important thing I have been taught by both reason and experience; plain living reduces our liability to diseases of all kinds. As I said recently, there has been but one case of absolute sickness (down sick in bed, undressed all day) in our little family of four children during the more than dozen years since the eldest was born. I think this is due to care in regard to the general rule of health, as no preventive or curative medicines—not even catnip tea or camphor—have been used.

Yesterday a daughter complained of slight sore throat—a very unusual complaint here—and I felt some little uneasiness, as diphtheria is abroad in this part of the country. But I felt condemned for the dinner of the day before—hot bread pancakes, upon which I knew the little girl was eating quite too much butter in a melting condition, followed by pumpkin pie, which disgraced me because it was too sweet and spicy for health. She had the good sense (or the cultivated instinct) to go without supper last night, and a wet cloth on her throat during sleep, covered by a dry one, perfected a cure of all sore throat.

Children who live habitually on plain fare show evil effects from rich food much more quickly than those who live regularly on the latter, and some suppose this proves that their stomachs are weaker on account of plain living, but I think it is because they have a more correct or healthy tone.

A Diver's Terrible Fate.

James K. Jenkins, one of the most daring divers of the country, left his home this morning to recover an anchor lying seventy-five feet under water at the bottom of the ship channel between Governor's and Ellis islands. Hugh Bowan, assistant, reminded the diver that there were one or two weak-looking places in the rubber air-tube of his diving-suit. "Yes, I know," replied Jenkins, "and as soon as this job is over I'll fix it." The party, consisting of the diver, Bogan, John Reardon, a veteran in the grappling business, Edward Netticutt, Joseph Westhall, and Peter Connolly, left the Battery in two large row-boats, and an hour later Jenkins went down the ladder at the stern of one of the boats and disappeared under the water. "He had not had more than time to reach bottom," says Bogan, "when there came a sudden sharp report, and I knew that the air-tube had burst. There was a 75 feet slack of this pipe, which is 150 feet long, coiled in the bottom of the boat. 'Keep the pump going!' I shouted to Connolly, and then, telling Netticut to hold his hands tight over the break in the pipe, Reardon, Wetherell, and I began to pull the man up. The man was down seventy-five feet, and he had 250 pounds of metal on him, besides being himself a solid man. We didn't feel the weight. As his head came above water I saw through the glass of the helmet that he was bleeding at the nose and ears. I smashed in the glass, but it was no use. I think he was alive at this moment, for his foot felt for the round of the ladder, but the next instant his head fell forward, and when we got him into the boat he was dead."—*New York Sun.*

IF poverty is a disgrace, mended stockings are a darned shame.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$6 50	@	9 75
HOGS	4 20	@	4 30
COTTON	11	@	11¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3 90	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2	1 01	@	1 03½
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@	45½
OATS—Mixed	33	@	37
RYE—Western	62	@	63
PORK—Mess	8 75	@	8 90
LARD	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 80	@	4 20
HOGS	3 00	@	3 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@	5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	86	@	87
No. 3 Spring	75	@	76
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	25
RYE—No. 2	49	@	50
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@	70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@	17
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@	9
PORK—Mess	8 20	@	8 30
LARD	5½	@	5¾
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 02	@	1 03
No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	27	@	30
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 1	49	@	50
BARLEY—No. 2	68	@	70
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@	95
CORN—Mixed	31	@	32
OATS—No. 2	21	@	22
RYE	49	@	50
PORK—Mess	8 80	@	8 90
LARD	5½	@	5¾
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	90	@	98
CORN	38	@	40
OATS	28	@	31
RYE	54	@	55
PORK—Mess	8 40	@	8 50
LARD	5½	@	5¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	97	@	98
No. 2 Red	99	@	1 00
CORN—No. 2	37	@	38
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 01	@	1 02
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@	1 01½
CORN—No. 1	38	@	39
OATS—Mixed	25	@	26
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 25	@	4 75
Common	3 75	@	4 10
HOGS	3 55	@	3 75
SHEEP	3 25	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, } Editors.
ROB. J. LOWRY }

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

OPENING SPEECH OF GEN. THOMAS L. EWING,

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Delivered at Lancaster, Ohio.

MY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: I acknowledge with peculiar pleasure and gratitude this cordial welcome home. It would be insincere in me to say that I do not regard it as intended in part as a personal compliment; but its significance is that in this great citadel of Democracy, the Upper Hocking valley, the garrison is early astir with preparations for the impending conflict.

The two chief parties which claim the suffrages of the people of Ohio this fall fairly represent the national parties of which they are important divisions. The Republicans, though not as outspoken, perhaps, here in Ohio on the questions of finance and free elections as in the Eastern States, reflect the average sentiment of the whole party; and the Ohio Democracy represents the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the party throughout the country, as is shown by every vote in both the Senate and House on every phase of those questions. The struggle, therefore, in Ohio this year is one between the dominating ideas of the two great opposing parties on the uppermost questions of the day; and chiefly to this fact is due the great momentum of influence which is everywhere conceded to it.

The Republican party enters the canvass claiming to have administered the Government economically, reduced the interest on the public debt, and established specie payments; and confidently demands a new lease of power as a public benefactor.

Let us see which of the two great parties is most entitled to credit for economy in public expenditures. The Democracy for four years past has held the House of Representatives, which controls the appropriations of public money; and in that time the appropriations for the expenses of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, have been $604,619,000. For the four years preceding, during which the Republican party controlled appropriations, the same expenses amounted to $699,339,000, so that the control of one branch of Congress by the Democracy for these four years has saved the people $84,720,000, being an average of over $21,000,000 a year. Since June 30, 1866, the people have paid $4,311,000,000 in Federal taxes, and out of that vast sum but $528,000,000 have been applied to the principal of the public debt. If the Republicans had been as economical during the nine years preceding 1875 as the Democrats have forced them to be since then, the public debt would have been reduced $345,000,000 more, without imposing one dollar of additional taxes on the people. The $21,000,000 a year saved since 1875 by the Democratic House have been saved in spite of the most vehement and determined resistance of the administration and Senate; and it never would have been saved at all had not the people at last disregarded the howls about the alleged treasonable purposes of the Democracy which have formed the campaign arguments of the Republicans since the war.

We have here an illustration, fellow-citizens, of the necessity of frequent changes of administration. Reform of extravagance and abuses can only be secured by such changes. In the flush times of Grant and Boss Shepherd, the Hon. Proctor Knott asked leave to introduce a bill to pay salaries to the cast-iron boys, which are the hitching posts along the avenues, saying they were the only fellows in the District not salaried. The constant tendency of every branch, and twig, and leaflet of the public service is toward growth of patronage and power. Every subordinate finds need of some subordinate under him, every division is struggling to become a bureau, every bureau to become a department. This tendency, stimulated by the enormous revenues of the Government during the prosperous times following the war, unchecked by formidable opposition, encouraged by the desire of the Republican party to magnify the General Government which it seemed to hold under a lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, has been only in part arrested by the election of a Democratic Congress. Neither the House nor the Senate can enforce thorough economy on the public service in opposition to the Executive Departments, and a complete change of administration is therefore indispensable to cut down public expenditures to the limits of economical efficiency. The annual expenses of the Federal Government in 1877, for all purposes except public debt and pensions, were $114,000,000—nearly twice as great as for the year 1860, when they were but $59,000,000. It is true the population of the country increased in that seventeen years nearly 50 per cent.; but, admitting—which is not the fact—that the expenses of the Government must increase in the ratio of the increase of population, those expenses for 1877 were $27,000,000 greater than they should have been in the ratio of the expenses of 1860, and this, too, after the Democratic Congress had made every reduction which the heads of departments could be driven to. A change of administration will demonstrate that a further very large reduction can be made, to the relief of tax-payers and the purification of the public service.

Mr. Sherman claims great credit for having successfully funded $847,000,000 of the public debt into 5, 4½ and 4-per-cent. bonds since March 4, 1877, reducing the interest paid by the Government about $10,000,000 a year. It appears, however, by the finance report, that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was $97,124,000, and last year $102,500,000, and this year $105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over $13,000,000 more of interest on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That large sum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of double interest, and of commissions paid to the Syndicate. Meantime Mr. Sherman has increased the principal of the bonded debt $86,000,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding for eight or ten years to pay off this increased bonded debt, and the bonuses and double interest, and get even on the entire operation.

Why have American capitalists bought the 4-per-cent. bonds? It is because they are practically 6½-per-cent. bonds, being exempt from about 2½ per cent. of taxes which other property pays, and because the industries of the country have been so broken down that capital had better get 6½ per cent., assured by the Government, than risk an investment in almost any industrial pursuit. Is it a great achievement to have industries perish for want of money, in order that it may go into untaxed Government bonds? I admit the desirability of having our debt held at home, so far as prosperous business leaves a surplus for investment; but the readiness with which hundreds of millions of money, heretofore employed in industrial pursuits, has been turned into these bonds is only a symptom of the industrial congestion which has drawn the life-blood of business from the extremities to the heart and refused to send it back to give strength to the body. Suppose Mithoff and Whiley, here in Lancaster, should close their shops and turn out of employment several hundred men and invest their capital in untaxable bonds. Would you feel that to be an evidence of public prosperity? Would you throw up your hat for Mr. Sherman and his funding scheme? Yet that is just what has been done all over the United States. Silent mills, fireless furnaces, scanty wages, want of work, swarms of tramps, all attest the success of Mr. Sherman in so shrinking and diminishing the business of the country, the wages of workingmen, and the profits of capitalists engaged in productive industry, that money, accumulating in hordes and fearful of all other investments, was eager to take the 6½ per cent. of interest and exemption offered by the Government rather than embark on the dead sea of industry. I venture to say that the people of the United States have lost in aggregate wealth in the past five years, through the prostration of industries, brought about by the Republican finance policy, 300 or 400 times more than the nominal annual saving of interest which Mr. Sherman will accomplish by his boasted funding.

Furthermore, fellow-citizens, I assert, and am able to prove, that after all of the $4,300,000,000 of taxes paid by the people since 1866; after the nominal reduction of the public debt, $525,000,000, and after the refunding so far accomplished, the public debt of the United States to-day is a far greater effective burden on the people than it was before the first dollar of it was paid. Measure it by the things which have to be sold to pay it—by pork, corn, wheat, beef, horses, labor. It takes 50 per cent. more of labor or land or products to pay the interest to-day than it took five years ago.

How is the country benefited by a nominal reduction of $10,000,000 of interest, when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding 50 per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it takes to pay it?

The next great achievement of the Republican party has been the accomplishment of gold resumption.

Do you recollect, my friends, what Mr. Sherman promised you a year ago here on Wheeling street as the result of resumption? That gold would flow out in circulation, and that we would have a fuller volume of money actually current, and consequently a general restoration of prosperity?

Well, we have had gold resumption for over six months past. We have had, moreover, for three years past, two unparalleled favorable coincidences—enormous crops at home and a great foreign demand for our surplus. The Republican party did not give us these two blessings. A kind Providence, looking down in pity on the industrial distress inflicted by the ingenuity of theorists and usurers, relieved its asperity by bounteous harvests at home and eager markets abroad. But for our self-inflicted troubles, these great crops would have flushed our country with exuberant prosperity. But in spite of these good providences, in contradiction of all the pledges of gold resumption, which led the people to a patient but longing endurance of their trials, the promised prosperity has not come. The paper dollar is equal to the gold dollar, but the gold dollar is ingeniously kept hoarded in the treasury. The money actually current is no greater now, if as great, as it was one or two years ago. Every little debt you owe still nettles you. Every large debt still threatens you with the loss of your home, your farm, your factory, or your store. Every tax you pay calls for more labor or product than before. Wages do not increase, laborers still hunt for employers instead of employers seeking laborers, and it is at last becoming apparent that the condition of things last year and the year before is to become the permanent condition under established gold prices of labor and property.

Fellow-citizens, when the Republican party started to lead the people by contraction to the promised land of specie payments it never talked about gold prices and gold resumption, but only of "specie payments," which meant resumption in silver and gold—each equally the dollar, the unit, the full legal tender. Contraction of currency and shrinkage of values were not thought by any body below the bi-metallic level. But the demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States, and the initial steps of demonetization of the states of the Latin Union, practically destroyed the chief part of the silver half of the currency of the great nations, and caused such increased demand for the gold half that the purchasing power of gold rose between 1874 and December, 1878, a little over 50 per cent. throughout the commercial world. In other words, the gold prices of land, labor, and property throughout the world sunk over 34 per cent. Our people, therefore, were not led back by the resumptionists to the bi-metallic level of prices, but in place of the double standard the single gold standard was set up and that so increased in value that it cost any man 50 per cent. more in land, or labor, or product to pay in gold a debt of $100 in December, 1878, than it would have cost in 1874. That is, 50 per cent. was added by the demonetization of silver to all the debts and all the taxes payable to the people of the United States. I do not make this statement at random, but from tables of prices elaborately prepared each year by the New York *Public*, the highest authority in the United States on prices of commodities. I have made the same statement twice on the floor of Congress, and no man has questioned its accuracy.

Now, consider, fellow-citizens, the effect of adding 50 per cent. to the burden of all the debts and taxes in the United States. I have shown, in a speech made in Congress on the 23d of February last, that the public and private debts of the United States which have been carried over since 1874, and still remain unpaid, amount to little less than $10,000,000,000. This demonetization of silver and consequent enhancement of gold has added, therefore, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 to the debt burdens of the people; and, as our taxes for national and local government amount to about $800,000,000 a year, it has also added $400,000,000 a year, in practical effect, to the tax burdens of the people.

Do you wonder that every man who is in debt at all, and every man who has to pay taxes groans under the weight of these increased obligations? When you sell your pork at $2.25 a hundred, your labor at 90 cents a day, and other things in like proportion, to pay debts and taxes, you are enjoying the blessings of silver demonetization. Republicans of Ohio, debtors and tax-payers, employers and workingmen, farmers and tradesmen, now throw up your hats if you will for Sherman, Foster, and gold prices. Vote for the Republican party. Vote against the restoration of the old metallic level of prices through the unlimited coinage of silver; but do not growl at hard times, low wages, want of employment, pressure of debts and taxes, because that is what you vote for; and because by so voting you declare your willingness to bankrupt yourselves and impoverish your families merely to keep the office-holders of your party fattening at the public crib.

These are the financial achievements of the Republicans for which they demand a renewal of their already-unparalleled lease of power. They claim indorsement for their economy when the reductions of expenses actually effected by the Democratic House show that they have wasted at least $21,000,000 a year in profligate expenditures, and when it is apparent that they are still wasting at least $27,000,000 a year. They ask credit for reducing the public debt when they have for seven years past largely increased it. They boast of a refunding accomplished by squandering $13,000,000 of the public treasure in commissions and double interest, by largely increasing the principal of the public debt, and by a general massacre of business through contraction of values to reach the gold level of prices abnormally sunk by the destruction of half of the metallic money. They demand the grateful approval of the people for having accomplished gold resumption, regardless of the fact that all their pledges of renewed prosperity are falsified, and that the four years' march to it is strewn with more wrecks of the fortunes, hopes and happiness of the people than marked the four years of our tremendous civil war.

Finally, the Republicans claim popular indorsement because of their avowed purpose to have no further change in the financial legislation of the country. They tell us to let the finances alone, that agitation will only produce mischief, and that everything is lovely as the law now stands.

Fellow-citizens, it is idle to talk about either party letting the finance question alone. The Republican party does not intend to do it. Did it favor the present law providing for even a very limited coinage of the old silver dollar? No, the great mass of the party resisted it to the utmost. Their President vetoed it, and it was only carried through a persistent popular agitation by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals, before which a portion of the Republican party weakened and voted for the bill.

Mr. Sherman says in his last annual report that the present law providing for the coinage of $2,000,000 a month cannot stand without in time overthrowing the exclusive gold standard. He has prevented that result heretofore by hoarding the coined silver as a resumption fund; but he knows there is a limit to the amount of money which the people will suffer to remain piled up in the treasury, and that the day will come when they will demand that a very large proportion of that hoarded silver shall be applied to the extinguishment of the bonded debt, and in that way the country will be forced from the gold level of prices to a bi-metallic level. Therefore, he says that the time will soon come when this coinage of the old silver dollar must cease. Neither he nor his party has any intention to permit values to rise above the low gold level. Hence the question must yet be settled whether we are to have and maintain the gold standard only, or restore the bi-metallic standard by the unlimited coinage of silver.

The two great parties are squarely at issue on this question. The Warner bill, which gave the whole profit of the coinage to the Government, but provided for placing silver exactly on a par with gold in respect of unlimited coinage, and of the issue of certificates for silver bullion, passed the House after an intense and protracted struggle, every Democrat but seven voting for the bill and every Republican but four voting against it. That bill will pass the Senate next December in spite of the opposition of half a dozen national bank and gold-standard Democrats. The almost complete unity of the Republican party in the Senate and House against the bill, with Mr. Sherman's known hostility to it, assures a veto of that great measure of relief. The contemptible cowardice of the Republican party of Ohio in failing to say a word on this great question is at once an evidence that the people demand the relief and that the Republican party are determined not to grant it.

If that measure were passed almost all the product of our silver mines will at once be poured into the channels of circulation. Certificates of denominations of $10 and upward, redeemable in coin and represented by the silver deposited, will enlarge our circulating medium and cause a wholesome rise of prices, stimulating industry, increasing production, lightening the burden of debts and taxes, and giving us a prompt and generous impulse toward renewed prosperity.

The other great finance issue not considered settled by either party is the question, Who will make and issue the paper money—the Government or the national banks? The Democratic party in Congress has always favored the substitution of treasury notes for bank notes. The Ohio Democracy this year, true to its past avowals, declares for the gradual withdrawal of national-bank notes, and the substitution therefor of treasury notes, which, in the language of the platform, shall be "receivable for all debts, and a legal tender equally with coin, * * * such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established by legislation or organic law so as to secure the greatest possible stability of values."

The Republican party intended by the Resumption law, and still intends, to take up and destroy every dollar of the greenback money. Secretaries Bristow and Morrill, in their official reports, declared that such was the purpose and effect of the law, and Mr. Sherman, its author, admitted it on the floor of the Senate. It was the agitation against the total destruction of the greenbacks by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals which, against the determined opposition of the great mass of the Republican party, established the greenbacks now in circulation as part of the permanent circulation of the country. But the money power regards the costless greenback as a standing menace to its partial control of the currency, and an obstacle to that complete control which it desires and intends to secure. The paper currency will not be left half costless and half subsidized—half issued by the Government and half by private corporations. It should and will be issued wholly by one power or the other. Give the Republican party a new indorsement, dominated and controlled as it is by the national banks, and you will find that either through a contrived judicial decision or directly by legislation your greenbacks will be wiped out, and the money power will give you just as much or as little paper money for your business as it pleases, and will regulate the value of your labor and property to suit itself.

Our experience has demonstrated that, no matter how plentiful may be the supply of gold and silver, the greater part of the money actually current will always be paper. On the volume of money actually current depends the prices of labor and commodities. As that volume rises prices go up, and as it falls they go down. The whole volume of money current has rarely been over a fiftieth part of the aggregate value of the property of the country; yet, when the money in actual circulation is reduced $100,000,000, that reduction shrinks the value of labor and property to fifty times the sum of the currency reduction; and so, when the current money is increased $100,000,000 it adds fifty times that sum to the aggregate selling value of other property. So, too, when the volume of currency diminishes, and prices consequently fall, all business becomes unprosperous; while when the currency is being increased values rise and business becomes good again. The power to control the volume of currency, affecting as it does so profoundly the general prosperity, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demands that this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, shall not be committed to the hands of private individuals or corporations, and, least of all, to corporations representing the holders of public and private debts, whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices and is diminished by every rise. It should be exercised by the Government alone, in such manner as shall give to the debtors, tax-payers and industrial classes the assurance of justly-established and stable values. If 2,000 or 3,000 private corporations acting, as they always do, in the interest of the holders of money securities are permitted to control the volume of currency at their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury and loss they may inflict upon the people, or to the wealth they may themselves accumulate by hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values. It was precisely this danger which led Jefferson to resist the incorporation of the first Bank of the United States under Washington's administration, and to oppose the renewal of its charter under Madison, and which led Old Hickory to make his grand and successful fight against the recharter of the bank.

Aside from this reason against giving private corporations control of the volume of currency, it is to be borne in mind that the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes for bank notes will, even since refunding, save to the people at least $10,000,000 per annum. With the treasury notes so issued in place of national-bank notes, United States bonds can be bought in the market and canceled, and the interest thereby stopped; while the Government will lose nothing whatever in taxes by such substitution, except only the 1-per cent. tax on circulation, that being the only tax which national banks pay that is not paid by all other banks of deposit, discount and exchange.

Had the Republican party desired to diminish as rapidly as possible the public debt, it would, when the war ended, have prohibited the incorporation of any more banks of issue, and gradually substituted treasury notes for bank notes—the power to make such substitution having been reserved in the National Bank law. If they had thus promptly given the people an exclusive Government currency in place of bank notes, our bonded debt would now be at least $700,000,000 less than it is. No reason which will bear a moment's consideration can be given why this thing should not have been done. Nobody pretends that the greenback which redeems the national-bank notes is not better than the thing it redeems. There is but one reason why it failed to thus reduce the debt, and that is this: that these 2,000 national banks were needed by the party as a breakwater against the people. Hence, since the close of the war the people have been practically robbed of about $700,000,000 to prevent them exercising their free choice of their own servants.

Another bad feature of the national-bank note system is that its perpetuation makes necessary the perpetuation of the public debt, because bank notes are secured only by the bonds of the United States. Any reduction of the bonds outstanding trenches on the means of expansion of the system, while the payment of the whole debt would destroy it. Hence, the Republican party, as the faithful servant of the money power, has shown no eagerness to reduce the debt, but alacrity to increase it; while on the other hand the interest of the people demands, in the language of the Ohio Democratic platform, "that the further increase of the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and that it be put in process of extinction."

I have thus hurriedly discussed the claims made by the Republican party in behalf of its finance measures, and the position taken by the Democracy of Ohio in its latest platform respecting them. I am quite willing to submit to the decision of the people on these issues. I am sure that an overwhelming majority of the voters of Ohio think that the Republican party should be expelled from power; that justice and sound policy demand the restoration of silver to its old equality with gold as a money metal; that the General Government should issue all the currency, whether paper or metallic; and that our great national debt should not be increased, but, as soon as practicable, paid off according to the letter and spirit of the contract. The Democratic party of Ohio, and five-sixths of that party throughout the republic, stand united on these propositions; while the Republican party stands solid against them.

Now, why should the men of Ohio, who agree on these great fundamental measures of relief, divide in to two parties and thus defeat them? "I can't vote the Democratic ticket," says A, "because the platform doesn't declare for an income tax." "I won't vote it," says B, "because it doesn't go for an increased volume of paper money." "I shan't," says C, "because it doesn't declare that the legal tenders issued in place of bank notes shall be redeemable in coin." "Nor I," says D, "because it doesn't say that they shan't be redeemable in coin." "Nor I," says E, "because it doesn't go for a protective tariff." "Nor I," says F, "because it doesn't go against a protective tariff." But all these gentlemen, from A to F, admit and recognize the overwhelming importance of the three great financial propositions which the platform does declare, and admit that these propositions deserve to be made the prime and immediate objects of effort. Is it not, therefore, the part of wisdom to drop or postpone the less exigent questions on which we differ, and win a decisive victory on the great instant issues on which we agree?

The question of free elections has assumed a prominence never before given it, although the statutes out of which it arises have been long in force, and the Democracy have heretofore repeatedly attempted to repeal them. I may as well tell you plainly the reason the Democracy forced the issue now, though only six members of Congress are to be chosen this year. The people were swindled out of their choice for President in 1876. That fraud was accomplished by the audacious and revolutionary threat of the leaders of the Republican party, that when the election returns came to be counted the Senate and House of Representatives should not count them as contemplated by the constitution, and as practiced from the foundation of our Government, but that Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, who happened to be President pro tempore of the Senate, should himself exercise the power of determining all questions arising in the count. This threat, backed up by President Grant with a show of bringing troops to Washington and sending iron-clads to New York, was successful in accomplishing the swindle by the indirect method of the Eight-to-Seven Commission. It needed no gift of prophecy to tell that a party which was ready to disregard the constitution and all precedents in ascertaining the result of a Presidential election in 1876 would resort to any measure, however unjust or violent, to win a second victory in 1880. The army had been used to terrorize voters at the South and to pack and disperse Legislatures. Why would it not be used again if the law permitting this remained on the statute books? Supervisors and Marshals have been appointed by the thousands at each Congressional election in the large cities, made up chiefly of bummers, and paid out of the public treasury $5 a day, many of them ten days at a stretch, to force the election of Republican members of Congress against the will of the people. Hundreds of men in the South had been indicted for alleged interference with Supervisors and Marshals, and were being tried under a law for impaneling juries which packed them with partisans pre-determined to convict, making the jury trial an odious and shameful mockery of justice. Was it right to leave this party with the lawful authority to spend millions of the people's money in hiring bullies to threaten, arrest and imprison State electors and State judges and clerks of election? We determined to make the issue on these laws now, in the year preceding the great contest in which we feared they would be employed to thwart the will of the people.

The result of the struggle so far is the total repeal of the odious system of packing juries, the prohibition of the payment of money to send or maintain troops at the polls and the withholding of appropriations for fees of Marshall until Congress can see what the fees are to be paid for. We have appealed from the President to the people. You have to decide the controversy. If you want to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars each Congressional election to have bayonets around the polls and Marshals and spies to inspect and control State election officers, vote the Republican ticket, for the Democracy will never spend a dollar, or that service.

You all know, fellow-citizens, that we have in the United States a form of Government hitherto unknown among men. It is partly the result of the fact that the thirteen colonies were each separate organizations of government under distinct charters, and that they confederated as States, and declared their independence, calling themselves the United States of America. Several years after their independence was achieved, a constitution was adopted which created a central government, with certain powers therein set forth, which constitution provides as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

These reserved powers are the great mass of the powers of government. You are protected in almost all of your rights of person and property by the State sovereignty alone. Our whole code of laws defining the rights of persons and property, and providing remedies and punishments for wrong, which make up the very body of our civilization, is adopted or created and enforced by the States, and not by the General Government. Outside of the scope of this State sovereignty lie the powers specially delegated to the other sovereign—the whole people of the United States operating through the General Government. These two sovereigns, the republic and the State, have distributed between them by the decree of partition, the constitution of the United States, all of the powers regarded by the people as safe to be intrusted to any government.

Now, by the constitution of the United States, the whole power to provide for and regulate election of members of Congress was left with the respective States; but, for fear any of them might fail altogether to provide for such elections, Congress was given power to itself, by law, to provide for them. If Ohio should refuse to pass a law to elect members of Congress, the United States might pass such a law, and provide for the times, places and manner of holding such elections and the appointment of all the election officers. But none of the States ever did refuse or fail to pass such laws; and, from the foundation of our Government down until 1871, the elections were conducted without any interference whatever by Federal officers. In 1871 the Republicans enacted this Federal Election law. It did not pretend to repeal, alter or amend any of the State laws providing for the appointment of State officers to conduct those elections or prescribing their duties, but it gave the Federal courts and Marshals the power to appoint Supervisors and Deputies to inspect and direct the action of State officers in the performance of their duties under State election laws. From the very nature of our Government—from the separate character and powers of the General and State Government—it is just as unconstitutional to subject State officers while performing duties under valid State laws to the supervision or control of Federal officers as it is to subject Federal officers to the supervision or control of State officers. That sort of interference is organized anarchy. If submitted to in respect of this subject by the States there are no duties which State officers are called on to perform which the Federal Government may not supervise or control. Mr. Foster says that "the great question is whether the State or the nation is supreme." I say the great question is whether the republic and the State are co-ordinate agencies of government, each supreme in its sphere as defined by the Federal constitution; or whether the State can exercise no powers of Government not subject to Federal supervision and control.

This assumption of sole supreme power of the Federal Government illustrates the fact that the pendulum is swinging from the extreme of secession on the one side to an equally dangerous extreme of consolidation on the other. Secession held that the Union might be divided whenever any State believed that the constitution had been violated. On that theory the republic was but a rope of sand. Consolidation demands that the Federal Government shall exercise all powers which the dominant party think expedient. On that theory all the boundaries of Federal power so carefully marked by our forefathers will be obliterated, and we shall have one great Imperial Government, to which the States will have the same relations that the counties and townships now have to the States. Secession would have broken up the Union into petty, but free, republics; consolidation would swallow up the States and sink liberty in an empire.

Fellow-citizens, I was not brought up in the school of strictest construction of the constitution, and far less in the school known as "States' rights." My venerated father, under and about whose roof you are assembled tonight, who gave a large part of his life to the study of our complex form of Government, taught his sons to learn from the constitution, as expounded by the fathers and the courts, that the General Government is supreme only within the scope of its limited and defined powers, and the States and the people thereof also supreme in the exercise of all powers not granted to the Federal Government. He taught them that it was equally the duty of the patriot to maintain in full vigor all the powers granted to the General Government, and all the powers reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; so that our dual form of Government might not be lost through either the centripetal or the centrifugal forces of the system. He willingly saw his sons go forth to battle for the constitutional powers of the Federal Government; and now, were he yet among us, he would, I believe, approve their effort to resist, by peaceful methods, the attempt to impair the distinctive feature of our system of government on which depends the perpetuation of popular liberty.

My friends, all the policies of the Republican party I have discussed this evening, though apparently differing widely in character, are in fact closely related in purpose and effect. I believe them all to be part of a general tendency of the classes which control that party to practically subvert popular government. The steps are first to destroy the independence of the masses by immensely increasing the burdens of debts and taxes, and by cutting off the opportunities and rewards of labor, and by the same act swell the wealth and power of the favored classes; and then, by allying the money power to the illimitable forces of Government patronage and plunder, to control elections by bribery and force, and practically subvert the free rule of the ballot. Look at the powers which may be brought to bear to effect this result! See the vast growth of corporations, some of which already rule with an iron hand the greatest States of the republic; look at the 2,000 national banks, holding almost every business interest and business man in their grasp; see the veteran corps of 100,000 active partisans paid from the public treasury; and tell me whether, if the policy which has impoverished the mass of the people, and piled up the vast fortunes which have risen as rapidly as cloud mountains in the sky, shall be permitted to go on; these powers, backed by the army and the navy, may not soon be strong enough to make the rule by ballot as completely a farce as it was in the republic of the bogus Napoleon. Neither the great wealth-holding powers of this republic, nor the party which represents them, can be trusted with the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty. They have not sufficient interest in preserving it. They are at least as safe under a corrupt and aristocratic rule. They want privilege, exemption, aristocracy—not equal rights, equal taxation and the ballot. It may be long before they strike at the mere form of our Government, but they have struck and are striking at its spirit. I speak not of individuals, but of classes; for among the wealthiest men are many of both parties who love and are faithful to our democratic system of government. But it is the mass of the people, the farmers, the owners of small industries, and those whose dependence and hope for themselves and their children is in well-paid labor—who have the profoundest interest in the preservation of every part of this most perfect form of government, in which is set the jewel of popular liberty. They have it in their keeping—in the free ballot, held by independent men—and, if they would hand it down to their children, they must protect themselves from impoverishment by insidious finance legislation, and prevent the ballot-box from being wrested from the control of their home government.

Too Good.

A very good and pious-looking young man applied for a position in a well-known store last week. After he had introduced himself and made known his wants, the proprietor informed him that he would like to have a clerk, if he could get one that would suit him.

"I suppose you go to church, eh?" he commented.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you drink?" continued the merchant, eying him sharply.

"Never!"

"Do you use tobacco in any form?"

Here the young man pushed the quid into the roof of his mouth, and replied with a smile that was childlike and bland:

"I never use the weed, and never did. I consider it the lowest and most shocking habit that a man can be addicted to."

"Do you frequent the policy shops?"

"No, sir, never."

"Do you go to the National Theater, dog fights or boxing exhibitions?"

"Never was in any in my life," was the emphatic reply.

"Can you tell the ace of diamonds from the king of clubs?"

"I know nothing whatever of cards!"

"Do you ever bet?"

"No, sir, I don't!"

"Suppose," said the merchant, "a man should offer to bet $1,000 to $10 that a three-legged goat could outrun a greyhound, would you take him?"

"No, sir!"

"Then you won't do for this establishment, we don't want you—we never *hire fools!*"

That youth won't be so good next time.

A Great Discovery in Bridge Building.

"We have made one great discovery, which every railroad or bridge builder in the West ought to know about," said the engineer. "What is it?" I asked. "Well, we used to try to drive the piles, but we discovered that we could sink them better by hydraulics. That is, we now place a steel hose on the lower end of the pile, then start the engine, and the stream of water tears up the sand and gravel, and the pile drops of its own weight fifteen feet into the ground. Once there, nothing can move it. Now, this is the way to place piles in the lakes and rivers out West. Why, with this discovery I can bridge a river as cheaply as I can make the same distance of elevated railroad. No more suspension bridges, except over high streams, after this; no more Howe-truss bridges, either. Why I can bridge the Mississippi for $100,000 with a bridge that will look like piece of iron lace hanging in the air.—*New York Correspondence.*

A Burglar's Ruse.

The Bill Sikes fraternity, in following out their profession of house-breaking, sometimes give evidence of an amount of ingenuity worthy of a better cause. A burglar concealed under the bed of a married couple, by some incautious movement, almost betrayed his presence, the noise he made being sufficient to make the wife call her husband's attention to the sound. "It's only one of the dogs," was the sleepy answer, and, snapping his fingers, he called by its name one of his favorites which was supposed to be present. The thief's presence of mind did not desert him, though on the brink of discovery; for, divining the situation at once, he immediately licked the extended hand, in the hope of confirming the gentleman's surmise. This clever ruse was not, however, we believe, successful, though one might say it deserved to be for its boldness and ingenuity.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CHOOSE those companions who administer to your improvement.

INDIANA NEWS.

Valuation of Railroad Property.

The accompanying statement shows the assessed valuation of the main and side tracks and rolling stock of the principal railroads passing through the State. The following is the value per mile of main track, side track and rolling stock, as fixed by the Board of Equalization at its late session:

Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago—	
146.85 miles main track, per mile	$10,000
15.57 miles side track, per mile	3,000
146.85 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,500
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis—	
85.84 miles main track, per mile	$12,000
20.47 miles side track, per mile	3,000
85.84 miles rolling stock, per mile	4,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis—	
70.63 miles main track, per mile	$ 7,000
8.48 miles side track, per mile	3,000
70.63 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,800
Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne—	
85.50 miles main track, per mile	$ 5,000
4.20 miles side track, per mile	2,500
85.50 miles rolling stock, per mile	4,000
Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan—	
109.60 miles main track, per mile	$ 5,000
4.49 miles side track, per mile	2,500
109.60 miles rolling stock, per mile	500
Chicago and Lake Huron—	
59.00 miles main track, per mile	$ 3,500
3.75 miles side track, per mile	2,000
59.00 miles rolling stock, per mile	500
Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville—	
71.64 miles main track, per mile	$ 3,200
4.09 miles side track, per mile	1,500
71.47 miles rolling stock per mile	500
Eel River—	
93.84 miles main track, per mile	$ 4,500
7.70 miles side track, per mile	1,800
93.84 miles rolling stock, per mile	500
Evansville and Terre Haute—	
108.40 miles main track, per mile	$ 7,000
23.19 miles side track, per mile	2,500
108.40 miles rolling stock, per mile	2,100
Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati—	
104.18 miles main track, per mile	$ 3,500
5.74 miles side track, per mile	2,000
104.18 miles rolling stock, per mile	600
Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw—	
52.57 miles main track, per mile	$ 5,000
5.54 miles side track, per mile	2,000
52.57 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,000
Grand Rapids and Indiana—	
52.97 miles main track, per mile	$ 6,000
2.18 miles side track, per mile	2,500
52.97 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,250
Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago—	
72.87 miles main track, per mile	$ 7,000
10.38 miles side track, per mile	2,500
72.87 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,000
Indianapolis and St. Louis—	
77.84 miles main track, per mile	$10,000
15.25 miles side track, per mile	2,500
77.84 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,700
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western—	
78.61 miles main track, per mile	$ 8,500
15.38 miles side track, per mile	2,500
78.61 miles rolling stock, per mile	2,000
Indianapolis and Vincennes—	
116.44 miles main track, per mile	$ 3,500
5.27 miles side track, per mile	2,000
116.44 miles rolling stock, per mile	300
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette—	
155.58 miles main track, per mile	$ 7,500
35.06 miles side track, per mile	2,000
155.58 miles rolling stock, per mile	2,000
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis—	
110.28 miles main track, per mile	$ 8,000
22.38 miles side track, per mile	3,400
110.28 miles rolling stock, per mile	2,500
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—	
167.70 miles main track, per mile	$17,000
70.93 miles side track, per mile	4,000
167.70 miles rolling stock, per mile	4,000
Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern—	
115.12 miles main track, per mile	$ 3,000
7.88 miles side track, per mile	2,000
115.12 miles rolling stock, per mile	500
Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington—	
120.25 miles main track, per mile	$ 5,000
12.79 miles side track, per mile	2,000
120.25 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,000
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago—	
288.96 miles main track, per mile	$ 3,000
20.14 miles side track, per mile	1,500
288.96 miles rolling stock, per mile	575
Ohio and Mississippi—	
173.19 miles main track, per mile	$ 9,000
21.88 miles side track, per mile	2,000
173.14 miles rolling stock, per mile	2,000
Ohio and Mississippi (Louisville branch)—	
56.86 miles main track, per mile	$ 5,000
6.73 miles side track, per mile	2,000
56.86 miles rolling stock, per mile	2,000
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago—	
152.57 miles main track, per mile	$17,000
38.29 miles side track, per mile	4,000
152.57 miles rolling stock, per mile	4,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis—	
416.64 miles main track, per mile	$ 7,750
54.38 miles side track, per mile	3,000
416.64 miles rolling stock, per mile	1,700
Terre Haute and Indianapolis—	
78.98 miles main track, per mile	$12,000
71.88 miles side track, per mile	2,000
78.98 miles rolling stock, per mile	4,500
Wabash—	
166.06 miles main track, per mile	$13,000
47.96 miles side track, per mile	4,000
166.09 miles rolling stock	5,000
Whitewater—	
62.00 miles main track, per mile	$ 4,500
3.85 miles side track, per mile	1,200
62.00 miles rolling stock, per mile	600

State Items.

THE Board of Health of Madison has officially declared Madison to be quarantined against Memphis.

HON. JAMES S. HESTER, Judge of the Ninth judicial district, died the other day at his home in Rushville, of congestion of the brain.

WM. H. OTT, a farmer and prominent citizen of Bartholomew county, has died after a long illness. He was a soldier in the Mexican war.

HYATT's flouring mills, together with 4,000 bushels of wheat, at Washington, were burned, the other night. Loss, $16,000; insured for $9,000.

THE First National Bank, of Bedford, is making arrangements to wind up. The stockholders will continue business as a private banking firm.

THE wife of Thomas Brown, an old lady living five miles west of Cloverdale, was seized with a fit of coughing, and died in about fifteen minutes.

A FRIGHTFUL accident, involving the loss of a locomotive and seventeen freight cars, loaded with coal and flour, all valued at $30,000, occurred at Plainfield, owing to some obstruction having been placed across the track, nearly in front of the depot.

THE Knox sugar refinery and starch works, at Vincennes, valued at $250,000, were destroyed by fire, one day last week. The works were owned by James H. and James A. Cunningham. They had just been rebuilt, the new buildings being of brick, with slate roofs. The cooper shops and warehouses, both frame buildings, surrounded on all sides by burning buildings, escaped. The fire originated in a spark from a passing locomotive falling into a corn-bin, a few minutes after 12, while the men were at dinner. About 3,000 bushels of corn were consumed. Ninety men are thrown out of employment.

A Brass Parasol Top in a Child's Throat.

A little child of Mr. George Minton spit from his mouth, after severe spell of coughing, one day last week, a brass top off the handle of a parasol. It had been exactly three years and ten months since the child had, as was supposed, swallowed it. During all this time the little fellow had been a constant but patient sufferer, as the brass top, which was something in the shape of a ring, was closely fitted over the wind-pipe. The child is now perfectly relieved.—*Sparta (Ga.) Independent.*

THE day after the recent tornado in New England a Boston firm sold 16,000 panes of glass.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 14, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The COURIER is the only democratic newspaper in Indiana within fifty miles of the northeast corner of the state.

* * *

The returns from the Kentucky election, to this date, indicate that Blackburn's majority will exceed 40,000,—a gain of several thousand over the majorities of the two preceeding gubernatorial elections.

* * *

Has any republican paper said anything concerning the attempted assassination of Collector Badger, in New Orleans? The assassin is a republican. See!

* * *

Robert Bonner's trotter, Edwin Forrest, has made the coveted time (2.12) and better, he recently trotted a full mile in 2.11¾. He is now supposed to be the fastest trotter in the world.

* * *

Senator Conkling and Mrs. ex-Gov. Sprague have created another sensation The ex-Gov. finds the senator at his (Sprague's) home, and with the aid of a loaded shot-gun induces "Conk" to quit the premises within five minutes time.

* * *

The New York Tammanyites recently met and adopted resolutions declaring that under no circumstances would the democracy of New York city vote for Robison for governor. Robison is for Tilden, and Tilden is for Robison. Tammany is opposed to both of them. Indiana is solid for Hendricks; is New York solid for Tilden?

* * *

The Indiana wheat crop of this year is estimated at 55,000,000 bushels, of that amount DeKalb county is credited with 456,000 bushels. Upon that basis the money value of the wheat crop in this county, at 90 cents per bushel, would be $410,400 for a single year, which amount will be a great relief to the business interests of our people, and will no doubt stimulate enterprise and encourage improvement.

* * *

The new editors of the Decatur Democrat, (just in from Ohio) take the Indianapolis Sentinel to task for favoring Mr. Hendricks for president, rather than Tilden. The Democrat urges that "Tilden is not a coward, and that he is 'the most formidable candidate spoken of." It will be some time before our Ohio friends succeed in convincing Indiana democrats that they don't know NEARLY as much about Mr. Tilden as the average Buckeye.

* * *

The democratic party of New York seems to be worse divided than ever. Judge Church is likely to be a candidate for governor at the democratic state convention, against Robinson, (Tilden's man) in order to forestall Tilden's nomination for the presidency. In the event that Church is nominated, and elected governor, New York will present his name to the national convention for president. Then we hope to see Church favor Hendricks, as Hendricks favored Tilden—take the second place.

* * *

Amos Walters, the popular boss of the Fort Wayne mail-carriers, resumed his duties a week or so since, after an extended trip to the far west, somewhere in the neighborhood of the setting sun. He had well earned his furlough, too, having been a faithful attache to the postoffice department and one of the oldest carriers since the system was adopted. We may add, however, that there isn't a better disciplined, better behaved, or better looking gang of mail carriers, as a whole, than the Fort Wayne corps—take it from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Dominion of Canada to the gulf of Mexico.

* * *

To the Democrats of DeKalb County.

The increasing discussion of national and state politics so long before the campaign of 1880, admonishes us that thorough organization will be expected of the democrats in every county in the state of Indiana. The democrats of DeKalb county must not be caught napping while other counties are organizing for the great fight of '80. We make these few suggestions, thus far in advance, that our county central committee may be prepared to act promptly when called upon. In the meantime would it not be advisable to consider the propriety of changing the manner of making nominations for county officers? We realize the fact that the time when delegate conventions gave satisfaction is past, and in order to have harmony and strength for a county ticket, some other system must, or ought to be adopted by the democracy of this county. We believe that a primary election is the only sure and safe guarantee against log-rolling and combinations; and with a view to the adoption of the primary system, we shall from time to time make such suggestions as seem to us advisable, and hope the matter will be carefully considered by each and every democrat in the county.

The yellow fever at Memphis is still on the increase. It is supposed that the whole number of cases up to this date will reach 500, of which about 100 have proved fatal.

* * *

A democrat of this city, and who is not now and never has been, a candidate for any office, a few days ago subscribed for twenty-five copies of the Union to be sent to his friends in different localities in the county. He believes he can serve the democratic cause in no other way better than by increasing the circulation of the home organ.—Warsaw Union.

Model man! model democrat! A friend of knowledge, a lover of democracy. Such men deserve unbounded praise from the press of any party.

* * *

In a paragraph relating to the withdrawal of Mr. R. H. Weamer from the editorial department of the Adams county Union, which position he had assumed but a few weeks ago, the Decatur Democrat says:

"Mr. Weamer informs us that he has taken charge of the Auburn Republican, and will begin business at once. That he will give the people of DeKalb county a first-class paper in every respect there is no doubt."

Mr. Weamer should stick to it this time, as he has doubtless ascertained that the people of DeKalb county are about as "white" and fair-minded as can be found in other portions of the state.

* * *

A Deserving Institution.

We received last week, a copy of the first annual review of the Miami Valley College, which is situated, as its name indicates, in the Miami Valley, at Springboro', Warren Co., Ohio, about sixteen miles from Dayton. This issue, being the first, partakes somewhat of the nature of a catalogue, as it contains a brief history of the college, together with its special aims for the future; hereafter, however, it is intended that the pamphlet shall be prepared by the students, as "a sort of intermediate link between present students and former ones." This college, in many respects, is superior to any in the northwestern states, as it offers numerous special advantages which others cannot give. We speak from personal knowledge and not hearsay, as the writer was five years ago one of its number of students and passed one of the pleasantest periods of his life underneath its roof, leaving there in June, 1874; and to parents who contemplate sending their children away to school, desiring to give them a thorough, practical and common-sense education, we can heartily recommend the Miami Valley College, and would advise all such to write for catalogues and circulars to Eugene H. Foster, president, or S. J. Heston, secretary.

* * *

Corn Bread.

If you want delicious corn bread, make it with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and you will be delighted with it. Breakfasting on corn bread made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, will not leave a heavy, leaden feeling in the stomach, so often felt after the use of saleratus and adulterated baking powders.

Special Session of Commissioner's Court.

The board of commissioners met in special session at the court house, in Auburn, on Monday, the 11th inst., and transacted the following business to-wit:

Viewers report on ditch petitioned for by Samuel Goodwin et. al, in Union township, whereupon Wm. H. Lens files his petition for damages, in the sum of $200. Review ordered and cause continued.

Viewers report on ditch petitioned for by Geo. W. Feagler, et. al, in Richland township. Report dismissed on motion of E. S. McDowell, by his attorney, H. C. Peterson. Review ordered and cause continued.

Viewers report on ditch petitioned for by Hugh Watt, et. al, in Richland township. Report dismissed on motion of E. S. McDowell, by his attorney, H. C. Peterson. Messrs. Wm. Whetsel, Joseph Shryock and Wesley I. Work appointed reviewers, and cause continued.

Viewers report on ditch petitioned for by C. Rosenberry, in Troy township, whereupon John Casebeer files his petition for damages. Cause continued for further evidence.

Viewers report on ditch petitioned for by C. Sheets, in Richland township. C. A. Mead files his motion to dismiss; motion overruled; whereupon said Mead petitions for damages. Review ordered.

Viewers report on ditch petitioned for by J. W. Lawhead, in Franklin township. After hearing evidence the ditch was declared located and established.

The trustee of Newville township was authorized by the board of commissioners to contract an indebtedness of $1,000, for the purpose of erecting a school-house in district No. 5, in said township.

The board then proceeded to contract with an expert for the return of unlisted personal property. Below we give a copy of the record, and full text of contract:

WHEREAS, The board find it of indispensable public necessity to employ an expert to investigate and furnish proofs to the proper officer, of the failure to list for taxation, moneys, credits and other property liable to taxation and

WHEREAS, it is believed by the board that large sums of money and credits escape taxation by reason of failure to list the same, and the concealment thereof, and said property should contribute its just proportion of taxes, but cannot be made to do so except a thorough investigation be made.

THEREFORE, the board has this day employed W. J. Cunningham to perform such service and executed with him the following contract, to-wit:

We, the undersigned commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, hereby authorize and employ W. J. Cunningham to look up and furnish proofs to the proper officers of said county, of the omission of any moneys, credits or other property from the tax duplicate of said county for the year A. D. 1879 and previous years, the same being liable for taxation under the laws of the state of Indiana. Said proofs must be sufficient in each case to compel payment of the tax that may be due on the moneys, credits and property thus omitted from assessment. Said Cunningham shall be allowed for his services, eighteen (18) per cent of all the taxes collected by said county, from the moneys, credits and other property that has been thus omitted, and which shall have been listed and assessed as the immediate result of the labor of said Cunningham. And it is further agreed that the said eighteen per cent. of the taxes thus collected shall be payment in full for all services rendered and money expended by said Cunningham in the prosecution of said business. It is further agreed that said Cunningham shall not receive any remuneration or percentage of taxes collected from the assessment of said property after the collection of the taxes on said property for the year 1879.

Signed,
B. F. BLAIR,
G. H. DUNCAN, } Com.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS,
W. J. CUNNINGHAM.

* * *

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the south, says: "The people of the north do not believe that the free will of the section has been expressed in any recent election. They believe that one-third of the electoral votes of this country, one third of the seats in congress, and more than one-third of the states, are controlled by a law-defying mobocracy, the most infamous kind of government known among men." The people of the north as well as the south, believe that Hayes occupies the government mansion through the fraud and treachery of the republican party. They believe that the republican party stole the presidency, and that it is now stealing the government poor, through the agency of John Sherman. They believe that the WHOLE GOVERNMENT, under Hayes and his horde is "controlled by a law-defying mobocracy, the most infamous kind of government known among men." They believe that the republican party ought to be hamstrung and quartered, and they propose to perform the operation in 1880.

Again the Tribune says: "It seems to the people of the north high time that those who refuse to govern themselves with decency, fairness and respect for law, should cease to have any hand in governing the United States." A frank confession that the republican party desires to disfranchise the people of the south,—niggers and all,—only because the southern states are all democratic. It would not be long, if the south should not be permitted to "have any hand in governing the United States," until the same demand would be made of the north, and a centralized government would be the result. Such is modern republicanism.

* * *

Attracting much Attention.

Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are attracting much attention. His Floral Riches is indeed a toilet luxury. In the sick room, a disinfectant greatfully refreshing to the invalid. For the handkerchief, a persistent, delightful perfume. Dentists, clergymen, orators and professional men will be pleased with it.

* * *

Free Tuition.

Send for circular of Fort Wayne college, to N. F. YOCUM, Fort Wayne, Ind. 31-4

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-33-1y.

FARMERS and EVERYBODY,

Hold your money until you

Come to Auburn

and then bring your sisters, cousins and aunts, and go to the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN,

and you will find the largest stock of custom hand-made

BOOTS and SHOES

for the fall and winter trade, ever brought to this county, and our prices are 20 per cent.

CHEAPER

than ever. Don't waste your

MONEY,

until you see our goods and prices at the

BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN!

W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

W.J. AUSTIN & CO.
BOOT
UP SIDE
DOWN

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!

ONE

Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.

TWO

Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.

THREE

White Duck Vests, new. seventy-five cents.

FOUR

White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents

FIVE

Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance

Which has taken place in Raw Material of

WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!

Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.

Messrs.
ROOT & COMPANY,

Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of

WOOLEN GOODS
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!

Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.

GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!
LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!
All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1

OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT

Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of

BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc.

Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.

ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport the Druggist.

Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Soaps and Perfumery,
Excellant Combs and Brushes,
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades
ALL SOLD AND WARRANTED BY
DAVENPORT THE DRUGGIST
Also a splendid stock of Stationery Goods, such as
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Pocket Books,
School Books, Blank Books, Pens. Pencils,
Inks, Mucilage, Stationery, Gold Pens, etc.
All to be sold at the lowest prices by.
Davenport the Druggist, Auburn, Ind.
8-31-1 yr.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lontzenheizer, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

HENRY HINES, Adm'r.
Attest G. H. K. Moss, Clerk. 30-1.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Testison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1879, at the same hour and place.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

July 26, 1879.
H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiffs. 1f.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—"When did you get back?"

—The excursion crop is immense.

—Kiblinger & Co. sell wood and iron pumps.

—Several Auburnites are at Hillsdale to-day.

—Did any one ever see a horse fly or a saw buck?

—Choice roast and steak, at Houston's meat market.

—Cooking stoves by the train load, at Kiblinger & Co.'s

—Waterloo fair, Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1879. Get ready for it.

—Go to the C. O. D. store for fancy notions and fine dress goods.

—New stock of bird-cages received this week, by Kiblinger & Co.

—Price groceries at the C. O. D. store and you will find them very low.

—Fourteenth of August! Great Cæsar! Will summer never come?

—Houston's meat market is always supplied with choice meats of all kinds.

—The Garland base-heating coal stove, a beauty, sold only by Kiblinger & Co.

—Kiblinger's intelligent white "dorg" doesn't notice Coop. Ralston on the street.

—The invalid finds in Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

—When you want a stove call on Kiblinger and Co.; they are always at the bottom, in prices.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Swihart left last Tuesday for Washington, Mo., to be absent several weeks.

—The only large stock, and full assortment of hats in Auburn, is that of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—S. U. Tarney, the west-side meat furnisher, made a voyage to Ft. Wayne Mondy last, to see—his cousin.

—If you want to buy a suit of clothes dirt cheap, go to Upmeyer's C. O. D. store, in Odd Fellows' building.

—Hon. A. P. Edgerton was in town a short time Friday, on his way to his summer residence in Hicksville.

—After purchasing a "Traveler's Guide," the amateur tourist discovers exactly how travelers are guyed.

—Sellers' liver pills are the secret to perfect health, long life and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

—Miss Bell, one of Auburn's charming belles, is visiting with Celia Rank this week.—Butler Record, Aug. 7.

—Do not invest a dollar in drygoods or clothing until you have examined the stock of Schaab, Beugnot & Co.

—Miss Kate Clugston and Miss Lillie Compton, of Larwill, visited the family of the senior editor this week.

—A large and select gang of the boys from Fort Wayne went through yesterday noon, on their way to the Hillsdale regatta.

—Mr. Rummel supplies the market with choice vegetables of all kinds. He will please accept our thanks for a fine assortment.

—Duplex corsets for $1.00, other corsets at from 30c. to $1.00. Back combs from 10c. to 25c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-6w.

—The new C. O. D. store, in the Odd Fellows' building, is having a nice trade. Give the boys a chance when you want a bill of goods.

—From all appearances, we wouldn't be at all surprised to see Jay Eastman, of the C. O. D. store, come back in double harness.

—Old soldiers from all the neighboring counties in this state and a number from Ohio, will be in attendance at the coming re-union.

—Farmers, remember that Schaab, Beugnot & Co., are paying the highest market price for wheat. Be sure and see them before selling.

—One of our doctors tells us that green corn and cucumbers are now telling their little tales. Beware of them, for they are liable to W up.

—The hay in the court-house yard has finally been made while the sun shone, and a man can now go safely through without danger of losing himself.

—Contentment is said to be better than riches, but it doesn't answer the purpose half so well when the tailor sends in his bill for that last pair of pants.

—Call at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. and see the immense stock of goods now on hand. Don't be backward about asking prices, whether you want to buy or not.

—The constitutional right to bare arms is guaranteed to every pretty woman.—Ex. But the slender maiden, though she may be pretty, can't bear to bare them.

—Miss Mollie Sprott left yesterday for Jackson, where she will spend a few days visiting the family of Dr. J. J. Littlefield. Miss Sadie Hare didn't go this time.

—Auburn has several fine church choirs that furnish excellent music, but there are persons who prefer congregational singing, and we advise them to visit the German Methodist church, if they want to listen to genuine soul-stirring music.

—In a few more months Ft. Wayne will be the liveliest town in the state.—Ft. Wayne News.

It may be four years, and it may be four-ever.

—The best place in town to buy a handsome present for your wife or daughter, is at the store of Schaab, Beugnot & Co. Goods are being offered terrible low.

—Jay Eastman left yesterday to attend the regatta at Baw Beese lake, Mich., and will be home to-day. Go steady, Jay, and bet your lucre on the winning crew.

—C. C. Shaffer's new brick house on Van Buren street is getting up into the air slowly, but with much certainty, and it will be a handsome residence when completed.

—Rev. W. J. Norris went down to Ft. Wayne on business Tuesday afternoon, and we are indebted to him for acting in the capacity of mail-carrier, pro. tem., for us.

—Large posters and handbills will be out in a few days, calling attention to the soldiers' re-union at this place. Sept. 19th and 20th are the days fixed for a grand old time.

—Some of the large property holders of DeKalb county will find some interesting reading matter in the report of the proceedings of the commissioners, in another column.

—If you want to sign a petition of any kind, step into Sherm. Hollister's restaurant; he has them of all sizes, ages and colors, and you can pay your toll and take your choice.

—"A colored woman at Granbury, Texas," says an exchange, "has given birth to twins, one of whom is black and the other white." We've got our opinion of the white one.

—Rob. McClellan bought Lute Wright's bay mare last week for $115, and Messrs. Howard Griswold and I. N. Cool sold their little sorrel mare to County Clerk Moss for $125.

—Popular utensils—Fans and mosquito-bars.—Republican. "Utensils" is a real good word, but we had never learned that "fans and mosquito-bars" belonged to the culinary department.

—The liberal premiums offered by the N. E. Indiana Agricultural Association are attracting attention everywhere. Both Ohio and Michigan will be represented in the live-stock departments.

—The entire COURIER establishment has a "weakness" for apples, and if somebody will turn in a couple of bushels on subscription, we will stow them away; but don't all come at once.

The Lagrange Standard prints a very good recipe for breaking up a town, under the caption of "How to kill a town;" but the most effective method we know of is to drop a case of yellow fever into it.

—Our job department is crowded this week. We can do more if we have to.—Republican. Ah, yes, quite likely; but suppose'n you "don't 'have to'?" We opine that it didn't "crowd" you out of the office.

—John Beard leaves to-morrow to accept a job of teaming on a farm near Waterloo; he says he wants to be a granger and with the grangers stand,—some hay-seed in his boot legs, and a pitch-fork in his hand.

—James Gilliland, who has for two years past dealt out edibles to the patrons of Hollister's restaurant, has severed his connection therewith, and is now taking a rest. He has been faithful to his charge.

—A couple of expert safe-crackers got their work in at Fred. Hake's saloon, at Fort Wayne, last Thursday morning. They blew open the safe and skipped out with two watches and about $100 in money.

—Second quarterly meeting at the M. E. church, next Saturday and Sunday. Rev. A. Marine will occupy the pulpit; those who never heard his eloquence should attend. Those who have heard him will be glad to hear him again.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co have commenced buying wheat at the Saginaw elevators, and we think it will be to the interest of all those having wheat to sell, to call and see them, as they will pay as much as you can get anywhere.

—Geo. Grund went down to Fort Wayne last Monday, and it was reported that he had gone "for keeps;" the fellow that said so, though, is "another," as George may still be found, razor in hand, behind his old chair in Sam. Pommert's tonsorial room.

—Tice has said that this will be the hottest summer for 200 years, but we think that he is a "durned old ignoramus," besides being unreliable; and he'd think so himself if he had been here a few days ago, in the middle of August, without his overcoat.

—A young man named Henry Errick, living on a farm near Huntertown, was most horribly cut to pieces, Wednesday morning of last week, by falling in front of the knives of a reaper which he was operating. He was fearfully mangled, and died almost instantly.

—The Auburn boys, or any other boys, cannot learn to play ball without practice, and their last two defeats may be attributed to the fact that they only play together when they play a match game. This will never win—hardly always; better practice some or withdraw.

—Mr. Chas. Klotz is now the authorized agent for the improved light-running Domestic sewing machine, the best in the world. He also sells the New Home, another first-class machine. Examine his machines before you buy.

—The senior editor acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to meet with his old comrades at the fourth annual re-union of the Holmes county soldiers' association, at Millersburg, Ohio, on the 31st inst.

—They were out driving. Said Theodore, "What tree, Angelina, bears the most precious fruit?" Angelina—"Oh, Dorry, I can't tell, unless it is a cherry tree!" Theodore looked unutterable sweetness as he gazed into Angelina's eyes and said, "The axle-tree, darling!"

—John Potts, a thrifty farmer living near Sedan, gave us a pleasant call last Friday and renewed his subscription to the COURIER. He reports general health good in that neighborhood and says that oats and wheat are fine, the latter yielding from 25 to 30 bushels an acre.

—A woman with two heads has just arrived from Europe. Eight bonnets a year—only think of it!—Goshen Independent.

Yes, and just think of her husband undergoing two tongue-lashings at once!—Warsaw Indianian.

And buying powder for two faces!

—Having engaged in a partnership in business, for the future, we desire speedily to close up all past accounts. Those knowing themselves indebted to either of us on open account will please call and settle the same, either by cash or note. And oblige, T. G. MATHENY,
32-tf J. B. CASEBEER.

—A basket meeting will be held in McCagne's grove, near Sedan, next Sabbath, August 17, under the management of the Lutheran church. Rev. D. F. Kain, of Decatur, will assist the pastor; services to begin at half past ten a. m. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and bring baskets well filled with eatables.

—The inimitable and irrepressible "Tom" Mays writes to the Journal that he is coming to Logansport in a few days with a first-class Pinafore troupe. He vouches for the excellence of the performance, and refers to its successes at Crawfordsville, Danville, Ills., etc., as a confirmation of his judgment.—Logansport Journal.

—Max G. Lade, proprietor of the sportsmens' emporium at Fort Wayne, was in town last week, having brought up a $100 shot-gun to S. Swihart. Any of our people visiting Fort Wayne, even though they may not intend to purchase, will be amply repaid by looking into Mr. Lade's establishment on east Main street.

—The DeKalb county annual meeting of the Disciples of Christ will be held at the church at Cedar Lake, Smithfield tp, commencing Friday 22nd inst, and continuing until Monday following. Day meetings in a grove near the church. Elders Bartell of Ohio, and Treat, of Ind., are expected to be present, beside the resident ministers of the county and adjacent regions.

—Who could have been mean enough to send us that overgrown cigarette last week? We always did hanker after a good cigar, but can't use cigarettes cooked in any style—to say nothing of their being wrapped up in a yellow hand-bill and filled with half a cart-load of vile tobacco that would make a man pick his own pockets if he smoked it. No, thank you; we just smoked.

—Messrs. Wm. Sheffer and S. H. Rush have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Sheffer & Rush, in the harness, saddle and carriage-trimming business. A full stock of light and heavy harness, saddles, collars, whips, &c, &c, always on hand. Carriages and buggies trimmed in first-class style, at low rates. Give the boys a call, at the old stand of G. Rhodenbaugh.

—The Wabash railway is doing an immense freight business at this time, as may be inferred from the statement that, while the writer was making a trip from Fort Wayne to Toledo, a week or two since, the passenger train side-tracked at Defiance for six freight trains, averaging—as the baggageman informed us, forty-two cars each. As for their inducements to passengers, read the advertisement on our eighth page, headed "Saved."

—Misses Anna Wood and Effie Wunderlich lent their presence to the Rome City excursion last Thursday. They spent a few days very pleasantly at the depot in LaOtto, waiting for the train, also visiting the public library and art gallery, where they entirely lost themselves in ancient literature and relics of the olden time. They are now in Auburn, and will be pleased to relate their romantic adventures to any inquiring friends.

—The announcement that a medical student of Lafayette is wearing a pair of slippers made from the skin of a deceased Cincinnati belle, has stirred up considerable excitement, and the names of the student and the belle or that of the liar are demanded for publication.—Exchange.

If true, that's the first case on record where a belle ever got down to a medical student's feet.

—Thos. J. Chamberlain, of Detroit, traveling salesman for the firm of Buhl, Ducharme & Co., extensive wholesale hardware dealers, was in town Tuesday. Tom is a jolly boy, and a pushing, go-ahead-ative fellow, whom we have known from the blissful days of childhood; and we note with pleasure that he is destined to make a success of life.

—'Smatter with Brother Starr, of the Hicksville News? It came to us last week in folio form, and was so little that Postmaster Rainier put two in the COURIER box, thinking they were only one. We separated them, though, and "whacked up" with the Republican. Nothing small about us—except our income.

—The "Silent Night" was broken in upon Tuesday by a party of serenaders, who sang several so-lows that were, without an exception, good. Not being a graduate in music ourself, our wife tells us they were bass solos, which we think they were, as they were so low we could hardly hear them; but you have our thanks, just the same.

—The COURIER says that cholera infantum which proved such a scourge there two years ago, is again prevailing at Auburn.—Ligonier Banner.

We hear almost everything the COURIER says, and we can't be made to believe that it has made any such unfounded remark this year. If cholera infantum is "again prevailing in Auburn," will somebody please tell us whose "infantums" have been "collared?"

—The fellows who made away with a lot of tobacco, peaches, etc., at the junction Friday night, have been just about as well as caught, one of the number, a mere boy of sixteen, who lives at St. Joe, having been easily entrapped and arrested. The boy, whose name is Freemont Young, gave the others "dead away," and will appear against them, though he has been released on a fifty-dollar bond; he claims to have been led on by them, and, as it is his first offense, he will doubtless go free.

—As Mr. Upmeyer, of the C. O. D. store, was coming up from Garrett last Thursday evening, with a single horse and buggy, and when near the junction depot, the horse suddenly became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. Upmeyer and a lady who accompanied him out upon the ground. Fortunately they received no injury, but the horse and buggy were pretty badly demoralized; that is, the horse was, and the buggy was demolished.

—Fred. Boltz, the Fort Wayne boatist, passed through town Monday noon, on his way to Hillsdale, Mich., where he will participate in the regatta. He showed us three elegantly modeled badges, one of which he took at Toledo a year ago, and the other two at the same place last month. All were won in single scull races, and were awarded by the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association. We hope he may lug back another this time.

—Jimmy McGill, who left this city two weeks ago for Colorado, has been heard from. He is at Como, a station 30 miles this side of Leadville, bill clerk for the Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R. Co. Jimmy says it is grand, and likes it first-rate. He says he feels 10,000 feet above us if he aint any bigger.—Fort Wayne News.

Jim occupied a similar position in the Ft. W., J. & S. freight-house at Jackson, not long since, and he knows all about it. If he stays right with it, he'll doubtless soon be president of the whole outfit.

—A very enjoyable social gathering took place at Mr. Clark's residence, on Seventh street, last Friday evening, it being a party given by Fred., in honor of Misses Minnie and Anna Prichard, of Janesville, Wis., who are visiting at his home. Music and dancing were the principal features of the evening's entertainment, together with—well, yes,—a bountiful supply of refreshing refreshments at about 12 o'clock, after which the "mazy" was resumed for an hour or so and enjoyed by all to the fullest extent. Everybody had a good time, and we hope Fred's friends may come thick and fast.

—A party of base-ballists from Waterloo, whom for convenience we will call the "Beat 'Ems," came down last Thursday to play our home boys—whom for further convenience we will designate as the "Bunged Ups"—and they went back with the chromo; score, 23 to 24. But this is not all. Our boys, galled and stung by the Waterloo defeat, rushed over to Concord on the following Saturday, eager for "sweet revenge," blood or anything; but again they were ignominiously beaten, Concord carrying off the cake by a score of 13 to 21. The Auburnites came home tired, sadder and wiser.

—John Clair, (his name must be Clair because he said so himself), a thoroughbred walking pirate, vulgarly called a tramp, was given quarters in the county refrigerator last Friday evening, for having robbed the house of Jacob Geinder, a farmer living about eight miles east of here on the Butler road. Mr. Geinder was away at the time, though other members of the family had left the house alone but about one hour, and it was in this interval that the gentleman of leisure got his work in, carrying off finances to the amount of $111 in greenbacks and about $7 in silver, all of which has been recovered. The tramp gave himself away very badly, besides losing his wealth and his reputation,—"und sdill he don't vas habby."

—A dam-sell who has been laboring in Billy Rainier's culinary apartment for a short time past, and who left there by request a few days since, got slightly "off her ker-base" last Friday. After procuring five or four bowls of corn extract, she proceeded to Mr. Cool's livery-stable and ordered a rig, saying that she fain would go to Garrett; and while Frank Griswold was back in the barn getting out a team, the maiden tapped his vest, which was hanging near by, and abstracted therefrom a silver watch. Frank discovered it when he returned, however, and demanded the light-fingered dame to "produce," at the same time demonstrating his earnestness by closing in on her majesty's windpipe. She was sober enough to understand that something was wrong, and so handed over the ticker, after which she took a bee line for Garrett, where she now is, probably,—drunk.

TRI-STATE
FAIR.
OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIGAN
WILL HOLD THEIR COMBINED FAIR
—AT—
TOLEDO,
Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13.
PREMIUMS AND PURSES,
$25,000
Open to all the World's Exhibitors

Will Aggregate the Largest Exhibition of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Products to be seen in this country.

The Floral and Fine Art Departments have been immense. New features of interest will be added this year.

—Railroads will carry Passengers, Stock, and Machinery at Half-Fare. This year will unload at the Gates of the grounds.

—Send for Catalogue.
ALBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
TOLEDO, O.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR
REPUTATION,
YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters. and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
Opposite North Door Court House.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.
SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a
STOVE!
call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the
SEVEREST TESTS
for years. They have become and are recognized as the
STANDARD COOKING
STOVES
of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.
W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY HATTIE E. A. CRESSY.

Still stands the old red school house,
In the craggy willows' shade,
Close beside the noisy brook,
That runs along the glade.

Within are rude, long benches,
With counters strung behind,
With shelves beneath for books,
Which 'twere difficult to find.

Then there's the huge white table,
And the old cane-bottomed chair,
Where sat the [illegible] school-marm,
With mind o'erstrung with care.

Many a long, long year ago,
One sultry August day,
One little maiden stayed within,
While the others were at play.

With bowed head the culprit stood,
Tears raining on the floor,
While shouts of joyous laughter,
Drifted through the open door.

Rising from his seat, a boy,
With boldness in his face,
Marched up to the girl and said,
"Please, marm, I'll take her place!"

"You can keep her company,"
Was the teacher's smart reply,
And, there they stood, he looking bold,
And she reserved and shy.

Night came, and the scholars left,
But these two were detained,
And before they were released,
How fearfully it rained.

The thunder roared, the lightning flashed,
More noisy grew the brook,
And the teacher viewed her charge
With a more gentle look.

'Twas growing dark, the storm increased—
The children lived a mile away;
So, hand in hand, they started on,
Saying, "We'll be home at close of day."

There were many streams to cross,
And they were now growing high,
But the gallant little boy
Resolved to ford them all or die.

So, taking Bessie in his arms,
He hastened on at hunter's speed,
Knowing, if he bore her safely home,
He would perform a noble deed.

But they had not gone half way
When a bridge they'd nearly crossed
Was swept with fury down the stream,
And the children both were lost.

No one heard their dying shrieks,
But in the morning they were found
Wrapped closely in each other's arms,
Lying on the storm-washed ground.

Then the grief that fell that day
O'er the homestead and the school;
The parents' heads in sorrow bowed,
The scholars heeding not a rule.

And a little tablet still,
With the dead ones' names thereon,
Perched above the writing desk,
For the school to look upon.

But the walls are crumbling fast,
The house is going to decay,
And soon the tablet, walls and all
Will have passed from sight away.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

WAY DOWN SOUTH.

The Mountains and Lowlands—Different Kinds of Hospitality.

BY W. W.

If there is any convertible term in the English language that should be made to do duty upon occasion when the purpose is to draw the lines betwixt motives and their fruition in relation to the every-day walks of life, it is that term "hospitality"—when it is applied to society in widely-separated and strongly-marked sections of our common country.

While, with the people of the mountain districts of the South, it generally meant freely sharing for a night, upon occasion, what slender and crude resources they had in possession, in the richer country below it meant, in certain cases, days or weeks of luxurious entertainment, comprised in fine dinners, boating or fishing excursions, and whatever else could be devised to enable the guest to have a good time of it generally.

But right here comes in the scripture distinction—while poverty in the mountain region gave of its all, even if but a "mite," wealth below gave of its abundance; and sometimes, in reflecting upon the primitive and scant means of living in wild and out-of-the-way places, a person is led to wonder whether people more largely advanced in wealth and comfort, in all that appertains to life in an old and prosperous community—whether such really appreciate their immunity from many of the evils and discomforts to which those referred to as dwelling in remoter regions and humbler walks of life are subject.

On one occasion, being detained by business in a locality where my only shelter and boarding-place among the mountains, was an old log-cabin, half the time, perhaps, for three weeks of bad weather, alternating with sunshine, was I routed out of my bed by a thunder-storm at night, and left no alternative but to ensconse myself on a spare feather-bed on the floor *under* it, glad to make the upper one my tent, as it were.

And the poor woman who presided over the household arrangements of that unthrifty establishment—shall I ever forget the entire patience with which, the next bit of sunshine that came, she would proceed to hang upon the fence close by the soaked articles she valued so highly, and for which she had, on the premises, no adequate shelter from the rain. And when the good-natured, easy-going, pipe-smoking husband was from time to time appealed to to repair the leaky roof, and promised again and again that he would do so when such and such a task was accomplished, was it not something to wonder at, if not admire, the patience of the poor woman with her oft-repeated disappointments?

The result, indeed, of my sojourn under that persistently-leaky and sieve-like "oak-board" roof was that, for more weeks than I stayed there, after I left I could not get over the habit, even under the tight roofs of the city, of expecting, whenever it set in for a heavy rain, a shower right down upon myself almost any night. Indeed, I got to slightly wondering how roofs could be made tight at all, incredulous from habit and being so often victimized, so far as a good ducking might be in the case.

As a contrast to this kind of entertainment, was that within the power of the wealthy when one got out from among the hills. Before the war, it must be noted, "hospitality"—so called—cost very little, comparatively, to the rich or well-to-do entertainer; little of money to the host, and little of trouble to the household. The produce raised and the dinner resulting was almost entirely the work of servants. And how this was looked upon by the average Virginia planter, when the war so greatly interfered with the old arrangements, was well exemplified by a conversation in a street-car in one of our cities where all the passengers were compelled to be listeners.

"I am told you have given up the old place in Virginia?" was the query of a friend, apparently, to a portly, substantial-looking old gentleman who had just stepped aboard.

"Yes," was the reply; "my wife and myself could not stand the country any longer. You see," he continued, "that in olden times we had no trouble, because when the girls came home from church with their beaux there was somebody—Jake or Jim—to take their horses, while dinner was all ready to put on the table. Since the war, the servants have left, or gotten things their own way, and so I found *I* had to take the horses, and the old lady she had to get the dinner! No, we couldn't stand it any longer, so I just sold out and came to the city; and, although I don't like it, I couldn't stand the new way of doing things."

Now it would be difficult to state the whole case more succinctly and strikingly than as it was given in this little chance episode at the accidental meeting of two old friends. While the "hospitality" cost little trouble, it was freely indulged; but, when it bore hardly on the entertainers in person, it was as soon as possible abandoned altogether, and, when not abandoned as in the case given, there is no doubt, if reports received from all over the South are true, but that the wholesale entertainments of the olden time in the richer sections have been modified and curtailed to a degree such as stamps them as widely different from the so-called "hospitality" of the past. And this, too, while, as it can hardly be doubted, the scant although hearty hospitality of the hill country is largely what it was of old, excepting so far as it may have been changed a trifle by the events of the war.

None can doubt but that with the Southern people, as a whole, there was always less of cold calculation, less of anxious looking out for the future, such as stamps lines of care in the face in a modern business community, than was apparent elsewhere. With life presenting but few chances for varying greatly the business pursuits of a country, the determination in a majority of cases was to make the most of what was immediately before them, and, generally with no more difficult problem to solve than to get to Texas or Missouri when the producing power of the land might fail them where they were, they perplexed themselves very little about what might possibly happen in the far-off future. And for the rest, they took it out in fishing or hunting, or in the entertainments at one another's houses, as occasion might serve; varied with pursuits which came of much leisure, and especially a study of political matters such as made it at all times a pervading subject with that section of the nationality. But whether profitable to themselves in the end, that is another question.

Again, from their eminently-social instincts and characteristics, growing out of the favorable conditions for entertaining one another whether in the highlands or lowlands, it resulted thus from their camp-meetings and many political gatherings, whole counties and even much larger communities came to be known one to another with a minuteness of detail hardly to be imagined elsewhere. So it was, then, that from this peculiar condition of affairs individuals and families came to have a warm and abiding interest in each other, shown whenever any of the ordinary afflictions or vicissitudes of life called for sympathy; and thus when the war was adroitly initiated by the politicians, largely as a fierce and dominating *sentiment*, it was next to impossible but that, if one State or section enlisted in the conflict, the rest must do so, too. In all this, it was—we repeat—perhaps more a feeling of devoted fellowship, of strong brotherhood, than of recognized and true expediency or wisdom.

The institution adverted to above, the camp-meeting, which brought so many together periodically in many sections, was one great auxiliary to fellowship, I repeat. It was with vast numbers the one great event of the year; and, although the institution peculiarly of one denomination, it was so generally participated in that there were few people of any community who did not make it the occasion of a visit and a renewal of kindly expressions and feelings, such as in merely commercial or trading communities there has been hitherto much less chance for expression.

Then, again, with a considerable denomination down there, there was another institution or custom, which, although not of extended usage, could only mean a closeness of religious fellowship, hardly known in other sections of the Union. I refer to the "feet-washing" ceremonial or usage among the Baptists, in literal and presumed-needful obedience of the divine command, "Ye ought also to wash one another's feet!"

Not, as intimated already, very extensively entered into, it is yet the sign and exponent of an earnest religious fellowship, and a sincere determination to obey the written injunction, such as must command respect even from those who question on other grounds the necessity and propriety of it as a church or religious ordinance.

"Wife, to-morrow is foot-washing Sunday!" used to be the announcement and intimation made on Saturday night by a devout old gentleman of that denomination, as a signal for requiring the warm water and other appurtenances for putting his feet in good condition to be a second time washed in the church and congregation; and when is added that, without doubt, others were in the same manner careful to have the ceremony performed so as to be excepted to as little as possible, the women publicly washing each other's feet, the men performing the same office for one another, so as to provoke no caviling, it may be easily understood that those who might attend on the occasion to secretly mock or to smile would see but little cause for either.

These, then, were some of the sympathetic causes which, beginning with "hospitable" usages and customs, have resulted in giving the people of the South a very fierceness of fellowship not always appreciated or understood by the world at large, and made them sensitive, especially when their warmth of feeling, their generosity or hospitality are thoughtlessly impugned.

And out of all this, let me further say, has grown a readiness to "stand by a friend," in whatever trouble, that has had many a tragic manifestation and illustration in the desperate family feuds and fights in many places, only paralleled by the savage vendettas of the Italian communities. This, on one occasion—although I might indicate numerous other cases—was rather queerly, although fortunately only ludicrously illustrated, during a night-ride I once took in a stage-coach in East Tennessee.

Before reaching a leading cross-road and stage-station, and during the afternoon being alone in the coach, I was joined by a remarkably sturdy-looking individual, whose bristling, coarse, red hair, bull neck and generally strong build, although not very tall, might have marked him as fitted, at least, to be a professional prize-fighter. He was very talkative, and, as sunset and twilight drew on, we were joined at the cross-roads by another individual—a tall, long-haired, cadaverous-looking man, wearing a broad-brimmed, white, slouched hat. The last-mentioned personage occupied the front seat of the coach; the red-headed man the back seat, while I had the middle seat between the two.

It was not long after the new-comer joined us before the red-headed man began to descant upon the conduct of a toll-gate keeper in the vicinity, who, he alleged, "tried to cheat him;" and he proceeded at some length to abuse him roundly. As it was a matter in which I felt not the least interest, I made no comment or reply whatever. But not so my long-haired, cadaverous neighbor from Missouri—as it seemed—but who had emigrated to the far-away State from that very neighborhood, and who, it also appeared from that circumstance, happened to be an old personal friend to the gate-keeper thus assailed. When the narrative was entirely ended—like myself, not having said a word up to that time—he slowly began, stuttering enough to give terrible emphasis to his spasmodic utterances.

"Listen to me, s-s-stranger! That toll-gate keeper is my friend; and *I* never sit by and hear a friend abused without ta-ta-taking it up. You acted the cheating scoundrel yourself, sir; and t-t-tried to swindle him out of $5. He told me all about it as I came along, and you deserve *hemp* for your meanness, and you can't deny what I charge. You've not only t-t-tried to swindle my friend, but you've lied about him, besides. And that's all there is of it."

Well, I had seen the two by daylight and, seated between them there in the deep darkness, I looked for nothing else, for a few moments, but, serving partially as a shield for them alternately, to stop bullets or bowie-knife thrusts; and the close of the emphatic harangue found me quite ready, at the first possible explosion of powder, to vamose by the coach-door on which I was leaning, so that they two might, if so disposed, fight it out comfortably, but nothing of the kind occurred, to my great surprise. The subject of this savage lecture never "chirped," and about a mile from there he left the coach, a good deal to my relief, and I never saw him any more.

And speaking of "standing by a friend!" On another occasion, I happened to be riding out one pleasant summer evening in the suburbs of one of the State capitals, and overtaking a prominent politician whom I knew, indeed I may say a particular friend, I invited him to a seat in my buggy, and we rode onward together, chatting about indifferent matters, until it was not long before he suggested an extension of our ride to a rather secluded locality, "because," he said "he wished to discharge some loaded pistols he had about him." I was at once reminded by this remark that, about a week previously, he had been one of several who had expected to "stand by a friend" in an anticipated street fight, which fortunately did not come off; but, however, after a while we arrived at the spot he was looking for, and then he proceeded to unload his pockets of a small arsenal of revolvers, with which we spent some time shooting at a mark. He had previously been engaged in sundry savage encounters; but no one who had chanced to have fallen in with him, sauntering out for exercise, apparently, on that summer evening, as the bland-looking and eminently polite gentleman he was, would have dreamed of the armory about him, or the use to which those pistols were intended to be put but a few days before. His end was what might have been expected from his antecedents; for he died the violent death at last which he had long sought. As Falstaff put it, "Honor pricked him on!" But a power at last more potent, "pricked him off when he came on!" He was killed in a desperate battle in Kentucky during the late war, as a Confederate General.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Killing a Four-Hundred-Pound Ox with a Pistol-Ball.

A gentleman of this county, last Sunday afternoon, found an ox in his cornfield. In driving him out, and for the purpose of frightening him away from his premises, he shot at him with a common Smith & Wesson repeater; the distance was about seventy-five yards, yet he killed him almost instantly. The ball struck him just in rear of the fore shoulder, broke a rib, and passed almost entirely through his body in the region of the heart. The ox weighed over 400 pounds, and belonged to a neighbor.—*Americus (Ga.) Recorder.*

A WIFE wanted a husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel; but he refused, saying, "I've lived long enough to know that one woman is as good as another, if not better." "And I," retorted the wife, "have lived long enough to know that one man is as bad as another, if not worse."

HOME DOCTOR.

DYSENTERY.—For dysentery, parch brown a table-spoonful of rice; put into a cup of cold water and let it come to a hard boil; sweeten a little.

NEURALGIA.—For this distressing malady there is a very simple and efficient remedy. We have tried it with uniform success, but we have rarely found a sufferer who would make a thorough use of it. It is so simple that most people prefer to suffer than to properly try it. It is this: Get a piece of the common sal-ammoniac, and every hour or so bite off a piece as big as a pea and swallow it. If more convenient, wash it down with water; or dissolve half a drachm of the sal-ammoniac in an ounce of water, and take a table-spoonful every three minutes or so. An overdose can do no harm, nor is the substance especially disagreeable to take. In from one to three hours relief will be obtained in four-fifths of the cases. Why people won't try this simple remedy, after being told of it by one who has tried it, is to us a wonder; but so it is.—*Vox Populi.*

A REMEDY FOR WEAK EYES.—A simple remedy for weak eyes is recommended, as follows: Get a 5-cent cake of elder flowers at the druggist's, and steep in one gill of soft water. It must be steeped in bright tin or earthenware; strain nicely, and then add three drops of laudanum; bottle it tight, and keep in a cool place; then use it as a wash, letting some of it get in the eyes. Follow this, and relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small soft compresses, wet in the mixture, and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above harmless and sure, having tried it in a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly failed. If the eyes are badly inflamed, use it very freely, and a tea made of elder flowers, and drunk, will help cleanse the blood. Pure rock salt and water will strengthen your eyes if you bathe them daily in it. I would earnestly advise you to avoid mixtures or washes containing mineral or other poisons.—*Doctor.*

THE PULSE.—Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it with what it was when he was ailing, he may have some idea of the case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a remarkably slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of 7 years, about eighty; and from 20 to 60 years it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at fourscore. A healthy grown person's pulse beats seventy times a minute. There may be good health down to sixty. But, if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there is disease. The machine is working itself out; there is fever and inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick—that is, over sixty—gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are most probably somewhat affected.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—Every little while we read in the papers of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot, or knees or hand, or some other portion of his body, and that lock-jaw resulted therefrom, of which the patient died. If every person was aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and would apply it, then all such reports must cease. But, although we can give the remedy, we cannot enforce its application. Some will not employ it because they think it too simple; others will have no faith in it when they read it; while others think such a wound of small account, and not worth fussing over, until it is too late to do any good. Yet all such wounds can be healed without the fatal consequences which follow them. The remedy is simple, almost always on hand, and can be applied by any one, and, what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound, or any bruise or wound that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound; repeated two or three times, it will allay the worst cases of inflammation arising from a wound. People may sneer at "the old man's remedy" as much as they please, but when they are afflicted just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

The Boy Goethe's Duel.

There was a war at one time between Germany and France, and for two or three years the French had possession of the old town where the Goethes lived. A French Count was placed in their house—billeted on them, as the soldiers say—and, though the boy Goethe was angry with the French for invading his country, he very much liked this Count, who took a fancy to the boy, and had him with him a great deal. The Count was a patron of artists, and bought a great many pictures, and from him Goethe obtained his first knowledge of art. This Frenchman introduced the boy to other French people, and Wolfgang thus learned the language perfectly. He also learned some other things, as the following anecdote will show: He became quite intimate with a French boy, Derones, who pretended to have been engaged in a great many duels—"affairs of honor" he called them. One day, he told young Goethe that he had insulted him, and at once challenged him to a duel. Goethe had heard Derones talk so much about these "affairs" that he was eager to engage in one. So you can imagine the little lad, aged 12, arrayed in a boy's dress of that day, with shoes and silver buckles, fine woolen stockings, dark serge breeches, green coat with gold facings, a waistcoat of gold cloth cut out of his father's wedding waistcoat, his hair curled and powdered, his hat under his arm, and a little sword with silk sword-knot. He stood opposite Derones, swords clashed, and the thrusts came quick upon each other; when finally, Derones managed to get the point of his weapon into Goethe's sword-knot, and that ended the combat. Then the two boys embraced each other, and retired to a restaurant to refresh themselves with a glass of almond milk.—*St. Nicholas.*

That "Theory" Business.

The murder of Mrs. Hull has developed a fact which some people didn't know before—that every detective has from one to half a dozen theories to chase every criminal with. A farmer out beyond Springwells had probably posted himself on this fact before visiting the Central Station yesterday to give notice that some one had stolen his only hog.

"My theory," he said, after leaving the item, "is that the thief took that hog from the pen about midnight, run him to the stock-yards, hung around till daylight, and then sold him to a butcher, but, of course, you police can work on any line you see fit."

He went away to look into several butcher shops, and in about an hour returned and said:

"Say, I've got a different theory in that hog case. I've been thinking it all over, and I've concluded that the hog was chloroformed, put on a wheelbarrow, and taken down and dumped into the river by some one who wanted revenge on me. Yes, I believe that's the correct theory, but if you police don't think so you can go ahead as you like."

He went away again, and this time he had a talk with a stall-owner on the Central Market. The result was a third visit to the station, and the farmer said:

"See here, I've got one more theory about that hog. I believe two of my neighbors down there stole him and butchered him and divided the meat, and I'm going home and get out a search-warrant."

He departed for home, and the station took a rest till about sundown, when lo! the man drove up in a buggy. When asked if he had any further news, he replied:

"I rather guess I have! I guess I've got another theory about that hog. My fourth theory is that he got out of the pen last night and rooted his way into the oat-field across the road. That's where I found him when I got home, and you police needn't bother any more about it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Five Hundred Millions of Dollars in Gold.

Last week the coin and bullion held by the Bank of England reached the sum of £35,143,525, which is the largest amount ever collected at one time in the coffers of the bank. In the same week the cash in the Bank of France was within a few thousand pounds of £90,000,000 sterling, while the coin and bullion held by the Bank of Germany fell only a little short of £28,000,000. Thus the stock of the precious metals held by these three great institutions reached the almost incredible amount of £153,000,000 sterling. Nearly half the stock of the Bank of France is believed to be in silver, while, according to Mr. Goschen, the Bank of Germany has almost £10,000,000 in that metal. In round numbers, therefore, the three banks hold between them about £100,000,000 in gold. To minds not accustomed to consider such matters from the bankers' point of view, these colossal figures may convey the notion of abounding wealth. And in one sense the notion is perfectly correct. The figures prove beyond the possibility of dispute that these great institutions have resources at their immediate disposal more than sufficient to meet any demands that may be conceived likely to be made upon them. But the possession of such a vast amount of gold is the very reverse of profitable. It is an embarrassment to the banks themselves, and as a sign of the state of trade it is the reverse of favorable. It bears testimony to general stagnation.—*London Saturday Review.*

Doesn't Want to Become a Bad Boy.

A bright-looking boy, 12 years old, who said his name was Tommy McEvoy, went alone into the Jefferson Market Police Court last evening and said to Justice Morgan: "Judge, your Honor, I want to give myself up." "Why, my boy?" asked the court. "Because," replied the lad, "I hain't got no home and I don't want to live in the street and become a bad boy." "Why don't you stay at home?" "I ain't got no home. Father's been dead nine years, and mother died before that." "But where have you been living since?" "With my aunt. She lives in Forty-first street. But she gets drunk. And, she won't let me stay indoors. To-day she chased me out and said if I ever came back she would do something awful to me. I'm afraid of her, and so I've got no home. Nobody will take me in because I ain't got good clothes and don't look nice. I can't get any work, and I can't get anything to eat unless I beg or steal it. Then the cops 'll take me in. I don't want to get arrested. I don't want to steal, nor to be a bad boy. Won't you please send me somewhere where I can learn something and get to be a man? There's places like that, ain't there?" The Justice told the boy there were such places for good boys, and, taking the little fellow under his protection, promised to find him a home in some good institution.—*New York paper.*

BASE-BALL definitions: The right field—the field of duty. A base hit—a blow below the belt. A dead ball—dancing without music. A good catch—one of the Rothschild girls. Put out on the first—the man who gets April fooled. Never reaches his second—the man who refuses to fight a duel. The champion pitcher—the pitcher that goes often to the fountain and remains unbroken.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

ROAD locomotives are said to be coming generally into use in France; lately a twelve-ton locomotive (portable engine) was harnessed to a piece of artillery weighing forty-three tons, which it brought from Vincennes to the Point d'Austerlitz.

"BRILLIANT and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or if they don't have 'em they're apt to get 'em, if they are too impulsive.

THE NEW MOON.

BY WEBSTER T. [illegible]

To-night I looked at the new moon in the west,
And the more I looked the more I was impressed
With God's infinite power and love.

'Twas crescent shaped and beautiful, and seemed
To have in it something, as on me it beamed,
That turned my thoughts to higher deeds.

It gave me a new hope and planted in my breast
Thoughts which I in earlier times should have possessed;
My life would have been better spent.

Again I looked at the moon and 'twas young
Like the Muse; there it was up among
A host of stars, and I among them.

It smiled serenely on my eyes upturned:
And from its smiles my heart has learned
More of God; and taught me, too,

That I should trust in Him whose love is great;
It seemed to say, "Labor not nor wait
For honors given to men on earth!

"Press on! and labor for Him whose power and love
Will crown thee with honors far above
Those given to mortal man below."

I turned my eyes for a moment to the ground,
When there seemed once more that gentle sound,
And I looked again at the moon.

"Have hope! have hope!" again it seemed to say,
And I bade it good-night and turned away;
But it has given me a hope.

MOUNT UNION, Pa.

PITH AND POINT.

IS THE knot in a porker's tail a pig-tie?

A RICH relation—The telling of a racy story.

MOSQUITOES penetrate into the best society.

OUGHT a baker to drive a thorough bread horse.

AN arrow-minded class—Those devoted to archery.

CASE of rapture—Where a lover is wrapped up in his girl.

OF-FISH-ALLY speaking—Reports of Fish Commissioners.

THE Nihilists are making desperate efforts to an-nihil-ate the Czar.

MOTTO of Louisiana—"If at first you don't succeed, lie, lie again."

THE way Hanlan beat Elliot was his superior manner of Hanlan his oars.

THOUGH all vessels are not propellers, yet every vessel has its (s)crew.

THE main chance—The chance of getting drowned in crossing the ocean.

WHEREUNTO is money good?
Who has it not wants hardihood;
Who has it has much thought and care;
Who once has had it has despair.

THE grand secret of Russian valor—There's so much "itch" to their names it's no wonder they "come up to the scratch."

"THROW him a rope," the Philadelphia *Transcript* remarks, is the proper thing to say when you see a friend of yours overbored. The effect is magical.

ALL the axes and buck-saws found in the ruins of Pompeii are of light make, as if constructed for woman's use. Those old ancients knew their little business.

CONUNDRUM by Smythekins: "Why is the Captain of a ship like an astronomer?" All of Smythekins' fellow-boarders gave it up. He brought us the answer: "Because he sees-tars."

"JULIUS," said a Brooklyn gentleman to his colored servant, "don't you enjoy the astronomical phenomena these fine evenings?" "Dunno, sah," responded the darkey; "mush-melons are my favorite fruit."

THERE is an old lady, 107, in Boston, who never uses spectacles, and whose sight is as good as it ever was. [P. S. The Boston *Post*, which records this remarkable fact, adds that the old lady was born blind.]

THE clergyman in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the banns of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words: "Deluded souls that dream of heaven!"

MRS. SHODDY is thinking about keeping a carriage. She says she has thought it all over, and come to the conclusion that brooches are almost too large; that these 'ere coupons are too shut up, but that a nice, stylish pony-phantom seems to be just the thing.

"PRISONER at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "Good-evening," if it would be agreeable to the company.

A POEM commences: "Under the willows he's lying." He must be a tramp. They lie under all sorts of trees. One was discovered lying under an axle-tree the other morning. The owner of the wagon made him wheelwright around and leave.—*Norristown Herald.*

"IKEY, vot you vas geshtoodying, say?" "Now, ole man, uf you only don't say geshtoodying; aber stoodying!" "Vife, you hear mit dot? Dot poy tells somedings to his old fader. Uf I don't vas sent you bei dot school, and haf you dot Enklish getaught, how you know vot vos der way right to gespeak, eh? Alleweil?"—*Puck.*

A WAG of a pickpocket was arrested in Washington a day or two ago for practicing his art on one of the foreign legations. "What have you to say in palliation of your offense?" asked the Judge. "I did it in pursuance of a duty, sir." "By what process of reasoning do you arrive at that conclusion?" "Well, sir, we deem it to be purely in the line of our rob legations."

"I am the viscatorial governors
Of the Dominion new:
At home the fishing's good,
But be it understood
It's very good here, too.
Yet, when we camp at night,
The gnats begin to bite
And the wood-ticks climb up the le-imbs of my pants,
And so do the beetles, the skeeters and the ants—
The skeeters and the beetles,
The devil's darning-needles,
And the ants!"

A Drummer's Operations.

A drummer gives the following itemized account of his season's travels.

Miles	3,964
Trunks	4
Shown goods	119
Sold	16
Been asked the news	5,000
Told	2,310
Lied about it	2,100
Didn't know	601
Been asked to drink	1,881
Drank	1,881
Changed politics	40
Daily expenses allowed by house	$ 8.00
Actual average	$ 7.00
Clean profit	$ 1.00
Cash on hand	$ 2.00
Been to church	1

SABBATH READING.

Ultima Veritas.

In the bitter waves of woe,
  Beaten and tossed about
By the sullen winds that blow
  From the desolate shores of doubt—

When the anchors that faith had cast
  Are dragging in the gale,
I am quietly holding fast
  To the things that cannot fail;

I know that right is right;
  That it is not good to lie;
That love is better than spite,
  And a neighbor than a spy.

I know that passion needs
  The leash of a sober mind;
I know that generous deeds
  Some sure reward will find;

That the rulers must obey;
  That the givers shall increase;
That duty lights the way
  For the beautiful feet of peace;

In the darkest night of the year,
  When the stars have all gone out,
That courage is better than fear,
  That faith is truer than doubt;

And fierce though the fiends may fight,
  And long though the angels hide,
I know that truth and right
  Have the universe on their side;

And that somewhere, beyond the stars,
  Is a love that is better than fate;
When the night unlocks her bars
  I shall see Him, and I will wait.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

"My Mother's Been Praying."

In February, 1861, a terrible gale raged along the coast of England. In one bay, Hartlepool, it wrecked eighty-one vessels. While the storm was at its height, the Rising Sun, a stout brig, struck on Longrear rock, a reef extending a mile from one side of the bay. She sunk, leaving only her two top-masts above the foaming waves.

The lifeboats were away, rescuing wrecked crews. The only means of saving the men clinging to the swaying masts was the rocket apparatus. Before it could be adjusted, one mast fell. Just as the rocket, bearing the life-line, went booming out of the mortar, the other mast toppled over.

Sadly the rocket-men began to draw in their line, when, suddenly, they felt that something was attached to it, and in a few minutes hauled on to the beach the apparently-lifeless body of a sailor boy. Trained and tender hands worked, and in a short time he became conscious.

With wild amazement, he gazed around on the crowd of kind and sympathizing friends. They raised him to his feet. He looked up into the weather-beaten face of the old fisherman near him, and asked:

"Where am I?"

"Thou art here, my lad."

"Where's the Cap'n?"

"Drowned, my lad."

"The mate, then?"

"He's drowned, too."

"The crew?"

"They are all lost, my lad; thou art the only one saved."

The boy stood, overwhelmed, for a few moments; then he raised both his hands, and cried in a loud voice:

"My mother's been praying for me! My mother's been praying for me!"

And then he dropped on his knees on the wet sand, and hid his sobbing face in his hands.

Hundreds heard that day this tribute to a mother's love, and to God's faithfulness in listening to a mother's prayers.

The little fellow was taken to a house near by, and in a few days he was sent home to his mother's cottage in Northumberland.

The Sailor's Death-Grip.

The words "grip," "lay hold," "tenacity," are expressive of physical force and moral resoluteness. A boy who would be a thorough merchant is told to "lay hold" of correct business habits and principles. He who desires to grow up a good man must "grip" certain moral ideas. The force of these words may be illustrated by an incident.

"I was once sailing by the Island of Cuba," said a sea-Captain, "when I was startled by the cry, 'Man overboard!' A sailor, at work in the forecastle, had fallen into the ocean. Seizing a rope, I threw it to the drowning man just as he passed the ship's stern. He caught it.

"Making a slip-noose, I slid it down to the struggling sailor, directing him to pass it under his arms. He was drawn on board, but such was his death-grip on the rope, caught as the ship was sailing by, that it took two hours before his grasp relaxed so that it could be released from his hands. The strands were imbedded in the flesh."

That sailor's death-grip illustrates Paul's meaning when he bade Timothy "lay hold on eternal life."

Everlasting Consolation.

"Consolation!" There is music in the word. Like David's harp, it charms away the spirit of melancholy. It was a distinguished honor to Barnabas to be called "the son of consolation." Nay, it is one of the illustrious names of a greater than Barnabas, for the Lord Jesus is "the consolation of Israel." "Everlasting consolation." (2 Thes. ii. 16.) Here is the cream of all, the spikenard very precious, for the eternity of comfort is the crown and glory of it.

This makes an estate worth having, when a man may hold its fee simple in perpetuity forever. A man works to make money, and after toiling hard he finds himself the owner of it, and it is a consolation to him; but it is not an everlasting consolation, for he may lose or he may spend all his treasure, or he may be compelled to leave it. It cannot be, at best, more than a temporary consolation.

A man toils hard for knowledge. He acquires it; he becomes an eminent scholar; his name is famous—this is a consolation to him for all his toil. But it cannot last long; for when he feels the headache or the heartache his degrees and his diplomas cannot cheer him. Or should his soul become a prey to despondency, he may turn over many a learned tome before he will find a balm for a broken heart. All earth-born consolations are, in their essence, fleeting, and, in their existence, short-lived. They are brilliant and evanescent as the rainbow hues of a soap bubble. But as to the consolations God gives to His people, they fade not neither do they lose their freshness. They can stand all tests—the shock of trial, the flames of persecution, the lapse of years; nay, they can even endure death itself. What is this "everlasting consolation?" It includes a sense of pardoned sin. A Christian man has received in his heart the witness of the Spirit that his iniquities are put away like a cloud, and his transgressions like a thick cloud. Union to the risen Lord is a consolation of the most abiding order—it is, in fact, "everlasting consolation."—*Spurgeon.*

How Cain Got His Wife.

A few years ago, says *Harper's Magazine*, while the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was in progress of construction, it was a favorable field for colored preachers to labor and take up collections "for de spread ob de gospel." Among these a frequent visitor was old Father Helms, from Tennessee, whose vivid eloquence and practical "spounding ob de Sacred Word" were attentively listened to by large congregations of the sable race, with no small delegation of interested white listeners upon the outskirts. Upon one occasion, assembled in a lovely Alabama grove, he addressed his congregation thus:

"Ladies and gentlemen ob my beloved congregation—Havin' cotched a bad cold de odder evenin', I shan't attempt to preach to yer dis Sabbath mornin', but will read a chapter from de Bible, and spound it as I go along." He then read the fourth chapter of Genesis, after which he continued his remarks: "De odder evenin' I tuk for my tex' de tragedy in de gardin' ob Eden—de killin' ob Abel and de cuss and drivin' out ob Cain. And after de sermon one ob yer smart young darkies—one ob dese yer thin-skinned, saleratus-complexioned niggers—steps up to me, and says he, 'Fader Helms, yer disremembered to tell us who Mr. Cain married down in the land ob Nod; was it his mudder?' Dere was a grinnin' crowd ob no-count, triflin' niggers wid him, and I 'spected at once dat de white folks had sent him up to ax de question. I was so overcome with a sense ob de sinfulness and great 'sumption ob sinners, bofe white and black, dat I could say nuffin. I had nuffin to say. I tuk de question under prayerful consideration, an' de answer were made plain. I'm gwine to spound dat part ob de Scripter to yer. Who Cain's wife was, and whar he got her, is plain to de all-seeing eye ob faith. In the gardin' ob Eden Cain raised right smart ob craps and gardin' truck and sich. But after de slewing ob his Christian brudder Abel, we don't read ob his workin' no mo'. He tuk his gun and dogs and went down into dat sleepy, lazy, no-count section ob Nod, and loafed aroun' dat country; an' havin' lost all ob his self-respec' and pride ob family and state, de nex' we hear ob him he had got so low down an' triflin' dat he married a gal ob one ob dose no-count, poor, white-trash families which de inspired 'postle didn't consider fittin' to mention in de Holy Word."

The reverend "spounder" gazed around upon his admiring congregation with an air of triumph, and a brother struck up the hymn, "Whar, oh whar am de Hebrew chillen?"

Washing Clothes.

If there's any plan by which wash-day can be robbed of its disagreeable belongings, it will be welcome, we are sure. A correspondent of the Portland *Transcript* gives the following method:

For a family of six, cut into thin shavings one and one-half pounds of good bar soap, and dissolve it in a pail of boiling water. Rather more than half fill two tubs with warm water, and add a pail of hot suds—half each. Put the clothes in for a twenty-four hours' soak—those most soiled in one tub by themselves. The following morning nothing will be necessary but to put them through the wringer, through two waters, the blueing in the last. A neat housekeeper will observe if any specially soiled spots—wristbands, cuffs and the like—need a little chafing with the fingers before going through the wringer.

Clothing washed in this way will come out to the satisfaction of the most fastidious, and all the time usually spent in scrubbing and boiling and filling the house with steam saved, besides—a prime consideration—articles will wear more than twice as long, as it is evident that five minutes' scrubbing will wrench out the garments vastly more than ordinary wear. Flannels may be cleaned in the same manner—white flannels turning out white and soft—except that it is believed that the suds and the rinse water had better be cold for flannels, whatever the process of washing, to prevent shrinking. A little gentle pulling, both ways, when first hung on the line, will prevent flannels shrinking.

An acquaintance of ours, a very particular housekeeper, has done her own family washing in this manner for a year past, without either boiling or scrubbing or fretting, and she declares that washing has lost its old-time terrors.

And her husband says that, instead of a "picked-up dinner," she gets the best dinner of the week on Monday.

The Nihilists.

A striking proof of the thoroughness of the Nihilistic organization in Russia is furnished by a recent incident. A few weeks ago a daring and successful bank-robbery was committed in Kherson, a town in Southern Russia, the amount stolen being very large. The Russian police, being unable to discover the robbers, started the story that they were Nihilists. This drew from the Executive Committee of the Nihilists an indignant denial, which was accompanied by a pledge to discover the true criminals, in proof that they were not Nihilists. They kept their word, and in less then two weeks did what the Russian police with all their facilities had been unable to accomplish—captured the bank-robbers and surrendered them to justice.

EX-GOV. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, still keenly feels the blow of the marriage of his daughter to his coachman, and refuses ever to accept the child back to his social circle. Since her elopement the family has been traveling in Europe, but is at present occupying elegant quarters at Newport. The runaways are somewhere in Canada.

FARM NOTES.

[Rural, Jr., in Chicago Tribune.]

KILL THE BURRS.—It is only by repeated blowing and persistent hoeing that burrs can be killed. Where they infest ground on which small grain has been growing, plow it at once. This will cause others to grow, and kill many of those sprouted. When the second crop is well up, plow the ground again, going a little deeper. Remember that every burr has two lobes, and, until both have sprouted, the seed is not destroyed. The same burr rarely sends forth two sprouts at the same time, and this double lobe is doubtless a wise provision whereby the species may be perpetuated—though why it should be we cannot find out.

ABOUT RYE.—There are many uses to which rye may be put. It may be sown for pasture right away as soon as oats or wheat is stacked, and will, then, next year, produce a good crop. It may be planted for manure, and as such be plowed under either this fall or next spring. It may also be sown late for spring pasture or for manure. In any way in which it is used, provided the green crop is plowed under, it enriches the soil and adds to the value of a farm, instead of detracting from it. The beauty of the grain consists of its being so hardy, and growing under any and all conditions. A poor piece of land may be enriched at little expense, and the fertility of good land be by it still further developed.

A FARMER'S FRIEND.—A number of our farmer-friends have this season purchased oil-stoves, that give the greatest satisfaction. They heat the flat-irons, for ironing, to perfection, and do not heat up the room; they bake as well as any stove, and, as for boiling, they cannot be beaten. Of course, the more surface there is the greater the number of articles that may be cooked at one time. What is called a "two-hole" stove answers all the purposes of an ordinary cook-stove, except for heating water for washing. The expense is only 1 or 2 cents an hour; and, when the cooking is done, the fire is instantly extinguished and the room cool. There is no danger from explosion, unless carelessly used. The bother of building fires and carrying fuel is entirely obviated. The oil-stove is indeed a blessing to the farmer's wife.

FALLEN FRUIT.—The apples that now fall from the trees are mostly infected with larvæ of the coddling-moth, which sooner or later escapes and forms its cocoon under the rough bark of the tree, preparatory to transforming into the perfect or moth state. After mating, the female will deposit an egg in every remaining apple on the tree; hence the matured fruit will also be spoiled. It is, therefore, of especial importance that the larvæ be killed at once. Hogs and sheep will devour the fallen fruit, and with it such larvæ as have not escaped. These latter may be trapped under hay or cloth bands tied around the body of the tree, under which they will seek shelter. Nothing but close attention will keep apples from being wormy; but, to be successful, the work of trapping the larvæ must be systematically followed up. By daily picking up the fallen plums and peaches, the curculio may also be thinned out.

SUNDAY-VISITING.—"O dear!" exclaimed a farmer's wife in our presence, one Sunday: "there come the Joneses to dinner. I was just getting ready to take some comfort, but now I must sweat over a hot stove to get them something to eat." The Jones family is a good one; but they do their visiting on Sunday, and, as they take all the children—six or seven in all—it is quite a task to feed them. As they are never at home on Sunday, the neighbors can't pay them back. They are only the representatives of a large class, and, in vulgar parlance, "had ought to be sat down on." Perhaps a dinner of bread and milk, or bread and butter, applied a few times, might effect a partial reform; at least, that is the way we intend to treat them should they ever visit us. In villages and cities, one never thinks of living off his friends in this manner; but it is a frequent occurrence in the country, and is nothing short of an imposition on the overworked farmers' wives, especially in the heated summer months.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

TUMBLERS that have milk in them should never be put in hot water.

A SPOONFUL of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement.

YOU can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind.

BROIL steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently; searing on both sides. Place on a platter; salt and pepper to taste.

FRUIT JELLY.—One box of gelatine, rind of a lemon, one pint of cold water; allow this to stand one hour and a half; then add two and a half pints of boiling water, two pounds of granulated sugar, one pint of any fruit sirup; stir gently until the sugar is dissolved, then pour into mold.

SOUP WITHOUT MEAT.—In a pot that holds a gallon put all vegetables that are in season in equal portions; cut up and lay in layers, and sprinkle lightly with salt, and add one ounce and a half of butter, worked into enough flour to amalgamate into a paste, and with pepper and salt, and add a quart of water. Cook for one hour.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Put two tablespoonfuls of tapioca to soak in cold water; set it on the stove, and, when thoroughly dissolved, pour in a quart of milk. When this begins to boil stir in the yelks of two eggs well beaten, with a cup of sugar. When this boils stir in the whites, beaten to a stiff froth, and take it immediately from the fire. Flavor to taste.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Pour boiling water over them, then in a few minutes the skins can be easily removed. Put them into a baking dish with bread-crumbs, butter, pepper and salt, one onion, if you like it. Sift corn meal over the top of them and bake them slowly. It will take between two and three hours to bake. If they are acid, use sugar instead of salt.

HOW TO MOLD JELLIES.—Uncork the bottle; place it in a saucepan of hot water until the jelly is reduced to a liquid state. Taste it to ascertain whether it is sufficiently flavored, and if not add a little wine. Pour the jelly into molds which have been soaked in water; let it set, and turn it out by placing the molds in hot water for a minute; then wipe the outside, put a dish on the top, and turn it over quickly. The jelly should then slip easily away from the mold and be quite firm. It may be garnished as taste dictates.

BUNS FOR SUMMER TEAS.—Half-spoonful of tartaric acid, same quantity of bicarbonate of soda; rub well into a pound of flour. Then work in two ounces of butter, and add two ounces of broken and sifted loaf sugar, a quarter pound of currants or raisins, and a few caraway seeds. Raise into a bowl-like shape, and pour in half a pint of cold milk, with which an egg has been beaten. Mix quickly, shape into buns, set them on baking tins, see that they are nicely done, and at tea-time ask your friends how they like them.

Mr. Whittier's Poetry.

It is not given to many poets to know what they do best, and the few who possess that knowledge are seldom content to be guided by it. The weakness of modern poets—or one of their weaknesses—is the desire to write long poems, as if poetry were measured by quantity and quality. Another weakness is a studied avoidance of simple every-day themes. Mr. Whittier has mistaken his powers as little as any American poet, but he has not always cultivated them wisely, or he would have written ten narrative poems where he has written one. I use the word narrative in a large sense as covering a class of poems of which story-telling is the chief motive, and which directly appeal to the human sympathies of their readers. Such a poem (to draw an illustration from Mr. Whittier) is the touching ballad of "Cassandra Southwick." Another is "Barclay of Ury." Mr. Whittier is the first American poet, I believe, who was deeply impressed by the inspiration of subjects like these, and they have amply rewarded the poetic pains he has bestowed upon them. I am not sure, indeed, that his fame will not ultimately rest upon some three or four of them. Say upon "Maud Muller," "Skipper Ireson's Ride," and "Telling the Bees." They had no prototypes in American poetry, and, if they had successors, these successors have come from the pen of Mr. Whittier, who is never so much himself as when writing narrative and legendary stories.

Mr. Whittier is one of the few American poets who have succeeded in obtaining the suffrages of the reading public and of the literary class. Men of letters respect his work for its sincerity, simplicity and downright manliness, and average readers of poetry respect it because they can understand it. There is not a grown man and woman in the land who does not readily enter into the aspiration and discontent of "Maud Muller," and into the glowing patriotism of "Barbara Frietchie." Whether the incident which is the inspiration of the latter ever occurred, is more than doubtful; nevertheless, the poem is one that the world will not willingly let die. The reputation of such poems is immediate and permanent, and beyond criticism, favorable or otherwise; the touch of nature in them is beyond all art. I should never think of comparing "Barbara Frietchie" with Bryant's "O Mother of a Mighty Race," but I am sure that it has a thousand readers where Bryant's poem has one. Bryant seldom reached the hearts of his countrymen, but his best poems appealed to what was loftiest in their intellects.—*Richard Henry Stoddard, in Scribner.*

Yellow Jack's History.

The history of yellow fever in this country shows that it has hardly been the exception when the fever appeared as an epidemic the year following an epidemic. In 1847 there were 2,259 deaths in New Orleans, and 850 in 1848, and 737 in 1849. In 1853 there were 7,970 deaths in the same city, and there were 2,423 deaths in 1854 and 2,670 in 1855. In 1858 there were 3,889 deaths, but none the next year. In 1867 there were 3,093 deaths, and none the following year. In the same proportions the fever appeared in the smaller places in Louisiana and Mississippi in those years. In 1848, when it reappeared in New Orleans, it came in June, while the epidemic of 1847 began in August. The great epidemic of 1858 began in May, and the epidemic of the year following came in July, and in the next year in June. The epidemic in North Carolina in 1862 was followed in 1864, two years afterward, by one of increased mortality, but not in the same cities and towns as a general thing. In 1797 Philadelphia's death list was 1,300; in 1798, 3,500, and in 1799 there were 1,000 deaths. So it was in 1802, when Philadelphia next had the fever as an epidemic. In South Carolina it has been almost invariably the case that the second year brought an epidemic. Memphis and all other points which were infected in 1873 escaped the second year. In that year the fever began in Shreveport first, and did not come until the latter part of August, reaching Memphis Sept. 14. August has been the favorite month for its inception. Last year it began near the 1st of that month in the South.

Fatally Poisoned by Mushrooms.

Four children of Mr. C. C. Dickens, a well-to-do farmer living near High Point, and about eight miles southwest of Springfield, were poisoned on Saturday last from eating mushrooms. Their ages range from 2 to 10 years. The two youngest died on Wednesday from the effects of the poison, and the other two are not expected to live.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

OUR MENAGERIE.

Truthful Stories Culled at Random from Veracious Exchanges.

A MONSTER LIZARD.

The Leadville (Col.) *Eclipse* contains a correspondence from Cottonwood Springs detailing the killing of a huge saurian, near that place, the lizard said to be eighty-six feet long and seven feet in circumference. William J. Snodgrass says the carcass of the lizard has been taken to the Mahonville post-office, where it can be seen by the curious.

A CURIOUS SPIDER.

[From the Covington (Va.) Tribune.]

A few days ago a spider of a curious nature was brought to town. On its back was the face of a man—plain and distinct, each feature being an exact imitation, and it was said to resemble in a remarkable degree the gentleman who had it. It was sent to the University of Virginia.

PREDICAMENT OF A HORSE.

[From the Hunterdon (N. J.) Journal.]

A horse belonging to S. C. Hoppeck, of Lambertville, a few days ago, got its hind foot fast in its mouth. This may appear to be a strange story, yet the story isn't half as strange as was the predicament that the animal was in. Its shoe got fast in some way under its teeth, and the shoe had to be removed before the horse was relieved.

SAVING HER BACON.

[From the Madison (Ind.) Courier.]

While men were laying a pipe in the street near Mr. Gran Larrabee's shop yesterday, they left the ditch open for a while, and a sow, with a family of eight, in nosing around, got into it. The small pigs could not get out, and the mother tried her best to help them. She would get down in the ditch, grab a pig, and endeavor to throw it up to the top, but could not toss them high enough. Failing in this, she went to the pavement and tried to attract the attention of passers-by by running up to them and squealing, and then going back to her imprisoned family, showing the way. Some boys finally helped them out, and the mother hog grunted her applause and mouthed each youngster fondly as soon as it was safely out.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF A BEE STING.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Esquire Johnson, of Whiteland, Johnson county, attributes his recovery from the effects of the sting of a honey bee to the administering of large doses of stimulants. His symptoms were peculiar and very alarming. He was stung in the jugular vein, and two minutes after a cold tremor ran through his frame; within five minutes he was utterly helpless, his entire body and limbs cold and clammy, breathing labored, extremities cold and his heart beating slowly and faintly. Brandy was frequently poured down his throat in large quantities, and, after remaining unconscious for about twelve hours, he came out of his stupor somewhat suddenly, began to recover, and is now perfectly well again.

SAVED BY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Whig.]

A lad named Frior, with two companions, were "fooling" in a row boat in the Hudson, near the foot of Washington street, Saturday evening, about 7:30 o'clock, when the boat upset, and the three boys were thrown into the river, the boat covering them. They struggled from under the craft and swam for the shore. Two reached it in safety, but young Frior, becoming exhausted when within a short distance of the dock, sank. A noble Newfoundland dog, which stood on the dock and saw the boy go down, sprung into the water, caught him by the hair and swam with his precious prize into the slip at the foot of the street, where several dock men who witnessed the event rendered assistance and got the lad safely ashore. The noble animal should have a gold collar, and young Frior owes his life to him.

ANOTHER MAN SWALLOWS HIS TEETH.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Augustus Marsh, of Bangor, Me., recently had the misfortune to swallow his false teeth, which are now in his stomach. He at first tried to hold them in the throat, but did not meet with much success. Soon after swallowing the teeth he spit up a little blood. For some time he was in great pain. Opiates were given him, but it required the strength of several powerful men to keep him quiet. He is now much better, and suffers but little pain. Of course he has a rather unnatural feeling about the stomach. He eats heartily and digests his food well. His diet consists principally of coarse food. What the result will be cannot now be told. Instances are on record where teeth have passed out. It may be necessary to cut through the lining of the stomach and remove them in that way. Again, they may pass down into the intestines and have to be cut out from there. He is able to be up most of the time.

IT WAS THE CAT.

[From the New York Tribune.]

I have always supposed that the story that cats were addicted to the habit of sucking the breath of persons while sleeping, where they could get access to the apartment, was nothing but a nursery fiction with which to frighten children from the practice of taking pet cats to bed with them; but a case in point has just come under my notice, with which I thought it would be well to acquaint your readers, to guard them against a similar occurrence. A young lady of my acquaintance, residing in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, was awakened last week, during the night, in an almost exhausted and strangling condition, with just sufficient consciousness to throw from her breast cat, whose mouth was thrust far into hers. She had scarcely strength to call for help, and has since been very ill from prostration and ulcerated sore throat. For several mornings previous she had awakened with very peculiar sensations about the throat and chest. The cat was a strange one, as none is kept about the house, and must have gained access to the apartment through a window—which opens on a balcony—near the bed.

NEVER witness a tear with apathy or indifference. Words, looks, actions, may be artificial; but a tear is unequivocal; it comes direct from the heart, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature, and sincerity.

BOB INGERSOLL ON THE JEWS.

An Enthusiastic Eulogy on the Race.

As a matter of course, I am utterly opposed to the oppression of any class, and regard the action of the proprietors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel in reference to the Jews as bigoted, mean and disgraceful. Such action belongs to the dark ages. The persecution of the Jews should bring a blush to every Christian cheek. Nothing is more infamous than the oppression of a class. Each man has the right to be judged upon his own merits. To oppress him or to hold him in contempt on account of religion, race or color is a crime.

Every man should be treated justly and kindly, not because he is or is not a Jew or a Gentile, but because he is a human being, and as such capable of joy and pain. If at any hotel a man fails to act in a decent or becoming manner, let him be put out, not on account of the nation to which he belongs, but on account of his behavior. Any other course is unjust and cruel.

It will not do for the keeper of public houses to brand an entire race as unfit to associate with them.

Some of the leading men of the world are Jews. These wonderful people, although dispersed, despised, and for many ages persecuted in all countries where people loved their enemies and returned good for evil, have contributed to every science and enriched every art. He who has heard the music of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer, who has studied the grand philosophy of Spinoza, and has seen upon the stage Rachel, mistress of passion, will hardly unite in the condemnation of the race to which these prodigies belonged.

Neither should it be forgotten that the Jews furnished their persecutors with a religion, and that they are the only people, according to the dogmas of the day, with whom the Almighty ever deigned to have any intercourse whatever.

When we remember that God selected a Jewess for His mother, passing by the women of India, Egypt, Athens and Rome, as well as the grandmothers of Mr. Corbin, it is hardly in good taste for the worshipers of that same God to hold the Jews in scorn.

We should also remember that the Jews were the only people inspired. All the "sacred" writers, all the "prophets," were of the race, and, while Christians almost worship Abraham, notwithstanding the affair of Hagar, and his willingness to murder his own son; and while they hold in almost infinite respect David, the murderer, and Solomon, the Mormon, it certainly is not perfectly consistent to denounce men and women of the same race who have committed no crime.

The Christians have always been guilty of this inconsistency with regard to the Jews—they have worshiped the dead and persecuted the living.

I can not forget that during the Revolution the Jews prayed in their synagogues for the success of the colonies. I can not forget that during our civil war thousands of them fought for the preservation of the Union, many of them rising from the ranks to the most important commands. Neither can I forget that many of the Jews are to-day among the foremost advocates of intellectual liberty; that they have outgrown the prejudices of race and creed and believe in the universal brotherhood of man. And in this connection it may not be out of place to speak of your father.

It will not do in this the second century of the United States to insult a gentleman because of his nation.

We are, at least, a great, rich and prosperous people. Greatness should be great. Wealth should be generous and, prosperity should at least beget good manners.

Every American should resent every insult to humanity, for while the rights of the lowest are trampled upon the liberties of the highest are not safe.

While for the ancient myths and fables of that people I have not the respect entertained by Christians, I still hold the rights of Jews to be as sacred as my own.

Exaggerations.

A family while at the breakfast-table one morning pledged to observe the strictest veracity for that day. A member of the family tells the "consequences" in a communication to the *Intelligencer:*

As a first fruit of the resolve, we asked the one who had suggested it:

"What made you so late at breakfast this morning?"

She hesitated, began with, "Because I couldn't"—and then, true to her compact, said:

"The truth is, I was lazy and didn't hurry, or I might have been down long ago."

Presently another one remarked that she had been very cold, adding:

"I never was so cold in my life."

An inquiring look caused the last speaker to modify this statement instantly with:

"Oh, I don't mean that! Of course I've been much colder many times, and I don't think it was so cold, after all."

A third remark to the effect that "Miss So-and-so was the homeliest girl in the city," was recalled as soon as made, the speaker being compelled to own that Miss So-and-so was only rather plain instead of excessively homely.

So it went on throughout the day, causing much merriment, which was good-naturedly accepted by the subjects, and giving rise to constant corrections in the interest of truth.

One thing became more and more surprising, however, to each one of us, and that was the amount of cutting down which our most careless statements demanded under this new rule.

THE Japanese are not rapid railroad builders. Since 1869, when the railroad from Yeddo to Yokohama was begun, sixty-six and a half miles have been completed.

"THIS can't be beat," as the man said when he bought the porcelain egg.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FATAL case of yellow fever has occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y. The victim had occasion to go on board a vessel from Havana in the latter part of July, and, as one of the ship's crew died of fever in a New York hospital, it is presumed that the infection was received in that way.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that "the horse Edwin Forrest made the fastest mile that was ever made in the world on the three-quarter-mile track on Mr. Bonner's farm, near Tarrytown. The first quarter was made in 32¼, the half in 1:05½, the three-quarters in 1:38¾, and the full mile in 2:11¾. Edwin Forrest, a year ago, before Mr. Bonner bought him, trotted a mile in public at Hartford in 2:14¾, and it is Mr. Bonner's intention to show him once more in public, so that the people at large can see the great improvement in the horse's speed."

ANOTHER big Fall River defalcation has come to light. Walter T. Paine, the third treasurer of the American Linen Company, is the thief, and his stealings are variously estimated at $100,000 to $175,000. It is the old story of speculation.

AN excursion train of ten coaches, bound from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, N. J., ran into a freight train near Philadelphia with fatal results, five of the train-men being killed and two slightly injured. Gross carelessness of the station officers caused the accident....Tremont Temple, in Boston, has been destroyed by fire. It was owned by the American Bible Society, and the loss is placed at $120,000....Bishop Odenheimer died of Bright's disease, at Burlington, N. J., aged 62 years. He was born in Philadelphia, and made Bishop of New Jersey in 1859.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Gen. Miles' camp on Rocky creek, Montana, states that Maj. Walsh, accompanied by the well-known Sioux war chief, Long Dog, had arrived there from over the line. A few mounted police and another Indian chief came with him. The visit was entirely informal, as Gen. Miles has no authority to enter into any negotiations with the hostiles. About a dozen stolen horses and mules were returned to the American owners. Long Dog, in explanation, said the animals were taken over the line by the Yanktonais and other agency Indians. The Uncpapas had no means of knowing whether they were stolen property or not. Everything bad that has happened on the Missouri he also charged up to the agency Indians. Gen. Miles said there would be no such charges made if the British Indians would only keep on their own side of the line and refuse to receive stock which they couldn't help knowing was stolen. Maj. Walsh said he brought with him the assurance of the Sioux leaders—Spotted Eagle, Broad Tail, Black Moon and others—that they meditated no war against the United States. Although they were poor and starving they would remain on the other side, and move back beyond the Cypress hills if necessary. The Major said the Indians had very little meat left, and most of them were living on wild turnips. The Indian Agent at the Flathead Agency, Montana Territory, reports the massacre of eight Nez Perces by a war party of supposed Gros Ventres.

THE Indianapolis Tile-Works, one of the largest manufacturing establishments of that city, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $30,000 to $40,000; insurance, $30,000....The Canadian half-breeds, who were arrested by Gen. Miles on a charge of selling liquor and ammunition to the Indians on this side of the line, will be allowed to return to Canada.

CROWDED houses and great enthusiasm have thus far greeted every performance of "The Banker's Daughter," at Haverly's Chicago house, and it has been wisely determined to keep it on for the third week. The success of this fine play is not wonderful, taking into consideration the really first-class presentation of every character in the piece, and the superb mounting and scenery, which were much praised last season in New York, at the Union Square. "Mother and Son" is underlined for presentation Aug. 18, with an equally strong cast.

E. J. BALDWIN, the owner of Mollie McCarthy and of Baldwin's Hotel, San Francisco, and one of the richest men on the Pacific coast, was recently arrested for crooked distilling. His distillery, warehouse and wine vaults, near Los Angeles, Cal., were seized by a United States Marshal.

IT is estimated that the Kansas wheat crop this year will be worth at least $25,000,000, and the corn crop a good deal more.

THE SOUTH.

TWO YOUNG men, Cooper and Butler, for a long time enemies, met near Helena, Texas. Cooper said, "Now I've got you," and shot Butler through the breast. Butler then drew a revolver and shot Cooper, the latter giving Butler two more shots in the breast, when Butler, staggering toward him, placed his pistol against his neck and fired. Both fell together, each rejoicing over having killed the other, and both died.

FOR the three days ending on the evening of the 10th inst., there were ninety-seven new cases of yellow fever reported to the Board of Health at Memphis, and nineteen deaths from the disease. The Board of Health issued an address to the City Government, declaring the fever epidemic, and warning citizens absent not to return. The Committee of Safety held a meeting and adopted resolutions looking to the future welfare of citizens.

FOR the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of Aug. 12 there were fifteen deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, and eighty-one new cases were reported to the Board of Health in the same period. Many distressing incidents of the plague are mentioned. One man had two children sick, one of whom died and was taken to the cemetery. On his return he found the other also dead, having had the black vomit during his absence. A family of nine persons was discovered by the Howards in a house in the suburbs, without any bedding. The father and one child were already dead, and the mother and six children down with the fever. The details of the situation of the family are horrible in the extreme.—The fever has broken out at Corinth, Miss., through which has passed large numbers of Memphis refugees, and all those who could get away have left the stricken town. The Mayor and President of the Board of Health were the first to contract the disease.

THE report that the yellow fever had broken out at Corinth, Miss., was a canard of the first water. There has not been a case of anything resembling Yellow Jack in the town.

THERE were forty-three new cases of yellow fever and fourteen deaths from the post at Memphis on the 13th inst., and on the 14th the new cases reported numbered forty, and the deaths thirteen. Nearly all the new cases reported in these two days were colored people. A dispatch from Memphis says that "Dr. Jerome Cochrane's plan of enforcing rigid isolation of the yellow-fever sick has been indorsed by the City Board of Health, and measures adopted to put it into effect. Yellow flags will be placed conspicuously on every house in which a case is lying sick, and unauthorized persons positively forbidden admittance."

GENERAL.

A MONTREAL dispatch of the 8th inst. announces the failure of the Ville Marie Bank, an institution with $1,000,000 capital, founded and chiefly patronized by French Canadians. The liabilities of the concern are about $1,000,000. The suspension intensified the panic that had been created by the failure of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, and the Exchange Bank of Montreal and other banks were at once besieged by alarmed depositors. THE National Board of Health has the following dispatch from the United States Consul at Matamoras: "Reliable information from Tampico, Mexico, says: 'We have yellow-fever epidemic worse than New Orleans last year. People die like flies. The quarantine at Bagdad against Tampico is still insufficient.'"

POLITICAL.

A NEW Washington evening paper, which is to be a Grant organ, is to appear in Washington about Sept. 1. Dr. A. Randolph Keim is to be the editor. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is the main financial backer, though ex-Secretary Robeson has $50,000 in the project. Mr. Murtagh will be the business manager.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY EVARTS has addressed a letter of protest to the diplomatic representatives in this country of the leading foreign states, with regard to the course of the Governments in continuing to allow their subjects to leave for the United States as Mormon emigrants. The Government will bring the fact to the attention of foreign powers that their citizens are coming to this country in large numbers to take up the polygamous practices of Mormonism, and thus to subject themselves to the penalties of the criminal laws. If this notice does not lead to efforts on the part of foreign states to check the growth of Mormon proselytism, then, says a Cabinet officer, our Government will be in a position where we can forbid vessels landing Mormon immigrants in our ports. The Government, in fact, proposes to strike a blow at Mormon emigration, and thus cut off the church's greatest source of increasing vigor and numerical strength.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the President by executive order has restored to the public domain 8,250,000 acres on the northeastern bank of the Missouri river, corresponding in general outlines to the area withdrawn by executive orders of Jan. 11 and May 2, 1873, now revoked.

PRESIDENT HAYES has accepted an invitation to be present and form one of the attractions at the Agricultural Fair at Neosho, Kan., on the 25th of September.

A Washington dispatch says: "The administration is closely watching the present aspect of Mormon affairs, but, as yet, no special reasons for anticipating an outbreak have been discovered. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that there are sufficient troops in Utah to enforce the decrees of the courts and protect the Gentile population. But, in case any further assistance is needed, the troops are now so stationed that they would be immediately available in case of any trouble at the principal centers of Mormon population."

FOREIGN.

A LONDON dispatch says that Newman Hall, the Congregational pulpit orator, has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on account of her adultery with one Richardson, a stable-keeper. The trial created a great sensation. The wife brought counter charges of the same character....A dispatch from Odessa, Russia, says: A Socialist named Somoff has died from the effect of terrible burns inflicted with the intention of self-destruction. He was found in his cell sitting over a petroleum lamp. The flesh of his fingers was consumed, and his back up to the neck was horribly burned. He was removed to the hospital where he died without uttering a word....Alexandre Hesse, an eminent French historical and portrait painter, is dead, aged 73....Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, was lately visited by a great fire. One thousand houses were burned, and many people rendered homeless.

ENGLAND having positively refused to let the ex-khedive, Ismail, return to Egypt, the Italian Government has assigned him a palace at Naples....The first American man-of-war to enter the Black sea is the frigate Wyoming, which has just passed the Dardanelles, through the courtesy of the Turkish Government....

Orleans for six days, and physicians were of the opinion that the fever had run its course there for the summer.

AT Memphis, for the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of Aug. 7, there Government....Twenty thousand people were rendered homeless by the Serajevo fire. Several persons were burned to death while trying to stay the progress of the flames. ....Heavy imports from America have materially reduced the price of wheat in France, and producers are threatened with the double disaster of short crops and decreased values.

ADVICES from South America report that at Para, Brazil, 14,000 distressed inhabitants revolted in consequence of the stoppage of relief supplies. There was much alarm in Para, as it was feared that the town might be sacked. The militia had been called out.....At Alexandria, Egypt, one Mirzam, a broker, and a naturalized American, recently attacked Dahan Pasha, a confidential agent of the ex-Khedive. Mirzam struck Dahan Pasha with a cane. The latter died, and Mirzam then shot him dead. Mirzam surrendered himself to the authorities, and is now in prison....An overflow of the River Mersey has caused more damage to crops in Lancashire, England, and some loss of life. The French harvests, on the other hand, are turning out rather better than was expected.

A VIENNA dispatch says the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany, at Gastein, is a new guaranty of the friendly relations between the respective empires....A Catholic procession at Belfast, Ireland, was the occasion of a serious riot, in which many people were injured.

A RECENT storm in Denmark destroyed over 100 farm-houses, and killed fifty persons, and did incalculable damage to the crops....The race for the Runnymede plate, at Egham, England, was won by the American-bred filly Saratoga....The most significant incident that has occurred since the death of the Prince Imperial is the election of a republican to the local legislature of Corsica, in place of a Bonapartist. When the Corsicans begin to fall away from the imperial cause there is ground for the belief that it is hopelessly lost....Two fatal cases of cholera have occurred in London.

IT is admitted that of the 800,000 shares in De Lesseps' isthmus canal scheme only 20,000 have yet been applied for. Yet De Lesseps and his immediate adherents are said to be still confident of success....A conference of delegates, representing 200,000 miners, was held in Manchester, England, the other day. The President of the conference pointed out that there was some opening for miners in the United States, as during the recent depression in mining industry in Pennsylvania and elsewhere a number of men sought other employment. A resolution was unanimously passed in favor of emigration to the United States....A new Government Ministry has been formed in Austria, with Count Taafe at its head. Count Andrassy, for a number of years the Premier, has actually resigned.... Reports from South Africa say that Cetywayo has again sent messengers to the English with inquiries as to the terms they will make with him. He asks only a guarantee of his personal liberty, and complains that he has been entirely deserted by his people....Henry M. Stanley arrived at Sierra Leone on the 24th of July, and started for the river Congo.

Philanthropy.

There is a time in our life when we are almost exclusively occupied by individual endeavors and suffering; when we merely labor for ourselves and those who are nearest to us. Another time also comes when we have in some measure accomplished this, and are in a state of peace, or, at least, of quietness. It is then the time when the thinking and the good man looks observantly around him into social life, and sees how he can labor in the best way for the great, neglected family circle there, and take a participation in the good which he has obtained.—*[illegible]*

The Sprague-Conkling Scandal.

A special dispatch to the New York *World* from Narragansett Pier gives the following particulars of the Sprague-Conkling unpleasantness: The affair occurred on Friday evening. Either on Wednesday night or Thursday morning Senator Conkling arrived at Narragansett Pier. With him, or after him, came a trunk and a large valise. These articles of baggage were taken to the Sprague mansion by the direction of Senator Conkling. He remained there as a visitor the next day, and was on a hotel piazza the next evening conversing with some ladies. During Friday afternoon Gov. Sprague was observed driving about Narragansett Pier, having been at home entertaining his guests the night previous, though he had been absent for a day or two before. He had a gun with him, which it is believed that he loaded earlier in the day. Finally he drove to the rear of the house, which is about a mile and a half from the pier, and came through the house in a somewhat excited condition. He got out to the piazza, where he found Senator Conkling conversing with Mrs. Sprague, who was at a window. Gov. Sprague then said, addressing Senator Conkling: "Are you armed, sir?" Conkling replied: "No, I am not." "Then," said ex-Gov. Sprague, "I give you five minutes to get off these premises. If you are not then away I will fire at you."

Ex-Gov. Sprague is said then to have made use of some further exasperating language. Senator Conkling, seeming much surprised, but remembering that he was under ex-Gov. Sprague's roof, rose and took a few steps away, while Mrs. Sprague came out of the house and stood between them. Ex-Gov. Sprague stood looking at Senator Conkling while a carriage drove up which had been ordered to take Mrs. Sprague for a drive. When Mrs. Sprague found that ex-Gov. Sprague was apparently determined on an unpleasant scene, she called for her hat and shawl, which Mrs. Martin, a friend and a guest in the house, brought her.

After ex-Gov. Sprague had repeated his peremptory order to Mr. Conkling to quit his house, there was some hesitancy on the part of the New York Senator as to what should be done, but he finally took his hat, and, entering the carriage, went down to the pier, stopping on the way at Billington's restaurant. Scarcely had he arrived there and got out of the conveyance than ex-Gov. Sprague, who had followed, came up, and, therefore, it is certain that the latter must have kept his horse hitched up ready for use to follow Senator Conkling. On the arrival of ex-Gov. Sprague at Billington's another exchange of words took place, but there is not the slightest testimony to show that at any time a hand-to-hand encounter, such as has been spoken of freely here to-day, took place. But it is certain that there was an excited and threatening encounter between the two in one of the most public spots in the whole place, and thus it came to pass that the most exaggerated rumors were set in motion. Sifted down, the foregoing are the principal facts in the case so far as Mr. Conkling and Mr. Sprague are concerned.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following version of the affair: On his arrival at the house, Mr. Sprague immediately sought Senator Conkling, and a conversation with him followed, part of which was overheard. One of the servants declares that in the hall Mr. Sprague loudly ordered Mr. Conkling to leave the house, saying he would give him twenty minutes to get out of sight, and if he did not go would shoot him. Senator Conkling walked out of the entrance and down the roadway toward the pier. He walked slowly, carrying his umbrella, and picking his steps carefully through the deep sand. He probably walked over this sandy and sun-beaten track as far as the bathing-houses, and then through the poorest bit of street in Narragansett Pier toward Billington's cafe. When he reached Billington's, Senator Conkling, according to the story of a bright boy who waited on him, went inside the door and stood there for a few moments. While he stood there Mr. Sprague had jumped into an old wagon, and was driving furiously down the road over which Senator Conkling had just passed. A tradesman who saw him as he turned into the street leading to Billington's said he looked very excited, and was driving furiously and carelessly. He drew up directly in front of the cafe, and Senator Conkling at that time stood on the covered stoop in front of it. As he reined up he shook his hand in a threatening manner at Senator Conkling, and talked and gesticulated excitedly. Then Mr. Conkling crossed part way over to the opposite corner, as if to go away. Mr. Sprague quickly followed, wheeling his horse suddenly and jumping out by Mr. Conkling's side so impetuously that he carried the seat of the wagon out with him. Sprague was heard to say, in a loud and excited voice: "You —— —— ——, I want you to get out of this place. If you don't go I'll shoot you! Don't cross my path again. Or, if you do, I want you to be armed, for I'll shoot you as sure as I meet you." To this Mr. Conkling made some reply, and then Mr. Sprague was heard to respond: "No, I'll accept no apologies. I want you to get out of this place instantly." Mr. Sprague then drove away, and Mr. Conkling started off towards the railroad depot.

—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the news in regard to the Conkling affair created no surprise whatever in Washington. "The only wonder here for months has been that the matter has not culminated at an earlier day. Senator Conkling's marked attentions towards the family of Senator Sprague have been the subject of general gossip in Washington for a long time. The local press and correspondents have given no circulation to the scandal out of regard to the lady in the case, and it is very likely that nothing in regard to the matter would ever have reached the public had not Senator Sprague concluded to take the matter in hand himself. That he would do this has been expected on each occasion of his latter visits to Washington. The matter first became a subject of quite general conversation in Washington about the time that Senator Conkling carried through the Senate and through the House a bill for refunding certain large amounts of tax, claimed to be exorbitant, levied upon the estate near this city now occupied by Mrs. Sprague. Her numerous visits to the Capitol and constant association when there with Senator Conkling intensified this talk, and for a couple of months before the adjournment of the last session the astonishment was general among the friends of both parties that they should either be so reckless in regard to affording foundation for general talk, or so oblivious to the vast amount of gossip to which their intimate association was giving rise."

Mrs. Sprague's Statement.

The following is the statement of Mrs. Senator Sprague in relation to the unfortunate difficulty at Narragansett Pier, which she has given permission to be published:

"As you must have surmised, Gov. Sprague's dissolute life and dissipated habits long ago interrupted our marital relations, though I have striven hard through untold humiliation and pain to hide from the world, for my children's sake, the true condition of a blighted, miserable domestic life. About a year ago even this poor semblance abruptly culminated after a most disgraceful orgie and arrest at Nantasket beach, with the circumstances of which many people in Rhode Island are not unfamiliar. I then sought with my little girls the neighborhood of old friends and the shelter of my honored father's former home. There, dwelling almost within the shadow of his tomb, I felt more secure and less unprotected. Here kindly sympathy sought me out, and, though covert malice pointed some censorious comments, relief came, and our circumscribed means were adequate to our simple and quiet mode of life. Gov. Sprague's irregularities having been visited upon him by the trustee administering his embarrassed estate, the contribution toward the maintenance of myself and children, without a word of explanation to me, was suddenly cut down to a palpably inadequate sum. Even this was remitted but for a few months. Then, owing to a complete rupture between Gov. Sprague and the trustee, all remittances ceased, and for six months past no money has been contributed toward the maintenance of his family or household by Gov. Sprague. In addition to greater wrongs, unpaid tradespeople have been urgent in their demands for payment, but he gave no heed to the indebtedness, even answering when pressed by me to find a way to meet these just demands and relieve me of annoyance, that "I must look to my powerful Washington friends for aid," and, to my deep distress and mortification, permitted, after long delay, a bill for carriage hire for his mother's use during a visit to me in Washington to be paid by the gentleman who had recommended to us the stable from which the carriage was hired. This and other more unmanly exhibitions have been incidental to the past year, while the brutality of recent events, the repetition of similar scenes of violence and outrage enacted in former years, has finally driven us from the door, and filled the public prints of the country with a scandal too cruel to be endured without redress. Gov. Sprague's senseless and shameful persecution of the children's teacher in literary matters, Mr. Linck, at the root of the story, the real animus being, as confessed, Gov. Sprague's unwillingness to be subjected at the table and in the household to the constant presence of a gentleman. The attempt to complicate Mr. Conkling with this matter is absurd. Gov. Sprague's affront to the guests in the house was most gross and without excuse. Mr. Martin, whom I had met in a very precarious condition of health en route for Narragansett Pier, I induced to go to Canonchet for quiet and good nursing. He was removed under Gov. Sprague's threats of murder to be done, at the imminent risk of his life. Mr. Conkling was, of course, as unconscious as I that Gov. Sprague sought occasion to enact the tragic role of the injured husband, for at their last meeting, not long since, Gov. Sprague had sought from Mr. Conkling not only legal advice, but had accepted at his hand a favor such as only the friendliest confidence could warrant. In his determination to overthrow Mr. Chaffee as trustee, and hoping to join forces with the creditor interest to drive him from his post, Gov. Sprague had carried away from the counting-house of A. & W. Sprague the books of the Quidnick Company, refusing to return them. Mr. Chaffee, in turn, refused, until these books were returned, to permit Gov. Sprague to hold any business relations with the concern, and, of course, refused to permit him to draw any money.

"This was the situation of affairs which, by coming to Rhode Island, I had hoped, through some influence or other brought to bear on Gov. Sprague, to help to set right and to secure by some means a maintenance for the four children for whose wants and education I have been and am now bearing the undivided burden. A conference with counsel employed by the firm achieved no results. Prof. Linck, under a contract with me for three months, was neither permitted to perform his duties nor paid and dismissed. We had no ostensible means for living at Canonchet without incurring additional indebtedness, to which I refused to be a party. In this awkward and painful dilemma, I requested Mr. Conkling, who had been already consulted by Mr. Sprague, and upon whose judgment and advice I have safely relied my own matters, to see Gov. Sprague, and try to ascertain what point there is in this proposed programme of opposition and what results were likely to follow that would benefit or provide for the children. Mr. Conkling stopped at Canonchet for this purpose, and was awaiting Gov. Sprague's return to seek an interview with him when the now-notorious outbreak occurred. At any hostile words were exchanged between Mr. Conkling and Gov. Sprague at Canonchet they alone know what they were, for no one else heard them. What transpired in the village I do not know beyond what is reported in the sensational accounts given in the newspapers."

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague—A Stormy Interview.

A dispatch from Narragansett Pier to the Chicago *Tribune* says: Much excitement was created here this afternoon by a meeting between Gov. Sprague and his wife. After leaving the house, on the occasion of the first trouble, it is asserted that Mrs. Sprague said, "I will never sleep under the same roof with Mr. Sprague again." To-day, Mrs. Sprague came to Narragansett Pier, accompanied by a friend, Miss Emma Fosdick, of Stamford, Ct., and Mr. Thompson, a lawyer, partner of Rowland Hazzard. Mr. Thompson drove down to Canonchet to get some clothing for Mrs. Sprague and her children, Mrs. Sprague remaining meanwhile in the house of Conductor Hale, near the station. Mr. Thompson was met at Canonchet by Gov. Sprague, who, after some conversation, decided to return with the lawyer to Conductor Hale's house. There the husband and wife met in a room, with Mr. Thompson, Miss Fosdick, and Mrs. Hale present.

A very stormy interview of an hour followed between Sprague and his wife. Gov. Sprague began by demanding the return of the three little girls. The Governor was laboring under strong, but suppressed, excitement during the entire interview. He accused Mrs. Sprague of poisoning the minds of his children against him, and alienating the affections of the boy, Willie, through the influence of the German tutor, Linck. Mrs. Sprague, in turn, accused the husband of general brutality when under the influence of liquor, and of circulating base and unfounded stories against her character. She said that on more than one occasion she had been in peril of her life from him, referring distinctly to one occasion when he pointed a loaded pistol at her, threatening to shoot her. Gov. Sprague referred to Senator Conkling's intimacy with Mrs. Sprague, and she repelled any insinuation of wrong-doing on her part with great indignation. At last Gov. Sprague said:

"Do you intend to return to Canonchet?"

"I fear for my life if I do," she replied.

"I never harmed any one," was the Governor's answer, "and you are safe."

After many demands on the part of Gov. Sprague for the return of the children, and firm refusals of Mrs. Sprague, a consultation was held with Mr. Thompson and with another lawyer, a Mr. Skinner, who had been summoned from the Atlantic House, and it was decided that the children should be surrendered to their father. He placed them in his carriage, with their nurse, who had accompanied Mrs. Sprague from Providence, and drove to Canonchet.

Mrs. Sprague was greatly agitated after the departure of her children, and finally decided that she would follow them to Canonchet. Accordingly, after nightfall, she was also driven to the splendid mansion which she had left under such sad circumstances a week before, and within which so many brilliant companies had gathered in the days when the husband and wife were younger in their married life.

—A Utica (N. Y.) telegram of the 15th says that "Senator Conkling has not made his appearance in public since his return home, and none of his friends will speak of the scandal thus far."

BANK of England notes are very simple-looking pieces of paper, compared with the elaborately-engraved bills of this country. It would seem that the Bank of England notes could be easily counterfeited; yet this is rarely done. No two of them are exactly alike. The printing is done by a method known only to the inventor, and the paper is manufactured by a process which has been in charge of the Portal family for 200 years. No notes are ever reissued after being paid back into the bank, but are periodically destroyed. A seven-years' collection of these notes on one occasion aggregated $15,000,000,000.

WHEN Fogarty got to the end of his journey he folded his trunk into a compact parcel, remarking that the man who printed the railroad flyers had made a slight mistake. The bill was evidently intended to read, "Baggage chucked through."—*Boston Transcript.*

CAREFUL housewife (lifting a shoe from the soup tureen)—"La! who'd 'a thought baby's shoe would turn up in the soup? But I know it wasn't lost. I never lose anything."

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE Kokomo spoke factory has resumed operations.

INDIANA'S wheat crop this year is worth $30,000,000.

THE sixty-two railroads in Indiana are appraised at $37,500,500.

A BOY named Rudy Reiman was drowned at Terre Haute, recently, while bathing.

THE oldest man in the State is Kinsey Ferguson, of Scott county. He is 10[illegible] years old.

A LITTLE child named Selig was seriously poisoned at Madison recently by eating bits of green wall paper.

NOT less than a dozen incendiary barn-burnings are reported by the State papers in Middle and Southern Indiana, as occurring since harvest.

HON. J. G. SHANKLIN, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Shanklin, have returned from their wedding tour to Evansville.

BARGES of coal are being received at New Albany, and the idle manufactories of that city are in consequence resuming work.

GEN. KNEFLER, Pension Agent at Indianapolis, will have disbursed $4,000,000 this year, occasioned by the arrearages of back pay.

EMANUEL FICKLIN and William Hathaway, of Pike county, while bathing in White river, eight miles from Washington, were drowned.

THE Trustees of the State University have arranged for a series of lectures on astronomy by Prof. Proctor, the eminent English astronomer.

MRS. WILLIAM VANNEMAN, of Richmond, gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl. The boys died within a few hours, but the girl is doing well.

FLUX or dysentery prevails in epidemic form near Palmyra, Harrison county, and many deaths have occurred. The disease is quite prevalent in many other sections of Southern Indiana.

A SHOOTING affray occurred, a few days ago, at the farm residence of Lucas Covert, near Columbus, at the breakfast table, between his sons, Henry and Aleck, in which Henry was instantly killed and Aleck mortally wounded.

AT Plymouth, the other night, a loud and awful report was heard, caused by the bursting of a large meteor, forming about twenty smaller ones, each about the size of a large apple. The report sounded like the rattling of artillery. The meteor burst in the southeast part of the heavens.

THE Board of Arbitration selected by the Commissioners of Hamilton county to adjust the differences between the Court House contractor and Commissioners have presented their report. The contractor claimed about $25,000 extras, and the arbitrators allowed him $7,500, that amount to be in full for all claims.

Railroad Assessments.

Following is the amount of the railroad assessment allotted to each county by the Board of Equalization:

Adams	$ 126,082
Allen	1,521,656
Bartholomew	321,748
Benton	255,570
Blackford	191,466
Boone	321,195
Brown	322,560
Carroll	322,830
Cass	594,965
Clark	563,018
Clay	481,104
Clinton	305,395
Crawford	....
Daviess	189,840
Dearborn	487,144
Decatur	217,685
DeKalb	941,961
Delaware	493,544
Dubois	48,978
Elkhart	1,068,812
Fayette	285,689
Floyd	52,344
Fountain	447,538
Franklin	139,772
Fulton	54,5 6
Gibson	255,384
Grant	369,388
Greene	150,576
Hamilton	201,574
Hancock	374,609
Harrison	....
Hendricks	364,205
Henry	503,204
Howard	264,363
Huntington	[illegible]
Jackson	525,428
Jasper	[illegible]
Jay	165,968
Jefferson	116,381
Jennings	406,273
Johnson	274,547
Knox	594,760
Kosciusco	832,169
Lagrange	121,682
Lake	1,829,343
Laporte	1,720,604
Lawrence	385,307
Madison	758,464
Marion	1,798,839
Marshall	580,145
Martin	197,000
Miami	694,798
Monroe	107,980
Montgomery	406,774
Morgan	147,587
Newton	147,683
Noble	1,035,098
Ohio	....
Orange	34,956
Owen	145,939
Parke	217,269
Perry	....
Pike	....
Porter	1,467,477
Posey	156,250
Pulaski	269,214
Putnam	695,958
Randolph	629,818
Ripley	815,060
Rush	247,188
Scott	106,098
Shelby	394,087
Spencer	79,259
Starke	372,877
St. Joseph	768,082
Steuben	135,843
Sullivan	288,541
Switzerland	....
Tippecanoe	922,661
Tipton	356,282
Union	147,482
Vanderburg	216,167
Vermillion	309,309
Vigo	799,146
Wabash	540,871
Warren	369,154
Warrick	27,587
Washington	100,568
Wayne	635,756
Wells	105,512
White	364,520
Whitley	490,539

Eugenie's Souvenirs of Her Son.

The poor Empress (writes a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*) in her melancholy seclusion at Camden House, has the sympathy of everybody, including the ladies who are her old enemies, and who would not admit once upon a time that she was a good wife and mother. She received the Queen of England the other day in the famous blue boudoir, where she has collected all the souvenirs which must hereafter have only a tragical interest for her. There under a glass case she keeps the casts of the right hand of the Emperor and the young Prince, and these two hands are represented as holding the telegraph dispatch announcing the adoption of the law ordering the reconstruction of the column in the Place Vendome. There also on a dainty shelf is a little white satin rosette that the Prince Imperial wore on the day of his first communion. By a singular stroke of luck this tiny piece of ribbon was found intact in the midst of the ruins of the Tuileries, preserved in some miraculous manner from even a single stain. And there, too, on a pedestal, and carefully shielded from harm, is a marble bust of the Prince, which was likewise uninjured by the fire. As the bed-chamber and the study of the Emperor have been kept exactly as they were on the day of his death, so are the rooms of the young Prince left precisely as he quitted them, never to return, and the beds of both the Emperor and the Prince are constantly covered with fresh violets.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

DURING the year ending June 30, 1879, 141,981 immigrants landed in New York, against 103,062 during the previous two years. The tide is steadily rising.

THERE are said to be about 30,000 telephones now in service in this country, and only 500 in England. This is a good example of the comparatively slow progress of new inventions in the mother country.

THE average of mortgages upon the farming lands of France is but 5 per cent. In England it is 58. The United States has but 3,000,000 proprietary agriculturists. France, with a vastly smaller area, has 6,000,000, 5,000,000 of whom are small farmers. England has but 25,000 landholders, and 12 per cent only of the people till the soil; the rest are engaged in manufacturing and other pursuits. One million are paupers.

THE rainfall in London during the first six months of the present year exceeded the average by more than 50 per cent., having been 18.49 inches as against an average of 11.83 inches. The only instances during the past twenty-one years in which the fall of the first half of the year has exceeded fifteen inches are 1860, 15.58 inches; 1866, 17.08 inches; 1878, 19.40 inches (5½ inches fell in two days). This year the fall is steady and persistent; last year it came in floods.

IT DOESN'T take much of a mathematician to count flies; but, for fear that some of our readers may not know what a fly is, and how they are weighed, we append the following table. Green-grocers will find it an excellent authority for weighing butter: 162 house flies one ounce; 2,592 house flies one pound; 259,200 house flies one hundred-weight; 5,184,000 house flies one ton. The reader may extract some consolation by pasting this on the bedroom wall and studying it at night.

TO MAKE shoe-pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forests about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repairs consume 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost $45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of $15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. There are others. Our packing-boxes, for instance, cost, in 1874, $12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than $100,000,000.

IN Matamoras, Mexico, a desperado named Pancho Nieto, better known as El Tejon (the badger), got drunk and rode through the streets, declaring that he could do as he pleased. After dashing about the streets for some time, he saw an unoffending female, at whom he fired. The ball from his revolver passed through the woman's hair, inflicting a slight scalp wound, and, striking a firm brick wall, rebounded with such precision and force as to reach Nieto's heart and kill him almost instantly.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 75	@	$10 25
HOGS	3 70	@	4 00
COTTON	11	@	11½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2	1 00	@	1 08¼
CORN—Western Mixed	44	@	46½
OATS—Mixed	33	@	34
RYE—Western	63	@	64
PORK—Mess	8 75	@	9 00
LARD	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 40
HOGS	3 10	@	3 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	5 50	@	5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex	4 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	84	@	86
No. 3 Spring	76	@	77
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	23	@	24
RYE—No. 2	49	@	50
BARLEY—No. 2	68	@	70
UTTER Choice Creamery	16	@	18
EGGS—Fresh	9	@	9½
PORK—Mess	8 25	@	8 40
LARD	5¼	@	5½
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 02	@	1 03½
No. 2	87	@	88
CORN—No. 2	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2	22	@	24
RYE—No. 1	48	@	49
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@	68
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	95	@	96
CORN—Mixed	31	@	32
OATS—No. 2	21	@	22
RYE	49	@	51
PORK—Mess	8 75	@	8 85
LARD	5¼	@	5½
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CORN	39	@	40
OATS	25	@	29
RYE	52	@	53
PORK—Mess	8 40	@	8 50
LARD	5¼	@	5½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]	@	1 00
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	25	@	26
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 00	@	1 01
No. 1 Amber	1 01	@	1 04½
CORN—No. 1	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	35	@	36
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 80	@	5 00
Fair	4 25	@	4 75
Common	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
HOGS	3 50	@	3 75
SHEEP	3 25	@	4 40

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY } Editors.

IT is stated that the position of Minister to England cannot be decently maintained at an expense of less than $42,000.

THE importation of American leather into Europe has increased over 100 per cent. since 1873. In that year Europe received 659,012 hides, and to judge by the exports from the United States thus far this year it will receive at the close over 1,500,000.

A MISERY-LOVING New York prophet named Coyle has predicted a terrible pestilence, which will visit the whole earth and be especially severe, in 1880. This summer will be fine, and next winter will be a remarkably warm one. The summer of 1880 is to be extremely hot, and the terrible pestilence will come.

THERE has been a rapid development of the business of the postoffice savings banks in Canada. There was a falling off in deposits during the three years ending with June 30, 1877, but during the last two years 20,813 accounts were opened, against 17,442 closed, thus leaving open June 30, 1879, 27,455 accounts, representing, with accrued interest, a total deposit of $3,105,190, the largest amount the bank has ever had.

"THE Vale of Cashmere, with its roses the brightest that the earth ever gave; its temples, and grottoes, and fountains as clear as the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave," is in a terrible plight, and, if now seen by Tom Moore, would thoroughly disenchant him. Grim famine stalks through the beautiful valley, and where, two years ago, fully 300,000 people lived in peace and contentment, only some 30,000 souls are now to be found. It is a terrible scene to contemplate—nine out of every ten either gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, or driven out for good because of an absolute scarcity of the means of existence.

THERE is, it would appear, considerable danger in eating cold pigeon-pie. The British Admiralty have issued a circular letter containing the results of the investigation they caused to be instituted into the recent poisoning of several men of the troopship Tamar, which resulted fatally in the case of the steward. A careful analysis failed to discover any mineral poison in the stomach of the deceased, and the medical men have come to the conclusion that the case was one of choleraic diarrhea, induced by mephitic poisoning, possibly caused by a pigeon-pie, of which all the sufferers had eaten, for although two officers had previously partaken of it without any ill effect poisonous changes are known to take place in cold pies, and especially in those made with game, by simply keeping or lying by for some time.

THE brutality to which pedestrianism has sunk was illustrated by a seventy-five-hour race in Boston. Toward the close of the third day, three of the contestants were so close together that the struggle for the lead became desperate. Croft, a young man from New York, became temporarily crazy from fatigue and want of sleep, and quitted the track; but his trainers forced him to return, and he eventually won by completing 271 miles, on a course so small that nineteen circuits were required for a mile. Campana, the old man whose feats in Gilmore's Garden were awkward and ridiculous, also fell into a condition of mental derangement, and frequently stopped to talk incoherently with spectators; but he was forced to continue, although he sank on the track exhausted, and at the last moment relinquished the second place to Hichborn, a negro.

THEY are agitating the subject of the dissolution of the present Parliament in Great Britain. The Liberals, who are in the opposition, eagerly desire a dissolution and elections to take place this fall, the Conservatives being in favor generally of letting the Parliament expire by limitation. But this will not take place till the autumn of 1881. There is considerable discussion in the Liberal party as respects its leadership. Many of the Liberals assert that Lord Granville is not only "too little," but too weak for the position. Others of them claim that Lord Hartington could not hold out against Mr Gladstone. It is a cause for reflection that the future of each of the great parties of the day in England appears to depend upon the life of one man. Lord Beaconsfield has recently done wonders for his party. In spite of the opposition of others of its leaders with the prestige of old family names and power, he has lifted it out of the slough in which it had been floundering for years. But he is represented as feeble, tired of public life, and wishing to escape from its burdens. A correspondent represents a lady as putting to him, a few days since, a question such as only a lady would dare to ask. She said: "How long will your Ministry last?" His reply was: "As long as Mr. Gladstone lasts."

THE people of Canada are now struggling with a bank failure which, in its effects, is almost as disastrous as the collapse of the Bank of Glasgow. The Consolidated Bank of Canada, with its headquarters in Montreal, has been obliged, through bad management, it is alleged, to suspend. The depositors are very much excited, and pronounce the management a swindle, and in this they are joined by the shareholders who had no voice in the control of its affairs. One large shareholder has announced his intention of criminally prosecuting the managers for issuing false statements of its condition. Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Governor of the Barbadoes, and recent Finance Minister of the Dominion, is the President of the collapsed concern, and it was largely on the strength of his name and his connection with the Government that the bank jumped into universal circulation.

EDWIN BOOTH is aged 46. He accompanied his father, the celebrated tragedian, on his starring tours when very young—expeditions which, while they had the advantage of initiating him into the mysteries of stage business, had the disadvantage of precluding him from a complete education. He is unread, and has no taste whatever for literature. He has a poetic presence, a graceful mein, an apt eye for pictorial effect, and an admirable natural elocution. His first successes were made in California. Thence he went to Australia with Laura Keene, but returned without performing there. His first New York success was made at the Winter Garden Theater, when he performed Hamlet for upward of 100 consecutive nights, a success which was subsequently swelled by the unfortunate notoriety of the name. His attraction has, under bad management, recently rather waned. His first wife was Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, a most charming actress, by whom he had a daughter, now touching womanhood. His present wife was the adopted daughter of Mr. McVicker, the Chicago manager Mr. Booth is gentle and amiable in manner, melancholy in temperament, and of a most blameless private life.

A Babe in the Woods.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* contains a distressing account of a little girl's wanderings and death in the forests about Ripton. Two little girls, the daughters of Mr. J. E. Goodyear, were sent on an errand to a neighbor's house half a mile away. Returning, one of them went by the road, and the other took a foot-path through the woods. Julia, who had gone by the road, returned home safely, but the other, Bertha, who was only 9 years old, did not appear, and her mother, becoming anxious, started at once in search of her daughter. Soon finding that the little girl had wandered from the path, she gave an alarm, and a small body of men that constantly received accessions formed a skirmish line and the forest was thoroughly searched for about a mile and a half with no success, except the finding of the girl's tracks at two widely separated points. All the logging-roads with which the forest abounded were closely examined, when darkness put an end to the searching for a few hours. Reinforcements having arrived, a force of over a hundred men followed the roads by lantern-light for an hour or two, when, that failing, a halt was ordered until daybreak, when some 150 men pushed on, determined to find the little one. They found tracks following the North branch of Middlebury river, which flows through some steep hills in a rough, rocky chasm that would appal any but the strongest nerve from undertaking its descent. For some mile and a half further the girl was tracked, in which distance she crossed the branch twice, and, having reached the junction of the stream with the South fork, she again crossed the stream, clambered up a high, almost perpendicular rock, and, overcome by the excessive exertions of the past few hours, lost her hold and fell thirty feet to the rocks and river below, crushing in a small portion of the skull in the upper part of her forehead. She was apparently instantly killed, and floated into an eddy of shallow water, where she was found about half-past 6 by the searchers, and, after a little delay, taken to her almost-distracted parents.

Stirring Up a Bumble-Bee's Nest.

While a man in Maine was mowing a meadow with a machine last week he drove over a bumble-bees' nest, and in an instant his horses started on a run, and, maddened by the stings of the bees, bounded through the field at a headlong gallop. The driver was thrown from his seat, but escaped with bruises. The machine was stove to pieces, and one of the horses, valued at $200, was so seriously cut by the knives that it was necessary to kill it.

CAPT. BOYTON recently swam from Long Branch to Manhattan beach in his rubber suit. He was followed by sharks, and he says the trip was twice as terrible and severe as the going across the English channel.

ROBERT LANCASTER, a Stone county (Ark.) murderer, after killing a man in Arkansas, another in Kansas, and shooting himself through the leg so badly that it had to be amputated, is to be hung for his crimes.

REEMELIN'S LOGIC.

The Political Situation Scanned by a Veteran Observer.

The Republican Party and Resumption.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Inasmuch as the speech of the Hon. Charles Reemelin, delivered at the Democratic Convention in Springfield, Ohio, has produced so much consternation in Republican quarters, it is perhaps well enough to have the full text of the same. Herewith is a verbatim report:

MR. REEMELIN'S SPEECH.

Seneca tells us that "men must be educated in virtue and truth; vice and error they learn of themselves." I shall, as always, bear this axiom in mind while I am speaking to you, and address myself therefore to what are at this time the more dangerous self-learned errors and vices prevalent in our public life. I shall not cater to them by discussing before you such unprofitable questions as whether business is good, and if bad, which party is to blame, but pass at once to the essential point whether those in power are pursuing a rightful policy from the ethical standpoint as to money and finance. If they do, they deserve our support; if not, our opposition. On that issue we have a right to arraign them, while the merits or demerits of hard or easy times are always divided over society and its economic ways and means, and present questions hardly proper amid our political partisan discussions.

That it is just now peculiarly difficult to find ourselves to rights as to financial politics can be denied only by persons insnared in party prejudices, who do not see the deep shadows in which we all stand. Such folks will also reject my statement that the main source of the tattered condition of the public will springs from the vacillations of our Government at Washington. I will therefore present the opinion of a man standing outside of our politics, who is one of the best thinkers of Europe on money matters, A. B. Bischoff, of Basle.

He writes in the last number of *Hildebrand's Journal of Political Economy*, published at Jena:

"There prevails at this time in the United States on the subject of money such distractedness and unreliability that it is impossible to form a judgment as to the future money policy of that country."

These words express, as I think, no more nor less than the sorrowful truth as to the political situation among us. Against them stand the bold, unscientifically formulated assertions of the Republican party of Ohio in the fifth article of its platform, as adopted at its late State Convention, which I ask leave now to read to you:

"The financial administration of the Government by the Republican party, in accomplishing the great work of the resumption of specie payments, in restoring our currency to par value, in greatly reducing the burden of the national debt, in refunding a large portion of the same at a rate of interest one-third less than the former rate, thereby alone saving to the treasury $13,000,000 a year and enhancing the national credit to a standing never before attained, is a source of just pride to the Republicans of Ohio and deserves the warm approbation of the American people."

You see the impartial Swiss republican thinks very different from our partisan Republicans in Ohio. The free look of the Swiss thinker is angered by looking at the policy of our Government on money matters, while our Republican party politicians are proud of it. Who does not recall to mind in view of this the remark of Socrates when he censured a scholar's pride by saying, "Your pride shines through your rags!" Or am I in error? Has the Republican party really cause to plume itself? Is she, or, better said, are her leaders animated by good motives? Have they really achieved what they claim? That's the point of this election campaign. I ask, therefore:

Is it true that the Republican party, or respectively its administration, has accomplished resumption; that our paper money has par value; that the burden of our national debt has been reduced one-third; that a saving of interest equal to $13,000,000 has followed; that the public credit stands higher than ever? Were these things true Democratic opposition would be unjustifiable; indeed, the elevation of Sherman to the Presidency would be but the logic of facts.

Let us now, with a view to clearness in this matter, place before us the actual situation in plain, truthful language.

We have, according to Sherman's own reports, $346,681,016 of greenbacks in circulation. They are a legal tender for all debts; their redemption is legally and actually in force; but mind! by the bi-metallic standard and redeemable only at New York and Washington. The option whether to pay gold or silver is with the treasury officers, and we have, therefore, both a limited as well as precarious resumption, and all under difficulties.

We have next in circulation $350,000,000 of national-bank notes, which are now increasing daily at the rate of half a million. They are, by law, redeemable in greenbacks. As a courtesy to customers, banks and others pay gold or silver for them, but they can not be compelled to do it. Since there are over 2,000 national banks scattered over the whole country, and the notes of each never circulate near their homes, there is in fact no redemption at all enforcible by law, except with great delays and difficulties.

We have besides in circulation $15,000,000 of trade dollars, whose final fate is entirely undecided and floats in the air.

Then we have about $50,000,000 of silver of various denominations. These coins are from 15 to 25 per cent. under gold coin par, and only the legal-tender quality holds them nominally at par in the retail trade.

We have also, partly in public, partly in private safes, as well as in public circulation, about $250,000,000 of gold. Of this metal no one knows whether it is to be minted down to the silver standard or whether silver is to be lifted up to the gold standard.

There are also still out $15,874,727.12 fractional currency, that are redeemable only in our silver coins.

Finally, we have $26,295,000 of certificates of deposit, that are redeemable only in paper money. And beside them, $17,780,000 in gold and silver certificates, payable as expressed on their face.

The gold notes of the gold banks—$4,700,000—hardly come within our purview. They prove only that the regular national banks are not specie banks.

We have accordingly about $760,000,000 of total paper circulation, unless we add the $655,000,000 of 4-per-cent. bonds, which are largely a circulating medium, which would make $1,415,000,000. And with it we have $315,000,000 of metallic circulation. But we have neither a money unit, nor a unit of account, nor a fixed legal standard of value. Tell me, then, who is right—the Swiss objective scientific thinker or the Ohio Republican platform tinkers?

That our valuta, as science expresses it; our waehrung, as the Germans say; our standard of value, as we have it, is not definitely settled, is undeniable. And it is therefore wind work, yea, I dare say it, it is fraud to talk of resumption on a par value while this is not legally settled. All our paying transactions are incomplete. We are still in the meshes of the money jobbers, and our condition is that of Italy, of which the Belgian delegates to the late Mint Conference at Paris said, nem. con., that it has no rightful basis and is violative of existing treaties.

Resumption de facto is not then resumption de jure! And partial resumption is not full resumption! Business regulation is not a legal rule, because it establishes nothing, and every hour may bring a change. The relations of debtor and creditor, those of buyer and seller, are subject to accidents and they lack the lawful freedom of action which complete resumption alone can give. To speak of resumption as accomplished, under such circumstances, is—salve venia—an impertinence. Please tell me what we have resumed on, and I will retract my harsh accusation.

We stand before a dozen money questions, all unsolved. Full resumption will exist only after they are solved. We are even without a legal definition of the word dollar. France has the franc, England the pound sterling, Germany the mark as unit of value and account, and every Judge can decide what is payment by the law of the land. Here the debtor determines (if only "dollars" are mentioned in the contract) whether he pays in gold or silver or greenbacks. And it is not only presumable, but certain, that he will pay in the money of least value—perhaps in depreciated paper. More than "dollar" must be spoken or written in a contract to avoid misunderstandings and wrongs.

The Republican party has industriously circulated the statement that the Democrats alone mean to disturb existing settled moneyed relations. But allow me to ask, Are they settled? Does not the Republican party itself intend to change them? Do they not purpose to abandon the greenback and go to the national-bank note? Yes, I ask, can either party, or the country free from party, abide in present moneyed conditions? I ask these questions in all sincerity of sincere men of all parties: Are we to have monometallism or bimetallism, or a bond basis? These questions and their by-issues are still open; but that we can not stay as we are is beyond contradiction. Neither the Republicans, nor the Democrats, nor the Nationals, nor the Socialists or Communists have played all their trumps. The "joker" is still out and unplayed.

Light, light and light again we need as to our money questions. Neither party has spoken its last word. The Republican less than the Democratic. For five-eighths of our paper money resumption has not even been initiated, because no law exists placing national-bank notes on the specie basis. How dishonest is it then to talk of an accomplished resumption while the purpose is to steer finally for a bank-note standard that has no specie basis whatever.

That the main solution is still in question will be still more apparent to all when it is considered that the debts to the banks, and theirs to the public, constitute by far the largest amount of all indebtedness, and exceeds several milliards. This unsolved sphere is the coming struggle for real civilization in America. Their purpose is to abandon the greenbacks, redeemable and legal tender as they are, and to put in their place bank notes, whose value is still in doubt. How anybody that wants honest money can support this is incomprehensible to me. It is the Republican party that is for irredeemable paper money, while the Democratic party of Ohio proposes to make the legally-limited and redeemable treasury note the permanent currency of the country. As a comparative question, the Democrats are certainly nearer right. The Republican direction is toward a money system that depends on the arbitrary will of several thousand bank officers, while that of the Democracy is to moneyed ways and means that depend on the will of our Federal law-making power. There is danger of arbitrary power in both, but least in the latter. With the banks, care of and for private interests is the motive to prudent management, but the free, large view is wanting with them which statesmen alone possess, and which makes these, with the public welfare and the common interests in their eye, recognize it as their duty to resist the eternal pressure after private advantages which is ever pushing itself forward by those who are interested in banks. To guard the land and the people against these special interests seems, as I think, at this time particularly indicated. The one wheel of the coach of state is already in the ruts of the national banks, and it is on the dangerous side. Is not, then, prevention a necessity? As Seneca points out to us, in the quotation I read to you, there are vicious learnings that must be counteracted by light drawn from principles.

Adam Smith gave to the world 100 years ago a hint how a people can distinguish their friends from those of private interests. He said, chapter 207: "The member of Parliment who supports every proposal for strengthening monopoly is sure to acquire not only the reputation of understanding trade, but great popularity and influence with an order of men whose numbers and wealth render them of great importance. If he opposes them, on the contrary, and still more if he has authority enough to be able to thwart them, neither the most acknowledged probity, nor the highest rank, nor the greatest public services can protect him from the most infamous abuse and detraction, from personal insults nor sometimes from real danger arising from the insolent outrage of furious and disappointed monopolists."

Who does not recognize in the first picture that of Sherman? Smith states the causes of his great reputation as a financier, and why he is now the advanced Presidential candidate? And who does not understand the reasons of the detraction, of the personal defamation and insults heaped upon certain prominent Democrats, such as Thurman and Tilden? Millions upon millions has Sherman, as Senator, already turned toward the banks; he is still at it; their press and their orators have paid him and will pay him with honors and emoluments.

Mince it as we may, it is still true that our finance is in the hands of a man who is a splendid stock and bond jobber, of a higher, but in principle identical, type as Jay Gould, in which profit is the basis, but all higher ethical statesmanship is wanting. And I ask you, as high-toned Americans, whether you are willing to join the chorus for Sherman worship started in bank parlors and echoed back by party sycophants?

Let us now test closely how much, if any, is true, as to the other boastings of the Republicans. They ascribe to themselves all merit for the comparative success as to saving in interest and the public credit. Let us again hear what an impartial man says. Neuman Spollart, one of the clearest heads of Europe, says:

"The United States have been rescued from marasmus, or politico-economic disintegration, only through their natural resources; specially by the richest wheat and corn crop, a good cotton crop, and the so far largest exportation of petroleum."

The admirers of Sherman, himself included, claim, on the contrary, all credit for him. With equal right might a man sitting up behind on a coach ascribe to himself the early arrival at a point of destination, when it was the strength and rapidity of the horses, the good road and coach that made it possible. It was, indeed, an embracing of an opportunity, both with the man who sat up behind us with Sherman, which has indeed its merits, too. But whether the use of the opportunity was honest is another question. We need but to put it to let all see that the adoration of Sherman is very much an exaggeration, set in scene by the private interests whom he favors. He is the most dangerous inflationist of all the public men in the United States, and will never hesitate to disturb private business and to jeopardize the relations of trade and industry, if it suits his purposes.

A saving of $13,000,000 of interest is the bait with which we are to be caught. It is a large sum, but that placed in view by those who proposed in 1872 to pay the national debt in greenbacks was still larger, it was $130,000,000. Why take two bites at a cherry? If throwing off interest is the criterion, then it is better to throw off the whole thereof, and not one-fourth only. In such policies there are degrees of righteousness or unrighteousness, viz.: repudiation, forced loans, moral as well as immoral pressure on the creditor, and also the Tennessee plan of an ultimatum to the creditor by the debtor that holds the master position.

Sherman has kept up all the outer forms of financial decency. He has ever cried: "Prenez guard!" before he made the sharper passes; but he was sure to strike, nevertheless. The people are no more, as a whole, helpless as they were during the war; but there is now an insecurity in money that leaves but little option whether to take 4 per cents. or risk all. He was gracious in allowing 4 per cent., for he might have had their money at 3—yes, at 2 per cent. Indeed, they would have invested it with him merely for safe-keeping, as they used to do with John Law in the last century. Indeed, the resemblance holds good generally. Law also had his nominal par between different securities. He, too, made each new scheme preparatory to a new issue, and adding bubble to bubble. Does not everybody see that the 4 per cents. are the facilities for future national-bank issues, which will then have much less security than these have now?

The last twenty years of the history of America has brought to the surface numerous specimens of transient greatness. Who can count all the Napoleons, Wellingtons, Talleyrands, Pitts and Neckers that had the cognomen "Greatest" to their names? Diana of Ephesus, Alexander, Charlemagne had to be satisfied with "Great!"

Why should not Sherman then also pass for the greatest financier the world ever saw? He beats, in writing fifty quickly, even the "unjust servant" of the parable in the New Testament.

Shall we too worship him? Or shall we do, as Lanau tells us, of his American host in the "Log Cabin," who

* * * with uncrooked back,
Would not lie even with a finger's bend.

If the latter is our duty, as I think it is, then we must say that pressing $600,000,000 new bonds upon the market while the standard of value for the dollar stated in the bond is not fixed is dishonest! The real object on the part of Sherman in such transactions is to gather accomplices to his personal aims and to use small personal and corporate interests for his great ambition. But we may be told that "in finance there are no morals." Well, then, let us count by dollars, and hold Sherman to a full account whether he used his opportunity to the utmost. And, with this inquiry before us, it must occur to all as strange that the new 4 per cent. bonds bring in the money market nearly as much as the old 5 and 6 per cents. Doesn't every one see that some equivalent must have been given for the reduction of interest? And so it is. He has shortened the interest, but lengthened the time, and it means that the hands of the people are tied for thirty years, and that it can no longer decide whether the French rente, or annuity system, or the English 3 per cent. consols, or the original American short time 5 per cent. bond system shall be the policy of the land. And for whose sake did Sherman play his game of political anticipation? Who else except the banks, whose recharter is at hand and who need the open and shut game between 4 per cents. and their bank notes? Then we shall have the back and forward dancing between bank notes and bonds, at the pleasure of bankers, in which the business men of the land pay for the music.

We must, however, also look up the expense account, so that we may know what these manipulations cost. Was it right to allow banks ½ per cent. commission and three months' time to pay them in when all these bonds could be sold without commission and for cash? I know of no public reports where the profits of the banks are officially stated, but I can estimate them and state the amount found, to wit, $5,000,000 at least.

For further elucidation let us use the newest treasury statement. In it we find that there were in the treasury July 1, $430,500,000. And to whom does the money belong?

$ 5,198,878.77	belong to interest overdue.
55,386,660.26	belong to bonds long called in.
9,070,977.13	belong to interest overdue thereon.
17,180,660.00	belong to gold and silver certificates.
26,285,000.00	belong to greenback deposits.
8,406,106.00	belong to outstanding fractional currency.
169,771,000.00	belong to bonds called in for the new 4 per cents.
145,231,057.56	belong to resumption and general treasury purposes.
$430,591,297.72	

An immense sum of fugitive money that was flying from insecure private credit and business to a pampered public credit and to treasury strong boxes, secure as they were believed to be against the ordinary roving tramps and tricky borrowers. Sherman smiled grimly at this flight of treasure to his hands. He quickly announced himself for the Presidency.

We might assert that all this money is improperly in the treasury, for an able Minister of Finance would have no surplus for any purpose; he would any way keep out of all such advance politics and let his payments follow quickly the receipts. But we do not want to judge Sherman too rigidly. He himself, however, would not claim more than $20,000,000 for the public service. There remain, therefore, $410,000,000, all money, that remain in the treasury, because it belongs to folks who can but won't have it, and prefer to leave it without interest, because outside it cannot, as they think, be safely invested.

On these $410,000,000 the United States pays interest on a corresponding amount of 4-per-cent. bonds in circulation, which is $16,400,000. Deduct from this the $13,000,000 and it leaves $2,600,000 interest which is unnecessarily paid. The housewife that dished up salt pork and let the fresh meat perish has in Sherman her alter ego.

That Sherman did not for a single moment believe in the practicability of true resumption appears to me, knowing him for years and having observed him closely, an indubitable fact. He never understood that resumption requires, as precondition, a restoration of a stable standard of value, and that resumption, not redemption, was the point. All his preparations prove this, and besides that he deceived himself as to the people. He believed them to be gold hungry, while they wanted only the specie standard. They wanted a sterling dollar, a definite unit of account and money. Not redemption, but redeemability, and it not under Sherman's difficulties, but with facilities. Our population does not consist of gold children, that want to hear it chink; but of business folks, who want a lawful money standard. Besides, Sherman misunderstood the people. He gathered gold and is now astonished that nobody wants it by the roundabout way that he provides. He was educated in political economy in bank parlors, and never had the courage to tell the many he served to their faces: "You must resume with the treasury or else resumption is an illusion and the specie standard an idle dream."

For the same reason has he walked and still walks devious ways, and turned the whole thing into a bond operation instead of a lasting regulation of the money standard. That it required a constitutional solution he overlooked, at least concealed it. Such an old bankman as he has a butt against all straight roads. He does not feel secure, unless he can cover himself behind some great special interest, and that makes him an intense partisan. He knows such bodies are grateful! The press controls or serves them, as the case may be! There the praises are coined which are the measure of value in parties.

Sherman has always saved the banks; indeed he has subsidized them. The whole burden of so-called resumption, magnified as it has been by him, has been thrown upon the country's trade. He was astounded when the ground-swell came over everything, and he would exclaim, with Schiller's "Diver:"

It was for my safety, for it raised me aloft.

Sherman still mistrusts things; he throws out suspicions against others to draw off the people's eyes. His miscarried candidacy for the Governorship of Ohio showed his mistrust, and Foster has to fight the battle for which Sherman was too cowardly.

And, now, in conclusion, you must allow me to say a few words why, in my opinion, if I have satisfied you that the Republican party does not deserve your support, it is right that you should co-operate with the Democratic party. You know I would rather plead for an entirely party-free country than for a party rule of any kind; but the necessity of overthrowing the combination that now rides the Republican party and the country, and has ridden both saddle-sore, is so great that we must act with all who agree on this point. I do not regard the Democratic party as a close corporation. It is now, as I think, the proper rallying organ against those now in power. And, being an opposition party, it is not bound to close its ranks nor its programmes. The party in power must have, as well as stand by, definite measures, and have an expressed policy. It is always exclusive, and often proscriptive. The opposition, on the other hand, while gathering and developing into an organism, have an open mind for all suggestions, and it must try them liberally, so that it may eventually settle upon correct final conclusions. To co-operate in such a development binds all who join in it to nothing more than this.

There is, however, an insuperable reason why the elaboration of definite measures must be deferred until after the victory is won. If proposed before, it would be intrusting their execution to those that are opposed to them, who would either strangle them, or delay them, or carry them out defectively. The opposition in England never introduced measures. Jackson well said that if he thought his right arm knew his intentions he would cut it off and cast it into the fire. The Republicans were an open party until up to 1860. There is a test, however, that ought to be applied to opposition parties. And I think no one can read the Democratic platform of Ohio without being satisfied that it is vastly superior to any which we have had for years. The tendency is clearly the one from local prejudices to national intelligence, virtue and wisdom. All nationalism that does not mean this tendency is not only nonsense, but wickedness, even if every letter in the word were written in capitals.

Our gubernatorial candidate, Gen. Ewing, has correctly stated the situation. The Ohio election this fall is (whether we like it or not) a reconnoissance in force with a view to next year's Presidential contest. The Eastern Democrats have taken a liberal view of our action here. They wish us to win, and concede to us, as we to them, that each State must this year fight in its own way the common enemy. And why common? Because the whole Union needs the removal from power of a party and an administration that is ever raising questions and never settling any. Take civil service reforms, our foreign relations, our Indian policy, our military organization, our judiciary, the public lands, the relations of the States to the Union, and last, not least, our money and finance. Where is there a definite solution? Where is there even an open avowal? Clear and divided in nothing, it deals only in false accusations against its opponents and hypocritical pretenses as to its own virtue.

I think I have shown this in my argument on the special subject of money and finance. It is the only point on which there are any exceptions taken to the ground that the Democratic party should be preferred to the Republican party. And I have heard of no reason for this except the one that the Republicans have at least done faithful work as to resumption. That this is untrue I have tried to prove to you. To me, who have for nearly half a century, both in public and private kept aloof, on the one hand, from foolish bullionism, and on the other from wild paper money, it is now clearer than ever that what I stated, as the representative of Hamilton county in 1851, in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, in a discussion with Senator Hawkins (see volume II., pages 406-412, Constitutional Debates), is still the correct principle, to-wit: that all power on the subject of money being intrusted to the General Government, it is its right and duty to secure to the country a stable specie standard of value, and that no money should be issued not based upon it.

That the Republican party does not stand by that principle is, I think, no longer to be denied. Their advocacy of bank notes that are not redeemable at the will of the holder puts this their treachery to true money beyond question. The Democratic party is at least for a currency that is now redeemable in specie de facto and de jure. What the national attitude of this our party may be next year I do not know. I have given my reasons why I now co-operate with the party which I joined forty-seven years ago. These reasons satisfy me. I hope they will satisfy you, and that soon this land and this people may be freed from their worst incubus—the Republican party—which does not by any means embody the best republicanism in America. I am convinced that a large portion of this party, tired of Shermanism, wishes this liberation. In 1876 and 1877 the country was cheated out of its reforms; let us see to it that the fraud be not repeated in 1880 and 1881. It is, I assure you, necessary to the highest interests of the American people.

John Adams at Court.

The presentation of John Adams and his wife to George III. and his Queen was not without a humorous side, which a writer in Forney's *Progress* thus sketches:

On both occasions of Mr. Adams's meeting with the King and Queen he was armed with a lengthy and preconceived address for which the royal couple were unprepared.

The King readily collected his scattered senses and made rather an able reply, but his equally eloquent burst of oratory to Queen Charlotte quite overpowered the little woman—for, though a Queen, still only a woman and not nearly so finished in manners nor possessing the *aplomb* of the republican ambassador's wife—and her only answer to his lofty rhetorical explosion was: "I thank you, sir, for your civilities to me and my family, and am glad to see you in this country."

Then the Queen relapsed into a friendly conversation with the American official in which all the royal family could take part.

When Mr. Adams and his daughter attended their first "drawing-room," at St. James' Palace, she was quite as nonplussed by the initial address of the King as his royal consort had been some time previous by the exalted speech of Mr. Adams.

"Have you taken a walk this morning?" he said. Now the entire forenoon had been occupied in donning the court costumes, upon the construction of which so many days had been spent, and the lady was inclined to tell the truth, but upon reflection merely answered in the negative; upon this the obtuse sovereign drove her to the wall by asking if she "did not enjoy walking?" and now the poor, persecuted female was obliged to offer the base fabrication "that she was rather indolent in that respect."

The Queen was always embarrassed in the presence of Mrs. Adams, while the latter remained undazzled by the foreign court. She was a plain-spoken, democratic American, with considerable cultivation and uncommon good sense, and therefore never a favorite at the shrine of arrogant, pedantic, vulgar title worship.

An Old Lady's Tramp.

Yesterday an intelligent, bright-eyed English woman, who said she was 74 years old, visited police headquarters. She said she had been residing at a point 138 miles from Bangor, Me., near the New Brunswick border. Some time ago she decided to come southward to see her children, who reside at Chester. They sent her $108, but when she received it she resolved to pay off indebtedness incurred while she was ill, and so applied every cent of it. Then she made up her mind not to make any further drafts upon her children's purses, but to traverse the entire distance on foot. A little over three weeks ago she set out upon her journey. This she accomplished without molestation on the way and with constant tokens of kindness from dwellers by the roadside. Those who heard the plucky old lady's recital of endurance in the pedestrian line were so pleased that they took up quite a substantial collection and secured her transportation to Chester to rejoin her progeny.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Railroad Velocipede.

A novelty in the matter of railroad inventions is now at the depot of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, in Petersburg, Va. It is what may be very properly termed a railroad velocipede. Its weight is about 100 pounds, and it is destined solely for the use of the supervisor of the road, to enable him to travel from point to point for inspection or other purposes. The vehicle has three wheels, two of which run on one rail of the track and one on the other. It has a seat for one man, though it might well carry two. It is very easily operated, and is run on almost the exact principle of the ordinary velocipede. With a strong, muscular man to move it, it will make a speed of fifteen or eighteen miles an hour.

A Highly-Colored Picture.

A young lady graduate in a neighboring college read an essay entitled "Employment of Time." Her composition was based on the text, "Time wasted is existence; used, is life." The next day she purchased eight ounces of zephyr of different shades and commenced working a sky-blue dog with sea-green ears and a pink tail on a piece of yellow canvas. She expects to have it done by next Christmas.—*Norristown Herald.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 21, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The COURIER contains one or more good short stories every week.

Every daily newspaper in the land is now publishing a continued story. It is entitled the "Sprague-Conkling scandal."

Hereafter ten per cent. of the salaries of the employes of the government is to be paid in standard silver dollars.

The contract for furnishing headstones for soldiers' graves has been awarded to Samuel G. Bridges, at an average of $2.28 each.

The value of the property left by Mrs. Dorsey, to Jeff Davis, turns out to be only $30,000, instead of $250,000. It is now thought that the will will not be contested.

Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of Gen. Grant, is not dead as reported by the dailies last week. The mistake arose from the death of Mrs. E. T. Sartoris, formerly Adelaide Kemble.

The celebrated trotting horse, General Lee, with a record of 2:20, stolen some time since, at Beaver, Penn., was found last week, in a stall at the Mendota, Illinois, trotting park.

W. P. Hunt, a Boston capitalist, and Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, have each put up $50,000 to start a republican paper in Washington, to advocate Grant's nomination for a third term.

The Terre Haute Express, the leading greenback newspaper of this state, was sold to W. R. McKeen, for the sum of $18,000, last week. It will hereafter be published in the interest of the republican party.

President Hayes has agreed to be present at the Cincinnati exposition and the Indiana state fair. As an advertising medium, Hayes will be a failure. The people are not at all curious to see a man for whom they have so little regard.

The night hands in the Gazette office were favored with an increase in the price paid for composition, last week, but the day men "kicked" and were about to lay off on a strike, when the employers and employes came to a reconciliation.

Congressman De La Matyr is making greenback speeches in Maine. The Methodists of Bangor invited him to preach in the First Methodist church last Sunday; Senator Blaine heard of it and had the invitation revoked, which was the cause of much indignation. Blaine and religion never did agree.

It was urged by Grant's friends, when the death of his daughter Nellie was erroneously reported, that her death would give him the sympathy of the public in his great affliction, and that he would be urged once more into public life in order to furnish occupation for his mind. Anything to elect Grant.

Report says that the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad is to be extended from Jackson to Pontiac, Mich., there to be connected with the Grand Trunk. The trains of the latter road will then reach Chicago via. Auburn Junction and the B. & O. railroad. This will give Auburn another shipping route to the east.

General Thomas Ewing and General Garfield will be the orators at the soldiers' reunion at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 28th inst. The president and cabinet, and the governors of three or four states, are expected. Twenty-five military bands are to furnish the music, and seventy-five Ohio, ten Pennsylvania and ten West Virginia regiments are to be represented.

In looking over our Indiana exchanges of last week, we noticed but one mention of "the absent editor," yet there seems to have been two hundred and more "Indiana editors" bumming around through the west on free passes at the same time. Who are these favored chaps? Who originated the grand excursion, and where did it start from? It must have been a select crowd.

Certain European countries have lately conceived the idea of sending their paupers and criminals to this country. Castle Garden officials are now on the lookout for several notorious criminals expected daily. Helpless cripples have been coming to beg. The authorities have taken precautions to thwart the efforts to foist these criminals and paupers upon the country.

Last week's COURIER contained a very able speech by Gen. Tom Ewing, democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. This week we give Hon. Charles Reemelin's views on the political situation. This speech has created great consternation in republican quarters, and is worthy of a careful perusal. See 3d page.

Town authorities throughout the state will be interested in the result of a damage suit, brought by Mr. Walter Tucker of Rushville, against that city, for allowing an old steam threshing-machine to stand on one of the public streets, which caused a horse attached to a buggy, and driven by Mrs. Tucker, to take fright and run away, demolishing the buggy and injuring the lady so much that she has been an invalid since [illegible] day. Tucker asks damages in the sum of $3,000, for injuries sustained by his wife.

The Terrell (Texas) Star gives the following prayer of a "bullet-headed" greenbacker of that city.

"Our Father, who art in Chicago, Pomeroy be thy name! thy final fiat come in Kaufman county: thy will be done in Texas as the radicals demand. Give us this day our fiat money, and grant us our fifteen dollars in honest democratic money for organizing greenback clubs, oh Lord; deliver us from democrats who scoff at us, and d—n the Star a great deal, we pray thee, world without end! Amen."

Here are the names of some of the greatest men this country has ever produced, and they all lived to a ripe old age: Washington died in his sixty-eighth year; John Adams in his ninety-first; Thomas Jefferson in his eighty-third; James Madison in his eighty-fifth; John Quincy Adams in his eighty-first; Chief Justice Marshal in his eighty-first; Andrew Jackson in his seventy-ninth; John C. Calhoun in his sixty-ninth; Daniel Webster in his seventy first, and Henry Clay in his seventy-fifth. The combined ages of these ten memorable men were about seven hundred and seventy-seven years. When will the country ever look upon their like again?

Yellow Jack continues to hold high carnival in the south, with Memphis as the base of operations, which city is responsible for the peril to which the country is subjected. An exchange aptly says:

"When Memphis gets through with her struggle with the pestilence, perhaps her leading citizens will recognize the justice as well as the necessity of rigid sanitary measures. Her experience last year taught her nothing in this matter. Her citizens returned from exile and accepted things just as the plague left them. It was a suicidal submission to events and deserving of the results. Now the country demands that as a plague-breeder she be estopped from further imperiling the health of a whole nation."

Country editors must be dangerous critters. Last week's exchanges were full of accounts of shooting-bees and narrow escapes. In Los-Angeles, Cal., J. D. Lynch and Wm. A. Spaulding, editors, respectively, of the Herald and Express, engaged in a shooting affray on the street. Several bystanders were wounded, but both the belligerents escaped unhurt. The trouble arose from an article in the Herald reflecting on Spaulding.

In Virginia, Benjamin Hardin, editor of the Botetoute News, and M. W. Camper, editor of the Fincastle Herald, became blood-thirsty, and a duel was expected at any hour. Then our own fair Indiana, to be up with the times, as Indiana always is, asks that a share of public attention be bestowed upon two of her editors of the Wabash, viz.: Lee Linn, of the Courier, and T. P. Keator, of the Plain Dealer, both of the town of Wabash. Latest advices from the point last named, indicate a cessation of hostilities, after an ineffectual attempt to bespatter mother earth with gore.

We are not sure that it is good policy to vacate public streets in a prosperous and growing town like Auburn. The time will come when every vacated street will have to be re-opened for the convenience of the public and good appearance of the town. Some years ago a portion of Cedar street was vacated; the citizens interested now demand that it be re-opened, and so it will be with all others. When a street is vacated or narrowed, the part so vacated attaches to the property adjoining. Now suppose that valuable buildings are erected, or other improvements made on the property so vacated, and at some time in the future public convenience should demand that the street be opened to the original width, we ask whether the town would not be required to pay such damages as might be assessed to cover the improvements so made? If so, we submit that the best interests of the town demand the careful consideration of the officers and citizens. The future should always be kept in view; matters which seem to be of little importance now, may at some time be regarded in a quite different light.

—The horse belonging to the Ft. W., J. & S. railroad company, and engineered by the good-looking ticket-agent, Frank Copper, got out of his stable last Saturday, by some unknown means—though probably by crawling through a crack—and he was promptly landed in the pound. Frank went to Marshal Scott and demanded him to release the steed, to which demand the marshal merely remarked, "One dollar." This being about ten dimes more than Frank cared to donate to the city, he consulted a group of lawyers in regard to it, and they unanimously decided that, under the circumstances, the horse could not be kept in jail; therefore, armed with this information, Frank went forthwith and appropriated him (that is, the horse—not the marshal). All of which goes to show that animals running at large are liable to be impounded; but if they gain their freedom by themselves, and without the assistance of their owners, it's no go.

School Opening.

The Auburn schools will commence their first term, Monday, Sept. 1st, continuing fifteen weeks, closing Dec. 19th.

FOREIGN TUITION.

High school dep't, per month		$1.50
Intermediate	" " "	75
Primary	" " "	50

Those wishing to become teachers will be placed in classes which are doing work in those studies they wish to pursue.

JOHN OTTO, Sec'y S. B.

Proceedings of the Town Board.

At a regular meeting of the trustees, Aug. 15, 1879, business was transacted as follows:

BILLS ALLOWED.

Wm. Britton, draying	$ 8.50
T. P. Scott, marshal	37.50
S. Poffenberger, labor	10.00
Peter Bayou, labor	9.40
Shearer & Wilson, labor	1.50
Courier Co., printing	24.10

Comes now S. Hollister et al. and petition the board for a street crossing at the northwest corner of the court-yard, which petition was considered and the crossing ordered put down.

Comes now D. D. Moody et al. and ask that Green street, between Main and Cedar streets, be narrowed to the width of twenty (20) feet, whereupon the board appoints Messrs. S. B. Ward, Isaac Cool and H. W. Ford as commissioners to assess the benefits or damages that may accrue from the narrowing of said street.

A. J. Ralston unanimously elected school trustee, vice McIntyre, resigned.

The board orders a rebate of $3.02 on the taxes of D. D. Moody, on account, of an error in the assessment.

Board adjourned.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

The New York Pinafore Company will present the sparkling comic opera of "Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore," at Ensley's hall, next Monday evening, August 25th. This company is composed of the best musical talent, and has sung in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities in the west. Miss Rhea, of Chicago, as Josephine; Miss Hooker, of Cincinnati, as Buttercup; Miss Devere, of St. Louis, as Hebe; Mr. Wethrell, of Boston, as Deadeye; Mr. Lee, of New York, as Rakestraw; Mr. Jones, of the Owens Comedy Company, as the Admiral; Mr. Todd, as the Captain, are first-class, and a strong chorus make a fine presentation of the play.

The New York Opera Company has just closed a two weeks' engagement at the Olympic, in Pinafore, and has left a good impression.—St. Louis Times.

Mr. Wetherell, now with the New York Pinafore Troupe, made a decided hit here as Deadeye.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The best presentation of Pinafore we have seen.—Danville (Ill.,) Commercial.

The finest musical entertainment ever given here.—Decatur Journal.

Admission 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats, at Willis' book store, Auburn, Indiana.

A Sad Case.

Information was received by the town authorities, last week, that William Meeks, who now resides at Newville, but who formerly lived here and is well known to most of our citizens, had become insane, and that he was making frantic demonstrations towards his wife and child, whom he had threatened to kill. Deputy Sheriff Somers and Tom Bell were immediately detailed to arrest him, and, though they managed to find him at his father-in-law's house, eating his breakfast, he succeeded in eluding them and making his escape. It may be said in justice to the parties who were in pursuit of him that he was armed at this time with a knife and revolver, thus rendering a hasty approach rather hazardous, as he was in a desperate state of mind. He was taken into custody, however, at Bryan, Ohio, the fore part of this week, having walked and ran the entire distance. The arrest was made by Sheriff Kober, of Bryan, and Meeks is now in jail at this place, in a comparatively rational condition. His case is a particularly shocking one, rendered so by the fact that he is spoken of in the best terms by those who have known him best, and he has always borne a good character as an upright, honest, kind-hearted man. It has been stated by parties who ought to be familiar with the facts, that his temporary aberrations of mind are superinduced by his belief that his wife has been unfaithful to him, though the same parties assert in the strongest terms that there isn't a shadow of foundation for such belief on his part, as she is known to be an estimable lady. His reason seems to desert him only when he broods over this imaginary unpleasant state of his domestic relations, and he is therefore a monomaniac; hence, it is quite likely that he will soon be sent to the asylum, to which he does not offer the slightest objection, but thinks, on the contrary, that it would be for the best. It is a sad case, indeed.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Free Tuition.

Send for circular, of Fort Wayne college, to N. F. YOCUM, Fort Wayne, Ind. 31-4

Those Girls.

We went, we saw, and we—"got left;" that is to say, we went down to Fort Wayne last Tuesday and saw the female ball-tossers, and since then have been trying to find some athlete to kick us. The game, as far as base ball is concerned, was a grand farce—an unlimited burlesque on the national game; but as far as the girls were concerned, it was a success; they were girls, sure enough, and that's all we want to say about it. It is estimated that there were about 1,200 people present, and the gate receipts were $400, twenty per cent. of which goes to the agricultural association for use of the grounds. Jay Phillips, the "masher," of the "Home" billiard room, umpired the game in his usual and effective style. No bouquets.

Spencerville.

—A break occurred in Murray Bros'. dam across the St. Joe, at this place last Thursday morning, incurring a probable cost of $500.

—Mrs. Wolverton, wife of Rev. I. M. Woolverton, died at Leo parsonage Monday, Aug. 11th. The body was taken to a point near Richmond, Ind., for interment.

—Barney Bros. are making quite an addition to their hardware store. Sol., who has charge of that department, is determined to keep a variety second to none in the county. ITEM.

—"Scribbler" is visiting friends in Jay county.

—J. M. Cahill will occupy his new building this week.

—John and Willie Baltz have gone to Michigan to seek their fortunes.

—Prof. Zimmerman is teaching a class in vocal music.

SOLDIERS' RE-UNION

At Auburn, Ind., September 19th and 20th, 1879.

To the Soldiers of Northern Indiana, greeting:

There will be a grand re-union of soldiers of Northern Indiana at Auburn on the 19th and 20th of September, it being the 14th anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga. Soldiers, without any regard to rank, regimental organization or state lines, are cordially invited to be present both days. Come singly, in squads, in organized companies, and let us renew the devoted spirit of patriotism that, in the dark days of our country, triumphed over treason, despite hardships, privations and danger. Re-united let us cherish the social ties that had their origin in camp, on the field of battle and in prison pens. Excursion trains (at reduced rates) will be run during each day on all roads leading to the city. The programme will consist of parades with infantry, cavalry and artillery; speaking by prominent Union generals, skirmishes, sham battles, fire-works, music, artillery practice, dress parades, &c., &c.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

A Good Scheme.

We stepped into the sheriff's office at Fort Wayne, not long since, for the ostensible purpose of transacting some business, but the real object was to borrow a match wherewith to fire up a nickel cigar; when our want was made known, however, Mr. Will. Cooper, one of the gentlemanly deputy sheriffs, fastened himself to our left auricular appendage and led us to the office door, whereon was pasted the following

OFFICE RULES:

No wood wanted.

Match-peddlers never leave this office alive.

We have two barns full of suspenders and don't want any more.

Coffins provided for lead-pencil and perfumery fiends.

Bootblacks, beware!

No coal, as we heat this office by our own breath.

BEGGARS BOUNCED BODILY. (That caught us).

Nixey soap.

We deal in clocks, safes, soap, jewelry and books ourselves.

Office hours for tramps, book-agents, canvassers, etc., from 11 p. m. to 4 a. m., July 4th.

Our bouncer goes by steam.

As we hurriedly perused that last clause, our knees began to fail us—we weakened; and, getting under our hat, we slid out of the nearest opening and were once more under the blue canopy of heaven.

High Authority.

The late eminent chemist, Prof. Jas. V. Z. Blaney, says, in his letter of December 4 1874: "Since I became satisfied, by my analysis, with the purity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, of its freedom from adulteration, the care taken in its preparation, I have had it used in my own house."

DAY'S

KIDNEY PAD

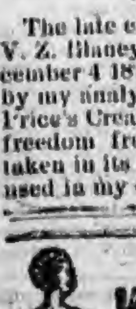

THE GREAT DISCOVERY

FOR DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00.)

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

For sale at the Physician's drug store.

Neither Private nor Confidential.

BARGAINS!

ONE

Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.

TWO

Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.

THREE

White Duck Vests, new. seventy-five cents.

FOUR

White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents

FIVE

Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents. Boys sizes in proportion.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers

Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance

Which has taken place in Raw Material of

WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!

Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.

Messrs.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of

WOOLEN GOODS

COTTON GOODS!

SILK GOODS!

Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.

GRENADINES!

ORGANDIES!

SUMMER SILKS!

PARASOLS!

LAWNS!

SUN UMBRELLAS!

LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!

All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1

OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT

Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of

BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc.

Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.

ROOT & COMPANY

FORT WAYNE, IND.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1879, at the same hour and place.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

July 26, 1879.

[illegible] Att'y for plaintiff. tf

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—See Pinafore.

—Let's stab a watermelon.

—"Tempus fugit"—Fly time.

—Go to the opera next Monday evening.

—Prepare to attend the soldiers' reunion.

—Come opera at Ensley's hall next Monday evening.

—Rev. H. J. Norris is visiting in eastern Ohio this week.

—Little Buttercup will please you next Monday evening.

—Sell your wheat to Cuppy & Ralston at the Eel-river elevator.

—Miss Mate Matheny is visiting with friends at Hudson, this week.

—D. D. Snyder went to Fort Wayne yesterday. This is no "snide."

—Mrs. H. E. Little and sons visited Corunna several days last week.

—Mrs. James Anderson returned last week from a visit to Colon, Mich.

—Family groceries, fresh, pure and cheap, at Schaab Beugnot & Co's.

—Examine the new styles in ladies' dress goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

An interesting account of the Sprague-Conkling scandal, on the second page.

—Secure reserve seats for Pinafore, without extra charge, at Willis' book store.

—Yesterday was the pleasantest day of the season. So is to-day—and to-morrow.

—Do not sell your wheat until you get Cuppy & Ralston's bid, at the Eel-river elevator.

—Don't forget that Abright's jewelry and watch-making establishment is just north of the postoffice.

—I. N. Cool will have another car-load of buggies to-day or to-morrow. They go like hot cakes.

—Jno. Canon, who has been at Columbus, Ohio, for several months past, returned home last week.

—Secure your seats for the opera. Tickets for sale at Willis'. No extra charge for reserved seats.

—The Auburn wheat market this year is better than ever before, and as good as any in the county.

—Many ladies misinterpret their sufferings. Try a box of "Sellers' liver pills." Sold by all druggists.

—The largest and best assortment of clothing in DeKalb county is now on sale at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—New steel rails are being laid on the Saginaw road from the curve near the stave factory to the junction.

—S. U. Tarney's meat market is always supplied with choice cuts of beef, pork or mutton. Try his fresh sausage.

—Guy Plumb and lady visited Fort Wayne last Tuesday. Wonder if Guy didn't go to see the female base-ballists?

—The first and perhaps the last opportunity to witness Pinafore in Auburn. Next Monday evening at Ensley's hall.

—Dr. Sears assisted the development of his muscles yesterday by taking a turn at the lawn-mower in the court-yard.

—Buy your canton flannels of Schaab, Beugnot & Co., as they have a large stock of them at prices below all competition.

—Rev. Dr. McCune, of Philadelphia, will fill the pulpit at the M. E. church, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Norris, next Sabbath.

—Cuppy & Ralston are still in the market paying the very highest prices for grain of all kinds. See them before you sell.

—After the first day of the Waterloo fair, there will be two races each day. The liberal premiums will bring in some good horses.

—All those wishing to buy stocking yarns manufactured here in Auburn, can get them at factory prices at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Duplex corsets for $1.00, other corsets at from 30c. to $1.00. Back combs from 10c. to 25c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-6w.

—W. L. Penfield and P. J. Lockwood returned Thursday evening last from Indianapolis, whither they had been on legal business.

—Supervisors will please bear in mind the premium offered by the N-E Ind., Agricultural Association for the best worked roads.

—Get prices at the Eel-river elevator, at Auburn, before you sell your grain. Cuppy & Ralston pay every cent the market will afford.

—To think kindly of each other is good; to speak kindly to each other is better; but to act kindly one towards another is best of all.

—No preaching at the M. E. church next Sabbath. Rev. Norris is absent, and the announcement made last Sabbath has been recalled.

—Billy Shaffer—you William!—come up in front and give an account of yourself. Which road leads to Waterloo, and how long is it?

—Mr. Stamets has sold out his entire stock of notions and dry-goods, and will hereafter pay attention to millinery trade particularly, in connection with which he to-day opens up a stock of clothing.

—A female writer asks: "What will my son be?" Ten to one, if he lives long enough, he'll be a man, we reckon. Try us on something else.

—The country girls say that Prof. Clark is an expert in phrenology, but we would prefer his opinion concerning bumps on a clothes-rack.

—Miss Jennie McClellan, one of Waterloo's fairest and most accomplished young ladies, attended the hop at Ensley's hall last Thursday evening.

—Messrs. Joe W. Davis and Chas. W. Davis, of Wabash, who are visiting friends and relatives in this place, gave the Courier office a call on Tuesday.

—Our townsman, H. H. Stamets, of the flourishing Main street millinery establishment, visited the city of Brimfield last Tuesday, returning next day.

—Remember!—The only perfect proprietary medicine as a "blood searcher" is that bearing the name of "Dr. Landsey," and which may be had from druggists.

—Judge Woodhull, of Angola, has been confined to his bed for some weeks past by illness, the first for many years, and we are glad to learn that he is now convalescing.

—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, are the days to attend the eighth annual fair at Waterloo. $5,000,00 in premiums.

—Harry Rush has again removed with his family to Auburn. Harry is an excellent young man and a good carriage-trimmer, and we wish him good luck.—Steuben Republican.

—Go and see the splendid stock of fall and winter clothing just received at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's., which they are selling 15 per cent cheaper than any other store in northern Indiana.

—Any man, woman, girl or boy, of the most fastidious tastes, can find what they want in the way of fine clocks, watches, chains, rings and jewelry of all descriptions, at J. Abright's.

—C. C. Shaffer, John Treesh and A. J. Ralston have each been appointed school trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. McIntyre, and each has refused to qualify.

—An endless variety of cook and heating stoves, for sale at low figures, now ready for the fall trade at Davis' hardware store. It will pay you to examine his large stock before buying.

—Light and heavy sheetings, the largest stock ever brought to Auburn, now being sold by Schaab, Beugnot & Co. cheaper than the same goods can be bought at any other house in the county.

—Old man O. Y. Ster, accompanied by his wife, O. Y. Ster, jr., and family, arrived in town last week, and are stopping at Sherm. Hollister's. He will introduce you to the whole family for 25 cents.

—Clyde Moore started Tuesday morning for Valparaiso, where he will resume operations at the far-famed normal school. He was accompanied by Johnnie McIntyre, who takes his initiatory trip.

—The Titania improved base-heater is guaranteed to be one of the best and most economical self-feeding coal stoves in the market. Our citizens using this stove recommend it highly. Sold by John L. Davis.

—We will consider ourselves indebted to a few parties who have perused their Courier of last week (Aug. 14) if they will take the trouble to hand them in to us. We ran entirely out and need a few copies.

—Rev. T. J. Killen, of Morris, Ills., will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. Killen was formerly professor at Miron University, and is said to be a very able speaker.

—Mr. Chas. Klotz is now the authorized agent for the improved light-running Domestic sewing machine, the best in the world. He also sells the New Home, another first-class machine. Examine his machines before you buy.

—The Argand base burner, the original base-heating, self-feeding coal stove with all the modern improvements for 1879, can now be examined at the hardware store of John L. Davis. This stove is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

—The celebrated base-heating coal stove, Crowning Glory, constructed on principles entirely new, is warranted to save one-third in the use of fuel. Do not buy until you call at Davis' hardware store and examine this new stove.

—The Kendallville Standard speaks of the Sprague-Conkling "scandall." We have scan'd all the authorities at hand and find that they are a unit in disagreeing with the above orthography; most of them forget to put on that final "l."

—Misses Minnie and Anna Prichard will leave Saturday for a few days' visit at Hillsdale, Mich., after which they will return and stop for a short time at Mr. Clark's, where they are now visiting, before going to their home in Janesville, Wisconsin.

—John Leasure, the lightning manipulator of ten-penny nails, horse-shoes and other refreshments, pointed out to us, a day or two ago, a man riding along in his buggy who was "too stingy to sit back in the seat!"—wear and tear on the cushions, you know. It was funny. Laugh.

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

—Have you seen those watches at Abright's? He has on hand this week a new line of American silver watches that excel all others, both in manufacture and price.

—Having secured a place in the Harmon house barber-shop, at Fort Wayne, George Grund bade farewell to his friends in this place yesterday morning and left for the Summit city.

—When time hangs heavily on his hands, Jack Ralston amuses himself and drives dull care away by shooting rats at the elevator, several hundred of which he perforated last Monday.

—If the weather had been made to order, it could not be better adapted to the promotion of ague. Cold nights and hot days are bound to tell their tale, and we would advise those who are compelled to be exposed to the night air to regulate their clothing accordingly.

—Robert Ogden, plumber and gas fitter at 125 Calhoun street, Ft. Wayne, is prepared to do everything in his line in the best style and at reasonable terms. His goods and fixtures are new and fresh, and he employs none but the best workmen.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Austin entertained a large number of their friends at their pleasant home last Monday evening. The party was a large one, and all enjoyed the occasion. Lack of space prevents us from giving the names of those present.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the largest and best selected stock of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods ever brought to DeKalb county, and at prices lower than ever before heard of. Call and see them and get their prices before buying.

—Miss Annis Russell gave a highly enjoyable party last evening to her many friends here, and hilarity was the order of the evening. Every one present was apparently in the best of spirits, and there was no hesitancy about giving vent to their mirthfulness.

—The corner stone of the new Lutheran church at St. Joe will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies August 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m. An address will be delivered by Rev. L. Rice of Auburn. Neighboring ministers of other denominations are cordially invited to be present.
S. Kelso, Pastor.

—We were surprised to meet Dr. LaFollette of South Whitley, at Corunna, last week; and more surprised to learn that his business to Corunna at that particular time, was to take unto himself for better or for worse, one of the fair women of that place. The Doctor is one of South Whitley's best citizens.

—Parties who wish to make subscription remittances in postage-stamps will please send three-centers; otherwise, we cannot accept them, as we have no use in our business for larger ones. Twenty-four-cent stamps are not negotiable, either in exchange for others at the postoffice, or for money.

—Having engaged in a partnership in business, for the future, we desire speedily to close up all past accounts. Those knowing themselves indebted to either of us on open account will please call and settle the same, either by cash or note. And oblige, T. G. Matheny,
32-tf J. B. Casebeer.

—A young man at the Saginaw depot yesterday, who is noted for his dexterity in that enticing but rather uncertain game called "three-card monte," endeavored to coax an Auburn girl on the train with him, but in vain; she failed to view the matter from his standpoint, and so remained on the platform while the train whirled him out of sight.

—To our correspondents throughout the county we would respectfully suggest that they write proper names plainly and carefully. While we are pretty well drilled in deciphering any hieroglyphics in the ordinary reading matter, we occasionally collide with individual names that are "stickers," and we get "stuck."

—The soldiers' re-union to be held in Auburn on the 19th and 20th of September next, will be one of the most sociable, hospitable and brilliant demonstrations ever held in Indiana. With the interest manifested at home and abroad, the re-union must be a success. "Fall in," and join the happy throng, where hundreds of old "chums" will join in the army chorus.

—The following county-men have been selected to serve as petit jurors for the September term of the DeKalb circuit court: Perry Fitch, George Barney, Jacob Frager, John Boots, Daniel Swihart, Albert Buchanan, Joseph Wingard, James McClellan, George DeLong, Jacob Lower, Cyrus Bowman and Charles M. Ryan.

—We were shown some very fine lithograph engravings this week by J. C. Moore, who is here in the interest of the National Atlas of DeKalb county. The work will be published some time this fall, and Mr. Moore is here to make some arrangements for views, portraits, etc., with which to illustrate our atlas. This is an enterprise worthy of the attention and patronage of our representative business men, so we think.

To Physicians.

We desire to call the attention of medical men to Dr. Price's Floral Riches, as being the finest cologne water made. In the sick room it is refreshing to the invalid, and a disinfectant. Physicians know that all pleasant odors are healthful, while disagreeable smells invite disease. Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes richly deserve to be called the best.

—Why can't everybody in town have a party at once? They are at fever heat now, two or three occurring on one evening, and the boys can almost tell what direction to start in.

—Harry and Fred. Yesbera returned yesterday from a few days' visit to West Unity, Ohio, where they took part in a family re-union, it being the occasion of their father's fiftieth birthday.

—Go to Ensley's new store, east side of the public square, and see their immense invoice of notions, fancy goods, gents' ties, collars, cuffs, etc., just received from New York, and more coming, all of which are nice, and the prices are low.

—The application for admission to the insane asylum, in the case of Wm. Meeks, an extended mention of which will be found elsewhere in this issue, has been forwarded to Indianapolis, and as soon as heard from he will doubtless be conveyed thereto.

—A very pleasant company of young folks assembled Tuesday evening at the new home of Jerome Showalter, on Jackson street, where they were nicely entertained by Mrs. Showalter, recently Miss Clara Wheelock, and her liege lord and master(?). It was a surprise party, gotten up by Miss Nellie Wheelock, assisted by Miss Alice McKay, and the "surprise" was complete, the young couple to whom it was given knowing nothing of it whatever. A general good time was the result.

—A headless rooster is on exhibition now at Fort Wayne, and it is no fraud by any means, though most people will naturally be incredulous until they see it; we would ourselves, had we not seen a similar minus-headed chicken in Arkansas, about a year ago. It was fed by means of a tube inserted in its throat, and lived about four weeks after being decapitated; but just as its proprietor had got it accustomed to living without a head, the tube came out one night, its wind-pipe closed up for repairs, and it "up and died."

—From the last of July up to and including August 14th, the county clerk had issued the state's authority for the following persons to abide together under the same roof, mash furniture and throw skillets, or play turtle-doves—whichever amusement their mingled tastes incline them to pursue: Merritt A. Hanson and Anna Ober, Errett Strong and Mary L. Hayford, Thos. J. LaFollette and Martha Slayman, August Benner and Laura A. Rodgers, Paul Lash and Christina Dean, and Joseph Boyer and Rebecca Deeter.

—In speaking of Mrs. Emma Hooker, the "Buttercup" of Mays' Pinafore company, the Shelbyville (Ills.) Democrat says: "Why, it is worth more than the price of admission to see a dashing little daisy who sings

"I'm called little Buttercup,
Dear little Buttercup,
Though I could never tell why."

She is a big trump, a daisy, and, if she were an attache of the Democrat, we'd turn her into a ten-acre clover pasture to see her caper." Go and see her next Monday evening at Ensley's hall.

—Through the earnest solicitation of the leading citizens of Auburn, Mr. Mays has consented to present Pinafore for one night only. In doing so he does not expect to make any money, and will be satisfied if the receipts cover expenses. His company consists of eighteen first-class performers and is highly spoken of by the press everywhere. Our citizens now have an opportunity to witness a very popular comic opera, something unusual for a town of this size. Every lover of good music should attend. Tickets for sale at Willis' book store, after Friday.

—Ft. Wayne Gazette:—"J. E. Beugnot, John McIntyre and Clyde Moore, of Auburn, are in the city, en route for Chicago. Messrs. Moore and McIntyre will attend Bryant's business college this fall."

Who got that item, and where did he get it? Messrs. Moore and McIntyre were not "en route for Chicago," neither will they "attend Bryant's business college this fall." Both these young gentlemen were bound for Valparaiso, where they will join the multitude at the normal school.

—Through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Henry, we occupied a seat on his wholesale notion wagon to Corunna and return last Friday. We found the merchants of that enterprising village wide-awake and full of business, all enjoying a good trade, the result of one of the best grain markets in the county. Mr. Lafe Miller, the genial and accommodating agent of the Lake Shore railroad, was up to his eyes in wheat, and with a number of assistants was unable to store the wheat as fast as it arrived at the elevator, there being from 15 to 20 teams waiting to unload during most of the day. We hope to be able to visit the place soon again and extend our acquaintance with the business men and citizens.

—Mort. Dawson came down to his office and picked up an old directory, exclaiming, "Yes, this statute is authority on all questions of law. Darned if I hain't got the directory. You see I've got a stranger up to my house; she came last night, and I'm a little flurried to-day. But it's the sweetest, prettiest, rosiest little darling-girl that you ever saw. Will you smoke, sir?"—Ft. Wayne News, Aug. 14th.

Mort. is evidently endeavoring to fulfill that divine command, "Multiply and replenish the earth." By-the way, this being his old stamping ground, he has many friends here who wouldn't object to his passing that cigar box up this way.

TRI-STATE
FAIR.
OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIG
WILL HOLD THEIR COMBINED FAIR
—AT—
TOLEDO,
Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13
PREMIUMS AND PURSES,
$25,000
Open to all the World's Exhibitors

Will Aggregate the Largest Exhibition of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Products to be seen in this country.

The Floral and Fine Art Departments have been immense New features of interest will be added this year.

—Railroads will carry Passengers, Stock, and Machinery at Half-Fare. This year will unload at the Gates of the grounds.

—Send for Catalogue.

ALBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
TOLEDO, O.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR
REPUTATION,
YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters, and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up; all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
Opposite North Door Court House.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S
UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the
SEVEREST TESTS
for years. They have become and are recognized as the
STANDARD COOKING
STOVES
of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices,

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

MIGNON.

BY E. L. M. S.

Her face is like a flower,
Her skin like a peach in bloom,
Her teeth like snowy petals,
Buds that bloom and breathe in June;
Her face lights up the shadows,
Her lips are like a rose that is red,
Her breath, like the dew of morning,
From the roses deep is shed.

Her hair falls in golden glory,
Like a sunbeam o'er the snow;
Her voice falls soft on even's air,
So soft and still and sweetly low.
I saw her first in summer's time,
A snow-white wreath upon her hair,
Apple-blossoms, white and pink—
Fairy Mignon, [illegible]

The snow sank low on western hills;
The air was red in ruddy glare,
While she sat 'neath the apple-trees,
Her face so sweetly pale and fair.
Oh! Mignon, sweet Mignonette,
Give me grace to live o'er that hour
To see again that sweet flower fall—
To feel again thy mystic power.

* * * * * * *

Fair, fair, regally fair,
A crown of gold her sun-kissed hair.

* * * * * *

The apple-buds break once again
Their hearts, like tinted shells of sea,
And 'neath the trees, in the old-time tryst,
Sits Mignon, blithe and gay and free.
Sweet Mignon! the breeze caught it,
And I sighed to think it but the wind.
No, 'tis the whip-poor-will calling me—
"Kiss her, kiss her; do not mind."
Lips touched lips, like the roses red;
Hands are clasped in love's strong hold,
While her golden head was bending low,
And vows were whispered and shyly told.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

HOW PHIL GAINED HIS POINT.

BY WILLIAM KENNEDY.

Phil Copely visited the Southern family.

Nothing strange in that, perhaps, except that Phil was the most irresponsible, clever, graceless, good-for-nothing Bohemian in the world, and the Southerns were the most aristocratic and wealthy people within 100 miles.

The dear old world, who never could, can, or will let other folks' business alone, shrugged her mighty shoulders, and whispered to her lady's maid, the moon, that it wasn't proper. The moon turned pale, winked, and said something must be done.

But Phil Copeley kept on visiting the Southern family. * * *

"Oh, Phil!"

Such a charming voice—such perfect lips—as pronounced those simple words one fine afternoon, while my scapegrace was taking a look at the conservatory with Alice Southern! What delicious little suggestions of bon-bons, of honey, of cream dates, of rahdatee-locoomb—or whatever else it is called—of nectar and ambrosia—in a word, as Keats so toothsomely has it:

> Jellies soother than the creamy curb
> And lucent sirops tinct with cinnamon

—there were in that voice.

Did you ever observe, Oh gentle and effulgent reader, how differently your name sounds when uttered by different persons? Why, I have heard my plain cognomen made more mellifluously musical than Weber's last waltz played by two French horns, which I consider the most mellifluously-musical performance I ever heard, save in the instance mentioned. But, you know, I am so susceptible!

To return to Phil Copely. When he heard Alice Southern say "Oh, Phil!" as above, he experienced various extraordinary emotions in the left thoracic region, and looked upon the young lady in a peculiar way, much as a dyspeptic patient might look upon a perigord pate aux truffles.

"Oh, Phil!"

"Well, I don't care! It is true. I am a worthless vagabond!"

"It is not true at all, and you have no right to say so."

"I've a good mind to go and drown myself!"

"Phil Copeley, if you don't stop talking so, I'll never speak to you again!"

She had about as much idea of executing her threat as he had of executing his.

"Well, just look at the case. Don't you see that I am a villain and a scoundrel to keep coming here every day or two, when I have no business to be here at all? Don't you know that I haven't a cent—except the miserable pittance my aunt left me—I wish she had taken it with her when she died! And your father would as soon see you marry a coal-heaver as me! Am I not a viper in the bosom of the family? Oughtn't I to be thoroughly ashamed of myself? Yes, and, by George, I am, too!"

"Oh, Phil!"

Imploringly this time, and with a certain hazy humidity in the clear—let me steal a charming epithet from one of Aldrich's poems—"bronze-brown" eyes, that was no detriment to their beauty, but which wounded Phil Copely like a two-edged sword.

"I will go away, somewhere," he said; "I will join the navy or the army. I will go to Hong Kong before the mast—turn missionary, or something. What shall I do?"

There was real, earnest suffering in this last question; for Alice's eyes were upon him, and he felt that while they could look thus he was not only incapable of going to Hong Kong, but any other distance of more than ten feet was equally insurmountable.

So he staid just where he was, and the effect, artistically considered, was much the better for his presence.

The two were sitting on a rustic seat curiously fashioned of fantastic and misshapen branches. Tropical cacti, looking like vegetable sausages, stood stiffly around, with their ragged blossoms of scarlet and yellow hanging from them as if they did not belong there at all. Orange trees perfumed the atmosphere with their creamy flowers, and cast a soft, greenish shadow through the conservatory, where camellias, red and white, bloomed all about, contrasted with water-lilies of rare kinds; passion flowers; roses of endless variety and beauty; fuchsias as large as the end of my finger; air plants, daintily trailing their delicate tracery down from pretty little wire baskets, hung high aloft; and, in short, all the curious and beautiful flowers and plants that gardeners and poets love.

Next to the body of the Academy of Music, on a grand opera night, I like the green-house.

There sat the lovers, looking very sad, very affectionate, and very handsome—as many other couples have sat before—and considering themselves the most unfortunate young folks in the world—also as many other couples have done, and, more betoken, will do, to the end of time.

"O Phil!"

His hand had found hers, in some mysterious way (does anybody ever know how hands get together under such circumstances?), and their fingers were loosely interlaced. Leaning against the back of the quaint seat, their heads somehow rested very close to each other, so Phil's lips touched one of Alice's ringlets—a great, showery splendor of gold and mahogany color; not red, mind you, not reddish, but just the least bit of a suggestion of reddish brown, in certain half lights, all threaded and shining with pale gold, so as to be perfectly I don't know what.

Phil's breath stirred this ringlet, changing the play of its light and shadow. Phil's hand clasped the delicate digits more closely. Phil's arm unconsciously passed about the slender waist—another inscrutable mystery—and Alice's head dropped gently down, until it rested upon Phil's shoulder.

Then, upon this scene, so full of grace and graciousness—of color—of flower perfume—of quiet beauty—stole a wondrous strain of melody. Did you ever hear a skillful violinist play De Beriot's "Sixth Air?" That was the sound that completed this little episode picture.

* * * * * * *

Southern, Alice's father, was rather an odd specimen of that odd animal, man. A rake in his youth, he expected to find all young men rakes; quite contrary to the notions of old gentlemen, who expect young fellows to be radically different in habits, principles and practices from the young fellows of thirty or forty years ago.

Mr. Southern liked Phil Copely immensely, because he was accomplished, intelligent, courteous, good-looking, unselfish, and proud. Phil played a splendid violoncello accompaniment to the old gentleman's violin. Phil could ride the old gentleman's own black mare. Phil could shoot with the old gentleman's ebony-stocked pistols as well as the old gentleman himself. Phil could leave as many empty bottles by his plate as anybody. Phil could talk metaphysics and theology so well that he sometimes got a little the best of the parson in a doctrinal discussion after dinner, to the old gentleman's intense delight.

But—ah! what a pity that word was ever invented—but Mr. Southern knew that Phil had only a trifling income, no profession, no expectations worth mentioning, and was of that peculiar, easy, good-natured stamp that would preclude the possibility of brilliant distinction or great wealth accruing to him.

Then again, he thought that Phil, being a good fellow and an excellent companion, must be what he himself had been at five-and-twenty—a roue. He took great pains, therefore, never to permit either of his daughters to meet the young gentleman, save at evening parties, receptions, etc., and would have had a "conniption fit," if he had known that Alice and Phil met privately, on an average, seven times weekly.

"Demme, sir," he once said to an old friend, "my girls are not unprotected. I am too old—my hair is too white—to go out on the field myself, but my nephews are plucky boys, sir, plucky boys; and they would stand up for Alice and Gracie, sir, as long as they could hold a pistol!"

* * * * * * *

Mr. Southern, after playing, very softly and sweetly, the "Sixth Air" of De Beriot, was seized with a desire to smoke a cigar.

In the Southern mansion, the conservatory was the smoking-room also, and thither the old gentleman repaired. It struck him as very singular that the glass door between the dining-room and conservatory should be locked and its curtain drawn on the other side; so he went around another way, through the garden, and entered by the outside door—an ingress but little used.

I have already described the picture that was presented by the interior of the greenhouse. Let it suffice for the reader to know that Phil Copely, for the first, last, and only time in his life, fled ignominiously from a quarrel. White hairs and a pretty daughter ought to insure any old gentleman the respect of all us young fry.

* * * * * * *

The next morning Phil was awakened at 8 or 9 o'clock—early for him—by a violent rapping at the chamber door. He bade the visitor enter, and in strode a stalwart and comely man, with an immense black mustache, and a good deal of the satanic in his eyes.

"Mr. Philip Copely?" demanded he.

"That is my name, sir; and you are——?"

"Mr. Rufus Dawes, at your service."

"I am glad to see you, sir. I have heard of you often, through your cousins, the Misses Southern, I think. Excuse my receiving you in this manner, but I rise late and——"

"Never mind, sir. My business is very brief. It concerns one of the young ladies you have just named. Her father has told me, and has sent me to offer you two alternatives, marry the young lady immediately, sir, or else meet me according to the code of honor!"

"Marry her! You are crazy!"

"Very well, sir. You refuse, then?"

"N-o-o-o! That is what I most wish to do, but was afraid that her father would not hear of it."

"What! Have you, then, been perfectly honorable in your intentions?"

Phil colored and his eyes flashed.

"I should like to see the man who insinuates that Alice would dream of anything else. Tell Mr. Southern that I will marry his daughter this afternoon, if she is willing."

"I suspect that my uncle has judged you a little hastily. I know he was very gay when he was young, and I suppose he thinks you one of the same sort. I am glad it has turned out differently, and——"

"And if you will wait till I am dressed, we will have a drop of something cool over it, eh?"

"If you please."

Alice did not wish to be married that afternoon—it was rather too sudden, so her father was persuaded to allow them a month for preparations, when he had discovered how he had deceived himself, but apologized fairly and squarely to Phil, in private.

"Cousin Rufus" and the bridegroom-elect became great friends, and the black mustache captivated ever so many hearts at the wedding-party.

EUROPEAN FARMS.

How Land is Divided.

[From the London Times.]

On the continent the land is cultivated in much smaller parcels than is customary in this country. According to M. Lavergne, 50,000 proprietors in France possess each an average of 750 acres, 200,000 have an average of 75 acres, and 4,000,000 an average of 17½ acres. Mr. Kay, however, is of opinion that the average of the small proprietors of France is considerably above the figures quoted by M. Lavergne. In Belgium, where the land is even more minutely subdivided than in France, the average area of separate plots is given by Sir Henry Barron at 7.35 acres.

We have a complete store of information on the tenure of land in North Germany, through the able report prepared by Mr. Harriss-Gastrell, in 1867-70, in compliance with instructions issued by Lord Clarendon. The greater part of the land in what was then the Kingdom of Prussia is cultivated by the owners themselves. While the number of tenants wholly engaged in agriculture was only 30,000, there were no less than 1,000,000 proprietors similarly occupied. Of these, more than half belonged to the class of yeomen or team-owning peasants. The area of land owned and cultivated by the "team-owning" peasant varies from 33 acres in Silesia to 66 acres in Saxony and 81 in the province of Prussia.

Reichensberger, in his work, "Die Agrafrage," quoted by Mr. Kay, asserts that the prosperity of France since 1790, notwithstanding the tremendous wars and revolutions through which that country has passed, is entirely due to the laws which have led to a more minute subdivision of the land. The population of France has increased in the interval from 25,000,000 to 34,000,000. A larger population derives far more nourishment from the land of France in the present day than was obtained under the former regime. The people pay with less taxes 1,300,000,000 francs, while the old monarchy fell because it attempted to raise 500,000,000 francs. In Prussia the productive area yields an inferior return relatively to the productive area of this country. Really high farming is rare. It does not appear to be as profitable as medium farming, and the peasant proprietor will not adopt it. He cannot afford the luxury of maximum crops at a less return to himself. In North Germany garden cultivation is renowned for its care and intelligence.

We have seen from the statement of Sir H. Barron how minute is the cultivation in Belgium, and the quantities of fruit, meat, eggs and potatoes shipped to England are really prodigious. We draw similar produce in large quantities from France.

In the United Kingdom the average acreage of holdings is 56 acres. Of the tenant farmers, 560,000 in number, 70 per cent. occupy farms under 50 acres each; 12 per cent. between 50 and 100 acres; 18 per cent. farms of more than 100 acres each. These figures are quoted from Mr. Caird. Should we be more independent of the supplies we now draw from the continent if a greater acreage of our land were cultivated with the minute care of the smaller tenantry and peasant proprietors of the continent?

Moderate holdings seem peculiarly adapted for occupiers who are prepared to devote attention to the secondary produce of the farm. The rearing of poultry has hitherto been too much neglected in this country. When we look to the fact that eggs are selling in Manchester for 2 pence each, while foreign eggs are being imported at the rate of 2,000,000 a day, the retail price of which may be computed at £16,000, it is evident that the English farmers and their families are allowing a most important source of revenue to be too extensively appropriated by the foreign producer. I have no hesitation in saying that, with good management, the sale of eggs and poultry on a small farm should go very far toward the payment of rent.

It is asserted by M. Laveieve that the barren tracts which have been brought into cultivation in Belgium and Holland could never have been reclaimed by large capitalists, requiring an annual interest upon their investment. What is true of Belgium and Holland is equally true of Scotland. The worst lands that have been brought into cultivation in that part of the Kingdom have been held by the small cotters. On good land, where there is ample scope for the application of science and capital to agriculture, large holdings will be preferred.

Chief Moses.

A member of a railway surveying party in Washington Territory visited the famous Indian chief Moses, and writes of him: Moses is the only Indian chief I have ever seen (and I have seen dozens of them) that is not a fraud. He has brains. He is a gentleman in his manners. He has a large property in cattle and horses; and when he travels he has two servants with him to saddle his horse, to cook for him, and to spread his blankets. He enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of the most civilized and courageous Indians on the continent. Born a warrior and chief, he had intelligence enough not to risk a useless war with whites, if he could avert it. He dreaded war on account of its waste and the certain destruction of what he loved which it involved. He told me he would never again fight the whites unless the Indian Agents tried to force him onto a reservation. "Then," with a quick blazing of his eyes, "then I will fight. I had rather die than go. My people had rather die than go."

A NEGRO boy with white hair is the reigning sensation in Crawford, Ga.

OUR EXCHANGE MENAGERIE.

Some Interesting Stories About the Brute Creation.

A correspondent writes this interesting note on snakes from the everglades of Florida: "We expected to make the acquaintance of snakes without number, and of rattlesnakes in particular, but we have seen but few, and they mostly moccasins. This is explained by the settlers, who say the deer kill the rattlesnakes with their hoofs. A deer never sees a rattlesnake but that he kills him. This snake does not run, but fights. The deer is as quick in his movements as the snake is, and, when the snake coils and springs, jumps out of the way of his fangs to return the next moment, with his sharp hoofs cutting his antagonist to pieces. The deer keeps at the work until he stamps the life out of the rattlesnake. In the northern part of the State, where deer are getting scarce, I am told rattlesnakes are increasing in number. Farmers lose cattle, horses and mules from their venomous bites. Hogs running at large destroy great numbers of snakes, but they are not so relentless in their warfare on rattlesnakes as the deer, preferring other varieties of the serpent tribe as dainty articles of diet."

CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

As an instance of canine intelligence, an incident which occurred under Mr. Godfrey's observation is worthy of relation. A box coop near the house containing a number of chicks was disturbed and in terror. When the storm had spent its fury somewhat, the children of Mr. Godfrey busied themselves catching and depositing them in a place of safety, when a shepherd dog belonging to Mr. G., after watching the proceedings for a few minutes, rendered effective assistance by picking chick after chick up in its mouth and carrying them to the coop. It accomplished the unusual task so intelligently that not one of the little feathered bipeds was damaged.

A LIVELY ALLIGATOR.

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Nutshell.]

In Pamlico county, S. B. Lane and his three sons, on crossing a swamp on their way home, were attacked by the largest and most ferocious alligator ever seen in these parts. He tore up the ground, and seemed to stand on his tail and chuck them with logs. They fought him manfully with poles and limbs, but finally had to climb the trees. His bellowing shook the spongy swamp ground like an earthquake. P. C. Dilamar heard the rumpus, and, coming to their rescue, brought the monster down with three loads of buckshot and four pistol-balls down his throat.

A MAN WHO HAS CAUGHT 1,400 FOXES.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Uncle Lemuel Richardson, of Barre, Vt., aged 80, claims to be the champion fox-hunter of the State. He has killed 700, and trapped enough more to make the number 1,389, beside capturing three deer, twelve fishers, five otters, and other game too numerous to mention.

A DOG'S CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Herald.]

Mr. Hustice, who resides on Elm Fork, exhibited on the streets yesterday a stuffed rattlesnake nearly seven feet long. It had eleven rattles, and was killed by a dog of his, which caught it in the back and shook it until it was dead. The reptile bit the dog, and Mr. Hustice thought he would lose him, but the dog's instincts told him what to do. His master watched him, and saw him eat three or four times a day a peculiar weed, after which he would go and lie in the water. It did this for three successive days, when it was fully recovered. The animal is a great snake-killer, and never allows one to escape it when it has a fair shake at him.

A HORSE PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a heavy fall and a great racket was heard in the livery stables of G. W. Zecher. Mr. Zecher and some of his men ran to the stable to ascertain what was the matter, and were not a little astonished to find one of the horses belonging to the Adams Express Company lying down with one of its hind feet wedged in its mouth. It required the united strength of several men, using levers, to pry the horse's mouth open wide enough to get its foot out, and before they succeeded in doing it two of the horse's teeth were knocked out. The poor brute would have strangled to death had he not been promptly relieved before he could rise to his feet. It is supposed that the horse threw his feet forward in striking at the flies, and at the same time threw its head backward, biting at them, thus opening his mouth and "putting his foot in it." The entire hoof was in the horse's mouth, the teeth being sunk into the flesh above the hoof almost, if not altogether, to the bone.

FIVE BARRELS OF SNAKES.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Jonathan Rockwell, engineer at the fire-brick works at Sciotoville, Ohio, has caught and killed the greatest number of snakes ever heard of in these parts. Some three weeks ago he purchased five empty whisky barrels and stored them in an outbuilding to be used for cider barrels when his apples were ripe enough to be made into that temperance beverage. Near the outbuildings there is a ledge of rocks containing many fissures and openings, and has always been "a bad place for snakes."

Mr. Rockwell took occasion to visit the outbuilding referred to, and, in opening the door, he noticed a number of snakes crawling into the bung-holes of the whisky-barrels. Quick as thought he got the bungs and drove them into the barrels and secured the snakes. He then attempted to roll the barrels out of the building, but found them too heavy to handle without assistance. He then called in J. L. Mathoit, Dustin Jones, George Sturdy, Hugh Smith and Thomas Powell, who armed themselves with hickory clubs and proceeded to kill the snakes. The bung was taken out of one barrel and some hot water poured was in, and the snakes began to come out so rapidly that it kept all the above gentlemen busy with their clubs in dispatching them.

The next barrel was treated in the same manner until all the five barrels were emptied, and the total number of snakes killed was 2,153. To-day there is a steady stream of people visiting the premises of Mr. Rockwell and viewing the slain snakes. No one pretends to account for the snakes getting into the barrels. All we can say is that they were there, and it is the "whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The affidavits of our best and most reliable citizens will substantiate it beyond any doubt. The snakes were not all large ones, but there were none less than a foot in length, while many were six or seven feet long. A trench had to be dug this afternoon to bury them, as the stench arising from them was getting horrible.

Bismarck's Personal Appearance.

Hon. W. D. Kelley writes from Berlin to the Philadelphia *Times* as follows:

As the clock struck 2 the carriage of Mr. White entered the courtyard of Prince Bismarck's official residence, which, fronting on Wilhelm strasse, surrounds three sides of a triangle. As we entered his room, Bismarck advanced and put me at ease by the cordiality of his greeting. His personal appearance was a surprise to me. Portraits, busts and statues had made me familiar with his face and head, but had not told me that his height is more than six feet three, and that his frame is broader than was that of Gen. Scott, to whom in all physical respects, except in the contour of his face and head, he bears a closer resemblance than any man I have ever seen. Having turned his back upon the broad table on which, from the papers spread upon it, it was evident he had been at work, he remarked that he was not so vigorous as formerly, and could work but five hours a day at his desk, though he ought to work sixteen, and proceeded, with the easiest familiarity, to tell us how his habit of working far into the morning, and the preoccupation of his thoughts by practical questions had made it impossible for him to sleep in the quiet hours of the night. "The silence that follows midnight is," said he, "terrible. It wakens all the evil spirits of my mind; they lead me into phantasies, and to escape them I get up and walk or read or write. On many such occasions I have anticipated debates, and supposed what would be said in opposition and what I would say in reply, and, fearing that I would not remember my thoughts and words, which seemed so effective, have risen and carefully written them out. But I have never once found them of use. They were always too fine to be available among practical men, and the paper and pen which are always beside my bed have been useless and wasted. When the noises of the day begin I fall asleep and sleep till 11 o'clock, sometimes till 12 and even 1 o'clock. At my home in the country I would not, I think, sleep any, but that the great burden trains, with three engines and more than 100 wagons, pass each other on a railroad about 300 feet from my house, and, during this time, soothed by the noise, I go to sleep."

Frightened to Death.

One of the saddest of deaths, caused virtually by a night of terror, occurred at No. 1014 Julia street this morning. A little boy, named Eddie Natlic, of timid disposition, stole a handful of rare flowers from a neighboring gardener a week ago, and the gardener, being very much annoyed by the depredation, swore out a warrant charging the child with malicious trespass. The Marshal who served the writ represented to the child's parents that he was only going to take Eddie to the Four Courts to identify some other boys who were in custody. In getting out of the vehicle at the Four Courts Eddie sprained his ankle slightly. He was put into jail, a place of which he had always had a mortal dread. He was assigned a cell in which there was a drunken man, which only added to his fright. The man used him as a pillow, and though tortured by his ankle he did not dare to cry out or move. For seven or eight long hours he lay in that cramped position, too frightened to sleep, even were he not in an agony of pain. The night came on and the noises which came from all parts of the gloomy jail intensified his terror, while the climax was reached when all sounds died away and perfect silence reigned. His parents, after he had been missing for some hours, sought him, but the jail office was shut up, and the night guards knew of no such prisoner. The Deputy Marshal was found, and he told where the boy was. It was 11 o'clock when he was released, and his nervous condition was most pitable. Such a shock was it that he never recovered from his fright till he died, although nearly a week intervened. His ankle swelled up immediately, and was treated by a physician, but the boy's condition was such that he could not rally, and treatment was of no avail. His death was directly due to septicaemia or blood-poisoning, but the physician regards the fright as the superinducing cause.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Mortgage for $6,000,000.

There was recently filed at the County Clerk's office, at Portland, Ore., a mortgage for $6,000,000, the largest amount ever borrowed by any Oregon corporation. This colossal sum was borrowed by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and intended to be expended in pushing forward the different railroad and telegraph lines mentioned in the articles of incorporation. The mortgage covers all the company's property, steamboats, barges, real estate, railroads, machinery, material, etc., and all the property to be acquired hereafter by them. The amount borrowed is divided into 6,000 bonds of $1,000 each, drawing 6 per cent. interest, payable on and after the 1st day of July, 1909, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York.

JACK SINGLETON, colored, was arraigned in Charleston, S. C., on the charge of beating his wife. It being proven to the satisfaction of the court that Jacob had exercised his authority with no indication of malice or ill-will, Justice Chisholm dismissed the case holding that a husband had the right to chastise his wife for her correction.

THE MATERNAL SHINGLE.

When the angry passions gath'ring in my mother's face I see,
And she leads me in the bed-room—gently lays me on her knee;
Then I know that I will catch it, and my flesh in fancy itches
As I listen to the patter of the shingle on my breeches.

Every tickle of the shingle has an echo and a sting,
And a thousand burning fancies into active being spring;
And a thousand bees and hornets 'neath my coat-tail seem to swarm
As I listen to the patter of the shingle, oh, so warm.

In a splutter comes my father—whom I supposed had gone—
To survey the situation and tell her to lay it on;
To see her bending o'er me as I listen to the strain
Played by her and by the shingle, in a wild and weird refrain.

In a sudden intermission, which appears my only chance,
I say: "Strike gently, mother, or you'll split my Sunday pants."
She stops a moment, draws her breath, the shingle holds aloft,
And says: "I had not thought of that—my son, just take them off."

Holy Moses! and the angels, cast thy pitying glances down,
And thou, oh! family doctor, put a good soft poultice on;
And may I with fools and dunces everlastingly commingle
If I ever say another word when my mother wields the shingle.

PITH AND POINT.

ISN'T every Congressman a capitalist?

IT is mournful to see a man more n full.

HOTEL-RUNNERS work on the European plan.

AN anonymous article—A baby before it's christened.

THEY say it takes a smart man to run a hotel; but an inn-experienced man can do it.

BUILDING the St. Louis bridge was a big feat; but any St. Louis girl can show bigger feet.

THE climate of Saratoga is the most equable in the world. There is a never-ending spring there.

WHY is a modern lady's capillary adornment like modern advertising? It's a big puff of hair (affair).

SCANDAL-MONGERS may learn this lesson from the frog: Once overpassed the season of his adolescence, he gives up tail-bearing.

THERE is one thing about archery. No matter how poor a shot you are, you can always make an arrow escape from hitting the bull's-eye.

WE never yet saw a man who hated kings and queens bad enough not to take a couple from the bottom of the pack if an opportunity offered.

AN exchange inquires, "Does hanging prevent murder?" It certainly does. Who ever heard of a man committing murder after he was hanged?

AN exchange says the writing ink used by the ancients would be called varnish to-day. That's the reason they couldn't write plain, unvarnished tales.

PROFESSOR in law recitation—"Mr. ———, what is excusable homicide?" Senior, promptly—"Excusable homicide is when a man kills himself in self-defense."

THE Binghamton *Republican* tells of an old lady who can't see why base-ball players change pitchers so often. She thinks they ought to get one that would hold enough in the first place.

"MA," said a little urchin, peeping beneath the bed-clothes, "I am cold; I want more clothes on the bed." "Lie still, my dear," said the mother, "till your sister comes home from church; she's got the counterpane for an adjustment."

AN old Highland clergyman, who had received several calls to parishes, asked his servant where he should go. The servant said: "Go where there is most sin, sir." The preacher concluded that was good advice and went where there was most money.

A LITTLE boy was one day asked by a clergyman if he knew what an implicit, child-like faith was. He thought he did. Being asked to describe it, after thinking a moment, he said: "When my mother says a thing is so, I must believe it is so, if it ain't so."

IT is said that Charles Reade, the novelist, keeps two secretaries at work reading and clipping murders, poisonings, accidents, robberies, and other "unco mournful tales," which furnish him with the hint or substance of incidents for his stories and plays.

A DETROITER cured a long and severe attack of neuralgia by falling down stairs. That's nothing. Some years ago a Norristown youth was cured of a bad habit of swearing by falling off a cherry-tree. Not a single oath has escaped his lips since. The fall broke his neck.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE BAXTER TRAGEDY.

Said Mrs. Baxter to her mate,
"My dear, where shall we rusticate?
At Newport, Long Branch, or Cape May?
At Saratoga, Put-in-Bay,
Or where, my dear, I beg you say?"
Then Mr. Baxter heaved a groan,
And answered, in a smothered tone:
"My dear, we cannot, will not roam
By seaside-splash or mountain-gloam—
We'll rusticate this year at home."
Then Mrs. Baxter gave a glare—
A shriek went out upon the air—
A flash, a crash, a smash, a roar,
A seething, bubbling flood of gore,
And Mr. Baxter was no more.

—*St. Louis Times-Journal*

Married on Horseback.

Quite a novel wedding took place on Tuesday of last week on the public road near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, Md. The contracting parties were Mr. Horace Tell and Miss Jones, both of Anne Arundel county. The officiating minister, the Rev. Mr. Shoaf, of Calvert county, was requested by the groomsman to start from home at 7 o'clock on the above-named morning, and he would do likewise, and the point of the road where they would meet should be memorable by a novel wedding. The arrangement was carried out, and the bride and groom on horseback met the reverend gentleman, and, in the public road, seated on horseback, under the sheltering branches of a wide-spreading oak, the happy couple were made man and wife.—*Exchange.*

Over the Falls.

They sent a goose over Niagara falls the other day to see how she would take it: and, when she rose to the surface of the river below, she looked up as if saying: "You think you're awful smart, don't you?"

[illegible] [illegible]

"For My Sake."

Three little words, but full of tenderest meaning;
Three little words the heart can scarcely hold;
Three little words, but in their import dwelling,
What wealth of love those syllables unfold!

"For My sake" cheer the suffering, help the needy,
On earth this was My work, I give it thee!
If thou wouldst follow in thy Master's footsteps,
Take up My cross, and come and learn of Me.

"For My sake" let the little ones be tended,
All that I gave unto thee safely keep;
I took them in My arms, received, and blessed them,
Do now the same for Me, "Feed now My sheep."

"For My sake" let the harsh word die unuttered,
That trembles on the swift, impetuous tongue;
"For My sake" check the quick, rebellious feeling
That rises when thy brother does thee wrong.

"For My sake" ever press with patience onward,
Although the race be hard, the battle long;
Within My Father's house are many mansions;
There thou shalt rest, and join the victor's song.

And if in coming days the world revile thee,
If "for My sake" thou suffer pain and loss,
Bear on, faint heart, thy Master went before thee,
They only wear His crown who share His cross.

O Thou, dear Lord, who walked on earth incarnate,
Fain would we follow, but we fear to fall;
Lo! at Thy feet we bend, Thy aid imploring,
Our only plea that "For Thy sake" we call.
—*National Baptist.*

Is Faith Blind?

The following words of an eminent divine, not long dead, are quoted with high commendation in an obituary, as setting forth the central idea of his religious belief:

> The first and most indispensable condition of piety is submission—blind, absolute, entire submission of the intellect, the conscience, the life to God—This is blind, but not irrational. It is the submission of a sightless child to an all-seeing Father; of a feeble, beclouded intelligence to the Infinite Intelligence.

What is meant by a "blind, absolute, entire submission of the intellect" to God? It is the faculty or faculties by which we apprehend truth. If God made the intellect, that is what He made it for. When a visible object is placed before the open eye, the eye perceives the object. When intelligible truth is placed before the intellect, the intellect perceives the truth. That is the function of the intellect. There is no more reason, therefore, for a "blind, absolute, entire submission" of the mental vision than of the physical vision to God.

We take it for granted that the physical sight was given us to see with; that we honor the Giver not by disusing it, or by speaking contemptuously of it, but by using it and prizing it. We suppose that it is by keeping our eyes open and trusting the evidence they give us that we walk most safely. What sort of sense would there be in talking about a *blind* submission of the eyesight to God? It might mean keeping the eyes closed and only opening them when we are supernaturally admonished to do so. A man might imagine that he was honoring God in the use of his eyes by shutting them, and refusing to open them at all unless miraculously ordered to open them. Blind submission of the eyesight to God might also mean a persistent refusal to believe our eyes. A man might say, "My eyes tell me that that is a tree before my face, but I shall not rely on their report. If God gives me some miraculous reason for believing that it is a tree, I will believe that it is a tree; if, on the other hand, He gives me some supernatural assurance that the thing which looks like a tree is a house, I will believe that it is a house. To rely upon the evidence of my eyes in a matter like this would be presumptuous; 'blind, absolute, entire submission' of the eyesight to God is the only safe rule."

That would be curious reasoning respecting the bodily senses. That would be a strange way of showing our respect for Him who gave us these organs of vision. We may well ask Him to show us how to use our eyes, and to help us to understand the meaning of the things we see; but to assume that the eyes which He has given us to see with cannot be trusted is a strange way of expressing our confidence in Him. Would not a wide-awake and open-eyed use of the power to see evince a truer reverence and a more genuine faith than a blind submission of this faculty to God, whatever that may mean?

Now we fail to see any reason why this argument does not apply just as well to the mental sight as to the bodily sight. The intellect was made to be used just as truly as the eyes were. We do not honor God by disusing it or by distrusting it any more than we honor him by disusing or distrusting our eyes. The intellect is not infallible; it sometimes falls into error, but so do our eyes sometimes deceive us; we keep on using and trusting our eyes, and we have just as much reason to keep on using and trusting our intellects. There are many subjects of thought that are beyond the comprehension of our minds, and there are many objects in the universe that are too far away or too small for our eyes to see; but that is no reason why we may not see and know things that come within the range of sight or knowledge. We need the help of the Infinite Wisdom in using our mental vision, and in understanding the things that we see and their relations—but it is *in using* the mind's eye, and not in closing it, nor in refusing to accept without supernatural indorsement the evidence that it gives us that we prove our reverence and our faith.

But this divine goes on to say that such submission is "blind, but not irrational." If it is not irrational to shut the eye that was made for seeing, what is irrational?

It is, however, a "sightless" eye. That seems to alter the case. Man is the "sightless child" of an "all-seeing Father." It must be mental vision that is here denied to man. To say that he is sightless is the same as to say that he is destitute of intellect. Of course, if he has no intellect it may be well for him blindly and absolutely and entirely to submit his intellect to God if he can. But how can he? How is it possible to submit to God that which he does not possess?

This statement, however, appears to be too strong, and it is qualified in the next sentence. It is not a creature absolutely sightless, but a "feeble, beclouded intelligence" that is called thus to submit itself. If an intelligence is "feeble and beclouded," then, the only right thing for it to do is blindly and absolutely to submit itself to God. We do not believe that God desires that any intelligence should do anything of the kind. No matter how feeble our powers may be, God wants us to use them, diligently and trustfully; he does not want us to disown them or despise them. The feeblest mental powers are invigorated by exercise. Faithful use, not blind submission, is their proper regimen. The word "blind" has no application to any intellectual act required of man by God. It is casting contempt upon His most precious gift to speak of the mind of man in the tone in which it is spoken of in this extract. If God had wanted blind subjection he would not have given us minds. We prove our faith in Him not by reviling but by using the faculties that He has given us.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

"Adirondack" Murray.

It is now the turn of Boston to have a famous clergyman in trouble. This time, we hasten to say, the difficulty is financial, not social. The "woman in the case" is, at most, only incidental.

It appears that Rev. W. H. H. Murray is a better preacher than business man. That is the long and short of it. He has a large fancy stock-farm in Guilford, Ct. This enterprise has been on his hands for several years. A few years ago he established and was the leading spirit of a religious newspaper, the *Golden Age.* Between the two he has gone to the wall, financially, at least. Some months ago he tried to avert bankruptcy by buying a patent right for a buckboard wagon, and organizing a company for its manufacture. Of course the stock which he received in this company developed no revenue at first, and, however profitable it may prove, it can afford him no relief. A diligent search for assets by a Deputy Sheriff disclosed only a quantity of hay. All else was mortgaged or deposited as collateral on borrowed money, which the borrower has no prospect of repaying. He resorted to the method too common with impecunious men—drawing checks against imaginary bank deposits.

Finding himself at the end of his tether, the best he could do would have been to have met his creditors in a manly way with a statement of his affairs. Instead of doing that he left his wife on the farm to bear the brunt of the burden, and with his yacht and female stenographer sailed away toward his favorite hunting and fishing grounds on the Adirondacks. On Lake Champlain his yacht was seized for debt. He left his fair companion somewhere on the road, and plunged alone into the wilderness which he had done so much to make known to and popular with summer tourists.

Mrs. Murray is said to have taken a course of medical lectures, whether apprehensive of trouble from business or stenography, does not appear. She proposes to enter the medical profession early in the fall. Such are the developments up to date in the Murray case.—*Chicago Journal.*

Names of Places.

The names of cities, towns and villages of the United States, says a New York paper, reveal great poverty of invention. A town's title, to have any real appropriateness, should have a local application, if possible; or, if this is not practicable, a name which perpetuates some incident connected with the early history of the region is a good substitute. A termination in too common use is the French "ville." Nothing more poor and mean in nomenclature can be found in the gazetteers than this everlasting ville. The points of the compass more naturally take a lead in distinguishing an offshoot from an old town. Massachusetts has suspended on the points of the compass more than 200 of her towns. There are in the whole country no less than 650 towns and cities which have west for a prefix. There are more than 600 norths of various combinations—Northfield coming out strong in the list. In North Carolina, where the word south is very dear, one community, as if in despair of finding a title not already in use, have called their town South Toe. There ought to be a North Toe, or, at least, a Toeville, but there is not. In North Carolina there is a town called Why Not? and there is another in Mississippi. Before Americans took to the point of the compass they had exhausted the word "New." There are 625 towns in the United States bearing that prefix, many of these being in affectionate remembrance of English ancestral homes. Among the odd names, Pennsylvania gives us the novelty of Congruity, and Virginia furnishes the euphonious title of Nance's Shop, in a county known by the singular name of Charles City. In Perry county, Ky., we find the name of Cut Shins, and North Carolina gives the town of Democrat; this State, which has a monopoly of odd names, is proud to own the postoffice of Mutual Love. In Sampson county, same State, is situated the cheerful community of Dismal. Some settlers in Smith county, Tenn., confessed their trials in searching for an appropriate name for their place by calling it Difficult. Georgia has a Dirt Town, and North Carolina rejoices in a Tar Heel. In the wilderness of foolish and unmeaning names of our towns we find eight Alphas, and we conclude by noting that there are precisely the same number of Omegas.

A Swindling Baron.

A German Baron, who had been playing heavily at "makao," at the Pesth National Casino, and had, during a few months, won $40,000, was discovered cheating a few weeks ago in a very curious way. He always appeared anxious to "take the bank," by which means he, of course, always dealt. He kept down the pile of bank notes in front with his polished silver tobacco box. He dealt over this, and could thus see the cards he dealt his players reflected in the lid of his box. A certain General of the staff observed this, and begged for the loan of the box to roll a cigarette. This request he frequently repeated, and observed that when the box was away the Baron had variable luck like the others. The lucky gambler, a well-known racing man and of excellent family, is to be prosecuted as a common swindler.

THE TUILERIES.

The Historic Pile to Be Demolished.

A recent dispatch from Paris reports that the bill to demolish the ruins of the Tuileries has passed the Chamber of Deputies, and has been referred by the Senate to a special committee. The ups and downs of this old building are so interwoven with dramatic episodes in French history as to give this action of the popular branch of the French Legislature a peculiar significance.

The original palace was built by Catherine de Medici in 1564. Additions were made by Henry IV., Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. The work was taken up by Napoleon I. in 1808, who began the northern gallery. This was completed by Napoleon III., and during the Second Empire the Tuileries, with the Louvre, formed a connected building, including the Place du Carrousel. The building has an imposing front and a magnificent interior, and was one of the finest palaces in Europe.

The palace was used as a royal residence until the court removed to Versailles in 1672. For over 100 years no French King lived in the Tuileries, but in 1789 the people decreed that Louis XVI. should remove thither. Three years later the mob stormed the building, murdered the guards, and took possession.

During the Consulate and the First Empire the palace was the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and was occupied by the Bourbons after the restoration. In July, 1830, it was again sacked by the mob, and for a third time in 1848. Napoleon III. made it his residence, and greatly improved it.

On the 4th day of September, 1870, or after the fall of Metz, the Paris mob again invaded the gardens of the Tuileries. The Empress Eugenie was alone with a few attendants, and it seemed that she could not escape. At this moment a man now prominently before the world came to the rescue. This was Ferdinand de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez canal. He informed the Empress that all was lost, and, going with her through the gallery of the Louvre, they left the palace as the guards at the garden entrance surrendered it to the troops of the newly-proclaimed republic.

In May, 1871, the Communists, finding they could not hold the city against the Government troops operating from Versailles, decided to burn all the public buildings. On the 22d they distributed cans of petroleum through the palace of the Tuileries, and that night fired it. The next morning they fired the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royal, and other public and private buildings. A week of carnage followed, and then Paris was in possession of the Government troops.

The gardens of the Tuileries have been restored, and many of the public buildings have been or are being rebuilt. The palace so long the residence of French sovereigns remains as the fire left it, and the action of the Legislature signifies that it will not be rebuilt.

"A Small-Tail Movement."

The Presidential canvass of 1840, in which Gen. Harrison and President Van Buren were opposing candidates, was distinguished by an intense popular enthusiasm. It was an oratorical and musical campaign. Every village had its dozen of speakers and its score of vocalists. An amusing anecdote of that election gives a modern illustration of the old fable of the lion put to flight by the braying of a jackass.

A speaker was discoursing at a mass meeting in Western Virginia upon the merits of Gen. Harrison as a military commander. Suddenly, a tall, gaunt man arose, and, in a shrill voice that pierced through the crowd, called out:

"Mister! mister! I want to ax a question!"

"I shall be happy to answer any question, if I can," replied the orator.

"We are told, fellow-citizens," said the quaint man, addressing the crowd, "that Gineral Harrison is a mighty great Gineral; but I say he's one of the meanest sort of Ginerals. We are told that he defended himself bravely at Fort Meigs; but I tell you that on that occasion, he was guilty of the *Small-Tail Movement*, and I challenge the speaker to deny it!"

"I don't know, my friend," replied the orator, "what you mean by the 'Small-Tail Movement.'"

"I'll tell you," said the quaint man. "I've got it here in black and white. Here is 'Quinshaw's History of the United States,'"—holding up the book—"and I'll read what it says: 'At this critical moment, Gen. Harrison executed a *novel movement*!' Does the gentleman deny that statement?"

"No; go on."

"Well, he executed 'a *novel* movement.' Now here's 'Johnson's Dictionary'—taking a small book out of his pocket—"and it says, NOVEL—*a small tale!*" This was the kind of movement Gineral Harrison was guilty of. Now, I'm no sogger, and don't know much of milentary tic-tacks—but this I do say, a man who, in the face of an enemy, is guilty of a 'Small-Tail Movement' is not a fit man to be President of the United States, and he shan't have my vote."

And he didn't, nor the vote of that village.

Two Bright Boys.

A friend and neighbor has a son who is so quick at repartee that it is a little dangerous to cross swords with him. He was out riding with his father the other day, when, noting the name of a street, he asked if it was named for Mr. B—, a well-known but not altogether popular citizen. "By no means," said the father; "it is not named for him, but for his father, who was very popular and very much esteemed." The boy said nothing; so his father, who thought he saw a chance to preach a little sermon, continued: "It's very apt to be so. A boy has a father whom everybody loves and respects for his good qualities and abilities, but in too many cases the boy doesn't amount to anything." Said the boy after a pause. "Your father was very much esteemed, wasn't he, sir?"

A story comes to Causeur of an incident in a school in Southampton, England, some years since. The boys were being examined in the history of England, and the answers were mainly dates of events more or less important in the history of the British empire. Among the pupils was the son of an American sea-Captain, a bright specimen of young America. Being questioned concerning dates in English history, he manifested an ignorance bordering on stupidity. The teacher, whose patience was exhausted, exclaimed, "What! Don't you remember a single date that marks an important event in the history of England?" "Why, yes, sir," answered the boy, "I do know one." "Well, out with it," said the teacher. "*The Fourth of July, 1776.*" [illegible]

Wolves and Wild Horses.

It is said that whenever several of the larger wolves associate together, for mischief, in the German forests and their neighborhood, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the too-credulous and unsuspicious victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time, the gang, squatted on their hind-quarters, look on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, and the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches become very interesting—it is right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy; the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eye steadily fixed on the hamstring or flank of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim the same moment—one to the throat, the other to the flank, and, if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defense. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it the horse is on his side—his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers-on close in a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectful distance until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

Brother Gardner's Wrath.

Just as the honored President of the Lime Kiln Club was about to leave his house on Indiana street to proceed to Paradise Hall and open the meeting, as usual, Mrs. Gardner climbed the line fence to borrow a "drawing of lard" of a neighbor. In some way, unexplained as yet, her feet became entangled in the boards, and she threw down twenty-eight feet of fencing, and brought up among the weeds with a sprained ankle. The President was therefore detained at home fifteen minutes beyond the hour for opening the meeting. There were nearly eighty members on hand, and a spirit of deviltry seemed to grasp right hold of even the old gray-heads. Trustee Pullback, who is in his 67th year, danced a regular breakdown in the middle of the floor; the Hon. John Paradox cuffed hats with the Rev. Penstock; Waydown Bebee threw a dipper of water over the sacred person of Deacon Hastings, and Samuel Shin and Elder Toots fell over a bench and jarred the hall to its foundations while engaged in a back-hold wrestle. In the midst of this jubilee Brother Gardner walked in. Some one in the back end of the hall just then threw a hard-boiled egg at the honored pate of Judge Goslin, and it struck the President fair between the eyes. He got up after a minute, brushed the dust off his clothes and proceeded to his chair, and when the triangle sounded the hall was as still as death.

"Gem'len, I beg to inquiar' if dis am de nineteenth century, or if we hat' returned to de barbaric aige?" softly inquired the President, as he felt of the bump created by the egg.

There was no answer. Here and there an old member could be seen rolling up the cotton blossoms behind his eyeballs, but not a whisper broke the stillness.

"I doan' know who frowed dat egg nor who begun dis scene of levity," resumed the President; "but I nebber want to see any mo' of it. I didn't intend to pass de collekshun hat aroun' at dis meetin, bein' as de Treasurer am a long ways ahead, but de collector will at once pass aroun'. Let me add dat de pusson who raised dis bump between my eyes musn't toss less dan half a dollar into de hat."

Quickened conscience made the collection foot up over $10, and there wasn't a coin smaller than a dime in the hat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Coincidence.

Yesterday two citizens happened to meet at a soda fountain, and one of them cried out:

"Ah! how curious! Just eleven years ago to-day, at the same hour, I met you here and we drank soda together. What a coincidence!"

"Yes it was just eleven years ago to-day," mused the other, "and curiously enough I have the same memorandum-book in my pocket to-day I had then."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, and here is the very memorandum I made after we drank: 'Lent Joseph —— $5!' How strangely history repeats itself."

"Blast your history and coincidences, too!" growled the first as he felt down in his vest pocket for a $5 and canceled the account.

Life is full of strange adventures, and the strangest of all is collecting an old debt.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CHICAGO preacher advertises that his sermons never exceed twenty minutes in length.

FARM NOTES.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

STAGNANT WATER.—One of the most fertile sources of disease is a pond of filthy water made so by soakings from the barnyard. Such a breeder of foul gases should not exist, much less be a repository for dead animals and decaying garbage.

THE largest wheat farm on the globe is along the Red river, in Dakota, near the town of Fargo. It contains 40,000 acres, and gives an average yield of twenty-four bushels per acre. The owner does not walk over it before breakfast.

STRING-HALT.—String-halt is an affection of the nerves, by which the control of certain muscles of the hind leg or legs is lost, either continuously or spasmodically. It is incurable, but is mitigated sometimes by the use of belladonna, strychnine, or other antispasmodics or nerve medicines. No horse having this disease, which is an unsoundness, should be used in breeding.

IMPLEMENTS.—When the tools and implements are done with for the season, they should be thoroughly cleaned and put away in safe, dry places. It is a good plan to protect journals and gearings from dust and rubbish by tying them up in stout paper or pieces of cloth. It will save much time and labor in cleaning them in the spring, when one is busier than now.

ROOT CROPS VS. FALLOW.—The old idea of renovating the soil by a season of rest, after two or more similar and exhaustive crops have been grown, is fast going out of date, and the root crop is taking the place of the fallow. This change is a great improvement, and means a mixed husbandry and rotation of crops, in place of the single-crop system, which should be practiced only in a new country, and perhaps not always there.

ROPY CREAM.—When milk throws up ropy, glutinous substance in place of cream, it is an evidence that the cow is not in a healthy condition. A dose of salts (12 oz.) may be given, and a few one-ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda given daily may remove the difficulty. Clover alone is not good pasture for milk, and is apt to disturb the condition of the cow; if a few pounds of bran or two pounds of cotton-seed meal are given each day, it will probably help to remove the ropiness.

SOWING ORCHARD GRASS.—There is no other grass that does so well under shade as orchard grass. If the ground is plowed and harrowed this month, the seed may be sown either alone or with a bushel of oats per acre. The oats can be mowed or pastured in October, or will freeze and die down, forming a mulch for the grass. Forty pounds of orchard-grass seed should be sown per acre. Twenty pounds each of orchard grass and blue grass makes an excellent mixture.

LAMBS FOR MARKET.—The most desirable lambs for market are a cross of Southdown on Merino. These are fat and plump, with small bones, and have the black faces and legs of the sires, which are a recommendation with the butchers. A cross of Cotswold on Merino produces a larger lamb, but it is looser bodied, and more bony. Either the Southdown or the Cotswold makes a good cross on Merino ewes, the mutton is good, and the lambs are vigorous.

"BIG HEAD."—"Big head" is incurable. It is a disease of the bones of the head, and can only be treated by removing the bones, which, in that part of the body, would obviously destroy the animal. The disease consists in the growth of spongy excrescences on the bone, which arise from scrofulous, or other unhealthy condition, which is constitutional. The disease may be mitigated, and the final result postponed by the use of iodine and hyposulphite of soda, with iron, but the advice of an educated veterinary surgeon should be taken before using them.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Gapes is the result of parasitic worms in the windpipe. The only cure is to dislodge them. This is sometimes successfully done by putting the chicks in a box, covering the top with a piece of muslin, and dusting fine lime through the cloth. The chicks breathe the lime, and, as it comes in contact with the worms, these let go of the membranes, and are dislodged by the coughing and sneezing of the chicks. To prevent gapes, the chicks should not be kept on ground where fowls have previously been.

HEREDITY AND VARIATION.—Every living thing is influenced by two great and opposing laws—First, heredity, or the tendency to be like the parent—embodied in the axiom, "Like produces like." This is strengthened by breeding those individuals which are most nearly similar. The second, variation, or the tendency to be unlike the parent; this is strengthened by breeding those individuals which are not similar, but as widely different as may be. In general "in-and-in" breeding strengthens heredity, while crossing gives scope to variation. Breeders of stock of all kinds should be familiar with, and regard these matters.

FEEDING BRAN.—Bran is not only an excellent food for the production of milk in cows, but also for feeding young animals. It contains a large proportion of the phosphates, which are a most necessary part of the food of an animal, but one in which most foods are deficient. In a ton of wheat bran there is fifty-one and one-half pounds of phosphoric acid, and in a ton of rye bran sixty-eight and one-half pounds. Rye bran is also richer in potash than that of wheat, by nearly 40 per cent.; hence for food, and for the resulting manure, rye bran is preferable. In feeding bran the value of the manure should be taken into consideration. This, although it may not be seen so conspicuously, nor so quickly as the milk in the pail, or the increased thrift of a young animal, yet it as certainly exists, and in good time will show itself in the field. It is beyond question that in feeding a ton of bran, the larger part of the profit is made in the manure, and if one is satisfied with what he gains directly in the feeding, he may be all the more so with that which he receives in the manure.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

CLEAN oil-cloths with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them.

A SMALL piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—A small piece of paper or linen moistened with turpentine and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day two or three times a year is a preventive against moths.

FRIED BREAD.—Beat three eggs very light; stir into one pint of sweet milk; slice some bread; dip into the milk and eggs, and fry a light brown in butter and lard. Sprinkle over the top with powdered sugar and cinnamon.

CLAM SOUP.—Put the clam juice over the fire; skim when it boils up; chop twenty-five clams very fine; add large table-spoonful butter; heaping teaspoonful of corn starch dissolved in a cup of water; heat one pint milk, and pour in after taking from the fire.

HAM BALLS.—Mince very fine cold cooked ham (that which has been boiled is best, although fried ham will answer, if not too salt), add an egg for each person; stir in a little flour, and make into balls. Dip into egg, and then into grated bread, and fry until of a nice brown.

BEEF having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours, with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

MOONSHINES.—Roll a coffee-cup of pale yellow sugar; then add the yelks of six eggs and a pinch of salt; beat well and pour into the flour tray and work into a soft dough; roll very thin and cut out with a tumbler, drop into a frying-pan of hot lard, and cook quickly. When done, sift white sugar over them.

TO REMOVE SUNBURN.—Milk of almonds, obtained at the druggist's, is as good as anything to use, and to keep wrinkles out of the face use tepid water instead of cold; if the wrinkles are deep-seated, appy a little turpentine to the wrinkles for a few nights before retiring. Some ladies use a patch of court-plaster for the wrinkles, which soon eradicates these emblems of care and age.

CODFISH BALLS.—Two pounds boneless fish, soaked and boiled over night and well beaten before breakfast; boil twelve or fifteen good-sized potatoes; mash them very smooth with milk and a large table-spoonful of butter; beat in the codfish; add one egg; if not soft enough, add a little more milk; make into a cake and fry. The secret of good fish-cakes is to have the potatoes fresh boiled and beaten very light.

FRIED FROGS.—Throw the legs into boiling water for five minutes. Take them out and put them in cold water, and wipe them until dry. Have some batter made as follows: In one pint of cream, the yelk of an egg slightly beaten. Have ready some baked bread-crumbs. Dip the legs into the cream and egg, and with the fingers powder them a little with the bread-crumbs. Fry in the very best of butter to a light golden brown.

A Desperate Duel.

Although the number of duels which have ended fatally for the combatants is happily limited, the fashion which prevailed during the eighteenth century of having a number of seconds on either side pitted one against the other caused many duels to end fatally for more than one of the actors in them. One of the most famous duels of this kind, as well as one of the most disastrous in its consequences, was that between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, which took place in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1712. The Duke of Hamilton was a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, beloved by his friends, and respected by all; while Lord Mohun was the most finished scoundrel and desperado of the time, which is saying a good deal. Lord Mohun, for private reasons, of which revenge was only one, was determined to force a quarrel on the Duke. Accordingly, he insulted him grossly, and then sent a challenge, which the Duke, though he knew that in so doing he played into the scoundrel's hands, was forced to accept. They met in Hyde Park, and fought long and fiercely. Both were accomplished swordsmen, and, although they wounded each other again and again, no attempt at a reconciliation was made. It was thoroughly understood that the duel was to the death. The Duke had received four serious wounds, and Lord Mohun three, when the Duke managed to get past his adversary's guard, and rid the world of one of the most worthless men who have ever disgraced it. What really followed will never be known for certain. As the Duke leaned forward, with his sword still in Lord Mohun's body, he was stabbed through the shoulder to the heart. It was said that Lord Mohun, after receiving his death-blow, shortened his sword, and with the desperate strength of a dying man drove it to the hilt through the Duke's body. But this was disbelieved at the time, and Maj. Macartney, one of Lord Mohun's seconds, was accused of having stabbed the Duke from behind, as soon as he saw Lord Mohun was mortally wounded. His immediate flight after the duel lends some color to the accusation, but that may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that he knew no one concerned in the death of such a notable man as the Duke of Hamilton would escape punishment. Be this as it may, the fact remains that one of the most accomplished statesmen and polished gentlemen of the day bartered his life for that of a scoundrel fit only for the hulks. And this shows one great reason why dueling is such miserable folly. Unless the lives involved be equal in value, the game is manifestly unfair.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 21, 1879.

THEODORE REED; ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Comfort Enough.

Bronson House, Bronson, Branch County, Mich., John Q. Adams, Proprietor. [illegible] This hotel was built and arranged for the special comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

On arrival, each guest will be asked how he likes the situation, and if he says the hotel ought to have been placed further from the depot and nearer the business part of town, the location will be immediately changed.

Corner front rooms, up only one flight for each guest.

Bath, gas, water-closet, hot and cold water, laundry, telegraph, fire-alarm, restaurant, bar-room, billiard-tables, daily papers, coupe, sewing-machine, grand piano, a clergyman, and all other modern conveniences, in every room.

Meals every minute if desired, and consequently no second table.

English, French and German dictionaries furnished every guest, to make up such a bill of fare as he may desire, without regard to bill of fare afterward at the office.

Waiters of any nationality and color. Every waiter furnished with a libretto, button-hole bouquets, full-dress suits, ball tablets and the hair parted in the middle.

Every guest will have the best seat in the dining-hall and the very best waiter in the house.

Any guest not getting his breakfast red-hot, or experiencing a delay of sixteen seconds after giving his order for dinner, will please mention the fact at the manager's office, and cooks and waiters will be blown from the mouth of the cannon in front of the hotel at once.

Children will be welcomed with delight, and are requested to bring hoop-sticks and hawkeys to bang the carved rosewood furniture especially provided for that purpose, and peg tops to spin on the velvet carpets. They will be allowed to bang on the piano at all hours, fall down stairs, carry away dessert enough for a small family in their pockets at dinner, and make themselves as disagreeable as the fondest mother can desire.

Washing allowed in rooms. Ladies giving an order to "put me on a flat-iron" will be put on at any hour of the day or night.

A discreet waiter, who belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Malta, Knights of Pythias, K. O. M.'s and M. D. R.'s, and who was never known to tell the truth or the time of day, has been employed to carry milk punches and hot toddies to the ladies' rooms in the evening.

The office clerk has been selected to please everybody, and can lead in prayer, play draw-poker, match worsteds at the village store, shake for the drinks at any hour of the day or night, play billiards, a good waltzer, can dance the German, make a fourth at euchre, amuse the children, repeat the Beecher trial from memory, is a good judge of horses, as a railroad or steamboat reference is far superior to Appleton's or anybody else's guide, will flirt with any young lady and not mind being cut to death when "pa comes down"—don't mind being damned any more than a Connecticut river; can room forty people in the best room in the house when the house is full, attend the annunciator, and answer questions in Greek, Hebrew, Irish, Choctaw, or any other polite language, at the same moment, without turning a hair.

Dogs allowed in any room in the house, including the w(h)ine room. Gentlemen can drink, smoke, swear, chew, gamble, tell shady stories, stare at the new arrivals, or indulge in any other innocent amusement common to watering-places, in any part of the hotel.

The landlord will always be happy to hear that some other hotel is the best house in the country.

"Special attention given to parties who can give information as to "how these things are done in Yewrup."

Greeley on College Men.

[Chicago Tribune Letter.]

Mr. Greeley, as almost everybody knows, hated young men fresh from college worse than he hated democrats—which is saying a good deal. I remember one occasion when in my presence a young man, armed with a strong letter of introduction, made his appearance in the old man's office. Mr. Greeley read the note carefully, and then turned upon the visitor.

"I see you want a place on my paper," he began. "What are your qualifications? How much newspaper work have you ever done?"

"I—that is—" responded the stranger, in hesitating tones, "you see by my letter that I am a graduate of Cornell Univ—"

—That's no recommendation here. What can you do? What do you know about journalism?"

By this time the young chap was desperate, and he spoke with some asperity.

"I come from Litchfield, Conn., where I have done some work on the local weekly. And, by the way, I am well—I may say very well acquainted with your brothers-in-law who live there,—the Messrs. Cheney."

"Is that so?" exclaimed Greeley, with a sneer. "Well, then, if you want to know what I think of that, I must say you are acquainted with a couple of d—d mean men. Good-morning."

And, as the young chap fled, Greeley turned to me with a scowl, and added "When I take one of those infernal college fools upon the paper without some other recommendation than their graduating papers, just let me know about it, will you?"

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

AN ECCENTRIC HEART.

A Man in Whom it Not Only Palpitates But Peregrinates.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

There resides at No. 467 Jessie street, in this city, a man who has been unable to attend to his business for the last two years on account of the displacement of his heart. The patient is Kenneth F. McLean, a carpenter by trade. He contracted a severe cold about the 19th of June, 1877. A physician was then called and pronounced it a bad case of pneumonia. After a month's treatment he felt a little better, when his nurse discovered a lump or swelling on his left side. The next time the physician called he attracted his attention to it. The physician made an examination and pronounced it a collection of water, and that he must have a slight touch of pleurisy. A few mornings after McLean discovered that his heart was beating on his right side, and it has remained there ever since. The patient, who was naturally of a very robust constitution, rallied after the first attack, and was soon able to be about. He called upon his physician and told him that his heart had moved to his right side. The physician would not believe it, but on examination found it to be the case. This was about the last of July. His physician measured him about every third day with a tape, and found that the water was increasing. About the 18th of August he applied blisters, but they gave no relief. In the mean time he called to see another physician, who urged no delay in getting McLean tapped, stating that his left lung was useless, and that his heart was likely to remain in its present position unless the water was removed immediately. McLean called on his physician and requested to be tapped, but he told him there was danger in being tapped too soon, but if he insisted he would accommodate him, and appointed Saturday, September 15th. He came that day and brought three physicians with him. They made an incision between his ribs and took seven pints of water from him, after which he obtained immediate relief. But he soon began to fill up again, and he was tapped a second time on the 6th of October, and six pints of water drawn off. He was then tapped the third and last time on November 8th, and four and a half pints drawn off. The last time they analyzed the liquid and pronounced it seventy-five per cent. albumen. After each operation he grew weaker, and concluded that it was time to have a change of some kind. His physician advised him to go to the country, but, as the rainy season was approaching, he concluded not to go, and in five days he measured one and three-fourths inches less where the water had been accumulating. Under his last treatment he improved very fast, and never had occasion to use the respirator since. One of the results of his sickness is that his left lung is in a dormant state, and his heart remains on his right side. He feels confident, however, that had he been tapped earlier, or treated as his last physician treated him, he would have been a well man to-day. He has been before three different medical societies, and found a great difference of opinion regarding his sickness existing among the members. A great many of them are deeply interested in his case.

AN ARKANSAS PHENOMENON

An Aged Colored Individual Who is Gradually Turning White.

Webb City, Aug. 4.—Of the seven wonders of the world the United States has furnished five—the Mammoth Cave, the Niagara Falls, the natural bridge, the Hot Springs, and last, but not least, the Ethiopian who is changing his color. The two last belong to Arkansas, and are pre-eminently the most wonderful. The former are common in a small way, their magnitude making them remarkable. But the latter stands unapproached in the history of the world. The public have seen or heard of the Hot Springs, but this radical, positive and permanent change of color from a very black to a very white man, is a freak of nature unparalleled in the history of man. This individual, Frank Jones (ex-officio colored), having lived a quiet life of thirty years (but who is now fifty-five years old), five miles south of Ozark, Franklin county, Ark., the public know nothing of this phenomenon. He was born black, of black parents, and remained so until he was nearly grown, when a white spot resembling that of a lamb appeared on his breast, and from that the spots spread in each direction. He is now a spotted man, being about half black and half white, and becoming more and more white all the time. The spots are very decided, the white being very white and the black very black, except those that are undergoing the change from black to white, which are of a grayish yellow. He is in perfect health every way. I regard him as absolutely the greatest wonder of the age.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 20, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county. AUGUST THIESEN.

August 7, 1879. 31-4.

A Ravishing Bathing-Suit.

[Newport Cor. Boston Advertiser.]

But let us go back to our omnibus and to the beach, and see how lovely America has at last conquered even the problem of the bathing-suit. Here, as we sit, we can see one, two, three fair creatures, no longer disguised and disfigured by slouchy tunics and baggy trousers and streaky colors, but positively adorned. There is a white suit, fitting like a charm, with its short shoulders, its gored skirt, its elbow sleeves, its frills at the neck and at the knee, where the trousers cease, all trimmed with torchon lace and light blue cambric of Chambery bands that even salt water can not streak or change. And then the striped, the clocked or the solid-hued stockings that may "go" with this seductive suit, and the hat that crowns all—no monstrosity of half-worn dinginess, but a trim, stiff-rimmed white straw, banded and bowed with the blue cambric. Even the bathing shoes of white canvas are rosetted with blue, the whole offering a charming contrast to the old scarecrow styles. And how does this blue and white splendor come out of Neptune's wet arms? Not badly. The contrast of color is still there, and there is no long skirt, no baggy trousers to flap and cling. The young lady who sits for this picture of white and blue now under your eye was a very pretty mermaid as she emerged from the waves, the stiff hat glistening in the sun and the torchon lace shedding the water like a strainer. Alternating with the blue and white are pink and red, the light colors carrying the day over the navy blue and dark shades of the old style.

How Nitro-glycerine s Made—"Tratomic Alcohol."

This wonderful explosive was discovered in 1847, by an Italian named Soboro, but its practical application was made by Alfred, a Swedish engineer. The process by which it is made is thus described: Every one knows what glycerine is—a clear, syrupy liquid, sweet to the taste and somewhat greasy to the touch. Its scope for employment ranges from the surgeon's dispensary to the lady's boudoir. Chemists term it tratomic alcohol, and it may be derived from fat or tallow by action of lime and sulphuric acid. Its properties are many and various, but as they have no bearing upon the present subject we shall abstain from noticing them. If a quantity of nitric acid be added to twice its weight of sulphuric acid, glycerine be poured into this, and stirred carefully, the whole being surrounded by freezing mixture, we obtain that wonderful substance known as nitro-glycerine, which has more than ten times the explosive force of gunpowder. It forms on the surface as an oil of pale yellow color, is perfectly inodorous, and has a sweet, aromatic taste. It is poisonous whether taken internally or absorbed through the skin, and small doses produce distressing headaches. It does not explode when brought into contact with fire, and remains unchanged even when brought to a temperature of boiling water; but at forty degrees Fahrenheit it becomes converted into an icy mass, which merely requires friction to develop all its explosive qualities.

Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will, on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1879, sell the following described lands, to-wit:

Lot No. six (6), in the original plat of Auburn Junction, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation laws, and secured by approved personal security.

Sale to be at 2 o'clock p. m.

[illegible], Adm'r.

Ross & Hartman, Att'ys. 31-4.

Aug. 6th, 1879.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1879,

lands, situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the south-east corner of the south-east quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the south-east part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the south-east corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty four [24] chains and thirteen [13] links to the centre of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the centre of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

30-6w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat,
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND

MEDICINES.
STRICTLY PURE
Drugs and Chemicals
Offered for sale at the very lowest prices, at the
PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A large stock of first class goods consisting of
Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines
Perfumery,
Fine Soaps
Brushes &c.
A complete line of Toilet articles of every variety.
Liver Pads, Shoulder Braces and Trusses of all kinds
A choice selection of
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Furnished for Medicinal purposes only. A full line of
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,
With all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.
CASEBEER & MATHENY.
First door South of First National bank, Auburn, Ind.

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
North, East, South or West!
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.
No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route
From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

JUSTRECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 35 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 35 "	12 30 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 40

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 am	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 5	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Mail. No. 2.	Accom. No. 4.	Local Ft. No. 6.
lv. Logansport	6 20am	2 30pm	6 40am
Mexico	9 15	3 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	3 30	8 43
Chili	9 36	3 12	9 05
Roann	9 55	3 37	9 45
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 26
N. Manchester	10 26	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 27
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffin's	11 45	11 55	2 30
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 45
La Otto	12 15pm	12 45	3 15
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 52	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	4 55
Butler	1 25am	2 00am	5 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 14pm	5 05pm
Mexico	5 35	12 55	3 50pm
Denver	6 23	11 58	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 05	2 30pm
Laketon	5 45	10 30	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 32pm
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 12	1 00pm
Collamer	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 20
Columbia City	4 45	9 12	11 25
Coffin's	4 30	8 45	10 30
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 00
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 45
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	7 45
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	[illegible]
Chicago		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 30pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 30pm	3 10	2 16
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	6 15am	3 45	3 27
Auburn Junction	6 [illegible]am	4 00	3 24
St. Joe	5 [illegible]am	4 28	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4	4 0
Defiance	am	5 21	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 03
Chicago Junction	5 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'g'o Expr'ss
Chicago Junction	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 46
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 40	12 00am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 00	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
Chicago		7 25	6 40

N. H. Wood, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor	....	8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 47am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 54pm	[illegible]
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	[illegible]
Auburn	9 20am	3 02pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	3 09pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	8 2 am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 [illegible]am	....
Washington		6 00pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	3 40pm	4 05am	11 40am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	12 [illegible]pm	6 25pm
Auburn	[illegible]	12 [illegible]pm	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 2 pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 00am
Detroit	11 50am	6 20pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 20pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Montpelier	2 52pm	[illegible] pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	[illegible] pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	8 30 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 31 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	6 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 46 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 28 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 26 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 4 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Cincinnati time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't. M. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 28, 1879. Number 35.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNE S.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade, Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Aliya,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler. DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA. Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. Co., No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

CLERICAL COWARDICE.

[Dr. Holland, in September Scribner.]

The Reverend Moses Smith thinks that a new statement of the doctrine of the inspiration of the Bible is wanted,—something broader and better than that generally received or written. Why does not the Reverend Moses Smith write it himself, and for himself? If he is an honest man, and considers the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, as it has been written and received, of any importance, what right has he to give that doctrine the slightest respect, to seem to hold it, or to tolerate it for a moment? The worst that can happen to him is deposition from the ministry, which ought not to be a very great calamity, especially when it releases him from the necessity of preaching, or seeming to believe, a dogma which he regards as rotten and pernicious. If progress in Christian truth is to be made, somebody must be sacrificed, and it may as well be Rev. Moses Smith as any other man. Augustus Blauvelt and John Miller have been thrown overboard, and it hasn't hurt them, and if Moses Smith has got far enough along to complain of his bondage, and to wish that a portion of his creed could be rewritten, then he is just the man to rewrite it and to take what comes of it. * * * *

Woman wants a broader field of labor and action. Very well, there is no law against her having it. Let her take it. By some of her strong-minded representatives, she goes up and down the land, demanding a larger place for herself in industry, in education, in power and influence. Men naturally object to her political aspirations that she has no right to make laws or ordain policies which she expects them to execute and maintain, but, so far as education and labor go, she has only to do what she pleases. She can enter college with men, she can practice law and medicine, she can preach, she can carry on any kind of business for which she has the capacity, without saying "by your leave" to anybody. If she thinks she ought to have a larger place than she occupies, then her first duty is to repent of the sin of not taking it. She has but to write her own rule of action and endeavor, and it will be respected. If consequences naturally follow which are unpleasant to her, she must take them. If she loses sympathy among her own sex, or sacrifices the admiration and respect of men, she must yield the cost of her independence without a murmur. But let her not complain that she is not free, and that if she but had a chance she could improve her lot and remodel her destiny. Women have always written the social creeds of the world, and women have only to agree to rewrite any social creed. Man certainly is not her oppressor in this country, and if she needs liberty in this country let her take it, in any measure and direction consistent with her obligations as a moral being.

There are many men who are discontented with the political party with which they have acted, perhaps during a long life. Its principles have changed, its leaders are unwise or unprincipled, its policy unfair and unjust, and they are sick of it. But they do not break away from it. Their character for consistency seems to be at stake. If they have any political aspirations, they are identified with the party with which they have always acted. So, with caviling judgments, or against conscientious convictions, they stand by their party and are unhappy. Now, there is no good reason why these men should not declare their independence, and take what comes of it. Nay, there is every reason why no man should remain a slave to any body of men, or to himself. * * * * * * *

To go back to the Reverend Moses Smith for a moment, we should judge that, in religion particularly, one of the most damaging sins of the day lies in continued assent to dogmas that are really dead in the Christian belief. We believe that there is nothing more common among educated Christian men than the conviction that the old opinions touching the inspiration of the Scriptures are unsound and indefensible; and it is fearful to witness the apathy with which this conviction is held in the presence of the conservative bigots who "learn nothing and forget nothing." While men write or speak about what ought to be done, and find responses in thousands of hearts and judgments, the majority look calmly on; but a man has only to write his own creed and stand by it to have his head chopped off, and the simple reason why the questioners do not enter their protest and undertake a crusade for its establishment is that they are afraid their heads will be chopped off. Otherwise, does anybody suppose they would be fools enough to delay their enterprise for a day? There certainly never was a time when a reformer with brains and convictions and enthusiasm can do a better business than he can do at present in the Protestant church,—a church in which the original spirit of Protestantism seems to be hopelessly lost,—a church in which a free expression of opinion is tolerated as little as it ever was in the Catholic church, and in which the conservative forces have it a little their own way.

A Novel Duel.

Several days ago a quarrel arose between two young men residing in this city, over certain remarks made by one of them in regard to the character of a third person, and a difficulty was prevented only by strenuous efforts on the part of mutual friends. Yesterday morning one of the parties received a challenge from the other to fight a duel on the sulphur spring bottom, near Summer street. The challenge was accepted and revolvers were selected. It was agreed that the two would meet at the appointed place at fifteen minutes to eight o'clock last night, without seconds. Promptly at the time mentioned the challenged person reached the spot, and a few minutes afterward a hack drove up and the challenger, accompanied by a physician and another gentleman, alighted. The recipient of the challenge said his intended antagonist had violated his agreement by bringing friends with him, whereupon the physician replied that he was not aware of the agreement, but that he would act as his second. Candles were lit and the aggrieved mortals with revolvers in their hands faced each other. The physician was instructed to give the signal for firing, but before he uttered the word the challenger discharged his weapon, the bullet passing through the shoulder of the coat of his antagonist near the neck. The other then fired and started toward the challenger, but was stopped by the physician, who examined the challenger and found that the ball had entered his left arm, inflicting a slight wound. The two men then shook hands and the party dispersed hastily, fearing that officers might discover them. This morning the challenged received a note from the challenger, in which the latter stated that he was perfectly satisfied. Thus the matter was dropped, and balmy peace reigns once more. The parties to this affair were Pat Mulloy and Lewis Bryan.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Editorial Intolerance.

We would like to have explained to us a matter which is, so far, too deep for our comprehension, namely, what good end is served when one editor calls another a liar, a drunkard, a receiver of bribes, an idiot, and a foe to good morals and religion.

While it is often true that some of these knights of the pen, who so freely sling billingsgate at each other, do so in mere sportive mood, and are pretty good friends, it is none the less a rather objectionable kind of playfulness which, in other countries, and in some parts of this, is apt to be followed by a streak of daylight through the wit who perpetrated the joke.

With all the questions of vital interest begging to be discussed; all the pleasant and enobling things to talk and write about; all the invention and progress of the age to keep pace with, and all the important local affairs presenting themselves at every turn to whoever has ears to hear and eyes to see them—the paper which can fill its columns with nothing better or more agreeable than coarse abuse of its contemporary, had better retire from business.

The laws of good taste as much demand that newspapers should be courteous to each other as individuals. There is no sense in the press gossiping like an old woman, and then affecting to elevate moral sentiment. Generally, it is safe to conclude that the major part of any scandal is false. And surely it is best to be cautious of giving it circulation without strong proof. The good that a bad man does is just as good as if he was a saint. As long as he administers to the affairs of an office justly and honorably his private life is his own concern, and certainly none of our business. If he begins to contaminate the public, it's time to look into the matter and express an opinion

One reason for this vice among newspapers—particularly small ones—is the strong sense of rivalry. Each feels crowded by, and jealous of, its neighbor. This is a mistake. The world has plenty of room for whatever is of use to it. If a paper is a good one, and meets the needs of its locality, it will be supported; otherwise, it ought to die.—Ex.

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-8m.

Concerning Mr. Hendricks.

[Norristown (Pa.) Gazette.]

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks appears to be gaining strongly in the south and west for the democratic nomination for the presidency. These sections of the country must elect; they are this time entitled to the candidate, and a generous democracy should concede the nomination to Mr. Hendricks by a unanimous vote. But for the democratic vote of Indiana in 1876, the democracy would have been nowhere.

Many persons are puzzled to understand what the terms "fourpenny," "sixpenny," and "tenpenny" mean as applied to nails. "Fourpenny" means four pounds to the thousand nails, or "sixpenny" means six pounds to the thousand, and so on. It is an old English term, and meant at first "ten pound" nails (the thousand being understood), but the old English clipped it to "tenpun," and from that it degenerated until "penny" was substituted for "pounds." When a thousand nails weigh less than one pound they are called tacks, brads, etc., and are reckoned by ounces.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

In the issue of the Democrat of July 11, 1879, we published a cure for hog cholera. The remedy was so very simple and the cost but a trifle, that we urged farmers to try it and report their success. The following is the recipe: "Break a box of concentrated lye into a barrel of clean water, and when the lye is dissolved give it to the hogs as a drink." William Johns, of Union township, lost 35 hogs from the cholera before reading the above remedy. He came to Anderson immediately, procured the lye and returning home, applied the remedy as directed and with entire success; every one of the sick hogs got well and none have sickened since. He says it seems to give them immediate relief. He had in the lot one that he thought so near dead that it was useless to try to save him, but second thought said try anyhow. So he rolled him on his back and poured some of the liquid down his throat. The next day he came up and "took his medicine" with the other hogs at the trough and the second day was perfectly well. If Mr. Johns had not been a reader of the Democrat, he thinks he would have lost his entire lot of hogs and also thinks his $1.50 was well invested. Suppose more of our farmers, who are suffering heavy losses with the cholera, try the above remedy and send us the result

Smith Chambers, of Richland township, heard of the Democrat's hog cholera cure, and came in on Monday and purchased some concentrated lye, and says he proposes to give it a thorough test and report the result. He has upward of a hundred hogs, and they were dying at the rate of 10 per day. We have heard of several more who have tried it with most satisfactory results. What we have is only hearsay, and will report results when we have facts. We still urge farmers to give it a thorough trial. If one box of the lye does no good, try it again. Later—Mr. Chambers was in the city yesterday, and informed us that not a single hog had died since drinking of the lye, and he is elated over the discovery.

Benefits of Whisky.

If there is no medical virtue in whisky why will a quart save the life of a person bitten by a rattlesnake? The son of the late Gen. Pillow saved his life that way the other day. During harvest a man near this city was bitten by a rattlesnake in the foot. He came into our office with his foot wrapped in bandages. We asked him is antidote for the poison. He said as soon as he got to the house he drank down a quart of whisky. It did not make him drunk or intoxicate him even, but it saved his life. In congestive chills we would risk a pint of good rye whisky sooner than all the other medicine in an apothecary shop. When one of our children was given up to die her physician told us to stand by her bedside during the night and administer a teaspoon full of whisky as often as she could swallow it and possibly it might take her through the third sinking spell. We did so and saved her life. With thousands of similar cases in the experience of almost every family in the country, we always turn a deaf ear to the harangues of temperance fanatics who take the extreme ground that there is no medical virtue in and no use for, the manufacture of alcohol. But we would think it just as reasonable to diet three times a day on quinine, because it breaks a fever and serves as a tonic to wasted nature and saves life when properly administered, as to practice the use of whisky as a daily beverage or any other intoxicating liquor. "There is reason in all things."

The Rights of Married Women.

Judge Gresham, of the United States court, has a question under consideration which is of great importance to married women, and involves the rights in real estate owned by bankrupt husbands. As the law now stands she takes an undivided one-third of his real estate in fee simple immediately upon a "judicial sale" of her husband and the sale made by the assignee is a "judicial sale" within the meaning of the law. It has been held by Judge Elliott, of the supreme court, that the sale of the real estate by the assignee is a judicial sale, and entitles the wife to partition. Under the bankrupt law a deed is executed by the judge or register of the court of the bankrupt's property to the assignee. It is claimed that this alone entitles the wife to partition.

—The following rather derogatory mention of Haskell, the "reformed clown," who is now spouting on temperance at Fort Wayne, appears in the Gazette, of a few days since, as a communication:

"The meeting at the rink last evening was interesting. Haskell, after talking thirty minutes, said he was a shouting Methodist, from his big toe-nail up to his ear. At this point Charlie Fletcher, who was sitting near the rostrum, arose, walked to the back part of the hall, and said: 'Gentlemen and ladies, if this man is a Methodist I withdraw from the church.' After this nothing occurred but the regular routine of talk for the next thirty minutes, when Haskell made a misstep and went off the stage, causing laughter. He said the saloon-keepers had raised $100 to fight him and his meeting, but he thanked God that one saloon-keeper would not assist them. 'His name is Jay Phillips. [Great applause].' At Warsaw, Johnnie Lathrop, a saloonist, was Mr. Haskell's favorite. He said his trade was never better than during Haskell's meetings, and he gave $1 and $2 per night for many nights. Is it just the right thing to play favorites among the saloon-keepers?"

Make the Table Attractive.

A great deal of enjoyment of a meal depends on the appearance of the table. Clean, smooth-ironed table-cloth and napkins are the first requisites. If these are carfully folded after each meal and laid in a box kept for the purpose, they will look well for several days. Where there are small children, a square white oilcloth, bound with scarlet braid or simply pinked around and laid under their plates, will prevent much soiling the table-cloth. A few bright, pretty dishes add much to the appearance of the table. Now, during the summer, a pretty ornament can be secured for every meal by merely running into the yard or garden and gathering a few buds and flowers and sprays of green for a bouquet. This habit, if once commenced, will so grow upon the taste that the spoons and napkins will hardly be more indispensable. It is well to let the children furnish the table bouquets from their own flower-beds. One day when our Willie gathered a cluster of apple buds and blossoms for the dinner table, a friend who sat at the table said to him, "Those blossoms if left on the tree would have grown to be apples." "I would just as soon have the blossoms," was the answer. A pretty ornament for the table is made by placing a goblet in a shallow glass fruit-dish and filling both with flowers. If the scarlet radishes are laid on the green lettuce in the salad bowl it makes almost a bouquet for it.—Correspondence Farm and Fireside.

The Young Girl Whose Beautiful Face Appears on the Silver Dollar.

[New York Times.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—An interesting story in connection with the new silver dollar has just come to light here. The secret has come out, through the Record newspaper, as to who the young lady was that sat to Mr. Morgan, the designer, as a model for the head which appears on the coin. The lady who has thus been raised to fame, and whose name will be chronicled in history, is Miss Anna W. Williams, residing with her widowed mother at 1,023 Spring Garden street, in this city. In 1876 when Mr. Morgan was making designs for the coin, he was introduced to the lady by Mr. Thomas Eakins, a friend of the family. He desired to have a true representative of American beauty emblazoned upon the coin, and the profile of Miss Williams appeared to him as the best approach to it he had seen. The lady, who is of a very modest and retiring disposition, was induced to sit, and, after four or five interviews, sufficient sketches had been secured to proceed with the work. The artist wrought up the face afterward to its present appearance, as it is shown upon the coin. It would be impossible to recognize in it any resemblance to Miss Williams. The Grecian nose and the delicate lips had their foundation in her features, but the full rounded chin resembles more that of the wife of Mr. Morgan. Miss Williams is a blonde and considered quite pretty. She is a teacher in the girls' department of the House of Refuge, and about 18 years of age. This sets at rest the numerous stories which have been in circulation as to whom the face on the coin belongs to.

Sale of Realty.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Whittington, deceased, will, on the premises, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1879, sell the following described lands, to-wit:

Lot No. six (6), in the original plat of Auburn Junction, in DeKalb county Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation laws, and secured by approved personal security.

Sale to be at 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. H. DILLS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Atty's.
Aug. 6th, 1879. 32-4.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the board of commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the court house in Auburn, commencing on Monday, the first day of September, 1879, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises in which we desire to sell, are located on the south one-third (⅓) of lot No. seven (7), in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

CHARLES W. TOMLINSON & ADOLF MAY.

Aug. 7th, 1879.

Attachment Notice.

Before Jacob Walborn, J. P. of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Wm. Henry McIntyre
vs.
Charles H. Hoyt.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in attachment, and a summons having been issued and returned not found, and a writ of attachment having also been issued thereon, and a summons in garnishment having been issued and the the property of said defendant attached by virtue of said writs, and it also appears that said defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana.

Therefore the said defendant and all persons interested, are hereby notified that said cause is set for trial, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, before me the undersigned, at my office, in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

JACOB WALBORN, Justice of the Peace.

Auburn, August 7, 1879. 32-4.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:O:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Mr. Joseph B. Frye, a Boston man of considerable wealth, was murdered two or three weeks ago in a manner so mysterious as to baffle the ingenuity of the best detective talent, and for a while it looked as if the authors of the foul deed would never be brought to justice. But the mystery has been cleared up by the confession of the murderers. The murdered man was alone in his house on the night of the tragedy, his family being absent from the city, and had invited three barbers, a Greek and two Italians, to spend the evening with him. He had somehow contracted a liking for these people, who were vastly his inferiors in every respect, and through the frequent visits of one of them to the house in a tonsorial capacity the trio of assassins gained a knowledge of the presence of rich plunder on the premises. His good-natured entertainment of the villains gave them the opportunity they sought, and, after partaking of his hospitality for an evening, they murdered him in the most horrible and fiendish manner, stabbing him nearly to death with a pair of barber's shears, and then finishing him off with a bullet in the head.

George B. Durfee, the defaulting Treasurer of the Mechanics' Mill, Fall River, Mass., languishes in jail, in default of $35,000 bail. Paine, the defaulting Treasurer of the American Linen Mill, has left Fall River.

A Saratoga dispatch reports Mrs. Stewart's physician as saying attempts have been made to negotiate for the return of Stewart's body from many sources. Several men now of reputable position in New York are connected with the robbery. Their names might yet be disclosed, and would startle the community. The thieves at first demanded $2,500,000 for the return of the body, but finally reduced their demand, step by step, to $300,000. It is thought Judge Hilton shows no intention at present to pay more than $25,000 for the return of the body, and would not compromise at any price in the way of promising immunity to the criminals.... Hilaire Latrimouille was hanged at Albany, N. Y., last week, for the murder of Catherine Dunsbach, near Cohoes, in April last.

THE WEST.

The wheat crop of Illinois this year is estimated by the State Board of Agriculture at 42,000,000 bushels.... A conflict between a Sheriff's posse and a body of lawless Italian coal-miners near Eureka, Nev., resulted in the killing of five of the latter, six others being seriously wounded.... One of Uncle Sam's mail coaches, bound from Santa Fe for Las Vegas, New Mexico, was lately halted by road agents. Two passengers—ex-Gov. Arny, of New Mexico, and J. H. Strahan, of New York—were robbed, and two agents rode off on the stage horses, and are still at large.

The remains of "Wild Bill" (James B. Hickok), who was murdered three years ago at Deadwood, were recently disinterred by his friends for the purpose of removing them to a new cemetery. "The coffin," says the Deadwood *Pioneer*, "was found in a remarkably-good state of preservation, and, upon removing the lid, the body was discovered thoroughly petrified. The features of the deceased were as natural as life, save that a whiteness overspreading all gave to the face an appearance of chiseled marble. The left cheek, through which the fatal bullet passed out, was slightly incrusted with mold, and as Charley attempted to brush it off he discovered the petrifaction."

Hon. James Boothby Burke Roche, brother and presumptive heir of the Viscount of Fermoy, who left New York not long ago for a hunting excursion in the far West, has been killed by the Indians on the Yellowstone river. Roche, who visited this country for the first time last year, returned to be married to a young lady in New York.... Reports from Utah represent that the feeling of bitterness between the polygamous Mormons and the "Gentiles" is becoming more intense, and there is danger of an open rupture in Salt Lake City.

A horrible assassination is reported from Williamstown Station, nine miles from Lawrence, Kansas. The victim was James Cotton, merchant and station agent. His head was completely severed from the body by a tremendous blow with an ax. The deed was perpetrated by robbers.... The oat crop of Illinois this year amounts to 54,654,560 bushels, grown on 1,631,139 acres, yielding an average of thirty-three and one-half bushels per acre. The total value of the crop is estimated at $12,060,162.

THE SOUTH.

A horrible suicide is reported from Athens, Ga. A woman was in the pains of parturition, her husband being absent, and no one in the room save a negro nurse. Frantic and crazed with the pains of delivery, she called to the nurse to bring her a razor that was lying on the bureau. The nurse did so, and the woman plunged the keen blade into her body, cutting herself open. She died in a few moments, in crazy agony. She was in labor with twins. The nurse who provided her with the razor has been indicted as accessory to the killing.... Thaddeus Baber, of St. Louis, Mo., crazed by jealousy, murdered his wife and mother-in-law by shooting them. All the parties were of low character.

There were nineteen deaths from yellow fever and sixty new cases of the disease at Memphis for the three days ending on the evening of Aug. 17. The total deaths for the week were forty-six, the total to that date, since the outbreak of the plague, 139, and the total number of new cases 531. A dispatch from Washington says that "Comptroller Porter, of the Treasury Department, says that the National Board of Health is of the opinion that contributions for the support of the people of Memphis in camp are absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of the yellow fever into other States, and that a requisition upon the $500,000 appropriated by Congress will be honored."

There were eleven deaths from yellow fever at Memphis for the forty-eight hours ending Aug. 19, forty-four new cases being reported to the Board of Health in the same period. A large number of Memphis refugees returned to the city, but such as could be got hold of by the authorities were incontinently hustled out of the city again, the policy of depopulation being regarded as the only feasible mode of breaking the backbone of the plague. The building recently occupied by C. E. Forbes and family, on Walker avenue, was burned. Five deaths from fever had occurred in the dwelling. It is thought that the neighbors living in the vicinity fired the building, as it was the most foul spot in the city.

An Atlanta dispatch says that the news of the sinking of Ingalo mountain, in North Georgia, is finally confirmed. It is a large mountain, being over two miles around the base, and has broken loose and fallen into what appears to be a chasm beneath. It first fell about two-thirds under ground, but has been sinking since.

At Waldron, Scott county, Ark., Sheriff Samuel Leming, while attempting to arrest Walter Malone for brutally assaulting his wife, was shot and mortally wounded. Malone attempted to escape, but was followed by a large crowd. He refused to surrender and was shot by some one of the crowd.

The Yazoo county difficulty, growing out of H. M. Dixon running as an Independent candidate for Sheriff, has culminated in the fatal shooting of Dixon by James H. Barksdale, the candidate for Chancery Clerk. The following is the Associated Press report of the killing: "Dixon, while passing down the west side of Main street, Yazoo, was hailed by Barksdale from the east side, who at the same time advanced to the middle of the street, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun. Dixon halted, and immediately placed his hand on his pistol, drawing it. Barksdale raised his gun to his shoulder: Dixon, seeing this, moved toward a stairway, when Barksdale fired, four buckshot taking effect in Dixon's back. Dixon then fired several times at Barksdale without effect. Barksdale missed the second shot. Dixon bled internally and died. The difficulty, it is represented by Barksdale's friends, was of a personal nature."

A dispatch from Yazoo City, Miss., says that a large Independent Convention, composed of both whites and blacks, met in Yazoo City and nominated a full ticket, as follows: Legislature, Wallace Johnson (colored), J. H. Burrus, J. L. Debrae; Sheriff, W. A. Brown; Chancery Clerk, Jesse E. Bell; Circuit Clerk, B. R. Grayson; Treasurer, N. Birmingham; Assessor, E. R. Harris; Coroner and Ranger, Sam Kirkall (colored).—Capt. Dixon was buried at Vaughan's Station. He had the largest funeral ever known at that place. James A. Barksdale, his murderer, was admitted to bail in $15,000 without examination.... For the two days ending on the evening of Aug. 21, fifty-three new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Memphis Board of Health; eleven deaths from the disease occurring in the same period. A large proportion of the new cases were blacks. At a meeting of the Howard Association it was determined to withhold the appeal to the charity of the nation until every dollar of the money in the treasury has been expended. Thieves infest the ill-fated city to an alarming extent, and unoccupied residences are nightly entered by them. Some go in parties, and are bold in their operations. The National Board of Health has decided not to furnish rations to those who remain in Memphis or other infected cities, and to furnish rations to persons in camps under supervision only for a limited time and under exceptional circumstances.

GENERAL.

The August returns to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, show that the condition of spring wheat was 82, against 75 in 1878. The northern parts of New England and New York maintained their July condition. In the West and Northwest there was a general decline, caused by drought, rust, and chinch-bugs. The decline was most severely felt in Kansas, where the condition averages only 44. The condition of the whole country is 7 per cent. better than last year. The August returns show the condition of the oat crop at 91, against 100 in August, 1878. They show a slight improvement over the July condition, which averaged only 89. The decline in the Gulf States and in the trans-Mississippi States nearly overbalanced the improvement in all the other sections.

Burned: An elevator and 150,000 bushels of grain, at St. Louis, loss $140,000; the Locust Grove Hotel, at Bath, Long Island, loss $75,000; four stores at Lebanon, Ill., loss $30,000; several buildings at Canton, Mo., loss $20,000.

There was a free fight at Quebec Canada, last week, between the English and French members of the Ship-Laborers' Society, resulting in the death of four men and the wounding of some thirty others.

The American Ministers to Peru, Chili, and Bolivia have been instructed to represent to their respective Governments that the United States will be ready at any time when requested by each of those nations now at war to use its good offices to bring about peace. This step has been taken by our Government as an evidence of its friendly feeling toward these nations, and the interest of our South American commerce.

A heavy rain and wind storm swept along the Atlantic coast, from Wilmington, N. C., to New York city and farther East, last week. The wind blew a hurricane and the rain fell in great sheets, causing much damage to crops and buildings on land and destruction to vessels at sea.... A Washington dispatch says that "advices from diplomatic representatives and special agents in Europe continue to favor the opinion that the efforts of this Government to bring about a joint reconsideration of American and leading European powers of the bi-metallic standard question will prove successful."

Rev. Adirondack Murray turned up in San Francisco last week. He told a reporter he would return to Boston in a few days and put his financial affairs in shape, which, he said, were not half so bad as represented.

The National Bar Association has just held its second annual session at Saratoga. Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding higher and more thorough legal education as a condition precedent to admission to the bar.... The people of Southern Canada and Western New York were startled, the other day, by an earthquake shock, accompanied by a low, explosive noise, similar to a discharge of cannon or a heavy thunder-clap. At Buffalo, people, especially merchants and clerks in stores, were startled by a sudden shaking of buildings, followed by the rattling of crockery and goods in the store. Glasses and bottles in various saloons were thrown from positions back of the bar, pictures broke from nails in walls, and tables were transferred from their places. Windows were loudly rattled, and bricks from high chimneys were thrown to the ground.

WASHINGTON.

William W. Rusch, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Washington, D. C., is a defaulter to the amount of $60,000. His bondsmen pay $25,000, and he himself turns over his own property to the bank.

FOREIGN.

An improved feeling is reported in the iron trade in England, which appears to be in sympathy with the notable revival in the same branch of industry in this country.... There was no truth whatever in the report that Nellie Grant Sartoris had died in England. It was another and entirely different Mrs. Sartoris.... M. Perron, a Sub-Lieutenant of Hussars, and M. Riviere, editor of the *Progress de Lyon*, fought a duel with swords at Lyons, France. The latter was wounded in the lungs.... The King of Burmah has again abandoned himself to the most immoderate and reckless drinking, and has executed a number of the princely nobility.... A serious drought prevails in the island of Cuba.

Dr. Mosely, a prominent young Boston physician, was recently killed while descending the famous Matterhorn peak, in the Alpine mountains of Switzerland.... The Paris municipal authorities have authorized the changing of the names of forty-three streets. Boulevard Haussmann and Rue Bonaparte retain their names.... The Indian-corn crop in Bulgaria is almost a total failure from drought.

Failure of the corn crop on the lower Danube is reported, and, as the wheat crop is also light, the Bulgarian fields will not furnish their usual supply to the markets of Western Europe.... The statistical department of the London Board of Trade announces that the acreage under wheat in England is 10 per cent. less than in 1878; under oats, 1 per cent. less. Eight per cent. more acreage is under barley, and 6 per cent. more under potatoes.... The London *Times* urges that a bi-metallist be appointed United States Minister to England.

War between Russia and China is believed to be imminent. The Russians are preparing to cross the Chinese frontier.... A steamer recently grounded, for several hours, in the Suez canal.... A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that President Diaz continues to decline to serve another term even if the constitutional amendment against a re-election is repealed.... A Vienna dispatch says the Russian and English Commissioners have seriously differed relative to the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, each disputing the accuracy of the other's map. Lord Dufferin has suspended the negotiations at St. Petersburg on the subject.... Joseph Octave de Lipierre, Belgian historian and antiquary, is dead, aged 76.... There were 475 deaths from yellow fever in the city of Havana during the month of July.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

A Valuable Privilege Extended to the Bankers.

A Washington telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says that "the amount paid into the treasury during the present month by the banks subscribing to the 4-per-cent. loan has been $30,000,000. The amount of bonds still outstanding for which payment has not been made by the banks is about $45,000,000. Under the terms of subscription this entire sum should have paid to the United States Treasurer on July 21, the date upon which the last call for the 10-40s matured. The leading subscribing banks, however, have lately appealed to Secretary Sherman for an extension of time, upon the ground that to pay into the treasury at once that large amount of United States notes, and thus suddenly withdraw so much money from the channels of business, would seriously affect the money market, by forcing the banks summarily to call in their loans, and would at the same time depreciate the 4-per-cent. bonds. After a long discussion with the representatives of the subscribing banks, the Secretary has modified his order of March 26 last, which required the banks to pay for their bonds upon the expiration of ninety days from the date of subscription, and directed that drafts should hereafter be made upon them only when funds are required by the United States Treasurer to redeem the called bonds presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. In the modified order the Secretary has also directed the Treasurer to give the banks credit on their bond account for the called bonds presented by them for redemption. It is provided, however, that the subscribing banks must be prepared for final settlement with the Government on account of the refunding loan upon the 1st day of October. The effect of this new order is to allow the banks to retain the public funds until actually needed by the Treasurer of the United States to pay for called bonds presented for redemption.

A Talk with Sherman.

Says an Associated Press telegram from Washington: Secretary Sherman, being questioned concerning future financial operations of the treasury, replied:

"The treasury operations will probably, hereafter, have no material effect upon the money market. It is probable that before the 1st of October nearly all the called bonds outstanding, amounting to about $47,000,000, will be presented for payment, and will be paid for through the Clearing-House of New York. As much of this money will go to different parts of the country elsewhere than New York, the payment may cause some movement of currency from that city, but it will naturally soon come back again. After the refunding operations are closed out the treasury payments will be equal to our receipts, and no more, except the small balance of the fractional-currency fund which Congress required to be paid out."

"What will be the probable amount of gold imported in payment of breadstuffs, etc?"

"I do not think the movement of gold to this country will be very large. It is evident our exports will be greatly in excess of the imports, and mainly of breadstuffs, meats, and cotton; but the excess will be paid for largely by American securities held abroad. I wish they would all come back; still, some gold will come, and our domestic production of gold will stay here. This will give the banks an excellent opportunity to provide themselves with coin reserve instead of United States notes, of which the reserve now consists. United States notes will all be wanted in active use for the largest crops and the largest business we have ever had."

"How about the price of silver—has it advanced?"

"Yes; the price of silver is advancing somewhat. There is a better demand for silver for China; and, therefore, the price is higher in San Francisco than in New York. I should not be surprised if the silver on the Pacific coast should go to China, and that our supply for coinage should come from Colorado, Mexico and, perhaps, London."

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It Is Treated with Contemptuous Feeling in England.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The publication in the London *Times* day before yesterday of the announcement that the United States Government had filed a claim for $103,000, for damages committed upon American fisherman by the Fortune bay outrage, was the first intimation to the English people of the ill-temper of President Hayes' Cabinet. The *Times*, in its comments, says:

"The demand is generally received with ridicule. No one attaches to it any gravity of purpose or result, nor is there expressed any opinion to the effect that the claim is a just one that ought to or will be paid under any circumstances. The presentation of the demand by Minister Welsh upon the eve of his retiracy is held by gentlemen connected with public affairs to be only an effort of the American Minister of State to create for himself political capital.

The *Globe* says: "If it is the purpose of Mr. Evarts to disrupt the amicable relations which have existed for so many years between the two countries, he has inopportunely chosen for a subject of disagreement a question in which the people of neither country have any vital interest. It is a matter which must be considered, if considered at all, as a subject of dispute pertaining primarily to the State Departments, and, that resource failing, it should be referred to arbitration. The American Minister of State has certainly made an ill-advised choice out of the assumed complaints of the States against this country, and forces upon the successor of Mr. Welsh a controversy in which nothing is to be gained, as nothing has been lost.

"This fishery business, with all its aggravations, is of no interest to the people, and they laugh at the supposition of the alarmists that war may grow out of Secretary Evarts' diplomatic movement. And even if war should come, they say, England was never better prepared to defend her rights, punish her enemy, and wipe out the grievances of a century."

The Feeling at Washington—The Claim Must Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The claim for $103,000 damages on account of illegal interference with American fishermen at Fortune bay, which has been presented to the British Government, is not a claim for the restoration of that or any other part of the Halifax award upon the ground of non-fulfillment of conditions.

The present claim is for specific grievances, and is to be considered without reference to the amount of the Halifax award, with which it has nothing to do.

Mr. Welsh was instructed to base the claim for $103,000 upon the actual loss and damage sustained by American fishermen in consequence of the violent invasion of their treaty rights at Fortune bay, and to obtain some security against the recurrence of similar offenses in the future.

Advices received by the State Department from the North American coast represent that, although no actual violence has occurred this year, our fishermen are deterred by apprehensions of violence from approaching the shore and carrying on their business with the freedom guaranteed to them by treaty, and that we are therefore deriving no benefit from our agreement with the British Government, and getting no return for our money. The state of feeling which prevails between our north-coast fishermen and British American fishermen, who consider themselves justified in using force to carry out local prohibitory laws, is regarded by our Government as extremely dangerous, and liable at any moment to lead to bloodshed and serious international misunderstanding, and it is therefore very anxious that some steps shall be taken by the British Government to do away with the local prohibitory laws of the Canadian provinces, which now practically override and nullify the treaty provisions of a far higher authority.

THE SPRAGUE-CONKLING SCANDAL.

Mrs. Sprague's Second Statement.

Mrs. Sprague made a supplementary statement to a reporter of the New York *Sun*, in the course of which she said:

"This whole miserable affair into which Senator Conkling has been wantonly dragged without a particle of reason or excuse originated in a business transaction between himself and my husband of so trivial a nature that you would be astonished that any sane man could consider it a source of jealousy. * * A year ago last July Mr. Sprague sent on to Washington a lot of young colts and young horses and fillies, which he had picked out for his own use at the winding up of his estate. He wished me to use those I wanted for riding and driving, and have the rest pastured somewhere near the city. He came on himself, and was looking about for a place to pasture them when Mr. Conkling told him of some farmer in the neighborhood who was taking care of his (Conkling's) horses. Mr. Sprague accepted the suggestion with pleasure, and Mr. Conkling introduced him to the farmer. When October came the man sent his bill, which I forwarded to Mr. Sprague in Rhode Island. This bill was sent again and again, and always returned unpaid, until I began to feel scandalized. The man then applied to Senator Conkling, and then threatened to sue him. Having, by the introduction of my husband, become surety for its payment, Mr. Conkling was finally forced to write to Mr. Sprague, telling him the position in which he was placed, and on a subsequent visit to Washington again called on Mr. Sprague and asked him to settle it. He told my husband that he could not be expected to pay any lady's bills, least of all a married lady's, and that it would be an insult to propose it, but that he (Mr. Conkling) would gladly give my husband the money to pay it out of his own pocket, and let him repay it whenever he would. When I heard of this I was naturally indignant, and chided my husband for allowing the Senator to make such an offer, and said that I would sell anything I had to raise the money rather than accept such assistance. And yet this petty, contemptible quibble was the commencement of all my husband's jealousy against Mr. Conkling. Even after that he consented to receive him, and voluntarily went to Washington in April last to get the Senator's legal opinion in regard to the troubles between himself and his creditors. There was perfect and entire cordiality between them then, although these scandals, it is now charged, had been known in Washington for years. There is not a word of truth in all of these atrocious reports. Mr. Conkling never paid me any attention that a wife could not honorably receive from her husband's friend, and it is false to say otherwise. * * * On Friday morning, when I came down to breakfast, I was told to my surprise that Mr. Sprague had come home suddenly at 3 o'clock in the morning, and had left again. I paid no attention to this, however, as his movements were always very erratic. He comes in on you like a ghost in the middle of the night, and at the most unseasonable hours, and hurries away in the same disquieting manner. I had learned to be used to these freaks, but Mr. Conkling, when told of the Governor's visit, seemed surprised at such conduct. I thought no more of it, and busied myself about my household affairs, while Senator Conkling took a seat on the lounge in the room, and was looking over the newspapers. After giving my orders I turned to poor Mr. Martin, who was sitting in the room, and at his request sat down to read a little to him. Just then Mr. Sprague came up the staircase. He walked slowly into the room, Mr. Conkling rising to meet him. Some words passed between them, which I did not hear, but the tone of which arrested my attention. I rose to my feet. Mr. Conkling walked straight across the room to where I stood, and said: 'Mrs. Sprague, your husband is very much excited, and I think it better for all of us if I should withdraw. If my departure puts you in any danger, so say, and I will stay, whatever the consequences.'

"He spoke in a very calm voice, although I knew he must have been excited. I told him not to mind me, but that if Mr. Sprague was in a passion it would be useless to argue with him, and might only lead to violence.

"The report that I wrote notes to Mr. Conkling at the time of his difficulty with Senator Lamar is a shameless falsehood. I certainly would not do so. Obviously it would be an improper and unladylike action. The same absolute contradiction is due from me of the stories of my remaining out at late hours and meeting Mr. Conkling at the Capitol. I am compelled to speak plainly of these outrageous slanders because of their wide publicity. Of all the crop of slanders which have sprung up, I loathe to speak of those things, but they have been dwelt upon until, instead of monstrous falsehoods, they appear to the public like admitted facts. At the proper time and in the proper place I will show the true character and origin of the persecution. I can honestly say that I want the truth about this matter to be known at the proper time."

Sprague's Statement.

Gov. Sprague has given an account of his meeting with Senator Conkling at Narragansett Pier, which is substantially as follows:

When he (Sprague) returned to the Pier from a visit to Maine and learned that Senator Conkling was at his house he was angry beyond measure, and the cause of his anger, he said, was the intimate relations between Senator Conkling and his wife, which had long been highly obnoxious to him. The existence of these relations was no secret to him. He had seen the scandal growing and becoming more and more public, and he spoke bitterly of the conduct of Senator Conkling toward his wife at Washington. Bitter words had often been spoken between his wife and himself because of that intimacy. She was fully aware how obnoxious to him was that intimacy and what were his feelings toward Senator Conkling. But in spite of all this, said Mr. Sprague, in spite of all the scandal and the violence to his feelings, that she should invite Senator Conkling to be a guest at his house during his absence, and that Conkling should have the brazen effrontery to come there at all, incensed him beyond all measure. As he expressed it, Senator Conkling was trying to do for his home in Rhode Island what he had already done for his home in Washington, and he had determined to put an end to it at once and forever.

With this deliberate intention he hurried back to Canonchet as soon as he heard Conkling was there.

He found Conkling in the house alone, and ordered him out on the instant. Conkling refused to go. A few high words ensued, and then he (Sprague) went up stairs to get his shotgun. He found that he had no percussion-caps for his weapon, and went off to the village to get some. As soon as he could procure them he hurried back, and Conkling was still there. He again ordered him to leave, and Conkling refused to go, and tried to mollify Sprague and excuse himself from leaving so suddenly, on the ground that he had no carriage for himself or his baggage, which was not even packed. Thereupon Mr. Sprague drew out his watch and told Conkling that he would give him thirty seconds to get out, and that if he was not out by that time he (Mr. Sprague) would blow his brains out. Conkling immediately left, being driven to Billington's cafe, at the Pier. Sprague followed him thither, and again accosted him, and asked him abruptly if he was armed. Conkling, bristling up, replied that he was not; that if he was he (Sprague) would not go on as he was going. Without noticing this threat, Sprague replied:

"Then go and arm yourself, and hereafter go armed. I don't intend to shoot an unarmed man; but I tell you now that if you ever cross my path again I will shoot you on sight."

With that threat Gov. Sprague jumped into his carriage again and drove off.

Hard Times in Europe.

A gentleman just returned to New York from Europe describes the crop prospects of Europe as absolutely hopeless.

"It was not until after seven weeks of journeying in England and on the continent," he said, "that I saw a day of sunshine. It was rain, mist or cloud all the time."

He describes the crops in England as ruined and the farmers discouraged. In Europe the condition is not much better. The soil is full of moisture. This misfortune will benefit the American farmer. The demand from Europe for grain will be immense, and draw heavily on the magnificent crops here.

His view of European affairs is very discouraging, and he prophesies evil for the United States. The poor of England and the continent are worse off than ever before.

Tens of thousands of workingmen are out of employment, and not likely to get any for months. To avoid riots and dangerous discontent, the authorities will aid in getting these people to America. As a result, we shall have an immigration greater than known for years, and the people who come will compete with the laborers here who now complain of too low wages. It is an evil which, he says, is sure to follow the misfortunes which have befallen the old countries.

THE STEWART GRAVE ROBBERY.

[New York Telegram.]

Another phase of the negotiations for Stewart's body is published, making an extraordinary story. On a Monday in January last a lawyer in this city received by mail a letter signed "Romaine," inclosing $100 as a retainer, and asking him if he would consent to act as attorney for the negotiations for the return of Stewart's body on the payment of $250,000. On the same day came a package by express, to which the letter referred, and which, on being opened, was found to contain silver knobs and part of a handle belonging to A. T. Stewart's coffin. The lawyer was requested to answer by a personal whether or not he would accept the retainer. He did so, and, in a few days, received a further retainer of $250 and a second parcel containing the coffin plates, several other silver handles and still more knobs. The parcels and letters came from Canada. Assurances were also given that the body was in a perfect state of preservation.

The lawyer took the letters and articles forwarded as proof of the possession of the body to Superintendent Walling. Subsequently Judge Hilton was informed, and the terms of the robbers were mentioned to him as being $250,000.

The lawyer, who was Patrick H. Jones, asserted that he did not know the thieves nor did he know where the body was; that he supposed they applied to him because, possibly, when he was Register or Postmaster, they had served under him.

Judge Hilton declared that the proposition was preposterous; that he would not pay a cent for the body without securing the robbers, and finally dismissed the lawyer with the insulting declaration that he would have nothing to do with such negotiations.

The negotiations were continued in hopes that the detectives might get some clew, but nothing came of it. Subsequently negotiations were opened directly with Mrs. Stewart, through a firm of Wall street lawyers of such great prominence and character that good faith could not be doubted—Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. A member of the firm laid the correspondence of Romaine before her, and, though she asserted her absolute confidence in the assurances of Judge Hilton that the body had been recovered and was at the cathedral, the lady read them over and requested an explanation of Judge Hilton. He satisfied her that the letters were unworthy of consideration, and she returned them to the lawyer as such, and immediate negotiations were broken off.

It seems that all this time Mrs. Stewart has been led by Mr. Hilton to believe that the body had been recovered, and it now became necessary to undeceive her. Hilton expressed a willingness to pay $25,000, the original reward, but would not pay more without securing the thieves.

All hopes that the refusal to negotiate for the return of the body on the terms named, or any other than the payment of the reward of $25,000, which offer Jones transmitted by mail to Romaine in Montreal, would lead the thieves in desperation to reveal themselves, were finally abandoned by Judge Hilton about three weeks ago, and he has since then reopened negotiations; this time, it is believed, with the purpose of buying the body outright, and without any attempt to secure the thieves. It is clear that all efforts heretofore have been baffled.

There is no question that Romaine is the selected agent of the robbers and has the body in charge. He has carefully concealed his identity, and his hand-writing is so disguised as to baffle any attempts to detect him by that means.

The new and pending negotiations were opened by Judge Hilton himself, who, on July 24, caused to be inserted in the *Herald* the following personal:

"Canada: Counsel desires to communicate."

It is not signed. Mr. Jones has as yet received no response to it. Meantime the body remains in its concealment known only to the robbers, and is said to be in a state of careful preservation.

WAR ON THE MORMONS.

[Washington Telegram.]

Mr. Hayes expresses the greatest confidence in being able to break up the institution of polygamy. He has been very much surprised to learn that the number of Mormons actually practicing polygamy is so small. In the city of Salt Lake there are only twelve Polygamists. Throughout the Territory there is, of course, a much larger number. It has been Mr. Hayes' intention to do all he could to break up polygamy from the first of his administration, but he could not act until the test case of Reynolds had been disposed of. It is now proposed at the coming full term of court in Utah to have every polygamist in Salt Lake City indicted and prosecuted. It is thought that such a vigorous policy will persuade the Mormons to renounce polygamy. If that is done there will be no further trouble. The Mormons will be left undisturbed in their religion, except in this plurality of marriages. The Mormons claim that this is a part of their religion, but this administration will refuse to recognize it, and will enforce the laws of the United States upon the subject of marriages. Whatever resistance is made by the Mormons will be useless, as the prosecutions will be most rigidly enforced until the Mormons will agree to conform to the laws that control the rest of the country.

[Salt Lake Telegram.]

Apostle Joseph F. Smith, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, yesterday afternoon, delivered a furious speech, which has greatly added to the popular excitement. He said the Mormons had met their enemies with their own weapon, the Bible, and defeated them every time. Our enemies, not content with defeat, have persecuted and maligned us and driven us from our settlements in Missouri and Illinois for no cause whatever. By these abominable acts these people have been subjected to hardships almost unparalleled. The speaker enlarged upon the part he had borne in these persecutions and said he did not want to see such terrible cruelties repeated. We have been turning the "other cheek" long enough, and it is now about time to change our policy. We have been foully misrepresented and spit upon. We have suffered the presence of that damnable sheet among us, which would not be borne in any other community. We have submitted to its abuse and misrepresentations long enough, and now it must be stopped. [This was greeted with "Amen!" from the whole congregation.] The gun-shops have been busy selling firearms and taking old ones to repair.

Four Persons Burned to Death.

A New York dispatch says "the burning of the Locust Grove Hotel and pavilion has gained tragic interest from the discovery of the charred and blackened remains of four bodies. The victims are J. W. Pierce, the manager of the hotel; William Schubardt, night watchman; Kate Raffer, cook; and a kitchen girl known as Louise. A maid and two children are reported missing, and the search for remains will be continued as rapidly as possible.

The fire was one of the swiftest known, the entire structure falling into ashes in twenty minutes. A lady and gentleman sitting on the piazza barely had time to enter a room close at hand and rescue their sleeping children before the walls fell in. The structure was of the very lightest construction, and filled with seasoned pine.

The view of the fire from the adjoining neighborhood was grand. It burned with a clear, white flame that looked like a large gas jet, and gave out a bright and intense light.

The suddenness of the fire was startling. Persons sitting on the porch of a house at Bath noticed what appeared to be a ball of fire shoot out into the bay, and five minutes later the entire hotel was in flames. The light dimmed even the brightness of the electric light on Coney island, and vast clouds of smoke arose in the air and drifted seaward. Had the wind been in a different direction, there is no doubt the flames would have destroyed many houses along the shore, as they are built close together and Bath is thickly settled.

The guests were all in bed, and had much jewelry and money with them. A Cuban guest is said to have lost $5,000, and a New York merchant $4,000, which were in their rooms.

—Other burnings: At Parker's Landing, Pa., 85,000 barrels of oil went up in smoke; at West Bend, Wis., eleven buildings, valued, with their contents, at $40,000, were destroyed; Ramsey's tannery, Buffalo, N. Y., and a portion of Dr. Pierce's chemical works at Flint, Mich., were reduced to ashes, involving losses respectively of $30,000 and $20,000.

AN OLD LETTER.

A Relic of Colonial Days—Benjamin Franklin on a New England Sunday.

Among the many valuable papers in the possession of the New Haven Colony Historical Society is a letter deposited with the society several years ago by the late Hon. Ralph L. Ingersoll. The letter was written by Dr. Franklin, to Jared Ingersoll, of New Haven, in 1762, and is interesting not only by reason of its antiquity, but also by reason of the manner in which Sunday in New England is compared by the writer with that of another part of the world. The following is an exact copy of the letter:

PHILADA, Dec. 11, 1762.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind Congratulations, it gives me pleasure to hear from an old Friend; it will give me much more pleasure to see him. I hope therefore nothing will prevent the Journey which you propose for next Summer and the Favor you intend me of a Visit. I believe I must make a journey early in the Spring to Virginia, but purpose being back again before the hot weather. You will be kind enough to let me know before hand what time you expect to be here, that I may not be out of the way, for that would mortify me exceedingly. I should be glad to know what it is that distinguishes Connecticut Religion from common Religion—communicate, if you please, some of those particulars that you think will amuse me as a virtuoso. When I travelled in Flanders I thought of your excessively strict observance of Sunday, and that a man could hardly travel on that day among you upon his lawful occasions, without Hazard of Punishment, while where I was every one travelled if he pleased, or diverted himself in any other way, and in the afternoon both high and low went to the Play or the Opera, where there was plenty of Singing, Fiddling, and Dancing. I looked around for God's Judgments, but saw no signs of them. The Cities were full of Inhabitants, the markets filled with plenty, and the people well favored and well clothed; the Fields well tilled; the cattle fat and strong; the Fences, Houses, and Windows all in Repair; and no Old Tenor anywhere in the Country; which would almost make me suspect that the Deity is not so angry at that offense as a New England Justice.

I left our friend McJackson well. And I had the great happiness of finding my little family well when I came home; and my friends as cordial and more numerous than ever. May every prosperity attend you and yours. I am, dear friend, yours affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN.

A Rat-Skin Suit.

An ingenious individual of Liskeard, Cornwall, has, for some time past, been exhibiting himself in a dress composed from top to toe of rat skins, which he had been collecting for three years and a half. The dress was made entirely by himself; it consists of hat, neckerchief, waistcoat, trousers, tippet, gaiters and shoes. The number of rats required to complete this suit was 670; and the individual, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The tippet or boa is composed of the pieces of skin immediately round the tails of the rats, and is a very curious part of the dress, containing 600 tails.—*English paper.*

Ages of some United States Senators: Carpenter, Burnside, Morgan, Whyte, and Rollins, 55; Maxey, Hereford, Lamar, and Booth, 54; Ransom, McMillan, Randolph, Cameron (of Wisconsin), Hoar, and Slater, 53; Windom, Ferry, Platt, and Voorhees, 52; Edmunds and Bayard, 51; Allison, Coke, and Conkling, 50; Jones (of Nevada), Paddock, Blaine, Vance, Teller, Vest, and Walker, 49; Kellogg, 48; Gordon, Hill (of Colorado), and Garland, 47; Don Cameron, Ingalls, and McPherson, 46; Jones (of Florida), Call, Jonas, and Cockrell, 45; Butler, 44; Groome, 41.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$6 75	@	$10 25
Hogs	4 00	@	4 50
Cotton	11½	@	11¾
Flour—Superfine	3 40	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 00	@	1 09
Corn—Western Mixed	46	@	47
Oats—Mixed	29	@	32½
Rye—Western	63	@	64
Pork—Mess	8 95	@	9 25
Lard	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 40
Hogs	3 15	@	3 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	84	@	85
No. 3 Spring	77	@	80
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 2	49	@	50
Barley No. 2	65	@	70
Butter—Choice Creamery	16	@	18
Eggs—Fresh	9½	@	10
Pork—Mess	8 25	@	8 45
Lard	5½	@	5¾
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	90	@	94
No. 2	87	@	88
Corn—No. 2	33	@	34
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 1	49	@	50
Barley—No. 2	71	@	72
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@	95
Corn—Mixed	30	@	32
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
Rye	45	@	47
Pork—Mess	8 90	@	9 00
Lard	5½	@	5¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	90	@	95
Corn	38	@	40
Oats	25	@	28
Rye	54	@	55
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	8 75
Lard	5½	@	5¾
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	98	@	99
No. 2 Red	97	@	98½
Corn—No. 2	35	@	39
Oats—No. 2	24	@	25
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 00	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	98	@	99
No. 2 Amber	96	@	97
Corn—No. 1	41	@	42
Oats—Mixed	32	@	33
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 25
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 90	@	5 25
Fair	4 30	@	4 80
Common	3 50	@	3 90
Hogs	3 50	@	4 00
Sheep	3 40	@	4 75

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROS. J. LOWRY | Editors.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Congressman A. J. Warner.

Delivered at Williamsport, Noble County, Ohio.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Certain of the issues which will be presented to the people in the approaching canvass, while not new, nevertheless have not, until recently, been the occasion of much public discussion. Our fundamental laws have been deemed so secure that little concern respecting them has been elicited; but we are now called upon to meet the encroachment of power upon constitutional guarantees hitherto unassailed.

If any one principle is supreme in our constitution it is, that, primarily, all rightful powers of government come from the people. When, therefore, a hundred and three years ago the people composing the thirteen colonies of this country declared their independence of Great Britain, they resumed to themselves all powers of government. In their sovereign capacity they organized States, formed a confederation of all the States for their common defense, waged common war for their independence, and finally transformed the confederation into a General Government, with powers limited and defined by a written constitution. The exercise of such powers as pertained alike to all the States they intrusted to the General Government. But the same people that delegated to the General Government its powers also framed the constitution and organized the Governments of the States; only in the latter case the people of each State acted by themselves, and, in the language of that day, "every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the Government thereof, remains to the people of the several States or to their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same." To the Governments of the States alone was intrusted the exercise of those powers which pertain especially to the people composing the several States; but these powers are complete and sovereign in their sphere as the powers delegated to the General Government. The constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, and power is given to execute them throughout the Union. But no less are the constitution and laws of the State, not in conflict with the constitution of the United States, supreme within the State; and the General Government has no more right to infringe upon the powers intrusted to the States than the States have to set aside the laws of the General Government. The Supreme Court has confirmed this doctrine in a recent decision by Chief Justice Waite: "The very highest duty of the States, when they entered into the Union under the constitution, was to protect all persons within their boundaries in the enjoyment of these 'inalienable rights with which they were endowed by the Creator.' Sovereignty for this purpose rests alone with the States."

Macaulay says the power of the English King "was limited by three great constitutional principles, so ancient that none can say when they began to exist, so potent that their natural development continued through many generations," and "produced the order of things under which we are now living." The King could not legislate; he could not himself levy taxes; he must rule according to law. Nor could he keep a standing army without the consent of his Parliament. These great principles constitute the trunk of English liberty and of the tree of liberty our fathers planted in this country. How carefully each one of these great fundamental principles was guarded in the formation our Government! "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States"—not in a Congress and a President. The entire control of revenues, taxation and appropriations is given to the legislative branch of the Government. Congress—not the President—shall have power to raise and support armies," but even Congress may not make an appropriation for an army for a longer time than two years.

So solicitous were the founders of our Government respecting a standing army that several of the States objected to the constitutional provision permitting any standing army at all. The convention of New York resolved "That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up except in case of necessity." Other States urged that to appropriate money for a standing army should require two-thirds of both houses, and with one voice it was declared that at all times the military should be under strict subordination of the civil power.

The constitutions of most of the States prohibited the presence of any troops within a certain distance of the polls. It has been the law of England for 200 years that troops should not be nearer than two miles of any polling place on the day of election. In the light of history, then, what think you, my fellow-citizens, of an Executive veto against the act passed only in May last, not to do away with the army—not to lessen its efficiency where needed—but to prohibit its use at the polls?

Now let me appeal, my fellow citizens, to your candid judgment. How long do you believe the right to exercise freely your choice at elections would remain to you if the Executive be given the right to use the army at the polls? Would it exist half a generation? The present Executive might not use such powers against the liberties of the people, or to perpetuate party control. The next, possibly, might not, but, as sure as the power and right to use it exists, the time will come when it will be so used; some man will appear who, for power or for spoils of office, will use it.

Twenty-five years ago one of the founders of the Republican party, Mr. Seward, in the strongest terms, condemned the use of the army in any way as civil police. He said: "Civil liberty and a standing army for the purpose of civil police have never yet stood together. * * * If the founders of the constitution had been told that, within seventy years from the day on which they laid its solid foundation, and raised its majestic columns, a standing army would have been found necessary and indispensable merely to execute municipal laws, they would have turned shuddering away from the massive despotism which they had erected."

The only safe way is to take away the power, and that is what Congress tried to do. Failing in the repeal of the law, Congress refused the appropriation of money for such a purpose. You must say whether or not they did right.

The majority in Congress sought the repeal of another law—a law which had its origin, as Senator Thurman showed to the Senate, with the Republican Union League of New York city; a law to enable the party in power to control elections through Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. Under this law a Marshal appointed by the President may appoint Deputy Marshals without limit, at $5 a day, to be paid out of the public treasury, to stand at the polls, with power to arrest without warrant. Under this law in 1878 between 4,000 and 5,000 Supervisors and between 11,000 and 12,000 Deputy Marshals were appointed, at a cost to the people of $285,000. In New York alone nearly 2,000 Deputy Marshals were appointed, many of them from the very slums of the city. In 1878 over 3,000 arrests were made, but all were dismissed without trial after the polls were closed. In the city of St. Louis in 1876 over 1,800 Deputy Marshals were appointed, at a cost to the Government of $20,000, and, as shown by sworn testimony, no one could be appointed unless pledged to vote the Republican ticket. By this partisan machinery Republican Representatives were returned.

Now should such laws be retained on the statute books? Are you willing to be taxed for such purposes? Give the Executive control over such machinery, and with it the right to use the army to back up the Marshals, and how long will elections remain free? These laws were not enacted to secure free and fair elections, but to perpetuate party rule. It is party machinery, the whole of it. Would the Republican minority in Congress, do you think, insist upon keeping these laws upon the statute books if there was a Democratic President and only Democratic Marshals and Deputy Marshals were to be appointed? Laws should be as fair for one as for another. Nor were these laws made for the South, as has been claimed, so much as for close districts, and especially the cities in the North, where elections can be best manipulated. Five-sixths of the money expended under them to pay Marshals has been expended in Northern States. The demand for their repeal did not come from the South. It is not a Southern issue. It is a demand that elections shall be kept free; that bayonets shall not come to the polls, nor Marshals with power to arrest without warrant, and with money taken from the treasury to bribe and corrupt.

To the exercise of no power by the General Government was there more objection offered in the formation of the constitution than the right to make or alter regulations respecting the election of Representatives. More than half of the State Conventions objected to this provision, and urged that it should be taken away. This is the language of the New York Convention: "That the constitution will not make or alter any regulation in this State respecting the times, places and manner for holding elections for Senators or Representatives."

The constitution imposes upon the Legislature of each State the duty of prescribing the times, places and manner of holding elections, with, however, a provision, "Confiding," to use the language of Hamilton in the *Federalist*, "the *ultimate* right of regulating its own election to the Union itself."

Though Congress may make or alter by law such regulations, there is no warrant anywhere for Congress to provide for the appointment of United States officers to execute the laws or supervise the carrying out of regulations made by State Legislatures, and to interfere thereby, as they necessarily do under the law as it stands, with the election of State officers. That is a manifest conflict of authority that can not safely be permitted to exist.

A majority in Congress, I say, sought the repeal of these laws. The President, at the demand of his party, interposed his veto. Congress, then, having appropriated money for all other legitimate objects, made an appropriation for regular Marshals and their general Deputies—providing, however, that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay Deputy Marshals to attend elections. But, for the fifth time, the Executive, veto was interposed to thwart the will of the majority of Congress. The President, in effect, by his veto said: If I cannot have the money without conditions—have it to pay Deputy Marshals to stand at the polls—I will not have it at all. Thus, for the first time in our Government, the President assumes to exercise dictatorial control over Congress in the matter of appropriations. Why, my friends, control over revenues, taxation and appropriations constitutes the most important safeguard against despotic power known to free Governments. Indeed, that there are free Governments at all is due more to the control over the purse-strings retained by the people than to any other cause. In no constitutional Government has King, or Emperor, or President held control over taxes or appropriations since the middle ages. Charles I. undertook to levy taxes, to raise and appropriate money without Parliament; but it called forth the resistance of Hampden and Pym, and the head of Charles went off on the block.

When Congress surrenders to any Executive its absolute control over the revenue and appropriations, or yields to his dictation, it lets go the most important restraining power in a free Government. It is for Congress, and not the President, to say for what objects money shall be appropriated and how it shall be applied. Congress, too, may in its discretion withhold appropriations from any objects, and for its acts in so doing Congress alone is responsible and must answer to the people. The President has no responsibility, and no power in this regard.

POWERS AND SAFEGUARDS MUST STAND TOGETHER.

The more I study the nature and attributes of our system of Government and compare it with the Governments of other countries and with Governments that have existed in other times, the more convinced I am that it is, in form, the best Government on the earth. I believe that none was ever more wisely calculated or better adapted to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty" to a people than our Government as framed by our fathers, and that it is, therefore, the sacred duty of this generation to preserve and transmit it with its powers and its safeguards equally unimpaired.

It is only when we consider the greater importance to the citizen of peace at home, and local security to person and property, that the infinite value of our local system of Government becomes apparent. The most striking feature in our system to a foreigner is the large share of power locally exercised.

Sir James McIntosh, in discoursing on 'the safest form of Government, one affording the surest "protection against wrong, both to their rulers and their fellows," says: "The best security which human wisdom can devise seems to be the distribution of political authority among individuals and bodies, the separate interests and separate characters corresponding to the variety of classes of which civil society is composed, each interested to guard their own order from opposition by the rest; each also interested to prevent any of the others from seizing an exclusive, and, therefore, despotic power, and all having a common interest to co-operate in carrying on the ordinary and necessary administration of government." * * * "Such governments," he adds, "are with justice peculiarly and emphatically called *free*, and in ascribing that liberty to the skillful combination of mutual dependence and mutual check I feel my own conviction greatly strengthened by calling to mind that in this opinion I agree with all the wise men who have ever deeply considered the principles of politics, with Aristotle, Polybius, with Cicero and Tacitus, and Bacon and Machiavel, with Montesquieu and Hume."

And it will be an unhappy day for this country when the General Government is permitted to absorb the functions designed to be exercised by local authorities. There seem to be those, however, who think it has come to be the legitimate province of the General Government to enter into and make laws at discretion for the States, and with its own officers to execute all laws. It was the doctrine of Jefferson that the nearer Government was kept to the people the more secure Government was, and the more secure, also, were the liberties of the people. If by the whole each is protected, then all are protected. That is a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. But if we accustom ourselves to look for protection, not from our neighbors, but from an extraneous power, then it will be too late to complain if our liberties are determined by the same power. Let us be candid, then, and, as citizens of this State, in our sovereign capacity as voters, answer whether we will invite the assumption of the functions of the State by the General Government. Will you give up entirely the autonomy of the State? I apprehend no sooner than you would give up the Union. Eighteen years ago, to save the Union from the rock of secession, a million of men took up arms; shall we permit it now to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of general power by our consent or our apathy?

The question of the right of secession has been forever settled by the tribunal of last resort—war. That decree has been ineffaceably stamped on a hundred battle-fields, and there can be no reversal. By the same ordeal, slavery, that excrescence left on our free institutions, went out forever.

Among the first to take arms, and among the foremost to bear them in that conflict for the Union, were the gallant men who have been chosen leaders in the political contest now before us. When the appeal to arms was made they went forth ready to sacrifice all to preserve intact their Government and their country. Better leaders in that conflict, truer, braver men and officers there were none. Greater suffering was not borne, greater sacrifice was not made, nor does the roll of honor bear a worthier name than that of Gen. Rice, second on your ticket, whose own blood stained more than one battle-field, and whose supreme devotion to his country was at last sealed by both blood and limb on the field of Kenesaw. Happily, that war was not waged in vain; the Union was restored and fast welded. Not a star was lost from the constellation of States, and now within one of three times thirteen stars shine in that galaxy. But we did not wage war for the Union to break down the States or to overthrow any of the safeguards of our liberties. We did not fight battles that the President might have power to send the bayonet to the polls or call up suddenly armies of irresponsible officers to interfere with or control elections. Liberty and Union must go together.

But there are those who insist that a war of sections shall still go on, and some people who took a very long range view of the war, and a very distant interest in it while it lasted, boldly come to the front now, and insist that there has not been fighting enough. For one, I confess I do not share that feeling. Gen. Hooker has well said that the soldier has enemies only in war; but the hates of the politicians are perpetual. That is what is the trouble now. It is not the men who had the battles to fight that wish to keep alive the hates and animosities of the war. It is the politicians, who hope by appeals to prejudice and passions and the use of partisan election machinery to perpetuate their hold upon office, and to continue that system of finance by which the people have been robbed of their property, and labor robbed of its earnings.

[illegible] true soldier despises, the attempts of mere political traffickers to open fresh wounds already healed. What good, I pray, to man, woman or child in this broad land can come from such sentiments or acts? But, I apprehend, my friends, there will be but a poor showing of that traditional bloody garment in this campaign. What a picture its flourish suggests! There, at the front, when war was upon us, were our gallant leaders, with their lives in their hands, plunging into the hell of battle to save their country. Yonder, far away beyond the sound of the loudest gun, the other chosen leader, displaying his bolt of calico—already 60 cents and going higher! Now, when the war is over, and all its fruits gathered and saved, our leaders, only too glad, extend the welcome hand of peace; while our good citizen who leads the other side has just got his martial ardor stirred up, and seems to think that there has not been blood enough shed, and, with a shake of the red flag, says: "Rally once again." I would say nothing to reflect personally upon the Republican candidate; but we must be pardoned if we are forced into a little derision at the tactics our opponents resort to. For, instead of using arguments, they raise the old war-cry or the cry of "Rebel Brigadiers" in Congress, and charge that, failing to break up the Union with arms, they seek now to accomplish this purpose in the halls of Congress. I leave it to you if this is not the burden of all their speeches and their answer to every argument. A charge more false or more unjust to Southern Representatives in Congress could not be made. The demand for the repeal of partisan election laws and to prohibit the use of the army at the polls did not come from the South, and I feel called upon on this occasion to say, and I do say it with the utmost sincerity, that in all that now concerns our common welfare as one nation and one people I believe the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina or Georgia are as true, as sincere, to-day, as those from Ohio or Massachusetts. If they have more soldiers in Congress than the North where is the blame? They certainly had no more in the war.

Perhaps that old rhyme,

God and a soldier all men doth adore
In time of war, and not before;
When the war is o'er and all things righted,
God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

is less applicable to the South than to the Republican party in the North.

Since the war, and especially since the convulsion of 1873, questions of currency and debt have absorbed a large share of public attention. Nor is public solicitude likely soon to be withdrawn from them. They are not subjects that down at our bidding. Property, business, labor and, with not a few, the very means of existence are bound up in them. For the past five or six years this country has suffered a business paralysis, in severity and continuance unlike any depression ever experienced before. And if we ask what has been the compensation for the tremendous sacrifices of these many years—the destruction of our industries, the bankruptcies, the losses of property, the heart-breakings—what will be the answer? Resumption? Not fairly. But greenbacks have been made equal in value to gold. That is what the Secretary of the Treasury boasts of. That is the *magnum bonum*. In one place in all the United States—one place in thirty-eight States and nine Territories—one place between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, between the lakes and the gulf—where if a man brings $50 in greenbacks he can get gold for it! Nevertheless, no one questions the fact that coin and paper have been equalized. But have the banks resumed specie payments? Can we all have our choice as to the kind of money we will take—gold or paper? In England, France or Germany one can take his choice everywhere in every transaction, and the result is that a large percentage of the common currency of those countries is coin. We are a long way from that kind of resumption in this country, and cannot have it with $330,000,000 (and which may be any sum larger) of bank notes redeemable in $246,000,000 of legal-tender treasury notes. So we may at once dismiss that phase of resumption and confine ourselves to things as they are—paper made equal to coin.

How has that been accomplished? Surely by no process that a patent can be claimed on. The paper currency has been reduced in volume until there is no more paper money in the country than would be about our share of the world's stock of gold if we had no paper; and, having been made receivable for dues, it has been made to do all that gold could do within the limits of the United States.

For it is a well settled principle in monetary science, that if any country using paper money limits the volume to an amount not greater than would be the share of metallic money that would in the course of trade fall to it, then the paper money, within the limits of such a country, would stand at a level with the metallic money. That is just what we have done. Our volume of money now, if we count every dollar that actually forms part of the circulation, gives not more than $14 per capita—less rather than more than that.

As long as the revenues equal expenditures, the coin locked up in the treasury, together with greenbacks held specially for redemption purposes, must and will, under existing law, remain in the treasury as a hoard, and, while so held it no more affects prices and can no more be properly counted as part of the circulation of the country than so much not yet out of the mines.

The population of the world using gold as money (supplemental with more or less silver, it may be) is about 300,000,000, and, taking out a few large hoards that ought not to be counted, and there is probably from $4,000,000,000 to $4,250,000,000 of gold money. If this were divided evenly (but I do not say it ever would be) it would give about $14 per capita for this whole population of 300,000,000, or in the neighborhood of $700,000,000 for the United States. This, if not exactly, sufficiently illustrates how our currency has been brought to an equivalency with gold. Let us note here, also, that the only way to maintain the equivalency of paper and gold, or gold resumption, if you please, is to keep our volume *restricted* to the gold measure, which means that prices must be kept there, too. It must be plain, I think, that if the use of silver was co-extensive with that of gold, the distributive share of the two metals that would fall to the various countries embracing the population given would be much greater than when limited to gold alone, and, by as much as the volume of metallic money would be greater than with gold and silver, by so much might the paper volume be increased, and still its equivalency with gold be maintained. The significance of this principle will appear more clearly as, further on, we consider the change that has been made by the demonetization of silver.

But first let us see what change has been required in the currency of the country or has been made in order to produce the results which have been reached.

In 1865 the volume of the currency was at the highest, and counting, besides the bank notes only that which was full legal tender and in actual circulation, and excluding $115,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and $576,000,000 of two and three-year 7.30 treasury notes of $50 and upward, part of which were receivable for dues from the Government, and we had $983,000,000. But, inasmuch as the population of the States lately in rebellion had not come then to use to any appreciable extent this currency, the population actually sharing it could not have been more than 25,000,000 or 26,000,000, which gives about $49 per capita. But by 1873, under the policy of contraction, the total volume had been reduced to $750,000,000—I give official figures—while the population that were using it at that time was from 41,000,000 to 42,000,000. That gave only $18 or $19 per capita, a reduction of $30 to each person in eight years! Is it any wonder that a crash came? The mystery, though difficult to explain, has been why it did not come sooner. In the first place, while business is going on briskly, everything would naturally brace against a fall. But the main causes were these:

First, the enormous sales of bonds of all kinds—Government, municipal and railroad—to foreign countries, which brought us capital in various forms, the use of which helped to keep business going and to keep up prices, and second, and chiefly, the enormous expansion of credit that took place during this period.

Bank loans increased in ten years from $648,000,000 to $1,582,000,000; bank deposits, which are made up very largely of credits, arising from discounts, increased in the same period from $330,000,000 to $894,000,000, while the money which the national banks held went down $208,000,000 to $134,000,000.

Credit in other forms increased in proportion. The debts of all kinds in the United States in [illegible] have been estimated variously at from 50 to 60 per cent. of the [illegible] value of the property of the country, while the money did not exceed 3 per cent. of the property valuation. A credit expansion, therefore, of even 10 per cent. is quite sufficient to account for the maintenance of prices while the reduction of $233,000,000 in the currency volume was being made.

But the panic came, and the credit-bubble bursted, and a general tumble in prices followed. In a country like France, where more money and less credit is used, such a thing could not well have happened. What, then, was done? Good political economy, certainly, and sound statesmanship, too, one would think, would have dictated, just at that time, an increase, if anything, in the currency volume, to help sustain sound credit and prevent things being made worse than they need be; but, instead of that, we went on reducing the volume of real money until, when the level of gold was reached, we had but $14 of currency per capita.

Now, what do you suppose the cost of making greenbacks equal to gold has been? Can it be counted or measured or weighed? There is much that can never be told—the misery, the suffering, the wretchedness and the injustice wrought by it. But there are some things we can compute:

1. It has added directly within the last three years $90,000,000 to the interest-bearing debt of the country.

2. The loss to national wealth from non-production through the idleness of labor and disuse of productive capital has amounted to hundreds if not to thousands of millions of dollars annually.

3. Debts, public and private, that have extended over this space have been increased just in the proportion that commodities and labor have fallen. Or, to state it as it should be stated, the measure, the money scale by which property, labor and debts are measured, has been changed, and the Government thereby has been made the agency of the wrongful taking of property from those who had earned it and saved it, and giving it to those who were in no way equitably entitled to it. This measure was changed as stated, between 1865 and the date of resumption, from about $49 per capita to $14. The fairest test of this, and the best way to illustrate it, is to take labor itself. In 1865 about 400 days' labor, or the value of the produce of so many days, would buy a $1,000 Government bond, but it takes now 1,100 or 1,200 days' labor to pay for one. To pay $90,000,000 of interest on the national debt in 1865 it took the product of but about 40,000,000 of days' labor; now it takes 100,000,000. In 1873, before silver demonetization and the resumption policy went into effect, about 60,000,000 of days' labor was the equivalent of $90,000,000 of interest (the interest last year on the public debt); now it takes 100,000,000 of days' labor to equal this interest. If the limits of a speech permitted me to extend these comparisons to commodities and property generally like results could be shown.

Now, my fellow-citizens, who would not have supposed that, having effected this change in the paper circulation of the country, attended as it has been, necessarily, with all the evils the country has been made to suffer, and, having reached the old level of the precious metals, that there they would be content to stop; that surely they would not remove the ancient landmark which the fathers had set up—which they had established in the fundamental law of the land?

Gold and silver, without limit and without restriction, from the very dawn of civilization, from the beginnings of commerce, have been the standard and measure of value over the whole globe. But so audacious has avarice grown that neither constitution, nor right, nor religion has been sufficient to restrain it. And by an act that probably will ever stand as an unexplained fraud, the metallic measure itself changed. Silver was thrown out, and for all practical purposes remains so still, and instead of gold and silver, both without limit as before, for the measure and for the means of payment, the money material was reduced to gold alone; so that, instead of both the metals to do the work of money, gold alone is left. We were at the bi-metallic level of prices in 1876, when the balance of trade turned in our favor, and all reductions since then have been due to changes in metalic money. Gold itself under this legislation becomes a different measure. To an ounce of gold, or a gold dollar, is given a different value. Already since 1876 gold has increased in value in the United States under our demonetization law and similar laws in Europe by at least 33 per cent., and must, under these laws, continue to increase. That is the same as if to all coin debts one-third had been added; the same as if one-third had been added to our whole bonded debt; the same in respect to the debt as if three and one-third hours had been added to every day's labor; for it is by labor or its products that in the end all debts must be paid. There is no other fountain to draw from. Is it not significant that this change in the money scale is sought to be made at a time when national debts are not less than $25,000,000,000? To change the value of money is the same in effect as to change all weights and measures. Suppose, instead of being payable in dollars, obligations were made dischargeable in quantities—say so many days' labor, or so many pounds, or so many bushels, and that debts amounting to half our whole wealth were to be discharged in this way, and then that the Government should increase, whether by imperceptible increments or suddenly—it would not matter—all weights and measures until two days' labor were required to discharge an obligation where good faith only required one, or double quantities were required to make the same number of pounds or bushels, what would you say to that? A foot-rule might be called a foot still, and be divided into twelve inches, though the inches be double the length of the present inch. But would you say that was the way to make an honest measure?

Well that is exactly the way the kind of "honest" dollars we hear so much about now-a-days are made. Everybody knows that a dollar, by legislation, has been made twice as large, and more than twice as large (that is, has twice the value) as it was in 1865, or even in 1873. The gold dollar even, since 1876, as a consequence of silver demonetization and the hoarding of gold in public treasuries, has been made practically a 125-cent dollar. And let us not forget that a silver dollar of 412½ grains, in consequence of the withdrawal of paper money, is worth more as compared with labor and commodities than it was in 1876. It will buy more of everything you have to sell now than it would then, and you must give more of what you produce to get it to pay taxes with, if you would pay taxes with silver. Let me illustrate this a little further: In 1864 men who were facing death in the field and fighting battles took their pay without murmuring in paper, when they had a right to coin, and when $18 in paper would not buy more than $5 or $6 in silver. On the other hand, when victory had been achieved, the bondholder, for every $5 or $6 of silver he lent the Government, got $10, $12 and $13 in bonds. Since then his bonds have doubled in value, through the alteration in the value of money, as compared with your property or your labor, or with what you produce, and now he calls you dishonest if you are not willing to double them again, and at that rate let them rest as a mortgage, not only upon your fields, farms and workshops, but upon all future earnings of yourselves and your children to the third and fourth generation. The words of the old prophet have a new significance in these days: "We have borrowed money for the King's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. * * * And lo, we bring into bondage our sons and our daughters to be servants. * * * Neither is it in our power to redeem them, for other men have our lands and vineyards."

It is in this aspect that the recent monetary schemes of the bond-holding class of the world become most alarming. Not only do they affect the distribution of present wealth, but control the distribution of future earnings, and thus influence to a degree no one can foresee the future condition of the inhabitants of this country. I will risk wearying you by an illustration that will, I hope, throw some light on this important phase of the question. The value of the total products of the United States in 1878, as measured by the money scale then existing, was about $7,000,000,000. The value of the same products measured by the money of to-day would not be more than $4,000,000,000. Then, there was a net gain in national wealth in 1878 of $700,000,000, which is not far from the actual net increase in wealth—that is, if there was left at the end of the year over and above all consumption $700,000,000 worth of products, as rated in the money of that year (1878), the value of the same surplus that year would be worth in money of to-day but $400,000,000. And, of course, with the increase of the gold dollar, "as time goes on," the value of the same products, expressed in gold, grows less. [illegible] net profits of 1878 was $400,000,000, and it was and more if all classes of debts be included, then there were left $300,000,000 to be shared by those who helped to produce this wealth and were not themselves creditors.

But if the same number of dollars are now required for interest, as they are, then, there being but $400,000,000 of net profits, all is required to meet the interest charge, and there is nothing left for those who have created the wealth to share.

It is plain, then, that by the alteration that has already been made, and which must still go on if mono-metalism is to be the final goal, that the great mass of laborers and producers, not only in this country but in all others where interest charges absorb net gain, are virtually cut off from any possible share in future gains. It is my boast that the chains of slavery have been stricken from one race, but by these measures we have forged chains heavier not only for them but for our own race, and less easy, it may be, to shake off. We are told, too, that in the South the colored race, under the conditions of liberty, have had but a bare existence. Millions of the Anglo-Saxon race, too, in the North have had no more, and not because they were not willing to labor or did not save. There has been nothing for them under the distribution effected by the change in the value of money.

By no possible means can a people be subjugated so effectually and lastingly as to make it impossible for them to share beyond a bare existence in what they create. As aristocracy of wealth on the one hand, with the great body of the people toilers without hope of gain on the other, is the necessary condition of a people whose debt charges consume the net additions to their national wealth, and that is a condition of slavery. Such is absolutely the present condition of countries like Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, and, in part, Italy, Austria, and other states having great permanent debts, and England, too, with all her wealth. The people of such countries are doomed to pay tribute, if not to other countries, then to one another. With national debts aggregating $25,000,000,000 resting upon the world, then what an enormity the proposition to change all valuations from gold and silver to gold alone becomes! It concerns not merely the people of this country, but is world-wide in its effects. It concerns, more than any other question, the great mass of the population of the whole Western world. In this light how contemptible the "honest-money" pretense becomes. These are not good times for pious frauds, but a large part of the sentiment on this subject that floods the Republican press, especially in the East, is of that character. Why, you let a bill be introduced in either house of Congress proposing to banish silver altogether and cancel all the greenbacks, or in any other way to increase the value of money and bonds, and in flaming headlines the next morning it would be announced as an honest-money step, and be advocated as a wise and just measure; and the next Sunday, in all probability, the pulpit, reflecting the press, would respond with their amens.

YAZOO CITY.

A True Statement of the Alleged Dixon Bulldozing Affair.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Yazoo City, Miss., the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas many false reports have been promulgated through the newspapers, not only in this State but throughout the West, as to the occurrence that took place here on the 25th of July last, and feeling and knowing that gross wrong has thereby been done to the people of this county; now we, the citizens of Yazoo City, as an act of justice to ourselves, as well as to the people of this county, feel it our duty to give a true statement of the affair, as well as the causes which led to it. The people who assembled here on that day were no lawless and infuriated mob, but men of respectability, intelligence and property, of honest vocations, identified with the prosperity and material interests of this county, as well as the preservation of peace and good order of its society. A race issue had been inaugurated by H. M. Dixon, a man of violent and desperate character, whose career here has been marked by strife and turbulence, who has been reckless of human life and the law. This man was the originator and leader of this race issue, or so-called Independent party, assuming first the name of Independent Democrats; and was a candidate for Sheriff of the county. The people felt that if this course on the part of Dixon continued it would sooner or later culminate in actual and bloody conflict. Our best citizens looked with gloomy forebodings to the recurrence of the scenes of anarchy, strife and bloodshed which marked the race contest of 1875. They contemplated with horror the saturnalia of lawlessness, crime and misrule which would follow the inauguration of such a man and his satellites into the Government of the county. To avert these calamities, and from an instinct of self-protection, and to save the reputation and character of the county, to avoid more strife, many citizens did assemble here on the 25th of July. From their number they sent four unarmed men to Dixon, who was at his house, to request him to leave the county. This he refused to do. Within less than a half hour after their return to the assembly on Main street, some friends of Dixon came from him saying that he would pledge himself to withdraw from the canvass. Three of Dixon's friends, with one citizen opposed to him, then repaired to Dixon's house, distant a quarter of a mile, obtained a card of withdrawal, and were returning to the crowd on Main street, when they were met by three gentlemen who were sent by the same citizens who sent the first four unarmed men, and who insisted that Dixon should, in addition, pledge himself not to raise the race issue again, which he, Dixon, agreed to. We deny and charge the statement as wholly false that any armed men opposed to Dixon entered or were near his premises on that day. No armed men were in view of his house during the whole day. It is not true, as is stated in the sensational reports of this "affair," that the Mayor or any one else with shot-gun arrested the mob from crossing his threshold, because there was no mob at his house. Neither did the assembled citizens hold parley with him. They simply, through a committee, demanded that he should leave the county, which he refused to do, and right on the heels of this refusal he authorized his friends to say, for reasons set forth in his card, that he would withdraw. It is not because Dixon was an Independent that he was asked to withdraw, but because of the strife between races that he was engendering; because he was appealing to the prejudices of the negro and arraying them in solid body against the whites, and because his course would have led, as we believe, to the spilling of innocent blood both of whites and blacks. We declare ourselves opposed to mob law and violence. But the Almighty has given to us the right of self-protection and self-defense, and the people have this right, and whenever the occasion arises it should be exercised by the people in the same manner as by individuals. That we may not be misunderstood, we now declare that we are now and have ever been in favor of equal rights to all men before the law; that the colored man is secure in the enjoyment of all his rights, and that the step taken by the white people was in the interest of white and black alike, and that it had no political significance, as the question was one of self-preservation; the Democracy of this country being at all times willing to submit to the ballot-box all political issues fairly presented.

INDIANA ITEMS.

WHITE river has not been so low for twenty-five years.

IT is thought that the potato crop of the State will rival the great wheat crop.

THE Seventeenth Indiana regiment will hold a reunion at Martinsville, Sept. 11.

A THREE days' soldiers' encampment is to be held at Terre Haute, beginning on Oct. 3.

THE St. Joe river is being surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining its navigability.

THE citizens of Vincennes are going to furnish the money to rebuild the starch and sugar works lately burned.

DURING a storm, twenty sheep belonging to Elias Morris, a farmer residing near Cambridge City, were struck by lightning and killed.

DR. A. MCKEIL, of New Albany, has received the $100 prize from Chicago, for the best essay on diphtheria from a homeopathic standpoint.

THE Fort Wayne *Gazette* advocates the erection of a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne on the site of the old fort which gave that city its name.

MRS. M. S. SCUDDER, a resident of Lafayette since 1827, and the mother of the first white child born in the then town of Lafayette, has died after a lingering illness.

GEORGE BARON, a tailor of Connersville, and his wife, are celebrating the birth of their twenty-third child. This in twenty years of married life. The mother is but 39 years of age.

THE Indianapolis Tile-Works, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in that city, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, $30,000 to $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

THE question of erecting water works at an estimated cost of $200,000 was voted upon by the people of Fort Wayne, resulting in a majority of 2,544 in favor of the proposition.

AMOUNTS appropriated in the last River and Harbor bill to Indiana harbors were:

Michigan City harbor	$40,000
White river	25,000
Wabash river	20,000
Total	$85,000

MRS. DR. HAVERFIELD, a highly educated lady of Indianapolis, has been appointed State Medical Examiner of Indiana for a large foreign insurance company. She is the first woman ever chosen in this country for such a position.

WHILE thrashing on the farm of Mrs. Keiths, three miles east of Warsaw, a boiler exploded, throwing several pieces a distance of 300 feet. Six persons were seriously injured by flying iron and scalding water. Oscar Thompson was instantly killed, and James Thompson, his father, so badly scalded that he cannot possibly recover.

THE following are reliable statistics concerning the wheat product in Southern Indiana: The acreage in Posey county for 1879 was 63,000 acres, and the yield, at a low estimate, 2 bushels to the acre, making the yield 1,260,000 bushels; in Gibson county the yield is estimated at 1,500,000; in Pike county, 70,000; in Warrick county, 750,000; in Crawford county, 220,000; in Harrison county, 650,000; in Knox county, 850,000; in Orange county, 450,000; in Duboisecounty, 450,000; in Washington county, 500,000; in Clark county, 500,000; in Floyd county, which grows but little wheat, being cultivated principally in fruit and garden products, 100,000.

Indiana's Wheat Crop for 1879

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* compiles the following estimate of the wheat crop for this year from reports of county Auditors and other sources, only six counties being estimated:

Adams	500,000	Madison	1,000,000
Allen	800,000	Marion	742,000
Bartholomew	900,000	Marshall	1,250,000
Benton	60,000	Martin	15,000
Blackford	150,000	Miami	810,000
Boone	900,000	Monroe	308,000
Brown	175,000	Montgomery	1,000,000
Carroll	1,004,500	Morgan	900,000
Cass	948,000	Newton	40,000
Clark	489,000	Noble	1,050,000
Clay	150,000	Ohio	125,000
Clinton	1,225,000	Orange	150,000
Crawford	100,000	Owen	800,000
Daviess	1,000,000	Parke	800,000
Dearborn	40,000	Perry	225,000
Decatur	800,000	Pike	650,000
Dekalb	456,000	Porter	....
Delaware	500,000	Posey	1,250,000
Dubois	200,000	Pulaski	250,000
Elkhart	1,500,000	Putnam	300,000
Fayette	725,780	Randolph	600,000
Floyd	105,000	Ripley	350,000
Fountain	750,000	Rush	1,000,000
Franklin	400,000	Scott	75,000
Fulton	700,000	Shelby	1,300,000
Gibson	1,500,000	Spencer	350,000
Grant	800,000	Starke	....
Greene	700,000	St. Joseph	866,465
Hamilton	700,000	Steuben	425,000
Hancock	625,000	Sullivan	960,000
Harrison	650,000	Switzerland	125,000
Hendricks	800,000	Tippecanoe	1,500,000
Henry	1,022,000	Tipton	....
Howard	800,000	Union	300,000
Huntington	1,000,000	Vanderburg	500,480
Jackson	221,000	Vermillion	770,000
Jasper	125,000	Vigo	700,000
Jay	....	Wabash	1,000,000
Jefferson	250,000	Warren	300,000
Jennings	150,000	Warrick	880,000
Johnson	750,000	Washington	200,000
Knox	1,290,000	Wayne	860,000
Kosciusko	1,250,000	Wells	300,000
Lagrange	780,000	White	....
Lake	....	Whitley	342,000
Laporte	1,500,000		
Lawrence	357,500	Total bushels	53,929,453
Estimated crops of Jay, Lake, Porter, Starke, Tipton and White, bushels			1,070,547
Grand total, bushels			55,000,000

Assuming the population of Indiana to be 2,000,000, and that six bushels per capita is required for home consumption, these figures show that the State will have for export 43,000,000 bushels.

No More Hazing at Princeton.

The authorities of Princeton College have taken a wise step in advance of the opening of another academic year. They have notified the parents or guardians of every member of the Sophomore class that any student found guilty of hazing will be at once and irrevocably expelled. This notification, it may be hoped, will "clear the atmosphere" of the college effectually before the reassembling of the classes, and it promises well for the peace and comfort of the Freshman of 1879-80.—*Trenton Gazette.*

SEVERAL Lynn (Mass.) girls have had their legs badly poisoned by wearing colored stockings.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 28, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Yellow fever is still on the increase at Memphis.

The great temperance Jubilee at Laporte, closed last Sunday after a successful meeting of forty days.

The Decatur Democrat calls Tilden "that great and incomparable statesman." We are forced to exclaim, "Good Lord deliver us!"

A heavy rainstorm accompanied by gusts of wind crossed southern Indiana last Sunday afternoon and night, doing great damage to the corn crop.

Casanave's demand upon Hayes, Sherman & Co, for the amount of the attorney fee for defending the Louisiana returning board when indicted for forgery, was honored to the extent of $1,750, $500 of which was paid by Hayes. This is less than half of the amount claimed.

The South Bend Herald intimates that Dr. H. T. Helmbold of Philadelphia, and Dr. Johnson of Detroit, are not good paymasters. We suspect that Murray, like a great many other publishers, has been running ads for the parties named, at about one fourth regular rates. It such is the case he ought to be swindled.

The Journal office at Fort Wayne has been purchased by Senator T. J. Foster, recently editor and proprietor of the New Haven Palladium, and the first issue under the new regime will appear next week. We anticipate a marked change in the Journal, in more ways than one, and will await its advent with interest.

Of the $1,750 recently paid on the claim of the lawyers who defended the Lousiana returning board, $1,000 was raised in New York, and $250 in Washington, besides the $500 paid by Hayes. Sherman was not allowed to pay anything because he had already paid several thousand dollars as the cost of being "a visiting statesman."

"My name's Locke" said Petroleum V. Nasby to a Cincinnati policemen last Saturday evening. "Very well" answered the policeman, "I'll just 'lock' you up. You've been drinking so much of your cross-roads whisky that it's made you cross and cranky, and it will do you good to lock you up until you cool down a bit." And he did; and Nasby had to call on some of his Cincinnati friends to secure his release. Nasby will soon be prepared to enter the field as a temperance lecturer. A few more drunks will fit him for the business.

On the 30th of June, 1865, the steamship Brother Jonathan, while on her way from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, struck a rock and sunk. The ship had in her safe $340,000 in currency and $500,000 in bullion. The currency was packed in water-tight rubber bags, and these were again packed in tin cases and hermetically sealed. The wreck has been recently discovered in twenty-two fathoms of water, and an expedition is being fitted out to recover the lost treasure. As the ten years within which the government could claim a moiety to any treasure recovered has expired, the wreckers will be entitled to all they may bring to the surface. The parties engaged in the enterprise are John Mallov, John E. Miles, W. C. Wood and John Vogel.

Murders and suicides have taken place this week with their accustomed regularity, amongst which is the killing of a sporting man at Toledo, named Ross Salsbury, by Jacob J. Nohl, a policeman, who immediately afterward shot himself. This occurred Saturday morning last, and both were dead within a short time after the tragedy. Another occurred on the same morning at San Francisco, it being the shooting of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, the workingmen's candidate for mayor, by Charles DeYoung, editor of the Chronicle. The trouble arose from an article published by DeYoung, in the Chronicle, reflecting on the personal character of Kallock. The latter, at last accounts was still alive and slowly improving, while DeYoung and his brother, W. H. DeYoung, are in the city prison awaiting future developments.

Don't Miss It.

An excursion to Michigan City, over the Eel River road, from Butler and Logansport, including intermediate points, will take place Thursday September 11, 1879; fare for the round trip from Butler or Auburn only three dollars. Train will leave Butler at 5 a. m. and Auburn at 5:29, arriving at Michigan City at about noon without change of cars. This excursion will afford an excellent opportunity to visit the prison and other places of interest, for those who have never had so good a chance. A day of pleasanter recreation cannot be found anywhere, and we advise all who can to take it in. Remember the time from Auburn—5:29 a. m., Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Okolona Southern States Again.

[Decatur Democrat.]

For the first time in our life we have been granted the privilege of perusing a copy of the Southern States, published at Okolona, Miss. For this privilege we are under obligations to our esteemed friend, Mr. L. A. Conter. The copy in question is the property of a very prominent republican of Decatur. The States is published by O. Y. Harper and W. H. Kernan, nincompoop hirelings of John Sherman and other leaders of the party whose every move is tainted with Hamiltonian ideas. The States is kept alive by republican patronage. It is published in the interest of the republican party. It is a little seven column, patent outside sheet. Its "make-up" would be a disgrace to the youngest amateur paper in the country. There are three advertisements in it, the three making less than one half column. And this is the Southern States! Sherman, your game is such a palpable fraud that even Harper & Kernan, your paid hirelings, can laugh and make sport over your contemptibleness. But don't stop; keep up the circulation of the States. It is not a democratic paper; it never was, and never will be. The Messenger is the only democratic paper published at Okolona, Miss. It has a circulation of 1,180, while Harper's has but 900. Bah, it's too silly to think about.

According to Mr. Tilden, "in the contest of 1876 the issue was the restoration of the government its practical working and administration, to the original ideas of its founders. The defeat of the popular will, as declared in that election, has raised a vastly greater issue—that is, the integrity of the system of self-government through elections by the people. This issue transcends all others, and it would be a betrayal of the most sacred duty to mankind to permit it to be sacrificed to inferior and transient questions."

By this the public is to understand that "duty to mankind" means duty to Samuel J. Tilden, and upon that theory his claims will be presented to the democracy of the country, with a demand for renomination. The justness of the claim, so far as Mr. Tilden is personally concerned, carries with it little weight, and dwindles into insignificance when compared with Tilden's betrayal of the democratic party in 1876.

Sherman and Casanave.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times interviewed John Sherman at Pittsburgh a few days since, in reference to Casanave and the claim against him, for defending him and other members of the Lousiana returning board. Below we give that part of the conference relating to the matter named:

"What do you think about Casanave's method of trying to raise money to pay his counsel fees?

Will he raise enough money in Washington to settle the indebtedness?"

"I do not know, but I think he will. I am sure I shall be glad to pay part of it. I consider it my duty to help pay the amount. I shall do it open and above board. I think that it is a damned cowardly piece of business for the republicans to be afraid to help Casanave. He incurred this debt for the good of the party, and as far as I know, he never did a wrong thing. I think that prominent republicans should at once send him money enough to free himself from this tangle. Five thousand dollars is a large fee, but they charge big prices down in Louisiana. Casanave is only a livery-stable keeper down there, and the democratic counsel who defended him will sell his horses and stock unless he gets aid from those who should be his friends in the north. Part of the counsel fees have already been paid by the other members of the returning board and this five thousand dollars is a balance which is due by Casanave. I don't know whether his property is good for the amount or not. Wells and Anderson are good, but their real estate would have to be sold, and real estate does not sell well in Louisiana just now."

"How was it that Casanave did not get an office?"

"Simply because he never applied for one," said Mr. Sherman. "I think—no, I may say I am sure—that Casanave never tried to get an office under the government since 1876. On the contrary, he has said he did not want any."

"Was he ever offered an office?"

"No, sir," said the secretary, with emphasis. "As he never applied for an office he never was offered one; and still further than that, nothing has ever been done for him by the party in any way."

"Did he write to you of his trouble before he came north?"

"No, I knew nothing about it until he told me. He never wrote to any body about it as far as I know. If he comes to me in the right way I shall be glad to do all I can to help him: but if he comes and blusters and threatens, then I shall not feel disposed to do much for him."

"You have no hesitation in saying you will give him some money to aid him?"

"None whatever, and any republican who hesitates to do so is a damned fool. Instead of hesitating he should put his hand in his pocket, just as I am willing to do, and help the man out of his trouble. It does not do any good to be afraid of meeting a thing of this kind. Instead of being afraid of it I court it, and would rather have people know it than not."

Political Buncombe.

The republican press of the north is busily engaged in an attempt to make political capital out of the murder of the desperado Dixon, at Yazoo City, Miss. The effort to make the democratic party of the whole country responsible for the murder will fail, notwithstanding it may have grown out of politics. The tragedy has no significance outside of the vicinity where it occurred, but, in order to correct the wrong impressions that our republican cotemporaries will try to convey to their readers, we give the following particulars from a reliable source. Some time since in Yazoo county, Miss., one Henry M. Dixon, who was publicly branded as a thief, a liar and a murderer, having gained some influence among the negroes, announced himself as an independent candidate for sheriff. At the same time James A. Barksdale was a candidate for chancery clerk. Between these two men a personal animosity existed, the former having reason to believe that the latter had in his possession certain facts and papers that seriously affected his (Dixons) character for honesty. Dixon frequently threatened Barksdale's life, and as he had in January, 1878, killed Samuel Harrison in the streets of Yazoo City for precisely similar reasons, his threats had considerable significance. So much so, indeed, that Barksdale was fully satisfied of Dixon's intentions to assail him, and remarked that he did not know what moment he might be fired on and killed by Dixon in ambuscade.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, he was told to be on his guard, as Dixon meant to kill him that day, and he accordingly prepared himself.

About 9 o'clock a. m., in the heart of the business portion of the city, on Main street, the two men encountered each other, and Barksdale addressing Dixon, said: "We will settle our difficulty now."

The evidence as to who drew first is conflicting, and probably will not be definitely ascertained until the testimony is taken at the trial, but after an exchange of five shots of which Dixon fired three and Barksdale two, the former fell mortally wounded and expired about 4 o'clock p. m. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that he fell on almost the precise spot upon which his victim of the year before had fallen.

Dixon was a gambler by profession, and a desperate, violent man, and on several occasions announced in the presence of a number of gentlemen that he would not hesitate to pack a jury, if necessary to acquit a friend. This too while he was a candidate for the office of sheriff.

At a mass meeting of the democrats of Yazoo, held on the 15th of August, they made a lengthy declaration setting forth their objections to the man, and among other things, said:

"Here, then, we have a man who is a candidate for sheriff of our county who publicly acknowledges himself base enough to pack a jury to acquit a friend. A man who will pack a jury to acquit a friend will do the same thing to convict an enemy. Of all the officers in the county the sheriff has most to do with the grand and petit juries; he has access to them at all times; he has every opportunity to corrupt them, if he is base enough to do so. Dixon admits he is base enough, and shall we allow him to get into a place where he can exercise such infernal baseness? We believe he is a murderer. Passing by the cases of many men who have died at his hands in this county, we believe that Dixon murderered Mr. Samuel Harrison in cold blood. The mayor of Yazoo City, Mr. J. H. Holt, thought so, and committed him to jail without bail. Our circuit judge, Hon. S. S. Calhoun, thought so, and remanded him to jail without bail. For months he filled a felon's cell, and we believe that he only escaped a felon's doom and a felon's death for want of intelligence and virtue in the jury that tried him."

This affair has been, and is now shamefully misrepresented by the press of the north, all for the purpose of making political capital, and at the same time creating a prejudice against the people of the south. The parties were both democrats.

The Opera.

Last Monday evening an immense crowd, composed of Auburn's elite, assembled in Ensley's Hall to see the comic opera of "Pinafore," as performed by the New York Comic Opera company, under the management of Tom C. Mays. The performance has been pronounced as decidedly the best ever presented to an audience in this place. The company is not as large as some other Pinafore troupes, but it more than makes up in quality what it may lack in numbers. The leading characters, such as "Admiral Porter," "Josephine," "Hebe," "Little Buttercup," "Dick Deadeye" and "Ralph Rakestraw," were admirably rendered, and the audience gave frequent manifestations of their delight. To-night they appear at Waterloo, and the two succeeding nights at Angola and Kendallville, at all of which places we bespeak for them overflowing houses.

A Compliment to Dentists.

Of all professional men, dentists should be the neatest, and as a class they are. Those who require a grateful, refreshing, delightful aroma, while working about the organ of smell, should wet their hands in Dr. Price's Floral Riches. Its fragrance is not only as pleasant as can be imagined, but decidedly stimulating.

St. Joe.

—Fred. Meyers and lady, of New Haven, were visiting friends in this vicinity Saturday and Sunday.

—Mrs. J. A. Reed is in Pennsylvania, visiting her mother, who is reported very sick.

—W. H. Dills, of Auburn, was in town Saturday.

—Phi. Smith and Geo. DeLong, of Newville, were in town Saturday, on their way to Kendallville.

—The brick work on the new store is nearly completed.

—Alex. Donaldson, contractor, has the frame up for Mort. Olds' new store at Spencerville.

—From the racket gained in the vicinity of the saloon nick-named "Blue Ruin, or "Elephant's Den," we imagine times are quite lively.

—The farm formerly owned by William Tustison, now deceased, was sold last Saturday for $3,500 by Com. J. D. Leighty, Geo. Houk, of Spencerville, being the purchaser.

Every Flavor True.

By a process entirely his own, Dr. Price is enabled to extract from each of the true select fruits and aromatics, all of its characteristic flavor; and place in the market a class of Flavorings of rare excellence. We know Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts will give perfect satisfaction.

TRI-STATE
FAIR.
OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIG
WILL HOLD THEIR COMBINED FAIR
—AT—
TOLEDO,
Sept, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13.
PREMIUMS AND PURSES,
$25,000
Open to all the World's Exhibitors

Will Aggregate the Largest Exhibition of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Products to be seen in this country.

The Floral and Fine Art Departments have been immense New features of interest will be added this year.

—Railroads will carry Passengers, Stock, and Machinery at Half-Fare. This year will unload at the Gates of the grounds.

—Send for Catalogue.

ALBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
TOLEDO, O.

P. T. BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!
Will exhibit at
Fort Wayne, Sep't. 5, 1879,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
ALL THE NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR 1879.
THE BEST SHOW IN THE UNIVERSE
Nearly $3,000,000 00 invested in this
Gigantic Combination of Museum, Menagerie, World's Exhibition of Mechanical Wonders, and a Circus Company 100 Performers.
New and Rare Attractions.
Coal Black Dromedaries.
Milk White Camels,
Two-Horned Rhinoceros,
Largest Herd of Elephants
Ever Exhibited Together
The Troupe of Royal Stallions

The most beautiful and intelligent animals ever seen, are 20 in number, and were imported at a cost of $150,000, from their royal masters, the Emperors of Russia and Germany, the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and the Grand Khan of Tartary. They appear under the direction of their trainer, CARL ANTONY, JR., at each performance, in various acts, concluding with the introduction of the entire number in the ring at one time.

EIGHT LADY RIDERS
Including Madame Dockrill, Miss Katie Stokes, M'lle Linda Jeal, Miss Emma Lake, Signora Marcellus, Miss Halloway, Sig. Quaglianna,
In Thrilling Bareback Acts.
Eight Performing Elephants,
Over whose backs MR. JOHN BATCHELOR performs his wonderful leap, turning a thriple somersault.
Largest Traveling Menagerie in the World.
On the morning of the day of exhibition
A GRAND STREET PAGEANT
Of unusual extent and great magnificence will pass through the principal streets. One of the features of this scene of processional splendor will be the appearance of 10 of the 20 stallions in procession, led by their foreign grooms.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30 p. m. Performances 2 and 8 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children under 9, half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
☞ Excursion trains on all railroads on the day of exhibition.

The Fair.

The Northern Indiana agricultural and horticultural association holds its fair at Fort Wayne from September 22d to the 26th, inclusive, and in addition to the general premium list, they are offering a large number of special premiums, particularly in stock, open only to Allen and adjoining counties. They solicit the entry of horses in what is termed the "green race," where only such horses are allowed to enter as have never won a race, and there are a number of horses in this county that could make good time and should be entered; DeKalb county ought to make her showing with the others. The fair this season offers numberless attractions, and a large attendance is anticipated. For any particulars, or for full premium list, address the secretary, I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne.

Commissioners' Sale of Realty.

Henrietta J. Woodford vs Electa A. Bristol et al. } In circuit court.

By virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, made at the May term, 1879, as the commissioner in said cause, I will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of SEPT., 1879, at the court house door, in the town of Auburn, at 10 o'clock a. m., offer to sell at private sale the following real estate, to-wit: Lot number twenty-one [21], in Park's addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, for any sum not less than the appraised value. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in two equal payments between twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his note with interest and approved personal security.

W. L. PENFIELD, Commissioner.

W. H. Dills, Plff's. Atty.
August 20th, 1879. 20-4.

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

Neither Private nor Confidential.
BARGAINS!
ONE
Black Alpaca Coat, men's, seventy-five cents.
TWO
Linen Dusters, men's, seventy-six cents.
THREE
White Duck Vests, new, seventy-five cents.
FOUR
White Dress Shirts, linen bosom, seventy-five cents
FIVE
Blue Flannel Derby Suits, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Boys sizes in proportion.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance
Which has taken place in Raw Material of
WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!
Will naturally make all goods manufactured of these materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.
Messrs.
ROOT & COMPANY,
Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of
WOOLEN GOODS
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!
Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.
GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!
LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!
All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1
OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT
Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of
BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc,
Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season.
Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.
ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And a complete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,
Trusses,
Shoulder
Braces.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

A choice selection of
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Furnished for Medicinal purposes only. A full line of
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,
With all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low.
We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.
CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—More libel.

—Grapes are in market.

—The cholera infantum "story" was started by the Waterloo Press.

—Our merchants are realizing the benefits of a good wheat market.

—The Pinafore troupe stopped with Uncle Tom Gross, at the Central.

—Major Sprott has been experiencing the delights of ague this week.

—Mrs. Dr. Allen is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Hanna, of Ft. Wayne.

—"Female complaints" are the result of impure blood. Use "Lindsey's Blood Searcher.'

—The Pinafore company played at Garrett last night, and will appear at Waterloo to-night.

—Keep away from the junction; they've all got the ague there, and it's "spreadin' like fun."

—Mrs. W. H Kiblinger left Saturday last for a few weeks' visit at her old home, Millersburg, this state.

—Those subject to costiveness should at once try "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—Some of the Angola young ladies snicker so loud in church that the sermon can't be heard. Muzzle 'em.

—Next season Auburn will furnish farm and portable engines of home manufacture. Good for Auburn.

—Cuppy & Ralston loaded nineteen car-loads of wheat in one day (Thursday last) at the Eel-river elevator.

—A milk thief is at large in Lagrange. He steals it from his neighbors' cows. If we owned those cows, we'd "kick."

—Recent advices from Mrs. F. E. Davenport, indicate that her health is not improving as rapidly as was hoped for.

—Misses Meam and Aletha Horn, of Colon, Mich., are visiting with the family of J. A. Anderson, Esq., of this city.

—Half of the married folks of Allen county, the News says, are trying to be separated from each other. Happy family.

—Wm. Meeks, the details of whose case appeared in last week's Courier, was conveyed to the insane asylum last Monday.

—Miss Electa Strong, of Steubenville, was in the city for a short time yesterday, on a transient visit to Miss Mollie Matheny.

—The south end of town is destined to be the center of all our manufacturing interests, unless the east side folks wake up.

—The 4th Ohio Light-Artillery, Capt. O. P. Hopkins, commanding, will furnish the heavy music for the soldiers' re-union.

—Duplex corsets for $1.00, other corsets at from 30c. to $1.00. Back combs from 10c. to 25c. at McQuiston & Ralston's. 30-6w.

—The doctors report less general sickness at this time than in any year since 1872, yet they are all kept "comfortably busy."

—Have you read the advertisement of W. H. Kiblinger & Co. in another column? If not we advise you to do so before buying stoves.

—You throw away a golden opportunity if you fail to join the excursion to Michigan City, September 11, over the Eel-River railroad.

—The Northern Indiana fair commences at Fort Wayne, Sept. 22d, and closes on the 26th. See mention of it elsewhere in this issue.

—Joe Copper looks like the shadow of a fat lead-pencil; and so does Fred. Clark. Not that they are meagrely fed, of course, but it's the shakes.

—Miss Carrie Berry, a niece of Mr. E. Berry, who has been visiting here for two weeks past, returned to her home in Huntington Tuesday morning.

—If all the leading citizens of Auburn were as public spirited as Mr. Eckhart, we would soon have a city of at least ten thousand inhabitants.

—Fred. Yesbera says a man not long since brought a hay-fork into the jewelry store to be repaired. Fred. directed him to the other blacksmith shop.

—Misses Jennie and Annis Cowan returned home Monday evening from a visit to Decatur. The were accompanied from Fort Wayne by Dr. Allyn.

—Dave Snyder came near "giving himself dead away" Tuesday morning, down in Kiblinger's door-way, when that committee on machine shops was here.

—When a man has an opportunity to benefit himself, and at the same time benefit the town, he should embrace it, and not delay for the sake of a few dollars,

—A black horse hitched at the court-house square, yesterday, owes its rescue from an untimely end to the heroic efforts of Charlie Pommert and Coop. Ralston.

—The Hicksville agricultural society offers a premium for a "district trot" which is open to horses in DeKalb county that have never beaten three minutes.

—A tight-rope walker—or a tight rope-walker—was in our midst this week, but failed to exhibit himself, "owing to circumstances over which he had no control."

—We have two full moons this month, on the 2nd and 30th.—Angola Herald.

The moon has been acting rather "full" here for several nights past; out nearly all night.

—Hereafter the contests for the location of manufacturing establishments will be between the east, west and south parts of the town; at present the south has the advantage.

—There are two disorders that we are all liable to be afflicted with—love and the measles. But the former differs from the latter in that we are subject to relapses at any moment.

—While Mr. Geo. Ensley received a fair price for his land sold to Mr. Allen, he also made another step toward the building up of Ensley Avenue. Mr. Ensley has an eye to business.

—Among the wants of Lagrange, the Standard mentions: "A new brick hotel, an archery club, better sidewalks, a railroad to Toledo and a rest from foot-races." Better buy a new town.

—The new floral hall on the fair grounds at Waterloo will soon be completed. It is two stories high, and will be conveniently arranged for the display of all articles in that department.

—A B. & O. through freight got somewhat "out o' whack"—or off the track—at the junction last Saturday night, and was detained seven hours thereby. A switchman did it with his little switch.

—Owing to a rush in our job department this week, which occupied the attention of our "lightnin' typo," we are a little late in getting to press, and must necessarily miss one or two early mails.

—Among the numerous improvements on the fair grounds at Waterloo, we notice a circle for the exhibition of horses and cattle. This is a good improvement, and will be appreciated by exhibitors.

—The ground for the new machine shop, boiler shop and foundry is located opposite the end of Main street, south of, and adjoining the Eel-River railroad, and contains two and one-tenth acres.

—Wanted—Situation by a young man of intelligence as a reporter or assistant editor on some newspaper in this region, or if need be, outside the state. Best of references given. Address "E," this office.

—The 4th Ohio battery has been secured to attend the soldiers' re-union, at great expense. Those who never witnessed artillery practice should not miss this opportunity to see how cannon are used in the army.

—We are told that R. Wes. McBride, of Waterloo, had the misfortune to lose his pocket-book, containing some $200, while attending the Pinafore performance Monday evening. We trust the rumor may prove unfounded.

—The M. E. Society will be entertained by Mrs. G. Gordon, Friday evening of this week, at the art gallery. All are invited to attend. Refreshments at eight o'clock.

Mrs. A. Anderson, Sec'y.

—R. N. Holt, the popular young cigar salesman for Lockwood & Draper, Chicago, was observed meandering among his customers here last Monday. He took in the Rome City excursion the day previous, and says it was gorgeous.

—A man was yelling around the streets, one day this week, endeavoring to raise a crowd and sell them some Cincinnati buggies; he came to the conclusion, however, that "somebody'd been there before," and skipped out of town.

—The mail train going south on the Saginaw road was nearly two hours late Monday morning, owing to a breakage of the engine; and again Tuesday afternoon it was belated over an hour by a defective spring on one of the coaches.

—The sudden paleness which sometimes overspreads a young man's face in church may be caused by quickened conscience, but the chances are he has swallowed some tobacco-juice.—Ex.

Or discovered his girl with that other fellow.

—Frank Zimmerman has commenced operations on a bran new two-story frame house, of Gothic style, at his corner lot on Fifth street, near the Saginaw depot. He will occupy it himself, and expects to have it completed by the last of October.

—Persons who have a "failing" for that delicious berry called the watermelon, can procure them at Sherm. Hollister's. He received a large invoice yesterday, and through his generosity the Courier corps wrapped themselves around a few.

—Mr. Allen having completed the arrangements for the location of his shops, left for his home yesterday afternoon, to return in about ten days. In the meantime Mr. Hollopeter will superintend the laying of the foundation for the new buildings.

—Where is the man to come to Decatur and establish a foundry and machine shop?—Decatur Democrat.

We cannot speak for Decatur, but we know where the man is that will come to Auburn and start one. Particulars elsewhere in this paper.

—Deputy Sheriff Somers informs us that he saw Mrs. Humes at the asylum last Tuesday, that she now has the consumption, and that the superintendent considers her case hopeless. Benjamin Lawhead is improving rapidly, and will soon be declared of sound mind.

—"Honest John," well known for several years past by the guests at the Swineford house, but who left there a short time since, has tackled the mower in the court yard, and he sticks right to it like a little man. No mistake about it, John is a faithful hand.

—A tomb stone man recently wrote us to see if a marble shop would pay well in Hicksville. The best answer that we can give him is that there are seven resident physicians here, all well supported.—Hicksville News.

That must be fun for the physicians, but isn't it rather hard on Hicksville?

—The Misses Prichard did not take their northern trip last Saturday. We never said it. They did start for Hillsdale on Tuesday, however, and will be here again a few days when returning to their home on the other side of lake Michigan. Then what will Fred. do?

—Rob. McClellan heaved nails and screws and log-chains and stoves and "sich" in Kiblinger's hardware store this week, during the absence of the boss. Rob. tackles most anything that turns up, and he does it with the ease and grace of a person that knows how.

—Elkhart Democrat: "It seems to be the prevailing opinion among the masses that it requires a certain amount of brains to run a sausage stuffer, but that almost any 'damphool' can edit a newspaper. This we say is the prevailing opinion among the m—asses." We have heard some of the same animals growl.

—We learn with regret of the serious illness of Miss Nellie Wheelock, who was first taken sick Sunday evening, with an ordinary ague chill, but since has become worse, having had a nervous spasm on Tuesday afternoon. At the present writing, however, she is some better.

—Our townsman, Mr. Gilliland, has met with encouraging success in his sale of the electro-magnetic liver pad. We believe it is worth many times its cost to afflicted ones, since reading the numerous testimonials, upon the strength of which it ought to be given a fair trial, at any rate.

—Having engaged in a partnership in business, for the future, we desire speedily to close up all past accounts. Those knowing themselves indebted to either of us on open account will please call and settle the same, either by cash or note. And oblige, T. G. Matheny,

33-tf J. B. Casebeer.

—Our subscribers who prefer to pay for the Courier with wood are notified that the wood must be delivered before cold weather sets in. First-class wood will be accepted at the market price, and must be full measure. A load or two of 20-inch stove-wood, split fine, would be acceptable just now. Bring it along at once.

—All citizens of Auburn who are interested in the success of the soldiers' re-union on the 19th and 20th of next month, are earnestly requested to meet at the soldiers' headquarters, next Saturday evening. The boys are trying to get up a big demonstration, and ask the people of the town to help them.

—The Ligonier Banner gets off the following, and it is about as clear a case of "hitting the nail on the head" as we have seen for several centuries:

"The man who gets the maddest at a newspaper joke on himself is the same party who goes around showing the paper to everybody he meets when the joke is on some other fellow."

—A fact. We know a woman who ate at one meal nine ears of green corn, the cobs of which measured an even yard. And yet she complained of being unwell.—Cor. Ligonier Banner.

Unwell? Great heavens! Does that man mean to say that each cob measured an even yard, or have we misinterpreted him?

—The second N-E Indiana and N-W Ohio fair will be held at Hicksville on September 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th. The list of premiums is complete in every department. The secretary says: "At this early day the prospects for a successful fair are very encouraging." We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets.

—Messrs. Wm. Sheffer and S. H. Rush have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Sheffer & Rush, in the harness, saddle and carriage-trimming business. A full stock of light and heavy harness, saddles, collars, whips, &c., &c., always on hand. Carriages and buggies trimmed in first-class style, at low rates. Give the boys a call, at the old stand of G. Rhodenbaugh.

—The whole Courier outfit returns its thanks to W. L. Smith, who lives southwest of Auburn, for a whopping watermelon which he rolled up stairs with a block and tackle last Tuesday morning. It measured 23½ inches from head to foot and 25 inches around the waist, and when we had used it for a moment or two there wasn't any "waste" left.

—H. J. Long—familiarly known as "Hank"—of the Kendallville Standard, and a brother to our Mike, was in town last Friday, on his return from the editorial (?) excursion to Colorado. He expressed himself as pretty thoroughly disgusted with the excursion part of it, but says that, after the unanticipated expenditure of several dollars extra, he saw the elephant and had a good time.

—Here is a chance for some enterprising young man. There is a young lady in town who has engaged the minister to perform her wedding ceremony, and all that is wanted for the consummation of the happy event is the groom. Won't some young man respond?—Angola Herald.

Yes; if she is the right color, and can talk United States, just hold on to her a few years, until we can get thirty-five or forty cents raked together, and we'll fasten right to her for life.

—Deputy Clerk B. D. Harris got home Saturday last from a two weeks' sojourn at Waukesha, Wisconsin, to which place he had taken his wife for the benefit of her health. She accompanied him on his return as far as Logansport, where she stopped for a few days to visit friends, having been quite noticeably improved by the celebrated Bethesda waters.

—An old duffer, full of family disturbance, went into the C. O. D. store a few days since and wanted to furnish Jay with potatoes "from now till Christmas." As they don't handle garden truck, and Jay not being a family man, he respectfully declined, in spite of the old man's determination to make a contract then and there.

—D. S. Houghton and George Foster had a little difficulty on the street Tuesday afternoon which resulted in some shedding of ber-lud on George's side. The trouble arose about a wood contract which it seems that George only alludes to when he gets "off," and nearly everybody knows how often that is—once a year. No bones broken or arrests made.

—We admire the energy and grit of our Garrett friends in their efforts to secure the location of Mr. Allen's shops at that point. They made very liberal offers of assistance, but Mr. Allen had decided to locate in Auburn and no inducements could change his mind. The enterprise of some of Garrett's citizens is worthy of emulation by the citizens of Auburn.

—On Wednesday evening of last week a large number of the citizens of Auburn and Waterloo met at the residence of our popular townsman Mr. J. L. Davis, in honor of his son Fred, who is spending his vacation at home. We delayed a mention of the party until this week, expecting to be able to give the names of those present, but have been unable to secure them. The pleasures of the evening were continued until a late hour, and a tip-top time is reported.

—A party of young ladies and gentlemen, consisting of as many as four persons, three of whom went to behold the wonders while the other acted as pilot, last Tuesday evening visited the famous spring located about half a mile north of town. It may have been, at some time in by-gone ages, an entrancing spot; but, like the roses of summer, it has faded away—so much so that the neighboring porkers which abound in the vicinity have found in it their "heart's desire," where, on lazy days, they roll in luxury, grunting satisfactorily the while. The pilot enjoyed the disgust of the other three amazingly, and, after baptizing one young lady in the limpid waters, the party each cut off a piece of the spring as a souvenir and wended their way slowly and sadly homeward. Hence these weeps.

—The Waterloo Press of last week, says:

"If the Courier will consult its issue of the 24th of last month, it will find where the cholera infantum story started."

In the issue of the Courier named, we said: "Cholera infantum among the children is reported in this vicinity.' In the next issue of the Press, our item was enlarged upon as follows:

"The Courier says that cholera infantum which proved such a scourge there two years ago, is again prevailing at Auburn."

This last item from the Press is the one copied by neighboring exchanges. The Courier said nothing about "a scourge," neither did it say "at Auburn." Bro. Baxter should know by this time, that his repeated attempts to prejudice the public against Auburn are of no avail.

That Waterloo Game.

In last Thursday's Press, Mr. Baxter intimated in very assuring terms that the "Stars" of Waterloo were the "boss" ball-tossers of this region; he said, at all events, "The Waterloo club has not been defeated this season, and are, therefore, the champion ball players in this section." Our boys saw this statement, but couldn't be convinced that it was just precisely a fact; so they shouldered their little bats and went up there that same day. They played nine innings, with the exception of putting one man out, when the shades of night prevented further play, and the score stood 54 to 18 in favor of—Auburn! In fact, the game became such a clear walk away for our nine that they batted out purposely on the last inning—three men in succession batting the ball to the pitcher and not attempting to make first base. The "Stars," however, took their punishment good-naturedly and like gentlemen, for which, in view of the customary wrangling between amateur clubs, they are entitled to commendation. The Garrett nine visited them on the following Saturday and also came away victors; score, 12 to 11. "The Waterloo club, therefore, are NOT the champion players of this section." Call again.

Our Claims.

We claim that there is greater certainty and uniformity in the production of good bread, biscuits, etc., in the use of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and that the articles made with it are more wholesome and digestible than if made with any other kind Test it by the most reliable and truthful test—in the oven.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A Geiser threshing machine in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 37tf.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

Tom C. Mays the Victim.

During the time that Mays was publishing the Courier (on the 20th day of September, 1877,) an article was published in said paper over the signature of Dr. Collar, indirectly charging Dr. J. B. Casebeer with immorality, dishonesty and incompetency. Suit was instituted by the latter against the former for damages, and was finally compromised, in consideration of which Dr. Collar published a retraction. No further action was taken in the matter until last Tuesday, when Dr. Casebeer by his attorneys, Messrs. Best and Penfield & Emanuel, filed a complaint in libel against Mays as publisher, for allowing the article of Dr. Collar to appear in the Courier, demanding damages in the sum of $10,000. The case will probably attract considerable attention when it comes to trial, and we prefer to allow the public to judge as to the merits of the case, being disinterested, except in so far as the rights and privileges of newspaper publishers are concerned.

Quick Work.

Mr. Wm. L. Allen, who is now running an extensive machine shop, boiler shop and foundry at Vincennes, Indiana, being on a trip through this part of the state, stopped off at Auburn last Saturday. He at once realized the importance of Auburn as a manufacturing point, and proposed to remove his machinery and fixtures to this place, upon certain terms and conditions. During the afternoon of the same day the Courier office furnished printed dodgers and caused them to be distributed, calling a meeting of the citizens at the court-house that evening. The business men and citizens met, called Maj. Sprott to preside, heard the proposition of Mr. Allen, and at once proceeded to raise the necessary amount to secure the shops. Seven cars will be required to transport the machinery, which is valued at $16,000. The ground has been secured and the erection of the necessary buildings will commence at once. The prompt action on the part of the citizens warrants us in saying that Auburn is on the road to prosperity and that no enterprise offering reasonable inducements will be allowed to pass. Manufacturers seeking a location will find Auburn the most desirable point in the state.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR

REPUTATION,

YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters. and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

Opposite North Door Court House.

Commissioners' Sale of Realty.

Henrietta J. Woodford vs James B. Taylor et al. } In circuit court.

By virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, made at the May term, 1879, as the commissioner in said cause, I will on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of SEPT., 1879, at the court house door in Auburn, at 10 o'clock a. m., offer to sell at private sale the following real estate, to-wit: Four feet off the south side of lot number ninety-three (93), in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana, and extending east from Main street eighty (80) feet. Also twenty-two (22) feet off the north side of lot number ninety-four, in the same plat of said town, and extending east from Main street eighty (80) feet, excepting from said last parcel a part thereof eighteen (18) feet north and south, by fourteen (14) feet east and west, out of the southeast corner thereof, for any sum not less than the appraised value. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in two equal annual payments, the purchaser giving his note with interest and approved personal security.

J. E. Hoss, Commissioner.

W. H. Dills, Pl'ff's. Atty.
August 28th, 1879. 35-1t.

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the

SEVEREST TESTS

for years. They have become and are recognized as the

STANDARD COOKING STOVES

of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

PETTY CARES.

BY HATTIE E. A. CRESSY.

'Tis not the mighty cataract,
 That swells and surges for a day,
Then comes with its fury spent,
 That wears the flinty rock away.

'Tis not the griefs which tempest-like
 Sweep through the soul with mighty strength,
Then by God's mercy are assuaged,
 That leave their lines in greatest length.

But constant dropping weareth stone,
 Howe'er minute the drops may be,
And the petty cares and griefs of life
 Wear upon our minds continually.

Yet there is no escape from them:
 They follow us both night and day,
Making such havoc of our lives
 As moth worms make upon their prey.

No [illegible]
 No form but bows beneath their weight,
No eye but dims with tears they start,
 Alike they haunt both small and great.

The monarch on his dazzling throne,
 The peasant in his lowly cot,
Must each his separate burden bear,
 Neither troubled at the other's lot.

But though we are beset with cares,
 Let's look for comfort from above;
Clouds will not always darken down,
 For heaven is fair and God is love.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.

PUFFS, RUFFLES AND FRIZZES.

BY LIZZIE R. M'KINNEY.

"See! There—there she is—that young lady in blue with the little golden curls around her face; isn't she perfectly bewitching?"

"Who? where? what?" and the gentleman's companion turned around in a somewhat bewildered manner.

"Why, Lilian Percival to be sure! The young lady of whom I was telling you. Come and be introduced."

"Ah! I remember the young lady whose perfections were detailed to me in full last night, but I must confess, nephew, that I am much disappointed in the lady and also in the judgment displayed by you in the selection of a wife, for I believe you stated that your choice had fallen on this Miss Percival."

"Yes, uncle, to be sure, but I must confess that I am amazed, astonished, astounded, etc. Disappointed in Lilian Percival! The very idea is amusing. Why, uncle, do you know that the only fear I have had was that my handsome bachelor uncle would be captivated at first sight, and carry off my little Lilian before my very eyes, and I be forced to stand meekly by, powerless to prevent it; but come, let us hear what has caused this sudden opinion," and, taking his uncle's arm, Herbert Eastlake turned in an opposite direction from the group of which Lilian Percival was the center. "You surely can not deny," he continued, "that she is exquisitely beautiful, interesting and lovely in appearance?"

"No, that I do not deny, and can but acknowledge that the young lady certainly possesses all those attributes and is altogether as lovely a little bundle of puffs, ruffles and frizzes as one could wish to see," and he smiled somewhat sarcastically, "but, my dear boy, I was looking at her from the standpoint of what your wife ought to be, the wife of a poor young physician, with name and fortune both to make. Pardon me, but it seems a very thoughtless judgment in such an one to select for a wife a woman who, from all appearances, must prove a beautiful and expensive toy, rather than the earnest helpmeet the wife of every poor young man should be," and a great deal of stress was laid on the word poor, much to Herbert's annoyance.

Not appearing to notice, he replied, though rather warmly:

"But are you not judging rather hastily my dear uncle? Let me suggest that you make the acquaintance of the young lady before you form opinions you may some day regret. As for Lilian Percival, I have known her long and well, and am convinced that she is possessed of a true nobility of character that will yet shine out bright and undimmed by surroundings, whether of poverty or luxury, and despite the unfortunate puffs, ruffles and frizzes."

"Come, come, my boy, I have no quarrel with the frizzes and ruffles, ever so necessary to woman's happiness, provided their possessors also have some of the more practical commodities of life, or provided these dainty little packages of flesh and blood are possessed by some one who can afford useless and expensive ornaments."

"Such a person, for instance, as the Hon. Hugh Matherton, of the Supreme Court, who possesses very extensive financial resources, and who is at present visiting his nephew, Dr. Herbert Eastlake, at Memphis, Tenn.," interrupted Herbert, with rather a bitter smile, as they seated themselves on a shaded rustic seat on the opposite side of the park from where the conversation had begun.

"Don't try to entangle your old uncle in the web of tender passion, Herbert, my boy. Every dog has his day, and I've had mine long ago, when you were a mere toddler, but, you know, 'The best-laid plans oft gang aglee,' and I think, had I possessed better judgment in those days, I might to-day have been a happier man than honor and extensive financial resources alone can make one." This last was said with a sigh, which gave evidence of a heart, whose existence Herbert had often doubted as being part of the make-up of this cynical man of the world, and this morning more particularly than ever.

"Tell me something of Miss Percival's family," asked the Judge, after a short pause in the conversation. "Are they wealthy? I should suppose so, judging from the young lady's appearance."

"No, they are not at present. Before the war they were one of the wealthiest families in the city, but since have lived on an exceedingly limited income. Lilian's appearance is all owing to the ingenuity of those useless-looking little hands of hers. I've seen the same dress and hat turned into almost every shape imaginable; and yet there is not a more stylish young lady makes her appearance on S—— avenue than Miss Lilian Percival."

"And, pray, why doesn't Miss Lilian Percival go to work and earn new clothes, instead of manufacturing them out of old ones?" interrupted the Judge. "Teach school, clerk, or do anything respectable. This toil to keep up appearances out of nothing is the worst toil in the world."

"True, true," acquiesced Herbert, with a flushed face. "Lilian appreciates the state of affairs, and would gladly do so would her parents consent; but they are extremely aristocratic, and will hear to nothing of the kind. Lilian has begged and pleaded to be allowed to seek a position, as you recommend, but has only succeeded in being sternly forbidden to mention the subject in the presence of either father or mother. Her parents are both of the most refined and highly cultured of people, and naturally shrink from their daughter being brought in contact with people of all kinds and character."

"Unfortunate—unfortunate—all of it!" answered the Judge. "Culture, aristocracy and poverty are a bad combination. Now, my dear boy, take my advice and give up this fanciful idea of yours. Love, moonshine, and music do very well to talk and read about; but for practical purposes are very debilitating diet. Leave Miss Lilian to some one who can enjoy the luxury. For instance, that elderly cavalier, with whom she is so industriously flirting at this present moment. He looks as if he might, judging from his heavy gold-headed cane and that monstrous diamond on his little finger."

"Uncle, you must not speak carelessly of Lilian Percival," said Herbert, rising hastily. "She is my betrothed wife, and I cannot hear even you speak lightly of her. That gentleman with whom she is talking is a millionaire, whose hand and fortune she refused only a few days ago; so, if money were her only desire, she had the opportunity of gratifying it. But I presume this conversation might as well be discontinued, as it is, not especially satisfactory to either of us. Will you join Miss Lilian with me? I should be very happy to introduce you."

"Not this morning—thanks," said the Judge, rising haughtily. "In fact, Herbert, as you have already seen, I most heartily disapprove of this infatuation, simply from the fact that I have before seen men who were among God's noblest works, both married and single, ruined by vain, frivolous, helpless women. Hence, if this matter goes on, it must be without any encouragement from me, either personally, verbally or financially." And, with a stiff bow, Judge Matherton turned and, with his most stately air of displeasure, left the park.

And Herbert Eastlake, as he crossed over to join Lilian, felt that he had offended his truest friend on earth—except the little blue-eyed girl who had so effectually entwined herself around his heart-strings. A friend with whom it was a pet hobby that every one should be capable of making their own way through the world entirely upon their own responsibility. Yet one who had ever been generous and kind to him; had educated and taken every pains to prepare him for a life work, which it was distinctly understood he was to accomplish by himself. It was a favorite remark of his that, of all things that most delighted him, was to see a young man taking hold of life in earnest; battling with adversity, and, finally, through his own hard struggles, win the victory and make life a success. All through his *own* energetic efforts, and such Herbert knew were his ideas concerning himself, yet he had always been perfectly conscious of the fact that, should he ever need a friend, he would never turn in vain to his Uncle Hugh, and now he had gone from him in anger. Herbert felt grieved and disappointed, but the cloud soon melted away in the sunshine of Lilian's bright smiles, as she rallied him on his forlorn appearance. As he looked down into her bright face, he felt that all else was nothing compared with her love. And she, foolish child, looking up into his earnest brown eyes, was thinking that very same thing in regard to himself.

Two months later, in July, as Judge Matherton got off the train at Memphis, after an extended trip to the far South, he found himself a prisoner in that almost-deserted city. The yellow fever, that dread destroyer, was at work. The death angel was abroad in the land, gathering from out the household, the hedges and the highways, regardless of condition or rank. The only sounds that greeted Judge Matherton as he passed up the deserted streets were the groans of the sick and wails for the dead, floating out from the windows open to let in a purer atmosphere, which itself seemed freighted with disease and death. As he ran up the marble steps of the Grand Hotel, where he usually stopped, there was no appearance of life about the premises. All was quiet on the first floor, the elegant parlors closed, and in confusion just as hurriedly left; but, passing up to the second floor, he awakened to life a little negro boy who was fast asleep on the top stair by accidentally planting his foot squarely into him, which brought him to his feet, grasping his little empty stomach with both hands and uttering the most vociferous cries of "Ise got um—Ise got um!"

"Quiet, sir," roared the Judge, "got what?"

"Why, de yally feber, to be suah," whined the boy, still holding on to the little vacuum where the stomach ought to have been.

"You've got nothing, sir. I stepped on you and wakened you up, that's all."

"Golly, massa, 'lows you must be 'staken, kase ye'd killed me suah if ye'd stepped on me," and the boy measured the Judge's portly proportions with his great dilated eyes and therewith set up a renewed wail of, "It's de feber, it's de feber. I feel it yit. Oh, Lordy, it's caught little black Sam dis time suah."

And the Judge, finding any attempt to convince him to the contrary useless, passed into the vacant room just in front of him. In a moment he heard a very sweet voice talking to little Sam, who rose comforted, and followed the voice into the adjoining room.

The twilight deepened and Judge Matherton still sat at his open window. He was thinking, thinking. It seemed as if his whole life was passing in review before him, but of all that haunted him most was the grieved, troubled face of his nephew, as he last saw it that morning, scarce two months before. Then he thought of the little white paper laid so carefully away in his trunk, which cut Herbert Eastlake off without a cent, and made the Educational Institute, of his native State, richer by $50,000. He got up with a hardened face and began hastily pacing the floor, when suddenly, on the sultry evening air, there floated in from the next room the notes of that tender pleading hymn, "Even Me," sung in soft, low, tender tones, by the sweetest voice he had ever heard; suddenly turning he followed the sound of the voice, and in a moment stood on the threshold of the next room unobserved. The only occupants of the room, beside the occupant of the bed, were little Sam, again fast asleep on the floor, and a fair golden-haired girl, petite in form, clad in a long, flowing white wrapper, who at that moment hushed her song to bathe the fevered brow and hands of the sufferer.

"Sing 'Even Me; Yes, Even Me,'" and the great eyes of the dying woman were raised pleadingly to the fair face beside her, and as the girl turned to reach for the chair just behind her a moonbeam struggling in through the window opposite threw its silvery gleam just across her face and revealed to Judge Matherton, standing back in the shadow, none other than Lilian Percival. At that moment the most humble and sincere prayer of many years for forgiveness went up from that proud heart, wafted heavenward with the tender pleading refrain,

Thou might'st leave me, but the rather
Let Thy mercy fall on me,

sung by the low, tender voice at the bedside. Accidentally turning his head, he saw that another had noiselessly entered the room, and, looking still closer in the dim light, recognized Herbert Eastlake standing with bowed head as he, too, recognized the presence of death. One more step on the soft, noiseless carpet and Herbert's hand was caught in a warm, close clasp, and he was silently drawn nearer the bed, which at that moment was flooded in a bright, silvery light by the now well-risen moon, revealing distinctly occupant and attendant. The latter was recognized—the Judge knew by the tightened clasp on his hand—as his nephew stepped forward, though not a sound was uttered. A weary sigh as the singer ceased—a murmured, "Even me. Let Thy mercy—mercy"—a slight fluttering only, and the bright, radiant moonbeams there smiled in upon the lifeless clay of another of the many whose spirits had winged their flight from out the stricken city that summer's evening.

As Lilian turned from the bed she was caught in the arms of Herbert Eastlake.

"My darling, my darling," he cried, "how came you here in the midst of this terrible pestilence? May God preserve and spare you," and he held her tightly, as if fearing she, too, might vanish away. "How long have you been among the sick?" he inquired.

"Since yesterday morning. I was about to leave the city, when I accidentally discovered the terrible extent of suffering, and instantly felt that my place was here among the poor sufferers. You know 'blessed is he that gives even a cup of cold water.'"

It seemed then to the two gentlemen, as they looked down upon Lilian Percival standing there, so slight, pale and spirituelle, in the soft moonlight, that it had turned into a halo of glory around her. Herbert turned and presented his uncle, who, taking Lilian's little hand in both of his, almost crushed it in his warm, hearty grasp. Herbert's face revealed a look of extreme satisfaction, almost of triumph, as his uncle ejaculated, "Praise the Lord for such a woman."

The next morning, as Herbert was alone in his room, his uncle came in, and, after some little conversation, abruptly inquired, "When do you expect to marry Lilian Percival?"

Herbert's handsome face perceptibly elongated, as he answered, with a sigh: "I presume not likely for four or five years, but Lilian is willing to wait until our circumstances are such that it will be best."

"Well, my boy, I have a request to make, and it is this, that you claim your bride at once as soon as this terrible scourge abates, and here is something you will probably have use for," and, pressing a folded paper in Herbert's hand, he left the room. The paper proved to be a check for $10,000. And one bright autumnal morning, a number of weeks later, the merry wedding-bells rang out from the ivy-draped church in the upper part of the city, and Lilian Percival became Lilian Eastlake.

And, kind reader, should you feel further interested in our friends, by stopping at the thriving town of L—, in the State of Ohio, where they took up their abode about a year since, and inquiring for the home of Dr. Eastlake, you will be directed to a lovely stone cottage, embowered in evergreens and blooming flowers, its vine-covered porches and cozy bay windows overlooking the bright, flashing stream on whose bank it is situated—a bridal present from Uncle Hugh to Lilian—and, should you enter, if it be in the morning, you will probably find the lady of the house in the neat, convenient little kitchen, with sleeves pinned above the dimpled, white arms, busily engaged in preparing some favorite dish for the doctor, whom, Uncle Hugh declares, she will persist in spoiling, despite all his warnings to the contrary. Or, should you call in the evening, you will find her on the front porch, with husband and uncle, enjoying the fresh, cool air, her fingers busy with the favorite knitting work; herself as fresh, piquant, lovely as ever, in the dainty, still-favored puffs, ruffles and frizzes.

BUSHNELL, Ill.

The Logic of Madmen.

Vienna has some crazy writers. In a mad-house of Vienna a lithographic newspaper is published to which the inmates of the institution contribute. In a recent number, a lunatic wrote a most logical article to convince another that his beard was not of heather and required incessant watering. Yet this crazy writer believes his own nose to be of sugar, and drank water through a straw to prevent it from getting wet. How very like the logic of some philosophers, politicians and theologians who, while proving the fallaciousness of the views of opponents, have crazy notions of their own!

FACTS AND FIGURES.

WE ARE now going to have silks which will not be silks, and the French have already baptized the new-comer as *simili-soie*. It is a process for coating fiber of flax or cotton with liquified silk, giving it all the appearance of actual silk at a nominal cost.

GREAT BRITAIN now pays subsidies for ocean mail service amounting annually to $3,700,000, France over $4,500,000; Italy, $1,500,000; Austria, $500,000; Belgium, $300,000; and the United States Government has paid foreign companies in the last few years $3,500,000 for the same service.

THE CZAR of Russia gets $8,250,000 per year, or $25,000 per day. The Sultan of Turkey annually $6,000,000, or $18,000 a day. Napoleon III. had a salary of $5,000,000 annually, or $4,000 a day. Francis Joseph of Austria receives $4,000,000 a year, or $10,000 a day. King William of Prussia is paid $6,000,000 a year, and Victor Emanuel $2,200,000.

THE Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick's, in New York, is the largest and costliest church ever erected in America. The interior length is 306 feet, and is 140 feet across the transept; the interior height is 108 feet. The church was recently consecrated. The tower spires are approaching completion, and will be 330 feet high, and the cost thus far is said to be $4,000,000.

THERE are about 400 stock fire insurance companies in the United States, representing about $100,000,000 in capital, about $175,000,000 in assets, and having $8,750,000,000 at risk. There are about 600 mutual fire insurance companies, whose assets and amount at risk are not definitely known; but probably they do not exceed $30,000,000 nominal assets nor $75,000,000 at risk.

FROM the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era the amount of precious metals obtained from the surface and mines of the earth is estimated to be $4,000,000,000; from the latter epoch to the discovery of America another sum of $4,000,000,000 was obtained; from the date of the latter event to that of 1852 an addition of $9,000,000,000 was made; the extensive working of Russian gold mines in 1843, added to the close of of 1842 $1,000,000,000 more. California and Australian gold mines in 1848 and 1857 added, to the close of 1877, $5,000,000,000, making a total of $23,000,000,000. The average loss by the abrasion of coins is estimated to be 1-10 of 1 per cent. per annum, and the average loss by consumption in the arts and destruction by fire and shipwreck at from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000 per annum. The amount of precious metals now in existence is estimated to be $13,000,000,000, of which gold furnishes $7,000,000,000, and silver the remainder. Of the amount now in existence, $8,000,000,000 is said to be in coin and bullion, $3,000,000,000 in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry, and ornaments. Of the amount now in existence, $7,000,000,000 is estimated to have been obtained from America, $3,000,000,000 from Asia (including Australia), $2,000,000,000 from Europe, and the remainder from Africa.

The Irish Language.

In a paper recently read before the Statistical Society, Mr. Ravenstein states that the Celtic portion of the population of the British isles makes a total of nearly 2,200,000 souls, of whom nearly one-half are Welsh. Further, we are told that in 1851 there were few Irish counties in which the old language had altogether died out; the localities in which Irish was then spoken makes a total area of nearly 10,000 square miles, with a population not far under 1,500,000, of whom 69.3 per cent. spoke Irish, while in 1871 the Irish area had sunk below 6,000 square miles, with a population under 600,000, of whom about 63 per cent., or considerably less than 400,000, spoke Irish only. Lastly, it appears that probably not 5,000 persons throughout Ireland were then able to read an Irish book, and not a single Irish newspaper was being published. This contrasts strongly with the Welsh, who print over thirty newspapers and periodicals of various kinds, while the Welsh in America have several flourishing newspapers and hold eisteddfods without number in the country of their adoption. We have no statistics of the Celtic element in North America, though it is well known to be considerable, but, so far as concerns the Irish portion of it, there would be no great error in supposing that the Irish language loses ground among the emigrants much faster than among those left behind in Ireland.—*The Athenæum.*

Strange Hallucinations.

Geo. C. Western, who lately returned to Albany, Ga., from a trip through the Seventh district of Worth county, describes a strange case of hallucination investigated by him in that section of the State. A few weeks ago a woman from the humble walks of life grew interested in the protracted meeting at a neighboring church, the Union Baptist. Shortly before the close of the meeting she joined the church. "Going back home," says Mr. Western, "her incoherent, maddened and rambling conduct was noticed by her husband and children, and they became terribly excited about it. She went raving about the house and yard with a bucket of water baptizing her husband and each one of her children, and while doing this sang the most beautiful songs—songs that she had heard but once or twice. Although an unlettered woman (her husband will swear this), she reads any chapter in the Bible readily, pronouncing correctly and distinctly, paying attention to punctuation points, etc. She preaches nearly all the while, uses the choicest words, and displays great wisdom and knowledge in the handling of different subjects. Although no Mason, she knows all the mysteries of that mysterious craft by heart. Dozens of Masons have gone to see her, and they all come away dumbfounded. Her husband has come to the conclusion that she is a witch. She has attempted acts of violence, but, as yet, has done no harm. He, with outside assistance, at one time tried to incarcerate her in one of the rooms of the house, but the doors became unmanageable and wouldn't stay locked. She hasn't slept in eighteen days and nights, and during that time has taken but a few morsels of food. Hundreds are flocking to see the frenzied woman."

How He Destroyed His Usefulness.

A deacon of a prominent Connecticut church, whose pastor had resigned, recently met a Hartford divine, when the following conversation ensued:

"I was sorry to hear that Brother Blank had resigned. I had always liked him. He is regarded as a very able man, isn't he?"

"We-l-l, y-e-s" (hesitating). "Oh, ye-es, he's an able man."

"But he is a first-rate preacher, isn't he?"

"W-e-l-l, y-e-s, he's a very good preacher."

"And he's a man of the highest Christian character, so we have always thought here."

"We-ll, ye-es. Oh, yes, he's a good Christian."

"But there must be something the matter, deacon? Why do you hesitate so, and say, 'We-ll, ye-es?' has Brother Blank been guilty of anything wrong? I know of a church that I think he is just the man for, and I mean to recommend him very highly. Have you any reason to suppose that he would not give satisfaction?"

"Well, doctor, Mr. Blank is all you say about him, but I'm afraid he's not calculated to make a successful pastor in the country."

"Why not, deacon? You surprise me very much."

"Well, I will tell you one reason. Mr. Blank lived next to a neighbor whose hens and chickens bothered him very much by digging up his garden. He spoke about it several times, but it did no good; those fowls kept in his garden all the time. And what do you think he did? Instead of shooting some of them or building a high fence around his garden, he came here to Hartford and bought the best game-cock he could find, and took him home and turned him loose in the garden. The next day that neighbor heard a great commotion among the poultry, and, when he looked over the fence, there were all his hens and chickens lying in windrows, and that game-cock walking over the bodies and crowing. Now, you can't say that that was un-Christian conduct, but it was certainly calculated to destroy Mr. Blank's usefulness in that section."—*Hartford Courant.*

From Little to Great.

In 1847, the ship New Era was wrecked off Deal, N. J. Three hundred emigrants were in the steerage, and the Captain, to "keep order," as he said, nailed down the hatchways tight.

He and part of the crew then escaped to shore, but the ship, with its throbbing freight of shrieking, praying human beings, went to the bottom. It is said that the Captain grew old before his time, and crept through but a few miserable years, starting at a shadow, and thinking that every sound was the cry of his drowning victims.

But this was not the end. It would seem as if that dying cry had been heard in heaven, and had not failed to bring down a blessing.

An old farmer who saw the shipwreck, and was appalled by it, went to the Congressman from that district (Mr. William Newell), told him the story, and urged him to do something to stop the frightful sacrifice of life on the coast.

Vessels stranded or wrecked had then no succor except such as the fishermen in their boats could give. On the lee-shore of New Jersey alone, the deaths from shipwreck amounted to thousands annually.

Mr. Newell procured an appropriation from Congress for surf-boats, etc., for the use of people on shore in saving life. What is everybody's duty is nobody's, and the fishermen neglected theirs for six years, when the wreck of the Powhatan on Manasquan beach, with 400 souls on board, roused Congress again.

The life-saving service was established, which, in 1871, under its present chief, Sumner Kimball, was thoroughly organized. It is now the best system in the world for saving life on the coast.

A complete cordon of stations is established along the Atlantic, part of the Pacific and lake coasts, manned for nine months with able surfmen, and equipped with life-cars, boats, mortars for shooting a ball, and lite signals, etc. The loss of life has been reduced yearly from thousands to units, a work which perhaps might never have been accomplished if the honest Jersey farmer had kept silent.

Plant your seed of good, however small. Some day, when you are dead, perhaps, it will grow to a goodly tree. You may never know it, but God will know.

A Man to Handle a Mob.

A mob like pluck, and, before it has tasted blood, can generally be managed by the display of a little firmness. For instance, John Parham, Sheriff and jailer at Forest City, Ark., had in his official keeping one Dr. Gray, charged with rape. The indignant citizens of Forest City sent a mob to the jailer, demanding that the doctor should be peacefully delivered to them, in order that they might rid the world of the nuisance. Instead of complying with this request, John Parham informed the lynchers that, sooner than do such a thing, he would die at his post. "When the issue," said he, "is death or the abandonment of a sworn duty, I prefer death." The mob respected this firmness, and quietly dispersed, while Parham carried his prisoner to another county jail where the public sentiment was not in such an excited condition. Here is a lesson to all persons holding official situations. A mob has no courage until it discovers that it is feared.

AT Prague, the height of Private Franck's cravat so exasperated Lieut. Wondracsek that he tore it off and struck the man a blow, destroying one eye. The Lieutenant is under arrest.

DRIFTING.

BY BELLE MONTICELLO.

Gayly drifting! gayly drifting!
 Down life's stream!
Not a care to mark my pathway,
 It doth seem.
A world of joy, so bright and fair,
With wonders rife and pleasures rare,
 A pleasant dream.

Idly drifting! idly drifting!
 Down life's stream!
Not a thought save for the present!
 Still I seem
Free from petty cares annoying,
Life is sweet! I'm now enjoying
 Love's young dream!

Slowly drifting! slowly drifting!
 Down life's stream!
Often now in troubled waters
 Changed the scene!
Storm clouds now before me rise,
Yet o'er the waves my bark still glides!
 'Tis no dream!

Gently drifting! gently drifting!
 Down life's stream!
Calm and peaceful now the waters
 Hope doth gleam.
Ere long my sailing will be o'er;
I soon shall pass to yon bright shore
 Of which I dream!
HAZEL GREEN, Wis.

PITH AND POINT.

NET profit—Fish.

NEEDS looking into—A telescope.

POME-AID—A rhyming dictionary.

THE free pass is often ridden to death.

IT is a very small boat that is capsized.

A SPECULATOR in oil-wells may be said to be in the hole-sale business.

IF YOU do not find bathing shoes at the sea shore, you will find the sand al there.

TALLY one for Darwin. Monkeys swim as men do, with the side stroke, not "dog fashion."

"THIS must be a hot cell" said the tramp, when he was shown his apartment at the station-house.

A FARMER on the shores of Lake Ontario had nine acres washed away in twenty years. He is evidently losing ground.

WHEN a baby stuffs his toe into his mouth he little realizes how hard it will be for him in later years to make both ends meet.

WHEN a man does us a kindness we call him a brick, and when he does us an unkindness we want to hit him with one.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A YOUNG man in Nebraska sent an offer of marriage to a girl in Iowa whom he fancied, and in reply received this telegram: "Come on with your minister!"

"JANE," said he, "I think if you were to lift your feet away from the fire, we might have some heat in the room." And they hadn't been married two years either.

SOLOMON'S wisdom was never more apparent than when he warned not to lose sight of the rod. Misplaced switches have wrought great evil to the race in these latter days.

THAT was a smart boy smashed the other fellow's egg, and then justified himself with the remark that it is good for a man to bare the yolk in his youth.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A YOUNG man, who is paying his addresses to his lady love, stayed so late the other night that the family were compelled to whitewash the wall next morning to obliterate his shadow.

"I WOULD not marry the best man living," she said,
 And she kept her vow from the first.
 But she did not live to die an old maid,
 But she married one of the worst.
—*Toledo Gossiper.*

"No, I can't stay," replied a gentleman who was invited to stay all night at the house of a friend. "Before morning, my wife would be out with a lantern, like Diogenes, hunting for an honest man."

ONE of the brightest little sons residing on James street hill saw his father fixing the billiard table with a spirit level. After the old man had finished the job he remarked: "Now, pa, see if my head's level."—*Syracuse Standard.*

GRANDSON, your debts my eyes confound;
 Each day they're larger growing;
The folks are dunning you all round—
 Why don't you pay what's owing?
Indeed, I do my best, dear Gran.;
 The fact I'd like to mention;
I'm paying everything I can;
 I'm paying you—attention.

When a man is standing with one foot on a truck and the other on a case on the sidewalk, and the horse suddenly starts and causes him to open like a pair of shears, the rapidity with which he can't decide what to do is one of the insoluble phenomena of human nature.

Never fear a brake will break,
 O thou railroad traveler;
For a brake is made to brake—
 Break it won't, thou caviler.
When a brake is made to brake it breaks not;
 When it breaks it cannot brake;
Whether it doth brake or breaks not,
 Never, never doth it break.
—*New York Mail.*

THIS is the way the Town Clerk's notice read: "Marriage intended between William Williams, of Williamstown, and Betsey Williams, of Williamsbridge." An unmitigated villain added in pencil, "For particulars see small Bills, to be circulated hereafter."

Don't ever whip your baby boy
 Till he's old enough to spank;
Don't force him to the treadmill work
 Till he can turn the crank;
Don't attempt to stir your knowledge
 Till you're old enough to know
That potatoes don't amount to much
 Till they've had time to grow.
—*Oil City Derrick.*

AN ambitious young clerk in a whole sale grocery establishment resolves to enter the civil service, and so presents himself before the examiners. One of the questions is, "What is coffee, and where does it come from?" "Oh, come now, you know," says the candidate, "I can't give away the boss; allow me to plead privilege. That's a professional secret."

AN anti-teetotaller, who had his load on, "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands, and exclaimed, "Well, that is a darned careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it out all night for the people to run against!"

THE man who originated the saying, "Hurry is the mark of a weak mind," was never chased by a bull-dog.

A HALIBUT weighing 425 pounds was caught the other day at Cape Cod.

SABBATH READING.

The Books of the Bible.

(The following metrical arrangement of the books of the Bible, from the *Christian at Work*, will help children, especially, to remember their respective locality in the Bible:)

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The great Jehovah speaks to us,
In Genesis and Exodus;
Leviticus and Numbers see,
Followed by Deuteronomy;
Joshua and Judges rule the land,
Ruth gleans a sheaf with trembling hand;
Samuel and numerous Kings appear,
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear,
Ezra and Nehemiah now,
Esther the beauteous mourner show;
Job speaks in sighs, David in Psalms,
The Proverbs [illegible]
Ecclesiastes [illegible]
And the sweet Song of Solomon;
Isaiah, Jeremiah then,
With Lamentations, takes his pen;
Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea's lyres,
Swell Joel's, Amos', Obadiah's.
Next Jonah, Micah, Nahum come,
And softly Habakkuk finds room,
While Zephaniah, Haggai calls,
Rapt Zachariah builds his walls,
And Malachi, with garments rent,
Concludes the ancient Testament.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
Record the life of God's dear Son.
The Apostles' Acts are next disclosed,
And Paul's Epistle for Rome composed.
Two other letters to Corinth sent,
Are followed by one, for Galatia meant,
And one to Phillippi, one to Colosse,
Then Thessalonians, Timothy and Titus come on,
Together with the letter to Philemon.
The Epistle to the Hebrews now comes in view,
Which shows the Old Testament fulfilled in the New.
Now follow Epistles from James, Peter and John,
In numbers reverse, of three, two and one.
And now, at the close, is the Epistle of Jude,
With John's revealed vision, which in Patmos he viewed.

The Glorious Gospel.

Preach the gospel to every creature—that is, go tell every man, without exception, whatsoever his sins be, whatsoever his rebellions be—go and tell him these glad tidings, that if he will come in, Jesus will accept him, his sins shall be forgiven him, and he shall be saved.

The gospel method of salvation resembles a well-drawn picture, which seems to look every person in the room in the face. In like manner gospel truth has something in it suitable to every one's case that reads or hears it, and that as particularly as if it spoke to every gospel hearer by name.—*W. Arnot.*

How the Apostles Died.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome, and, at his own request, with his head downward.

2. Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross with cords, on which he hung two days, exhorting the people till he expired.

3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.

4. St. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.

5. St. Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.

6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous King.

7. St. Matthew was killed with a halbert.

8. St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of lances, and afterward run through the body with a lance.

9. St. Simon was crucified.

10. Thaddeus, or Judas, was cruelly put to death.

11. St. Matthias; the manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says stoned, then beheaded; another says he was crucified.

12. Judas Iscariot fell, and his bowels gushed out.

13. St. John died a natural death.

14. St. Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.

The Old Scotchman's Prayer.

Prayer is a simple but a real interchange between the child and the Father in heaven. The child asks, and the Father gives. Many books have been written on the "Philosophy of Prayer," but not one has made it any clearer than our Lord's words recorded in Luke 11:9—13.

Many years ago, an old Scotchman, poor, pious, and hard of hearing, lived where he seldom heard a sermon. Learning that religious meetings would be held, for several days, at a distant place, he journeyed toward it on foot.

On his way he fell in with a young man, and as he was also bound to the meetings the two walked together. As they came near the meeting place, it seemed good to them to halt behind a hedge and offer prayer. The old man, a child when he knelt before God, prayed thus:

"Lord, ye ken weel enough that I'm deaf, and I want a seat on the first bench, if ye can leave me have it, so that I can hear thy Word.

"And ye see that my toes are sticking through my shoes, and I don't think it is much to Your credit to have Your children's toes sticking through their shoes, and, therefore, I want You to get me a pair of new ones.

"And ye ken I have nae siller, and I want to stay during the meeting, and, therefore, I want you to get me a place to stay."

The young man, shocked at the old man's familiar way of praying, gently suggested that it was hardly the proper thing to approach the Almighty as a child would a father.

"He's *my* Father," replied the old man, not accepting the suggestion of irreverence; "I'm weel acquainted with Him, and He's weel acquainted with me; therefore, I take great liberties with Him."

When they arrived at the large tent in which the services were held, it was full. For a few moments the aged man stood in the rear of the congregation, making an ear trumpet of his hand to catch the preacher's words.

His strained attitude of attention at last attracted the notice of some one near the pulpit. The old saint was beckoned forward and given a seat on the front bench.

During the prayer, the old man knelt. The reverential posture attracted a lady's attention. She saw his worn-out shoes.

"Are those your best shoes?" she asked, when he had resumed his seat.

"Yes, but I expect my Father to get me a new pair, very soon."

"Come to me after the meeting, and I'll give you a new pair."

At the close of the service, she conducted him to her house and gave him a pair of shoes.

"Will you stay through the meetings?" she inquired.

"I would, but I'm a stranger in the place, and have nae siller."

"You are welcome to make my house your home, as long as you care to remain."

The young man learned of his aged friend's good fortune. And he learned more—that even a child's earnest, simple, direct requests are not irreverent, when made to the Father in heaven.

"Perfect love casteth out fear;" child-like confidence in God as our Heavenly Father causes our prayers to be direct, simple and earnest, which is quite different from that flippant irreverence that characterizes so many petitions addressed to the throne of grace.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Most Wonderful of Calculating Boys.

When Bidder was 10 years old he answered in two minutes the following question: What is the interest of £4,444 for 4,444 days at 4½ per cent. per annum. The answer is £2,434 16s. 5½d. A few months later, when he was not yet 11 years old, he was asked, how long would a cistern 1 mile cube be filling if receiving from a river 120 gallons per minute without intermission? In two minutes he gave the correct answer, 14,300 years 285 days 12 hours and 46 minutes. A year later he divided correctly, in less than a minute, 468,592,413,563 by 9,076. I have tried how long this takes me with pen and paper; and, after getting an incorrect result in one and a quarter minutes, went through the sum again, with correct result (51,629,838), in about the same time. At 12 years of age he answered in less than a minute the question: If a distance of 9¾ inches is passed over in a second of time, how many inches will be passed over in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 seconds? Much more surprising, however, was his success, when 13 years old, in dealing with the question: What is the cube root of 897,339,273,974,002,153? He obtained the answer in 2½ minutes, viz., 964,537. I do not believe one arithmetician in a thousand would get out this answer correctly, at a first trial, in less than a quarter of an hour. But I confess I have not tried the experiment, feeling, indeed, perfectly satisfied that I should not get the answer correctly in half a dozen trials. No date is given to the following case: "The question was put by Sir William Herschel, at Slough, near Windsor, to Master Bidder, and answered in 1 minute: Light travels from the sun to the earth in eight minutes, and, the sun being 98,000,000 of miles off (of course, this is quite wrong, but 60 years ago it was near enough to the accepted value), if light would take six years and four months traveling at the same rate from the nearest fixed star, how far is that star from the earth, reckoning 365 days six hours to each year, and 28 days to each month?" The correct answer was quickly given to this pleasing question, viz., 40,633,740,000,000 miles. On one occasion we learn the proposer of a question was not satisfied with Bidder's answer. The boy said the answer was correct, and requested the proposer to work his sum over again. During the operation Bidder said he felt certain he was right, for he had worked the question in another way, and before the proposer found that he was wrong and Bidder right the boy told the company that he had calculated the question by a third method.—*Belgravia.*

Superstition About Storms.

Caverns were supposed by the Romans to be secure places of refuge during thunder-storms, and they believed that lightning never penetrated more than two yards into the earth. Acting on this superstition, the Emperor Augustus used to withdraw into some deep vault of the palace whenever a tempest was feared, and it is recorded by Suetonious that he always wore a skin of seal as a precaution against lightning. That both precautions were equally unavailing needs scarcely to be mentioned. Lightning has been known to strike ten feet into the earth; but not even the marvelous accuracy of modern science can determine at what distance from the surface a safe retreat may be found from the descending fluid; and, even were this ascertained, the dangers from ascending electric currents remain the same. With regard to seal-skins, we find that the Romans attached so much faith to them as non-conductors that tents were made of them, beneath which the timid used to take refuge. It is a somewhat curious fact that in the neighborhood of Mount Cevennes, in the Languedoc, where anciently some Roman colonies were known to have existed, the shepherds cherish a similar superstition respecting the skins of serpents. These they carefully collect, and, having covered their hats withal, believe themselves secure against the dangers of the storm. M. Labossiere is disposed to see a link of interesting analogy between the legend yet lingering in the mind of the peasant of Cevennes and the more costly superstition held by his Latin ancestors. The Emperors of Japan retire into a deep grotto during the tempests which rage with such severity in their latitude; but, not satisfied with the profundity of the excavation, or the strength of the stones of which it is built, they complete their precautions by having a reservoir of water sunk in their retreat. The water is intended to extinguish the lightning—a measure equally futile, since many instances have been preserved in which the fluid has fallen upon the water with the same destructive effect as upon land.

A Wounded Eagle's Flight.

Dr. Landerer, a Hungarian naturalist, writes from Athens that a dead African eagle, *gypaetes barbatus*, was lately found at Maina, on the southern Greek coast. On examining the bird, an iron-headed arrow over a foot long, was found transfixed under one of the wings. Evidently the eagle had been fired at and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its flight over the Mediterranean, until it fell dead from exhaustion on touching land at Maina.

THEY have had a very sad affair at West Point. A lady at Cozzens' told her mamma that all the cadets wear white pants; whereupon a man said: "So do their sisters, cousins and aunts," and he had to be shot through the heart.

FARM NOTES.

IT is said that cayenne pepper, sprinkled over cabbage plants, is a sure preventive of worms destroying them, and will not injure the flavor of the vegetable.

BURNING STRAW STACKS.—This is one of the swiftest methods of destroying a large amount of valuable organic matter which, when used as bedding and an absorbent of liquid manure, is of great importance.

WORK vigorously while you work—have your wits about you, and never take two steps when one will answer. Then, as soon as fatigue is felt, it is better economy to take a nap than to continue labor. No man can be prompt, happy, enthusiastic, or even systematic, that habitually overworks himself.

RYE, for soiling, in early spring, should, in the Northern States, be sown late in August or early in September, on rich, well-drained soil. With proper care in cutting it before it heads out, it will spring up again, and in this way three or four cuttings can be had at intervals of a few weeks, before other soiling crops are ready.

SOUR GRASS ON A SWAMP.—Timothy will not grow in a swamp vigorously enough to crowd out the wild grass, although the tussocks have been cut off. The land should be thoroughly drained and well limed, fifty to 100 bushels per acre, and then, after a few years' growing, the timothy will take the place of the sedges and keep it, if the drains are kept open. Manure will not help such land; lime will.

THOSE who cultivate hilly or rolling lands in corn ought to be sure to have the rows wide apart. If there should be much rain, the ground is well drained, and the yield will be good any way. But if the season should be dry, the narrower the rows the more the corn will suffer; and the wider the rows, in reason, the less the row about the stalk will be exhausted by the drainage of the middle furrow. In a field observed this summer, a short row that was very wide was very slightly affected by the dry weather, while the over-drained, narrow rows around it were much more seriously injured.

MULTIPLICATION OF WEEDS.—It has been found by careful and patient counting of the number of perfect seeds produced in a number of seed pods, and then counting the number of mature pods, that on a single plant of purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) there will be *one million* seeds matured. This will furnish a seed for every square foot of ground on twenty-three *acres*. Suppose each of these plants of the second generation does as well as the single parent, we will have the enormous sum of 1,000,000,000,000, as the seeds of the second generation from a single plant, or a seed for every square foot of 23,000,000 acres.

HOLDING FOR HIGHER PRICES.—It will be found that to sell one's products, of whatever kind, as soon as they are ready for market, is the best in the long run. To hold for higher prices is to speculate; and, in the majority of cases, to speculate is to lose. If the price is not satisfactory, one may hold his property, but as soon as products are ready for sale, and they are not sold, losses of various kinds begin to occur, and wool is subject to loss as well as grain. If stored in a very dry time, it loses weight and depreciates in quality, and this should be considered. There does not seem to be any prospect of an excited recovery of business; after so long a depression, things will, probably move slowly, and the slower the surer, perhaps.

TO DESTROY THE CABBAGE-WORM.—Mr. O. S. Bliss tells the New York *Tribune* that the best thing he has ever found for the cabbage-worm is to dose it with pepper from the little four-ounce boxes so common in the stores now-a-days. It seems not to be a sure cure, but he has sometimes saved a crop by it. Instead of hellebore for currant-worms, he uses the root of the false hellebore (Veratrum viride), a plant found in all our low meadows and fields, and commonly known here as Indian poke, sometimes as wild hellebore, or black hellebore. He gathers in a few minutes roots enough for the year, and throws them upon some high shelf to dry. When the worms put in an appearance on the rose bushes or currant bushes, he puts a root or two into an old three-quart fruit can and sets it on the back of the stove for a few hours, when with a wisp of hay or an old whisk broom he sprinkles the bushes on a dry day. It is a little trouble, but no work, and does not cost over a cent a bush to keep the whole crowd of leaf eaters in subjection.

TIME TO CUT FODDER-CORN.—If a crop of fodder-corn is worth the trouble of growing, it is certainly of sufficient importance to be properly harvested. The corn plant, like every other, starts with a view, so to speak, to the reproduction of its kind—the formation of seed—and all its functions tend toward this end. We may divide the life of the corn plant into three distinct stages—*germination*, or getting established; *assimilation*, or the preparation of food material, and *seeding*, or the ripening of the seed or grain. Up to the time that seed begins to form it is engaged in rapidly collecting materials out of which to make and perfect the seed, but this work gradually diminishes, and when the corn is full grown no food is being gathered. Besides the fact that the nourishment passes from the leaves into the ear, where it hardens and becomes partially indigestible, the soluble substances of the stalk are also changed into hard woody fiber to make it rigid and capable of bearing the ear. To get, therefore, the full benefit of the crop, it should be sowed thin enough so that each plant can have a good wholesome and natural growth, and then cut it *just* as that growth is finished.

Nobody Hurt.

In the good old times we are told that a buffet from the hand of an Edinburgh or *Quarterly Reviewer* would lay a young author dead at his feet. If it was so, he must have been naturally very deficient in vitality. It certainly did not kill Byron, though it was a knock-down blow; he rose from that combat with earth, like Antæus, all the stronger for it. The story of his having killed Keats, though embalmed in verse, is apocryphal; and if such blows were not fatal in those times, still less so are they now-a-days. On the other hand, if authors are difficult to slay, it is infinitely harder work to give them life by what the doctors call "artificial respiration"—puffing. The amount of breath expended in the days of "the Quarterlies" in this hopeless task would have moved wind-mills. Not a single favorite of those critics—selected, that is, from favoritism, and apart from merit—now survives. They failed even to obtain immortality for the writers in whom there was really something of genius, but whom they extolled beyond their deserts. Their pet idol, for example, was Samuel Rogers. And who reads Rogers' poems now? We remember something about them, and that's all; they are very literally "Pleasures of Memory."—*James Payn, in Nineteenth Century.*

"The Old Oaken Bucket."

To the Editor of the Boston Herald:

Seeing a few lines in your issue of yesterday, stating that "The Old Oaken Bucket" was produced under the "inspiration" of a glass of brandy and water, I am sure that the particulars relating to said "inspiration" will prove interesting to many of your Sunday readers: "Samuel Woodworth, the author of 'The Old Oaken Bucket,' died at New York in 1842, aged 57. He was a printer, and served his apprenticeship at Boston, in the office of Major Russell, the publisher of the *Sentinel*. The popular and beautiful ballad, for which he is best known, is said to have had its origin under the following circumstances: He was employed in an office on the corner of Chestnut and Chambers streets, in New York. One day, with a knot of brother typos, he dropped in at an establishment kept by Mallory, on Franklin street, for the purpose of taking some brandy and water, which Mallory was famous for keeping. The liquor was excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and, smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to anything he ever tasted. 'No,' said a comrade, 'you are quite mistaken; there was one thing which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this in the way of drinking.' 'What was that?' asked Woodworth, dubiously. 'The draught of pure fresh spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field, on a sultry day in summer.' The teardrop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eyes. 'True, true!' he replied, and soon after quitted the place. He returned to the office, grasped the pen, and in half an hour 'The Old Oaken Bucket,' one of the most delightful compositions in the English language, was ready, in manuscript, to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations." C.E.W.

An Honest Sale.

A day or two ago a motherly-looking woman of 45 entered a Woodward avenue clothing store, having a man's linen duster on her arm, and, when approached by a salesman, she said:

"Some one in here sold this duster to my son yesterday."

"Yes, ma'am, I sold it myself," replied the clerk, as he looked at the garment.

"Did you tell my son that this duster could be worn either to a picnic, funeral, bridal party or quarterly meeting?"

"I did, madam, and so it can."

"Did you tell him it made a good fly-blanket when not otherwise needed?"

"I did."

"That it could be used as a boat-sail, a stretcher, a straw-bed and a bed-spread?"

"Yes, ma'am, I did."

"And many people used them as table-covers?"

"I did."

"And that they would last for years, and then make excellent stuff for a rag carpet?"

"I did."

"And you only charged a dollar?"

"Only a dollar, ma'am."

"Well, when John came home last night and brought the duster and told me all you said, I made up my mind that he must have been drunk, and I was a leetle afraid he stole the garment. I'm glad it's all right."

"It certainly is all right, ma'am, and since he was here yesterday we have discovered that the duster is a great conductor of sound, a preventive of sunstroke, and that no man with one on his back ever dropped dead of heart disease."

"Land save us!" she gasped, as she waited for the bundle; "but who knows that they won't fix em so 'fore long that they'll raise a mortgage off the farm?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Grasshopper Gruel.

In Sierra and Martis valleys the Indian huts can be seen, and in and around them are congregated the warriors and squaws of the tribe, their sisters, cousins and their aunts, all intent upon the accomplishment of the grand result. As usual, the squaws do the work while their noble lords loll upon the green swards, smoke their pipes and dreamily and lazily gaze upon the countless myriads of buzzing hoppers that fill the air and devour the vegetation. The squaws, carrying cone-shaped baskets of great capacity, scoop the grasshoppers with a fan-shaped implement into their baskets, and when loaded carry the wiggling mass of insects to camp, and then prepare them for food. The grasshoppers, killed and subsequently dried, are mixed with mashed pine nuts or cracked wheat and made into a kind of flour, which is afterward made into a bread, most delicious to the palate of the Washoe. White visitors at the camp are always invited, in accordance with Indian hospitality, to partake of the compound, and great is the astonishment of poor Lo at the disgust expressed by the white man for this kind of food. To the limited mind of the Indian it is incomprehensible that any one should reject food which, in his vernacular, is defined as being "muchee good."—*Truckee (Nev.) Republican.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

GREEN CORN PUDDING—Take a dozen ears and grate them; add a teacupful of milk, a spoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, and some grated nutmeg; mix well together; put in a pan, place in a hot oven, and bake for an hour.

STUFFED TOMATOES.—Cut in halves and hollow out in centre; take whatever cold meat you have, chop with onion, some herbs, crumbs of bread, and add to it two yolks of eggs; fill up your tomatoes, and put in a buttered pan; let them bake slowly.

WHERE there is any suspicion that glass fruit-cans are not perfectly air tight, they can be made so by putting putty around the crevices after the cans are filled and screwed down. It is prepared the same as for putting in window glass. Stone jugs for fruit may be sealed in the same way, and with less trouble than with ordinary sealing-wax.

DURING the semi-annual house cleanings, as well as at other times, the neat housekeeper should avoid making a wholesale destruction of written papers, tax receipts, or indeed receipts of any kind. Sometimes old letters prove to contain information which becomes valuable to the possessor. Every house should contain some receptacle for such business papers, and they should be filed and preserved for future use, if necessary.

BROILING MEAT.—Success in broiling depends on having a thick, fleshy piece of tender meat, a clear fire, a clean gridiron, and on the meat being turned repeatedly. Broiled meat should not be sprinkled with salt until after it is cooked, and it should never be cut into in order to ascertain whether it is done, as, if again put to the fire the juice escapes from the cut, and the meat becomes dry and less nutritious.

GRAHAM BISCUIT.—I set my sponge with wheat flour over night; in the morning I put the batter in a large pan, and add as much warm water as I need, two large table spoons of shortening (for a large dripping pan), spoonful of soda, teacup of sugar, salt, stir all together, then add all Graham, or part flour is good for a change. It is not to be too stiff. When it will drop off the stick easily it is right. Leave it in the pan to raise, then mold in biscuit.

AN economical lady says that when she buys cotton stockings, she selects a good article, and, before wearing them at all, she lines the feet with new thin muslin, that is the part that wears most quickly—the heels and toes. She says they wear twice as long as they do without. The linings must be nicely fitted and run on smoothly, or they will not answer the end desired; but a little practice enables one to do it quite easily.

RHODE ISLAND SUCCOTASH.—Good succotash wants tender young corn. Have a dozen young ears, and remove with a sharp knife the kernels. If your corn is tough, do not cut too close to the cob. String a quart of young beans, and cut them in three. Boil the beans with the corn, in half a pint of water. Boil for quite three-quarters of an hour. When cooked, cover closely, add a piece of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, and some pepper. If cream is obtainable, add half a pint at the conclusion.

FRENCH POLISH.—Take three-quarters of an ounce of seed lac, three drachms of gum juniper, two drachms of gum mastic, and four ounces of spirits of wine, avoirdupois; powder the ingredients, and mix them with the spirits in a glass bottle that will contain double the quantity. Set the mixture in a warm place, and shake it twice or thrice a day, taking care to loosen the cork during the shaking. Four or five days will be sufficient for dissolving the resin, when it will be fit for use.

KEEPING CORNED BEEF.—Cut up the meat in suitable pieces; pack in a cask or vessel; then make a brine as follows: To one gallon of water add one and a half pounds of salt and one ounce of saltpeter; bring the brine to a boil, and then, while boiling hot, pour on the meat; it will keep as much as it will cover. The meat must be kept entirely under the brine. In the spring again boil, skim and pour it on the meat while hot. Some add one pound sugar and one ounce saleratus to 100 pounds of corned beef.

"Probabilities" from Josh Billings.

Josh Billings, who is as usual spending his summer in the White mountains, has put it in the way of the editor of the *White Mountain Echo* to print a few component parts of his new book, to be published in the fall. Its title will be "Old Probabilities: Perhaps Rain—Perhaps Not;" and it will have for its leading motto: "Truth iz sed to be stranger than fickshun—it is to most pholks." The selections are these:

About the hardest thing a fellow kan do iz to spark 2 gals at one time and preserve a good average. Try it.

Don't dispize your poor relashuns. They may be taken suddenly ritch sum day, and then it will be awkward to explain things to them; undoubtedly so.

Next to a klear konshience for solid comfort cums an easy boot. Try both.

If a young man hain't got a well-balanced head, I like to see him part hiz hair in the middle. Don't you?

I don't take any foolish chances. If I wuz called upon to mourn over a dead mule, I should stand in front of him and do mi weeping.

Thare is no man so poor but what he can afford to keep one dog, and I hav seen them so poor that they could afford to keep three.

I say to 2 thirds on the rich people in this world, make the most on your money, for it makes the most of you. Happy thought.

I never argy agin a success when I see a rattlesnaix's head sticking out of a whole; I bear off to the left and say to myself that hole belongs to that snaix.

The infidel argys just az a bull duz chained to a post. He bellows and saws, but he don't git loose from the post, I notiss. Not much.

I thank the Lord that thare is one thing in this world that money kant buy, and that is the wag ov a dog's tail. Yure unkle.

I have seen men so fond of argument that they would dispute with a guide board at the forks ov a kuntry road about the distance to the next town. What fools.

There are but fu sights in this life more sublime and pathethick than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a mustach. It is thus.

I notiss one thing, the man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat; but he who rides once a year wants 4. That's so.

Flattery is like colone water, to be smelled of, not swallowed.

HOME DOCTOR.

TANNIN will cure canker sore mouth by applying dry three times a day.

DYSENTERY.—The following is a translation of a receipt for the cure of this complaint, which was published by the physicians of Spain in the gazettes of Madrid during 1840: "Prepare a draught of albumen by taking the whites of forty eggs or more, and, after whipping them well, sweeten the same, if necessary, with a small portion of the best double-refined sugar. Let the patient drink large quantities of this repeatedly, insomuch as to fill his stomach, administering clysters of the same as often as possible. The patient must maintain a total abstinence from diet of any kind. In a few hours after the pain will abate, and in twenty-four hours the disease will disappear; if it does not, it will be sure to disappear in forty-eight hours, provided the patient repeats the draught as usual. The addition of a few drops of orange-flower water is highly beneficial."

REST FOR HEADACHES.—Dr. Day says, in a late lecture: Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy wife and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye, and it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude, which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard; for, if it be soft, the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep be long and heavy.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Numerous cures of rheumatism by the use of celery have recently been announced in English papers; but the following, more in detail, is given on the authority of a New York paper: "New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continually making. 'One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism;' indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from becoming known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician, who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold and damp never produce, but develop the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. English statistics show that in one year (1876) 2,640 persons died of rheumatism, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally, gout. Small-pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. But if you have incurred it, boiled celery is pronounced unhesitatingly to be a specific.'"

Is Edison's Electric Light a Failure?

It would be interesting to know how much has been made and lost by the fluctuations in gas stocks here and abroad, caused by the announcement one week that Edison had finally succeeded in perfecting his electric light, which would render lighting by gas a thing of the past, and the counter-statement the next week that this report was either wholly fallacious or premature. It would be still more interesting to know by whose skillful hands this game of seesaw in gas securities has been carried on. Every one can remember how strongly the panic in gas stocks set in about a year ago, when Edison's alleged discoveries and inventions were first extensively promulgated through this country and in Europe. Since then, and until a few weeks ago, the fluctuations in gas stocks were violent, and these securities, which hitherto had been considered as among the most stable and satisfactory, have been made the football of speculation. It is now some weeks since anything has been heard from "the sage of Menlo Park." His last manifesto was to the effect that everything was ready save the discovery of an indefinite quantity of platinum, under such conditions that it could be mined and brought to market at the price of lead or iron ore. Writers in the public press are now beginning to openly say, what has long since been whispered, that the so-called inventions of Mr. Edison have no practical value, and that at the best they are but adaptations of former appliances and contrivances. This may or may not be so, but it certainly will require a very extraordinary degree of credulity on the part of any one who now holds gas stocks to induce him to sacrifice them on the strength of any reports concerning Edison's much-vaunted and universally advertised inventions.—*New York Graphic.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 28, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Literature.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER,

Presents many striking novelties, and in excellence of illustration is superior to even the August number. In fiction this Magazine is now remarkable for its three serial novels by Miss Mulock, William Black, and R. D. Blackmore.

One of the most novel features of this number is a ghost story by Howard Pyle, with eight illustrations drawn by the author.

Not less striking, though of a more stately order, are Mr. Reinhart's admirable pictures illustrating Mrs. Champney's "Newport Society in the last Century."

Lucy Larcom's spirited lyric, "My Mariner," is accompanied by an equally spirited illustration by Fredericks.

In excellence of engraving nothing could be superior to the sixteen pictures illustrating Barnet Phillips's interesting paper, "The King Collection of Engraved Gems," recently purchased for the Metropolitan Museum.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "Gold-Mining in Georgia" takes us into a new and very interesting field, of which little is known.

Besides the fiction already mentioned there is a piquant short story by Mrs. Annie Howells Frechetti. William Gibson contributes a beautiful poem, "The Last Rose of Summer."

The Editorial departments are full of interesting matter. In the Editor's drawer is a very amusing burlesque operetta, entitled "Il Jacobi," by Mrs. E. T. Corbett, with six illustrations.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY

(republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y.) opens with a long article on 'Free Trade, Reciprocity, and Foreign Competition,' denies that the stagnation of British trade is due to Free trade policy, and combats the principal arguments urged in favor of Protection; discourages any change in England's commercial policy; recommends a reform in the land laws; discouragement of the liquor trade; discontinuance of the manufacture of heavily-sized cotton goods; and the encouragement of inventions.

"The Federation of the English Empire" dwells fully on the subject of emigration, and shows that it would be wise for England to send emigrants to her own colonies than to let them benefit foreign nations.

"State Papers Charles I." A very interesting chronicle of many events in that reign taken from state papers recently published.

'The Life of the Prince Consort.' Sets aside the political portion, and treats only of personal matters.

'Theophrastus Such.' This, George Eliot's latest work, is described as a book of valuable essays on feelings and foibles, enlivened here and there with the most genial humor.

Price, $4 a year, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY

Has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York.

"With Coloned Pearson at Ekowe, by one who was there," is not an exciting narrative, but gives a good idea of the difficulties to be encountered in South African warfare.

'Reata' is continued, and a small cloud seems to be rising on the horizon.

'The Ghost of Morcar's Tower.' A tragic story illustrating a theory of Mesmerism, i. e., the power of a strong will to influence a spirit.

'Hidden Treasures' is an account of a 'matchless collection of sculpture,' the property of Prince Torlonia of Rome, and kept entirely private. There are five hundred and twenty pieces, consisting of statues, vases, and busts, many, if not all, of wonderful beauty.

Price, $4 a year and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, JULY,

Has been promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York. The public have been looking for this number with much interest, as it has been announced that Mr. Gladstone would be one of the contributors. His article is entitled, 'The Evangelical Movement: its Parentage, Progress, and Issue;' and in the course of it he shows that although it never became dominant in England, yet that it altered the general tone and tendency of the preaching of the clergy after the Tractarian movement had begun.

St. George Mivart is the author of the article entitled, 'The Feelings and the Intellect,' which is an inquiry into the true meaning and nature of our different feelings, and the real nature of those of them which accompany the most estimable or blameworthy of our volitions.

The article on "Irenæus," by Dr. Quarry, gives a general idea of the Gnostic heresies, as a prelude to a sketch of Irenæus and his views, especially those respecting Holy Scripture and ecclesiastical tradition.

Other papers are: 'The City Companies,' 'The City of Glasgow Bank Failure,' and 'England and the Greek Question.'

Price, $4 a year, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

SCRIBNER FOR SEPTEMBER.

Considerable educational flavor is imparted to the September Scribner by the three essays of the number,—1. Professor Boyesen's interesting illustrated paper on 'The University of Rome,' an institution but little known in America, 2. Mr. W. C. Brownell's exposition of the unique methods of teaching in The Art Schools of Philadelphia, and 3. Professor T. R. Lounsbury's discussion of the arguments for and against 'English Spelling Reform,'—the writer taking strong ground in favor of the proposed reform.

To balance this element the number contains a large quantity of light summer reading, including the following papers: 'Signs and Symbols,' by Mr. Frank B. Mayer of Annapolis; 'My Lord Fairfax, of Virginia,' an interesting sketch of the sixth lord and some of his more noted ancestors, by Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison; 'An American Home on the Amazons,' by Mr. Herbert H. Smith accompanied with drawings by Mr. Champney; 'Sandy Hook,' by Mr. George Houghton, with picturesque drawings by Mr. F. S. Church; and a sketch of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, of 'Pinafore' fame, by Miss Kate Field, accompanied by a portrait.

Dr. Holland's 'Topics' are entitled 'European Travel,' 'A Word About Newspapers,' and 'Write it Yourself.' 'Home and Society' is given over to sensible and practical suggestions about Domestic Nursing 'by a trained nurse'. In the department of 'Culture and Progress,' Mr. Mallock's last book is reviewed by a writer who takes him to task for his 'ignominious and unspiritual stand;' decided changes in George Eliot's style and method are noted by a reviewer of 'Theophrastus Such;' a full account is given of the 'long-concealed and lately [illegible] History of the Revolution;' there is an interesting discussion of Madame Bonaparte's 'Life and Letters,' and other books are noticed.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR SEPTEMBER

Helps the boys and girls to begin the new year of schooling with a great variety of amusing stories, pictures, and interesting articles. It begins with a large frontispiece, drawn by Addie Ledyard, and, near the end, it gives young Lewis Napoleon's life-history, with a portrait engraved from a photograph taken a little while before his death.

There are eight short stories, all illustrated. First comes "Three Drews and a Crew," a tale of terrible floods and wonderful escapes; then an amusing story of "Bob's Missionary Work" in the effort to improve a poverty-stricken quarter of his native town. A third tale recounts the excitement and pleasure of 'A Run After Sword-fish'; another details the mishaps of a girl who persisted in wearing fine winter clothes in the wild places of Florida; a fifth narrates a lively episode of Pennsylvania child-life; another deals with elves and a tender-hearted German girl; yet another describes the bad and good fortunes of a miner's orphans in the great oil-regions; and the eighth, with a comical picture by Hopkins, tells the triumph of a wise old man who could say 'Buttered Pease,' in Choctaw.

"On Wheels,' with twelve quaint outline pictures, gives a concise account of wheeled carriages of all sorts and times; and "The Frolicsome Fly's" queer and interesting history is told with the help of two illustrations.

A Crane with a Wooden Leg.

In London—in St. James' Park—there once lived a crane. By some accident he broke one of his long legs, and a kind doctor who saw him in pain cut it off above the knee. The bird got well, but how was he to get about in the world? He couldn't use a crutch, as a man with one leg can, nor had he any friends to wheel him about in an invalid-chair, as some sick people have when they can't walk.

I don't know what the poor bird would have done; but a soldier who knew how to do a good many things, saw the crane's trouble, took pity on him, and went to work to help him. he made a wooden leg, with a joint for a knee, and he managed to fasten it to the poor cripple, so that he could walk about and take care of himself. It was not a pretty leg, like his other, but it was useful, and he was satisfied with it. For a long time this wooden-legged bird was one of the sights of the Park, and very proudly he bore himself before the crowds of curious boys and girls who came to see him.—"Jack-in-the-Pulpit;" St. Nicholas for September.

Woman's Strategy.

"Jack," said a pretty girl to her small brother the other day, "I want you to do something for me—that's a good fellow."

"What is it?" growled Jack, who is the brother of the period.

"Why, you know that wig and mustache you used in the theatricals?"

"Well?"

"Well, won't you just put them on and go to the concert to-night? Augustus and I will be there, and, Jack, I want you to stare at me the whole evening through your glasses."

"What! you want me to do that?"

"Yes, and as we come out you must stand in the door and try to slip me a note—take care that Gus sees you, too."

"Well, I declare!"

"Because you see, Jack, Gus likes me, I know; but then he is awful slow, and he's well off and lots of other girls are after him, and—and he's got to be hurried up a little, as it were."

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL
TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS
Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS
CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS
IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these Pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office
35 Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

Free Tuition.

Send for circular of Fort Wayne college, to N. F. YOCUM, Fort Wayne, Ind. 31-4

$1500 TO $5000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, in the case of Mariah Dixon and others, against Sebastian Tustison, I, as the Commissioner in said cause, will on the premises herein described, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1879,

at about one o'clock p. m., offer for sale the following real estate to-wit:

The east fraction of the south west quarter in section fourteen, (14), in township thirty-three, (33), north of range fourteen, (14), east, (except the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad company,) also the south fraction of the north west quarter of the same section, containing one hundred and thirty and 75-100 acres more or less. For any sum not less than two-thirds of the appraised value, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, waiving valuation laws.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1879, at the same hour and place.

J. D. LEIGHTY, Com'r.

July 26, 1879.
H. DILLS, Att'y for plaintiff tf

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1879,

lands, situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the south-east corner of the south-east quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the south-east part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the south-east corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty four [24] chains and thirteen [13] links to the centre of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the centre of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

30-5w. HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county, Indiana that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next regular session, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No. 20, block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said County. AUGUST THIEBEL.

August 7, 1879. 2-4.

Read. Read.

Persons wishing to purchase a first class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE;
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
6-38-1y.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS.
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
19 EAST MAIN STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
[illegible] ALL POINTS
North, East, South or West!
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vase
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 10 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestline ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" dp.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 38	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 20 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestline ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos. 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL F'T No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 22	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 06	8 44
Chili	9 36	9 17	9 08
Rosna	9 4[illegible]	[illegible]	9 35
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 24	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 30	10 30	11 30
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 5[illegible]	10 5[illegible]	12 50
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 34	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 38	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 28	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Rosna	6 02	11 05	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 57pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 15	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 35	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 19	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	[illegible]
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 03am	12 19pm
Milford Junction	2 29pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 48	1 48
Albion	4 26pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 24
Garrett, ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 40
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 03	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 35pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 02
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 25am	9 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 42	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 55	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 36	10 38
Hicksville	6 15	12 11pm	11 24
St Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 00	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 12	3 20
Chicago		7 25	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportation Chicago Division Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis Louisville and all points South. 32 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 50 am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	....
Detroit		7 10am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 40am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 50pm	9 10am
Bankers	7 25am	1 00pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 12am	2 40pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 25am	3 05pm	1 00am
Auburn June	9 20am	3 00pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 20am
Indianapolis	3 20pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm	....	....
Louisville	11 40pm	8 25 am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....
Washington		8 10pm	....
Baltimore		9 30pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 15am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn June.	5 5 pm	12 30pm	6 22pm
Auburn	5 5 am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 06am	12 46pm	7 10pm
Bankers	7 50am	2 12pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 27pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 00am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 27pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. R. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm
Montpelier	2 52 pm	32 pm
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	1 pm
Newcastle	5 00 pm	
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	
Connersville	6 17 pm	
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am
Terre Haute		1 32 am
St. Louis		7 30 am

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	8 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 53 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 18 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 55 pm	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULVEY, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1879. Number 36.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNE S.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY.—Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Gay Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PH Y ICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE de Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

COMFORT.

A single word is a little thing,
But a soul may be dying before your eyes
For the lack of the comfort a word may bring,
With its welcome help and its sweet surprise.

A kindly look costs nothing at all,
But a heart may be starving for just one glance,
That shall show by the eyelid's tender fall
The help of a pitying countenance.

It is easy enough to bend the ear
To catch some tale of sore distress;
For men may be fainting besides us here,
For longing to share their weariness.

These gifts no silver nor gold may buy,
Nor the wealth of the riches men bestow;
But the comfort of word, or ear, or eye,
The poorest may offer wherever he go.

Here is a Specimen

Of the administration idea of Civil Service reform unalloyed: Charles Lemos was recently promoted to a $1,400 clerkship in the office of the Third Auditor of the treasury. He is a colored man, and does duty at the White House as tonsorial artist. He is expected to shampoon the president, bathe the courtly Rogers, put cosmetic on the skimpy mustache of Webb Hayes, and lather and shave the clerks at the executive mansion. He is not only expected to do it, but he does it. For the promotion he received there was a soldier applicant. After deliberating some time on the merits of the soldier and the barber, the secretary of the treasury concluded that one who could bathe Rogers and put him up in perfumed blotting paper, did a service equal to facing a confederate canon; so the soldier was cast aside and the barber was given the promotion.

One of the Sharks.

Mr. John Mitchell, banker, of Kendallville, it seems, is the "innocent purchaser" of the notes the patent right sharks swindle the farmers out of through this section of the country. He has a partner in a town in New York, to whom all notes of $500 and over are sent, in order that they may be sued in the United States court, which cannot be done by a citizen of this state. Mr. Mitchell is an old resident of Kendallville and no doubt well posted, or can easily become so, as to the financial condition of the farmers of adjoining counties, and probably makes his scoundrelly partners who take the notes divide with him. Mitchell is a member of a leading church of Kendalville, a prominent republican, a son of the late "Billy" Mitchell, at one time congressman for this district. He is evidently not laying up all his treasures in heaven.—Goshen Democrat.

The newspapers as well as all respectable citizens condemn the sharks promptly, and in words that cannot be mistaken. Some of these sharks make a great show of piety, but their hypocracy is so transparent that it deceives but few. Brand them as they deserve. —Kendallville Standard.

Ohio Politics.

[State Sentinel.]

There is little doubt about the situation in Ohio. The democracy is confident and jubilant. Calico Charley can not stand the pressure. His yardstick excites no enthusiasm. Kissing babies and handshaking does not answer the demand when the liberties of the people are in peril. It is claimed that he makes a dozen speeches every day, but he does not say anything that the people care about hearing. He deals in twaddle. The republican conspirators are trying to dodge the great issues of the campaign, but Ewing and his democratic co-laborers compel them to face the music, to hesitate, prevaricate, flinch, dodge, back down and virtually confess judgment. John Sherman's appearance in Ohio is an injury rather than a benefit to his party. His record as a perjury-broker, his recent contributions to the black and tan Casanave blackens his record, and his inability to explain his connection with the First National bank of New York, by which the government is likely to be swindled out of thousands of dollars, is another count in the indictment, and the people of Ohio regard him with the suspicion his infamous record invites. The appearance of Carl Schurz in Ohio does not help Calico Charley or the ticket of the republican conspirators. He, like Sherman, has abandoned his department at Washington, and for a stated salary is advancing to mislead the public, while his Indian agents are swindling the savages on the frontier. The antecedents and purposes of these men are understood in Ohio. To make up for these damaging features the republican conspirators bray and place their majority at high figures, while the democrats, discounting every possible drawback, fix their "hard-pan majority at 10,000."

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

People Advanced in Life Should Not Run.

The Am. Exchange and Review thus comments upon the sudden death of Mr. William Adamson, of the firm of Beader & Adamson, extensive manufacturers of glue and curled hair, which was the loss to Philadelphia of a valuable citizen. He resided at Germantown, and on June 16th, desiring to reach a train of cars which was about starting for the city, he ran a considerable distance. Upon arriving at Ninth and Green streets he complained of being unwell, and stopping at a coal-office in that neighborhood, died in a few minutes. This unfortunate circumstance is another verification of a warning, given some years ago, by an eminent English surgeon. He stated that, on no account, except that serious fires were on hand, or to save a life, should any person ever run after having reached fifty years of age. The reason alleged was, that a tendency to heart disease, apoplexy, etc., might suddenly be brought to a climax by violent exertion, and especially with corpulent persons. Mr. Adamson was fifty-six years of age, and very stout; a post-mortem examination showed that he had died of heart disease.

Tattooing Among English Ladies.

The custom is said to have lately grown up among the young ladies of good social position in England of having various devices tattooed indelibly on one or other of their legs. This peculiar freak of the aristocracy of Great Britain has been made public through an advertisement announcing the mysterious disappearance of a well-connected young lady. But in this very advertisement is displayed a comical want of knowledge of the customs of this country. The friends of the missing girl evidently believe she has fled to America, and they tell us she can be identified by a cross in tattoo on her right leg. This is doubtless an infallible sign; but who is to make the investigation which shall reveal the fair runaway? If aboriginal styles of dress prevailed here, as our British cousins evidently think they do, all would be easy enough, but when the very clocking of a damsel's hose is largely a matter of conjecture to the most assiduous of lookers on, how could even a Paul Pry among fashion writers get at the cuticular ornamentation beneath the silk? The task is hopeless. The missing maiden might [illegible] among us with both legs fi[illegible] pair of Cleopatra Needles [illegible]d not be the wiser for it. W[illegible]ave a more extended bill of partic[illegible]. A squint, a wart on the left forefinger, even a strawberry mark on the nose, would serve to establish her identity; but, so far as the pictured leg is concerned, she has "the receipt of fernseed" and walks invisible.—Philadelphia Record.

Trichina in American Hams.

It seems that some effort ought to be made to prevent the increasing occurrence of trichina spiralis in American hams and bacon, which is injuring the sale of these articles in foreign markets. We learn from an exchange that large numbers of this dangerous parasite have been detected in cured meats imported into Alsace from America. In Switzerland, too, the discovery has been made that American hams are full of the trichina, and a government commission has been appointed to decide upon the precautionary measures to be taken. The cantonal authorities are recommended to warn the people against the use of American hams, especially in the half-raw state, and to arm the police with discretionary powers over the sale of the article. As meat can become infested with trichina only through impure food, it would appear possible to find a preventive. A most intelligent dealer in salted provisions, who has given great attention to the subject, recently expressed the opinion to us, that pork derives the trichina spiralis principally through the devouring of rats by hogs confined in pens. The rats are attracted into these enclosures in search of food, are caught by a rapid movement of the hog's forefoot, which pins them to the floor, and are immediately devoured entire. Examination of the bodies of dead rats, with the aid of a good microscope, will, the same gentleman assures us, afford ample evidence of their efficiency as distributors of the pest. It has, of course, long been known that this was a cause of pork being thus infested, but, in the opinion of the gentleman referred to, it is the chief cause, and a war upon rats would almost eradicate all danger of human life from that source.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Tricky John Sherman.

[State Sentinel.]

That John Sherman has been guilty of most flagrant dishonesty, while at the same time practicing upon the people a deliberate deception, there is now little doubt in the minds of business men. That he had done this to aid his presidential aspirations, is widely believed, and it is quite as infamous as if he had divided the proceeds of the shameful proceedings and thereby became an embezzler directly. The First National bank of New York has been all the time John Sherman's pet. It is said to be a legitimate outgrowth of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.'s concern, and has on deposit money belonging to the government variously estimated at from $17,000,000 to $37,000,000 which it can not pay. The bank has asked for an extension of time, which John Sherman has granted. As a consequence, the conclusion is that the First National bank of New York has not got the money it owes to the government. The amount as stated represents the balance of the 4 per cent. bonds subscribed for by the bank—which it has not sold. "There are," says the New York Sun, "two ways of looking at the situation, and both are bad for Mr. Sherman. If the bank is regarded as an agent of the treasury department in its refunding operations, then the 4 per cent. loan has been a failure, and the refunding of the 6 per cents. has not been accomplished. If the bank is regarded as the debtor of the government to the amount of the unsold bonds for which it subscribed, then Mr. Sherman is leaving from $17,000,000 to $37,000,000 of the people's money in the hands of a corporation whose capital is half a million. A decline of 2 per cent. in the value of the bonds would wipe out almost the entire capital of the bank. From first to last the favors extended to this bank by Mr. Sherman have been a scandal in Wall street. In the matter of an increase of commissions to large subscribers, forcing small investors in this 'popular' loan to buy through the First National bank, instead of directly of the department, and in the matter of the extension of time allowed the bank for settling with the treasurer, Sherman's course toward the successors of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., has been extraordinary. How much has the First National bank, with its capital of $500,000, made by the refunding operation of the past twelvemonth? And where have its profits gone?"

It is well known that John Sherman wants money for the Ohio campaign. Calico Charley and his yard stick represent the Sherman "boom." The corruption fund, raised by putting the screws to government employes, does not yield enough, and there are reasons for believing that the First National bank has subscribed liberally, and that in this way John Sherman is obtaining dividends to help on his "boom." At any rate we conclude that the matter will be subjected to a little healthy investigation when congress meets.

More Trappists Coming.

The Trappist order of monks have bought a large tract of land in western Pennsylvania for the purpose of establishing a monastery. This community, according to the Eco d'Italia, consists of 200 monks from France, Ireland, and Turkey. There are artisans, scientists, mechanics, agriculturists, artists, architects, lawyers, and physicians, some of whom attained distinction in their native countries. They will themselves build their monastery. The Trappist is the most austere of all the monastic orders. They rise from bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, dedicate twelve hours of the day to reflection and prayer, and the rest to severe labor, especially in the fields. No conversation is permitted with one another or strangers. They salute each other with the exclamation, "Remember death." They drink only water and eat only vegetables. They sleep on a table, with a pillow of straw, and never undress, even when sick. There are monasteries of the same order at New Haven in Kentucky; at New Melleray in Iowa, and at Tracadie in Nova Scotia. Most of the members of this ascetic organization are persons who, for one cause or another, have become disgusted with the world, and have determined to pass the rest of their days in seclusion and in contemplative repose. They renounce the battle of life, separate themselves entirely from temporal affairs, and concentrate all their thoughts on death and eternity. It is an institution savoring more of the spirit of the Middle Ages than of modern times.

Near Forest, Ohio, last Monday, a party of thirteen threshers were accidentally poisoned by the use of strychnine in biscuit, instead of soda, through mistake. The parties are said to be in a critical condition.

Pillage Must Cease.

New York Sun.

It has been said that since the accession of the democratic party to power in both houses of congress the lobby has disappeared. This fact speaks louder than platforms or speeches. The people know that it means smaller appropriations and lighter taxes. The ruthless application of the knife to executive estimates, and the large reduction of expenditures made by the lower House in the Forty-fourth congress, had much to do with the election of Tilden and Hendricks in 1876.

Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, the third termers, and the fraudulent administration may make speeches, and do what they will to turn the public mind off upon other questions; but the real issue is this of honest and economical government. The people are determined to stop the plundering and the squandering, to reduce their taxes, and pay for nothing but the support of their governments. They know that extravagance is the parent of every other evil, and that a people who permit the earnings of industry to be taken and enjoyed by their rulers, either with or without the forms of law, are mere slaves. The political history of the last few years shows that this great truth has leavened the whole public mind. The real struggle now is for emancipation from corrupt combinations, rings, and corporations, which, in ways too numerous to mention, prey upon the people and eat out their substance.

The campaign in Pennsylvania shows perhaps more clearly than any other the fact that the popular apprehension is fully alive to these issues. There reform seemed to be hopeless. In the State and in the chief cities, rings of political criminals, growing visibly rich from public plunder, controlled everything, and their espotic rule was scarcely questioned. The treasury ring embezzled millions, with but a feeble popular protest, which the leaders of both parties took care should find no effectual expression. The Pennsylvania railroad debauched and used the legislature, and, in collusion with the rings, owned and directed the state administration.

But they overdid the business. The recent attempt to filch $4,000,000 from the commonwealth by bribing the legislature to give it away was too startling. Men began to figure up how much it was proposed to steal from them individually, or from their counties, by this single tremendous grab. Had this operation been successful, Lancaster county, for instance, would have been required to pay up, as her share of the ring's booty, $121,000; York, $76,000; Chester, $77,000; Franklin, $45,000; Berks, $106,000, and so on through the list. Decent house-holders over there have begun to cipher—it is high time—and while they are about it they propose to find out to what extent they are robbed by the unconstitutional freight discrimination against them by this same Pennsylvania railroad, which they created and endowed not to be their master but their servant.

When they get this sum done, there will be a revolution in the old Commonwealth, and the republican ring, which openly sustains these iniquities, refuses to let its convention condemn the four million steal, and forces it to declare against "honest men in office," will be broken into fragments. The people are evidently determined that pillage must cease.

The State Fair.

The present propitious season, remarkable for the extraordinary crops produced, is felt in every department of trade and has invigorated and infused renewed energy into business life. Especially is this manifested in connection with the State Fair, commencing September 29, and ending October 4th.

The very successful and profitable fair of 1878, both to exhibitors and the treasury of the board, has prompted the management to renewed efforts to sustain its well-earned reputation, and if possible to excel the fairs heretofore held in this vicinity. In this it is heartily seconded by exhibitors, who are emulating each other in active interest, and the busy throng at the agricultural rooms, who have to await their turn to receive attention, even at this early day, together with the mass of correspondence concerning the business connected with the fair, indicates unusual preparation, and one of the most extensive and varied exhibits ever held in the State.

Several important changes in the location of the buildings on the grounds and other improvements are being made, looking to greater comfort of both exhibitors and visitors, and additional attractions will be presented to interest, amuse and instruct the old and the young, the grave and the gay, and make this a grand holiday week.

The visit of President Hayes and party is a fixed fact. The old pioneers will be there, and a good time is confidently expected.

The railroads have authorized the following announcement:

I., P. & C., half fare.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, half fare.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R., operating Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne and Traverse City R. R., half fare.

Wabash R. R., excursion tickets.

Eel River R. R., half fare.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, half fare.

Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, excursion tickets.

And all will return freight free on certificate of Secretary that it has not changed ownership.

Posters containing particulars will be issued soon. ALEX. HERON, Sec'y.

Bob Ingersoll will be in attendance at the convention of liberals at Cincinnati, on the 13th and 14th of next month. The object of the meeting is to consult as to the propriety of forming a new party that will be non-sectarian, to do away with the ghosts that haunt, and the superstitions, that control, and all laws that deny civil rights to honest men. The following questions and answers are a part of a recent interview with Col. Bob concerning the proposed new party.

"How about the church property that is not now taxed?"

"Tax it all. Why, do you know there are $800,000,000 worth of church property not taxed in this country? I would have it all taxed, and relieve from taxation homesteads to the value of, say $1,000. Tax the church property and take the burden from the poor. Do you think God would object to that?"

"Then the object of your party is to relieve the poor?"

"That is one object, but we also wish to do away with unjust laws. For instance, there are two or three states of the Union—Tennessee, Delaware and South Carolina—in which ministers are not allowed to become members of the state legislature. This is wrong. Clergymen should have every right that is extended to another citizen. The civil rights of all should be the same. There are several states in which free thinkers are disfranchised, not allowed to hold office, and in most of the states in the Union they are not allowed to testify. The greatest and best men in the world would not be competent to testify, while the smallest and meanest would, provided they believed in hell; and such men always do. So in many states it is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to publicly deny the inspiration of the Bible. Think of a book that has to be protected from ridicule by law!"

"What effect will the crystallization of the new party at this precise juncture have upon the present important campaign in Ohio?"

"That I can not tell. The liberals of Ohio will, of course, decide for themselves. For myself, I want to do what I can toward effecting the absolute divorce of church and state, the divorce of church and school, the repeal of all laws discriminating against men on account of religious or irreligious belief, of all laws that exempt the property of churches from taxation, or in any way abridge the freedom of thought. That, in short, is my platform."

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,

A soft or Stiff Hat,

A Street or Traveling Cap

A Youth's or Boy's Hat.

A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATT[illegible]

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, who served as United States Senator from New Jersey for six years (1859-'65), has just died at his home in Mount Holly, N. J., aged 69.

Edward Payson Weston, the last winner of the Astley belt and champion pedestrian of the world, arrived at New York last week in the Nevada, accompanied by his wife, three children and a valet. Rowell, the English pedestrian, reached New York on the same day, coming by a different steamer. They come to participate in the great international walking match which begins at Gilmore's Garden, Sept. 22.

A **Boston** dispatch says the schooner Stephen Bennett, from that port for Baltimore, capsized. Capt. Bennett and the crew of five persons and three passengers are supposed to be lost....After many years of agitation, the Oneida Community, perhaps the best-known and most successful body of real Communists in the world, have abandoned the system of stirpiculture or thoroughbreeding of men, and will no longer permit complex marriage. This reform is made in deference to the mandate of public opinion....R. B. Conklin, of Greenpoint, L. I., has sold the trotting horse Rarus to Z. E. Simmons, of New York, for $36,000. Rarus was entered for a race at Hartford, Ct., on the day the sale was effected, and, failing to appear, Conklin and the horse were promptly expelled from the track, which amounts to expulsion from all association tracks.

THE WEST.

Police Sergeant Jacob Nohl, of Toledo, Ohio, had a personal difficulty with a man named Saulsbury, and killed him, and then killed himself, both dying in a short time. ....W. R. Bell, cashier of the American Express Company at Kansas City, Mo., has absconded with $10,000 of the company's funds.... Nathan Cobb and his wife engaged in a hair-pulling at Van Wert, Ohio. The husband, getting the worst of the tussle, bravely drew his pistol and sent a bullet through her brain. Mrs. Henry Eagy, a daughter of the Cobbs, went to the assistance of her mother, and was struck a terrible blow on the head with a brick hurled by the father, producing a mortal wound. The fiend then made his escape. The family have long borne a bad name....Dan Logan and one McCormick were taken from prison at Trinidad, Col., by a mob of 200 indignant citizens, and hanged to a tree. They were charged with attempted rape....A savage and deadly duel was recently fought near Kansas City, Mo., by two farmers named James Dobbins and Michael Burns. They met at close quarters and commenced firing. After emptying their revolvers and riddling each other with bullets the desperate men began clubbing each other over the head with their weapons, finally falling from sheer exhaustion, covered with blood. They died glaring one at the other like two wild beasts.... One-half the business part of Farmer City, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-four dwellings, seven of them brick, were burned. The total amount of property destroyed is $85,000; insurance, $47,000....A family reunion was held at the residence of Capt. Sample, of Keokuk, Iowa. The family and guests partook copiously of ice-cream, and were so badly poisoned that medical attendance was called in to save the lives of some of them. The vanilla extract used in flavoring the ice-cream is said to have caused the poisoning.

As has ever been the case in Chicago, the people flocked to see John Dillon last week in "Our Next President," which is continued for the first three days of the present week at McVicker's elegant and commodious theater. Then a new comedy, written by a Chicago journalist, called "A Quarter to Eleven," is the attraction for the last half. John is supported by a first-rate company, and is as laughter-provoking as of yore.

Chicago packers, since March 1, have salted 1,362,000 hogs, against 1,440,000 for the corresponding period last year, and 1,048,000 in 1877.

A **man** entered S. S. Rickly's bank at Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in a conversation with the proprietor, who was the only person in the bank, concerning negotiations for some bonds. While the two were thus engaged, a pal of the stranger gained an entrance to the bank by the rear window, and carried off $5,000 in currency and $15,000 in registered bonds. The theft was not discovered until some time afterward....Mark Bangs, United States District Attorney at Chicago, has resigned, and J. B. Leake steps into his shoes....Chicago elevators contain 844,079 bushels of wheat, 2,283,014 bushels of corn, 253,842 bushels of oats, 115,358 bushels of rye, and 87,386 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,583,879 bushels, against 5,318,320 bushels at this period last year.

A **Chicago** commercial paper publishes advices from 308 counties in the Northwest regarding spring wheat. The increase in acreage is 12.26 per cent.; the average yield per acre, 12.92 bushels, against 11.42 last year. The aggregate yield is placed at 137,849,615 bushels, against 108,744,374 bushels last year. The quality is generally reported better than last year.

The protracted fight of the Western railroad lines has been brought to a conclusion, through a vigorous pressure exerted by the Eastern trunk lines. The old schedule is again operative, and the days of riding for nothing, with free drinks and chromos thrown in, are ended for the present....After nearly four weeks of imprisonment for contempt of court and refusing to obey its order, the executors of Brigham Young's estate have been released through a successful appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, which reversed Judge Boreman's order of commitment and ordered the discharge of the prisoners.

THE SOUTH.

Taylor Ake, a negro convicted of rape, was hanged at Austin, Tex., in the presence of 4,000 spectators, mostly negroes. He declared his innocence in a speech to the crowd, and maintained his composure until the black cap was drawn, when he deferred the hanging by various pretexts. The drop fell while he sang "John Brown's Body."

For the three days ending on the evening of Aug. 24 there were 27 deaths from yellow fever in Memphis. During the same period 45 new cases were reported to the Board of Health. For the week ending with that date there were 148 new cases and 31 deaths. The total deaths from yellow fever since the breaking out of the epidemic numbered 177. The State Board of Health had promulgated an order prohibiting citizens from leaving their places of business or abode between the hours of 9 p. m. and 4 a. m. The thieves continued their depredations, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police authorities.

One of the landmarks of the Rebellion era in Richmond, Va., the building known as "Castle Thunder," has been destroyed by fire....Near Corvalle, Texas, officers traced a party of horse-thieves, led by one Jenkins, to a camp-meeting, and determined to arrest them. During the service the attacking party closed around Jenkins and his friends, when six-shooters were drawn on both sides, and shooting began. It seemed like a skirmish in a battle. The firing lasted three minutes. The mourners, preacher and congregation arose and fled into the bushes, accompanied by the shrieks and screams of women and the crying of children. Jenkins was shot in the arm, another man through the ankle and a third in the hip. Several horses were shot and one killed. The posse gained the battle and carried off Jenkins.

At Memphis, for the three days ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Aug. 27, there were twenty-two deaths from yellow fever, and ninety-four new cases. Several prominent citizens had been attacked by the disease. Among the deaths was that of Miss Fannie B. Moores, of Little Rock, Ark., a daughter of the late Solon Borland, ex-United States Senator, and a lady of fine literary ability. The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation urging the people of the State to contribute aid to suffering Memphis. Several cases of fever are reported at New Orleans. The wife of the ex-Confederate Gen. J. B. Hood died of the disease, and Gen. Hood himself and one of his children were down with it. Two deaths from yellow fever are reported from St. Louis, and there are said to be other cases scattered about the city.

Mrs. Chisholm has gone to Kemper county, Miss., to attend, as a witness, the trial of the parties accused of the murder of her husband, Judge Chisholm. She was accompanied by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney at New York, who will assist in the prosecution.

GENERAL.

A **lively** street battle between Orange Young Britons and Irish Catholics occurred in Montreal the other night. About 500 were engaged in the row, many of whom came out with bruised heads. There was no shooting, the weapons consisting of clubs and stones, consequently nobody was killed....An official report from the American Consul at Quebec says there are about 7,000 workingmen out of employment in that city, and that the condition of the working classes in that part of the Dominion is deplorable.

An agent of the Dominion Government in England has contracted for 45,000 tons of steel rails, to be used on the Canada Pacific railroad.

A **Washington** dispatch says news has reached there of the death of Col. L. D. Ingersoll, of Iowa, for some time past Librarian of the War Department. He has been suffering for a number of months with consumption, and left Washington a few weeks since for Colorado in the hope of checking the disease. He is well known in the Northwest through his newspaper work.....Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 16,027,000 bushels; corn, 12,140,000 bushels; oats, 1,6[illegible]5,000 bushels; rye, 404,000 bushels; barley, 306,000 bushels.

An independent telephone line from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, Md., is nearly complete. The longest distance between stations is seventy-two miles, and the working of the Edison instruments is found to be perfect. They have recently been used from Washington to Richmond and Lynchburg, Va.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War has reviewed the proceedings and findings of the court-martial of Jan. 16, 1864, by which Surgeon General Hammond was dismissed from the service, and recommends that the findings and sentence be annulled and set aside, and that in accordance with the authority conferred by the act of March 15, 1878, the name of William A. Hammond be placed on the retired list of the army as Surgeon General, without back, present or future pay, or allowance of any kind whatsoever. The recommendation of the Secretary of War has been approved by the President.

FOREIGN.

It is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas and Grand Duchess Catherine, of Russia, will act as sponsors at the marriage of King Alfonso.

Among the Nihilists convicted by court-martial at Odessa and sentenced to Siberia is a "woman" of the dangerous age of 15. The gallant officers of the Russian military courts will soon be overhauling cradles in quest of conspirators. Three of the male associates of the "woman" above mentioned have been hanged. In spite of the terrorism of martial law, the Nihilists appear to be still about as active as ever.

Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty for New York harbor is making rapid progress towards completion at Paris....The Russian Czar has written to the Pope declaring his readiness to make peace with the Catholic church in Poland....By an imperial trade just issued, the Turkish standing army is to be reduced to 100,000 men—a measure made necessary by the deplorable condition of the finances of the empire, which have been badly demoralized by the subsistence of 500,000 Mussulman refugees in addition to the standing army....The Sultan of Turkey has written, stating his desire to give the Catholic church full liberty in his dominions.

The revolution in Hayti has come to an end. The army of the provisional Government has subdued the insurrection, capturing the towns of Gonaives, Cape Haytien and Port de Paix....Vienna dispatches assert that there is not only a marked coolness in the diplomatic relations of Austria and Russia, but that the long-standing friendship of the two courts has also been interrupted.... The Paris *Figaro* lately published reports of the existence of cholera at Ostend and Bruges, and the authorities of the former city have decided to bring suit against the newspaper for circulating slanderous and injurious reports. ....It is estimated by a leading financial house in Paris that, owing to the shortage of crops, England, France and Germany will need to purchase at least $100,000,000 worth of grain in the United States.

The two prisoners recently sentenced to be hanged at Odessa were found guilty of preparing explosives to kill the Czar when visiting Nicolaeff. The three other Nihilists, of the five sentenced by the military tribunal, were hanged on the race-course at Odessa. These make twelve executions for political offenses in Russia in about a year....Continued heavy rains are reported in the English agricultural districts, and British workingmen seriously talk of wholesale emigration as their only means of relief.

From South America there comes news of serious riots at Santiago, the capital of Chili, in consequence of popular discontent at the conduct of the war....Sir Rowland Hill, of England, the founder of the cheap-postage system, and one of the original movers in Australian colonization, has just died in London, aged 84 years.

A **report** comes by way of Japan that the store-ship of the Nordenskjold Arctic expedition has been lost....Not long ago the Cuban Junta in New York threatened to renew the insurrection in the island. The threat has been fulfilled. Two bands of insurgents have taken the field—one in the Holgin district, on the north shore; the other in the Santiago de Cuba district, on the south—both near the eastern end of the island.

Amphibious Chinamen.

The boats called sampans are each the habitation of at least one family of fresh-water sailors. Sometimes they contain the representatives of several generations, from the great-grandfather and grandmother to the new-born babe. All have to pass their whole lives on board together, cooped up in that narrow space which, more frequently than not, they are obliged to share with passengers. Their life is a hard one, constantly exposed to sun and rain, often up to their waists in water; when they have to push their sampan off a sandbank where it has grounded. Descendants of a peculiar race, probably autochthonal, they have always been kept at arm's length by the Chinese. They can neither possess, nor even dwell on land; they have the run of the water and that is all. Their children cannot take part in any public examination, unless three preceding complete generations have renounced the oar for some nobler trade, which in reality amounts to absolute prohibition. These poor despised sampaneers are ready enough to render you a service, and, in many respects, resemble grown-up children.—*All the Year Round.*

Revenue Receipts—Interesting Facts.

A Washington telegram says the total receipts from internal revenue sources during the past year were $113,445,830. The revenue came from six different sources, namely, the tax upon whisky, highwines and distilled liquors; on manufactured tobacco, beer, and other fermented liquors; on the capital and deposits of banks; from the sale of adhesive stamps to be placed upon bank checks, perfumery, watches, patent medicines, and other things, and from a few other smaller sources. The following table will show the exact amount obtained from each:

Distilled spirits	$ 52,520,264
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	10,729,320
Banks and bankers	3,198,288
Adhesive stamps	6,657,537
Miscellaneous sources	517,802
	$113,445,830

The increase in the production of distilled spirits within the last year has been greater than in any year since a record was kept, being more than 25 per cent. In the fiscal year 1879 the production was $71,896,853, while in 1878 it was but $56,103,053, making an increase of $15,789,800 in one year.

The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse at the close of the fiscal year of 1878 was valued at $14,098,773, while the amount remaining at the close of the fiscal year of 1879 was $19,208,603, an increase of $5,119,830.

The increase in the exportation of liquors from this country during the last few years has been very remarkable, and from a mere trifle five years ago it has grown to be one of the largest branches of exportation. We are sending liquors to the countries from which we imported them five years ago. The following shows the value of liquors exported during the last five years:

Fiscal year 1875	$ 567,418
Fiscal year 1876	[illegible]
Fiscal year 1877	2,529,548
Fiscal year 1878	[illegible]
Fiscal year 1879	14,587,787

The Census of 1880.

We learn by dispatches from Washington that Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, is vigorously pushing forward the preliminary work of his office, and completing as rapidly as practicable the classification of subjects to be confided to the charge of specialists. Mr. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities, has been engaged to conduct the inquiries respecting the blind, deaf, and dumb idiots, inmates of prisons and reformatories, etc. The statistics relating to these classes have hitherto been so defective that, as Gen. Walker expressed it, they were not worth printing. Not only is this true, but, like all other worthless statistics, they were worse than useless, because they have been quoted and false conclusions built upon them. An important feature of the new Census law is that which requires the Superintendent to obtain the facts relating to the condition of each railroad corporation, and to the condition, characteristics, and operations of each railroad. The schedules for these inquiries have already been prepared, and are now being sent out. If anything like full replies are received, the people of the United States will be placed in possession of a mass of most complete and valuable information respecting railroads to be found in any country. Gen. Walker says that he finds the matter of obtaining statistics of State, county and municipal debts the most difficult and important of any with which he will have to deal. No plan for gathering this class of statistics has yet been determined upon.

Civil Service and Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Charges have been preferred from different parts of the country before the President against Federal officials for active interference in the management of political conventions, and he has been asked whether his Civil-Service order is still in force, or whether, as has been stated in various quarters, he now regards it as a dead-letter. To one of these correspondents the President, a few days since, addressed the following reply:

My Dear General: I have your note as to the inteference of Federal office-holders in the Republican County Conventions. This is the first I have heard of it. I agree with you that the interference of public officials with partisan political management ought to be stopped, and that the order on the subject be enforced. The truth is, that the less public officers have to do with partisan political management the better it is for the public service and for their party. A public officer can best promote the interests of his party by rendering faithful and efficient service in performing the duties of his office. If you will send me the names of those you complain of, with a brief statement of the facts against them, I will see that the affair is looked into and justice done.

I am glad to know that the rule on the subject is more generally complied with as it is better understood, and that the public sentiment sustains it.
R. B. HAYES.

Elections This Fall.

Elections will be held in the following States on the days named:

Maine, Sept. 8.—Governor and members of Legislature.

Ohio, Oct. 14.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Iowa, Oct. 14.—State officers, members of Legislature, and one Congressman to fill a vacancy.

Maryland, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Massachusetts, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Minnesota, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

New York, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Wisconsin, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.

Mississippi, Nov. 4.—Members of Legislature.

New Jersey, Nov. 4.—Members of Legislature.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 4.—State Treasurer and members of Legislature.

Louisiana, Dec. 2.—On the adoption of the new constitution.

Novel Treatment of Croup.

According to *Les Mondes*, Dr. Durodie has successfully treated a case of croup, in a child 7 years old, by scraping the larynx. The method is to introduce rapidly the left index finger into the pharynx, so as more surely to reach the upper laryngeal opening; then, with the right hand, a piece of curved whalebone is introduced, having a small piece of sponge fixed at the end, soaked in tepid water. After three or four movements up and down, the instrument was quickly withdrawn, this being done three different times at each seance. The sponge was covered each time with debris of false membranes. The instrument has a reflex as well as a mechanical action, causing spasmodic movements, which provokes the ejection of the false membranes. The child rapidly recovered.

The Governor of Moscow has taken the extraordinary step of expelling from that city all the usurers and pawnbrokers residing there, in number 278. Most of them were householders of substance. They were accompanied in their exodus by a large force of military and a vast crowd of spectators.

VETERAN SOLDIERS.

The Northwestern Veteran Soldiers' Reunion at Aurora, Ill.—A Big Attendance—A Sham Battle, with All the "Pomp and Circumstance of Glorious War."

The great volunteer soldiers' reunion of the Northwest, held at Aurora, Ill., on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of August, was one of the biggest affairs of the kind ever witnessed. There was a good deal said, a good many things done, and a good time generally, and we regret that our limited space will not warrant an extended report of the affair.

The first day was devoted to the business of reporting, organizing camp, equipment of companies and assignment of quarters.

On the second day there was competitive rifle-shooting by the veterans, company and battalion drills, an address of welcome by Gov. S. M. Cullom and response by Hon. J. C. Sherwin, an address to the soldiers and sailors by Gen. John A. Logan, skirmish fighting and artillery and battalion drill.

But the grand feature of the encampment—the sham battle and capture of the Confederate Fort Wade—was reserved for the third and last day. An immense crowd, variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, witnessed the exciting event.

This fort was named after a Col. Wade, who assisted Gen. Henderson in commanding the rebel fortifications, only a slight stretch of the imagination being required to suggest the name of that well-known Confederate, Wade Hampton.

The Rebs had pickets thrown out before the fort, and a line of skirmishers, besides a regiment of cavalry. The guns—four in number, being the Altoona battery, captured at Atlanta, Ga., at the time of the war—were ably manned, and the orders were given by an experienced gunner. They are cast-iron, twelve-pounders, and, considering their age, material, etc., it was feared that they might be honey-combed and unsafe. No accident happened from this source, but one of the pieces refused to do duty.

The Union army besieging this fort consisted of three divisions, reported in all as 75,000 men. The right wing was composed of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was commanded by Col. E. D. Swain, of Chicago.

The right wing commenced the engagement by throwing out a company of skirmishers, who crept in, in true military fashion, until within rifle-range, when they opened fire upon the Rebel outposts, lying upon their faces in the grass. The firing was returned by the skirmishers (supposed to be dressed in gray), and was kept up for some time, the Federals steadily advancing and making it warm for the Johnnies.

The cavalry company, which was made up of men costumed in the genuine butternut garb of Secesshdom, with calico hatbands, huge straw hats, and calico sashes, rode up to the fort and, after obtaining orders, made a gallant charge upon the enemy's skirmish-line, scattering them in confusion, and taking a few prisoners.

Then the First Regiment threw out skirmishers, which drove a portion of the Rebel troops into the fort. From this time firing began to get quite general. The "heavy artillery" in the fort opened its iron mouths and belched forth fire and smoke with deadly effect, causing the Federal lines to fall back a trifle.

At length a slight breathing spell was taken, in which Maj. Tarble, a member of Gen. Mann's staff, galloped up to the fort bearing a flag of truce, consisting of a white handkerchief upon the point of his sword, and delivered a message to the effect that Gen. Mann would like to have an interview with the commander of Fort Wade, agreeing that there would be no firing by the skirmish-line while the treaty was going on. Gen. Henderson declined the interview in a peremptory manner, and the firing was resumed with increased vigor.

And now one of the grandest sights of the battle-field is presented, that of eight men, stretcher-bearers, with stretchers, wearing white shirts, and having their heads tied up with white handkerchiefs, rushing about the battle-field at full speed, picking up the wounded and dying, and carrying them back into the trenches to a place of safety. But this was burlesqued to a certain degree, for one alleged corpse arose from the ground and started on a dead run when he saw the stretcher-bearers approaching him. Two of the bearers ran him down, and endeavored, by main strength, to get him upon the stretcher, failing at last in the attempt.

The left wing began to advance, drove back the Confedera[illegible] line into the rifle-pits, were in tur[illegible] rallied and routed the Rebs effectu[illegible] off prisoners.

In this wa[illegible] was kept up until at last the engag[illegible]e general, the Confederate skirmish [illegible] were driven into the fort, and the Union troops advanced in solid phalanx, the wings simultaneously closing about the fort. The Joliet battery, consisting of a park, or four pieces, of light artillery, commanded by Maj. Young, was now brought into active service by the Federal forces for the first time. The guns were trained upon the fort, the heavy timbers of which were supposed to have suffered from the effects of the firing to an alarming extent, and deafening shouts arose from the assembled thousands. The right wing, commanded by Col. Swain, which commenced the battle, was also the first division of troops to scale the walls of the fort. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter took place, the rifle rattling and the cannon roar, coupled with the yelling of the contesting parties, making a bedlam as perfect as one could imagine. Gen. Swain's troops were speedily reinforced by the left wing undr Gen. Hilliard and Col. Owen Stewart, the latter force scaling the walls on the opposite side and pouring destruction into the ranks of those who were attempting to hold the fort. Directly afterwards the First Regiment, under Col. Knox, closed in upon the only remaining gap, and the combined forces soon caused the surrender of the besieged. Shouts of victory went up from thousands of throats, and the day was won by the Union troops—which was a result, of course, in accordance with the programme.

And now an incident occurred which struck terror into the hearts of a number of brave men, who were not backward in admitting their superstition to the extent that they considered it an evil omen. Directly upon scaling the walls by the Federal troops, there was, of course, a grand rush for the flag-staff over which the Confederate flag was still proudly floating, and a score of hands seized the rope and attempted to pull it down. It caught at the pulley and refused to budge an inch. In the attempts of the men upon it, the rope parted high up in the air, fifteen feet above the reach of the tallest. A young man pulled off coat and boots and essayed to climb the smooth pole. He ascended only a few feet when his strength gave way, and he was compelled to give it up. Another tried it and failed; but, finally, Pete Gardner, a powder-monkey of the Joliet battery, undertook to haul down the Rebel colors. He ascended higher than any of his predecessors; he reached the rope amid the encouraging cheers of the multitude, and pulled with all his strength. The flag still refused to come down, but waved saucily in the breezes, as if taunting the feeble efforts of the young man to destroy its greatness. But still the boy climbs upward. He has gotten within reach of the bunting itself, and grasps it with his slender hand. A great shout goes up from below as the banner comes tumbling down with a weight that throws young Gardner from his precarious position. He holds on, however, wraps the Confederate colors about him, and slides easily to the ground, where he is caught up and borne off the field upon the shoulders of strong and admiring men. It was agreed that he should keep the flag as a trophy. The men who had confessed their belief that the obstinacy of the rag in letting go its hold was an evil omen were overjoyed at seeing it laid humbly in the dust, while they shuddered at the prospects of another long, tedious struggle in bringing about the desired end. They were men who had been through the appalling scenes of a prolonged and cruel war, and they wanted no more of it.

After the capture of the fort, Gen. Mann made a thrilling speech, thanking the men for the service they had done their country by their brave deeds of the last few hours, and the troops were marched off the field to their quarters.

The sham battle practically ended the three days' encampment. Tents were taken down, luggage packed away, and preparations were made for leaving. Several of the visiting bands gave samples of their work before Gen. Sherer's and Col. Swain's headquarters, and were gratified, in one instance, by a speech from the latter. The thing broke up in some confusion and considerable haste, but without any rows, as might have been expected in a crowd of 60,000 persons.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SENSATION.

The city of San Francisco has just passed through a scene of turbulence and her people have been stirred to a degree of excitement that has not been witnessed on that coast since the days of vigilance committees and mob rule, when violence and bloodshed were of almost hourly occurrence, and law and order were unknown. The occasion of this wave of excitement was the shooting of Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, candidate of the Workingmen's party for Mayor, by Charles De Young, senior proprietor of the *Chronicle* newspaper. From the reports of the affair telegraphed to the metropolitan press we glean the following particulars: After Kalloch was nominated by the workingmen of the city as their candidate for Mayor, Charles De Young, in a speech at the State Convention of the Honorable Bilks, announced that he would compel Kalloch's withdrawal from the contest. Subsequently he notified Kalloch that, unless he withdrew, he would rake up his record in the columns of the *Chronicle*. Kalloch sent back word for him to go ahead; that he could tell worse things about the De Youngs than they could bring against him. On Wednesday last the *Chronicle* came out with a long article, reviewing Kalloch's career in Boston and Kansas, dwelling particularly on his reported amours, and also ventilating his political and business record. On Thursday and Friday the *Chronicle* contained similar and more elaborate articles, and dragged in Kalloch's father, now dead, recounting sundry immoralities on his part. Kalloch had advertised a mass-meeting at the Metropolitan Temple last night, at which it was given out he would read a copy of an article published some five years ago by B. F. Naphtaly in a little paper called the *Sun*. This article was an attack upon the personal and family record of the De Youngs of the most pronounced character, and led to an attempt on their part to kill Naphtaly, which failed. De Young sent Kalloch word that if he read that article he would shoot him on sight. Last night an immense audience gathered at the Metropolitan Temple, and the street outside was packed with a crowd numbering thousands. Kalloch addressed the in-door meeting, scoring the De Youngs mercilessly and reflecting on their personal records and family antecedents in the most direct manner. After adjourning the meeting in the hall he went outside, mounted a stand, and spoke briefly. After reviewing the attacks of the *Chronicle* upon himself, he said: "In maligning the reputation of my father, who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalistic vipers have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. These disgraceful records make such an attack possible, and I am justified in pronouncing them the bastard progeny of a prostitute." He said he had the *Sun* article in his pocket [Cries of "Read it, read it!"]; but he did not wish to expend all his ammunition at once. It would be published immediately in full in the Workingmen's paper, the *Open Letter*, and next Tuesday evening he would take it up and comment upon it.

Charles De Young evidently considered the proceedings of the evening equal provocation to the actual reading of the article. He accordingly drove to the Metropolitan Temple in a coupe at a time when Kalloch was about stepping into a carriage with Carl Browne. De Young sent an American District messenger-boy to him to say that a gentleman wished to speak with him. As Kalloch approached the coupe De Young fired, hitting him in the breast, just above the heart. Kalloch staggered and turned to escape. De Young fired again, hitting him in the hip or thigh. It would appear that trouble had been anticipated, as quite a number of workingmen were in the vicinity of the Temple. They at once made a rush for the coupe, seized the horses' heads, and endeavored to get De Young out. He kept them at bay for a moment with his pistol. Meantime an officer arrived on the scene. The crowd seized the coupe and overturned it. As it went over De Young got out. He and the officer were at once attacked, the officer knockedd own and trampled on, and De Young beaten about the head and face, though not very seriously. The officer, De Young, and the driver of the coupe struggled through the crowd amid cries, "Hang him!" "Kill him!" At the corner of Fifth and Market streets two more officers made their appearance, and with their assistance De Young was taken to the Baldwin Hotel, and, escaping by the other entrance, got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the police station, the crowd following.

De Young was at once taken to one of the tank halls, while a crowd, numbering thousands, surrounded the prison and evinced a desire to make an attack.

Meantime the police rapidly assembled, ropes were stretched across the streets leading to the prison, and every preparation made to resist an attack. The Chief of Police at once called Gen. McComb in consultation. Gen. McComb ordered the military to assemble at their armories.

News of the tragedy spread like wildfire through the city, and the streets were soon crowded with excited throngs. Strong guards were placed over the *Chronicle* business and printing offices to prevent their being sacked.

In the afternoon there was an immense gathering of workingmen, at which there was manifested a general desire to march on the jail, take De Young out and hang him. It was decided, however, to await the arrival of Dennis Kearney, who was a short distance out of the city, before proceeding to extremities. Kearney hastened back, arriving in the evening. He was met by a crowd of several thousand, who received their leader with almost a frantic exhibition of joy. Three of the workingmen's military companies, numbering 100 men, with rifles and fixed bayonets, were on hand as an escort. With Kearney at their head, the procession moved up Market street for the sand lots, filling the streets for several blocks, and making the air ring with cheers for Kearney and cries of "Hang De Young." Kearney addressed the excited multitude, advising the preservation of law and order. His counsel was willingly accepted by the populace, and at the conclusion of the meeting the multitude quietly dispersed to their homes.

Public sentiment seems mainly to run against De Young, partly on account of the manner of his attack, giving his victim no chance for defense or escape, and partly because the *Chronicle* in its assaults upon Kalloch has been abusive beyond all precedent in political campaigns.

The *Chronicle* editorially contained the following defense of Charles De Young:

"*To our political friends:* For the information of the New Constitution party in the interior, where the affair between I. S. Kalloch and one of the proprietors of this paper may be altogether misunderstood, we say that the occurrence was entirely a personal matter, which in no sense whatever affects or concerns the political principles of the *Chronicle* or the party which it supports. We put it to any brave and honorable man in this community, who has a mother or the memory of one, and who loves, respects and reveres her, if such language as that used by Kalloch in the hearing of thousands does not challenge and provoke personal chastisement to the death. It would be infinitely worse than death to hear such an insult put upon one's mother, and no man has a right to give it without being prepared for the worst of consequences. The man who would not resent it is meaner than a dog, and the mode of resentment in such cases is the same throughout the civilized world. Let those who have made haste to condemn Charles De Young for shooting Kalloch calmly reflect upon all this—mentally put themselves in his place—and then say whether they desire that a slander-loving mob should be permitted to take this case out of the hands of the law."

A San Francisco dispatch of the 25th says that Charles De Young was arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of attempting to murder Kalloch. He was committed without bail. Kalloch's condition was improving, and the chances were very favorable to his recovery. The dispatch further says: "Mrs. De Young knows nothing of Charles' shooting, special editions of the *Chronicle* being printed for her. Charles conducts his paper and new constitution campaign from his cell. Five cells and an airy corridor are at his disposal. The authorities are perfectly easy. No outbreak will occur."

Falling Asleep Together.

About six years ago a certain prominent man died in a neighboring village, leaving as the only survivors of a highly respectable stock represented by his family his mother, aged about 90, and an invalid sister, aged about 30. There also survived him his second wife, a woman about 40 years of age. The deceased left his mother, sister, and wife comfortably well off in a nice home. This spring the wife turned the aged mother and invalid sister out of doors. "Mammy," as the old lady was familiarly known by the villagers, and "Libbie," the daughter, were both on the very verge of the grave, "Mammy" from old age and "Libbie" from the ravages of consumption. They were beloved by all of the villagers on account of their purity of heart and beautiful character. The kind-hearted neighbors secured an upper room for them in a house near their old home, and contributed articles of furniture, food, medicine, and anything else which love could suggest to make as comfortable as possible the few remaining days which they might have on earth. Lying in separate beds in the same room the last days were passed by the mother and sister. The wish of each was that they might enter the dark valley together. Libbie could not move, but "Mammy" would insist on being taken over to Libbie's bed every little while to assure herself that her daughter was still alive. The conversations of the two were most affecting; they were of resignation, hope, and mutual love. One night while "Mammy" was asleep Libbie breathed her last. When the old lady awoke her first question was concerning her daughter. When told she was dead she said, "I am so glad she is out of pain. I wish now that I could go to sleep and not wake." And her wish was granted, for, closing her eyes in a peaceful slumber, she soon passed into that sleep which knows no waking. A single funeral sermon was pronounced over mother and daughter.—*Syracuse Herald.*

The Great Kung Foo Wing.

The Chinese have long regarded telegraph wire as a very convenient source of tea-box nails, while some of these child-like individuals caught in the act of cutting down the posts have been known to plead that they thought they grew there. The Celestials have hitherto shown a peculiar spite against the telegraph, both cable and land line, and it is satisfactory to learn that they are now much better disposed to it, the telephone having opened their eyes to its advantages. The fact is, they did not understand the former telegraphs, and they were unsuited to the Chinese language, which has no alphabet. But now the telephone enables them to converse, and transmits with peculiar fidelity the metallic twang of their monosyllabic language. They are vastly delighted with it, and have just discovered for the first time that it was originally Chinese, having been invented in the year 960 by Kung Foo Whing, an announcement which will satisfy their self-complacency without disturbing the equanimity of Prof. Bell.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Old Khedive's Vengeance.

In 1833 the Colonel of one of Mohammed Ali's regiments in Mecca had rendered himself odious to the soldiers, and while on parade, firing with blank cartridges, the officer was shot. No notice was taken of it at the time, and it was thought that the thing was all forgotten. Two years afterward, in the regular course of exchanges, the battalion returned to Cairo, marched into the citadel, and piled arms. A court-martial was immediately called, and the battalion found guilty of murder. As the individual could not be discovered, the battalion was decimated, and 134 were marched outside the gate in separate squads, and shot by their own comrades. My informant happened to be riding outside the walls, and, attracted by the roll of musketry, saw the execution of the luckless soldiers, some sitting, some standing, and some on their knees, according to the humor of the officers.—*North American Review.*

Since July, 1878, no gold has been coined at the London Mint. This is due to contraction of trade and influx of gold from Australia.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 00	@	10 25
Hogs	3 70	@	4 25
Cotton	12	@	12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 30	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 02	@	1 11
Corn—Western Mixed	4[illegible]½	@	45½
Oats—Mixed	29	@	31
Rye—Western	63	@	64
Pork—Mess	8 75	@	8 85
Lard	5¾	@	6
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 40
Hogs	3 10	@	3 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	85	@	86
No. 3 Spring	80	@	81
Corn—No. 2	31	@	32
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
Rye—No. 2	48	@	49
Barley—No. 2	70	@	75
Butter—Choice Creamery	16	@	18
Eggs—Fresh	10½	@	11
Pork—Mess	8 00	@	8 20
Lard	5½	@	5¾
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	92	@	95
No. 2	89	@	90
Corn—No. 2	31	@	32
Oats—No. 2	21	@	22
Rye—No. 1	48	@	49
Barley—No. 2	71	@	72
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	93	@	94
Corn—Mixed	30	@	31
Oats—No. 2	22	@	23
Rye	46	@	47
Pork—Mess	8 60	@	8 70
Lard	5½	@	5¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	90	@	94
Corn	37	@	38
Oats	25	@	29
Rye	54	@	55
Pork—Mess	8 25	@	8 50
Lard	5½	@	5¾
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	97	@	98
No. 2 Red	98	@	99
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	24	@	25
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	4 75	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	99	@	1 00
No. 1 Amber	97	@	98
Corn—No. 1	41	@	43
Oats—Mixed	25	@	26
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 25
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Common	3 50	@	3 75
Hogs	3 30	@	3 75
Sheep	3 25	@	4 15

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

THREE sons of the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, are now living in Sumner county, Kan. They recently appeared at the United States Land Office in Wichita, in a contest in which one of them was [illegible] and the other [illegible]. They are said to be enterprising business men.

CONNECTICUT newspapers are now discussing with some vigor the proposed amendment to the State constitution making sessions of the Legislature biennial. The amendment will be voted upon next autumn. Twenty-six States of the Union have already adopted amendments of this kind.

THE Lieutenant who ran away and left the Prince Imperial to be speared by the Zulus has been received with great enthusiasm at Portsmouth, England, where a large number of people welcomed him with an address, certifying their "entire confidence in his valor as a British officer and honor as a gentleman."

THE French are proposing to open up Africa in right good earnest. The Government is about to extend the railway system to Senegambia, and contemplates the laying of some 1,200 miles of railway, which will enable it to throw into the hands of Frenchmen the bulk of the trade of an immense populous region in Northwestern Africa.

THE editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* has seen Mrs. Langtry, the professional English beauty, who lives sumptuously from the sale of her photographs, and pronounces her far inferior in personal appearance to many Cleveland ladies. He calls her a scant-haired, ill-dressed, rather sweet-faced woman, but without striking beauty of form or face.

THE leading newspaper of Canada the Toronto *Globe*, disapproves of the course of the United States in calling upon foreign Governments to stop Mormon emigration—or, as it calls it, putting foreign countries into religious quarantine. But it speaks favorably of the suggestion that the United States should check the immigration of Mormons by prohibitory laws to be enforced at each seaport.

A CHINAMAN in a prison-cell at Virginia City, Nev., had some opium, but no pipe to smoke it in. He got a vial, into one end of which he drilled a small hole by working industriously for a week with a nail, which he whirled between the palms of his hands. A stem was made by splitting a stick, grooving it and tying the halves together again. The pipe thus constructed was held together by sticking paper on it with paste made by soaking bread in water.

OLIVER BODFISH, of Syracuse, aged 84, decided to marry for the third time, but he went about it deliberately. Remembering that a certain girl in his old Massachusetts home was very pretty fifty years ago, and being informed that she had lately become a widow, he made her a matrimonial proposal by mail, a condition being that she should still seem comely in his sight. He offered to pay her fare to Syracuse, and, if he did not like her looks, to send her back again. She made the journey, he was pleased with her, and they were married.

THE recent dismissal of four West Point cadets for hazing has stirred up a great excitement, and strong efforts are making to secure a modification of the sentence at Washington. It appears that the original order of dismissal included six cadets, four of whom were corporals, but the other two were finally relieved from expulsion and punished by being put back a year with the "plebes" whom they had hazed. The friends of the four corporals are now working hard to get the same terms for them, and it is thought most likely that the President will so order. Curiously enough, General Schofield, the present Superintendent of the academy, got into trouble for hazing when he was a cadet, and Phil Sheridan was turned back a year for the same offense.

SANGUINE railroad people are predicting the construction of three transcontinental roads in the next ten years, two of them to be done in five. With one route, the Northern Pacific, the country is familiar, and it will not take many more wheat crops like that in the Northwest this year to make its construction easy. The second, to the Guaymas on the Gulf of California, by way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, will be built in the next two years. As this road, instead of linking itself to the Southern Pacific, expects simply to use that road as a connection to San Francisco, the latter will be extended to Eagle pass, on the Rio Grande; and it will there meet the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio railroad, which is to be carried on from San Antonio, Tex., by its largest owner, Albert Pierce, giving the Southwest a connection with the Pacific ocean via the Southern Pacific. This would make the construction of a road along Tom Scott's Texas and Pacific, El Paso route useless, and rob its extension beyond Fort Worth of any future value as part of a transcontinental subsidy. Should the Darien ship canal be also built in the next ten or twenty years, as is now confidently expected by its projector, it would occupy the same relation to these transcontinental roads which the Erie canal does to the great trunk lines, regulating freight rates and reducing fares; and the essential features of through railroad traffic now would remain unchanged.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the English Parliamentary commission appointed to study the agricultural depression in Great Britain will visit America in time to investigate our present harvest, and report on the influence of American production on the agricultural interests of Great Britain. The members of the committee who are coming to America are Messrs. Albert Pell and Clare Sewall Read, both of whom are men admirably qualified for the task. Their deductions from their observations and experiences in this country will be quite as valuable here as in England, and their report will be awaited with much interest.

MRS. STELLA LEVY has been arrested, in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, for a novel attempt to swindle. She appeared at the office of the County Commissioners one day recently, and prayed that she be given support for two small children, she being unable to keep them without assistance. She was allowed $8 a week. Some time afterward it accidentally came to light that the children were not Mrs. Levy's, but that they belonged to Mrs. Clara Robinson, who was paying her $10 a week to board them. Investigation showed that Mrs. Levy had branch establishments, and was playing the same game in neighboring counties.

SHORT CATECHISM.

Some Sockdologers for Secretary Sherman to Answer—Has His Policy Proved Such a Shining Success?—A Few Facts and Figures Which Would Seem to Indicate Otherwise—How Widows and Orphans Are Plundered for the Benefit of the Syndicate.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Secretary Sherman has left here for Ohio. He goes into the State to make campaign speeches—to induce the voters to cast their suffrages for Charles Foster, his creature. In view of the fact that the impending campaign is one in which Secretary Sherman is the central figure, and who will reap all the advantages of a Republican victory, the following catechism, for the guidance of those who will listen to his speeches and see fit to ask him some questions, is prepared:

Secretary Sherman will tell the people of Ohio that he has closed all refunding operations. This he told the people of Maine. He deliberately deceived them, and will likewise attempt to deceive the people of Ohio. He has on the contrary, not yet closed his recent contract with the pet Syndicate, which at one fell swoop got control of all of the 4 per cent. bonds. Of the $180,000,000 subscribed in these bonds by the syndicate, $45,000,000 yet remain unpaid for; and Secretary Sherman, in that spirit of liberality which he has always extended to a few Eastern banks, has extended the time for final settlement until Oct. 1st, although the original contract, which he has violated at discretion, provided a final settlement should be made on July last. The immediate result is that the banks have the use of $45,000,000 until Oct. 1st which belongs to the people, and should have been in the treasury thirty days ago. With money worth 2 per cent. at call, it will require the aid of a lightning calculator to find how much money the syndicate will make out of the $45,000,000 which Secretary Sherman allows them to use.

This is not the only reason, though, that Secretary Sherman gave the Syndicate an indulgence. Had a settlement been made according to the contract, 4-per-cent. bonds would not now be at a premium—they might be held at par. Sherman, fearful of this decline, indulged the Syndicate rather than pressed them, because he wanted to keep the bonds up until after the Ohio election, so that he could point to the negociation of the 4-per-cents. with pride; and the higher the premium at which they were held, the more pride he would take in the transaction. It may be well, also, for the people of Ohio to know, while Secretary Sherman is among them, that on the day the contract with the Syndicate for the 4-per-cents. was made the United States had on deposit in the hands of the national banks the sum of $300,000,000, and these same banks still have about $40,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds to loan Western farmers at 2 per cent. per month to enable them to get their crops into market. The syndicate have three months to pay for these bonds, during which time they collected the interest, which at 4 per cent. per annum is 1 per cent., aggregating $180,000 profit before they were called on for one cent. This is not all. The monopoly thus put in the hands of these bankers made a corner on the bonds, and they were enabled to charge 2 per cent. premium on the bonds, which makes a clear profit of $360,000, or, altogether, the profits of this transaction between the national banks and John Sherman was $540,000.

Now, who does this money come out of? During the extra session of Congress a widow of a Union soldier wrote a member of Congress that she had certain United States bonds in trust for her children, the proceeds of her deceased husband's pension; that she had applied for the interest on her bonds, and for the first time ascertained that her bonds were among those called in, and the interest had ceased. She requested the member of Congress to go to the Treasury Department and exchange her bonds for four per cents. The matter was presented to the United States Treasury, and the reply was that the party could get the face value of the bonds in money, but the Government had no securities for sale. The consequence was that the poor woman had to pay a premium of 2½ per cent. (the small dealers must have their profit, hence the half cent. additional), and the exchange for transmission was half of 1 per cent. more, entailing a loss equal to nine months' interest on her little patrimony. While the great capitalists of the country are lauding Sherman's financial success, somehow the poor widows and orphans are not able to appreciate it.

THE county of Lawrence, in the Black Hills, shows a lower death-rate than any other county in the United States, except one in Kentucky. This seems in conflict with the general opinion that mining is an unhealthy occupation.

A BOARD BILL

Presented to Hayes and Sherman by One Casanave, of Louisiana,

Accompanied by a Meaning Threat to Show Them Up if They Did Not Come Down.

Seventeen, Hundred and Fifty Dollars Paid to the President-Maker After Considerable Delay.

Meaty Letter from Casanave to the President.

He Protests Against Being Left to Hold the Bag While the Other Fellows Get Away With the Swag.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

John Sherman, when he went to Louisiana to manipulate the Returning Board in Mr. Hayes' interest, saddled himself down with a crowd of Louisiana men who are continually howling for more rewards under threats of exposure of his complicity in their peculiar political transactions. The number of people who have been cared for simply to stop their troublesome mouths is as notorious as it is extraordinary. In caring for the political remnants of the Returning Board the administration has overlooked one. Casanave. He is a saddle-colored brother, and, perhaps, here lies the discrimination. Some time ago the members of the Returning Board were prosecuted for their fraud. They employed attorneys jointly and have since been sued by their counsel for their fees in defending them, judgments being obtained. As Casanave has never received any reward from the administration, he has had no money to satisfy these judgments. This has resulted in a trip to Washington and a cool demand that Sherman put up the money for him. How Sherman has partly complied with his demands is related in an extraordinary statement, in the form of an interview, prepared and corrected by Casanave himself just before he returned to New Orleans. After a tediously-egotistical introduction, in which he describes himself as "a pleasant and agreeable gentleman of culture and polished manners so characteristic of educated gentlemen of his nationality—he is of French extraction—and exhibits in his manners that fine sense of honor so universal among his people," he goes on as follows:

"When these criminal proceedings were begun, Messrs. Anderson and Wells, against whom the prosecution was particularly and especially directed, employed Messrs Cullum and Castillane, attorneys, to defend them. I assented to it upon assurance from Mr. Anderson, who showed me a letter, which he said was from Washington, and, I supposed, written by Secretary Sherman, to the effect that funds would be sent to defray all the expenses incurred for our defense. After the trial, and the acquittal of Anderson, Messrs. Cullum and Castillane demanded their fee, and, after repeated efforts to collect it, they sued the board and got judgment. The other members having nothing, my property was seized and advertised for sale by the Sheriff to pay the amount. The judgment was originally $5,000, but $1,875 has been paid, leaving a balance of $3,125."

"Do the other members of the board refuse to pay this amount?"

"Well, they have failed to do it."

"Are they not holding good offices in the New Orleans Custom House?"

"Yes. Anderson, Wells and Kenner, and all their family connections, numbering not less than forty persons, are drawing money from the United States Government, besides the stealings, which, if what everybody says is true, amount every month to as much as this judgment."

"How did you happen to come here about this matter? I should think that the other members, having such good places in the Custom House, would not care to have this case brought to the attention of the administration?"

"Before coming here I called upon Anderson and Kenner, who refused to pay anything. I went to Wells' office frequently to see him, but could never find him. He has been absent from his office a long time, and it is difficult to find him. Seeing that I could get no assistance from the other members, and being pressed continually for payment by the attorney, who threatened to sell me out at Sheriff's sale, if I did not pay speedily, I thought I would come to Washington and seek relief from those I had helped into the high and lucrative offices which they now hold. This is what brought me here. I could get nothing out of the officers in Louisiana. Therefore I came to try those higher up, but no less the creatures of the Returning Board. I had great confidence in my mission here, remembering the ancient Spanish saying that 'it is not much to give a leg to him who gave you the fowl.'"

"How many appointments have Anderson, Wells and Kenner of their family connections and friends in the New Orleans Custom House?"

"Not less than fifty, including sons, sons-in-law and fathers-in-law and their sons.

"To illustrate: There is Anderson, deputy collector, salary, $3,000; Anderson's son, clerk, salary $1,400; Ben Bloomfield (Anderson's son's father-in-law), auditor, $2,500; Geo. Bloomfield (son of Ben, and brother-in-law of Anderson's son), clerk, $1,200; R. Notilie (friend of Anderson), salary, $1,460; Louis Demaraise (friend of Anderson), salary, $2,500; William R. Johnson (friend of Anderson), $1,600; and Louis E. Salles, also a friend of Anderson, $2,000 per annum. Mr. Salles has charge of the dead-head and sinecure roll which has drawn from the treasury from $1,500 to $3,000 for each month since Anderson and Wells have controlled the New Orleans Custom House, and this fact must be well known to the Secretary of the Treasury. Then there are Louis M Kenner, deputy naval officer, salary, $2,500; a brother (Alexander Kenner), clerk, $1,600; another brother (Dick Kenner), $600 per annum. Wells is surveyor of the port, at a salary and fees amounting to upward of $3,000; his son (Alex. Wells), deputy surveyor, at a salary of $2,500; R. B. Robinson (son-in-law of Wells), salary, $1,800; S. S. Wells (son), salary, $1,080, and others of the family connections."

"Who have you seen about this matter of relieving you from paying this judgment?"

"I called on the President in company with Gen. Sypher the next day after my arrival. He treated me courteously, but made no offer to relieve me and remarked that he had nothing to do with it, but advised me to see Anderson, who, he thought, would settle it. Gen. Sypher suggested to the President that he convey his wishes in this regard to Mr. Anderson in authoritative form, which would no doubt induce Anderson to pay, but for me [Casanave] to return to Louisiana with the President's verbal message would be useless. The President took alarm at this suggestion and retreated behind the Cabinet, which was about assembling. I also called on Secretary McCrary, who expressed much sympathy for me and said: 'If I was able I would pay this judgment myself, but I am a poor man and live entirely on my salary. It should be paid at once.' Of course I was very grateful to the Secretary for these kind expressions. I next saw Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, to whom I explained my case. They advised me to see Assistant Secretary Hawley, which I did in company with Gen. Sypher. Mr. Hawley referred me to Mr. Shellabarger, who, he said, would attend to it. I saw Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, who assured me, on the promise of Mr. Hawley, that the money would be raised on the return of Mr. Sherman, who was then in Maine and would be home in a week. I waited contented a week, believing it would be satisfactorily arranged. I called on Mr. Sherman on his return, who received me very cordially. I stated my case to him, explaining how my property was about to be sacrificed, and showed him a copy of the Sheriff's writ. He answered that he knew nothing about it, and that he did not see why Anderson did not settle this matter, but that the money ought to be raised, and that he would give me $100, which he attempted to take from his pocket, remarking, at the same time, 'You go and see some of the leading Republicans and collect something from them.' My reply to him was: 'I have been to see the President and yourself, and I know no other leading Republicans. Is that the best you can do for me, Mr. Secretary?' He answered: 'That is all I can do. I am only here on a salary, and I can't pay everything.' I then took my hat, as I did so, saying: 'I thank you, sir. That amount would not pay my traveling expenses to Washington!' Then I left his office, being very much disappointed and depressed at the thought that I was going to be sacrificed and ruined while others were being enriched in the high offices into which they had climbed on the ladder I helped to set up. For the first time in my life I realized the force of the French aphorism, 'Serve a great man and you will know what sorrow is.' I again sought the advice of Shellabarger, to whom I expressed my great disappointment at the manner in which I had been treated by the Secretary after having been assured upon the word of Mr. Hawley that the matter would be arranged on the return of Mr. Sherman from Maine. In my excited feelings I said to Mr. Shellabarger that I would expose the whole matter of the Returning Board proceedings and go home and pocket the loss. He very kindly advised me not to throw the handle after the pot, but wrote a letter setting forth the facts in the case, and advised me to wait results for a few days. I acted upon his advice and prepared a letter, a copy of which I will furnish you, which I delivered to the President and a copy to Mr. Sherman. In a few hours after the delivery of this letter, I was informed that $500 had been sent to Collector Badger at New Orleans, to apply in payment of the judgment, and that more would be sent. The next day I was told that $500 more had been forwarded to be applied in the same manner, which I have since learned is not correct.

"The second installment of $500 was not sent. On the morning of the 13th I received this dispatch from home:

"NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9, 1879.

"G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.:

"The stable and contents advertised to be sold Saturday, 16th. What am I to do? P. CASANAVE.

"This alarmed me very much, and I went at once with the dispatch to Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, and appealed to them to see Secretary Sherman immediately, and get a definite answer whether relief would be given me, and if so, when, as the time for the sale was only three days off; for if no relief was to be expected from the administration I would go home at once and try to save my property. In a few hours, affording time for a conference between Sherman and his attorneys, this dispatch was handed me by Mr. Shellabarger, which he asked me to send, and I did so at my own expense:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1879.

"To E. North Cullum, New Orleans, La., Exchange Alley, near Custom House street.

"Should we send $1,000 more on Returning Board judgment, will you give reasonable time for balance? SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

"To which the following is a reply shown me by Mr. Shellabarger:

"NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13, 1879.

"Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, Washington, D. C.:

"If you send me $250 more, making a total of $1,750, and Casanave will give security not to dispose of his property, I will wait till Jan. 1.

"E. NORTH CULLUM.

"After reading this dispatch I said to Mr. Shellabarger that I desired the matter definitely settled, so that I could be relieved and my property released from the custody of the Sheriff, and that I could not give security for the payment of the balance of the judgment. Mr. Shellabarger wrote this substantially on the back of the telegram inclosed in an envelope, and I carried it to Mr. Sherman. In about an hour after I called on Mr. Shellabarger to learn if he had received any answer. He said, yes. Webb Hayes had just been there, and said that a detective reported that there was fraud and collusion in this matter, and that the whole thing was dropped, and that I should go to see the President. This statement overwhelmed me with surprise. I was completely dumbfounded. I finally said that I would go to the President if Mr. Shellabarger would give me a note to him saying that he desired to see me. He gave me this card:

"I recommend Casanave to call on the President to give him the opportunity to speak to Casanave about the fraud that the detective spoke about, provided the President so desires. S. S.

"I called at the White House and learned that the President had gone for the day. This thing worried me terribly, and I went to my room thinking about Hayes charging me with fraud and collusion. Fraud and collusion for $3,000! And even that amount, if raised, would not be paid to me! I might have made $50,000 once if I had committed a fraud, and I think it would have been in the interest of the country and good morals if I had taken the money. For not doing so I have been pronounced a fool. After sleeping on the matter I concluded that if I did not want to lose my character, as well as my property, I had better quit the company of Mr. Hayes and his Secretary of the Treasury. I may be able to stand the loss of my property, but to be charged with fraud and collusion by this administration ought to shame the devil. I determined to return home at once, and made preparations to do so, but before doing so I concluded to call once more on Mr. Shellabarger, who had been so kind to me. I did so, and stated my grievance again, including the fraud story, which I denounced as false and infamous. He went to the Secretary again and in a little while returned and handed me this despatch, which I signed and sent to Mr Cullum:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1879.

"E. North Cullum, Exchange alley, New Orleans, La.:

"Will cause $1,000 to be mailed to-day, provided you wait till January for the balance and stop sales to-morrow. Answer immediately.

"G. CASANAVE.

"To which I received the reply:

"NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15, 1879.

"G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.:

"I will not. Sale goes on. E. NORTH CULLUM.

"I handed the dispatch to Mr. Shellabarger, who indorsed on the back as follows:

"I telegraphed that I would send the $1,000 if the sale would be stopped and the plaintiff wait for the balance until January. This is the answer. What shall I do with the $1,000?

"To Secretary Sherman.

"I delivered this to Mr. Sherman at the Cabinet meeting through a messenger. He returned it to Mr. Shellabarger written upon as follows:

"You may offer the twelve hundred and fifty dollars. J. S.

"Upon receiving this I telegraphed Cullum as follows. (Mr. Shellabarger wrote the telegram):

"If stop sale and wait for the balance till January will send twelve hundred and fifty to-morrow and arrange the security you ask.

"To which I received the following reply, which I handed to Mr. Shellabarger late Friday evening:

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1879.

"G. Casanave, Washington, D. C.:

"See my telegram to Shellabarger and Wilson. I must have in hand $1,750 by 10 a. m. to-morrow. If not sale shall go on. The security you offer satisfactory. E. NORTH CULLUM.

"On Saturday morning Mr. Shellabarger telegraphed Collector Badger to turn over the $500 for Cullum and deposited $1,250 to Cullum's credit in Riggs' Bank, and he said Mr. Riggs had telegraphed Cullum to draw for that amount. About 2 o'clock I received this telegraph from my brother:

"NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16, 1879.

"G. Casanave, Washington D. C.:

"All proceedings stopped until Jan. 1.

"P. CASANAVE.

"Here ends the first chapter."

"Then, if I understand you correctly, the administration has paid on this judgment against the Returning Board, for the payment of which your property was seized by the Sheriff, $1,750."

"Yes, sir. After pleading and begging for seventy-five days I wormed out of the administration this amount."

"How much will remain unpaid?"

"The balance of the judgment unpaid will be $1,375, besides the costs of court and the Sheriff's costs, which will amount to perhaps $1,000 more."

"Who do you expect to pay for all this?"

"I can't tell; but according to the arrangement made with Mr. Cullum, who received the $1,750, I am expected to give security for its payment when I get home."

"You seem to have been badly treated."

"Yes, sir; I have been. I have suffered both socially and materially. For my services in 1872 I received State warrants, which I negotiated at a heavy discount. In 1876 I received no compensation whatever, but was dragged from my home and business to Washington and confined thirty-three days in the Capitol, as I have before stated, and afterwards incarcerated in the parish prison in New Orleans, and when I was discharged here, in company with others of the board, I went to the Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, to inquire what provision had been made for defraying our expenses, and to ascertain how we were to get home, and we were politely informed by that dignitary that we might walk home. My present visit is an additional expense. I have already been here three weeks. If a part of the judgment falls upon me, which is now possible, I do not know what the whole of my outlay will be. Heretofore my standing and credit have been good, as any honorable man in New Orleans who knows me will cheerfully testify. My business was prosperous and profitable, but, since my connection with Wells and Anderson and Returning Board matters, I have been proscribed in various ways."

"Have you never received anything in the way of compensation for your services or expenses from the administration?"

"No; nothing whatever. Yes—I mistake. I did receive something. On the 3d of March, 1876, when the Returning Board members were set at liberty from their imprisonment in the Capitol, we called on Mr. Hayes, who was stopping at Mr. Sherman's, on K street. He received us with a gush, and invited us to take a petite sandwich and a cup of coffee. This is the extent of his favors to me. My relations to this administration have been like the tailor of Campello, 'who worked for nothing and found thread.'"

"Mr. Casanave, when do you expect to return to your home in Louisiana?"

"I hope to shake the dust of Washington from my feet within the next twenty-four hours and not to return until this administration, which betrayed the Republican party of my State, shall have terminated its infamous existence.

CASANAVE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is Casanave's letter to the President, written on the 7th of this month, in which he enumerates his troubles. It is not reasonable to suppose that Casanave would make the demands and statements of the last few days if he did not have an unusual claim upon the administration. Friends of the Sherman boom ought to be the ones to explain the nature of this claim:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1879.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following facts, upon which I respectfully solicit such relief as you may be able to offer me. In 1872 I was elected by the State Senate of Louisiana a member of the Returning Board of that State. I did not desire nor solicit the office, and I accepted it with great reluctance. In 1876 the grave and responsible duty of determining the result of the election for President of the United States devolved upon that board. Its deliberations were watched with profound solicitude by the whole country, while the leaders of two great political parties hovered around it awaiting the result of its deliberations with that intense anxiety only known to expectants of the spoils of public office. The board found for the Republicans, and the Democrats, disappointed and chagrined, at once commenced criminal proceedings against its members. Counsel were employed to defend us at a stipulated fee of $5,000, which Mr. T. C. Anderson assured me would be paid out of funds to be sent from Washington. At the conclusion of the prosecution, counsel demanded their fee, which, not being paid, they instituted suit, and after a hearing in court obtained judgment against all the members of the board. A writ of *fieri facias* (copy herewith inclosed) was issued directing the Sheriff to seize and sell sufficient property of the defendants to satisfy the judgment of $5,000, less $1,875. The Sheriff, finding no property belonging to Anderson, Wells and Kenner, seized my property, and now holds the same subject to sale under his writ. If my property is sacrificed under that execution it will render me bankrupt. I am a poor man, and am unable to sustain such a loss. I have always assumed a full share of the responsibility attaching to the official acts of the Returning Board, although I have never enjoyed of the fruits resulting from its findings, and in this connection I would respectfully remind you that I hold no office under your administration, and have derived no pecuniary benefits whatever therefrom; but, on the contrary, I have sustained considerable loss in my business on account of my identity with the board. Messrs. Anderson, Wells and Kenner, the other three members, and their numerous family connections, are enjoying lucrative positions in the employ of the Government. I protest against being mulcted for the cost of the criminal proceedings against the Returning Board while others enjoy the honor and emoluments resulting from the decision. It is neither just nor honorable to impose this heavy burden upon me. It would be more becoming the beneficiaries of our acts to discharge this debt. Upon my arrival in Washington two weeks ago I was assured upon the promise of Assistant Secretary Hawley that the amount required to satisfy the judgment would be raised as soon as the Secretary returned. I called upon Mr. Sherman yesterday and he proffered me a contribution of $100 as the only relief he could offer me, which I was compelled to decline out of respect for the great Finance Minister of our Government. I expect to take my departure for Louisiana in a few days, and if any arrangement can be made of this matter to offer me the relief to which, under these circumstances, I believe I am justly and honorably entitled, I will be under obligation to those through whose influence it may be accomplished. I am, very respectfully, G. CASANAVE.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury—DEAR SIR: I hereby inclose you a copy of an unofficial letter addressed to the President. Very respectfully, G. CASANAVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1879.

Collapse of the Sherman Boom.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.]

The general opinion among Republicans at Washington is that the Sherman boom is nearly, if not quite, at an end. There is no leading Republican who has so many bitter personal enemies as he, even among his own party associates. Then the culmination of his connection with the disreputable Louisiana crowd has not yet come. The Returning Board scoundrels will hang about his neck as heavy as mill-stones before the next nominating convention. It is now understood why Casanave dared to talk as plainly as he did, and yet be certain that further drafts made by him will have to be honored. The next day after the expose of Casanave, Sherman said that the money raised had been subscribed by prominent Republicans, but neither he nor his counsel, Shellabarger and Wilson, can name a single Republican who has paid or would pay a single cent to save the scoundrels from perdition. Besides this, Sherman says that money must be raised in some way to meet the rest of the judgment. This shows that Casanave in his talk has by no means exhausted his resources.

MILLER PEACHES,

And Acknowledges the Rape of Louisiana—Tilden Carried the State by 8,000 or 10,000.

Justice Samuel F. Miller, who voted with the Republicans every time in the Eight-to-Seven Commission, made a strange admission, for him, to a New York *Sun* reporter, in an interview which that journal prints. Speaking of Mr. Tilden and the events of 1876 and 1877, he remarked:

"On the other hand, it may be said of him that he honestly thought himself elected, and entitled to the votes of two Southern States which the tribunal decided against him. He was elected in Louisiana—that is, he got 8,000 or 10,000 more actual votes there than Hayes. In the event of his success next year, I think he will make a good President. He is a man of great ability, unwearied pertinacity, and extraordinary courage. He cannot be bulldozed by politicians or office-seekers. He has made an excellent Governor of New York, and has shown administrative and executive powers of a high order. He is old and rich, and has no temptation to abuse the powers of his office, while he has every inducement to give the country a good administration—one which will inure to his fame, and obliterate, in a measure, the scandals which have attached to his name."

Concerning Secretary Sherman's canvass and the extraordinary efforts he is said to be making to capture the Republican nomination, the Judge said:

"It does not follow because a man is Secretary of the Treasury, and makes use of the great power and patronage of his office, that he is necessarily going to succeed in the race for the nomination. Two former Secretaries—James Guthrie and Salmon P. Chase—did what Mr. Sherman is now charged with doing, and yet they signally failed when the time came."

SIR HENRY BESSEMER has, in his time, taken out 160 patents.

INDIANA ITEMS.

RICHMOND contains 140 manufacturing establishments.

JAMES H. HOLLAND, Treasurer of Hamilton county, died last week.

A THREE-DAYS soldiers' encampment is to be held at Terre Haute, beginning Oct. 3.

THE directory of the tile works at Indianapolis, destroyed by fire, have resolved to rebuild.

THE Postmaster General has designated Terre Haute as a free-delivery city after Oct. 1, next.

THE Directors of the rolling-mill at Indianapolis have given notice of an advance in wages averaging 10 per cent., to take effect Sept. 1.

A 2-YEAR-OLD child fell a distance of eighteen feet at Danville, alighting on its head. It was apparently unhurt at the time, but died two days afterward

THE soldiers' reunion at Madison was a huge success. From 8,000 to 15,000 persons were on the fair-grounds. The survivors of forty regiments were in line.

A 3-YEAR-OLD child of David Cross, a farmer living three and a half mile northwest of Thorntown, was fatally scalded the other day by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water.

MAJ. SMITH, United States Engineer, was recently interviewed at New Albany, and said that work will at once be commenced for the improvement of navigation in White river, between the mouth and Petersburg, Pike county. All the snags in the stream are to be removed; the channel is to be deepened at Wright's reach and Rocky ford, and all other obstructions removed to the point named.

INFORMATION has been received that the Pope has appointed Father Martin Marity, abbot of the monastery of St. Meinard, in Spencer county, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Dakota. Father Marity has been at the head of St. Meinard for many years. He can speak the Sioux and other Indian dialects, and will devote a great part of his time to the conversion of the Indians of his diocese.

The Underwriters.

The following table shows the business done by the insurance companies operating in this State during the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1879. There are eighty-three companies, but only seventy-six have reported up to date:

	Premiums.	*Losses.*
Aurora, of Cincinnati, Ohio	$ 5,507.96	$ 2,989.49
America, of Newark, N. J.	737.38	......
American Central, of St. Louis, Mo.	3,006.97	1,260.17
American, of Philadelphia, Pa.	4,831.42	1,751.71
American, of Chicago, Ill.	61,518.49	27,750.01
Amazon, of Cincinnati, Ohio	3,663.18	4,364.78
Buffalo-German, of Buffalo, N.Y.	5,626.60	2,080.52
Commercial, of New York, N.Y.	664.85	1,113.99
Connecticut, of Hartford, Ct.	4,279.09	498.95
Citizens, of St. Louis, Mo	1,312.00	451.00
Commerce, of New York, N. Y.	207.06	7.38
Clinton, of New York, N.Y.	658.28	......
Commonwealth, of Boston, Mass.	2,332.54	398.96
Continental, of New York, N. Y.	46,983.10	29,759.35
Commercial Union, of London, England	4,724.98	5,104.20
Detroit Fire and Marine, of Detroit, Mich	490.90	......
Exchange, of New York, N. Y.	345.00	......
Fireman's Fund of California, Cal	5,696.50	4,702.08
Fireman's, of Dayton, Ohio	8,151.34	3,966.88
Farmers', of York, Pa	2,183.00	669.35
Fireman's, of Newark, N. J.	1,377.97	626.49
Franklin, of Philadelphia, Pa.	7,185.90	4,435.96
Fire Association, of Philadelphia, Pa	15,943.40	6,741.37
Girard, of Philadelphia, Pa	4,941.15	848.47
Glenn Falls, of Glenn Falls, N. Y.	3,429.09	2,636.30
Guardian, of London, England	791.60	......
Howard, of New York, N. Y.	1,986.75	870.80
Hoffman, of New York, N Y	516.50	......
Hamburg-Magdeburg, of Germany	1,467.25	......
Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany	1,247.09	406.80
Home, of New York, N. Y.	57,135.70	14,004.38
Hartford, of Hartford, Ct	34,973.22	21,957.50
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia	28,076.70	10,136.47
Imperial and Northern, of London, England	4,090.86	6,964.46
Lorillard, of New York, N. Y.	244.78	5.00
Liverpool and London and Globe, of London, England	6,880.36	7,822.69
Lancashire, of Manchester, England	5,787.02	4,418.50
London Assurance, of London, England	3,679.22	1,685.59
Milwaukee Mechanics, of Milwaukee, Wis	4,027.08	344.77
Meriden, of Meriden, Ct	1,369.43	......
Merchants, of Newark, N. J.	2,354.46	2,068.08
Manhattan, of New York, N. Y.	3,428.94	1,170.17
Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, Wis.	2,829.81	189.75
N. Y. Bowery, of New York, N. Y.	198.91	......
New Hampshire, of Manchester, N. H.	1,200.98	1,090.00
Newark Fire, of Newark, N. J.	3,038.07	196.30
New York City, of New York, N. Y.	582.10	750.00
National, of Hartford, Ct	3,647.89	3,740.40
North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Scotland	19,446.74	6,878.89
Northern, of New York, N. Y.	1,994.29	1,063.24
Niagara, of New York, N. Y.	12,453.60	7,577.15
North German, Germany	1,529.47	4,945.09
Orient, of Hartford, Ct	2,056.89	3,019.64
Ohio Farmers, of Le Roy, Ohio	11,473.71	3,596.46
People's Fire, of Trenton, N. J.	3,257.68	944.77
People's of Newark, N. J.	1,996.90	3,734.96
Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, Pa	6,890.79	2,470.26
Phoenix, of Hartford, Ct	39,283.37	16,597.23
Phenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.	25,344.98	8,160.10
Queen, of Liverpool, England	6,087.40	4,087.69
Royal Canadian, of Montreal, Canada	2,754.70	1,384.41
Rochester German, of Rochester, N Y	533.57	......
Royal, of Liverpool, England	24,229.34	13,198.06
St. Paul Fire and Marine, of St. Paul, Minn	2,477.92	1,669.71
St. Nicholas, of New York, N. Y.	390.43	......
Standard of New York, N. Y.	666.40	......
Star, of New York, N. Y.	1,220.00	......
Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass	13,677.82	7,437.89
Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, Scotland	2,985.12	4,215.49
Traders, of Chicago, Ill	1,894.63	102.56
Teutonia, of Dayton, Ohio	2,007.57	691.90
Tradesman's, of New York, N. Y.	288.54	......
United Fireman's, of Philadelphia, Pa	1,508.84	......
Williamsburgh City, of Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,038.32	1,071.50
Westchester, of New Rochelle, N. Y.	5,582.49	5,452.61
Watertown, of Watertown, N. Y.	10,087.56	6,736.31
Western, of Toronto, Canada	3,901.90	5,410.42

The companies not reporting are: Underwriters of New York, Ætna, British America, Caisse Generale, Columbia, New York, German American, and Mercantile of Ohio.

A HARRISBURG shoemaker, who lost his hearing in the war, recovered it suddenly while in swimming the other day. While thrusting his head under the surface of the water, he thought he heard a loud report. Instantly raising his head, he was surprised to find matter running from one of his ears, and a little while afterward was astonished to find that his hearing had been actually restored.

THE verbiage of ordinary legal documents finds no place in the warranty deed provided by statute in Indiana, which is as follows: "A. B. conveys and warrants to C. D. (describe the property) for the sum of ——."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 4, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Lee Line and T. P. Keator are the biographical editors of the Wabash papers.

Gov. Williams delivered an address at the fair of the Marion county colored agricultural association, last Friday.

Five thousand people attended the reception of Weston, the pedestrian, on his arrival in New York from England.

Mr. Robert Bonner has purchased the great trotting horse Rarus, and thus another celebrity has been retired from the turf.

At a meeting of the republican state central committee of Louisiana, a resolution was offered endorsing Gen. Grant for the presidency, which provoked a lively discussion, and it was withdrawn.

Mosby and Grant had an old fashioned talk at Hong Kong, and Mosby assures his American friends "that all this talk about Grant not desiring or not accepting a possible presidential nomination is "poppycock'," and Mosby knows.

Tilden has bought Greystone, the country seat where he is now spending the summer nights, for $150,000, which is considered an excellent bargain. Greystone is a mile above Yonkers, on the Hudson, and sixteen miles from New York.

Bro. Sheffer, of the Angola Herald, is of the opinion that "the COURIER is laboring under a mental delusion" when it says the COURIER is the only democratic paper in Indiana within fifty miles of the north-east corner of the state. Then we beg pardon for the unintentional reflection, and are glad to know that the Herald is not afraid to speak out.

The greenbackers of the state of New York have nominated Harris Lewis for governor. The convention adopted the following resolution which will attract the attention of the soldiers of the state, to-wit:

> That the government should faithfully perform its pledge made to the union soldiers at the time of enlistment, to-wit: That they receive 160 acres of land on being discharged, fee simple and equitable payment per month of each soldier according to the value of the full legal tender dollar.

The Eel-River railroad has been leased to the Wabash road for 99 years. The change in the management took effect last Monday. The stock of the Eel-River amounts to about $2,800,000, upon which the Wabash guarantees 3 per cent. for five years and 4½ per cent. thereafter. It is expected that an independent line will be built from Butler to Detroit via Adrian, in which event DeKalb county will have another first-class eastern outlet, and Auburn or Butler will more than likely secure the division of the road.

The republican party of Maine has made another appeal to the national committee at Washington for more funds, saying that the canvass is a desperate one, and that the Maine republicans must have more funds at once. The committee replied that notwithstanding they had already sent large sums to Maine, they would at once order another assessment on the clerks and employes in the several departments for that purpose. The clerks complain at the extortion that is being inflicted on them for the benefit of Maine politicians.

First Circus This Season.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Great New York Circus in another place. That is one of the very best shows on wheels now, and elicits the highest encomiums of the press everywhere. The following scrap we clip from the Neenah Times.

> "Everybody will join with us in saying it is the best show ever in Neenah. It is not a conglomeration of noisy sideshow blowers and vociferous and insulting peanut venders, and a few lean lank animals, nicknamed "menagerie," but a grand, good, old style circus, giving just the shows advertised, and well worth the admission fee."

The tickets for voting on the new constitutional amendments, the election to take place on the first Monday in April 1880, will be printed under the direction of the secretary of state and paid for out of the state treasury direct. The law prescribes that the ticket shall be printed on blue paper, and that not less than three tickets to each voter shall be provided. This would make more than a million and a half of tickets—no inconsiderable plum for the printer. Each amendment, some of them quite lengthy, will be printed on the ticket, which will necessarily be a long one, and below each amendment are the words, "No" and "Yes," of which the voter can take his choice.

Doughnuts.

If you desire doughnuts that are the nicest and richest you ever ate, make them with Dr. Price's Baking Powder, according to the directions on the can. Such doughnuts, with a cup of coffee, and a light Cream Baking Powder biscuit, would cause a delightful surprise to the uninitiated.

During Sherman's recent absence from Washington, acting Secretary Gilfillan needed $4,000,000 for the use of the government, and as Sherman's pet bank, the First National of New York, owed the government more than any other bank, he drew a check on that bank for the amount named. The bank at once appealed to Sherman for an extension of time which was granted, and the only reason that Sherman could offer for the favor was that that bank was the last to subscribe for the 4 per cents and therefore should be the last to pay, when in fact all the banks belonging to the syndicate subscribed to the loan on the same day, and within a few hours of one another. This pet bank only has a capital of half a million dollars, yet, Sherman allows it to use and speculate on as high as fifty millions of the government money at one time, and when called upon to pay $4,000,000 is compelled to ask an extension of time. Can any person doubt for one moment that Sherman receives a share of the profits of his pet bank? Sherman's ability as a financier does not extend beyond his personal interests; to that extent he is very able. He is no common thief; he graduated some time ago.

With one exception, we have every indication of good and prosperous times and a general revival of business. It is generally conceded that real estate is the last to recover from depression after a financial crisis. Next to real estate is the iron interest, which is slow to feel the effects of either prosperity or depression. When a crisis occurs it generally finds machine shops and other branches of the trade with orders on hand, which keeps hands busy and establishments running for a considerable time after other branches of manufacturing have been obliged to suspend, or to curtail operations. On the other hand, when a revival in business comes, the iron interest does not feel the salutary influence until a continuance of prosperity in other trades warrants and even compels the giving of orders; so it is now, there are very few large iron manufacturing establishments in the country to-day that are not running to their full capacity, with large orders in advance. The revival of the iron interest, therefore, indicates the last stage of canvalescence but one. When real estate prospers, recovery may be said to be complete. There are very cheering signs in real estate dealings at the present time, and we look to see a general advance in the coming spring; not such an advance as would be considered inflation, but a steady, safe and guarded investment of capital, such as will prove permanent and profitable. The indications are that we have entered upon an era of sound commercial transactions, in which high prices will not be a necessary element, and that this prosperity is likely to continue. The wisest statesmen and financiers agree that a rule of inflated prices is always an indication of danger ahead, more or less imminent, but dimly forseen and guarded against by the mass of people engaged in business. The era of rapid fortune-making has passed, and with it the dangers that it entails and the heavy pressure of financial extremity which always induces risks and consequent losses.

A Circular Describing How the Work of the Coming Census is to be Performed.

A circular has been issued from the census bureau at Washington, D. C., containing directions and giving sections of the law, for the benefit of those engaged in the work. The census takers are called enumerators. The subdivision assigned to an enumerator shall not exceed 4,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1870. His duties will be to personally visit each dwelling house in his subdivision and each family therein, and each individual being one of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry obtain each and every item of information required in the act as of date June 1, 1880, and be completed with the month. In subdivisions where the superintendent shall deem such allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, 10 cents for each farm and 15 cents for each establishment of productive industry returned, may be given in full pay for all services. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses in such subdivisions will be allowed. For all other subdivisions pay shall be fixed in advance by the superintendent with the approval of the secretary of the interior, and according to the difficulty of enumeration, but the pay to any enumerator in any district east of the one hundredth meridian shall not exceed an average of $4 per day of 10 hours actual field work each; the pay to any enumerator west of the one hundredth meridian shall not exceed $6 per working day of equal length. Any supervisor or enumerator who, having taken the required oath, shall falsely swear, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding $800. If he shall wilfully make false certificates or fictitious returns, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $5,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

There will be employed in Indiana in the taking of the census six supervisors, with about 500 enumerators.

More Swindlers.

One day last week, a sharper visited Mr. John Friedline, who resides in Monroe township, Allen county, and persuaded him to take the agency for a horse hobble, for which he signed a note for $5. The hobbles were to be sold for $2 each, $1.20 of which was to be the agent's profit. A few days after the note was given, it was offered for sale in Decatur, the face of the note calling for $300 instead of $5.

ANOTHER.

Down in Wells county some time ago lightning-rod sharpers induced the township trustees to rod their schoolhouses. After the work had been completed, another party came along and informed the trustees that they had violated the law, by investing township money in such a way as to be benefited personally, and that the attorney general of the state had instructed him to look the matter up. The trustees realized the situation at once, and most of them were willing to fix the matter up by giving their notes, which were disposed of in a few hours to "innocent purchasers," and the sharper could not be found in the vicinity.

The Tri-State Fair.

In 1877, the states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, combined and held the first tri-state fair at Toledo. In 1878 the second fair was held at the same place; both were successful beyond the expectations of the managers. The high character, number and variety of exhibits, and the continued large attendance of visitors from all points of the country, reaching as high as fifty thousand in a single day, has strengthened the belief that Toledo has superior advantages as a central point for holding the annual reunion of producers, manufacturers, and consumers, which cannot fail to place the Tri-State Fair far in advance of any similar exhibition in the United States. The officers of the association have arranged for every convenience that the public could desire; besides all the usual conveniences connected with large exhibitions of this character, the management has provided a hospital with an able corps of physicians and nurses to care for unfortunate visitors who may need such attention. Arrangements have been made with all railroads entering Toledo, securing to visitors excursion rates, and also transportation of exhibition articles and animals at half rates. In brief, everything to promote the interests of exhibitors, and the comfort and pleasure of visitors, will be done. Remember the time, September 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1879

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler, in his wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, James M. Norford, Past Grand and present Vice Grand of Butler Lodge No. 289 I. O. O. F., who departed this life at 10:15 a. m. on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1879, in the fifty-fifth year of his age; and,

Whereas, The fraternity of Odd Fellows, the church and the community has suffered the loss of a true brother, a christian, and an upright citizen, and his family a kind father and friend.

Be it resolved, That this lodge has heard with profound sorrow of the death of our beloved brother, and while we bow in humble submission to the decree of an All-wise Providence, we cannot but regret the loss of one bound to us by the strong links of friendship, love and truth.

Resolved, That this Lodge has lost a good and faithful member, one who in all his intercourse has illustrated the truthfulness of his profession.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and that the untimely decease of our late brother should remind us all that we are traveling to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Resolved, That our charter and the chair of our deceased brother be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy of the same be given the family of the deceased, and one furnished the Butler Record, Auburn Republican, Auburn Courier, Waterloo Press, and Odd Fellows Talisman, for publication.

ELIHU OCKER,
CHARLES HANES, } Com.
J. B. BENNETT.

Spencerville.

—Scribbler has returned.

—J. A. Provines visited Chicago last week.

—Mrs. R. Scott is very ill with bilious intermittent fever.

—Geo. Wilson has obtained employment in the Orangeville mills.

—Cassius says that he will soon be free from the entanglements of wedded life.

—Murray Bros. have about completed the repairing of the break in their dam.

—Charles Billman and Laura Getz formed a partnership for life's journey last Thursday; also Philip Kennedy and Nancy Wasson.

—The concert given by the Lutheran Sabbath-school was admirably planned, and, under the direction of the efficient superintendent, Mr. E. Case, was a grand success.

Compare.

A careful comparison of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts with others in the market, will convince any person that for strength and delicacy of flavor, Dr. Price's is far superior. While the other flavorings have a turpentiny taste and odor, Dr. Price's is as natural as the fruits from which they are made.

The Great NEW YORK CIRCUS!
AT AUBURN,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.

No Menagerie, No Side Show,
No Gamblers or Confidence
Men, No Peanut Men on
the seats to annoy
our patrons, but
the oldest and
Only Legitimate Circus in America,
NOW ON ITS
29th Annual Tour.

Only Artists of Recognized Ability Engaged.

We value reputation above a few dollars saved on salary. Every act and artist mentioned in any of our publications will be here as advertised.

Prof. Jos. Gorton's GOLD BAND!

We take pleasure in announcing the engagement for this season of

Prof. Jos. Gorton's
GOLD BAND!

The best band of instrumentalists that ever traveled, as well as the finest set of instruments ever made, being solid GOLD, and costing $13,500.00.

No gaudy street parade show, costing thousands of dollars. We give our show beneath the pavillion.

Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Entree 1 hour later.
ADMISSION - - 25 and 50 Cents.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at
Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so fariously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

The Large Advance
Which has taken place in Raw Material of
WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!
Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.
Messrs.
ROOT & COMPANY,
Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of
WOOLEN GOODS
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!
Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.
GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!
LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!
All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1
OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT
Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of
BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc,
Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.
ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And a complete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,
Trusses,
Shoulder
Braces.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

A choice selection of
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Furnished for Medicinal purposes only. A full line of
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,
With all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low
We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.
CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark
Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE, An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Where in thunder is that umberella!

—The yield of fairs will be heavy this month.

—Pinafore was presented here three times.

—Now stop squealing about dry weather.

—Examine F. D. Ryan's new buggies and carriages before you buy.

—Miss Frank Ryan has curtailed her Richmond visit, and is again at home.

—The posters and programmes for the soldiers' re-union will be out next week.

—Dr. Ford and S. Swihart have returned from the west. Both report a pleasant trip.

—Sick headaches incessantly distract many. Let such use Sellers' Liver Pills. 25c a box.

—Every one will find a general tonic in Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher. All druggists sell it.

—All is quiet around the Central hotel, the festive Pinafore troupe having vamoosed the premises.

—Miss Sadie Hollister, accompanied by her father, spent last Thursday afternoon in Fort Wayne.

—Arrangements are being made with the Waterloo and Butler bands to furnish music for the re-union.

—Come to the circus with your sisters and your cousins and your aunts. Next Tuesday is the time, remember.

—Miss Brugh, of Hudson, Steuben county, is visiting with the family of Dr. T. G. Mahoney, of this city.

—The fort to be used during the soldiers' re-union, will be located near the new bridge across Cedar creek.

—The county commissioners are now in session. The COURIER will give the proceedings of the board next week.

—The county board of education met at the court-house last Monday. Not much business of importance transacted.

—There will be services in the M.E. church, as usual, morning and evening next Sunday, Rev. H. J. Norris in the pulpit.

—Rev. H. J. Norris, who has been recuperating for about three weeks in Ohio, returned with his wife and little boy on Tuesday.

—Work will soon commence on the camp ground, to be occupied by the soldiers. The camp will be east of town, along Cedar creek.

—Wanted—Two men to meet on the street without one telling the other what a glorious rain we had Tuesday, and how much it was needed.

—S. U. Tarney, the bloody butcher and wholesouled proprietor of the Main street meat market, will not be excelled in quality or variety of meat.

—That last car-load of buggies has "gone glimmering," and I. N. Cool left last Tuesday for another batch. He is expected to return to-day. G'lang.

—At a fire which occurred in Valparaiso, last Saturday, two lives were lost. The house that burned was a barn, and the occupants a pair of kicking mules.

—Waterloo has organized a militia company, to be known as the Waterloo Rifles. The adjutant-general of the state has been notified of the organization.

—Misses Meam and Aletha Born, who have been visiting with the family of Jas. Anderson the past week, left Monday morning for their home at Colon, Mich.

—Providence usually arranges to have it rain, we have noticed, just about in the right time; still, there will always be a large supply of grumbling at the "dry spells."

—The clerks were all busy (pronoun bizzy—not boozy) last Tuesday—whittling up chairs and drawing matches for the cigars. Now, if this is libel, come at us.

—Personal observation, during the heavy rains of a few days ago, justifies us in saying that flesh-colored stockings are still in vogue, notwithstanding the rush on stripes.

—An editor, in speaking of a new book, says "it is bound to sell." Isn't that what they bind all books for, generally?—Ex. Probably so; we have been "sold" on several.

—Chris. Baldock went up to Pleasant Lake on the noon train yesterday; says he "had to go see a man." He doesn't want anybody to know it, though, so please don't mention it.

—Somebody is going to get "pumped," and not with a stomach-pump, either. Prof. Lane was seen toting about fourteen feet of one around town, Tuesday, on his shoulder.

—Frank Copper is a gent. This may strike some as funny, but the railroad company has requested him to be labeled "Agent," so that people who don't know him will be informed.

—Every person should get ready to attend the coming re-union of the soldiers. The 4th Ohio battery will be in the procession, which alone will be worth coming many miles to see.

—Some of our exchanges are publishing some wholesome advice under the caption, "Learn to eat slow." Well, you might send along fifty cents' worth and we will try it;—anything to keep even with this age of progression.

—Coop. Halstch says "Col." Oller gets drunk just to be drunk; nothing else. We don't see, though, how he could very well get drunk to be sober, any more than George Foster can.

—"Shad" Rhodenbaugh purchased a bran new rubber coat yesterday, for driving in wet weather; he says he ordered "the longest one in New York, and it only comes to his belly now."

—Mrs. A. J. Little has moved her millinery stock to her old rooms, two doors north of the Auburn House. She goes this week after a large stock which will be sold far below all competition.

—If there is any one thing that will induce a man to use harsher language than some other thing will, it is to take a 80-mile trip on some railroad when he rests in sweet assurance that he is on another.

—Frank Hoff must be accumulating much riches. Next week he will open a branch grocery-store at the junction, and that enterprising corner of Auburn will then consist of a hotel, depot, saloon and grocery.

—Sam, Pete & Max, the Ft. Wayne clothiers, have some announcements to make, in another part of this paper, which it will be to the interest of all to read. Look them up and then act as your judgment dictates.

—Geo. Mogford, the jovial conductor on the Ft. W., J. & S. railroad, hasn't been so full of fun for the past two weeks, owing to a rather severe attack of bilious fever. We learn with pleasure that he is now slowly recovering.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co's buyer leaves for the eastern markets next Tuesday to purchase the largest stock of dry goods, clothing and notions ever brought to DeKalb county. Wait and examine the big stock before purchasing.

—The enterprising new firm of Shefer & Rush, harness makers, next door to COURIER office, is over head and ears in business. Last Friday they sold three sets of harness and are disposing of one nearly every day.

—A number of good sidewalks have been built on south Main street recently, and more are needed. If those interested want to pattern after a good substantial job, we advise them to take a look at the walk in front of Mrs. Houghton's residence.

—Since his funny little experience the other day, Sheriff Leas has no more questions to propound to traveling darkies. Such jokes often incur serious results in the way of buying cigars for the crowd. Not being there, however, we didn't get ours.

—That cheeky little son of Senegambia, who came here as "waitah" for one of the Pinafore girls, remained behind by request when the troupe left on Tuesday, and now he sadly thinks of what "might have been," as he vainly seeks for another soft job.

—The smile of gladness no longer illuminates the urchin's countenance, for at 8:30 each morning he shoulders his little "jografy and 'rithmetic" and hies him to the uninviting school-room, where the switch ne'er ceases from troubling and his trousers get no rest.

—All along the line of the Jackson road, between here and Fort Wayne, the grass was on fire last week and here and there the fences were succumbing to the devouring element. The glorious rains of Monday, however, have put a stop to it, and all's serene along the Saginaw.

—That excursion to Michigan City, bear in mind, takes place one week from to-day—Thursday, Sept. 11th—over the Eel-River and I. P. & C. railroads. Train leaves Auburn at 5:20 a. m., and the fare for the round trip is only $3.

—The woman's missionary society of the M. E. church will meet in the lecture room next Saturday afternoon, at half past two o'clock. The members will please come prepared to pay their back dues, as the treasurer wishes to make her quarterly report.

MRS. ENOS CASEBEER, Sec'y.

—Every person wonders how Schaab, Beugnot & Co., can sell goods so much lower than other merchants. It is easily accounted for when you consider their limited expense. They have no rent to pay or clerks to hire. They buy goods in large quantities, pay the cash and receive the benefits of all discounts.

—Miss Anna Wood, having exhausted her brief vacation, left last Friday for her adopted home at Port Huron, Mich., where she will resume her duties in the public schools. She is an intelligent and pleasant young lady, and her friends here will look forward to the holiday vacation with bright anticipation.

—Last week's Valparaiso Messenger says: "Every train that arrives in the city is crowded with students, several hundred having arrived during the present week." Having been there ourself last week, we can endorse the above assertion, and, by-the-way, we collided with Auburn's delegation—Johnnie McIntyre and Clyde Moore, both looking wiser by six or eight years.

—Constant traveling, particularly over the same line of road, must get exceedingly stale to railroad men before the silver threads are mingled with the others. Dan. Hickey, for instance, says that while smashing baggage on the Saginaw road, since November 11th last, he has measured off over fifty-one thousand two hundred miles, during which time he has lost but six days.

—A crook at Bremen, Ind., who had been put in temporarily in the absence of the regular agent, slid out last Saturday with about $700 belonging to the B. & O. railroad and the express company. His name is Pope.

—Freckles on a girl's face are no index to what her heart and soul may be, thinks the New Haven Register, and it advises young men to never mind 'em. That's perfectly right, because we have, in an illustrated paper before us, a picture of an angel who has freckles.

—Charlie Emanuel was twenty-nine years past his birthday yesterday, and he set 'em up; but that watermelon fib he told eclipses anything we ever heard. The idea of a melon as big as a beer-keg! But we'll believe it just this one time, on a promise of no more hereafter.

—We received last week the initiatory number of "The Reflector," a neat forty-column paper, (independent), published in the interests of Milford and Syracuse, Kosciusko county, this state, by Messrs. Miles & Kitson. If it continues as it has started out, we see no reason why it should not be well supported and prove a brilliant success.

—Yesterday a man got into the hack at the Swineford house, expecting to go to the Eel-River train for Butler, but he was in the wrong 'bus and was taken instead to the Jackson depot. The clerk ought to be a little more particular about starting off guests, as we have heard similar complaints from traveling men before.

—A Michigan state law requires that all train men, agents and baggemen shall wear uniform caps and badges, and some of the roads of this state, which run into Michigan, have requested their employes to don them, for the sake of uniformity. It is a good plan, too, as passengers often find it difficult to distinguish the depot agent or baggageman from anybody else; but some of the boys kick.

—A seventeen-year-old chap, named Elmer Weaver, got away with about eight bushels of his paternal ancestor's wheat, one day last week, which he disposed of at the Jackson elevator, receiving therefor a due bill on Schaab, Beugnot & Co., payable at the store; but he doubtless thought it was good as gold anywhere, for he skipped out without presenting it and hasn't shown up yet.

—The best monthly publication now issued, embracing fashion, literature, art and society matters, is Andrews' Bazar; and it is also the cheapest, the subscription price being only One Dollar a year, including postage. You will subscribe for it at once if you send ten cents, for a sample copy, to W. R. Andrews, Publisher, 171 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

—We have received information from a reliable source that the best plaster for pasting "beau-catchers" in a semicircle on a girl's forehead is made of—confound it, what is it? Oh, yes—quince-seed; no, flax-seed. Mucilage has a tendency to make the hair pull, besides spoiling the charming effect. Make some flour paste, girls, and stick this recipe in your hat. "There's millions in it"—not in the hat, but in the recipe, we mean.

—Wait until the big lot of buggies come, when you can have an opportunity to select from the different grades. Mr. F. D. Ryan is now away selecting a variety of styles of open and top buggies which he proposes to sell at prices according to quality; if you want a first-class buggy at a low price you can get it, if you want a common buggy for almost nothing you can get that. Don't buy until you see them. They will be here the last of this week.

—The Wabash and Eel River railroad companies issued the following joint notice last Monday: "Notice is hereby given that the Wabash railway company has acquired by lease, and has this day taken possession of the Eel River railroad and its equipment, and will hereafter operate said road as a branch of the Wabash railway. All accounts pertaining to business of the Eel River railroad prior to September 1, 1879, will be settled by the Eel River railroad company; and all accounts pertaining to business dating from and after September 1, 1879, will be settled by the Wabash railway company.

◆

Rest Beyond The Tomb.

The sympathies of the entire community are with Mr. F. E. Davenport in his affliction, by the loss of his companion in life. Mrs. Davenport had not enjoyed good health for some time, but was not considered dangerously ill until within the last few months, when her physicians pronounced her lungs diseased. About three weeks ago Mr. Davenport concluded to try a change of climate, and took his wife to Otsego Lake, Mich., and left her in charge of an attentive lady nurse who had accompanied her from this place. At first the change seemed to be beneficial, and all the friends of the afflicted lady were very much encouraged, only to be disappointed with the sad news of sudden reverses, and a desire on her part to return to her home, that she might be permitted to see her dear children ere she passed away; but this was not to be, for she expired on the homeward journey, in the depot at St. Charles, frail nature having yielded at last. She was buried yesterday, and, though the day was cold and rainy, many friends followed her to the grave, thus contributing their last token of friendship and love on earth.

Dentistry at Waterloo.

Dr. Johnston, dentist at Waterloo, will fill teeth with the ordinary silver filling for 50 cents; with combination of gold and silver, 75 cents; gold filling as low as one dollar. New teeth on best rubber plate—best, $12.00; those generally used, $10.00; cheaper, $9.00. The doctor has no student and therefore does all the work himself, and makes this reduction so that every one will have their teeth put in good order. 26tf.

Andrews' Bazar,

For September, is perhaps the handsomest number ever issued. It contains an elegant engraving of the Cincinnati Music Hall and Exposition Buildings, with a full history of the same. In addition to its other attractions, it contains three pages of engravings for ladies', gentlemen's and children's costumes of the newest styles; also a page of designs for fancy work. Sample copies 10 cents, to any address, and subscription price only $1 per annum.

Address, W. R. ANDREWS,
Pub'r "Andrews' Bazar,"
Cincinnati, Ohio.

◆

That Show.

The great New York circus is coming to Auburn Tuesday Sept. 9th. We insert the following notice of the show, from the McGregor Times.

"While the Times is usually very cautious in speaking words of commendation of the average circus, we feel it is but justice to this exhibition to commend it to all. It is decidedly the squarest dealing show that has visited this place in many years. Modest in advertising, the programme as announced is given entire. The show is noticeable from the simple fact of the entire absence of all side shows, gamblers, and peanut venders; from all drunkenness, petty thievery, and insulting familiarity of employes. It is a No. 1, first-class, square-toed concern from the top of the centre-pole clear down to the stables From the manager to the least employe, anyone is sure of civil treatment and polite answers. The show itself is replete with novelties, and numbers among its artists many of a world-wide reputation. During its two-day's stay here we did not hear of a single theft or case of drunkenness being laid to any one of the eighty people connected with the show. We close by saying come again boys, for such shows as the New York Circus do no harm to any town, and a little fun we all enjoy."

◆

Concord School Exercises.

Last Saturday, Aug. 30, the following schools assembled at the grove and united in giving their exercises: Concord, Bear creek, St. Joe, Piles, Coburn and Cedar creek. The programme was carried out as follows: 1. Coronation sung by all the schools. 2. Opening prayer by Rev. Lancaster. 3. Singing by Concord and St. Joe in concert. 4. The Lord's prayer, repeated by a little 5-year-old girl, Lena Wyatt, Concord school. 5. Remarks by Rev. Luce, Subject: "Teachers and their classes." 6. Song by Bear creek school. 7. Declamation by Blanchie Jenkins, Concord school. 8. Song by Piles school. 9. Oration by O. Zimmerman, Cedar creek school. 10. Song by Coburn school. 11. Announcement of Rev. Lancaster's departure, Sept. 9. 12. Song by Cedar creek school. 13. Adjourned one hour and a half for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

14. Singing by Concord school. 15. Remarks by Rev. Lancaster—"Little children." 16. Singing by St. Joe school. 17. Temperance lecture by Schudder Thull, St. Joe school. 18. Song by Piles school. 19. Declamation by Thortie Culbertson, Concord school. 20. Song by a little boy and girl, Bear creek school. 21. Song by Coburn school. 22. Declamation by Ida Boyle, Concord school. 23. Song by Bear creek school. 24. Essay by Ida Moffett, Concord school. 25. Song by Cedar creek school. 26. Declamation by Lena Wyatt, Concord school. 27. Essay by Mrs. F. Buchanan, Concord school. 28. Song by Piles school. 29. Report of Coburn Sunday school work, by its superintendent. 30 Quartette by Concord school, "Gently down the stream of time." 31. Lord's prayer repeated by a deaf girl, in signs and words, Miss Thensinger, Piles school. 32. Song by Cedar creek school. 33. Song by Coburn school. 34. Doxology sung by all the schools. 35. Benediction by Rev. Meese.

We, as officers and scholars of Concord, tender our many thanks to the schools in attendance.

W. T. SIMANTON, Pres't.
ALICE A. DREGOOD, Sec'y.

◆

Newville.

—Wet, damp, glorious rains.

—Business is still dull here, but wait till the railroad comes.

—Railroad meeting Monday evening, and Newville stands a show of a railroad yet.

—The yield of corn and potatoes is probably larger than this section has ever before produced.

—Hicksville and St. Joe are unable to take in all the wheat hauled to them, as they can't get cars to ship it.

—Hugh Maxwell will soon build a new house on his farm below Orange—a new bachelor's hall, as it were.

—Farmers are preparing the ground for sowing their wheat. Lewis Cole drilled his in Saturday of last week.

ALPHA.

Expressed Their Delight.

Thousands of ladies of refinement have expressed their delight at finding such delicate, fresh, flowery fragrance in Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, Evening Violet, and his other odors. Ladies and gentlemen of taste appreciate the sweetness of Dr. Price's Perfumes.

Pioneers of Indiana.

To enable the pioneers and old settlers of Indiana to avail themselves of the favorable action of the railroad companies who propose to grant free transportation to and from the convention to be held in connection with the state fair, October 1, 1879, a meeting will be called of the county pioneer and old settlers' associations in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, at the court-house in each and every county in the state, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1879, to make preparation, by selecting or re-appointing a president, secretary, and an executive committee of one or more members in each township, to see that their aged friends are notified and have opportunity to apply for the favorable terms proposed.

Where no country society exists the attention of the early settlers is earnestly invited to this matter, as the conditions announced and embodied in blank certificates must be exactly fulfilled; and no possible complaint will compensate for a neglect of duty. Blanks of the following form will be sent to each county clerk before time of county meeting:

STATEMENT AND CERTIFICATE.

TO ENTITLE PIONEERS AND OLD SETTLERS TO FREE TRANSPOTATION ON RAILROADS TO ANNUAL CONVENTION AND ADMISSION TO STATE FAIR.

(Residence)........Ind.......1879

I am now seventy....years of age; have lived in Indiana forty....years, and desire to attend the Pioneer state convention at the state fair of 1879.

[Signature of applicant.]..........

The above statement is correct.......
....Pres't of............county pioneer old settler association.

Attest:.....................Secretary.
Good on.............................R. R.
September 29 to October 4, 1879.

There must be a county society with a president and secretary to attest the signatures and postoffice address of applicants; the signatures of said president and secretary to be authenticated by the signature and seal of the clerk of the circuit court or other county officers having a seal, to secure the benefits offered of free transportation and admission to the state fair.

This offers a rare enjoyment to the fathers and mothers of our state, who so grandly planned and improved the noble heritage we now hold.

The attention of county papers is invited to the foregoing notice. As it will be of interest to many of their readers, they are respectfully solicited to publish it in full for the benefit of the pioneers of Indiana. By order of

CHARLES H. TEST, Pres't.
JOHN COLLETT, Sec. I. P. A.
[Indianapolis Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish the above, but add that there need be no meeting held in this county Sept. 10th inst., but that as soon as the blanks are furnished, I will give notice thereof through the papers of the county, so that our pioneers can receive the certificate stated upon aplication.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.
DeKalb Co. P. A.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR
REPUTATION,

YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters, and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete. Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
Opposite North Door Court House.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., will at the times and places hereinafter named, let to the lowest responsible bidder, certain work in the construction of ditches and embankments on roads, in separate jobs.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1879,
at 11 o'clock a. m., at Auburn, to let building of sidewalk on court yard square. Same day at 2 o'clock p. m. in Butler township, on Rowley ditch.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1879,
at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Carper drain, in Jackson township. Same day at 3 o'clock p. m., embankment on highway near John Jenkins, in Concord township.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1879,
at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Crouse drain in Wilmington township. Same day at 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., at county allotment on Fisher and Fink drains, in Troy township.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2nd, 1879,
at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment on Lockhart drain, in Franklin township. Same day at 3 o'clock p. m., at county allotment on Lawhead drain, in Franklin township.

Plans and specifications and profile of work can be seen and examined at time and place of letting.

The lettings will be made by public outcry, and the board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Persons to whom contracts shall be awarded, will be required to give bond for the performance of, and payment for, all labor, board and material used in the construction of said work.

B. F. BLAIR,
Auburn, Sept. 2, 1879. Pres't of Board.
[Auburn Republican and Waterloo Press authorized to copy.]

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the
SEVEREST TESTS
for years. They have become and are recognized as the
STANDARD COOKING
STOVES
of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."

On the sunlit shore of Lake Lucerne,
Beneath my window are some garden walks,
Where now the autumn frosts the foliage burn,
And hardy dahlias blacken on their stalks;
But, many-leaved and fresh and fragrant, blows
One solitary flower—a perfect rose.

This, full of crimson life as it is now,
No thought of death, I've watched, day after day,
While deep in snows the Rigi-Kulm was clad,
And deep the snows in clefts of Pilate lay—
Grim mount! above the clouds whose sharp-drawn peaks
Have long [illegible] storm—and now it breaks.

Like [illegible] at sea St. Gothard's summits [illegible],
And toward Tell's chapel all the storied scene
Is dashed, with slanted streaks of misty rain;
There's not a spot of [illegible]
In the dull landscape save that lonely rose—
Leaden the sky, and gray the airy snows!

With all of blushes and all fragrance rife,
Love's fragile banner to the gale unfurled
Bloom bravely on! Yes, live thy little life,
O rose! I would not pluck thee for the world.
'Twere sentimental folly that would shed
Thy sentient leaves to strew yon sodden bed.

"I am the type of the true poet's thought;
I am the type of the true lover's heart!"—
These words, in melody of perfumes wrought,
Like notes of music did the flower impart—
"In gray-haired age my youth is fresh; I bloom
Up to the 'ice and blackness' of the tomb.

"Thou in flesh, and in my petals I,
Are shadows; but a soul is mine and thine.
I am a vision and a prophecy!
And that which makes the poet's thought divine,
And love a subtler revelation still,
Is far more real than yon rock-ribbed hill.

"A few short days, or hours, and I am gone.
But, lingering here, last of a happy race,
Into my bosom all thou lookest on
I gather up—but clothed in summer's grace;
And I shall hang forever in thy mind,
A mystic rose, immortally refined.

"Yes, these, my perfumes shed shall hit thy sense
With spiritual power when I am dust.
Perchance the last survivor, eons hence,
Of men shall be a poet, and his trust,
The perfect flower of manhood, shall resign,
As I, the perfect rose, to love divine."
—*Wm. Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.*

A HAUNTED PREACHER.

BY E. B. W.

In the winter of 1838, the population of Howard county, Mo., was thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement by a cause that seemed wholly inadequate to the production of such effect, especially in a latitude situated so far toward the setting sun. The phenomenon which attracted universal attention was neither more nor less than the appearance of a new Methodist preacher—a circuit-rider, as the name goes in the West, but one of a remarkable person, and of powers that the superstitious deemed almost supernatural.

He was a youth who had not seen more than 20 summers, of about the medium height, although he looked much taller from the slightness of his make, apparently feeble and delicately molded as the form of a woman. But all his movements, even to the flash of his eye or the wafture of his finger in gesticulation, were ineffably quick. He was possessed of many of the graces which are usually supposed to constitute feminine beauty. His slender figure was a model for the arts of sculpture and painting. His face was an admirable oval, soft and sweet in its expression while in a state of repose, although when aroused by any strong emotion it could assume a look of sternness or of passion absolutely appalling. His eyes were large, beaming, and piercing, so that when on fire with sudden wrath not many of even the bravest would feel at ease while encountering their fierce flashes of inexpressible defiance, for they plainly dared all things, not leaving out death itself. One drawback must be made from the exquisite character of this portrait; his complexion altogether lacked color when not illuminated by some excitement capable of pouring the blood from the heart in boiling torrents. His features, it is true, did not have the unnatural and subdued hue of ill-health, but rather the transparent paleness, so rare and delicate, which indicates lofty thoughts, such as "wander through eternity," persevering and studious vigils over the rays of the midnight lamp, and infinite longings, such as no human language can hope to express, for the ideal of all the immense, the unknown, the fathomless mystery which we seek forever, but never find.

I shall not forget, even should my life be protracted for ages, the first time that I had an opportunity of seeing and hearing this Western prodigy. It was at the town of Fayette, in the county previously mentioned. The large court house was used as a place of temporary worship, and, long before the appointed hour, it had been crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds, unable to gain admission, hung around the doors and windows, determining to get a glimpse, or catch at least a tone, of the wonderful orator, whose fame was on everybody's tongue.

Several preachers were on the platform, and among the dense throng arose the low murmur, made up of a thousand eager whispers—"Which is Ellis?" "Which is the new Whitfield?" "Which is he?—which is he?" And the general conclusion of those who had never seen the object of their curiosity appeared to be that a finely-formed, middle-aged person, with a ruddy complexion and shining bald head, was the man. The inference grew stronger when the individual described arose, gave out a hymn, and, kneeling, uttered an extemporaneous prayer of considerable fluency and unbounded fervor. However, upon the whole, the congregation felt a keen disappointment. The effort did not in any degree correspond with the grandeur of their preconceived idea. Nor was this at all strange, as the performer in this case happened to be only the elder in charge of the district; and such clerical officers in the Methodist denomination are commonly chosen with reference to their steady and solid talents for government, and their unimpeachable orthodoxy, more than from any manifestations of logical acuteness or theological genius.

The petition to Heaven was ended. Those who had bowed to the earth in real or simulated adoration resumed their seats, and, for five minutes afterward, there prevailed a solemn silence—the profound calm of expectation. Then suddenly a slender figure, that nobody had observed before, ascended the platform, and a pale yet luminous face, shining with two earnest, starry eyes, glanced slowly and calmly around the vast assemblage, as if silently measuring their capacity for the reception of the truths about to be enunciated.

He did not open the Bible—he did not formally take any text; but all at once he cried out, in trumpet tones, which caused every hearer to start on his seat, "Behold! I make all things new!" And then he spread all the sails of imagination, and launched boldly forth into an illimitable ocean of eloquence. The burden of his discourse, in its first division, was the susceptibility of the material molecules composing the visible and tangible universe for endless transformations of [illegible] and a transcendental beauty throughout the endless ages of eternity. He demonstrated, from the latest discoveries of chemistry and the best-established truths of all physical science, that matter is not that gross, disgusting thing which the atheistic philosophers and some superstitious theologians would have us believe it, but that all its aspects, of repulsiveness, of sweetness, of sublimity and of terror depend upon the arrangement of its atoms and the composition of its elements.

As the speaker went on advancing into the heart of his subject, the paleness gradually left his face, which at last glowed like a fiery furnace; and the azure of his eyes turned to red, and literally lightened around him; and, as he closed the first branch of his subject, describing the beatitude to be enjoyed in "the new heaven and earth," the final home of the saints in light, a general and irrepressible shout of enthusiasm broke forth from among the faithful.

He then commenced the second division of his discourse, with the singular remark "that, although it was declared that all things should be made new, there was no intimation that all persons should be made new, but that an opposite inference might well be deduced from the letter and the spirit of the text." And notwithstanding, as every intelligent reader will at once perceive, that this construction was a fanciful and far-fetched play upon mere words, the orator made it a foundation for the most appalling denunciation against sinners perhaps ever heard from the pulpit. He painted the different classes of offenders against the divine law in colors so black as to justify, without a figure, the epithet of infernal. And here all his eloquence proved a failure, or something worse; for, instead of wooing sinners and heretics into the arms of orthodoxy, his bitter invectives filled their hearts with hostility and revenge. He made, that one day, at least 500 implacable enemies.

Afterwards, traveling around his circuit, he pursued the same unwavering course, throwing the whole country into a ferment, and creating with every ferment a host of friends and enemies—the latter, however, usually predominating both in vehemence and numbers.

At length, he gave mortal offense to one Jonas Sneed, a wealthy planter of Howard county, and a man of great personal popularity, although it was well known that his wrath was deadly as the poison of the rattlesnake. The difficulty arose in this manner: Maj. Sneed, notwithstanding his many virtues, and he really possessed many, was an occasional gambler—as, indeed, might be said of the majority of the irreligious in that section of the country. He was also a duelist, whenever the code of honor, as currently recognized in that region, called upon him, with its imperious rules to proffer or accept the gage of battle. He had been engaged in several encounters of the kind, and fortune always had declared in his favor. The young preacher, Seaborn Ellis, was in the habit of denouncing all games of chance, as well as the players who participated in them, in the most savage way, while his abuse of dueling and duelists was terrible, if not actually fiendish in its ferocity. Maj. Sneed had been long writhing under these lacerations, when one Sunday he attended church in the town of old Franklin, situated on the bank of the Missouri river, nearly opposite to Boonville. While the sermon was being delivered, goaded to desperation by some withering sarcasm against his peculiar vices, he ejaculated one word of involuntary retort. This brought down upon his devoted head a rebuke the most terrible ever fulminated from the pulpit—at least in a Protestant land.

The infuriated duelist instantly left the assembly, and, waiting at the door until the minister came out, he attempted to vindicate his honor by inflicting personal chastisement on the other. But the bystanders interfered and prevented any serious combat at that time.

On the next day, which happened to be Christmas, Seaborn Ellis had an appointment to hold forth at a place in the country, about six miles from the town of Franklin, and directly on the road to the county seat. The exercises commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not close till nearly sunset. As soon as the service was ended, the preacher left the house, with the intention of riding on to Fayette that night. His surprise and astonishment, then, may well be imagined, when, on passing through the door, he found Maj. Sneed, and about 100 of his friends, waiting to receive him in a most ungracious manner.

"I demand a full apology," said the Major, in a stern, overbearing tone, "for all the insults that you have offered me."

Ellis answered without changing countenance, or showing any external symptoms of unusual emotion, "If I have really insulted you, I will apologize in the most satisfactory manner."

"Did you not, on yesterday, proclaim me a gambler and a murderer even from the pulpit? And do you not term that an insult of the grossest character?" asked Sneed, in accents tremulous with suppressed rage.

"I do not call the truth an insult," exclaimed Ellis, with flashing eyes and a slight nervous motion of the right hand, as if he, too, were becoming excited.

"Then you will not apologize?" shouted Sneed, almost deranged with passion.

"I have nothing to apologize for," answered the preacher; as his right hand was raised slowly, and to all appearances involuntarily, and glided under his vest.

"Then I will take an apology out of your hide!" thundered the Major, as he drew a horsewhip from his boot, and began the brutal work of flagellation.

But the duelist had only time to strike one blow; for, before he could accomplish the second, Ellis drew from his bosom a long double-edged dagger, and plunged it up to the handle in his enemy's heart. The latter fell and expired without uttering a groan.

"Seize the rascal! Shoot the hypocrite!" with various other menacing exclamations, cried the friends of Sneed, and a dozen knives flew from their scabbards, and the young minister heard the clicking of a score of pistol locks nearly all around him. Not an instant was to be lost. With the speed of the wind, he flew in an oblique direction to where his horse was fastened, seized the bridle, and, springing into the saddle at a bound, spurred the noble animal to his utmost speed, and, although several shots were fired after him, he escaped without injury.

The perils that encircled him, however, had only just commenced, for his foes, also on horseback, set off in hot pursuit, and the chase continued without intermission for four miles along the road which led to the Missouri river. There, as Ellis found that his enemies were about to overtake him, he plunged into the woods, and, making a considerable circuit, at length struck the river at a point higher up than he had at first intended to reach. Here the bank unfortunately was open, and his pursuers coming in sight, although it was growing dark, descried him, and, giving a murderous shout, hurried forward to satiate their vengeance in his blood. He had but one alternative—to stand and be shot down like a wolf, or take to the water; but even this latter choice was horrible, on account of the tremendous rapidity of the fiercely ungovernable stream, which, in addition to its ordinary terrors, at that time was thick with floating ice, so that after dark even boats dare not venture across.

However, as he had no other resource, he goaded his horse to the desperate leap, and in a moment the latter was struggling with the powerful wintry current. His disappointed enemies came up the instant afterwards, and watched him moving forward slowly, but floating downwards, by the violence of the stream, with fatal facility, until man and animal dwindled to a mere black speck, hardly visible on the water, and soon were swallowed up and totally disappeared in darkening night. Not a beholder, not one person who subsequently heard the occurrence related, doubted that Seaborn Ellis had gone to the bottom of the swift-rolling Missouri.

Nothing more was said concerning him for years; and when his fame again began to fill men's mouths it was not as a preacher, but as a most influential member of the Texan Congress, and a friend of Gen. Houston.

Old Jack Mills.

Old Jack Mills, engineer on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, is noted for his irritability and bluffness. He has always claimed that "any pesky fool who persists in gittin' run over ought to git run over." One day not long ago, as Jack was driving his engine near Columbus at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he saw approaching the track on a country road a two-horse wagon, with a man and woman for occupants. He did not dream of danger, for the wagon was at some distance from the track, with plenty of time for the train to sweep past. But suddenly the driver of the wagon stood straight up and whipped his horses into a run—directly into the jaws of death. Jack's hand was half thrown up to whistle down brakes. He hesitated, muttered "Darn the fool!" and let his engine drive. On flew the farmer and on roared the train. It was a stirring race, but a neck-to-neck one, for the engine struck the wagon between the wheels, knocked it to a thousand splinters, killed man and woman, and mutilated the horses so that both died. The passengers sprung out to find Jack swearing like a trooper. He was still in a towering passion, but while looking at the wreck his eye caught sight of a tiny pair of baby shoes clutched in the woman's hand. A flood of tears leaped from his eyes. He staggered up against his engine and sobbed: "Just look at them little shoes, Charlie. I—I—didn't mind so much runnin' over that blasted drunken fool who tried to cross ahead of us when he couldn't; but the little one, Charlie—the little kid that's waiting for 'em—that's too rough!"

The Wages Paid Farm Laborers.

The Department of Agriculture has been collecting some figures of wide interest regarding the rates paid farm laborers in different parts of the country. These statistics show that, with the exception of Minnesota and some States and Territories still further West, the average monthly rate of pay for such laborers declined from 3 to 15 per cent. during the year ending last April. But this decline in wages was more than compensated for by an equal and sometimes greater reduction in the expense of living, so that the relative condition of the laborer improved during the year. The pay of farm laborers in New England on yearly engagements, without board, averages $20.31 per month, and the average cost of living $8.02. The average for the Middle States is $19.69; the South Atlantic States, $11.19, and in the Gulf States, $14.80; in the nine inland States east of the Mississippi, from $15.50 south of the Ohio to $20.90 in the North. West of the Mississippi the present average is $23.81 per month, a slight increase over a year ago, while the price of subsistence has fallen off. In California and Washington Territory the increase in wages has been still larger and reaches now $38.22, but it is more than offset by a much greater increase in the cost of living.

THE wife of Thomas H. Benner, of Hagerstown, had been warned before she married him that his temper was violent, and that, sooner or later, he would whip her. She seems to have made up her mind what to do if he struck her, for when he did so she drew a revolver from her pocket and shot him dead.

A HIGHWAY ADVENTURE.

The Startling Experience of Gen. Bouton—Good Use of a Pistol.

[From the Colton (Cal.) Semi-Tropic.]

Reports of the adventure of Gen. Bouton with highwaymen near San Jacinto have been coming in for some days, but the General himself has now arrived. Gen. Bouton was Chief of Artillery under Gen. Sherman, who speaks of him as having a record as an artillery officer unsurpassed in the world. He was engaged in [illegible] battles, and never lost a gun. He tells of his thrilling experience on the mountain-top at San Gorgonia in the following way:

The General and J. C. Collins, his partner, started from San Gorgonia for their ranch at San Jacinto in a light wagon. About three miles out, and when on the top of the grade on the new road leading to San Jacinto, three men suddenly rose out of the brush, which at that place grows close to the roadside, and, two presenting revolvers and one a shotgun, cried "Halt!" The team was stopped, when they were ordered to give up their arms. They both promptly answered that they had no arms, although each of them had a revolver in his pocket unknown to the other. Upon getting out of the wagon, pieces of chain were produced, and their hands were chained behind them, and six-foot chains were placed about each of their necks. This jewelry was made from the chain used about the straw-carrier of a threshing machine. The links are made of a heavy wire bent into shape but not welded, and when they were placed upon the prisoners the links were pressed down with a pair of shoemaker's pincers. Collins was chained to the wheel of his wagon, with the chain about his neck. The man carrying the shotgun was handed a pistol by the other, who, taking hold of the chain about the General's neck, said, "come on," while the armed man fell in the rear with his gun about a foot from Bouton's back. The third man had meanwhile been unhitching the horses, and, taking them ahead a short distance, tied them to some bushes.

All this time—and the time was not nearly so long as it takes to tell it—the General had been furtively feeling along the slack of the chain on his hands trying to find a link that was not entirely closed. His touch, which must have been intensified by the tight place in which he was placed, suddenly found a link partly open. He dropped the other link down, and, with the slight leverage which this afforded, pried open the little opening upon which his life depended. Keeping his hands in the same position he then parted the skirts of his coat and put his hand upon the pistol, which was a self-cocker of the "bull-dog" pattern. They had not yet gone more than thirty paces, and had just turned out of the road into the brush when the General accomplishad this, and it was just at this time that the man in the rear noticed his movements and cried, "Halt!" At this Gen. Bouton whipped out his pistol, and, half turning, fired at the man in the rear, who fell. Quick as thought, he whirled and bored a hole through the one in front. He then ran to release Collins, when the third man came running toward the wagon from where he had tied the horses. Bouton, thinking his purpose was to shoot Collins, waited until he passed the rear of the wagon, when he blazed away and dropped him. It took but a moment to jerk the chain apart which was about Collins' neck, and to free his hands. Then, hitching up their team, they drove like wildfire to the office of Justice Kennedy, some nine miles distant, with the parted chains still dangling from their wrists and necks, where they at once told their story. With the aid of a file they were relieved of their jewelry, and as soon as day broke a posse started back to the scene of the tragedy.

Near by they found where three horses had been tied and two masks on the ground. Taking up the trail of the horses they found, about a half mile further on, the body of John Wakefield, who had dismounted, unsaddled his horse, turned him loose, and then lain down and died. He was found to have been shot in the right side, the ball lodging just beneath the skin of the back. On Wednesday a man named Covington went to his home, near El Casco, immediately after the shooting, with a flesh wound in the thigh, where he stated to his friends that they did not intend to murder Gen. Bouton, but only wanted to compel him to sign an order on his wife for $5,000, and intended to keep him as a hostage until it was paid.

An American Invention in England.

The late Thomas Blanchard's invention of a machine for turning gun-stocks was heartily ridiculed by the British Parliament when some members moved a resolution for purchasing a number of them, on the ground that Americans were surpassing the English in gun manufacture. One very incredulous member made so much opposition, declaring that the very idea of turning a gun-stock was absurd, that the resolution was withdrawn, and a committee appointed to come to this country and look into the matter. They reported the facts to be as first stated, whereupon the incredulous member declared that the Americans might have got up something to work their soft woods, but it would never stand the test of hard wood. This gentleman was finally sent over to decide upon the merits of the machine. Selecting three rough stocks of the hardest, toughest timber he could find, he went to the Springfield Armory incognito, brought his stocks to the stocking-room, and inquired of the overseer if he would grant him the favor of turning them. Without making the least alteration of the machine, the overseer ran the stocks through in a few minutes, and then went on with his work as though nothing had happened. The Englishman examined the stocks, and found they were turned all the better for being of hard wood. After musing a while he frankly confessed who he was, why he came, and his thorough conviction of the utility of the machine. Before he left the city he gave an order in behalf of the British Government for this and the accompanying machines, some six or eight, which amounted to $40,000. The machines were built at Chicopee, shipped to England, and have been in use there from that day to this.

A Significant Story.

Here is a true story (except in names), which we recommend to our boy friends. In 1847, two lads graduated from an academy in [illegible]. They had money enough to pay for their education, but no more.

"I," said the eldest, whom we shall call Johnson, "am going to New York. That is the center of things. A man of ambition and industry can push his way there. Only let me get a foothold, and I'll be a millionaire in ten years."

In the city Johnson found himself thrust back by thousands of young men as ambitious and industrious as he, and possessed of either shrewdness, influential friends, or exceptional talent, neither of which he had. He struggled on for two years, studied medicine, put out his sign, and—starved, with dozens of other patientless M. D.s. He tried authorship, chromo agencies, peddling pencils and soap from door to door, and failed in all. Last week he died in an almshouse from disease brought on by insufficient food and the foul air of the wretched tenement-house in which he lived.

Wright, the other lad, struck for Iowa, then the "far West," took up a quarter-section of land, built himself a hut, grubbed up the timber and went to farming. As years passed, he added to his land; it increased in value; he married, and is now one of the prosperous men in Des Moines county. One of his sons is a prominent physician, another is in Congress, the whole family rank among the leaders of their State.

Now Wright was no stronger man, intellectually, than Johnson. The secret of his success was that whatever knowledge or talent he had had room, in a new country, to develop. A lad must have exceptional business capacity or money or influence to make his way at all in our struggling, over-crowded cities.

The vast untilled fields of the West are waiting for our boys. Within the last five years, too, it has been proved that this country is to be the great food factory of Europe. The production and shipment of beef, wheat, butter, canned goods, etc., have already assumed enormous proportions. On the farm is the sure way to usefulness and fortune, boys, not in the stifling streets of our large cities, where thousands are living a meager existence for want of work.

She Was Bound to Win.

The gates at the passenger depots which shut out all people not having tickets for the trains, were yesterday closed at the Union depot against an elderly woman wearing spectacles, and using an umbrella for a cane.

"Can't pass without a ticket," said the man at the gate as she came up.

"I want to see if there's anybody on that train going to Port Huron," she answered.

"Can't pass without a ticket, madam."

"I've got a darter in Port Huron, I have."

"Can't help it, please. My orders are very strict."

"I tell you I want to send word to my darter!" she exclaimed, adjusting her spectacles for a better view of the official.

"Yes, but we can't help that, you see, Please show your ticket."

"I want this 'ere railroad to understand that I've got a darter in Port Huron, and she's got a baby four weeks old, and I'm going to send her up word in spite of all the gates in this depot."

"Please show your ticket, madam."

"I tell you once more ——"

"Please show your ticket, madam."

She gave the old umbrella a whirl, and brought it down on his head with all the vim of an old-fashioned log-raising, and, as he staggered aside, she passed him and said:

"There's my ticket, sir, and I've got more behind it! Mebbe one man and a gate can stop me from sending word to my darter to grease the baby's nose with mutton taller if the weather changes cold, but I don't believe it!"

And she walked down to the train, found some one going to Port Huron, and came back carelessly humming the melody of "The Three Blind Mice."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Medical Qualities of Lemons

Since the regular arrival of vessels in the larger cities with tropical fruit, the supply of these luxuries has been immense of late, and, in fact, they are plenty all the year through, and prices are now within the reach of all. Lemons, especially, are valuable through the heated term, and formerly sold at from 6 to 15 cents apiece. Now the best quality of fruit can be purchased at 25 cents per dozen, and in the winter season, nearly all the time, at from 2 to 5 cents apiece.

In reference to the virtues of the lemon an eminent physician has this to say: "Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make a daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in health. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact, its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Natural remedies are the best, and nature is our best doctor, if we would only listen to it. Decidedly, rub your hands, head and gums with lemon, and drink lemonade in preference to all other liquids."

WHEN a man gets tanned by the sun, does not his face wear an orb-burn hue?

A SINGLE GLASS OF RUM.

BY W. H. COPPELL.

"Just one glass of rum—
What can the danger be?
Just one glass of rum
Oh never fear for me.

"A single glass of rum—
Oh, yes, I'm coming now,
A single glass of rum—
I must be gone, I trow.

"A second glass of rum—
One's not enough for me;
A second glass of rum—
It helps my nerves, you see.

"One more glass of rum—
Why, man, it's only three;
[illegible]
[illegible]

"Another glass of rum—
My nerves have grown steady
Another glass of rum,
And then I'll be ready."

A glass of boiling rum
From out the seething pot;
A glass of boiling rum
To satisfy the sot.

"Just one glass of rum."
The maniac's raving cry
"Just one glass of rum,
Oh give it or I die."

A single glass of rum
Has done its mission well;
A single glass of rum
Has sent a soul to hell.

BELLE RIVE, Ill.

PITH AND POINT.

A WOMAN with two heads has just arrived from Europe. Eight bonnets a year—only think of it!

SOME say, "Hail, gentle spring!" but we prefer that it should reign less violently.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

THE beauty of a man's parting his hair in the middle is that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

WHICH is oddest, the man who asks a question or the man who answers? The man who asks, because he's the querist.

Mary leads her little lamb
Around by silken tether—
She calls her little lambkin "Hot"
Because it is a wether.

FAITH is described by a scientist as "an emotion clinging to the high things." Might as well call it a trapeze performance.

WHEN a man puts an innocent hen to work over a porcelain egg, is he setting that hen a good egg-sample?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"THAT beats the Dutch," as the Teutonic hotel-keeper said when one of his guests left him between two days, forgetting to pay his bill.

IT is a noticeable fact that, the smaller a traveling salesman's salary is, the larger seal-ring he wears and the more room he takes up at the hotel table.

A POET in the Whitehall *Times* exclaims, "I am haunted, weirdly haunted, by the dripping of the rain." The Boston *Post* advises new shingles as a remedy.

THERE is a man who says he has not slept for fifteen years, and that he lies and thinks all night. We can vouch for his lying, if for no other part of his story.—*Exchange.*

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says that old age needs an easy-chair and a pair of slippers. Yes, and youth needs a pair of knees and only one slipper.—*New York Herald.*

DOCTORS say that the tears a man sheds when he takes a mouthful of mustard by mistake for a potato are as genuine as the tears shed by a man because his uncle is dead.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHEN a dog snaps at a fly that has been fooling round him for four or five hours and misses it, he feels just like a girl who pours the full tide of her affection over a young man and suddenly discovers that it won't soak in.

"JOHN, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?" "Yes, but I don't think he can read it." "Why so, John?" "Because he is blind, sir. While I was in the room he asked me twice where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."

A CERTAIN young lady, who was little behind in her summer outfit, surprised her parents the other day by asking why she was unlike George Washington. When they gave it up, she told them—because she had no little hat yet.

A PROFESSOR, examining a student on the Bible history, asked him why Moses was buried in such a secret place that the Israelites could not find him. The youth replied that it was for fear they would dig up his body and stuff it. This youngster was the son of a showman.

A GOOD lady who, on the death of her husband, married his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in her dining-room. One day a visitor, remarking on the painting, asked: "Is that a member of your family?" "Oh, that's my poor brother-in-law," was the ingenuous reply.

"LUCKIEST man I ever knew—everything succeeds with him. He had only to say what he wanted, and he got it. Why, confound it, I was walking with him one day—the very last day of his life—and he said to me: 'When I die, I want to die suddenly.' Got run over that very night, by hokey! Ever see such luck?"

"HOW CAME these holes in your elbows?" said the widow Smith to the irrepressible small boy. "Oh, mother, I hid behind the sofa when little Jack Horner was sayin' to our Jule that he'd take her, even if you had to be thrown in; and he didn't know I was there, and so I held in and laughed in my sleeves till I bust 'em."

A CONTEMPORARY prints some verses entitled, "The Dying Poet." But the lines don't explain whether he was pitched out of a third-story window, or merely pounded on the head with a base-ball bat and kicked down-stairs. However, it is gratifying to know that he is dying. Of course, he is a "Gentle Spring" poet.—*Norristown Herald.*

ONE of the yellow-fever convalescents in Memphis, the *Avalanche* relates, took supper at the Peabody, the other night. He got outside of a plate of milk toast, half a chicken, a pint of fried potatoes, a cup of coffee and a glass of milk. "You have a good appetite, Charley," said his neighbor. "Yes," he responded, with a sigh; "but my doctor won't let me eat anything."

SABBATH READING.

"He Knoweth the Way That I Take."

I know not—the way is so misty—
The joy or the griefs it shall bring,
What clouds are o'erhanging the future,
What flowers by the roadside shall spring:
But there's One who will journey beside me,
Nor in weal nor in woe will forsake;
And this is my solace and comfort—
"He knoweth the way that I take."

I stand where the cross-roads are meeting,
And I know not the right from the wrong;
No beckoning finger directs me,
No welcome floats to me in song;
But my Guide will soon give me a token
By wilderness, mountain or lake;
Whatever the darkness about me,
"He knoweth the way that I take."

And I know that the way leadeth homeward
To the land of the pure and the blest,
To the country of ever-fair summer,
To the city of peace and of rest;
And there shall be healing for sickness,
and fountains, life's fever to slake.
What matter beside? I go heavenward.
"He knoweth the way that I take."
—*London Christian World.*

Ancient and Modern Ideas of Inspiration.

The Ancients set God and the universe in opposition. They often ascribed the creation of the world to a being less perfect than God. They were unable by a higher synthesis to reconcile their conceptions of Deity with the evil and imperfection which they beheld in themselves and in the world around. Polytheism had made Deity an intimate and familiar presence, that too often shared human frailty and vice. It was the reaction of Semitic Monotheism to send God away almost into the region of the unknowable. It enthroned Him in far-off and unapproachable majesty and holiness. So jealous were the Semites of the idea of God's unapproachableness and unsearchableness that though in the warmth of religious utterance He was said to have appeared, to have revealed Himself by some name or otherwise, returning to philosophic accuracy, they would speak of such manifestation as that of some emanating power or lower God, and would sooner lay themselves open to the charge of believing in all sorts of lesser divinities as mediatory powers than in the least to appear to make Supreme Deity capable of any representation whatsoever. Has He appeared, or uttered His voice, or named Himself Jehovah? And would men hence presume to begin to predicate anything concerning His nature or mode of existence? He withdraws indescribable and unnamable into His absoluteness.

While God thus dwelt apart, alone in the possession of all that is good, this gross world, its thoughts, works and imaginations were only evil continually. It was totally depraved. It had no self-restorative power. It had no innate ability to will or think anything that is good. Even what might appear as good works were not so in reality, but had without doubt the nature of sin. How then were goodness and truth to appear and shine on the earth? It could only be by an interposition of the far-off God; by lowering the celestial sphere to inspire or "breath e" its holiness into the earthly. This was effected by the communication of an angel or by the gift of a *daimon*. In these messengers God was efficaciously and infallibly present. This mechanical junction of the celestial sphere with the terrestrial was denominated inspiration. The conception of inspiration that inevitably followed was this: They who receive these divine messages, i. e., inspired persons, were universally regarded as pure mediums. Undoubtedly. There was and could be no human element in the message. The whole was direct from heaven. The inspired were possessed. "The word that the Lord hath put in my mouth, that must I speak." That this logical inference was commonly made we take Philo out of a multitude as a witness: "A prophet says nothing of his own, but everything which he says is strange and prompted by some one else. * * * He is a sounding instrument of God's voice, being struck and moved to sound in an invisible manner by Him." Again: "When the divine light shines the human light sets, * * * and this very frequently happens to the race of prophets; for the mind that is in us is removed from its place at the arrival of the divine spirit, but it is again restored when the spirit departs."

Since, then, ancient philosophy made the inspired person a pure medium, "a sounding instrument of God's voice," every inspired utterance must be infallible. On this dark background of essential enmity and separation between God and nature much of past theology has been outlined. Some of it has been steeped in this utter gloom. This ancient falsehood of man's total depravity and hostility to God yet hangs its sable pall over the theology of some. But our view of nature and of God's government thereof is now radically changed. We believe nature to be sacred and God immanent and transeunt therein, its hypostasis and conscious soul. Religion we no longer look upon as a wave come from some ethereal and mystic sea to flood our godless valley with its healing waters. As we have concluded men to be, not children of the devil and of darkness by nature, but the sons of their divine creator, we find religion to be a fact deeply rooted in their moral consciousness. The highest manifestation of the hiding God that can possibly be vouchsafed to us must after all but be divinely *human*. But if so, if the sublimest revelation of God to man must be a revelation of Him in and through man, then the germs of great truth and high capacity already reside in him by nature. A righteous life, then, is the result of *drawing out*, by all manner of education, the God-planted possibilities within him. But how was it attained, according to the ancient mechanical view? It was by first *driving out* and exorcising his old depraved nature and *bringing in* another in its stead. When a religious philosophy teaches that, in order to regenerate a race of helplessly lost beings something must be literally *sent* from a literally *distant* God, it is evident that their regeneration must be by *opus operatum* and Calvanistic predestination; their inspiration must be infallible, since it communicates nothing but what is from from above."—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Humility.

Christianity does not set men at any work of mere resolution, saying: "Come, now, let us be humble;" that would but multiply the endless specimens of useless self-mortification. But true Christianity puts men face to face with the humbling facts, the great realities of God and His truth, and then humility comes upon the soul as darkness comes on the face of the earth, not because the earth has made up its mind to be dark. It is the narrowness of our life that makes us proud. You merchants would be proud of your successful business if you saw nothing beyond it; and you men and women proud of your splendid house, if you looked no farther. But if you could only see God forever present in your life, and Jesus dying for your soul, and your soul worth Jesus dying for, and the souls of your brethren precious in His sight, and the whole universe teeming with work for Him, then must come the humility of the Christian. To that humility let us devote ourselves, for in a humility like that alone is peace.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Historical Sun Darkenings.

In 536, 567, and 626 we find mention of long periods of diminished sunlight. Schnurrer records that in 733, a year after the Saracens had been driven back beyond the Pyrenees, consequent on their defeat at Tours, "the sun darkened in an alarming manner on Aug. 19; there appeared to be no eclipse by the moon, but rather an interruption from meteoric substance." There was an eclipse of the sun, annular, but nearly total, on the morning of Aug. 14; it is mentioned in the Saxon *Chronicle*, which tells us "the sun's disk was like a black shield." The near coincidence of dates suggests in this case a connection between the darkness and the eclipse. In 934, according to a Portuguese historian, the sun lost its ordinary light for several months, and this is followed by the doubtful statement that an opening in the sky seemed to take place, with many flashes of lightning, and the full blaze of sunshine was suddenly restored. In 1091, on Sept. 29, not 21, as given in some of the translations of Humboldt's "Cosmos," Schnurrer relates that there was a darkening of the sun which lasted three hours, after which it had a peculiar color, which occasioned great alarm. In another place we read: "*Fuit eclipsis Solis II. Kal. Octob. fere tres horas: Sol circa meridiem dire nigrescebat;*" there was no visible eclipse at this time, and the November eclipse was central only in the southern parts of the earth. A century later, or in June, 1191, according to Schnurrer, the sun was again darkened, with certain attendant effects upon nature. Here the cause is easily found; on June 23 there was a total eclipse, in which the moon's shadow traversed the continent of Europe from Holland to the Crimea; the eclipse was total in this country between the coasts of Cumberland and Yorkshire. Erman refers to a sun-darkening on Feb. 12, 1106, which was accompanied by meteors, and we read in the cometographies that on the 4th, or, according to others, on the 5th, of February in this year, a star was seen from the third to the ninth hour of the day, which was distant from the sun "only a foot and a half." Matthew Paris and Matthew of Westminster term this star a comet, and we take it to have been the same which, later in the same month, was observed in China under the sign Pisces, and which, at one time, was supposed to have been identical with the great comet of 1680; this body, however, would not appear to have been sufficiently near the earth as, even on the assumption of a denser constitution than usual with comets, to account for a diminution of the solar rays, by its intervention. On the last day of February, 1206, according to a Spanish writer, there was complete darkness for six hours. In 1241, "five months after the Mongol battle of Leignitz," the sun was obscured, and the darkness became so great that the stars were seen at the ninth hour about Michaelmas. In this case, again, the darkness referred to was undoubtedly due to the total eclipse on Oct. 6, of which Prof. Schiaparelli has collected a full account from the Italian writers. Lastly, in 1547, from April 23-25, Kepler relates on the authority of Gemma, "the sun appeared as though suffused with blood, and many stars were visible at noon-day." Schnurrer thought this phenomenon was what the Germans call a "Hohenrauch," notwithstanding the visibility of the stars. From the above brief summary of what have been considered abnormal sun-darkenings, we see that in several cases the diminution of the light has been due to the ordinary effects of a total eclipse, while it is clear that there are no grounds in the historical evidence for any prediction of a period of darkness. The nervous in these matters, and it would really appear that such exist, may take consolation therefrom. —*J. R. Hind, in Nature.*

The Barber in China.

Who would expect to see Figaro tabooed in any land pretending to be civilized? Nevertheless, the Chinese barber has still to achieve equality and fraternity. He carries about suspended from a bamboo on his shoulder the utensils indispensable to his art. In front hangs a wooden cylinder, shining with red lacquer and metal ornaments, with feet to stand on, and a copper basin at top; inside is a store of water. Behind him swings a wooden tripod, also bright red, the prismatic space between its legs being occupied by drawers containing razors, brushes, combs and so on. If he meet a client in the street, down go the triangular stool and the cylindrical washstand, and the customer's toilet s forthwith completed in the open air, as coolly as if they were in the most private of dressing-rooms. But in spite of his remarkable skill and his universal utility—for no Chinaman can dress his own head—the Chinese barber is looked down upon and classed with the inferior portion of the population. Like actors and sampaneers, however great may be his merit, he can never fill any public employment. Even his children suffer the same exclusion, down to the third generation.—*All the Year Round.*

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has given the university at Nashville another $100,000

FARM NOTES.

To kill burdocks cut the the plant off at the crown and pour kerosene oil upon it. It is sure death to the pest.

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* says water made thick as cream, with fresh cow manure, and poured on melon vines will keep off the striped beetle.

Good feed, whether it be good grass in summer or good hay and grain in winter, with pure water always within reach, will always give good returns, whether the outcome be meat, milk, butter or cheese.

M. Boussingault found that a thermometer, plunged in snow to the depth of about four inches, sometimes marked nine degrees of heat greater than at the surface. Farmers up North may console themselves over the fact.

Driving after Eating.—The digestion of a horse is governd by the same laws as that of a man, and, as we know that it is not best for a man to go at hard work the moment a hearty meal is eaten, so we should remember that a horse ought to have a little rest after his meal, while the stomach is most active in the processes of digestion. Many a good horse has been ruined by injudicious haste in working him with a full stomach.

Sell the Old Sheep.—It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher while they are in their prime. It does not take half as much to fatten them then. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in condition to slaughter, the whole structure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all any ewe should bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is an age when, with little extra care, she will round up to a full carcass. Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more desirable than anything else.—*New York Tribune.*

How to Get Rid of Rats.—A farmer says: Four years ago my farm was fearfully infested with rats. They were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole crop being destroyed by them after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat cut and bound with the wheat drove the rats from the premises. I have not been troubled with them since, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel convinced that any person who is troubled with these pests can readily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns.

Butter Not Gathering.—The food has a great influence upon the milk. So has the condition of the cow. When the butter will not gather, but remains in the condition of a thick emulsion, it may sometimes be brought into order by throwing into the churn a gallon of cold water in which a handful or two of salt have been dissolved, and then operating the churn slowly to gather the butter. The cream may be improved in condition also by stirring a teaspoonful of salt in the jar in which it is kept. But to give the cows a daily feed of bran, or meal, if only one quart, is perhaps the best remedy, and its cost will be returned in the increase of butter. It pays to give this extra food even when cows are on pasture.

The *Fruit Recorder* says: The following preparation for destroying bugs on squash and on cucumber vines has been successfully tried for years. Dissolve a table-spoonful of saltpeter in a pailful of water. Put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpeter, if you can afford it. It is good for vegetables, but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night, and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the grub in peach trees; only use twice as much—say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing vegetables with it. A concentrated solution applied to young beans makes them grow wonderfully.

To Pickle Pork.—In pickling pork the pieces should be so cut that they will lie flat in the tub, and each layer should be pounded down closely. But before the sides are cut up it is a good plan to rub them over with a mixture of white sugar and salt, putting one-third as much sugar as salt. Then place the pieces in the tub, rind downward, and sprinkle each layer with the sugar and salt. When the tub is well filled, put a layer of salt over it so thick as to exclude the air, and cover it closely for ten days; then look at it, and, if the brine is not formed enough to cover it, sprinkle in a little cold water. In three months the pork will be ready to cook, and it will keep good for two years at least, and the sugar will give it a finer flavor than saltpeter. In warm climates both sugar and saltpeter can be used as advantageously as in pickling beef. All housekeepers know that they can make corned beef more tender and better flavored by using a pickle of one pound of sugar to three pounds of salt and a teaspoonful of saltpeter.

The Use of the Hands.

Four or five years ago, a gentleman living on a farm near a sea-side resort in Maine bought one of the two-dollar printing-presses for his boys. One of them learned to use it expertly, and by printing visiting cards, labels, etc., for his mother soon earned enough to buy an eight-dollar one. All of his spare time from his lessons he gave to printing.

At this time his father died insolvent, and the family were suddenly reduced to absolute poverty. The boys were not sufficiently educated to go into any kind of business. Our young printer determined to make some use of his toy. He went around to the hotel and boarding-house keepers, and solicited work in printing cards, *menus*, bills. There was no job-printing office within thirty miles. Work poured in on him.

By the time the summer-boarders arrived, he had saved $40, with which he bought a larger press, sold the old one for paper, and issued a little newspaper, the size of a letter-sheet, which found plenty of subscribers among them. His mother and sisters were editors. The tiny journal was sprightly, gossipy, and well-printed. The lad worked for years as hard at his books as at his type, and last summer he took charge of a newspaper in the country town, with every chance of assured success.

A great defect in the modern education of well-to-do American lads is, that it is confined to the head, while the hands are left totally untrained. In the first years of the republic, when the majority of boys were reared on farms or in villages, they learned manual skill unconsciously. The only mea s of supplying this lack now are the printing-presses, jig-saws, lathes, etc., which are such popular toys. Every wise father should provide them for his sons. They may not make so much use of them as our energetic Maine lad; but they will certainly give a training to the fingers and the eye quite as useful as are many branches of theoretical knowledge.

The Cental System of Measurement.

The "cental system," as it is called, is not yet fully developed. Although in some localities and to a certain extent it has really been practiced in mercantile business for years, the name is new —not even Webster's Unabridged defines "cental"—and the complete adoption of the system as a basis of trade will involve various changes in State laws. Not long ago the New York Produce Exchange decided by ballot to employ the "cental system" instead of the bushel in all their transactions after Oct. 1, 1879. The members of the Boston Produce Exchange have resolved to follow this example. Circulars have been sent to commercial bodies throughout the country by the New York Exchange, asking their co-operation in the matter and the Subsistence Department of the Government makes no objection to adopting it.

It has long been a practice among some large dealers to buy and sell certain articles by the 100 pounds weight, and to pay on that, as the unit of weight, charges for transportation. This has been to some extent the case in regard to grain, yet, as traders usually adhere to the conventional bushel in grain, seeds, etc., a double computation must be made, involving much labor. The average bushel of wheat is nominally sixty pounds in weight, and when a man buys 5,000 bushels of wheat he expects to receive 300,000 pounds, yet if the wheat actually weighs more than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel it is above the average quality, and if of *poor* quality it weighs much less. Variations in the number of pounds which constitute a bushel in different localities cause perplexity also. In New York and in some other States, for example, the law gives thirty-two pounds to each bushel of oats, but some other States are not as generous—perhaps because in fact not more than thirty-pounds will ordinarily go into a bushel measure. Consequently the system of *measuring* grain seems absurd, if its *weight* is to be regarded at all, and brings much extra labor upon commission merchants. Numerous liquids, as sirups, oils, etc., vary much in weight, according to their quality, in some articles the better quality being lighter, and in others heavier, and it seems as reasonable to buy and sell them by the pound, as well as potatoes, eggs, etc., as it is sugar, coffee and rice.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Electric Executions.

That species of solemn fantaticism for which the Germans are famous has reached about its climax in a letter of a pastor in a Prussian village to one of the leading Berlin papers. The epistle reads as if the ghosts of Hoffman and Hauff had been galvanized from their graves especially to write it.

Its author commences by deploring the fact that our modern punishment for murder simply makes the executioner guilty of the same crime as his victim; that we can only avenge one assassination by another. A second source of regret to him is that an execution has virtually become a species of brutal and degrading show. In view of these facts, he suggests the following improvements in capital punishment:

The scene of an execution shall be the court-room in which sentence was pronounced upon the murderer. The walls of the room shall be draped in black, and the windows somberly curtained, in order to exclude all light. The only articles of furniture in the apartment shall be the Judge's desk and an arm-chair. In the middle of the room shall be an iron figure of Justice, with her scales and sword. This effigy shall have in place of bowels as powerful an electric battery as may be necessary. The battery shall be connected with the arm-chair, and governed by a mechanism in connection with the scales. The scene shall be lighted by a single torch, burning on the Judge's desk.

The only persons admitted to the execution shall be the Judge, jury and other officials concerned in the condemnation of the victim. That person shall be brought in and seated in the chair, to which he shall be manacled immovably. Then the Judge shall read the story of his crime to him and reiterate his sentence. This performed, he shall break a rod of office and toss it into Justice's balance.

The scales will be weighed down by this, and the electric current thus set in circulation. As the balance descends the Judge shall extinguish the torch, signifying that he thus puts out the victim's life.

So, in utter darkness, the subtle current of the great battery will do its work. Unseen by mortal eyes the condemned man will expiate his crime, and justice will literally avenge itself.

It is understood that Edison is to be commissioned to make an experimental electric statue at once.

Remarkable Case of Nostalgia.

Homesickness is known to sometimes assume the form of a mental disease. An English paper states that among the recruits sent to the garrison at Montelimart was a youth named Marchise, from Correze, who, from the time of his incorporation, did not cease to weep and lament for his country home, day and night. His grief was so great as to move the pity of the officers, and they softened some of the military regulations in his favor. It was of no use. The mountains of Correze were ever before the tear-filled eyes of the unhappy conscript. One day, instead of returning to the barracks at the evening call, he betook himself to the railway, placed his neck on the rails, and was killed by the next train.

Stuttering.

The conditions favorable to stuttering may be hereditary and may manifest themselves when the child begins to talk. Some stutterers have never known free speech. Stuttering may be caused also by fright and by imitation. Stuttering sustains itself. That is, the original cause may be removed, and yet there is no end or diminution of the impediment, which, on the contrary, increases. If a child recover from nervous or muscular weakness—the first cause—the stuttering may seize hold of the chest, and, by deranging respiration, make conditions which, of themselves, would bring on the malady. Or if defective respiration be the first cause, and it be remedied, the stuttering may find nourishment in disordered nerves or unhealthy brain. Thus, as already said, causes and effects pass the one into the other, so that they are constantly changing, not only themselves but also the character of the stuttering, whose outward manifestations, at intervals of five or ten years, would appear entirely different to an observer. In nothing is the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," more applicable than in stuttering. Indeed, in this instance an ounce of the one is more efficacious than a hundredweight of the other. Children with stuttering tendencies should be specially well nourished; they should take a great deal of physical and out-door exercise; care should be taken that their lungs are fully developed and that their nerves are not irritated. Late hours and highly-seasoned food, and everything tending to derange, weaken or unduly excite, mentally and physically, should be avoided. The child should not be allowed to talk too rapidly nor when out of breath. If he has trouble with a word he should be asked to repeat the whole sentence, and not merely the offending word. Oftentimes a serious mistake is made here. The child is drilled upon his most difficult words, and he comes to fear them; and, as a result, his ability to articulate them is continually lessened. He should not be permitted to associate with another stuttering child; indeed, no child should. Inveterate stuttering may be caused by mimicking others. Throughout, the child should be subjected to kind but firm treatment. —*The Voice.*

A Boy's Fight with a Panther.

A few days since, while Mr. W. H. Higgins, residing about two and a half miles from Renovo, on the dividing ridge between Paddy's and Drury's runs, was working in his field making hay, he saw an animal in a distant part of the field making off with a hen. He thought it a fox, and called the attention of his son George, a lad of 14, to it. George is fond of hunting, and, getting his gun, he started off for the fox, accompanied by his 5-year-old brother and a hound. They had not been gone long when Mr. Higgins heard several continuous yells of the most terrible kind. The varmint had been treed by the dog, and its half-human shrieks rent the air with terrible distinctness, like the shrill, agonized voice of a woman in dire distress. The excited father and his field-hands at once made for the point whence came these foreboding sounds, and ere they reached the spot they met George dragging a huge female panther, measuring five feet one inch in length, and standing two feet high. The boys had followed the dog to a big tree, up which the panther had gone about sixty-five feet. When the eldest lad saw the animal crouched and glaring above, he felt it was either to be a dead panther or a death-struggle between it and himself and little brother. He was a good shot generally, but here was to be the severest test his young eye and nerves had ever been put to, and one that might well have tried an older and stouter hunter. He drew the bead and fired, feeling as he did so, he says, as if he had been lifted clear off of his feet. But there was the hungry brute yet, crouching on the limb, its eyes fairly fit to burst in their malignant glare. Bang went the gun of our brave young hunter, just as the panther sprung. It seemed, said the lad, as though the animal sprung out from the tree about twenty-five feet, then came straight down, lighting on the dog, about sixteen feet from the boys. The young hunter again thought he had missed. Clubbing his gun, he advanced on the brute to strike it, but it rolled over dead before he could do so. Examination proved that his first shot had struck about four inches back of the heart, the last one in the heart. It was bravely and well done, and but for the steady nerve and true aim of the lad he and his little brother would doubtless have fallen victims of the animal's ravenous hunger.—*Lock Haven (Pa.) Democrat.*

How He Was Hooked.

On Clark street, near Madison, last evening, about 8 o'clock there was quite a scene. The keen eye of some star-gazer caught sight of a dark object hanging from a window. As the form moved itself into vigorous action, a curious crowd gathered about and looked upward. Soon a delegation appeared at the window, and the struggling form was drawn up and lost from sight of the crowd. During the afternoon he had been moistening himself with liquids. The result was slumber. It seems the most cool and comfortable spot was the sill of the open window. Deep sleep-sighs soon disturbed the party, and the body projected itself over the window-sill, and further it would have gone had not a friendly hook fastened itself to the clothing and suspended animation for the time being. Suddenly the man came to his sober senses, and help from above relieved him from his unpleasant position.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The annual crop of tobacco of the United States is about 420,000,000 pounds, two-thirds of which is exported.

During the year 1878 there were 2,700 medical students graduated from the fifty-nine colleges of the United States. As the statistics show that in this country an average of 500 people support one physician, there must be a constant supply of over 13,000 patients who must pay the handsome sum of $1,976,000 a year, in order to allow each doctor only $2 a day.

There are now in existence more than 218,000 United States patents. There are but a little over 80,000 English patents, 50,000 French and 40,000 Belgian and German patents upon inventions. In 1848 there were over 4,000 more English than American patents, there being at that time 10,000 English and something less than 6,000 American. These figures show how inventors of this country are progressing as compared with those of other countries in which the patent system prevails.

A car load is nominally 20,000 pounds. It is also 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 or 20 head of cattle, 50 or 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less hard lumber, one-fourth less of green lumber, one-tenth of joist, scantling and other large timbers, 340 bushels of wheat, 400 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flaxseed, 360 of apples, 320 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 of bran.

The last English census gives the following figures with regard to the women employed in the metal trades: Pattern designers, 137; surgical instrument makers, 230; gun finishers, 366; percussion cap makers, 660; cartridge makers, 1,497; machine makers, 243; file makers, 1,021; cutlers, 837; scissors makers, 376; needles, 2,110; pins, 403; steel pens, 1,577; thimbles, 144; goldsmiths' and jewelers' trades, 3,022; plated wares, 701; copper manufacture, 160; tin trade, 932; tin-plate workers, 1 883; brass trades, 1,887; wire workers, 497; lacquerers, 698; burnishers, 1,320; iron manufactories, 2,093; blacksmiths, 436; nail makers, 10,864; anchor makers, 910; press workers, 855; screw cutters, 1,497.

An Underground Lake.

A wonderful underground lake has been discovered near Hemelen, Algeria, near the picturesque cascades of that place. Some miners had blasted an enormous rock near the cascades, and on removal of the debris found it had covered a large opening into a cave, the floor of which was covered with water. Constructing a rude raft, and providing themselves with candles, the workmen sailed along this underground river, which at a distance of sixty meters was found to merge into a large lake of limpid water. The roof of the cavern was very high, and covered with stalactites, the brilliant colors of which sparkled under the light of the candles. Continuing their course, the workmen had at certain places to navigate their craft between the stalactites, which, meeting stalagmites from the bed of the lake, formed enormous columns, which looked as if they had been made expressly to sustain the enormous arches. They thus reached the extremity of the lake, where they noticed a large channel extending toward the south, into which water quietly made its way. This is supposed to be a large fissure which has baffled exploration hitherto at Sebdon, and which connects the cascades with that locality, and thus with the mysterious sources of the Tatna. It is possible that here they have found an immense natural basin, supplied by powerful sources, and sending a part of its waters toward the lake, while the rest goes to Sebdon. The workmen estimated the distance underground traversed by them at three kilometers, and the breadth by the lake at two. They brought out with them a quantity of fish, which swarmed round the raft, and which were found to be blind.

Secretary Thompson's Start in Life.

Though our favorite old salt, Mariner Richard W. Thompson, of the navy, is perhaps not as great a man as was George Washington, yet is he of more prominence now than when he accosted Alex. Donahue, in Louisville, forty-odd years ago. Mr. Donahue, who is an old storekeeper in Bedford, Ind., tells the Indianapolis *Journal* how Dick got to be a Hoosier and consequently the trained sea-dog of the Wabash. When the narrator was down in Louisville buying goods one day a dapper little fellow approached him and asked whether a youngster could get half a show up in Injeanner. Mr. Donahue took the lad up to Bedford and there the latter got a school to teach. Dick's sleeping accommodations were none of the best, he and Alex. bunking on a hard stone counter for about two years. The school teacher was fond of reading law books, and once he volunteered to get some poor fellow out of a law scrape. His exposition of the law excited the wonder and admiration of the natives, and after that everybody wanted "that little Thompson" whenever they got into trouble. In a few months the legal business began to pile up on him, so that he was literally forced to become a lawyer. Judge Dewey, of Charleston, kept an eye on what was passing at Bedford, and loaned the young man books with which to pursue his studies. In three or four months he was regularly admitted to the bar, and from that time it was smooth sailing into Congress—as smooth as when he is at the helm of the good sloop Tallapoosa.—*Philadelphia Times*

Immediately after tea and coffee, when there is a party staying at Sandrigham, the Prince of Wales sits down to his whist, of which he is passionately fond, in the small room leading out of the drawing-room, and the Princess adjourns to the bowling alley, where two little boys, attired in appropriate costume, are in attendance to send back the heavy balls and set up the pins.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 4, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY EDITORS.

The Power of Kindness.

"There is one chapter in my life's history that I have always kept locked in my heart," said John Haviland, as he faced the little group in the parlor; "but to-night I feel as if it was my duty to open it for your inspection, and I do it for the love of woman—for the love of a woman who made me what I am worthy to be, the husband of a good woman."

"Why, John!" said Mrs. Haviland, softly approaching—babe still held tight to her bosom—"you frighten me."

"Let's have the story," said the rest of the group, certain that something good might be anticipated; and John commenced, at first a little timid, but gaining confidence as he proceeded.

"When I first came to New York, at the age of 12 years, to seek my fortune, I can call myself a precocious chap without danger of being accused of an unusual degree of self-appreciation. I was quick to learn everything, the bad as well as the good. My employer used profane language. I picked up the oaths that he dropped with a naturalness that surprised even myself. The boys in the office all chewed tobacco. This was a little the hardest job I ever attempted, but after two weeks of nausea and indescribable stomach wrenchings, I came off victorious, and could get away with my paper a day with the best of 'em."

"True, every word of it!" said the speaker.

"One afternoon I was sent with a note from my employer to a house in the upper part of the city. I hadn't anything to read, but I had plenty of tobacco, and with that I proposed to entertain myself during the two or three hours I must spend in the passage. For some distance I did not notice who were beside me, but by-and-by a lady said, very softly and pleasantly: 'Would you please, little boy, be more careful? I am going to a party this afternoon, and I should hate to have my dress spoiled.'

"I looked into her face. It was the sweetest I ever saw. Pale, earnest and loving, to my boyish heart it was the countenance of an angel."

"What did you say?" interrupted Mrs. Haviland, her bright eyes filling with tears as she saw how the memory of this beautiful woman affected her husband.

"Say! There was very little I could say. I think all I did for some time was to look."

"I managed to dispose of the tobacco, however, and wiped my mouth very carefully, all of which I felt certain she saw and mentally commented upon."

"Have you a mother, little boy?" she next asked in the same low tone.

"No, ma'am,' I answered, and felt my throat filling up, and I knew I must swallow mighty fast to keep from sobbing.

"You have a father, then, I suppose?" she kept on.

"No, ma'am; no father."

"Brothers and sisters?"

"Neither, ma'am."

"Then the little boy is alone in the world?"

"All alone, ma'am."

"How long has his mother been dead?' and the dear woman looked away from my face, and waited till I could speak.

"Two years" I answered.

"And you loved her?" came next.

"Dearly," was all I could say.

"She was silent for a moment, and then she said so sweetly—oh! I shall never forget it—

"And what do you think your dear mother would say—how do you think she would feel—to know that her little boy was guilty of such a disgusting habit as this?" pointing to the tell-tale quid which I had vainly tried to hide beneath the seat.

"I must leave now," she continued; 'but here is my card, and, if you come to me" most any evening I shall be glad to see you, and perhaps we shall be of some service to each other."

"She gave me her little gloved hand, and to my dying day I shall never forget the sensation of that moment. I could not bear to part with her; without her I felt that I could do nothing—with her I could grow to man's estate—a man in the truest sense of the word. From that moment tobacco never passed my lips.

"As soon as I could summon courage I called upon the lady. Well do I remember how my heart beat as I waited in the elegant parlor for her to come down, and how awkward I felt as I followed my guide to her private sitting-room. She got at every point of my life, and before I bade her good-bye it was arranged that I should spend two evenings of each week at her house, and study on the occasion just what she thought best.

"No lover ever looked forward to meeting with the mistress of his heart any more ardently than I did to these meetings with my friend.

"I grew careful of my personal appearance, careful of my conversation, and strove in every way to be worthy of the noble friendship. Two years passed in this delightful manner—two years that made me. My friend not only attended to my studies, striving also all the while to sow the right kind of spiritual seed, but she procured me a business situation with a friend of hers, where I remain to this day. Nobody but God knows what I owe this woman. During the last three months of those two years I noticed that she grew constantly pale and thin; she never was betrayed into speaking of herself. Sometimes, when I would ask her if she felt worse than usual, she would reply:

"Oh, no! I am only a little tired—that is all."

"One evening she kept me by her sofa much longer than was her custom, while she arranged lessons, and laid out work, it seemed to me, for months.

"Why so much to-night?" I inquired, conscious that my heart ached, and vaguely suspecting the cause.

"Because, dear," she answered 'I do not want you to come for the next week, and I am anxious that you should have sufficient work to anticipate as well as to keep you busy. I think I can trust you to be a good boy, John?"

"I think you can, ma'am," I answered almost sobbing.

"If I should see your mother, my dear boy, before long, what shall I say to her for you?"

"Then I knew all, and my grief had no bounds. It is no use to go on. She died two days after."

Our Comical Progenitor.

[Norwich Bulletin.]

A little fellow rushed into the street recently to look at a monkey that accompanied an organ-grinder who was playing in front of an adjoining block. Never having perused the "Origin of Man," he gazed in wonder and admiration a few moments, and then rushing into the house he met his grandmother, to whom he addressed this inquiry: "Grandmother, who made monkeys?" "God, my boy," replied the old lady, in her candid way. "Well," said the excitable grandson in rejoinder, "I'll bet God laughed when he got the first monkey done!"

A clergyman of my acquaintance told me that he once visited a lady of his parish who had just lost her husband, in order to offer consolation, and upon her earnest inquiries as to the reunion of families in heaven, he strongly asserted his belief in that fact; and when she asked with anxiety whether any time must elapse before friends would be able to find each other in the next world he emphatically said, "No, they will be united at once." He was thinking of the happiness of being able to offer the relief of such faith, when she broke in upon such meditations by exclaiming sadly, "Well, his first wife has got him then by this time."—Court Circular.

Miss Fletcher.

Miss Fletcher, the author of "Kismet" and "Mirage," out of which books she has made a great deal of money, looks about 20, but is said to be 28. She lives in Rome, dresses in excellent taste, is very pretty and has a profusion of blonde hair. Everybody speaks of her as "George," after her non de plume, George Fleming. She is a capital horsewoman, talks several languages fluently, and is really a picturesque, dashing creature. She dedicated "Mirage" to Walter Pater, and when she was in London last season he invited a lot of college dons and literary people to meet "George Fleming." He was much surprised when the blushing girl presented herself. He supposed, of course, she was a man. She was born in Rio Janeiro, of a Jewish mother and an American father, but has passed little of her life in America.

A Trim Appearance.

No woman can give a satisfactory excuse for personal untidiness. Household work of whatever kind, does not interfere with having a clean dress on, however common, a nice, plain collar, and a smooth head of hair. There is all the difference in the indifferent housewives in this respect. Some always look bright and "smart;" but others never look decently clean in the mornings; they seem to have no idea that anybody ever notices their personal appearance while engaged in their household duties, or that it is a matter of the least possible concern to anybody. They forget that they have a husband, who was won when they were in full dress, and studied to attract him by the addition it gave to their persons' without regard to the time and trouble it required—whose eye is as sharp now as it ever was, and whose sensibilities are just as acute. The children, too—especially the girls—what a sad example to them is slovenliness on the part of their mother.

Bread on the Waters.

[Detroit Free Press.]

One cold day last spring a prominent business man, on Woodward avenue, was approached by a seedy looking stranger who wanted aid to get himself to Pittsburg. He was a young man, and he told a sad and pretty straight story of vain travels in the west in search of a missing sister. He couldn't promise a speedy return of the loan, but he told the merchant that bread cast upon the waters was sure to return some day or other. The merchant didn't know about it, but finally tried it to the tune of $4, and the young man left the city. His case had almost been forgotten, when a letter was received from him Saturday, dated at Pittsburg. It read:

"You will doubtless remember having given me $4 last spring. I told you to regard it as bread cast upon the waters. No good action ever goes unrewarded. I found the sister I was in search of. She was in the variety business. To convince you that I appreciate your kind favor I hereby inclose one of my sister's photographs, taken in costume. Her tights and slippers alone cost me $22, and may Heaven ever bless you!"

But for the kindness of a Detroiter the young man might never have found his sister, the variety business would have lost a star, and the $22 tights and slippers would have been nowhere. Be kind to the poor—always be kind to the poor.

Not Proven.

[President Jackson.]

I can accord to the scientist nearly all he can claim without in the slightest degree affecting the foundations of my faith. Does he tell me this universe was created millions of years ago? I do not deny it, for my Bible tells me it "was in the beginning," which may have been long before the millions of ages which he claims. Does he tell me that the laws which are in operation to-day have been in operation for millions of years? I admit it; and only add, that the great Law-giver existed before these laws. Does he tell me of the boundlessness of space, of the infinitude of worlds? I rejoice the more, for all are the works of my Father's hand. Does he tell me that the laws of evolution show a development from the less to the greater? I accept all that, for under the gospel, from a sinner I become a saint, and from a saint I shall be exalted above the angels, and shall sit down with the Savior on His throne. I believe in the survival of the fittest, for the Christain shall survive the "wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." Does he tell me that this evolution dispenses with the Creator? I say, not so. There are many things which are claimed in evolution, to which I must give the verdict of the Scotch jury, "Not proven." Yet, were I to admit them all, they would not affect my faith in the wisdom and skill and power of the great Father.

In order to find out whether he can carry New York or not, Tilden is suggested as a candidate for governor of that state. It is important to him to know his strength at home, before he presents his name to the presidential nominating convention. It may save him some money.

Free Tuition.

Send for circular of Fort Wayne college, to N. F. Yocum, Fort Wayne, Ind. 31-4

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
136 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-26-1y.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Butler, Ind. He is the only person in the north half of DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished and machines repaired on short notice. 30-tf.

P. T. BARNUM'S
OWN AND ONLY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!
Will exhibit at
Fort Wayne, Sep't. 5, 1879,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
ALL THE NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR 1879.
THE BEST SHOW IN THE UNIVERSE
Nearly $3,000,000 00 invested in this
Gigantic Combination of Museum, Menagerie, World's Exhibition of Mechanical Wonders, and a Circus Company 100 Performers.
New and Rare Attractions.
Coal Black Dromedaries,
Milk White Camels,
Two-Horned Rhinoceros,
Largest Herd of Elephants
Ever Exhibited, Together
The Troupe of Royal Stallions

The most beautiful and intelligent animals ever seen, are 20 in number, and were imported at a cost of $150,000, from their royal masters the Emperors of Russia and Germany, the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and the Grand Khan of Tartary. They appear under the direction of their trainer, CARL ANTONY, JR., at each performance, in various acts, concluding with the introduction of the entire number in the ring at one time.

EIGHT LADY RIDERS
Including Madame Dockrill, Miss Katie Stokes, M'lle Linda Jeal, Miss Emma Lake, Signora Marcellus, Miss Holloway, Sig. Quaglianna,
In Thrilling Bareback Acts.
Eight Performing Elephants,
Over whose backs MR. JOHN BATCHELOR performs his wonderful leap, turning a thriple somersault.
Largest Traveling Menagerie in the World.
On the morning of the day of exhibition
A GRAND STREET PAGEANT
Of unusual extent and great magnificence will pass through the principal streets. One of the features of this scene of processional splendor will be the appearance of 10 of the 20 stallions in procession, led by their foreign grooms.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30 p. m. Performances 2 and 8 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children under 9, half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Excursion trains on all railroads on the day of exhibition.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine marble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
15 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.
MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.
5-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
North, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.
No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route
From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 05 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12 "	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 53 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburgh daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R.R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 8.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	5 46am
Mexico	9 15	8 25	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 46
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 00
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 18	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 56	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 23	11 21	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct's	12 50	1 12	4 35
Auburn	12 56	1 17	5 00
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. [illegible]	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 04pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 38	11 55	5 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Mancester	5 36	10 25	1 25pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 18	1 05pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 57
Churubusco	4 18	8 30	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chic'o Expr's
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction	10 42am	1 03am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett ar	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	6 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 20	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4	4 00
Defiance	am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chic'o Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	3 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	5 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	6 20	9 23	8 14
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 26
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 47
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 06	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7 25	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the hortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	6 30am	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....
Lansing	....	10 00am	..
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor	....	8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 55pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 15am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 25am	3 05pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 28am	3 05pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	am	....
Washington		8 00pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn June	5 52pm	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 50pm
Waterloo	6 16am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 25am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	63 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	32 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	9 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	8 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	5 30 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 31 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 46 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 18 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and ... between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MCLLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Loc[illegible] and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879. Number 37.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY, Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

THE FIVE POINTS AT NIGHT.

New York Sun.

Some of the old-time reputation of the Five Points is returning. Street fights are frequent and bar-room brawls are common. A walk through Baxter, Park, and some of the cross streets late in the evening is not interesting to persons with weak nerves. Drays, wagons, and handcarts line the narrow sidewalks, and in many encroach upon them. Toes are stubbed against ash-boxes and barrels and garbage buckets, and many places are made slippery by the dirty water creeping from under the fences and doorways. Bar-room doors are open, and short-haired bartenders are seen behind them, putting up a black bottle here and drawing a mug of beer there. One-half of the space outside the counters is filled with men, old and young, the former hilarious and the latter quick to take the aggressive. Coats are scarce, and vests are not part of their clothing. Blue flannel shirts, open at the neck, prevail, but white shirts, very dirty, are not rarities. On the steps throngs linger. Rough jokes are passed and chums hailed. Corner groceries are open, and women, many of them carrying babies in their arms, pass in and out, or select a handful of vegetables from the shelves outside. Cigar stores, with empty boxes but attractive trade signs in the windows, are only half lighted. The dealer smokes in peace and reads a newspaper. Cobblers hammer and sew far into the night, working by the light of a single smoky lamp. Faint streaks of light come through the windows of the high tenements and from the underground doorways of the low shanties. Sitting on the drays in the streets, boys and rough-looking young men skylarked, their feet as they were tossed about endangering the heads of passers-by. Young women in twos and threes walked slowly up and down, passing remarks and gossiping. On a corner, notorious as the scene of fights and squabbles, a policeman stood, swinging his club, and watching the movements of a crowd of boys opposite.

"Come away from the corner. That's were the gang holds out, and it's a tough gang, I tell you," he whispered, on being touched and spoken to, and he led the way up and across the street, finding a dark place beside an old, tumble-down building. "Yes, there was a muss around here early this morning. One feller got shot in the abdomen and another feller got it in the arm. They had a lively time, you bet, about twenty minutes past 1 this morning. I was up the street looking into a little burglary at Kelly's about that time. Just after I'd searched the house I heard the call down the street, and as I came a-whooping down here I met the officer on the other post, who said there'd been a muss down on the corner of Baxter street and Park. When I got there everything was as close as a drum and you couldn't see a light. You couldn't get a thing about it, not one thing. They wont give each other away, you know, and I couldn't do anything. But round the corner I found some one, and I asked, 'What's been the matter round here?' 'There's been some shooting on the corner, but don't you give me away,' said the feller. 'Which way did they do?' says I. 'Down Park street,' says he. That's all I wanted. I went up the street and found the special officer, and says: 'Run to the Chambers street 'ospital and see if anybody's been shot.' He hurried over there, and when he came back I had it all straight.

"Some First Ward fellers were up here that night," he continued, after looking up and down the street, "and after they'd got a few drinks in 'em they had a fuss with some of the Fourteenth Ward fellers. Dan Murphy was 'downed'—that means knocked down and kicked, you know—and a thin feller by the name of Long was kicked almost to death. That was enough to make the rest lively, and pistols were pulled. How the shooting was done nobody seems to know exactly, but Murphy got it in the arm and Driscol got it in the abdomen. A feller they call Cuddy was one of Driscol's heelers, and it seems to be that he tried to hit Murphy, and hit Driscol accidentally. They went to the 'ospital alone, and the special officer found 'em there having their wounds dressed. Driscol says 'It's all right; 'twas only an accident;' and Murphy says it was an accident, but Murphy was taken to the station-house to-day. Driscol got away, I heard, but was caught this morning. We'll get the rest of 'em yet.

"Tough neighborhood, aint it?" he asked, as a howl came through one of the windows near by. "'Twas worse years ago when I was a boy, but we've got some pretty tough gangs here now. Want to take a walk through Bottle Alley? That's where you'll find it. Oh, you've been through there before? Tough, eh," and he twirled his club and walked into the light near the corner.

Five minutes afterward "Police, police; take him off!" startled the passengers in cars in Catham street. At Baxter and Catham streets a young man was trying to elude the pursuit of a shorter man. For a few seconds he succeeded, but the shorter man chased him to the middle of the street between the car tracks, and catching hold of his throat squeezed it until he turned purple in the face. From every adjoining street and the bar-rooms and concert gardens throngs rushed, and the street was blocked. Men in their shirt sleeves pulled and kicked in their efforts to get near the combatants. But no police officer was in sight, and some of that short man's friends pulled him away.

"I was afraid of his knife," the other man said as he went around a corner rubbing his throat.

Death of Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Johnson's Wife by Poison.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 3.—To-day's sensation was the suicide of the wife of Charles P. Johnson, who was formerly lieutenant-governor of the state, and whose influence with the Senator Vest party last winter, together with his recent course, warrants the belief that he would be a strong candidate for either governor or United States senator at the next opportunity.

Mrs. Johnson has been ailing since last January, when the death of a two weeks old child of premature birth, for which she had conceived a fondness that was most abnormal, disturbed the equilibrium of her mind. A model home which was the envy of nearly all who visited it, became almost dessolate through the constant apprehension that she who had been its brightest light would destroy herself. Since that time she has taken poisonous doses three or four times, and each time previous to yesterday a timely arrival of physicians saved her life. Her reason was not so far gone but that she fully realized the terrible character of her periodical affliction, but she confessed to her husband, to whom she was most devotedly attached, that when the spells came on her she could not resist the suicidal disposition. She was terribly humiliated after each failure, and begged to be forgiven by her dear ones for the trouble and anxiety she caused.

Despite the closest surveillance she managed to get morphine, chloroform and other poisonous drugs, but in all but four cases she was sufficiently master of herself to go and deliver them to her husband and acknowledge her temptation. They went to the seaside recently, but she came home unimproved. Since then she has been watched day and night by her daughters and a nurse. It seems, however, that before going east she purchased a half pound of arsenic, under pretense of needing it to poison rats, and, finding her restraint such as to baffle all efforts to get a milder poison, she yesterday determined to make use of that, which was hidden away somewhere.

She requested the daughter who was watching with her to go down stairs and get a newspaper, and while the young lady was gone she put three teaspoonfulls of arsenic in a cup of tea, went into the bath-room and drank the dose. Of course, the fact was soon discovered, but physicians arrived too late, and she died in a few hours. She was rational to the last, and expressed the deepest regret at her weakness and at the pain she caused her family. A sadder death-bed than hers could not be imagined.

A New State.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mosby, the former rebel guerrilla, is now a good republican. Comfortably seated in his consulate at Hong Kong, he writes:

"Reconstruct parties, and let the new men, the live men of the state, rally around Grant and bury the old fossils. Grant is the man under whose leadership we can create a new state."

A "new" state is good. It is only another expression of the demand for a more "stable" government or a "stronger" government. Grant in the White House for life, with elections on the Napoleonic system of fraud and force—or the American fraud system of 1877—will mean a new state indeed.

The "marriage editor" of a Vermont paper announces the "happy event" and relieves his mind on the occasion as follows:

MARRIED.

In Pawlet, Vt., August 15th, John C. Day and Miss Emma Weeks.

A week is lost, a day is gained,
But time should not complain,
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the week again.

Organization.

[State Sentinel.]

The democratic party needs thorough organization throughout the country. Its future success depends upon it. In urging the necessity of organization, it is not essential that a presidential candidate be named, though it is of supreme importance that the policy of the campaign be so mapped out that the rank and file of the party may comprehend the nature of the work before them. The "battle-cry" should ring out clear and distinct from the center to the circumference of the country. Upon this let the party come together and prepare for the coming campaign. There may be some diversity of opinions upon minor matters, and hence the requirement for early counsels, preliminary meetings, the formation of clubs, and the distribution of documents for systemized work. These meetings may be held in wards, townships, cities, counties and states, until the net work is complete, and all are bound together in one harmonious whole. There should be adopted some simple plan of action, without complications or red tape, something that will interest the masses and insure success. As yet, little or nothing has been done. Ringing appeals by national and state democratic committees would be in order. Let the people know what is expected and what is wanted. The democratic masses can not too soon be set to thinking. Republican conspirators are at work. From the smallest post-office, from the most insignificant employe of the government up to the White House, now the foul den of a wretch who rewards thieves and perjurers with federal offices for helping him into office, the republican party is at work. Corruption funds are pouring in from a hundred thousand crime-polluted sources, and every force known to men who have succeeded by crime, and who dare to commit more crimes, is even now being utilized for the campaign of 1880. Shall democrats be unmindful of the tremendous issues at stake? Is supineness to characterize the democratic party when every consideration that directly or remotely relates to the welfare of the country proclaims the necessity for eternal vigilence? The issues have been squarely presented in the proceedings of the extra session of congress. There is no mistaking their significance. These issues nneed to be authoritively analyzed and sharply defined—all unnecessary verbiage eliminated—until the people can grasp them, comprehend them and hold them. Republicanism means the peril of the liberties of the people. It means a centralization of power in the hands of the few. It means the overthrow of the constitution, the rights of the states, and a despotism. It means the dethronement of the civil power and the enthronement of the military power. It means a debauched ballot-box, and an army of deputy marshals to intimidate voters and to arrest them in the interest of a conspiracy to overthrow the government as it now exists. The campaign is at hand. Democrats are deaf if they do not hear the slogan of the republican conspirators. To assist the republican party and to defeat it, to rescue the government from their grasp and perpetuate the liberties of the people, is the task that devolves upon the democratic party. There is absolutely no other hope for the country. Hence the necessity for thorough organization. It may very properly begin in Indiana, for nowhere in the broad land will the fight wax warmer than in this state. In Indiana, and even now, the republican party is organizing. Its central committee is actively engaged—orders are issued and the initial steps have been taken; already noses are being counted, and the preliminary work is going forward. Under such circumstances it will not do for the democratic party to remain languid.

A New Medical Theory.

A Minnesota man writes to the Salem (Mass.) Gazette as follows: "A discovery in the treatment of dipthera has been made here. A young man, whose arm had been amputated, was attacked with diptheria before healing took place; and instead of the matter incident to that disease being deposited in the throat, the greater portion appeared on the wounded arm, and the diptheria was very light and easily managed. The doctor profited by this, and in his next case of diptheria blistered his patient's chest, and on this blistered part the chief deposits appeared. This was also an easy case of the disease. The theory of the doctor is that diptheria usually appears in the throat because of the thinness of the lining of the throat. Hence, when the blister breaks the skin upon any other part of the body, the disease appears there."

A Comical People.

Richard Grant White in the Atlantic.

Precedence in England extends even into the servants' hall and kitchen This is manifested every morning. At family prayers all the house servants attend, just as they used to do here in families in which that domestic discipline was kept up. A row of chairs is placed for them in the breakfast-room, and they enter and take their seats. The head of the house reads prayers and the lesson of the day, or some other part of the Bible. I observed that the servants in each house always entered in the same order, the housekeeper marching at the head of the line and taking the seat farthest from the door. And it was, I am sorry to say, rather funny to see some dozen of them pound solemnly in and plump stolidly down upon their seats. After prayers are over, they of course arise and go out. But I saw that they did not go out in reverse order, the one nearest the door going out first, as would have been natural and convenient. They rose, stood in line, and then the housekeeper went out first, followed by the servant next her; and thus the line doubled upon itself, the file thus telling itself off, so that the one who entered the room last left it last. The order of entering and leaving was the same. On speaking of this I was told with smiles that precedence was strictly observed among them; that in the servants' hall the housekeeper took the head of the table, the butler the foot, and that the servants, upper and under, had places strictly assigned to them according to the dignity of their positions. What is the order of their sitting or of their going the loud of precedence only knows; but I suppose that the my lady's maid sits on the right hand of the butler, and my lord's own man on that of the housekeeper. At dinner they sit together at the common table down to cheese; and the upper servants only rise and go in state to dessert in the housekeeper's room. The upper servants are those who have servants under them; an upper servant never wears livery. When visitors at a great house bring servants with them, the guests in the servants' hall are formerly assigned places strictly according to the rank of their master or mistress. I learned also that servants do call each other by the titles of their masters and mistresses, and that this incident of "high life below stairs" is no fiction.

The owa Howler.

The worn adage that "extremes beget extremes" has lately found a new and not uninstructive illustration. About six or eight months ago the editor of a small paper in Mississippi, called the Okolona States, began a serious of ravings, which the radical press of the north and some of the more reckless and irresponsible radical demagogues in congress, like Frye, of Maine, and Burrows, of Michigan, eagerly seized and advertised as sample expressions of the real sentiments of the southern people. The example of these ravings was not lost. In a short time an answering howl of northern hate was set up from a paper called the Sentinel, published in a little town called Lemars, away up in the grasshopper and hurricane region of Iowa. It must be put to the credit of the Iowa howler that he writes good English and thinks with vigor, which is more than can be said of his Mississippi antitype. Moreover, the howl of the Iowa man expresses a sentiment that is really cherished, and echoes thoughts that are actually meditated by a considerable number of northern people as theories practicable of accomplishment at no distant time in the future; while the frantic yells of the Okolona man are nothing but a ridiculous wake over the remains of ideas that long since ceased to animate any mind in the south. This is an important difference, and its existence makes the ravings of the Iowa man worth an attention which it would be silly to bestow upon the Okolona man.

Carats of Gold.

As pure gold is so very soft—too soft, indeed, for any practical purpose—it is alloyed with copper or silver, the first alloy producing a reddish color, and the second a pale yellow gold. Our gold coin, like that of France, Belgium and Holland, contains one-tenth of both copper and silver, mostly copper. For jewelry, the alloy differs with the quantity, and is estimated by what are called carats. A carat is the 24th part of any given quantity. Thus when gold is called 24 carats, it means that it is all gold; when 20 carats, that of every 24 parts, 20 are gold. 18 carats is the most common alloy used by jewelers, and keeps as well as pure gold. 12 carats is only half gold, and is low alloy, which is apt to tarnish more easily, and lose its luster, requiring more frequent cleaning.

A Cow's Call on a Hornets' Nest.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

On Wednesday Mr. Louis Duensing picketed his family cow in a convenient pasture, holding her in place with a rope one hundred feet long, which was attached to a block of wood about as large as an ordinary beer keg. While the gentle bouvine was nosing around for succulent blades of grass she accidently disturbed a hornets' nest, and in less than no time the poor animal found her skin filled with painful sensations. Finding herself unable to cope with her small but industrious enemies, she tried to ascertain what was best to do, but the multiplied stings made her frantic, and she started off on a furious race, with head down and tail waving in the air. She made a dash through an alley near the residence of Mr. Hall McCleave, and that gentleman who happened to witness the scene, avers upon honor that the cow ran so fast that he could not see the rope, but the wooden block was discerned in full motion, battering the fences on either side of the alley. While he was debating the propriety of crawling under the sidewalk for safety, cow, rope and block swept by like a rocket, but in an instant the rear part of the rope came in contact with a stout hitching post, swinging the block once or twice around it. As a result, such a "short stop" was called on the cow that she was instantly thrown and nearly performed a somersault, and this unequal movement disconcerted the pressing hornets and gave the suffering cow partial relief. The run was not long, but it has seldom been beaten in this section of the country.

Russian Injustice.

In an artical on the Russian peasantry the Molva observes that the chief peasant in a village sometimes has more power than any man in the Empire except the Czar. He has the power, for instance, of ordering a culprit to be flogged, a right which is denied by law to any other public functionary or citizen in the Empire. Further, a majority of the peasantry in a Commune can sentence one of their number to be beaten with sticks, and there is no appeal against the sentence; and the Commune can still sentence a man to banishment to Siberia for life. This sentence has been passed for such petty offenses as stealing a handkerchief or a little honey, or opening a brandy-shop without the permission of the Commune. In the Government of Samara a man was sentenced to be banished, together with his family. Shortly after, however, the Senate, to whom the case was referred, decided that the man should be permitted to remain in his village, on the ground that his health would not permit of his going to Siberia. The case of the man's wife, however, was not considered; and the sentence was carried out, so far as she was concerned, though she was innocent of any crime, and had been directed to go to Siberia merely in order that she should not be separated from her husband.

A Good-Night Clock.

From the Jacksonville Union.

A father on Monroe street has purchased a lover's alarm clock that works like a charm. At 10 o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open, and a man with a dressing gown and cap on glides out, holding in his hand a card inscribed "good night." As he bows and smilingly retires back into the clock, the young man takes the hint, says "good-night" to the fair daughters and departs.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,

A soft or stiff Hat,

A Street or Traveling Cap

A Youth's or Boy's Hat.

A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS.

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 11-6m

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE statue to Gen. Custer, by William MacDonald, has just been unveiled at West Point. The statue cost something over $15,000. It is a statuesque portrait of Custer in his last and fatal fight. It is eight feet in height, and dressed in a Colonel's uniform.

THE body of a boy has been picked up in the North river, with the hands and feet securely bound.

ALL the property of Jefferson Borden, one of the founders of the Fall River manufacturing industries, and an officer in many banks and other corporations, has been attached at the instance of the Fall River Savings Bank, his largest creditor. The attachments have been made in consequence of the complications growing out of the downfall of Borden's sons-in-law, Walter Paine and George B. Durfee.

THE WEST.

ADVICES from the West report that Col. Miles has returned to Fort Keogh with his command, consisting of seven companies of the Fifth infantry, bringing with him nearly 1,000 half-breeds, who have been furnishing arms and ammunition to the Indians between the Yellowstone and the boundary line. He has cleared the country of all roving bands, and driven Sitting Bull's followers across the American line, besides breaking up the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition between the half-breeds and hostile Indians. The campaign was very successful considering the small loss of Miles.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says that Charles De Young, who attempted to assassinate I. S. Kalloch, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says the Eureka stage-coach was stopped above Nevada City by twelve masked men, the express bag taken, and the passengers made to stand up in the road and deliver their personal property. William F. Cummings, banker, of Moore's Flat, resisted the robbers when they attempted to take a gold bar belonging to him, and was shot through the head and instantly killed.

A CINCINNATI dispatch says the bodies of two women and a little girl were found in a house at Waynesville, Ohio, a station on the Little Miami railroad. They were all evidently murdered some days ago, as the stench from the bodies was dreadful. They are supposed to be Mrs. Hatte, her sister and her sister's child. Very little is as yet known about the affair.

AT Willets, Mendocino county, Cal., a few days ago, Elijah Frost, "Bige" Gibson and "Tom" McCracken were taken from a constable and hanged by a mob. These men were under arrest for the larceny of a saddle and some harness.

THE SOUTH.

FOR the two days ending on the evening of Aug. 29, twenty-seven new cases of fever and seven deaths from the plague were reported to the Memphis Board of Health. New Orleans dispatches of Aug. 30 report the disease spreading in that city.....Henri Stewart and William Elliott were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 29, for murder committed in the Indian Territory.

THERE were fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Memphis, for the two days ending on the evening of the 31st ult. Fifty-eight new cases were reported to the Board of Health in the same time. The authorities were confident that there would be an early abatement of the plague. The total number of new cases reported for the week was 171—white, 67; colored, 84. Total number to date, 848. Total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week, 51; total number to date, 228. The Howard Association report having 208 nurses on duty in 193 families; 132 white and 61 colored.—At New Orleans, no additional cases were reported for the three days, ending on the 1st inst. Gen. J. B. Hood and his daughter Lydia died of the disease on Aug. 30—the father in the morning and the daughter in the evening. Another daughter was seriously ill with the fever. Gen. Hood leaves eleven children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest (twins) 3 weeks. His physical condition had been bad for some time, caused, it is alleged, by financial reverses. The death of his wife affected him very much. He leaves a manuscript of the history of the war, which he intended to have published this fall.

NINE deaths from yellow fever and forty-four new cases at Memphis for the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of Sept. 2. The National Board of Health have approved the plan submitted by the Superintendent of Quarantine, for the establishment of a quarantine picket, encircling the entire city and suburbs. Fifty men have been assigned to patrol duty to enforce this new quarantine law.

THE Chisholm murder cases were called in the Circuit Court of Kemper county, at De Kalb, Miss., on the 2d inst. Defendants moved to quash the indictment, but the motions were overruled. The State and defendants then announced themselves ready for trial. The first case called was that of Henry G. Gully, for the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisholm.

JOHN H. GATLING, brother of the inventor of the Gatling gun, was recently murdered at Murfreesboro, N. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS are being freely made in the South for the benefit of the children of the late Gen. Hood, who are left destitute.

AT Memphis, for the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Sept. 4, there were sixteen deaths from yellow fever. Fifty-five new cases were reported to the Board of Health for the same period. The fever was gradually spreading in the suburbs and toward the country. The Howard Association have exhausted their funds, and have issued an appeal for aid to the country at large.

GENERAL.

THE question of ownership of the newly-discovered Magada silver mine is causing trouble in the Mexican States of Coahuila, Durango and Chihuahua. The General Government has ordered all work stopped until the question is settled, and meanwhile claims all the metal taken out, and has confiscated thirty-four carts of silver on route to Texas. Ten men have been killed and many wounded.

THE celebrated fast-trotting horse Rarus has again changed hands, and is now the property of Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*.

THE report of the business of the port of Baltimore for the month of August shows an increase in the amount of grain received of over 1,000,000 bushels, the receipts being 5,548,000 bushels, all but 300,000 bushels of which was exported.....A French line of steamers running to Baltimore has been established of late for the express purpose of transporting grain.

DARING but unsuccessful attempts were made last week in Toronto to abduct George Brown, the head of the Government and editor of the *Globe*, and Robert Jaffray, a leading merchant. The latter was carried into a marsh, but regained his liberty after a desperate fight.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that "since the adjournment of Congress a number of Gen. Grant's friends have had under consideration a suggestion, coming originally from a distinguished Southern soldier, to create the office of Captain General of the Army, with suitable pay and allowances, and to have the same tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant, in recognition of his patriotic services in behalf of the Union. The correspondent adds that the proposition has been received with great favor, and will take shape in a bill accomplishing the purposes named early in the next session of Congress.

WASHINGTON.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a statement showing that the number of gallons of spirits produced during the fiscal year of 1879 was 71,822,817, against 56,153,053 gallons in 1878. The gallons withdrawn from bond with the tax paid, in 1879, numbered 57,896,779, and in 1878 there were 79,573,639. The gallons withdrawn from bond for export, in 1879, were 14,837,581, against 5,499,252 in 1878. The gallons landed abroad in 1879 were 7,799,071, and in 1878 the number was 3,364,616. The gallons remaining in bonded warehouse, June 30, 1879, were 19,208,478, and on June 30, 1878, only 14,088,773.

THE disbursements on account of arrears of pensions already amount to $12,630,998, paid to 24,779 claimants, an average of something over $500. The Commissioner of Pensions expresses the opinion that the total of claims will come within the appropriation of $26,000,000.

SOME little amusement has been caused in Washington by the discovery of a well-appointed illicit distillery directly in front of the White House, and only two blocks and a half from it, and situated where the smoke from its fires could be seen from the White House windows, and from those of Commissioner Raum's office. The capacity of the still was found to be about 300 gallons.

THE Treasury Department has just made payment of $150,000 to the Manhattan Savings Bank of the 10-40 bonds which were called in July last. Up to the present time the Government has placed in control of that bank $1,350,000 of the $1,600,000 stolen.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of Minnesota held their State Convention at St. Paul on the 2d inst. John S. Pillsbury, present incumbent, was nominated for re-election to the Governorship on the first ballot, and C. A. Gilman, of St. Cloud, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, on the fourth ballot.

THE Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee decides that it cannot recognize the Butler party as Democrats, but that a convention will be held soon, to which all Democrats are cordially invited to send delegates.

FOREIGN.

AT a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at Belfast, Ireland, a resolution was passed to memorialize the Government for the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the effect of the depreciation of silver upon the commercial interests of Great Britain, and to consider what, if any, legislative action is desirable thereon....One thousand cotton operatives have struck in Glasgow....The official report on the fire at Irkutsk, which destroyed about 300 houses, shows that sixty lives were lost, the greater number being children.

COLONIAL defense, a topic which is becoming uppermost in the councils of the British Government, is considered so important a question that a royal commission has been appointed to consider the matter.

ROUMANIA, Germany and Italy are the only countries in Europe in which the wheat harvest has even approached an average yield. Taking 100 as representing what the crop would be under favorable circumstances, a cable dispatch gives the following figures as indicating the product in the countries named: Austro-Hungary, 78; Germany, 85; France, 78; Switzerland, 80; Italy, 82; England, 76; Russia, 79; and Roumania, 94. This represents a tremendous deficiency, and it is well for America and well for the world that the United States have the means of supplying it."

THE United States has officially demanded of the Egyptian Government that it be allowed a representation upon the commission on the liquidation of the Egyptian debt.....Evidence accumulates of the desperately hard times in Great Britain. There have been further reductions in wages and the closing of additional manufactories, and a second party of farmers have left Liverpool for America.

GARIBALDI has left Rome and again retired to his home in Caprera. His health is not materially improved. Physically he is now but little more than a wreck, and he feels deeply the decline of his influence.....The *Mark Lane Express*, in the weekly review of the English grain market, admits that the crop prospects generally throughout the United Kingdom are of a very unfavorable character, and that the season has now so far advanced that the aggregate result of the year's planting can be closely estimated, which estimate will show a very decided falling off in almost every branch of agricultural industry.

GEN. GRANT sailed Sept. 3, from Yokohama, Japan, in the steamship City of Tokio, for the United States. He is due at San Francisco Sept. 21....The Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia met at Alexandrowo the other day, by appointment. The meeting is said to have been exceedingly cordial....Eastern Roumelia is threatened with a Mahommedan uprising....The National railway of Switzerland, built at a cost of 32,000,000 francs, has just been sold for 4,000,000 francs....A Havana dispatch says that the home Government has notified the authorities it will send immediately 20,000 troops to maintain public tranquility in the Island of Cuba, and will also send all the funds necessary to meet the increased expenditure.

A LARGE number of amnestied Communists arrived at Paris in a body the other day. They were enthusiastically received at the station by friends and relatives, with cries of "Vive la Republique." They looked generally very pale and careworn. Their reception by the members of their families was very affecting. Many of the men brought with them pet animals, such as dogs and cats, the companions of their painful exile. The conduct and bearing of the pardoned men was excellent. There were no revengeful expressions heard.

ADVICES from Calcutta leave no doubt whatever that the Indian authorities are preparing, quietly but certainly, for a war with Burmah....A telegram has been received from Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish Arctic explorer, dated Yokohama: "All are well. We left winter quarters on the 18th, and doubled East cape on the 20th of July. Proceeded thence to Lawrence bay, Port Clarence, and Behring's island. Have had no sickness and no scurvy. The Vega is in excellent condition."

New York Greenbackers.

The New York Greenback State Convention was held at Utica, Aug. 29. Commodore William Voorhees presided.

A delegate from Corning advocated a coalition with the soft-money Democrats, and nominated Allen C. Beach. The name was received with storm of hisses, and a recess was taken. After recess, Richard Schell, of New York city, was nominated for Governor. The nomination was received with hisses, cheers, and great confusion. Mulford, of New York, said he and those whom he represented would bolt the nomination of Schell, and put a new ticket in the field, with a new organization behind it. The name of Richard Schell was withdrawn. Harris Lewis was then nominated for Governor, and John Welling for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of P. K. McCann for Secretary of State, John A. Shannon for Comptroller, Julian Winnie for Treasurer, George Wright for Attorney General.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

COINAGE.

The coinage executed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during August aggregated 1,894,280 pieces, valued at $2,289,497. Of this amount 1,876,000 were silver.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is the statement of United States currency outstanding on the 1st inst.:

Old demand notes	$61,[illegible].00
Legal-tender notes, all issues	346,681,016.00
One-year notes of 1863	47,180.00
Two-year notes of 1863	14,000.00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	28,700.00
Compound-interest notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency, all issues	15,762,069.50
Total	$362,561,005.50

BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

Following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for August: National-bank notes disposed of during the month: Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue, $4,032,900; notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $2,735,500; notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the treasury of the United States, $519,500. Total for August, 1879, $7,287,900; total for August, 1878, $15,471,450.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of national-bank circulation outstanding, on the 1st inst., $329,344,147, exclusive of $1,444,840 of national gold bank notes. Total increase of national-bank circulation since the 1st of January last, $7,021,353. The amount of increase in the month of January was $607,975; February, $1,648,401; March, $1,081,026; April, $2,018,634; May, $336,901; June, $151,386; July, $266,240; August, $863,410. There has been an increase of legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation since the 1st of January, 1879, of $2,265,273. The amount of 10-40 bonds on deposit as security for circulating notes at national banks is $10,512,900.

PUBLIC-DEBT STATEMENT.

Following is the regular monthly debt statement, issued by the United States treasury on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds	$283,681,350	
Five per cent. bonds	508,440,350	
Four and half per cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent. bonds	735,848,000	
Refunding certificates	4,896,500	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,796,917,600
Matured debt		$41,140,910
Legal-tenders	$346,742,441	
Certificates of deposit	35,175,000	
Fractional currency	15,762,064	
Gold and silver certificates	18,410,550	
Total without interest		416,090,055
Total debt		$2,254,147,565
Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest		7,287
Total interest		19,814,456
Cash in treasury		243,696,256
Debt less cash in treasury Sept. 1		$2,030,265,204
Decrease during August		3,527,205
Increase since June 30		2,086,946

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid	$4,693,582
Debt on which interest has ceased	41,140,910
Interest thereon	1,886,567
Gold and silver certificates	18,410,550
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	35,175,000
Cash balance available Sept. 1, 1879	142,439,678
Total	$243,696,256

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in treasury	$243,696,256
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	48,719,460
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	12,710,168
Balance of interest paid by the United States	31,009,261

SILVER CIRCULATION.

During August the silver payments from the United States treasury and United States mints amounted to $1,865,000, exclusive of the amount returned for silver certificates. The aggregate weight of the coin thus distributed is fifty-six tons.

BOND CONVERSIONS.

Up to Sept. 1 the receipts of refunding certificates for conversion into 4-per-cent. bonds aggregated $35,706,000. The total issue of the 4-per-cent. loan by the Treasury Department amounted to $740,705,300, leaving $726,600 not yet disposed of.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The number of standard silver dollars coined during August was 2,787,050; number coined up to Sept. 1, 40,227,050.

The Spragues.

A dispatch from Narragansett pier, under date of Sept. 1, says: "The seeming quiet that has reigned in the Sprague mansion at Canonchet since the return thither of Mrs. Sprague and her children and the hushing up of the scandal was broken in upon yesterday by the sudden departure of that lady, accompanied by her three little daughters. The son chose to remain with his father. Mrs. Sprague claims that ever since her return to Canonchet with her children she has been subjected to many annoyances by the Governor, which culminated on Saturday in an actual outburst on his part. Her friends say the Governor, coming home Friday morning intoxicated, suddenly went into the room where the nurses were dressing the children, and, seeing Mrs. Sprague there, said: 'I'll show you who is master here!' and, without further words, took hold of her arm and shoulder, dragged her around the room, and attempted to throw her out of the window, saying before witnesses that he would do so. He was prevented from carrying his threat into execution by those present. The children were half-dressed, and screaming with fright. Mrs. Sprague began quickly to make preparation to leave, and, Saturday afternoon about 5:30, quietly took her departure, accompanied by her three children, their nurses, and luggage. So well were her plans arranged that the Governor and his nephew, Arthur Watson, who were keeping watch upon her movements, knew nothing about her departure until the party had a good hour's start and were many miles away. A suit for separation, brought by either husband or wife, will probably be at once instituted to settle the right to the control of the children."

New York Politics.

The Republican State Convention of New York, convened at Saratoga Sept. 3, was called to order by A. B. Cornell, Senator Roscoe Conkling was made temporary Chairman, and Vice President William A. Wheeler chosen as permanent Chairman. After the adoption of a platform, the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. The first and only ballot resulted: A. B. Cornell, New York, 234; W. H. Robertson, Westchester, 106; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Cayuga, 35; Frank Hiscock, Onondaga, 34; George B. Sloan, Oswego, 1; John H. Starin, Montgomery, 4; whole number of votes cast, 450; necessary to a choice, 227. The Chairman announced that, as A. B. Cornell had received a majority of all the votes, he was the nominee of the convention. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was adopted, with a single objection. The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, George G. Hoskins; for Secretary of State, Joseph B. Carr; for Comptroller, James W. Wadsworth; for Treasurer, Nathan D. Wendell; for Attorney General, Hamilton Ward; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Howard Soule.

—The New York Prohibition State Convention met at Syracuse on the 3d inst. and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Prof. John W. Mears; for Lieutenant Governor, James H. Bronson; for Secretary of State, Alphonso A. Hopkins; for Comptroller, Caleb W. Alli; for Treasurer, Stephen Merritt; for State Engineer, John J. Hooder; for Attorney General, Walter Farrington.

THE pleuro-pneumonia, which has retarded the foreign trade in American cattle, has helped Canada, where the disease does not exist. She has shipped 51,000 animals to England in the past three months, which is three times as many as the shipments in the same time last year.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Ohio Lad Murders His Mother, Aunt and Cousin, and Commits Suicide.

[Cincinnati Telegram.]

The finding of the dead bodies of three women at Waynesville, Ohio, has been heretofore mentioned. The suicide of Willie Anderson, the son of Mrs. Hatte, one of the victims, news of which has just been received, completes one of the most remarkable cases of crime in the history of the State. The investigations of the Coroner and of detectives have developed the following facts: Mrs. Hatte lived in Waynesville, a small Quaker village in Warren county, with Willie Anderson, her son by a former divorced husband, a lad 18 years of age. With her were staying temporarily her sister, Mrs. Clementine Weeks, of Cincinnati, and a 12-year-old daughter of the latter. One week ago last night neighbors of the family heard screams issuing from the house, but little attention was paid to the fact. On Sunday morning the boy Willie left Waynesville for Cincinnati. On the same day persons passing the house noticed an offensive smell coming therefrom. On yesterday afternoon it got so bad that the Marshal ventured to open one of the windows, when the stench became horrible. Entering, he found the room in confusion and two dead bodies lying one on a bed and the other under. A further search revealed a third body in the back room, and all were in an advanced stage of decomposition, while the head of the one in the front room had been eaten by rats until the hair and scalp were all gone. The bodies were unrecognizable except by the garments. The mother and child lay in the front room. Mrs. Hatte, in the back room, near a lounge, was covered with a tick, and had her head mashed. The victims had evidently retired, the little girl's pallet lying on the floor near the window board, stained and tumbled, while the child lay on the bed, partially covered by clothes. The poor mother had crawled under her bed to die. Her arm was gashed with blows from the hatchet, as if it had been put up to protect her head.

Suspicion at once attached to the boy, whose conduct toward the close of the week had been noticed to be suspicious. It appeared by testimony before the Coroner that he had left the house on Tuesday night and spent the rest of the week at a hotel. He was seen, however, several times going back to the place, and the discovery of a dime novel, which had been loaned him on Saturday, lying by his mother's side shows that he must have spent some time in the house as late as Saturday night. It appears that after leaving Waynesville on Sunday morning he came to Cincinnati, where his father, Daniel R. Anderson, is living. He stayed at a hotel here over night, visited his father, and passed the time about the city. Last night he resolved to go back to the scene of the tragedy, whether with the intention of confessing the deed or of putting a bold face upon the matter is not known. He had no money, and, being unable to pay his fare, was put off the train at Plainville, a few miles out of Cincinnati. He went to a hotel, but was refused admittance, not having money to pay his lodging. Nothing more was seen of him until 1 o'clock to-day, when he was found on a coal heap near the station with a bullet through his head and his right hand grasping a thirty-two caliber pistol. He had been dead some hours. The motive of the lad for committing the terrible crime can only be surmised. He was living apparently on good terms with his mother and aunt, and was regarded in the village and in the printing office where he worked as a peaceable boy. The only thing which affords a clew to the mystery is that he acted for or with his father. Mrs. Hatte was married to Anderson when she was 16 years old. She was a pretty girl, and in her later years was regarded as a handsome woman. After the birth of the son difficulties arose and a divorce followed. Subsequently the woman was married to a Mr. Hatte, who died not long ago in an insane asylum. The theory of the detectives is that Anderson is in some way implicated in the murder, and that Mrs. Weeks and her daughter were killed because they were witnesses of the deed. The deed has created a profound sensation, and further details are eagerly awaited.

A Bee's Queer Home.

For some time Mr. Joseph H. Herron, of Alexander & Co., bankers, has noticed a small, yellow striped bee or wasp-like insect flying around his red-ink bottle, and in the morning noticed bits of worms now and then scattered about the desk. No attention was paid to the matter till one morning as he sat down to work he observed the little yellow striped insect crawl out from the belly of the telescope pen handle which he used only as a red-ink pen, and fly out of the window. After a while it came back with a small white worm, alighted on the pen rack, and then crawled into its "home" inside the pen. Subsequent observation proved that Mr. and Mrs. Yellow Jack had built their nest inside the penholder, and were rearing their little swarm within its ebon-cased cylinder. This particular pen was only used in the evenings, when balances were being made with red-ink lines, and then the inmates showed no inclination to be disturbed. What a curious place to be penned up from day to day.—*Monongahela (Pa.) Republican.*

Theodore Tilton.

I hear that Theodore Tilton is at home from Europe, and has definitely and deliberately "taken up his burden" again and supports Elizabeth, paying her $1,000, or something like it, every six months, which is certainly a very liberal allowance. Long ago Plymouth Church failed to send the money which it had promised to her, and which it certainly ought to have sent to succeed the first installment, and Tilton will provide for her for life. As early as as 1875, when the trial was pending, Mrs. Croly ("Jenny June"), a just-minded, true-hearted and noble woman, met Tilton at the residence of Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard. He asked Mrs. Croly into the library for consultation on another matter, and before releasing him she pleaded with him in behalf of Elizabeth, who, in any case, was to be crushed in the controversy, and before going he solemnly promised that, however the trial might go, he would always provide for the mother of his children.—*New York Cor. of the Indianapolis Journal.*

Grant and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who is summering on the Eastern coast, has recently received a letter from Gen. Grant, saying that those who expect him, upon his return to the United States, to enter into a Presidential campaign will be greatly mistaken. He says that, in his Presidential term of eight years, he has received whatever honor attaches to the position, and that he does not desire to be President again, and does not conceive of any possible circumstances which could induce him to consent to be a candidate; still, while all this is true, he adds that, if it should happen at any time that the Republican party should need him for any purpose, he would not fail to respond.

EIGHT, nine and even ten bridesmaids are seen at fashionable English weddings.

LOCOMOTIVES' SPEED.

What an Old Engineer Says About Running a Mile a Minute.

[From the New York Sun.]

"How fast do you think we are traveling?" Charley Fraser, one of the oldest engineers of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, asked a *Sun* reporter, as they were standing together on the footboard of locomotive 309, rushing over the meadows toward Rutherford Park.

"I should think we were going nearly a mile a minute."

"A mile a minute!" said Fraser. "I doubt if you ever rode a mile a minute. Few locomotives have driving-wheels over five feet, and I have my doubts if a five-foot wheeler can be pushed a mile a minute. People have a very erroneous idea of the speed of railroad trains. We are not going now more then thirty-five miles an hour, and this is very fast. Few trains make this speed. The passengers in the cars would think we were going a mile a minute sure if I was to pull out the throttle so as to send her forty miles an hour. The express trains make no such time as the local trains. Where we lose is with so many stops. No man could stand on a platform car and face the wind going a mile a minute and live. The breath would actually be blown out of his body. You couldn't count the telegraph poles going a mile a minute. Talk to an old engineer of that rate being made by a passenger train, and he would laugh. I made a mile in a minute once, however. It was when I was but 18 years of age. I was an engineer then, in charge of a fine six-foot wheel locomotive. There were a lot of railroad moguls on board, and the object was to make the best time we could. They were to ring the gong when the speed was a mile a minute. I thought we were making it for some time before the bell rung. At length, on a down grade, with a full head of steam, when we were spinning along as if we were all going to destruction, and the motion of the piston going over the center could no longer be distinguished, the bell rang. We had reached the rate of a mile a minute. It was the fastest I ever rode, before or since. I tried hard to make a mile a minute on subsequent miles, but lacked it three or four seconds every time. I couldn't squeeze another mile inside of the sixty seconds. When you hear a man telling about riding in a passenger train that ran a mile a minute, don't say anything, but mentally scratch off a good allowance."

A Fight for Life with a Grizzly.

On Wednesday afternoon, a man named Williams came into San Jose, Cal., for a doctor, stating that his companion, Walter F. King, had been badly injured by a grizzly bear, in a contest that morning a in canon known as Skunk's hollow, about thirty-five miles southeast of San Jose. The men were hunting for deer. King got on a bear track, on Tuesday, and went out early the next morning. As he did not return in time, his companion went out to search for him, and found him unconscious, but still alive, with his skull fractured and his left side torn. A grizzly lay dead about six yards away. King was restored to consciousness and carried back to camp, and assistance given by a couple of men who were camping a few miles distant. King says he followed the bear's tracks to a sort of cave in the hillside, heavily bordered with chaparral, and, supposing the animal was inside, was on the watch, when a rustling of the brush caused him to turn, and he then discovered Bruin only forty feet away. He raised his rifle and fired, and the bear came for him. He shot three times, dropped his gun, and pulled his hunting knife just as the brute reached him, but, almost before he could use the knife, the bear closed on him. He cut frantically, but was struck on the head with the animal's paw, and remembered no more until carried back to camp.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Largest Tree in the World.

There is at present on exhibition in New York a section of an immense tree which has been brought from California. The New York *Herald* says: "This wonderful specimen of nature's handiwork was discovered in 1874. It was growing in a grove near Tule river, Tulare county, California, about seventy-five miles from Visalia. Its top had been broken off, probably at some remote period, and when discovered it was still 240 feet high. The body of the tree where it was broken was twelve feet in diameter, and had two limbs, measuring respectively nine feet and ten feet in diameter. The trunk measured below 111 feet. This ancient monarch of the forest is called 'Old Moses,' after a mountain near which it stood. It is supposed to be 4,840 years old, and it is the largest tree that has ever been discovered. The section on exhibition is seventy-five feet in circumference, and twenty-five feet across. It is capable of holding 150 people in its interior. The interior, as it is now fitted up, is arranged like a drawing-room. A carpet has been laid down; there is a piano, sofa, tables, and chairs, with scenes from California hung around, and people move about quite freely."

Southern Centennials.

A movement is being made, in which prominent citizens of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia have united, looking to the fit observance of the important action of King mountain, near the southern boundary of the former State, Oct. 7, 1780. The victory of the Americans in that battle was really the turning point of the war. It is worth remarking that the very next success of the patriot arms of any importance was at the Cowpens, not far from King's mountain, Jan. 17, 1781, where Tarleton was badly whipped. This event ought to be celebrated, and doubtless will be when the tally of 100 years is completed. Guilford Court-House, in North Carolina, March 15, 1781, comes next in order, followed Sept. 8, of the same year, by the engagement at Eutaw Springs, which preceded the fall of Yorktown by just forty-one days. The Northern centennial has closed with the brilliant actions at Stony Point and Paulus Hook, in July, 1779. The bulk of the fighting afterward was in the South. It is the Southerners' turn now to centennialize.

Henry Clay and the Goat.

Henry Clay, when once walking home from the Capitol at Washington, saw a frightened woman on the streets vainly trying to ward off the attacks of a sportive goat. He gallantly, in spite of his years and office, seized the goat by the horns. The woman thanked him warmly and sped hurriedly on. Mr. Clay would have liked to move on also, but the goat had its own views about the interference with his innocent amusement. As soon as the woman's deliverer loosed his hold on the two horns, the animal rose majestically on his hind legs and prepared for a charge. In his own defense Mr. Clay now took the animal as before by the horns, and thus for a time they stood, while a crowd of street boys gathered about, immensely amused at the unusual spectacle of a Senator and a goat pitted one against the other in a public street. As long as Mr. Clay held the goat by the horns, all was well enough; but the moment the quadruped was free came a fresh preparation for a charge. Not a boy offered assistance; but, after awhile, one ventured to suggest, "Throw the Billy down, sir." Mr. Clay at once accepted and adopted the report of that committee, and, tripping the goat up, essayed to pass on. Before he could fairly turn away, however, the goat was up in lofty preparation for a new charge. Mr. Clay gave his enemy the floor or the pavement once more, and, keeping him there, turned to his new adviser with the question, "And what shall I do now?" "Cut and run, sir," replied the lad.

Remarkable Case of Nostalgia.

Homesickness is known to sometimes assume the form of a mental disease. An English paper states that among the recruits sent to the garrison at Montelimart was a youth named Marchise, from Correze, who, from the time of his incorporation, did not cease to weep and lament for his country home, day and night. His grief was so great as to move the pity of the officers, and they softened some of the military regulations in his favor. It was of no use. The mountains of Correze were ever before the tear-filled eyes of the unhappy conscript. One day, instead of returning to the barracks at the evening call, he betook himself to the railway, placed his neck on the rails, and was killed by the next train.

A Snake Which Walks.

While J. W. Goodloe was taking straw off George Ramsey's stack, he turned up a large snake, about five feet long, resembling a water moccasin, with the exception of having two legs about three inches long within six inches of its tail. The feet resembled those of a squirrel. It would either crawl or rear upon its legs and jump along. It would show fight. Instead of coiling up and striking like snakes generally do, it would stand upon its feet, balance itself by its tail, and jump at its enemy. The legs were covered with hair resembling that of a gray squirrel. It is said that lizards and squirrels will occupy the same nest and live together peaceably.—*Madisonville (Tenn.) Times.*

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

Onion parties are popular in Tuscarora. Six young ladies take an onion with them into a room, and one of them takes a bite of it. Then a young gentleman is admitted, and, after kissing all of them, if he fails to tell which one of them bit the "ingun," then the girls are all compelled to kiss him, or he is compelled to kiss all of them, the chronicler forgets which.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A CHAIR in the old prison at Charlestown, Mass., bearing Jesse Pomeroy's name on its arm, was examined the other day, and, in the arm, which had been nicely hollowed out, was a stone-cutter's chisel, about ten inches long and weighing two pounds. The aperture by which this formidable weapon was introduced into the arm was covered with hard soap, and neatly stained the color of the chair.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$6 50 @10 00
Hogs	3 85 @ 3 95
Cotton	12 @ 12¼
Flour—Superfine	3 50 @ 4 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 08 @ 1 10¼
Corn—Western Mixed	45 @ 47
Oats—Mixed	29½ @ 32
Rye—Western	64 @ 65
Pork—Mess	8 70 @ 9 00
Lard	5¾ @ 6
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 40
Hogs	2 25 @ 3 70
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75 @ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00 @ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	85 @ 90
No. 3 Spring	81 @ 82
Corn—No. 2	32 @ 33
Oats—No. 2	21 @ 22
Rye—No. 2	48 @ 49
Barley No. 2	70 @ 72
Butter—Choice Creamery	16 @ 18
Eggs—Fresh	11½ @ 12
Pork—Mess	7 95 @ 8 05
Lard	5½ @ 5¾
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	90 @ 95
No. 2	87 @ 88
Corn—No. 2	32 @ 33
Oats—No. 2	21 @ 22
Rye—No. 1	48 @ 49
Barley—No. 2	66 @ 67
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	94 @ 95
Corn—Mixed	30 @ 31
Oats—No. 2	22 @ 23
Rye	46 @ 47
Pork—Mess	8 30 @ 8 35
Lard	5½ @ 5⅝
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	90 @ 94
Corn	36 @ 37
Oats	23 @ 26
Rye	53 @ 55
Pork—Mess	8 00 @ 8 05
Lard	5½ @ 5¾
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	97 @ 98
No. 2 Red	97 @ 98
Corn—No. 2	35 @ 36
Oats—No. 2	23 @ 24
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	4 75 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	98 @ 99
No. 1 Amber	97 @ 98
Corn—No. 1	41 @ 42
Oats—Mixed	25 @ 26
Barley (per cental)	1 00 @ 1 25
Pork—Mess	9 75 @10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	5 00 @ 5 30
Fair	4 60 @ 4 90
Common	3 35 @ 4 00
Hogs	3 00 @ 3 55
Sheep	3 75 @ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible] | [illegible]

THE VITAL ISSUE.

Federal Interference in Local Elections.

How the Veto Power Was Used to Carry Out Party Edicts.

The Doctrine of Federalism What the Republicans Are Fighting For.

Eloquent Address of Gen. A. V. Rice, Delivered at Ottawa, Ohio.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: * * * We demand a free ballot and fair elections. We insist that the army shall be kept away from the polls, and that the Federal Government shall not exercise authority over elections held within the States in any manner by Federal Supervisors or Deputy Marshals. This, to-day, is the foremost question that can be presented, not only to the people of Ohio, but of the whole country. Before it all other questions are dwarfed into insignificance, because the question of suffrage is greater in a republic than all others, and if it is in doubt the life of the Government is in peril. Its solution is transferred from the halls of Congress to the tribunal of the people. It involves personal and civil liberty, and the perpetuity of our form of Government. It was thought to have been settled a hundred years ago, at the birth of the republic, but to-day it is presented to our view in all its hideousness. This question of franchise is the dearest prerogative of a freeman. It is the foundation of our system of government. Without a free ballot there is no such thing as a fair election, and without a fair election the will of the majority cannot be lawfully expressed, and on the will of the majority is the principle on which our political fabric rests.

The Forty-fifth Congress expired on the 4th of March last without passing two of the general appropriation bills—one for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and the other for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the same time. The House of Representatives was Democratic and the Senate Republican. The seventh section of the first article of the constitution provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." Accordingly the House prepared bills providing the necessary appropriations for the above purpose, and to the Army bill attached a provision repealing certain laws, providing that Federal troops should not be used to preserve the peace at the polls; and attached to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill a provision repealing the test-oath, and providing for impartial juries in the Federal courts, and repealing the Election law of 1871, providing for Federal Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals. The repealing provisions attached to both bills were in the interest of economy and germane to the subject-matter of the respective bills to which they were added, and consequently came within the rules of the House. The Senate amended the bills by striking out the repealing clause. Both bills were sent to conference committees, which failed to agree, the difference being as to the repealing provisions added to the bills. So the Forty-fifth Congress expired failing to make the appropriations named, and the President issued his proclamation convening the Forty-sixth Congress in extra session on the 18th of March last.

If, as the Democracy maintained, these laws sought to be repealed were odious, bad and unconstitutional, then the Republican members of the Forty-fifth Congress are responsible for the extra session, and whatever of blame there may be rests with that organization. If, on the other hand, these laws are right, just and constitutional and conducive to the well-being of the country, then the Democratic members of the Forty-fifth Congress were wrong in insisting on their repeal, and the condemnation of the extra session rests with them.

I insist that the House was right in the Forty-fifth Congress in demanding the repeal of these vicious measures, obnoxious to freedom and justice, and which, if permitted to remain in force, will be used more and more to destroy the rights of the States, to consolidate, centralize and make strong the Federal Government, and to perpetuate by force and fraud the power of the Republican party, even against the will of a great majority of the people of the country. If the Democracy was right in the position taken in the Forty-fifth Congress, then the majority in both houses of Congress in extra session were right in maintaining the same ground. The issues made up then by the extra session between the two parties as stated by the Democracy were:

1. The Federal army shall be kept from the polls.
2. Federal juries shall be impartially drawn, and the test oath repealed.
3. Federal Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals shall not interfere with elections in the States.

In order that we may understand more clearly the position of the parties in regard to these measures, let us examine the action of Congress concerning the Army bill.

In a general law, passed the latter part of the war, Feb. 20, 1865, to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the service from interfering in elections in the States, occur the following sections of the Revised Statutes:

"SEC. 2,002. No military or naval officer or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

"SEC. 5,528. Every officer of the army and navy, or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."

By the first of these sections the use of troops at the polls is denounced except in two specified cases: "First, when it is necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or, second, to keep the peace at the polls." The second section prescribes penalties for the disobedience of the law. This bill was introduced into Congress by its author, Senator Powell, of Kentucky, but without the words, "or to keep the peace at the polls," in either section—its object being to prevent troops from surrounding the polls and excluding citizens from voting, as was the case in many instances in the fall of 1864. But the Republican party, then as now unwilling to yield the supervision of elections by the military power through their President, caused the amendment, "or to keep the peace at the polls," to be added to the sections above referred to, and thus it is that this dangerous law, inimical to freedom and civil liberty, now disgraces our statutebooks.

The sixth section of the first appropriation bill of the extra session, for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, alters the above sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes by striking out from both sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls." This is all. So that hereafter the army cannot be used at elections for any purpose, except to repel the armed enemies of the United States. The Army Appropriation bill having passed both houses of Congress as above, it was sent to the President. On the 27th day of April he returned it to the House of Representatives with his objections to its approval. In this message he reviews the existing laws on the subject and says "that there is no necessity for the enactment of section 6 of the bill before me to prevent military interference at elections." He adds: "But that part of section 6 of this bill which is significant, and virtually important, is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep the peace at Congressional elections." He states further in this message:

"The States may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace and to enforce the laws at State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect the national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority. If well-founded objections exist against the present national election laws, all good citizens should unite in their amendment. It is the right and duty of the National Government to enact and enforce laws which will secure free and fair Congressional elections."

In order to meet the President's views of the non-interference with the civil authorities, and still to prevent the use of the troops at the polls, Congress next proposed the following bill, using the spirit, and almost the words, of the constitution in framing it:

"An act to prohibit military interference at elections.

"WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of the institutions and the traditions of our people and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4 of the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

The bill it was confidently hoped would meet his approval, as there was nothing in it to "deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all" (or any) "power to keep the peace at Congressional elections." But the President, on the 12th day of May, at the demand of his party, again interposed his veto. This last bill embraced this single idea: That in time of peace the presence of troops at the polls, being contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, shall not be permitted. In his veto message the President uses the following language:

"Under the sweeping terms of the bill the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole Executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at the places and times when and where its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offense against the law unless called for by, and therefore upon permission of, the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the State Governments for the discretion of the Government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties? In my judgment this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government; a subordination of national authority and an intrusion of State supervision over national duties which amounts, in spirit and tendency, to State supremacy."

Here is the doctrine of Federalism revived. The debasement of States and the consolidation of power in a strong centralized Government. As Mr. Foster puts it, "National authority shall be supreme; the State must be subservient thereto."

Failing in the two measures above recited to prevent by law the use of the troops at the polls, Congress, in passing the Army Appropriation bill, refused to appropriate any money for the "army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." Still the law remains to disgrace the statute book. It is rendered inoperative by withholding supplies as above stated. It is for the people to say whether or not Congress did right.

But, fellow-citizens, what arguments were given by the Republicans for their fierce opposition to these measures, and what reasons for these extraordinary vetoes of the President? It is painfully true that during that long parliamentary struggle in Congress, the severest, perhaps, this country ever knew, which lasted for more than three months, in answer to the strong and logical argument put forth by the Democratic side in favor of civil liberty, constitutional law, the right of persons, the administration of justice and free government—citing the words of the fathers of the constitution of the United States, the laws of the States and country, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court in support of their positions, most frequently the answer came in bitter invective, in taunting denunciation, in the cry of revolution, Confederate Brigadiers, secession, solid South, etc. The constitution was disregarded, and the decision of courts unheeded. The great struggle was to retain these odious laws for party advancement; and failing in argument they sought to distract the minds of the people by appealing to their passions rather than their judgments, and by bringing up any question, no matter how irrelevant. Fellow-citizens, this will not do. The people of the country are not to be trifled with. Questions of too grave importance are at stake. Shall the free ballot be preserved? Shall civil liberty under the law be maintained? Shall the State Governments in all their rights be supported? Shall the General Government in all its constitutional powers be perpetuated? These are the questions that are addressed to the intelligence of the country, and are involved in the issues before us. If you would have them determined in the affirmative, these laws dangerous to the liberties of the people must be repealed.

Troops at the polls in republican America! An army of overseers and spies to control elections and arrest innocent men without warrant, all for partisan purposes, and paid out of the Federal treasury! Revolution to ask that these laws inimical to personal and civil liberty should be stricken from our statutes! How inconsistent with our ideas of free institutions. It has been the law in monarchical Great Britain for 200 years that troops should not be nearer than two miles of any polling place on the day of election. Shall the American citizen be less free than the subject of Her Majesty's kingdom? When it comes to this, that a great party in the country, on whatever pretense, can advocate such unrepublican and such undemocratic doctrines, then it may well give us pause. But when a President of the whole people so far forgets the functions of his high office as to lend himself for partisan ends to thwart the will of a great majority of the people of the country, may it not give us cause for alarm? Does he remember March 4th, 1877, when, having been raised to his high estate by such questionable means, having failed to receive a majority of the popular vote by more than 250,000, and having taken his place under the quiet, yet pronounced protest of a great majority of the people, including a very large number in his own party; having taken his oath of office, standing on the east front of the Capitol, and speaking to 45,000,000 of people, he proclaimed the sentiment that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." Did that sentiment occur to him, I ask, during the last session of Congress, when he put forth veto after veto of the most partisan character?

In view of the sentiments promulgated in these extraordinary vetoes, which were probably shared by all the members of the Cabinet, I propose to submit the views of some of them touching the unwarranted use of the army. Secretary Sherman, in 1856, then a member of the House of Representatives, proposed an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill as follows: "Provided, nevertheless, that no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the laws," referring to the laws of the Kansas Legislature. Thus at that time the Secretary is on record against the use of the bayonet.

In a speech Hon. Carl Schurz, now a member of Hayes' Cabinet, said, in his place in the Senate:

"United States soldiers with fixed bayonets decided the case against them, and took them out of the legislative halls by force. * * I can not, therefore, escape from the deliberate conviction—a conviction conscientiously formed—that the deed done on the 4th of January, in the State House of Louisiana, by the military forces of the United States, constitutes a gross and manifest violation of the constitution and laws of this republic. * * If this can be done in Louisiana, and if such things be sustained by Congress, how long will it be before it can be done in Massachusetts or Ohio?

"He who, in place like ours, fails to sustain, or even justifies a blow at the fundamental laws of the land, makes himself the accomplice of those who strike at the liberties of the people."

In speaking on the same subject before the Cooper Institute indignation meeting, Mr. Evarts also entered his memorable protest against the military usurpation in Louisiana in the following language:

"When men vote, and when their chosen officers meet, and when, without violence and without demonstration of insurrection, they undertake to conduct the affairs of their political Government, no soldier can interfere.

"There are two very distinct, firm lines of limitation which, observed, will protect the machinery of the Government of the people to-day—that is that the sole intervention of the Federal power within the State authority shall be to suppress violence, and that their office after that shall not assume to go further, unless when invited to go further by the supreme authority of the State.

"What is the use to give the purse and the sword to the House of Commons if the King or the President, by military power, can determine what shall be the constitution of the House of Commons or the House of Congress? And that is what they fought for in England. * * And for this reason the people of the United States are justified in assuming that the supreme civil power shall dominate over the military, and that no merging of them or interference with them shall be permitted."

Another member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, Mr. McCrary, the Secretary of War, also strongly condemns the use of the army. In his book on elections (page 315) he says:

"An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence, and if such armed force be in the hands of, or under the control of, partisan friends of any particular candidate, or set of candidates, the probability of improper influence becomes still stronger."

Postmaster General Key, while a member of the Senate from Tennessee, and but a few weeks before he accepted a place in the Cabinet, not only denounced the unwarranted and dangerous use of the soldiers at the elections held in the Southern States in the fall of 1876, but in his place in the Senate, speaking of the testimony of Eliza Pinkston, and while arraigning John Sherman's connection with affairs in Louisiana, used this language: "And on this testimony, the falsehood of which is so apparent on its face, a State is to be disfranchised, and a President whom the people never elected is to be placed in office." The President, in his inaugural message, said: "Only a local Government, which recognizes inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government." This language certainly condemns the use of troops at the polls. But if the President is not condemned by his own words, I submit that he is by the voice of his Cabinet. And have they not convicted one another? No greater crime against the constitution can be conceived of than their words portray, and yet they are all to-day upholding the same outrageous principle and defending it, a principle which their patriotic and burning words so eloquently denounced but a few years ago.

The President, in his first veto message, argues that the right of the House to grant supplies upon condition of the redress of grievances is a power that ought not to be exercised, and that it works a denial to the Executive of his share of legislative power. Section 1, article 1, of the constitution says: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The executive power is vested in the President, but he has no right to participate in legislation. He has the veto power, which is given him to prevent party or ill-advised legislation, but not to defeat the will of the people as the late vetoes of the President have done. But the right of the House to attach conditions to Appropriation bills cannot be denied. Section 7, article 1 of the constitution says: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

Madison, the father of the constitution, in commenting on the powers of the House, thus defines them in the *Federalist*:

"The House of Representatives can not only refuse, but they alone can propose, the supplies requisite for the support of the Government. They, in a word, hold the purse, that powerful instrument by which we behold, in the history of the British constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance, and finally reducing as far as it seemed to have wished all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. This power over the purse may in fact be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which the constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure."

It was with this view that the constitution provided that moneyed bills should originate in the House of Representatives. And it was with a view of giving Congress complete control over the army, which is the creature of Congress, and not of the President, that the constitution allows no appropriations for the army under any circumstances, for more than two years at a time. The power of the House to grant supplies, with or without conditions, cannot be questioned.

I pass now to the consideration of the Election laws providing for Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals. These laws are to be found in the Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 2,011 to 2,031 inclusive. They are too long to quote, but, to bring the subject more clearly before you, I will briefly state their import. These laws were passed February 28, 1871. They never existed before, and, up to that time, it was conceded that the States were the only proper authority to control elections and protect their citizens. These vicious measures were passed when all branches of the Government were in the hands of the Republican party, and undoubtedly for the purpose of perpetuating that party in power.

Under these laws, on application of two citizens, in cities of 20,000 and upward, or of ten citizens in any county in any Congressional district, the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States are authorized to appoint two Supervisors of Elections for each voting precinct in the United States; each to be paid $5 per day for his services.

These Supervisors are "authorized and required to attend at all times and places for holding elections for Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at such election; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the Supervisors, or either of them, may doubt," and to further take control, personally scrutinize and inspect the manner of voting, the ballot-boxes, the poll-boxes, tallies, etc., and, in the absence of the Marshal or Deputy Marshal, to make arrests, without process, of any one they believe, or pretend to believe, to have violated in any way the Election law. Thus you see at any election for member of Congress this law places the voters and ballot-boxes in the elections in the States for all offices, county and State, in the hands of the Federal Government. Could anything be more degrading and humiliating? Are not our local officers and judges of elections fit and competent to count and canvass the votes they receive? Have the people become slaves, that they must be yoked to Federal overseers? No, *no!* The monstrous provisions of this bad law will only have to be made known, when the people will indignantly rise in their might and demand its repeal.

But, bad and reprehensible as are these Supervisors of Elections, the Deputy Marshals and their functions are infinitely worse. These laws further authorize, in cities of 20,000 or upwards, on the written application of two citizens, the appointment by the United States Marshal for the district of any number of Deputy Marshals, to hold their positions for not over ten days for each election, and receive a compensation of $5 per day, or $50 for the ten days. Supervisors are limited to two to for each voting precinct. An unlimited number of Deputy Marshals may be appointed. These Marshals and Deputy Marshals "shall keep the peace, and support and protect the Supervisors of Elections in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at the polls, prevent fraudulent voting or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and either before or after voting arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or commits an offense against the laws of the United States." Could laws be framed more unrepublican? You will mark that the Supervisors are appointed by the United States courts and are limited. The Deputy Marshals are appointed by the Marshal of the district, and are unlimited. All are paid $5 a day for their services—the money to be taken out of the Federal treasury. This law is the grossest abuse of constitutional and personal liberty. It is worse than a disgrace on the pages of our statute books—it is a crime to let it remain there. These Deputy Marshals are always partisans, most frequently bad characters, taken from the lowest classes of society, and sometimes criminals. They do nothing toward keeping the peace, but are generally unknown persons working for the election of the party in whose employ they are. The evil would be just as glaring if the Democratic party was in Federal power. Can any one conceive of a more monstrous wrong against the liberty of the citizen than subjecting him, no matter how respectable, even the officers of the election, to arrest and imprisonment, without warrant or process, on the suspicion, belief or pretended belief of one of these low Deputy Marshals, drawn from the lowest purlieus of society; to be hurried off to jail, or to a United States Commissioner for hearing, and thereby suffer humiliation and disgrace, to say nothing of the loss of his vote! And all for the pretense of securing the purity of elections and to guarantee the right to vote. Guarantee the right to vote! They do nothing of the kind, but the evil is that of just the opposite—prevents decent and reputable citizens from voting. They do not facilitate the right of suffrage, but suppress the elective franchise. The Supervisors remain around the polls, and, by challenge or otherwise, impede the elector's progress to the ballot-box, while the Marshals protect the Supervisors in their work, arresting and bearing off the voter, if the shallowest pretext can be found for so doing, the voter uniformly being of the opposite politics to the officers. The Marshals and Supervisors being of the party in power, the law resolves itself into a machine for partisan purposes, paid out of the common treasury, from funds collected from both parties. This has been the practical working of it. It has borne most heavily on naturalized citizens, and its passage was meant as a blow to them, although at the time the law was enacted it was claimed to be for the ostensible purpose of protecting the freedmen in the South from the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers. But it was shown by Judge Thurman, in his speech in the Senate on the 15th of May last, that these infamous enactments had their origin in the New York Union League Club, and their purpose was to control the elections in the cities of the North by using the Supervisors and Marshals as a body of electioneerers in the interest of the Republican party, and to be paid out of the public treasury. The history of the elections in Northern cities since, notably in 1876 and 1878, and the report of the investigating committees, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and lately in Cincinnati, show how well they have served their purpose.

In 1876 there was paid to these Supervisors and Deputy Marshals out of the Federal treasury $255,921.27; of this amount the single State of New York received $156,021.89, while all the Southern States received but $48,719.86; and yet it was claimed this law was passed to protect the poor freedmen in the South against the Ku-Klux outrages. I tell you that the intent of the law was and its use is to elect Republican members of Congress from the North and while doing that to interfere with all local and State tickets or elections in our State; for all elections are held on the same day, and the name of the Congressional candidate is printed on the same ticket with candidates for other offices, both State and county.

The Federal expenditures in payment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals in 1878 amounted to $222,714.24; of this all the Southern States received $18,241.06, leaving for the North $204,473.18. This large sum was mainly expended in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. In Cincinnati, for the first time I believe, there was expended $2,078.23.

Now, these vast sums are used for party purposes and in the most corrupt manner. And I firmly believe that, if not prohibited by law, the Republican party, in order to carry the next House of Representatives and the country in 1880, will spend millions of the people's money under these laws. In their desperation to retain power they will do so: and this is the reason of their great opposition to the repeal of these measures. On this law and the use of the army they have staked all. Take away from the Republican party the power of sword and purse, and the day of its ascendency will soon be ended.

Congress sought to repeal these odious Election laws, and first attached the repealing measure to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, afterward to a bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the Government, but the President interposed his veto to both bills.

Finally, Congress having made all legitimate appropriations for the ensuing year, except for United States Marshals and their general Deputies, a bill for this purpose was prepared providing, however, that no part of the money appropriated should be used to pay Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to attend elections. For the fifth time the President exercised the veto power, and again he thwarted the will of the majority of Congress by returning this bill to the House without his approval. Then Congress adjourned.

In the President's message of May 29, vetoing the first bill to which was attached the clause repealing the Election laws, he uses the following language:

"If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the national elections will remain—the substance will be gone."

Again:

"The passage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the States alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are and can be no such elections as national elections; and that the existing law of the United States regulating Congressional elections is without warrant in the constitution."

And again:

"The constitutional authority to regulate the Congressional elections, which belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen possessing the requisite qualifications, ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation."

The President in this last message, as he did in others, discusses the subject of "national elections," arguing that the civil and military authority of the Government should be retained and used to control and protect them, and consequently these bad laws permitting the use of troops at the polls, and Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to control elections should not be repealed. If he were right in his premises his conclusions would not necessarily follow. But we deny the proposition and assert that under the law there is no such thing as a national election. The Federal Government has no voters of its own creation. Every man has a right to vote because of State laws and under State authority, not national. Suffrage is under the control of States. The Federal Government creates no voters. How, then, if there are no national voters, neither can be, can there be national elections? Can you have elections without voters—the first element of an election? Certainly not. It is claimed that the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution gives additional rights to the citizens of the United States. It only provides that the right of citizens of the United States shall not be abridged on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The right of suffrage is not given. The decisions of the Supreme Court are conclusive in this regard. In the United States vs. Cruikshank, 2 Otto, 555, the Supreme Court reaffirms the doctrine in these words:

"In Minor vs. Happersett, 21 Wall., 178, we decided that the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon anyone, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States. In the United States vs. Reese, et al., supra, page 214, we hold that the Fifteenth amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but that exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right on account of race, etc., is. The right to vote in the States comes from the States, but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, but the last has been."

Then, as the constitution has not conferred the right of suffrage on anyone, there are no national voters, there can be no national elections, as the President claims, to be controlled by national authority.

No one will deny that the General Government is one of delegated powers, defined and limited by the constitution, while the great mass of powers are reserved to local authorities—the States and the people. So jealous were the fathers of the interests of the people, that in 1791, but two years after the adoption of the constitution, the Tenth amendment was ratified, which provides:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

We have a dual system of government, preserving to the States and people all their reserved rights, and perpetuating the General Government in all its constitutional powers. In this grand system of Government, bequeathed to us by the intelligence, patriotism and foresight of the fathers, is the genius of our republic. It is fashioned after no form of government which has gone before it in the world's history. It is its own model. In preserving and guarding this dual system of Government in its primal purity and simplicity, leaving each State to control its own local affairs in its own way, subject to the constitution of the United States, and all yielding obedience to the General Government in all its delegated powers, lies the security and perpetuity of our institutions.

But, my fellow-citizens, if you would thus preserve this temple of civil liberty, this dual Government, you must see to it that these pernicious laws are repealed. I have been thus minute in giving the history of these measures during the late session in order that the attitude of the two parties in regard to them might be fully understood. Both laws remain to-day to disgrace the statutes of our country. They are rendered inoperative for the coming year, because no appropriations are made to carry them into effect. Shall they remain on the statutes of the land, or shall they be taken off? The appeal is made to the people of the country. The verdict in my mind cannot be a doubtful one. Was the Democratic party right in demanding their repeal?

Why were they so strenuously opposed by the opposition, and why these extraordinary vetoes? Because it is the determined policy of the leaders of the Republican party to effect a change in the character of the Government. Its every step is toward centralization and the destruction of the States. Every veto of the President enunciates the doctrine of "national elections," and that national authority must be sustained by the use of the army to "preserve the peace at the polls," and Federal Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to control elections. It is a most dangerous and pernicious doctrine, and tends to produce consolidation, and the absorption by Federal power of that which properly belongs to local rule, and finally become destructive to our form of government. And this is the tendency of the Republican party.

History repeats itself. In 1800 Mr. Jefferson said of the Federal party: "Giving a little to-day and a little to-morrow; advancing the noiseless steps like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped from the States, and all consolidated into one. To this I am opposed, because, when all Governments, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one Government on the other, and will become as venal and oppressive as the Government from which we separated."

We have the same spirit to contend with to-day, and coming, I fear, in a more determined manner. Let these extraordinary powers of the sword and purse remain in the hands of the President, and it will only be necessary for some bold, bad man in executive authority to seize the power they confer and overthrow our form of Government. There are those in this country who believe in a strong, centralized Government—in classes, in class legislation, in short, in a class aristocracy of wealth. These are not idle words. The tendency of the Republican party is in that direction, and many are already educated in that belief. There may be no fear to-day, and there is none that the President will unwarrantedly exercise the tremendous power claimed. But who knows what may happen in twenty years? The President commands the army. His Marshals create Deputy Marshals, who oversee elections and make arrests without process or warrant. The army can be commanded to promote such arrests. Tell me these are not dangerous powers! And these the President will not surrender. Whether these powers shall be taken from the Executive is the foremost issue of 1879 and 1880.

The Republican party to-day declare in substance that the right of self-government is extinguished in the State; that national authority is supreme; that the prerogative of a free vote, which is the distinguishing glory of the American citizenship, and which lies at the foundation of our republican form of Government, can be exercised only in the presence of Federal bayonets or Supervisors of Election; that the sword and the purse shall be used to control elections for partisan purposes, and that our dual system of Government shall gradually give place to a strong, centralized power controlled from Washington.

On the other hand, the Democracy declare for the right of local self-government; that the reserved rights of the States and the people must be preserved; that the constitutional powers of the General Government must be perpetuated; that on voting day, of all others, the citizen is a sovereign, and that he shall have the right of casting his ballot untrammeled and unawed, either by the Federal soldier or the Federal Marshal.

In this contest the interest of the people and the cause of freedom must be preserved. We go forward, appealing to the patriotism of the country. Let us cherish the constitution and keep its provisions inviolate. Let us go back to the teachings of the fathers, and let it not be said that the war of the Revolution for the establishment of civil liberty and constitutional government, and the later great war for the preservation of the same, were fought in vain.

The Compass.

The secret of the steadiness of a large compass is the longness of its vibrational period, and a small card would have the same steadiness as a large one if its vibrational period were the same. How little this is known is illustrated by the methods of procuring steadiness in common use. In some (as in the Admiralty "J" card, provided for use in stormy weather) there is a swelling in the middle of each of the steel needles to make them heavier; in others heavy brass weights are attached to the compass cards as near the center as may be, being sometimes, for instance, in the form of a small brass ring of about an inch and a half in diameter. Another method, scarcely less scientific, is to blunt the bearing-point by grinding it, or striking it with a hammer, as has not infrequently been done, to render the compass "less lively," or to fill the cup with brick dust, as is reported by the Liverpool Compass Committee to have been done at sea by a Captain who was surprised to find afterward that his compass could not be trusted within a couple of points. All these methods are founded on the idea that friction on the bearing-point is the cure for unsteadiness. In reality friction introduces a peculiar unsteadiness of a very serious kind, and is very ineffective in remedying the proper unsteadiness of which something is essential and inevitable in a compass on board a ship rolling in a heavy sea and steering on any other course than due east or due west. —*Sir W. Thompson, in Good Words.*

SMALL girl, very harshly, to a doll in a toy carriage, dolly having tumbled from the seat: "Sit right up, you horrid old thing. Don't you dare to do that again, or I'll whip you." Seeing a passer, who had approached unobserved, she modified her voice and continued in dulcet tones: "Now, sit up straight, darling, and be careful not to fall and hurt yourself."

INDIANA NEWS.

School Statistics.

Two important statistical tables, compiled from reports received from county officers, have been completed at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. One table shows the number of teachers licensed for the present year, and the summary of the returns shows the following totals:

MALE TEACHERS' LICENSES.

For two years	[illegible]
For one and a half years	[illegible]
For one year	[illegible]
For half year	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

FEMALE TEACHERS' LICENSES.

For two years	[illegible]
For one and a half years	[illegible]
For one year	[illegible]
For half year	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total number of teachers licensed	[illegible]
Number of applicants rejected	[illegible]
Number of licenses revoked	[illegible]

The following table shows the apportionment of school revenue to the several counties, the number of children, the amount of revenue received from liquor licenses, and the total of Congressional township revenue, common school revenue and tuition revenue from local taxation paid since the last apportionment:

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses.	Total Tuition Revenue.
Adams	5,9[illegible]	$ 500.00	$ 10,391.91
Allen	21,356	2,750.00	32,326.57
Bartholomew	7,776	700.90	10,418.51
Benton	2,096	300.10	12,985.48
Blackford	2,572	......	4,392.77
Boone	9,459	800.00	19,541.46
Brown	3,727	......	6,119.41
Carroll	6,447	......	15,900.57
Cass	9,067	550.00	21,412.71
Clarke	9,858	1,600.00	21,944.07
Clay	8,007	......	17,499.54
Clinton	8,069	100.00	16,737.49
Crawford	4,278	......	6,542.96
Daviess	7,395	1,075.00	14,595.59
Dearborn	9,813	750.00	17,633.83
Decatur	8,119	......	17,900.39
DeKalb	8,968	1,110.90	11,696.14
Delaware	8,518	......	17,486.44
Dubois	6,185	600.00	10,594.96
Elkhart	11,219	......	26,694.39
Fayette	3,600	100.00	11,751.24
Floyd	9,100	......	13,760.59
Fountain	7,030	[illegible]	16,157.67
Franklin	7,710	100.00	16,535.90
Fulton	4,900	[illegible]	9,725.15
Gibson	7,800	[illegible]	17,408.88
Grant	9,916	......	15,900.97
Greene	8,478	800.00	17,488.77
Hamilton	8,341	......	20,165.56
Hancock	5,700	......	11,936.94
Harrison	8,830	800.00	15,475.38
Hendricks	7,817	......	15,944.59
Henry	7,949	800.10	19,901.32
Howard	6,626	......	14,405.60
Huntington	7,600	600.00	13,415.95
Jackson	7,980	800.00	15,42[illegible].48
Jasper	2,376	......	10,139.79
Jay	6,717	......	14,450.19
Jefferson	12,000	2,000.00	22,235.56
Jennings	6,067	100.00	12,321.56
Johnson	6,590	700.00	16,060.30
Knox	10,781	974.00	15,387.01
Kosciusko	9,058	150.00	20,186.06
Lagrange	5,204	700.00	13,085.11
Lake	5,285	150.10	13,346.96
Laporte	10,980	1,150.00	26,676.26
Lawrence	6,500	......	12,807.31
Madison	9,300	800.00	20,480.01
Marion	[illegible]	6,700.00	66,714.47
Marshall	8,200	300.00	16,679.14
Martin	5,080	......	9,264.61
Miami	7,800	600.00	16,391.59
Monroe	5,976	......	11,670.55
Montgomery	9,734	400.00	21,860.15
Morgan	6,712	700.00	17,559.77
Newton	2,748	300.00	8,495.30
Noble	7,577	1,200.00	16,616.96
Ohio	1,973	900.00	4,143.49
Orange	6,300	100.00	9,495.61
Owen	6,047	300.00	12,718.41
Parke	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	......	11,[illegible]
Pike	5,710	300.00	10,768.49
Porter	[illegible]	......	13,411.25
Posey	[illegible]	700.00	[illegible]
Pulaski	2,571	300.00	6,779.04
Putnam	7,979	400.00	22,321.55
Randolph	9,126	......	22,791.13
Ripley	[illegible]	1,130.00	13,967.80
Rush	6,184	2,114.94	18,973.30
Scott	2,130	100.10	5,469.88
Shelby	8,436	......	17,751.37
Spencer	9,211	700.00	17,560.75
Starke	1,387	400.00	4,791.08
St. Joseph	8,927	100.00	10,077.11
Steuben	10,570	......	20,734.86
Sullivan	7,453	900.00	14,573.59
Switzerland	4,6[illegible]5	......	7,561.93
Tippecanoe	14,712	1,574 [illegible]	30,450.19
Tipton	5,395	500.00	10,290.91
Union	2,381	......	5,711.06
Vanderburg	17,[illegible]	2,500.00	30,283.37
Vermillion	4,911	300.00	12,072.35
Vigo	15,554	1,200.00	34,301.85
Wabash	8,502	......	22,681.97
Warren	3,952	100.00	13,176.60
Warrick	8,969	800.00	16,372.66
Washington	6,960	200.00	17,213.17
Wayne	13,173	......	31,221.55
Wells	6,212	......	10,467.60
White	4,528	400.00	13,417.30
Whitley	5,463	200.00	11,209.77
Total	707,845	$54,105.90	$1,3[illegible]5,454.98

The amount of Congressional township revenue is $110,585.11, of common school revenue apportioned $1,050,649.32, and of tuition revenue from local taxation $320,080.28.

State Items.

THE State receives $104,138.26 from liquor licenses.

GEORGE W. LEACH, acting as a detective, lately arrested James Clark, at Sullivan, for a supposed outrage. The man attempted to escape, when Leach fired three times. The first shot killed an innocent spectator, Henry Fry, Leach's best friend. The second passed harmlessly between two young ladies walking arm-in-arm. The third shot hit Clark in the back. Clark and Fry will die.

THE large barn and training stables belonging to James Wilson & Son, of Flat Rock farm, four miles south of Rushville, have been destroyed by fire, together with eleven head of horses, all fast ones and very valuable. The following are the names of the horses: Vesta, Sid Maury, Georgiana, Lucy Matlock, Hannah D., Western Sportsman, William L., Bay Sallie (pacer), Holbrook (stallion), Reaper and Donald Smith. The value of the stock will exceed $20,000, and the total loss will exceed $30,000.

MISS PERKINS, of Ebondale, Iowa, used her artistic skill in drawing caricatures of gawky Mr. Filer, who had offended her at a ball. These pictures were displayed in the window of a store, to the great irritation of Mr. Filer. He was perplexed as to a means of retaliation, but finally decided to whip Miss Perkins' brother, and did it so thoroughly that the sufferer was for a week confined to a bed.

A GOOD joke is told at the expense of a Jamaica Plains (Mass.) sexton who procured the communion wine for his church. When he made his last purchase he also bought some whisky for himself. The two demijohns got mixed, and on the following Sunday the communicants received whisky instead of wine, some of the sisters being considerably choked by the strong liquid.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 11, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Carlotta Patti was married last week.

The young King of Spain, (Alfonso) will soon marry the Archduchess Marie, of Austria.

Alexander H. Stevens received $35,000 royalty, on his history of "The war between the states."

Read the speech of Gen. Rice, democratic candidate for Lieut. Gov. of Ohio. See third page of this paper.

St. Louis has been selected as the permanent headquarters of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

Gen. Grant is expected to arrive in San Francisco about the 21st of this month. Then he will be expected to answer for himself concerning the presidency.

In the second number of the Reflector, published at Milford and Syracuse, we find a "notice of dissolution," Mr. Kitson withdrawing, and Mr. Miles assuming entire control as publisher, editor and manager. Success to Bro. Miles.

The republican party has discovered all at once, that John Sherman's immense wealth came from running a sash and blind factory in Mansfield, Ohio, out of which he realized a profit of $5,000 per annum for six years. Likely story isn't it? Sherman's income (including stealings) amounts to more in one week, now, than he realized from his one-horse factory in a year.

Newville and Butler are somewhat excited over the proposed extension of the Celina, Van Wert and State Line narrow-guage railroad. The Hicksville News of last week, says:

> "The president of the company, Dr. C. McCarven, of Van Wert, recently wrote that the required aid had been secured to construct the road through Paulding county to the Defiance county line, which would bring it within about two miles of Hicksville, thence to Newville and Butler, Ind., from which point future developments will determine its course."

Another proposition is, to change the route from Antwerp, Ohio, striking Spencerville, thence to Auburn, and probably continue northwest through Corunna and Fairfield Center.

We again call the attention of the democratic central committee of DeKalb county, to the importance of a change of the manner of making nominations for county offices. We think there are good and sufficient reasons why such a change should be made. So far as we have been able to learn, the proposition has been favorably received by the democratic voters of the county, many of whom favor making nominations at the April election, next year. If the primary election is to be held that early, (and there is good argument produced in favor of it) then we submit that the preliminary steps should be taken soon. It seems to us that there ought to be a meeting of the committee some time during next month.

> The people of Indiana feel like urging their claim for Hendricks in the national democratic convention, and the truly live party organs are already in the field with their arguments.—Decatur Union.

A few democratic papers in the state, that pretend to be "party organs," are NOT in the field with their arguments; on the other hand, while they petend to feel anxious for the success of Mr. Hendricks, they are afraid to say that Mr. Tilden in not the man they want. We say they are AFRAID, and repeat it with emphasis. Too cowardly to champion the cause of the man they know is entitled to their influence. And why? Simply because they are afraid Mr. Hendricks will not be successful in convention, and they will not be in position to demand favors at the hand of the incoming democratic administration.

> There is a growing feeling of impatience among the big states of the west and south in regard to the provision of the constitution which guarantees to every state equal representation in the senate. Such a feeling is to be deprecated, but the recent developments in Rhode Island are not calculated to soothe it.—New York Sun.

Yes, "the big states of the west and south," are growing impatient with the east, regarding things of more importance than representation in the United States senate. The people of the west and south are tired of being taxed to support eastern bondholders. The consumers of the west and south are not willing to longer remain victims of a high protective tariff for the benefit of the east. In short the west and south propose to have the old machine that has been nearly worn out by the republican party, overhauled and repaired, in 1880.

True Economy.

Here we have for our biscuit, cakes, etc., Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which chemists and physicians have decided to be pure and healthful, and yet thousands of pounds of adulterated baking powder are used annually, simply because they are cheaper. Consider the health first—this is true economy.

It is probable that the republicans have just saved themselves in Maine. Returns are not all in yet, but enough is known, to lead us to believe that the stalwarts under the leadership of Blaine have a majority in both branches of the legislature, though they may not have given their candidate for governor a majority of the vote. We do not remember the time when Maine was not considered a radical stronghold, though the combined vote of the democrats and greenbackers in 1878, was about thirteen thousand larger that the republican vote. The contest in Maine this year is said to be the hardest and most hotly contested political battle ever known in America; and with all the efforts of Blaine and other republican leaders, their party barely escaped defeat. A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Maine a few days before the election, said.

> It is a tremendous battle that they have plunged into here. Even the major general commanding the republican forces did not when he began it, anticipate what he had got to go through. Gen. Joe Hawley, who has canvassed in almost every state in the union told me that he had never seen the like of it. Every man in Maine seems to be a soldier on one side or the other. Here, within four days of the election, there are set to be held nearly four hundred political meetings. Stump speakers are thicker than commercial travellers at the hotels. They come in hoarse, dusty, and hollow-eyed. They have ridden by cars, stage, and team thirty forty, a hundred miles; have spoken in the rain and the fiercest heat of the summer that has sweltered people for the last few days. I met Alexander Troup, of Connecticut, up in a rural town with an unpronounceable name. He has spoken sixty-nine times in three weeks, and his voice grated and rattled like a paralytic. He was just going up into the woods to talk to some greenback lumbermen. Eugene Hale has argued more than a hundred times, and his voice in ordinary conversation sounds like the tone emitted by the one string of a Chinese fiddle. The people turn out to hear everybody who speaks. The other evening in Lewiston, there was a meeting in the city hall, and you couldn't get in unless you went early, and this was a democratic meeting, where greenbackism was not to be discussed. The main business street in the town was deserted as I went through it, and crossed to Auburn, over the river. Here Gen. Hawley was speaking to more people than could possibly get into the hall. Women, children, old men tottering on their sticks, and young fellows, pack these meetings. Clam bakes in Waldo County, barbecues in Kennebeck, mass meetings in the woods in Androscoggin, protracted meetings in Penobscot, with thousands of people present, happen day after day. They even began soon after daybreak the other day up in a little place called Livermore, speaking in a pine grove, and kept it up all day long, and the people did not seem to tire. Here Blaine spoke three hours, answered a hundred and sixty telegrams, settled three or four local quarrels, arranged for two or three nominations, "saw" several men, fixed the free passes on the railroads, and superintended the bean dinner that was furnished. The bean dinner is one of Blaine's specialties in this canvas. The beans seem to be inexpensive and to satisfy the Maine villager so far as the free dinner announcement is concerned. It is safe to say that there have been fully a hundred thousand bean dinners served at the order of the chairman of the state republican committee.

Dentistry at Waterloo.

Dr. Johnston, dentist at Waterloo, will fill teeth with the ordinary silver filling for 50 cents; with combination of gold and silver, 75 cents; gold filling as low as one dollar. New teeth on best rubber plate—best, $12.00; those generally used, $10.00; cheaper, $9.00. The doctor has no student and therefore does all the work himself, and makes this reduction so that every one will have their teeth put in good order. 36tf.

The Last Call.

It is desireable, in view of the enormous gathering of ex-soldiers and citizens at Auburn the 19th and 20th, that complete arrangements be perfected on Saturday night next, and to this end it is urged that every citizen of Auburn interested in the success of the re-union, meet the soldiers of Auburn and vicinity at their headquarters on Saturday night. Do not neglect this, but come out and aid in the work to be accomplished.

—The following obituary notice was handed in too late for publication in our last issue:

OBITUARY.

Mrs. F. E. Davenport died at St. Charles, Mich., on Monday of consumption, aged 33 years 5 months and 27 days. Her remains were brought to this city on Tuesday and was burried on the afternoon of the following day. Funeral services were held at the house. Rev. H. J. Norris, officiating. Mrs. Davenport was a true christian, a devoted wife and affectionate mother, and the many warm friends with which she had surrounded herself, will regret to hear of her untimely death. In hopes that she might be benefitted by a change of climate, her husband attended her to Otsego Lake, in northern Michigan, where for a time, she seemed to improve and felt much encouraged, but soon after Mr. Davenport returned he received a dispatch stating that she was worse and desired to return home. He at once started for Ostego Lake where he found her, as he supposed at the point of death, but she revived, and stating that she had "come back," and desired to make one last request, which was that dead or alive, she should start for home in the morning. This promise was made her by her husband and carried out, but as she reached St. Charles she said she could not live to reach her home and children, which she longed to see before she died, and was taken off the train, expiring in a few minutes thereafter. Here some prominent Masons and their wives took charge of the corpse and did everything that friendly hands could do until her remains were placed aboard the cars. Mr. Davenport and two children, one a babe, have the sympathy of our people in this their hour of bereavement.

NORTHERN INDIANA

SOLDIERS'

RE-UNION!

AT

Auburn, Indiana,

SEPTEMBER 19 and 20.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The survivors of the Grand Union Army without any regard to army corps, rank, organization or state lines, are cordially invited to be present and assist in the exercises.

The welcome address by the

Hon. J. H. Baker,

will be responded to by prominent army officers, a number of whom will be present.

The Fourth Ohio Light Artilery

from Toledo, CAPT. O. J. KOPKINS commanding, will furnish the heavy music. Brass bands, drum corps, glee clubs, companies of old veterans, militia companies, camps, forts, artillery practice, parades, etc., etc.

Soldiers are requested to bring guns and assist in the

SHAM BATTLE.

Citizens are also invited to be in attendance. Come with music and the stars and stripes, and help the veterans commemorate the camp, bivouac, march and the battle-field. Let there be a grand and patriotic outpouring of the people in honor of a preserved Union.

Newville.

—Wilson Handly and Joseph Rhodes have opened a new butcher shop.

—Sam'l Volkert and wife recently made a transfer of real estate to Wm. Countryman, in Newville township.

—The store of S. E. Rhodes & Son has been removed from the corner to the brick building formerly occupied by Dwight Moody.

—The child of Wm. Davis, whose eye was performed upon recently, is doing as well as could be expected.

—A delicate but successful operation was performed last Thursday by Dr. Coombs, of Hicksville, assisted by Drs. Bowman and Lawrence of Newville, on the eye of Mrs. Thomas Nelson, and we understand that she is getting along nicely.
ALPHA.

No Doubts.

Juding from the universal satisfaction that Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes have already given, there is no doubt but that as high a reputation for charming perfumes will soon be acquired by the firm of Steele & Price as they have already gained for their culinary preparations. The delicate fragrance of Dr. Price's Perfumes make them very popular.

Commissioners' Allowances, September Term, 1879.

Expense of poor.			
McQuiston & R.	$48 40	A B Mathews	40 75
W J Austin & Co	16 65	Schaab Beugnot Co	6 91
G W Stahl	2 75	S G Flint	3 00
Lena Shoudel	8 09	J M Otis & Son	12 00
J & J A Shull	16 61	Isaac Hague	7 00
W F N Askew	48 00	H W Coburn	26 30
H Fisher	20 12	J S Greenawald	3 00
Mary Antwerp	10 69	C R Wanemaker	20 60
D Z Hoffman,	1 25	C C Shaffer	10 00
Picker & Bumpus	3 64	J T Shelon	3 56
J Rummel	157 86	M J Bolan	4 20
F N Wright & Co	7 65	F W Fanning	5 75
Jacob Kahn	50 51	Kblinger & Co	100 75
Brand & Duncan	80 63	J B Bennett	12 75
D J Swartz	14 50	J M Chamberlain	22 00
Stiefel & Strauss	4 20	F E Davenport	21 15
J Spooner	46 22	J H Ford	1 50
Expense of Roads and Bridges.			
Stone pipe mf'g C	123 47	A D Goetschius	10 00
John Frets	30 00	T C Ford	25 50
Crane Duncan & C	2 50	J J VanAuken	16 00
H Griswold	31 50	Jas McClellan	4 00
A S Leas	23 15	G C Ralston	2 00
I N Cool	20 00	G W Downs	4 50
O A Kingsley	6 50	E Neidey	3 00
W bridge works	1060 00	John Butt	1 50
B F Blair	44 55	G H Duncan	32 45
Miscellaneous Expenses.			
W H Dills	26 06	F E Davenport	10 60
McQuiston & R	2 66	J Hartman	1 50
A S Leas	2 35	C C Shaffer	3 00
Expense of Insane.			
J C Somers	36 00	S H Bartlett	3 00
A S Leas	3 40	Isaac Hague	1 50
Expense of Ditches.			
Wm Cook	60 00	J J Van Auken	23 50
M Keenan	56 10	Cyrus Bowman	6 00
I N Cool	9 00	J D Kelley	6 00
B F Blair	28 00	A D Goetschius	16 00
Fees and Salaries.			
D Gonser	200 00	A D Goetschius	17 50
A Robins	385 50	W H McIntosh	26 20
John Hartman	29 00	A S Leas	10 00
B F Blair	17 50	G H Duncan	17 50
Expense of Criminals.			
J L Davis	67 75	J Spooner	14 75
A S Leas	132 70		
Expense of Public Buildings.			
J L Davis	44 25	M L Duck	3 50
Expense of Stationery and Printing.			
Ind'p'lis Journal C	55 50	W B Burford	109 12
G H Duncan	25 00	W H McIntosh	1 30
Byron Cooper	1 00		

ALBERT ROBBINS, Auditor.
September 10th, 1879.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000

WORTH OF CLOTHING!

Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at

Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Large Advance

Which has taken place in Raw Material of

WOOL, COTTON AND SILK!

Will naturally make all goods manufactured of those materials MUCH HIGHER THIS FALL than they have been.

Messrs.
ROOT & COMPANY,

Having invested largely before any advance took place, will continue to sell their entire stock of

WOOLEN GOODS
COTTON GOODS!
SILK GOODS!

Until September, 1st, at OLD PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in all Departments the next 60 days, to clear out SUMMER GOODS.

GRENADINES!
ORGANDIES!
SUMMER SILKS!
PARASOLS!
LAWNS!
SUN UMBRELLAS!

LADIES' SUITS! CHILDREN'S SUITS!
All marked Down in Price to Close Out Before Sep. 1

OUR CARPET DEPARTM'NT

Is replenished daily with new and choice Patterns of

BODY BRUSSELS! TAPESTRY CARPETS! CHOICE INGRAINS! HALL & STAIR CARPETS! CURTAIN GOODS! OIL CLOTHS! MATTINGS! Etc.

Which we will sell Until SEPT. 1st, at the same LOW PRICES of the past season. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large advance in the cost of the goods.

ROOT & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO DeKALB COUNTY.

$12,000.00

Worth of new dry-goods, clothing, hats, caps, notions and novelties, which will be sold without any regard to the advance in the east, and a great many cheaper than ever before.

Knowing that all cotton and woolen goods must advance this fall, owing to the scarcity of raw material, we concluded that it would pay our customers as well as ourselves to buy our goods before any advance, and we are happy to say that we are now enabled to sell goods cheaper than ever before. We would advise all our friends and customers that are in need of any goods to buy them soon; by so doing they will certainly save money.

DRY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have everything in both staple and fancy dry-goods, prints, muslins, denims, ducks, flannels, jeans and tickings, in endless variety, and at prices below all competition. We have the best of dress-goods, alpacas, cashmeres, dusters and waterproofs in large quantities and the best selections—in fact the largest stock to select from ever brought to this county.

CLOTHING: CLOTHING.

In this department we have taken particular pains, and can say we have the best and only well selected stock of clothing in the county.

$6,000 (SIX THOUSAND) $6,000

Worth of clothing to be sold cheaper than the same kind of goods have ever been sold in Northern Indiana. Suits from $4.00 up to the finest trecots and imported worsteds. Over coats from $3.00 up to the very best of all wool beaver. We guarantee as good a fit as any tailor can make, or no sale.

HATS AND CAPS!

In this department we have everything pertaining to a first class hat store, from the cheapest wool to the very finest fur hats—as good an assortment as has ever been offered in DeKalb county, and at prices below all competition.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

We are now selling choice family groceries as cheap as they can be bought in any house in Northern Indiana. Best coffee A sugar 9c., best coffee C sugar 8c.; good rio coffee 12c.; splendid rio coffee 16c.; best rio coffee 18c.; best black pepper 20c. per lb.; best Carolina rice 3 pounds for 25c.; the very best roasted coffees, also all kinds of canned fruits, dried fruits, prunes, raisins, apples, as low as the same can be bought anywhere in the state.

Thanking the public for past favors, and asking the continuance of the same, we ask of the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to come and examine our goods and get prices, and we are sure they will be convinced that they can save 20 percent, by buying their dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps, groceries and notions of

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.,
West side of public square, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Where's Allen, the machine-shop man?

—Circuses are just ripe enough to take in.

—Dr. W. B. Allen visited Fort Wayne yesterday.

—The best sewing-machine oil at G. H. Yesbera's.

—Italian melodies floated on the evening breezes this week.

—G. H. Forkner and wife left yesterday morning for Cincinnati.

—Wait for the new goods at Upmeyer's C. O. D. store next week.

—Watermelon lunches are still indulged in at the street corners.

—Have you seen those nobby hats at G. H. Yesbera's? They are the boss.

—The Ohio, Indiana and Michigan tri-state fair is now booming at Toledo.

—Ague and frost, as a general rule, will not mix; and the frosts have come.

—The teacher of chirography has departed. So have several drinks of benzine.

—Jos. Abright re-uned at Van Wert, Ohio, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

—W. J. Austin and lady are doing the Chicago exposition. They departed yesterday.

—Henry McIntyre made a transient visit to Brimfield this week, via Waterloo. Business.

—A two weeks' old child of C. Baker, at the junction, is expected die at any moment.

—"Gimme a chaw of terbacker" is now superceded by, "got any quinine 'bout yer clothes?"

—New piece-goods at G. H. Yesbera's and he can suit you in good fits—and "don't you forget it."

—The young Pinafore nigger has come back again. Ask Geo. Durkee if he hasen't, he knows.

—A car-load of luscious peaches came to Frank Hoff, over the Jackson road, last Saturday. Yum.

—The West Point cadets all wear white pants—and so do their sisters and their cousins and their aunts.

—The best remedy for liver complaint is "Sellers' Liver Pills." Only 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—Rev. R. C. Roy of Lockport, Ill., will preach at the Baptist church next Sabbath morning and evening.

—"Since taking 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' that old sore of mine is entirely cured." Sold by all druggists.

—Mrs. Wm. Raizler is lying very low and her relatives have been telegraphed for. She has been ill for some time.

—S. U. Tarney, is buying some extra good cattle, for soldiers' re-union next week. Don't fail to give him a call.

—Business in all branches is reviving, without doubt; and as a result, everybody looks younger and feels happier.

—When you attend the soldiers' reunion next week, don't fail to call on S. U. Tarney, for No. 1. meat and melons.

—The excursion train to Michigan City, over the "Wabash Railway"—Eel River division—left this morning at 5:20.

—Geo. Grund, of the Harmon house barber shop, Fort Wayne, came up last night to see his—well, he was here, all the same.

—Advertise in the COURIER, and let people know what you can do for them. It'll all come back to you in a threefold ratio.

—There was a tramp in town last Sunday. Should have liked to write up a description, but were unfortunately absent.

—Donavin's Original Tennesseeans, the celebrated jubilee singers, will appear in Ensley's hall on the evening of the 27th inst.

—In a friendly scuffle last week Jay VanAuken dislocated Tom Sommers' arm, and Tom has been blind in that arm ever since.

—To Al. Dawson, of California well known to "the boys" around here, we are indebted for recent copies of San Francisco papers.

—Owing to our limited space this week, the proceedings of the board of commissioners are crowded out. Will appear next week.

—Gus. Meade has rented and moved into the Houghton property on south Main street, from his farm three miles northwest of town.

—Persons who desire P. H. Brandon Jr. to furnish them stave factory wood or kindling, can leave orders at Schaab Beugnot & Co's store.

—D. P. Hale started Thursday last on a trip to Kansas. We trust he'll not come back, as some of them do, with the label "Busted" on his back.

—Jay Lafevre, who clerks in the Garrett branch of the C. O. D. store, is measuring out stuff to the customers of the Auburn store, for the present week.

—Two ponies operating a "teeter" to the tune of "Little Buttercup," was one of the features of Barnum's show at Ft. Wayne last Friday. It was j-mense.

—Every soldier who smelt burnt gun-powder in the late war, is earnestly requested to bring a gun, be it musket, rifle or shot-gun, and take part in the sham battles on the 19th and 20th.

—Rev. A. Young, after several months absence abroad, returned home last Friday, and was cordially greeted by friends who have long expected him.

—Dave Snyder thinks he has the worst "bile" that ever biled. Its location doesn't quite compel him to eat off of a mantle-piece, but it is a close shave.

—H. H. G. Upmeyer is now in the east, buying a large stock of new and fresh goods for his big store in Auburn. Reserve your orders till they come next week.

—The circus, as a circus, wasn't much of a success. The crowd was exceedingly thin, and the performers doubtless did not care to over-exert themselves.

—Recorder M. Boland, wife and two little ones, started for Toledo yesterday, where they will see the sights at the tri-state fair and visit relatives, returning home Saturday.

—October 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. Only four weeks until the Waterloo fair commences. This will be the best fair, and largest display ever had in the county. Get ready for it.

—Upmeyer's head man, Jay Eastman, left for Garrett Tuesday, where he will run the Garrett store in Mr. Upmeyer's absence, who has gone east to purchase new goods for both stores.

—Mrs. G. C. Ralston has been quite ill for two weeks past with a low type of fever. It was at first thought to be typhoid, but fortunately proved not, and she is now convalescing.

—Valparaiso is agitating the subject of gas works, and will probably have them, as the boys complain that there are no lamp-posts to "brace up" against when "rolling home in the morning."

—Dr. Sears devoted his attention to the house folks—or some other man's home folks—at Quincy, Michigan, last Sunday. Why these frequent northward meanderings, doctor?—girl in it, eh?

—The furnace at the school building has been quite troublesome of late, smoking badly, etc. But it has now been doctored and all is well. Furnaces set a bad example in smoking before little boys.

—Paymaster Mason, of the Eel-River railroad, will make his farewell trip over the road, paying August rolls, on Thursday, Sept. 11th, 1879. Payment will hereafter be made by the Wabash railway company.

—No man can tell how much earnest swearing he is capable of getting off until a street-car line is built in his town. Purgatory would be full of street cars if all that had been requested to go there had gone.

—The B. & O. railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago, on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the exposition, for half fare, or $4.40 each. Tickets good to return not later than Saturday of the same week.

—Obe Coot is proud, owing to the appearance in his house, last Monday morning, of a little new assistant in the sale of Cincinnati buggies. It is a bouncing male boy, and weighed something less than 20 pounds.

—Two "wheels of (mis)fortune" were whirling on the streets show-day, and many were the nickels dropped there, though a few of the fortunate sports carried away more than they came with. Some were "gloriously heeled."

—Rev. John Rettig, pastor of the German Reformed church, is building a new house on to his wing on Jackson street; that is the addition is larger than the original. He has made a great improvement in that property of late.

—The junction is an ill fated spot; it isn't safe even to take a buggy down there without a horse in it, for it will upset and smash things sure. Bill Edgington, the 7th street barber, and Theo. Berger, of Sam. Pommert's can tell you all about it.

—The following parties left Tuesday morning for Angola, to attend the soldiers' re-union on that day: Nick Ensley, H. C. Peterson, John McClellan, Alex. Kinmont, R. H. Weamer, Jos. McKay, Geo. Gordon and M. L. Duck. They report a good time.

—A new and substantial side-walk has been laid in front of the property owned by the Methodist church, just east of the COURIER office, and we hope to hear no more violations of the 4th commandment from unfortunate foot-passengers in the dead hours of the night.

—The gentleman who visits the grove at the school-house must quit doing so, or exchange his white hat for one the collar of which does not betray the wearer.—Rome City Times.

A white hat with a "collar"! That fellow must be a darling.

—List of unclaimed letters in the post office at Auburn, Ind. Sept. 6th 1879. Sarah F. Boyer, Eli Bishop, Elisabeth Boils, J. C. Bidwell, Gery Clark, Nancy Casky, Levi Cohn, John B. Davis, Wm. Friend, David Rinsbold, A. K. Wilson.

JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

The directors of the Ætna Fire Insurance company met last week and resolved to retire the company from business, giving as a reason, that the insurance business had been so dull of late that it was deemed best to discontinue. All the risks of the company were reinsured in the Home Insurance company. The Ætna was chartered in 1824, and has been doing business ever since.

—This time the cigars are on Frank Davenport. He ran out in the street Tuesday to stop C. C. Shaffer's delivery wagon and horse, which he thought was running away, when Elza, who was covered up in the wagon under a baby's rocking-chair, yelled out "what the deuce are you doing?" Frank collapsed.

—E. S. Underhill, of Fort Wayne, was in town yesterday, looking up a location for marble shops. He is as yet undecided between this place and Hicksville, Ohio, but owing to the sure opening here, and the superior facilities for shipping, he leans in this direction, and it is to be hoped he will come. We think there is no reason why such a venture should not prove a success.

—We hear with sincere regret of another death amongst the pioneers of this county—that of Henry Scott, of Concord township, who died last Saturday at the advanced age of 84 years. He was a pensioner of the war of 1812, and has resided in DeKalb county thirty years or more. Thus the neighborhood loses a useful man, and the democracy a faithful adherent.

—C. K. Baxter, of the Waterloo Press, was moving along our highways Monday, on business connected with the new militia company at his village. The company foots up some sixty odd members, and is anxious to come down here to the city and re-une with the soldiers, one week from to-morrow. We hope they'll come.

—Last Monday morning Cook Ford turned over his entire depot hack business to Frank Culbertson, horses, two hacks, mail contracts and all, and the latter will hereafter run the same to all three depots, with Byron Raizler swinging to the ribbons over the Saginaw team. Cook retained the open hack that ran to the Eel-River depot, however, for livery purposes.

—The new school superintendent, Miss Lida A. Powers, has taken hold of her charge like one who had "been there before," though we understand this is her first experience in that particular capacity; and, notwithstanding the responsibility thrown upon her—having taken the place of ex-Superintendent M. Seiler—she seems equal to it, and the schools are flourishing nicely.

—J. M. Lawrence, of Newville, an old-time democrat and a staunch friend of the COURIER, comes to the scratch every now and then right handsomely, in the way of sending in new subscriptions, and we would that some others of our subscribers would manifest as lively an interest and aid us in our efforts to furnish all with a first-class newspaper.

—Our ever smiling young attorney, C. J. Coats, leaves on the 29th of this month for Indianapolis, where he will attend a course of lectures at the "Central Law School." He was some time ago admitted to the bar at this place, but Cas. believes in being thoroughly prepared before entering the arena, and we think he is right, though his friends will regret his six months' absence.

—That meanest man living has turned up again, and Angola claims the medal. Here is what the Herald says:

> We do not like to admit it, but it is said to be a fact that the meanest man in existance lives in Angola. He drinks 79 cents worth of whiskey a day and stands his poor washerwoman off for her hard earned wages, giving as a reason that he had larger debts that he intended to pay first. Shame upon such a pusillanimous wretch.

—Guy Plumb is rather extravagant in his purchases of the staff of life. He bought a dollar's worth of bread tickets at Ed. Baker's, last Saturday, and gave the lady attending a ten-dollar bill; she laid the change on the show-case, but as there's nothing mean about Guy, he went away and left it. The fellow who happened in next evidently thought it was his, for he is $8.50 ahead and Guy is about the same amount out. Now, who's got it?

—Our push-along-ative conductor of the boot up-side down informs us that as a result of having 5,000 neat handbills printed, a few days since, and distributed at the Concord picnic, he has sold several hundred dollars' worth of boots and shoes; he also says that men came into the store who said they had never been there before, but were attracted by those circulars. Another forcible illustration of the fruits of informing people who you are, where you are, and what you sell.

—A broken up specimen of what used to be a man, giving his name as Williams, and claiming to have once taught a flourishing writing-school here, was incarcerated in the hog-pound while drunk, last Thursday night, by some of Auburn's young "smart alecks." It was a cold, damp night, and he would probably have died from exposure—not having sense enough to get over the fence—had not Sheriff Leas heard him and released him at about 10 o'clock.

—W. J. Austin thinks his wife perpetrated the best joke of the season on him, a day or two ago, and he is frank enough to get it off himself. He went home and found a yard full of Italians (more or less—probably less) to whom she had distributed all of W. J's old clothes, shirts, etc., in return for furnishing some sweet strains of heavenly music on a harp and violin, as they preferred linen to money; and now Mr. A. says he is a bankrupt in "toggery," having had nothing but old clothes to begin with. Such are some of the harassing features of the domestic relations.

—Rev. H. J. Norris and lady were the victims of a complete surprise last Tuesday evening. A large number of ladies of the M. E. church and others, took advantage of the absence of Mr. Norris from the parsonage, and congregated there with loads of groceries and provisions of all kinds, as well as several packages containing money. We are authorized to return the heartfelt thanks of the recipients.

—Another grand excursion to Cincinnati, over the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad, will take place next Wednesday, Sept. 17th, and the fare has been placed at the low figures of $3 for the round trip from Auburn and the junction. Special train will leave here at 9:25 in the morning, arriving in Cincinnati at 5:30 same evening, and return tickets will be good on any regular train up to and including Sept. 23d—six days. This is a fine opportunity to see the exposition and elegant new buildings.

—The Waterloo Press, it strikes us, is a trifle inconsistent in talking about this championship base-ball business. It claims in one item that "Waterloo has the best and Auburn the poorest nine in the county;" yet in another item in the same column, it designates its own club as the "muffers" and "scrubs." However, Auburn has a nine just good enough to give Waterloo's "champions" the worst dose they ever received, making more runs in one inning than the "champions made in the entire game—18 to 54! Nice score, isn't it?

—For some information concerning the accidental death of Alexander McClish, of Fairfield township, which occurred Saturday last, we are indebted to Bro. Baxter, of the Press. It seems that Mr. McClish, who was a well-known and respected farmer in that vicinity, had just crossed through a field adjoining his farm, having a gun on his shoulder, and was climbing a fence, when the gun was discharged in some unknown manner, emptying the load into his head, from the effect of which he died before a physician arrived. He leaves a wife and two children.

—The "Mosher Mansion," on Ensley avenue, is liable to meet the same sad fate that befell the "pike-hold." It is being seriously complained of by the people in that neighborhood.

◆

BURSTING THE BALLS.

In Which Sport Lute Wright Gets the Cake.

Last Monday afternoon several of Auburn's sporting boys—"old boys," we mean, but boys nevertheless—assembled at the open space opposite the Jackson depot, where they went to have some fun in the way of shooting glass balls thrown from a trap—not for the state championship, or a corner lot, but—simply for fun, and they had it. The shooting distance was thirty-five yards, angling range, and each man had ten shots alternately, as will be seen by the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
J. H. Ford,	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
F. D Ryan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
J. C. Somers	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bab. Lewis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
A. Swineford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G. C Ralston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
Lute Wright	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6

From this it appears that some very poor shooting was done, but we must add for the credit of these whose score is dotted with "goose-eggs," that only those shots which bursted the balls were called hits; and, as many of the little globes were perforated, but not broken, those unfortunates thus are afforded a knot-hole through which to crawl to save their reputation. Lute Wright, as the score indicates, was "cock 'o the walk," having made six out of ten, which Dr. Ford was only half a neck behind with five hits chalked up in his favor. After the fun shown by the score each man shot five times consecutively, and in this Frank Ryan pocketed the prizes, making three out of five. Considerable sport was made of it by the outsiders, who indulged in such remarks as "You don't shoot quick enough, Swineford," "Look out there, Ralston, or Somers 'll perforate you," etc. Swineford couldn't account for his wild shooting, for he said, he "aimed right every time," and Coop. Ralston said he'd "be durned if he didn't hit 'em all." Attorney Lockwood undertook to set the trap once and came near getting blown up, as "the blamed thing went off half cocked." After the regular business of the meeting was concluded, and just before the adjournment, Dr. Ford made some excellent "line shots," hitting eight balls in as many consecutive shots. Just at this point Brother Weamer, of the Republican, said something about "trying his hand at it," but we didn't tarry to see the result. Nixey. We shouldered our little pencil and note-book and took a giraffe step for the rear end of the depot, where we jumped into the hack and came to town on a dead run. We heard Weamer's gun go off, but as yet have received no record of the slain.

◆

Attention Soldiers.

Members of the Union soldiers association and all other ex-soldiers in Auburn and vicinity are requested to meet at headquarters on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp for the purpose of drill preparatory for exercises at the re-union on the 19th and 20th. Let no one be absent who is able to be present.

By order of president Union soldiers' association.

The Cook Not to Blame.

Many nice delicacies are spoiled by the abominable flavorings used in them, and generally it is attributed to the cook. Now if Dr. Price's Fine Flavorings are used, nice dishes will not be spoiled, as they always impart their delicate fresh fruit flavor in whatever they may be used.

◆

For Sale or Exchange.

Lands in the western part of Arkansas, in Franklin county, 200 acres, about 50 of which is timber land and the balance prairie. Will sell or trade for town property in Auburn, or for farm land in this vicinity, on reasonable terms. For any information call on or address Levi Brown, Corunna, Ind., or Sprott & Wood, Auburn, Ind. 37-3t.

◆

The Best—The Garland.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co. have spared no time or expense in looking after and securing a first-class base-heating coal stove. After examining a number of different makes, they have decided to handle the well-known and popular "Garland." We take the liberty to name the following parties for reference who are now using the Garland base-heating coal stove: Dr. Ford, First National Bank, Mr. Berry, D. D. Snyder, T. J. Cuppy, G. C. Ralston, M. L. Duck, G. H. Yesbera, C. P. Houser, W. L. Penfield, S. W. Ralston, Guy Plum, Jas. Anderson, Dr. Swartz, I. N. Cool, A. Lewis, Nicholas Ensley, and many others whom we cannot now recall. To any who are contemplating the purchase of a coal stove, we have only to say that it is A No. 1. Come and examine it at W. H. Kiblinger & Co's.

◆

Spencerville.

—Will Fales, left on Tuesday, of last week, for St. Joseph Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bishop arrived home on Saturday last, from a trip to Niagara Falls, and towns in Canada.

—Married.—on Thursday September, 4th, by Rev. L. Lancaster, Mr. Samuel Squires, to Miss Jane Boyles.

—Rev. L. Lancaster, will preach in the M. E. church on Sunday evening next.

—Rev. I. M. Wolverton, started Monday morning, to Richmond, Ind., and will be absent two weeks.

—Mr. Henry Scott, an old resident of Concord, township died Monday morning, age 84 years.

—J. A. Provines is puting in a brick walk, in front of his drug store.

—Judge Picker's dog, Fido, died at the junction last Tuesday of old age.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE YOUR

REPUTATION,

YOUR TIME AND YOUR MONEY

Buy only at headquarters, and for cash down, where you can get the best value for the least money.

Special bargains in summer clothing to close out.

We need the room for our immense fall stock now under process of manufacture.

Hats, leaders, in every line begining with 50c, and up.

White shirts from 75c and up, all linen bosom, and cuffs all sizes. Boy's clothing assortment complete, Children's clothing a great specialty, a carefull perusal of our terms and conditions will at once convince you of your advantages in dealing with us.

We transact all our business on the C. O. D. one price square dealing system, or refund the money if goods are not strictly as represented.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

Opposite North Door Court House.

Notice to Contracto rs.

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., will, at the times and places hereinafter named, let to the lowest responsible bidder, certain work in the construction of ditches and embankments on roads, in separate jobs.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1879,

at 11 o'clock a. m., at Auburn, to let building of sidewalk on court yard square. Same day at 2 o'clock p. m. in Butler township, on Bowley ditch.

TUESDAY, SEPT, 30th, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Carper drain, in Jackson township. Same day at 3 o'clock p. m., embankment on highway near John Jenkins, in Concord township.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Crouse drain in Wilmington township. Same day at 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., at county allotment on Fisher and Fink drains, in Troy township.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2nd, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment on Lockhart drain, in Franklin township. Same day at 3 o'clck p. m., at county allotment on Lawhead drain, in Franklin township.

Plans and specifications and profile of work can be seen and examined at time and place of letting.

The lettings will be made by public outcry, and the board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Persons to whom contracts shall be awarded, will be required to give bond for the performance of, and payment for, all labor, board and material used in the construction of said work.

B. F. BLAIR,
Auburn, Sept. 2, 1879. Pres't of Board.

[Auburn Republican and Waterloo Press authorized to copy.]

Excelsior Hardware,

Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!

We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,

Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,

Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,

Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the

SEVEREST TESTS

for years. They have become and are recognized as the

STANDARD COOKING STOVES

of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

GEMS FROM POPULAR POETS.

My name is J. L. Ross.
Of money-brokers I'm the boss;
And a pillar of the church I be;
I pass around the plate;
A pious look I cultivate,
And I never, hardly ever, use a big, big D.
—*William Cullen Bryant.*

There is a boarding-house, far, far away,
Where they have fried ham and eggs
Three times a day.
Oh, how them boarders yell,
When they hear the dinner bell;
Oh, how them eggs do smell
Three times a day!
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

A gushing young damsel, Lucinder,
Leaned out of the back bedroom winder,
'Neath which her lov-er
Lightly picked his guitar,
With no bull-dogs or shot-guns to hinder.
—*Longfellow.*

A hystericky creature, Deborah,
Sat admiring the crimson Aurora,
When a mouse in distress,
Ran under her dress;
She fainted and fell on the floor-ah.
—*Walt Whitman.*

There was a young lady from Muscle,
Ran off with a feller named Russel,
They came to this town,
And were walking around,
When our billy-goat busted her bustle.
—*Henry W. Longfellow.*

Now the swell in style arrayed
Goes forth to promenade.
But wilts 'neath the fervor of the sunbeam's glance,
And so do his collars and his jackets and his pants.
—*Shakspeare.*

Two heads with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one!
Two pairs of lips in suspence held—
Two little smacks—yum! yum!
—*John G. Whittier.*

Mary had a little lamp,
Filled full of kerosene;
She took it once to light a fire,
And has not since benzine.
—*Tennyson.*

"Oh rich and rare were the gems they wore,"
Purchased at cost at the dollar store.
—*Tom Moore.*

RATHER ROMANTIC.

The select boarding-school, of which Miss Minerva Patterson was the head, was a very ambitious establishment, indeed.

Only first-class pupils were admitted; first-class teachers only were employed.

To this seminary, Mrs. Adolphus White, a wealthy widow, had, after anxious waiting for a vacancy, at last sent her daughter Helen, a young girl of 17, whose face and form were remarkably pretty, but who was by no means a girl of great good sense.

"It is settled at last, Charles," said Mrs. White to her bachelor brother, as they sat at lunch together. "Helen is with Miss Patterson, and I am so relieved. She will form her mind and manners, and make her the sort of a girl I should bring out. I shan't do this too early. I was married myself at her age, and I know that one loses youth by being in society too young."

And Mrs. White, who had no wish to settle into the elderly matron as yet, softly sipped her chocolate.

"You don't really mean to say that you have sent Helen away from home, sister?" said Charles. "A mother should never let her daughter live apart from her, if she can avoid it. Send her to Miss Minerva all day, if you choose, but have her at home at night."

"It's quite the thing among sensible people to patronize boarding schools," said Mrs. White, "and Miss Minerva is a lady of excellent family and highly accomplished."

"Of course," said Uncle Charles, "and it's all right for girls who have no homes or mothers; but take any set of young things you may select and put them together for awhile, and they'll hatch out mischief. And girls are all ripe for it now-a-days, I can tell you, in any of our towns."

"But by such discipline as Miss Minerva's," said Mrs. White, "Miss Minerva's pupils could not get into mischief."

And she arose from the table.

"Oh!" said Charles. "Well, if you're sure of that, I might as well be silent."

Meanwhile, the first day of Helen's attendance at Miss Minerva's school drew to a close. Supper was over. The musical exercises came to an end.

The evening worship was over.

The whole school marched off in battalions, with an inch of wax candle in a flat candle-stick for each room.

Gas was forbidden, and indeed turned off from the dormitories.

And at last Helen, with four young ladies who belonged to her room, was fairly shut into her nightly resting-place.

Then came a metamorphosis which astonished the new-comer.

The elegance of demeanor which had characterized her companions in the rooms below dropped off like so many masks.

One, the tallest and most stately, wedged her scissors into the door in such a manner as to form a temporary bolt, and stopped up the keyhole with a bit of wadding.

The next produced a long wax candle from her pocket, and, having lit it, flourished it aloft, with a cry of:

"Who cares for Old Ramrod's regulations now?"

And a third rushed to a corner of the room, turned up the carpet, and, with an exclamation of "Here are two, one for you and one for me," held up two letters.

The fourth girl, with a little ecstatic shriek, caught her prize and tore it open.

And the young lady of the wax-candle thus addressed Miss Helen White:

"I don't suppose you'll go and tell old Patterson. We shall have to keep your secrets after awhile. Biddy, the chamber-maid, is our postman. She'll get all your love letters for you, and bring them up on the sly."

"I haven't any love-letters. I have no lover," said Helen, blushing.

"Your ma is strict, I suppose," said the other. "Well, you'll have plenty before you've been here six months. It's the nicest school I ever went to. Old Ramrod—that's Miss Patterson, you know—can't see an inch beyond her nose, and we flirt splendidly, Miss Collins and all. Miss Collins is an assistant when we promenade. Our first class has the name of being regular witches, all through the town. We know all the fellows."

Helen listened with new emotions rising in her breast.

She began to feel delighted with the idea of school.

She had thought it a dull routine of geography and history, music and mathematics; but flirtations, love-letters, and a knowledge of all the fellows brightened the vista amazingly.

She listened to the epistles, which her companions did not hesitate to read aloud.

She even helped one of the girls to answer hers, and she retired by the light of the long wax candle, to read herself asleep over a piece of literature by some French author.

She awoke the next morning to find the young lady in the next bed up and dressed, and to hear her declare that she had been "flirting out of the window for an hour with the splendidest fellow."

So dawned a new life upon Helen White, a life her mother little dreamed of.

Weeks passed.

She also flirted; she also received love-letters from strangers; she also subscribed to the library, and read bad French books by the score.

She was naturally a silly girl, and had no strong principle to sustain her.

Guided by her companions, and the easy prey of circumstances, she behaved most foolishly, and forgot all the old ideas of propriety which had once been her guide.

To one of her admirers, who signed himself "Carlos," she wrote as a girl ought scarcely to write to her betrothed lover.

And she forgot how guilty she would once have felt had she kept a secret from her mother.

Mrs. White was delighted with Helen's progress.

Miss Minerva gave her a volume, "The Guide to Young Ladies," as a prize for fine deportment, and nobody had any suspicion that her head was full of nonsense and her pockets full of love-letters from an utter stranger, to whom she had told all the particulars of her life, and the full extent of her fortune, and to whom she had given vows of eternal constancy; not exactly in black and white, for black ink was voted vulgar at Miss Minerva's, but in purple.

At last the climax arrived.

Something befell her that had not befallen any of her room-mates as yet.

Carlos offered his hand and heart, and begged her to elope with him.

She read the letter aloud to Emma, Rose, Grace and Maria, and, all in a flutter, begged their advice on the matter.

"He says he's a Prince," said Helen, with a glow on her cheeks, "and, you know, of course, I'll be a Princess if I marry him; and, of course, he shall invite you to our castle. Last night I met him—I coaxed Biddy to watch and let me in—and he was all wrapped up in a cloak; but he was splendid. He has a foreign accent and a black mustache."

"Oh," cried Maria, "I love a foreign accent."

"And I've promised to run away with him to-night," said Helen. "He says ma will be sure to forgive us; and he's awfully rich. And, oh, how I do feel, girls!"

"Of course you do. But it will be so nice," said Maria.

"They never have bridesmaids on an elopement," said Rose; "oh, how I'd like to go."

And while Mrs. White, sitting with a dear friend, who also had grown daughters, but who kept them at home, congratulated herself on dear Helen being safe at school, this affectionate daughter, from whom she had just received a charming epistle, corrected by Miss Minerva and touched up by the writing-master, was packing her small bundle in preparation for flight, aided and abetted by the four young ladies to whose example she owed so much.

At 12 of the night she slipped downstairs with her little parcel in her hand. All in the house were asleep save the four friends in the first-class dormitory. Bridget had left the key in the lock. It was dangerous.

If she were not the first up in the morning it might lose her her place.

Out into the moonlight hurried the young girl.

The white beams showed her pretty, foolish face pallid as that of a ghost.

She had never set foot in the street alone at such an hour before.

A terror seized her—a sense of her own wickedness.

Perhaps she would have turned back, but that a figure in a cloak came at that moment from the shadow of a porch and seized her by the arm.

"Ah, my own Helen!" said a voice.

It was Carlos—Prince Carlos—her own Prince.

Romance came to her aid.

She forgot her fears, and entered the carriage waiting round the corner with him.

Away they drove, how far Helen did not know.

Suddenly the arm that encircled her was withdrawn, and a voice said:

"Look here, young woman. No noise. I'll choke you if you try to scream. You have your watch and jewelry with you, I hope, and the money you promised to coax from your mother. Hand them over."

"Oh, it is not my Carlos!" cried Helen. "Oh, what shall I do?"

"It is Carlos—at least it is the man you've been corresponding with," said the voice under the hat. "But I'm no Prince and no husband for you. Hand over the money and the jewelry and I'll not hurt you. I haven't much fancy for a bread-and-butter miss, and an idiot who would run off with a man she didn't know, to boot. Hurry; I'm waiting!"

Poor Helen! She felt as though the sudden end of the world would be a comfort.

She was ready to die of shame and mortification.

But she gave her purse, her watch and all her small possessions to the robber, who with a loud laugh gathered them up and jumped out of the carriage, calling to the driver:

"Take that girl back to the school, John, will you?"

The driver did as he was told.

Miss Helen White stood on the door-step of Miss Minerva's seminary again, but not alone; with her stood the driver, in a furious rage.

He demanded pay. She had no money.

He swore he would be paid, and rang the bell and battered the door until not only the servants, but Miss Minerva and four and twenty scholars appeared in the hall and on the stairway in all sorts of impromptu drapery; and, having decided that it was neither fire nor murder, opened the door to behold Miss White and her angry companion.

"Pay me," cried this worthy. "You, missus, that drives the machine, pay me. Here's a gent hires me to carry off his gal, and, when they falls out and parts, I loses my fare. Pay me!"

But Miss Minerva, recognizing her scholar, darted forward, rescued her, slammed the door in the man's face, ordered the servants to guard it, and asked for explanations.

The explanation ended in a swoon on the part of Miss Minerva, and hysterics on that of Helen White.

The next morning Charles stood before his sister with a peculiar expression on his face.

In her lap she held a packet of letters which she had perused.

"Can it be that my daughter would write and receive such things as these?" she said.

"My dear sister," said Charles, "all is as I have stated, and it is well that, on the part of the gentleman, it was all a piece of acting. Helen was in earnest, and has no idea that her letters were from her uncle."

"That he, in a mustache and cloak, eloped with her, and wound up the affair by robbing her; or that the driver was his old friend Wenter, who had daughters of his own, and who promised to wind up the affair in the most dreadful manner possible.

"You must, however, promise to send for Helen to-morrow, and to keep the truth of this affair a secret, so that it may be a life-long lesson to her."

Mrs. White listened.

She was angry, but she had sense enough to do as her brother desired.

And it was not until Helen was married that she learned that her love affair, elopement and desertion were all carried out by her Uncle Charles, who knew what the result of a boarding-school flirtation might be, and cured his niece by giving her a bitter lesson of all disposition to imprudent conduct in foolish sentimentality.

Oatmeal Water as a Beverage.

On board steamships the firemen employed about the furnaces are sometimes greatly exhausted by heat. Their profuse perspiration renders a large quantity of water necessary to supply the waste. The ingestion of clear water under these circumstances appears to answer very imperfectly the wants of the system. It seems to pass through the circulation to the skin, percolate as through a sieve, and flow over the surface of the body in streams. A large drink of cold, or even cool water, under these circumstances, on an empty stomach, is very dangerous and liable to produce death with almost the suddenness of an electric shock. Great practical advantage has been obtained by mixing farinaceous substances, especially oatmeal, with the water to be used by the men employed at this kind of labor. The oatmeal is mixed in the proportion of three or four ounces to the gallon of water, and used according to inclination by the firemen and coal-heavers. It might be difficult to determine why oatmeal, for this purpose, should be better than corn meal, or buckwheat, or rye, wheat, millet, etc., but the firemen themselves seem to think it has the effect of making them as strong as horses. We may safely allow something for this kind of prejudice, which we know to be very potent among the influences on health and disease. The peculiar aroma of the oats is probably associated with a pleasant degree of stimulation of the alimentary mucous surfaces in such a way as to promote its complete digestion. It seems to fill the blood-vessels without increasing the amount of cutaneous exhalations. The men occasionally try acid, saccharine and alcoholic drinks as substitutes for the oats, but always with unsatisfactory results, except that they find molasses and water better than clear water, and they who are disposed to insist on the excellence of rum and whisky, under all circumstances, petition for these, and experience after each ingestion a momentary relief, followed by additional profuseness of perspiration and additional exhaustion.—*Dr. Joseph Wilson.*

Mental Cures of Physical Disease.

The American young lady who believed that she had got a bristle of her tooth-brush fixed in her throat got worse and worse, though there was no bristle there, till she was persuaded by her doctor's ruse that he had extracted it, after which she recovered as rapidly. On the other hand, there are very well attested cases, though none are quoted by this writer, in which mere fright, directed to the expected suffering of a diseased part, has caused a powerful but salutary revolution in the condition of the diseased organ. Dr. Carpenter—if we mistake not—in his "Mental Physiology," gives a case of the complete absorption of some very dangerous tumor in a very few hours, under the influence of mere terror at the prospect of the pain of the surgical operation—it was before the days of chloroform—which had been determined on to remove it. Here was a case where attention—and attention of no hopeful kind—produced the very opposite effect to that which, in the American young lady's case, attention of the despondent kind, had produced—the very same effect, indeed, which a remission of attention, when accompanied by the hope of cure, had in that case produced.—*London Spectator.*

Mrs. Montague once said to Sir William Pepys, on seeing a very awkward man come into the room: "There is a man who would give one of his hands to know what to do with the other."

Mrs. Jones says her husband will never be struck by lightning, because he always gets insulate.

REMARKABLE ENGINEERING.

What an Army Officer Is Doing for the Washington Monument—A New Foundation Being Placed Under It.

A Washington correspondent writes: A remarkable piece of engineering that should attract attention as one of the most wonderful achievements ever known to engineering science is in progress here, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Casey, of the army. It is the removal of the clay foundation of the Washington monument, and the substitution of an artificial foundation of concrete. A similar problem of equal magnitude was never attempted before, and the attention of French and German engineers has been drawn to the work, which has hitherto been entirely unnoticed in this country.

The Washington monument, which has remained unfinished since the commencement of the war, when work upon it was stopped, now stands, a solid shaft of marble and masonry, 150 feet high, weighing 71,000,000 pounds. It stands upon a base of clay, about 22 feet thick, which rests upon a deep strata of gravel. When work on the monument was resumed some time more than a year ago, it was demonstrated that the foundation was not capable of sustaining the weight it must bear when the shaft was built up to the proposed height of 525 feet, which would then weigh about 210,000,000 pounds—the highest and heaviest column in the world. So Col. Casey, who had the work in charge, was compelled to study out some method of replacing the under-structure with some more substantial substance than clay and gravel. As the base of the monument is only 55 feet square the difficulties of the undertaking will be readily appreciated, and a commission of experts pronounced it impossible, recommending either the removal of the monument entirely until a new base could be substituted or an alteration of the original design, so that the pressure could be extended over a larger surface than 55 square feet. But Col. Casey determined upon what was then considered an audacious feat, of removing the clay foundation a little at a time, and substituting an entirely new foundation.

The plan he adopted was to tunnel the monument a little at a time and fill the tunnels with beams of hydraulic concrete, which when hardened is more tenacious than granite. The work began about a year ago, and is now more than half completed, showing the plan to be safe and practicable. The first tunnel was dug under the monument to its center, twenty-four feet deep and four feet wide. When the excavation was completed, it was shown by delicate plumb-lines that were hung inside the monument that the monument had settled one-third of an inch toward the trench. By working night and day, Col. Casey had this trench filled with a shaft of concrete, rammed and hardened—four feet wide by twenty-four deep, and extending sixty feet beyond the edge of the base of the monument, so that when finished the concrete base will be 175 feet square. When the shaft was completed it was found that the monument had ceased to settle, not only, but had returned very nearly to its equilibrium. Then another trench was dug on the opposite side, similar in size to the first one. The monument then settled about one-eighth of an inch in that direction, but when this trench was filled with concrete it went back again, and the plumb-line hung perpendicular. Other trenches were dug and filled with artificial stone, at right angles to the first, with similar changes in the position of the monument, so that after six months' work the structure had a partial base of stone under it in the form of a cross.

At present the work is about half done, and is going on so rapidly that its completion is expected by the 1st of January, when the neglected old monument will have under it a foundation that will sustain 10,000,000 pounds. The construction of the beams is a matter of interest. The trenches in the clay are filled with a mass of broken blue-stone, sea sand, pebbles, and Portland cement, mixed by machinery of the most complete and perfect character, and, when placed in trenches, rammed with enormous iron beams swung on swivels. When completed the foundation will have cost nearly $100,000.

A Savage Duel.

James Dobbins and Michael Burns were neighbors, living in the Kansas river bottom, six and a half miles from Kansas City, Mo. Four years ago Dobbins got married, and at the time Burns lent him $80. The sum was never paid back, and on this account there was bad feeling between the men. Burns visited the city one day recently, and Dobbins was engaged to work on the road. On his way home Burns passed the place where Dobbins and others were working. The men did not speak. To go to his house Dobbins had to pass by that of Burns. When Dobbins arrived in front of Burns' house he found the latter standing there, revolver in hand. Burns said: "Jim, I want that money you owe me." Dobbins made a reply which incensed Burns. Burns showed anger and Dobbins said: "Throw down that revolver and I can whip you." Burns threw the revolver on the ground by his side, when Dobbins said: "You have the drop on me now, but if you wait till I come back I will be heeled to meet you." Dobbins then drove his team into his yard, and, leaving them unhitched, ran into his house, and, getting two revolvers, started towards Burns' place. Burns was sitting on the door-step. Without saying a word, and presenting a revolver in each hand, Dobbins opened fire on him. The balls took effect in the side of the house. Burns then ran into the house, got his pistol and rushed at Dobbins. The men advanced to within two feet of each other before a shot was fired. Dobbins fired first, the shot hitting Burns on the right fore-arm. Burns retaliated, and sent two bullets through Dobbins' chest. Dobbins, in return, shot Burns through the abdomen. Burns' last shot struck Dobbins under the left ear, and passed clear through his head. Both men, now in dying agony, clinched each other. They fell to the ground, Dobbins being underneath. Burns beat Dobbins over the head and face with the butt of his revolver. Then, thinking that Dobbins was dead, he started to leave him. With dying energy Dobbins turned, and in a moment had thrown Burns under. One of the neighbors, a Mrs. Kalfton, appeared at this time and pulled Dobbins off Burns. Two young men came up, and the men were separated. Burns was taken to his house, and the two young men started to take Dobbins to his house. They had hardly gone five yards before Dobbins sank down on his knees and died in the woods. He died without saying a word. Burns lingered until the next morning, when he died.

Ancient Memphis.

A traveler in the East gives the following interesting account of his visit to the remains of ancient Memphis, founded by the first known Egyptian King—Menes: "But what did we see of this wonderful city? Only a succession of mounds," says the writer, "a few pieces of ancient statues, and, far down below the present level, with its face in the center, a magnificent figure of a woman in Egyptian dress, with noble features and finely-modeled form, almost perfect, although probably 4,000 years old. As a matter of course, we lingered and looked as long as we thought sentiment required, then pushed on to the remarkable ruins of the cemetery, which was connected with this city, or I should say, magnificent city of the dead—to the very confines of which Memphis extended. It is now but a little more than a vast mountain of sand, being just on the precincts of the African desert. There are so many tombs everywhere peeping out, and so large a number of pyramids—eighty-one in all—scattered about, that the interest is keenly excited at once, and at every step some new development take place. When we remembered that old Memphis was seventeen miles in circuit, and was occupied with villas, gardens, and sacred groves, we can realize more than in any other way the wondrousness of the scene which remains to us to-day. After passing the largest pyramid, considered the oldest monument of antiquity in the world, we descended rapidly to the one little house of refuge standing in the midst of the sand, dismounted and lunched—thus securing a good resting season, and after about an hour started out with our guides to the two special points of interest here, the mausoleum of the sacred bull, and the tomb of the priest Tih, the latter built about 3050 B. C. These were uncovered in 1860 by the Egyptian authorities, who, first noticing mounds in the sand bearing the appearance of heads, appointed a commission, and, after a labor of sixteen months, an avenue of sphinxes, 600 feet long, was laid open, the pedestals or statues being perfect in every instance. This was paved, and led to the mausoleum of the Sacred Bull, where these objects of worship had been entombed for several dynasties. There were found three separate chambers of temples, the latest where dates were found—650 B. C.—being the only one now open. One cannot help feeling interested in every detail of such a place. There were the long avenues, broad and high, hewn in the solid rock, while all along the sides are deep recesses where are now standing the sarcophagi of the bulls. Twenty-five erfect ones stand in one archive, each one weighing forty tons, and many of them fully engraved with figures, representing life, death and immortality. But it is no more wonderful to see them where they are than to understand how they were put there. One which was presented to the French had been abandoned when moved some little distance, as too heavy to be taken away. They are thirteen feet long, eleven feet high, and seven feet deep, and, although many of the covers have been removed, nothing was ever found in any of them. Above the sarcophagi are inscriptions relating to their burial, and in whose reign they died. Many tablets were found upon the walls, which were placed there as offerings to the god; these, however, were all allowed to be taken to Paris."

The Finest Diamonds in the World.

Western sovereigns are not the possessors of the finest diamonds in the world, for the Rajahs of Matan, Borneo, and the Shah of Persia have the largest hitherto known. The one belonging to the Emperor of the Monguls weighed 279 carats (about four grains each), and was valued at 12,000,000 francs. The famous Orloff, the property of the Russian crown, is one of the most remarkable diamonds, on account of the well-known circumstances under which it was brought to Europe. The large stone belonging to the Emperor of Brasil, which weighs 1,730 carats, would be worth many millions were not its brilliancy diminished by certain defects. The Sultan of Nizam's diamond weighs 400 carats; that of the Emperor of Austria 29 grains; and that of the King of Portugal 25¼ grains. The famous Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, is the property of the Queen of England. The one which adorned the tiara of Pius IX., and was bequeathed by him to his successor, Leo XIII., is one of the finest stones known. It came from the treasury of the Duke of Burgundy, seized at Gransom. It was sold after the battle to a Jew of Berne, for 3 crowns, then successively for 5,000 and 6,000 ducats, and afterward purchased for 14,000 by Luigi Sforza, from whom it passed into the hands of Pope Julius II. for 20,000 ducats. Every one knows that the "Regent," of the weight of 136 carats, is the finest of the diamonds belonging to the French regalia. Connoisseurs consider it to be worth 12,000,000 francs.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Prof. Richardson considers absinthe drinking worse than opium eating. In the worst examples, the absinthe drinker becomes a confirmed epileptic. One or two wineglassfuls of it a day will produce permanent dyspepsia. "A more consummate devil of destruction could not be concocted."

A rich uncle's heir, who waited long, was finally worth his weight in gold.

A MONODY.

BY DR. LA MOILLE.

Hark! in the tree-tops
The night winds are sighing,
Wailing their dirges,
For summer is dying;
She is dying alone;
Hear the grieved night-ghosts moan!
For the queen of the year is dying.

Dost thou remember
The beautiful maiden
Following winter,
With roses o'erladen?
Like an old man beguiled
By the mirth of a child,
So was winter charmed by this maiden.

Thus, in her beauty
She grew, till the fairest,
Kindest and dearest;
And then she, the rarest
Of all maidens, was seen
As the year's darling queen,
With a beauty that is the rarest.

Here, with her smiling,
Harvests were springing
Up from the furrow,
And here birds were singing.
Well might nature rejoice
With a unisoned voice,
While this maiden's praise she was singing.

But in this midnight,
With nothing to cheer it,
Midnight so mournful,
Now cometh a spirit;
Oh! his form is like death,
And we hold our hushed breath,
While he comes for her parting spirit.

Soon through the darkness
Her soul will be flying;
Wail *miserere!*
For summer is dying.
She is dying alone;
Hear the weeping ghosts moan!
For the queen of the year is dying.

Shabbona's Grove, Ill.

PITH AND POINT

An exchange believes jumping the rope to be tripping the light, fantastic tow. Hempossible!

"Beaux on the shoes are fashionable," soliloquized old Hardheart when he kicked Sarah's young man out.

The lilies of the field have pistils; and every wide-awake citizen of fair Texas is "arrayed like one of these."

The hired girl who was called up at 4 o'clock in the morning thinks arose two hours later would sound quite as sweet.

Cipher is the very appropriate name of a New Hampshire balloonist who has invented a new air-ship. We suppose he is, in all that the term implies, an airy naught.

"Marriage," says a cynic, "is like putting your hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. You may get the eel, but the chances are against you."

Tutor—"Come, now, Mr. B., give me a familiar example of Hogarth's line of grace. Can't you think of it? It's a curved article that you see every day." Mr. B. (desperately)—"A—a—pretzel."

Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser:* "Several papers have been making fun of the Duke of Argyll's red hair, but he can't help it, gentlemen; he was born so." Sort o' redheaditary, eh?—*Boston Transcript.*

One of the most trying moments in the life of a young man is when he has $2 he doesn't know what to do with, and is at a loss to decide which to purchase, a colored shirt or a pair of eye-glasses.—*New York Star.*

Sugar, the chemists tell us, is composed of coal and water. Now, if the grocers would only remember this, and put coal in the sugar, when they feel compelled to mix it, instead of sand, it would be gratifying to their customers.—*Burdette.*

Some people who think that by church memberships they are pre-empting homesteads in a land that is fairer than this, will find that putting blank envelopes in the contribution box on Sunday will provide a serious draw-back to reading the titles clear.

Governess (desirous of explaining the word "enough"): "Now suppose, Freddy, that you gave pussy all the milk she can lap, all the meat she can eat, and all the sweet cake she cares for, what will she have?" Freddy (with surprising alacrity): "Kittens."—*Marion (Ohio) Mirror.*

Old Mrs. Cuir says she has alway, noticed that in the summer-time, when it is not needed, the sun is always as hot as an oven, while in the winter, when a warm sun would be very agreeable, it is always as cold as an ice-house. We have noticed this, too. It must be the fault of the almanac-makers.

"The greatest bird to foight," says Pat,
"Barring the aigle, is the duck;
He has a foine large bill to peck,
And plenty of real Irish pluck.
And, thin, do ye moind the fut he has?
Full as broad over as a cup;
Show me the fowl upon two legs
That's able for to thrip him up!"

It always appears to be absurd to us to hear the hero or heavy villain in the melodrama exclaim, at the footlights, before secreting himself in a musty closet in the castle: "And—now—if—I'm—dis—cov—e-r-r-ed—I'm—lost—I'm lost!" when the stupidest boy in the top gallery knows very well if he's found—he's found.

Boston Globe: A small boy was sent to the country to board a short time ago. He promised his mother that he would write a good long letter, describing his trip and boarding place, etc. A week went by, and his poor mother was nearly distracted when she got the following interesting letter from him: "I am here, and I swapped my watch for a pup, and he is the boss pup; and I went in swimmin' fourteen times yesterday, and the fellow stole my pocket-book, and I want some money; and I shall bring the pup home."

A Ten-Cent Conscience.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury received a postage-stamp to the amount of 10 cents from an unknown person, who is evidently conscience-stricken. The stamp was forwarded in an envelope postmarked Philadelphia, with a statement to the effect that the sender many years ago while at school had succeeded in erasing the cancellation mark from one or two stamps which had been used, and had used them again. Now that he knows such action was wrong, he desires to repay the Government the amount "justly due," and, to make it "dead sure," inclosed stamps to the amount of 10 cents, which were covered into the conscience fund.—*Washington Star.*

SABBATH READING.

The Loom of Life.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar
Of the loom of life, and near and far
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,
As tireless the wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly goes the loom,
In the light of day and the midnight's gloom;
The wheels are turning early and late,
And the woof is wound in the warp of Fate.

Click, clack! there's a thread of love woven in;
Click, clack! another of wrong and sin!
What a checkered thing this life will be,
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like mystery,
And hands as busy as hands can be,
Sits at the loom with arms outspread,
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one,
Or to-morrow. Who knoweth? Not you or I;
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weavers, the years are slow,
But each one is nearer the end, I know:
And some day the last thread shall be woven in;
God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of wool in this life-web—say?
Do we furnish the weaver a thread a day?
It were better, then, oh my friends, to spin
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

The Blessings of the Bible.

One of the greatest blessings which the Bible takes with it everywhere is a day once a week when the hard worker can rest and forget that he is a beast of burden, and remember that he is a man. Addison wrote of the Sabbath, that it was "a good institution, because it made poor people wash and dress themselves respectably once a week." The Sabbath was made for man—for man, not as shopkeeper, plowman, statesman, but as a rational, moral, religious creature. A great authoress in one of our London dailies not long since pointed out the contrast between the Christian and the Moslem in this respect. He attends the mosque on his Sabbath Friday, devout, perhaps, as the Christian, but always in his work-a-day dress—there is no change of attire, no general rest from labor. No; the poor Arab, toiling in his one sordid garment, is never able to say to himself; "I am a man, and not a beast of burden;" but wherever this book goes, it seems to hush the machineries of every-day life into silence. Man everywhere throws aside the tools and the soiled garments, by means of which he earns his daily bread; he goes forth after his weekly ablution and change, refreshed in soul and body; and often in this hushed silence—like John in the Spirit—on the Lord's day, he thinks of the white robes of the eternal Sabbath. He remembers that he is more than a mere animal, to be fed and sheltered—more than a mere creature of intellect capable of education; that his highest interests are spiritual, and that the noblest relations which he sustains are to God and eternity.

Out in the Rain.

There is a touching story of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, which had an influence on many a boy who has heard it. Samuel's father, Michael Johnson, was a poor bookseller in Litchfield, Eng. On market days he used to carry a package of books to Uttoxeter, and sell them from a stall in the market-place. One day the bookseller was sick, and asked his son to go and sell the books in his place. Samuel, from a silly pride, refused to obey.

Fifty years afterward Johnson became the celebrated author, the compiler of the "English Dictionary," and one of the most distinguished scholars in England, but he never forgot his act of unkindness to his poor, hard-toiling father; so when he visited Uttoxeter he determined to show his sorrow and repentance.

He went into the market-place at the time of business, uncovered his head, and stood there for an hour in a pouring rain, on the very spot where the book-stall used to stand. "This," he says, "was an act of contrition for my disobedience to my kind father."

The spectacle of the great Dr. Johnson standing bareheaded in the storm, to atone for the wrong done by him fifty years before, is a grand and touching one. There is a representation of it (in marble) on the doctor's monument.

Many a man in after life has felt something harder and heavier than a storm of rain beating upon his heart, when he remembered his acts of unkindness to a good father or mother now in their graves.

Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, the eminent writer, never could forget how, when his old father was very sick, and sent him away for medicine, he (a little lad) had been unwilling to go, and made up a lie that "the druggist had not got any such medicine."

The old man was just dying when little Johnny came in, and said to him, "My boy, your father suffers great pain for want of that medicine."

Johnny started in great distress for the medicine, but it was too late. The father on his return was almost gone. He could only say to the weeping boy, "Love God, and always speak the truth, for the eye of God is always upon you. Now kiss me once more, and farewell."

Through all his after life Dr. Todd often had a heartache over that act of falsehood and disobedience to his dying father. It takes more than a shower of rain to wash away the memory of such sins. Dr. Todd repented of that sin a thousand times.

The words, "Honor thy father and thy mother," means four things—always do what they bid you, always tell them the truth, always treat them lovingly, and take care of them when they are sick or grown old. I never yet knew a boy who trampled on the wishes of his parents who turned out well. God never blesses a willfully-disobedient son.

When Washington was 16 years old, he determined to leave home and be a midshipman in the Colonial navy. After he had sent off his trunk, he went in to bid his mother good-by. She wept so bitterly because he was going away that he said to his negro servant, "Bring back my trunk; I am not going to make my mother suffer so by my leaving her."

He remained at home to please his mother. This decision led to his becoming a surveyor and afterwards a soldier. His whole glorious career in life turned on this one simple act of trying to make his mother happy. And happy, too, will be the child who never has occasion to shed bitter tears for any act of unkindness to his parents. Let us not forget that God has said, "Honor thy father and thy mother."—*Signature.*

The Syndicate.

There was a little lull in the conversation, and presently Miss Sillibub asked the first society young man "What the syndicate was?"

The first society young man stared, and presently said he believed it was the name of a new opera. Last time he was in Chicago he heard Mapleson, fellah that runs Queen's Opera Company say he was going to—

"'Tain't that," a best young man broke in; "I read all 'bout it tothah day. It's a kind of—haw—darkies all going to Kansas, you know; whole boat-loads of 'em going every day. Political scheme; Republicans and Abolitionists all mixed up in it. Goin' to be a war if it 'tain't stopped."

"Guess you're wrong," said a son of one of our first families. "Syndicate's nothing to do with politics; heard some fellows talking 'bout it down town to-day. Aw—fellow has one in the Court House; has to have it, you know, or they wouldn't let him build it. That's what a syndicate is."

The son of one of our first families was looked up to with so much confidence that there was at first a general inclination to accept his theory; which was disturbed, however, by a young lady who said "She couldn't exactly understand how that could be, because she read or heard somewhere that Gen. Sherman has ordered the syndicate, or had something to do with it."

"O yes—fences!" suddenly broke out a young man who makes a living by sucking his cane. "Fences," he added vaguely, but still with considerable enthusiasm. "Don't you know? Mendin' his fences; Sherman's fences—fences."

And the sudden gleam of intelligence died out of his face, and his voice sunk into a feeble mutter. He reached around for his cane, intending to recruit his failing intellect by a long suck at the ivory knob; but he had left it out in the hall, and dejectedly sucked the knob on the back of the camp-stool, instead.

"Well, syndicate, as I understand it," remarked a fragile young man who was straining himself trying to see something through a pair of eye glasses—"a syndicate is when a fellow's going to do something, and another fellow doesn't want him to; other fellow goes to court, and the Judge gives him—sues him out, law-fellows call it—sues him out a syndicate; then this fellow can't do it."

This was so clearly put that the company sat for a little while wrapped in silent admiration of the young man's profound knowledge of the law. But the whole question was finally settled by the decision of a young man who wasting a rare and valuable life by trying to raise eleven whiskers on each cheek and look over his collar at the same time. He looked up with an air of dawning interest, and, after a painful intellectual effort, asked:

"Wha' is it? Wha' talking about?"

They told him.

"Syndicate?" he asked—"syndicate? yes, I know. Blamed vulgar thing. Low. Beastly low. Beastly piece of beastly political business. 'Tain't no way fit to talk about here."

And then the company very properly dropped the indelicate subject, and resumed the conversation about the lawn-party.—*Burdette.*

A "Happy Family."

A policeman found a family of five persons and two old trunks under a shed near the foot of Second street, waiting to go up the river on a wood-barge which wouldn't leave until the next forenoon. The man had both hands pressed to his face, the woman was wiping her eyes on a handkerchief and all the children were squalling.

"What seems to be the matter?" inquired the officer as he halted among them.

"Oh, nothing much," answered the man. "I've got the jumpin' tooth-ache, but it allus slacks up on me about midnight."

"What ails your wife?"

"Oh, she's kinder tired out and nervous, but as soon as she gets a good rest for her back agin the wood-pile she'll go to sleep and forget all about it. She's all right, she is."

"But the children are crying," continued the officer.

"Yaas, kinder crying," replied the man, "but that's nothing. That boy, Augustus Cæsar, he wants a stick of gum, but he'll soon chaw himself to sleep on a sliver. The next one, Charles Henry, he's howlin' 'cause I won't buy him a rockin'-horse, but soon's I get time to spank him he'll curl down and go to dreamin' of angels. That gal, Minerva, has got her mouth up for fried-cakes and milk, but I'll give her a bite o' pork and bread from the trunk and she'll never know the difference. We are kinder sprawled out here, and we seem to be kinder afflicted, but we are a reg'lar happy family."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Brave Woman's Deed.

Abraham Christman, aged 70, an old resident of Clinton, Rock county, was horribly mangled by an angry bull last evening. He was driving cows into the yard, when the bull attacked him, knocking him down, and hooking and trampling upon him. Mrs. Christman saw her husband being crushed by the infuriated brute, and, seizing a club, she bravely ran to the rescue. Dealing the bull a few heavy blows, she caused a lull in the attack, which she took advantage of. With almost superhuman strength she grasped her husband with one hand, while with the other she wielded the club and kept the brute from further attack. In this way she succeeded in getting her husband to the barn. She was, however, too late to prevent her husband receiving fatal injuries. Five ribs were broken from the sternum, crushing the chest, and badly injuring one lung. One horn had passed through the under jaw into the mouth, and the collar-bone was broken. Mr. Christman lived three days, when death relieved him from his sufferings.—*Janesville (Wis.) paper.*

FARM NOTES.

[Rural, Jr., in Chicago Tribune.]

ROBBING BEES.—During the interval between summer and autumn flowers, bees are apt to get into the habit of robbing. They therefore need frequent visits during the day; and, if they have already begun, remove the victimized hive to some dark place for a day or two. Robbers may generally be known by the manner in which they fly, with their heads toward the hive.

THE hog crop this season will not be so large as last. This is caused by disease and the usual falling-off because of low prices. The enormous crop of corn now ripening will make cheap feed, and the demand for hog-products in Europe will have a tendency to enhance the price of live hogs. Every one who has hogs should now take the best of care of them, and make them realize as much as possible.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.—Autumn planting of strawberry vines is never to be recommended, except where necessity requires them to be set out. Good, rich soil, and strong, healthy plants, will sometimes, if the season is favorable, produce a tolerably fair crop of fruit the next year. The leaves should be reduced to one or two, and, if the sun is hot, the plants must be covered from the rays. Wilson's Albany, Crescent seedling, and Charles Downing are good varieties.

BALKY HORSES.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following as a cure for refractory horses: My method with balky horses—and I think it equally good in case of kicking or backing in harness, or running away—has proved very successful with my team, requires but a moment in its execution, and is not, I think, in the least inhumane. I take a strong string (three-ply broom twine is the best), long enough to reach from the horse's neck to the carriage, fasten one end around the horse's neck in a hard knot, so the loop will not slip, bring the throat latch through the loop to prevent the string from working back on the neck. When the horse balks do not strike at or about him, but sit quietly in your seat and pull on the string until you choke him. If the horse is very stubborn you may have to choke him severely, but he will be willing to pull before he is choked down. Two of these chokings will render him afraid to balk. I tried this on my team last fall, and have had no trouble with them since.

LAST year, at this time, there was a great deal of talk about tiling. This year, not so much is said; but a great deal more is done; still there are men who last year were fully convinced that they would tile-drain, but the dry season has removed for the time being the necessity, and they have become lukewarm. A couple of average dry seasons would, in a measure, eradicate all thought of tile-draining from the minds of most farmers. This ought not to be so, because no man can tell when his crops may be failures from an extensive rainfall; hence every one should be prepared. The proper season for tile-draining is when the soil is dry and the farmer at leisure. In a majority of cases no better time will be found than the present. The plow may be used to a considerable extent, and the labor be thereby greatly accelerated. In covering tile, after a few inches of soil has been thrown in with a spade to keep it in its position, the balance may be replaced with a heavy pole drawn by horses, provided one team is allowed to walk ahead of the other, so that the soil may be drawn to the center. It is not such a big job, after all, to lay in a few rods of tile, if one only goes at it rightly.

TRAVELING AGENTS.—One would suppose, from the number of times that swindlers and their games have been exposed through the press, that it would be impossible for them to ply their trade, especially among the farmers, the majority of whom usually are subscribers to some newspaper. Every day we read of some one having been swindled by a new game. The favorite one this year appears to have been the "agency" dodge. It takes quite a philosopher to resist the flattery of these fellows. When a man's egotism has been sufficiently excited, he easily falls a dupe to almost any trick. Windmills, wagon-jacks, churns, washing-machines, barb-wire and sulky-plows are all favorites in their season. In most cases the agents send the goods—hence there can be no plea of fraud. There is no law against a man making a fool of himself, and, if he signs papers without reading them, no one will sympathize greatly if he gets swindled. The greatest inducement in this whole business is the expectation of getting something for nothing. The giving away of a sample machine almost always disarms suspicion.

Four Persons Killed by Lightning.

Two of Mr. Le Suer's children, aged 6 and 5, came walking into town, bringing the startling news that their father, mother, two little sisters, a little girl of W. Dricken, of Fountain, D. T., and Will Date, had all been killed "by the wind hitting them." Men on foot and with teams started out in search. Mr. Mosier and Mr. Henretty, after driving about two miles and a half from town, stopped to make inquiries at Mrs. Nubson's house, where they were informed that a wagon load of the dead had just been sent to Canby by Andrew Erickson. At this house was one of the number, Will Date, who, after lying for some time in an unconscious state by the roadside, scrambled three-quarters of a mile to the house and gave the alarm. The light wagon containing the bodies of Mrs. Le Suer, her 2-year-old child, and the body of Rosa Dricken was found south of the creek, near the house, and brought into town about 10 o'clock. The appearance of the corpses was ghastly indeed, all occupying a sitting posture on the seat on which they were sitting when they received the death-dealing shock. Mr. Le Suer was found some little distance off, lying on his face, about two or three feet from the side of the road. While these men were taking Mr. Le Suer to the house, another party, hearing the cries of a child some distance from the road, went and found the 3-year-old boy of Mr. Le Seur lying in the grass. A third party found Mr. Le Suer's dog dead in the road, about a quarter of a mile north of the creek, where the bodies had been found, and, fifteen feet from where the dog lay they found the lifeless form of the infant girl, about two feet from the roadside, she probably having been thrown there when her mother was struck. It is evident from the appearance of the corpse that Mrs. Le Suer received the greatest part of the shock. The sunshade she used that day had steel ribs, covered with silk, and it is thought by many that the electric fluid passed down these ribs, striking Mr. Date first on his right shoulder, and Mr. Le Suer on his left shoulder, and so on to the seat, partly melting the iron bolt, and then down to the ground across the axle of the wagon.—*Canby (Minn.) News.*

Farmers' Profits.

The crop reports continue to show that we shall have an uncommonly large harvest of breadstuffs; enough to guarantee abundant supplies at not exorbitant prices to England and Germany, where the crops are short. It is curious that Texas reports a poorer corn crop than any other State in the Union, but in the other trans-Mississippi States this crop promises extraordinary results.

In some of the cotton States corn is said to be doing poorly, which will increase this year the demand upon the Northwest from these States, which have for some years largely and rapidly enlarged the area planted in food-stuffs, greatly to the advantage of their people of both races.

On the whole, the season is now so far advanced that we may reckon securely on uncommonly good crops, which will put a very large amount of money into the pockets of our farmers. We trust they will know how to take care of it, and we advise them and all other industrious people to beware of speculation. It is plain to all observing men that we are about to witness the beginning of a new fever of mining speculation, and whoever has by hard work earned and by economy saved a little money will be tempted by newspaper reports and by a too general example to try to increase it largely and rapidly by putting it into "stock" of some kind, and especially mining stock. We advise everybody to be careful. There are no doubt good mines, but there are certainly a great many worthless ones, and a great many more of which nobody knows whether they are going to turn out well or poorly; and these last two kinds are the ones most easily bought by the inexperienced.

If any farmer or planter has done so well this year that when he has sold his crops he finds himself with money to spare, let him buy land. That is still cheap almost everywhere, and it is always safe to own real estate bought cheaply or at a fair price in a well-settled and law-respecting community.—*New York Herald.*

A Concurrence of Opinion.

A map-agent went into a manufacturing establishment in Norwich, Ct., recently, with an egotistical idea that his power of reading faces was a great aid to him in his business. He looked the shop over, and fixed upon a commonplace-looking workman, with an intelligent face, as the individual upon which to begin business. Approaching the man, he touched a spring and down dropped an elaborate map of Connecticut, with its towns, railroads, and rivers all properly located. Then it was earnestly and comprehensively described by the glib agent, who briefly stated the advantage of such an educational chart to the possessor, etc. The workman, looking up very innocently from his work, remarked: "That is mighty pretty! Should think it would be first-rate in a family! What is the expense of such an article?" "Only $1.50," responded the agent, dilating upon the bargain there was in the value offered for such a small amount of cash. "Would you rather have $1.50 than to have that?" asked the workman. "Certainly," responded the agent. "Well! I don't know much about such things," said the laborer, "but, with your experience, if you feel that you had rather have $1.50 than to have that map, why, I think I had, too!"

Killed His Father.

The Silver Reef (Cal.) *Miner* states that John Pickering, Piute county, gave a whipping to one of his sons, a boy aged about 12 years. The boy turned upon his father, and told him that that was the last time that he would submit to a chastisement, and that he would leave home never to return. Next morning the boy got up and sent his younger brother to the pasture for the calves. His father was yet in bed asleep. The youth slipped on his father's shoes, walked out into the road through the dust, so as to make a man's tracks, then went back to the house, took his father's pistol, and, making a rest of the back of a chair, shot him through the heart. The parricide then went to Jim Marshall's ranch, about five miles distant, and told Marshall that John T. Mathias, the stage-driver, had shot and killed his father. Subsequently, the boy became frightened and confessed his crime.

THE total product of the coal mines of the world is about 285,368,370 tons annually. Of this comparatively only a small portion is produced in this country. Great Britain produces almost double as much as all other countries. The product of that country in 1877 was 134,179,068 tons, while the quantity produced in the United States that year was only about 50,000,000 tons. Germany's coal product in 1877 was 48,337,350 tons; that of France 16,773,779 tons; that of Belgium 14,099,281 tons. Coal is also produced in Austria, Hungary, Spain, Russia, China, Japan, Australasia, India, Turkey, Italy and Canada.

"IS THERE an opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual of an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills; "a considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you; turn the knob to the right."

A FIGHTING EDITOR.

Charles DeYoung, of the San Francisco Chronicle—Sketch of a Notable Character.

Charles DeYoung, the chief actor in the Kalloch tragedy, writes a San Francisco correspondent, is one of the most notable characters upon the Pacific slope. Less than twenty years ago he was a type-setter in the office of the Sacramento *Union*, then, and for years after, the great newspaper of California. Those of his old comrades at "the case" who survive tell tales indicative of the quiet energy, pluck, shrewdness, and sagacity of the young type-setter of those days, and characteristic of the founder and successful conductor of the *Chronicle*. Of Jewish origin, possessed of the slenderest educational advantages, and without capital other than that of hands and brains, Charles DeYoung quitted Sacramento for this city, which offered a field better fitted to the abilities and enterprise which he has since so signally demonstrated. He was then not yet 20 years of age. With his brother and present partner, Michael DeYoung, he straightway entered upon the journalistic enterprise, the result of which is the present *Chronicle*, which in enterprise, circulation and influence must be classed with the leading journals of the country. The beginning was an humble one. The *Chronicle* of to-day was started as a mere "bill-of-the-play," for gratuitous circulation in the theaters and at the leading restaurants. The small sheet contained, besides the programme, space for theatrical criticism and gossip, and for some spicy, pungent paragraphs upon current topics, more particularly about men and things about town. Besides, there was room for advertisements, upon the proceeds of which the support of the little sheet depended. In the outset this miniature venture in journalism may have been contemptuously ignored as the bantling of "those two young Jews." But the *Dramatic Chronicle*, as it was then styled, was altogether too lively a sheet to be long ignored. Despite its diminutive proportions, scarcely one-fourth of its present size, it made itself felt in as lively a fashion as ever a hornet's nest, and betimes in somewhat like fashion, for in its personalities it was not only waspish, but unsparing. Besides, it was bright, witty, fresh, and well-written. Withal, it might have failed but for the rare journalistic instincts of Charles DeYoung. He was not, and has not become a writer. But as by intuition he divined what would most interest the public, and the most readable shape in which it might be presented. He knew how, also, to utilize the best *materiel* among the Bohemians of the day, and long before Mark Twain had grown famous his value had been discovered by DeYoung, and Mark, for a wretchedly slender stipend, contributed regularly to the little *Dramatic Chronicle*. From this small beginning that sheet enlarged and its business increased until the net earnings were about $400 a month, when the *Daily Chronicle* was issued as a full-fledged newspaper. From this outset it was an assured success. It was characterized by the same keen personalities, the same brightness and freshness as in its embryo stages, and displayed an enterprise in news-gathering that rapidly distanced competition upon this coast.

The *Chronicle* retained all the audacity of its dramatic progenitor, and has not been distinguished as a respecter of persons. It has been characterized by that sensationalism which has proved successful in some notable instances in the journalism of the day, and of which illustrations are now to be found in nearly all large cities. In kind the sensationalism of the *Chronicle* has differed little from that of other papers in other large cities. In degree the *Chronicle* sensationalism has surpassed that of other journals, as the audacity and temerity of Charles DeYoung has surpassed that of other conductors of such journals. That is all there is of the sensational features of the *Chronicle* as compared with those of other sensational journals with which the public is familiar. Of course DeYoung has been charged with unscrupulous use of his paper to gratify private malice, and mercenary considerations have been freely attributed to him—just as has been the case with the conductor of every, or almost every important newspaper in the country. But he has never shirked the fullest personal responsibility for the course of the *Chronicle* in every particular. More than once have persons aggrieved by *Chronicle* sensations gone for the editor of the *Chronicle*. But they have always found him ready to meet them without flinching. He does not run when a pistol is presented; and, on the other hand, he has long been known as a man who upon provocation would shoot. Still he is neither a bully nor quarrelsome. No quieter man of business can be found than the small, rather muscularly-built young man of between 37 and 40 years of age, known about town and all over the coast as "Charley" DeYoung. His clear-cut, close-shaven features indicate uncommon coolness and self-control. There is a quiet firmness in his manner and expression that would indicate that he is not a man to be trifled with. But there is about him no trace of bravado. His metal has been proved often enough, most notably, perhaps, in his rencontre in 1872 with Judge Lake. The *Chronicle* in its society intelligence had published an item disparaging, or construed to be disparaging, to the wife of the Judge. Thereupon, coming upon DeYoung in the street one afternoon, the Judge drew his revolver and began firing. Instead of attempting to get out of the way, DeYoung closed with his assailant, a much larger and more powerful man, and got him down and disarmed him, though not until an unfortunate bystander had been pinked. About two years after the *Chronicle* contained a ferocious attack upon Mr. B. F. Napthaly, of the *Sun*, in which disgraceful reference was made to a female member of his family. Napthaly, who had been connected with the *Chronicle*, was then conducting the *Sun*, now extinct. He retorted with an article containing the most atrocious attacks upon the mother and sister of DeYoung. This is the article which Kalloch announced he would read. Upon its publication DeYoung armed himself with the avowed purpose of killing Napthaly. The latter also armed and showed fight. Several rencontres occurred, in which shots were exchanged without serious effect. In one of these affairs a bystander, a boy, was hit and seriously wounded, as was claimed, by a bullet fired by DeYoung. That put an end to the pistol practice of the editors, and the matter died out. Of the nature of the article which gave rise to the DeYoung-Napthaly shooting it is unnecessary to say more than that it was an attack of such unutterably atrocious sort upon DeYoung's mother and sister as could only have been intended to invite a shooting affray. It was of such a character that the only response to be made was with a revolver. Upon Kalloch's announcement that he would read and cause to be republished this article, notice was conveyed to him by DeYoung that such would be his response the second time. Kalloch did not publicly read the article, but his speech was not the less offensive, and the shooting was DeYoung's response.

ALL SORTS.

SINCE July, 1878, no gold has been coined at the London Mint. This is due to contraction of trade and influx of gold from Australia.

SINCE the passage of the act providing for promotion from the ranks in the army, six privates have been raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant.

THE official returns of the Registrars of Ireland for the second quarter of the year contain a record of the death of persons aged respectively 105, 107 and 117.

WHENEVER the national weather prophet from his plush-upholstered eyrie at Washington foretells a lower pressure, all the barometers in the country tumble to it.

EBEN WATERBURY, aged 72, fell in love with a young woman at Ellsworth, Ill., and gained her consent to marry; but his stern son interposed, and the old man committed suicide.

SAMUEL BUTLER'S 12-year-old son, Fred, at Pittsford, Vt., tried the experiment of hanging himself the other day, to see if he could extricate himself while suspended, and was strangled to death.

LAWYER DEMBITZ, of St. Louis, is invariably polite. A long and terrific roll of thunder stopped him in an address to a jury, and on resuming he said: "Gentlemen, pray excuse this interruption."

THE Greenville (Miss.) *Advertiser* says that a saloon-keeper on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi river, after selling the contents of a whisky barrel, found therein the remains of a child. The stamp on the barrel was four years old.

A POOR man, a few years ago, purchased a piece of ground at South Amboy, N. J., and commenced selling the clay that lies under its surface. He has dug great shafts and tunnels, and is said to have earned a fortune of $300,000.

SIBERIA'S first university — that of Tomsk—will be opened during the present year, the Russian Crown Prince taking part in the ceremonies. The university will probably be filled by the great numbers of students recently exiled.

Two Middleborough (Mass.) women, sisters, aged respectively 83 and 90 years, cultivate a garden of half an acre without help, and the elder one has filled in some spare time this summer by picking a goodly quantity of huckleberries.

THE suicide of Pennet, at Atlantic, N. C., was accomplished by laying himself at full length on a high bridge, with his head protruding over the edge, tying one end of a long rope around his neck and the other to a heavy stone, and then dropping the stone, so that its jerk broke his neck.

TWO LITTLE boys thought it good sport to play in a great bin of grain in an elevator at Goshen, Ind., but one day they did so when the grain was being drawn off through an outlet underneath, and they were irresistibly pulled down and smothered to death.

A PAMPHLET has been published in Amsterdam pointing out that Holland really has no claim to continue to exist as an independent state. It urges that the "manifest destiny" of the nation is to be annexed by Germany, and that the time is favorable for considering that arrangement.

LIVERPOOL papers print the story of one William James Mayor, a respectable citizen, who passed several years in penal servitude for burglary and an attempt to murder, of which he has been proved to be entirely guiltless. It was a case of mistaken identity, and no redress for the injustice has ever been received.

MR. AND MRS. DONOVAN, of St. Louis were driven by rain and poverty to resolve upon suicide. They took poison simultaneously, and the man died; but the woman's life was saved. She has since made three attempts to kill herself, and is now kept in a cell. She says that she is in honor bound to keep the promise that she made to her husband.

A TRAIN was stopped on the Muskegon Valley (Ohio) railroad just in time to save it from being wrecked on a timber that had been tied to the track. A search was made for the plotter, and he was caught hiding behind a bush near by. Asked as to his motive, he said: "Well, it's so damned dull out here in the country that I thought I'd have some fun, somehow."

BURNS.

Pilgrims whose wandering feet have pressed
The Switzer's snows, the Arab's sand,
Or trod the piled leaves of the west,
My own green forest land;

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings, not of earth,
His fields and streams among.

They linger by the Doon's low trees,
And pastoral Nith and wooded Ayr,
And round thy sepulchres, Dumfries—
The poet's tomb is there.

But what to them the sculptor's art,
His funeral columns, wreaths and urns?
Were they not graven on the heart,
The name of Robert Burns?

—*Fitz Greene Halleck.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 11, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

LEARNING A NEW GAME.

Poker Bill's First Attempt at Preaching the Gospel, and What Came of It.

Carbon Wyoming Journal.

Of course I went to Leadville, that wonderful mushroom city, which can boast of the most rascally gamblers, hardest drinkers, cheekiest bummers and vilest prostitutes in creation. One's first impulse upon arriving in the town is to start out and see the sights—to gaze in upon the many gambling hells, where money is ever changing hands upon the turn of a card. Above the sharp clicking of the ivory checks can be heard the voices of dealers calling upon the players for "Make your bets, gentlemen," while notes of exultation and cursing come forth in strange chorus, uttered by those who lose and those who win. But it is not of gambling that I would tell you. The scenes are but duplicates of those so familiar to every pioneer in the early days of the Union Pacific railroad.

I was standing in front of the hotel when my attention was attracted by a dilapidated, antiquated looking specimen of a saloon bummer, who was passing along the street ringing a bell. At intervals he would cease ringing, and shout:

"Religious racket right away at the big tent! Roll up tumble up, or slide up on yer y-ears, fur we'll have a bang-up dish o' gospel talk from Faro Bill—and d-o-o-o-n-t you forget it!"

Turning to a dapper little gambler who stood near, I asked:

"Who is Faro Bill?"

"Who is he? Well, now, if that ain't the boss play fur high. You kin break me right here if I thought there was a bloke in the mines that didn't know Bill. He used to be one of the boys, but got capped into a religious game by a slick-tongued gospel sharp about two months ago. He's chopped on all his old rackets, an' don't stand in with nothin' now that don't show up a Bible or prayer-book in the lay out. Billy used to be the boss gambler of the camp, and warn't afeared to 'sit in a game with the flyest sport that ever slung a card; but he's clean gone on the pious lay now, and seems to have lost all the good there ever was in him. The boss mouthpiece of the heavenly mill has gone down to Denver, an Bill is a goin' to stand in an' sling gospel to the boys as well as he can."

This explanation, given in the most earnest tones, started me instanter for the big tent. It was used at night for a variety theater, where artists (?) of questionable character performed acts of still more questionable decency, and was rented for religious services every Sunday morning. I found the tent filled to its utmost capacity. Many had, no doubt, come through curiosity to see how Bill would deport himself in this, his initial sermon. Upon the stage sat a burly, red-faced man, with arms folded in a careless manner, who looked over the large audience with an air of the most decided independence. This was Faro Bill, the speaker of the occasion. When he arose he glanced around the tent for a moment, evidently collecting his thoughts, and began:

"Feller citizens, the preacher bein' absent, it falls on me to take his hand and play it fur all it is worth. You all know that I'm just learnin' the game an' of course, I may be expected to make wild breaks, but I don't believe that's a rooster in the camp mean enough to take advantage o' my ignorance, and cold-deck me right on the first deal. I'm sincere in this new departure, an' I believe that I've struck a game that I can play clear through without copperin' a bet, fur when a man tackles such a lay-out as this, he plays every card to win, an' if he goes through the deal as he orter do, when he lays down to die, an' the last case is slid from the box, he can call the turn every time.

"I was readin' in the Bible to-day that yarn about the Prodigal Son, an' I want to tell yer the story. The book don't give no dates, but it happened long, long ago. This Prodigal Son had an old man that put up the coin every time the kid struck him for a stake, an' never kicked at the size of the pile either. I reckon the old man was purty well fixed, an' when he died he intended to give all his wealth to this kid an his brother. Prod give the old man a little game 'o talk one day, and injuced him to whack up in advance 'o the death racket. He'd no sooner got his divy in his fist than he shook the old man an' struck out to take in some 'o the other camps. He hed a way-up time for a while, and slung his cash to the front like he owned the best payin' lead on arth; but hard luck hit him a lick at last an' left him flat. The book don't state what he went broke on, but I reckon he got steered up agin some brace game. But anyhow, he got left without a chip, or a four-bit piece to go an' eat on. An old granger then tuk him home an' set him to herdin' hogs, an' here he got so hard up an' hungry that he piped off the swine while they were feedin', an' he stood in with 'em on a husk lunch. He soon weakened on such plain provender, an' says to himself, says he: 'Even the old man's hired hands are livin' on square grub, while I'm worryin' along here on corn husks straight. I'll just take a grand tumble to myself and chop on this racket at once. I'll skip back to the governor and try to fix things up, and call fur a new deal, so off he started.

"The old man seen the kid coming and what do ye reckon he did? Did he pull his gun and lay for him, intending to wipe him as soon as he got in to range? Did he call the dogs to chase him off the ranch? Did he hustle around for a club and give him a stand-off at the front gate? Eh! Not to any alarming extent he didn't. No, sir! The Scripture book says he waltzed out to meet him, and froze to him on the spot, and kissed him, and then marched him off to a clothing store and fitted him out in the nobbiest rig to be had fur coin. Then the old gent invited all the neighbors and killed a fat calf, and give the biggest blowout the camp ever seed."

At the conclusion of the narrative the speaker paused, evidently framing in his mind a proper application of the story. Before he could resume, a tall, blear-eyed gambler, with a fierce moustache arose and said:

"'Taint me as would try ter break up a meeting, or do anything disreligious. No, sir; I am not that sort of a citizen. But in all public hoo-doos it is a parliamentary rule for anybody as wants to ax questions to rise up and fire them off. I do not want ter fool away time a questioning the workings of religion; oh, no. As long as it is kept in proper bounds, and does not interfere with the boys in their games, I do not see as it can do harm. I just want to ax the honorable speaker if he has not give himself dead away? Does it stand ter reason that a bloke would feed upon corn husks when there was hash factories in the camp? Would anybody hev refused him the price of a square meal if he had a-struck them fur it? Would any of the dealers that beat him out of his coin see him starve? As I remarked afore, I do not want to make any disrespectable breaks, but I must say that I have got it put up that the speaker has been a trying ter feed us on cussed thin taffy, and no one but a silly would take it in."

Bill glared upon the speaker and fairly hissed:—

"Do you mean to say that I am a liar?"

"Wal, you can take it just as you choose. Some folks would swallow it in that shape."

Bill pulled his revolver, and in an instant the bright barrels of numerous weapons flashed in the air as the friends of each party prepared for active duty. The brevet preacher was the first to fire and the rash doubter of spiritual truths fell dead on the ground. Shot followed shot in quick succession, and when quiet was again restored a score or more of dead and wounded men were carried from the tent. Having secured attention, Bill said:

"Further proceedings is adjourned for the day. You will receive the doxology."

The audience arose.

"May grace, mercy and peace be with you, now and forever, amen; and I want it distinctly understood that I am going to maintain a proper respect for the Gospel, if I have ter croak every dirty son-of-a-gun of a sinner in the mines. Meetin is out.

The crowd filed from the tent as coolly as if nothing extraordinary had occurred, and as I gained the sidewalk I heard a man remark:

"Bill has got the sand to make a bang-up preacher, and I would not wonder if he made a big mark in the world yet."

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms
are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:O:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 13-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-35-1y.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 36-1y

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. F. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

Read, Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-tf.

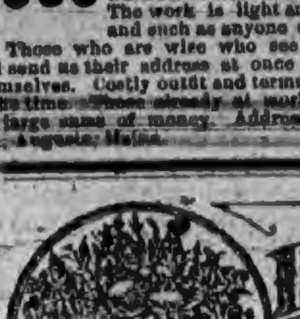

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
AND
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including a fine mrble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
15 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember, the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston' double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. ISAAC HAGUE

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And a complete line of
Toilet Articles,
Liver & Kidney Pads,
Trusses,
Shoulder
Braces.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

A choice selection of
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Furnished for Medicinal purposes only: A full line of
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,
With all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low
We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.
CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
North, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route
From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

JUST RECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

RAILROADS.

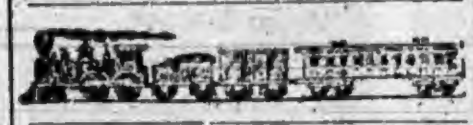

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 26 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 20 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 21 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 3, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 50pm	6 45am
Mexico	8 45	8 22	7 31
Denver	9 07	8 [illegible]	7 48
Chili	9 16	9 12	8 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	8 53
Lakoton	10 13	10 00	10 24
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 33	10 29	11 27
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 58	10 58	12 38
Columbia City	11 20	11 21	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 46	2 23
Churubusco	12 00	12 10am	2 50
La Otto	12 20pm	12 46	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	12 35	12 58	4 16
Auburn Junc'n	12 50	1 12	5 05
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 [illegible]
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 35	11 58	5 05pm
Denver	6 25	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 00	2 30pm
Lakoton	5 46	10 35	1 37pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 25pm
Liberty Mills	5 24	10 18	1 07pm
Collamar	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 50	12 20
Columbia City	4 48	9 18	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 32	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 08
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 15
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	[illegible]
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 03am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 20pm	2 45	1 46
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 05
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 24
Garrett ar.	5 50pm	3 45	2 40
Garrett lv	6 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 03	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 40am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 56	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chic'g'o Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 50
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 00	10 35
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 35	12 37	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 38	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 28
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	am	....
Saginaw	....	am	....
Lansing	....	am	....
Detroit	....	am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor	....	am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 45am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	12 50pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 50pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 25am	3 0[illegible]pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc	9 29am	3 55pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	10 5[illegible]pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	am	....
Washington		8 40pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 55am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	3 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 10am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52am	12 31pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 37pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 10am	12 46pm	7 00pm
Bankers	7 15am	2 12pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 30am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 10am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 50pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to
F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. E. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	32 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	40 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	8 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 10 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 32 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 46 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

M Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879. Number 38.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos.H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. S. B. Johnson,

DENTIST, WATERLOO, INDIANA, Does all work in the line of his profession at as low figures as possible. Special attention given to gold filling and making new teeth. All work warranted.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. H. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

—A free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes on scrofula; diseases of the breathing organs; diseases of men; diseases of women; aches and pains; heart troubles; and a great variety of chronic diseases, with evidence that in most cases that these diseases are curable. Sent for one stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUB. Co.,
No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y. 11-6m.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

Thomas A. Hendricks.

[South Bend Herald.]

Every true democrat in Indiana likes Thomas A. Hendricks. They like him personally—they like him politically. They like him for his social qualities. They like him for his purity of character—that in all relations of life, public and private, no scandal or dishonor attaches to his name. They like him for his pre-eminent abilities and statesmanlike qualities which make up the character of a born leader and place him at the head of the democratic party of Indiana. As governor of the state—as political adviser in democratic councils; as representative in congress or U. S. senator—wherever and in whatever capacity Thomas A. Hendricks has been tried, he has shown himself "honest and capable" and the peer of his very best official associates. Under his lead Indiana has become the democratic banner state of the northwest and by virtue of that position, as well as by his eminent fitness for the office, her chosen democratic delegates presented his name to the last democratic national convention as a candidate for the first place upon the presidential ticket. He was nominated and elected to the second. Thomas A. Hendricks has now a public reputation, second to no man in the United States. His name will again be presented to the next democratic national convention for the first office in the gift of the people and as he forms one of a small group of recognized democratic statesmen from whom the call is to be made, the central figure of which is Thomas A. Hendricks, we believe the choice will fall upon him to take the helm of the government and bring the ship of state back to its democratic moorings. But should it be otherwise, the democracy of Indiana will not only bow to the expressed will of the majority in the choice of a candidate, but will do equal service under any other leader.

The Machines and Operatives Who Make Spools.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

White birch is largely used in this manufacture, and as extensive forests of this wood grow throughout the state of Maine, Canada and the Provinces, many spool factories are located in those sections in order that supplies of material may be easily procured. The wood after being delivered to the factories, is first sawed into pieces about four feet long and from an inch to an inch and a half square, according to the size of the spool it is required to make. These pieces are put into a dry-house and thoroughly dried, from whence they are taken into the factory and given to the "roughers" who in an incredibly short space of time bore a hole in the center a couple of inches deep, turn about the same space round, and then cut off the length required for a spool. The machines used for this purpose are revolving planers, in the center of which is a revolving gimlet or bit, and immediately to the right a small circular saw with a gauge set to the proper size of the spools. The "roughers" receive a cent and a half per gross for their work, and experienced men can turn out from 100 to 130 gross per day. The round blocks pass from them to the "finishers," who place them in machines which give them the shape of spools and makes them quite smooth. A man stands with his left hand on a small lever, and with the right places the blocks, one at a time, in the lathe, then draws the lever toward him for an instant and the work is done; the lever is pushed back and the spools drop down into a box below, while the right hand is ready with another block. These blocks are handled at the rate of twenty-five to thirty per minute. The "finishers" also receive a cent and a half per gross, and they can each turn out from 100 to 130 gross per day. The spools are then thrown loosly into a large cylinder, which revolves slowly, so that the spools are polished by the constant rubbing upon each other for some time. On being taken out of the cylinder they are placed in a hopper with an opening at the bottom through which they pass down a slide for inspection. Here the inspector sits and watches closely to see that no imperfect spools are allowed to pass, and a very small knot or scratch is sufficient to condemn them. The spools then pass into the hands of the packers, who handle them very lively. They are packed in large boxes made the proper size, so that the layers of spools exactly fill the box, and no additional packing, and a smart boy who is accustomed to the work can pack about 200 gross per day.

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

How Jay Gould Astonished the Dutch.

[From the London Railway News, August 19th.]

We hear from Amsterdam that Mr. Jay Gould has been rather astonishing Dutch financiers. It appears that he has been negotiating with bankers there about a Kansas railroad whose affairs have been in litigation for several years. He finally offered $1,800,000 for the first mortgage bonds held by the syndicate, which they accepted, with the proviso that interest should be added to the date of payment. Gould agreed, but created a sensation by immediately writing a check on Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, for the full amount.

Staining Pine.

The Northeastern Lumberman recommends the following manner of staining pine to represent black walnut: Put pulverized asphaltum into a bowl with about twice its bulk of turpentine and set where it is warm, shaking from time to time until dissolved; then stain and apply with either a cloth or a stiff brush. Try a little first, and if the stain be too dark, thin it with turpentine. If desirable to bring out the grain still more, give a coat of boiled oil and turpentine. When the wood is thoroughly dry, polish with a mixture of two parts shellac varnish and one part boiled oil. Apply by putting a few drops at a time on a cloth and rubbing briskly over the wood.

Professor Huxley on "Cramming."

Professor Huxley writes: "Young people who are forced to work at high pressure by incessant and competitive examinations are conceited all the forenoon of life, and stupid all its afternoon. Their faculties are worn out by the strain put upon their callow brains, and they are demoralized by worthless childish triumphs before the real work of life begins. I have no compassion for sloth, but youth has more need for intellectual rest than age; and the cheerfulness, the tenacity of purpose, the power of work, which make many a successful man what he is must often be placed to the credit, not of his hours of industry, but to that of his hours of idleness in boyhood.

Please Let Up.

In speaking of the departure of loved ones to the spirit land, the prevailing custom has been to remark in the obituary, "But our loss is her eternal gain;" it is rarely ever omitted, and we once took occasion to make a few suggestions concerning its use, at the same time offering a gold-headed cane to the first person who could write up an obituary without it. The Kendallville Standard now catches on the chorus and strikes the key note thusly:

Can't that silly and absurd practice of using that old stereotyped sentence, "It has pleased an allwise providence to remove from our midst," etc., when a person dies, be discontinued? It is too old fogy. No person of sense believes that it pleases God, providence, or any other person or thing, to see a person die, especially in youth, or prime of life. It is a base slander on "providence."

A Flirtation in a Theater.

Forney's Progress.

Scene in a theater. Seated in the orchestra a lady and gentleman; the former much enamored with the latter, in fact desirious of winning him. The lady, however, has flirting tendencies, and indulges them with a handsome party in the circle. The escort is not unobservant of this little by play, and finally asks smilingly, "Do you know that gentleman with whom you are flirting?"

An embarrassed negative is the reply.

"Then excuse me a moment."

The escort immediately crosses the theatre, puts a similar question to the other conspirator, "Sir, are you acquainted with the lady at whom you have been smiling this last half hour?"

"No!"

"Would you like to be?" pleasantly.

Very much surprised, "Certainly."

"Then come with me."

A moment later the escort introduces the not altogether comfortable pair. Then the mild expression leaves the insulted gentleman's face, and he says sternly:

"Now, sir, you may accompany this lady home!"

With a bow he takes his leave, and the woman who loves him never hears his voice again.

—As a general rule, when we run across Josh Billings' butchered orthography we gently pass it by; but he occasionally makes a good hit, and the following caught us that way recently:

"The man whom you can't git to write poetry or tell the truth until you git him half drunk aint worth the investment."

"I notiss one thing; the man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat, but he who rides once a year wants 4."

Tom C. Mays.

South Bend Herald.

Tom C. Mays is sailing H. M.'s ship Pinafore through northern Indiana. Tom can cover more space and hold more positions in a given time than any other man on the green earth. Some greenhorn about his old home in DeKalb county, where he used to run a newspaper, has just waked up in the belief that Tom published a slander on him and has instituted a suit for damages. In the meantime Tom had sold out, had traveled over the state in the interest of "Boss" Fleming, pending the last democratic state convention; had moved to Colorado to explore the head sources of the potato bugs and start a newspaper; but turned up at Indianapolis in time for a clerkship in the last legislature and afterwards boarding a Pinafore troupe to cruise for glory evermore! Tom is a "galorious" fellow anywhere and everywhere.

The Boomerang.

This curious weapon, peculiar to the native Australian, has often proved a puzzler to men of science. It is a piece of carved wood, nearly in the form of a cresent, from thirty to forty inches long, pointed at both ends, and the corner quite sharp. The mode of using it is quite as singular as the weapon. Ask a black to throw it so as to fall at his feet, and away it goes full 40 yards before, skimming along the surface at 3 or 4 feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise in the air 40 or 60 feet, describing a curve, and finally drop at the feet of the thrower. During its course it revolves with great rapidity, as on a pivot, with a whizzing noise. It is wonderful so barbarous a people should have invented so singular a weapon, which sets laws of progression at defiance. It is very dangerous for a European to try to project it at any object, as it may return and strike himself. In a native's hand it is a formidable weapon, striking without the projector being seen; like the Irishman's gun, shooting round a corner equally as well as straightforward.

Another Fraud.

This time the boot is on the other foot, the farmer does the swindling, instead of the sharper. The trick was played in a city in this state, one day last week by two farmers who drove up to the city weighmaster with two loads of hay. They stopped some distance from the scales, and after a little delay the largest load was driven to the scales and weighed, the driver procured his certificate and returned to the other load. The horses were unhitched and watered, and each team hitched to the wagon that belonged to the other. The large load, weighing some 1200 pounds more than the other, was again returned to the scales and weighed for farmer No. 2, so that each man had a certificate for the same wagon and load. It so happed that a police officer had been watching the transactions and about the time the farmers had finished their little game, the officer waited upon them officially, and the farmers concluded that their ground was in splendid condition to cultivate, and started for home, wiser than they were before, but no better than any patent-right or lightning-rod swindler.

What Has Become of the Great Buildings?

From the Springfield Republican.

Who that visited the Centennial exposition does not wish he could go back and find it just as it was in 1876. That being impossible, who would not like to visit the site of that splendid show? Those who can not do even that would like to know what disposition was made of the several buildings and what is now left of them. The editor of the New York Tribune has placed all such persons under obligation to him by informing them that the majority of the buildings have been torn down and sold for about what the material is worth. The Swedish school house is in Central Park, New York. The department of Public Comfort (so-called) is down on the Jersey sea-coast, with one or two of the state buildings. A Philadelphia cigar dealer now opens the Japanese House. The main or "Permanent Exposition" building is not "permanently" occupied, and will probably be torn down. Horticultural hall is reported by the Tribune to be richer or more delicate in color than its masses of gorgeous tropical flowers, with the dark background of South American ferns and Eastern palms." But poor, forsaken Memorial Hall—the art gallery—is being poorly stayed with, the roof leaks and the authorities will not mend it; so the water pours down upon the costly tapestry, the old brasses and the pottery of the days of the mound-builders. We know this is sad, but we feel pretty sure it is true.

Tobacco in the Hen-Roost.

From the London Telegraph.

A French gentleman has developed a theory that the inhalation of tobacco smoke by fowls causes their flesh to assume a wonderfully white color and become very tender at the same time. He accordingly shut up a chicken in his fowl-house, and set fire to a store of "caporal," which he left burning in the place. The young fowl, so far from being averse to the odor of the narcotic, was inclined to try its taste as well as its smell, and had in a few days time consumed so much "caporal" that its flesh was not only whitened but "nicotinized" with poison. To it as it stood—probably in a rather stupid state—upon its perch entered one night an adventurer. The precious bird was carried off, plucked, cooked and eaten, and a short time after breakfast the thief was seized with violent and intolerable pains. He rushed to the doctor, heedless of the necessity which would arise of disclosing his nocturnal escapade. He was found to have been poisoned by the nicotine contained in the flesh of the fowl, and was with some difficulty saved from death.

How the Pope Looks.

New York Tribune.

Pope Leo is said to look taller than he really is, because of his extreme slenderness; his figure, however, is elegant, in spite of his leanness. He has a splendidly shaped head, fringed with silver hair, and a kindly face, healthy in coloring. His mouth, chin and jaw express strength and firmness, and there is said to be in his expression a beautiful "light of inward joy." He wears a soutane, or close redingote of soft, white woolen cloth, taking the form of the figure at the waist and held there with a band of embroirdered silk, and buttoned quite down in front, showing the slippers of red silk, embroidered with a gold cross. A cape of the same color and material falls from the shoulders to the elbows, similarly buttoned to the coat in front, with some soft substance like down or ermin edging the cape around the neck, but not closely, and down the front; a golden cord hangs around the neck, resting on the shoulders, and depening in front is a golden and jeweled cross. His white hands are narrow, and the fingers long and beautifully rounded, and the nails are perfectly almond shaped and pink-tinted. On his head he wears a white skull cap.

High and Low Prices.

Indiana Farmer.

It is a false notion which many persons entertain, that high prices are necessary to constitute good times, and that low prices are invariably connected with hard times. Stability and uniform low prices constitute good times and are essential to the prosperity of any community. The uniform low price of everything is not an evil, in itself—it is the irregular transition from high to low prices which works the mischief in commercial circles. When prices fall ten or twenty per cent. the holder of property is apt to consider himself the looser to that extent, but the intrinsic value has not changed by the change of price. A barrel of flour bought for $5 will make as much bread as if it cost $10. Nor is there any real loss in commercial value if prices fall uniformly. If the price of wheat declines ten per cent. and the price of everything else falls correspondingly, the purchasing power of the 90 per cent. today will be equal to the buying power of the 100 per cent. yesterday. It is the fluctuation of prices and the temptation to buy and sell on credit which creates hard times. A may buys when the purchasing power of money is low, and has to pay when a dollar will buy twice as much as when he purchased. He is then a real looser to that extent. Stability in the purchasing power of money begets confidence in business, and is the parent of good times.

A Happy Pair.

New Orleans Democrat.

It was Monday at midnight when they were brought into the Central station, each on the arm of a police officer. He said it was a shame, and she did not think that a man calling himself a police officer would be guilty of such an act. "Give your name," cried the clerk "Mr. and Mrs. James O'Donnell." "Where were you born?" "That is none of your business." "Yes it is," said the clerk. "Well, then, put it down, dear old Ireland." "Can you read and write?" Of course we can; do you think we are ignoramuses? Read and write! Well, I do declare." "Your ages?" "Twenty-six years," replied O'Donnell. "Yours, madam?" "I will not give it, you impertinent fellow. What business have you to know my age?" "It is my duty, madam." "Well, you had better got some other duty where you won't have to be so inquisitive. Shall I give it, James? Well, you'll see just twenty-seven; don't you make no mistake." "Are you married?" "Well, now, just listen to that man; are we married! Of course we are, and that's what the row is about. We were man and wife today, and to think that a police officer would have the cheek to lock a bride and groom up in less than twenty-four hours after being coupled!"

"Well, what's the charge?" came the inquiry on behalf of the clerk.

"Record them for disturbing the peace," replied the officers.

When this charge was entered the turnkey cried out, "Open the bridal chamber." "Which one?" came the response. Cell No. 4. And when the door was opened gracefully the bride stepped in. The groom was then furnished with cell No. 1.

The London Ironmonger announces that a Sheffield firm, with its one hundred workmen, engaged in the manufacture of razors, are about to transfer their whole business to this country, and thus secure an American market without the payment of tariff duties. The grindstones are to be brought from England, as well as the water which is used for hardening the razors, as, it is said, the water of this country is unsuitable for that purpose. The firm have had constructed large tubs, in which water for hardening purposes is to be carried. This water is presumed to have some mineral proprieties which give it special value. It is not stated how the supply is to be kept up.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, in CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 29-1y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A SAIL-BOAT capsized on Lake Ontario, near Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the other day, with distressing result. There were nine persons on board, seven of whom attempted to swim ashore, a distance of half a mile, and were drowned. Two clung to the spar above water and were rescued.

A NEW YORK dispatch states that over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to Europe last week from the principal Atlantic ports, and during the last six weeks the exports of wheat exceed those for the corresponding period of 1878 by the enormous amount of 9,970,000 bushels.... Jay Gould, of New York, has telegraphed to Memphis to draw on him for $5,000 for the relief fund, and authorizing the Relief Committee to continue to draw on him until he tells to stop.... Seven weeks ago, Mrs. Kern, wife of the Sheriff of Philadelphia, was bitten by a rabid dog, and she has just died of hydrophobia.... Charles Demond, ex-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society at Boston, is in jail on a charge of embezzling $8,000 belonging to the society.

NEW YORK is vigorously pushing forward its project for a World's Fair in that city in 1883.

THE WEST.

THREE young people, named Louis Summit, Alice Cottrell and Ellen Delinger, were drowned near Petersburg, Ind., a few days ago. They were being ferried across White river in a flat-boat, and the mules attached to the wagon in which they were sitting, becoming frightened, precipitated the vehicle and its human freight into the water, with the result mentioned.... The steamer Alaska, plying between Detroit and Sandusky, met with a serious disaster near Detroit. The lining in her steam-chimney blew out, knocking the front end of the boiler into pieces. The escaping steam scalded eight of the crew. The two engineers, one fireman and one deck-hand jumped overboard. The latter was saved, but the other three were drowned and their bodies lost.

LEADVILLE luck: Rudolph A. Leimer, cashier of the Kansas Pacific Railway Express, at Denver, Col., not long ago invested $250 in a pool to develop a Leadville mine, and has just sold his interest for $30,000 cash. Gov. Tabor has sold out his one-third interest in the Little Pittsburgh mine at Leadville for $1,000,000 cash.

A FREIGHT train on the St. Louis division of the Wabash road ran through a bridge near Carpenter station, killing Engineer Corcoran and Brakeman Unemeyer, and seriously injuring the fireman. The engine and eight cars jumped the track and went through the bridge.

V. A. SEAVEY, Superintendent of the Chicago Police, is dead.... John C. Gault, for many years Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, has accepted the position of General Manager of the Wabash road.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held their sixth annual session in Chicago last week. There was quite a large attendance.... A fire at Marysville, Cal., destroyed $80,000 worth of business property.... St. Vrain's Hotel and several adjoining buildings at Longmont, Col., have been burned. Loss, $40,000.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., and domiciled themselves in the Grand Hotel. They remained in the city until the 13th, when they left for Fremont.... A brief telegram from Santa Fe, New Mexico, mentions the killing of seven stock-herders by a war party, and a rumor to the effect that sixteen soldiers sent against the savages have met death in a similar manner. No particulars are given.

CHICAGO elevators contain 1,155,681 bushels of wheat, 3,230,841 bushels of corn, 460,347 bushels of oats, 117,000 bushels of rye, 129,036 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,092,905 bushels, against 6,664,447 bushels at this period last year.

DIED, at Cincinnati, John Shillito, aged 71, the leading dry-goods merchant of that city. Mr. Shillito began mercantile life in Cincinnati many years ago, and accumulated a fortune of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.... A fire at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, destroyed the Rocky Mountain Paint Company's mill and machinery. Loss, $150,000; no insurance.

THE SOUTH.

TWENTY-TWO deaths from yellow fever and forty new cases of the disease were reported to the Memphis Board of Health for the three days ending on the evening of Sept. 7. Total new cases for the week, 152, of which seventy-eight were whites and seventy-four colored. Total number of cases since the breaking out of the disease, 1,005, and total deaths, 272.

FOR the two days ending at 6 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 9, there were twenty-one deaths at Memphis from yellow fever, forty-six new cases being reported to the Board of Health in the same period.

A STRANGE and fatal disease of the malarial-fever type is creating consternation among the people in three or four counties in the western part of Georgia. Out of fifty-eight persons attacked within three weeks, only three recovered. The disease has the same characteristics of typhoid fever, but is more rapid and fatal.... A desperate hand-to-hand encounter between two revenue officers and a party of moonshiners is reported from Barren county, Ky. A number of shots were exchanged at short range. The result was one moonshiner laid out dead and two dangerously wounded, the revenue officers coming out of the fight safely, though their hats and coats were riddled with bullets.

THERE were fourteen deaths from yellow fever in Memphis for the two days Sept. 10-11, and thirty-three new cases were reported in the same time. New Orleans reports no cases of fever since Sept. 3.... A committee of the Georgia Legislature have reported in favor of the impeachment of State Treasurer Renfro.

POLITICAL.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention assembled at Madison on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Hon. Thomas R. Hudd was made temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess. On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported, after which the Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of the Hon. James Doolittle, of Racine, for President, and that of one delegate from each Congressional district for Vice President. After the report of the Committee on Resolutions and the adoption of the platform, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The name of William T. Vilas was proposed for Lieutenant Governor, with the understanding that if Mr. Mitchell declined the name of Vilas should be substituted. During the roll-call Mr. Vilas entered the hall and persistently refused to allow his name to be used. The ballot, therefore, was declared informal and a formal one was taken, resulting in the choice of George H. King, of Green county. Samuel Ryan, of Outagamie, was nominated for Secretary of State; Andrew Haben, of Winnebago, Treasurer; J. Montgomery Smith, of Iowa, Attorney General, by acclamation, as was also the nomination of Edward Searing, of Rock, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. ... The Maine election, which was held on Monday, Sept. 8, resulted in the election of Davis, the Republican candidate, by a small majority over both his competitors, Garcelon (Democrat) and Smith (Greenbacker). The Legislature is Republican in both branches.

THE validity of the United States Election laws, which was the subject of so much discussion in the last Congress, and which formed the subject of one of President Hayes' most elaborate vetoes, is to be tested before the United States Supreme Court, in the matter of the Baltimore election cases.

THE Nebraska Democrats held their State Convention at Lincoln, Sept. 10, Hon. John Carrigan presiding, and Editor Smalls, of the Fremont *Herald*, acting as Secretary. The following candidates were placed in the field: Regents of the State University, A. J. Sawyer and Dr. A. Bear; Judge of the State Supreme Court, Eiyer Wakely.... The Greenbackers of Maryland met in State Convention at Baltimore, on the 10th inst. F. P. Dewees, Chairman of the National Executive Greenback-Labor Committee, read a long address, giving the history of the Greenback party. The customary resolutions were adopted, and Howard Meek, of Kent county, was nominated for Governor. The Executive Committee will name the remainder of the ticket. ....The following is a correct list of the State officers elected in California: Governor, George C. Perkins, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, John Mansfield, Republican; Secretary of State, Daniel M. Burns, Republican; Comptroller, D. M. Kenfield, Republican; Treasurer, John Weil, Republican; Attorney General, A. L. Hart, Republican; Surveyor General, J. W. Shanklin, Republican; Clerk of Supreme Court, Frank W. Gross, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. W. Campbell, Republican; Chief Justice, Robert F. Morrison, Democrat and Workingman.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Syracuse Sept. 10-11, State Senator John C. Jacobs presiding. Lucius Robinson was renominated for Governor on the first ballot. The other candidates nominated are: For Lieutenant Governor, Clarkson N. Potter; for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; for Comptroller, Fred P. Olcott; for State Treasurer, James Mackin; for State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; for Attorney General, A. Schoonmaker, Jr. The Tammanyites, headed by John Kelly, bolted the nomination of Robinson, left the hall, organized a separate convention, and nominated Kelly for Governor. ....Alexander Mitchell, whom the Democrats nominated for Governor of Wisconsin, and who is now absent in Europe telegraphs to Milwaukee a positive declination of the honor.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 6th inst., says: "The President and family left to-day for the West. Gen. Sherman will accompany the President to Cincinnati, and attend the Exposition there. Secretary Evarts will join the President in his visit to Kansas, and remain with him until his return, early in October. Secretary Thompson leaves to-morrow for Indiana, and Secretary McCrary on the 20th for Iowa. The latter will inspect some Western posts. When Postmaster General Key returns, Gen. Tyner will go to Indiana."

THE Bureau of Statistics has received all the reports from Collectors of Customs concerning the imports and exports of the last fiscal year, ending June 30, which show the balance of trade in favor of the United States to be nearly $265,000,000, as against $257,000,000 the previous year. The total value of exports were $710,000,000, and imports $445,000,000.

GENERAL.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that Jay Gould has declined the invitation to join the "bear" side of the market. He says the present prosperous condition of the country is an assurance that no combination could depress prices. The demand of the world for food, which the United States can supply, gives evidence of profits which must, for the present at least, quiet the grumblers.

MR. AND MRS. GOLDSMITH, who set sail from Boston for Liverpool in a miniature boat, have come to grief. Mrs. Goldsmith was taken violently ill soon after their departure, and the absence of rest and the prevalence of bad weather soon rendered the Captain unfit for service. After drifting about for a time, both of the adventurers suffering greatly, they were picked up by a steamer and conveyed to Europe.

W. K. BELL, in the employ of the Adams Express Company at Kansas City, Mo., and who absconded with $7,500 of the company's money, has been arrested in Florida, and $2,500 recovered. Bell was taken back to Kansas City.

A HAVANA dispatch says the insurgent bands in the districts of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba have been broken up into small parties. Twenty persons surrendered in Santiago de Cuba. The rest of the island is perfectly tranquil.

GEN. GRANT has written a letter to Admiral Ammen, in which he states that, after having given the subject consideration, he has decided that when the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company is properly formed, and can secure suitable concessions from the Nicaraguan Government, he (Gen. Grant) will accept the Presidency of the company, and use every effort to accomplish the work.

THE Captain and crew of the Norwegian bark Columbia arrived at New York last week, and reported having collided with a sea-serpent or some other marine animal, in which the vessel was so badly damaged that she went to the bottom. The crew took to the boats, and were afterward rescued by a steamer bound for New York.

TEN families of Russian Mennonites arrived at New York, last week, and left immediately for Nebraska.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent from the net earnings of the three months ending Sept. 30.

FOREIGN.

THE crops in Bulgaria having failed, the Government has fobidden the exportation of cereals.... King Alfonso, of Spain, and the Austrian Archduchess Marie Christine are to be married November 28. Great preparations are making for the event in Madrid and Vienna.

THE Spanish Government will dispatch 5,000 troops to Cuba in October, and 5,000 more at a later date.... With the exception of a few northern counties of England, the grain harvest is now in full operation there. In Scotland the harvest will be very late, and the grain ripened poorly. In Great Britain the heavy arrivals of foreign wheat, during the past week, has kept the market at pretty even figures, and speculators "have been paralyzed by the enormous shipments from the American Atlantic ports." .... Notwithstanding the noticeable improvement in the iron trade, 30,000 men are still out of employment at Glasgow, Scotland.

WHATEVER may have been the cause of the coolness between the Russian and German Chancellors, it is certain that the difficulty is one not easy of solution. The meeting of the Emperors at Alexandrowo is now to be followed by a conference between Gortschakoff and Bismarck at which, it is presumed, an understanding will be reached.

BOMBAY dispatch: "The greatest excitement has been caused here by a report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been killed by the rebels, or, according to another version, that he has committed suicide." .... Madrid telegram: "The Minister of the Colonies has agreed with the Bank of Spain for a very large advance to meet the expense of the reinforcement of Cuba. The reinforcements will include artillery. The Spanish politicians express much apprehension about the news from Cuba."

THE Moscow journals relate an extraordinary escape of a young Nihilist girl named Gobiczlawska from the hands of the police. The latter had discovered the house in which she was concealed, and were about to make the arrest, when, to their surprise, they saw a balloon rising from the garden containing the object of their search and two men. They rapidly disappeared for some unknown destination, leaving the gendarmes to gaze disconsolately after them.

The Cabul Revolt and Massacre.

Advices from India give particulars of the attack upon and slaughter of the entire British embassy at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan. The New York *Herald* correspondent at London telegraphs under date of Sept. 5:

The worst fears regarding the fate of the British Envoy at Cabul have been realized. Positive information has been received that Maj. Cavagnari and his suite have been massacred. For this act on the part of the troops of Yakoob Khan, however unable he may have been to control them, England will exact a terrible reckoning. In the intense interest felt last night at all the clubs the supreme anxiety of the patriot was mingled with the curiosity of the politician. As the details come in from the Indian Government to the Foreign Office, the prospect grows hourly more serious. The latest authoritative announcement is to the effect that the attack on the residence of the British agent at Cabul was opened by three regiments of the Afghan army, which were joined later by nine others.

Yakoob Khan writes that their regular troops began by stoning a small party of British officers on the streets. It seemed only an ordinary attack by a mob at first, but the report that all the British at Cabul were to be killed spread through the barracks and the city with great rapidity, and before all the members of Maj. Cavagnari's suite and his body-guard could be collected from the various parts of the city an immense crowd had assembled around the Embassy building, and the troops, leaving the camps and the barracks, appeared in large bodies upon the scene. Meanwhile the building had been stoned, and several shots had been fired from the crowd, but without perceptible effect. A heavy volley of musketry was then fired into the crowd from the Embassy building, followed by several successive volleys. The destruction of the British residency and the lives of its inmates were demanded on all sides. "Death to the British," was heard in every mouth. Meanwhile fully 6,000 troops, regulars and irregulars, had thoroughly surrounded the building and cut off all possible means of retreat. The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son was fatally injured. A large number of the mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired, the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, including Maj. Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India.

The British Mission to Afghanistan consisted of Maj. Cavagnari, his secretary (Jenkins), Dr. Kelley and Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort, consisting of twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry and Sepoy guards. The troops of the Embassy were lodged in two houses in the city, joined by a quadrangle. The houses were spacious, but, unfortunately, chiefly constructed of wood. The mutineers finally burned down the doors of the Embassy and swarmed in. The party made a very stubborn defense. The loss of the rioters killed in the fight is estimated at over 100. The British are advancing on Cabul in three columns. A dispatch from Calcutta says: "From the imperfect information so far obtainable, there seems to be good reason to favor the view that the disaffection has not spread all over Afghanistan, but that the affair is merely a local emeute which will speedily disappear when the British troops arrive at Cabul. The Government apparently does not doubt the fidelity of the Ameer. Badshah Khan's adhesion to the British cause is valuable as removing what might have been a serious obstacle to the advance from Kuram to Cabul. The fact that the insurgents did not wait until the winter snows had blockaded the passes, or even until the British had evacuated Candahar, seems to indicate that the rising was wholly unpremeditated."

Turkey's Dry Rot.

In his book Valentine Baker writes: A most intelligent Turkish officer, holding a high official position, accounted to me for the evil as follows: "In Turkey there exists no aristocracy, properly so called, which may show an example of honor and honesty to those immediately below them. For this, to a considerable extent, the social system is to be blamed. But we must seek farther than this want of an aristocracy among the better classes for that general system of corruption which is the bane of official life and of all prosperity. This kills the patriotic feeling which alone can sustain the existence of a nation in times of trial, and utterly debases the whole fabric of social organization. For the origin of the evil we must look to the constant system of change in official positions which seems to have become almost inherent in Turkish government, and to the system of protection which will so constantly raise people of low and often menial positions to the highest offices of the state. The result is that men who have no fortunes of their own, and whose tenure of office is likely to be limited, seek to make the most of their opportunities by rapid and wholesale robbery. From this springs a system of bribery, extortion and general corruption. Every man is trying to jostle his neighbor out of some post, in order that he may secure it, either for himself or for a friend who may be useful. The state is a bad paymaster, yet rapid fortunes must be made. This once accomplished, and the power to bribe being available, the official may rest pretty well assured that, even if reverses come upon him, he will not be long left out in the cold. The result is intense jealousy, distrust and intrigue. No one unacquainted with Turkish life can believe the extent to which this jealousy is prevalent, nor how the desire to oust some civil rival from his position seems to be the all-absorbing idea of nine out of every ten Turkish officials. The canker extends to the army, more especially to the higher ranks, and it is to this that we must trace the conduct of Suleiman in the late campaign, as well as most of the disasters that have befallen the Turkish arms in previous ones."

Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Phil Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued the following call:

To the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

GENTLEMEN: Having received notification that the arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas in Washington would be completed early in the month of November next, in pursuance of the resolution of the society adopted at the last meeting, the next annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby called to meet in Washington, D. C., Nov. 19 and 20, 1879, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge. All members are urgently requested to be present at the meeting.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Negro Exodus.

A Washington telegram says: "Prominent colored men just arrived from the South report that the attempts to dissuade the blacks from going West and North this fall are futile, and that nothing remains but to let them go and give the matter a practical test. They report that the exodus will set in in dead earnest the latter part of October, and where one went this spring five will go this fall. The movement, however, will not be confined to Kansas, but all Western States will receive accessions."

Facial Peculiarities.

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* tells the following:

I was once sitting in a cool underground saloon at Leipsic, while without people were ready to die from the heat, when a new guest entered and took a seat opposite to me. The sweat rolled in great drops down his face, and he was kept busy with his handkerchief, till at last he found relief in the exclamation:

"Fearfully hot!"

I watched him attentively as he called for a cool drink, for I expected every moment that he would fall from his seat in a fit of apoplexy. The man must have noticed that I was observing him, for he turned toward me suddenly, saying:

"I am a curious sort of a person, am I not?"

"Why?" I asked.

"Because I perspire wholly on the right side."

And so it was; his right cheek and the right half of his forehead were as hot as fire, while the left side of his face bore not a trace of perspiration. I had never seen the like, and, in my astonishment, was about to enter into conversation with him regarding the physiological curiosity, when his neighbor on the left broke in with the remark:

"Then we are the opposites and counterparts of each other, for I perspire only on the left side."

This, too, was the fact. So the pair took seats opposite to each other and shook hands like two men who had just found each his other half.

"Well, this makes an end of natural history!" exclaimed another guest, who hitherto had quietly gazed on this strange performance as though it were a play, and every one who overheard what was said came to look at this novel wonder. "This makes an end of natural history!"

This expression excited me to laughter, and involuntarily I exclaimed:

"No, sir; this is just the beginning of natural history, for nature has many strange caprices even as regards her symmetry."

I then mentioned the case of a man I had known in my boyhood who, Janus-like, had two totally different faces—on one side laughing, on the other crying. Naturally I dreaded this strange double face, with one side smooth, plump and comely, like a girl's cheek, while the other was all scarred by the small-pox. This side of the face denoted churlishness; and, while the other side wore a smile, this boded mischief. In this instance disease had been unsymmetrical.

An Indian's Stoicism.

From a London (Canada) paper we copy the following account of the flogging of an Indian with the cat-o'-nine-tails; Doxtater was brought out. He is a muscular, heavy-set Indian, and had a laugh on his face. His back was bared, his wrists were strapped to the upper parts of the arm of the triangle, and his knees and ankles to the lower part, throwing his back out. The only sign of nervousness manifested was a quick look at the cat-o'-nine-tails which was in the hand of a stout expert, who had been a drummer in the Twenty-third British regulars. The cat had a short handle and nine thongs of hard, heavy cord a yard long, with nine knots in each. At the command of the Sheriff the cat was flourished around the whipper's head with a quick jerk, whistled through the air and fell with a [illegible] thud over the left shoulder-blade, [illegible] large blue marks. At the third the flesh was cut open, but the prisoner's muscles never quivered, though, of sixty spectators, fully half of them sickened and turned away. Twenty-five lashes given with all the power of a strong man in one place caused the flesh to creep up in purple welts, which were cut transversely into small squares, out of which the blood trickled. But few of the crowd could look at it throughout. The Indian never flinched. and after the last blow, which was given with extra vigor, the Sheriff cried, "Enough," and Doxtater laughed and said:

"Bully for Injun."

When he was released the porter asked him how he felt. He answered, "Feel him back very much." The Indian asked the whipper for a "chaw baccer," and grabbed a pipe out of the turnkey's mouth and went to smoke, but it was taken from him. The wounds were washed with salt and water to prevent inflammation, and that made Josiah wince worse than the flogging.

Died from Over-Study.

A New York paper tells the sad story of a girl of 20—the youngest of a family of six daughters in that city—who has just died from over-study. A year ago she graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary, where she had been three years. Leaving the institution she took up the study of natural philosophy, astronomy and history, and passed, not long since, an excellent examination for the position of teacher in one of the public schools. But, while directing the study of others, she still pursued her own, and took up painting in water-colors, for her own recreation. When the summer vacation began she went to Lake George to spend it with a sister, taking her books and paints with her. The tragic, but not unnatural, sequel is now recorded. The poor abused nerves could at last no longer perform their functions. The muscles refused to act, and the power of articulation left her, and she died in utter agony, the victim of a passion for work and study.—*Boston Post.*

A REMARKABLE freak of lightning is recorded in a French newspaper. A farm laborer, running for shelter, was suddenly thrown to the ground, the fork he carried on his shoulder being wrenched from his grasp and carried through the air a distance of fifty or sixty yards. The prongs were bent and twisted, with well-nigh mathematical accuracy, into the shape of corkscrews, the steel being burnt, and formed, on its exterior surface, into small laminæ, which emitted a slightly sulphurous odor. The laborer escaped without injury.

ALL SORTS.

THE deepest spot in the Hudson river is opposite West Point, where the water is 216 feet deep.

HERR KRUPP, the cannon king, returns a larger income than any of the Emperor William's subject, save the Rothschilds.

THE Texas Pacific railroad is trying to raise money by a mortgage of $20,000 per mile on its finished road to extend it to Guaymas.

MR. GLADSTONE thinks that the settlement of the Alabama claims by arbitration will rank in history with the abolition of the slave trade.

THERE are two things that will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them. The first is never to vex ourselves about what we cannot help; and the second never to vex ourselves about what we can help.

THE percentage of university students to the population is larger in Scotland than elsewhere, being one in 800. In the German empire the proportion of university students to population is one in 1,600; in England, one to about 4,500.

A RUSSIAN Government official sent from St. Petersburg to report on a miraculous hot spring at Shalazgori was almost killed by the infuriated villagers because he declared the spring not to be holy. Four of his assailants have been sent to prison.

THE total amount of anthracite coal mined this year, down to the middle of the current month, is 60 per cent. larger than a year ago at the same date, and in spite of a remarkable activity in iron it is not strange that rumors are afloat that the great companies will shortly suspend production.

AFTER three medical celebrities had gone from the bedside of the French General X., the General rang for his man servant: "Well, Jacques, you showed these gentlemen out; what did they say?" "Ah! General, they seemed to differ with each other; the big, fat one said that they must have a little patience, and at the autopsy—whatever that may be—they would find out what the matter was."

A GIRL at Hopkinton, Vt., was a cripple from her birth until lately. The story of her cure, as her family tells it, is that, while at dinner, a deadly pallor and an expression of agony were observed upon her face, and she complained of a sudden, terrible pain in her diseased leg simultaneously with the appearance of a strange, shadowy form by her side. From that hour she began to recover, and she is now comparatively well.

MR. PENDERS, the Director of one of the largest submarine-cable companies, has communicated to the members of the International Telegraphic Conference, held at London, the information that the length of the terrestrial telegraph lines of the world is about 1,250,000 miles, that the total cost of them was over $100,000,000, and that the length of all the submarine cables is 60,000 miles, representing a capital of $125,000,000.

SIXTEEN years ago a woman at Bridgeport, Ct., was accused by her neighbor of stealing his watch, and her house was searched. There was no evidence against her, nor was she able to give satisfactory proof of her innocence. She grieved constantly over the matter, and of late, as she grew old and decrepit, she feared that she would die without being able to clear herself of the disgrace. But the watch has now been turned up by a plow in a field where the careless owner had originally lost it.

A GOOD story comes from Woodstock, Me. A grocer there owns a cow with horns of inferior length. Last week some mischievous boys obtained from the tannery a pair of cast-off horns, which, with a bit of cement, they nicely fitted over the horns of the cow and left her to go home at milking time, which she did. Her owner not only failed to recognize her, but actually used force to expel her from the premises. The village was searched in vain for the missing animal, and an advertisement was inserted in the local paper. Day after day the stray cow was turned away, until, at last, refusing to obey the verbal order, the victim of an innocent joke seized her by the horns, which came off, and in the intruder he recognized his own property, for the loss of which he had so sadly mourned.

England's New Steel Ships of War.

Three steel-clad ships are, it seems, at this moment building in the Government yards at Portsmouth, Pembroke and Chatham. What their cost will ultimately be when completed it is too early to make even a rough guess; but the two larger ones, to be named the Majestic and Colossus, are not likely, so far as we at present know of the expensive material of which they are to be composed, to be finished and fitted for sea for less than $1,000,000 apiece. The least of the three, the Conqueror, whose lines have been laid down at Chatham, is to be some 2,000 tons less than her big sisters, but they are all to be built on the model of the Inflexible turret-ship, and not of the old broadside pattern, which seems, for some reason or other, to have been abandoned for some time past. The Majestic and Colossus are to measure 9,100 tons, and will, therefore, be considerably smaller than the Inflexible; but, as their armor will be of steel, there is no necessity for carrying so much of it. The Inflexible turret-ship carried twenty-four-inch armored plates on her turrets, while it is anticipated that the same amount of protection will be afforded to the Colossus and her sister by sixteen inches of steel. Moreover, steel will be employed in building the ships as well as in perfecting them; and in this way it will be possible to construct them upon finer lines, while still remaining as strong as broader craft of iron. A greater speed will also result from this innovation; and the Majestic and the Colossus, provided with engines of 6,000-horse power, will doubtless realize a speed of sixteen miles an hour under favorable circumstances. Like the Inflexible, and the Ajax, and Agamemnon, our new steel-clads are not to have their revolving turrets in a line with the ship, as in the case with the Thunderer and earlier vessels of that type; but the two structures will be placed diagonally across the deck, so that all the guns can be fired right ahead of dead astern.—*London Times.*

How Bessemer Learned.

It will be of interest to the reader to learn that, according to Bessemer's statement, his knowledge of iron metallurgy was at that time very limited, so that he had to get up the whole of the subject. He is now, however, of opinion that his ignorance proved of great advantage to him, as he had very little to unlearn, and could thus approach the subject free from the bias inseparable from those who have followed a beaten track and vainly endeavor to get out of the rut. These words of Bessemer require, however, to be carefully considered. He does not imply that a state of ignorance would enable him to invent, as many schemers imagine, who put forth crude ideas which are crushed by practical men. He set to work to learn the whole business thoroughly, first from books and then in the foundries. Still it will be seen that here was a man well on in the world, who set himself to hard learning, while many of us think that we can do very well without learning at all, or without learning any more. To the public, who thus get details at first hand, it is also of interest to know that, having built a small experimental iron works in St. Pancras, and begun his preliminary trials, months rolled on, and he spared neither labor nor money, but made failure after failure. To the wise man, however, failure is a way of learning, and failures are carefully recorded, first, because they show us the way how to save our time by not trying the failure over again; secondly, because they show us, through narrowing the field, in what way we must try; and, thirdly, because they in themselves often suggest some further experiment. Bessemer, indeed, says that during this long time of failure he was accumulating many important facts which could not but ultimately be of value to him.—*London Society.*

A Singular Cat Story.

A queer cat story comes from Preston, Ct. A farmer had been troubled with rats for some time, and finally purchased a cat that was recommended as a good mouser. The cat sustained its reputation, and rats were soon unknown in the house, and the farmer congratulated himself greatly. His dreams of freedom were dispelled one day, however, by the cries of the servant girl, who said that on going down cellar where the cat was indulging in his noonday repast she saw a large rat eating out of the same dish with the cat, and solemnly averred that when she went toward them the rat chased her and made her run up-stairs. The cat, she said, seemed to enjoy his company, and appeared as if charmed by the rat, just as a snake charms a bird. The farmer would not credit the story until he saw the same thing a day or two afterward. He allowed the strange friendship to exist for several days, the rat coming regularly to partake of meals with the cat. Finally the farmer decided to put an end to the singular friendship, and taking a gun went to the cellar. No sooner, however, had he fired at and missed it than the cat jumped upon the rat and killed it. Now the farmer wants to know why the cat did not kill the rat before.

Manufactured Jellies.

The jelly that is manufactured in Boston is nearly all made of apples, and sells at about 14 cents per pound. Apples now form the base of an endless number of jellies, such as currant, raspberry, peach, pineapple, etc., which are made by simply adding extracts to the apple-jelly; and so perfect is the imposition that the great majority of consumers are deceived by it, or, in other words, cannot tell it from the jelly made from the fruit with which this is only flavored. It comes much cheaper than the real article. Real currant jelly, for instance, costs somewhere about 28 cents per pound. The latter is made to some extent, and is sold by grocers who cater to the highest class of family and hotel trade.—*New England Grocer.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$6 25	@$10 25
HOGS	3 50	@ 4 00
COTTON	12¼	@ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine	3 75	@ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2	1 02½	@ 1 12
CORN—Western Mixed	46	@ 48
OATS—Mixed	32	@ 34
RYE—Western	64	@ 65
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 9 10
LARD	6	@ 6¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 65	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 15	@ 3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 50	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	86	@ 89
No. 3 Spring	83	@ 85
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	49	@ 50
BARLEY—No. 2	76	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess	8 40	@ 8 50
LARD	5½	@ 5⅝
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	98	@ 1 00
No. 2	89	@ 90
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	50	@ 51
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@ 65
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@ 96
CORN—Mixed	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE	46	@ 47
PORK—Mess	8 25	@ 8 50
LARD	5½	@ 5⅝
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	90	@ 95½
CORN	37	@ 38
OATS	23	@ 28
RYE	54	@ 55
PORK—Mess	8 25	@ 8 50
LARD	5½	@ 5⅝
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	99	@ 1 00
No. 2 Red	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	4 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	98	@ 99
No. 1 Amber	97	@ 98
CORN—No. 1	39	@ 40
OATS—Mixed	24	@ 25
BARLEY (per cental)	1 05	@ 1 35
PORK—Mess	9 75	@10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Common	3 25	@ 3 75
HOGS	2 50	@ 3 25
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED.
ROB. J. LOWRY. | Editors.

SHERMAN'S PET BANK.

And the Peculiar Financial Operations in Connection Therewith.

[New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

That the First National Bank of New York is John Sherman's pet bank, was shown by his recent extension of time on a check drawn on the bank for $4,000,000 by Acting Secretary Gilfillan, while Sherman was off junketing and speech-making recently. Mr. Gilfillan, who is a business man, wanted $4,000,000 for the use of the Government, and, very naturally, he drew a check on the bank that owed the Government the most money. If Sherman had not gone out of his way to grant the extension, the First National Bank would have had to pay up promptly, just as the other members of the Syndicate did.

The reason assigned by Sherman for granting this favor to his pet bank is that, being the last to subscribe, that bank should be the last to pay. As a matter of fact, all the banks subscribed on the same day, within a few hours of one another. In other words, Mr. Sherman permits the First National Bank to profit three-quarters of one per cent. on $40,000,000 because it was about three hours behind other banks in subscribing to the loan. There is no reason for his extending the time for the First National Bank to pay up that would not justly apply to other members of the Syndicate; and the opinion is freely expressed in Wall street that the First National Bank has been made to share its profits with Mr. Sherman's friends. A big slice of the profits went to defray Republican expenses of the pending canvass in Ohio. It is freely asserted that a member of the Ohio State Republican Committee went to all the Syndicate banks and substantially demanded a share of their profits to help bolster up Hayes. At least one-half of the banks, however, refused to pay a cent. The officials applied to said promptly: "I've got no interest in the Ohio election. I would just as soon see Ewing elected as Foster. I don't care a fig about either one, and I won't subscribe a cent."

There is much dissatisfaction among national-bank officers and other holders of call bonds at Sherman's preference of the First National Bank as a purchaser of 4-per-cent. bonds. After his circular, promising an opportunity to holders of 10-40s to exchange them advantageously for 4 per cents., his sudden dicker with the Syndicate, and his preference of the First National Bank to the detriment of more than 2,000 other banks is considered as influenced by motives somewhat peculiar. An officer of one of our banks said this evening:

"Sherman gave all of us cause for complaint when he gave an extra commission to banks that made speculative subscriptions. That was a poor encouragement to banks that were acting prudently. When the First National Bank wanted to realize on those bonds, they got the price down to ½ per cent. premium, with ½ per cent. of earned interest. Since they got the extension from Sherman they put the bonds up to ¾ and ½ per cent., showing the value to them of being relieved from the payment of their debt to the Government. Instead of permitting the First National Bank to play fast and loose with the Government, Sherman ought to have kept faith with the other banks, and allowed them to come in and get some of the 4 per cents. There would then have been no need of granting an extension to any bank; and when the Government wanted its money it would have got it. As for Mr. Gilfillan, he would not take any part in Sherman's scheme to favor the First National Bank. I guess he would rather be kicked out of there than not. He is not afraid of Sherman, and evidently did not understand Sherman's plan to favor the First National Bank, or he would not have drawn that $4,000,000 check.

"There is no doubt that if Sherman had not stepped in the First National Bank would have been in a tight place. They would have been obliged to offer their bonds, and must have broken down the market. This would have been disastrous. One peculiar feature of it is that if the First National Bank had come to grief by its speculation in 4 per cents. its depositors would have lost everything, because the Government is a preferred creditor. That sort of gambling in banking should be prohibited by law. It is singular that the Government, having charge of our national banks, should permit such enormous operations by small banks like the First National Bank, knowing that if the speculation failed the result would be so disastrous. Sherman has been so partial to the First National Bank in the matter that it is common talk in the street. The attempt to make capital for the Ohio campaign fund out of the Syndicate banks is also well known. Mr. Sherman's explanation of his reason for giving an extension to the First National Bank will not bear investigation by those who have watched the course of events. He has, at least, narrated the facts in such a way as to deceive the public."

"Have you any positive reason to know that politics have been brought to bear in the placing of this 4-per-cent. loan by Secretary Sherman?"

"Only this: Just before the announcement was made that an extension of time had been granted by Secretary Sherman to subscribing banks to the 4-per-cent. loan, a member of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee called on me, in connection with my bank, for a subscription to the Foster campaign fund in Ohio. I asked why he came to me. He said that Secretary Sherman had directed him to call on Gen. Hillhouse, and that he would give him a list of banks to call on in this city. Gen. Hillhouse had given him the list of those banks which had subscribed to the 4-per-cent. loan, suggesting at the same time that out of their profit they could certainly afford to contribute."

"Was he successful in soliciting contributions?"

"The story is told. You may draw your own inferences."

Fixing Things Beforehand.

Did Mr. John Sherman have reason, eight months ago, to expect that his friends of the First National Bank would find it impossible to pay back into the treasury the millions which he proposed to leave on deposit with them?

In the circular issued by Mr. Sherman on the 1st of August, 1878, the relations of the Government with banks acting as agents of the Government in the sale of 4-per-cent. bonds were clearly defined. That circular gave the banks ninety days in which to turn over the money received for 4 per cents. This was its language:

> As soon as the 4-per-cent. bonds are paid for by certificates of deposit of such public depositories, or otherwise, a call will issue, maturing within ninety days, for the redemption of 6-per-cent. bonds, and the money received for 4-per-cent. bonds will remain on deposit until such call matures.

On the 1st of January, of the present year, Mr. Sherman increased the commission to be allowed to the First National and other depository banks on the bonds for which they might subscribe. This kind act of Mr. Sherman's practically put the whole business of selling the bonds into the hands of the favored banks, chiefly the First National, for it enabled them to undersell the Government itself in disposing of the bonds in small quantities to actual purchasers. At that time, as will be remembered, the daily subscriptions increased in an enormous proportion. Simultaneously with the increase, Mr. Sherman issued another circular, suspending that of Aug. 1, 1878.

This new circular said nothing about ninety days' grace to the banks. In almost so many words it promised the First National Bank, controlled by the old Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. ring, that the money derived from the sale of the bonds should remain on deposit as long as Mr. Sherman chose to let it remain. This was the language of the new circular:

> The money received by depository banks on account of subscriptions will remain on deposit with said bank, but subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

Several interesting questions arise: Did John Sherman, in the kindness of his great heart, foresee, eight months ago, that the Jay Cooke financiers would be embarrassed to settle with the Government within the ninety days' limit?

Did the ingenuous financiers of the First National Bank, in the simplicity of their natures, misinterpret the thoughtful act of kindness, and assume that Mr. Sherman meant that they might go on owing the Government thirty or forty millions until the crack of doom?

What would become of the people's money if the Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. financiers should fail, as they have been known to do before?

Is the refunding of the 6-per-cent. loan an accomplished fact, as Mr. John Sherman claims in his stump speeches in Ohio and elsewhere?

If so, where is the money, or its equivalent in called bonds, that ought to be in the treasury of the United States?—*New York Sun.*

The Notions of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts.

The volume of 428 pages, just published from the State Department, under the title of "The State of Labor in Europe: 1878," and consisting of letters on the subject received from Hayes' Consuls, opens with a letter of Mr. Evarts, which covers one-tenth of the report and professes to generalize the facts which it sets forth. The greater part of the Consular letters to be found in the report are brazen illustrations of the stupidity, ignorance and incapacity of the men sent abroad upon official duty by Mr. Wm. M. Evarts; and the spirit that runs through the report, from first to last, is far from being candid or being justified by experience. The toiler is told by these officials, sitting in their easy chairs and drawing large salaries for signing their names, that his condition is of the very worst; that it cannot be bettered, and that the only thing for him to do is to accept it resignedly, and to make the most of the wages he is able to get. Some apology may be made for the Consular correspondence, but there is none possible for Mr. Wm. M. Evarts when he joins in the hue and cry against the working classes of Europe, and actually traces the wrongs and evils under which they suffer to their struggles for industrial and social improvement.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts tells the workingmen of the United States:

> Under no consideration must we have strikes; under no consideration must our factories lie idle. If our manufacturers cannot run their establishments profitably and pay the prevailing wages, our working people must help them to make profit by consenting to a reduction of wages.

American workingmen are admonished by Mr. Wm. M. Evarts to prepare for a reduction of wages to the basis of the European mechanic and laborer. Here are his very words:

> In the near future the workingman of New York cannot expect twice or thrice the wages of his fellow-worker in Europe, while all other things—food, rent, clothing, etc.—are on an equality; nor can the coal miner of Pennsylvania expect twice the wages of the Northumberland miner, while coal from the Northumberland mines can be landed in New York at less than the price of Pennsylvania coal.

Again Mr. Wm. M. Evarts says:

> The first great truth to be learned by the manufacturers and workingmen is that the days of sudden fortunes and double wages are gone.

Again Mr. Wm. M. Evarts says:

> Let the workingman feel, as he should feel, that the man who employs him, who enables him to feed and clothe his wife and children, is his friend as well as his employer, and that all within and about the workshop are things to be protected, even with life if necessary, instead of being destroyed.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts is said to be an aspirant for the nomination for Governor of this State, and for the Presidency also. These are his sentiments and opinions concerning the life and labor of the great body of the American people, the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They are the notions, too, of other Republican leaders. The whole policy of the Republican party is to degrade and impoverish labor; to create aristocratic classes; to ennoble wealth; and to plant deeply in this soil the tastes, habits and institutions of the monarchical system.—*New York Sun.*

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, declare the following convictions and principles of their political faith, and cordially invite the co-operation of all good citizens in the endeavor to establish them as guides for the government of the country:

1. The Democratic party was founded by illustrious statesmen in the early days of the republic to settle the forms and customs calculated to secure self-government to the people and the largest measure of political liberty and equality to every citizen, regardless of birth, rank or wealth, and in express and unfailing antagonism to all those politicians, by whatever party name designated, who assent and support the aristocratic doctrine of centralization of political power in the hands of a few for the government of the many, and it maintains against adversaries now, as heretofore, the right of free citizens to local self-government.

2. To secure and perpetuate the blessings of such liberty and equality, our system of government was formed; that in that system the National Government is an indissoluble union; that within the limit of powers delegated by the constitution and its amendments the National Government is supreme; that all powers not thereby delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people; and that the preservation of the just powers of the Federal Union and the rights of the States, as vital parts of one harmonious whole, is essential to the protection of liberty for ourselves and its transmission to our posterity.

3. The Government of the Union has proved itself strong enough to cope with and overthrow the most powerful attempt at disruption by force which can be aimed against it. The danger to democratic liberty and self-government from centralized power and oppression, shown by all history to be the most fatal, has yet to be encountered, and we charge upon the leaders of the Republican party the responsibility for the most perilous steps toward that end. They have sanctioned the use of the military to overawe elections and control elections; they have defended flagrant outrages in the counting of votes by illegal Returning Boards; they have upheld and supported fraudulent State Governments by military power; they have established a horde of infamous partisan officials at the polls in divers cities, chiefly in the Northern States, at the expense of the national treasury, with power to imprison free citizens, their opponents, without warrant, in order to intimidate electors and control elections; they have, by treasonable conspiracy, defeated the popular voice in the election of a President, and placed in the Executive office a defeated candidate; and they have, by forcing him to the unjustifiable exercise of the veto power, defeated the will of the people expressed by decisive majorities in the houses of Congress in an effort to secure the freedom of the ballot-box from interference by the central power; while, by various acts at different times, they have unreasonably multiplied the number of Federal officials, and unjustifiably increased and concentrated political power in their hands and imposed grievous burdens on the people.

4. That the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes into the Presidential office, to which Samuel J. Tilden was constitutionally elected, was the highest crime ever successfully perpetrated against the spirit of the institutions of our republican liberty, destructive of confidence in free suffrage, imminently dangerous to the life of the nation, and shocking to all moral sense; and we solemnly declare that, as that crime has never been condoned, so it shall never be forgotten, and that the same spirit of patriotism which forbore the contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at the repetition.

5. The Democracy of Wisconsin denounce and condemn whatever of intimidation, violence, or fraud has been practiced by lawless and unscrupulous partisans on either side, and wherever done; they also stigmatize as wicked, atrocious, and demanding summary and condign punishment all deeds of violence on political adversaries. They would, however, for all such, pursue the remedies given by law, and they call upon the authorities of the States and localities where any such offenses have been perpetrated to justify the law and unrelentingly prosecute and punish the offenders. But alleged frauds do not warrant political conspirators to decide how a State ought to have cast its vote, or so to declare it by fraudulent count in favor of some candidates and against others on the same ticket, who received the same or a greater vote; nor do occasional deeds of personal violence, though springing from political animosity, authorize usurpation or unjustifiable interference with local government by Federal officials; and, in the turbulence and disorder of some portions of some Southern States we recognize the legitimate and natural fruit of the unlawful carpetbag authority and misrule to which they have been fraudulently subjected by the leaders of the Republican party.

6. The Democratic party is unalterably opposed to the assumption or the payment by the United States of any claims of any character to States or individuals engaged in or supporting the late rebellion against the Union, resulting from or growing out of the injury or destruction of property in war, notwithstanding an enormous amount of such claims was allowed and paid under authority of Congress while in the hands of the Republican party.

7. That as the Democratic party adhered to the financial doctrine which it established when in power, that the constitutional currency of the country and the basis of all other should be gold and silver coin, so we maintain that all national treasury notes and authorized currency should be convertible into the same on demand.

8. That the Democracy does not forget that to the promptness, valor, endurance and noble devotion of the patriotic volunteers of the army and navy in the late war this country is indebted, under Providence, for the salvation of its form of government, and the constitutional liberty and prosperity now enjoyed by all its citizens, and again thankfully acknowledges the debt of national and individual gratitude which is due to the living and dead heroes of the nation, an obligation which increases with years, and which entitles the survivors to receive all the marks of appreciation and honor which a grateful people can properly bestow.

9. That the administration of State affairs ought to be conducted with greater economy, and a greater effort made to diminish the burden of taxes; that all official salaries and fees and all expenditures for State, charitable, educational and penal institutions, raised to meet the necessities of high-priced times, must now be correspondingly reduced, and all useless boards and commissions abolished; and that the candidates of this convention pledge their best endeavors to pursue a course of public retrenchment in public expenditures.

10. We should protect our naturalized citizens as we do our native-born in every part of the civilized world, and we should resist all improper claims upon them by Governments to which they no longer owe allegiance.

11. That as the Democratic party, being founded on those principles which best support the liberty and welfare of the citizen, has hitherto survived all former adversaries, so, by faithful adherence to its time-honored doctrines and the selection of honest and competent men for public affairs, it looks forward with abiding confidence to its final and complete triumph over all who now oppose those principles.

How Sherman's Speeches Are Distributed.

The official envelopes of all the departments at Washington have a printed notice on the front forbidding their use for any private purpose. The notice is in the following words, with the name of each particular office inserted, in lieu of "Treasurer of the United States:"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
To be returned to
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
If not delivered in ten days.
Official Business.

Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300.

Thousands of copies of John Sherman's partisan speeches have been circulated in these envelopes all over the country in direct violation of law, for which the sender might be prosecuted. When the head of the department thus openly prostitutes a public trust to a personal object, and makes his subordinates participants in the offense, it is easy to see what effect such an example must have on the clerks, and what the state of discipline must be under him.

This is only an illustration of the practices at Washington, where the whole public service is used to advance partisan and personal interests, and where hypocrisy is added to the corruption that Grant bequeathed as a legacy to his successor.

Pillage Must Cease.

It has been said that since the accession of the Democratic party to power in both houses of Congress the lobby has disappeared. This fact speaks louder than platforms or speeches. The people know that it means smaller appropriations and lighter taxes. The ruthless application of the knife to executive estimates, and the large reduction of expenditures made by the lower house in the Forty-fourth Congress, had much to do with the election of Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. This, with the economical administration of Gov. Tilden in New York and his war upon the rings, undoubtedly produced the great majority against Hayes and Wheeler which was given, and was falsified in the interest of further corruption and extravagance. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, the third-termers, and the fraudulent administration may make speeches, and more speeches, and do what they will to turn the public mind off upon other questions, but the real issue is this of honest and economical government. The people are determined to stop the plundering and the squandering, to reduce their taxes, and pay for nothing but the support of their Governments. They know that extravagance is the parent of every other evil, and that a people who permit the earnings of industry to be taken and enjoyed by their rulers, either with or without the forms of law, are mere slaves. The political history of the last few years shows that this great truth has leavened the whole public mind. The real struggle now is for the emancipation from corrupt combinations, rings, and corporations, which, in ways too numerous to mention, prey upon the people and eat out their substance.

The campaign in Pennsylvania shows perhaps more clearly than any other the fact that the popular apprehension is fully alive to these issues. There reform seemed to be hopeless. In the State and in the chief cities, rings of political criminals, growing visibly rich from public plunder, controlled everything, and their despotic rule was scarcely questioned. The treasury ring embezzled millions, with but a feeble popular protest, which the leaders of both parties took care should find no effectual expression. The Pennsylvania railroad debauched and used the Legislature, and, in collusion with the rings, owned and directed the State administration.

But they overdid the business. The recent attempt to filch $4,000,000 from the Commonwealth by bribing the Legislature to give it away was too startling. Men began to figure up how much it was proposed to steal from them individually, or from their counties, by this single tremendous grab. Had this operation been successful, Lancaster county, for instance, would have been required to pay up, as her share of the ring's booty, $121,000; York, $76,000; Chester, $77,000; Franklin, $45,000; Berks, $100,000, and so on through the list. Decent householders over there have begun to cipher—it is high time—and while they are about it they propose to find out to what extent they are robbed by the unconstitutional freight discrimination against them by this same Pennsylvania railroad, which they created and endowed, not to be their master but their servant.

When they get this sum done, there will be a revolution in the old Commonwealth, and the Republican ring, which openly sustains these iniquities, refuses to let its convention condemn the four million steal, and forces it to declare against "honest men in office," will be broken into fragments. The people are evidently determined that pillage must cease.—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Moody at Home.

Mr. Moody is described as being at his very best at Northfield, Mass. One of his neighbors says of him: "I have seen him at a great many large places, but I come here to this little town, where he knows everybody and takes an interest in everybody, to be more thoroughly charmed with him then ever before. People like to laugh; Mr. Moody knows it, and has the tact to put the audience in good humor to commence with." "That is very good singing for one congregation," he said at a meeting the other day at the close of the first verse of "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," "but there are a good many different congregations here, and we ought to sing better than that. All sing now. Mrs. Davis, take that fan away from your mouth! Mr. Smith, I didn't hear your voice! Uncle Charles, you can sing! Here, mother, here is the place, you sing! Now try again. I'll keep watch and see if there are any who don't sing."

The Rush to the West.

The figures that show the movement of population to the new farming lands in the West are almost startling. During the year that closed with last month not less than 16,000,000 acres of Government lands were taken up by homestead entries alone, and fully 14,000,000 acres of new lands were sold to settlers. It is estimated that 500,000 people settled upon the new lands in 1878, and the number for the present year promises to be even greater.—*Washington (D. C.) Post.*

THE production of butter and cheese in this country is said to be four times greater in value than the total yield of our gold and silver mines.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

A Busy Division of the United States Treasury—How Old Bills Are Canceled—The Dead Letters.

Very few people, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic*, have an idea of the amount of business transacted by what is known as the redemption division of the United States treasury. It is this division which has charge of the work of redeeming and reissuing the mutilated or worn-out notes of national banks, and is under the very able superintendence of Mr. E. O. Graves, of New York. The division is supported by the national banks, each bank being assessed upon its circulation to pay the expense. When a bank finds itself in possession of worn or mutilated currency, it packs it up and sends it to the redemption division, where it is counted, examined and sorted, and is redeemed by an equal amount of new or fit notes for circulation. During the fiscal year of 1878 there were sent in for redemption $213,000,000 of national-bank notes out of the entire national-bank circulation, which, in that year, was $324,000,000. But, in October last, Secretary Sherman issued an order that banks sending money to the treasury to be redeemed must pay the express charges in advance, and this had the effect of reducing very much the amount of money sent in for redemption, so that during the fiscal year of 1879 just closed the amount received was only $157,000,000, which is the smallest for many years. Formerly the express charges were paid by the division and assessed upon the banks according to the amount of their circulation redeemed. This order of Secretary Sherman has caused national-bank notes to remain in circulation about one-third longer than usual. In the fiscal year of 1878 the actual number of notes redeemed was about 23,000,000, while in the fiscal year of 1879 the number was 18,000,000. The reason why there is so much difference in the value and the number of notes redeemed, when comparing the two years, is that when banks did not have to pay the express charges they sent many bills of large denominations, but since Secretary Sherman's order they have stopped sending large bills, because the express charges are reckoned upon the value of a package, and not upon its weight, so that it costs just as much to send a $1,000 bill as it does to send 1,000 $1 bills. There are more $5 bills sent for redemption than any other denomination. This is because, of course, that in the general exchange of money more fives are used, and the largest issues are made of this denomination. The fifties redeemed present the largest value, and there is about one fifty presented to nine fives.

Of the $157,000,000 received for redemption last year, only $40,000,000 was found to be totally unfit for circulation and was destroyed. The remainder was reissued.

Of the $157,000,000 sent in, $3,016 was found to be counterfeit, which is an exceedingly small proportion, and shows that the secret-service system is doing great good in suppressing counterfeits.

It is generally believed that banking people are very careful and accurate in handling money and doing business, but inquiry at the dead-letter office of the Postoffice Department will show that a great proportion of the misdirected letters containing valuable papers received there are from banks, and in the $157,000,000 received at the redemption division last year the girls who count the money found errors amounting to $32,054.77. The treasury "countesses" are proverbial for their accuracy in counting and their aptness in detecting counterfeits. Gen. Spinner used to say that women handle money under all circumstances better than men. But it is due to the banks to say that nearly 70 per cent. of the errors they made last year were against them. Out of the $32,054.77 errors, $22,148.42 were "overs," and only $9,906.35 were "shorts," to use the slang of the counting-room.

The circulation of national banks is not at all evenly distributed through the country, but four-fifths of it is in the Eastern States. The Boston banks alone have over 12 per cent. of the entire circulation of the country. The amount of the circulation of Boston national banks during the last fiscal year was $28,325,000, while the circulation of the New York banks was but $22,086,000, and of the Chicago banks but $565,000. And it is a peculiar circumstance that, of the $28,000,000 of Boston circulation, nearly $25,000,000 passed through the redemption division last year. This is a phenomenon difficult to explain, but it is a fact that Boston money wears out faster than that of any other locality.

Life in the Clouds.

Few people, even among those who have visited this wonderful region, realize the magnitude of our mountains and the altitude of our peaks. With the exception, perhaps, of one or two isolated spots in Colorado, mining, we believe, has never, in this country, been carried on at such a height above the sea as in Lake district. Virginia City was for a long time the loftiest mining camp of prominence on the coast. When the Comstock began to winter at 6,800 feet, they thought they were up in the world, sure enough. Finally came Bodie with its 8,500 feet, and that threw Virginia in the shade. It was reserved for Lake to walk off with the persimmon in the form of altitude. The office in which the *Herald* is printed is 10,200 feet above the level of the sea. The immense croppings of the Mammoth mill are 11,000 feet, while the summit of Mineral hill, near the Headlight and Monte Cristo shafts, is 11,700 feet above the sea level. The latter is 1,300 feet above the surface of Lake Mary by actual survey. When we think of these enormous heights, and compare them for instance with the famous Mount Washington, of New England, the latter seems little more than a mole-hill. And what a difference, too, in the temperature. Here, though we have plenty of snow in winter, yet at 10,000 feet elevation we live all the year round in frail board houses, lined with muslin only and papered, while on Mount Washington, 6,000 feet high, no one ever lives in winter but United States meteorologists, and they are quartered in a stone hut with walls three feet thick, lined with felt and heated with massive stoves. In this den they stay without ever poking their noses out of the doors until the coming spring relieves them. Though within the region of perpetual snow, we spend our winters comfortably, and, for instance, last winter work was hardly suspended for a day.—*Mammoth City (Nev.) Herald.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

MRS. O. P. MORTON and her son Oliver have gone to New Haven to remain during the winter. The son will attend Yale College.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, of Coal Creek, recently killed a rattlesnake near that place five feet and four inches long and having thirteen rattles.

AUSTIN M. PURTY, who twice represented Parke and Putnam counties in the Legislature, died a few days ago at his home in Fremont county, Col.

A NEW shoe-peg factory will be started at Richmond in a few weeks. It already has orders for 100,000 bushels of pegs, to be delivered inside of a year.

OLIVER H. MILLER, of Rising Sun, whose term of office expires next month, has held the office of County Clerk and Auditor alternately and consecutively for twenty years.

JOHN C. HUCKLEBERRY, aged 70 years, a native of Clark county, is dead. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832-3, was several time a member of the Indiana Legislature, Clerk of the House in 1835-6, and from 1838 to 1841 publisher of the *Southern Indianian*, a Democratic paper at Charlestown. He was also Sheriff of Clark county two years.

REV. FATHER CHASSE, Chaplain of St. Mary's of the Woods, died a few days ago. He was a native of Brittany, France, and was 63 years of age. He came to this country and settled at Vincennes many years ago, and was a teacher in St. Gabriel's College. When this institution was closed he was appointed chaplain of the Orphan Asylum at Vincennes. He afterwards was appointed priest of St. Simon's church, at Washington, Ind. He was also connected with St. Joseph's church, Terre Haute. He succeeded the late Father Earle at St. Mary's in the Woods in 1872.

Colored Methodists.

The fourth annual conference of the A. M. E. Churches of Indiana and Michigan was held last week at the church in Ypsilanti, Mich. Following are the appointments made by Bishop Shorter before adjournment:

PARISH APPOINTMENTS.
Richmond, Ind.—L. D. Crosby.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Bethel, to be supplied.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Allen Chapel, R. Titus.
Detroit, Mich.—Bethel Church, D. P. Roberts.
Detroit, Mich.—Ebenezer Church, J. Simpson.
Evansville, Ind.—M. Lewis.
Terre Haute, Ind.—J. Mitchem.
New Albany, Ind.—H. H. Thompson.
Vincennes, Ind.—John Ferguson.
Ypsilanti, Mich.—Jesse Bass.
Crawfordsville, Ind.—Jason Bundy.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—H. B. Gordon.
CIRCUIT APPOINTMENTS.
Mount Vernon, Ind.—M. Coleman.
Charleston, Ind.—I. B. Channers.
Knightstown, Ind.—H. Harper.
Mitchell, Ind.—A. J. Ferguson.
New Gordon, Ind.—John Myers.
Cambridge City, Ind.—G. B. Pope.
Lafayette, Ind.—I. Buren.
Logansport, Ind.—J. M. Smith.
Kalamazoo, Mich.—R. Jeffries.
Franklin, Ind.—John Jordan.
Madison, Ind.—D. A. Johnson.
Rockville, Ind.—W. S. Langford.
Brownsville, Ind.—G. W. Benson.
Ann Arbor, Mich.—H. H. Wilson.
St. Joseph, Mich.—L. Radcliffe.
Battle Creek, Mich.—G. H. Alexander.
Princeton, Ind.—A. H. Knight.
Greencastle, Ind.— —— Clay.
South Bend, Ind.—J. W. Harper.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. W. Gilmore.
Bloomington, Ind.—A. A. Burley.
MISSION APPOINTMENTS.
Corydon, Ind.— —— Cole.
Fort Wayne, Ind.— —— McDaniels.
Evansville, Ind.—Mission, T. E. Wilson.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mission, — Hutchinson.
Marion, Ind.—P. O. Tuttul.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—To be supplied.

Pioneers at the State Fair.

The State Pioneer Association of Indiana has issued the following circular to the pioneers of Indiana:

To enable the pioneers and old settlers of Indiana to avail themselves of the favorable action of the railroad companies, who propose to grant free transportation to and from the convention, to be held in connection with the State fair, Oct. 1, 1879, a meeting is hereby called of the county Pioneer and Old Settlers' Associations, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the Court House in each and every county in the State, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1879, to make preparation by selecting or reappointing a President, Secretary and an Executive Committee of one or more members in each township, to see that their aged friends are notified and have opportunity to apply for the favorable terms proposed.

Where no county society exists the attention of our early settlers is earnestly invited to this matter, as the conditions announced and embodied in blank certificates must be exactly fulfilled, and no possible complaint will compensate for neglect of duty. Blanks of the following form will be sent to each County Clerk before time for the county meeting:

STATEMENT AND CERTIFICATE

To entitle pioneers and old settlers to free transportation on railroads to annual convention and admission to State fair.

(Residence)....................Ind............1879.

I am now seventy......years of age; have lived in Indiana forty......years, and desire to attend the Pioneer State Convention at the State Fair of 1879.

(Signature of applicant)........................

The above statement is correct. ....Pres't. of......County Pioneer Old Settlers Association.

Attest....................Sec'y.

Good on.........R. R., Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, 1879.

CERTIFICATE

Of County Clerk or other county officer having a seal

....................County, Ind., 1879.

The foregoing signatures of President and Secretary of............County Pioneer or Old Settlers' Association are authentic. ....C. C. C.

[Affix seal.]

There must be a county society, with President and Secretary, to attest the signature and postoffice address of applicant; the signatures of said President and Secretary to be authenticated by signature and seal of Clerk of Circuit Court or other county officer having a seal to secure the benefits offered of free transportation and admission to the State Fair.

This offers a rare enjoyment to the fathers and mothers of our State who so grandly planned and improved the noble heritage we now hold.

The attention of county papers is invited to the foregoing notice. As it will be of interest to many of their readers, they are respectfully solicited to publish it in full for the benefit of the pioneers of Indiana. By order of

CHARLES H. TEST, President.
JOHN COLLETT, Secretary I. P. A.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 18, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Jay Gould has donated $10,000 in cash to the Memphis sufferers.

◆

Maine has elected the entire republican ticket.—Republican.

As she has done for twenty years, with one exception.

◆

Republicans sing praises to California.—Republican.

Yes, give thanks that you are only 20,000 in the minority.

◆

The copy of the Warsaw Union received by us last week, was so pale that we were only able to recognize two COURIER editorials without credit. Keep your eye on the eighth commandment, Bro. Zimmerman.

◆

The New York Tammanyites are fighting Tilden over Robinson's shoulder. They propose to kill Tilden politically before he gets into the national convention, and it looks as though they had accomplished their object.

◆

The Fort Wayne daily Sentinel is a first-class evening paper, and the weekly Journal is making rapid strides to the front. Both will be able to do the democracy of old Allen great good, if they can keep from quarreling.

◆

If Auburn is situated in an "obscure corner," as intimated by the Bluffton Times, we are wont to repeat that old inquiry, "whereabouts in h—l" is Bluffton? Swamp Angels from Wells county are not competent to judge as to the beauties of DeKalb's paradise.

◆

What a display of republican roosters there will be after the New York election. Every republican newspaper in the land will claim a great victory, but they will be very careful to not intimate that the democratic party is divided.

◆

On to Richmond! The brigadiers captured! California and Maine have spoken.—Republican.

Do you mean rebel "brigadiers"? How many "Johnnies" did the republican states of Maine and California furnish in the late unpleasantness?

◆

The split in the democratic party in New York will result in the election of a republican governor. The defeat of Robinson the democratic candidate for governor, will result in defeating the nomination of Tilden for president, the only redeeming feature of the Tammany bolt.

◆

Every true democrat will condemn the action of Tammany in withdrawing from the New York democratic convention, however great the grievance might be. It is characteristic of New York leadership, however, and Tilden is no exception to the rule. The "rule or ruin" policy generally ruins.

◆

In the convention that nominated John Kelley for governor of New York, the following counties were represented. Cayuga, Montgomery, Tioga, Erie, Chemung, Albany, Dutchess, Sullivan and Westchester. The delegates represented 100,000 democratic voters, all anti-Tilden. Does that indicate that Tilden is popular in his own state? Certainly not.

◆

The true inwardness of the New York Tammany association crops out in the following extract from the New York Express, concerning the nomination of John Kelley for governor. The Express says:

"He has not sought the office, and does not expect to be elected to it; but he does want to break down now and forever the corrupt and unscrupulous Tilden ring in this state, and to assert the great fundamental principles of municipal self-government in affairs. And this he will accomplish."

◆

The Indiana asylum for feeble-minded children, will be ready to receive pupils on the 1st day of November next. Parents, guardians, or persons having the custody of a child or children of this unfortunate class, deeming themselves unable to pay for the support of such children at the asylum, can get such information as they desire upon the subject by calling upon the county auditor. We only add, that no epileptic; no paralytic; no incurable hycrocephalic; none afflicted with chorea, or St Vitus' dance; none with the least symptoms of insanity; no extreme low case of idiocy, nor any greatly deformed child, will be admitted.

◆

Henri Waterson is very much excited since the New York democratic convention. He weeps and wails for Tilden. Hear him:

"We are willing to take our share of the responsibility for another fight on the old line. If we can not get this, we shall fall in at the tail of the column and work heartily as a private in the ranks under the lead of those who shall make themselves answerable for a different result. But one thing must be made so clear as to be misunderstood by nobody; there must be no divided responsibility. They who lead must lead. They must take their political lives in their hands and abide by the consequences. They must make their bed, and they must lie in it. If they win they will stand vindicated, and will proceed in their glory, not one ray of which shall be dimmed by any work of ours."

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens visited Jeffersonville, Ind., a few days since, and during his stay was interviewed concerning the renomination of Mr. Tilden. In that interview Mr. Stephens said:

"I have been represented as saying that I opposed Mr. Tilden's election and would oppose it again. This was incorrect; I said I had opposed Mr. Tilden's nomination and would oppose it again. I do not think he is a suitable candidate. I have been represented as saying in my opinion Tilden could carry New York. This was an error. I said directly to the contrary; that I did not think he could carry New York."

Mr. Stephens spoke very favorably of Mr. Hendricks, also Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard, and closed by saying that Gen. Hancock is "eminently a fit person for the presidency." Hancock is our choice for the second place, the first always reserved for Hendricks.

◆

The Whitley county Commercial advocates the claims of Godlove S. Orth as the republican candidate for governor. Give us a rest, on Godlove. We have had too much of that dose. Give us something that don't require so much sugar-coating and washing down.—Kendallville Standard.

It is easy to judge from the above, which is the better politician of the two, Baker or Myers. The mind of the latter is evidently not clear as to the innocence of Orth, and he frankly admits that Godlove would be too much of a dose for the better class of republicans to swallow. The democrats of Indiana would have no objection to the nomination of Orth by the republicans, but there would be considerable objection to his election. If Godlove is willing to be the martyr, trot him out.

◆

We desire to impress upon the minds of the farmers and mechanics of DeKalb county, the importance of giving aid and attention to the fair soon to be held at Waterloo. Every farmer in the county should be interested in the improvement of live stock, and the increased quantity and superior quality of every variety of grain. Farmers and mechanics are equally interested in the improvement of farm machinery, and all should be on hand to discuss the merits of the machinery exhibited, with a view to additional improvements. Careful inspection and continued criticism has produced great changes in machinery, and added greatly to the quality of domestic animals. In order to keep step with the age, annual and semi-annual meetings have become a necessity for the exchange of views as to the various breeds and different kinds of live stock, the best and most profitable kinds of grain, the cultivation of different varieties of fruit, etc., etc. Again we urge the people to turn out, put something on exhibition, and each do his or her part to make a grand display. No pains will be spared, on the part of the management, to make the coming fair a success; let us all lend a helping hand.

◆

The First Convention of the National Liberal Party at Cincinnati—A Bold Platform.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The liberal convention called by Bob Ingersoll and others to organize a new political party, met at Cincinnati Saturday, about 200 delegates present. Hon. Elizur Wright took the chair and made an address. A committee on order of business was appointed, and speeches were made by Prof. Toohey, of Boston, Parker Pillsbury and others.

A committee on unfinished business and upon the order of business and the expediency of taking political action was appointed, with Ingersoll as chairman.

Col. Ingersoll offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That we express the deepest sympathy with D. M. Bennett and family, for the reason that he has been convicted by religious bigotry and ignorant zeal, and has been imprisoned and is now languishing in the cell of a felon, when in truth and fact he has committed no offense whatever against any law of this country."

The convention adopted a long declaration of principles. It styles itself the "National Liberal Party," and proclaims its motive to be "to realize more fully than has ever yet been done, the main object of a government by the people as expressed in the declaration of independence." To secure these purposes more fully "a new party is necessary to administer and reform the national and state governments."

The principles enunciated are, equal and exact justice to all men of every religious and political belief, honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most powerful bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies, the preservation of the general government in all its constitutional vigor, the freedom of religion and of the press, of persons under the protection of habeas corpus, and trial by a jury impartially selected. Labor reforms of various kinds are asked for, legislation against tramps condemned; reforms demanded in the currency and in land laws; universal, compulsory, secular education called for; the election of all officers by the people favored, and a repeal of the Sabbath sumptuary and temperance laws.

Our Daily Food.

Adulteration prevails in our daily food. Food is a most important necessity, and it should be wholesome and nutritious. If all articles that are used were as pure and healthful as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, we should escape many of the ills of life.

The democracy of New York met at Syracuse on the 10th inst. and nominated Gov. Lucius Robinson for re-election. John Kelley was there at the head of the Tammany delegation, and at first succeeded in having John C. Jacobs nominated by acclamation. Mr. Jacobs declined, a roll-call was ordered for another nomination, pending which Augustus Schell rose, and recited the earnest fidelity of the city democracy at all times in the past, in sunshine and storm, and that under no circumstances would that democracy support Lucius Robinson, though they would the remainder of the ticket that should be nominated, and that their representatives in the convention would retire.

The ballot resulted in the nomination of Robinson. The Tammany delegation, after withdrawing from the regular convention, proceeded to another hall, and after considerable speechmaking placed in nomination John Kelley, for governor. In calling the Tammany convention to order Samuel G. Courtney said; "The representatives of 70,000 voters of New York city and 20,000 voters of Kings county, have met here to vindicate their manhood." He arraigned Governor Robinson as one "owned by the great trickster of cipher alley," (meaning Tilden.) David Dudley Field was chosen chairman. He said "This convention is the assembly of democrats of New York city and other parts of the state, who sympathize with them in their work of the past two days. This delegation, although called the Tammany delegation, yet it had been declared by the state convention the only regular delegation from that city. No democratic ticket had ever been elected or could be elected without the vote of the democrats it represents. What, he asked, have you done? You have been offended by Governor Robinson, and you said so. You said more, that you could not support him for office, and you had a right to say this, and it was your right to say this. What has the majority said to you? It has said that you should have that nomination thrust down your throats. You have taken the only step your manhood could dictate. They have said to you, you shall take that nomination, and none other. It has been said you would not take this step; that within 24 hours you would be throwing up your hats for Governor Robinson. Never, never!

Thus was democratic success and a democratic majority in New York thrown away, all the result of the deep laid schemes of Samuel J. Tilden and his followers on one side, and the bullheadedness of John Kelley and Tammany on the other.

◆

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

Fast Superseding.

The Unique Perfumes of Dr. Price are fast superseding all others. Their fresh, flowery fragrance is admired by all who use them. For an evening party his Alista Bouquet is captivating; while for the parlor, church or concert, his Pet Rose is the most delightful odor.

◆

Spencerville.

—No church next Sunday.

—Benj. Zimmerman has reorganized a singing school at the M. E. church.

—Rev. T. E. Lancaster preached his farewell sermon at the M. E. church, Sunday evening last.

—H. W. Emanuel, M. D., has returned from Alvarado. He will attend some good medical college this fall.

—Railroad fever prevails. The Celina, Van Wert & State Line is almost despaired of, but a road is proposed to run from Fort Wayne to Butler, via Spencerville.

—G. A. Bishop and wife are at Chicago.

—Prof. D. M. Allen and lady visited here this week. He is engaged in the furniture business at Maysville, and we learn that he will be assisted in the undertaking department by A. Kinsey, of this place.

—The Spencerville silver cornet band has reorganized and is about to purchase new uniforms.

—Commissioner Blair visited Spencerville this week.

—An excellent bridge is being built near the cemetery, about one mile south of town.

—A grand birthday party was given last Friday night at Jos. Spitler's, in honor of Miss Ida.

SCRIBBLER.

Dentistry at Waterloo.

Dr. Johnston, dentist at Waterloo, will fill teeth with the ordinary silver filling for 50 cents; with combination of gold and silver, 75 cents; gold filling as low as one dollar. New teeth on best rubber plate—best, $12.00; those generally used, $10.00; cheaper, $9.00. The doctor has no student and therefore does all the work himself, and makes this reduction so that every one will have their teeth put in good order. 30tf.

PROF. RICE'S NATIONAL MUSIC CHART [illegible] by which beginners, even [illegible] can in a few hours learn to play [illegible] any song or instrument, on the Piano or Organ. Full, thorough, and scientific. [illegible] tion of all music, with full thorough bass, and an infallible key to transposition. A dozen songs on each chart, with the chords under each word, and teaching the fundamental laws of pure harmony. It is well worth $25. Sent, postpaid, for $1. Send for Circulars. JOHN ROSS & CO., General Agents, 312 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURE Can be RELIEVED and generally CURED! by our appliance. Send address on postal card to Rupture Relief Co. Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL TEA, Coffee and Baking Powder to families. PROFITS VERY LARGE. Outfit free. People's Tea Co. Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES [illegible] CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS [illegible] Dr. Butts' Dispensary, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

Seminal Pastille. An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz.: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Book for the Million. A new and complete GUIDE TO WEDLOCK, containing Chapters on A Competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom [illegible] It is also a "Private Medical Adviser" on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

$50,000! $50,000!

$50,000

WORTH OF CLOTHING!

Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at

Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers

Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

Anticipating an unusually large trade this fall, the indications of which are unmistakable, and which, indeed, has already begun, we are now daily receiving large quantities of all kinds of SEASONABLE GOODS in our line, and shall soon be able to show the largest, best selected and most complete stock of

DRY-GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS, &C.

That we have ever before been able to offer to the people of Fort Wayne and vicinity. Our well-known LOW PRICES—to which the present extent of our business is mainly due—shall be strictly maintained in every department. The closest cash buyers will find it to their interest to look through our stock before purchasing.

ROOT & COMPANY, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO DeKALB COUNTY.

$12,000.00

Worth of new dry-goods, clothing, hats, caps, notions and novelties, which will be sold without any regard to the advance in the east, and a great many cheaper than ever before.

Knowing that all cotton and woolen goods must advance this fall, owing to the scarcity of raw material, we concluded that it would pay our customers as well as ourselves to buy our goods before any advance, and we are happy to say that we are now enabled to sell goods cheaper than ever before. We would advise all our friends and customers that are in need of any goods to buy them soon; by so doing they will certainly save money.

DRY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have everything in both staple and fancy dry-goods, prints, muslins, denims, ducks, flannels, jeans and tickings, in endless variety, and at prices below all competition. We have the best of dress goods, alpacas cashmeres, dusters and waterproofs in large quantities and the best selections—in fact the largest stock to select from ever brought to this county.

CLOTHING: CLOTHING.

In this department we have taken particular pains, and can say we have the best and only well selected stock of clothing in the county.

$6,000 (SIX THOUSAND) $6,000

Worth of clothing to be sold cheaper than the same kind of goods have ever been sold in Northern Indiana. Suits from $4.00 up to the finest trecots and imported worsteds. Over-coats from $3.00 up to the very best of all wool beaver. We guarantee as good a fit as any tailor can make, or no sale.

HATS AND CAPS!

In this department we have everything pertaining to a first class hat store, from the cheapest wool to the very finest fur hats—as good an assortment as has ever been offered in DeKalb county, and at prices below all competition.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

We are now selling choice family groceries as cheap as they can be bought in any house in Northern Indiana. Best coffee A sugar 9c., best coffee C sugar 8c.; good rio coffee 12c.; splendid rio coffee 15c.; best rio coffee 18c.; best black pepper 20c. per lb.; best Carolina rice 3 pounds for 25c.; the very best roasted coffees, also all kinds of canned fruits, dried fruits, prunes, raisins, apples, as low as the same can be bought anywhere in the state.

Thanking the public for past favors, and asking the continuance of the same, we ask of the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to come and examine our goods and get prices, and we are sure they will be convinced that they can save 20 percent, by buying their dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps, groceries and notions of

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.,

West side of public square, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warranty Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound),
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Are you going to the fair?

—Subscribe for the Courier.

—A picnic for pick-pockets to-morrow.

—High time at Waterloo during the fair.

—Fresh bologna by the mile, at Houston's meat market.

—Remember the printer when you come to the re-union.

—See the mammoth stock of goods at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Excellent cigars and coal oil for retail, at the Physician's drug store.

—Read the new advertisement of Root & Co. They offer extra inducements.

—Rev. W. J. Norris drives a dashing little team of long-eared quadrupeds.

—Tom. C. Mays is again at home, having wound up his Pinafore business.

—Remember the date of the Waterloo fair, October 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

—Mrs. Adam Deets, of Fairfield township, had an arm fractured Tuesday morning.

—Three extra clerks will help Sherm. Hollister at his restaurant, Friday and Saturday.

—Kiblinger's dog, Fred, is rapidly attaining the proportions of a royal Bengal tiger.

—If you want "sow-belly" to feed the soldiers, you can get it at Houston's meat market.

—You will be surprised to find how low Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling their new goods.

—During the days of the re-union would be a splendid time to subscribe for the Courier.

—Read what Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have to say in their advertisement on the opposite page.

—Houston's meat market is full of the nicest beef, pork and veal, ever offered in Auburn.

—D. D. Snyder has sold seven clover-hullers this season, and he hasn't convassed any, either.

—The Saginaw railroad employes are jubilant, having received their ducats Tuesday morning.

—Thank goodness! The sidewalks are being repaired on Fifth street, near the Saginaw depot.

—Those fine hogs, slaughtered by M. Houston for the re-union were furnished by Mr. Ed. Kelham.

—A section of grape-vine was exhibited at the Wabash county fair, containing 160 clusters of grapes.

—It is now time to pickle gauze undershirts and open your canned overcoats for the winter season.

—The happiest results invariably attend the taking of Sellers' celebrated liver pills. 25 cents per box.

—Mr. David Wunderlich, of Philadelphia, spent several days last week, with the family of Theo. Reed.

—Boils, pimples, and all blood diseases are cured by Dr. Lindsey's blood Searcher. Sold by all druggists.

—Did you ever see as much nice meat at one time as Houston has, to supply his customers during the reunion?

—Attorneys desiring first quality legal cap paper, can get it at the Courier office, in unbroken packages, at low rates.

—All soldiers attending the re-union are cordially invited to call on the Courier office, and make themselves at home.

—We suggest that every soldier who registers his name at re-union, be requested to add his present postoffice address.

—The hotels will overflow their top story windows to-morrow, as rooms have been engaged at all of them in advance.

—Mrs. John L. Davis, of Auburn, and Mrs. Byron Davis, of Wabash, were in town to-day.—Fort Wayne Sentinel, Tuesday.

—When your friends come to see you during the re-union, give them the best of meat. You can get it at Houston's meat market.

—Nick Ensley, of the east side millinery store, boarded the Cincinnati excursion train yesterday morning, and now he's back.

—The ague has also tackled Charlie Emanuel, and he is going to use whisky and quinine—quinine externally and whisky eternally.

—The proprietor of the "Mosher Mansion" desires to retain an attorney. Here is a chance for some public-spirited limb of the law.

—A. S. Lauferty & Co., the C. O. D. clothiers of Fort Wayne, speak a new piece, in this weeks Courier. See their adv't headed Caution.

—"What nice fat beef" was a frequent remark, as Houston's wagon passed along the street with load after load of meat for the soldiers' reunion.

—John Robbins says he always thought Cas. Coats was studying for the ministry until—but it will tickle John to tell you about it himself.

—D. D. Moody and E. Harris took advantage of the rates to Chicago, and visited the exposition this week, starting Monday noon.

—The largest stock of goods ever brought to Auburn, can now be examined at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. Prices lower than ever.

—Two brass cannons from Toledo arrived yesterday on the Eel River road. They are now on exhibition in the court-yard; were made at Cincinnati in 1864.

—The communication from Newville concerning the proposed new railroad must be held over until next week, when it will appear on the outside of this paper.

—Another "scursion" to Chicago next Thursday, Sept. 27th, from Jackson. Round trip tickets from Auburn, $3.50. Anybody can ride on the "keers" at such rates.

—That Chicago excursion Tuesday morning, over the B. & O. road, was well attended, the train consisting of eight cars of human freight when it passed Auburn.

—A telephone connection between Waterloo and Auburn would be a great convenience to the business men of the former place. Will Waterloo lead off in the enterprise?

—A Muncie train, off the track at Ft. Wayne, delayed the northern bound train on the Jackson road three hours Tuesday evening. It is due here at 6:50 and passed through at 9:30.

—Lawyer Dills now occupies the Woodford property on north Jackson street. Any person who contemplates moving will find Mr. Dills an able assistant. He likes the business.

—Frank Leas struck a temporary job this week, behind the counters at the restaurant, and will assist in dishing out goodies to the visitors during the re-union to-morrow and next day.

—Fort Auburn—how would that sound? If you think there is no fort here, take a stroll down to the bridge on Ninth street and see the one erected for use by the soldiers' to-morrow.

—Billy Edgington has secured the services of another barber to help him through with the rush during the re-union. Billy was a good and true soldier and deserves a liberal patronage.

—Why couldn't Auburn and Waterloo be connected by a telephone?—Press. Sure enough! That is a capital idea. Make your suggestions Bro. Baxter, and the Courier will assist in the undertaking.

—The Richland township Sunday-school workers' institute will meet at the Heist school-house on Saturday, Sept. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all Sunday-school workers.

—Superintendent Rummel, of the county farm, is entitled to the credit of having furnished the finest beef-cattle sold in this market this year. They were bought by M. Houston, and slaughtered for the soldiers' re-union.

—The Michigan City excursion last Thursday was all that could have been expected in point of pleasantness, and we feel ourself under personal obligations to the manager, J. W. Baker, of Columbia City, for courtesies extended.

—"Pennsylvania Dutch girls," remarks an exchange, "make excellent preserves." How nice!—but then, we never tasted a preserved Pennsylvania Dutch girl. They are not so far ahead, though, for some of our Hoosier girls make elegant jam—we've been told.

—For the benefit of hunting parties of four or more persons, to points north of Bay City on the Michigan Central railroad, the Ft. W., J. & S. company has reduced the rate to two cents per mile each way, and will carry camping outfits free.

—Billy Shaffer has had a "heap 'o trouble" lately. Tuesday he bought a round-trip ticket to Ft. Wayne for 90c, but it was dated wrong and he had to pay full fare both ways, or $2.60 in all; and then he got left for the morning train yesterday, and—he is all out of tune generally.

—Messrs. Steves & Fassett, of Waterloo, have about completed their work in the court-room. The kalsomining and paper decoration adds much to the beauty of the room, and is done in a tasteful and workmanlike manner. Other needed repairs are being made in the court-room and jury rooms.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel of last Saturday, in copying our item in regard to the establishment of a marble shop here, errs typographically in stating that it is P. S. Underhill who thinks of coming. That gentleman died at Ft. Wayne, some time since, and it was his son, E. S. Underhill, whom we alluded to.—Please "follow copy" hereafter.

—Henry Fenrich, car inspector at the junction, had the cheek to undertake to pay his subscription with a big ten-dollar bill, on Tuesday. Of course we couldn't make it and so had to go after change, that being the largest pile we have seen together this season. Harry Yesbera was the only man in town who could change it, and he had to borrow a dollar from his tailor.

—The following allowances were made at the May term of the DeKalb circuit court.

Grand Jurors	53 90
Petit "	760 56
Bailiffs, etc.	387 75
Specific allowances	374 31
Damages and cost in Joseph Fenick case	243 51
	[illegible]
Total	$1770 00

—The re-union at Auburn on next Friday and Saturday promises to be a big thing. A large number of Fort Waynites will be present.—Daily News.

Yes, that's correct; it is estimated that there will be from eight to ten thousand people in Auburn on those days—in fact, the largest crowd ever assembled here.

—Mike Long hitched himself up Tuesday with McQuiston & Ralston's big Thomas cat and endeavored to capture a little mouse on the opposite side of the street. Mike engaged to do the watching while the pussy did the heavy work; but one was afraid and the other got scared, and the mouse won the battle without half trying.

—J. L. Ferguson, proprietor of the Columbia City marble works, has just taken a contract for erecting a beautiful Scotch granite monument (of cottage design) over the remains of the late Mr. Beardsley, of Huntertown, far ahead of the Hillegas monument in the same cemetery, and costing very little more than one-half as much. Ferguson is the coming marble man.

—George Hough, of the noted Pleasant Lake vineyards, was in town Tuesday. He gave the Courier a call and donated a large basket of the finest grapes we have seen this season. The whole outfit of the office filled itself full and then went and lay down. Mr. Hough will be on hand to-morrow and next day, as will be seen by his card elsewhere.

—The Corunna Headlight, last issue, gets off its little pencil thusly:

> "The Courier and the Press are wrangling over the question of responsibility as to which paper started the Munchausen story concerning the infantile belly-ache epidemic at Auburn."

Joseph, your language is rather obscure; but if you allude to that cholera infantum business, you have got it wrong, for all "wrangling" has ceased and the "responsibility" has long since been saddled on to the Press.

—The new Hoe press, recently added to the Sentinel office, at Fort Wayne, proves too much for the boys. Two of the fastest feeders in the establishment were unable to slide 'em in fast enough, necessarily requiring a change in the pulleys; but it is now printing the daily edition and works admirably, its capacity being estimated at 5,000 per hour. The Sentinel, by-the-way, is bound to win under the new regime, and its patrons all recognize its superiority over the average city daily.

—The sportsmen again banged away at the glass balls last Saturday, and, as before, Lute Wright was the winner in the ten shot score, hitting eight balls. Dr. Ford was right on Lute's heels, however, with seven hits, as was also Mr. Swihart, while S. Swineford came in next with six smashed globes. In the five-shot score Mr. Swineford redeemed himself handsomely—five straight hits—and Dr. Ford took the second place with four. At the close of the regular business there was one ball left for each man, and Jay Van Auken, who hadn't hit a ball in fifteen shots before, was the only man who made a count. He shut his eyes and trusted to Providence, and that's how 't was done.

—"J. W. Clark, Print, Arcanum, O.," sends out the nobbiest little circular, advertising a stolen horse, that it has ever been our lot to peruse. It is artistically embellished with "wrong font" type, and gives every evidence of having been printed on a lemon-squeezer; but its cardinal attraction is the orthography and punctuation, as will be observed by the appended verbatim copy:

Stolen Aug 24 1879 1 Light Bay Horse Three Years Old last spring Heavy limb Heavy fourparts and little pointed Behind. his feet Slightly Crooked in at both hind pasture joints he has no regular composed Gate there are two marks on his right side About 3 inches long where the hair was Knocked off $25, will be given for the where abouts of the horse, and $100. Will be given for the Convicted man or party, Adress Henry Swank
Arcanum, Dark Co. Ohio
J. W. Clark, Print, Arcanum O.

—Joking, when kept within a reasonable limit, affords pleasure to all, as a general rule; but when practiced to the injury of others, it loses its smartness and becomes abominable. The following serious "practical joke" takes the first premium over anything we have heard of lately: A man at Michigan City, who was laboring under an over dose of corn-juice, a few days ago sent a telegram to his brother at Valparaiso, announcing his own death and requesting the brother's immediate presence to attend the funeral, the telegram being signed, of course, by another man. The Valparaiso gentleman, shocked by the news, started forthwith to Michigan City, incurring considerable expense in preparation and transportation. Imagine his consternation upon coming face to face with the animated corpse of his brother, standing in a saloon door! As may be inferred, the meeting wasn't particularly brother-like. No tragedy.

The Best—The Garland.

W. H. Kiblinger & Co., have spared no time or expense in looking after and securing a first-class base-heating coal stove. After examining a number of different makes, they have decided to handle the well-known and popular "Garland." To any who are contemplating the purchase of a coal stove, we have only to say that it is A No. 1. Come and examine it at W. H. Kiblinger & Co's.

The Soldiers' Re-Union

Will be attended by an immense crowd of people, and all should call at the large establishment of Nicholas Ensley & Co., and examine the largest stock of dress-goods and trimmings, millinery and fancy-goods ever brought to DeKalb county. Having bought all goods in New York and Chicago for cash, the proprietors are enabled to make prices lower than ever known on this class of goods. Remember the place, east of the public square, Auburn, Ind.

Incorrect.

[Fort Wayne Journal.]

The material, good will, etc., of the Fort Wayne Journal office has been purchased by Senator T. J. Foster, Judge Lowry and Joe Cope. It will be published in the interest of Mr. Foster and the democratic party.—Decatur Democrat.

Judge Lowry would make a most excellent partner, and, if his business was such that he could join us, and desired to do so, we would be glad to associate ourselves with him. He is, however, in no way connected with the Journal.

Among Strangers, Yet Not Without Friends.

[St. Charles (Mich.) Business.]

Last Monday evening a sad death occurred at the depot in this village. Mrs Carrie Davenport, wife of F. E. Davenport, of Auburn, Ind., who has been for some time an invalid, as a last resort went to Otsego Lake, in this state, with the hope of again recovering that blessed boon, health. For some time the delusive disease, consumption, gave promise of departure from the afflicted lady, but last week she began to sink rapidly, and one week ago all hopes of recovery were abandoned. Her heart cried out continually for one more sight of her beloved children, and as a last and imparative request, her husband, who had been summoned to her side, yielded and started for the home she so longed to see, accompanied by her nurse, Mrs. McConeaey, but the yearning and longing for a mother's last look into the eyes of her beloved children was not effectual to stay the grim and unyielding hand of death. The tired spirit left the tenement of clay within a few minutes of the time they left the train at this place. Mr. Davenport, worn out with continual watching and borne down by the sad event, was a stranger in a strange land, but he was a member of the mystic tie and soon found himself surrounded by a band of brothers—not such in name only, but in deeds of brotherly love. Cheerfully was their kind offices tendered and gratefully accepted, their hearts went out to the afflicted husband and father in tender affection giving to him comfort in the hour of bereavement and every attention that sincere sympathy could suggest.

The remains were attended to the depot Tuesday morning by members of the order, and deposited on the south-ward bound train. Mr. Davenport will ever cherish a kind rememberance of the friendly offices tendered him here, and the worthy brothers of this lodge have the satisfaction that follows practical exemplification of the principles which underlay and are the foundation of the organization.

Proceedings in Commissioners Court, September Term, 1879.

Williams street, east of East street, ordered vacated, on the petition of R. Elson.

Ordered that a sidewalk be constructed along the east side of the public square, in Auburn.

License to retail liquor, granted to the following parties:

August Thenell,	Garrett,
J. D. Williamson,	Corunna,
Tomlinson & May,	Butler.

In matter of public highway, in Concord township, petitioned for by J. D. Leighty, et al., the viewers report favorable, and the highway is ordered located to the width of forty feet.

In matter of public highway, in Concord township, petitioned for by A. M. Dermott, et. al., Messrs. Henry W. Clish, James W. Clark and Edward Erwin, were appointed viewers, and the case continued.

In the matter of public highway, in Jackson township, petitioned for by F. Seidtman et. al., proceedings dismissed.

Adam C. Brown, et. al., petition for highway in Union township, Messrs. James L. Latson, James Griswold and Jacob Walborn appointed viewers.

Oliver P. Learned, of Franklin township petitions for the establishment of an old road, which petition is granted.

In matter of public highway, in Smithfield and Franklin townships, petitioned for by Benjamin Kiblinger, et. al., the viewers report favorable, whereupon sundry persons petition for damages, and the board appoints Freeman Kelley, Cyrus Bowman and Clark Parker, reviewers, to report next term.

On petition of B. F. Cornelius, et. al., for location of highway in Troy township, the board appoints Messrs. Geo. W. Swartz, Jeremiah Lewis and W. L. Blair, viewers.

Mary Weicht, et. al., petition for ditch in Troy township, W. L. Blair, Jeremiah Lewis and Geo. W. Swartz, appointed viewers.

In matter of public ditch petitioned for by Samuel Goodwin, et. al., in Union township, the viewers appointed to assess the damages that Wm. H. Leas would sustain, report the damages as assessed at $12. The board orders the ditch located and established.

Board adjourned until Oct. 3.

St. Joe.

—J. S. Coulter, of Hicksville, was in town on Friday. He is a big-souled fellow, always happy himself and trying to make others ditto.

—J. D. Leighty and lady took in the excursion to Niagara Falls and Toronto last week, arriving home Saturday evening.

—Owing to the heavy rains of Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, the brick building belonging to J. D. Leighty, which is yet unroofed, settled an inch or two at one corner, though it is not materially damaged.

—Prof. Hadsell is conducting a class in singing at the St. Joe chapel, assisted by M. T. B. and O. H. W.

—The building to be occupied by M. Olds, as a general store, is nearly ready for the plasterers.

—The Mitchell Bros., of Newville, have secured the contract for putting up a new building here, 20 x 40 feet, to be used as a drug-store.

—The railroad excitement at Newville, which has been running low for some time, has broken out afresh.

Vidette.

Newville.

—Mr. Shull has commenced the earth work on the new bridge across the creek.

—Rev. Oviatt commenced a series of meetings at the Disciple church Sunday evening, which will be continued for some time.

—Last Saturday afternoon two boys of G. M. Rex were struck by lightning, while plowing in the edge of Ohio, injuring them considerably but not seriously. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Rex was struck at the same time and killed.

—The firm of Headly & Rhodes has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Rhodes retiring from the butchering business and John Miller taking his place.

—Let us have a large turnout of democrats to hear the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," next Saturday, at Defiance.

—We learn that parties have been viewing the route from Newville to the B. & O. road, with a view of laying a track from that point to Newville.

Alpha.

Inquire for Them.

We have used Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and can confidently recommend them to the community as the best articles in domestic use. They are the leading articles of their kind in America, and should be on the shelf of every well-regulated family.

Grapes.

I will be in Auburn on Friday and Saturday, and will be pleased to take orders for grapes in any quantity, from my old customers. I will be located just east of the creek, near the grove.

George Hough,
Pleasant Lake Vineyard.

CAUTION

Should be used to find our store as misrepresentations are often made by Dealers claiming that their Store is the

C. O. D.

CLOTHING HOUSE. Our number is 9 East Main Street, and exactly opposite the North Door of the Court House. WE DO A STRICTLY

ONE PRICE BUSINESS!

And show the Largest Stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps in Fort Wayne.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,

Opposite North Door Court House.

Notice to Contractors

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., will, at the times and places hereinafter named, let to the lowest responsible bidder, certain work in the construction of ditches and embankments on roads, in separate jobs.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1879,

at 11 o'clock a. m., at Auburn, to let building of sidewalk on court yard square. Same day at 2 o'clock p. m. in Butler township, on Rowley ditch.

TUESDAY, SEPT, 30th, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Carper drain, in Jackson township. Same day at 3 o'clock p. m., embankment on highway near John Jenkins, in Concord township.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Crouse drain in Wilmington township. Same day at 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., at county allotment on Fisher and Fink drains, in Troy township.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2nd, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment on Lockhart drain, in Franklin township. Same day at 3 o'clock p. m., at county allotment on Lawhead drain, in Franklin township.

Plans and specifications and profile of work can be seen and examined at time and place of letting.

The lettings will be made by public outcry, and the board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Persons to whom contracts shall be awarded, will be required to give bond for the performance of, and payment for, all labor, board and material used in the construction of said work.

B. F. BLAIR,
Auburn, Sept. 2, 1879. Pres't of Board.

[Auburn Republican and Waterloo Press authorized to copy.]

Excelsior Hardware,

Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!

We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a few cents. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the

SEVEREST TESTS

for years. They have become and are recognized as the

STANDARD COOKING STOVES

of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

REMORSE.

"The [illegible] [illegible] sting, O, terrible Remorse!"
WHITTIER.

O, ghostly memories of my vanished years!
O, dark, weird visitors who nightly come,
With looks reproachful, all too deep for tears,
To haunt my couch, to crowd my sleeping-room;
The world asleep, why am I doomed to wake,
Shrinking from visions the worn heart to shake?

O, youth! proud youth, who caution cannot brook,
Upon whose brow no shade of care has been,
Might I but warn thee that a word, a look,
May prove a dragon's tooth to raise armed men;
Those who may scourge thee as with scorpion's stings,
When o'er gray hairs blest sleep on shadow flings.

Life in its wane, and brief, and no amends
For all the noble chances slighted, lost—
So time once more to seek life's greatest good,
A sinking back upon dark visions lost—
Ah! what is life whose aim is not that quest,
"Peace, as a river," bearing us to rest.

Is there no refuge from these haunting throngs,
These murdered hours, these follies shaped to crimes?
Must these, once dwarfs, now grown to giant wrongs,
Thus haunt me nightly till the early chimes?
Must I, the couch, once sought for gentle Sleep,
Loathe, for the somber shapes which 'round it creep?

O, what a mystery is life, at last!
Beset with snares, a ceaseless war to wage,
Where seeds, sown carelessly in the the far-off past,
Sprout the sharp thorns which torture us in age;
How, tangled midst these as the step grows slow,
We halt, and groan, and stumble as we go.

I am no murderer of men! and yet,
As if "blood cried to me from out the ground,"
A thousand looks reproachful I have met,
Which come unbidden, my sore heart to wound;
I am not cruel!—yet the heedless word,
My taunt—forgotten—at deep midnight stirred,

And came to life, and sadly stood and gazed
From out the darkness, as with eyes of light,
To grieve my very soul, till Slumber, crazed,
Fled from these eyes for all the weary night;
Oh, God! that memory should bring such grief,
A weary burden, hopeless of relief.

What though fierce Provocation plied its sting,
Till all but madness tortured the spent soul,
Though ceaseless griefs, like insects on the wing,
Seemed on my path to find their fittest goal?
All this, perhaps, should teach me to endure
With patience ills for which life finds no cure.

"Peace waits us on the shores of Acheron!"
So sang a sufferer in years agone;
Must only certain natures crave that boon
The herd of men find nothing to atone?
Must but the few move sadly midst the throng,
The world itself, regardless, feel no wrong?

Peace! there will be peace beyond the stars;
The heavens, which look down on these midnight hours,
Peace, undisturbed by what of griefs or wars,
Torture the heart in this dark world of ours.
Driven from my couch by visions of the night,
Let me my home see in those spheres of light.
CHICAGO, Ill. ACTRON.

HOW POTTRIDGE LOST HIS LUCK.

Mr. Thomas Pottridge, of Smallborough, had been renowned in his native town for his constant run of luck, so that at the age of 40 he was reckoned the "warmest" man there—an Alderman who had been twice Mayor of his city, a church-warden and a very popular character among the fair sex by reason of his being a bachelor. One or two things more only were wanted to complete his happiness—namely, a good wife, a nice little estate in the country and the honor of Knighthood. Mr. Pottridge wished to become Sir Thomas Pottridge. Having long cherished this idea, and resolved, indeed, that he would not propose for the hand of pretty Miss Lucy Dott, the banker's daughter, until he could make her a Ladyship, Mr. Pottridge ended by thinking that he could best secure his object by causing himself to be re-elected Mayor, and, arranging, if possible, that H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, should pay a visit to Smallborough during the term of his office. Intent upon this scheme, Mr. Pottridge came up to town to call upon Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Beaconsfield hearkened kindly to the grocer's prayer. Smallborough was about to inaugurate some public baths, the first establishment of the kind ever seen in the town, and nothing could be more suitable than that the heir of the tohrne should preside over the ceremonial. "Truly," said the Premier politely, when he had heard the Alderman speak, "the cleanliness of the people must always be a matter of interesting concern to those who are brought into relations with them. I shall be happy to take her Majesty's commands on the—ahem!—public-spirited proposal which you have laid before me."

"If you can manage it, my Lord, I should be glad if the visit could take place some time after the 9th of November next, for I shall be Mayor then and able to see that the reception given is a proper one."

"Ah, quite so!" answered Lord Beaconsfield, dropping his eyeglass, for he had studied Mr. Pottridge through it and knew the man by heart.

Leaving Whitehall, Mr. Pottridge sauntered toward Regent street, and, as he walked along, life seemed rosy to him because of Miss Dott. He began to stare into the shop windows, admiring pretty things which he was tempted to buy for his love. He was turning over this fancy and fumbling wistfully at the pocket where his check-book lay, when suddenly he beheld through the window a curious sight. An elegantly-dressed lady was seated at the counter examining pieces of Brussels lace. The shopman averted his head for an instant, and she deftly whipped up a yard of the costly texture and transferred it to her pocket. The shopman spread over the counter a number of square, flat boxes containing handkerchiefs, and once more turned away. Again the lady's deft hand went to work, and a couple of handkerchiefs found their way under her cloak. "Now that woman must have capacious pockets," soliloquized the astonished Mr. Pottridge. "She's a cunning thief, anyhow, and I'll just step in and warn the firm."

He hesitated a moment, and while he hovered about the doorway the lady came out, escorted by an obsequious commissionaire with medals on his breast. A footman, one of a row basking on a bench like oysters, rose and signaled to the coachman of a handsomely-appointed brougham, who at once drove forward. Evidently this lady was not an ordinary thief. She was a tall, dark person of about 30, superbly dressed and very handsome. Perceiving Mr. Pottridge and seeing his glance fixed on her as she waited for her carriage, she eyed him with aristocratic superciliousness and thereby settled her fate, for Smallborough's Alderman, who could not brook the disdain of a shoplifter, hurried into the mercer's and explained what had happened, speaking in so excited a voice that a number of customers heard him.

Great commotion was caused by his announcement, and the shopman who had served her was quickly fired by the idea that he had let himself be outwitted. Darting out of the shop he accosted the thief as she was stepping into her carriage: "Will you come back, if you please? There is some mistake."

"What mistake?" asked she, turning round with a flash in her eyes. But she grew ashy pale.

"Come back, please," repeated the shopman, a pushing young man, whose voice broke from emotion.

A small crowd had already collected and the lady was obliged to retrace her steps; but as she was about to enter the shop she slapped her hand into her pocket and let a piece of lace fall onto the pavement. "No, ma'am, that won't do," cried Mr. Pottridge, seizing the thief's wrist. "You're going to pretend those things fell by accident into the folds of your dress; we know that trick." And, officiously acting as searcher, he plunged his hand into the pocket despite the lady's struggles and drew out a second piece of lace, three cambric handkerchiefs, two pairs of new gloves, one pair of silk stockings and a lady's silk cravat. "Well, I never!" exclaimed the pushing shopman, and there was a murmur among the bystanders, including the lady's own footman, who looked like a powdered figure of consternation.

"How dare you?" screamed the lady, purple with rage and mortification as she glared at Mr. Pottridge; "I'll prosecute you for assault. I told the shopman here that I meant to buy these things. Let the bill be sent to my address; I'm Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane."

"Ah, I dessay," responded the shopman, "but I'm just going to give you into custody;" and, running to the door, he beckoned to a blue-coated member of the force.

One of the partners of the firm, a gray, civil-spoken man, who had been summoned from his study, now came forward; and he was at first disposed to rebuke the haste of his shopman, but it was too late. The policeman had already entered, and all the shopmen and shop-girls, the customers and the desultory people crowding around the door, were instant in chorusing that the thief should be made on example of. Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane, seeing public opinion so dead against her, uttered a howl, and fell swooning to the floor.

"Never mind that; we'll soon rouse her," said the policeman, facetiously, for he did not yet know that he had to deal with a lady who kept a brougham. "The magistrate is sitting now at Marlborough street; we'll just go there at once and have her charged."

This arrangement was acceded to, and in a few minutes the lady and policeman (who had got abashed by this time from finding himself seated on the silk cushions of a carriage) were riding to the police court in Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane's own vehicle, while Mr. Pottridge, the shopman and the mercer followed on foot to give evidence.

* * * * *

One would think that in a case where the offense was flagrant and the testimony so clear the magistrate might have sentenced the defendant straight off to six months' imprisonment, and, indeed, had the thief been a person of the lower orders, it would probably have been her fate to be convicted summarily. But it turned out that Pounceforth-Keane was the real name of the elegant shoplifter, whose husband was a person moving, as reporters say, "in the best ranks of society." Mr. Pounceforth-Keane was sent for, and arrived breathless in a hansom from one of the best clubs in Pall Mall. At the sight of him his wife, who had been locked up for an hour in a police cell, wept profusely, and Mr. P. K. was himself much agitated. He asked for a remand, and tendered bail, saying he should produce medical evidence to the effect that his wife had lately suffered severely in health. The magistrate—a timid man, who had grown-up daughters to marry, and was terribly afraid of society—stammered out something like an apology, and readily acceded to the application for bail. So very soon Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane tottered out of court, weeping like a victim, on her husband's arm, and Mr. Pottridge walked away with the shopman and the civil-spoken mercer. All three were crestfallen, as if they had committed a blunder. "This will be a very bad affair for me," grumbled the mercer. "I would have lost a hundred yards of lace sooner than appear in court against a lady like this."

"Well, but she's a thief," cried Mr. Pottridge, rousing himself and speaking with spirit. "What harm can she or her friends do you?"

"Are you quite sure you saw her steal the things?" asked the mercer, gloomily. "Besides, supposing she did put them in her pocket, she says that she told my shopman to send her the bill."

"I'm hanged if she did," ejaculated the shopman, indignantly.

"Silence, sir," answered the mercer, with a stern frown. "If this be really a case of theft, you are self-condemned, for you ought to have kept your eyes about you. For some time past I have noticed that you have been very negligent in business."

The shopman collapsed; as for Mr. Pottridge, he trudged back to his hotel, feeling half inclined to go and ask Lord Beaconsfield what he ought to do. The case had been adjourned for a week, so he traveled back to Smallborough in the evening, and by the time he reached his native town he had worked himself up into a state of contempt for the mercer and the metropolitan stipendiary, who seemed to draw a distinction between well-dressed and ill-dressed plunderers. Meeting Mr. Bangs, the brewer, near the railway station, he gave him an account of what had happened, and was hearkened to with sympathy until he mentioned the name of Pounceforth-Keane; then Mr. Bungs pursed up his lips. "Why, bless me, that's the cousin of Lord Keynsole, brother-in-law of our Lord Lieutenant!"

"What difference does that make?" stammered Mr. Pottridge, like a man who feels less sure of his ground.

"Oh, nothing, except that I don't see why a lady of that sort should commit robberies," responded Mr. Bungs.

Further down the street, Mr. Pottridge, who was rubbing his pate in rather violent perplexity, encountered Mr. Dott, the banker, whose daughter Lucy he loved. "Pounceforth-Keane!" exclaimed Mr. Dott, as soon as he had heard the grocer's story. "Why, Lord Keynsole, his cousin, banks with us."

"Well, but come, Dott," retorted Mr. Pottridge, impatiently, "is that a reason why Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane shouldn't be a dishonest jade?"

"No, but I think the whole thing improbable," answered the banker, "and I confess I should be sorry if anything unpleasant happened to Lord Keynsole's family."

Mr. Pottridge was not in very good hmuor when he went to bed that night. A magistrate himself, he knew that shifts are often made to withdraw well-connected offenders from justice, and, so far as he was concerned, he would have cared little had an appeal been made to him, *ad misericordiam*, to acknowledge that he had, perhaps, been mistaken in fancying that he saw Mrs. P.-K. pocket some lace and handkerchiefs. But Mr. Pottridge could not bear to be pooh-poohed at or threatened with unpleasant consequences if he did his duty. He was an Alderman, a grocer with a blameless conscience, and he feared no man. Feeling that his character for veracity and common sense was at stake, he resolved to give his evidence against the wife of Lord Keynsole's cousin with no more hesitation than if she were the commonest jail-bird.

From that date, however, things began to go wrong somehow with Mr. Pottridge. It seemed as though his long luck had forsaken him. On the morrow of his adventure in London, Mr. Chuckleworth, the principal solicitor of the town, who was Lord Keynsole's legal adviser, passed him in the street without nodding, and later in the day Mrs. C. sent a stiff note, begging that Mr. Pottridge would send in his bill, and intimating that she would henceforth purchase her groceries at another house. Now, the Chuckleworths had always been excellent customers of Mr. Pottridge.

This was bad enough, but worse was to follow. Next day some inspectors of weights and measures arrived at the Alderman's shop and found a piece of lard sticking under his scales. They declared they should make a report of the fact. Scarcely had they gone, leaving the grocer speechless with confusion, than two well-dressed strangers entered and bought some tea, brown sugar, cocoa, pepper and a pot of mustard; after which they stated that they were public analysts, who were going to examine the quality of these goods. They examined them, in truth, so fast, that two days later Mr. Pottridge received a summons to answer a charge of putting birch twigs in his tea, sand in his sugar, turmeric in his mustard, clay in his cocoa, etc. Mr. Pottridge shrugged his shoulders at first, taking it for granted that the charge would be dismissed by his brother magistrates, Messrs. Dott, Bungs & Co., but before the case came on for hearing it fortuitously transpired that Mr. Pottridge had been up to London interviewing Lord Beaconsfield for the purposes we know, and this made the other Aldermen furious. Mr. Bungs, the brewer, was particularly angry, and declared that Pottridge was a traitor, insomuch as the poor grocer, instead of having a friendly bench to judge him, found a very stern one.

"I am sorry for you, Mr. Pottridge," said Mr. Dott, who sat as Chairman, "but men in your position should set an example. You are fined £20 on each count, with costs. Total, £120."

Ill-starred Pottridge! He left the court politically done for, for he could no longer hope to be re-elected Mayor, nor to marry Miss Dott. He should have, moreover, to resign his Aldermanship, and his personal character, as well as that of his tea, sugar and mustard, was ruined.

So ruined was Mr. Pottridge that when he went to London to give evidence against Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane, the first question asked him by the council for the defense—a blustering Old Bailey barrister—was, "I believe you have just been convicted of selling adulterated goods and at false weight?"

"Let me explain," stammered poor Pottridge.

"No explanations, sir. Give me a plain answer, yes or no!"

"Yes, then."

"Well, then, if you are liable to make mistakes about your weights, you may err in other things."

"Perhaps," replied the grocer, desperately, "I may have been mistaken in thinking this lady was a thief. I have had enough bother about the business."

"You ought to be ashamed of your flippant conduct, sir," cried the counsel harshly, and the wretched grocer hobbled out of the witness-box feeling very mean indeed. After this confession of possible error on the part of the chief witness, the case against Mrs. Pounceforth-Keane was, of course, dismissed, and Mr. Pottridge slunk out of court with a magisterial reprimand ringing in his ears. To conclude this little story, one has only to add that when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales graciously went to open the baths at Smallborough it was Mr. Bungs who was Mayor and eventually got Knighted, while Mr. Pottridge was not even invited to the dinner at the Town Hall, whereof he paid his share like the other rate-payers.

He is no longer regarded as a lucky man.

IN Lombardy large fields of watermelons are raised solely for making sugar. They are planted upon the sandy borders of the rivers after the spring floods retire. Unlike the mode of planting adopted here, the vines are planted one foot apart in the row, and the rows eight feet apart. The vines are all turned one way. Only two melons are allowed to grow on each vine. The melons are cut open by hand and the inside scraped out. The pulp is put through a strainer, and the juice is then boiled down and made into sugar.

THE quantity of ashes thrown into the New York rivers and harbors per day by steamboats, tugs, etc., is 250 tons.

Well-Water and Typhoid Fever.

In the summer of 1878 some forty persons in Rochester, whose supply of drinking water was derived from a certain well, were taken sick with typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases. The health officer had the well closed, so that the people had to get water from other sources. Their recovery was rapid from that moment. A request was then addressed to all the physicians in the city to report the names and residences of all persons sick with typhoid fever. About fifty cases having been reported, health inspectors were sent to the various localities, who inquired into their sanitary conditions, the distance of cess-pools, sewers and privy vaults from the wells; also, whether the patients drank well-water either at their homes or at their places of business. Samples of water were taken from the wells and submitted for analysis to Dr. Lattimore, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Rochester. The result of the inquiries was to show that, of the whole number of cases of typhoid reported, all but two had followed from the use of well-water; the exceptional cases arose from ill-ventilated apartments in close proximity to foul water-closets. It was also ascertained that a very large number of the wells in the city were situated within an average distance of less than thirty feet from cesspools and privy-vaults, while a great many were distant from them not over ten feet! In Prof. Lattimore's report occurs one passage which must be quoted in extenso, namely, the one in which he remarks on the significance of the presence of common salt in well-water: "I would direct your special attention to the second column" [of his table showing the amount of solid matters in the water], "which shows the number of grains of common salt per gallon of water. No single indication is of so great sanitary importance in judging of the purity or impurity, and consequently of the safety or danger, of any water. How a substance, which is in itself not only harmless, but by most persons considered indispensable as an article of diet, becomes to the sanitarian a signal of danger in well-water will be easily rendered apparent. No mineral substance is perhaps so universally diffused as common salt. It exists in the air, hence in all rain water; in all soils, hence in all well or spring-water, though often in quantities too minute to be weighed upon the chemist's balance, as is the case in the Hemlock lake water of this city. Salt being remarkably soluble, it is constantly being washed out of the soil into the streams, and ultimately carried down to its great reservoir, the ocean. We may, therefore, find salt present in all ordinary well-water. What might fairly be considered as the average proportion for uncontaminated well-water in Rochester can be only estimated, but it certainly cannot be large. Rivers may derive large quantities of salt from the drainage of manufacturing establishments upon their banks, but wells are not usually thus affected. Therefore, whenever, in well-water, it rises above a very few grains per gallon, it becomes certain that it comes from some other source than the soil. What is that source? A moment's reflection will convince any one that nearly all the salt used for domestic purposes escapes by the way of two channels—the water-closet and the house-drain. Therefore we should expect, what is always found on examination to be true, that, whatever sewage may or may not contain, it always contains salt."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Standing by Their Colors.

Two instances occurred at the battle of the Alma wherein the Victoria cross was earned—*pas vole*—by devotedness to the colors, saving them in the true military sense of the word. The Twenty-third Fusiliers of Brown's division went forward on the left, with the Scots Fusiliers of the Duke of Cambridge's division in support. They effected the passage of the Alma, mounted the rugged and broken banks, pressed through vineyards and felled trees, and advanced under a galling fire of grape and musketry. There was a redoubt in front. When near the redubt the colors were made the object of particular attention. Luke O'Connor was one of the center sergeants between the officers who bore them. Lieut. Anstruther was mortally wounded and dropped his color. O'Connor was struck in the breast at the same moment and fell, but, recovering himself, snatched up the color and carried it until the end of the action. Color Sergt. Luke O'Connor of the Alma is now, I am proud to say, Lieut. Col. Luke O'Connor. The other instance happened in the supporting regiment. The Scots Fusiliers were thrown into momentary disorder—one of the accidents of war; the Twenty-third were confused, as well they might be with eleven officers and over 200 men knocked over, when a voice shouted, "Fusiliers, retire!" and the guardsmen, fancying the order was addressed to them, hesitated. At this critical moment Brevet Major Lindsay "stood firm with the colors, and by his example and energy greatly tended to restore order.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Phenomena of Rain.

One of the most curious things about rain is the inequality of its distribution. The reader is of course aware that rain may be measured in inches in almost any vessel set out to catch it. If a pail, for example, be put out in an open space on the ground, it will catch as much rain as would otherwise have sunk into the ground on the space occupied by the pail. If we visit the pail after every shower, we may, by means of a two-foot rule, tell what depth of rain has fallen. This is the principle of the rain gauge. In practice better means are of course adopted, so as to prevent evaporation and to measure the depth. Now it is of great consequence where we place our rain gauge. It might be supposed of no importance whether it were on the top of the house or in the garden close by. And yet, strange to say, a gauge in the garden near Westminster Abbey caught twenty-three inches of rain in the course of the year, while one on the roof of a house caught only eighteen inches, and one on top of the abbey only twelve inches. The fact is, rain forms at a very low elevation—much lower than is generally supposed; or, if not actually formed at a very low elevation, it increases the size of the drops which come from higher levels. Thus, while Mr. Glaisher was descending in a balloon, he passed through a dry, and then through a wet fog, where the drops of rain were exceedingly fine, covering his note book like pins' points. These increased in size on approaching the earth, and more rapidly when very near the earth.

How to Split a Sheet of Paper into Three Parts.

We have often read that a sheet of paper can be split into three parts. Thus it is said that a piece of newspaper can be divided into three leaves—one consisting of the surface on which an engraving or cut is printed, one with the letter press, and a perfectly blank sheet between them. To those who are incredulous we commend the following experiment—which we have not tried:

Get a piece of plate-glass and place it on a sheet of paper, which must be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the pieces asunder, when a part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and a part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth. This process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be demonstrated, and it can be utilized in many ways. If we want to paste in a scrap-book newspaper articles printed on both sides of the paper, and possess but one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach one side from the other. Some time ago the information how to split paper in this manner was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum.

A Philosophic Fiend.

"I should like to sell a gimlet," said a careworn-looking man, as he walked into the office, the other day.

"We have no use for one," replied the cashier.

"But you should always look into the misty future," went on the fiend demurely; "next winter you will want to make holes in your boot-heels, so you can get your skates on."

"I use club skates—no straps required."

"You may want to screw some boards together some time. The old-fashinned method of driving screws in with a hammer is pernicious, as it deteriorates the tenacity of the screw, as it were."

"Nothing to-day, sir."

"This gimlet also acts as a corkscrew."

"I don't want it."

"It also may be used as a tack-hammer, a cigar-holder, and a tooth-brush."

"I don't want it."

"It has an eraser, a pen, an inkstand, a table for computing compound interest, and a lunch-box attachment."

"I can't help it; I don't want it."

"I know you don't; you are one of those mean men who won't buy a gimlet unless it has a restaurant and a trip through Europe and an Italian opera company attached. You're the kind of a man who would live near an electric light to save the gas bill."

And the peddler walked out with his mental plumage on the perpendicula.

A Crowd Insulted.

A traveling tramp was yesterday trying to sell toothache-drops and corn-salve to a small crowd at the head of Monroe avenue. As sales were slow he thought to flatter the crowd by saying: "Gentlemen, I have traveled over 25,000 miles in this country, seen all sorts of people and come in contact with all colors, and I must say that you twenty men now surrounding me have the most intelligent appearance of any coterie I ever saw."

In the crowd was a six-footer who drives a coal-cart. He had been chewing gum in a very deliberate and methodical manner, and when the speech was ended he slowly turned from man to man to see what effect had been produced. Finding a look of indifference on each face he swallowed his quid, pushed his way to the front, and, kicking over the dry-goods box used by the "doctor" as a counter, he flourished his fists and called out:

"Mebbe this 'ere crowd can stand to be insulted to its teeth, but I'm a clothes-pin who can't be stepped on in my own town by a stranger! Come up here like a man and strike right out from the shoulder! No man can call me a coterie and keep a sound head on him!"

The doctor had pressing business down Randolph street.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Sad Condition for a Man.

Matthews Rankins, of Lewiston, Me. has for twenty-three years been confined to one chair. The *Journal* of that city says that when a schoolboy, twenty-nine years ago, a companion tripped him, and in falling his spine was hurt. For two years after the accident he was able to walk around some, then he lost the use of his legs, and finally his whole body became rigid. His fingers and toes are all disjointed, the only material joint in his body being in one thumb. He can use his hands and ankles a little, and his eyes and tongue fully. When he sleeps, his low rocking-chair is simply tipped back and he is covered with a blanket. He has invented ingenious contrivances by which he reads and writes a great deal, and he seems as happy and contented as if he was not afflicted, though he suffers great pain incessantly.

TWO MEMBERS of the Galway Blazers an Irish hunting club of local distinction, bet $250 on the jumping quality of their horses. In the trial Mr. Power's Ruction cleared a railroad embankment, with a descent of fifteen feet, and won, although the rider of Mr. Bodkin's Droolen was ready to take the jump over a wall that had a perpendicular fall of twenty-five feet on the other side.

A GOOD-NIGHT SONG.

BY LA MOILLE.

God keep you safe, my little love,
All through the night;
Rest close in His encircling arms
Until the light.
My heart is with you as I kneel to pray;
Good night! God keep you in His care alway.

Thick shadows creep like silent ghosts
About my head;
I lose myself in tender dreams,
While overhead
The moon comes stealing through the window bars,
A silver sickle gleaming 'mid the stars.

For though I am so far away,
Feel safe and strong,
To trust you thus, dear love, and yet—
The night is long—
I say with sobbing heart the old [illegible] prayer,
Good-night! Sweet dreams! God keep you everywhere!
SHABBONA'S GROVE, Ill. [illegible]

PITH AND POINT.

THE common people of England object to the nobility because their offense is rank.

"ALAS! this fatal gift of booty!" as the man said who was arrested for receiving stolen goods.

SMITH thinks that his tailor's persistent demands ought to be checked, and so does the tailor.

"A KIND word spoken to a husband will go farther than a broomstick or a flirtation," says a woman of experience.

WHAT a paradox to say that gout runs in a family. Whoever saw gout even make a decent attempt at walking?

A SAILOR put a saddle on hind part before. A bystander showed him his error. The sailor exclaimed, "How do you know which way I am going to ride?"

HANDS have they, yet feel not—clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not—tables. Eyes have they, yet see not—needles. Teeth have they, yet chew not—combs.

A LADY'S underwear is described by that delicate and dainty term "lingerie," but a man is obliged to use such blamed commonplace terms as "shirt" and "night-gown."—*Boston Post.*

WHEN a husband comes home after midnight and asks his wife the time of night, and she bats him over the head with a rolling-pin, and tells him it has struck "one," it is time to retire.

"Aw! it is not to be wondered at," remarked Mr. Toplofty, as he adjusted his eyeglass; "sea-bathing has grown unpopulah; because you see—aw—the vulgah herd took to the watah, and it has become vewy much soiled."

A BALD-HEADED professor, reproving a youth for the exercise of his fists, said, "We fight with our heads at this college." The young man reflected a moment and then replied, "Ah, I see, and you have butted all your hair off."

AN Iowa editor acknowledges a present of grapes in rather ambiguous language. He says: "We have received a basket of grapes from our friend W., for which he will accept our compliments, some of which are two inches in diameter."

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. A minister made an interminable call upon a lady of his acquaintance. Her little daughter, who was present, grew weary of his conversation, and whispered in an audible tone, "Didn't he bring his amen with him, mamma?"

TWO FRIENDS met each other on a Paris boulevard. Laura—"My gracious, Emilie, how old you look to-day! I never remember you looking so old as you look to-day." Emilie—"You shouldn't be surprised, my dear, for I never was so old as I am to-day."

A WELL-KNOWN local preacher in a suburban town, while instructing a class of urchins in the catechism, told them that God could do everything, whereupon one of them asked: "Can God make a rock so big that he can't lift it?" The boy's question remains unanswered.

GOETHE said energy would accomplish anything desired in this world. Oh! Goethe, old fellow, were you only in the land of the living to-day, we should give you the task of talking a barber to death, competing with a man at his own game, as it were.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

A LONDON gent, walking in Dublin for the first time, got into easy conversation with a native, and chaffed him considerably, winding up with this smart observation: "Now, tell me, Pat, where you would be if the devil got his dues?" Pat replied with feigned simplicity, "Sure, then, I'd be alone, yer Honor."

The beauteous, buxom Bertha Bangs
Is one of our divinest girls;
She bangs the doors and bangs the chairs,
And likewise bangs her auburn curls.
She bangs on the pianny, too,
And bangs upon the light guitar—
But oh, of all the bangs she bangs,
She mostly bangs her auburn hair.
O banging, bouncing, buxom belle,
The poet's lyre with rapture twangs—
Responsive to the influence
Of thy beloved and beauteous bangs.
—*St. Louis Times-Journal*

A PROVIDENCE man relates that when he was a little boy he was one day standing in Market square with his grandfather, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the old gentleman that it was about four miles. "Well, faith," said Pat, in a mock tone of encouragement to his three tired companions, "that's not bad at all—only a mile apiece for us." "Whom do you want to see in Pawtucket?" inquired he. "Be jabers," was the quick reply, "I want to see meself there the most of anybody."

ALL honor to the man whose epitaph is written below; we never shall look upon his like again. When he departed his friends put up a marble slab with this inscription, the duplicate of which you will hardly find in any other country:

An honest fellow here is laid,
His debts in full he always paid;
And what is more rare, his neighbors tell us,
He sent back borrowed umbrellas.

Business Cares.

A pompous lawyer said to the keeper of an apple-stand, "Your business cares seem to wear upon you. You should go into something which is not so trying to the brain." "Oh, 'tain't business," replied the apple-seller; "it's lyin' awake nights tryin' to decide whether to leave my fortune to an orphan asylum or to a home for played-out old lawyers, as is killin' me!"

SABBATH READING.

Unspoken Prayer.

Too tired—too worn to pray,
I can but fold my hands,
Entreating in a voiceless way,
Of Him who understands
How flesh and heart succumb—
How will sinks, weary—weak.
"Dear Lord, my languid lips are dumb,
See what I can not speak."
Just as the wearied child,
Through sobbing pain opprest,
Droops, hushing all its wailings wild,
Upon its mother's breast—
So on Thy bosom, I
[illegible]
Nor doubt that Thou wilt let me lie
In trustful weakness there,
And though no conscious thought
Before me rises clear,
The prayer, of worthless language wrought,
Thou yet wilt deign to hear.
For when, at best, I plead—
What so my spirit saith—
I only am the bruised reed,
And Thou, the breathing breath.
—*Margaret J. Preston.*

Light in Darkness.

It is dark in the hut and cold.

The earth is covered with snow and the wind blows through the cracked window-panes, and in her poor home by the Zuyder Zee the blind girl spins.

Though dark she turns her wheel, for this is the only way to keep herself warm.

She toils on, whether the sun sends his bright beams into the hut or whether the veil of night is over all. She toils hard, for the spinning-wheel is her only means of support.

To-night the blind girl spins unusually fast, until at last the flax is all worked off the bobbin. Then the wheel stops, and with a sigh she drops her hands and thinks.

She arises, and finding her way groping along the wall to the little bureau in the corner, she eagerly grasps the only book in the room. Returning in the same manner to her chair, she sits down, opens the book and begins to read.

Read? Yes, read, and to find consolation in God's word. Though dark it may be without, within shines the light of the gospel. Her dark, dreary life is illuminated by Christ's love.

Beneficent friends have given her a "Bible for the blind," and taught her how to read with the finger tops. For many years she has found peace and happiness in the words of her Redeemer. Alas! this refuge, the only one she has, will be denied her.

In vain she feels over the letters and endeavors to make a phrase out of the few letters she can distinguish here and there. Incessant labor had hardened her fingers' tops; she could no more distinguish the letters with those callous fingers.

For a while she seemed to be stupefied. She is bereaved of the only thing which made her bear her gloomy lot patiently. She feels more forlorn than she ever did before. It seems to her that even God has forsaken her.

"I will bring the blind by a way that they know not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight; these things will I do unto them and not forsake them." These words of Isaiah come to her mind, and, ashamed of her unbelief, she kneels down, and, with the Bible still clasped in her hands, she prays:

"Dear Lord, Thy will be done; but it is so hard to part forever with Thy precious word, which has given me so many a consolation, and has always been a friend in need and my guide on my dreary path; still, Father, I submit to Thy will, for I know Tou shalt not leave me uncomforted."

At these words she pressed the book against her lips as if to give it the last parting kiss.

A cry breaks the silence of the room It is a cry of joy.

God has heard her prayer and restored the Bible to her. Her tender lips have touched the letters, and distinctly can she tell the words they pressed on. With tears of joy rolling over her pale cheeks, she again and again reads those words of the Savior:

"I am the light of the world; he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of life."

Faith had provided a way, as it will for all when the hour of extremity arrives—that hour which so frequently discloses the wisdom and love of God. —*J. C. Honigh, in Youth's Companion.*

Dorcas and Peter.

One of the liveliest occasions connected with the recent Baptist anniversaries in London was the Zenana breakfast, given at Canon Street Hotel, in the interest of the Zenana missions in India. The most taking of the speeches made was by Dr. Sanford. We quote some portion of it:

Cardinal Manning has spoken with stately eloquence about the primacy of Peter, but I think something might be said for the primacy of Dorcas. Peter was all very well for a man (of course I now leave out the mysterious element of the supernatural); he was "a rich, rough gem;" he had good sound sense; he was hardy, not fearing to let the wet wind whistle through his hair; he was loud, that superlative quality in a minister, and with a voice accustomed to battle with the hiss and roar of many waters; he was the very man to make everybody hear him in a great crowd, that voice of his being doubtless one reason, along with others, why divine wisdom appointed him to be the preacher to the Pentecostal crowd. With all his distinction, if he had tried to fill the place of Dorcas for only one week, he would have been made to feel his own nothingness. He was no shy violet hiding in the foliage and pouring its fragrance from the shade. A sick-room would not have been his sphere. His hand would have been too clumsy, his voice too noisy, and his foot too tremendous on the stair for a nurse, and he would have provoked a saint to say, if a saint had been familiar with the quotation, "A ministering angel, thou!" Could you have seen him with fumbling fingers and with eyes sweeping the horizon, essay to cut out coats and garments, you would have seen directly that, whatever else he might become, he would never become a seamstress. No, but the Lady of Joppa knew how to make the very needle evangelical, and she did such beautiful kindnesses with it for the women and children that with grateful delight they fondly lingered on her name, calling her "Gazelle." For her dear sake her Savior got a hearing, and we are quite sure that if there had been any Zenana work to do in her country she would have been the first to do it.—*The Standard.*

A TREACHEROUS MURDER.

The Killing and Robbing of a Boston Merchant in His Own House by Some Young-Men Guests.

Joseph E. Frye, of the Boston leather firm of Madan & Frye, 60 years old, was found dead in his cellar, with a bullet hole in his head. Near him in a coal bed was a revolver. His family were all absent. Two of the murderers have been arrested. They are Antonio Ardito, a Greek, and Nicolo Infantino, a Sicilian. Both were young barbers, and Ardito is said to have fled from his country to escape arrest for murder. Associated with them in the plot was Larry O'Neal, another barber, a notorious character and a professional thief. He is also a Sicilian. When Infantino and Ardito were arrested O'Neal slipped away, and he cannot be found. Infantino weakened in the hands of the police and told the story of the murder. Frye was frequently shaved at the shop where he was employed, and an intimacy sprung up between the two. Occasionally Infantino was invited to his victim's house, and enjoyed his hospitality, sometimes stopping to play in the latter's private billiard hall. With base ingratitude, Nicolo finally plotted with Ardito and O'Neal to kill and rob his friend. It was agreed that Infantino should obtain an invitation to Frye's house for himself and his friend, the Greek. This was accomplished, and the conspirators met on the Common the night of the murder, Nicolo having a pair of barber's shears, while O'Neal had a revolver. When they arrived at Frye's residence, Larry was stationed as a sentinel outside, and the others went in. Frye received his visitors most cordially. During the evening Nicolo and Mr. Frye played billiards in the upper room, while Ardito amused himself playing on the piano, and at intervals all had something to drink. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Nicolo, acting under instructions from the Greek, urged Mr. Frye to visit the various parts of the house for the purpose of showing it to them. This request the old man did not at first seem willing to grant, but, after considerable persuasion, he finally consented, and the trio started down stairs to the basement, Mr. Frye all unconscious of the terrible fate in waiting for him. It had previously been arranged between them that if he was induced to go down in the cellar they would take away what money he had, after which they were to rob the house. Acting in pursuance of this agreement, as soon as Frye reached the bottom of the stairs the Greek turned on him with the ferocity of a tiger and stabbed him with a pair of scissors. The doomed man made a desperate resistance and begged Nicolo to spare his life. At this point, however, Ardito ordered Nicolo to shoot the victim on pain of being killed himself; the shot was fired, and Frye fell forward on his face with a cry. The murdered man's pockets were rifled, his watch, chain, seal and keys being taken, and then the murderers went up-stairs and attacked the safe, carrying off silver-ware and other things. After leaving the house, the murderers divided their plunder and concealed it in different sections of the city, where a part of it has since been found.

Frye was very fond of young companions, and he does not seem to have been very choice in his selection of them. When he found a young man that he liked, he was almost over-attentive to him, taking him on excursions, inviting him to his house and demonstrating his friendship in other ways. Once he took a young man to New York with him, paying all his expenses.

How to Live for a Century.

The experience of the French clergyman, Canon Beadon, who lately died at the age of 102 years, offers a few suggestions to those who seek to know how they may attain to long life. He ate anything with impunity, not only eating heartily at every meal, but often nibbling biscuits, etc., between meals. He drank moderately of wine, and was to the last very fond of sweet things. He never knew what headache or rheumatism was, and, when a middle-aged man, could and would go out shooting from morning until night, exposed with no ill-effect to cold and wet. At 97 he had the first severe illness of his life—an attack of bronchitis. Up to this time he had performed service in his church every Sunday, with his regular three months' duty in Wells Cathedral, his voice continuing distinct and powerful. To the day of his death he never lapsed into anything like "second childishness." Possibly the explanation of his very long and healthy life lies in this: He had a most imperturbable temper and singularly even spirits, and would not allow anything to worry him. He had many an entertaining remembrance; not the least of them was the being held up to the window by his nurse to see the soldiers in the street during the Lord George Gordon riots. This was in 1780; the future canon was then 3 years old.

To Attain Long Life.

He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity and carefully to avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings. Nothing more consumes the vigor of life then the violence of the emotions of the mind. We know that anxiety and care can destroy the healthiest body; we knew that fright and fear, yea, excess of joy, become deadly. They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of living long and happy after their manner. Preserve, therefore, under all circumstances, a composure of mind which no happiness, no misfortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing to passionately; fear nothing too strongly.

The President receives about a bushel of letters every day, relating to every conceivable subject.

FARM NOTES.

Rubbing the Tail by Horses.—Washing the rump and roots of the tail, both on top and underneath, with strong vinegar at least twice a day, and giving a small portion of tobacco, well broken up, in the feed, will usually cure this vice in a few days. In some cases it is a good plan to nail a piece of plug tobacco in a corner of the feed box, and let the animal bite at it at will. Where ascarides or pin-worms cause the irritation and trouble, tobacco is as good a vermifuge as can be used. It has the merit of rarely, if ever failing.

The experiment has been made of sowing oats and wheat together with a view to obtain a winter covering for the wheat. The seed, in the proportion of one part of oats to two parts of wheat, was sown in the fall, and the oats sprung up quickly and were killed by the early frost, the stalks and leaves lying on the ground all winter, keeping the snow from blowing away and preventing the sun from thawing the frozen ground. In the spring the dead oats made a good top dressing for the growing wheat. The crop of wheat in the following season was reported to be excellent, while wheat on the adjoining land planted in the usual manner was of no value.

Many of the embarrassing and dangerous accidents that occur in riding and driving might be prevented by a little attention. The rider should know for himself that every part of the bridle and saddle is in reliable condition. The driver should know if the harness and vehicle may be safely trusted. Considering the carelessness of multitudes, it is wonderful that there are not vastly more accidents in travel. It is time wisely spent when one walks around and cautiously inspects the several things upon which his limbs and life will depend. Those who keep trappings and vehicles should examine them patiently, from time to time, when not in use, and not wait till the moment of starting to work or to travel.

Whey for Calves.—An English exchange says: Where cheese is made this is the staple food for the calves, but it is a poor diet unless well supplemented with other food. Calves are very fond of sweet whey, and will drink much more than is good for them, to the refusal of other food. A meal of whey ought never to exceed three quarts, and trough food is indispensable. A change of food often brings on scour, which, if not checked, is a wearing and sometimes rapidly fatal complaint. An ill-ventilated box is a fruitful source of the same disorder, which is infectious. Prepared chalk and laudanum is the usual remedy; but a more simple, and, if taken in time, an excellent dose is two ounces of starch dissolved in half a pint of water.

A Remedy for Gapes.—In answer to a recent inquiry in the *Rural* for a cure for this pest of the poultry house, L. P. J., of Bethlehem, Ct., says: "I know there are innumerable so-called remedies for this malady, and I have tried a great many of them, besides giving my fowls a different course of feeding each year, and yet all my early chickens died. At length an old uncle—a prosperous farmer—told me to just take my coops into the orchard or meadow, entirely away from the house; to place each coop under a tree, mowing the grass where necessary. I did so, and even the chicks that were affected with the gapes speedily recovered, and I have not lost one since then. I was so glad at having found a cure for the gapes at last, that I have given this as another remedy for gapes in chickens, in the hope that others also may share my satisfaction."

Barn Yards.—The condition of the yards and stock-pens should be well looked to at all times. There are several reasons for this. Chief among them are the comfort of the cattle, and the quantity and quality of the manure. The bedding should be sufficiently deep and compact to absorb the moisture and cover the droppings, and yet not so much so as to leave a mass of mixed straw in place of good manure. It should also be amply sufficient to keep the animals clean and comfortable. The frequent summer showers should also be provided for, and the hollow places in open yards should be so well littered that pools are not formed, or, if they are, that they are covered over or filled with straw or other proper absorbents. In course of time, when it comes to be admitted and believed that the making of good manure is a sufficiently important part of farm business to receive the consideration it deserves, we shall, doubtless, have before long covered yards and sheds expressly for the making of manure.

Salt to Prevent Garget.—"O. W. W.," Sterling, Mass., writes: "A friend having a herd of cows was considerably troubled with garget. A portion of the bag would become inflamed and hard, the milk from that portion thick and ropy, and finally the inflamed portion would become useless. Four or five years ago he commenced giving to each cow, in her stall, a small handful of salt, every morning before milking, and has not had a single case of garget since he commenced the practice. He says he does not know that the salt prevents the garget, but is inclined to think it does. His cows seem to be anxious for their salt the first thing in the morning. Not long since he omitted to give the usual ration of salt before milking, and the first cow he sat down to was so uneasy that he was reminded of the neglect, and gave the cows their salt, after which there was no trouble. The reason he commenced to give the cows salt in their mangers was, because when he put salt in any receptacle where the cows had it in common, only the stronger of the herd would get any, these driving away the weaker ones, which would soon learn that the salt was not for them, and cease all attempts to get any. —*American Agriculturist.*

The Empress Eugenie.

The Paris *Gaulois* says that the Empress Eugenie is still in the same state of depression. She receives nobody, and dines alone in her own apartment. She only leaves her room to go into that of her son. On the first day she entered it since his burial she nearly fainted on beholding the fatal saddle which cost the Prince Imperial his life. The Empress supports herself with the consolations of religion. When she is not praying she gets her companion to read pious works to her, such as those of St. Augustin and Massillon. Her Majesty is still obliged to take chloral to obtain sleep. Her friends have tried in vain to induce her to change her residence and go to Spain; she insists on remaining at Chiselhurst for the time.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEKEEPING IN SUMMER.

When the mercury is up among the nineties, and the air and earth are full of insect-life, the cares of the housewife are greatly increased. At that season, all the apartments of the dwelling, especially the pantry, store-closet and cellar, need the closest scrutiny.

Those who build and occupy their own houses are less likely to be troubled with house-bugs than those who move annually into rented houses. However, due caution on the part of the housekeeper is always essential in order to keep her house free from insect pests.

Without doubt, insects are much more interesting to the entomologist than to the housewife.

The surest way to keep clear of ants is to leave nothing around that they like. In extreme cases, an old table can be put in the cellar to keep provisions on—each foot of the table to rest in a saucer of water, so that the ants cannot cross it. The food that is kept on the table should be in covered dishes to keep out dust and flies, although there need be no trouble from the latter if the cellar windows have screens. The class of ants called "workers," that are disposed to visit the sugar barrel, cake box, etc., etc., fortunately have no wings.

Flies can be kept almost entirely out of the house if movable wire screens be fitted to every window and door. Mosquito netting will answer, but it is not so good as wire, which keeps in place better, and is not so soon injured by storms. But keep these pests at a distance by not allowing anything to be thrown about the yard to attract them.

The sow-bug, often seen near potatoes in the cellar, can be banished by sprinkling salt over all the vegetables.

Cockroaches can be driven away, if green cucumber parings be put near their haunts.

Moths may be kept out of carpets by shaking them thoroughly at house-cleaning time, after which the frequent use of the broom with an occasional sprinkling of camphor gum or insect-powder, and plenty of sunlight will exterminate them.

One of the annoyances of housekeeping in summer is, that food, however carefully prepared, soon spoils. There is no economy in using food that is not perfectly fresh. Meats that have the least taint about them should not be made into hashes, and the evil disguised by high seasoning. Disease lurks in such food. Fresh meats are best kept in refrigerators with plenty of ice above them, while at meal times they should be covered with wire screens, that are made for the purpose.

Ice is a great preservative, and the woman who has a liberal supply of it, with a good refrigerator, will find that these articles lessen the perplexities of housekeeping in summer.

FOR LOW SPIRITS.

Take one ounce of the seeds of resolution, mixed well with the oil of conscience, infuse it into a large spoonful of the salts of patience; distill very carefully a composing plant called "others' woes," which you will find in every part of the garden of life, growing under the broad leaves of disguise, add a small quantity and it will greatly assist the salts of patience in their operation. Gather a handful of the blossoms of hope, then sweeten them properly with the balm of prudence, and if you can get any of the seeds of true friendship, you will have the most valuable medicine that can be administered. Be careful to get the seeds of *true* friendship, as there is a seed very much like it called self-interest, which will spoil the whole composition. Make the ingredients into pills and take one night and morning, and the cure will be effected.

Mrs. L. Gardner.

COOKING RECIPES.

Boiled Okra.—Boil the tender pods in salted water for twenty minutes, and serve with butter, pepper, salt and vinegar.

Jelly Cake.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream of tartar; three table-spoonfuls of sweet milk, and one cup of flour.

Okra and Tomatoes.—Peel and slice eight good-sized tomatoes, cut into rings the same number of tender okra pods and chop fine two small green peppers; boil in a porcelain kettle—iron discolors the okra—for 20 or 25 minutes. Season with butter and salt.

Lima Beans and Corn.—Boil a pint of shelled beans in water just to cover, for ten or fifteen minutes. Cut corn from half a dozen ears and add to the beans; boil twenty minutes or half an hour, adding hot water as needed to keep from burning. Season with pepper, salt and two table-spoonfuls of butter.

Tough Steak.—Instead of pounding, cut it with a sharp knife, making fine parallel cuts on either side until every part has been crossed and recrossed. Press it together and lay on a wire broiler. Hold close to the fire until each side is seared to retain the juice, then turn and tend with the utmost care. Place the steak upon a hot platter and season with bits of butter, pepper and salt.

Iced tea is becoming a fashionable, as it is a decidedly pleasant beverage. The tea should be made in the morning, and of half green and half black; make stronger and sweeter than usual; pour into a jug, and place in the ice house or chest. Serve in goblets, with small pieces of broken ice. To make lemon tea, add a few slices of lemon and a little of the juice to tea made as above.

THE CHINESE WALL.

Gen. Grant's Visit to the Great Monument.

[From a New York Herald Letter.]

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Lieut. Sperry, the navigator, had an experience that must have reminded him of Columbus discovering America. He had found the Great Wall. By carefully looking through our glasses, in time we saw it—a thick, brown, irregular line, that crumbled into the sea. The Richmond steamed towards the beach, and so gracious was the weather that we were able to anchor within a mile of shore. All the boats were let down, and as many as could be spared from the vessel went ashore—the Captain, the officers, sailors in their blue, tidy uniforms, and an especial sailor, with a pot of white paint, to inscribe the fact that the Richmond had visited the Great Wall. The Great Wall is the only monument I have seen which could be improved by modern sacrilege, and which could be painted over and plastered without compunctions of conscience. From what I read of this stupendous achievement it was built under the reign of a Chinese Emperor who flourished two centuries before Christ. The Emperor was disturbed by the constant invasion of the Tartars, a hardy, nomadic race who came from the hills of Mongolia and plundered his people, who were, indeed, afterward to come—if the only the Emperor could have opened the book of fate and known—and rule the country and found the dynasty which exists, after a fashion, still. So his Majesty resolved to build a wall which should forever protect his empire from the invader. The wall was built, and so well was it done that here we come, wanderers from the antipodes, twenty centuries after, and find it still a substantial, imposing, but, in the light of modern science, a useless wall. It is 1,250 miles in length, and it is only when you consider that distance, and the incredible amount of labor it imposed, that the magnitude of the work breaks upon you. We landed on a smooth, pebbly beach, studded with shells which would have rejoiced the eyes of children. We found a small village and saw the villagers gathering corn. The children, a few beggars, and a blind person came to welcome us. The end of the wall which juts into the sea has been beaten by the waves into a ragged, shapeless condition. There was an easy ascent, however, up stone steps. At the top there was a small temple, evidently given to pious use still, for there was a keeper who dickered about letting us in, and the walls seemed to be in order, clean and painted. The wall at the site of the temple was seventy-five or 100 feet wide, but this was only a special width to accommodate the temple and present an imposing presence to the sea. As far as we could see the wall stretched over hill and valley, until it became a line. Its average width at the surface is from twenty to twenty-five feet. At the base it varies from forty feet to 100. It is made of stone and brick, and, considering that twenty centuries have been testing its workmanship, the work was well done.

As a mere wall there is nothing imposing about the Great Wall of China. There are 100,000 walls, the world over, better built and more useful. What impressed us was the infinite patience which could have compassed so vast a labor. Wonderful are the Pyramids, and wonderful as a dream the ruins of Thebes. There you see mechanical results which you cannot follow or solve, engineering achievements we could not even now repeat. The Great Wall is a marvel of patience. I had been reading the late Mr. Seward's calculation that the labor which had builded the Great Wall would have built the Pacific railways. Gen. Grant thought that Mr. Seward had underrated its extent. "I believe," he said, "that the labor expended on this wall could have built every railroad in the United States, every canal and highway, and most if not all of our cities." The story is that millions were employed on the wall; that the work lasted for ten years.

An Explosion of Starch.

Nearly two years ago a violent explosion occurred in a candy factory in this city, causing the death of thirteen persons. The cause of the explosion was never clearly known, though the evidence pointed strongly to the starch room as the source of the disaster. A similar, but fortunately less fatal, accident occurred lately in another candy factory in Elm street, under conditions which leave no doubt that starch dust was the explosive material.

The explosion took place in a drying room on the second floor, where the temperature ranges from 140 to 180 degrees. The drying rooms are 5 feet by 6 and 6 feet by 8 respectively, and are 12 feet high. In each is a furnace kept constantly red-hot. The walls are built strongly of brick incased in wood. In the rooms are arranged slides for starch boxes, in which the candies enveloped in powdered starch are placed to dry. The small room has slides for 2,000 boxes, and the large room slides for 3,000. Four men were at work in the drying room taking the candies from the racks. One was on a step-ladder to hand down the trays to the others, who stood around the furnace. He had five trays in his hands, and was about to hand them down when his foot slipped on the step-ladder, the trays fell, and, in falling, turned over so that a heavy cloud of heated-starch dust was thrown against the red-hot furnace. The sharp explosion that followed shook the building and filled the room with a sudden flame. The intensely-dried woodwork of the drying room caught fire instantly, and the apartment was swept by flames which threatened the entire building. The hands of the factory, however, attacked the flames and extinguished them before any serious damage had been done. The four workmen were severely but not fatally burned.—*Scientific American.*

Pot Calling Kettle Black.

A gentleman in this city has a crow that talks equal to a parrot. A few days since a colored individual was passing the house when the crow sung out: "Heigho!" The negro stopped and looked about him for some moments, at a loss to determine from whence the voice proceeded, when he suddenly discovered the loquacious bird of dusky plumage, and responded: "Heigho, Jim Crow!" The crow cocked his eye at the darkey a moment and then said: "Go long, nigger, go!" This made the colored individual as mad as a hornet, and, striking an attitude, he looked defiantly at the crow and exclaimed: "You go 'long yourself; who you call nigger? You're a darned sight blacker'n I am, now."—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

THE HOME DOCTOR.

It is not generally known, as it ought to be, that the remedy for burns by carbolic acid is Canada fir balsam, spread on the part attacked.

Remedy for Hay Fever.—Green mountain asthma cure: Take quinia twice a day. Bathe the forehead in a dish of warm soft water; have the water deep enough so that the nose will fill. Do not snuff or use anything that will irritate the lining of the nose. The bath will soothe. Dip a linen cloth in a solution of camphor and hot water, and keep on the eyes as hot as you can bear. I have had the hay fever twenty years, and this, in all my experience, is the best remedy I have found.—*Mrs. D. P. Wayne.*

It is now the season when boys and girls in the country give their mothers sad nights by coming home in the miseries of poisoning by ivy. The irritation by this poison is acute, as I have reason to know, but the speedy cure for it is a wash of oxalic acid, a teaspoonful of the salt to a pint of water, with which the poisoned spots are bathed as often as they grow troublesome. The lotion smarts severely for a few minutes, but is followed by cessation of the poison pain, which itches as if one could tear the part to pieces. The above may need reducing for young children. Make it weak at first, and add grains of the salt till it is strong enough to give relief. A desert-spoonful of sweet oil taken daily is said to drive the poison out of the blood, but three severe cases were cured without it, to my knowledge, by the acid alone. It should not be put in tin, or any thing metallic, as it corrodes, and may form poisonous compounds.

The tortures which babies have to undergo are so many and so pitiful, and visited impartially on all about them in travel and at home; so many ailing, miserable little creatures are to be seen on the cars and ferry-boats, taken out by their distracted mothers for change of air, that I feel it will be giving general relief to tell the advice of a hospital physician, which proved an entire success in my own family. The pain of teething may be almost done away with, and the health of the child benefited, by giving it fine splinters of ice, picked off with a pin, to melt in its mouth. The fragment is so small that it is but a drop of warm water before it can be swallowed, and the child has all the coolness for its fevered gums, without the slightest injury. The avidity with which the little things taste the cooling morsel, the instant quiet which succeeds hours of fretfulness, and the sleep that follows the relief, are the best witness to this magic remedy. Ice may be fed to a 3-months' child this way, each splinter being no larger than a common pin, for five or ten minutes, the result being that it has swallowed in that time a teaspoonful of warm water, which, so far from being a harm, is good for it, and the process may be repeated hourly, or as often as the fretting fits from teething begin.

Wanted a Specimen.

They were sitting in the office of Engineer DeHaas yesterday afternoon, that is, a few of Burlington's most worthy officials, when a *Hawk-Eye* reporter intruded upon them in search of news. There was a positive declaration from each of them that he knew nothing. After a few moments' commonplace remarks, one of the gentlemen told a story. This reminded another official of a little incident in his experience as a school-teacher. He said: "I had a small microscope in the school, and I thought I would entertain the children with it one afternoon. I had heard that a louse was a wonderful thing under a magnifying glass, so, just before school was dismissed at noon, I told the children that I wanted a big, fat louse, and that for the finest and fattest one I would give 15 cents. Well, sirs, I dismissed that school, took my dinner and went over in a corner to eat it. I had my lunch nicely laid out, and had just got started, when I noticed a little 6-year-old come in the doorway and start toward me with his right hand extended and a triumphant expression lighting up his countenance from ear to eye and back again. He marched right up to me, and as he got within reaching distance he unclosed his hand, and said, 'There, teacher; there, I got him,' and with that he deposited a fine, fat gray-back alongside of the lunch. He was about to start off when in came a little girl in the same manner, walked up with her head down, her thumb in her mouth, and laid down two. Well, they began to come in then right along, until about 75 were crawling around before me. I told the children to take them out, and save me two of the best of them. Then they gathered them up and took them away; but, gentlemen, I ate no more dinner. It took a week's salary to pay off the various 15 cents I had promised, and when the debts were all paid the study of animated nature in that direction was suspended for the present." Here the official paused and looked around for the "next," but no one offered to go one better, and soon the news-seeker quietly withdrew.

Connecticut blue laws cannot be enforced so easily, after all. The City Attorney of Norwich refuses to prosecute Sunday excursionists under the statute of 1702, believing that it would not be conducive to the best interests of the city, secular or religious, to do so.

A prisoner in the jail at Brunswick, Ga., washed his face and combed his hair in a bath-room, and emerged so changed in appearance that he was able to walk past the jailer into the street unrecognized.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 18, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

REPUBLICANISM.

FROM THE LEMARS (IOWA) SENTINEL.

The Leading Republican Editor Again Gets Up on His Pastern J'ints—"Ruthford, Dare You!"

Now, Ruthford Burchard Hayes,
President of the United States in defiance of the constitution of the United States,
Counted in by Zach Chandler, and placed on the chair by Grant,
Taken from the gutter and seated on the throne.
Are you a man or a mouse?
Such an opportunity as is now within your grasp,
Comes but once in an era, and when utilized serves to mark the beginning of new epochs.
Are you a game cock or a dunghill rooster,
A bubble floating along on the turbulent waves of destiny,
Or a master-spirit evoked from the Laboring Ages?
A fraud or a fact?
Ruthford, from your eyrie cast your eye to the Southland,
From swaggering Kentucky to lying Louisiana,
From chafing Carolina, across cowardly Mississippi to brutal Texas,
And note the campfires of
Rebellion and
Hate
Burning in the eyes of the baffled traitors who sought to destroy this nation.
Note red-handed murderers, and noon day assassins,
Sitting in a place of honor
(Providing one can conceive of an honorable place in such a land),
And fanning anew the flames of treason,
See there, down in Yazoo, in old Mississippi,
Yazoo, the pride and glory of Rebeldom,
The home of cowardly cut-throats, and states rights;
The air of human butchers and state soverignty;
The entrenched haunt of political assassination and last ditch of state lines;
The invulnerable citidel of murder and roaring champion of state constitutions;
The port cullis of treason and implacable enemy of the nation:
We say, Ruthford, look down there,
Take your cue,
(If we were sure you were a reality and not a sham, we would say inspiration instead of cue),
Proclaim the states of Mississippi and Louisiana in open rebellion against the nation,
And declare every state of the old rebel confederacy in a state of seige.
Ruthford, dare you?
The man who dares not is lost,
Or drifts along like a maggot on a chip into the oblivion from which he should never have emerged.
Thirty million loyal hearts are behind you, Ruthford,
Are ready to echo the first note
That tells of a grand strong purpose.
This is a Nation.
Ruthford, dare you say it?
It takes a giant to pronounce the word from the lofty eminence you occupy,
A giant with lungs of leather and thews of brass.
Ruthford, are you the man?
Issue the proclamation.
Appoint Ben. Butler military governor of the insurrectory provinces, with headquarters in Yazoo City, in old Mississippi;
Call an extra session of congress;
Exclude therefrom every so-called senator and representative from the rebellious territory,
And with a loyal legislature begin the great work of moulding a plastic nation into form.
This is the heroic method, and requires a hero in the van.
Rutherford, we fear you are not the man on horseback.
The white-winged couriers of the deep will bring HIM from the Orient,
Where he is now arbitrating the affairs of Empires whose history takes roots in the mists of an antiquity measured by thousands of years.
Grant, the simple citizen, smoking his cigar, the statesman without an equal, the soldier without a peer,
Is coming, he for whom the loyal north
Watches and
Waits.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT CONCERNING SOUTHERNERS.

That so infamous, villainous, base, relentless, incorrigible, sinister, indecent, corrupt, false-hearted, unscrupulous, ignoble and
Demoniacal a people should ever have enjoyed a reputation for chivalry, honor or courage, is bad enough;
But that, after the American people had got to know them as they really are,
Such spawn of hell should have been rehabilitated with political rights, and made the political equals of
Loyal,
Brave,
True,
Northern men,
Is the champion crime of the nineteenth century.

Idiotic Jokes.

Charlotte N. C. Observer.

The old joke of swapping the shoes that may be left outside the hotel doors thereby producing no little confusion among the owners of the same when they awake the next morning, has just been supplanted by one more seriously practical. At a watering-place which rarely fails to have representatives from Charlotte during the summer, practical jokers got in the laundry-room and marked all the unmarked clothes. As a matter of course, they utterly disregarded the fitness of things, and the result was a degree of confusion which defies description. Old gentlemen got things which were the reverse of pinafores; old ladies tried on garments which were both too long and too short, and children had to be led away to rest in—well, there was no end of it. This story is told by a young man who came home with a low-neck and short-sleeve shirt, ruffled and furbelowed till there was scarcely room for the practical jokers to inscribe his name.

Buying Gum on Trust.

A small boy with a big cent in his hand stood before a Michigan-avenue grocery for a long time before making up his mind to enter. When asked what he desired, he inquired: "If a boy should come here and get trusted for a stick of gum, how much would it be?" "One cent," was the reply. "And a boy should come here with the cash, how much would it be?" "Just the same." "Then I guess I'll get trusted," remarked the financier as he slipped the cent down in his pocket.

Not a Horse for a Lady.

[Causeur in Boston Transcript.]

A well-know Bostonian was trying a horse one day in company with the owner, a professional "jockey." Having ridden him a mile or two, the gentleman, who noticed that he pulled pretty hard, and showed a good deal of spirit, requiring constant watching and a steady rein, said, "Do you think that is just the horse for a woman to drive?" "Well, sir," answered the jockey, "I must say that I shouldn't want to marry the woman that could drive that horse."

Life in Detroit.

Detroit Free Press.

"Your folks gone anywhere this summer?" inquired one boot-black of another at the post-office yesterday.

"Has your'n?" was the evasive reply.

"Say, Jim, what kind of a boy are you?" asked the first, after a long pause.

"Me? Well, I never give a feller away."

"Then, if you won't let on that my mother had to stay at home to wash for her regular customers, I won't say anything about your father, who is taking his vacation in the work-house."

They shook hands over it and both will keep mum.

"Bangs" Vindicated.

EDITOR HERALD:—I read in the last issue of your paper your article on "bangs," also one in a former issue on the same subject. Now, Mr. Editor, it is not right to abuse the vanities of the fair sex. Don't you know that in our dress we aim only to please the sterner sex? Why is it, then, that you laugh at all our pains? Don't you suppose that we are well aware of the fact that, —laugh at the prevailing style as you may—should one of us be strong minded enough to set it aside in our dress there is not a man among you but would laugh at her more derisively than you do at fashion's extremest folly? Now, my dear editor of The Herald, if we thought you were in earnest in your dislike of bangs, and were not talking to hear yourself talk, there is not a daughter of Eve among us but would eschew them forever. You say they do not improve our looks. Now, my mirror tells me differently; and if you think that it does not tell the truth, could you see me when I comb my bangs from off my noble brow your love of truth would compel you to coincide with the mirror. Now, don't I pray you, make fun of us any more, but bear in mind that there is not a folly in fashion's vagaries so absurd that we would not heartily indorse did we but think it would please your sex.

ONE WHO WEARS BANGS.

This is the first attempt we have seen to publicly vindicate what we have always considered a silly and disgusting practice, and while we admire the frankness and candor of the writer we cannot forego the opportunity of making some criticisms upon her argument. While we hope we are not lacking in appreciation of the efforts of our fair friends to please the "sterner sex," we prefer that sensible ladies shall consult their own superior tastes, rather than bow in slavish devotion to the grosser whims of man. Regarding the case in point, we have yet to hear a representative of our sex express himself in terms of admiration of banged hair, and we fear our fair friends have only been deluded by the feigned admiration of those who, appreciating their efforts to please and not dreaming that their own tastes were being consulted—had not the manly courage to censure what their better judgement condemned. A bright eye beaming with mirth and pleasure, a noble brow indicating taste and refinement, and a forehead, full and high, that betraps a clear, sprightly intellect, are in our humble opinion, among the most lovely features of women, and candor compels us to say that it pains us to see these lovely natural adornments concealed or disguised with bangs, the verdict of our fair friend's mirror to the contrary notwithstanding. —Angola Herald.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-33-1y.

IF YOU WANT A
SILK HAT,
A soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of
GENT S' FURNISHING GOODS!
Call On
K. B. Miller & Co.,
THE HATTERS,
34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 37tf.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 29-1y

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

Read, Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-tf.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Trade Mark.
Eminent Chemists and Physicians cer'ify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.
DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors.
TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice.
LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons.
EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.
STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE
PARLOR SUIT!
With puffed edges and stuffed backs, including n mrble table, for
FIFTY DOLLARS!
—AT—
F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE
15 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates syles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.
MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, w [illegible] d to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston' double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.
16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And a complete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,
Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.
DAY'S KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE, AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."
CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
orth, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.
No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route
From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1233 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

JUSTRECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S
Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. B

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 30 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 30 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7.00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	[illegible]	7 35pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 30	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 46
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 00
Roann	9 54	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 12	10 00	10 25
N. Manchester	10 26	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 36	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 27pm
S. Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	11 26	11 21	1 50
Collin's	11 40	11 46	2 25
Churubusco	[illegible]	12 17am	2 56
La Otto	12 25pm	12 [illegible]	3 35
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	[illegible]
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 46pm	8 20pm
Mexico	6 35	11 15	2 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 30	2 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 17	2 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 00	2 00pm
Laketon	5 46	10 35	1 27pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 20pm
Liberty Mills	5 20	10 10	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 40	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 27
Churubusco	4 15	8 30	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 40	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 25	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 40pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'go Expr's
CHICAGO		10 05pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 20pm	2 45	1 46
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 26
St. Joe	am	4 26	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 44	4 00
Defiance	8 40am	5 27	4 48
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 43pm	7 54	7 09
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'go Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 50
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 14
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 26
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 31	1 28
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 02	3 20
CHICAGO		7	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas Texas, and all points West. Direct Rout to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	am	....
Saginaw	....	am	....
Lansing	....	am	
Detroit		am	3 50pm
Ann Arbor		am	5 30pm
Jackson	6 00am	[illegible] am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	[illegible] pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	[illegible] pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 12am	[illegible] pm	12 41am
Auburn	9 20am	[illegible] pm	1 06am
Auburn Junc.	9 28am	[illegible] pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	[illegible] pm	2 25am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	am	....
Washington		5 00pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	3 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 10am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52pm	12 31pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 05am	12 46pm	7 03pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Hartford	3 37 pm	[illegible] pm	....
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		....
Connersville	6 17 pm		....
Cincinnati	8 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 32 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	3 27 pm	1 [illegible] am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	.... am	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 48 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 05 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 15 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879. Number 39.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be insertedunder this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 40 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos.H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners; two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Caseboer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels, and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.

Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

A time to pay Debts.

(Indiana Farmer.)

The wise man declares that "to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose." Among these times or seasons he mentions "A time to get, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away." He does not speak of a time to pay debts, for the reason probably that he did not know of a time when it was proper to contract them. But Solomon, or any other wise man, would agree with us in naming this as the time for farmers, who have made the mistake of getting into debt, to pay out and be free. It is hardly necessary to discuss the importance of keeping clear of indebtedness, of the hindrance and discomfort of debt, and the feeling of independence and self-respect enjoyed by the man who owes no man anything but good will, but which he who is in debt cannot know. The same wise man whom we have quoted puts the case tersely and truly when he says "the borrower is servant to the lender." It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this branch of the subject, however, nor need we say much upon another even more serious topic in connection with it, the duty that every man who has a family owes to those dependent upon him to rid himself of debt at the earliest opportunity. Every one who is at all familiar with matters about the courts and county offices well knows the difficulties, delays and expenses attending the settling up of estates in cases where decedents have left property encumbered with debt. In view of the uncertainty of human life, the duty is imperative on every head of a family to remove every embarrassment possible from his property, so as to leave no unnecessary difficulties to his widow and heirs in the settlement of the estate in case of his death.

But the point of our text is that now is the time to pay. The large wheat crop makes money plenty among farmers and the prospect for a good crop of corn and pork well nigh assures a continuance of the prosperous season to its close. It is a remarkably favorable year to the farming class; their financial condition has seldom been better and we cannot reasonably expect another such season for years. Probably few of us will ever again see a year when snow and sunshine, dry weather and rain will be meted out to us in just such proportions as during the nine or ten months between our last sowing time and harvest; and when, too, such a failure in the crop occurs in foreign countries to keep prices advanced. Surely then this is the time to pay debts and become independent. Let all in this condition take our advice and they will thank us for it. We are pleased to learn that many farmers in different parts of the state are taking up notes and lifting mortgages, but we occasionally hear of others who refrain from selling their wheat for fear of being called on to pay their debts, as soon as they do so. This is bad policy, not to say downright dishonesty. It certainly has the appearance of being the latter, for when a man has the means to pay a debt and makes no effort to do so, it seems as though he harbored bad intentions. We trust that no such charge can be brought against any of our readers.

American Morality.

[New York Sun.]

The official envelopes of all the departments at Washington have a printed notice on the front forbidding their use for any private purpose. The notice is in the following words, with the name of each particular office inserted, in lieu of "Treasurer of the United States:"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
To be returned to
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
If not delivered in ten days.
Official Business.

Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of three hundred dollars.

Thousands of copies of John Sherman's partisan speeches have been circulated in these envelopes all over the country in direct violation of the law, for which the sender might be prosecuted. When the head of a department thus openly prostitutes a public trust to a personal object, and makes his subordinates participants in the offense, it is easy to see what effect such an example must have on the clerks, and what the state of discipline must be under him.

This is only an illustration of the practices at Washington, where the whole public service is used to advance partisan and personal interests, and where hypocrisy is added to corruption that Grant bequeathed as a legacy to his successor.

Afraid of the Wabash.

[Detroit News.]

The heavy men of Detroit ought to come forward now, and, without waiting for the Wabash company to act, organize a company and proceed with the construction of the Eel River railroad extension to this city. Such policy would insure its being built, while there would be no risk at all of the Wabash ultimately taking it off their hands. The same go-ahead activeness that has been shown in the case of the Marquette & Mackinaw road would give to detroit her very best railroad outlet.

Don't Write with a Pencil.

[Boston Journal.]

Writing with a pencil on postal cards is attended with danger. A man recently wrote to his mother in Chicago in this way, and during its transit through the postoffice some rogue got possession of it, erased all the writing except the signature and filled it up with a request that the sum of $90 should be sent to J. Rogers, who had loaned him that amount. The mother, upon receiving the card, immediately sent a money order for the amount to the address mentioned, and wrote to her son what she had done. He immediately telegraphed to stop the order, and luckily the dispatch arrived in time to save the money. The rogue called at the office for the money, but was told that the order had been stopped, and hastily decamped.

The Thirst for Gold in Georgia.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 12.—The growth in the gold-mining interests of Georgia has been remarkable in the past few years, and the yield of bullion now goes over $1,000,000 per annum, and is rapidly increasing. The history of these mines is curious. In 1847, nuggets of gold were discovered in the beds of branches all through the Blue Ridge region of north Georgia. Some of these "finds" were marvelous, nuggets reaching thousands of dollars in value being found. Silver and diamonds were also found. The story of these discoveries went abroad in the land, and miners flocked in by the thousands. The territory belonged to the Creeks, and the government warned the adventurers off. The rough-and-ready miners continued to pour in, and the Indians then organized to defend their lands. Several sanguinary encounters took place, and the whole history of the "intrusion," as it is called, was marked with blood. There was no system in the mining that followed; it was all surface work, the soil being dissolved in rocks and pans. After a heavy rain the hills would swarm with "swindlers," as the pan-miners were called, picking up the grains of gold washed up by the flood. There were scarcely any stamp-mills, and no scientific mining. The yield was so large, however, that a mint was established at Dahlonega, and a heavy work was done. The surface mines were worked out in ten or twelve years, and the gold-seekers left for new fields. The mint was dismantled and abandoned, and the mines sank to nominal prices. After the war, northern capital began to inspect these forsaken mines. It was discovered that the quartz was rich, was easily worked, that labor was cheap and water-powers abundant. Various companies, such as Hand & Co., of Cleveland, and the Blakes and Lambards, of New York, came in and invested heavily. The mines were bought at a trifle, but elaborate machinery was put up. The Yahoula company ran an aqueduct over forty miles in length. The yield was slow at first, but remunerative in all cases where the quartz was properly crushed. The business has grown immensely since. Six years ago the yield, as reported by the statistics in the geological bureau, was less than $100,000. This year the yield is over $1,000,000, and new mines are being constantly opened. The mountains are full of prospectors, and machinery is shipped over the roads daily. A railroad is being built into the heart of the gold region. There are valuable properties for sale, or that can be controlled by the advance of capital to fit them up. Many young men are going and fitting up ten-stamp mills at a cost of about $3,000. Dr. Little, state geologist, says that there are unoccupied mines enough to increase the yield to $10,000,000 per annum, without exhausting the quartz in a generation. The Georgia gold stands high at the mints, and is of the best quality.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-3-1y

A Tree With Ten Thousand Oranges.

Hillsborough county has the largest orange tree in south Florida. It measures 5 feet 1 inch in circumference, forks 8 feet 11 inches from the ground, each fork branches into four large limbs, and it is 35 feet high and 40 feet from limb to limb. This tree bears 10,000 oranges. William H. Holden, of Osage county, also has a very large orange tree, that measures 4 feet 9 inches in circumference.—Tampa (Fla.) Guardian.

A Horse's Jump.

During a recent horse show in England Mr. Leaman's hunter, Surrey, made such a splendid jump over the mimic brook as to set the great audience to applauding frantically. The horse, with wild excitement, went right on down the ring, and, rising at the barrier of the amphitheater with one tremendous bound, literally sailed over the bars and five rows of spectators, alighting in safety and injuring nobody. The distance was measured and proved to be thirty-seven feet, a jump even more surprising than that made on the steeplechase course, all things being taken into consideration.

The Maine Secret.

[New York Herald Letter.]

Beyond the arguments on the stump, distribution of political literature, *bulldozing of employes and United States pensioners*, the republicans employed a lever which was more powerful and effective than all the others combined, viz: money. They evidently had a large fund and they expended it judiciously and to the best advantage. It was raised at home and the national committee gave permission to the state committee to draw upon it for as large a sum as might be necessary to buy the state. All the republican state and national officials were assessed five per cent. on their salaries, while all the candidates were mercilessly bled to raise an immense corruption fund. One of the mail route agents on the train from Bangor to Portland was assessed $42.50 on his salary of $850, and I suppose he paid it, for he is still running on the train, and that would not be possible had he refused. A country postmaster in this district, with a salary of $45, was forced to disgorge $2.25 as his share of the fund. *Voters were bought in this city like sheep in the shambles, and the same was true in the other cities and many of the larger towns in the state.* The price paid for voters varied, and was somewhat smaller than in former years. I am told that $5, $10, $15 and $20 were paid, and in some instances $25 and $30 and even as high as $45 were paid for a single vote in the close districts. The buying was carried on to some extent on both sides, but the republicans had a fund fifty times as large as their opponents and easily outstripped them in this race.

A Republican Complaint.

"The south is as resolutely closed against the republican party now as it was in 1860. The election of a republican president in 1876 was resisted with the same violent threats of civil war that menaced the contest of 1860. It is apparent, therefore, that the conciliation has been all on one side. The ardent confederates at the south still boast that they occupy the same ground as when they fought against the Union troops."—Philadelphia North American.

Where is the evidence that the republicans have ever tried to work up their party interests in the south except at the point of the bayonet, by bulldozing, disfranchisement, fraudlying, forgery and robbery of votes? Why is it that such has always been the republican campaign method in the south? Why always advance either with bayonets, skeleton keys and incendiary threats? When did Blaine, Conkling, Cameron, Sherman, Garfield, Conger, Hoar, Edmunds, Chandler go down to the southern states to advocate republican principles openly, honestly and squarely on the stump as any honest party advocates would naturally do? Why is it that republicans in the north have always complained about the lapse of the southern republican vote, yet have taken no means, save those of the sneaking and disreputable kind, to build up their party? Again, who threatened civil war in 1876, save Ulysses Simpson Grant and the republican press? Who collected troops at Washington to bayonet democrats out of the house and put a fraud into the White House? And, lastly, give us your proof that "the ardent confederates at the south still boast that they occupy the same ground as when they fought against the Union troops?" Lying is a poor resort for an unpopular party, which, refusing to acquiesce in the result of the election of 1876, first threatened to plunge the country into civil war, but being too cowardly to attempt it, as shown by Senator Conkling in 1878, they resorted to the crime of stealing the presidency and thrusting a man who was never elected into the White House. If the the republican party is desirous of gaining a party in the southern states, they should resort to honest and decent methods, and not creep in, as is their habit, like burglars and cut-throats with dark lanterns.—Courier Journal.

The New Managers of the Wabash Railway.

The Chicago Tribune says: Since the announcement was made that Mr. John C. Gault, assistant general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, would assume the position of general manager of the consolidated Wabash and St. Louis, and Kansas City and Northern lines, to be known as the St. Louis, Wabash and Pacific, there has been been much speculation as to who would assume the other leading positions on that line. Mr. Cyrus W. Field will be president; Mr. B. W. Lewis, at present president of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, first vice-president; Mr. A. F. Hokins, at present vice-president and general manager of the Wabash, second vice-president; Mr. T. McKissock, at present general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, general superintendent, and Mr. David Dudley Field, general solicitor. The Tribune is now enabled to gratify public curiosity still further. Col. Robert Andrews will be general superintendent of the Ohio, Illinois and Indiana division, while Mr. McKissock will devote his general attention to the Missouri division. Mr. C. W. Bradley, at present traffic manager of the Wabash, will be transferred to Chicago to act as general agent at this point. The general passenger and general freight departments will be removed from Toledo to St. Louis, where the general headquarters will be. Mr. B. W. Lewis, first vice-president, with headquarters at St. Louis, will be virtually acting president, as Mr. Field will remain in New York, and not take active part in the management of the road. Mr. Hopkins, second vice-president, will remove to New York, and be continued fiscal agent, charged with funding the 13 series of bonds now outstanding against the Wabash and leased lines. Who will be the chief of the general freight and passenger departments has not yet been determined upon. It will be either Townsend or Lord for the former, or Bird or Osborne for the latter.

Wealthy Pastors

"Burleigh" writes to the Boston Journal: "A large number of the New York pastors are very wealthy men. This is almost always true of the Catholics, and has been true of nearly all the old pastors. Dr. Spring was a very rich man, and in old age married a very wealthy woman for a wife. The elder Tyng is a millionaire; Dr. William Adams has always been rich, since he has been in New York. Dr. Beveair, of Trinity church has an estate in litigation to-day. A large portion of the clergy are poor. Two or three denominations are rich. Nearly every successful doctor has a fortune. When the minister gets poor, as he does at the last of life, the lawyer and the doctor become rich. When he outlives his usefulness, as he does when he becomes old, the lawyer becomes a judge, and the doctor a professor. I asked an eminent physician the other day, Why is this? He replied: It results from the way we begin. Nearly every practicing physician and lawyer at the start is poor. He has his fame to get, and his fortune to win. He spends years in laying the foundation of his fame. He studies economy, and rigidly looks out for the coppers. He isn't required to entertain anybody, and nobody expects he will maintain the style of a successful merchant or rich lawyer. He travels little, and earns his money before he spends it. A minister takes his position at a bound. The younger he is, the more popular he is. He takes a rank with a lawyer, and merchant, and doctor, at the start. He is flush in funds, and imagines his bright day will always last. The money that he should lay up for his waning hours, he spends in trips to Europe, and visits the places of fashion and culture. When the pastor has got to the summit and looks down the western slope, he has spent his money, just as the lawyers and doctors have the foundations of their wealth laid, and fame and usefulness well secured. There is not a profession in New York in which it is so easy to lay up a competence for the future as the ministerial one. The average pay is larger than any other profession."

To the Old Settlers of DeKalb County.

I have just received the blank certificates that will entitle you who are seventy years old, and forty years a resident of the state, to free passage over certain railroads. They will be good from the 29th of September to October 4th. They must be signed by the pioneer, the president and secretary of the association, and certified by the county clerk. After being thus signed they must be sent to the superintendents of Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad and the Fort Wayne and Muncie railroad, who must endorse and return them. I am not informed that the Eel River will carry free. As I cannot call on our old people they must send and get them, sign them, return to me for signing, then I will send them to the two superintendents and have them returned again to me. If all this can be done in time you will be entitled to a pass, and not otherwise with safety.

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y,
DeKalb Co. P. A.

Auburn, Sept. 18th, 1879.

Dentistry at Waterloo.

Dr. Johnston, dentist at Waterloo, will fill teeth with the ordinary silver filling for 50 cents; with combination of gold and silver, 75 cents; gold filling as low as one dollar. New teeth on best rubber plate—best, $12.00; those generally used, $10.00; cheaper, $8.00. The doctor has no student and therefore does all the work himself, and makes this reduction so that every one will have [illegible] put in good order. 39tf.

40 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange has adopted the cental system as a basis for the purchase and sale of flour, grain and seeds, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880.

A Fall River (Mass.) dispatch reports a serious riot in that city. A number of Canadian operatives went to work in the mills, which so incensed the striking workmen that they attacked and stoned them. Several of the new-comers were painfully injured before the police came to their rescue.

A Boston dispatch reports the burning of a three-story tenement house on Gold street, by which some five or six people, mostly Germans, lost their lives.

James Redpath, the widely-known Lecture Bureau manager, has been missing from his home in Boston for several weeks. It is feared by his friends that he has drowned himself while temporarily insane.... Daniel Drew, the well-known financial and railroad speculator, died suddenly at his home in New York city, last week, in the 83d year of his age.... Gen. George B. Smith, for many years a prominent editor and leading Democratic politician of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Madison a few days ago, aged 56 years.

THE WEST.

W. W. Keene, assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, Minn., is a defaulter to the amount of $125,000. He acknowledges his guilt.

President Hayes and family will spend two or three days in Springfield, Ill., as the guests of Gov. Cullom, about the 1st of October.... According to figures printed in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, Illinois last year manufactured $27,787,000 worth of agricultural implements, equal to about one-half of all the farm machinery turned out in the United States in that period.

The Chicago Church Choir Pinafore company is at home once more, after playing at a large number of places in the West, where they were uniformly received by large houses in an enthusiastic manner. Haverly's is crowded every evening to welcome Chicago's favorite "Pinafore" troupe, and they are receiving a cordial welcome home. Manager Haverly has returned to headquarters, after arranging for a great number of attractions for his popular house for the coming winter.

Seven soldiers, under command of a sergeant, were recently sent out with a herd of sixty-four mules from the military post of Ogocolinients, in Southern New Mexico, to allow the herd to graze in the bottom lands near the post. While thus engaged they were swooped down upon by a band of Coyotero Apaches under a Chief known as Victoria, and all murdered. The Indians escaped with the mules.

At Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, Geo. Collins and L. W. Cropper, members of a brass band, got into a quarrel about how a certain piece of music should be played. Cropper at last knocked Collins down, whereupon Collins drew a revolver and shot Cropper dead.

The Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Delavan, was destroyed by fire last week. With the exertions of the citizens of Delavan all the property it contained was saved, including the library, safe, and [illegible] of all the [illegible]. The institute had just commenced its [illegible] session, with the attendance of 136 pupils, a larger number than have ever before been registered. The first building was erected in 1854, intended to be a wing to the main structure, [illegible] in 1866. This supplied the needs of the State until 1867, when the west wing was built. The estimated cost of the building is $250,000, upon which there is no insurance, the State having insured its own public buildings for [illegible].... The large distillery of Louis [illegible], near Milwaukee, has been burned.... [illegible], has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Two hotels, one bank, the printing office, one elevator and nearly all the stores in the town were burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000; partly covered by insurance.

A dispatch from Westerville, Ohio, says that the Corbin Hotel, occupied by Henry Corbin, at that place, was blown up by gunpowder. [illegible] the building was occupied by a number of people, no one but Corbin was injured, and he not fatally. It is not known who placed the powder in the building, but Corbin asserts that it was done by some of the villagers, and is the outcome of his refusal to cease selling liquor in the village.

President Hayes and party journeyed from Cleveland to Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 17, for the purpose of attending a reunion of the President's old regiment, Twenty-third Ohio. The reunion was held in a grove near the town, and, after an address of welcome by Dr. McCurdy, the President delivered a speech of considerable length, in which he defended the financial policy of his administration. He was followed by Gen. Sherman in one of his characteristic talks, after which the party returned to Cleveland.

Work on the Northern Pacific road, west of Bismarck, is progressing at the rate of a mile a day...."Hank" Adams, a well-known Chicago printer, and for many years foreman of the *Evening Journal* of that city, is dead.

Gov. Lew Wallace, of New Mexico, telegraphs to Secretary of War McCrary that the Indians are committing terrible atrocities in Grant county, New Mexico, and asks for Federal authority to put volunteers in the field.

President Hayes went to Detroit Sept. 16. He was present at the State Fair near that city, and delivered a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the commercial and industrial situation, and dwelt at some length on the finances of the country. Gen. Sherman and Zach Chandler also made speeches.

THE SOUTH.

At DeKalb, Miss., the jury in the case of Henry J. Gully, charged with the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisolm, after a trial lasting seven days, returned a verdict of not guilty....A Sioux Indian named Pockett was executed at Huntsville, Texas, in the presence of 1,000 spectators, for the murder of Frank Edwards, a negro, in February, 1878. Pockett spoke from the gallows, warning young men against drink, and bade all farewell.... Robert Lancaster was hung at Batesville, Ark., for the murder of Thomas Johnson, in Stone county, Ark., Dec. 24, 1877, at a country frolic, while intoxicated. He asked the Sheriff, after the rope was adjusted, how he felt. The Sheriff's response was, "I feel worse, I expect, than you." Lancaster replied: "If you feel as good as I do, you are all right."

A man named Bailes was sentenced to be hanged at Athens, Ala., on the 12th inst., but the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the sentence was suspended. Three thousand people assembled at Athens on the 12th, broke into the jail, and took Bailes half a mile out of town for the purpose of hanging him, but no one would tie the knot. The Sheriff then jumped into the wagon, pistol in hand, and drove Bailes back to town and lodged him in jail. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

On the 12th and 13th of September there were forty-four new cases of yellow fever and eight deaths at Memphis. On the 14th, however, there was a gratifying falling off in the mortality figures, but one death and four new cases being reported on that day.

There were [illegible] deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, and forty-two new cases, for the two days, Sept. 15-16. Contributions to the [illegible] fund were coming in freely.... The Sanitary Inspector at Helena, Ark., reports a number of cases of yellow fever at Cayson's Landing, Miss., sixty miles below Helena. The fever has also broken out badly at Concordia, La., and all the surrounding country has quarantined against the afflicted town.

The State Treasurer of Georgia has sent his resignation to the Legislature in order to save himself from impeachment and removal for making an illegal use of the public moneys.

POLITICAL.

The State Convention of the Greenbackers of Massachusetts was held at Boston on the 13th inst. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent presided. After the adoption of a platform and the choosing of a State Central Committee the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Benjamin F. Butler; Lieutenant Governor, Wendell Phillips; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whitney; Auditor, David J. King; Attorney General, Horace B. Sargent.... The Republicans of Maryland met

The Republicans of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore, Sept. 12. Milton G. Urner was chosen to preside. Ex-Postmaster General Creswell was nominated for Governor, but he declined, and named James A. Gray, of Howard county, for Governor. Mr. Gray was made the candidate for Governor by acclamation. Samuel Mollaber was nominated for Comptroller, Francis M. Darby for Attorney General, and J. L. McCullogh for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

The vote of California for Governor, with a few scattering returns yet to come in, is as follows: Perkins (Republican), 60,210; White (Workingman), 41,085; Glenn (Democrat), 37,678. The official majority for Kalloch in San Francisco is 1,528. Of the local officers the Republicans elect Tax Collector, County Clerk, Coroner, Superintendent of Streets, Superintendent of Schools, Recorder, and Police Judge. Of the Superior Judges, the Republicans elect five and the fusionists six. Of the Supervisors, two are Workingmen and ten are Republicans.... The official vote of Maine, with a few small towns to hear from, is as follows: Davis, Republican, 68,012; Smith, Greenbacker, 47,088; Garcelon, Democrat, 21,181. The Republican plurality over the Greenback ticket is 20,924; over the Democratic ticket, 46,831. The returns from the remaining towns will not essentially change the result.

Jeff Davis has written a letter declining the use of his name in connection with the Mississippi Senatorship.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention was held at Worcester on the 16th inst. A. H. Bullock presided, and the convention was addressed by Senator Hoar. John D. Long, the present Lieutenant Governor, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Byron Weston; Attorney General, George Marston; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; Treasurer and Receiver, Charles Endicott.

The State Convention of the Butler wing of the Massachusetts Democracy was held at Worcester, last week. Gen. B. F. Butler was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, A. C. Woodworth; Secretary of State, Michael T. Donohue; Treasurer, D. N. Stallings; Auditor, D. J. King; Attorney General, William D. Northend.

Ben. Butler has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by three different parties—the Greenbackers, the Democrats and the Independents.

GENERAL.

Jay Gould has contributed $5,000 more—making $10,000 in all—for the relief of the suffering Memphans.

A Wheeling dispatch announces a further advance in the price of nails. The manufacturers are now asking $3, and have all the orders they can attend to.

Advices from far-away Sitka report a much-improved condition of affairs, owing to the measures taken by Capt. Beardslee, of the corvette Jamestown, and the formation of a civil Government. Mining is being actively prosecuted. Several promising ledges have been discovered, and steps taken for their development.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says that "a very considerable number of silver certificates are coming into circulation there. In paying out the 10 per cent. of silver dollars the creditors of the Government, especially the banks, immediately demand that the silver dollars be exchanged for silver certificates. These certificates are paid out over the bank counters the same as greenbacks. A silver certificate is about the size of a greenback, and, of course, is just as convenient, and, where it is known, passes as readily. Through this medium the silver dollar is obtaining of late considerable circulation."....Since the passage of the Arrears of Pensions act, the payments under it have reached $16,000,000. It is now expected that the payments will exhaust the appropriations by the 1st of November.

Figures showing the state of trade between the United States and Great Britain for the year ending June 30 have just been received at Washington, and the exhibit is a remarkable one. In specie and merchandise the total exportations to Great Britain for the year were more than three times the amount of importations from that country, the figures being, respectively, $363,013,646 and $111,071,766.

FOREIGN.

A London telegram of the 13th inst. says: "Dispatches to the Government confirm the apprehensions of an organized opposition by the population of Afghanistan. The Viceroy, however, is sanguine of speedy success. Reports from Mooltan state that Herat Badakshan and Balkh have all revolted against the Ameer. A holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan. The Hindoo attached to Maj. Cavagnari's mission, who concealed himself during the attack by the mob, and who escaped at night, arrived at Kiratza. He reports that the embassy was attacked in the morning, and set on fire at noon, but that it held out until evening. He believes all the others connected with the mission were killed."

An African potentate of the name of Mtesa, reigning in the kingdom of Victoria Nyanza, has liberated 500,000 slaves by a proclamation of emancipation....Sabrille Morales, an actress well known and highly esteemed in Paris, has been murdered, with circumstances of singular brutality, by a lover whom she had jilted. The murderer almost immediately after committed suicide.

The Afghan rebellion: A telegram from Simla states that Gen. Roberts has telegraphed for four additional regiments. It is feared that the Ameer has decided to withdraw from the English alliance. A body of mutinous Afghans have gone to the Kurmat district, east of Ghuznee, hoping to incite the tribes there to attack the British flank in Shutargardan pass. A telegram from the home government approving of his method of carrying on the war was received by the Viceroy of India. A correspondent at Candahar speaks of a fanatical outbreak as possible there on the 15th of this month, which is the concluding day of the Mohammedan Ramadan fast.

The trouble among the cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, which was assuming serious proportions, has resolved itself into the question as to whether the hours of labor or rate of wages shall be reduced. The men are reported as willing to work less hours for less wages, and it is probable that the matter will soon be amicably adjusted. In fact, several of the larger companies have already decided to adopt the short-time principle.

An India dispatch gives the following account of the massacre of the British Legation at Cabul: Four thousand men attacked the residency in which the British embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Maj. Cavagnari was stabbed in several places, and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded 300. The Ameer had other troops who remained faithful, but made no effort to interfere, owing to intimidation by the priests. The Ameer begged for the lives of the members of the embassy.... Eastern Roumelia is in a state of anarchy, and several massacres are reported.... Scott, an English torpedo expert, has been captured by the Chilians, and [illegible] to Valparaiso. On his person was found a contract with a merchant of Peru by which the latter agreed to pay him $50,000 for each ironclad and $25,000 for each corvette of the Chilian navy blown out of water by his devilish submarine devices. The Chilians, without the fear of the British lion before their eyes, now announce their intention of hanging Scott.... Advices from India lead to the belief that the Ameer of Afghanistan has, either voluntarily or through fear of his own violent taking-off, abandoned his friendly attitude toward the English, and assumed one of open hostility. It is rumored that he has sent couriers to the most warlike tribes in his dominion for the purpose of rousing the entire country against the invaders.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, in Cuba, announces that eighty insurgents belonging to the party headed by a brother of Gen. Maceo, have surrendered. The Governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba has published a proclamation offering pardon to all insurgents who surrender.

Advices from South Africa report the capture of Cetywayo, the fugitive King of the Zulus, in South Africa. The capture was effected by a company of dragoons....Switzerland and Austria are about to be connected with a subterranean railroad to be called the Alberg railway. It will be a tunnel through the Alps, about six miles in length..... The uneasiness arising from the relations between Russia, Germany and England is increasing, and it is believed both upon the Berlin and Paris Bourses that a war cloud is hanging over Europe.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs from South Africa that all the important Zulu chiefs have now submitted to the British authorities. When Cetywayo was captured he was utterly prostrated. The King was taken to Ulundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to escape, and six were successful; the other five were shot. The King will be taken to Maritzburg, and from there to Greytown.

Scott, a British authority on agricultural matters, estimates that the surplus of wheat in America, Russia, and the East will be about 4,000,000 bushels less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries whose crops this year wholly or partially failed.

Gen. Sherman and the South.

A dispatch from Salisbury, N. C., says: A grand reunion of the survivors of the Confederate and Federal armies has been arranged to take place here on the 3d of October. Invitations were sent to both armies. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan politely refused on account of pressing business engagements. He expressed his hope of the success of the movement. Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote a letter which has created no little excitement. The letter is as follows:

The time is too remote for me to make a promise, but I assure you that it would be most agreeable to me personally and socially to meet you on any suitable occasion—there is no use in my mincing terms—whenever and wherever the honest men of North Carolina seek to allay sectional and party animosities, and to cultivate feelings of fraternal respect for their fellow-citizens of the United States. It will be to me most tempting to come to Salisbury. I would far prefer to come alone than, as before, with a vast army, leaving desolation behind, but I must not be construed as assenting to the proposition that the Confederates and Union men were alike worthy of celebration for the terrible history of 1861-65. I would much prefer to come on some civic occasion, when all are absolutely equal—all alike interested in the present and future glory of our common country. There were few Union soldiers from North Carolina during the war, though we believe the people generally were opposed to secession, and I will say that your meeting, if confined to the surviving soldiers of North Carolina, will be, in fact, a Confederate reunion, where I would certainly be out of place. All soldiers, in their social reunions, glorify their deeds of heroism, and this reunion will hardly be an exception, and it would be a strange sight for Gen. Sherman to cheer the victories of his enemies and respond to the claim that, because the soldiers of North Carolina were brave and true to their State and section, their cause was as sacred as ours, which finally triumphed and made our Union more glorious and more resplendent than before. Were I present, and you should suppress this natural feeling, I would feel myself an intruder, marring the natural happiness of the festive occasion. I know that the soldier element was the first to lay aside the angry partisan feelings of the war, and are now leaders in the new epoch which is soon to add wealth and prosperity to our whole country; and when some occasion arises when we may all meet on common ground in North Carolina to celebrate some Revolutionary event, or to encourage some modern enterprise, it will give me great pleasure to come to Salisbury, to Raleigh, to Guilford Court House, or to any other place in the old North State.

W. T. Sherman.

Renewal of the Underwood War.

Dispatches from Grayson, Ky., state that "the Underwood war is raging more fearfully than even two years ago, when nothing but the State militia could finally check it, after four men had been killed. Until two months ago matters seemed to be quiet enough, but then one of the Underwoods was foully murdered by the opposing party. Strange to say, the Underwoods withheld from taking revenge. Two weeks ago George Lewis Underwood died from his wounds received in the war two years ago, and it seems that, in order to revenge his death, Squire Holbrook, the leader of the anti-Underwood party, was shot while going to his pasture Friday morning. Holbrook's sons and clan then turned themselves loose, and the next report was the killing of Will Underwood while peaceably at work in his field Monday morning. Now the news reaches us of the shooting of George Underwood, Sr., the father and chief of the Underwood party, who was killed at his home yesterday morning.

"The woods up in the Upper Tygart portion of Carter county are full of the men of the two opposing parties, who propose to fight it out among themselves without the interference of the officers of the law, who do not interfere in the least.

"Later reports from the Underwood war confirm the shooting of old George Underwood, who was literally riddled with rifle balls when he stepped out of the door of his house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. Sixteen shots were fired at him simultaneously, six of which penetrated his body, and one, entering his forehead, tore his skull all to pieces. Three balls pierced his breast and one of them his heart.

"This is the ninth murder enacted on the stage of the Underwood war, and the Lord only knows how many more will have to bite the grass."

Advance in Railway Freights.

Railroads running west from Chicago and St. Louis, and all the roads running to Missouri river points, have made an agreement to maintain freights. This is the result of an armistice in the war between the rival corporations. The following circular gives the rates which went into effect under the new arrangement:

Notice is given that the through rates from New York city to points on the Missouri, including Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago and Hannibal, shall be as follows: First class, $1.50, as against $1.19; second class, $1.26, as against [illegible] cents; third class, [illegible] cents, as against 80 cents; fourth class, 70 cents, as against 68 cents.

The Crops in Europe.

Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, sends from London the following result of his observations of the crops in Great Britain and the continent of Europe:

This year nature is against the British farmer. The season has been disastrous from the beginning, and there is now no hope that it will end in anything but calamity. Rains have fallen incessantly. The crops, even the best of them, have nowhere attained more than a middling growth, and now the continued floods destroy all expectation of an average product in any part of the British Islands.

Ireland is much better off, yet even there, in many parts, the people are likely to suffer severely for want of food during the coming winter.

On the continent the situation is much less gloomy; but in France, in Western Switzerland, in Southern Germany, and in Holland it is still a bad season. The general state of the different crops may be summarily described as follows:

Hay—Inferior in Ireland, very bad indeed in England, poor in France, better in Switzerland, and in Southern Germany and Holland about the same as in France.

Oats—A wretched crop in every country where I have been. In Ireland and in England they are hardly worth harvesting; in France and the other parts of the continent to which I have referred, perhaps good enough to pay the expenses of harvesting.

Lucerne and millet—Poor everywhere.

Potatoes—Quite as poor as the oats—everywhere a bad crop. In Ireland especially, and in France, poorer than any other crop. A good potato will be a rarity in all these portions of Europe for a year to come. The failure of the potato is, in fact, as nearly complete as possible and leave any potatoes at all; and this is the case wherever my observation has extended.

Wheat—Poorest of all in England and Ireland, where I should say the yield cannot pay more than half its cost. In France there will be perhaps three-quarters of a good average, and that country will be able to furnish its own bread for the coming year. The same is true of Western Switzerland, Southern Germany, and Holland. But the United Kingdom will have to seek for its supplies elsewhere.

The only crop that seems to me at all satisfactory is that of vetches, of which, so far as I can judge, the yield is likely to be tolerable.

In Russia, on the other hand, an immense wheat crop is reported, and heavy purchases have been made there on Western account.

Yet one wheat harvest or a dozen of them will not ruin England.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS' REVIEW.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of London, in its last review (Sept. 17) of the British grain trade, says:

The few samples of new wheat exhibited in Mark Lane have been wretchedly poor, both in quality and condition. A great deal of barley is also so stained as to be unavailable for malting. From two and one-half to three quarters per acre seems to be the average yield of wheat, with, perhaps, some reservation in favor of oats. All spring crops are, to a great extent, failures, and peas most especially, while the root-crops are but little better.

Trade has been quiet. Sellers have shown little desire to press sales, being encouraged by the certainty that the home crop is lamentably deficient, while the visible supply in America is diminished. Though a rise is hoped for by sellers before long, it is impossible to ignore the fact that America must control the prices for the present cereal year, although it is more than probable that the continental requirements will absorb a large proportion of the available surplus which at present threatens to glut the United Kingdom markets.

Shocking Disaster.

From the Boston papers we glean the following particulars of a heartrending accident, by which five people lost their lives: The occupants of the tenement 120 Gold street, which was burned last night, were: On the first floor, an aged couple whom no one in the vicinity seems to have known, and one Gillespie and wife. On the second floor, a German family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, named Pfaiffer. On the third floor, Ferdinand Meroth, wife and two children, and George Holdreid, wife and two children, making fifteen persons asleep in the house when the incendiary kindled the fire. When the fire was discovered by a policeman it was a quarter to 12, and the flames were breaking out on the first floor, having burned away the stairs, making them impassable. The smoke was rolling up the narrow staircases, and the awakened inmates, before the firemen could arrive with their ladders, had either leaped from the windows, gone to the roof in hope of safety, or dropped suffocated in the hall.

The old couple on the first floor made their escape, and were not heard of during the night. The Gillespie family escaped, with the exception of the wife and mother. The latter, 50 years old, might have escaped by walking six feet, but became bewildered and swooned in her room. She was found by the firemen in an apparently-dying condition, and was taken to the station with the other victims of the fire. Her injuries are terrible, the burns being both external and internal. Rosa Pfeiffer, aged 23, was found in the hall of the second floor. Mrs. Pfeiffer and two children jumped from a window and were but slightly hurt, but Pfeiffer's father was lost. Meroth, on the third floor, lifted his son, Charles, aged 14, out of the window and allowed him to drop to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and then instructed his wife and daughter, Rosie, to jump, which they did. Last of all he himself jumped to the ground, and in falling met instant death. Mrs. Meroth is at the City Hospital, with fractures of both legs and one arm, and her face is bruised beyond all recognition. The daughter Rosie sustained no serious injuries, but Charles is badly hurt. Holdreid took his wife to the roof, and then went down stairs, where he was caught by the flames and burned, probably fatally. Mrs. Holdreid's body, charred beyond recognition, was found on the roof. Charles Holdreid, the son, is at the hospital, internally injured from jumping to the ground, and with an arm broken.

A Trooper's Story of the Cabul Massacre.

A dispatch from Simla, in India, says: "One of the troopers of Maj. Cavagnari's escort has arrived at Laudi Khotal. He says that the roof of the British Residency at Cabul was commanded by other houses, and was consequently untenable by the besieged, who made a trench outside. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the massacre Maj. Cavagnari received a wound from a ricocheting bullet in his forehead. Mr. Jenkyns, Maj. Cavagnari's assistant, who arrived at the residency during the attack, wrote to the Ameer for help; the Ameer's reply was, "Good will. I am making arrangements." A previous request for aid from Maj. Cavagnari had met with the same reply. Mr. Jenkyns wrote again when Maj. Cavagnari was wounded, but the bearer of the letter was cut to pieces by the mutineers.

"The trooper then started, but was disarmed and imprisoned. He succeeded in escaping at daybreak on the 4th of September, and visited the residency, where he saw the corpse of Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort of the British mission, lying across a mountain gun. He says that Mr. Jenkyns was with a person called Yahyah Kahn, and was, therefore, presumably alive. The escaped trooper saw no troops on the road from Cabul to Jelallabad and Dakka, and, so far as he knew, none were coming. A comrade who was confined in Cabul informed him that Lieut. Hamilton shot three of the mutineers with his revolver, and killed two with his saber. Dr. Kelley, who was connected with the mission, was lying dead inside the residency. Maj. Cavagnari was in a room which was burnt, and which had fallen in. His body had not been found. Three native officers of the guides were burned to death near the residency."

Peppermint is the royal perfume of the Sandwich islands.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Leviathan and Wasp—The Day of Heavily-Armored Iron-Clads Gone By.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In naval warfare the leviathan now lies at the mercy of a swarm of wasps. It is an Englishman's idea caught up and put in practice by the oldest monarchy under the sun. A few years ago the Japanese Government commissioned a foreign shipbuilder to design and construct a fleet of heavily-armored vessels for offensive operations on the coast of China. The Chinese Government hit upon a scheme of defense devised by George Rendel. This was a fleet of small unarmored gunboats, armed with enormous guns. Iron-clad monitors such as the Hercules and the Thunderer were costing as much as £2,500,000. Mr. Rendel contended that for this sum a dozen floating carriages could be constructed for as many heavy guns, and that, aside from their manifest superiority for purposes of coast defense, they could take up advantageous positions in shallower water and direct a converging fire upon an iron-clad vessel, under which it would inevitably go down.

These conclusions were accepted by the Chinese Government, and four of these gunboats are now off the coast, while four more are on their way across the seas. As the series has been set afloat important modifications have been made in the models, and the armament has been doubled. The length of the vessel has been increased from 118 feet 6 inches to 127 feet; the draught from 7 feet 6 inches to 9 feet 6 inches; and the displacement from 319 to 440 tons. At the same time the 26½-ton gun which the Alpha carried has given place to a 35-ton muzzle-loading gun, which, owing to the powder-charge that is burned, has greater penetrative power than the most formidable artillery of the British fleet. This superiority is increased, furthermore, by the greater range which the guns of the mosquito fleet have at given elevations. So great is this advantage at the maximum range that the leading English journal admits that the Thunderer and Dreadnaught could be disabled before their turret-guns could be brought into use. The 35-ton gun is fired forward, but, as the vessel is doubled-ended, it becomes a stern-chaser when the engines are reversed. It is not mounted on carriages and slides, but lies flat upon the deck, and is worked, loaded and aimed by five men with the aid of hydraulic power. Not only has this wasp of the sea this terrible sting in its tail, but it can fly through the water either backward or forward at high speed. Nor need the wasps go in swarms against the leviathan. Each is strong enough to fight alone.

This Greek-letter series, if we mistake not, is destined to revolutionize naval architecture. The day of the heavily-armored iron-clads has gone by, and torpedo warfare and light-draught craft with heavy guns will be the main elements of coast defense in the future. A striking proof of this tendency is afforded by the new departure of the German Government. The Admiralty have decided to build thirteen gunboats in place of five heavy monitors which had been planned in 1873, and, furthermore, to abandon the construction of two iron-clad floating batteries, and to provide each war-ship with a small fleet of light torpedo-boats. This order shows how great a change has been wrought within a few years in the methods of marine warfare.

Good Advice.

Do not call a man a liar unless you have a lump in your throat and are quite sure he is a liar.

Much jewelry is vulgar.

Do not smack while eating.

Do not cut your nails in public.

Do not run after famous people.

Do not breathe hard while eating.

Feeing waiters is paying blackmail.

Serve vegetables on separate plates.

Cheese should be eaten with a fork.

Unsweetened coffee cures bad breath.

A man's dress should not be remarkable.

Do not give mere friends costly presents.

Short nails make the finger tips grow broad.

Girls who part their hair on the side look fast.

In going up and down stairs precede the lady.

A formal call is long if it last over half an hour.

Never take bits out of your mouth with your hands.

There is too much promiscuous kissing in this country.

A young lady should never stretch her feet out in company.

Some men unpleasantly comb their mustaches at the table.

A pink ribbon under the chin makes a pale woman look brighter.

Always take the last piece of everything—there is supposed to be more.

An Eastern Apologue.

Jesus, says the story, arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and He sent His disciples forward to prepare supper, while He himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market place. And He saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together looking at some object on the ground, and He drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog with a halter around his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt, and a viler, a more abject, a more unclean thing never met the eyes of man. And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence. "Faugh!" said one, stopping his nose; "it pollutes the air!" "How long," said another, "shall this foul beast offend our sight?" "Look at his torn hide," said a third; "one could not even cut a shoe out of it." "And his ears," said a fourth, "all draggled and bleeding." "No doubt," said a fifth, "he has been hanged for thieving." And Jesus heard them, and, looking down compassionately on the dead creature, He said: "Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people turned to Him with amazement, and said among themselves: "Who is this? This must be Jesus of Nazareth; for only He could find something to pity and approve even in a dead dog." And being ashamed, they bowed their heads before Him and went each on his way.—*Chambers' Journal*.

Bob Ingersoll's Convention.

The "National Liberal League," organized at the instance of Col. Bob Ingersoll and other nonbelievers, met at Cincinnati, last week, about 200 delegates being in attendance.

A preliminary declaration and platform was adopted. It is very long, and resolves that the general motive of the National Liberal party is to realize more fully than has ever yet been done the main object of a government by the people as expressed in the declaration of independence and the preamble to the constitution of the United States; that to secure these purposes a new party is necessary to administer and reform the whole national and State governments. The principles enunciated are: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor; freedom of religion, of the press, of persons under the protection of habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected; labor reforms of various kinds are asked for; legislation against tramps condemned; reforms in the currency; in the use and occupation of land; female emancipation; universal compulsory secular education; condemning creating corporations except for the public good, and present methods of legislation, advocating the election of all public officers directly by the people, and favoring the repeal of all Sabbath, sumptuary and temperance laws.

Kansas' Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The recurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the State of Kansas was the occasion of an immense gathering of people at Lawrence Sept 15 and 16, among whom were a great many participants in the stirring events from 1854 to 1862. The first day's exercises were begun by an address by ex-Gov. Robinson, the President of the day, followed by addresses of welcome by C. K. Halliday on behalf of the old settlers, and by Gov. St. John for the State. Then came an address by John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. In the evening an old settlers' love-feast was held, at which brief remarks were made by Senators Ingalls and Plumb, ex-Senators Pomeroy, Ross, Harvey and other distinguished persons. The second day's exercises, at which over 30,000 people were in attendance, embraced a love-feast by the old settlers and addresses by Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Gen. John Pope. The press of the State was largely represented, at least fifty editors being present.

September Crop Report.

The following is the last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, showing the condition of the cotton, corn, and tobacco crops: Cotton returns to the department, Sept. 1, show a heavy decline during August. The general average is 85, against 91 the month previous. Corn—The average condition for the whole country, Sept. 1, was 95, against 93 in August. Tobacco—The average condition of this crop for the whole country, Sept. 1, was 87, an advance of 10 per cent. from the condition Aug. 1; an advance of 6 per cent. over the condition at the same time last year.

Allan Dinger was waylaid in Nevada by a highwayman, who offered the usual alternative of money or life. Dinger was mounted, but unarmed, and the robber had a revolver close to his head. Nevertheless he was cool and brave enough to say, "I don't believe you'd really shoot me and take the chance of hanging; so I'm off," and he spurred his horse away. He says that the ride was hardly enjoyable until he got out of range; but his reasoning had been correct, and the robber did not fire.

A negro lay on his back asleep at Salem, Ga., with his bare feet uplifted on a log. A hunter made a wager with a companion that he could, at twenty paces, put a bullet through one of the sleeper's big toes. He shot, and won; but the negro has sued for damages.

The expenses of a funeral of an English soldier in Zululand are deducted from arrears in the man's pay. Natal is an expensive place for a private to die in, for by the time the carpenter and sexton have completed their labors but little remains out of a £5 note.

Charles Reade says that he will never go through the drudgery of another novel. He is making a great deal of money from his play of "Drink," taken from "L'Assommoir."

The "Sons of the Iron Knot" is the name of a Jewish order.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$6 25	@	10 50
Hogs	3 50	@	4 40
Cotton	12	@	12¾
Flour—Superfine	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 10	@	1 16
Corn—Western Mixed	45	@	49
Oats—Mixed	33½	@	35
Rye—Western	69	@	70
Pork—Mess	8 90	@	9 00
Lard	6	@	6¼
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 85	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@	4 25
Hogs	3 15	@	3 65
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 50	@	5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	94	@	95
No. 3 Spring	90	@	91
Corn—No. 2	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 2	52	@	53
Barley—No. 2	76	@	77
Butter—Choice Creamery	20	@	22
Eggs—Fresh	15	@	16
Pork—Mess	9 40	@	9 50
Lard	5¾	@	6
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	99½	@	1 04
No. 2	95	@	96
Corn—No. 2	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	23	@	24
Rye—No. 1	53	@	54
Barley—No. 2	67	@	68
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	97½	@	99
Corn—Mixed	33	@	33
Oats—No. 2	24	@	25
Rye	48	@	49
Pork—Mess	8 75	@	8 85
Lard	5¾	@	6
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	98	@	1 02
Corn	37	@	38
Oats	25	@	29
Rye	56	@	57
Pork—Mess	9 50	@	8 75
Lard	5¾	@	6
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 04	@	1 05
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	26	@	28
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	4 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 05	@	1 06
No. 1 Amber	1 03	@	1 04
Corn—No. 1	39	@	41
Oats—Mixed	25	@	26
Barley (per cental)	1 00	@	1 85
Pork—Mess	9 75	@	10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 00	@	4 75
Common	3 25	@	3 75
Hogs	2 50	@	3 85
Sheep	3 00	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY, } [illegible]

SPEECH

OF

GEN. THOMAS EWING

AT GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

In Reply to the Speeches of Secretaries Sherman and Schurz.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: About ten days ago two of the heads of departments at Washington illustrated civil-service reform by taking the stump in Ohio for the administration candidate for Governor. They took my Lancaster speech as a text, and discussed such parts of it as they could most plausibly answer and dodged the rest. In the pauses between other and previous engagements in the campaign I have examined their speeches and now reply to them.

Mr. Schurz, who is relied on every year by the Ohio Republicans to shoo Democrats into Republican ranks by shouting "Inflation!" repeats with some variation his specious and extravagant speech of last year. He makes a frantic effort to prove that the success of the Ohio Democracy means abandonment of resumption and return to paper money not limited by redeemability in coin, and, therefore, unlimited in volume; and he thereupon proceeded to fight us on the ground on which he places us instead of on that which in fact we occupy. Our platform says not a word against resumption; not a word for irredeemable currency; not a word for any increase of the currency, except that which will come from the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and the issue of certificates for silver bullion.

But Mr. Schurz says, though a return to an irredeemable currency is not expressly declared for in the Democratic platform, it is necessarily involved in the proposition to substitute legal-tender notes for national-bank notes. He reasons thus: The United States now has the burden of redeeming only the greenbacks in coin—the national banks having to look after the redemption of their own paper. If we substitute treasury notes for bank notes, we shall thus double the burdens of resumption on the United States. That involves doubling the coin held for redemption purposes. But that coin reserve can not be doubled, because the coin can't be got; nor can it even be increased without increasing the public debt; and the Ohio Democracy declare against any increase of that debt. Hence, the substitution of treasury notes for bank notes necessarily involves the abandonment of resumption and a return to an irredeemable paper currency.

This reasoning is the warp and woof of the fabric of Mr. Schurz's speech. It is utterly fallacious, and betrays an astonishing ignorance either of the laws affecting resumption, or of the intelligence of the people sought to be influenced by his false and dazzling rhetoric. Listen, now, my fellow-citizens, to this provision of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, now in force:

* * * * "When the circulating notes of any such [National Banking] Association, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes."

This is all the redemption there is, in fact, of national-bank notes, because each bank is only bound to redeem its own notes, and no man can collect out of the general circulation any considerable number of the notes of the bank of his immediate locality. Hence, the United States, in effect, alone redeems the bank notes, and the same officer who redeems greenbacks in coin redeems bank notes in greenbacks. Now, suppose you want $1,000 in gold; you can only get it by presenting to the Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer of the United States $1,000 in greenbacks or in national-bank notes. It makes no difference which you present. Suppose, if you present bank notes and demand coin, the Treasurer should say: "I am not bound to pay you in coin." Your answer will be: "Then pay me in greenbacks." And when he hands you the greenbacks you will hand them back and say: "Now pay me in coin." Does not the United States, therefore, in fact and effect redeem equally greenbacks and bank notes in coin? Is not the burden of furnishing the coin for the entire paper circulation wholly on the United States? Would that burden be increased a dollar by substituting greenbacks for bank notes? There is no school-boy in Ohio who, on reading that law, would not see that both Mr. Schurz and Mr. Sherman are falsifying the facts when they assert that the substitution of legal tenders for bank notes either increases the burden of resumption or impairs its stability. Yet on this shallow invention is built almost the whole structure of their arguments on the money question against the position of the Ohio Democracy.

The twin Secretaries make merry over my speeches in 1875 and 1877 against resumption, in which I declared that it was impracticable, and would result in "a general massacre of business." I can read those speeches now without being at all ashamed of the matter or the manner of them. They were spoken from conviction in view of the law and the situation as then existing, and in no spirit of extravagance or partisanship. Judging the law as it stood, my criticisms were sound. But subsequent legislation greatly changed the scheme of resumption. As it originally stood, it provided for the total destruction of the greenback currency. So Mr. Sherman admitted on the day he introduced the bill in the Senate. So Mr. Bristow declared in his report for 1875, saying that "the faith of the Government now stands pledged to the final redemption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal-tender notes as fast as they shall be presented for redemption." So Mr. Morrill declared in his report for 1876, in which he says that "by the Resumption law Congress declared in effect a monetary system composed of coin, and national-bank notes redeemable in coin." The scheme, too, not only involved the destruction of all the greenbacks, but also contemplated redemption in gold alone—silver having been stealthily demonetized in advance of the Resumption law.

This was the programme of resumption when I discussed it in the speeches now criticised and ridiculed by these gentlemen. But since then, and as a result of the agitation against the scheme by the Western and Southern Democracy, and in spite of all the opposition of Sherman, Schurz & Co., the destruction of the greenback money was stopped, and $346,000,000 of it saved from destruction. To the stoppage of this sweeping contraction of the currency the people owe the fact that their business was only maimed by the resumption scheme—not "massacred." Moreover, silver has been partially remonetized by the efforts of the Western and Southern Democracy since my predictions of the disastrous effect of the resumption scheme, and its certain failure—enough being coined to protect the gold in the treasury from being drained off after resumption day.

In a debate in the Senate on May 28, 1878, Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion common among the friends and the enemies of forced gold resumption when he said in the Senate: "Undoubtedly, the whole question of resumption has been changed by the coinage of the silver dollar. The Secretary of the Treasury may begin resumption to-morrow with $10,000,000 in silver, in my judgment, with perfect safety. For resumption in silver you have got plenty. For resumption in gold you have not got half enough." To this partial restoration of silver and to three enormous crops in the United States, accompanied by three failures of crops in Europe, which have turned the balance of trade largely in our favor, Mr. Sherman owes the fact that he has so far equaled his great prototype, Sir Robert Peel, in reaching and maintaining resumption; while he has far surpassed him in the miseries inflicted on the people in his march to his bad eminence.

Not only has the Resumption law been made by our efforts less disastrous by stopping the destruction of the greenback currency, and less impracticable by the remonetization of silver, and the unexampled succession of large crops at home and eager markets abroad, but it is also to be borne in mind that the result attained is not, in fact, resumption. We have equalization only, not resumption. Resumption, as promised by its advocates and understood by the people, was the free circulation of gold, silver and paper, and their interchange at all the bank counters in the United States. There will be no resumption in fact until every bank in the United States receives deposits of coin and paper without distinction, and pays demands in either form of money the holder may prefer. Such is not now the case. Gold is no more in general circulation now than it was five years ago. There is, in effect, none in the bank vaults. No man in Ohio can get a thousand dollars in gold without paying as a premium the cost of expressage to and from New York. A friend of mine the other day at Columbus—a city of 50,000 inhabitants, with a dozen banks—wanted to get two $10 gold pieces as presents for his daughters, and went from bank to bank in vain to find them.

Instead of resumption the people have merely equalization of paper and coin; that is, gold prices for their lands, labor and products; that is, $2.25 per 100 for their pork, 90 cents per bushel for their wheat, and 75 cents to $1 per day for their labor, with which to pay enormous and undiminishing taxes and debts, contracted when their products and labor were worth over 50 per cent. more than they are to-day. It is true the money earned by a day's labor will buy about as much as a day's earnings would have bought four years ago. It is true the money got for 100 pounds of pork or a bushel of grain will buy about as much as the money got for the same products four years ago. Here is neither gain nor loss. But it is also true that every man's debts and taxes cost him in labor or products 50 per cent. more to pay them now than four years ago.

The debts of the country, public, corporate and private, running from four years ago, amount to not less, as I have heretofore repeatedly shown, than $10,000,000,000. This shrinkage of values results in compelling the payment of debts with 50 per cent. more of labor and property, and in effect adds $5,000,000,000 to the weight of that vast debt burden. Our taxes, national and local, amount, in the aggregate, to $800,000,000 each year. This shrinkage of values increases the tax burden one-half, or $400,000,000 a year. That increase amounts to interest at 4 per cent. on $10,000,000,000, more than one-third of the present wealth of the country.

Messrs. Sherman and Schurz adroitly and elaborately attempt to convince the people that there is vast gain in increasing the purchasing power of their money. I deny it. The greenback of 1874 was precisely as good for all the purposes of business in the hands of the producers and exchangers of wealth as the greenback of 1879. It is true the greenback dollar now buys 50 per cent. more than it bought then, but it takes 50 per cent. more of wheat, pork, land or labor to get it now than then. There is no gain at all to the industrial classes by this appreciation of the dollar, which means merely the lowering of prices of land, labor and products. When we consider the vast distress inflicted upon the industrial classes in the process of forcing prices down to the low gold level, and the vast addition to debt and tax burdens which are necessary consequences of that reduction of values, the pretended advantage of adding 50 per cent. to the purchasing power of our paper currency is met by a set-off of losses a hundred times greater than the vaunted gain.

The two Secretaries think it fine sport to underrate and ridicule the industrial distresses and disasters which have strewn with the wrecks of lives and fortunes the pathway to resumption. The fiddling Nero was once delighted at a somewhat similar spectacle. I doubt if their fun will be shared by the masses of the people. The ore diggers, the furnace men, the coal miners, the day laborers, and mechanics and tradesmen, and mortgagers and other debtors throughout Ohio have not found the cup of resumption and demonetization a cheering one. Distressful days and sleepless nights, scanty food and ragged clothes, lost homes and broken hearts have been the price of resumption to them.

Mr. Sherman attempts to make me appear ridiculous by asserting that I attributed the panic of 1873 to the Resumption act of 1875. That is not a perversion of anything I ever said, but merely a pure invention. I have always attributed the panic of 1873 in chief part to the contraction of the currency which went on steadily after 1866, causing an expansion of credits to take the place of diminishing currency, which credits collapsed in the panic.

But Mr. Sherman says "the amount of paper money outstanding on the 30th of June, 1873, was more than it was on the 30th of June, 1865; the amount on the 30th of June, 1873, was $749,440,000; and on the 30th of June, 1865, was but $747,233,000." I answer this assertion by quoting from his own report, issued from the Treasury Department on the 1st of July last, giving the "total amount of currency outstanding" at various dates as follows:

June 30, 1865	$983,318,000
June 30, 1873	750,0[illegible]
Total contraction	$233,[illegible]

Showing a difference between Mr. Sherman's statement as Secretary on the 18th of July and his statements as stump-orator on the 20th of August of over $233,000,000.

But there are two kinds of contraction, both equally effective in shrinking values; one is by actual reduction of the currency; the other by the growth of business, the currency remaining stationary. The demand of business for currency may be assumed to increase approximately in proportion to increase of population. The actual currency in 1865, according to this treasury statement of Mr. Sherman, was $28 per capita, while the actual currency in 1873, by the same statement, was but $17.85 per capita, being a reduction of over one-third.

Before the contraction of our currency our people and our cities and our counties were very little in debt, as statistics and records and experience attest. With the contraction which followed up to 1873 came the expansion of credits to maintain business. The enormous grants by the Republican party of public lands to promote the premature construction of railways combined with this expansion of credits to bring on the collapse of 1873, from which the country, as Mr. Sherman stated in his speech in the Senate in 1874, had in effect recovered, when the demonetization of silver and forced resumption in gold set in motion the influences which have shrunk prices, paralyzed industry and confiscated the property of debtors and tax-payers.

Mr. Sherman asserts that not only had we more currency in 1873 than at the close of the war, but that we now have more than we ever had. In this Treasury Department statement of the 1st of July last he gives the total circulation at $743,301,000 on the 1st of July, 1879, which is about $14.87 per capita, as against $17.85 per capita on the same day in 1873, and $28 on the same day in 1865. This statement of the currency now outstanding includes $74,000,000 greenbacks withdrawn from circulation and hoarded in the treasury, and $125,000,000 which the Comptroller of the Currency in his speech to the national bankers at Saratoga last month says are hoarded by the national banks. Mr. Sherman attempts to sustain his assertion that the currency is greater now than ever by adding to the volume now afloat all the coin in the treasury held for redemption. He might just as reasonably count the gold in the mountains. The coin will stay in the treasury until the greenbacks are surrendered to take its place, and then the greenbacks will stay in until the coin comes back again. When one is circulating the other is hoarded, and both can't be counted as part of the circulation.

Mr. Sherman now asserts that the panic of 1873 was caused by an inflated and irredeemable currency. But here is his speech in the United States Senate, made on the 16th of January, 1874, in which he says: "Mr. President, the condition of our currency has no relation whatever to the panic that has passed over the country. * * * I never have charged the panic upon the currency. Indeed, I was the first in the midst of the panic to declare that the currency had no connection with it. Money was secure. Men hoarded it * * * These panics are but the ebb and flow of great enterprises. No action of ours can prevent them."

He now asserts that all the business distresses and blighted industries of the past four years were due to that panic, but in this same speech he declares that the effect of the panic was then past. I quote his language: "Confidence is restored, and every commodity is advanced to the price that it was before the panic."

He now asserts that "experience has shown that the Resumption act has not produced any distress;" but in his published examination before the Finance Committee of the Senate last year, which was carefully revised by him before it went to the Public Printer, he says: "We have now passed through all the agony and struggle for resumption."

To crown the display of his characteristic versatility of assertion, Mr. Sherman says: "Suffice it to say that every step under the Resumption act has had a tendency to produce easy times, restore confidence, reduce prices, advance the values of our currencies, and to lead us gently, slowly and surely to the specie standard." Could human ingenuity combine in one sentence a greater jumble of contradictions? It is perfectly true that every step toward resumption has tended to reduce prices, or, in other words, to advance the value or purchasing power of money; but the assertion that a reduction of prices causes or can be accompanied by "easy times" contradicts all human experience and all authority on the nature and office of money. Falling prices have everywhere inflicted, and must necessarily inflict, industrial distress. There never has been a period in the history of this or any other country of falling prices, or, what is the same thing, rising value of money, which has not been a period of distress of industries and oppression of debtors and tax-payers. The reason is obvious. When prices are falling the goods of the merchant shrink in value on his shelf; the stock of the trader is worth less when he gets it to market than when he bought it; the manufacturer when he turns out his goods finds they have cost more for raw material and labor than they will sell for; the farmer must pay debts and taxes in products constantly shrinking in value. Money loaned in productive enterprises is, therefore, withdrawn because the enterprises themselves become unprosperous and the loan hazardous; money flows from the veins and arteries of business and congests in the vaults of hoarders. It is true "that every step under the Resumption act has had a tendency to reduce prices, and to lead us thus slowly and surely to the specie standard;" and it is just this steady and protracted fall of prices, caused by the Resumption law, of which the people have complained. But to assert that it has produced "easy times" is preposterous, unless easy times are those in which money shrinks from all investment or loan in productive industry, while it seeks investment in 4-per-cent. Government bonds, or is loaned only on collaterals which can be converted into money on a day's notice.

The two Secretaries bring to the people of Ohio the intelligence that prosperous times have come again; that all labor is fully employed and well paid; every branch of manufacturing industry prosperous; trade flourishing, and that we all have reason to rejoice and be content with the present situation. I admit that some special branches of business are in better condition than before the Democracy stopped contraction and partially remonetized silver, but I cannot learn of any general revival of business. The iron industries are specially quoted as reviving rapidly, yet a Pittsburgh friend, who is manufacturing iron, told me the other day that wages have not increased at all, and that there is a very large surplus of labor. Hanging Rock mill and foundry iron sells this year lower than last, and sold last year lower than the year before.

I saw hundreds of ore-diggers in Lawrence county last week whose average wages don't exceed 50 cents a day. The coal mined in the Hocking valley—one-third of the whole product of the State—sells on the cars now at 65 to 75 cents a ton, against 90 cents last year, $1 the year before and $1.50 the year after the panic. The coal-diggers there now get 50 cents a ton and half work, as against 75 cents a ton and full work in 1874, the year after the panic, and the year before the industries of the country were put under the screw of preparation for gold resumption. Iron furnaces at Shawnee and Ogden, Steubenville and Ashland, rolling-mills at Steubenville, Marietta and Pomeroy, have recently been sold at from a fourth to a sixth of their cost. Salt, which sold at the furnace at an average of $1.26 per barrel in 1874, now sells at 82 cents per barrel. The iron, coal and salt industries of Ohio, so far as I can learn, are paying, where best managed, only the cost of production, and that based on starvation wages—counting their capital and investment as nothing. That is the extent of the boom which is always gotten up in speeches and newspapers by the Republican party in its important campaigns. I believe it to be true that business generally in Ohio is almost as unprosperous now as it was in 1876 or 1877; that the condition of debtors generally whose debts amount to one-fourth of the estimated value of their property four years ago is in effect hopeless; that the burden of taxes increased through fallen prices is almost intolerably oppressive; and I further believe that the people ought to and must have a rise of prices above the present low gold level before general prosperity can possibly return.

This relief is offered by the Democracy in the bill which passed the House of Representatives last session, and will unquestionably pass the Senate next session, for the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and the issue of certificates for silver bullion. That act would cause an easy increase of metallic money, or of paper representing and redeemable in metallic money, of from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000, followed by a yearly increase of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000. This would raise prices very nearly to the old bimetallic level, lightening the burdens of debts and taxes, stimulating industries and bringing into play all the productive energies of our people. It is a great, wholesome, indispensable measure of relief; open to no just criticism either in respect of its honesty or sound policy. It will bring down the purchasing power of gold, which has been dishonestly increased by the demonetization of silver—an act to which the American people never consented—done in the dark by some rascal for the purpose of robbing the masses and piling up the fortunes of the moneyed class.

The two parties are squarely at issue on this question. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Schurz both take ground in favor of stopping the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount under existing law shall reach a sum supposed to be the largest which will float at par with gold; or, on the other hand, adopting a new and more valuable silver dollar for the benefit of the creditor class. Either of these methods involves the perpetuation of the wrong inflicted upon the people by the secret and fraudulent act of demonetization. I thank these gentlemen for their frankness on this great question, and call on the people of Ohio to decide by their votes whether our great American money product shall be put on an even par with gold, and whether they will have the old dollar of the fathers or the new dollar of the Shylocks.

Mr. Sherman, who was the first to propose the demonetization of silver in the interest of the moneyed class, attempts to sustain it by the following statement: "Many causes contribute to reduce the relative value of silver, and now it requires eighteen ounces of silver to be equal to one ounce of gold; and, therefore, the chief commercial countries have either wholly or partially suspended the coinage of silver."

He here, with studied vagueness, asserts that silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1 had depreciated as compared with gold, and for that reason was demonetized; thus illustrating again his fluent disregard of facts. The truth is, the American silver dollar was always, since 1833, worth more than the American gold dollar down to the very date when it was demonetized, and at that date it stood at a premium of 3½ per cent. The depreciation of our silver, as compared with our gold dollar, was caused by the acts of demonetization, accomplished through a conspiracy of usurers. If Mr. Sherman does not know that fact, he is less informed on this subject than nine out of ten of his hearers. He ought to know why it was demonetized, for he introduced a bill for that purpose in the United States Senate in 1868, and advocated its demonetization before the congress of bondholders in Paris. The sole reason was that the insatiable avarice of the bondholders of Europe and America sought to appreciate the value of their bonds and depreciate the value of all property and labor in which their bonds were payable by striking out of existence one-half of the world's metallic money.

* * * * * *

Mr. Sherman has the amazing recklessness to assert that "the Republican administration has been marked by a uniform decrease of expenditures, as shown by the official table of net ordinary expenditures;" and "the Democrats have been rapidly increasing appropriations since they have had control of Congress."

He attempts to sustain these assertions by figures made up, not from published official reports, but from data of which the public has no information. I appeal from John Sherman on the stump to John Sherman in the treasury. I hold in my hand his own last report to Congress, in a volume entitled "Finance Report, 1878." On page 17 is given the net ordinary expenditure of the Government (exclusive of premiums, interest and public debt), in which it is stated that those expenditures since 1870 were each year as follows. I give the figures exactly as published by him:

1871	$157,[illegible]
1872	1[illegible],201,000
1873	1[illegible]
1874	[illegible],118,000
1875	171,[illegible]
1876	[illegible]
1877	144,[illegible]
1878	134,[illegible]

The appropriations from 1871 to 1876 inclusive were made by the Republican Congresses, and those of 1877 and 1878 by a Democratic House. The Republicans run up these expenditures from $150,000,000 in 1872 to an average of nearly $178,000,000 for each of the four years thereafter; while the Democrats reduced the expenditures for the two last years of the report to but little over $150,000,000 per year, making an annual saving of over $28,000,000. It is true that for 1879 the Democrats increased these appropriations to $157,000,000, and for 1880 to $160,000,000; a chief part of which increase was claimed by the administration to be necessary because the Democratic House had cut down too much of the appropriations for the preceding years. But take the whole average of appropriations and expenditures for the four years of Republican rule, from 1873 to 1876 inclusive, and the result is as follows: That the Republicans expended an average of $177,748,000 for the net ordinary expenditures of the Government, while the Democrats appropriated an average of $149,201,000, being a saving to the people by reason of Democratic economy of $28,547,000 per year, or $114,188,000 in the four years.

Mr. Sherman, in replying to my Lancaster speech, asserts that, so far from this economy being forced upon the administration by the Democratic Congress, we actually appropriated more than the departments asked for. Here the Finance Minister of our Government is equally at fault. For the year 1877 the administration asked a little over $200,125,000 for its ordinary expenditures; we gave it $145,182,000. For the year 1878 the administration asked $176,226,000; we gave it $157,213,000. For the year 1880 it asked $164,181,000; and we gave it $160,919,000. So that the Democratic Congress has in four years prevented the administration from spending over $120,000,000 more than was necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Government. I say more than was necessary, for Mr. Sherman says that, during the four years of Democratic control over appropriations, "the administration has felt no restraint from insufficient appropriations in the great branches of the Government."

Mr. Sherman, in explaining the enormous appropriation of $194,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Government in 1874, says that, "the appropriations for that year were purposely largely increased as a means of relief from the effect of the panic." Sympathetic Mr. Sherman! How good it was in you and your party to come to the relief of the struggling industries of the country! But the fact is, the appropriations for that year were made at the session of Congress which ended March 4, 1873—six months before the panic occurred. The excessive appropriation was due, therefore, to extravagance, and not to sympathy for the people.

Messrs. Sherman and Schurz are distressed with apprehensions of danger to the Government from the Confederate Brigadiers. They cry out against the caucus, as though it was an invention of those Southern men to control the Democratic party and thus rule the country. They have themselves sat in more caucuses than they have hairs on their heads. What danger is there from Confederate Brigadiers? Not one of them has proposed any measure in Congress to impair any settlements of the war. They have over and over again declared that they and their people accept those settlements as final and never to be disturbed.

What more is demanded? Nothing. The Republican party has not asked for more. The outcry against the Southern people for sending to Congress men who fought in the Confederate army is senseless and shameful. They have no other men of large experience and capacity to send. Would you force them to send only negroes and carpet-baggers? Would you undo the work of pacification which the President has done? Would you revoke the trade consummated by Mr. Foster, by which Packard, who got more votes in Louisiana for Governor than Hayes got for President, was counted out and Hayes counted in? Recollect, gentlemen of the Republican party, that the South has not the same large choice of non-combatants to select for high offices which the Republican party has. All her men and boys had to go into the Confederate army to meet our overwhelming numbers, while the North did not send a half of her men. In this respect the Republican party has the South at a big disadvantage. They can select such men as Messrs. Sherman and Foster, who quietly stayed at home, while the unfortunate South has no non-combatants to prefer over her soldiers for high public honors.

Mr. Updegraff and Mr. Garfield said in effect at the Soldiers' Reunion, at Steubenville the other day, that when the South will consent that the Government shall be conducted on the accepted fact that the North was right and the South was wrong on the great issues of the war, then sectional strife should cease. The Southern Representatives have admitted it. They do not admit, and we have no right to expect them to admit, that they were false to their convictions of duty in asserting and maintaining the alleged right of secession. But I assert that there is not one man from the South in either house of Congress who does not accept the decision of the war as the final settlement of that question, or who does not agree that all the amendments of the constitution made to give permanent effect to that settlement shall be respected and obeyed and executed by appropriate legislation. In view of this it is mean and unpatriotic in the Republican leaders to keep up the senseless clamor against the South, and prevent the restoration of harmony and good will, without which the sacrifices of the war were all in vain.

Neither Mr. Schurz nor Mr. Sherman has a word to say justifying the use of troops at the polls, for which they and the administration fought so vigorously. They know that it is a power that is an alien and a foe to our republican system of Government, and that the determination of the administration to retain that power will meet the disapprobation of the people.

But Mr. Schurz attempts to ridicule the stern demand of the Democracy to have that odious power wiped from our statute books. He says: "Does any sane man think this administration capable of sending the Federal soldiers to the ballot-box to overawe the freedom of the electors? * * * The President withdrew the Federal soldiers from the legislative halls of the Southern States."

Yes, sir; that was when the President was playing the role of conservative; that was when he had just been put into power by a truck and dicker arrangement, got up by Mr. Foster; that was when both of them were crying out against Federal interference with State Legislatures and State elections, and were anxious for "the flag to float over States, not provinces." But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Mr. Foster pleads the "baby act," and the President has taken up all the low fellows in the Southern States whom he tramped down in getting to power, and given them high stations and good salaries. He is a stalwart now; has made up with all whom he offended by "withdrawing Federal soldiers from the legislative halls of the Southern States;" and is as lion-mettled as Zach Chandler. But whether he would or would not abuse the power, as Grant did, is not the question. The question is whether any President can constitutionally be given, or should have, the power to send troops to keep the peace at the polls, or to, in any way, intermeddle with State elections.

Mr. Sherman does not attempt to justify the Marshals and Supervisors law as either constitutional or expedient. Its unconstitutionality is demonstrable to any man of common intelligence, whether lawyer or layman. When the constitution was framed the whole control of elections of members of Congress was reserved to the States; but Congress was given power to alter the State regulations as to the time, places and manner of holding such elections, because it was thought probable that it might be important to the General Government to have those elections all on one day or to have them held in single districts. Then it was suggested, at the very close of the debate, that possibly some States might refuse altogether to elect members of Congress; and in such event Congress ought to have power to make all necessary provisions for electing members of Congress in such States. Solely to provide for this contingency, as Mr. Madison says, the clause was finally amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

Now here is the constitution of Ohio. It provides that "every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections."

Here is the Election law of the State providing for the election of members of Congress and other officers. It provides how long a person must be a resident of the county, township and ward prior to the election to have the right to vote; it provides how persons may gain or lose a residence, and what facts shall determine a residence; it provides for dividing the State into election districts, for furnishing ballot-boxes, fixing places of election, selecting judges from residents of the election precincts, and providing the whole manner of conducting the elections, and of making returns and proclaiming results. All the officers so authorized to conduct elections are State officers. They derive their authority under and are sworn to obey the State constitution and law. No one disputes the authority of the State to conduct these elections, or denies that this whole election machinery, thus conducted and managed by State officers, is valid and in full force and operation.

But the Republican party, by its Federal Election law, has provided that two Federal Supervisors may be appointed at each one of these election precincts, with power to inspect the ballots of electors and determine what votes shall be received and what votes rejected; and if any State election officer refuses to submit his judgment to that of the Federal Supervisors, the Supervisors may seize such election officer and drag him from the ballot-box to a Federal prison, to be indicted and tried for the felony of disobedience to these Federal interlopers. If a man's vote be challenged, and the State judges, in obedience to the State law, determine, on the facts presented, that he is entitled to vote, the Federal Supervisor may seize the elector before his ballot is put in and drag him off to a Federal prison, although the power to define qualifications of electors, and, consequently, to provide for a method in which a right to vote may be determined, is, by the constitution of the United States, expressly reserved to the States, absolutely and unconditionally.

Now, I believe there is not a lawyer of fair standing in Ohio who will risk his reputation on an opinion that the Federal Government has any power to thus prevent an elector from voting, or to in any manner supervise, control or direct, or meddle with the State election officers while conducting a Congressional election under this State law. Such interference is organized anarchy. No officer of a State Government can lawfully be directed or controlled by a Federal officer in the performance of his duties under valid State laws, for such Government is supreme in its sphere as defined by the constitution of the United States. This Federal Election law is, therefore, utterly and obviously unconstitutional.

Mr. Sherman makes a faint attempt to justify the Republican party in enacting this law by claiming that there were 30,000 illegal votes cast in the city of New York in 1868; but he does not pretend that experience has proved the law to have been a wise one, for he knows that wherever its power has been invoked the Deputies employed and paid out of the public treasury have been largely poor Democrats, bribed to desert their party for $5 a day, and still more largely the most dispicable scoundrels that could be raked from the hells of the big cities. The law has demonstrated itself everywhere to be the basest and corruptest instrument of partisanship ever seized upon to stay the downfall of a party in power.

Dodging the question of the constitutionality and expediency of the law, Mr. Sherman arraigns Gen. Rice and myself for having refused appropriations of money to hire these spies and Marshals to intermeddle with State elections. He says the "withholding of public money for this purpose is a more dangerous opposition than the attempted nullification of the Tariff laws by South Carolina, put down by Gen. Jackson, or even the attempted secession put down by civil war. By this doctrine nullification and secession are made easy by the refusal of a majority of either house to obey the law." He seems particularly sorry to find Gen. Rice and myself, after our "honorable record during the war," in this terrible attitude of nullification and rebellion. "If they were right during the war, they are wrong now. I have no disposition to arraign them, but I prefer to follow the old Republican flag that was hoisted in 1854." Stop there, Mr. Sherman! I want, in the midst of your patriotic peroration, to call your attention to the fact that in following the Republican flag in 1856 you, yourself, offered an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill to the effect that "no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas;" and, further, that your amendment was adopted; and, further, because the Senate refused to concur in your amendment, you filibustered and forced the adjournment of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, leaving the army without a dollar of appropriations; and, further, that when the President called Congress together again you voted to adhere to your amendment, and undertook to force the adjournment of the second session without permitting the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, but were overruled by a few of your conservative Republican colleagues joining the Democrats and saving the army from disbandment for want of an appropriation.

As you seem to have forgotten this striking page in your political history, I refer you to the *Congressional Globe*, Thirty-fourth Congress, part second, 1855-'56, pages 1,754, 1,790, 1,794 and 2,240, and page 18 of the appendix. You will find the references handy, as they are all in one volume.

The difference between your position then and now is this: Then you were struggling against a bad use of Federal troops in a Territory, over which the Federal Government had supreme control; and now you are struggling for a bad use of Federal troops and Marshals to control State elections, with which the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. You were willing to disband the whole army then rather than suffer the Federal Government to exercise its undoubted powers; and now you denounce as rebels and nullifiers men who served through the war for the Union, while you prospered in peace and comfort at home, for disbanding your hordes of partisans, paid from the common treasury of the people to wrest from them the control of their ballot-box.

I am not disposed, my fellow-citizens, to claim that in the ordinary exercise of its powers Congress is at liberty to withhold appropriations for purposes prescribed by law. We did not withhold any appropriations the failure of which is at all likely to interfere with any of the departments of the Government in the exercise of their ordinary and acknowledged powers. We merely forbade the use of any money appropriated for the army to transport or maintain troops at the polls; and we withheld no appropriations, except for the fees of Marshals and their deputies. We knew that all the Marshals would be patriotic enough to hold on to their offices and draw their regular salaries, and perform all their ordinary and useful duties, trusting to Congress to pay their fees for legitimate service. We merely resolved that the public treasure should not be wasted, nor the control of our State elections interfered with by hiring bummers and shoulder-hitters, or bribing needy men out of the common treasure of the people. And we now appeal from the advocates of Federal interference to the lovers of home rule to sustain our action. We will let the ballot-box itself declare whether it is safer in the hands and under the control of the officers of the election precincts, or of emissaries hired by the administration and backed by bayonets. This is not revolution nor nullification nor secession; but only an orderly, honest and patriotic appeal from Cæsar to the people.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the new Home Rule member, is Parlimentary leader writer on the London *Daily News*. He was born in 1830, in Cork, and began newspaper life as a reporter on the Cork *Examiner* under Mr. Maguire.

SARATOGA in the English language means "the region of the big hills." In plain English it means the region of big bills.

INDIANA NEWS.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE owns a tract of land in Warrick county.

HON. J. W. SMITH, for several years County Clerk of Rush county, died recently.

EFFORTS are being made for the establishment of another extensive ship-yard at New Albany.

WILLIAM HANEY, aged 76 years, living in Brown county, lately dropped dead of heart disease while feeding his stock.

JOSEPH [illegible], of New Albany, died recently from stoppage of the bowels, caused by swallowing the seeds while eating water-melon.

W. C. DE PAUW, of New Albany, has made his tenth annual donation of $1,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Indiana Conference.

RICHARD T. KNIGHTLY, ex-member of the Legislature, and a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge, died a few days ago, at his home in Acton.

THE residence of Hiram Hyatt, a banker, burned at Washington the other morning. Loss, $6,000; insured for $4,000. Origin of fire unknown.

MR. JOHN G. NEWKIRK has been elected Professor of History in the Indiana State University. Prof. Newkirk is a graduate of the Union Law School at Albany.

THE Eighty-fourth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry reunion will be held at Newcastle on the 29th inst., the seventeenth anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga.

SCARLET FEVER is so prevalent that the City Council of Indianapolis has ordered a white flag to be placed in a conspicuous place at every house where the fever rages.

A NEW election is to be called in those townships in Crawford and Pike counties that recently refused to vote aid to the completion of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railroad.

KINDER FERGUSON, the Scott county centenarian, aged 108 years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, W. Goben, near Holman. He was the oldest man in Northern Indiana, if not in the State.

THE State House contractors will begin laying 2,000,000 brick next week. They are also employing 300 men on the building and in the quarries, the latter furnishing twenty-five car-loads of stone per day.

A NIGHT or two since, during the absence of Sheriff Hay, of Monticello, some person, as yet unknown, became possessed of the keys of the county jail, which had been left in charge of the Sheriff's wife, and a general jail delivery was the result.

A PARTY of two girls and two young men while crossing White river at Morgan's ferry, twenty miles south of Vincennes, were thrown into the river by the horses attached to the wagon in which they were seated becoming scared and backing off the boat. Alice Cottrell, aged 17, Ellen Dellenger, aged 16, and John Summit, aged 22, were drowned, together with the horses. The other young man succeeded in regaining the boat.

Conference Appointments.

The following are the appointments made at the recent session of the Southeast Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Lawrenceburg:

Indianapolis District.—T. H. Lynch, P. E. Indianapolis—Roberts Park, S. M. Vernon; Fletcher place, G. L. Curtis; Central Avenue, R. Andrus; Grace, J. W. Duncan; Third Street, J. K. Pye; Patterson, J. S. Reager; Coburn Street, V. W. Tevis; Edwin Ray, G. H. Young; City Missions, P. S. Cook; Cleona, Alex. Campbell; Bean Blossom, A. E. Walker; Malott Park and Sugar Grove, J. W. Early; Southport, F. S. Potts; Greenwood, Jesse Miller; Franklin, R. D. Black; Waldron, J. C. Gullett; Nineveh, J. S. Alley; Acton, Wm. Nicols; Hope, W. M. Grubbs; Hartsville, A. Murphy; Palestine, G. W. Winchester; Fairland, G. Clouds; Castleton and Lawrence, A. Jamison; Brightwood, A. Hanway. P. McNutt, Professor Indiana Asbury University; J. A. Maxwell, instructor of Latin and history, Purdue University.

Connersville District.—F. C. Holliday, P. E. Connersville, E. L. Dolph; Rushville, A. N. Marlatt; Glenwood, E. A. Campbell and Charles Houstis; Brookville, T. B. McClain; New Trenton, D. T. Hedges; Fairfield, G. S. Conner; Mt. Carmel, J. C. White; Shelbyville, J. G. Chafee; Milroy, W. H. Wydman and J. W. Turner; Liberty and College Corner, R. R. Baldwin; Brownsville, Everton, S. H. Whitmore; Brownsville, Boston, to be supplied; Abington, C. W. Hargitt; Milton, W. S. Hamlin; Carthage, G. L. Alder; Laurel, B. F. Morgan; Metamora, G. E. Neville; Milford, J. W. Dashiel; St. Paul, James McCaw; Manilla, W. B. Clancy; Arlington, S. C. Noble.

Madison District.—L. G. Adkinson, P. E. Madison, Trinity, R. Roberts; Madison, Wesley, C. C. Edwards; Madison Circuit, J. W. Mellender; Canaan, A. Scott; Moorefield, S. A. Bright; Vevay, S. S. McMahan; Sugar Branch, J. W. Allen; Patriot, B. W. Cooper; Manchester, H. Harris; Lawrenceburg, M. L. Wells; Lawrenceburg Circuit, C. W. Lee; Rising Sun, W. Harrison; Hartford, J. D. Pierce; Dillsborough, Geo. Cochran; Versailles and Osgood, W. R. Lathrop; Delaware, E. G. Wood; Moore's Hill, A. W. Adkinson; Wilmington, B. Rawls; Aurora, D. A. Robertson; Greensburg, First Church, S. Tincher; Greensburg Centenary, W. S. Falkenburg; Greensburg Circuit, A. M. Lowdon. J. H. Doddridge, President of Moore's Hill College and member of Moore's Hill Quarterly Conference.

Jeffersonville District.—F. A. Hester, P. E. Jeffersonville, Wall Street, J. S. Tevis; Utica, G. P. Jenkins; Port Fulton, supply; Charlestown, J. A. Sargent; New Washington, D. C. Benjamin; Edinburg, E. H. Wood; Flat Rock, H. Morrow; Taylorsville, L. T. Fisher; Columbus, C. Tinsley; South Bethany, J. W. Mendell; Asbury, A. B. Chukner; Henryville, J. T. O'Neal; Vernon, W. W. Reynolds; Butlerville, T. W. Conner; Seymour, J. Cotton; Crothersville, R. L. Kinnear; Vienna, S. Tinker; Holman, J. R. T. Lathrop; Kent, W. W. Snyder; Paris, W. M. Baxton; Brownstown, B. F. Owens; Freetown, to be supplied by T. S. Brooks and B. Weakley; Elizabethtown, A. S. Wade; Hardenburg, supply.

J. H. Bayliss transferred to Detroit Conference.

R. F. Brewington transferred to North Indiana Conference.

M. Y. Boyard transferred to South Indiana Conference.

C. W. Gullett transferred to South Kansas Conference.

THE capital invested in British railways in 1878 was $3,500,000,000; the number of miles open, 17,333; the capital per mile, $201,505; the proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 53 per cent.; the proportion of net revenue to capital, 4.25 per cent. The most profitable year since 1860 was 1872, when the return upon capital reached 4.74 per cent.—¼ of 1 per cent. on the entire capital more than last year. The returns for the current year are expected to be more adverse.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 25, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

List of Soldiers Who Registered their Names During the Re-union.

12TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

C Isbell B 12 Huntertown
J W Cleveland B Albion
W S Hays B "
J C Maguire K Fort Wayne
C L Thomas F

13TH INDIANA.

I Shearer, B, Auburn, Ind
B F Holt A Spencerville Ind.
H Hull B St Joe
H L Carnahan A Auburn
J H Hight A New Era
H C Lord K Ray
G Rhodenbaugh B, Auburn
P Noel B Butler
D Broose A
J Speer A Auburn
A Smith C Waterloo,
H D Hathaway A Newville
N Johnson A Auburn
N Wyatt C Spencerville
D Bruce A Altona
G H Hoffman A Auburn

152D INDIANA,

Dewit Williams, Co. K,
Jos DeBruder D
J W Shore H Angola
J DeLong C
C H Milk B Milford
A J Crooks H Butler
R F Rhodes K
J. w. Whitaker, Colonel, New Haven
L Zimmerman C Lisbon, Ind
Z T Garrett, Cederville
G W Scott G Flint
John Baughman C Albion
D Jennings, C Butler
G E Young, Adgt., Pleasant Lake
H C Chilcoat C Corunna
M Holopeter G Cederville
W Clark G Auburn
G Miller K Pleasant Lake
J Farranger, E Albion
John Hart C Angola
G R Wickwire K Angola
J M Chamberlain, Surgeon, Waterloo
C P Houser H Auburn
G H K Moss H Auburn
W M Kist D Butler

74TH INDIANA,

W C Sheek D Corunna
D S Witmer E Millersburg
T J Tarney Auburn
W Vaughan H Garrett "
J Walcott H
N Knisely H
G C Gilbert D Butler
S R Mosier D
W Baker I
Geo Rummell H
D DeLong D Newville
J F McNear B Cherubusco
Nat Gray C "
C M Summerlin H Lagrange
John Creidler C Turky Creek
N J Letts H Fremont
E Letts A Albion
L Gates Captain H Angola
J Stettler H Pleasant Lake
Wm Moore H Pleasant Lake
John B Lemmon H "
I A Gardner H "
C Hoffman H "
A F Hoffman F "
Geo Vose " "
M R Knapp H "
R T Perkins F "
I D Abby H "
S B George Capt H "
D Stettler H "
John Snyder D Butler

100TH INDIANA,

A J Rimmond, G Ripley O
John Davis A Spencerville
L Farver A "
B F McGloce A Waterloo
S Parker B "
S Guthrie A "
A A Waters A "
C T Rodgers A Auburn
J Pifer A "
H Wolf A "
H Pimer A "
Geo Simons K "
W H Fair A "
W Likins A "
J D Swartz, Surgeon, Auburn
J Uhlm, A Blair
W K Coveland C Butler
J K Morrow, Captain C Angola
N Squires A
C C Browand E Kendallville
W C Letts B Fremont
A A Clark, A Butler,
A Robbins A Auburn
J S Ollinger A "
S Willson A "
J C Prosser A "
W H Fair A "
E D Hartman Captain A Auburn
T Brown C Lagrange
C F Rodgers A
T J Cox E
S Denman D
J C Vaugh E
R Walburn E Alma
J R Robb A
L B Powell A
Thos Dowell I
M M Beals K Fort Wayne
G Buchanan A Corunna
A Miles D Wakarusa
W A Clark F Auburn
John Haines B Flint

30TH INDIANA.

A Preston G Lagrange
P P Last F Kendallville
W H Stafford H Auburn
W A Coen F Albion
Jas Dolan F "
C DeLong A Waterloo
W B Johnson C Ligonier
E F Coats F Albion
A Gannett F Ripley O
C W Ludwick A Ft Wayne
Geo Hannon A Churubusco
J Lawrence H Auburn
Enos Vian H Waterloo
S Ferney A "
W V Todd D Aburn
M A Critchett D Fort Wayne
J C Wysong H Hudson
P Hull H Butler
D S Irish G Hudson
J V VanFerson F Avilla
T F Weldon D Pleasant Lake
G I Patterson H Auburn
N Wilson E Cherubusco
W Elson H Auburn
W A Feagler H "
H A Coe F Green Center
Sam'l Fritz E
G W Hamilton H
R H Johnson, Adgt.
J A Province H Spencerville
Pat Doole C
J Lobdell F
J J Lightner C
E DeLong C
J A Miller H
L Hathaway H
Thos Meeds D
Joseph Fisher C Butler
J W Bixler D Kendallville
N B Moore C Marion
J A Braton C Ligonier, soldier Mexican war
I Watson H
J T Pollock, D "
H M Stoner H Syracuse
J W Milks G Kendallville
L Winn F Avilla
L N Southworth F Kendallville
G W VanHorn D Butler
C A Floyd C Newville
A B Mathews, A Fairfield Centre
D Fretty H Summit
D Barnhart C Butler
W A Beard H Waterloo
J Markum H Hamilton
J F Johnson H Auburn.
J W McKay H "
S M George H "
J D Likins C "
W A Feagler H "

INDIANA CAVALRY.

W C McGonigal 2nd Newville Ind
E L Lewis B 7th Fort Wayne "
E Irvin M 2nd "
I J McFadden D 2nd Waterloo "
O T Prichard 2nd Litchfield Mich.
Wm Edgington 4th Auburn "
John McClellan K 2nd "

OHIO ARTILLERY.

J F Scott D bat 1
T W Haines 23
Peter Bryan 2d
A R Walter 6th Fort wayne
A Hoff 19th Salem centre
N H Miller 1st A art Alliance Ohio

N. B.—In all cases where the state is omitted after name of town Indiana should be written.

INDIANA INFANTRY—NOT CLASSIFIED.

John Welch H 31 Auburn Indiana
H E Altenberg G 19 " "
H C Peterson I 89 " "
John Ober G 17. " "
G W Wade A 12 " "
E W Shull D 18 " "
J Provines K 137 " "
Peter Ditmar 59 " "
D Freagh K 139 " "
Peter Graham F 155 " "
W Sheffer D 137 " "
J W Bowman D 142 Butler "
J E Fisher 40 " "
J N Veely A 9 " "
T W Harwood C 53 " "
G Mustfelt H 35 " "
L J Diehl F 118 " "
A Ross I 177 Waterloo "
J Brown G 128 " "
John Day F 142 " "
F J Staltsgiver B 12 Albion "
N Wineberger A 142 " "
Alex Winebrenner H 12 " "
C T Darrows C 12 Angola "
G Work C 152 " "
Jos Kock C 35
J Valentine D 142
G W Davis G 21
J R Howey E 142 Newville "
T F McDougall New Haven "
R H Ross F 20 Altona "
J M Miller 127 Wolf Lake "
C Freese F 155 Spencerville "
John Isbell B 12 Avilla "
F LaDow A 21 Salem Centre "
Geo Gaff F 36 Altona "
L Grate I 35
J D Champion F 61
S Shade G 38
F Shaffstoll A 21
R G Baily 112 Mount Hope
S Strauss K 35
J V Baber C 130 DeKalb
S Sansbaugh C 111 West Unity O
Walter Krise H 75 Roanoke Ind
J Gattswood D 137 Albion
W R Tustison E 9 Blair
J Hiss C 42 Fairfield Centre
L W Treesh A 142 Sedan
J P Wagoner C 53 Franklin Center
G R Koontz F 33 Huntington
J S Conley D 142 Lisbon
J W Geiger E 17 Columbia City
O VanPelt H 53 Salem Centre
D H Renner D 9 Pleasant Lake
Robert Henry 11 Va Inf Avilla Ind
W H Merritt K 11th Mich. Inf Angola
C L Mann C 4 Mich Inf
H Petre K Hamilton
G W McConnell Q M 2 Ind Inf Angola
S Ballengar H 8 Mich St Joe Mich
L S Goodwin, scout Waterloo
J Carter I 6 U S A Pleasant Lake
G E Young B 4th Mich Inf Pleasasant Lake
John Palmer 4 N Y Art
Isaac Crutzner Fenton's Regt war of 1812
D Denman D 6 Ill cav Newville
F C Waterman A 2 Wis
J S Havens D 2 Mich Inf.
C Eckhart A 101 Pa. Inf Auburn
Chas Schrader E 44 Ill Inf
J D DeWit E 9 Wis cav
J Williamson G 11 Pa Inf
H E VanDuzen A 2 R I Bat Butler
I N Veeley A 9 Ind "
J H Smith 8 cav N Y.
W D Myranda A 32 N Y Newville
D Benden B 4 Mich Inf. Kendallville
J Richardson B 4 M " "
H Smither D 3d U S
G Fusselman D 5 Pa cav
L Hazzard, A 19 Reg Fort Wayne
S Barnes B 12 Ill Inf Newville
J J Mason K 205 Pa Inf
H J Martin K 24 N Y cav waterloo
J H Carpenter U S M Angola
John Coons F 3 Mich cav Waterloo
P Locke A 31 Wis Summit
S W Dickinson A 12 Wis California Mich
J P Bolton A 21 Wis Avilla
Wm Almnritter 1st N Y Bat Garrett
D M Eveland 119 Pa Cherubusco
R S Robinson Col 93 N Y Fort Wayne
S Eddy D 1st Ill bat Albion
J Swift D 3 Mich cav Alvarado
C Dunn K 73 N Y Pittsburg
T Berger B 5 N Y Auburn
J Gattswood D 137 Ind Inf albion
J Anderson 23 N Y Auburn
P Gill G 15 U S waterloo
A Bullard I 42 Ill Ray
R H Weamer E 2d Ky Inf Auburn Ind
W H McIntosh F 32 wis "
D S Ober A 124 Pa "
H C Miller G 44 Ill "
R B Romanus 102 N Y Farmer's Centre O.
J D Ward M 3 N Y Cav Auburn
M W Maybee G 13 V Inf Gilead Mich
Jos McKegg F 64 Iowa
L Bozer 1st Ill bat
G W Reese F 101 O V I
W Messer I "
T Hudson K " Avilla
W S Messer E " Auburn
G McNabb K 103 O Inf waterloo
J B Casebeer Surgeon 100 O Inf Auburn
Jas Wells A 101 Ohio Inf
A Chubb F " Newville
J O Davidson G " Fairfield Centre
A M Dawson I " Pleasant Lake
S B Johnson F " waterloo
J Carr F " Butler
J B Taylor 1st Mich bat
H Hackathorn 4th Mich Bat
H E Quanto "

OHIO INFANTRY REGIMENTS

The following are the soldiers representing Ohio Regiments of Infantry not classified:

Jos Haler E 28 Concord, Ind
G W Swanton D 43 Waterloo "
J H Weaver K 35 " "
W Hiler G 24 " "
G Spaght E 115 Butler "
A Sternberger C 105 Butler "
I D Dailly B 177 " "
J Ulim A 191 " "
G H McNabb K 182 " "
J H Klink 3 " "
S H Meek 23 " "
S Klink I 71 " "
J McKlintock K 9 " "
J W Wyland F 64 " "
W W Mathena B 152 " "
W F Smith E 4 Auburn "
A Florida A 60 " "
H J Norris E 73 " "
Phil Myers I 161 " "
T C Mays B 65 " "
W Oller I 57 " "
E Somerlott C 14 Waterloo "
J A Booth A 90 " "
G W Clutser C 21 " "
E Squiers I 47 " "
J A Price C 128 Angola "
S Burght H 105 " "
M Flint D 38 " "
W Reed D 38 " "
R Young E 151
H Mennigh D 107
K Otto C 120
S P Stroh I 49
Asa Johns K 131
A Hopkins E 21 Milford Indiana
F M Sherman, F 133 Garrett "
B Brown B 66 Summit "
G White H 38 Kendallville "
F R Kiblinger A 11 Albion "
R A Kiblinger A 131 " "
J Wafford D 80 Newville "
W H Bender A 104 Leo "
F Stagley 123 Ray "
J Valentine E 31 Garrett "
Jas May I 38 St Joe "
D A Miller C 35 " "
S Waterstone H 38 Bridgewater "
L Wilderson C 84 DeKalb "
J Q Knox C 128 Albion "
P Powelson I 122 Fremont "
S Hackenberger F 55 Summit "
A Aulbert F 111 Cisero "
G W Strause D 38 Metz "
W A Shreve A 120 Ray "
J Beerbower E 21 Milford. "
W D Grogg F 48
D M Webb H 19
G white H 38 Kendallville "
C Shaff D 024
J Betts D 116
O Zimmerman I. 15
F D Paulus D 64
W H Bender A 104 Leo "
J Rushnell F 121 North Vernon Ohio.
W Croslett F 182 West Unity "
A Bush F 38 Edon "
John Temple K 68 Mt Pelier "
R Barcus G 113 Cromwell "

12TH INDIANA CAVALRY.

I C Dirrim C Hamilton
J Tuttle C Angola
F Hilkert B Swan
S H Smith B Albion
John Pyron Kendallville
J W Cleveland B Albion
Henry Gurtner C

OHIO CAVALRY.

P S Chaub K 9th
W Hoffman F 8 Auburn
S Saliday M 12 Fort wayne
J H Bennett M 1st Auburn
T R Grant E 8 Garrett
S R Hanta C 10 waterloo
L Walter C 66 Albion
R Wes McBride Union Light Gu's waterloo
A P Foltz B 13 Auburn
D R Wissel B 13

INDIANA ARTILLERY

Leonard McClain 1st
S Culver 5th Auburn
D Culver A 9th "
B F Culbertson 9 "
D Muller 23 Spencerville
A Keesler 23 "
G L Rowe I 15
H W Caldwell 11 Garrett
W J Rydnauer 21 Butler
W Murphy 1st H Art Auburn
Jas Draggoo 4th bat Concord
W Simmons 5th Angola

11th INDIANA INFANTRY

John wilson E Auburn Ind
J F Hollopeter E Leo "
D W Steward E Auburn "
A L Hollopeter E " "
H H Cupp E " "
Oscar F whitney E Bryan Ohio

29TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

W S Hanes company K
J L Bunch K Auburn Ind
W B Sargeant A Garrett Ind
A Somerlott A
S S Butler K.
Frank Somerlott A.
Jared Spooner D Auburn Ind.
O Filley B Newville "
Geo Temple B Turkey Creek Ind.
E D Gumsaulus K Salem Center Ind.
M B Hershey A Fremont "
D Lutman K Corunna "
J F Studebaker B Corunna "
R G Renner B Hamilton "
P Gushwa B Corunna "
G W Hill A Garrett "
Peter Gonser B Sedan "
I Rose I Waterloo "
W Jenkins Angola "
E Rinehart A Angola "
Frank Bennett D Summit "
Samuel Maurer I Auburn "
C Cley B Auburn "
Cyrus Wyland D Auburn Ind

44TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

Maj W B Bingham Lagrange Ind. Co D 4th O Mexican war
Surgeon J H Rerrick Lagrange Ind
Otis F Blood F Newville "
G W Palmer F " "
I H Abel F Spencerville "
H J Abel F Newville "
T C Kinmont F Hicksville Ohio
L Hoodlemier K
Geo Hopkins F Logan Ohio
L Beard F Newville Ind.
D Andress F Spencerville Ind
T O Leslie K Albion "
E D Smith H Ligonier "
S B Sweet C Ft Wayne "
John Lower D LaGrange "
Wm McKee G Albion "
Jas Pierce K Auburn "
Henry Slentz F Butler "
S Oberlin F " "
J C Slentz F Hamilton "
W W Young F Newville "
A C Huffman F Butler "
W H Stoy H Hamilton "
H Milliman F Blair "
O D Scovill I Pleasant Lake "
G W Slentz F Waterloo "
R R Denham F Hamilton "
J H VanAuken A Pleasant Lake Ind
J S Potts B Auburn "
Jas Miller K Wrterloo "
E S Aldrch K Pleasant Lake "
S Bullard K Angola "
Isaac Ditmar F Auburn "
J J Grumlich G Mariam "
H L Walers F Auburn "
Henry Luce D
F W Willis K Waterloo "
Mike Ryan A "
John Ryan A " "
J H Gaff G
W H H Cornell K
F S Chandler F
T Griffith (captain) A
S N Cox A
C C Simons K
Reuben Lockwood K
E Dickinson F
Caleb Clark K
J G Casebeer F Crooked Creek Ind
W H Boran K Auburn "
H Crampton A Pleasant Lake "
L Lockwood K Auburn. "
A Harwood F Butler "
P Parnell K Waterloo "
D N Hart F Columbia City "
W T Kimsey Waterloo "
J M Kimsey Waterloo "
N P Lewis K Angola "
B F Cornell K Herdland Mo
J Craig F Waterloo "
Jacob Link K Auburn "
Alex Kinmont F " "
Nick Ensley K " "
I Ditmars F " "
W A Rose F " "
Moses Willis K " "
H Gunsenhouser H Butler "
M V Heffelfinger K " "
C Huffman F " "
David Gaff F " "
J M Lawnsbury D " "
F Gender F " "
J Ravett F " "
C Staley A Angola "
C Klink A Pleasant Lake "
J F Housel K DeKalb "
J Crampton A Pleasant Lake "
W A Greenameyer K Hudson "
G W Gordon K Auburn "
J N Chilcote K
N H Mathews F
N Fuller F Newville Ind. Quartermaster in Mexican war.
Chas Lockwood K Garrett Ind

88th INDIANA INFANTRY.

Gen'l L J Blair Waterloo Ind
Colonel C A Bryan Huntington Ind
Colonel Geo Humphrey Fort Wayne Ind
Adjutant A H Dougal Fort Wayne "
Surgeon J S Gregg Fort Wayne "
F N Bidler A Waterloo
Isaac Smith D
W S Stnair C Auburn Ind
Daniel Pressler K Columbia City Ind
Jos Hyndman E
Martin Boggs F
L L Brown A
Chas Bowman A
T R Willard A
E D White H
L D Gibson H
Wm Johnson D
J H Franks A
Geo DeLong H
J Stafford D
John H Cook C
R L Freeman E
Isaac Moses H
Jacob Pressler E
N E Griswold C
Henry Wyatt D Churubusco Ind
J Hamilton F Newville "
Wm Yeagley H Farmers Center Ohio
Thos Krise H Auburn Ind
N Wyatt D Churubusco Ind
Phil Smith H Newville "
J C Stafford D Orland "
W F Roop C Pulaski Ohio
G W Burns A Butler Ind
A C Brown E Fort Wayne Ind
M Bruand B Kendallville "
O M Widney H Blair "
W O Hollopeter E Leo "
C W McKee D Sidney Ohio
Josh Parker D Fort Wayne Ind
G W Sanders A Wolcottville Ind
J Ginther D Monroeville "
J Winebruner B Ft. Wayne "
Wm Krontz A Butler "
E M Smurr H Butler "
S Gunther D Monroeville "
L H Miller D Churubusco "
David Halter D Cedarville "
Richard Williams G Albion "
Walter Watkins H Gillmore Iowa
E L Teegarden D Kendallville Ind
Elmore Wyatt H Newville "
J W Swasgood H Butler "
W Snyder E Auburn "
T H Tomlinson A Waterloo "
B F Kenedy A Waterloo "
John Steward Spencerville Ind
Geo Brown D Harlan "
W H Browand D Kendallville "
N W Bowman G Wolcottville "
D Goodrich A Sedan "
W H Fisher A Waterloo "
O Mooney E Lewanda Kansas
John Bills H Butler Ind
D Simon C LaOtto "
J Pennick H Summit Ind
John Pennick H Summit Ind
Levi Stoy Hamilton "
J Rainier H Auburn "
T R Brown A " "
P W Silvers C " "
C Beugnot D " "
J Stafford D " "
Lewis Imhof H Butler "
Samuel Headley H Butler "
Noah Miller A " "
Daniel McNabb H " "
J Showalter H " "
Wm Deems H " "
J Freeman H " "
J Haslett H " "
F Hammond A Waterloo "
G C DeLong A " "
Park Seberts A Sedan "
D D Delhi H Butler "
Henry Bidler A Waterloo "
Josiah King F Fort Wayne Ind
Joseph Hood E Eel River Ind
Chas R Reed C

129th INDIANA INFANTRY.

Colonel C A Zollinger Fort Wayne Ind
Major W H Cole
Adjutant E G Melendy Fremont Ind
J C Staley A
H B Kelley A
I N Keller H
John Hosler F
W Wert F
Wm Brubaker H
D B Chilcote F Sedan Ind
W A Musser H
J W Leitrich B
J B Bixler I Kendallville Ind
S G Shook F Corunna "
A Lower A
Gustin Flint F Newville Ind
W S Headley F Newville Ind
C W Griffith F Corunna "
D Loomis F Fremont "
A Richey A Hamilton "
J H Houser F Garrett "
Ira Nelson A Hamilton "
John Berlin H Angola "
Andrew Hart H " "
John Fry I Lisbon "
C Petty A Metz "
J H VanAuken A Pleasant Lake Ind
T A Clark D Auburn "

J Mooney E Butler Ind
J Greenameyer A Hamilton "
L E Tricket A Bronson "
A Flentz H Hamilton "
Geo Somerlott H Angola "
Wm Fenton I Ligonier "
Geo Casebeer A Butler "
J K Slentz H Hamilton "
M Letts A Fremont "
C Fike B Fort Wayne "
W R Culp E Wakarusa "
J Hosack I Churubusco "
Jas Harper B Fort wayne "
J Clinger B Albion "
B F Nelson F Hicksville Ohio
N Fusselman F Newville "
J Nelson F Hicksville "
J P Benner A Hamilton "
J Housler F Corunna "
L T Bourie B Fort wayne "
Jas Myres A Butler "
Lewis Dunn A "
L T Crane A Hamilton "
M L Duck E Auburn "
A F Pinchin H Butler "
J B Veeley A " "
A Clay E Hudson "
W Pinney D Auburn "
W M Abel F Blair "
Geo Bennett A
Josiah Bennett A

18th OHIO INFANTRY.

John Springer Auburn Ind
E L Casebeer E " "
R Elson C " "
Wm Searight H Butler "
B Saughman E waterloo "
Joseph Culler E "
Theo. Reed E Auburn "
F M Anderson I Butler "
Thos Carr I " "

INDIANA INFANTRY—NOT CLASSIFIED.

G T Johns D 26th Butler "
J McConnell A 34th Monroeville "
J Kessler D 155th Spencerville "
J S Robinson G 53d Hamilton "
W Gindlesparger A 142nd Kendallville "
J T Husselman C 42nd Fairfield Center "
G L Thomas I 48th Waterloo "
J S Haven A 151st Fremont "
A Palmer D 142nd Garrett "
H H Meek A 112nd Waterloo "
J W Beams E 55th Spencerville "
J Adams B 9th Ripley "
Joel Hartman H 53d Fairfield Center "
J S Money G 128h Huntertown "
C W Widney C 35th Blair "
S H Ritchie K 81st Pleasant Lake "
D Whitney E 35th Angola "
W Frederick B 53d Waterloo "
F Houser H 35th Garrett "
D Pilgrim A 35th Avilla "
J C Ault C 47th Auburn "
Henry Funk I 48th Butler "
G Miller G 53d "
J Horn C 31st
M Shreve G 142nd
B F James F 51st
A Weaver D 8th Churubusco "
B T Campbell G 19 h
D Beaver G 122nd
Geo Lovine K 153d
Elza Spear A 142nd Auburn "
D K Houghton K 129th " "
M Karen K 139th " "
W Kraig K 53d
B Seward E 53d Kendallville "
B Dunfield G 28d Auburn "
W A Geiger E 17th Churubusco "
C K Baxter G 19th Waterloo "
H Hackathorn I 53d Hudson "
J A Cowan 89th Auburn "
S H Cowan I 89th Decatur "
O T Waters C 128th Fort Wayne "
Wm Werust I 42nd Auburn "
Robert Stratton E 129th Fort Wayne "
A Morrison G 53d Sedan "
Wm Marie I 35th Mariam "
A G Meese D 142nd Moore's Station "
Isaac Farver C 35th Auburn "
Seth Hill B 35th

OHIO INFANTRY—NOT CLASSIFIED.

J Soliday M 12th Fort Wayne "
D Death I 134th St. Paris Ohio
C Enaman A 9th Fort Wayne "
E L Ward G 43d Albion "
W L Houlton K 82nd Hamilton "
W Bowersox F 67th Edon Ohio
J W Click D 3d Butler "
C A Rhoaes G 64th Spencerville "
Theo Hunt B 58th Hamilton "
J G Johnson G 121st Waterloo "
W H Wickard H 49th Butler "
Henry Brown H 185th Moore's Station "
O G Powell A 144th Garrett "
J W Patterson 186th Waterloo "
C Hart B 78th Angola "
W Kiemmohn G 11th Spencerville "
O Ross E 38th Hicksville Ohio.
W J Frederick I 1st Garrett "
R J Jameson H 14th California Michigan
P Hallam K 82nd Auburn "
Jos Hirsh D 52nd
M Simonton G 23d
Alex Forest K 21st
F P Lourdy H 123d Churubusco "
G N Olinger E 19th
B W Powell C 47th

G W Kinkle A 44th Huntertown Ind
J Hoffman F 111th
J A Parr F 21st
J H Rowland K 166th
O S Webb F 182nd
P Romedgh G 23d
John Hamilton H 8th
J A Brin H 128th
S E Parson C 79th Auburn "
S J Wood G 121st "
Thos Culver F 182nd Metz "
G W Beck C 126th Auburn "
A Metegard G 55th Flint "
W Stough Col. 9th Bryan O "
G W Powell C 14th Fairfield Center "
Horace Swift F 182 Montpelier O "
J Garrett A 88th Auburn "
J Gidding D 167th " "
S A West G 66th California Mich "
F Fisher I 19th Waterloo "
E T Perow F 67 " "
R S Grimm B 24th Garrett "
E Patterson C 42nd Hudson "
I O Bachtel E 61st Corunna "
S C Stoy E 9th Butler "
John Knavel F 14th Butler "
C W Carrell D 189th Butler "
C A Likins A 3d " "
M Richardson G 68th Salem Center "
H H Hoslngton D 44th Auburn "
J W White B 86th Kendallville "
Joe Spitter C 111 Spencerville "
W E Shreve 129th Auburn "
Jas Hughs C 164th Garrett "
E Fales E 32nd Angola "

INDIANA ARTILLERY

John Otte 11th Auburn "
J K Culbertson 1st H " "
D Culver 5th " "
John Ehlers 11th " "
Levi Bowser 16th Academy "
I Baughman 1st H Waterloo "
W F Hersh A 1st H Albion "
Henry Grim 5th Swan "
Geo Hough 11th Pleasant Lake "
Jacob Grim 1st H "
A Shaffstall 1st H "
Henry C Triplet 23d "
Stephen Hughey 1st H "
J W Jones A 1st H Waterloo "
Geo Selmmon 5th Hudson "
C N Gillett 23d Fort Wayne "
Wm Wrench L 1st H Hamilton "

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Hobaugh G 1st W V A
John Knepw E 2nd M J C
L E Mills A 11th Mich I Butler Ind.
J N. McBride 2nd O H A
R H Daggett D 2nd Mich I
J Barber A 184th Pa I
A J Kain D 75th N Y I
J Jones H 1st Marines U S A
P Montabor Loomis' Mich battery
N Seabring A 3d C U S A
C Porter A 94th Ill I
M J Warner H 17th Ill C
James Henry K 11th Ill C
I B McDonald Col 6th W V C Columbia City Ind
W Rodgers H 28th Mich I Reading Mich
M Curry H 32nd Ill I Edgerton Ind
D S Pifer K 46th Penn I Corunna Ind
Henry Hammon K 38th Wis I Lisbon Ind
L Stansbury E 105th Ill I Garrett "
R L Simpson H 22d N Y I " "
J J Littlefield S 18th Mich I Jackson Mich
H M Deihl C 132nd Pa I Fort Wayne Ind
C H Allen B 4th Mich I Angola "
J Hamlin U S S Choctaw "
C B Allyn 30th Mich I Auburn "
B Wescott 2nd Wis A " "
G I Walters 3d Iowa A Ripley "
S H Rhodenbaugh H 1st Mo A Waterloo Ind
J Jager E 4th Mich I Angola "
J Ocher B 1st Ill A Butler "
D Overarcher H 18th Mich I Angola "
J May E 2nd Mich C Newville "
J Slippy E 2nd Pa I Garrett "
J Carson I 42nd Ill I Angola "
A R Stevens H 117th N Y I Waterloo "
C A Shackford F 61st Ill I Pleasant Lake "
D Maylim 4th Md C Garrett "
W H Smith B 8th Mich I Freemon "
R Furngs K 4th Mich I Waterloo "
S Kenedy M 9th Ill C " "
O Carver B 4th Mich I Angola "
M Howard H 9th Mich I Waterloo "
D Denman D 6th Ill I Auburn "
T Q Ball Maj 31st Wis I Chicago Ill
M Casey B 12th Mich I Garrett. "
J M Rohrbaugh D 1st Ill A Butler "
L A Coolidge Fife Maj 13th Mass I Chicago Ill
R A Hendershot B 8th Mich I Englewood Ill The drummer boy of the Rappahannoc.

Care in Selecting Food.

The first conditions of healthfulness are secured when care is taken in selecting the articles which enter into our daily food. Let all the articles used be as pure, wholesome and easy of digestion as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and we warrant that the health of the family will not be likely to suffer.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO DeKALB COUNTY.

$12,000.00

Worth of new dry-goods, clothing, hats, caps, notions and novelties, which will be sold without any regard to the advance in the east, and a great many cheaper than ever before.

Knowing that all cotton and woolen goods must advance this fall, owing to the scarcity of raw material, we concluded that it would pay our customers as well as ourselves to buy our goods before any advance, and we are happy to say that we are now enabled to sell goods cheaper than ever before. We would advise all our friends and customers that are in need of any goods to buy them soon; by so doing they will certainly save money.

DRY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have everything in both staple and fancy dry-goods, prints, muslins, denims, ducks, flannels, jeans and tickings, in endless variety, and at prices below all competition. We have the best of dress-goods, alpacas, cashmeres, dusters and waterproofs in large quantities and the best selections—in fact the largest stock to select from ever brought to this county.

CLOTHING: CLOTHING.

In this department we have taken particular pains, and can say we have the best and only well selected stock of clothing in the county.

$6,000 (SIX THOUSAND) $6,000

Worth of clothing to be sold cheaper than the same kind of goods have ever been sold in Northern Indiana. Suits from $4.00 up to the finest trecots and imported worsteds. Over-coats from $3.00 up to the very best of all wool beaver. We guarantee as good a fit as any tailor can make, or no sale.

HATS AND CAPS!

In this department we have everything pertaining to a first class hat store, from the cheapest wool to the very finest fur hats—as good an assortment as has ever been offered in DeKalb county, and at prices below all competition.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

We are now selling choice family groceries as cheap as they can be bought in any house in Northern Indiana. Best coffee A sugar 9c., best coffee C sugar 8c.; good rio coffee 12c.; splendid rio coffee 15c.; best rio coffee 18c.; best black pepper 20c. per lb.; best Carolina rice 3 pounds for 25c.; the very best roasted coffees, also all kinds of canned fruits, dried fruits, prunes, raisins, apples, as low as the same can be bought anywhere in the state.

Thanking the public for past favors, and asking the continuance of the same, we ask of the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to come and examine our goods and get prices, and we are sure they will be convinced that they can save 20 percent, by buying their dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps, groceries and notions of

SCHAAB, BEUGNOT & CO.,
West side of public square, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound),
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Hair nets for five cents at Mrs. A. J. Little's.

—Mr. E. D. Hartman visited Toledo on business, the beginning of the week

—Our esteemed friend, Wm. Carr, of Columbia City, dropped in to see us last Tuesday.

—Preaching at the Baptist church next Sabbath morning and evening, by Rev. R. C. Ray.

—The C. O. D. stock of goods has been sold to Mr. N. B. Rowe, and removed to Garrett.

—Mrs. A. J. Little returned yesterday with a large stock of new goods. Call and see them.

—If you have scrofula, don't fail to use "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

—Miss Lizzie Williams, of Falls City, Pa., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. L. Johnson, of this place.

—Mr. J. Abright and wife, and Mr. D. D. Snyder and wife are attending the exposition in Chicago.

—Ask for "Sellers' Liver Pills." No others posses half their virtue. 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

—Some person appropriated Dave Snyder's riding-bridle during the reunion. His horse is missing also.

—Mrs. H. C. Bell and daughter Ida, and Miss Louie Henry, gave the COURIER office a pleasant call a few days since.

—Misses Celia and Mary Rank, of Butler, in company with Miss May Bell of this place, favored the COURIER boys with a call.

—The father and mother of Capt. Silvers, came from Bluffton to attend the re-union, and spend a few days with the Captain and his family.

—Charley Beugnot met a stave-bolt yesterday morning and surrendered without a protest. He has more check now than he ever had before.

—MARRIED—At the M. E. parsonage, in Auburn, on Thursday, Sept. 18th, by Rev. H. J. Norris, Mr. Oliver Weller and Miss Ida Preston, both of Noble county.

—"Put away my playthings mamma" is the title of a new song and chorus by Prof. G. A Fike, who is the author of both, words and music. Secure a copy at Willis' book store.

—Bro. R. H. Weamer of the Republican, has just been informed of his heirship to a large estate of a deceased relative in Indiana county, Penn. He has our congratulations.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind. Sep. 20, 1879. L. Ashley, Sopha Dammon, T. F. Goodwin & Co, Mary E. Lockwood, Frank Paney, Mrs. Frank Sitle, Gussie Young.
JOS. RAINIER, Postmaster.

—The sixth annual exhibition of the Whitley County Joint Stock agricultural association, will be held at Columbia City, next week, commencing on Tuesday and continuing four days. The secretary has our thanks for complimentaries.

—The best made and best finished lot of Cincinnati buggies ever brought to DeKalb county, can now be seen at F. D. Ryan's headquarters opposite the postoffice, in Auburn. You that want a stylish buggy with foot mat and all, call on Mr. Ryan.

—Mr. Nicholas Ensley and wife, and Miss Lydia Hogue left for Chicago last Monday night, to attend the exposition. While in the city Mr. Ensley will select with great care, one of the most complete stocks of dry-goods, notions and millinery goods ever brought to Auburn.

—Mr. McQuiston of the firm of McQuiston & Ralston is now in New York buying goods for the fall and winter trade. The new stock will consist of dry-goods, clothing, carpets, groceries, notions, etc. All bought at rock-bottom prices, for cash. Wait and examine the stock.

—Susan B Anthony has been secured to deliver her lecture "Woman wants Bread, not the Ballot," on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1st, 1879, at Columbia City, Indiana. Those of our citizens who desire to hear her, can go down on the afternoon train and return the same night.

—About a half dozen overgrown louts, while trying to get on the north bound train at the Saginaw depot Saturday evening, knocked down and ran over a helpless woman as she was about to get on the cars, and had it not been for a member of the Waterloo military company, who indulged in a little wholesome rib-punching with his rifle, the lady might have been severely injured.

—The Pinafore company has broken up, and T. C. Mays has again entered into private life at Auburn.—Garrett Herald.

The Herald should be careful how it copies items entire from the Fort Wayne Sentinel, as they are often far from correct. The Pinafore company is not broken up, but is delighting the people of Ohio with their fine rendition of the opera.

—Geo Hazzard is still on the war path. When Mr. Nicholas Ensley of this place arrived in Chicago on Tuesday morning last, he was arrested on an indictment for attempting to kidnap Hazzard in Chicago a year ago. Mr. Ensley had no trouble in giving bail. The charge of kidnapping is trumped up, there is nothing of it, but if ever our citizens do kidnap Hazzard, he will be a gone gosling.

—Our faithful Newville correspondent, in company with several other old line democrats attended the Voorhees rally at Defiance, O., last week. He says Voorhees' speech was one of the best he ever listened to, and he has heard a great many since 1840. The Ohio democracy feel certain of electing Ewing and Rice, with a majority of at least 20,000. Hon. A. P Edgerton is expected to address the people of Newville and Butler at an early day, on the subject of the proposed narrow-guage railroad. Alpha has our thanks for a rifle-ball taken from the heart of a locust tree on the ground where the old fort stood near Defiance. The ball was taken out last Saturday, and is supposed to be a relic of the Indian war.

DIED.—On last Monday afternoon, Mr. Russell Bumpus, of this place, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Bumpus had been employed for some time in Goshen, and a few days ago returned, complaining of a pain in his head. From this he lingered on until his death on Monday. He leaves a wife and five children, four of whom are married. Mr. Bumpus was a quiet, industrious citizen, somewhat unsocial, but very exemplary in his habits. He came here in 1857 and was regarded as one of our most skilled mechanics. Mrs. Bumpus has the sympathy of many friends.

RE-UNION NOTES.

—Flags were quite numerous.

—Sam Sweet is the best Scotch linguist in the state.

—The Auburn glee-club furnished excellent music, during the re-union.

—With the exception of one or two brawlers, drunkeness was not a feature of the re-union.

—Some of our business houses did a large business during the re-union, one house took in $500 cash.

—The officers in the court-house should have credit for the arch across Main street, as they paid for it.

—One of the boys got so liberal Saturday night that he divided his over coat with a comrade. It was large enough.

—If General Haskell could have known of the fine display at the depot to receive him he would have made an effort to be present.

—The Fort Wayne boys come to the re-union to have a jolly good time, and they had it. They understand the commissary business to a dot.

—The Fort Wayne delegation had charge of the Swineford house, during last Friday night. Mr. Swineford has assumed charge of the hotel again.

—The Toledo battery under command of Capt. Hopkins is a most splendid organization. It gave most excellent satisfaction, and his boys are capital fellows.

—The Butler and Waterloo cornet bands deserve great credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves; their music was splendid and their deportment excellent.

—The Fort Wayne boys came up in good force, and added to the attractions of the re-union. They are a jolly set of boys and Auburn will long remember them. They stopped with Swineford.

—The Waterloo rifles under command of Capt. McBride, made a fine appearance and behaved nobly. With a little more drilling, the company will be able to compete with any company in the state. Success to the Rifles.

—Capt. Pinchin came over with his company in true military style. He camped out on the tented field, bringing his tents and grub with him. He entered into the spirit of the thing, rather than let the spirit enter him.

—Capt. Stratton referred to the confederate brigaders in his toast, and Col. McDonald who spoke afterwards, referred to the murderer of Union soldiers, the guerilla Mosby, who is drawing $7,500 in gold from the government as minister to Hong Kong. Bob did'nt forge ahead very far.

—A team belonging to some farmer, started from the Eel-River elevator last Saturday morning, and came up Main street as swift as the wind, dashing through the crowd, turned west on Seventh street, and was caught soon after making the turn by Mr. Morris Widney, without injury to the team, or the large crowd of people on the streets. It was reported that the owner rewarded Mr Widney for his hazardous undertaking, by presenting him with a $5 greenback; having some doubts about the amount, we waited upon the young man and learned that the amount donated was fifty cents.

—An eight year old son of Mr Stephen Hall, of Churubusco, fell from a tree while gathering nuts, last Saturday, and died from concussion of the brain, after lying in an unconscious state about twelve hours.

—During the re-union Mitch Houston sold 3300 pounds of meat, and a pile of bologna as large as a hay-stack, (a small hay-stack).

—Since the re-union Marshal Scott answers to Fatty.

THE SOLDIER BOYS.

A GRAND RE-UNION!

AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE,

Estimated at 12,000 to 15,000

An Enjoyable Occasion, and a Fine Display.

ITS MAIN FEATURES AND INCIDENTS.

NOT AN ACCIDENT.

Did you hear the boom of the loud-mouthed cannon, the neigh of the prancing steed, the shout of the multitude, as hand clasped hand, and the beaming eye shone responsive to the throbbing heart? The grandest occasion ever witnessed in Auburn, an occasion teeming with pleasant memories, and one that will long be remembered as a superb, a wonderful success. Hundreds of teams were parked upon cross-streets and alleys, every available nook was made a depository for vehicles and even adjoining fields were lined with stamping steeds. Long lines of wagons and buggies kept pouring in until the town was jammed, and never has Auburn seen such a happy, jovial, good-natured crowd upon her streets. Look out upon the crowd and see the great mass of humanity jostling back and forth like the great billows upon the ocean. The honest old farmer with hardened hands was there in the full tide of enjoyment. The good old dame with her modest bow string and best hat and tucker was there. He with the heavy boots from the fresh plowed fields, shoulder to shoulder with the gaudily dressed dandy, checkered the scene with their various garbs. The modest school girl passed slowly along absorbed in the scenery, followed by the dainty footsteps of the dashing belle. Every profession and calling contributed to this sea of humanity, while in and around and above all, ubiquitous and omni present stood the soldier, with his badge of honor fastened to his bosom, swelling with pride and filled with enthusiasm that comes of brave deeds and noble actions. The occasion was his, the hour was his, and with a light heart and gladsome face he entered into his enjoyment. A thousand flags waiving in the breeze attested the result of his bravery, and the music-ladened air bore to him the honor accorded him.

Friday morning opened with a few threatening clouds, but in a short time the clear blue specks began to brighten and broaden. Doubt was dispelled as the leaden canopy disappeared and the clear sun-light fell upon the scene, and from that time until the close the weather was all that could be desired.

During Friday forenoon the time was spent in receiving delegations from various points by the soldiers present. In the afternoon a grand parade was made upon our streets, under the command of Col. Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, after which the exercises at the stand were held. Col. I. B. McDonald having been appointed president of the day, called the meeting to order, and Rev. J. H. Norris opened with prayer. Hon. J. H. Baker was then introduced for the purpose of delivering the welcome address; he took advantage of the occasion by going beyond the bounds of propriety, and indulging in partisan remarks unbecoming an occasion of that kind. The glee club, under the direction of Prof. Lane, furnished the music for the occasion.

During these exercises, a beautiful flag was presented to the soldiers' association of Auburn by the ladies, through Mrs. Enos Casebeer, in her usual graceful manner, which was responded to by President Gordon. In the evening an entertainment was given at which Mr. Robert Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannoc, appeared in an excellent performance on the snare drum, assisted by Maj. Cooledge with the fife. The glee club of Auburn also contributed largely to the entertainment by their excellent music. The Fort Wayne boys with their glee club were also present, and sang "Marching through Georgia" with a spirit and a will that has made them famous. Short jolly speeches were made by Capt. Stratton, Cols. Humphrey and Robertson, Corporal Sweet and others, after which all adjourned.

The last day opened clear and beautiful, and as the salute was being given by Capt. Hopkins' splendid battery from Toledo, teams began to arrive. So large was the attendance of soldiers that two regiments had to be formed in order to make the grand parade. At ten o'clock the column started, marching through the principal streets, making as fine a display as ever was seen in northern Indiana. On the arrival at the stand, Col. Robertson, of Ft. Wayne and others delivered short addresses, mostly in response to toasts, all the speakers observing the nonpartisan rule, except Col. Robertson and Capt Stratton whom we notice elsewhere. The Fort Wayne glee club then sang "Marching through Georgia," Tom. Mays kindly assisting in the place of a member who was enrapport. Then followed a kind of love feast among the soldiers, brief remarks being made by a number present. Then came dinner, to be followed by the grand feature of the occasion,

THE SHAM BATTLE.

It was evident that everybody wanted to see this, from the way all rushed to the "battle field." The grade on Ninth street and the bridge was literally alive with people, while the woods and adjoining fields held their quota. As half past one the rebel flag was run up in the fort, the artilery was planted, and the forces divided for the conflict. Capt. McBride with his rifle company was in the advance of the Union forces, while Capt. Pinchin held the fort with his company, assisted by a strong flanking force. During this time the batteries opened fire and kept up their music until the end. In a few moments a line of skirmishers from the Union army was seen approaching, and the picket line of the rebs was driven in. The skirmish line was rallied on a line with the advancing forces, which moved out some distance in the open field when they were repulsed, with considerable loss, to judge from the number of stretchers used on the occasion. As yet but two had been wounded in the fort. Retreating, the Union line again formed in full view of the fort and made another dash, but were forced to fall back from a destructive fire, which greeted them from the front. The Union battery now limbered up and moved close up to the fort, and almost silenced their battery. The general commanding, after a hasty consultation determined to make a flank movement, convinced that the fort could not be taken by a regular assault. Soon a large force of blue coats was seen moving on the right of the fort through the smoke, with fixed bayonets, at double quick, and as the long line came gleaming on, a cheer rose from the immense throng that fairly made the hair stand. Disappearing in the woods below for a few moments, their line of skirmishers appeared, and pop, pop, here and there went a gun, faster and faster came the shots, and soon their movements were revealed. Capt. Pinchin promptly disposed of his forces so as to counteract this movement, and the battery in the fort was brought to bear upon the line of blues. Advancing slowly but surely to within a short distance of the works, Capt. McBride's company, armed with breech-loaders, opened a heavy fire upon the exposed rebels, which was responded to in a gallant manner by the Johnnies, until the roar of musketry was incessant. But above the din was heard the voice of the Union commander, and "forward double quick" was no sooner given than the blues started forward, and as that old, old terrible yell broke from the line, striking dismay to the rebs, they stormed the fort and carried the day. It was a beautiful sight, and well repaid all who took the trouble to witness it. The whole arrangement was handsomely executed and without a single accident. It should be regarded as a grand success, to plan and carry out a programme of this kind without the least accident. The boys acted splendidly, though it was intensely exciting for a sham battle. There is no doubt that all were well satisfied with this representation of a battle, and all may congratulate themselves upon its splendid achievement. This ended the programme as far as the re-union was concerned. There were many other features, however, that were contributed by our citizens for the enjoyment of the people. In the evening the bowery dance held full sway, but if there is a place in this wide, wide world where bowery dances don't flourish, it is in Auburn. The provision made for the accommodation of the large crowd was ample and complete. Booths lined nearly all the principal streets, and vacant rooms were brought into use in which to meet the demands of hunger and thirst. The crowd was so thoroughly good-natured and peaceful that no arrests were made, and very little disturbance took place. Thus closed one of the grandest events ever occuring in this place. The crowd was perhaps the largest ever gathered in this county, estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. Many prominent soldiers from other points regarded it as the most successful re-union they ever attended, and all are loud in their praise of the way they were received and entertained.

The several committees having in charge the arrangements for the re-union, are entitled to credit for having endeavored to conduct the affair on a nonpartisan basis, and had it not been for Baker, Robertson and Stratton, more particularly the two last named, the meeting would have been a success in every particular. Baker's duty was to deliver the address of welcome, and nothing more, (and it occurs to us that a citizen of DeKalb would have been more appropriate for that duty), his remarks should have been, and were expected to be, brief; he was neither asked or expected to express his narrow contracted views upon national supremacy and state rights, or any other questions that constitute the issues of the political parties of to-day. His limited knowledge of soldiery was probably the cause of his breach of trust. Col. Robertson was an eastern soldier, and is just as willing to insult western soldiers now, as the eastern band-box fellows were during the war. It may be that eastern men volunteered to fight for the freedom of the negro, (as he intimated,) western soldiers were fighting for the preservation of the Union, and would consider it an insult to be charged with intentional sacrifice of life for one or all the slaves owned in the United States. Robertson favors a nation with a capital N, he said so in his nonpartisan (?) speech, he also favors an empire with a capital E, he thought so while speaking, but was too cowardly to say it. Windy Bob Stratton's frequent visits to the commissary department of the Fort Wayne delegation, fixed him up in good shape to follow Robertson with the same line of argument, which he did between verses of "Marching through Georgia." Robertson and Stratton both deserve the condemnation of all soldiers, for their inappropriate and uncalled for remarks. Let the blame rest where it belongs.

Notice To Contractors

Notice is hereby given that the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., will at the times and places hereinafter named, let to the lowest responsible bidder, certain work in the construction of ditches and embankments on roads, in separate jobs.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1879,

at 11 o'clock a. m., at Auburn, to let building of sidewalk on court yard square. Same day at 2 o'clock p. m. in Butler township, on Rowley ditch.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30th, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Carper drain, in Jackson township. Same day at 3 o'clock p. m., embankment on highway near John Jenkins, in Concord township.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment of John Crouse drain in Wilmington township. Same day at 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., at county allotment on Fisher and Fink drains, in Troy township.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2nd, 1879,

at 10½ o'clock a. m., at county allotment on Lockhart drain, in Franklin township. Same day at 3 o'clck p. m., at county allotment on Lawhead drain, in Franklin township.

Plans and specifications and profile of work can be seen and examined at time and place of letting.

The lettings will be made by public outcry, and the board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Persons to whom contracts shall be awarded, will be required to give bond for the performance of, and payment for, all labor, board and material used in the construction of said work.

B. F. BLAIR,
Pres't of Board.

Auburn, Sept. 2, 1879.

[Auburn Republican and Waterloo Press authorized to copy.]

Dr. Price's Flavorings.

Have grown rapidly in popular favor, as it is known that they are natural flavors, obtained by a new process which gives the most delicate and grateful taste. We conscientiously commend Dr. Price's flavors as being all that is desired.

CAUTION

Should be used to find our store as misrepresentations are often made by Dealers claiming that their Store is the

C. O. D.

CLOTHING HOUSE. Our number is 9 East Main Street, and exactly opposite the North Door of the Court House. WE DO A STRICTLY

ONE PRICE BUSINESS!

And show the Largest Stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps in Fort Wayne

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
Opposite North Door Court House.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!

Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at

Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves,

And stoves of every in d. We have the largest stoc of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the

SEVEREST TESTS

for years. They have become and are recognized as the

STANDARD COOKING STOVES

of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

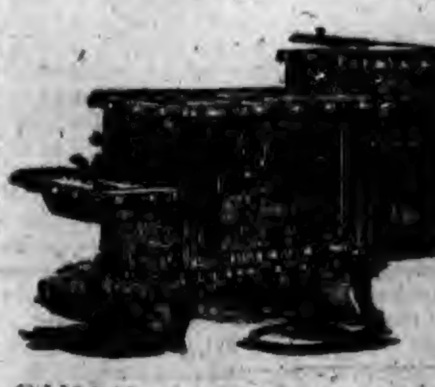

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

THE JOLLY OLD PEDAGOGUE.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago,
Tall and slender, and sallow and dry;
His form was bent and his gait was slow,
His long, thin hair was as white as snow,
But a wonderful twinkle shone in his eye;
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy down here below;
The living should live, though the dead be dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Writing, and reading, and history, too;
He took the little ones upon his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew:
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
"There is much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

With the stupidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones;
The rod was hardly known in his school—
Whipping to him was a barbarous rule,
And too hard work for the old bones;
Besides it was painful, he sometimes said:
"We should make life pleasant down here below
The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He lived in the house by the hawthorn lane,
With roses and woodbine over the door;
His rooms were quiet, and neat and plain,
But a spirit of comfort there held reign,
And made him forget he was old and poor;
"I need so little," he often said,
"And my friends and relatives here below
Won't litigate over me when I am dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

But the pleasantest times that he had, of all,
Were the sociable hours he used to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an unceremonious call,
Over a pipe and friendly glass.
This was the finest pleasure, he said,
Of the many he tasted here below;
"Who has no cronies had better be dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

Then the jolly old pedagogue's wrinkled face
Melted all over in sunshiny smiles;
He stirred his glass with an old-school grace,
Chuckled and sipped, and prattled apace,
Till the house grew merry, from cellar to tiles;
"I'm a pretty old man," he gently said,
"I have lingered long while here below;
But my heart is fresh if my youth is fled!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air,
Every night when the sun went down,
While the soft wind played in his silvery hair,
Leaving its tender kisses there
On the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown;
And, feeling the kisses, he smiled, and said,
"'Twas a glorious world down here below;
Why wait for happiness till we are dead?"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He sat at the door one midsummer night,
After the sun had sunk in the west,
And the lingering beams of golden light
Made his kindly old face look warm and bright,
While the odorous night-wind whispered "rest!"
Gently, gently he bowed his head:
There were angels waiting for him, I know;
He was sure of happiness, living or dead,
This jolly old pedagogue, long ago!

THE NEAR-SIGHTED LOVER.

An Interesting Story from the French.

Examples of amusing contretemps from near-sightedness being very plentiful in Madrid, I find that my only difficulty will be in selecting a hero from among the many poor wights who are suffering from the infirmity, but, upon due reflection, I think, perhaps, that the misadventures of my friend, Don Felipe R——, will be as entertaining as any that I could lay before my fair readers. Now, methinks I hear it asked, "Who's Don Felipe R——?"

He is a charming youth of 23, whose pale complexion and expressive countenance give him the air of a perfect hero of romance, added to which, an ardent temperament and consequent aptitude to fall in love, cause him to find especial favor with the fair sex, and to meet with many agreeable adventures in his peregrinations about Madrid. Unfortunately, these advantages are in some measure counterbalanced by his extreme shortness of sight, which not only gets him into many scrapes with husbands and duennas, but prevents his noticing the smiles and glances which more than one dark-eyed senorita bestows upon him. But why, you say, does he not remedy this defect by wearing spectacles? Now, let me just ask you—where is the pretty girl who would like to go through the mazes of polka and mazourka with a spectacled cavalier? And at 23 Don Felipe cannot summon resolution to renounce his favorite pastime. An eye-glass might be suggested as another remedy; yet this also has its inconveniences, for, unless constantly used, much would escape observation. But to my tale.

One night, at a ball given by the Marchioness of D——, our hero danced with the pretty Matilda de Laincy, and was so much struck with her charms that he lost no time in making a passionate declaration of his love to her. The young lady, on whom Don Felipe's sentimental air had not been lost, in no way reproved his temerity; but, however that may have been, Don Felipe soon had reason to be convinced that his love was returned. Already had three rigadoons and one polka given the lovers an opportunity for much conversation, thereby adding fuel to the newly-awakened flame; but, before the termination of the ball, Don Felipe renewed his protestations, and found out not only the exact hour and minute at which Matilda showed herself on the balcony, but also the church where she went, the promenades and Tertullias which she frequented, as well as her mamma's favorite operas. One essential, however, did escape him, which was that of making himself acquainted with the persons of her father (a Colonel of cavalry), her mother, and an elderly sister, who were all present, and he also forgot to inform his lady love of the unfortunate circumstance of his extreme shortness of sight; this he afterward found to have been almost a fatal error.

The appointed hour had scarcely arrived on the following morning when off he posted to the street where the donna resided, carefully examining the numbers of the houses as he went along. Matilda had told him that their number was 12, and that the house was situated at the corner of a certain street; now the opposite corner being 72, our hero, in his blindness, mistook the latter for the former number, and there took up his post. Matilda, who, with feminine quickness, had seen him arrive, took out her cushion, and, hastening to the balcony, there displayed all the graces of her person in her morning attire. But it was in vain; Don Felipe kept his eyes continually fixed on the balcony of the opposite house, scarcely deigning to notice the beauty whom he had appointed to see. This unexpected insult (for what else could she consider it?) piqued the self-love of our heroine; she coughed three or four times, fluttered her handkerchief and began to hum a tune, but all to no purpose, for the disappointed lover, after casting a rapid glance at her, turned again quickly round to watch the opposite house. This scene had lasted more than an hour, when the desperate youth, thinking himself sported with, determined (though not without a pang) to get up an episode, and make acquaintance with her opposite neighbor. Full of this intention, he crossed the street, walked with a firm step underneath the balcony of Matilda, and raised his head to speak to her; when, at the same moment, she passed her handkerchief across her face, dropped it, and, without a syllable, rushed in, shutting the window violently as she did so. On opening the handkerchief, Don Felipe at once recognized the same border and initials as on that which Matilda carried the evening of the ball. He next examined the house, and, to his horror, discovered his mistake.

It would be impossible to describe the rage which his own stupidity caused him. For three days and three nights he paced up and down the street in an agony of suspense. In vain did he watch; the balcony remained closed. On the fourth evening one of the mamma's favorite operas was to be performed at the theater, and he took courage as he bethought himself of then endeavoring once more to get a glimpse of his beloved and explaining the matter. Seated in his stall, and with the aid of a double opera-glass, he looked all around for some time without discovering the object of his search. At length he was sure he saw her with her mother in one of the boxes, whereupon he lost no time in going up stairs and stationing himself at the box door. Don Felipe here commenced making a series of telegraphic signs, which were unheeded by the young lady, and at length, when the opera was over, he joined them at the darkest part of the stairs, saying to the younger one as he did so:

"Senorita, pardon my mistakes; if you will again appear at the balcony I shall explain all. In the meantime, permit me to return your handkerchief."

"To whom do you address your conversation, Caballero?" replied a strange voice, while at the same moment a dim lamp revealed to him that he had made some mistake, although the person whom he addressed resembled his idol very much.

"Senorita—"

"Here is some strange mistake," added the lady, "although the handkerchief is my sister's"

These words reached the ear of the mamma, who eagerly inquired what they meant.

"Nothing, dear mamma," replied the young lady; "only this gentleman has given me a handkerchief of Matilda's."

"And, pray, how came the gentleman with Matilda's handkerchief?"

"Madam—I—"

"Explain yourself, sir."

"The other day—that is, I meant the other night, at the ball of the Marchioness of D——"

"Oh, yes, mamma, that is true," interposed the young lady; "this Caballero danced with my sister, who must have forgotten her handkerchief."

"Exactly so, Senorita, it was forgotten."

"In truth, this is passing strange," added the mamma; "yet, Sir Caballero, we proffer you our thanks."

Had a thunderbolt fallen at his feet Don Felipe could not have felt more surprise; and that which annoyed him most was that he had put a note into the corner of the handkerchief entreating an interview—and what was likely now to be the fate of such a paper?

Trembling and undecided as to what course to take, he followed the footsteps of the ladies until they reached their own door, and then remained watching in the darkest corner of the street. In vain did he listen to hear if any angry discussion took place; no sound met his ear, save the clear bell of the neighboring clock, which struck 12. At length, when quite tired waiting, he retired to his own house, there to lie awake and lament his misfortunes.

We must now take a peep inside the house, to see what happened there during this interval. The senora, who had taken the handkerchief with the intention of scolding her daughter, soon discovered the note; and, after her first burst of anger had subsided, she retired to her own room, there to meditate on what was to be done. She soon decided on saying nothing to Matilda, and writing a laconic reply, as if coming from her, in which she would dismiss the lover. Having written and sealed this note, she went to bed, feeling quite certain that, on the following morning, an opportunity would offer of dropping it into the hands of the Caballero; nor was she mistaken, for no sooner had the clock struck 8 than she discovered him at his post underneath the balcony. A few minutes after, the window was opened, and a delicate white hand threw out a small paper, which he eagerly caught; but, on looking up, the window was shut, and the momentary hopes of his heart faded away.

It were vain to attempt to describe the effect of such an accumulation of mishaps on Don Felipe. Suffice it to say that among other wild resolves the thought of blowing out his brains dashed across him; but, on getting more calm, he decided on renouncing the tender passion forever. A fortnight, however, had scarcely elapsed ere he began to waver in his determination, and he set forth one day to the Prado, with a friend, to beguile his melancholy, and—must I admit it?—quite ready to undertake a fresh adventure. So much for the constancy of 23.

It was one of those soft and peaceful evenings in July, when it is so delightful to breathe the balmy air under the shady trees that the friends sat down; and, after a little general conversation and a few remarks upon the passers-by, each proposed relating his last love-adventure. With his natural frankness, Don Felipe commenced his tale, and, after narrating all the incidents which had occurred, he concluded by announcing his resolution of giving it up forever. No sooner had he ceased speaking than he fancied he heard a rapid movement in the neighboring trees; and upon looking round he perceived, among other persons, a military man, accompanied by a young lady, seated at a little distance. On approaching nearer and putting up his glass, he there discovered his lovely Matilda, and was soon convinced that she heard all his previous conversation.

"Ingrate" was the only word which he could articulate; while at the same moment her father called a little boy to light his cigar.

"You wrong me, Don Felipe; I did not write that note," said the trembling Matilda, hurriedly.

"Who, then, wrote it?"

A quarter of an hour elapsed ere she would venture a reply.

"I do not know," said she, at length, "but you had better go away, and at 12 I shall be on the balcony."

Hope once more shed its bright rays on the heart of Don Felipe, and, full of the happiest thoughts and the most pleasing anticipations, he waited for the appointed hour. On hastening to the spot he beheld Matilda already at her post, and could not but gaze with renewed admiration on her bright eyes and lovely countenance, but his troubles were not yet destined to end, as we shall soon see.

Contrary to his usual custom, on this evening Matilda's father had taken it into his head to breathe the fresh air after supper, and there he lay stretched in an easy chair, on the balustrade, much to her annoyance. It was in vain that she begged him to retire lest he should take cold. Our hero's defective vision prevented his seeing the old man, and, with tender accents, he commenced a conversation with his beloved.

"Matilda," said her father, softly, "is any one speaking to you?"

"To me, papa? No, certainly not."

"Then it must be to your sister?"

"Listen to me, dearest," continued the lover. "You see I had good reason to be angry; here is the note."

"Let me see it this moment, you deceitful girl!" said the Colonel, jumping up. "Away with you and bring hither a light, in order that I may read it."

He entered the room, scowling at poor Matilda as he opened the note and read as follows:

"'Caballero, if on the evening of the Marchioness' ball my indiscretion caused you to conceive foolish hopes—'

"Death and fury! What do I see? This letter is from my wife!"

"Alas! papa—"

"Infamous wretch! At her age to make any one conceive hopes!"

"But, papa—"

"Begone, child! Let me pass until I awaken her and arouse the house."

He soon accomplished this, and the neighbors were lost in conjecture as to the probable cause of such disturbance at so wanton an hour. This desperate state of affairs caused the greatest anxiety to the disappointed lover, who remained like a phantom below, listening to this unheard-of *quid pro quo*.

His open character, together with a delicate sense of honor, prevented Don Felipe from allowing this mistake to remain long unexplained. Accordingly he summoned courage and knocked at the door in a determined manner. The Colonel looked over the balcony.

"Caballero," said our friend, "be so good as to listen for a moment to an explanation of my conduct."

The old man seized his pistols, and, rushing down stairs, opened the door.

"Do you listen to these?" said he, addressing our hero, at the same moment pointing a pistol at him.

"Calm yourself," replied Don Felipe, "and listen to me. My name is Don Felipe R——; my house and family are well known. An unfortunate series of mistakes has caused me to disturb the tranquillity of your house, and I cannot permit these to remain longer unexplained."

Hereupon he commenced a faithful account of all that happened, which was fully corroborated by both mother and daughters, and he thus succeeded in calming the agitation of the jealous Colonel.

On the following morning Don Felipe was presented in due form by the Marchioness, and when the old man was made acquainted with his rank and fortune he had no opposition to offer to the match.

* * * * * *

For the benefit of such of my readers as may wish to know the subsequent history of the lovers, I must inform them that the marriage was solemnized very shortly after the above events had taken place, but truth obliges me to whisper that, when Don Felipe scrutinized his fair partner, with the assistance of a pair of spectacles and a clear light, he discovered that her beauty was somewhat impaired by sundry small-pox marks, and a few other slight defects. Her amiable qualities doubtless more than counterbalanced those spots on the sun; so that only one thing remained for Don Felipe to do in order to forget them, and that was to take off his spectacles.

Three Golden Balls.

It may not be generally known that the game of billiards originated in a pawnbroker's shop. In the latter part of the sixteenth century a London pawnbroker, William Kerr, was in the habit of amusing himself in wet weather, when there were no customers, with pushing about three balls on the counter with a yard measure. This suggested a board with side pockets. An old manuscript says: "Master William Kerr did make one board whereby a game is played with three balls; and all the young men were greatly recreated thereat, chiefly the young clergymen from St. Paul's; hence one of ye strokes was named a 'cannon,' having been by one of ye said clergymen invented. The game is now known by the name of 'bill-yard,' because William or Bill Kerr did first play with the yard measure. The stick is now called a 'kew,' or 'kue.'" The bill-yard is modernized into billiard, and kew into cue.

Justice Clifford, though very old, is hale enough to stand waist-deep in the water up among the Maine lakes and catch seventeen fine trout.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Edison's Triumph—Platinum in Abundance.

A certain society that used to send out missionaries to India, says a New York paper, decided that only married ones would answer the purpose. On one occasion a bachelor presented himself for the service, and said he was ready to marry if the society would provide a wife. They issued a circular announcing that a lady was wanted as the wife of a missionary. Within a few days they were overrun with applicants, and a mate for the missionary was quickly found. During the present year, Edison, the inventor, has put the efficacy of circulars to a severer test, with equally good results. He wanted platinum. A rough calculation had convinced him that the entire yield of that metal from all known mines was not enough to supply this city alone, if it was to be lighted by his newly-devised electric lamp. So he sent a circular to the proprietors of several gold and silver mines in the Rocky mountain region, asking them to search for platinum. This was a new idea to them, and, indeed, to everybody. As a result, large quantities of the rare metal were found in various localities. The gravel-heap of a single mine will, it is said, yield more platinum than all the rest of the world does now. Specimens from several of the new sources of supply were exhibited at Saratoga last week. It is easy to be wise after the fact, and it was remembered that iridium is usually found with California gold, and hence other metals of that class were likely to be found in association.

But there were other surprises in store. Very few of the many investigators who have studied the subject of electric lighting believed that the experiments at Menlo Park would prove important. Edison, it was supposed, had walked into a *cul de sac*, where others had preceded him and found no thoroughfare. A considerable amount of pity, both here and in England, was wasted on the ingenious man who had gone beyond his depth. Not having been properly educated in early life, he was ignorant, so they said, of the properties of matter. He was trying to obtain the electric light by incandescence. Poor fellow! Some well-informed friend ought to have apprised him of the hopelessness of the attempt. Everybody knows, or ought to, that if you connect the terminals of a powerful electric current by a slender wire, that wire will become hot and give out light. But everybody should also know that when the wire gets hot enough to yield plenty of light it melts, and there is an end of its brightness.

When it was currently reported that Edison was experimenting with a carbon lamp, all the wiseacres raised their eyebrows and said, "I told you so! He has found that the incandescent light is an *ignis fatuus*." What they did not know was that Edison has discovered a property of matter, and especially of platinum, hitherto unsuspected. He examined with a microscope the wire that had been nearly melted, and found it penetrated with fine cracks. These, he assumed, were made by the rapid escape of air that had been imprisoned in the pores of the metal. It struck him that if the air could be removed during a very slow process of heating, the metal might not crack. The wire was put under the receiver of an air pump, the air was exhausted, and the heat of the wire slowly raised, the experiment lasting several hours. By this operation he obtained a wire of singularly dense metal, which would not melt or change when heated to vivid incandescence. The insuperable obstacle was overcome, and Edison's electric light blazed out of the chaos of uncertainty.

All else that may yet obstruct the path of this invention is only matter of detail. Doubtless, there are mechanical difficulties in registering the flow of electricity, in the construction of lamps, and the like; but these can be managed, if they have not been already. As a specimen of the ingenuity brought to bear on the subject, there has been devised a method of coating the wire so that it can be used in spiral form, and the current cannot leap across the threads of the helix. By such means the light can be concentrated and the wire used be no thicker than the human hair. Newspaper interviews have latterly brought this inventor into some discredit. He has unbosomed himself too freely to reporters, and they have bespattered him in print with praise and prophecy. Electricity may never be wholly substituted for street gas, and will not be, probably, to any very great extent for several years. The incandescent light promises to take its place in the front rank of illuminators. Time will develop its good and bad points. It should be cheaper, purer, more convenient, more wholesome, and less dangerous as regards fire than gas or oil. If these promises are fulfilled, its inventor will be a benefactor of the human race.

Twain, Halstead and a Clean Shirt.

"You sailed on the same ship with Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, did you not, Mr. Twain?"

"The same craft, all honor to her (Mr. Twain lifted his hat reverently) carried us."

"It was said at the time that you inveigled Mr. Halstead into making the voyage by promising him free use of your linen?"

"Well"—Mr. Twain spoke leisurely—"I did tell Murat that I'd lend him a clean shirt. You see, he didn't expect to go. His wife was going and he'd sort of come down to see her safely launched. You remember the ship ran away with a party of excursionists who had got aboard to bid poor Mr. Taylor good-by, and was obliged to anchor off the Hook all night. During the evening Murat sort of got his sea-legs on and says he, 'Clemens' (he always calls me Clemens), says he, 'Clemens, if you'll lend me a shirt I believe I'll go across.' 'All right,' says I, 'I'll do it.' So Murat he fixed things with the Captain and stayed aboard. We got along pretty well with winds a-middling, about nor-norwest by sou, till we come to latitude 86, longitude 49½, and then Murat wanted his clean shirt—that is, he wanted mine. It was about three bells from noon when I took that garment to the door of Murat's state-room. 'Here,' says I, 'clothe yourself like a Prince of the realm.' At eight bells Mr. Halstead came out of his apartment with his coat buttoned up to his chin and his face as red as a red, red rose. He wore his coat buttoned up to his chin all the rest of the voyage, and I never so much as got a glimpse of my shirt. There was a kind of rumor on the ship that Murat never wore that shirt or any other shirt. I don't know how true it was, but when I came to study the thing it did look to me as if I'd put a rather tough problem to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, for his neck measures 18 inches, while mine never footed up more than 15, even when I had the mumps."—*Interview in New York World.*

The Law of Matrimony.

Yesterday morning an old negro man arrived in the city from St. Louis in search of his before-the-war wife. The old man went off into the war with his master, but, undergoing a change politically, deserted him and embraced the emancipation cause, and now, after so long a time, he comes back to the scenes of his childhood. After making a great many inquiries he learned that his wife had married again and that she and her husband were living down on Second street. Arriving at the designated house the old man, stiff with rheumatism, hobbled up the narrow steps and fell against the door, which, yielding to the weight of his body, opened. Sitting near the window was a tall, bony woman. Near the fireplace, rubbing a fiddle with a greasy woolen rag, sat a man.

"It seems ter me like," said the visitor, dropping down on a trunk, "that you useter be my wife afore de wah."

"Bless de Lord!" exclaimed the woman, "it's beginnin' to hitch onto me in de same direction."

"What does dis prankin' mean?" said the last husband, dropping the rag and throwing the fiddle on the bed. "Splain yourselves."

"Dis 'oman useter be my nat'ral wife, and I've come heah ter see if we can't make some sorter 'rangements in regards to it."

"Ole man," said the last edition of matrimony, "de bes' and mos' p'lite thing is for yer to go 'way an' ten' ter yer business. Dis 'oman ant myself understands each oder putty tolerable well, an' de bes' thing is fer yer ter love us."

"Daniel," said the woman, "when yer was young yer was a pretty squar sort of feller, but now de rheumatis have cotch yer, and fore God I doan' wanter rheumatized man. Dan, you's bow-laigged at de bes'. 'Sides all dat, I'se changed my 'ligion."

"Let me sight yer to a parable in de law, 'cording to Blackstone," said the second husband. "De firs' deed and de las' will am de mos' powerful. De firs' deed am subject to 'de las' will. Wasn't it a deed when you married dis 'oman? Wan't de ack of marryin' her a deed?"

"Tibber shoah," said the first husband, reflectingly.

"Wan't our marriage a will? Wan't it de 'oman's will dat she married me? Answer de question squarly."

"Yes."

"Well, den, 'cordin' to de law, de 'oman's mine."

"Dat's a fac', Dan," said the woman.

"Ain't yer gwine to give me no allum money?" asked Dan.

"De law don't mention that," said the victorious husband.

Dan arose from the trunk and looked around the room. A tear stood in his eye. Suddenly his face brightened.

"Gin' me dat catfish over dar, an' I'll leave you."

"De law don't mention de fish, but I'll gin' it ter you."

Daniel picked up the fish, ran his finger through its gills, and passed out into the street.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

Whistling in England.

There is much less whistling among farmers' men than forty or fifty years ago, and less singing also. When I was a boy most of the men sang at plow and with their teams. Their voices, borne over the hills by the breeze, were one of the charms of a country ramble. They mostly sang love songs or sentimental ditties. I remember "The Mistletoe Bough" was a great favorite with one of my father's men. Some time ago I remarked to the rector of a neighboring parish how very seldom I heard men singing at the plow compared to when I was a boy. He replied "That is because you were bred among the hills, and now live in a flat country; men don't sing in flat countries." I felt this was correct. Milkmaids sang to their cows, without which it was believed they would not "give their milk down." If you meet a country girl now-a-days and ask her, "Where are you going to, pretty maid?" you can never say the reply was, "A-milking, sir," for maids no longer milk, but leave it to be done by men called "garthmen." At the "clippins" all the men are expected to sing, but those who could not might whistle, as I have heard them more than once. Like milkmaids, "clippins" have all vanished. Those kindly gatherings, where the master and his neighbors and his men all made merry together, have all gone, and we have steam plows and reaping machines and laborers' unions instead. Although there is yet more singing in hilly than in flat countries, it is certain that farmers' men neither sing nor whistle half as much as they used to do. As far back as I remember our middle classes considered whistling vulgar (as boys were not allowed to whistle). It is possible the laborers have now got to think so too. Railway trips, and more ready access to towns, are bringing everything to a dead level, and gradually effacing the old-fashioned country ways.—*Notes and Queries.*

It has come out through a lawsuit between the managers that "Pinafore" at first failed to draw well in London—the receipts averaging for weeks only about $200 a night, while the expenses were $350. But the contract stipulated that it should be performed at least 100 times consecutively, and before that period had expired the profit was $2,500 a week.

DEAD.

BY [illegible]

Dead! one less of the household number!
Stricken down in the glow of manhood's strength;
And [illegible] hearts left to mourn and wait
Our sorrows [illegible] by breath nor length;
But naught can disturb the peaceful slumber
Of the dear one sleeping down in the vale.

Dead, dead! one home in desolation,
[illegible] mourners for its kindred gone,
For the pair had neither kith nor kin,
And the old house stands like one forlorn,
And it seems not far from desecration
For strangers to set their feet therein.

Dead, dead! but the house not forsaken,
The old couple gone, the new in their places;
In the corner stand their vacant chairs,
And we see no more their smiling faces;
But need we mourn that God has taken
Their troubled spirits from this life of care?

Dead, dead! ah me, the friends loved and dear
Are ever passing from our mortal view,
A fond clasp of the hand, a last farewell,
And they're gone forever, the loyal and true;
And what avails the sorrowing wail,
They listen not to the griefs we would tell.

Sometimes I think, as I see friends weeping
O'er the remains of the dear departed,
'Twere better to save their tears for the living,
For the poor, the lost, the broken-hearted;
So our Savior taught us, and 'twould be in keeping
With the precepts He once on earth was giving.

Yet 'tis hard to part from those we love,
To see them torn forever from our embrace,
And then laid down 'neath the grave's dark mold,
And feel that no others can fill their place;
But, blessed thought, there'll be gathered above,
The ransomed souls into the Master's fold.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.

PITH AND POINT.

Remark of the oyster Sept. 1, "Here we R again."

A man cares little for his wrongs when getting his funeral rites.

A short negro resembles a white man because he is not a tall black.

The mule is of an even disposition; he always behaves according to his wont.

Counsel (to witness)—"You're a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness—"I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on my oath."

A physician has discovered yellow-fever germs in ice. The safest way is to boil your ice before using it. This kills the germ.

The man who was slightly bitten by a shark at Long Branch on Thursday will lecture. Thus the shark is taught the folly of slighting his work.

A man sometimes parts his name in the middle for euphony and beauty. Even Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cobb Smith.

An Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. "Bedad, I don't know; I think the most of it is made of fresh air."

Professor in law recitation—"Mr. ——, what is excusable homicide?" Senior, promptly—"Excusable homicide is when a man kills himself in self-defense."

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?" "Certainly, I do not even know what my own may be in a year from now."

The papers say "jailed," "suicided," "excourted," and "laudanumed;" but, when some one ventures on "processed," the people will rise and a printing office will be gutted.

Teacher, to boy who has to be corrected frequently—"Can you tell me where the Blue Ridge is?" Boy (rubbing his shoulder)—"No, but I can tell where the black-and-blue ridge is." He is treated more ridgerously than ever now.

"What is your name?" asked a teacher of a boy. "My name is Jule," was the reply; whereupon the teacher impressively said, "You should have said, 'Julius, sir.' And now, my lad," turning to another boy, "what is your name?" "Billious, sir."

To the Khedive of Egypt—Respected Sir: Having learned that, in consequence of your recent dethronement, you are troubled about a place to live, we hasten to offer you the freedom of Cincinnati. Rents are very low here, the Theodore Thomas concerts are in full blast, and you can get a schooner of beer for five cents.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Boston *Post* has evidently had it severely, otherwise how could it have produced the following melancholy—melon-choly—strain:

Those midnight yells—those midnight yells—
How sad a tale their music tells
Of melons green, of apples hard,
Of peaches that should be debarred!
What touching accents they produce,
More mellow than the melon juice.
The human stomach little knows
Of greater ills than colic woes,
And to the world its anguish tells
By midnight yells, shrill midnight yells.

Yesterday a policeman saw a young man sitting on a dry-goods box with his head tied up and one arm in a sling. Some of his ear was gone, and his nose needed sending to a repair-shop. "Did a loaded wagon run over you?" asked the policeman. "No; we were only celebrating my birthday last night. We had a glorious old time. You ought to have been there." The policeman merely said that, judging by the looks of the celebrant, the whole force ought to have been there.—*Galveston News.*

A clergyman of my acquaintance told me that he once visited a lady in his parish who had just lost her husband; in order to offer consolation, and upon her earnest inquiries as to the reunion of families in heaven, he strongly asserted his belief in that fact; and, when she asked with anxiety whether any time must elapse before friends would be able to find each other in the next world, he emphatically said: "No! they will be united at once." He was thinking of the happiness of being able to offer the relief of such faith when she broke in upon such meditation by exclaiming sadly: "Well, his first wife has got him, then, by this time."

The forest near Dillon, Kan., has an uncommon hermit in the person of a young and not-ugly woman, who lodges in a rude hut, eats vegetables and game of her own getting, and will not say a word to persons who intrude upon her. It is conjectured that she is insane; but, aside from her lonely mode of life, there is nothing in her conduct to sustain that belief.

At the Jackson (Tenn.) fair there is to be a foot-race run by nine widowers. It is to be a mile dash, and the prize is to be widow.

SABBATH READING.

The Tongue Disciplined.

Guard well thy lips; none, none can know — Prov. xiii. 3.
What evils from the tongue may flow; — James iii. 5, 6.
What guilt, what grief may be incurred, — Judges xi. 35.
By one incautious, hasty word. — Mark vi. 22-28.
Be "slow to speak," look well within, — Prov. x. 19.
To check what there may lead to sin; — James i. 26.
And pray unceasingly for aid, — Col. iv. 2.
Lest unawares, thou be betrayed. — Luke xxi. 34.
"Condemn not, judge not"—not to man — James iv. 12.
Is given his brother's faults to scan; — 1 Cor. iv. 5.
The task is thine, and one alone— Matt. vii. 5.
To search out and subdue thine own. — John viii. 7.
Indulge no murmuring; oh, restrain — 1 Cor. x. 10.
Those lips, so ready to complain; — Lam. iii. 39.
And, if they can be numbered, count — Ps. ciii. 2.
Of one day's mercies the amount. — Lam. iii. 23.
Shun vain discussions, trifling themes; — Titus iii. 9.
Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes; — Deut. vi. 4-7.
Let words of wisdom, meekness, love, — James iii. 13.
Thy heart's true renovation prove. — Luke vi. 45.
God is before thee; every word — Gen. xvii. 1.
Thy lips pronounce by Him is heard; — Ps. cxxxix. 4.
Oh, couldst thou realize this thought, — Matt. xii. 36.
What care, what caution would be taught! — Luke xii. 3.
"The time is short," this day may be — 1 Cor. vii. 29.
The very last assigned to thee; — Eph. v. 16.
So speak, that shouldst thou ne'er speak more, — Col. iv. 6.
Thou may'st not this day's words deplore. — Rom. xiv. 13.

Rink Religion.

The advent of Mr. Moody gave a great impetus to a kind of observance which was already prevailing in this country, and which has sometimes been styled rink religion. It is a well-known fact that religious services held in theaters, "colosseums," rinks and such-like places have a strong attraction for a certain class of persons; and it is equally true that there is a class of Christian "workers" who have a penchant for carrying on services in these places.

The reasons why the "masses," as they are called, are fond of congregating in these places are not far to seek. In the first place, the unfitness of the place is attractive to many minds. A religious service in a church is a seemly and decorous thing; but a religious service in a rink or a circus-tent is something out of the common; there is a pleasing incongruity about it which to many persons is highly amusing. They attend such a service for the same reason that they go to see the five-legged calf or the two-headed nightingale.

These places are haunted not only by worshipers of the incongruous, but also by that large class of persons who have been happily described as "the camp-stool congregation"—those who always go where the newest sensation is, and who are never truly happy except when they are in a crowd.

Of these two classes there are enough in any considerable community to crowd the largest assembly room that can be found in the neighborhood. And, when the crowd is gathered, it is easy to stir up a considerable amount of feeling. The persons who compose such an auditory are generally excitable; the lively music, the vigorous and pathetic appeals of the preachers readily affect them, and we often seem to see large numbers of them entering upon the religious life.

Such services, however, come to an end before many weeks, and then these new disciples find themselves suddenly set adrift. All their religious experience has been connected with the rink or the tabernacle; when that is closed they are not drawn in any other direction. The influence of locality upon the religious life is a great deal stronger than some persons think; the place where prayer is wont to be made is the place to which those who have learned to pray love to betake themselves; the less cultivated the worshiper is, the less inclined is he to worship in a strange place; the more is he dependent for his religious enjoyment upon local associations. Though the churches all open their doors for these converts of the rink, very many of them will fail to enter the churches; or, if they do go a few times, all the surroundings are strange to them, and they soon cease to appear in the places where they would be welcome.

It was the observation of this fact that led Mr. Moody, during the last winter, to seek to connect his work more directly with the churches. He has come to feel that it is far better to make use of the church as the instrument of evangelization than to create other machinery, simply because the results of his work are in this way so much more fully harvested and secured. The method which he followed last winter in Baltimore is less spectacular and striking than that which he had followed previously; but in the long run he thinks it will be more productive; and the adoption of it does great credit to his head and his heart. It shows that he possesses sound sense, and that he is not a selfish seeker after notoriety.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Moody's conclusion will be adopted by those who have been hitherto his most ardent disciples, and who have been inclined to do their Christian work almost wholly outside of the churches. It is true that there are destitute neighborhoods, in which there are no churches, and in which religious service of some kind ought to be held. For this kind of missionary work there is room and reason. But the practice of carrying on outside religious services of an intermittent character in the immediate neighborhood of churches is a practice which in a majority of cases ought to be discouraged. The people who are gathered into these places ought to be gathered into the churches; their religious life is likely to have a healthier and more fruitful development if it is "planted in the courts of the Lord" than if it springs up in connection with some sporadic religious revival. It may be said that the people who attend these outside services think that they are not wanted in the churches, and will not enter them. If this is the case then the first thing to do is to disabuse their minds of this error, and make them believe that the churches are the very places where they are wanted. And if this is not altogether an error of theirs, and if there are some features of the church administration which are calculated to discourage their attendance, the first thing to be done is to reform the church, so that it shall offer a hearty and emphatic welcome to those who most need the gospel. To one or the other of these labors those zealous Christians who are now devoting themselves to the propagation of rink religion might well turn their energies. If the time and money and zeal and tact that they now expend in keeping up religious meetings of one kind or other outside the churches in their neighborhood were expended in gathering these outsiders into the churches and making the churches places into which all the people would delight to go, the results of their labors would be larger and more permanent.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Eastern, Central and Western Texas.

Texas may be, for convenience' sake, divided into eastern, central and western sections. The first, or timbered portion, has the Trinity river as a western boundary. This region exceeds the area of the State of New York. Central Texas may be defined as including all of the vast prairie lands from the Trinity to the Colorado, leaving beyond a territory larger than both of the former, and exceeding the size of any four of our ordinary States, as the western portion. The first-named is the oldest in point of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The prairie loam lands are in a condition of evolution or progression, and, being the most fecund, the great centers of population which multiplied generations will produce will be located within the boundaries given. Much of the far western lands is arid and uncultivable. The Staked Plains are the most notable example. Western Texas will be invaded in time by the miner; for its mineral wealth, as already revealed, is considerable. The tide of immigration to this section will doubtless reverse the general order of things, and move eastward through Arizona. Railway communication, hereafter spoken of, from the Pacific, will materially contribute to this result. At present the extreme point of eastern encroachment is the city of San Antonio, which is only a city of the Anglo-Saxon by virtue of conquest, and marks the limit of a daring, brilliant and intellectual civilization, whose impulse was eastward, and which built a garden in the plain about the time that the French took root in Indiana, and the good people of New England were exercising themselves about the Salem witchcraft delusion. It is reasonable to assume that history may repeat itself in this instance.

The wooded country of Eastern Texas yields a rich variety of useful woods—yellow pine, cypress, red and white oak, live oak, hickory, pecan and cedar predominating. The Trinity, Sabine, Neches, Angelina, San Jacinto, and other rivers afford rafting facilities and water power at times, although water is an uncertain commodity in the State, and nearly all mills have steam-engines. A new road will soon bisect the lumber districts, springing from Denison, near the Red river, and traversing the State to Sabine Pass, which is sixty miles east of Galveston, and already an important lumbering point.

The transcontinental division of the Texas and Pacific, as well as its main line from Marshall westward, affords an outlet for the northern section, while the International and Great Northern road passes through its western tier of counties, and a road toward New Orleans connects Orange, on the Sabine, with Houston. Before the construction of the railroads one of the greatest difficulties which the prairie settler had to encounter was the scarcity and extreme cost of lumber. It sold as high as $60 and $70 per 1,000 feet, and was often hauled hundreds of miles by ox teams. The Texan lumberman finds his market toward each of the cardinal points of the compass. The cleared lands in the valleys yield a good quality of cotton, to the extent of a bale of 500 pounds to the acre. Some rice is grown upon the lowlands bordering the gulf, as well as the staple known as Sea Island cotton.—*Frank H. Taylor, in Harper's Magazine.*

Pirates of the Chinese Coast.

Of all the dangers that beset the mariner, whether it be from storm, fire or the hidden reef, none have such terrors for vessels trading in the Pacific ocean as the pirates that infest the Chinese coast. With ordinary skill and vigilance the former dangers may be guarded against, and it is seldom that some one does not survive to tell the tale, but an attack by these pirates is conducted with such cunning, treachery and skill that, if it is successful, it leaves a mystery far harder to bear than a known misfortune for those who watch and wait for the ship that never returns to port. Every year adds to the list of stately vessels and gallant crews that leave port forever, and are eventually placed among the "missing." How many of these are captured and destroyed on the China coast can never be known; their assailants have no mercy, and the ocean "tells no tales."

The quaint junks that leave the Chinese ports at nightfall are to all appearances the peaceful traders that they profess to be; but if an unprotected vessel comes in view the scene changes as if by magic; deck-loads of merchandise are thrown into the holds, and cannon take their place; the crews are marvelously reinforced by men who have been hidden below, and the former lazy coasters glide swiftly along, propelled by not only their sails but the long and powerful oars.

The doomed vessel is quickly surrounded by the pirates, and a cannonade soon brings her masts and yards crashing to the deck. Her crew may defend themselves as well as they can, but they are outnumbered fifty to one. Nearer close the pirates, who throw rockets and "jingals" that leave an unquenchable fire and a stupefying smell wherever they fall; the defense grows more feeble, and now, running alongside, the pirates board, and slay all of the crew that may survive. By the busy hands of the plunderers the cargo is soon removed, a hole is bored under the water-line of the captured ship, and, as the pirates sail away, the scuttled vessel slowly sinks from view, and, after weary months of waiting, her name is placed on the list of "missing."

The pirate coasters repair their damages, send the guns below, divide the booty and disperse. If the battle has been heard by a cruiser, she hastens in its direction and meets with two or three easy-going traders who are apparently unconscious of any such thing as piracy near them. If any sign of the conflict remains about them, and an explanation is required, some plausible story is always ready in which they are represented as the real sufferers. Complaints against all robbers are intermixed with cunningly invented directions to the man-of-war, which is soon in hot chase of an imaginary foe.

If caught, these pirates meet with prompt punishment, which is always death. Knowing this, they will fight fiercely, if discovered by a man-of-war while attacking a vessel, and many instances are recorded where all the members of a pirate crew have destroyed themselves in preference to an ignominious death which they knew they would meet if captured.

A voyager on the waters of the East often finds it difficult, when he sees the Chinese trading vessels sailing peacefully around him, with their gay streamers and picturesque sails, and their gongs sounding a salute as his vessel passes them, to imagine that many of them are pirates, and that, if a suitable opportunity were offered them to make an attack, the vessel he is on would never see port again. But if he should happen to imagine such a thing, his fears would probably be well founded, for the records of the Chinese coast service are filled with accounts of vessels which have been attacked and destroyed by pirates, that were cruising about in the guise of just such harmless-looking traders as he sees about him.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Drenched Buttercup.

There was a scene on "Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore" at the "Zoo," last night, that was not down on the bills, and that came within an ace of converting that charming musical burlesque into a real tragedy. The gallant craft is built on piles and planked up from the water's edge. On the port side a broad platform projects from the side of the vessel on a level with the water. This platform is used as an "entrance" by Sir Joseph Porter, his cousins, and his sisters, and his aunts, and by Buttercup also. These parties are brought to the ship in a small boat, which last night moored rather carelessly. When the "cue" for Miss Estelle Mortimer's (who plays Buttercup as she only can play it) entrance was given, she stepped on the platform and began saying, "Hail! Men-of-war's-men." She had hardly got in the sight of the audience when her foot tripped on the rope of the boat, and the next moment she stepped into the water of the lake, which just there is full fifteen feet deep. As she disappeared from sight she threw her basket on the deck of the ship and then clutched wildly at the board from which she had stepped. In her sudden descent her arms were cruelly scraped and her skin abraded, but, though her head went clear under the water, she did not lose her presence of mind, and as soon as she came to the surface she caught the board firmly with both hands. The audience and her fellow performers were terribly excited, but a half-dozen gallant foretopmen drew her from the water into the small boat, from which she was taken into the cabin of the "Pinafore." The plucky little lady, who is as nervy as she is beautiful and talented, wished to go on with her part all dripping as she was, but better counsel prevailed. Of course it was necessary for her to exchange her wet garments for dry raiment, but here a difficulty arose. Her trunks were at the Burnet House, and so were those of those of the other ladies of the troupe. However, a costume must be "faked," and by dint of borrowing a skirt from one lady and what-do-you-call-'em, etc., etc., from the others, she soon contrived to look the part she had to play, and it is needless to say that the reception accorded her when she stepped on the deck was warm enough to drive from her mind all thoughts of her chilly bath of a few moments before, and she finished her part the heroine of the night.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Treasure-Trove in London Cabs.

It seems that on an average of 100 articles are received every day from cabmen whose honesty is sufficiently active to induce them to comply with that stipulation in their license which requires them to convey to the nearest police station any stray goods or chattels found in their vehicles. Not that virtue is left to be altogether its own reward; for, if the property be claimed, the owner has to pay 2s. 6d., or 3s. in the pound, which is handed over to the law-abiding coachman; and, if no satisfactory application be made within the three months, cabby becomes the legitimate possessor of the "treasure-trove." It is said that the men, as a rule, prefer to receive the reward rather than the article itself. And certainly when it came to be the fourth umbrella or walking-stick, or the third pair of spectacles, a smart young cabman might be excused for murmuring at the monotony of chance. But when it is a case of £500 in bank-notes, £600 worth of watches, 476 American gold eagles, or £4,000 in valuable securities, the requisite three months must seem to be a very long time to wait for a careless owner to come and put in an appearance. If the value of the property exceed £10 the reward takes the shape of a lump sum fixed by the Commissioner of Police, in accordance with the particular circumstances of the case, and in a few instances ranging as high as £100. Within the last twelve months cabmen who are now plying for hire have received amounts in this way of £25, £50 and £100.—*Chambers' Journal.*

ALL SORTS.

A young woman was knocked down at Rossville, Ohio, and robbed of her long and heavy hair.

Machinery has been put up at Fernandina, Fla., to experiment in making paper from palmetto fiber.

This year is specially productive of fires, and the drains on insurance companies are correspondingly large.

Ironclad gunboats, armed with 100-ton guns, have been condemned by the English and Italian naval authorities.

A Montgomery (Ala.) man was choked to death, the other day, by a negro woman with whom he had a fight about his washing.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who was accused some time ago of being a millionaire, says there isn't a single millionaire in that State.

The expenditure of the London School Board this year is estimated at $3,000,000, involving a rate of 5¼ per cent. on the pound sterling.

The bankruptcies in the "wholesale trade" in Great Britain and Ireland were 2,172 in 1877, 2,642 in 1878, and 1,553 in the first half of 1879.

Joseph W. Drexel, of New York, a philanthropic gentleman, is supplying the poor of that city with coal in small quantities at the actual cost.

Two great nationalities, as unlike as possible, furnish about four-fifths of the foreign-born population of the country—Germany and Ireland.

Rachael Yent worked at blacksmithing until her death, a few days ago. She was robustly handsome, but habitually smoked a clay pipe.

This is what comes of it: The Boston *Transcript* states that William R. Barker, of Cambridge, who is known as the champion checker-player of New England, has been declared insane.

Formerly the Turkish Government allowed only 300 Jews to dwell in Jerusalem. Within the last ten years restrictions have been removed, and now over 13,000 inhabit their ancient capital.

At the Saratoga science meeting Maj. J. W. Powell said the two great subjects for contention among savants in the next few years would be the theory of life and the laws of gravitation.

The *Democrat* says a citizen of Fleming, Ky., fired at a rat, struck a keg of powder, blew his house to pieces, and had to jump into the river to keep from burning up. The rat remains unhurt.

The millionaire Roman Catholic—Marquis of Bute has been married seven years, but has no son and only one daughter, born in 1875. His heir is his first cousin, a Protestant, aged 55. Lord Bute is 32.

The deaths from violence—by murder, accident, etc.—are four times greater in England than in Italy, although the latter has a larger population. This is due to the number killed in mines in England.

The Methodist pastor at Oconto, Wis., has informed his congregation, officially, that he will not preach again until they pay him enough of his past-due salary to buy him a suit of clothes to wear in the pulpit.

At a recent liquor trial in Winsted, Ct., an irate dealer broke out as follows: "Judge, there's no use of your trying to stop liquor-selling. Just as long as there is 8 cents profit on a 10-cent drink, rum will be sold, and no one can stop it!"

The handsome Boston Globe Theater is owned in sections by several persons, and one of them, disgusted by failure to agree with the others, is putting up a wall at the edge of his portion. This cuts off a third of the stage and part of the auditorium.

The country folk of Germany are a little primitive, but an honest farmer of Weiden, near Ryensburg, deserves the first prize for simplicity. He recently inquired of a notary in the city after a railway engineer who had disappeared. It turned out that he had lent money to the engineer on the security of the locomotive run by him, supposing it to be his personal property, and that he now wished to seize this collateral.

A Declined Challenge.

The recent centennial celebration of the capture of Stony Point recalls an anecdote of one of the storming party, Col. Scott, afterward Governor of Kentucky. He was a brave man and acquired a reputation in his adopted State of a skillful Indian fighter.

While he was Governor, some fellow sent him a challenge, on account of an offense which he imagined Scott had committed against his (the challenger's) honor. The old soldier did not notice it. The fellow, who had given public notice of his intention to "call out" the Governor, was much annoyed at his silent contempt. After waiting several days he sought the Governor for an explanation, and the following conversation took place:

"Gov. Scott, you received a challenge from me?"

"Your challenge was delivered, sir."

"But I have received neither an acknowledgment nor an acceptance of it."

"I presume not, sir, as I have sent neither."

"But of course you intend to accept?"

"Of course I do not."

"What! Not accept my challenge? Is it possible that you, Gov. Scott, brought up in the army, decline a combat?"

"I do, with you."

"Then I have no means of satisfaction left but to post you a coward."

"Post *me* a coward!" exclaimed the Governor, bursting into a hearty laugh. "Post away, and you'll only post yourself a liar, and everybody else will say so."

And that was the end of it.

FARM NOTES.

Fall Work on the Farm.

[From the American Agriculturist for September.]

Apples.—It does not pay to market inferior specimens; but, in this season of scarcity, it will pay to send smaller fruit, if fair and sound, than in years of abundance. Assort and pack with unusual care.

Turnips.—The cultivation of turnips and rutabagas consists of keeping free from weeds, and thinning out to a proper distance. One good root at every 9 inches is far better than two or three poor ones in that space. To have good sound roots of any kind, sufficient room must be given.

Buckwheat.—This crop, being easily injured, should be cut after the first light frost. Low grounds should be cleared first; upon high ground the crop will not be touched by light frosts, and here it may be left later. The grain shells so easily that it should be harvested early in the morning, when moist with dew. After lying a few days to cure, it should be raked up when it is moist.

Smut and Rust.—These troublesome diseases of wheat and rye may be prevented by pickling the seed. The pickle may be made of strong brine, or of a solution of four ounces sulphate of copper in one gallon of water. Sprinkle the seed grain, stir thoroughly to wet every kernel, and spread to dry. Either of these will destroy the spores, which are the seed of the parasitic fungi, known by the above names.

Beets and Mangels.—Early-sown beets and mangels may be harvested late this month. If left later, the roots may become hollow and stringy. An overgrown root may be large, but its size is no indication of its value. We harvest our early-sown mangels as soon as the larger ones become hollow, and find they ripen in the pits as well or better than if left in the ground later. The tops may be fed to cows or sheep with benefit.

Cider.—While the best cider is made from late-ripening fruit, and in cool weather, the inferior apples and windfalls may be made profitable by making them into cider for vinegar. Even those who have a cider-house, furnished with a mill and press worked by power, find it profitable to keep a hand-mill and press for the purpose of working up windfalls and inferior early fruit, before the cider-making season, on a large scale, begins.

Drying Fruit.—The primitive way of drying apples, peaches, etc., exposed to the sun and air, also exposes it to insects. Excellent dryers are now to be had, and at a cost which the increased value of the dried fruit will meet in a single season. These dry with artificial heat rapidly, turning out a handsome light-colored product. In drying in the old way for home use, protect the fruit from insects by netting, and provide some arrangement to dry by the heat of the stove in a rainy day.

Smut in Corn.—Smut is poisonous, or at least very injurious, and care should be taken to prevent its being eaten with fodder. It is becoming very common in corn. It might be well to pass through the corn-fields with a sharp knife and a basket, and cut off all the bunches of smut and smutty ears and carry them out where they may be burned. As one square inch of surface may contain 4,000,000 spores of smut, and every spore is capable of producing a smutty plant, it is important to carefully destroy every ball of smut.

Pitting Mangels.—In pitting mangels lifted this month, care must be taken to manage them so that they will not heat. If a cool and well-ventilated root-cellar is provided, there can be no safer place for them. In pitting them in the field, we gather twenty rows together, which makes a long heap, not large enough to cause heating. The roots may be covered with the tops, or with straw, held down by a few rails. Afterward these rows may be gathered together into pits and prepared for winter.

The Use of Lime.—An application of lime will be found useful upon any kind of soil, at least once in five or six years. It is generally used at this season, with a fall-grain crop. But where lime is employed it will be useless to apply superphosphate, as this combines with the lime, and becomes simple phosphate of lime, which is insoluble. Many farmers who have applied superphosphate without effect may find the explanation in the fact that their soils were filled with lime, which rendered it inert.

Late Sowing for Spring Fodder.—It has been usual to sow rye as late as October or November for green fodder in the spring. This is not a profitable practice. The rye comes up very thin and poor, and makes but a light crop. In the writer's experience, it has been found better to plow the ground in the fall, top-dress through the winter with fine manure, and as early in the spring as possible harrow in four bushels per acre of spring rye, spreading the manure at the same time with the disk harrow. Unless there is some good reason for the late sowing of rye, it should be avoided.

Fall Grain.—This month is the time for sowing wheat and rye. From the 10th to the 15th is the most popular time, but it is a question if it is not better to sow earlier. On any but very rich soils, it takes some time for the crop to get thoroughly well rooted and tillered, and, if tillering is not effected before winter, it will rarely take place to any great extent in the spring. As the yield depends on the tillering, the promise of an early-sown crop is better than that of a late one. Exceptions to this rule occur with very rich soils, where an excessively-long growth may be looked for, and the attacks of the Hessian fly must be considered. These hints, it is obvious, cannot be made to meet every case in a wide range of localities; we give general information, which the intelligent reader will adapt to his own circumstances.

Fertilizer for Wheat.—Every year's experience proves the value of superphosphate of lime as a special fertilizer for wheat. An experienced wheat grower informs us that he has used 500 pounds to the acre, and that the crop this year has paid handsomely for the outlay. Where a smaller quantity was used, the yield was unsatisfactory. A frequent mistake is made in supposing that, if a certain quantity of fertilizer will have a certain effect, this effect will be doubled by doubling the quantity of the fertilizer. This has led to much waste and loss. The greatest possible effect is produced with a certain quantity, varying according to circumstances; and each one must discover for himself what this quantity is. In the case above quoted, 500 pounds per acre is the most useful quantity. Others have found it best to use 600 pounds, and others again use only 300 pounds. As a rule, the largest applications may be most safely made on soils well filled with barn-yard manure, or vegetable matter.

A Quiet, Influential Life.

States owe much of their prosperity to such men and women as are set forth in Gray's lines:

> Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
> They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

One of these "noiseless" men was Joshua Fry, an early settler of Kentucky. He possessed considerable means and much benevolence, and was thoroughly educated.

Seeing that the sons and daughters of his neighbors were growing up in ignorance, through the imperfect education afforded them, he opened a school in his own house.

Those who were able to pay he charged a small sum, and those who could not were taught gratuitously. He became noted for his success in managing refractory boys.

One day, a bare-footed and bare-headed boy presented himself at Mr. Fry's house. He was the son of a brick-maker, and worked in his father's yard. All efforts to keep him at school had failed. His wild habits had caused him, again and again, to be sent home as an incorrigibly bad boy.

Somehow, the notion had entered the boy's head that if he could get into Mr. Fry's school he would learn something and become somebody. So that day, he had left the brick-yard to go over to the schoolmaster's house.

He frankly told Mr. Fry that he was bad and had been expelled several times from the log-cabin school, because the teacher could not manage him.

"But, Mr. Fry," he added, "I want to come to your school, for I think you can manage me."

"I think I can," said Mr. Fry; "come in."

"Bob" went in, and the teacher so managed him that he became the Hon. Robert P. Letcher, member of Congress and Governor of Kentucky.

One day another boy came to Mr. Fry's house. He was poor, he said, but he wished to be fitted for college. If Mr. Fry would take him, he would pay him some day for his board and tuition.

"Come in and make yourself at home," said the kind-hearted teacher. The poor boy became Chief Justice Robertson, one of the most popular and useful of Kentucky's great men.

Before Mr. Fry died he had the satisfaction of seeing many of his pupils numbered among the distinguished public men of the State. Thus, quietly but distinctly, he had impressed himself by doing all the good he could and making no fuss about it.

Their First Peep Into a Mirror.

Possibly we should not all be as frank to own our deformities as these poor heathen were, even if we could

> See ourselves as others see us.

A Christian lady in Siam relates the following in "Children's Work for Children:"

A few weeks ago a company of Siamese women came to see me and to look at my house. They consider it a great treat if I invite them through my rooms and let them look at my bed, my tables, my chairs, my pictures and nick-nacks, and especially if they can get a look at themselves in the mirror on the bureau.

One or two of those who came had been here before, and they were telling of how they looked in the glass till the others were all anxious to see, too, so they gathered in a crowd and stood before the mirror.

One quick look, and then a surprised, startled cry, and some of them hid their faces, others jumped away, and some looked about to see who was really there. They had never seen themselves before, and did not know how miserable they looked, with their black teeth and half-naked bodies. They drew their scarfs over their breasts, and tried to hide from the sight of themselves.

One turned to me and said: "We are very hateful-looking; don't you think so?" I did not tell them I had always thought so, but I said: "Now, since you know how you look, is it any wonder that we always tell you to wear more clothes and quit chewing betel?"

Raised His Salary.

During one of his rounds through his palatial hotel, the landlord of the Palmer House, Chicago, entered a room suddenly and discovered a window-washer leisurely engaged in reading a newspaper. Being very active himself, he had no use for a lazy man, or one who slights his work. He discharged his washer on the spot, and ordered him to go to the office for his pay. The man obeyed, got his money, went to his room on the upper floor, arrayed himself in his Sunday suit, packed up his duds and descended to the servants' apartment to take leave of his former associates. About this time Mr. Palmer entered, but did not recognize his quondam employe in his store clothes.

"Here, my man, you look as though there was good work in you; do you want a job?"

The ex-washer, somewhat surprised, admitted that he stood in need of one.

"Can you wash windows?"

The man allowed that he could.

"Well," said Mr. Palmer, "I've just discharged a man who has been doing that sort of work. I paid him only $20 a month, but if you take the place and go right to work, I'll pay you $22."

The proposition was quietly accepted and in half an hour the discharged employe was scrubbing away in the same old room.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEP. 25, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Chapter on Flies.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

You can sometimes catch a base ball on the fly.

The most irritating fly is the Spanish fly.

The Latin name for a certain kind of fly is tempus fugit.

The fly is an author. See "Flies on Horses."

You can always, at this season of the year, find flies on toast at the restaurants.

Flies are always on hand early in the morning.

You have all seen a kite fly.

Some flies are always in jail.

Longfellow speaks of a fly as a bird when he says, "Fly, proud bird of freedom."

Some people employ the blind to keep flies from the room.

You can draw a fly with a drop of molasses better than with a crayon.

I have often seen flies hand-cuffed.

The spider is the only creature which invites the fly into his parlor.

The only popular fly—"Shoo-fly."

Flies are like rivers. They are often damned.

A conjugal quarrel is a promoter of hair flies.

Stage flies are painted.

A fly is conservative in his reading; he always sticks to his own paper.

Butchers and grocers exhibit flies in their windows.

You can't drown a fly in the milk of human kindness.

Although flies don't stay long in one place, they always cary a trunk.

There are musical flies. People often speak of that base fly.

Instructing Pupils in the Mysteries of Animated Nature.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

They were sitting in the office of Engineer DeHass yesterday afternoon, that is, a few of Burlington's most worthy officials, when a Hawkeye reporter intruded upon them in search of news. There was a positive declaration from each individual that he knew nothing. After a few moments common-place remarks, one of the gentlemen told a story. This reminded another official of a little incident in his experience as a school-teacher. He said: "I had a small microscope in the school, and I thought I would entertain the children with it one afternoon. I had heard that a louse was a wonderful thing under a magnifying glass, so just before school was dismissed at noon I told the children that I wanted a big, fat louse, and that for the finest and fattest one I would give fifteen cents. Well, sirs, I dismissed that school, took my dinner and went over to a corner to eat it. I had my lunch nicely laid out, and had just got started, when I noticed a little six-year old come in the doorway, and start toward me with his right hand extended and a triumphant expression lighting up his little countenance from ear to eye and back again. He marched right up to me, and as he got within reaching distance, unclosed his hand and said: 'There, teacher; there, I got him.' and with that he deposited a fine, fat gray-back alongside of the lunch. He was about to start off, when in came a little girl in the same manner, walked up with her head down, her thumb in her mouth, and laid down two. Well, they began to come in then right along, until about seventy-five were crawling around before me. I told the children to take them out, and save me two of the best of them. Then they gathered them up and took them away; but, gentlemen, I ate no more dinner. It took a week's salary to pay off the various fifteen cents I had promised, and when the debts were all paid, the study of animated nature in that direction was suspended for the present." Here the official paused and looked around for the "next," but not one offered to go one better, and soon the news-seeker quietly withdrew.

Keeping Boarders.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Another boarding-house busted up, I see," sighed a venerable Detroit landlady, as she laid down her paper. "Well, it must have been extravagance on the table. That's what bankrupts seven out of ten, and even then the boarders are crying 'hash!' and complaining of poor meals. Now I run a boarding house for twenty-two years, and I made money and heard no complaints. How did I do it? Why, it's all in planning. For instance, a neck piece of mutton can be cut to look like a rib roast, and a little extra fire makes it just as tender. Lawd save you! I've been complimented a thousand times on my selection of choice spring lamb when the meat was mutton four years' old, and the toughest part at that! The idea of spring chicken on a boarding-house table is absurd—aye! almost wicked. In my palmy days I could take a tough old hen, pound the body with a potato masher for ten minutes, and set before my boarders a feast to make every heart glad. Now I'll venture that there aren't ten landladies in the city that can bake a pigs head and slice off the meat in a manner to make everybody believe that he has the choicest cut in a pig's body, and it's a wonder to me that there aren't more failures. Lots of landladies buy nice, fresh butter, and thus tempt a man to eat five or six biscuits or half a loaf of bread. What economy! I always had my nice butter on the table at breakfast, when we had little but toast, and the boarders got along on old butter the other two meals. It is all in planning—all in planning. I used to have beefsteak every morning. Three mornings in the week I bought sirloin, which is very nice, you know, and the other four mornings I bought neck-pieces and rubbed the case-knives over the grindstone. Give a boarder a sharp knife and a tough steak and he'll never make a complaint—never. He'll put the blame on his teeth, and the more steak he leaves on his plate the more rabbit pie you have for dinner."

Hyacinth.

Any person acquainted with the fine odor of this delicate flower should get a bottle of Dr. Price's Extract of Hyacinth, and they will readily see that it gives as natural and as powerful an odor as the flower itself. We think that Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are the best and most persistent odors that are made.

The English Language.

"The other day," writes Eli Perkins, "I met a French gentleman at Saratoga, who thought he had mastered the English language."

"How do you do?" I said on accosting him,

"Do vat?" he asked in a puzzled manner.

"I mean how do you find yourself?"

"Saire! I never lose myself."

"But how do you feel? I mean."

"How I feels? Oh, I feels smoothe—you just feel me."

A Puzzled Postmaster.

Luckily Postmaster General Key is a man of family, and will be able to suggest a rational solution of the problem presented by a Tennessee Postmaster, who writes: "There is in my office two things that it seems some ladies wear for breasts. They were very badly put up, and addressed to Macon, Fayette county, Tenn. I wrote to the name (Sarah Lenhart). Macon P. O., Fayette county, Tenn., but did not get any answer. They are fine goods, and sorter like a woman's breast, but with no nub. Now, I don't know how to get them to the dead-letter ffice owithout spoiling them. They came here loosely wrapped in paper. I await your instructions, if you please."

The Language of Postage Stamps.

It seems that postage stamps as well as flowers, have a language. Thus, when a postage stamp has been placed upside down on the left corner of the letter, it means "I love you;" in the same crosswise, "My heart is another's" straight up and down, "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye;" upside down in the right-hand corner, "Write no more;" in the center, at the top, 'Yes;" on the right-hand corner, at a right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left-hand, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner, on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "Accept my love;" the same, upside down, "I am engaged;" at a right angle, in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle, at the right-hand edge, "Write immediately." While this is all very good as far as it goes, those who put a postage stamp on any but the upper right-hand corner of an envelope must hold themselves responsible for all the swearing of the postoffice clerks.—Albany Times.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,
A Soft or Stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,
Or anything in the line of

GE NTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS,

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m

PROF. RICE'S NATIONAL MUSIC CHART An Astonishing Invention! [illegible] JOHN ROSS & CO., General Agents, [illegible] Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURE Can be RELIEVED and generally CURED! by our appliance. Send address on postal card to Rupture Relief Co., Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL TEA, Coffee and Baking Powder to families. PROFITS FIRST RATE. Outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES [illegible]

Seminal Pastille An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible] HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Book a Million [illegible]

For Sale a a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 37tf.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 33-1y

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-tf.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.
The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed nk s, including mrble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE

15 WEST WAYNE STREET

FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, w to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston' double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. ISAAC HAGUE

FOR SALE

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And a complete line of

Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

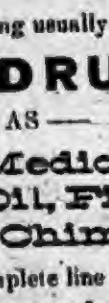

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD

THE GREAT DISCOVERY

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. [illegible] For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

JUSTRECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 28 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 46 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 55
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FR No. 6.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	8 18	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Denver	9 27	9 [illegible]	8 45
Chili	9 [illegible]	9 12	9 [illegible]
Roann	9 45	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 15	10 00	10 37
N. Manchester	10 26	10 11	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 20	11 57
Collamer	10 51	10 36	12 30pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 45	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	11 25	11 21	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 36	2 35
Churubusco	12 00	12 11am	2 55
La Otto	12 20pm	12 46	3 45
Cedar Creek	12 3[illegible]	12 52	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 30am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 44pm	5 20pm
Mexico	6 37	11 55	3 46pm
Denver	6 25	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 05	11 05	2 20pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 50pm
North Manchester	5 38	10 25	1 25pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 15	1 00pm
Collamer	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 40	12 20
Columbia City	4 45	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 28	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 08
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 16
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	[illegible]
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 45
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	6 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 05	3 18
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 40
Hicksville	am	[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	5 40am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 48
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 30

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'g'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 30
Hicksville	6 10	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 18	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 35
Albion		2 00	12 56
Cromwell		2 24	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 35
Walkerton Junction		4 [illegible]	3 20
CHICAGO		7	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 58 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	am	....
Saginaw	....	am	....
Lansing	....	am	....
Detroit	....	am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	[illegible] am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	[illegible] pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 17am	[illegible] pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 18am	[illegible] pm	12 [illegible]
Auburn	9 25am	[illegible] pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 28am	[illegible] pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	[illegible] pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	5 25pm	pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	am	....
St. Louis	7 30am	am	....
Washington		8 40pm	....
Baltimore		9 20pm	....

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52pm	12 20pm	5 25pm
Auburn	5 58am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 05am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 [illegible]am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3 Express.	....
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	38 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	[illegible] pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 30 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 32 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 45 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 26 pm	9 20 pm	6 50 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	9 10 am
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change. Through cars are attached to trains [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie. All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Ass't Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 2, 1879. Number 40.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y,

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on Improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowail & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear. Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21-ly.

Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-ly.

REPUBLICANISM.

FROM THE LEMARS (IOWA) SENTINEL.

The only way to make secession impossible is to wipe out state lines and proclaim the Nation.

Maine and California rolled up republican majorities the other day. How do you like that, you rebel Yahoos?

The semi-savage southerners ought to be the serfs of the enlightened north until they have learned the duties of freemen.

Let the stalwarts now make their grand attack on the United States Senate—which is the great bulwark of state rights and state sovereignty.

The great plantations and estates of southern rebels ought to have been distributed among the conquering armies from the invincible northland.

Having settled matters in Europe, Asia, and Africa, Gen. Grant set sail from Japan a few days ago to take charge of America. And it makes the rebels wriggle.

The land pirates who inhabit the states north of the Gulf of Mexico, have no more idea of civil and religious liberty, than had the water pirates that formerly swarmed on the seas to the south of the same Gulf.

On what principle of justice should that little tater patch, Delaware, have two United States senators, and the great metropolitan, wealthy and populous state of New York only have two? It is impossible to have a Nation worth talking about till the absurdity is removed.

New York has told the Paul Prys and Mrs. Grundys of America that it is none of their business how Conkling, the stalwart, and Kate Sprague, the pretty swop sweetness, and her broad-shouldered republican friends have everlastingly indorsed him as a stalwart and this republic as a Nation.

The constitution of the United States has been little besides a curse and a hindrance;

It is so to-day as much as it has been at any time since it was framed.

It is the barrier now in the pathway of the Nation;

It is in league with treason, and is the bulwark of secession,

To it the baffled brigadiers appeal,
And by it they swear;

But the stalwarts do not care a fig for the constitution, and will trample it under foot to-day as did Lincoln and the patriot hosts from '61 to '67.

We of to-day know what we need better than did the men of ,76 and '98.

We thank the fathers for their rich heritage of wisdom.

But we have no special use for their ignorance.

We are wiser than they were; for we have all their wisdom and more than a century's experience besides.

They had their revolution in '76—we had ours in '61;

They founded a confederacy, we founded a Nation.

Good Talkers.

[Dr Holland, in Scribner for October.]

The first requisite of a good talker is genuine social sympathy. A man may not say, out of some selfish motive, or some motive of personal policy, "Go to! I will become a good talker." He must enjoy society, and have a genuine desire to serve and please. We have all seen the talker who talks for his own purpose, or talks to please himself. He is the well-known character—the talking bore. The talker who gets himself up for show, who plans his conversations for an evening, and crams for them, becomes intolerable. He lectures; he does not converse; for there is no power of a talker so delightful as that of exciting others to talk, and listening to what his own inspiring and suggestive utterances have called forth. Genuine social sympathy and a hearty desire to please others are necessary to produce such a talker as this, and no other is tolerable. Social sympathy is a natural gift, and there is a combination of other gifts which constitute what may be called esprit, that are very essential to a good talker. This combination includes individuality, tact and wit—the talents, aptitudes, and peculiar characteristic charm which enable a man to use the materials of conversation in an engaging way, entirely his own; for every good talker has his own way of saying good things, as well as managing conversation based on this esprit.

Yet it is true that there are no good talkers who depend upon their natural gifts and such material as they get in their usual interchange of society. For the materials of conversation we must draw upon knowledge. No man can be a thoroughly good talker who does not know a great deal. Social sympathy and the "gift of gab" go but a short way toward producing good conversation, though we hear a great deal of this kind of talk among the young. Sound and exact knowledge is the very basis of good conversation. To know a great many things well is to have in hand the best and most reliable materials of good conversation. There is nothing like abundance and exactness of knowledge with which to furnish a talker. Next to this, perhaps, is familiarity with polite literature. The faculty of quoting from the best authors is a very desirable one. Facts are valuable, and thoughts, perhaps, are quite as valuable, especially as they are stimulating to the conversation of a groupe. The talker who deals alone in facts is quite likely to have the talk all to himself, while the man who is familiar with thoughts and ideas, as he has found them embodied in literature, becomes a stimular of thought and conversation in those around him. Familiarity with knowledge and with the products of literary art cannot be too much insisted on as the furniture of good conversation.

Beyond this, the good talker must be familiar with the current thought and events of his time. There should be no movement in politics, religion and society that the good talker is not familiar with. Indeed, the man who undertakes to talk at all must know what is uppermost in men's minds, and be able to add to the general fund of thought and knowledge, and respond to the popular inquiry and the popular disposition for discussion. The man who undertakes to be a good talker should never be caught napping, concerning any current topic of immediate public interest.

How to carry and convey superiority of knowledge and culture without appearing to be pedantic, how to talk out of abundant stores of information and familiarity with opinion without seemto preach, as Coleridge was accused of doing, belongs, with the ability to talk well, to "the art of conversation." It has seemed to us that if young people could only see how shallow and silly very much of their talk is, and must necessarily be, so long as they lack the materials of conversation, they would take more pains with their study, would devote themselves more to the best books, and that, at least, they would acquire and maintain more familiarity with important current events. To know something is the best cure for neighborhood gossip, for talk about dress, and for ten thousand frivolities and sillinesses of society. Besides a good talker needs an audience to understand and respond to him, and where is he to find one if there is no abundant culture around him?

The Sunday That is Gone—A Plea for a New One.

The Puritan Sabbath is gone; not theatened, not going, but gone. We are not writing to commend nor to condemn the change so rapidly taking place in the American Sabbath, only to describe it and to emphasize the fact that whether the Puritan Sabbath shall be retained is no longer a practical question. It does not exist. The Sabbath of the future will not be the Sabbath of the past; whether there shall be any Sabbath, and what it shall be, depends upon the Christian people of the United States. Retained it cannot be, preserved it may be, modified it must be. Sunday newspapers can not be suppressed, though they may be elevated; Sunday trains cannot be stopped, though their number may be reduced; Sunday excursions cannot be prevented though they may be regulated by law. We cannot go back if we would; it only remains to determine in what direction we shall go forward. No nation ever needed a day of sacred rest more than this hurrying, bustling, over-stimulated over-excited American people; what that rest shall be, and how secured, is not to be determined by men who lived before railroads, telegraphs and newspapers were dreamed of. To protest mildly against Sunday newspapers and buy them, to condemn Sunday markets and patronize them, to laud cold dinners and eat hot ones, will only destroy what little reverence is left for the day. To preach one Sabbath and practice another is to despise the day and demoralize the conscience. Far better his course who refuses to read the Sunday newspaper, to ride in the Sunday car, to trade in the Sunday market, or to eat the Sunday dinner, for he has the merit of an honorable consistency; but his influence in molding the social Sabbath of the future is infinitessimal. He is consistent, but he falls under the condemnation of Christ; "Ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" He only really aids in forming the Sabbath of the future who practices the Sabbath which he preaches, and therefore preaches a Sabbath which he can practice. He who cares only for a Sabbath for himself, can, perhaps, make it what he will. But he who desires a Sabbath for his children and his community may profitably consider whether he had best waste his strength in endeavoring to retain a Sabbath observance which no longer really exists, or employ it in the endeavor to maintain a Sabbath observance which shall be neither Puritan nor Parisian, but American; not borrowed from the conventicles of the sixteenth century, or the beer-gardens of the nineteenth, but from the teachings and practices of Christ and his immediate followers, and adapted to the exigencies of the life of to day. —Christian Union.

Louis Guetig Hanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Louis Guetig was hanged at noon to-day. He murdered Mary McGlen just one year ago to-day, because she refused to renew a marriage engagement with him which she had previously broken off on account of his habits of dissipation. He had two trials, and was sentenced to death both times. He became seemingly indifferent to his fate, and only last night would he consent to the ministrations of the clergy. At 11:50 in mounting the scaffold and during all the proceedings, he maintained wonderful nerve. He spoke a few words asking forgiveness of any he had wronged, and announced himself ready. He then turned and walked about the scaffold, shaking hands and bidding good-by to his acquaintances, while he nodded and smiled to those he could not reach. Again turning he took his place on the trap, seemingly with [illegible] than those who were looking at him. As the bells were striking 12 the drop fell, and in 16 minutes he was pronounced dead. He was under 20 years of age.

Guetig was formerly a clerk in the Spencer house in this city. For three years previous to the murder he had been paying court to Mary McGlen. On the evening of Sept. 19, 1878, as Mary and Miss Ada Mack started from the latter's residence, they were met by Guetig, who demanded that Mary accompany him to the hotel for an interview with his mother. She refused to go, and he then threatened her life, as he had it seems once or twice before; but she stuck to her resolution until persuaded by Ada, who feared that Guetig really meant murder. Upon their arrival at the hotel, Mary declined to go up stairs, and Guetig shot her. She fell to the ground, then rose to her feet, only to receive another bullet, which crushed through her skull. Speechless and dying, she had strength to rise upon her knees and raise her hands, as though beseeching for mercy, but Guetig advanced with his revolver until the muzzel almost rested against her face, and pulled the trigger again. The bullet entered on the left side, the powder burning the skin. She fell back and expired.

Things to Think About.

A cent isn't much if it stands a lonely, solitary cent, it is the aggregation of cents that count.

Science shows that all that is necessary to the human body can be supplied by the vegetable kingdom solely, and in fact that the world's population is actually mainly supported by vegetable products.

Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect this he has in maturity and health 60 bones in his head, 60 in his thighs and legs, 62 in his arms and hands, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes 64 pulsations in a minute, and therefore 3,830 in an hour, and 92,160 in a day. As to speed of animated beings, size and construction seem to have little influence. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds, but a lady bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes, and antelope a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour. A violent wind travels 60 to 70 miles an hour. The reader who doubts the correctness of any one or all of these assertions is at perfect liberty to demonstrate by count, measurement, or observation how much they vary from the stirct line of exactness.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara; the largest cavern, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi—4,000 miles in extent; the largest valley, that of the Mississippi—its area 5,000,000 square miles; the greatest city park, that of Philadelphia, containing 2,700 acres; the greatest grain port, Chicago; the biggest lake, Lake Superior; the largest railroad, the Pacific railroad—over 3,000 miles in extent. The most huge mass of solid iron is Pilot Knob of Missouri—height 250 feet, circumference two miles; the best specimen of Grecian architecture, Girard College, Philadelphia; the largest aqueduct, the Croton, of New York—length, forty and one-half miles, cost $12,500,000; the longest bridge, the elevated railroad in Third avenue, New York; it extends from the Battery to the Harlem river—the whole length of the eastern side of Manhattan Island—7 miles long, or nearly 40,000 feet. The longest bridge over water, however, will be that now being constructed in Russia over the Volga, at a point where the river is nearly four miles wide. The most extensive deposits of the anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania.

Why People Are Poor.

It is stated on very excellent authority that "the poor have ye with you always." The remark was true when uttered, and has been true ever since, and from appearances always will be. There are those who have no disposition to save; who take no thought for to-morrow. Having enough for the present hour, they are content, and leave the future to take care of itself. If property were to be equally divided among the people Monday morning, before Saturday night the majority would be in destitute circumstances, dead broke, while the prudent and saving would be on the road to pecuniary independence. One class of people spend what ever money they get hold of, and as fast as they get it, while others save means that come into their hands, judiciously invest the same, and become rich. There are those who not only do not know how to save, but they do not know how to spend. If they get anything it goes for what they do not need; for articles that could be dispensed with. Those who are destitute of the comforts of life, as a rule, may blame themselves therefor. If they have anything they do not take care of it. They buy articles that people in better circumstances would think they could not afford. So they are always poor. Relieve their wants to-day, and they are no better off to-morrow. They are bound not to save—to have nothing, and are generally bound to be in debt if they can find anybody to trust them. Of course, we understand that people are sometimes unfortunate. They get sick, or those dependent on them become so. We know that people are sometimes overtaken by misfortune; but where there is one case of this kind there are fifty in which the entire trouble may be found in the indisposition to save.

Keep The Mouth Shut.

The influence of nasal respiration on the ear is illustrated by Mr. George Catlin, in his history of "The North American Indians." Among two million Indians he found not one who was deaf or breathed through the mouth, except three or four deaf-mutes; and in the memory of the chiefs of 150 tribes, not one case of deafness could be remembered to have occurred. This is explained by the mother always closing the mouth of the child whenever it attempted to breathe through it.

Tape Worms in Eggs.

Various instances have been recorded of the discovery in hens' eggs of minute specimens of the distoma ovatum. They appear like a small speck, the size of a millet seed or a pin's head. It is believed by helminthologists that these will develop into one of the varieties of tape worm, and it is wise therefore, to take eggs hard boiled or otherwise well cooked. A writer in one of the late numbers of Nature cites several instances where these parasitic bodies have been found.

Enterprise in Leadville.

[Ernest Ingersoll, in the October Scribner.]

Among the first in Leadville there happened to be a merchant who once handled a wholesale business of three millions a year as a grocer in New York City. Failing there, he came to Leadville penniless. But his sagacity seized upon this opportunity, and getting together sufficient funds, he built a vast shed of slabs and filled it with rows of bunks, two tiers high, capable of accommodating 500 sleepers nightly. His mattresses were thick and soft, his sheets clean, his coverings warm, the place well ventilated through the thousand cracks that gaped between the unseasoned boards. The proprietor was a man of large size and severe mien. He furnished a bed for fifty cents, and posted his rules: No talking or laughing, or singing, or drinking. If a man cared to sleep himself and let others sleep, he was sure of a good night's rest; if he made a noise he was soon ejected and without redress. Of course the Mammoth Sleeping Palace made money, as it deserved to.

The Cost of Railway Cars.

Under examination by the State committee on railway affairs, a leading member of one of our largest car building companies, Mr Gilbert, testified that the average price of box cars is grom $400 to $450. In 1873 they were as high as $1,200. A milk car costs about $100 more than an ordinary box freight car, that is, when the box is not changed. A baggage car truck and a passenger car truck are about the same The price of a baggage car varies from $2,000 to $2,500. The cheapest style of Wagner's drawing room cars can be made for $8,000; the usual price is $12,000. This includes all the furnishing. The cheaper drawing room cars, four wheels, are made for $10,000. The ordinary mail car costs from $2,000 to $3,000; distributing cars, more. Cars for the New York Elevated road cost from $2,500 to $3,000. The last ordinary passenger cars built cost $4,200; the last built for the Hudson River road cost $5,400, including a heater and some extra fixtures. Small cars for carrying ore cost $200. Mr. Gilbert had never made coal cars or tank cars for oil.

The South and the Presidency.

Numerous Southern politicians by trade, here and there, will be clamoring for certain named candidates, trusting that they will be remembered and rewarded if the statesman named by them should be nominated and elected. We advise Northern Democrats to pay no attention to them at all, but to go forward and plan for themselves the battle which they will be obliged to fight under leaders of their own choice. We take it for granted that Northern Democrats know best how to win New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, and know best under what standard-bearer to go into the fight. It will therefore be wise in Southern democrats to take good care not to embarrass our Northern friends. The campaign before them will tax their utmost powers, and it is only fair, right and just that they should have the choice of the Champion democrat who is to lead them through a fierce struggle to a brilliant victory. Our southern states will surely ratify any nomination the northern democracy may agree upon.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston's double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The grain and breadstuffs exports from New York for the past week, ending Sept. 28, were almost unprecedented. They included 2,490,023 bushels of wheat, 907,636 bushels of corn, 120,516 bushels of rye, and 109,667 barrels of flour.

During a fire in West Fortieth street, New York, Mrs. Schwab and son were probably fatally injured by jumping from a window. ....A strange case of kidnapping is reported from Buffalo, N. Y. A scoundrel called a little girl from school, pretending that her father had been injured and wished her to come to him. On arriving at the building where he was represented as lying, she was locked in a room, and made to write a note to her parents asking them to give the bearer $500, in order that no harm might befall her. Before finishing the letter she begged for freedom, promising on oath to get the money herself and return with it. The scoundrel thereupon released her, but when she reached home she related the history of the affair, and her abductor was easily apprehended.

THE WEST.

Hon. William B. Allen, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Illinois District, died recently at his home in Aurora, Ill., aged 65 years.... Louis Guetig was hanged at Indianapolis on the 19th of September, for the murder of Mary McGlew a year ago.

President Hayes and party arrived at Chicago, over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, on the evening of Sept. 20 and were quartered at the Grand Pacific Hotel. After a private reception and a night's rest at that hostelry, the distinguished party continued their journey westward over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road.

The tug-boat, Charles W. Parker, while towing a vessel into the harbor of Chicago, the other day, exploded one of her boilers with terribly-fatal effect. There were on board at the time five persons—the Captain, steward, engineer, fireman and a deck-hand. Four of them were instantly killed, their bodies being blown to fragments. The only one to escape was the deck-hand, and he only by a miracle. He was blown nearly a hundred yards and was picked up in a drowning condition. His injuries are very severe, but he will probably recover. The boat went to the bottom almost the same instant that the explosion occurred.

A horrible tragedy was recently enacted at Macon City, Mo. A man named Raus, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, produced by physical illness, killed his wife and child and then blew his own brains out.

Two negroes, Washy Arnold and Prior Ward, locked arms and deliberately walked into the Missouri river at St. Joseph. They were swept away by the current and drowned.

One hundred and fifty negro emigrants passed through St. Louis last week. They were bound for Kansas.

A horrible murder was recently committed on the farm of Alexander White, near Edgerton, Rock county, Wis. Mrs. White missed her little boy, aged 3 years, and after a protracted search he was found in the manger of a cow-stable with his throat cut and a rip from the breast bone clear down, which let the bowels out. A rope was hanging from a beam, all bloody, with the noose partially cut, which indicated that the little fellow was hung up and then cut open in the manner described. The horrible deed was committed by George Bumgartner, one of Mr. White's farm laborers, who was missing, together with one of the best horses on the place.... A shocking murder and suicide is reported from Bucyrus, Ohio. George Schwab, a young farmer, fell desperately in love with Mary Klinch, and, because she would not marry him, assassinated the poor girl, firing a load of buckshot into her body while sleeping in bed. The wretch then walked off and ended his own miserable existence by hanging himself to a tree.

There was a sharp reaction in the Chicago grain and provision market on Sept. 24. Wheat, which had been steadily advancing for several days, fell 5 cents and corn about 2 cents a bushel; pork tumbled from 20 to 30 cents and lard 15 cents per 100 pounds. Considerable excitement prevailed and several dealers were badly squeezed, but there were no failures.

George Baumgarten, the young monster who murdered Mr. White's little 3-year-old boy near Janesville, Wis., has been arrested. He is only 17 years old. He is unable to give the motive for his crime. He says a strange "spell" came over him, and remembers little or nothing of what followed.

The trip of President Hayes westward from Chicago was marked by hearty greetings at all the stopping points along the line. The party arrived at Neosho Falls, Kansas, on the 25th of September. About 12,000 people had gathered there to attend the District Fair and to welcome the President and Gen. Sherman, whose coming had been extensively advertised. Hon. John R. Goodin delivered an address of welcome, Gov. St. John followed with a brief speech, after which President Hayes addressed the multitude at some length. His remarks related chiefly to the financial policy of his administration, being a repetition of his Cincinnati and Detroit speeches. Gen. Sherman then made one of his characteristic talks.

Nearly the whole of the business part of Carroll, in Carroll county, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

The following statement of outstanding called bonds, amounting to $30,806,450, the last of which matured and ceased to bear interest on the 17th of July last, has been prepared from the books of the loan division: 20s of 1862, act Feb 25, 1862, $400,300; do 1864, act June 30, 1864, $70,450; do 1865, M & N., do March 31, 1865, $125,500; consols of 1865, March 31, 1865, $161,850; do 1867 do, $8,179,000; do 1868 do, $2,860,750; 10-40s, March 3, 1864, $18,188,600; total outstanding, $30,806,450.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of letters from the West complaining of the scarcity of notes of small denominations, and asking that a supply of such notes be sent to the several sub-treasuries with directions to pay them out in exchange for notes of larger denominations. The Assistant Treasurers, with their limited clerical force, cannot undertake to exchange one denomination of notes for another, but the Treasurer of the United States will furnish new notes of such denominations as may be desired in return for bankers' drafts in New York, and will transmit them as the applicant may indicate, but without risk or expense to the Government.... The Treasury Department has received an unusual demand for the one-cent bronze pieces, and as soon as possible the Philadelphia mint will turn out a sufficient amount of them to fill the many orders received.

THE SOUTH.

The following is from Fort Smith, Ark.: Jacob Irwin and James Hazel were waylaid and killed by unknown parties near Boggy depot, Choctaw Nation. The murdered men are accused of extensive larcenies, and this is the supposed cause of the killing. Vigilance committees are being organized in various parts of the Indian Nation.

There were fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Memphis and thirty new cases for the three days ending on the evening of Sept. 19. A dispatch from that city says a review of the situation reveals the following condition of affairs: There are two hundred and twenty-five people sick with yellow fever in and adjacent to Memphis, nearly all of whom are being attended and cared for by the Howards. Their physicians and visitors are abroad seeking new victims for relief. They have 180 nurses on duty and are working under an expense of about $700 per diem. The Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Honor and other benevolent associations are laboring hand-in-hand with the Howards in the noble work of relieving the sick and distressed.

There were only three deaths from yellow fever in Memphis during the two days Sept. 20—21, twenty new cases being reported in the same time.

An injunction has been sued out at Memphis, restraining the city and State Boards of Health and the Quarantine Commission from excluding cotton from the quarantine limits, or in any manner cutting off the cotton trade.

There were eleven deaths from yellow fever and twenty-nine new cases at Memphis for the two days Sept. 22-23. There was no abatement of the fever at Concordia, Miss., five new cases being reported.

At Memphis the injunction asked against the State Board of Health, to prevent interference with the receipt and shipment of cotton in the quarantine district, has been granted by the local court. The decision in the case practically denies the right of the board to interfere with the transportation of cotton.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Memphis on Sept. 25. The course was from northwest to southeast.

The yellow fever is gradually abating at Memphis. For the two days, Sept. 24-25, there were only seventeen new cases and the deaths.

POLITICAL.

The Colorado Republican Convention, in session at Denver last week, nominated William E. Beck for Supreme Judge. Congressman Belford offered a resolution, which was carried with great enthusiasm and cheering, that, on Grant's return, should he decide to become a candidate for the Presidency, Colorado will pledge him her votes. The Convention was addressed by Carl Schurz.

Alexander Mitchell having declined the nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, tendered him by the Democratic State Convention, the name of James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee, has been placed at the head of the Democratic ticket by the State Central Committee of the party.

The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania held a State Convention at Altoona last week, adopted a platform and nominated William L. Richardson, of Bloomsburg, for State Treasurer.

The Democratic Convention of Colorado, in session at Denver last week, nominated George Q. Richmond for Supreme Judge.... The Massachusetts Prohibitionists met in convention at Boston last week and nominated a full ticket for State officers, headed by Rev. D. A. Eddy, a Baptist minister, for Governor.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention was held at St. Paul, on the 25th of September. Resolutions were adopted declaring the United States an indissoluble union of indestructible States; demanding a revision of the tariff; declaring gold and silver the money of the constitution; favoring reform in civil service, and denouncing the presence of the army at the polls. The financial plank of the platform was the occasion of a long debate, and a resolution demanding the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes and the free coinage of silver was finally adopted. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Edmund Rice, of St. Paul; Lieutenant Governor, E. P. Barnum, of Stearns county; Secretary of State, Felix A. Borer, of Le Sueur; State Treasurer, Lyman B. Cowdry, of Olmsted; Attorney General, P. M. Babcock, of Hennepin county; Railroad Commissioner, William Colville, of Goodhue county.

GENERAL.

The dimensions attained by the petroleum trade are indicated by the figures reported by telegraph, which show that the total export from the United States for the month of July was over 50,000,000 gallons, of the aggregate value of $4,283,461.

News from Cuba is to the effect that the slaves of Cienfuegos have risen in rebellion against the Spaniards, and joined the patriots, taking with them a large proportion of their masters' cattle. A decree is published by authority of the Home Government, declaring the Province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of war. Persons engaged in rebellion or sedition will be tried according to the law of March 23, 1870. There is great indignation in the island over the massacre of about seventeen officers who served in the last Cuban insurrection on the patriot side, but have of late been residing in different places and following their different avocations.

The Free-thinkers Convention at Chautauqua, N. Y., indorsed the platform of Col. Ingersoll's Liberal League Convention.... A Washington telegram announces that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so far modified the regulations as to the transportation of spirits for export as to allow the railroad companies to become sureties for the payment of the tax, provided the spirits be not exported. This is a modification long sought by Western distillers, and does away with troublesome restrictions upon the export trade.

Canada had her first snow-storm of the season on the 25th of September. It was two inches in depth.

FOREIGN.

News comes from Afghanistan that the native troops mutinied and murdered their commander, and subsequently fell upon and slew all the English and military authorities at Herat. The news has caused the greatest excitement in England.

Emperor William, of Germany, was received in Strasbourg, on the occasion of his recent visit, with closed shops and barred shutters. Only the official buildings were decorated. The lapse of time has not rendered the memories of the late war less bitter, nor in any degree diminished the hostility of the French-speaking inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine toward the Germans.

Cruelties continue to be perpetrated by the King of Burmah.... A Constantinople dispatch says the insurrection in Kurdistan has not yet been quelled. Two powerful tribes have joined Abdullah, with 12,000 men. The Commanders of Erzeroum and Bagdad have been ordered to send all available troops to Mosul. It is feared that the Persian Turkomans will join the insurgents.... A dispatch from India states that a holy war is being preached in the Khost valley and among the Mongols. Great preparations are being made by rebels, and vigorous resistance may be expected at Cabul.... A London dispatch says the surplus wheat in America, Russia and the East is 5,150,000 quarters less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries.

It is stated in a St. Petersburg dispatch that Prince Gortschakoff will be continued as Chancellor for life, but that there will probably be a Vice Chancellor appointed at an early day, which is equivalent to the announcement that Gortschakoff, who is growing superannuated, will be superseded except in name.... A late cable dispatch gives further particulars of the recent terrible fire in Kieff, Russia. While a furious storm was raging, the fire broke out in seven different places. The offices of the fire brigade and Chief of Police station, a gunpowder magazine, and four petroleum stores were simultaneously set on fire. The whole city was wrapped in a black cloud of smoke, and every now and then people were terrified by series of detonations and loud explosions. The fire raged two days, and many lives were lost.... A Calcutta dispatch says the Ameer of Afghanistan has caused the execution of the commander of the Cabul mutineers.... Gen. Wolseley has concluded a treaty of peace with the Zulus which it is hoped in England is sufficiently comprehensive to make future wars in that quarter unnecessary. In order to draw the fangs of the African monster with whom he has had to deal, the British commander inserted in the compact an article providing that the native military system, by which a young warrior was not permitted to marry until he had distinguished himself in battle, should be abolished.... When Col. Browne, the British Resident at Mandalay, escaped from that city he left in charge of the official residence a deputy, who it is now thought may be in danger of losing his life during one of King Thebaw's fits of alcoholic insanity. Instructions have, therefore, been sent him that he leave town as soon as possible.... The interest of the people of Ireland in the discussion of the land question may be judged by the attendance at a meeting in Limerick on Sunday night. Although rain was pouring in torrents, 50,000 people assembled, of whom at least 20,000 remained until the close of the speaking.

The cablegrams, this morning, indicate how the complications are thickening in European politics. While at Vienna Bismarck and Andrassy confer as to the late alterations in the map of the continent, Disraeli, at London, conveys a quiet assurance to the French Ambassador that Great Britain will take no action in the present crisis in European affairs without first agreeing with France upon a definite policy to be conjointly pursued by the two nations. The little game at which Germany and Austria are engaged is evidently one which they will not be allowed to play out alone.... The Russian expedition to Central Asia has sustained a serious set-back at the hands of the Turcomans, whom the advance column encountered in heavy force, and in the battle that followed the Russians were defeated with a loss of 700 killed and forced to retreat in great haste.

Three Cuban planters have emancipated their slaves, 6,000 in number, contracting with them for their services for five years. Other proprietors will follow their example. This course is pursued because the Spanish Government has long refused to take the initiative in the matter, and because the spirit of revolt among the slaves themselves had assumed such proportions as to threaten an open and destructive rebellion.... The bicycle riders of England and France, including the champions of both countries, are coming to the United States.

A cable dispatch says that Stanley, the explorer, started for the River Congo on the 3d of September from Sierra Leone. When Stanley arrived at Sierra Leone he gave his name as Swinburne, and invested his expedition with so much mystery and secrecy that the steamer [illegible], on which he and his party arrived, [illegible] in danger of being stopped by the [illegible] authorities. Stanley then declared [illegible] and his purpose.... The Belgian Bishops have added to the intensity of the struggle between church and state by instructing the priests to refuse absolution to parents whose children attend the public schools.... A celebration has just been held at Pompeii to commemorate the destruction of that city 1,800 years ago.

Gen. Grant's Arrival in San Francisco.

Ex-President Grant arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, the 20th day of September, thus completing his tour around the world, after an absence of two years and four months. We glean from the Associated Press report the following account of his arrival and reception at San Francisco: Darkness had fallen, and it was 20 minutes past 7 when the lights of the ferry-boat were seen approaching the slip. She moved slowly into position. The platform was lowered, the band struck up "Home Again," and, amid the roars of applause from the waiting crowd outside, who realized that the moment had arrived, Gen. Grant stepped once more upon the shore of his native land. After a welcoming speech by Mayor Bryant and a brief response by Gen. Grant, the latter was conducted to his carriage, Mayor Bryant accompanying him, while the various committee and other gentlemen in attendance repaired to their own carriages. The gates of the dock were then thrown open, and the vehicles moved forward and took their places in line. As the carriage containing Gen. Grant made its appearance cheer after cheer went up from thousands of throats, while the surging crowd pressed forward and swayed from side to side in efforts to obtain a passing glance of the familiar lineaments of the great captain. With the greatest difficulty a passage was opened, the procession formed, and the line of march taken up. The procession moved rapidly along Market street to Montgomery, passing through Montgomery, up Montgomery avenue to Kearney, along Kearney to Market, along Market, countermarching to the Palace Hotel, which was reached at a late hour. Rockets and blue lights were fired along the route, and bonfires and torches abounded.

All the streets leading to the Palace Hotel were packed with dense throngs, through which the procession forced its way with great difficulty. Thousands were clamoring for admittance, but cordons of police at all the entrances denied ingress to all but those holding special permits to enter.

Within, the immense court presented a scene of surpassing beauty. Electric lights and 500 gas jets lit up the vast interior with a brilliant glow, and the dense throng that packed the court and filled the spacious balconies and corridors surged to and fro in anxious expectation of the coming guest, whom the packed streets had detained.

At 10 o'clock the wide doors were thrown open, and the barouche containing Gen. Grant was driven within the building. He immediately dismounted, and, crowded his way through the packed mass of human beings, was hurried to his room.

As he alighted, Madame Fabbri, and a chorus of 500 voices opened from one of the balconies with the "Ode of Welcome."

The crowd rushed after Gen. Grant when he dismounted, leaving the singers for a moment almost without an audience, but, being stopped by the force of police who blocked the way, they returned to the court, being reassured by the announcement that the General would appear on one of the balconies after he had had time to lay off his overcoat.

In a few minutes Gen. Grant appeared, amid deafening and long-continued shouts.

Mayor Bryant called the crowd to order, and the General, mounting a chair which was passed over the heads of the surrounding crowd, was again greeted with a succession of cheers. When the noise subsided he addressed them as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens of San Francisco: After twenty-five years' absence, I am glad to meet you, and assure you of my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you have given me. I shall stay in your city long enough to greet you more fully."

The General then withdrew, amid prolonged and tremendous cheering, and the crowd at length reluctantly scattered.

Grant looks exceedingly well, but has lost twenty-eight pounds in weight since leaving Philadelphia. He expressed his great gratification at the reception awarded him, saying it surpassed all his expectations. He spoke of his pleasure at returning home, and his satisfaction that his acceptance of the Nicaragua canal Presidency had been received favorably here.

Secretary Sherman's Coin Disbursement Order.

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.

Gold coin beyond the needs of the Government having accumulated in the treasury of the United States by deposit in the several public assay offices of fine bars and foreign-coin, for which depositors have been paid, at their option, in United States notes, the Treasurer of the United States and the several Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco are hereby authorized to pay out gold coin as well as silver coin and notes upon current obligations of the Government and upon advances to disbursing officers as may be convenient and practicable. Transfers of coin for this purpose will be made to any Assistant Treasurer, when necessary, by the Treasurer of the United States by application to him. The Treasurer of the United States in this city, on receipt by him of a certificate of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, stating that there has been deposited with him legal-tender notes in the sum of $100, or multiples thereof, will also cause to be shipped from the mint at Philadelphia to the depositor, at his risk and expense, a like amount of gold coin.

Standard silver dollars may also be obtained as heretofore. The exchange of gold for United States notes at the several sub-treasury offices, except at New York, appears to be prohibited by section 3,651, Revised Statutes of the United States, but it is believed that payments of coin, as above authorized, will enable persons to secure all that may be desired.

John Sherman,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Nicaragua Canal—Gen. Grant's Letter.

The following is the text of Gen. Grant's reply to Admiral Ammen's letter asking him to co-operate in an American canal project:

Tokio, Japan, Aug. 7, 1879.

My Dear Admiral: Your letter of the 2d of July reached me a few days since. After two days' reflection on your suggestion of the part I should take—or consent to take, if offered—in the matter of the interoceanic canal via Nicaragua, I telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington: "Tell Ammen I approve. Grant." I hope you received the dispatch. On the 27th, two weeks after this leaves Yokohama, we sail for San Francisco. I do not feel half as anxious to get home as I did eighteen months ago. There is no country which I have visited, however, this side of Europe, except Japan, where I would care to stay longer than to see the points of greatest interest. But Japan is a most interesting country, and the people are quite as much so. The changes that have taken place here are more like a dream than reality. They have a public-school system extending over the entire empire, and affording facilities for a common-school education to every child, male and female. They have a Military and Naval Academy which compare well with ours in the course taught, the discipline and the attainments of the students. They have colleges at several places in the empire on the same basis of instruction as our best institutions. They have a school of science which I do not believe can be surpassed in any country. Already the great majority of their professors—even those engaged in teaching European languages—are natives, most of them educated in the very institutions where they are now teaching.

But I hope to meet you soon, and then I will say more on this subject than I care to write in the limit of a letter.

Mrs. Grant sends her love to Mrs. Ammen and the children. Please remember me kindly also. Yours truly. U. S. Grant.

Where Our Immigrants Come From.

Our total immigration for the eight calendar years from 1871 to 1878, inclusive, amounted to 2,100,451 souls. Where they came from and how they are classified is shown by this transcript from the records of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington:

Countries.	*Total.*	*Countries.*	*Total.*
England	335,775	France	64,341
Ireland	332,129	Italy	36,370
Scotland	75,801	Sicily	619
Wales	4,735	Sardinia	18
Jersey Island	23	Corsica	3
Guernsey Island	2	Malta	28
Channel Islands	9	Greece	167
Isle of Man	51	Spain	4,333
Great Britain, not specified	7,815	Portugal	3,740
		Gibraltar	41
		Russia in Europe	31,905
Total British Isles	746,303	Poland	10,135
		Finland	286
		Lapland	1
Germany	580,139	Heligoland	6
Austria	45,046	Turkey in Europe	284
Hungary	5,289		
Sweden	64,176		
Norway	66,385	Total Europe, not British Isles	974,365
Denmark	22,267		
Netherlands	12,307		
Belgium	5,041		
Switzerland	19,390	Total Europe	1,720,668

SUMMARY.

From Europe	1,720,668	From America	254,027
From Asia	105,748	From all other, not specified	9,194
From Africa	306		
From the Pacific Islands	9,457	Aggregate	2,100,451

Killed by Wolves.

Intelligence has just been received from Stafford county, Kan., of the sad fate that recently befell Henry Frack, Jr., and his four oldest sons. The five started on a gunning expedition one morning, leaving the wife and younger children alone, promising to return in the evening. That evening and several others came without the hunters. The country is but sparsely settled, and some days elapsed before a search-party was secured. In a dense forest were found the remains of the five men, about them every evidence of an intense struggle with the wolves and wildcats that devoured them. The bodies were horribly mutilated, and it was found that the last cartridge had been exhausted in the fight. Mrs. Frack, in giving these shocking particulars, asked her father, Mr. Charles Newhard, residing near Hokendaqua, this county, to send her money to enable her to return home.—*Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle.*

Grant and the Ex-Confederates.

Gen. Grant was tendered a big reception at the City Hall, in San Francisco, which was attended by a number of ex-Confederate soldiers. To them the General spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: It has afforded me great satisfaction and pleasure to observe the very cordial reception I have received here, and especially the welcome coming from the gentlemen you represented. If you had traveled around the world, as I have for several years past, you would appreciate, like me, the value of our common country more completely than any man can who stays at home. You would be everywhere gratified to see that we are recognized by all the nations of the earth in a higher light than our own people imagine. Abroad our resources are considered unlimited. When one gets to see the nations of the world, he begins to appreciate the inestimable value of our broad acres and the great energy of our people that is forever upbuilding in State, city, and town. It affords me very great satisfaction and pleasure to receive the gentlemen who were, long ago, opposed to us, and I hope, if this country ever sees another war, we shall all be together, under one flag, fighting a common enemy."

Cure for Sleeplessness.

Wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it upward toward the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent the too-rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and charming, cooling the brain and inducing calmer, sweeter sleep than any narcotic. Warm water may be used, though most persons will prefer it cold. To those suffering from over-excitement of the brain, whether the result of brainwork or pressing anxiety, this simple remedy is an especial boon.

An agricultural society offered a premium for "the best mode of irrigation," which was printed "irritation" by mistake, whereupon an honest farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

What It Costs to Collect It.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The popular theory is, that the bulk of our revenue, for the maintenance of the Government and the payment of the public debt, is collected through customs sources. An examination, however, of the amounts of revenue collected through customs and internal-revenue sources from 1863 to 1878, according to the returns in the office of the Register of the Treasury, shows that the excess of customs revenue over internal revenue is less than is often supposed. Indeed, during five years of the period named the collections from internal revenue considerably exceeded those from customs. These were the war years, and the year immediately succeeding the cessation of hostilities. Since 1877, however, the internal-revenue collections have been less than those from customs. The expenses of collecting these two classes of revenue, however, are very disproportionate to the amounts collected. The Register of the Treasury makes for the years named the following exhibit:

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	*Revenue.*	*Expenses of collecting.*	*Expenses of collecting, per cent.*
1863	$37,640,787	$108,685	0.29
1864	109,741,134	253,372	0.23
1865	209,464,215	385,390	0.18
1866	309,226,813	5,783,128	1.87
1867	266,027,537	7,335,029	2.77
1868	191,087,589	8,705,366	4.55
1869	158,356,460	7,257,176	4.59
1870	184,899,756	7,253,439	3.92
1871	143,098,153	7,593,714	5.30
1872	130,642,177	5,844,110	4.38
1873	113,729,314	5,340,230	4.69
1874	102,409,784	4,509,976	4.40
1875	110,007,493	4,289,442	3.89
1876	116,700,732	3,942,613	3.38
1877	118,630,407	3,556,944	2.99
1878	110,581,624	3,280,162	2.96

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	*Revenue.*	*Expenses of collecting.*	*Expenses of collecting, per cent.*
1863	$69,059,642	$3,181,026	4.60
1864	102,316,152	4,192,582	4.09
1865	84,928,260	5,415,449	6.39
1866	179,046,651	5,342,469	2.98
1867	176,417,810	5,763,986	3.26
1868	164,464,599	7,641,116	4.65
1869	180,048,426	5,388,082	2.99
1870	194,538,374	6,233,747	3.20
1871	206,270,408	6,568,350	3.18
1872	216,370,286	6,950,173	3.21
1873	188,089,522	7,077,864	3.76
1874	163,103,833	7,321,469	4.49
1875	157,167,722	7,028,521	4.47
1876	148,071,984	6,704,858	4.53
1877	130,956,493	6,501,037	4.96
1878	130,170,680	5,826,974	4.47

At a Holy Well in Ireland.

For several miles our road was bounded by bog on one side and rocks on the other. There were no evidences of human habitation, yet here and there we passed a peasant—some crippled, all plunged in profound misery. I inquired the errand of these poor creatures, and was informed that it was St. Somebody's day, and they were going to her well near by to be healed.

"It's there beyond," said a trembling old woman, pointing her skinny finger to a clump of trees and a stone wall a few hundred yards distant. I alighted, and walked down the valley to a small inclosure which surrounded a well and a withered tree. Near by was a rude stone altar, upon which were numerous offerings of toys, bits of broken ware, and shreds of many-colored rags tied to sticks, and kneeling beside it was a group of cripples; some moved slowly round the circle on their knees, muttering prayers, some were telling their beads, others partook of the water, while a priest stood by the tree reading. This, then, was one of the holy wells so numerous in Ireland, to which visits are still frequently made, in some cases as works of penance, either voluntary or enjoined, but generally for obtaining health, under the auspices of the saint, by drinking the waters of the well. Of course the day of the patron saint of each well is the one chosen for these visits; and some years ago, and even now in many parts of the country, crowds were attracted, not only for religious motives, but for love of gossip and meeting with distant friends. These wells have kept their reputation for centuries, the fame of some being coeval with Christianity, while that of others probably preceded it, the early Christian teachers having merely changed the object of worship, leaving the altars of idolatry undisturbed.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Mad-Stones.

The superstition in regard to mad-stones is well-rooted in the popular imagination, and has the right to be. It is very ancient. Pliny gives its history, for it was old even in his day, and it has hardly shown any diminution since. The men recently bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid, in this city, have been anxious to get at a mad-stone. One of them has gone to Indiana for the purpose, and the others would be glad to do so if they had the means. Now, it is as capable of demonstration as anything can be that no stone, "mad," or otherwise, can have power to heal in a genuine case of rabies. Poison cannot be extracted from the system by such simple means. But it may well be that belief in the efficacy of the remedy accomplishes the cure. The imagination often plays an important part in causing or preventing disease, as Dr. William Hammond has lately shown; and there is no reason in the nature of things why an imaginary case of hydrophobia should not be relieved by the application of imaginary remedies. It is an odd fact that stones, taken from the stomachs of deer, are supposed to be especially powerful in extracting poisons, and were so in ancient times, though it is difficult to conceive why this beast, in preference to any other, should be opposed to poison.—*Chicago Tribune.*

One Eye That Was Always Drunk.

An Allegheny physician, who, in his way, is a great wag, tells a story of a North Side gentleman who for years has suffered from periodical attacks of what in medical parlance is known as superorbital neuralgia. Quinine proved of no effect, and the sufferer was almost crazed with pain. A kind-hearted old lady living in the neighborhood of the patient informed him that if he would cut the affected nerve with a pair of scissors or a knife it would give him no further trouble. It so happens that the superorbital nerve is the one which controls the action of the eyelid, and it further happens that, when a man is in liquor, this nerve becomes paralyzed, and it is this that gives a drunken person such a comical expression about the eyes. The neuralgic patient no sooner heard what he supposed the welcome news from the old lady than he repaired to his closet and, with a jack-knife, parted in twain the offending nerve, and he now greets his friends with his right eye as sober as a Quaker in a quarterly meeting, and the left in a highly-intoxicated condition. It now only costs half as much as it formerly did to go on a bender.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

Blood, Yearge, Blood!

When the editors of the Okolona *States* and Lemare *Sentinel* were introduced, the other day, they each took three steps backward, and for some minutes glared upon each other like fierce Numidian lions. The Okolona howler was the first to find words, and said:

"What!
And is't thou!
Come, then, dastard.
Let me have at thee,
And by the gods
That roost on high Olympus,
I'll eat ye up
In a holy second!
Ugh!
Big Injun, me!"

The Royal Bengal Badger of the *Sentinel* displayed his fangs and rejoined with his native ferocity:

"I thank the gods
For this opportunity
To call thee
To thy TEETH,
Liar!
Hippograff!
Hippopotamus!
Snide!
Shyster!
And baldheaded snipe of the valley!
O, come and see me,
And I'll mop the ground
With your miserable carcass—
Thou—thou—thou—
Three-ply
And doubly dyed
Horse-thief,
And son of a gun!"

But the Okolona howler didn't come. A by stander had seized the hem of his coat-tail between the tips of his thumb and finger and held him securely. So thankful was the Iowa man that things turned out as they did, that he went out and breathed a silent prayer to Heaven.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Swiftest Ship in the World.

A new British war steamer, called the Mercury, built of steel, has just been completed and successfully tried at Portsmouth, England. The vessel is 300 feet long, 46 feet beam, 16 feet 8 inches hold. Displacement, 3,750 tons. On her late trial trip the engines developed 7,795 horse-power, and the speed attained was within a trifle of twenty-two miles an hour. These are remarkable results for a vessel of the dimensions given. The Mercury has twin screws, driven by separate engines arranged in separate engine-rooms. Her machinery nearly fills the hull. There are 12 boilers, 4 high-pressure cylinders, each 41 inches diameter, and 4 low-pressure cylinders, 75 inches diameter. Stroke, 3 feet; boiler pressure, 60 to 65 pounds; coal consumption, 2.35 pounds per hour per horse-power. One man governs the rudder, which is worked by steam. The vessel's armament will consist of ten 64-pounders.

A Horse's Jump.

During a recent horse show in England Mr. Leaman's hunter, Surrey, made such a splendid jump over the mimic brook as to set the great audience to applauding frantically. The horse, wild with excitement, went right on down the ring, and, rising at the barrier of the amphitheater, with one tremendous bound literally sailed over the bars and five rows of spectators, alighting in safety and injuring nobody. The distance was measured and proved to be thirty-seven feet, a jump even more surprising than that made on the steeple-chase course, all things being taken into consideration.

It is absurd to vaccinate the police; they never catch anything.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 50	@ $10 25
Hogs	3 70	@ 4 25
Cotton	11½	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine	4 40	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 26
Corn—Western Mixed	51	@ 54
Oats—Mixed	37½	@ 38½
Rye—Western	77	@ 78
Pork—Mess	9 00	@ 9 10
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 3 90
Hogs	3 25	@ 3 70
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 50	@ 5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	94	@ 95
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 2	56	@ 59
Barley—No. 2	77	@ 78
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 15
Pork—Mess	8 80	@ 9 00
Lard	6	@ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 09
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	37	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27
Rye—No. 1	60	@ 61
Barley—No. 2	70	@ 71
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 06	@ 1 07
Corn—Mixed	34	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 27
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	9 15	@ 9 25
Lard	6	@ 6¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 00	@ 1 06
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	27	@ 30
Rye	62	@ 68
Pork—Mess	9 25	@ 9 50
Lard	5¾	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 13	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red	1 11	@ 1 12¼
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	5 10	@ 6 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 1 Amber	1 06	@ 1 10
Corn—No. 1	30	@ 41
Oats—Mixed	26	@ 30
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 40
Pork—Mess	9 75	@ 10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 25	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 15
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible]

THAT a great many people have been to Europe this year is a fact patent enough to have impressed itself upon the most casual newspaper reader, and the records of the leading steamship lines fully confirm the popular impression. It is already plain that the number of passengers of 1879 will exceed the total of any previous year except 1878, when the Paris Exhibition carried the figures up higher than had ever before been known.

AT the social science meeting in Saratoga, President Barnard, of Columbia College, read a paper on "Monometalism, Bimetalism and International Coinage." He proposed a metric weight of gold coin, one grain in the weight of which would be the nearest assimilate in value to the various coins now used in the United States, England, France and Germany. He would have the smallest international coins of ten grains, equal to $6 less 2 cents. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of weights, measures and coinage.

THE wheat crop of the State of Illinois, which foots up this year to 45,000,000 bushels, is by far the largest wheat harvest ever garnered in the State. Of this all but about 3,000,000 bushels is winter wheat, the growing of spring wheat having fallen off very greatly within the past two years, a change which may be due to the improved methods of manufacturing flour. In order to show how great the increase in yield is, it is only necessary to compare this year's production with that of 1870, when the total wheat crop was only 27,000,000.

THE particular fabrics that women persist in wearing cost their husbands and fathers enormously. The imports of silk manufactures at the port of New York during August, 1879, amounted in value to $2,331,007, an increase of $50,129 over the same month last year, and a decrease of $65,941 from the imports of August, 1877. The principal articles included in the August list are as follows: Silks, $1,295,247; satins, $35,191; crapes, $39,977; velvets, $109,102; ribbons, $247,305; laces, $98,149; braid and bindings, $171,627; silk and cotton, $235,499.

FREDERICK CULL, on trial in Sussex county, N. J., for the murder of his daughter, is an eccentric individual, who always wears, both summer and winter, a heavy overcoat with a muffler enveloping his face. He has lived for years on a mess composed of bread, molasses, vinegar and fat pork, all mixed up in a large bowl. In his confinement he demands and receives, by the consideration of the jailer, this impressive dish; and he also continues to wear the overcoat and muffler. He amuses himself by sitting in one corner of his cell and picking his clothes to pieces; and, altogether, for a promising plea of insanity, a prettier case is seldom heard of.

THE British Co-operative Associations make a very fair showing for the time they have been in existence. They now number about 700 working societies. There is $17,000,000 invested by the wages class alone. There are not less than 10,500 benefit societies, with a membership of 1,500,000. The reserved capital is over $125,000,000. Two-thirds of this amount is the savings of the wages-earning class, the balance being the accumulations of the small shopkeepers. These latter generally monopolize the directories of the friendly societies. The progress made in co-operation during the past few years is very marked, and is now exciting the jealousy of the small shopkeepers, especially in the large cities.

THE asphaltum pavements, which were being extensively laid in London six years ago, have been mostly taken up in the business section, and wood pavements are substituted. The greater portion of the Strand, it is said, is now laid in wood, and various other thoroughfares are being similarly treated, as also some of the suburban streets. A bed of asphaltum is at first laid and allowed to harden, and on this the blocks are laid; they are of hard, seasoned wood and are first kyanized. After being thus laid, coal tar is poured into all the crevices, and, when open for travel, the pavement has a solid and enduring appearance. It has been in use for a couple of years in the neighborhood of Charing Cross, and it is said to be as solid and perfect as when first laid. The asphaltum, however, producing slipperiness, had to be removed.

THE Emperor of China is allowed three wives, the chief of whom is the Empress, while the other two are Queens. He has the right, under certain restrictions, of choosing his own successor. When the Emperor Hien Fung died, in 1861, he left the throne to his son Toung-che, who was only 5 years old. The Empress and the boy's mother, one of the two Queens, were made co-regents. They reigned very successfully until 1873, when Toung-che took the Government into his own hands, and removed them from power. In 1875 he died of small-pox, without naming a successor. His wife was a feeble girl, with a young baby, for whose rights she had not the strength of character to fight. She soon died, and the old Empress and Queen seized the opportunity to get back upon the throne. They chose a 3-year-old nephew of Hien Fung, and appointed themselves to reign until he became a man. The scheme was carried out, and the two women are now seemingly firmly re-established. Among the first statesman of the empire was Wo Ko-tu, at the head of the Civil Service Department. He brooded over the wrong done to the infant son of Toung-che, and at last resolved to speak out against it. This was a serious matter, for ancient usage in China decrees that whoever utters treason shall at once commit suicide. Wo Ko-tu wrote and published, in the most respectful language, a demand that the Empress and Queen should abdicate. Then he killed himself with a knife.

INDIANA NEWS.

Preaching Appointments for Next Year.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

Indianapolis District.—J. S. Woods, Presiding Elder. Meridian Street, W. C. Webb; California Street, T. G. Beharrell; Ames Church, J. V. R. Miller; Blackford Street, W. Megennis; Putnamville, M. Woods; Mourovia, J. V. Moore; Mooreville, H. Hays; Brooklyn, J. Wharton; Green Castle, Locust Street, W. H. Grim; Waverly, C. W. Woods; Martinsville, H. J. Talbott; Morgantown, J. D. Crane; Bellville, A. F. Briggs; West Newton, C. Lee.

Bloomington District.—T. D. Welker, P. E. Bloomington, J. W. Webb; Bloomington Circuit, supplied by G. N. Puett; Gosport, F. A. Eller; Spencer, J. W. Culmer; Worthington, L. S. Knotts; Bloomfield, R. B. Martin; Newark, John Laverty; Linton, T. W. Jones; Pleasantville, John Bruner; Ellettsville, S. C. Kennedy; Bowling Green, supplied by J. McLaughlin; Center Point, J. M. Baxter; Lockport, supplied by John T. Smith; Harrodsburg, J. L. Cooper; Lancaster, A. R. Julian. H. B. Hibben, Chaplain of the United States army.

Vincennes District.—B. F. Rawlins, P. E.; Vincennes, F. A. Friedley; Bruceville, T. H. Willis; Carlisle, E. Gaskins; Sullivan, J. A. Ward; New Lebanon, F. A. Hutcherson; Graysville, G. W. Stafford; Ascension, J. F. Sinclair; Prairieton, W. E. Davis; Washington, W. M. Hester; Washington Circuit, R. A. Kemp; Alfordsville, S. O. Dorsey; Wheatland, J. M. Harbin; Symser, W. H. Cornelius; Freelandsville, M. Rose; Deckertown, J. H. Maddox.

Evansville District.—J. E. Brant, P. E.; Trinity, F. Iglehart; Kingsley, J. N. Thompson; Ingle Street, J. A. Scammahorn; Pennsylvania Street and ridge, Wm. Telfer; Mt. Vernon, M. M. C. Hobbs; Mt. Vernon Circuit, B. Carter; Newburgh, G. H. Heavenridge; Blue Grass, T. C. Danks; Fort Branch, John Tansy; Oakland City, J. M. Hilliard; Owensville, W. T. Davis; Pakota, E. Hawes; Princeton, W. M. Zarring; New Harmony, G. F. Culmer; Springfield, J. W. Kincaid; West Franklin, Joseph Rawlins.

Rockport District.—A. Turner, P. E. Rockport, John Poucher; Rockport Circuit, D. T. Davis; Boonville, H. N. King; Center, W. H. Davidson. Lynnville, Dayton Harvey; Augusta, supplied by Geo. Whitman; Yankeetown, F. A. Lester; Taylorsville, B. F. Julian; Petersburg, J. W. Julian; Union, J. McGregor; Atwell, A. A. Godley; Huntingburg, J. T. Woods; Gentryville, W. F. F. Smith; Grandview, W. W. Ramsey; Troy, S. W. Troyer; Cannelton, W. B. Collins; Rome, supplied by J. Turner; Newtonville, J. F. Woodruff; Oil Creek, L. E. Mann.

New Albany District.—John Kiger, P. E.; Wesley Chapel, J. L. Pitner; Centenary, G. D. Watson; John Street, E. T. Curnick; Main Street, S. W. McNaughton; New Albany Circuit, F. Walker; Lanesville, G. W. Fansler; Elizabeth, J. B. Holloway; Corydon, N. V. Moore; Mauckport, W. H. Davidson; Hardinsburg, to be supplied; Marengo, supplied by F. M. Hedden; Fredericksburg, Walter Underwood; Salem, J. W. Asbury; Leavenworth, J. H. Reed; Greenville, J. M. Watson; New Philadelphia, supplied by A. N. Etrod; Little York, to be supplied; N. E. Boring, Chaplain to State Prison South; W. R. Halsted, President De Pauw College.

Mitchell District.—John Walls, P. E. Mitchell, J. H. Ketcham; Bedford, W. W. Webb; Springfield, L. Johnson; Paoli, M. H. Heavenridge; Orleans, John Spears; Erie, E. P. F. Wells; Tunnelton, J. T. Allen; Shoals, J. B. Hamilton; Loogootee, H. J. Barr; Dover Hill, D. Morden; French Lick, supplied by W. W. Rundell; Clark's Prairie, J. W. Payne; Wickliffe, O. H. Taney; Bartlettsville, supplied by G. Payne; Campbellsburg, H. O. Chapman; Rush Creek, Robert J. Easly; Orangeville, W. H. Wright.

NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE.

Lafayette District.—A. A. Gee, P. E. Lafayette Trinity, J. Stephens; Ninth Street, J. W. T. McMullen; Congress street and Chauncy, A. Kummer; Wea, to be supplied; Shawnee Mound, H. A. Merrill; Newton D. Handley; Attica, J. C. Reed; Williamsport, H. N. Ogden; West Lebanon, T. Mason; Marshfield, Wm. Buck; State Line, J. B. Combs; Pine Village, R. B. Beatty; Montmorency, T. B. McManis; Oxford and Templeton, C. B. Mock; Boswell, to be supplied; Lafayette Circuit, W. Crapp; Battle Ground, C. E. Lewis; Brookston, to be supplied. C. E. Lambert, professor in Willamette University, member of Salem (Ore.) Quarterly Conference; L. Taylor, agent Preachers' Aid Society, and member of Congress Street and Chauncy Quarterly Conference; B. W. Smith, agent Indiana Asbury University, and member of Trinity Quarterly Conference.

Frankfort District.—S. Beck, P. E.; Frankfort, Wm. Graham; Michigantown, J. M. Stafford; Burlington, A. Lewis; Rossville, S. B. Town; Bringhurst, T. F. Drake; Camden, J. A. Cullen; Delphi, W. H. Hickman; Pittsburg, J. C. Martin; Transitville, to be supplied; Dayton, to be supplied; Romney, E. W. Lawhon; Stockwell, J. L. Boyd; Colfax, E. A. Andrew and J. Matthews, supernumerary; Thorntown, L. C. Buckles; Lebanon, F. M. Pavey; Lebanon Circuit, E. Mason; Whitestown, H. F. Whitcett; Zionsville, J. E. Newhouse; A. Wood, moral instructor Soldiers' Home, Knightstown, Ind., and member of Thorntown Quarterly Conference.

Greencastle District.—College Avenue, I. W. Joyce; Bainbridge, W. A. Smith; Ladoga, J. H. Siddall; Morton, to be supplied; Clermont, D. W. Risher; Pittsboro, I. P. Patch; Jamestown, W. F. Clark; Mace, E. R. Johnson; Crawfordsville, J. W. Greene; Crawfordsville Circuit, J. E. Steele; Yountsville, W. W. Jones; Pleasant Hill, J. Harrison; Hillsboro, C. B. Heath; Covington, J. W. Harris; Plainfield, N. Greene; Danville, J. H. Claypool; Coatsville, Jesse Hill; Carbon, to be supplied. P. Wiley, Professor Indiana Asbury University, W. C. Davison, T. Wakiyama, K. Kosaka, missionaries to Japan, all members of College Avenue Quarterly Conference, Greencastle; T. B. Wood and J. R. Wood, missionaries to South America and members of Crawfordsville Quarterly Conference.

Terre Haute District.—C. A. Brooke, P. E. Terre Haute—Asbury, W. McK. Darwood; Centenary, J. N. Beard; Montrose and Third Streets, to be supplied; Sandford, J. H. Hollingsworth; Clinton, J. E. Wright; Summit Grove, J. F. McDaniel; Newport, M. L. Green; Perrysville, I. Dale; Terre Haute Circuit, D. S. Morrison; Catlin, J. B. DeMotte; Rockville, T. Meredith; Bellmore, T. C. Webster; Annapolis and Montezuma, D. P. McClain; Harveysburg, S. M. Hays; Waveland, J. Johnson; Russellville, H. C. Neal; Brazil, W. R. Mikels; Harmony and Knightsville, T. M. Guild.

La Porte District.—J. H. Cissel, P. E.; La Porte, H. A. Chamberlain; La Porte Circuit, T. C. Stringer; Door Village, G. R. Streeter; Westville, D. M. Wood; Union Mills, J. T. Stafford; Rolling Prairie, H. M. Middleton; New Carlisle, W. P. McKinsey; South Bend, First Church, H. A. Gobin; Michigan Street, R. D. Utter; North Liberty, O. R. Beebe; Walkerton, R. H. Sanders; Plymouth, G. W. Bower; North Judson, J. M. Jackson; Argos, R. B. Wooden; Rochester, F. M. Bale; Kewana, E. H. Bruner; Marmont, W. R. Mahaffie; Winamac and Star City, A. J. Clifton; Logansport Circuit, F. Cox.

Valparaiso District.—S. Godfrey, P. E. Valparaiso, N. L. Brakeman; Michigan City, G. M. Boyd; Chesterton, J. B. Smith; Wheeler and Hobart, G. J. Vaught; Crown Point, O. C. Haskell; Lowell, Henry Venell; Hebron, L. S. Buckels; Kouts, supernumerary by G. W. Wesselius; Medaryville, J. J. Thompson; Rensselaer, A. W. Wood; Beaver Lake, supernumerary by S. B. Shaw; Morocco, to be supplied; Brooks, H. B. Ball; Bradford, W. Hall; Wolcott, J. N. Harmon; Goodland and Remington, J. A. Clearwaters; Kentland and Brook, W. G. Vessels; Fowler and Earl Park, D. G. Le Sourd; Monticello, C. S. Burgner; Burnettsville, R. H. Calvert.

State Items.

JOSEPH V. HILL, an old Indiana pioneer, died recently at Vincennes.

THE Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, in session last week at the capital, elected Charles E. Bailey Grand Master.

A NEW shoe-peg factory will be started at Richmond in a few weeks. It already has orders for 100,000 bushels of pegs to be delivered inside of a year.

THE large ice-house at Cambridge City, owned by the Talmage Ice Company, was totally destroyed by fire the other night. Loss about $5,200.

A VICTIM of whisky at Richmond applied to the town trustee the other day, and asked that officer to issue an order forbidding saloon-keepers from selling him strong drink.

GEO. W. HELM, living two miles east of Edwardsport, while going home under the influence of whisky, fell under a passing freight train and was instantly killed.

JACOB STEINBERG, of Lafayette, was handling a revolver, when the weapon went off, the ball striking Airon Hulj-kriffer in the right breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

A DIRECTOR of the State Prison South states that every convict in the prison is now employed—495 to contractors, and the balance by the State on the new building now being erected, and that the prison is now self-supporting.

THE State surveying party have discovered up to date over 35,000 acres of land belonging to the State, some of which is among the most valuable in the State. A number of parties are awaiting a chance to make purchases as soon as the lands are put in the market.

A WONDERFUL cave has just been discovered near Palmyra, Harrison county, and explored to a great distance. It has many grand chambers, towering ceilings, singularly-shaped apartments, stalactites, stalagmites, etc. Prof. Goss, of Floyd county, is the discoverer of this subterranean wonder.

A NEW disease has broken out among the horses in Shelby county, and several have died. When they are attacked the body becomes stiff, the joints are rigid and the muscles relax, the animals fall, and in most cases die. So far it has baffled all treatment. One man has had five sick at one time.

A SHOCKING accident and death occurred in Jackson township, Shelby county, a few days ago. Mrs. William Mitchell, during the absence of the household, took an epileptic fit and fell into an open fire-place. When discovered her eyes were burned out, and her body was burned to a crisp. About a year ago, while in a fit, she fell upon her infant child, killing it instantly.

JUDGE JOSEPH RISTINE died last week in Fountain county. Judge Ristine, at the time of his death, was Trustee of the State Blind Asylum. He had also served one term as Auditor of State, from 1862 to 1864, but was defeated for re-election. He was elected Judge of the Probate Court in 1868, and held the office until it was abolished by legislative enactment. Mr. Ristine was 71 years of age, and, to within a short period of his death, was mentally and physically vigorous.

A YOUNG man named Thompson, living near the Shelby county line, committed suicide last week by forcing his body through a sixteen-inch opening in an unused well, and then suffocating himself by placing his face in the water, leaning over his knees for that purpose. He had been paying attentions to a widow, Mrs. Hannah Norvell, and because he got drunk just before the marriage day she sent him off. For this he killed himself. He was 30 years old, and not an intemperate man, it is said.

Tortoise Shell.

Think of the following, ladies, when you handle your tortoise-shell combs: What is called the tortoise shell is not, as is generally supposed, the bony covering or shield of the turtle, but only the scales which cover it. These are thirteen in number; eight of them flat and five a little curved. Of the flat ones four are large, being sometimes one foot long and seven inches wide, semi-transparent, elegantly variegated with white, red, yellow, and dark brown clouds, which are fully brought out when the shell is prepared and polished. The laminæ, as we have said, constitute the external coating of the solid or bony part of the shell, and a large turtle affords about eight pounds of them, the plates varying from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. The fishers do not kill the turtles; did they do so, they would in a few years exterminate them. When a turtle is caught they fasten him, and cover his back with dry leaves or grass, to which they set fire. The heat causes the plates to separate at their joints; a large knife is then carefully inserted horizontally beneath them, and the laminæ lifted from the back—care being taken not to injure the shell by too much heat, nor to force it off until heat has fully prepared it for separation. Many turtles die under this cruel operation; but instances are numerous in which they have been caught a second time, with the outer coating reproduced. But, in these cases, instead of thirteen pieces, it is a single piece.

REPUBLICANISM ARRAIGNED.

SPEECH OF

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES,

At Hamilton, Ohio.

You all heard the furious outcry of the Republican press on the subject of the recent extra session of Congress. There was a simultaneous, prolonged, agonized, hysterical scream from Republican sources all over the country against the Democratic party, because we asserted our faith in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and our determination that they should do so without let or hindrance from military power. This was the head and front of our offending, no more and no less. We were true, absolutely true, to the bed-rock principles of the constitution, while the leaders of the Republican party, as all the world knows, proclaimed on the floor of both branches of Congress doctrines so subversive of the very life of civil liberty that the Tories of the Revolution would have been ashamed to own them. Does this sound to some of you as an exaggerated statement made merely for political effect? If so, let us examine for a few moments the extent to which the Federal Government has already arrogated to itself the right by law to seize upon every species of local elections, control them by force, and manufacture majorities out of minorities. Are you aware that there is now a law of Congress, enacted by the Republican party, in full force at this hour, which asserts the control of the Federal Government and the jurisdiction of the United States courts over every election of every description that can possibly occur in any State or Territory, in any district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, if any other can be found? Such is the fact. Federal power has clutched control of every voting precinct in the States and Territories. In proof of this allow me to read in your hearing section 5,5 6 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

> Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, any citizen doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting in any State, Territory or district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

What kind of an election escapes the provision of this section?

It has been asserted over and over again, in Congress and elsewhere, by the Republican leaders and newspapers, that the power of the Federal Government has been applied only at times and places where members and delegates in Congress were chosen. This is all false, as the section just read conclusively proves. If you were holding an election for Mayor of this city, or for Councilmen in its various wards, and one person should by any unlawful means, such, for instance, as a quarrel on the street, hinder or delay another in voting, the person so offending is, by express terms of this section, made liable to a fine of not less than $500, or to imprisonment not less than one month nor more than one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment. If you were engaged in electing a Clerk, an Auditor, or Sheriff, or any other county officer of Butler county, the same insolent interference by the Federal Government is provided for by this law. You are not free from its aggressive and inquisitive power, even in the humblest details of your local affairs. In the language of the law itself, an election in a township or a school district is subject to the domination of Federal rule, Federal Marshals, Federal arrests and the monstrous and disproportionate punishments of Federal courts. Are you in favor of this law? Are you so poor and contemptible in your own view of yourselves that you feel the need of the restraining and penal influences of such an enactment as this? Are you willing to admit that you can not trust yourselves; that you cannot even elect the Justices of the Peace, or the trustees of your townships, or the officers of your school districts unless the supervision and threatening authority of the Federal Government is extended over you? Have the American people, in fact, sunk so low as this? Have the people of Ohio consented to this servile doctrine? The leaders of the Republican party say you have; Charles Foster says you have; John Sherman says you have. They say that this usurpation against local self-government shall stand; that this legislative insult to you, this enactment of distrust of your virtue and intelligence, shall remain permanently in the statutes of your country. I say it ought to be repealed, expunged, torn from the pages of the law with every circumstance of indignation and abhorrence. What do you say? Do you believe in yourselves, or do you want a master?

That is the exact issue. It is a very old one, and yet it sounds new in our times. Those of you who think you are not competent to manage your local affairs, unless the club of the Federal Government is wielded over your heads by United States Marshals, District Attorneys, and partisan Judges on the Federal bench, will, of course, and with entire consistency, vote the Republican ticket—vote for Foster, who has the same opinion of you that you have of yourselves. Who do you suppose would vote with you if they were here? Every Tory of the Revolution. Not one of them believed in the natural rights of man to govern himself without a master. The odious Lord North, Prime Minister to George III., would be a stalwart Republican in this contest, and the old imbecile King himself, if alive and a citizen of Ohio, would, on the well-known principles of his long and tyrannical reign, be for Foster, and a strong centralized Government. If you could resurrect from their infamous graves all those who sided with Great Britain against the principles of Jefferson in the days of the Revolution, not one would fail to sustain the high prerogative of the Government in stamping out local and popular sovereignty. If every perfidious Stuart who ever sat upon the Scottish or English throne could be exhumed to-day, they would, on this issue, zealously support the Republican party. All such, in all ages, as have disbelieved in human freedom, and individual responsibility; all the blood-stained monsters who have cursed the earth with war to crush the aspirations of the people for home rule and civil liberty, would, if here, contribute to the campaign fund of the Republican party, subscribe for its newspapers and vote for its candidates. All this and more would follow in the logical order of things. It was reported not long ago that a very rich man of New York, by the name of Jay Gould, blurted out his willingness and desire to pay millions for a Government of high centralized powers; a Government not dependent upon the popular will; a Government which would govern, coerce and hold in subjection the people, instead of allowing them, according to the constitution of their fathers, to govern themselves. This was simply a somewhat indiscreet but very accurate proclamation of the spirit and purposes of the Republican party. It has the sanction of all such leaders of that party as are without faith in man's capacity and right to govern himself; of all such as are rich and prosperous, and desire no possibility of a change; of all retired capitalists, whose investments are eating up the mortgaged lands and labor of the people, like incurable cancers wrecking the human body.

There was a hard struggle at the very beginning of our Government over this very question. There was a party then very formidable in talents, and very considerable in numbers, which had no faith in the people, and boldly declared its infidelity to popular institutions. The Republican party, with its Supervisors, its Marshals, its Commissioners, its spies, its Federal courts, and its deep distrust of the American people everywhere, in township, county and State, is the revival of the old despotic Federal party under a different name, but with similar ideas. The circle is almost complete, and the enemies of free government in this country have almost reached the point at which they began their nefarious schemes nearly a hundred years ago. We more frequently see and hear Alexander Hamilton now quoted as an acceptable authority on the principles of government than ever before. If he could arise from his premature and bloody grave to-day he would have a following such as he never had in his lifetime. How refreshing his doctrines would now be to Jay Gould, Charles Foster and John Sherman! They are all afraid to trust the people. Hamilton was a delegate from the State of New York to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. He drew up the plan of a constitution in all its details and presented it to the convention. By its provisions the Chief Executive of the United States, by whatever title known, was to hold office for life. How regal and permanent that sounds! Nine-tenths of the holders of interest-bearing Government securities, national bankers and capitalists, out of trade generally, will indorse that position now—not all of them openly—rather than risk their investments to a change of administration. They are fixed comfortably, and what they want is permanency. They are on top, and they want to stay there. They have the advantage of the millions below them, and they want to keep it. By the plan presented by Hamilton the Senators were also to hold office for life. This was intended to create an aristocracy in the management of the Government similar to the House of Lords in England. As to the States, and the people of the States, they were to be trusted with nothing. The National Executive Committee, with the President, was to appoint the Governors of the various States; the Legislatures of the States were to be permitted to enact laws, subject, however, to revision and entire repeal by Congress; and all the courts of the State, "for the determination of all matters of general concern," were to be created by act of Congress. And even this vast scheme of consolidation fell short of the wishes of Hamilton and his followers, as it does now, perhaps, of the more advanced and stalwart leaders of the Republican party. Hamilton boldly stated that it by no means came up to his conception of a model Government. In discussing the proper executive head of a Government he said: "The English model is the only good one on this subject. The hereditary interest of the King were so interwoven with those of the nation, and his personal emoluments so great, that he was placed above the danger of being corrupted from abroad, and at the same time was sufficiently independent and sufficiently controlled to answer the purpose of the institution at home." In presenting his draft of a constitution, he also said, speaking of the American Senate, that it should be on the same model as the House of Lords in England, and that no temporary Senate would have "firmness to carry out its proper functions."

These principles of Alexander Hamilton, and of the Federal party at the formation of our Government, show the fountain from which have descended the principles of the so-called Republican party of our times; principles monarchical in their tendencies, repugnant to the self-respect of the people, offensive to every sentiment of manhood, and in opposition to the spirit and the letter of the constitution. I have heretofore foretold some things in the political world which have come to pass. I predict now that the coming issue in the near future is to be between the broad principles of Jefferson on the one hand, and the monarchical doctrines of Hamilton on the other; the latter supported by all the monopolies, banks and hoarded interest-gathering wealth in the land. Jefferson announced that he who feared to trust the people was a Tory by nature. That was his mode of describing an enemy to free government, and we are rapidly finding out now who are Tories, or enemies of free government, by the same rule.

The leaders of the Republican party insist that you ought to surrender the principle of self-government, and of free elections in the North, in order that the bayonet may be used, according to the forms of law, at the polls in the South. For every piece of wicked and villainous legislation, inspired by the hearts of designing men, who believed in despotism and not in the people, the South is held up and railed at as an all-sufficient cause. If the people are to be shorn of their most sacred rights; curtailed of their freedom, and insulted in their homes, you are told that something in the South imperatively demands it. If, indeed, it was true that to govern the South we had to give up the constitution, deprive ourselves and our posterity of its protection, our condition would be most deplorable; but I deny that any such necessity exists. We cannot, nor are we called on to, govern one part of this country one way and the other part another way. A Southern State is in this Union exactly as Ohio is. Whenever distinctions are made between States, or the people of States, the Union and the constitution are both destroyed. But you are told by the great political Pharisees of the times that the people of the different Southern States are not conducting themselves properly on certain subjects, and therefore you should cast away your own liberties in order to regulate by force their domestic affairs. You are also stimulated to this course by a constant stream of slander poured out on an entirely helpless and submissive people, a people who have submitted to every constitutional amendment, and to every other condition of reconstruction which the Government has imposed upon them. It is to the interest of the Republican party to slander them. Every fault they have is not only set down in malice and conned by rote, but it is magnified and multiplied by all the lens power of party machinery. An actual offense against the laws in the South, such as have happened every day and every hour since the human race began, is a sweet morsel, a delicious item, a savory paragraph, over which the Republican editor rubs his hands in keen enjoyment. A thousand murders may and do occur in the Northern States, but how flat and insipid they appear when dished up in our morning papers at breakfast in comparison with any act of crime, however commonplace its motive, that comes to us, hot and sensational, upon the breezes of the South! You live in a law-abiding State, as much so as any other in the Union, and more so than some of the loud-pretending States of New England; yet I doubt if there is a county in Ohio in which blood has not been unlawfully shed in the last twelve months. The same may be said of the great State of Indiana, and perhaps of every other Northern State. Crime is inherent in the heart of man, and it prevails everywhere. It is without quarantine. It penetrates every latitude, every longitude, and every climate. I hold that the people of the North, and the people of the South, on the average of conduct and motive, are neither better nor worse than each other; and, in this opinion, the statistics of crime, in proportion to population, will amply sustain me. The trouble, however, is that the leaders and newspapers of a powerful party in the North are deeply interested in making you believe the Southern people are worse than they are. When actual offenses do not occur frequently enough to answer the purposes of an approaching election, fictitious ones are manufactured for the occasion. Recently two prominent Democrats in Mississippi, both candidates for office, became involved in trouble and Mr. Dixon was shot and killed by Mr. Barksdale. This is a deplorable event, and I sincerely hope that the survivor will be punished, if he took the life of his adversary without cause. But is a homicide of this kind so great a novelty to the Northern mind that we are to be thrown into convulsions on its account? About three-quarters of a century ago there was a very noted homicide in the streets of Boston. It grew out of a political quarrel in which Mr. Selfridge, a Federalist, killed Mr. Austin, a Democrat, and from that time to this more than twice ten thousand cases of killing have been occasioned in the Northern States alone by political feeling and animosity. There is hardly a man in my presence who can not recall one in his own recollection. Yet such events have caused but brief comment, for the reason that heretofore no political party has been so debased as to thrive on crime, fatten on murder, and hence been interested in proclaiming its prevalence where it did exist, and in forging its calendar where it did not. But a few days since I saw in a leading Republican paper of your State the following jubilant announcement: "The best Republican speech of the campaign thus far—the shooting of Dixon, in Mississippi." That editor wants any number more such Republican speeches made in this and subsequent campaigns. He wants more killings to take place in the Southern States. It matters not on what provocation a man is killed south of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, every such item will be so much party capital to that editor; he will make suicide from financial embarrassment a political murder. And when actual murder runs short he will supply the political market; he will meet the demand; he will kill them himself; he will transform himself into a monster of murder on paper, for the sake of party success at the approaching elections. I once heard it said that in whatever direction a man's interests lay there you ought to look for his tracks. This is certainly a safe rule by which to judge a political party. The Republican party is the only party on earth whose interests are advanced by riot, violence, disorder, resistance to law, bloodshed, and murder in the South, and I therefore charge that now, as heretofore, in the supremacy of [illegible] every plan, scheme, prayer, hope, and purpose of that party is on the side of lawlessness and crime in the South; on the side of their own manifest gain, if they can thus inflame the Northern mind. Would you believe a witness under oath in one of your courts on a question of contractor damage, if he was as much interested on one side of the case as the Republican leaders and newspapers are in making you believe that the people of the South are a horde of savages, who need military force constantly at their throats? I do not think you would.

John Sherman and the Democrats.

In his speeches in Ohio, John Sherman, not content with revamping the old stuff, distinctly charged that the Democrats, after starting out well in the Forty-fourth Congress, had latterly increased the appropriations, while he and his associates were engaged in reducing expenditures.

There is no possible excuse for this falsification of the record. A comparison of the appropriations for the same objects, taking the last four years of Republican ascendency in Congress, with the four past years when the Democrats had possession of the House of Representatives, will effectually expose this misrepresentation. Here are the figures, taken from the statutes at large:

FOUR YEARS OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

1873—Regular appropriations for support of Government	$180,[illegible],174.10
1874	18[illegible],798.04
1875	184,304,767.06
1876	177,870,[illegible].51
Total	$731,0[illegible]

The Democrats came into a majority in the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, but in accordance with law the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, had already been made. Therefore they began with that of 1877, as follows:

FOUR YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1877—Regular appropriation for support of Government	$154,090,942.58
1878	153,544,745.56
1879	16[illegible],750.59
1880	160,919,095.53
Total	$[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Four years Republican Congress	$731,0[illegible]
Four years Democratic House	[illegible]
Excess in favor of Democrats	$109,161,349.54

There was an appropriation of $26,867,200 for arrears of pension made for 1880 which is not included in the foregoing, because it was an exceptional item and had no connection with the regular expenditures. It is thus seen that the difference between the four last fiscal years under the Democratic House and the four preceding years under Republican Congresses exceeded $102,000,000—a retrenchment of more than $25,500,000 a year. The appropriations for the years 1879 and 1880 are larger than those for 1877 and 1878 by several millions; but this difference is partially explained by the wiping out of old deficiencies in the navy and other branches of the public service that the Republicans had bequeathed us legacies, by the payment of the fishery award for $5,500,000, and by other items.

While this record is creditable to the Democrats, as far as it goes, it might have been far better. They have not gone to the root of the evil by any means, either in the civil branches or in the army and navy, and they will deserve to be held to account, if, with both branches of Congress, they fail to make a thorough retrenchment in the public expenditures.

The increase in the cost of carrying on the Government has been out of all proportion to the increase of population. In 1860 the civil and miscellaneous expenses were about $28,000,000 in round numbers. In 1876, the last year of complete Republican rule in Congress, they were $73,000,000. In 1867, at the beginning of reconstruction, when the Republicans had full swing, the cost of the United States courts was $1,629,536 for Marshals, District Attorneys, United States Commissioners, Clerks of Courts and miscellaneous expenses. In 1878 the cost reached $2,870,754 for the same service, except that the Marshals under the Davenport law for carrying elections had risen from $1,208,214.74 in 1867 to $1,931,244 in 1878.

This extravagance, this plunder of the people's taxes, is found wherever the surface is scratched. It is organized plunder protected by law, and the party which tolerates it, votes for it by indirection, or refuses to abolish it, deserves to go under in defeat and disgrace, whether it be called the Democratic or the Republican party.

Not a Woman's Horse.

A well-known Bostonian was trying a horse one day, in company with the owner, a professional "jockey." Having driven him a mile or two, the gentleman, who noticed that he pulled pretty hard and showed a good deal of spirit, requiring constant watching and a steady rein, said, "Do you think that is just the horse for a woman to drive?" "Well, sir," answered the jockey, "I must say that I shouldn't want to marry the woman that could drive that horse."

Rats.

A pair of rats produce, as a rule, thirteen litters of eight young ones each in three years, and the young ones do the same after becoming 6 months old. The grand total from a single pair at the end of three years is 656,808. Rats have migrated to all parts of the world. They are found eating turtle on the Island of Ascension. They have reached India, China, and abound in Japan.

A CURIOUS happy family is now amusing the Russians at the Zoological Garden of St. Petersburg. There are in a large cage two young lions, two young bears, and two large dogs. The members of this family live in perfect peace, playing heartily together. It is proposed to add to the family a pair of young hyenas and a couple of young wolves. The managers hold that the peace of the happy family will remain undisturbed, even after it is thus enlarged.

IN the middle week of August England had seventeen hours and a half of sunshine.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 2, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel has a daily circulation of 4000 copies.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks speaks at Tiffin, Ohio, to-day. How we would love to hear him.

* * *

The grand "blow-out" in honor of Hayes and party takes place at Indianapolis to-day.

* * *

The "Fair Extra" issued by Bro. Rerrick of the Lagrange Standard, indicates enterprise and prosperity.

* * *

The Kelly movement in New York will be offset to some extent by the anti-Cornell movement among the republicans.

* * *

A little effort on the part of the Ft. Wayne daily Sentinel, might secure a handsome list along the Saginaw road, for delivery in the evening.

* * *

To-morrow Grant will attend the Santa Clara Valley agricultural fair, and will open his presidential campaign in the latest improved style.

* * *

According to the Fort Wayne News 40,000 people visited the fair last week, and according to reports from other sources, the Fort Wayne fair was a fizzle—a snide.

* * *

Senator McDonald has just returned from Ohio, where he has been making democratic speeches, and gives it as his opinion that the democrats have the decided advantage now, though they did not have ten days ago.

* * *

The season of strikes has arrived again. In Cincinnati about 2000 cabinet makers, coopers and shoemakers are demanding an increase of 15 per cent on the present wages. Some of the eastern cities are also having trouble.

* * *

The St. Louis Times-Journal and the Kansas City Times are advocating with great zeal and ability, Gov. Hendricks' nomination to the presidency.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

To the great shame of Indiana newspapers that are too timid to do likewise.

* * *

The Valparaiso Messenger presents the name of Hon. T. J. Merrifield of that city, as a candidate for supreme judge to succeed Hon. Horace P. Biddle. Three other prominent democrats have been named in connection with the same position, viz. Judge E. V. Long, of Warsaw, Capt. Mitchell, of Goshen, and Judge Ross, of Logansport.

* * *

The Fort Wayne Sentinel, after naming the favorites for president and governor, as indicated by a number of its democratic exchanges, says: "About three-fourths of our exchanges have no politics, or else don't know what they are." It failed to mention that the COURIER is the "red-hottest" Hendricks paper in the state.

* * *

The treasury department has decided to recoin the foreign gold coin received at the New York assay office into $5 and $10. pieces, in order to meet the demand upon the treasury for small coin. In recoining foreign gold nothing less than $5 pieces will be turned out, as it is desired to get as large a number of standard silver dollars as possible into circulation.

* * *

Thee Washington Post aptly suggests concerning Hayes, that "there isn't a bull, which the fraudulent executive inspects in his visits to the rural fairs, that hasn't a higher sense of honor and does'nt stand higher in the estimation of honest men, nor a pumpkin that does'nt give shelter to more originality than the sickly, shambling, sentimental cut-purse of the American Republic who signs himself 'President'."

* * *

Mr. R. M. Lockhart, general superintendent of the state fair has incurred the illwill of the Indianapolis germans by refusing to allow beer to be sold on the grounds during the fair. The brewers, butchers and gardeners refuse to participate in the grand parade, and Lockhart is dubbed a "prejudiced blockhead" for thus jeopardizing the reputation of the city. Lockhart will will probably survive the shock.

* * *

Next Tuesday will decide the fate of Ewing and Foster in Ohio. There is no telling which will carry the state until after the ballots are counted out, each party claims a majority. The total vote is large, and so equally divided between the two leading parties, that it is impossible to calculate the results. The democrats hope to carry both the state ticket and the legislature, but we will not be surprised to see them lose the former.

* * *

A destructive fire broke out at Deadwood, D. T. on the morning of the 26th ult., and destroyed nearly the entire city. All along its course terrific explosions of gunpowder, petroleum, liquor etc. were of frequent occurrence, blowing many buildings into atoms. The wildest excitement prevailed, and the people thought of saving nothing but their lives. 2000 people are left homeless, and many destitute. Loss estimated at from one and a half to two millions.

If the self-proclaimed friends of Tom Hendricks had half the nerve, grit and energy, that the friends of presidential candidates of other states seem to possess, he would be far in the lead to-day. A little less hollow friendship and a good deal more earnest work, will have the effect to present next year, for the suffrages of the people, a candidate whose honesty, ability and availability will not be questioned. A little more unity of action and a little less toadying to outside influences, will accomplish a good deal for the man who has fought for Indiana.

* * *

The Cherubusco Herald speaks creditably of the re-union here, makes its criticisms, gives Col. McDonald a stab for saying something about Mosby, the guerrilla chief, but has no word of censure for Stratton, who attacked the confederate brigadiers. While Mosby was hanging up Union soldiers, and mutilating their bodies in a most barbarous manner, the brigadiers were fighting in a courageous, manly way. Mosby is now in high place under republican administration, while the brigadiers are cursed because they desire to stop the wanton extravagance and corruption of the republican party.

* * *

The copy of the Warsaw Union received by us last week, was so pale that we were only able to recognize two COURIER editorals without credit. Keep your eye on the eighth commandment, Bro. Zimmerman.—Auburn Courier.

The above shows that honesty is the best policy. The two "Courier editorials" we had in our drawer fully one week before they appeared in the Courier. We confess to the violation of the eighth commandment, but cannot account for the similarity of language in the Courier editorials and our eastern exchange. What's the damage, Bro. Reed?—Warsaw Union.

Did your "eastern exchange" say anything about swindlers in Allen and Wells counties? Did it say anything about what kind of tickets are be used in voting upon the constitutional amendments in Indiana? Your graceful confession of the violation of the eighth commandment loses its effect by an immediate violation of the ninth. Place your own estimate on the damages.

* * *

Gen. Grant's manner of addressing ex-confederate soldiers, is quite different from that of the average home-guard republican, and radical northern disorganizer. Here is what he said to the ex-confederate soldiers at City Hall in San Francisco on the 23d ult.

"Gentlemen—It has afforded me great satisfaction and pleasure to observe the very cordial reception I have received here, and especially the welcome coming from the gentlemen you represented. If you had traveled around the world as I have, for several years past, you would appreciate, like me, the value of our common country more completely than any man can who stays at home. You would be everywhere gratified to see that we are recognized by all the nations of the earth in a higher light than our own people imagine. Abroad our resources are considered unlimited. When one gets to see the nations of the world, he begins to appreciate the inestimable value of our broad acres and the great energy of our people that is forever upbuilding in state, city and town. It affords me very great satisfaction and pleasure to receive the gentlemen who were, long ago, opposed to us, and I hope if this country ever sees another war we shall all be together, under one flag, fighting a common enemy."

And again at Oakland, on the 25th ult, he said to the ex-soldiers of both armies and navies:

"Gentleman of the two armies and navies: I am very proud of the welcome you have given me to-day; I am particularly happy to see the good will and cordiality existing between soldiers of the two armies, and I have an abiding faith that this good feeling will always exist. Thus united, we have nothing to fear from any nation in the world. I am satisfied, from travels in foreign lands, that no country will wish to meet us as a united people: they will be perfectly willing to do us justice without appeal to arms, and that is all that Americans want. I am confident that our country has a long career of peace and prosperity before her."

Sale of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw—A Project for its Extension to Detroit.

[Detroit Free Press, Sept. 30.]

The sale of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad, and by an amicable arrangement with the bondholders, will take place soon. It is supposed that the road will be bought in by the same parties that now control it. The road was originally built in 1869 and 1870, and has been managed in the interest of Jackson. It has good connections and amicable relations with the Wabash, Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroads. Its tonnage for 1877 was 176,536, and its grain and flour freights the same year were 40,143 tons. Its net earnings for '77 were $75,048.97. The bondholders have nearly all assented to a plan of reorganization by which they are to receive preferred stock for their bonds and cupons. In connection with the recognization of the road is a project to extend it through Jackson and the southern part of Livingston county to Green Oak station, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, there to connect for Detroit and the east. A survey of this route, made formerly for the "Air Line Road" shows the distance from Jackson to Detroit to be seventy-five miles, one mile less than by the Michigan Central. Ultimately, if the local aid can be procured, the projectors will look to an extension of the line to Pontiac. Meantime they think there is enough of merit in the proposed line to commend it to the people of Detroit and of the section through which it is to pass, because it affords a direct connection with the Eel River railroad.

Still For Hendricks.

In a recent issue of the Warsaw Union, Bro. Zimmerman took exception to our charge of cowardice on the part of editors who "pretend to feel anxious for the success of Mr. Hendricks." He falls back upon his experience in the newspaper business, as though none but editors are capable of judging as to the political situation; and as we are young in the profession he considers us worthy of a curtain lecture. We acknowledge him our senior, editorially, but when we want political advice we will seek those who know more about it than we do ourself. As to making presidential or other candidates, we admit that we have no desire in that direction, but when candidates are made and in the field, as Mr. Hendricks is, we regard it the absolute duty of every democratic Indianian who is friendly to Mr. Hendricks to urge his claims, just as the friends of candidates from other states are doing. If, as he says, "the political sky is somewhat clouded if not actually befogged," then we should work the harder to get the first glimpse of a clear horizon, and be ready when the fog clears away to sail into the national convention with flying colors and hopeful hearts. Our worthy friend says, "many of us don't see our way clear," does he mean by that that he is on the fence, patiently viewing the struggles of Tilden and his army of workers, ready to fall on that side if successful, or on the side of Hendricks and his own state if he is successful, and in either case claim a share of the honors? If that is "fashionable" politics, (and it seems to be with some), then we admit that we are out of fashion. With the permission of the editor of the Union we desire to say that we are still for Hendricks as a first choice, but would prefer any democratic statesman to Samuel J. Tilden. In this connection we publish the following from the St. Louis Times-Journal, which coincides with our views concerning the candidacy of Mr. Hendricks, every word of which we heartily indorse:

"It has pleased the Times Journal to offer a free and earnest support to the proposition to make Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the next candidate for president of the United States. We have been prompted to this course by the belief, honestly entertained, that we would get nearer to the popular heart and please the largest number of people in the west. We believe so still. We think no other man named as a possible democratic candidate for the presidency has near so many warm friends among the democratic masses as Mr. Hendricks. No other man since the death of Stephen A. Douglas is so nearly a representative democrat, or would inspire so enthusiastic a campaign; and for the very good reason that no man among them all has a more unsullied record for honesty and fidelity in every public trust, and not one has so strong a hold on the admiration and affection of the masses by reason of his kindly manners and his genuine sympathy with all good men, however poor and humble. It has seemed to us that everything in the democratic heart that is loyal, warm and ennobling would be called into excessive play and be found a prodigious power among the masses if one so purely and honestly a democrat and man of the people as Thomas A. Hendricks should be put up for the popular suffrages.

It is true we recognized great discouragement in espousing the cause of Mr. Hendricks when we did. The distinguished son of Indiana, feeling no doubt the indignity put upon him by Tilden's money at the St. Louis convention in 1876, had declared that he would under no circumstances, again take the second place on the ticket. In saying this Mr. Hendricks grievously offended Mr. Tilden and Mr. Tilden's friends, whose chief argument for Mr. Tilden's renomination rested in asserting that the ticket elected in 1876, but counted out, must be re-elected in 1880 and counted in. That argument was very good if Mr. Tilden had fairly taken the first place in 1876; but the country now knows well that Tilden's money disbursed at St. Louis by Tilden's agents beat Mr. Hendricks and put Mr. Tilden above him. Believing this to be true, Mr. Hendricks would have been unmanly indeed to accept now the fraud of 1876, and condone it by lending himself and his friends to another national farce, or tragedy, as it might prove. Tilden is mighty in a caucus, and bold as a lion in a convention of his own party, where cash is trumps, but he is weak as a kitten in the presence of a desperate adversary ready to appeal to harsher arbitrament than ballots to settle the title to office.

Mr. Hendricks stands where he stood in 1876. He is a candidate for the presidency, and his name will be presented for that high honor by all that rallied to his support in 1876, and by many thousands more. And these earnest friends are not likely to be overborne by any sudden interruption of imported mercenaries, as happened in St. Louis. For daring to resume the place before the people that he occupied four years ago, it has pleased the Tilden organs, notably the Louisville Courier-Journal, to make the most bitter personal attacks on Mr. Hendricks. All the force of ridicule and invective have been brought to bear to break Mr. Hendricks down and discourage his friends. The ground of the abuse simply is that Mr. Hendricks has no right to be anything else but a tail to Mr. Tilden's kite, so long as Mr. Tilden has use for him in that capacity. Mr. Hendricks' friends mean to place him just where he stood when the democratic convention met in 1876. He is their candidate for the presidency now as then, and will remain so until fairly beaten.

Our words to the friends of Mr. Hendricks at the present time are these: Mr. Tilden is undoubtedly out of the contest. His nomination again is most improbable. His election, if nominated is impossible. The "solid south" is solid against him in the convention. The names of Hancock and Bayard are actively discussed in the south as possible successors for the Tilden vacancy. Mr. Hendricks' friends in the south are numerous. In the west they are multitudinous. Wherever they are—in townships, villages and cities—they should be up and doing, speaking their preferences loudly and fearlessly. As they arrest each other's attention north, south, east and west, their consciousness of numbers will inspire confidence and strength. They will find that instead of being isolated individuals and scattered groups, they constitute a compact mass, extending elbow to elbow, throughout all the states of the Mississippi valley. They have only to arouse themselves, immediately, earnestly, spontaneously everywhere, to challenge national attention, and crystalize national choice on the proper and invincible leader of the democratic hosts. Speak—speak, and the day is won."

The Northern Prison.

Several weeks ago we propounded the question to the editor of the Columbia City Commercial, who we believe, claims to be one of the bogus directors of the northern prison, why the board did not, if it had the power to elect any one to the wardenship, elect a republican? We ask the Commercial to give us the facts concerning the combination by which Charles Mayne, present warden, and who is said to be a democrat, was chosen to fill the position. There are many who believe that a great wrong has been done somewhere in the present management of that institution, and we insist that John W. Baker, a member of the board, should tell what he knows about it. We should like to know in what manner democrat Charley Mayne has bulldozed the republican board into his retention in office. The Commercial should not be backward about it, but let the blame rest where it will, give the public the correct version of the story. We have no desire to shield Mr. Mayne because he is a democrat. Unless Mr. Baker has a special interest in concealing the facts in the case, we believe that before long we shall be made acquainted with all that pertains to the peculiar relations the present warden of the northern prison holds to the board defacto.—Warsaw Union.

We are led to believe that there is political rascality mixed up in that job which will not reflect much credit upon the democratic party and for which the party in the district and state is to suffer shame and reproach. Notwithstanding this the sooner the festering sore connected with jobs about the state prison at Michigan City is probed to the bottom the better for the democratic party. It will be the duty of the next legislature to let daylight through all crooked transactions concerning the nullification of the acts of the last legislature in the election of a new board of prison directors and see what relation this high handed outrage sustains to the contracts for prison labor. The fact that warden Mayne is a democrat—the fact that he was able to baffle a republican board of directors by disobeying their orders and held his place in spite of them—the fact that as soon as a democratic board of directors was elected and selected another man for warden in the place of Mayne, that a job was put up against the democratic board of directors by procuring one of the members of the old republican board to vacate his place and filling it with one of the members of the new democratic board and then re-organizing it by the re-appointment of Mayne as warden and refusing possession to the newly elected board and its newly elected warden, affords presumptive evidence that there is something rotten about the management and contracts connected with that prison, in our opinion, in which leading democrats are as deep in the mud as these leading republicans are in the mire. For the credit of the state and for the purity of our politics we want these betrayers hunted out and thrown overboard.—South Bend Herald.

The day of reckoning has come, the supreme court has decided that the new democratic board of directors is entitled to possession, and the prison is now under control of the new management. The public will now demand an investigation. If crookedness is developed, the guilty parties should be exposed, whether they be democrats or republicans. If there is nothing "rotten about the management and contracts connected with that prison" it is due to the parties interested that they stand acquitted of the charges, though they may not be excusable for their action in retaining possession of the prison.

* * *

—Every Soldier his own claim agent, or the bounty, pay and pension hand book, is the title of a compendium of all the laws relating to these subjects, with full instructions by which every soldier or soldier's heir can understand what is due them, and collect their own claims, thus saving fees and trouble. The hand book is sent postpaid by mail for only 25 cents. Send for a copy of it to John Kirkpatrick, Boy in Blue Claim Office, Cambridge, Ohio. Clip this out. It will appear but once. The book may save you one hundred times its price.

NEW GOODS!

Received every week, at

MRS. A. J. LITTLE'S,

Second door north of the Auburn House, Auburn, Ind. Call and examine her stock before purchasing.

CAUTION

Should be used to find our STORE as misrepresentations are often made by Dealers claiming that their Store is the

C. O. D.

CLOTHING HOUSE. Our number is 9 East Main Street, and exactly opposite the North Door of the Court House. WE DO A STRICTLY

ONE PRICE BUSINESS!

And show the Largest Stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps in Fort Wayne

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.,
Opposite North Door Court House.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

AUBURN

Courier!

THE ONLY

DEMOCRATIC PAPER

IN DEKALB COUNTY.

JOB WORK!

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT LOW RATES.

PROF. RICE'S NATIONAL MUSIC CHART An Astonishing Invention! by which beginners, even, can in a few hours learn to play the pure harmony and sweetest accompaniment to any song or instrument, on the Piano or Organ. Full, thorough, and scientific, it commences and lays the foundation of all music, with full, thorough base, and an infallible key to transposition. A dozen songs on each chart, with the chords under each word, and teaching the fundamental laws of pure harmony. It is well worth $30. Sent, postpaid, for $1. Send for Circulars. JOHN ROSS & CO., General Agents, 313 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

RUPTURE Can be RELIEVED and generally CURED! by our appliance. Send address on postal card to Rupture Relief Co. Box 2431, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL TEA, Coffee and Baking Powder to families. PROFITS FIRST RATE. Outfit free. People's Tea Co. Box 5019, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES The Sole Agency in the U. S. for Mme. DE FONTAINE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS is at Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

Seminal Pastille An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Book for the Million A new and complete GUIDE TO WEDLOCK, containing Chapters on A Competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband & Wife, [illegible] It is also a "Private Medical Adviser" on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and self-abuse [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
v-18-1y.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 21-1y

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-1f.

Anticipating an unusually large trade this fall, the indications of which are unmistakable, and which, indeed, has already begun, we are now daily receiving large quantities of all kinds of SEASONABLE GOODS in our line, and shall soon be able to show the largest, best selected and most complete stock of

DRY-GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS, &C.

That we have ever before been able to offer to the people of Fort Wayne and vicinity. Our well-known LOW PRICES—to which the present extent of our business is mainly due—shall be strictly maintained in every department. The closest cash buyers will find it to their interest to look through our stock before purchasing.

ROOT & COMPANY, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at
Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound),
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Bring in your wood.

—Donavin Tuesday night.

—Winter apples are scarce.

—Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the COURIER.

—We are sorry to learn that Jos. McKay is quite sick.

—Next year is leap year, girls, and don't you forget it.

—Davenport furnished the new blinds for the court room.

—The county commissioners will be in session to morrow.

—The forest trees are begining to show the yellow leaf.

—Potatoes are being brought to market in large quantities.

—Our merchants say that trade has doubled since last year.

—A number of attorneys from abroad are in the city this week.

—Remember that the Waterloo fair commences next Monday.

—Mr. F. E. Davenport is attending the exposition in Chicago.

—Consult the new dressmaker before having your cutting done.

—The boys report a "large time" at at the Angola fair last week.

—Mrs. Dr. Cowan and her daughter Annis, visited Leo this week.

—Our exchanges speak in complimentary terms of the re-union.

—The grand jury is now in session, with John W. Boyl as foreman.

—Hank Little traded horses Monday last, and now has the boss. Next.

—Last week it was Fatty Scott, this week it is Papa Scott. It's a girl.

—Don't fail to see the Tennesseeans, at Ensley's hall, Tuesday evening next.

—Services morning and evening at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath.

—Friends from abroad are visiting with the family of Mr. Bruce Miller, of this city.

—This being court week, the town presents more of a business-like appearance.

—A party of "bell ringers" tendered Frank P. Copper and wife a serenade last evening.

—Moshier moved to Waterloo this week, and again peace and quiet reigns on the avenue.

—Amos Miller, of Hicksville, Ohio, was in-Klined to visit our city several days this week.

—A number of our citizens are at Chicago this week, taking in the sights at the exposition.

—It is rumored that Dr. J. J. Littlefield, of Jackson, Michigan, will move back to this city.

—The circuit court room is furnished with new matting, new tables, and new chairs for the jury.

—Maj. S. W. Sprott has been quite sick for several days past, but is able to be around again.

—We notice a large amount of sugar cane coming in. Buckwheat's and molasses; pass 'em.

—The boys are talking up the dance question, and the Neoterics will "perform" at no distant day.

—The editor who loves to please everybody has altogether too lofty an ambition. He can't do it.

—With the assistance of a cow, Sim Tarney actually turned a somersault over a 6-foot picket fence.

—Our subscription list is still increasing, and yet there is room for more. Ask your neighbor to subscribe.

—Scrofula of thirty years' standing has been cured by Dr. Lindsey's blood searcher. Sold by all druggists.

—Johnny Schaab will probably not visit Cecil, O., again, for at least two weeks. He was there last Sunday.

—Ladies will please call at the next door to the postoffice, and see the latest styles for making dresses and wraps.

—How they do come in. Nearly every boy in town who is large enough to carry a bag, has more or less nuts in it.

—"Yank" Wallace, a jolly lad from Columbia City, run the machine at the Saginaw depot during Mr. Copper's absence.

—The Valparaiso Messenger will issue a daily during the fair to be held at that place, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October.

—The new dress-maker in just from the east with all the newest designs for dress-making. First door north of the postoffice.

—Mr. John McClellan has bought the pea-nut stand on the corner, and will put in a fresh stock of candies, cigars, tobacco, etc.

—The county superintendent being unavoidably absent, no examination will be held at Waterloo and Butler during October.

—Struck, never to strike again—a clock, by a mad-cow, which clock was in the arms of a citizen, on Jackson street, Tuesday evening.

—The eighth annual fair at Waterloo promises to be the best ever held at that place. Every person should make arrangements to attend.

—Judge McClellan will probably adjourn court for two or three days next week, to allow those having business in court to attend the fair.

—Mr. Frank Copper, the gentlemanly agent of the Saginaw road at this place, returned yesterday from Fostoria, Ohio, with the lady of his choice. We smoke.

—C. P. Houser, gen'l. agent for C. E. Dickinson & Co., of Indianapolis, manufacturers of school furniture, called on us Wednesday.—Churubusco Herald.

—Half the ills of human life proceed from a torpid and disordered liver. Submit to them no longer while Sellers' Liver pills will cure you quickly. 25c per box.

—A individual of dark complexion who has been in the city for some time, had his finger broken last week by one of our fair sex, from whom he was trying to steal a kiss.

—Just received, the largest and most complete stock of milliners goods ever brought to the city. Call at Ensley & Co's., and leave your order for a new hat or bonnet.

—Ladies will do well to call at the store of Ensley & Co east of the court yard, and examine the large assortment of millinery goods of every description before making their fall purchases.

—William Showalter came near severing his thumb last Saturday, at New Era, while sawing wood with a machine Drs. Casebeer & Matheny dressed the wound, which is getting along nicely.

—Our former townsman, C. H. Hoyt, called in to see us during his visit to the city on Wednesday. We are glad to know that he has become the happy father of another son, since leaving this place.

—The wise farmer will attend to the cutting of his fire-wood and select his winter reading matter—by the way, how would the COURIER suit you? It contains about forty clumns each week of good, sound reading matter.

—The drygoods, millinery and fancy-goods store of Ensley & Co., on the east side of the public square is now filled with a full line of ladies' cloaks and fancy dress goods of every description. Call there when you want nice goods at low prices.

—An exchange says, "eat oysters only in the months that have an 'r' in their names, and drink whisky only in the months that have a 'k' in their names." If the above were strictly observed it would be a great benefit to society, especially the latter.

—Donavin's original Tennesseeans and slave cabin singers, who entertained a large audience here about 18 months ago, will visit the city next Tuesday evening, and give one of their concerts which the press and pulpit speak of in the most flattering terms.

—Quite a number of our farmer friends promised to bring us wood on subscription. To that class we want to say, this cold damp weather has made right now the accepted time to bring it, so the next time you come to town do not forget to throw on a load of wood.

—Frank Griswold came near getting his "baggage checked" while driving a hack at the Angola fair, last week. The horses become frightened and ran away turning the hack completely over, with "Botzer" under it, where he would have met with a horrible death, had not the traces broke.

—Geo. Hazzard, his backer E. Henderson, of Anderson, and his attorney Byfield, of Indianapolis, put in an appearance at court yesterday afternoon. They filed a cart load of affidavits to secure a change of venue from this county. The motion will be heard by the court to-morrow morning.

—Circuit court convened on Monday, with 227 civil, and 14 criminal cases on the docket. 85 of the civil cases will be tried before Judge Lowry, who is now on the bench. Judge McClellan is busily engaged in disposing of cases that do not require a jury. The business of the term will be rapidly disposed of.

—The engine hauling the B. & O. local freight train became disabled at Luman a day or two ago, and another engine was sent for to take the train into Chicago. When the engine came out the engineer negligently allowed his engine to collide with the disabled engine, and a general wreck was the result. Fortunately no person was injured.

—The readers of the COURIER are invited to call at the store of I. W. Martin, and examine the new stock of fall goods, consisting of cashmeres, alpacas and Manchester's dress goods; also a fine stock of prints, cottons, cottonades, jeans, cassimeres, notions, etc. bought low, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Everything in the grocery, crockery and glassware department is way down in price. Call and learn our prices and be convinced.

MARRIED:—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Fostoria, Ohio, on Thursday, Sept. 25th 1879, by Rev. J. Hughes, Mr. Frank P. Copper and Miss Tallie E. Ferris.

The happy couple arrived in Auburn yesterday, and Frank is now actively engaged in setting up the cigars. May their wedded life be a happy one, and may the little Coppers add greatly to their wealth.

—The Chicago Journal, in speaking of the Tennesseeans, says: "Such success, while it is eminently deserved, is entirely unprecedented in concert history in this city. It is estimated that they sung to 100,000 people in the last three months.

—The new dressmaker is able to talk styles to your full satisfaction.

Weston walked 550 miles in six days, and Rowell recently walked 530 miles in the same time. A reader of the New York Sun asks what owner of a horse would attempt to drive him 500 miles in a week, and says "any man trying it would be considered cruel or insane." Not cruel, but certainly insane, for the simple reason that there is no horse in the world that could accomplish the task if put to it; therefore, no one but a lunatic would make the trial. The feat of covering 500 miles in six days is almost beyond the ability of any two horses—250 miles each.

—Tuesday evening as butcher Tarney's boys were driving a bovine up Jackson street, en-route for the slaughter house, the animal, as the boys say, got "on its ear" and showed fight. After assisting Sim Tarney in getting over a picket fience, which he says he never touched, it rallied upon a gentleman unknown to us, who was carrying about seventeen feet of stove-pipe and a new clock. The man saw that the cow evidently meant business, and prepared himself for the conflict, in which the man came out second best, his pipe somewhat dilapidated and the clock stoped, never to go again—until repairs are made on it. He managed, however, to get over a fence in time to save his life. Not being satisfied with this, the cow attacked Mrs. H. C. Bell and her daughter May, who were walking up the walk, but fortunately they got a fence between them and the cow, which probably saved them from being badly gored. No lives were lost, but the clock was knocked badly out of "time"

—At a meeting of the officers of the Pioneers Association of DeKalb county, Indiana, Sept. 30, 1879, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting of the association, the 3rd Thursday of June last, the following persons were chosen the executive committee of said association for the coming year, to-wit:

Butler tp	Samuel M. Knott
Keyser tp	O. C. Clark
Jackson tp	Wm. Carr
Concord tp	Robert Culbertson
Newville tp	B. F. Blair
Stafford tp	C. R Waunemaker
Wilmington tp	E. W. Fosdick
Auburn precinct	T. D. Gross
Waterloo precinct	John Butt
Richland tp	N. Griffith
Fairfield tp	J. M. Brumback
Smithfield tp	R. G. Daniels
Franklin tp	John N. Clark
Troy tp	Wm. Emerson

W. H. DILLS, Sec'y.

[All the papers in the county are requested to publish the above.]

The great international leg tournament at New York last week, resulted in a victory for Rowell, the Englishman. The contest was for the Astley belt and the championship of the world, in a six days walk. The gate money amounted to $73000, of which the winner gets one half after all expenses are paid. The following is the distance walked by the four leading contestants;

Rowell, 530 miles.
Merritt 515 "
Hazael 500½ "
Hart 482½ "

The brief history of the Astley belt is as follows:

First contest, March 18 to 23, 1878, Agricultural Hall, London, Daniel O'Leary winner, 520 miles two laps.

Second contest, December 23 to 28, 1878, Gilmore's Garden, New York, Daniel O'Leary winner, 400 miles one lap.

Third contest, March 10 to 15, 1879, Gilmore's Garden, New York, Charles Rowell winner, 500 miles.

Fourth contest, June 16 to 21, 1879, Agricultural Hall, London, E. P. Weston winner, 550 miles.

Fifth contest, September 22 to 27, '79, Gilmore's Garden, New York, Charles Rowell winner; 530 miles.

Miraculous Escape.

During the storm last Saturday morning, Mr. H. L. Carnahan, living in Jackson township, about eight miles south of Auburn, was quietly enjoying the pleasures of his home; one son eighteen years old sitting in front of the cook stove, while two sons aged respectively eight and ten years were sitting on the hearth of the stove, the women of the household being at the barn milking at the time. While thus enjoying the pleasures of a happy home, terrific lightning struck the house, passing down the chimney and stove-pipe, striking the two boys sitting on the stove, each in the right hip, thence down the limb to the floor, one branch tearing up the boards, and the other striking the toe of a boot on the foot of the young man in front of the stove, tearing the boot into atoms, a small piece of which was forced through the skin on the forehead of one of the young boys. The pants of one of the small boys were literally torn to pieces, while a boot worn by the other was torn from the foot. The boys were all badly burned but not fatally injured, though it will be some time before they are able to leave the house, as the skin came off with the clothing and boots. No injury was done to either the house or the stove.

Corn Fodder.

The season has arrived, says the Indiana Farmer, for securing this important crop. We say, important crop, for we are convinced that western farmers do not properly appreciate the value of well-cured corn fodder as a winter food for farm stock. The New England farmer regards his "stover" as an important per cent. of the value of his corn crop. An essential difference, however, exists in the matter of availability between his stover and our fodder. His stalks are comparatively small and his cattle eat them nearly all, while the larger stalks of our crop prove unmanageable, and the cattle leave them on the ground. If it were thought necessary to economize, this could very readily be remedied by cutting the stalks with a proper machine so that cattle can chew them. Farmers who feed stock on a large scale will save money by erecting a power machine for cutting fodder and an apparatus for steaming it. It is really the cheapest food on which we can winter stock, and inferior to none in healthful qualities. A number of years ago I made an analysis of corn fodder cut in September and well cured, and was surprised to find that a given weight of it contained as much nutriment as a similar weight of timothy hay. The difficulty, however, is that we cannot make the nutriment of fodder available in our crude way of feeding it. A mill could very readily be constructed that would cut and grind stalk, ear and husk into fine feed so as to make it all available, and the proportions of grain and other provender will be about right. But even as we feed it, corn fodder, well cured, will amply pay for the labor of curing it. The prospects now are that hay will bear a fair price in the market this winter, and every shock of fodder put up now will be so much hay saved, and money made. But fodder, to be good, must be cut while the stalks and most of the blades are yet green. Healthy corn will show the fading in the husk while the blades are quite green. At this stage the grain has passed beyond the milk and is safe from shrinkage if carefully shocked. As soon as the ears are sufficiently dry to crib, every damp day should be devoted to husking corn from the shocks. After husking, the fodder is best saved by stacking it in long ricks, making your pile by alternate layers, changing the tops with each layer till your stack is about five feet high, then finish your rick with the tops all one way, keeping the buts even or a little overhanging. The tops being smallest will directly give the rick the proper slope to shed the water, and the fodder will keep in good condition even for years.

The Tennesseeans.

A NIGHT OF MIRTH AND MELODY.

The well-known and popular colored concert troupe the "Tennesseeans" gave one of their most delightful concerts at the Academy Tuesday night. If they pleased heretofore in this city, they more than pleased on this occasion. Many of the numbers were greeted with a perfect uproar of applause. Should the Tennesseeans ever come to Fort Wayne again, though it should rain ten times harder than it did Tuesday night, they will have as big an audience as the house will hold. They sang Wednesday night at Huntington.—Ft. Wayne Journal, Sept. 26th, '79.

Newville.

—The next thing in order is cider making and apple picking.

—The wheat looks well, at least all that is up, and the most of it is.

—The farmers are about through seeding and ready to attend the fairs.

—The weather is still fine, and we had a splendid rain on Friday night and Saturday forenoon.

—Once more the king of terrors has visited our neighborhood, and taken Mrs. Andrew Hanly, who lived on the road between Newville and Hicksville. She died last Saturday evening, of consumption.

—Now is a good time to subscribe for the COURIER, farmers, as wheat is $1.10 a bushel; donate at least the extra ten cents to the printer, as this is ten cents more than any of you expected to get. Hand it over and I will send it in free of cost.

—The Hicksville fair went off very nicely. The leading feature was the address delivered on the second day by the Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Ft. Wayne. We have listened to a great many addresses on different subjects, and read still more, but the one delivered by Mr. Edgerton was the most practical that we ever heard or read. It is to be published, at his expense, and sold for the benefit of the society.

—The railroad fever has somewhat abated, but will break out again as soon as the Ohio election is over, and Ewing and Rice elected, as they undoubtedly will be. Then the Hicksvillians will have time to attend to it, and Judge Patten, the democratic candidate for representative, will assist us, as he is greatly interested in it, and the Hon. A. P. Edgerton will come over and talk to the people on the subject.

ALPHA.

The Daily Post, of Columbia City, is the best "fair daily" we have seen this year. We received the first copy yesterday. Thanks.

Our Political Civilization.

[State Sentinel.]

There is a wide difference between political and civil life. The one refers to governments, to men in their national organizations, and the other to their social and domestic life. Moral order is essential to both, as an element of power, as well as an evidence of civilization. What is termed the state refers to the organic character of the body politic, and that which rules society in its social order is constituted by the animus of the people in their domestic and fraternal life.

Our government, being republican in form and profession, makes personal freedom essential to all our people, as a matter of right as well as of national consistency. Hence, the claim to the largest liberty among all classes, and the right to act according to personal privileges, restrained only by the laws of the land.

In such a government the temptation to extravagance and licentiousness becomes prominent, as the devouring maelstrom of moral evil, and the danger is always imminent that excesses or recklessness will frequently occur, and demoralization, of the most irredeemable character, will, sooner or later, work the destruction of society of every class and order.

In the earlier years of the Republic, when the people were generally poor and but very moderately educated, there was a simplicity in their manners and a sterling integrity in their constitutional spirit which honored their patriotism and gave great prestige to their primitive piety. Men in those days were the habiliments of plain, unsophisticated honesty and modesty, and domestic life with them was generally a constant obligation of humble home privileges. Nature was the god of order with them, and sincerity distinguished their common intercourse.

Among such a people an unscrupulous regard for honesty, truth and humanity was everywhere looked for, and a corresponding devotion to public obligations made law and order of society universally respected.

Confidence was then held in public men, for the good reason that they were honored and distinguished for the highest integrity. Washington would not lie, Jefferson would not steal, Madison would not play the demagogue, and the statesmen of that day and age, with but few exceptions, were of the soundest probity. They were not hungry to grow rich, and they valued a good name above rubies.

In common life, virtue and humanity, rather than ambition and pride, were common attributes, and the genius of a high moral freedom reigned among them in almost undisputable authority, and general happiness was realized in every part of the country. That a sad and regretsul change has come over the spirit of our national and social life all will admit who have studied the animus of the times. Men have changed, and the standard of our political and social status have been lowered to a lamentable extent.

Our parties are more or less corrupt because our politicians, in large numbers are not men of truth or honesty. Too many of them aim to carry their selfish aspirations by falsehood and deceit. Many gain their points by cliques, organized by themselves in their own interest, and when they get into office and power they care nothing for the people; nothing for their oaths of office, and consequently they are not true to the people as public servants. They spend their money to get office and then steal it (and more too) back again after they get in.

Men of even the highest pretensions come out of their offices miserable defaulters and moral bankrupts of the lowest and basest character, and, what is worse than all, their party defends them, and by mild terms covers up their crimes for fear the party will be injured

Money buys offices, where citizens of competency and worth, if they are poor, are left out in the cold. Abilities are not so much wanting as honesty and integrity, for it is often the case that cunning artifice carries its point in cajoling the people, when sterling honesty would scorn to use such means for success. The bummer often wears the laurels of public favors as if he had eared them, and he trusts in his selfish pride as an honored official, when he is only a thief and a perjured villian. And yet he is not punished—not ignored—but often he is promoted because he is considered a successful man.

The pool of politics is called a "dirty one," and well it may be; for the tissue of abuse that is so freely heaped upon every good and honorable man in the conflicts for office give painful evidence of a deep and putrid corruption, which can not well be measured.

It may not seem true or charitable to tell the whole truth in regard to the political demoralization of the country; but we can not help it if we say anything. We follow facts. We are looking into the dark places. We are investigating the public cesspools of political life, to find out the corruption and vileness of the age; and to those who will make themselves acquainted with such an investigation, the facts of the times will astound them. Malignant elements commingle with the chief good, and the poisonous miasma infuses itself into every department of our civil government, until the entire body is sick with the vileness of their own corruption.

Even our superior school privileges and higher education do not remedy the matter. The higher our advantages, the lower we seem to sink in dishonesty, untruthfulness and duplicity. The picture is a terrible one to contemplate.

Union Township.

[Last week.]

—Autumn leaves are falling.

—Sam Miller is visiting in the Buckeye state.

—The wheat crop is turning out much better than expected.

—Waterloo is making big preparations for the fair. A new floral has been erected.

—Farmers have completed their seeding and the acreage is somewhat increased in this locality.

—A few days ago Miss Allie Henning was presented with a deed for eighty acres of land by her father.

—George Weley and Miss Cora Smith were married last Thursday, which they accomplished by eloping to Michigan. They are now back.

—Hog buyers are on the road again buying up lots here and there for shipment. The hog cholera did little damage in this neighborhood this season.

—Miss Ella Orros died last Sabbath, aged seventeen. She was engaged to a young man of high standing, but the king of terrors leaves him and many friends to mourn her loss.

SAM.

St. Joe.

[Last week.]

—Jake gets red-hot when asked how he likes courting.

—H. Jaggers has made arrangements to move to Angola on Tuesday.

—A goodly number of the St. Joeites attended the re-union on Saturday.

—The boys have it that the barrel performance on Saturday night by A. W. was excellent, so far as it went, but then it was pretty hard on the barrel.

—The excursion train was a grand fizzle, disappointing a good many on Friday, for which the railroad company receives censure in soldier language.

—St. Joe is in need of a good shoemaker, the only one in town removed to Angola on Tuesday. We think the opening a good one for a first-class workman.

—Some of the boys who visit the singing school for the purpose of having a big spree had better watch out. It cost some of the boys up north the little sum of $60.00 for a little fun. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

—The grain market at St. Joe for the last week has been just booming, on Friday the 19th inst, ninety-four wagons were unloaded at the elevators, the number of bushels being, of wheat, 3,162; of oats 120.

Auburn Schools.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending Sept. 26th, 1879.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Eliza Stahl
Amy Peterson
Rebecca Shull
Mattie Swihart
G. W. Becker
Franklin Teeters
Cory Shugars
Howard McCord
Ettie Tarney
W. S. Franks
Jennie Husselman
Sarah Tarney

SCHOOL OF MISS DANIELS.

Florence Hoffman
Willard Pipple
Rolla Teft
Ida Swihart
Henry McIntosh
Nellie Potter

SCHOOL OF MISS CLARK.

James Hoffman
John Zimmerman
Nannie Peterson
Neva Bell
Anna Mead
Minnie Lanning

SCHOOL OF MISS M'TIGH.

Willie Culberson
Maggie Silver
Alda Shaffer
Ida Gross
Lizzie Ashley
Jessie Weaver
Mary Beuret
Sarah Lilling
Fred Lobmiller
Harley Baker
Josie Ashley
Lizzie Turner
Ada Gross
Cora Culberson
Lena Cloy
Lena Korff
George Clark
Bertie Casebeer
George McClure.

SCHOOL OF MISS STAHL.

Hattie Berg
Emma Beuret
Eva Ensley
Ida Gebrett
Estella Hague
Bertha Henry
Mary Miller
Addie McCord
Laura Ober
Blanchie Peterson
Della Weaver
John Clark
Charlie Killing
Alda Barkley
Mary Baker
Callie Copp
Lillie Grosh
Mabel Hartman
Aggie Leas
Mattie McKay
Lucy Otto
Viola Prosser
Dessie Silvers
Sherman Craig
Elmore Foreman
Lewis Willis

SCHOOL OF MISS TRITCH.

Freddie Ashley
Frankie Baker
Frankie Beuret
Henry Cloy
Oscar Hoffman
Walter Hartman
Gurtie Harris
Earl Lawrence
Wessie Lanham
Johnie Ober
Georgia Wolf
Gertie Wilson
Darlie Clark
Daisy Davidson
Clara Hoffman
Hebe Houser
Della Ollinger
Jeannessie Peter
Winnie Potter
Sadie Shearer
Ina Teft
Iona Treesh

LIDA A. POWERS, Sept.

The oldest man that attended the meeting of the old settlers at Indianapolis yesterday, was Mr. W. F. Dewitt, of Steuben county, who is 104 years old. About 600 persons over 70 years old and residents of the state 40 years, attended the meeting.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

BY CARRIE V. SHAW.

I wish a thing could be that the sad wind's low monotone
Am hearing for the last time as I'm sitting here alone;
If this grand world should suddenly stand still and cold as stone,
What an awe-struck multitude would stand confronting the Unknown!

In the passion of the anguish of the moment drear and lone,
Should I find the icy barrier that pride has raised down-thrown?
Would the deep, despairing bitterness that tinged the dark years flown
Fade away when we were standing on the brink of time alone?

Oh! I journey me through darksome swamps where cypress leaves lie strown;
I could scale black cliffs, through jutting rocks left feet all bleeding, torn;
Though falling timbers blocked my way, o'er mounds of crumbling stone
I could journey through the darkness, 'neath the solemn skies, alone.

For the sake of the dear dream I dreamed, ere wisdom's glass had shown
All vanity and weakness, and the heart had bitter grown;
For that sweet illusion's sake I would forget the sad years flown,
And wander—fainting, dying—till I found him, all alone.

Oh! then, could I forget the cruel bond that pride has grown?
With the night of death around us and his dear face near my own,
Standing there amidst the ruins, where pale, weird lights, flickering, shone,
Then I need not fear to tell him how I worshiped him alone.

Shall I tell him how my nature, strange, the world had never known?
And, misjudged by those I loved, how I might stand or fall alone;
That I was not cold and haughty, that I reaped not as I had sown,
But that I was very weary and would smile death welcome home?

Or, shall I wait, as I have waited all my life, alone,
With the darkness of the shadows of death's orgies round me thrown,
With the Dead Sea fruit I cherished once to tasteless ashes grown?
Shall I wait, as I have waited all my weary life, alone,

With no one near in all the throng that I can call my own;
With the wreck of falling worlds about my helpless feet thick strown;
The heart's wild tumult blending the chill wind's surge and moan?
shall watch and wait, as I have watched and waited, all alone.

shall note with lonely eyes the changeless love to others shown,
While I shiver with the death-damp of the night dews, all alone,
While I feel my brow grow colder than the slab of marble stone,
On which I lean awaiting there the last great call, alone.

I shall note the tears of others, but my hapless tears have flown—
They were shed o'er those dear forms beneath this slab of marble stone.
Methinks I could not weep through all Death's mysteries now made known,
I have wept so much—while waiting through these dreary years alone.

I shall stand alone reclining 'gainst this piece of marble stone,
With the thundering, roaring, rushing of Death's billows nearer borne.
There amidst dissolving nature, with the final bugle blown,
I shall die as I have lived—misunderstood, unknown, alone.

SORELL CITY, MO.

KASPAR HAUSER.

A Strange but True Story.

On the evening of Whitmonday, some fifty years ago, a citizen of Nuremberg happened to be loitering near his door in an unfrequented part of the town, when he observed a short distance off an ungainly-looking young man standing in a singular posture, having the appearance of one intoxicated, and apparently making attempts to move forward without having the power either to stand upright or control the movements of his limbs.

The citizen approached the stranger, who immediately thrust into his hand a letter—a letter addressed to the Captain of one of the regiments then quartered in Nuremberg. The citizen attempted to question the strange youth; but in reply to his queries could only elicit a repetition of some unintelligible jargon, and therefore conducted him to the guard-room of the regiment. Here the Captain's orderly took charge of the unknown, and led him to his master's house. The Captain happened to be at hope at the time; and as the stranger could give no account of himself in answer to the numerous questions with which he was assailed, and as he did not appear to understand anything that was said to him, he was taken for a kind of savage, and, after much consultation on the part of the servants as to his disposal, he was shut up in a stable to await the return of the Captain. The contents of his pockets created the greatest surprise. They consisted of colored rags, a key, a paper of gold sand, a small horn rosary and a few religious tracts.

The poor fellow was so much fatigued that his attempts to walk resulted in an unsteady stagger; his feet were bruised and bleeding, and he appeared to be suffering intensely from the effects of hunger and thirst. Some meat was offered to him; but on tasting it he immediately spat it out in disgust. Beer, too, was given him; but on tasting a few drops of it he rejected it as he had done the meat. Some bread and a glass of water, however, afforded him much satisfaction, and he swallowed them eagerly. After refreshing himself in this manner, he threw himself on some straw in the stable, and instantly fell into a deep sleep. He was still asleep when the Captain returned home, although several hours had elapsed. Attempts were made to awake him, but for some time without success. They lifted him from the ground and tried to place him upon his feet; but, in spite of all their exertions, the youth slept on, and seemed more like one dead or in a trance than a living being merely asleep. At last, however, his eyes slowly opened, and, as if struck with the glittering color of the Captain's uniform, he immediately commenced to mutter the same jargon he had used to the bewilderment of the good citizen who had discovered him.

The Captain knew nothing of the stranger, and no particulars could be ascertained from the letter of which he was the bearer. This letter did not give any clew to the name or previous home of the youth. It was not even addressed to any person by name, and from its style and orthography, seemed to have been intended to pass for the production of some illiterate peasant. The writer merely stated that he was a poor workman with a large family, which he could ill support; that the mother of the stranger had placed him under his care when quite young; that the boy wished to be a soldier as his father had been. No name was signed at the end of the letter, which closed with this inhuman sentence: "If you do not keep him, you may kill him or hang him up in the chimney."

The Captain was in a great dilemma with regard to the disposal of the charge that had been imposed upon him in so sudden and unexpected a manner, but, at last, when every attempt at questioning had failed, the unknown was taken to the police station. Here they could make nothing of him. The usual interrogations as to who he was, whence he came, what was his business, etc., elicited no intelligible answer, and the authorities were much perplexed to know what to do with him. His tears, the state of his feet, and his childish and apparently harmless demeanor, excited the pity of those who saw him. Opinions as to his real nature were divided. Some considered him an idiot, others thought him a savage. Not a few affected to believe that under this appearance of simplicity some cunning deceit might be concealed.

At the suggestion of one of the officials, pen, ink, and paper were put before him, and signs were made that he should use them. At this the stranger manifested considerable pleasure, and, taking up the pen, to the indefinite astonishment, it must be confessed, of all present, he wrote, in bold, legible characters, the words "Kasper Hauser." Here, however, he stopped. All attempts to make him understand that they wanted him to write down the name of the place whence he came failed, and, as a last resource, he was committed to the prison where rogues and vagabonds were usually confined. On being conducted to his cell, he immediately sank on his straw bed in a deep sleep. Such was Kaspar Hauser's first introduction to the world.

At this time Kasper was about 16 or 17 years old, and 4 feet 9 inches in height. His chin and lips were thinly covered with down; his wisdom-teeth, as they are called, had not yet come, nor did they make their appearance until about three years later. His hair, which was of a light brown color, was very fine and curled in ringlets. The structure of his body, which was stout and broad-shouldered, showed perfect symmetry without any visible defect. His hands were small and beautifully shaped. The soles of his feet were as soft as the palms of his hands, and, from their appearance, had never before either been used for walking or confined in a shoe. His face, particularly when in a state of tranquillity, was almost without any expression whatever. He appeared to have little or no idea of the use of his limbs. His attempts at walking were most ludicrous, for they resembled the first toddlings of an infant. He was wholly destitute of words and ideas, and showed a complete ignorance of the most common objects of nature and the ordinary usages of daily life. In fact, the whole of the circumstances connected with the unfortunate youth were for some considerable time a dark mystery, that baffled even the wisest in their attempts to fathom. He appeared to resemble an inhabitant of some other planet, miraculously and suddenly transferred to the earth, rather than one belonging to the same race of men who now exist.

The only food he could be prevailed upon to take was bread and water. For all other kinds of meat and drink he showed the greatest aversion. Even the smell of them was sufficient to make him shudder; and the least drop of wine, or tea, or coffee occasioned him cold sweats, or caused him to be seized with vomiting or violent headache. Among the few intelligible words, to most of which he appeared to attach no meaning whatever, that now and then escaped his lips, the one most frequently used was "Ross" (horse); from this circumstance the idea of bringing him a wooden toy-horse occurred to some of the police officials. At the sight of this plaything Kaspar, who hitherto had treated everything and everyone with stolid indifference, suddenly roused up. He seated himself on the ground by the side of his toy, stroked it, patted it, kept his eye continually fixed on it, and finally endeavored to decorate it with all the various trifling presents which benevolent visitors from time to time had given him. For hours he would sit by the side of his horse playing with it, taking no notice of anything that was going on around him. Several toy-horses were now given to him, and for each of them he manifested the same affection he had shown for the first one he received. Even at meal-time he would not be separated from his favorites; and, before eating his bread or drinking his water, he tried hard to induce his horses to partake. His plan was to hold his bread to the mouth of each horse in turn, and after that to dip the mouth of each horse in the water. One of the horses happened to be made of plaster of Paris, and constant wetting had the effect of softening the lips, and by degrees part of the mouth crumbled off. This circumstance caused Kaspar the most intense sorrow, nor would he be comforted until one of the officials had mended his toy for him.

In a very short time after his arrival at the prison, Kaspar was no longer considered as an ordinary prisoner, but as a forsaken and neglected child, who needed only care and education to render him like other human beings. The Governor of the prison admitted him to his family table, where, although he would not yet eat the same food as the others had, he still learned to sit properly, and in some measure to conform to the ordinary rules of decent society. Kaspar was pleased to have the Governor's children as playmates, while they on their part were delighted at the idea of having a playfellow bigger than themselves, and yet with the gentleness and simplicity of a child.

About a fortnight after Kaspar's arrival in Nuremberg, he was providentially favored with a visit from a certain Prof. Daumer, an intelligent young scholar, who forthwith devoted himself to the peculiar and most interesting task of training the virgin mind of the unfortunate youth. The Burgomaster, Herr Binder, also took a very deep interest in Kaspar, and frequently had him brought to his house, where he was encouraged and assisted in his attempts to learn to converse; and where, by carefully avoiding all the puzzling restrictions of legal form and questionings, the young man was by degrees, as he advanced in his knowledge of words, induced to try and recall some of the incidents in his early life. At the same time the police were still busy with their investigations; but, the clew they had to work upon being so slight, they made but slow progress in unraveling the tangled thread of the mystery which surrounded this strange specimen of humanity.

Little by little, however, Kasper's mind became enlightened, and as his power of expression and his vocabulary increased he began putting together, bit by bit as it were, those of the incidents of his past life which struck him most forcibly. The account he gave of himself was as follows: "He neither knows who he is nor where his home is. It was only at Nuremberg that he came into the world. Here he learned for the first time that, besides himself and one man who had always had the care of him, there existed other men or other creatures. As long as he could recollect, he had lived in a hole (or small low room, which he sometimes calls a cage), where he had always sat upon the ground, with bare feet, and clothed only in a shirt and a pair of trousers. In his apartment he had never heard a sound, whether produced by a man, by an animal, or by anything else. He never saw the heavens, nor did there ever appear a brightening daylight such as at Nuremberg. Whenever he awoke from sleep he found a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water beside him. Sometimes this water had a bad taste; and whenever this was the case he could no longer keep his eyes open, but was compelled to fall asleep. When he awoke he found that he had a clean shirt on and that his nails had been cut. He never saw the face of the man who brought him his bread and water. In the room he had two wooden horses and some ribbons. With these he always amused himself, as long as he was awake. How long he lived in this state he knew not, for he had no knowledge of time. The man who acted as his keeper had, while he was in his little room, taught him to write, standing behind him during each lesson, in order that the face of the teacher might not be seen, and guiding his hand. In this manner he learned to write his name, and also some of the usual words and copies that are used in elementary instruction. After a time his keeper taught him to stand upright. The method employed for this purpose was very singular. The keeper caught him firmly round the breast from behind, placed his own feet behind his (Kaspar's) feet and lifted them as in stepping forward. Finally the man appeared once again, placed his (Kaspar's) hands over his shoulders, tied them fast, and carried him on his back out of the room. The journey must have lasted several days at least, for he remembered having eaten and slept several times. He never saw the face of his keeper even now, for as he either led or carried him along, the man directed him (Kaspar) to keep his face directed towards the ground. During this time the keeper attempted to teach him to walk, and also instructed him to say the same jargon he had used when he was first observed by the citizens of Nuremberg. Not long before he was discovered the keeper put on him the clothes in which he was found. Then, suddenly thrusting the letter into his hands, the keeper vanished. After this the citizens found him almost immediately, and conducted him to the guard-room."

This account, given almost in Kaspar's own words, will go far toward explaining how it was that the youth's mind was in such a dark state; but it helps very little to show who Kaspar Hauser really was, or whence he came, or in fact any real particulars of his actual history. That a great crime had been committed, by some one, was very evident. Many conjectures were hazarded; and it was only after very considerable and protracted search that it was possible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. Link by link the chain of evidence—circumstantial only, it must be admitted—was put together; and, finally, it was on all sides generally believed that Kaspar Hauser was the product of an illicit alliance. A clergyman, who is said to be his father, took care of the child from the moment of his birth, and in time shut him up in some out-of-the-way subterranean vault in the convent where he resided. Here it was that Kaspar, totally secluded from all human observation and knowledge save that of the clergyman, passed seventeen long years.

The incident mentioned by Kaspar in his account of himself relating to the bad taste in his water, causing him to fall into a deep sleep, was explained a short time after he had given the narrative to his friends. It occurred to one of them that the clergyman might have mixed a drop or two of laudanum with the water, with the view of inducing a stupor while the boy's clothes were being changed. One day a small dose of laudanum was put in his glass of water without Kaspar's knowledge. On tasting the water he recognized the flavor at once, and unhesitatingly affirmed that the glass contained some of the stuff he used to have given him during his imprisonment when a change of clothes became necessary. This circumstance clearly proved the truth of the conjecture.

The accounts that are recorded of the growth of Kaspar's mind are most interesting. Incidents that, to an ordinary person, would appear of no moment, had a strange and inexplicable effect on him. For instance, as an experiment, he was brought into contact with a female somnambulist. Her presence affected him in the most extraordinary manner. He was seized with violent pain and disgust. He describes the interview in his own words as follows: "As I came into the room and the door of the diseased person was opened, I felt a sudden dragging on both sides of my breast, as if some one wished to pull me into the room. As I went in and proceeded toward the sick person, a very strong breath blew upon me; and, when I had her at my back, it blew upon me from behind; and the pulling I felt before in my breast I now felt in my shoulders. The sick person seated herself and said that she was ill. I also said that I was unwell, and that I must sit down. Now a violent beating of my heart came on me, and there was a heat in all my body. This condition lasted until the next morning; then I had a headache again and a twittering in all my limbs; still not so violent." The somnambulist, curiously enough, was affected almost in the same manner.

On another occasion a spider let itself down from the ceiling on Kaspar's head. Directly it touched him he felt a chill and an excessive degree of cold on his forehead, without knowing the cause. Suddenly putting up his hand to his face he crushed the spider on his under lip. Hereupon he felt, for more than a quarter of an hour, a burning pain, which passed away with a tremor. When he retired to bed the burning sensation returned. During the night the lip swelled, and there rose on it several small bladders, out of which there was a discharge of white matter in the morning. The chill occasioned by the spider was of long continuance.

But it was not only by the sight of and contact with living creatures that Kaspar was visibly affected; for we are told that one day he happened to see a particularly fine flower, and on his attempting to pluck it the same feeling as that caused by the spider came upon him. On another occasion, after eating a ripe grape, he immediately became strangely affected, and was compelled to sleep off the effects of the, to him, potent juice.

Although for a long time Kaspar's body was considerably in advance of his mind, yet by degrees he began to overcome many of his peculiarities. Still he could never forget the hardships he had suffered, and the fact of his being inclined to brood over them tended to retard his mental progress.

About four years after his first appearance in Nuremberg Kaspar was fortunate enough to come under the notice of Lord Stanhope. This nobleman conceived the idea of adopting the strange youth, and, having prevailed upon the inhabitants of Nuremberg, who looked upon Kaspar as their adopted son, to give him up, he placed him under a tutor at Anspach, previous to removing him to England. But, unhappily, these benevolent intentions were frustrated, for the same mystery which shrouded his birth hung over his death. On the 14th of December, 1833, Kaspar Hauser, while returning from his official duties at mid-day, was accosted in the streets by a person who promised to impart to him the secret of his origin, if he would meet him in the park of Anspach Castle. Without informing his protectors of this circumstance, Hauser imprudently kept the appointment. The stranger was at his post; he took Kaspar aside, and, without speaking a word, plunged a dagger into his breast and immediately disappeared. Hauser had sufficient strength left to reach the residence of his new tutor, into whose apartment he rushed, and had just breath enough to utter two or three indistinct words, when he immediately fainted, and, after relating the circumstances of his assassination, died on the 17th of the same month. Every expedient which the police could invent was adopted to discover the murderer, but without success. The secret, which it cost so much crime to preserve, has never been divulged.

Detecting Crime.

A woman applied to a priest to recover a certain article which had been stolen from her. The priest, suspecting that the thief was a member of his congregation, adopted an original method to detect him.

After mass, he mentioned the theft, and his suspicion that the thief was then present. If so, he intended to find him out.

"Down on your knees, all of you," he said. The congregation knelt. "I shall throw this book," he continued, "and it will hit the thief."

He made the motion, and one man only ducked his head. "Come here, sir! You are the thief!" and he was.

An English magistrate in India once detected a thief by a method similar in spirit, though not in form, to the priest's.

He missed a large silver bracelet which he had left over night on his table. He suspected one of his servants, but said nothing about the loss, except to his valet. In his presence he placed on the table two marked rupees, powdered with nitrate of silver. The next morning the money had disappeared.

He ordered the drum to be beaten to summon all the servants. After they had been placed in line, he talked to them about the theft, and how wrong it was for a servant to rob his master. Not a face gave a sign of guilt.

Then he told them what he had done, and that the thief would have a caustic mark on his hand. Instantly one man looked at his hand. He saw the mark, turned and fled.

His fellow-servants pursued and caught him. He made a confession of his guilt, and restored both money and bracelet. Then he was drummed off he premises.

Chinese Proverbs.

Many of the Chinese proverbs have their counterparts in English; the difference of expression, however, being in many cases characteristic. Thus: "Throw a sprat to catch a whale," is rendered, "Throw a brick to allure a gem." "Not to cry stinking fish," is rendered in Chinese, "The melon-seller declares his melons sweet." "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," becomes, "Count *cash* as though they were gold"—*cash* being a coin of the smallest denomination. Again, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is translated, "The swallow plastering its nest is labor lost"—this being a very happy allusion to the migratory habits of the bird. "Preparing is preventing," an old English expression, has its counterpart in, "Get the coffin ready and the man won't die," while "Too many cooks will spoil the broth" is rendered by the curious expression, "Seven hands and eight feet." "There is a black sheep in every flock" becomes, "Crows are black all the world over." And the oft-quoted saying of "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" assumes the form, "To pull down the western wall to repair the eastern." Speaking of the scarcity of good men, the Chinese say "There are two good men; one of them is dead, the other unborn."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Arrears of Pensions.

The last session of Congress appropriated $25,000,000 to pay arrears of pensions. More than two-thirds of this has already been paid out, and all will be paid by January next. The payments made and to be made have been pretty equally distributed over the Northern States, and more has gone South than is generally supposed. There were over 300,000 Southern white men in the Union army, and half as many colored. When the remaining $8,000,000 is paid, the $25,000,000 will have been distributed among the States about as follows:

Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine	$1,840,000
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut	1,800,000
Eastern New York, New York city, and Long Island	1,880,000
Western and Northern New York	1,800,000
Eastern Pennsylvania	1,700,000
Western Pennsylvania	1,350,000
Ohio	2,400,000
Illinois	2,150,000
Indiana	1,750,000
Michigan	1,050,000
Nebraska and Iowa	1,000,000
Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, and Montana	1,100,000
Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri	1,400,000
California, Oregon, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona	850,000
Kentucky	690,000
Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and District of Columbia	1,800,000
Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida	1,400,000

This shows a large and unusual distribution of money over the country; for it is in addition to the regular pension payments, which amount to about $30,000,000 per annum. The regular pension-roll, however, will rapidly decrease hereafter, unless new classes of pensioners are added, or pensions increased, which is not likely. The natural decrease in the pension-roll is estimated at nearly $2,000,000 per annum. The arrears of pensions, when once paid, are paid forever, and can never return to vex the taxpayers.

Tennyson.

Alfred Tennyson, the English poet-laureate, has just passed his 70th year. He is third son of a clergyman in the established church, and was born in Somerby, Lincolnshire, Aug. 6, 1809. Receiving his early education from his father, he completed his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge.

While yet a boy he published a volume of poems, in connection with his brother Charles. During his college career he wrote a prize poem, and in 1830 published a volume of lyrical poems. In 1832 he published another volume.

Ten years later, in 1842, he attracted attention by means of two volumes containing the poems he had already published together with the "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," and the "May Queen." Their author was given a front position among the poets of the time.

"The Princess" was published in 1847, and in 1850 "In Memoriam" was received with great favor. The poet's popularity was increased to such a degree that on the death of Wordsworth in 1851, he succeeded him as poet-laureate.

Since then he has given to the world, in addition to commemorative poems, "The Idylls of the King," published in 1858; "Enoch Arden," in 1864; "The Holy Grail," in 1869, and his dramatic poems.

Mr. Tennyson is well known in America by his writings, and in popular estimation holds a place with Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant.

The Perspiring Gentleman.

Just before the morning express on the Kansas Pacific reached Denver a man, who afterward registered at a Denver hotel as J. R. Mathers, leaned back in his seat and, mopping his face, exclaimed: "Oh, how I transpire!" A gentleman at his side first chuckled and then replied: "Perspire, you say?" "No, I said transpire, and I mean transpire," said Mr. Mathers. "You are not according to Webster." "Well, I'll just bet you $50 that I am right," said the perspiring gentleman, as he reached into his vest pocket after his roll. The other accepted the wager, put up his $50, and, a copy of Noah's little book having been procured, the definition of the word "transpire" was found to be: "To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor." The bet was paid.

A Swan Guarding a Child's Grave.

Over the grave of a 3-year-old child buried near Milford, last year, a beautiful white swan has ever since kept constant watch, scarcely leaving the mound even to eat. Any one who attempts a near approach is greeted with the bird's shrill cries and preparation for an attack. The swan's mate endeavored for some time to induce her companion to return to the lake, but without success, and eventually died of grief. Hundreds of people visited the cemetery to witness the singular conduct of this self-stationed sentinel.—*Waterbury (Ct.) American.*

His Mother's Tombstone.

One of the most original and extreme cases of swindling ever recorded was brought to light in a San Francisco court the other day, where it was shown that the plaintiff had had the date on his mother's tombstone changed, in order to make it appear that she had died a year earlier than was the fact, as under the law then in force the mother's half of a piece of property went to the children. The date given as to the time of her death was six days prior to the time a change in the law was made.—*Baltimore American.*

THE German Government has dissolved the three gymnastic societies at Strasbourg because they took part in the fetes at Nancy on the occasion of the unveiling of the Thiers monument.

AT HOME FROM CHURCH.

The lilacs lift in generous bloom
  Their plumes of dear old-fashioned flowers;
Their fragrance fills the still old house,
  Where, left alone, I count the hours.

High in the apple-trees the bees
  Are humming, busy in the sun—
An idle robin cries for rain
  But once or twice, and then is done.

The Sunday-morning quiet holds
  In heavy slumbers all the street,
While from the church, just out of sight
  Behind the elms, comes slow and sweet

The organ's drone, the voices faint
  That sing the quaint long-meter hymn—
I somehow feel as if shut out
  From some mysterious temple, dim

And beautiful, with blue and red
  And golden lights from windows high,
Where angels in the shadows stand
  And earth seems very near the sky.

The day-dream fades—and so I try
  Again to catch the tune that brings
No thought of temple nor of priest,
  But only of one voice that sings.

—*Sarah O. Jewett.*

PITH AND POINT.

A FINANCIAL crash cannot be worked up into towels.

IT'S a game of bluff when you try to scale a precipice.

JONAH is reported to have been the man who struck oil.

A PAIR of ears that go on a head of civilization—Pioneers and frontiers.

IF a policeman's club were red, what city would it represent? Baton Rouge.

A MAN who declared himself to be intoxicated with music was considered air-tight.

THE latest figurative expression upon seeing a man bored is, "Throw him a rope." In other words, "Hang the fellow."

NO MATTER how handsome a family monument a man may have in the cemetery, he never wants to lie on his back and look up at it.

LITTLE boy at the opening of the proposed spelling-match—"Let's start fair, grandmother; you take Nebuchadnezzar and I'll take cat."

"MY pleasure *is* two-fold," said a heartless young man who was courting two girls at once. Two fooled, he meant.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A FAITHFUL brother in a Fairfield (Ct.) church recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

THE bell-punch is generally supposed to be a modern invention, but it was evidently in use in Macbeth's time, from the fact that he says, "Go bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready, she strike upon the bell."

"I WOULD rather," says the editor of the Okolona *States*, "be a living ass than a dead lion." Nature having gratified him in that particular, what in the world is he growling about?—*Buffalo Express.*

IF the sun were not boiling, and the sand didn't get into the salad, and the rocks were soft and smooth, and there were no hornets or mosquitoes, and one hadn't to go three-quarters of a mile for water, what a tame affair a picnic would be.

SOME folks wonder why it is that a man worth a quarter of a million will step off the sidewalk into the mud to pick up a lost cent. The reason is plain enough. He does it to prevent a man worth half a million from getting hold of the cash.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"NOW, MR. ROBINSON," said a fair young city visitor to the kind-hearted farmer, "won't you show us your watermelon orchard?" "I haven't a watermelon tree on the place this year, ma'am; they were all winter-killed;" and his questioner wondered why he smiled so pleasantly as he answered.

"I'VE a new thing—a big thing!" he said; "I'm going to get up a matrimonial agency!" "The scheme is venerable," said a cold-hearted bystander. "Not on my plan!" was his proud reply. "'All goods not satisfactory cheerfully and promptly exchanged.'"—*Puck.*

WE have observed that the papers of the country invariably print that tender poem beginning,

The melancholy days have come,

at just the season of the year when the average wife returns from her summer trip.—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

SAID old Mr. Wiseowl: "There is a passage in scriptur', brutherin, thet's impressed me much, very much; I've thought on 't and thought on 't, an' I'm allus thinking on 't. I disremember jest whar 't is and, ez fur thet matter, jest what it is; but you carn't tell how much uv a sollis it is to me on my journey through this vale o' tears."—*Boston Transcript.*

Speed of European Railway Trains.

The German Government, which intends developing its railway system, has made a collection of figures on this subject, giving not the average speed of all the railway trains, but the average speed of the fastest trains of that class. Taking the kilometer at five-eighths of a mile—it is in reality about twenty feet less—the table is as follows:

	Miles.
England (London to Dover)	50
Belgium	48
France (Paris to Bordeaux)	39½
Germany (Berlin to Cologne)	39½
Italy (Bologna to Brindisi)	31¼
Austria	30
Russia (Moscow to St. Petersburg)	27
Switzerland (Geneva to Lausanne)	27

Quite contrary to the usually received opinion, Mr. Jay Gould says that his recent trip abroad convinced him of the inferiority of English railroading when compared with American.

THE establishment of a system of horse passports is under consideration by the Russian Government. The measure is suggested, not in view of political danger from the equine race, but in order to prevent a misfortune that often happens to the horses themselves, namely, horse-stealing. According to this peculiar project, the birth, peculiar signs and death of every horse must be recorded, and the proprietor of a horse or horses is to be furnished with a horse passport that will entitle him to the legal possession of said horse or horses. Now, as a horse-thief cannot possibly steal both the horse and its passport, he cannot sustain his right to the possession of a stolen horse.

SABBATH READING.

Be Still.

(Psalms xlvi. 10.)

"Be still, and know that I am God."
The way is dark and wild
Through which thou goest, my child;
I cannot promise thee a stormless path,
For lightnings scath
And thunders roar the pilgrim's journey hath.

"Be still, and know that I am God."
The elements are Mine;
It is a hand divine
That quiets the whirlwind in its awful course;
The mystic force
Of hail and tempest find in Me their source.

"Be still, and know that I am God."
In danger's hour be calm;
This is thy secret balm:
To know that thou art safe when I command;
Then only stand,
And see deliverance by My mighty hand.

"Be still, and know that I am God."
Ask not the reason why
I weave such mystery
Through all the warp of thy frail life below;
For thou shalt know,
And read the plan in heaven's bright glow.

"Be still, and know that I am God."
Through storms and fears be still;
Only thy part fulfill;
And as thou walkest I will shelter thee;
Thy foes shall flee,
And thou shalt journey all the way with Me.

"Be still, and know that I am God."
'Twill be enough for thee,
Safe in My throne with Me—
Star-crowned thy head, within thy hand a palm—
To sing thy psalm,
When storms of earth end in eternal calm.

Constancy.

One of the most remarkable instances of feminine fortitude and Christian constancy ever found in human history is that of Perpetua, who suffered under the persecution of the Roman Emperor, Severus, at Carthage, in Africa, about the year 206 A. D.

Perpetua was a young widow of 22 years, wealthy, and of noble connections. Her infant, who was born after her husband's death, was her companion in her troubles.

She was arrested for doing divine honors to Christ, and not to the spirit of the Roman Emperor.

Her father, who was a heathen, urged her to renounce her faith. She asked him whether an urn, which stood near, could be called by any other than its proper name. He replied, "No." "Neither," said she, "can I call myself other than what I am—a Christian." After spending many days in prison, with her infant, during which time she was blessed and comforted with the most cheering and heavenly visions every time she fell asleep, her heathen friends asked her if she would not at last recant before the dreaded trial and execution.

She declared that, as for her sentence of death, God would carry her through that trial, and as for the prison, she said, "The prison all at once became like a palace to me, and I would have rather been there than anywhere else."

It was, no doubt, this expression which the Rev. John Newton, the converted slave-dealer, had in mind when he wrote in that familiar hymn—

When blessed with a sense of His love,
A palace a toy would appear;
And prisons would palaces prove,
If Jesus should dwell with me there.

Perpetua, with her faithful companions and her infant, were condemned to the amphitheater. The male victims were exposed to lions, bears and leopards; the women were tossed by a furious bull.

Perpetua appeared as if in a trance, insensible to the pain. On recovering her consciousness, she asked when she would be dispatched by the gladiator, for those who survived the wild beasts were subjected to the sword of the gladiator. The youth who was appointed to dispatch Perpetua was so overcome by her calmness that he bungled at his work, whereupon the resolute martyr guided his sword to a mortal part.

It was such lives and spectacles as these which gave power and vigor to the Christian church at Carthage—that very spot which Virgil had made so celebrated by the heathen sacrifice of Queen Dido.

And it is such events as these early martyrdoms which caused the historian, Gibbon, to wonder at the mysterious power which was lodged in the early Christians' breasts, as he himself has recorded these instances in his famous work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

An Orator's Last Words.

Brilliant and eloquent, S. S. Prentiss was the idolized lawyer of the Southwest.

He might have been their political leader, but a brief experience in Congress so disgusted him with practical politics that he refused its honors. A fortune awaited him, but he turned from it, because he could not abandon social pleasures, nor practice self-denial. At last he resolved to work himself out of debt, and provide for the education of his children.

"I must work!" he said to those who had advised rest, because they saw that his good resolution had come too late. The spirit was now willing, but the body, enfeebled by disease and dissipation, refused to obey his commands.

"Why, good sirs, a man cannot lie in bed and make his living," he answered to friends who bade him leave New Orleans and rest on a plantation.

Nerving himself, he appeared in a case which drew out the culture of the city to hear him. Never was he more brilliant in wit and eloquence. He did not know, but his friends did, that it was the swan's death-song. They shaded their eyes, for they saw that the vigor of the intellect made more apparent the decay of the body.

"Take me home," he whispered to a friend, when recovering from the prostration in which his eloquent plea had left him. He was borne home on a river-boat—to die.

On the night of the arrival, the family smiled mournfully to see his old self return.

"Gather me half a bushel of roses with the dew on," he said to a relative. "Put them in a basin and stand it by my bed," was the remark, as the roses were brought in.

During his illness, the thought that he was leaving his family destitute made him talk much of suits and raising money. Now and then the great orator became a boy again, and wandered to his Maine home.

"Dear mother, do you love me?" repeated again and again, showed that her teachings and prayers were in his mind.

In the hours of consciousness he was much distressed at the idea of death. Mary, his pious wife, urged him to trust in the Savior.

"You do not know how wicked I have been. God will never forgive me," he replied.

"'Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow,'" replied his wife, "if you will but turn to the Lord."

"Pray, dear. Won't you pray? Don't you remember the prayers your mother taught you?" she continued.

"Oh, yes, but I want you to pray with me."

She repeated the Lord's prayer, he responding at each petition, "Amen!"

"O, God, the Son!" she heard him whisper, as if striving to recall the petition of the Litany, "O, God, the Son, Redeemer of the World, have mercy upon us miserable sinners!"

On a Sabbath evening the wife was busy in the room, his eyes wistfully following her. "Mary!" she heard, and hastening to him received an embrace and a kiss. It was the last word uttered on earth by the eloquent advocate.

One solemn thought is suggested. No words uttered by the orator in moments of highest inspiration were so treasured as those whispered "Amens," and that sighed-out "O, God, the Son!" they were words of penitence.

His imagination in its uttermost wanderings never brought back a scene which thrilled as did the "Dear, dear mother, do you love me?"

It revealed the boy at his mother's knee, and suggested the hope that at last he received the Savior as a little child.—*Youth's Companion.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In the last ten years $210,000,000 have been expended on account of the navy, according to the report of the treasury.

The expenditures of the London School Board this year are estimated at $3,000,000, involving a rate of 5¼d on the pound sterling.

The "Jacqueline" bell, of Paris, cast in 1300, weighed 15,000 pounds; another, cast in 1472, weighed 25,000 pounds. The famous bell of Rouen, cast in 1501, weighed 36,364 pounds. One at Toulouse weighs 66,000 pounds. The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, about 19 feet in height, and weighing 448,000 pounds. It was cast in 1734, but fell during a fire in 1737, was injured, and remained till 1837, when it was raised, and now forms the dome of a chapel. Another Moscow bell, cast in 1819, weighs 80 tons. The great bell at Pekin, 14 feet high, weighs 53½ tons.

The income tax of Great Britain, according to a Parliamentry return just issued, was charged last year on a total of $660,000,000. This shows an increase of $5,775,000 over the previous year. The number of persons paying tax was 397,750, being an increase of 15,778 over the number in 1877. It would seem, that there are 1,487 persons whose incomes are assessed between $4,500 and $5,000, while between $5,000 and $10,000 there are 12,403; under $15,000, 3,860; under $20,000, 1,824; under $25,000, 980; under $50,000, 1,870; under $250,000, 994; over $250,000, 90.

The following are the heights of the different monuments, domes, etc., in the world: St. Antoine column, at Rome, 135 feet; principal tower of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, 145; Trajan's column, Rome, 145; Napoleon's column, at Paris, 150; Washington's monument, at Baltimore, 180; the great obelisk at Thebes, 200; Bunker Hill monument, at Boston, 223; Column of Delhi, 262; Trinity Church steeple, at New York, 264; the contemplated new dome of the Capitol, 300; dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London,

Bee Ranching in California.

This is a famous country for bees and the making of honey, and at many a breakfast-table in distant Europe to-day the waffle is spread with sweets that have been filched from the hearts of 1,000 California flowers. In the mouth of almost every canon there is a bee-ranch or apiary, whose owner grows indolent and prosperous from the labors of his industrious subjects. Here there are no long winters with dearth of flowers, through which the patient workers must be nursed and fed in order that they may live until the opening of the next field-season. These bee-ranches are models of neatness and domestic comfort, and the profession of bee-keeping is rapidly becoming popular among persons of little physical strength or small financial capital, or both; such as maiden ladies, broken-down ministers, bachelor students, and those dilettanti farmers who fancy that the royal road to bucolic happiness lies through the flowery beds of a bee-pasture. Their expenses are as light as those of a hermit in his cave, and what stores of honey are laid up are so much clear gain, as the bees board themselves while they work, and work unceasingly in preparation for the winter which never comes. When the hive is full, the cakes of comb are removed, the liquid is strained from the cells, and the empty cups are replaced, to be filled again and again. This economical process prevents a waste of labor and time in the gathering of wax and the building of new bins in the store-house. Walking out in the morning in the green bushwood of these canons you hear a loud and continuous buzzing of wings, and, although there may not be a flower in sight, it is as ceaseless and strong as in a buckwheat patch or clover field at home. This humming of bees is nature's tenor voice, as the roaring of water is her bass. There is a cure for home-sickness in the bees' monotone, even though the authors thereof be perfectly wild, as, indeed, many of these are. In such a country you cannot feel utterly lonesome and lost.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Seth Green has had nearly 7,000,000 of young shad placed in the Hudson river this season. Will some smart boy with a slate and pencil tell us how many bones this would be?

FARM NOTES.

Autumn Garden Gleanings.

Martynias.—Gather for pickles while very tender.

Onions.—Gather and store in a dry, cool place.

Weeds.—Do not put them in the compost-heap, if already gone to seed. It is best to burn them.

Melons.—Should be turned occasionally, as they ripen better. Remove the very latest ones as they set.

Spinach.—For next spring is to be sown this month, in drills fifteen inches apart. First thoroughly manure.

Beets.—Continue to hoe the late-grown crop until the tops are too large. Some thinning of the late sowings may be done for greens.

Sweet Potatoes.—The largest may be removed from the rows for use, and the rest left to grow. Do not allow the vines to root at the joints.

Cabbages and Cauliflowers.—Are benefited by frequent hoeing, and a dressing of guano or other concentrated manure is often applied with advantage.

Turnips.—Hoe and thin the larger until prevented by growth of tops. The strap-leaf sown before the middle of the month will usually make a crop.

Tomatoes.—Destroy the large green worms. Make into catchup when fruit is abundant. Gather green fruit for pickles before frost comes and spoils them.

Cucumbers.—Gather for pickles every second day. Let none ripen save those needed for seed, and they should be of the earliest, otherwise the vines die.

Corn.—Dry a quantity for winter use—it never comes amiss. Save the best and earliest ears for seed. Cut up and cure the stalks for winter fodder as soon as the crop is off. Clean the ground.

Celery.—Keep clear of weeds. If some is wanted for early use, straighten up the leaves and draw the earth to them with the hands. But around New York this operation is not performed until next month, as the plants will now make their most rapid growth in the cool nights and warm days.

Why Stock-Farming Is Better Than Grain-Raising.

The advocates of stock-breeding and feeding as being more desirable farming than making grain-growing a specialty need not be without a reason for the faith that is within them. It is not a mere blind assertion that the former will pay better than the latter in a series of years. It has not simply "happened" that this has been true in the past. It can be shown that the principles of good business management strongly favor the plan of making live stock a prominent feature on the mass of farms of the country—certainly in the West. There are many farms of which this is not true, but they are in the minority, not the majority.

It is an obvious principle, that, if we have to transport our products, especially long distances, it is wise to reduce the weight and bulk as much as possible. This the farmer does in a marked degree where he feeds his grain and grass to animals instead of selling these products. The condensation is most marked where the product of the animal, as wool or milk, or better, its products, butter and cheese, are sold; but the homely proverb, that the best sack in which to ship corn to market is a beef-hide or hog-skin, expresses a truth forcibly, if not elegantly.

The one great disadvantage of Western agriculture, as compared with that of the East, is the greater distance from the great markets for farm products. Complaints of too high charges for transportation have been very common. A difference of even a small fraction of a cent in the freight charges per pound, for shipping corn, may decide whether the crop is to give a profit or loss, for its value at starting is now less than half a cent per pound. A like difference would be less important in the case of pork, beef or mutton, still less in the case of cheese, butter or wool. Here is one indisputable advantage the stock farmer has. It is a generally recognized rule that the selling price of any article is largely affected by the time, labor and skill required to produce it. It is also usually true that the more frequently we change the form of the product, the more we "manufacture," the greater the probable profit. In these regards the stock farmer has the advantage over the one who stops at grain growing. Animals require a longer time for their production, and usually more care and skill than grain growing.

It is one of the most obvious of business principles that one should keep his capital employed. It is better to loan money to the Government at 4 per cent. for a long series of years than to loan it for three months of each year at 10 per cent., and have the money lie idle the remainder of the time. It is better to take steady work at $1 a day than to rely on uncertain "jobs" at $2 a day. It is a special advantage of stock-growing and feeding that, if rightly managed, each animal may increase in size, weight, and value each day, and each day labor for itself, or require the labor of its owner in some form. Payment for this labor is to be expected, and some profit also. It is a special disadvantage of exclusive grain-growing that, especially with spring-sown small grains, all the work may be done in less than half the year; then the crops cease to improve or change in actual value, except to lose by waste of various kinds. During perhaps half the year the farmer giving his attention to grain-growing is comparatively idle, as are his teams, while the stock-grower may find employment during the entire year. The fact that daily labor throughout all the year is an essential in dairy farming is one chief reason for the more than usual profitableness of that interest through a long series of years.

It is wise not only to keep capital constantly employed, but also to keep all the capital employed whenever it is possible. Stock-farming here, again, has the preference over grain farming. Very many farms are too wet, too hilly, too stony, or, as yet, too stumpy for profitable tillage, but will give a fair return when in grass. There are nooks and corners, there are the sides of streams and fences, which produce good grass, but are not used when the land is in grain. So, too, the stock will probably consume many products which would be largely wasted on grain farms. The waste of valuable food, where no stock is kept on a corn-growing farm, is very great. Even straw from the small grains can be put to better use than simply to allow it to rot for manure.

The use of the word manure readily suggests one other marked advantage in rearing and feeding stock over the plan of grain or grass growing for sale. Much less is removed from the farm and much more remains to be returned to the land as manure. The hay-seller disposes of nearly all the land has produced, except the roots; the grain-seller saves the stalks, the stock-seller saves much of the grain; the wool or milk-seller saves still more, as a rule, although in some respects pasturage of dairy cows is more exhaustive to land than is feeding steers.—*Western Farmer.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

To Clean Sponge.—Rinse two or three times in sea-water.

Fleas.—If you will take air-slacked lime, place in a colander and sift over the places infested by fleas, you will find yourselves free of the pests.

Oatmeal Crackers.—Take one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, and stir in sufficient meal to make a thin batter; drop in buttered tins and bake hard.

Green-Corn Omelet.—Take twelve ears of green corn, five eggs, salt and pepper to suit the taste; split the middle of each row of corn, and then scrape from the cobs.

To Drive Away Red Ants.—One pint of tar in two quarts of hot water, put in earthen vessels in closets, or sprinkle sea-sand, or strew oyster shells or red-cedar shavings.

To Renew Gilt Frames.—If you will take sufficient flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to one and one-half pints of water, and boil in it five onions, strain, and when cool apply to the parts that require restoring, with a soft brush, it will come out good as new, when dry.

Blackberry Cordial.—Ripest berries; mash; put in linen bag; squeeze out juice; pound of best loaf sugar to every quart of juice; put in preserving saucepan, and when melted set on the fire, and boil to thin jelly; when cold, to every quart of juice allow a quart of brandy; stir well and bottle. Ready for use at once.

Chicken Salad.—Two chickens weighing six pounds, two bunches of celery. Boil the chickens in very little water; cut in large pieces; dry the celery without washing; take two yelks of hard-boiled eggs, the yelk of one raw egg, and mix them together, with one teaspoonful of dry mustard; add slowly half of a large bottle of oil, the juice of one lemon, two table-spoonfuls of vinegar, teaspoonful of salt, little red pepper; put in a cold place just before using; mix it through the chicken; also, two hard-boiled eggs cut fine, one table-spoonful of capers, and six olives, cut fine; save little dressing for the top.

Baked Fish.—Take any nice fish, boil it, remove the bones and chop considerable parsley very fine, with one small onion. Have about as much bread crumbs as fish. Take a pudding-dish and butter it, then lay in a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of fish, ending with the bread crumbs. Mix your parsley and onion, with salt and pepper, through your bread crumbs. Put lumps of butter over the top, a very slight grating of nutmeg, and pour over it all sweet cream, or very rich milk, till it rises nearly to the top. Bake in a quick oven till it has a nice, rich brown crust.

Sparkling Broth, or Bean Soup.—Procure one quart of small black beans or white ones will do, and soak them in boiling water over night. In the morning put the beans in six quarts of water in a large boiler, adding some beef or mutton, or any kind of cold meat that you may have in the house, first cracking the bones and cutting off the fat from the meat. Put to it one large onion, some nutmeg, and whole peppers. Set it on the fire where it will simmer nine hours. Then strain it, rubbing all the mealy parts of the beans through the sieve. Wash the boiler and return the soup to it to heat up. When served, cut up half a lemon in very thin slices and lay in the bottom of the tureen, pouring the soup, boiling, over them. A wine-glass of claret is a great improvement.

The Grampus.

The grampus (*Delphinus grampus*) is the most voracious of the inhabitants of the ocean. It does not devour one-third of the animals it kills. It is the greatest enemy of the whale, and dead bodies of whales have frequently been found having large pieces of flesh torn from the body, and the lips mutilated or destroyed. As soon as the whale opens its mouth to defend itself the grampus darts at its large soft tongue, tears it off, and causes the death of the animal.

It is said that the grampuses are fond of amusing themselves by mobbing the Greenland whale, and that they persecute it by leaping out of the water and striking it sharply with their tails as they descend. In consequence of this it has been called the thrasher or killer. The swordfish is reported to join the thrasher in this amusement, and to attack the whale from below to prevent it from diving.

The grampus is from twenty to thirty feet in length and from ten to twelve feet in girth. It has forty-four conical, strongly made, and slightly curved teeth. Its color is black on the upper part of the body, suddenly changing to white on the abdomen and part of the sides, and there is generally a white patch of considerable size behind the eyelid.

Although it sometimes wanders to more southern regions, its favored home is in the northern seas that wash the coast of Greenland and Spitzbergen, where it congregates in small herds.

The latest shoe-buckle is in the form of a horseshoe.

THE EUROPEAN WAR-CLOUD.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The cable dispatches report that the strained relations between Russia and Germany are causing decided uneasiness, and it is believed on the Berlin and Paris Bourses that a war-cloud is hanging over Europe. As the result of this uneasiness, values are unsettled, and heavy operators are holding off, anxiously awaiting the result of the diplomatic negotiations. While this cloud, which now threatens so darkly, may dissipate and pass harmlessly away, there is without question abundant cause for apprehension. There has not been a time for years when the political pot has boiled so furiously as since the signing of that mischievous instrument, the Berlin treaty, which, by its most sanguine advocates even, was only regarded as bridging over difficulties temporarily. It now appears as if the tide of political complications had become strong enough to carry the bridge completely away. There is scarcely a section of Europe, except Scandinavia, that is not involved in difficulty with some other section.

A brief review of the situation will show how well grounded are the apprehensions in the commercial centers, which are always the most sensitive points and the quickest to feel any disturbing influences. Since the massacre in Cabul the Afghan tribes have risen in revolt. The Ameer's loyalty is in doubt. The Russian journals are urging the Government to hurry their troops to the frontier and demand a partition of the country. It is evident that the work which was supposed to have been settled by Maj. Cavagnari must be all done over again. In their desperation the English people are not slow in charging that the disloyalty of the Ameer and the revolt of the Afghan troops are the result of Russian intrigue and the charge is made with all the more boldness and recklessness because, in the present weakened financial condition of Russia, and the extreme delicacy of her relations with Germany and Austria, England can afford to offer her an affront with impunity. So far as Germany and Russia are concerned, it is not easy to see what has disturbed the relations of these two old friends, except that Germany cannot bear the pressure of such a formidable military power upon her borders, and is consequently seeking some cause to make war against her. As their interests are not opposed, and they have no mutual territorial aspirations, it is difficult to find any other reason than that Germany is determined to reduce the military strength of Russia. If this be the motive of Germany she has chosen an opportune time to assert it. A Russian alliance is no longer indispensable to Germany, and Russia has no other alliances with the continental powers, while Germany has just made a fresh and strong alliance with Austria, besides having offered overtures to England and France, which have been favorably considered. Again, while Russia emerged from the Turkish war with a halo of glory around her, it left her weakened and almost crippled financially, burdened with an enormous debt and flooded with paper money. The German people have not been slow in speaking out their real sentiments, and the Russians have angrily retorted. That it is not all "newspaper talk," however, is shown by the interview between the Emperor and the Czar and the negotiations between Bismarck and Gortschakoff, and the situation is all the more grave because, notwithstanding these consultations, the misunderstanding still continues.

Threatened by England on the one hand and Germany on the other, another danger threatens Russia in the future, and that is the possibility of the erection of a new Sclavic empire south of the Danube, with Austria as its promoter, if not its actual head. The latter power has already occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Berlin treaty, and, by the consent of the same treaty, has still further pushed her way southeastwardly into the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, which is only the prelude to her ultimate extension to Salonica, on the Ægean. Directly this is a commercial necessity, but indirectly its effect must be to add immensely to the Sclavic population of Austria, if not to give it a preponderance over the Magyars. Independent of Austria, other causes are operating toward the same result. It is absolutely certain that at no distant day Eastern Roumelia, Macedonia, and Thrace, down to the Greek line, will unite with Bulgaria, forming one powerful Sclavic kingdom. The whole tendency of events is toward such a consummation. What influences will then control the new kingdom? To answer this it must be remembered that Austria will extend along its entire western frontier. It must also be taken into account that embassies from Montenegro, Servia and Roumania have been in Vienna expressing their desire to cut loose from Russian influences altogether and affiliate with Austria. Should such a departure occur, Austria would place herself along the whole north line of the two Bulgarias and be a complete barrier between them and Russia. The end would be a vast Sclavic empire along the Danube, dominated by Austrian influences, and thus the region hitherto regarded by Russia as her own would be occupied by a rival power, and that power in complete sympathy with Germany. Thus beset with complications and threatened on three sides, without money and without alliances, it is no wonder that the Czar is reported to be despondent and sick. It would be rash to predict that war is going to result immediately from this significant combination of events and this unusual tension of diplomatic relations, for diplomatists are very fertile in resources for patching up complications; but at the same time the breaking of any one thread may scatter the treaty of Berlin to the winds and involve a general war.

"Here We Are."

A primitive wedding took place lately near Lithonia, De Kalb county, Ga., the ceremony being performed as the happy couple were standing on a log in a swamp. It was a runaway match, and the parties had engaged the services of the Rev. E. H. Clarke, who reached the rendezvous about 9 o'clock at night. The lovers were hidden in the swamp, and as the reverend gentleman passed through they whistled to him and called out, "Here we are." In a few moments more they were man and wife, and went on their way rejoicing.

ALL SORTS.

A shoemaker has, perhaps, more interest in woman's rights—and lefts—than anybody else.

There are said to be about 80,000 telephones now in service in this country, and only 500 in England.

All over Europe the scarcity of grain would be alarming if the United States were not so ready with large crops.

The largest sum ever paid for a horse in England was $72,000, given for Doncaster by the Duke of Westminster.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* looks around at the season's crops, and pronounces America the cornucopia of the world.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, as the bookkeeper remarked when he adopted his employer's autograph.

A thousand pounds of powder was exploded in a quarry near Reading, Pa., loosening about 30,000 tons of stone at one blast.

The Ohio penitentiary management, determined not to be outdone by Edison, have introduced electricity as a mode of punishment.

Alphonse Daudet's great novel, "Kings in Exile," on which he has been engaged for more than two years, will soon be published in Paris.

West of Red river, in Manitoba, the proposed track of the Canada Pacific railway is being surveyed, but, though the contracts are actually let, the line is not yet located.

An old farmer, the first time he ate an oyster stew, was asked how he liked it. "Well," he answered, "I like the soup well enough, but I wish they'd left out them pollywogs."

A maiden living in Wurtsboro, Sullivan county, N. Y., picked up a small cub the other day while looking for a cow, but let it drop when the old bear growled behind a stump.

More than half the extent of mileage in the American railway system is in the Western States and Territories, but three-fourths of the ownership is in the Middle and New England States.

Julia Shepard, a mulatto, had the reputation among the negroes of Springfield, Mass., of being a voudoo charmer. A boy whom she was employed to nurse became ill and finally died. An analysis proved that he had been killed with arsenic. Julia is under arrest, the conjecture being that, to keep her standing with her own people as a witch, she committed murder.

People are sometimes apt to say that they don't call any one a relation who is more remote than a second cousin at furthest, but when the present Earl of Breadalbane succeeded his twelfth cousin in the possession of Taymouth Castle, the finest seat in Scotland, with $300,000 a year, he felt that relationship might be recognised even at that distance.

Of the four sons of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, the eldest is Tewfik, who has replaced his father. The second is Hassan, who was educated at Oxford and afterward served in a Prussian cavalry regiment. The third is Hassein, educated at Berlin, and, unlike his brother Hassan, grave and austere. The fourth son is Ibrahim, who studied at Woolwich, and has lately returned from England.

Col. Edwin Lawrence Drake, who sank the first oil well, is living in a modest home in Pennsylvania. He is disabled by muscular neuralgia, and, as he sits in an invalid's chair in the doorway, he can see the long tank trains carrying away the product of his discovery. His illness at an unlucky time prevented him from making a fortune; but he has a pension of $1,500 a year from the State.

Billy the Butter is a Savannah negro, so called because of his butting capabilities. His common feat is to break an inch board by running his head against it. Therefore, when he charged angrily at Mr. Howard with his head down, Mr. Howard naturally thought his life was in danger, and hastily fired with a pistol. Probably his fear was well founded, for the bullet glanced off the negro's hard skull, simply stunning him.

Peter Bain, of Bourgeval, France, gained the consent of his sweetheart to marry, and started for home, singing joyously as he went. The girl listened to his voice as he crossed a field, and noted that it stopped suddenly in the middle of the song. This odd breaking off excited her wonder. She went to learn the cause, and found her lover murdered. A rival had overheard him, followed him, and struck him down from behind.

How to Spell Isaac.

Mr. Isaac Staples, of Stillwater Minn., is a lumber-dealer who has an extensive correspondence. His bookkeeper has made a memorandum of the fact every time the given name of Mr. Staples has been misspelled in a letter addressed to him. The correspondence has already yielded the following fifty-one erroneous spellings, which will be read with delight by the spelling reformers:

Isiac
Iisac
Icsack
Iscac
Ysac
Isacg
Isic
I-isce
Icas
Isach
Isic
Isisac
Issacc
Issasc
Icsas
Issaic
Icke
Aisec
Issar
Isssac
Issach
Icsic
Isaas
Isiac
Isac
Iassac
Isk
I Sic
Issach
Issack
Isac
Isick
Issace
Isssce
Iseke
Issick
Issak
Iisace
Isia
Isak
Isack
Ike
Icsac
I Sick
Isich
Jsaac
Issac
Issce
Isoac
Idcc
Isaic

In the street parade of a circus at Mayfield, Mo., was a lion's cage, out of which hung the beast's tail. A boy could not resist the temptation to pull it, whereupon the lion attacked a man who was in the cage, and bit him dangerously.

Excelsior Hardware,

Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!

We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stove,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the

SEVEREST TESTS

for years. They have become and are recognized as the

STANDARD COOKING STOVES

of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

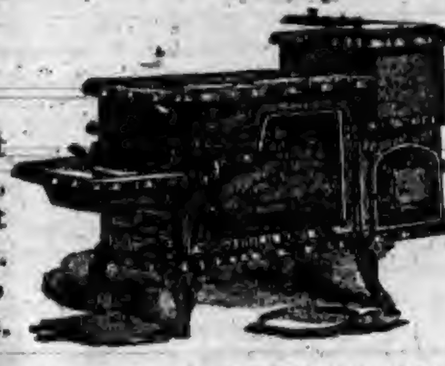

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE

PARLOR SUIT!

With puffed edges and stuffed ks, including rble table, for

FIFTY DOLLARS!

—AT—

F. FLIEGNER'S FURNITURE STORE

15 WEST WAYNE STREET

FORT WAYNE, IND

FOR SALE

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And a complete line of

Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling assured that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

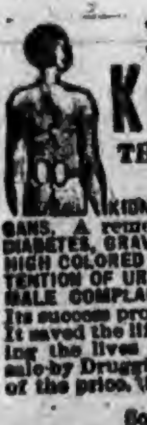

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD

THE GREAT DISCOVERY

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00.)

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,

First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

A Young Editor's Experience With Artemus Ward.

Detroit Free Press.

I met Artemus Ward but once. I was quite young at the time and was acting as city editor of the Star, published at Schenectady, N. Y. While I was city editor of that sheet I met Artemus. I was standing on a bridge at the time, and in talking about newspaper work was about to say something in regard to my heavy editorial responsibility, but Ward checked me by asking:

"What creek is this?"

"Creek!" I exclaimed, "why, this is the Erie canal."

"How far is it navigable?"

"Why, of course it is navigable from one end to the other."

"Well," solemnly replied Ward, "that beats all the streams I ever heard of. By the way, I think I can make out some large boats anchored up the stream there—what are they, propellers or side wheelers?"

I replied that they were merely canal boats, and were moved by horse power.

"Ah! I didn't think the stream was as shallow as that," said Artemus.

"As shallow as what?"

"Why, you say that those boats are pulled along by horses. Now, of course they must walk along in front of the boat, mustn't they? I used to run a stone boat on my lamented Uncle John's farm, and I distinctly remember that the horses walked along in front."

I mentally declared that I had never before met with such ignorance. I spent some time in explaining the peculiarities of the big ditch, and just as I had begun to think that at last I had set the stranger right on the subject, he knocked my hopes into kindling wood by remarking:

"I suppose that when the stream dries up in summer they put boats on wheels, don't they?"

Then I began again and explained every feature in the canal, from New York to Erie. How attentively he listened to my words. I can still see that melancholy face, lit by the sad light of the stars, and those mournful eyes looking into mine so earnestly; and again I hear, as I did then, after I had talked for nearly half an hour, going fully in to the details of boating, the low, pathetic drawl:

"Any saw mills on this stream that you know of?"

Shortly after some gentlemen came along who seemed to be acquainted with my obtuse friend. Presently one called him Artemus, and then I commenced to reflect. I always reflect best when I'm hid away somewhere, so I went and hid myself.

New Facts About Parrots.

One day last week there arrived in Pittsburg, from South America, nearly 600 young and uneducated parrots, which are being disposed of at $5.00 apiece. A reporter dropped into the store where they are on exhibition, and had a chat with the importer. These birds build in the royal palmetto tree, digging a hole into it, and building their nests much after the fashion of the woodpecker. In order to get them the trees have to be cut down. The young birds are then put in cages and fed upon palmiche, guava, and banana until the palmiche season closes, when they are old enough to eat any and all kinds of food. The breeding time is in May, and there are three birds to the nest—never more. When taken they are sorted, the males from the females, and sold, the price received being about $1.50 apiece. They hatch but once a year, and receive their full growth in about eight months. In response to the question as to whether it is necessary to split a parrot's tongue in order to make it talk, the parrot man said that the idea was an old woman's story. All that was necessary to make a parrot talk was to place it, while young, where there was a great deal of talking going on, and the bird would soon repeat what it heard, and when it did begin to imitate sounds, it would keep at it.

Its propensity to repeat anything it hears may sometimes be amusing and often annoying, owing to the possibility of its striking the sensibilities of the pious-minded by being profane, not to say blasphemous. At the McHenry House, Meadville, there is a parrot which is a source of great annoyance to train men. When it sees a freight train coming it will yell at the top of its voice: "Switch off! switch off!" The enunciation is so distinct that not unfrequently happens that the train will be switched to avoid a supposed danger. The same bird, when it sees a passenger train, will yell: "All aboard!" and thereby cause a scamper among the passengers, who, after sitting in the cars for ten or fifteen minutes, will discover that they have been sold.

Underground Mules.

Colliery mules sometimes live many years without seeing daylight, as they are only taken out of the mines when work is entirely suspended. The mules are used in hauling cars of coal from the various parts of the mines to the foot of the slope of the shaft from where it is hoisted to the surface by steam. The mules go to work with the miners and continue until evening. They are stabled in the mine and are carefully attended to. Strange to say, the coats of mules working in the collieries are singularly smooth and glossy and miners attribute it to the coal dust that settles on the hair and polishes it. The lead mule in a team always carries a miner's lamp attached to his collar, but miners say that the lamp is unnecessary as the mules never get off the track in the night. In some places where it is not convenient to haul the cars, mules are trained to push them, and it is not uncommon to see a dozen of the animals working in that way. In pushing cars the mule is provided with a heavy breast pad, instead of the ordinary harness. The ample time the mules have for reflection does not, however, seem to improve their dispositions, as every mining report contains accounts of men and boys who have been kicked to death or severely injured by them. Owing to the constant teasing of driver-boys, mules occasionally become so savage that they cannot be approached at all.—Miners' Journal.

How to Act in a Sick Room.

(N. Y. Times.)

Nothing requires more care, judgment and circumspection than the simple act of visiting a sick room. A capital book could be written on that subject, warning people of the danger of being brusque and stupid. There ought never to be more than one spare chair in a sick room, says an authority, and a nurse who knows what she is about would do well to place an ice-pitcher on that chair, so that no one could sit in it.

The most absurd thing a person can do who calls on a sick man or woman is to refer back to something which, in their imagination, was the cause of this illness, "the cucumbers of last week, or the soft crabs of the week before." Religious admonitions, a delicate point, though they may save the soul sometimes, if carelessly administered certainly hurt the body. Mr. Brickly who has written a careful book, which he calls "Notes on the care of the sick," says that he "looks with disgust on the person who speaks to the patient as if the illness was a distinct punishment for some grievous sin," and follows it up by sending some book, with a note containing these words: "I hope you will prayerfully study this little book which I send you." Doctors themselves often act in exact contradiction to their theories. "I must insist on the most perfect quiet in the house; have the children moved to the rooms below to avoid all noise," says Esculapius. Then the physician goes down stairs quiet enough, but in the hall forgets all about the patient, for he closes the door with a loud bang, and instead of moving off softly with his horse and wagon, rattles his equipage all he can over the cobble-stones. Doctors, sometimes, are as much at fault as visitors in sick-rooms.

Facts For Union Soldiers to Ponder—The Treasury Department a Regular Rebels' Nest.

Here is the latest grievance of the ex-soldiers: Miss Ringold, an aunt of the confederate guerrilla Mosby, is a clerk in the appointment bureau of the treasury department. Her duty is to pass upon the merits of the claimants for office, and loyalty to the Union is not with her a prerequisite in making recommendations to the secretary. Miss Plummer, of Maine, is a messenger in the treasury department. She was formerly an efficient clerk, drawing $75 per month, but was reduced to a messenger's position, at a salary of $55. She served through the war as a volunteer nurse. To the clerkship which she was forced to vacate Miss O'Laughlin was appointed. The latter lady is a relative of the late Mrs. Surratt, and was an inmate of her house when President Lincoln was assassinated. Miss Allston, of North Carolina, who claims to have been one of a loyal family in North Carolina during the war, has been removed to make a place for Miss McCauley, of Georgia, the male members of whose family served in the confederate army. Complaint is made that even the loyal secretary of the navy has appointed as inspector of clothing at the Pensacola (Fla.) navy yard, one George H Beers, who was a captain in the United States navy when the war broke out, and who deserted his post to enter the confederate service.

How He Convinced Them.

[Dallas Herald.]

Ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton certainly understands all the arts of an old Texan. In his speech defending Ed. Bomar, at Gainesville, after having spoken about an hour he said:

"Gentlemen of the jury—It is said by the prosecution that because the deceased was in his shirt sleeves when killed, he had no pistol."

Here Mr. Throckmorton pulled off his coat and stood before the jury in his shirt sleeves.

"You would say," continued Mr. Throckmorton, "that I am not armed because I am in my shirt sleeves. Look! do you see my arms?" cried he, holding up his hands.

No signs of arms could be seen.

Mr. Throckmorton then drew a pistol from under his left arm, another from under his right, one from each boot, and a huge bowieknife from the back of his neck, placing them upon the table.

"You see, gentlemen, though in my shirt sleeves, I could be well armed."

This was a clincher and it carried the point, entirely destroying the argument of the prosecution.

IF YOU WANT A

SILK HAT,

A soft or stiff Hat,
A Street or Traveling Cap
A Youth's or Boy's Hat.
A Child's Turban,

Or anything in the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call On

K. B. Miller & Co.,

THE HATTERS,

34 Calhoun Street, Ft. Wayne.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
A SPECIALTY. 14-6m.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 58 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 16 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 08 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 1[illegible] "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 19 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 53 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	3 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		am	
Saginaw		am	
Lansing		am	
Detroit		am	3 [illegible]pm
Ann Arbor		[illegible] am	5 2 pm
Jackson	6 0 am	[illegible] am	6 [illegible]pm
Jonesville	7 1 am	3 5 pm	9 [illegible]am
Bankers	7 27am	1 [illegible] pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	2 [illegible] pm	12 [illegible] am
Auburn	9 20am	3 0 pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc	9 29am	3 [illegible] pm	1 1[illegible]am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 5 pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 2 pm	6 5[illegible] pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	am	
St. Louis	7 30am	am	
Washington		8 10pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 32am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 05pm
Auburn Junc	5 52pm	12 30 pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 57am	12 35pm	6 50pm
Waterloo	6 16am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 22pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 30pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	[illegible]55 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible]34 pm	
Hartford	3 17 pm	[illegible]58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	[illegible]1 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 34 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. Mail.	Express.	Accom.
St. Louis		9 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	6 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 45 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	0 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 1, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	[illegible]am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 16	8 20	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 44
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 09
Roann	9 58	9 27	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 35
N. Manchester	10 23	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 50
Columbia City	11 [illegible]	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	[illegible]
La Otto	12 25pm	12 43	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 16
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 35
Auburn	[illegible]	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	12 55	3 54pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	2 02pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 29pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 18	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 58	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 20
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 48	7 45	8 40
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 19
Butler lv.	2 40pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 16, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'o Expr's
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 20pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett ar.	[illegible]55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	[illegible]am	3 53	3 10
Auburn Junction	[illegible] am	4 03	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	5 4[illegible]am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 09
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	8 09	9 19

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'o Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 35	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 45	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 15	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 0[illegible]	3 20
CHICAGO		7	6 10

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

JUSTRECEIV'D

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 9, 1879. Number 41.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.
REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Gay Plumb.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Groscupheimer's Corners, two miles east of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shafer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,
TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. S. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Sick Headache
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 13-1y.

A Page Who Needs Spanking.

[St. Paul Pioneer.]

A bright, intelligent page of the United States senate is a pleasant subject to interview. A reporter of the Pioneer Press fell in with one the other day, who was making a trip to the Yellowstone country, and found him a regular daisy. Turning to the reporter the page said: "I can give you a little incident of some historical interest." "What is it?" "I was in charge of the president's room at the Capitol when Grant's last term of office expired. Just at twelve o'clock, meridian time, acting Vice-President Ferry brought down the gavel and Captain Bassett, superintendent of the pages, watching him, sang out, 'gone,' and I, holding the president's door half open, exclaimed, 'Time's up, sir.' President Grant raised his hand the instant I spoke and turned to Mr. Fish and asked, 'Have I a right to finish it?' He had signed 'U. S. Gr—' to a bill. The whole Cabinet was present, and a general consultation, lasting five minutes, followed. I don't remember what was said, but it was decided that he had a right to finish his signature. I got the bill granting a pension for Gen. Frank Blair's widow signed. A member of the House came to me and said, 'The president's time will be out in half an hour. I will give you anything if you will go in and run over the bills and put the widow Blair's bill on top.' Frank Blair had done my father a service once, and I was glad to comply with the member's request. There was a great pile of bills before the president, far more than he could sign in the short time left him. I went through the pile and picked out the bill, asking the president to sign it."

"Did he do it?"

"Like a little man. He is not half as big a fellow as some of your second lieutenants."

"Didn't somebody's bill get left on account of your irregular movement?"

"Yes, but I couldn't help that. I took advantage of my position to help a friend, and General Grant is too much of a gentleman to snub a poor page, even if he is a democrat, as I am. I like Grant. He was good to us boys."

"You were around when the electoral count fight was in progress?"

"Yes, sir; you probably remember that there were two sets of electoral returns from Vermont, and that one of them was stolen and found in Secretary Gorham's room. I and another page were in the room when it was determined to send them back. We had dropped on the gentlemen who had them in custody. It was not known whether they were the legitimate returns or the false ones, but the thieves weakened and hired us to take them back. Before we left the secretary's room we both were sworn never to divulge the names of the men we saw present. We were each presented with $200 and covered with promises that we would never want for a position while they had any influence at court or elsewhere. I was offered $800 for that same envelope and its contents, but we had contracted to deliver them on Representative Hewitt's desk in the House, and we carried out the contract. We both went to the hall together, and my friend passed up to Hewitt's desk and laid down the envelope. He was so nervous that he deposited the envelope with the written side up. Hewitt's eagle eye fell on the inscription so quickly that my partner had no time to run before the New York dyspeptic was on his feet shouting, 'Mr. Speaker, the lost Vermont returns have just been laid on my table by a page.' 'Who is he? Where is he?' I skedaddled back to the senate chamber, but my brother in sin stoped and gave himself up. He also gave the Speaker my name, and the sergeant-at-arms soon marched me into the Speaker's presence. We were placed under arrest, but our confinement was short and rosy. We said we would never divulge anything that would give away those who had trusted us. I suppose there was too much influence behind us, and probably too many hearts to ache over what was only an abortive theft."

"Your naming the gentlemen in the secretary's room would have called out several cards of explanation, and possibly more. Did either of you get an office?"

"My friend is earning $160 per month Uncle Sam is his paymaster. He doesn't have to work hard."

"You boys probably have some clear-cut opinions of your superiors. How do you like Conkling for instance?"

"He is an imperial hog. He is so polite that he isn't polite at all. The pages all hate him worse than any other man in either house of congress."

"Senator Thurman—how is he?"

"He is a good man. He whirls a big bandanna and blows his nose on schedule. He is the snuff senator. There is only one thing he likes better than Ramsey's jokes, and that is casino. He plays casino all night."

"Senator Bayard?"

"He is a very fine gentleman and good to the pages. His weakness is good goers on the road. He is like Grant and Bonner."

"The Camerons?"

"Simon was not much of a favorite. He subsidized on two pages and gave the rest the cold shoulder. Don is the son of his father."

"Jim Blaine?"

"Oh! he is popular. Everybody likes him. He is just what you would suppose him to be from the reports of the newspapers."

"Hamlin?"

"He is a good-natured fellow but doesn't know any thing.'

"Dawes and Hoar, of Massachusetts?'

"Dawes always looks at the galleries to see if anybody is watching him while he is speaking. Hoar is good-natured, but somehow the boys don't hang to him."

"The bonanza senators?'

"Sharon is never there; but Jones is a brick. I made $50 on one of his speeches. Always got money and will trust the boys with his errands. I have known pages to have $6,000 of his money at one time. He isn't suspicious.'

"The southern brigadiers?'

"Matt Ransom, of South Carolina, is as good as the best. Gordon and Lamar are pleasant, and Ben Hill is not a bad man. I tell you who used to be a royal fellow—Flannegan, of Texas. He was always fighting for the pages. Wade Hampton is a fine fellow.'

"Conger, of the House, the great American objector, is a confounded fool. It's "object" until you cant rest. He is a civil service man, but took care of his nephew all the same. Fornando Wood is a sumptuous cuss, and the boys have no use for him. Burnside is the fashion-plate of congress. He got a resolution through the senate permitting skull-caps in the chamber. Townsend, of New York, was one of the best fellows going. He used to take me home in his carriage, and wanted to send me to sea for a good time on a man-of-war. Garfield is a student, and is not especially popular. He is always thinking of something. The colored senator, Bruce, is a first-rate man.'

"Do the pages make anything?'

"We used to get $90 a month, but now it is only $75. The boy that gets the president's room is rewarded with $1,400 a year. The perquisites for the pages are considerable. A good one has no trouble in making $100 a month. A complete book of the autographs of congressmen and heads of departments brings $50. A page made $300 out of what was known as the 'dead-lock picture'—a humorous sketch. While the electoral commission was in session the boys had a good opportunity to make something. They speculated on the extra tickets the congressmen shelled out. I knew a boy who made $80 off the bier of Charles Sumner. He sold the flowers for $20; Wormley paid him $10 for one bouquet. When the casket was removed he watched his opportunity, and cut the fringe from the bier. He sold it to the colored people for $60, dealing it out in pieces on the same principle that some people sell bits of the rope a man was hung with. A congressman used to give me $5 for every note I carried for him; I suppose he thought I was on to his racket. There is also quite a margin in the official documents that a member leaves behind him when he quits congress for good. We pick up a good many relics. I have the ink-stand that President Grant used in performing his last official act."

Nicknames of State Residents.

The nicknames of the citizens of the several states are as follows: Alabama, lizards; Arkansas, toothpicks; California, gold hunters; Colorado, rovers; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; Delaware, muskrats; Florida, fly-up-the-creeks; Georgia, buzzards; Illinois, suckers; Indiana, hoosiers; Iowa, hawkeyes; Kansas, jayhawkers; Kentucky, corn crackers; Louisiana, creoles; Maine, foxes; Maryland, craw thumpers; Michigan, wolverines; Minnesota, gophers; Mississippi, tadpoles; Missouri, pukes; Nebraska, bug eaters; Nevada, sage hens; New Hampshire, granite boys; New Jersey, blues, or clam catchers; New York, knickerbockers; North Carolina, tar boilers and tuckoes; Ohio, buckeyes, Oregon, webfeet and hard cases; Pennsylvania, Pennanites and leatherheads Rhode Island, gun flints; South Carolina, weasels; Tennessee, whelps; Texas, beef heads; Vermont, Green Mountain boys; Virginia, beadles; Wisconsin, badgers.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Thomas A. Hendricks.

[Shelby Democrat.]

The next national democratic convention will assemble with greater responsibilities attending it than will accompany any political assemblage that will convene in the year 1880. If wisdom is permitted to guide its action the convention will be the forerunner of one of the fiercest political battles ever fought in this country. The work of selecting candidates will be of the first imporance as the great heart of the nation throbs in feverish dread that some mistake will overtake those who are to be entrusted with so great a question. Who can reconcile all of the antagonistic elements in the democratic party and draw strength from the opposition is a problem not so easy of solution as one might imagine. But we believe that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks can come nearer uniting all of the discordant factions than any other man spoken of for the presidency within the democratic party, and being thus convinced we enter the list to champion his cause. This is the home of Mr. Hendricks, here were witnessed his early days, his struggles at the bar and all of his first efforts to achieve distinction as a lawyer and fame as a statesman. We know him well, yes better than the world knows him, because his life has always been before us as his presence has been with us always with but slight interruptions. In all of the political contests through which he has passed, no one has charged him either with official corruption or being devoid of personal integrity, but on the contrary it has always been conceded by his adversaries that his private life was without reproach, and his public record was free from plunder. We have seen him in the halls of the nation engaged in legislation calculated to benefit his country when it would have doubtless been millions in his pocket to have legislated in the interest of the rings so common in Washington City. We have seen him doing duty on many of the most important committees and have observed that he never made a blunder in his life from which either his party or his country suffered. We have seen him in the senate of the United States measuring swords with the giants of the republican party—always their equal in devotion to country, and never behind them in broad and liberal statesmanship. We have seen him seated in the gubernatorial chair by the votes of thousands of admiring men of all parties, and have seen him retire with the plaudits of a generous people. In short he has shed a halo of imperishable glory about every position he has ever filled, and never proved recreant to a public trust.

Hendricks' long and active participation in public affairs has peculiarly fitted him for the presidency, and the people knowing this anxiously look forward to the day when he shall be elevated to the chief place in the nation. In 1876 he was the choice in the national convention of many patriotic and far seeing delegates who only consented to relinquish their choice after a prolonged struggle in which it was well understood that he should be the nominee in 1880. He made the sacrifice because his party demanded it of him and carried Indiana for the ticket in that memorable campaign when it would have been fatal to the ticket and to the cause of liberty and free institutions to have lost it. Mr. Hendricks has very properly said that he will not again take the second place on the ticket and has spoken the sentiments of the Indiana democracy upon that subject. New York for years has been permitted to name the demmocratic nominees and has seldom failed to name a New York man who has always led us to defeat. The entire west is becoming tired and disgusted with the bummers of the east who seem to be more interested in place than they are in true democratic doctrine. The great west and south can nominate a ticket which would everywhere be hailed with joy and after having placed it in the field they have the power to see that it will be triumphantly elected. But New York can be carried with as much certainty with Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, or some such men on the ticket for vice president, as it can with Mr. Tilden as our nominee for president. Mr. Hendricks made the sacrifice once, and now it is in order for some other democratic statesman to follow his example in the interest of success and good government. Mr. Hendricks represents a state that it is important to carry; he has a public record that can not be successfully assailed; he is a man who shares the confidence of the people of the entire country, and his views upon all public questions are in entire harmony with the producing masses. If nominated new life would be infused into the democratic party, and his name everywhere would be regarded as the synonym of success.

Facts for the Grant Boom.

[New York Sun.]

The official records show that the administration of President Grant was more disastrous to his party than that of any other president of the United States.

The Congressional Record shows that during the first two years of Grant's term as president there were 170 republicans and 67 democrats in congress, divided thus: 118 republicans from all the states of the north and [illegible] republicans from the southern states; 40 democrats from northern and 27 from southern states. The republican majority was 103.

During the last two years of Grant's term the republicans had but 106 members in congress—90 from the north only 16 from the south—while the democrats had 187 members—97 from the north and 90 from the south—a democratic majority of 81. This shows that during Grant's term of the presidency the republicans sustained a loss of 64 members of congress, while the democrats made a gain of 120 members.

When Grant began his term as president there were 28 republican and 7 democratic senators from the south. The day he retired from the presidency the republicans had but 5, and the democrats had 27 senators from the southern states.

The question of a third term was presented with great directness in many of the states in the campaign of 1874, and the people with much greater directness declared against it.

In 1872 Gen. John A. Dix was elected governor of New York by 51,835 republican majority. He was renominated in 1874, and despite the advice of the experienced and sagacious politicians that he must positively prohibit the convention from endorsing Grant's administration, the convention, which was controlled by Grant officials in the customs, postoffice, and internal revenue service, passed the following resolution:

> That the administration of Gen. Grant has been distinguished for achievements in foreign and domestic policy unsurpassed in the history of the country.

The Liberal republicans made no nominations for states officers, but under direction of ex-Gov. Fenton and others in convention resolved:

> That we declare our uncompromising hostility to any pretensions toward perpetuating power in the hands of the same person beyond a second term; such pretensions deserve, and should receive, the indignant condemnation of the people.

A week or two later the democrats met in convention and declared:

> The presidency of the United states is a public trust, not a private perquisite and there should be no third term of it.

On that issue Tilden and Dorsheimer were elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by 50,317 majority, a change of 102,000 votes. This seemed to indicate that the third term had received "the indignant condemnation of the people."

In October, 1872, Gen. John F. Hartranft was elected governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 34,368. A month later the same state gave Gen. Grant a majority of 135,000 for a second term, but at the republican state convention in 1874 Mr. Allison, then Grant register of the treasury, offered the followng resolution:

> That if Gen. Grant be a candidate for a third term, the republican party of Pennsylvania would support him.

The Hon. O. J. Dickey, the successor of Thaddeus Stevens in congress, in opposing that resolution said:

> If Gen. Grant desires a third term there is honesty and patriotism enough in the republican party to stand by the precedent established by Washington. No man in this country ought to violate the example set by the father of his country. Should such a thing be attempted, the people, with a unanimity with which they rushed forward to save the Union will crush out the man who dares to break down so wise a precedent. The people of Lancaster county are emphatically opposed to a third term.

At the general election which followed, John A. Latta was elected Lieutenant-governor by a majority of 4,669, despite the majority of 135,000 cast for Gen. Grant only two years before; and thus Pennsylvania responded to the resolution of Register Allison.

The republican state convention of Ohio took no action either for or against a third term, but the democratic convention of that state thus declared:

> That we have seen with alarm and regret the advocacy in influential quarters of the election of a president of the United States for a period beyond that to which the traditions and usages of the country have almost given the sanction of a fundamental law; that such an election would be a long stride on the road to a protracted monarchy and personal despotism; and we are decidedly in favor of establishing the one-term principle by an amendment to the constitution.

The republican majority in Ohio was 34,268 in 1872, but upon this issue of the third term, as presented by the democratic convention, the entire democratic state ticket was elected by a majority of 17,202—a change of over 51,000 votes.

In 1872 Indiana gave Gen. Grant a majority of 21,000, but on a third term issue in 1874 gave a democratic majority of 17,202.

In 1872 Illinois gave a majority of 56,439 for Gen. Grant, but in 1874 declared against a third term by the election of a democratic state ticket by 30,000 majority—a change in two years of more than 86,000 votes.

New Jersey gave Grant 14,180 majority in 1872, and in 1874 the republicans nominated for governor George A. Halsey, one of the most pronounced third-term men in the state. The democratic candidate was elected by 13,233 majority.

Massachusetts gave Grant 74,212 majority in 1872, and to show her condemnation of a third term elected Mr. Gaston, democrat, governor by a majority of 7,032—a change of 81,000 votes in two years.

These state of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois gave an aggregate republican majority of 302,000 votes in 1872, but in the issue of a third term for Grant that great majority was overcome, and a democratic majority obtained of 141,000 which indicates a change in these seven states of 443,000 votes, due mainly to the opposition of the people to a third term of the presidency for Gen. Grant.

Almost all the states of the south were republican when Grant first become president. The republican majorities by which congressmen were elected, who served during the first two years of Grant's term, were as follows: Alabama, 15,406; Arkansas, 8,840; Florida, 4,017; Louisiana, 7,163; Mississippi, 36,221; Missouri, 20,252; South Carolina, 35,793; Tennessee, 31,695. Total for the eight states, 159,385 republican majority.

At the congressional elections held in these states during the last year of Grant's term all of them, except Florida and South Carolina, gave democratic majorities as follows: Alabama, 32,772; Arkansas, 19,414; Louisiana, 6,083; Mississippi, 56,554, Missouri, 58,048; Tennessee, 48,000. Florida gave 926, and South Carolina 870 republican majority, which leaves, after deducting the republican majorities in the last two named states, a net majority for the democrats in these same eight states of 216,576, which seems to indicate that the democrats under Grantism gained 369,340 votes in these eight southern states.

The same ratio of gains and losses applies to nearly all the states in the Union.

It is not strange that there is a growing desire upon the part of the democrats throughout the country to have the republicans nominate Gen. Grant for a third term in 1880.

Winter Apples.

[Indiana Farmer.]

The season is at hand for gathering and storing winter apples, and a hint on these subjects now is timely. Northern apples, such as Balwin, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, etc., should be gathered early. If suffered to remain on the tree till the middle of October they become too ripe, from the influence of our long and warm summer, and soon decay. A winter apple generally reaches maturity in September, but the pulp does not ripen and become mellow till several weeks later; and if carefully gathered and kept in a cool dark place their ripening process may be retarded for several months. After an apple becomes mellow it soon decays. To prevent this change is the chief point to be aimed at in the arrangements for keeping winter apples. A first consideration is to gather the fruit before the mellowing process begins, for if this has once fairly set in nothing short of actual freezing will arrest it. Fruit carefully picked by hand may be kept in a well ventilated cellar, carefully excluded from light and free from dampness. The apples may be placed on broad shelves, not more than three or four apples deep, or they may be carefully packed in clean barrels, and headed, or securely covered. The temperature during the winter should be kept near the freezing point. But the point at which we fail most in keeping apples is in suffering them to remain in the orchard too long. The first week in October should close our fruit gathering, and if the apples are left in piles in the orchard they should be carefully covered with straw so as to exclude the light and maintain a uniform temperature. Our advice is, gather your apples early.

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 32-3m.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

JOHN ELLIOTT, a wealthy resident of Williamsburg, N. Y., and his wife were killed a few days ago by a runaway accident.

THE great six-days' contest at the Madison Square Gardens, New York, for the Astley belt, emblematic of the world's championship, was won by Rowell, the Englishman. The official score is as follows: Rowell, 530 miles; Merritt, 515 miles; Hazael, 500¼ miles; Hart, 471 miles; Weston, 450 miles; Ennis, 450½ miles; Krohne, 450½ miles; Taylor, 450½ miles.

JUSTIN L. GUNN, a paper manufacturer of Bridgewater, Mass., was recently murdered by his son, aged 22 years, for the purpose of obtaining possession of $40,000 worth of property which the father possessed.

A NEW Roman Catholic church costing $4,000,000, and said to be the finest parish church in the United States, has just been dedicated at Norwich, Ct.... In the suit brought by the United States against Samuel J. Tilden to recover certain sums alleged to be due from him for income taxes during 1861 to 1872, inclusive, over and above the amounts paid by him, a motion was made in the United States District Court at New York, a few days ago, by Tilden's counsel, for a bill of particulars. Judge Choate has made an elaborate decision in the matter, and says that the motion must be denied upon well-settled rules of practice relating to the matter of bills of particulars.

THE Supreme Court of Rhode Island has disposed of the Sprague case by appointing Robert Thompson trustee of the property of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. The action of the court is tantamount to a divorcement of the parties, so far as property interests are concerned.... Rowell, the winner of the Astley belt in the New York pedestrian contest, received one-half of the net receipts, or about $24,000. Pretty good pay for six days' labor.

JOHN W. CARROLL, a reputable citizen of Oil City, Pa., attended the sessions of the Freethinkers at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., a short time ago, where he heard Bob Ingersoll speak for the first time. He returned home in a state of intense excitement, and has since become wildly insane.

THE Pennsylvania coal companies have at last entered into a compact by which the supply, and consequently the prices, may be regulated by the leading producers.

THE WEST.

THE flourishing mining town of Deadwood, in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory, has been almost totally swept out of existence by fire, and nearly ,000 people rendered homeless thereby. The fire broke out in a bakery at Sherman street at 2:20 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 26, and, following that thoroughfare, swept everything before it on Lee, Main, Gold, Patton and William streets, and several residences on Centennial avenue. Fanned by a light breeze, and nothing to contend with except a very inefficient fire department, everything was at the mercy of the flames. Less than half a score of pronounced fire-proof warehouses withstood the severe test. The buildings being mostly of wood and poorly constructed, they burned like so much chaff. The fire spread with such wonderful rapidity that any attempt at saving anything would have been useless. All along its course terrific explosions of gunpowder, petroleum, liquor, etc., were of frequent occurrence. Buildings were blown into atoms. The hook-and-ladder apparatus and hose-carriage were the first things to burn, leaving nothing but a few feet of worthless hose with which to battle against the devouring element. The wildest excitement prevailed on account of the fearful force of the flames, and the people thought of but little beside saving their own lives, hundreds escaping with only their night-clothes. Every team within miles of the city was called into service to help save what could be got out. About 125 buildings, beside fifty or sixty dwelling houses, were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

A FIRE in the town of Alturas, Modoc county, Cal., destroyed property worth $150,000.

CAPT. BEYER, with a company of United States cavalry, recently pursued and overtook a band of 140 hostile Navajo Indians on the Las Animas river, in New Mexico. After fighting all day, the troops were compelled to withdraw under cover of darkness, with a loss of five men killed and one wounded, and thirty-two horses killed and six wounded. Two Navajos and one citizen were also killed in the fight.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party extended their Kansas journey as far westward as Fort Dodge. The distinguished travelers were received everywhere along the route with hearty greetings, and speech-making and hand-shaking were indulged in at all the stopping places. From Fort Dodge the President returned to Topeka, where he was tendered a reception by Gov. St. John and the other State officers, and addressed the people from the steps of the Capitol building. Gen. Sherman also made a brief speech. From Topeka the party journeyed to Leavenworth, stopping an hour at Lawrence on the way, where dinner was partaken of and some more speech-making indulged in. The President spent the Sabbath at Leavenworth as the guest of Gen. Pope, and Monday morning, Sept. 29, the party turned their faces eastward. There was a halt of several hours at St. Joseph, Mo., to enable the citizens of that place to show their hospitality to the chief executive of the nation. The eastward journey was then resumed, and Springfield, Ill., was reached the next morning. Tuesday was spent in Springfield, the party being the guests of Gov. Cullom, and on Wednesday the party embarked for Indianapolis, where a cordial reception awaited the distinguished visitors. While at Leavenworth a couple of men from Missouri called on the President. They were kindly received and introduced to Mrs. Hayes. After expressing their approbation in flattering terms of the administration, one of them asked the President to appoint him to a little postoffice in his neighborhood. The President informed him that he would have to forward his papers through the ordinary channel, and the man failed to get his postoffice.... The ten days' round of festivities in honor of Gen. Grant at San Francisco were wound up on the 30th ult. by a grand reception of public school children, at Woodward's Garden, which is described as the most enthusiastic ovation the ex-President received on the Pacific slope. Thirty thousand school children assembled to pay their respects to the distinguished visitor, and he was almost buried beneath a constant shower of bouquets cast by the enthusiastic youngsters. Gen. Grant addressed the throng in the following words: "It is a gratifying sight to witness this evidence of educational privileges afforded by this young city. The crowds gathered inside and outside this building indicate that every child of an age fit for school is provided for. When education is universally diffused, we may feel assured of the permanency and perpetuity of our institutions. The greatest danger to our people grows out of ignorance, and this evidence of universality of education is the best guarantee of your loyalty to American principles." The Ex-President left the following morning for the Yosemite valley.

THE losses by the Deadwood fire are now estimated at upward of $3,000,000. The people of the calcined city are busily engaged in rebuilding, and the saw-mills in the vicinity find themselves unable to supply the demand for lumber.

SALT LAKE telegram: "A Silver Reef special reports that a party of twenty-eight prospectors, who started on an expedition two months ago have been massacred by Indians near the eastern boundary of this Territory."

PROF. JOHN WISE, the well-known aeronaut, and George Barr, teller of the St. Louis National Bank, made a balloon ascension from St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday afternoon, [illegible] with the intention [illegible] remaining [illegible] but a few hours. Nothing had [illegible] been heard [illegible] up to the Wednesday following, and it was feared the voyagers had met a fate similar to that which befell Donaldson and Grimwood, at Chicago, three years ago, who, it will be remembered, were lost in Lake Michigan. A balloon, supposed to be Wise's, was seen moving very rapidly over Laporte, Ind., in a northerly direction, on the day after the ascension.

FROM the Sac and Fox Agency, located in the Indian Territory, there comes intelligence of a bloody fight between a party of twelve of the desperadoes who infest the region of the agency and a party of soldiers from Fort Sill, resulting in the killing of nine of the bandits. The killing of Jim Barker and the capture of Triplet by a Cherokee Sheriff, Jesse Cochran, deprives them of a bold, bad leader and desperate man. It is expected that the troops will kill or scatter this band, as they have orders to remain two months longer in the field, if necessary.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is authority for the statement that United States Circuit Judge Drummond, of Chicago, will, on the 1st of January next, retire from the Federal judiciary. Advancing years and impaired health lead the Judge to take this step.

THE visit of President Hayes to Indianapolis was made the occasion of a big demonstration. There was a grand industrial procession several miles in length, representing every branch of business and industry. President Hayes and Gen. Sherman, escorted by the military, were at the head of the procession, which was reviewed by Mrs. Hayes from a platform in front of the postoffice, and which occupied two hours and five minutes in passing. The entire route was lined with people by thousands. After the procession the President was driven to the fair grounds, where he and Gen. Sherman entertained the great crowd with speeches of considerable length. The distinguished party was dissolved at Indianapolis, the President and family proceeding thence to their old home at Fremont, Ohio, there to remain a few days, while Gen. Sherman and staff went to St. Louis to attend the militia convention.

WASHINGTON.

THE September report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the wheat crop indicates an increase over the yield of 1878. The potato-crop average for the whole country is 95, against 73 the same time last year. The condition of the buckwheat is somewhat better than last year. The average is 98 for the whole country. Sorghum averages 95, against 84 last year.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that "the limited demand upon the treasury for gold under the late circular excites much surprise among treasury officials. Treasurer Gilfillan says that the total amount called for up to this time amounts to only $50,000. It is believed at the Treasury Department that it will be almost as difficult to get rid of the vast amount of gold stored away as it has been with the standard dollars. Nearly every person who is tendered gold at the treasury, in settlement of accounts, declines, and expresses a preference for legal-tender notes.

THERE is in the treasury but $6,179,000 in gold in denominations less than $20—an amount not sufficient to meet any active demand upon the treasury for small coin. To supply this deficiency, it is understood to be the intention of the Treasury Department to recoin most of the foreign gold received at the New York assay office into $5 and $10 pieces. In recoining foreign gold, nothing less than $5 pieces will be turned out, as it is desired to get as large a number of standard silver dollars as possible into circulation.... Orders have been issued to the Treasurer of the United States, and to the Assistant Treasurers, to pay out both gold and silver upon all Government obligations.

POLYGAMY, besides being subjected to prosecution, is to be made less profitable in the future. By an Interior Department decision wives enjoying the distinction of having husbands with still other wives will not be permitted hereafter to enter land under the Homestead and Pre-emption law. It is held that, unless this prohibition is enforced, every Mormon will soon possess 160 acres for each wife and thus become a landed aristocrat.

NEARLY $8,000,000 were paid out of the treasury during September on account of pensions arrears.

WHAT the arrears of pensions will foot up begins now to be susceptible of computation upon satisfactory basis. Up to the 1st inst. 13,387 cases were settled, the aggregate sum paid being a little less than $20,750,000. It is estimated at the department that about 6,000 or 7,000 more cases remain to be settled. Assuming their average will be about that of those already paid, the total should not exceed $30,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates it at less, and is of opinion that the $25,000,000 last session appropriated will prove sufficient for the total arrears.... Following is the coinage of the United States mints for September: Gold, 133,522 pieces; value, $1,869,120. Silver, 2,309,200 pieces; value, $2,396,092. Minor coins, 1,469,150 pieces: value, $14,694. Total, 3,998,912 pieces; total value, $9,279,906.

THE SOUTH

A FIGHT is reported to have recently taken place in the Panhandle of Northwestern Texas between Indians and a party of young sportsmen from Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, in which seven of the latter were killed.

ANTHONY BLAIR (colored) was hanged at Morristown, Tenn., Sept. 26, for the murder of his step-daughter, aged 16, in July last.

THE mortality reports from Memphis indicate that the yellow fever is dying out. For the week ending Sept. 28 the number of cases was sixty-three, and the number of deaths thirty-one. For the three days ending Sept. 28 there were twenty-three new cases and fourteen deaths.

A SANTA FE dispatch says in regard to the Indian emeute in that Territory: "Gov. Wallace, as soon as he learned that there was an Indian massacre in the southern portion of his Territory, telegraphed to Silver City, Grant county, to learn the particulars, and from S. M. Ashenfelter received what follows: Seven white men have been killed in a fight with Indians in a corn-field, near McEver's ranche, about fifteen miles this side of Hillsboro. This occurred on the 11th inst. On the same day ten Mexicans, men, women and children, were murdered in the Jaralosa Cienega, some three miles from McEver's ranch. The women and children were most horribly and disgustingly mutilated, iron bars being used for the purpose. Twenty-five men, women and children were among the wounded in the corn-field."

A FIRE at Bolton, Texas, last week, destroyed $100,000 worth of business property.

THE new steamboat Natchez, just built at Cincinnati, was partially burned opposite New Orleans last week, while she was in the act of making her first entry into that port. Fortunately no lives were lost.

THERE were eight deaths from yellow fever at Memphis for the two days, Sept. 29-30, twenty-six new cases being reported to the Board of Health in the same period. Two colored companies that have been doing patrol duty in the stricken city for the past two months have been relieved from duty; they were paid $8,080, donated as a gift by the Committee of Safety, who also provided each member with ten days' extra rations.

IN September, 1878, the National Bank of Baltimore was robbed of two tin boxes, one containing $37,000 in bank notes belonging to the bank. The other contained bonds aggregating $28,000 deposited by the late Col. William M. Boone, together with bank certificates and private papers. One day last week a young man hunting in the woods near Westberry, Md., saw two men sounding for something buried. At night the young man, with several friends, went to the spot and, digging, unearthed the tin box, which still contained Col. Boone's bonds and a number of his private papers.

ADVICES from Memphis continue to show the gradual abatement of the yellow-fever epidemic, and there is every reason for hoping that, except in case of a recurrence of hot weather, the city will soon be freed from the dread visitation.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON telegram: The fact that Secretary McCrary had discontinued housekeeping here, and has forwarded his household effects to the West, is considered an indication that he has received positive information as to his confirmation for District Judge of Iowa, and that he will retire from the Cabinet at the latest about the opening of Congress. There still seems to be a doubt that ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, will succeed McCrary as Secretary of War.

THE Republican State Convention of Nebraska was held at Omaha on the 1st inst. Hon. Jesse W. Davis presided. Hon. Amasa Cobb was nominated for Supreme Judge, and J. L. Carson and J. W. Gannett for Regents of the State University. The following resolution was received with tumultuous demonstrations: We, as Republicans of the State of Nebraska, welcome back to the shores of America the champion of our Union, the protector of our nation, and the hero of the great Rebellion—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

GENERAL.

A SINGULAR railway disaster is reported from Mexico: a train was carrying 400 kegs of gunpowder. By some means unknown the powder was ignited, and the explosion that followed blew the train to atoms and killed every passenger on board.

ON the 3d day of July, last, a man named Rollins left New York astride of a velocipede, with the avowed intention of traveling to Chicago by that mode of locomotion. He made good his word, and arrived at his destination on the 27th of September, having covered 1,313 miles. He traveled by easy stages, halting for several days at a number of places.... Gold and silver continue to pour into this country from Europe at a remarkable rate. The specie imports for the week ending Sept. 27 amounted to $8,577,542. The total imports since the resumption of specie payments aggregate $39,730,402, three-fourths of the amount being in gold.

AN advance of one-half cent on iron, making the card rate three cents, Western classification, was agreed upon by the Western Iron Association at a meeting in Pittsburgh last week. The nail manufacturers of that city also advanced ten-pennys to $3.40 per keg. These advances correspond to those lately made in pig iron, and indicate the growing activity of the trade.

THAT favorite young soubrette, Lotta, is delighting Chicago visitors and residents for a couple of weeks at present. This week she appears in the title role in "Zip; or, Point Lynde Light," a play written for her by Fred Marsden. Next week she is underlined as Musette. Little needs to be said about the merits of this charming actress, as she was always a favorite in the Garden City, and will, no doubt, fill McVicker's Theater to the doors.

NEW counterfeit $5 bills on the National State Bank of Troy, N. Y., are in circulation. The old genuine issue of this bank, which has a painted seal, bears the name "F. E. Spinner, Treasurer." In the counterfeit the word "Treasury" is under the name of Allison, and is spelled "Trensary."

MAJ. THORNBURGH, who commanded the ill-fated expedition against the Indians, and who met his death in the Milk river massacre, served as a private in the late war of the Rebellion. He entered West Point from Tennessee, in which State he was born, July 1, 1848, and was graduated and made Second Lieutenant in the Second artillery, June 17, 1867. He was a brave and efficient officer.

THE base-ball championship of the United States, which has been held almost uninterruptedly by the Boston Club for the past eight seasons, is this year transferred to Providence, R. I. There were eight contesting clubs in the arena. The Providence club won 55 games, Boston 49, Chicago 45, Buffalo 44, Cincinnati 38, Cleveland 24, Troy 19 and Syracuse 15.

FOREIGN.

NIHILIST incendiaries were unusually active with the torch in Russia during the month of August. The number of fires in the empire within that period was 3,987, causing damage to property to the amount of $15,000,000.... The rinderpest is spreading in Germany and in Russian Poland.... Large numbers of agricultural tenants in Ireland refuse to pay the full amount of their exorbitant land rents, and serious disturbances are threatened. Similar troubles are expected in England.... The German quarrel with Japan is said to be getting more serious. A German steamer was recently authorized by a German envoy to the Mikado to break the cholera blockade at Yokohama, in consequence of which Japan is changing the cholera regulations concerted between Japan and the Christian powers. America sides with Japan, but England supports Germany.

IN the recent general European understanding, projected through the skillful manipulation of Prince Bismarck, Russia seems to have been left out in the cold, and the necessity for seeking the friendship and support that Germany no longer extends has impelled Russia to make overtures to her ancient enemy, the Ottoman Government. It is asserted in a cable dispatch that Prince Lobanoff has gone to Constantinople for the express purpose of negotiating the basis of a close alliance between Russia and Turkey, in consideration of which Russia consents both to forego the payment of 800,000,000 francs out of the war indemnity and to surrender back to Turkey some of the provinces in Asia Minor which were taken from her in the costly settlement.

A CARGO of American sheep afflicted with disease of the feet and mouth, which arrived in an English port a few days ago, has caused the Privy Council to place these animals in the same category as American cattle. Yankee mutton designed for British consumption will hereafter be dressed on the docks.... The majority of the Roumelian Chambers has reported in favor of concessions to the Jews.

THE hop crop of England is the smallest since 1860.... Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott has been elected Lord Mayor of London. ....The English cotton mills continue to shut down. One of the largest in Preston has just closed up.... The *Mark Lane Express* of Oct. 1, in its review of the British grain trade, says: "The condition of the new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Thrashing has made but little progress, as most grain already secured is in an unfit state, and some weeks must elapse before the offerings of new wheat will show any material increase. It is generally admitted that the wheat crop the present year will be about 30 per cent. below the average. The home requirements between now and next harvest may be expected to absorb 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 quarters of foreign produce."

FIVE of the City of Glasgow Bank Directors, sentenced on the 1st of February to eight months' imprisonment, were released the other day, at Glasgow, amid the hootings of the crowd.... A dispatch from Madrid announces that the Spanish Government has sent 4,000 men to Cuba to relieve those already there, and 4,500 more will go this month. The banks in Spain and Havana advanced nearly $5,000,000 for military expenses in Cuba.... A body of belligerent tenants were fired into near Castlebar, Ireland, and one of them killed.

A HAVANA dispatch says that the Spanish columns continue to [illegible] the insurgents, who surrender daily. The combined forces of Guillermo, Maceo, and other chiefs were defeated at Rio Palmarito and Pinones, with ninety-five prisoners taken.

The Massacre of Maj. Thornburgh's Command.

On Sept. 29, Maj. Thornburgh's command, which was out after the hostile Ute Indians, was suddenly corralled and attacked by several hundred Ute Indians, near Milk river, in the vicinity of the Ute Reservation, in Colorado. Maj. Thornburgh was killed and a large number of men wounded, and the command entirely surrounded. The whole story of the massacre is told in the following dispatch from Rawlins, Wyoming Ter.:

"Maj. Thornburgh's expedition against the hostile Ute Indians, when within seventy miles of the agency, halted for the night of the 26th inst., and the Major sent Grafton Lowry, one of his scouts, to the agency to communicate with Agent Meeker, and to see how matters stood. He found the utmost excitement and confusion prevailing. The Indians had sent all their old men, women and children south toward the Blue river. The warriors were decorated and painted in the usual war style. They were about to murder Mr. Meeker, but Mr. Lowry prevailed on them not to commit the deed. Mr. Meeker told Lowry that he attempted to leave the agency with his family, but was prevented by the Indians; that they, the Indians, signified their readiness for war, and seemed anxious for the approach of the troops. They then made another move to kill Meeker and fire the buildings, but were a second time prevailed upon to desist. Lowry now attempted to return to the command, but was informed that he must remain; but, after giving them a number of assurances of his peaceable mission, he was allowed to depart, but was accompanied by about thirty warriors, who rode with him a number of miles and then left him. Lowry arrived at the command, then near Milk creek, on the evening of the 28th, and gave Maj. Thornburgh the above information.

"The next morning, Sept. 29, the command advanced, under the guidance of Joe Rankin, who is well acquainted with the country. About 9 o'clock a. m. Rankin discovered fresh Indian signs, and, having arrived at a canyon through which the road passed, and which would afford an excellent opportunity for ambush, he led the command around over the hill, over an old trail well known to him. By this movement he saved the lives of the command, for, on arriving on the top of the hill, he discovered the Indians in ambush on either side of the canyon through which the road passed.

"Thornburgh formed his men in line and awaited the coming attack. He was repeatedly urged to fire on the Indians, but persistently refused to do so, saying that his orders would not justify an attack. Two Indians now rode up to within a hundred yards, dismounted and, with a savage yell, fired, shooting Capt. Payne through the arm. At this signal the Indians gave a war-whoop and the battle commenced. Thornburgh now found that he was surrounded. He ordered a charge, which he gallantly led in person, and succeeded in cutting his way out, and, when within about 500 yards of his wagon, he fell dead with two bullets through his brain. Capt. Payne now took command, and the battle was carried on until 8 o'clock, p. m., the troops using the wagons and animals as breastworks. The Indians fell back a short distance and went into camp. During the engagement Lowry was killed.

"The casualties are about as follows: Killed—Maj. Thornburgh, Lowry, and thirteen enlisted men, the Wagon-Master McKinstry, and one teamster. Wounded—Capt. Payne, Capt. Lawson, Surgeon Grimes, Lieuts. Paddock and Wolf, and thirty-five men.

"Maj. Thornburgh's body had not been recovered when Rankin left with the dispatches.

"Capt. Payne had fortified his position, and thought he could possibly hold it until the arrival of reinforcements, in case they were sent promptly.

"It is now reported that Agent Meeker and his family and all employes have been murdered, and the agency building destroyed, but this report lacks confirmation.

"Settlers from Snake and Bear rivers are flocking in here for safety, and considerable excitement prevails.

"Troops have been ordered forward from Forts Sanders, McPherson, Fetterman and Robinson, and will leave for the seat of war as soon as they reach the railroad, by special train. Gen. Merritt, to whom the command of the expedition is given, is one of the best Indian fighters in the country, and his troops have accomplished wonderful things.

"The Utes are a warlike tribe, and have from 500 to 600 warriors. They started out on the war-path because they became dissatisfied with the treatment received from their Agent, who, they claim, was starving them.

"A hunting party, composed of Gen. Tyner, Assistant Postmaster General; J. W. Hoyt, Governor of Wyoming; J. K. Hayford, Postmaster at Laramie City, and editor of the Laramie *Sentinel;* two cooks, and an escort of eight soldiers, are with the beleaguered troops on Milk river."

Rough Treatment of a Spirit.

George Tomes and a friend from Pittsburgh, named F. A. Tremain, went to see a spiritual seance in a well-furnished brown-stone house up-town last Sunday evening. They paid $1 each for entrance. Tomes says: "When the spirit Mary came out into the room, about eight feet from the cabinet, the passage was clear in front of me, and I went for her like a streak of lightning, and threw my arms around her. She screamed and struggled, and several of the men ran to her assistance. My friend started to help me, but he fell over the seats, and the spirit got away from me. The ghost weighed 150 pounds if she weighed an ounce, and I fully identified her as the medium. A woman who had been sitting behind where I stood cried out, 'You nearly killed my daughter, and you ought to be shot with a pistol; and I've a good mind to shoot you for treating a spirit in that way.' The spirit had very little clothes on, and her face was whitened to give her a ghastly look."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

American Tea.

In the New York *Tribune* "Solon Robinson" treats on the American tea-plant, about which he assumes to speak on authority. After a preliminary fling at the Agricultural Department, he settles down to the American tea question, and pronounces it a failure. He says the plant will grow, but when the product is prepared and duly made into "tea," the decoction has a flavor which is not agreeable. No one, he says, calls for the second cup of American tea. He also advises the department to abandon the idea of growing coffee in Florida.

Appetite of the Bullfrog.

A gentleman of our borough some time ago captured a large bullfrog, and on opening it he was not a little surprised to find in its stomach a full-grown meadow mouse. In a scientific journal, a few days since, we notice mention of one of these frogs swallowing a cedar bird. Another party tells us of a small snapping turtle he found in the maw of a still more voracious batrachian.—*West Chester Village Record.*

SIX misbehaving young men were taken from their beds by a mob at Wesley Chapel, Ind., tied to a fence in a row, and whipped almost to death.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

IT is estimated that 90,000 more persons visited Saratoga this season than ever before.

OVER $1,000 a month is wasted in lottery tickets by the mill hands of Bridgeport, Ct.

FROM official statistics just published it appears that the number of suicides in Prussia since 1874 has gone on increasing to an alarming extent. Whereas in that year 2,826 of such cases occurred, the list in 1877 showed a total of 4,330, divided between 3,559 males and 771 females.

THE postal department and telegraph, that in many European countries are sources of revenue to the Government, are carried on in Russia at an expense to the Government. The official accounts for the next year put the postal income at 13,465,000 rubles and the expenses at 14,380,000, the deficit being 915,000 rubles. The telegraph income is put at 6,563,000 rubles and the expenses at 6,907,000, the deficit being thus 344,000. Consequently, the postal and telegraph deficit sums up 1,250,000 rubles.

A RAPID penman can write thirty words a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of a rod—sixteen feet and a half. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third, a mile. We make on an average sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words a minute we must make 488 to each second; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; and in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with a pen a month was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper men for instance, make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark 300 miles long to be traced on paper by each writer in a year.

AN interesting and valuable statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department at Washington, which shows the amount of the public debt per capita for the last twenty-three years, and reads as follows:

Yr.	*Amount of debt per capita of population.*	*Interest per capita.*	*Yr.*	*Amount of debt per capita of population.*	*Interest per capita.*
1856....	$ .38	$0.07	1868....	$69.26	$3.84
1857....	.85	.06	1869....	67.10	3.48
1858....	.93	.07	1870....	64.43	3.32
1859....	1.75	.10	1871....	60.46	3.06
1860....	1.91	.11	1872....	56.81	2.83
1861....	2.74	.16	1873....	52.85	2.64
1862....	15.46	.87	1874....	50.49	2.35
1863....	33.31	1.25	1875....	49.10	2.31
1864....	50.21	2.38	1876....	47.44	2.19
1865....	76.98	3.97	1877....	45.48	2.10
1866....	76.35	4.30	1878....	43.31	2.00
1867....	74.28	4.18	1879....	40.42	1.89

THE net and gross earnings of the railroads of the country for the past eight years exhibit features of interest to every one, and we give them, together with the miles in operation each year:

Yr.	*Miles operated.*	*Gross earnings.*	*Net earnings*
1871........	44,614	403 millions..	141 millions
1872........	57,323	465 "	..166 "
1873........	66,237	526 "	..184 "
1874........	69,273	520 "	..189 "
1875........	71,759	503 "	..185 "
1876........	73,508	497 "	..186 "
1877........	74,112	472 "	..170 "
1878........	78,960	490 "	..187 "

The greatest gross earnings were in 1873, but the greatest net earnings were the next year. The number of miles has nearly doubled in the eight years, and will be fully double in 1880 at the close of the decade.

THE toothpick market is agitated. Those chiefly in use are of white wood and pointed at both ends. A patent for fourteen years was obtained for them in 1866, and the factory of the Boston owners at Buckfield, Me., used from three to five thousand cords of wood yearly and turned out incalculable quantities. A box of 2,500 sold for twenty-five cents, and the profit was large. A log six feet long and about eighteen inches in diameter was placed in a machine, where bevel knives cut it in each direction and turned out the toothpicks ready for market. About eighteen months ago another Boston firm started a factory in the woods of Ohio and used similar machinery. The price then began tumbling, and fell to 20 cents at retail, then to 18, 14, and 12. Of late the original manufacturers have reduced the figure to 10 cents, or 8 cents at wholesale, and report their antagonists to be on the verge of stoppage.

Important to All Who Use the United States Mails.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT P. M. GEN.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1879.

John P. Loge, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence on the subject, and particularly to your letter of the 6th inst., you are advised that the department has finally decided that mail matter not addressed to a postoffice shall not be forwarded to destination. Respectfully,

A. D. HAZEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It will be well for correspondents to take care to direct their letters to the proper postoffice and not merely to the name of a locality. It will also be well for all persons writing letters to place the name of their postoffice at the top of their letter sheets to insure a proper direction to the reply.

As an explanation of the above it may be cited that Charleston, W. Va., is the name of one of the principal towns of that State, but there is no such postoffice as Charleston, W. Va. The name of the postoffice is Kanawha C. H., and mail matter for Charleston must be addressed to Kanawha C. H. (the name of the postoffice), or it will not be forwarded. There are thousands of similar cases throughout the country where the name of the town and the postoffice are not the same, and persons using the mails must see to it that their mail matter is addressed to the postoffice.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Coming Session of Congress.

From members of both houses of Congress who occasionally visit this city on their way to and from the numerous investigations set on foot last winter, it is learned that the general expectation among them is that the coming session is to be very long and probably exciting. The sessions immediately before the Presidential election are usually long and generally exciting. It is considered quite probable by members that the winter session will last until September. There is everything to make a very long session probable. The contest over the election laws will be renewed. The members of both houses will have no end of stump speeches [illegible] at their constituency.—*Washington Correspondence.*

The Growth of Nihilism in Russia.

Russian Nihilism is not dying out. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* declares that the continuance of those conditions which gave birth to it, begetting discontent, contempt and general hatred of Government institutions, brings regular accessions to its ranks. That Nihilism has not been shaken to any extent, in spite of Gen. Ghourko's vigorous measures, is proved by the fact that its celebrated organ, *Land and Liberty*, still appears in St. Petersburg, always finding its way to the bureaus of the highest officers of state. A six-months' state of siege having been unable to prevent the circulation of this paper is in itself a proof that the blows hitherto dealt have not yet affected the vitality of Nihilism. The area of its activity is becoming wider, and it is establishing itself in the nation; people, as they get accustomed to it, are beginning to regard it with favor; and, decreasing in gloomy and narrow fanaticism, it is increasing in popularity and influence. The press toned down its indignation articles immediately after the murders of last spring. Then came discussions on the causes of the evil, tending to show that the nation required increased freedom and rights in order to fight against it. And when language and action on the subject had gone as far as possible; when the Government had been implored to do its part, and had turned a deaf ear to the appeal, the journals confined themselves to reporting occurrences, and ceased altogether attacking Nihilism itself. The press has, as a matter of fact, discontinued its assistance of combating the revolution. The evils in the system of government are, on the other hand, so numerous that there is no lack of materials for attacks against present institutions, and, in this way, fresh ground is prepared for Nihilism.

Lincoln on Sumner.

The last installment of the *North American Review's* "Diary of a Public Man in 1861" contains this amusing anecdote, never before published:

As I rose to leave, Mr. Lincoln picked up and handed me a note to look at. I recognized Senator Sumner's handwriting as I took it, and was not, therefore, particularly surprised to find it alarmish and mysterious in tone, bidding Mr. Lincoln, for particular reasons, to be very careful how he went out alone at night. I saw that Mr. Lincoln watched me while I read the note, and I perhaps may have expressed in my countenance an opinion of the communication which I did not think it civil to put into words, merely reiterating, as I laid it back on the table, my own conviction that there was nothing to fear in Washington, and no occasion for measures likely to influence the public unfavorably in other parts of the country. As I arose to go, Mr. Lincoln pulled himself together up out of the rocking-chair in which he had packed himself, and, scanning me good-naturedly for a moment, said very abruptly: "You never put backs with Sumner, did you?" I suppose I looked as much surprised as I felt; but I laughed and said that I did not think I ever had done so. "Well, I suppose not," he said; and then, hesitating a moment, went on: "When he was in here I asked him to measure with me, and do you know he made a little speech about it." I tried to look civilly curious, and Mr. Lincoln, with an indescribable glimmer all over his face, continued: "Yes," he said, "he told me he thought 'this was a time for uniting our fronts and not our backs before the enemies of the country,' or something like that. It was very fine. But I reckon the truth was," and at this point I was compelled against my will to laugh aloud, "I reckon the truth was, he was—afraid to measure!" And with this he looked down with some complacency on his own really indescribable length of limb. "He is a good piece of a man, though —Sumner," he added, half quizzically, half apologetically, "and a good man. I have never had much to do with Bishops down where we live; but, do you know, Sumner is just my idea of a Bishop?"

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$6 25	@	10 00
HOGS	3 70	@	4 25
COTTON	10½	@	10⅞
FLOUR—Superfine	4 75	@	5 85
WHEAT—No. 2	1 21	@	1 27½
CORN—Western Mixed	50	@	53½
OATS—Mixed	35	@	37½
RYE—Western	76	@	77
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	9 80
LARD	6⅛	@	6¼
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 00
HOGS	3 00	@	3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 50	@	5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
No. 3 Spring	96	@	97
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE—No. 2	59	@	60
BARLEY—No. 2	71	@	73
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	25	@	27
EGGS—Fresh	14½	@	15
PORK—Mess	9 80	@	9 90
LARD	6	@	6¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 04½	@	1 05½
No. 2	1 03	@	1 04
CORN—No. 2	36	@	37
OATS—No. 2	26	@	27
RYE—No. 1	58	@	59
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 07	@	1 09
CORN—Mixed	34	@	35
OATS—No. 2	25	@	26
RYE	60	@	61
PORK—Mess	9 75	@	9 90
LARD	5¾	@	6
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 06	@	1 11
CORN	40	@	41
OATS	29	@	30
RYE	67	@	68
PORK—Mess	9 85	@	9 95
LARD	6	@	6¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 13	@	1 15
No. 2 Red	1 11	@	1 12½
CORN—No. 2	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	28	@	29
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	5 50	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
No. 1 Amber	1 13	@	1 14
CORN—No. 1	44	@	45
OATS—Mixed	30	@	31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 15	@	1 40
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 25	@	4 75
Common	3 25	@	3 75
HOGS	3 70	@	4 10
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

The Grocers' Exchange is a Cincinnati concern, composed of two men, who thought they had devised means of collecting bad grocery bills, but who are now in jail. They wrote to the Rev. *Lewis French* as follows: "Your account will be advertised, with full particulars, during the Exposition, which opens Sept. 10, unless you call and make settlement with us at our office." The reverend debtor construed this as an attempt to blackmail, and had the Exchange arrested.

President John W. Harper, of the Danville (Ind.) College, disappeared mysteriously a year ago, while on his way to address a Sunday-school convention. There was nothing in his business or social relations to drive him off, and it was believed that he had been murdered for the $500 that he was carrying in his pockets. Lately his wife took out letters of administration on his estate. But he now returns. His story is that he was knocked down and robbed; that the blow affected his reason, and he wandered westward, finally coming to his senses among the Ute Indians.

There are in the United States nearly 1,000 Universalist churches and over 700 ministers. They own and support fifteen academies and colleges, publish seventeen periodicals, with many associations for the publication and dissemination of tracts, Sunday-school literature, etc. As a distinct denomination the Universalists were organized in the United States in 1770, under the direction of the Rev. John Murray. The doctrine of universal salvation, the essential teaching of the Universalists, however, found able advocates in the older church, centuries ago, in England, France and Germany.

A long review in the Syracuse *Herald* of the startling increase of opium-eating in this country concludes as follows: "Opium, besides doing as much to wreck the frame and rot the mind as either tobacco or alcohol, is infinitely more to be dreaded than they, for its approaches are so gentle and seductive, its use is attended with so little inconvenience—in short, it is so eminently polite and respectable a demon—that we do not realize its proximity till it has us or our loved ones in its clutches. The enemy that is open and above-board in his methods of work, the devil with his horns and tail and cloven hoofs uncovered, is almost a friend in comparison with the mild-mannered Mephistopheles."

A strong feeling of animosity is growing up between Russia and Germany, and there are politicians and journalists on both sides who make no secret of their wish for a trial of strength between the two countries. Germany is certainly taking precautions that seem to provide for the worst. Ten thousand workmen are laboring on the fortifications of the fortress of Thorn, which is called the Strasbourg of Germany's eastern border. The fortress of Posen has also been immensely strengthened and enlarged, and can now accommodate a large army. A considerable part of the indemnity payments made by France has been expended upon these fortifications, and in furnishing them with enormous stores of provisions and ammunition.

Col. Charles H. Gibson, of Philadelphia, met with no success in trying to bring about a duel. He has been a nominee for Congress, and occupies a respectable social position. John H. Davis, a broker, called him a liar, and he desired a bloody but honorable vengeance. He wrote a challenge to mortal combat, gave it to a friend to deliver, and awaited the answer with much impatience. After three days the friend put before him a copy of the Pennsylvania statute against dueling, and informed him that the letter had not been delivered at all. The Colonel's ire had not cooled, and he soon found, in Charles Walstrom, a second who did not play him false. But a new difficulty arose. Mr. Davis refused to receive the challenge in the desired spirit, but prosaically had the bearer and sender of the challenge arrested, and they were compelled to give bonds to keep the peace.

Two years since, when the Emperor of Germany visited Strasbourg, he was received with outward show, at least, of cordiality. There was no disloyalty outspoken enough to display discourtesy or ill-feeling toward the Emperor. Whether this was significant of more than the complete submission that follows overwhelming defeat is questionable. But it indicated acceptance of the situation and disposition to make the best of what could not be mended. Not long ago the Emperor revisited Strasbourg. The shop-keepers shut up their places of business; people closed their window shutters; the French residents remained in-doors as on a day of mourning, and only the official buildings were decorated. In one sense, the affair was trivial. The Emperor can stand that sort of performance quite as well as the Strasbourgers can its probable consequences. But it indicates what store of lingering hate is augmenting in the conquered province.

Z. L. White, the New York *Tribune* correspondent, passing through Utah, submits the most recent estimates of polygamy we have seen. Of the 125,000 Mormon population, it is claimed that only one-tenth are living in polygamy, that is, that only one-tenth of the male adults avail themselves of the privilege of having more than one wife, poverty and other considerations preventing the rest. Of these only a portion have married since the law of 1862, and a prosecution must follow within five years of the crime, which consists in contracting any marriage subsequent to the first, when the first wife is living.

Real Estate in Leadville.

Scribner's Monthly contains a notable paper on Leadville, written by Ernest Ingersoll, and illustrated by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote and Mr. J. H. Mills, from which we quote this account of an interesting phase of mining life:

All this excitement and influx of masses of men, and the consequent irregular squatting anywhere upon unoccupied ground, began at once to produce discord and a fever of speculation in real estate. A certain corporation claimed to own the whole town-site under a patent from the Government, and tried to exact payment from every tenant; but the illegality of this was asserted, and, pending decision, every one not only laughed at the company, but proceeded to buy and sell original squatter-claims as though no better title was ever in existence—a supposition probably true at that time. Town lots rose from nothing to fabulous prices in a day, and fortunes were made and opportunities neglected accordingly.

Next came a period of "jumping," that is, getting forcible or fraudulent possession of property. Men would call with a paper having a legal appearance and politely inform some man occupying the cabin they coveted that they had bought the property from the owner.

"You know, pard," they would remark affably, "that you just settled down here 'cause it was convenient like, and nobody said nothing about it; but now the owner thinks he orter have some good from his property, and we've bought it. We don't want to be onpleasant, but it looks like you'd have to vamoose."

"That's all right, no offense," the shaggy-headed cottager would reply, quietly; "but I reckon ef the owner or anybody else wants this yere cabin they've got to take it, and they've got to hold over me, and get up right 'arly in the mornin', too," and he lays a loving hand upon the hilt of his six-shooter, while the would-be jumpers anathematize their way out of the door.

There were, however, clear cases of tenancy of land where no title was held, and here the occupant, if unruly, was likely to find his cabin timbers falling about his ears in the middle of the night, under the vigorous stroke of a band of citizens who proposed to see the real owner put in possession then and there. Headless fellows would insist upon putting their trading shanties or dwelling-houses anywhere in the streets and alleys set apart for public use, and then down would come a squad of police, hitch a span of horses to the underpinning and raze the obstruction in ten minutes. Hard words were a matter of course in all these little public and private transactions in real estate, and every day or two a man would be shot or beaten half to death; but public opinion and the numerous witnesses quickly and loudly decided the right of the case, and the Coroner's jury was very likely to formulate the popular verdict. Truth to say, the *vox populi* in these cases was usually about right. Outside of a case of robbery by "bunko thieves," if a man gets shot in Leadville, it is safe to conclude that he has got his deserts.

Speculation in town lots did not last very long, however, and now real estate is down to a pretty solid basis of value. The probability is that the future will see a decline in prices, as a whole, rather than an enhancing of the value of real estate within the corporate limits, as no doubt Leadville has seen her highest tide-mark of population.

The Origin of Coal.

The received opinion that a vein of coal simply represents a mass of vegetation, which has been changed directly into that substance, is opposed by M. Fremy. Some time ago he adopted a synthetic measure to discover the real secret of the manner in which coal was produced, and his experiments appear to show that while fiber could not be converted into anything resembling coal, certain substances of vegetable origin, such as sugar, starch, gum, vasculose, etc., did admit of that conversion. An artificial coal made of these latter materials yielded tar, gas, water and coke, just like ordinary pit coal. Gum, inclosed with water in a sealed tube, and subjected to heat, was changed into a coal containing 78 per cent. of carbon, 5 per cent. of hydrogen, and 16 per cent. of oxygen. His conclusions are that coal is not the direct result of vegetable substances; that the impressions of plants sometimes found in it have been produced after the modification was established, and that there are two stages in its fermentation of peat, and the second of the transformation of ulmic acid into a mineral fuel, under the joint action of heat and pressure.

While a negro was whitewashing in the jail at Troy, Ohio, a prisoner blackened his own face with burnt cork, daubed his clothes with whitewash, and walked out unmolested.

VITAL ISSUES.

The Army at the Polls and the Doctrine of State Rights.

Eloquent Extract from a Recent Speech by Hon. George H. Pendleton.

The presence of the army at the polls!

Must I argue it seriously? Must I show by theory and reason that it is entirely incompatible with the freedom of elections? Must I go into history and sustain the theory by the example of every free Government which has ever lived and died? Must I show that nearly every State in the Union has prohibited even the mustering of the militia on the days of election? Must I show that the framers of our constitution were so jealous of the military power that they made it absolutely the creature of Congress?

The Congress shall have power:
To raise and support armies;
To provide and maintain a navy;
To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

But lest even Congress should be tempted to use the army to perpetuate the power of a party or destroy the liberty of the people, the constitution carefully provided that even Congress should make "no appropriation of money to that use for a longer term than two years."

To guard still more carefully the use of the military power the constitution declares that, while Congress may "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," and the President shall be their Commander-in-Chief when called into the service of the United States, "the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia" are reserved to the States respectively. And still further to prevent the army from becoming a part of the machinery of Government, or an instrument of civil administration, or a posse, or a police power—in a word, to confine it as nearly as possible to the single, simple duty of fighting the armed enemies of the country, the constitution gave Congress the power "to provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the United States."

These are the wise constitutional provisions. Laws and habitudes made in pursuance of their letter and spirit governed the use of the army for more than seventy years. The war came, armies were raised and used, the people became accustomed to the exactions of the military power, the commanders came to love it. In the border States—I speak more confidently as to Kentucky, because I happen to know about it—the military power was used for every purpose, without shadow of authority of law. The military commanders, by special orders, defined the qualification of voters, defined the duties of judges of election, ordered them not to receive the votes of certain classes whom the constitution and laws declared were qualified to vote, and not to permit certain candidates to be voted for whom this same constitution declared to be eligible; and sent troops to the polls to enforce the execution of these orders. Remember these things were done at the State elections for State officers. We know full well that on one occasion, within four days of an election in a warm party contest, the commanding officer forbade the Democratic nominee to be a candidate for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, and ordered the judges of election not to receive votes for him. If it be said that Kentucky was disturbed, and many of her citizens were favorable to the Rebellion, the answer is plain, that, if there was peace enough to have an election at all, there was peace enough to have a free and legal election.

These events produced the law of 1865. It prohibited many of the wrongs complained of, and forbade the use of the army at elections except, among other things, "to keep the peace at the polls." No argument could induce the Republicans to leave out those words. Under that clause every evil has crept in. Troops have been used as a posse; troops have been stationed for the purpose of intimidation over the country. They were sent with Butler to New York; they were kept handy for use in the State Houses of South Carolina and Louisiana; they were put at the beck of every Deputy Marshal, and when there was danger of a Democratic Legislature they were sent to drag members from the legislative halls of New Orleans. At the extra session of Congress the Democrats sought to repeal this clause. It was demonstrated by a history of fourteen years that the troops were never needed to keep peace at the polls; that they were never called on for that purpose; that the pretense was used that troops in squads and companies and regiments might be stationed in the proper localities, subject to the call of Deputy Marshals, to obtain partisan advantage. It was the same old story taught by all philosophy, by all experience, by all the instincts and impulses of human nature. The Democrats sought to repeal the law; they appealed to the constitution, to the traditions of the fathers, to the philosophy of our institutions, to the experience of the world.

We were met with the assertion that we desired to encourage turbulence at the polls, to strip the administration of legitimate power. The President adopted the suggestion, and vetoed the bill.

Mark the bill exactly! It left the President the power to use the army anywhere, everywhere, at any election, whether general or special, to repel the armed enemies of the country; to suppress insurrection; to resist and crush rebellion. It only prevented him, in time of peace and tranquillity, from taking bodies of troops to the polls under the pretense of preventing men from fighting or crowding around the ballot-boxes. He might have all the flocks and herds on the royal demesnes, but his heart coveted this little ewe lamb of the people. I impute to the President no bad motive. I know him too well to asperse his personal character. I believe no more patriotic men exist than our army. "To keep the peace at the polls," even by this President and by this army! That would be the peace that the wolf keeps among the lambs! That would be the peace of the desert! That would be the peace which the armies of France kept when the people voted for the empire! That would be the peace which Rome enjoyed when the candidates bought the election to the imperial throne from the legions! That would be the peace of all voting on the side of the soldiers.

The presence of such a power is incompatible with the freedom of elections. It will overpower a strong people; it will seduce a weak people; it will mold a corrupt and debauched people. But in either event free election is destroyed. The power of the army is force; its life is absolute command and implicit obedience. Its weapons are sword and musket. Its methods are despotic. In the atmosphere of its presence and protection, reason, judgment, free choice—the very element and substance of election—cannot breathe, refuse to live. No free Government has ever permitted troops to be used at the polls. Every Government which has tolerated their presence there has ceased to be free, no matter under what pretext; no matter for what avowed or real purpose; the result has been the same. Rome existed as a republic for 500 years, her armies conquered the world; her Consular elections were annual; her Consuls commanded her armies. By a law of the republic the armies were prohibited to approach the sacred circle of the city at the time of an election. Cæsar returning from Gaul led his legions across the Rubicon under the pretense of saving the order of the city, or quelling domestic turbulence, "of keeping the peace at the polls," and in fifty years the empire superseded the republic, and the army sold the imperial crown. France has made the army an instrument of civil administration. All the Latin race has, in the Old and New World, followed the example, and orderly, free government has nowhere long existed among them. England learned this lesson long ago. For centuries no armed soldier has been permitted near the polling places, even if the peace were broken. The Sheriffs of London summoned the juries and held the issues of property and life in his hands. Their power was so great that oftentimes the chiefs of the parties sat in council awaiting the results of the election as the token of their safety for another year or of the necessity of instant flight from the country. The turbulence was great. London was convulsed by riotous mobs and the excesses of armed bands, and yet, wisely curbing the impulses of the moment, the statute of 1735 recited that by the common law, by the statutes of Edward I., by the usage and practice of the realm, armed troops had not been permitted to approach the polls for any purpose, and continued and enforced the prohibition. When, a few years afterward, troops were used to quell a riot at a Westminster election, with uncovered heads and bended knees the offenders received the censure of the House of Commons. Within a month, when the city of Quebec requested the presence of a regiment to preserve its peace, the Governor General refused. He said a well-regulated police, not a part of the army, must keep the peace of the community. England to-day is the freest Government in the world except our own. A soldier cannot enter the hall of the Commons with his uniform and arms.

Our Declaration of Independence is the protest in behalf of civil liberty, immortal in history. It will gather glory throughout all the ages. It voices the whole spirit of freedom. It exalts the individual in stating his inalienable rights. It ennobles the State in defining its just purposes and powers. It was evoked by the wrongs our fathers suffered.

"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

"He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislature."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

"He has deprived us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

This sublime protest against outrages on civil liberty denounced the wrongs of which the Democratic party complains to-day. It stands upon the declaration out of which the republic was born. It asks nothing which the Declaration does not demand. That was a "revolutionary document," says Gen. Garfield. Aye! and the Democratic party is "revolutionary" to that extent, and no further. It teaches the truths which the Declaration announced to be self-evident. It demands the rights for the assertion of which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. The Republican party to-day denounces these doctrines as revolutionary, and inconsistent with the maintenance of the Government and the best interests of the people.

My countrymen, must I adjure you to heed the lesson of all reason, of all history? The great experiment is in our hands to-day. We are exposed to greater dangers from this cause than any Government. Other Governments have the King, the throne, the crown, the executive head—the emblem of national sovereignty raised above parties, wielding the vital powers of the Government, and maintaining its form, whichever party may succeed. If it were possible at all, such a Government might use the troops impartially to keep the peace as between the parties. Every department of our Government, every representative of the sovereignty of the people is in the hands of a party; every office, and honor, and emolument is the price of party success. It is madness, to confide to a party the power of bringing troops to the polls, where its fate is to be decided.

State rights are not State wrongs. The rights of the States, as reserved and limited by the constitution, are as essential to our constitutional Union as are the rights and powers of the Federal Government. Both are essential to our Government and form of governmental being, which has been so well defined by the Supreme Court of the United States to be "An indestructible Union composed of indestructible States." The doctrine of States' rights is not the doctrine of disunion, nor of nullification, nor yet of secession. It does not maintain the superiority of the States. It does not decry or belittle the powers of the Federal Union, whether of making or executing the laws. It never has been stated, it never will be stated, more tersely, more accurately, more clearly, than in the Tenth amendment of the constitution, so tenaciously insisted on by Massachusetts:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The Government of the United States is supreme within its sphere, because the constitution expressly provides that "This constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The constitution is the supreme law. The laws made in pursuance of it are likewise supreme. The laws made not in pursuance of it are not supreme. They are null and void. They are no laws. The duty and the power to execute the constitution and laws have been confided by the constitution to the Federal Government. The powers of the Federal Government are delegated, every one of them, by the States; or, if you prefer it, by the people of the States. They exist by virtue of that delegation, and the instrument delegating, defining, expressing the extent and limit of the powers, is the constitution. The powers and rights of the States, meaning thereby the Government and the people of the States, are inherent in them as political communities. The States delegated some of their powers to the Federal Government; they prohibited the exercise of some by themselves absolutely, and of others without the consent of Congress. The constitution defines the powers delegated, the powers prohibited, and declares that the powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States.

If a question arises as to the power of the United States, you must look to the delegation of powers by the constitution. If the power is not found there, it does not exist. If a question arises as to the power of a State, you look to the powers delegated to the United States, and then go to the powers prohibited to the States. And if the power is in neither category it does belong to the State. If a difference of interpretation as to the power delegated and prohibited arise, and a case involving the question can be made, then the judicial tribunals, and ultimately the Supreme Court of the United States, become necessarily the final arbiter. If a case for judicial interference cannot be made, that great public opinion—that enlightened public conscience which seeks the highest sources of wisdom, which always aspires to be right—will in one way or another give decisive judgment. That opinion may ebb and flow like the tides of the ocean at the bidding of the fickle encore. But it will attain a steadiness like the ocean from which all height is measured. This is the doctrine of State rights, as maintained by the Democratic party. It is the doctrine of the constitution. It is the doctrine of local Government, of home rule, of Union. It is the doctrine of a simple Government of few powers, touching few objects,—of freedom. Consolidation is as unconstitutional as secession; unity of Government is as unconstitutional as separation, and both consolidation and unity tend as certainly in the end to disunion. If it be said this theory cannot be strictly correct, for that twenty-four new States have been carved out of territory belonging to the Union, the answer is—that it is strictly and entirely true as to the original thirteen States, and that every new State has been admitted to the Union expressly on the same terms as the original States.

I know it is fashionable in these days to decry State rights, to hold them up as the origin of the war and the cause of all our sectional troubles. They are confounded with secession, with nullification, with denying or dwarfing or paralyzing the Federal Government, and they are made the stalking horse of all that shocks the Union sentiment of the people. Even now the fear of them is invoked to aid the scheme of using the military power and the civil officers of the Federal Government to interfere with elections. I protest against this confusion of ideas; I protest against defining the doctrine wrongfully and then attacking it as our doctrine. I will quarrel with no man about terms, about names he may call this Government—a Nation or a Confederation, or a Federal Union. If he believes the Federal Government is supreme within its sphere and the States are supreme within their spheres, and that neither may trench on the powers of the other; if he believes that all powers not delegated nor prohibited are reserved to the States respectively, he is States-rights man enough for me. He asserts the true, constitutional, conservative doctrine; conservative of our Government, of our Union, which was designed to be perpetual, of our freedom.

Wm. Boulster, of Oppenheim, Fulton county, New York, was born Dec. 25, 1775, and is, therefore, nearly one hundred and four years old. He has lived fifty years in Fulton county, and is in good health, but is beginning to lose his sight and hearing.

THURMAN ON SHERMAN.

Extract from the Ohio Senator's Columbus Speech.

The Republican speakers and Republican press are crowing lustily about what they call the resumption of specie payments. Behold, say they, we are on the eve of prosperity; resumption brought this about, and we brought about resumption; ergo, you should all support the Republican party. My friends, it requires no great powers of analysis to explode this sophistry.

In the first place, have we specie payments? Do any of our debtors pay us in specie unless the debt be $5 or less? Do the banks pay their creditors in specie? Try and see if they do. Collect as many bank bills as you can and assort them. Out of $10,000 you will have probably not over $200 on the national banks of Columbus. The remaining $9,800 are of banks scattered all over the republic. To present them at the banks that issued them would require you to travel thousands of miles and incur hundreds of dollars of expense. To present them at the Treasury Department at Washington would cost less, but yet would be onerous and expensive. So you abandon the idea of doing either. You have $200 of Columbus bills. You present them at the banks and demand specie. Do you get it? Not unless the banks see fit to give it to you. Our Columbus banks are very accommodating, and I have no doubt that, in a case of necessity, they would oblige you by giving you specie for your $200 of their notes. But they are not obliged to do so, and were you to present $5,000 or $10,000 of their bills for redemption, they would not do so. They would pay you in the much-derided greenback. Then what would you do with the greenbacks if you wanted specie for them? Present them to any Federal officer in Columbus for redemption? If you did he would smile at your ignorance, and politely tell you that the Government did not redeem greenbacks in Columbus; that if you wanted specie for them you must carry or send them to the city of New York and present them to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Well, you can't afford to incur that trouble, expense and loss, and so you conclude to keep your greenbacks. Why, what does the Secretary tell us in the speeches that he is delivering through the country; in order to illustrate, I suppose, the honesty of the President's civil-service rules? Does he tell us that the Government is redeeming greenbacks in specie? Far from it. He tells us that comparatively few greenbacks are presented for redemption. Our so-called specie payments, therefore, are no specie payments at all. Neither individuals, banks, nor the Government make payments in specie. Paper money, when undoubtedly good, is so much more convenient than specie that it keeps specie out of circulation. In no country that uses small paper money can there be a specie circulation, except small change. In England and France there is veritable specie payment. Debts of large as well as small amount are often paid in specie. But in those countries there are no small notes, and hence a large proportion of the money in circulation is specie. In our country we have small notes of both the Government and the banks, and hence we have no specie in circulation worth mentioning, except our subsidiary coins of half dollars and less.

But, while we have no specie payments, accurately speaking, I admit that our paper money has been brought to a par with specie. Of the sacrifices suffered by the people, in order to bring this result about, of the shrinkage of all values, the paralysis of all industries, the thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, the bankruptcies, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, I shall not speak to-night. If there is any one here who thinks that we have not paid dearly for the whistle, I will not, to-night, attempt to disturb his belief. But when the Secretary of the Treasury perambulates the country, boasting of the achievement of bringing greenbacks to a par with coin, it is not improper to point out to him the graveyards through which we have passed in our dreary march to this result. And when he claims that this consummation was brought about by the Resumption act, and his execution of it, it is eminently proper to show him how baseless is his claim, how hollow is his pretension.

There are various causes that have operated to bring our paper money to a par with specie, and among them the Resumption act is the least. Had that act never been passed, and had Congress authorized what the Secretary of the Treasury, without authority of law, now permits, the receipt of greenbacks in payment of customs duties, they would have been at par with specie a year at least before the time fixed for resumption by the Resumption act. When that act was before the Senate I moved an amendment providing for the receipt of greenbacks in payment of customs duties. The Republicans voted it down. I said it was worth more than all the provisions in the act. My opinion was treated with silent contempt, for the bill had been concocted in caucus, and the Republican Senators would not debate it. Time has proved that my judgment was correct. With all the machinery of the Resumption act, and its cost to the people, the Secretary of the Treasury found himself compelled to receive, in plain violation of law, the greenback in payment of the duties.

I have said that, had the Resumption act never been passed, greenbacks would have reached a par with coin. It would have been through great suffering, as it has been through great suffering, aggravated by that act, but it would certainly have come.

About every twenty years we have a commercial revulsion which, for brevity, we call a panic; when the country wakes up to the fact that, owing to an imprudent extension of credit or bad legislation, or both, it is not able to pay its debts on demand. A long period of suffering, generally five or six years, ensues, and then, having reached the bottom, any change must necessarily be for the better, and business begins to revive. Specie payments are resumed, as it is called; that is, paper money and specie come to par. It is not this resumption, so called, that produces a revival of business, but it is the revival of business that produces the resumption. In 1837 one of those panics occurred. In five or six years thereafter, indebtedness being in a great measure liquidated, or wiped out by the Bankrupt law of 1841, business began to revive, and, as a consequence, we had what was called a resumption of specie payments. In 1857 we had another panic, and its history would have been precisely that of the panic of 1837 had not the civil war occurred. In 1873 came the last panic, and, without any Resumption act, five or six years, as in former instances, would have brought us back to a revival of industry and a resumption of specie payments, so-called. If I understand one of the speeches of the Secretary of the Treasury, he admits that the panic of 1873 made resumption possible. If so, where is the merit of the Resumption act which was not passed until Jan. 14, 1875? I agree that resumption necessarily followed the panic of 1873, just as it followed the panic of 1837, without a Resumption act, but it took five or six years to resume, just as it took the same time after 1837.

But another cause has largely contributed to our so-called resumption, and for this cause our Republican rulers certainly claim no credit. Owing to bountiful crops in America and short crops in Europe for three years, the balance of trade, instead of being against us, has been largely in our favor; until, at length, gold is being shipped, in large amounts, to this country to pay for bread.

Another cause that has facilitated the equalization of paper and coin was the Democratic measure of remonetizing silver, which President Hayes vetoed, but which we passed over his veto.

Still another cause was the Democratic bill that put an end to the destruction of the greenback, for without the greenback in existence neither Secretary Sherman nor the national banks would have the audacity to pretend that they could maintain actual specie payments. In a word, my friends, the claim of the Radical leaders to your support on the ground that they have brought about prosperity to the country by a resumption of specie payments is a bold pretense, without any foundation in fact, that can deceive none but those who are ignorant or those who wish to be deceived.

In conclusion upon this subject, let me say that they who charge us with a purpose to undo what has been done, and to plunge the country into a wild career of inflation, do us the greatest injustice. However much we deplore the suffering that has been caused by Radical measures, and especially by the contraction of the currency, we have no purpose to embark upon a career of wild and wanton speculation.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The old settlers' meeting at Dayton was attended by at least 3,000 people.

Typhoid fever is almost epidemic in Corydon and vicinity, and is of the severest type.

Henry Work, aged 75 years, and a resident of Plymouth for twenty-two years, has died.

The tobacco crop in Brown county this year will not be one-third what it has been of late years.

The 8-year-old daughter of John Hemphill, of Rising Sun, was fatally kicked by a mule.

Kosciusko county brags of being out of debt and having $80,000 toward the erection of a new Court House.

The corner-stone of a new orphans' home was laid at Jeffersonville, last week, with considerable ceremony.

The citizens of Rush county will vote, Oct. 13, upon the proposed levy to aid the North and South railroad.

The soldiers' reunion at Lebanon, last week, brought out the largest crowd that ever assembled in Boone county. Of ex-soldiers, 2,000 were present.

The infant child of Prof. Alpheus McTaggart, of Earlham College, Richmond, which was so badly scalded by the accidental upsetting of a vessel, has died of its injuries.

The conference of the Episcopal clergy of Central Indiana was held at Terre Haute last week, with a large attendance. Nearly all the clergymen in the diocese were present.

A man named Demuth, while intoxicated, attempted to mount his horse at Ferdinand, when the animal jumped, throwing him to the ground and causing his death by a fracture of the skull.

As Hezekiah Fowler, of Metamora, was fixing a belt in his saw-mill at that place, he was struck on the head with a circular saw, crushing his skull in a horrible manner. He died in a few hours.

Edward Chaney, a farm-laborer in Otter Creek township, was rolling the field, when the span of mules took fright, ran away, and threw Chaney in front of the roller, which passed over him, causing instant death.

The wind-mill pump swindlers have reached Tippecanoe county, and last week swindled Mr. Stingley, of Laramie township. Mr. Stingley signed an order for one pump, which the rascals changed to seven and shipped that number to him.

Joseph Jordan, alias Durbon, a resident of Clark's Hill, and recently from near Richland, Ky., has been arrested by a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky and taken to Richland to answer the charge of murder, committed sixteen years ago in that State.

About a year ago, Adam Austin and his wife were driving over Blue river bridge—a structure erected by Shelby county, within the corporate limits of Shelbyville — when the horse took fright and backed over the embankment into the river, killing Mr. Austin, while his wife escaped without serious injury. She now sues the county for $5,000 damages.

The widow and children of the late John J. Reynolds, of Lafayette, are quarreling over his estate, valued at $250,000. Before his death he had given his children large gifts, and the question is whether these should be considered as advancements, to be deducted from the share of each respectively, or as actual gifts of which no account was to be made.

The flouring-mill of Flabaugh & Ferre, one mile south of Somerset, on the Missinewa river, in Wabash county, was burned the other night. The mill was worth $4,000. There was stored in it over 5,000 bushels of wheat, a part of which belonged to the farmers in the neighborhood. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the mill or grain.

The Postmaster of Columbus is in receipt of a package of letters from Jeffersonville, ranging in date from 1871 to the present date, addressed to several citizens. They were taken from an old mail-car of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road, which was being torn up for repairs in the shop. The letters fell in behind some paneling at various different times, as indicated by their dates.

A trip through half a dozen of the counties of Southwestern Indiana convinces the Indianapolis *Sentinel's* correspondent that the wheat crop in this part of Indiana, in the acreage sown, will be larger in 1880 than ever before. A great deal of the early-grown wheat is already up and looks well, while on every farm the farmers are busy breaking land for the late September and October sowing. The use of fertilizers is general, and in the counties of Floyd, Harrison, Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Dubois, Orange, Washington and Clark the demadd for bone-dust and phosphates is far in excess of the supply.

"Stick to the Cow."

We have known men who have failed because they were unwilling to let well-enough alone. An amusing story, told of Dr. Hugh Blair, a Scotch preacher, and Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, illustrates our remark:

When a young man, Boswell, being present one night in Drury Lane Theater, amused the audience by imitating the lowing of a cow. He did it so well that there was a general shout, "*Encore*, the cow!"

Instead of responding, Boswell tried to imitate the noise made by some other animal, and failed. "Stick to the cow, mon!" whispered Dr. Blair, who sat next him.

Young people might profit by this homely advice.

Illicit distilling is decreasing in Tennessee.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 9, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

R. H. Weamer and John H. Baker put down the rebellion.

During the summer, 11,854 Russians were imprisoned at Moscow, of whom 10,477 were condemned to exile in Siberia.

Nothing definite has been heard from the Ute Indian war, since the attack on Thornburg. Northwestern Colorado is all excitement.

The Hicksville fair was a grand success this year. Total number of entries 1,029. Total receipts (except for speed entries) $1,967,67.

The administration slate is made up. Blaine is to receive the support of the Hayes wing in the republican convention. Sherman wants to be senator from Ohio.

Haub. Williams, of the Indianian, and Quinn Hossler, of the Republican, both of Warsaw, are distributing their "pictur's" among their friends. Come, Zimmerman, you'r on deck.

R. H. Weamer gave Col. I. B. McDonald considerable "taffy" in last week's Republican. When I. B. McDonald asks for an office, this same R. H. Weamer will not be slow to brand him as a rebel sympathiser.

The grand stand on the fair grounds at Adrian, Mich, contained about 2000 persons last Thursday afternoon, when it gave way with a crush. It is reported that sixteen persons were killed and seventy-five more wounded.

Allen county has started a political menagerie, with Frank Wolke and Mart Spencer as the elephants.—Fort Wayne News.

Who has charge of the "comps?" We want a ticket to that show.

During the races at the Goshen fair, last Thursday evening, a severe storm created, and several were fatally injured. A handsome team belonging to Mr. Hendeman, of Goshen, was crushed to death under a falling tree.

A new gun is now being manufactured called the Remington-Keene magazine gun. It can be fired effectively, ten times in succession, and is light enough for a private to carry on a march. It is a complete revolution in military and naval arms.

The democrats of Massachusetts met in convention at Boston, on Tuesday last, and nominated John Quincy Adams for governor. The balance of the ticket is composed of straight-out democrats who are opposed to the election of Ben Butler.

It is said that Gen. Grant is to be presented with another residence property, that of the late Commodore Garner, on Staten Island. $75,000 is the amount required to buy it. The donors will receive their reward if ever Grant is elected president again.

Thirty young men of Canasteo, N. Y. have signed a pledge, whereby they agree to abstain from intoxicating drinks for life, and any one of them who breaks it is bound to publish in the village papers, over his own signature, a notice that he can be no longer trusted as a man, and is not capable of resisting temptation.

Tilden is urged to take part in the Ohio campaign, "but," he says, "I am under engagements which render it impossible." Of course it would be impossible for him to render any personal service, except for himself. On the contrary Hendricks is doing noble service in Ohio, concerning which the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Governor Hendricks may find something to his credit in Ohio when he comes before another national convention."

The Garrett Herald and Auburn Republican did not relish our criticisms concerning the speeches of a few who were honored with the privilege of addressing the soldiers at the re-union. We did not expect them to, and would have been disappointed if they had. We have the satisfaction of knowing, that at least two of the republican editors of the county are qualified to promise one thing before an event, and excuse a violation of the same promises afterward. The party lash troubles them a great deal more than honest motives.

An exchange says: "The amount of money received on account of the late pedestrian match in New York was $75,923. After all deductions for expenses, the remainder was divided as follows:

Rowell, 530 miles	$19,500 00
Merritt, 515 miles	7,812 50
Hazael, 500 miles	4,192 50
Hart, 482 miles	2,730 00
Guyon, 471 miles	1,930 00
Weston, 455 miles	1,363 00
Ennis, 450½ miles	1,072 50
Krohne, 450½ miles	877 50

Rowell's two walks have netted him the snug sum of $43,893,30."

R. H. Weamer seems to think we were mistaken when we said:

"The several committees having in charge the arrangements for the reunion, are entitled to credit for having endeavored to conduct the affair on a non-partisan basis."

He intimates that republican doctrines in favor of a centralized government, which were sneakingly edged into the speeches of Baker, Robertson and Stratton, were just what the committee wanted. How is it? We want to know. If it was the desire and intention of the committee, that the republican speakers should take advantage of the occasion and advocate the treasonable doctrines of the republican party of to-day, instead of reciting incidents and relating adventures connected with the late war which would interest the soldier, then we want to make the necessary correction, and place the committee right before the public.

"'Honor to whom honor is due.' The republican party put down treason once, and it can do it again, and if any of the democratic party feel like helping they can, but it is foolish for them to claim honors they have never earned or merited."

The above is an extract from the Garrett Herald's reply to our criticism on a few of the re-union speeches. We did not pretend to claim honors for any party, the honors upon that occasion were due the soldiers of all parties, one equally with another. The Herald says, "The republican party put down treason once, and it can do it again." We say that the republican party in power during the rebellion, does not exist now,—that the party that now disgraces the name, "republican," is capable of doing nothing, except to steal the presidency and reward the thieves who participated in the theft. There are but three or four states in the Union that have republican majorities, nice party to blow about what it can do.

The convention of militia delegates that met in New York last January, reassembled in St.Louis last week. The object of the convention was to effect a series of reforms in the militia laws of the several states, as embodied in a bill presented to the last session of congress, which seeks to greatly enlarge the annual militia appropriation, the amount asked being $3,000,000, and to render its distribution conditional on the acts of states in providing uniform clothing, uniform regulations and uniform systems of drill, especially of rifle practice. The organization of the militia, under the constitution adopted at St Louis, is called the national guard association of the United States, and its object to secure military efficiency and united representation before congress. The executive committee is vested with full powers during the intervals between the meeting of the association. Members of the association are to be commissioned officers of the national guard of the various states, and shall be elected annually as follows: The national guard, or active uniformed militia of each state and territory, including the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to send five delegates to the convention of this association, which delegates shall be selected from the commissioned officers thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by the adjutant general thereof. Such delegates shall be entitled to cast the vote for each state or territory represented in the convention. The vote shall be taken by states, in alphabetical order.

Hendricks on Hayes.

[Ft. wayne Sentinel.]

In Gov. Hendricks' great speech at Toledo, last Friday evening, he paid his respects to the little man who holds the presidential office to which he was not elected, in a most scathing manner. We quote:

Are you for free and fair elections, or are you on the other side? We prepare a law that will ensure free elections, and President Hayes vetoes it. He says: "I don't like this bill, and therefore it shan't become a law." I think a man that comes into office like Hayes did ought to wear the robes of office less flauntingly. [Tremendous cheering.] He wasn't elected, and you know it. He can't rest. Like a disturbed spirit, he wanders about on the face of the earth and can find no rest. He goes from one fair to another [Laughter], but he has no peace. My countrymen, although I had no desire to be a candidate for the vice presidency, you cannot imagine how proud I felt when over four millions of the citizens of the United States cast their votes for me, and elected me. [Tremendous cheering.] But oh, if I had not been elected, and if by fraud I could have slipped into the place, how like a condemned criminal would I have hid my face from my fellow countrymen forever! [Deafening and long continued cheers, part of the audience rising to their feet and shouting themselves hoarse.] It was enough that Hayes should be carried into the position by fraud, but when he defeats the popular will, his wrong I have no words to describe. He holds office and draws his salary, but when he steps out of that office no one will be thought less of than he. [Cheers.] It may be that Hayes did not know of the fraud that was going on to secure his inauguration, but when we find that he has conferred a government office upon every man who had a hand in the fraudulent business, we are inclined to suspect him.

Gov. Hendricks' indictment is true, every word of it. The country knows it too be true. The world knows it to be true. Better than anybody else in the world, Hayes himself knows it to be true. Rarely has Gov. Hendricks said a better thing in a better way than when he said what we have quoted.

At the meeting of the old pioneers, held at Indianapolis during the state fair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Judge Test, president.
Professor John Collett, secretary.
Robert B. Duncan, treasurer.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—John La Goo, Gibson county.

Second District—Jos. Beard, Knox county.

Third District—General Trueblood, Washington county.

Fourth District—Jos. Tarkington, Decatur county.

Fifth District—Dr. A. C. Stevenson, Putnam county.

Sixth District—Cyrus Pence, Henry county.

Seventh District—Dr. Milton Robbins, Shelby county.

Eighth District—Captain Potter, Vigo county.

Ninth District— ——Berry, Madison county.

Tenth District—Job Eldridge, Cass county.

Eleventh District—J. C. Silvers, Wells county.

Twelfth District—Cyrus Fillmore, La Grange county.

Thirteenth District—Charles Cathcart, Laporte county.

Executive Committee—General Tom Morris, General Manson, Fielding Beeler, Dr. Geo. W. McConnell, and Geo. Noble.

We take the following extracts from the Indianapolis Sentinel's account of the meeting.

The amphitheater was packed with upward of 1,200 of the early settlers of our state, who in most cases here when it was a howling wilderness, and with strong arms cut down the forest, cleared the lands, and by perseverance wrought the vast changes which now stands out so grandly before them and their children and grandchildren in this the state of their making.

Sitting in front of this vast assemblage of gray heads, all the oddities of olden times were to be seen. The frilled caps and covered pasteboard sunbonnets were worn on the heads of the "grandmas," and the three cornered hats, brass-buttoned waist-coats, and tight pants had not yet been eliminated from the dress of the sterling "grandpas." President Test delivered his opening address, which was listened to with marked attention and heartily applauded at its close. It was a well-prepared address, and detailed the history of the early life of the old settlers present in a manner that was heartily approved by them, as could be seen by the many ejaculations from those present of "That's right," and "We have been there," during his delivery. During the discourse he gave a glowing eulogy on the state's historian. Hon. John B. Dillon, lately deceased.

The president announced that it would be in order now for five-minute speeches, and Joshua Walker, of Covington, Ind, 80 years of age, was called upon and spoke first. He was followed by Governor Williams, who made the following remarks:

Mr. President and pioneers of Indiana.—On yesterday I attended the meeting of the old seminary boys of Indiana, those who had attended the seminary from 1831 to 1852. It was a very pleasant reunion. They had the picture of the old seminary; some of them seemed to be very fond of looking at it. I would like to show you a picture of the seminary of 60 years ago that many of you attended. Instead of having the windows filled with glass as they were from '31 to '50 it had a log cut out of the side and paper pasted over it, if anything at all. That is the kind of a school house the great bulk of the pioneers of Indiana attended. I have met here to-day three who were my schoolmates 59 years ago. We would hardly know the place if we were to come on to it to-day. Some of us traveled three miles to get to the schoolhouse. We sat down on a three-cornered rail while we were there. We had the old Dilworthy and United States spelling book and a few that were able to get a reader had what was called the introduction to the English reader, or the English reader. I speak of this, my friends, to show you a hardship we labored under and passed through in that time.

After the seminary boys had got through with the exercises in the house they went out and took a game of ball—shinny, as they call it: "Keep on your own side, or you will get your shins hurt." We older ones never had much time for playing shinny, play, or anything else; because at noon they always made the big boys cut wood to make the fire in the morning. I was always of that class of boys—always a big boy.

In 60 years we have made the state of Indiana bud and blossom like a rose, not by the capital we brought with us but by the strong arm we brought to fell the forest to build your cities and to improve the country. If in the next half century the present generation make as great improvement as the last 50 years have done for Indiana, it will be one of the most splendid states in all this Union.

I have talked long enough, and most of you have heard me talk many times. I am glad to meet with the pioneers, but I hope when we meet again we can have our reunion all alone—not alone without other spectators, but it shall not be coupled with any other amusement or fair, or anything of the kind, but be where we can have it entirely as a reunion of the pioneers of Indiana. [Applause.]

Cyrus Fillmore, aged 75 years, and a brother of ex-president Fillmore, attended the convention.

Two twin brothers named Martz who were married to twin sisters whose maiden names were McCormick, all over 70 years of age, attended the convention.

Wells county was represented by Henry Miller, Joseph C. Silver, Michael Miller, William Studebaker, John Ogden Nelson Kellogg, and his wife, Chads Chalfant, Judge Garton, William Stoble and other pioneers, all over 70 years of age.

Uncle Henry Miller, named above, has resided in the state for over 73 years continuously.

Joseph Beard has resided in the state for the past 75 years.

Spencerville.

[Last week.]

—Luther Jones and lady have gone to visit relatives.

—Joseph Spifler is finishing an addition to his house.

—Potatoes are scarce and in good demand in this market.

—Marcus Barney has withdrawn from the firm of Barney Bros.

—Mr. G. Barney returned on Saturday from a trip to Kansas.

—Dr. Houghton and J. Rhodes are each building new barns.

—Mrs. Calvin Jones, of Wisconsin, is visiting friends in this place.

—Rev. L. E. Lancaster leaves on Thursday for his new field of labor.

—A. Kinsey drew first premium at the Hicksville fair, for best hearse and finest coffin.

—Spencerville will be well represented at the Waterloo fair, judging from the number that are talking of going.

—O. W. Rummel will probably represent Spencerville lodge at Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Indianapolis in November.

Newville.

—Apples are selling at thirty cents in the orchard.

—The railroad communication from Newville, spoken of in the COURIER has not yet made its appearance.

—Mr. E. W. Coburn has secured the services of Mr. John Eckley, of Allen county, Ind., in Mr. Olds' place.

—Mr. Mort Olds has removed to St. Joe. where he is going into the mercantile business on his own responsibility.

—School meeting on last Saturday evening and resulted in a general wrangle over the choice of a teacher, and nothing done.

—H. V. Lawrence has been at home on a visit, but left again this morning for Big Rapids, Michigan, with his mother, where they expect to stay one week, when he will return to Pierceton again.

—The new bridge over the creek at Newville is almost completed and it is going to be the best job ever done on this side of the county, and one that was very much needed, as this will give people a chance to get into town at all times whether the water is high or low.

—The furneral of Mrs. John Ridge daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laesure of Newville township, took place to-day (Monday) at the United Bretheren church. She died in Seneca county, Ohio, where she and her husband resided, having removed therr last winter. The corpse was brought back to her father's and interred in the Newville Cemetery. The family has the sympathy of all their neighbors and acquaintances.

—The republicans are thinking of commencing action against the COURIER for damages, for deceiving them in regard to the Ohio election, as it stated that the contest between Gen. Ewing and Calico Foster would be settled on Tuesday (this week), and they went to the expense of sending over a negro to vote. They sent him back, as their funds are getting rather low and they could not board him until the 14th of October.

ALPHA.

A Model Magazine.

What to buy—where to buy it—and what price to pay for it—are three questions, in efforts at whose solution a large proportion of the time of every wife and mother is spent. The publishers of Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly seems to have an acute comprehension of just what is required. The fall number of this magazine, which lies upon our table, leaves little to be desired in the way of information specially adapted to the wants of ladies. It is not, like many so-called fashion magazines, filled with reprints of illustrations published in European journals; but contains carefully executed drawings, made from actual finished articles of costume at varying rates of cost; each illustration accompanied with a lucid description of the material and manner of making. Not an item of female necessity is left unnoticed; clothing for boys and girls, ladies' underwear, trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, laces, embroideries, hair goods, jewelry, and a hundred other items, are arranged in such admirable order that any lady can without difficulty select an article of a style to suit her taste, at a price commensurate with her means. As a guide to making purchases, the book is invaluable. It reminds its readers of everything they are likely to need, shows them in what styles their wants can be supplied, and gives full and reliable lists of all the latest metropolitan retail prices. The Fashion Quarterly, in short, fills a place in American periodical literature heretofore left vacant, and fills it so worthily as to leave little room for competors.

Published by Ehrich & Co., 287 to 295 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-tf.

Ditch Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the construction or completion of public ditches located in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the board of commissioners of said county will, on the

23rd Day of October, 1879,

commence an examination of ditches in said county, the time for the completion of which has expired; and all ditches or parts of ditches found unfinished, will be advertised and sold in accordance with Sec. 12 of the ditch law, approved March 9, 1875. All persons concerned will therefore see to it that their allotments are completed by that time, and thereby save costs.

B. F. BLAIR, Pres't. of Board.

Oct. 8th, 1879.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
195 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-32-1y.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
AUBURN
Courier!
THE ONLY
DEMOCRATIC PAPER
IN DEKALB COUNTY.

JOB WORK!
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT LOW RATES.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at
Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.
We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"
UNTIL WE HEARD OF
C. H. YESBERA
Coming to the front with the finest line of
Piece Goods and Suitings,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,
ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor, renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that
Custom Made Work
is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready-made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.
His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice.
AUBURN, INDIANA.
41—tf

ROOT & COMPANY
We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of
FALL DRESS GOODS!
That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelities are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of
COLORED SILKS,
In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant
Colored Brocades,
Plain Black Silks in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinks of
TRIMMINGS,
consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored
FRINGES,
will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant
Button, Button, who's got the Button?
is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.
Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

Where to Borrow Money.

Those who desire to borrow money should do so where they can pay a portion of the principal at any time, and thereby stop interest, and also make arrangements, that in case of death the debt shall be canceled and not left to sell out the home from the wife and children. The system of paying commission should be avoided. All this can be accomplished by applying to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Ind., whom we can recommend as responsible and reliable in his transactions.

—Leading citizens of Auburn are organizing an association for the purpose of securing Harper & Brothers' "Peoples Library," consisting of one hundred volumes of standard works of History, Biography, Fiction, Religion, Political Economy, Geology, &c., &c., by popular authors, and writers of acknowledged ability. This is a step in the right direction, and should be aided by every lover of knowledge. The club will probably consist of about fifty persons, at an expense of about $2.00 each, which will secure nearly 50,000 pages of first-class reading matter.

—We are glad to learn that our young friend and fellow citizen, Bill Latson, now of Kansas has met with good fortune since he made his advent in that state. An old gentleman, a neighbor to Billy was taken dangerously sick and Billy like a good Samaritan, attended him down the painful path, until the shadows began to appear, and death became a certainty. Then the old gentleman, in his gratitude, bequeathed half his farm to Billy, and the other half to a comrade who shared his vigils. Billy also got a good team and other property. There is eighty acres in Billy's half, on which is a good stone house, well improved land and some timber. We congratulate Billy, and hope he will make good use of his new accession.

—The county clerk licensed the following parties to "hitch on" during the month of September, 1879;

Aaron Dunn and Paulina Reddick,
James G. Lawhead and Eliza Walter,
Alonzo Schimpff and Cathrine Rinehart,
Samuel A. Squires and Jennie Boyle,
William H. Bickel and Louisa Coyle,
Horace Cutcher and Nettie T. Thomas,
Geo. T. Aman and Mary O. Tipton,
Willard A. Moody and Edna B. Ackley,
John A. Schirg and Georgia V. Houston,
Geo. W. Powell and Eliza J. Daugherty,
Robt. H. March and Jennie Norragon,
Wm. W. Frazer and Lucy A. Seery,
John Miller and Nannie A. Wearley,
Jacob Sechler and Mary J. Widney,
Wm. Heckathorn and Sarah McClish,
W. Rosenberry and Malvina Wilson,
Eugene C. Lackey and Lucinda Parker,
Jacob F. Burns and Minnie E. Bills,
Frank H. Borst and Ida E. Miller,
Arthur G. Daniels and Mary L. Frazer,
Emery A. Metz and Camilla Britten,
J. W. Sherwood and Sue M. Hornberger,
George Row and Ida Ernest,

—A young Buckeye having won the affections of one of DeKalb's fair daughters, came over on Monday last and went straightway to the clerks office and secured the necessary doubling document; after which he inquired for a justice of the peace, and was directed to the First National bank. Meeting Mr. McIntyre the cashier in the bank office, he accosted him as follows: "Say, squire, I've got the papers here, I want you to do your part of the business up, and I've got the money to pay for it." The cashier hesitated a moment, when the young man continued "She's right here, it won't take you long." By this time the cashier had tumbled to the situation, and was sorry to inform the young Buckeye that his certificate authorizing him to perform the marriage ceremony had just expired, but rather than disappoint him he would secure the services of a gentleman who is an expert in that line, and who would be pleased to make the couple happy. 'Squire Walburn was sent for, who tied the hymeneal knot, and pocketed the buzzard dollars with as much grace as an experienced minister of the gospel.

All who love the drama will be delighted with the performance at Ensley's hall, next Tuesday evening, where Irwin Selden's company will play Rip Van Winkle. Of the leading artiste and his company the Scranton City Times says: "There was a pleasant surprise in store for the large and fashionable audience assembled at the academy last evening, to witness M. K. Crane as Rip Van Winkle. He seems to have conception of the witty vagabond entirely his own. He is at times irresistably funny, then changes so quick to pathos that it is with an effort that his hearers can hold back the tears that are so ready to flow. The parting from his child in the second act was very affecting; and when, in the last act, Mr. C. uttered the lines 'Are we then so soon forgotten when we're gone?' he made one of the strongest points of the evening. Little Gussie and Little Gay rendered their respective characters in a style entirely different from the parrot like recitations usually displayed by such very young actors. Altogether the performance was one of the very best ever witnessed in our city. Should Mr. Crane and his splendid company favor us with another visit he may be sure of a hearty reception.

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound),
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Are you going to the fair?

—Wood wanted at this office.

—Fresh chestnuts at Hollister's.

—Go to Hollister's if you want good chestnuts.

—Charley Klotz sold eight sewing machines, last week.

—Sealskin hats and caps, for ladies, at Mrs. A. J. Little's.

—Mr. E. L. Duck is starting a branch furniture store at Garrett.

—Read the advertisement of G. H. Yesbera, in another column.

—Frank Griswold has a temporary position at the Wabash elevator.

—Bring your apples to Stamets' and you will get the highest market price.

—Mountains of new good at the mammoth store of McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mr E. Berry is now at Elmyra, New York, buying coal for his winter trade.

—Mrs. Jacob Walburn and children are visiting in Champaign county, Ohio.

—Mr. C. Beugnot is now in St. Louis on business connected with the stave factory.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received some new styles in ladies hats. Call and see them.

—A bushel of hickory-nuts would be acceptable on subscription at this office. Who'll be the first.

—Thirty-one hundred dollars was paid out at the Wabash elevators last Saturday for grain.

—Be sure and read the advertisement of Dr. Chase's recipes in another column of this paper.

—Mr. John Rush and wife, of Pleasant Lake, spent last Sabbath with their parents in this city.

—It will require $10,000 capital to organize the proposed agricultural society. Can it be raised?

—Mr. Ora Shaffer will leave for Huntsville, Kansas, in a few days to be gone during the winter.

—Sore eyes, tetter, salt rheum, etc., are cured by Dr. Lindsey's blood searcher. Sold by all druggists.

—Mr. C. J. Coats has arrived safely at Indianapolis, and taken quarters at 90 North New Jersey street.

—If you are billious you will find positive relief by using Sellers' liver pills. Sold by all druggists.

—Mrs. Abraham Sherk, of Wilmington township, is visiting friends and relatives in Wayne county, O.

—Apples! apples!! apples!!! wanted at Stamets'. Remember the place, 2nd door south of First National bank.

—Watch your opportunity and crowd into McQuiston & Ralston's store, if you want to see piles of new goods.

—We notice Wm. Burningame, formerly a resident of this place, on our streets shaking hands with the boys.

—Don't forget the place when you bring your apples to town. Second door south of the First National bank.

—Hank Long of the Kendallville Standard office, called in to see us during his visit to our city last Saturday.

—I will pay six cents each, for 100,000 oak hub blocks. I also want 100,000 oak spokes. D. D. Snyder.

—There is a movement on foot to organize a county agricultural association. The exhibitions to be held at Auburn.

—Mike Long has been cracking store boxes for a week past at McQuiston & Ralston's, and still the goods are not all open.

—A man named Charles Rever, residing at Garrett, had $500 picked from his pockets while at Chicago, last week.

—We have only had a glimpse of McQuiston since he returned from New York. You can't see him for new goods.

—The entertainment given by the Tennesseeans last Tuesday evening, was one of the best ever witnessed in Auburn.

—He must be a mighty mean man that would steal goods now, when McQuiston & Ralston are almost giving them away.

—A. S. Lauferty & Co., of Ft. Wayne want the people to get married. See what they have to say about it in another column.

—We learn that Leb Anderson, of Angola, a brother to our townsman Jas. A. Anderson, will soon move with his family to this city.

—First quality, strictly new mackerel just received at I. W. Martin's to be sold at the remarkable low price of 25 cents per dozen. Try them.

—Hon. S. S. Shutt, gave us a pleasant call last week. He informs us that two hundred acres have been sown with wheat, on his farms, this fall.

—What is more provoking to a young man than to buy two reserved seat tickets to a show, and then have his "boss" go away on a visit the same night?

—Wm. L. Allen, the machine-shop man, loafed around Reading, Mich., a few days, trying to secure a location, under the name of Wm. Hardwicke.

—Dr. John Cowan, of Auburn, formerly of this place, came down, not particularly to see the show, but to see the people—he gave Cole fifty cents though.—Decatur Democrat.

Commissioners Court.—Adjourned Session, Oct. 3, 1879.

The following allowances were made.

Geo. Diel, ex. of poor	$25.00
J. B. Bennett, ex. of poor	17.30
do do " " "	4.50
Geo. Wagoner, poor farm	9.38
Jas. Anderson, work on jail	26.87
J. J. Latson, ex. of roads	7.00
Jacob Gregg, poor farm	31.58
D. Tomlinson, ex. poor	6.75
Western Bridge Works, ex. bridges	15.00
G. W. Weamer, printing	7.50
Reed & Lowry, stationery	44.25
W. H. Kiblinger & Co, ex. crim'ls	62.62
Thos. Baldock, repairs	1.75
John Hartman, janitor	20.00
Myres & Co, poor farm	97.80
M. Boland, recording	2.70
Wm. C. Williams, litigation	54.20
Best & McClellan, "	30.00
Isaac Newton, ex. of poor	18.50
Geo. W. Frick, ex. of bridges	6.00
John Fretz, " " "	20.00
Geo. H. Duncan, " " "	25.00
" " " " " poor	13.00
" " " " " ditches	60.00
B. F. Blair, bridges and ditches	64.00
Crane, Duncan & Co, specific	2.50
G. Wonsetler ex. of poor	41.00
C. R. Wannemaker, ex. of poor	4.00
James Driscoll, " " ditches	13.71
James Bowers, " " bridges	30.80
G. H. K. Moss, general indexes	600.00

On presentation of physician's certificate, Charles Delong was released from payment of taxes.

Geo. W. Maxwell appointed justice of the peace in Wilmington township, vice, John R. Young, resigned.

In matter of public highway in Wilmington and Franklin townships, petitioned for by Jeremiah Lewis et. al. Messrs J. J. Latson, G. C. Ralston and John L. Davis were appointed viewers.

Final reports filed in the following ditch cases.

Jacob Fisher ditch,	Troy township.
Francis Klinkel,	" Franklin "
John Fink,	" Troy "
John Crouse,	" Stafford & Wil'n "
R. M. Lockhart,	" Franklin "
J. W. Lawhead,	" " "
John Carper, et. al. ditch	Union & Jackson township.

In matter of public highway in Jackson township, petitioned for by Lewis Weaver, et. al. the viewers report in favor of location, whereupon Eva Snyder presents her petition for damages, viewers remanded to assess damages (if any.)

In matter of public highway in Butler township, petitioned for by Levi Jackson, et. al. the viewers appointed to assess damages, report damages to Alonzo Lockwood in the sum of $150, and to William Feagler in the sum of $86, and the board not considering the road of sufficient importance to warrant the payment of so large a sum out of the county treasury, refuse to order the road established.

The quarterly report of the superintendent of the farm and asylum for poor, shows the following.

Male inmates	19
Female inmates	8
Total	27

Stock on hand as follows: Mules 4, horses 4, hogs 96, sheep 19, milch cows 11, young cattle 23, chickens 12.

The Hay Fork Swindler gets in his Work Again.

[Wabash Plain Dealer.]

One would think that the patent right swindler would lose his occupation after awhile, but the warnings which every farmer has had are of no effect, apparently. Only last week two citizens of Wabash county were roped in by a brace of villains. They were Jacob Showalter, living near Roan, and Michael Bash, near Mount Vernon. They were persuaded to sign an agreement of some kind which proved to be a note, in the first instance, for over $1200, and in the latter, for $800. The notes were immediately brought to this city, where an effort was made to negotiate them, the $800 note finding a purchaser. The gentleman to whom the other was offered, took steps to find out if it was a bona fide note, and soon discovered it to have been fraudulently obtained. Officers were at once put upon the track of the swindlers, but they had, meantime, scented the danger and skipped for parts unknown. The purchaser of the $800 note had, meanwhile learned of the swindle, and getting the party into a lawyer's office in this city, forced him to refund the money. The swindlers went north from Wabash, and at last accounts were in Adrian, Mich., where they were trying to negotiate the Showalter note. The treachery of one man in this city alone prevented their capture and probably confinement in the penitentiary.

The farmers of Wabash county are not a gullible people, but they will do well to be always on their guard whenever approached by these gentry. In these instances Showalter's and Bash's signature were obtained upon a trivial pretext, they being asked to sign an agreement that the hay fork men might put up one of the forks in their stables for the purpose of exhibiting it to their neighbors.

—While some of the small boys were playing on the streets last Saturday night, one of them, Hardie Mays, met with a serious accident. In a friendly tussel with one of the boys, his foot sliped upon the grass, and he fell heavily upon his left arm, dislocating the elbow joint. Doctors Matheny and Allyn were called, who soon had the bone in position, and the patient is now doing well.

—Chestnuts at Hollister's for 15 cents per quart.

—Notice the change in Root Co's. advertisement.

—Wheat brought $1.18½ per bushel in the Auburn market, last Tuesday.

—1000 bushels of apples wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, at Stamets'.

—Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, have something to say to the readers of the Courier this week.

—The fair is booming at Waterloo this week. A good show, and a big crowd in attendance.

—The building formerly owned by the Odd Fellows, in which the Courier is located, now belongs to the First National bank.

—List of unclaimed letters in the postoffice, at Auburn, Ind., October 4, 1879: James Dutcher, Charles Hoffman, H. J. Wetherell.

Jos. Raineer, P. M.

—Married.—At the Central House, in Auburn, by Jacob Walburn, Esq., on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, 1879, Mr. Henry Maxwell and Miss Lorano Jackson, both of DeKalb county.

—Billy Edgington has secured the services of an able assistant, for Saturday work. If you want a first-class shave or hair-cut, you can get it without waiting long.

—Mr. I. W. Martin is receiving a very fine selection of ladies' cloaks and dolmans, which he will sell as low as $4.00, and from that up. Examine them before buying.

—Moody and Sankey commenced their revival meeting in Cleveland, O., last Sabbath. They were greeted with an immense audience. The meeting will continue one month.

—If any person in Auburn loaned Wm. L. Allen, alias Wm. Hardwicke, $10.00, let them come forward and have it placed to their credit on their subscription to the foundry project.

—When you go to see McQuiston & Ralston's big stock of goods, if you don't see what you want, ask for it, for it is impossible to display more than one-fourth of their immense stock.

—In looking over the stock of Mr. I. W. Martin, we noticed some very handsome patterns of ladies' cashmere dress goods, brocade and plain, for the very small sum of 16 to 25 cents per yard.

—Seldens dramatic company, supporting E. M. Craen, accompanied by a silver cornet band and fine orchestra, will entertain the citizens of Auburn, at Ensley's hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 14th 1879.

—Wanted:—To rent a residence property in a desirable location. House must have 6 to 8 rooms, and be surrounded with the necessary conveniences, such as wood-house, well, cistern, etc. Apply at this office.

—There were three of 'em, and they were singing that melodious old song, "He used to wear an old gray coat all buttoned up before." It would have been a great deal more melodious if they had buttoned up their lips just before they started out to sing.

—Just opened by McQuiston & Ralston for the fall trade, the largest stock of dry-goods, clothing, notions and groceries ever seen in one establishment in DeKalb county. Such low prices as they are selling goods at were never before heard of.

—Miss Frankie Ford, Postmaster Rainier's accomplished assistant, is going west to regain her health and visit relatives. She will probably not return until spring. During her absence, Miss Abbie Potter will take her place in the postoffice.

—Dr. Chase's recipe book should be in every household in the country, as it is replete with practical information on every subject which may arise in the house, on the farm, in the workshop, and in the office. It must meet with a ready sale. See the advertisement in another column of our paper.

—Mr. John McClellan, having stocked up the corner grocery with a full line of coffee, sugar, tobacco, cigars, notions, etc., now invites his old friends to call in and examine his goods and prices. Mr. McClellan makes a specialty of cigars and chewing tobacco of the very best brands.

—Mr. John Henry was recently informed that a friend of his at Chicago was presented with a telephone that would articulate sounds correctly, weighed eight pounds and was a "stem-winder." John is undecided as to its gender, and will pay liberally for the correct interpretation.

—Mr. Israel Apple, has our thanks for a half-bushel of the largest potatoes we have ever seen. They are of the bellflower variety, said to be the best spring potatoes in the market, and have no hollows in the center. Mr. Apple raised thirty bushels this year, on less than one-fourth of an acre of ground.

—Married.—On October 2nd, 1879, at Dr. Kelley's hotel, Syracuse, Ind. Mr. C. D. Kelly, of Waterloo, and Miss Lizzie Lawson, of Pierceton. We tender our congratulations to "Cy." and his handsome bride, and here's to their health and their family's—may they live long and be happy.

—In consequence of the rain, the Richland township Sunday-school workers institute did not meet at the time appointed, but will meet at Heist's school house, one and a half miles southwest of Corunna, on Saturday, October 18, 1879. Sunday-school workers are invited to attend. Exercises to begin at 9:30 a. m. L. W. Treear, Pres't.

A Female Swindler.

Several weeks ago a lady called at the dry-goods store of C. Reyher, and presented a draft for $40.10, asking Mr. R. if he would cash it, stating that she wanted some goods. The draft was given by Mr. Hawes, of Goshen, and was taken by Mr. R., and the amount, less $10 in goods, was paid her and she departed well satisfied with the result of her transaction.

Mr. R. put the draft away with other securities, and gave no attention to the matter until a business house in the east sent the draft back stating that it had been "raised" from $4.10 to $40.10, and after an examination it was found to be as stated by the firm.

The woman was neatly dressed, was good looking and quite intelligent, and gave her name as S. M. Wood, and said that she resided near Auburn. The truth of the matter is that she is a travelling swindler, and that the same game of "raising" drafts and checks has been carried on by her for some time. She forged a draft and had it cashed at the Auburn bank some time ago, and quite recently played the same trick on a bank in Goshen.

Papers throughout the state should give this female forger and swindler a free notice. She might thereby be captured and made to suffer the penalties of the law for her evil doings.—Garrett Herald.

That part of the above which relates to the Auburn bank is not correct. The woman did not forge a draft on the bank here, but she did buy a draft on New York, it was afterward raised and presented for redemption in New York, but the change was discovered and the draft protested, so that the Auburn bank is just that much ahead, as the draft has not been, nor will not be paid.

◆

The Daily Post, of Columbia City, contains the following account of an attempt to assassinate E. W. Brown, the senior editor, one day last week. It says: "The sensation of the hour is the dastardly attempt of A. C. Mills, superintendent of the Columbia City free schools, to assassinate the editor of the Post in his office yesterday afternoon. Naturally excitement runs high, and the conduct of the armed, murderous villian is condemned by all.

The immediate cause which seems to have impelled Mr. Mills to play the role of a bully, with murder in his heart, was the following local note in the daily Post of yesterday morning. It is as follows:

"The schools are in a sad confusion. Could anything else be expected?"

To this statement of a fact, Mr. A. C. Mills, superintendent, and Mr James E. McDonald principal of the schools, took umbrage, attacking Mr. Adams, our partner on the street, both using language which reflects no credit upon the positions they occupy. He promptly informed the gentlemen that he had not written the local, which is a fact, but that the same had been written by the senior editor of the Post. Of this occurrence we knew nothing when we came to the office near one o'clock. Feeling tired and sleepy after the labors of the previous day and night, we sought a little rest on the lounge in our office. We had not lain there but a short time when we were awakened in a half dreaming state by Mills entering the editorial room. He at once demanded of us the reasons for the local. Our reply, half asleep as we were, we do not remember. A few words followed when Mills, rising from his seat, called us a "God damned liar," thrusting his hand in his pocket as though reaching for a revolver. This language and his hostile attitude finally awaked us thoroughly. Rising from the lounge we ordered him out of the office in language more forcible than eloquent, at the same time opening the door leading into the hall. By this time Mills had advanced close to us, still thrusting his hand into his pocket and making such demonstrations as convinced us that he meant to play the role of assassin. Refusing to leave at our second invitation we grabbed him by the arm and hurled him into the hallway, shutting the door in his face. No sooner in the hall than he drew his revolver from his pocket, cocking it and pointing it at the door, following this action with a perfect volley of oaths and imprecations too foulmouthed for publication. Finding that we paid no attention to him he at last left, not, however, without telling the hands in the office that he would visit vengence upon us on the street."

◆

The Courier folks are seriously disgruntled about some of the sentiments expressed by the speakers at the soldiers' re-union. They should remember that it is pretty hard to hold a soldiers' re-union without displeasing a democratic politician.—Press.

And it is equally hard for a republican politician to make a speech at a re-union without insulting democratic soldiers. A true soldier can address his comrades without insulting anyone. As a rule cowards always do the most blowing about their bravery and patriotism.

◆

—Mr. Frank A. Hoff has established a branch grocery and provision store at the junction, for the accommodation of the people of that vicinity. His stock there consists of a full assortment of goods in his line which will be sold at the lowest possible living rates. He will pay as much for country produce at the junction as can be had in town.

GET
MARRIED!

There is a place in this State where wedding outfits for gentlemen,

CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, Hats, &c.

is a specialty. Parties contemplating

MatrimonY

will consult their interest if they wish

Stylish Garments

artistically constructed to visit this place. Besides we carry the largest, best made and finest trimmed stock of Men's Boys and Children's Clothing in the State. Be sure and find

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WHAT PAYS BEST
AFTER HARVEST,

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the Weekly Enquirer."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati Enquirer, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year	$1.15
One copy six months	65

COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun. issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3.75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue " "		4.00
Any three day's issue " "		6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FAREN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m CINCINNATI, O.

PROF. RICE'S NATIONAL MUSIC CHART

An Astonishing Invention! by which beginners, even, can in a few hours learn to play the pure harmony and correct accompaniment to any song or instrument, on the Piano or Organ. Full, thorough, and scientific, it commences and lays the foundation of all music, with full, thorough bass, and an infallible key to transposition. A dozen songs on each chart, with the chords under each word, and teaching the fundamental laws of pure harmony. It is well worth $20. Sent, postpaid, for $1. Send for Circulars. JOHN ROSS & CO., General Agents, 312 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURE Can be RELIEVED and generally CURED! by our appliance. Send address on postal card to Rupture Relief Co. Box 2430, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL TEA, Coffee and Baking Powder to families. PROFITS FIRST DAYS. Outfit free. People's Tea Co., Box 5019, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES [illegible] FEMALE PILLS [illegible] Circular FREE. [illegible]

SeminalPastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency [illegible]

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Book for the Million

A new and complete GUIDE TO WEDLOCK, containing Chapters on a Competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom [illegible]

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser" [illegible]

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HYMENEAL FACTS WILL OUT.

BY C. L. MARION.

I'm a goodly youth of two-and-twenty,
And, unbroken, my days glide smoothly by;
For a lady-love, with money plenty,
[illegible] no cause for a tear nor a sigh.
[illegible], I feel now would [illegible] me;
Or, even a year's [illegible], maybe I'd cry;
For I say, with a vengeance, and no joking,
When one's secret leaks out it is provoking.

Now a maid I love, ah! a damsel fair,
With cheeks like a rose and eye like a star!
In wooing I took particular care,
And then I beheld my conquest afar.
But the lassie I won this could not bear
(For Grace is so modest; in fact, we both are),
That of our wedding one word should we breathe
Till the day a garland was her head to wreathe.

"Because," said Gracie, "I wish to surprise
Dame Rumor, the Misses Andrus and Greys.
Beside, how could I meet curious eyes!
'The fair bride elect!' as everyone says.
'Who wedded will be when summer-time dies
And fades gently into cool autumn days!'
I know I should blush and feel rather queer.
Now say not a word, love; promise me, dear."

Of course I promised—how could I refuse,
When those blue eyes so earnestly pleaded?
Moreover, I think that no one would choose
To have the fact known till it was needed;
So o'er the affair in quiet did muse,
And with our intent nearly succeeded,
When, lo! some "fly" reporter cut the cute caper
Of getting the news to stick in his paper.

Oh! wouldn't I like a punch at his nose
For poking his smeller where he'd no call;
A pity it is one naught can propose
Without these reporters knowing it all.
Thus, my secret (as the paper well shows)
Will be a surprise, if any, but small;
But still, just the same, we wedded will be,
But not a blamed "scribbler" there shall you see!

I say, young man on the hymeneal strain,
Try and outwit these newspaper fellows,
Else ne'er an intent will quiet remain;
For, if these "peers" of a blacksmith's bellows
Get "wind" of a fact they'll "blow" it to Spain;
Now, if they'd wait till a wedding it mellows,
Then the nuptials proclaim of the lover true,
The event would be more refreshing and new.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Authentic and Thrilling Narratives by an Old Physician.

The lectures which have recently been delivered on "living burials," by a physician of eminence, prove that such things happen in countries where rapid interment succeeds death much more frequently than the generality of people would deem possible.

We who hold our dead sacred, and who err, if anything, on the side of keeping them too long unburied, must naturally feel a kind of horror creep over us when, from circumstances, we are brought to witness with what haste and want of reverence the last sad ceremonies are gone through in some countries where climate renders speedy interment after decease an absolute necessity. I propose to relate three marvelous escapes from living burials which happened to different members of the same family at different periods. The scene was in Italy; the facts were related to me by the daughter of two of the parties concerned, and I shall tell the tale as nearly as possible as she told it to me:

"You will scarcely wonder," she said, "at my horror of being buried alive when I tell you that a peculiar fate seems to pursue our family, or at least did pursue it in the last generation. My father was an only son, and, from having been born several years after his parents' marriage, was an object of especial devotion. His mother was unable to nurse him herself, and a countrywoman was procured from a village some distance from the chateau where his parents resided, who was not only well calculated to replace the mother as a nurse, but was of so affectionate a disposition that she seemed to throw her whole soul into her care for the well-being of the child, and lavished as much affection on him as did the real mother. When the age came for weaning him, it was found impossible to accomplish it while the nurse remained with him; and so, after many terrible scenes and the most heart-breaking sorrow on her part, she had to go. The boy throve very well until he was about 3 years old, when he was attacked by some childish malady, and to all appearance died.

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the distracted grief of the parents. The mother could scarcely be induced to leave the body, and, even though all life was extinct, grudged every moment as it flew toward the time when even what was left of her darling would have to be removed forever. (The time that was allowed by the Government for bodies to remain unburied was three days.) The father gave strict orders that the child's nurse should not be informed of the death of her foster son until after the funeral, as he felt convinced she would at once come to see him, and he dreaded the affect the sight of her grief might have on the already broken-hearted wife. However, the order was ill-kept, and on the morning of the funeral, after the guests had arrived and were grouped round the coffin taking their last farewell of the lovely boy, in rushed the nurse, her hair down, her dress all torn and travel-stained, her boots nearly worn off her feet. On hearing the news, she had started off without waiting for extra clothing, without word or look to any one, and had run the whole night in order to be in time to see her boy. As she entered the room, she pushed past the servants and guests, and, on reaching the coffin, seized the child, and, before any one was aware of her intention, or had presence of mind to prevent her, she had vanished with him in her arms. It was found she had carried him off to the *grenier*, or garret. She paid no attention to threats or entreaties, and all attempts at forcing the door were equally fruitless. The guests waited patiently, hoping that she would before long return to her senses, and bring back the child's body for burial.

"At the end of an hour or more they heard the heavy furniture rolled away and the door opened. The nurse appeared, but with no *dead* child in her arms—the little thing's arms were clasped lovingly round her neck as she pressed him to her bosom. The mournful assemblage was turned into one of joyful congratulation. The woman would never speak of the means she used to restore the boy to consciousness; indeed, although she became from that hour a resident in the family, and a trusted and valued friend, she forebore ever referring to the incident in which she played so important a part. She lived to see the rescued child married and with a family of his own around him.

"The heroine of the second anecdote was a first cousin to the above rescued child—a young lady of 13 or 14 years old. After a somewhat protracted illness, she, to all appearance, died. The mother literally refused to believe it, although the doctors and the other inmates of the house saw no reason to doubt the fact. The funeral was arranged, the grave made, and the specified three days had come to an end. The mother had never left her daughter's body; she had tried every available means to restore her, but to no avail. As the hour approached for the ceremony to take place, she became more and more distracted and more desperate in her efforts to convince herself that life still lingered. As a last resource, she went for some strong elixir, and taking out of her pocket a fruit-knife with two blades—one blade of gold, the other of silver—proceeded by continual working to force the gold blade between the teeth; when inserted, she poured a drop of the elixir on the blade, then another and another, and tried to make it enter the mouth; but it seemed only to trickle back again and down the chin. Still she persevered, becoming more desperate as the moments flew on to the hour, now so near, when her child was to be taken from her. At the very last, when she was beginning to dread the very worst, she thought she detected a slight spasm in the throat, and, on closer examination, she became aware that the liquid was no longer returning as it did at first. She continued the application, every moment feeling more excited and more joyfully hopeful. Presently the action of swallowing became more decided; she felt a feeble flutter at the heart, and, before long, the eyes gradually opened and closed again; but the breathing became quietly regular, and the mother was satisfied that now no one would dispute the fact; so she called her household round her, and proved to them the joyful fact that her child was restored to her, and that no funeral procession would leave the house that day. Before long the child fully recovered. The fruit-knife, with its two blades, is to this day the most precious heirloom in the family possessions.

"The recovered one lived to form a deep attachment for her cousin (the rescued boy of the first story), possibly from the fact of the strange similarity in their early history; but his affections were already engaged by the young lady whose story we are now going to relate, the facts of which resemble somewhat those already told. This young person was no longer a child when death seemed to claim her, but had reached the age of 18 or 19. She had been suffering from an infectious and dangerous fever, and when the crisis arrived, instead of rallying, she, to all appearance, died. It was the custom in the district in which she lived to dress marriageable girls as brides after death, and to bury them in their bridal costume. The young lady in question was therefore laid out as a bride, in a white dress, orange-flower wreath and veil.

"The day before the funeral, the most intimate friend of the deceased, who had been on a visit at a distance, came home, and insisted with floods of tears that she should be allowed to see her. The mother most decidedly refused, explaining that her daughter had been the victim of an infectious fever, and that she could not allow the daughter of a friend to run the risk of catching it. The young lady persisted, and would not leave the house; but the mother, much as it pained her, was firm in her refusal. However, in the evening the young friend, being on the watch, saw the paid watcher leave the room to go down to her supper, leaving the door unlocked. She immediately entered, and, having reverently kissed her friend's pale face, knelt down by the side of the bed to pray. There were candles at each side of the bed at its head, and two placed on a table at its foot.

"The poor girl was deep in her prayers, when suddenly, without any movement or warning, the dead girl sat up, and said, in a sharp tone of voice, '*Que fait tu la?*'—(What are you doing there?) Startled and horrified to the last degree, her friend sprung from her knees, and, in trying to rush out of the room, upset the table on which the candles were placed, and became wedged between it and the bed, her head downmost. Inextricably entangled, she shrieked loudly for help. The supposed dead girl had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and, being weakened from illness, she went off into a hysterical fit of laughter; and the more her poor friend kicked and screamed, the more she kept up the duet by peals of laughter. The mother and household, hearing the noise, rushed up as quickly as possible. The mother was the first to enter the room, and, being a quick-witted woman, at once comprehended the situation. She flew to her daughter, and, angrily ordering her to be quiet and not laugh at her friend's misfortune, she pressed her to her bosom, and, hastily tearing off wreath and veil, dropped them on the floor and kicked them under the bed; then, calling assistance, she carried the girl into another room, and put her to bed. The doctor, who had been at once sent for, ordered her to be taken from home without delay, and they started as soon as was possible. She perfectly recovered; but, strangely enough, could never call to mind the startling events of her return to life. She afterwards married the gentleman who was the hero of the first story. Her poor friend, when extricated from her unpleasant position, was quite delirious; she had a nervous fever, of which she nearly died, and she never entirely recovered from the shock her friend's sudden return to life had given her."

On writing to the lady who related these anecdotes, for permission to publish, she says: "You are at liberty to make what use you like of our family story, on condition you do not mention names of family or places; but you may add that all three who were so nearly buried alive lived to be very old—my father to 84, my mother and aunt to 76—retaining their health, rare intelligence, and to a wonderful extent their personal beauty, to the last."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PEOPLE.

Commander Cameron's Account of the Most Civilized Race in Central Africa.

[From the London Times.]

At the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, the well-known African explorer, Commander Cameron, who was received with applause, apologized for not having his paper prepared, but he did not believe, in detailing the manners and customs of the people of Urua, in Central Africa, this would be a drawback. Urua was one of the largest native states in Africa. It was bounded on the east by Tanganyika, on the north by independent tribes in Manguema, on the west by Ulunda, and on the south by mountains south of the lake of Bangueolo. The great chief was Kasongo, and the race was perhaps the most civilized in Central Africa. The chief claimed divine honors. On his death all his wives save one were slaughtered at the grave, and the one whose life was not taken was handed over to the chief's successor. The spirit of the deceased Prince was supposed to pass into the body of the successor. The center of the religion of the people was an idol, which was held in great reverence.

The idol was placed in the midst of a dense jungle, and it had for wife one of the sisters of the reigning sovereign. Under the principal chief were smaller chiefs, who collected and paid over to the sovereign tribute. He had seen this tribute come in, and some of it must have come from distant parts of the country. There was a numerous class of wizards in the country who did a large trade in idols and charms. Many of the wizards were ventriloquists, and in this way the idols were made to give answers to the questions put to them. Caste was very clearly defined in the race. No one dare sit down in the presence of the chief without permission, which was very seldom granted. In one case where, in the traveler's presence, a native had neglected etiquette, severe punishment was about to be inflicted, but the traveler saved the offender.

Authority was maintained by mutilation. Hands, feet, ears, noses, were mutilated, and the natives did not seem to mind it much. One woman had cut off her own ears. This woman was one of Kasongo's wives; he had about 1,000 of them. She asked permission to mutilate herself, and she did it at once. The body-guard of the chief was composed, to a great extent, of mutilated people, whose affection for the chief seemed in no way decreased; indeed, it would appear that mutilation strengthened their regard for their chief. The name of the idol was Kungwe a Banza, and profound reverence was shown to it. Fire was obtained by friction from a fire block, and in one case the chief used the shin bone of one of the other chiefs who had been conquered. The dress of the people was very simple, consisting of an apron. Members of the royal family wore three large skins, and junior members of the family wore aprons of green monkey skins.

The hair-dressing of this people was curious, varying more with districts than with rank. In some cases it was worked up into four ring plaits crossed at the top of the head like a crown, and surrounded at the bottom with a band of cowries or other shells. Skewers were inserted in the hair, one end of which could be used in tattooing. The people were not a hairy rrce, but they managed to grow their beards long, and plaited them like a Chinaman's pigtail, usually putting at the end of each a lump of mud to weigh it. Some of the beards reached to the waists. The women, not having beards to amuse themselves with, were tattooed extensively. Tattooing usually commenced at the age of 7, and might be completed about the age of 12 or 14, which was the time for marriage. Beautiful patterns were used, and the tattooing was done in raised cuts. Sometimes a husband, when he was displeased with his wife, cut off all these raised pieces, and the woman could not appear in public again; she was not received into society until she was retattooed.

He saw one of their weddings, which was very curious. The festivities lasted several days. A ring was formed of the natives, two men with big drums being in the middle. The drums were played and the people round danced. The bride was brought out, dressed in feathers and other finery, on the shoulders of two or three women; she was taken into the middle of the ring, and was jumped up and down on the shoulders of the women. The bride threw shells and beads about, for which there was a scramble, as the possession of them was supposed to confer luck. Ultimately the husband came into the ring, and putting the bride under his arm carried her off. The means of communication was by drum signals. They had a call on the drum for everybody's name, and they could ask questions and convey intelligence over hundreds of miles, and receive answers almost immediately. In war, messages were constantly sent enormous distances to bring up reinforcements or to stop their coming. The mass of the people lived in huts on dry land, but there were one or two exceptions to this. He saw two lakes on which people were living in huts. In one case the people had covered over the long grass growing in the water with earth, and on that had built their huts; in the other the huts were built on piles. The language of the country belonged to the same broad family which stretched across the large belt of Africa traversed by him, and the grammar was on the same principles as the grammar of the Swaeli.

Tobacco in the Hen-Roost.

A French gentleman has developed a theory that the inhalation of tobacco smoke by fowls causes their flesh to assume a wonderfully white color and become very tender at the same time. He accordingly shut up a chicken in his fowl-house, and set fire to a store of "caporal," which he left burning in the place. The young fowl, so far from being averse to the odor of the narcotic, was inclined to try its taste as well as its smell, and had in a few days' time consumed so much "caporal" that its flesh was not only whitened, but absolutely "nicotinized" with poison. To it as it stood—probably in a rather stupid state—upon its perch entered one night an adventurer. The precious bird was carried off, plucked, cooked and eaten, and a short time after breakfast the thief was seized with violent and intolerable pains. He rushed to the doctor, heedless of the necessity which would arise of disclosing his nocturnal escapade. He was found to have been poisoned by the nicotine contained in the flesh of the fowl, and was with some difficulty saved from death.

Making 261 Miles in Eighteen Hours.

It was interesting to learn by Weston's help that a man can travel 550 miles in 144 hours, but it is not less wonderful, and it may be far more useful, to learn that a man, using no other motive power than nature has given him, can cover more than twice the distance in considerably less time. That fact was demonstrated at the recent bicycle match in London, when the winner in six days of eighteen hours each covered the enormous distance of 1,404 miles, and the second man made only fourteen miles less. Scores of 200 miles a day were made so often, and by so many men, as to be scarcely worth mentioning, but the winner's 261 miles in a single period of eighteen hours, or at the rate of nearly fifteen miles an hour, makes the future and the past possibilities of personal rapid transit, so to speak, compare very much as the creeping of a child contrasts with his strides as a man. If these men had kept up their traveling for two days more, only the lack of a solid roadbed would have prevented their keeping company with the swiftest steamer across the Atlantic, and they actually did cover within those 108 hours the distance of a crow's flight between London and Constantinople. With the aid of this new "iron horse," a man may make the "round trip" over twice the extreme length of the British island in less than a week, or, translated into distance familiar to us, it would be child's play to go on a bicycle to Coney Island and back by road in an afternoon, or to Albany, along the beautiful banks of the Hudson, in a day. That such comparisons as these are not mere flights of fancy will easily be believed when it is learned that the machine is regarded in England more as a useful tool than as a curiosity or a toy, that country doctors and postmen use them on their rounds, and no less than 60,000 have been made and sold. On such a basis of experience as these facts give, it is asserted that the use of the machine does not cause disease, as was once thought, and that any one, even the weakest or the most timid, may use them, as, with a little experience, the novel mode of progress becomes as easy and natural as walking, with the pleasant addition of a delightful exhilaration caused by the sense of power and the rapid rush through the air. During the match above noticed, for instance, the contestants habitually ate and drank while in motion, and sometimes "seemed to doze"—but it may be doubted whether this was when going at the rate of a mile in four minutes.—*New York paper.*

Bandanas in the Ascendant.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago a Madras cravat, of bright tints and fine grass cloth fabric, was in the Eastern cities almost certainly the distinguishing mark of one who had lived in the East Indies, or had commercial relations therewith. There were exceptions, but the article tied twice around the neck was worn mostly by the classes we have mentioned. As the disposition increased to free the neck from swathings, and as the late war made all foreign fabrics very costly, the Madras handkerchiefs gradually passed out of fashion. This year they have come into vogue again, both in their genuine and imitated forms. Bright plaid handkerchiefs are now made in squares in England, which closely simulate the real Madras. A happy thought struck a wholesale milliner of Boston. He bought up all the Japanese hats he could find in New York, had them embroidered with silk, and bound and wrapped in the English Madras. He sold them for a handsome profit, and they soon became the rage. At every New England watering-place nine out of every ten young ladies have worn, during the past summer, these hats, and many have trimmed their dresses with the same gay material. The rougher sex has imitated the fashion, and ties of the brightest plaids surround the throats of the majority of young men in Boston and New York. A few make their appearance here, as people return from their vacation. The style may be too gaudy for the most refined taste, but a "bit of color" often produces an agreeable as well as pronounced effect. Some of the ties have made their appearance in the shop windows, usually, however, in their more somber forms, but they will soon be superseded by those of gaudier hues. We cannot say that the best are the brightest, for the tints of the genuine Madras are not usually so dazzling as those of the imitations. As the former are scarce and high-priced, we presume the majority of buyers will content themselves with the English reproductions, or even with the very cheap gingham imitations of the latter. The present season is rather far advanced for the general adoption of the new mode in this vicinity, but if it survives the winter's frosts we shall expect to see the necks of the men and the headgear of the women outshining in variegated splendor the turbans of the Southern aunties.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Bad Country for Doctors.

A medical man in Spoleto, Italy, called in to attend a child who was ill, was informed by the father that, should he cure the infant, 2,000 lire would be his reward, but that should he fail he would infallibly be shot. He undertook the case, and the child shortly after died, whereupon the father, true to the compact, brought his gun and at once put an end to the labors and the life of the unhappy doctor. In Italy juries are generally lenient to a murderer, and the owner of the gun was adjudged to pay a fine of 25,000 lire and suffer ten years' imprisonment only.

The Horrors of Siberian Exile.

Of the treatment of political exiles in Siberia I have before me a thrilling description from the pen of Mr. Robert Lemke, a German writer, who has visited the various penal establishments of Russia with an official legitimation. He had been to Tobolsk; after which he had to make a long, dreary journey in a wretched car, until a high mountain rose up before him. In its torn and craggy flank the mountain showed a colossal opening, similar to the mouth of a burnt-out crater. Fetid vapors, which almost took away his breath, ascended from it.

Pressing his handkerchief upon his lips, Mr. Lemke entered the opening of the rock, where he found a large watch-house, with a picket of Cossacks. Having shown his papers he was conducted by a guide through a long, very dark and narrow corridor, which, judging from its sloping descent, led down into some unknown depth. In spite of his good fur, the visitor felt extremely cold. After a walk of some ten minutes through the dense obscurity, the ground becoming more and more soft, a vague shimmer of light became observable. "We are in the mine!" said the guide, pointing with a significant gesture to the iron cross-bars which closed the cavern before them.

The massive bars were covered with a thick rust. A watchman appeared, who unlocked the heavy iron gate. Entering a room of considerable extent, but which was scarcely a man's height, and which was dimly lit by an oil-lamp, the visitor asked: "Where are we?" "In the sleeping-room of the condemned! Formerly it was a productive gallery of the mine; now it serves as a shelter."

The visitor shuddered. This subterranean sepulcher, lit by neither sun nor moon, was called a sleeping room. Alcove-like cells were hewn into the rock; here, on a couch of damp, half-rotten straw, covered with a sackcloth, the unfortunate sufferers were to repose from the day's work. Over each cell a cramp-iron was fixed, wherewith to lock up the prisoners like ferocious dogs. No door, no window anywhere.

Conducted through another passage, where a few lanterns were placed, and whose end was also barred by an iron gate, Mr. Lemke came to a large vault, partly lit. This was the mine. A deafening noise of pickaxes and hammers. There he saw hundreds of wretched figures, with shaggy beards, sickly faces, reddened eyelids; clad in tatters, some of them barefoot, others in sandals, fettered with heavy foot-chains. No song, no whistling. Now and then they shyly looked at the visitor and his companion. The water dripped from the stones; the convicts were thoroughly wet. One of them, a tall man with suffering mien, labored hard with gasping breath, but the strokes of his pickax were not heavy and firm enough to loosen the rock.

"Why are you here?" Mr. Lemke asked.

The convict looked confused, with an air almost of consternation, and silently continued his work.

"It is forbidden to the prisoners," said the inspector, "to speak of the cause of their banishment!"

Entombed alive; forbidden to say why!

"But who is the convict?" Mr. Lemke asked the guide, with low voice.

"It is number 114!" the guide replied, laconically.

"This I see," answered the visitor; but what are the man's antecedents? To what family does he belong?"

"He is a Count," replied the guide; "a well-known conspirator. More, I regret to say, I cannot tell you about Number 114!"

The visitor felt as if he were stifled in the grave-like atmosphere—as if his chest were pressed in by a demoniacal nightmare. He hastily asked his guide to return with him to the upper world. Meeting there the commander of the military establishment, he was obligingly asked by that officer:

"Well, what impression did our penal establishment make upon you?"

Mr. Lemke stiffly bowing in silence, the officer seemed to take this as a kind of satisfied assent, and went on:

"Very industrious people, the men below; are they not?"

"But with what feelings," Mr. Lemke answered, "must these unfortunates look forward to a day of rest after a week of toil?"

"Rest!" said the officer; "convicts must always labor. There is no rest for them. They are condemned to perpetual, forced labor; and he who once enters the mine never leaves it!"

"But this is barbarous!"

The officer shrugged his shoulders, and said: "The exile works daily for twelve hours; on Sundays, too. They must never rest. But, no; I am mistaken. Twice a year, though, rest is permitted them—at Easter time and on the birthday of his Majesty the Emperor."—*Karl Blind, in the Contemporary Review.*

The Danger of House Flies.

It may not have occurred to many of our readers that common house flies are capable of doing serious mischief. At this season of the year they are usually an unmitigated nuisance. It will appear from the following case they may be worse: The matron of an establishment, in opening her mouth in the act of yawning, allowed a fly, which had been crawling over a poisoned fly-paper, or tasting the infusion in which it was soaked, to dart into her throat. In a few minutes the throat and head became greatly swollen, violent retching followed, and it seemed evident that the sufferer was poisoned. Repeated emetics restored her, but only after much pain. This evidence proves beyond a doubt that a hitherto-unsuspected danger lurks in our midst. Wall-papers have been repeatedly shown to be dangerous, and fly-papers have been known to require watchfulness in using; but until now it has scarcely been observed that flies themselves might be the transmitters of the poison they have possibly imbibed.

RAILWAY accidents, strictly so called, do not appear to have caused the death of a single passenger on the lines of the United Kingdom during the six months ending with June last.

KITTIE WHITE.

Oh, Kittie White! fair Kittie White,
You've snared my very heart to-night,
With glance so like soft sunset's ray
Which meets the eye at close of day!
We shyly look—we dare not gaze—
Lest dazzled by those parting rays.

Oh, Kittie White! glad Kittie White,
Of all the merriest, loveliest sprite,
Your tresses bright seem golden spray
When tossing in the breeze at play;
And childhood's dreams come back once more
Of angel guests from brighter shore.

Oh, Kittie White! loved Kittie White,
Though not with costly gems bedight,
Diamonds or pearls I cannot prize,
'Gainst pearly teeth and sparkling eyes;
These are the riches past [illegible]
Who only is of gold possessed.

Oh, Kittie White! dear Kittie White,
No wonder that my heart is light—
A smile from thee, thou charming elf,
Illumes for me the world itself!
And, if of aught I dream to-night,
My dreams will be of Kittie White.

CHICAGO, Ill. W.

PITH AND POINT.

A THERMOMETER gains notoriety by degrees.

How to get up pork and beans—Take an emetic.

BEER fills many a bottle, and the bottle many a bier.

BELONGS to a screw steamer The steamer's (s)crew.

MOTTO for the milkman—To the pure all things are pure.

NOW is the time to put up your stove-pipe and yet your fall soot.

A BIRD-FANCIER calls his canaries "Riches," because they have wings.

"I'M in for it," as the fellow remarked who was jailed for taking a pocket-book.

A LIVELY female gossip with but one arm is known as "the short-hand reporter."

A BACHELOR'S house should have no Eves.—*Waterloo Observer.* Suppose he had gutter cister'n in the house?

"WHERE yer bin, Billy?" "Bin fishin'." "Ketch anythin'?" "No. But I expect to when I get in the house."

"BEACONSFIELD has become a regular old woman," says a correspondent. He probably spends his time darning Afghans.

PEOPLE who shoot at Kings and Emperors need a little Creedmoor practice. They usually score nothing out of a possible one.

THE Boston *Transcript* says: "Mystery deepens in every family." Ah; the Bostonians are serving hash in deeper dishes, eh!

YOU can keep a bee away from you by the use of tobacco-smoke, but a bee is always in such a confounded hurry that he gets in his work before you can light your cigar.

A MINISTER at Oshkosh
Cribbed a sermon from Dr. McCosh,
And soared with such flights
To philosophy's heights
That his listeners said it was bosh.

A MASSACHUSETTS lady is reported to have scolded her little boy for taking a drink of water at a hotel. "For," said she, "we pay a dollar for our dinner, and water is very filling."

"NO, SIR," said the gentleman from Pittsburgh, "I was not in the war, but my brother was, and he was wounded." "Ah!, indeed. Seriously wounded?" "Yes, sir; he was shot in the horse."

WHEN a handsome Baltimore lady asked a pedestrian to knock a man down who had been following her he swiftly obeyed, and was not much astonished to learn that it was her husband.

"I WOULD box your ears," said a young lady to her stupid and tiresome admirer, "if—" "If what?" he anxiously asked. "If," she repeated, "I could get a box large enough for the purpose."

RECTOR'S wife (severely): "Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take your hat off when you meet me?" Tommy: "Well, marm, if I take off my hat to you, what be I to do when I meet the parson himself?"

WOMEN somehow get over childish notions that men never outgrow. Some men celebrate the anniversary of every birthday as long as they live, while women quit doing so almost as soon as they grow up.

LIGHTNING has been accused of some strange freaks lately. One day last week it struck a Jersey editor in the throat and passed down to his stomach. He paid his ten cents, and it didn't hurt him a bit.

"WE wish," says a Texas newspaper, "that a few of our citizens could be permitted to live till they died a natural death, so as to show the world what a magnificently healthy country Texas really is."

EDISON hasn't yet got up a machine which will materialize the feelings of a young man when he takes another man's 50-cent hat off the tonsorial peg and ascertains that its owner has meandered with his silk tile.

AN unfortunate mistake: Magistrate—"You are charged with having emptied a basin of water over the plaintiff." Irishwoman—"Sure, yer Honor, ye must forgive me; in the dark I took the gentleman for my husband."

I NEBBER breaks a colt afore he's old enough to trabbel;
I nebber digs my taters till dey's plenty big to grabbel;
An' when you sees me risin' up to 'structify in meetin',
I's fust climb up de knowledge tree and done some apple-eatin'.

LATE in the afternoon one of the police discovered a boy about 9 years old curled up in a corner of Machinery hall, and made inquiry: "Bub, what are you doing here?" "I'm lost!" was the laconic reply. "How long since you have seen your friends?" "Well, I left dad about three hours ago, I guess." "And you've been lost ever since?" "Yes." "Well, it's too bad." "Y-yes, it's a sad case," said the lad, trying to appear very brave, "but I'll bet that while I'm doing all the *losting*, dad's doing most of the feeling bad!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE plague of rats, which infested the Deccan district, in India, is rapidly being "wiped out." Nearly one hundred thousand have been killed at Hubil, fifty thousand at Gadag, and seventy-five thousand at Newgund. Very large numbers are being destroyed in the Southern Maratha country.

SABBATH READING.

[illegible]

Few mental tasks are more difficult than the work of making a perfect analysis of the thoughts and tendencies of a present age. Hundreds of years after a period has passed by it becomes less difficult to learn what was in that period of high, or low, or good, or bad; but when one is standing in an era he seems to be like one in the midst of mountains—too near to see well their height. Times past analyze themselves; that is, they divest themselves of the unimportant and incidental and retain the ideas and influences that were of great moment, and thus render them conspicuous by insulating them from a confusing crowd. As winter renders the trunks and immense branches of the trees visible, and makes visible the architecture of palace and cottage by stripping off the summer foliage which conceals all things but itself, so past years reveal the central ideas of a people because they remove that thick and entangled foliage of every-day life. Reading the past is one of the most common mental employments; not because history only is entertaining, but because the present will not suffer itself to be read. We are all historical students, not so much from choice as from necessity. We have no alternative. Neither the present nor the future will permit us to look into its mysteries.

As a proof that the study of the present is always difficult you may note the fact that the voices of those who are giving us the signs of to-day are utterly discordant. These students and prophets divide themselves almost equally into optimists and pessimists, some assuring us that religion is dying, faith is dying, and society is upon the eve of an earthquake; others assuring us that religion is only purifying itself for a greater work of good in the world. This discord comes not from differences of judgment or motive any more than from the persistent unwillingness of a passing day to be read fully by a heart that is beating in the midst of it. We must get out of a forest if we would see its extent. In the very midst of it we see only the trees of a few acres, we hear the clatter of a few birds, or see the quick spring of the wild squirrel or deer; but, emerging from it, and winding up a hill road or mountain side, we then see what a long, black mass that wood was, what a sea of oak or pine.

And yet we must do the best we can in seeking the contents and import of the present years; and, as the work rises in difficulty, we must rise in patience and care, with which we mark their qualities and prophetic voices. Our happiness and success do not lie in the next age, but in this; and, should the next age be able to discern what was the good or bad of this period, such ability will be of little avail to you and me, for we shall no longer be in any condition to avoid the bad or pursue the good. Our destiny lies in the days and nights which are now passing along, and a poor analysis of them made now will be of more value to us than a most perfect judgment made up in the future. Macaulay surveyed well and defined well the happy and painful elements in the English life of two centuries, but the definitions, and wisdom, and rhetoric, and hopes, and fears came too late to be of any value to the subjects of William and Mary, or to the quiet followers of William Penn. Equally well Mr. Froude has pointed out the shame and glory of the men around Julius Cæsar, but too late for the happiness of Julius, or Cicero, or Pompey. Thus, beautiful and valuable as history is, no age dares wait for its own history to be its instructor. The teacher is then a good one, but the pupil is dead. It therefore comes to pass that we who live in these times must always be studying their quality, even though the results of such study must be very imperfect.

It has now been about twenty-five years since science began an active campaign against some of the dicta of the Christian religion. This science had its advance pickets out almost a score of years earlier, but it has been almost twenty-five years since the van of the scientific army became visible and the Generals in the church began to be alarmed and to load up and fire in self-defense. It must be about twenty-five years since Hugh Miller taught that our earth was not made of nothing 6,000 years ago, but that it had been turning on its axis before our Adam and Eve came to its shores. A rich New York merchant, a Mr. Lord, started a magazine, partly to save the church from the damaging results of such teachings. The "Kosmos," "The Vestiges of Creation," "The Footprints of a Creator," "The Old Red Sandstone," were the books of that period, and they were indeed the novels of that day in popularity. Some of the leaders in the church contended that 6,000 years were time enough for all this coming and going of oceans, this rising and sinking of mountains, this making of coal beds and prairies, this burying of rich woods and flowers in the deep earth; while other leaders urged that God in creating the earth could just as easily make rocks with shells in them as rocks without, and coal with ferns in it as just simple plain coal without pictures, just as man can make plain muslin, or he can print and have calico. Thus came along gradually the war of the natural and supernatural, which has assumed larger proportions each succeeding year. The early leaders on both sides have died; new Generals and new troops have come. Instead of Lyell and Miller and the Humboldts, we have Darwin and Huxley and Tyndall; and instead of the old leaders in the church, we have MacLeods and Tullocks and Christliebs and McCoshes and Stanleys in large numbers, who have abandoned many of the old forts and lines of defense and many of the old guns to take up new lines with new heroism. Just what we see in the world's arsenals and armies we see in the church—a change of weapons and defenses. An argument now between a Hugh Miller and some advocate of the 6,000-year period would be much like a war in which the bow and crossbow and sling should resume their place as weapons, and a leather shield should appear as a sufficient barricade. "The times change, and in them we are changed."

This recall of past days may in the outset teach us this, that the mere fact of nervousness or alarm does not establish the fact that the danger is great or real, for the best good has always been full of doubt as well as of courage. Nothing is secure in this world. Our happiness, our prosperity, our fortunes, our life, are held tremblingly, and this shadow of apprehension falls day by day upon the future of each one's religion.

When I was young there was a little book showing that there was once in the world one boy that was fearless. He had never been able to experience any emotion of fear or imagine how fear could come or might seem, and at last he wept because no one could teach him what it was to be in anyway or degree alarmed; but outside of that little book such person has never been found, for man, even when called brave, suffers regular returns of this trembling of the heart. Few can move along in a night train or in a steamship without feeling at times that perhaps this will be their last journey on this planet. Man when educated is a brave animal, but it is with a courage which has its modifications; and his riches, and name, and peace, and life are held nervously with the feeling that they may not last. Indeed, God only is peace, for nothing can disturb His morrow. Over Him alone can be uttered the holy words: "The same yesterday, to-day, and forever." Man would love much to look upon any of his dear possessions, his fame, or fortune, or fireside, the sacred group around it, and say these are secure—no ill can come. Thus all the forms of faith rest uneasily upon their thrones, and if wise states fear the morrow, and monarchy and republic alike fear the Communist, or the traitor, or the revolutionist, and if each heart sinks in despair of its own peace, so Christianity, however well sustained by argument from its ministers, will always extract from any present a bitter cup of solicitude. One cannot therefore infer from the mere fact of alarm that a calamity is at hand.

To return to our direct theme: After this twenty-five or thirty years of active warfare against some of the old strongholds of religion, the naturalists have accomplished some things. They have compelled the almost universal admission that the earth was not made *de novo* 6,000 years ago. There may be here and there a Christian, and perhaps here and there even a Christian minister, who maintains that God made the heavens and the earth just a little while before the paramids were built, but the idea may be called abandoned, just as Herculaneum and Pompeii were abandoned, although some few shepherds and beggars built huts over the buried towns. The naturalists have destroyed those Christian dogmas which assigned a date to creation. The literalness of the Old Testament may be viewed as overthrown.

It seems to me that those studies of evolution which have engaged so many distinguished minds for many years have not only changed the time of creation but the manner of it, and, while they have not come anywhere near teaching us that man came from a low form of simple existence, from protoplasm, they have compelled us to confess that our immensely varied world has sprung from a few germs of the divine planting, and that our infinite variety began in far-off simplicity. But science has not yet measured this simplicity, and has failed most completely to show that man as we now see him was not just about such a creature always, and did not pass through any brute forms and stages. Of course we know not what new witnesses the friends of evolution may find in the future, but, as it seems to my own mind, these students of transmuting species have wholly failed to show that man was not in the outset of his career the exact creature of to-day. It is admitted that, should scientific study show that man is a result of other forms of physical organism, such a showing would not destroy religious belief. Indeed, there are several clergymen now occupying important pulpits who accept of the theory that man's career began in the sponge or jelly-fish; but, aside from the question of results, it seems that no assertion of science has in the past five years failed more perfectly than the idea that man did not begin existence as man. Science has simply shown the disposition of nature to evolve many colors from one—many forms of roses from one rose, many colors of pigeon, or rabbit, or dog, from one gentle tint—but science has made no approach toward showing us that an oyster can became a bird or an infusoria is advancing toward an elephant. It finds in creation more of development than the church once saw, but it cannot tell us how many fountains there were, and who opened them for that river of life which, rational or irrational, flows down through our globe. The scientists have failed to find any origin of life except by means of a Creator, and have failed to find any origin of man except an origin much like the one delineated in Genesis. Analogy they have found between high and low animals; they have discovered that man is an enlarged ape or oyster, but analogy will not create anything or make anything. St. Paul's resembles St. Peter's, but that resemblance did not build either cathedral. So man resembles the ape, but this similitude will not explain the presence here of either ape or man.

Explaining a Joke.

He came into the office, modestly and shyly, as was befitting, and asked to see the man who put jokes in the *Advertiser*. The joker was engaged in reading some very exciting tables of trade and navigation returns, in order to inform "An Old Subscriber" how many gallons of beeswax had been exported from the province of Prince Edward's Island in the year of 1871, and was consequently in a very hilarious mood. The visitor took off his hat, mopped his manly brow with a dirty handkerchief and placed before the newspaper man a scrap of paper on which was written:

"When Sir Joseph Porter dies the company will be treated to half-and-half—Porter and bier."

The newspaper man read it, looked up and exclaimed, "What is it about?"

"It is just a little joke, you see."

"Ah! I didn't notice. I will read it again."

He reperused, and then asked, "Where is the joke?"

"Why, the play on words—a pun, you know—Porter and bier."

"Oh, ah, yes. Porter and bier. Well, did you ask Mr. Porter about this? Will he be pleased to see his name in the paper in that connection?"

"Why, there is no such person. Sir Joseph Porter is a character in 'Pinafore.'"

"Well," mused the newspaper man, "if there is no such person I don't see how he can die. A person who don't exist can't die very successfully. Any attempt to kill a man who don't live must necessarily prove a failure."

"But you don't understand," explained the amateur joker. "You see the whole point is in the play on the two words—porter and bier. Porter and beer mixed is called half-and-half. Now you catch the idea, don't you?"

"Well, I understand it so far. But where's the joke?"

"Why, I explained——"

"Yes, I know that you explained. You said porter and beer mixed is called half-and-half. But that kind of porter is not a man—it is a liquor, and anyhow you don't spell beer right."

"But that's the point. You notice there the words have different meanings and the same sound. It is to bring out a different idea that the word itself conveys that I have tried, and I flatter myself——"

"No, no," interrupted the newspaper man, "not flatter. Your grammer is at fault. The joke is flat, not flatter."

At this point some of the people in the sanctum interfered, and the enemy beat a graceful retreat without any casualties.—*London Advertiser.*

How the Ancients Engraved Gems.

We must remain as yet some little in doubt as to the methods employed by of old artists to perfect these miracles of taste. We have, however, the absolute certainty that these ancient masters were familiar with the diamond, and that their best work was made by using this, the hardest of all substances, as a tool. A splintered fragment of the diamond served as a scraping tool, and they were well acquainted with the drill. Prehistoric man worked a drill at the very commencement of his existence. A Phœnician gem—a lion attacking a bull—shows how the drill was used. A number of circular depressions are found in the gem, which mark the extremities of the figures. This was done not only for the sake of effect, but to show the artist the limit of his work as to depth. After the holes were sunk the artist united the various portions of his work by scratching. Now, the use of the diamond point or splinter, fixed in an iron socket, allowed a certain flexibility of handling, which our modern processes of gem engraving do not permit. To-day the work is done by means of a minute rotating disk of copper, which is whetted with oil and diamond dust. On the least application of the substance to be cut to the disk, it is the disk which bites into the stone. The difference in manipulation is, then, that to-day it is the stone which goes to the tool, and not, as in olden times, the tool to the stone. It is more convenient, then, in 1879, to bring the cart to the horse. It can now be readily understood why, in modern work, time and labor being spared (the art conception not entering for the present into the subject), why this work of to-day is inferior to the art of the past. It is purely a mechanical process now, for a rotating disk will no more draw lines which have feeling than will photographing processes paint pictures. It has been stated that we are not entirely acquainted with the methods employed by the old glyptic artists. This becomes quite evident from this fact, that their best work seems to have been both cut and polished at the same time. To-day we have no tool, no substance, which will accomplish this double feat. Mr. King, dwelling on the diamond point, says its extensive use is the great distinction between the antique and modern work.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Printer's Error.

Printers, or rather compositors, poor fellows! are only men, and subject to blunder-making as all their kind are. But they are seldom so guilty as are the writers whose manuscripts they put in type, although they bear double blame because of the oftentimes wretched caligraphy imposed on them. A very curious "printer's error" happened to escape publication in Boston many years ago. It was at the height of the Congressional campaign which ended in the defeat of Anson Burlingame. He had made a speech in Music Hall, but hundreds were unable to get in to hear him. On leaving the hall, in company with Gen. Henry Wilson, shouts came from the crowd on the street for "A speech! A speech from Burlingame!" Standing on the sidewalk, Anson made a neat little address, during which he apostrophised the monument on the other side of Charles river, as "that tall gray shaft on Bunker's height." Imagine the fun created when, on examining the proofs of his main and his street speeches, he found in the latter a significant passage concerning "that tall *grog-shop* on Bunker's height."

Okolona and Lemars.

After mature deliberation, says the New York *World*, we have come to the conclusion that
the frenzied utterances
of
the Okolona *Southern States*
and
the Lemars *Sentinel*
(being always printed in this staccato style)
contain for the
compositors
of those journals
a
great deal
of
Fat!!!

AGRICULTURAL.

Brief Notes.

To cure scab in sheep, rub with plain petroleum with sponge three times a week. Dogs can be cured of mange in the same way.

Farmers in Missouri complain that all their crops are taxed after they have paid taxes on their land, teams and agricultural implements.

In cultivating sweet potatoes do not let the vines root at the joints, as numerous small potatoes will form there at the expense of large ones.

Land laid down with clover is better than money in bank, drawing more interest than any bank can pay, and compounding the interest oftener.

A Chicago paper says the imported cabbage worm has reached that city. The cabbage patches in the vicinity of the Union Stock Yards literally swarm with them. It is likely that they will reach the Mississippi river during next season.

The Chicago *Times* says: Any observer will notice that the horses and mules employed for heavy teaming in this city are of a much larger size than those used a few years ago. Farmers who are breeding horses for sale to city truckmen will do well to make a note of this.

In order to keep their butter over the period of low prices and the hot weather, California dairymen seal up their products in tin cans, and sink them in the bottom of cold streams. Butter made in April comes out in October in good order, and continues to keep fresh in the cool weather of winter. Forty-four-pound cans are commonly used.

Save the Machinery.

The following, from the *Prairie Farmer*, should command the attention of every farmer, sensible or otherwise, in the land. Read it, and then go and act upon or follow the suggestions and lesson therein sought to be enforced:

"If the amount of money lost each year to the farmers of the United States by sheer neglect and carelessness in the care of farm machinery and implements could be even approximately arrived at, it would probably present one of the most astonishing examples of waste the country has yet seen; fully as great as the perquisites—to say stealing might be considered libelous—of those who have to do with the erection of our public buildings, and the various jobs of some of our law-makers, both national and State. It would go a good way in paying the interest on our national debt.

Now, considering that the working people of the United States pay nearly all the interest of this debt, as well as the principal so far paid, and, as the farmers of the United States compose much more than one-half of this population, it behooves them to economize in this important matter of saving in the wear and tear of farm machinery and implements. Many of them are costly, and when worn, either from carelessness or long use, are not only inefficient, but expensive to keep even in working order.

We have time and again written on this subject, especially upon the saving in keeping them properly housed, and their bright surfaces protected from rust, and their wooden and rough iron parts well painted, and will here only add that the makers of machines and implements often buy particularly old machines, if well preserved, at enormous prices, simply as an advertisement, just as a piano-maker does an ancient harpsichord, to show their customers how long a piano will last.

Experiments made in France some years ago show that the friction of wooden surfaces running on wood amounted to from one-quarter to one-half the force employed. The friction of metal on wood was something less, while with metal on metal surfaces the friction was from one-fifth to one-seventh of the power required to move them.

With lard applied to wood on wood, the friction was only one-tenth to one-twentieth of the power required to move the surfaces. Metal on metal had the friction reduced to one-half of what it was before. Of the various lubricators used in these experiments, pure lard and black lead give the least friction when cast iron is moved upon cast iron.

The chief reason why machinery lasts so much longer with some farmers than with others is from care in wiping and oiling, for whenever the bearings get worn the play soon causes the machine to become racked from the constant shaking and jarring of these loose surfaces. This is especially true of all fast-running gears, as those of reapers and mowers, threshers, corn-shellers, fanning mills and the various feed-grinding mills in use on the farm. The cause of wear in all journals and bearings is either from the gumming of the surfaces from the lubricators used, or from dirt containing grit and working in. All bearings, therefore, should be frequently wiped clean before oiling, and every possible means used to protect them from outside causes of wear.

A good wagoner always wipes the axles before oiling them. Very few also wipe the boxes, and yet one should be as necessary as the other. It will keep the bearings true for a long time, and save a vast amount of wear and tear for the team.

How much more necessary, then, for such costly machines as reapers, mowers, threshers and grinding mills, whose usual life, as now managed, is only about three years.

Bearings, from the long-continued use of gummy lubricators, sometimes come to consume more in friction than dry surfaces. There is nothing better for cleaning such surfaces than kerosene. After cleaning use only the best lubricators. For swift-running bearings fatty matter is the best. (It is poor economy to buy cheap oil.) For slow bearings and journals petroleum lubricators are the best. The matter of friction in farm machinery is really a serious one to the owners, and yet we suppose the makers of farm machinery will go on reaping rich rewards year by year, from the useless wear and tear of machinery, and which they really do not covet, simply because the majority of our farmers depend upon borrowing an agricultural paper rather than to buy one, and thus lose more in one day than would pay for a good paper for five years.

If horses had the speech given to Balaam's ass they would often put their masters in mind of the loss accruing from the lack of oil, but since the only means of communication is through galled shoulders, curbs, sprains, wind-galls, etc., we suppose ignorant and non-reading farmers will go on year after year in the old slack way, warned only by complaining and creaking axles, rickety machines, and disabled teams, which indeed only complain after so much injury is done that the value of the machine or animal thereafter is not worth much.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Johnny Cakes in Cups.—Three cups of Indian meal, one cup of wheat flour, three cups of thin sour milk, two table-spoonfuls of shortening, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda; bake in quick oven twenty minutes.

Cracked Wheat.—Soak it the same as the oatmeal, and, as it is apt to burn, put it in a little tin pail, and set the pail into a kettle of boiling water; cover closely, and let it boil half or three-quarters of an hour. Stir this into boiling water, the same as the oatmeal.

Molasses Taffy.—Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of sugar, butter the size of a guinea-hen's egg. Add half a teaspoonful of soda. Try if it is brittle: if not, boil a few minutes longer. Pour out into two buttered dishes. Nuts may be added, if you like, just before the soda.

Perfumes from Roses.—Tincture of Roses.—Take the leaves of the common rose; place them, without pressing, in a large-mouthed bottle; pour some good spirits of wine over them, seal the bottle securely, and let them remain in a dry place for a month or two.

Remedy for Freckles.—The following remedy has been found efficacious in Europe for freckles: Finely powdered sulpho-phenate of zinc, one part; oil of lemon, one part; pure alcohol, five parts; collodion, forty-five parts. To be mixed well together by trituration and applied to the skin.

Egg Pudding.—Boil a pound of rice in new milk; when it is cold, mix half a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, and ten well-beaten eggs. Flavor with finely-pounded cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a pudding dish for one hour, and, just as you draw it from the oven, pour over the top a wine-glassful of sweet wine. To be served without sauce.

Cream Cakes.—Melt as much butter in a pint of hot milk as will make it rich as cream. Mix in flour enough to form a dough (it will probably take one quart), and knead it well, not forgetting to add a pinch of salt. Roll out rapidly on your board several times, cut into small squares, and bake on a griddle. These cakes are considered to be a suitable accompaniment to oyster soup.

Egg-Nogg.—Take the yelks of sixteen eggs and sixteen table-spoonfuls of pulverized loaf-sugar and beat them to the consistency of cream. To this add nearly a whole nutmeg grated, half a pint of good brandy or rum, and two glasses of Madeira wine. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, mix them in, and finish by adding six pints of milk. No heating is necessary in this formula, and the quantity should suffice for a party of twenty.

Oatmeal Samp.—Put a pint of oatmeal to soak in warm water a few hours before cooking it; just water enough to cover it; then pour this mixture into boiling water, a little at a time, with a good pinch of salt, and let it cook slowly, the same as corn-meal hasty pudding, for half an hour or longer. A pudding can be made of it by using eggs, milk, sugar, raisins and cinnamon, the same as for other puddings.

English Ginger Beer.—Two and a quarter pounds of loaf sugar, one ounce of cream of tartar, one and a half ounces of ginger root, two table-spoonfuls of fresh brewer's yeast, two lemons and about three gallons of water; bruise the ginger, put it into a large earthenware pan with the sugar and cream of tartar; peel the lemons, squeeze out the juice, strain it, and add, with the peel, to the other ingredients; then pour over them three gallons of boiling water. When it has stood until it is only just warm, add the yeast, stir the contents of the pan, cover with a cloth, and let it remain near the fire for twelve hours. Then skim off the yeast and pour the liquor off into another vessel, taking care not to shake it, so as to leave the sediment; bottle it immediately, cork it tightly; in three or four days it will be fit for use.

Coast Waves.

Next to the action of rain and rivers comes the gnawing effect of coast waves. The wave thunders against the cliff, which mocks its seemingly impotent rage by dashing it backward in a cloud of foam and spray, but it returns again and again to the charge, until persistency wins the day. The east coast of England, which has for centuries been fast yielding to the attacks of the German ocean, furnishes Sir C. Lyell with a majority of his illustrations in the interesting chapter upon the actions of tides and currents. That eminent geologist tells us how towns and villages, marked by names in old maps, now lie fathoms deep beneath the waves. In one case, which came under his notice, houses had within the memory of living men stood upon a cliff of fifty feet high, but in less than half a century houses and cliff were all ingulfed, and sea-water deep enough to float a frigate occupied their site. As many as twelve churches, each further landward than the last, have been built in one parish, and all but one have been swallowed up by the sea. Churchyards have been consequently destroyed, in many places the corpses and skeletons having been washed out of their graves and floated away by the tide. Sir C. Lyell himself saw human remains protruding from the cliff at Reculvers, in Kent, in 1851. And he humorously alludes to a scene depicted by Bewick, which, he says, numerous points on that coast might have suggested; the grave-yard of a ruined abbey undermined and almost isolated by the sea, with a broken tombstone in the foreground serving as a perch for the cormorants and bearing the inscription, "To perpetuate the memory of ——," one whose very name was obliterated and whose monument was to fall in the waves. And he aptly, though somewhat sarcastically, suggests that such a tombstone would have been a fit tribute to the memory of "some philosopher" who had taught "the permanency of existing continents," the "era of repose," or the "impotence of modern causes."—*Belgravia.*

Good Talkers.

The first requisite of a good talker is genuine social sympathy. A man may not say, out of some selfish motive, or some motive of personal policy, "Go to! I will become a good talker." He must enjoy society, and have a genuine desire to serve and please. We have all seen the talker who talks for his own purpose, or talks to please himself. He is the well-known character—the talking bore. The talker who gets himself up for show, who plans his conversations for an evening, and crams for them, becomes intolerable. He lectures; he does not converse; for there is no power of a talker so delightful as that of exciting others to talk, and listening to what his own inspiring and suggestive utterances have called forth. Genuine social sympathy and a hearty desire to please others are necessary to produce such a talker as this, and no other is tolerable. Social sympathy is a natural gift, and there is a combination of other gifts which constitute what may be called *esprit*, that are very essential to a good talker. This combination includes individuality, tact and wit—the talents, aptitudes and peculiar characteristic charm which enable a man to use the materials of conversation in an engaging way, entirely his own; for every talker has his own way of saying good things, as well of managing conversation based on his *esprit*.

Yet it is true that there are no good talkers who depend upon their natural gifts and such material as they get in the usual interchanges of society. For the materials of conversation we must draw upon knowledge. No man can be a thoroughly good talker who does not know a great deal. Social sympathy and the "gift of gab" go but a short way toward producing good conversation, though we hear a great deal of this kind of talk among the young. Sound and exact knowledge is the very basis of good conversation. To know a great many things well is to have in hand the best and most reliable materials of good conversation. There is nothing like abundance and exactness of knowledge with which to furnish a talker. Next to this, perhaps, is familiarity with polite literature. The faculty of quoting from the best authors is a very desirable one. Facts are valuable, and thoughts, perhaps, are quite as valuable, especially as they are more stimulating to the conversation of a group. The talker who deals alone in facts is quite likely to have the talk all to himself, while the man who is familiar with thoughts and ideas, as he has found them embodied in literature, becomes a stimulator of thought and conversation in those around them. Familiarity with knowledge and with the products of the literary art connot be too much insisted on as the furniture of good conversation.

Beyond this, the good talker must be familiar with the current thought and events of his time. There should be no movement in politics, religion and society that the good talker is not familiar with. Indeed, the man who undertakes to talk at all must know what is uppermost in men's minds, and be able to add to the general fund of thought and knowledge, and respond to the popular inquiry and the popular disposition for discussion. The man who undertakes to be a good talker should never be caught napping concerning any current topic of immediate public interest.

How to carry and convey superiority of knowledge and culture without appearing to be pedantic, how to talk out of abundant stores of information and familiarity with opinion, without seeming to preach, as Coleridge was accused of doing, belongs, with the ability to talk well, to "the art of conversation." It has seemed to us that, if young people could only see how shallow and silly very much of their talk is, and must necessarily be, so long as they lack the materials of conversation, they would take more pains with their study, would devote themselves more to the best books, and that, at least, they would acquire and maintain more familiarity with important current events. To know something is the best cure for neighborhood gossip, for talk about dress, and for 10,000 frivolities and sillinesses of society. Besides, a good talker needs an audience to understand and respond to him, and where is he to find one, if there is not abundant culture around him?—*Dr. Holland, in Scribner's Monthly.*

Nicknames of State Residents.

The nicknames of the citizens of the several States are as follows: Alabama, Lizards; Arkansas, Toothpicks; California, Gold Hunters; Colorado, Rovers; Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; Delaware, Muskrats; Florida, Fly up the Creeks; Georgia, Buzzards; Illinois, Suckers; Indiana, Hoosiers; Iowa, Hawkeyes; Kansas, Jayhawkers; Kentucky, Corn Crackers; Louisiana, Creoles; Maine, Foxes; Maryland, Craw Thumpers; Michigan, Wolverines; Minnesota, Gophers; Mississippi, Tadpoles; Missouri, Pukes; Nebraska, Bug Eaters; Nevada, Sage Hens; New Hampshire, Granite Boys; New Jersey, Blues, or Clam Catchers; New York, Knickerbockers; North Carolina, Tar Boilers; Ohio, Buckeyes; Oregon, Webfeet; Pennsylvania, Pennanites and Leatherheads; Rhode Island, Gun Flints; South Carolina, Weasels; Tennessee, Whelps; Texas, Beef Heads; Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; Virginia, Beadles; Wisconsin, Badgers.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 9, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

A Change of Tone.

While General Sherman was down in Kentucky the other day, among the crowd of old soldiers who gathered around him was one who shook his hand with great delight and exclaimed: "Why, general, I'm delighted to see you. Don't you remember me,—Stanley, formerly of Leavenworth!" "Why, of course I recognized you," said the general; "what in the——are you doing down in this country?" Why sir, was the reply, "I am preaching now." "Preaching!" said the general, suddenly changing his tone to one of more respect for the clergyman, "I hope to heaven you are doing well!"

Worthless Beauties.

Somehow or other all the famous beauties known in history and in modern newspapers have begun or ended with a loss of reputation. Between Helen of Troy and Mrs. Langtry, there is a long list of Greek, Roman, Italian French, German, English, and other women famous as beauties, not one of whom deserved a particle of the respect due to a good American girl or matron who keeps out of the newspapers, as any woman can do when she chooses. Lola Montez was a professional beauty from Europe who visited America. Nobody here could discover her beauty, but it had been worshipped by a king of most ancient and heroic lineage. Mrs. Rousby was an English professional beauty who had achieved conquests which made her a heroine of the London society journals. But she had little success in America, where prettier and better women abound. Her beauty was fatal to her character, and led to excesses that killed her at an age when a really beautiful and good woman ought to be at her stage of perfection.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Mysterious Glove.

A woman's glove is to her what a vest-pocket is to a man. But it is more capacious, and in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred it is much better regulated. A man will carry $200 worth of small change, four matches, half a dozen toothpicks, a short pencil, and yet not be able to find a nickel or a match or a toothpick or a pencil or a card when he wants it. Not so with a woman. She has the least bit of a glove, and in that glove she carries the tiniest hand and a wad of bills and the memoranda of her intended purchase of dry goods, and car tickets and matinee checks and may be a diminutive powder bag. We have no idea how she does it—how she manages to squeeze those thousand and one things into that wee space. But she does it every time, and the glove never looks the least discomposed or plethoric or ruffled. And when a woman wants any article concealed about that glove she doesn't seem to have the least trouble in the world getting at it. All that is required is a simple turn of the wrist, the disappearance of two fairy fingers, and the desired article is brought to light. It is a wonder that no savant can explain.

Bound to Have Her.

The old man Bendigo keeps a pretty sharp eye on his daughter Mary, and many a would-be lover has taken a walk after a few minutes' conversation with the hard-hearted parent. The old chap is stuck this time, however, and cards are out for the wedding. After the lucky young man had been sparking Mary for six months, the old gentleman walked in as usual, requesting a private confab and led off with:

"You seem like a nice young man, and perhaps you are in love with Mary?'

"Yes, I am," was the honest reply.

"Haven't said anything to her yet, have you?'

"Well, no; but I think she reciprocates my affection.'

"Does, eh? Well, let me tell you something. Her mother died a lunatic, and there's no doubt Mary inherited her insanity.'

"I'm willing to take the chances,' replied the lover.

"Yes, but you see Mary has a terrible temper. She has twice drawn a knife on me with the intent to commit murder.'

"I'm used to that; got a sister just like her,' was the answer.

"And you know I've sworn a solemn oath not to give one cent of my property to Mary,' continued the father.

"Well, I'd rather start in poor and build up. There is more romance in it.

The old man had one more shot in his carbine, and said:

"Perhaps I ought to tell you that Mary's mother ran away from home with a butcher, and that all her relations died in the poor-house. These things might be thrown up in after years, and I am now warning you.'

"Mr. Bendigo, I've heard all this before,' replied the lover; "and also that you were on trial for forgery, and had to jump Chicago for bigamy, and served a year in state prison for cattle stealing. I am going to marry into your family to give it a decent reputation. There—no thanks—good-bye.'

Mr. Bendigo looked after the young man with his mouth wide open, and when he could get his jaws together he said:

"Some hyena has gone and give me away on my dodge."

A French Way of Washing Clothes.

A system of washing clothes has lately been introduced in some French towns which is worthy special mention. Its economy is so great as greatly to reduce the cost. This is the process: Two pounds of soap are reduced with a little water to a pulp, which having been slightly warmed is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil and two spoonfuls of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which may be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care in the meantime, to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add a half a spoonful of turpentine oil and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap, the clothes are put in hot water, and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor, and fuel, while it gives to the clothes, a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process and the destructive use of the wash-board is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.—Ex.

Poultry for Market.

No fowl over two years old, says the American Agriculturist should be kept in the poultry yard, except for some special reason. An extra good mother, or a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old with advantage, or at least so long as she is serviceable. But ordinary hens and cocks should be fattened at the end of the second year for market. Feeding for this purpose may be begun now. When there is a room or shed that can be closed, the fowls may be confined there. The floor should be covered with two or three inches of fine sawdust, dry earth, sifted coal ashes or clean sand. The food should be given four times a day, and clean water be always before the fowls. A dozen or more fowls may be put at once in this apartment, so that there need not be too many ready to sell at one time. The best food for rapid fattening, for producing well-flavored flesh and rich fat, is buckwheat meal mixed with sweet skimmed milk, into a thick mush. A teaspoonful of salt should be stirred in the food for a dozen fowls. Two weeks feeding is sufficient to fatten the fowls, when they should be shipped for sale without delay, and another lot put up for feeding. If the shed is kept dark and cool, as it should be, the fowls will fatten all the quicker for it.

Only Christians.

John Wesley was once troubled in regard to the disposition of the various sects, and the chances of each in reference to the future happiness or punishment. A dream one night transported him in its uncertain wanderings to the gates of hell.

"Are there any Roman Catholics here?" asked thoughtful Wesley.

"Yes,' was the reply.

"Any Presbyterians?'

"Yes.'

"Any Congregationalists?'

"Yes.'

"Any Methodists?' by way of a clincher, asked the pious Wesley.

"Yes,' was answered to his great indignation.

In the mystic way of dreams, a sudden transition and he stood at the gates of heaven. Improving his opportunity, he again inquired:

"Are there any Roman Catholics here?'

"No,' was replied.

"Any Presbyterians?'

"No.'

"Any Congregationalists?'

"No.'

"Any Methodists?'

"No.'

"Well, then,' he asked, lost in wonder, "who are they inside?'

"Christians!' was the jubilant answer.

Necessity of Amusement.

There are, even now, some old fogies who would have men and women work from morning until midnight, day after day, without relaxation, or amusement of any sort. But just as man is merging into the machine, and learns to go his rounds, like a horse in a bark mill, in a sudden fit of perversity he dies. Just as you get him to believe that riding and fishing and walking and fencing, dancing, attending the theater or concert-room, in moderation even is a waste of time, you have to send for the doctor, or the undertaker, or the superintendent of a lunatic asylum.

The philosophy that would adjure innocent recreation would also take away the spring and youth, the former from the seasons, the latter from human life. The fact is human life craves relaxation and excitement, and we are rapidly waking up to the fact. As a people we have been overworking ourselves, for eight or nine generations, and the system is beginning to tell upon us. the careworn look of our citizens exhibits the sad story at a glance—we require more holidays; our recreations are too irregular, too few and far between. We stand in earnest need of invigorating sports and of plenty of healthy amusements. We should be more intellectual even, if we devoted less time and thought to the culture of the intellect; we should become more many-sided, less fantastical, and should enjoy a healthier old age. Those people who turn their faces against rational amusements had better blot out the sunshine and strip the earth of its flowers. Recreation is essential to perfect health and happiness.

F|O|R S|A|L|E
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And a complete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, [illegible]
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston' double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.

SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stove,

And stoves of every kind. We have the largest stock of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a

STOVE!

call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the
SEVEREST TESTS
for years. They have become and are recognized as the
STANDARD COOKING STOVES
of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

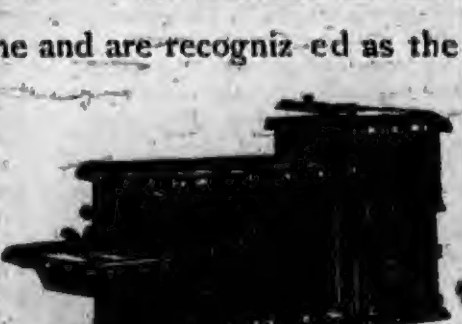

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.
W. H. KIBLINGER & COMPANY,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Souther R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after [illegible] 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 03 "	1 53 "	"
Butler	1 45 "	2 26 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 37 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	2 58 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	3 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 55 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 30 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 37 "	11 34 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 35

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 55 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 12	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Fast ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday, Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 53 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		am	
Saginaw		am	
Lansing		am	
Detroit		am	2 50pm
Ann Arbor		am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 12am	pm	12 [illegible]am
Auburn	9 20am	pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 29am	pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	am	
St. Louis	7 30am	am	
Washington		6 40pm	
Baltimore		9 70pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 25am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 32pm	12 25pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 51am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 05am	12 46pm	7 05pm
Bankers	7 54am	2 25pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 35am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 20pm	3 35am
Lansing		5 24pm	
Saginaw		8 57pm	
Bay City		9 55pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to
P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mall.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	38 pm	
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm	
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	40 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 32 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mall.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 55 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 18 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	0 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Mexico	9 15	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
Denver	9 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Laketon	10 12	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
N. Manchester	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Liberty Mills	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Collamer	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
S. Whitley	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Collin's	11 40	11 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Churubusco	12 00	12 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
La Otto	12 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Cedar Creek	12 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Auburn	12 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Butler	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Logansport ar.	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	6 17	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Laketon	5 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
North Manchester	5 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Liberty Mills	5 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Collamar	5 15	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
South Whitley	5 13	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Columbia City	4 48	9 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Collin's	4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Churubusco	4 10	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
La Otto	3 [illegible]	7 57	9 [illegible]
Cedar Creek	3 [illegible]	7 45	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	3 [illegible]	7 23	[illegible]
Auburn	3 20	7 19	7 19
Butler lv.	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	[illegible]
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 30pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 46	1 48
Albion	4 30pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 30pm	3 29	2 24
Garrett, ar.	5 45pm	3 45	2 40
Garrett lv.	6 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 [illegible]	4 05	3 26
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 45	4 00
Defiance	[illegible]	5 27	4 40
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 54	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	4 00pm	8 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicag'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 35
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 25
Hicksville	6 15	12 15pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		2 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 35
Albion		2 06	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 58
Walkerton Junction		4 08	3 20
CHICAGO		7	6 40

N. H. Wood, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

JUSTRECEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
orth, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 16, 1879. Number 42

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National, Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn. Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS. Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Ditch Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the construction or completion of public ditches located in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the board of commissioners of said county will, on the

23rd Day of October, 1879,

commence an examination of ditches in said county, the time for the completion of which has expired; and all ditches or parts of ditches found unfinished, will be advertised and sold in accordance with Sec. 12 of the ditch law, approved March 9, 1875. All persons concerned will therefore see to it that their allotments are completed by that time, and thereby save costs.

B. F. BLAIR, Pres't. of Board.

Oct. 8th, 1879.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

Grant.

[New York Sun.

When an enthusiastic third termer at San Francisco told Grant the other day that there were many in that city who would like to see him president again, he answered, dipomatically, "I don't aspire." Still further pressed to say whether he would be a candidate in a certain contingency, he looked toward the sea and took refuge in silence.

This is the sort of game which has been played for the past two years, while the managers of the game have been pretending that Grant was not a candidate for 1880. As he has approached the point from which he started out, some of the disguise has been thrown off.

It is no secret that the voyage round the world was part of a plan to put Grant in training for a third term. He desired to go abroad, and that wish fitted in with the desires of those who wanted him away from party strifes, and out of danger of the committals and complications which would be almost inevitable should he remain at home. He was put in the way of gaining a large sum of money, enough to cover his expenditures of travel on a liberal scale, without seemingly having to incur any obligation. The arrangement was far more delicate than the subscription to the fund in his behalf in 1868. But the parties to it are as well known as were Fish, Borie, Childs, Drexel, and the others who flourished during two terms as the power behind the throne.

Grant is as much a candidate now as he was in 1868 or in 1872. All the ring chiefs and a great number of leaders in the republican party are for him first, last, and all the time. They have not changed in the least degree, or abated a jot in devotion. Their programme of a sectional crusade has been organized with reference to Grant. All the platforms are manufactured in one mould, and they bear the impress of a preconcerted plan of campaign for 1880 by forcing an issue with the south, and claiming that a man with an iron grip is demanded in the executive office.

The traditions of the presidency from Washington down count for nothing with this faction. They want power, patronage, the treasury, the high honors, and a strong government, backed by a great standing army, an increased navy, and European forms and customs, without regard to expense. The glitter of a court at Washington with class distinctions, enormous outlay, parade, palaces for the Cabinet, and extra appropriations for maintaining the dignity of their stations, are all comprehended in the scheme of a restoration of Grantism.

Grant is shrewd, and does not mean to enter the convention with any ordinary chance of losing the nomination. His expectation is to conquer it in advance, so that there will be nothing more than a ratification of the machine's decree, when the delegates get together eight months hence. He turned aside from an intended journey to Australia in obedience to a call from the wire pullers, who told him the time had come for a personal participation on his part. Hence his return by way of California for the proposed ovations. Yet, when interrogated about the presidency he replies, "I don't aspire."

Francis Bacon and His Warts.

[Cornhill Magazine.]

Francis Bacon supplies a very effective piece of evidence as to the influence of the imagination on external growth which seem to have their origin in deficient vitality of certain parts of the external surface of the body, as warts, wens, and the like. Bacon did not, however treat the afforded evidence in his own case with the acumen which might have been expected from the inductive philosopher. "I had from my childhood," he says "a wart upon one of my fingers; afterward, when I was about 16 years old, being then at Paris, there grew upon both my hands a number of warts—at least 100 in a month's space. The English ambassador's lady, who was a woman far from superstition," (a statement which must be taken cum grano) "told, me one day she would help me away with my warts; whereupon she got a piece of lard with the skin on, and rubbed the warts all over with the fat side; and among the rest that wart which I had from my childhood; then she nailed the piece of lard, with the fat toward the sun, upon a post of her chamber window which was to the south. The success was that within five week's space all the warts were quite away, and that wart which I had so long endured for company. But at the rest I did little marvel because they came in a short time, and might go away in a short time again; but the going away of that which had stayed so long doth yet stick with me."

What Does It Mean.

What mean the ovations now being paid to Grant? That he is an illustrious captain no one will deny; but is it on account of his military services that the people are running wild after him? This may have something to do with it, but it is an incident, and not the cause. It cannot be that he is received with huzzas, and flowers are thrown in his pathway, because of his civil services, for as a civilian he was a failure. While he was at the head of the executive branch of the government corruption ran riot, states were bayoneted; liberty was throttled and fidelity to him made the open sesame to wealth and position. His stolid indifference to law and the traditions of the government marked his administration as an anomaly; and when he left the presidency, although succeeded by a fraud, the people breathed freer because they felt that the danger of a personal departed with its first and only representative in the presidential chair.

But no sooner had Grant left the chair of Washington than the rich men of the country gathered about him to do him honor. They fed and toasted him, and when he went down the Delaware river to take a steamer for Europe, he was accompanied by the millionaires of Philadelphia.

On reaching Europe he was taken in hand by earls and dukes. He feasted at their tables and drank of their wine. From Europe he went to Asia, and in the east, as in the west, he was the guest of the nobility and of kings. These men saw in him a representative of personal government; hence they honored him. Other Americans equally as talented and as patriotic as he had passed through these countries without notice; hence it could not have been on account of his citizenship that he was honored. When he had completed his journey and his foot touched his native land again, he was received with shouts that made the welkin ring. He landed in probably the richest city in the world for its population, and was received by the richest men of that city with open arms. He was invited to dine at the country seat of a millionaire, and it was given out that no man with less than $1,000,000 would be asked to meet him there. Surrounded by rich men, partaking of their bounty and flattered by their attentions, we find Grant, the great general and the indifferent civilian, to-day.

Again, we ask, why these attentions to the late general of our army? It seems to us the great answer may be found in the fact that while president of the United States he exercised all his influence and power to further the interest of capital. The corporate capital of the country—the railroads, the insurance companies and the banks—the bondholders and other men of capital were cared for, while the poor men—those whose capital consists of brawny arms and sinews of steel—were passed by as unworthy of notice. Such men were bound hand and foot and ground to powder by the Juggernaut of capital under the administration of Grant. Capital wants a strong government. It seeks the overthrow of that founded upon the principles of Jefferson, and seeks to erect upon its ruins one modeled upon the plan of Hamilton. It wants to look to Washington for its protection and not to the capitals of the several states. It wants a Nation in all the name implies, and not a Union, where the persons and the property of the people are cared for by the states. It sees in Grant the man to do its bidding, hence it runs after him and intends again to invest him with power, symbolized, it may be, by the imperial purple. But the people stand in the way of the consumation of this plan. They will interpose their votes to prevent its being carried out. We know the power of money. We know the strength of associated capital when wielded in a common purpose; but the strength of the people is greater than the strength of money. When they arise in their might they will crush to the earth everything in their way. When they see their liberties in danger they will go to the rescue of their imperiled country as they went when Beauregard fired on Sumter. The rich may plant, and the politicians may water, but the increase can only be the will of the people.

A Saw Accident.

A singular accident and narrow escape is reported from Bay City, Mich. It is stated that while a Mr. Farmer was standing in front of a six foot revolving circular saw, at Bradley's mill, one of the teeth of the saw flew out and struck Mr. Farmer in the breast. He escaped with his life only because the tooth happened to strike and embed itself in his gold watch, which was sadly damaged. The best way is to keep clear of circular saws, especially those having inserted teeth.

Immigration Increasing.

Foreign immigration to this country is again steadily increasing. A considerable portion of it will form a useful addition to our population. A hundred razor-makers recently arrived in New York, who are to be employed in an effort to permanently establish their industry on our soil. Thousands of preceding migrations of a similar kind have rendered immense service in increasing national wealth, developing latent resources and advancing our industrial position, while the inventive ingenuity and enterprise of native-born citizens have had a large share in the progressive steps which have made the United States capable of great achievements in all the leading industries. Immigrating artisans have also rendered indispensable aid to many of these movements. It is no small matter that our free institutions make it a comparatively easy task to attract hither skilled laborers of any class born in any other country, when there is a special need for their services.

Facts About Flour.

Flour is peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric influences, hence it should never be stored in a room with sour liquids, nor where onions or fish are kept, nor any article that taints the air of the room in which it is stored. Any smell perceptable to the sense will be absorbed by flour. Avoid damp cellars or lofts where a free circulation of air cannot be obtained. Keep in a cool, dry, airy room, and not exposed to a freezing temperature nor to intense summer, nor to artificial heat for any length of time above 70° to 75° Fahr. It should not come in contact with grain or other substances which are liable to heat. Flour should be sifted and the particles thoroughly disintergrated, and then warmed before baking. This treatment improves the color and baking properties of the dough. The spongue should be prepared for the oven as soon as the yeast has performed its mission, otherwise fermentation sets in and acidity results.—American Miller.

Cheap Wheat.

A late number of the Walla Walla (Washington Territory) Watchman says:

The question is frequently asked, what does it cost to raise wheat in the great valley of Walla Walla? After a careful inquiry, we adduce the following answer: It costs about $1.90 per acre to plow, sow, and seed; $1.25 to cut and head, and about seven cents per bushel to thrash and sack it. This includes wages, board, and hired help, and horse feed. A header usually works up from fifteen to twenty acres, and threshers, with good machinery, clean up from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels per day. Harvest hands receive from $2 to $3 per day and board. The yield this year is larger and heavier than usual, and ranges all the way from twenty-five to sixty bushels to the acre. Wheat according to the above figures, can be raised and sacked for twenty-four cents a bushel, and is worth to-day fifty cents, which shows conclusively that our farmers have a perfect little bonanza.

A Beautiful Story.

Miss Coleridge relates a story to this effect. Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered him he refused it, saying that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. "Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleaseth thee." During the interview with the African chief two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this: The one had bought a piece of ground, which, after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive anything, stating that he had sold the land with what it might be found to contain, apparent or concealed. Said the chief, looking at one: "You have a son;" and to the other, "You have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure given them as a dowry." Alexander was astonished. "And what," said the chief, "would have been the decision in your country?" "We should have dismissed the parties and seized the treasure for the King's use." "And does the sun shine in your country?" said the chief; "does the rain fall there? Are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass?" "Certainly," said Alexander. "Ah," said the chief, "it is for the sake of those innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country."

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

Women.

[State Sentinel.]

Let the toast go round—"The only endurable aristocracy, who elect without votes, govern without laws, decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong."

Woman's rights and woman's wrongs are now-a-days universal topics for discussion. We are told that women now enjoys all the rights required for their happiness. Not so; no sadder mistake was ever made. There is not one man in a thousand who yields to woman all her rights. To measure these rights by the statutes, or even by what is claimed by women themselves, in their conventions, does not meet the demand. There are rights which find no expression in the written laws of our country more priceless than those which relate to suffrage, to property, and so on, throughout the entire list that are catalogued as rights to be embodied in the laws of the land. There are few men, comparatively speaking, who yield to woman the homage due them. In this view of the case, the laws, the literature, current comment and the oral statements all bear testimony. Woman's value is not fairly recognized—the wealth of woman's affections is underestimated. Her griefs, her burdens her anxieties and trials do not call forth that abundant sympathy which is her due. Her sex, her weakness, her sensitiveness are not regarded by men in their proper light. There are isolated cases to which our criticisms does not apply. But we are talking of the rule, not of the exceptions. A writer whose head is level says: "Woman would never fall from their high estate if mankind, with the deceit and cunning of serpents, did not tempt them and pull them down. Men may have trials and troubles to vex them in everyday life; but women have more erring husbands and sons far out-numbering erring wives and daughters. Women do not receive the credit at our hands they deserve. A false estimate of the female sex starts many a man, young and old on the downward road. When loving mothers advised, they treated their advices with contempt. When sisters counseled, they spurned such kindness and anxiety. It was a woman, Frank, who gave us birth; a loving mother tendered and cared for us in our helpless infancy; when sick and nigh unto death she watered our couch with her tears; her anxiety for our comfort and welfare, life and hapiness was only second to our Savior's. Her watchful, sleepless hours manifested such love and tenderness as stern man knows nothing of. Young men, old men, middle-aged men, all help to malign and abuse women, insult and ruin her. Husbands betray their trust, and oppress and distress her—the wife—who should be cared for as the apple of the eye. Young men, as lovers, prove false to their promises, and virtue is trailed in the dust. The blame seldom attaches where it belongs but the weaker sex receives all the odium."

Such tributes to woman's value are always timely. They are all well calculated to set men to thinking, and, as a result, to elevate and sublimate man's nature.

The Method of one Good Farmer.

We occasionally hear of improved methods of cultivation that are worthy of general adoption. That of Hon. Jasper Davidson, residing near Hazleton, Gibson county, in cultivating wheat has some new and important features and has certainly proven successful in his case. Mr. Davidson has raised 190 bushels to the acre during the last six years, or nearly 33 bushels per acre each year, cropping the same ground the whole period. The smallest yield was 22 bushels and the largest 43 bushels per acre. His land is best sugar-tree upland. His plan is to sow clover on the wheat in April and turn a few sheep on it till the wheat is knee-high. He pastures some fifty head on seventy-five acres of wheat. They do no damage, but are, he thinks, an improvement. The harrowing that is done to cover the clover seed tears up some of the wheat stalks but is after all a great benefit to the crop. The clover grows vigorously after the wheat is taken off, and puts the ground in excellent condition for the next crop. The fact that Mr. Davidson's ground has produced and average of over 30 bushels per acre six years in succession with no other fertilization than sheep pasturing and clovering is sufficient evidence that the plan is a good one and worthy of adoption by farmers who have not enjoyed similar success.—Indiana Farmer.

For Sale a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Don't Cram Young Heads.

The peculiar features of the existing educational systems are provoking the criticism of some of the ablest teachers. A special matter of complaint is that "the work required in the study of reading, arithmetic, grammar, and geography in our best schools of to-day is from five to 10 times greater than it was in the same studies and in the best schools of the first part of this century." As a result, diligent scholars are obliged spend so much time in committing to memory abstract rules, dates, and names, that their health is sometimes impaired by mental acquisitions which confer no permanent benefit and do not materially enlarge their understanding. There is no end to the amount of labor that can be imposed by rules requiring the contents of numerous text-books to be accurately recited, and after young heads are crammed full of such wisdom they may still be very imperfectly educated. The schools are doing so much good that great care should be taken to check any evil tendencies that may lurk in the course of studies or methods of teaching.

Resumption.

[Newark Advocate.]

It is amusing to hear republican politicians and orators boast of the "resumption of specie payments," when every intelligent man knows that their is no such thing. There is but one place in all these broad United States that specie payments can be required, and that is at the sub-treasury at New York. And even there you must present your currency in sums of $50 and upwards before you can have the requisite boon of receiving one specie payment. Specie payment—as claimed by the republicans—is a sham, a delusion, a myth. We have waded through all this sea of ruin simply to accomplish the equalization of paper with coin. For that is all there is of this boasted resumption. And this would have been accomplished years ago, without all this costly sacrifice of fortune and happiness, had the government done that which the democratic party wanted it to do, and what it has since done—namely to accept its own currency for all dues, both public and private, and thus put it at par, and that is all resumption has done for it.

—For first-class jobwork, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

WHAT PAYS BEST

AFTER HARVEST,

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati WEEKLY ENQUIRER, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the WEEKLY ENQUIRER."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati ENQUIRER, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year	$1.15
One copy six months	65

COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun. issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3.75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue " "		4.00
Any three day's issue " "		6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m CINCINNATI, O.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in what are known as the Pittsburgh riot cases, affirms the constitutionality of the law imposing upon that city, and the county in which it is situate, the payment of damages for the destruction of property by the mob in 1877.

Robert W. Steele, bookkeeper for Isaac Smith's Son & Co., umbrella manufacturers in Broadway, New York, is reported to have disappeared with $60,000 of the firm's money.

The persons who robbed the National Bank, of Laconia, N. H., last April, have been discovered and indicted. The amount of their plunder was $125,000.

THE WEST.

The Denver *Tribune* contains a letter, dated at Santa Fe, N. M., giving the details of the recent slaughter of nineteen persons—among them a man, his wife and three children—by a raiding band of Indians, near Hillsboro, in that Territory. Eight other persons were badly wounded, among them three children. The Indians were pursued by a company of armed settlers, who succeeded in killing ten of them.

There was a fatal balloon ascension at San Francisco, on Sunday, the 5th of October. Prof. Colgrove, aeronaut, and C. H. Williams, manager of Woodward's Gardens attempted to make a balloon ascension from the gardens, the wind blowing almost a gale. The balloon seemed to be insufficiently inflated with gas, and rose heavily above the buildings of the garden, soon after dropped, and scudded along at a low elevation, tearing away telegraph wires in its flight. In a moment the bag ripped, and the gas escaped with a roar heard for blocks. Both occupants of the basket were thrown out, and fell a distance of 200 feet. Williams was fearfully crushed, and died almost immediately. Colgrove lived some four hours.

The evidence at the official inquiry into the causes of the terrible disaster at Adrian, Mich., develop the fact that the seats of the grand stand into which the people were crowded at the time of its fall were insufficiently supported, the accident being entirely due to this cause.

Eight men were fatally injured in the Tioga mine, Bodie, Cal. They were being lowered into the mine, when the engine became unmanageable, and the car on which the miners were descending was precipitated several hundred feet....The local committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago is at work preparing for the reception to be given to Gen. Grant on his arrival there Nov. 12....The band of Apaches under Chief Victoria, who have so often escaped from their reservation in New Mexico, only to be brought back by the troops, have at last been punished. Maj. Morrow pursued and overtook the unruly savages, gave them a good whipping and recovered sixty stolen horses....The report that the Hon. Thomas Drummond has determined to retire from his position as Judge of the United States Circuit Court is now denied.

The fate of the two men—Prof. Wise and George Burr, who ascended in a balloon from St. Louis on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, still remains a mystery at this writing. A party under the direction of Prof. Wise's son, who went from St. Louis to explore the vast bottom lands of Macoupin county, Ill., on the theory that the lost balloon was wrecked therein, returned to that city the other day, after a very wearisome work. They only succeeded in proving beyond all question that all theories about the balloon landing south of Springfield, Ill., are fallacious, and forces the conclusion that the telegraph operator on the shore of Lake Michigan, who thought he saw a balloon passing out over the lake at 11 o'clock on the night of Sept. 28, was correct. The junior Wise refuses to believe that his grandfather has been killed, and holds to the theory that the balloon landed in Canadian woods, remote from a telegraph station.

The Horn silver mine, owned by Campbell, Cullen & Co., has just been sold in Chicago to Eastern parties, for $5,000,000, the par value of its stock being $10,000,000. This mine is located in Frisco, in Southern Utah, and was purchased by the recent owners, three years ago, for $25,000....A mob, coming in carriages, on horseback and on foot, entered Janesville, Wis., one night last week, with the intention of lynching Baumgarten, the murderer of little Sandy White, but the Sheriff, having been apprised of their coming, had sent Baumgarten out of town for safety. After assuring themselves that the murderer was not there the mob departed.

Gen. Grant, after spending a week of quiet and repose in the romantic and delightful valley of the Yosemite, returned to San Francisco on the 7th inst., and was thence driven to Belmont, the palatial residence of Senator Sharon, where a grand reception was given in his honor.

Chicago elevators contain 3,054,621 bushels of wheat, 3,473,119 bushels of corn, 604,523 bushels of oats, 84,492 bushels of rye, and 384,349 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,602,103 bushels, against 5,853,280 bushels at this period last year....Disastrous prairie fires are reported in Western Minnesota and Dakota Territory.

The past week was a week of conventions with Chicago. There were in session, at one and the same time, the American Humane Society, the Methodist Rock River Conference, the Illinois Masonic Grand Lodge, the National Railway Conductors' Association, the Woman's Christian Association, and the Evangelical Conference.

Gen. Grant sailed from San Francisco for Oregon on the steamer St. Paul, on the 9th of October.

THE SOUTH.

Three thousand five hundred persons witnessed the execution of Joe Kemp at Evening Shade, Sharp county, Ark., Oct. 3, for the murder of Marion Hulsey in 1869. He made a very short speech, saying: "I die to-day for a crime for which I deserve the punishment. I would give some advice to young men and boys: Honor your father and mother that your days may be long on the earth. Lord have mercy on my soul."

A dispatch from White Wright, Grayson county, Texas, gives brief particulars of a horrible crime at a place known as Brush, eight miles south of that place: "Some unknown white men surrounded the house of Thomas Watson, colored, the family consisting of a mother and two children, a boy of 18 and a girl of 9 years, called them to the door and shot them down in cold blood, killing the mother and son instantly and mortally wounding the little girl. The authorities at that place are working faithfully to bring the murderers to justice, but up to date no arrests have been made."....Three men were killed and five seriously wounded by the explosion of a saw-mill near Willis, Texas.

Savannah, Ga., celebrated the centennial of the siege of that city and the death of Sergt. Jasper, last week. There were imposing processions, in which twenty militia companies participated, handsome decorations and a profuse display of American flags. After the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument which it is proposed to erect to the memory of the heroic Jasper, Senator Gordon delivered an oration.

WASHINGTON.

The addition to the national-bank circulation, as shown by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, has been at the rate of about $[illegible],000,000 a month for [illegible] months past. During September the increase was nearly $[illegible],000.

The Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department declares that letters addressed to lottery companies, or to agents for such companies, are unmailable, per se, and Postmasters should refuse to register letters when so addressed.

The Supreme Court of the United States has resumed its business at Washington with a formidable docket of 821 cases before it, which, it is estimated, will require three years for adjudication, without including new suits that may be added from day to day.

The Treasurer of the United States reports the total amount of standard silver dollars coined at $42,737,750; amount on hand in the treasury offices, $31,703,680; amount outstanding in circulation, $11,054,060....The Treasury Department has arranged with express companies to transport all shipments of fractional silver to parties ordering it at the Government contract rates.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. Tilden, in an interview with a reporter of the Washington *Post*, says he does not seek and has not sought the nomination for President.

The official returns of the late election in Maine have been published. For Governor, Davis, Republican, received 69,170; Smith, Greenbacker, 48,077; Garcelon, Democrat, 21,841. Davis lacks 808 of a clear majority over all, and therefore fails of being elected by the popular vote. The election of Governor now devolves upon the Legislature, which, being Republican in both houses, will of course elect Davis.

The official returns of the vote for Governor of California show as follows: Glenn, Democrat, 47,562; White, Workingmen, 44,630; Perkins, Republican, 67,073.

The Straight-out (anti-Butler) Democrats of Massachusetts met in convention at Boston, last week, and nominated a full State ticket, headed by John Quincy Adams, Jr., for Governor... The Democrats of Louisiana, in session at New Orleans last week, nominated L. A. Wiltz for Governor. Mr. Wiltz was formerly Mayor of New Orleans, and is now Lieutenant Governor.

An election was held in Colorado on the 7th of October for a Supreme Court Judge and county officers. Beck, the Republican candidate for Judge, was elected by about 4,000 majority....One of the United States Marshals in the South, now in Washington, is authority for the statement that Grant will have a solid delegation from that section of the Union in the next Republican Convention... The Senatorial committee which has been engaged for several weeks in an investigation of the alleged bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature at the time Ingalls was re-elected to the Senate, last winter, has adjourned to meet again in Washington in December.

GENERAL.

A woman named Susan Kennedy has been convicted of murder at Montreal, Canada, and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 5....The Cunard steamer Canada, which arrived at New York last week, had on board a precious shipment in the shape of $5,000,000 in gold, for use in the settlement of trade balances between England and the United States....The dwarf minstrel known as "Little Mac" is no more. He died in New York a few days since.

The Canadian authorities have issued an order prohibiting the transportation through, or introduction into, the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, of cattle from the United States. Fears of the introduction of the cattle disease furnish the pretext for this determination.

A Montreal dispatch says quite a commotion was created in that city when it became known that the Grand Jury had brought in true bills against the Directors of the Consolidated Bank, living in that city, Sir Francis Hincks, Messrs. Bickie, Rankin, Grant, McKay, and Ogilvie, and the late manager, J. B. Rennie. The indictments charge them with having made a willfully false statement of the affairs of the bank.

The mystery surrounding the fate of the St. Louis aeronauts, Prof. Wise and George Burr, is as far from solution as ever. A balloon, supposed to be the missing "Pathfinder," was seen, on the night of Sept. 28, to pass over Miller Station, Ind., some thirty miles southeast of Chicago. It was less than a mile away, and appeared, Mr. Faber said, to be sailing in a northeasterly direction very rapidly toward the lake, which is only about half a mile from Miller Station. It was watched for several minutes before it passed out of sight. A day or two after this a balloon was seen sailing high up in the air by people living near Pontiac, Mich., thirty miles northwest of Detroit. Again the mysterious air-vessel was seen to pass over Albion, Mich., on the 9th inst., going southwest rapidly at a great height. Can it be possible that Prof. Wise and his companion, losing control of their air-ship, are sailing wild in the regions of the upper atmosphere?

FOREIGN.

The situation in Syria is alarming. The Arabs have joined the Kurds to oppose Midhat Pasha's reforms, and Turkey has decided to send forty battalions to maintain order. ....London dispatches indicate great uneasiness on the part of the British Government on account of the threatening aspect of the tenant-right and land-reform agitation in Ireland.

There was a big meeting of discontented land tenants at Cork, Ireland, on the 5th inst. Parnell, M. P., the leading spirit in this agitation, boldly counseled physical resistance to the unjust demands of the land-owning aristocracy, and declared that robbery and oppression would prevail in Ireland so long as Englishmen were permitted to rule.

Advices from Afghanistan report that on the 3d of October an attack was made by some Afghans on the British camp at Shutargardan pass. Twenty Afghans were killed and six English soldiers were wounded....Gen. Roberts has been advised by the Ameer not to advance at once on Cabul, lest the Afghans sack Bala-Hissar, but unlimited confidence is not reposed in the Ameer, and the English General will push on.... Dispatches from Europe suggest that commercial considerations were not the chief reasons for the lately formed alliance between Germany and Austria. It is reported that between Austria and Russia there is a breach that is widening daily; that the Czar has sent a special envoy to Emperor William, and that Russia is at the same time mobilizing her armies and reorganizing the Cronstadt navy-yard, and, by secret agents, working up a disaffection towards Germany among the Poles and some other none too willing and loyal subjects of the Emperor William.

Late advices from South America report a rising of Communists at Bucaramanga, in the State of Santander. The Alcalde headed a crowd of ruffians in an attack upon several wealthy establishments, among others the only bank in the place, and completely sacked them, killing and wounding persons who endeavored to defend them, and also burning the buildings. They then retired to the two cuartels, carrying their plunder, and there intrenched themselves, bidding defiance to the authorities of the State. The President of the State organized a force, attacked the robbers in their intrenched position, and completely routed them. He killed several of the leaders and took many prisoners.

Revolting details of the sufferings of the famine-stricken people still come from Cashmere. There is reason to hope that the worst is over, but undoubtedly the relief measures have been miserably mismanaged by the Maharajah and his advisers, and the loss of life has been terrible....A dispatch from Capetown, South Africa, says: "Cetywayo's arrival here had been anxiously expected, and the English colony turned out in force to see the monarch pass. He is an exceptionally fine specimen of the noble savage, big, black, about 50 years of age, standing nearly six feet high. He is well proportioned, has a fully-developed frame, and a good-natured, broad, open face of the Zulu type, quite unlike portraits that have appeared. In Simon's bay he was taken on board the Boadicea. There he saw the soldiers at drill, and expressed wonder and admiration, remarking, 'Oh! I was only born yesterday. I am a mere baby. I never should have fought against such good men as the English, who intended to take away my country and govern it so much better than I could. They shot us to make us Christians. I ask pardon for shooting back at them.'"

The *Mark Lane Express'* last weekly review of the British wheat market indicates what substantial basis there is for the late advance in prices. The state of the crop which is being harvested is reported most discouraging throughout the United Kingdom. The late rains have had the effect to sprout the grain, and, so far as threshed, the quality generally has proved inferior. The product of France, it is stated, has been rather underestimated, but this is more than counterbalanced by the uncertainty as to whether Russia can be relied on for the supply reckoned upon.

During the progress of a race at Constantine, in Algeria, two stands crowded with spectators fell, injuring seventy people, many of whom will die....A Berlin correspondent announces that if the Russian army is further increased, it is considered that a proportionate increase of the German army will be absolutely and immediately necessary.

Gen. Roberts, in command of the British army, advancing on Cabul, gained an important victory on the 7th of October, near the Afghan capital. The native position was carried, twelve guns captured, and the enemy pursued until nightfall. The loss of the Anglo-Indian troops was eighty killed and wounded.

Terrible Accident at Adrian, Mich.

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 3.

It is hardly possible yet to appreciate fully the extent of the appalling calamity which has fallen on this city and county. The shadow of suffering and death resting on so many homes involves the whole community, and nothing is talked of but the calamity and its victims. The scene in the fair grounds, when the grand stand went crashing to the ground, with its burden of men, women, and children, was one never to be forgotten. Every heart stood still for a moment, and then scores of men rushed to release those lying under the heavy roof and timbers. Nothing that could be done to relieve the wants of the suffering was left undone. The wounded were carried away, and medical attendance secured as quickly as possible. The physicians of the city, and those present from other parts of the country, labored like giants. Men and women vied in rendering aid wherever it was needed. Dry-goods stores gave, without stint, of the material necessary for bandages, while drug-stores for hours resembled a field-hospital in a general engagement, many of the minor wounded flocking thither for attention. The city is in mourning to-day; crape and other insignia of sorrow are displayed from offices, public buildings and every business house. This morning nearly all the stores were closed, out of respect to the memory of those who perished in the disaster.

Street rumors place the number of dead at from fifteen to twenty, but careful inquiry among physicians, undertakers and friends would prove the following to be a correct statement:

J. F. Merick, a German, resident of the Second Ward, 55 years old; died a few minutes after coming out of the ruins.

Mrs. John Hubbard, Jasper; breathed but a few times after being taken out.

David Plumador, Petersburg.

William Mulzer, city; aged 12.

Peter Hyde, city; a boy 12 years of age.

John Johnson, German, whose home is at Attica, Ohio, and who worked for a Dover farmer named Clemerson.

Ashael Henderson, 70 years of age; Plum river, Jo Daviess county, Ill.

Christy Eagen, Manchester; 12 years of age, died during the night.

Henry Hart died at 5 o'clock this morning.

A boy named Willie Hall is reported dead, but not authenticated.

R. R. Hume, Medina; punctured through the lungs, died at the Central House.

Irving Poiners, living in the adjoining town of Madison; died at half-past 3 to-day.

Reuben Ferguson, of Rome; aged 40, died this afternoon.

The number of wounded who have received medical treatment foots up this evening to 224, taking no account of the minor injuries, and those taken to their homes in the country. Over one-half are fractures and dislocations of limbs, and it will not be a matter of surprise if the percentage of deaths should be doubled inside of forty-eight hours. Thirteen out of sixteen members of the band are badly hurt, and their instruments, bought July 4, are irreparably wrecked.

Public attention is now fixed upon the inquest, and the people intend that the responsibility for building such a death-trap shall be properly located.

Public-Debt Statement.

Following is the public-debt statement for Oct. 1:

Six-per-cent. bonds	$283,681,350	
Five-per-cent. bonds	508,440,350	
Four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four-per-cent bonds	737,157,050	
Refunding certificates	3,688,900	
Navy-pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,796,967,650
Matured debt		29,074,720
Legal tenders	$346,742,496	
Certificates of deposit	31,215,000	
Fractional currency	15,747,808	
Gold and silver certificates	19,189,750	
Total without interest		$412,887,679
Total debt		$2,239,480,049
Total interest		22,591,082
Cash in treasury		234,778,679
Debt less cash in the treasury Oct. 1, '79		$2,027,292,452
Decrease during September		2,563,759
Decrease since June 30, 1879		4,808
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid		$4,180,528
Debt on which interest has ceased		29,074,720
Interest thereon		1,858,799
Gold and silver certificates		19,189,750
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		31,215,000
Cash balance available Oct. 1, 1879		148,997,886
Total		$234,778,679
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury		$234,778,679
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money—		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by the United States		42,712,450
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc.		12,846,480
Balance of interest paid by the United States		30,865,969

Advance in the Price of Paper.

The manufacturers of printing paper have determined upon an important increase in the price of that article. At a meeting held in Chicago, on the 2d inst., attended by representatives of all the leading mills of the Northwest, the price of all-rag print paper was fixed at 7 cents per pound, and of wood and straw print paper at 6½ cents per pound, in car-load lots. Another advance is contemplated on the 1st of December. This advance in price is occasioned by an increase in the demand for paper and a scarcity of rags, the price of the latter article having advanced from $1.75 to $2.25 per cwt within the past thirty days.

A young British officer, fresh from South Africa, says the war was "very exciting—far more so than fox-hunting." He adds: "I flatter myself that I put an end to the career of six promising young Zulus."

Among the presents given a bride in Brunswick, Me., were a pair of old andirons which had been a wedding-present to her great-grandmother.

THE UTE INDIAN WAR.

A Circumstantial Account of the Engagement in Which Maj. Thornburgh Fell, and of the Subsequent Siege and Relief of Capt. Payne's Command—Heroic Bravery of the Troops.

The command of Capt. Payne, which was corraled by the hostile Ute Indians on Milk river, Col., on the 29th of September, and hotly besieged for nearly a week, during which the devoted little band was subjected to an almost incessant rain of bullets, was finally relieved on the 5th of October, by the arrival of Gen. Merritt's command. The account of the battle in which Maj. Thornburgh lost his life, and the subsequent six days' siege, forms one of the most exciting chapters in the annals of Indian warfare, and, although rather lengthy for our limited space, we give it entire. The narrative begins with the date, "Battle-field, Milk River, Oct. 3, 6 p. m.," and proceeds:

The Indians still surround us, and pour in an effective fire from a commanding bluff, at a distance of 500 or 600 yards, having a cross-fire upon our position, which position was chosen hastily on the first day of the fight. All our horses and all but twelve mules have been killed. We sheltered them as best we could, with wagons, but to no purpose.

Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Hughes, with Company D, Ninth (colored) cavalry, came to our rescue yesterday morning at daybreak, after a forced night march of thirty-five miles from Bear river. Cheer upon cheer rent the air from our trenches when it was ascertained who were coming. A lull in the firing enabled them to come in and shelter their horses as well as possible, taking to the fortifications quickly, when the attack redoubled its fury. Had the heights been accessible, Capt. Dodge would have charged them with his company, while we covered him from our rifle-pits, but this was utterly impossible, the ascent being nearly perpendicular. All that we could do during the day was to keep a good lookout from the loop-holes, and return the fire when any Indian showed his head. This, however, was a very rare occurrence, as the Indians have rifle-pits and loop-holes. Before dark every horse but three of Capt. Dodge's command was shot down.

We have been able, at great risk, to haul off our dead animals every night; otherwise the stench would be intolerable.

A sally is made every night for water, a distance of 200 yards from our intrenchments.

The field of battle was admirably chosen for defense by the Indians, and, had it not been for Maj. Thornburgh's advance guard, commanded by Lieut. Cherry, discovering the ambuscade, the entire command would have been annihilated. He saw a small party of Indians disappear over a hill, half a mile in front, and at once divided his party to reconnoiter, and only discovered them when he had flanked their position by about 200 yards. Cherry rode back at full speed, with two or three men who were with him, and notified Maj. Thornburgh, who had already begun the descent into the deep ravine which was intended to ingulf the command.

The Indians were dismounted and lying down along the crest of the high, steep ridge, not 100 yards from the point where the deadly assault would have commenced. The troops were withdrawn a short distance, dismounted, and deployed in line of battle, with orders to await the attack of the Indians. Lieut. Cherry was here ordered by Thornburgh to take a detachment of fifteen picked men, and make a reconnoissance and communicate, if possible, with the Indians, as it was thought that they only desired to oppose his approach to their agency, and would parley, or have a "big talk," if they could be communicated with. Cherry moved out at a gallop with his men from the right flank, and noticed a like movement of about twenty Indians from the left of the Indian position.

He approached to within a couple of hundred yards of the Indians, and took off his hat and waved it, but the response was a shot fired at him, wounding a man of his party and killing his horse. This was the first shot, and was instantly followed by a volley from the Indians.

The work had now begun in real earnest, and, seeing the advantage of the position he held, Cherry dismounted his detachment and deployed along the crest of the hill to prevent the Indians flanking his position, or to cover their retreat, if found necessary to retire upon the wagon-train, which was then coming up slowly, guarded by Lieut. Paddock, of Company D, Fifth cavalry.

Orders were sent to park the wagons and cover them with the company guarding them. The two companies in advance were those of Capt. Payne, Company F, Fifth cavalry, and Capt. Lawson's, Company E, Third cavalry, which were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, with Capt. Payne on the left and Capt. Lawson on the right. From Cherry's position he could see that the Indians were trying to cut him off from the wagons, and at once he sent word to Maj. Thornburgh, who then withdrew the line slowly, keeping the Indians in check until opposite the point which his men held, when, seeing that the Indians were concentrating to cut off his retreat, Capt. Payne, with Company F, Fifth cavalry, was ordered to charge the hill, which he did in gallant style, his horse being shot under him and several of his men wounded.

The Indians having been driven from this point, the company was rallied on the wagon-train. Maj. Thornburgh then gave orders to Cherry to hold his position and cover Capt. Lawson's retreat, who was ordered to fall back slowly with the led horses of his company. Cherry called for volunteers of twenty men, who responded promptly. They fought with desperation, as nearly every man was wounded before he reached the camp, and two men were killed.

Maj. Thornburgh started back to the wagon-train, after giving his final orders to Capt. Payne to charge the hill, and to Capt. Lawson and Lieut. Cherry to cover the retreat. He must have been shot dead when barely half-way there, as his body was seen by one of Capt. Lawson's men, with life extinct and lying on his face.

Capt. Payne, then in command, at once set about having the wounded horses shot to make breastworks, dismantling the wagons of boxes, bundles of bedding, corn and flour sacks, which were quickly piled up for fortifications. Picks and spades were used vigorously for digging intrenchments.

Meantime a galling fire was concentrated upon the command from all the surrounding bluffs which commanded the position. Not an Indian could be seen, but the incessant crack of their Sharp's and Winchester rifles dealt fearful destruction among the horses and men. The groans of the dying and the agonizing cries of the wounded told what fearful havoc was being made among the determined and desperate command. Every man was determined to sell his life as dearly as possible.

About this time a great danger was approaching at a frightfully rapid pace. The red devils, at the beginning of the fight, had set fire to the dry grass and to the sage-brush to the windward of our position, and it now came sweeping down toward us, the flames leaping high into the air, and immense volumes of smoke rolling on to ingulf us. It was a sight to make the stoutest heart quail, and the fiends were waiting, ready to give us a volley as soon as we were driven from our shelter. Now it reaches our flank, and blankets, blouses and empty sacks were freely used to extinguish the flames. Some of the wagons were set on fire, which required all the force possible to smother it. No water can be obtained and the smoke is suffocating, but the fire passes and we hold our position. Meantime, a constant volley is poured upon us, Capt. Payne being wounded for the second time, and First Sergt. Dolan, of Company F, killed instantly. McKinstry and McKee were killed and many others wounded. Our greatest danger now is past. The men have now mostly covered themselves, but the poor horses and mules are constantly falling about us.

Just about sundown a charge was attempted, but repulsed, the Indians trying to drive off some of our horses which had broken loose.

The attack ceased at dark, and soon every man was at work enlarging the trenches, hauling out the dead horses, caring for the wounded, and burying the dead.

At daylight the attack was resumed, and the firing of the sharpshooters has been kept up every day since, and occasionally at night, sending us to our pits in a scramble.

This is the fifth day of our siege, but we are determined to hold out, if it takes a month for succor to reach us. But we are confident that Gen. Merritt, whose name is upon the lips of every one, is on the road [illegible] us.

THE KILLED.

The names of the killed and wounded are as follows:

Maj. Thornburgh, Fourth infantry.

First Sergeant John Dolan, Company F, Fifth cavalry.

Private John Burns, Company F, Fifth cavalry.

Michael Firestone, Company F, Fifth cavalry.

Samuel McKee, Company F, Fifth cavalry.

Amos D. Miller, Company F, Fifth cavalry.

Thomas Mooney, Company D, Fifth cavalry.

Michael Lynch, Company D, Fifth cavalry.

Charles Wright, Company D, Fifth cavalry.

Dominick Cuff, Company E, Third cavalry.

Wagonmaster McKinstry.

Teamster McGuire.

THE WOUNDED.

Capt. Payne, Fifth cavalry; slightly in the arm and side.

Lieut. Paddock, Fifth cavalry; flesh wound in the hip.

Dr. Grimes; flesh wound in the shoulder.

Company F, Fifth cavalry—Sergt. John Merrill, Trumpeter Fred Sutcliffe, Trumpeter John McDonald; Privates James T. Gibbs, John Hoaney, Emil Kussman, Eugene Patterson, Frank Simmons, Eugene Schickedonz, William Esser, Gottlieb Steiger.

Company D, Fifth cavalry—Privates Nicholas Heeney, Thomas Lynch, Fred Bernhard, E. Mullen.

Company E, Third cavalry—Sergt. James Montgomery, Sergt. Allen Lupton, Corporals C. F. Eichwurzel, Frank Hunter; Privates Jas. Conway, John Crowley, W. H. Clark, Orland Durand, Thomas Ferguson, Thomas Lewis, Edward Lavelle, Willard Mitchell, John Mahoney, James Patterson, William Schubert, Thos. Macnamara, Marcus Hansen, Joseph Budka, John Donovan.

Teamsters Thomas Cain, —— Nelson.

Guide Lowery.

With the exception of the wound of Guide Lowery, the wounds of the above-named men are not serious. His is probably mortal.

Total killed, 12; total wounded, 43.

Oct. 4—1 p. m.—No courier could be gotten off last night, owing to the constant firing of the Indians into the camp. The moon came up an hour after dark, and a volley was poured in at once. Our party who went after water was unmolested, and we had our little stockade all cleared for action before the firing was resumed. As I write this dispatch the bullets are whistling over the top of the trench. They often strike the grain sacks, a few inches above our heads, but we are deep enough to be comparatively safe.

A soldier of Gen. Merritt's command sends a later report, in which he says: "Oh, what a happy crowd Payne's command was when Merritt reached them! The sight of the Fifth cavalry entering under Gen. Merritt and Col. Compton was a grand one. The poor fellows in the intrenchments at first probably thought we were Indians. We were immediately challenged by a sentinel, and in reply answered that we were friends. Gen. Merritt caused the trumpet to sound the officers' call, and at its end three big cheers rent the air. They were relieved at last. The sight was one of the most affecting I have ever seen, and brave men shed tears. There is a horrible stench all around. Wounded men are hobbling in every direction. One hundred and fifty dead horses, lying thirty feet from the intrenchments, present a horrible spectacle.

A report comes from White River Agency to the effect that Agent Meeker and all the men at the agency were murdered, while the women and children were spared, and were under the protection of Chief Douglass.

Cheyenne, Oct. 10.

From private advices it is learned that Gen. Merritt had no fight before reaching Payne's command. After daybreak on Sunday, Gen. Merritt, Lieut. Cherry, and M company, went out to look at the battlefield where Maj. Thornburgh was killed, and which is a mile from the intrenchments. The Indians, who were concealed in the rocks beyond, opened fire, and a new battle began, which lasted about an hour. It was hot, short, and decisive, ending in favor of the troops, because they were protected by bluffs. The Indians then held up a flag of truce and came in to hold a parley. They proposed to surrender on certain conditions, which Gen. Merritt could not accept. They asked him if he insisted upon going to White River Agency, and, replying that he did, they told him they would have to renew the war. They then retired to their stronghold. In the conflict one private was slightly wounded and four horses killed. Eight Indians were killed. During the parley the Indians, who were part of Jack's band, stated that thirty-seven of their number had been killed during the five days' siege of Capt. Payne's intrenchment.

It was also discovered from them that they were fortifying the road to the White River agency, so as to obstruct the passage of the troops. As the country is very mountainous, and the roads lead through canyons, they will be able to trouble Gen. Merritt considerably.

At the time the letter was written, giving these advices, Gen. Merritt had not determined upon a time for resuming the march for White river, further than that he should do so as soon as the men and horses were sufficiently rested.

From the Bannock Agency, near Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, comes the news that 100 families of Utes, accompanied by only two old bucks, have arrived at the agency. This fact shows that the Utes are expecting to have a lengthy conflict. It also demonstrates the shrewdness of the Utes, who compel their enemies to feed and protect their families. Furthermore, it bears out the impression that the hostile Utes do not number over 150 bucks.

Daring Train Robbery.

A bold and successful train robbery was perpetrated on the evening of the 7th inst., at Glendale, a small station on the Chicago and Alton railroad only fifteen miles from Kansas City, by a party of twelve bushwhackers. Particulars of the crime are given as follows by a correspondent: The night express of the Chicago and Alton, which left Kansas City at 6 o'clock this evening, bound for Chicago and St. Louis, met with a thrilling adventure soon after its wheels had commenced to tell off the miles across the fields and forests of Missouri. The country for many miles this side of Kansas City has a noted history as having been for many years the abode of bands of desperadoes and robbers. Between Independence and the town of Blue Springs, and about twenty miles from Kansas City, is the village of Glendale, which consists of a water-tank, a small station-house and a few dwellings. These nestle in the dark shadows of a hollow—a dismal and forlorn place. About 7 this evening, a few minutes before the express train from Kansas City was due, twelve masked men entered the station and took possession, enforcing strict obedience with wicked-looking revolvers and other weapons. Mr. W. E. Bridges, Assistant Auditor of the road, was in the office, with Agent McIntire. The robbers ordered them to throw up their hands, which they did at once. They then relieved them of all of their effects, and took what they chose of the contents of the office. They then placed them under guard and demolished the telegraph instruments. Having done this they cut the wires outside the office. They then awaited the arrival of the express. Soon the train arrived, and the engine stopped at the tank, and the masked men took possession of the train. Three men, climbing into the express car, ordered the startled messenger to surrender and deliver his keys to them. When he manifested a disposition to defend the property of the company, he was struck on the head with the butt of a heavy revolver and knocked down and overpowered. The robbers seized his keys and took packages estimated to contain about $35,000 in currency from the safe. Meantime the rest stood guard, offering no violence, and not disturbing the passengers.

They immediately went away, mounting horses and scattering, while the train departed for the east. The whole affair occupied less than five minutes. When the train reached Blue Springs the facts were reported. Soon after a special train was ordered to take a heavy force of men from Kansas City to Glendale, and in a few minutes they were in hot pursuit. The leader of the gang, a tall man with a heavy sandy beard, has been seen several times lately in the vicinity of Glendale.

FIGHTING EDITORS.

Street-Fight Between Two London Journalists.

The city of London has had a sensation of small proportions, caused by the unusual spectacle of a street encounter between two well-known journalists, one of the parties to the melee being Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor and proprietor of the society journal called the *Truth*, and the other Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, editor and part proprietor of the popular *Daily Telegraph*. The editor of *Truth* gives the following amusing account of the fistic battle:

"Between 11 and 12 on Monday night, I was in King William street, Strand, standing in the middle of the roadway to hail a hansom cab, when I suddenly felt a blow that seriously damaged my hat, and ultimately fell on my cranium. At first I thought that a blow had been aimed at me by the cab-driver, for the night was so dark that it was difficult to distinguish objects clearly; but, on looking round, I perceived a stout hand flourishing a stick, and performing a sort of war-dance. I naturally imagined it was some lunatic running amuck through the streets, and, not feeling disposed to have the small modicum of brain with which nature provided me completely staved in, I at once closed with my antagonist, and we began pummeling and cuffing each other after the simple but somewhat ineffective mode of those who have not made a study of the noble art of pugilism. Of course a crowd collected and tried to interfere and separate us; and it was only then that I discovered that I was engaged in single combat with the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. 'You have insulted me,' he shouted; 'you have insulted my family, and you have insulted my uncle.' The crowd was for the most part delighted at being privileged to witness a row—a real row—between two persons decently dressed. But others, regarding the matter as disreputable, surged in between us. The fair sex was represented by a nymph, who hung first on my arm, then on that of the eminent editor, and cried, 'My dears, don't go a-fighting like this, or you'll hurt yourselves.' The warlike element was embodied in a stalwart rough, with a pipe in his mouth, who scornfully observed: 'They hurt themselves! They don't know how to.' My antagonist then walked down the street, and I followed. 'Don't follow me,' he cried. 'I have as much right to the street as you,' I modestly remarked, and finally, much to the disgust of the crowd, we retired into a neighboring house. Whether Edward Levy Lawson was drunk or sober I do not know, but it would appear that my determination to inform the public who and what is the 'we' who daily vilifies the most prominent Liberals in the country, and terms them traitors because they venture to question the policy of the Government of which the 'we' is a henchman, has aroused the ire of the aforesaid Edward Levy Lawson."

Mrs. Hemans.

At 7 years old, an age when most girls' ideas are limited to dolls, romps and new frocks, Felicia's delight in the bright summer days, was to climb up into an old apple tree with a volume of Shakspeare in her hand, and lose herself in a world of imagination, among the Rosalinds, Imogens and Beatrices. All that was strange, weird and romantic had an irresistible fascination for her. Gwrych, as every respectable old mansion should, had its specter, and on moonlight nights the child, all trembling yet eager, would creep out into the long, dark avenue, fearing, yet hoping, to get a sight of the goblin. At other times, when she was supposed to be in bed, she would rise, dress herself, and steal out of the house down to the sea-shore to listen to the moaning of the waves, and to indulge in a twilight bath. She was never sent to school; her education was purely desultory; all the world of poetry was thrown open to her; but from systematic studies, beyond French, English grammar and the rudiments of Latin, she was wholly exempted. At 7 she began to compose verses, and at 14 a volume of these was published.—*The Argosy.*

Pork packers of Chicago require 25,000,000 feet of lumber this year in the shape of boxes.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 25	@	10 00
Hogs	3 70	@	4 10
Cotton	10½	@	10¾
Flour—Superfine	5 10	@	5 60
Wheat—No. 2	1 26	@	1 27½
Corn—Western Mixed	55	@	56
Oats—Mixed	38	@	39
Rye—Western	81	@	82
Pork—Mess	9 60	@	9 75
Lard	6½	@	6¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 10	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 00
Hogs	2 80	@	3 30
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 00	@	6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@	1 11
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	28	@	29
Rye—No. 2	64	@	65
Barley—No. 2	75	@	76
Butter—Choice Creamery	24	@	26
Eggs—Fresh	14	@	14½
Pork—Mess	10 40	@	10 50
Lard	6¼	@	6½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 11½	@	1 12½
No. 2	1 10	@	1 11
Corn—No. 2	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	28	@	29
Rye—No. 1	66	@	67
Barley—No. 2	70	@	71
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 17	@	1 18
Corn—Mixed	36	@	37
Oats—No. 2	25	@	27
Rye	68	@	69
Pork—Mess	10 50	@	10 70
Lard	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 17	@	1 20
Corn	42	@	43
Oats	31	@	33
Rye	72	@	73
Pork—Mess	9 90	@	10 00
Lard	6	@	6¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 21	@	1 22
No. 2 Red	1 21½	@	1 22½
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	5 50	@	6 75
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 23	@	1 24
No. 1 Amber	1 17	@	1 18
Corn—No. 1	45	@	46
Oats—Mixed	30	@	31
Barley (per cental)	1 15	@	1 40
Pork—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 00	@	5 25
Fair	4 10	@	4 60
Common	3 20	@	4 00
Hogs	3 45	@	4 10
Sheep	3 00	@	4 15

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, ROB. J. LOWRY, } Editors.

SPEECH
OF
HON. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

Delivered at Eaton, Ohio.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not remind you that during the years following the close of the war your minds were disturbed by the most profound anxiety for the public welfare. There was no more work for the sword. Overcome and disbanded, the troops of the South had returned to their homes. Acquiescence in Federal authority was complete and universal. Yet you feared that the reconciliation might not be thorough and perpetual; that dangerous causes of alienation might still remain. But you were compelled, and perhaps content, to trust—as you did trust—the possibility of fraternity and union to the wisdom of public policies, and to the good sense and patriotism of the people; and, notwithstanding the follies and crimes of some, and the wicked demagogism of others, arousing dangerous passions that were sleeping, I feel assured that your reliance upon yourselves and your fellow-countrymen will not fail you, but that fraternity and union will grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the country.

You were also solicitous for our material welfare, because of the exhaustion caused by and following the tremendous struggle. The production of our important and great staples could not be maintained in quantities sufficient to meet the demands upon our resources. Our embarrassment and the hindrance to production were greatly augmented by the unfortunate policy of reconstruction, whereby for awhile the relation of the States to the Federal Union were confused and confounded, and the white and black races were involved in distrust, hatred, and strife. The mad policy and passions of the times excluded capital from an entire section of the country, and disturbed labor in its employment. The direct, the inevitable, consequence was that our foreign trade was heavily against us. May I state the facts as an illustration? During the two years and eleven months from July 1, 1865, to May 31, 1868, our imports, valued in our own currency, amounted to $1,507,449,065, and our exports, under the same valuation, amounted to $1,411,-189,195. During that period of two years and eleven months, after the close of the war, our purchases exceeded our sales abroad by the enormous sum of $186,000,000.

I suppose that balance against us was met largely by sales of our public securities abroad, but, during that same period, we exported over and above our imports of gold and silver $183,077,691. I then thought, and so expressed the opinion, that our future prosperity must depend upon an increase of production and more advantageous foreign trade; that, when our sales should exceed our purchases abroad, our financial difficulties would rapidly disappear, and we would soon stand upon a specie basis, and that to such end we wanted peace, reconciliation, and harmony. I thought, and said that a statesmanship worthy this country and adequate to the necessities of our condition would seek every opportunity to foster and increase the production of the staples that command foreign markets. And I ventured the opinion that "an increase of 20 per cent. would turn the balance of trade in our favor, and the current of gold toward our own shores, and contribute more than any enactment of Congress to an early resumption of specie payment." I need not remind you, for it cannot be effaced from your memories, that no beneficent change in policy or administration took place, but that in 1869 and thence to 1873 and 1874 the sympathies of the administration and the policies of Congress were altogether favorable to those who least needed favor, and hard upon the masses, who have the burdens to carry. The changes in the public contracts were such as made the obligations harder and the burdens heavier, save only the provision for a reduction of interest.

Favoritism, extravagance and corruption pervaded and poisoned the public service, and went unrebuked and unchecked. Unnecessary and extravagant expenditures burdened the people with oppressive taxes, and withdrew large volumes of currency from the channels of trade, and added to the evils of contraction. Finally, in the fall of 1873, the evils of vicious administration and of unequal and unfair legislation culminated in a financial panic and disaster that struck and paralyzed all the business pursuits and useful enterprises of the country. At once the people realized the extent and magnitude of the calamity. They abandoned faith and hope in the Republican party, and trusted to themselves for the recovery of lost prosperity. Promptly and earnestly the work was undertaken. Eighteen hundred and seventy-four became a memorable year. A Democratic House was chosen, charged with the duty of retrenchment and reform. In every household an economy was adopted more rigid than ever before known. Labor was active and diligent to the utmost extent of possible employment. The results are now seen and realized. Individual economy, practiced everywhere throughout the country, had the effect to reduce our purchases abroad as follows: From 1873 to 1874 the reduction was $74,729,868; from 1874 to 1875 it was $34,400,906; from 1875 to 1876, $72,264,245; from 1876 to 1877, $9,418,065, and from 1877 to 1878 the reduction was $14,-271,594. The economy of the people in 1878 as compared with 1873, in the consumption of foreign goods, was about $200,000,000.

During the same period the diligent industry of the people so increased our agricultural productions, and such was the condition of the foreign market, that our exports for sale abroad in 1878 were $172,369,139 more than in 1873, and in the year 1878 our exports of merchandise exceeded our imports by the sum of $257,-796,964. It is a striking fact that in 1873, the year before the Democratic House was chosen, our purchases exceeded our sales abroad by $119,656,289, and that after three years of Democratic control of the House the figures were reversed, and, as I have said, the exports in the year 1878 exceeded the imports by $257,-793,964. The balances against us in 1872 marked the increase of our indebtedness, and the figures of 1878 indicated its reduction.

The effect of the favorable condition of our foreign trade upon our supply of gold and silver is shown in the fact that in 1873 the export of specie exceeded its import by the sum of $63,127,637, and that in 1878 the excess was only $3,911,911. Our favorable foreign trade has not only turned the current of specie toward our shores, but it has caused the return of large volumes of public securities that had gone abroad to meet the balances when they were against us, thus reducing the export of gold to meet the accruing interest. The effect of a foreign trade during the past five years, favorable to us beyond all precedent, and brought about by the economy and diligent industry of the people, has been to increase our supply of gold and silver and to make it permanent and reliable, and to make the resumption of specie payments a possibility.

Mr. Sherman claims for himself the credit of resumption, and that the policies of his party have given us assurances of better times. I have made a summary of events that passed within your own observation to aid you in passing upon the fallacy of that claim. What had he or his party to do with resumption? How have they contributed to a return of prosperity? In the winter of 1875 Mr. Sherman, as the representative of a party caucus, reported and urged the Resumption bill. It became a law by the vote of all the Republicans, and over the vote against it of all the Democrats in Congress. Who now claims for that measure that it facilitated resumption or in any degree alleviated the calamities of hard times, or that its tendency was to place the business of the country upon a firmer and surer foundation? Is any man so credulous as to believe that resumption, permanent and reliable, could rest upon borrowed gold? "Public confidence and financial stability cannot be made to rest upon borrowed gold." When trade and commerce gave assurance that the supply of the precious metals was permanent and would constantly increase, then confidence became established and the paper currency took its place by the side of gold and silver.

You all now know that resumption has come of trade and commerce, the result of foreign balances in our favor, and not at all because of any Congressional declaration or requirement. The resumption clause was properly denounced by the St. Louis Convention as a hindrance to resumption. It was as well a hindrance to prosperity. It was a terror to capital, and stood in the way of the employment of labor. Our money, paper and coin, is now of equal value and readily convertible, and we indulge the hope of better times in spite of the Resumption law and of its kindred party devices. All along the pathway of that measure are strewn broken fortunes and ruined enterprises.

Do you believe our country needed to have been the scene of a financial and commercial panic? Our lands are rich, our people intelligent and industrious, and the world's markets have been open to our products. Yet the panic did come; and its continued and terrible hold upon the country for the long period of five years, in spite of the great effort of the people, showed that its causes were to be found down deep in bad public policies and in maladministration. I may not state what sufferings it inflicted, nor what hopes of happiness lie buried amid its ruins. May I give you an illustration? When the war was over, was it not a most obvious duty to reduce the public expenditures by a rigid economy? It was not done. From 1865 to 1875 the expenditures continued enormous and extravagant. Then the Democrats came into power in the House, and at once established the fact that the public service could as well and efficiently be administered with an annual reduction of $30,000,000.

At their first session, that was the reduction. Now, please tell me, had that reduction been commenced in 1865, and continued for eight years, and until 1875; had $30,000,000 of the taxes been left uncollected, to circulate in the channels of trade, giving life and energy to business and commerce, do you believe there would have been a panic and such financial disaster as covered the land with ruin? Reform in that one particular would have saved us.

Mr. Sherman tells you that prosperity is now coming, and that he is its author. You and I are, then, mistaken in supposing that economy on the part of the people reduced the purchases abroad. It was not the diligent labor of the people, the rich lands, the abundant rains in their season, and the great crops that enabled us to supply the extraordinary foreign demand, such a demand, indeed, as we never knew before. Mr. Sherman did it. It was his tears of sympathy over the sufferings of the people, and not the rains falling from the clouds, that moistened the earth and caused it to yield so abundantly. Never was claim made so bold and brazen, and yet so false. To him and his party we reply: You squandered the public money; you continued extravagant appropriations; you hindered production by promoting the strife of sections and the hatred of races; you legislated for favorite interests and against the people; and now, when the rigid economy and diligent industry of the people, and propitious seasons, and a favorable condition of the foreign market, combine to give us better times, and to gladden us with the hope of returning prosperity, you can not claim merit or support. The equality and convertibility of our currency is in spite of the hindrances of the Resumption law, and we cherish the hope of better times, in spite of the evil influences of bad policies and maladministration.

The great difference between us was that we insisted upon reaching specie payments by an increase of the precious metals, and you by a reduction of the paper money—by contraction. You provided for your policy in the Resumption act, in violation of the pledge made to the country in the act of June previous, that the legal-tender notes should not be reduced below $382,000,000. Under your policy resumption was impossible short of universal ruin, for contraction injured production.

It was a Democratic demand that remonetized silver and provided for its coinage. It was a Democratic House that modified the Resumption law and stopped contraction by the act of May 31, 1878, which forbade the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel or retire any more of the legal-tender notes, and required him to keep them in circulation. The remonetization of silver (over a foolish veto), and the protection of the legal-tender circulation, and our immense crops North and South, and the great demand abroad have brought all classes of the currency to par and give promise of returning prosperity.

The contest in which you are engaged is characterized by reckless accusation. Why charge the Ohio Democracy with a purpose to inflate, and depreciate the currency? They have been and still are opposed to contraction. Is that inflation? They demand that treasury notes shall take the place of national-bank currency. For that do you dare attribute to them a purpose to issue bad money? Is it the banker that gives credit and character to the bank bills? Nay, you know it is the Government's obligations pledged as security that gives them favor and currency everywhere. That security withdrawn, the bills become as worthless as falling leaves of autumn. Is the security less if the issue and the promise be direct from the public treasury, and not through the medium of banks? Have the bank bills not been always at par—neither above nor below the treasury notes, and that only because they were redeemable in treasury notes? The demand for treasury notes as a substitute for the national-bank notes is a demand for money always and everywhere of equal value. But please observe that in the platform in which this policy is asserted the Ohio Democracy demand that the issue of treasury notes shall be regulated by legislation or constitutional provision, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of values. Can you find no good motive for the support of this policy? In deciding upon its merits is it not to be considered that in any possible view the substitution will save to the people and their treasury over $10,000,000 every year? And you and I cannot be indifferent to the fact that the enormous wealth brought by the national banks under harmonious management now seeks to control the politics of the country in defiance of the will of the people. Please tell me how it was that in this State, but one year ago, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee did venture to demand of the banks money to control the election.

Is it not enough that enormous sums of money are raised for each election by the detestable practice of taxing the immense army of officials? Must there be added contributions from the profits made upon $400,000,000 of bank capital? When these two streams unite to corrupt public morals, the party in power will be secure in its hold upon the patronage and treasury of the nation. It need not then again resort to returning boards, and the attendant crimes of perjury and forgery. The anxiety of the Ohio Democracy was reasonable; it became a patriotic sentiment when here, and against themselves, the banks were called upon for money. Who blames them that in such a crisis they bend the ear to the teachings of Jackson and heed his admonition to guard well the rights and liberties of the people when the banker is found in league with the partisan? His admonition was the expression of anxiety at a consolidation of wealth inconsiderable as compared with the enormous millions now under harmonious management.

What say you to the cry: "A solid North against a solid South?" Is it not the cry of hatred, of separation, of treason? It should startle us as a "fire-bell in the night."

None should utter it who love a united country better than partisan rule. Leave that cry, my countrymen, to those who seek wicked gains, and who for gain would barter the love of country. Party policy made the attitude of the South inevitable. You Republicans would despise the men of the South did they not resist you. You established and sought to maintain over them the worst Government in the world. You first taught the colored men to distrust and hate them, and then to rule them. You gave the ballot to the colored men and took it from the whites. And you placed the colored people themselves under the control and management of adventurers. Thus the control of public affairs came into the hands of bad men, who were in no way identified with the people or section, and were strangers in sympathy and purpose. The public good ceased to be the object and purpose of government. Plunder of the people reigned supreme. The increase of State indebtedness became frightful. Taxation threatened to swallow up not only the earnings but the accumulations of the people. Men contemplated approaching ruin with horror. At length large bodies of colored voters turned against the demoralization and misrule, and State after State was recovered, reclaimed, restored. The reorganization of the Democratic party in those States became indispensable to the recovery and protection of popular rights, the security of property, and the welfare of labor. Political union for protection and safety against plunder and ruin made the South a political unit, and at once the price of wages and the price of lands advanced, and valuable productions increased. Is there any man among you whose hatred toward the South is so malignant that he would tear down the present authority and restore the vampire Governments of ten years ago?

Your fears and prejudices are now addressed because of the character of the representation in Congress from the South. You are told that in a large degree it is made up of Brigadiers from the Southern army. Is that disagreeable to you? Then perhaps you will find comfort in the fact that the evil will decrease as the years roll by. The older men will pass away, but I dare not say that the young men who will take their places will be more agreeable to you. I think they will not be. But the offense to you is not that they were Brigadiers. It is only that they are Democrats, and stand in the way of the partial and unfair purposes of your party. You know this to be true. It does not offend you that Brigadiers are now in the Cabinet, in the Federal courts and in high offices of Government. They are of your party, and you are content. But if there be an evil of which you have a right to complain in this matter, it is found in the constitution itself. Yes, back of that—in the principle of popular representation. It is because under the constitution each State shall choose its own Senators, and each district shall select its own Representative that we find the houses of Congress constituted as they are.

If we are to have a free republic, then each State and district must be absolutely free in its choice, and without any restraint whatever. Will you men of Ohio allow New England, or the Gulf States of the Pacific slope, to question your elections? Because your delegation in Congress may be unfriendly to some measure greatly desired by one of those sections, are you to be called to account? Shall it be regarded as a cause of offense, or as a ground of antagonism against you? Because Ohio will not support what she believes to be a heresy in doctrine, or a corruption in measure, can another State, or section, in the spirit of our Union, assume a hostile attitude toward her? As you are true Union men, answer me that question.

For four years the Democrats have had a majority in the House, and you say that the South has controlled that majority, and therefore you will array the sections in hostility. The step you propose is too responsible. You cannot take it. It is toward renewed strife and disunion. Let me assure you that you have been misled; that the Democrats North and South constitute one party, and that within the organization neither section dominates the other. But please tell me to what do you object? What measures has the House adopted that were partial toward the South or unfair toward the North? The payment of Southern claims, that had grown into a giant evil and national fraud, has been checked and almost entirely suspended.

The public expenditures have been reduced, so that the saving in the four years of Democratic control, as compared with the prior four years, exceeds $100,000,000. The saving to the State of Ohio is nearly $7,000,000, and to each Congressional district nearly $350,000. The saving each year has been more than the average annual expenditures during the administrations of Adams and Jackson. What does the reduction of $30,000,000 in the yearly appropriations by Congress signify? It means that in the public expenditures there shall be economy and honesty. It means that that much money shall not be collected from the people, but shall be left in the channels of trade and commerce, there to stimulate business and enterprise, and to give employment to labor. Will you bear in mind that these great reductions have been made over the opposition of a Republican Senate and administration?

A Republican House demonetized silver; a Democratic House restored it. The silver money now flows into the channels of trade and commerce, and, like red blood in the veins and arteries, gives life and strength.

For a while there was the curse in the Federal courts of juries organized for partisan verdicts. That was through the law permitting the test oath. A Democratic Congress repealed the law, and now the juries may be of "good and true men."

Of these four leading and important acts, do you condemn either? Would you again open the doors of the treasury to trumped-up war claims, in favor of trumped-up loyalty? Would you drive honest economy out of our temple of legislation and restore extravagance and the waste of $30,000,000 each year beyond the needs of the public service? Would you degrade silver again and declare it no money? And would you again humiliate and degrade the juror, compelling him to stand among his fellows with stooped head as he takes the test-oath? If you would not reverse any one of these great acts, I demand your approval, and that in respect to them you say to the Democrats in Congress, from both North and South, "well done."

We want the troops taken and kept away from the polls. We want the elections to be free and fair, and without the corrupt influence of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors. In the name of fair play we demand it. The Federal election laws were adopted as party machinery. They serve no good purpose. Their only design is to keep the party in power. Do you know what occurred at Philadelphia at the last Presidential election? That city is under absolute Republican control, and is known far and wide for the corruption that rules the elections. I believe the courts, prior to the last Presidential election, struck off above 20,000 names from the register of voters, upon evidence that they were false and fraudulent. It was not enough that the city was under party control. Resort was had to the party advantages under the election laws. Seven hundred and seventy-three Deputy Marshals, and 3,232 Supervisors were appointed, at a cost of $41,170. The city was peaceful and quiet. Why, then, were four regiments of party brigands placed in rule over the people when they went to vote? The Republican Marshal of that district, under oath, said they were not needed to secure a fair and free election. The outrage, under the pretense of law, was far greater in New York. The vilest characters were appointed Marshals and Supervisors. Thousands of voters were arrested for no crime and without warrants. Fright and terror prevailed, and large numbers of voters were thus kept from the polls. Do you desire this to be continued? For party advantage do you ask that our elections, heretofore free, shall be placed under such partisan machinery? Are the people, in going to vote, to be placed under fear of unlawful arrests? Shall clubs be held over our heads as we vote? The free American voter is a noble spectacle. Erect, bold, unterrified, he exercises the right of a freeman, and the power of a sovereign. When he shall be made to crawl in the presence of Supervisors and overseers, the end has come to that liberty of which we have been so proud.

I said we demand that the troops be taken and kept from the polls. I would rather die with the ballot in my hand than that one of them should strike me with his sword. Let us be at least as free as the subjects of Queen Victoria. Popular rights have advanced slowly in England, but surely, and have never been pushed backward. So, when it was settled that the trooper should not lord the voter; should not strike him nor jostle him, nor even stand in sight of him when voting, it was settled forever.

The legislation that provides for the use of the troops at the elections is a blot upon our record that must be effaced. At the called session of Congress the Democrats labored faithfully to remove every hindrance and obstruction in the way of free and fair elections. They were opposed at every step. They passed the bills. The President resorted to the extraordinary power of the veto to save the party machinery. On what side of the issue do you stand? For or against free elections? Do you not enjoy the sight when the men of the neighborhood are assembled at the polls? All are there—old friends and new friends; old men and young men; some to cast their first and some their last ballot. They argue and debate; they joke and laugh. It is election day, and that revives old memories, and many a story of the early settlement is told. Some old gentlemen are telling about their first votes, that they were cast for Jackson. Just then a smooth-faced lad offers his vote and it is challenged. The debate and the story stop. All attention is given to the question of the vote. The old men consult. They compare their recollections—when the parents were married and the child was born. Some are very positive, for he went to school with their own boys. It is soon settled, and the right decided. And so the day goes on until in the evening the window is shut down upon the ambition of all the candidates. Upon such elections, and upon such men our institutions must rest. At the next election a shadow is over the scene. The Deputy Marshal and the Supervisor are there as the paid agents and bull dozers for the party. Why are they arresting men and dragging them away without warrants? No crime has been committed and there is no disturbance. It is to excite fear, and thereby keep men from voting. The law of force and violence has taken the place of local self-government. Good cheer and confidence among the neighbors is gone. Anxiety, distrust, and hatred have taken their place.

Do you justify the vetoes? The bills were carefully considered by Congress, and, after great deliberation, were passed. They involved no question of constitutional power on the part of Congress. For nearly 100 years the elections had been free from Federal supervision. It was not questioned that Congress had the power to repeal the offensive laws. It was a question of judgment and discretion, and that question Congress decided by the repeal. Such legislative discretion belongs to Congress and not to the President. The veto power was given not to defeat and destroy, but to protect and preserve; to preserve the constitution from invasion, and to protect the rights and powers of the Executive from legislative encroachment. "It is not a sword, but a shield." The men have taught us this who made the constitution. And it is in accordance with usage almost uniform. I think the people of this country will never consent that the President may defeat the popular will as expressed by Congress, merely because it does not agree with his individual wish and preference. It would enable him to stand in the way of all reforms, and to defeat wholesome regulations of the public service.

It is intolerable that the will of one man may defeat the will of the majority of Congress, upon a question of judgment and discretion. And it becomes indecent and an outrage upon public rights, when the power is exercised to continue party machinery that is used to defeat free and fair elections.

Coming in as the present Executive did, it would seem that he should wear the robes of office modestly. He and his countrymen know that he was not elected. Full 300,000 majority of the popular vote was against him, and a decided majority of the electors duly chosen. In his promotion, by agents and agencies the most detestable, the rights of the people were deded and trampled under foot. Must that be followed by the repeated defeat of the will of the people in the exercise of the veto? On what side will you stand? I appeal to you stand for free legislation, and against such an abuse of a constitutional power; to stand for free and fair elections, and against all party supervision for corrupt ends.

My countrymen, are you prepared for a material change in our system of government? We are in the habit of speaking of it as the best Government in the world. Our fathers lived under it and were prosperous and happy. Under it we have grown to be a numerous, rich and powerful people. A large class of partisans are now dissatisfied with it. They want a stronger government. I suppose that is a general tendency. It was so with the Jews when they asked a King. The proposition to change our institutions fills me with great anxiety. I do not want to see the States broken down. I fear for our liberties when all the powers of Government shall be concentrated in a central authority. We have loved the States. They have been to us home governments. They protect our persons, our characters, our children, our property, our homes and our graves. In their courts our wrongs are redressed and our rights vindicated. Under their guardian care and support our free schools exist, and our highways are constructed and maintained. And by their authority "justice shall be administered freely and without purchase; completely, and without denial; speedily, and without delay."

Whoever advocates the rights of the States and the importance of maintaining them is charged with holding the doctrine that the Union is but a compact, and that the States may secede at their pleasure. That charge is one of the means used to prepare the public mind for the overthrow of State authority. Now, I wish to denounce it in the most positive manner. In the light of the constitution there is no conflict of authority between the States and the United States. Each is sovereign within its sphere.

The United States is a Government, with its powers defined in the constitution; entitled to the allegiance of every citizen, and having the right to enforce, against each individual, obedience to its authority. The constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties made under the authority of the United States, are the supreme law of the land. Each State is also a Government, to which its citizens owe allegiance, and possesses the right to enforce obedience to its authority. It has all the powers that properly belong to a free State, which have not been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States by the constitution. Each State is a member of the Federal Union, and has no right to secede therefrom, nor has it any right to disturb the harmony of that Union. To promote the Union, and to seek to make it perpetual, is the duty of every State, as it is of every citizen. Speaking upon this subject to the people of my own State, last year, I said:

"It is not true that our Government is weak and incapable of giving us the most complete protection. If we but maintain the authority of the Federal Government, as defined and limited by the constitution, and preserve the States in the enjoyment of their rights according to the constitution, and in the absolute control of their domestic affairs, and if our laws be so honestly administered as to command the approval of the people, our political structure will become the strongest in the world. In times of peace it has been over the people to protect and bless them, and in periods of war it has been adequate to every necessity and emergency."

Upon this I would desire to speak more earnestly than upon any other subject whatever. Upon the tariff, the revenue and the banks we may make mistakes, and afterward recover the lost ground. But in respect to local self-government any mistake is a disaster.

In respect to that, lost ground is never recovered. The power that is strong enough to take from us the management of our domestic affairs; to wrest from our neighborhood and county courts and juries their rightful jurisdiction; and to strip the State Legislatures of their legitimate authority, is powerful enough to hold and keep them. Already great additional powers have been given to the Federal courts, and I have seen parties go away from those courts stripped of lands, and chattels, and homes by the overwhelming costs and expenses, when the matters in controversy could as well have been settled in the local courts without impoverishing either. Every consideration affecting the rights and welfare of the citizen requires that we maintain our system of government, with all the rights and powers unbroken and intact.

Is the time ever to come when the disturbances and bloodshed in the South will be attributed to any other cause than political passion? The influences that produce crime in other localities exist to a like extent in that section. Ambition, avarice, jealousy, revenge, drive men into crime everywhere. But you assume that they do not exist as evil influences in the South, and that men are false and cruel only in the midst of political strife. I appeal to your own consciousness that you are as good and true and honorable men, then, as ever.

Crime should be denounced and punished, whatever the circumstances, whether committed in the midst of political excitement, or in stealth and secret. I make no apology for it. But when it is attributed to Democratic principle or to Democratic organization, I denounce the falsehood of the accusation and the meanness of its author. The great and leading sentiment of Democracy is equality and justice, and crime cannot spring from such a source.

If Dixon, of Yazoo City, was killed to prevent his candidacy for place, it was more than a local outrage. But if he and another candidate came into a controversy, and the killing resulted without such purpose, then the homicide belonged to the locality, like any other case of grave offense. Yet Northern prejudice has been appealed to and excited about it as a political case. His character, if correctly described, was not such as to excite a personal interest and sympathy on the part of good men anywhere. It is stated that he had been the author of a number of deaths, and killed one man from Indiana because of his political associations. If you will make a note of the crimes committed in the North, as reported every morning in the enterprising newspapers, you will be shocked at their number and enormity. May I refer to one case? It occurred in your own State. It was reported in a special telegram to the Chicago *Times* on the 15th of this month. The town of Westerville is in the county of Franklin, near by your capital. Henry Corbin kept a hotel and saloon in that town. His business as a saloon-keeper was offensive to a class of partisans quite numerous. I understand that he had the lawful right to prosecute his business under the laws of the State. But they did not like the laws which gave him that right. On the night of the 14th of this month, while a number of persons were sleeping in the hotel, at a late hour, kegs of powder were placed in the cellar, and, as is supposed, immediately under the room in which Corbin and his wife and three small children were sleeping. The powder was ignited by a fuse leading from the street. The explosion shook the entire village, destroyed the hotel, and injured some of the parties, especially Corbin, badly. Can you conceive a crime more stealthy, treacherous and cruel? The purpose was to destroy an entire family, and the passion that prompted it was hatred of the liquor traffic and of the laws that permit it. The probable death of the innocent mother and the babe at her side, and of the two little boys sleeping in the trundle-bed, was contemplated by the murderers with malignant pleasure. Now, what think you of the "powder plot," of the stealthy steps, and of the horrible explosion in the night-time as compared with the Yazoo homicide?

But shall Westerville be made a type and representative of Northern society? Shall our civilization be brought into judgment by the powder plot, and the humanity of our people be brought into comparison with the cruelty of the wretches who would murder sleeping children?

Let us judge of one another fairly. Let us strengthen and not weaken the bonds that hold the people of the United States together.

A True Hero.

After the yellow fever had ravaged Memphis in 1878, such was the terror of the people that it became impossible to find any one willing to nurse the sick or bury the dead. James Forbes, an engineer on a railway running into the city, had a fireman named George, a gruff, silent fellow, who had worked with him for years.

One day, the engineer was sent for. His boy, a lad of 18, was struck down with the plague. As he left the engine, George struck his shovel into the coal, and pulled on his cap.

"Where are you going?" said Forbes.

"Along with you. I'll see you through this pull, Jem."

Forbes lived in a small house on the edge of the Bayou Gayoso, a sluggish stream, laden with impurity, which oozes through the city. The boy had been seized with the disease in its most malignant form. He died that night.

Forbes and George nursed him, carried him out in the coffin, and, with their own hands, dug a grave and buried him. When they came back they found that Forbes' only other child, a little girl, had been seized. The mother, a few hours later, was struck down. Both died. The two men stood beside them. The air was heavy with a horrible odor, literally the breath of death.

"You've done all you can, George," said Forbes. "Save yourself. Fly before it is too late."

"No, I'll see you through," said the fireman, gruffly.

Coffins were no longer to be had. They made a box, laid the mother and child in it, dug a grave, and buried them.

Before the task was finished, Forbes turned to go home. The plague was upon him. George carried him to the house, nursed him tenderly until he died; then alone he buried him beside his wife and children. After the last sod was heaped upon the grave, he turned away and went quietly back to his work.

George was not the only hero who justified his right to live in that terrible, dark day. There are hundreds of them still living, or at rest beside those whom they vainly tried to save.

A Wonderful Invention.

I have just witnessed a private exhibition of a wonderful machine, and have obtained permission of the parties most interested to give the *Enquirer* a brief account of it. My brother-in-law, who is a butcher and pork-packer of this city, to-day killed seven hogs, weighing from 100 pounds to 350 pounds, to test a hog-scraping machine just patented by Mr. Stephen Collins, who is a brother of Mr. D. C. Collins, of the Northern Bank of Covington, Ky. I had seen corn taken clean from the cob by machinery, but never before had I ever seen the hair and bristles taken from a hog by machinery. I am not permitted to describe the machine in detail, but I can say that the working of it was simply marvelous. A hog was killed, placed in the machine, and almost the same instant it came out slick as a whistle, with the exception of a few odd hairs on the legs and head. The seven hogs were passed through the machine in fifty-seven seconds, and the entire body of each animal was as clean as could be desired. This was the initial test of the machine. It is so constructed as to clean any sized hog, and in the test made to-day animals were selected with a view to test its application to different sizes. I should think from what I have witnessed of its working that, with a few improvements which are contemplated, it will have a capacity of 6,000 hogs in ten hours. My brother-in-law is enthusiastic over the wonders already performed by the machine, and says it will certainly save the labor of twenty men for every 2,000 hogs cleaned. It is very simple, and not at all liable to get out of repair.—*Chicago letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Aboriginal Society Gossip.

Our red brethren out at the campooda had another high old time yesterday. For two or three days past deputations of their fellow-countrymen have been arriving from the adjacent country. Some of the visitors came a full hundred miles to take a hand in the sport. The initiatory ceremony, which consisted principally of eating and dancing, took place night before last, at which time the camp was a blaze of light and babel of hideous sounds. Miss Flap-Jack-from-the-Moon was the belle of the ball. It was observed that young Hop-up-and-Hit-His-Feet-Four-Times was particularly sweet on the bewitching maiden. He treated her to grasshopper pudding and pine coffee no less than four times during the evening, and squeezed her once so hard that she threw a frying-pan at his head. They say it will surely make a match.—*Nevada City (Col.) Transcript.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

AT Tampico a young man named Isaac Cutsinger, was instantly killed by a falling limb from a tree which he was cutting down.

A BUILDING association, with a present capital of $18,000, and not to exceed at any time $50,000, has been organized at North Vernon.

GOV. WILLIAMS has appointed Daniel Mowrer Trustee of the Blind Asylum, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Ristine.

OTTO BRANMAN, a New Albany boy, 15 years old, while out hunting squirrels with a musket, accidentally shot himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

F. B. RUSHTON, while grinding sugar-cane near Tipton, was kicked by a mule in the chest, in the region of the heart, causing death in a few moments.

ONE HUNDRED acres of wheat, cut with a reaper, keeping six binders going, was the work of a Scotch lassie of Lexington. She used three pairs of horses in relays.

TWO BROTHERS, William and George Sappington, aged 30 and 22, were out hunting nine miles east of Fort Wayne, when William's gun was accidentally discharged, killing George instantly.

GEORGE WAGGONER, aged 93, was in Indianapolis to attend the old-settlers' reunion. He walked all the way from his home in Beck's Grove, Brown county, sixty miles, making the trip in two days.

THE planing and saw-mill of Stroup & Cotterman, at Waldron, was burned by an incendiary fire, not long since. The machinery was damaged and a large amount of lumber burned. The loss will exceed $6,000; no insurance.

THE fourth annual reunion of the brigade composed of the Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana infantry and First Indiana (Klaus') battery will be held at Franklin, Johnson county, on the 16th inst.

WM. S. CULBERTSON, of New Albany, a stockholder in the First National Bank at Minneapolis, Minn., loses $15,-000 by the embezzlements of the cashier of the bank, recently brought to light.

JESSIE, the 10-year-old daughter of Councilman Marks, of Lafayette, met with a miraculous escape from death, when she fell from a tree where she had climbed forty feet, to the ground, only breaking an arm.

CHARLES B. CRICKMORE, for a number of years a saloon-keeper of Knightstown, died recently of dropsy of the heart, caused by excessive use of whisky. For some time past he had been in the habit of drinking from a quart to half a gallon per day.

CAPT. JOHN B. FORD, of Jeffersonville, the inventor and patentee of the new process for manufacturing gas, water and sewer pipes of glass, has organized a company of large capital in New York city, for the purpose of putting up extensive works for the production of glass pipes. He claims that glass pipes will not cost more than half as much as iron.

THE pressure of 25,000 or 30,000 bushels of flaxseed forced out one of the walls of the new oil-mill erected by I. & P. Evans at Indianapolis, a few days ago. Fortunately all the employes escaped into the street, and the only damage is from the loss of seed and the wall, amounting to $6,000. This is the second accident of the kind occurring to this firm, the old mill having caved out.

MRS. FECKER, of New Albany, a highly respected lady, was attacked by a highwayman, the other night, while she was unlocking the front door of her residence on returning from market, who demanded her money or her life. Not responding immediately to this demand, she was struck in the temple by the highwayman and knocked senseless, and her pocket-book, containing $19, taken from her.

Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Indiana Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its fortieth session last week at Mount Zion. There were in attendance fifty ministerial and thirty-four lay delegates, beside quite a number of visitors.

Rev. J. H. Luse, of Indianapolis, was re-elected President of the conference, and was required by a vote of conference to travel the conference district during the ensuing year.

The next session of conference is to convene at Brown's Chapel, in Hancock county, on the first Wednesday in September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

First District.—J. H. C. McKinney, Chairman; Greenfield, E. H. Moles; Sugar Creek, J. H. O. Prim; Union, to be supplied; Pleasant Hill, S. J. Jones; Greensburg and Friendship, J. H. C. McKinney; Tanner's Creek, J. P. Williams; Morristown, Wm. Stockinger; Madison and Liberty, to be supplied; Laurel and Duck Creek, to be supplied.

Second District.—T. E. Lancaster, Chairman; Muncie, H. M. Boyer; Muncie Mission, T. E. Lancaster; Anderson, J. C. Miller; Hartford, L. D. Richman; Yorktown, S. Lineberry; Jonesboro, J. M. Langley; Pipe Creek, G. W. Boxell; Jalapa, S. M. Shumway; Salimony, D. S. Boswell; Wabash, E. Conn; New Haven, M. Gustin; Spencerville, H. Stackhouse; Kendallville, F. M. Hussey.

Third District.—D. W. Evans, Chairman; Groveland, H. Harrell; Milledgeville, to be supplied; Frankfort, J. W. Loder; Michigantown, D. W. Evans; Medaryville, W. G. Callahan; Grand Prairie, S. M. Douglas; Mt. Olive, S. M. Shumway; Burlington, T. Baily; Yellow River, J. S. Sellers.

Fourth District.—B. M. Clark, Chairman; Antioch, White River, to be supplied; Monroe, to be supplied; Worthington, B. M. Clark; Richland, J. Hughes; Calvary, R. W. Ruthledge; Guthrie, M. H. Adams; Winslow, to be supplied; West Union, A. S. Baker; Prairie, W. H. Fisher.

A FRESH description of Charles Reade says that he is big and manly-looking, not fat, but large-framed and muscular. He is very fond of physical exercise, such as rowing, riding, cricket, swimming, and notwithstanding his hair is grizzled, his stalwart body shows no signs of decay. He is neat, though careless in dress, and resembles, with his ruddy face, easy gait, and unconventional manner, a prosperous farmer. He likes congenial company, but not formal society, which, as a rule, he takes pains to avoid.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 16, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The Ohio Election.

Latest advices seem to indicate the election of Foster for governor of Ohio, last Tuesday. His majority is probably 20,000. The democrats claim the legislature. We are not at all surprised at the result, when the republicans of Ohio all go to the polls, they cast more votes than any other party, though they may not have a majority in the state.

State treasurer Flemming attended the fair at Waterloo.

Hiram C. Bell, father of Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, was killed by a horse in Delaware county, a few days since.

We owe our readers an apology for a lack of original matter, in the COURIER, this week. Too much ague ails the editor.

The Kelley campaign has opened in New York. Kelley has taken the stump himself, accompanied by S. S. Cox and Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the formal opening of the department for women, of the Insane hospital, which took place at Indianapolis last evening.

Mrs Martha Potts has just completed a walk, from New York to New Orleans and back, the distance being 2800 miles, for a wager of $5.000. She now proposes to be the champion female walkist, or die in the attempt.

Bro. Zimmerman of the Valparaiso, Messenger, published the largest "fair daily" we have received this year. It was full of the latest telegraphic news, and well supplied with editorial and local matter, and last but not least it was circulated free.

When our time is not taken up with matters of more importance, we shall ask the pardon of our readers for devoting a small amount of space to the scavenger correspondent at Angola,(?) whose nonsense appeared in last weeks Auburn Republican.

The first public sale of Mr. Robert Bonner, the noted publisher, and purchaser of fine trotting horses, will take place at Manhattan, N. Y. Oct 29th 1879. Seventy eight horses will be sold to the highest bidder. Some of them capable of trotting in the twenties.

Republican postal employes in Ohio were so anxious to elect Foster, that they opened packages of democratic newspapers and enclosed republican documents; and in some instances threw whole packages of democratic documents out of the postal cars, several having been found along the railroads.

District No 7 in Jackson township is said to have the best worked roads in the county, for which Mr. John Boots is entitled to the credit. Jackson also claims the best herd of Short-horn cattle, and the best herd of Devon cattle in the county. DeKalb ought to have a recorded herd of Jerseys, they are the boss milkers.

Superintendent Rummel, of the county farm, made 57 entries of farm products at the Waterloo fair, upon which he was awarded 51 first and 5 second premiums. That speaks volumes for the management of the farm. There is probably not another county in the state that could make the same showing, if there is we would like to hear from it.

The ninth quarterly report of the state-house commissioners shows that since the commencement of the work the total outlay has been $153,565-56. Of this amount $75,805 12 has been expended on foundation and $40,251-81 for iron work, which will be required for use early next year. The payments to commissioners, per diem and expenses, foot up $12,002-66.

The North Eastern Indiana fair, held at Waterloo last week, was a grand success in every particular. The total receipts amount to about $4.500, which will pay all expenses for this year, and leave a handsome surplus to apply in payment of additional land recently purchased by the association. On Thursday the number of people in attendance was estimated at 20,000, and judging from the number of tickets sold that day, the estimate was not far wrong. With the exception of speed, every department was well filled. Draft, general purpose and light harness horses made a creditable showing. Cattle were exhibited in large numbers, herds of all the popular breeds were exhibited. Hogs, sheep and poultry in endless variety. The new floral hall was well filled, and presented an attractive appearance. Agricultural and fruit halls were filled to overflowing with products of the farm and orchard, proving that DeKalb county is one of the best grain and fruit counties in the state. The most noticeable feature of the fair, was the absence of stands for the sale of intoxicating liquors, fortune wheels and other gambling appliances, so frequently found upon fair grounds.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Frightful Accident on the Michigan Central Railroad.

A special dispatch from Jackson, Mich., October 10th, says; An appalling accident took place this morning on the Michigan Central, two miles east of this city. For two score years the railroad has been singularly free from calamities, only to furnish now a most frightful collision. Fifteen persons were killed and twenty-nine wounded.

The Pacific express coming west collided with a switch engine in a cut at the east switch at two o'clock this morning, demolishing both engines, and creating a fearful wreck. Yardmaster Colwell ordered the engineer of the switch engine to make up a freight train, though the Pacific express was due. The engineer objected on the ground that the express was due. Colwell said it was late, and there would be plenty of time. An engine with a car then backed on to the main track. That moment the Pacific express, running thirty-five miles an hour, twenty miles faster than allowed in passing switches, struck the switch engine tender. The express engine forced its way into the baggage car, the baggage into the mail, the two throwing the first passenger to the right on the embankment, and crushing into the two passenger cars behind.

The people in the first passenger car were comparatively unharmed. In the second and third coaches the slaughter was fearful. The engines lay in a tangled mass. One cylinder, thrown back clear over the wreck, landed between the tracks. The smoke-stack a still greater distance from the point of collision. The trucks of all the wrecked cars were forced backward, making a compacked mass of wheels under the entire length of the other cars.

The train was made up of seven Wagner sleepers, four passenger coaches, mail and baggage cars, making a heavy train. The force with which such a mass would come in contact with an obstacle under the high rate of speed made necessary by the train being late is better imagined than described. The shock came with the suddenness of an avalanche, leaving death and destruction in its remorseless path. The ground around the wreck was covered with a mass of kindling-wood, intermingled with broken baggage, ruined express matter and a chaotic mass of debris. A large amount of passengers' baggage remained intact. The caboose attached to the switch engine was driven sixty or eighty feet from the locomotive, and the tender being thrown clear off the track.

A horrible sight presented itself at the point where the baggage-car come in contact with the ends of the telescoped coaches. There was a mass of five or six human beings, including two females, jammed in a crushed and mangled mass—heads, arms and limbs protruding in a sickening manner, telling to plainly of the awful force of the collision. The bodies of the engineer and fireman of the express engine were removed as quickly as possible by the willing hands of their fellow employes, who gathered in large numbers; but the poor fellows were mangled in a most shocking manner, showing that death must have been instantaneous. The engineer and fireman of the switch engine were fortunate, seeing their peril they jumped for the embankment and saved themselves.

The time the collision occurred, when everything was wrapped in darkness made the situation one of extreme difficulty for the extraction of the unfortunates, but those Providence spared came quickly to the rescue. By the dim light of the moon, guided by the piteous appeals of the imprisoned victims, they commenced the work of rescue. They were soon reinforced by numbers of railroad employes, hastily called together. The dead and wounded, as fast as taken out, were placed on the top of the embankment, in charge of a corps of surgeons, hastily summoned, and everything that skill and sympathy could suggest was done. The sight was more than a heart of stone could witness. The poor maimed and bleeding forms lay along the bank. A pitiful spectacle was a little boy wedged in the wreck, who cried piteously to be liberated. His father and mother are reported to have perished.

Mrs. R. J. Warren, of Ganges, Allegan county, with a son thirteen years old, was in the second coach, on her way home from the state of New York where she had been visiting several weeks. They occupied seats on the side of the coach that was so badly smashed. The boy was lying asleep on the seat in front of his mother. When she heard the crash and saw the side of the car come crushing toward her she involentarially leaned over the sleeping boy. The position was held until she was extricated. Her shoulders and back were considerably bruised. Her injuries are not of a severe nature.

Mrs. George A. Jones, of Chalado, Penn., was on her way to Nebraska to join her husband. She suffered severe cuts and bruises on her head and left side. With her was the family of five children. One little girl of eighteen months was killed instantly. The mother never saw it after the accident. One of the other children sustained a slight contusion of the head.

The saddest case was that of Willie Rice, a fair-haired, bright-eyed boy of four years. His father, mother and sister were killed. When found, clasped in the dead mother's arms, they were so fastened in the wreck that it took three hours with axes and other implements to extricate him. His left leg was broken, left arm and chin badly cut. The family lived in Philadelphia, and were on their way to a point west.

The body of Gilbert, the engineer of express engine 197, had the right leg cut off at the hip-joint as by a cleaver, the bowels torn open, the head badly contused. He was a large powerful man. Death must have been instantaneous.

Near by were the torn and mangled remains of U. H. Smith, the fireman, in one heap, under a coat thrown hastily over the trunk and head; in another the viscera and other portions of the remains picked up in fragments. Before the shock of the collision was fairly over life was extinct.

In one room are the remains of two men, one woman and two children of emigrants. It is surmised that they were one family. They were taken out of the wreck at one place, and bear a resemblance to each other. The injuries were various, but of such a character as to indicate immediate death. One of the children lay curled up on the floor as if asleep, with bloody masses of tangled-flaxen hair.

At Shallow's and Univey's are the bodies of two men, one woman and a girl of about ten years. A fine-looking man of thirty-five years, with a sandy complexion, shows contusions on the head, which probably caused death, although the body bears bruises more or less serious. On his person was found an unsigned letter which seems to have been written to his family. On the little finger of the right hand is a plain gold ring. Deceased had the appearance of a tradesman or professional man. The woman's injuries appear in the back. The little girl's head is literally crushed flat. The other victim, a man, is fearfully torn.

A Mrs. Garland and ten-year-old daughter, of Philadelphia, are among the dead. The former was cut all to pieces, her breast ground to atoms and full of slivers and a bad cut on the head. The latter had her head cut off down to the nose.

General Manager Ledyard left Detroit at five oclock this morning. On arrival at the scene, with Attorneys Lathrop, Pond and Nickson, he conducted an informal examination into the accident. The result of the inquiry is as stated above in regard to the cause of the accident. The yardmaster claims that the telegraph operator misled him as to the time of the Pacific express, allowing a greater margin than there was. The operator asserts that he gave the time of the train at some other station. Meantime the train was making up time.

Heads Up.

[State Sentinel.]

The man who can hold up his head in this world need not be especially anxious about the condition of things in the next. An honest man has a divine right to hold up his head. An honest man is always brave, always generous. His heart is in the right place. Honesty is not summed up in paying promptly every honest pecuniary debt. This is well, but honesty has a broader significance. To be honest is to be upright, trusty, faithful, equitable, just, rightful, sincere, frank, candid, to act from pure principles and to be directed by honorable objects. It is to be chaste, faithful and virtuous. An honest man is never mean, never contemptible, small-souled nor white livered. Hence, an honest man may hold up his head and look Heaven and earth square in the face, defy death and the devil. An honest man is a sovereign in his own right. Pope said "an honest man is the noblest work of God." True. He may claim kinship with deity. He is an heir to all that is good in earth and in Heaven. His eye never loses its defiant glow. His heart never gets down into his boots. He never turns pale in moments of danger. He faces the world's music, whether harmonious or discordant. If he loves, it is true. If he worships, it is soul devotion. If he gets into trouble, he does not back out nor lie out of it. He may fight out, but he does not make any dishonorable compromises. He holds up his head, and if death comes his friends and the coroner will find the corpse in the right place. Some one has written—

"Midst the turmoil of life we are prone to bewail
Our lot, should we make a mistake,
But jog along easy and never say fail.
And you'll conquer what you undertake,
There's much to encourage a resolute heart,
For your friends all your actions will scan,
And will help and assist you in doing your part
If you hold your head up like a man."

An exchange says: "John Morningstar, of Indiana, enlisted in the army eighteen years ago, leaving a wife and infant daughter at home. After being wounded and discharged he went to California, where he has since been engaged in mining. Nothing was ever heard from him at home till the 10th, inst, when he returned a wealthy man, found his wife married again and his infant daughter a full-grown woman. The town of Fowler is greatly excited over his return. His former wife, now Mrs. Scott, is in a dilemma. The law says that an absence of seven years without any intelligence received of the missing man during the time is prima-facie evidence of his death, but since Mrs. Morningstar married before the close of the seven years after her husband's disappearance it rather complicates affairs.

For Hendricks and the West.

[St. Louis Times Journal.]

The Missouri Statesman, edited by the veteran Colonel William F. Switzler, came out a few days since in a carefully considered article in behalf of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as the democratic candidate for president of the United States. This nomination on the part of the Statesman had more significance in it than the mere expression of a personal preference of the editor—though the simple expression of a choice on the part of so intelligent a politician and so honest a patriot as Colonel Switzler carries very great weight in a state where he has been known and respected considerably over a quarter of a century.

The editor of the statesman, while knowing and honoring Mr. Hendricks for his lifelong fidelity to duty in whatever capacity he has been tried, goes farther and identifies the Indiana statesman with the future political interests of the west. He argues forcibly, first, that it is the duty of the citizens of this great valley to organize for independent political action; second, that in thus organizing, they should choose a leader truly identified with the west and following the fortunes of the west from personal identification and interest. Professions are cheap, and when it is seen that supreme political power in the nation is found in the basin bounded east by the Allegheny and west by the Rocky mountains, there will be abundant speculators in high office ready to avow their devotion to western policies. But professions among office-seekers are most superficial forms of obligation. They are thrown aside as easily as assumed if they are not rooted in self interest. On this ground it is the duty of the west to assert not only its rights in fashioning national laws and policies, but its rights in having men it can implicitly trust to carry out its laws and policies.

It is fashionable to deprecate all allusion to sections in the discussion of national administration. But the experience of the west is not of a kind to commend the sentimentalism of pure nationality in politics. Under the name of nationality, New England in the early years appropriated all the powers of the Federal Government, and by imports and duties saddled most oppressive taxes on the rest of the country to build up her manufactories. Under the name of nationality at a later day the southern states got control of the Federal Government, and bent every power of supreme administration to foster and protect slave interests at the cost of all other rights and considerations. The west has never had any distinctive interest or policy. Its place was always that of the goose to be plucked for the benefit of others. It paid duties on imported goods; bought manufactured articles enhanced in price by protective laws; had its natural farm products half eaten up by cost of transportation on tariffprotected railroads, on rivers full of shoals and dangers that it was wholly unconstitutional to remove; had its finest territory blighted by being made the home of irreclaimable Indian tribes, and other territory threatened by the transplantation of slavery to it, which would have deprived it of most of its value for free white men. And when war resulted from these collisions of sectional interest, the west, that had got no benefits, felt the full force of the fury and destruction of civil war, and now ways a large share of the costs of that unholy sectional strife.

The west has had its measure of ruin brought in by the pretended nationality of eastern policies and southren policies. In the name of nationality it has been taxed since the foundation of the government to build up princely fortunes for eastern manufacturers. In the name of nationality it submitted to Indian and African colonizations to relieve and oblige the south, until a retarded civilization and the vast burden of a war debt attests its patience and its patriotism. It is time at length for a western policy—and we have recently been insisting with all our force on its inauguration with a western man at its head. We need a men that the west knows and trusts. Such a man is the distinguished citizen of Indiana, whose name we have so frequently used in this connection. The clear sighted and veteran editor of Missouri sees the drift of things and discerns the duty of the day as we do—as thousands of others are beginning to do. The boom for Thomas A. Hendricks and a western policy will shortly sweep all others away.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, an inhabitant of said state over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for license to retail spirituous, vinious and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to wit: The north one-third of lot No. sixty-three, in the original plat of said town of Auburn. EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Dated this 11th day of October 1879.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at
Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMPANY
We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of
FALL DRESS GOODS!
That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelities are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of
COLORED SILKS,
In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant
Colored Brocades,
Plain Black Silks in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinks of
TRIMMINGS,
consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored
FRINGES,
will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant
Button, Button, who's got the Button?
is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.
Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"
UNTIL WE HEARD OF
C. H. YESBERA
Coming to the front with the finest line of
Piece Goods and Suitings,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,
ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor, renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that
Custom Made Work
is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.
His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice.
41—tf AUBURN, INDIANA.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.

October 13th, 1879.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for a license to retal spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: That portion of section six in said township bounded on the east by the Eel River railroad, bounded on the south by the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago railroad, bounded on the west by the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad, and bounded on the north by the north line of said township.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Dated this 11th day of October 1879.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of George S. Morr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1879, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands:

The undivided two thirds of a certain tract bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], in township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14] east, running thence north until it intersects the north boundary line of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right-of-way to the east boundary line of the west half of said southwest quarter, thence north on said east boundary line to the north boundary line of said southwest quarter, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land. Also the following described real estate in said county: Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the said southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], running thence north to the south boundary line of the right-of-way of said Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a southwesterly direction along said right-of-way to the west boundary line of said west half of said quarter section, thence south to the section line between sections seventeen [17] and twenty [20], thence east on said section line to the place of beginning, containing seventeen [17] acres of land.

TERMS; - One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

42-3 CYRUS C. WALTERS, Adm'r.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCT. 2, 1879.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$51,503.61
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,520.94
Due from other National Banks	2,119.03
Due from State Banks and bankers	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9,151.92
Current expenses and taxes paid	541.35
Premiums paid	
Bills of other banks	2,370.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	[illegible]
Specie, including gold Trea'y certificates	700.00
Legal-tender notes	5,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	
Total	$126,741.79
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits	2,593.75
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	12,694.64
Demand certificates of deposit	9,853.40
Time certificates of deposit	3,600.00
Profit & Loss	
Total	$126,741.79

STATE OF INDIANA, County of DeKalb, S. S.

I, GEO. H. K. MOSS, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. H. K. MOSS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Oct., 1879. GUY PLUMB, N. P.

Correct—Attest:
W. MCINTYRE, }
J. WALBORN, } Directors.
ISAAC HAGUE, }

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-tf.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing house, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

Auburn Courier.

The Hazzard Case.

Nicholas Ensley, of Auburn, Ind., arrested some days ago in this city on a charge of kidnapping George Hazzard, a former cashier of Auburn National Bank, and with also attempting to extort money from him, was before Justice Brayton yesterday for trial, when a change of venue was taken to the court of Justice Brown, in the same building. Here a continuance of the case was asked for by the legal counsel of Mr. Hazzard, on the grounds that Mr. Hazzard was unable to be present. The Justice refused to grant a continuance, and the prosecution refusing to proceed with it, the prisoner was discharged. The foundation for the arrest of Mr. Ensley, it will be remembered, grew out of the part he took in the arrest of Hazzard a year ago for larceny of money from the Auburn bank. Ensley, who was an officer of the bank, swore out the warrant on which Hazzard was arrested, and it is claimed by Hazzard, did so to compel him to pay a forged piece of paper Ensley had in his possession. Hazzard declares that Ensley gave him his choice between paying the forged paper or being arrested. He chose the latter, and was therefore tried for robbing the bank. Where Hazzard is, or why he was not present to prosecute Ensley, does not appear, unless he was unable to sustain the charge against him.—Chicago Times.

Hazzard was in DeKalb county fishing, about that time. He had no desire to appear against Mr. Ensley in Chicago, for he knew he had no case. Mr. Ensley was ready for trial at the appointed time, prepared to completley cover Hazzard with infamy. Hazzard's desire for a continuance was only pretended, his dispatch from Waterloo saying that he was arrested, was a lie, as no effort was made to arrest him.

* * *

—Mr. B. M. Lockhart, of this county, who is the general superintendent of state agricultural exhibitions in Indiana, received the following complimentary and deserving notice in last week's Indiana Farmer. "The state fair as managed the present year was in one important respect, a model for all agricultural exhibitions. The remarkable and almost unheard of spectacle was presented of immense crowds of people, numbering from ten to fifty thousand each day, with not an intoxicated person among them. During the entire week of the fair we heard no profane nor abscene language, and we heard the same testimony from numerous other visitors who conversed with us upon the subject. The reason for this agreeable state of affairs is sufficiently explained in the simple fact that intoxicating liquors were not allowed to be sold upon the grounds. Superintendent Lockhart is deserving of all praise for the noble stand he took in this matter, and the state board with only one or two exceptions are entitled to the thanks of all good citizens for their prompt and hearty endorsement of his course. The initial step in the delicate business was taken by Mr. Lockhart, in demanding that the board should issue an order requiring him to keep intoxicating liquors off from the grounds. The order was immediately passed by an almost unanimous vote, and Mr. Lockhart turned back all wagons loaded with beer, whisky, etc., and returned the license fees to the proprietors. This ended the trouble and the result was the remarkable one alluded to above, perfect order and good conduct among the largest crowds that have attended the fair for ten years. The grand result of the fair demonstrates the fact that the licensing of liquor selling on the grounds is not essential to its success in the least, and we trust that the rule adopted this year on the liquor question will be the precedent for all future exhibitions."

No class of men were more gratified with the success of the undertaking to prevent liquor from being sold on the ground, than the officials of the numerous railroads centering at Indianapolis, a number of them having personally returned thanks to Mr. Lockhart for the determined stand taken by him. That the people at Mr. Lockharts home sustain him, is evident from the fact that the same rule has been adopted and is strictly enforced by the Waterloo association.

* * *

—An exchange truthfully says, that "men who set down and expect business to come to them without any effort on their part, are the ones who never make a success in life. There is a right way and a wrong way to do everything, and the only right way to do, when you have anything to sell is to advertise it, and do away with the idea that an advertisement last year answers for this. A thorough business man advertises constantly, and as a consequence gets rich."

* * *

—J. I. Case & Co's steam threshing outfit was brought over from Waterloo, last Saturday forenoon. The traction engine moved along up the hills and over the rough roads, drawing the tender and Eclipse thresher with ease. A team of horses was hitched in front of the engine for the purpose of guiding it, and to prevent other teams from scaring, while passing. The horses were not required to pull or hold back, as the engine furnishes all the power, being capable of drawing the entire load through mud a foot deep.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound),
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Ice in demand.

—Hay market good.

—Chromo men in town.

—Court still in session.

—Apples are coming in rapidly.

—Squirrel hunters are numerous.

—The grain trade continues lively.

—Grogg's cane mill is running to its full capacity.

—The boss hats and caps at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mrs. S. U. Tarney is reported as being quite sick.

—The town is full of drummers of all branches of trade.

—The city has been full of people and business all week.

—The corn crop in this vicinity, as a general thing, is good.

—Over-coats from $3 up to $15.00 at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—John Otto, Esq., made a flying trip to Fort Wayne, Monday.

—We noticed Mr. Ed. Orr, of Corunna, on the streets yesterday.

—Gents underwear from 40c. suits up, at McQuiston & Ralstoe's.

—Nearly every freight train unloads merchandise at our depots.

—Most all the boys took in the Buffalo chase at Waterloo Tuesday.

—Miss Nellie Wheeleck is visiting with friends at West Unity, Ohio.

—Improvements are being made on public buildings in the court yard.

—Since the melon season is over, we haven't heard of a single coon hunt.

—Clothing cheaper than ever before heard of at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Cashmeres from 15c. to 75c. per yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3

—The best assortment of dress goods in the city at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—A ship exhibition and slight-of-hand show Sundied over at this place.

—F. J. Zimmerman has a full force of hands at work on his new building.

—Don't buy your ladies' cloaks till you have seen McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The street gutters are being cleaned which add greatly to their appearance.

—What splendid weather for doing fall work, and everybody seems to be busy.

—Mr. C. A. O. Sherlock is moving into Elder Ward's building on Main street.

—Tramps are not quite so numerous of late—only one in the "lock up" this week.

—The Presbyterian Synod of northern Indiana convenes at Valparaiso this week.

—G. H. Yesbera paid his parental home, at West Unity, Ohio, a visit this week.

—Go to Ensley & Co's for fine dress goods, cloaks, circulars, fancy goods, &c., &c.

—Frank Altenberg, who has been up in the Michigan pineries, returned home last week.

—Twenty-two car-loads of grain was shipped from the Wabash elevators Tuesday last.

—Last week considerable time was spent in our schools in examining pupils for promotion.

—The Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad changed time last Sunday. See card next week.

—Clean out your "flews" and get your stoves in order. This weather won't always last.

—The masons have resumed work on Dr. Allen's new brick residence, on south Main street.

—There are a great many people who will never go to heaven, unless they go at "excursion" rates.

—Sam Pommert's new barber took a walk last Saturday, but Sam will have another in a few days.

—Children and ladies' underwear, children, misses and ladies' hosiery at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—J. W. Grisier, editor of the West Unity (Ohio) Eagle, spent last Sabbath with friends in this city.

—A large stock of the latest style hats and caps at rock bottom prices, at Schaab, Beugnot & Co's.

—Why is it that a person cannot pass a brick on the sidewalk without stubbing his toe against it?

—Frank Zimmerman is building a handsome frame residence on Fifth street, near the Saginaw depot.

—The races at Waterloo did not meet the expectations of all who attended them. The track was very heavy.

—A car load of the best Akron stoneware just received by Frank A. Hoff. Jars of all sizes, from one-half to ten gallons, at seven cents per gallon.

—It is an honor to any town to have said of it that its streets are clean and sidewalks are good. The first condition of honor we have, and there should be a greater effort to acquire the last.

—Heavy silk fringes, silk velvets velveteens, corduroy, trimmings, silks, and a large assortment of emproideries at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—Every body says McQuiston & Ralston have the largest stock of goods ever brought to Auburn. Call and see them. 42-3t.

—Mitch Houston has placed in his meat market, a daisy of a little steam engine, with which to run his sausage grinder.

—Irrespective of color, the girls will flirt. Be careful when you look at the "nigs"—that chalk ain't in their eye for nothing.

—The good templars' lodge at this place is increasing rapidly, a number assenting to the "obligation" at every meeting.

—In the month of February next, there will be five Sundays, an occurrence that will not take place again in forty years.

—Rob. McClellan left Saturday last for Buffalo, N. Y., with a car-load of "porkers" where he "shook" them and returned Tuesday.

—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. McDowell, an old lady residing with Mr. Eldridge, is rapidly recovering from a recent illness.

—Prepare for cold weather. Cotton flannels 16 yards for $1.00, also a large assortment of all wool flannels at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3.

—Young wheat is up and growing rapidly, and we are informed that there are fields which will have to be pastured to prevent jointing.

—A new postal route from Kendallville to Angola via Fairfield Center, Turkey Creek and Flint, went into effect a short time since.

—Don't forget that Schaab, Beugnot & Co., can and will sell you dry-goods and clothing cheaper than any other store in northern Indiana.

Lost.—A child's breton lace or sailor collar, on Main street, last Monday. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

—Harry Townsend's dramatic troupe was at Waterloo last week. Wonder if he will favor this town with a performance as he usually does.

—A conductor on a west bound freight train, on the Air Line, was thrown between two cars near Wauseon, and instantly killed Saturday last.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have the largest and best selected stock of ladies coats and dolmans ever brought to De-Kalb county, at prices 15 per cent. below all competion.

—Every business man should have a neatly displayed standing advertisement in the Courier. There is no better way of talking to your patrons, as everybody reads it.

—We can not itemize all our stock, look through before you buy your dry-goods, notions, clothing, carpets, groceries, dishes, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—As the cold weather draweth nigh, wouldn't it be well to organize a hook and ladder company? We have the ladders, truck, etc., and a company could be organized with but little or no expense.

—A certain merchant would oblige the citizens who reside in the immediate neighborhood of his place of business, if he would be a little more careful about exposing his person. Shut the door.

—If there was anything very remarkable about the entertainment given on the fair grounds at Waterloo, last Tuesday, except the power of endurance shown by the twenty-mile rider, then we failed to appreciate it.

—Ensley & Co are just opening a fine assortment of millinery goods and dress trimmings. Their goods were selected with a view to pleasing the most fastidious tastes, and regardless of cost. Examine their goods before you buy.

—Many a profane fellow has sat and swore at a new pen, because the ink on it did not flow properly, when if he would put the pen in his mouth and suck off the oil, he would save all this ill-temper. Other persons not profane may do well to remember this hint.

—There will be no services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning, Rev. H. Johnson being in attendance at the Synod, which meets at Valparaiso, and will not adjourn until Monday. In the evening, however, Rev. Mr. Rice will fill the pulpit.

—If a fellow dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he has been drinking too much "lemonade;" but if he dreams of talking to a ghost with horns and tail, we would advise him to reduce his saloon bill, and join the I. O. G. T's. at once.

—We understand that the tail end of Irwin Seldens dramatic company, played Rip Van Winkle to a large audience at Ensley's hall Tuesday evening. We are unable to find any person that will acknowledge being there, which leads us to believe that the show was a fraud.

—A number of our old friends from Columbia City, dropped in upon us yesterday, and took us by surprise. The party consisted of Mr. Jacob Cramer, Mr. John Goodfellow, Mr. J. W. Hilderbrand, Mr. Robert Crozier, and Messrs Ezra Lyttle and brother. We are always pleased to meet our old friends. Come again.

A change in the time card of the Saginaw road took effect last Sunday. Trains now pass Auburn as follows:

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
Mail...	9 23 a. m.	Accom...	3 15 a. m
Express	3 02 p. m.	Mail....	12 34 p. m
Accom.	12 30 a. m.	Express..	5 59 p. m

The revised card will appear in full in next weeks Courier.

American Ingenuity.

[Manufacturer and Builder.]

1736—The first steam engine built, after the Newcomen type, for the Schuyler copper mines.

1773—Another similar engine, made for a factory in Philadelphia.

1785—Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, introduced steam power to drive a flour mill and a brickyard.

1785—James Rumsey propelled a vessel on the Potomac river by the reaction of the water.

1787—Perkins invented a nail cutting machine, which could make 200,000 nails per day.

1788—John Fitch navigated the Delaware river with the first steamboat.

1794—Whitney's cotton gin invented.

1796—Benjamin Thompson, otherwise Count Rumford, discovered that there is no such thing as a caloric fluid, but that heat is a peculiar mode of motion of the material particles of bodies, and thus laid the foundation of the modern theory of the conservation of forces.

1797—Benjamin Thompson invented a brush-making machine.

1797—Amos Whitemore introduced a machine for making the cards used in cotton and woolen manufacture.

1798—Robert McKean patented the first steam saw-mill.

1799—Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, made the first high-presure steam-engine, and built a steam carriage, which, however, was not a success.

1804—Col. John Cox Stevens invented the screw propeller, the model of which is still at the Hoboken (N. J.) Institute for engineers.

1804—Oliver Evans built a paddle wheel steamer, to ply on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, diven by a double-acting high-pressure engine; also adapted for land coveyance.

1806—Thomas Blanchard, of Massachusetts, invented a tack-making machine, which made 30,000 tacks per hour.

1807—Thomas Blanchard made an apparatus adapted for rifling gun barrels.

1807—Robert Fulton traveled with his first steamboat from New York to Albany.

1807—Oil-cloth for floor carpeting first made in Philadelphia.

1807—John Bedford invented and manufactured metal bound boots and shoes.

1811—John H Hall, of Massachusetts, invented breach-loading muskets.

1812—George Shyemaker sold in Philadelphia several truck loads of anthracite coal for fuel, and was imprisoned as an imposter for selling stone for coal.

1813—Arascis C. Lowell made important improvements in the power loom.

1817—George Clymer produced the first American made printing press.

1818—Jacob Perkins introduced steel engraving as a substitute for copper.

1819—The Savanah made the first passage across the Atlantic ocean by steam power driving paddle-wheels.

1820—Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., invented the cultivator.

1821—The same invented improved rolling-mills.

1821—Jordan L. Mott invented utilization of small coal for furnaces.

1822—Jas. McDonald, of New York, invented machinery for flax and hemp.

1823—Jos. Saxton invented a wheel cutting engine, producing epicycloidal teeth.

1824—Ladoc Pratt established his celebrated tanneries in the Catskills, New York state.

1824—Completion of the Erie canal, connecting the large lakes with the Hudson river.

1826—Harrison A. Dyar established the first telegraph line on Iron Island making signals with frictional electricity.

1827—John McClinter, of Pennsylvania, invented the slotting and shaping machine.

1828—First American patent for improvements in locomotives granted.

1828—First locomotive journey made on the Honesdale and Carbondale railway, Pennsylvania.

1828—Hay and straw used for the first time to make paper.

1828—James Borgardus invented the ring flyer for spinning cotton.

1829—The same invented mills with eccentric grinding surfaces.

1831—Redfield published his book on the theories of storms.

1832—James Bogardus invented a dry gas meter.

1834—Henry Burden invented his nail making machines.

1836—James Bogardus invented a pantograph.

1840—The same invented the molds to press glass while blowing.

1841—The same made improvements in drilling machinery.

Since then inventions and patents have succeeded one another at a most astonishing rate.

* * *

Notice.

No visitors will be admitted to the county poor Asylum except on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. Jonathan Rummel, Supt.

* * *

—Those who gathered their nuts on Sunday should save them to make "donations" with—they are better, you know, than "every-day" nuts.

* * *

Persons engaged in raising fine cattle, hogs or sheep for sale, in DeKalb county, would find it beneficial to advertise in the Courier, which is read by nearly every farmer in the county.

Cedar Creek.

—Farmers are begining to husk corn.

—Cedar Creek normal school is prospering finely under the superision of C. M. Merica.

—C. B. Jones the saw mill man at this place is about out of logs.

—The rain has stopped Houser from hulling clover seed.

—Young man don't kiss your sweetheart so publicly on Sunday morning, especially when old people go past to Sabbath school.

—The pupils returning home from the Cedar Creek normal Wednesday evening, got into a racket.

—The lecture of Mr. Ober at this place, was largely attended, and highly appriciated by all present.

—Mr. Charles Bissell, has returned from the west to visit his mother and friends.

—Al. McDoll has returned to this place for repaers. R. R.

* * *

Spencerville.

H. W. Emanuel is now at Fort Wayne attending medical college.

—Mr. August Kinsey will go to Chicago on Wednesday, to purchase furniture.

—M. E. Olds [late of Newville] and Mr. Leon Rhodes visited Spencerville this week.

—Lecturers on temperance this week by Major Cooper of Chicago were a decided success.

E. Case, the great wheat speculator and successful rival of James Krane, visited Spencerville this week.

—Lectures this week by J. Cavanah, a deaf and dumb mute from Michigan, and by Prof. Burns, the author of Burns' grammar.

—Mr. S. Barny of the firm of Barney Bro's will go to Chicago on Wednesday to meet his wife en route from Kansas. He will "take in" the exposition.

—The hardware-room lately vacated by J. W. Cahill will be used as a saloon and gaming room by gentlemen from Auburn. Your reporter could not learn their names.

—The Boyle-Silberg divorce case was compromised. Miss Sadie Boyle was granted a divorce by the court and accepted, by way of compromise four hundred dollars alimony. Penfield & Emanuel for plaintiff, James I. Best for defendant.

—J. A. Provines is selling by subscription "Andersonville," a book of six hundred pages, and contains two hundred and fifty illustrations. Price only three dollars. We learn that he will be assisted in the work by J. Arbaugh, who was also a prisoner of Andersonville.

Special Reporter.

* * *

St. Joe.

—Mrs. M. Tustison who has been very sick, is reported some better.

—Solomon Woodcox, one of Concord's veterans, and who has been for some years badly afflicted, is lying in a dangerous and perhaps dying condition.

—F. N. Wright & Co., of Auburn, have established a branch lumber yard at St. Joe, with J. D. Leighty in charge.

—Dr. N. C. Woodcox of Metz, Ind., is attending his father.

—We think it about time Hank was around to set up those cigars, but then we presume he is detained at home.

—If some one would start an insane asylum on a small scale in St. Joe, and induce a few to take refuge therein, there would be less silly reports in circulation, to the detriment of a few of the smart ones. Watch who put out their washing Monday morning.

—Frank succeeded in getting the school at the brick, but for fear he would not, he had applied for several others.

—J. B. White, Nelson Ulm, I. Meese Jake White, Joe. Koch, we cannot remember how many more, returned Saturday night, after a week's hunt in the south woods. We understand they succeeded in capturing two little deer.

—A telephone connecting Spencerville and St. Joe, is strongly talked of by the business men of the former place.

—Two of the Barny brothers, Sol. and Mart., took in the Chicago exposition on Wednesday.

—McCorkle and lady are stoping at the St. Joe hotel.

—Because a little mistake of 40 pounds was made in weighing Oscar Spilter's wheat, the weighman at St. Joe is catching particular thunder.

—Parties from Bryan, Ohio, are here purchasing clover-seed. Two car loads have already been bought and shipped. $4.00 per bushel is the price paid.

—Twenty car loads of grain were shipped from the St. Joe elevator during the six days of last week. The prices paid were for wheat, $1.17; oats, 26c.; corn 40c.

* * *

—Mr. S. R. Heberling, of Racine, Wis., assisted Messrs N. & G. Ensley, in showing up the machinery of J. I. Case & Co, at the Waterloo fair. The traction engine exhibited by them attracted considerable attention, it was so much admired that one was sold for cash, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Mr. Heberling is considered one of the best salemen that travels through Indiana, and is just the kind of a man we would like to see permanently located among us.

County Fair.

A meeting was held last evening in the interest of a county fair, to be organized at this place, which was largely attended. The question whether an agricultural society should be organized here was put with a standing vote, when every person present arose, and it was decided to go on with the work. Articles of association were signed by the requisite number, and a committee appointed to solicit subreriptions to the stock of $10,000 at $25 per share. This committee is to report on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1879, at 2 p. m., at Ensley's hall, and our farmer friends from all over the county are invited to be present.

* * *

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

* * *

Newville.

—We attended the fair on Tuesday at Waterloo, and saw the elephant in all its splendor and magnificence.

—The bridge contractors and the contractors for the embankment have completed their work in a workmanlike manner, and the commissioners and the contractors are intitled to the lasting gratitude and thanks of the people for the construction of the work in such a durable and excellent style. It is the best job that we ever have had done in this part of the county.

—We attended a grand democratic "boom" in Hicksville, Ohio, on last Friday afternoon, and evening at the Commercial hall, which was jammed full and running over. The people were addressed first by Gov. Williams, of Indiana, in a short but comprehensive speech, after which he was followed by General Manson with one of his logical argumentative and masterly efforts of about two hours length, and at the conclusion of his thrilling and eloquent effort the meeting adjourned for supper, after which they reassembled at the hall, when General Woodford of Toledo was introduced and addressed them on the financial issues of the country, in such able and forcible language that we doubt not that he convinced the minds of all, even the most radical republican of the correctness of his position. After which the Hon. A. P. Edgerton was called to the stand, but declined in favor of the distinguished speakers from a distance, when General Manson was again called to the stand, when he addressed the audience for a few minutes in one of his masterly efforts, thrilling the audience with his witty and laughable anecdotes, and stirring up their mirth and convulsing them with laughter. The meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks to the speakers, and three rousing cheers for Generals Ewing and Rice.

Alpha.

GET
MARRIED!

There is a place in this State where wedding outfits for gentlemen,
CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, Hats, &c.
is a specialty. Parties contemplating
MatrimonY
will consult their interest if they wish
Stylish Garments
artistically constructed to visit this place. Besides we carry the largest, best made and finest trimmed stock of Men's Boys and Children's Clothing in the State. Be sure and find
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS,
135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Feb-1y.

BY THE SEA.

BY J. S. CHRYSTAL.

My blue-eyed pet, with golden hair,
 Is sitting on my knee,
And gazes eagerly afar,
Across the beach, beyond the bar,
 Where rolls the restless sea.

She puts her little hands in mine,
 And laughs with childish glee
To see the foaming billows splash,
As on the shore they freely dash,
 Then glide back silently.

But, while she laughs so merrily,
 My heart is far away;
And, as I look upon the shore,
Where loud and long the breakers roar,
 My sad soul seems to say:

"The sea is like a human life:
 It breaks upon the shore
Of time, with a resistless might,
And, when the goal is just in sight,
 Dies—to return no more.

"And, all along the shore of time,
 Full many wreck doth lie;
The pangs of many a mad carouse,
Of blasted hopes and broken vows,
 Of happy days gone by."

Yet, while I muse in mournful mood,
 And gaze upon the sea,
My blue-eyed pet, with golden hair,
Whose heart has never known a care,
Whose voice is music in the air,
 Still sits upon my knee.

Her head is resting on my breast—
 Her eyes in slumber deep;
The same rough sea, whose breakers roar,
And madly, fiercely lash the shore,
 Has lulled my child to sleep.

MY SOJOURN AT THE SPRINGS.

BY HARRIET E. S. CRESSY.

One July morning, not a hundred years since, I started, solitary and alone, for Saratoga, where I had made up my mind to rusticate a few weeks. I was a bachelor of inexpensive habits, and did not mean to run into extravagances which would to any great extent diminish the few thousands I possessed. Therefore, on my arrival at the springs, I steered for one of the most unpretentious hotels, and there engaged a room on the third floor at a reasonable price. In this room was a bed, one chair, a broken mirror, and a washstand, which looked as if it had seen better days. There was no carpet on the floor, only a small, filthy-looking mat in about the center of the room; the walls were unpapered, and the view from the little back window, which was the only one in the room, was far from inspiring.

After the waiter had shown me in, and I had fastened the door upon his retreating steps, I sat down on the corner of my trunk and took a survey of the room. My first impulse was to call for better accommodations at once, but the expense would be more, and I decided not to.

"It does not matter much about the room I have," thought I. "I shall only be here to dress and sleep, and I can make this apartment answer, as poor as it is, for those purposes."

After having thoroughly made up my mind to this effect, I opened my trunk and took out several garments, which I knew should be hung up instead of being crowded into so small a compass with other clothes, but, on looking about the wall, I could not discover a nail, and as for a wardrobe or closet, of course they were out of the question; so I laid them back into the trunk and locked it again. I then brushed the dust from my clothes, brushed my hair in front of the cracked glass, and washed me in the mutilated wash-bowl.

By this time I was glad to descend to the dining-room, where dinner was in readiness. The first glimpse at the boarders convinced me they were not the most stylish people in the world, but, among the long row of faces before me, there was now and then one I liked.

There was a very pretty girl sitting beside a fat, red-whiskered man, at the upper end of the table, and, during my meal, I viewed them both more closely than any of the others. He was particularly attentive to her; it might be he was her husband, but I hoped not, for I already felt considerable interest in her. There were also two or three intellectual-looking young ladies, and one fine, scholarly-looking young man; but the greater part were dull, insipid people. I think there were about forty at the table, but before my meal was finished I had concluded I would not care to form the acquaintance of more than four of them.

I did not once ask myself whether I supposed any of those individuals would consider it a great honor to form my acquaintance, for I was a bachelor, and, of course, very self-conceited.

After dinner I followed some of the boarders into the parlor. The pretty young lady and the fat man were among the number, and she, at the request of an old lady to "play a tune," sat down to the poor, antiquated piano in the corner, and gave us as good music as might have been expected from so poor an instrument. When this was through, there arose a discussion, as there will at most boarding houses, about the fare; one thought we did not live half well enough for the price we paid, and many of the others appeared to coincide. I was a stranger to them all—had eaten but one meal in the house—nevertheless took the liberty to speak on the occasion. So, assuming, as I thought, one of my most intelligent and fascinating looks, I very pleasantly remarked that we could not expect, for $2 a day, as good fare as we might at some of the first-class hotels, where they charged twice or thrice as much.

"Just so, exactly," spoke up the pretty lady, whose name I had not yet learned.

"We must not expect to get more than our money's worth," the fat man answered, with a meaning simper, and the rest, considering the matter finally decided in behalf of the proprietor of the house, arose and left the room. The pretty lady left, too, close upon the heels of the horrid boor I much wished was anywhere else.

"She ain't his wife, it can't be," thought I, "but I will find out before another day passes." And, sure enough, the next day I did find out that she was. After this discovery, I did not care to remain, and thought I would try a new boarding house. In this frame of mind I met an old friend whom I had not seen since we were in college together.

"Where are you stopping?" he asked, after the first salutation had passed. I stammered and blushed, and finally answered: "At W— Hall," thinking, perhaps, he did not know what a mean, insignificant hotel it was. But, much to my chagrin, I found he was acquainted with its reputation, and I would not have undergone the humiliating, debased feeling I felt at that moment for half I was worth.

"Come and stop at Congress Hall with me," he said, not appearing to notice my disturbance.

"I will," I replied, "I only went to that horrid place for a day, and, even for that length of time, without knowing where I was going."

"One will, sometimes, through mistake, get into such wretched dens. I know I have before now," said Corning, by way of consolation, "but come right to Congress, now, and send down for your baggage." I followed just to gratify my pride. Could I bear to be thought poor or mean by my friend, whose equal I was in our college days? No; so I went with him to Congress Hall.

Not until I was fairly there, did I realize the step I was taking. Could I, worth but $5,000, expect to cope with millionaires? Could I pay $4 a day, to say nothing of extras, which would be as much more, and then, oh! I had not thought of that; my clothes! they were not half fine enough, nor sufficient to stop long at so fashionable a hotel. Corning wore diamonds, too; I had not so much as a paste.

But my name was registered; my baggage came up, and I was shown my room by a waiter who was all attention and in expectation of a fee. It did not look much like the room I occupied at the other hotel. Here was a Brussels carpet, gas fixtures and a convenient wardrobe—all very nice and comfortable for those who could afford it; but I, a plain bachelor, who always had been obliged to study economy to keep my head above water, and never very successful in money-making, might as well be content with a little cheaper accommodations.

Thus I ruminated as I emptied a part of the contents of my trunk into the wardrobe.

"But," thought I, "there is only one way for me to do. In the course of two or three days I will pretend to Corning that I have received a dispatch which calls me home without delay, and in this way I can get off."

I was thinking quite strongly of this plan when Corning rushed into my room, quite out of breath, saying there was a party below waiting for me to go up to the lake with them. Accordingly we both hastened down stairs and jumped into the carriage with a party of gay young men, whose company I cannot say I enjoyed. They were fast, profane young men, but Corning had not the appearance of being either, yet he was the more dangerous man. From the first his influence over me was greater than I could possibly account for. After we reached the lake I proposed a sail, thinking it would be very refreshing after our ride from the Springs; but I soon learned my companions had little relish for so simple and innocent a pastime.

There were a number of gambling hells in that vicinity, and into one of these I was led without knowing where I was going until I had fairly entered. I then assured Corning I was not in the habit of frequenting such places. He also declared he was not, and told me we would only remain a few moments as spectators. He then brought me a glass of wine, which I reluctantly drank, as I seldom took anything stronger than ale, and that sparingly. The wine must have been drugged, and I was probably induced to drink of a still stronger beverage, although I have no recollection of it. I remember, however, of playing, and of being told I had lost, but I did not take in a sense of it until the following morning, when I found I was $1,000 poorer for my ride to the lake.

Just before I started for Saratoga, I sold my interest in a dry-goods store, and was paid the sum of $5,000, and this was all I was worth. I pocketed it all and started for the Springs, intending to spend a few weeks there in the most economical manner; but, alas! ere one week had passed one-fifth of my property was gone. I looked this fact fairly in the face, and felt very serious over it, hardly knowing what course to take; but I finally concluded to leave at once, and accordingly packed my clothes again into my trunk and rang for the porter who I hoped would assist me in getting off before Corning was up. There was soon a knock at my door, and, supposing it was the porter, I bade him enter and began at once to give him directions about my baggage and a carriage; but, on looking up, as the man approached me, I saw it was Corning instead of the waiter.

"What, going to leave!" he exclaimed; "pray what is it for?"

"Corning," I said, "I have plenty of reasons, but the principal one is, I was drawn into very bad company last night, and robbed of a thousand dollars; it was taken from me in a way I cannot recover it, so I must make the best of it, and endeavor to keep away from such company in the future."

"You were not robbed, my dear fellow; you played like the rest of us, and was not successful. Another time you might be."

"Another time never will come with me," I replied, "for I will never enter a gambling saloon again."

"You need not, my friend; but, for all that, you are not going to leave yet awhile. I want your company, and you must stay. You will not miss of being at the hop to-night. I have promised one of the finest ladies here to introduce you to her on that occasion."

By this time the porter stood in the doorway, awaiting my orders.

"Get a carriage," I said, "for the next train East." But Corning's voice was heard above mine—"He has decided not to go"—and, at the same time, dropped a $500 greenback into my hand. The porter, of course, went about his business, and I was left to unpack my trunk again.

"I'll make up half the amount to you," Corning said, "although I did not get a cent of your money."

"It is very generous in you," I replied, "but I will not take it from you. I have money enough," and I thrust it back into his hand. Fool that I was! but remember I wished to be thought rich by my old-time friend.

"Well, a thousand dollars is just nothing at all," he said, returning the money to his pocket.

Corning and I then went down to breakfast together, and were, as I supposed, fast friends. I did not then know, although I afterward learned, that my lost thousand was carefully stowed away in his trunk. The day was one of excitement, and I scarcely had time to think of my loss.

Gen. Grant and his staff had arrived at the Springs, and were that afternoon on grand parade. Corning and I made the most of it. I purchased a new suit of clothes for the occasion, and Corning and I rode about during the latter part of the day in one of the most stylish equipages to be hired. To my great astonishment he allowed me to foot the bills. In the evening I attended the hop, and, according to my friend's promise, had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a stylish-looking young lady, who was presented to me as Miss Otway. This lady wore diamonds; her head was adorned (?) by one of the hugest of waterfalls, fastened by a comb which appeared to be made up of pearls and other costly gems; her hoops were expansive; her dress was of a costly material, decorated with a thousand spangles, which glistened in the gaslight like so many fire-flies in the meadow grass on a June evening. In short, she was the most fashionably and showily-dressed lady in the room. As to her personal charms, it was difficult to tell whether she owed more to art or nature for those. I concluded to wait until I saw her by daylight before I came to any decision on that point. Many an anxious coxcomb sighed for so much as one glance from this goddess of fashion, but Corning and I monopolized most of her attention.

Corning was a widower; I was a bachelor, neither of us so young or pretentious as a score of others who appeared anxious for her favor; but I did not feel flattered at the notice she took of me, supposing it was more out of compliment to our mutual friend Corning than from any regard or admiration I had awakened. Miss Otway and Corning were evidently the best of friends, and I had not a doubt, on this first evening's acquaintance, but that she was his betrothed. The following day I found I was mistaken, Miss Otway herself informing me to the contrary. We had a long interview while Corning and his fast friends were gone to the lake. I found her agreeable, though a little less beautiful than she looked the evening before. She had been an actress at Wallack's Theater, and for aught she knew would resume her profession on her return to New York. An actress! there is something associated with this calling that has, since I learned the catechism at my mother's knee, struck me unfavorably, and as this beautiful girl made the announcement that she belonged to this class, I said, quite pitifully:

"I'm sorry."

A shadow then came over her brow, and she replied:

"Sir, I am an orphan, and poor, and know of no other way to get a living."

From this moment I began to think of this beauty as my future wife. I would not at first allow myself to think I was exactly in love, for what had I, a confirmed bachelor, to do with that tender passion; but I would acknowledge I felt a great interest in this charming creature. It seemed such a pity, too, she should wear herself out for an unappreciative public, just because she had no home. Oh! was there a possibility I could furnish her one? I thought of a cozy cottage far away from the turmoil of the great city, where we might live. Then, like a horrid nightmare, came the thought of my failing fortune. But there I was, and there I must be, let the expense be what it would, for after the above-named interview with my fair charmer, I was not happy a moment unless she was in my sight. But how my expenses increased with our intimacy! Such a living bill might well have alarmed a millionaire; but then my dear Ardilla must ride after the fastest horses; indeed, I could deny her nothing. I must make her the most expensive presents, too, and what was still more, pay her board-bill for the last three weeks, which was no small sum.

Corning, to all appearances, was not sorry to get her off his hands, as he could make hardly enough in his gambling speculations to support both. None of this appeared to me in its true light until I had been acquainted with Ardilla a month and spent all my property but $50. At this juncture I began to look about me and to make preparations to leave. I then asked Ardilla to go with me, telling her that, after we reached Albany we would be married, and afterwards find a home somewhere. She consented, and we were to start the following morning.

Before I had arisen, however, Ardilla had left the Springs, and I could only start on my journey alone, without any hope of becoming a Benedict very soon. She left me a note—a cruel thing it was—stating that she had left for parts unknown, and that it would be useless for me to attempt to find her. She hoped I would forget our little flirtation, and not be grieved that something serious did not come out of it; for her part she was content to let it drop. The time we had passed together had been fraught with happiness for both, but it was past, and we must let by-gones be by-gones, etc.

I perused the note, but did not sink down under my disappointment, although it was a cruel one I will admit. I shook the dust from my feet as I left Congress Hall, and felt that I was a wiser, though a poorer man than when I came there one month before. Corning left the night previous, though I was not aware of it until I knew of Ardilla's departure. If I could only have seen him and given him a piece of my mind before I left, it would have been some consolation to me. I was satisfied he left on purpose to avoid me, and that Ardilla would join him before the day was closed. I would have made an attempt to follow them, but had no money to expend on such an expedition. So I proceeded on my lonely journey homeward, in quite a different frame of mind from the one in which I left that place a month previous. The cars were densely crowded when we left the Springs, and I took a seat with a gentleman I had often seen during my sojourn there, still had never had the least acquaintance with him. We entered into conversation, however, although, owing to my troubles, I was indisposed to talk. But learning that he was an acquaintance of Corning's and Miss Otway, I grew more communicative.

He said he had been stopping at the Union, opposite Congress Hall, and had felt very much interested in my flirtation with Miss Otway—he knowing so well the relations existing between her and Corning.

"Related?" I said, in a questioning manner.

"Yes, in pretty much the same way that Jenkins and the pretty waitress at the concert-saloon were."

"It cannot be!" I replied, half angrily, for I was still in love with the lovely siren.

"But it is. I have seen the same game played by them at Newport. Corning, with his gambling and extravagance, sometimes gets sadly out of pocket, and it is very convenient, at such times, to have some one to pay the bills contracted by his sweetheart. It is very nice, also, for him to get a thousand dollars out of a countryman's pocket, after enticing the unsuspecting fellow into a gambling-saloon, and forcing him to drink drugged spirits, which makes him unconscious of what he is doing, and the next day brag to his chums that the thousand dollars is safe in his trunk."

"How very wise you are," I said, disgusted that a stranger should be acquainted with all my proceedings, and taunt me of my folly and ignorance of the ways of wicked men.

"Don't be offended, sir. I hope you have learned a lesson you will never forget. Only that you might, I should have interposed between you and Corning, but I thought it the wisest course to allow you to learn by experience what you would not have believed had I warned you at the time."

The train now halted; we had reached Balston Spa, and the strange gentleman, after making me a polite bow, left the car. I meant to have asked him a number of questions about the two individuals who were uppermost in my mind after I recovered my thoughts, but he left so suddenly I had no chance. Before the Albany train started again he was on his way back to Saratoga. As I saw him get aboard the return train, I knew he had purposely followed me. Probably he had no bad motive in doing so; he might have considered it his duty to impart to me this bit of information. In this way I ruminated until I reached home. I use the word home, just as other forlorn men do who have neither wife, child nor parents; but, really, it was not much of a home to me. I had lived in the place a number of years, and been associated in business with a gentleman to whom I had sold out my interest in the same. I had many acquaintances there, and there were a few whom I esteemed as friends, but no kindred, no bosom friend. Oh, how deeply I realized this as I was returning from my unfortunate tour! After I finally reached my destination, it partially revived my spirits to behold old familiar faces, and I tried to be as thankful as possible under the circumstances.

The following day I engaged a situation as clerk for my former partner, and have since acted in that capacity. No person in the place knows of my operations at Saratoga, and probably never will by my informing them. About six weeks since I was married to a maiden lady who expects considerable property at her father's decease. Whether he or I will be the first to die remains for time to determine. As yet, I am poor and work hard for a livelihood. I shall not visit a watering-place this summer, being more at home in the small country town where I reside.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Traveling Stones.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common center, and there lie huddled up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in the bottom of those that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lode-stone or magnetic iron ore.

A Fight With a Gray Eagle.

A young man named Hull Joy shot a large gray eagle a few mornings since on his father's ranch, near Washoe lake. Having risen very early (something unusual for him), he espied what he thought was a big chicken-hawk. He ran into the house, got his gun, and, blazing away, brought down the bird with a broken wing. Hull's dog ran to retrieve the game, but found he had no easy task, as the bird jumped on on his back and began to retrieve him. The young sportsman ran to his dog's rescue, but found he had put his foot in it, as the eagle (as it really was) buried his talons in Hull's leg. The yells of dog and master and the fierce screams of the eagle soon brought to the scene of action Hull's father, mother and four of the children, who made a combined attack, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in killing the royal bird. He measured five feet six inches from tip to tip of wings.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.*

THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Joseph Howard's Explanation of How He Came to Write It.

[From the New York Evening Telegram.]

During Mr. Howard's editorship of the news department of the Brooklyn *Eagle* he wrote what has passed into history as the "Bogus Proclamation," the true inwardness of which has never been told. The fact, as we understand it, was this: The Union armies were in trouble. Disaster and defeat were rapidly depleting the Union ranks. Grant's disastrous encounters in the Wilderness and the signal humiliation of Banks upon the Red river were sending a gloom over the entire country. Mr. Howard, sitting in his office, said: "I wonder what I would do if I were President of the United States? These disasters are substantial, and, if long continued, will work ruin. This is a religious country and a sentimental people. First of all I would affect that element by acknowledging the folly of our course, and ask the Supreme Ruler of the universe to direct our path. Second, I would call out a sufficient number of men to put down the rebellion inside of sixty days." It will be remembered that Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of calling for small installments of troops, 75,000 and 100,000, and that the odious system of draft had created disturbances here which resulted in murder, pillage, outrage and public scandal. It occurred to Mr. Howard that in no way could a lesson be better taught than by a burlesque so extreme in its nature as to attract attention, upon which the needed criticism on the existing state of affairs would necessarily be made. He therefore wrote what purported to be a proclamation from the President of the United States, first narrating these defeats and disasters, and, second, appointing a day of fasting and prayer. In other words, he took the people with him into the valley of humiliation. Then he called for 500,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, with whom to subdue the enemies of the republic. This was signed by "Abraham Lincoln" and "William H. Seward." Before each name was written the word "Signed," indicating that it was a copy of a proclamation. This, on manifold paper, was sent from the *Eagle* office by Mr. Howard to every newspaper in the city of New York, in the full belief that it would be published in every paper in that city. Accident and a number of unforeseen circumstances combined to prevent its universal circulation; and, although it was printed in three papers, so far as the public was concerned it appeared in but two—the *World* and *Journal of Commerce.* The Government instantly and arbitrarily suppressed them and put an armed force before their doors, thereby magnifying into a grave and serious matter a burlesque, which in any other time would have passed with a laugh and a joke. Good judges, notably Mr. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, insisted that Mr. Howard had inside information of a proclamation of a similar nature about to be issued. The Government, on the other hand, insisted upon it that it was part of a Southern conspiracy and treated it so, arbitrarily sending the author to Fort Lafayette. It was born of an honest desire to teach a much-needed lesson. It was a burlesque, pure and simple, in which there was no treason, and, although a serious proclamation was issued not very long after, the author of the burlesque knew nothing of it beforehand whatever.

Two Angry Bulls, a Man, and a Buggy.

While Jacob G. Zerr, of Geigertown, President of the Berks County Agricultural Society, was returning home from the State Fair at Philadelphia in a buggy, and when between the White Bear Hotel and Geigertown, he espied two bulls in the road. Mr. Zerr saw that the two brutes were in mortal combat, but, noticing that they did not obstruct the road, he drove on, with the intention of passing by. Just as he was about to pass the ferocious animals, the larger one shot across the road, and, before Mr. Zerr was able to stop his horse, the bull was under the buggy, and then began a struggle between buggy and bull. The animal's horns were caught in one of the hind wheels of the vehicle. The occupants of the carriage, Mr. Zerr and his grandson, were in terrible suspense while watching the infuriated bull's struggles to free itself from the spokes of the wheel. The other bull, which up to this time was a quiet observer of what was going on, suddenly made a bolt for its antagonist, and in a few seconds the light buggy was completely overturned by the struggles of the animals, and the occupants were violently thrown out upon their heads, but escaped injury. Mr. Zerr kept hold of the reins, when he was precipitated to the dusty road, and checked the horse from running away. All this happened in less time than it takes to relate it. The vehicle was a complete wreck. The horse was not hurt, but was terribly frightened. The bulls went to finish their battle elsewhere.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

GEN. GARIBALDI has returned to his home in the island of Caprera to settle for the remainder of his days. His health during the trip from Rome was excellent, but his general condition is one of great feebleness, and it is thought that he cannot live much longer. He has a cabbage garden on the island which he cherishes very fondly, but he can't work it as formerly, being flat on his back half the time through rheumatism, and unable even to hobble about on crutches.

THE farmers of a Louisiana parish, finding that they cannot profitably raise and prepare sugar in a small way, have combined to build a large mill, and will take their cane to it for pressing on the same principle that farmers in some parts of New York take milk to a common cheese and butter factory, receiving pay for their milk and an additional profit for its products, according to prices realized in market.

IS THERE ANY BY-AND-BY?

BY L. G. WILSON.

They tell me that 'tis all of life
 To live and toil and die;
Ending at once all care and strife,
 There *is* no by-and-by.

Our cherished hopes that we shall find
 A heaven beyond the sky
Are but the merest mists of mind;
 There is no by-and-by.

On "Earth to earth and dust to dust"
 Alone can we rely?
There's nothing further we can trust—
 There is no by-and-by.

Oh! can it be that all our hopes
 Of final home and heaven,
Of life and rest, of joy and peace,
 In one short hour are riven?

Will those dear friends we've loved so true
 In endless slumber lie?
No fond embrace all ages through;
 No meeting by-and-by?

This curious web we here call life
 Unfinished soon must lie,
The rarest pattern incomplete,
 If there's no by-and-by.

Ah! tell me, ye who look beyond
 The range of mortal eye,
Is this alone the sum of life?
 Is there no by-and-by?

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

PITH AND POINT.

WHAT was it a circular saw?

AN aurist is an ear-responsible man.

INN-DEPENDENT people—Hotel boarders.

"SPREAD yourself," as the bread remarked to the butter.

THERE'S the devil to pay in a printing office every Saturday night.

IT is better to fall in with a friend than to fall out with an adversary.

THE man who always jokes when he pleases seldom pleases when he jokes.

A LITTLE girl in Ithaca described an elephant as "the thing which kicks up with its nose."

"HE is very absent-minded," said a candidate of an opponent. "Indeed, his mind is entirely absent."

THE morning sun seen through a dense fog looks like a brass knob on the gates of heaven.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE new analysis of watermelon shows as follows: Water, 3 per cent.; small boy, 97 per cent.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A GLASS-BLOWER has recently died at the age of 110 years. His great age is another proof of the truth of the blew-glass theory.

TRUTH is stranger than fiction. A man may know that he is a liar, and yet he'll feel decidedly strange when he is called one.

NOW THAT the search for the remains of Stewart is practically given up, we presume the "vaulting ambition" of the thieves is satisfied.

MRS. PARTINGTON, speaking of the rapid manner in which evil deeds were perpetrated, said that it only required two seconds to fight a duel.

AN Albany genius calls a new suspender which has been patented "the Conscience Suspender." It owes its name to its extreme elasticity.

SCENE—Recitation-room in natural history. Instructor—"Mr. X., have you ever put your head down on any one's breast and listened to the heartbeats as Huxley describes them?" Mr. X. (blushing)—"Yes, sir."

MELANCHOLY barber (with a soul above his business—"I don't get much of a livin' by it, sir!" Customer (through the lather)—"Then—you ought—for you scrape hard enough—for it!"—*Punch.*

"COME out into the garden, love,
 Where perfume fills the air;
I'll gather the fairest blossoms, love,
 To deck your sunny hair."
"Oh, no, dear George," she sadly sighed,
 "I can't enjoy such bliss;
Ma says I must stay in the house
 and wash the supper dishes."
—*Buffalo Times.*

ON the river—"What's the matter, Alfred? You look uneasy." "Well, my wife, who is fond of swimming, dived off the boat some time ago, and has not yet come to the surface; I am afraid that something must have happened to her." "How long has she been under?" "About two hours."—*French newspaper.*

"LET'S see, they raise some wheat in Minnesota, don't they?" "Raise wheat! Who raises wheat? No, sir; decidedly no, sir. It raises itself. Why, if we undertook to cultivate wheat in that State it would run us out. There wouldn't be any place to put our houses." "But I've been told that grasshoppers take a great deal of it." "Of course they do. If they didn't I don't know what we would do. The cussed stuff would run all over the State and drive us out—choke us up. Those grasshoppers were a God-send, only there ain't half enough of 'em." "Is that wheat nice and plump?" "Plump!" Well, I don't know what you call plump wheat, but there are seventeen in our family, including servants, and when we want bread we just go out and fetch in a kernel of wheat and bake it?" "Do you ever soak it in water first?" "Oh, no, that wouldn't do; it would swell a little, and then we couldn't get it in our range oven."—*Schoharie Republican.*

Enterprise in Leadville.

Among the first in Leadville there happened to be a merchant who once handled a wholesale business of three millions a year as a grocer in New York city. Failing there, he came to Leadville penniless. But his sagacity seized upon this opportunity, and, getting together sufficient funds, he built a vast shed of slabs and filled it with rows of bunks, two tiers high, capable of accommodating 500 sleepers nightly. His mattresses were thick and soft, his sheets clean, his coverings warm, the place well ventilated through the thousand cracks that gaped between the unseasoned boards. The proprietor was a man of large size and severe mien. He furnished a bed for 50 cents, and posted his rules: No talking or laughing, or singing, or drinking. If a man cared to sleep himself and let others sleep, he was sure of a good night's rest; if he made a noise he was soon ejected and without redress. Of course the Mammoth Sleeping Palace made money, as it deserved to.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in Scribner.*

SABBATH READING.

Further Thoughts from Prof. Swing on "Religion vs. Science."

Aside from bringing new affirmations and hypotheses, science has brought to bear upon religion an influence, not of new facts, but of a new form of thought. After the modern mind began to study facts, began to report facts from the earth, and fields, and the sea, and the heavens, by degrees there sprung up a new method of thought, a positiveness of style; and it soon reached the whole public, and the theologian and the thinker, in law or politics, and in art, said, "Let us all quit fancy and have facts." Not science, but this new form of thought, came to question the stories of the Bible, and to question the old ideas about heaven and hell and the ideas of the deity. Christianity had been loaded down with the creations of the imagination. It had been a collection of curiosities of form and place and event. Dante and Milton, although poets, were not much more dreamy than was the church. The air was full of angels or imps. The earth was the center of the universe. Houses were haunted. Graveyards were fearful places at night. The devil was a roaring lion or a cloven-footed beast. God was pictured and placed in books. In the Roman Church—and, after the division, in the Protestant Church—all thought and all learning, from that of the child in the nursery to the Judge on the bench and the King on the throne, were mingled with these creatures of a fancy that had never known bridle since the world was made. But after Humboldt and Miller, and Lyell and Herschel, and a large host of leading intellects began to learn and deal in facts, and the world saw how useful and beautiful they were, then the multitude began to say, "Let us seek facts in religion." Away with dreams.

Thus the positive school in material things has affected religion, not by finding some new origin of man or by finding an escape from a God, but by making popular and powerful a new form of public study and public knowledge. Men who once loved and believed marvelous stories now say, "We have lost our fancy, we are no longer children, we have learned to love facts." We admire Milton, and Dante, and Spenser, but we do not want them to compose for us confessions of faith. We shall put our poets in one group, our thinkers in another.

We must not, therefore, feel that all of the disturbance of the air in the sanctuary has come from Darwin and Huxley, and that school; very much of it has come from science, only so far as it turned the human race away from the love of mere pictures to the study of plain truth, so far as attainable. Strictly speaking the materialists have only modified the modern popular belief about the time when our earth began its large circle, and about the details of creation. So far as men have been made atheists by science they have been made such without much good, logical cause. Evolution if proven would not involve atheism, and, what is more to the point, it has not yet been proven. The only new sentiment which this positive school may logically claim to have created is the deep conviction that we do not know anything about the form or nature of God. But we should not have waited for such a teacher to come from the outside of our temples. We should not have lingered so long amid the puerilities of faith, and have committed to writing so much about the Almighty. It has permitted the mind to ponder over many things within its own depths, but that same mind should be slow about printing all its thoughts as being so much final truth from heaven. We ought not to have rushed into print so hastily with our platform about the ways of God to men. Our fathers, Roman and Protestant, presumed upon too intimate an acquaintance with the Maker of the universe, and, in their intercourse with us common people, they said more than their relations and information warranted. The bad effects of that old familiarity are now seen. They had not been near the throne. They had met with shadow and thought it a substance. All the old theological leaders were like the Cardinal de Rohan, who was under the long and sweet impression that he was being bowed to and in all romantic ways saluted in the parks of Versailles by the beautiful Marie Antoinette. What a diamond necklace he at last bought for the royal friend! In the meantime the illustrious and spotless woman was in her palace, and had no part in the drama of love and necklaces of poor Rohan. Our theological drama has met with much such a denouement. The Cardinals had met the King of Kings at Trent and Do rt, and Geneva and Westminster, and had received messages and commands, and lo! the Being with whom they held such communion was not at all the Alm'ghty nor the Savior. A false figure had come and played a dreadful part in the robes of the true Deity.

I am unable to perceive that the prevailing forms of research should do more than deeply impress upon us the truth that we are wholly unable to define the Heavenly Father; and that we should seek repose of mind and heart in the words "infinite," "incomprehensible," and their lofty parallels. But, instead of leading to atheism, this severity and ignorance which mark the positive method should only bring us up to the language of our own Book—"Who by searching can find out God?" and to Paul's words, "The King eternal, and immortal, and invisible." And for my own part I come willingly. It is far better to realize that we cannot measure the Creator than to be making ourselves unhappy by vain debates and wanderings. When we once felt that we knew all about our Heavenly Father, did we not find continual pain and defeat in our efforts to harmonize all things and this religious conception? Not a child could suffer or die, not a perplexing event come, not a dark cloud could arise without our arraigning the great God to learn what was His intention, wherein lay His love. We all ventured a little too near the throne. It seems to me we should all be glad that a more severe form of thought has come not to make us atheists, but to enable us to bow in wonder and submission. Our God, instead of disappearing, only redoubles His greatness. In such a presence we seem lifted above the storms of thought and inquiry, and feel deeply that in the empire of such a King all will be well. We fling away the information we once thought we possessed, and say with the religious Dryden:

> Wherever we are He is: the eternal Mind
> Acts through all places, is to none confined;
> Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
> And through the universal mass doth move.

And again:

> Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
> A blaze of glory that defeats the sight;
> O, teach me to believe Thee thus concealed,
> And search no further than Thyself revealed.

In such sublime statements alone can the modern heart find peace; and as we stand by the grave and know not with what body the dead shall rise, so we stand in this border of the universe, and know not in what form or quality the Being of God comes or goes around our homes and in our hearts. A less rash philosophy has come, and if it has destroyed some images of ideas it has to the religious made more touching and eloquent the hymn:

> Thy way, not mine, O God,
> However dark it be;
> Lead me by Thine own hand,
> Choose out the path for me.

If former times knew the mind of God to any great degree, if they felt that they knew the destiny of each man and each child, and the measurement of the joy or agony of that lot, that feeling has perished with those who knew it. Our bosoms are all strangers to it. We give the earth back to God to be governed, and at last punished, and rewarded. We bow in more ignorance, but also in more adoration.

In the circumstances as they are seen by my eyes, I would not dare to be such a pessimist as to hope no good from today or to-morrow, and to say, with some, religious faith is all going or gone. Nor, on the other hand, dare we be so buoyant and hopeful as to act as though no great crisis had come in the affairs of Christianity. It is most probable that times of peril are here. The good of earth is always in jeopardy, and, perhaps, is in peril now beyond the ordinary quantity of moral vicissitude. Be this as it may, we are bound to act as though a great crisis were approaching our altars. If it be true that the positivists are leading humanity to atheism, the actuality of such a leading will not be manifest in our passing day. A Christian civilization cannot become godless so suddenly. The bad seeds sown now will not blossom in our sight. What the science of to-day is doing will be seen only in the next generation. The persons upon whom its ill will begin to fall are now in the cradle or are just lisping their first words. The full results of evolution and materialism will come after the moralists now living shall have been called from this world. The case is peculiar. When the evidence of the evil shall have come, it will be too late to prevent it, to make an abatement. As the sailor dares not wait until the storm bursts in its fury, but must listen for sighing winds, and must mark the long lance-like clouds shooting up from north or west, and must begin to reduce his canvas, while as yet the sea is laughing in the sunshine, so must the Christian and the friends of Christianity and of all religion decline to wait for a storm to burst, but they must mark the fitful gusts of wind that come up from compass points accustomed to blow ill to the precious ships upon the sea; or as the cottage mother in the hills of Scotland often in winter grows uneasy because her precious ones are across the moor and night is falling around the hearth and the air is full of sudden wind and snow. It may be, there will not be a great overwhelming tempest; but then she goes again and again to the door and longs to see the children once again beneath her roof. All friends of religion must be thus far distrustful of the future, far enough to make them hasten to group the young hearts all near the altars, that they may be secure should it be that a tempest is slowly coming to sweep over the once-happy fields of faith.

Some Eras of Speculation.

The year 1823 witnessed the commencement of a speculation which culminated in a crisis such as had not been known since the South sea bubble. By 1824 foreign loans to the nominal amount of more than £34,000,000 had been issued in this country. In 1825 began the inevitable collapse. Chili and Brazil led the way with failures more or less redeemed in later years. Peru the penniless and Paraguay are to be found side by side, as in the records of 1875. Poyais, an independent state of Honduras, borrowed £100,000 on the personal security of Gregor MacGregor, the *cacique* of the country, and proved a worthy precursor of its present representative by failing to provide the interest on a single coupon. Its scrip, adorned with all the high-flown titles of its author, long served the turn of petty jobbers, and may even now occasionally be found reserved as a curiosity of the time. Along with these ventures from the New World just starting into existence came appeals from countries having a claim upon the patriotic or the sentimental interest of the English nation. Spain and Portugal contracted obligations for which they are wholly or partially in default at this day. Greece drew from the pockets of sympathizing bondholders the loans of £2,000,000, the interest on which has been suspended now for fifty years. The speculation of the period seems to have been insatiable. The political fate of nations hung in the balance of the stock markets. The operations of Mr. Rothschild and the London financiers, it is said, created an excitement scarcely inferior to the march of armies. The troops themselves, as Sydney Smith wittily remarked, advanced to the cry of "scrip and omnium," "reduced, and 3-per-cents." Following in the wake of foreign loans and politico-financial speculations came the more usual devices of the ingenious promoter. Foreign mines with a nominal capital of more than £24,000,000, more than 600 industrial companies calculated at nearly £400,000,000, stimulated the appetites of the small investor. As on all such occasions, charity and self-help, profit and philanthropy, went hand in hand. The same touching sympathy with the poor which produced the charitable corporation of 1708 produced the Equitable Loan Company of 1825, and has since been the faithful parent of more doubtful children in the shape of companies for workmen's dwellings and other philanthropic objects. Designed to relieve the industrious poor from the usurious exactions of the pawn-broker, and at the same time promising to its shareholders a dividend of 40 per cent., the Equitable Loan Company was one merely of the many schemes by which the unwary were lured to their destruction. Nor was the speculation confined to the Stock Exchange and its surroundings. Gambling in produce was another sign of the same spirit. The markets were glutted, the warehouses filled, speculative purchases were made as if prices must always be on the rise, and by the end of 1825 the ruin and consternation were wide-spread. As usual, upon the Stock Exchange was concentrated the wrath of those who had speculated and lost.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

SOME English engineers have projected a gigantic tunnel under the Gibraltar strait, from Spain to Africa. The length of the tunnel would be nine miles, and its deepest point about three-quarters of a mile under the surface of water. It seems that the engineers undertook to realize the dream of an Englishman who wanted to go by land not only to France, but even to Africa. Hence the projects of two tunnels, one under the English channel, the other under the Gibralter strait.

THE *Railroad Gazette* shows that, in the two years beginning with June, 1878, two-thirds of all the westward freight from New York went to ten Western cities, and was divided as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Chicago	175,455	Buffalo	38,628
Cincinnati	[illegible]	Milwaukee	47,712
Pittsburgh	101,392	Louisville	34,541
St. Louis	91,742	Toledo	34,710
Cleveland	65,486	Indianapolis	26,054
Detroit	[illegible]	Columbus	14,816

Chicago received more than Cincinnati and St. Louis together, and 19 per cent. of the whole.

THE report of the United States Board of Army Engineers, just published, presents the following interesting table as the result of two years' thorough trial of the relative efficiency of the various modern explosives, taking ordinary dynamite as the standard:

Dynamite, No. 1	100
Gun cotton	87
Dualin	111
Rendrock	94
Dynamite, No. 2	83
Vulcan powder	82
Mica powder	83
Nitro-glycerine	81
Hercules powder, No. 1	106
Hercules powder, No. 2	83

A LONG tabular statement setting forth in detail the establishment of every regiment in the regular forces, the disembodied militia and yeomanry cavalry for 1879-'80, has been issued from the British war office. The establishment may be summarized thus: Household cavalry, 1,362 of all ranks, and 825 horses; cavalry of the line, 15,696 of all ranks, and [illegible] horses; royal artillery, 35,216 of all ranks, and 12,816 horses; foot guards, 5,950; infantry of the line, 120,006; First and Second West India regiments, 919; royal Malta fencible artillery, 269; army service corps, [illegible], and [illegible] horses; army hospital corps, 1,745; artillery militia, 17,622; engineer militia, 1,315; infantry militia, 118,625, and yeomanry, 14,610; total, 336,755 of all ranks, and 25,725 horses; or, including the last establishment return of the volunteer force (244,263), 581,018.

A Talk With Artemus Ward.

I met Artemus Ward but once. I was quite young at the time, and was acting as city editor of the *Star*, published at Schenectady, N. Y. While I was editor of that sheet I met Artemus. I was standing on the bridge at the time, and, in talking about newspaper work, was about to say something in regard to my heavy editorial responsibility, but Ward checked me by asking:

"What creek is this?"

"Creek!" I exclaimed, "why, this is the Erie canal."

"How far is it navigable?"

"Why, of course it is navigable from one end to the other."

"Well," solemnly replied Ward, "that beats all the streams I ever heard of. By the way, I think I can make out some large boats anchored up the stream there—what are they, propellers or side-wheelers?"

I replied that they were merely canal boats, and were moved by horse power.

"Ah! I didn't think the stream was so shallow as that," said Artemus.

"As shallow as what?"

"Why, you say that those boats are pulled along by horses. Now, of course, they must walk along in front of the boat, mustn't they? I used to run a stone boat on my lamented Uncle John's farm, and I distinctly remember that the horses walked along in front."

I mentally declared that I had never before met with such ignorance. I spent some time in explaining the peculiarities of the big ditch, and, just as I had begun to think that at last I had set the stranger right on the subject, he knocked my hopes into kindling wood by remarking:

"I suppose that, when the stream dries up in summer, they put the boats on wheels, don't they?"

Then I began again and explained every feature in the canal from New York to Erie. How attentively he listened to my words. I can still see that melancholy face, lit by the sad light of the stars, and those mournful eyes looking into mine so earnestly, and again I hear, as I did then, after I had talked for nearly half an hour, going fully into the details of boating, the low, pathetic drawl:

"Any mills on this stream that you know of?"

Shortly after some gentlemen came along who seemed to be acquainted with my obtuse friend. Presently one called him Artemus, and then I commenced to reflect. I always reflect best when I'm hid away somewhere, so I went and hid myself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AGRICULTURAL.

October Work on the Farm.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

IN gathering late potatoes, all that are dug should be put away safely before night. At this season it will not be safe to leave this tender tuber exposed over night, as a slight frost may spoil them.

CORN SMUT.—There is no doubt of the hurtful character of corn smut, and cattle should be prevented from devouring stalks affected with it. Where the cattle are worth more than the labor of saving them, this may be done by throwing out smutty stalks by themselves, and burning them.

CALVES AND YEARLINGS.—Cold and wet do much harm to young stock and stop the growth, which is rarely commenced again until the warm weather of the next season. A rough shed in the pasture will furnish useful protection, and a small supply of rich food is of value in keeping up the thrift.

HORSES.—The season is too far advanced for turning horses out at night. A cold rain coming on suddenly may do much harm. If horses are caught in the rain and thoroughly drenched, it will be well to rub them dry and then blanket them as soon as they reach home. But the blankets should never be put on until the horses are thoroughly dry.

TAKE CARE OF THE POTATO TOPS.—It is usual to let the pigs glean the potato fields. But, now that Paris green is generally used, the tops should be gathered and burned before the pigs are turned in. Long acquaintance with this deadly poison should not lead to carelessness with it. Neither is it safe to throw the tops into the yards where the pigs are kept.

HARNESS that has been soaked with water will dry hard, unless it is dressed while damp with some kind of non-drying oil. First wipe off the harness with a sponge, and then with a cloth kept for that purpose; you can apply the oil or dressing thoroughly. A coat of water-proof dressing applied now will be useful, but the harness should be thoroughly washed and made perfectly clean.

SAVING CORN STALKS.—There is no necessity to make large stacks of stalks, as they keep the better in small ones. Many farmers in the Eastern and Middle States put them up in large shocks in the field, or a lot near the barn, binding them well, especially at the top, and the fodder keeps bright and green in this way. This is little trouble, and the plan might be followed elsewhere with profit.

FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.—Any fertilizers to be used for wheat should be applied without delay. As good a growth as possible ought to be made before winter. Superphosphate of lime; nitrate of soda (in small quantities, however, at this season, on account of its solubility); fine bone-flour, Peruvian guano, salt and plaster can each be used with benefit, according to circumstances.

DRAINS.—Fields will need to be relieved of excess of surface water, but water furrows should be so arranged that as much of the rain fall as possible may be retained on the land. If water channels are made down a slope, soluble fertilizers and manure will be washed away. Make furrows diagonally across the slope with very little fall, and make them broad and shallow, instead of deep and narrow.

ROOT CROPS.—Mangels and beets are not hardy, and should be put away safely before severe frosts. In pitting these roots, it is well to remember that to prevent heating, they should be put into the pits when dry; the pits should not be too high or wide, but may be as long as desired, and a ventilator will be necessary at every six feet. It is safest to finish the pit at first, although the full coating of earth may not be put on until cold weather arrives.

SHEEP.—Long-wool sheep are easily chilled by a cold rain that would not trouble a Southdown or Merino. Long-wools, therefore, require protection from rain-storms, although the weather may not be very cold. An open shed in the field may be sufficient. If brought into the yards at night, sheep should not be shut up; they require abundant ventilation, and can not be crowded with impunity in close quarters. Where ticks abound, or scab exists, use the Cresylic or other effective dip.

COARSE fodder, hard and unnutritious, is the cause of much disease at this season. If there is no pasture available but the woods or a swamp, the animals condemned to such hard fare should get a moderate allowance of artificial food. A cheap, nutritious and healthful food may be made by mixing 100 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 200 lbs. of wheat bran, ground with 100 lbs. of oats; add two lbs. of Epsom salts and mix thoroughly. Two pounds a day of this mixture will be found of remarkable benefit when fed under the above circumstances.

A FARMER SHOULD KNOW HIS OWN FARM.—A farmer cannot work his farm safely without knowing all about his soil. Every field should be studied as to the effects of certain methods with fertilizers upon it. Then the owner can act with reasonable certainty. The plan of experimenting with fertilizers, suggested heretofore in the *American Agriculturist*, is not one for a year only, but should be followed up in successive years, until the character of each field is known. This is the best season to experiment upon fall crops, and no time should be lost if it is to be done; a year will thus be saved.

CORN HUSKING.—Corn is a crop that needs to be finally disposed of in the field. It cannot well be stored in stocks or barns as other grain, because the ears and husks cannot be dried perfectly. As delay in the field will not dry the ears thoroughly, there is no need to wait for the husking. Two weeks' exposure is sufficient to prepare the crop for husking, and in the pleasant October days it may be husked with less inconvenience than later. A saving of labor may be effected by taking the wagon to the field, and, as a basket of corn is husked, throwing it into the box. When the crop of corn is large, two wagons may be used, one to be loaded while the other is unloaded. This saves the labor of handling the corn a second time. A sufficient number of baskets should be provided for gathering the corn. Two wagons and a pair of horses will keep twenty ordinary huskers employed, and two or three binders will be kept busy in following them.

COWS.—If any inducement was ever needed for skillful management of cows, the present low price of milk and dairy products would offer one. To increase the product in every possible way is a vital necessity for dairymen. The best of feed, good water, frequent carding of the animal to preserve health, are all means towards this end. Now that pasturing is about over for the season, it will be well to look over the back volumes of the *American Agriculturist*, and study the articles on feeding animals. There are some feeding stuffs that are worth more than others at the same price. This is a point worth special study to all who have live stock.

ECONOMY.—The value of everything a farmer buys will probably increase considerably before long, if the increase has not already begun. Whether agricultural products advance in proportion or not a rigid economy in expenditures will be prudent. The experience of the past few years ought not to be soon forgotten. Every tool, implement, machine or appliance about the premises should be used and preserved with care; and before anything is purchased it may well be considered if it cannot be produced or made at home. Then the money may be doubly saved, for the needed article may be had without much cost, and the money it would have have required will be still in the pocket.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—Every kind of litter and waste matters, except weeds in seed, may be gathered and spread in the yards. Abundant litter for the stables and pens will be valuable; straw is worth too much for feed to be trodden under foot. If the straw and chaff, after threshing, are in the way, buy some thin steers, or take some cattle for feeding on shares; but give something besides the straw. A general cleaning up about the barns, stables, house and garden will give things a neat and comfortable appearance. A good arrangement for watering stock in winter may now be thought of. Poultry and other animals for fattening should be put up at once. Keep over only such fowls as are profitable. Clear all stock from vermin; carbolic soap may do for cows, calves and pigs, and carbolic powder for poultry. Lastly, but by no means least, every farmer should provide himself with a pair of good rubber boots and a rubber coat to protect himself in storms and preserve his health during the winter.

The Ute Indians.

The Ute tribe of Indians is one of the most powerful in the West, and, while it has held a hereditary friendship for white people up to the present, a possible war with it has always been dreaded by the frontier troops. In 1873 a large number of miners trespassed on the Ute reservations, and the Indians boldly declared that the miners must leave or there would be war. A military force cleared their country of the intruders and trouble was averted. Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, of the corps of engineers, who made a reconnoissance of their reservations, speaks in his report of the Ute Indians as a powerful and intelligent tribe, occupying the entire mountain region of Colorado, of undoubted courage, and possessed of all modern improvements in fire-arms.

The Utes on the Colorado reservations number between 2,900 and 3,000 souls, of whom the larger part belong to the Los Pinos Agency. Only about 600 or 700 report at the White River Agency. The tribe is divided into a number of bands, among whom the Tabequaches, Muaches, Capotes and Weinimuches are cared for at the Los Pinos Agency, and the Grand Rivers, Yampas, Uintahs and Peahs at the White River Agency. About as many more are scattered over the far Western States—Arizona, Utah, California, Nevada and New Mexico.

Though the Utes acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, no tribe of Indians is more averse to manual labor and has yielded less to civilizing influences, for the reason that until quite lately their reservations abounded with game, and all settlements were at a remote distance. They keep large herds of sheep and goats for food, but pay very little attention to farming, although they possess an abundance of rich farming lands, which form more than one-third of the arable soil in the State. In case of war they are able to fall back upon the mountain fastnesses, and can hold out as long as did the Modocs in the lava beds.

A German Invasion of Russia.

According to the *Moniteur Universel* the coolness which has lately arisen between Germany and Russia has been caused by the discovery of a carefully prepared plan for the invasion of Russia by the German army. The details of this plan were contained in some private papers lately stolen from the military attache of the German Embassy at St. Petersburg, Col. von Liegnitz, and it is regarded as a significant fact that, although many things of value must have been within his reach, the thief who took the papers took nothing else. It is also alleged that, in spite of the representations of the German Government, the Russian authorities have displayed but little zeal in endeavoring to trace and arrest the culprit. In Germany it is contended, the *Moniteur Universel* adds, that it is the duty of all military attaches to assume that a conflict between their country and that to which they are sent may at any moment arise, and that, therefore, the fact that the stolen notes contained a number of observations made apparently in contemplation of a war between the two empires does not in any way indicate that Germany at the present moment is animated by any hostile feeling toward Russia.

ALL SORTS.

THE cotton mills in the South are run night and day.

THE bell-punch law is shutting up many saloons in Dallas, Texas.

THERE is $4,500,000 in cash and bonds in the State treasury of Texas.

SO GREAT have been the changes since the establishment of the republic in France that many ladies of high family are studying in convents to qualify themselves for governesses.

THE Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his youth, and says he has tried to live so that they would never have occasion to turn him out.

DURING the past three years, 132 American railroads, covering nearly 17,000 miles, and representing an invested capital of $728,463,000, have been sold under foreclosure.

A YOUNG man of Holyoke, who got imprisoned in a large refrigerator for three hours, said, when he was released, that he felt as though he had just been entertained at a fashionable church sociable.

IT is said by a London correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* that cigarettes are in common use by English ladies. Emily Faithfull, Elizabeth Thompson and the Duchess of Edinburgh are mentioned as great smokers.

THE Wane of the Honeymoon: Dearest of Loves—"My angel, we ought to be thinking of getting back to town." Dearest of Pets—"As soon as ever you like, dearest, to be done with this weary mooning and spooning."—*Fun.*

SO GREAT is the depression in Rutlandshire and North Leicester, England, that not one tenant farmer in that neighborhood can show a shilling profit during the last four years, and two of them have committed suicide quite lately from utter despair.

AT the international show at Emerson, Manitoba, the banner was awarded to Dakota for the best general display of farm products. A premium was awarded to Manitoba for her wheat. Minnesota was complimented for her extensive display of grain.

THE London *Enquirer* says: "The fastest trains now run as follows: Great Western, fifty-three and one-half miles the hour; Great Northern, fifty-one; London and Brighton, and London and Northwestern, forty-seven and one-half; Midland, forty-six miles."

SOME of the more sanguine of the treasury officials at Washington estimate that if no change is made in the revenue laws, and no further extraordinary expenditures are voted, such as that for the arrears of pensions, the public debt may be reduced $50,000,000 during the year 1880-81.

JOE PENTZ took a rifle to his wedding, at Mark's Gap, Texas. The sexton tried to persuade him to leave it at the door on entering the church, but he persisted in carrying it across his shoulder as he walked with his bride up to the altar rail. His explanation was that a rival suitor had threatened to kill him on this occasion, and he meant to be prepared for defense.

ATTENTION has been drawn anew to a Wisconsin religious sect, called Peculiar People, but known to outsiders as "Babes in the Wood." A farmer is the leader, and he has induced them to take up the most childish practices by a literal interpretation of the text, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

IT is proposed to propagate sponges on the Florida coast by cutting the live sponge into small pieces, attaching them to pieces of rock, and sinking them to proper depths in suitable locations. Prof. Schmidt reports that in three years each piece will attain a remarkable size. He estimates the cost of raising 4,000 sponges at $45, which can be sold for $80; leaving a net profit of $35.

Glass Beads.

Among the most curious examples of persistence in art are the well-known Aggry beads, which occur everywhere in Africa and in many parts of Asia. Similar beads are still made for the purpose of barter by glass-makers in England and Italy; yet they appear among the oldest remains in many widely-separated places. Mr. Nesbitt considers them Phœnician, and supposes they were made for the purposes of barter with uncivilized nations, such as the ancient Britons. Glass beads of extreme hardness have been found in British graves, and on analysis were found to be composed and colored in the same manner as those of undoubted Egyptian origin. The usual type is large—not round, but spindle-shaped, and marked with alternate indented bands of red and blue, the colors being separated by a narrow white line. These beads are found in England, on the Gold Coast, in India and Germany, in Italy and Egypt. They are particularly common in the cities along the course of the Rhine. The oldest specimens must be Egyptian, but in all probability the pattern was continued in many distinct manufactories at many different periods.—*Saturday Review.*

An Egg Hatched in a Man's Pocket.

A week or two since one of the superintendents of the hands engaged at the Rock quarry, about three miles from Rocky Point, in Pender county, found the egg of a terrapin concealed beneath a fragment of rock. He secured the egg and handed it to Mr. Thomas Williams, chief superintendent, for examination. Mr. Williams, being busy at the time, put the egg in his pocket until he could spare time to constitute himself an "investigating committee" on the subject of terrapin eggs. Being thus pigeon-holed, in accordance with general principles, the matter was forgotten until after the lapse of many days, and was then only brought to notice by his searching his pocket for some article that he usually carried there, when he discovered, not a terrapin egg, but a terrapin alive and kicking. Whether Mr. Williams feels any very strong maternal regard toward the terrapin or not we are not prepared to state.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Review.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 16, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Glass Wicks for Lamps.

A wick for lamps is now manufactured entirely of glass, by Messrs. Voubriel and Beck of Hanau, Germany. It is designed chiefly for use in petroleum and spirit lamps; and with an equal amount of the wick turned up, it gives a much brighter light than cotton wick. In the spirit lamp, too, it is found to greatly increase the heat of the flame. No sparks are given off by this incombustible wick, nor does the light flare in draughts to the extent which it does with a burning wick; hence it makes the lamp safer. The smoking is also reduced, and it is stated that ten per cent. of oil is saved by its use. Of course the disagreeable task of trimming the lamp is rendered unnecessary, for being of glass the wick does not consume, but wasts away very slightly by fusion.—Chemical Journal.

Fruit as a Medicine.

The irregular eating of unripe fruit is well known to be unwholesome. The regular and moderate use of well ripened fruit is not so widely appreciated as contributing to health. Residents in regions where more or less malaria prevails have discovered that nothing is a more sure preventative of its deleterious effects than a regular supply of fruit. But fruit will not only prevent disease, but, in some instances, it has proved one of the best medicines to cure it. Many years ago a chronic cough, which had excited a good deal of uneasiness, was cured by daily eating ripe raspberries, recommended by a medical writer of high authority as an excellent expectorant. Severe colds are more apt to occur on the first cool and damp days of autumn than at other seasons. We have often cured these diseases on the first attack by eating copiously of ripe watermelons. The beneficial effects of drinking freely of cold water on such occasions are well known, watermelons supply a larger quantity than we would easily swallow in any other way.

Lessons in American Etiquette.

Do not be in too great a hurry to accept an invitation to dine with a Duke or Earl. Such invitations should be received and treated in a manner intended to show this class of people that they should feel themselves greatly honored by the presence of any American sovereign at their tables. On no account address him by any other title than "Mister," and if he objects, or if the toadies present laugh at you, ask him outright if his parents gave him a name, and what in thunder it is. Or if this is unpleasant call him "Cap," and inform him that "Cap." is Yankee abbreviated Latin for Dux, the original Jacobs of Duc, or Duke. Remember, also, while sitting at his table, that you are dining with a person who has never earned a penny in his life; that the bread you break has been bought by money really the possession of thousands of agricultural or other laborers, who have earned it a hundred times over, and that this man's ancestors did not come over with William, the conqueror, or fight with Richard Cœur de Lion for the possession of the holy sepulchre, but that they were pettifogging lawyers at the time of William III., and got the confiscated estates of the genuine English nobility who had to "dust" for supporting the imbecile Stuarts. Don't be afraid to say that your grandfather was a tailor or a blacksmith, as most likely he was, because he earned his money, which is more than your lord's grandfather did. Remember also that this duke, if you came to England and set up in business, would oblige you to ring the servant's bell like any other tradesman, and even though you were as big a lawyer as Mr. Evarts, you couldn't take tea with his family, because you didn't rank with the "higher class."—Graphic.

Plain Talk for Young Men.

Remember, my young friend, that the world is older than you are, by several years; that for thousands of years it has been full of smarter and better young men than yourself; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and that not one man in ten million went to the funeral or heard of the death. Be smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world; but dont try to dazzle or astonish the people with it. And don't imagine a thing is so simple because you may happen to think it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; he used to think he was as much smarter than his father as you think you are smarter than yours.

The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of the world. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money; they are more stylish. He used to be straight and nimble, and, perhaps thought his father old fashioned. Your moustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better, and you are prettier, oh, so far prettier than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a check will drain more money out of a bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copper plate signature in six months.

Young men are useful and they are ornamental, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are no novelties. They have been before. Every generation has a full supply of them, and will have till the end of time; and each crop will think themselves quite ahead of the last, and will live to be called old fogies by their sons. Go ahead. Have your day. Your sons will, by and by, pity you for your old, odd ways. Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz pebble, but people search for it all the more intently.

Improved Stock.

[Indiana Farmer.]

But few of our practical stock men are aware of the actual extent of the change produced in our domestic animals within the last half century. A single fact in relation to hogs may serve to illustrate this matter. Fifty years ago the farmer thought he was doing well if he brought his hogs to a net weight of 200 pounds by keeping them through two winters. About the year 1830 an improved breed of hogs known as the "English swine" was introduced into this country from Cheshire, England. They were distinguished by ears like an elephant's, long sides and large bones. These often reached 800 pounds in the perscribed life of a porker. About ten years later, the short legged China pig made his appearance and professed to be fit for the market with only one winter's feeding. This was a great improvement in the cost of pork; but there was an insurmountable objection to the chinaman among swineherds; he could not travel to the market. This objection, however, was soon removed by a cross between these two imported breeds without sacrificing the early maturing quality of the China pig. Continuing the improvement in the same line we have reduced the period of twenty months as the marketable age of a pig, to nine or ten months, and have advanced the standard weight to 300 pounds. Indeed, the Poland Chinas of to-day scarcely bear any resemblence to the animal we used to hunt with dog and gun in the wilds woods of Indiana.

It is true that it requires more food to keep a pig one year, in which time he will gain 300 pounds, than it did to keep his predecessor the first year of his pig life, for you cannot make 200 pounds of pork out of nothing; but it takes less food to make the same weight of pork in one year than in three. This point of early maturity is the important gain in our improved stock of every class. In horses it is not so well marked but in cattle and poultry it is a feature nearly as prominent as in hog raising. The question now is—when will we reach the limits of the possible in this direction?

Good Farm Hands.

There are many young men seeking employment on farms who do not seem to comprehend what the term "good farm hand" means. It is not merely an ability and willingness to work. Nor is it enough that he is acquainted with all the routine of farm business. Laborers come in contact with the family and especially the sons of the farmer, and as matter of conscience and duty the employer wants help of good moral character, who not only keep sober and are always at the place of business, but who will not be teaching his sons—the pride and hope of his life—all the foul lessons of debauchery and crime with which too many laborers are familiar. When an affectionate and kind mother first hears of her son swearing, or learns of his smoking cigars, she is generally informed that such things come from the example and teachings of the hired help. A farmer not only wants his help kind to his stock, but is far more important that they should be careful of the morals of his children. In hiring hands those who use liquor or smoke should be taken only when strictly temperate and moral ones cannot be had. The practice of smoking is a serious one on a farm. It is probable that half the fires in the country which destroy barns are caused by careless smokers. It is a dirty practice at best, but when it endangers so seriously a man's property, he should discriminate against smoking. We acknowledge the legal right of any man to smoke, but the right to refuse to employ them is equally as just. Profanity, obscenity, intemperance, disregard of the law of God and the State, etc., should debar any and all from the farm and from a free intercourse with the farmer's family, and we trust in employing help, farmers will look more to the moral health of their rising sons, as well as the security of their property. It is due to the future character of our country that the farmers should bear faithful testimony against intemperance, vice, immorality and obscenity in all their forms. Any young men who are loose on all these questions should be taught that on the farm, with the innocent children, is no place for anything which is unclean in thought word or action.—Iowa State Register.

F|O|R S|A|L|E
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And a complete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston' double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. ISAAC HAGUE

Excelsior Hardware,
Auburn, Ind.
SURE THING!
We buy goods to sell and not to keep.

Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves,
Flat Stoves, Heating Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Elevated Stoves,
Coal Stoves, Oil Stove ,

And stoves of every ind. We have the largest stoc of stoves in the county, and will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders and everybody, when you want a
STOVE!
call on us, we will sell you a first-class stove for less money than it takes to tell it.

Call and see what a pile of iron and tinware you can buy for a FEW CENTS. Our stoves are all fully warranted in every respect.

Our stoves have been submitted to the
SEVEREST TESTS
for years. They have become and are recognized as the
STANDARD COOKING
STOVES
of America, and the fact that 420,000 are now in daily use, is positive proof of their great superiority over all others. Our large sales enable us to sell stoves at very low prices.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" IS OUR MOTTO.
W. H. KIBLINGE & COMPANY,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Souther R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 00 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 36 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	6 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 30 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 45	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short neLi

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 53 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 25. '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	....	am	....
Saginaw	....	am	....
Lansing	....	am	....
Detroit	....	am	3 35pm
Ann Arbor	....	am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	am	6 50pm
Jonesville	7 10am	pm	9 00am
Bankers	7 27am	pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 13am	pm	12 40am
Auburn	9 25am	pm	1 00am
Auburn Junc.	9 35am	pm	1 10am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	pm	2 35am
Indianapolis	6 25pm	pm	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm		....
Louisville	11 00pm	am	....
St. Louis	7 50am	am	....
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.		EX.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	....
Washington		8 35am	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....
Louisville	2 00pm	6 50pm	7 30am
Cincinnati			9 00am
Indianapolis	6 40pm	4 05am	11 50am
Ft. Wayne	5 00am	11 40am	5 00pm
Auburn Junc.	5 52am	12 30pm	6 25pm
Auburn	5 55am	12 35pm	6 30pm
Waterloo	6 08am	12 48pm	7 08pm
Bankers	7 51am	2 20pm	10 20pm
Jonesville	8 10am	2 37pm	10 45pm
Jackson	9 20am	3 40pm	12 35am
Ann Arbor	10 35am	5 10pm	2 05am
Detroit	11 50am	6 20pm	3 35am
Lansing		6 24pm	
Saginaw		8 37pm	
Bay City		9 35pm	

All trains daily except Sunday. Through tickets to all principal points. For information as to routes and connections apply to
F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. E. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	6 40 pm
Bluffton	2 12 pm	[illegible] pm
Montpelier	2 52 pm	[illegible] pm
Hartford	3 17 pm	[illegible] pm
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	[illegible] pm
Newcastle	5 00 pm	
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	
Connersville	6 17 pm	
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am
Terre Haute		1 32 am
St. Louis		7 30 am

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 20 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 12 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 15 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.
GEO. W. MULLER, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 8, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Mail. No. 2.	Accom. No. 6.	Local Ft. No. 8.
lv. Logansport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 01
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laketon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laketon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	7 57	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	7 10	7 10
Butler lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp'ss	[illegible] Exp'ss
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 00am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 20pm	2 14	1 30
Cromwell	3 20pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 00pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	6 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 05	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 45	4 00
Defiance	8 40am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 40pm	7 56	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Express	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	9 12	7 35
Fostoria	9 25	9 25	8 36
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 38
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 16
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 00am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 06	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 36
Walkerton Junction		4 02	2 50
CHICAGO		7	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

JUS TREEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
orth, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.
No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route
from the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen'l Passenger Agent [illegible], O.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 23, 1879. Number 43.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. S. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household-necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing house, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 29-1y.

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-8m.

What the Farmer Should Study.

The farmer should study the laws of concentration. He should learn how to concentrate his crops into the best paying articles. Does he consider that butter, cheese, beef, pork and mutton represent only a certain amount of grass, hay and grain that his farm produces? That instead of selling the raw commodities, he can, by putting them into these articles, get much better returns for his products. His study should be how to transform the raw products of his farm into something that is concentrated and that will bring him most money. What he raises has to go to some market. By condensing it little freight will have to be paid, and thus much will have to be saved. A farm is not only a farm; it is or should be, a factory for changing the raw products into articles of general consumption that have a commercial value the world over—that are of the best quality, that keep well and sell well, and bring prices that will pay well for the skill, labor and capital employed in producing them.

How to Milk.

[Indiana Farmer.]

The faster and more gently a cow is milked the greater will be the amount given. Slow milkers always gradually dry up a cow, and for the reason that if the milk be not drawn about as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, and that withheld is, as a matter of course, what is known as the strippings, in fact, the upper surface of milk in the udder. Many milkers draw the milk with a strong downward pull—in fact, with a jerk. This should never be allowed, it irritates the cow, and often injures the bag. Fill the teat and with a firm pressure of the last three fingers empty it, drawing slightly on the teat and udder at the same time; so proceed alternately with each hand until the milk supply is exhausted. Many milkers get the habit of slow milking because steady, firm, quick milking tires the fingers and wrists until by practice the muscles get used to the work. Until this use comes naturally the individual should only milk such a number as they can without severe cramping of the hands, what are milked should be milked fast, increasing the number until at last there is no tiring whatever. Five minutes is about the limit that should be allowed for milking a cow. There is another thing well worthy of being remembered. Cows should be milked as nearly at a given hour, morning and evening, as possible, since undue distension of the udder is always injurious.

A Few Pertinent Questions.

Can any one point to a single financial measure of the republican party for the last 12 years which in the direct effect has not operated in the interest of the capital and at the expense of the industry and labor of the country, which has not had the immediate and direct effect to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? For example, the enactments of congress, of March, 1869, making the principal of the bonds payable in coin—the act of 1873 demonetizing silver—and the resumption act of January, 1875. Can any one explain why it is that since the Democrats secured a majority in the house of representatives, now over four years ago, we have not heard of such things as the Credit Mobilier ring, the Pacific railroad subsidy ring, the Indian ring, the bank and bond monopoly ring, and other rings too numerous to mention, but the names of which are familiar to every reader? And that such rings have substantially disappeared from the lobbies of congress, while during the few years previous such rings constantly thronged every avenue of the national capitol. Can any one explain why it is that since the democrats have come into power in the legislative department of the government our national credit has been constantly improving notwithstanding the constant alarm sought to be created by the cry that the democratic party was in favor of repudiation, and sought the overthrow of the government? Can any one explain why it is that if the democratic party is a "revolutionary and treasonable" organization, so many of the leading men of the republican party should have come over to the democratic party and be now engaged in battling for its success, employing their best talents and energies to accomplish the overthrow of the party with which they once acted—why it is that the national party is so solidly co-operating with the democratic party in its efforts to reform the government, and inaugurate a new policy upon which its operations are to be conducted?

We would like a statesmanlike, philosophic answer to these questions. We might increase the number, but let the above suffice for the present.

The Front Gate.

[New York Times.]

In all ages the front gate has been recognized as an indispensable element of real courtship. Of course, girls have been courted in brown stone houses devoid of front yards and of every species of practicable gate, but in such cases the poetry of love-making is lacking. According to Buckle and Darwin and Spencer, domestic happiness exists only in countries where front gates abound. Why is it that the French marriages are arranged by the parents of the bride and groom, and are hence based, not upon love, but upon convenience? and why, in our favored land, are marriages arranged without the slightest references to the old people? It is plainly because in France the front gate is rare, and its true uses are unknown, while in our rural towns every house has its front gate, and the merest child knows its uses. French marriages, contracted with the sweet influences of the gate, are too frequently unhappy, but with us the path of domestic bliss lies through the front gate, and is too plain to be easily missed. Among the Romans the wife was little better than a slave, and on Sunday nights the young unmarried Roman, instead of spending his evening in the "dim, religious light of the back parlor,' as Milton beautifully says, went to the circus or the amphitheater to witness a gladiatorial walking match or the antics of the Talmage of the period. The discovery of Pompeii explains why courtship was a lost art among the Romans. There was not a gate of any kind in the whole city wall, and we have every reason to suppose that nothing analogous to our front or back gates existed throughout the wide extent of the Roman Empire.

It is in our western states that the front gate has reached its highest development of an aid to courtship. As is well known, there are two schools, which differ radically in their theory of the true method of using the gate. The Concord school, of which Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is the leader, holds that both the young men and the young women should lean on the same side of the gate—the inner side being regarded as preferable. The western school, on the other hand, insists that the young lady should lean on the inside of the gate while her lover leans on the outside. Though the western school lacks a leader of the fame and experience of Mr. Emerson, it has by far the greater number of adherents, and to the unprejudiced mind there can be but little doubt that its doctrine is the true one.

It is easily to comprehend how the front gate originally came into use. The original pair of lovers who first utilized it had doubtless sought a place where they could enjoy privacy, and, at the same time perceive, while yet afar off, the unsympathetic father and the wayfaring small boy. The locality of the front gate, commanding as it does a full view of the house from which the father may emerge with his heartless boot, and the public street, along which the casual small boy may wend his whistling way, would naturally be selected, even by lovers wholly without engineering instincts. Experience soon showed that the front gate possessed other unequaled strategic advantages. To the eyes of the public the lover on the outside of the gate always seemed to be in the act of going away. When any one except the avenging father drew near, the lover would remark, "Well, as I was saying, I must really go;" and then, when the objectionable person had passed on, the sweet sorrow of prolonged parting could begin again and last until the appearance of an elderly gentleman with a club at the front door seemed to point to the propriety of an immediate and real parting.

The Moquis Indians.

The Moquis Indians of Arizona, numbering 1,700, live in seven villages on the tops of three cliffs or headlands that rise more than 600 feet above the plains. Why they choose these unhandy places is a mystery. On reaching the villages, says a recent visitor, one finds one's self on a flat ledge of bare rock which extends out from the main table nearly half a mile in length, and from 10 feet to perhaps 800 feet in width. The sides are almost perpendicular. The most populous of these villages, Wal-la-pi, is on the extreme end of the rocks, where the width is not over 100 feet. All the water for all purposes is carried in earthen vessels on the backs of men and women from a spring near the foot of the mountain, a distance of nearly a mile, while the wood is brought eight miles. Here these people have lived longer than they can tell, even from their traditions, and hither-to they have been averse to a change of location, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining their necessary supplies and the distance from their fields and herds.

Those Who Have Received Him.

Gen. Grant, during his famous tour around the globe, now happily ended, was received with distinguished honors by the following princes, potentates and powers of the earth, besides many others not mentioned:

Queen Victoria, of England.
King Leopold, of Belgium.
The Khedive of Egypt.
The Sultan of Turkey.
King Humbert, of Italy.
Pope Leo XIII.
President MacMahon, of France.
The King of Holland.
Emperor William, of Germany.
Prince Bismark.
King Oscar, of Sweden.
The Emperor Alexander, of Russia.
The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria.
King Alfonso, of Spain.
President Grevy, of France.
M. Gambetta.
Viceroy Lytton, of India.
King Thebau, of Burmah.
Prince Kung, of China.
The Emperor of Siam.
The Mikado of Japan.—Philadelphia Press.

A Model Statesman.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks is so unlike blatant demagogues of the Blaine and Chandler type, and so little given to pushing himself before the public and blowing his own trumpet—after the manner of Sherman and Logan, and Woodford and Butler—that it is assumed by many people that he is a man of little force or account. His modesty like Washington's, is equal to his merit, and he is hapily endowed with the moderation which is the usual accompaniment of wisdom. He does not belong to the fussy, noisy, self-seeking class of politicians, and is a total stranger to the intrigues and machinations by which the "still hunt" school of managers compass their ambitious and selfish project. He is an old-fashioned statesman, in some respects resembling Webster, and in others strangely like Abraham Lincoln. His recent speech at Cleveland is an admirable illustration of his comprehensive views, his clear and vigorous sense, his conservative bias, and above all, his devotion to the interests of the country, and to the success of the democratic party as a means to secure the prosperity and advancement of the nation. There is no passion in what he says, no appeals to partisan prejudice, but calm reasoning in addressing the reason of his auditors. He seems to feel that the interests at stake are too important to be declaimed about; and what people need is not fever heats of passion, but the clear, cold light of truth and judgment. This is the true theory, and Mr. Hendricks illustrates in a striking way the methods which genuine statesmanship adopts in dealing with political agitations

Why the South is Solid.

Ex-Gov. Walker's speech at Cooper Institute.]

The south is solid, and the republicans made it so. There is scarcely a respectable white man in the south, no matter what may have been his nativity or previous political proclivities, who does not of his own free choice vote the conservative of democratic ticket. It is also true that this remarkable phenomenon is the direct logical and legitimate result of republican teaching and action. Were there no republican party, there could be no "solid south." Dissolve the republican to-day and the solidity of the south would melt away like frosts before the rising sun. The south became solid from a necessity created by republican misconduct and misrule. By disfrachising the whites and enfranchising the blacks, and through oath bound secret societies and infamous "Union leagues" banding the negroes together in solid phalanx in avowed hostility to the whites, the republicans established the "color line." By a system of wanton and unconstitutional legislation such as never disgraced the statute books of any nation, originated and enforced by the republican party for the declared purpose of making the negro the ruling race of the south, they forced the whites into close union and harmony of action among themselves as a matter of self-preservation. As the hardy pioneer of our border settlements, when assailed by their savage and bloodthirsty foes band themselves together for mutual defense and protection, so the whites of the south, when they found the integrity of government and security of life, liberty and property, and the very existence of society itself assailed by the ignorant and incapable negroes, consolidated and led on by republican leaders, were compelled to unite together for the protection and preservation of all they held most dear. Not until the republicans by their manchinations had established the "color line," and by it sought to republicanise the entire south—not until several states had long endured the terrible [illegible] of riot, robbery and rapine of negro or republican rule—did the southern whites arouse themselves to the absolute necessity of united action to stay the tide of ruin and desolation which was rapidly overwhelming them. Ah! I envy not the record made by the republican party in this southern business. Like the ghost of Banquo, it will be eternally rising up in condemnation of their deeds, and will not down at their bidding. Do you wonder at the "solid south?" Do you not rather wonder that in this enlightened age there could be found a body of men who could be guilty of such terrible wrongs and oppressions as the republicans inflicted upon the south, and that there existed a people who could so patiently submit? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and this great first was the parent of a "solid south." This united action of the southern whites has been productive of great good. It has redeemed their country from wrong and corruption and inaugurated honest and efficient governments, with laws as well enforced and order as fully maintained as in the other sections of the country. Crimes are no more frequent than among a like amount of population elsewhere. The "solid south" is a terror to none save stalwart republicans, and their terror is inspired solely by the present and prospective loss of political power. Any other pretense is hollow hypocracy and bald misrepresentation.

Position in Sleep.

A new work on "Sleep and Sleeplessness" says: A constrained or uncomfortable posture will often prevent repose. Lying flat on the back with the limbs relaxed would seem to secure the greatest amount of rest for the muscular system. This is the position assumed in the most exhausting diseases and is it generally hailed as a token of revival when a patient voluntarily turns on the side; but there are several disadvantages in the supine posture which impair or embarrass sleep. Thus, in weakly states of the heart and blood vessels, and in certain morbid conditions of the brain, the blood seems to gravitate to the base of the back of the head, and to produce troublesome dreams. In persons who habitually, in their gait or work, stoop, there is probably some distress consequent on straightening the spine. Those who have contracted chests, especially persons who have had pleurisy and retain adhesions of the lungs, do not sleep well on the back. Nearly all who are inclined to snore do so when in that position, because the soft palate and uvula hang on the tongue, and that organ falls back so as to partially close the top of the windpipe. It is better, therefore, to lie on the side, and in the absence of special chest disease, rendering it desirable to lie on the weak side so as to leave the healthy lung free to expand, it is well to choose the right side, because when the body is thus placed the food gravitates more easily out of the stomach into the intestines, and the weight of the liver does not compress the upper portion of the intestines. A glance at any plate of the visceral anatomy will show how this must be. Many persons are deaf in one ear, and prefer to lie on a particular side; but if possible, the right side should be chosen, and the body rolled a little forward, so that any saliva which may be secreted shall run easily out of the mouth, if not unconsciously swallowed. Again, sleeping with the arms thrown over the head is to be deprecated; but this position is often assumed during sleep, because circulation is then free in the extremities and the head and neck, and the muscles of the chest are drawn up and fixed by the shoulders, and thus the expansion of the thorax is easy. The chief objections to this position are that it creates a tendency to cramp and cold in the arms, and sometimes seems to cause head-aches during sleep, and dreams. These small matters often make or mar comfort in sleeping.

How Shot are Made.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal has been to the top of the shot-tower (212 feet) in Chicago, and describes the process of making shot:

I had a dim idea that lead was melted below; that this molten stuff was hauled to the top of the tower, then dumped down into the water below, and that this made shot. The real process is this: As pure lead will not make perfect globules, it is necessarially "tempered." This "temper" is prepared by the addition of ingredients, of which arsenic is the main property, below; run into bars convenient for use, and with the pig-lead, hoisted to the very top of the tower, where both are melted in proper proportion together. Mr. Gates and myself, back to back, and very much humped, entered the small, though powerful elevator, not over 3½ feet by 20 inches in size, and went up, up, up, with a horrible din roaring all about us. At the very top are two little circular rooms not over eight or ten feet in diameter, one about 12 feet below the other, and each containing two huge kettles in which the pig-lead and the "temper" are melted. In the busy season these are run at night, and the flame, away up there in the darkness, reminds one of signal torches upon towers in the feudal days. From one or the other of the two kettles in both rooms—as each room has a separate shaft—streams of shot are constantly flowing. At the bottom of each kettle the molten stuff pours into square pans perforated at one side. These perforations are large or small, according to the size of shot desired, and separate the mass into distinct, delicate, gleaming streams which, in turn, as they come in contact with the atmosphere, separate into perfect globules, or shot, which are cooled in their 200 feet journey and the water into which they fall below.

But now come what, to me, were still more interesting processes. Out of the shot pit, up through the water, an endless belt, with cups attached, carries the wet shot, depositing it in a huge revolving heated cylinder, where the globules are thoroughly dried. From this they pass out upon a descending series of slightly inclined tables the lower edge of each one being a few inches above, and distant from, the succeeding table. The perfect globules, from their specific gravity, go bounding over these spaces; but the imperfect shot are gradually forced along until they reach them, when they fall into receptacles, and being remolten, go over the same journey again. From these sorting tables the shot are carried to a series of sizing-sives, with perforated sheet-brass bottoms. Moved back and forth by machinery, the shot of a smaller size pass through these perforations, larger shot of different sizes, from the motion of the sives, and from their weight, gradually sorting themselves with absolute perfection. From the sorting-sives the shot pass into polishing barrels, containing a preparation the main constituent of which is plumbago, and, emerging from these, burnished like silver, find their way into repositories in the story below, to the mouth of each of which is attached a delicately adjusted automatic scale, which will discharge precisely 25 pounds of shot into the bags beneath. Each bag, however, is tested, and after being sewed up, these shot, which have arrived at their absolute perfection of form and finish, seemingly through much of their own act and volition, are ready to be sent forth to the hunter and sportsman on their death-dealing mission.

All Dead.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Six months ago a colored man living on Indiana street gave a white man living on Third street his note of hand for $20, due in six months. A white man living on Beaubein street indorsed it, and the holder soon sold it to a man living on Twenty-fourth street. The note fell due last Saturday and was in the hands of a widow, whose husband died four weeks ago. In tracing up the note it was found that the maker, the indorser and the two men who had held it were all dead, though every one was in good health when the note was made Learning of this state of affairs, the widow made no effort to collect payment, but tore the note in pieces, fearful that some bad luck might come to her.

A Lucky Woman.

The publishers of the HOUSEKEEPER are bent on the general introduction of that helpful and beautiful household monthly, and they make some extraordinary offers in their premium list—gloves, ties, napkins, table cloths and spreads, tidies, silver thimbles, and a variety of articles which ladies like. But the most liberal offer is this: They will send the HOUSEKEEPER one year and three months, that is to January 1, 1881, free to the first lady, from any postoffice, who encloses 25 cents in postage stamps, which barely covers the cost of postage and mailing. Any lady who sends and fails to be first, will receive the monthly four months, or her money back as she directs. The regular subscription price of the monthly is 75 cents a year and cheap at that. Sample copies with full particulars free.

Address, THE HOUSEKEEPER,
Minneapolis, Minn.

—Heavy silk fringes, silk velvets, velveteens, corduroy, trimmings, silks, and a large assortment of embroideries at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-2t.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

WESTON'S share of the profits of the New York walking match have been decided exempt from attachment by his creditors. Mrs. Weston paid his initiation fee, and claims the money, the court sustaining the claim.

BY a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Wheeling, W. Va., an engineer and fireman lost their lives—also, two lads who were stealing a ride.

THE leading pedestrians in the last New York walking match are: Murphy, 505 miles; Howard, 500; Faber, 482.

THE death of the venerable Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, is announced, at the advanced age of 86 years. He was the best-known of American writers on protection.... Dr. Le Moyne, the cremationist, who built the furnace at Washington, Pa., died lately, and was burned in his own crematory.... Henry H. Farnum, President of the National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., died a few days ago, aged 71 years. He was married six days before, and leaves to his widow $1,000,000.

BONDS to the value of $28,000 were stolen, last week, from a safe in the office of Merritt Trimble, a well-known iron merchant, in the Coal and Iron Exchange, New York, by three strangers, who came apparently on business. No clew to the robbers.

THE remains of the late Dr. Le Moyne were reduced to ashes at Washington, Pa., in the furnace of his own invention, in which, under his direction, the body of Baron De Palm was burned. Before the remains were committed to the retort, a post-mortem examination was made, the chief result of which seems to have been the ascertainment of the fact that the doctor's brain weighed less than that of the average man. The disposition of his remains according to the mode of which he was an enthusiastic advocate, it seems, does not consummate his designs in that regard. By his will it is provided that his heirs shall assent to cremation of their remains after death, and should they refuse to give such assent they are to be disinherited.

A GREAT crowd assembled at Chautauqua lake, N. Y., on the 16th inst., to witness a rowing match between Hanlan, of Canada, and Courtney, of New York. During the preceding night some rascals broke into Courtney's boat-house and sawed his two boats in twain. Having no suitable boat at hand, Courtney refused to row, and Hanlan pulled over the course alone and claimed the race and the stakes. The stakeholder, however, refused to turn over the money.

THE WEST.

TWO PASSENGERS were killed at Maywood, Ill., by a collision between an accommodation and a gravel train on the Northwestern railroad, the other evening.

TWO MEN who are believed to have been of the party of masked desperadoes who robbed the express car on the Chicago and Alton railroad at Glendale last week have been arrested at Holden, Johnson county, Mo. The circumstances attending their capture indicate that the detectives were not mistaken in their men.... Lachutte, an Indian, for the murder of a Chinaman, was hanged at New Westminster, Cal., a few days ago.... Thirty-nine Mexicans were killed by the Apache Indians at Hillsborough, New Mexico, last week, and their bodies burned. Santa Fe has organized for defense against the savages.

THE SOUTH

DISPATCHES of the 12th inst., from Grayson, Ky., give the situation of the Underwood war at that date as follows: "Jesse Underwood was shot in the door of his father's house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. The Holbrook party surrounded the house, threatening to kill anybody who would dare to bury Jesse's body or rescue George, who is badly wounded, and with the women and children, all that remains of the unfortunate Underwood family, inside of the house. George today sent word to the County Judge, praying for help and protection. The Governor has been appealed to, but has not responded. This is the fifth murder within the last three weeks in Carter county, four of the murdered men being Underwoods and a member of the Holbrook tribe, and nothing has been done to check this fearful bloodshed."

A MEMPHIS dispatch of Oct. 16, says: "Total yellow-fever deaths to date, 584. Rev. Jacob J. Peres, who died yesterday, was the learned Jewish divine, well known all over the country. Concordia, Miss., has lost sixteen out of forty-eight cases. There is no hope of the fever abating during the continuance of the present warm weather."

POLITICAL.

A. C. WOODWORTH has been put upon the Massachusetts Greenback ticket for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Wendell Phillips.

ELECTIONS were held in Ohio and Iowa for State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday, the 14th of October. In Ohio there were three candidates for Governor—Charles Foster, Republican; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, and A. Saunders Piatt, Greenbacker. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Proh.
1879	274,120	279,966	86,538	5,674
1877	249,105	271,625	16,401	4,836
1876	330,698	323,182	3,057	1,636

At the election held on the 14th inst. the entire Republican ticket was chosen by a plurality of about 20,000. The Greenback vote was unexpectedly small. Following is a list of the State officials elected:

Governor	Charles Foster.
Lieutenant Governor	Andrew Hickenlooper.
Supreme Judge	William W. Johnson.
Attorney General	George K. Nash.
Auditor	John F. Oglevee.
Treasurer	Joseph Turney.
Member of Board of Public Works	James Fullington.

The Legislature is Republican in both branches by small majorities, which insures the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. Thurman.... In Iowa there was also a triangular contest, John H. Gear having been nominated by the Republicans for Governor, Henry H. Trimble by the Democrats, and Daniel Campbell by the Greenbackers. Gear is elected by a majority of upward of 30,000 over both of the other candidates. The vote of Iowa in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.
1879	134,544	1,899	123,577
1877	121,546	79,353	34,228
1876	171,382	112,121	......

The Republicans this year secure the Legislature by the usual heavy majority.

WASHINGTON.

THE question of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department is being again agitated.

RETURNS to the Department of Agriculture for October show an average condition for the cotton States of 81 per cent., a decline since Sept. 1 of 4 per cent. Compared with October, 1878, there is a decline of 9 per cent. The condition then was 90. Storms of great severity visited Louisiana and Mississippi, causing great damage. Insect injuries are not reported to any great extent; although almost universal, their appearance was too late to do much damage. Unfavorable weather in Alabama and Georgia, in September, was reported. Drought in Texas has shortened the prospect in that State nearly 25 per cent.

FORTY-SIX MILLION gallons of petroleum and petroleum products were exported from the country during August, the value of which was $4,[illegible],102.

GENERAL.

GEN. CROOK has written a letter in regard to the Indian question, in which he declares that the Indian policy of the nation is all wrong in allowing dishonest persons to rob the tribes and incite them to war. The letter concludes as follows: "The true, the only policy to pursue with the Indian is to treat him just as one should a white man. If he makes war on our frontier settlements, punish him; but after he has been reduced to submission protect him in life and property. Keep white thieves from plundering him; let him see that peace means progress; that he has a market for every pound of beef and every hide, and every sack of grain, and, my word for it, he will make rapid advances. Self-interest will impel him to imitate us, to send his children to school, to adopt clothing, perhaps our language, and to devote his attention to raising cattle and horses, and eventually to qualify himself for citizenship."

GRAIN in sight in our cities: Wheat, 18,147,000 bushels; corn, 10,559,000 bushels; oats, 2,542,000 bushels; rye, 687,000 bushels; barley, 1,706,000 bushels.... Exports from seaboard ports last week were: Flour, 107,400 barrels; wheat, 4,203,605 bushels; corn, 1,100,673 bushels; oats, 2,351 bushels; rye, 84,896 bushels; pork, 5,460 barrels; lard, 2,987,109 pounds; bacon, 9,882,359 pounds.... Shediac, a town in New Brunswick, has suffered by a fire which destroyed most of the principal business houses. Thirty-six buildings were destroyed.

GEN. POPE in an official order compliments Capt. Dodge, as follows: "The Department Commander takes peculiar pleasure in exercising his privilege thus publicly and formally to express his high appreciation and hearty commendation of the gallantry and soldierly conduct of Capt. Francis S. Dodge, Ninth cavalry, and the officers and men of his company, D, Ninth cavalry, in forcing a junction with the forces under Capt. Payne, Fifth cavalry, which were beleaguered by the hostile Indians. The report in which this result is announced is written with the severest brevity, and shows that Capt. Dodge, in addition to his other qualities, possesses that perfect modesty which should always characterize the true soldier. His conduct is held up for the emulation of the officers in this department, and will be duly brought to the notice and consideration of the Government."

AN agreement between Germany and this country has been concluded relative to postoffice money orders.... The city of Chihuahua has been captured by Mexican revolutionists.

THE complications between the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, concerning jurisdiction over the Sierra Moyada mining district, have been solved by action of the Congress, erecting the district into a Federal Territory, thus bringing it directly under the jurisdiction of the General Government.

FOREIGN.

THE Clyde ship-builders have advanced rates for construction of new vessels about a sovereign a ton, to meet the advance in prices of iron.

IN the Afghan war a British force sent to cut off the retreat of the enemy, on the road between Bamian and Rohistan, captured seventy-eight guns in Shalpur. The guns were found in an abandoned cantonment, and among them are seventeen Armstrongs.

A SIMLA dispatch of the 12th says: The public entry of Gen. Roberts into Cabul took place yesterday. The number of guns captured thus far is 140. The troops, during their march on Cabul, worked splendidly, although they were obliged to carry their rations with them, and owing to the want of transportation, they were several days without tents. Roberts has issued a proclamation to the people of Cabul, warning them against resistance, and promising punishment to the guilty only. The Ameer is strictly guarded.... The recent great trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg has been completed. Mirski, Gen. Drentein's assailant, will be hanged, and Weimar, concerned with Solovieff, who attempted the life of the Czar, will be banished to Siberia.

LONDON advices are to the effect that the emigration fever is spreading rapidly throughout the country, and large numbers of farmers are making preparation to go to America. The land reform and tenants' rights agitation in Ireland is increasing, and the Government is preparing for the prompt suppression of anticipated turbulent demonstrations.... The ship-builders of Middlesborough, Hastlepool and Stockton have struck against a reduction of wages.... A dispatch from Berlin states Prince Gortschakoff will take up his residence at Baden Baden and remain there until December. This, it is believed, indicates that Baden Baden will become the head-center of all the Russian foreign diplomacy. It is said to be a fact that the actual direction of Russia's political movements has been placed entirely in the hands of the Minister of War.... The *Town Talk*, a London publication, has been sued for libel by Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. West, the two famous beauties.

RUSSIA has sent a fleet of privateers into Chinese waters, and English merchants are becoming excited in consequence.... Thirty persons have died lately in a small town of Southern Russia from eating poisoned fish.... Gen. Roberts entered Cabul, on the 12th inst., accompanied by the Ameer and his suite. British troops of all arms lined the road, and the artillery fired a salute when the British standard was hoisted at the entrance to the city.

A DISPATCH dated Simla, Oct. 14, says the camp at Ali-Kheyl has been attacked by large numbers of neighboring tribes. The attack was repulsed. Twenty-three Afghan corpses were found, and it is believed many more were carried off. The British casualties were only five wounded.... The tenant-farmers in two counties of Ireland are practicing as well as preaching. Five hundred agriculturists met in County Mayo and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction shall be granted proportionate to the great fall of prices of all kinds of produce.

THE British Gen. Roberts, on entering the city of Cabul, made a speech to the following effect: It will be necessary to inflict severe punishment. The buildings of the Bala Hissar and of the city, interfering with the proper military occupation, will be destroyed. A heavy fine will be levied on the citizens. A military Governor will be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles. All the inhabitants under his jurisdiction will be required to surrender their arms within a week on pain of death if they fail to do so. Rewards will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of any person concerned in the massacre of the British Embassy.... It is feared the help which the Hungarian Government proposes to afford the distressed agriculturists will come too late to permit of autumn and winter sowing. Throughout the country thousands of people lack money with which to purchase food, as the tax-gatherers have seized all their possessions.... A London dispatch says that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the leniency of the Government toward the agitators in Ireland. Strong public and private appeals are being made to put a stop to the anti-rent demonstrations, and the prosecution of Parnell is threatened. It is stated that Parnell will visit the United States in November, in response to numerous pressing invitations.... Shocks of earthquake continue in South Hungary. The people are in continual suspense.

The Michigan Railway Horror.

The Michigan Central railroad has plumed itself for years upon its freedom from accidents, but its time for mourning arrived on the morning of the 10th of October, at 1:20. At that hour the Pacific express, due in Chicago at 8 a. m., was rounding a curve at Jackson (Mich.) Junction just east of the last switch at the high bridge east of the junction, when the engineer, Milton Gilbert, saw, through the fog, an engine and train [illegible] a few rods ahead on the main track. The whistle sounded for brakes, and it is supposed the engine was reversed and all effort made by the engineer and fireman to save their own lives and the mass of living freight behind them; but they do not live to tell the tale.

The engineer and fireman on the switch-engine, which thus mysteriously stood upon the main track just as the express might be expected, jumped and saved their lives. They had just pulled out of the big switch, which forms the gateway to the Jackson yards, to back on the side-track, and were preparing to back, when the express appeared, coming at full speed around the curve.

The express train was composed of the engine, baggage-car, smoking-car, in which there were twenty passengers—two carloads of emigrants, mostly French Canadians going up to the lumber woods of Northern Michigan; one first-class and seven Wagner coaches; twelve cars in all. The engines grappled like two living monsters, each piled over the other, the lighter switch-engine uppermost, and both fell to the north side of the track, a mountain of iron, burying beneath it the crushed bodies of the engineer and fireman. The baggage and smoking-car and tender were broken to pieces, and, most miraculously, both the express messenger and baggageman escaped with their lives, though badly injured.

The next car to the smoking-car, the first second-class, was the one in which the terrible carnage took place. The car in its rear left its trucks and telescoped through it and six feet beyond, crushing over and through the seats, and killing and wounding the occupants in a manner that cannot be described, as scarcely any eye-witness from that fated car is left able to tell anything. Out of at least fifty passengers it contained, there are fifteen deaths known to have resulted. There were none in that car that escaped death or serious injury. In the car that telescoped this one and did the fearful work there were none killed, but many were injured. Back of this there were none hurt, as the force of the collision carried the entire wreck several rods, and the long line of rear cars lost the great force of the shock and kept on the track. Indeed, there were many in the sleeping coaches who did not even wake up.

Some idea of the horror of the wreck may be obtained from the fact that the trucks of the five cars were all crowded close together upon the track, and occupied less than one-fourth of the length of the cars they belonged to.

The train was manned as follows: I. Ladd, of Detroit, conductor; Milt Gilbert, of Detroit, engineer; E. B. Smith, of Detroit, fireman; John Howell and William Pringle, brakeman; E. Bennett, baggageman; and M. Carlisle, express messenger. The only ones killed of this list were the engineer and fireman. The express and baggage men were badly bruised, but had no bones broken.

The work of getting at the dead and wounded was at once commenced by a large force of railroad employes, and continued through the night. The wounded who needed care were taken as quickly as possible to the Hurd and Hibbard Houses, at Jackson, and the dead bodies to the different undertaking rooms. Nearly all the wounded had friends among the killed, and moans of anguish from the sufferers in both mind and body were agonizing beyond description. A full corps of physicians and surgeons and many noble ladies were busy all night, making the wounded as comfortable as possible, while the undertakers were assisted in performing the last offices of the dead for those who were identified.

The number of dead bodies recovered from the wreck was seventeen, while over 300 persons were more or less injured, of whom several will die.

General Manager Ledyard and several other officers of the road resolved themselves into a council of investigation. It appears that the man engaged in making up the freight-trains at the east end of the yard went to the telegraph office at the junction and got information that the Pacific was nearly fifty minutes late. He reported to Jones, the engineer of the switch-engine, that they had forty-five minutes of the Pacific's time in which to make up a freight-train, and it was this work they were engaged in when the collision occurred. Engineer Gilbert had made up at least twenty minutes of his lost time, and came tearing along at full speed through the fog, to destruction, fifteen minutes before he was expected.

The Ute Indian War.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 12.

Gov. Pitkin received to-day telegraphic advices from Los Pinos Agency, via Lake City, which are accepted as reliable. They state in substance that Sapenaro, one of the most influential sub-chiefs, who was sent by Chief Ouray to the White River Agency after the first news of the uprising, has returned to Los Pinos. He says he saw white men and children at White River Agency in charge of Chief Douglass, and saw one of the employes who was present when the Indians made the attack on the agency. This latter man killed one of the Indians and wounded another. Sapenaro thinks that three or four other employes are also alive, as their tracks were seen around the agency building. They may have fled to the woods. Father Meeker was killed.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 12.

The latest news from Merritt's command is of a startling nature. A courier comes into Rawlins with important dispatches from Merritt, the nature of which the courier is not aware, except that mountain howitzers are asked for. The courier states that heavy fighting has been going on since Tuesday morning. At that time an attempt was made to dislodge the Indians, who were located on commanding bluffs. Their position was too strong. The whole force of troops was brought out, and the Indians retired to a line of natural fortifications about three miles nearer the White River Agency. Gen. Merritt took advantage of this move and transferred his camp to open ground on Milk creek, where the hostiles could not reach them from any surrounding bluff. The stench at the other camp compelled the change, and a better position was secured, and near water.

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 13.

Two couriers from what was the White River Agency have arrived, with the following particulars of Gen. Merritt's advance:

Gen. Merritt advanced upon the agency on the 11th inst. On his way he found many dead bodies. Among others he found the body of Carl Goldstein, an Israelite, who left here with Government supplies for the Utes at White River Agency. He was found in a gulch six miles this side of the agency. He was shot twice through the shoulder, and was about two miles from his wagon. A teamster named Julius Moore, who was with him when he left here, was found about 100 yards from Goldstein, with two bullet-holes in his breast, and his body kicked and mutilated with a knife or hatchet. As the command advanced through the canyon, they came to an old coal mine, and in it was found the dead body of an agency employe named Dresser. He had evidently been wounded, and crawled in the mine to die. His coat was folded up and placed under his head for a pillow.

On entering the agency a scene of quiet desolation presented itself. All the buildings but one were burned to the ground, and not a living thing in sight except the command. The Indians had taken everything except flour and decamped. The women and children were missing, and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They have either been murdered and buried or else taken away as hostages. Their dreadful and unmentionable fate calls forth the most profound sympathy.

The dead body of Father Meeker was found about 100 yards from his house, lying on his back, shot through the head. The left side of his head was mashed in with some blunt instrument. A piece of a barrel-stave was driven into his mouth, and one of his hands and arms badly burnt.

The dead body of Mr. W. H. Post, Father Meeker's assistant, was found between the building and the river with a bullet-hole through the left ear, and one under the ear. He, as well as Father Meeker, was stripped entirely naked.

Another employe named Eaton was found dead. He was stripped naked, and had a bundle of paper-bags in his arms. His face was badly eaten by wolves. There was a bullet hole in his left breast.

Frank Dresser, a brother to the one found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had, without doubt, been killed instantly, as a bullet had passed through his heart.

The bodies of Eaton, Thompson, Price, Eskridge, and all other employes not named, were also found. Eskridge was found two miles this side of the agency, stripped, and a bullet hole through his head.

In the position occupied by the Indians during Thornburgh's battle, in a breastwork made of stones, was found the dead body of an unknown white man dressed in buckskin. He was sitting on his knees and had his gun in position to fire. He was shot through the forehead. From this it appears that the Indians are not alone in their hellish work. The supposition is that the Indians have gone south to join the Southern Utes, and the impression among the officers of Merritt's command is that the Indians who fought Thornburgh numbered at least 700.

DENVER, Oct. 16.

Word is received from White River Agency that the women and children, the money and the papers at that agency when the outbreak occurred are all safe with Mrs. Meeker, and are shortly to be sent to Los Pinos Agency. The troops at White river have been reinforced, and water and provisions are plenty. At Los Pinos no fears are felt of any trouble with the Indians, unless trouble is caused by the whites, who since the White river uprising are more than ever determined that "the Utes must go." If this determination creates trouble, there is likely to be plenty of it, for nothing is more certain than that the immense region in Colorado now occupied by a few hundred worthless Indians will soon or late be cleared of these incumbrances and obstructions to settlement and development.

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 16.

A courier just in from Merritt's command reports that the troops are at the White River Agency; that they have been scouting throughout the country for fifty miles about them, and have been unable to find a single Indian. It is evident that the Indians have gone south and split into small bands, going into the various agencies. The troops will have an all-winter campaign to ferret out those of the savage tribe who brought on the trouble.

Frightful Indian Depredations in New Mexico.

A Denver (Col.) dispatch of Oct. 16 says: "Nothing was heard of the Apache Indians under Victoria after the 5th ult., until last Tuesday, when news came of the massacre of citizens near Hillsboro, the scene of former difficulties. The dispatch states that the Indians made their appearance in Messila valley last Saturday, and continued murdering and fighting on Saturday, and on Sunday a party of thirty men were attacked by about 100 Indians, and so far but one escaped. It is reported that nine men and two families, with the exception of two persons, were killed at McEver's ranch, fifteen miles from Hillsboro, the women being outraged previous to the killing, and the bodies of the men burned. Loyd's ranch near by was burned, and several Mexicans killed. It is believed the Indians scattered before the advance of the soldiers and consolidated in the rear, committing the depredations reported. There are some 350 soldiers in the field, and authority has been granted to enlist twenty-four Navajo scouts. Companies are forming at Las Cruces and at Mesilla. On Tuesday there was a meeting held in the office of Gov. Wallace, at Santa Fe, and a committee of safety appointed. The Territorial officers joined with the Governor, and telegraphed to the Secretary of War and Gen. Pope for rations for 500 men for sixty days."

A dispatch from Tuscon, Arizona, says: A special to the *Daily Star* from Silver City, N. M., says: "The Indians have been committing terrible depredations in the Rio Grande valley and southwest of Fort Cummings. For several days past the people of Colorada have been besieged, and have been fighting since Saturday. They appeal loudly for aid. On Sunday a volunteer company, of thirty men, under Capt. John C. Crouch, went from Mesilla and Cruces to their aid. They met 100 Indians near Colorado, eighteen miles from Slocum's ranch, on the side of the road. After a severe fight the volunteers were compelled to fall back. They had a running fight into Slocum's ranch. The killed in this fight were W. T. Jones, County Clerk of Donohue county, and four Mexicans. On receipt of the news at Messila two companies of eighty men were raised by Col. Rynerson, composed of the best men in Messila valley. Two trains were captured yesterday on the west side of Slocum's. In one of them eleven men, one woman and one child were killed. In the other all hands escaped. Both trains were scattered and some of the oxen were killed and others left standing in their yokes. The corpses lie all along the road. The stage from the east arrived this morning two hours late, and reports that a number of people are known to have been killed within the past four or five days."

Verdict of Manslaughter.

The Coroner's jury on the Adrian fair-ground disaster has just been made public. Their deliberations resulted in finding that Architect Siger was guilty of gross negligence in preparing the plans and specifications; that the Armstrongs were guilty of gross and criminal negligence in undertaking such a building, being incompetent mechanics, and that there was gross negligence shown in the work of constructing the same; that Lawrence exercised gross negligence in the employment of such incompetent parties, further negligence in not having suitable superintendence, and further negligence in not himself examining the method and principles on which the building was being constructed, said negligence criminally causing death. Immediately upon these findings being known, Prosecuting Attorney Underwood appeared before Justice R. B. Robbins, and swore out warrants for the arrest of Siger, H. H. and E. R. Armstrong, and W. T. Lawrence on the charge of manslaughter under the findings, which are quite lengthy and prepared with minute care. The parties would be amenable to the charge of murder or manslaughter, at the option of the prosecuting officer.

Coinage.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint will show that during the fiscal year just ended there were coined, in gold, of double eagles, $37,234,340; of eagles, $1,031,440; of half-eagles, $1,442,130; of quarter-eagles, $1,166,800; of three dollars, $109,182; and of dollars, $3,020. The silver coinage shows the following result: Dollars, $27,227,500; half-dollars, $225; quarter-dollars, $112 50; dimes, $45. Prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year there had been a total coinage of silver dollars of only $16,619,338. During the last fiscal year alone, therefore, there were coined of silver dollars some 10,000,000 more than had been coined in the entire history of the Government to that time. The total number of silver dollars coined and in circulation July 1 last was $43,846,888. It will be seen that almost the entire time of the mint was devoted to the coinage of the standard silver dollars, and of dimes there were coined but $45 during the year, and of quarter-dollar pieces but $112.50. The total result of the operations of the mint for the last fiscal year was as follows: Gold, $40,986,912; silver, $27,227,882.50; minor, $97,798. Total $68,312,592.50.

Postal Expenses.

The estimates for the Postoffice Department for the next fiscal year have been completed. The total expenses of the department are estimated at $39,920,900; its revenues at $32,210,000, leaving a deficiency to be provided for out of the general treasury of $7,710,900. The amount so provided for the current year was $5,457,376.10. The estimate for inland railroad transportation is $10,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 above the appropriation for the present year. That for the stage routes, $7,375,000, an increase of $1,475,000 over the current year's appropriation.

Female Barbers.

"Female barbers!" said Snodgrass, repeating a paragraph announcement he had just read in the paper, "I don't believe in 'em." "Why not?" we asked. "Because I remember what trouble Samson got into by letting a woman cut his hair!"

Military Myths.

The growth of military myths is a curious yet familiar phenomenon. Men who are sober and dispassionate enough in other things, who in the general business of life, or when dealing with matters of science or events of ordinary history, take nothing for granted without sufficient evidence, surrender all critical faculties as soon as an incident of war comes on the scene. The French, so calm and precise when treating on scientific subjects, are notoriously untrustworthy when they come to write about military events. Victor Hugo's romance of Waterloo was almost equal in absurdity to Lamartine's account of the battle, in which we are told how Napoleon stood over a shell at the point of bursting in order to encourage the army, as if the whole army could see him perform this ridiculous feat; and how he made his cavalry—the whole of them apparently—dismount and unfasten the curb-chains of their horses' bridles, in order to give a greater impetus to their charge. Thiers' accounts, also, of any battles in which the French were engaged are for the most part thoroughly untrustworthy. But the creation of myths is not limited to the French. We flatter ourselves that we are a common-sense people, not given to brag and bluster; but the way in which some of our newspapers talk about the army is enough to make the readers ashamed of themselves. A newspaper, for example, in describing the arrangements for the Duke of Connaught's marriage, tells us how "that true soldier, the Red Prince," is sure to go into raptures of delight on seeing our magnificent Horse Guards; as if it required one to be a true soldier in order not to see that magnificence does not consist in a horse being obviously over-weighted by the long-legged man who bestrides it. It is an article of faith with most English people that the French cavalry actually charged our squares at Waterloo, and were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; and we have been told over and over again that our troops in the Indian mutiny went through the campaign with compressed lip and flashing eye.—*Saturday Review.*

Pay of School Teachers.

The following is the average monthly pay of female public-school teachers on a rising scale, according to States and Territories. The figures are taken from the Bureau of Education at Washington: $22, Utah and Vermont; $23, Alabama; $25, New Hampshire; $26, Choctaws, Maine and Wisconsin; $27, Michigan, South Carolina and Virginia; $28, Minnesota; $29, Iowa, Mississippi and Tennessee; $30, Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina and Washington Territory; $31, Delaware; $32, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; $33, Massachusetts; $35, Oregon, Louisiana and Kentucky; $36, Connecticut; $37, New Jersey; $39, Indiana; $40, Creeks and Arkansas; $42, Maryland; $43, Cherokees; $46, Rhode Island; $50, Arizona and Seminoles; $51, Colorado; $53, Texas; $64, Montana; $70, California; $71, District of Columbia; $72, Wyoming; and $85, Nevada.

The lowest sum paid to male teachers is $23 per month, in Alabama. The highest sum paid is $113 per month, in Nevada. The average monthly pay for male teachers ranges as follows: $23, Alabama; $26, Choctaws; $28, South Carolina; $29, Mississippi and Tennessee; $30, Missouri and North Carolina; $31, Delaware; $33, Kansas and Virginia; $37, Minnesota and Pennsylvania; $38, New Hampshire; $40, Creeks, Kentucky, Washington Territory and Wisconsin; $42, Maine and Maryland; $43, Cherokees and Michigan; $45, Louisiana and Utah; $46, Illinois; $50, Arkansas, Oregon and Seminoles; $53, Texas; $61, Indiana; $64, Montana and New Jersey; $65, Connecticut; $72, Wyoming; $76, Massachusetts; $81, Rhode Island; $84, California; $96, District of Columbia; $100, Arizona; and $113, Nevada.

The Struggle for Life in France.

The dream of every young Frenchman whose pockets are empty is to marry a girl who has from £2,000 to £4,000, and to earn about £200 a year for himself by means of a situation affording a fixed salary. It is not an extravagant dream, and, to do the Frenchman justice, he is quite happy if he realizes it. Having got £300 or £400 a year, he does not seek to enlarge his income, but lives prudently within his means, and invests some savings every year with commendable judgment. The very fact, however, that most Frenchmen should pitch their ambition so low as to require nothing more than what an Englishman would call a little competency shows how keen the struggle for life here is, and when one reflects that the thousands of men who covet the position of petit rentier are joined annually by 20,000 young recruits fresh from the schools, and with all their talents whetted according to the newest systems for the social fray, one cannot wonder at the large number of educated young men who find their way into jails. The last annual report of the Ministry of Justice dwells upon the increasing number of well-educated persons who are imprisoned for offenses against property. M. Victor Hugo and his friends, who used to laud education as the panacea for all social and political ills, may find this a hard fact to digest, but there it lies; and one may add that for determination in offenses against life, as well as in swindling, the highly-trained young men who have been through the best lycees are quite equal to the uncultured rough.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

England's Debt.

Kate Field, in a letter from England to the Chicago *News*, writes: "We often hear of the extravagance of the United States Government. That greater economy might be practiced is true. But how do our expenses compare with those of this country? Mr. Saunders shows us that the cost of the General Government of the United States, with 3,500,000 square miles of territory and 47,000,000 of population, amounts to £59,750,000, or 25s 5d per head, while that of the United Kingdom, with 121,000 square miles of territory and 35,000,000 of population, exceeds £70,000,000, or 42s per head. The indebtedness of the United Kingdom is £875,061,000, or £23 10s per head of the population. The indebtedness of the United States shows £13 6s 11d per head, or $60.75 per head in favor of our Government. We are paying off our national debt; England is adding to hers."

The Heat of the Sun.

Since astronomers have computed with scientific accuracy the vast amount of heat radiated into space by the sun, they have been puzzled to account for its unfailing supply. Whatever be the nature of the heat, or however boundless the capacity of the sun to furnish it, exhaustion is inevitable, unless sources of supply exist outside of the sun.

As there has been no perceptible diminution of heat since the time of the Babylonian and Greek astronomers, it is evident that such sources of supply must exist, and it is the task of science to find them out.

Prof. Peirce, of Harvard University, who stands at the head of American mathematicians, has no doubt that meteorites are an unfailing fountain of supply. He thinks our system is crowded with them; that they are perpetually falling upon the sun's surface, and the arrested motion is converted into heat.

The theory is plausible, and in harmony with what we know of the vast number of meteorites that have their orbits within our system, as shown by the meteoric showers of August and November. But it would seem that there must be a slow accretion in the mass of the sun in the course of centuries, disturbing the order of the system by the inevitable laws of gravity. If there is substance enough in the meteorites to develop heat, there must be substance enough to increase weight.

Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconsfield never passes a favor unnoticed, never forgets a friend, and considers no man his enemy, save Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe. He knows that majorities are made up of units, and that a unit abstracted from the opposition benches counts two in a division. Thus, when in the House of Commons, if his watchful eye observed wavering on the part of an individual opposite, he somehow or other, before twenty-four hours passed, managed to come in personal contact with the waverer. The roughest member knows the sound of the friendly voice and the touch of the soft, white hand. There is a good deal of human nature in the House of Commons, and human nature prefers Disraeli's manners to Gladstone's.

A French Story.

A domestic attempted self-destruction by drowning, but his master arrived on the spot just in time to save him, and thereupon ordered another of his man-servants to keep an eye on the would-be suicide, and prevent him, in case he should renew the attempt. The unfortunate servant being unable to drown himself, although closely watched, accomplished his desired end by hanging. His master, returning, was greatly surprised that the man in charge had not prevented the rash deed, and upbraided him reproachfully, to which he made reply: "Upon my soul, sir, I thought he had hung himself up to dry!"

A Lively Widow.

Mrs. G. A. Taylor, of Greenville, Miss., is a widow. She was the plaintiff in a case before the Mayor, and it was observed that she kept one hand constantly in her pocket. She was asked if she wished the witness then testifying to believe that she had a revolver and would use it if matters took a turn not to her liking. She replied that the witness could think what he pleased, but that it would be well for him to be careful. Upon this she was made to draw forth her hand, and with it came a pretty pistol, loaded with half a dozen ball cartridges. Fifty dollars fine.

A BOY pointed a loaded gun at a little girl at Somerset, Md., and threatened to shoot. "All right," she said, confidently, "it couldn't hurt me, 'cause ma says if I'm a good girl nothing can hurt me." The boy pulled the trigger and the girl was killed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$6 50 @10 00
HOGS	3 [illegible] @ 4 37
COTTON	10¼ @ 10¾
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00 @ 5 60
WHEAT—No. 2	1 38 @ 1 44
CORN—Western Mixed	55 @ 57
OATS—Mixed	35 @ 41
RYE—Western	84 @ 87
PORK—Mess	9 60 @10 00
LARD	6¼ @ 6½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 10 @ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS	3 00 @ 3 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 00 @ 6 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 14 @ 1 15
No. 3 Spring	1 07 @ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	39 @ 40
OATS—No. 2	28 @ 29
RYE—No. 2	73 @ 74
BARLEY—No. 2	76 @ 77
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24 @ 26
EGGS—Fresh	14 @ 14½
PORK—Mess	9 90 @10 60
LARD	5¾ @ 6

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 17 @ 1 18
No. 2	1 14 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	39 @ 40
OATS—No. 2	28 @ 29
RYE—No. 1	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	71 @ 72

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 24 @ 1 26
CORN—Mixed	35 @ 36
OATS—No. 2	26 @ 27
RYE	71 @ 72
PORK—Mess	10 25 @10 50
LARD	5¾ @ 6

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 23 @ 1 25
CORN	44 @ 45
OATS	30 @ 33
RYE	70 @ 78
PORK—Mess	9 90 @10 00
LARD	6 @ 6¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 30 @ 1 31
No. 2 Red	1 29 @ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	44 @ 45
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 33

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	6 25 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 29 @ 1 30
No. 1 Amber	1 28 @ 1 26
CORN—No. 1	45 @ 46
OATS—Mixed	30 @ 31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 15 @ 1 50
PORK—Mess	10 75 @11 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	4 80 @ 5 30
Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Common	3 10 @ 3 50
HOGS	3 70 @ 4 00
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, JOS. J. LOWRY, Editors.

THE oil business "booms" with other trades. The production for the first eight months of this year is a fourth larger than in a like period last year; so are exports. The amount in stock is a third larger, which shows that there is so far no increase in the home demand. Meanwhile sinking wells goes on out of all proportion to the profit in the oil trade, whose business is already overdone.

AN Indiana Judge has decided that courts have nothing whatever to do with the records of churches. John Wagner, of Indianapolis, had gone to court to ask that Father Schnell be required and compelled to produce in court the books and records of his church containing the baptismal records of a little daughter of Wagner, who was baptized in his church according to the rules and rites of the Catholic Church, in July last, by and with the consent and at the request of the mother, Mrs. Wagner, who was then in the city on a visit, and that Father Schnell, in the presence of the court, be required to erase, cancel and destroy said baptismal. The Judge refused to make such an order.

THE biography of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, is in danger of never being finished. The work was first intrusted to the hands of the late William B. Reed, but he was obliged to give it up when it became necessary for him to remove from Philadelphia to New York. Then it was transferred to the late Hon. John Cadwalader, but his other duties prevented him from making much progress in it. Now a contract has been made with George Ticknor Curtis, of New York, to write the life and have it ready for publication in 1880. Mr. Curtis is to have charge of its printing and publication, and is to receive $8,000 for his literary labors and one-half the copyright of the work.

THE Troy Steam-Heating Company have commenced laying pipes to convey steam through the streets of that city. The iron pipes are first covered with hair felting, and are then run into wooden logs. These logs lie only about four feet below the surface of the ground It is intended to lay four miles this season. The boiler-house, situated on the bank of the Hudson river, with a large coal-yard in the rear, is nearly completed. The boilers are now being made in Syracuse, and are to be twenty-two feet long with twenty-eight flues six inches in diameter. The first boilers will be set with the Jarvis furnace, to burn screenings for fuel. It will require about forty boilers to heat the entire city.

THE late Maj. Cavagnari, the victim of the Cabul massacre, was a man of great strength, great nerve, and great calmness. He one day was obliged to settle with a dozen stalwart and armed Afridis some vexed land question. They surrounded him with angry vehemence, some with hands on their daggers; Cavagnari stood quiet, fearless, impassive. Suddenly the biggest of the Afridis measured his length upon the ground, and the Major returned his hand to his pocket with unruffled composure. The swift thoroughness of that knocking down cowed the fierce hillmen. Presently Cavagnari said apologetically to a friend who had watched the scene from a distance: "It was absolutely necessary. Please don't think I lost my temper; I was perfectly cool; but I was forced to maintain my ascendency;" and then he added meditatively, "and I wanted also to save my life."

A YOUNG man in Brooklyn got drunk some time ago, and while in that reckless condition he got married, or, rather, as he explains it, a young woman had herself married to him. Of course, just as soon as he recovered his senses he was surprised and indignant at what had taken place. He hasn't the slightest idea how it came about, and, as he doesn't particularly fancy the girl who was picked out by somebody or another to be his wife, he is around the courts asking for a divorce. The probability that he will succeed in getting one will tend to interfere with the development of this kind of marriages. There is a popular supposition that no young man in his right mind gets married these days, and the temptation on the part of young women to administer some sort of stimulant, under the action of which the important ceremony can be performed, is very great. But if young husbands who are captured in this way are going to make a fuss about it, just the moment they come to themselves again, some way will have to be devised which will keep them in a condition of insensibility all the time. That is the only safe thing.

THE race of the Pacific railroads to the Western coast is likely to become spirited. The Northern Pacific is being pushed through Dakota; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is working rapidly into Arizona, and we now have assurance that work on the Texas Pacific will shortly commence from a point west of Fort Worth, in Texas, to San Diego, on the coast of Southern California. It is creditable to Col. Thomas A. Scott, the projector of the latter road, that during his visit to Europe, in search of rest and renewed health, he took occasion to interest a number of capitalists in the enterprise, from whom, it is affirmed, he procured all the necessary means to construct the road. The western half of the United States occupy such a vast expanse of territory, so sparsely settled in the main, that we clearly need additional lines of telegraph and railroad to tie them together more closely. One transcontinental road is not enough. Four will not be too many. The one we now have has been of incalculable advantage to the country. The wonderful development of our Western domain is largely of its procuring. So it will be with these new lines. All along what is now a wilderness will spring up a series of villages, towns and cities; the commercial sympathy between the East and the West will be deepened, and the interests of the different sections become more homogeneous.

A Pennsylvania Hermit.

There is an interesting hermit named Austin Sheldon in the wilds of Pike county, Pa. He is 72 years old, totally deaf and lives in a cave, which he has rudely fitted up for a habitation. His only companion is a tame rat. His personal appearance is startling. He is about five feet in height, and his hair and beard are as white as snow. His clothes are worn and patched, and he wears a waistband made of a hickory withe to support his garments. For his defense against wild beasts he carries a long knife, as sharp as a razor, which he manufactured by grinding down an old file. He says that his parents were Connecticut farmers. In early manhood he fell in love with an accomplished girl, and they were engaged to be married. Her parents broke off the match by secretly sending her away to boarding school. This so preyed upon Austin's mind that he gave up business and started out to find her. He traveled from State to State, but in vain, and finally, when his money was nearly spent, he resolved to settle down in Pennsylvania. He fell into the hands of land speculators, who soon got what cash he had, and deeded him the barren tract of land upon which he now lives. His astonishment when he saw the "farm" that had been deeded him may be imagined. He found nothing but a forest, and as a storm came up he was obliged to take refuge in a cave in a ledge of rocks. This cave he has ever since inhabited. For nearly twenty years he subsisted upon wild fruit and nuts, and in the winter he trapped game and fish. For three years the hermit never saw a human being. Previous to beginning life as a hermit he was proud of his personal appearance, but he grew negligent, and a thick, shaggy beard covered his face, and his hair grew long, far down below his shoulders. From the time he began his hermit life he had never drawn a razor across his face. But he has grown tired of that kind of life, and lately told a Philadelphia *Times* correspondent that he intended to return to civilization to die.

Petroleum as Fuel.

Hundreds of attempts have been made to use crude petroleum as fuel, but for some reason or another they have all failed, although every inventor knew there was millions in it, if he succeeded in making the thing work. The *Journal of the Franklin Institute* thinks the problem has at last been solved. It says:

Air, steam and oil-spray are injected into a suitable fire-box. The result is an inflammable gas, burning with a smokeless flame which produces intense heat. Into the fire-box is passed a tube which branches into two pipes. One of these connects with the boiler, and the other with the oil-tank. Valves peculiarly constructed regulate the quantity of steam or oil admitted to the furnace. No other machinery is required. A preliminary blaze of wood under the boiler is needed to raise the steam necessary to start the burner into operation. Upon the first practical test of this new fuel the safety-valve was blown off at 120 pounds pressure twenty minutes after the burner was ignited. But this terrible flame can be regulated by a turn of the hand. A barrel of crude oil is worth about $1, but its heat-producing capacity is much greater than that of a dollar's worth of coal. Assuming that oil will remain cheap, and that its supply will be unlimited, the possibilities of this new burner in ocean and railway traffic are simply incalculable. The labor and cost of firing up are dispensed with. The danger from sparks and cinders is eradicated. Neither smoke, dirt nor ashes attend its use. The space occupied by oil, as compared with an equal value of coal, is hardly anything, and leaves valuable room for cargo. A moderate oil-tank, situated remote from the furnace in a ship, would hold fuel enough for a double trip, and would supplant the great coal-bunkers with their attendant dirt.

Good Ink.

A commission lately appointed by the Prussian Government to investigate the best class of inks to be employed for official uses states that aniline inks are not suited for this purpose, because they can be easily washed away, especially by preparations of chlorine. Inks in the composition of which alizarine (Adrianople red) is employed can be obliterated less easily. But they are of opinion that the best of all is made from gall nuts and a salt of iron, the old description of ink.

FARM NOTES.

STORE potatoes in a dark, cool place, and in shallow bins.

A BETTER understanding is needed between farmers and millers.

TAKE the topmost ear of corn for seed, and select it from those stalks which bear the greatest number of ears.

IF strawberry beds are to be protected this winter, it is of importance that the material used should not cover the soil with seeds. Probably straw or even the sheaves and small stalks of corn are as good as anything that can be used.

MR. VICK says that every farmer should have a supply of willows for binding bundles of trees. For binding cornstalks, straw and for many other purposes, they will be found of great value when their utility is once known.

THE hens at Rural Grounds are all confined in picket inclosures—ten to an area of about thirty feet square. We give a teaspoonful of ground bone or bone flour every two or three days mixed in their food. We have never yet found a thin-shelled egg.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HERE agriculture is pulling the nation out of the Slough of Despond and all its financial difficulties; in England a revival in manufactures is promising to help farmers a little and the country a good deal. We are a nation of farmers; England a nation of mechanics and shop-keepers.

THE present prospects are that we shall have a surplus of from 160,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels of wheat for exportation; and that the wheat-importing countries in Europe will require from 280,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels, so that there is a fair margin for the surplus products of other nations also.

PICK grapes when fully ripe and during pleasant weather. Leave them under cover for a week or so until dry. Pack in shallow boxes, six inches or less in depth, a foot long. Cut out all imperfect, decayed, dry or green berries. Pack as closely as possible without injuring them, and then nail on the covers. Then they should be placed in a cool, dry room.

FOR hedges we know of no more ornamental and effectual plant than the Japan Quince. Choose the white, rose and deep-red for colors. This will bear pruning to any desired extent while its leaves are of the greenest and firmest of textures. In early spring, no other hedge would equal it in beauty. It is very hardy, and, though not an evergreen, of course, its bare branches in winter can scarcely look more dreary than the lifeless-brown color of Arborvitæ.

GROWING STRAWBERRIES IN WINTER.—Strong plants from runners that appeared early in the summer, and which are now in six or seven-inch pots, can readily be made to fruit in any greenhouse or warm plant-room, where they can get plenty of sun. Keep the plants in an open shed, where they will be exposed to the frost and can still be kept dry, until the latter part of December; then they should be thawed out, the upper two inches of the soil scraped off and replaced with well-rotted manure, and henceforward treated as growing plants.

POULTRY VERMIN.—There are many recipes for driving vermin away from poultry and houses. The inventors of these are shrewd; they know that people are naturally indolent in both body and mind; that they never guard against invasion, but wait till the enemy is upon them, and then buy up all the new-fangled nostrums, kill all the lice and half-kill the hens and chickens, and at once begin to do some tall crowing. All poultry vermin delight in moist or damp places; in fact they can't live anywhere else. That's the principle. Now what does it suggest: Why, the suggestion is obvious; don't have any damp places, and that means a dry chicken-house, a dry earth floor to it, a dry roof, no manure allowed to accumulate on the floor or under the perches, because that is always damp, and absorbs dampness from the air. Build two chicken houses—one in a low, damp, ill-ventilated place, the other on a high, dry, sunny, airy spot, and let your flock choose; the most miserable old hen "that ever was" knows better what she wants than the most dignified, dandyish, intellectually civilized poultry-fancier that the hen-feverhas ever produced. Remember, a water-tight house, a ground or sandy floor, plenty of sunlight and fresh air, and your children will have to go to college to learn the entymology of the hen-house, instead of brushing vermin off of every egg they bring to the housekeeper.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Gourmand at the Public Dinner.

The individual gourmand is not yet an extinct being. There are few dinner tables which his presence does not offend. The waiters know him of old; they scent him from afar. He is acquainted with the excellences and the defects in the cooking of every tavern of note in the city. He knows the quality of every dish upon the menu; there is no mystery for him in the most incomprehensible of French names. He takes his seat at the table with the manner of one who has a great duty before him, and who intends filling it to the uttermost. He opens his menu, places it against the decanter in front of him, and tucks his napkin under his chin. By these preliminaries you may know him, and it will be well that you should recognize him at first, so as to spare yourself the trouble of trying to engage him in conversation, for he is there not to talk, but to eat. Running his eye down the card, he ticks his favorite dishes, and, buttonholing the waiter, begins to worry him forthwith: "Now, don't forget; and mind, I can't touch it underdone. Crisp, you know, crisp and brown. What's that you say—no more asparagus? Why, you've only brought me twice! Ah! guinea fowls, eh? Well, if there's one thing I have a weakness for, it's a larded guinea-fowl, but where are the peas? Oh, hang it, waiter, you know this will never do—guinea-fowl and no peas! Why, you'll want me to eat spring chickens without York ham next time I come here. There; take it away! I shan't get over this for a week; no peas, eh! Oh, yes! Look here; I'll have some peaches a la Conde, and let them be a la Conde, and not a la anything else. It's not a week ago that a fool of a waiter brought me suedoise de creme and swore it was ice pudding. He thought I didn't know an ice pudding when I saw an ice pudding; but he made a mistake. And I say, none of your Stilton for me, you know; don't try to come any fresh stuff over me, because it won't do; real ripe, with a dash of old port over it, that's about my form." Heaven help the waiter! His assailant won't give him more than sixpence.—*University Magazine.*

Correct Pronunciation.

At the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, held at the Girls' Normal School, on Friday last, Mr. Jacob H. Sides, principal of the Belmont Grammar School, was assigned the duty of illustrating correct pronunciation by pronouncing fifteen words. Being allowed but five minutes' time, the gentleman was only able to struggle with thirteen words, which are frequently mispronounced even among those who have been liberally educated. It is charitable to suppose that the errors committed by this class are the result of carelessness rather than ignorance.

The words pronounced by Mr. Sides were in this order: *Pronunciation*, which should be pronounced as if spelled pro-nun-she-a-shun; *association* should be pronounced as if the third syllable were spelled *she*, instead of *ci*, with the accent on the last *a*.

"I was surprised," remarked Mr. Sides, "to hear the word so universally mispronounced by the members of the Teachers' National Convention, which met recently in this city." The word *telegraphy* should be pronounced te-*leg*-ra-phy, not tel-e-*graph*-y. *Squalor*, frequently pronounced "squoller," should receive the long sound of *a*, as in mate—squa-lor. The word *vagary* should be divided into three syllables, va-*ga*-ry, with the accent on the *a* in the second syllable. In *recess* the accent falls on the last syllable, and is pronounced re-*cess*. The *n* in *government* is too often omitted, as the word is pronounced *guv*-ern-ment. *Enervate* is pronounced e-*ner*-vate, not *en*-er-vate. *Indisputable* is pronounced both in-*dis*-pu-ta-ble and in-dis-*pu*-ta-ble, but the former mode of pronunciation is the correct one. The word *isolate* should be pronounced *is*-o-late (the *a* as in mate), not *i*-so-late. *Allopathy* is pronounced al-*lop*-a-thy, not al-lo-*path*-y. *Rise*, when a noun, pronounced "rice," but when a verb is pronounced *rize*. The last word referred to by the expositor of correct pronunciation was *laugh*, which created considerable merriment, so much so that the listeners laffed and they loffed and they larfed, when the proper thing for them to have done was to have struck the sound of *a* as in far, and they would have been just right.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Opposed to the Telegraph.

The strongest opposition to a telegraph line from uncivilized races is always met with when it is first erected. Fear of the strange thing, and jealousy of territorial encroachment, naturally excite the savage mind to resent the innovation; and most construction parties in wild countries have to be protected by an escort of troops. The great trans-Australian overland line, recently completed, was carried for hundreds of miles through desert solitudes, unharmed by the blacks; but on the Macdonald range a band of hostile natives were encountered, and the electricians gained a bloodless victory over them by connecting the poles of a powerful battery to a wire, and administering shocks unawares to those of the natives who were prowling curiously around. The mysterious power, which seemed to them like a thunder-stroke, inspired them with a wholesome terror of the wire, and they gave it a wide berth after that. Both in Australia and New Zealand, several erecting parties have been attacked by the aborigines and massacred. Of late, however, in New Zealand, the Maoris have shown a different spirit, probably because of better management on the part of the whites; and Maori squatters now help to build the line, which they look upon as a triumph of their scientific abilities.

A Female Gambler.

Educated, pretty and fashionably-dressed women were not common in Nevada City, Cal., in 1854. Therefore the arrival of Madam Dumont in that mining town caused considerable excitement, for she was attractive in the three mentioned particulars. Besides, she was not more than 20 years old. She at once hired a corner in a large saloon and opened a faro game. The novelty of a woman dealing the cards drew many gamblers to her table, and her success was so great that she soon opened a large establishment, where a dozen games were kept going night and day. She gained the reputation of dealing honestly, was always smilingly polite, and the miners liked her—even held her in considerable respect. But her luck changed at last from good to bad, and she lost all her money. She spent a few years in other business in San Francisco, but could not recover into prosperity. A few weeks ago she borrowed $500 from an old friend and started for the mining region of Nevada, contemplating a new career as a gambler. She opened a faro game at Brodie, but it lasted only a few hours, when the bank was broken. She paid her losses in the old smiling manner retired to an ante-room, swallowed poison and died.

Fertilizing Plants.

Plants which are cultivated in pots or tubs on balconies require a great deal of water, and, if they thrive well, should have stimulating fertilizers. For hard-wooded, slow-growing plants, very fine bone—flour of bone—sold by seedmen for the purpose, is perhaps the best; a few table-spoonfuls being forked into the soil of the pot. For soft-wooded, quick growers, a liquid fertilizer may be used. This may be guano, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water; soot, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon, or the water of ammonia (liquid hartshorn) of the drug stores, an ounce to the gallon. Water the plants with either of these, instead of clear water, once or twice a week, as the condition of the plant requires. No invariable rule can be given.

What's in a Name?

When Lord Dundreary gave his servant half-a-crown to buy three "tenpenny nails" he displayed no more than a pardonable simplicity in accepting the literal interpretation of the name applied to the particular article which he desired to purchase, and probably few of those who have laughed at the famous joke could correctly fix the origin of the term "tenpenny" as applied to nails. It really means that the nails weigh ten pounds to the thousand, the original expression being "ten-pound nails;" this in time got contracted to "ten-pun nails;" and this in its turn corrupted into "tenpenny nails;" "sixpenny" and "fourpenny" nails are nails weighing six or four pounds to the thousand. There are many other similar terms, "familiar as household words," which are in daily use, and convey a very false impression if accepted literally. A scientific contemporary takes the trouble to give a list of many household articles whose names, when analyzed, go far to justify the skptical inquiry of the amorous Juliet. Salad oil, for instance, is not oil for making salads, but oil for cleaning sallades, i. e., helmets; while an equally familiar instance of incongruous ideas is presented in the use of the term "German silver," this metal being neither silver nor an alloy of silver, and not having even been invented by a German. Ladies who button up the dozen or more buttons of their gloves probably seldom pause to think that their "kids" are more likely made of the skins of lambs, or even of rats, than of those of young goats; and still less likely is the housemaid, or even the young housewife, to reflect that the common "blacklead" is as innocent of lead as it is of gold; or the knowing city clerk to consider that his blacklead pencil contains a natural composition of carbon and iron. Instances of the misnaming of things might be multiplied from among objects in daily use, whose names are accepted and passed from mouth to mouth with scarcely a moment's thought of their incongruity or their origin.—*Dictionary of Slang.*

How the New York Sub-Treasury Is Guarded.

The sub-treasury contains at present $164,000,000—$11,000,000 in silver, $130,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000 in greenbacks. The new silver vault, which has been in use some months, will store $40,000,000, and the prospects are that it will soon be filled. The silver is placed in bags containing $1,000 each, and the different issues of coin are kept separate. Gold is held in bags containing $5,000, and greenbacks in packages of $1,000 notes. In addition to the silver vault there are two other vaults on the main floor, each of which is built on the plan of a first-class safe. They contain the gold and greenbacks, the lock combination being held by Mr. Ashley, the specie clerk, and Mr. Brittan, the cashier, and once a month the Surveyor of the Port makes an examination of the treasure on hand. At night four men, suitably armed, are put on guard and patrol the main hall. Eight men are engaged in this service, their tour being alternate nights. During the day there are two policemen in uniform in the hall; two detectives in ordinary citizens' dress also keep watch. One of these (Thomas Sampson) is an expert of high order of skill, and commands a salary of $1,800 a year. The watchmen receive $75 per month. They come in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon (when the detectives leave), and lock up and remain until relieved in the morning. In addition to this the treasury has lately been put in a condition of defense against the attack of a mob. The windows are protected by steel bars and the inside shutters are perforated with loop-holes. The entire clerical force is seventy, for each of which a musket is kept in the armory. In addition to this, Gatling guns will be stationed on the roof, which will insure the safety of the place against popular violence.—*New York letter.*

A Shot at an Incoming Duck.

Mr. C. A. Zimmerman, a noted sportsman, writes as follows in *Scribner:*

To stop an "incomer," raise the gun carefully in the line of his flight; move quickly ahead of the duck, when you judge him to be in range; and, when you lose sight of head and bill over your gun, pull instantly. The flight of a duck is ordinarily at the rate of about sixty miles an hour; but, when accelerated by fear, or a brisk wind, or both, it is nearly double, and must be experimented upon to be fully appreciated. To become a good "pass shot," some of the requisites are: to be able to judge distances quickly and accurately; to be able to cover well the moving bird, and not to check the motion of the gun at the moment of discharge. Because it is necessary for most men to hold some distance ahead of swiftly-flying game in close range, it does not follow that this is the best thing to do; it shows, rather, that such a one is in the habit of checking or arresting entirely the motion of his piece as his finger presses the trigger. Most sportsmen flinch at that supreme moment, and, unless the habit is entirely overcome, they cannot expect ever to become good wing shots. The "choke boring" of guns, in limited use long ago, has only very recently come into favor and rather more general use. Upon the pass or elsewhere, it adds at least one-fourth more distance to the killing range of the gun. This is done by the effect it has upon the "pattern" made by the shot, causing the gun to throw a greater number of shot pellets into a given circle than can be done by the cylinder, or straight bore. One barrel of the duck-hunter's gun should surely be bored in this manner.

THE 700th anniversary of the Bavarian dynasty is to be celebrated at Munich, Sept. 16, 1880.

PASSING AWAY.

We are passing away, passing away,
  Like the raindrops after the shower;
We may be blessed with health to-day,
  To-morrow the cold grave ours.

We are passing away, passing away,
  Like the dew before the sun;
Then let us help along life's way
  Some weary, toiling one.

We are passing away, passing away
  From this world of care and sin;
Then let us strive from day to day
  The goal of life to win.

We are passing away, passing away—
  Life's sands will soon be run;
Then may we hear the Savior say,
  "You have the victory won."

OTTAWA, Ill. WEEPING WILLOW.

PITH AND POINT.

A PIECE congress—A quilting party.

SLEIGHT of hand—Refusing a marriage proposal.

ICE-DEALERS may also be called members of the cold trade.

THE watch lacks self-respect; it is always trying to run itself down.

THE Indian war-whoop was the first instance of base bawl in this country.

A GIRL said of her bow-legged beau that she "didn't like to waltz in brackets."

WONDER if it screamed? A sporting paper says: "The yacht came down on a tack."

WHEN the mower stops to sharpen his scythe, is it a sign of more whet weather?

A MICHIGAN man has a beard seven feet long. He ought to have been a Mane man.

A WYOMING man won $10 in a wager by eating twenty pigs' feet. This was a pig's feat, indeed.

THE King of the Fiji islands is said to relish "Baby Mine" very much. He likes it well done, too.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know what to do when a dog shows signs of hydrophobia. Climb a tree.

IF the apothecary does not sell his goods, it is certainly not for want of effort, for he always keeps laudanum.

THERE is a great difference in milkmaids. The milk made in the country is not the same as the milk made in the city.

IT is a mean man who would fool a fish by wearing a white choker and clerical coat when strolling along the banks of a brook on Sunday.

THE most remarkable of recent opinions concerning divorce (by a woman, of course): "Divorce is all very well in its way, but I prefer widowhood; it's surer."

DISTRACTED mother: "If you children make such a noise I shall go out of my mind." Young rip: "Go on, mother; I'll mind the young 'uns while you're gone."

WOMAN will make any compromise for peace with tyrannical man, but she absolutely refuses to take in a single reef in the four-story bonnet she wears to the theater.

AN inquisitive young lady asks: "What is the most popular color for the bride?" The New York *Star* answers: "If we were going to marry, we should prefer a white one."

AN Irish crier at Ballinasloe, being ordered to clear the court, did so by this announcement: "Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers must lave the court."

A YOUNG man went into a restaurant the other day, and, remarking that "time is money," added that, as he had half an hour to spare, if the proprietor was willing he'd take it out in pie.

IT is against the law to carry concealed arms, yet the Rome *Sentinel* says it is nothing uncommon on moonlight evenings to see young ladies with half-concealed arms around their waists.

"HEALTHY place here?" asked a visitor who was prospecting in the vicinity of Denver, Col. "Stranger, yes," was the reply; "ten years ago we had to kill two old men to get seed enough to start a cemetery."

"I just came in to ask a scent
  From you, dear Mrs. Rhyme."
"Why, certainly; you're welcome, friend
  Here is just half a dime."
"Good joke—ha! ha!—you do not see
  On what I am intent."
And plucking here a fragrant rose—
  "This is the scent-i-meant."

HE had vague ideas of house furnishing, and he asked her what kind of carpet he should get for the parlor. She answered, "Axminster." And then he warmly protested that it was none of the minister's business.

A LITTLE girl was visiting the country, and for the first time witnessed the operation of milking. Watching the proceedings intently for a while, she inspected the cow minutely, and launched the poser: "Where do they put it in?"

YOUNG lady, to recently-married friend—"Is he all you hoped for?" "Why, of course." "Fine fellow, genteel?" "More than that—elegant. He talks like a book." "Well, when you come to volume second, send him to me."

SAYS Joaquin Miller, writing of the River Thames: "By the side of this great commercial artery of the earth broods London—broods and broods and broods." He might have added, with equal force and truth, that it broods and broods and broods and broods and broods and broods and broods and broods.—*Rockland Courier.*

A Valuable Servant.

Paddy said that the toad was a "beautiful bird," and really there is nothing so very objectionable about the little fellow, who is certainly very useful in his way. Toads live upon beetles, bugs, flies, grubs, and such small game. They are easily tamed, and will learn to accompany a weeder about the garden and pick up such morsels as squash-bugs, rose-bugs, cut worms and potato-beetles as are thrown them. A toad has been known to put away within him over a hundred different kinds of bugs and flies, and then wink for more. Such services as this surely ought to be recognized, and such a servant accommodated with board and lodging in the garden. No animal is more inoffensive or minds his own business more closely. He is a valued assistant, and should by all means be encouraged.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 23, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

Garfield has the pole at the present time for United States senator from Ohio.

The election news were slow in coming in from Ohio.—Republican.

The Republican must have lacked enterprise. We had all the news we desired early the next morning after the election.

The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register files notice for Indiana, as follows: "Indiana still stands faithful, and is entitled to the honor of naming the next candidate for the presidency, a fact which we desire the cast to bear in mind."

The trial of John Clare, charged with stealing $111.00 from the residence of Mr. Joseph Gender, near Butler, on the 8th day of last August, was finished yesterday. Clare addressed the jury in his own behalf in a two hours speech, if he had bored the jury an hour longer they would have sent him up for life, as it was he only got 7 years.

Two ex-soldier republican editors in DeKalb county indulge in considerable bombast concerning their soldiery. Two other ex-soldier republican editors in DeKalb county prefer to let their actions tell of their bravery. Is there a soldier in the county that would have any trouble in deciding, without knowing the history of either, which couple made the best soldiers?

Cora Flickinger, the little girl so badly injured at the junction turntable some time ago, is getting along finely. She will be taken to her home in Whitley county in a week or ten days, if she continues to improve. It was feared at first that her limb would have to be amputated, but by the skill of surgeons and careful nursing, it has been saved.

The republican party can save money in 1880 by sending a slaughtering committee into each of the southern states to commit an occasional murder. The victims may be either black or white, republican or democrat, and every murder will have more effect in the north than a hundred speeches. Though cold blooded murders are committed in the north by the score every day, they don't count.

No stone was left unturned by the republicans in the Ohio campaign, to revive the old sectional feeling between the north and south. There is no denying the fact that the leaders in the republican party are intent upon destroying the Union, with a view to establishing a centralized government which will approach a monarchy as nearly as is thought advisable by such leaders as advocate Grantism. The attempt at centralization will fail, and with it the republican party will sink into oblivion. Americans have chosen to be freemen, regardless of the dictates of any section of the country, east, west, north or south.

We are constrained to correct our cotemporary, the Auburn COURIER, when it asserts that it is the "only democratic paper in the county." This is a mistake. While that paper is an able exponent of democratic principles, it is by no means the only one that trains under the glorious democratic banner. Though, perhaps, not so consequential, still our co-laborer in the common cause, and the rest of mankind will take notice that the Head Light is unqualifiedly, uncompromisingly—unbought and unbribed—the champion of the democracy, and under all circumstances whatsoever, in the night and tempest of adversity, or in the sunshine of prosperity, we will stand by the flag and never be found among the skulkers.—Head Light.

We stand corrected Joe, and grant to the Head Light unbounded territory for the dissemination of its democratic doctrines.

The Auburn Courier does not seem satisfied with the speeches of the radical orators at the soldiers re-union recently held there. It has long ago become a settled fact that all kinds of celebrations, soldiers' re-unions or any public occasions managed by republican politicians is taken advantage of by them to make capital for the republican party, and democrats, we think, are very foolish if they expect anything else with the experience before them. Fourth of July celebrations have become a perfect nuisance on this account. The political twaddle on those days has become offensive even to very many republicans, and they too are heartily disgusted with it. Suppose the people just ignore the efforts of demagogues to institute these occasions and they will have no more of the blatherskiting.—Warsaw Union.

The remarks of the COURIER, above alluded to, were to the effect that "certain speakers at the re-union had placed the committee in a false position, inasmuch as all the citizens irrespective of party had contributed liberally to the enterprise, with the express understanding that it was to be a nonpartisan affair. We took no exception to anything that was said concering the war or the soldiers, but we did, and do yet condemn the efforts of a few of the speakers to make republican stump speeches entirely foreign to the occasion. We made no attack on the members of the committee, and if R. H. Weamer still insists on "giving them away," it is no fault of ours.

Hendricks for 1880.

[State Sentinel.]

Manifestly, the result of the Ohio election brings ex-Governor Hendricks more than ever prominently to the front for the nomination in 1880. The drift of opinion is setting strongly toward Mr Hendricks. It would be supreme folly to deny it or attempt to obscure the fact. We propose no parallels between Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Tilden, or other distinguished statesmen. We indulge in no panegyrics; Mr. Hendricks' record does not require it. The peer of the best of all who adorn American statesmanship, he is everywhere recognized by political friends and foes as the man for the democratic nomination in 1880.

A dispatch from Washington says, several subjects of considerable importance demand the attention of Hayes on his return. The English and Russian missions are to be filled. The general impression seems to be that Galusha A. Grow will be given the mission to St. Petersburg. Who will be the minister to the Court of St. James's is not known. Some circumstances lead to the belief that Mr. Evarts may accept the post. A desperate effort will be made to induce Mr. Hayes to remove Capt. Phelps, one of the district commissioners, and appoint another and more competent man in his place. A delegation in the interest of Sayles J. Bowen, ex-mayor of Washington, will call upon Mr. Hayes, on Tuesday morning, to press that gentleman for the office of commissioner. A collector of internal revenue, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Collector Freeland of Brooklyn, is to be appointed soon after the de facto president returns. On Mr. Hayes depends the official existence of Postmaster Tyler of Baltimore, against whom serious charges have been preferred. There are various other matters of importance awaiting the attention of the fraudulent president.

The following extracts from the address of Hon. A. P. Edgerton, at Hicksville, are suggestive, and to the point. Concerning negligent and lazy farmers, he says: "As an effective way of advertising their idea of thrift and profit, some farmers summer-fallow their sleds and sleighs in rainy weather or sunshine, and winter kill their plows, and drags, and reapers, and drills by leaving them in the corners of fields just where last used, unhoused and unprotected; and road scrapers are planted by supervisors at the roadsides, ready for the next season's use. This course is profitable to the manufacturers, and commends itself to the young who will honor their fathers by following their example. "To train up a child in the way he should go—follow it yourself," is the best saying of Josh Billings." He advises every person to take their home newspaper, which of course we think is a good suggestion. Here is his advice upon that subject. "Support your own newspapers as the organs by which your own sentiments should be expressed and your interests defended.

Are you a republican? Take the county paper which advocates the principles of your party.

Are you a democrat? Then take your democratic paper.

Do you believe neither party to be exactly right? Then take the paper which supports neither, but gives to each an equal showing. Anyway, let the first paper you read be your own town and county paper, and strive yourself to make it instructive and entertaining.

If you don't believe in anything, and don't want to know anything, then take no paper at all, and you will go on knowing less every day, and—be buried without a funeral."

The following reasonable conclusions concerning the political situation in New York, we find in the Sun: "As was remarked by us a few days ago, it has been a striking feature of democratic feuds in this state that the warring factions, the very next year after they had spent their fury upon each other, ceased quarreling, struck hands again, and thoroughly beat their foes.

It does not by any means follow, however, that what has occured in the past is sure to happen again next year. Indeed, we look upon it as very unlikely. It is not true that history always repeats itself. The breach which is now being made in the democratic party is opened much more easily than it can be closed.

If the republicans carry the state of New York this autumn, the prestige of success will be with them next year, and will be of vast advantage to them in the presidential election.

If the democrats should carry the state this year, even then they would not be too sure of it next year, with the republican tide rising, as it has obviously been of late all around us.

The important influence which the election of governor now will exert over the presidential election next year is fully recognized by all intelligent politicians. Mr. Cornell and Col. Geo. Bliss have written letters within a few days past emphasizing this point. The republicans at least understand that next year as well as this they may reasonably expect to reap a rich harvest from the democratic feud Mr. John Kelley is now organizing. Because other quarrels have been quickly made up it does not follow that the Kelley feud will be short lived. It promises to score more than one defeat for the democratic party—more than one victory for the republicans."

Make a Note of This.

The agricultural schedule annexed to the act of 1850, which is also made a part of the act of March 3, 1879, providing for the tenth census, requires a report of the chief productions of agriculture "during the year ended June 1."

By the act approved March 3, 1879, it is provided that the tenth census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880.

As the enumeration commences on the first of June and closes on or before the thirtieth, all the crops which are gathered once a year will fall pretty clearly on one side or the other of the dividing line.

Thus the cotton crop reported in the census will be that of 1879, gathered in the fall of that year; while the wool clip or "wool crop" will be that of the spring of 1880—except in portions of California and Texas, where both a fall and spring clip are secured.

For certain of the productions of agriculture, however, there is no harvest, in the usual sense of that term; but the product is gathered week by week, or day by day, as it matures—milk, butter, cheese, meat fall into this class.

In view of the requirements of the law, and of the great importance of accurate statistical information relative to agriculture, it is deemed to be highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give the information with promptness and accuracy. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that all persons engaged in agriculture make notes from time to time of the quantities and values of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted, in order that their statements, when made to the enumerators, may be of the highest possible value.

To remove any doubts that may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following table presents the several crops specifically mentioned in the agricultural schedule, arranged accordingly as they fall into the calendar year 1879, or that of 1880, or are to be returned for the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and closing May 31, 1880.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1, 1880.

I. OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDER YEAR 1879.

Wheat	Acres. Bushels.
Corn	Acres. Bushels.
Rye	Acres. Bushels.
Oats	Acres. Bushels.
Barley	Acres. Bushels.
Buckwheat	Acres. Bushels.
Peas and Beans	Acres. Bushels.
Rice	Acres. Bushels.
Tobacco	Acres. Pounds.
Cotton	Acres. Bales.
Potatoes	Acres. Bushels.
Ochards	Acres. Value of products, $
Vineyards	Acres. Value of products, $
Small fruits	Acres. Value of products, $
Hay	Acres. Tons.
Clover seed	Bushels.
Grass seed	Bushels.
Hops	Acres. Pounds.
Hemp	Acres. Tons.
Flax	Acres. Pounds.
Flaxseed	Bushels.
Bees	Number of hives. Pounds of wax. Pounds of honey.
Sugar cane	Acres. Hogheads of sugar. Gallons of molasses.
Sorghum	Acres. Pounds of sugar. Gallons of molasses.

II. OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDER YEAR 1880.

Wool	Number of fleeces. Pounds.
Maple sugar	Pounds.
Maple molasses	Gallons.

III. OF THE YIELD OF THE TWELVE MONTHS, JUNE 1, 1879, TO MAY 31, 1880.

Butter	Pounds.
Cheese	Pounds.
Milk sold	Gallons.
Value of animals slaughtered, dollars.	
Market gardens	Acres. Value of products, $
Value of forest products, dollars.	
Value of home manufacture, dollars.	

Important to Debtors.

The experience of the past few years conclusively proves that all debtors should make provision for payment of their obligations, whether they expect to live long or die soon. This can be accomplished by securing an Endowment and Annuity Bond Contract in the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. The past record and established reputation of this large and strong financial institution fully entitles it to the confidence of the American people. Mr. Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Ind., is agent of this county.

The Western Rural

Comes to us in an entirely new dress, greatly improved in appearance, though having been for years one of the most enterprising and best papers of its class published. Current topics are discussed with ability, and its Literary and Fireside departments are much enjoyed by the women folks. See our club rates in another column.

We have before us, in pamphlet form the masterly address of Hon. A. P. Edgerton, delivered at the Hicksville fair. The importance of agriculture, and the subject of taxation, both of great interest to the people, were carefully considered from an intelligent standpoint. The address is not dry and stale as agricultural addresses usually are, but full of eloquence and bright ideas such as these: "Man may be placed in the purest air, in the bright sunshine or the pleasant shade; springs and pure running waters may flow at his feet; beautiful flowers with sweetest fragrance may bloom around him; and the songs of birds everywhere greet him; and earth and sky together meet as on a bridal day; and yet, in the midst of all this loveliness, dependent man must labor for his food or perish. Every attraction and beauty of nature may adorn his pathway and his resting place, yet he must work or die by the wayside, for there is no life-giving element in nature's beauties of earth or air unless man work to secure it. God's law governing man's existence here, has inexorably fixed the conditions upon which alone he can live and prosper. Bread is his need and by the sweat of his face must he eat it. Neither kings, nor powers, nor principalities, nor decrees, nor laws, nor arts, nor science, nor devices of any kind, can change that law of man's existence." Mr. Edgerton takes strong grounds against the taxation of agricultural lands, cultivated and used annually for the production of crops. He argues that "Such taxes are a tax on the labor and industry required to make lands productive; and their annual product is an addition to the wealth of the country which does not escape taxation. I do not include in this proposition wood lands, timber lands, or any lands not actually cultivated as farms. They should be taxed.

I cannot give you, on such an occasion as this, the reasons in full, nor the statistics, which would prove the justice and necessity of this proposition; but I can illustrate it by a reference to your own experience, and you can make your own arguments and draw your own conclusions. A man buys a piece of uncultivated land, 'wild land,' as we call it, and uses his means in paying for it. He goes upon it, puts up his cabin, moves into it, and commences his improvements. The only additional value given to his land is the result of his own labor, or the results of like labor by his neighbor similarly situated. But so soon as this increase in value, which to him has been no source of profit, is discernable and becomes known to the assessor, it is listed for taxation; and so on, for year after year, are taxes imposed upon him because he thus improves his land, and cultivates the soil for the public good. The government gives him no encouragement to labor, and no protection to his industry. A failure of crops for one or two years exhausts the savings of the farm, but the law does not come to his relief, and remit or lessen his taxes. If a temporary building on a farm is burned down, the value is deducted from the assessment, but if the crops, year after year, are destroyed, no deduction is made on the taxes on the land." He favors taxing all kinds of bonds and securities, as well as church property of every description, and suggests the ballot box as a remedy for existing evils, though "A man who of his own volition seeks and clamors for office, is not the man to have it."

The Columbia City Post and the Auburn Courier do Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks no good by denouncing Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. If the democratic national convention should nominate Hendricks in 1880, and retire Tilden, the former might probably want the latter to help him to carry the state of New York. There is no sense in such abuse. Mr. Tilden will be nominated and elected, and neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Reed will be hurt by it. Mr. Hendricks will be slaughtered in the convention by his over-zealous friends. Mark our prediction.—Valparaiso Messenger.

We are somewhat surprised that our esteemed friend of the Messenger should adopt the stereotyped cry of Tildens followers, i. e. "Hendricks will be slaughtered in the convention by his over-zealous friends". Speaking for the COURIER, we desire it to be distinctly understood, that WE ARE IN FAVOR OF MR. HENDRICKS for reasons heretofore expressed. We are not over-zealous in his behalf, nor is he the only man that we could cheerfully support. We do not question the right of democratic editors of Indiana to support Tilden, but we would like to see them advocate his cause frankly and openly, because if they are for Tilden they are opposed to Hendricks and the interests of their own state. We are no more in favor of Hendricks, than we are opposed to Tilden, neither do we oppose Tilden because we are in favor of Hendricks. Our objections to Tilden are numerous, and as we think, well founded. We neither expect to be hurt or benefitted by Tildens nomination and election, the former is barely probable and the latter is not possible.

The Young Folks' Monthly.

That interesting Young Peoples' Magazine, the Young Folks' Monthly, is upon our table, full of pleasure and profit to the class for which it is intended. Dialogues for schools and other entertainments, a series of drawing lessons, etc. It contains 32 large pages and is no doubt the cheapest Magazine for the price. See our club rates in another column.

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at
Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers.
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMPANY

We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of

FALL DRESS GOODS!

That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelties are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of

COLORED SILKS,

In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant

Colored Brocades,

Plain Black Silks, in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinds of

TRIMMINGS,

consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored

FRINGES,

will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant

Button, Button, who's got the Button?

is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.

Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

Another Car-Load
OF
PARLOR AND COOKING
STOVES
Received at the Hardware Store of
KIBLINGER & CO.
They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at
Old Prices!
30 per cent. less than the advance now.
W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.
AUBURN, - - IND.

Auburn Courier.

SUBSCRIBE NOW,

The "Courier" Clubbing List.

For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

STATE SENTINEL (weekly)	$2 00
WESTERN RURAL "	3.00
YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY	2.35

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

The publishers of the publications named below, offer the balance of 1879 free to all who subscribe now.

WESTERN RURAL, YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY.

The Dog Days.

A correspondent asks what is meant by "dog days." It might signify that "every dog has his pay." That is also a popular method of expressing an idea and is has about as much good sense in it as the other, and more truth than poetry. "Dog days" signify the period of the greatest summer heat, which is between the first week in July and last in August. In the Mediterranean country, where the idea originated, the period corresponded with the date the dog star rose with the sun. The ancients ascribed to this period nearly all malignant influences. It was natural to get low-down for a name to characterize it, hence the evil days were called "dog days." This latter interpretation is modern, but to one who regards the average dog as the synonym for all that is mean, it is a good one. We like this interpretation the best of any yet given. —Indiana Farmer.

How to Detect Poison Ivy.

[Syracuse Herald.]

The annoying casualty which confined Judge Noah Davis to a sick room the other day might have been avoided if the eminent jurist had paid as much attention to the small as to the large things of life. The poison ivy and the innocuous kind differ in one particular which is too easy of remembrance to be overlooked by any one who is enough interested in the brilliant hued leaves of autumn to care for gathering them; the leaves of the former grow in clusters of three, and those of the latter in fives. As somebody has suggested in a juvenile story book, every child should be taught to associate the five leaves in a cluster with the fingers on the human hand and given to understand that when these numbers agree they can be brought into contact with safety. It may spare our readers no little suffering to bear this point in mind during their October rambles in the field.

County Institute.

MESSRS EDITORS—As the time for holding our county institute is drawing near, I would like to put a few questions and make a few suggestions to the teachers of the county, for their consideration and discussion at the institute. Can we not devise some means of creating a greater interest at our township institutes? How will we secure a large attendance? I will suggest that the teacher at whose school house the institute is to convene, continue his school at least one half day during the institute. I think in this way we could form better ideas of the methods of others, in conducting recitations and presenting the different subjects, and would probably command a greater interest.

A TEACHER.

P. S.—We would like it R. R. would give an explanation of what he meant by the pupils of Cedar Creek school getting into a racket. If by "racket" he meant a quarrel, he is surely mistaken, as the school has passed off nicely without any disturbance whatever.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25). it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

—The county commissioners were in session this week for the purpose of receiving the reports of the township trustees. Full report in next week's COURIER.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,

—WARRANTEE DEEDS,

—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,

—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),

—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound),

—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—Ripe oysters at Hollisters.

—Gents underwear from 40c. suits up, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The boss hats and caps at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—That Gasteline at Abright's the jeweler, is immense.

—Go to Abright's the jeweler and examine his necklaces.

—Mr. Bab Lewis and family are visiting in Richland county, Ohio.

—Tarney can suit you in choice cuts of beef, veal, pork or mutton.

—Ladies, call and examine the ladies' friend, in the shape of a glove buttoner.

—Don't buy your ladies' cloaks till you have seen McQuiston & Ralston's.

—The best assortment of dress goods in the city at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Vacant houses are hard to find in Auburn. One year ago they were plenty.

—Clocks, clocks, clocks. The largest stock in northern Indiana at Abright's, the jeweler.

—The Stamets hotel, recently removed to the junction, will soon be ready for occupancy.

—"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured my son of erysipelas." Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimer, Pa.

—Frank Culbertson is managing the back line to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public.

—Silver knives, forks and spoons at bottom prices at Abright's the jeweler. No charge for marking.

—The patent process flour manufactured by Duncan Bros., at Waterloo, is the best in the market.

—"Worth their weight in gold" is what "Sellers' Liver Pills" are said to be. If you don't believe it, try them.

—Children and ladies' underwear, children, misses and ladies' hosiery at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—The Republican indulges in more self laudation than all the other newspapers in the county combined.

—Sam Hench, Esq., prosecuting attorney of Allen county, was in town yesterday, assisting in the Hazzard prosecution.

—Hazzard appears to be advertising the Swineford House. He boards around and picks his teeth in front of the hotel.

—Mr. Steve A. Martin and wife, of Whitley county, spent several days last week with Mr. J. J. Martin and family at the junction.

—Preaching at the Baptist church next Sabbath morning and evening, and regularly thereafter once in two weeks, by Rev. R. C. Ray.

—Work has commenced on the Fort Wayne water works. The contracts have all been let, amounting in the aggregate to $236,865 86.

—Heavy silk fringes, silk velvets velveteens, corduroy, trimmings, silks, and a large assortment of emproideries at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—Abright the jeweler ahead again. Having bought a large stock of watches before the advance, will sell them for the next 30 days at the old price.

—Every body says McQuiston & Ralston have the largest stock of goods ever brought to Auburn. Call and see them. 42-3t.

—The Courier advocates a county fair at Auburn. Now, what has the Press to say to this recruit?—Republican.

Recruit! We smile.

—Prepare for cold weather. Cotton flannels 16 yards for $1.00, also a large assortment of all wool flannels at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3.

—S. U. Tarney still gives his personal attention to the selection of fatted stock for slaughtering purposes, that is the reason he always has good tender meat.

—Mr. J. E. Bodine, of West Manchester, Ohio, called on his numerous friends in Auburn a few days since. He made the COURIER office happy two dollars worth.

Miss Allice McKay and her friend, Miss Kittie Henderson, of Fort Wayne, entertained a number of their friends at the residence of the former, Saturday evening last.

—The case against Adam Mullen of this county, who was indicted by the grand jury of Allen county for assault and battery, was dismissed by Pros. Atty. Hench last week at Ft. Wayne.

—Remember the meeting at Ensley's hall next Saturday evening in the interest of the Auburn fair. Let everybody turn out and lend their influence. Would be glad to see as many farmers present as possible.

—Our young friend, John Schaab, has gone to Ohio to commit a rash act. He will return with Mrs. Schaab the first of next week, when the boys will give the newly married couple a grand reception and have a jolly time.

—A large and select lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wagons, harness, reaper, plows, carpenter's tools, bees, household goods, etc., will be sold at public auction at the late residence of Anthony McEntaffer, deceased, near Waterloo, on Friday the 31st inst.

—Mr. Adam Deets, of Richland township, has just completed a very fine country residence, said to be the best in the township. Messrs. Steele & Canon, of Auburn, does the painting.

—The employes of the COURIER office can testify to the excellent quality of apples raised by Mr. John Boots, of Jackson township. A basket full left in the office by Mr. Boots, vanished as it by magic.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, October 20, 1879: Grace B Desouza, Rob't. Fluke, John W. Hartman, Mrs. Kittie Mosier, Joseph M. Snyder, Charles Williams.

JOS. RAINIER, P. M.

—We have been asked by a number of school teachers who take the COURIER, why we do not publish the educational articles of the county superintendent. For answer, we refer them to Mr. MacIntosh.

—There should be an effort put forth by the citizens of Auburn to have a course of lecturers this winter. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive proposals from some celebrity, offering their services at from $30 to $50 for one evening. Matilda Fletcher can be had Nov. 14th, for one lecture.

—MARRIED,—At the Catholic church in New Haven, by Rev. Wedon, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday the 21st inst., Mr. John A. Schaab, of Auburn, and Miss Aline Beugnot, of Cecil, O.

With the above came an abundant supply of cake, for which the COURIER boys return thanks. "Here's your good health, and your family's, and may you all live long, and brosper."

—Uncle Jake Hoover concluded to take a hand in the Hazzard bussiness the other day, and gobbled up Hazzards overcoat and satchel to satisfy a $59,00 claim for delinquent taxes. An examination of the property satisfied the treasurer that the whole outfit was not worth over two or three dollars, and would not cover the expense of sale, so the property was returned to the owner.

—It is well known that all goods manufactured of iron are rapidly advancing in price. Material for the manufacture of stoves has advanced 60 per cent. Mr. John L. Davis, of the Pioneer hardware store, ought to consider himself very fortunate in being able to purchase a car load of stoves, of all kinds, at the old prices. He informs us that he will sell the new stoves just received without any advance, and at the old rates. Now is the time to buy.

—The Courier has treated the fair association very liberally this year.—Press.

But the Courier wants a county fair at Auburn. What has the Press to say now.—Republican.

The COURIER prefers to speak for itself concerning the fair, which it will do when the proper time comes. Several years experience in managing agricultural associations has learned us a few things in that connection. But we favor a fair.

—The criminal cases of Geo. Hazzard came up for trial in the Circuit court last Tuesday. A change of venue was taken from the judge, and the time for trial set for next Wednesday before Judge Lowry, when it is expected that the cases will be disposed of. There are eight cases in all, for larceny, perjury and false pretenses. The defendant is under bond of $1,000 in each case. Judge Mellet of Newcastle appears for the defense, and Samuel Hench, of Fort Wayne will assist in the prosecution.

—Owing to the large edition, increased size, double frontispieces, etc., of the November number of Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas, it has been found necessary to appoint the day of issue later than usual. Scribner's Monthly (edition 100,000) will be ready October 22d. It will be "an agricultural number," containing half a dozen papers of the highest interest to farmers and others interested in rural life, besides a portrait and copy of bass-relief of Bayard Taylor, and the beginning of a new serial story by George W. Cable. St. Nicholas, permanently enlarged, printed on heavier paper, with wider margins, and having many special attractions, will be issued on the 25. New volumes of both magazines are begun with these numbers.

—Last Saturday was the 65th birthday of Mrs. Walborn, who resides three miles west of Auburn. The old lady was completely surprised by her children and neighbors, who congregated at her house at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, each bringing a nice present or something good to eat. All her children were present except two sons living in Kansas and one daughter living in Michigan. The children and grandchildren present numbered twenty-three The neighbors present were Mr. and Mrs. Wash. Teeters, Mr. and Mrs. Dan'l Swihart, Mother Swihart, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Clark and children, and Mrs. Fred. Imler. At 12 o'clock the company surrounded a very large extension table in the dining room, which was loaded with turkey, chicken, cakes, pies and other substantials and luxuries, all of which was relished by the company, as each person present seemed to have a good appetite, but there was plenty for all, and some to spare, notwithstanding 'Squire Walborn and several other big eaters were present. After dinner the party engaged in a social chat, and a general good time was had by all. It was an enjoyable occasion, and will long be remembered by Mother Walborn.

Spencerville.

—Mr. D. Zahner, of Waterloo, was in town on Saturday.

—Prof. Zimmerman has a new musical instrument. It's a girl.

—Mrs. A. Depew, of Mich. is visiting her parents near town.

—A Murphy club was organized at the M. E. church Friday evening.

—Rev. J. M. Wolverton has gone to Richmond to attend a sick child.

—J. W. Garman, late of Republic, O., and family, have returned to Spencerville

—A. Kinsey took in the Chicago exposition, also made purchase of a stock of furniture.

—We are glad to see that deacon Billy has resumed his old position with Mr. Kinsey.

—Mr. P. Bishop visited the exposition, and while there purchased a fine line of dry-goods, etc.

—Mrs. S. Barny arrived home on Friday, from a visit of several weeks among friends in Kansas.

—The Masons have completed their hall and secured the necessary fixtures for successful operations.

—Rev. Stackhouse, the new Methodist minister, with his family, took possession of the parsonage last week.

—The suit before Esq. Fales, wherein Henry Myers was plaintiff and J. R. Nichols defendent, resulted in favor of the defense

—Our school, under the management of Mr. F. Walters, has proved very successful, with a large attendance of scholars from a distance. We have heard no complaints from patrons or scholars during the term, which is something new for our school. The fall term closes in two weeks. Mr. Walters will have charge of the school during the winter.

—Spencerville has now attained to the position of a perfect town after years of conflict between the moral and respectable portion of her people, and the element that loves its slops and swill. The latter have succeeded in getting a saloon opened, to their evident satisfaction, where they can now slack their thirst in large or small quantities.

St. Joe.

—Hank shelled out the cigars on Friday.

—Another blockade at the St. Joe elevators.

—Jerry Andrews is shipping apples from this place.

—Marion Dermott is afflicted with chills and fever.

—Dad Strong has another position on Pete's fast train.

—Charlie Ables has emigrated to the wild woods of Michigan.

—O. H. is somewhat indisposed, owing to the change in the weather.

—It is rumored that one of the Barny Brothers (Mark) will soon be in town with a stock of goods. Who next?

—S. S. Barr, at the telegraph office, has an assistant, and the two together make a team. Two as big hearted boys as ever shook a dice box.

—Bro. Bell still keeps watch over the river bridge. We fear if he is not released soon there is danger of his blowing away. So poor! oh, so poor.

—E. Case, of Spencerville, has associated himself with Mort Olds in the dry goods and grocery business, and will open out a bran new stock of goods this week.

—A. Donaldson, building contractor, is busily engaged in finishing up his buildings, having no less than four on hand.

—The building to be used for a drug store by the Mitchell Brothers is nearly completed, and soon St. Joe. will be blessed with another M. D.

—H. H. Fales, of Spencerville, is putting up a two story frame building to be used as a furniture store. That the business men of Spencerville see in St. Joe the rising star, is clearly settled.

—The three story brick to be used by J. D. Leighty as a dry goods emporium, is nearly completed, and we thinkit the finest building in the south half of the county.

—War was declared in the west part of town on Saturday morning last. It is claimed by a resident of J. S. Francis' addition that on the night of the general shake up, a certain young man insulted a married woman. Learning of the fact the husband started out fully armed to look up the offender. Not finding the boy that night, his wrath somewhat cooled off, and instead of the pistol, he concluded to wreak his vengeance with a club. The y. m. not knowing that there was any danger was perambulating around kind of loosly, when the husband slipped up and dealt him a blow with a club which sent the young man to grass. It is said that after coming to, the y. m. done some tall running and loud hallooing, and was around about noon trying to buy a pistol, but Jake did not have any and the matter was settled at the 'squire's office. If it had not been for the dance there would not have been any insult, if there had been no insult there would have been no broken heads.

—Cashmeres from 15c. to 75c. per yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3

The Auburn papers contain flaming reports of the soldiers' re-union at that place on the 19th and 20th. The number present is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000, probably the largest crowd that ever before assembled at the county-seat. The re-union was a grand and imposing demonstration, and as such will long be remembered by the veterans who met there to recount the scenes of camp and battle-field. The only thing that occurred to reflect discredit on a portion of the proceedings, was the conduct of certain galvanized politicians of the more radical type, who improved the occasion to step over the line and indulge in a political harangue in the course of their speeches. This was designed as a non-partizan meeting, and political hash not down in the bill; it was in very bad taste, but nothing else could be expected from political shoulder-strikers who manage somehow to make conspicuous asses of themselves on general principles.—Headlight.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS.

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
43-1y 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUGERLI;

THE FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailor,

Has just received the largest and finest assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

Goods in his line, ever opened in DeKalb County. The very latest patterns in

FRENCH CASSIMERES,
BROADCLOTH
DOESKIN,
CHEVIOT,
DIAGONALS,

And all kinds of fancy suitings. Beaver and chinchilla

OVERCOATINGS.

Of all colors, the finest ever brought to this market. A fine line of Beaver for

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Which the ladies are requested to examine. Cloaks cut, fit, trimmed and made at very low prices and

WARRANTED TO FIT.

No trimmings used on either gent's or ladies' wear, except the very best. Call and examine goods and leave your measure at

J. H. GUGERLI'S,

North Main street, opposite Dusk's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank. 30-tf.

Vacation of Alley.

Notice is hereby given of the pendency of a petition before the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, to be heard at their December session, 1879, praying the vacation of an alley running North and south along the entire west side of Park's addition to the town of Auburn, in said county. The persons to be effected by said proposed vacation are Joseph H. Ford, Christopher Goodbreak William Snell, Charles Snell, John H. Weaver, Minnie Garver, John Otto, George H. K. Moss, John Sawyer and Joseph K. Lanning.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y, GEORGE H. K. MOSS, And others.

Oct. 21st, 1879. 43-t.

GET MARRIED!

There is a place in this State where wedding outfits for gentlemen,

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

Hosiery, Hats, &c.

is a specialty. Parties contemplating

MatrimonY

will consult their interest if they wish

Stylish Garments

artistically constructed to visit this place. Besides we carry the largest, best made and finest trimmed stock of Men's Boys and Children's Clothing in the State. Be sure and find

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

one price, fine clothiers

Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 58 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City	....	6 30am	....	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....	....
Lansing	....	10 07am	....	....
Grand Rapids	....	6 00am	12 15pm	....
Detroit	....	7 00am	3 55pm	....
Ann Arbor	....	8 40am	5 20pm	....
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	6 40pm	....
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	8 37pm	....
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	9 05pm	....
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	9 30pm	....
Angola	8 02am	2 10pm	11 05pm	....
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	12 10am	....
Auburn	9 25am	3 02pm	12 43am	....
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 05pm	12 45am	....
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 00am	....
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	....	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm	....	....	....
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	....	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....	....
Washington	....	8 00pm	....	....
Baltimore	....	9 20am	....	....

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....	....
Washington	....	8 35am	....	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....	....
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 00am	....	....	....
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	....	....
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 20am	....
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	2 45am	....
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	3 15am	....
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am	....
Angola	7 19pm	1 20pm	4 50am	....
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am	....
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 45am	....
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	....
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 00am	....
Ann Arbor	2 06am	5 10pm	10 35am	....
Detroit	3 35am	6 20pm	11 50am	....
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 05pm	1 00pm	....
Lansing	....	8 45pm	....	....
Saginaw	....	9 10pm	....	....
Bay City	....	10 00pm	....	....

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

E WIFE'S PRAYER AND THE DRUNKARD'S RESOLVE.

BY BYRON B. LONG.

Hush, my dear! the winds are moaning
Through the ragged window pane,
And the rotten roof is groaning
'Neath the torrent-falling rain;
Close thine eyes and let them slumber
Through the darkness of this night,
And hear not the awful thunder
That will roll before the light.

Hark! seems now I hear a footfall;
Ah! 'twas but that hingeless gate
Dashed again by storm-king's fury,
Dealing out its dues of fate.
Sleep, my child! the lightning's flashes
May but calm thy sweet repose;
But thy mother's tired lashes—
When they'll rest but Heaven knows.

Ah! upon my eyesight painted,
Holy scenes of long ago,
With the sparks of radiance tainted,
Sweet as clearest sunset's glow;
When, within the harvest garnered,
I a blushing bride was seen,
With a youth whose brow was tarnished
Not with sin's dark, loathsome screen.

But the change! oh, tearful wailing!
My poor heart can scarce contain
All the woe that lies there railing,
In its bitter, sad refrain;
When the tempter, vile and sullen,
Tore the splendor from that brow—
Swept the luster from eyeballs—
Darkened orbs of misery now.

Yes, he comes! I hear him stumble;
Oh, my God, but bear me up!
'Mid the thunder's pealing rumble,
Help me drag this bitter cup;
Help me still the wail of anguish
That seems bursting from my breast;
Blessed Jesus, waft me heavenward—
Let me on Thy bosom rest!

Ah! the door behind him closes;
Seems he walks with firmer tread,
And those eyes seem not as burning
As when tinged with Satan's red;
As before the grate he's standing,
In the firelight's fading glow,
Seems I see a manly picture,
One I'd seen long years ago.

"Wife!" He turns, and o'er his features
Gleamings of angelic light
Seem to float in waves of splendor,
Driving out the horrid night,
Sifting from my care-worn bosom
All the loads of sorrow there,
Filling up that hour with gladness,
Banishing all thoughts of care.

"Ere to-night you hushed the sobbings
Of our boy in yonder bed;
Ere you'd brushed the golden ringlets
That are shrouding his young head;
While you were with tears bemoaning
That this home should be his fate;
When thou saidst the winds are roaring,
And the night is dark and late;

"I beneath the eave was listening—
Listening to thy offered prayer;
Heard you sobbing o'er our offspring,
Heard and trembled standing there;
As I heard the cold rain pattering
On the roof above my head,
I resolved to shun the tempter,
'Ere another tear was shed.

"There I kneeled beneath the window,
Gazing toward the clouded heaven,
Asking God, if e'er his aid
Unto mortal man was given,
That He'd let it strengthen me,
Through this scene, my hour of need;
Help me save my labor's worth,
The mouths of wife and child to feed.

"And He heard me, wife: I've conquered;
I no more will touch the cup,
That with hell's dark doom is mantled,
That has burnt my earnings up!
I no more on earth will cause thee
In thy loneliness to shed
Tears of anguish o'er our offspring,
That now lies on yonder bed.

But while heaven is all aglowing,
And all earth's a bounteous store,
I will try to be more grateful
Than I've ever been before;
I will try to heal the rupture
That has torn thy heart in twain;
I will try to soothe thy sorrow,
And receive thy smile again."

APPLETON, Ohio.

THE WRONG PIG.

A Physician's Story.

Old Dr. Johns lived in a small village of Honeyhurst, and for forty years he had been the sole physician in the district where he resided. No one cared to enter the lists against him in that locality, for the simple inhabitants fully believed that there was not such another master of the healing art in the known world, and so he drove his red-wheeled gig over the lanes and by-ways of the country side without a rival, and dared and bullied the inhabitants in his rough and kindly fashion to his heart's content.

The doctor lived in a great rambling house, half way down the village street, with a wide expanse of lawn in front, and his little brick office in one corner next to the sidewalk. His wife had died many years ago, so his household was conducted by a housekeeper. But, as the doctor's family was small and he loved society, he was hardly ever without a student, to whom he taught the healing art in the back office. Thus it was Charley Horton came to Honeyhurst to study medicine with the doctor, and, as his predecessor had done before him, occupied the back office and the northwest chamber. He came from a town somewhat distant, and was unknown to the town folk, and, like every stranger that came among them, was made the subject of much critical examination, as he walked up the broad aisle of the village church the Sunday evening after his arrival.

"Well, doctor, how are you?" said Farmer Smith, as he leaned over the gate of his cornfield, next morning, as the doctor came driving by.

"Ah, Smith, how do you do?" replied he, as he drew rein on the gray mare and stopped. "How's your folks?"

"Toler'ble, thank'ee; wife's a little ailin' this mornin'. See you've got a new young man; see'd him yesterday at church. Goin' to make a doctor out o' him, eh?"

"Yes, I think so," replied the doctor.

"Think ye ain't got the wrong pig by the ear, eh, doctor?" said the farmer, laughing.

"Well, don't know," replied the village Æsculapius; "can't tell yet."

Now, "getting the wrong pig by the ear" was one of the doctor's great expressions—in fact, his favorite one. Like Shakspeare's Justice, he was "full of wise saws and modern instances," and had a proverb or apt quotation upon every occasion. With him, if a man made a mistake, it was "getting the wrong pig by the ear." Of course this peculiarity was well known throughout all the country about where he practiced, and hence the quotation of Farmer Smith.

Time passed on, and Charles Horton became fully domesticated in the doctor's household. He was a fine young fellow, somewhat over-confident, perhaps, and needed the rein a little. This the doctor was not slow to put on, and he mingled his instructions in the healing art with admonitions about "getting the wrong pig by the ear," until Charles was heartily tired of the homely proverb. But he was a good fellow, nevertheless, and a great favorite.

Two years passed away, and Charlie's studies with the old doctor were drawing to a close, when suddenly the idea popped into his head that he would go to Paris and finish his medical education with a course through the continental hospitals. Dr. Johns pooh-poohed the idea, and thought it utterly useless.

"Why, boy," said he, "what do you want to be gallivanting off to France for? What bee have you got in your bonnet now? Can't you be satisfied with home learning, but must go and tack on some new-fangled foreign tomfoolery that will knock all your sensible knowledge out of your head? Go to Paris? Nonsense! Don't get the wrong pig by the ear!"

But Charlie was not to be talked out of his new ideas. He was bound to go to Paris to study and see the world, and so one day he packed his trunks, bade his friends good-by, and, mounting the stage coach, was wheeled out of the village world.

But before going the old doctor called him into his office, and, shutting the door, thus began:

"Now, Charlie, you are off to foreign parts, and I hope you will enjoy yourself. Stick to your books and get what knowledge you can out of those fellows over there, although I don't suppose they know so much more than other people. But, nevertheless, you may learn a few things. I don't suppose you'll be apt to go acting, as you have been too well brought up for that; and now I've got something here that I want you to take with you. It's a recipe that it has taken me a good many years to find out. You will find it of great value in your practice. It will cost you £5."

And the doctor, with a very grave face, held out a huge yellow envelope sealed with red wax and tied with a blue ribbon.

Charlie was rather tired of his long-winded harangue, for, although he liked the doctor, he considered him something of an old fogy. But the offer of his recipe excited his curiosity. What was it? So he paid the £5 and became the happy possessor of the huge envelope and its mysterious contents.

"Take good care of it, Charlie, and don't open it till you are out of the country."

A day or two after, when at his hotel at Folkestone waiting for the steamer, he bethought himself of the mystic recipe, and, hastening to his room, he locked the door and opened his valise.

There it was, safe and sound, in all its glory of yellow envelope, red seal and blue ribbon. Charlie took it out; turned it over. It was very solemn and ponderous; a perfect panacea for all the evils that flesh is heir to. He turned it over and over, and finally untied the ribbon, and, breaking the seal, drew out a sheet of foolscap carefully folded. Taking it to the window he read as follows:

Don't get the wrong pig by the ear.
DR. MATTHEW JOHNS.

Dashing the paper to the floor, Charlie burst out:

"The old swindler, to cheat me out of £5 in that way! I'll come up with him, though. See if I don't pay him off." So he contented himself with concocting a scheme for vengeance in secret.

Three years passed away before Charlie Horton finished his studies and returned home. Meanwhile he had changed greatly, and, from a smooth-faced stripling, with the merest suggestion of a mustache, he was now bearded like the pard, and looked so different that his own mother hardly knew him. But he had not forgotten Dr. Johns, nor his promised revenge.

It was Saturday night when the stage coach set Charles Horton down at the door of the village inn at Honeyhurst. He gave a false name to the landlord, and smoked a cigar with him after supper, and inquired about the village, without that functionary once suspecting his identity.

In the course of the conversation Charlie asked "Who it was that lived in that large house with a front garden down the street?"

"That's Dr. Johns—been here a good many years; clever man. I'll introduce you to him, if you wish. The doctor and I are pretty good friends."

"Well," slowly replied Charlie, as if considering it; "he ought to know his danger, and it would be best to tell him. It may not be too late yet."

And on they started down the street, toward the doctor's residence.

"What did you say was his name?" asked Charlie, as they marched along.

"Dr. Johns."

"Johns—Johns," said Charlie, thoughtfully; "I knew a fellow in Paris—Charlie Horton by name—who said he had studied with Dr. Johns, an old man, and somewhat of a character. I wonder if your doctor is the same man?"

"To be sure he is," replied the innkeeper, "I knew Charlie Horton well. He went to France three or four years ago. So you know him, do ye? Is he there yet? The doctor will be doubly glad to see you if you bring news from Charlie. He thought a great deal of him."

By this time they had reached the doctor's office, and he greeted the landlord heartily, and looked inquiringly at the stranger.

The landlord introduced Charlie as Dr. Holmes, and added that he brought news from Charlie Horton.

At this Dr. Johns was overjoyed, urged the pseudo Holmes to come in, and inquired affectionately about his old pupil.

Conversation was carried on for an hour, when Charlie, looking the doctor earnestly in the face, said:

"Dr. Johns, how is your health now?"

"First rate, sir—first rate. Never felt better in my life!" and he certainly looked it.

"You don't find old age creeping on, do you, sir?" blandly inquired Charlie, but still looking very intently into the doctor's face.

"Well, a little stiffish in the joints now and then; but—bless you, sir—I can ride as many miles and as many hours as I ever could."

"Doctor Johns," said Charlie, very impressively, "do you ever meet in your practice people who look and feel the perfect embodiment of health, and yet whose constitutions are being sapped by a fatal disease and they not conscious of it?"

"Well, yes, I have met such cases," replied the doctor.

"And did you ever apply them to yourself, sir?" asked Charlie, in solemn tones.

"Why, Dr. Holmes, what do you mean? Do you think that my constitution is undermined by a secret disease? Nonsense, man!" and he laughed outright.

Then Charlie began. He told the old doctor all that he had told the landlord, and much more. How he had many such cases. He knew the doctor felt his age, and he cleverly used those symptoms, twisting them about, showing that it was not age, and in two hours' time the doctor was so thoroughly frightened that he believed his end liable to occur at any moment, and besought "Dr. Holmes" to do whatever lay in his power to give him relief. Dr. Holmes promised to think it over during the night. Dr. Johns would not hear of his returning to the inn, but insisted upon his taking a bed at his house.

Charlie, with a grave face, finally consented; but, before going to bed, he advised the doctor to take an "anodyne," assured him that there was no immediate danger, and cleverly managed to slip an emetic into the doctor's glass of rum and water, which he always took before retiring, and had done so with great regularity for thirty years.

About the middle of the night the old housekeeper called Charlie up in great haste and terror. Dr. Johns was very sick, and had asked her to call Dr. Holmes as soon as possible. Charlie went to the bedroom and found him tossing around and groaning at a great rate. He felt now he had an attack of the disease mentioned by Charlie, and besought him to do what he could speedily.

Charlie made an examination, looked grave and shook his head.

"Bad, is it, Dr. Holmes?" asked Johns, faintly; "tell me the worst, sir."

"It is a bad case, Dr. Johns," said Charlie. "I can only do one thing, and that is a costly one. I can give you a prescription, but it will cost you £20. I am obliged to ask that for it, as I obtained it under peculiar circumstances. It may give you relief. I have seen it used with very good results."

"Twenty pounds?" asked the old doctor, eagerly. "All right; I will give it, sir. What is the prescription? Here is the money."

Charlie wrote on a slip of paper, folded it up, and handed it to the doctor. He received it eagerly, opened it with trembling hands, and, by the light of the bedroom lamp, read:

Don't get the wrong pig by the ear.
DR. CHARLES HORTON.

With one bound the doctor was out of bed, but "Dr. Horton" had vanished.

"Charlie," said Dr. Johns, next day, "I'm getting old; you must come and take my practice. Your £20 will help to give you a start."

The doctor says he never got the "wrong pig" but once.

What It Cost President Lincoln to Be Severe.

Mr. Lincoln did not *always* give way to his natural feelings of pity and tenderness. In his high position as a ruler and executive, he *could* not. But the firmness in him that sent a fellow-being to death ever caused him a bitter struggle. Judge Bromwell, of Denver, who visited him in March, 1865, reports Mr. Lincoln's own words. Mr. Seward and several other gentlemen were also present, and the President gradually came to talk on decisions of life and death. All other matters submitted to him, he declared, were as nothing in comparison to these, and he added:

"I reckon there never was a man raised in the country on a farm, where they are always butchering cattle and hogs, and think nothing of it, that ever grew up with such aversion to bloodshed as I have, and yet I have had more questions of life and death to settle in four years than all the men who ever sat in this chair put together. But I've managed to get along and do my duty, as I believe, and still save the most of them, and there's no man knows the distress of my mind. But there have been some of them I couldn't save—there are some cases where the law must be executed. There was that man ——, who was sentenced for piracy and slave-trading on the high seas. That was a case where there must be an example, and you don't know how they followed and pressed to get him pardoned, or his sentence commuted; but there was no use of talking.

"And then there was the case of Beal, on the lakes. That was a case where there must be an example. They tried me every way. They wouldn't give up, but I had to stand firm on that, and even had to turn away his poor sister when she came and begged for his life, and let him be executed, and he was executed, and I can't get the distress out of my mind yet."

As the kindly man uttered these words the tears ran down his cheeks, and the eyes of the men surrounding him moistened in sympathy. There was a profound silence, in which they rose to depart. Three weeks after, the President was killed.

Woman Smokers.

Tobacco has some distinguished female devotees in Europe. Emily Faithful, it is declared, smokes like a Michigan tugboat; the Duchess of Edinburgh takes a quiet puff now and then, and the Princess of Wales keeps a little cigarette case, which she hides profoundly from the smoke-abhorring nose of her royal mother-in-law, while the list might be extended by naming Elizabeth Thompson, the artist, Madame Ratazzi, of Italy, and others.

WHITTIER, the poet, is said to be failing in mental health. He will soon be 72 years of age. In his letter-writing he continues to use the old Quaker pronouns "thee" and "thou."

PERILS OF BALLOONING.

Donaldson and Grimwood's Fatal Voyage—La Mountain and Wise's Thrilling Ride Over Lake Ontario.

The loss of Prof. Wise and his companion, George T. Burr, of St. Louis, recalls the last aerial voyage of Prof. Donaldson, a noted American balloonist. Donaldson was originally a tight-rope performer, and took up ballooning about the year 1870. Between that time and 1875 he made 139 successful ascensions, and had many hair-breadth escapes. His 139th and last ascension was made at Chicago, on July 15, 1875. The balloon was the P. T. Barnum. She carried 88,000 cubic feet of gas and 800 pounds of sand. Mr. Grimwood, of the *Journal*, and Mr. Maitland, of the *Post*, were to go with Mr. Donaldson.

Mr. E. E. Wood, a brother reporter, approached Mr. Grimwood a few moments before he entered the basket. "I only care to go this once, just for the experience," said Mr. Grimwood.

"The wind's unfavorable, but perhaps an upper current will make that all right," Mr. Wood remarked.

Grimwood laughed. "It won't work," he said, with a shake of the head. "They're trying to frighten the reporters by saying that Donaldson expects to be carried into Michigan, with the chances of being gone two or three days. It won't work."

"Well," replied Mr. Wood, "what's the difference? If you should fly over to Michigan the trip would be all the more interesting, and you'd have a chance to spread in the *Journal*."

"That's so," said Grimwood. "Come to think of it, I'd like to land in Michigan. But if I'm going so far from home I ought to have more money."

He borrowed a $10 bill from a Mr. Adams, another reporter, saying, "I guess that'll do."

Mr. Wood then gave Grimwood a field glass to aid his observations while in mid-air. A life-preserver was thrown into the car. Grimwood said: "If I should see that we're settling into the lake, I'll pull off my boots, and slap on the life-preserver. I'm a good swimmer, and can stand a good deal."

The two reporters stepped into the basket. Donaldson followed. The balloon was overburdened, and he said that only one reporter could accompany him. He called for a volunteer to remain behind. Neither reporter moved. Maitland pulled a copper from his pocket and flipped it in the air, and Grimwood shouted "head." Maitland won, and Grimwood was reluctantly crawling from the car when Mr. Donaldson's agent interfered. "Gentlemen," said he, "the lots must be cast in the usual way, under my direction." He wrote "First choice" and "Second choice" on slips of paper, and shook them in a police officer's hat. The hat was held aloft, and the officer drew the decisive slip. It was Grimwood's death-warrant. He stepped back into the basket with Donaldson, and Maitland despondently withdrew.

The balloon rose gracefully to an altitude of about 5,000 feet, and floated steadily to the northeast, out over Lake Michigan, and in a direction that would, if followed, take them near Grand Haven, Mich., 120 miles distant. Thousands of upturned eyes watched the Barnum as it moved steadily before the breeze at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour. At 6¼, one hour and a half from the time of starting, many eyes were yet fastened upon the balloon.

At 7 p. m. the Little Guide, a small craft standing out some thirty miles from the Illinois shore, sighted the balloon. It was then occasionally dipping its basket in the lake, only a mile and a half away. The schooner headed for it, but before it could overtake it there seemed to be a sudden lightening of the car, and the balloon shot upward to a great height, and soon disappeared.

This was the last ever seen of the balloon. That night a terrific storm swept down upon the lake. How the two men met their fate was never known; but on the 16th of August the body of Grimwood was found on the east shore of Lake Michigan, near Stony creek. The body was fully identified. It was completely clothed, except that the hat and boots were missing, and around the body was a broken life-preserver. His watch, papers, letters, fruit-knife, a certificate of membership in the Chicago Public Library, and the field glass that was so kindly furnished by Mr. Wood were also found upon his body.

Nothing has been heard of Donaldson, nor have any remains of the balloon been discovered. The finding of Grimwood's body, however, established the fact that they lost their lives in the lake. There was nothing to indicate as to how death was met; whether the balloon was struck by lightning and collapsed in mid-air; whether the balloon struck the water and was burst, leaving the men to battle with the waves, only at last to be drowned. From Donaldson's knowledge of gas, and his mode of managing his balloon, we might infer that he found that he must trail upon the water, as he was compelled to do but a few weeks before on Lake Ontario, and that they prepared for the worst by throwing out all ballast, then their boots, and to meet the last they put on their life-preservers. The basket, coming down into the water, filled, and was virtually at anchor. The hurricane and furious wind would soon tear the balloon to pieces, and the two men, left at the mercy of the angry waves, must soon have succumbed to a watery grave.

The great aerial voyage from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast began on July 1, 1859. It was the longest trip ever made in a balloon. The adventurers were John La Mountain, a noted aeronaut, O. A. Gager, John Wise and Wm. Hyde, of the St. Louis *Republican*. Mr. Hyde described the trip in a long letter to his journal. He said that they left St. Louis at 6¼ p. m. The cargo consisted of 900 pounds of sand, in bags; a large quantity of cold chickens, tongues, potted meats, sandwiches, etc.; numerous dark-colored, long-necked vessels, containing champagne, sherry, sparkling Catawba, claret, Madeira, brandy and porter; a plentiful supply of overcoats, shawls, blankets and fur gloves; a couple or three carpet-bags; a pail of iced lemonade and a bucket of water; a compass, barometer, thermometer and chart; bundles of the principal St. Louis newspapers; an express package, directed to New York city; cards of candidates for clerkships in several of the courts; tumblers, cups, knives and other articles.

The balloon, the Atlantic, with its four passengers, sailed off in a northeasterly direction, and in less than two hours, at a height of about one mile, struck the current that the aeronauts had declared was always flowing in the upper regions from west to east. The discovery greatly elated Prof. Wise. There broke from his lips a little cough, and saying, "Boys, let's sing," he struck up the stirring national anthem, "Hail Columbia," in which all joined, though the frigidity of the atmosphere put quite a damper on patriotism and melody.

A little after midnight there were momentary flashes of lightning on all sides of the horizon. The milky way appeared like luminous phosphorescent clouds, and heaven's jeweled tiara of stars glistened below and above. Night's queenly brow shimmered with the mellow light of the new-born crescent moon. The mighty scroll of the cerulean-pillared firmament glittered all over with gorgeous heraldry.

Day broke at 3 o'clock, and dogs began to bark. At 4:15 they sailed over Fort Wayne, Ind., and could hear the shouts of its inhabitants. At 5:15 they descried in the east what at first appeared to be the reflection of the sun on the sky. One of the party asserted that they were not many miles from a lake. The noble air vessel was rushing along at a brisk rate, dragging its shadow on the ground encircled in fantastic colors. There was no doubt that what had at first seemed a brilliancy of the eastern heavens was nothing less than an immense body of water. The aeronauts concluded that it could only be Lake Erie, and they were right, for, tracing the shore and observing the little islands, its contour corresponded almost precisely with the map.

A sublimer scene now broke on human view. Lake Erie has a surface of 7,800 square miles, and, although they could not behold the whole of it, the view lost none of its magnificence. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam pipe, floated languidly on every side, unfolding their gauze-like robes, and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of houses huddled together at the mouth of the Maumee. It was Toledo. There, in that great bend, dotted with specks of land, Perry gained his victory in 1813.

At 7:25 they swept over Sandusky, and floated out on the bosom of the lake. At 9:30 they overtook a Buffalo steamer and were hailed with a shrill whistle. They were about 500 feet high, and held a conversation with the passengers. At 9:50 they were over Long Point, Canada, the scene of the great fight between Morrissey and Heenan. So they had traversed nearly the entire length of Lake Erie, a distance of 250 miles, accomplishing it in three hours.

At 10:30 they had Lakes Erie and Ontario both in sight. The balloon had again attained an altitude of nearly a mile. A terrible storm was surging beneath them, the trees waving and the waves dashing against the shore of Erie in an awfully tempestuous manner. Now, like a gurgle, came the subdued sounds of the plashing and headlong cataract of Niagara.

At 11 o'clock, having skimmed over the lake shore, still bound eastwardly, the balloon brought them in sight of Buffalo and Niagara falls, as also the Welland canal. They had reached a height of over a mile, the barometer marking 23.6 inches. At 12:30 they were nearly between the falls and Buffalo, inclining rather to the left of the latter. The famous falls were quite insignificant. There was to the voyagers a descent of seemingly about two feet, and the water appeared to be perfectly motionless. The spray gave the whole an appearance as of ice, and there was nothing grand or sublime about it.

Passing the western terminus of the Erie canal, the balloon was borne directly toward Lake Ontario. The ballast was now nearly exhausted, and to have determined on crossing the second lake would have been sheer recklessness and hardihood. Here it was debated whether it were better to land Messrs. Gager and Hyde and in their stead take in a sufficient quantity of new ballast and again steer for the Atlantic ocean. The air ship was lowered, but was immediately caught in the hurricane which was then raging, and carried very near the tops of trees, which were bending and swaying to and fro by the force of the wind. Mr. La Mountain at once threw over the buckets and their contents, and the lift this gave them kept them from being crushed in the woods.

Like a bullet they shot out into the lake. The boat was got in readiness, and the trooping winds sent them out of sight of land. They were in a dreary waste of 7,000 square miles of water. At length they neared the dashing billows. The steering machinery was cut away, and they arose like a feather. For a time the ship was buoyed out of the way of danger, but she frequently darted downward, as though bent on destruction. Carpet-sacks, overcoats, provisions, everything was pitched into the lake. La Mountain finally cut away the lining of the boat. The oars were sent after the lining. Everything had now gone but an overcoat and two blankets, which were saved to be used as a final resort. A propeller, Young America, bore down to their relief, but they scudded some hundreds of feet before her bows, and that hope failed.

Finally, after skirmishing within thirty feet of the dark waves for a distance of not less than fifty miles, and perhaps more, they were out of danger of drowning, but a new peril was before them. The hurricane blew them into a dense forest which skirted the lake, and threatened to tear them limb from limb. Mr. Gager had thrown out the anchor, a heavy iron one, with three hooks, each an inch and a quarter in thickness. So rapid was their flight that this stood out nearly straight from the car. As the grapnel swung against the trees of moderate size, the velocity of the balloon and its terrible strength would tear them down and fling it to the ground. One by one the hooks broke off, and they were again at the mercy of an all-sweeping wind. Messrs. La Mountain and Hyde held on to the valve rope, endeavoring to discharge the gas, but were quickly compelled to release their grasp, and cling to the concentrating hoop to avoid being thrown out.

The balloon actually went through a mile of forest, and, tearing down trees and breaking branches, pursued its resistless course, dashing the party in the willow car to and fro, against trunks and limbs, until the stout netting had broken, little by little, and the balloon itself had no longer any protection, when, striking a tall tree, the silk was punctured in a dozen places, and rent into ribbons, leaving the car suspended by the netting twenty feet above the ground. The course of the balloon through the woods left a path similar to that of a tornado. Trees half the size of a man's body were snapped in twain as though they were pipe-stems, and huge limbs were scattered like leaves.

The landing was made within 150 yards of a settlement, and the crash was so great that the people ran to the spot to see what had happened. Singular as it would appear, there was only one of the four injured, Mr. La Mountain receiving some slight contusions about one of his hips. The remainder escaped without a scratch. When they got down, partly by ropes and partly by means of a broken tree, several persons were standing around, with open mouths and eyes staring out in wonder. They then learned that they had landed on the farm of Truman O. Whitney, near Sackett's Harbor, in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y. By Mr. La Mountain's watch the time was 2 o'clock and twenty minutes.

They had been nineteen hours and forty minutes traveling a distance which cannot be computed at less than 1,200 miles.

ALL SORTS.

RATHER act than follow examples.

REFINEMENT is within the reach of the poorest.

BISMARCK is beginning to look old. He is 65.

TEXAS hasn't enough water for her wild ducks to swim in.

MOST of the mummies of Egypt have been ground up into paint.

DR. BOCK, of Leipsic, holds tea and coffee accountable for nervousness and peevishness.

FRANCIS MURPHY is lecturing on temperance this season under the auspices of a bureau at $50 per night.

BISMARCK says that if he had not drifted into statesmanship he would have chosen to be a backwoodsman.

GOOD miners experience no trouble in procuring work in Utah. Wages are $3.50 per day, and board $1 per day.

THE St. Petersburg courts have decided that the law recognizes no difference between spiritualism and conjuring.

SWEDEN imports annually about 1,000,000 tons of coal. The yield of the Swedish coal-pits for 1876 was about 90,000 tons.

THE London Society of Arts intends awarding a gold medal for the discovery of the best means of protecting ships from fire and from sinking.

THE heading of the Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* is an exact simile of Horace Greeley's handwriting. No other paper that we know of in the Union flourishes a fist for a head.

A BOSTON druggist sold an ounce of laudanum to a boy who brought a written order for tincture of rhubarb, and the widow of the man killed by the blunder has obtained a verdict of $5,208 damages.

THE tusk sent by Cetywayo to Lord Chelmsford to intimate his wish for peace is now at the Colonial Office. It is seven feet in length and about half a yard thick at the broadest part. It is pronounced the finest ever seen in England.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., has rented the house of Gen. Jeffries at the corner of K and Fifteenth streets, in Washington, and will reside there during the winter hereafter. "Corneil," as he is familiarly known, has received the $1,000,000 from his brother in settlement of the will contest.

NOTHING now remains to be done to Cologne Cathedral but to place the massive stone caps of the two great towers and to fix the huge crosses that surmount the whole. But this is all very difficult and dangerous work, and, though the scaffoldings have now been carried to the top of the towers, it is still possible that the prediction against the completion of this magnificent edifice may be fulfilled.

MARGARET ROBERTSON, or Duncan, the oldest woman in Scotland, died at Coupar Angus a few days ago. She was born in 1773, and her husband, a weaver, died fifty years ago and left her with a daughter, who is still alive and over 60. Mrs. Duncan was a heavy smoker, and, until recently, when she became blind, was in possession of all her faculties. Her last illness was only of a week's duration.

WIDOWED.

She did not sigh for death, nor make sad moan,
Turning from smiles as one who solace fears,
But filled with kindly deeds the waiting years;
Yet, in her heart of hearts, she lived alone,
And in her voice there thrilled an undertone
That seemed to rise from soundless depths of tears;
As, when the sea is calm, one sometimes hears
The long, low murmur of a storm, unknown
Within the sheltered haven where he stands,
While tokens of a tempest overpast
The changing tide brings to the shining sands,
So on the surface of her life was cast
An ever-present shadow of the day
When love and joy went hand in hand away.
—A. B. Bogle, in Scribner.

IN the midst of the performance of an extravaganza at a Boston theater an old man rises in the parquet and says he is displeased with his seat, as he is unable to hear well. One of the actors invites him to sit in a chair on the stage, which he does, and finally takes a ludicrous part in the acting. It is not until near the close of the piece, so clever is the imposition, that the audience sees the old man is a member of the company.

SABBATH READING.

Prof. David Swing on Science and the Idea of Immortal Life.

In projecting upon the world its exact form of thought, natural science has interfered with some of the former methods of proving the fact of a second life for man. It has interfered also with the almost universal assumption of the second life, for the tending of the exact sciences is toward the overthrow of assumptions of all kinds and toward a reliance upon demonstrative forms of evidence. There are fashions or habits of argument just as there are fashions of dress, or architecture, or decoration. Some ages argued from persons in authority, and a proposition was true because some man great in place had said it in profound dignity. As children want no more perfect proof of anything than that they heard father or mother so declare, so there have been simple, childlike ages which asked for no evidence except that their learned man, their squire, or bishop, or priest, had told them to such a purport. In those times anything in song or history was true, for a book was such a rare and noble thing that it was not dreamed of that an error would live and thrive in such a holy place. Thus the fashion of evidence has changed, and now we find ourselves living in an era of exact sciences, and all the brains in the world will be gradually led into a form of reason more careful about premises and conclusions than were the ages of ignorance or the ages of war or of crusades or of romance.

The exact sciences, therefore, may be looked upon as carrying the human family from an old habit to a new one, just as the last century was busy in carrying society from despotism over to constitutional government, and just as our century is carrying labor across from a hand to a machine. In all this transplanting some harm is done. Our builders of new homes transplant great trees from forest to lawn—trees that are a quarter or half century old. Be the care ever so great that the roots may be saved, and that a ton or two of the mother earth may go along with the tree, yet many of these abducted sons of the woods die in their new homes, being unable to endure such blazing sunlight, or such a weak soil, or such wild winds. So in the removal of mankind from one custom to another, many fail to breathe well in the new air, some dying of communism when transplanted to liberty, and some dying of vanity when carried to riches, and some dying of atheism when removed from the credulity of the simple-minded Puritans and monks. Not that the weakest ones perish in the transfer, but that in all these ebbings and flowings of thought there is not only a disturbance that brings good, but one also that brings ill. It may be that the largest genius may bend along with the smallest under this strange influence of a new form of thought.

It will be admitted by all that the new method of argument sprung upon society by the scientific mind must have exerted, or must be exerting, some influence upon the idea of immortality. That form of study which invites man to reconsider his tenets about creation and the Bible and the existence or nature of God must, of course, command that a new argument be found for the hope of any career after this one shall have ended. We need not confess that man's faith has been in the least shaken or need be shaken, but we do need to confess that some of the old assumptions and data must be pushed aside to receive new ones, and perhaps more enduring ones, in their stead. Pushed aside as being not influential, even if not false.

It was once felt by us all in early life that the fact that the flowers died in autumn and grew again in the spring was an argument that the soul would bloom after the body had gone down into the winter of the grave. In such resemblances we found warrant for a part of the great conclusion. We got along well enough until a more exact method of thought came to remind us that the tree and the rose bush do not die in the autumn. They retain their life all winter. When the dead rose bush or the pine timber in our houses shall have budded and blossomed, then the analogy between the vegetable world and the world of man will be complete. What was once an argument becomes thus only a beautiful illustration of the resurrection, whose real basis must be sought far away from any bed of budding or dying flowers.

And so the difference between what is called mind and what is called matter served for generations to confirm society in a perfect belief in a second existence. Our wise men said: It is not the flesh that reasons and loves and remembers, and which exists in full power when the body is quite wasted away, for, even when the limbs are paralyzed and the body almost dead, this mind blazes on like a sun at noon. This served well for generations, but along came the exact form of thought, and called attention to the word "almost," and asked us whether the mind ever blazes forth when the body is not almost, but *altogether*, dead? For the question is not raised over man when almost dead, but over man when dead wholly and turned to dust. So here fails one more argument of the careless yesterday.

Again, this exact science continues to be pitiless, and it reminds us that our distinction between mind and matter is not a conclusive proof, for the faithful dog when dying, when paralyzed in every limb from an injury from a wagon wheel or falling tree, will to its last second look lovingly toward its master, and will kiss his hand till life is gone. Thus the strange difference between matter and mind does not involve our future life, unless we are like the Indian, and in the fields of the blessed our faithful dogs are to bear us company. Some of our philosophers saw that their distinction between matter and mind proved more than was desirable, and, rather than give up their argument, they asked what objection it is if in that second arena of man he shall be surrounded with the creatures which so loved and cheered him here? But unfortunately the argument would not include affectionate animals only, but all brutes which possess mental action.

Thus on this side and that the old pleadings have been modified, and the hope of endless existence seeks other warrants for the present and future existence of the soul. And while the more severe form of reasoning is thus driving the public toward the old repose; it is further disturbed by the appearance and greatness of certain persons who have sown over the civilized lands the seeds of annihilation. Quite a large group of illustrious minds are now seen gathered around the tomb of man in their gloomy service of perpetual death. Were they wicked people, or were they noisy, rude orators attempting avowedly to destroy all religious ideas, they would be so powerless for ill that they would need no special mention as parts of the present religious situation; but there is a group of minds, educated, moral, peace-loving, and noble, which group is affecting somewhat for ill the common hope of reunion of friends beyond the grave. Miss Sara Hennell, John Stuart Mill, Harriet Martineau, Prof. Clifford, and others of almost equal genius, stand quite stubbornly opposed to the thought that man will live again; and such is the dignity and moral worth of this family of intellects that one who seeks to know the present attitude of this one article of faith must mention at least these gifted souls.

We have now found a few elements of discord existing between society and its old arguments, and we must mention one more. The church, mistaking Paul's argument for the resurrection of the soul to be a statement of the resurrection the body, has in most of its branches taught that man's body would be recalled to life. We have all heard sermons that went to show that God would find the scattered limbs of the dead soldiers, or the atoms of the martyrs consumed by the flames—teachings which helped to unfit the present for that perfect surrender of the body and that perfect isolation of the soul from the earthly body which must be a part of modern religious belief. To many the science which shows the mortality of the body seems also to be implying a parallel mortality of the soul. Many minds naturally hostile to religion and not willing to think calmly or wisely, and unable to think deeply, hasten to declare Christianity overthrown when the doctrine that this body shall ever rise is being abandoned. Whereas the Bible never taught the new life of this body, but only the immortality of the person, and, as our fleshly atoms play no part in our personality here, they will play no part in the personal identity of the future.

Having marked some of the causes of change and unrest in the common thought as to any other world than this, let us seek the actual attitude of this idea so full of precious human hope, and weigh rapidly the new witnesses against this hope.

Science has taken away the rose-bush argument and the argument from the simple existence of a difference between matter and mind. It can find no essential immortality in man any more than in the horse, the dog, and the bird. And it has helped the church interpret better its Bible doctrine of a resurrection, but beyond this it has not gone. It may think that it has destroyed the expectation, or hope, or fear of an eternal world, but, if so, it will not be the first time in history when more conclusions have been assumed than the premises would warrant. One of the most common things in the world is for a logical verdict to be made to expand too much, and become a false verdict by too wide an application. When the patriots of France found a logic which led to liberty, the Red Republicans attempted to spread the beautiful flag over murder and license, and the blood of the best men drenched the soul of France. So that grand conclusion which our nation wrung from England in 1776, and which has put on new and truer qualities ever since, has been too much inflated by the Communists, and has often been asked to hold all the forms of idleness and a confiscation of private goods. It has always been easy to make that flag, once woven by bleeding hands and dying eyes, to wave for liberty, to wave also for the inspiration of license and anarchy. So science, having made some great steps forward, and having, indeed, found a new land of thought, set up its banner of conquest, but in its exuberant pride it has claimed too many of the adjacent lands and continents. As some of the early heroes of Queen Elizabeth sailed with great pomp to take possession of America in her name, and to that end landed on the Carolina coast, and set up a flag—and then hurried back to claim the Queen's smile—which flag one savage or one coast-storm could remove; so our scientific heroes have, as they think, taken possession of vast continents of thoughts, and have raised emblems, as though those domains could never revert to Christianity.

Madagascar.

Although Madagascar is known to be the third-largest island in the world, its actual size and extent is not very generally understood. It is easy to see how misconception on this point arises, for in maps the island is usually seen only in connection with Africa, and that great continent is so large that it dwarfs by comparison with itself everything in its near neighborhood, so that the really-large island sheltering under its southeastern side appears but an inconsiderable appendage to its vast neighbor. If, however, we take a good-sized map of Madagascar, and put by its side the outline, to the same scale, of another country with whose dimensions we are familiar, such, for instance, as England, we begin to realize how important an island it is as regards size, being nearly 1,000 miles long by about 250 in average breadth, so that it is nearly four times as large as England and Wales.—*Nature.*

About 650,000,000 pounds of butter are made in this country annually, and its value is estimated at $70,000,000.

The census enumerators next year are to do their work in June.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE NORTH.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republican party has lost its hold and its hope in the South. With the removal of the Federal bayonets from the control of the State Governments in that sunny, unhappy section, the Governments of the people rebounded in a day, like compressed, elastic things. Senator Blaine could easily show that three years ago there were only a very, very few Federal muskets in Louisiana, not enough to hurt much; but, few as they were, they were the State Government, for they were the symbols of the entire Federal authority, and, when they were taken away, the Nicholls Government—helpless before—instantly and noiselessly moved into power. It is not yet forgotten that the withdrawal of the Federal troops was so eminently just a thing that it was at the bidding of a Republican President that the last of the Federal forces were removed from their places of tyranny over the State Governments in the South. It was after more than ten years of peace that the last of the subjugated Southern States emerged from beneath the authority of the Washington bayonet—a bayonet that had turned out and installed Governors and Legislatures at the imperial pleasure, the historic will of the sword.

Power in the South gone, the leaders of the Republican party, the few in possession of the political spoils—the masses have nothing to do in the matter—have seen the necessity of desperate measures to retain power in the North. The people of the Northern States are really not aware of the nature and extent of the plans for power which the few men in control of the machine at Washington have made and to which they cling with the energy of despair. Since the South can no longer be subjugated the North must be overcome by processes from Washington—that is, the North must be subjugated.

The Federal Election laws, known as the Deputy Marshal laws, authorize the Federal Government to move into cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over, and take charge of elections. In cities of as many as 20,000 people an unlimited number of United States Deputy Marshals may be appointed, all Republicans, each to receive $5 a day for as many as ten days, all clothed with power of arrest without warrant, all given authority to suppress all State authority, each one a political tyrant, paid from the Federal treasury, and rendering no service save to the Republican party. What does this power mean?

This is not a power to be exercised in the South, though it is doubtful if the law could have been passed had it been announced that its purpose was to control elections in Northern cities. When the last census was taken, there were but eight cities in the South that had a population of 20,000. In 1876, when the money paid for Deputy Marshals and Supervisors was $275,296.60, only $44,774.60 were expended in the South. In 1878, out of an expenditure of $202,091.09, only $24,639 were expended in the South. The Deputy Marshal laws are not now meant for the South, and the money hitherto expended in the execution of these laws is but a fragment of what will be expended if those laws remain on the statute books and money can be had to execute the laws.

What does this power mean in the North? It means that this hideous Deputy Marshal power may cover, and doubtless is at once to cover, sixty-seven Northern cities. There are seventy-five cities in the United States which have a population of 20,000—all liable to be slaves of this law. There are more than that now, as the next census will show. Sixty-seven of the seventy-five are in the North. These sixty-seven cities had, years ago, a population of 5,661,749, more than one-eighth of the population of the country. The ability to control them is an enormous power. The cities that fall under the operation of these statutes elect, or control the election of, ninety-five members of the House of Representatives. This number is almost one-third of the entire body. Is it a little thing to place the control of the suffrages of 6,000,000 of people in the centers of our civilization, and of ninety-five—now more than ninety-five—Congressional districts, in the hands of a political machine engineered from Washington, and in the interest of one party, no matter which party? Wherever the law has been applied the control of the election has been placed in the hands of the most abandoned classes. To men of lowest lives the purity of elections has been intrusted. The power has been corruptly used. It has been used for none but partisan purposes.

The Deputy Marshal government has moved into only one city in Ohio. A recent Congressional investigation has shown how corrupt and infamous, as well as insolent, were its workings in this city. The Republicans holding office, or eager for office, will presently move the obnoxious statute into Cleveland, and Toledo, and Columbus, and Dayton, and soon Sandusky, and Hamilton, and Portsmouth, and Zanesville, and Akron, under this statute, will be helpless in the hands of the Washington mill. From the worst classes in these cities men will be selected by the office-holders in control of affairs at Washington to take charge of the ballot boxes and of the personal liberty of the citizens. Deputy Marshals in each of the cities where they have been appointed for election purposes have been men fit for, or just from, the work-house or the penitentiary. Even if Deputy Marshals were all saints, would it be safe to give the control of the election of ninety-five members of Congress, with the growing power of cities, to machinery selected by the machine at Washington?

We have spoken of one element in the plan of subjugating the free, thinking, liberty-loving men of the North. Another is found in the following circular:

The American Bankers' Association,
No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 4,
New York, Aug. 9, 1879.

To the Banks and Bankers of Ohio:

As members of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, we desire to state that *special measures will be taken to forward our interests in Ohio.* It is desirable that all banks and bankers become members of the association *for this year at least.* Yours truly,

Wm. J. Dessler,
President National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
A. H. Moss,
President First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.
[A 204.]

THE DIFFERENCE.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Cleveland Leader says: "The difference between the Democratic and Republican parties in their respective appeals to the constitution is that the former knows only the constitution as it was; while the latter appeals to the constitution as it is. The three amendments adopted after the war and embodying the results of the war are just as much parts of the constitution as those ratified in 1789. It is true that the more outspoken of the Democratic party in the South repudiate those amendments and threaten to tear them and all legislation made under them from the statute books, and that the less frank members of the party North and South preserve a discreet silence as to them, but the Republicans and the great mass of citizens at the North, if not elsewhere, hold the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as much entitled to obedience and respect as the Tenth."

The real difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is that the Democrats fully and patriotically accept the constitution as it is, and the Republicans do not regard the constitution either as it was or is. Mr. Hayes, the head of the Republican party, is at this moment traveling about with great pomp through the country under the care of the General of the Army, who declares constantly in his speeches that the President is an "absolute" ruler. This of itself is sufficient proof that the Republican party does not accept the constitution as it is, for that instrument confers no shadow of absolute authority on the President. "Absolute" is an ugly word to be so proclaimed in a republic by a servant of the people. It marks, however, very distinctly the chasm between the constitutional Democratic party and the centralizing anti-constitutional Republican party.

The three amendments, which are fully accepted by the Democratic party, do not by any means destroy the constitution *as it was.* The tenth section remains in full force, and the relation between the State and Federal Governments is unaltered save in the one particular indicated by Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, who, in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank, said: "In Minor vs. Haffersett, 21 Wallace, 178, we decided that the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States. In United States vs. Reese *et al.*, we hold that the Fifteenth amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but that exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right on account of race, etc., is. *The right to vote in the States comes from the States*, but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, but the last has been."

This "new constitutional right" the Democratic party fully indorses. Nobody in that party wants "to tear them and all legislation made under them from the statute books," but if the Democratic party gets into power some of the laws which have been pronounced unconstitutional by the highest tribunal and which are based not on the three amendments, but on the suppuration of a diseased partisanship, will undoubtedly be taken off the statute books. The amendments will stand and be enforced. The Republican State of Rhode Island has been for a long time the most persistent advocate of the right of a State to legislate voters from the polls. Among the legal voters thus excluded are many Union soldiers who fought faithfully through the war. It is needless to say that no Republican organ is addicted to trotting out Rhode Island as a State devoted to the "national-supremacy" doctrine, especially as one of her Republican Senators has declared that the State was free and sovereign, and could not be interfered with by the Federal Government in the matter of suffrage.

We need scarcely remark that the Democrats hold the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as much entitled to respect and obedience as the Tenth. The Tenth will stand a bulwark against the unconstitutional centralism which has, by the Republican party, been falsely based on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The tenth section embodies the Democratic and constitutional doctrine of State rights, without which we would no longer have a republic. The Republicans in 1860 made extreme State rights a plank in their platform. To-day they would give a good deal to have the tenth section of the constitution wiped out.

Restaurantial Suggestions.

A restaurant is full of sad suggestions and pathetic possibilities, and we are constantly reminded of the flight of time and the mutability of all things. A young man, glowing with the fire of youth and radiant with its alluring hopes, enters and sits down to a table; a waiter approaches, receives his order, and departs. Years roll by; the young man becomes careworn and middle-aged. He eats his soup and orders a roast. The pitiless years shower their snows upon his head; he grows querulous and feeble, and he is carried away to his long home just as the waiter heaves in sight, and the proprietor steps up to ask if any one has taken his order. —*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

A Cleveland boy of 17 years is six feet nine and a quarter inches high in his stockings.

THE REPUBLICANS AND STATES' RIGHTS.

In 1860 the Republican party was in the buoyancy of youth, in the hope and pride of a sanguine ambition, and in the meekness of a good behavior, like that of a stranger seeking to make friends. Like most boys, it was full of good resolutions. Without patronage, it was compelled to make an appeal to conscience, to the sense of justice, to the judgment and reason, and it was forced to base this appeal upon the constitution, the fundamental law of the land. It dared not then openly and flagrantly defy the constitution, for it was humbly knocking at the gates of power. The constitution, even so short a time ago, was held in some respect and reverence. There was something fine in the spectacle of a young and lusty party, in a melancholy minority, without money to disburse or offices to dispense, pleading with millions of men to vote for it because it claimed to represent an idea within the constitution that hovered about freedom. The Republican party never before and never after occupied a position so eminent. It was not yet corrupted by power, and was, in some sense, made lofty with hope. It seemed to try to stand upon the constitution, and plead for liberty for all men. In that convention of 1860 were some of the men who have lent luster to the Republican party, and have been identified with its only glories. John A. Andrew was there from Massachusetts, brave, eloquent, lofty, tender, with convictions made beautiful by courage and flavored with sentiment. George S. Boutwell, from the same State, was there, tame but tenacious; somewhat dull but firm; not showy but tireless. Eben F. Stone, who was Temporary Chairman of the last Massachusetts Republican Convention, was a delegate, and William Claflin and Samuel Hooper, both since then prominent in the politics of Massachusetts, were delegates to this convention. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, was a delegate at large, as were William M. Evarts and Preston King, of New York. George William Curtis was the first delegate from the First district of New York; and it was he, of the melodious voice and scholarly face, the gentle, cultured dreamer, then so much the hope of our literature, who asked the convention if it was prepared to go upon the record as voting down the words of the Declaration of Independence. William Curtis Noyes and James W. Nye were delegates from New York. David Wilmot was a delegate at large from Pennsylvania. Thad Stevens the indomitable, the heroic, was also a delegate at large. Wm. D. Kelley was there. Francis P. Blair and Montgomery Blair were delegates. Tom Corwin, the wit, the man of sunshine, was a delegate from Ohio. Joshua R. Giddings, fearless, devoted, conspicuous, was a delegate from Jefferson. Fred Hassaurek was there, an eloquent speaker. David Davis and O. H. Browning were delegates from Illinois. Carl Schurz, of course, was there, a delegate at large from Wisconsin. From what convention has this mercenary destructionist and place-seeker been absent since Europe spewed him into this country? Kasson and Allison, of Iowa, were delegates. Frank Blair, Jr., and Gratz Brown were delegates at large from Missouri. And Horace Greeley, that strange combination of guilelessness and intrigue, of ambition and modesty, of loving kindness and bitterness, of breadth and narrowness, of philosophy and fickleness, of humaneness broad as the sea and spites as little as the pebbles it washes on the whitened shore, a monument of tireless toil till he filled a grave of despair—Horace Greeley, the hater of Seward, the erratic man of unsurpassed sincerity, the weak man of power, was there as a delegate from Oregon. Such was the composition of the convention. George S. Boutwell, F. P. Blair, Joseph H. Barrett, of Ohio, Carl Schurz, J. A. Kasson and Horace Greeley were among the members of the Committee on Resolutions. The Republican party, let us believe, was then honest and earnest. What did this convention, in that hour, say about the rights of the States?

The second resolution in the platform of this convention declared:

> That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal constitution * * is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

The Republican party in 1860 was not content with this enunciation of the rights of the States. The fourth resolution of this platform was follows:

> That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

We appeal "from Philip drunk to Philip sober." It has become the Republican theory that, inasmuch as the late civil war destroyed all vestige of the alleged right of secession, no rights of a State remain; that all the rights of the States perished when the Union of the States was restored. We appeal from the Republican party in 1879 to the Republican party in 1860.

How the Fever Victims Die.

Many die easily, go calmly off to sleep, hardly having strength to raise the eyelids, but too many die a horrible death. The struggle is terrible. They have to be held down to bed until the last gasp, and the scene after death is too horrible for description. Another peculiarity of it is when the patient is in a state of delirium and is prevented from getting out of bed. Often he makes a desperate effort to bite those holding him. I have a lively recollection of thus having to exert all my strength to hold a yellow-fever patient in bed and keep him from biting me in the face. When he recovered his reason he wept with anger at not being able to get up, but at last said: "Hello! is that you? Let us lie down on the pillow and go to sleep." I was glad to do so. Entire families have been swept away. When the fever once enters a dwelling it seems almost impossible for any member of the family to escape. The dirtiest people often escape, and the cleanliest are often stricken down.—*Memphis letter.*

INDIANA NEWS.

Walter Edgerton, of Spiceland, has died suddenly.

The Christian Church in Indiana celebrated its anniversaries at Greensburg last week.

There is great excitement in Transitville and vicinity over a reported case of milk sickness.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway have ordered the sale of the road at Wabash, Nov. 5.

David T. Hunter, a brother of Hon. Morton C. Hunter, and a prominent citizen of Ripley county, fell dead in his field the other evening.

W. C. De Pauw, owner of the New Albany rail-mill, will add very largely to the building and machinery, making the mill the largest in the West.

A young man named Frank Carter, of Indianapolis, attempted to set a trout-line. Becoming entangled in the line beyond his depth, he was drowned.

Charles F. Tiffany, bigamist, who had just been sentenced to the State prison for three years, hung himself with a towel in his cell, at Lawrenceburg.

New Albany *Ledger-Standard*: Real estate is advancing in price in the upper end of the city. Property on Vincennes street is now held at $30 per foot which could have been purchased a year ago at $20.

New Albany, owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio, is enjoying the discomforts and expense of a coal-famine. Pittsburgh coal retails at 20 cents per bushel, the highest price paid in ten years, and Indiana cannel at 16 cents.

The medical department of Butler University, at Indianapolis, was opened last week, with 130 students. It represents a union of the old Indiana Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, and is recognized by the medical profession of the entire State.

John Hopkins, Sr., an old farmer living ten miles south of Indianapolis, was dragged about his field by a team of frightened horses, while plowing. His arm was torn from its socket, and other injuries inflicted that will prove fatal. He was a prominent man in his community, and an old settler.

Lafayette *Journal*: It is evident that the State will soon have to make some provision for the care of the incurable insane. There is scarcely a week but that some unfortunate is sent home to this county from Indianapolis, incurable. This county has now in the county about sixty of this class. Fortunately this county can and does care well for them, but the same cannot be said of all the counties in the State.

The official report of Messrs. Sleeth, Work and Hushsteiner, appointed by the last Legislature for the purpose, upon the amount of money wrongfully withheld by ex-Attorney Generals Denny and Buskirk, is simply a formal statement of what was made public last winter. In the case of Buskirk they find that there are nearly $27,000 due the State, and that during his term of office he collected nearly $130,000, on which his legal commissions amounted to $22,000, but he retained $48,000.

In 1855 the bridge across the Wild Cat creek, in Tippecanoe county, on the line of what is now the Lafayette and Wild Cat gravel-road, washed away. It was rebuilt by a $1,500 donation from the county, a like sum from the Wabash and Erie canal, and liberal subscriptions by farmers. A few years later the gravel-road company was formed, and the County Commissioners, without consulting the wishes of the people, donated to the company the bridge. Mr. J. J. Singley now claims that the Commissioners had no right to make this donation, and that the company had no right to collect toll. He accordingly refuses to pay toll and has been sued by the company. The case is on trial at Lafayette.

Leonidas Bryson and William Toole, brothers-in-law, living at Williamstown, just across the line in Decatur county, drove over to Rushville last week, with their wives and Bryson's two children, to buy some furniture. They drank freely, and on the way home Bryson slapped one of his children severely, which led Toole to remonstrate with him. A quarrel followed, and in the course of it Bryson shot Toole three times. The wounded man was taken to a neighboring house, where he lingered until 7 o'clock next morning, when death ended his sufferings. Bryson is in jail at Rushville.

About 8 o'clock, one night last week, the residence of Frank Duplein, a Frenchman living eight miles north of Fort Wayne, was discovered to be in flames. The neighbors assembled to extinguish the fire, and, upon investigation, found Mrs. Frances Duplein, wife of the owner, lying dead in the barn with her throat cut from ear to ear. Duplein was hanging by a rope from a rafter of the barn, also dead. He had doubtless murdered his wife, then set fire to his house, and finally committed suicide. He was 45 years old, and his wife five years younger. Both were French. They had one child, a daughter aged 20, who was not at home when the tragedy occurred. Duplein and his wife had lived on bad terms for some time, but nothing is known as to what transpired between them immediately prior to the tragedy. Duplein has a brother now serving a two-years' term in the penitentiary for the attempted murder of his wife last April.

Olive Logan says: "I saw George Eliot walking in the Regent Park the other day. How sad and ill she does look, to be sure. I hear her physicians say she must never produce another novel."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 23, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Brother Gardner on Family Government.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Las' night, jist as de ole woman was grindin' up de butcher knife to cut her corns, dar cum a knock on de doah," began the president of the Lime-Kiln club as Paradise hall grew quiet. "It war de ole man Mosher, an' I could see right away dat he didn't feel in whoopin' speerits. I reckon you all knows de ole man, an' you knows he am hardworkin' an' honest. Well, he was ober dar for to see about his son Hunyadus. Dat Hunyadus am a powerful bad boy an' I know it, an' de ole man he sot down an' tole me dat de day had arrove when he could no longer control de boy. Yes, he sot dar on de sige of de wood-box an' cried like a chile 'cause dat Hunyadus had cum home an' cussed aroun', an' axed for money, an' declar'd he'd bust de hull family or hov it. I axed him how ole de boy was, an' he wiped his nose an' said 16. I axed him how much de boy weighed, an' he looked up at ceilin' an' said about a 120. Den I pushed de teakettle furder back on de stove an' I went for de ole man like a steamboat 'sploshun. De ideah of a boy like dat runnin' de house made me mad all de way up an' down, an' I tole Mosher if he didn't go hum an' flop dat Hunyadus outer his butes an' den mop him aroun' till he cried quits, dat he mus' nebber darken my gate agin. He got up an' he went, an' I was clus behind him. Dat boy was still in de house, bluffin' de ole woman aroun' an' kickin' de dog under de stove, an' de opportunity was all dat could be axed fur. De ole man bounced in, waltzed up to de wayward chile, and de way he made de fur fly tickled me all ober. When I lef' de winder Hunyadus was wipin' de tears away wid one han' an' eatin' cold pancakes wid de odder, an' de ole man had such a smile as I hevn't seen on his face fur eber seven years." After the applause had subsided the president continued: "Treat your boys kindly an' like a good fadder should, but when a son gits de big-head an' emagines dat he kin run de caboose widout help from ole folks, an' dat he am master of his days an' nights, sot right down on him like a bag of sand fallin' from de roof-top! Let him know who owns de cabin an' who brings in de purvishuns."

Rothschild's Maxims.

According to George Francis Train, the late Baron Rothschild had the following maxims framed on his bank walls:

Attend carefully to details of your business!
Be prompt in all things!
Consider well, then decide positively!
Dare to do right! Fear to do wrong!
Endure trials patiently!
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully!
Go not in the society of the vicious!
Hold integrity sacred!
Injure not another's reputation or business!
Join hands only with the virtuous!
Keep your mind from evil thoughts!
Lie not for any consideration!
Make few acquaintances!
Never try to appear what you are not!
Observe good manners!
Pay your debts promptly!
Question not the veracity of a friend!
Respect the counsel of your parents!
Sacrifice money rather than principle!
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating liquors!
Use your leisure time for improvement!
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong!
Watch carefully over your passions!
'Xtend to every one a kindly salutation!
Yield not to discouragements!
Zealously labor for the right!
& success is certain!

A Singular Fight Along the Shore of a Georgia River.

[Americus (Ga.) Republican.]

C. S. S. Horne, while fishing recently in Flint river, was disturbed by the continual falling of some heavy body in the water. After listening for some time he concluded that something unusual was going on, and seizing his gun went forward to investigate. On the opposite side of the river he saw a white object with a large dark one attacking it. A boat being handy, he bailed it, and expeditiously and quietly passed over. He struck the bank about twelve feet above the cause of disturbance, seized his gun, and, as the boat swung around with the stream, fired at the head of the dark object. He then dropped the gun and as the boat drifted he lifted an immense logger-head turtle into it, after which he pulled in the other object, which proved to be a large sturgeon. Before he could recross the river, the turtle, which was only stunned by the bird shot, recovered and showed fight. The situation was lively and interesting. The boat was leaky, the water deep and swift, the turtle large, strong and determined on a fight. It advanced with open mouth, Cul's gun was empty. He gave the boat all the impetus possible, stuck the paddle in the beast's mouth, drew a little pen-knife from his pocket and tried to cut its throat. As the turtle kept its hold on the paddle, he succeeded in this after several efforts. He then carried his prize home and found that it weighed fifty or sixty pounds. The sturgeon, he supposed weighed thirty or forty.

Blackwood's Magazine for October.

Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, has been received. The principal contents are:

I. "Sprig—Round about Damascus." The visitor describes his journey from Mukhtara to Damascus, and the visits that he made to places of interest in and around the city during a detention there of three weeks. The description of the performances of a certain miracle-working sheikh is as painful as it is wonderful.

II. "A Deadly Feud" is a simple little story, rather lacking in cheerfulness, written by Rudolph Lindau.

III. "Ion." A summary of the plot of the tragedy of Euripdes, together with a comparison with Talfourd's play of the same name, and Swinburne's "Erechtheus," giving many quotation.

IV. "Reata; or, What's in a Name." Part VII. The description of the dinner party gives an interesting picture of the customs that prevail among the "Polish landed gentry of the present day," customs of which the writer has been an eye-witness.

V. "The Demise of the Kaiserbund" is an account of the treaty entered into by the emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria in 1872, and their action during the "War in the East."

VI. "Contemporary Literature" describes the "how, when, and where" of the making of newspapers, with a full description of the office of the London Times, and a short notice of that of the New York Herald.

Price, $4 a year, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Harper's Magazine for November is an unusually attractive and varied number. All but two of its contributions are illustrated.

Mr. Benjamin completes his review of American Art with an instructive paper on our early painters.

The leading paper, by W. H. Rideing, is devoted to a subject of curious interest—the old National Pike between the east and west across the Alleghanies. The author, with his eloquence, assisted by Pyle's excellent illustrations, reproduces in vivid colors the lively pageantry of this great highway, which little more than a generation ago was the scene of a traffic that "seems like a frieze with an endless procession of figures."

An equally novel subject, and of greater present interest, is Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr.'s, article on the "Cattle Ranches of Colorado," which is very entertaining reading, while it contains full information as to the methods and risks of cattle-raising. The illustrations by Mr. Rogers are capital.

Prof. H. W. Elliott's paper, "The Sparrow War," finely illustrated, will be read with gusto by every American farmer.

Mrs. Georgiana S. Hull contributes a thrilling story, "A Legend of All-Hallow-Eve," which is illustrated with three pictures by Pyle. and anonymous story of travel, "A Night on the Tete Noire," is full of humorous situations, characteristically illustrated by Fredericks.

The new serial novels, "White Wings," by William Black, and "Mary Anerley" by R. D. Blackmore, are continued, and there is a very interesting installment of Miss Mulock's "Young Mrs. Jardine." The November number closes the fifty-ninth volume, and the publishers offer to send to new annual subscribers beginning with the December number, 1879, the four previous numbers containing the early chapters of "White Wings" and "Mary Anerley."

WHAT PAYS BEST
AFTER HARVEST,

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati WEEKLY ENQUIRER, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the WEEKLY ENQUIRER."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati ENQUIRER, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year.......$1.15
One copy six months.......65
COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun. issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3 75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue " "		4.00
Any three day's issue " "		6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m CINCINNATI, O.

—We can not itemize all our stock look through before you buy your dry-goods, notions, clothing, carpets, groceries, dishes, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of George S. Horr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1879, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands:

The undivided two-thirds of a certain tract bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], in township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14] east, running thence north until it intersects the north boundary line of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right-of-way to the east boundary line of the west half of said southwest quarter, thence north on said east boundary line to the north boundary line of said southwest quarter, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land. Also the following described real estate in said county; Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the said southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], running thence north to the south boundary line of the right-of-way of said Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a southwesterly direction along said right-of-way to the west boundary line of said west half of said quarter section, thence south to the section line between sections seventeen [17] and twenty [20], thence east on said section line to the place of beginning, containing seventeen [17] acres of land.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

42-5 CYRUS C. WALTERS, Adm'r.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
AUBURN
Courier!
THE ONLY
DEMOCRATIC PAPER
IN DEKALB COUNTY.

JOB WORK!
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT LOW RATES.

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"

UNTIL WE HEARD OF

C. H. YESBERA

Coming to the front with the finest line of

Piece Goods and Suitings,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that

Custom Made Work

is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready-made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.

His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice. AUBURN, INDIANA.

41—tf

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And acomplete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only.

A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when nothing else can. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen, we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,—first door east of McQuiston & Ralston' double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 45 a m	12 p m
Wauseon	12 10 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 53 "	"
Butler	1 45 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 28 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 30 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 35 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 28 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	"
Wauseon	4 17 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 20	7 35	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 50
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	1 50 pm	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	2 12 pm	55 pm	....
Montpelier	2 52 pm	35 pm	....
Hartford	3 17 pm	56 pm	....
MUNCIE	4 05 pm	40 pm	....
Newcastle	5 00 pm	....	....
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	....	....
Connersville	6 17 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 21 am	....
Terre Haute	....	1 32 am	....
St. Louis	....	7 30 am	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis	....	8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute	....	2 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville	....	2 00 pm	6 30 pm
Indianapolis	....	6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am	....	....
Connersville	11 13 am	....	....
Cambridge City	11 46 am	....	....
New Castle	12 25 pm	....	....
Muncie	1 26 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 06 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 48	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 8	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5.	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 36	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 00	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 40	10 38	1 52pm
North Mancester	5 26	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 55	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.

October 13th, 1879.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TAKE EFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	[illegible]
Chicago		10 05pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 50pm	2 34	1 [illegible]
Cromwell	3 50pm	2 48	1 [illegible]
Albion	4 50pm	3 30	2 [illegible]
Avilla	5 30pm	3 50	2 [illegible]
Garrett ar	5 50pm	3 45	2 [illegible]
Garrett lv	6 15am	3 55	2 [illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	9 00	8 [illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	Chic'o Exp's
Chicago Junction	5 30am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	5 20	9 [illegible]	7 50
Fostoria	5 55	9 55	8 34
Defiance	4 40pm	11 30	10 35
Hicksville	6 15	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 [illegible]
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	[illegible]
Avilla		1 40	[illegible]
Albion		2 08	[illegible]
Cromwell		2 27	1 [illegible]
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 05	[illegible]
CHICAGO		7	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportation Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

JUS TREEIV'D
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,
Rogers & Bro. Silverware,
A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents
GOLD & SILVER SETS
Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly
LOW PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on short notice

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
orth, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

For Sale a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please address G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments furnished on short notice. 30-tf.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
9-28-1y.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 30, 1879. Number 44.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos.H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Mathany,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing house, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Vacation of Alley.

Notice is hereby given of the pendency of a petition before the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, to be heard at their December session, 1879, praying the vacation of an alley running north and south along the entire west side of Park's addition to the town of Auburn, in said county. The persons to be effected by said proposed vacation are Joseph H. Ford, Christopher Goodbreak William Snell, Charles Snell, John H. Weaver, Minnie Garver, John Otto, George H. K. Moss, John Sawyer and Joseph R. Lanning.
GEORGE H. K. MOSS.
And others.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y.
Oct. 21st, 1879. 434-t.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stainets' store, second door south of First National bank.
30-tf.

History.

[State Sentinel.]

Republicans are just now hilarious—they are gay. There is not a man in the party who is not carrying at least 900 pounds of boom pressure to the square inch. They are counting chickens before they are hatched. They see victory everywhere. They believe that their slap-trap has at last secured a solid north—that the bloody shirt symbolizes victory; that war is better than peace; that sectionalism is better than union; that hate is to be preferred to fraternity, peace, concord and good will. With these impressions the conspirators are happy. Having carried Ohio, they believe they can swoop down on all the northern states, and elect their man in 1880. Possibly, probably—indeed, certainly, there are a few weak kneed democrats disposed to surrender—men who do not read history, or, if they do, forget its teachings, who like Henri Watterson, have visions of bursted democratic brass-hooped piggins, and who see the "democratic milk" going sandwards with a rush. It will not do in "times that try men's souls" to trust to such men. They are not the men to tie to. Then can't be kept in line. They are "shaky." They are what the Indians call 'squaw men." They take no stock in the declaration that "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." They do not believe in the mills of the gods. In prosperity they count, because they can shout, beat the bugs, and wear badges. In times of adversity they are worse than dead—they croak, they limp, they struggle, they discourage, demoralize, and are to be counted as doubtful. What is wanted now is a calm survey of the field to bury the dead, reorganize the living, count the odds. If retreat is necessary, fall back and reorganize; get a good ready, and when again taking the field, go in to win. The St.Louis Post-Dispatch says:

History repeats itself.

Just four years ago closed the hardest-fought political election that ever occured in Ohio. The whole nation seemed to be absorbed in the Allen-Hayes contest of 1875. People who have memories will remember that the interest outside of Ohio was even greater and more general in 1875 than this year. Everybody seemed to think that upon that contest turned the presidency of 1876.

Well, Allen was defeated. Hayes was elected governor of Ohio. Republicans were jubilant. Democrats were discouraged. And yet, what followed the year after?

Why, every republican almanac shows that the republicans lost the presidential election in 1876; that Mr. Hayes did not receive a majority of the electoral or popular votes, even with Ohio.

Every republican almanac shows that the democrats carried the majority of the states, of the people and of the electoral college without Ohio.

But if Ohio was not necessary to democratic success in 1876, why in 1880?

If, after the defeat in 1875, followed the great victory in 1876, why should the defeat of 1879 prevent victory in 1880?

Is there any difference between the situation of 1875 and 1879?

Yes. In 1875 several southern states, as well as Indiana and New York, were in doubt. To-day the 138 votes of the south and the 15 of Indiana are as good as already cast, or 153 out of the 185.

In 1876 there was really a contest for the entire 185 votes. In 1880 there will be practically no contest for 153 of them.

In 1876 Grant was president, and with all his faults Grant was a man who occupied the presidency legally and by the will of the people. But in 1880 the presidency is occupied by a sham, fraud and hypocrite; a man who was never elected by the people; who is in the White house by perjury, bribery, fraud and crime; who has broken every pledge he made, and is almost equally detested by all parties.

It seems to us that if there is any difference between 1879 and 1875, it is greatly in favor of 1879.

Possibly the republican conspirators may win in 1880; and win they will, if democrats permit their hearts to sink down into their boots—if they become as limp as shoestrings. There is eternal vitality in democratic principles that will survive the schemes of the republican party. To be a democrat is to have faith in the people, in the right, in the constitution, and in ultimate triumph. Ohio is, for the present, republican. New York, with the provoking divisions in the democratic party, may follow suit. If so, so be it. After that, organize and get ready for 1880. In 1876 the democratic party won. Why not in 1880?

The Census of 1880.

Provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, which relate to the formation of enumeration districts, the appointment of enumerators, their duties, compensations, &c.

SEC. 7. No enumerator shall not be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the district to which he belongs a commission, under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties of an enumerator, and setting forth the boundary of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed by him. He shall, moreover, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——— ———, an enumerator for taking the ——— census of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me, and will also faithfully collect all other statistics therein, as provided for in the act for taking the ——— census, and in conformity with all lawful instructions which I may receive, and will make due and correct returns thereof as required by said act, and will not disclose any information contained in the schedules, lists, or statements obtained by me to any person or persons, except to my superior officers.

(Signed) ——— ———."

Which said oath or affirmation may be administered by any judge of a court of record, or any justice of the peace empowered to administer oaths; and a copy thereof duly authenticated, shall be forwarded to the supervisor of census before the date fixed herein for the commencement of the enumeration.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of each enumerator, after being qualified in the manner aforesaid, to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of such family, or of the member thereof deemed creditable and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by this act, as of date June first, eighteen hundred and eighty. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirments of this act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode.

SEC. 9. And it shall be further the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his district, as his returns under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. The compensation of enumerators shall be ascertained and fixed as follows: In subdivisions where the superintendent of census shall deem such an allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, may be given in full compensation for all services; and no claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed in such subdivisions: Provided, That the subdivisions to which the above rate of compensation shall apply must be designated by the superintendent of census at least one month in advance of the enumeration; and no account of the time occupied in the enumeration shall be required for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the compensation of enumerators in such subdivisions. For all other subdivisions, rates of compensation shall be fixed in advance of the enumeration by the superintendent of census, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, according to the difficulty of enumeration, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district east of the one hundredth meridian shall not exceed an average of four dollars per day of ten hours actual field work each; and the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district west of the one hundredth meridian shall not exceed six dollars per working day of equal length. And the superintendent of census may prescribe a uniform method and suitable forms for keeping account of the time occupied in field work, for the purpose of ascertaining the amounts due to enumerators, severally, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The subdivision assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants, according to the census of eighteen hundred and seventy. * * * * * * * * The boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines.

SEC. 12. That any supervisor or enumerator, who, having taken and subscribed the oath required by this act shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the superintendent, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly make false certificates or fictitous returns, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last named offenses, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 13. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee reward, or compensation as a consideration for the employment of any person as enumerator or clerk, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation provided in this act for the services of any enumerator or clerk, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. That the superintendent, his chief clerk, supervisors, and enumerators are hereby authorized to transmit through the post office any paper or document relating to the census, by writing thereon "official business—census," and subscribing the same, with the addition to his name of his official title. But this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free. And any superintendent, supervisor, enumerator, or clerk who shall use or exercise these this privilege for any purpose other than the legitimate discharge of the duties of his office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit for each offense a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. Each enumerator in his subdivision shall be charged with the collection of the facts and statistics required by each and all the several schedules, with the following exceptions, to-wit: In cities where an official registration of deaths is maintained, the superintendent of census may, in his discretion, withdraw the mortality schedule from the several enumerators within such cities, and may obtain the statistics required by this act through official records, paying therefor such sum as may be found necessary, not exceeding the amount which is by this act authorized to be paid to enumerators for similar services, namely, two cents for each death thus returned. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the superintendent of census may withdraw the schedules for manufacturing and social statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon experts and special agents, to be employed without respect to locality.

Eaten by his Friends.

A Carthage correspondent of the Watertown Dispatch tells a queer story to the effect that Capt. C. L. Smith, formerly a stove merchant at that place was eaten by his friends, after casting lots, to escape starvation. Smith was an officer in the 2nd New York heavy artillery. In 1869 or 1870 President Grant appointed him consul at some point on the Amoor river, Siberia. Resigning he went into the fur business in China for a New York German firm. He made a fortune for himself and firm and with others started in a junk to intercept a vessel bound for America. The crew mutinied, robbed them and put them off on a barren island. They came near death's door, cast lots to see which should be killed and eaten, and Smith was the man. His friends ate him and were finally rescued. Smith's wife, who was with friends in Chicago after her husbands appointment, did not hear from him for years. She was found dead in bed before the story became known. When Smith was made consul he was in the stove business at Tennallytown, Md. The story of his death did not reach his friends until recently, when a Chinaman, who was one of the survivors, related the facts to a friend of Capt. Smith's.

[illegible]

The annual institute of DeKalb county will begin at 10 a. m., on Monday, Nov. 10th, 1879, at the town of [illegible] and will continue in session five days, closing with an examination of teachers on Saturday, Nov. 15th. Past experience has demonstrated the ability of our teachers to make these [illegible] profitable, beneficial and [illegible] for knowledge gained and social [illegible] course enjoyed. All who are [illegible] to become teachers are expected to come prepared to aid in institute work. Instructions in common school branches will require the participation of all teachers, and this instruction will be supplemented by class-drills and illustrative recitations. It is intended to give instructions in reading by classes, and a request is made that teachers bring with them McGuffey's Fifth Reader, and also, such other text books as are in use in the schools. In short come as a student, prepared to co-operate with your fellows in rising to the level of the standard of excellence for which our teachers are noted. Trustees make the selection as well as the employment of teachers; they will prefer those who are prompt and energetic in the institute, and whose grade shows a mastery of the thorough and difficult questions submitted for examination.

Cards of attendance will be given teachers on Friday p. m. On these cards will be recorded the per cent. of daily attendance, twenty a day will allow a possible one hundred which will thus become a material aid on the general average, preventing failure or lengthening the license per cent will be taken from presence at roll call, at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Teachers are expected to come prepared to take notes of the methods presented, with a view to their use in the school-room.

INSTRUCTORS.

C. A. Fyke, of Butler, will take the subject of English grammar; J. S. Otis and C. M. Merica, will take charge of arithmetic; S. M. Sherman will speak upon the subject of physiology; Lida Powers and Alla Shoub will instruct in geography; Lucinda Daniels has consented to conduct exercises in reading and elocution; and A. L. Lampert will present methods of instruction in history. Other instructors will be present and all book agents who visit us will find a hearty welcome, and will be expected to show their interest by their services. Opportunity for comment or inquiry will be given at the close of each exercise, and our teachers will avail themselves of it.

Variety will be given to the exercises by essays, rehearsals, songs and answers to written questions on educational matters.

Township and school trustees are invited to attend the institute so far as possible, to observe teachers and become enabled to make good selections for their schools.

Teachers should be present by 10 a. m., Monday, and be as prompt thereafter as if conducting school.

Arrangements are completed for evening lectures, speakers and subjects to be announced the day preceding.

Recalling the past success of our institutes, the harmony, and enthusiasm of our leading teachers, and realizing the immediate and prospective advantages to be secured by attendance, we feel justified in anticipating a quickening of thought, a cultivated unity of interest, an aroused professional spirit and a durable interest in new tried and better methods of teaching and government.

A meeting of the board of education will be held on the afternoon of Monday, the 18th of November. It is of importance that all townships be represented.

St. Nicholas for November

Opens the seventh volume of the magazine, with wider margins, thicker paper, twenty-eight additional pages, to frontispieces, a red-line title-page for the volume, sixty or more pictures, and fourteen short stories.

Among the chief features of the number are, a lively home story by Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor; a story by Sarah Winter Kellogg of "How some Dolls Broke the Law;" an indescribable story, "The Gudra's Daughter," written by Frank R. Stockton in his peculiarly funny style; a description of the Centaur Boys of Thrace and their games and "go-as-you-please" matches, with three illustrations by the humorous artist, F. S. Church; an ice-raft story of a boy who saved "Mrs. McGlinty's Pigs" from an icy death; an account, by a boy, of how he hunted Jack-rabbits in Kansas.

A new serial story of boy-pranks, fun and out-door life, written by William O. Stoddard, author of "Dab Kinzer," and entitled "Among the Lakes," is begun with a lively installment; and there is an exciting account by Frank H. Converse of a lad who was left "Adrift on the Ocean," visited a wonderful volcanic island, and had many strange adventures.

An article by Olive Thorne, illustrated with eleven pictures by Jessie Curtis describes the "Playthings" of all times and climes; and a clearly written paper with carefully prepared diagrams, tells how to make "A Very Pretty [illegible]" in Fancy Work.

The Very Little Folk have four pages of large type and four pictures to themselves; and the departments, [illegible] Pulpit," "Letter-box," [illegible] are crammed with [illegible] boys' and girls' letters, and riddles of all sorts.

The Cheapest Music House in America.

My Grandpa's Advice	35 cts.
Sleep on Sweetly, Little Darling	40 cts.
Father, Won't You Try?	30 cts.
I'll Tell Your Mother—comic	30 cts.
The Little Blind Match Seller	40 cts.
He Holds the Pearly Gates Ajar	35 cts.

We will mail all the above beautiful sheet music, on receipt of cash $1.00.
Address, W. L. THOMPSON & Co.
East Liverpool, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $50 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS.

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine thoroughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowledged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife of seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines, are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
45-1y 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of George S. Horr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1879, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands:

The undivided two-thirds of a certain tract bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], in township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14] east, running thence north until it intersects the north boundary line of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right-of-way to the east boundary line of the west half of said southwest quarter, thence north on said east boundary line to the north boundary line of said southwest quarter, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land. Also the following described real estate in said county: Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the said southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], running thence north to the south boundary line of the right-of-way of said Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a southwesterly direction along said right-of-way to the west boundary line of said west half of said quarter section, thence south to the section line between sections seventeen [17] and twenty [20], thence east on said section line to the place of beginning, containing seventeen [17] acres of land.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.
43-3 CYRUS C. WALTERS, Adm'r.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

FREEMAN, the Pocasset (Mass.) fanatic who offered [illegible] sacrifice, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. No bill was found against Mrs. Freeman.

RT. REV. WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM, Episcopal Bishop of Maryland for the past thirty-[illegible] years, is dead, at the age of 78 years.... Mrs. Margaret Jennings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., met her death a few nights ago in a strange and shocking manner. She was sitting at her window watching the reception of a chowder party by a similar party. The street was illuminated, and many fireworks displayed. One of the rockets struck Mrs. Jennings in the face, under the right eye. The sharp point passed her cheek bone and broke her jaw-bone. The broken stick protruded three or four inches from the wound. Six inches of the rocket penetrated the head. The wound was an inch and a half in diameter. The lady expired without speaking.

THIEVES forced an entrance from the roof into the pawnbroking establishment of Friedenberg & Bro., of Philadelphia, and rifled a large safe of $40,000 worth of unredeemed stock, jewelry, etc.

THE tanneries of Webster Brothers and [illegible], together with several adjacent stores, at Malone, N. Y., were burned last week. Loss, $150,000; insurance, [illegible].

THE ashes of the cremated Dr. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa., weighed seven pounds and were snowy white. The body weighed 200 pounds when placed in the crematory. The ashes were inurned, and will be kept in the late residence of the deceased.

THE jury in the case of [illegible] bank-teller, [illegible] of Armstrong, his coachman, returned a verdict of [illegible] after being out ninety-six hours....The Montauk cotton mills at Sag Harbor, Long Island, were burned last week. Loss, $300,000.

THE stock-speculation mania is nearly as wild in New York as it was in the days preceding the panic.

THE WEST.

GEN. GRANT left Oregon on the 16th inst., and returned to San Francisco, where he was entertained by the Forty-niners at Pioneer Hall, and presented with a certificate of membership in the Pioneers' Society.

THE nephew of Wise, the missing aeronaut, who was also his manager, has published his view of the fate of the men who went up in the Pathfinder. He is firmly of the belief that the balloon sailed beyond Lake Michigan and descended in some forest, and the aeronauts being injured, probably were starved.

WILLIAM HOWARD, late City Treasurer of Madison, Ind., in an encounter with Maj. Simpson, editor of the Madison *Star*, was shot, and, it is thought, mortally wounded, his thigh being badly shattered. The leg will have to be amputated near the body. Maj. Simpson claims that the shooting was done in self-defense......The Coroner's jury at Jackson, Mich., after a week spent in taking testimony concerning the terrible collision and slaughter on the Michigan Central railroad, has returned a verdict holding the yardmaster to be criminally culpable in ordering the switch engine on the track without definite knowledge as to the whereabouts of the express train, and censuring the switchman for permitting the engine to go, and the switch engineer for taking it upon the main track under such circumstances....George Baumgarten, who, a short time ago, horribly murdered a little boy named Sandy White, the son of a farmer near Janesville, Wis., for whom Baumgarten was working as a hired hand, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced for life to the State's prison.

GREAT preparations are being made in Chicago for the reception of Gen. Grant on the 12th of November, it being the intention to make the affair surpass the San Francisco reception. The railroads will undoubtedly offer reduced fares, and all soldiers are invited to attend. The managers of the military part of the affair desire the soldiers, where it is practicable, to form in companies or squads, and forward statements of the number of men to the Secretary of the Union Veteran Club, Chicago, so that they may be assigned, in advance, to their proper position in line; also to report whether accompanied with music.

A HORRIBLE murder is reported from Milton, Rock county, Wis., the victim being a one-legged tin-peddler named Edward Fogarty. Evidence points to Henry Christensen and the wife of Fogarty as the authors of the crime. After murdering their victim they carried the body some distance, placed it in a clover rick, and then set fire to the rick, partially consuming the corpse. Christensen confesses that he killed Fogarty, claiming that he acted in self-defense.

THIS week, at Haverly's Theater, in Chicago, Mr. Ben Macauley, supported by his own excellent company, appears in a play that has been very successful wherever produced, called "A Messenger from Jarvis Section." Mr. Macauley sustains the character of Uncle Daniel, which is a sharply-drawn and taking character part, and the play is well cast throughout. Haverly's many ventures all seem to be on the high road to fortune this season, as large houses and delighted audiences are reported from his traveling troupes in all parts of the country.

WILLIAM HOWARD, ex-City Treasurer of Madison, Ind., who was shot in an altercation with Maj. Simpson, editor of the Madison *Star*, died on the 18th inst. Simpson, who was out on bail, was rearrested; also John L. McFetridge, local editor of the *Star*, who is implicated in the affair.

THE determination of the authorities at Washington to abandon the campaign against the Utes has brought out indignant protests from the Governor and leading citizens of Colorado, and an expression of bewilderment and disgust from Gen. Sheridan. The people of the State in which the Indian reservation lies notify the Government, through an Inspector of the bureau, that the savages must be taken away, or they will be exterminated by the State itself, regardless of Federal law or officers. They complain that confidence can not be restored so long as the murderous devils infest their territory, and that their only hope for peace and prosperity lies in the removal, dead or alive, of the authors of all the late mischief.

PAPERS thrown by Prof. Wise from his balloon, which ascended at St. Louis several weeks ago, were found a few days since near Miller's Station, Ind., on the beach of the lake. They had been in the water for some time, but the writing was legible. This discovery is accepted as conclusive evidence that the balloon seen near this point on the night following the ascension belonged to Wise, and that it and its occupants are now in Lake Michigan.

A FRIGHTFUL tragedy was enacted in the city of Bloomington, Ill., on the 20th of October. At noon of that day William Hogg, an old and respected business man of Bloomington, entered his home, and, drawing a Smith & Wesson seven-shot pistol, shot his daughter Mamie, aged 18, probably fatally. She was stooping filling a valise with clothing, and fell over insensible, the ball entering just behind the ear and passing downward into the throat. Hogg then went into the yard, where his son Willie, aged 12, was playing, and, calling him to him, shot him in the same place. He then placed the revolver to his own head and fired, the ball entering his temple and lodging in the brain. Willie, not being [illegible] ran away. The father was [illegible] of the floor [illegible] with [illegible] in his right hand [illegible] the blood [illegible] terrible wound. Hogg [illegible] was absent at the time, but so [illegible] missed a terrible death. Hogg died in about one hour. Financial trouble is supposed to have caused the deed.

ADVICES from New Mexico indicate that the Indian war in that Territory is assuming threatening proportions. News from the scene of the slaughter [illegible] the remains of sixteen of the victims have been discovered, and that it is known five other persons were killed in the fight of the 13th inst. [illegible] from Mesilla and vicinity [illegible] of Indians, it now appears that only one of the whites escaped the massacre. Col. Morrow reports that he has troops enough to whip Victoria, if he can have two months time in which to do it, which indicates that it is no light business to undertake.... A dispatch from Los Pinos Indian Agency announces the arrival there of Gen. Adams, special Commissioner of the Interior Department, to effect the release of the women and children captured at the White River Agency, accompanied by Count Dornhoff, of the German Legation, Washington. They left immediately for the White River Agency. Chief Ouray was doing all in his power to assist Adams, and there was a fair prospect that the women would be immediately surrendered on his reaching the Indian camp.... A few nights ago a party of villains, in disguise, called at the residence of John Whipple, near Wilbur, Neb., took Mrs. Whipple from the house, stripped her stark naked, and applied coal-tar and feathers to her. The poor woman is almost dead from exposure and rough treatment. The only supposable cause is that she is a witness in a criminal prosecution to come off soon.

DURING the past two months fifteen of the best hotels in Chicago entertained 83,854 transient guests, an average of 1,397 a day. The largest business on any one day was transacted on the 8th of October, when at these houses 2,230 strangers were provided for.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* contains an account of horrible atrocities in the Milwaukee House of Correction. It is charged that the bread furnished the convicts, for which the county pays $4 per barrel, is damaged corn-flour, and cannot be baked, that the meat is putrid, and that the embryos of calves, dogs, and glandered horses are furnished as meat. Of the brutalities of the keepers, it is said the convicts are beaten and put in the black hole, which is too filthy for a dog-kennel, and is five feet four inches by five. A man cannot lie at full length in it. There is no ventilation, and the floor is covered with ordure and urine....A dispatch from Milk River Indian Agency says that Lieut. William B. Weir, Ordnance Officer, while out hunting, was killed and mutilated by Indians, some eighteen miles south of there.

THE Uintah, Snake and Ute Indians of Utah are on the war-path, and several settlers have been murdered....The architect, the builder and the owner of the grand stand at the Adrian (Mich.) fair grounds, the fall of which killed and crippled so many people, are held for trial on criminal indictments.

GEN. GRANT arrived at Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 22, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted from the depot to the Capitol by a procession numbering 12,000 people, and spoke as follows: "Of all the hospitality bestowed, all the honor conferred, there has been nothing so grateful to my heart as the receptions I have received at the hands of the people here. I would not say what has been done abroad. It has been all that could be done for mortal, but it has not been for me. It has been done for the people whom I see before me—for the people of a great country that is recognized abroad as one of the greatest countries of the world. If we all, every one of us, could see other countries as I have seen them, we would make better citizens, or, at least, the average of our citizens would be better." In the evening Gen. and Mrs. Grant held a reception in the Capitol and shook hands with 9,000 people. The city was illuminated, and there were arches, fireworks, calcium lights, and all that sort of thing. On the 23d, the ex-President attended a barbecue and military review of the veteran soldiers and sailors, and dined with Senator Booth.

THE SOUTH.

A RECENT telegram from Milledgeville, Ga., says: "A band of men, numbering probably ten or twelve, after committing murder and arson, openly defy arrest and continue their work of depredation. The reign of the gang is so absolute over the people that they will not dare to tell any human being of their knowledge of the desperadoes. They have plenty of arms, money and friends. The Governor is determined to capture these men, if it takes a regiment of soldiers."

A DISPATCH from Sparta, Ga., states that the accounts of the outlaws in the eastern portion of Baldwin county have been greatly exaggerated. The trouble is a political one. The outlaws burned the gin and cotton-houses and fodder-stacks of Mr. Robson for the purpose of drawing him out of the house to shoot him. They killed a negro man for reporting them to the Grand Jury. They burned the tannery and barns of Luke Robinson and whipped a colored woman and her daughter in Hancock county. The gang have taken refuge in the swamps of Oconee and Ogechee.

THE ninety-eighth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis was celebrated in a spirited manner, on the 23d of October, by the people of Yorktown, Va., where the memorable event transpired.

AN extensive gang of counterfeiters has been broken up at St. Louis by the arrest of the chief operators....A dispatch from Grayson, Ky., relates that 200 men rode into Martinsburg, Scott county, Ky., surrounded the jail, overpowered the jailer, took two prisoners—John W. Kendall and William McMillan—to a tree near by, and hanged them until dead. The men hanged were known to belong to a gang of outlaws.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL returns of the late election in California show the vote on Chinese immigration to have been: In favor, 883; against, 154,638.

THE Republicans of Louisiana met in State Convention at New Orleans last week, nominated a full State ticket, headed by Taylor Beattie for Governor and declared for Grant for President in 1880.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that "Secretary Sherman has made known his purpose to his friends not to be a candidate for the United States Senate in Ohio as the successor of Mr. Thurman. The interpretation put upon this by them is that he does not care to compromise his candidacy for the Presidency with the State contest."....The official returns of the Ohio election have been published. They show that Foster's plurality for Governor is 17,129. Stewart, the Prohibition candidate, received 4,145 votes, and Piatt, the National (Greenback) nominee, 9,129. The majority of Foster over all is 3,855. The total vote for Governor was 668,667.

WASHINGTON.

THE commission appointed by the President to visit Cuba and investigate the yellow fever has returned to Washington, having spent three months on that island. The Commissioners say that it would be impossible at this time to furnish for publication any intelligent synopsis of the work of the commission, because of the great mass of material which must be classified and collated. They state, however, that the commission discovered, beyond all controversy, that yellow fever permanently dwells in Cuba, and that hospital and other statistics in the possession of the commission show that during the period embraced between 1856 and the present time scarcely a single month has passed without deaths from yellow fever occurring on the island....The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the value of exports from the United States of live animals of all kinds increased from $6,344,[illegible] during the fiscal year [illegible] to $11,487,754 during 1879. Of the total exports of live animals the last fiscal year [illegible] per cent. was sent to Great Britain. The value of exports of cattle increased from $3,896,818 during 1878 to $8,379,200 in 1879.

IT is understood that a bill is being prepared for introduction at the opening of Congress [illegible] refunding operations. On the first of December, 1880, there [illegible] 6-per-cent. bonds; on the 1st of May, 1881, there is redeemable $505,440,350 5-per-cent. bonds, and [illegible] holders of these bonds can not be forced to surrender them at any earlier date than that already fixed by law, but it is believed a bill can be framed and passed which will make it advantageous to holders of such bonds to fund them at once.... Speaker Randall states that the committee charged with the revision of the rules have completed their task. They have reduced the number of the present rules from 160 to fifty, and have so simplified them that it will be in the power of every member of ordinary capacity to understand them, which is considerably more than can be said for the present rules.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad Funding law passed in May, 1878, by which the Pacific railroads who are in arrears upon their obligations to the United States Government are required to set apart a certain portion of their earnings each year for the extinguishment of such debt. Dissenting opinions were filed by Justices Strong, Bradley and Field.

GENERAL.

A TELEGRAM from Portland states that, upon leaving the Pacific coast, Gen. Grant will go direct to Galena, where he will remain until the time of the reunion of the [illegible] of the Tennessee at Chicago.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, [illegible] the Canadian Minister of Finance, and latterly a member of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Bank, has been found guilty upon a criminal indictment charging him with having signed false returns as to the condition of that now collapsed institution.

THE British ship, Naturalist, 259 days out from Calcutta for San Francisco, is given up for lost, and the insurance companies having risks on her have paid them, aggregating $116,500.

ABOUT thirty gentlemen, representing different States, met in New York city last week, to discuss a proposition of forming a national agricultural society. It is intended to organize a society for the protection and advancement of agriculture in America. The plan is to model the society after one which came to an end at the beginning of the last war, and to adopt many of the excellent features of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.... The latest exodus seems to be setting in, not from the South but from New England, and the great West is the objective point. No less than 550 emigrants from Vermont and Maine passed through Montreal for the West in one day of last week.

THE increase in the volume of business, as indicated by the Clearing House returns for the week ending Oct. 25 is unprecedented. The aggregate clearings for the week reached the enormous sum of $1,088,000,000, being more than $300,000,000 over the corresponding week of last year, and an increase of over 50 per cent. In New York the increase is 84.8 per cent.; Chicago, 53.5; Philadelphia, 55; Boston, 41.1; Baltimore, 46.5; Cincinnati, 26.6; St. Louis, 17.20.

THE Captain of the steamer Louise H., which arrived at New Orleans last week, from Algiers, reports the picking up in the Bahama channel seventeen survivors of the burned steamer Nuevo Pajaro del Oceano, including Capt. Diaz and two mates. The steamer had a crew of about forty-two, and about twenty passengers aboard when the calamity occurred. The rescued were in a terrible state of exhaustion, they having been clinging to the floating debris for eighteen hours....Bethany College, at Bethany, Brooke county, W. Va., has had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. The building was fired by an incendiary, who confessed the crime and has been arrested.

FOREIGN.

A FIERCE hurricane, accompanied by extraordinary rainfall, swept through the valleys of the rivers Mundas and Segura, in Spain, followed by destructive inundations. A vast amount of property was destroyed, and there was also great loss of life. Some estimates place the number of people drowned at 300.

THE Ameer, Yakoob Kahn, has announced his intention to abdicate. The British commander in Afghanistan has advised the Ameer to reconsider the matter, but he is fixed in his resolution....The late floods in Spain were almost as extensive and destructive to life and property as were those of last spring in Hungary. Hundreds of dead bodies have been recovered from the swollen streams, and houses and barns almost without number have been carried away. In one district alone the money loss is approximated at 30,000,000 francs. It is believed that over 1,[illegible]00 persons perished.... The entire Turkish Ministry has resigned, and a new one is now directing the affairs of Turkey....The new treaty of defensive alliance, the making of which has excited so much bitterness in Russia, was last week signed by the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

A DISPATCH from Afghanistan reports that the magazine of Balahissar, at Cabul, has been blown up. Twenty-seven of the British force and many Afghans were killed by the explosion.

UPON the opening of the French cable line, for business, the Anglo-American Company will reduce its tolls to 6 pence per word. The latter company will shortly lay an additional cable, and the prospect is that the day of cheap trans-oceanic telegraphy is not far distant....Russia's expedition to explore the ancient bed of the Oxus with a view to connecting it with the Caspian sea has been abandoned, the difficulties in the way having been found to be insurmountable..... Emigration is still the watch-word of the workless and breadless artisans of Great Britain. The weavers at Preston will meet on the 11th of November to consider the subject of removing to a more prosperous country....A dispatch from Paris says the total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at 60,000,000 francs. Three thousand five hundred houses and 120 mills were destroyed.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Ernest Von Bulow, the distinguished German statesman and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs....Madrid advices announce that the commission on Cuban reform has united upon a recommendation that the slaves be fully emancipated in seven years from the passage of the bill.... The St. Petersburg *Golos* expresses astonishment at the tone of hostility toward Russia pervading the speech of Lord Salisbury at Manchester. It says: "If the reported Austro-German alliance proves to be a reality, Russia must secure to herself allies to act in the rear of the enemy in the eastern emergency. Lord Salisbury's speech not only opens Russia's eyes, but gives her freedom of action."..... The young King of Spain has done a generous and manly act, and one that his subjects will not be liable soon to forget, in decreeing that all contributions by municipalities and individuals toward the public celebrations upon his approaching marriage shall be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations which devastated the provinces.

IN a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, Lieutenant Commander Gorringe says: "I have been presented to his Highness the Khedive as authorized by the State Department to receive and remove to America the obelisk of Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's needle, which was presented to the city of New York, through the Department of State, by his father, the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha. His Highness received me with [illegible] courtesy, expressed pleasure at the acceptance of the gift, and authorized the commencement of the work of removal at once. The machinery of removal is under way and work about to begin."... The committee of the Beefsteak Club of London has vindicated the respectability of that organization by requesting the withdrawal of Edward Levy Lawson, of the *Telegraph*, and Labouchere, of the *Truth*, whose recent altercations, wordy and muscular, have evinced blackguardism of [illegible]....Cremation is neither ridiculed nor regarded with idle curiosity at Berlin, but as a practice to be encouraged on public sanitary grounds, and the Municipal Council has recommended its general adoption....[illegible] Herzegovina is becoming serious. The Christians refuse to pay rent to the Turkish landlords, and threaten to shoot them if they try to collect. It is believed that the Christians are being supplied with money and arms from Montenegro.

THERE is increased activity in the English iron trade, under the stimulus of large orders from the United States. The wool market is also looking up....A large number of mill operatives and silk weavers sailed last week from England for the United States. Others will follow....Three of the crack English bicyclists and the French champion are on their way to the United States....The bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, to be presented to the Spanish Cortes, provides that slaves aged 55 years and over shall become free immediately; those aged 50 in September, 1880; those aged 45 in 1882; those aged 40 in 1884; those aged 35 in 1886; those aged 30 in 1888, and all others in 1890. From 1880, 100,000 pesetas will be charged on the Cuban budget for defraying the expenses of emancipation....A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is evident that the state of siege in the disturbed districts of Russia will be maintained for another year at least.

A National Militia.

Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, makes a novel recommendation with respect to a national militia. He recommends the passage of such laws as will make an efficient national militia of some 200,000 men. The proposition in substance is that the militia of the several States, when they have arrived at a certain degree of efficiency, and have complied with certain conditions, may, according to the pleasure of the respective States, be enrolled as a national militia, in which case they shall be maintained at the expense of the General Government. The degree of efficiency is to be determined by the reports of officers to be called Inspectors of Militia, who shall be appointed partly from the regular army and partly from civil life. Col. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, recommends that one-half shall be selected from among those who have served in the Union army and one-half from those who have served in the rebel army. This is the first time that a proposition of this kind has ever proceeded from any bureau officer. To obviate any objections that might arise on the ground of State rights, it is proposed that any State shall be at liberty to withdraw its militia from the national enrollment in its own pleasure, subject to certain regulations. Among the conditions of admission to the national enrollment are that the State shall consent that, under certain circumstances, its militia shall be subject to the order of the General Government. Col. Benet recommends an appropriation of $4,000,000 to put into effect any law that may be enacted upon this subject.

No Yellow Fever in Dallas.

A man in Dallas, Tex., visited a neighbor, whom he found with a chill. He immediately gave him a dose of oil and a mustard bath, wrapped him in half-a-dozen blankets, and then rushed off to the Mayor with his report of a yellow-fever case. The Mayor listened very attentively until the man had finished his alarming report, when he astonished him with: "You miserable scoundrel, I tell you there is no case of yellow fever in Dallas, and never has been, and never will be. You have only thought so, and for thinking it—mind you, just for thinking it—I fine you $50 and send you beyond the city limits for a month, until all such thoughts shall have vanished. You shall not think such a thing. And if you or anyone else shall dare to say such a thing, I will put you in jail and keep you there until it shall be entirely forgotten." The poor fellow had nothing to do but submit, and there is no yellow fever in Dallas.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

Dun, Barlow & Co., in their quarterly report, just issued, make a favorable report of the state of trade for the third quarter of the year. The failures in the United States in the last three months number 1,363, less than one-half those for the third quarter of 1878, the precise decrease being 1,591, while the liabilities show even a much larger proportionate reduction, being less than one-quarter of what they were in the same period of last year. The figures for the quarter just ended, therefore, add another to the many indications of the wonderfully improved conditions of trade throughout the country. For the nine months of the two years the comparison is almost as favorable as for the quarter just closed, the failures for the past three quarters in 1879 being 5,820 in number, as against 8,678 for the nine months of 1878. The liabilities are $81,000,000 for the first nine months of 1879, as against $197,000,000 for the same period of 1878, a reduction in liabilities of more than one-half.

The Ute Indian War.

DENVER, Oct. 20.

In accordance with orders from army headquarters, the troops now at White River Agency will, with the exception of a small force left at the agency, return to their respective stations. A force will be concentrated at some point in the southern portion of the reservation to conduct operations against the Utes should they fail to deliver up the parties engaged in the killing of Maj. Thornburgh. Gen. McKenzie, commanding the Fourth cavalry, will be placed in charge of the latter force. Thus it is seen the campaign against the savages is virtually abandoned. The danger of a winter campaign in that country is given as the reason of the order.

Tabby Opens a Door.

In the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* is a story of a cat owned by James P. Machen, who lives near Centerville. Mr. Machen has been troubled for some time by the mysterious opening of the door of his house. He watched the other night, and saw that "it was the cat." Tabby was in the habit of climbing up the door, holding to the knob with one foot and turning it with the other until the door opened.

M. GALTIER, a learned professor at Lyons, has been inoculating rabbits with the virus of mad dogs, in order to find whether the malady will yield to any treatment he can devise, but has not been successful. The madness shows itself in the rabbit in about three weeks. M. Galtier finds that the virus of a mad dog will be as powerful, when preserved in water, twenty-four hours afterwards, as it was at first.

IT is rumored that Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is to be married to Miss Flood, daughter of the San Francisco bonanza king.

THE KENTUCKY WAR.

The [illegible] of the Underwood[illegible]—The Horrible Sight [illegible] the Fort.

A recent letter from Louisville, Ky., says: The Sheriff's posse, which was to leave here last night to bury the remains of Jesse Underwood, and to rescue George Underwood, lacked the courage to undertake their dangerous journey, [illegible] even the Governor seemed to turn a deaf ear to the earnest prayers of our citizens for protection.

Only one man, Frank McFerren, had the courage to go up to the fort, yesterday evening, to bury Jesse, and the scene when he opened the door of the log house was really a fearful one. Not only was Jesse's body lying before him, poisoning the air from the stench of its decay, but he also found there the corpse of George Underwood, who had been murdered the night before.

It seems five armed and masked men had then surrounded the fort, and, after promising George Underwood safety for his life, they entered the house to search it for John Martin and Clabe White, whom they had a suspicion of being sheltered there. They took all the arms, consisting of a sword, six guns, three bowie-knives and several guns, and were leaving after an unsuccessful search, when one of the party, turning on the threshold, aimed his rifle at old George Underwood, and, shooting him through the nipple, inflicted a wound from which he died in twenty minutes.

Frank McFerren could not induce anybody to help him bury the dead, and he, therefore, alone with his daughter, Agnes, had to perform this terrible duty—the only man of the whole country possessed of humanity and courage enough to perform a Christian duty.

Now that the last male Underwood has been killed the war may said to be over, but it is more than likely that the friends of the Underwoods will take up the gauntlet and revenge their murdered friends on the Holbrook tribe.

Six murders have now been committed within the last two months in this deplorable conflict. Five of them were Underwoods, one a Holbrook, and, so far, none of the officers of our State have taken any steps to prevent these outrages. Is there no law in Kentucky? Are there no officers to protect the peaceable citizens? The country is in feverish excitement, and several notices have been given intimidating persons from going up into the Underwood country.

The editor of the Greenup *Independent* has thus been notified, just because he has been stating in his paper the truth, regardless of the feelings of either party. The Lord only knows where this will end.

Goose-Shooting from Stubble in Minnesota.

To have anything like sport in the pursuit of the common wild goose (*Bernicla Canadensis*) the ordinary methods of hunting water-fowl hardly answer here; besides, the lakes they frequent are not large enough to justify the use of the bay-shooting tactics from sink-boats, and from blinds near the water. These birds are exceedingly wary when upon the fields, and are very seldom bagged by stalking. In their watchfulness they have but one rival, and he an effective ally, in the sand-hill crane, which often feeds in their midst, thus adding to the difficulty of approach within effective range. The difficult problem of their successful capture was at last solved for us by Col. Sam Doughty, of Lake City, Minn., who introduced shooting over decoys from pits dug in the stubble of new breaking, where it has been ascertained geese are in the habit of feeding. The decoys are of the simplest construction and greatest portability, being merely flat forms in good outline painted in imitation of the wild goose; these when seen at right angles to their flat surfaces, at ordinary shot-gun range and beyond, are well calculated to deceive not alone his gooseship, but even amateur sportsmen.

Two flights a day are made by the geese from the large lakes in search of food, one taking place at daybreak in the morning, and lasting, perhaps, an hour, and the other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, occupying about the same length of time. On these flights they are often accompanied by the snow-goose (*Anser hyperboreus*) and the white-fronted goose (*Anser Gambelii*), which are here called respectively white and black brant, though they do not much resemble the true brant of the sea-coast (*Branta hemida*), which may be found occasionally in the midst of flocks of the other kinds, yet are by no means common.

From about the latitude of Kandiyohi county to the Red river of the north the different species of the wild goose hold high revel and, upon the approach of the cold weather, may be seen in countless thousands massing for the southern flight. An early morning drive along the wheat-fields which they frequent will disclose them feeding either upon stubble or breaking. They must be allowed to depart not only unmolested, but of their own accord, when an examination of the feeding-ground is carefully made, and the pits may then at once be sunk. If there are two shooters, as many pits are necessary, and they are best circular in form, about thirty inches in diameter and forty inches in depth. The earth of the excavation may be partially utilized in constructing a slight embankment around the edges of the pit. The surface of the soil about the pit-openings must be manipulated until it accords in appearance with the natural surroundings. The pits may be near enough to permit of a whispered conversation between the occupants when the game is approaching. The decoys, to the number of a dozen or more, being flat, must be placed at such angles that when viewed from any point of the compass a few apparently solid geese are seen.—*C. A. Zimmerman, in Scribner.*

A Boy's Advice.

A man piling wood on the wharf near the foot of Third street, yesterday, fell into the river, and when hauled out one bystander advised him to be more careful in the future. A second one advised him to take a stout drink of whisky to keep a chill off. A third thought he had better hurry home and change his clothes, and a fourth cautioned him to get the water out of his ears. When all had spoken a boot-black came forward and said:

"I hain't got much to say about this 'ere case, but my advice to this feller is to do more kickin' with his heels and less hollering with his mouth if he ever falls in again. Shine yer butes for 5 cents.—*Free Press.*

Cat and Looking-Glass.

Many years ago, at Carne farmhouse, where relatives of mine were then living, the household cat was observed to enter a bedroom in course of being spring cleaned. The looking-glass being on the floor, the cat, on entering, was confronted with its own reflection, and naturally concluded that he saw before him a real intruder on his domain. Hostile demonstrations were the result, followed by a rush to the mirror, and then, meeting an obstacle to his vengeance, a fruitless cut round to the rear. This maneuver was more than once repeated with, of course, equal lack of success. Finally, the cat was seen to walk deliberately up to the looking-glass, keeping its eyes on the image, and then, when near enough to the edge, to feel carefully with one paw behind, for the supposed intruder, while, with its head twisted round to the front, it assured itself of the persistence of the reflection. The result of this experiment fully satisfied the cat that he had been the victim of delusion, and never after would he condescend to notice mere reflections, though the trap was more than once laid for him.—*Nature.*

How a Dog Fooled His Master.

A newspaper that is printed in the town of Palmyra, Wis., the *Enterprise*, tells a story about a dog which it says is true, every word of it. The dog, whose name is Tiger, belongs to a surveyor, now at work for the United States Government in that part of the country. One day, not long ago, the surveyor saw that Tiger was asleep near the edge of a thicket, and he thought he might have some fun with him. So the surveyor shouted, "Catch him, Tiger; at him, old dog!" and jumped into the thicket, as if a deer, or at least a rabbit, had been seen. Tiger, of course, went bounding and barking in, but very soon returned with his tail between his legs, seeing that a trick had been played upon him. Now comes the good part of the story. Tiger made believe that he was going to sleep again. In about three hours he all at once sprung up, set his ears and eyes in the direction of the thicket, gave a loud bark and leaped forward. The surveyor followed, thinking that Tiger had found some game. When Tiger saw his master parting the bushes curiously he gave a peculiar "Ah-wooh," and went back to his sleeping place, wagging his tail and satisfied that he had paid the surveyor back for fooling him.

A Wonderful Dog.

In last August Mr. Charles Norman moved his family from the town of Flowery Branch to Elberton, more than 100 miles distant. But in the hurry of moving Mr. Norman forgot to let his dog, Watch, out of the kennel or dog house, and did not think of it until he and all the family were in the cars bound for Elberton. Little Willie Norman was very sorry, for he and Watch were particular friends, and, though the *Gazette* doesn't say so, it is likely that Willie cried over leaving Watch. One week went by, and the Normans had nearly forgotten Watch, when the dog suddenly appeared while the family were at dinner at Elberton. Watch entered the room with an air of injured innocence and was soon welcomed by all hands. The strange thing about it is how in the world Watch could have found the family. He probably followed the trail to the depot and into the same car, and then rode in the car under the same seats that had been occupied by the family, until the train stopped at Elberton.—*Elberton (Ga.) Gazette.*

MR. AND MRS. STRATTON (Tom Thumb) live at Middleboro, Mass., in a three-story wooden mansion. The house is luxuriously furnished, and, among other objects of interest, are a diminutive sewing machine and the General's grand piano, two feet high.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	$6 50 @$10 00
Hogs	3 90 @ 4 37
Cotton	11 @ 11¼
Flour—Superfine	5 25 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 35 @ 1 43
Corn—Western Mixed	61 @ 63
Oats—Mixed	42 @ 44
Rye—Western	[illegible] @ 93
Pork—Mess	10 25 @ 10 35
Lard	6½ @ 6¾
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 80 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 10 @ 3 25
Medium to Fair	[illegible] @ [illegible] 90
Hogs	[illegible]
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	[illegible] 75 @ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75 @ [illegible] 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 19 @ [illegible]
No. 3 Spring	1 [illegible] @ [illegible] 21
Corn—No. 2	47 @ 49
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 34
Rye—No. 2	76 @ 77
Barley—No. 2	83 @ 85
Butter—Choice Creamery	25 @ 28
Eggs—Fresh	15½ @ 16
Pork—Mess	11 50 @ 11 75
Lard	6 @ 6¼
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 22 @ 1 23½
No. 2	1 20 @ 1 21
Corn—No. 2	47 @ 48
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 33
Rye—No. 1	80 @ 81
Barley—No. 2	76 @ 77
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21 @ 1 23
Corn—Mixed	39 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	28 @ 29
Rye	77 @ 78
Pork—Mess	11 00 @ 11 50
Lard	5¾ @ 6
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 [illegible] @ 1 24
Corn	49 @ 50
Oats	[illegible] @ 37
Rye	89 @ 90
Pork—Mess	10 15 @ 10 25
Lard	5¾ @ 6
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 [illegible] @ 1 27
No. 2 Red	1 26½ @ 1 27½
Corn—No. 2	50 @ 51
Oats—No. 2	35 @ 36
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	5 75 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
No. 1 Amber	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
Corn—No. 1	48 @ 49
Oats—Mixed	31 @ 33
Barley (per cental)	1 15 @ 1 45
Pork—Mess	11 25 @ 11 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
Cattle—Best	4 90 @ 5 10
Fair	4 00 @ 4 60
Common	3 10 @ 3 80
Hogs	3 70 @ 4 00
Sheep	3 00 @ 4 [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED,
ROB. J. LOWRY | Editors.

THERE are several remarkable towns in New Hampshire, but Newcastle seems to be the most remarkable of them all. If the Springfield *Republican* is correctly informed, Newcastle does not contain within its limits a single preacher, lawyer or doctor.

THE Canandaigua *Journal* says that a party of autumn sojourners at Canandaigua lake went boat-riding the other evening, there being among them a young lady who delighted in toying with the waves. Her hand was hanging alongside the boat, just under the surface, when she felt it closed upon by the jaws of a fish. Startled by the pain, the hand was jerked so quickly from the water that the fish was landed in the boat. The tempting bait, sad to tell, was lacerated badly.

ROME wasn't built in a day, but Deadwood has been rebuilt in a day, or a few days at least, which is all the same. Merchants rehung their signs while the ashes were yet hot, and in more than one case the carpenters blistered their hands at work on new buildings in the midst of smoldering debris. In answer to a Chicago inquiry as to whether help was needed an enthusiastic reply was shot over the wires as follows: "Ours is a land of gold. Save your money for Memphis. Deadwood is able to contribute to more needy cities."

THE Berlin Society for the Propagation of Christianity among Hebrews, in its fifty-sixth report, gives the following statistics: The total number of Hebrews in the world now is about what it was in the time of King David, viz., 7,000,000. Of this number there are in Europe about 5,000,000; in Asia, 200,000; and in America, 1,500,000. Among European countries Russia has the largest number of Hebrews—2,631,000—and Norway the smallest, twenty-five. In Africa the Hebrews are found mainly in Algeria, in Abyssinia, and in the oases of Sahara; they serve there as a kind of middlemen among the Mohammedans and Christians. In Palestine there are about 25,000 Hebrews, of whom 13,000 live in Jerusalem.

COLOGNE'S cathedral is to be finished next year, its first stone having been laid in 1248. It took three centuries to build its choir alone, and by that time the enthusiasm for great cathedrals had died out. Its construction dragged along till 1830, when Frederick William III. of Prussia undertook its repair, and the German Government and people have since furnished the means to finish the work. The nave, aisles and transept were consecrated in 1848, the interior was completed in 1863, and now nothing is to be done but the last and crowning decorations of the stately towers. The massive caps of stone-work have to be laid on, and then on their summits have to be fixed the gigantic "foliated crosses," almost thirty feet high, which are to crown the towers on this masterpiece of Gothic architecture—the largest specimen of that style of building in the world.

"OH! I was born yesterday; I am a mere baby!" exclaimed Cetywayo, the dethroned King of the Zulus, upon his arrival at Cape Town. He was looking with fixed gaze upon the soldiers at drill with the wonders of a civilized town around him. Cetywayo let loose his tongue to say further: "I was a child of the British Government. My father—the English—came to chastise me for wrong-doing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me and broke it. I did wrong to fight him and am punished. I am no longer a King. The English are a great people. They will not kill those who fought with them. I hope the great Queen will pardon me." He was accompanied to Cape Town by his four wives, four followers and a little girl. On one occasion during the journey thither he grew sulky and demanded that an entire ox should be roasted for his meal. He hopes that the Queen will send him back to Zululand, and allow him ten wives.

ALASKA has never paid a very heavy per cent. upon the money Uncle Sam invested upon that out-of-the-way corner of the world, but perhaps it is still destined to turn out a good speculation. Gold has been found in several places within fifteen miles of Sitka, and a genuine mining excitement is already starting up. A one-sixth interest in one mine was sold, a few weeks ago, for $7,500, and $20,000 was vainly offered for another mine. Among the advantages is the cheap Indian labor for rough work, the noble red man asking but a dollar a day and boarding himself. Then the climate is healthy, and "mild," too, as some people will doubtless be surprised to learn, the temperature in summer ranging from 58 to 69 degrees above zero, and in winter only from 30 to 49 below. Provisions are also represented to be cheap, and, altogether, Alaska threatens to run a serious rivalry with the Pacific slope as a mining center.

THE German criminal code contains some laws that have no counterpart in our statute books. Such is that which prohibits, under heavy penalties, the use of insulting language about the Emperor, a law under which there have been very many prosecutions in the past year. Another is the curious statute prescribing punishment for behavior in violation of the respect due the dead. This law is said to have been rarely made the occasion of prosecution, but a case has just been before the Circuit Court at Berlin in which it has been applied. Several months ago the widow Langenheim was interred in the churchyard at Weissensee. She had been possessed of ample wealth, but her numerous children, with one exception, were greatly disappointed in their expectations, the bulk of her property having been bequeathed to one daughter. Unable to restrain the rage and disgust aroused by this discovery, one of the sons-in-law of the widow, a provision dealer named Hackmeister, presented himself at the interment, and as the grave was about to be closed stepped up to it, and, in the presence of the priest and assembled mourners, with loud expressions of contempt, spat upon the coffin. He was arrested and prosecuted, the attorney for the Government demanding that he should be sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The court was merciful, however, in consideration of the rarity of such an offense, and imposed fourteen days' confinement.

Lassoing a Bear.

H. P. Fancher was trying to catch a horse, and was rapidly riding after him through a thicket of mesquite when he suddenly came upon a huge bear. A chase at once commenced, Mr. Fancher attacking with his pistol, and bruin, probably nearly overcome by heat, trying to make a successful retreat. Mr. F. fired five shots without bringing down his game, and having only one charge left concluded to change his tactics. Uncoiling the rope used as a lariat, which was tied to his saddle, he made a lasso and attempted to rope the bear. The first attempt was unsuccessful, the rope getting into the animal's mouth. The next proved a successful throw, the rope getting on the bear's neck. A quick movement on the part of the bear jerked the rope out of Mr. F.'s hand, and the bear resumed his retreat, closely followed by his pursuer on horseback. Finding it difficult to approach the bear sufficiently near to catch hold of the rope, Mr. F. dismounted and commenced the chase on foot. Seeing this the bear slackened his speed, evidently not caring if his pursuer did come up with him. He occasionally stopped and looked back, as if expecting company. Declining a hand-to-hand encounter with a large bear, Mr. F. returned to his horse, and called to his cousin, Mr. T. Fancher, resumed the chase. With the aid of a stick he possessed himself of the end of the rope, which was about thirty feet in length, and fastened it to the saddle. Now commenced the frantic actions of the bear in his savage efforts to release himself. He plunged in every direction, nearly throwing the horse, and showed evident intention to free himself at all hazards. But his captor managed to retain his prisoner, and at the same time keep his horse out of the way of the savage brute, until a shot from the six-shooter of his cousin put the bear hors du combat. The fore paw exhibited by Mr. Fancher, and left with us, is the largest ever seen in this section, and indicates, so old hunters tell us, that the owner, in good condition, would have weighed 600 pounds.—*Baylor (Tex.) Cresset.*

An English Dinner.

I saw a letter yesterday just received by a Brooklyn gentleman from his wife visiting in England. She dined with the wealthy proprietor of Addiscombe, at his pleasant home in Sydenham, and gives a description which I am permitted to copy: "The dining-room is across the hall from the drawing-room. First grace was said, then soup was served—a piece of bread being folded in each napkin. First, though, I must tell you how the table was laid. In the center of the table was a glass centerpiece filled with flowers. In front of this, on a raised fruit-dish, lay an uncut Spanish melon. On either side of the flower-piece was a dish of ripe English gooseberries and French cherries, and opposite the melon a dish of white grapes. Between the dishes of fruit stood a small vase of cut flowers. On the top of each dish of fruit was laid some kind of mossy green stuff from the conversatory, making it look very pretty. By each fruit-dish lay a golden spoon. After soup was brought boiled salmon with sauce; then plates removed and lobster patties were served; then plates removed and roast lamb placed before the master of the house. Potatoes and green peas were served with the lamb. Two kinds of pudding were next brought, with a red wine sixty years old. After pudding appeared two kinds of jellies and a dry white wine. After jellies came the fruit. Then the ladies retired to the drawing-room, where coffee was served, the gentlemen remaining in the dining-room to have their coffee and smoke."—*Indianapolis Journal's New York letter.*

A BOSTON child remarked, after gazing earnestly at a man who was bald but had heavy whiskers: "His head was put on upside down, wasn't it?"

HAYES ANALYZED.

Career as an Unaccountable Visitation of Divine Providence.

[Washington Letter in Louisville Courier-Journal.

One of the beatitudes which I do not find in the Bible, but yet has a basis of truth, is this: "Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed." In like fashion it may be asserted: "Blessed is he from whom nothing is expected; for if he speaks or acts foolishly the public will take it as a matter of course, and let him off easy." Then Mr. Hayes comes in with his usual luck. The public expects nothing from him. It simply accepts him as a fact, disagreeable it may be, but not wholly unendurable. He is regarded by them much as a pious Mussulman is said to regard a December fall of snow, namely, as "a cold, uncomfortable, unaccountable visitation of Divine Providence, sent for some good purpose to be revealed hereafter." People reckon that Mr. Hayes cannot do a great deal of harm while there is a Democratic Congress to hold him in check, and as he is to go out of office in a little over a year they are not concerned so much about him as they are about his successor in office. The one is a nuisance already gauged; the other a great unknown, with indefinite, mysterious possibilities of evil or of good.

The methods, the surroundings and the atmosphere, social, religious and political, by which such a man as Hayes is bred, would reward the study of a Dickens or a Thackeray. There are thousands of just such persons as he scattered all through the Northern States, though it so happens that only one of this class ever attained the Presidency. But they have been a power in public affairs. They have kept alive such papers as the New York *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Unlike Grant personally, they yet exerted a large influence upon his administration, and probably upon Lincoln's also. The potations of the one and the smut of the other were not exactly in their line, but they could readily connive at such trifles when they had a point to gain. Over all they did there was an air of unctuous piety that disarmed criticism and imparted to the worst political knavery an air of apparent respectability. It was, indeed, an organized hypocrisy, but careful training had made every actor perfect and yet carries on the drama to its consummation. Given a certain amount of narrow-mindedness and bigotry, surface reading and catchwords without reflection, religious cant, political malignity, greed of office and money, and you have the materials for fashioning Rutherford B. Hayes, the Congressman, as he sat in the House of Representatives, not daring to take part in the debates, accepting as a natural thing the obscurity that made him simply an item of the yea and nay list; but yet a power with the many smaller men of his own party and sect who live and disgrace God's beautiful handiwork in rural Ohio. A singular conjunction of personal luck—the Republican Convention evenly balanced by the contentions of its great chiefs, gave him the opportunity to become its candidate, and subsequently the automatic recipient of the power snatched by the bold villainy of its more reckless and audacious leaders. This, and a demoralized, cowed populace, made such a President a possibility of this nineteenth century.

It is a mortifying exhibition, but still a wholesome one, that the person thus permitted to attain the high and exalted office of President should go around the country and make silly speeches. When the people listen to all this partisan drivel and these platitudes they should remember that the man before them is Chief Magistrate over 40,000,000 of people, and armed with a far larger actual power than the Queen of England or any crowned head in Europe, save the Czar of Russia, and then they may ask whose shame it is that he fills the chair of Washington.

I notice that Mr. Hayes, anxious to re-establish himself with the "Stalwarts," joins in their raid upon State rights. His willful perversion of the truth by asserting that the doctrine of State rights and the right of secession are equivalent terms, and held by the same persons, has, I believe, been already exposed in your columns. Such a perversion and an attempt to deceive would disgrace a village Radical newspaper or a store-box orator, and it is doubly disgraceful in a President. In his late speech at Springfield, Mr. Hayes reiterated this falsehood, and went on to criticise and object to the expression "State sovereignty," which he found on the State House, placed there long before his visit had been announced. He quoted Mr. Lincoln to show that "State sovereignty is not found in the constitution of the United States." When Mr. Hayes stole the Presidency there was just one little form that he had to go through which I presume he found rather irksome. He had to swear obedience to the constitution of the United States. Now, if he would read this constitution through, he would probably find that it recognizes both State and Federal rights. Every Judge, every great man of the past, the United States Supreme Court, over and over again, speaking by the mouths of Democrats and Republicans, have recognized State rights. I will not, however, be so absurd as to suppose that the text of the constitution or the decisions of the courts would weigh with a man who could deliberately take and keep an office and $200,000 of money that he knew did not belong to him. But even such a person as he is, a hide-bound partisan, might have some respect for the Republican platform of 1860, adopted by the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. That platform declares that "the Federal constitution, the rights of the States and the union of the States must and shall be preserved."

The same platform also declares that "the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend." If this be true, the attitude of Mr. Hayes and his friends in seeking to prejudice and destroy State rights is moral treason, and the greater treason because it is done in a cowardly manner, under color of office, without risking their lives in battle.

But it is useless to talk of morals to such people as these. When the Spartans went forth to vanquish the Helots they did not take their arms, but whips with which they had scourged these Helots before, and the Helots promptly submitted. As Mr. Hayes has become a "rebel" to the Government he is sworn to support, and is openly plotting treason against the system on which our fabric of Government depends, and cannot be reached by moral considerations, the only remedy left us is to appeal to his fears. I beg leave to remind him that he has a master before whom he has already crouched in the past, and who will not tolerate such stuff as he is now putting forth. Speaking in the Senate of the United States, on the 24th of May last, Senator Edmunds, a stalwart of the stalwarts, discussing the distribution of power, spoke as follows:

"And the courts have said that that is a case of concurrent jurisdiction, that each State, having supreme and sovereign domain over the conduct of its own citizens, is not limited in the exercise of that dominion by the fact that there is another power that has a similar dominion in that particular case over citizens of that other power; that is to say, over citizens of the United States; and, therefore, the citizen is amenable to two jurisdictions; either may command him not to do a particular act, but each commands him in its own right, speaking directly to the fact of what he is to do, and not in reference to the laws of the other at all. In that instance, it is clear, according to the decided cases, and, I think, according to the philosophy of this singular Government which we have, that each sovereignty may exert itself according to its own notions of what is fit and reasonable against the same man for the same act."

Further on Mr. Edmunds says: "The State laws, consistently with the constitution of the United States and independent of it, and in a respect where the constitution of the United States does not touch upon the sovereignty of the State, and in regard to which the sovereignty of the State was never in any degree surrendered, may provide, as they do provide in many States, for the preservation of the health of the citizens of the State."

In other words, not only do the States have rights not surrendered, but in respect to these rights they are absolutely "sovereign." It is a great pity that among these precious rights of sovereignty, State or Federal, there is not also the power to furnish a person holding the office of President with a decent modicum of brains and honesty.

Mr. Hayes' object was not so much to propound his constitutional views as to fan the flame of prejudice against the South. The South was at one time disposed to give him a most generous interpretation. Unmindful of the fact that the policy of withdrawing the troops from the infamous office of upholding the carpet-bag governments had been resolved on and actually ordered by Grant before he went out of office; that the execution of the order was defeated by the Sherman influence in a covert and underhanded manner, so as to secure for Hayes the disposition of the whole question; that months elapsed before Hayes carried out Grant's policy, and then only after his own agents at New Orleans had endeavored to extort two United States Senators as the price of the concession of their right to choose their own rulers; the Southern people hastily assumed that the President meant to treat them fairly. But they were undeceived. They saw him dispensing the patronage of his office not to the best citizens, but to the worst, paying the Returning Boards and their affiliated miscreants for their dirty work, and then the confidence of the Southerners in him was shaken. Mr. Hayes found that he could not hitch on the South to the car of Radicalism, and now he has taken up the *role* of defamation, slander and persecution. Perhaps he may hope in this way to help the Sherman boom. His office-holders are at work in this city to secure a solid delegation from the Southern States for Sherman. Their object was unblushingly avowed, and has been published by the Republican correspondents in this city. But it looks as if the office-holders' boom would soon be drowned by the Grant boom. Already the California Republicans have spoken. The State Republican Convention in Colorado greeted Mr. Carl Schurz with a pronunciamento for Grant. Nebraska follows suit. These are but the pattering of the rain-drops. The office-holders may as well prepare to go. They will get even less mercy from Grant than they would from a Democratic administration. They will all have to walk the plank, and Mr. Hayes' side show, the Shermans, the monkeys and the elephants will be buried as forgotten rubbish.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Dishonesty in the Postoffice Department—Men in High Station Plundering the Treasury.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

The amount of money expended by officeholders of the fraudulent administration in junketing tours at home and in pleasure travel abroad exceeds all former experience. This is done under the pretext of official business, which is a thin disguise for habitual raids on the treasury. James N. Tyner took his family and one or two more subordinates of the Postoffice Department to Paris to attend the Exposition last year, using as a cover for that trip a so-called international postal convention. He expended about $10,000, and made no report of any kind that can now be found on the files of the department.

Subsequently he made up a party for the Pacific coast, accompanied by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, A. D. Hazen, and his family, and chief clerk, ostensibly to look after improvement in the postal service, but really for amusement and recreation. They managed to spend some $6,000, and made no report, thus proving, as in the other case, that the whole thing was a sham, so far as public duty or public interest was concerned, but a costly reality to the taxpayers.

Tyner and Burnside, the prosperous Superintendent and disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, were out on a hunting expedition in the Ute country when the fatal descent was made on Thornburgh's command, but got back unharmed, and are doubtless ready to start on another excursion. The bill for this last trip has not yet been rendered, but it will doubtless be relatively as big as the others.

Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, has been several times abroad, professedly in connection with postal treaties, but actually for his own ease and comfort. Dr. McDonald, Superintendent of Money-Order System, is now in Europe examining, as is alleged, the foreign methods of paying money out by postoffice orders, upon which ours is modeled, and which are annually reported by all the Governments that have adopted this practice.

An excuse is readily invented whenever any of these or other postoffice assistants or superintendents or chief clerks or favorites want to make a European tour at the expense of the public. Erring Brother Key is not consulted. They come and go at their own convenience, and the cost is charged to some general fund, so that the personal items never appear in the official statements.

Year after year the deficit of the Postoffice Department increases, and no inquiry is made beyond the general receipts and expenditures. Tens of thousands are annually covered up, which form part of a systematic plunder, and when committees pretend to investigate charges that are known to be true they are whitewashed just as those against Tyner and others were in the last Congress, who had been flourishing about Washington and making the contingent fund pay for their parade. The Committee of Appropriations will do well to call for the extra expenses of all officials of the different departments before voting the regular supply bills for the next year.

SECRETARY EVARTS PROTECTING OFFICIAL THIEVES.

It has been semi-officially announced that John S. Mosby, United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, is to be recalled. The alleged reason for this is that he caused one of his dispatches to be printed in the newspapers, and that this, being a violation of the Consular regulations, is sufficient to warrant his decapitation.

The real reason, however, is that Mosby has made himself exceedingly active in ferreting out some of the frauds of the Seward ring in China. He had not been at his post two weeks before he discovered that David H. Bailey, his predecessor, had in one class of fees alone defrauded the United States Government of $30,000 or $40,000. He instantly reported this fact to the State Department. His dispatch on this subject was sent Feb. 20, 1879, and must have reached Washington long before Bailey, who had been nominated for Consul General at Shanghai, had been confirmed by the Senate.

There was ample time for Mr. Evarts to withdraw Bailey's nomination had he been disposed to bring a rogue to justice. But, in an authorized statement to the press in regard to the charges made by Mosby against Bailey, Mr. Evarts declared that he knew nothing of these allegations when the nomination was made.

At best this is a mere subterfuge, because he could still hav withdrawn the nomination. But the truth is that formal charges against Bailey had been made at the State Department by Mr. Wells, ex-Consul General at Shanghai, before the nomination of Bailey was sent to the Senate. Wells also tendered the evidence to prove that Bailey was nominated for this position at the special request of Minister Seward. It is a striking proof of the intimacy between Seward and Bailey that the latter refused to reinstate, on their return to Shanghai, the Marshal and office clerk who were called to Washington to testify by the House committee that investigated Seward's case, and who were compelled to testify against him.

That Mr. Evarts is determined, at all hazards, to prevent any further exposure of the criminal doings of the Seward ring in China is shown by his announcement that Mosby is to be recalled. He will not succeed, however. He was compelled to order an investigation of Mosby's charges, and the result has been that they are sustained by unimpeachable evidence, and the agent directed to make the inquiry has so reported to the department.

The Dialect of Colorado.

Not the least important thing is to familiarize one's self with the dialects of the State, which are getting to be widely used, and a knowledge of which is essential to understand an editorial in a Colorado newspaper. A friend accosted me one day as follows: "I say, Tom, are you going to the 'round-up' at Maj. B.'s to-night? Going to have a 'way-up' time. The pretty Miss H—— will be there. But they say Jim D—— has got her 'corralled.'" If you wish to express the demise of a friend you would say in Southern Colorado that "he'd gone over the range;" it would be more elegant to say that "he'd passed in his chips," while in Northern Colorado nothing would be so expressive as "he's struck bedrock at last." Cow-puncher, mule-skinner and bull-whacker each express honorable callings, while pot-slinger, hash-driver and grub-choker refer to the chefs de cuisine in the more-retired parts of the State. If you try to sell a horse, the first question will be, "Does he buck?" A prospector starting out will "pack his burro;" i. e., load his provisions and tools on a small species of donkey.—*Denver Tribune.*

GORTSCHAKOFF is 81 years old. He is the bitter enemy of modern Liberalism, and is sure that he shall never see a Russian Parliament. He won the portfolio of Chancellor by an anonymous competitive examination.

INDIANA ITEMS.

ROBERT MEEK, Mayor of Greensburg, is dead.

WORK has been commenced on the Johnson county Court House.

PIPE-LAYING for the Fort Wayne water-works will begin next week.

THE new iron bridge across the Wabash, on the Muncie road, is being built.

DAVID VESTAL, a pioneer of Ripley county, recently died. He served in the war of 1812.

A GREATER breadth of wheat will be sown in Southern Indiana this year than ever before.

STATE AUDITOR MANSON lost his pocket-book by pickpockets at the Vincennes Soldiers' Reunion.

POLES for the new American Union Telegraph line were being delivered between Lafayette and Logansport last week.

THE narrow-gauge, after long delay, is receiving the iron to finish the eight-mile gap east of Decatur, thus completing it to Delphos, Ohio.

A PENALTY of $5 may be collected against any person who hitches a horse or team to a shade-tree in any town or city in Indiana. This is a State law.

A SQUAD of twelve youths enlisted for the navy have been forwarded from Terre Haute to New York, in charge of Charles Thompson, son of the Secretary of the Navy.

BICKNELL, the New Albany Congressman, will use his influence to have the streams of Southern Indiana, such as Indian creek and Blue river, stocked with game fish.

MAJ. BURKE, late of Purdue University, Lafayette, has resumed his position as one of the new management of the Northern Indiana prison, under Warden James Murdock.

LIEUT. HAMILTON, of the Fifth cavalry, has been detailed as Military Instructor at Asbury, Capt. Wheeler, the former instructor, having been ordered to Fort Keogh, Montana.

WILLIAM HEILMAN, of Evansville, who employs several hundred men in his rolling-mill, has voluntarily raised their wages $1 a week since the recent advance in the market price of iron.

PROF. WM. COLGROVE, the daring young aeronaut, who fell from his balloon at San Francisco, during the gale, was the son of Judge Colgrove, of the Randolph County Circuit Court.

THE city of Lafayette is now called upon to defend herself against a $30,000 lawsuit, brought by Engineer Allen, who was blown up by the explosion of the steam fire engine. The case will attract some attention.

THE Union City Society for the Suppression of Vice and Enforcement of Laws invites all pastors throughouf the State to preach a sermon, sometimt during the month, against the vice oe gambling.

THE number of buildings and improvements going up in Evansville, at this time, are past count and actually surprising. Brick cannot be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the extraordinary demand.

NEW ALBANY *Ledger*: The only drawback to the most prosperous times known in New Albany for more than ten years will be a coal famine. If the river remains low for a few weeks longer, there is great danger that we will not get a supply of coal until next spring. In that event some of our manufacturers will be compelled to stop work.

MRS. GEORGE LARIMORE, who lives on a farm about one mile west of Beesons, near Connersville, opened the door to go out in the yard, when a tramp met her and tried to get into the house. Her husband came to the rescue, and gave the fellow a push, which caused him to fall and receive fatal injuries.

PRINCETON has had a breeze of excitement over the question of mixing the races in the public schools. The School Board decided to send the colored children to the schools with the white children, but the Superintendent, sympathizing with the dominant sentiment among the people, ordered them out. The School Board ordered them back, and there the matter rests.

THE Commissioners for the erection of the new State House at Indianapolis are preparing their ninth quarterly report to the Governor. In it they state that during the three months ending Sept. 30, $50,699.74 have been expended, making a total outlay since the commencement of the work of $153,665 56. Of this amount, $75,805.12 have been spent upon the foundation, and $40,251.81 for iron work.

The Trypograph.

A new instrument for multiplying copies of letters, etc., has been introduced into England under the name of the trypograph. It seems a modification of Edison's electric pen. A sheet of special paper is placed on a perforating tablet, and the writing is done with a firm hand and a steel-pointed stylus. This has the effect of piercing the paper with a number of very minute perforations, through which it is possible to force ink on the sheet of paper placed beneath. The making of the stencil is the most important part of the operations. A little practice will show the proper amount of pressure to put upon the stylus and the easiest way of writing, and, this once accomplished, it will be understood that the number of copies is limited only by the duration of the stencils, which can be stored away for future use, and brought out as required. No press is needed; all that is wanted is something with a flat surface, the means of holding the stencil firmly, and a squeegee for scraping the ink over the surface.

THE area of British India, exclusive of native states is 899,341 square miles, the number of inhabited houses 37,043,524, and the population 191,096,603. The area of the native states is stated at 575,265 square miles, and the population at 49,161,540.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 30, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

The next Ohio legislature will have a republican majority of 31 on joint ballot. To the victors belongs the fun—of electing a United States senator to succeed Thurman.

It is said that the railroad accident at Jackson, Mich., will cost the Michigan Central company about $100,000, for loss of life and damages to wounded, besides a great loss of patronage.

Pedestrianism will soon have to give way to bicyclism in this country. Two of England's celebrities have already arrived, and two more are expected soon. When they are all assembled they will visit the larger cities and give a series of exhibitions.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel "booms" for Hon. Joseph E. McDonald as the democratic candidate for governor of Indiana. In our opinion no better selection could be made, but is it not possible that he may be called upon to accept a position of greater importance? The democratic national convention may desire to use his name.

Every "indicted" political perjurer, every "investigated" radical thief and every "pardoned" political convict in the land, will attend the grand receptions given Grant, and urge his condidacy for the third term. This class of Grant's followers alone are greater in numbers than all the followers of either of the other republican candidates for the presidency.

The Washington Republican says, that if the democrats are successful in the next presidential campaign, the result will be "AN AFFAIR OF ARMS." In other words, if the democratic candidate for president is elected, the republicans will engage in armed rebellion rather than yield to the rightful authority. Do the fair minded republicans of DeKalb county indorse such sentiments?

The official count of the votes cast at the recent election in Ohio, shows the following:

Foster, republican,.............	336,261
Ewing, democrat,..............	319,132
Piatt, national,................	9,129
Stewart, prohibition,...........	4,145
Foster's majority over Ewing,..	17,129
Foster's majority over all,......	3,855

In 1878 the national-greenback-labor ticket had a majority of 638 in Lucas county, the hot-bed of greenbackism; in 1879 the same party only polled 1550 votes, of a total vote of nearly 12,000. It is said that "Coming events cast their shadows before." Farewell, Mr. Fiat.

The republican party of New York, assisted by the leading republicans of the whole country, are making the political fight in that state on national issues. There is nothing said by the republican speakers concerning state government or state issues. The effort appears to be wholly against the south, against allowing the southern states to govern themselves, and in favor of troops at the polls and a strong government, by which they mean a one-man government, a Grant government. The Sun says: "The keynote of the republican canvass is Grant. The leaders are making it understood that every ballot cast for Cornell is a pledge that the voter is for Grant next year."

All agree that the late civil war fully and forever settled the question of the right of any state to secede from the Union, but when blatant radicals tell you that all the rights of states perished when the Union of states was restored, just refer them to the fourth resolution of the republican platform of 1860, which is the very ground upon which the democratic party stands, and ask him why it is not good doctrine now, if it was in 1860. Here is the resolution. "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

The Chicago Times wanted a man named Colvin nominated by the democrats of Chicago and Cook county, for county treasurer. Because the said democrats refused to comply with the demand, the Times indulges in the following republicanisms which prove beyond a doubt that the Times is thoroughbred republican.

"The democratic party in Cook county, after the manner of the democratic party everywhere else, have made damphools of themselves, and their county ticket will be beaten from top to bottom. Why this party still encumbers the surface of the earth, instead of having been buried out of sight, years ago, is unaccountable."

"And so it is. The democracy are joined to their idols; let them alone. They have done nothing but blunder for thirty years past. They are incapable of anything else, and will never do anything else. Their greatest blunder has been that they have refused to be buried, notwithstanding they have stank for these many years."

Lagro, in Wabash county, has a new and novel temperance organization, of which the Wabash Courier makes the following mention. "Some weeks ago Dora Freshour and John Young agreed to quit drinking, and each executed a note for $25 payable to the other in case the giver of the note should take a drink of liquor. Each has remained steadfast in his resolution to tamper no longer with the dangerous liquid; the plan of reformation has grown in favor, and so many of Messrs. Young and Freshour's friends expressed a desire to be bound up in the same manner that it was decided to effect an organization free to all to become members who shall conform to the rules and regulations. A meeting was held a few nights ago at which officers were elected and a thorough organization effected. Any person who desires to become a member must first give his note for $25 payable to the society whenever the applicant breaks his pledge. The money thus received goes into a general fund, and is to be used for the benefit of the organization. No man's note is received until it has first been endorsed with the best of security, thus rendering payment certain in case the giver yields to temptation. The members wear a green ribbon as a badge of the order."

The three white women and two white children whom the Utes carried off from the White River agency came into Gen. Merritt's camp on Friday. They report that the Indians have treated them with respect and kindness. After the killing of Meeker, Chief Douglass and two others took Mrs. Meeker and the rest under their personal protection until such time as they should be able to restore them to their friends.

As to the killing of Meeker and the agency employees, the White River Utes tell a consistent story, which is corroborated in part by other testimony. The ill-fated agent's hobby was to make these red men work, white man fashion; and the more sullenly they resisted the more imperiously he insisted. According to the Indians, he witheld their supplies, scolded them, threatened to put them in irons, and even to hang them, if they did not go to work. Finally he told them, they say, that Major Thorburgh was coming with a supply of chains to be used in binding them, as a preliminary to hanging them. This explains the chain found on Meeker's dead body. A committe, of the Indians went to meet Thornburgh. They say that he met them haughtily, would not say anything to allay their fears, announced that he was going straight to the agency, and seemed to want a fight. Presently runners brought the news to the agency that the fight had begun, and that fifteen of their brethren had been killed. Then the more hot-headed of them, against the remonstrances of Douglass and other chiefs, killed Meeker and his white workman, sparing, as we have seen, the women and children.

But for the prompt action of the head chief, Ouray, other branches of the tribe would have gone to the help of the White River Utes, and we should have had a bloody and costly war on our hands. The army officers and the Indians are agreed on this point.—New York Sun.

There are many honest and fair-minded republicans who do not favor Grant for a third term, not enough however to prevent his nomination, as a large majority of that party subscribe to the sentiments expressed by the Lamars (Iowa) Sentinel, which is undisputed stalwart authority. Every republican newspaper that favors bayonets at elections, favors Grant; every paper that flaunts the bloody shirt, favors Grant; every paper that favors a military, rather than a civil government, favors Grant; every whiskey thief in the land favors Grant; not all are government thieves that favor Grant, but every government thief is in favor of Grant; every addle-pated republican that looks to corrupt leaders for advice, favors Grant, and the Lamars Sentinel is the mouthpiece for the whole gang. Read the following editorial from that paper:

"Booming, booming, booming, for Grant. With the nation's capital in the hands of traitors, the low, but deep murmurs of a defrauded people grow in sullen reverberations that gather, gather, gather, and, rumbling over the graves of a million dead heroes, who seem to have died in vain that the nation might live. They roll grandly into the hearts of thirty million living patriots, and break on the ears of the world, booming, booming, booming for Grant in 1880. Transcendentalism gush, reconciliation, and all other tricks of reconstruction are played out. Exit doves, olive branches and fol-de-rol. Grant and gunpowder. Grant and bayonets. Grant and the gallows for traitors. Grant and the grand old Union army on the top shelf. Grant in the presidential chair, his congress and cabinet taken from the grim warriors who saved the Union to preserve it, and to stay there till the crack of doom, if the integrity of the republic requires it. It was the sword of the fathers that created the republic; it was the sword of their sons that defended it against foreign foes; it was the sword of their grandsons that rescued it from hellborn domestic treason. To the army we owe our creation, preservation and redemption; from the ranks of the civilian and the statesman have come the imbeciles and blathering impracticables, gushing sentimentalists, and diabolistic traitors. They may do when peach-blossoms and butterflies dance in the calm sunbeams of peace; but, when treason stalks at noonday in the nation's capital, the sword must be unsheathed, the soldiers must step to the front. Shot and shell, grape and canister are the only arguments traitors can understand.

It is said by many of our democratic cotemporaries that the Kelley bolt in New York is purely anti-Robinson, the result of grievous errors committed by Gov. Robinson detrimental to the democracy of New York city, and that the bolters are not governed by a desire to defeat the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. We do not take that view of the situation. While Kelley may desire the defeat of Gov. Robinson on personal grounds, we think there is little doubt about the bolt of Tammany being founded upon the ground that if Gov. Robinson is re-elected the nomination of Tilden will be assured. Kelley and his followers made a bitter fight against Tilden at the last democratic national convention, but were not successful, and now, rather than take the chances in another convention, Tammany is undertaking to settle the matter in advance and at home. If Robinson is defeated for governor, Kelley will consider Tilden out of the way, the party can be reorganized and the state of New York can be considered safe for any democratic candidate for president. If Tilden is nominated, Tammany will be driven farther away, without a hope of reorganization, and Grant or some other republican will have no trouble in securing the electoral vote of that state.

Concerning the observance of thanksgiving day in America, the Chicago News, says:

"It is usual to appoint the last Thursday of November as a day of thanksgiving. Why Thursday was originally chosen, in preference to other days, is not certainly known; but the best authority gives the reason that shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims, and while they were in sore distress, a vessel, bearing food and clothing, arrived on that day, for the selection of that day. At all events, occasional days of thanksgiving were held at Plymouth from 1621 to 1680. The custom became general throughout Massachusetts, and from there spread to the other colonies. There was no national thanksgiving day until 1784, when Gen. Washington called one to celebrate the ratification of peace after the Revolutionary War; in 1789, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The next year one was called on account of the suppression of insurrection. The successful close of the war of 1812 caused another day of national thanksgiving to be called, in 1815. Some of the days fell on Thursday, and some did not. New York has had a thanksgiving day since 1817 almost invariably called on Thursday, and the same is true of Virginia since 1855, and in eight other southern states since 1858. President Lincoln issued proclamations recommending days of special thanksgiving for victories in 1862, '63, and '64, and since that time the president has issued such a proclamation annually, which has been supplemented by the governors of many of the states. It is now the rule to call them on the last Thursday of November."

An independent republican exchange, thus speaks of the pretended love of the republican party of Ohio for the Union soldiers. It is not only applicable to the republicans of Ohio, but shows the hypocrisy of the bloody shirt republicans everywhere. It says:

A gallant Union soldier,
A brave and patriotic man,
An honest politician, and
An enemy of corruption,
Has been crushed,
Wiped out,
Sat-upon,
Squelched,
Annihilated,
Obliterated,
By the republican party of the state of Ohio.
Thus do we see,
In the year of our Lord 1879,
That Union soldiers,
Those who fought,
And bled,
And died,
For their country
Are no longer respected by the party of Abraham Lincoln.
Thus we see
That treason
With its ten hundred thousand poisoned fangs
Is stinging
The men who stood by the flag
And fought for it,
From the commencement of the bloody rebellion
Until the close,
The brave, the gallant Gen. Ewing
Has been shelved
By the party which professes love and devotion
For the Union soldier.

The republicans are endeavoring to get up a grand reception for Grant at Indianapolis, on the 20th of November, in order to help along with the Grant "boom" for a third term. The Sentinel of that city is not inclined to help along with the partisan affair, for the following reasons: "It is well-known that republican conspirators want Grant for president, that they may riot again in fraud and corruption, though quite willing, for the purpose of helping on his boom, to assume that the democratic party is even now plotting for the overthrow of the government, and that, therefore, the country needs a great soldier in the office of president to circumvent the treasonable schemes which republican conspirators allege the democratic party is now concocting and perfecting. Is it supposable that, under such circumstances, democrats should take special interest in helping to magnify Grant's third term boom? If General Grant is out of politics; if he is the great and good man his friends claim, if he has had honors enough thrust upon him, and if his fame, which has circled around the world, satisfies his ambition—if he regards his fellow-citizens of all parties his friends, worthy of his distinguished regard, let him say so. Let the Grant presidential boom die out. Let it be known that he will not again be a candidate, though the republican party offer him the bauble a thousand times. If he will do this, all men will be pleased to pay their respects. At any rate, democrats are not to be intimidated or buldozed into taking a prominent part in helping on Grant's third term boom."

October settlement of Township and School trustees, for the year 1879, showing receipts, disbursements and balance on hand.

	ROAD FUND.	TOWN'P. FUND.	SP. SCHL. FUND.	TUITION. FUND.	DOG FUND.	TOTAL.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	571 16	368 93	3898 34	1288 62	63 95	5891 00
Disbursements..........	257 51	320 25	2780 34	813 00	63 58	4234 68
Balance on hand........	13 65	48 68	1118 00	475 62	37	1656 32
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	389 35	421 38	1215 40	2420 20	185 38	4631 74
Disbursements..........	123 68	302 85	959 39	1544 00	122 75	3052 67
Balance on hand........	265 67	118 53	256 01	876 23	62 63	1579 07
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	411 73	500 00	1583 80	2619 98	165 77	5281 37
Disbursements..........	259 95	149 45	1248 36	1857 33	72 50	3587 59
Balance on hand........	151 78	350 64	335 44	762 65	93 27	1693 78
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	134 65	300 38	1418 48	1329 44	59 63	3242 58
Disbursements..........	134 65	221 50	975 86	859 00		2191 01
Balance on hand........		78 88	442 62	470 44	59 63	1051 57
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	106 54	300 96	675 46	992 68	47 88	2123 53
Disbursements..........	42 39	143 28	670 71	620 00	47 88	1524 26
Balance on hand........	64 15	157 68	4 75	372 68		599 26
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	557 81	1050 79	1872 89	3255 74	144 61	6901 84
Disbursements..........	405 08	335 70	1642 32	1977 50	27 25	4387 82
Balance on hand........	172 73	715 09	230 57	1278 24	117 36	2514 02
UNION TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	605 20	1260 90	1040 11	3540 16	232 56	6679 02
Disbursements..........	453 20	242 80	786 47	1710 00	232 56	3425 12
Balance on hand........	152 00	1018 10	253 64	1830 16		3253 90
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	122 78	675 36	1516 47	2664 86	146 37	5125 84
Disbursements..........	120 71	226 50	1505 91	1712 70	96 37	3662 19
Balance on hand........	2 07	448 86	10 56	952 16	50 00	1463 65
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	141 12	474 12	1652 14	3165 62	118 41	5551 41
Disbursements..........	118 02	390 45	609 33	1933 85	74 24	3125 89
Balance on hand........	23 10	83 67	1042 81	1231 47	44 17	2425 52
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	98 17	390 22	1071 74	3101 46	91 65	4753 24
Disbursements..........	97 90	390 22	921 96	2067 76	17 61	3495 45
Balance on hand........	27		149 78	1033 70	74 04	1257 79
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	101 84	531 58	1919 23	1844 79	168 39	4565 83
Disbursements..........	87 81	289 34	384 40	1547 80	21 00	2329 85
Balance on hand........	14 03	242 24	1534 83	297 49	147 39	2235 98
TROY TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	8 19	170 26	812 76	1055 33	127 43	2173 97
Disbursements..........	7 03	53 07	617 80	620 00	63 07	1360 97
Balance on hand........	1 16	117 19	194 96	435 33	64 36	813 00
KEYSER TOWNSHIP.						
Receipts..................	216 04	634 30	1147 63	1948 42	148 97	4095 36
Disbursements..........	216 04	391 82	994 49	910 77	142 50	3655 62
Balance on hand........		242 48	153 14	1037 65	6 47	1439 74
AUBURN.						
Receipts..................			772 83	3287 36		4060 19
Disbursements..........			746 93	2222 87		2969 80
Balance on hand........			25 90	1064 49		1090 39
WATERLOO.						
Receipts..................			1698 64	3389 03		5087 67
Disbursements..........			1084 32	2777 53		3861 85
Balance on hand........			614 32	611 50		1225 82
BUTLER.						
Receipts..................			1881 08	1068 21		2949 29
Disbursements..........			1252 98	1068 21		2321 19
Balance on hand........			628 10			628 10
GARRETT.						
Receipts..................			778 25	1700 30		2478 55
Disbursements..........			686 24	1403 50		2089 74
Balance on hand........			92 01	296 80		388 81

$50,000! $50,000!
$50,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at
Sixty Cents on the Dollar.
We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.
We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.
SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.
SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY
We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of
FALL DRESS GOODS!
That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelties are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of
COLORED SILKS,
In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant
Colored Brocades,
Plain Black Silks, in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinds of
TRIMMINGS,
consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored
FRINGES,
will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant
Button, Button, who's got the Button?
is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.
Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

Another Car-Load
OF
PARLOR AND COOKING
STOVES
Received at the Hardware Store of
KIBLINGER & CO.
They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at
Old Prices!
30 per cent. less than the advance now.
W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store,
AUBURN, - - IND.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound),
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Mr. Ed. Eldridge is afflicted with erysipelas.

—The boss hats and caps at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Hallow-een to-morrow night. Boys, get in your work.

—Gents underwear from 40c. suits up, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mr. Garmier has removed his harness shop back to Albion.

—We notice Dr. J. J. Littlefield, of Jackson, Mich., in town.

—To Trade.—A good milch cow for a horse. See Hank Little.

—The brick work on Dr. Allen's new residence is about completed.

—A literary society was organized at the school house last evening.

—A "home-made" individual sojourned in the "cooler" Tuesday night.

—Mrs. G. W. Stahl, who has been ill for some time, is gaining slowly.

—Mr. Thos. Cool's meat market is now in running order. Give him a call.

—The best assortment of dress goods in the city at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Cashmeres from 15c. to 75c. per yard at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42 3

—Don't buy your ladies' cloaks till you have seen McQuiston & Ralston's.

—To-day Mr. Edward Kelham enters upon his duties as county commissioner.

—Mrs. W. E. Rush spent several days last week at Pleasant Lake with her son.

—Miss Willie Widney returned last week from an extensive visit to the east.

—Miss Alice McKay made a brief visit to Fort Wayne the latter part of last week.

—The Neoteric Club will open their dances for the season two weeks from to-night.

—Mr. Daniel Lintz and Mr. Jonathan Rummel, will please accept our thanks for favors.

—Mr. Berry is now busily engaged in supplying our citizens with coal for winter use.

—Those of our boys who attended the dance at Garrett last week, report a good time.

—Read the advertisement of Messrs. Sprott & Wood, real estate, insurance and loan agents.

—Bro. Baxter, of the Press, called at the Courier office and had a social chat on Monday last.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will decide to-night concerning a thanksgiving dinner.

—"Carry the news to Mary!" Health and happiness are found in every box of Seller's liver pills.

—Children and ladies' underwear, children, misses and ladies' hosiery at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—If any of our subscribers desire to furnish us wood, we want it now. The wood must be solid and dry.

—"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher," by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion.

—Sheriff Leas has secured a mate for his fine black mare, and now drives the gayest road team in the county.

—Every body says McQuiston & Ralston have the largest stock of goods ever brought to Auburn. Call and see them. 42 3t.

—A number from this place will attend the opening dance of the Winifred Club, at Waterloo, next Wednesday evening.

—The Presbyterian choir did well last Sabbath evening. The voluntary was a good selection, and was well rendered.

—T. C. Ford, our popular livery man, has moved into the property lately occupied by Mr. I. W. Martin, on east Seventh street.

—We have tried a sack of flour manufactured by Mr. Grosh, out of new wheat raised by Mr. Peter Shaffer, and find it excellent.

—A full line of ladies', misses and children's all wool hose, cheaper than can be found in north-eastern Indiana, at I. W. Martin's.

—Billy Shaffer visited Waterloo recently with the intention of "tapping a Till," which, we are informed, took him till one o'clock.

—The educational article on the first page was written by Superintendent MacIntosh. Our failure to credit properly was an oversight.

—Prepare for cold weather. Cotton flannels 16 yards for $1.00, also a large assortment of all wool flannels at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3.

—Heavy silk fringes, silk velvets velveteens, corduroy, trimmings, silks, and a large assortment of embroideries at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—Every man and woman in Auburn should attend the lectures of Prof. Clark on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of next week

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 34-3m.

—Clyde Moore, who is attending the far-famed normal school at Valparaiso, will probably adorn the boulevards of his native village to-morrow.

—Mr. L. M. Montgomery, who has had charge of the elevator at Churubusco for some time, removed his family to that flourishing town this week.

—Rev. H. Johnson, of the Presbyterian church, has returned from Valparaiso, where he was in attendance upon the synod held at that point.

—James Anderson will shoe your horses for $2.50 per span, and do a first class job. All kind of repairing done on short notice and at low prices. 44-4t.

—Messrs. Sheffer and Rush are unable to supply the demand for goods in their line. Their harnesses give good satisfaction and every person wants them.

—Mr. Jas. E. McDonald, son of Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, will take Miss Laura Brand to be his lawful and wedded wife, on the 6th of November.

—The M. E. social will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. W. Rush, on Wednesday afternoon and evening Supper from five to six. All are invited. Mrs. J. Anderson, Sec'y.

—We can not itemize all our stock; look through before you buy your dry-goods, notions, clothing, carpets, groceries, dishes, etc., at McQuiston & Ralston's. 42-3t.

—Rev. N. Crary, of Hicksville, Ohio, will preach in the M. E. church on next Saturday evening, and on Sabbath at 2 o'clock p. m. A general invitation is extended.

—All in want of one of the old reliable Singer sewing machines, will do well to call at I. W. Martin's store and see what cash purchases will do over agents' prices.

—Mr. Thos. Newby, an important witness on the part of the state in the Hazzard case, was in town yesterday. Mr. Newby was at one time cashier of the First National bank.

—You can find as fine a line of goods at I. W. Martin's store, as this county demands, and as cheap as the cheapest, and we shall try to please all that may favor us with their calls.

—Messrs. T. C. Mays, N. Ensley, R. H. Weamer, J. L. Davis and Theo. Reed, constitute a committee to make all necessary arrangements for Prof. Clark's series of lectures.

—The old friends and former customers of Tom Cool, will find it to their advantage to give him a call when they want nice fresh meat. Shop on Main street, near the Central House.

—The Sentinel, at Fort Wayne, is having a big tussle with Columbia street, and so far as we are capable of judging—not having heard Columbia street's wail—the Sentinel is on top.

—The teachers' institute will be held at Garrett, this fall, commencing Nov. 10th. The citizens of that place will no doubt provide every accommodation for the teachers and visitors in attendance.

—The ladies' social of the Presbyterian church will organize for the winter by the election of officers this evening. The election will take place immediately after prayer meeting, at the church.

—Wednesday of last week Miss Sadie Hollister started for Huntington, West Virginia, where she will visit relatives for six weeks or two months. Her absence is felt by friends and "the loved ones at home."

—Rev. Johnson will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian church every Sabbath morning and evening for the next four weeks. He will preach at Waterloo every Sabbath afternoon during the same time.

—J. H. Copper, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, father of our efficient and very-much-married agent at the Jackson depot, has been amongst us for a week past, buying apples for shipment east. He goes home this week.

—The attorneys for John Clare, the party sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, as reported in last week's Courier, came into court yesterday and made a motion for a new trial on the grounds of insanity.

—Green apples, carefully picked for winter use, find a ready sale in Auburn. Mr. H. H Stamets will pay the highest market price for one hundred car loads. He wants 1000 bushels of Phoenix apples to fill a special order.

—H. H. Stamets is buying live poultry of all kinds, for which he is paying the highest prices the market affords Call and see him, at the Odd Fellows building, before you sell your chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks.

—The suit for $10,000, damages, brought by Dr. J. B. Casebeer against Tom. C. Mays as former editor of the Courier, for defamation of character, was dismissed in the circuit court last Saturday, by agreement of parties, at plaintiff's cost. As a matter of course, Tom is happy. And so is the doctor.

—An article in another column headed "Pause, Ponder and Peruse" will be found interesting reading matter to those who want a new sewing machine, or those who want an agency. For further particulars read the advertisement of the "Family" sewing machine company, in another column.

—A brigade of Garrett hunters threw their skirmish line across Jackson confederacy, the other day, and gobbled up several wild turkeys loafing around the barn-yard of our friend Ferguson. A dollar apiece is not a bad price for a half-grown bird of this kind these flush times.

—Unclaimed letters in the Auburn postoffice Oct. 27, 1879.

Miss Eda Baker, Miss Nettie Cummins, Charles Folk, C. Houtman, Chas. L. Morgan, Henry Reinoehl, Alice Simmons, Michael Tresch.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—The enterprising hardware man, W. H. Kiblinger, has recently purchased the desirable lot on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, next to Sherm Hollister's restaurant, where he will next spring erect a substantial building to be occupied by his large and increasing hardware stock.

—The frequent publication in our exchanges of the advice to "drink whisky only in the months that have 'r' in their names" has caused reflection; and the result is, we think about twelve tenths of the fellows would spell this month Oktober. Then, too, there's Knowvember to fall back on. Knext.

—Sheffer & Rush turn out first-class light and heavy harness, and are unable to supply the demand for their work. They keep in stock a full assortment of lap-robes, blankets, whips, collars and horse furnishing goods of every description, and make the prices to suit the times.

—Skating on the creek yesterday was simply grand, the ice being about two feet thick and smooth as polished ivory. (Persons of ordinary intelligence will at once surmise that this is a lie, and we can't blame them; but our time is limited and items are scarce, and—we couldn't help it.)

—We have been asked to notify the teachers of DeKalb county that a special train will be run over the B. & O. railroad, from Auburn Junction to Garrett, during the week in which the institute is to be held at the latter place; and it will make connections with all trains reaching the junction during the day.

—Prof. John W. Clark, has been secured by a number of our citizens, to deliver a course of three lectures, commencing Nov. 6th. "Analysis of a landscape," is the subject for the first evening; "The constructive and destructive forces of nature," the second evening, and "Condensed sunbeams" the last evening. At M. E. church. Admission, 50 cents for the three lectures, 25 cents single lecture. Tickets for sale at Willis' book store.

—We regret to learn that Prof. Lane and family are about to remove to Peru. We fear it will be some time before Auburn is again favored with an instructor of as much ability as Mr. Lane, and parents who desire their children to have a musical education should have induced him to remain among us. The Courier commends the professor and his estimable lady to the citizens of Peru.

—On last Thursday Mr. John Wendouske and Miss Lida Schoudel were married at the Catholic church, by Father Young. After the ceremony, the newly married couple, in company with numerous friends, started for the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Michael Schoudel. When about one and a half miles from town, on the Spencerville road, some of the party concluded to indulge in a little sport in the way of a horse-race, which resulted in a smashed buggy and slight injuries to Mrs. Frank Wendouske and Mr. M. Schoudel, neither being seriously hurt. No damage done to the refreshments.

—The following allowances were made to the trustees of the several townships, for services, for the year ending Oct. 21st, 1879.

Butler	township	$157 00
Jackson	"	158 50
Concord	"	124 00
Newville	"	158 50
Stafford	"	54 75
Wilmington	"	126 00
Union	"	152 00
Richland	"	126 00
Fairfield	"	127 50
Smithfield	"	127 00
Franklin	"	98 50
Troy	"	170 00
Keyser	"	88 00

Newville Items.

—The railroad fever has somewhat abated.

—One of our republicans won fifty cents on the Ohio election.

—Mr. Oliver Filley left on last Saturday night for Michigan.

—Packing apples, and corn husking appears to be the principal business at present.

—We understand that the Rev. O. Q. Oviatt is to teach the upper department of the Newville school, and Alvin Beggs the lower department,

—The Sunday school superintendent over the river did like the Israelites did when they left the land of Egypt, borrowed all that he could of his neighbors and left on Saturday night, not however across the Red sea, but for Michigan.

—Doctor Lawrence says that the thing that gets up the Newville items for the Auburn Republican lied when he said that the doctor slept under the bridge the night after the Ohio election; that was only a creature of the imagination that he conjured up in his brain; he only fancied he saw the doctor as he was on his way home with the chickens that were taken from the doctor's coop, as he lost some on that evening. The doctor says he would sooner sleep a month under the bridge, than to sleep in the republican party one night; he thinks he would be minus a shirt in the morning for they would no doubt follow the example of their illustrious leaders, Grant's Cabinet and Sherman's bank thieves, and steal him blind.

Alpha.

Political Fire-Brands.

The leaders of the republican party are busily engaged in sowing the seed of turbulence and discord, intended to disturb the peace and quiet of the country, of which the following are fair samples.

Chairman Hooton, of the Pennsylvania republican state committee, touched off the following fireworks in his recent address to the faithful:

"Remember this—any man who, on the night when the whole north was shouting over the surrender of Lee, had predicted that in fourteen years the democratic party would be in the majority in the United States senate and House of representatives, and that this democratic majority in each house would be composed of two rebel officers to one northern democrat; that the rebel General second in command under Lee at Appomattox would be a Senator from Georgia; that the Postmaster General and the Vice-President of the southern confederacy would be in the house, with more than a hundred rebel veterans, making laws to govern and to punish their conquerors—the man then making such a prediction would have been believed on the road to a madhouse, and yet what would have been considered insane ravings in 1865 is disgraceful history in 1879. With this fact in remembrance, who will dare to mark a limit to southern arrogance and democratic cringing?"

Bowman, a republican member of congress from Massachusetts, recently made a speech in Boston, in which he said:

"The people of the north were more stalwart than the republican members of congress and their leaders, and would hail the day when the great Captain shall lead them again to victory—by peace, let us hope, by war, if necessary."

He referred to "Captain" Grant.

St. Joe.

—W. Leighty is on a visit to Pennsylvania.

—John Engle and daughter are visiting friends in Ohio.

—By some means a rail fell on the leg of Thos. Warner, a section hand, and injured one of his walking sticks.

—Jerry Ulm has moved on the farm lately purchased by Geo. Houk. Gus. Hull will occupy the building vacated by Jerry.

—It is rumored that St. Joe will shortly lose one of its citizens. Whither they go we know not. Who weepeth in sack cloth and ashes.

—Two of the boys of Spencerville, Mark and Becks, have engaged in a new enterprise, that of buying and selling or hiring all kinds of dogs. Only a few on hand at present, but they have made arrangements with foreign dealers whereby they will at all times have a good assortment.

—When Jack sells his hogs he likes to be around when the hogs are taken out of the pen. Business is business with Jack, and he likes to see men who buy his swine act like men, if not he will try what virtue there is in the English language spiced up with numerous adjectives.

—Rumor has it that one of Spencerville's widowers has concluded to again try the luxury of a wedded life. Who the lady is rumor saith not.

A. A. A.

Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

This is a strong and prosperous Ohio Institution, possessing assets of over $1,500,000.00. Its interest receipts exceed its death losses. Its ratio of expenses is very low for a company of its age, and its ratio of losses and expenses for a period of ten years is lower than any other strictly life company. Its regular policies provide for a definite surrender value in paid up insurance in case the policy is forfeited after three years from its date, or, if the applicant desires it, the policy will provide that the same shall remain in full force, without surrender, for such a length of time that its full value will equal the premiums thereon, upon a plan somewhat similar to what is known as the Massachussetts Nonforfeiture Law. No restrictions on travel in temperate zones. The Life Rate Endowment and Annuity Bond, issued by the Union Central, in addition to the above named advantages, provides for the payment thereof in full at death, or at its maturity during the life of the assured; or, if he does not elect to draw the same in cash at its maturity other than by death, then in that case he can draw a stated sum annually during the remainder of his life, for a sure support in old age, or take a paid up policy. The Life Rate Endowment and Annuity bond of the Union Central is especially adapted to the use of the American people. Mr. Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Ind., is the representative of this Co.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable house-hold necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

The several cases of the state vs Hazzard came up for trial in the circuit court yesterday morning, before Judge Lowry. Hazzard appeared in his own behalf, and made a motion for a change of venue from the county, which motion will be heard next Saturday. Hazzard also made application for the appointment of an attorney to argue the motion for a change of venue, and the court after hearing evidence as to Hazzards inability to pay an attorney, appointed L. J. Blair to represent the defendant, at the expense of the county.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The "Courier" Clubbing List.

For cash in advance, we will send the Courier and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

State Sentinel (weekly)	$2 60
Western Rural "	3.00
Scientific American (weekly)	4.15
Young Folks' Monthly	2.35
Demorest's Magazine, (with premium)	4.60
Demorest's Magazine, (without premium)	3.20

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

The publishers of the publications named below, offer the balance of 1879 free to all who subscribe now.

Western Rural, Young Folks' Monthly.

SPROTT & WOOD

Real Estate Agents.

See list of farms and town property for

Sale and Trade!

In next week's issue of this paper.

Do you want to

BORROW MONEY

At 8 per. cent interest on long time?

Do you want to buy or sell Real or Personal property?

If you do apply by letter or in person to

SPROTT & WOOD,
Auburn, Ind.

Notice.

No visitors will be admitted to the county poor asylum except on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. 44-4w.

Jonathan Rummel, Supt.

GET MARRIED!

There is a place in this State where wedding outfits for gentlemen,

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

Hosiery, Hats, &c.

is a specialty. Parties contemplating

MatrimonY

will consult their interest if they wish

Stylish Garments

artistically constructed to visit this place. Besides we carry the largest, best made and finest trimmed stock of Men's Boys and Children's Clothing in the State. Be sure and find

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.

C. O. D.

one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"

UNTIL WE HEARD OF

C. H. YESBERA

Coming to the front with the finest line of

Piece Goods and Suitings,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that

Custom Made Work

is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.

His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice.

41—tf AUBURN, INDIANA.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY.
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

THE VOICE OF ROBERT BURNS.

What would ye that I bring to ye
From the fields of shining clover,
From the glinting of the angel bowers,
That arch your Sabbath over?

There's a message o' the summer air,
That's freighted with such blessing;
There are beings ever bright and fair
That bend to your caressing.

Above the earth and fu' of love,
Ah, such a power I bring ye,
A' of that rapturous sight to prove,
This is the song I sing ye.

Out of a sphere that's fair and bright,
Where firm, unbroken ever,
Immured in glory of delight
No more our hearts to sever,

The angels sing their songs of love—
The glad love of the spirit,
The crown that every soul above
In heaven shall inherit.

No more the song upon the earth
Of souls in wrath eternal;
No more the darkness and the dearth
Kindled by flames infernal.

I find a' souls are filled wi' love;
A' hearts must heaven inherit
If they but a' their kindness prove
In affection to man's spirit.

I find that every man below
Is every man's ane brither;
We gain the path to heavenly life
By helping ane anither.

I find a' thoughts are linked with one,
The Eternal Loving Spirit,
Even as the splendor of the sun
Must a' the rays inherit.

Oh, brother, sisters, in your home
Borne down with passing pleasure,
Receive the joys that are to come
In this delightful measure.

From Prince and King, from chain and thrall
The angel bands release,
That you may hear the Heavenly call,
That they may bring you peace.

Behold the voice of Heavenly Love,
Behold the angel throng;
Behold a' souls are linked above
By action, which is song!

And now, as o'er fair Scotia's hills
The purple dews are falling,
As down the many glinting rills
The air of night is calling,

So in your hearts and on your shore
Is the voice forever pressing,
Freedom to man forevermore,
From cares and pain distressing;

Freedom from fear, from death, from gloom,
From a' that old-time terror;
For souls have risen from the tomb
And banished old-time error.

Freedom from a' that dread and doubt,
That fear of gods supernal;
For lo! within, around, without,
We hear the voice eternal.

God is the chiming of a bell
That rings from out the heaven;
God is the voice that aye shall tell
Of souls unto Him given.

God is the light of every heart,
Whose fair and perfect essence
At last His glory shall impart
In His supremest presence.

THE YOUNG DESERTER.

BY WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

A great favorite in our frigate and particularly in the maintop, was young Paul Edwards—as he was registered on the purser's books; though there were hints now and then thrown out that his real name was Stanley, and that he was the scion of a noted English family. It was said that very early in life he had quarreled with his high-born relatives and left them. Since then he had pursued a roving life with little prospect of ever being other than "a poor nursling of the storm," wearing out his life on the rolling billows, and finally sinking into an obscure grave, unhonored and unknown.

At least Paul seemed to have no ambition to be anything more than an active and enterprising maintop-man, first on the yard in a storm and the last to leave the post of danger, whatever it might happen to be.

He was still quite young, not more than 19. Had he no mother—no sisters—no brother? Had he no yearning for the companions of his childhood?

If so, he never mentioned them. Other young seamen would sometimes speak of a kind sister, a brother or a sweetheart whom they had left behind them, but Paul Edwards was silent as the grave in relation to his antecedents and the people among whom his early years had been passed. One might have imagined that he was a child of the sea, one who had never been on shore at all; for he never made mention of the land or anything that grew upon it.

All his thoughts—all his conversation were of the sea.

This might have continued to be the case with Paul Edwards till old age blunted his faculties, and the wheel at the cistern could no longer turn round, if nature had not implanted in the two sexes a mutual regard. If feminine beauty had not an attraction which nothing else earthly can withstand.

We lay at Callao. The crew had liberty on shore. A part of them went at a time, spending forty-eight hours in Callao and Lima.

When the maintop-men took their turn on shore, Paul was of the number.

In the evening Paul and several others visited the theater in Lima and witnessed the performance of "Rolla"—a very different play from our "Pizarro; or, the Death of Rolla."

When, in the last scene, the High Priest of the Sun stabbed himself with an arrow, there was a general laugh among the audience, as the suicidal ecclesiastic had been from the first the persistent enemy of Cora.

But Paul could easily distinguish from this general merriment a slight cry as of terror or sympathy, and, mechanically turning his head to see from whom it proceeded, his eyes encountered the loveliest features that he had ever looked upon.

It was the countenance of a young Spanish beauty from which the momentary trouble was just passing away, like a thin cloud from the morning star; and, as if suddenly recollecting that what she had witnessed was only simulated suffering, her features were lit up by a smile. She would, probably, have said, if questioned on the subject, that she was laughing at her own folly.

Paul did not speculate on the subject. He had simply witnessed Spanish beauty in two phases—the sad and the mirthful. All this passed in a moment, and yet on the mind of the young topman it left an impression never to be eradicated.

The immediate result was that when, at the end of their forty-eight hours, the maintopmen returned to the ship, Paul was not among them. At first it was surmised that he had been robbed and murdered, as the officers averred, one and all, that he would never be a voluntary deserter.

But scarcely two weeks had passed when a tall Spaniard or Cholar came off to us in his canoe and obtained an interview with the Captain of the frigate.

"That man is after blood money," said Bill Regan, Captain of the maintop, after having watched the motions of the stranger a few moments.

Scarcely had the informer left when the boatswain's whistle rang through the ship, and the name of W—— S—— was loudly called.

W—— S—— made his appearance in the gangway, and the Captain conferred with him a long time.

As it was remembered that Paul Edwards was last seen in the company of this W—— S——, the crew inferred that the Cholar in his canoe had come on board to inform against Paul, and had mentioned the fact that W—— S—— knew where he was concealed.

Be that as it may, the master-at-arms and a boatswain's mate went on shore that very day, and returned in the evening with Paul in their company.

Every one sympathized with the captured youth; even the junior officers seemed to be sorry that he had not made his escape; but martial law knows no mercy, and young Edwards was immediately ironed and thrust into the brig—a place on the forecastle, between decks, where prisoners are kept and guarded by a marine.

It was soon known that Paul Edwards had obtained an introduction to the young Spanish beauty whom he saw at the theater, and that her charms had tempted him to desert. A shipmate of his, named W—— S——, had pointed out the place where Paul was concealed—though not before a native called Paola had come on board and given such information as led to the capture of the unfortunate lover. This Paola was the tall Spaniard of whom I have spoken, who came off in his canoe, and who Bill Regan suspected was "after blood money." He had given the information which led to Paul's capture, and had received his reward in Spanish dollars, and that was the "blood money" of which the Captain of the maintop had spoken.

Paul and several other offenders were soon tried by a court-martial, and Paul was sentenced to receive three dozen lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails for desertion.

Paul received his punishment, and, although he never winced, it was evident that he would not soon forget those who had betrayed him.

Paola lived near the shore, in a mud-walled house, to which was attached a small garden. His mates of the maintop noticed that whenever Paul cast his eyes in that direction he slowly shook his head and gritted his teeth.

On the Fourth of July we fired a national salute; a French frigate in the harbor ran up the American flag, and also fired a salute in honor of our independence.

As soon as the smoke cleared away a commotion was observed on the shore; several persons were seen running inland from the beach; and the quartermaster, upon looking through his spy-glass, announced that Paola's house had been overthrown, or, as he expressed it, had been "knocked into the shape of a cocked hat."

The officer of the deck then took the spy-glass, and, after looking through it a moment, said that the people on shore were looking off at our frigate, and shaking their heads in a manner which denoted that a round shot from one of our guns had done the mischief.

"Third cutter away!" was the order given, and an officer went on shore to ascertain whatever he could in regard to the affair. He soon returned with the intelligence that a shot had struck the house of Paola, knocked away one corner of it, and smashed the dinner-pot which had happened, at that moment, to be boiling over a pan of charcoal.

But that was not the worst of it. The beautiful Spanish girl who had won the heart of Paul Edwards was coming toward the beach at the time, probably in the hope of seeing or hearing something of Paul; and the shot, after passing through Paola's house, struck her full in the breast and killed her outright. The people on shore could not decide whether the shot came from our frigate or from one of the Frenchman's guns, as both salutes were fired nearly together.

Some of our men were inclined to laugh when told that Paola's house had been knocked over by a round shot; but, when the additional information was given that the young Spanish lady had been killed, all eyes were turned gravely upon Paul, who seemed thunderstruck by this intelligence, and, turning very pale, was unable to utter a syllable.

"Curses sometimes come home to roost," said our First Lieutenant, fixing his keen glance upon the face of Paul.

That somebody had put a round shot into one of the guns, when the salute was fired, could not be doubted; and it was pretty evident that more than one of our officers suspected Paul Edwards, as Paola was the man who had informed against him and caused his arrest. Who else but Paul could have wished to injure Paola? But the death of the Spanish girl was a serious matter; and the quarter-gunners, therefore, underwent a rigid examination.

As for Paul, he was a changed man. All his liveliness forsook him; he ate very little, and seemed to be forever brooding over the untimely death of the fair Spanish girl.

But was that all? Had he not to endure the sad reflection that in revenging himself upon Paola he had murdered the girl he adored?

Great pains were taken to discover who put that shot into the gun; and it was suspected that one of the quarter-gunners was in possession of the secret; but, if so, he never revealed it. Suspicion none the less rested upon Paul, who became more and more gloomy and emaciated every day, and life seemed to be a burden to him.

Such was the state of affairs, when, one morning, the startling fact was announced that W—— S—— had been found murdered in his hammock.

As this was the man who had told where Paul was concealed at the time he had deserted, no one doubted that Paul was the murderer. The Captain of the frigate called Paul to the mainmast and began to question him.

"Have you any idea who stabbed S——?" commenced the Captain.

"Yes, sir," answered Paul, in a careless tone.

"Indeed! Whom do you suspect of this wicked deed?"

"I am the man," said Paul.

"You!" cried the Captain. "And what could have induced you to run your neck into a halter in this manner?"

"He caused the death of the girl I loved," answered Paul.

"What! S——!" demanded the astonished commander. "Do you mean to say that S—— put the round shot into the gun?"

"No, sir."

"How, then, could he be guilty, since it was that round shot which killed your Spanish girl?"

"S—— betrayed me, sir, and Paola was equally guilty. I put the shot into the gun to kill Paola, and that shot killed my girl. But for S—— it could not have happened, as Paola did not know where I was concealed; he only knew that S—— could tell, and S—— did tell."

"But don't you know that you have only made things worse for yourself by killing S——?"

"You mean that I shall be hanged, sir."

"You cannot escape the punishment of death," said the Captain, solemnly.

"And death is just what I want," returned Paul. "Life is no object to me, now that that girl is dead."

Paul was tried for the murder of W—— S——, and was of course condemned to die. It was necessary, however, that the sentence should be approved in Washington, and before we could hear from there it was generally believed that the unhappy youth would succumb to his grief. He survived, however, but he was wasted to a skeleton when the day of execution arrived.

As we could not put a man to death in the harbor of Callao, we were obliged to weigh anchor and put to sea, and, having saved Paul from the trouble of committing suicide by hanging him, we returned to our moorings in Callao harbor.

Macauley's Annihilator.

On last Monday morning as Mr. Macauley, the actor, was about to get on board the train, a queer-looking man stepped up to him and asked for a few minutes' conversation, which was pleasantly granted by Mr. Macauley, who has less airs about him with strangers than any actor in the profession.

"I'd like to see that annihilator that you have—that gun that shoves out like a telescope."

"Certainly, sir; I have it in my valise. It frequently comes handy when strangers fool with me."

The actor went into the train, followed by the stranger, and soon produced his "annihilator," which the other grasped eagerly and began to work, his eyes gleaming with delight.

"That's a daisy, by Jove it is! What's its range?"

"I never really knew how far it would shoot. It carries a pound of powder to a pint of shot, and the charge spreads out in all directions."

"I've got a little racket myself!" said the stranger, pulling out an immense six-shooter from behind. "That's the boy that was the terror of Pioche for years."

"Ah! Are you the celebrated Pat Holland, poet and fighter of Pioche?"

"I am pretty well recognized in the sage-brush country by that name. When I haul this machinery out it clears the streets quicker than a squad of New York police could do it. I'd like to buy that annihilator of yours, for a sort of companion piece, as it were, to mine—something to balance me on the other side."

"To tell you the truth, Mr. Holland," replied Macauley, laughing, "this affair of mine is only a sham. It doesn't shoot at all—just meant for the stage, you know."

"Holy Moses! You don't mean to say that you can't kill a man with it?"

"Exactly!"

"Good-by, sir! I've been goin' to see you night after night, supposin' this weapon was the real cheese, and I'm sold. I used to dream about it night after night, and now to find out it's a fraud. It's too terrible!"

Here Pat sat down on a car step and wept like a child.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

The Man Who Hadn't a Cent.

Says the Lewiston *Gazette*: Capt. Broughton, of Portland, tells a story which we think too good to keep, which is as follows: Some time in 1864 there were a number of army officers stopping at a hotel in Washington—among them a Capt. Emerson. There was also a Capt. Jones, who was a first-rate fellow, a good officer, and very pompous. Emerson and Jones used to have a good deal of joking together at the table and elsewhere. One day at the dinner-table, when the dining-hall was well filled, Capt. Jones finished his dinner first, got up and walked almost to the dining-hall door, when Emerson spoke to him in a loud voice, and said: "Halloa, Captain, see here; I want to speak to you a minute." The Captain turned and walked back to the table and bent over him, when Emerson whispered, "I wanted to ask you how far you would have gone if I had not spoken to you." The Captain never changed a muscle, but straightened up and put his fingers into his vest pocket and said, in a voice loud enough for all to hear him: "Capt. Emerson, I don't know of a man in the world I had rather lend $5 to than you, but the fact is, I haven't a cent with me to-day," and he turned on his heel and walked away. Emerson was the color of a half a dozen rainbows, but he had to stand it. He never heard the last of it, and it cost him more than $10 to treat on it.

It is stated in the London *Daily News* that the 60,000 camels which perished in the late Afghan campaign will cost the British Government over £1,000,000.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

The greatest friend of truth is time.—*Butler.*

More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of.—*Tennyson.*

Of all thieves fools are the worst; they rob you of time and temper.—*Goethe.*

Would you have men speak well of you? Then never speak well of yourself.

The abuse or misapplication of truth is as blameworthy as the invention of falsehood.

"Once," sighed Madame Bonaparte, "I had everything but money; now I have nothing else."

Obscurity and comfort are frequently friends, but popularity and trouble generally go together.

No man ever regretted that he was virtuous and honest in his youth and kept aloof from idle companions.

To be wise is to feel that all that is earthly is transient, and to experience misfortune is to become wise.

A man's virtues should be measured, not by his occasional exertions, but by the doings of his ordinary life.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues.—*Prentice.*

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies; seldom safe to venture to instruct even our friends.—*Colton.*

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—*Chesterfield.*

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please us by its resemblance to it.—*Shaftesbury.*

Our striving against nature is like holding a weathercock with one's hand; as soon as the force is taken off it veers again with the wind.

Benjamin West.

West was of Quaker lineage. Such was the rude condition of the arts in the neighborhood at that time that his first initiation into art was as simple as that of Giotto. At 9 years of age he drew hairs from a cat's tail, and made himself a brush. Colors he obtained by grinding charcoal and chalk, and crushing the red blood out from the blackberry. His mother's laundry furnished him with indigo, and the friendly Indians who came to his father's house gave him of the red and yellow earths with which they daubed their faces. With such rude materials the lad painted a child sleeping in its cradle, and in that first effort of precocious genius executed certain touches which he never surpassed, as he affirmed long after, when at the zenith of his remarkable career.

How, from such primitive efforts, the Quaker youth gradually worked into fame, went to Italy and acquired position there, and then settled in England, became the favored protege of the King for forty years, and the President of the National Academy of Great Britain—these are all matters of history, and, as West never forgot his love for his native land, entitle him to the respectful remembrance not only of artists, but of all his countrymen. American art has every reason, also, to cherish his memory with profound gratitude, for no painter ever conducted himself with greater kindness and generosity to the rising, struggling artists of his native land. No sooner did our early painters reach London than they resorted for aid or guidance to West, and found in him a friend who lent them his powerful influence without grudging, or allowed them to set up their easels in his studio, and gave them all the instruction in his power. Trumbull, Stuart, Dunlap, and many others, long after they had forgotten the natural foibles of West, had reason to remember how great had been the services he had rendered to the aspiring artists of his transatlantic home.

Benjamin West appears to have been born with great natural powers, which matured rapidly, and early ceased to develop in excellence proportioned to his extraordinary industry and fidelity to his art.

But, while a general evenness of quality rather than striking excellence in any particular works was the characteristic of the art of West, together with a certain brick-red tone in his colors, not always agreeable, yet a share of genius must be granted to the artist who painted "The Departure of Regulus," "Death on the Pale Horse," and "The Death of Wolfe." It unquestionably implied daring and consciousness of power to brave the opposition of contemporary opinion and abandon classic costume in historical compositions. In this innovation he won to his side the judgment of Sir Joshua Reynolds and effected a revolution in certain phases of art. Notwithstanding this, however, West was emphatically a man of his time, molded by it rather than forming it, and inclined to conventionalism; when he entered the arena, art was in a depressed condition both in Italy, where he studied, and in England. When Reynolds and Gainsborough gave a fresh impulse to art, West's genius had already matured, and was incapable of making further progress.—*S. G. W. Benjamin, in Harper's Magazine.*

Claims That She Was Cured by Prayer.

A very peculiar circumstance has occurred in the town of Monmouth. Mrs. Sanford Plummer, who has been an invalid for nearly three years, and confined to her bed a large portion of the time, the muscles of one of her legs being contracted so much that it had been impossible to straighten it for some time, was suddenly restored to health, and her leg became natural at a time when she was very low and had been pronounced long past cure by physicians. She had been through her sickness a constant reader of the Bible and a faithful Christian, and by prayer, it is claimed, and faith, has been restored to health. She related her experience at the Methodist Church, at Monmouth Center, Sunday morning, Sept. 28, occupying some forty-five minutes. The manner in which her cure was effected and the sudden transition are truly remarkable. The church was full, and the audience appeared greatly astonished at the miraculous work.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

A Ravenous Eagle.

We are in receipt of a letter from O. Wieland, Esq., Auditor of Lake county, of which the following is the substance:

"Yesterday afternoon, while little August Burr, aged 7 years, was playing with his sisters—one 5 years old and the other 3 years and 6 months—near by his father's house, an enormous eagle pounced down upon them, throwing the two girls to the ground. It immediately attacked the younger one, grasping one of the child's arms with the claws of one foot, while the claws of the other foot were deeply imbedded in the child's face, and it attempted to carry the child off, but was prevented by its struggles. Little August, seeing that he could do nothing with his own hands to help his sister, ran quickly into the house, got the butcher-knife and came out and whacked away at the eagle's legs, cutting one of them severely near the foot, whereupon the savage bird let go of the little girl and attacked the boy, knocking him over, tearing his pants, and giving him some severe scratches. In the meantime the screams of the children brought out their mother, whereupon the eagle flew off to the barn, on which he sat and looked as though he would like to renew the contest should a favorable opportunity present itself; but he staid there a little too long for his own good, as Joe Betzler, a neighbor, was called, who took down his gun and shot this great 'emblem of American freedom,' and his eagleship, when killed, was found to measure seven feet from wing-tip to wing-tip!

"The little girl who had this remarkable encounter is very badly scratched but not seriously hurt."—*Duluth (Minn.) Tribune.*

Remains of a Mastodon Discovered in Missouri.

Additional particulars have been received here regarding the discovery of the remains of a mastodon at a point a little north of Sedalia, in this State. In cleaning out an old spring the workmen struck huge bones, and were obliged to close their labors.

Subsequently more careful exhumation disclosed a mastodon's bones in good condition. Of the portions already recovered, the tusks are a little over four feet long. They curve downward a little at the points, but in other particulars resemble the tusks of an elephant. The jaws, one of which only was brought in—the right one—are about five feet long, and will weigh something like seventy-five pounds. The nerve cavity on the jaw bone is three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The molars, of which there are two in the jaw-bones, are over six inches long and four wide. Appearances indicate that the monster lived at one time where it died. Something like a bushel of nuts and acorns were found in such a position that leads to but one conclusion—that they came from the paunch of the animal. Two sections of the vertebræ were also brought in, and are of huge proportions. Two gentlemen of Sedalia have secured the privilege of unearthing the rest of the remains, and are at work with a force of men. Some fifteen years ago one of the largest mastodons ever found in the United States was exhumed while cleaning out a spring in Benton county, a point not far distant from the present discovery.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Western Titles.

The traveler who journeys westward in our favored land should make up his mind to accept without demur such military or judicial rank and title as may be conferred upon him. He may be quite sure, too, that when his brevet has once been settled west of the Missouri by proper authority it will cling to him as long as he remains in that region.

"I don't half like," once remarked a Scotch fellow-traveler of the writer, to a friendly group at Denver, "the promotion backwar-r-d which I receive. East of Chicago I was Colonel; at Chicago I was Major; at Omaha a man called me Captain, and offered me dinner for 35 cents!"

One of the group, after a careful survey of the face and figure before him, the kindly yet keen expression, and the iron-gray whiskers, replied: "You ain't Colonel wuth a cent. I allow that you're Jedge!"

And "Jedge" he was from that time forth. Nobody called him anything else. Newly-made acquaintances, landlords, stage-drivers, conductors, all used this title, until his companions began to feel as if they had known him all his life in that capacity.—*A. A. Hayes, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

A Cruel Hoax.

Last evening, just before sundown, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*, a gentleman who was sitting by his window on North B street casually remarked:

"There goes the woman that George Brown's dead gone on."

"His wife, who was in a back room getting supper ready, dropped a plate on the floor, stumbled over the baby, and ran like a quarter-horse to the window with:

"Where? where? tell me quick!"

"The one with the long cloak—just at the corner."

Then the woman at the window said in tones of deep disgust:

"Why, that's Brown's wife."

"Yes, exactly," remarked the brutal husband, quietly.

Then the disappointed woman went back and got the supper ready, but her usually-sweet disposition was soured for the entire evening.

"There is something inexpressibly touching in the fallen leaves," sighs an esteemed author. There is, there is. It's when you slip on one of the articles of a wet morning, and touch the unsympathetic pavement with the end of yourself.

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

"She's one in a thousand,"
Said old Farmer Gray,
As he waded knee-deep
In the sweet-scented hay;
"You won't find her like, ma'am,
From here to the town—
That woman out there,
In the calico gown.

"If you could have seen her
That morning in May,
When I stopped at her father's
And took her away—
A likely young bride, ma'am,
So blooming and fair,
And 'clipper' as that little lamb
Frisking there!

"When first we were married,
And all for my sake"
(And here the old farmer
Leaned hard on his rake),
"She gave up her music
And gave up her books—
No nonsense about her
You know by her looks!"

"And, if you should lose her?"
I ventured to say.
The old farmer sighed,
And looked down at his hay.
"'Twould nigh break my heart!"
He replied with a tear;
"As now help's uncommonly
High about here!"

PITH AND POINT.

What did billet doux?

A cavalry charge is sometimes only a slay-ride.

Strange, but they don't reap the ice harvest with icicles.

A boy who was spanked said the sensation was thrilling to an extreme.

"Give me a center berth," she remarked. He center to the ticket office.

The boy who stole for the first time afterward concluded to steal for himself.

Games of chance would not be so awful naughty if a man could win every time.

Talk about getting a living! Why, Adam barely existed in the Garden of Eden.

Garlic is said to be a sovereign remedy for gout. There is no remedy for garlic.

The joker who intimated that he had some "nuts to crack" must have meant jest-nuts.

Some men are noted for their innability, and yet they go right on keeping a hotel.

If we may accept literally the scriptural teaching, the fool of the present will be the fuel of the future.

One writes illegibly to hide his bad spelling, as one contents one's self with a half smile to conceal poor teeth.

"What's jography, Bill?" "It's a telling of forrin lands that we know nothin' about by 'cute chaps that never seen 'em."

A bachelor, upon reading that "two lovers will sit up all night with one chair in the room, said it could not be done unless one of them sat on the floor. Such ignorance is painful.

Female guest—"Don't you know any better than to walk into my room without rapping? You see I am all undressed!" Servant—"Oh! you needn't excuse yourself, mum; I don't mind."

Some crusty, rusty, fusty, musty, dusty, gusty curmudgeon of a man gave the following toast at a celebration: "Our fire-engines—may they be like our old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

A person who had obtained a free railroad pass asked the ticket agent if "he could not embrace his wife." "Probably," the official answered, "but I prefer to see her before promising positively."

At a funeral service in Slawson, Ct., the minister, in his remarks, was dwelling upon the loss to the husband of the deceased, when that worthy spoke up: "Never mind me. Just throw your heft on the corpse."

Prof. Wilder says: "If you are choked, get down upon all fours and cough." Oh, yes, Prof. Wilder, that is well enough; but suppose you have just stolen a horse, and you are being choked by a party of Texan regulators?

A little boy, whose sisters stroll in the woods for the bright-hued leaves of autumn time, saw them coming home, the other day, with a red-whiskered gentleman, whom he greeted with the remark: "My, you got autumn-leave whiskers, ain't you?"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Z., the painter, is drunk from night until morning. He drinks everywhere and everything. "Poor boy," says the tender-hearted Monselet, "he was disappointed in love. It was a great blow to him, and he drinks to drown his grief." "It seems, then," says some one, "that his grief knows how to swim."

In a circus, at Paris, Ill., a suddenly-crazed young lady ran into the ring, embraced the clown, and declared that he must become her husband. The audience said that it was the first original joke that they had heard in a circus ring for more than twenty years.—*Norristown Herald.*

A certain old gentleman, very rich and still more stingy, is in the habit of wearing his clothes to the last thread. One of his friends, meeting him, exclaimed: "They told me that you had a new hat, and I'll be hanged if you haven't!" "Oh, yes," said the miser, looking as if he were a trifle ashamed of himself, "you see, my wife kept telling me that the old one was a good deal worn out. Well, yesterday was my wife's birthday, and I got myself a new hat for her birthday present."

American Inventive Genius.

An English paper gives credit to American genius for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries, which, it says, have been adopted all over the world. These triumphs of American genius are thus enumerated: First, the cotton-gin; second, planing machine; third, the grass mower and grain reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, hot-air or caloric engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, india-rubber industry; ninth, the machine for manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand blast for carving; eleventh, the gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice manufacture on a large scale; fourteenth, the electro-magnet and its practical application; fifteenth the composing machine for printers.

RELIGIOUS.

David Swing on Religion vs. Science.

There is an abyss on either side of the human mind—the abyss of origin and that of destiny; and as science has failed to bridge the chasm between man and creation or chaos, so it is unable to bridge the gulf between man and immortality. It can only pass and repass between the two well-known boundaries. It can no more proclaim that there is not a future life than that there is no God. It has no machinery, or implements of art by which it can examine the world previous to life, or the things subsequent to life. No spiritual inference can follow from its premises. It must begin its studies with an insect and end them with a physical man. It must take all its steps between the coral rock where an insect sleeps and the grave of man. Outside of these borders it cannot pass. We are not only prisoners in body, but we are prisoners in mind. As our bodies cannot fly away from earth, so our minds cannot escape from this little cage; and hence pure science cannot formulate for us any kind of religion. It is a study of physical phenomena only, and as such has no sphere of action except in the circle in which man here moves. In battling with the mysteries of the spiritual, we must not expect materialism to aid us, nor must we permit it to injure us. It must not be expected to be a friend nor suffered to be an enemy. It is grand in its department, but it can no more suggest a theology for you and me than the theology can suggest a coal [illegible] the rings of Saturn.

We must turn from the positive process to the moral process. We claim a second life not because man has a mind, for we confess that the horse and the dog have minds, but claim it because man's mind is peculiar; it is wholly unlike the spiritual essence of a brute, however noble the brute. Man holds the past in his soul. His dead are held there. His memory goes back and back, omitting no lost child, or husband, or wife. All his sentiments are thus founded upon the word forever. He hopes to meet his loved ones. His hope, like his memory, reaches out and mocks at the confines of the present. And besides this peculiarity of man he has a moral nature, which perceives a universe of rewards and punishments, and this perception distinguishes between him and the noblest of the brute tribe. The religious, therefore, do not base their religion upon that kind of mental force which a Spencer or a Darwin may find issuing from the ooze on the bottom of a primitive sea, but upon the moral quality of that mental force seen in man. The fact of a resemblance between the mind of a man and the mind of a noble brute would not, even when scientifically considered, involve the conclusion that man is mortal, for, while nature is full of analogies, it is also full of variations. For example, the leaves of the pine tree do not fall in winter, there are beautiful evergreens, the mistletoe and the laurel, which smile at all our poetry about the autumn leaf. They seem greenest in the depths of winter. Thus all through nature exceptions come, and so far as science may know man's mind may be one whose rich foliage of memory and love never falls. He may be an evergreen in the waving forest of life.

Leaving the study of the relations of material science to immortality, assuming that it really sustains no relations to the idea, let us repair to the only field outside the Bible on which this battle of argument can be fought—the spiritual field. The greatest minds which deny or ignore a future life are busy teaching the world that this life is adequate in itself. No life for humanity, for its peace and progress, is end enough for existence—no motive such as heaven or hell is needed. This idea was set forth by the French many years ago, was taken up by some English minds, and has of late years been redressed and reinspired by Huxley, and Prof. Clifford, and by Edwards. All these able writers have affirmed that man must simply live a "noble life," "a pure life," a life for the "good of society." The most full and logical answer to all this idealism of the Atheist has been given the public in the recent work of Mallock, in his discussion of the question, "Whether life is worth living." He most clearly of all sums up the defects of such an appeal. But this book which comes near being of inestimable value to the religious world is virtually ruined by its last fifty pages. Aside from this final collapse of the logical faculty of Mr. Mallock, which seems to have been worn out in the first part of the volume that it might die in the closing pages, he well expresses the folly of relying upon the ideal of a "noble life," and a "high taste," and the "good of society," after you shall have taken from humanity its belief or surmise regarding a God, and a future of rewards and punishment. Divest the human mind and heart of its religious sentiments, and in a few generations there would be no love of a "noble life" remaining. Such sublime sentiments in the soul cannot subsist upon nothing. They must have food. What sentiments are now extant in the world of that quality have been nourished chiefly by the moral surroundings of man. His God, his accountability, his grave with its subsequent resurrection, his church with its impressive services, his books of religion with their literature, embracing the Zend Avesta, the legends of all the nations and tribes, and the Holy Scriptures of the Hebrews, and the Christians, his poetry and his sacred art have combined to create for man, the conception of a noble life, and of the supreme good of humanity. And even after society has for many thousands of years been toiling hard at these spiritual motives to make them impressive, man is still slow to reach after a "noble life," a "righteous career," and the "supreme good of humanity." If the food which religion has been spreading before the soul for countless centuries has been slow in growing holy men and women, what a highly-developed logic indeed it would require to enable us to see a grand human race rising up from the teachings that man came from the slime of the sea and is on his way back to that slime. We must exchange all our altars, and hymns, and prayers, all our hopes of an endless life in the City of God, for a system of chemistry, and after that exchange we shall love greatness. We must declare ourself the equal of the dog or the horse, and then it will be easy to feel our personal worth and the grandeur of society; far more easy than when we had the chants of religion for our inspiration and Christ for our guide. This materialistic logic comes to me and says, "You have hitherto believed in a God; you have been influenced by the forms of religion; you have looked up into the sky as though your dead child, or dead husband, or dead wife were still living in some sunbright, deathless world; you have shed tears of faith and joy over the thought of a final reunion; but you will never meet those absent ones; there is no God; you are mortal and will soon cease to exist; and now I command you to live a 'noble life,' and follow a 'righteous career!'" With such painful nonsense some skeptics are now filling the world, furnishing us a dignified effort on the part of exact reasoners to double the result by diminishing the cause—an effort to make society more noble by diminishing the motives of nobleness.

The real truth, no doubt, is that all those ideas which the atheists place before us—ideals either of the individual or of society—were wrought out in the old shops of religion, and, but for the religious sentiment and belief, would never have come to that beauty in which they were seen by August Comte, and Harriet Martineau, and Mill, and their companions. For mark the foundations whence Comte drew his elevated views and feelings. Did he extract his early bias and inspiration from the belief in atheism and oblivion? On the opposite he was a faithful child of the church all through his youth, and became colored with a religious romance, of which materialism knows nothing. His wife, of whom he was almost a worshiper, redoubled his sentimentality, and, with his heart colored by early religion and by a semi-religious domestic love, he wrought out a worship of humanity as being the great pursuit of earth. Could the philosophy of atheism have so colored his soul? To this memory add now the fact that Harriet Martineau was a devout student and commentator of the Comte philosophy, and was herself reared in religion, and was 80 years of age before she parted company with the doctrines of the New Testament, and you will perceive that her high views of man and of society did not issue from the associations of pure chemistry and evolution, and matter, but had the help of those thirty of life's early and best years which were richly painted with the colors of the sanctuary. Subsequent years may have taken away all hope of a second life, but they could not remove those estimates of human greatness which had taken root and blossom in the early years of girlhood and womanhood.

Pass to John Stuart Mill. He was at once a deep student of the same August Comte, and of Harriet Martineau. Like the gifted woman, he too must edit the works of the Frenchman, and simplify and condense their tenets. Not that he espoused them all or rejected them, but that he did not acquire his lofty style from atheism, but came down out of a crumbling temple of piety, when the last hymns of worship were still haunting his sad spirit. Thus these three—two high priests, and between them one high priestess of the service of humanity—found their estimates of life not in the doctrines of no God and of mortality; they found their mental and moral jewels not in the bottom of the crucible of Tyndall, but sparkling on the holy altars of the church.

It is perfectly evident therefore that all those terms such as a "noble life," and "high aims," and the "highest good of society," are the remainders in the world of atheism, of a world of faith and hope, which has just passed before it, leaving like a meteor a shining train behind. It may be that this life would furnish motive enough of a noble existence, could we all be reared amid the holy voices and helps of piety, until we had passed the middle boundary of our three-score years. After such a deep coloring of the soul we might be able to be virtuous and kind, and sad men and women, but I shall ever look upon the significant past and into the relation of effect to cause, and declare that a philosophy without a God and an immortality within it cannot people earth with good men and cannot lead society toward its highest good. All the mental and moral grandeur we behold upon earth have come up like the sunbeams streaming up from the invisible throne of the Almighty. Those gifted unbelievers, Mill, Martineau, Clifford and their followers, all crowned in the temple of learning, are mountain peaks tipped in the beams of a setting sun. They thought their sun had become extinguished, and that what light they saw was coming from a new azure, unveiled by new hands, but what twilight they beheld, and what saved them from a deep midnight, was nothing else than the old orb of religious and spiritual sentiment, in kindness declining to be extinguished, and busy sending up from below the horizon its diffused and sweetly-tinted radiance. What they think to be a morning of science is the evening tint of religion, still refracted and reflected in the heavens of the soul.

Perishing on the Plains.

The dangers incident to travel across the trackless alkali plains of the West, unless the traveler is familiar with the route and well prepared for a journey, are well understood, yet people are found who undertake the hazardous experiment, and many leave their bones to whiten on the sands of the desert as a consequence of their rashness. As Deo Malcolm, who arrived in town on Thursday from his home in Tulare county, was crossing the San Joaquin plains, he found a man lying in the sand nearly dead from thirst. He was unable to stand or articulate, his tongue protruding from his mouth several inches; his eyes were wild and glassy, and his mind wandering. Deo moistened the man's lips and poured water on his face, but failed to restore him to consciousness. He then placed him in his wagon, administering the water from time to time until he reached an alkali pool some eighteen miles distant. The water being unfit to drink, Deo took out his man and gave him a thorough soaking, which seemed to revive him a little. He then proceeded with him about eight miles to Shaw's, on the Panoche, where there is an abundance of fresh water. Here, after a time o careful nursing, the man recovered sufficiently to be able to talk and walk, though still very weak and debilitated. He informed Mr. Malcolm that he had spent a few days in Hollister and had started for White's Ferry to look for a job of sheep-shearing. He had a small canteen of water, which he consumed the first half day out, and up to the time when found had not tasted water for forty-eight hours. It was by the merest accident that the man was discovered, as Malcolm was traveling an almost unused track. The spot where he lay was not far from where the remains of poor old man Jost were found a few months ago—another victim of thirst and exposure.—*Hollister (Cal.) Enterprise.*

Hotel Experience in Russia.

A traveler in Russia thus describes a night in a Moscow hotel: "Cleanliness, which, in the long run, I have learned to prefer to godliness, is still rare in Russian hotels, even in St. Petersburg and Moscow, while the filth and discomfort of hotels in smaller towns are indescribable. We had fine rooms in the 'Slavianski,' so far as furniture is concerned, and, after a fatiguing day of sight-seeing, we commended ourselves to the care of the Iberian Madonna and lay down to rest. It was midnight, and a 'deep sleep had fallen upon the earth.'

"In appearance, the lodgers in the Slavonski Bazar were all peacefully sleeping. But what is this? There is a sound of hurrying feet, shrill exclamations of disgust and words which would benefit an argument on eternal punishment. The light of candles break upon the gloom, and lo! upon the snowy coverings of the beds, and on the walls and curtains, and the *robes de nuit* are seen a swarming host of ——, but no, I will not mention them. From such another sight may all the Russian hunters of that night be ever spared! In fact, the rooms were full of that peculiar kind of vermin, the end and aim of whose existence seems to be to dispute with man the possession of a comfortable bed.

"Next morning I conversed on the subject of candle-hunting with the proprietor, animated by that warmth of feeling naturally inspired by a night spent either in the chase or hanging over the back of a chair. From him I gained the following information: 'My dear sir,' said the proprietor, 'it is a sad fact that, in all Russian hotels, you will have abundant occupation in the art of self-defense. In winter it is worse than in summer. The Russians who come here—you see I am French—from the extreme East, South and North are not over cleanly. Many of them do not remove their clothes when they go to bed. Most of them play the part of pasture-grounds to many parasites, and thus the mattresses, the walls, the paper and the canopies become actually zoological hanging gardens."

A Sagacious Newfoundland Dog.

A gentleman put a marked shilling under a stone by the roadside, first showing it to his Newfoundland dog. The gentleman then, with his friend, rode for three miles; and then the dog received his signal from his master to return back for the shilling. The dog turned back; the gentlemen rode home; but, to their disappointment and surprise, the hitherto faithful messenger did not return during the day. It appeared he had gone to the spot where the shilling was deposited; but, the stone being too weighty for his strength to remove, he had stayed howling at the place till two horsemen, riding by, and attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, when one of them, alighting, removed the stone, and, seeing the shilling, put it into his pocket, not conceiving it to be the object of the dog's search. The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, remained undisturbed in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bed chamber, and secreted himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his trousers upon a nail by the bedside; but when both travelers were asleep the dog took them in his mouth, and, leaping out of the window, left open on account of the sultry heat, reached his master's home with his prize; when, from memoranda in the pocket, everything but the shilling was enabled to be returned to the owner, and the singular circumstance elucidated.

Singular Freak of Railway Cars.

Probably one of the most singular occurrences in railway history took place yesterday on the Piedmont Air Line. The freight train going east when near the ticket office in this city came in collision with a cow, which precipitated two of the coaches from the rails. These two coaches ran on the ties nearly 200 yards, and when near the mouth of the bridge remounted the rails and thus prevented a fearful wreck. We doubt if such another instance where the mere favor of circumstances seemed to partake of the nature of intelligence ever occurred on a railway before.—*Danville (Va.) Post.*

THE ex-Confederate Gen. Beauregard is now receiver of a large bank in New Orleans, and also holds a position in connection with the militia forces of that State which yields a small income. He was in St. Louis a few days ago, and a short talk about Jefferson Davis convinced a reporter that the relations between Gen. Beauregard and his old Commander-in-Chief, never fraternal, had not changed.

MADAME THIERS lives a very quie life in London.

FARM NOTES.

IN the United Kingdom the average acreage of holdings is fifty-six acres. Of the tenant farmers, 560,000 in number, 70 per cent. occupy farms under fifty acres each; 12 per cent. between fifty and 100 acres; 18 per cent. farms of more than 100 acres each.

IT is estimated that at least 80,000 tons of wheat will be shipped from Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory this year through Walla Walla alone. This estimate does not include a vast stretch of territory where farmers must seek another outlet. It is evident that Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory will, in the future, contribute largely to the grain exports of the Pacific coast.

INDUSTRY, enterprise and intelligent observation are what make the good farmer. Such a man uses every means in his power to keep his land fertile, by clean cultivation, rotation of crops, and the application of such manures as may be adapted to the special wants of the crop he cultivates. He does more; he reads the best journals he can buy, having reference to their practicality in agricultural art.

TO PREVENT borers injuring young apple trees, take equal parts of blue clay, green cow-manure and soft soap, and make a wash so as to be put on with a brush or old corn-broom. Make the ground dishing around the tree; then tie birch-bark or paper (such as carpenters use under clapboard); draw dirt around the bottom of the paper, and you need have no trouble so long as the paper lasts. If borers are already in, and you can't get them out, bore in with a small bit slanting near where the destroyer is, fill the hole with kerosene and plug it, and he will die pretty soon. This plan worked well with me and did not injure the trees.—*Cor. New York Tribune.*

RYE FOR MANURE.—Until the West has become more thickly populated than it is at present, and land consequently more valuable, there will be but little effort made toward manuring the soil as it is done in the Eastern States. In fact, our soil does not require constant stimulating, if given an occasional rest; but constant cropping does cause a decrease in the value of crops grown. We know of no way in which soil that has been over-cropped can be sooner or more cheaply recuperated than by giving it a crop of rye in the fall, and then plowing it under in the spring. In this way, if the spring should be unfavorable or any accident happen whereby the plans for plowing cannot be carried out, the rye will make a crop valuable in itself. This "rye-manuring" is becoming quite popular, and we believe it is a good thing to invest in. During an open winter it will afford a great deal of pasture, and thus return more than its cost, besides making a crop of grain, if desired.—*Chicago Tribune.*

COUGH IN A HORSE.—I have a horse that has had a very bad cough for several months. It is only occasionally that he coughs, but when he does it seems to be very straining. I do not think his condition is as good as it ought to be with the treatment I give him. His hair looks rough. It may be his lungs. He eats heartily, and I think he coughs more when he is eating than at any other time. W. E. B. E. [Your horse is troubled with a chronic cough, and, when such a cough occurs after eating, the seat of the disease is evidently in the substance of the lungs. The stomach, distended with food, presses up the diaphragm upon the lungs. In the violent effort to discharge their function, irritation is produced, and the act of coughing is the consequence. Give a table-spoonful of the following twice a day for three weeks: Barbadoes tar, 12 ounces; digitalis, 1 ounce; sal nitre, 2 ounces; tincture of belladonna, 4 drachms; mix. Stir slightly when using. Rub the throat once a day, unless it is pretty well blistered, with the following: Spirits of turpentine, 4 ounces; raw linseed oil, 3 ounces; aqua ammonia, 2 drachms; powdered cantharides, ¼ ounce. Mix.]—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO SAVE CLOVER SEED.—One of our best clover-seed savers is just at our elbow, and he says: "Tell them the second crop is for the seed, and is really fit for no other purpose, as it salivates the stock fed on it; that the best time to cut for seed is a very nice point to determine. It should be cut when a majority of the heads turn brown, and before any begin to shed off the little seed pods, each of which contains a seed. Cut the second crop of clover just as though it were for hay, rake it into windrows, and let it lie and take one or two showers; and put into very small cocks while damp, about one good pitchforkful in a place, and when it is dry put into stacks and cap with something that will turn water; or what is still better, if you have a shed or barn, put it there and let it remain until you get a huller to take it out for you. There are hullers enough now in the State to hull all the seed needed for home use, and the owners of the hullers are willing and anxious to go to any section where work can be had. Let our farmers save all the clover seed they can, and thus help to make thousands of dollars for the State, now sent out each year for clover seed to sow."—*Rural Sun.*

A Wife's Love That Stood the Test.

A very singular affair has just occurred in this city. A sewing-machine agent by the name of Pendleton thought he would test the affections of his wife. He accordingly went to an upper story of his residence and opened the window. He then tied a stout rope around his body under his arms, fastened the end to something in the room, and stepped out of the window. He then made a noise which attracted his wife's attention. She came and beheld the perilous predicament which he was in. She felt the need of doing something at once to save her husband. In her excitement she seized a knife and cut the rope. The result was that he was precipitated some twenty-five feet to the ground beneath. Strange as it may appear, he escaped serious injury but it will probably be some time before he attempts a similar exploit.—*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

The Sparrow War.

Once upon a time a certain King of Prussia found fault with the sparrow, long before it was brought over here and subjected to the prevailing storm of unfriendly criticism that is now beating upon its hardy head and energetic struggle for existence. This magnate aforesaid was fond of currants, big red Dutch currants, and a row of richly-laden bushes, which his gardener was cultivating in confident pride for the ultimate delectation of the royal palate, was the subject of more attention from his Majesty than the gorgeous flower parterres or the clumps of semi-tropical foliage, transplanted to please the eye, here and there throughout the princely gardens. When the berries were almost blushing in full crimson beauty of ripeness, his Royal Highness made the unpleasant discovery that multitudes of sparrows not only coveted the fruit as much as he, but that they had eaten them all before he could muster an alarm, mount guard, and pick the clusters for himself.

A quaint chronicler tells us, thereupon, that the wrath of his Highness was not confined to a single or repeated explosions of disgust on the garden-walks, but that an edict was published at once ordering the extermination of the *Pyrgita domestica*; and, so thoroughly did the vassals of the crown carry out this law, that the unhappy sparrows were literally eliminated from the Prussian realms. Then this old historian goes on to say that, to the great surprise of "his Majestie" the currant bushes were not permitted, after the expulsion of these birds, to render service after their kind, for a strange fly next year followed, and "did eate ye leaves" so extensively that the shrubs again failed in bearing; and so on, season after season, until the King, weary of seeing its ravages, revoked the decree of death to the sparrow, and actually paid out of the royal treasury some $800,000 in the form of rewards to his people for their zeal in bringing the exiled birds back.

Thus the sparrow, which we have brought over from the continent, is no stranger to persecution, and the success with which he fights for a living here augurs well for his future; but, like all people of pronounced character, he has decided phases of good commingled with much that is as decidedly evil; hence his friends and his foes have arisen, and the overburdened refrain of their angry disavowals and recriminations is spread out within the columns of the press wherever men can read in this country.—*Prof. H. W. Elliott, in Harper's Magazine.*

Albert Gallatin.

It is probably impossible to discover in the history of this country any statesman who has left behind him a reputation so poorly proportioned to his ability and influence as has Albert Gallatin. Not especially attractive in life, he remains singularly uninteresting since his death. A chapter in Mr. Adams' book concerning his youth fails to introduce him in an agreeable light. Enjoying every advantage which the best social position, an excellent education, and a family only too kind could give, he yet chose at an early age to run away. This venture, if not altogether without an object, was at least devoid of any sufficient cause or excuse. He was evidently soon ashamed of it; but, as is the freakish habit of poor human nature in such circumstances, he visited the punishment for his folly upon the relatives whom he had injured rather than upon himself, neglecting to send the simplest information concerning his fortunes to those who never ceased to manifest a solicitude as tender as it was undeserved concerning these matters. This coldness of nature never wore off throughout his long life. The only evidence of warmth of feeling which we ever find in him was shown toward his second wife, who seems to have made his home thoroughly happy and attractive. In this respect, as in so many others, he offers a striking contrast to Hamilton, with whom it is impossible not to compare him. Both landed as strangers upon our shores. In less than a year after he arrived in New York, Hamilton had made more and warmer friends then Gallatin ever secured throughout his life, long, useful and honorable as it was. And, as years went on, Hamilton constantly and largely increased the number of those who, apart from their political faith in him, dearly loved the man. Gallatin never had so much as the nucleus of a personal following. People met him as he met them, with much temperateness both in affection and in hatred. In an age of vituperation he seldom used those potent epithets of abuse for which his contemporaries must have ransacked the dictionaries and synonym books; in return he enjoyed an exceptional freedom from the more scurrilous personalities then in vogue.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A Cherokee Outlaw's Death.

Barker, the Cherokee desperado, who was recently hunted down and killed near Muskogee, in the Indian Territory, stood at the head of the list of Western outlaws. He was of white skin, though his blood was tainted and he claimed Cherokee citizenship. He was six feet tall, straight as an arrow, and of stout frame. Twenty-eight years of crime (for his life was full of it from the cradle) had stamped fiercely upon his Indian features the marks of the dare-devil who expected to die with his boots on and with the whistle of bullets in his ear. His first crime was that of wholesale cattle-stealing. So imperfect are the laws in the Indian Territory that Barker and his men rode with free boots and boldly for many years. Triplet, a half-breed Cherokee; Scogden, the Mexican, and Mason, the Texan, were his Lieutenants. Men were waylaid, murdered and robbed by them time and again. It is said that every citizen of the Cherokee country carried a special bullet in his pocket for Barker. The culminating atrocity of the band came about on the morning of the 2d of August last, when they galloped into the village of Caseyville, Kan., and in broad daylight sacked the place, driving the residents, men, women and children, like a flock of sheep, out into the woods. Two men who resisted were shot through the heart. Last Thursday ten Cherokees and two white men caught the outlaws in ambuscade. Scogden and Mason escaped, the twelve rifles cracking for Barker's benefit. Baker fell and offered resistance with the only limb that was uninjured, the left leg. His right leg and both arms were broken and all three limbs were amputated shortly before his death. Triplet crawled off through a corn-field, but limped into the house of his mother at Vinita on the following day, laid down at her feet and died.

Terrible Punishment of a Wife-Beater.

Our town is intensely excited over the tarring of a man named Young, on Saturday night, for beating and otherwise cruelly treating his wife. Young is a blacksmith, and three years ago married the daughter of a respectable manufacturer of Canal Dover. For some time past, the neighbors say, he has been treating his wife in a most shameful manner. He was threatened, if he did not cease his cruelties to her, he would be punished.

On Friday last the father came here and took his daughter away from Young. On Saturday night last Young was decoyed into a retired street, and at a given signal the gas was turned out and a squad numbering about twenty-five men surrounded him. A cloth was quickly thrown over his head, and he was marched off. He was terribly frightened, and yelled murder. Not a word was spoken by his captors, but they all worked according to signs given by one of their number, who appeared to be the Captain.

The prisoner was taken to the gasworks, in obedience to the leader, and laid under the coal-tar pump. His shirt-collar was first unbuttoned and warm coal-tar run down his back, filling his shirt. Then his pantaloons were unbuttoned and they were filled. To finish the job, they stood the frightened wretch on his head and pumped the warm coal-tar in copious quantities down his pantaloon legs. By this time he was well coated with warm tar from head to foot, and severely pummeled in the bargain. The mysterious squad then quietly disbanded, and Young was allowed to go his way.

By the time he reached home the tar had cooled and solidified in his hair and all over his body, sealing his fine clothing fast to his skin. Physicians were sent for, help called in, and the whole night spent in the severe and painful task of relieving him. Turpentine and carbon oil were freely used the entire night, and from the effects of scraping and rubbing the poor fellow's body is frightfully swollen, the blood fairly bursting from the veins. It took three hours to remove his clothing. His father, it is said, offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the tar-painters. It was a terrible punishment, and it is surprising that Young still lives.—*New Philadelphia (Ohio) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Cutting Out" on a Colorado Cattle Ranch.

Only the first purpose of the "round up" has been observed when the cattle are collected. Next the cows and calves must be "cut out," and we saw the "cowboys" ride into the herd, single out the cow (with calf following), and with great skill extricate her from the throng. The young calves are, of course, not yet marked, but the presence of one with a cow makes it imperative to place the cow's mark on it. Strayed calves, on the other hand (called "Mauvrics" from an old Frenchman in Texas who is said to have added largely to his worldly store by a systematic abstraction of these waifs and strays), are sold for the benefit of the associated ranchmen. "First catch your calf," as Mrs. Glass would say. Perhaps you may think that this is an easy task, but you would find, if you tried it, that you were never more mistaken in your life, for the ease with which the rancheros accomplish it has only come with careful training and long practice. The little animal runs wonderfully fast, springs, turns and dodges almost like a flash; but the cowboy never takes his eyes off of him, and the trained horse, now well warmed up and entering fully into the spirit of the chase, responds to, almost seems to anticipate, every turn of his rider's left hand and wrist. Meanwhile the latter with his right arm is swinging his noosed rope, or lasso, and in another moment he has thrown it exactly over the calf's head. Instantly the horse plunges forward, giving "slack" to the rope, and allowing it to be wound around the horn of the saddle; then he moves on, dragging the calf after him, and the little creature is soon in the hands of the men with the branding-irons. These have been heated in a hot fire, and are quickly applied, and in a few minutes the calf, now indelibly designated as the property of his master, is again running about.—*A. A. Hayes, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

A Hen Hatches Young Alligators.

There is no doubt that the newspapers tell of queer things, but then it must be remembered how many queer things happen. Here is a story told by the Abbeville (La.) *Meridional*: "A lady residing at Crow island, in this parish, wishing to 'set' a hen, went into the field adjoining her residence, where some of her chickens had been 'laying,' and produced some seventeen eggs and placed them under the hen. When in the course of 'human events' the chickens were hatched, lo! and behold, there came forth four small-sized alligators. It is supposed that alligators from an adjoining marsh had deposited their eggs in the field, and she not knowing the difference placed them under the hen. And what is more strange the young alligators follow the mother hen around the premises as happy as a Colorado beetle in a potato patch.

PROF. WISE'S first ascension was made in Philadelphia, May 2, 1835; his last at St. Louis, Sept. 28, 1879.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 30, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

Some Tough Yarns About Dogs.

The following is the last new dog story, as told by a correspondent of the London Once A Week, who says, apropos of a long correspondence; "I have noticed no allusion has been made to the wonderful power dogs have of remembering and calculating time. This faculty is possessed in a remarkable degree by a mastiff attached to a school not many miles from London, whose inmates are roused every morning at six o'clock by Rollo tugging at a bell immediately when he hears the clock strike the hour. On Sundays he will not do this till an hour later. Another useful office this sagacious animal performs is taking twenty pairs of boots round to their proper rooms. Rollo is sometimes rather perplexed when he finds a pair of new boots to deliver, but in this case he first carries round all the others, and then conveys the remaining pair to the vacant door-mat."

A Sagacious Newfoundland Dog.

A gentleman put a marked shilling under a stone by the wayside, first showing it to his Newfoundland dog. The gentleman then, with his friend, rode forward three miles, and then the dog received his signal form his master to return back for the shilling. The dog turned back; the gentlemen rode home, but to their disappointment and surprise the hitherto faithful messenger did not return during the day. It appeared he had gone to the spot where the shilling had been deposited, but the stone being too weighty for his strength to remove, he had stayed howling at the place till two horsemen, riding up and attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, when one of them, alighting, removed the stone, and seeing the shilling but in into his pocket, not conceiving it to be the object of the dog's search. The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, remained undisturbed in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bedchamber, and secreted himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his trousers upon a nail by the bedside; but when both travelers were asleep the dog took them in his mouth, and leaping out of the window, left open on account of the sultry heat, reached his master's home with his prize; when, from memoranda in the pockets, every thing but the shilling was enabled to be returned to the owner, and the singular circumstances elucidated.—Nature.

Training Shepherd Dogs.

The following extract gives Mr. Darwin's description of the method of training shepherd dogs:

"When riding it is a common thing to meet a large flock of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at the distance of some miles from any house or man. I often wondered how so firm a friendship had been established. The method of education consists in separating the puppy while very young from its mother, and in accustoming it to its future companions. A ewe is held three or four times a day for the little thing to suck, and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep-pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs, or with the children of the family. From this education it has no wish to leave the flock, and just as another dog will defend its master, man, so will these dogs defend the sheep. It is amusing to observe, when approaching a flock, how the dog immediately advances barking, and the sheep all close in his rear, as if round the oldest ram. These dogs are also easily taught to bring home the flock at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young is their desire to play with the sheep, for in their sport they sometimes gallop the poor things most unmercifully.

The shepherd dog comes to the house every day for some meat, and as soon as it is given him he skulks away, as if ashamed of himself. On these occasions the house-dogs are very tyrannical, and the least of them will attack and pursue the stranger. The minute, however, the latter has reached the flock, he turns round and begins to bark, and then all the house-dogs take quickly to their heels. In a similar manner, a whole pack of hungry wild dogs will scarcely ever venture to attack a flock guarded by even one of these faithful shepherds. In this case the shepherd dog seems to regard the sheep as its fellow brethren, and thus gains confidence; and the wild dogs, though knowing that the sheep are not dogs, but are good to eat, yet when seeing them in a flock with a shepherd dog at their head, partly consent to regard them as he does.

A Dog in His Own Defense.

[London Telegraph.]

Averse from being convicted for grave misdemeanor and suffering the penalty of the law, a dog, belonging to one Theodore Gorkon, of Shepherd's Bush, has played a sensible part. It had been taken before Mr. Paget on the serious accusation of biting a lad's pantaloons, and the evidence on the charge of ferocity was going hard against it when the creature entered the court. Immediately comprehending the situation, it jumped on the Magistrate's desk, and, in lieu of a speech for the defense, fondled the representative of offended justice; then the dog settled down quietly upon a chair, where its unimpeachable behavior during the remainder of the case so wrought in its favor that, in place of being dangerous, it was declared playful, and liberated without even the necessity of finding bail. It is evident that, like Artemus Ward's kangaroo, this Shepherd's Bush mastiff was extremely intelligent. Had it bitten the Magistrate or worried the usher, or even barked at spectators who thronged the Court, it might have met with the direst fate. But the dog knew that there was a time for all things, and that in Hammer-smith Court an affable engaging manner would be perferable. In reviewing the conduct of this thoughtful animal one is almost tempted to regret that it can not imbue some of the lords of creation with equal sagacity. If some of them only knew when to be quiet, a great step would be gained.

The Oneida Community.

The Oneida Community seems to be fulfilling its recent announcement of the abolition of the mixed marriage system, and its adoption of the monogamic relation. Eight wedding ceremonies have already been performed, and those who married previous to entering the community are again living exclusively together. About eighty couples are yet single, but of these a number are young, and are required by their parents to wait for greater maturity. Others may not marry at all. Girls are not married without the consent of their parents, nor were young women, under the old complex marriage system married without their sanction. The number of young persons of both sexes in the community who have not been married is much greater than is generally supposed. The tendency toward monogamic marriage has been growing in the community for years, and the late pressure by the Methodist clergy against complex marriages simply hastened, in the opinion of the members, what would ultimately have occurred.

The functionary who links the couples is an Episcopal minister who has for fifteen years been a member of the community. Every wedding is celebrated with a due allowance of grooms and bridesmaids and the congratulations of all the associates. Every couple has had the advantage of knowing each other thoroughly by long acquaintance.

Thinking members say that, as one innovation generally follows another, wages will probably soon be paid for labor, and opportunities will thus be afforded for saving money for purposes of travel. Under the communistic system this pleasure can be enjoyed only by a few who may be sent abroad to gain instruction to be used for the community's benefit. To the majority communism is a despotism.

No one fancies that the Oneida Community will soon be dissolved. The advantages of social enjoyment and freedom from pecuniary care are not to be forgotten. Neither would dissolution now be feasible. The entire property of the Community, with that of its branch in Wallingford, Conn., would, it is estimated, sell for at least half a million, and this, if divided among the 300 members, would give them only $1,666 apiece. Furthermore, the Community would be required to return, without interest, a large sum to those who invested money on entering. The Community owns no property beyond what is invested in its lands, stock, residences, mills, and other structures. The Oneida domain comprises 600 acres, and that of Wallingford 300 both having valuable water power. Prominent among their industries are the making of plated ware, silk, chains, and traps, and the canning of fruits and vegetables. These have been more or less prosperous since their initiation, but are now especially so. Outside labor is largely employed upon all. Furnishing luncheons to visitors is no insignificant branch of profit. During the summer, these sometimes reach a thousand in a day. The only unprofitable industry has been that of the printing office, wherein works explanatory of the Community's theological and sexual doctrines have been published for about thirty years.

The Community was formerly under the control of Mr. John V. Noyes, its founder, but is now governed by a committee of ten men and ten women, who consider all questions arising, and direct all business. Any marriages contemplated are announced to them, but their control over these is only advisory. The wishes of Mr. Noyes, though still potent, are not often expressed, and he leaves the committee, in his advanced years, to rule without interference.

Scribner for November.

The November Scribner of which 100,000 copies are printed, opens with two frontispiece portraits of Bayard Taylor, one engraved by Cole from the large photograph by Gutekunst, the other by Juengling from a replica of the bronze bass-relief by the sculptor O'Donovan, which was executed for Cornell University.

An interesting feature of this number is the first installment of "The Grandissimes," Mr. Cable's new story (and first novel) of Creole Life, which succeeds Mrs. Burnett's "Haworth's" and is to be one of the principal attractions of the magazine for the next twelve months.

Ably supplementing the part of "The Grandissimes" relating to the river, is the paper on the "Mississippi Jetties," by Mr. E. L. Corthell, the resident engineer at Port Eads. A timely paper on "The Agricultural Distress in Great Britain" is contributed by Mr. P. T. Quinn, of the New Jersey State Agricultural Association, who concludes from personal observation of English farming during the past year, that it has irretrievably lost its prominence as an industry of the kingdom. A strong contrast to this state of affairs is presented by Mr. Henry King's "Picturesque Features of Kansas Farming," which incidentally shows an unexampled state of prosperity. Nine other papers give variety to the number.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, will full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

AUBURN

Courier!

THE ONLY

DEMOCRATIC PAPER

IN DeKALB COUNTY.

JOB WORK!

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT LOW RATES.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 10-1y.

WHAT PAYS BEST

AFTER HARVEST,

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economise by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati WEEKLY ENQUIRER, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the WEEKLY ENQUIRER."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati ENQUIRER, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year	$1.15
One copy six months	65

COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3.75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue " "		4.00
Any three day's issue " "		6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FARRN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And acomplete line of

Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when nothing else can. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich South'n R R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after [illegible] trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 [illegible] a m	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Elkhart	[illegible] p m	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Goshen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ligonier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendallville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bryan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wauseon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tkt. Agt.
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. [illegible], 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING EAST

	No. 4	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Saturday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Montpelier	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
MUNCIE	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Newcastle	[illegible]		
Cambridge City	[illegible]		
Connersville	[illegible]		
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
INDIANAPOLIS	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Terre Haute		[illegible]	
St. Louis		[illegible]	

STATIONS	GOING NORTH Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute		[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville		[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
Connersville	[illegible]		
Cambridge City	[illegible]		
New Castle	[illegible]		
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montpelier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and [illegible] and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. [illegible], Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. [illegible], Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	AC. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 4.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laketon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junct'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laketon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collamer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Whitley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Churubusco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Otto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.

October 15th, 1879.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE EFFECT [illegible], 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	[illegible]
Chicago		[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett, ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	Chicago Exp's
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicksville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett lv.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla		[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromwell		[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkerton Junction		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago		[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible], Master of Transportation Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. [illegible], Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 50 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		[illegible]	
Saginaw		[illegible]	
Lansing		[illegible]	
Grand Rapids		[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Washington		[illegible]	
Baltimore		[illegible]	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		[illegible]	
Washington		[illegible]	
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati	[illegible]		
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ann Arbor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing		[illegible]	
Saginaw		[illegible]	
Bay City		[illegible]	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. L[illegible], Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No change of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1283 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent [illegible]

For Sale a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

135 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-26-1y.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 6, 1879. Number 45.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER Gunsaulhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't. of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Vacation of Alley.

Notice is hereby given of the pendency of a petition before the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, to be heard at their December session, 1879, praying the vacation of an alley running north and south along the entire west side of Park's addition to the town of Auburn in said county. The persons to be effected by said proposed vacation are Joseph H. Ford, Christophr Goodbreak William Snell, Charles Snell, John H. Weaver, Minnie Garver, John Otto, George H. K. Moss, John Sawyer and Joseph R. Lanning.

GEORGE H. K. MOSS,
And others.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y,
Oct. 21st, 1879. 43-t.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank.
30-tf.

Politician, Agent, Reporter—An Intelligent Foreigner's Observations.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Seven years ago I crossed the Atlantic Ocean, being attracted here by the world-wide praise of this great American republic. During these seven years I have tried my best to account for these praises. Many a romantic trait and rosy shade, created by enthusiastic European travellers who wrote of this country, have vanished before me; still, the reality looks even more attractive, more solid, and, above all, more characteristic than I had imagined.

Of all the original features of Yankee life, one particular point strikes me most of all—a point which, as yet, has not been noticed, or, at least, has not been brought to prominence by European travellers. The genius of the people of this country is personified, and, as it were, crystallized in three original and peculiar types not to be found in any other country of the world. These types are the politician, the agent, and the reporter—three representatives of the American political, industrial, and moral world. The spirit of freedom, energy, and enterprise is fairly divided among them; they are working, though independently, in the end harmoniously, and the result is the United States, as they are, the most charming country of our globe.

Wherever I have gone, whether west or south, or east, everywhere, even in the remotest village, I have seen and felt the vigilant power of the omnipotent politician, the incessant workings of the ubiquitous agent, and the irresistible influence of the omniscient reporter; these constitute the American Triad, so to speak. I have seen that when the efforts of this triad are harmoniously combined, new towns spring up, railroads are made, canals are dug, telegraph wires are stretched, bridges and tunnels are constructed, until the wild places are transformed into the homes of men. I have seen, also, that when these three forces are out of gear—when, for example, the omnipotent politician uses his power for some wrong end, or the ubiquitous agent is too selfish and greedy, or the omniscient reporter is destitute of a conscience—the bloodless wars ensue, in which are displayed an intellectual energy, skill, and courage alike on the part of corruption and of virtue that might well excite the envy of the gods of Homer, if they had shifted their dwelling from Olympus and Parnassus to the Alleghanies and Rockies.

I have seen politician; who commanded perhaps only one vote, strike out upon the platform at election time and argue their cause with their arms and legs more eloquently than with their tongue; the election over, they disappeared among the mass of the toilers for daily bread. But I have also seen politicians whose speeches might serve as choice samples of the oratorical art; who spoke of States as their own, who boasted of having thousands of votes in their pockets and who lived in palaces.

I have seen many agents whom indifferent persons called peddlers; and angry persons called thieves. But I have also known agents who were as lavish of money as princes; who did not write, but telegraphed; who traveled in palace cars, and who always stopped at the best hotels.

I have known reporters who tramped for eighteen hours out of twenty-four, hunting for news, who could not write the shortest item without making mistakes, and who earned barely enough to keep body and soul together. But I have also known reporters whose pen dictated opinions for millions of people and whose services could hardly be had for any money.

However insignificant some of the politicians, agents, and reporters may be, all of them are part and parcel of the complicated mechanism that moves the social system of this country. Imagine for a moment what America would be without politicians—that is, without politics. What would become of the national life? What of the people's liberties? Imagine America without agents—the drummer as extinct as the mammoth. Trade would vanish; industries would collapse; the United States would be another Russia, a great country inhabited by a torpid sluggish and hibernating people. Imagine America without reporters—that is, without newspapers. Crime would go unexposed; the people of one section would not know what was going on in other sections; the bonds of the Union would loosen and snap; the living spring that now prevents social stagnation would be dried up.

Yet these three forces are not appreciated by Americans. Their services are not celebrated by the American sculptors, painters, musicians, orators, and poets. This neglect smacks of ingratitude.

A. FOREIGNER.

Explaining Defeat.

It is a complete, great defeat. We have no desire to belittle the republican victory. We frankly acknowledge its fullest importance. But, what is a democratic defeat, it is no disaster; it may be the very turning point in democratic errors—the very thing to prevent disaster and secure success in 1880. Our readers cannot be surprised at the result. Our predictions proved unfortunately but too correct. We never for a moment thought the election of Mr. Ewing probable. His nomination was a mistake. It was not possible that the most conspicuous leader of the inflationists could openly bid for the greenback vote without loosing the support of conscientious hard-money democrats. It was not possible that a person like Gen. Ewing, who had denounced resumption, who had predicted every possible calamity and avowed the wildest notions of finance, should not suffer in popular support when returning prosperity and the great success of resumption are so apparent. It was not possible that the infamous murders of Dixon and Chisolm in the south, infamously used upon every stump, to inflame the popular mind against the south, should not have had great effect upon the voters this year. It was not possible that the revival of the war feeling, in which republican journals and leaders succeeded, and to which the extra session and the potential and peculiar relation of the south to the democracy largely contributed, should not have aroused the memories and passions of the war and thereby aided the republican cause. It was not possible that the republican party could lose this election without losing its very life and existence as a party.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

◆

Negroes for Indiana

[State Sentinel.]

It is well for northern people to understand the quality and condition of the negroes who are coming north in search of their right. This information, to some extent, is furnished by the colored relief board, organized in St. Louis about six months ago. The report of the treasurer of the board "shows that the receipts have been $8,581, and the disbursements $9,239, leaving the board $658 in debt. Besides this the commissary committee has issued over 70,000 rations, and distributed over 20,000 pieces of clothing among the refugees, which goods are estimated to have been worth about $12,000. The report says that about 20 per cent. of the refugees are still destitute, in some cases sick and superannuated, and even blind, and requiring constant help. The committee on transportation report having sent 6,311 men, women and children to Kansas and other states. The exodus still continues, and although greatly diminished, the arrivals average 20 to 30 families per week." Kansas long since got tired of the exodus, and hundreds of the poor deluded negroes got tired of Kansas. Hundreds have perished already, though the weather has been favorable for the poor, half-naked, half-starved blacks; and now the winter is coming on, hundreds more will likely freeze to death. But republicans do not care a fig for that. They believe the exodus will injure the industries of the south, create embarrassments, reduce the crop of cotton, and in many ways injure southern interests. Now that Kansas has got enough southern negroes, Indiana is to be Africanized. The agents are at work, and the army will move north in the spring. The lame, the halt, the blind, the old, the poor, the improvident are to come. As a matter of course a relief board will have to be organized to keep the poor creatures from starving to death. As a matter of course, the movement is set on foot by republican conspirators, the same class of men who organized the Freedmen's bank, and robbed every negro depositor who trusted them.

◆

What the Country Needs.

Fewer dogs and more sheep.

Fewer fences and more pastures.

Fewer bar-rooms and more schoools.

Fewer scrub cattle and more good ones.

Fewer wire pullers in popular conventions, and more industry.

Fewer men who seek office, and more men whom the office seeks.

Fewer loafers about railroad stations, four-corners stores and taverns.

Fewer impetuous young men, eager to rush into print and raise the devil generally.

Fewer juvenile statesmen, who are eager to rush into the places their seniors and betters ought to occupy.

Fewer "leaders" to knuckle to popular prejudices when wrong.

Fewer great men made to order and of small material, and thrust in front of great men who have capacity for greatness.

Of Interest to Pensioners.

The adjutant general reports that by a recent decision of the honorable secretary of the interior, soldiers are entitled to a pension during the time disabled to a pensionable degree of disability. Under this decision, many cases heretofore rejected can now be allowed, and those who have never applied can procure the pension for the time disabled, whether the disability now exists or not, providing application is made before July 1, 1880. Also that the law requiring biennial examinations of invalid pensioners was repealed, and now examinations will not be made except upon orders of the commissioner of pensions.

◆

Intoxication Among French Children.

Sylvanus Urban, in the Gentleman's Magazine, says: "I shall, I doubt not, startle not a few of my readers when I state that during a recent visit to France I have frequently seen French children intoxicated. Strange as such an assertion may seem, I deliberately make it and stand by it. Again and again at tables d'hote I have seen children scarcely more than babies suffering distinctly from alcohol. It is, as travelers in France know, the custom in all districts south of the Loire to supply wine gratis at two meals—breakfast and dinner—at which the residents in an hotel eat in company. Repeatedly, then, in the hotels in French watering places I have watched children of five years old and upward supplied by their mothers with wine enough visibly to flush and excite them. At Sables d'Olonne one little fellow, whose age could not be more than six, drank at each of two consecutive meals three tumblers of wine slightly diluted with water. The result was on each occasion that he commenced to kiss his mother, proceeded to kiss the person on the other side of him, continued by sprawling over the table, and ended by putting his head in his mother's lap and falling asleep. It never seems to enter into the mind of a French woman that water may be drunk at a meal. When long journeys by rail are taken, there is always in the neat basket in which the French mother carries provisions a bottle of wine or wine and water, out of which those of her children who have passed the stage of absolute infancy are allowed to drink. I can, indeed, say with truth that in the course of a pretty long series of observation of the French, chiefly made, I admit, in public vehicles and hotels, I have rarely, if ever, seen a glass of cold water, unqualified with any admixture, quaffed by a native. It is now the fashion to mistrust water, even blended with wine, for which purpose the various springs of the Eau St. Galmiler are largely employed.

◆

The Long Evenings.

What shall we do with our evening? This is the old question that autumn makes new again. It doesn't interest everybody, for some people have no more idea of the valuable time than an ox or a butterfly. Others who are given up to social dissipation, or whose leisure is devoted to public amusements find their perplexity in the shortness of the season. But in the quiet villages and more quiet country districts, and among the home-loving classes in our cities, the long evenings bring opportunities that frequently go to waste for want of a little planning and concert of action. For young people especially they should be entered upon with the resolve, first, not to waste them, and second, not to worse than waste them. To "kill time," says some one, is an expression that would have been ill-used by Methusalah in his 959th year." And to misuse time is the worst way of killing it.

One of the best ways of using the long evenings, if you are at the head of a family, is to make them happy and helpful to your household. Don't take your book or newspaper directly after supper—settle down in the warmest corner in a manner that warns everybody to keep still—read sulkily or selfishly until 10 o'clock, and then yawningly ask your wife if it isn't most "time to go to bed?" Some fathers are about as useful, and not half so ornamental, as a good quality of parlor boarder. There is a good bit of the evening left after the children's bedtime if they go to bed when they should. Help Tommy on his "home lesson," if the teacher has been permitted to put one upon him, or give an hour to games in which all can join. A little romp will help your digestion and spirits more than it can possibly hurt your dignity. Don't be afraid, good people, of a regular dose of fun in your home life. It is the best preventative going for restlessness, nervousness, irritableness, stupidness, and all other ill-nesses, that spoil home comforts.—Golden Rule.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S WIDOW—HOW SHE TAUGHT HIM.

[From a conversation reported in the Philadelphia Record.]

"I knew John as a ragged little boy about Troy, barefooted and belligerent, always looking for a fight. When we were married he could not read or write, and to tell the truth I was only a trifle better off in the matter of educational advantages. I told him we must learn to read, and he said I should teach him. Well, we established lesson hours. Every night before going to bed he would devote himself to the spelling book, and in the morning one hour to writing in a copy book. The rule of study was inflexible. We made it so. The morning after he fought John C. Heenan, when he was all sore and bandaged, and blind of one eye as well, I proped him up with pillows and made him write."

How long, Mrs. Morrissey, did you keep him a pupil?

"Till his fatal illness. Every night he studied something, and I studied during the day that I might be able to help him. Of course when I say I studied, I don't mean in the ordinary school children way. After we mastered the English branches we took up history, and when we were pretty well posted in that we made the living topics of the day a matter of investigation—the European news, the speeches of the great men. I read them in the daytime and John would go through them at night.

Then we took up such books as De Quincy, the writings of Carlyle, and, though John Morrissey was a gambler, and by his profession made many enemies who frowned upon him, he was possessed of knowledge on many subjects independent of city politics and horse racing, which would put to blush his sternest critic had they been in competition with him."

"Did Mr. Morrissey follow this line of study because of a natural bent of mind.

"I don't think so." He would say: "Now this is no good to me, Susie;" but I pressed him on and he would soon get interested. Then he had an indomitable preservance. When he found a thing he could not readily understand he would master it out of very spite. I remember once of his throwing down his arithmetic, shortly after we were married, and exclaiming pettishly: "I don't care about these fractions; they're only part of a thing, anyway! What's the use of all this study, Susie?" "John, if you don't beat those fractions you will never go to congress." "Oh, that's your lay-out for me, is it?" "It is, indeed, my boy." Then he took us his book again and said: "All right, my dear; we'll go to congress." And he went.

I could continue this talk of Mrs. Morrissey's, and much she said would be of interest, but I will only repeat her last remark as I left her: "We had 10 children. I sit here alone to-day. There are 10 little graves and one large one, where all my ambition for my own lies buried." The tears started to her eyes as she spoke.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Ag'ts

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS.

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $3 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble, than any other machine at any price [illegible] needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; It uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
48-1y 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

F|O|R S|A|L|E

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And a complete line of

Toilet Articles.

Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

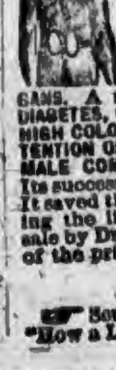

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD

THE GREAT DISCOVERY

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00.)

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Solo Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER & MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

SNOW fell along the Atlantic coast, in New York, New England and Canada on the 24th of October.

THERE was a great sale of trotting-stock at Mr. Robert Bonner's stables, in New York, the other day. Mr. Bonner sold eighty-six young trotters for a total of $81,740. The highest price paid for any one horse was $4,000 for Keene Jim, Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, being the successful bidder.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL lectured on the Sabbath in Pittsburgh, in the face of a warning from the Mayor that if he should do so he would be fined for a violation of the Sunday ordinance. The threat was not executed as to Ingersoll, but the lessee of the hall where the lecture was delivered has been fined $50.

THE town of Parker, Pa., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. About 100 buildings, comprising the principal business portion of the town, were burned, involving a loss of probably $200,000, upon which there is an insurance estimated at $30,000....Dr. Kimball and Mrs. Goodrich, who were found guilty of having caused the death by abortion of Jenny Clark, in Boston, have been sentenced, the former to six years in the State prison, while the woman goes to the House of Correction for ten years.

THE SOUTH.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the advent of Jack Frost at Memphis, Yellow Jack makes his exit. The dreadful plague, which has raged all summer, placing a complete embargo upon trade, is over, and business is reviving again.

THE murderous vendetta in Carter county, Ky., between the Underwood and the Holbrook families, has raged, undisturbed by the authorities, until all male members of the Underwood family have been slaughtered in the cabin where they were besieged by the Holbrooks for some weeks. Now the assassins have sent notice to the women survivors of the Underwood family that they must abandon their homes and quit the country or they also will be butchered.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Yankton, D. T., says: "Information from the Indian country is that, last Friday, fifty-six lodges of Minneconjou Sioux, under Chief Burnt Face, left the Cheyenne Agency and started out on the war-path. The only depredations thus far reported is a profitless raid on a Black Hills wagon train. Two companies of the Eleventh infantry are in pursuit.

SPECIAL AGENT ADAMS, who was sent out by Secretary Schurz to meet the hostile Utes, reports that he visited the camp of the hostiles between Grand and Gunnison rivers, and that, after holding a conference with them, the captive women and children were delivered to him without conditions. The captives were unharmed, and had not been subjected to any insult or injury. The Indians desire peace, and claim to have been forced into the outbreak. Gen. Adams also reports that after leaving the hostile country he met Indian runners who reported their "lookouts" had a fight, on the 20th of October, with a hunting party from Merritt's camp, brought about accidentally by the scouts firing on an Indian, in which a scout named Hume, Lieut. Weir, and two other whites and two Indians were killed. The Indians claim they were posted at the place to observe the movements of the troops; that they did not want to fight, and did not fight until Hume killed one of their number....Gen. Morrow, with a force of 300 soldiers, is now in hot pursuit of the murderous band of Indians who have been recently committing massacres and thefts in New Mexico. A band of Sioux is also reported to be on the war-path in Dakota, and two companies of the United States Eleventh Infantry are now in pursuit of them. Gen. Merritt's force in Colorado is being reinforced, and, if not prevented by heavy snow-storms, the probability is that the murderers of Maj. Thornburgh and Agent Meeker will be hunted down shortly with vigor.

THE body of George Burr, who accompanied Prof. John Wise in his balloon from St. Louis, four weeks ago, was found on the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan the other day. This clears up the mystery of the missing balloonists. They no doubt met their fate in Lake Michigan. It is a curious fact that the incidents of this St. Louis balloon voyage should be so close a repetition of the fate which overtook Prof. W. H. Donaldson and the reporter, Newton Grimwood, in the Chicago ascension four years ago. Now, as then, the balloon went into Lake Michigan at night, during a storm, no definite tidings coming to light until the body of the passenger accompanying the professional aeronaut mutely confirms the fears of all friends by appearance on the beach of the lake. Should the Pathfinder and the remains of Prof. Wise never be found, the resemblance between the two catastrophes would indeed be singular.

OVER 2,000,000 hogs have been slaughtered and packed in Chicago since the 1st of March.

GEN. GRANT bade farewell to San Francisco and turned his face Eastward on the morning of Oct. 26. The evening previous he was tendered a farewell banquet by the citizens of San Francisco, and, in reply to a toast by the Mayor, responded as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO: The unbounded hospitality and cordiality I have received since I first put my feet on the soil of California has taken deep root in my heart. It was more than I could have expected, and, while it has entailed some little fatigue at times, I assure you I have only been grateful for it. I have previously been in California, and on the Pacific coast, but have been away a quarter of a century, and when I landed here the last time I found that none of the pioneers had grown old; but, if I should remain away another quarter of a century, I might be compelled to confess that some of you had grown old, and I want to see you again in your prime and youth. Gentlemen, in taking my departure, I want to thank you all for the farewell reception given me this evening, and to express the hope that, whether or not I am to have the happiness ever to visit your city again, I shall at least meet one and all of you elsewhere, and, if it should not be in this life, that it may be in the Better Country."

POLICEMAN LEWIS CHEW, of Atchison, Kan., attempted, a few days ago, to arrest a negro named Monroe Amos. The latter drew a revolver and shot the officer in the abdomen. Chew fell, recovered himself, drew a revolver and shot the negro, the ball entering just above the heart. The negro fell and died in a few minutes. Chew died the next day....One of Spotted Tail's Indians shot an agency employe last week, giving as an excuse that "his heart was bad." The Agent arrested him for the crime, whereupon the tribe withdrew to the hills and forced him to release the murderer by bombarding the buildings. On regaining his liberty the savage was presented by the admiring warriors with a wife and thirty ponies. There are no troops near the reservation, and an outbreak is feared.

THE Northwestern Transportation Company's steamer Amazon, from Milwaukee, carrying twenty-eight passengers and 875 tons of flour, and sundries, struck on a sand-bar while entering the harbor of Grand Haven, Mich., on the morning of the 28th ult. She grounded fast within a hundred feet of the pier, and was placed completely at the mercy of the waves. At last accounts she was badly broken, but it was hoped she would be saved in a damaged condition. The passengers and crew were all rescued and removed in the care of the life-saving station.

ADVICES from Arizona Territory report that the Navajo Indians have broken out, and that the troops at Fort Wingate have been dispatched against them. They stole all the stock, including the train mules. It is also reported that the Apaches captured a station on Jornado del Muerto, near Fort Craig, and killed thirteen persons.

MRS. AND MISS MEEKER and Mrs. Price and her two children, late captives among the Utes, have arrived in Denver. Mrs. Meeker is very feeble and ill....It is stated that Gen. Edward Hatch, Gen. Charles Adams, Special Agent, and Chief Ouray have been appointed a commission to investigate the Ute outbreak. ....R. G. Peters' large lumber-mill burned lately at Manistee, Mich., with a lot of lumber on the dock. It is estimated the total loss is $50,000. The mill was insured for $20,500.

POLITICAL.

A CINCINNATI correspondent says a partial canvass of the members elect of the Ohio Legislature has been made with reference to the choice for United States Senator to succeed Thurman. Of sixty Republican Senators and Representatives interviewed, thirty-four are for Garfield. This is two-thirds of the entire number, and twelve less than a majority of the Republican caucus. The others are divided between Sherman, Taft, Dennison, Matthews, Eggleston, and others. The declination of Secretary Sherman and Charles Foster to become candidates has greatly increased the probabilities of Garfield's election.

THE official canvass of the vote on General Assembly at the late Ohio election gives the Republicans 60 and the Democrats 45 members of the House, while in the Senate the Republicans have 22 and the Democrats 15—a majority on joint ballot of 31.

SOUTH CAROLINA Senators Wade Hampton and Butler have come out in favor of the nomination of Bayard and McDonald as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

WASHINGTON.

IT is stated Secretary Sherman, in his annual report to Congress, will recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of the 4 per cents. in exchange for the 5's and 6's before the maturity of the latter....At a conference the other day between the President and Secretary Evarts, concerning the vacant mission to England, it was determined to defer the appointment until after the meeting of Congress.

AT a Cabinet meeting last week, the Ute Indian troubles were discussed. Secretary Schurz and Gen. Sherman gave all the information in the possession of their departments. The discussion turned upon what steps should be taken toward the Indians, and it was decided that for the present only precautionary measures should be adopted....The Commissioner of Indian Affairs last week received a dispatch from Agent McGillycuddy at Red Cloud Agency, saying: "Twenty Sitting Bull Indians just in with a pass from Maj. Walsh (British officer at the nearest post across the border). Many more will come when the Missouri freezes. Do you want them fed?" To this Commissioner Hayt replied as follows: "The Secretary desires me to say that the Sitting Bull Indians returning must be looked upon virtually as prisoners of war. They must surrender their arms and ponies. The idea must not be permitted to spread that they can simply come back and be fed. Every one of them, if fed, must be made to earn his rations by work for the Government. Enforce this policy strictly, and keep them well watched."

GENERAL.

THE schooner Nancy was recently wrecked on Cariboo island, on the coast of Nova Scotia. The Captain, four seamen and a boy were lost.

IT is stated that Gen. Grant will make a tour of South America and Mexico before settling down to quiet life, and will make the journey after visiting New York city and Philadelphia.

THE American Missionary Association (Congregationalists) has just held a three days' session in Chicago.

AMERICA will soon have one of the great Cleopatra Needles. The Government of Alexandria has formally delivered the monolith to Commander Gorringe, of the United States navy, and it is expected that he will arrive in this country with it at an early date....Nearly $60,000,000 in specie has been imported into this country from Europe since the 1st of January last.

ON the arrival of the steamship England at New York from Liverpool, while unloading the cargo a man was found leaning against a crate, who faintly gasped out "Water." He was terribly emaciated and weak. He was asked if he had been all these days while the ship was at sea without food or drink, and he nodded once, shuddered and died. The England left Liverpool Oct. 15, and the stowaway must have been thirteen days without food or water.

FOREIGN.

THE price of copper ore in England has advanced nearly $50 per ton in the last five weeks....Heavy and long-continued rains in the island of Jamaica have caused fearful floods, attended by vast destruction of property and some loss of life.....The *London News* of Oct. 24 contains a remarkable article, which it says is based on thoroughly trustworthy information. It states that it has the best reasons for believing that early next spring Russia will dispatch two thoroughly-equipped corps d'armee, under the control of its most skillful and experienced officers, to Afghanistan.

DURING a debate in the Hungarian Parliament, the other day, one of the Deputies stated that there were 30,000 Hungarians starving to death, and that the number of people suffering for the necessaries of life was daily increasing....It is now said that the alliance between Germany and Austria is not in the usual form of a written treaty signed by the Emperors of the two countries, but simply a memorandum betwen Bismarck and Andrassy, which was approved by their respective sovereigns.

FIVE men have been hanged at Cabul for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy. They include Kotwul, head of the city Mollahs, and two Generals, one of royal blood. One of the Generals, it is charged, dragged the head of Maj. Cavagnari from the British residency to Bala-Hissar. Official inquiry into the massacre is proceeding. The Ameer's father-in-law, the ex-Governor of Cabul, and the Minister of Finance are under close arrest....Adolphus Rosenberg, editor of the London *Town Talk*, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for publishing defamatory libels against Mrs. Langtry, and to six months' imprisonment on each of the indictments charging similar offenses against Mrs. Cornwallis West and Lord Londesborough, and at the expiration of his imprisonment he is to be bound over in his own recognizances in £1,000 for good behavior for eighteen months. Justice Hawkins regretted he could not add to the sentence hard labor....Dispatches received in London state that the defeat of the Russians at Geok-Tepe by the Turcomans was more disastrous than heretofore reported. The condition of the Russian army is pitiable, and they are in full retreat....There is no disguising the fact that the relations between England and Russia are in a very precarious condition. The allusions in Lord Salisbury's recent speech to the policy of Great Britain in the East have aroused the most bitter animosity in Russia, and the tone of the St. Petersburg press, both official and unofficial, is daily becoming more threatening and hostile to England.

THE terrible Peruvian iron-clad Huascar has at last been captured by the Chilians....A dispatch from Cabul says the Ameer has finally placed his abdication in the hands of Gen. Roberts....An Alexandria correspondent reports Cleopatra's Needle, while being removed for shipment to the United States, was seized by the creditors of the Egyptian Government.

IN Spain there have been more heavy rains, followed by destructive floods. Much property was swept away, and some lives lost. ....Advices from Afghanistan state that the population of Cabul is quiet, but it is a sullen calm. There can be no doubt that beneath it is a deep dread of British domination. The Cabulese are kept down simply by fear, and would rise if they saw any chance of success. By order of the Viceroy of India, Sir Frederick Roberts has issued a proclamation stating that, in consequence of the abdication of the Ameer and the outrage at the British Residency, the British Government has been compelled to occupy Cabul and other parts of Afghanistan.

LYNCH LAW.

The Shooting and Hanging of Bill Young by a Mob in Clark County, Mo.

A dispatch from Keokuk, Iowa, dated Oct. 30, says: "Bill Young, who was tried at Cahoka, Mo., for the murder of the Spencer family, was lynched at his home near Luray, Mo., yesterday. The raid was very systematically planned and carried into execution with desperate determination. The mob, to the number of 200 or more, met near Cahoka and arranged the details. On Sunday, the day following his acquittal, Young was married at Cahoka to Miss Bray, of Ohio, who has been in this locality most of the time since his arrest. They came to Keokuk Monday, and remained here until this morning, when they left for Young's home, near Luray. Young was warned along the line that a mob was assembling to hang him, but he refused to turn back. He said he had beat them once, and could do it again, and that he did not propose to run away or be frightened away.

The plan was to take Young from the train at Cahoka, but owing to a delay in a telegram the train got past that city before the mob assembled. They hastily followed to Luray, however, surrounded Young's house, and demanded that all but Young leave the building. J. C. Coffman, of Toledo, Ohio, one of Young's attorneys, and two ladies who were there came out, but Young insisted that his wife and children remain. Firing was then opened, but it is not known who fired the first shots. Young would open the door, fire into the crowd, and dodge back. This was kept up until Young had received four wounds—one in the wrist, one in the lung, one in the scalp, and one in the abdomen, which disabled him so that he ceased firing. The mob then piled hay around the house preparatory to burning it, when Young's children came running out and said that their father was dead. A number of men then entered the house, brought Young out, placed him in a wagon and drove under an arched gateway. They then called upon him to make a confession, but he is said to have asserted his innocence to the last. They proposed to him that if he would pay the costs of the prosecution, confess the murder and leave the country they would not hang him. He offered to pay the costs and leave, but refused to confess. His last words were that he was an innocent man. They allowed him to make his will, then drove the wagon out, and left him hanging until he was dead. The mob is variously estimated at from 200 to 500 men. They wore no masks, and made no attempts to disguise themselves. Many of them are well-known citizens of Clark county. Others are said to have been from Illinois and Iowa. Detective Lane was in the mob, and took an active part.

Swiss Prisons.

Prisons in Switzerland are anything but places of safe custody. From the jail in Lucerne nine prisoners escape on an average every year, and recently the number has been above the average. In 1861 two convicts, who were fettered with heavy chains, escaped from this prison. Excavating a tunnel from the floor of their cell, they succeeded in working a passage through a wall three feet thick, and thus gained the outside of their prison. They then broke into a neighboring smithy, and contrived with the tools they found there to rid themselves of their shackles. The establishment of a strong and properly-managed central prison, to which convicted offenders shall be sent from all the cantons to undergo their period of imprisonment, is now strongly advocated by the leading Swiss papers. The Canton of Uri has just led the way in the reintroduction into Switzerland of the punishment of death, its Landrath having passed a law which provides that persons convicted of willful murder shall be punished with death, and that the death-sentence shall be executed in the presence of certain authorities who are specified.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

All He Could Afford for the Money.

Cham had prodigiously long legs, as all Paris knew. "One day," said he, speaking to a friend, "I called on a tailor who had been recommended to me. I selected the cloth for a pair of pantaloons, accepted the price—$9—which was demanded, and the tailor began to take my measure.

"With his tape in his hand he began to descend one of my legs, and his astonishment visibly increased as he descended. Down, down he went; but just as he got below the knee he suddenly stopped and put his tape in his pocket.

"'Well,' said I, 'are you going to stop there?'

"'Monsieur,' said he, 'that's as far down as we can go for $9!'"

Another Advance in the Price of Paper.

At a meeting of manufacturers of print and book paper, held in Cincinnati on the 23d of October, an advance of *one-half cent* per pound was made upon all grades of print and book papers. This, added to the advance made on the 1st of October, brings the price of paper up full *twenty per cent.* above the prices of the past six months. It will not be long before consumers who have not prepared for this advance by laying in a stock of paper will begin to feel the effects of the "rise" in the paper market. The following circular has just been issued by the manufacturers of fine paper, card-board, etc., and speaks for itself:

"The increased cost in all material used in the manufacture of paper makes it necessary for us to advance the price of our goods one-half cent per pound from this date, and if stock advances in price we will feel the necessity of a further advance."

"THE worst drunkard in America" has been booked in Bath, Me. He is sketched as a young tramp of a personal appearance that is rough and coarse to the last degree. But there rolls from his lips the most beautiful language ever heard. All the standard works of literature in the dead and living tongues come readily in quotations the most choice to his lips, and impromptu verses are dashed off with snap and bubble. A Bath merchant offered the young tramp, who is a graduate of Oxford, a clerkship, but the Bohemian refused, saying that he wouldn't give up his whisky for $1,000 a day.

THE MEEKER FAMILY.

Thrilling Story of Their Captivity—How Susan, the Ute Woman, Effected Their Release—How the Captives Fared During Their Life Among the Savages.

A correspondent of the Denver *Tribune*, in chronicling the arrival at Los Pinos Agency of the women and children captured by the Ute Indians at the White River Agency, gives the following highly interesting narrative of their captivity and final release:

The ladies look careworn and fatigued, as they naturally would after the experience through which they have passed during the past twenty-five days, twenty-two of which they were captives among savage Indians, in a wild country, and apparently cut off from succor. The ladies express themselves as most thankful for their early deliverance, which was almost more than they dared hope for. Said Mrs. Meeker, "I hardly knew what to expect. At times the Indians almost ignored us, and went forward with their councils without regarding our presence at all; again they jeered, and taunted, and threatened us; at other times they were comparatively pleasant. There was but one who seemed determined to protect us. This was Susan, Johnson's wife, who has shown herself, from the beginning to the end of the troubles, a woman of fine feeling, and genuinely humane and kind in her disposition to her fellow-creatures. I can never forget her or repay her kindness to myself and daughter, and our entire family. She is a good woman. Yes, as to the threats," said she, being requested to proceed, "we hardly expected to see the faces of our friends in a civilized land; yet we never lost hope, yet at times were very despondent indeed. We hoped, and yet we feared, at all times."

The entire story of the captivity is of interest. When Gen. Adams approached, which was noticed by the Indians, they rushed the captives into a secure place in the brush, where he could not see or hear them. They were securely guarded while the conference which was held was in progress. Their camp was on a tributary of the Grand river. Of course the arrival of Gen. Adams was hailed with joy, but five long hours passed before they knew whether he brought them deliverance or he would be compelled to go away and leave them with their horrid captors. The council which succeeded Gen. Adams' arrival lasted five hours, and was marked by great vehemence on the part of the Indian orators who took part. There were two parties—a peace and a war faction—and for a while war seemed bound to win the day. In the pow-wow Susan, the squaw, who is referred to above, took a leading part in the controversy, and she raised her voice for peace, and she did good work. Susan, besides being Johnson's wife, is a sister of the great chief, Ouray, whose counsel is still more weighty among the Indians. She was supposed to represent her brother in a measure. Her words were listened to with respect, and were allowed to have their full weight. Notwithstanding her entreaties and Gen. Adams' presentation of the case, it at one time seemed as if the Indians would refuse absolutely to surrender their captives. They were determined to keep and make the most of them.

Susan was followed by her husband, Johnson, who also made a speech advocating the release of the captives—in fact, made a strong appeal in favor of the women, setting forth their great grief and the advantage to the Indians in this release, which might secure special consideration for them when it should come to arranging a treaty. He quoted and dwelt with emphasis on Ouray's advice to the Northern Utes. It was a novel attempt, as may well be imagined, to see a squaw addressing the hardy warriors. Susan has taken first rank as a leader among them. The instance was the first one on record of a squaw joining an important council and taking a prominent part in it. As is well known, the Utes make slaves of the women, and, so far as their councils are concerned, impose the same silence on them that St. Paul did. It is supposed that in this case Susan was listened to because she was supposed to represent Ouray, and to Ouray the Indians now look to save them in procuring a peace. At any rate she obtained a hearing, and she pleaded well. Johnson, her husband, an influential chief, is supposed to have been brought by her to the advocating of a peace policy, for, as he will be and has been regarded as in a large measure responsible for it, now to see him come boldly forward and advocate lenient measures convinces one that resolution is possible even among savages. Notwithstanding their eloquent appeals, however, it is probable that the ladies would not be released had not Gen. Adams risen from his seat and told the Indians that they must give an affirmative or he would give immediate orders to the soldiers to pursue their own course toward the Indians. They then promised to release the prisoners unconditionally, with the hope that the General would use his best efforts to prevent the invasion of the soldiers for the present.

The history of the prisoners during their captivity forms a most pathetic chapter. After the killing of Agent Meeker, the women attempted to escape into the brush from the burning building. Mrs. Meeker was fired at, with the result of a flesh wound in the hip, four inches in length. Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price were called to by Indians: "No shoot white woman; stop; Indian no hurt." They were mounted; Miss Meeker, with Mrs. Price's eldest child, 4 years old, tied behind her; Mrs. Price, with her infant in her arms, and Mrs. Meeker, who is 64 years of age, and lame from her wound. When they struck the camp at midnight, Mrs. Meeker was dismounted, and fell to the ground unable to move, and the Indians surrounded her and added to the misery of the situation by jeering and taunting "the old white squaw." The next morning they were separated, Douglass retaining the charge of Mrs. Meeker, and Persune taking Miss Meeker, while Mrs. Price and children were in the charge of an Uncompahgre Ute.

The sufferings of Mrs. Meeker were indescribable during her stay with Douglass, whose squaw abused her by neglect, pushing, striking and taunts. On one occasion Douglass threw down blankets, and compelled Miss Meeker to dismount, saying they were going into camp. He then said they were going to stab them, and exhibited the butcher-knives to be used for the purpose. Then he placed a musket to her forehead, and said, "Indian going to shoot." The courageous girl never flinched, and laughed at the burly savage. He asked her if she was afraid, and her ready response, "I am not afraid of Indians or death," elicited the admiration of the red devils. They turned upon Chief Douglass in derision, and he slunk from the presence of the brave Miss Meeker. Soon after this they were placed in charge of Chief Johnson, and, through the instrumentality of Johnson's squaw, their condition was very much improved, and further indignities ceased.

Through the fearful ordeal of captivity Mrs. Price and Miss Meeker almost fought for the rights of poor old Mrs. Meeker. They could use a little Spanish and Ute, and their defiance of intruding Indians, and readiness to resist insult to the old lady, challenged the respect of even the blood-thirsty aborigines. They would push the savages right and left when interfered with, and, on making complaint to Susan, would face the Indians, while Susan laid down the law and penalty; and to this fact may be attributed the many favors of which they would otherwise have been deprived.

Susan proved to be the guardian spirit, and had it not been for her intercession the fate of the women would have formed one of the blackest pages of Indian deviltry.

Josie Meeker's Story—Vivid Details of the Outbreak and Massacre at the Agency—Sufferings of the Captive Women.

The first I heard of any trouble with the Indians at my father's agency was the firing at Mr. Price while he was plowing for Indian crops according to Government instructions. The Indians had the idea, and said, that as soon as the land was plowed it would cease to belong to the Utes. Two or three councils were held, and an Indian woman, Jane, the wife of Pauvitts, was the cause of the whole trouble.

The trouble seemed settled by two or three councils, secretly, however. The Utes were preparing for a massacre, for just before Eskridge left with the Indians a runner was seen rushing up to the tent of Douglass with what I since learned was news of soldiers fighting. Half an hour later twenty armed Indians came to the agency from the camp of Douglass, and began firing.

I was in the kitchen with my mother, washing dishes. It was afternoon. I looked out of the window, and saw the Utes shooting the boys working on the new building. Mrs. Price was at the door washing clothes. She rushed in and took Johnnie, the baby, to fly. We ran into the milk-room, which had only one small window, and locked the door, and hid under a shelf. The firing went on for several hours at intervals. There was no shouting, no noise, but frequent firing. We staid in the milk-room until it began to fill with smoke. The sun was half an hour high. I took May Price, 3 years old, and we all ran to father's room. It was not disturbed. We knew the building would be burned, and ran across Douglass avenue to a field of sage brush beyond plowed ground. The Utes were so busy stealing annuity goods they did not see us at first. About thirty of them, loaded with blankets, were carrying them toward Douglass' camp, near the river.

We had gone 100 yards when the Utes saw us. They threw down the blankets and came running toward us, firing as they came. Bullets whizzed as thick as grasshoppers around us. I do not think they intended to kill us—only to frighten us. Mother was hit by a bullet, which went through her underclothing, and made a flesh wound three inches long.

As the Indians came nearer they shouted: "We no shoot; come to us." I had a little girl, and an Indian named Persune said for me to go with him. He and another Ute seized me by the arms and started toward the river. An Uncompahgre Indian took Mrs. Price and her baby, and mother was taken to the headquarters of Douglass.

The Indian Persune took me where his ponies were standing by the river, and seated me on a pile of blankets. Indians are now on all sides. I could not escape. It was now sundown. Packing was finished at dusk, and we started for the wilderness of the south. I rode a horse with a saddle, but no bridle. The child was lashed behind me. Persune and his assistant rode each side of me, driving pack mules ahead. About twenty other Indians were in the party. Mother came later, riding bareback behind Douglass, both on one horse. She was 64 years old, feeble in health, wounded, and not recovered from a broken thigh caused by a fall two years ago. Chief Douglass gave her neither horse, saddle nor blankets. We followed the river, and, on the other side, Persune brought me a halful of water to drink. We trotted along until 9 o'clock, when we halted for a half hour. All the Indians dismounted, and blankets were spread upon the ground, and I laid down to rest, with mother lying not far from me. Chief Douglass was considerably excited and made a speech to me with many gestures and great emphasis. He recited his grievances, and explained why the massacre began. He said Thornburgh told the Indians he was going to arrest the head-chiefs, take them to Fort Steele, and put them in a calaboose, perhaps hang them. He said my father had written all the letters to the Denver papers, and circulated wild reports about what the Indians would do, and was responsible for all the hostility against the Indians among the whites West. While Douglass was telling this he stood in front of me with his gun, and his anger was dreadful. He said father had always been writing to Washington. Then he swore a fearful oath in English, and said if the soldiers had not come and threatened the Indians with Fort Steele and the calaboose, and threatened to kill other Indians at White river, the Agent wouldn't have been massacred. Then the brave chief, Douglass, who had eaten at our table that very day, walked off a few feet, returned, and placed his gun to my forehead three times, and asked me if I was going to run away. I told him I was not afraid of him nor of death, and should not run away. When he found his repeated threats could not frighten me, all the other Indians turned on him and laughed at him, and made so much fun he sneaked off, and went over to frighten my mother. All hands took a drink around my bed; then they saddled their horses, and Persune led my horse to me, and knelt down on his hands and knees for me to mount my horse from his back.

We urged our horses forward, and journeyed in moonlight through to the Grand mountains, with the Indians talking in low tones among themselves. It was after midnight when we made the second halt in a deep and somber canyon. Mother was not allowed to come up. Douglass kept her with him, half a mile further down the ravine. Then the squaws came, and laughed, and grinned, and gibbered. When I had lain down on the blankets two squaws sang and danced fantastically at my feet. Other Indians stood around, and, when the women reached a certain part of their recitative, all broke into laughter. Next day Persune went to fight the soldiers, and placed me in charge of his wife, with her three children. That same day mother came up to see me in company with a little Indian girl. Wednesday, next day, Johnson went over to Jack's camp, and brought back Mrs. Price and her baby to live in his camp. He said he had made it all right with the other Utes. We did not do anything but be around the various camps and listen to the talk of the squaws, whose husbands were away fighting the soldiers.

Sunday night Jack came, and made a big speech; also Johnson. They said more troops were coming, and recited what orders had been brought from Chief Ouray. They were in great commotion, and did not know what to do. They talked all night, and next morning struck their tents, and put them up again. Part were for going away, part for staying. We had a long ride. The cavalcade was fully two miles long. The wind blew a hurricane, and the dust was so thick we could not see ten feet back. Most of the Indians had no breakfast, and we traveled all day without dinner or water. Mother had neither saddle nor stirrups, but merely a few thicknesses of canvas strapped on the horse's back, while the young chiefs pranced round on good saddles. She did not reach Grand river until after dark, and the ride for an invalid and aged woman was long and distressing.

After marching south some days the Indians said they would stay at their camp, and, if the soldiers advanced, would get them in a canyon and kill them all. The Utes were now close to the Uncompahgre district and could not retreat much farther. Eight miles more travel in two other days brought us to the camping-ground where Gen. Adams found us. This was near Plateau creek, but high up and not far from the snowy range. Monday night an Uncompahgre Ute came in and said that next day Gen. Adams, whom they called Washington, was coming after the captives. Next day about 11 o'clock, while sewing in Persune's tent, his boy came in, picked up the buffalo robe, and wanted me to go to bed. Told him I was not sleepy. Then a squaw came and hung a blanket before the door and spread out both hands to keep the blanket down, so I could not push it away, but I looked over the top and saw Gen. Adams and party outside on horses. The squaw's movements attracted their attention and they came up close.

I pushed the squaw aside and walked out. They asked my name and dismounted; said they had come to take us back if we cared to go. I showed them the tent where mother and Mrs. Price were stopping.

Next morning we left for Uncompahgre in charge of Capt. Cline and Mr. Sherman.

JOSEPHINE MEEKER.

Seeing the Circulation of the Blood.

Dr. C. Huter, a German savant of Greifswald, has devised a simple arrangement which demonstrates the circulation of the blood in the human body by making it visible. The patient's head being fixed in a frame, on which is a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp, his lower lip is drawn out and fixed on the stage of the microscope by means of clips, the inner surface being uppermost, and having a strong light thrown upon it by a condenser. When the preparations are completed all the observer has to do is to bring the microscope to bear on the surface of the lip, using a low-power objective, and focusing a small superficial vessel. At once he sees the endless procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries, the colorless ones appearing like white specks dotting the red stream. Dr. Huter asserts that from taking careful note of variations in the blood-flow and changes in the corpuscles he has derived great advantage in the treatment of disease.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

HE who spends all his life in sport is like one who wears nothing but fringes and eats nothing but sauces.—*Richard Fuller.*

AS SINS proceed they ever multiply, like figures in arithmetic; the last stands for more than all that went before it.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*

THE authority of reason is more imperious than that of a master; for he who disobeys the one is unhappy, but he who disobeys the other is a fool.

THE difference between riding a horse and riding a hobby consists in this, that one can get off a horse at any time, but once on a hobby, a man can never get off.

WISDOM is better than riches. Wisdom guards thee, but thou must guard thy riches. Riches diminish in the using, but wisdom increases in the use of it.—*Arabic proverb.*

WE sometimes learn more from the sight of evil than from an example of good. We should learn then to profit by evil, since it is so common, while goodness is so rare.

"THIS is my plaything," say the children; "that sunny seat is mine." This is the beginning and exemplification of the selfishness and all the usurpation of the world.

ALL reasoning is retrospect; it consists in the application of facts and principles previously known. This will show the great importance of knowledge, especially of that kind called experience.—*J. Foster.*

TO FIND recreation in amusement is not happiness; for this joy comes from without, and is, therefore, dependent on accidents, which often cause inevitable affliction; but the happiness that is found in the soul itself is abiding.

How We Catch Cold.

This pertinent question is just now engaging attention, says the London *Lancet.* There is another question which should be answered first, namely: What is cold? The old idea of a "chill" is, perhaps, nearer the truth than the modern notion of "cold." The hypothesis would seem to be that a "cold" is something more than a cold, because, it is said, "You do not catch cold unless you are cold." The fact is, there are probably as many diverse occurrences grouped and confounded under the generic title of cold-catching as diseases covered by that popular term fever, which is made to comprise every state in which the pulse is quickened and the temperature raised. By a parallel process of reasoning "cold" ought to be limited to cases in which the phenomena are those of a "chill." When a person "catches cold," either of several morbid accidents may occur—(1) he may have such a chill of the surface as shall drive the blood in on the internal organs, and hamper some weak, or disorder and influence some diseased, viscus; (2) the cold may so impinge on the superficial nerves that serious disturbance of the system will ensue, and a morbid state be set up; (3) the current of air which causes the cold may in fact be laden with the propagating "germs" of disease; or (3) the vitality of the organism, as a whole, may be so depressed by a sudden abstraction of heat that recovery may be impossible, or a severe and mischievous reaction ensue. The philosophy of prevention is obvious to preserve the natural and healthy action of the organism as a whole, and of the surface in particular, while habituating the skin to bear severe alterations of temperature by judicious exposure, and natural stimulation by pure air, and clean water, and orderly habits of hygiene and health.

Power of the Press.

I love to hear the rumbling of the steam-power press better than the rattle and roar of artillery. It is silently attacking and vanquishing the Malakoffs of vice and Redans of evil; and its parallels and approaches cannot be resisted. I like the click of type in the composing stick better than the click of the musket in the hands of the soldier. It bears a leaden messenger of a deadlier power, of sublimer force, and of a surer aim, which will hit its mark, though it is distant a thousand years. —*Chapin.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 75	@$10 50
HOGS	3 85	@ 4 30
COTTON	11⅛	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	5 10	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2	1 31	@ 1 44
CORN—Western Mixed	60	@ 65
OATS—Mixed	39	@ 48
RYE—Western	88	@ 90
PORK—Mess	11 37½	@11 50
LARD	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 10	@ 3 35
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 40	@ 3 95
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 15	@ 1 16
No. 3 Spring	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	76	@ 77
BARLEY—No. 2	83	@ 84
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	29	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	15½	@ 16
PORK—Mess	11 00	@12 00
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@ 1 19
No. 2	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 1	73	@ 74
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 20	@ 1 21½
CORN—Mixed	38	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 30
RYE	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess	12 25	@12 50
LARD	6½	@ 6½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 20	@ 1 27
CORN	42	@ 49
OATS	33	@ 35
RYE	88	@ 86
PORK—Mess	11 00	@11 50
LARD	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 20	@ 1 30
No. 2, Red	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 75	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 1	51	@ 52
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 33
BARLEY (per cental)	1 15	@ 1 45
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 90	@ 5 10
Fair	4 00	@ 4 60
Common	3 10	@ 3 50
HOGS	3 70	@ 4 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, HOR. J. LOWRY } Editors.

An association composed mostly of foreigners has purchased many of the leading newspapers in Italy and is actively negotiating for the possession of others.

Gen. Grant looks upon Beaconsfield, Bismarck and Gambetta as the three greatest men in Europe. He also wrote in a lady's album, in answer to the question, "Which two characters in history do you dislike most?" "Napoleon and Robespierre." It is said that the General has an intense dislike for the character and acts of the First Napoleon.

Dr. J. M. Ward, in the *Medical Record*, recommends, in all cases of poisoning by poison ivy, the use of Labarraque's solution of chloride of soda. When the skin is unbroken it may be used clear three or four times a day, or in other cases diluted with from three to six parts of water. It is a good local application in erysipelas, burns and scalds.

The Paraguayan Government has imposed a tax of $5 a year upon all single men between the age of 25 and 50. Women are not taxed, on the assumption, no doubt, that many of them would get married if they could, and are, therefore, not to blame for not becoming wives. The object is to make up for the loss of population caused by the long and terrible struggle between little Paraguay on one side, and Brazil and the Argentine Confederation on the other. A few years hence the effect of this tax will be worth observing.

Here is the statement of one iron firm of Pittsburgh, as showing what the revival in that business really is. In one mail it received thirty letters, twenty-two of which contained orders for the immediate delivery of steel work at good cash prices. But this firm couldn't fill the orders until after Jan. 1, so great had been the previous demand upon them. The kind of goods demanded is what they call Pittsburgh specialties, such as hoops, wire, horseshoe iron, cotton ties, etc., on which the profits are very large. The demand for these goods has been so large that it is said one firm has made $300,000 profits since the revival started.

The fires that have swept over the Northwestern prairie regions have not been more destructive than those in the forests of the Northeast. The ravages of forest fires in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and New Hampshire are described as almost unprecedented. At Montreal the smoke was so dense for several days that vessels were compelled to come to anchor and wait for a favorable wind to lift the smoke and allow them to proceed. The loss by detentions is estimated at $100,000 to Montreal merchants alone. In Vermont and New Hampshire large tracts of valuable timber have been destroyed. Several thousand acres have been burned over in Pike county, Pennsylvania, and a large amount of valuable timber has been destroyed, with cordwood and bark.

It is reported that the French have spent $200,000,000 since the Franco-German war in rearming troops, replenishing arsenals, and reconstructing lines of defense along the German frontier. It is said that the old detached forts around Paris have been replaced by new and heavily-armed forts. On the eastern frontier the war deprived France of the Rhine, the Vosges, the Moselle, and her principal fortresses on that side, and left six lines of railroad open by which the country might be invaded. These lines have been closed, and a wall of defense has been raised from Longwy to the Swiss frontier. Intrenched camps have been formed at Haxe, Verdun, Tavanne, Commercy, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort. In view of these new defenses, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that "the Germans would now have a far more difficult task before them than they had in 1870 should they attempt another dash on Paris."

It is announced that Col. Gordon, one of the most remarkable men England has produced during the present century, is about to resign his position as Governor of the Soudan country in Central Africa. He commenced his active service at the head of the Chinese army, at a time when China was so rent with rebellion as to threaten the existence of the present dynasty. His skill and bravery saved the falling fortunes of the Government and routed the rebels in every direction. Upon leaving the service he received the thanks of the Chinese Government, and Prince Kung addressed a letter to the English Government, recommending him to its highest consideration. His next mission was the destruction of the horrible slave-trade in Central Africa, and the establishment of peace and civilization in that region. This great work he has also accomplished. The slave-trade has been suppressed and destroyed, and the whole Soudan country has been opened up to commerce and organized upon a peaceful and civilized basis. His last great work was the prevention of war between Egypt and Abyssinia. As he announced that he should resign when this was accomplished, his resignation may come at any time.

The Canada Pacific railway, according to a late London *Times*, has secured the capital for the construction of the entire road, in London. This fact has scarcely been alluded to in Canada or the United States, notwithstanding the above good authority. The negotiation is that the road gets 100,000,000 acres of land from Canada, which is given the British capitalists as security; the grant is to be vested in Commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the Imperial Government, and is to watch over the interests of English investors. A very considerable part of the railway is be open for traffic within two years; the long stretch from the head of Lake Superior to Selkirk, on the Red river, is divided into three sections; two of them, the easterly and westerly, are finished, while the intermediate one is in progress. From Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, the line is under contract for 300 miles west. The cost of laying and equipping the line west of Winnipeg is let at the low price of $10,000 per mile. But 400 miles west of that place the land is described as like a sea, with gentle undulations. The highest range of mountains the road crosses is but 3,000 feet, while those of the United States Pacific roads are 8,235 and 7,042 feet respectively. The only barren land is in the vicinity of Lake Superior.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Of the 9,000,000 voters in the United States 6,000,000 are farmers.

Georgia gold mines are yielding at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum, and the amount will be largely increased this year.

Louisiana's Temperance Alliance gives the amount of liquor drunk in the State at $42,000,000 yearly, or $2,000,000 more than the value of the combined cotton, sugar and rice crops.

A box freight-car costs from $400 to $450. A baggage-car costs from $2,000 to $2,200. The usual price of a sleeping-car is $12,000. Drawing-room cars cost about $13,000. The ordinary mail-car costs about $2,000 to $3,000. The ordinary passenger-car about $4,500.

Iowa has a population of 1,500,000 people, 441 newspapers, 2,700 church organizations, with 1,400 edifices, and sittings for 431,000 persons and a membership of 200,000; 10,296 school houses for accommodating the 567,859 persons between the ages of 5 and 21, together with a school fund of $3,500,000.

A reliable Irish authority says that there are in Ireland 155,675 mud cabins, not one of which contains more than one apartment. These apartments are occupied by 227,379 families. There are also 357,126 mud cabins of a better class, which afford accommodations for 432,774 families. There are at least 100,000 small farmers who live in mud cabins of the worst class, in a large number of which the cows and pigs share the solitary room with the family.

India ranks fourth among the countries of the world in the extent of coal deposits. She has 30,000 square miles of coal-fields; the United States, 500,000; China, 400,000; and Australia, 240,000. Only 500,000 tons of Indian coal are now consumed annually, and this quantity is mined at Ranigunj, Kurhurbali, and Daltongunj in Bengal, and Mopani and Warora, in the central provinces. But there are 1,000,000 tons used every year for locomotives and factories, the other 500,000 being imported, mainly from Europe and Australia. Indian coal is almost all bituminous, and its structure is laminated, presenting alternate bright and dark layers. Its heating quality is inferior to English coal, but the native coal gives good results when mixed in equal proportions with the latter.

Monsters of the Past.

Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia, who is spending his summer leisure in California, gave, the other day, to the San Francisco Academy a description of two fossil animals. One of these was an enormous vertebrate somewhat resembling an aquatic kangaroo, named the *camarasaurus supremus*, whose neck was nine feet in diameter, whose hind legs were twenty feet long, whose spinal vertebræ were fifty-six inches across, and which must have been seventy-two feet long by measurements carefully taken. This animal could walk in forty feet of water and catch its prey with its fore paws. He also described another similar monster found, whose spinal vertebræ were six feet across, and whose hind legs were forty feet long, with carnivorous teeth placed in the upper and lower jaws like shears, so as to cut up animal food by traversing each other in the most perfect manner. The bones of the lower half of this animal are solid and very heavy, to keep its feet down in the water, while bones in the upper part of the body were built in honey-combed layers as thick as pasteboard, strong but very light and buoyant in water. This monster has been named *amphicoelias fragilissmus*, and must have been considerably over 100 feet in length. Both animals have large and powerful tails like kangaroos, and when catching their food in the water must have appeared as if on three-legged stools, the tail acting as an equal support of the tripod.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

FARM NOTES.

[From the Chicago Times.]

An Adjustable Rack.—Among the articles of recent invention in the agricultural department of the Exposition are three different patterns of adjustable racks for farm wagons. They are designed to fit on the top of any wagon-body, and are so constructed that they can stand upright and increase the height of the box one-half, or they may be let down so as to incline over the wheels of the wagon. In the first position they make a high box that is very convenient for hauling hogs, calves and sheep as well as for carrying corn in the ear and bags of grain. In the second position they form an excellent rack for hay, straw and grain. The entire rack is easily removed and is held in position by means of thumb-screws. The weight of the rack is about 125 pounds. It is a marvel that the rack was not invented and brought into use before.

Safety of Stacks.—In visiting a farm near the city, recently, seventeen stacks of hay and grain were found so near each other that it was difficult to drive a wagon between them, while the most distant one was so near the house that sparks from the chimney might light on it. It was apparent that all the stacks would be consumed if a fire was started in one of them. With the stacks on fire, all the farm buildings would, as a matter of course, be swept away. So far as feeding is concerned, it is convenient to have all the stacks of fodder near the barn, but locating them there involves a great deal of danger. A provident course would be to build a large proportion of the stacks of hay in the field at quite a distance from the buildings. Some cautious farmers locate their straw-stacks on ground that is plowed, so they will not be in danger of ruin.

Impure Water in Wells.—The present is an excellent time for cleaning out wells, as in most parts of the West they contain little water. Persons are generally astonished at the amount and character of the filth found in the bottom of wells that were cleaned out the previous season. In addition to offensive vegetable matter, there are often dead reptiles, insects, and small animals. Still the water in which these creatures have been soaking for months has been used for cooking and drinking purposes. There are sanitary reasons for allowing wells to be open, but an open well should have a high and tight curb. The curb, or platform on which it rests, should also fit tight to the wall of the well. The stones which compose the wall of the well should be laid in hydraulic cement for at least four feet below the curb, and the place between the platform and the wall should be closed with cement.

The Health of Farm Stock.—The prosperity of farmers the present season is not limited to large crops and good prices. The year will long be remembered as one when good health prevailed among all kinds of domestic animals and fowls. Since the advent of the disease popularly known as hog cholera, there has been no season in which so few died from it. Sheep have been remarkably healthy in all parts of the country. In the East a few cases of pleuro-pneumonia have occurred, but none have been reported in the West. It has been a general season of health among dairy cows, and quacks have been called to treat but few cattle troubled with the "hollow-horn." Even the poultry-yards have been exempt from disease. Very few chickens have died from the gapes or cholera. In no time or country was there ever a more general state of health among farm animals and fowls than in this country the present season.

Reliable Seed-Corn.—The years are few in which farmers do not sustain large losses in consequence of having planted corn that did not germinate. It is more important that the seed of corn be good than that good seed be planted for other cultivated crops. Corn ordinarily requires the entire season in which to mature, and, if replanting is rendered necessary on account of worthless seed, that which was late planted may not mature till the coming of early frosts. Corn-growing from seed planted at different times will not be even at any time during the season, and on this account the field will be difficult to cultivate. Farmers sometimes obviate the difficulty by replanting with seed of an early variety. The two kinds of corn may ripen at about the same time, but a yield of mixed corn will be the result, and mixed corn never brings the highest market price.

The Time to Import Stock.—There never was a more favorable time than the present in which to import stock from Great Britain. American farmers are prosperous, and those of the latter country are in adverse circumstances. American farmers have money in abundance, while English farmers are sadly in need of it. There is plenty of feed here and a scarcity of it there. American farmers require fine stock, and English farmers are obliged to sell some of theirs. We are not suffering for any more short-horn cattle, but more of other improved breeds are desired. What we want more than any kind of cattle is sheep. England has the finest mutton sheep in the world, and sheep that will produce superior mutton have received but little attention in this country. A fleet of vessels leave our ports for England every week laden with grain. They have small return cargoes. They might bring back sheep.

How to Save Seed-Corn.—The poorest way, though one that is practiced quite extensively, is to allow it to remain on the stalks till near midwinter, to husk it, and throw it in a crib with the corn that is intended for the market or for feeding. A good way, if not the best, is to select the ears before the stalks are removed from the hill, the preference being given to those that are of large size and thoroughly ripe. The ears should be broken from the stalks with the husks attached. In this shape they may be taken to the house or barn in a basket. All the husks should be removed, except three or four of the inner ones, that should be used for braiding a sufficient number of ears together to form a string five or six feet in length. If the weather is fine, these braids may be hung over a rail where the sun and wind will have free access to them. During the winter they may be hung in a garret or unfinished room in the house, or in a dry place in some out-building.

Heeling in Trees.—To heel is a nautical expression, which signifies to incline to one side. It is likely that some old salt, tired of "life on the ocean wave," introduced the term into the language of horticulture when he thought to set out an orchard. To heel in trees means to cover their roots in a pit, their trunks being inclined so that the branches will touch the ground. Nurserymen ordinarily advise their patrons to purchase trees in the fall; to take them to their farms; to heel them in, and to let them remain in that condition till the following spring, when they are to be set out. The process is a good one for nurserymen, but it is of very questionable value to their patrons. It takes nearly as much time to heel in trees as it does to set them out. Unless the operation is conducted with great care, they cannot be taken from the place where they are heeled in without damage. If the earth is removed from around the roots with a spade, they are quite likely to be cut or bruised. If the trees are pulled from the pit without first removing the earth, they are liable to injury. If the pit is quite deep, the roots of the trees will be likely to be covered with water. If it is very shallow, they will be in danger of freezing and thawing several times during the winter. If straw is placed round the roots to prevent their freezing, mice will make their home in it and eat the bark on the roots.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A Pudding.—Butter a mold and stick inside pieces of preserved raisins, etc.; fill up with sponge-cakes broken in pieces; pour in a custard (with a pint of milk, three eggs and sugar to taste); flavor with brandy or essence and boil for an hour.

Sauce for Puddings.—One cupful sugar, half cupful butter whipped to a cream; add one cupful of boiling water, and scald, but not boil; thicken with two teaspoonfuls of corn starch; add one wine-glass of wine (brandy is best) and a well-beaten egg.

Johnny Cake.—One quart buttermilk, teacupful flour, two-thirds teacupful molasses, a little salt, one teaspoonful saleratus, one egg, beaten; leave it so thin that it will almost run; bake in a tin. If it is not light, it will be because it is too thick.

Peaches in Cans.—Peel ripe peaches; cut them into halves, put them in a preserving-kettle, with a little sugar sprinkled over them. Let them heat thoroughly in a pan of hot water on the range. When the peaches are scalding hot put them in glass jars and seal them up.

Apple Custard Pie.—Scald the milk and let it cool; grate some sweet apples; to each cupful of apples have two-thirds cupful of powdered sugar, four well-beaten eggs, one cupful milk, one-fourth of a nutmeg; line an earthen pie-dish with a rich crust, and let it bake; then fill with the custard and let it bake for half an hour. To be eaten cold.

Chester Pudding.—Take a large lemon, grate the rind, squeeze out the juice; one dozen sweet almonds, one dozen bitter (pound these), one ounce butter, quarter pound loaf sugar, the yelks of four eggs; put all into a saucepan over a slow fire, and when the butter melts beat all together; line a dish with puff paste, and lay in the mixture; bake in a quick oven. It should be sent to table on a napkin, with the whites of the eggs beaten and laid upon the top.

Queen Mab Pudding.—Soak a sixpence packet of gelatine in warm water for two hours; then boil a pint of milk with lemon peel and add to the gelatine. When the latter is dissolved, sweeten to taste and pour in gently the yelks of four eggs; pour all back to the saucepan and simmer as a custard over a slow fire, not allowing it to boil. When thick enough remove from the fire and stir in gradually four ounces of preserved cherries; continue stirring till nearly cold, then pour into a mold.

Ham Balls.—Beat six eggs until very light, and add flour gradually until you have a batter stiff enough to admit of being made into balls. Prepare some cold boiled ham, fat and lean mixed, by chopping it up very fine; then flour it, and mix with the batter. Drop the balls into melted lard that is boiling hot; fry, and then drain them on a sieve till free from the adhesion of any grease. This is a nice way to use ham after it has been sent to table several days, and a good deal has been cut from the joint, so that it no longer makes a very sightly dish.

Chicken Salad.—Boil a large-sized spring chicken about two hours; let it get cold; then remove all the skin and fat; then chop not quite as fine as mince meat; have the same quantity of chopped celery and the yelks of four boiled eggs pressed smooth with a silver or wooden spoon; then take one pint of sweet milk, and bring it just to a boiling heat; then add the yelks of two eggs well beaten; as soon as this dressing is cold, add one table-spoonful of cider vinegar, and pepper and salt to taste; then mix the whole nicely together, and place on a platter, and trim the edges of the platter with the nicest of the celery leaves.

Curious Freak of Nature.

One of the most remarkable of nature's curious freaks can be seen in the garden of Mr. Caleb Crow, of this place. It is nothing more nor less than a peach tree bearing a full-grown pumpkin. This tree bore none of its natural fruit this season; but, nevertheless, there hangs the healthy-growing pumpkin, just as if it had grown from the blossom to its present size, which is considerably larger that a man's head. —*Hartford (Ky.) News.*

Ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has retrieved his fortunes.

DAKOTA.

The Next New State.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The progress of settlement in the Northwest has, during the last four years, been immense. Into Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota the stream has been continuous and large. Population has followed the extension of railways, and the surveyor who marks out upon the unbroken and unoccupied prairie the route of the railway finds, when he makes his first trip over the rails, a country peopled, with their farms in actual cultivation. This tide of settlement has, however, gone far beyond the organized States. It has been induced by various circumstances, but especially mining prospects, to go into Montana and Wyoming; but a great population seeking farms for permanent occupation has poured into Dakota, not merely in one locality, but from the extreme northern line to the Nebraska line. The present territorial boundaries of Dakota include an area as large nearly as that of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and more than twice as great as that of Minnesota. That portion of the Territory west of the Missouri river is mainly set apart for Indian reservations, but all that part east of the Missouri river is rapidly filling up with agricultural settlers, pouring in daily from all points of the compass. The peculiar advantage of Dakota for settlers is that all the land is the property of the Government; no part of it has been granted to railroads, but all is open to purchase or for entry under the Homestead law. The land itself is extremely fertile, and the eastern half of Dakota is capable of producing more breadstuffs and other articles of food and of merchandise than any one of the existing States, not excepting Minnesota. Another advantage is that the settler takes his land unincumbered by any mortgages or heavy taxation resulting from county debts contracted in aid of railroads—a burden which unfortunately weighs heavily upon our Western States. The settlers are all well-to-do people, who go into the Territory with their horses, cows, breaking plows, and money enough to enable them to begin work as soon as they reach their land. They are not a floating population; they have gone there to stay, and the settlers of 1878 and of 1879 will have their crops selling in Chicago in 1880. So large has become this population, and so much of the land has been put under cultivation, that there are no less than six railways now constructing in the State, and, reaching westward from Minnesota, have already penetrated far on toward the Missouri river. The James or Dakota river runs from north to south through the whole extent of the new State, and enters the Missouri river at the southern boundary. The six railroads cross the State and this river from east to west. The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad will be completed to the Dakota river by January next. The Hastings and Dakota, the St. Paul and Sioux City, the Southern Minnesota, and the Northern Pacific are all rapidly pushing westward through Dakota. These six parallel railways cross the State at convenient distances, giving to Dakota a system of transportation and a facility of reaching market not surpassed by that of any State in the Union.

The population of Dakota at this time can hardly be estimated. The inflow of population during the last eighteen months has been very large. On each of these six lines of railroad the settlements have been rapid and continuous, as well as along the Missouri and Dakota rivers. It is not in any way extravagant to assume that by the date of the census next June the population of the State will not be less than 130,000, and before the expiration of 1880 it may be 160,000. There is no reason to expect that this rate of increase will not continue for several years to come and until the population of Dakota shall reach 500,000 to 600,000.

It is more than probable, therefore, that the Territorial Assembly of Dakota will, at the coming session, memorialize Congress to pass an act enabling the people of Dakota to adopt a State constitution, that Dakota may be admitted as a State into the Union. It is possible that the formal admission may be postponed until after the Presidential election, but there is no reason why Congress should delay taking such legislative steps as will result in the admission of the State of Dakota in January, 1881.

In the Coils of a Serpent.

One of the most intrepid wild-beast tamers in Europe, Karolyi, a Magyar of colossal stature and extraordinary physical strength, has recently fallen a victim to a dread contingency of his perilous profession. He was performing before a crowded audience in Madrid the other day, one of his most sensational feats, which consisted in allowing a huge boa constrictor, over twenty feet in length, to infold his body in its tremendous coils, when suddenly a piercing cry escaped him which was greeted by the public with a round of applause, under the supposition that its utterance constituted part of the performance. It proved, however, to be the outcome of a strong man's death-agony. The gigantic snake had tightened its coils, and crushed poor Karolyi's life out of him with one terrific squeeze. As his head fell back and his eyes became fixed in a glassy stare, the plaudits died away, and were succeeded by the stillness of utter consternation. The snake and its lifeless victim swayed for a second or two of inexpressible horror, and then toppled on the boards of the stage. But the boa did not in the least relax his grip upon the corpse, which remained for more than an hour imprisoned in its hideous thralldom, nobody daring to approach the lithe monster, of whose powers such appalling proof had been given. At length it occurred to one of Karolyi's attendants to place a bowl of milk in a cage within sight of the mighty serpent, which slowly unwound itself from the dead body and glided into its den, irresistibly tempted thereto by its favorite dainty. A post-mortem examination of the unfortunate athlete's remains discovered no fewer than eighty-seven fractures of his bones, effected by the constriction of the serpent's coils. His death must have been almost instantaneous, as the spine was dislocated in several places.—*London Telegraph.*

Visit to a Pin Factory.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* thus describes the mysteries of pin-making:

"The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexetrity of the human hand. A small machine, about the height and size of a lady's sewing-machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling, that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

"This wire descends, and the end of it enters the machine. It pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly, 140 bites to a minute. Just as it seizes each bite, a little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three taps, and 'upsets' it to a head, while it grips it in a countersunk hole between its teeth. With an outward thrust of its tongue, it then lays the pin sideways in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under its nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop, these pins roll in their places, as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers and springs are made to play 'like lightning.' Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower into a box.

"Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make 560 pounds of pins daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

"Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once and unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of the boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pin by the head, in an inclined platform, through as many 'slots' as there are pins in a row on the paper. These slots converge into the exact space spanning the length of a row. Under them runs the strip of pin paper. A hand-like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, from which they are to be picked by taper fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances. Thus you have its genesis:

"Tall and slender, straight and thin,
Pretty, little, useful pin."

The Russian Czar Makes a Speech.

A most remarkable speech of the Emperor Alexander to his troops at Odessa is reported in the Russian press. His Imperial Majesty was inspecting the troops of the Eighth army corps quartered at Odessa, and, after saluting the battalions of the Fourth brigade of riflemen, which has the Prince of Bulgaria for its nominal chief, his Majesty shook hands with the chief of the brigade, Maj. Gen. Krok, and, ordering forward all the officers and those men who were the happy possessors of the order of St. George, thanked them in the following words: "I have long wished to see, and to-day I am very happy to be able to thank you for your heroic service." His Majesty then took off his helmet and said, "Gentlemen, in the name of the whole Russian people and Russian troops, I thank you for your glorious work and heroic service." Then, replacing his helmet, the Emperor continued, "I expected in general a great deal from my troops, but you have surpassed my anticipations." His Majesty again shook hands with Maj. Gen. Krok and kissed him on the cheek, amid thundering hurrahs from the troops, which were silenced for a few moments, while his Majesty further said, "I would like to embrace each one of you, but you are too many; therefore, in the person of your chief of brigade, I embrace you all." This most gracious speech of the Emperor, delivered with much fervor, called forth tremendous enthusiasm among the assembled soldiers, who continued to cheer until his Imperial Majesty quitted the ground.

"Yacob und Kaderine"

"Jacob Strauss," said the Magistrate in Essex Market Court yesterday. An awkward-looking German lad stepped forward.

"Mrs. Catherine Strauss," said the Justice. A long, lank German lass advanced.

"You are man and wife?"

"Yah," answered Jacob.

"And you had a quarrel?"

"Dot's so," said Catherine Strauss.

"Mrs. Strauss has a black eye, which her husband gave her?"

"Und a pooty pine und plack eye it was," said the wife, crying.

"But Mr. Strauss declares that he is very sorry he hit her, begs her forgiveness, and says he will not do it again."

"So help me! uff I don't you lock me cop und send for me."

"Will you pardon him, Mrs. Strauss?"

"Vell, I don't like dot young man to get punished so quick, as only dree months married," she said, eying her spouse askance.

"Will you be ever so good hereafter, Mr. Strauss?"

"I don't speak von vord mit crossness mit her no more."

"You are both satisfied?"

"Yah," together.

"Let me see you make up then."

"Yakob," cried the wife, advancing toward Mr. Strauss.

"Kaderine," said the husband, as he embraced her affectionately with one arm and wiped away a tear on the coat sleeve of the other.—*New York Herald.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 6, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Just for one small man, Grant requires more "receptions" than anybody.

It is rumored in railroad circles that Gould and Vanderbilt have pooled their extensive railroad interests.

Patriotism is at a discount in Ohio, sure. Stay-at-home bravos out-rank brave defenders of our country, in the estimation of the "truly loyal" Buckeyes.

Gov. Cornell, of New York, if he knows anything about Old Hundred, will be inclined to sing it thusly:

"Praise John from whom all
blessings flow," etc.

Those democratic newspapers that were so certain that John Kelley had lost his influence in New York, must now conclude that Tilden has not gained what Kelley lost.

In all probability some of our democratic editors who have been insisting upon Tilden's popularity and influence in New York, will soon be seeking a very small knot-hole to crawl through.

The Cincinnati Gazette is not afraid to divulge true republican sentiments. It speaks right out in meeting, and says: Rather than have the democratic party come into power, it would have Grant elected Dictator for life.

The sale of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad will take place on the first of December. If the Wabash company gets it, a through line will be established to St. Louis, and that portion of the Eel River road running from here to Butler will doubtless be abandoned.

Tom Starr, of the Hicksville News, after quoting several person's views relative to the cause of the democratic defeat in Ohio, gives it as his opinion that it was principally attributable to the fact that the republicans polled the most votes, and we are inclined to indorse his views.

It is not generally known that each convict now pardoned out of the Indiana penitentiaries by Gov. Williams, is released on the condition that he will not use intoxicating liquors for the remaining portion of the time for which he was sentenced. Any pardoned convict violating the conditions of the pardon is liable to arrest and confinement for his unexpired time. The governor proposes to start a little temperance society of his own.

From an exchange we learn that one Edwards, republican editor of the Frederickstown Free Press, recently printed his entire newspaper edition on calico. He probably indulged the fond hope that the girls would take to wearing them; but it is pretty generally understood that women are blessed with other sources for spreading the news. What scheme will some republican ninny concoct next? (Now, ladies and republicans, come at us!)

Mr. Wm. B. McConell, formerly of Angola, well and favorably known in this county, has hung out his shingle in Fargo, Dakota. Hundreds of Billy's friends in northeastern Indiana wish him unbounded prosperity in his new field of labor. The Fargo Republican gives him the following notice:

"Wm. B. McConell, Esq., attorney-at-law, from Angola, Ind., has been looking over the territory for several weeks and has at last decided to locate in Fargo. Mr. McConnell is a young man of fine attainments and comes well recommended. He was district-attorney in one of the largest circuits in Indiana nearly five years, which is sufficient recommendation in itself."

The November Elections

Elections were held in eleven states last Tuesday, New York state being the center of attraction. In that state the democrats claim a majority of 80,000 for all the democratic candidates except governor, who was defeated by the Tammany bolt. We were satisfied that such would be the result, and we are now more confident than ever that the defeat of Robinson means the shelving of Tilden. New York will be solid for democracy in 1880, as it is in 1879, and any democratic candidate for president, except Samuel J. Tilden, can carry the state without a doubt.

In Massachusetts, Ben Butler was defeated by the republican candidate.

In Chicago the republicans made large gains, and elected their entire ticket.

Pennsylvania is republican as usual.

Minnesota is still a republican state.

Wisconsin republicans claim a majority of 20,000.

Connecticut republicans increase their majority in the legislature.

New Jersey still has a republican legislature.

Maryland elects the entire democratic ticket.

Nebraska solid for the republicans.

Aside from the loss of the governor of New York, we are content with the result.

The trial of Jack Swain for the murder of Sheehy last fourth of July, now in progress at Ft. Wayne, furnishes material for about as forcible a temperance lecture as one could listen to. Young Swain had borne a moderately fair reputation prior to that time and was generally regarded as peaceable by those who knew him; that he was mixed up with a hard gang on the night of July 4th, however, cannot be disputed; but inebriation took him there. His chances for acquittal grow daily brighter, the testimony of several of the state's witnesses having been impeached.

Off The Track.

"We heard it on Monday that Mr. Lowry had retired from the COURIER establishment."—Waterloo Press, Oct. 16th.

We have questioned ourself about it personally, Bro. Baxter, and have every reason to believe that you have "heard it" wrong. The mere fact that the COURIER maintains its accustomed brilliancy and appears with its usual regularity every Thursday, is sufficient proof that no such catastrophe has befallen this establishment. We think our respected partner could not dispense with our services—unless compelled to by death—for any consideration; and besides, what would the people of Auburn do? Oh no, really, we couldn't think of leaving—except by request at the end of a stuffed club.

The following opinion, taken from a special dispatch to the Enquirer, dated at New York last Monday, so far as it relates to the nomination and election of Tilden, coincides with the views we have advocated during the New York campaign. The dispatch says: "If this campaign does not elect Robinson, it will probably be in Kelly's power to get republican help for the support of his city measures whenever the republicans see that they can not directly benefit themselves. In other words, Kelly's attitude now will make Tammany Hall for some time to come the beneficiary of a republican trade, instead of the different anti-Tammany organizations, as heretofore. This understanding, in my judgment, will go on through the presidential year, if Cornell be now elected, to the extent of beating Tilden for president in any event. But if another democrat is put up for president, TAMMANY HALL WILL SURPASS ITSELF IN SUPPORTING HIM. Some think that the democracy will be threatened from the Tilden side if Mr. Tilden is not run; but there will be few Tilden men left if Robinson is beaten now."

ZACH CHANDLER DEAD.

Another Republican Light Extinguished.

Senator Chandler died suddenly at the Grand Pacific hotel, in Chicago, last Satday morning. He had been speaking in Wisconsin, and stopped over in Chicago on his way home. The evening before his death he spoke to a large audience at McCormick hall, and afterwards during the evening complained of indigestion, but was not seriously alarmed. He entertained some friends until about eleven o'clock, when he retired, leaving orders to be called at 7 o'clock for an early train. When called in the morning he did not answer; the hotel clerk was notified, who gained an entrance through the transom and found the senator cold in death. He was immediately examined by physicians, who decided that death had occurred about three hours before he was discovered. His wife and friends at Detroit were notified at once, and a delegation left immediately for Chicago to accompany the remains home. The governor of Michigan issued a proclamation for the suspension of business at the state offices on Wednesday, the day of the funeral. At the same time the following order was issued by President Hayes:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Nov. 1, 1879.

The sad intelligence of the death of Zachariah Chandler, late secretary of the interior, and during so many years senator from the state of Michigan, has been communicated to the government and to the country, and in proper respect to his memory, I hereby order that the several executive departments be closed to public business, and their flags and those of their dependencies throughout the country be displayed at half mast on the day of the funeral.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

In the loss of Chandler the republican party has lost its only true leader, the only great light in the party capable of expressing the real sentiment upon which the new issues of that party are based. No public man now living is capable of exhibiting so much venom toward his political opponents, none can sink so low in partisan depravity, none can so effectually set ablaze the fires of sectional hate, none so bold in the advocacy of evil political ideas. Yet, with all his faults, he was faithful to his party and to his friends, a good citizen, free from hypocrisy, and no doubt honest in motives. May he rest in peace.

Take Notice.

Whereas my wife, Elizabeth Newton, has left and separated herself from me, I hereby caution all persons not to trust her to any articles whatever, as I shall not be responsible for their payment. The said Elizabeth Newton left my house, in Concord township, DeKalb county, Ind, on the 2nd day of October, 1879, and I shall not be responsible for any of her expenses from that date.

ISAAC E. NEWTON.

November 6, 1879.

Lost.

On Friday, Oct. 31st, and seen in Auburn on Saturday following, a white hog, weighing about 225 pounds. The finder will please leave word at this office, and be rewarded for trouble.

Out of the Darkness into Light.

The saddest message that has come to us in many days is that of the death, on Thursday morning last, October 30, of Miss Flora Sherman, of Plymouth, in the twenty-second year of her age. She was a young lady possessed of rare qualities of mind and heart, as a consequence of which she was blessed with the regard and affection of numberless warm friends wherever known; and thus, in the bud of womanhood, is another flower taken from earth to diffuse its sweetness in a home above the skies.

For her mother, who has now lost nearly all that was dearest to her in life,—having but a few months since been bowed down with grief at the loss of her husband,—our tenderest sympathies are extended, while we would fain console her with the assurance that the father and daughter are now together, in a land where parting is unknown.

For Sale!

No. 1.

Farm, 120 acres, 4½ miles from Auburn, 2 miles from Garrett, well improved, good house and barn, and fruit trees of all kinds.

No. 2.

House and two lots, stable, good well, and small fruit, for sale cheap.

No. 3.

Farm, 137 acres, well improved, within 1½ miles of Newville, two story frame house, good barn, splendid orchard, small fruit of all kind, good bargains.

No. 4.

Farm, 70 acres, situated in Newville township, DeKalb Co. Ind., well improved, good orchard, small fruits of all kind, very cheap.

No. 5.

To trade, house and lot in Auburn for 80 acres of land, will pay difference.

No. 6.

To trade, 167 acres of land, well improved, good buildings and fences, will trade for 80 acres of well improved land or will sell.

SPROTT & WOOD,
Auburn, Ind.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drunk on the following premises, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) in block eighteen (18) in the incorporated town of Garrett, Keyser township, Indiana.

J. WILLIAM WAGNER.

Nov. 6, 1879.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of George S. Noff, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1879,

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands:

The undivided two thirds of a certain tract bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], in township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14] east, running thence north until it intersects the north boundary line of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right-of-way to the east boundary line of the west half of said southwest quarter, thence north on said east boundary line to the north boundary line of said southwest quarter, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land. Also the following described real estate in said county: Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the said southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], running thence north to the south boundary line of the right-of-way of said Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a southwesterly direction along said right-of-way to the west boundary line of said west half of said quarter section, thence south to the section line between sections seventeen [17] and twenty [20], thence east on said section line to the place of beginning, containing seventeen [17] acres of land.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

CYRUS C. WALTERS, Adm'r.

43-3

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,
Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium. Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time.

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

45-2m. MAX G. LADE.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Great Reduction in Coffees, Teas, Sugars Syrups and Tobaccos.

Goods have never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant been selling so low as now.

JUST THINK OF GOOD RIO

COFFEE	14c Per Lb
BEST WHITE COFFEE A SUGAR	9½c Per Lb
EXTRA NEW ORLEANS SUGAR	8c Per Lb
EXTRA C SUGAR NEARLY WHITE	8½c Per Lb
GRANULATED AND CUT LOAF	10½ Per Lb
Sweet Drawing Young Hyson Tea	65c Per Lb
Choice Extra Golden Syrup	44c Per Lb

Such low prices; there is no certainty of their continuing, but as long as we can purchase good bargains our motto is to give our customers the benefit of them.

RIO COFFEE DOWN 3 Cts; JAVA COFFEE DOWN 5 Cts.

Good Rio, 14c; best 17c; Old Government Java 25; Roasted Rio, 16c; best 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

SUGARS DOWN 1 CENT.

White Coffee A 9½c; Extra C 8½c; New Orleans Yellow 8c; Crushed, Cut Loaf and Granulated 10½c.

TEAS!

THE LOWEST THEY HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

When teas a few years ago sold at $1.50 and $2.00 per pound the extreme high prices almost kept the use of tea as a luxury; this is not so any longer. Teas are now relatively cheaper than coffee and the demand for them so increased the last five years that we now sell 2 and 3 chests daily. We keep up our usual motto of no middlemen. Our teas go direct to our customers and we purchase direct from importers, thereby saving them the three profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchant, which is at least 16 to 20c per lb.

Young Hyson	20c, 30, 50, best 65
Imperial	40, 60, best 65
Gunpowder	50, 60, best 65
Oolong	30, 40, best 60
Uncolored Japan	20, 40, best 70

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 70c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Best plug 50c; No. 1 50c; good 30 and 35c; smoking 28c; extra 35c; shorts 28c.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

Best dried apples 5c per pound. No. 1, dried peaches 7c. Choice raisins 10c. best 15c Seedless sultanas 14c. Best Zantee currants 8c. Leghorn citron 25c. Lemon peel 20c.

COALOIL, FISH OIL AND NEATS FOOT OIL

Headlight 18c; Neat's foot oil 70c; fish oil 70c; machine oil 25c best 40c. Scotch ale, London and Dublin porter 18c per bottle. Angelica California wine 25c. Old 76 for Medical use 50c All kinds of liquors and wines on hand.

MEATS! MEATS!

Sugar cured hams 9c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; best lard 9c; breakfast bacon 8c; pickeled pork 7c per pound.

FISH! FISH!

PICKEREL, WHITE FISH, HERRING AND MACKEREL.

No. 1. white fish ½ bbl. $5.00. Kitts 85c. No. 2, pickerel $1.50 Kitts 50c, No. 1. herring each 1c ½ bbl $3.00. Family mackerel in Kitts 65c and $1.25.

9-45 tf. 20 Cents on the Dollar saved by purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

$50,000! $50,000! $50,000

WORTH OF CLOTHING!

Which was manufactured for southern trade, is now offered at

Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

We bought these goods of a large New York house, which manufactures for, and depends principally on southern trade. Owing to the fever raging so furiously south, they could neither sell nor ship their goods, and were obliged, therefore, to dispose of their entire stock to northern dealers at a big sacrifice.

We took advantage of this rare chance by buying only for cash, and therefore are enabled to sell these entire new goods at 65 cents on the dollar.

SAVE MONEY BY FAVORING US WITH A CALL.

SAM, PETE & MAX, Managers
Star Clothing House, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

ROOT & COMPANY

We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of

FALL DRESS GOODS!

That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelities are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of

COLORED SILKS,

In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant

Colored Brocades,

Plain Black Silks in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinks of

TRIMMINGS,

consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored

FRINGES,

will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant

Button, Button, who's got the Button?

is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.

Root & Co., Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

Another Car-Load

OF

PARLOR AND COOKING

STOVES

Received at the Hardware Store of

KIBLINGER & CO.

They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at

Old Prices!

30 per cent. less than the advance now.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

AUBURN, - - IND.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warranty Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Try some of Tom. Cool's fresh meat.

—Abright's is headquarters for sheet music.

—Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church next Sabbath.

—500 pieces of sheet music for sale at Abright's, the jeweler.

—Mrs. T. C. Mays spent a portion of this week visiting in Fort Wayne.

—Attend the lectures, to-night, to-morrow night and Saturday night.

—Excellent fresh tub-oysters at Hollister's, only thirty-five cents a quart.

—Rev. A. Marine will preach at the M. E. church next Sabbath evening.

—Call at Abright's, the jeweler, and examine the self piano and organ instructor.

—Fifty cents will admit you to the entire course of Prof. Clarke's scientific lectures.

—Jay Eastman, of the C. O. D. store, Garrett, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday last.

—Harman Lobmiller was twenty one last Tuesday, and he fixed all the boys off with cigars.

—Dr. Tritch has turned up again and is preparing to re-open his shop in this doctorless village.

—"Oh, the snow! the beau"—Somebody head us off, or we will get our pencil off rashly.

—C. H. Yesbera is prepared to cut, fit and make ladies' cloaks in the latest styles. Give him a call.

—The F. & A. M.'s of Garrett have concluded to have a festival. Further notice will be given soon.

—The Lutheran synod is now in session at Butler. It will not adjourn until Saturday of this week.

—Tom. Cool wants to see you. He can be interviewed at the new meat market, near the Central house.

—" 'It snows', cries the school-boy," and then he hides his books under the wood-shed and skins out for the hill.

—W. W. Hoffman came back Tuesday from a five weeks' trip abroad. He hangs out, as usual, at the junction.

Wanted.—Second growth hickory timber suitable for ax handles. For particulars enquire at the Auburn House. 45-4w.

—Joe Copper's phiz once more looms up in the familiar places, and he is again laboring for the railroad company at the junction.

—Mrs. Sophronia H., wife of Howard Coe, former resident of this place, died at Chicago on the 11th of last month, of pneumonia.

—Miss Zelpha McBride, who fixes up the good things at Hollister's restaurant, visited Garrett Monday afternoon of this week.

—Rev. R. F. Delo, agent for Wurtenburg college, delivered an eloquent sermon at the M. E. church, last Sabbath evening.

—A new assortment of piece goods just received at Yesbera's. Fine and business suits made at low prices and warranted to fit.

—After a pleasant visit of about three weeks, at West Unity, O., Miss Nellie Wheelock is welcomed home again by her friends in Auburn.

—Just think of it; 500 pieces of the very latest sheet music, received at Abright's every month. Call there when you want new music.

—Fred. Clark expresses a desire to be in Chicago on the 12th of this month, to help "receive" Grant, and it is quite likely that he will be there.

—The finest line of gentlemen's furnishing goods in the city, can be found at Yesbera's. Young man, if you want nobby toggery, go there.

—The ladies' social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. J. L. Davis, next Wednesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Every farmer in the vicinity of Auburn should attend Prof. Clarke's lectures at the M. E. church. Three nights 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

—The sporting man's furnisher at Fort Wayne, Max G. Lade, has something to say to the people of Auburn and vicinity in another portion of this paper. Read it.

—Married.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Concord township, by Rev. W. L. Meese, on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, 1879, Mr. Geo. Swineford and Miss Belle Hornberger.

—Last Tuesday brought Johnnie McIntyre home from the Valparaiso normal school, where he completed his education in telegraphy. Now he is ready for an office on the road.

—Women's heads are like safes; you can't tell how much they have in them by the number of locks they have on.—Ex. Yes you can; the more locks the less in 'em. Clear as mud, isn't it?

—The building to be used as a hotel at the junction is about ready for a tenant, but as yet no landlord seems to have had the nerve to apply for it. Nothing risked, though, nothing gained.

—Miss Anna Lowry and little sister, Lottie, were visitors in Auburn for the past two days. They returned to Ft. Wayne yesterday.

—Examine Yesbera's hats and caps. Our young friends from the country will find it good policy to select from a large assortment, where they can see all the latest styles.

—The German Methodist church, of which Rev. Wm. Conzelmann is pastor, has this week purchased a fine organ. It is of the Estey make, with the Packard improvement, and can be heard in the church next Sabbath.

—A thanksgiving dinner will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, but we have not as yet learned where. It is perhaps needless to add, however, that we will take occasion to find out in due season.

—Sherm. Hollister had the sand to bet two whole dishes of oysters on Ohio's going 15,000 republican, and the other fellow came in to get them Friday night. Of course everybody knows who was stuck.

—The latest how out is "My Grandmother's Churn," a beautiful dirge in three verses. The next will probably be "Our Step-Mother's Slipper," and the chorus will be "Whack, whack, whack, whack."

—We don't go much on this practice of giving boys a license to smash up other people's property once a year. A portion of the Hallow-een programme is very pleasant, but the part alluded to above ought to be eliminated.

—Go to Abright's jewelry store for sheet music; he has made arrangements with the largest music publishing company in the United States, by which he receives five hunured pieces of the latest publications each month.

—Dr. J. J. Littlefield, recently of Jackson, has returned with his family to Auburn, and will continue the practice of his profession here. Like all the rest who leave Auburn, their coming back is a mere matter of time.

—Some parties a day or so ago were figuring on their chances for making another restaurant pay, and the location was to have been on Eighth street, next door to Parley Stimley's; but the idea, so far as we can learn, has been abandoned.

—Will somebody please be mean enough to move into the store-room under the Courier office, recently occupied by the C. O. D. store?—not that it would swell our finances any, but only because our feet get so all-fired cold.

—Railroad fare was down so low last Monday that even a poor, inky editor might have taken a ride (on the back platform). Frank Copper sold a round-trip ticket to Fort Wayne for ten cents; but Mrs. Dr. Ford was the purchaser, and rectified the mistake on her return.

—Howard Griswold, the affable clerk in McQuiston & Ralston's big store, proposes to take a lay-off this winter, owing to rheumatic affliction. His place, during his resting spell, will be filled by George Lanning, who is now heaving potatoes and "sich truck" in the store.

—The Courier office has now got a new coal-stove—a bran,span new "Garland," Kiblinger's boss—and it is a "daisy," without a doubt. (And we are liable to have to sit up and work all night for seven weeks to come, in order to get even).

—What a question! "Where would your wife be if it hadn't been for your mother-in-law?" If you are ugly as a mud fence but have wealth laid up, the chances are if it hadn't been for your mother-in-law your wife would be some other fellow's.

—A day or two since Dr. Cowan took us out to the junction and back "just a flying," behind his little black mare. Doc. isn't the most careful driver, either, particularly in turning corners; but we tied our hat on, shut our eyes and trusted to Providence,—which probably accounts for our getting back all in one piece.

—Miss M. Cleveland, our enterprising milliner next door to Abright's jewelry store, has just received a fine stock of new goods. She is well prepared to attend to millinery and dress-making, and keeps up with all the new styles and fashions. Just received a fine lot of fur beavers, which she will take pleasure in showing to her numerous customers.

—A lady subscriber at Butler, who called in the office a day or so since to help us pay our rent, wages, paper bills, office expenses etc., said that "the Courier is an essential is her family" and that "she could hardly manage to do without it." Such words are quite naturally encouraging, and they go a great ways in helping newspaper manufacturers over the hilly places.

—How is this for a "sweet-scented scoundrel?" On Tuesday or last week, a fellow named G. R. Andrews, living at Muncie, was twice arrested and in the evening was married to a respectable young lady. Miss Fannie Burgess, on her death-bed, confessed to having had an abortion performed, and said that Andrews performed it; at 5 o'clock he was arrested as the principal party; at half past six Miss Burgess died; at 8 o'clock he was married to a Miss Daugherty, and at 9 o'clock he was arrested for manslaughter. If this isn't a checkered career for one day, we give it up.

For the Auburn Courier.

Auburn Junction R. R. Employes—Is it Civilization or Barbarism?

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me to say that having witnessed the development of DeKalb county since the beginning of 1855, and having a more or less intimate acquaintance with many of your citizens throughout the county, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the marks of rapid, as well as substantial improvements in every thing that marks an enterprising and prosperous people. It is gratifying to see rich farms, and even school houses or churches occupying the places where twenty-five years ago there was almost unbroken forests, and in some cases impassable marshes. But what is still more pleasing is the fact that the intellectual, moral and religious interests of society have not only kept pace, but even outstripped the material development. Having spent several days in your goodly city, I could not help comparing its present status of civilization with what it appeared to be twenty or twenty-five years ago. No better argument could be presented to silence those croakers who are lamenting the good old days of pioneer life and depreciating the present, than an intelligent comparison of things in general as they are now, with what they were within the boundary of a quarter of a century ago.

There is however one dark spot that mars this very pleasing picture, the very thought of which is unpleasant, and which I cannot refrain from noticing. While spending several hours at the B. & O. depot at Auburn Junction, I was compelled to litsten to the most violent swearing, blasphemy and red-hot imprecations, that I have listened to for many long years, even during the war I did not hear it excelled for offensive violence. The thought suggested by this barbarous and indecent conduct at a place of public resort, and that too, while ladies traveling were in waiting in the depot, were something like the following. Do the officers of the B. & O. R. R. approve of such vulgarity on the part of their employes? and if so, have they no respect for the feelings of those citizens who are by the misfortunes of travel thrown into the hearing of language which the most barbarized sailor would blush to utter? I do solemnly declare that I have on numerous occasions traveled on the L. S. & M. S. and the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R's., and to the best of my knowledge and memory, I heard more profanity in one hour at the B. & O. depot at Auburn Junction, than in all my experience on the roads above mentioned, on the part of employes. What does the great public say? What do the citizens of Auburn and DeKalb county say? Shall and must such intolerable savagism be tolerated in your midst?

Rambler.

[The above has no reference to J. J. Martin, the gentlemanly agent of the B. & O. road at the junction, as he was not in the office at the time in question. Eds.]

—As evidence that the lectures of Prof. Clarke were highly appreciated by the citizens of Waterloo, we give below the card of Mr R. Wes. McBride, as published in the Press last week. Prof. Clarke commences his lectures in Auburn to-night, at the M. E. church, and we hope to see our citizens manifest as much interest as our neighbors at Waterloo.

Editor Press: Allow me to congratulate the citizens of Waterloo, upon the intelligence, culture and desire to learn exhibited by them, in flocking in such immense crowds to attend the course of lectures, by Prof. Clarke. It shows that they can appreciate and enjoy an entertainment which tends to elevate and improve their minds, to extend their boundaries of knowledge, and to give them grander and truer ideas of nature and of nature's God than they would otherwise have, and that they are not of that class whose mental calibre will not allow them to grasp or enjoy anything more intellectual than a circus, a puppet show, or a troupe of negro concert singers.

The town is also certainly to be congratulated most heartily that its school trustees, school teachers and its ministers, take such a decided interest in these lectures, as adding to the educational facilities of our town. How pleasing it is to see those who have charge of our young, and who together constitute the educators of the community, striving so earnestly, both by respect and example, to lead those under their charge to study, to think and to learn the truths of science. It shows that they do not belong either to that class of self-sufficient asses, who think they already know all worth knowing; or to that other class of narrow minded bigots, who are afraid to use eyes or ears, lest they should learn something new, that will conflict with pre-conceived ideas. As one of those who guaranteed to Prof. Clarke the pay for his course of lectures, in the belief that they would be appreciated and liberally patronized, and in behalf of my co-guarantors, I return sincere thanks to the community.

R. Wes. McBride.

Don't All Speak at Once.

If any one has a good house to rent, or knows of one,—a small house with four or five rooms in it, and located somewhere within a day's walk of the printing office,—information concerning it will be gratefully received at the Courier establishment.

—James Anderson will shoe your horses for $2.50 per span, and do a first class job. All kind of repairing done on short notice and at low prices. 44-4t

—The boys got their work in very beautifully last Friday night. It was Halloween, you know; or if you didn't know it at the time, it is quite likely you did next morning. When we strolled around town next morning and noticed several windows minus the glass, and numerous doors with their pannels missing, we thanked our lucky stars that our residence was in the second story of a business block.

What's The Reason.

Editors Courier:—Why is it that the treasurer of DeKalb county locks the door of his office during business hours? Section 3 of an act approved June 4th, 1852, reads: "The treasurer "shall keep his office at the seat of "justice of his county, and shall keep "the same open for the transaction of "business during business hours." On last Tuesday the office door was locked during business hours, and Mr. Gonser on the [illegible]; a number of our tax-payers came a considerable distance to pay their taxes and the penalty imposed, but could not gain admittance, and were forced to return home again. As this is in clear violation of law, it is to be hoped that this official will discharge his duties faithfully hereafter.

Taxpayer.

Punctual Pupils.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy during the month ending Oct. 24:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Rebecca Shull,
G. W. Becker,
Flora Hoffman,
Laura Keeran,
Franklin Teeters,
Clara Stamets,
Mattie Swihart,
Sarah Tarney,
Ida Swihart,
W. I. Franks,
Geo. Essig,
Louie Henry.

A AND B INTERMEDIATE.

Ada Spake,
James Hoffman,
Bertha Hale,
Marion Willis,
Missie Michael,
John Zimmerman,
Mattie McKay.

L. Daniels, Teacher.

C INTERMEDIATE.

Minnie Wilson,
Laura Hoffman,
Frank Shugers,
Mary April,
Ada Gross,
Kittie Dills,
Alza Ralston,
Lena Hebel,
Nannie Peterson.

L. Clark, Teacher.

D INT. AND A PRIMARY.

Lizzie Ashley,
Mary Beuret,
Nettie Askew,
Ida Gehrett,
Ida Wites,
Bertie Casebeer,
Matie Bash,
Dora Jones,
George Clark,
Mabel Hartman,
Cora Culberson
Lena Korff,
Blanche Peterson,
Harry Henry.

L. McTighe, Teacher.

B AND C PRIMARY.

Charlie Hoffman,
Maurice Eckhart,
Eddie McKay,
Forest Moody,
Henry Cloy,
John Wolf,
Eddie Mason,
Viola Thomas,
Isa Koder,
Alda Barkley,
Emma Beurett,
Mettie Heist,
Mattie McKay,
Laura Ober,
Mary Slifer,
Eddie Klotz,
Ellis Summers,
Eugene Altenburg
Frankie Baker,
Zenith Stamets,
Ulla Brandon,
Anna Strebe,
Ella Gregg,
Lucy Otto,
Della Weaver,
Eva Ensley,
Addie McCord,
Estelle Hague,
Katie Berg,
Nora Ashley.

F. Stahl, Teacher.

D PRIMARY.

Freddie Ashley,
Oscar Hoffman,
Georgie Wolf,
Darlie Clark,
Della Hale,
Emma Shutt,
Frenchie Harter,
Joey Gerardot,
Wessie Lanham,
Nettie Wiles,
Clara Hoffman,
Millie Spake,
John Youngblood,
Henry Garver,
Earle Lawrence,
Gertie Wilson,
Minnie Gordon,
Clara Otto,
Dora Bochringion
Frankie Beuret,
Walter Hartman
Willie Eckhart,
Daisy Davidson,
Della Olinger,
Iona Treesh,
Bobbie Showers.

B. Tritch, Teacher.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The "Courier" Clubbing List.

For cash in advance, we will send the Courier, and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

State Sentinel (weekly)	$2 60
Western Rural "	3.00
Scientific American (weekly)	4.15
Young Folks' Monthly	2.35
Demorest's Magazine, (with premium)	4.60
Demorest's Magezine, (without premium)	3.20

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

The publishers of the publications named below, offer the balance of 1879 free to all who subscribe now.

Western Rural, Young Folks' Monthly.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, an inhabitant of said state over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for license to retail spirituous, vinious and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to wit: The lower room of the building situated as follows: Commencing at a point thirty-three and one-half (33½) feet west of the southeast corner of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, thence west twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence north seventy-one and one-fourth (71¼) feet, thence east twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence south to the place of beginning. William Gnosgor.

November 5, 1879.

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Spencerville.

—Miss Mattie Smith has returned from a visit with friends at Ashland, O.

—Mr. H. Wilson returned home from Tennessee Wednesday last.

—J. R. Nichols and Miss Cochran have formed a life partnership.

—Charles Emanuel was in town Friday last, taking depositions in the Hazzard case.

—The birth-day party given in honor of Mrs. R. Scott, brought that lady a number of fine presents.

—Dr. Purman, of Fort Wayne, visited Spencerville last week.

—Mrs. Dr. Emanuel is visiting at Seville, Ohio.

—S. N. Olds has been adding some improvements to his store front.

—Mr. Joseph Sputler was taken suddenly ill Saturday evening.

—Mr. Levit Shutt and daughter, of Michigan, are visiting relatives near town.

—We are informed that Mr. A. Depew, of Michigan, has purchased property at the village of Rising Star, (St Joe) and will make that place his future home.

—School closed Wednesday, Nov. 4. Prof. Walters will have charge of the school during the winter. The teacher for primary grade has not yet been selected.

—Tommy Fales is speculating in poultry.

—Messrs. Bishop and Cohill have been repairing the sidewalks in front of their business rooms.

—Mrs. D. M. Allen, of Maysville, O., spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in town.

—Rumor has it that Uncle Jake will take Miss Ellen to preside over his household in a short time.

—Look out for revolution! The young folks will hold a mock congress at Maysville, on the 18th of the present month.

—Miss Ella Emanuel, Miss Bessie and Carrie Kinsey, and Miss Lena Olds will attend the teachers' institute at Fort Wayne.

—Rev. Kelso, with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bishop, are attending the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, at Butler, Ind., this week.

Notice.

No visitors will be admitted to the county poor asylum except on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. 44-4w.

Jonathan Rummel, Supt.

GET
MARRIED!

There is a place in this State where wedding outfits for gentlemen,

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

Hosiery, Hats, &c.

is a specialty. Parties contemplating

MatrimonY

will consult their interest if they wish

Stylish Garments

artistically constructed to visit this place. Besides we carry the largest, best made and finest trimmed stock of Men's Boys and Children's Clothing in the State. Be sure and find

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-ly.

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"

UNTIL WE HEARD OF

C. H. YESBERA

Coming to the front with the finest line of

Piece Goods and Suitings,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that

Custom Made Work

is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready-made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.

His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice. AUBURN, INDIANA.

41—tf

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHELLERY
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

ROSAMOND.

In the current bright June morning, Rosamond the queen of girls,
Down the marble door-steps loiters, radiant with her sunny curls;

O'er the greensward, through the garden, passes to the river's brink,
Throws away an old bouquet, and wonders if 'twill float or sink,

Then returning through the garden, round and round the lawn she goes,
Singing as she cuts fresh roses—she herself her world's fair rose;

In her dainty morning robe, and straw hat shading half her face,
Picturesque in form and feature, lovely in her youth and grace;

In her hand a little dagger, sharp and glittering as the sun,
Rifling hearts of thorny bushes, cutting roses one by one:

Pink and white and blood-red crimson, some in bud and some full-blown—
There through lawn and grove and garden sings she to herself alone;

Softly sings in broken snatches some old songs of Spain or France,
She holds her roses off at full arms-length with side-long glance,

Shifting groups of forms and colors, for a painter's eye hath she,
And all beauty pleaseth her, so artist-like and fancy-free.

Now she enters her boudoir, and sets her roses in a vase:
There for seven days and nights their bloom and fragrance fill the place.

When the petals droop and fade she'll bear them to the river's brink,
Musing, throw them on the waves, and wonder if they'll float or sink.

Will she bear away to-night a bunch of lover's rose hearts—pray?
Set them in her vase a week—then throw them with her flowers away?

—*C. P. Cranch, in Harper's Magazine.*

MY CHUM'S REVOLVER.

A College Reminiscence.

BY C. A. S.

It was a Smith & Wesson six-shooter—a small affair only—that my chum brought to our room after dark one evening, with a box of cartridges. He was angry. I had never seen such a sullen, ugly gleam in his eyes before. For Ned was naturally as genial, good-hearted a fellow as ever breathed, though very high-spirited.

It was our first term at college, and we had been having a little "unpleasantness" with the Sophomores for a week or two. Tall hats and canes were the cause of it. The Sophs did not approve of tall hats on the heads of Freshmen nor of canes in their unsoph-isticated hands.

These belonged, by royal right, to the Sophomores; so, at least, they claimed—and it was not healthful nor safe for a Freshman to ignore the claim. It had long been the custom, when a Freshman appeared with a tall hat on, or was seen sporting a cane, to promptly confiscate the article and sell it, and expend the proceeds in a "peanut drunk."

In other words, if a Freshman "put on style," he was "hazed" made to feel that he was a "*sub*." Indeed, about the first Latin we learned that year was the full signification of *sub*. We found that it meant *under* in every sense of the word, and applied to all Freshmen.

Now as to tall hats; my chum and I had both worn "Kerseys" during our last year at the academy. Being 19, and men grown, we were of some little importance in our own estimation, and had the opinion that tall hats were becoming.

In Ned's case, certainly, a tall hat added to his good looks, for he was a handsome fellow, 5 feet 10 inches in height.

We knew—at least we had heard—what the Sophomores claimed, and we had talked the matter over before entering college. Long ago we had concluded that such "hazing" was mean, contemptible tyranny.

Still, I had decided that, rather than have any trouble with the upper classmen, I would allow my tall hat to remain unused during my Freshman year. The point of "rights" at stake did not appear to me to be worth fighting for.

Ned, however, was more pugnacious and high-spirited. The fact that his right to wear what he pleased was disputed angered him. He said that he did not wish to wear his tall hat every day, or in a way offensive to the Sophomores. He had no wish to provoke a quarrel with them, but he declared that, if he wanted to wear his Kersey to church on Sundays, he should wear it, or if he were going for a day on a visit or for recreation he should wear it if he liked.

Ned certainly had right on his side. Therefore I hardly knew how to change his purpose. That he would have trouble I felt sure, and it had always seemed better to me to keep clear of that if possible. But when I gave this as a reason for him to accept the college custom he declared that I hadn't manly spirit.

In reply, he argued that it was not only cowardly, but wrong, to yield to injustice, or budge one inch for a bully. "A man," he said, "should always stand for his rights," which may be true, or may not, according to circumstances.

For the first week or two of the term no demonstration of any sort was made. We were getting acquainted with the students, and had joined some of the "societies." During this time Ned had not worn his "Kersey." One morning, however, he received a letter, stating that one of his sisters, with another young lady, would pass through the town that day on the 2 o'clock train.

This train stopped ten minutes at the station. Ned, of course, went to the depot to meet them. The other young lady, I may add, was a particular friend of Ned's. Perhaps for that reason he put on his "Kersey."

There were always more or less Sophs about the depot at train-time, and while Ned was talking with his sister and her friend in the Pullman car one of these youngsters saw him. Word was at once passed that "there was a Freshman under a tall hat!"

Three of the Sophs instantly boarded the car, and, coming up the aisle behind Ned, one of them brought down his double fist with all his might on the top of Ned's hat, driving it completely over his ears.

For a moment Ned was fairly hoodwinked, and could scarcely get the hat off. Then he turned on his assailants like a tiger. His sister screamed and caught hold of his arm; and, seeing not only her terror, but that of the other ladies, Ned abruptly checked himself.

"We will see you later," one of the Sophs said, with a grim bow, and they went out.

Ned came back to our room with his battered hat, in a raging excitement, and I could not blame him. To have been insulted in that gross manner before ladies was a severe test for a man's good temper. But he had met with a still worse affront. As he came up the outer steps of the college hall, some of the Sophs threw a bucketful of dirty water over him from a second-story window. The poor fellow rushed into the room completely drenched and smeared.

The water nearly ruined a good suit of clothes, and as for his hat, that was utterly spoiled. Imagine, if you can, his anger. It was only by a great effort that he controlled himself as he changed his clothes. Then, taking his "Horace," he attempted to go on with his lessons. I do not think that he closed his eyes that night. He was too much excited to sleep.

But those Sophs were not done with him yet. As we went to recitation, next afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he was again "ducked" from one of the upper windows.

The water fell like a cataract, and being close behind him I received a share of it. We went to recitation with our clothes saturated; but we were hot enough inside to counteract any danger of a "chill."

Going out, however, I was waited on by two Sophs, who told me, with their regrets, that my ducking was wholly unintentional; and they advised me, with a laugh, not to walk too close to "Freshman Gilmore" in future.

In return for their warning, I hinted that it was as much as somebody's life was worth to insult Ned as the Sophs were doing.

With a sneer, they replied that they would take some of that conceit out of him. "He carries his head," said one of them, "higher than the chapel tower!"

It was true that Ned did carry his head pretty high. He expressed his hatred and contempt of the Sophs in every movement. They, on their part, resolved to humble him.

Ned was ducked more than a dozen times during the next week. It seemed as if he could not stir out without bringing down a deluge upon his head. He was hooted, too, and insultingly asked why he didn't come out in his "Kersey" again. They meanly tried to provoke him in every way, until the poor fellow, like a caged and tormented animal, seemed driven to desperation.

Ned was a young man of good principles. He abhorred anything mean or bad. He was warm-hearted, too, and not a youth likely to do a cruel or an unlawful act. Yet the insults which the Sophs heaped upon him, and his strong sense of what he knew to be his rights, led him to buy a revolver.

Now the man or boy who buys a revolver in anger against a fellow-being has murder in his heart. This I think I fully realized when Ned came into our room and took the revolver out of his pocket.

I was frightened, and I hardly knew what to say or do. I was indignant at the treatment Ned was receiving, and had, too, something of Ned's feeling that a young fellow ought to have manly spirit enough to stand fast for his rights; still, I saw something of the folly of Ned's conduct. Now, I know full well that no such "hazing tricks," that *nothing* save the absolute necessity of defending one's life, should ever induce any one to use a pistol for the purpose of shooting a fellow-being.

"I will give them fair warning," Ned said. "I cannot endure these insults any longer. I will give them fair warning. Then if they attack me, they must take the consequences."

I replied that he had better go away for the rest of the term, and so prevent trouble.

"Why should I leave?" Ned argued. "I have broken no law. I have interfered with no one. Those Sophs are cowardly bullies. I will not budge an inch."

But, in this not-yet-very-perfect world, it is often the part of superior wisdom to foresee evil and judiciously avoid it. No man, however eminent and talented, can always get his full rights. Some points he must yield to the imperfections and prejudices of his fellow-men. The man who starts out determined to insist on his full rights in everything will soon find himself at war with everybody. Yet it is one of the hardest lessons for a spirited young fellow to learn when and how far it is better to waive his rights or his preferences.

Ned was as good as his word. He gave the Sophomores warning. At the door of their end of the hall the following notice was found posted at sunrise next morning:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Certain members of the Sophomore class have outrageously and persistently insulted me. I hold that, in the matter of ordinary dress, I have a right to wear what I deem proper. That right I shall stand for. Hereafter, whoever assaults me on that account will do so at the peril of his life. EDWARD S. GILMORE.

This was fire and fagots for the Sophomores. A Freshman had defied them! The honor of their class—a poor honor enough, to be sure—was at stake, and class pride runs very high in many colleges—even in those where it is claimed that "hazing" has been abolished.

Hoping to avert mischief, I privately told several Sophs that Ned really had a pistol, and would shoot the first man who attacked him.

But I only added fuel to fire. Their whole class met that night and voted, almost to a man, to "crush Gilmore" at all hazards. They, too, were "spirited fellows."

This was Friday night. Saturday passed in a sort of ominous silence. Ned went out but once, and then wore his cap. But Sunday morning, he dressed himself carefully for church, and put on a new silk hat. The hat was a tall one, in the height of the prevailing style.

"Ned, I wouldn't do it," I said to him. "There will be trouble, and you may be sorry for the results."

"I *will!*" said Ned, firmly. "Bullying has got to stop here."

He then put fresh cartridges into his revolver, and placed it in his breast pocket.

I confess I would rather not have walked to church with Ned that morning; but I could not desert him in danger.

We set off together, and had gone about half-way, when near the corner of one of the halls we met three Sophs, each with a stout cane. No doubt they had been on the lookout for Ned.

Burnett, a leading classman of the Sophs, was one of the three. I knew they meant to attack Ned the instant I saw them. Burnett was a trained athlete, and the best oarsman and base-ball player in college. The moment we met, he leaped in front of Ned, and with a quick stroke of his heavy cane sent the tall hat whirling into the ditch.

Whether he would have struck Ned, I don't know. He seemed to raise his cane again, but perhaps only to defend himself. For Ned jumped backward on the instant, and, drawing his revolver, fired three shots at his assailant.

I shall never forget what a sound those shots had for me.

At the first fire, Burnett reeled across the sidewalk against the fence, and I saw the blood start from under his collar.

The ball had gone through the left side of his neck. It seemed to stun him partially, though he did not fall, but lay or hung on the fence.

The second shot missed him; the third went through his coat and vest, and bedded itself against the breastbone.

The other two Sophs fell back.

Ned stood a moment looking at Burnett

"You ruffian!" said he. "If I've killed you, you deserve it!" Then he turned and went to his room.

The other two Sophs were completely cowed, as well they might be. Together we carried Burnett to the steps of the hall, and took him into one of the recitation rooms. A physician was brought as speedily as possible.

The ball had made an ugly furrow across Burnett's strong neck. It was a dangerous wound, the doctor said, but not necessarily mortal. The wound on his breast was of much less consequence.

That was all I waited to hear. Leaving the wounded man, I hastened to our room. I shall never forget how Ned looked at my face when I opened the door. He sat on a chair, pale as a corpse, with the revolver in his hand.

"Is he dead?" he asked, in a low tone.

I told him the doctor had said that Burnett would probably get well. The pistol dropped upon the floor, he buried his face in his hands, and cried like a child.

Burnett was pronounced out of danger next day, and, as he declined to enter legal complaint, no arrests were made.

Three days after, however, Ned was summoned before the President and faculty of the college, and on the following day not only he, but also Burnett and the other two Sophomores engaged in the affair, were expelled from the college, as they deserved to be.

Hazing, as well as carrying revolvers for personal defense, are both of them barbarous practices. There is no evidence of manhood in either. They show how enduring are the savage traits that characterized our earliest ancestors. Reason and every true manly instinct revolt at the repetition of such practices, and can only condemn them.

Bitten by a Cat.

One of the pictures of the late French Salon represented the fable of the woman who was turned into a cat. She is depicted crawling on all fours, a woman in figure, but a cat in nature, with kindling eye and stealthy movement, toward a mouse in the corner of the room. In the Rue de Montreuil, yesterday, the inhabitants were witnesses of a scene in which a woman assumed for a short space of time all the attributes of a cat. It was the most appalling of all human maladies that took possession of this poor woman. Last August she was bitten by a mad cat, and, although the wound was considered quite healed, suddenly, yesterday afternoon, she was seized with hydrophobia. She uttered a terrible scream, like that of a cat, and threw herself with frightful grimaces, as if to bite a neighbor, who hastened to get away. The mad woman pursued her, but fell in the middle of the street in paroxysms of agony, tearing out her hair. The crowd looked on petrified with fear and horror. Finally, some policemen threw blankets over her, and succeeded in carrying her to the nearest hospital, but she was dead before arriving there.—*Paris Cor. London Daily News.*

The Influence of Temper on Health.

Our English contemporary, *Capital and Labor*, which is generally correct in its assertions, thinks that, while excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth, and intemperance are all deadly enemies to human life, none of them are so bad as violent and ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all the former, says the writer, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous of preserving "a sound mind in a sound body," to have a special care, amid all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, the remarkable man, who has made home and fortune over again since the end of the war, recently sent a poor country editor in Louisiana a check for £500.

A NEW WORLD.

The Strange People and Curious Sights Nordenskjold Saw in the Arctic Regions.

When the ice closed in upon the Vega, and left the stout ship enslaved in those northern solitudes, Prof. Nordenskjold wrote a letter to Dr. Oscar Dickson, the main contributor toward the fitting out of the expedition, describing the scenes along the coast. The letter, dispatched on the 20th of February, has at last reached its destination, and is now published in the London *Standard*. The letter calls attention, in the first place, to a group of islands which are very remarkable from a scientific point of view. These islands, the New Siberian, open the book of the history of the world at a new place. The ground there is strewn with wonderful fossils. Whole hills are covered with the bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, horses, uri, bison, oxen, sheep, etc. The sea washes up ivory upon the shores. In this group is possibly to be found the solution of the question of the ancestry of the Indian elephant, and important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance upon earth. How came horses and sheep in a region now locked in the fetters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting animal life in any form, and almost impossible of access? Prof. Nordenskjold was unable to solve the question himself, and he suggests that it is of the utmost importance to science to send a light-draught steel steamer to those islands for a thorough exploration.

At Cape Schelagskoff the Vega passed the point where the Siberian merchant Schalawroff ended his persistent and intrepid attempts to reach Behring straits from the River Lena, by a lonely death, with his whole company of men in a hut on the snow-clad shore. Upon rounding this cape Nordenskjold met the first natives seen along that whole coast. They spoke a tongue utterly unknown. Not a comprehensible sentence could they utter in any European language. They lived in tents pitched on the sand banks separating the lagoons peculiar to this coast from the sea. A hardy, jovial, handsome race, fur-clad, keen at barter, ignorant of the value of money, and preferring a red flannel shirt, a few brass buttons and the piece of tin foil on a cake of soap to golden rubles and silver coins; they live an active and healthy life, use stone and bone implements, and are without a trace of religion in their customs. Their tents are double, one within the other. The children are totally naked within the inner tent, and were often seen outside, running about on the frozen ground with the temperature down below 32 degrees. The women wear nothing when within the tents except a girdle, and the men have shaven heads. A remarkable similarity was noticed between the implements, dresses and customs of these people and those of the Esquimaux and North American Indians. These people are the Tschuktschers. Though armed with stone and bone weapons, and though wild and itinerant, they evidently have a history. They drove off the original inhabitants of the region 200 years ago, the Onkilons, whose houses, places of sacrifice, circles of moss-grown bear skulls, and weapons are still to be found almost everywhere on the coast. Lieut. Nordqvist devoted himself to learning their language. These Indians are on the original highway between the cradle of the human race and the home of the aborigines of the northern part of North America, and it is not thought that the resemblance between them and the Greenlanders is accidental. The arrival of the Vega on the Tschulitscher coast was an event like the landing of Columbus in the New World. It was an unprecedented occurrence and made a sensation throughout the region.

East of the Lena, Prof. Nordenskjold found on shore no scattered blocks of stone such as are distributed over a continent by glaciers and such as are found elsewhere in Siberia. This fact was held to point to the absence of land out to sea north of that coast, and it excites anticipations as to the possible discoveries which are to be made by the Jeannette. Not the least of the peculiarities of this strange region is the fact that the coast appears to be rising slowly out of the sea. The inhabitants have to shift their villages at times nearer to the edge of the water, which is gradually receding from them. Prof. Nordenskjold's letter is full of facts like these, and the scientific world will wait with impatience the further publication of the results of his discoveries.

A Danger in the Jury System.

The dry, cutting satire practiced so much by the cross-examining lawyer of to-day is sometimes as dangerous in court as it would be on the street. A short time ago a jury was sitting on a case in Southern Colorado. A woman took the stand and was somewhat unceremoniously treated by the lawyers. At last a particularly dry and caustic fellow began to practice on her with the cross examination. Now, among the jurymen was one gentleman who was drawn with apprehension and fear of consequences. He was a free, wild miner, with no more idea of the restrictions of law and justice than a buffalo. He had twitched uneasily while the woman was being examined, and could only be kept still by being provoked into a whispered conversation with the foreman. As the cross-examination reached a particular point, he astonished the court by jumping up, thrusting his hand into his hip-pocket, and exclaiming to the lawyer: "Hi, thar, Mr. Stick-in-the-mud!" This from a juryman brought every eye in wonder and amusement upon him. He heeded nothing, and proceeded: "Jack McCabe won't 'low no man to talk to a woman in that shape; not while he's round!" The Judge rebuked honest Jack, and he slunk into his seat, embarrassed but mad. The lawyer, turning upon him with withering scorn, began, bombastically: "Of what weight with me is the opinion of an ignorant juryman? I—" "That's what I thought," said Jack, as with one bound he cleared the rail and wound himself around the lawyer. Before a constable could reach and separate the struggling pair, Jack had macerated the lawyer so that he was obliged to give up the case and go home on a shutter. The juryman nearly cleaned out the court before he could be placed under arrest, disabling two constables and putting the crier and the Judge to flight. Another argument against the jury system.—*Boston Herald.*

November.

One can never see the approach of this month without thinking of the poems of Burns, Tom Hood, and William Cullen Bryant. Burns speaks of this month as a "chill" month, and its blasts as "surly." It was in this month that he wandered by the banks of the wooded Ayr—now gloomy with falling leaves and saddened by leaden skies—and thought of the ingratitude, the unkindness, and cruelty of man, whose inhumanity makes "countless thousands mourn." A choice month for such somber and heart-rending meditations.

This is the month in which come those "melancholy days" spoken of by Bryant in his beautiful poem, "The Death of the Flowers." How sadly sweet is this dirge of the decaying year! The death of the flowers, in this dreary month, read to the poet a moral lesson that sinks deep into his heart.

But poor Tom Hood, whose sadness was always wreathed with the brightest flowers and gems of humor and wit—wine, as it were, glittering in the skull-goblet of a Byron—cannot even write about this ghostly November without bursting into fits of rich laughter. Is not he truest genius, after all, who is capable of weaving the woof of joyant laughter in the warp of his sober hours? It is such contrasts that give the greatest enjoyment to man. Shakespeare has a fool with his waggeries ever following the broken fortunes of a despairing King, uttering his puns and witty quips and conceits, while the wretched Lear raves loudest in his misery. A poet of great talent, but no genius, dares not attempt such a double flight as this. If his poem is melancholy, it is melancholy from first to last—there is no ray of sunshine lining its somber cloud. If he is funny, like Holmes or Saxe, he gives his whole mind to the fun, and shoots no drop of sorrow into his verse. Hood and Shakespeare had a delight—yea, a very passion—for mingling the two extremes in a weird sort of way, that make the wildest and most wondrous music for all time.

So does November mingle sadness and joy. The falling leaf, the fading flower, the dripping rains, the cool nights and mornings; and then, too, the gorgeous splendors of a million forests, the voluptuous sunshine that warms the bright earth at happy intervals—satisfy us that this is the wonderful genius of the months, the solemn and severe, the silent and serene, the laughing and the jubilant era of the season.

In this month the farmer is preparing for winter; and so is the inhabitant of the city. The thrifty rustic is wintering his root-crops, top-dressing his defective grain-fields, water-furrowing to prevent washing, stacking or housing his corn-fodder, fattening his hogs, dry-shedding and sunny-yarding his sheep, putting flesh upon his beeves, and building up his compost-heaps for the ensuing spring. And the young folks have leisure now for parties at night and frolics in the day-time. November is a good month for the farmer and his family and friends.

Pueblo, Colorado.

The emporium of the cattle trade of Southern Colorado is still young, and its growth was retarded by "the panic," but it is now getting its full share of the prosperity which has come to the Centennial State, and the twenty-five people who were there in 1865 have grown to between 6,000 and 7,000. It has two daily papers, two railroad depots, two national banks, with goodly lists of stock-raising depositors, and two school-houses in juxtaposition, a sketch of which will give a good idea of the old and the new in Pueblo. Like many other Western settlements, it has had, too, its baptism of blood. It was a trading post of stout old William Bent, and became other than this only in 1858, when the gold excitement began, and "Pike's Peak or Bust" was the motto painted on the canvas cover of each prairie schooner, or emigrant wagon. One may still see, near the handsome stone station of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the remains of the old fort into which, when, on Christmas day, 1854, the residents, thoughtless of danger, were gathered around the fire and enjoying the festive season, the Ute Indians broke, with brandished tomahawks and wild war-cries, and massacred nearly all.

Throughout the region of country tributary to Pueblo—where are found, besides the nutritious grasses and running streams, which are indispensable, a genial climate and mild winters—are scattered cattle ranches, great and small, including the immense Craig property, often mentioned in Eastern papers.—*A. A. Hayes, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

Irishmen vs. Yankee.

The other night at a London club some Americans were boasting about their inventions and the wonderful machines to be found in the States. One of them told of the well-known mincing machine, which, a live pig being introduced at one end, turns out the animal in sausages at the other. An Irishman, who was not going to have the Yankees riding rough-shod over every other nation, turned on them and said: "Be dad, we've got the same machine in Ireland, only ours is more perfect, sure, for if you don't like the sausages, you can put them back into the machine, and by reversing the action they'll come out a live pig agin where he went in."

THE magnificent diamonds which were presented as a bridal gift to the daughter of Gen. Sherman by the Khedive of Egypt are still kept in the vault of the United States Treasurer. The daughter, Mrs. Fitch, lives in St. Louis. She has three children, the oldest being a boy of 4 years.

PRIDE IS AGONY.

BY [illegible]

What means this gaudy, showy dress,
With jewelry flashing from the hand so fair
Why still 'tis fashion's strange device
To lead from right the young and fair
Seems strange to me; that those so free
Should engage their thoughts to pride,
And their daily life a drudgery be,
While on fashion's air-castle they ride.

Could all but plainly dress and go,
And think of truth and honor bright,
And to all by their actions show
They are struggling to duty, right,
To make their lives and others' bright;
To wake the dark of life to light;
But, alas! as they lay aside this pride
To die, comes a groan of anguish, too late.

And now, my friend, you need never
Fear this last, eventful end;
You can make life bright forever
By shunning the evil of this device, and blend
Your heart and soul in truth and love.
For your God and fellow men.
For pride extreme and fashion's dress
Will never crown the temple, "Fame."

OLNEY, Ill.

PITH AND POINT.

ACORN on the tree is worth two on the toe.

THERE are several Kings in Europe who are total rex.

"I WISH there was more get-up to that boy," said a doting parent of his slothful heir, who was prone to lie abed.

ONE is an onion boiled and the other is a bunion oiled. There is the answer. You can fit a conundrum to it at your leisure.

"IT'S cool to-day," said a mother to her little son. "Yes, it's school five days out of the week," replied the embryonic paragraphist.

A DETROIT restaurant-keeper hangs out a sign of "Free chops," and when the old loafers come around he shows them an ax and a wood-pile.

"WHAT'S eggs this morning?" "Eggs, of course," says the dealer. "Well," says the customer, "I'm glad of it, for the last I bought of you were all chickens."

THE worst case of selfishness on record is that of a youth who complained because his mother put a larger mustard-plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

A MAN who is bothered to know just what fees to extend to a hotel-waiter doesn't enjoy his meals half as much as the man who decides right off that he won't be juggled out of one red cent.

THE fool goeth out in a sail-boat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker, but the wise man picks up pebbles on the shore and flirts with the girl in the pink dress.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FIRST boy—"Where yer bin, Billy?" Second boy—"Bin fishin'." First boy—"Ketch anythin'?" with an anxious expression on his face. Far-seeing second boy—"No. But I expect ter when I git in the house."

M. FALCONNET, who was a clever physician, was called in by a hypochondriac. The lady declared that she ate, drank and slept well. "Ah!" said the doctor, "come quick; let me give you some medicine, and we shall soon get rid of all that!"—*French paper.*

THERE will be five Sundays in next February. Think of so much Sunday-night bliss in the shortest month! But then this won't happen again in forty years. Let the old gentleman remember this, and be hopeful when he lays in the winter-coal supply.

"A NEW belt-clasp has three compartments, in which the wearer may stow pins, needles and cotton." Cotton in a belt-clasp? Well, perhaps the wearer may stow it there, but it would be a change that—that is, we don't know anything about it.—*Norristown Herald.*

"I AM told," said Mrs. Gubbins, the other day, "that a good deal of suffering exists among the 'pheasants,' in Europe, in consequence of their not being able to obtain work." And, when Mr. G. kindly suggested that perhaps she meant peasants, she flared right up, and said he had been "mighty willin'" to "catechise" her talk ever since he was elected Alderman.

THE *Sanitary Engineer* offers a reward of $500 for the best plan of a model school house. Our small boy will contest for that prize. His working model is not yet ready, but we may state that his idea of a model school house is one in which the teacher never licks; where recess comes five times of a morning, vacation every other week, and examination never; where all studies are elective, and chewing gum is insisted upon; where there is co-education of the sexes, provided the girls are pretty, and where there is no punishment for a fellow save sending him to sit by the girl to whom he was caught passing notes.—*Albany Journal.*

One Way to Cut Glass.

Many persons may not be aware that glass can be cut under water with great ease to almost any shape by simply using a pair of shears or strong scissors. In order to insure success two points must be attended to. First, and most important, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and, secondly, to avoid risk it is better to begin the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and so reduce the shape gradually to that required, as if any attempt is made to cut the glass all at once to the shape as we should cut a piece of cardboard, it will most likely break just where it is not wanted. Some kinds of glass cut much better than others, the softer glasses being the best for this purpose. The scissors need not be at all sharp, as their action does not appear to depend on the state of the edge presented to the glass. When the operation goes on well the glass breaks away from the scissors in pieces in a straight line with the blades. This method of cutting glass has often been of service, when a diamond has not been at hand, for cutting ovals and segments, and, though the edges are not smooth as might be desired for some purposes, yet it will answer in a great many cases. The two hints given above, if strictly followed, will always insure success.

THERE are two things to which we never grow accustomed—the ravages of time and the injustice of our fellow-men.—*Talleyrand.*

SABBATH READING.

"We All Do Fade as a Leaf."

Falling all around,
Floods of wondrous glory,
Silent as the snow-flakes,
Breathing each a story:
Like a shower of sunbeams
In the autumn mellow,
Fall the leaves of crimson,
Russet, brown, and yellow.
Sobbing out low music,
When the wind is sighing,
At the thought so mournful
That the year is dying:
E'en the leaves are fading:
With the thought comes sadness:
Ah! my spirit longs
For the land of gladness.
For the golden pavement,
For the flowers immortal;
Fain my feet would press
Toward the pearly portal;
Falling all around,
Floods of wondrous glory,
All things here must fade—
This the leaflet's story.
—*Christian at Work.*

The Still Hour.

To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before God are, according to a high authority, the three essentials of the highest life. Of these the first is the hardest to practice. It is often easier to be generous than to be just; easier to show men favors than to recognize and respect their rights. But when we turn from the gracious to the legal mood, trying to be just, we are apt to be very careful lest we yield to others any more than of right belongs to them. This is the characteristic of many men who take pride in being just, and who in spite of this honest scruple are soundly hated; they are always bound that nobody shall get from them anything more than even measure; and in this exacting spirit they not seldom pervert the justice on which they are intent. "If people calculate the judicial mean too nicely," says a great writer, "they will not hit it; in their hearts they ought to go a little beyond it or they will fall short of it." The only kind of justice whose company we can afford to keep is the justice whose handmaid is sweet charity—the justice that would give a man a penny more than his due rather than give him a farthing less.

Bring One Soul to Jesus.

To stand fast in his own place, and bring at least one to his side, is the very lightest view of each Christian's responsibility. Should each one, by example, by testimony, by loving entreaty, "praying always with all prayer," bring one soul to Jesus, how would the numbers of the saved be swollen just in that alone! To think that there should be multitudes who in the course of their whole lives do not even so much as this; that, saved themselves, "so as by fire," if saved at all, the mass of professing Christians enter heaven with not a soul to ever, in all eternity, greet them there as the direct instrument of its salvation; that, upon the contrary, the balance is even a doubtful one of the good they do with the evil necessarily resulting from a wavering walk, and a conversation scarcely tinged with the godliness of the gospel; while in the burning which consumes the wood, hay and stubble of their imperfect Christian development the dear Lord's kingdom itself suffers loss! It is saddening to reflect that of the majority of professing Christians this must be true. What an access of power, then, would the kingdom at once receive if the fact in this regard should change, and a steadfast host stand up all through the Christian world, witnesses for Jesus unimpeached and unimpeachable!—*Patmos; or the Kingdom and the Patience.*

Changed by Charity.

A few months ago, a merchant in Philadelphia had occasion to visit the almshouse of that city, which is in itself a village, within enormous white marble walls, containing between 3,000 and 4,000 souls.

Passing through the insane department, his attention was called to a certain cell by the howls of the inmate, and, looking in, he found the wretched stump of a creature, more brute than human, crawling over the floor in the midst of filth, and making fierce efforts to attack him. Both legs were cut off above the knee.

Most men would have hurried on, but Mr. L—— belonged to that small minority who hold every human being as a brother; he insisted on going into the cell.

"He will kill you," said the keeper. "We have to use the whip to him when we carry him food."

"Let us try kindness," said Mr. L——. He entered boldly, sat down in the loathsome place and began calmly to talk to the maniac, who presently grew quiet, watching him furtively.

Mr. L—— came the next day and the next. On the fourth day he took the madman out of the cell, had him thoroughly bathed, dressed in a clean suit of decent clothes, and placed on a rolling chair which was wheeled about the grounds.

In less than a week, under the influence of kindness, fresh air and cleanliness, he was a sane man.

His story was a tragical one. He was a German, educated and intelligent, who came to this country last winter, failed to meet his friends on landing, or to find work. From exposure one night both legs were frozen and he was arrested, his despair being mistaken for drunkenness.

After his legs were amputated he became insane and was thrown into a cell where he would have died, if our friend had not rescued him. Mr. L—— procured a pair of artificial legs for him, and secured him employment and good wages. The other day they dined together, and a guest says it was hard to tell which was the happier man.

Thousands of visitors might have seen the poor wretch in his cell, and held out no helping hand. Yet Christ set a most beautiful example of sympathy for cases like this. To the power of His words of grace the demoniacs yielded, and the people were led to see that all things are possible to God.

Pinel, the French Christian philanthropist, attributed his success in influencing and helping the insane to those lessons of sympathy that the New Testament teaches. Charity changed the patients when all other methods failed. —*Youth's Companion.*

TYPES play funny pranks sometimes. The Gouverneur (N. Y.) *Herald* says: "In our Hammond items, instead of 'Miss H. Gregor had her collar-bone broken' read 'the lady had her cellar broken into!'"

THE HOME DOCTOR.

CURE FOR HICCOUGH.—Under this title, Dr. Grellet, of Vichy, states, in the *Revue Medicale*, that he has never failed in immediately relieving hiccough—*i. e.*, not dependent upon any appreciable morbid condition—by administering a lump of sugar imbibed with vinegar.

NICE BROTH FOR A SICK PERSON.—Take a few slices of lean dried beef, put to boil in a quart of water, or a little more; wash two table-spoonfuls of rice, put it in with the beef and simmer slowly till the rice has boiled very tender; put in more water, if necessary, while boiling; when done take out the beef and add one or two spoonfuls of rich sweet cream, boil two or three minutes, pour in a bowl, and when cool it is ready for use.

A CURE FOR CONSTIPATION.—Prof. Storer, of Harvard University, gives the following: Dissolve fifteen grams of Epsom salts and eight grams of common salt in a quart bottle of water. A small wine-glassful of this solution may be taken on going to bed and on arising in the morning. If needed, a couple more doses can be taken through the day. These salts can be obtained almost anywhere, and may be readily carried when traveling in dry powders and dissolved when needed. Fifteen grams is about four even teaspoonfuls and eight grams about two.

SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR SCIATICA.—The Brussels *Medical Journal* gives, on the authority of Dr. Ebrard, of Nimes, this method of curing sciatica and neuralgic pains. Heat a flat-iron sufficiently hot to vaporize vinegar, wrap it in woolen cloth moistened with vinegar, and apply as warm as can be borne to the painful spot two or three times a day. As a rule, the pain disappears within twenty-four hours, and recovery is rapid.

LOCKJAW.—Having lately seen accounts of several cases of lockjaw, resulting from injuries by stepping on rusty nails, etc., I send you a remedy which has been known to prevent this painful disease in several instances: Take a red-hot coal from the fire and pour sweet oil (olive oil) on it; then hold the wounded part over the thick smoke, as near as possible without burning. It will be necessary to repeat the operation two or three times a day. This remedy has been known to cure after the jaws had commenced to get stiff.

ANOTHER CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—By using celery well-cooked, Mr. Ward, an English gentleman, declares it will be impossible to suffer from rheumatism, the latter ailment springing less from cold and damp than from acid blood. Used in the following form, he declares that celery is a preventive of both rheumatism and gout: Cut the celery into inch-dice; boil in water until soft. The water may be drunk by the invalid. Then take new milk, slightly thicken with flour, and flavor with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the sauce-pan; serve up with diamonds of toasted bread round dish, and eat with potatoes.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND ICE-WATER.—A Baltimore druggist of experience and ample opportunity for observation has advanced the idea that Bright's disease is attributable to the immoderate use of ice water and cold drinks. He cites the fact that the people of this country use 90 per cent. more ice in their drinks than the people of any other country, Greenlanders not excepted. We have 75 per cent. more of Bright's disease. He cites the fact that the wine-drinking countries of Europe are comparatively free from the malady. Travelers have observed and commented upon the prejudice which seems to exist against ice-water and iced drinks in all countries outside of the United States. The Englishman and the German fairly shun ice, though placed in easy reach of boundless quantities of it, and the Frenchman who sips the light wines would as soon think of taking an emetic as of chilling his stomach with an iced draught. Our drug friend points to the fact that Bright's disease has kept pace in this country with the increased consumption of ice, and claims that, before ice became a common household necessity, the malady was scarcely known among physicians. There may be something in this theory.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Costly Paintings.

Considerably less than a century has elapsed since Horace Walpole said that Sir Joshua Reynolds in his old age had become avaricious because he asked 1,000 guineas for the picture of the "Three Ladies of Waldergrave." Formerly his prices had been lower—only 200 guineas for a whole-length portrait, 100 for a half length, and 70 guineas for a "kit cat." It is needless to say that no one would part with the portraits for such a figure now. In 1774, for instance, Lord Carystort gave Sir Joshua 50 guineas for the "Strawberry Girl," which Lord Hertford paid £2,205 for at Samuel Rogers' sale in 1856.

The great name of Gainsborough reminds us of still more conspicuous instances of the same mind. The celebrated "Duchess of Devonshire"—we need not for our present purpose enter into the controversy as to whether it was really his—was bought by Wynn Ellis for £65, and was resold, as every one knows, to Messrs. Agnew for 10,000 guineas. After this extraordinary illustration of the fortune found in a work of art, which was worth as many pounds as it was originally sold for pennies, others less startling seem to lose something of their point. Yet it ought not to go unmentioned here that Greuze's famous "Broken Pitcher," which must now be worth several thousands of pounds, was painted by the artist (who, by the way, died in poverty) for something like £160—the sum it realized at the Marquis de Vetri's sale, in 1785; and that the "Chess Players," which Muller sold for 75 guineas in 1843 (and did not think his labor of only two days ill-requited), fetched, thirty years later, £4,153. Over the water-color drawings of David Cox, even those, perhaps, which were rejected from the Academy, comparative fortunes have been lightly won.

When Mr. Vokins gave him £50 for "The Hayfield" in 1850, the great artist was so pleased with what he thought a liberal price that he insisted on presenting a second drawing to the purchaser, little dreaming that at Mr. Quilter's sale in 1875 there would be a spirited contest as to who should take it—as Mr. Agnew did in the event—for £2,750. The profit was not in this case, nor in many others made by the first purchase, for Mr. Vokins sold "The Hayfield," with two other sketches by David Cox, for 110 guineas to Mr. Cumming, who resold them to Mr. Quilter for 1,150 guineas, and the total sum realized for the three at his sale was no less than £6,047 10s. Of Turner's water-colors the same story should be told, and should the "Vesuvius Calm" and the "Vesuvius Angry," for each of which Turner got 15 guineas, and which Mr. Ruskin secured some time ago for 550 guineas, ever come into the market it will be curious to note how enormously their value has been increased.—*The Magazine of Art.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

OHIO is not a keystone State. Allen lost it in 1875, but Tilden swept the country in 1876. Ewing has lost Ohio in 1879, but —— ——, the Democratic candidate for President, will sweep the country in 1880, and will not be counted out, either.—*Boston Post.*

IN pursuance of not only the effort, but the combination organized to whoop up a Bayard Presidential "boom," Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he says that the present aspect of politics appears to him to suggest the nomination of Bayard and McDonald as the Democratic ticket for 1880.—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE latest development in the New York Tilden and Kelly imbroglio is that Kelly is to get the control of the politics of New York city from the Cornell Republicans in case Cornell is elected. It is charged that the bargain is similar to that consummated at one period by a faction of the New York Republican party with Tweed, and by which he was enabled to perpetuate his enormous robberies. Can there be truth in these charges? *Chicago News (Rep).*

THE New York *Tribune* has been delighted with the downfall of Mr. Thurman. The defeat of no other man in public life could have so pleased the proprietor of that concern, Mr. Jay Gould. He is in the Union Pacific for the purpose of making the most of it, to the disadvantage of the United States; but Thurman persistently urged his bill, and finally secured its passage, compelling the company to create a sinking fund from its earnings for the discharge of its obligations to the Government. This he did in the face of Jay Gould's shameless lobby. Just as Jay Gould's organ is rejoicing that Thurman's political career will soon be ended there comes the decision of the Supreme Court that the Thurman law is constitutional. It will be enforced, therefore, greatly to the disgust of the Gould crowd, who will find that Thurman survives sufficiently to make them do the honest thing.

WILLIAMS, the African who was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in Hamilton county, accompanied Charley Foster to New York the other day, intending to engage with him in a canvass of the State in the interest of Cornell, Conkling and Canonchet. He was received by the Republican managers with chilling civility and sent to a hotel, where he was told to remain until his services were needed. The clerks, regardless of the Civil Rights law and the failure of the wiping out programme, assigned their Senegambian guest a room near the eaves, where he was informed he might also eat, the dining-room being reserved exclusively for the played-out Caucasian. When the full force of this Southern outrage was appreciated by the honorable moke from Ohio, he picked up his consumptive grip-sack and started for a restaurant, inveighing bitterly against the house in which he could not be treated as a gentleman. He and his brother stumpers will make the Robinson-Tilden faction suffer for this when they warm up to their work.—*Chicago Times.*

Too Clever to Live.

John Barretier is declared to have been the master of five languages when he was only 9 years of age. In his 11th year he published a learned letter in Latin, and translated the "Travels of Rabbi Benjamin" from the Hebrew into the French. Four years later the fame of his learning and writings attracted the notice of the King of Prussia, who sent for him to court. On passing through Halle on his journey, he so distinguished himself in his conversation with the professors of the University that they offered him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The whole university was delighted and amazed with his wit and knowledge, and on his arrival at Berlin the King honored him with peculiar marks of distinction, declaring that such abilities properly cultivated might exalt Barretier in ten years to be the greatest Minister of State in Europe. But the young philosopher was not dazzled with such prospects, and returned to Halle to pursue his studies. His health unfortunately gave way in his 19th year, and after lingering for eighteen months he died; another illustration of the expression, "Too clever to live long."—*Chambers' Journal.*

EVERY hotel in Brattleboro, Vt., is closed, and travelers are compelled to find accommodations at private houses. This is in pursuance of the plan to make the Prohibitory Liquor law unpopular.

LAMAR ON SHERMAN.

A Magnificent Arraignment of a Stupendous Humbug.

Senator Lamar recently addressed a large audience at Winona, Miss., in the course of which he spoke at some length in vindication of the Democratic party and of the South, against the charges made by John Sherman. We make the following extracts from his speech:

And now, fellow-citizens, I have to say something upon a subject which, if not graver in its character than that which I have discussed, is more difficult to treat with perfect unreserve. A public officer, whose position makes him the representative of the national interests, and whose duty it is to respect and vindicate the character of the whole people whom he represents, has lately taken the field as an open, and, I believe, an avowed, candidate for the Presidency. His immense patronage and his necessary influence with the great money corporations of the country are all so many forces operating to give success to his aspirations. Indecorous, in my opinion, as is this attitude of a Cabinet officer holding such immense patronage; compromising to the administration, of which he forms so conspicuous a part, as is this open disregard of the patriotic professions as to civil-service reform made by the President—I would not feel called on to follow him in his popular canvasses, but for one fact. He has lately made, published, and extensively circulated two speeches (one delivered at Portland, Me., the other at Steubenville, Ohio), which are bitter and malignant misrepresentations of the whole South; misrepresentations uttered not in the heat and passion of honest excitement, but cold, calculating, venomous words, meant to stimulate honest and ignorant people to the exercise of sectional hatred.

Before I read you what he says, especially about the South, let me call your attention to his charges against the national Democracy:

"If I felt at liberty to choose the theme most important to you and to the whole people of the United States, I would present the recent revival by the Democratic party of the Southern doctrine of States rights. This doctrine has been the evil genius of American politics. It was born of hostility to the Union. It was the bulwark of American slavery. It poisoned and estranged a large section of the country. Under the name of secession it led to the late rebellion, and aimed to destroy the Union by an open-armed conflict with the National Government. Every life that was sacrificed and the treasure that was wasted in that war were the bitter fruits of this doctrine.

"Now it takes the form of nullification—not nullification by State officers as when Gen. Jackson throttled it, but nullification by members of Congress, the sworn agents and officers of the General Government. These officers would surrender essential powers of the National Government, nullify its law, cripple it in executing its conceded powers, and make it a Confederate instead of a National Government."

Here is a direct and a positive statement that the Democratic party has revived and committed itself to the Southern doctrine of State rights—not using the phrase to convey that meaning which is acceptable to the minds of all the people of all the States, both North and South, but using it to convey that meaning which is repugnant to the Northern heart, and which the people of the North regard as subversive of national security and the integrity of the Union. He expressly says: "The Southern doctrine of State rights," involving "secession" and "nullification."

Now what was that "Southern doctrine of State rights" involving secession and nullification, of which Mr. Sherman speaks? The gentleman knows well what the doctrine is, and he knew equally well that neither the Democratic party nor any member of Congress now maintains it, or asserts it, or follows it.

He knows that the doctrine of which he spoke was a claim that every State of the United States had reserved in its own hands the right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and to pronounce it null and void within its own limits.

Now, Mr. Sherman knows, and knows well, that every Southern State has yielded up that doctrine; yielded it up in good faith and forever; aye, more, has written its renunciation in its organic law. He knows that nowhere in this great Union is there one State which sets up any claim of right to determine the limits of Federal authority, or claims any power over the Federal Government or any department of that Government. What, then, does the Secretary mean by this reckless assertion? And what is the impression which he in his high and responsible position intends to produce? He knows what ideas and feelings are associated with the *ante-bellum* Southern doctrine of State rights in the mind of the people before whom he made that charge; that is to say, secession and slavery, rebellion, nullification and dismemberment of the Union. Such are the impressions made upon their minds, and such are the impressions which he knew would inevitably be produced when he made this charge against a great national party which at the last election gave to its candidate for the Presidency an overwhelming majority of the popular vote of the United States. Is it true that this great party has done this thing? Not only is it not true, but Secretary Sherman ought to know it to be not true. Fellow-citizens, I do not believe that in all the annals of party war are to be found assertions more reckless of consequences, more destitute of foundation, more cunningly framed for the production of erroneous impressions on the popular mind than are those of Mr. Secretary Sherman. Nowhere throughout the extent of the Union is there any conflict of State with Federal authority, nor is there any possibility of such a conflict for the future. But, says the Secretary, "it takes the form of nullification, not by State officers, as when Gen. Jackson throttled it, but by members of Congress, the sworn agents and officers of the Federal Government." Listening to this statement, would any one not acquainted with the Secretary's position and necessities imagine that, in making it and in reiterating it, he meant to be understood as referring to an act of legislation by the Congress of the United States? Would he not rather imagine a Cromwellian dissolution of Congress by the pike of a Gen. DeTrobriand marching into legislative halls with fixed bayonets? Was ever the passage of a bill through the House of Representatives and the Senate characterized before this as nullification of a law of Congress? Is such language the utterance of a statesman? Knowing the meaning of such language as we do know it, and seeing the connection in which the Secretary has used it, to what conclusion can we come save this: either that the Secretary is ignorant of that of which he speaks (and for such a man so engaged to be this ignorant is a crime), or that, not being ignorant, he has paraded before our Northern brethren an impertinent and senseless phrase to lead them into a delusion?

Does he mean to say that all or any of the Democratic members of the last Congress either openly advanced or covertly relied on the *ante-bellum* doctrine of State rights as a foundation upon which to rest measures antagonistic to the perpetuity and glory of the Federal Government, or as an end to the attainment of which such measures were to be presented and justified? If so, I assert it is not true, either in letter or spirit, and I challenge him to specify the man, or the men, or the time, or the measure, or the speeches, or the votes.

I repeat, then, why did the Secretary use the word "nullification" when speaking of an orderly, formal and ordinary act of Congress to repeal an existing law? The word has but one true meaning in American politics, when used in connection with State rights—that is, the asserted right of a State to interpose its authority to invalidate an act of Congress. This is the meaning which the honest masses who listened to Mr. Sherman would attach to it; and he used the term not for any pertinency it had to the matters at issue, but with the knowledge that it would revive forgotten prejudices, reawaken quieted alarm, reinflame cooled passions and remadden the extinguished animosities of sections. I hope he may be disappointed in his purpose.

He repeats the charge in another form, and in doing so makes a statement equally unfounded and misleading. He says: "When, by the firmness of the President, they failed in their main object, they sought by conditions in appropriation bills to compel him to agree to nullify laws in violation of his oath of office." What are the exact facts of the proceeding to which he refers? The Congress passed all the appropriation bills, providing for all the expenses of the Government in all its departments, as Mr. Sherman himself admits. Into those bills were inserted certain provisions amendatory of existing laws, so as to withdraw the authority to use troops at the polls, to secure impartial juries in the Federal courts, and, lastly, to take from the United States Supervisors the power to interfere with the freedom of elections. I shall not now discuss the propriety of making such amendments and repeal a part of an appropriation bill. I indorse and adopt as my own the view presented by Hon. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, a gentleman whom I regard as among the ablest, most useful and most promising of our public men: "If anything," says Mr. Hurd, "has been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century, it is that even general legislation may be tacked to appropriation bills, and certainly, no man at any time in the history of this Government has disputed the proposition that measures in the interest of economy, propositions relating to the revenue, such as these are, might be incorporated into bills when originated by the House."

But for the purpose of this argument let me admit that in their course in this matter the Democratic party were wrong; let me admit that they were flagrantly, fatally, hideously wrong; let me admit that that scheme of tacking is a scheme "conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity." What then? The very law which the Democrats were proposing to alter and amend became a law in this very manner, and became a law in this manner by the contrivance of the very party for whom Mr. Sherman speaks, and with which he was co-operating at the very time. They and he conceived the fraud; they and he brought forth the iniquity; and if the Democrats, following in their footsteps in the single instance of trying to pull down by such a practice a flagrant and crying evil by them created through such practice, have committed a wrong, then is the Democratic party responsible, not to Mr. Sherman and the stalwarts, who have sinned worse than we, but to the great body of the American people, and to them alone. If we have sinned in attempting thus to procure the repeal of an oppressive law, framed in such a manner, how much greater is their sin who conceived and first practiced the plan for the purpose of stripping from the President of the United States the veto power granted by the constitution, and who did succeed by this very method in passing this law over the President's head without having the constitutional majority.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE nut crop in all parts of the State is reported to be immense.

THE Lafayette water-works have been put to a satisfactory test.

MR. BRICE, one of the pioneers of Wayne county and earliest settlers of Hagerstown, has died suddenly of heart disease.

THE increase in hog receipts at Indianapolis for nine months this year, over the corresponding period last year, is about 22 per cent.; of cattle 8 per cent.

MISS KATE, second daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, member of Congress, was married at Vincennes, last week, to W. W. Cullop, assistant principal of the Vincennes University.

THERE is trouble in the public schools at Covington. The pupils have been caught playing draw poker for money, and the school board are called upon to break up the game.

THE annual convention of the Central Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers of Indiana met at Kokomo last week. About seventy-five delegates were in attendance.

PROF. COLLET, the State Geologist, has been to Hancock county to see the newly-discovered Indian mountain near Greenfield. Pottery, stone axes and hatchets, human bones, a stone whistle and other reminiscences have been discovered.

THE list of old settlers of Floyd county has been completed, and foots up 142. The oldest man on the list is John Coleman, of Lafayette township, aged 95, and spry as a cricket. The youngest man is 60, and was born in the county.

IT is expected that the foundation of the State House will be up to the surface of the ground by the time winter sets in. This is not as far as the Commissioners laid out, but they are satisfied that the work is being pushed as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

PROF. CALEB MILLS died at his late residence in Crawfordsville, of pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks. At the time of his death Prof. Mills was Rose professor of geology and mineralogy, professor of the Greek language, and curator of the library of Wabash College.

A PRIVATE dispatch from Alden, Col., announces the death of Gen. Lazarus Noble, of Vincennes, who was there prospecting. Gen. Noble was Adjutant General of the State during the greater part of the war; afterward Clerk of the Supreme Court, and after that resided at Vincennes. He was born in Wayne county, and was 53 years old.

THE Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons met at Indianapolis last week. A resolution to merge the Council with the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was voted down. Officers were elected as follows: Walter R. Godfrey, Illustrious Grand Master; Edward O. Ross, Deputy; Perry W. Gard, Master; Albert Hayward, Grand P. C. of Work; Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer; John W. Brammel, Grand Recorder.

JOHN IRVIN and John Revo, of Vevay, were drowned while attempting to wade the river. They had crossed over to the Kentucky side in a skiff, and some one had returned in the skiff. They attempted to wade across, and were swept down by the current. Irvin was a young man who attempted to cross the river three or four years ago in a leaky skiff with five of his brothers and sister, when the skiff sunk, drowning four of the other children, only two of the six escaping. Revo leaves a wife and three children, and Irvin a father and mother, who have lost a family of children by drowning.

A HORRIBLY brutal story comes from New Albany. A man named Stringham, who has had familiar acquaintance with the police for several years, accepted a wager to fight a savage bulldog. He prepared himself for the brutal encounter by getting down upon his hands and knees and growling and snarling, dog-like, until the other brute became gradually infuriated. The dog was then turned loose, and attacked Stringham savagely, but he caught the ear of the brute in his teeth and chewed it off. This only infuriated the dog, and when loosed from Stringham's teeth he made another and fiercer attack. This time Stringham caught the dog with his teeth in the under lip, and so lacerated and worried the brute that it howled from pain, and, when finally released, fled from his torture, and could not again be induced to renew the fight.

A Prairie Fire.

In an article entitled "Some Features of Kansas Farming," in *Scribner*, Mr. Henry King gives the following vivid description of that beautiful scourge—a fire on the prairie: "Next to calamities like that the homesteader's wife told of, the great besetting fear of the settlers on the border—in all the new and thinly peopled portions of Kansas, in fact—is the coming of the autumn prairie fire, which so frequently menaces their stacks and cribs, their helpless stock, their stables and cabins, and even their lives. Were it not for its known danger and power of havoc, this tempest and scourge of fire would be a spectacle of commanding force and beauty. First, you will catch glimpses of what you take to be gray wisps of haze away off on the horizon; and, watching, you will see these vagrant particles deepen gradually, and gather into a definite volume of smoke, black, like a rain-cloud, and bronze about the edges. Then the strange, somber bulk starts forward across the prairie, and you hold your breath at sight of the rapid progress of it. (A mile in two minutes is not an exceptional rate of speed for a fire once fairly under way.) It halts an instant, you note, over a broad swale where there is standing water; but it is for an instant only. The next moment it reaches the upland again and the dry grass; and directly it grasps a belt of the tall, thick blue-stem, and the flame leaps suddenly and madly out above the smoke, then subsides again, and the black mass grows blacker than ever, and rolls higher and higher, and you can scent the burning grass and hear the distant roar of the fire—an awful roar, resembling the sound of artillery in heavy timber. And it is so calm immediately about you that you do not so much as miss the ticking of your watch in your pocket; there is no breath of air stirring, and the sun is shining, and the heavens above you are blue and placid. But the stillness will be broken soon. The oncoming cloud is only a few miles away now, and you easily trace the scarlet and terrific energy at its base; the smoke begins to hurt your eyes, too, and the heat becomes heavily oppressive. And then, all at once, the wind smites and staggers you, that appalling roar deafens you, and the sun is blotted out, and you are in a darkness as of a midnight without moon or star. It is an experience of but a dozen seconds or so, this sudden plunge into darkness, though it seems an hour, and when you look out again you find that the fire has passed you a mile or more to your right, and is still rolling desperately onward; and there in its track are charred and smoldering stacks of hay, and an occasional house aflame and tottering to its fall, and a group of men and boys beating back the outer line of the fire with brush and old clothes, and sending forward little counter-fires to meet it and if possible keep it at a safe distance. The creek may stop it and smother it when it gets there, though such a hope has mere chance for a warrant; sometimes these mighty conflagrations vault across streams, twenty or thirty yards in width, so swift and resistless is their momentum; and as a rule they are effectually stayed only when they reach a wide extent of plowed land, and have to yield, sullenly, for lack of anything more to feed their inexorable fury."

The Joke.

"How much for a pear?" he asked, and with a chuckle paid the 3 cents demanded. Then came the joke. "I only took a pair," he said, exhibiting two of the articles. And what a satisfied grin that punster started away with! "All right!" shouted the huckster after him. "Pears is only a cent apiece, but I knew you'd be up to some dodge. You keep the joke, old buster, and I'll keep the extra cent."

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 6, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

The Model Railway.

There is no link in the chain of railways across the American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, that has played so directly an important part in that great continental railroad, as the link of five hundred miles composing the Chicago & North-Western railway, from the inter-continental metropolis—Chicago—to the Missouri river at Omaha.

In starting westward from Chicago, it was the pioneer to connect with the Union Pacific railway; it virtually made that road practicable, and was substantially the father of it. It thus earned its well deserved title, "The Old Pioneer." That it in a measure exhausted itself financially in its rapid and forced construction across the then unsettled but rich prairies of Illinois and Iowa, accounts for the fact that it was for some time as its later day and would-be rivals smilingly put it, "a streak of rust." Yet its history, on a review, shows it to have ever been, as to time and to absence of accidents, a "Cunard line" for safety, speed and regularity at terminal arrivals. This may be accounted for from its having less gradients and curvature than its new competitors to Council Bluffs, at the same time being the shorter or inside line. It started its trains last from termini and arrived first. It has ever been the most accommodating for the through passenger. This much for its past history.

The last two or three years, in its roadway, its rail, its equipment, has witnessed the most wonderful change of any road in the east or west. It is now the First-Class railroad; second to none, the equal, we think the superior, of any, which justly entitles it to the appellation, The Model Railroad. Gravel ballasts, white oak ties, steel rails, stone culverts, iron bridges, first-class engines, coaches that are airy and elegant for comfort, having Miller couplings and Westinghouse steam breaks and attached to each train is one or more of those marvels of splendor, the Pullman Palace Hotel cars, in which the traveler eats and sleeps in more luxurious appartments than old world potentates ever dreamed of. The matchless track, the scientific equipment, has won for this road, for its ease and comfort that mead of praise, the triumph of art, in railway travel. Its praises should be ever sung in the far Orient, and especially those near lands that owe so much to the continental railroad—Colorado, Nevada and California, and the distant occident—that all may know of its well deserving of the public's patronage. Quite in place will it be here to say, that that much traveled, observant and skillfull officer of the United States army, Major-General Irvin McDowell, in passing over it the other day, on his way to San Francisco, was pleased to say of it: "It is the finest road I ever traveled on either in Europe or America."

The road has additional praises to those of its excellence of construction, natural location, and perfect equipment, the sprit du corps of its employes lends a charm in their care, attention and gentlemanly deportment, which adds the cap sheaf, grace, to its material perfection.

For the year past it was a road without a terminal detention. Its greatly increasing through travel and immense way business will soon require a double track—Republican, Dec. 7th, 1878.

The Right Sort of Man.

You will find as a rule, that the men who are favorites with men are the best and truest in their relations to women. Yes, the men who like sometimes to turn their backs on all women, and go off "with the other fellows," and have a good boyish time on the water, or the mountain, or in some other man's 'den.' Women never need be afraid to trust their happiness to those whom other good men esteem good fellows; but, if a man is avoided by men, however much women may admire him, shun him. It is he who has flirtations that come to nothing, and has not been very nice to the girls who have broken their engagements with him; who when he marries, wrings his wife's heart if she has one, and spoils her temper, if she is naturally an angel. Manly men are the best lovers, the best husbands, the best companions for women, just as womanly women are the best sweethearts and wives. What do we think of women who shun their own sex, however charming men may find them? It is seldom, if ever, that your men's favorite ill-uses his wife. Perhaps it may be explained in this way—friendship of a sublimated sort is what love becomes after a year or so of marriage, and he who is friendly to the very depths of his soul enters into this state hapily, and is ready for all the delights that follow. But a man who is capable of nothing but that fleeting affection which ever pursues a new object, and cares for no woman when she is won, hates the domestic ties and becomes detestable in consequence. It is the man who would die for his friend, and for whom his friend would die, who makes a miraculously happy wife of the woman to whom he scarcely knew how to make love when he courted her.

Some Facts About a Well-Known Substance Not Familiar Even to Smokers.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

A dealer in smokers' articles informs us that within the past year or two the market has been flooded with all sorts of imitations of amber, some of which are so like the real that the most experienced eyes may be deceived. The genuine article is simply a fossil resin, and the imitators, starting from that point, have adopted as the basis of their falsifications fresh resins, which they treat in such a manner as to gives their products all the appearance and most of the qualities of the true article.

The most esteemed specimens of the latter are procured on the coast of the Baltic, and come from submerged forests of pine, very similar to those now in being, which are in the state of lignite, that is to say, between the condition of coal and that of peat. The amber accompanying this lignite is generally found in rounded masses, the form ordinarily assumed by oozing gum. The substance principally used in the imitation article is colophony (a resin produced by the decomposition of turpentine,) but many other ingredients are made use of to give it the repulsite qualities.

So perfect if the imitation that the false amber has the electrical properties of the true, and some ingenious producers have even managed to introduce into the substance foreign bodies, insects, &c., to render the resembiance more striking, and enhance the value accordingly.

Notwithstanding the accuracy of the imitation, means exist of detecting the false from the true. Genuine amber requires a heat of from 540° to 550 Fahrenheit to melt it, while the spurious substance becomes liquid at a much lower temperature. Moreover, while the real article is only slightly attacked after a very long time by ether and alcohol, the imitation rapidly loses its polish in contact with these liquids, and soon becomes soft. With numerous small pieces of true amber a lump of much greater value can be formed. All that has to be done is to moisten the surface to be united with caustic patash, and press them together while warm, when they produce a transparent and homogeneous mass.

BOB BURDETTE.

The Iowa humorist's brief professional autobyography is as follows: "Nine years ago I found myself a proof-reader on the Peoria Transcript. Previous to that I had received the education that Peoria high schools treat young people to. After a while I started a paper of my own—the Peoria Review. I ran it two years. It was a comfortable sort of paper. It brought to me few cares, but no uncertainty. I knew every Monday morning that on the next Saturday night I would not have enough money to pay the hands. During my career as editor of that wretched sheet it never disappointed me in that particular—not once. Finally, the sheriff took me into partnership, and there was a glorious increase of activity. He was an enterprising man—very. He realized more in an hour than I had done in two years. Presently the partnership dissolved, and I looked around for something to do. I thought I would try to get on the Burlington Hawkeye. It was a sober, staid old paper financially solid. I was young and active. Thought I, "I think I can do that paper good. If I can get on the staff I am sure it will do me good." Well, I was thinking of going over there, when one day its business manager, Mr. Wheeler, came to see me, and effered me the position of city editor and reporter. Well, if I live 10,000 years it will not be long enough time for me to be sufficiently thankful that I accepted the offer, and besides that, I am proud of the fact that they sent for me. It gave me an independence of personal satisfaction that I have never recovered from. I suppose now that I have as good a newspaper position as anybody in the world. I do as I please, go away from town when ever I want to, and write whatever I feel like writing about. The Hawk-Eye demands one thing—a column a day, which I usually write on the train. It is easier to do it there than anywhere else. A man with his eyes open can't travel a mile without finding a subject."

Removing a Wagon Bed Easily.

[Rural New Yorker.]

To raise a wagon box or bed, put a strong screw ring in each side near each end of the box. Fix a strong hook, with a bolt and nut to secure it, through a beam over head in the shed. To this hang a pair of blocks and tackle. A two or three wheel block will be the best. Arrange four hooks on the ends of the two ropes, and fasten the ropes together in the middle with an eye or ring, so that each hook may fasten to one of the rings in the wagon bed, and the eye or ring in the middle of the ropes may hook on to the lower block. Then one man can easily raise the wagon box to the beams by hauling on the rope which is rove through the blocks. When the box is high enough, the loose end of the rope is fastened to a cleat or ring in the wall or to the wagon box itself. The box is thus hoisted out of the way, and when it is wanted it may be lowered on to the wagon again. Hay racks, wood racks and wagon boxes of all kinds may be thus hooked up to the top of a shed. One set of blocks and tackle will do for all, by having a set of stout ropes and hooks for each box or rack, which may be fixed to the beams.

Goldsmith Maid and Her Groom.

Recently Charlie Cochrane, who was for many years the faithful groom of the celebrated trotter, "Goldsmith Maid," arrived from California, and wishing to see the grand old trotting mare and her colt, called on Mr. Smith, her owner, to obtain permission to visit Fashion Stud farm in New Jersey. Mr. Smith accompanied Cochrane to the farm, and on arriving, remarked: "Charlie, the 'Maid' is very jealous of her colt, is very cross, and will permit no one to approach it." Cochrane arranged that "Goldsmith Maid" should hear his voice before she saw him, and although they had not seen each other for years, a loud whinny presently assured the visitors that the mare had recognized the man. Cocrane next showed himself, when a touching scene occurred. The old queen of the turf, who for months would not allow any one to approach her, making use of both heels and teeth if it was attempted, rushed with a bound to her old friend forgetting even her colt, and rubbed her head upon his shoulder, her nose in his face, played with his whiskers and showed every action that her heart was full of joy to see him. Directly the colt came up to them, and the old mare was delighted when Charlie placed his hand on the little fellow. When Cochrane left the place the mare followed him to the gate, whinnying for him even after he had passed out of sight—Baltimore Sun.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 33-1y.

WHAT PAYS BEST
AFTER HARVEST,

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati WEEKLY ENQUIRER, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the WEEKLY ENQUIRER."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati ENQUIRER, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year.....$1.15
One copy six months.....65
COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3 75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue	"	4.00
Any three day's issue	"	6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FAREN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m CINCINNATI, O.

GUGERLI;
THE FASHIONABLE
Merchant Tailor,
Has just received the largest and finest assortment of
Foreign and Domestic
Goods in his line, ever opened in DeKalb County. The very latest patterns in
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
BROADCOLTH
DOESKIN,
CHEVIOT,
DIAGONALS,
And all kinds of fancy suitings. Beaver and chinchilla
OVERCOATINGS,
Of all colors, the finest ever brought to this market. A fine line of Beaver for
LADIES' CLOAKS,
Which the ladies are requested to examine. Cloaks cut, fit, trimmed and made at very low prices and
WARRANTED TO FIT.
No trimmings used on either gent's or ladies' wear, except the very best. Call and examine goods and leave your measure at
J. H. GUGERLI'S,
North Main street, opposite Duck's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.
MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.
16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich South'ern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	p m
Wauseon	12 10	1 08	
Bryan	1 05	1 52	
Butler	1 42	2 25	
Waterloo	2 00	2 40	
Sedan	2 10	2 50	
Corunna	2 15	2 55	
Kendallville	2 28	3 05	
Ligonier	3 07	3 40	
Goshen	3 38	4 10	
Elkhart	4 00	4 35	4 15

GOING EAST

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05
Goshen	1 29	10 10	
Ligonier	1 56	10 42	
Kendallville	2 30	11 18	
Corunna	2 40	11 32	
Sedan	2 47	11 38	
Waterloo	2 55	11 45	
Butler	3 10	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45	12 40	
Wauseon	4 27	1 27	
Toledo	5 40	2 40	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 06	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1 Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	40 pm
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm
Montpelier	2 52 pm	22 pm
Hartford	3 17 pm	58 pm
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	9 pm
Newcastle	5 00 pm	
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	
Connersville	6 17 pm	
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	8 15 pm	10 55 pm
Louisville	11 00 pm	6 20 am
Terre Haute		1 31 am
St. Louis		7 30 am

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 22 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 18 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 12 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.
Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run on Columbus time.
GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 00	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann		9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 58	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 40	11 56	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 28	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 08	2 50pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 16
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER, Gen. Sup't

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.
October 13th, 1879.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	
Chicago		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 30pm	2 16	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 40	1 42
Albion	4 35pm	3 10	2 00
Avilla	5 30pm	3 20	2 14
Garrett ar.	5 45pm	3 45	2 30
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 50	2 30
Auburn Junction	am	4 00	2 41
St. Joe	am	4 20	2 48
Hicksville	am	4 41	4 00
Defiance	6 45am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 05
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicag'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 30am	8 15am	6 00pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 07	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 31	8 34
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 28
Hicksville	6 18	12 16pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 58	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 26	12 50	12 08am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 55	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 36
Albion		2 08	12 56
Cromwell		2 33	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 06	3 20
CHICAGO		7	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 58 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		6 00am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 50am	6 40pm
Jonesville	7 14am	1 00pm	8 37pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	9 05pm
Reading	7 38am	1 27pm	9 20pm
Angola	8 00am	2 10pm	11 00pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	12 10am
Auburn	9 22am	3 02pm	12 42am
Auburn June.	9 27am	3 08pm	12 45am
Ft. Wayne	10 25am	3 55pm	2 00am
Indianapo'is	6 20pm	10 54pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	6 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		7 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	6 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 20am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	9 00am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 35am
Auburn June.	5 55pm	12 30pm	2 45am
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	3 15am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 45pm	3 40am
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 05pm	2 10pm	6 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 23pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 05am
Ann Arbor	3 00am	6 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 20pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 05pm	4 00pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 30pm	
Bay City		10 14pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

SAVED!
TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY
By always taking the great
Wabash Route,
FOR ALL POINTS
North, East, South or West
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.
No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route
From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

For Sale a Sacrifice,

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

—For first-class job work, come to the COURIER office. Good work, good material and low prices guaranteed.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-23-1y

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 13, 1879. Number 46.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY, Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House, Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASE[illegible] rhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shafer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop't Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Vacation of Alley.

Notice is hereby given of the pendency of a petition before the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, to be heard at their December session, 1879, praying the vacation of an alley running north and south along the entire west side of Park's addition to the town of Auburn, in said county. The persons to be effected by said proposed vacation are Joseph H. Ford, Christopher Goodbreak William Snell, Charles Snell, John R. Weaver, Minnie Garver, John Otto, George H. K. Moss, John Sawyer and Joseph R. Lanning.

GEORGE H. K. MOSS.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y, And others.
Oct. 21st, 1879. 45-4.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank. 30-tf.

Wild Westerners—How Shanty Boatmen Float Down the O-h-i-o.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Nathaniel H. Bishop has just published in the east "Four Months in a Snake Box—A boat voyage of 2,600 miles down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." A "snake-box" is a peculiar kind of tough, light, decked punt invented by Barnygat duck-shooters, and one of them will carry 400 pounds on a draft of from four to six inches of water. Mr. Bishop started on his voyage down the O-h-i-o and Massassip December 2, 1875, and writes a very gossipy and readable account of what he saw and experienced en route. His discoveries in the wild west and south-west possess a special interest hereabouts. Speaking of the shanty-boats of the Ohio, he says:

The shanty-boatman looks to the river not only for his life, but also for the means of making that life pleasant; so he fishes in the stream for floating lumber in the form of boards, planks and scantling for framing to build his home. It is soon ready. A scow, a flatboat, about twenty feet long by ten or twelve feet wide, is roughly constructed. It is made of two inch planks spiked together. These scows are calked with oakum and rags, and the seams are made water tight with pitch or tar. A small, low house is built upon the boat, and covers about two-thirds of it, leaving a cockpit at each end, in which the crew work the sweeps or oars, which govern the motions of the shanty-boat. If the proprietor of the boat has a family, he puts its members on board—not forgetting the pet dogs and cats—with a small stock of salt pork, bacon, flour, potatoes, molasses, salt and coffee. An old cooking stove is set up in the shanty, and its sheet-iron pipe, projecting through the roof, makes a chimney a superfluity. Rough bunks, or berths, are constructed for sleeping quarters, but if the family are the happy possessors of any furniture it is put on board, and adds greatly to their respectability. A number of steel-traps, with the usual double barreled gun or rifle, and a good supply of amunition, constitute the most important supplies of the shanty-boat, and are never forgotten Of these family-boats alone I passed over two hundred on the Ohio.

This rude, unpainted structure, with its door at each end of the shanty and a few windows relieving the barrenness of its sides, make a very comfortable home for its rough occupants.

If the shanty-man be a widower or a bachelor, or even if he be a married man laboring under the belief that his wife and he are not true affinities, and that there is more war in the house than is good for the peace of the household, he looks about for a housekeeper. She must be some congenial spirit, who will fry his bacon and wash his shirts without murmuring. Having found one whom he fondly thinks will "fill the bill," he next proceeds to picture to her vivid imagination the delights of "drifting." "Nothing to do," he says, "but to float with the current, and eat fresh pork, and take a hand at euchre." The woods, he tells her, are full of hogs. They shall fall an easy prey to his unfailing gun, and after them when further south, the golden orange shall delight her thirsty soul, while all the sugar cane she can chew shall be gathered for her. Add to these the luxury of plenty of snuff with which to rub her dainty gums, with the promise of tobacco enough to keep her pipe always full, and it will be hard to find among this class a fair one with sufficient strength of mind to resist such an offer; so she promises to keep house for him as long as the shanty-boat holds together.

Her embarkation is characteristic. Whatever her attire, the bonnet is there, gay with flowers; a pack of cards is tightly grasped in her hand, while a worn, old trunk, tied with a cord and fondly called a "Saratoga," is hoisted on board; and so, for better or for worse, she goes forth to meet her fate, or, as she expresses it "to find luck."

More than one quarrel usually occurs during the descent of the Mississippi, and by the time New Orleans is reached the shanty-boatman sets his quondam housekeeper adrift, where, in the swift current of life, she is caught by kindred spirits, and, being introduced to city society as the Northern Lily, or Pittsburgh Rose, is soon lost to sight, and never returns to the far distant up-river country.

Another shanty-boat is built by a party of young men suffering from impecunosity. They are "out of a job," and to them the charms of an independent life on the river is irresistable. Having pooled their few dollars to build their floating home, they descend to New Orleans as negro minstrels, trappers or thieves as necessity may demand.

Cobblers set afloat their establishments, calling attention to the fact by the creaking sign of a boot; and here on the rushing river a man can have his heel tapped as easily as on shore.

Tinsmiths, agents and repairers of sewing machines, grocers, saloon-keepers, barbers and every trade indeed is here represented on these floating dens. I saw one circus boat with a ring twenty five feet in diameter upon it, in which a troop of horsemen, acrobats and flying trapeze artists performed while their boat was tied to a landing.

The occupants of the shanty-boats float upon the stream with the current, rarely doing any rowing with their heavy sweeps. They keep steadily on their course till a milder climate is reached, when they work their clumsy craft into some little creek or river, and securely fasten it to the bank. The men at the well baited steel traps along the wooded watercourse for mink, coon and foxes. They give their whole attention to these traps, and in the course of a winter secure many skins. While in the Mississippi country, however, they find other game, and feast upon hogs of the woods' people. To prevent detection, the skin, with the swineherd's peculiar mark upon it, is stripped off and buried.

When engaged in the precarious occupation of hog-stealing, the shantyman is careful to keep a goodly number of the skins of animals stretched upon the outside walls of his cabin, so that visitors to his boat may be led to imagine that he is an industrious and legitimate trapper, of hightoned feelings, and one "who wouldn't stick a man's hog for no money." If there be a religious meeting in the vicinity of the shanty-boat, the whole family attend it with alecrity, and prove their belief in honest doctrines is a very different thing from their daily practice of the same. They join with vigor in the shoutings of their "amens," drown all others, while their excitable nature, worked upon by the wild eloquence of the backwoods preacher, seem to give evidence of a firm desire to lead Christian lives, and the spectator is often deceived by their apparent earnestness and sincerity. Such ideas are, however, quickly dispelled by a visit to a shanty-boat, and a glimpse of the people "at home."

A Murdered Girl's Monument.

[Chicago Times.]

Spartansburg, S. C., Oct. 27.—To-day a magnificent marble monument was unvailed here over the grave of Miss Frances Woodward, a girl of twenty years, who was murdered by John J. Moore, in this county, on June 5 of the present year. The crime was committed in a dense forest about two miles from Moore's store. Miss Woodward was a stranger in this county, and stopped at Moore's place to ask for directions. He followed her into the woods, raped and murdered her. He was arrested next day and lynched by a crowd of about one hundred of his neighbors, in the presence of his wife and children. Soon after the perpetration of the crime, a movement was started among the ladies of the state to raise a fund to place a monument over the remains of the poor girl whose life was given up while defending her virtue. A large sum was promptly collected, and a magnificent shaft of Italian marble was erected over the grave here to-day, in the presence of twelve or fifteen thousand persons. Rev. A. C. Durham delivered the memorial address, and his touching and pathetic allusions to the deceased brought tears to the eyes of thousands in the vast assemblage. After the ceremonies of unvailing were concluded, the ladies present covered the monument with rare flowers. The inscription on the monument, cut on raised shield facing the east, is as follows:

In memory of
FRANCES WOODWARD,
Born June 29, 1860.
Died defending her virtue, June 5, 1879.
Gentle stranger, softly tread,
For a Christian sleeps below.

They Deserve Praise.

What sickens us is to see a few democratic papers blaming the democracy of Ohio or the democratic candidates for their defeat, attributing it to one cause or another and overlooking the true and only cause which can be found in the numerical strength of the parties. As between the democratic and republican parties in Ohio, there can not be the least doubt but on a full vote the republican party in Ohio is yet in the majority, as clearly and undeniably as the opposite is the case in Indiana. The democracy of Ohio deserve all praise, therefore in the character of their ticket and in the spirited campaign. They had to contend against the combined power and money of the administration at Washington and all the office holders of government. It was an unequal contest and they deserve all the more praise.—South Bend Herald.

Interesting Chat With a Diamond Merchant.

"O, rich and rare were the gems she wore."

Learning that Mr. Alvin Patton, the widely-known diamond merchant, was a guest of the Grand Hotel, an Enquirer reporter was yesterday detailed to seek him out and interview him on the subject matter of diamonds, a subject which lies very near to the American heart. Mr. Patton would hardly strike the average person as being a man who is in the habit of frequently having on his person diamonds and other precious gems to the value of from $30,000 to $35,000. He has the appearance, of being a modest, unassuming business man, as such he really is. He carries his diamonds hidden from view. On his shirt-front is a stone worth $4,000, but it is entirely hidden by his cravat. Mr. Patton is about thirty-five years of age, but he is prematurely gray. He has a clear-cut face, and eyes which in conversation sparkle little less than his diamonds. Mr. Patton carries a fine collection with him. Among the diamonds shown the Enquirer reporter were a pair weighing nearly twenty carats, perfectly white. One of them is a Brazilian gem of dazzling brilliancy. The mate is a Cape or African stone, but equally as fine. The pair are held at $20,000. In addition to these he has the magnificent cross, containing seven large diamonds, which was made for Madame Gerster, but which she did not take on account of a financial stress.

THE HISTORY OF THE DIAMOND.

"Mr. Patton, what was the origin of the name 'diamond?'"

"The name of the diamond is from the Greek Adamas, meaning invincible, referring to the hardness of the gem. The Syrians are said to have first known the diamond. In early ages it was traded in by the people of the east and was esteemed for medicinal virtues, and worn in the rough state as amulets to ward off diseases. The art of cutting it with its own powder, or diamond dust, was discovered in the fifteenth century (or in 1476) by Louis Van Berghen. In the beginning it was cut flat, or table form. The present beautiful [illegible] in the seventeenth century, and is called 'brilliant cutting.' Diamonds were long considered as minerals. Isaac Newton first proved them to be combustible, and, therefore, not minerals, but pure carbon. Various views exist in regard to the origin of diamonds. The subject is, still in dispute among the scientists."

"Can they be artificially produced?"

"They can not. All speculative experiments to imitate this most precious gem have thus far proved abortive. The old alchemists never produced gold, and modern science can not make a diamond. Diamond, being the hardest of all substances, yields to no file, scratches all other minerals, and is not touched by any. Some persons think diamond can not be broken. They can be broken, but do not wear in use."

COLOR IN DIAMONDS.

"What are the colors of diamonds?"

"They are sometimes tinged light green, more rarely red, blue and black; but those only used for jewels are selected of the colorless kind. In fact the present fashion demands the white or pale blue. There are also known diamonds of genuine rose color, and pistachionut green. Mr. Hope, of London, has a very valuable blue stone of extreme beauty and rarity. There are also jet black diamonds, but always very small. They are the hardest and most difficult to cut."

WHERE DIAMONDS ARE FOUND.

"Where are they found?"

"On this point opinions are very much divided. The rough diamonds are moved about in the beds of streams. The original bed is not known, but it is supposed that all the diamonds known to the world until recent times were found in the Golconda District of India. In 1728 they were accidentally discovered in Brazil, and probably in one hundred years the mines of Brazil furnished diamonds for the commerce of the world. Diamond washing ceased in India soon after the discovery in Brazil. They still find some fine stones in the vicinity of Sumphulpore. Authentic accounts of the finding of diamonds in many parts of the world are given by all writers on the subject, but really the great quantity of diamonds known to commerce has come from three localities, viz: Golconda District of India, Bahaia District of Brazil, and since 1868 from South Africa.

"The South African discovery has proved the most wonderful of all; in fact, the millions upon millions of dollars worth of brilliant diamonds now offered for sale in all the cities of the world, and more especially in American cities, come from the new mines or washings of South Africa, in the vicinity of the new Orange Republic. The diamonds were first called 'Cape diamonds,' or 'African diamonds,' when they first made their appearance in the markets, and were disparagingly spoken of by the experts and dealers, but I will venture to say of the $30,000,000 worth of diamonds imported into this country during the past ten years, $25,000,000 worth were from South Africa. When a diamond is fine and white, and of pure brilliancy and water, we call it 'Old Mine.' The time has gone by for disparaging the magnificent gems recently found in Africa. The 'Dark Continent' has furnished the world with $200,000,000 worth of diamonds in the past ten years. Rather more than fourteen years ago a little Dutch boy named Jacobs, at the Cape of Good Hope, amused himself collecting little pebbles from his father's farm near Hopetown. One of the stones was sufficiently bright to attract his mother's attention, and she called the attention of some merchants to it. They offered to buy it. She laughed at the idea of selling so common a stone, but she did sell it for a trifle, and upon examination it proved to be a genuine diamond of great value. This was in March, 1867, and since then from the gravel beds of the Vaal and Orange Rivers have been produced for the markets of the world over $200,000,000 worth of diamonds. True, a large number of new or African stones are "off color," or of a yellowish tint, but many are beautifully white, and a few are real gems, rivaling the old mine darlings in beauty and purity. Indeed, the diamond fields of South Africa are unique, and among the wonders of the world."

Well Deserved.

The wonderful immunity from accident and death, and the absolute freedom from danger of either upon the railroads of this country, demonstrate that railroad management here has practically reached perfection. It may be truly said that a passenger whirled through space at the rate of forty miles an hour in one of the coaches of the coaches of the Northwestern Railway company is in less hazard and less liable to accident than he would be in walking the streets of Chicago, and as safe from possible injury as he would be if seated at his own fireside. [illegible] first twenty years of railroad travel in the United States, as we learn from the report of the Rhode Island railroad commissioner, there was one passenger killed of every two millions carried, while in the succeeding twenty years there was but one killed of more than six millions carried. If we recognize the further fact that more than ninety per cent. of the passengers killed, meet their death by their own recklessness or by their disregard of the rules of the railroad companies, we might say that a number of passengers equaling the country's population are annually transported over our roads without a fatal accident that can be attributed to the fault of the railroad officials.

A sense of security on the part of the passenger, and the constant study of the railroad official to invoke every possible aid to promote the safety and comfort of patrons, make railroad travel a pleasure indeed. The newly invented air-brakes, the patent platform and couplings, the improved methods of tie and rail laying, and the perfect system of signals, combine to produce this extraordinary absolution from accident or injury.

We are led to these reflections from an intimate acquaintance with the workings of one of the best managed roads in the United States—the Chicago and Northwestern, whose operations extend from Chicago to the British possessions, and whose branches permeate every considerable point of traffic throughout the great northwest, and even to the Pacific coast. No ordinary mind can master the details of operating a huge corporation like this, whose hundreds of trains, passenger and freight, arrive and depart with the regularity of the clock; whose millions of passengers are transported, each with the self-assurance of a speedy, a safe and comfortable transit; whose officials without exception are men of long experience and excellent judgment in all things pertaining to the business in hand. There is not in all this country a company which maintains a better corps of conductors, many of whom the travelling public have met for twenty years past, and all of them gentlemen in the strictest sense of the term.

To the management is solely due the general excellence of this great highway, and we are glad to know that the vast business which the company is now doing, indicates the public appreciation of the efforts of the gentlemen to serve them.—The Herald, Sept. 1, 1879.

WANTED.—Second growth hickory timber suitable for ax handles. For particulars enquire at the Auburn House. 45-4w.

The Republican Scheme to Colonize Southern Negroes into Indiana.

[Cincinnati Bail.]

The history of the exodus in Kansas should make Indiana considerate. The negroes who have sought for homes in Kansas have experienced terrible disappointments. Though a great and comparatively new agricultural state, the negroes were not wanted. They have been from the first a charge upon the people of Kansas and of the whole country. They have died by hundreds and still Kansas is making appeals to the country for help. Indiana does not want such additions to her population. Her industries do not require the introduction of pauper labor from any quarter, and the laboring people of the state can not too soon place themselves on record as opposed to the exodus movement. It is fair to assume that the negro laborers of the south are as well paid as the average laborer of the north. They receive food, clothing and shelter. Does the average northern laborer receive more? In thousands of instances it is shown that the southern farm hand is able to save money and purchase land. Is this true of the northern farm laborer? It will be seen by a close examination of the subject that the negro in the south is getting along, all things considered, quite as well, if not better, than the farm laborers of Indiana: and that thousands of them should be induced to come to this state to embarrass and impoverish those who earn a livelihood as farm hands, can not be defended upon any principle of justice to either party or to either section. It is not philanthropic, for neither party is benefited. It is not in consonance with political economy, for it is not calculated to advance the general welfare; and since the exodus movement is not philanthropic nor economic, those engaged in carrying it forward should be persuaded to desist.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt Its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine thoroughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new, at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials and descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
45-1y. 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Died, at Farmington, Mass., the 31st ult., Jacob Abbott, a well-known author, and brother of John S. C. Abbott.

Nathan O. Greenfield has been three times tried for murder and twice sentenced to death, and his counsel are now endeavoring to secure for him a fourth trial. Over $40,000 have been expended in the three trials, and the county of Oswego, N. Y., which has been compelled to pay the enormous expense, is on the verge of bankruptcy in consequence.

A fire on Market street, Philadelphia, last week, destroyed property valued at $100,000....The works of the Metropolitan Button Company and the White Manufacturing Company, in Bridgeport, Ct., have been burned. Loss, $66,000....An Albany (N. Y.) jury has returned a verdict in favor of Thomas J. Jackson against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for $20,000. The action was for injuries sustained by Jackson, who was a passenger on the train that broke through the bridge at Ashtabula, Dec. 29, 1876.

The failure of Isador & Hein, New York fur dealers, is announced. Liabilities about $150,000.

A locomotive and passenger coach on the New York and Greenwood Lake railroad plunged into the Hackensack river, owing to the draw being open, a few mornings ago. There were twenty passengers in the coach, nearly all of them business men on their way to New York, several of whom were badly bruised, and all had a narrow escape from drowning. The engineer of the train was killed.

A Boston dispatch reports that a schooner went ashore in a gale at Cape Elizabeth, and all hands were lost.

A dispatch from Kennett, Pa., says the residence of J. and G. F. Bailey, north of that town, was entered by three masked burglars, who rifled the safe, extracting therefrom money, bonds and securities amounting to $250,000.

THE SOUTH.

During the prevalence of the yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis this year, the total number of cases of the disease reported to the Board of Health was 1,521; total deaths, 473....A collision between Federal and State authorities which threatens serious results has occurred in Wheeler county, Texas. Deputy United States Marshals have been arresting citizens on blank warrants; Sheriffs and constables in retaliation have imprisoned Deputy Marshals, and warrants are out for nearly every official, local and national, in the neighborhood of the disturbance. Fearing trouble of a more serious character, the Governor has ordered a company of troops to the spot, and Attorney General Devens has directed that an investigation be made.

The town of Helena, Ark., located on the Mississippi river, has been visited by a destructive conflagration. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

THE WEST.

In July last a man named McLean was bitten in the hand at Chicago by one of his dogs. A few days ago he was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia. Physicians were summoned, but they could do nothing for the doomed man, and after lingering a few days he died in the most horrible agony. It is not known certainly that the dog which inflicted the bite was mad, as it was killed at the time....Charles De Young, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who some weeks ago shot Rev. I. S. Kalloch, has been indicted for assault to murder.

Big Snake, a Ponca Indian chief, and brother of Standing Bear, was recently shot and killed at the Ponca Agency while resisting arrest.

Advices from Los Pinos, Col., chronicle the safe arrival there of Gen. Adams and Count Doenhoff, the peace commissioners who negotiated the release of the Meeker family. They made a narrow escape from being shot when they came in sight of Merritt's command. They were mistaken for hostile Indians, and the soldiers had covered them with their rifles and were in the act of firing, when the timely display of a white flag averted the impending calamity.—Gen. Adams reports to Secretary Schurz that he had another long council with White River Utes at Grand river; that they are willing that the guilty parties be surrendered and punished; that he has faith in Ouray's ability to compel the surrender of those found to be guilty, and that in order to assure this he (Adams) recommends the appointment of a commission of three (one of the number to be a military officer) to make thorough investigation to find out the guilty and determine their punishment. Secretary Schurz approved the plan, and ordered Gen. Adams to go ahead.—Gen. Adams telegraphs Secretary Schurz that Chief Ouray has ordered the White River Utes to come to Uncompahgre, where a commission is to sit to investigate the White River massacre, and where those found guilty are to be surrendered.

For downright, unadulterated "cheek" commend us to the Ute Indian. Advices from Gen. Merritt's command state that a Ute warrior came into his camp ostensibly to treat for peace. On receiving the information that the troops were not authorized to open negotiations of that character, he notified them that, if they would surrender their arms, horses and supplies, they would be permitted to leave the Ute country in safety; otherwise, not one of them would escape. The General gave his cheerful visitor an escort outside of his pickets....The heavy dry-goods-jobbing and importing firm of Stettauer Brothers & Co., of Chicago, has failed for about $1,500,000. The house was established in Chicago in 1867, the members of the firm having previously accumulated a large capital in the mercantile business at Leavenworth, Kansas. They did a heavy business in Chicago, their annual sales amounting to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. Their paper is held principally in New York and Boston....A fight between a posse of detectives and the James boys is reported to have occurred a few days ago, in the vicinity of Joplin, Mo. Jesse James is reported to have been killed. Another of the robbers was wounded. One of the detectives was shot in the thigh and badly hurt.

Maj. Morrow and his command, who were sent out now a month since in pursuit of the Apache chief, Victoria, and his followers, and who pursued them across the line to their hiding-place in Mexico, returned to Fort Bogart, N. M., a little the worse for wear, but full of life and spirit still. Morrow lost two men killed and had two wounded. Victoria's band scattered, and Morrow, being 200 miles from his supplies, and two days' march from the line, was compelled to return. But the command underwent much hardship, at one time being seventy hours without water. The command lost a great many animals.

Gen. Grant arrived at Galena, Ill., his old home, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, thus completing his journey around the world. All along the route across the continent from San Francisco the ex-President was accorded the same hearty greeting which he met when first landing upon his native shores at the Golden Gate. At Virginia City, Salt Lake, Omaha, Burlington, and other prominent points, stops were made for the purpose of enabling the populations to honor the distinguished traveler. At Council Bluffs the General was taken in charge by Gov. Gear and a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the journey across the State of Iowa was a continual ovation. At Galena the General's old friends and neighbors, reinforced by large numbers of admirers from abroad, turned out and gave him a royal reception.

Chicago elevators contain 5,001,810 bushels of wheat, 1,935,763 bushels of corn, 841,354 bushels of oats, 134,205 bushels of rye, and 654,402 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 8,567,613 bushels, against 7,794,180 bushels a week ago and 3,903,701 bushels at this period last year.

Maj. Reno, Seventh cavalry, who was suspended on account of conduct toward Mrs. Bell, wife of an officer of his regiment, and who since went through a court of inquiry regarding his conduct in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer was killed, is again in trouble, and again it is on account of abusive conduct toward a lady. At Fort Meade, where he is stationed, he got drunk and grossly insulted Mrs. Farnshaw, the wife of the Post-Trader. One of Farnshaw's clerks knocked him down. Afterward, at the post club-room, he got into a quarrel with Maj. Brewer, Surgeon, and was again knocked down. Gen. Sturgis has preferred charges against Reno, and this time he will probably be ignominiously kicked out of the army.

The only indignity offered Gen. Grant during his journey across was at Galesburg, Ill. The train reached there in the evening, and the General was taken from the train to a flat car, where he was introduced and made a few remarks. He was about to return to the car, when some miscreant in the crowd flung an egg, which struck him on the side of the head. A citizen stepped forward and offered $100 reward for the detection and arrest of the ruffian.

Dennis A. Maloney, an old Iowa journalist, and for many years proprietor of the Dubuque *Telegraph*, died a few days ago aged 63 years....A criminal indictment has been returned by the Chicago Grand Jury against Henry Greenebaum, the wealthy Hebrew ex-banker, for violation of the National Bankrupt laws....Three Indian murderers confined in jail at Yakima, W. T., assaulted the jailer with a slung-shot improvised with a stone. He escaped into an adjoining room used as an armory. The Indians seized muskets and bayoneted him. The jailer got a revolver and shot all three. One was mortally wounded, and the others will probably live to be hanged. The jailer will recover.

Chicago's receipts of grain since Jan. 1 amount to 29,182,853 bushels of wheat; 56,108,083 bushels of corn; 12,396,823 bushels of oats; 2,087,209 bushels of rye, and 3,097,411 bushels of barley. For the corresponding time in 1878 the local receipts of wheat were 23,223,196 bushels; of corn, 57,179,556 bushels; of oats, 16,224,866 bushels; of rye, 2,137,196 bushels, and of barley, 4,834,016 bushels....An employe at the White River Agency, who escaped a violent death by being away from his post when Meeker and the others fell, says that Chief Douglass, who planned the Ute uprising, was a participant in the massacre at Mountain Meadows. He claims to have obtained his information by overhearing a quarrel between the chiefs at the agency, some time ago, in which one of them threatened Douglass with exposure on account of his services for the Mormons in that dreadful butchery.

Ex Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived in Washington, and confirms the report that the company has no purpose of making any further application to Congress for a subsidy....The President has appointed Albert Johnson Surveyor General of Colorado.

Gens. Adams and Hatch and Chief Ouray have been appointed a peace commission to visit the hostile Ute camp and investigate the killing of Maj. Thornburgh and his followers.

WASHINGTON.

The Comptroller of the Currency says the increase in the national-bank circulation for October was about $3,000,000.

There is a rumor at Washington that the English mission has been tendered to ex-President Woolley, of Yale College.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Chandler, the President issued an order directing that the several Executive Departments be closed to public business, and their flags and those of their dependencies throughout the country be displayed at half-mast on the day of his funeral.

In his annual report, just submitted to the President, Gen. Sherman dwells at considerable length on the fact that, while the regular army consists of 25,000 men, only about 20,000 are available for actual service. Nearly 4,000 enlisted men are detailed for various duties, all of them so important that he has found it impossible to reduce the number. Believing that 25,000 men would be none too many for exclusive service in the regiments of the line, he again urges that Congress increase the army to that extent.

The President's message this year will be a comparatively brief document. The President said the other day that he did not intend to make any recommendations of any account to Congress. He is at present disposed to confine himself to a simple review of the work of the departments and an allusion to the prosperous condition of the country. He says that he has some suggestions that he would like to make, but is inclined, so far as he is concerned, to simply let well enough alone; that the country is very prosperous, and the less legislation it has, the better; that his suggestions might only result in needless discussion and a disturbance of the present comfortable condition of things. So, from all the indications, the message this year promises to be nothing more than a routine report....Rear Admiral Reynolds, of the United States navy, died at his home in Washington last week.

GENERAL.

A destructive storm recently visited the Eastern section of Nova Scotia, causing great destruction of property and some loss of life....Clark Brown was hanged last week at Conywall, Canada, for the murder of his father and sister. He made a confession of the crime and admitted the justice of the sentence.

Burned: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company's building, 155 State street, Chicago, loss $15,000; A. H. Andrews & Co.'s furniture manufactory, corner of Halsted and Polk streets, Chicago, loss $75,000; one-third the town of Mound City, Ill., loss $80,000; Striker & Hammond's wagon factory, at Logansport, Ind., loss $40,000; a block of buildings at Bridgeton, Me., loss $20,000; J. B. Griswold's lumber yard at Greenville, Mich., loss $14,000; the depot of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad at Michigan City, Ind., loss $20,000.

The Women's National Temperance Convention has just held its annual session at Indianapolis, 146 delegates being in attendance. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., was elected President for the ensuing year. The following congratulatory dispatch was sent to Mrs. President Hayes: "The women of the National Christian Temperance Union, now in session, send greeting. 'Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ. I thank my God upon every remembrance of you.'" It was stated by a delegate that not a single drop of liquor had been at the White House, even for cooking purposes, since Mrs. Hayes entered it.

The remains of Senator Chandler were consigned to earth on the 5th inst., at Detroit, with impressive ceremonies. Many prominent officials, State and national, were present. The body was laid in state in the City Hall for a few hours in the forenoon, and was viewed by thousands....Gen. Hooker's obsequies at New York, on the same day, were also largely attended. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for burial.

Ex-President Grant will visit Indianapolis about the 20th of December. He will go thence to Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington, after which he will make a trip into the Southern States, and will probably extend his journey to Mexico and Cuba.

Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, intends visiting England to defend his title to the championship....By way of San Francisco it is learned that a formidable conspiracy for the overthrow of the Diaz Government exists, and that agents of the revolutionary leaders are now in this country seeking aid and comfort.

POLITICAL.

It is understood by the friends of Secretary Evarts, says a Washington correspondent, that he is now looking forward to an election to the United States Senate, in place of Senator Kernan.

Official vote of California at the September election: Perkins, Republican, 67,965; Glenn, Democrat, 47,047; White, Kearney, 44,482; Clark, Prohibition, 1,200. An official canvass of the vote of Iowa at the October election shows the following result on Governor: Gear, Republican, 157,571; Trimble, Democrat, 85,057; Campbell, Greenbacker, 45,429; Dungan, Prohibitionist, 3,258. Total vote, 291,315. Gear's majority over Trimble, 72,495; over Campbell, 111,454; over all others combined, 23,808.

FOREIGN.

A Rome dispatch says that France and England now regret not having agreed to accept the co-operation of Italy in Egypt. Italy has been compelled to form with Germany and Austria a league against the excessive preponderance of England and France....It is stated that Capt. Carey, the officer who was with the Prince Imperial when he lost his life, will retire from the army and enter the church....J. B. Buckstone, the well-known English comedian and playwriter, is dead. He was 77 years old....Cardinal Manning has authorized a general subscription among the Catholic temperance organizations of Great Britain for the relief of the popular distress in the South and West of Ireland....A cable dispatch announces that Russia already so keenly realizes her isolation that she is seeking admission to the Austro-German alliance. It is also reported that a meeting of the three Emperors is probable.

It is stated in a cable dispatch that the "creditors of the Egyptian Government have not seized the obelisk, but threaten to do so. It seems there is no court in Egypt of competent jurisdiction to issue a writ for the seizure. Mariett Pasha, who has charge of the Egyptian monuments, opposes the removal, and urges the French Consul to protest to the Khedive on the ground that such a removal will be a violation of the convention between Egypt and the European powers, by which it is provided that no Egyptian monument or work of art shall leave the country. Commander Gorringe has hoisted the American flag over the obelisk, and surrounded it with a guard of policemen from the Consulate. He declares that he will resist with force any attempt to interfere with him."

The Russian newspapers are just getting the news of the defeat which their arms suffered at the hands of the Turcomans in Central Asia. The affair appears to have been a second Plevna. The chief St. Petersburg newspaper admits that the defeat was a rout, and that the percentage of the Russian loss was enormous and unprecedented....Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answering a letter calling his attention to the distress in Southwestern Ireland, and suggesting immediate action by the Government in providing work for the people, says he sympathizes with the people, but can only refer them to the Irish Executive. He adds: "Direct interposition by the Government would be open to great abuse."

Constantinople advices represent that the relations between England and Turkey are greatly strained. England has sent to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the execution of reforms in Asiatic Turkey. If the demand is not complied with it is believed the Sultan will be deposed and replaced by his brother, who will be under the tutelary supervision of England, France, and Austria. It is said Russia upholds the Sultan....A late Cabul dispatch says that eleven prisoners have been executed for participation in the massacre of the British Embassy, and sixty persons have been examined since the trials began....The English journals allege that there is no good ground of apprehension of serious trouble with Russia, and argue the absence of an ostensible cause for any rupture of the peaceful relations. At the same time they admit that Russia's programme in the East demands the constant vigilance of England....The illness of Prince Bismarck, which was at first supposed to be nothing worse than an ordinary attack of neuralgia, has recently developed more serious symptoms. While his physicians do not anticipate grave results, his condition is such that it does not warrant any hope of his speedy return to the duties of his office.

Information has been received from Africa to the effect that Prof. Rohlf, the German explorer, who recently set out with an expedition for the Kufara oasis, was robbed on his arrival there of all his valuables, and that he and his comrades had been forced to return for a new outfit.

It is stated that the British Government has decided to send two regiments of cavalry and a body of infantry to Ireland.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has voted the future Queen an allowance of $90,000 per annum....News comes from Havana that the new insurrection in Cuba has been stamped out....An accident occurred to a passenger train near Arconum, in British India, in consequence of the sinking of an embankment after a rain; nineteen persons, including three Europeans, were killed and forty-five wounded....Information comes from Europe that a most startling and remarkable change has taken place in the mental condition of the unfortunate ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, and her speedy and perfect restoration is now believed to be not only probable, but almost certain, to take place. She now converses lucidly and intelligently. Her memory has returned, and she discusses logically and clearly of her present surroundings and future prospects. Her condition now plainly indicates that the long night of oblivion and insanity which has enveloped her is nearly at an end, and that the unfortunate lady whose sad story has enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world will soon be restored to reason....Startling intelligence comes from Ireland of the condition of the peasantry. It is universally acknowledged that unless they receive assistance there must inevitably be great suffering and possibly starvation during the coming winter. The situation is regarded as very grave throughout Ireland, and it is receiving the serious attention of the Government.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Auditor of the Treasury of the Postoffice Department, for the year ending the 30th of June last, shows that the actual cost of postal service during this period was only $3,031,455, a remarkably small deficit, which is nearly $1,000,000 less than that of the preceding year. The total revenue of the Postoffice Department the last fiscal year was $30,041,982, an increase of $764,465, and the total expenses, $33,023,437, a decrease of $1,001,647, in comparison with the preceding year. Of the last-named amount $795,612 was saved by the law which changed the basis of Postmasters' compensation from commission on stamps sold to a commission on stamps canceled, and the remainder by reduction of compensation allowed railroads. The States returning large revenues were New York, with $5,710,310; Pennsylvania, $2,752,563; Illinois, $2,398,627; Massachusetts, $2,087,228; Ohio, $1,970,440; Missouri, $1,124,553, and Michigan, $1,004,487. Alaska foots the list with a revenue of $53. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:

Compensation of Postmasters	$7,162,989
Clerks in postoffices	3,415,296
Letter carriers	1,947,776
Railroad transportation	9,126,736
Star service (i. e., by horses and ordinary vehicles)	5,537,345
Steamboat service	863,107
Foreign mail transportation	268,917
Receipts—	
Total receipts from stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal-cards	29,147,074
From box rents	1,361,169
Net revenue from money-order business	219,226

The aggregate gross revenue at the eighty-eight free-delivery postoffices was about $13,000,000, and their gross expenses (including pay of the letter carriers, etc.) amounted to little more than $5,000,000. The number of domestic money orders issued during the fiscal year was 6,872,343, amounting to $88,254,541, and the foreign money-order business was as follows: Canada, 16,231 orders issued, amounting to $316,288, and 26,757 orders paid, amounting to $339,072; Great Britain, 64,319 orders issued, amounting to $894,850, and 19,740 orders paid, amounting to $345,761; Germany, 47,542 orders issued, amounting to $820,788, and 26,462 orders paid, amounting to $630,542; Switzerland, 5,136 orders issued, amounting to $96,171, and 2,010 orders paid, amounting to $55,829; Italy, 4,070 orders issued, amounting to $103,352, and 349 orders paid, amounting to $10,040; total amount of fees on orders issued, $502,042, and total net revenue to Government from this source, $219,226.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

Following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for October and the four months ending Nov. 1, compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

National-bank Notes Disposed of.	*October.*	*Four Months.*
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to bank of issue	$1,764,800	$13,026,750
Notes unfit for circulation, assorted and deliver'd to Comptroller for destruction and replacement with new notes	1,646,900	9,453,500
Notes failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in treasury	359,500	1,831,900
Totals for '79	3,771,200	24,311,400
Totals for '78	12,478,650	67,022,850
Decrease	8,707,450	42,711,450

NOTE CIRCULATION.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the whole amount of additional circulation issued since the publication of his annual report in November, 1878, as $15,435,875. The total average amount issued the past twelve months has been at the rate of about $1,300,000 per month. The increase of circulation for the year ending Nov. 1, 1879, was $4,216,084, and the total decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to the 1st of November, 1877, was more than $30,000,000. The total amount issued for the month of October was $3,602,050, and during the months of September and October $7,514,170, or about one-half of the whole amount issued during the year. The increase in legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation during the year ending Nov. 1, 1879, was $3,279,001, leaving the net increase of national-bank circulation issued during the year at $11,484,582.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Following is the official public-debt statement for October, issued by the United States Treasurer on the 1st inst.:

Six-per-cent. bonds	$283,681,350	
Five-per-cent. bonds	508,440,350	
Four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds	250,000,000	
Four-per-cent bonds	737,946,550	
Refunding certificates	2,809,400	
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,796,967,650
Matured debt		21,079,025
Legal tenders	$346,742,381	
Certificates of deposit	22,405,000	
Fractional currency	15,710,950	
Gold and silver certificates	20,726,850	
Total without interest		405,585,190
Total debt		$2,223,631,870
Total interest		21,062,481
Cash in treasury		229,844,811
Debt less cash in the treasury Nov. 1, '79		$2,015,849,545
Decrease during October		[illegible]
Decrease since June 30, 1879		10,367,719
CURRENT LIABILITIES.		
Interest due and unpaid		$3,349,795
Debt on which interest has ceased		21,079,025
Interest thereon		1,181,471
Gold and silver certificates		20,725,860
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit		22,405,000
Cash balance available Nov. 1, 1879		164,092,659
Total		$229,844,811
AVAILABLE ASSETS.		
Cash in treasury		$229,844,811

COINAGE.

The coinage at the mints during October was as follows:

Denomination.	*Pieces.*
Gold double eagles	63,823
Gold eagles	118,000
Gold half-eagles	232,078
Total gold	413,901
Silver dollars	2,572,100
Silver half-dollars	100
Silver quarter-dollars	100
Silver dimes	100
Total silver	2,572,400
MINOR COINAGE.	
Five cents	100
Three cents	100
Cents	921,100
Total minor coinage	921,300
Total coinage	3,907,601
Value	$6,196,254

SIX-PER-CENT. BONDS.

A circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st inst., giving notice that proposals would be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York until the 8th inst., for the sale to the Government of $10,000,000 of any of the 6 per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the United States, the bonds purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in Sec. 3,694 of the Revised Statutes.

A Monkey's Trick.

One of the best things that ever was heard of happened in France not many weeks ago. There lives in the South of France a man of wealth, whose chateau or country place of residence has around it very tall trees. The cook of the chateau has a monkey, a pert fellow who knows ever so many tricks. The monkey often helps the cook to pluck the feathers from fowls. On the day that interests us the cook gave the monkey two partridges to pluck, and the monkey, seating himself on an open window, went to work. He had picked the feathers from one of the partridges and placed it on the outer ledge of the window with a satisfied grunt, when, lo! all at once a hawk flew down from one of the tall trees near by and bore off the plucked bird. Master Monkey was very angry. He shook his fist at the hawk, which took a seat on one of the limbs not far off and began to eat the partridge with great relish. The owner of the chateau saw the sport, for he was sitting in a grape arbor, and crept up to see the end of it. The monkey picked the other partridge and laid it on the ledge in the same place, then hiding behind the window screen on the inside. The hawk was caught in this trap, for when it flew down after the partridge out reached the monkey and caught the thief. In a moment the hawk's neck was wrung and the monkey soon had the hawk plucked. Taking the two birds to the cook, the monkey handed them to him as if to say: "Here are your two partridges, master." The cook thought that one of the birds looked queer, but he served them on the table. The owner of the house shook his head when he saw the dish, and, telling the cook of the trick, laughed heartily.

HON. ZACH. CHANDLER.

Sudden and Unexpected Death of the Michigan Senator.

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator from Michigan, who had been making a series of Republican speeches in Wisconsin, stopped over at Chicago, en route home, and addressed a large meeting of Republicans at McCormick Hall in that city, on the night of the 31st of October. He spoke nearly two hours in his usual vigorous, slam-bang, sledge-hammer style, and nearly the last words uttered by the speaker on the platform were (referring to the Republican party): "We ain't a going to die yet; we have made other arrangements."

After the delivery of his fierce philippic against the Democracy Mr. Chandler was driven to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where some time was spent in conversation with personal and political friends. He seemed to be in his usual robust health. Between 12 and 1 o'clock he retired for the night, remarking at the time that he felt tired. About 8 o'clock the next morning (Nov. 1), Mr. Chandler not yet having risen, a knock on his door for the purpose of awakening him elicited no response. The knocking was repeated several times by the servants with the same result, when the state of affairs was reported to the office. The hotel officials, now alarmed at the ominous silence of Mr. Chandler, entered the room by means of a pass-key. Their worst fears were realized. Senator Chandler lay prone upon the bed, in the cold embrace of death. At what hour the dread messenger came is not exactly known, but it is conjectured that it was not long after Mr. Chandler retired. The doctors declare that heart disease was the cause of his death.

The dead Senator, when first discovered, was half-sitting, half-lying upon the bed, his legs hanging over the side, the right foot on the floor, and the left foot raised a foot or so above it. The death had evidently been a peaceful one. The eyes were closed, and an expression of calm repose lay on the features. The appearance of the room was indicative of a man who had lain down to rest for a few hours in the full rush of an active career. His watch was lying under a pillow and still going. His dressing-case was open, a clean shirt was laid on one side, and his clothing carefully placed upon a chair. A consultation of eminent physicians was called to decide upon the causes that produced death. It was ascertained that Mr. Chandler had exposed himself greatly during his speaking tour in Wisconsin, particularly at Janesville, where he spoke twice in one day in a tent, where the temperature was very low, and that he had been disturbed for a day or two by pains in the chest and stomach. One or two of the physicians were in favor of a post-mortem examination, but, in deference to the feelings of the family and friends of the deceased, they were overruled, and the council of medical experts decided to simply examine the body externally and submit their views to the Coroner's jury. After a careful examination of the body, and an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the deceased, they gave a written opinion to the effect that Mr. Chandler "died from natural causes—probably cerebral hemorrhage." The Coroner's jury accordingly rendered a verdict to the same effect.

The stern demands of the law in cases of sudden death having been complied with, the body of the deceased was again taken charge of by friends, and arrangements made for the funeral. A committee of thirty prominent citizens was delegated to accompany the remains to Detroit. On Sunday morning, Nov. 2, the body was escorted to the depot by a large civic and military procession, and dispatched to Detroit over the Michigan Central railroad.

Biographical.

Mr. Chandler was nearly 66 years old at the time of his death, having been born at Bedford, N. H., on the 10th of December, 1813. His education was limited to that of the common schools and academy in his native State. In [illegible] afterward engaged in the dry-goods business. He was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1851, and in 1852 was the nominee of the Whig party for Governor of Michigan. He made an active canvass and ran far ahead of his ticket, but the Democratic party was then in ascendancy in the State. In 1857, the Republican party having come into power in Michigan, Chandler was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Lewis Cass, and took his seat March 4, 1857.

He at once took prominent and radical ground in hostility to the encroachments of slavery. He was re-elected in 1863, and again in 1869, thus serving in the Senate eighteen years. Mr. Chandler was made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and held that position until the expiration of his third term, March 3, 1875. In the Senatorial election by the Michigan Legislature in 1875, he was nominated by the Republicans for a fourth term. The Republican Legislative Majority that year was but ten on joint ballot, and on the first vote by both houses Jan. 21, 1875, Mr. Chandler lacked three votes of being elected, owing to a very decided opposition of a few Republicans opposed to him. On the second ballot the Democrats, with one exception, voted with six bolting Republicans for Isaac P. Christiancy, one of the Supreme Court Judges, and the latter was thus elected by one majority. Oct. 19, 1875, Mr. Chandler was appointed Secretary of Interior by President Grant, holding the position until after the inauguration of President Hayes. On the 10th of February last, Senator Christiancy resigned his office to accept the position of United States Minister to Peru, and on the 18th of the same month Mr. Chandler was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Chandler left a will. His estate, consisting principally of valuable real estate in Detroit, and an interest in a large mercantile establishment in the same city, is estimated at about $1,800,000. Mr. Chandler's only immediate relative, besides his wife and only daughter, Mrs. Eugene Hale, the wife of the well-known Maine Congressman, and her three children, is an aged sister, Mrs. Lee, who lives at Bedford, N. H. His brothers are all dead.

Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habits of a religious people has made the occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God and humbly invoking His continued favor has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold, or more universal. During the past year, also, unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquillity, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom, have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to the Government which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so fitly framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labor, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

[Seal.] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

By the President:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

S. L. Harvey, of Greenville, Pa., met with a singular accident a few days ago. He had boiled some chestnuts. After taking them from the pot he poured cold water on them, and immediately placed one in his mouth for the purpose of breaking the shell. The hot water had filled the nut with steam, and when the shell burst the steam escaped, burning the gentleman's mouth so badly that he was unable to partake of food for two days.

THE ELECTIONS.

General elections were held in eleven States on Tuesday, Nov. 4, and local elections were held in Illinois, Georgia and a few other States. The results of the polling, as indicated by the returns received on the morning after the election, are summarized below:

New York.—The election in New York was for State officers, 32 State Senators, and 128 Assemblymen. There were seven parties in the field, with five candidates for Governor. Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by a plurality of about 20,000. The remainder of the State officers chosen are Democrats, as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Clarkson N. Potter; Comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; Secretary, Allen C. Beach; Treasurer, James Mackin; Attorney General, Aug. Schoonmaker; Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; Congress, Twelfth, Waldo Hutchins. The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches.

Wisconsin.—The entire Republican State ticket was successful in Wisconsin by a majority it is estimated at this time at 20,000. The State officers chosen are: Governor, William E. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Bingham; Secretary, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther; Attorney General, Alexander Wilson; Superintendent Public Instruction, W. C. Whitford.

Massachusetts.—The Republican ticket is elected by a majority of between 12,000 and 16,000 over Butler, Adams polling a very light vote. The State officials chosen are as follows: Governor, John D. Long; Lieutenant Governor, Byron Weston; Secretary, Henry B. Peirce; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Attorney General, George Marston.

Pennsylvania.—The Republicans carry Pennsylvania by an estimated majority of 25,000 or 40,000. The election was for a State Treasurer. Samuel Butler, of Chester county, is the successful man.

Nebraska.—In Nebraska the election was for a Supreme Court Judge and two University Regents. The Republican candidates, as named below, were chosen by a majority of about 12,000: Supreme Court Judge, Amasa Cobb; University Regents, John L. Carson and Jos. W. Gannett.

New Jersey.—The returns thus far received show that the Republicans of New Jersey have gained one State Senator and two or three members of the Assembly. They will probably retain control of both branches of the Legislature.

Connecticut.—The election in Connecticut was for the Legislature only, and for the Senate elections were held in only eleven of twenty-one districts. In these the Republicans elect ten and Democrats one. Of the Senators elected last year, who hold over this year, seven are Republicans and three Democrats, so that the Senate will stand seventeen Republicans and four Democrats. The House will probably stand about 153 to 93, or a Republican majority of between sixty and seventy on joint ballot.

Illinois.—In Illinois elections were held for county officers. General interest was centered principally in the contest in Chicago and Cook county. The Republicans carried the county, electing their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 11,000. The Republican majority in the city proper is about 5,000.

Minnesota.—In Minnesota the whole Republican ticket was chosen by majorities estimated at this writing at 8,000 to 12,000.

Mississippi.—The election in Mississippi was for State Senators and members of the Legislature. The Democrats carry all but a few counties.

Virginia.—The election in Virginia was for members of the General Assembly, and created more interest than any election in that State for many years. The issue was solely on the repeal of the McCulloch Debt bill, a settlement of the State debt submitted by the creditors, passed by the last Legislature. The returns indicate that a majority of the people in the State are opposed to a settlement of the debt on the basis of the McCulloch bill, and, in fact, on any other basis that will be acceptable to the creditors.

Maryland.—Maryland voted for State officers, State Senators and members of the Legislature. The entire Democratic ticket—Governor, William L. Hamilton; Comptroller, Thomas J. Keating; Attorney General, Charles J. M. Gwynn; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Spencer C. Jones—was elected by about 15,000 majority. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both branches.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JO HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1815, and died at Garden City, L. I., Oct. 31, 1879. He graduated at West Point in 1837, served in the Florida war, and in the war with Mexico. He resigned his commission in the army in 1853. He re-entered the military service at the beginning of the late civil war, and took an active part in McClellan's peninsular campaign. He commanded a grand division under Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg. He succeeded to the command of the Army of the Potomac Jan. 26, 1863, and fought the battle of Chancellorsville. He resigned shortly after, and was succeeded by Gen. Meade. He was transferred to the West, where he distinguished himself in the series of battles fought around Chattanooga in November, 1863, his best-known and most highly appreciated exploit being the storming of Lookout mountain.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$6 00	@	9 75
Hogs	3 85	@	4 30
Cotton	11¼	@	11½
Flour—Superfine	5 10	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 30	@	1 44
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@	60
Oats—Mixed	40	@	41
Rye—Western	85	@	89
Pork—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
Lard	6½	@	6¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 10	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 00
Hogs	3 00	@	4 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 14	@	1 15
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2	41	@	42
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye—No. 2	74	@	75
Barley—No. 2	83	@	84
Butter—Choice Creamery	28	@	31
Eggs—Fresh	15	@	16
Pork—Mess	9 00	@	10 00
Lard	6	@	6¼
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 16	@	1 17½
No. 2	1 15	@	1 16
Corn—No. 2	41	@	42
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye—No. 1	72	@	73
Barley—No. 2	72	@	73
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21	@	1 22
Corn—Mixed	34	@	35
Oats—No. 2	26	@	27
Rye	69	@	70
Pork—Mess	10 50	@	10 75
Lard	6	@	6¼
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 22	@	1 27
Corn	45	@	46
Oats	33	@	35
Rye	80	@	82
Pork—Mess	11 50	@	11 00
Lard	6	@	6¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 25	@	1 26
No. 2 Red	1 24½	@	1 25½
Corn—No. 2	45	@	46
Oats—No. 2	30	@	31
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	7 00	@	7 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 25
No. 1 Amber	1 23	@	1 24
Corn—No. 1	51	@	52
Oats—Mixed	32	@	33
Barley (per cental)	1 15	@	1 45
Pork—Mess	12 00	@	12 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 95	@	5 10
Fair	4 00	@	4 60
Common	3 10	@	3 60
Hogs	3 70	@	4 00
Sheep	3 00	@	4 25

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. [illegible]
[illegible] J. LOWRY } Editors.

THE deficiency in the beet-sugar crop in France, which is one of the most important staples of that country, is from 25 to 50 per cent.

"OLD MOORE," the English almanac-maker, in whose prophecies many people have faith, notwithstanding the fact that they are hardly ever verified, predicts the death of Prince Bismarck in 1880, and the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield; also the revival of English prosperity.

TWO CHICAGO men went on a week's spree, which involved an irregular tour through the West. One morning they awoke in a hotel, with a dazed notion as to what city they were in. One said St. Louis, and the other Cincinnati. They bet $100 as to which was right, and neither won, for the bell-boy informed them that the place was Milwaukee.

THE Government is building a series of towers between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of making a survey of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, with the object of determining the true water course from the lakes to the gulf. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Congress for this purpose.

THE last fiscal year it cost the Postoffice Department $3,000,000 more than its receipts to run it; the year previous it cost $5,000,000 more than the receipts. This indicates that the time for a 2-cent postage rate has about come. Of course the department should be self-supporting; but whenever the receipts come nearly up to the expenses a move toward lower rates is in order. The cheaper the postoffice can be made to work the better for the community; for it is a great public educator.

THE disaster to the German Government by the sinking of one of its finest ships, it seems, has taught it a lesson. The construction of all heavy ironclads has been discontinued in the imperial navy. Their places are to be supplied by small vessels with uncommonly powerful engines. They are to be armed with one rotating cannon each, the projectile of which will pierce the heaviest cuirass in use at the distance of three miles. Such a navy will not only be effective in defending harbors and roadsteads, but in covering the landing of a hostile army.

A WILD man has been found near North Adams, Mass. While two men were hunting in the vicinity of Cobble mountain, the other day, they were suddenly startled by a huge creature jumping from a thicket, which bore the resemblance of half man and half animal. One of the hunters fired at it and apparently wounded it in one arm, as it set up a terrible noise and began licking the injured member. It soon stopped its noise, and, looking up and beholding its assailants, started for them on a dead run. The hunters took to their heels and a lively chase of over a mile was kept up, the pursued finally escaping.

FEW people, probably, have any idea of what a vast concern is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which comes before Congress at almost every session for a lumping subsidy for carrying the mails. Within the last seven years a fleet of iron steamers, costing about $9,500,000, has been built, and these are now all in good condition and earning money. Two of these vessels are running between San Francisco and Australia, enjoying a subsidy from the Australian Government of $29,000 on every round trip, and two are running between Panama and San Francisco. The present fleet consists of sixteen iron screw steamers and four wooden side-wheel steamboats.

FRENCH and Italian journalists have recovered from the stupor into which they were thrown by the announcement of the Austro-German alliance, and now discuss the matter with a certain degree of freedom. In referring to Lord Salisbury's hopeful predictions that the agreement will strengthen the peace of Europe, a Paris newspaper says it will more likely lead to dangerous complications and disastrous wars. Italian politicians recommend an understanding between the Latin and Sclavonic nations as a counterpoise to the Bismarck-Andrassy partnership. If this advice is followed a long step will have been taken toward the precipitation of the general European conflict so long expected.

DR. FISCHER, of the imperial German postoffice, has just published a pamphlet showing the comparative postal and telegraph statistics. The letter post of the whole world for 1873 amounted in round numbers to 3,300,000,000 letters, or about 9,250,000 daily; and the numbers have been increasing daily at an astonishing rate. Thus in Japan the number of postoffices in 1872 was 1,179, and in 1876 it had risen to 3,649. The number of separate articles which passed through the Japanese post in 1878 was 47,000,000, of which 25,000,000 were letters, 10,000,000 post cards and 9,500,000 newspapers. Post cards were first brought into use only in 1865, and now they are employed in almost every country of the world. The parcels post has, however, not yet got beyond the first stage of its development. The number of telegraphic dispatches sent in 1877 amounted for the whole globe to nearly 130,000,000, or an average of 353,000 daily.

THE following instance illustrates the evil working of the present English system of land management: The village of Everton twelve years ago was one of the most prosperous in the county. The farms, eight in number, were let to well-to-do tenants, most of whom were born upon the soil they cultivated. But since then there has been a total change both in landlords and tenants. Some years ago, when the land-hunger was its height, the estate, comprising 1,700 acres, was sold; all the old tenants were evicted; the land was let to strangers at an advanced rental, and an entirely new system of management was inaugurated by the gentleman who took the management of the estate. The farms were not long occupied. The advanced rent, like the last straw, made itself felt, and tenant after tenant found himself obliged to give up his holding; they were succeeded in some cases by other tenants who, like their predecessors, eventually succumbed, until at last the village has become almost deserted by farmers. Seven farm-houses are unoccupied by farmers, one or two are shut up, and the others are occupied by either bailiffs or laborers. The whole of the land, with the exception of one farm and some garden-land, is in the hands of the estate agent, who is carrying on the cultivation at the expense of the landlord. The landlords used to clear £3,000 a year from this estate, but for the last four years they have lost £3,000 a year.

Toads in Trees and Stones.

A large toad was found a few years ago in an old apple tree at Wonham Manor; it came to light when the tree was blown down. The "Memoires" of the French Academie des Sciences" contain a description of a live toad found in the heart of an old elm tree. Near Nantes, when an old oak was cleft open, a toad was found in the very heart-wood, although no crevice or other channel of entrance could be detected; there were about ninety rings in the trunk of this oak, leading to the inference (according to one theory) that the animal must have been in his prison-house ninety years. Mr. Jesse, in reference to a frog found in the trunk of a mulberry-tree, expressed a belief that the annual rings had been gradually but surely inclosing the reptile. Toads in clay have been more frequently met with than in trees; sometimes a whole family have been thus ferreted out at once. In 1856 a toad was found at a considerable depth at Benthall, near Brosely, Shropshire. Mr. Bathurst, earthenware manufacturer at Benthall, ascertained that the creature was met with about six feet beneath the surface, in a layer of tough clay customarily used for making coarse brown ware. Above this layer, in successive strata, were ferruginous coal of poor quality, clay, a loam of clay and gravel, and meadow-turf at the top. The toad was found filling a cavity as wax does a seal. A minute examination of the superincumbent strata failed to detect any fissure through which the animal could have entered. The light of day seemed at first to distress it, but this it soon became accustomed to; the eyes were brilliant, the skin moist, the mouth quite closed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Wonderful Story of Brook Trout.

In the *Bee*, a busy little paper that improves each shining hour in Sacramento, Cal., to gather the very honey of the news, there one day in the last month appeared a story about some brook trout. The *Bee* got the story from Mr. Redding, who is paid by the State to take care of all good fish. Mr. Redding says that at the foot of Mount Shasta, near the Sacramento river, he made a small pond in which to hatch trout. The water ran into the pond through a spout (or, as he calls it, "flume"), and this spout was built for a long distance to a spring on the mountain side. The spout crosses a deep glen when about 200 feet from the pond, and in the bottom of the glen runs a free stream of water that empties into the river. Now one sunny day Mr. Redding saw several trout swim out of the pond and into the spout, which is not covered. There was water enough in the spout for the fish to swim in by hard work. Mr. Redding watched the little fellows until they reached the part of the spout that was over the deep glen. When they reached that point they jumped over the side of spout and dropped into the water below, swimming thence into the river. He watched fourteen fish do the trick in one day. Every one of them made the jump in safety. It is strange that the fish should have known just where to jump at, for had they attempted to leap from the spout at any other point they would have been killed by falling on the rocks.

UPON a modest gravestone in Vincennes Cemetery appears the plaintive legend, "His neighbor played the cornet."

AGRICULTURAL.

November Work on the Farm.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

FENCES and gates of the orchard and nursery should be in good order, especially at this season, when a stray animal may do serious damage.

DRAINING, if necessary, should be done before hard freezing weather. Surface water should not be allowed to collect; a few furrows in the right place will be useful in carrying off the water.

PLOWING the corn-stubble should be made the first business of this month. In fact, the plowing under or otherwise disposing of all rubbish from gathered crops should be done as soon as possible.

REGULAR rations are absolutely necessary. Steady feed means steady thrift and profit. Scarcely any two animals have the same appetites. In feeding, observe closely and know the habits of each animal; the winter is the time for this study.

CIONS may be cut as soon as the leaves fall, when they should be put in sawdust, or, in its absence, sand, and kept in a cool cellar. Only healthy, thrifty trees of well-known varieties should be selected from. It is better [illegible] buy them to use poor stock.

A MOUND of earth at the base of young trees will serve the double purpose of a support to the tree against the winds and storms, and also prevent mice from gnawing the trunks and killing the trees. The mounds should be eighteen or twenty inches high, and of earth free from weeds, so that it may pack firmly.

APPLES.—With the present short crop, fruit that in years of abundance would not be thought marketable will sell, and should be sorted with this in view, and put up in the best possible shape. The rejected fruit can go into cider, which is better when made at this season, because the process of fermentation goes on more slowly.

THE chinch bug has been unusually destructive the past season. Its winter harbors are in the stubbles, and any standing weeds that remain in the fields. Doubtless the ravages of this pest are encouraged by the safe shelter it finds in this way. Wheat farmers may take a hint from this, that cleaner culture may be found an effective method of destroying this and other pests, by depriving them of winter quarters.

WINTER FEEDING FOR COWS.—The yield of milk and butter in the summer depends greatly upon the winter feeding. All the feed given to cows is not consumed without return. The manure gives a good dividend upon the outlay, and the animals are storing up energy and strength to be made available afterward. The winter is the season for liberal and judicious feeding, and not for "short commons," which is but another term for half starvation.

RABBITS can do much harm if left to themselves. If the trees are few, they may be protected by bands of lath or tarred paper, tied on with fine wire. Rabbits have a great distaste for meat, and may be kept away from the roots by smearing the trunks of the trees with blood, or rubbing them with liver or other refuse meat. A small "bounty" on rabbits will make boys active with their traps. The rabbit is at its best in November, and a fat young one is most excellent.

FENCES AND DITCHES.—Before the ground freezes, put fences and ditches in good order. Fence-posts that are loose may be tamped solidly, and a stone rammed on each side will steady a post better than packing with earth. Mounding up around the posts will turn the water from them and save them from heaving. The weeds that have grown in the ditches, and the accumulations of leaves and rubbish, should not be left in them; remove all such and make a clear channel for the water to flow away.

COWS.—Dairymen have reason to hope for better things. An advance of 100 per cent. on cheese, and 25 per cent. on butter, is cheering, although, unfortunately, the dealers get all the benefit of it at present. The dairymen, however, will have the advantage in the future, and this will be an incentive to improve the condition of the cows. Winter dairying is a profitable business, and the best dairymen are gradually working into it, but it will be only the first-class dairymen who will succeed in it.

GREEN manuring is one of the cheapest and easiest methods of fertilizing land. A stubble plowed early this month may be sown with rye, at a cost of less than $2 per acre, and the rye may be plowed under in the spring, April or May, and the ground sown with another crop. Otherwise the rye may be cut for fodder, and the ground used for oats. But an occasional green crop plowed in will be found very useful in keeping up land, and rye is the only one that can be used at this season.

DEEP DRAINS.—Making drains is especially a work for this season. If a field, or part of one, or a low piece of land is properly drained each year, by-and-by the whole farm will be put into good condition. Patience and time are especially needed in farm work. One cannot do everything in one year, nor in ten, in many cases, so that a farmer should not be discouraged, if he cannot do all that he desires in one or two seasons. If what is done is completed, as far as it goes, one should be satisfied.

ROOTS AFTER CORN.—A badly-plowed corn-stubble is the worst possible ground for roots, and, if these are to be grown next season, and corn-stubble is to be plowed first, it must be plowed deeply, and all the corn-stubs well covered. Root culture requires good farming, and rough, uneven plowing, with loose corn-stubs on the surface, is not good farming. A well-plowed corn-stubble may be worked with the disk-harrow in the spring, and well fitted for roots, which are preferable to oats to follow corn.

THERE is a popular brewery in Munich called the Hofbrauhaus—"court brewery—in which noble and plebeian mingle freely, the best of lager, like the cold hand of death, rendering all equal. The quantity of beer they imbibe may be judged from the recent observations of a visitor, as recorded in a German newspaper. At 10:35 in the forenoon, two fresh hogsheads were tapped. One of them was empty at 10:48 and the other at 10:51. This would be about 1,000 glasses sold in sixteen minutes.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

BANANA ICE CREAM.—Take eight ripe bananas, pound them into a pulp, then beat them thoroughly with one quart of cream. Sweeten and freeze the same as ordinary cream. They may also be grated or finely chopped.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Take eight ripe tomatoes; cut them up, skins and all, and stew them until they are very soft; press them through a sieve; season with salt and cayenne pepper. Add five table-spoonfuls of brown gravy; stir it all well together, and heat it.

TOMATO PASTE FOR SOUP.—Skin the tomatoes, and stew them quite dry; then put them upon china plates, and put them in the sun to dry. When dried into a paste, put it into jars, and tie them down. This can be kept all winter, if put in a cool, dry place.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Take stewed tomatoes well seasoned; add to them sufficient fine bread crumbs to enable you to form into cakes; fry in butter to a light brown. Fresh tomatoes, sliced and rolled in fine crumbs (first salting them), fried in the same manner, are very nice.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup brown sugar, one cup milk, one cup raisins, one cup suet; flour sufficient for a thick batter; if sour milk is used, one teaspoon soda; if sweet milk, two teaspoons baking-powder; put in a two-quart basin and steam three hours; both suet and raisins are to be chopped fine.

CHEAP SALAD DRESSING.—One egg, well stirred with one teaspoonful of mixed mustard and one of salt, two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, one cup of fresh cream, one table-spoonful of butter. Heat slowly, stirring constantly, till it comes to a boil. Make it in the morning, that it may be perfectly cold when put on the lettuce.

BEEF BALLS.—Chop very fine two pounds of raw beef (off the round is best) and one-fourth pound of suet; mix with it a handful of flour; seaso to taste with salt, black pepper and cloves; mold into balls or cakes (a little thicker than codfish cakes), and fry in suet or drippings until a nice brown on both sides, keeping the cover on all the time.

TO PICKLE ONIONS.—Select small silver-skinned onions. After taking off the outside skin remove with a knife one more skin, when each onion should look quite clear. Put them into strong brine for three days. Bring vinegar to boil with one or two blades of mace and some whole red peppers. Pour it hot over the onions, well drained from the brine.

SICK-ROOM COOKERY—SAVORY CUSTARD.—Take the yelks of two eggs, and the white of one, and put in a small basin; add one gill of beef-tea and a quarter of a saltspoonful of salt; whip up the eggs and the beef-tea; take a small cup, which will hold the mixture and butter it; take a piece of white letter-paper, and butter that, and tie it on the cup; have a saucepan, with ho water, and put it on the fire to boil when the water is boiling put in the cup, so that the water stands below the top of the cup; let it simmer fiftee minutes; serve hot.

Edwin Forrest's Chivalry.

The manly elements of Mr. Forrest' character made him at all times the ready champion of the weak and defenseless. He was especially chivalrou in his conduct to women. This on instance is a sample: He was returning from New York after a successfu engagement in that city, and seated opposite him in the car were two young ladies. They were traveling withou male escort. When the cars stopped at Newark a person entered and took a seat immediately back of the ladies.

He was of the loud class, full of paste jewelry, impudence and bad manners. The latter was soon painfully apparent with reference to the ladies. He indulged in offensive language, and seemed to think the whole matter was a good joke. In a short time the language and the conduct of the man and the evident distress of the ladies arrested the attention of Mr. Forrest. He left his seat and, facing the obnoxious passenger, said:

"Will you please vacate your seat? You are offensive to these ladies."

"Guess not," replied the man, with the coarse and rude expression of a bully and a ruffian; "I have paid for my ticket, and will sit where I please."

"But," answered Mr. Forrest, and the color mounted to his cheeks, "your ticket does not give you the right to insult ladies. That you have done, and I will give you five minutes to vacate the seat and the car. If you prefer to leave both by the window, remain, and you can be accommodated."

Mr. Forrest then drew his watch from his pocket and buttoned his coat. The ruffian took another glance at the determined eye and stalwart frame of his opponent, and with murmured threats of vengeance left the car. The ladies had no further annoyance from him.

This is an authentic anecdote of one whose whole life was, in many respects, a romance.

IN Switzerland there were, this season, 1,400,000 travelers, according to the Geneva *Journal*, a larger number than has been registered in four years. The number of English travelers has decreased, while that of Russian and German has increased. It is estimated that 200 francs is the average sum spent by each traveler; therefore, there must be about 280,000,000 francs disbursed in Switzerland yearly by travelers. The *Times* says that English travelers alone have this year spent over 46,000,000 francs there.

ACCORDING to an official report 160 Turkish mosques and holy schools were destroyed in Roumelia and Bulgaria during the Russian occupation of these provinces; and about the same number of mosques and schools have been destroyed since the Russians left.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

SURE AND SIMPLE CURE FOR WARTS.—I will send you a recipe for curing warts, which I have tried and know it to be a sure cure. Procure a wild turnip out of the woods, cut a piece of it off and rub the inside of it on the wart a few times, and in a short time the wart will be gone and will not leave any scar at all. If the wart is large and raw it will be a little sore. I had nearly a hundred warts on my hands, and I put on the turnip and they are entirely gone. Try it, one and all.—*From an interested reader of the "Home" department.*

CURE OF SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA.—Dr. Ebrard, of Nimes, states that he has for many years treated all his cases of sciatica and neuralgic pains with an approved apparatus, consisting merely of a flat-iron and vinegar, two things that will be found in every house. The iron is heated until sufficiently hot to vaporize the vinegar, and is then covered with some woolen fabric, which is moistened with vinegar, and the apparatus is applied at once to the painful part. The application may be repeated two or three times a day. Dr. Ebrard states that as a rule pain disappears in twenty-four hours, and recovery ensues at once.

REMEDIES FOR HICCOUGH.—According to the Lyon *Medicale*, Dr. Grellety has observed that hiccough in children was immediately stopped by giving them a lump of sugar saturated with table vinegar. The same remedy was tried on adults with similar instantaneous success. Another remedy, which may be considered even more handy, was mentioned by a Russian priest to a lady, and has always proved very efficacious. It consists in simply looking fixedly, for about five minutes, at the blade of an open penknife, without either speaking or laughing. The remedy has been tried innumerable times, and has never proved unsuccessful.

A GOOD CURE FOR CATARRH.—A good cure for catarrh is crushed cubeb berries smoked in a pipe, emitting the smoke through the nose. After a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipeful will

[redacted]

ering, thick, indented tongue tells of previous excesses; and I do not like my friends to wear such tongues, for I sincerely believe that real comfort cannot be secured in this world by any one who does not keep his feet warm, his head cool, and his tongue clean.

Pompeii.

In a recent lecture Rev. Henry G. Spaulding said that in 1748 the spade of a Spanish engineer first struck upon the buried ruins of the city. The city was buried at a depth of from twenty-three to twenty-six feet of ashes and volcanic mud. The lower half of the deposit consisted of dry ashes and small stones or scoriæ. Then comes about ten feet of volcanic mud. This was caused by the heavy vapor of steam in the atmosphere, which converted the showers of ashes as they fell into a plastic mass. Above this mud are the scoriæ and ashes of later eruptions, and the soil which has accumulated upon the surface. Nothing, or very little, was burned in Pompeii. The heat was not sufficient to change the colors of the frescoes on the walls, and the woodwork was carbonized by its long intombment in such a soil. The lecturer defended the city against the charge so commonly made that it was an immoral and vicious city. It was a city of art and culture, and was inhabited by men of wealth and rare taste. If our modern American cities were to be blotted out as Pompeii was blotted out, the future discoverer would find beneath their ruins evidences of vice and licentiousness to which Pompeii can give but little comparison.

A Trim Appearance.

No woman can give a satisfactory excuse for personal untidiness. Household work, of whatever kind, does not interfere with having a clean dress on, however common, a nice, plain collar, and a smooth head of hair. There is all the difference in the world in different housewives in this respect. Some always look bright and "smart;" but others never look decently clean in the mornings; they seem to have no idea that anybody ever notices their personal appearance while engaged in their household duties, or that it is a matter of the least possible concern to anybody. They forget that they have a husband, who was won when they were in full dress, and studied to attract him by an addition it gave to their persons without regard to the time and trouble it required—whose eye is as sharp now as it ever was, and whose sensibilities are just as acute. The children, too—especially the girls—what a sad example to them is slovenliness on the part of their mother!

ALL SORTS.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the inventor of "Pinafore," is 37 years of age.

A WOMAN'S political club has been started in London called the Summerville Club. It numbers 1,000 lady members.

THE Government of India has abandoned the project of creating a separate Indian navy—the expense would be too great.

BUILDING in New York is booming, especially up town. The total number of new buildings this year is 1,576 and their estimated cost is $17,772,662.

NO SMALL measure of courage is required by the rheumatic or anemic sufferer who is condemned to take a series of mud baths at Eranzebad or Elster.

THE Hungarians are exceedingly jealous of their identity as a distinct and sovereign people, and carefully preserve their national usages and language.

THE Rev. William McKay, after reading several notices from his pulpit in the Methodist Church, at Geneva, Ind., said there was another matter as to which he desired to inform his congregation. His wife had eloped with Mr. Hatton, a neighbor.

ELLA JUDD was a clerk in the postoffice at West Stockbridge, Mass. She could not bear to let the letters sent by Mr. Paulding to a young lady pass through her hands without reading them. She was caught opening them, and will be prosecuted.

HOUSE-BUILDING has been more active in Paris this year than has been known since the war. The number of new houses is 658, comprising 2,615 stories. Rents, nevertheless, keep up at the figure reached last year, in consequence of the Exposition.

IN Italy the idea is daily gaining ground that Prince Bismarck has firmly made up his mind to cheat Italy and the Liberal party at large by making peace with the Pope and allying himself with Austria, in order ultimately to steal Trieste for Germany.

A RECENT discovery at Pompeii was that of a birdseller's house. The imbedded skeletons of numerous birds were dug out; also, large quantities of carbonized millet seed, hemp seed and a species of small bean, which had been the dealer's stock of bird food.

A FEW days ago the Indians along Passamaquoddy bay, Me., chose their Governor and subordinate officers. The installation took place the evening of the election, the ceremonies beginning by each Indian placing a spot of red paint on his forehead. There were a variety of dances in which no squaw was permitted to have a male partner, plenty of singing, an address, and an immense feast.

A LIVE frog was found in the center of a solid stone, quarried out at the State prison, in Carson, Nev. He was in a little round cavity three inches in diameter. He was a good-sized frog and a little lighter than the natural color. When his shell was broken into he blinked and shut his eyes, lying flat on his belly as if stunned. Afterward he roused up and jumped about a little, but died in a few minutes.

THE American Isabella grape planted in Wurtemberg, Germany, grows with extraordinary luxuriance, and during the present season, in which the German vineyards are generally in a rather poor condition, this is about the only vine that bears abundant fruit. The United States send cheese and beef to England, and grapes and lager beer to Germany. It remains now that they should furnish wine to France.

A PARIS omnibus, one of the very large three-horsed kind, recently broke exactly into two pieces. The first half went off with the driver, who was unconscious of what had happened. The hind part remained poised on its two wheels—it is not said how long—but all the passengers had time to get down. Fortunately there were but few. Only one was seated in the exact middle of the vehicle, an old lady, who, when the division of the omnibus occurred, was deposited somewhat suddenly on the pavement.

HORACE WEDGE, of Long Hill, Bridgeport, Ct., went out shooting, recently, and returned at night after a tramp covering several miles of ground. After his return home, he put his hand in his pocket for his watch, and found it was missing. That or the following night he dreamed that he saw his watch lying near a beech tree in a run east of Long Hill, where they killed a couple of birds, and so vivid was the dream that the following day he resolved to go and look for the watch. He found the tree he saw in his dream without difficulty, and, lying near it, just as he pictured in his dream, he found the missing watch, safe and sound.

A Birth in India.

In India, before the birth of her first child, the wife, often not more than 13 or 14 years of age, is placed in a palanquin and borne in triumph, accompanied by music, to her father's house, and at every street corner she passes in her progress a cocoanut must be broken and abandoned to propitiate the ever-present demons. Numerous ceremonies attend the advent of the infant, which must be washed, clothed and fed in a peculiar manner. Its ears, nose and head are pressed and pulled, with a view to improve its personal appearance and bring it good luck, and it is laid to sleep with a pen-knife and small coin, endowed with some highly occult significance, under its pillow. The mother is treated with great care and kindness, but, as etiquette forbids a doctor to be called until those around her recognize that her life is in extreme danger, it is not surprising that he often arrives on the scene too late to save his patient.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 13, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald has indicated that he would consent to the use of his name as a candidate for governor, if the democracy of the state demanded it.

The Evansville Courier says: Judge Lowry, of Allen county, would make a strong candidate for governor, and a most excellent officer.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Indianapolis Democrat is strongly in favor of Wm. H. English, as the democratic candidate for president. The same paper supports Col. Gray for governor.

Should the mischievous leaders of the republican party suceed in electing Grant president in 1880, the people can look forward to the great event when his head shall be measured for a crown.

The COURIER persists in slandering and defaming soldiers in general.—Republican.

Every SOLDIER in the county knows better, R. H. Weamer to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Republican of last week names our fellow townsman, Mr. Nicholas Ensley, for treasurer of state on the republican ticket. We fear a republican boom from that quarter will have little effect, though if we were compelled to vote for a republican, we would take pleasure in supporting Mr. Ensley.

Democrats who are advocating the nomination of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for president should bear in mind that he advocated the adoption of the electoral commission bill, and that he was a member of the electoral commission. We might suggest other good reasons why he would not make a strong candidate.

The Very Best of Republican Authority.

We appeal to every honest, fair-minded, Union-loving republican in DeKalb county, to lay aside party prejudice just long enough to read and fairly consider the following extract from an editorial in last weeks Harper's Weekly. In a lengthy editorial concerning the probable results of the New York election, the Weekly says:

"If the republicans should succeed by a plurality only, the result next year would still remain doubtful, but a clear republican majority over both the democratic candidates would not only place New York among the republican states next year, but it should put an end to the un-American and mischievous talk about a 'strong man,' which has fired so much of the eloquence of the campaign. Have we really reached a condition in which the party of the intelligence, patriotism, and industry of the country, victorious in the field and successful at the polls, must betake itself to the overthrow of the constitution to maintain the rights and liberties of American citizens? This is the only meaning of the demand of a 'strong man.' In the sense in which the phrase is used there is no place for him in our popular system of government. A 'strong man' in the current phrase means a soldier. But our government is civil, not military. A military president can do nothing except in strict obedience to law, and to demand a soldier for the presidency because he is a soldier, is to doubt and discredit the American principle and the American government. It is possible that General Grant, to whom all this kind of talk points, may be the real choice of the republican party for the presidency. But if it should select him, because he is, in the common phrase, a 'strong man,' and not because he is resolutely obedient to law, it would betray its own principles and traditions. For any possible exigency that can arise, Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Washburne, or any other civilian, would be just as 'strong' a man as General Grant. Happily he has never shown any disposition to play the 'strong man's' part, and it is a national disgrace that eminent republican leaders should have broadly hinted a role suited to an Asiatic prince or a Norman barbarian; but not to an American president."

Now, we want to ask our republican friends, if there is not some danger of "the overthrow of the Constitution" should the republican leaders succeed in electing a "strong man", when such papers as Harper's Weekly become alarmed? Every reading man in this broad land, and almost every schoolboy knows with what zeal the Harpers have for many years supported the republican party; and all, will acknowledge that Nast's cartoons which have appeared week after week for years in Harper's Weekly have done more for the republican party than any dozen republican newspapers in the land. It will not do to say that Harper's Weekly is not good authority, nor that its editor is not advised as to the desires of republican leaders; it is no milk and water journal nor never was; on the other hand, it has always advocated radicalism of the most radical character. It now fearlessly asserts that "IT IS A NATIONAL DISGRACE THAT EMINENT REPUBLICAN LEADERS SHOULD HAVE BROADLY HINTED A ROLE SUITED TO AN ASIATIC PRINCE OR A NORMAN BARBARIAN." Is it any wonder that democratic newspapers are sounding an alarm and charging republican leaders with conspiracy against the rights and liberties of Americans? Who, now, are traitors to their country?

Teachers' Institute.

MONDAY, NOV. 10TH, 1879.

The DeKalb county teachers' institute convened at Garrett, at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by Superintendent MacIntosh. Mr. T. J. Saxton of Auburn, was elected secretary, after which the regular exercises were commenced.

Prof. C. A. Fike, of Butler, conducted a class in grammar, proving his ability to master that branch of study. Having finished the exercises in grammar, the teachers indulged in a little recreation by way of vocal music, led by Mr. J. S. Otis assisted by Miss Nettie Rowe at the organ. Prof. Otis then took up the subject of mental arithmetic and entertained the members with remarks both interesting and instructive. Superintendent MacIntosh was next, with a subject of no little importance—that of penmanship; his ideas and suggestions were worthy of consideration by every one present; as there is probably no branch so much neglected by teachers, and none of more importance in our common schools. Mr. T. H. Shoub was then called upon to offer some remarks concerning geography, and the importance of map drawing in public schools, subjects he is well qualified to discuss. Dr. Sherman, of Garrett, by request of Superintendent MacIntosh, offered some very appropriate suggestions concerning the building and ventilation of school rooms, the importance of which is so frequently overlooked by school officers. His remarks were extemporaneous, or nearly so, and proved conclusively that physiology and hygiene are subjects with which he is familiar. Mr. Clark, the trustee of Keyser township, was present and will no doubt take advantage of the suggestions made by the doctor when he has occasion to construct new school buildings. In this connection it occurs to the writer that the law compelling teachers to attend township institutes might be appropriately amended so as to compel school officers to attend county institutes.

An employe at the [illegible] w escaped a violent death by being away fro his post when Meeker and the others fell, sa that Chief Douglass, who planned the Ute rising, was a participant in the massacre Mountain Meadows. He claims to have tained his information by overhearing a qu rel between the chiefs at the agency, some ago, in which one of them threatened Doug with exposure on account of his service the Mormons in that dreadful butchery.

EX GOV. BROWN, of Tennessee, President of the Texas Pacific Railroad C pany, has arrived in Washington, and firms the report that the company has no pose of making any further applicatio Congress for a subsidy....The Presiden appointed Albert Johnson Surveyor General Colorado.

GENS. ADAMS and Hatch and Ch Ouray have been appointed a peace comm sion to visit the hostile Ute camp and inve gate the killing of Maj. Thornburgh and followers.

WASHINGTON.

THE Comptroller of the Curren says the increase in the national-bank circul tion for October was about $3,000,000.

THERE is a rumor at Washington th the English mission has been tendered to President Woolley, of Yale College.

AS A mark of respect to the memo of the late Senator Chandler, the Preside issued an order directing that the several E ecutive Departments be closed to public bu ness, and their flags and those of their depen encies throughout the country be displayed half-mast on the day of his funeral.

IN his annual report, just submitte to the President, Gen. Sherman dwells at co siderable length on the fact that, while the re ular army consists of 25,000 men, only abo 20,000 are available for actual service. Near 4,000 enlisted men are detailed for various d ties, all of them so important that he has fou it impossible to reduce the number. Believi that 25,000 men would be none too many exclusive service in the regiments of the lin [illegible]

Institute convened at 9 o'clock a. m. Rev. Madden read from the scriptures and opened the institute with prayer.

The next on the programme was a recitation in grammar conducted by Prof. C. A. Fike. Harvey's was the recognized authority.

Prof. Otis, of Garrett, delivered an address on arithmetic, as applied to business calculations.

Miss Daniels of the Auburn schools addressed the institute on vocal tones, select reading and gymnastic exercises. Her remarks were both interesting and profitable. At the close of Miss Daniels' address, the superintendent offered some good suggestions upon the same subject. Institute then adjourned for dinner, after which Supt. MacIntosh conducted a recitation in orthography, which was highly spoken of. Miss Ella E. Shoub followed with remarks on geography. Remarks concerning primary arithmetic by Miss Zeigler were followed by a general discussion on the same subject. After considerable discussion concerning the general management of schools, the institute adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Names registered on Tuesday:

L. Daniels	Ida Rohm
Rose Moody	Ella M Clark
Isaac M. Deigh	Belle Stahl
Mullie Emerson	Eliza Stahl
Libbie Henry	Clara Cooper
Zellie McCurdy	T H Thew
Ida Wyckoff	T P French
Pricilla Coder	J M Beard
J. A. McIntyre	Edwin Barber
Leroy Work	B F Walter
Howard George	W S Vanzile
Frank Stahl	Sarah A Allen
Josie Rush	Mary Gunsenhouser
Jennie Baxter	Irene Campbell
Mary Young	Byron Grube
Kate Barber	M Cicero Emanuel
Laura Kenedy	Minnie Wagner
David G. Bell	J J M Miller
Cedelia Shaffer	Melvin Reynolds
Lydia Rohm	Libbie Bevier.

The balance of the proceedings will be given next week.

Mr. Tilden's political funeral has been indefinitely postponed. The old gentleman has entirely too much life to make a successful corpse.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Democrats would prefer to attend his funeral now, rather than after the campaign of 1880.

Since the New York election it is generally conceded that Indiana and New York must furnish the democratic candidates for president and vice-president, and Hendricks and Potter seem to have the lead. The Cincinnati Enquirer presents the claims of the gentlemen named in a lengthy editorial, without indicating which should be placed at the head of the ticket. We give below the closing paragraph of the Enquirer article;

"Should these distinguished democrats be nominated, it is a matter for future discussion whether the ticket shall read Potter and Hendricks or Hendricks and Potter. We are now simply engaged in getting out raw material. If the states are to be considered in the order of their importance, then Potter's claims seem to surpass those of Hendricks; if the nominations go by rules of personal promotion, then Hendricks marches to the front. Potter's political achievments are the latest, but Hendricks has the longest standing as a patriotic democrat. Potter has been a champion of the democrats in attacking the republicans for their 'counting in' tricks in 1876; but Hendricks was himself one of the 'counted out.'"

Boomers.

The boom in wheat and cloverseed has bursted; the boom in dry-goods and groceries goes on, but McQuiston & Ralston are still selling at about the samp old prices, although the rise in prices has been about 30 per cent. in the last 90 days. A large lot of boys caps at 30 and 40c. each; a fine cap from 50 to 75c.; men's caps in good styles from 50 to 75c.; also a good cap for 90c. Children's ladies' and men's underwear. Ladies' vests for 35c.; men's undershirts and drawers for 40c. a suit; good suits of underwear for 80c.; good flannels at 25c per yard; colored blankets from $1 00 to $3.00 per pair; good white blankets from $2.25 to $4.50 per pair; Knickerbocker dress goods from 8 to 12½c per yard. Headquarters for cloaks, clothing, gloves and mittens. Overcoats from 6 years up to number 45 in men's sizes. Men's and boys scarfs; misses and ladies' hoods, nubias; a large lot of broche shawls, the best and cheapest in the market. Call and examine our goods.

46-3t McQUISTON & RALSTON.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCreilis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of tresspassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

Newville.

—The weather is fine, now that the winter is over, and Indian summer is with us again.

—A gentleman over the river handed us a very nice little advertisement to be inserted as a news item, but we respectfully declined it.

—John W. Miller and others are putting up a nice little building to be used as a harness shop.

—When we want news items, we will try to find them without any assistance from others who seek to advertise their business free gratis.

—The people are still busy getting in their corn, while some are running around buying up apples and packing them for shipment.

—The Bourbon Mirror states that an illicit still, of 300 gallons capacity, has been found within two squares of the White House, at Washington. This may be news to the Mirror, but it isn't to the president, probably, nor the Grant administration. We would suggest that a smaller one would answer now, as Grant is away and Zach. Chandler is dead; as to the distance from the White House, perhaps this is not any too close, as it saves time, and "time is money."

—The republicans are crowing over the late election in the state of New York and New Jersey in order to induce those who never read anything but the republican county paper, and not often that, to think that they have gained a great victory. Well, forty-five thousand in New York is quite a victory, but, unfortunately for them, it is on the wrong side, as will be shown next year.

ALPHA.

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

$5.00 Reward.

The school board of the town of Auburn will pay FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will furnish information sufficient to convict the party or parties guilty of maliciously injuring public school property.

By order of the Board.

Good Management in Life Insurance

The official returns for 1878 show that many of the life insurance companies are remarkably well managed. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York ranks first, as regards amount paid for expenses, losses and taxes to each one hundred dollars of premium receipts being only $39.33.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati ranks second, they having paid $39.98 to each one hundred dollars of premium receipts. The small amount of loss sustained by the late failures is remarkable when the total amount invested in the companies is considered. Mr. Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Ind., represents this company.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, will full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) in block eighteen (18) in the incorporated town of Garrett, Keyser township, Indiana. J. WILLIAM WAGNER.

Nov. 6, 1879.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, an inhabitant of said state over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for license to retail spirituous, vinious and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to wit: The lower room of the building situated as follows: Commencing at a point thirty-three and one-half (33½) feet west of the southeast corner of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, thence west twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence north seventy-one and one-fourth (71¼) feet, thence east twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence south to the place of beginning. WILLIAM [illegible].

November 5, 1879.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of George S. Morr, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1879, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands:

The undivided two thirds of a certain tract bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], in township thirty-four [34] north of range fourteen [14] east, running thence north until it intersects the north boundary line of the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right-of-way to the east boundary line of the west half of said southwest quarter, thence north on said east boundary line to the north boundary line of said southwest quarter, thence west on said boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about sixty acres of land. Also the following described real estate in said county: Commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the said southwest quarter of section seventeen [17], running thence north to the south boundary line of the right-of-way of said Detroit, Eel River & Illinois railway, thence in a southwesterly direction along said right-of-way to the west boundary line of said west half of said quarter section, thence south to the section line between sections seventeen [17] and twenty [20], thence east on said section line to the place of beginning, containing seventeen [17] acres of land.

TERMS: One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on said premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

42-5 CYRUS C. WALTERS, Adm'r.

SPROTT & WOOD
Real Estate Agents.
Do you want to
BORROW MONEY
At 8 per. cent interest on long time?
Do your want to buy or sell Real or Personal property?
If you do apply by letter or in person to the undersigned.
FOR SALE!
No. 1.
Farm, 120 acres, 4½ miles from Auburn, 3 miles from Garrett, well improved, good house and barn, and fruit trees of all kinds.
No. 2.
House and two lots, stable, good well, and small fruit, for sale cheap.
No. 3.
Farm, 127 acres, well improved, within 1½ miles of Newville, two story frame house good [illegible], splendid orchard, small fruit of all kinds a good bargain.
No. 4.
Farm, 70 acres, situated in Newville township DeKalb county Ind., well improved, good orchard, small fruit of all kind, very cheap.
Will Trade.
No. 5.
House and lot in Auburn for 80 acres of land and pay difference.
No. 6.
Farm 167 acres of land, well improved, good buildings and fences, will trade for 80 acres of well improved land or will sell.
SPROTT & WOOD,
Auburn, Ind.

10 F-O-R-T-Y
The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best investment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere
FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,
And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at
6 THIRTY,
Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.
Offered only by
SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY
We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of
FALL DRESS GOODS!
That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelities are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of
COLORED SILKS,
In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant
Colored Brocades,
Plain Black Silks in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinks of
TRIMMINGS,
consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored
FRINGES,
will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant
Button, Button, who's got the Button?
is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.
Root & Co.: Calhoun treet,
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S
NEW SHOE STORE!
A NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.
MR. CHARLES RAUT
Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.
16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

F·O·R S·A·L·E
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.
A full line of everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,
—SUCH AS—
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil
And acomplete line of
Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,
Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only.
A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

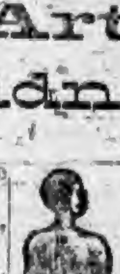

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price, ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER MATHENY.
First door South of First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Ensley avenue needs repairs.

—Ford's livery supports a new team.

—We are still taking wood on subscription.

—Auburn grain merchants are paying $1.18 for wheat.

—The Neoterics "will have a little dance to-night, boys."

—Hickory-nuts! hickory-nuts! wanted by W. H. McIntyre.

—The nicest cloaks and dolmans in town, at Ensley & Co's.

—The hardest soft-water rain of the season occurred Tuesday night.

—Several township trustees attended the institute at Garrett, yesterday.

—Ladies, don't fail to see the new shapes in hats, at Mrs. A. J. Little's.

—Canvass, zephyr, Germantown yarn, any amount at Ensley & Co. 46-2

—Sim. Snyder visited Auburn last Sunday after an absence of several months.

—S. U. Tarney's is the place to buy number one meat, "and don't you forget it."

—Mr. H. C. Bell and Mr. T. C. Cuppy left for Chicago Tuesday night, via the B. & O.

—Wonder if a man is justified in committing suicide when he does it in self-defense?

—Miss Ella C. Moony, of Antwerp, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. P. J. Lockwood this week.

—Opposition does not affect the trade of S. U. Tarney; he is selling more meat than ever.

—Coop. Ralston thinks it's a pity that such a nice young man as Charlie Pommert is blind.

—Velvets and trimming silks of all descriptions and colors, prices low, at Ensley & Co's. 46-2t.

—Mr. I. H. Bennett and family will remove to the central part of the state in a few days.

—Ex-Superintendent Hecker, of the Eel-river railroad, will probably accept a position on the Wabash.

—Bro. Powell, of the Garrett Herald, went to Chicago to meet Grant. The query is, How did he get there?

—W. H. McIntyre wants all the hickory-nuts in Northern Indiana, for which he will pay the highest market price.

—The lodge of the Good Templars is now in a flourishing condition, and it promises to be of unusual interest this winter.

—Mr. Joseph Cour and Miss Sadie Duffy will be married in the Catholic church at Garrett, on Thanksgiving morning.

—Mrs. A. J. Little has just received a splendid new stock of the latest style hats. Don't fail to see them before purchasing.

—A goggle-eyed news agent, on the B. & O. road, is disposing of considerable obscene literature. Go slow, my boy, go slow.

—About $300.00 was subscribed to liquidate the debt on the new M. E. church in Garrett, at the dedication last Sabbath.

—Young ladies and gentlemen should walk into Ensley & Co's, and try a bottle of Dr. Price's perfumery; it is most elegant. 46-2

—G. C. McMillen, of Corunna, brother of Mrs. M. Boland, accompanied by his wife, were the guests of Recorder Boland last Sunday.

—The secret of long life is to keep the liver perfectly healthy, which is best accomplished by using only "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs, or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

—Dont fail to examine the advertisement of the "Physicians' Drug-store" in another column, and call on them when in need of pure drugs.

—The thanksgiving proclamations of both Hayes and Yesbera are contained in this issue; read them both and see which interests you most.

—Pat Conover, the fascinating pencil pusher on the Daily News, pokes fun at our "curly moustache." We bought it in Ft. Wayne, just the same.

—Jno. L. Davis went to Ft. Wayne and back last Saturday. He took some hardware down to Messrs. Morgan & Beach. Fact. Ask him about it.

—The amount of water that has been spilled out of the clouds since Tuesday will have a tendency to dampen the ardor of the instituteists at Garrett.

—Mr. Gilliland is temporarily selling goods for John McClellan, during the latter's visit to Chicago. He looks perfectly at home behind a cigar counter.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, November 10th, 1879: Grace Ritter, Josie I. Williams. Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—James Anderson will shoe your horses for $2.50 per span, and do a first class job. All kind of repairing done on short notice and at low prices. 44-4t

—The floor-managers of the Neoteric Club authorize us to say that the music will be "cut loose" at 8 o'clock, and request all to be present at that time.

—The Ligonier Banner wants the girls to organize a "cooking club" in that burg. We'll bet they don't get it without offering large prizes to the members.

—A close inspection, and careful perusal of the almanac for 1880, prompts us to state that the next New Year's day will come some time in January of that year.

—The county commissioners are now busily engaged in looking after the construction of ditches. The new member of the board, Mr. Kelham, makes a full hand.

—Charley Emanuel packs his grip-sack and steals away to Antwerp quite numerously of late, and an excited community demands that he shall rise and explain.

—Postmaster Rainier wanted to take in the reception at Chicago yesterday, but was too busy; so he made a martyr of himself, practiced self-denial, and stayed "to hum."

—A. T. Austin, of Wabash, who bosses the branch store of W. J. Austin & Co. at that place, arrived in town yesterday and will spend a few days with his brother, W. J.

—Lute Wright and Obe Cool are putting up machinery with which to carry on hay packing this winter. This is a good scheme, and they are just the fellows to make it pay.

—The largest invoice of ruching, laces, lace ties, handkerchiefs, ladies' merino vests, notions, etc., ever brought to this place, at N. Ensley & Co's, east side of public square. 46-2t.

—Everybody says that Ensley & Co., have the nicest line of misses' ulsters and hoods ever brought into town, having made 10 or 12 orders since the first. Go there to buy them. 46-2t.

—Seventeen persons boarded the train at the Saginaw depot last Tuesday, it being the excursion train to Chicago, where Grant displayed himself to the crowd yesterday.

—Pay up your back subscription and get the Courier one year, the Weekly Sentinel one year, and the "Law of the Farm," all for $2.50 in advance. Tell it to your friends.

—Fred. Clark, agent of the Wabash and Saginaw railroads, skipped up to Chicago Saturday night and back early Monday morning. Don't see how she could let him away so soon.

—Thanksgiving evening is the time fixed for the Masonic festival at Garrett. Rev. H. J. Norris, Rev. T. E. Madden and Mr. E. D Hartman, have been invited to address the fraternity.

—If you have nice goods for the holidays, or intend to have in due season, tell the people so in the columns of the Courier, which has the largest circulation of any paper in the county.

—The up-side-down boot man, W. J. Austin, says that business has been boomin' for several weeks past, but that yesterday was "duller'n the"—just supply any word that suits your taste.

—Conductor Covert, of the Jackson road, resumes his old run this week. He has been running the night train for some time past, with no sleep to speak of, and it has about laid him on the shelf.

—"Five years in the south, and what I saw there," was the subject of a lecture delivered at the M. E. church, in Garrett, on Monday evening last. The proceeds were donated to the church.

—Have you ever noticed Tom. Sprott's sign—or rather, Sprott & Wood's? Probably not. Next time you pass their law and insurance shop put on your spec's and hunt for it. Then laugh.

—During a brief stay at Garrett on yesterday, we had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Wm. Lore, superintendent of the B. & O. carpenter shop. Mr. L. appears to be very much of a gentleman.

—Mike Long throws in an extra yard with every whole bolt of brown muslin he sells, which accounts for his popularity among the ladies. If he should happen to forget it, don't be afraid to jog his memory.

—The M. E. Society will meet at the M. E. parsonage on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Refreshments at the usual hour. An invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. Anderson, Sec'y.

—Martin L. Roth, for some time past a resident of the far west, is again in Auburn, whither he came to attend the funeral of his brother Milton, last Tuesday. He has apparently been much benefited in health.

—Uncle Tom Gross says the Central hotel is doing better now than for some time past. The Central is a good house, and the rates are more moderate than those of similar hotels in towns even smaller than Auburn.

—A brakeman on the B. & O. railroad, named Charley Bapp, was killed last Monday night at Fostoria, Ohio, 90 miles east. He was married and lived at Garrett, but we have been unable to learn further particulars.

—Mr. S. D. Mason, late cashier of the Eel-river railroad, has accepted a position on the Chicago & Northwestern, at St. Paul, Minn. No man ever connected with the Eel-river road has more friends along the line than Mr. Mason.

—There isn't a good vacant house in Auburn. This speaks well for the town, but it's rather hard for those who have not where to lay their heads. If the writer could only secure a comfortable wood-shed, he wood shed no more tears.

—There will be no adjourned term of circuit court on the 17th inst., as heretofore announced, owing to a decision of Judge Lowry that an adjourned term cannot be legally held at the time named, under the act creating the new district.

—It rains potato-peelings occasionally in Auburn. The particular shower alluded to occurred last Monday and confined itself exclusively to north Jackson street; and the fellow who got caught in it swore like a canal-boatman. It came up very unexpectedly over a tight-board fence.

—Misses May Rhodenbaugh and Nellie Wheelock were this week soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of a carpet to be laid in the Good Templars' hall. Their mission was a worthy one, and we trust they met with liberal responses from those visited.

—The new little peanut-stand, down on the corner, presided over and controlled by Uncle John McClellan, is adorned with a big sign which informs the people that therein can be found "choice groceries, candies, cigars and tobacco." Exclusively retail.

—It is quite probable that more of our people would have attended Grant's show at Chicago yesterday if it were not for the presence of Georgie Hazzard in this country. He still lurks around and "makes it pleasant for the boys" when they venture outside of the corporation.

—Mr. H. C. Bell still retains his position on the Eel-river division of the Wabash railway. He is well pleased with the new management, and we know the new management is well pleased with him, for he is acknowledged to be one of the best roadmasters in the country.

—Rev. C. A. Russell, Indiana Sunday-school missionary, and Rev. E. B. Edmunds, Michigan Sunday-school missionary, will hold a meeting at the Baptist church in this place next Tuesday evening, November 18th. Exercises will consist of addresses, music, etc. All are cordially invited.

Married.—At the residence of Mr. John Weaver, by Rev. H Johnson, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, 1879, George Clark and Maggie Willard.

The above notice will no doubt surprise many of Mr. Clark's most intimate friends, and if he is not voted a sly old coon, then we miss our guess.

—Go to Ensley & Co's., east of the public square, for millinery and fancy goods. Their stock is the largest in the county, and they now sell cheaper than ever, as trade is increasing rapidly and they are buying new goods every week. Go and see their goods before buying.

—An indignant bluffer from the backwoods went into Austin's big boot and shoe store last evening, determined to have refunded the money he invested in a pair of stoga boots, a few months ago, or spill ber-lud. He got no money, however, neither did he scatter any gore, but he got—left.

—Prof. M. McClinton, from Mansfield, O., is in town this week, canvassing for a class in writing. He will probably be ready to open in the north school building by Friday (to-morrow) evening, and we bespeak for him a large attendance, having examined his specimens and testimonials from other places where he has taught, at all of which he has given entire satisfaction.

—Tom Mays and Wm. Dills exchanged a few highly impassioned sentences, last Tuesday, down on Hollister's corner. It was occasioned by some misunderstanding in regard to the subscription for Prof. Clarke's lectures, and for a time things looked like war; fortunately, though, it terminated without muscular violence, and all is now serene.

—Our attention has been called to the malicious conduct of certain boys in Auburn, who make a practice of throwing stones through the windows of the public school building. A reward is offered for the guilty parties. The school board cannot afford to purchase a box of glass every week to gratify the devilish disposition of reckless boys. Make an example of the first one caught.

—"The Tribulation of a Chinaman in China," is Jules Verne's latest and most popular book. It has been translated into English by Virginia Champlin, and is just published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. It embraces an interesting description of Chinese social life, is full of sparkling humor, and is a remarkably charming and instructive story. For sale by all book sellers.

—Anthony T. Dryer, of Fort Wayne, died last Monday morning at that place, of inflammation of the lungs. He was serving his second term in the council, from the eighth ward, having been re-elected last spring, and was an efficient officer. He had been married but about three weeks to Miss Catherine Wolf, of New Haven, Ind., at which place the funeral services were held, from the Catholic church, yesterday morning.

—Use Card's fever and ague cure and liver invigorator. For sale by F. E. Davenport and Casebeer & Matheny. 31-3m.

A Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, take this means of extending our sincere thanks to the many kind friends who extended to us their sympathies and aid in our late bereavement. Although strangers in the town, the friends came forward and showed the impulses of good hearts in doing all in their power to aid us. Again we say thanks.

W. C. Baker,
Della Baker.

—A communication in last week's Courier, concerning the unbecoming conduct of certain employes of the B. & O. railroad at Auburn Junction, had the desired effect. We are authorized by the officers of the road to say that no such conduct will be tolerated in or about the public offices of the road, in proof of which one E. P. Sands has been discharged from the junction office on account of profanity and conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

—The civil engineers on the Detroit extension of the Eel-river branch of the Wabash railway, arrived at Butler on Monday evening, and started back correcting the line on Tuesday morning. We understand that the road will be completed to Detroit within one year. We are also reliably informed that a branch will be built from Butler to Napoleon to connect with the main line. In the event that both lines are built, Auburn will have direct connection with both Toledo and Detroit.

—That communicated article in relation to the cussin' propensities of some of the B. & O. employes, which appeared last week, has "riled" some of the other boys at the junction, and it is due them, in right and justice, to state that it was not intended by the party who wrote it to reflect on those in the service of either the Wabash or Saginaw railroads, for he did not hear anything of that character from them; but it alluded particularly to a couple of B. & O. men, one of whom has since been discharged.

—The following list will enable our citizens to form some idea of the business transacted in the Auburn postoffice by Mr. Rainier and his assistant. During the first week in this month, official count shows that three thousand two hundred and ninety-two packages were sent through the mails from the Auburn office, of which 1547 were letters, 1691 second class matter, 44 third class matter and 10 fourth class matter.

—We listened with absorbing interest to Susan B. Anthony's lecture, "Woman Wants Bread," delivered at Valparaiso last Saturday night. Susan isn't any handsomer than of old, but she speaks her peculiar views with an earnestness that is of itself attractive, and she rarely ever fails to hold her audience well. Sunday she talked on temperance, and charged no admittance—only a contribution of ten cents at the door, that's all.

—Cupid stuck his little arrows around quite numerously last month, as a result of which, gaze on this list of individuals who have opened up a partnership in the matrimony business:

Alonzo Ludwig and Josephine Mergy; Jno. H. Becker and Kate Shaffer; Henry Maxwell and Lorane Jackson; Peter E. Fales and Rosa A. Handy; Murray A. Smith and Rosa A. Weiss; Albert Peters and Dora Damen; Chas. H. Dudgeon and Lavina Benninghoof; Thos. J. Marks and Elizabeth A. Griffith; Milo J. Calkin and Ella Borst; Daniel S Grogg and Mary E. Imler; Daniel K. Smith and Emeline Osborn; Hiram J. Scranton and Sarah A. Gillett; Jas. H Stough and Helen G. Parker; Wm. Brann and Delia Stroh; Isaac Reed and Libbie Johnson; John Wetoski and Magdalena Schott; John Duff and Lena Kroos; Wm. Hetty and Sadie A. Childs; Mahlon S. White and Charity Lung; Joshua R. Nichols and Emma Cochran.

A Reply to Taxpayer.

Editors Courier:—I noticed in your last issue, a communication signed "Taxpayer," wanting to know why the treasurer of DeKalb county had the door of the treasurer's office locked during business hours on the Tuesday before, while a number of persons were waiting on the outside to pay their taxes. Now permit me to say in reply, that the day referred to was just one day after the paying time had expired, and it is contrary to our statutes to take tax on said day. The law gives all tax payers until the first Monday in November to pay their tax; then the book must be turned over to the county auditor, unpaid tax extended, penalty added and the book returned to the treasurer's office, before he is in shape to receive tax again. The closing of the door has been made a practice for the convenience of the treasurer; my predecessors, Mr. Frank Ryan and Mr. Nicholas Ensley did the same and I have done so since I have had charge of the office, and expect to do so hereafter during the remainder of my term. Any person that is acquainted with the business of the treasurer's office during the last week in taxpaying time, certainly knows from the great rush of business from daylight till ten o'clock at night, that the day after the paying time expires the treasurer has a great deal to attend to; his books as a general thing have not been checked up during the rush, and for this reason we close the door so that we cannot be disturbed, and can get our books in shape to turn over to the auditor. While we have no right to take tax, persons having other business than that of paying of their tax have always been waited on at all times. One thing more, a great many persons have an idea that the treasurer gets the ten per cent. added by the auditor, this is not the case as the penalty always follows the principal.

Respectfully yours,
Daniel Gonser.

Crushed to Death.

A sad accident occurred at Butler on Tuesday morning. It seems that an elderly gentleman and lady got on the east bound Wabash train at Auburn Junction; after arriving at Butler they were in the act of crossing the Lake Shore track, when an unobserved approaching engine caught the lady, and before she could be rescued her body was severed, causing instant death. We were unable to learn the names of the parties, their residence or their destination.

Later.—The name of the unfortunate lady, as we have since learned, was America A. Sewell, wife of Joseph Sewell of Franklin township. Mr. Sewell, himself, as also the conductor of the Wabash train, came near sharing her fate, as the engine struck them both. So far as we can judge from the facts we have obtained, and from a perusal of the coroner's certificate, the blame attaches principally to Ira E. Merritt, engineer of No. 103 on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, who had no light displayed on the tender and had failed to give the proper signals. It is a horrible affair, indeed, and is only one of the many that occur daily.

Rest At Last.

Died.—Last Saturday morning, at half past seven, in Boonville, Mo., of consumption, Cyrus Milton Roth, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20 days.

Many of our citizens are familiar with the circumstances in connection with the long suffering of Milton Roth, who, until a few months since, had resided in this place for a number of years, and who, by his genial spirit and pleasant manners, had won scores of friends in this community. He went west several months since, in hopes of recovering his health, settling temporarily at a point in the Indian Reservation; but the fatal disease had already undermined his constitution, and frail nature was forced to yield. About five weeks ago his father, Isaac Roth, well known to all our people, started out there for the purpose of bringing him home, and they had proceeded only a short distance on the homeward journey when Death overtook them at a farm-house near Boonville, Mo., and the son breathed his last. The father had done all in his power to avert the fatal stroke, having watched over him and tended him constantly from the first, but to no avail; and his only alternative then was to return home in sadness with the corpse, where they arrived on Monday. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian church, Rev. H. Johnson conducting the services.

Notice.

No visitors will be admitted to the county poor asylum except on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. 44-4w.

Jonathan Rummel, Supt.

GET MARRIED!

There is a place in this State where wedding outfits for gentlemen,

CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods,

Hosiery, Hats, &c.

is a specialty. Parties contemplating

MatrimonY

will consult their interest if they wish

Stylish Garments

artistically constructed to visit this place. Besides we carry the largest, best made and finest trimmed stock of Men's Boys and Children's Clothing in the State. Be sure and find

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21-1y.

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"

UNTIL WE HEARD OF

C. H. YESBERA

Coming to the front with the finest line of

Piece Goods and Suitings,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that

Custom Made Work

is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready-made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.

His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice.

41—tf AUBURN, INDIANA.

W. ELLERY.
1071075
WALTHAM, MASS.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,

SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indiana.

AUTUMN.

BY S. A. LONG.

Once again the chilled hand of autumn
Sweeps from earth her beauteous robe of green,
Spreading o'er her face a sickly pallor,
Lending to our eyes a solemn scene.

Solemn, not because the leaves are falling;
Not because the fields are green no more;
Not because old earth's bright coat is fading;
Not because the summer time is o'er;

For within old nature's secret chambers
Embryonic blossoms ever bloom,
And the autumn's shade and freezing winter
Hold to them no semblance of a tomb;

But because in life we have an autumn,
Season of the summer's fading time—
Season that makes gray of golden ringlets—
Period of the ivy's frosted chime.

Yes, 'tis solemn, for the vivid pictures
Of our youth and childhood's happy days
Rise upon our fainting, fading eyesight—
Holy streakings of life's morning rays.

Solemn, for we see on earth no longer
Faces of the loved ones, gone before;
Falling on our ear the sad, sad warning
That our lives on earth will soon be o'er;

That the winter's breath is softly stealing,
And the locks of gold are growing gray;
That the severing car of dissolution
Soon will waft us from this house of clay.

But, when death's dark, frigid night is over,
Will there be another springtime then?
Will the flowers that faded in the autumn
Be revived and quickened once again?

Will those cherished souls that lost their luster
When the faded leaves began to fall
Spring, refreshed, anew within God's garden,
In the springtime, at the Master's call?

Will those hearts that loved and that were loving,
Beat within the realm of Paradise?
Will those eyes that beamed with radiant luster
Beam where soul's existence never dies?

Will those hands that were always doing
Deeds of kindness to the weary ones of earth
Still keep doing in that spring eternal,
When the eyes behold that nobler birth?

APPLETON, Ohio.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

To say that Harvey Foster was in a bad temper was to put the mildest form of words to express the savage mood in which he found himself one winter's evening, as he shot through the main street of the town of L., on his way homeward. Everything had gone exactly contrary to his wishes all the week.

Entirely ignorant of the fact that Harvey Foster was a man of standing and wealth in L., pretty Josie Ormstead allowed the minor fact, that he was insultingly free in his addresses, to influence her so strongly that her dignified reserve taught him the lesson he needed; and when he sought her for his wife she refused the honor.

To add to his discomfiture, the heiress, Miss Maud Chester—whom he had held in reserve, that his ambition might win a wife if his love would not—had coolly informed him that she was engaged to Fred Holt.

Now, if there was one man above another who was utterly detestable in the eyes of Harvey Foster, it was Fred Holt. They had been rivals at school, where both stood well in talent, application and social position; and Fred was ever a little in advance in every study, carrying away the contested prizes far more frequently than it suited Harvey he should. In society, Fred's handsome face, ready wit, courteous manners and frank, sunny temper kept him always in higher favor than Harvey Foster's sullen, cold disposition could gain.

And now, when Maud had been ever gracious to the son of the wealthy banker, Silas Foster, she answered his love suit by the tidings that his lifelong rival had won her promise to be his bride.

"And the worst of it, it will be just the match to suit his uncle," muttered Harvey, savagely. "No fear of him disinheriting Fred now."

For Harvey knew that Fred depended entirely upon the good-will of his mother's brother, James Rutherford, a wealthy and eccentric bachelor, for his income. He had been left an orphan when a mere boy, and his uncle had adopted and educated him, and would probably make him heir. But the bachelor, having long ago put away sentiment, if he ever felt it, looked to Fred to make a match that would increase his fortune and social position. It was the wish of his heart to see Fred the husband of Maud Chester, and his wish was to be fulfilled.

Harvey Foster, at odds with love, would like to see his rival refused, disinherited, humbled as he felt himself humbled, since neither love nor money would accept him. He strode over the pavement in a savage mood, and started suddenly to see Josie Ormstead coming out of a shop a few steps in advance of him. In her hand were several small packages, and her face was pale and anxious. In a moment Harvey was at her side.

"Let me carry some of your parcels," he said, lifting his hat as he spoke.

"Thank you, I have only a few steps to go," answered Josie, hurrying forward nervously.

"You need not be afraid of me," Harvey said, noting her nervous manner. "I will not annoy you. Why will you not believe my respect is as great for you as my love?"

And, before he knew exactly where his words were leading him, the young man was renewing the offer he had made before.

At the door of a small lodging-house Josie stopped and faced him.

"You have spoken so before, Mr. Foster," she said, gently; "and, because I believe you are sincere, I will tell you what I have kept secret for six months; I am already married!"

"Josie! Be quick! Why do you stand there?" cried a voice in the narrow hallway, and a man stepped into the bar of light thrown across the open door by a street lamp.

"Fred Holt!" muttered Harvey, starting forward. "Married! and to Fred Holt!"

It almost consoled him in his own disappointment to think of the hold he had upon his rival. Engaged to Maud Chester, and married to Josie Ormstead! Fancy the proud face when she knew she had been deceived for a girl who worked. And sweeter still was it to Harvey Foster to think of the wrath of James Rutherford when the news reached him.

But in his triumph Harvey Foster had resolved to be very cautious, to have strong proof of his rival's marriage before venturing to accuse, to either his uncle or his betrothed. He had noticed the number of the house in the glare of the street lamp, "No. 28 Ralph street." This was the entry he made in his note-book, in case his memory proved treacherous. It seemed as if fortune favored his plans.

Only the next day, happening to go into a large fruit and flower shop, he saw Fred Holt selecting the contents of a large fancy basket of choicest fruits and rarest blossoms. Nodding carelessly to Harvey, he wrote the address upon a card, and attached it to the pretty basket.

"You will send this at once," he said, and then left the shop.

And Harvey, taking the place Fred had just vacated, read the card: "Mrs. F. Holman, No. 28 Ralph street."

What proof was needed now? It was not in the nature of Harvey Foster to work openly in any scheme. A blow in the dark suited him better. Feeling sure of his position now, he hurried homeward to write two anonymous letters, which would, he fondly hoped, disinherit and utterly confound his long-successful rival.

One of these venomous missives found Maud Chester in her pretty boudoir, trifling with some embroidery, and dreaming sweet dreams of her love, and Fred Holt's devotion. She was a handsome, dignified girl of 19, full of all womanly sweetness, unspoiled by her great wealth. She loved Fred Holt with the whole strength of her young heart, and she was sure that her love was returned.

The dainty work under the slender fingers progressed slowly, as Maud lay back in her deep arm-chair, looking into the glowing fire and building castles of future happiness. From this tender reverie she was aroused by a servant, who handed her a squarely-folded letter, awkwardly addressed, and fastened with a wafer.

Wondering who her unknown correspondent could be, she opened the paper. The same straggling hand met her eyes. Only these few lines were written:

> If you would have a proof of the falsehood of one you believe true, go at 8 o'clock this evening to the second floor of No. 28 Ralph street, and you will find Mr. Fred Holt and his wife.

"Anonymous!" the proud girl said, her lips curling and her eyes flashing. "It is a falsehood!"

She threw the note upon the coals as she spoke, and watched the flames curl and blacken the paper till it flashed out of sight up the chimney. Then, with all the color stricken from her face, she took up her embroidery.

Had Harvey watched her then, he would have thought that that poisoned arrow had missed its aim. But it was not so. The work was thrown aside, the piano rang out under her restless fingers, a novel was opened, a room was put in order; but, while the calm face betrayed no secret suffering, the girl was tortured all day by the words of the anonymous note:

"Fred Holt and his wife!"

Could it be? Had the frank brown eyes that had looked so lovingly into hers mirrored only a false heart? Was she, indeed, so far deceived?

Long before 8 o'clock Maud Chester had resolved to prove or falsify the words that seemed burned upon her brain. Surely, of all the world she had the best right to test the truth of such a monstrous charge against her betrothed lover.

And while she was striving to hide from any eyes the tortures she endured, James Rutherford was storming up and down his library, holding the second of Harvey Foster's communications in his hand. In the same awkward handwriting, the same facts were stated, the same hour and place to verify the writer's words.

But the peppery old bachelor made no secret of his wrath. To have listened to him, one would have supposed that making mince-meat of his disobedient nephew was the least he intended. He called him all the pet names suggested by a furious rage; he used up all the abusive adjectives in the dictionary to describe Mr. Fred Holt. He exhausted every threat he could devise; long before 8 o'clock he had wrought himself up to a rage that was frightful to witness.

It was with a chuckle of satisfaction that Harvey Foster, secretly hidden in a narrow court-way, watched a tall, stately figure leave a carriage at the head of Ralph street, and walk to the door of No. 28. In the quiet of the street he heard a clear voice ask the servant who opened the door:

"Does Mrs. Holman live here?"

"Yes, ma'am; second floor."

"Is her husband at home?"

"O, yes, ma'am; you'll find them both there."

Then Maud Chester entered the house, just as a short, panting man dashed up the steps, and, not pausing to make inquiry, also entered.

In the passage, Maud Chester, turning, as rapid steps followed her, faced James Rutherford.

"You here!" he said. "You have heard, too, then, of the trick this ungrateful hound has played upon both of us?"

"I have heard," she answered, in a cold voice, "that your nephew's wife lives in this house. I wish to ascertain if it is true."

"We will soon see! we will soon see! Second floor. Here we are. Now, then!" And the old gentleman's raps proved the excitement under which he was laboring.

A very pale, sweet woman opened the door, her eyes showing that she had been weeping very recently.

"Does Mrs. Holman live here?" the old gentleman asked.

"That is my name, sir."

"Can I see your husband?"

The soft eyes, full of deep trouble, were lifted inquiringly to his face.

"Is it on business, sir?"

"Very important business," was the rather dry response.

"Because the doctor said to-day he must not have any mental excitement. He is so very much worse to-day; I—I am afraid he is dying!" And sobs broke out again.

"Dying!"

Maud Chester reeled into the room and sank dizzily upon a chair.

James Rutherford, with a face white as death, exclaimed:

"Dying! An accident?"

"No, sir; it is a fever from overwork."

"Fever—overwork!"

"Josie—Josie!"

If ever Fred Holt spoke he spoke then from an inner room, and the little wife, seeming to forget her strange visitors, answered quickly:

"I'm coming, Fred."

She went at once to the room from which the voice came, and again the two, listening intently, heard Fred's husky voice.

"Bring the last cordial, Josie. Ten drops! I am sure he knew me; but he is faint."

A moment later the same cheery voice spoke again:

"Drink this, old fellow. See! see! here is Josie! Don't you know Josie?"

Then another voice—Oh! so very faint!—said:

"Josie—little wife!"

A moment of utter silence followed, and then Josie said:

"There is a gentleman and lady in the other room, Fred, who want to see Frank. Will you see them?"

And Fred, appearing in compliance with this request, found his uncle vigorously fanning Maud Chester with a newspaper to bring her out of a fainting fit. Before he could frame a question, his uncle said, quickly:

"Get me some water!"

He obeyed. Then, when Maud's blue eyes opened with a bewildered stare, the old gentleman continued:

"We were sent here to see your domestic felicity, and we seem to be misinformed."

"My domestic felicity!" cried Fred.

"Read that," said his uncle, handing the anonymous note. And Fred complied.

"Humph! yes," he said. "So you came to see Mrs. Fred Holt? Well, that lady has made me a happy man," and his eyes flashed merrily upon Maud. "But I will introduce you to my cousin's wife, Mrs. Frank Holt. Maud," he continued, with gentle gravity, "since you have come here, it will be an act of Christian charity to remain, for"—and his voice sank very low—"we are afraid the poor little woman will be a widow before the morning."

"Poor fellow!" said James Rutherford. "What is the trouble?"

"Overwork. He thought he could increase his small salary by toiling over fine engraving in the evening, and he broke down. I never knew of his marriage till last week, when he wrote me a painful note, begging me to care for his wife, if he died. I came here at once, and was fortunate enough to win poor little Josie's sisterly confidence and affection. Maud, if the great trouble we fear comes——"

"I will be her true sister, Fred!" interrupted Maud.

Here was a deep silence of several minutes. Then Josie, very pale still, crept softly into the room.

"He is asleep!" she whispered. "The doctor said if he slept he would live!"

And when she broke into hysterical weeping, Maud held her close in loving arms, whispering that she must let her stay and comfort her, for Fred's sake.

Nearly 11 o'clock came, and still Harvey Foster waited, half-frozen, in the dark court-way, to see the discomfiture of his rival. Then his patience was rewarded by seeing Fred and his uncle come out of No. 28, arm-in-arm, evidently the best of friends, and enter Miss Chester's carriage and drive away.

Not until the day of the wedding, when he saw Josie an honored guest, and was introduced to Mr. Frank Holt, did Harvey Foster understand the slight mistake he had made.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

ILLINOIS is considered a tolerably well-settled State, but, with 20,000,000 acres under cultivation, Illinois has 8,000,000 uncultivated, an area as large as Massachusetts and Connecticut put together.

BOTH in Norway and Sweden the women preponderate in number over the men. At the last census of Norway, in 1875, the total population was 1,817,000, of which 886,000 were males and 931,000 were females, being at the rate of 488 males and 512 females to every 1,000 of the population. In Sweden the proportion of births is at the rate of 511 boys to 488 girls out of the 1,000; but the mortality is in favor of the females, for the census returns of 1876 showed 486 men to 514 women out of every 1,000 of the population.

THE elevation above the level of the sea of some of the chief railways of the world is as follows: The Apennine line, at its highest point, is 617 meters above the sea level; the Black Forest line, 850 meters; the Semmering, 890; and the railway over the Caucasus, 975 meters. The tunnel of the St. Gothard line attains an elevation of 1,154 meters; the Bremner line, 1,367, and the Mount Cenis line, 1,338. In America the highest lines are the North Pacific, which at its most-elevated point is 1,652 meters above the level of the ocean; the Central Pacific, 2,140; and the Union Pacific, 2,513 meters. The highest point of the railway over the Andes is 4,769 meters above the sea level.

OF the 185,000 miles of railroad completed in the world in 1878, nearly one-half were in the United States. In France, in 1878, there were 15,000 miles of railroad completed. The gross receipts were $162,847,105. The average receipts per mile were $13,132. They employed 183,000 men. The mean velocity of passenger trains was 32 miles per hour. In Great Britain, in 1877, there were open 17,000 miles of road, costing $174,000 per mile. The net earnings for eighteen years have exceeded 4 26-100 per centum per annum upon the amount invested. The average rate of speed for passenger trains was 40 miles per hour, with a maximum of 70 miles per hour on the best trains.

THE two persons who pay the largest taxes in Providence, R. I., are women—Mrs. Elizabeth Gambell, on property assessed at $997,200, and Caroline Goddard, on property worth $784,400.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

An Interesting Visit to the Great Expounder.

Mr. H. W. Raymond contributes to the November *Scribner* the first of several papers of extracts from note-books kept by his father, Henry J. Raymond, the journalist. We quote the following paragraphs, showing Webster in some of his most characteristic moods:

"*January*, 1848.—During this month, I made my first visit to Washington. While there, Mr. Webster made an argument before the Supreme Court in a case involving the merits of the rebellion in Rhode Island, in 1842. I reported that argument, and on the 30th (Friday) I called at Mr. Webster's house to read to him the report of it which I had prepared. The more I see him, the more profoundly does he impress me with his greatness—a greatness which is intrinsic and truly majestic, which derives no addition from external circumstances, and which is quite as impressive to the valet as to one who sees the subject of it only on holiday occasions.

"Mr. Webster expressed great satisfaction at my report, and seemed especially anxious to have the argument clearly set forth. As I read over to him the successive points, to every one which seemed peculiarly clear he would exclaim, 'Good,' 'That's true,' 'That's it,' etc., etc., apparently forgetting that the argument was his own, and applauding the performance of some other person. After the report was finished, I expressed my great admiration of its iron logic, and remarked that I thought it very timely, and well calculated to correct notions which are doing great mischief at the present time. He said he trusted it would be of service in that respect, and regretted the small attention which public men, legislators, etc., usually devote to discussion of those fundamental principles of government. I ventured to express a hope that he would give the world a philosophical history of Washington's administration, upon which I had been told he had been engaged, because I thought it would be desirable for his own fame, and would, moreover, set up a landmark for future ages.

"Mr. Webster said he had contemplated such a work; he had marked out its plan; resolved to make three volumes of it; divided it into chapters; written a portion of it, and made a very copious collection of materials for the whole work. He stated quite in detail the outline of his plan—saying that he desired neither to make it a mere narration like Hume, nor a mere biography like Rapin, but to combine the two and make the whole as vivid and graphic as possible. The persons whom Washington grouped around him in council seemed to command his special admiration, and he expressed a great desire to paint the scenes presented by their councils with more warmth than belonged (in his opinion) to his temperament.

"At a very early period of his life, he said, he began to think the exposition of the constitution his special field, his 'mission,' and the little that he knew, he added, was in that direction. He had of necessity studied the life and character of Washington very closely, and it was a character which would bear studying. We often hear, especially at the present time, of men who, though not wise themselves, have the tact to choose wise counselors. Many speak so of Washington. But the distinction was not just. All history, he said, shows that no weak Prince will choose wise counselors; he does not want to be surrounded by men superior to himself; he would feel himself dwarfed by their presence. Mr. Tyler had been unjustly dealt with in this respect. For a time he was very willing to trust public affairs with his Secretary, scarcely interfering with them at all. The whole Ashburton negotiation—'the little affair with Lord Ashburton,' as Mr. Webster styled it—he confided entirely to Mr. Webster; and so with the Rhode Island troubles. Mr. Webster was surprised at this, but he said Mr. Tyler promised to be a much better President than the public expected. Until Mr. Clay's 'acrimonious violence' drove him into the ranks of the opposition, Mr. Tyler conducted affairs with dignity and ability. But he had not been in office a month when Mr. Clay insisted upon an answer to the question whether Mr. Tyler intended to run for a second term. And he pressed it so pertinaciously and with so much violence that Mr. Tyler said one day, jocularly, 'Mr. Clay, I have been so much annoyed by this that I believe I shall send for Mr. Southard—President of the Senate—and resign at once.' This convinced Mr. Clay that Mr. Tyler would stand again, and from that time he denounced him and drove him into the opposition, thus blasting all the fruits of the Whig victory of 1840. He would have had the same difficulty with Gen. Harrison, had he lived.

"I spoke of Mr. Clay's pressing for a renomination now, and expressed surprise. Mr. Webster said J. Q. Adams some years ago remarked that 'Mr. Clay would be a candidate so long as he should receive a nomination from a majority of the people in the town of Lexington'—and he believed it would prove true. The mere pleasure of being *talked* of as a candidate, he said, was a positive gratification which became necessary to many men, and grew stronger with their age. After all, said he, what will Mr. Clay leave for future ages? His speeches contain nothing of permanent value—all relating to temporary topics, and never discussing fundamental principles. He is not an instructed statesman—he knows nothing of the matters in that paper we have talked about; and for what, said he, will he be remembered? For his brilliant, effective, popular eloquence, I suggested. Yes, said he, but how much has that availed Patrick Henry? It is ephemeral, traditional, of little value to any one. Mr. Clay, he thought, had always kept the Whig party subservient to his personal ambition, and seemed still disposed to do so. Mr. Webster talked in this strain for some time, and with great freedom and earnestness.

"He asked if I had heard Atty. Gen. Clifford in reply to his Rhode Island argument. I told him only in part. He said that Mr. Clifford remarked that Mr. Webster's premises were undeniable, and he could not see any flaw in his logic; but there must be some fallacy in it, because it led to conclusions which he could not admit! This, Mr. Webster said, was like Jefferson, who told him once that in very early life he resolved to have nothing to say to John Marshall, for he would always get him to admit certain positions (which he could not question) and then he would lead him to conclusions which he *would not* believe, and which he *could not* avoid! This, he said, was characteristic of Jefferson, who has no reasoning faculty, but who knew exactly how to touch the popular feeling, and was entirely unscrupulous in exercising that skill.

"Mr. Webster talked very freely for an hour and said he intended to speak in the Senate on the war question, and desired that I should report it. He said he should not speak upon the question until the close of the debate. I said he seemed not to share the fears which other Senators had expressed, that if they could not speak soon the subject would be exhausted! You know, said Mr. Webster, we farmers have a fashion of going over a field for the gleanings after the harvest. Yes, said I, and some could find more there than others could at first. Mr. Webster said he did not wish to speak if the rumors of a treaty then current should prove to be well founded. He had no idea of having it thus upset. I asked him if he did not look forward with apprehension to the issue of the war, and the absorption of all Mexico. He said he did; that the future was entirely overcast, and it was very difficult to see any way of safety. But, he added, he was not disposed to sit down in perfect despair as Mr. Calhoun had done, and say that he could see no future for his country. Even if annexation of all Mexico should take place, and a dissolution of our Union should be the result, still, said he, we of the North are on the safe side. We have the wealth, the numbers, the commerce, the enterprise. All the best elements of national power are on our side; we are the strongest portion, and in the event of dissolution we must still constitute the great nation of the continent. We had, therefore, less to fear from this crisis than other portions of the country. I said that few public men were willing to look the matter thus boldly in the face. He said he never alluded to it publicly, but these were the views he took of it in his private reflections upon the subject.

"In course of the conversation concerning the notions prevalent in regard to popular liberty, I said that the time seemed distant when men in this country should be governed by cool reason and judgment instead of passion and prejudice. He said yes—that the prospect was discouraging, because events were constantly occurring to turn the tide, even when it seemed to be setting well. Under Mr. Adams things went on pretty well. Then came Jacksonism, which threw the whole country into the boiling caldron of passion and excitement. Then under Mr. Van Buren the tone of public feeling, especially the spirit that prevailed at Washington, greatly improved, and continued to do so until Mr. Clay, by his acrimonious course toward Mr. Tyler, again threw everything into confusion, and now we were in a condition certainly unpromising enough.

"My interview with Mr. Webster lasted an hour or more, and he talked very freely—with great dignity and deliberation, yet as socially and easily as if with an old friend. There was about him nothing of the hauteur usually ascribed to him; yet he never forgot, although he did not seem to remember, his character and fame."

Egyptian Tales.

The Egyptian genius delighted in the construction of stories. Some of the stories have come down through the Greeks, especially Herodotus, who gathered them during his travels, and mixed them up in a confusion which is charming, while it is perplexing, with his historical notes; others survive in forms more or less imperfect and mutilated in the papyruses. Some of them give a sorry idea of the morals and moral tastes of the people; but we may hope that in this respect they do them as great injustice as the stories of the French novelists do to the people whose life they shamelessly distort. Among those which have come down through the Greeks is the incident which is the probable foundation of the story of "Cinderella." It is related by Strabo, of Rhodopis, the "rosy-cheeked," who became Queen Nitocris, and had her name associated with one of the great pyramids. The wind carried away her sandal while she was bathing, and laid it at the feet of the King, who was sitting in the open air. His attention was attracted by its delicate and symmetrical shape, and he sought her out and made her his Queen. The most perfectly preserved of the stories in papyrus is called "The Tale of the Two Brothers," and is full of incidents of a peculiar character. A tale called the "Doomed Prince" has attracted considerable attention, but it is abruptly broken off by the mutilation of the only copy, and leaves no clew to the ending. Many other stories are in the same situation, but what remains shows great richness of fancy.—*National Repository.*

Blondin Risking His Neck.

In the old Exhibition Building in Vienna, Blondin daily risks his life on a rope stretched across the vast dome at a giddy height. Blondin has expressly requested that no net be placed under the rope to break his fall should an accident occur. He says that he has found by experience that the public do not care half so much for his performance when the possibility of a terrible accident is not present to lend a zest to the show. He receives a large sum of money for every exhibition, and the more daring his feats the higher are his wages. He now traverses the rope without the balancing bar, walking backward blindfolded. Blondin is followed everywhere by a Mr. Thompson, who has made a bet of £10,000 that the hero of Niagara will fall from the rope and be killed ere he attains the age of 60. Five years more and the cruel wager will be decided one way or the other, for Blondin is already 55.

THE CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT.

I sat alone with my conscience
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased;
And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.
The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight
And things I thought were dead things
Were alive with a terrible might;
And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly silent place.
And I thought of a far-away warning,
Of a sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future,
And now is the present time,
And I thought of my former thinking
Of the judgment-day to be,
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.
And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave;
But none gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.
And I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by.
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.
Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday.
And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save.
And so I have learnt a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learnt it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.
So I sit alone with my conscience,
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future,
In the land where time will cease;
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful soe'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

PITH AND POINT.

THE latest thing in boots—Stockings.

LET a man who is without shins throw the first stone.

IF you let a man a loan he will let you alone for a long time.

AT a spelling match one man spelled "pasnip," and got beet.

A POST in the ground becomes decade wood at the end of ten years.

CUSTOMER to proprietor of hat store—"What is the price of this style, please?" Hatter—"This tile, sir, is worth $4."

"BEDAD! Look at the baste, wid his two toothpicks stickin' out er his mouth!" was how the first sight of an elephant affected Bridget Muldoon.

SOME one has asserted that knowledge is equivalent to force; but the aphorism will not hold good at night in a bedroom infested by mosquitoes.

THE Zulus, in battle, keep working their jaws, for what good nobody ever knew. The same phenomenon sometimes happens in the American Congress.

A CELEBRATED German chemist, to whom was addressed the question, "What is man?" promptly replied, "A pinch of a phosphorus and a bucketful of water."

THE Czar of Russia is melancholy. And yet we're not surprised. It would make most men feel that way to be taken for a target thirteen months out of the year.

THE barber's razor took hold of his beard with a vengeance, when he looked up and said, apologetically: "My dear sir, I came in to get shaved—not to get a tooth pulled!"

A LITTLE girl, on being told something which much amused her, exclaimed, emphatically: "I shall remember that the whole of my life, and when I forget it I will write it down."

"AH, Louise, my heart is very despondent. Ever since I have gazed into the depths of those lovely eyes, I—" "Hush, John put an air-brake on that train of thought. Pa has introduced me to his new partner, and I am his for $2,000,000. That settles it."

IT seems to make no difference how great a man is; he may even be a Senator or a Governor, but, if his wife don't like the way he is doing, she will tell him of it just as sure as she would if he was only a coachman or a fisherman. And this is what they call human nature.

THE donkey is a pretty bird,
So gentle and so wise;
It has a silky little tail
With which to frisk the flies.
Upon its head two ears it bears,
So silky, long and soft,
That, when its tail can't reach the flies,
The ears can whisk them off.

"CAN you cure my eyes?" said a man to Dr. Brown. "Yes," said the doctor, "if you will follow my prescription." "Oh, certainly, doctor," said the patient; "I will do anything to have my eyes cured. What is your remedy, doctor?" "You must steal a horse," said the doctor, very soberly. "Steal a horse, doctor!" said the patient, in amazement. "How will that cure my eyes?" "You will be sent to State prison for five years, where you could not get whisky; and, during your incarceration, your eyes would get well," said the doctor. The patient looked somewhat incredulous, but he did not adopt the doctor's remedy.

"YOU play poker, of course," said one gentleman to another, who was shuffling a pack of cards in such a scientific manner as to betray an intimate acquaintance with the articles. "No, I never do," was the response. "Indeed," exclaimed the questioner, "I thought everybody in Eureka played poker." "I am the solitary exception." "And how is that?" "Well, you see, I got into a big game; had an ace full and lost $300; then I held four queens and got beat out of $600 more. I then said to myself, 'Old boy, this ain't your game; there's no money in it; you'd better stick to solitaire; it ain't so exciting, but it's safer;' and so I've stuck."

A Lighted Weed.

A countryman on a ferry-boat the other night put a cigar into his mouth, and a gentleman who was sitting next to him handed him a lighted weed. The countryman took it and contemptuously threw it on the floor, whereupon the gentleman screamed:

"What did you do that for, sir?"

"'Cause I don't smoke butts," was the reply.

"But I gave it to you to take a light from," protested the gentleman.

"Well," said the Hoosier, "I ain't no Greek; I chaw my cigars."

And he chawed, and that ended the conversation.

SABBATH READING.

The Morbid Desire to Die.

We will not pine for death and rest,
Too soon from service breaking;
All plucked unripe can ne'er be blest,
Our task beneath forsaking.
Not till the course is run
Our Leader says "Well done."
Not till the conflict's borne
The chaplet can be worn,
The cross, the crown is making.

Our life on earth has tender ties
We should not wish to sever;
Rich works of faith, sweet charities,
Which soon must cease forever.
To watch, and weep, and wait;
By love to conquer hate;
The flesh in curb to keep;
To rescue wandering sheep—
How noble such endeavor!

'Tis gain if Jesus bids us die,
When young, mature or hoary;
'Tis loss to wish the fight to fly,
Foreclosing life's bright story.
To battle for His laws;
To suffer for His cause;
To share His grief and shame;
To vindicate His name;
To live for Christ is glory.
—REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Christians the Guardians of the Sabbath.

Much has been said and done to secure a better observance of the Sabbath. Has it occurred to you, Christians, that you are the guardians of this day? If you wish others to respect God's laws you must respect them. If you wish others to obey God's commands you must obey them; and you must be particular about that obedience. If you seek your pleasure by driving out with your family on the Lord's day your non-Christian neighbor, who has different tastes, will see no harm in seeking his with dog and gun. If you patronize Sunday trains, even for the purpose of seeking the church of your choice, the non-Christian community will see no harm in using the same Sunday trains to seek places of their choice. And I might continue. A strict observance of the Sabbath by the church is the only vote of the church for a decent observance of the day by the world.

The fourth commandment is the dyke which keeps back an ocean of corruption. Through a break in the dyke any sin can enter. Shall we, Christians, with hands washed clean in the blood of Him who plants the dyke, scoop out the sand and roll away the stones, while the merciless ocean laughs, and hisses, and leaps with playful treachery into the breach we have made!

Do I mistake? There is power enough in the church to save the Christian Sabbath in America. But if this power is not exerted, or is used in the wrong direction, whose is the pen that dares venture a description of the consequences? While I was musing on the ten commandments, I seemed to see a string of invaluable pearls. Their luster was glorious as you looked at them in the light of the "Sun of Righteousness." And they were ancient, too. I saw them committed to the church for safe-keeping. And He who committed them said: "In keeping of them there is great reward." And while I was watching I saw the shadowy hand of no uncertain personage stretched out over one of the brightest of them all. And a siren voice whispered in the ear of the church, "Let me have just this one." But the church answered promptly, "No." Meanwhile, the shadowy hand, remaining, artfully covered the brilliancy of the pearl. And after some time had passed the siren voice whispered again: "Let me have this one, for it has lost its luster and the day of its value has gone by." And the church looked at the shaded pearl, but answered not a word. Stealthily the dark fingers clutched the coveted prize and began to draw it away; and, as I beheld, the nine followed the one, for they were united and inseparable.—REV. G. T. RAYMOND.

Melted by a Child's Kiss.

Moore describes the effect upon the heart of a fierce robber of discovering a little child at prayer:

He hung his head; each nobler aim,
And hope, and feeling, which had slept
From boyhood's hour, that instant came
Fresh o'er him—and he wept—he wept.

Often and again has penitent and even hardened guilt surrendered and found the way to forgiveness by contact with infant innocence. A young man in one of the towns of Eastern Illinois—of fine appearance and fine capabilities—fell into bad company, and went from bad to worse till he broke the laws of the State, and was arrested, tried, and sentenced to the penitentiary.

His crime (committed hastily, in evil association, and the heat of liquor) was a grave one, and the term of his penal disgrace lasted several years. He came out friendless, and the prison brand upon him, but with a desire to lead a reformed life.

He sought employment, and his prepossessing appearance was still in his favor, but business men turned him away, with one excuse or another, when he honestly told them who he was. One of them, however, took an interest in him, and, though he would not himself employ him, thought that he might try and help him to a situation somewhere else.

He brought him to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago, and introduced him as a discharged State prison convert, "discouraged because he could find nothing to do." Discouraged, in truth, the poor fellow was, and this tardy kindness was probably but just in time to save him from desperation.

He was welcomed to the rooms, and conversation with him convinced his new friends of his real desire to do well. One of the managers, to his surprise, invited him home to dine with him. Entering the house, the gentleman was met by his little daughter, 8 years old, with the wonted embrace and kiss.

"Emma," said he, introducing his companion, "this is papa's friend." And at once the trusting child threw her arms around the stranger's neck, and kissed him as she had kissed her father. Softened already by an act of friendly confidence, the poor ex-convict quite broke down now.

Turning to his benefactor, his face streaming with tears, he said, "It's the first kiss I've received since my mother died. It breaks my heart!"

Blest tears of soul-felt penitence!
In whose benign, redeeming flow
Is felt the first, the only sense
Of guiltless joy that guilt can know.

It would not be hard to guess the sequel if the story ended here. It is enough to know that the help of the Association secured a good place for the rescued criminal, and kept the arms of its love around him till he entirely "put off the old man and put on the new." Since then, his life has been given to the service of his new Master, and has been a joy to those who showed him kindness when he was forsaken.

"Is Life Worth Living?"

Mr. Curtis once asked Mr. Greeley, in response to a similar question put to him by the great editor: "How do you know, Mr. Greeley, when you have succeeded in a public address?" Mr. Greeley, not averse to the perpetration of a joke at his own expense, replied: "When more stay in than go out." Mr. Mallock's famous question, answered by himself in a weak way, and repeated by Prof. Mivart, and answered in a stronger way, is practically voted on every day, by the entire human race, and decided in the affirmative. "More stay in than go out," for reasons very much less important than those considered by Mr. Mallock and Prof. Mivart. There are great multitudes of men who possess neither the Roman Catholic faith nor rightness of life nor love, who yet live out their lives in the firm conviction that it pays them to live—men who are open to no high considerations, such as would have weight with the Mallocks and Mivarts.

There is a great pleasure in conscious being. So universal is this that, when a man occasionally takes his life, it is considered by those whom he leaves behind him as presumptive proof that he is insane. We say of a man who designedly ends his life that he is not in his right mind. One of the most pathetic things about death is the bidding good-by to a body that has been the nursery and home of the spirit which it has charmed through the ministry of so many senses.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

Men find their pay for living in various ways. Hope may lie to them, but they always believe her, nevertheless. The better things to come, of which she tells all men, become, indeed, the substance of the things desired; that is, expectation is a constant joy and inspiration. The pay for this day's trouble and toil is in the reward which is expected to-morrow. That reward may never come, but the hope remains; and so long as that lives it pays to live. It pays some men to live that they may make money and command the power that money brings. To what enormous toils and sacrifices the love and pursuit of money urge a great multitude of men! The judgment of these men as to whether life is worth living is not to be taken at life's close, when they sum up their possessions and what they have cost, but while they are living and acting. A man whose life is exhausted may well conclude that what he has won is vanity; but it was not vanity to him while he was winning it; and, in the full possession of his powers, he believed that life was worth living. * *

Life is quite worth living to all those who find engaging objects of pursuit, and especially to those who win success in their pursuits. We repeat, therefore, that, by almost a unanimous vote, the human race practically decides every day that life is worth living. Mr. Mallock thinks it is worth living provided a man has faith in a great church; and Prof. Mivart—a Catholic himself—thinks life's highest values are in the doing of duty and in love. We should be the last to claim that happiness is the highest aim of life, and that, unless that is secured, life is a failure, and not worth living. To do right, to sacrifice one's self for love—these are better things than pleasure. To love and to be loved—these are things that pay. To be conscious of nobility of character and unselfishness of life; to be conscious that our lives are brought into affectionate relations with other and harmonious life—what are these but life's highest values? What are these but the highest satisfactions of conscious being?

If this be true—that character, and duty, and love are better than pleasure and better than any success without them—then there is no human being who needs to say that life is not worth living. But the people who do not succeed, who are unloved, who live lives of pain, and want, and weakness—what is there for these? A chance for conscious nobility of character and life; and, if this be not enough, as it rarely is, a faith, not in a great church, but in a good God, and an immortality that will right the wrongs and heal the evils of the present life, and round into completeness and symmetry its imperfections and deformities. Is it not foolish, after all, to raise the question of success or failure in treating a life that is only germinal or fractional?—*J. G. Holland, in Scribner.*

What Americans Buy in Europe.

I recently accompanied an American on a shopping tour, his object being to purchase some presents to take with him back to his native land. After securing several parcels, consisting of trinkets and newly-invented articles, the shopkeeper handed him a small pin, saying, "This celluloid jewelry sells well, as do most things that come from America." "But," returns the gentleman, "I am from America myself, and I do not think it will pay to purchase articles to carry back to America which are made there." "Why, sir," exclaimed the tender, "six of the eight articles which you have purchased were made in America, and I can sell you twenty-six more from the same country with pleasure, if you choose to buy." The gentleman left the establishment under the impression that our export trade is in a flourishing condition. So is every one else impressed who has noticed the shop windows and market places of Europe within the past year.—*Foreign letter.*

An Old Puzzle Revived.

It is said that a gentleman in Paris has offered a prize of 20,000 francs to anyone who will draw the annexed figure with a pencil or pen without lifting either from the paper or interfering with any line or portion of a line, previously made. "The thing can be done," and the door has only to go to France, prove his ability to conquer the puzzle, and take the reward:

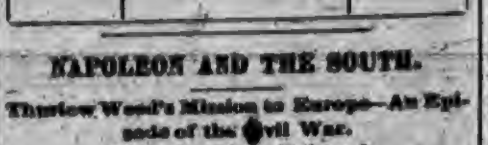

NAPOLEON AND THE SOUTH.

Thurlow Weed's Mission to Europe—An Episode of the Civil War.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The interview between the Hon. Thurlow Weed and a representative of the New York *Herald* touching the relations of France to the North during the civil war, which was printed in our last issue, not only adds some new and very valuable information to our war history, but is peculiarly interesting as showing how narrow an escape we had from a war with France at an extremely critical period. Of the four Commissioners sent to Europe by President Lincoln—Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McIlvaine, Gen. Scott and Mr. Weed—all were confident that Napoleon was friendly. The same delusion was shared by Mr. Dayton, the Minister at Paris, and Mr. Bigelow, the Consul General; and, had it not been for what may be called an accident that brought the news of Napoleon's hostility to the ears of Mr. Dayton, our representatives might have gone on laboring under the delusion that France would not interfere until she had declared war against us. Every subsequent event was fortunate. Mr. Dayton, as soon as the rumor came to him, sent to London post-haste for Mr. Weed, who left immediately. As soon as he arrived he was informed of the unpleasant news. Mr. Weed happened to remember that he had a letter of introduction to one M. Lubat. He delivered it at once, and his apprehensions were confirmed, as M. Lubat informed him that the danger of war was imminent. He advised him to have an audience with the Emperor at once, to which Mr. Weed replied that Mr. Dayton would arrange one, but probably could not effect it until after the meeting of the Chambers. This would be too late, as the mischief by that time would have been done. M. Lubat volunteered to arrange the interview, and on the very next day succeeded in procuring an audience for Mr. Weed with the Count De Morny. The result of that interview is thus stated by Mr. Weed:

> Upon my expressing the solicitude felt by our Minister, Mr. Dayton, in relation to the forthcoming speech of the Emperor, De Morny, with considerable emphasis, said that France was suffering so seriously from our civil war that the Emperor would be compelled to refer to the subject in his address. I inquired if all wars of commercial nations did not, necessarily, more or less inconvenience neighboring nations. He replied that our war was an exceptional one; that other nations were dependent upon us for cotton; that our blockade and the destruction of the Charleston harbor had deprived Europe of an article essential to its interests; that France was a paternal Government, and when it could not furnish its people with labor was compelled to supply them with bread. When I urged that the blockade, as a war measure, found precedents in European wars, the Count replied that there was no such justification or excuse for destroying the harbor of Charleston, one of the most important, if not the most important, cotton harbor in our country. I replied that the Count was laboring under a misapprehension in regard to Charleston harbor; that, instead of being demolished, it had simply been obstructed, and that the rocks placed there could be readily removed when there was no further occasion for such obstruction.

Every objection that was offered by the Count was removed by Mr. Weed, and every alleged violation of international practices was justified by precedents in the French and English wars. At the close of the interview the Count said that he should meet the Emperor on the evening when the speech to the Chambers would be read first to the Cabinet, and would present his points. The next day the Emperor made his speech, and it was amicable. The danger had blown over. Had Mr. Weed been a day later, or had he failed to procure the interview, we might have had a war with France on our hands, and at the very time when England was most hostile to us, and was inflamed with indignation at the arrest of Mason and Slidell. The escape seems almost providential in every one of its details, and in none less than in the fact that this delicate duty was intrusted to such an intelligent and skillful representative as Mr. Weed. He is more than ever entitled to the gratitude of the country for his eminent services, and that gratitude will not be any the less hearty because pertinent circumstances have called out the story he has so long kept to himself.

Mixed Relationship.

A telegram was received in Colorado a few days since directing the proper authorities to arrest a young man who, it was alleged, had run away with his aunt. "I have an order for your arrest," remarked the officer, addressing the supposed criminal. "For what?" "You have been running away with your aunt." "My aunt? Why, she's my wife!" "But wasn't she your aunt before she became your wife? You see, we don't tolerate these kinds of goings on out in Colorado." "I suppose you were never in Utah?" remarked the young man, after he had completed his survey of the detective. "No." "Well, as you don't understand the relations of an aunt and nephew in that Territory, I suppose I ought to explain them to you, and then, perhaps, you may see your duty plainer. My father married my mother." "I suppose so." "Then he married her sister," continued the stranger, without heeding the interruption. "Then he married the sister of his brother-in-law; then the daughter of his uncle, who was a cousin to his first two wives; then he married her daughter; and a son of this wife married my sister, who was also a widow of one of the other wives' sons. I suppose you are following me?" interjected the narrator. "Marry your aunt or your grandmother either, or both of them." "And you won't arrest me?" "No; you might be your own father."

A TOURIST new to the beer-drinking ways of the good people of Munich asked a lady presiding at a "bier halle" if her customers did not frequently become intoxicated. "Santa Maria! sir, they never get drunk, but they sometimes burst!"

GOV. HENDRICKS.

Synopsis of His Indianapolis Speech.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks recently delivered a speech of an hour and a quarter in length, at Washington Hall, Indianapolis. After a few preliminary remarks, he referred to the Republican victories of this year. Regarding Maine, he said that Grant carried it by 30,000, but this year the Republicans were less than the Democrats and Nationals. In California the party lines were broken down by the Chinese question, and Ohio, which was a Republican State, had simply gone Republican. The Republicans were elated over the latter, because without carrying it they could not look for any national success whatever. "Will you Democrats," he said, "who never faltered or never feared for the future be discouraged? Seven years ago I was the only Governor elected in any Northern State. This State went Republican in 1864 by 27,000 majority. We have reduced the majority again and again, until now, with whatever hesitation I may speak of other States, I understand the State of Indiana and have no fears." Gov. Hendricks charged that the Republicans had an organization called the Emigration Society in Washington city, which had for one of its purposes the importing of colored voters into this city, and dwelt upon the cheapening of the labor of the State by this process. In regard to State sovereignty, he said:

> We Democrats stand by the Union with all the powers that the constitution delegates; by the States with all the rights that the constitution reserves to them. You all know that during the progress of the war at every political meeting you heard the appeal made to the citizens to volunteer to preserve the best Government in the world—that Government which received the sanction and blessing of the great men that established it, Madison and Monroe; and such mighty men as Jackson; and in the war, wherever a national gun was fired, its meaning was that the Government was to be preserved, with all the rights of the States delegated to them by the constitution.

Referring to the Grant boom, Gov. Hendricks said:

> I don't want a man on horseback to represent the institutions of our country. They want to reverse the idea that our institutions rest upon the consent of the people, and establish in its stead the idea of physical force. If there is a dispute among us, how shall we decide it? Shall we invoke the sword and bayonet to decide, or shall we, according to the civil idea, bring our controversy into court and have it settled there? Is it not strange that this Republican party, that claims it is so sure of victory in the future, has now appealed to this idea for success? They tell us they are going to nominate Grant. Of that I have no doubt. To succeed they have to tread under foot the traditions of all generations since Washington left the Presidential chair. The Republicans are very mad about the Brigadiers in Congress. They are not mad because Hayes has a Brigadier in his Cabinet, or that there are five Brigadiers in the United States courts, administering the laws of the country. The Brigadiers in Congress have abolished the test oath, restored the silver dollar to its place in the currency of the country, have stopped the enormous payments to fraudulent loyalty and of fraudulent claims and reduced the expenditures $30,000,000 a year, and have made the issue that elections must not be controlled by troops. What have the Brigadiers done that any man can find fault with?

In referring to Hayes' veto of the Supervisors bill Gov. Hendricks said that a man who got into office the way Hayes did ought to wear his official robes modestly, and ought not to veto a bill involving no constitutional question. One Congress ought certainly to have the right to repeal a law passed by another. In conclusion Gov. Hendricks said:

> After all, the only place where the American citizen expresses his acts, his opinions, and his power is at the ballot-box, and that little ballot that he drops in there is the written sentiment of the times; and is the power that he has as a citizen of this great republic. It must not be interfered with. It must be preserved. I think you will preserve it. It is not always that Hayes will be vetoing things—at least we have got a subject for effort. We have got something to work for. We have got the freedom of the ballot, the freedom of legislation, and the maintenance of the institutions of our country as our fathers framed them, and as modified by the amendments to the constitution, to assert, defend and preserve; and I am proud to know that, in 1876, the great army that rallied around that banner representative of American liberty was more than 4,000,000 strong. The greatest army that was ever organized on earth was the army of American freemen that voted for Tilden and Hendricks. It was 200,000 majority over all, white and black, votes of this country. It was more than a million of a majority, and more majority than was ever given in the history of the United States, that was ever given for the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. You, my fellow-citizens, that know my sentiments almost as though you could read with a glass—you men know that I did not want to become a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, but when the word came over the wires that there were 4,000,000 men voted for me for the second office in the Government, for that compliment—for no man could be more highly honored—I felt honored; but if I had not received the votes of the people, and could have slipped in some other way, as the scriptures explain it, not going in at the straight gate, but had climbed up over the wall, and round about—in that way had I sneaked into the office—then indeed would I expect no man to honor me, for I could not honor myself. That is the condition of the two gentlemen that got in there. There may be demonstrations upon the streets, and there may be shouts and hurrahs as they pass by, but history will write this story, and what she writes will never, never be obliterated. It goes to history, and down along all generations of men that one President and one Vice President came in without election, and it is the last time that story is to be written in the history of America.

The Pernicious Agitators.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* reports the assertion of a Federal official in Texas that "the Democratic party in that State is rapidly breaking up." And the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) receives impressions from Southern journals that "in the next State elections there will be a division in the Democratic party, and such a division as will be likely to improve greatly upon the solid front hitherto presented, and which has been productive of so much mischief." We have no doubt there is truth at the bottom of both these statements.

To prevent that result, and to keep the South solid, is the present work of Foster, Blaine, Zach Chandler and other Republican managers at the North. They wave the bloody shirt, make dire threats against the South, and strive in every way possible to keep open old sectional sores and intensify sectional prejudices. They know that that course is eminently calculated to knit the South together as a unit.

The South is solid because self-protection to life and property enjoins it. The Republican leaders will have it so, and work to keep it so. They could, long since, have divided the South into two great parties, or more than two parties, for that matter, had they pursued the proper course to win adherents, and divide the Democracy in that section.

In the first place, by their reconstruction policy, which is acknowledged by themselves to be a failure as to the expected uses of the negroes as a political factor, they put upon the Southern whites the greatest humiliation it was possible to inflict on them—they made their former slaves their masters.

In the second place, for the sake of securing the Federal patronage to Northern Republicans at the North, they sacrificed the Republican party at the South, and thereby give up the South, negroes and all, to the Democracy.

And now, in order to secure power at the North, which is the far stronger section, they threaten, if successful, to put new chains on the South, and put them again under negro rule by means of the standing army. Who need wonder at the South being a political unit?

These political agitators are the enemies of the peace and prosperity of the country, and patriotic citizens should vote them down at the polls. They have their counterparts at the South, and between them the country is kept in turmoil and hot water. It is time the two classes were frowned into obscurity by all good citizens, North and South.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Next Electoral College.

There are a few doubting Thomases among the Democrats of this vicinity who seem to regard the loss of Ohio by the Democracy, on Tuesday, as fatal to the prospects of that party in the Presidential contest of next year. Such men have evidently paid but little attention to the aspect of affairs as presented by the latest elections held in the North and West. A careful survey of the field shows that the Democrats are not as liable to defeat as would appear at first glance, but stand more than an even chance of success. In the North the Democracy can safely lay claim to the States of Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York. There may be some who will dispute the possibility of carrying New York. The present split in the Democratic ranks may lose the State for the Democrats at the election next month. But a year hence this dissension will be healed, and the Democracy will present a solid front. With a united Democracy the State is certain to cast its electoral vote for the candidate of the party, whoever he may be.

A look at the complexion of the next Electoral College presents the following as the probable and almost positive status of that body after the election of November, 1880:

DEMOCRATIC STATES.	Electoral Vote.	REPUBLICAN STATES.	Electoral Vote.
Alabama	10	California	6
Arkansas	6	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	21
Delaware	3	Iowa	11
Florida	4	Kansas	5
Georgia	11	Maine	7
Indiana	15	Massachusetts	13
Kentucky	12	Michigan	11
Louisiana	8	Minnesota	5
Maryland	8	Nebraska	3
Mississippi	8	Nevada	3
Missouri	15	New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	9	Ohio	22
New York	35	Pennsylvania	29
North Carolina	10	Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7	Vermont	5
Tennessee	12	Total	153
Texas	8		
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		
Total	203		

DOUBTFUL STATES.	
Oregon	3
Wisconsin	10
Total	13

In the above computation we give the Republicans the States of Illinois and California, which may fairly be considered doubtful, and, granting them both Oregon and Wisconsin, it will be seen that they can not, by any method of figuring, command more than 166 electoral votes, which is nineteen less than a majority. With a candidate for Vice President from Illinois—such a man as Gen. J. M. Palmer, for instance—that State could easily be carried by the Democrats, and in that event the party could afford the loss of New York. But, as we have said, the existing breach in the party in that State will, no doubt, be healed before the Presidential election, and with a united Democracy the Empire State will be Democratic to the core.

We can afford to allow the Republican party to take Ohio, and yet win the battle in 1880. There is margin enough to work upon, provided no grave blunders are committed. In fact, the result in Ohio settles all dissensions on the financial question, and cleaves the way for a rousing Democratic victory in 1880.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.*

The "Esq." Brought the Money.

A young man, whose money did not hold out as long as the State Fair, dropped into the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to his father in the interior to forward him cash to reach home with. When the receiving clerk saw that the dispatch read "To John Blank, Esq.," he suggested that a saving could be effected by erasing the "Esq."

"Well, mebbe you think so, but I don't," replied the sender. "When I am at home I can call him 'dad' all day long, but when it comes down to black and white you've got to 'Esquire' him right up to the nines or walk home by the dirt road. Don't you dare leave that off—not with the roads as muddy as they are now!"

In about an hour the following answer was received:

To ——: John Blank, Esq., forwards you $10, and you can have more, if you want it.
JOHN BLANK, ESQ.

"Didn't I tell ye?" chuckled the young man as he read it. "Dad's common enough when we're all home and rushed to get fall wheat in, but the minute his back gets rested and a stranger comes along, he weighs more to the ton than any 'Esq.' on legs. I tell ye, you don't know a man till ye have hoed corn with him!"—*Council Bluffs Union.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

RECEIPTS of the State fair aggregate $23,000, and leave a profit of $8,000.

REPORTS come in from the Kankakee that some fine salmon are being taken.

TEN years ago, Oct 23, snow was ten inches deep on the streets of Lafayette.

THE Fort Wayne water works will cost $233,033, if completed at contract prices.

THE State House foundation will reach the top of the ground before winter.

THE Lower Ohio has not been as low, and navigation as difficult, in the past thirty years as at present.

THE City Council of Vincennes has resolved to purchase another steam fire engine, one not being deemed sufficient.

VERNON TINGLEY, son of of Dr. Tingley, of Greencastle, has gone as clerk to Col. J. R. Weaver, Consul General to Austria.

SAMUEL WELLAND, residing at New Paris, lost one of his imported Clydesdale stallions, valued at $2,500, by lung fever, a few days ago.

IT is probable the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago railroad, now building, will find an entrance into Indianapolis over the Bee line.

THE long warm spell has brought late corn out wonderfully, and it is now thought that the crop in Northern Indiana will be the largest known.

EVANSVILLE *Courier:* Traffic on the river is sadly impeded by the low stage of the water. The boats spend the greater portion of their time on the sand-bars.

FARMERS report that the fly is injuring their early-sown wheat. Some of the Shaker Prairie farmers are plowing under their earliest-sown wheat and resowing.

AN apple tree in Indianapolis bore fruit an inch in diameter, the second crop this year. Cherry trees bloomed also, but show no cherries. Several pear and other fruit trees bloomed quite profusely.

GREAT excitement prevails in Catholic circles at Evansville over a revolt which as sprung up against an order issued with the approval of Bishop Chatard to remove 1,000 bodies from the old Catholic Cemetery to the St. Joseph's Cemetery.

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indianapolis, has purchased an elegant monument in Europe, to be placed over the grave of his father, Col. English, at Crown Hill Cemetery. It is forty feet high, and cost $7,000. The lot and fence cost $6,000.

STANFIELD P. FRAZIER has resigned as Deputy Clerk of the United States Court at Fort Wayne, the legal fraternity of the "Summit city" having made the position unprofitable (by sending their cases to Indianapolis) because an outsider was selected to fill it.

JUDGE JOHN G. DAVIS, of the Circuit Court at Jeffersonville, has decided that negroes and whites coming into the State and marrying cannot be convicted under the act of 1852, defining certain felonies and prescribing the penalties therefor, on the grounds that they are not residents of the State. This case has been exciting much interest, Howard (colored) having come from Louisville and married a white woman by the name of Leona Evans, three weeks ago. Howard was consequently discharged.

INDIANA has a larger school fund than any other State. It now amounts to considerably more than $9,000,000. This all loaned—nearly half of it to the State, drawing 6 per cent. interest, and the remainder to individual borrowers at 8 per cent., and the latter secured upon lands valued, without the improvements, at twice the amount loaned. No one loan exceeds $1,000. The fund is constantly being increased from $40,000 to $50,000 yearly by fines and forfeitures under the penal laws of the State. In addition to this permanent fund, the school property of the State was valued last year at $11,536,647.39. This year Prof. Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction, estimates that it will amount to $12,000,000.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS
SAVE THYSELF
READ!

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Great Reduction in Coffees, Teas, Sugars Syrups and Tobaccos.

Goods have never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant been selling so low as now.

JUST THINK OF GOOD RIO

COFF	14c Per Lb
BEST WHITE COFFEE A SUGAR	9½c Per Lb
EXTRA NEW ORLEANS SUGAR	8c Per Lb
EXTRA C SUGAR NEARLY WHITE	8½c Per Lb
GRANULATED AND CUT LOAF	10½ Per Lb
Sweet Drawing Young Hyson Tea	65c Per Lb
Choice Extra Gollen Syrup	44c Per Lb

Such low prices; there is no certainty of their continuing, but as long as we can purchase good bargains our motto is to give our customers the benefit of them.

RIO COFFEE DOWN 3 Cts; JAVA COFFEE DOWN 5 Cts.

Good Rio, 14c; best 17c; Old Government Java 25; Roasted Rio. 15c; best 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

SUGARS DOWN 1 CENT.

White Coffee A 9½c; Extra C 8½c; New Orleans Yellow 8c; Crushed, Cut Loaf and Granulated 10½c.

TEAS!

THE LOWEST THEY HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

When teas a few years ago sold at $1.50 and $2.00 per pound the extreme high prices almost kept the use of tea as a luxury; this is not so any longer. Teas are now relatively cheaper than coffee and the demand for them so increased the last five years that we now sell 2 and 3 chests daily. We keep up our usual motto of no middlemen. Our teas go direct to our customers and we purchase direct from importers, thereby saving them the three profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchant, which is at least 16 to 20c per lb.

Young Hyson	20c, 30, 50, best 65
Imperial	40, 60, best 65
Gunpowder	50, 60. best 65
Oolong	20, 40, best 60
Uncolored Japan	20. 40. best 70

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 70c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 80c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Best plug 50c; No. 1 50c; good 30 and 35c; smoking 28c; extra 35c; shorts 28c.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

Best dried apples 5c per pound. No. 1, dried peaches 7c. Choice raisins 10c. best 15c Seedless sultanas 14c. Best 8 ates currants 8c. Leghorn citron 25c. Lemon peel 20c.

COALOIL, FISH OIL AND NEATS FOOT OIL

Headlight 18c; Neat's foot oil 70c; fish oil 70c; machine oil 25c best 40c.

Scotch ale, London and Dublin porter 18c per bottle. Angelica California wine 25c. Old 76 for Medical use 50c All kinds of liquors and wines on hand.

MEATS! MEATS!

Sugar cured hams 9c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; best lard 9c; breadfast bacon 8c; pickeled pork 7c per pound.

FISH! FISH!

PICKEREL, WHITE FISH, HERRING AND MACKEREL.

No. 1. white fish ½ bbl. $5.00. Kitts 85c. No. 2, pickerel $1.50 Kitts 50c, No. 1. herring each 1c ½ bbl $3.00. Family mackerel in Kitts 65c and $1.25.

9-45 tf. 20 Cents on the Dollar saved by purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

Another Car-Load

OF

PARLOR AND COOKING

STOVES

Received at the Hardware Store of

KIBLINGER & CO.

They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at

Old Prices!

30 per cent. less than the advance now.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

AUBURN, - - IND.

Adam's Monument.

Of all the distinguished men who have lived and died, none have waited longer for monumental commemoration than Adam. Perhaps he could wait, since he was sure to be remembered for what he was, for what he did, and—above all—for what he didn't. Adam was the first man, the first husband, the first father, and for several hundred years he was the oldest inhabitant. Dispensing with the formalities of birth, teething, chicken pox, measels, whooping cough, he began existence as an able-bodied man, and his career was one of unprecedented success. Still, if he had received credit for what he didn't in proportion to the the credit received for what he did, he would have been given a place among the constellations by his pagan progeny and among the saints by his Christian posterity. He didn't play base-ball, walk for championship belts, or play the accordion; he didn't wear a velvet coat with wide braid, or go home late at night in a hack; and the life of a man who had the recitude not to do these things must have been adorned all through with praiseworthy omissions.

It is pleasant, therefore, to learn that the monument of Adam is to be erected in Elmira, one half of the cost of which has already been raised by subscription, without presenting the paper to any one outside the circle of the lineal descendants of the deceased patriarch. We are promised that there shall be an "appropriate inscription" on the shaft; but it is to be feared that in the exuberance of their filial feelings the residents of Elmira have not considered the difficulty of preparing an inscription appropriate for Adam's monument. The wanderer among the gravestones of those long dead seeks first the date of the hero's birth. But Adam was not born. What other line in the inscription can compensate for this disappointment? What shall satisfy the void in the hearts of the thousands who will read the name and wander forth inquiring, "Adam who?" These are but the beginning of the perplexing questions that will arise when the Elmira descendents of Adam sit down with paper and pencil to write out their inscription.

Why not, therefore, shun these difficulties by cutting deep into the shaft the first words, according to tradition, ever spoken on earth—those words in which Adam introduced himself to Eve: "Madam, I'm Adam?" His last words, unfortunately, have not been preserved; then let his first words be the inscription on his monument. The children from the lands where they read from right to left will come and spell out this reversible inscription and feel that their tasts have been consulted; and thus the nations of the earth will be drawn closer together at the foot of the monument reared to their common ancestor.

After the people of Elmira have built and unveiled their monument to Adam, they will merit and wear the palm for far-reaching fillial impulses—unless, indeed, their example shall lead the scientific persons of the Materialists school to rear a still taller and costlier shaft to the beloved memory of Protoplasm.—N. Y. Sun.

* * *

Three old gentlemen are sitting around a table on a steamboat, waiting to get another party to a game of cards. Presently they espy a nice-looking young fellow. One old party goes up to him and says:

"Pardon me, young man we want somebody to join us in a game of cards; would be happy to have you with us."

"Thanks; I never play cards."

"Take a drink with us?"

"Thanks; I never drink."

"Well, have a cigar"

"Thanks; I never smoke."

"Eh! Now I rather like that in a young man. Come into the cabin and I'll introduce you to my wife and daughters."

"Thanks," said the demure young man; "I shall never marry."

* * *

In Paris, the other Sunday, a young man and a middle-aged woman, coming from opposite directions, entered an open-cab on the Paris Boulevard at the same moment. Each gave an address to the driver, who, much perplexed, did not know what to do, for his fares began disputing each other's rights to the vehidle. An immense crowd quickly collected and manifested the greatest interest in the dispute. To add to the general mirth, a couple of policemen arrived, but each policeman took a different view—one championed the lady, the other the gentleman, and at intervals both abused the driver. The latter, being of a facetious turn of mind, kept the company in roars of laughter by his comments on the event. Finally the gentleman declared that, though he was on an errand of importance, and much pressed for time, he would yield to fair sex. So saying, he jumped out of the vehicle; but the lady, content, no doubt, with having strikingly asserted women's rights, quickly followed him, exclaiming that she was only on pleasure bent, and had she known—Her words were lost in the laughter that ensued, and, as both occupants of the cab had disappeared in the crowd, nothing was left for the cabby, whose humor somewhat suddenly turned from gay to grave, but to vent his displeasure by imprecations on the conduct of the policemen. The latter, however, retired in good order, in spite of the provoking jeers of the multitude.

The Old Dodge.

All the big republicans in the country are being invited to Louisiana to make speeches, and it is announced to be the intention to get them to stay until the election is over and the votes counted This old dodge wont work again, probably; the machinery is gone; the leading participants in the last count are all busy in the New Orleans custom house, where they no longer take the vote of the state to be changed, and John Sherman and Agues Jenks are engaged at Washington, and can not give their attention to small affairs like a state election in Louisiana.

* * *

Lawyer—"I see that this morning's paper accuses you of being a thief, a burglar, a pimp and a cut-throat."

Fellow—"The paper does give me away. I don't know what to do about it."

Lawyer—"My Lord! man, you don't intend to stand such accusations as those. Have you got any backbone in you? If you have you will never submit."

Fellow—"What shall I do?"

Lawyer—"Why, bring suit against the paper, fool."

Fellow—"That's a good idea. I'll give you my case."

Lawyer—"Sorry I can't take it; but m the attorney for the paper."

* * *

The reprint of the British Quarterly Review, for October, has been promptly issued by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay street, New York. We note the principal papers:

I. "Adolphe Monod: a biographical sketch." A work with this title recently published, has furnished the material of the present article, which gives an account of the life and writings of Monod.

II. "Irenæus." A continuation of the article on the doctrins of Irenæus, which appeared in the July number.

III. "Dr. Johnson." Recent editions of Boswell's life, and other works have given occasion to this article.

IV. "The Vatican and Civilization." A review of Father Curei's late work, "The Modern Dissension between the Church and Italy."

V. "What is Religion?" A sequel to the article, "What is Science?" in the January number of this review.

VI. "Political Prospects of Italy." A very elaborate statistical article, intended to show the political, social, moral and economical results of the first nine years of Italy's existence as an independent nation.

VII. "University Education in Ireland."

VIII. Contemporary literature. Careful notices of numerous recent publications.

* * *

For Sale a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

* * *

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25). it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,
Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices; satisfaction guaranteed every time

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

45-2m. MAX G. LADE.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 06 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	[illegible]	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 14	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05 am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	2 14 pm	53 pm	
Montpelier	2 52 pm	32 pm	
Hartford	3 17 pm	56 pm	
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	33 pm	
Newcastle	5 00 pm		
Cambridge City	5 37 pm		
Connersville	6 17 pm		
Cincinnati	9 20 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 15 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20 am	
Terre Haute		1 3 am	
St. Louis		7 30 am	

GOING NORTH

STATIONS	Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 am
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 30 pm
Indianapolis		6 40 pm	4 15 am
Cincinnati	8 00 am		
Connersville	11 13 am		
Cambridge City	11 46 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 13 pm	11 09 pm	9 11 am
Fort Wayne	4 25 pm	11 15 am	0 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9 15	8 28	7 51
Denver	9 27	9 00	8 45
Chili	9 36	9 12	9 08
Roann	9 55	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 28
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	[illegible]
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 05pm	5 55pm
Mexico	6 38	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 25	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 15pm
Roann	6 03	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 23	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 40	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 04
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 28	8 05
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.

October 18th, 1879.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 30pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 20pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 20pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv	4 15am	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 05	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 28	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4	4 00
Defiance	6 40am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 36pm	7 38	6 40
Tiffin	3 43pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chicg'o Expr's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 34
Defiance	4 55pm	11 30	10 36
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 12	3 20
Chicago		7	6 48

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City		6 30am	
Saginaw		7 15am	
Lansing		10 07am	
Grand Rapids		6 00am	12 15pm
Detroit		7 00am	3 55pm
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm
Jackson	6 00am	11 55am	6 40pm
Jonesville	7 15am	1 00pm	8 37pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	9 05pm
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	9 30pm
Angola	8 02am	2 10pm	11 06pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	12 10am
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	12 43am
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	12 45am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 00am
Indianapolis	5 25pm	10 55pm	
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am	
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	
Washington		8 00pm	
Baltimore		9 20pm	

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore		3 10am	
Washington		8 35am	
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	
Cincinnati	9 00am		
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 20am
Auburn Junc	5 35pm	12 30pm	2 45am
Auburn	5 39pm	12 34pm	3 15am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 48pm	3 40am
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 50am
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 12am
Bankers	8 25pm	2 22pm	6 35am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 05am
Ann Arbor	2 05am	5 10pm	10 35am
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 05pm	4 00pm
Lansing		5 45pm	
Saginaw		9 10pm	
Bay City		10 10pm	

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 48-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-23-1y

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agen [illegible], O.

THANKSGIVING

Season has come again, and the prosperous and happy people of DeKalb county are preparing to enjoy the manifold blessings resulting from an abundant harvest. After giving thanks according to the established custom, the old, middle-aged, young men and boys will begin to inquire where they can buy winter clothing, of the latest styles, at low prices; and for their information the undersigned issues the following

PROCLAMATION.

Now, therefore, the proprietor of the Leading Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Establishment in DeKalb county, proposes to convince the public that his stock of piece goods consisting of WORSTED SUITINGS, plain and fancy CASSIMERES, WOOL BEAVERS, CHEVIOTS and every variety of cloth for gents' wear usually kept in a first-class stock, exceeds anything ever before shown in the county. He further proposes to cut, fit and make dress and business suits, coats, pants, vests and all kinds of overcoats, at the lowest living prices.

N. B.---Ladies' Cloaks Cut, Fit and Made after the latest Fashion Plates.

HATS!

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

SPECIAL arrangements with wholesale dealers enable the proprietor to secure the very latest styles for fall and winter wear, as soon as the same appear in the market. His stock consists of all grades of SOFT and STIFF HATS and is so COMPLETE that customers can always find what they want. Get prices before you buy.

CAPS!

FOR EVERYBODY.

FINE FUR and SEAL SKIN CAPS for winter wear, in endless variety. Several new styles never before in the market. Farmers and their sons will find a full line of warm caps for out-door work that cannot be found elsewhere in this market and the prices guarantee quick sales.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Of every description, such as KNIT UNDERWEAR, LINEN SHIRTS, CUFFS and COLLARS, NECKTIES, WINDSOR SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HALF-HOSE, KID GLOVES and MITS for dress and driving, silk handkerchiefs,---in fact, everything usually kept in a gents' furnishing establishment, all at prices that warrant an investigation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Auburn, Ind., this 13th day of November, 1879.

G. H. YESBERA.

WHERE THEY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]alth or p[illegible] crim[illegible]
[illegible]ealth or th[illegible] the s[illegible]
[illegible]ss or gain, [illegible] or [illegible]
The people here [illegible]ey [illegible]
To [illegible]

[illegible] he[illegible]ost [illegible]
[illegible] one[illegible]ed [illegible]
[illegible]ician [illegible]ght [illegible]
[illegible] wat[illegible] must [illegible]
To [illegible]pe.

[illegible] who lead t[illegible]
Are inclined to wed a titled man,
Their numerous trunks are packed, and lo!
They leave their native land and [illegible]
To Europe.

[illegible] young men [illegible]
Court lovely ladies in their teens,
[illegible] their [illegible]
Then across the ocean they must go—
To Europe.

When people here who cut a dash,
And live so high on [illegible],
With purse well filled and steps not slow,
They leave their creditors and go—
[illegible]rope.

Wh[illegible] of [illegible]
The[illegible]ck s[illegible] rec[illegible]se,
But[illegible] is t[illegible]ow,
Ere[illegible] ca[illegible] ey go
To Europe.

Yo[illegible]se, w[illegible]eir na[illegible]
Recorded in the book of fame;
Poets, authors, opera-stars; and so,
[illegible], all must go
To Europe.

[illegible], Ill.

MY FATHER.

"Her father has been in prison."

The words reached me where I sat, and burned into my soul. Everywhere I looked I saw them; everywhere I turned I heard them.

Could I have been mistaken? Was all this self-torture for nothing? No; it was one of the proudest girls in school who had branded me with shame. I heard it from her own lips.

"I tell you Alice Vale's father has been in prison," she said, "and that's the reason I don't associate with her."

I had always been a shy sensitive girl, so exceedingly sensitive that some things were as hard to bear as actual pain, though they might have gone no further than words or motions. A smile ha[illegible] head to foot.

I once heard my mother say, in reply to some one who had noticed this peculiarity:

"Poor child! she can not help it;" and then, perhaps, conversation would follow, in a lower tone, which was not intended for my ear.

But, compared to the shock which thrilled me when I heard those dreadful words, I had never known what pain or trouble meant. They were like swords, and for few moments seemed to deprive me of all power of motion.

I can remember, to this day, the spot where I sat, for I had lingered after school to speak with the teacher. I can even now see the wooden desk that was [illegible] it strange, undecipher[illegible] on [illegible] cover, the [illegible] back, the sof[illegible] on the o[illegible] of [illegible] er [illegible] cur[illegible] lashes, as she sat at her desk, engrossed in [illegible]. She w[illegible] quite young, and very wise. The girls all loved her. I remember how mechanically my eyes sought her face for an indication that she had heard that dreadful speech, and then I said to myself, vehemently:

"It's a lie! a lie! a base, wicked, monstrous lie!"

[illegible] moments now. The scent of the wild brier outside the window seemed odious to me. The golden [illegible] that I had be[illegible] watching with so much delight, [illegible] charm.

Something cold and death-like seemed to be [illegible] through my veins. There was a [illegible] at my heart.

Once I wondered if I were dying, and st[illegible] out of a numbness that had s[illegible] my s[illegible], just as Miss Florian, [illegible] teacher, spoke.

"Wh[illegible] child," she [illegible] sweetly, "have [illegible] been w[illegible] the time? I had [illegible] forgotten." Then she added, [illegible] quick [illegible], "[illegible] you ill, Alice, or [illegible] it the sunset [illegible] that makes you so white?"

That sweet voice and sweeter smile went straight to my sore heart. I could not help it, my head fell on my hands, and I burst into tears. In a moment she was at my side, her cool hand on my head.

"Some-somebody has been saying something dreadful about me," I sobbed out, at last. "I heard it while I was [illegible]—but please don't ask me wh[illegible] it is, Miss [illegible]. I coul[illegible] tell y[illegible] ind[illegible] I couldn't, only it's [illegible] and shall hat[illegible] y Mo[illegible] I li[illegible]

"[illegible] it w[illegible] en," [illegible] looking down upon [illegible] it. Jenny's tongue has already made me trouble. It is rather case an unruly member, truly."

"Miss May, please, don't [illegible] it," I cried, almost passionately; "at least not [illegible]."

"Till you give me leave," she added, for my sobs choked me; "very well, [illegible], I will not speak till then, and now let us try to forget this unpleasant thing. Shall we go home together? We can talk as we go along."

To this I gladly assented, and that short walk and her sweet conversation acted like magic. How blue and cool the river was. And what lovely shadows seemed to slide down the sides of the high hills, taking their hues from the gorgeous tints of the sunset sky. If [illegible] had been a grief that could [illegible] I should have returned [illegible] home[illegible]ed.

"But alas! I had had [illegible] times without number [illegible] always been quite cle[illegible], an[illegible] honest in our house[illegible] story of prison shame—it [illegible] that I constantly assured me my father was a pattern [illegible] honor.

I bade Miss Florian May goo[illegible] ing at her own door, and walked on. We had talked of everything bright[illegible] beautiful, or, at least, she had, an[illegible] succeeded in winning my thou[illegible] away from myself for the time; but, a[illegible] I walked up the pretty shaded path t[illegible] my home, the grief all came back, and so vividly that I could not meet my mother's eye. So I stole up to my own room, and, with a heavy, heavy heart, sat down to think.

[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] my [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible] the hands, the same low, persuasive voice.

"My head aches," I said, in reply to her tender query, [illegible]

"Too hard work these hot days, for my little girl," she said, soothingly. "Papa must contrive to get a vacation for me."

Then she drew down the blinds and went out softly, presently returning. I think she had a suspicion that all was not right. If so, it was soon verified; for as I turned toward her she saw my red and swollen eyes.

"Why, Alice, my dear child; what has happened?" she asked, quite startled.

"This is something more than a headache."

In vain I refused. She insisted until, with my face hidden on her neck, I told her of the insulting words I ha[illegible]

There w[illegible] si[illegible]

"Your [illegible] nor[illegible]!" [illegible] exclaimed [illegible] in [illegible] vo[illegible]

"[illegible] ha[illegible]!"

Then [illegible] lie," [illegible] joyfu[illegible] was [illegible] ed, [illegible] I k[illegible] it was. And now I will tell Miss May and hope that girl will be punished for saying such miserable things."

I looked up in my mother's face. She was regarding me with a fixed, intent gaze. There were tears in her eyes, and her face was very sorrowful. Her silence oppressed, terrified me. All my old suspicions returned in full force. My heart sank again, and the pain returned.

"Ali[illegible] aid my mo[illegible], [illegible] I mu[illegible] e been [illegible] for[illegible] shook [illegible] little, and [illegible] re was [illegible] in he[illegible] that rec[illegible] to [illegible] sciou[illegible].

I sat upright [illegible] my [illegible] back with my hands. My forehead felt like coals of fire.

"Then, mamma," I said, with a great effort, "is it true—all that came thrillingly to my ears?"

"Alice, listen, and I will tell you all." She sat beside me, and put her arm round my waist, drawing me closer and closer as she talked.

"My dear, your father was in prison for six long and weary months."

I shivered—O, how cold I was! This information seemed the death-knell of all my hopes. I was too wretched to cry.

"But, dear, oh! it is more painful to me than you can ever imagine—he was wholly innocent. A sin had been laid to his charge, and so skillfully that no proof appeared wanting of [illegible] guilt. My darling, it was only a [illegible] months after my marriage that it all happened, and you can faintly imagine, with your [illegible], what I suffered. You [illegible] been, dear, while he was languishing [illegible] walls. But, Alice, we have a [illegible] stairs, signed by a dying man, which entirely exonerates your dear [illegible], for, though he might have [illegible] himself, he chose rather to suffer for [illegible] for one he loved. I shall [illegible] of this again, dear; you [illegible] when I tell you that the [illegible] of the true criminal, [illegible] have locked away—you shall [illegible]—was that of my only, [illegible] brother."

"[illegible] dear mother."

At that moment I became her comforter, for she was nearly overcome with the dreadful recital.

I never troubled myself about this [illegible], and something [illegible] I never knew what [illegible] clo[illegible] my [illegible] mother's lips, from that time forever after. [illegible] for my father, he was [illegible] my hero, and to me the greatest, [illegible]est of men.

A MODEL.

The English girl rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, [illegible], jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

ICE-C[illegible].—To [illegible] d th[illegible] p[illegible] c[illegible] mil[illegible] cu[illegible] gar, o[illegible] we[illegible] beat[illegible] oon [illegible] ra[illegible] of [illegible] vanill[illegible] nt into [illegible]ezer [illegible] cooking.

FRIED [illegible].—Two c[illegible] sugar, [illegible] cup[illegible] buttermilk, th[illegible]ggs, half [illegible] up o[illegible] butter or fried [illegible] fat, two [illegible]e-sp[illegible] of saleratus, any sea[illegible]ing [illegible] li[illegible]. Mix [illegible] enough to roll out.

A NICE TEA CAKE.—One-half cup of butter or cream; one of sugar; one egg; one-half cup [illegible] milk [illegible]; a teaspoonful of soda; handful of currants. Flour to the proper thickness.

TOMATO PICKLES.—Take one peck of [illegible] gathered [illegible] and half as many peppers; soak them in cold water twenty-four hours [illegible] cold, sharp vinegar [illegible] co[illegible] a[illegible] of [illegible] over a[illegible] on[illegible] vinegar. [illegible] pickl[illegible] w[illegible] keep [illegible] ye[illegible]

[illegible] CALICO, ETC.—To w[illegible] ck [illegible], [illegible] colored [illegible] or fancy hose, wash in *cold* water from first to last, and the colors will not run or fade. Dry in the shade. This method was adopted by the old-colored [illegible] dresses of the South, and was the secret of their success.

CLEANING SILVER-SPOONS.—The disagreeable discoloration of egg can be readily taken from silver spoons by washing them in potato water—water in which potatoes have been boiled. It is much better than salt, as it does not scratch the metal. The taste of fish may be removed very effectually from steel knives and forks by rubbing them with fresh orange or lemon peel.

FOR THE TOILET.—Of white wax, oil of almonds, spermaceti and white soap each one-fourth ounce; one pint of rose water or elder-flower water, [illegible] cologne, three ounces. Cut the wax, sperm[illegible] soap very fine, put in an earthen vessel with a gill of rosewater, set into a dish of boiling water [illegible] stand [illegible] dissolved. Then add first the oil of almonds, then the rosewater and cologne.

OVERHANGING TREES.—There are sometimes unpleasant feelings arising from fruit trees standing near and overhanging the boundary lines. In such cases the law is that the tree and its fruit belongs wholly to the one on whose land the trunk stands, and he has a right to pick his fruit from his neighbor's side. If "on the line," the tree and fruit are to be equally divided.

TOMATO CATCHUP.—Wash green tomatoes and slice them rather thin; weigh them; allow three or four sliced onions, or not as preferred, four pounds of sugar and a gallon of cider vinegar to eight pounds of tomatoes. Put the vinegar to boil [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] when [illegible] boils [illegible] set [illegible] and a few minutes un[illegible] re[illegible] without [illegible] the vinegar [illegible] s[illegible] spoonfuls of salt, a table-spoonful each of powdered cinnamon and cloves and a grated nutmeg; then set it on the fire and immediately add the tomatoes. When the vinegar begins to simmer, press the tomatoes gently down. Let them boil only two or three minutes. Put them into covered jars; or, when [illegible]. When the pickles are all used, the vinegar need not be lost, as it is excellent upon baked beans, and cold salt meat or in minced pies, etc.

A SAWFISH weighing 608 pounds and bearing a saw four feet long, was caught at Charleston, S. C.

M Boland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 20, 1879. Number 47.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott,

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gussenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross. Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing house, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Vacation of Alley.

Notice is hereby given of the pendency of a petition before the board of commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, to be heard at their December session, 1879, praying the vacation of an alley running north and south along the entire west side of Park's addition to the town of Auburn, in said county. The persons to be effected by said proposed vacation are Joseph H. Ford, Christopher Goodbreak William Snell, Charles Snell, John H. Weaver, Minnie Garver, John Otto, George H. K. Moss, John Sawyer and Joseph R. Lanning.
GEORGE H. K. MOSS.
And others.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y,
Oct. 21st, 1879. 44-t.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank.
30-tf.

STORIES OF THE FORTY-NINERS

Told by One of the Number—The "Digging" Times on the Pacific Slope Thirty Years Ago.

"Yes, those were lively times, now you can bet. No man told you you lied without passing in his checks right off," said William E. Goodyear, when questioned by the reporter of the Register yesterday in regard to the thrilling times of '49, the first year of the gold fever in California. "No man went without his six shooter and bowie. Why, my man, to go through some streets, stretching maybe—well, let's see, say from the corner of State to Orange street, without your old shooter in your hand, would be as much as your precious life was worth. The man you met on the street of this kind held his pistol with as little concern as you would hold that cane going up street," said he, tapping the reporter's cane with his fingers. "You see everybody was crazy after gold and bound to have their rights preserved if he had to kill men for it, and it was a good thing, and had the effect of giving rise to a sort of law, which, to be sure, was a 'leetle' tough, yet, at the same time, a man was sure to have his belongings preserved. Why, a man could, with perfect safety leave his pan of gold in full view, without fear of its being taken."

"How is that?"

"Because your neighbor knew that if he touched it his life wasn't worth the asking. Then, again, every one had a claim of their own, and they were too much engrossed with their own business to mind yours."

"That reminds me of a good story, and one from which you can get a pretty good idea of the state of affairs out there in Los Angelos at that time. A man named Dickerson and his family came out there and settled on a claim, which he considered his, and which all the boys conceded to be his. He had lived on it for a long time, and no one had disputed his claim, so he, with the advice of the boys, determined to hold on to it. Well to get around to the story a little faster, because I haven't got very much time to talk, a family named Somers came out there, and asked the privilege of occupying a little corner of the claim. Well, Dick, he was a little 'skeery,' but finally decided he would. So the Somers' settled themselves and became the means of a lively muss. After they had lived there for a couple of years Somers undertook to claim that he owned the portion he had been living on; whereupon Dick—and he was a trump—went to the justice of the peace about it. The justice said he would have a trial, and proceeded to get a jury. Ordinarily, you know, Judge Lynch would have settled the affair, but Dick he wanted the square thing done, so he went in for a jury. Well, the way that jury was picked out was a great business. It was: 'Here Bill, you serve,' and 'Hallou, Jim, you are on the jury.' Well, we got a jury, and the trial was a pretty fair example of western courts at that time. The justice, not very much of a lawyer at the best, turned one of the bar-rooms of the place into a court-room and prepared for business. I was on the jury, so you see I know what I am telling you. Somers he urged his claim and got Dick pretty mad, so what did Dick do but put his hand in his pocket, draw a six-shooter out, 'bang, bang,' quick as a flash, and Somers rolled over. Then a fellow named Anderson, who was a friend of Dick's and a friend of mine, came in to have a hand in the muss, and keep an eye open for Dick. But before he could do a thing or really take in the situation, young Somers, a brother of the fellow Dick killed, drew his six-shooter and shot Anderson. He fell back into my arms. Pretty quick he made a tremendous brace, kinder raised himself up, and says 'look out, Bill, I'll finish him yet,' and by gum he did. He shot the cuss right through the head. Well, things were taking a pretty lively turn, when a sister of Dick's came in through the door, and with a fourteen inch bowie in her hand slashed through the crowd, covered the old man with her body and said, 'Come along, old man, this ain't no place for you.' Well, he went, and there were no Somers of any account left to press the claim; Dick came out all right, and held on to his land. Yes, siree, those were thrilling times, now you can bet.'

Mr. Goodyear told this story with an earnestness which displayed some of the fire and nerve which he showed he had still left after years of later life in this more peaceful section of the country.

"Oh! I could tell you stories like that all the afternoon. I get all worked up thinking of the old time and the boys I used to be with.

"I used to have a fellow with me named Texas. By George he was a tearer, and the ugliest looking sinner you ever saw. Yet Texas was a good fellow. Why, that fellow had a scar on his face extending from his right eye diagonally across his face, cutting right through his lips and chin. And when he was mad he looked lightning. There was a girl out there the boys knew as Sib, and you can be assured she wasn't afraid of anyone. She and her old man came out there from St. Louis, where he had murdered some one and was obliged to get out. The old fellow ran a ranch there and sold a little of everything in the liquor line as well as in other lines. He didn't dare to move out of the house very far without running a great risk of being shot by some one, or arrested, so Sib used to go to 'Frisco and provide things when it was neccessary. Well, one time when Sib went to an adjoining town, there happened to be a ball in progress. Texas and myself of course took it in, and Sib was there. At that time I did not know her at all, but it seems that Texas had heard of her and she of him, although they were not acquainted. There were a good many stranger boys at the ball, who made themselves rather conspicuous; and annoying to Sib. Finally, getting a little tired of the sport they were enjoying at her hands, she walked up to one of them and said she would make it hot for them if they persisted in that sort of business. Texas, in the meantime, had watched the progress of the affair, and, seeing that Sib was a good deal annoyed at their proceedings, so much so that she had spoken to them, he walked up to her and says, 'Sib, you are right about these fellows; I will back you up. Let me take care of these fellows.' With that he walked away with the girl and in a few moments returned to where the strangers were standing, having his six-shooter in one hand and his fourteen inch bowie knife in the other. After looking them all over he quickly but business-like remarked: 'You fellows 'dbetter get out of here just as soon as your legs will carry you. Do you sabe?' Well, with a six-shooter pointed at their heads and a bowie brandished at their faces, they were not very long in getting out of the way. Sib had always said that she wouldn't marry a man who hadn't killed his man at some time or other, but as Texas had done that time and time again there could be no objection to him from that quarter. From that time they took a fancy to each other. How she fancied such an ugly looking fellow as he was I never could tell, but she did. Next day he went and saw her and said he wanted to be spliced to her. She said all right, but when he wanted to be married by a padre she said she didn't want to be spliced by any padre, she wished a justice of the peace to do the business. Then Texas came to me and said, 'Capt. Bill, when are you going away?' 'To-morrow night,' says I. 'Now, look ahere, Captain, I want to have you stay over until next day, 'caus I am going to be spliced to Sib and I want to have you give the bride away.' 'What,' says I, 'are you going to marry Sib?' 'Well, I just am,' Texas answered, and by the powers he did. On the day after the wedding I made all my preparations to start and went around to see Sib and get Texas. "Well, good by, Texas, I don't know how the old man will take the news, but I guess he won't care. I'll send you word when you and Capt. Bill come back.' 'Good-bye, Texas,' said Sib. 'Good-by,' replied Texas, and we started off. We were gone away about six weeks I guess looking after our duties. I was a surveyor out there, you know, and had some thirty-five men with me, and then returned to Borodina. There we found a letter from Sib, who stated in it that the old man said he had no objection to Texas or any one else she wanted to pick out for a husband, but he didn't want him around his premises, fooling with his gal until his bones were laid away. When that time came he didn't care what did happen, but until then he did advise the husband to steer clear. 'Well, what are you going to do about it, Texas?' I asked. 'I think, Capt. Bill, that I will go there and see how the thing is working.' 'But the old man may draw a bead on you,' I suggested. 'Well, don't you worry about that, Bill. He won't get very much the better of me you can bet.' We returned to Los Angelos, and on the first day, after the boys had wandered around the town, Texas says: 'Bill, let's go round to the house and see Sib, and kinder feel the old man.' I didn't object to that, so I consented. We mounted our horses, and started for the house. When we were within about 200 yards of the house the old man appeared armed with his long rifle. Texas turned around to me, and says, 'Bill, let's close the gap a little.' We gradually closed it until we were within seventy-five yards of the old fellow, when he raised his rifle and says, 'Don't come a step further, or you're a dead man.' Well, I didn't know quite what to make of the situation, so I turned to him and say, 'Come, boy, let's get a little nearer,' but we hadn't got ten inches before it became pretty evident that he meant business, and would shoot me if he got the idea. 'Hallos, old man, what's the matter with you?' cried out Texas. 'Aha, it's you, is it, Texas? Well, I am sorry, I hain't got no objection to you, but you can't come any nearer until my bones are laid away forever, and that's d—certain.' 'I guess we will have to fix him,' Texas quietly remarks. Just at this time Sib, the girl herself, came out of the house, 'Hallos, Texas,' the girl cried out. 'Hallao, Sib,' came back from Texas. 'Don't come any nearer, Texas, or he'll kill you.' At this point it got very lively, and Texas had just about made up his mind to 'finish the old customer.' Texas was armed with one of these long pistols, and you know they shoot like a rifle, when Sib threw her arms around her dad's neck and says, 'Dad, can't Texas come any nearer?' 'No, girl, no; and if you start for him, I'll put a bullet through your heart quicker than a wink, and I guess you know me well enough to know that I'll do it.' 'By hokey, if that girl wasn't hanging so near the old man, and I wasn't afraid of hitting her, I'd let drive in a minute,' I remarked to Texas. 'Now you hold off, I'll fetch him yet,' said Texas, at the same time cocking his pistol. 'Can he come further?' asked Sib. 'No,' grunted out the old man. Sib threw up her hand, shoved the rifle aside and called out 'go ahead, Texas.' Well, you can bet he fired. Bang, bang, bang, three shots and the old man fell over dead. 'There, we will see if I can't have my wife,' was the only remark made by Texas. We drove up to the house, went in, closed the door, and had just as nice a time as you ever saw. After a while I told Texas I would go and see the undertaker and have the body taken away. I went to his store, but he wasn't in, but I heard he was down to the hotel. I rode ahead and found him sitting there in the vestibule reading the paper. I told him the old man was dead, and that I wanted some one to move the body. 'Did you kill him?' he asked. 'No, but a friend of mine did.' 'All right,' he said. Well, the body was removed and buried in the lot, and I paid the burial expenses. The result was that Texas got his wife. the old man had his bones laid away, and I went there a great many times afterward and passed a great many pleasant evenings with the two, I haven't heard of him in two years, but I would like to see the dare-devil."

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

There is possibly no link in the great railway chain, stretching across the American Continent, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific slope, that forms so material a part of that great continental railroad and is of such importance as the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, running from the metropolis, Chicago, to the Missouri river at Omaha. In its construction from Chicago westward it was the first to connect with the Union Pacific, virtually making that road practicable, and well deserves the title it won of the "Old Pioneer." It had hard work as it forced its way over the then unsettled but fertile prairies of the states of Illinois and Iowa, but being the shorter or inside route and actually having less gradients or curvatives than its rivals to Council Bluffs, its records show achievements in speed, safety, regularity and reliability unsurpassed, if equalled by any competing line.

Its improvements in the last two or three years have been simply remarkable, and the changes the most wonderful ever wrought in the east or west, in its roadway, rails and general equipment. It is now strictly first class, the model railroad, gravel ballasted, with steel rails, stone culverts, iron bridges, white oak ties, superior engines, airy and elegant coaches, supplied with the Miller couplings and Westinghouse steam brakes and attachments, in the shape of what have been called "marvels of splendor," the Pullman palace hotel cars, in which the traveller eats and sleeps in the most luxurious apartments with all the comforts and conveniences of a well stocked home. The matchless tracks and the scientific outfit of this road are triumphs of art in railway construction. But in addition to its excellency of construction, it enjoys the signal advantages of natural location and a management that, from the highest official to the most subordinate employee, most sedulously cares for the convenience and satisfaction of its patrons. During the past year it was without a terminal detention, and such is the increase of its freight and travel that a double track is accessitated. The development of the road is marvelous—iron rails in 1865, steel rails in 1875, and steel rails and a double track in 1879.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad operates nearly 2,200 miles of road (the exact figures being 2,188) and reaches nearly every important point in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, running many miles into Dakota. It transports millions of passengers annually, and its freight carriage is simply enormous. From Chicago, westward, you can trace its California line, until you touch the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha, a single run of nearly 500 miles. Northwestward, through Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, and through the pine woods of that state into Minnesota, 400 miles more. Again looking from Chicago, you can trace a line through Sparta, Wisconsin, La Crosse in the same state. Winona, Owatonna and New Ulm, in Minnesota, and northwestward far into Dakota, 625 miles more of road. Again, coming to Chicago, we see two lines running northwardly—one along the lake shore to Milwaukee and thence to Fond du Lac, and the other running more inland through Janesville, Watertown, etc., also to Fond du Lac, thence north through Oshkosh, DePere, Green Bay and Escanaba to Negaunee, Ishpeming and Marquette—another 440 miles of road. Then we have a line from Chicago to Elgin, Rockford and Freeport; another from Clinton, Ia., to Anamosa, in the same state; another from Kenosha, on Lake Michigan to Rockford, in Northern Illinois.

Passengers to or from California, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, the Black Hills, Minnesota, Manitoba, the east, west, north or south, should see that they are furnished tickets by this great line. No other road has Pullman or any other form of hotel car.

Considering the vast area of territory tracked by this road, the number of trains daily running, the freight and passenger business it transacts, its main lines and ramifications, its equipment, its celebrated hotel cars, and in short the character of its entire outfit, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad eminently deserves the title of one of our grandest trunk lines.—Daily Graphic, New York. May 21st, 1879.

* * *

The Edinburgh Review for October has just been reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing company., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y. The first article, 'Germany since the peace of Frankfort," is a severe criticism of Bismark's political career; admits that he has founded a German Empire, but insists that he has lowered the character and intelligence of the German nation. The second article, "Mozart," considers the character of the composer a man and a musician.

Other papers of interest are "Spedding's Life of Bacon;" an account of the "Family of Mirabeau," from the year 1207 to 1794; "Froude's Cæsar;" "The code of criminal law;" and "Afghanstan."

Perhaps the most attractive articles are those on "The Philosophy of Color" and "The Civil Engineers of Britain." In the course of it Capt. Ericsson's magnificent work, entitled "contributions to the Centennial Exhibition," in which his labors for the third century are recorded, is admitted to be far superior to English mechanical publications in the bold style and high finish of the drawings; and "much of the high position which America now occupies in engineering skill and efficiency is due to this illustrious engineer."

A jury in the New York city court disagreed, and when Judge McCue inquired, "How do you stand, gentlemen?" the foreman replied: "Your honor there are six of us on one side and four on the other; one is on both sides and one didn't vote." Judge jurors and spectators were convulsed with laughter, but the foreman was unable to "see the joke."

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowledged unexceptional mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
18-1y 755 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

GUGERLI;

THE FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailor,

Has just received the largest and finest assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

Goods in his line, ever opened in DeKalb County. The very latest patterns in

FRENCH CASSIMERES,
BROADCLOTH
DOESKIN, CHEVIOT,
DIAGONALS,

And all kinds of fancy suitings. Beaver and chinchilla

OVERCOATINGS.

Of all colors, the finest ever brought to this market. A fine line of Beaver for

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Which the ladies are requested to examine. Cloaks cut, fit, trimmed and made at very low prices and

WARRANTED TO FIT.

No trimmings used on either gent's or ladies' wear, except the very best. Call and examine goods and leave your measure at

J. H. GUGERLI'S,

North Main street, opposite Duck's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A **Lowell**, Mass., dispatch reports that three persons were drowned in the Merrimac river, near Lawrence mills. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Little, two children, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown were rowing from the Centralville shore to Little Canada, when the leaking of the boat frightened them, and in the confusion they overturned it. Mr. Brown swam ashore. Mrs. Little and one child clung to the boat, and were rescued. Mr. Little and Mrs. Brown (his sister), and a boy aged 2 years, son of Little, were drowned. The bodies have all been recovered.

Stilson Hutchins, formerly of the Dubuque *Herald*, lately of the St. Louis *Times*, and more lately of the Washington *Post*, has purchased the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, with the intention of making it the recognized organ of the Democratic party of New Hampshire.... Richard Schell, a prominent New York financier, and for many years a leading Tammany Democrat, is dead.

THE WEST.

Gen. Hooker's obsequies at Cincinnati, on the 7th inst., were largely attended and very impressive. In the procession were many veterans, several military organizations, and prominent State and Federal officials. An army chaplain preached the funeral sermon, which was an eloquent and patriotic discourse.

As a stock train of cars was crossing the North Missouri railroad bridge, which spans the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., a few nights ago, the west span of the main structure suddenly gave way, precipitating seventeen cars of live stock and the caboose into the abyss. The engine and one car, with the conductor, engineer and fireman, were saved by the breaking of the connection between the cars. Three cattle men who had taken passage on the train were drowned, and three others were badly injured.

Fire has laid waste a large portion of Napoleon, a thriving town in Northwestern Ohio and the county seat of Henry county. Nearly all the business part of the town was burned, including the Court House and county offices, and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

A horrible double murder, followed by the swift lynching of one of the perpetrators, is reported from Todd county, Minn. A feud sprung up between John Coldale and another man whose name is not given, living on a farm, on the one side, and two bachelor brothers, John and Michael Moede, who cultivated an adjoining farm, on the other. One night Coldale's house was burned, and he and his fellow-workman were missing, with every evidence that they had been murdered. Suspicion rested on the Moedes. One of them fled, but John was arrested, confessed the deed, told where the bodies were concealed, and said that his brother Michael assisted in the horrible crime. The bodies were found, as stated by him, wrapped in a sheet and buried in the brush. The horribly-mutilated remains presented a most sickening sight. This was more than the enraged citizens could stand, and the prisoner was taken from the jail by the mob and hanged to a tree.

Mrs. McCook, the mother of the celebrated fighting McCooks, of Ohio, died recently at her home in New Lisbon, Ohio.

Gen. Grant has authorized a denial of the story that he had been offered the Presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad.

THE SOUTH.

A horrible suicide was that of Mrs. John Donovan, of Memphis. She poured kerosene over her clothing, and then deliberately set fire to herself, and fought desperately with those who endeavored to extinguish the flames. She resisted until her person, from her knees up, was literally burned to a crisp, the flesh leaving the bones bare. Strange to say, she lived long enough to make a will and explain the cause that impelled her to such a rash deed—domestic troubles. Her husband, Col. John Donovan, was a prominent citizen of Memphis, and gained some notoriety last summer by fleeing from the yellow fever, and refusing to come to the bedside of his family when stricken by the plague.

Affairs are still in a terrible condition in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. No one who was in any way friendly to the Underwoods is safe, and the reign of terror is so complete no one dare attempt an indictment of the outlaws in the courts, which have just adjourned. In Rowen and other counties people are organizing against the regulators, and determined efforts are being made to bring the outlaws to justice.... Kentucky killings: In Letcher county, Town Marshal Lane was shot dead while standing in his yard by William Vermillion, who stood in the yard 100 yards off, and took deliberate aim; it was the result of an old feud. In Wolf county, Crocket H. McGuire, while sleeping in a house near Campton, was either murdered and then burned with the house, or suffocated in the flames. At Pine Hill, Robert Randall, manager of a coal mine, shot and killed Price Price, a miner.

Frankfort, Ky., was the scene, the other day, of a double murder of great atrocity. A blacksmith shop having burned mysteriously, search was made in the ruins, which resulted in the discovery of the remains of a man and a boy. The owner of the place and his employes were promptly lodged in jail. The theory is that they were discovered by the lad in the act of putting the man to death, and that, to hide their crime they killed him also.

WASHINGTON.

The Sacs and Foxes, together with a delegation from the Iowa tribe of Indians, have left Washington for their homes on the Nemaha reservation, in Kansas and Nebraska. They have been convinced it is better for them to remain where they are than to move into Indian territory.... A Washington dispatch announces the death of Mrs. Eaton, widow of Gen. John H. Eaton, who was Secretary of War under President Jackson.

A Washington telegram states that the proposal of the Government to purchase $10,000,000 of bonds on the sinking-fund account was responded to by offers to sell over $11,000,000 of bonds at prices varying from 105.59 to 110. Secretary Sherman rejected all the bids, and directed Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse not to pay over 106 for any bonds. A large number of New York bankers then came forward and offered to sell their 6 per cent. bonds at the figure named by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in a short time the Assistant Treasurer had completed the purchase of $10,000,000 of them.

The indications are that the receipts from internal revenue and customs for the present month will be several millions in excess of the disbursements of the Government. This will enable Secretary Sherman to make additional purchases of bonds for the sinking fund.

President Hayes has announced his intention of appointing Gen. Halbert E. Paine, at present Commissioner of Pensions, to the vacant District Commissionership.

Postmaster General Key has commenced a fresh and vigorous war against the lottery companies. Evidence has been accumulating in the Postoffice Department, going to show that the whole lottery system in the United States is a swindle. The law office of the department has been for more than one year conducting an investigation into the methods of business of the various lottery companies, and the evidence furnished by answers to letters and by affidavits is deemed sufficient to warrant proceeding to extinguish against the so-called respectable lottery establishments. The Postmaster General has therefore ordered the preparation of orders to the Postmasters at New York, Louisville and New Orleans, directing them to return registered letters, and refuse the payment of money orders addressed to parties concerned in the lottery business.

GENERAL.

Gen. Sherman has forwarded to the Secretary of War the reports of Capts. Payne and Dodge, the former giving a detailed description of the Thornburgh fight and the subsequent defense till relief came in the person of Gen. Merritt, and the latter telling of his movements in going to the aid of the beleaguered soldiers of the Thornburgh command. Gen. Sherman adds words of high commendation of the coolness and courage of both and the bravery of their men.

The Chairman of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee in New York furnishes a plausible explanation of the continued shipment of troops to the island from Spain. He declares that all the eastern provinces of the island are overrun by insurgents, numbering 5,000, all well armed and under competent leadership. Each Spanish proclamation announcing the extinction of the rebellion is accompanied by the departure of a few regiments of regulars.... The wife of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, died at Lenox, Mass., at the residence of her sister, a few days ago. Senator Davis, son and daughter were present. The deceased had been ill for some time.

An inspection of the latest reports from the Postmasters of all the prominent cities of the United States shows the remarkable fact that the postoffice at Chicago did more business last year than any other in the country, except New York.

A gang of swindlers are operating through New England, securing the notes of farmers in payment for wares that are never delivered, the notes being disposed of promptly at a discount. It is charged that the operations of the gang are directed by a wealthy business man in Michigan. Farmers throughout the West would do well to be on the lookout, for they will almost surely be visited by these swindlers as soon as they are driven out of the New England States.

News comes by way of San Antonio, Texas, that a desperate fight took place in Chihuahua, Mexico, between a band of Indians, numbering about 200, and a party of fifty citizens from Carisea, New Mexico. Thirty-two citizens were killed, only eighteen escaping alive and wounded. The Indians were the same Maj. Morrow had been after. They came from the Uintah mountains. The party which found them was surprised by the Indians, who occupied a position where they had great advantage. These Indians have killed over 200 persons within the past six weeks.

POLITICAL.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Republican Committee to be held at Washington Dec. 17, to take appropriate action upon the death of the Hon. Zach Chandler, and to consider the time and place of holding the next National Convention.... Advices from Lansing, Mich., indicate that the vacant seat in the United States Senate by the death of Mr. Chandler, is likely to be filled by the Legislature instead of the Governor's appointment, as Gov. Croswell expresses himself as decidedly in favor of calling an extra session to consider this and other matters of pressing importance.

The following is the total vote cast in New York city for Governor and Lieutenant Governor: For Governor—A. B. Cornell, Republican, 46,135; L. Robinson, Democrat, 64,906; John Kelly, Bolter, 42,270. For Lieutenant Governor—George G. Hoskins, Republican, 50,128; Clarkson N. Potter, Democrat, 98,675.... The vote of Allegheny county, Pa., containing Pittsburgh, was, for State Treasurer: Butler, Republican, 17,913; Barr, Democrat, 11,199; Sutton, Greenback, 1,435; Richardson, Prohibition, 78.

The vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Chandler has been filled by the appointment of Hon. Frederick C. Beaman, of Adrian. Judge Beaman was a Representative in Congress from Michigan for five successive terms, 1860-70. He is a native of Vermont, has resided in Michigan forty-one years, and is 66 years old.

FOREIGN.

The understanding between Germany and Austria extends to the Egyptian question. It is announced that the two Governments will proceed conjointly in whatever measures are taken for the protection of the interests of Egyptian bondholders.... There is no disguising the fact that a feeling of uncertainty, if not of uneasiness, prevails in well-informed quarters concerning England's foreign relations. While no open rupture is anticipated in the immediate future, possible complications growing out of the course of the Government in Turkey are being gravely considered.

The French wine crop is reported short, the deficiency in most of the districts being considerable. In the champagne district the deficiency amounts to 30,000,000 francs.... News has been received at Moscow that the Russian troops on the expedition into Turkestan are in a pitiable condition. They have lost half their number.... A Vienna dispatch says a strong force of Montenegrins has marched on Gusinje, pillaging and burning everything before them. More than 300 Albanian Mussulmans were mercilessly slain.... A plan is about to be carried into effect for deepening the Seine, by which vessels drawing nine feet of water will be enabled to reach the eastern extremity of Paris. The work will cost 36,000,000 francs.... A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the *Agence Russe* has issued a bulletin calming public apprehensions respecting the political situation. It affirms that no effect will be given to England's projected naval demonstration. England's action in Turkey will not go beyond the point where Austro-German interests become affected. It positively denies that Russian troops are concentrated on the German frontier.... The Irish Land League is rapidly extending, and branches have already been organized in nearly every county in Ireland.

Yakoob Khan is still under a cloud and is virtually a prisoner in the British camp. It has been discovered that on the night before the battle which preceded the fall of Cabul he was visited by an Afghan who the next day commanded the natives, and a plan on the part of the ex-Ameer to effect his escape has been exposed.... A dispatch from Valparaiso, South America, says: "A combined attack of the Chilian land and sea forces was made at Pisagua, which was taken after a bombardment lasting five hours. Three hundred children were killed and wounded. The Chilians experienced a determined resistance from the Peruvians, and lost 500 men killed and wounded."

Most of the editors of the St. Petersburg newspapers have received instructions from the Government concerning the proper scope of journalism as viewed from an autocratic standpoint.... The Anglo-Russian relations are stated to be somewhat strained on account of the military preparations making in the Caucasus.... A cable dispatch announces the death, at Damascus, at the age of 72 years, of Abd-el Kader, the celebrated Algerine chieftain.

A Constantinople dispatch says there is a strong tendency on the part of the Turkish Cabinet to enter into an actual alliance with Russia. The Grand Vizier and Osman Pasha, Minister of War, especially advocate a close understanding with Russia. It is said the Sultan has been gained over to their views.... An explosion of fire-damp in a colliery near Wolverhampton, England, caused the death of six men.

Ballooning will never be safe in this country until the chain of lakes gets entirely filled up with old air-ships and professional aeronauts.

THE GRANT RECEPTION AT CHICAGO.

The reception of Gen. Grant by the citizens of Chicago, to which many days of preparation had been devoted, was everything that the most devoted admirer of the ex-President could have desired or asked for. The people of the city turned out by the hundreds of thousands and were reinforced by hundreds of thousands from abroad, so that there was no lacking in numbers; of enthusiasm there was also an abundance, and the procession was the largest, the finest, and the best gotten-up affair of the kind perhaps ever witnessed in the West. From the Chicago papers we condense the following account of the reception exercises:

The train bearing the distinguished visitor, which came over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road from Galena, arrived at Park row, on the lake front, at 1 o'clock p. m. The rain began to pour down, but the thousands of people who thronged the Lake park and all the adjacent streets did not seem to heed it in the least, but pressed forward to get as near as possible to Gen. Grant's carriage. In spite of the disagreeable weather, the decorations, the gay uniforms of the militia, the thousands of wagons carrying flags and mottoes, and the smoke from booming batteries on the lake front, presented a scene at once beautiful and grand. Haste was made to set the huge procession in motion. The rain pouring down in torrents made this a matter of great difficulty, but finally the column began to move down Michigan avenue, which was crowded with moist spectators from one end to the other, as far as the line of march extended. By-and-by the sky cleared, the sun came out and made everything infinitely brighter. The militia led, followed by all the veteran organizations; then came the civic societies with a large number of carriages, and finally the fire department, with thousands of vehicles of every description, with all sorts of mottoes. The head of the column had reached a long distance down town before the wagons had fallen into line. The police had great difficulty in clearing the way. Grant was everywhere greeted with the most vociferous cheering. As the procession moved down town toward Washington, State and Lake streets, the jam of human beings became, if possible, greater than ever. By 2 o'clock the head of the procession passed the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue. The sky was now perfectly clear, and the streets along which the parade passed were literally impassable. Every available inch of standing room on sidewalks and steps was occupied, and every window had its spectators.

The South Side, in the neighborhood of the Palmer House, was the destination of visitors and residents alike. From early morning until noon, from all sections of the city, there was a rush to the section named. At noon, on State street, from Lake street up to Harrison, there was a perfect jam. Once in the crowd, it was an utter impossibility to advance or recede.

Not only was the street packed, but the windows were black with human heads.

This crowd was not confined to State street, but all along the line of the procession the streets were densely packed, while every window, every roof, every housetop was crowded by spectators to its very utmost.

The procession, as seen from State and Washington street, was grand and imposing beyond description. As far as the eye could reach flags fluttered to the breeze from every window and point of vantage. The fronts draped in bunting—the red, white and blue—showed that the city had put on holiday attire. The sidewalks and streets were blocked with people, crowded so closely together that passage was impossible—a vast multitude, in which the movement of individuals was scarcely perceptible—a closely-packed throng, which was hardly stirred at the approach of the riders, and which constantly threatened to verge upon and precipitate itself upon the procession. Standing for hours, many of them in the mud and water that had collected from the rain, every head was turned and every neck was craned forward, as the head of the grand army made its appearance as it moved north from Washington street. A cry went up from the throng in the street that was echoed from the windows and porches, also black with people—cheers that drowned the music of the bands, the trampling of the horses and the tread of the rapidly-marching host—voices that were hoarse with long waiting and standing in the water and mud, and that rose and swelled in volume as the contagious enthusiasm spread instantaneously through the throng.

As the carriage in which Gen. Grant sat, facing Hon. Thos. Hoyne and Mayor Harrison, made its appearance, drawn by six horses and guarded by a platoon of police on each side, the vast multitude broke into a cheer that extended all along the street, in a universal, hoarse, deep-throated, shout of welcome.

As the shout went up all along the long route, Gen. Grant raised his tall silk hat, and, bowing silently, kept his head uncovered for a few minutes. As soon as he had replaced it, another shout would again cause him to repeat the operation. He wore a heavy black overcoat, with nothing about him to indicate his distinguished position as the guest of the city.

A clear, ruddy color in the face, the beard but slightly grizzled, the hair hardly tinged with gray, the face without a wrinkle or furrow perceptible from the street, Gen. Grant looked in the very prime of manhood and vigor.

On the arrival of the long procession at the Palmer House, the General was met by the Reception Committee of 500 prominent citizens of Chicago, and Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, made a speech of welcome. After the conclusion of Mayor Harrison's short welcoming address, Gen. Grant stepped to the front of the balcony, and, in a low voice, unheard by a large majority of the large crowd, spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Committee of the Chicago Reception, and Gentlemen of Chicago and of Illinois:

I feel very much honored by the welcome which I am receiving at your hands to-day. I feel highly honored by the speech of welcome that has just been uttered by your worthy Mayor. It is something so personal to myself that it would hardly be in good taste for me to respond to the language of it, and it leaves, therefore, nothing further for me to do than to repeat my thanks to this committee and to the citizens of this city for the hearty reception which they have given me.

In regard to one allusion to my reception abroad, I will say that in every case I felt that it was a tribute to our own country. I will add, further, that our country stands differently abroad, in the estimation of Europeans and the Eastern nations, from what it did a quarter of a century ago. An American citizen is regarded in a different light from an American citizen of one-quarter of a century ago. At that time it was believed that we had not a nation—that we were a mere confederation of States, tied together by a rope of sand that would give way upon the slightest friction. They have found out their grand mistake. They know that we have now a Government, that we are a nation, and that we are a strong, intelligent and brave people, capable of judging, and knowing our rights, and determined on all occasions to maintain them against either domestic or foreign foes. That is the explanation of the reception which you have received, through me, while abroad. Gentlemen, I thank you.

The remarks were received with loud and long-continued applause. After a short informal reception and a shake of the hand with a few personal friends, the General was driven to the residence of Col. Fred Grant, where he took dinner with a family party.

In the evening, a brilliant reception was tendered to Gen. Grant by the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Gen. Sherman at Haverly's Theater. The theater was magnificently decorated. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Thomas, followed by Hon. E. B. Washburne, who delivered the main address of welcome. Speeches of welcome were also delivered by Gov. Cullom and Mayor Harrison. Gen. Sherman then delivered an address in response, in behalf of the Army of the Tennessee, after which Gen. Gresham delivered the annual address of the society. A flag was presented to the society by Gen. Logan, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee. Gen. Sherman responded in a brief speech, and introduced Gen. Grant, who spoke as follows:

Comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee: After an absence of several years from the gatherings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, it affords me heartfelt pleasure to again see you, my earliest comrades in arms in the great conflict of nationality and the union of the States under one free and always-to-be maintained Government.

In my long absence from the country I have had the most favorable opportunities for seeing and comparing in my own mind our institutions and those of all the European countries, and most of those of Asia, and comparing our resources and their development, and the capacity and energy of our people for upholding the Government and developing its resources, with most of the civilized peoples of the world everywhere, from England to Japan, and from Russia to Spain and Portugal. We are everywhere understood; our resources are highly appreciated, and the skill and energy and intelligence of the citizen recognized. My receptions have been your receptions. They have been everywhere a kind of an acknowledgement that the United States is a nation, a strong, independent and free nation, composed of strong, brave and intelligent people, capable of judging of their rights, and ready to maintain them at all hazards.

This is a non-partisan association, but composed of men who are united in the determination that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall interfere between us and the maintenance of our grand, free, and enlightened institutions and the unity of all the States. The area of our country, its fertility, and the energy and resources of our people, with the sparsity of population compared to area, postpone the day for generations to come when our descendants will have to consider the question how the soil is to support them and how the most can be produced for the support of human life, without reference to the taste or desire of the people, or when but a few can exercise the privilege of the plain luxury of selecting the articles of food they are to eat or the quality and quantity of clothing they are to wear, but will remain the abundant home of all who possess the energy and strength to make good use of them, if we only remain true to ourselves.

Such a country is one to be proud of. I am proud of it—proud that I am an American citizen. Every citizen, North and South, East and West, enjoys a common heritage, and should feel an honorable pride in it. I am glad these society meetings keep up their interest so long after the events and scenes which they commemorate have passed away. They do not serve to keep up sectional feeling or bitterness toward our late foe, but they do keep up the feeling that we are a nation, and that it must be preserved one and indivisible. We feel the kindest for those who fought and fought bravely on the opposite side from us. They equally claim with ourselves the blessings of our great common country. We claim for them the right to travel all over this broad land, to locate where they please, and the right to settle and become citizens and enjoy their political and religious convictions free from molestation or ostracism, either on account of this, or their connection with the past. We ask nothing more for ourselves, and we rejoice to see them become powerful rivals in the development of our great resources in the acquisition of all that should be desirable in this life, and in patriotism and love of country.

Other speech-making of a light nature was indulged by Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Schofield, after which the great humorist, Mark Twain, was called upon, and perpetrated the following:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I just within a moment heard Gen. Sherman say to a gentleman sitting in my neighborhood that, if he would promise not to speak more than two minutes, he would let him get up. He didn't say that to me, and I judge, by his remarks to me, that he wouldn't allow me quite so much. [Laughter, and a voice, "Louder."] But—is that loud enough [laughter]—I have not listened to a bad speech to-night, and I don't propose to be the one to furnish you with one; and I would, if I had time and permission, go on and make an excellent speech. [More laughter.] But I never was happy, never could make a good impromptu speech without several hours to prepare it. [Roars.]

On the following day, the ex-President was present at McVicker's Theater at the meeting of old soldiers from all armies, at which Gen. Chetlain presided.

Speeches were made by Corporal Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth; Gen. Logan, Wm. Hendershott, Emory A. Storrs, Gen. Fuller, Gov. Oglesby, and Gen. Woodford. Gen. Grant spoke as follows:

Comrades and Friends of the Late War: I was entirely unaware of the object of my coming here this morning. I thought it was to see the place where you were to meet this evening or some other time. I was not aware that I was going to meet so many of my old comrades, but I assure you it affords me very great pleasure to meet you here, and to meet you everywhere. Veterans of the late war to me are companions, and in all my travels I have been in hardly a country, in hardly a town, and hardly a place in the two and a half years that I have been away from my own country that I have not met some of your number.

As we heard last night, wars, while not desirable, are not perhaps unattended with good. We believe sincerely that the war which we waged has been attended with solid good to our country. We believe that our victory redounded to the benefit of the vanquished as well as to ourselves. We believe that they would have been in a very much worse condition than they are now had their cause succeeded, and we certainly would have been infinitely worse off.

But wars render another benefit. People who grow up in a time of profound peace are very much accustomed to vegetate and live along in or near the place of their birth; but having been torn away from their homes, as all of you were, they got weaned from their homes, and at the close they seek the best place for the development of their energy and their talents, and in that way the veterans of our war are scattered over all of this broad land, and are now developing our Territories, building railroads, opening mines, opening farms, cultivating the soil over a vast territory which can be made, and is being made, available for the support of man. They have scattered, and are building homes in foreign lands, and opening in that way the commerce of our country; they are making our country felt, and known, and appreciated wherever a flag can float.

Now, gentlemen, I have said a great deal more than I had any idea I should say when I came here. And, as Mark Twain very aptly remarked last night, I could make a very much better extemporaneous speech if I had a couple of hours to prepare it in.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which all these speeches were received by the crowd of veterans that filled McVicker's spacious theater; but suffice it to say the roof was not lifted sufficiently to endanger the building, though there was some very loud cheering.

In the evening took place the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at the Palmer House. No finer sight was ever seen in Chicago than the banquet hall, with its decorations, and its long tables, occupied by near 700 gentlemen. At about 8 o'clock the exercises commenced with prayer by Prof. David Swing, after which the fine supper was partaken of, and toasts were given and responded to as follows: The first toast, "Our Country," was responded to by Gen Grant, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Guests:

Notice was sent to me some days ago that I was to respond to a toast here, but I paid no attention to it at the time, and had no idea, until I got here, of the toast I was to reply to. I had relied upon it that there would be half a dozen or more speakers before I would be called upon and that, during that time, there would be a man out in the hall I would want to see, or thought I would exert some other flank movement by which I would get out of it. Finding, however, after my arrival here, that I was to be the first one called upon, and hardly feeling it would be proper to look for that man so early in the evening, I put in a substitute, but the President of your society has not called upon the man. I know if he had called the name on his paper you would have heard much more said about the position of our country among the nations of the earth than I can say to you. I can feel what the Mayor [Harrison] would probably have said if the President had called upon him. But, as I have to say a word, I shall rely now upon your signifying, in a very few moments, your disapprobation of what I am saying, so as to let me off. The President has given notice that we are not to speak any longer than we can hold the audience. Our nation we have been in the habit ourselves of looking upon as being one of the first nations of the earth.

For a long period back the Yankee has had not only a very respectable opinion of himself individually, but of his country as a whole. It has been our own opinion that we had nothing to fear in a contest with any other power. I am pleased to say that, from the observations that I have been able to make in the last two and a half years, we are beginning to be regarded a little by other powers as we in our vanity have heretofore regarded ourselves. We do, among other nations, I think, to-day, not only in our own conceit, but in the acknowledgment of other nations, occupy the position of one of the first powers in all that goes to make up a great nationality. We have the strength; we have the individual self-assertion, independence; and we have to a greater degree than almost any other nation the power of colonizing, of settling up new country, opening it and developing it. We have also the very great advantage of being without neighbors to molest and make us afraid. It is true we have a northern frontier, and we have a southern frontier, but we get along with a very small army. We keep no standing army. What little we do keep, as some one remarked the other day, is a standing army because it has no time to sit down.

Mr. President [who was seated], I find you filling the position with a good deal of ability. [Laughter.] I don't know of anything I can specially add to what I have said, except in the way of advice; and that is, let us be true to ourselves; avoid all bitterness and ill-feeling either on the part of sections or parties toward each other; avoid quarreling among ourselves, and we need have no fears for the future of maintaining the stand that we have taken among nations, so far as opposition from foreign nations goes. Gentlemen, I am much obliged for your attention.

Gen. Logan responded to the toast "The President and Congress;" Gen. Hurlbut to "The Army of the Tennessee;" Col. Vilas to "Our First Commander;" Admiral Stevens to "The Navy;" Hon. Leonard Swett to "The Mexican War;" Gen. Wilson to "The Army of the Cumberland;" Gen. Pope to "All Other Union Armies;" Robert G. Ingersoll to "The Volunteer Soldiers;" Emory A. Storrs to "The Patriotic People;" Gen. Fletcher to "Woman;" "Mark Twain" to "The Babies;" Gen. Woodford to the "Army of the Potomac;" and Gen. Schofield to "The Army." After the regular toasts a large number of regrets were read from prominent men in all parts of the country who had been invited to be present. A very enjoyable occasion it proved to be to the large number of old soldiers present, while the speeches were models of after-dinner rhetoric—short, sharp and eloquent.

BURNED TO DEATH.

By the Burning of a Candy Factory at Kansas City, About Twenty Boys and Girls Are Roasted.

Shortly after 1 o'clock p. m., on the 7th inst., the roof and walls of Corles' cracker and candy factory, Nos. 202 to 208 Main street, Kansas City, fell in with a tremendous crash, and in a few seconds flames sprung from the mass of debris. An alarm was at once turned in, summoning the fire department to the scene. In the building about 60 persons were employed, mainly young girls and boys. As the news of the disaster spread great excitement prevailed. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those at work in the factory rushed to the scene of the calamity, and soon a packed mass of human beings filled the streets and sidewalks in the vicinity of the factory. The city was wild with excitement, and thousands from the adjoining bluffs watched the blazing building. From the huge wreck issued screams, shrieks, and the crash of falling timbers and masses of brick. The furnaces were in full blast at the time of the accident, and the building was dry as tinder. A dense black smoke, through which the flames shot up, canopied the scene. The fire department was promptly on hand, and, with citizens, worked like heroes, but for a long time were powerless to arrest the flames. The fire was finally subdued, and then followed the search for the dead and wounded. The bodies of the following were taken out, one after another, from the smoldering ruins, all of whom had been either burned or crushed to death: Annie Becker, John Shuttys, Emma Kemper, Mary Goepper, Eddie McConnell, Louise Hummell, and ten boys, names at present unknown.

The walls crumbled and the roof fell in because of the overloading of the building with machinery and stock. Tons of machinery were in the building, which was a very old and weak one. The scene at the terrible catastrophe when the news had spread over the city was heart-rending in the extreme. Mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers were there in terrible suspense over the fate of some loved ones. Anxious and tearful inquiries were made of those who escaped from the building, but in the excitement of the moment no definite information could be learned, and all the poor distracted relations could do was to hope against hope. The news of the horrible disaster when fully known settled over the city like a pall.

The number lost will finally prove about twenty, probably, as the smallest number that could have been in the building is stated at seventy-one, and there probably were ninety at the works.

Mr. Corles' loss on stock, machinery, and building is some $60,000; insured for $15,000. He is half crazy at the thought of the horrible loss of life that attended the disaster. A number of heroic incidents are told of the scenes at the fearful scene, among which may be noted the following:

When the flames were first seen issuing from the confused mass of bricks, machinery and goods, Andy Scanlon, formerly foreman on No. 3, was on the opposite side of the street, and almost in front of the fallen building. His first thought upon seeing the spiteful flames was of the rescue of those in the burning mass. He knew that a large number of children and girls were employed in the establishment, and in the confusion that would necessarily ensue many lives would be needlessly lost if prompt measures were not taken to assist them. Accordingly he rushed into the building and brought forth three persons in rapid succession, and returned for another, and, grasping the body of a boy named Andy McConnell, attempted to extricate him from the prostrate timbers that encaged him. His efforts were unavailing, no one being on hand to cut away the cruel fetters that held the boy as in a vise. Scanlon was compelled to forego his exertions and leave the boy to his fate.

It was discovered almost immediately after the dreadful crash that a young lady was lying near the front of the building, head downward and feet exposed. Her piteous calls for assistance and terrible shrieks of agony brought tears to the eyes of strong firemen, and with a bravery sublime they fought fire and flame and smoke, daring the danger of falling walls, to rescue the crushed victim. The fire enveloped the brave men, and, begrimed with smoke and ashes, they were driven back but to return. Through the doors of the building, amid the burning and broken bearers, could be seen the daring men tearing off the splintered timbers from where the poor girl was imprisoned. The firemen were too eager, and, turning the nozzle direct upon the rescuers, came near drowning them. Blinded by the water and nearly stifled by smoke, these men still struggled on. A shout of horror went up from the crowd as the toppling wall suddenly pitched forward and appeared to carry down into the ruins the brave men who were so boldly striving to rescue a fellow-being from a horrible fate. For a moment the heart of every person was in his mouth, and a death-like stillness reigned supreme. The wind veered a little and carried away the clouds of smoke, showing that death had spared the rescuers. There they stood, undaunted, resolute, determined to save the girl. Her voice had been hushed, and she was supposed dead. After a daring and brilliant attempt to loosen her from the crushing timbers, which was like facing hell itself, they were successful, and amid the rejoicings of the crowd Nettie Curtis was borne away.

—Later accounts represent the horror as not so destructive of life as at first reported, the dead numbering six, and the severely wounded seven. The evidence at the Coroner's inquest went to show that the accident was caused by an explosion of starch-dust in the factory.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

Two Collisions and a Few Minor Disasters Upon the Atlantic.

An ocean disaster of a horrible character took place off the capes of Delaware, on the night of the 7th inst., by which thirty-two of the fifty-seven persons aboard the steamship Champion went down into a watery grave. The ship Lady Octavia struck the Champion square amidships at 4 o'clock on the morning in question, and she sank in five minutes. The ship was badly damaged, but kept afloat. The Champion was on her trip from New York for Charleston, S. C. Three women and several children were among the lost, only one female—the stewardess—being saved from the steamer. Immediately after the collision, a boat was sent out from the ship, which in two trips picked up twenty-two of the crew and passengers of the wrecked vessel. A passing sailing vessel saved six, two passengers and four of the crew. The collision would seem to have been caused by carelessness, but on whose part is not at present certain.

On the night of the 9th inst., the steamer Falcon, from Baltimore for Charleston, collided with the schooner S. C. Tyron, from Kennebec river to Baltimore, loaded with lumber. As soon as the vessels drifted apart after the collision, the steamer was headed for shoal water, and she went down before proceeding half a mile. All the passengers and crew were saved, the steamer having reached water shallow enough to allow the rigging to stand above water, where they took refuge and were taken off in boats.

The Guyon line steamer Arizona, from New York for Liverpool, struck an iceberg and stove in her bows, and was obliged to put back to St. John, N. F.

The schooner Petrel, a small whaling schooner, was dismasted by severe gales in the last days of October, and drifted about at the mercy of the waves until the 29th, when she capsized, and fifteen persons were lost, including the Captain. The six survivors clung to the wreck until the 3d of November, when they were saved by Austrian bark Bebus. The sufferings of the rescued sailors were terrible, and they could have held out but little longer. Only one American was aboard, all the rest being Portuguese.

The schooner Florence was lost in Cumberland straits. All on board were rescued, but after great suffering. The Florence was engaged in the Howgate Polar expedition, under command of Capt. Tyson.

Election Echoes.

Pennsylvania official returns from all the counties give Butler, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, a majority over all candidates of 58,675.

A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says the indications are that the Debt-payers have a small majority in both houses, but the vote is so close that the official count will be necessary to positively settle the contest.

In Maryland, Hamilton's majority for Governor is 21,740. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 5; Independent Democrats, 2. The House of Delegates—Democrats, 66; Republicans, 10; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 60.

A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says: "The returns indicate that Gov. Pillsbury runs considerably behind his ticket. His majority will probably be about 10,000, but the rest of the Republican State ticket will average from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. The vote throughout the State was comparatively light."

The vote for County Treasurer in Wabash county, Ind., resulted in a tie between the Republican and Democratic candidates, and the two will draw lots to see who handles the money for the next two years.

The anti-Tammany men in New York city and the Robinson men throughout the State are severe in their denunciation of John Kelly, and declare that he will never again be permitted to take a seat in a national or State convention.

At the recent election in New York Waldo Hutchins, Democrat, was chosen to fill the vacancy which existed in the Westchester district, the only vacancy in the lower house of Congress, except that very recently occasioned by the death of Representative George W. Patterson. As a Republican will, of course, be elected in Patterson's place, the election of Hutchins is a Democratic gain, giving the Democrats a clear majority of three over the combined vote of the Republicans, Greenbackers, and Independents of every class.

Returns from Wisconsin indicate that the majority for Smith, Republican candidate for Governor, will be between 20,000 and 25,000.

In Massachusetts, the majority for Long, Republican candidate for Governor, over Butler, is about 18,000.

Army of the Tennessee.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in Chicago, last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Gen. W. T. Sherman.
Recording Secretary—Col. L. M. Dayton.
Corresponding Secretary—Gen. A. Hickenlooper.
Treasurer—Gen. M. F. Force.
Vice President—Gen. J. S. Reynolds, Illinois; Gen. Ben Spooner, Indiana; Col. Frank Lynch, Ohio; Capt. W. E. Ware, Missouri; Capt. C. C. Chadwick, Michigan; Maj. M. A. Higley, Iowa; Gen. L. F. Hubbard, Minnesota; Col. George E. Bryant, Wisconsin; Col. W. J. Landrum, Kentucky; Gen. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; Capt. J. B. Raymond, Dakota; Gen. M. M. Bane, Utah.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Cincinnati.

Chief Ouray's house is furnished with Brussels carpet, window curtains, stoves, good beds, camp-stools, mirrors and an elegantly-carved bureau.

A **law**abolishing pistol manufacturers is in great demand.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 00	@ 9 75
Hogs	3 85	@ 4 30
Cotton	11¾	@ 12
Flour—Superfine	4 55	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2	1 29	@ 1 30
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 60
Oats—Mixed	44	@ 46
Rye—Western	85	@ 89
Pork—Mess	10 50	@11 00
Lard	7	@ 7¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 30	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 20
Hogs	3 00	@ 3 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 3 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	70	@ 71
Barley—No. 2	79	@ 80
Butter—Choice Creamery	33	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	16	@ 17
Pork—Mess	9 75	@10 00
Lard	6¼	@ 6½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 13½	@ 1 14½
No. 2	1 11	@ 1 12
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 1	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	71	@ 72
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn—Mixed	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 30
Rye	70	@ 71
Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 50
Lard	6¼	@ 6⅜
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 20	@ 1 25
Corn	43	@ 45
Oats	33	@ 35
Rye	78	@ 80
Pork—Mess	10 75	@11 00
Lard	6½	@ 6¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 2, Red	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	7 00	@ 7 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 1 Amber	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 1	51	@ 52
Oats—Mixed	39	@ 40
Barley (per cental)	1 15	@ 1 45
Pork—Mess	12 00	@12 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	4 75	@ 5 10
Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Common	3 00	@ 3 50
Hogs	3 50	@ 3 90
Sheep	2 75	@ 4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible]

It is reported that English capitalists have purchased [illegible] acres of land from the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Companies, in the vicinity of Denver, through which they propose constructing a large canal, for the purpose of making this land available for agriculture by irrigation.

It is expected that the Governor of Florida will call an extra session of the Legislature to submit the proposition of the Florida ship canal. Gov. Drew has required a deposit of $15,000 to cover the expenses of the extra session, and the canal men have agreed to comply with the conditions.

The [illegible] of English miners to South Wales has been suddenly terminated by the discovery that the movement was the result of utterly false representations, by which large numbers of workmen have been cruelly duped. Those who went found themselves without employment, and are returning destitute to add to the stress of hard times.

Gen. Miles, the Indian fighter, has recovered $10,977 insurance in the St. Louis courts on his [illegible] baggage and that of nine of his officers, which was sunk in the Missouri river in May, when the steamer Cameron struck a snag. The objection of the insurance company was that the Cameron's pilot was not licensed, but the Judge held that as the pilot was in Government employment this was not necessary.

Preliminary negotiations are in progress for the completion of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad from Viniti, in the Indian Territory, its present terminus, to the Pacific ocean. It is stated that some $20,000,000 of German capital, at 5 per cent. interest, has been offered to aid in the construction of the proposed extension, which is to be built under the land grant originally given by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific railway.

That no woman ever swallowed her tongue is a statement which the gentle reader would believe, even if that father of whoppers, the ancient Ananias, had made it. But here is a woman who has swallowed her nose. While gargling for a severe catarrhal affection the other day, Mrs. Anna Thomas, of Petersburg, Va., felt a bone slipping down her throat. Upon examination it was found that Mrs. Thomas had swallowed the bone of her nasal organ, the bone having in some way become detached.

According the report of the *National Board of Health Bulletin* Chicago is the healthiest city in the United States. The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the principal cities for one week was as follows:

Boston	15.8	Charleston	30.2
Providence	17.5	Savannah	47.9
New York	19.7	New Orleans	21.8
Brooklyn	16.6	Cincinnati	16.9
Philadelphia	18.2	Dayton	16
Pittsburgh	19.1	Milwaukee	13.9
Baltimore	17.9	Chicago	11.9
Washington	14.7		

The greatest mortality reported was that of Sing Sing, N. Y., where it reached the enormous amount of 104.3.

There are now open 8,215 miles of railroad in British India. During the present year the very important Indus Valley line, connecting the port of Kurrachu, in Scinde, with the Punjaub railroad at Moultan, has been completed, and thus, with the exception of the crossing the Indus at Suk Kur, a continuous communication by railway via Lahore, Delhi, Agra and Benares, to Calcutta, about 2,120 miles, is established. The lines in Upper India proved of great service in the recent campaign.

Lord Truro, whose residence is at Falconhurst, on the summit of Shooter's hill, not far from London, has just afforded an example of funeral simplicity. A few days ago his wife died, and his Lordship having caused to be made a plain coffin, lightly constructed, so as not to arrest the process of natural decay, had it interred in a grave dug in the lawn which fronts the house, at a spot selected for the purpose by the deceased lady during her lifetime. The grave is about four feet deep, and a marble monument will mark its position.

The Swiss Government carries on a great coaching business, but at a serious loss. In 1876 it owned 1,393 conveyances, estimated at about $300,000, and the total net loss on this branch of the postal service was over $80,000. The number of passengers conveyed was 1,329,303, of whom 278,884 traveled on what are known as Alpine and tourist routes. A notion of the great increase in Swiss traveling of late years may be formed from the fact that the passengers forwarded by post in 1852 are given at 570,104, in which figures travelers by rail are not included. Great economies have resulted in diminished use by the department in the past two years, the falling off of Swiss travel notwithstanding. The depression in England tells heavily on Switzerland.

What Zulu discipline and rule was is clearly indicated by a story told by Cetywayo himself while on his way down to the place of embarkation. Pointing to a bush, which he designated by the name of the coward's bush, he informed his conductors that, in front of that bush, Chaka used to sit after a battle had been fought in order to hear accusations of cowardice against any of his soldiers. If a man was convicted on what seemed sufficient evidence, he was expected to stand still with his left arm high above his head, while an assegai was slowly and by degrees thrust downward from the armpit till it pierced the heart.

Of all the crises through which the Turkish Government has passed the present is set down as the worst. England has made a formal demand of the Porte for the execution of the long-promised reforms in Asia and is disposed to insist on some action being taken in that direction. The rumor that the Sultan would be deposed on refusing longer to comply with the terms of the Berlin treaty is denied, although England's course amounts to the same thing. Its influence at Constantinople is powerful enough to effect almost any purpose it may have in view. The Ottoman Emperor is aware that his turbulent subjects will never permit the enforcement of the reforms provided for by the European congress. His position, insecure at best, would be vacated by death or flight forty-eight hours after he attempted to deprive the barbarians over whom he rules of their inalienable rights of brutality and degradation.

Severe Droughts.

An interesting record is that of severe droughts as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" "Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calms!" etc. All those who think that the dry spell we are experiencing at the present time is something remarkable will do well to read the following:

In the summer of 1621, 24 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1630, 41 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1657, 75 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1662, 80 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1674, 45 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1680, 31 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1694, 62 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1705, 40 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1715, 45 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1728, 61 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1730, 92 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1741, 72 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1749, 108 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1755, 42 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1762, 123 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1773, 80 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1791, 82 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1802, 23 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1812, 28 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1856, 24 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1871, 42 days in succession without rain.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

He Hadn't Eaten Much.

It was Sunday afternoon, and young Mr. Staylaight had stopped until they were forced to ask him to take supper. The best china and the extra silver graced the table, and one of the best napkins was placed before young Mr. Staylaight's plate, for the family desired to create all the impression possible upon the susceptible mind. His young lady was conducting herself with great credit, and the young man was more than ever in love with her, when the mother said, passing the cake for the second time:

"Won't you have another piece, Mr. Staylaight?"

"No, thank you," said the young man, in his politest tone, "not any more."

"Oh, do have just one more," urged the mother, smiling sweetly; "you haven't eaten hardly anything."

The younger brother, who sat opposite, and had been instructed not to ask twice for anything, much to his disgust, saw his opportunity, and snorted out with great malevolence:

"Huh! I shouldn't think he had! He's eaten four hunks of tongue, three biscuit, two plates of sauce, two of them tarts, and both kinds of cake—and, mother, sis keeps kickin' me under the table. Make her stop."

They brought Mr. Staylaight to by dashing ice-water in his face.

"Oh, he'd lose anything," old Mr. Meredith, of West hill, growled, when the boy came back from an errand and said he'd lost the package intrusted to him; "he'd lose anything. One day last week I sent him to take a pickle barrel to a customer, and before he got the barrel to the house, I hope to die if he didn't lose the bung-hole clear out of it, and I had to send for a cooper to put in a new one."—*Burdette.*

FARM NOTES.

Farmers who are in debt should try their best this year to get out of it.

As a rule, superphosphate for wheat has proven the best special fertilizer.

A cellar that is cool, dry and dark, and yet well ventilated, is the best place for preserving potatoes in large quantities. When smaller quantities are to be preserved there is nothing like dry sand. The same may be said of fruits and roots of all sorts.

Cellars in which roots are stored should be kept cool, or the roots will shrivel and lose their freshness. Roots keep fresher in pits, or when covered with earth in the cellar. The supply for present use may be kept in barrels or boxes of sand in the house cellar, and replenished from the pits as needed.

Potatoes.—There is probably no potato that is a better keeper than Snowflake. Two sound eyes to a hill are sufficient. As many potatoes can be raised therefrom as if whole potatoes are used. The best potatoes, grown under favorable circumstances, contain 20 per cent. of starch; poor ones, about 10 per cent.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Storing Onions.—A dry, cold, airy loft is the best for storing onions. Do not let them lie more than two or three bulbs thick, and often look them over and pull out bad ones. Do not remove any of the outer rind but what comes off in the handling. They also keep well in ropes and hung up, the easiest way to make them, which is to tie them on a hay or straw band, which is better than a stake. This plan is useful where shelf-room is scarce; but the points to observe are a cool, airy situation, warmth and moisture being more inimical to their keeping than frost.

Raising Radishes.—A correspondent in reply to the question, how table radishes can be successfully raised in the garden, says: "I find no difficulty in raising nice crisp ones in my garden, and having them in rotation during the entire season. What the radish needs is a fertile, sandy soil, that does not bake on the surface. The soil of my garden fills this bill. Moisture, the sun and quick growth do the rest. I undertook to improve one of my radish-beds by filling it with heavy black loam obtained from the river bottom. It was a failure. One or two of my friends were not successful in raising radishes until they formed beds of sand wheeled from the road. In heavy or clayey soils radishes are apt to be tough, pungent and wormey, unless the ground is kept well pulverized, and the weather is favorable to a rapid growth. I think the quality of soil alluded to, a rich sandy loam that will not bake on the surface, will generally produce nice crisp radishes. If it should lose its virtue by planting the same crop for a number of years, change to another location."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A. Crawford, of Lapeer county, Mich., has been experimenting with potatoes, and sends the result to the *Rural New Yorker*: In order to test the relative cropping qualities of the few varieties of potatoes I cultivated out of the multitude introduced to the public within the last few years, on the 5th of May I planted eight hills of each of the following kinds. The soil was a sandy clay loam—a clover sod. No manure was used. The tubers were cut in single eyes, and one eye planted in a hill. The care given all was the same in every particular. At digging time I selected four hills of each variety, with the following results when the respective yields were weighed:

Dunmore Seedling	13 pounds.
Genesee Co. King	21 „
Compton's Surprise	19 „
Early Rose	11 „
Late Rose	22 „
Tompkins' Surprise	10 „
Calico	9 „

Owing to drought during the past summer the yields were not large; but the figures show the relative productiveness of the various sorts. I also made the following tests with and without fertilizers: I planted eight hills of the same varieties under each condition, and out of these I selected and weighed the product of four. These weighed: Without fertilizer, 9 pounds; with a table-spoonful of salt sprinkled at the roots of the vines, after hilling up, 12 pounds; with a compost of one part of salt to five of unleached wood-ashes, 14 pounds; with one part of salt, five of unleached wood-ashes and three of decomposed hen-manure, a handful of the mixture having been placed at the roots after hilling up, 22 pounds. I also used leaf-mold with splendid results. Concerning the cutting of seed, I made the following trial in ten hills of the same varieties under each of the named conditions: First, I planted whole medium-sized tubers, one to a hill; second, medium-sized tubers cut into four parts, one piece to a hill; third, I cut to a single eye and planted one piece to a hill; fourth, I cut one eye into four parts and planted one of these small sets to a hill. The result of each lot of ten hills was: Whole tubers, 20 pounds; quarter tubers, 27 pounds; single eyes, 38 pounds; one eye divided into four parts, 21 pounds.

Is Disease a Friend to Life?

At the last anniversary meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Dr. A. F. A. King read to a crowded audience an essay entitled "The Conservative Influence of Disease on Producing Longevity."

With much force of argument and analysis, he labored to prove that disease was not the terrible enemy to mankind that it had been painted by the terrors of humanity, but in reality was a true and beneficent friend. He quoted from the celebrated Dr. Austin Flint that "the existence of disease, rightly considered, was an inestimable boon."

He said that the disease was not in itself better than health, but that it contributed to promote longevity relatively to circumstances. He cited morbific conditions known as gastritis, rheumatism, hemorrhage, mumps, and insisted, with an earnestness that commanded attention, and a subtlety of logic that inspired respect for his originality of thought, that these diseases prevented sudden death.

In gastritis, the patient naturally refrained from eating, and demanded copious draughts of cold water, treatment which the most skillful surgeon found to be the best. In rheumatism, the acute pain demanded rest, and rest was found to be just the thing needed, for the articular symptom proved that heart-disease was the real enemy, and muscular exertion was the most fatal thing for affection of the heart. So with other diseases.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

French Mustard.—Slice an onion into a bowl and cover with good vinegar; add to it a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful sugar, one egg, and mustard enough to thicken; set on the stove and stir till it boils; when cold it is fit for use.

Warm Slaw.—Slice a head of cabbage fine; put it in a stew pan, with a little water, and scald well; sprinkle salt, pepper, and sugar over it; then take two-thirds of a teacup of vinegar, one-third of a teacup of water, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of flour, well mixed together; pour it over the cabbage and let it come to a boil, when it is ready for the table.

To Color a Faded Hair Switch Dark Brown.—Of black tea take a small handful, boil the strength out, and strain; put in a very small piece of copperas, and dip in and hang out to dry; wash in clean soap suds; do not put in too much copperas, as it will rot the hair; just enough to set the color. If not dark enough dip in again; let it stay in a few minutes.

Harmless Cosmetic.—Here is a recipe for a perfectly harmless cosmetic: Four ounces of alcohol, one ounce gum benzoin; mix, bottle and shake well; let it stand in a warm place three days, shaking occasionally; strain, and to one pint rain water put a teaspoonful of mixture. Using this in the water you wash in will render the skin smooth and white. Try it; it is perfectly harmless.

Antidote to Poison.—If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, most efficient and applicable in a large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacupful of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a large number of virulent poisons.

Lamp-Mat.—Perhaps some of the lady readers would like to learn how to make a nice lamp-mat for the center-table: First make a frame just one foot square, then put pegs one inch apart, then wind Berlin wool around, one color at time. It will take of each color thirteen knots. After it is all wound, take thread the same color as the top yarn, and bring from the under side to the top, then cross and just put it the other way, and tie on the under side. It can be cut so as to leave a square in the center, or cut so as to leave a three-cornered piece in each corner. Leave three threads to hold it together; then steam it well, and you will have something very pretty. Scarlet and French white will be the prettiest, but there are some colors that are more durable, such as garnet, and a green that will match well.

Great Warriors Never Work.

Piah, one of the chiefs supposed to be engaged in the present outbreak, has been to Washington. One cold day Gov. McCook came into his office and found Piah hugging a stove. Thinking it a good chance to deliver a lesson to the Indian, he said: "Piah, why don't you Indians plow, and raise crops, and build houses? You ought to work. If you did, you would not have to come here to borrow my fire, but could buy fire of your own. Why don't you work like white men?"

Piah straightened up at once and proceeded to make a speech. "Me great warrior," said he. "Warriors no plow. Me go to Washington and see John Grant." [The Indians all call Grant "John."] "John Grant great warrior. He no work. He no plow. Me see John Grant's squaw. She no work, either, too. Great warriors never work. Tell you what do. You say to John Grant he come here and go with me. We go out and fight 'Rapahoes and Cheyennes, and kill plenty braves, and get plenty squaws. Then squaws work, and me and John Grant have bully good time. No work—no plow—no nothing."

Whether the proposition was ever forwarded to Grant, we do not know.—*Denver Tribune.*

Died at the Age of 112.

Mrs. Mary Donahue died in New York, not long ago, aged 112. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1767. She married a young farmer named Donahue and came to America, arriving here in 1847, two years after her husband's death. She had ten children—three boys and seven girls—all of whom are still living. Up to the last hour of Mrs. Donahue's life she was in full possession of all her faculties, and had walked around the house on the day she died. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jane Donahue, with whom she has lived for the past twenty-two years, says that the old lady had a notion that she was possessed of at least $2,000. For several months she was accustomed to look around for the treasure, but never found it. She had thirty-two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, one of whom is serving in the United States army. After she had passed her 100th year she began to grow childish, and frequently would send for her children and grandchildren only to tell them of her girlhood and the many trials that she went through during the trying times of '98. The last wish of the old lady was that she should be buried at home, but this was impossible, as her children had not sufficient money to defray the expenses.

REST AS MEDICINE.

Some Useful Hints to the Tired and Overworked.

(By a Family Physician.)

Every intelligent medical man of the present day recognizes the very great value of rest in the treatment of disease. It is not my intention, however, in this paper to enter minutely into the physiology of this great natural restorer, but, as in former articles I have endeavored to impress upon my readers the benefits to be derived from judicious exercise, so in this I mean to teach, if I can, in a plain way, the advantages derivable from rest—and if they only manage to carry away with them a few hints, they shall not have read this article in vain. Rest and activity might be aptly compared to two sentinels, who have between them the duty of guarding a camp or fortress. They must take it in turns—when the one goes off, the other goes on. Were activity to remain too long on duty, the heart would flutter and fail, the brain would reel, and the sentinel drop dead of fatigue. On the other hand, rest might remain long enough on guard to drop asleep. You see that even rest may be overdone; it conduces to sloth, and ennui, and atony of the brain. To my thinking, there is no more miserable man than he who has nothing to do. Were I deprived of my pen, and deprived of the power of doing otherwise the little good I do; if there were no more work for me in this world, then, methinks, I should indeed be an unhappy man. On the other hand, put me in prison, and though you feed me but sparingly, give me foolscap, ink and quills, and a daily run in the court-yard, and I think I should manage to rub along.

Many people suffer from chronic indigestion, from the mere fact that having first and foremost produced the dyspepsia by overloading the stomach, or by other excesses in diet, they give it no rest; they keep on worrying it to get well; the very medicines they pour into it keep up the irritation in probably five cases out of ten. In these cases I am convinced that two or three hours' complete rest to the stomach every day from both meat and medicine would soon induce a healthy hunger. Those who have this organ in good working order would do well to remember that the time when every particle of food has left the stomach is not the time to put more in. An hour's rest, at least, is needed, and if you give it this before each meal it will be a very willing servant, and will never think of suggesting the propriety of a sherry and bitters before you sit down to dinner; and remember a willing servant makes a glad master, and a good-tempered one to boot.

The kidneys are extremely hard-working, and, as a rule, healthy organs, but are often out of order when we little wot of it. They are long-suffering organs, and are not like the stomach or liver; they do not call out when first hurt. But they, too, need their periods of rest, and undue stimulation is sometimes productive of the most dire and fatal results. Beer and alcohol might be called direct stimulants to the kidney; abstinence from them in persons who have been used to them will often give this organ rest and time to get over ailments trifling in themselves, but which if not cured might lead slowly onward to death. "Oh, but I must have my beer," I heard Mr. C—— say, last summer—he was suffering from a very slight attack of diabetes. He had his beer and never recovered.

The liver is another organ which often has to complain for want of rest. It is greatly over-stimulated by overloading the stomach with more food than can be easily digested, by irregularity in diet, but above all by the abuse of fermented drinks. These alone are capable of producing illnesses which, if not immediately fatal, make life a burden, a weary chain that the patient has to drag out. Like every other organ of the body, the liver must have rest, and you can give it that rest by cultivating habits of abstemiousness and temperance; rest, but rest with periods of activity regularly intervening. Some people have naturally sluggish livers, must take medicine occasionally, such as a blue pill at night and seidlitz in the morning; but for those whose livers are ordinarily pretty active there is no fillip to the liver equal to a good brisk walk—not a mere saunter along, but a walk that shall quicken the breathing and cause the diaphragm to gently compress the organ between it and the abdominal viscera.

A liver that does not get regular rest gets in time changed in structure, to the great detriment of the health of its owner; it is also rendered more liable to diseases of a more active and fatal kind, for the simple reason that it is a weakened organ.

The same may be said about the heart. How many times and oft does the dissector's knife reveal changes of structure in this organ, which regular rest alternating with periods of activity during life might have prevented! Too much bodily work, too much athletic exercise, constant worry of mind, grief and care and sorrow, all these act detrimentally upon the heart, and shorten, if they do not speedily take, life. The cure is obvious; avoidance of the cause, if you can, and rest whenever possible. Unrequited love, or loss of the loved one from whatever cause, some will tell you never kills, but I could adduce more than one case to prove it may lead to death. A grief like this is hard to bear; there is but one cure—change of scene and work, the work being in this case actual rest for the strained heart.

The brain is frequently the hardest-worked organ in the body, and frequently, too, it is just the one to which rest is denied. Brain-workers form a very large portion of the community, if we include in the list, as I think we ought to, not only writers, students, and deep thinkers, but business men as well, men in city life, whose minds are on the rack from morning till night, and probably nearly every day all the year round. It is absurd for such as these to think they can keep on forever, without some regularly recurring periods of rest and relaxation; but some men do think so. They are mad on the point, or strangely obtuse!

Others, again, think they can keep on till they are just within a step or two of the inevitable break-up. They may, however, go a step farther than they intended, and either go out like the snuff of a candle, or walk this earth, till they die, with ruined constitutions. But there is another class of brain-workers who make a far more grave error—namely, those who use stimulants to increase their brain-power, and get still more work out of themselves. From the ranks of these men lunatic asylums are recruited.

Now, for a case of debility and illness with lowness of spirits, etc., and the loss of power of looking at everything in the brightest light, there is only one cure, and that is rest. But what kind of rest? Before you can get a brain-worker to give up thinking about the work that has made him ill, you must give him some other employment, and one that he will take an interest in. Every one must choose for himself what that shall be, whether shooting, fishing, or a walking or boating tour. A month of either of these will work wonders; that particular portion of the brain which has been overworked to weariness and weakness will take rest, and tissues will be repaired, and at the end of the holiday not only will mental vigor be restored, but the health of the body generally will be vastly improved.

There are cases in which, through the giving way to excesses of various kinds, including intemperance in eating and drinking, the sufferers feel what they often describe as "altogether out of sorts." There isn't, perhaps, an organ in the body that isn't crippled more or less, and the mind, too, seems to partake of a share of the general wreck. Mind you, there may be no real disease in any part of the frame, and still the patient feels as ill as possible. For cases like these I can prescribe nothing better than change of scene, and complete rest of body and mind. This, combined with temperance in eating and drinking, will soon repair the system. But, once restored to health, let a complete change in the system and style of living be had recourse to, or the second illness will be infinitely worse than the first.

Tonics of some kinds may be found of great use, in helping to restore relaxed constitutions during the holiday taken immediately before the advent of winter. The mineral acids with bitters, and the tincture of bark, will often be found invaluable; so will the bath. Here is a capital tonic in the form of a bath. Well lather the body throughout with soap and hot water, from head to foot, by means of a bathing-glove. Then immediately after take a cold sponge-bath, which should be ready at hand. If real sea-water is at hand so much the better; if not, the bath should be got ready the night before, by throwing into it two or three good handfuls of the rough sea-salt of the the shops. The bath should be taken the very first thing after getting out of bed, and if afterwards a short walk be taken before breakfast the sense of exhilaration will be very great.

The Philosophy of Blowing Out a Candle.

If we blow a fire it burns more fiercely, but if we blow a candle it goes out. These two facts taken together are a familiar illustration of the influence of temperature upon chemical affinity. In both cases, that of the fire and that of the candle, the burning is the combining of carbon and hydrogen with oxygen. Now cold carbon or hydrogen may lie in contact with oxygen for any length of time without combining with either, but if the substances are made red-hot they instantly enter into chemical combination. When a candle is burning, the heat generated by the combustion constantly raises new quantities of the material to the temperature at which combination with oxygen will take place, and thus the combustion is kept up. But if a current of air of a temperature far below the combustion point is thrown against the flame, the hot vapors are swept away, and others which are rising in their place are so cooled that combination with oxygen no longer continues; in other words, the candle ceases to burn.

On the other hand, when we blow a large fire, the mass of burning combustion is so great that, instead of the carbon and hydrogen being cooled, the oxygen is heated, and the combination is made more active; in other words, the fire burns more fiercely.

New York Ticket Speculators.

During steamboat navigation the best state-rooms are taken up by speculators. In winter the same class devotes itself to the theaters, in purchasing the best seats. When an extraordinary attraction occurs, half the house may be taken in advance, and those who wish to see the performance can do so by paying a premium. The managers say the case is hopeless; they cannot refuse the seats to any one who offers the price. The speculators show great tact. They make opera and star engagements their harvests, and $250 have been made in one night. The speculator knows the capacity of every theater, and the attractive power of every performer. This, with a capital of $200, enables him to make a handsome living. There is no remedy except for theater-goers to buy tickets early, but this is seldom done, and hence the speculator may be considered a permanent institution. Some of them have been years in the business, and find it easy to make a good living, as their profits average $100 a night through the season.

The Letter Got There.

A letter, addressed as below, was sent to the New Haven postoffice, one of the localities where Postmaster General Key's "misdirection order" was a peculiar injustice:

Mr. Enos A. Hale,
Assistant Postmaster,
250 Orchard street,
New Haven,
City of New Haven,
Town of New Haven,
County of New Haven,
State of Connecticut,
United States America,
Western continent,
Planet earth,
Solar system,
Universe.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 20, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

The Germans of the United States are strongly in favor of Bayard for president.

In the recent election in Pennsylvania, the greenbackers lost two-thirds of their last year's vote.

John Kelley's vote in New York was 77,471. It is evident that John Kelley must be consulted, if the democrats want to carry New York in 1880.

If Indiana is compelled to surrender to New York in the nomination of a democratic candidate for president, may the successful man be Hon. Horatio Seymour.

Fred. Douglas Jr., son of his father, (colored) gives it as his opinion that the negro exodus is "an attempt to stop up one hole by boring another," and Fred. ought to know.

Old rebel Bob Toombs is about to graduate with republican honors; his "Death to the Union" sentiments agree with modern republican ideas exactly. Toombs would make a good republican candidate for president.

Hon. Fernando C. Beaman, who was appointed by the governor of Michigan to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, declined to accept on account of ill health, and the governor appointed ex-governor Henry P. Baldwin instead.

The democrats of Shelby county have organized a Hendricks club at Shelbyville, for the purpose of urging the nomination of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for president. If the democrats of every county in the state would do likewise, the national convention would hardly dare to disregard such an uprising of Indiana democrats.

Indiana has been divided into six supervisor's districts for taking the census of 1880. The counties of Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Elkhart Grant, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, La-Grange, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells and Whitley constitute the sixth district. The supervisor will be selected from among the applicants of this district, and must be appointed by January 1st.

With the democracy of New York united, there is not the least doubt of the result in that state in 1880. That New York is now, and has been for years, a democratic state, there is no question. The fears expressed by eastern democrats, prior to every national convention as to the result in New York, are mere pretensions, intended to influence the convention in favor of an eastern candidate. That New York can only be carried for the democrats by a New York man at the head of the national ticket is all bosh. Harmony in the party is the only requisite in New York; when that is accomplished her thirty-five electoral votes will be democratic. We believe that coming events will prove that Indiana will need more attention than New York in 1880. Indiana will be the battle-ground and her fighters must be well supported and greatly encouraged in order to achieve certain victory. The next democratic ticket must be headed by an Indiana man. We prefer Mr. Hendricks, but could heartily support either McDonald or English, and will abide by the decision of the convention.

Indiana and New York.

[State Sentinel.]

The recent elections conclusively show that if the democracy elects the next president it must have the votes of Indiana and New York. While neither of these states is absolutely certain to go democratic next year, the probabilities are that both will do so, if the proper nominations are made. Indiana is as neccessary to democratic success as is New York, and in choosing the candidate for 1880 this fact should be borne in mind.

Many democratic newspapers and public men outside of Indiana have, since the fall elections, been industriously engaged in fixing up slates and naming the men whom they assume can carry the pivotal states, but we submit that the democrats of these states are more competent to make the proper selections than are the democrats living elsewhere; therefore the party will act wisely if it mainly leaves the matter to those who are best qualified to determine it. In assuming this position we do not mean that Indiana and New York should meet and nominate the candidates for president and vice prisident, but we do mean that the national democracy should well consider the views and wishes of the democracy of these states, when it comes together to make the nominations.

Indiana has but one candidate to place before the next democratic national convention for president. Her democracy is not divided, either upon men or upon measures. It is a unit for Thomas A. Hendricks and for the principles of the democratic party. She has other distinguished men within her borders—men whom the democracy delight to honor—but for president of the United States she has but a single name to present. We hope our political friends elsewhere will believe us when we say that upon this subject our democracy is solid. We know the man who can make democratic success assured in Indiana, and that man we have named. It should be remembered that we had not a majority of the votes of Indiana in 1876, nor in 1878, and, therefore, that it will not be safe to count on Indiana in 1880, unless we have a candidate entirely acceptable to our people. Mr. Hendricks is the man our people want to lead them, and it will be an act both of policy and of wisdom to nominate him. With him as a candidate we can carry Indiana; without him the race at best would be a doubtful one.

We have nothing to say as to who would be the proper man for New York to select as Mr. Hendricks' associate; we are willing to leave this question to the democracy of that state, only hoping it will be someone who can unite the distracted democracy of the Empire state. If this be done, New York can be carried; if it be not done, all will be lost. Let us hope that a state which has produced a Wright and Marcy, and which now has within her border a Seymour, a Tilden, and a Potter, will not be found wanting when the hour comes to act, but will unite upon some man as the fit person to place on the ticket with Mr. Hendricks. Should this be done, we can not doubt that the choice of Indiana and of New York will be confirmed and ratified by the democracy of the country when it meets in national council, and afterward by the people at the polls. In such an event, we feel warranted in saying the successful candidates will be inaugurated president and vice president of the United States, for the tactics so successfully played in 1876 can not be repeated in 1880.

The Teachers' Institute.

We continue our account of the Teachers' Institute, at Garrett last week:

WEDNESDAY.

Called to order by the Supt.; reading and prayer by Rev. Miller; song by choir; general remarks by Supt.

Recitation in general drawing by Mr. A. M. Strong, of Newville; how to teach it in a common school; he was much praised for earnestness in the work.

History, by Supt, who conducted the class with a great deal of energy. The teachers seemed to manifest a double amount of interest in a recitation so well managed.

Geography by T. H. Shoub.

C. A. Fyke, B. F. Walter, Miss L. Daniels, Miss Mary Brundage and Frank Fisk were appointed as a committe on resolutions, to report on Friday evening, followed by choir. Recess Elocution by Miss L. Daniels, who made the recitation very entertaining and instructive, by a variety of exercises. Song by the choir, registering names, etc.

NOON.

Institute called to order by Supt.—Song by the choir. Next an essay by Miss A. Baxter, an excellent production, so much so that a request from the teachers to have it printed in the Garrett Herald was unanimous.

Physiology by C. M. Merica, with a class of well trained pupils. Some valuable remarks were made upon the subject by A. C. Shortridge, of Indianapolis, Cyrus Smith, of Jackson, Mich., and others. Mr Smith advised scholars to use their own language in reciting a lesson.

Recitation in Orthography by J. S. Otis. A recitation by Miss M. K. Zeigler good. Question box. Song by class. Adjourned. Registering names, etc.

EVENING SESSION.

Speches by A. C. Shortridge and Cyrus Smith. Recitations by Miss M. K. Zeigler. Song by the choir, led by Otis and Fyke.

NAMES REGISTERED ON WEDNESDAY.

Libbie Allen
J. B. Baxter
W. J. Franks
J. B. Scott
J. Shull
Geo. Becker
Mollie Carmer
F. P. Coder
F. S. McCullough
W. H. Shatto
C. W. Stroh
J. A. Knott
Frank A. Brink
A. J. Jennings
Calvin H. Brown
W. C. McGonigal
Josie Thomas
Lottie Chilson
W. N. Shatto
W. R. Snyder
Christin Blaker
Jennie Blaker
C. E. Parker
M. L. Hoffman
Sarah Zahner
Liana Crooks
Etta Blake
Sarah Trail.

THURSDAY.

Reading by Miss Daniels. Prayer by C. A. Fyke. Roll call. Song.

Grammar and composition by C. A. Fyke. Class of 8 called to answer questions and form sentences.

School discipline and school management by Cyrus Smith, of Jackson, Mich. Remarks from teachers. Recess. Primary reading by Miss Myra K. Zeigler.

NOON.

Institute called to order by James A. Barns. Song. Roll call by Sec'y. Lecture by I. A. Madden, subject, Laws of approach to the minds of children, a good address and well listened to by all. Percentage by C. M. Merica, as he teaches it with his class of 10 previously trained pupils. Recess.

Elocution by Miss L. Daniels. Use of the globe, by C. P. Houser. Question box. General remarks by all.—The question, "shall we, in country schools, unless the grounds are especially fitted up for the purpose, give the sexes recess together?" was the cause of much discussion and uneasiness. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Song by the choir. Prayer by Rev. T. A. Madden. Lecture by W. L. Penfield, of Auburn; subject, "The Educational value of Literary Pursuits." Recitations by Miss L. Daniels and Miss M. K. Zeigler. Benediction by Rev. T. A. Madden. The church was very much crowded, but the conduct of the audience, and all the exercises of the evening could not well be bettered.

NAMES REGISTERED ON THURSDAY.

J. J. Showalter
Ella Scoville
A. D. Beggs
Rosa Shaffer
F. W. Stoops
A. Conrad
J. L. Ash
Susie Sherwood
A. J. Beard
Ella Emanuel
Nannie Hornberger.

FRIDAY.

A psalm recited by Miss Zeigler and a class of her little ones. Prayer by Rev. Miller. Song, Hold the Fort. Primary reading and spelling by Miss Zeigler and her little class. Primary arithmetic, by Miss Thomas, of the Waterloo schools. Calisthenics, by Miss Laura Clark, of the Auburn schools; this in place of a recess, and all enjoyed the exercises. Use of the globe, by Otis and Houser.

NOON.

Called to order by Supt. Song by the choir. Use of the globe, by C. P. Houser. Recitation in composition, by C. A. Fyke, with his class of large ones. Elocution by Miss L. Daniels. Miscellaneous business. Reading of the resolutions, by Frank Fisk. Distribution of cards containing grade of attendance. Adjourned for one year.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to permit so many of us to meet in the capacity of an Institute.

Resolved, That we humbly acknowledge our dependence upon Him, and willingly submit to His guidance in all our deliberations.

That we, as teachers of DeKalb county, most heartily express our thankfulness and gratitude to the people of Garrett for their very kind and generous hospitality toward us during our stay with them, and also to the Pastor and Trustees, for the use of the M. E. church.

That we extend to the Superintendent, Secretary, and all others who have assisted to make the Institute instructive and interesting, our sympathies and gratitude for their care and labor.

That we tender our most sincere thanks to the choir for the excellent music which they have furnished during the session, and especially to Mr. Otis and Miss Rowe for their tasteful selections, and for their earnestness in the work.

That we, as teachers of DeKalb county, shall conduct our schools in such a manner that we will enjoy, rather than dread, the visitation of schools by parents, trustees and the county superintendent.

That we express our most sincere appreciation for the accommodations granted us by the B. & O. R. R., in transporting us to and from the Institute.

That we are much in favor of a graded system in our country schools, that we also realize that without full cooperation of the parents and trustees, this system cannot be made a success.

That we, the teachers of DeKalb county, believe that justice should prevail, and that skilled labor is worth more than that which is not, therefore with due deference and respect to our trustees, we kindly ask them not to endorse the uniformity of wages, but to pay the teachers in proportion to the professional work.

That by the death of James McOscar and Joseph Hall, we have been deprived of two faithful co-laberers, and that we deeply lament their loss.

B. F. WALTER,
C. A. FYKE,
MARY M. BRUNDAGE,
LUCINDA DANIELS,
FRANK FISK.
} Committee on Resolutions.

55 teachers were present at the first roll call, and 146 teachers at the last.

Considering that the week was very gloomy and the place of meeting at one corner of the county, and it not being generally known that a special train was to meet the teachers at Auburn Junction, the attendance was good, and all seemed to take a deep interest in the work, and appreciate our Superintendent's exertions to make it a success.

T. J. SAXTON, Sec'y.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D. D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

35th. YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including new and interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO. Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Munn & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent and sales or introduction often easily effected. Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th, Sts. Washington D.C.

Notice.

No visitors will be admitted to the county poor asylum except on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. 44-4w.

JONATHAN RUMMEL, Supt.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned an inhabitant of said state, over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drunk on the following premises, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) in block eighteen (18) in the incorporated town of Garrett, Keyser township, Indiana.

J. WILLIAM WAGNER.

Nov. 6, 1879.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 29-1y.

Liquor License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county in the state of Indiana, that the undersigned, an inhabitant of said state over the age of twenty-one years, will apply to the board of commissioners of said county, at their December session, 1879, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to wit: The lower room of the building situated as follows: Commencing at a point thirty-three and one-half (33½) feet west of the southeast corner of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, thence west twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence north seventy-one and one-fourth (71¼) feet, thence east twenty-two and one-half (22½) feet, thence south to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM GROSCOP.

November 5, 1879.

SPROTT & WOOD

Real Estate Agents.

Do you want to

BORROW MONEY

At 8 per. cent interest on long time?

Do you want to buy or sell Real or Personal property?

If you do apply by letter or in person to the undersigned.

FOR SALE!

No. 1.

Farm, 120 acres, 4½ miles from Auburn, 2 miles from Garrett, well improved, good house and barn, and fruit trees of all kinds.

No. 2.

House and two lots, stable, good well, and small fruit, for sale cheap.

No. 3.

Farm, 137 acres, well improved, within 1½ miles of Newville, two story frame house, good barn, splendid orchard, small fruit of all kinds. Good bargain.

No. 4.

Farm, 70 acres, situated in Newville township DeKalb county Ind., well improved, good orchard, small fruit of all kind, very cheap.

Will Trade.

No. 5.

House and lot in Auburn for 80 acres of land and pay difference.

No. 6.

Farm, 167 acres of land, well improved, good buildings and fences, will trade for 80 acres of well improved land or will sell.

SPROTT & WOOD,
Auburn, Ind.

WHAT PAYS BEST AFTER HARVEST,

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati WEEKLY ENQUIRER, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the WEEKLY ENQUIRER."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati ENQUIRER, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year	$1.15
One copy six months	65

COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun. issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3.75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue " "		4.00
Any three day's issue " "		6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m. CINCINNATI, O.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best investment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS

AT

10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.
Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We beg leave to announce that we have now in stock the most elegant line of

FALL DRESS GOODS!

That we have ever before displayed. Our Novelities are new in design and colorings and are simply exquisite. Some of the new effects this season are more beautiful than any that have been before produced. Besides an unusually fine variety of

COLORED SILKS,

In all the desirable shades, we have a line of elegant

Colored Brocades,

Plain Black Silks in all the best known foreign and domestic brands. In this line we have several special bargains, among which will be found heavy Gros Grain Silk. Eighteen inches wide, 75c; Nineteen inches wide, 90c; Twenty inches wide, $1.00. Most excellent goods for the money. We make a specialty of all kinks of

TRIMMINGS,

consisting in part of all the fashionable shades of plain, stripe and fancy Velvets, Black and Colored Silks and Satins, Pekin Satin Stripes and Satin Moire Stripes, etc. We have some new, elegant and tasteful goods in this line not to be found elsewhere. Our stock of Black and Colored

FRINGES,

will be found unusually large and exceedingly elegant

Button, Button, who's got the Button?

is no longer an open question. Everyone knows that Root & Company have always got the particular button that anyone may want, especially if it be rare and elegant. Our assortment is really almost without limit. New Garments in Black and Colors in all the fashionable shapes.

Root & Co., Calhoun treet,
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16-tf. ISAAC HAGUE

F|O|R S|A|L|E

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And acomplete line of

Toilet Articles.

Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only.

A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Who ever heard a cod-fish bawl?

—"Fanchon, the Cricket," to-night.

—And still the cry is, Bring us that wood.

—Take out that overcoat now and keep it out.

—Miss Effie Wunderlich will be with us at Christmas time.

—The nicest cloaks and dolmans in town, at Easley & Co's.

—Canvass, zephyr, Germantown yarn, any amount at Easley & Co. 46-2

—Velvets and trimming silks of all descriptions and colors, prices low, at Easley & Co's. 46-2t.

—Sim. Tarney says he MUST go down to Ft. Wayne this week;—case of dire "need-cessity."

—Infallible is the verdict of the afflicted when referring to the merits of Seller's liver pills.

—G. A. Porter went Tuesday to Indianapolis to attend the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, now in session there.

—Old man Winter, with his wife and young ones, are expected daily. They will remain about three months.

—W. L. Penfield, P. J. Lockwood and D. D. Snyder pulled out for Ft. Wayne yesterday, over the Jackson road.

—Another year has rolled away, and one week from to-day will be Thanksgiving. How "tempus" do "fugit"!

—If you want to spend a pleasant evening, don't fail to see Miss Evans as "Fanchon," at Easley's hall to-night.

—Our fellow townsman, Tom C. Mays, has been offered the city department of the Toledo Daily Commercial.

—New barber shop in town—perhaps. W. H. Shaffer, from Mt. Vernon, O., was looking around for a location last week.

—Mr. Hosack Reed, Miss Elizabeth Reed and Mrs. Elma Keister, of Millersburg, Ohio, are visiting relatives in Auburn.

—Young ladies and gentlemen should walk into Easley & Co's, and try a bottle of Dr. Price's perfumery; it is most elegant. 46-2

—From Charlie Pommert himself we learn that he isn't blind; but he is mad enough at Coop. Ralston to chew soap and spit white.

—Tom Mays went to Toledo last Saturday. He had thought of going on to New York, but his shoes refused to stand the racket.

—Mrs. S. Hollister made a few days' visit with her brother at Butler, last week, going down on Thursday and returning Saturday.

—Frank Zimmerman moved into his new quarters yesterday. His house is a credit to the town, and he built and planned it himself.

—Any man who hasn't a cold these days isn't any kind of a man at all. Everybody in Auburn has one to sell or trade for farm property.

—Is there a man with soul so dead, who hath suffered the miseries of a cough or cold, yet neglected to try Seller's cough syrup.

—Dr. Spencer has a number of patients in the neighborhood of the junction, and he makes his visits by the afternoon Jackson train.

—Miss Sarah Weir, formerly telegraph operator—or operatess—at the Eel-river depot, now of Churubusco, Sundayed over with friends here.

—Miss Ella Emanuel, of Spencerville, spent Friday night last, and a portion of Saturday, in Auburn, on her return from the institute meeting at Garrett.

—The next ball of the Neoteric club, instead of being on Thursday night, as usual, will be held on the evening following, or one week from to-morrow.

—"The Law of the Farm" and the Courier, one year, for the small sum of $1.65 in advance, providing all back-subscription since July 1, 1878, is paid.

—James Anderson will shoe your horses for $2.50 per span, and do a first class job. All kind of repairing done on short notice and at low prices 44-4t

—W. J. Austin tried all the schemes his brain could devise yesterday to put up a job on his wife, but she wouldn't have it; forged telegrams don't always work.

—A donation party held forth at the German Reform church Tuesday night, and the pastor was the recipient of a car-load or so of filling material for the inner man.

—Several tramps got their work in at Chris. Baker's saloon, yesterday morning, at the junction. They got away with some cigars, several cash and a few liquor.

—Rumor hath it that a couple of weddings go off to-day, just north of town.—Waterloo Press.

Wonder if anybody was hurt when they "went off."

—Brown Matheny and Billy Shaffer, the two promising drug clerks, are fitting up a laboratory, where they will put in some apparatus and learn how to fire off chemicals.

—Remember that we will furnish the weekly State Sentinel and the Courier, one year, for $2.50 in advance, and give each subscriber a copy of "The Law of the Farm" free.

—The presentation of Pinafore at Ft. Wayne, by home talent, drew a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar house Monday night. The performance was excellent, and was repeated last evening.

—Everybody says that Easley & Co., have the nicest line of misses' ulsters and hoods ever brought into town, having made 10 or 12 orders since the first. Go there to buy them. 46-2t.

—The opening hop of the Neoteric club, given last Thursday night at Easley's hall, was a gay affair. A large crowd was in attendance and the receipts amounted to forty-one dollars.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice, at Auburn, Ind., Nov. 17, 1879:

J. Hansen, Marion Hiley, Bery McKenley, John Metcalf, Joseph Mathews, Jacob N. Olinger.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—The largest invoice of ruching, laces, lace ties, handkerchiefs, ladies' merino vests, notions, etc., ever brought to this place, at N. Easley & Co's, east side of public square. 46-2t.

—Any man who will deliberately blow his big nose at the table—to say nothing of using a napkin for the purpose—is an H. O. G. (horrible old galoot) and whoever the shoe fits can put it on.

—Messrs. Ryan and Allen, accompanied by two gentlemen whose names we did not learn, started Monday for a big hunt at Kawkawlin, (we have spelled it for you, and now you pronounce it) Michigan.

—Sam. Pommert's barber-shop has been transformed so that its old frequenters no longer recognize it; new awning, new paper on the walls, etc. And Geo. Helt, the new man, is a tip-top barber.

—B. J. Lowry, who held a "posish" in the Republican office not long since, was circulating amongst his friends in Auburn last Sunday. He now belongs to that numerous class of musicians called "drummers."

—Mrs. Katie Spangler, of St. Johns, (DeKalb P. O.) died last Friday, Nov. 14, of consumption, in her twenty-first year. The remains were conveyed to her old home in Pennsylvania, last Saturday, for interment.

—Miss Alice Clark is prepared to do all kinds of knitting. Ladies' and children's hose, gentlemen's half-hose, and mittens of all sizes made to order. Residence at the corner of Jackson and Eleventh streets, Auburn, Indiana. 47-2w.

—Now, Mr. Tice, please seek some secluded spot and soak your head. If there were any "meteors" running around loose on Thursday night last, we failed to see 'em, and there isn't a sober man in the country who spied any.

—Somebody at the junction owns a black-and-tan "purp" that is suffering either with St. Vitus' dance or the jim-jams. We don't mean to purp-etrate a libel on this eccentric canine, but we only refer to it as a dog-goned singular circumstance.

—Thanksgiving services will be held in the Lutheran church, on Jackson street, next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Elder S. B. Ward will preach the sermon, and it is to hoped that all will turn out to render thanks to the Giver of all our blessings.

—Tom Ahern, the popular proprietor of the north side lunch room, Ft. Wayne, has gone and done it. That is, he pooled his chances for happiness last Tuesday morning, Nov. 18, with those of Mary Murphy, and the restaurant now has two bosses. We smoked.

—Members of the "Ladies Presbyterian Society," and all others interested in the thanksgiving dinner for the benefit of the church, are requested to meet at the Presbyterian church next Friday (to-morrow) evening at 7 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements.

Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Pres.

—By a miscue of some kind, Charlie Emanuel got mixed up with a trio of blockheads yesterday in Hollister's, one of which was the writer, and he tried to make us believe that dates were dug up in 150-pound bunches, boxed ready for shipment, and marked "S. Hollister, Auburn, Ind."

—The new clock in the postoffice is surrounded by the following advertisements, which show who of our merchants are aware of the benefits of advertising: Schaab, Beugnot & Co., Jos. Abright, W. J. Austin & Co., C. H. Yesbera, F. E. Davenport, Jno. L. Davis and Frank A. Hoff.

—J. A. Smith, of Carey, Ohio, from 1870 to 1877 a resident of this place, has been stirring around amongst his old friends this week. Mr. Smith is now in business for himself at the above-named place, and he says things are flourishing. He likes the Courier, and showed his appreciation by leaving two dollars with us.

—Married:—At the residence of Mr. John Leas, on Nov. 18th, 1879, Mr. Jefferson Waterman and Miss Addie E. Leas, both of Waterloo, Ind.

—Married:—Last Sunday, Nov. 16, by Rev. W. L. Meese, Calvin H. Brown, of Concord township, and Alice Swineford of Wilmington, in the latter township and at the residence of the bride's father.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church, as announced in last week's Courier, will serve a Thanksgiving dinner on that day and an oyster supper in the evening; and all the good things will be found at Cool's building, on Seventh street, next door to Kiblinger's.

—We dropped into the new Journal office at Fort Wayne, a few days since, and found the bosses, Mr. Foster, standing in front of a handful of type "throwing it in." Things looked rather crowded, as the press-room, sanctum and composing-room are combined; but everybody seemed busy, and that's what pays.

—Bro. Zimmerman, of the Valparaiso Messenger, has been slighting his exchanges for several weeks past, sending out folios instead of the regular quarto sheet; but then he gets in his new presses this week, steam fixin's and all, and we shall expect to see the Messenger cutting a big splurge hereafter. It ought to, at all events, for "Zim" will now have one of the neatest and best equipped country offices in the land.

—A. C. Katt, of the Ft. Wayne Sentinel, was in town Tuesday, getting up a club list for that enterprising daily. Heretofore we have not been able to get the Sentinel until afternoon of the day after publication, but from now out it will be delivered to subscribers in Auburn, by carriers, on the evening of publication; and we hope Mr. Katt's efforts to secure a good list will be successful.

—The action of Superintendent MacIntosh, in refusing to allow persons who are not qualified, to teach school in DeKalb county, will be indorsed by all lovers of education. The standard of qualification must be maintained, or the reputation of our schools will suffer. Qualified teachers are wanted in Stafford, Wilmington, Fairfield, Smithfield and Richland townships, fourteen vacancies in all. The superintendent will assist applicants in securing a situation.

—Doctor Collar, a former resident of Auburn, who will be remembered as the author of a slanderous article published against Doctor Casebeer, about two years ago, is now being prosecuted by the state of Indiana, before a justice of the peace in Kosciusko county. We have not learned the nature of the case, but there is a woman in it. Collar's attempt to ruin the reputation as a physician and the private character of Doctor Casebeer was a total failure, as the doctor stands higher in this county than ever, while Collar has won the contempt of many of our people.

—The neighbors of Jack Shutt, whose farm is located about ten miles southeast of here, have got the laugh on him now very extensively as it were. He probably neglected to study his almanac last week, and as a consequence dropped one day out of the calendar; anyhow, when the neighbors heard his dinner-bell ring last Sunday they rushed in from two miles around, thinking it was a signal of distress, but it was only to call Jack and the hands in, who were out in the fields husking corn! And now, if you are prepared to defend yourself, just ask him what day of the week Sunday comes on.

Teachers' Institute.

The recent assembly of teachers at Garrett is worthy of notice, for the deep interest and generous support shown by corporations and people. The action of the B. & O. railway company in sending a special to the junction twice daily, and on Friday afternoon conveying teachers along the road, dropping them by twos or small parties at places convenient to their homes, is a courtesy remarkable for its rarity and appreciated by friends of education for its manifestation of interest in a public service. Citizens of Garrett vied with each other in friendly offices to teachers. They made them comfortable in their homes, they showed them through the shops of the railroad, they attended sermons and lectures and won the hearty thanks of all.

School trustees had made every arrangement, church trustees then opened their new building free, and all Garrett teachers took active prominent parts in the exercises. The Institute was notable for excellent attendance, good order and unvarying interest in exercises. The instruction aimed at utility and no time was wasted in display or frivolous discussion. Messrs. Fyke, Otis, Merrica and Misses Zeigler, Daniels and others, won rapidly in favor by their instruction, and the ladies became popular from their life-like rendering of choice selections. Lectures and addresses were well received, notably the polished and eloquent address delivered by W. L. Penfield. The result must be progress in school. The board of education met with almost full attendance and arrangements actual and prospective were made, looking to progressive change in school work in this county.

Teacher.

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Card of Thanks.

Editors Courier:—The undersigned desires, through the columns of your paper, to thank those citizens of Butler and vicinity who so kindly lent to him their sympathy and assistance in his affliction and bereavement, in the death of his wife, which so suddenly occurred on the 11th inst. Joseph Sewell.

Stringent Laws Regulating Ohio Life Insurance Companies.

Ohio life insurance companies can now only invest their funds in first mortgages upon real estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, in government bonds, and in loans upon their own policies not exceeding the reserve value thereof, and must possess a sufficient amount of resources, with the lower rate of four per cent. interest, to meet their obligations when they mature. The superintendent must annually examine every Ohio life insurance company, and see that they possess the necessary investment, and that they are legally made. The laws of Ohio also provide that after three annual payments have been paid upon a life policy, in case of death the company shall be stopped from defending itself by reason of any errors, omissions or misstatements in the application except as ot age or fraud, which in effect makes Ohio policies incontestable after three annual payments have been made. No other state is so strict in regard to the safety of its policy holders. The Union Central life insurance company of Cincinnati is the largest Ohio insurance company, and confines its loans to policy-holders and largely among farmers. It is an institution which is entirely trustworthy, and managed by men of high standing and large business experience. Mr. Thos. H. Sprott, of Auburn, Ind., represents this company.

Cupp's Corners.

Editors Courier:—Some time since you requested correspondents to send in items for your paper; as several came to my notice, I will make an attempt.

—The good hearted ladies of this neighborhood made a surprise party for Grand mother Swihart last Thursday, and it was a grand success. They carried with them baskets of provisions and had a sumptuous dinner, after which they made the old lady a nice little donation, which consisted of wearing apparel, canned fruit, knives and forks, shears, coffee, sugar, bed-ticking, cash, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The amount donated was over $15.00. Twenty-six for dinner. They left the old lady feeling very happy.

—The greatest surprise that we ever had in this neighborhood happened at George Clark's last Thursday. Maggie and George had it all to themselves, and were mighty sly about it too, but the boys found it out in time to give them a rousing good belling.

—Yesterday I had the pleasure of attending the golden wedding of David and Catherine Krider, living half a mile south of Auburn Junction, and if you will indulge me with space in your paper, I will try to give you the particulars. The old gentleman was born in Lebanon county, Penn., in 1799; Catherine Olinger, his wife, was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1807. This aged couple were maried in Washington county, Md., in the year 1827, which was 52 years previous to their golden wedding (on Sunday). They lived in Maryland 18 years, after which they settled in Stark county, Ohio, and resided in that county 28 years; from there they moved to this county and have lived among us 16 years. They have but one child living, a daughter who lives at Huntington, this state. The day was a beautiful one for the occasion, the old log house was filled with ladies and the gentlemen had to use the yard for their sitting room; we did not care for that as the good ladies soon converted the door yard into a dining room, and we had an excellent wedding feast. After dinner we were furnished with excellent music by A. H. Powell The groom said, "Be careful of your music, or my feet will get loose, as old as I am." Then commenced the donations, as follows: Wm. Burns and wife, can of syrup and silver dollar; Lew. Spangler and wife, two sack of flour $3.50, sugar $1. coffee $1, crock of peach butter 75c.; Geo. Clark and wife, sack of potatoes 75c., 5 yard of calico 25c.; Mitch Houston and wife one gold dollar; Louis Olinger and wife, sack of corn and pickle dish; Jacob Raub and wife, 12 pounds of tobacco 80c., towels 80c.; David Olinger and wife, 1 gallon apple butter 50c., sack of flour $1.75, cash 25c.; Solomon Olinger and wife, sack of flour $1.75, dress 65c.; J. J. Martin and wife, purse 50c., gold dollar; Geo. Wernts and wife, quarter of beef; Wash. Teeters and wife, gold dollar and silver dollar; Pete Ditmar and wife, silver dollar and sugar $1; Eli Shull and wife, silver dollar and provisions $1.15. Wm. Grube and wife, cord stove wood and dress good $1; David Essig and wife, underclothing 40c.; David Krider, Jr. and wife, silver dollar; Jno. Feagler and wife, silver dollar and calico 25c.; Jeff Grube and wife, sack of flour $1.75, goods 50c.; Wm. Olinger, sack of corn; A. McEntaffer, 50c.; W. Link, 25c.; F. Stoops 25c.; A. Powell, 50c.; C. W. Wernts, 25c.; T. C. Elson and wife, pair of woolen mittens, two sacks of corn and a pig.

Twenty married couples, six young gentlemen, two young ladies, and eight children ate dinner. Amount of donation $41.75, which made the old couple feel very happy indeed. The wedding guests requested, before leaving, that this be published in a county paper, and by so doing you will confer a favor on many patrons. Rural.

The Drama.

The Standard Dramatic Company played to a small audience last evening, owing to the inclemency of the weather, but it was none the less appreciative. The principal play was "The Farmer's Daughter" followed by a farce entitled "My Turn Next," in both of which the characters were admirably rendered. Miss Evans is a star in the profession and ought to be greeted with a full house every night; while Miss Ross as "Peggy," in the after-piece, was immense. Messrs. Compston, Barbaret and Mason also had their share of applause from the well-pleased audience. We bespeak for them a large attendance to-night, at which time will be presented "Fanchon, the Cricket."

Coroner's Inquest.

I the undersigned, coroner of DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, on the 10th day of November, 1879, at Wilmington township, in said county and legally authorized to inquire and true presentment make, in what manner and by whom America Ann Sewell, whose body was found at the railroad yard of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad company at Butler, in said township and county, on the 10th day of November, 1879, came to her death. After having heard the evidence and examined the body, do find that the deceased came to her death by being run over with the tender attached to engine number one hundred and three, belonging to said railroad company, and while the deceased was the passenger of, and in the care of the servants of the Eel-river branch of the Wabash railway company, on her way from Auburn Junction to Butler in said county. And I do further find that said tender passing over the deceased and causing her death, was caused by the carelessness of George Norton, conductor of the said Wabash railway company's train carrying the deceased from Auburn Junction to Butler, in that he did not carry the deceased to the company's platform for passengers at Butler, upon said, train and did not exercise ordinary care in assisting the deceased to said platform after the train had stopped; and also by the carelessness of Ira E. Merritt, engineer in charge of said engine and tender, number one hundred and three, belonging to said Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad company, in that he failed to give the proper signals, by ringing of the bell and placing a proper light upon the back end of said tender while switching and backing upon said company's yard at the time said tender backed and ran over the body of the deceased.

Given under my hand, at the time and place of said inquisition, above mentioned. J. J. Latson,
Coroner of DeKalb county.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The "Courier" Clubbing List.

For cash in advance, we will send the Courier and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

State Sentinel (weekly) and "Law of the Farm"	$2 50
Western Rural	3.60
Scientific American (weekly)	4.15
Young Folks' Monthly	2.35
Demorest's Magazine, (with premium)	4.60
Demorest's Magazine, (without premium)	3.20
Scribner's Monthly	$4.00
St. Nicholas (monthly)	$4.00.

In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the Courier must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

The publishers of the publications named below, offer the balance of 1879 free to all who subscribe now.

Western Rural, Young Folks' Monthly.

OPP.
A. S. Lauferty & Co.s
You will find the Court House. Only store where you can return any purchase just when you get ready, if not soiled, and your money will be handed back to you in such a happy manner you will think we want the goods back more than we
Want the Money!
"Safety." Perfectly safe are you to trade at our store. C. O. D. One Price to all. Elegant Clothing for Men, Boys and Children. Don't know what high prices are; know that the war is over; ignore unfairness; encourage honor and square dealing. No other such Clothing in the city; in the state. Very restless; almost sleepless.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

"We Heard a Mighty Rumbling and Could'nt tell Where"
UNTIL WE HEARD OF
C. H. YESBERA
Coming to the front with the finest line of
Piece Goods and Suitings,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,
ever brought into DeKalb County. The acknowledged judgment of the proprietor renders it unnecessary to say that his stock has been selected with the greatest care and with a view to pleasing the tastes of his customers. Call and examine his goods and satisfy yourselves that
Custom Made Work
is the cheapest, and that a suit furnished by him will outwear three ready-made suits and cost but a trifle more; besides you are always sure to get a good fit.
His Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods are the very latest out. Call and see them, in the third room north of the Postoffice.
41—tf AUBURN, INDIANA.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WHELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches
Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABR'GHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indiana

A THANKSGIVING PARTY.

Banks and his wife consulted
One bright November day,
Planning a splendid dinner
In a pleasant, airy way.
"We'll have a grand Thanksgiving!"
Said Banks, "and Polly, dear,
You get the guests together,
And I'll provide the cheer."

Then Banks, with [illegible]
Said, "Now's the time, my dear,
To ask one's wife's relations,
So let them all be here.
Yes, ask them all, my darling;
Your husband's not the man
To stop half-way in making
A pleasant family plan."

So Polly asked her people—
And they were not a few—
Papa, mamma and brothers,
And all her sisters, too;
These brought their little children
A laughing, romping crowd—
And, in their after-dinner speech,
Banks really felt quite "proud."

Yet, through it all, a shadow
Into his bosom stole;
He knew that bills were coming in;
They paralyzed his soul!
He knew that Mother Pippling
Was whispering good advice
In Polly's ear, and, somehow,
That wasn't very nice.

He knew the romping children
Had done him damage dire
(For Banks had dainty furniture
As any could desire);
But still the guests were merry,
The dinner went off well,
In spite of many vexing things
Which one don't care to tell.

And when, at last, 'twas over,
And every guest gone home,
The turmoiled house quite still again,
And resting-time was come,
Sweet Mrs. Banks said, cheerily,
"My dear, how kind of them
To come to us! Though mother—"
(Banks softly cough'd "Ahem!")

"Yes, mother noticed, bless her!—
One slight omission, dear:
She said Thanksgiving dinners
Without one 'thanks' were queer;
I know you don't say grace, dear;
But don't it seem to you
That to give thanks at such a time
Is what one ought to do?"

He fell into a reverie:
"You're right!" he sighed at last;
"Thank Heaven the thing is over;
The guests gone, and all is past!"
And so, in simple language,
By that good husband Banks
The grand Thanksgiving dinner
Was crowned by hearty thanks.

JACK'S THANKSGIVING STORY.

"Cousin Jack! Cousin Jack!" screamed a whole crowd of children on Thanksgiving afternoon, chasing Cousin Jack to the library door, which he impolitely slammed in their faces and locked inside.

"Oh, Cousin Jack!" yelled Charlie, into the keyhole, "you used to play with us and tell us nice stories, and now you run away."

"Do tell us a story," said pretty Miss Maud.

"Tell us a story," echoed little Christine and big Tom and lisping Flossy, the curly-headed blonde; and even baby Tot, who could hardly walk, and had a limited vocabulary, cooed, "Tell uth a 'tory."

"Run away, you young torments, every one of you!" roared Jack through the door.

"He's just horrid," was the unanimous verdict of the children. "It's stupid at grandpapa's to-day, and no Cousin Jack to play with us," pouted Tom.

"He didn't notice me one bit at dinner," said dignified Maud.

"An' he didn't pull my curls," lisped Flossy.

"No," said Christine; "he looked at that grown-up young lady, Miss Belle Carrington, and just talked and talked to her all the whole time."

"Say," whispered Charlie, "come out into the garden, and I bet we'll have some fun." So for the garden they all scampered.

Jack, after locking the door, was not master of the new situation inside, after all, for he looked very confused when a tall young lady standing by the mantel raised her eyebrows at him in surprise.

"I—I locked those urchins out, Miss Carrington," he stammered.

"Not for my sake," answered Belle. "I love children."

"The—the fact is, I saw you here, and I thought you'd like—at least I thought I'd like a talk all alone. I'm so glad Cousin Nell persuaded you to join our family party to-day." Jack went on, nervously jerking out his sentences, and then adding, in a tone of deep significance, "I hope this is not the last time you are to be one of us."

"Well, probably not," laughed Belle. "I may live, and Nell may invite me again."

"I don't mean that."

"Oh, then you don't want me to live, or don't want Nell to ask me again. Thank you."

"I don't mean that, either."

"What a meaningless young man you are!"

"I am a stupid fellow, I suppose."

"You know best," assented Belle.

"No; if I believed you thought me stupid, or tiresome, or unlovable, I'd give up my life, I'd go off somewhere—anywhere—to China, perhaps."

"You needn't go," she said, softly, looking down.

"Oh, Belle, dear Belle!" and Jack sprung toward her the length of the hearth-rug.

She stepped back sharply. "You needn't go—so far, I was about to say. Do let me finish a sentence. Go West—that's far enough."

Jack stared for a long minute at the pretty aggravating head held saucily on one side; then he deliberately stepped close up to Miss Belle Carrington and said a little phrase of three words. There flew to her cheeks a color which rivaled and avenged the many crimsons that her inscrutable ways had brought into poor Jack's complexion. The tables had turned. He was in earnest, and not to be laughed at or delayed. "Belle"—and he spoke very gravely—"I know you for a provoking flirt; but say you love me, and I'll believe you and believe in you."

"Do let me go," she answered, trying to look frightened and surprised.

"I'm not detaining you," he blundered out in masculine sincerity. She gave the pitiful glance of a bound captive, but never moved an inch.

"You are lovely as a dream," he murmured, watching her changing face.

"Let me go," she pleaded again.

"And dreams go by contraries," he exclaimed, a light breaking in upon him. "I won't let you go, Belle," and Jack boldly threw an arm about her waist.

"Oh dear," she complained, "what am I to say? You're very rude."

"Say, 'I love you, Jack.'"

She looked as if about to speak; he stooped to catch the words. She turned archly aside; but, happening to turn toward the window, shrieked out a startling "Oh!" and broke away with a violence that nearly sent Jack head over heels.

He saw at once the cause of alarm—a dozen children outside on the balcony and clambering over the railing; at least half a dozen of the small noses flattened against the glass. Tom was in a broad grin; prim Maud looking shocked, and Flossy in very wide-eyed wonder. Charlie was turning the catch of the long window. In an instant the tribe were inside; in another instant the whole house would be informed that "Cousin Jack was hugging Miss Carrington in the library."

"Hello!" exclaimed Tom.

"What ith you doin'?" said Flossy.

Jack tumbled his shock of hair with an action of despair, then met the emergency like a good fellow and a clever good fellow as he was.

"I was telling Miss Carrington a story," he asserted, facing the small inquisitors.

Poor Belle, who could be cruel and vexing to a dozen desperate lovers, was scarlet and mute before these dreadful youngsters.

"Ho! I guess so," exclaimed Tom, doubtingly, but the smaller ones were arrested by Jack's impressive face, that bore a serious and seemly expression, defying scrutiny.

"I was telling Miss Carrington a fine story, a wonderful story, a story that scared her so I was obliged to hold her tight to keep her from screaming."

The grin faded off Tom's face, and Nelly looked amazed, yet reassured. The children had experience of Jack's stories, and a tragic effect seemed not unlikely.

"Yes," continued Jack, "there was a great deal of horror in it; knives and robbers, and dark night, and a massacre," he went on, in his deepest bass, and rolling his r's tremendously.

"Tell it to us, won't you?" asked Tom, fairly thrown out of certain vague suspicions.

"Oh, no! that story is not for children," answered Jack, skillfully whetting the curiosity.

There was a storm of demand at once. It is human as well as child-like to want exactly what is not fit for us.

"Give us the massacre," shouted Tom.

"Yeth, give uth the mathacre," echoed Flossy.

"What's a massacre, anyway?" inquired Charlie, honestly.

"It's when some people go and kill some other people all of a sudden in the night, and it's wicked," explained Maud to every one's satisfaction.

Jack was set upon by the whole crowd. He had drawn their attention from the situation so awkwardly surprised, and the next thing was to distract them thoroughly; then, for fear the elder ones, after the excitement had passed, should return to the incident, Belle's consent must be obtained, so the attack of a dozen cousins could be met with the frank avowal of an engagement. Talk about your heroes facing the enemy! Think of Jack with battalions of raillery and gossip on all sides except one, and on that the fearful uncertainty of a coquettish girl who has not yet said the final word.

"Sit down, all of you, and keep very still," said Jack, impressively—"Miss Carrington here by me, because she's nervous; Tom on the left—so; and Tot on the floor at my knee. There. Now, attention all! This is the story of the 'Dreadful Massacre.'

"It was sunset. A gallant tribe assembled with much state and clatter. They spoke together in their own tongue pleasantly and peacefully. There were fathers and mothers and little ones. They had plenty and to spare of fine things to eat. They lodged in excellent houses; they brought up their families with care; they harmed nobody; they were good and innocent. There was a grand feast that evening; their costumers were rich with the luster of satin and bright with scarlet color. The young fluttered about gayly, and were happy and fond and foolish, and the old looked on with calm content. Then all went to their comfortable homes and to rest.

"The night crept on—dark, dreadful night; the moon hid behind black clouds; the owls went hoot-toot, and the frogs went kerchuck, and the beasts roared in the forest, and ugly bats flew about, and the wind whistled in at cracks and over bleak fields. The ghosts and goblins and wicked things all came out and walked round and round, and the whole world seemed groaning and weeping before the dreadful deed."

"What dreadful deed?" asked Christine, in a whisper.

"Hold your tongue and you'll see," said Charlie, very much interested.

"Then there came stealing across the country," Jack went on, with intensity, "a band of armed men—cruel men with wicked clubs and great long knives—and they came to the peaceful homes where every body was asleep."

"Wath they buggerlarth?" interrupted Flossy.

"Not burglars but mur-r-derers," answered Jack, his voice growing deep and rolling in the style of muffled drums or distant thunder.

"Said one to another," growled Jack, with melodramatic breaks and starts, "Shall we take 'em alive or shall we murder 'em sleeping?"

"'Mur-r-der 'em, stab 'em, strangle 'em, old and young alike; spare not one,' was the answer from a great man brandishing a naked blade. So they stole along," he explained, suiting the action to the word, "stooping, and crouching, and whispering, and exchanging signs, and then all at once they burst into the house." Here the story-teller grew loud and wild, his arms flew like wind-sails, his eyes stared horribly. "Oh, but there was a fierce struggle! Strong fellows waked from sleep and fought desperately for life; but the murderers slashed right and left. They strangled and cut off heads; there were wild cries, and flying forms, and confusion, and death, and blood—blood everywhere," roared Jack, with awful power, till every child trembled and Tot began to curl her under lip.

"Why didn't somebody help the poor things?" Charlie broke out, indignantly.

"I'd have helped 'em," added Tom, eagerly.

"Why didn't you do it, then?" said Jack, with stern displeasure.

"Where did it all happen?" said Tom, stung by the reproof.

"Here—here, in this very town."

"Here!" exclaimed the children, shivering and looking over their shoulders, half scared, for twilight was falling.

"Yes, here," groaned Jack, "and only yesterday. Innocent creatures struck down in the midst of life, mangled and cut to pieces. Oh, children!" pointing with a terrified face, "I see their ghosts outside the window there. Hush! are you afraid of ghosts? If you are don't look round—don't look round."

"I ain't afraid of 'em," said Tom, weakly; still he didn't look round. Flossy shrieked, Maud shut her eyes, and Tot, who couldn't understand the story, was crying hard in sympathy, while Jack stood like a dreadful enchanter in the midst of the trembling group.

"Send the ghosts away, Cousin Jack," suggested Charlie, very humbly.

"Children," spoke Jack, in sepulchral tones, "you have been tormenting me to-day, and I have half a mind to run off and leave you." Prim Maud clutched at his coat. "But on one condition I'll light the gas and not scare you any more."

"What is it?"

"Will you obey?"

"Yes, Cousin Jack."

"Then cover up your eyes, every one of you; don't dare look out of a corner. You, too, Miss Carrington."

All the eyes were duly covered, half in genuine fright at the story and the twilight and the ghosts, half in play.

"Now say, every one of you—you too, Miss Carrington—'Jack, I love you!'"

The children yelled in chorus, but Jack only listened for one voice, and that not a shrill one.

"Heads down, eyes shut a moment more," he roared. "Don't look up for your lives." There was a little delay, then a match was struck, the gas flashed bright, and the children rubbed their eyes and burst out laughing.

"What people were killed, Cousin Jack?" they clamored. "Tell us true, won't you?"

"There were no people killed."

"What did you mean, then?"

"The dreadful massacre of—"

"What?"

"The Thanksgiving turkeys."

"But the ghosts?"

"Look out of the window."

Three tough old gobblers were stalking across the garden in lonely state.

The children screamed with fun. Tom boasted, "Ho! I knew it was gammon all the time," and Jack was dragged in triumph to the drawing-room in the midst of the laughing group.

"You look happy, Jack," remarked grandpapa, peering benevolently over his spectacles.

"It makes one happy to tell the dear children pleasant and useful stories," answered Jack, like a hypocrite.

"Such an excellent, simple-minded fellow is our Jack," spoke grandpapa, approvingly, to one of the aunts.

"Thay, Couthin Jack," said Flossy, in her high-pitched lisp, "wath anybody kithing anybody when we had our eyth covered up?"

"Nonsense, child," answered Jack, aloud, and then, in a fierce whisper, "Hold your tongue, you monkey!"

But lively Nell had quick eyes, and began to laugh and tease.

"Bless me, Nellie," said Jack, coolly, "you're late. We've been engaged some time, haven't we, Belle?"

"Oh, yes, some little time," she asserted, conscious of literal truth.

"Just three minutes," added Jack, inaudibly.

Cousin Nell was quiet, not being inclined to publish that an engagement standing for "some little time" had escaped her observation; so the matter came out gradually and gracefully, after all.

Burke and the Grasshopper.

The greatest men have been noted for the breadth of their sympathy. Everything, even the most trivial, seemed to interest them. They gave a broader meaning to the famous line of Terence than he did—"I am a man, and think nothing alien to me that interests men."

While Edmund Burke was preparing for the trial of Warren Hastings, he made an appointment with Sir Philip Francis to read over some important papers relating to the case. Sir Philip called, and found Mr. Burke in his garden, holding a grasshopper.

"What a beautiful insect is this!" said Burke. "Observe its structure, its legs, its wings, its eyes."

"How can you," answered Sir Philip, "spend your time in admiring a grasshopper when you have so many things of moment to attend to?"

"Yet Socrates," observed Burke, "if we credit Aristophanes, attended to a much smaller insect, and actually measured the proportion which its size bore to the space it passed over in a skip. I think the skip of a grasshopper does not exceed its length. Let us see."

"My dear friend," replied the impatient and unsympathizing Sir Philip, "I am in a great hurry. Let us go in, and you listen while I read these papers to you."

They walked into the house, and Sir Philip began to read to the listening (apparently) Burke. Suddenly the reader paused to find a misplaced sheet.

"I think," broke in Burke, "that naturalists are now agreed that *locusta*, not *cicada*, is the Latin word for grasshopper. What is your opinion, Sir Philip?"

"My opinion," answered Sir Philip, rolling up his papers, "is that till the grasshopper is out of your head it will be idle to talk to you of the concerns of India;" and he walked out of the house.

A BOLD FARMER BOY.

Thrilling Adventures of a Youth in Pursuit of Horse Thieves.

[illegible]

Sunday morning, at about 1 o'clock, a valuable pair of bay horses were stolen from the farm of Mark Tracy, near Cokato. Mr. Tracy was absent at the time. His son James, an able-bodied lad of 19 years, was, however, at home, and, hearing a noise, got to the stable as soon as possible, and discovered the loss of the bays and the only saddle. In another stable Mr. Tracy had a pair of gray horses. James put a bridle on one and started in pursuit. The gray was an old companion of the boy, and during the entire pursuit that followed was allowed to have her own way in following.

The gray mare first led toward Howard, east four miles, then turned west upon the road south of the one first traveled, to a point south of Cokato village, half a mile distant. At this point Tracy plainly heard the horses a short distance ahead, going rapidly. Here, Tracy, not being sure that his revolver was reliable, drove into Cokato and obtained a good one, alarmed the town, and started anew. The gray mare led off due west to Collingwood, four miles, then south six miles, then again due north past Dassel to Crow river, fourteen miles. Here Tracy discovered the thieves on the opposite bank. He fired at them, but they put spurs to their horses and soon disappeared in the darkness. All parties now drove rapidly some seven or eight miles, Tracy often hearing the thieves ahead, but not overtaking them until just as he drove over the brow of a hill he met one of the stolen horses loose, and immediately was saluted with, "Here, Tracy, you —— of a ——, we have you now," and Tracy saw in the dusk of approaching morning one man standing in the road and one upon the other stolen horse. Tracy was going at a terrible rate of speed, was unable to stop, and as he passed both robbers fired several times. Tracy drew his revolver, wheeled and came back, when the robbers fired again. Tracy received two bullets in the left breast and one through the hat. Tracy fired at the mounted man, who fell to the ground, and then turned to the other, receiving at that time a shot which hit both his horse and himself; he was dismounted, but held to the bridle. He then poured, at a distance of less than two yards, three shots at the robber, who dropped his revolver, staggered back, then fallied and fell. In the meantime the other one had left the last horse and the field together. Tracy took the stolen saddle from the bays, put it upon the gray mare, picked up the robber's revolver and came home, overtaking the first-abandoned horse three miles from the scene of battle. Tracy knew that he had been hit several times, but, feeling no serious effects, made no examination till he arrived at Cokato, sixteen miles from the fight. Here he found one bullet-hole through his hat, with a furrow cut in his hair, close to the scalp, and three holes directly over his heart, all intercepted by a large, heavy pocket-book, well filled with paper. The book had a pasteboard cover, and, with the contents, was an inch thick. The bullets penetrated his coat, overcoat, vest, pocket-book, and three shirts, one of the bullets abrading the skin slightly, drawing blood. His horse was shot through the base of the left ear. The bay horse mounted by the robber was shot by Tracy in the conflict, across the back of the neck, plowing a track through the mane. Tracy fired eight shots in all. The robbers fired ten or more. On each horse they found a good halter, which the robbers can have by calling and proving property.

Interesting Life Insurance Suit.

A case of unusual interest to policy-holders in life insurance companies was recently tried in New York. The plaintiff was the widow of Leon Furniss, who was insured in September, 1874, for $10,000; the defendant was the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, in which the policy was written; and the case involved the question of the extent to which habits of drinking alcoholic liquors could be carried without vitiating a life insurance policy. When the deceased was examined for the policy he stated that he drank at times, but that he was of temperate habits. He was accepted as a good risk, the policy written containing the usual clause that it would become void by suicide. Mr. Furniss died in 1877, from a wound in his side, inflicted by a pistol in his own hand. The company refused payment of the policy, setting up that the deceased had died by his own hand; that he had grossly intemperate habits, which tended to shorten his life, and that his statement that he was a temperate man was a misrepresentation that voided the policy. Suicide was not proven. On the day preceding his death Mr. Furniss had been disturbed by the stealing of one of his dogs, and had threatened to shoot any one detected in such business. He rose on the morning of his death, calling his coachman and chambermaid, and with the idea in his mind that his dogs were being stolen. Leaning out of the window, he was shot accidentally. It was admitted that he drank, but it was denied that his intemperance was of the extreme kind charged. It was shown, by expert testimony, that he was strong and vigorous, with firm nerves and will. His physician testified that moderate drinking was beneficial to health. On the other hand, a physician in the employ of the company gave evidence that any alcoholic drink, in the smallest quantities, tended to shorten life. The attorney of the company advantaged by the fact that he was once counsel for the widow in a divorce suit brought against her husband on the allegation of habitual drunkenness, and was rebuked for such breach of professional conduct. The company claimed that it was a misrepresentation to contend that it did not permit its policy-holders the moderate use of alcoholic drinks, but insisted that the constitution of the deceased had become shattered, his nerves unstrung, and his mind affected by his habitual intemperance. A verdict was given plaintiff for $11,474, but an appeal was taken.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

EYE WATER.—Take half a pound of grapevine,—[illegible]—put it in one quart of water, boil it down to one gill; take four tablespoonfuls of this liquid of the grapevine, three teaspoonfuls of fine table-salt, three teaspoonfuls of white vitriol, mix them in one pint of soft water, then strain through filtering paper. For application drop one drop in the eye every morning and evening. If too strong at first, weaken with a little soft water.

CURE FOR NEURALGIC PAIN.—"Elise" sends the following to the *Inter-Ocean*: "This simple recipe, signed "B. B. J.," which I clipped from an old paper, has proved of inestimable value to many: 'Some time since, while suffering from neuralgic pains in the face, it occurred to me that egg poultice might relieve. Mixing an egg with corn-meal, or any coarse flour, proved not only in this case when applied, but in many since, equally effective.' My mother, after having suffered two or three days and nights with severe toothache and face-ache, tried the above remedy, and experienced relief in a few moments."

A NEW REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.—Dr. Garth, of Vienna, proposes a singular treatment for this distressing ailment, which will doubtless receive careful consideration from the medical profession. He states that by placing twenty drops of the oil of turpentine on a handkerchief, holding it before the face, and taking about forty deep inspirations, to be repeated thrice daily, marked relief, succeeded in cases of laryngeal catarrh by speedy cure, is the result. Being called in to attend an infant of fifteen months in the convulsive stage, he instructed the child's mother to hold a cloth, moistened as already described, before it when awake, and to drop the oil upon its pillow when it slept. In this instance the remedy in its effect was most beneficial. The frequency and severity of the attacks sensibly decreased in the course of twenty-four hours, and by proper support by the help of stimulants improvement was rapid.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.—Prof. Wilder gives these short rules for action in case of accidents: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them. Remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below. If choked, get upon all fours and cough. For light burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish. Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbon is suspected, walk erect. Suck poison wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better, cut out the part without delay. Hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal, or end of a cigar. In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat by water or mustard. For acid poisons, give alkalies; in case of opium poison, give strong coffee, and keep moving. If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

CHINESE history says that wheat was introduced into China 2700 B. C.

OF the total of 8,481 sets of woolen machinery in the United States, 1,418 are in Massachusetts, 331 in Maine, 505 in New Hampshire, 175 in Vermont, 469 in Rhode Island, and 669 in Connecticut—a total for the New England States of more than 43 per cent. of the woolen machinery in the entire country.

THE new Austrian Reichsrath is composed as follows: Sixty-eight lawyers, 138 landed proprietors, 40 employes in active service or pensioned, 11 employes in private service, 13 professors, 36 merchants and manufacturers, 6 railway directors and engineers, 6 medical men, 21 clergymen of various confessions, 7 military men not in active service, 4 literary men, and 2 members with no particular avocation. From this it will be seen that the class of landed proprietor heads the list, and next to them the legal profession.

STATISTICS officially compiled for the German Government show that the present population of the empire very considerably exceeds that of 1816. In 1875 it was 42,727,360, for the whole country, of which Prussia had 25,742,204, and Bavaria 5,022,370; in 1816 the population of the whole country was 24,831,396; for Prussia, 13,706,978, and for Bavaria, 3,697,036. The figures for the other and smaller states are in about the same proportion, being in the average an increase of nearly 100 per cent., notwithstanding emigration and war.

THE following statement, recently issued by the War Department, gives the number of men supplied the Federal army by each State and Territory and the District of Columbia from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war of the Rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,967, divided as follows:

Maine	72,114	Kansas	20,151
New Hampshire	[illegible]	Tennessee	31,092
Vermont	33,288	Arkansas	8,289
Massachusetts	152,048	North Carolina	3,156
Rhode Island	23,236	California	15,725
Connecticut	57,379	Nevada	1,080
New York	467,047	Oregon	1,810
New Jersey	81,010	Washington Territory	964
Pennsylvania	366,107	Nebraska Territory	3,157
Delaware	13,670	Colorado Territory	4,903
Maryland	50,316	Dakota Territory	206
West Virginia	32,068	New Mexico Territory	[illegible]
Dist of Columbia	16,872	Alabama	2,570
Ohio	[illegible]	Florida	1,290
Indiana	197,147	Louisiana	5,224
Illinois	259,147	Mississippi	545
Michigan	[illegible]	Texas	1,965
Wisconsin	96,424	The Indian Nation	[illegible]
Minnesota	25,052		
Iowa	76,309		
Missouri	109,111		
Kentucky	79,025		

MR. LONGFELLOW and MR. W. D. Howells are writing a play founded on the story of Capt. Miles Standish for the actor, Lawrence Barrett.

IMPROVISATIONS.

Although my early life on me conferred
Rich sense of sweet existence [illegible]—
Where oftimes bloomed bright flowers, where every bird
Sang some blithe songs, where waved the potent wand
Of youthful aspiring dreams, yet now I stand
With celestial eyes upturned to heaven, for I
[illegible] vale: Behind me [illegible]
Snow-crowned Sierras, while [illegible] sigh,
Because I wish to pierce the [illegible], pathless sky.

II.

There is a certain narrow path which leads
Down to a lane unfrequented by teams,
[illegible] robin's chirp, chirp, quickly speeds
My memory to that dear place which seems
In moonlit summer nights, at home of dreams.
Oh! when in seasons of the long [illegible]
Reviving in the sun's returning beams,
Earth ransomed beauty from her tomb of snow—
Beside that orchard path bird-songs ne'er conjured [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill.

PITH AND POINT.

NO USE trying to rouse any enthusiasm in a carpenter; he always keeps his spirit level.

THE girl with the empty pocket-book is the one that looks into jewelry windows most.

THERE is only one thing that is more terrible than to say a mean thing, and that is to do one.

A WOMAN can choose for herself no truer or purer friend than the lover of another woman.

THE best pedestrian in the world—a kitten, for it can make any number of "laps" a minute.

A WESTERN paragrapher remarks: "A car-bunk'll do, if it's in a Pullman, and not on your neck."

THERE is no chance for continuous trouble among sewing-girls; they're all the time making up.

FRANKLIN said that the rich widows are the only second-hand goods that will sell at prime cost.

THE demand for iron is now so brisk that a burglar who wants a "jimmy" must leave his order a whole week in advance.

MOTHER (very sweetly) to children who have just had a distribution of candy—"What do children say when they get candy?" Chorus—"More!"

A MOB tarred and feathered a comic singer out West for eloping with another man's wife. His manager bills him now as the "Great Feathered Songster."

GOVERNESS—"Now, Jack, if I were to give twelve pears to Maude, ten to Edith, and three to you, what would it be?" Jack (aged 6)—"It wouldn't be fair."

IT always makes the immortal gods laugh when they see a twelve-inch man trying to fire a fifteen-inch shot. And there are just several of that kind of men in the world.

ONE of the advantages of living in Leadville is that a man who has been there two months is recognized as an old settler, and has a right to lie about the weather all he wishes.

"YES, mamma, I took three lumps of sugar from the cupboard," said the little girl, contritely. "That was very naughty indeed; but, as you have confessed it, I shall forgive you. Go and sin no more." "Then give me the other lump—I only took two."

TWO BASE-BALL clubs, composed entirely of deaf mutes, have been playing in Ohio. They say it is the saddest thing in the world to see the club that gets beat swearing at the umpire and calling him a "hide-bound, lily-livered, black-hearted liar" with their thumbs and fingers.

PERSISTENCE.

The fly that once through rooms and halls
Its packs of beauty shed,
Still buzzes round and often calls
Our curses on its head.
In vain to read or nap you try,
No peace or rest he gives;
Though summer's past and autumn's here,
Yet still the fly he lives.
—*Buck-Eye.*

THE attention of autumn-leaves poets is respectfully called to the fact that advertising rates are going up with the increase of fall trade; and that, as a special encouragement to culture, we insert original poetry at five times the usual advertising prices. Other newspapers charge six times.—*Exchange.*

"The beautiful snow!
Do you like it?" "No!"
"But what will you do,
You sure can't shun it."
"My way I'll pursue,
And put
My foot
Right down upon it!
Or I'll get a sleigh,
And in that grand way
Sit down upon it!"
—*Chicago Journal.*

TWO GRAMMARIANS were wrangling the other day, one contending that it was only proper to say, "My wages is high," while the other noisily insisted that the correct thing was, "My wages are high." Finally they stopped a day laborer, and submitted the question to him. "Which do you say, 'Your wages is high,' or 'Your wages are high?'" "Oh, off wid yer nonsense," he said, resuming his pick, "yer nayther ov ye right; me wages is low, bad luck to it."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A TALENT without a tact has been said to be like a fiddle without a fiddle-stick.

THE more a man accomplishes the more he may. An active tool never goes rusty. You always find those men the most forward to do good, or to improve the times and manners, always busy.

DON'T flatter yourself that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courtesy become.

WHEN you speak evil of another, you must be prepared to have others speak evil of you. There is an old Buddhist proverb which says, "He who indulges in enmity is like one who throws ashes to windward, which come back to the same place and cover him all over."

NONE of us wish to change our identity for that of another; yet we are never satisfied with ourselves. The unknown has always a charm, and, unless blinded by miserable vanity, we know ourselves too well to appreciate our special characteristics at a very high rate

SABBATH READING.

Prof. David Swing on the Idea of a Future Life.

All the ideas which are now found in the intellect of man have a history, just as truly as Russia, or England, or France has a history. As our earth began with small things, and is now full of much larger things—a larger architecture than that which first built a hut or scooped out a cave; a larger painting or sculpture than that which first made the rude outline of a man—there must be a history of the things which moved across this distance between littleness and greatness. Each profession, that of medicine, or law, or school teaching, had an experience just as personal and distinct as the experience of an Alfred, or a Napoleon, or a Franklin; the difference between these two forms of experience being only this: a man will close up his history in his three score and ten years, while an idea never completes its history. It may repose for a time, but it is liable to come back and resume again its broken-off action. Select, for example, the notion of a God, and what a history, could it be composed, would not follow that conception in the human intellect! We should, to grasp this notion, be compelled to study the whole career of man. If man has been upon the earth for fifty or a hundred thousand years, it would be necessary for us to pass over that long path and note all those forms of polytheism, and pantheism, and image-worship, to the belief in which he may have built altars in the long march. At one point we should find the devotee offering his own child to a sacred ox; again, should we see the scene change, and see an ox offered to the shade of the child or of the child's ancestors; again, at some other point in the progress, we should see doves, and pigeons, and lambs bought and sold in large numbers to carry forward the worship of the highest powers.

From one idea we must judge all. No truth or dogma so humble that it has no biography written down in the vast book of nature. There are ephemeral insects, it is said, which live only one day. One day and night begin and close their experience. But to them that day is a career. There are stranger things in nature. There is a plant which opens almost the loveliest flower man ever beholds, and which pours forth perfume enough to fill a cathedral with holy incense; and yet that plant opens its flower only in the dead of night, and opens it but once. Two hours of color and sweetness contain the birth and death of this beautiful member of the floral band. But who will say that these two hours are not a history? Indeed, they make up a better record than the half-century of many a man stained with vice, or inaction, or crime. The life of many a rose is better than the life of many a man.

These allusions illustrate the fact that all the notions in the human soul possess an individual history, and may, and should be, studied faithfully in the mirror of such retrospection. In the survey of the poverty and riches of yesterday we can see the doctrine of a second life passing through its varied forms of essence and accident. As immense men have lived, and immense nations have lived, making a powerful contrast with the ephemeral insect and the ephemeral flower, so great ideas have emerged from the old chaos, and great among these lofty ones must be confessed the thought that all who die here will live again. There is only one greater notion in the human mind—the notion of a God, but the belief in a God and the worship and love of such a Being depend so much upon man's assumption of an existence beyond the grave that these two thoughts possess a dependent greatness. Each idea leans upon the other, and is strong in such support.

In making a rapid survey of this belief I would remark first that the probability of the truth of a second life does not depend upon any universal belief or dream. We were all once taught that there must be a heaven and a hell, because all tribes, even the most savage, have expected rewards or punishment after death. Of late years such argument has been failing in strength, partly because races have been discovered which hold no belief in a second world, and which hold no valuable conception of this life, and partly because philosophy has lost faith in what was once called innate ideas, and has come to believe that humanity works out its truths and its notions by its thought just as it works out its principles of law, and mechanics, and architecture. Good theological notions are no more born with man than a true astronomy or a good civil law are born with him. Labor conquers all things; the *Labor omnia vincit* of the Latins being one of the most universal laws of the universe; and when we recall with what toil our ancestors wrought out the principles of liberty and justice, and with what thought and wearing away of brain and soul have come all our inventions and progress, we may well be ashamed to ask the African Bushman what may be his opinion about God or immortality. If he should have any hope of a second life one might be glad of it, but should all the barbarous races be fully convinced that man dies as a tree, that unanimity of the children of the woods would weigh nothing, for should they agree that civilization were a calamity, and literature a weakness, we should not feel affected by their common consent. Labor brings out ideas, just as it gives us railways and telegraphs, just as it gives us the luster of the diamond; and, when we would learn anything of value about the idea of immortality, we must move about in the world of active mind, and not among the wigwams of the savage, nor among the bushes of the African.

Strike intellectual development where you may, in Egypt, or Chaldea, or Canaan, or Greece, or old Italy, and out of that mental action of man this notion that this world is not all appears in more or less of distinctness. Were it in harmony with historical inquiry we might ask here, what are the rational supernatural reasons man has revealed for any such belief; but such discourse belongs to a metaphysical form of study and not to our task for to-day. As a fact in human experience the thought of a greater and better world has been one of the most constant companions of man in his highest estate. In its long path this wandering thought has had to undergo many transformations. It has been not less unfortunate than those companions of Ulysses, who fled from the witchery of one island only to find in their next landing-place that they were in the net of some other enchantment. The one central thought has been that the grave does not terminate the life of man. Unable to complete the human or the divine scheme on this side the death-bed, a world has been seen beyond; but in decorating or draping this world the mind has been subject to no law, and has therefore luxuriated in the broad field of imagination and fancy. First in history came the Egyptians. Their records go farthest back. The common supposition is that they embalmed their dead in the belief that the absent soul would, at some time, return to claim the body and wake it to new life and new beauty; but that this was their reason for embalming there is no adequate proof. Aside from this treatment of the body the future of the soul was quite fully wrought out in the Egyptian religion. A judgment bar was seen to which all the dead advanced to receive sentence. It was much like the final judgment of the Christian theory. The questions were regarding the deeds done in the body. Upon the tombs at Karnak and elsewhere on the Nile, tombs inscribed 1,600 years before our era, one may read the fact that a blessed future could result only in good deeds in this life. The judges over in eternity asked questions of conduct, and, if the conduct had been good, the soul was admitted to heaven; if sinful, the soul was sent to torments where it was to be purified in flames. At last these souls became pure and happy. The Egyptians were the restorationists of antiquity.

Next to the Egyptians the Hebrews and the Greeks stand in historic nearness. In the Hebrew writings the doctrine of a second life appears, but without being prominent and without much of detail. There are no ancient holy writings from which immortality is more generally absent than from our Old Testament, except the writings of Confucius. This must have come to pass from the fact that most of the Old Testament is the history of a state, and not the religious meditations of the Hebrew thinkers at large. The Hebrew authors are all politicians, and not deep thinkers like Plato, and like the Egyptian wise men. Were we in our day left to learn the doctrine of immortality from our political institutions, or from Bancroft's "History of the United States," we should not feel that Americans knew much or thought much of a world to come. The Old Testament is largely the history of a state. Not only are the first books up to the poem of Job all historic, but the prophets were all busy predicting calamities or successes for the nation; and even the psalms were national hymns, hymns for the theocratic throne and legislature rather than for an individual fireside religion. There is no one treatise in the Hebrew scriptures in which the writer attempts to set forth the religious belief of the twelve tribes. All mention of religious doctrine is incidental rather than formal. Even the account of the creation of the universe is only the lifting of a curtain that all may see the origin of the Hebrew race. Had there been any Jewish great men besides the political leaders, we should now possess perhaps some one treatise full of all the details of that faith which filled Palestine and its borders for twenty centuries. As the facts are, we must learn from incidental records what must have been a common opinion with the old Children of Israel. These incidents betray a belief in that same spirit-land which encompassed the contemporary nations. Even in a cold history little camp-fires of another life are seen brightly. Enoch walked with God, and was carried to heaven without the intervention of death. Whether men less virtuous would pass to God through death is not related. Perhaps only those were immortal who were thus delivered from corruption and dust. Elijah, too, was seen to pass up among the angels, thus showing that beyond the tomb of the Jews there was a better land in the belief of the people. Well, Jacob lay down at night and dreamed, and he saw the angels of God passing down and up between earth and sky, thus showing us that to the Jew the great blue vault seemed peopled with spirits, and that Jocob placed amid these angels, the souls of the good who had died is hardly a matter of doubt. The ideas of angels and immortality are one.

Perhaps no incident in the Old Testament betrays better the old Hebrew belief than the story about the Witch of Endor. It is not the truth of the narrative that is valuable, but the indirect witness the story bears to the point that the Hebrews did not believe in annihilation, but in a future state. The story is, substantially, that Saul, being in great trouble over an invasion by the Philistines, and having no longer any living Samuel to consult, felt constrained to call for help from the spirit land. He seems to have had no doubt that there was such a land. He ordered, therefore, that some medium be sent for who could call upon the dead heroes, and the spiritualistic medium from Endor came, and, by some method now lost to mankind, enabled Saul to hold with his venerable father a military council. The merits of the narrative are of no moment, but the inference must be that between the living and the dead of that date there must have flowed only that narrow Charon which separates the Egyptian and the Greek, and which separates the Christian from an endless life. It may be that this belief among the Hebrews rose and fell and rose again, as it has done in all times; and that the Jews had periods of faith and of nothingness, for their history is long and varied; but it must be that in that great nation thought of a heaven and a hell played that part in the brain and the soul which they were playing along the Nile or in the Grecian peninsula. One essential thought ran through all; nothing was peculiar except the decorations of fancy.

ALL SORTS.

The buffaloes are reported to have ranged much further north than usual this season, and most of the robes purchased will be from British America this year.

So much food is being shipped to the Old World from America that many, including an unknown exchange, are becoming to regard our country as the fodderland.

Emerson Bennett, the story writer in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* thirty years ago, has started a new paper in New York city, called *Emerson Bennett's Weekly*.

The Western Railway Company, of France, recently exhibited a double-headed steel rail which had been in use eighteen consecutive years, and over which 256,000 trains had passed.

Daily bulletins of current events, with lists of books pertinent to the subjects, are hung up in the Harford Public Library. This is done to encourage the reading of instructive matter.

Pastor Curtis, of the Presbyterian church at Orlean, Pa., likes to hunt and fish. His congregation gave him the choice between those sports and his clerical employment. He chose the gun and rod.

The trial of a copyright lawsuit in Washington brings out the fact that one printer has, within a year, furnished thousands of counterfeits of foreign champagne labels to put on American wine.

Eugenie, before she ever saw Louis Napoleon, had laid a romantic plan for releasing him from the prison of Ham, because her imagination told her she was to be the guardian angel of imperial France.

Experiments recently made on the Lake Shore railroad prove that petroleum can be successfully used as fuel for locomotives with a great saving of money, besides doing away with smoke and cinders.

Rice-growers along the banks of the Mississippi often had to put up with small crops for lack of irrigation by the river. This year, pumps have been largely used when the water was too low for the necessary overflow.

The Russian navy now consists of 28 iron-clads, 4 frigates, 11 corvettes, 13 clippers, 21 steamers, 22 gunboats, 111 torpedo boats, 27 schooners, and 117 sailing vessels. This armament is manned by 3,187 officers and 28,920 men.

Miss Cornelia Green, of Jersey City, was disappointed in love at 18, has ever since lived in seclusion, and died the other day aged 75. She had occupied her brother's house for twenty-four years, never going out of it or showing herself.

"Once," says Mrs. Grant, "the General lost all his money in a potato speculation. He paid $750 for 150 bushels of potatoes, planted them, expecting to make a large profit, but when they were ripe potatoes were too cheap to pay for the digging."

The uncommon charge of attempting to murder by starvation is made against a man and woman in San Francisco. They locked the woman's husband in a strong room, on the pretense that he was insane, and fed him next to nothing. Their object was to get his money and then marry. He was at the point of death when rescued, but improved with proper nourishment.

He was a plain old Granger, and when his son informed him that he had determined to go to college and learn something, the old gentleman looked straight at him and said, "Now look-a-here, John, you may learn readin,' ritin', 'rithmetic, and a little jography, but if you grapple with any o' them dead langwidges, I'll kill you when you come home, so's they'll do you some good."—*Norristown Herald.*

A Stowaway's Terrible Death.

The steamship England, of the National line, arrived at New York recently from Liverpool. When her cargo was about to be unloaded a man was found leaning against a crate, who gasped out, "Water." He was terribly emaciated and weak. He faintly gave his name as Harry and said that he was a baker. He was asked if he had been all the time while the ship was at sea without food or drink, and he nodded once, shuddered, and died. The body was sent to the morgue. Nothing was found on him to indicate his identity but a piece of paper, on which was scratched the address, "Peter Hartman, baker, at Simpson's Soho Street Branch." The England was thirteen days making the voyage, and the stowaway must have been that length of time without food or water.

A Jolly Postmaster.

The Postmaster at Red Lake, Minn., in answer to an official circular from this division of the railway mail service, directing the return of a complete list of all local names, to which mail matter is sometimes addressed, and which are enrolled within his jurisdiction, responds in the following happy strain:

One hundred miles of mud and flood
Just now doth intervene
Between our happy hunting ground
And where the "locals" are seen.
We have no "locals,"
But the lake doth stretch both far and wide,
And when the wind is on its ear
In comes the rolling tide;
We have no rail,
But then we have the "injins" all the same,
And when the whitefish they can't take
They seek for other game.
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Postmaster.

He Couldn't Help It.

The wife of a well-known literary gentleman, while reading one of his articles for the press, corrected it as she went along, and the errors were numerous and bad. "Why, husband," she exclaimed, "you don't know the first rules of grammar, else you are very negligent." "Well, well, my love," he exclaimed, looking up from his work; "what's the matter now?" "Why, in three cases you speak of our sex in the plural, and write it in the singular number." "I can't help it," was the retort, "woman is a singular being."

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The elections which attracted national curiosity and attention were those in Massachusetts and New York. Would the Republicans lose Massachusetts? Would the Democratic party lose New York? The result in New York was, of course, the commanding question, for New York is the commanding State. The voice of New York, with her splendid and varied industries, her manifold manufactures, her imperial commerce, her various populations, with her bankers and laborers, her corporations and farms, and with her thirty-five electoral votes, was awaited with chief interest. It was believed that New York held the political destinies of the republic for a few years in her right hand. If the Republican party could succeed in carrying the great representative State of New York, a great Republican victory would be secured, the first substantial Republican gain of this year. But New York is still Democratic.

The defeat of Mr. Robinson was inevitable in the face of a formidable Democratic, or un-Democratic, bolt against him, which commanded votes, not by the hundreds, or thousands, as was expected by many, but by the scores of thousands. No candidate in any State could stand against such a defection; and it is amazing that such a defection in the Democratic party in New York did not entirely sweep away the party success, when the divided Democracy confronted a united Republican party, or the Republican party almost united.

The imperial State of New York is saved to the Democratic party in an hour in which a most unhappy and bitter quarrel placed that Democratic State in the greatest peril. It is a dangerous time when 50,000 or 75,000 men within a party in one State scratch the head of the ticket. It is a great party, of splendid discipline, of fine devotion, of matchless tenacity, that can pass safely through such a peril inside the party, when the greatest perils outside the party also needed to be overcome. Whatever the effect of the New York election may be upon individual candidates, if any, New York, in a trying time, appears as a Democratic State. Not even a stupendous Democratic quarrel in New York could give New York to the Republican party. Conkling rises as conqueror, not because he nominated the strongest candidate at Saratoga, but because he elected an unpopular candidate through Democratic divisions, and the Legislature is Republican. The power of Kelly, the tenacious Irishman, is evident, and it is not small. The effect upon Mr. Tilden must be coolly calculated. The great fact is of more importance than Mr. Tilden's ambitions or Mr. Kelly's spites, and it is that out of this year's election the Republican party carried no State which was not Republican before. Ben Butler is beaten in Massachusetts, but the Republican party is in a minority, even in that State. In the other elections there are no important changes. The Republican triumph of yesterday consists in the election to the Governorship of New York a man whom this Republican administration spewed out of office not long ago. The Democratic party again appears as the party of invincible hope, of perennial vigor, which no quarrel within the party and no foe without can conquer.

The imperial decisive State votes for the town-meeting Government, for the Democratic principle, the American principle, and protests against the destruction of the republic by a central power. The Democratic party once more rises up, a party of shining devotion, of unalterable convictions, that will die only with the republic.

Never Say Die.

We by no means give up the fight for 1880. In the history of wars and parties many a victory has been snatched from even greater reverses. The work to be done must be thorough—at once bold and unsparing. While the politicians at Washington are wrangling among themselves, the people at home must organize. Needless baggage must be left behind. We can afford to carry no dead weights. We must move up to the front, pledging the country:

1. The maintenance of the public credit inviolate, and an honest effort to advance the prosperity of the people without disturbing the operation of the simple forces—to which we owe the present revival—by experiments upon our fiscal system.

2. The cleansing of all the departments of the Government, and the establishment of a genuine system of civil-service reform in lieu of the prevailing maladministration.

3. The restoration to the people of their stolen sovereignty, accompanied by a fair and enlightened readjustment of our elective system, making it impossible to put the Government on wheels and run it into the several States as a machine for perpetuating the party that happens to be in power.

4. A constutional guarantee against outstanding war debts and liabilities growing out of the war of every description.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Waste.

There must be, of necessity, a percentage of loss in all the material transactions of every-day life, whether these be carried on in the workshop, the counting-room, the kitchen, or the laboratory; but this indvitable waste can be so far reduced by good management that it amounts to but little in the course of a year. Observation has convinced us that the loss in large workshops must be considerable, for in a great majority of cases we have seen materials lying about under foot—bolts, nuts, washers, kicking around in the mud out in the yard, new work exposed to injury from the elements, tools misplaced, essential articles, or tools necessary to the perfection of certain parts of the work, at great distances from each other, and an infinite number of abuses which, although small of themselves, when summed up make a grand total loss at the end of the year. As the thirty-second part of an inch too little on one piece of a steam engine, a sixty-fourth on another, and as much on still another will result in great derangement of the functions of the machine, so infinitesimal waste, continually occurring, is the representative of hundreds of dollars for which there has been no return. No matter what the nature of the trade or manufacture, it is very certain that a material reduction of the expenses of every department can be made by careful attention to the minor matters, and these remarks are made with the hope that all interested will give them attention.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Some Curious and Surprising Features.

Mr. Bissell, the Law Clerk, and Mr. Nickerson, the Topographer of the Postoffice Department, have prepared an interesting statement relative to the comparative use of postal facilities in Great Britain and the United States, and the result shows some curious and surprising features. Most of the figures are accurate, but some of them are estimated. The comparisons can be presented most readily in a tabular form as follows:

	United States.	Great Britain.
Population	45,000,000	31,483,790
No. of postoffices	41,483	13,768
No. of officials	54,847	45,506
No. of letters handled	737,000,000	1,057,732,790
Average No. of letters per capita	16	31
No. of postal-cards handled	300,620,000	109,267,300
No. of newspapers handled	914,848,400	128,556,000
No. of dead letters	2,694,233	4,575,695
Value of money-orders issued	$81,442,864	$125,899,994

It will be noticed that her Majesty's subjects write more letters than do the citizens of the United States, almost twice as many per capita. This is quite surprising, and no reasonable explanation can be offered, particularly as the number of illiterate persons in this country is proportionately smaller than in Great Britain. The fact that the rates of postage are lower there than here may have something to do with it. But it will be noticed, at the same time, that we used last year twice as many postal-cards as the people of Great Britain, and about eight times as many newspapers were sent through the mails in this country. This is remarkable, because the express companies in the United States handle almost as many newspapers as the postal service, while in Europe the express facilities are scarcely ever utilized for this purpose. The English people utilize the money-order system to a greater extent than the Americans. A noticeable fact is that the proportion of postal officials is much smaller in the United States than in England, which is partially explained by the circumstance that in England the carrier system is almost universal, while in the United States it is confined to cities of 20,000 inhabitants.

Extraordinary Adventure.

A most remarkable accident happened at the Hale & Norcross mine last night. A cage with six men was coming up the shaft at 11 o'clock—the hour for changing the shifts. When about 600 feet from the bottom, at a point where there is an irregular place in the guides, the cage suddenly lurched to one side, throwing the men to the other. Patrick Holland, who was on the outside, was crowded off. Instead of falling to the bottom and being dashed to pieces, he was safely lodged on a wall-plate. The other men on the cage supposed that he had fallen into the sump, of course. When they reached the surface they got the usual sacks and boxes and started back to the sump to gather up the fragments of the body. As they approached the place in the shaft where the man was thrown off, they heard a voice below them telling them to go slow. They did not know what to make of the strange discovery, never supposing it possible for Holland to be anywhere else than at the bottom. When they saw him safe on his narrow perch they could scarcely believe their eyes. Any one who has ascended a shaft knows how rapidly the wall-plates flit by when the lantern is held so as to bring them to view. The cage from which Holland was thrown was coming up at the usual rate of speed. How the man could possibly have been lodged on one of these pieces of timber without being jammed by the cage or knocked off as it went past him is a wonder. The wall-plate is a square timber, fourteen by sixteen inches, so that there was very little standing-room for Holland while he was waiting for the cage to come down and rescue him. If the shaft had been so light that he could look down any reasonable distance of the 600 feet between him and the bottom he would scarcely have had the nerve to cling to his narrow footing. The darkness of all mining-shafts is a point in favor of the miners preserving their coolness when placed in ticklish positions. A couple of pump-men will throw a foot-wide plank across a shaft 200 feet from the bottom and work upon it as though they were not five feet from the bottom. The darkness of the shaft prevents the thought of the awful abyss below from being constantly present.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

Western Farm Mortgages.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Times* of a recent date: "It has been studiously sought to impress the East with the idea that farming lands in the West are loaded down with mortgages which they can never discharge. This idea is altogether fallacious. It has been disproved many times. Boone county, Iowa, has been pointed out as one of the places where this woful condition of things exists. Much care and trouble have been taken to ascertain the facts, and it is found that the total mortgage incumbrance upon the agricultural lands of that county is not more than $175,000, or 5 per cent. of their total valuation of $3,500,000. A well-informed newspaper of Iowa vouches that this proportion will be found to be the rule throughout the counties of the State."

Miss Maud Banks, daughter of Gen. Banks, has made her debut at Brookline, Mass., as an actress in an amateur company. She intends to go on the professional stage. The General was once an actor.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The pumpkin crop is exceeding all expectation.

An Indiana town is supplying South Africa with wagons.

There are serious fires in the woods, from Fort Wayne to Muncie.

A white coon was caught near Crawfordsville a few nights ago.

Lafayette brewers sold during the past eight months 10,777 barrels of beer.

A new railroad depot is being erected at Sullivan, and Carlisle is to be similarly favored.

The Ohio river at the falls is only 400 feet wide, and the depth of water but six inches.

The boys of Sullivan and neighborhood find sport in coon-hunting during moonlight nights.

Of late there has been more inquiry for building lots in New Albany than for many years.

The receipts of the State for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 were $4,137,613.91; disbursements, $4,078,194.81.

The New Albany Steam Forge Works has been compelled to blow out on account of the exhaustion of their supply of coal.

An old lady residing in Union township, Shelby county, by the name of Miss Annie M. Baker, died recently of old age. She had reached the age of 95 years.

Spiker & Hamlon's wagon factory at Logansport was destroyed by fire, the other night. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $16,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

B. F. Ibach, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, has been appointed superintendent in place of Dr. Hunt, resigned on account of ill-health.

Gov. Williams is pardoning convicts from the penitentiary on condition that they do not use intoxicating liquors any more. The Governor's temperance society now numbers four.

Geo. D. Mitchell, of Shelbyville, has, within the last week, buried three children, and a fourth is lying seriously ill. It is said that their complaint is whooping-cough, but some believe it to be scarlatina.

Thomas Josephs, the Washington county murderer, has been sent to the State prison for life, and the militia, who had been ordered to Salem to prevent mob violence, conducted the prisoner to his destination.

A well at Jeffersonville was cleaned the other day of the accumulation of the rubbish of ten years, when the workingmen came upon the well-preserved skeleton of a man. The question now is, How did it get there?

During a temperance meeting in the Indianapolis Opera House, Sunday afternoon, a lady who was sitting near the door fainted, causing some commotion. People in other parts did not realize what was the matter, and a panic was imminent, but happily averted.

As the Sheriff of Knox county entered the jail the other night, two prisoners secreted behind the door made a break for liberty. Refusing to stop at the demand of the Sheriff, he fired, and the ball passed through the back of one, named Moyles, with fatal effect. The other prisoner surrendered.

James Calaway, the pioneer African of Sullivan county, died last week, aged 97 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, having enlisted during the Indian outbreak in 1811. He served in Gen. Harrison's command in the march from Vincennes to Tippecanoe, was in the battle, and served with Gen. Harrison during the war. In 1814 he settled near Carlisle, where he has lived ever since, owning a small farm.

A most horrible casualty occurred at Millersburg one night last week. Three children of a family named Vance were playing near the kitchen stove, when the stove fell over, throwing a wash-boiler full of hot water over them, scalding them in a shocking manner. Medical aid was summoned, but of no avail. One died soon after, another expired next day, while the third was no doubt fatally scalded.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

[illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Great Reduction in Coffees, Teas, Sugars Syrups and Tobaccos.

Goods have never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant been selling so low as now.

JUST THINK OF GOOD RIO

COFF	14c Per Lb
BEST WHITE COFFEE A SUGAR	9½c Per Lb
EXTRA NEW ORLEANS SUGAR	8c Per Lb
EXTRA C SUGAR NEARLY WHITE	8½c Per Lb
GRANULATED AND CUT LOAF	10½ Per Lb
Sweet Drawing Young Hyson Tea	65c Per Lb
Choice Extra Gollen Syrup	44c Per Lb

Such low prices; there is no certainty of their continuing, but as long as we can purchase good bargains our motto is to give our customers the benefit of them.

RIO COFFEE DOWN 3 Cts; JAVA COFFEE DOWN 5 Cts.

Good Rio, 14c; best 17c; Old Government Java 25; Roasted Rio. 15c; best 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

SUGARS DOWN 1 CENT.

White Coffee A 9½c; Extra C 8½c; New Orleans Yellow 8c; Crushed, Cut Loaf and Granulated 10½c.

TEAS!

THE LOWEST THEY HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

When teas a few years ago sold at $1.50 and $2.00 per pound the extreme high prices almost kept the use of tea as a luxury; this is not so any longer. Teas are now relatively cheaper than coffee and the demand for them so increased the last five years that we now sell 2 and 3 chests daily. We keep up our usual motto of no middlemen. Our teas go direct to our customers and we purchase direct from importers, thereby saving them the three profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchant, which is at least 16 to 20c per lb.

Young Hyson	30c, 20, 50, best 65
Imperial	40, 60, best 65
Gunpowder	50, 60. best 65
Oolong	30, 40, best 60
Uncolored Japan	30, 40, best 70

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 70c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Best plug 50c; No. 1 50c; good 30 and 35c; smoking 28c; extra 35c; shorts 28c.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

Best dried apples 5c per pound. No. 1, dried peaches 7c. Choice raisins 10c. best 15c Seedless sultanas 14c. Best Santee currants 8c. Leghorn citron 25c. Lemon peel 20c.

COALOIL, FISH OIL AND NEATS FOOT OIL

Headlight 18c; Neat's foot oil 70c; fish oil 70c; machine oil 25c best 40c.

Scotch ale, London and Dublin porter 18c per bottle. Angelica California wine 25c. Old 76 for Medical use 50c All kinds of liquors and wines on hand.

MEATS! MEATS!

Sugar cured hams 9c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; best lard 9c; breakfast bacon 8c; pickeled pork 7c per pound.

FISH! FISH!

PICKEREL, WHITE FISH, HERRING AND MACKEREL.

No. 1. white fish ½ bbl. $5.00. Kitts 85c. No. 2, pickerel $1.50 Kitts 50c, No. 1. herring each 1c ½ bbl $3.00. Family mackerel in Kitts 65c and $1.25.

9-45 tf. 20 Cents on the Dollar saved by purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

Another Car-Load

OF

PARLOR AND COOKING

STOVES

Received at the Hardware Store of

KIBLINGER & CO

They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at

Old Prices!

30 per cent. less than the advance now.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store,

AUBURN, - - IND.

Now is the time of year when the young bride fondly gazes at seven fish knives, and a pair of sugar tongs, a napkin ring and a clock, and sweetly whispers to the wedding guests that the other presents are not displayed, owing to the wish of the givers, who hate publicity.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

* * *

A couple of Alabama darkies the other night discussing the coming meteoric shower: "De stars is gwine to fall on de 13th," said one. "Dey're meeters," replied the other. "Meeter—h—ll!" said the first speaker, contemptously; "dey're sho' 'nuff stars, an' you'll see 'um rainin' on de groun' like hail," and he walked off as though he had settled the question.

* * *

An angry beldame burst into a police court in Limerick, muttering incoherently and gesticulating violently. "What d'ye want, in the name of goodness?" asked the magistrate. "Justice!" she shrieked. "Arrah! look at the hour," petulantly answered his worship, who was getting hungry; "It's 4 o'clock, I tell ye, an' divil a bit more justice anybody will get from this binch to-day."—London World.

* * *

A monument having been proposed for our old friend Adam, the New Haven Register suggests an epitaph:

Erected
to the
Memory of
ADAM
The Grandfather
of
The Human Race.
He rose on Creation's morning and fell
before Eve.
Go thou and do likewise.

* * *

Florence, the actor, tells this story of the elder Booth: "He was playing Hamlet in Virginia one night and had no skull. A little darkey volunteered to get one. When Booth was leaving the theater he felt someone tugging at his coattail. He looked around and saw the little brunette. "What will you have, sonny?" "Please, sah, I want daddy's skull, sah." "Daddy's skull?" "Yes, sah. Dat used to be de ole man's head-piece afore de mewel kicked him, an' mammy'll lick me ter rags ef I lose it."

* * *

Strictly fresh reminiscence of General Grant: When a boy in Ohio, or somewhere else, Grant drove a milk wagon. Among his customers was a colored family. As he drove up one day to the domicile of this colored patron he bethought him to have a little fun at the expense of a pickaninny that was making mud pies in the dooryard, and so addressed it: "You Ephraham, take dat chalk out ob yo' eye!" Ephraham's mother happened to be just around the corner of the house hoeing the watermelons, and hastening around in front she almost yelled in her indignation: "See heah, honey, you hab all you kin tend to ef you take dat chalk out ob yo' milk."

* * *

An Expert Forger.

[New York Times.]

One of the most expert forgers that ever appeared in this country was caught in Massachusetts lately, convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He had not been in prison more than three months when, to the astonishment of the jailer, a pardon came for him, in due form, all signed by the governor and properly countersigned. There was nothing to be done but liberate the prisoner, and he walked out. But he had not been gone long before the jailer discovered that the prisoner had managed, through his friends, to get a blank pardon from the governor's office, had filled it out himself, and cleverly forged the signatures, and had then passed it out to his friends again, to be mailed to the jailer in proper shape. The clever forger had not gone far enough away to escape and he was arrested and sent back to prison. He employed a young New York lawyer, whose name is familiar through the fame of his father, and told him the story. "They have no right to lock you up again," said the lawyer, "having once liberated you, without legally proving that the pardon is a forgery. I can get you out, but it will cost you $1,500." "Go ahead!" said the forger. The lawyer went ahead, gained his case and liberated the prisoner. "I am going out west immediately," said the forger, as soon as he was free. "My father, who is a wealthy man, owns a $30,000 farm in Kansas, and he has just sent me this letter, begging me to come home and lead an honest life, and telling me to draw on him for $2,000 to pay my bills. I am his only son, and I have almost broken his heart; but this life is coming to an end; I shall settle down on my father's farm and be an honest man," and he showed the letter, a pathetic production from an afflicted parent. "I shall need $1,000 of the money to pay some little bills," continued the forger, "and here is a draft I have made on my father for the $2,000. If you can give me a check for $1,000 I will give you the draft, and will send you the other $500 as soon as I got home." The lawyer read the letter carefully, drew a check for $1,000 and handed it to his client, and received the draft for $2,000. About ten days after the draft was deposited in a bank for collection, it came back with the message that the man on whom it was drawn had been dead for eight years, and wasn't worth a cent when he was alive.

Boomers.

The boom in wheat and cloverseed has bursted; the boom in dry-goods and groceries goes on, but McQuiston & Ralston are still selling at about the same old prices, although the rise in prices has been about 30 per cent. in the last 90 days. A large lot of boys' caps at 20 and 40c. each; a fine cap from 50 to 75c.; men's caps in good styles from 60 to 75c.; also a good cap for 30c. Children's ladies' and men's underwear. Ladies' vests for 35c.; men's undershirts and drawers for 40c. a suit; good suits of underwear for 80c.; good flannels at 25c per yard; colored blankets from $1 60 to $5.00 per pair; good white blankets from $2.25 to $4.50 per pair; Knickerbocker dress goods from 8 to 12½c per yard. Headquarters for cloaks, clothing, gloves and mittens. Overcoats from 6 years up to number 45 in men's sizes. Men's and boys scarfs; misses and ladies' hoods, nubias; a large lot of broche shawls, the best and cheapest in the market. Call and examine our goods.

46-3t McQUISTON & RALSTON.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCrellis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance; and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

* * *

WANTED.—Second growth hickory timber suitable for ax handles. For particulars enquire at the Auburn House. 45-4w.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,
Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time.

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

45-2m. MAX G. LADE.

AI ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich South'er R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 19 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 06 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 54 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 25 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	8 00 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	2 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 43	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

Muncie Route.

THE SHORT LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS,
—AND—
THE SOUTHWEST.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1878.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.
FORT WAYNE	1 00 pm	5 40 pm
Bluffton	2 12 pm	53 pm
Montpelier	2 52 pm	28 pm
Hartford	3 17 pm	56 pm
MUNCIE	4 08 pm	[illegible] pm
Newcastle	5 00 pm	
Cambridge City	5 37 pm	
Connersville	6 17 pm	
Cincinnati	9 20 pm	
INDIANAPOLIS	8 15 pm	10 35 pm
Louisville	11 00 pm	8 20am
Terre Haute		1 2 am
St. Louis		7 30 am

STATIONS	GOING NORTH. Mail.	Express	Accom.
St. Louis		8 00 am	7 00 pm
Terre Haute		3 27 pm	1 32 pm
Louisville		2 00 pm	6 50 pm
Indianapolis		6.40pm	4 15am
Cincinnati	4 00 am		
Connersville	11 33 am		
Cambridge City	11 48 am		
New Castle	12 25 pm		
Muncie	1 25 pm	9 20 pm	6 55 am
Hartford	2 13 pm	10 18 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	2 40 pm	10 31 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	3 15 pm	11 00 pm	9 15 am
Fort Wayne	4 05 pm	11 15 am	9 45 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 6,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	8 3 am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9	8 28	7 51
Denver	9	8 06	8 45
Chili	9	9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 26	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 58
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 5,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 35	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 09	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 20	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Margaret Bell, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.
October 13th, 1879.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	
Chicago		10 40pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 05am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 [illegible]pm	2 16	1 2[illegible]
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 48	1 48
Albion	4 30pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	4 30pm	3 29	2 24
Garrett ar.	5 15pm	3 46	2 50
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 56	3 00
Auburn Junction	am	4 09	3 14
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 4	4 05
Defiance	6 45 am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 02
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	5 15pm	6 40pm
Tiffin	5 20	6 12	7 56
Fostoria	5 30	6 55	8 34
Defiance	4 40pm	11 30	10 28
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 43
Auburn Junction	7 26	12 40	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 28	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 38
Albion		2 08	12 58
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 20
CHICAGO		7 2	6 40

W. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City		6 25am		
Saginaw		7 15am		
Lansing		10 07am		
Grand Rapids		6 00am	12 15pm	
Detroit		7 00am	3 55pm	
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm	
Jackson	6 00am	11 55am	6 40pm	
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	6 27pm	
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	8 05pm	
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	9 20pm	
Angola	8 05am	2 10pm	11 40pm	
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	12 10am	
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	12 43am	
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	12 45am	
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 00am	
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm			
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am		
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am		
Washington		8 00pm		
Baltimore		9 20pm		

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore		7 10am		
Washington		8 35am		
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm		
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm		
Cincinnati	9 00am			
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 00am		
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 20am	
Auburn Junc.	5 50pm	12 30pm	2 45am	
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	3 15am	
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	3 40am	
Angola	7 17pm	1 20pm	4 50am	
Reading	8 08pm	2 17pm	6 15am	
Bankers	8 22pm	2 29pm	6 35am	
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 05am	
Ann Arbor	2 06am	5 10pm	10 35am	
Detroit	3 25am	6 20pm	11 45am	
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 05pm	4 00pm	
Lansing		5 45pm		
Saginaw		9 10pm		
Bay City		10 00pm		

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

D. M. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-30-1y

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—
Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 27, 1879. Number 48.

The Auburn Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE COURIER COMP'Y.
EDITORS,
THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn De-Kalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for De-Kalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Cassbeer & Metheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE. JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors. Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2,00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing house, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-ly

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, will full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

Grant as a Mendicant.

[State Sentinel.]

It has been sometimes said that "republics are ungrateful," but the assertion, though it has passed into history, will not bear investigation. The gratitude of republics is not less generous than that of monarchies; in fact, it is more generous, for it is more widely distributed. If the circumstances calling for gratitude be a military victory, republics do not, as a general thing, bestow it upon the individual who happens to be in command. The fact is recognized that the commanding general did not shed all the blood, kill all the opposing forces nor run all the risk of life and limb, and, therefore, is not entitled to all the gratituda. Hence, republics are inclined to reward the common soldier with a portion of their gratitude. This is not the rule with the monarchies where the common soldier is of scarcely more importance than dumb animals, and, whether dead or alive, receives precious little attention, and as for gratitud none at all. In the case of General Grant, however, the republic of the United States has departed from all accredited traditions of republics It has done little else but to bestow upon him rewards in testimony of its gratitude. He was rapidly promoted from a colonel to major general, and then to a still higher office, with pay and perquisites that would have enabled him to live in princely style during the remainder of his life. But this was not enough. The gratitude of the American people, prompting them to make no note of the schemes of partisans, found expression at the ballot box, and General Grant was twice made president of the United States, for which he received the sum of $300,000, and with other sums drawn from the treasury for services, General Grant has probably received not less than a half a million of dollars. All of this does not appear like ingratitude. On the contrary, it shows a larger amount of gratitude than was ever before lavished upon an American citizen. Grant now claims to be poor, and the republican organs are setting up a howl about the ingratitude of the United States as compared with that of the British government. While some of the republican papers are trying to work up a Grant presidential boom, others are pegging away to put money into Grant's pocket, and the general is, in a quiet way, helping on the financial boom as best he can. That Grant is seeking to make the impression that he is now flat broke is very clearly set forth in an interview at Omaha, where he expressed a willingness to take the position of a railroad conductor. The following is a portion of the reported interview:

Editor—Excuse me, general, for putting a leading question concerning your future home. What foundation is there for the report that you intend locating west of the Missouri river?

General Grant—There is not much foundation for such report. I am as yet undecided where to locate. If I should conclude to go west of the Missouri I would either locate at Denver or San Francisco. Although I am really without a home, I shall make Galena my home for the present, I shall have to go to work at some occupation next summer, and in all probability I shall then locate in Chicago.

Editor—So you have no idea of making your future him in this section of the country?

General Grant—As I said before, my preference would be either Denver or San Francisco. I should prefer a position as mining engineer or railroad conductor.

Just now Grant is entertaining all sorts of propositions for employment, from president of a nail factory to president of the United States: from the position of president of the Isthmus Canal company to a railroad conductor. From such statements, the conclusion is inevitable that Grant is out of spondulicks and ready to take almost any job that offers, at small wages. As a matter of course, this is all low demagoguery, but it answers for a text upon which republican sheets may preach for Grant's pecuniary benefit. The Chicago Tribune is foremost in the business. It thinks Grant is not well fixed for the remainder of his life. True, we paid him while he was in the army, provided a life office for him when the war was over, then paid him for being president, but that is not enough. The "nation" must keep on paying, just to show that as a "nation," we take care of our presidents when out of office; play guardian over them; make annual preparations for their support; give them fast horses, well trained hounds, elegant mansions and send them on pleasure trips around the world. To make a man president the Tribune thinks is an "empty honor;" a "glittering reward," with no money in it. Grant wants the substantial—money, houses, land—and all because he was a general in the army. If congress would create the office of field marshal at $30,000 a year, appoint Grant and then retire him on half pay, the general might get along without feeling the pangs of thirst or hunger, but in the opinion of the Tribune the United States should do for Grant what the British government did for Wellington; for Grant is, in its estimations, a bigger man than the iron duke, because he made the United States a nation with a big "N." England gave Wellington $4,115,000 in cash, $70,000 a year in pensions, and raised him to the summit of the peerage, while Grant has only received about $500,000 and the "empty, glittering reward of the presidency." Something ought to be done to get Grant out of politics he is as much a disturbing element as was ever the negro. If the government has got to take care of him—feed and clothe and shelter him—let the fact be understood, so that the committee of ways and means can provide for it. The country is getting tired of this Grant obligation business; and Grant, if he has half the sense he is credited with, ought to stop his nonsense about finding employment, getting work, etc. It disgusts all sensible people. It is a bid, in the wrong direction, for sympathy, and its purpose is well understood.

* * *

A Moving Palace.

This is truly an age of wonders, and among them are, talking by lightning, walking on air, on the wings of the wind, and transferring, as it were, a whole orchestra over hundreds of miles of wire. These are no greater than the rapidity of travel on the railways, however, as the hurrying trains every day show. There are always new conveniences and improvements in the manner of travel which add greatly to the comfort of those who are journeying. One of the latest, though it has been in use some time, is the Pullman Hotel Cars, where one is always "at home," and can eat, walk, talk, or sleep, as he chooses. Go down to the Chicago & North-Western depot any evening, or any morning, and you will see the moving palace. The Pullman Hotel Cars were put on the Chicago & North-Western Railway about the first of July, last year, and they have proven to be an unquestioned and decided success. The cars are beauties, and a person can get aboard at Chicago in the morning and ride through to Council Bluffs without leaving the car, and still have all the conveniences of any of the most elegant hotels. They are on the European plan, "You pay only for what you get." If you have never seen them, it will pay you to go down to the depot some evening and go through the train.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Daily Republican.

In these Hotel Cars the meals are a la carte—you pay for what you get, and nothing more; and this at very reasonable rates.

The managers of the company have determined to omit nothing which will add to the convenience, safety, and comfort of the traveling public who favor them with their patronage; and further, that they will not be eclipsed in this direction by any other railroad in the world. Hence these cars, constructed by the Pullman Palace Car company especially for the Pioneer Line, are the finest ever built.

It is not exaggeration to say that no road in the world can produce the equal to these magnificent cars, and as the average traveler wants the best of everything that can be had, he must of necessity use this line in his trans-continental trip.

The charges for berths in these Hotel Cars are the same (and no higher) as are made in the more common Sleeping Car, so that the traveler using one of these palatial hotels is given much more worth for his money than he can get on any other line.

Remember! Pullman Hotel Cars are now running regularly between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the Denver and California Express Trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Westbound, they leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, (and on every third Sunday,) from the Wells Street Depot, at 10:30 a. m., and arrive at Council Bluffs next morning. East bound, they leave Council Bluffs at 5:30 p. m., daily except Saturday, (and on every third Saturbay,) and reach Chicago the next afternoon.

Bear in mind! No other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars, Pullman Dining Cars, or any other form of Hotel, Dining, or Restaurant Cars through between Chicago and the Missouri River. On no other road can you get all the meals you require between Chicago and Omaha **without leaving the car you start in. This is the only line that has through eating cars of any sort.**

* * *

—Miss Alice Clark is prepared to do all kinds of knitting. Ladies' and children's hose, gentlemen's half-hose, and mittens of all sizes made to order. Residence at the corner of Jackson and Eleventh streets, Auburn, Indiana. 47-3w.

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY.

Statistics Regarding Age and Occupation of Inmates

(Michigan City Dispatch.)

The present number of convicts were sentenced as follows, according to age: One under 15 yeary of age, 90 between 15 and 20, 180 between 20 and 25, 117 between 25 and 30, 60 between 30 and 35, 50 between 35 and 40, 30 between 40 and 45, 17 between 45 and 50, 11 between 50 and 55, 7 between 55 and 60, 6 from 60 to 65, 2 from 65 to 70 and two above 70 years of age.

Among the convicts now incarcerated here we find some of their occupations to have been as follows: 5 bakers, 10 barbers, 5 barkeepers, 11 blacksmiths, 5 bookkeepers, 2 brakemen, 3 brick layers, 4 brick makers, 11 butchers, 1 boot black, 2 boiler makers, 14 carpenters, 5 carriage makers, 8 cigar makers, 9 clerks and bookkeepers, 1 commercial traveler, 7 cooks, 20 coopers, 2 clergymen, 1 dentist, 2 druggists, 1 dead beat, 6 engineers, 117 farmers, 5 railroad firemen, 2 grocers, 1 harness makers, 11 hostlers, 7 hotel keepers, 3 lawyers 195 laborers, 2 machinists, 6 moulders, 3 merchants, 23 painters, 5 plasterers, 3 printers, 3 photographers, 11 railroad men, 2 physicians, 2 stone cutters, 9 shoe-makers, 14 teamsters; 1 each of the following—thief, tramp, trades, turner, veterinary surgeon; 4 waiters and 2 teachers.

* * *

A Hoosier Edison.

Charles Reitz is now preparing a new cigar lighter, upon which he has a patent, which takes the shine off of everything in that line yet invented. It will have the appearance of an ordinary cigar lighting gas jet, but will have a spiral of platinum connected with a small battery by means of the usual wire in such a manner that when not in use the power to the battery is preserved entirely, and the moment any one desires to light a cigar the power is applied and instantly the platinum is brought to a white heat. This heat is created as the lighter is brought down to the cigar. It does away with the [illegible] of the [illegible] that comes from all the other cigar lighters now in use, and is, besides, a novelty, which is what the people demand.

Mr. Reitz says he is going to transfer by electricity, over a wire, a portion of power from some steam machinery near at hand sufficient to turn some of the lathes in his shop.

* * *

Among the stories going the rounds about Senator Chandler is one illustrating his bluff manners. He was much chagrined at the president's neglect of him after the inauguration, and had hoped for a place in the cabinet. In his disappointment he refused for many months to go to the White House. Finally he went. Shortly after his return here from a trip home as a private citizen he met the president, who grasped his hands warmly, and with an air of patronage said: "Well, Chandler, I suppose your old constituents were glad to welcome you home again?" "Yes, Mr. President," Chandler replied, "I met with but one man who seemed discontented. He is an old republican and taking my hand on seeing me he said: "Chandler, I believe you are an honest man; you never did steal anything but the presidency, and that, as it turns out, is only petty larceny.' Confidential relations were not resumed on that day.

* * *

How Silver Ore is Sold at Leadville.

The business of buying and selling ore in a camp like this, when the output of the mines is so immense and the value of dollars so great, has been reduced to a science, and is by no means, as many have supposed, dependent upon the fair dealing and honesty of the mill men, who generally are the purchasers The large mining corporations and wealthy individual owners of productive properties have their own assayers as well as their own scales at the mines. So far as practicable, similar ores from the different pay streaks are piled together for shipment, under the distinguished titles of hard carbonates, iron, dark sand, gray sand, and many other varieties of ore. The assayer makes frequent assays for the purpose of keeping a general knowledge of these separate kinds of ore, yet such assays are not the basis upon which sales are made, owing to the fact that such samples may be either too high or too low for the bulk of such lots, and the correct sampling must be arrived at by the process customary at the sampling works of reserving so many pounds, at regular intervals, out of a given weight of ore as it is being crushed. This system gives approximately the true value of the bulk of ore to ascertain which is equally to the interest of the buyer and seller. Samples from these bulk samples are assayed by the mill men and by the owners, and if the ounces closely tally, the price to be paid is arrived at.—Leadville (Col.) Times.

IS GRANT INSANE?

What a California Newspaper Ventures to Say on the Subject.

[San Francisco News Letter, Nov. 8.

Rumors are afloat that General Grant shows signs of a malady that is hereditary in his family. It is said that his father, Jesse Grant, was afflicted with softening of the brain before he was 60 years of age, and that during the last years of his life was little more than an imbecile. Orville Grant, whose eccentric conduct in California only last year, will be remembered, has since been an inmate in the New Jersey Insane Asylum. It is also said that one of the general's sisters has been afflicted the same way. Many people who have met General Grant since his arrival in San Francisco have noticed an occasional wild, strange look in his eye. Often when conversing with gentlemen, and even with old friends, he has stopped short in the middle of a sentence and hesitated, sometimes for a full moment, before completing it. At San Jose he was introduced to a number of soldiers who fought with him at Fort Donaldson. Instead of greeting them cordially he turned half around and simply stared at them over his shoulder and never said a word. Again, at Stockton and at Maderia he was presented to a number of his old comrades in the Mexican war, but the general treated them in the coolest manner, and in a way that left the impression on every one present that he was displeased at meeting them. These, and many other instances of his peculiar conduct, go to show that it is a sad probability that his mind is commencing to weaken. While in the presidential chair General Grant was noted for his affable greetings to all his visitors and on no other hypothesis can the great change in his manners be placed, than that there is something wrong in his mental faculties. Perhaps the great strain on him for the 15 years of his eminent public career has had something to do with the change in him that is now so painfully observable. Another evidence of his approaching affliction is the unevenness of his conversations. At times he will talk with fluency and ease, and then in a few minutes relapse into an attitude of perfect silence, and only answer questions by a "Yes" or a "No." We most sincerely hope that the great calamity of a "mind o'erthrown" may never be visited upon the illustrious general and statesman whom San Francisco and all the world has delighted to honor. It would be a national affliction were he to become incapacitated for future usefulness.

* * *

Another Scheme.

It is being hinted by some of the republican papers that the New York legislature which meets this winter should select the presidential electors for the next meeting of the electoral college in 1880. As the legislature is largely republican, this scheme would give New York to the republican candidate for the presidency without doubt. If this new radical dodge should develop into anything near a consummation, it might be well enough for Governor Williams to call the Indiana legislature together and let it select Indiana's electors in the manner proposed by New York radical papers for that state, and Governor Bishop might call the old legislature of Ohio together for the same purpose, as the new legislature of Ohio does not assemble until after the first of January. With Ohio and Indiana thus arranged for, perhaps we might yield New York to the tender mercies of a republican legislature. —State Sentinel.

* * *

Spencerville.

—The anxiety to squeeze a Lemon, on the part of some of our young men, is likely to bring their names before the grand jury.

—Rev. J. B. Helwig, president of Wurtenburg college, Springfield, Ohio, preached in the Lutheran church Sabbath morning and evening.

—During the remainder of the conference year, Rev. I. M. Wolverton will preach in the evening, at the M. E. church, every two weeks.

—Mrs. J. R. Bittinger and daughters, of Ft. Wayne, have been visiting friends here recently.

—Levi Shutt and daughter, left for their home in Michigan Saturday morning last.

—Miss Ella Emanuel will have charge of the primary department of our school during the winter term.

—O. W. Rummel started for Indianapolis on Monday, where he will attend the session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

—The saloon on the corner is beginning to cause a confusion of voices after night.

—Married, at the Lutheran parsonage, Sunday, Nov. 16, by Rev. S. Kelso, Samuel H. Grill and Lida J. Points.

Young Seward placed a pistol to his head, in the presence of the girl who had rejected his suit, at Houston, Minn, and said he was going to commit suicide. He counted: "One, two——," and she covered her eyes with her hands. "Look at me," he said; she obeyed; "three!" and into his brain went the fatal bullet.

* * *

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-ly.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt Its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc. with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
43-ly 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FIRE broke out in a tenement house in Cannon street, New York, and spread so rapidly that several of the inmates were unable to escape. Joseph Batzkie and Mary Basbaski threw themselves from a window and were killed. Batzkie's family, consisting of wife, two children and mother-in-law, were suffocated. A policeman named Lynch received fatal injuries in a vain endeavor to rescue the doomed family.... Charles Drews and Franklin Stichler were hanged at Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 14, for the murder of Joseph Raber. Drews and Stichler were members of a gang of six implicated in the murder of Joe Raber, at Indiantown gap, for the purpose of getting the insurance on his life. They held Raber's head under water until life was gone....Myron A. Buell, aged 20, was hanged at Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 14th inst., for the murder, on the 25th of last June, of Catherine May Richards, aged 15 years.... James P. Ferguson, living near Hopkinsville, N. Y., went to that town the other day, to persuade J. H. Combs to marry his sister, whom he had ruined. Combs refused to keep the premise of marriage, whereupon Ferguson purchased a double-barreled gun, loaded both barrels with buckshot, and, going to Combs' store, emptied both barrels into him.

THE WEST.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon was witnessed at South Bend, Ind., a few days ago. A whirlwind struck the Polish Catholic Church, a large wooden structure with a steeple a hundred feet high, and containing two large bells, and demolished it to atoms. The wreck is so complete that it looks as if a powder explosion had occurred. Two bell-ringers were in the church at the time, but escaped with a few scratches. The whirlwind gathered and spent its force in this one spot.

DISPATCHES from Los Pinos Indian Agency, dated Nov. 14, state that the Peace Commission was fully organized and in full blast. Present, Gen. Hatch, Gen. Charles Adams, Chief Ouray, First Lieut. Gustavus Valois, Ninth Cavalry, recorder and legal adviser; J. T. Townsend, of New Mexico, interpreter. Chiefs Douglass and Johnson were present, and quite nervous, notwithstanding their efforts to appear at ease. As the commission sits with closed doors, nothing will be known in relation to its proceedings until the official report reaches Washington.

A DISPATCH from Los Pinos Agency, in Colorado, says of the Ute peace council: "The Indians who testify before the commission are sworn by Chief Ouray according to the custom of the Ute nation. Douglass was the first witness called at the order of Ouray. He arose from his seat, and, standing erect, with his arm raised, he administered the oath to himself, as follows: 'By the heavens above; by the earth that will receive me; by the Great Spirit that looks down upon me; I dare not speak anything but the truth.' This was said with much force, and with appropriate gesture. He saw nothing, heard nothing, and took no part in killing Meeker and the employes and in the fight with Thornburgh. Chief Johnson knew even less than Douglass. To the question, 'Do you know whether there has been any fight at White river?' he answered, 'No.' None of his relatives were in the fight, so far as he knew, and he could not give the name of a single Indian engaged in the killing of Meeker and the employes nor the troops."—It is gradually becoming known that the hostile Utes during their recent council determined at first to kill Commissioner Adams, but that they finally decided on the course they have pursued. This part of their proceedings was not translated to Adams, and he now only finds it out through Ouray and other Indians.

HON. BENNING W. JENNESS, formerly United States Senator from New Hampshire, and who narrowly escaped the Democratic nomination for President in 1852, died a few days ago in Cleveland, Ohio, aged 73 years.... As a freight train consisting of sixteen cars was crossing Macoupin creek, on the Chicago and Alton railroad, in Greene county, Ill., the structure gave way, precipitating nine cars into the stream. The engineer and a brakeman were killed, and the fireman was badly injured. The bridge was a new iron truss of 154 feet span.

MAX MARETZEK and his new American opera "Sleepy Hollow" are now paying Chicago a visit, holding the boards at McVicker's at the present time. Of the musical merits of the opera "Sleepy Hollow," it is enough to say that it is a delightful performance. It was brought out at the Academy of Music, New York, and instantly made a success in that metropolis. The cast as distributed in the company is as follows: Katrina Van Tassell, the belle of Sleepy Hollow, Miss Annie Montague; Frau Van Spuyter, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox; Abraham Van Brunt, Mr. Charles Turner; Heinrich Van Ness, Mr. L. Fink; Ichabod Crane, Mr. W. C. Gardiner; Baltus Van Tassell, Mr. Burnett; Frau Van Tassell, Miss Ada Whitman; Annie Stelf, Miss L. West.

ALBERT WOODWARD, wife and two daughters, started from their home in Jefferson county, Ind., in a spring wagon. In crossing Clifty river the swift current swept the wagon and mules down stream. Mr. Woodward attempted to cut the harness, but was washed away and thrown out on the bank. His wife and daughters were drowned....A Buffalo dispatch says that when seventy miles east by north of Point au Pelee, a severe squall struck the schooner C. G. Breed, capsizing her and drowning all on board excepting two men, Frank Davis and David McAllister. The vessel lay on her side for twenty minutes, the crew clinging to her sides and rigging all that time. She then filled and sunk. As she did so she righted. Frank Davis, who was clinging to the masthead, was lifted out of the water. He remained in this position until he was rescued by a crew sent out by the propeller Milwaukee. The crew consisted of Capt. Rose and eight men, all of whom but Davis and McAllister found a watery grave....It is reported that Jay Gould has purchased the Missouri Pacific railroad, running from St. Louis to Kansas City. The price paid was $3,850,000 cash.

ADVICES from Los Pinos Indian Agency to the 18th inst. are to the following effect: Chief Sowerwick was the next witness after Douglass and Johnson. He proved himself either the greatest ignoramus or the greatest liar of any Indian that has yet appeared before the commission. He knew absolutely nothing about the massacre or fight, and even denied the fact that Gen. Adams slept in his tent while at White river. There is evidently an agreed plan on the part of the Indians to furnish no information of any kind, and, by this means, thwart the wishes of Ouray and the object of the commission. After Sowerwick had given his lying testimony, Gen. Adams addressed Ouray, pointing out that Sowerwick had testified falsely, and adding that he did not believe that Sowerwick, or any other of the Indians, intended to tell the truth. He asked Ouray to recommend some other plan by which the Government might ascertain who were engaged in the White river difficulties. Said he: "We want the guilty parties; and, if you think we cannot find out who they are, we had better go home." Ouray responded: "I cannot force them to say what they do not wish; I brought them here that they might speak for themselves." He afterward added: "Show me any act of law by which a man is compelled to convict himself." Ouray afterward acknowledged he was afraid of assassination. At last accounts he was very ill. Owing to the indisposition of Ouray, the commission adjourned till Monday the 24th. Ouray informed Gen. Adams he will accomplish the purpose for which the commission was convened, and bring the guilty parties to justice, if he dies in the attempt.

AT Leadville, Col., a few nights ago, a barber named Bockhouse, while returning from his work, was stopped by three footpads and commanded to throw up his hands. He immediately did so, having a self-cocking pistol in his hand, with which he instantly killed one and shot another in the arm and captured him. The next afternoon Bockhouse was borne through all the principal streets in a chair on the backs of men, followed by a large procession of men bearing a banner inscribed on one side the words "Footpad Exterminator," and on the other side "Terror to Robbers." A purse of $1,000 was raised by the citizens and presented to Bockhouse.

DENVER papers give accounts of terrible suffering during the recent storm in the vicinity of Leadville. Two men crossing Mosquito pass from Leadville were frozen to death, and a third was killed by a wagon running over him. A man with his team on the summit was blown away, and no trace of him can be found. A stage-coach was upset, and one passenger killed and several wounded.

A TUNNEL in course of construction on a narrow-gauge railway between San Jose and Santa Cruz, Cal., has been the scene of a frightful explosion, resulting in the death of twenty-five or thirty Chinese laborers. San Francisco dispatches give the following particulars of the calamity: It appears that the blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of gas generated by the filtering of coal oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about twenty more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades. When they had penetrated about 1,500 feet their torches caused a second explosion more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its center. Two white men, Linkle and Johnson, were brought out terribly burned, and about ten Chinamen, all seriously injured. As near as can be learned some thirty Chinamen are killed.

ONE of the severest gales experienced on Lake Michigan for many seasons occurred on Wednesday, Nov. 19. The storm was severest on the east shore, where a number of vessels were wrecked and stranded, though, luckily, there is little or no loss of life to report—thanks to the efficiency of the life-saving service. At Grand Haven, Mich., there was a remarkable series of disasters, following each other in rapid succession. First the scow Maple Leaf, lumber-laden, missed her piers and went ashore; she is a total loss; the life-saving crew saved all on board. An hour afterward the schooner J. A. Holmes, light, went on the beach near her. Later still, the schooner Margaret Dall went on near the Holmes, and then came the schooner C. O. D., which went on high and dry a few feet further north of the Dall. The last-named was soon followed by the schooner *Mystic*—all this in the space of an hour or two. Then came the steam barge Gen. Paine, which struck the Grand Haven bar, and sunk in eighteen feet of water. Just thirty minutes after she struck, the crew were taken off by the life-saving men after a gallant fight with the wind and waves. Next the schooner Robert Howlett tried to get in, but could not, and went ashore.

PECK & BAUSHER'S lard refinery, on Illinois street, near the lake shore, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Loss, $65,000; insurance, $44,000.

GRANT will again visit Chicago about the 5th of December, and make a three days' stay. On the 9th of December he is booked for a reception at Indianapolis. Louisville will take a look at him on the 10th, Cincinnati on the 11th, and Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia on succeeding dates. After his visit to Washington, he will go South, spending the winter either in Cuba or Mexico.

DISPATCHES from Los Pinos Agency of the 19th of November state that "the last forty-eight hours have witnessed a decided change for the better, and the prospects for a peaceful solution of the White river troubles may safely be predicted. Ouray informs the commission that the reason why the Indians refused to testify at first was a fear of arrest, but now that they are satisfied of good faith on the part of the commission they will all be here inside of six days, Jack among the number, and we shall have the Indian version of the whole affair. The day on which Douglass gave his testimony he had an escort with him, who were prepared to defend him in case of arrest. The hostiles met the commission with the intention of telling a consistent lie throughout, but Gen. Adams' coup d'etat brought them to a realizing sense of their position, and they are now pleading for peace. They are thoroughly frightened, and the fears of a winter campaign against them have exacted the promise to honestly testify and abide the consequences. They say, 'One big fight, and the Indians' ammunition all gone. No food, and we starve.'"

REED & SONS, the well-known music and piano dealers of Chicago, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

IT is estimated that the business of Chicago was about doubled during the three-days' stay in the city of the crowd that came to see Gen. Grant. A rough estimate makes out that the principal hotels made a gain of about $28,000—not to mention the smaller ones; the restaurants a gain of from 300 to 500 per cent.; the ready-made clothing houses, about 50 per cent.; Field, Leiter & Co., a gain of about $50,000, and other houses in proportion; the saloons, an inestimable amount. The visitors probably left behind them about $1,125,000 for actual expenses. The cost of patriotism to Chicago, in decorating, etc., was about $50,000.

LATER and more extended accounts of the gale which swept the lakes on the 19th and 20th of November show the damages to have been vastly greater than first reports indicated. The east shore of Lake Michigan suffered the greatest, the beach being lined with the wrecks of luckless vessels that were caught out by the hurricane. On Lakes Erie and Huron the gale was not so violent, but a number of vessels were wrecked. There is no great loss of life to report, but the stories of hair-breadth escapes of the unfortunate mariners who were compelled to face the elements are numerous.

THE SOUTH.

THE man Williams, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Nix, the colored Postmaster at Blackville, S. C., has, with two others, been arrested on a charge of conspiracy by United States officers. They are bound over for trial in the United States Court at Columbus.

A CANTON (Miss.) dispatch mentions the arrest of Eliza Pinkston, of Louisiana Returning Board fame, on the charge of murdering her husband, who died suddenly and mysteriously.

GENERAL.

THE following is the condition of wheat, tobacco and corn, as reported by the Department of Agriculture at Washington: Wheat—Returns show an increase in the wheat crop of 26,000,000 bushels over last year. This great increase is the result of a very large yield in all the States bordering on the Ohio river and the Missouri. The Northwestern States show little variation from last year. Kansas and California both decline in yield. Texas, of all the Southern States, is the only one that falls off in the yield this year. Tobacco—The indicated product for the entire country is 98 per cent. of that of 1878. Corn—The corn crop promises an increase of over 200,000,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent. over that of last year. The Atlantic gulf coast States note some decrease, but other sections of the Union have greatly increased their yield. The Southern inland State's increase nearly 20 per cent. over other sections; Mississippi valley nearly 20. The Pacific States report about the same yield as last year.

ADVICES from Cuba received in New York by mail show that the new insurrection in that island is a formidable one. The patriots have defeated the Spaniards in one pitched battle, and are gathering in force for an advance on Puerto Principe. It is expected by their leaders that thousands of slaves will join them, and that by the time reinforcements from Spain arrive the insurgents will be prepared to deal with the augmented army of the Captain General.

LATE advices from Havana indicate that the Cuban insurrection is more formidable than the meager accounts hitherto have indicated. There have been several important engagements, in which both sides claim to have been victorious, but the weight of the testimony is in favor of the insurgents, who are organizing in large numbers.... The United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision declaring the Federal law relating to trade-marks to be unconstitutional. This decision operates to destroy the value of some 8,000 trade-marks now registered in the United States Patent Office, and to throw out about 200 applications for registry now pending.... A new ocean telegraph cable has just been laid across the Atlantic, from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass. This makes the fifth telegraphic cable connecting Europe and America.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT, after a week's round of festivities, embracing receptions, banquets and dinner parties, bade adieu to Chicago on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 19, and returned to his home in Galena. A chronology of the week's events, briefly summarized, stands about thus: Wednesday, grand reception and procession by the citizens and military evening, Army of the Tennessee reception at Haverly's Theater. Thursday, reception by the veteran soldiers at McVicker's Theater; evening, grand banquet at the Palmer House. Friday, private reception at Col. Fred Grant's residence; evening, reception and banquet at the rooms of the Chicago Club. Saturday, Gen. Grant received the veterans of the Mexican war, and received and shook the hands of the public at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Sunday, he attended the Centenary Church (Rev. Dr. Thomas). Monday, he reviewed 40,000 school children at the Exposition building, and in the evening attended a reception by the Calumet Club. Tuesday, he attended a reception by the Loyal Legion at the rooms of the Chicago Club, visited the Protestant Orphan Asylum and made a long speech, and in the evening attended the Second regiment reception at McVicker's Theater. Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 10 a. m., left for Galena.

A SERIOUS disaster on Lake Ontario occurred a few nights ago. The tug Seymour of Ogdensburg, left Cape Vincent with four tugs, three dredges and eighteen scows in tow for Buffalo. During the night a gale was encountered, and three tugs and all of the small dredges and scows were lost. One tug was picked up, and the Seymour arrived at Sackett's Harbor. Of the crews nineteen persons were saved. Twelve were lost.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its annual meeting in Washington last week, in response to letters from the wife and daughter of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, denying the charges of disloyalty against the deceased, adopted the following resolution offered by Gen. Sherman:

> *Resolved*, That the heartfelt sympathy of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby tendered to the wife and daughter of the first commander of the army of the Cumberland; that the society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character and his heroic devotion to his country, and that they will ever regret that his ill-health in 1861 prevented him from reaping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union, and that nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over the honored grave of Gen. Robert Anderson at West Point.

Toledo, Ohio, was agreed upon as the place, and September, 1880, as the time, for the next meeting. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Gen. Phil H. Sheridan.
Vice Presidents—Gen. Underwood, Massachusetts; Gen. Barnum, New York; Gen. Carmer, New Jersey; Gen. Negley, Pennsylvania; Gen. Duffield, Michigan; Col. Hobson, Kentucky; Capt. E. E. Rhum, Tennessee; Gen. Morgan, Illinois; Gen. Streight, Indiana; Gen. Myer, Ohio; Col. Johnston, Wisconsin; Col. Conover, Missouri; Gen. Martin, Kansas; Capt. Wood, Minnesota; and Capt. Sellеck, Iowa.
Recording Secretary—Capt. Steel.
Corresponding Secretary—Gen. Cist.
Treasurer—Gen. Fullerton.

WASHINGTON.

THE report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the gross proceeds of the disposal of the public lands during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, were as follows: Cash sales, $894,840.93; fees, commissions, etc., $980,314.93; total, $1,875,155.86. The total number of acres of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws, and by the location of warrants and scrip, was 8,881,398.93.

ADMIRAL AMMEN, of the United States navy, recently called upon President Hayes with a letter from an acquaintance in Paris, assuring him of a satisfactory arrangement in Paris for the immediate advancement, when required, of one-third of the capital necessary for the Nicaragua inter-oceanic canal enterprise by one of the most substantial banking houses of Europe, upon condition that Gen. Grant will consent to accept the Presidency of an American company organized for the construction of the work.... Assistant Secretary of State Seward has tendered his resignation.

THE Washington Grand Jury has found an indictment against John Hitz, late President, and Charles E. Prentiss, late cashier of the German National Bank of that city, for embezzling $59,620 in cash and $5,000 in the stock of that bank....A Washington dispatch says the loss to the Government in the amount of money received by Postmasters throughout the country the past two years will be less than 1-20th of 1 per cent....The formation of Supervisors' districts, under the provisions of the Census act of March 3, 1879, has been completed by Superintendent Walker, except in regard to the States of Massachusetts and California. The appointments of Supervisors must be made in each instance by the selection of applicants residing within the boundaries of the respective districts.

AT a Cabinet meeting last week the decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal Trade-Mark law is unconstitutional was referred to, and, in view of the existence of treaties with several foreign nations under which we have guaranteed trade-mark protection in this country to their subjects, it was agreed that the President should request Congress to enact some legislation on this subject which shall be free from the objection of unconstitutionality, but afford protection to foreign trade-marks.

COMPTROLLER KNOX, in his annual report, advocates the immediate retirement of the greenback circulation. According to the showing made by the Director of the Mint, the coin now in the United States aggregates more than $600,000,000. This, with the issues of the national banks, the Comptroller regards as sufficient for the needs of the country.

COL. JOHN HAY, author of "Little Breeches," has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in place of Frederick W. Seward, recently resigned. Mr. Hay is an Ohio man, as well as a newspaper man.

POLITICAL.

ACCORDING to Collector Beard of Boston, the President has a surprise in store for the country in his forthcoming message, it being nothing less than a recommendation that the greenbacks be retired and destroyed.

JUDGE BEAMAN has declined the appointment of United States Senator from Michigan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler. Gov. Croswell has conferred the honor upon ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin, of Detroit.

A CALL has been issued for a conference in Washington, on the 8th of January next, of Chairmen of the State Committees of the Greenback-Labor and National parties and the editors of Greenback newspapers, with a view to determining upon the policy of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in 1880.

FULL returns from all the counties in Mississippi show the Legislature of that State to consist as follows:

	Dem.	G.	Rep.	Ind.
Senate	34	2	1	0
House	96	16	5	3
Total	130	18	6	3

There are six colored members of the Legislature, four of whom are Republicans, one a Greenbacker and one a Democrat—the latter from Yazoo.... An Albany dispatch gives the following as the pluralities by which the Republican candidates for State officers are elected in New York: Cornell, for Governor, 35,676; Hoskins, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,150; Carr, Secretary of State, 3,159; Wadsworth, Comptroller, 6,619; Wendell, Treasurer, 3,274; Ward, Attorney General, 7,333. Horatio Seymour, Jr., Democrat, is elected State Engineer by about 10,000 majority. Legislature—Republican majority in the Senate, 18; Republican majority in the House, 56. Majority on joint ballot, 74.

SOUTHERN gentlemen in Washington are said to favor a movement by members of Congress from the South to create the office of Captain General of the army, with a salary of $50,000 per annum, and give it to Gen. Grant for life.

IN Wisconsin the majorities of the Republican candidates over the Democrats at the late election are as follows: Gov. Smith, 25,494; Lieut. Gov. Bingham, 26,047; Secretary Warner, 26,085; Treasurer Guenther, 28,881; Attorney General Wilson, 25,683; Superintendent Whitford, 21,836. The above figures are liable to some change upon refooting, but they will not be varied over fifty either way.

FOREIGN.

THE organic complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is said to be an incipient stage of fatty degeneration of the heart, as yet but slightly developed. There is no immediate cause for apprehension....A Berlin dispatch reports that Russia is daily striving, but ineffectually, to come to special friendly relations with Germany.... The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says: "Sir Austin Layard, British Ambassador to Turkey, has been instructed to hold no further communications with the Porte regarding Asia Minor, but to send for a British fleet, so that it may anchor in Turkish waters within a few days. Subsequent proceedings will depend on whether the Turks proceed to the fulfillment of their promises."

THE British military authorities in Afghanistan have arrived at the conclusion that Yakoob Khan, now a prisoner in their hands, was the prime mover in the insurrection at Cabul. The theory accepted in army circles is that he incited the populace to attack the British embassy, under the impression that a hostile demonstration of that character would force Cavagnari to withdraw, but it is believed that he contemplated the wholesale slaughter which followed.... Diphtheria, which for several years has made great ravages in Russia, seems to be gaining more and more ground. The disease has attained such frightful proportions in some of the regions that the percentage of mortality far exceeds that of birth. The mortality both of youthful and adult population is so enormous that the Government has appointed a special commission under M. Karel, physician in ordinary to the Emperor, to inquire into the cause of the epidemic.... Official circles in Spain are greatly alarmed by the news from Cuba of the rapid spread of the insurrection reinaugurated there a few weeks ago. Several interpellations have been made in the Cortes, to all of which answers showing the gravity of the situation have been returned. It is claimed that, while the insurgents are widely scattered and intrepidly led, they do not number over 3,000; but the fact that heavy reinforcements will be sent forward at once seems to prove that the colonial army is inadequate to suppress the revolt.

LATE advices from Mexico mention but two revolutions now in progress. These are in Yucatan and Chihuahua, the former in the extreme southeastern portion of the republic and the latter on the northwestern frontier. The pronunciados have captured the cities of Chihuahua and Merida, and federal troops have been sent against them....A daughter of Gen. Sickles has greatly scandalized her friends and relatives by eloping from Paris with an adventurer named McCarthy, a Southerner and a married man....A Cabul dispatch says that forty-nine Afghans have been hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy. The inquiry into the Ameer's connection with the massacre has begun....Thirteen persons returning from a fair were drowned while crossing the Loochindaal, of the Scottish island of Islay....A dispatch from Pesth says the distress in Montenegro is very great. One-sixth of the population is almost starving.

A ROME telegram confirms the statement that an agreement has been reached between Germany and the Vatican. Mgr. Jacobini, Papal Nuncio at Munich, will visit Berlin in December, probably to confer with Bismarck, who is said to have made important concessions in the recent negotiations....The former Confederate cruiser, Shenandoah, which in late years has been owned by the Sultan of Zanzibar, was recently sunk in the Indian ocean, and most of the crew drowned.

THE Americans are busy at Alexandria, Egypt, with the removal of the obelisk presented to the city of New York. The obelisk has been cleared to the base, twenty feet below the present level of the soil, and it now stands on a block of granite weighing forty tons, which again rests on three wide slabs. The whole goes to New York.

THE British authorities in Ireland are proceeding to vigorous measures for the suppression of what threatens to be a formidable revolutionary movement in that country. Michael Davitt and James Bryce Killen, of Dublin, for making "seditious" speeches, and James Daly, the editor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, for "seditious" editorials, were last week arrested and thrown into jail. These arrests naturally inflamed the passions of the already-excited Irishmen, and flaming posters were issued calling for meetings to protest against the "outrage."...Disturbances are again reported among the Russian university students at St. Petersburg....A London dispatch says the iron steamer Pallas, from Copenhagen for Amsterdam, is believed to have foundered off Heimskirk. Thirty persons perished.

To Pension Applicants.

The following circular, recently issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, explains itself:

DEP'T OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

To Pension Claimants and their Attorneys:

To enable this office to dispatch with better facility the rapidly-increasing current business, a change in the system of arranging the records and files has been made which will render it necessary that all inquiries for the condition of pension claims on account of service rendered after March 4, 1861, should contain the name of the soldier who performed military service, with his State, company and regiment, as well as the number of claim or pension certificate, as the case may be. Inquiries which do not contain the above information will not be answered, except in special cases where the failure to furnish it is explained.

J. A. BENTLEY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

NEITHER Indian corn, nor potatoes, nor squashes, nor cabbage, nor turnips, were known in England till the opening of the tenth century. The peasants subsisted upon bread made of barley and ground in a hand-mill.

THE old artist at the Capitol in Washington, Signor Bramidi, has broken down from age, and his son will endeavor to complete the designs of the veteran fresco painter.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

TO RELIEVE CATARRH.

A writer in an exchange gives the following eight hints for relieving catarrh:

Inhale through the nostrils a strong solution of salt and water. I would advise as strong a solution as an ounce to the pint, though some will tolerate more.

In this strength it is not painful, but acts as a tonic and astringent, relieving congestion, and preventing the endosmose effect which would accompany the use of pure water or weaker solutions.

But it is a mistake to suppose that salt water will cure all cases of catarrh.

When the condition is one of chronic congestion simply, with acrid secretion, it may be sufficient; but in the worst forms, where there is a deep-seated inflammation with ulceration, more powerful astringent, as well as stimulant, and even escharotic solutions are requisite to effect a cure.

Inhale the smoke from pine tar. Get a pint or more of pure pine tar (not the oil) from a ship chandler; heat a poker red-hot, and stir the tar with it; a thick smoke will rise.

Hold your head over it, keep your mouth shut, and inhale through the nostrils; heat the poker three or four times, until the room is filled with smoke, shut doors and windows, and remain in the room as long as possible.

It is a good plan to smoke mullein in one's bedroom just before retiring; after smoking open a window from the top; the smoke slowly escapes, but enough remains to be of some benefit.

Mullein leaves should be thoroughly dried and then used the same as tobacco in a pipe.

The smoke should be pressed to the back of the mouth and exhaled through the nose; once or twice a week will suffice, and should be persevered in.

If properly cured there will not be an acrid exudation. A little piece of sponge in the bowl of the pipe will prevent the juice from passing into the mouth.

Mullein will be stronger gathered before the frost injures it, but will answer even if dug from under the snow. It will also be found an excellent remedy for cold in the head.

A HINT TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A correspondent of the *Les Mondes* calls attention to the fact that butchers, though they may be pale and thin when they enter on the business, quickly gain freshness of color, stoutness and a generally comfortable look. It is pure fiction, of course, that they put aside the best portions of the meat for themselves, and it is a known fact that most of them lose appetite. The correspondent attributes their general well being to assimilation, through their respiratory passages, of nutritive juices of the meat volatilized in the air—a kind of nutrition by effusion. If this be really a fact, it is argument that young people, suffering from deficient or impure blood, and especially children of a weak or lymphatic constitution, might be subjected with advantage to hygiene treatment based upon it. A well-known French physician commends the idea, and offers the following plan for the treatment of consumptive persons, in place of sending them off to distant places with reputedly mild climates: In a well-ventilated, sunlit and sheltered room, with southern exposure, he would, by means of a Monsseron brazier, the high moist heat of which is salutary and favorable to respiration, form for the patient an artificial climate, like that of Nice or Florida, having all the advantages, without the inconveniences, of the real climate. To aid the antiseptic action of the warm, moist air, rich in vapors, charged with dissolved carbonic acid, he would place in one or more corners of the room an open bottle of water saturated with sulphurous acid. By this arrangement he thinks the progress of the tuberculation would be arrested.

Unveiling of the Thomas Statue.

No more beautiful day could have been selected than the one on which the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Washington, Nov. 19, unveiled the noble monument to that eminent soldier, George H. Thomas. The crowd in attendance was very large, and large numbers of eminent civilians and soldiers were present to throw their flowers of respect and admiration upon the statue of a fearless and faithful commander. Every General officer in the army save three, was present. The statue is a noble one—an equestrian, by Ward. The President of the society, Gen. Sheridan, not being present, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, presided. The procession was formed on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Capitol, and started promptly at 1 o'clock. It was composed of five divisions, and was one hour in passing a given point. Gen. T. T. Crittenden was chief Marshal. The statue is located in the Circle formed by the intersection of some of the finest avenues of the city—Massachusetts and Vermont avenues and Fourteenth and M streets. Around the Circle were thirty-eight lofty poles, united by a rope of evergreens, each pole bearing an ensign and the coat-of-arms of a State and panel commemorating the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged, or the name of one of its deceased General officers. At each of the four corners of the pedestal upon which the statue stands there was a pole, corresponding with the poles representing the States, and flanked by stacks of muskets and field-pieces, the spaces intervening being ornamented with pyramids of cannon-balls. Here, also, a platform had been erected, capable of seating 1,500 persons. The platform for speakers was within this, and its panels were inscribed with the names of Anderson, Sherman, Buell, and Rosecrans.

Hon. Stanley Matthews delivered a masterly and eloquent address presenting the statue to the people of the United States, from the Army of the Cumberland, to which President Hayes responded as follows: "In the name of the people of the United States I accept this noble statue, so worthy of its subject, created in honor of Gen. George H. Thomas by his comrades of the illustrious Army of the Cumberland."

The exercises at the Circle occupied two hours. It is estimated that 50,000 people were in the throng that surrounded the inclosure. A general holiday was observed throughout the city, and the entire populace appeared to be in the streets.

In the evening speeches were made by Gens. Sherman, McDowell, Van Vliet, and Slocum, President Hayes and Secretaries McCrary and Devins.

The Waning Tramp.

One of the most noticeable features of the present general improvement in business and industry is the almost total disappearance of street mendicants from the highways and byways. The professional tramp also appears to be a thing of the past. He is well-nigh invisible. The Commissioners of Charity, moreover, have fewer applicants for relief than has been the case in many years, and at the police stations the testimony is uniform touching the rapid decrease of after-dark applicants for lodgings and food. These are important facts. The inference is that all classes of persons are now finding employment, and are in no further need of charity. All the leading manufacturing establishments in and about the city, it is well known, are increasing their hands, and some of them are running until late in the evening to complete orders. The tobacco factories, which employ great numbers of people of both sexes, are notably busy, as likewise the upholsterers, the plumbers, the cabinet-makers, the boot and shoe makers and the clothing manufacturers. It is a public and private blessing that everybody should thus be at work, and if the improvement can be maintained on its present basis we may look forward to a comfortable winter for the working people of every class.—*New York letter.*

Effect of a Lecture.

Miss Corson's lecture on cooking had a singular effect upon the wife of a gentleman residing in Washington. The gentleman was awakened from a sound sleep about 2 o'clock in the morning by a flood of gaslight in the chamber, coming from the jets in the chandelier, burning at full head. Standing over him, evidently in a somnambulistic state, and in a pose closely resembling that of the late Charlotte Cushman in the celebrated sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth, stood his wife, while in either hand, and ominously flashing in the gaslight, she grasped the mammoth carving knife and fork. Curious to know just what was going to be the denouement of this singular scene, he kept quiet, while the lady soliloquized: "Hold the carver in an easy position in the right hand, thus," and she dipped the point of the huge knife as gracefully as a fencing master in the broadsword exercise. "Then," continued the culinary student, "bend slightly the left wrist and insert the fork in the breast of the turkey, one prong on either side of the breast bone," and, suiting the action to the word, she was about to plunge the fork into her husband's anatomy, about where the ribs join the sternum, when he caught and disarmed her. She drew back and glared at him for a moment, and then, pushing back the sleeves of her robe de nuit, pointed her finger toward him and exclaimed, in a loud, theatrical manner: "The only way to reach your husband's heart is through his stomach!" Since that night this gentleman has slept in another apartment, with the door bolted and a stack of trunks piled up against it.

Department Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The printing of detailed estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed. The estimates of the amounts required for expenditure under the War Department aggregate $29,391,794 for the military establishment, and $7,557,834 for public works of various kinds, including about $5,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, $1,000,000 for sea-coast fortifications, $774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and $637,000 for arsenal.

The cost of the naval establishment is estimated at $14,509,148.

The estimates for the Indian service foot up $4,992,846; for foreign intercourse, $1,185,135; for salaries and expenses of Collectors of Internal Revenue, $4,075,000; for expenses of the mints and assay offices, $1,209,810; for salaries and expenses of the Treasury Department proper, $2,661,672; for the Interior Department proper, $2,140,774; for deficit in postal revenues, $7,712,000; for construction of new light-houses, beacons, and flag signals, $674,000; for new Government buildings throughout the country, $2,247,000; for judicial salaries and expenses of courts, $3,250,000; for pensions, $32,044,000; for salaries and expenses of the two Houses of Congress (about), $2,800,000; for the salaries of President and Vice President and expenses of the Executive office, $97,464; for expenses of the tenth census, $2,750,000.

The grand aggregate of estimates is $136,347,120. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year was $162,404,848, which included $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions and about $3,000,000 for the District of Columbia.

MR. MORGAN BROWN, an Englishman, has invented a machine that will fire 300 shots a minute, and they pierce an iron-plated vessel at a distance of 1,000 yards. The French Government has ordered 500 of the machines.

THE United States sends cheese and beef to England, and grapes and lager beer to Germany.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 25	@ 9 25
HOGS	3 80	@ 4 10
COTTON	12½@	12¾
FLOUR—Superfine	5 10	@ 5 80
WHEAT—No. 2	1 33	@ 1 47
CORN—Western Mixed	56	@ 60
OATS—Mixed	44	@ 47½
RYE—Western	86	@ 87½
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 11 10
LARD	7⅛@	7½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 60	@ 3 75
HOGS	3 70	@ 4 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 14	@ 1 15
No. 3 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	71	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@ 81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	18	@ 19
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 25
LARD	6⅜@	6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 16	@ 1 17
No. 2	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 1	68	@ 69
BARLEY—No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN—Mixed	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	76	@ 77
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 10 75
LARD	6⅝@	7
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 25	@ 1 28
CORN	39	@ 40
OATS	34	@ 35
RYE	81	@ 83
PORK—Mess	10 75	@ 11 00
LARD	6½@	6¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 2 Red	1 27	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	6 25	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 27	@ 1 28
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 1	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	33	@ 34
BARLEY (per cental)	1 30	@ 1 45
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 11 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 75	@ 5 00
Fair	4 00	@ 4 65
Common	3 00	@ 3 60
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 30
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. HERD, ROB. A. LOWRY } Editors.

The Russian Government proposes to establish a new official newspaper to influence public opinion.

Dr. H. J. Glenn, late Democratic candidate for Governor of California, has this year raised 65,000 tons of grain on his farm in Colusa county, worth $2,210,000. Some small compensation for defeat.

Albert Edward is desperately short again, and it is expected that an appropriation will be asked of Parliament at its next session to meet his pressing necessities. If he is as liberal with his own money as with that of the people, he will make the hoard of his economical mother look consumptive when it falls to him.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has caused circulars to be issued, directed to all Government employes throughout the republic, ordering them to abstain from all participation in the coming political campaign for the Presidency, under penalty of removal, and has recommended to members of the Cabinet the enforcement of this order in each department.

The liquor register, otherwise known as the Moffet bell-punch, has gone into operation in Texas, much to the disgust of the dealers in alcoholic beverages. The dealers have resolved to test the constitutionality of the law in the courts, but they have, nevertheless, taken advantage of it, both to raise the price of drinks and to refuse credit for them. The prohibitory sentiment, which is very strong in parts of Texas, favors the register, as tending to lessen the consumption of intoxicating drinks.

It was shown, at a recent Cabinet meeting in Washington, that Capt. Eads is not entitled to his quarterly payment on contract, because the requisite depth of water in his jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river is not continuously maintained. A dispatch says that there is a determination on the part of the President and his Cabinet to hold Capt. Eads strictly to the letter of his contract, and there will be no deviation on account of the weather or because of high or low water.

Squaw Susan, who so heroically bent her energies to save the captive wife and daughter of murdered Agent Meeker, was herself once rescued from death in a romantic manner. Susan was captured by a band of Arapahoes, who put up a stake at the mouth of the Cache La Poudre, intending to burn her to death. The commanding officer at Fort Collins, having heard of the proposed barbarity, by alternate threats and promises obtained Susan's release. It probably was in remembrance of this that the squaw became so devoted to Mrs. and Miss Meeker.

An insurance decision of interest has been rendered in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh in a suit to collect a policy of insurance issued by the Artisans' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh upon Gov. Washburn's mill property at Minneapolis, which was destroyed by fire and explosion in May, 1878. Payment was resisted on the ground that the destruction was caused by explosion alone, and not by fire, but the court ruled that where an explosive substance was ignited by fire and aided in the destruction, the damage must be considered to be caused by fire and the policy must be paid.

A shocking occurrence is reported from the little town of Genijesk, in the district of Melitopol, in South Russia. A number of persons dined at an eating-house where, among other articles, a species of white fish, salted and prepared like herrings, was spread. The consequences of the meal soon manifested themselves in an appalling fashion. Thirty persons who had eaten some of the fish died within an hour, after suffering excruciating torture. Eight peasants, three peasant women and three children, who had partaken of the fatal meal before quitting the town, were siezed on their way home with such atrocious pains that they lay down on the road and died. An official investigation has been ordered.

The death of Senator Chandler has brought to light another of those remarkable dream stories. Among the audience at his last speech in Chicago was Coroner Mann, who made an unsuccessful attempt at the close to get to the stand and shake hands with Mr. Chandler, failing in which he decided to call upon the Senator at his hotel in the morning. When the Coroner awoke in the morning it was from a dream in which he had seemed to be holding an inquest on the body of the Michigan Senator, with Editor Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, as one of the jury. Dismissing it as a bad dream, the Coroner after breakfast went around to the hotel, only to find that Mr. Chandler was dead, and to make the vision of the night reality by summoning Mr. Medil as one of the jury to sit upon his body.

The Czar of Russia is building a vessel of extraordinary form and dimensions, at Glasgow, Scotland, at a cost of $1,000,000. It is, ostensibly, intended for yachting purposes, but this is evidently a ruse, as, in the first place, it is intended for the Black sea, and in the next place, its build is anything but yacht-like. Briefly stated, it will be "a palace raised upon an enormous hollow steel turbot." The length is 230 and the breadth 158 feet, or more than three-fifths of the length. There will be three sets of engines, to work three screws of 10,500 horse-power; the speed is to be fourteen knots an hour. The depth in the center will be only eighteen feet; the depth of water six feet—except at the stern, where it is much more, in order to provide for the immersion of the screws. The bow will be beaked; the material is steel. It will have a large number of water-tight compartments. It looks very like a ram, with immense floating capacity.

The chief political and diplomatic event of the season in London occurred a few days ago at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in the speech by Beaconsfield in response to the toast to the health of her Majesty's Ministers. The recent marked revival in British commerce and industry furnished the Premier with an opportunity to felicitate the country upon a return of prosperity, and to give the solemn and oracular assurance that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, the revival was of a permanent and lasting character. He referred to the land troubles in Ireland in a rather flippant vein, sneering at the idea that a remedy of the evils complained of could be found in political agitation and social confusion, and giving the customary assurance of English sympathy, which is but another name for English indifference. On the subject of the peace of Europe Lord Beaconsfield spoke quite pointedly of Russia's disposition to resent British domination in European affairs, and intimated that a persistence in this line of policy would bring down upon Russia the united opposition of the great powers. He declared the belief that peace will be maintained for a long period, provided the power and advice of England are felt and heard in the councils of Europe.

A Pleasant Passenger.

It was a red-haired, gritty-complexioned man that got into a Pawtucket car while it was in waiting on the turn-out. With his long hair, capacious felt hat, and a beard like a burning bush, he resembled a returned Californian, and he probably was. There was an ominous silence when he took his seat, for somehow or other there was about the man an air of unusual and desperate business. There was a speck of blood on the ball of his full, hazel eye. He confronted the man opposite him and scrutinized him severely, and then in tones like a young cataract demanded:

"Ain't your name Archibald Cusk?"

"That it is, Captain," replied the man questioned, looking about him uneasily.

"I was sure on't," thundered the stranger, taking a canvas bag from one pocket and a revolver from the other, and placing one each side of him. "Eight years ago I got into this car with the inflammatory rheumatism in my right foot. I made a crotch-rest for it by laying my cane crosswise over my crutch. You came rushing into the car and kicked my foot without an apology. While I was wincing in hot-teared agony you said, 'Such a little jog might do me good; these little starts were very waking, and I looked like a man that wanted touching up and waking up a little.' Well, I must have looked stale and haggard. I hadn't slept an hour for four nights, and was trimmed down to ninety pounds or less, but that kick did wake me up, and I have been woke up ever since. I couldn't shoot ye before I went to the gold diggings, because I was too sick and too poor. I'm all fixed now, and here's the ready rhino to settle for it arter I put a lead pill into ye, and now, then, as it is me that has woke you up this time, I guess I'll reach out for old bull's-eye-bimmer and put you to sleep."

As the stranger reached for his revolver the man he had marked for immolation sprang to the car door, leaped to the sidewalk, and shot down the street.

"I hain't quite sartin," observed the stranger, "thet he is the chap that trod my foot, but I was sure that he had trod on some other feller's foot, and I kinder thought I'd better fix him for a starter till I struck my man."—*Providence Journal.*

Mrs. Margaret Robertson, of Cooper Angus, Scotland, died recently, aged 107. She lived under three British Kings and one Queen. She talked with scorn of poor creatures who could not live over 80 or 90, which she declared to Sir Henty Thompson, the surgeon, was "nae age at a'." The clay pipe was always in her mouth. "I've smoked a' my days," she said. "It's had plenty of time to dae me ill, and it's never specht."

Prospecting in the gold region of Georgia continues with unabated ardor. Practical miners are constantly arriving, and the Flat Woods have grown into a miniature Black Hills.

FARM NOTES.

Wheat is king.

Keep sweet potatoes dry and in a uniform temperature above freezing.

The tobacco crop of the Connecticut valley is reported greater than in any year since 1864.

It is said that very fine coal ashes mixed with linseed oil make a very fair cheap paint.

Mr. Meehan remarks that if the seed of cabbage be sown as soon as ripe, or at that time of year when it naturally ripens, instead of plants, making solid heads, they will bolt and run to seed.

The *American Miller* says: "There is no such thing as the shifting of the wheat belt, only in so far as the exhaustion of the soil renders such a shifting a necessity. Any acre of land will raise wheat forever if its capabilities are not taxed too much."

W. A. Armstrong says: "I have used a fence of three wires as a line fence between two pastures, cattle and horses running on each side, with great satisfaction and with the least possible amount of trouble and repairs. The barbed wire has solved the question of fence for the West."

A farmer in Bangor, Me., noticing that wheat was being picked from the heads of standing grain, and finding flocks of yellow birds flying about, shot some of them. On opening their crops, he found only three grains of wheat, and, by actual count, 350 weevils. It is better that farmers know whether they kill friends or foes.

It is mentioned as a result of the agricultural depression in England that 830 acres of freehold land were recently sold in Berkshire for $33,500. The rent of the farm was formerly $2,750, out of which $1,250 had to be paid in tithes and land tax. For the last three years the rent has been only $1,250, leaving the landlord only $350 over tithes and tax.

A Potato Contest.—The *New England Farmer* tells of a potato contest instigated by the members of the Franklin Farmers' Club of Massachusetts. The contest was confined to one square rod of ground, and the competitor who should win was entitled to the product of all the other competing rods. Competitors were required to plant from the same lot of seed, the Early Rose being selected as the sort to be planted. Of the eleven competitors, Mr. A. W. Cheever, the agricultural editor of the good journal from which we make these notes, produced the largest yield. The land on which he grew the trial lot had been under cultivation several years, chiefly under forage crops. Soil, a heavy loam, quite moist early in the season. It was plowed but once this year, a light coating of stable manure being turned in about seven inches deep. Rows were marked out about eighteen inches apart. Before planting, about 800 pounds of guano and 400 pounds of sulphate of potash per acre, were spread broadcast over the furrows. The seed was exposed several days to a strong light to start the sprouts into a short, healthy growth. When ready to plant, single eyes were cut from the potatoes, selecting only those which were well started and of good strong appearance. Most of the eyes were cut from the stem end or middle of the potato, where a good bit of the potato could be taken out with each eye. Then they were laid in a basket, with plaster dusted over them, to cover the cut surface and give protection to the sprouts while being handled. The pieces were dropped singly, about fourteen inches apart. The sets were covered not over an inch deep. When the shoots broke through, the plot was dusted over with guano at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, and raked into the soil with a garden rake, killing at the same time all the small weeds which had started. As the potatoes were so near the surface, and so thickly planted, it was found impracticable to hill them in the ordinary way, so the ground was mulched with chopped straw for a protection, not only against weeds, but to keep the new potatoes from being sunburnt as they showed themselves above the surface. The mulch also, in a measure, secured a cool, moist soil during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. The straw was put on some three inches deep, but soon settled to one inch, and was then covered with a second coat of mulch which remained undisturbed till digging time. To keep the bugs in check, a sprinkling of dry plaster was used three or four times, with just enough of Paris green to shade the plaster, giving it a slight greenish tinge. A very few weeds were pulled by hand during the season of growth, but it was the aim to travel over the patch just as little as possible, as the plants covered nearly the whole surface. The yield per rod was 183 pounds, equal to a yield of 488 bushels per acre. The most important lesson which Mr. Cheever learned by the experiment is that potatoes must have room to grow under ground, or the yield will be diminished and the quality impaired. He would never plant so near the surface again, and with an equally favorable season should expect to do better another year.

Remarkable Sagacity of a Goat.

A remarkable instance of the sagacity of a goat occurred recently at the residence of Peter Killean, No. 358 Dryades street. The participants in the event about to be related were a goat, which for some years past has been a great pet with the children of the family, and a pup, a comparatively recent arrival in the domestic circle. The goat and dog were on the best of terms, and had come to enjoy occasional rambles together around the yard during the goat's spare moments, when there were no oyster cans, door scrapers, or other edibles for it to dispose of. The singular behavior of the goat during the afternoon, some days since, attracted the attention of the family. It ran to and fro, crying in the most piteous manner, and seemed half distracted. Some one at last suggested that the animal should be followed, and it, seeming to appreciate the fact that it had been understood, led the way to the rear of the yard, where its canine companion was found in the vault, almost in its last struggles. The puppy was quickly rescued and restored to the goat, who greeted it with the fondest caresses.—*New Orleans Times.*

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Baked Tomatoes.—Take off stalks, cut in thick; slices add pepper, salt, and butter; put in deep baking dish; cover with bread crumbs and a little oiled butter; bake half an hour.

White Mountain Cake.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, and a half a cup of butter; six eggs beaten separately, one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Flavor to the taste, and use fruit if desired.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—One cup cold boiled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoonful salt, two eggs beaten very light, milk to make a tolerably thick batter. Beat all together well, and bake.

Chicken Dressed with Tomatoes.—Fry the chicken a light brown, put it into a dish; then pour into the pan in which it was fried one quart of boiling water, one onion chopped fine with parsley, four tomatoes a little stewed, one table spoonful of butter rolled in one table spoonful of flour. Let it stew for fifteen minutes, and then pour it upon the fried chicken, and serve. This recipe is for two large chickens.

To Renovate a Black Chip Hat.—Add to one pint cold water teaspoonful spirits of ammonia; use with a soft tooth or nail-brush; when clean, rinse with cold water and place in sun to dry. Do not soak or scrub sufficiently to destroy the shape. It will look as good as new.

Beefsteak with Tomato Sauce.—Take one and a half dozen ripe tomatoes; skin and scald them; put them in a saucepan, with one-half pint of good beef gravy; season with salt and pepper, and put them to stew for one hour. When the steak is nicely broiled, pour this sauce upon it, and send it to the table.

To Destroy Angle-Worms.—Angle-worms at the root of plants can be made to come to the surface by inserting a fine hair-pin or darning-needle into the mold, and then pouring lime-water upon the soil. This will be found to be good for the health of the plants also, and will keep the foliage fresh and green. Apply once a week.

Wheat Bread.—Boil or bake three potatoes and mash fine. Soak a yeast-cake and add to the potatoes when cool enough. Add two teaspoonfuls of salt; let it stand three or four hours; then add water enough for two loaves of bread. Stir in flour until very stiff; let it stand over night. In the morning add half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water, and butter the size of a walnut. Knead thoroughly, and then let it raise very light, and put in bread-pans without farther kneading. Let it raise quickly to twice its bulk when put in the pans.

Potato Yeast.—Boil six good-sized potatoes in two quarts of water till done; then take four table-spoonfuls of flour and two of sugar, and work them together with the potatoes and a little of the water until perfectly smooth, taking care to keep the remainder of the water on the stove until needed; when sufficiently mashed, add the rest of the water, and, after stirring together, put through a colander to prevent any lumps in the yeast; when about lukewarm, add a little stock yeast, and set in a warm place for about half a day, and it will be sufficiently raised to put in cans or jars in a cool place.

Standing Armies of Europe.

There can be little question that the present condition of continental trade is in great measure due to the enormous burdens laid on the people by the military policy of their rulers. How heavy these burdens are some details taken from a report lately issued by the Hungarian Ministry will show. According to this report (the object of which is to exhibit the relative weakness of the Austro-Hungarian forces and advocate an addition to them), the military strength of Russia consists of 3,046,800 men, of whom 600,000 belong to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. The regular army of France comprises 1,689,000 soldiers of all arms, the territorial army 1,208,000; total, 2,289,000, to be increased in 1892 by the addition of 300,000 reserve men to 2,723,000. The German power of all classes is represented by 2,004,300 men, of whom 1,076,200 belong to the standing army, 307,200 to the landwehr, and 620,900 to the reserve. Italy has an army of 698,000, and a militia of 310,000. In 1892, when the reserve will number 1,016,200, her total strength will reach 2,024,200. Austro-Hungary possesses a standing army of 800,000, a landwehr of 299,318, and a reserve of 95,000 men; total, 1,194,318. The grand total of all these forces amounts to 16,471,918, the standing armies alone numbering 7,925,000. But it must not be understood that all the latter are now under arms; at least half of them are on furlough. They form the first line, and all would, of course, be at once called out in the event of a general war. It is nevertheless true that the great military powers have at their disposal 16,000,000 men, who have learned, or are now learning, the soldier's art, and are bound to re-enter the ranks when required. The mind refuses to grasp the full significance of these portentous figures; but it may safely be affirmed that, so long as these bloated armaments are suffered to exist, Europe can count neither on lasting commercial prosperity nor on a long continuance of peace.—*Geneva Cor. of Manchester Examiner.*

What's in a Word Anyhow!

The examination of candidates for teachers' positions in our public schools sometimes develops some amusing and ingenious answers to the conundrums propounded by the Board of Examiners. A few days ago a young lady submitted her paper in word analysis, which contained the following definitions: "Autonomy" was defined as "the religion of the automaton.s" "Bestial," as "excellence, or that which is best." "Optimist," as "one versed in the science of the eyes."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE BABIES.

A Funny Speech by Mark Twain.

Samuel L. Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, was a guest at the Army of the Tennessee banquet in Chicago, and in response to the novel toast, "The Babies," delivered the following speech, which was received with roars of laughter:

"The Babies." As they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities.

I like that! We haven't all had the good fortune to be ladies; we haven't all been generals, or poets, or statesmen; but when the toast works down to the "Babies" we stand on common ground, for we've all been there—been babies. It is a shame that, for a thousand years, the world's banquets have utterly ignored the baby, as if *he* didn't amount to anything. If you gentlemen will stop and think a minute—if you will go back fifty or a hundred years, to your early married life—and recontemplate your first baby, you will remember that he amounted to a good deal, and even something over. You soldiers all know that when that little fellow arrived at family headquarters you had to hand in your resignation. He took entire command. You became his lackey, his mere body-servant, and you had to stand around, too. He was not a commander who made allowances for time, distance, weather, or anything else—you had to execute his order whether it was possible or not.

And there was only one form of marching in his manual of tactics, and that was the double-quick. He treated you with every sort of insolence and disrespect, and the bravest of you didn't dare to say a word. You could face the death-storm of Donelson and Vicksburg, and give back blow for blow—but when *he* clawed your whiskers, and pulled your hair, and twisted your nose, you had to take it! When the thunders of war were sounding in your ears, you set your face toward the batteries, and advanced with steady tread; but when *he* turned on the terrors of *his* war-whoops, you advanced in the other direction—mighty glad of the chance, too. When he called for soothing sirup, did you venture to throw out any side remarks about certain services being unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? No! You got up and got it. If he ordered his pop-bottle, and it wasn't warm, did you talk back? Not you! You went to work and warmed it. You even descended so far in your menial office as to take a suck at that warm, insipid stuff yourself, to see if it was right—three parts water to one of milk, a touch of sugar to modify the colic, and a drop of peppermint to kill those immortal hiccoughs. I can taste it yet.

And how many things you learned, as you went along. Sentimental young folk still take stock in the beautiful old saying that when the baby smiles in his sleep it is because the angels are whispering to him. Very pretty, but "too thin." Simply wind on the stomach, my friends! If the baby proposed to take a walk at his usual hour—half past 2 in the morning—didn't you rise up promptly and remark, with a mental addition which wouldn't improve a Sunday-school book much, that that was the very thing you were about to propose yourself? Oh, you were under good discipline! And, as you went fluttering up and down the room in your "undress uniform," you not only prattled undignified baby-talk, but you tuned up your martial voice and tried to sing, "Rock-a-by, baby, in the tree-top," for instance. What a spectacle for an Army of the Tennessee! And what an affliction for the neighbors, too; for it isn't everybody within a mile around that likes military music at 3 in the morning. And when you had been keeping this sort of thing up two or three hours, and your little velvet-head intimated that nothing suited him like exercise and noise—"go on"—what did you do? You simply went on, till you dropped in the last ditch. The idea that a baby doesn't amount to anything! Why, *one* baby is just a house and a front yard full by itself; one baby can furnish more business than you and your whole Interior Department can attend to; he is enterprising, irrepressible, brim full of lawless activities; do what you please, you can't make him stay on the reservation. Sufficient unto the day is one baby. As long as you are in your right mind, don't you ever pray for twins. Twins amount to a permanent riot, and there ain't any real difference between triplets and an insurrection. Yes, it was high time for a toast-master to recognize the importance of the "Babies." Think what is in store for the present crop. Fifty years hence we shall all be dead—I trust—and then this flag, if it still survive—and let us hope it may—will be floating over a republic numbering more than 200,000,000 souls, according to the settled laws of our increase; our present schooner of state will have grown into a political leviathan—a Great Eastern—and the cradled babies of to-day will be on deck. Let them be well trained, for we are going to leave a big contract on their hands. Among the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of cradles now rocking in the land are some which this nation would preserve for ages as sacred things if we could know which they are. In one of these cradles the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment teething—think of it!—and putting in a world of dead earnest, inarticulated, but perfectly-justifiable profanity over it, too; in another, the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining milky way with but a languid interest, poor little chap, and wondering what has become of that other one they call the wet nurse; in another, the future great historian is lying—and doubtless he will continue to "lie" till his earthly mission is ended; in another, the future President is busying himself with no profounder problem of state than what the mischief has become of his hair so early, and in a mighty array of other cradles there are now some 60,000 future office-seekers getting ready to furnish him occasion to grapple with that same old problem a second time; and in still one more cradle, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious Commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeurs and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind at this moment to trying to find out some way to get his own big toe into his mouth—an achievement which—meaning no disrespect—the illustrious guest of this evening also turned *his* attention to some fifty-six years ago. And, if the child is but the prophecy of the man, there are but few who will doubt but that he succeeded.

The Tardy Foot of Justice.

Among the curiosities of crime, the Chingford murder—now no longer a mystery—will deserve hereafter a conspicuous place. Although the foul deed was done twenty-two years ago, it was only yesterday that its perpetrator had his guilt brought home to him. Jonathan Gaydon, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Miss White, an inmate in the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Small, a farmer, at Chingford, on the 21st of June, 1857, has not escaped punishment for these twenty years or more, though he managed to baffle the law during that time. From the day when he butchered his victim and plundered the house in which she was left alone, one quiet summer Sabbath morning in 1857, he has wandered upon the face of the earth a conscience-stricken vagabond with the brand of Cain, not perhaps visibly imprinted on his forehead, but assuredly ever burning itself into his heart. This miserable wretch has been constantly haunted by the shadow of his horrid deed, and his self-torture at last drove him to give himself up to justice in a mood so desperate that in his confession to the police he said: "If I could have got a rope strong enough, I should have hanged myself to-day." But for his own confession and the fitting in of his story with the facts of the case, there was no evidence against the unhappy man; and his advocate made a futile attempt to convince the jury that he was not Jonathan Gaydon at all, but some morbid-minded, crazy creature, who, out of a demented love of criminal notoriety, was personating the murderer. The man's tale, however, so painfully circumstantial, his demeanor so terribly earnest, and the utter failure of his counsel to prove that he was somebody else than Jonathan Gaydon, left the jury no other alternative than to convict the prisoner. Barbarous as was his deed, there must have been some latent good in this wretched outcast. He had a conscience, at any rate, for it has been the means of bringing him to the gallows.—*London Telegraph.*

A MOUNTAIN EPISODE.

The Desperate Encounter Between Mr. Tom Short and a Wild-Cat.

[From the Eureka (Nev.) Leader.]

Mr. Tom Short, a well-known cattle man of Ruby valley, who for a number of years has furnished fine beeves to Eureka butchers, the fore part of last week had an encounter with a large wild-cat which came near resulting fatally to Tom. It appears that Mr. Short had set out early in the morning on the trail and hunt of a couple of strayed steers, and was alone, with the exception of his two dogs. He was leisurely riding along a rough mountain road, his dogs a little in advance, and as they came to an abrupt turn in the trail the dogs were lost to sight. In a few minutes Tom heard them yelping and barking, and at once knew they had attacked some wild animal. Putting spurs to his horse he was only a few seconds in turning the break in the path and coming to the scene of action. The two dogs had attacked a wild-cat, one of the largest of its species, and were getting terribly worsted. Mr. Short saw how the fight was going, and, not caring to lose his valued dogs, he sprung from his horse, drew his revolver and rushed to the aid of his canines. He had not much more than left the saddle, and was watching for a chance to shoot without hitting the dogs, when the wild-cat saw him, settled on his haunches, and then made a spring, striking Tom in the breast, knocking the pistol out of his hand, and carrying him to the ground. This would undoubtedly have been the last of Mr. Short had not fortune favored him. Just before the attack he had also drawn a knife, and while losing his revolver he clung to this, and as the cat bore him to the ground he made a desperate thrust, and most fortunately the blade touched a vital spot and the brute rolled over dead. Tom lay in an exhausted and almost senseless condition, but only for a short time, and as a couple of men happened along and, seeing the horse without a rider, immediately sought the cause, found Mr. Short and conveyed him to a ranch and dispatched a messenger to Elko for a doctor. Mr. Short was terribly cut up about the face, neck and arms, and has been unable to be about but little. We are pleased to say, however, that no permanent injury will be sustained. The wild-cat was one of the largest and most ferocious of its kind, weighing nearly 200 pounds.

What Stanley is Doing.

All alike will be interested in the following extract of a letter which has been received from Mr. Stanley, the famous African explorer, by an intimate friend. The letter is dated from Banana point, at the mouth of the Congo river, Sept. 13, and says: "All this year I have been very busy, and have worked hard. I have equipped one expedition on the East coast; have reconstructed another—namely, the International—of whose misfortunes we have heard so often, and have explored personally several new districts on the East coast. Having finished my work satisfactorily to myself, my friends and those who sent me, I came through the Mediterranean and round to this spot, where I arrived two years and four months ago, on that glorious day on which we sighted old ocean after our rash descent of the Livingstone. * * * And now I begin another mission seriously and deliberately, with a grand object in view. I am charged to open and to keep open, if possible—all such districts as I may explore for the commercial world. This mission is supported by a philanthropic society which numbers high-minded men of several nations. It is not a religious society, but my instructions are entirely of that spirit. No violence must be used, and wherever rejected the mission must withdraw to seek another field. We have abundant means, and therefore we are to purchase the very atmosphere, if any demands be made upon us, rather than violently oppose them. In fact, we must freely buy of all and every, rather than resent, and you know the sailor's commandment—'Obey orders if it breaks owners'—is easier to keep than to stand upon one's rights. This is the principle which I have always attempted to follow, but frequently the demands were so extortionate that they exceeded the value of my property. However, this time a chief must have a large mouth indeed that cannot be filled with good things. A year's trial will demonstrate whether progress can be made and tolerance granted under this new system. In some regions experience tells me the plan may work wonders. God grant it success everywhere! I have fifteen Europeans and about 200 natives with me. It is too early yet to say much of them; but most of the natives seem not worth their rations. However, patience! We shall see what time will make of us all, and how it will mold us all anew for the good work." Who is there in Great Britain that will not wish well to this new enterprise, which thus peacefully seeks to reap for commerce and civilization the fruit of the splendid discoveries effected in Central Africa by this illustrious traveler?—*London Telegraph.*

Probably Bismarck and the Duke of Wellington have had more orders and decorations than any others in the world. The latter rarely wore any, save the garter, and it was observed, when he lent a famous decoration for some private theatricals at Lady Salisbury's years after it was conferred, that the case had never been opened. Bismarck is quite as indifferent.

The negro exodus from Texas to Kansas is more than counterbalanced by the grasshopper exodus from Kansas to Texas.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 27, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS;
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Yazoo county, Miss., the same Yazoo that radical editors talk about so much, elected a colored democrat to the legislature.

Gen. Grant's next trip will be to the West Indies and Mexico. He leaves New York on the 27th of December, in the steamer City of Alexandria.

Let the niggers come; every nigger that comes into the state will cause two white republican laborers to vote the democratic ticket. Let them come.

Can Hendricks carry New York?—Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

His friends think he can; will some lukewarm democratic editor of Indiana tell why he can't?

The total cost of the Thomas statue, recently unveiled in Washington City, including the cost of the pedestal, is $59,524,28 of which amount the sculptor Mr. Ward, received $25,000.

If there is any doubt about Hendricks being able to carry New York, the democrats of that state will certainly say so. Indiana democrats will do well to look after their own interests, and not persist in giving away the main chance.

On the 1st of next month the state of Indiana will issue $200,000 of 5 per cent. five year bonds, which have already been negotiated at a premium of 2 per cent. Will our republican cotemporaries be kind enough to name a republican state with as good credit as that of democratic Indiana?

General M. D. Manson, the present auditor of state, is the candidate for governor of Indiana, in the next campaign, of three-fourths of the voters of the state, regardless of party views.—Crawfordsville Star.

Has Crawfordsville another candidate for auditor of state?

The independent republican committee of the state of New York, has published an address to the independent republicans of that state, in which the committee acknowledges that had it not been for the 75,000 votes cast for John Kelley, Cornell, the republican candidate for governor would have been beaten 30,000 votes.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army now numbers 2,187 officers and 24,262 men, besides 388 officers on the retired list, or less than 10 men to each officer. Notwithstanding the surplus of officers headed by a general, a lieutenant general, and a score or more of major and brigadier generals, a bill has been prepared and will be presented as soon as congress meets, to create a new office and make Grant "captain general" to rank above all, during life. Is there anything else that could be done for Grant? Why not give him a deed for all the property in the United States, deliver the inhabitants into bondage and be done with it?

On this 27th day of November, 1879, —a day of national thanksgiving; a day set apart for returning thanks for the preservation of a free government; a day on which a free people are asked to bow before the Almighty in thankfulness for the return of prosperity, peace and happiness; on this day, in the midst of reverence and gratitude, when every American heart should swell with patriotism, and every lover of free institutions rejoice and be glad, behold what mockery, what hypocrisy on the part of the traitor element secretly praying for imperialism, and which has no sympathy for dying laws. The shadow of an empire is plainly visible, and as the horizon of a free government darkens in the distance, those who advocate an empire begin to speak in unmistaken language. The dictator plot thickens from week to week while free Americans stand by and witness the daring insult in wonder and amazement. The stalwart republicans of the north and representatives of the fire-eaters of the south unite in favor of Grant as dictator. The republican governor of Pennsylvania boldly proclaims his position, and is indorsed by the stalwart press, while a prominent southerner sounds the key note as follows:

"The north has changed from turret to foundation stone our old form of government, and it now wants that change ratified by making the appearance harmonize with the fact. The north wants a grand Union, with power centralized at Washington. We will give the north and take to ourselves a grand nation, with the power of an Empire centralized at Washington. The north wants a dictator, a strong man elected for life, to regulate and control this national government, with its power at Washington. We will elect Grant president for life, and for these reasons: As long as the substance is gone there is no use clinging to an empty shell, especially when, by abandoning the old, rotten hulk for the new craft, we have a chance of bettering ourselves. This waving of the bloody-shirt, these continued assaults and insults upon us originate in a desire to gain votes at the north. If the object is gained for which the votes are sought there will no longer be reason for aggression. The republican party will be satisfied, and we shall be left alone to build up our shattered fortunes in peace. There will be a poetical justice in this, all this, that in itself is tempting to us of the south. We shall see that in the brutal war waged on us to free the negroes those people have enslaved themselves, and we are a mighty factor in the ugly results.

"This, you will say, is the lowest form of egotism; but you must remember, my dear friend, we are not soiling our patriotism, for we are not allowed to have any. We are not sacrificing any right or any freedom, for we have none to sacrifice. We are, as the case stands, a conquered people, without hope, home or manhood; and we not only, like the blind Sampson, pull the temple down, but we rise, unlike Sampson, unhurt above the ruins." We would be better pleased to have a better instrument, but we must remember that to have a better man is to have no instrument. It takes a coarse brute to serve such a purpose. 'Revolutions, my dear, are not made out of gentlemen,' said that French woman of the court, when a lady friend complained to her of the low sort of men the revolt had brought into power. I shall advocate the re-election of Grant as long as he lives, and his son Fred. after his death, if I live that long."

The advance guard of the colored colonists with which the republican party propose to flood Indiana previous to the next campaign, arrived at Greencastle, Putnam county, last week. The number now in that county is about 50, and the negroes say there is about 10,000 more to follow. A newspaper reporter had the following interview with one of the darkies, which explains itself:

"Where do your people come from?"

"From Green and 'Jinin counties, North Carolina, boss."

"How many of you are there?"

"Fifty-one, boss."

"Any women along with you?"

"Only two."

"You are all young men, I see.'

"Yes, sah. De ole men didn't want for to come."

"Are many of you married?'

"Oh, Yes, nearly all of us is marr'ed. We's gwine to send or go back for our families as soon as we gets fixed."

"Have you got a place yet?'

"Yes. Me and my pardner that (pointing to a negro by his side) went out to Mr O'Hare's (a republican) last night, and he engaged us to work for him.'

"Any more of the boys got work?'

"I thinks me and my pardner am de only ones what have got places yet.'

"How much wages do you get.'

"Dat's not fixed yet. We's gwine to see fust if we suits Mr. O'Hare, and if he suits us.'

"How did you happen to come to Indiana? I should have thought you would have gone to Kansas.'

"Oh, we didn't like de way Kansas was rep'sented to us. We sent our men out here to see how it was here.'

"Did you get any circulars about this country?'

"I heered some talk about circ'lars, but I seed none of 'em.'

"What wages did they promise you?

"Well, dey said wages was $12, $15 and $20 a month.'

"Do any of you expect to work in town?'

"No; we's all field hands, and will have to go to de country.'

"Who is getting these places for you?'

"De boss of de em'grashn (emigration) society. I seed him a little while ago. He's got an office 'round heah somewhere!'

"Is his name Langsdale?'

"Yes; dat's de man.'

"Did the emigration society induce you to leave North Carolina and come here?'

"Well, I 'specs it did. De men we sent out heah to see about it told us to come, and we come.'

"When did you start?'

"Last Sunday night.'

"Did you have to pay anything on the cars?'

"No. It was kind 'o like an excursion. Dey told us to put our stuff on and come 'long.'

"Did you stop anywhere on the way?'

"Yes. We stopped at Washington a few days.'

"Did they treat you well there?'

"Yes siree, boss. 'Peared like dey couldn't do enough for us. Dey took us all over de city to see de sights and gave us plenty to eat.'

"Did you go up to see Hayes and the rest of them?'

"Oh, yes. We seed 'em all,' with a chuckle.

"You had plenty to eat on the way?'

"Yes, we had enough grub."

"I understand that it won't cost you anything to go back after your families?'

"No. We gets passed back free.'

"How does that happen?'

"Don't know. Em'grashun society fixed it, I 'spec.'

"You look pretty chilly. Do you think you can stand the cold weater up here?'

"We's brave men, we is, and I guess we can stand it. Hab to hab somethin' warmer dan dese ole clothes, dough'

"Are there any more down there who would be willing to come up here?'

"Lord bress you, boss, dere's about ten thousand dat will come."

The manipulator of the colonization scheme appears to be George J. Langsdale, postmaster at Greencastle, and editor of the republican organ of the county, but of course it is not his money that is doing the business. The exodus was no doubt conceived in solemn republican caucus, and the funds are furnished by the republican national committee. The damnable plot to overcome the democratic majority in Indiana by importing lazy, good-for-nothing negro paupers into the state to increase crime, and reduce the wages of white laborers to a starvation point, will meet with opposition from the laboring people before it goes much farther; in fact it is understood that the trades union organizations have already threatened resistance to the attempt to rob their members of their hard-earned savings. The taxpayers of the state will object to being taxed to clothe and feed several thousand indolent scalawags during the winter months. The sensible people of all parties will vote against such outrageous proceedings on the part of republican leaders, and the state will give an increased democratic majority.

A Surprise Party.

Some time since, a very highly prized bird dog belonging to Sheriff Leas, strayed or was stolen from the owner. A few days later the dog was recovered by Cook Ford, and kept secreted until last Friday evening, when a number of our sportsmen considered it an opportune time to present the dog to the owner, accompanied by a complete outfit for hunting purposes, in view of the sheriff's recent association with the amateur shooting club of this place. Doctor Ford was selected to deliver the presentation speech, and Tom Bell had the honor of delivering the valuable presents which had previously been placed in his charge. At the appointed time the following celebrated marksmen assembled at Ford's livery office, viz: Doctor Ford, Frank Ryan, H. C. Peterson, Tom Bell, J. H. Ford, A. W. Allen and Cook Ford, and being informed that Messrs. R. D. Tefft, S. C. Swineford, County Commissioner Duncan, County Surveyor Van Auken and Deputy Sheriff Sommers had captured Sheriff Leas and had him under guard at his office, the party first named joined the captors, and the spokesman proceeded to surprise (?) the sheriff by presenting him with a dorg, of great working capacity (at the kitchen door) from the kennel of a celebrated English breeder, and well trained to set (a bone) as long as any dorg. The sheriff was evidently glad to see the dog, and if the words written upon the card attached to the dog's collar expressed the dog's feelings, he was evidently glad to see the sheriff. Upon examination of the card we found the following greeting:

"I'M YOUR DORG,
YOUR BOON COMPANION,
YOUR LOVING PROTECTOR
AND GUARDIAN."

The meeting was affecting indeed, but the sheriff soon rallied sufficiently to realize the benefits to be derived from the gun which Doctor Ford was in the act of presenting, with a history of its great antiquity and services during the revolutionary and subsequent wars. The explanatory and precautionary remarks offered by the doctor were highly appreciated by the sheriff, inasmuch as the gun is constructed on the rebounding principle. Mr. Swineford was willing to testify to the identity of the gun with the exception of the lock, stock, barrel and ramrod, the remaining part being more in the line of his observation. Being aware of the sheriff's anxiety to visit the Kankakee, the donors considered it necessary that he should be provided with a pair of highwater rubber boots, which were procured with considerable difficulty, owing to the large size required (fourteens). The boots are well preserved, considering the time they have been in use, having been first broken in by Noah during the freshet which occurred during the lifetime of that memorable gentleman. Having been provided with a dog, gun and boots, a game bag and dog whistle were considered indispensable, and those articles were secured without regard to price. The game-bag is made of imitation coffee-sack, handsomely ornamented, and has a capacity sufficient for at least one day's shooting. The dog-whistle is made after the most approved pattern, with telescope end, and tinplate extension, and when placed near the dog's ear is certain to have his attention. It is also provided with a soup-bone attachment, the sound of which is well understood by the sheriff's dog. The outfit, as a whole, is considered the finest in the state, and was received by the sheriff in profound silence, overcome with emotion. He finally recovered sufficiently to promise a share of his time to field sport, and after returning thanks to his friends for the valuable (?) presents, ordered the cigars for the crowd.

EDITORS COURIER:—In the secretary's report of the proceedings of the last three days of teachers' institute, as published in the COURIER last week, the secretary says: "Percentage by C M. Merica, as he teaches it with his class of 10 previously trained pupils." Now, I desire to correct the above statement, as but four of the pupils of that "trained" class attended my school this fall; all the rest, except James Hogue, were strangers to me. If by "previously trained" the honorable secretary meant that the members of that class were drilled for that occasion, he—well, to use a mild term, he was badly mistaken. I do not consider those from my school any better trained on percentage than on other subjects in practical arithmetic, but I exerted every effort to have my pupils "trained" on all subjects, so that when called upon at any time they can do themselves honor. As to the other members of the class, by their work, I considered them also well trained, so that the gentleman might have had reason to assert that they were a "previously trained class," yet it seems to me that a person of his pretended qualifications ought never make an assertion upon a mere supposition, as he is very likely to make a misrepresentation.

I did not know whom I was calling into my class, except the four spoken of above, and they, with the exception of one, were not aware that I intended to call upon them until their numbers were called for the recitation.

The following motto is worth remembering: "Speak only what you know to be true, and you will avoid many a censure."

C. M. MERICA.

Capp's Corners.

EDITORS COURIER:

—In publishing the item concerning Mr. Krider's golden wedding, I see several misprints, which you will please correct in this issue. After marriage they lived but 8 years in Maryland; you have it 18. The tobacco donation should be one half pound, instead of twelve pounds.

—Frank Teeters can build a number one straw stack, if he does go to high-school in Auburn. For proof see Elson's barn-yard.

—The commissioners are putting up a fine truss bridge across the creek at the corners. Mr. H. Griswold has the contract, and will complete the bridge in a few days.

—Hank went back on our school. Mr. Foltz of Auburn, is teaching it now. Look out Hank; you may get bit in your trade yet.

RURAL.

—In Blackwood's Magazine for Nov., republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y., we find the following:

"Reata; or, What's in a Name." Part VIII. The first chapter is headed "A Broken Heart," but it seems more like "a heart sorely wounded but of great recuperative power."

"An American Princess." This article, beginning with a reference to the ups and downs in the lives of the Bonapartes, is a review of the "Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte."

"Whig Reviewers as Painted by Themselves." A history of the early struggles of the Edinburgh Review, called forth by the "Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier," who succeeded Jeffrey as its editor, and retained that position for eighteen years.

"Syria—The Maronites."

"A Poor Devil." Last scenes in the life of an old actor.

"Among the Affghans" is a sequel to a paper published in Blackwood in May giving an account of the clans who live more in the interior of the country than those formerly described.

I have just received a hundred more shot-guns, of all kinds, which will be sold at cost price for the next thirty days, at prices ranging from $2 25 up to $100; also a full and entirely new line of revolvers, pocket-knives, razors, scissors, ammunition, etc. etc. A chance never offered before.

MAX. G. LADE,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 25th, 1879.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, for five years at 8 per cent. secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). It is the custom of the company to accept partial payments of the loan at any time to suit convenience, etc. We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott Auburn Indiana.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

SPROTT & WOOD
Real Estate Agents,

Do you want to
BORROW MONEY
At 8 per. cent interest on long time?

Do you want to buy or sell Real or Personal property?

If you do apply by letter or in person to the undersigned.

FOR SALE!

No. 1.
Farm, 120 acres, 4¼ miles from Auburn, 2 miles from Garrett, well improved, good house and barn, and fruit trees of all kinds.

No. 2.
House and two lots, stable, good well, and small fruit, for sale cheap.

No. 3.
Farm 137 acres, well improved, within 1¼ miles of Newville, two story frame house good barn, splendid orchard, small fruit of all kinds. Good bargain.

No. 4.
Farm, 70 acres, situated in Newville township DeKalb county Ind., well improved, good orchard, small fruit of all kind, very cheap.

Will Trade.

No. 5.
House and lot in Auburn for 80 acres of land and pay difference.

No. 6.
Farm, 167 acres of land, well improved, good buildings and fences, will trade for 80 acres of well improved land or will sell.

SPROTT & WOOD,
Auburn, Ind.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best tinvestment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.
Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department

Consisting in part of

Cloaks and Dolmans,

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,

In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

Each garment was selected with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc. —consequently not an ill-fitting or misshapen garment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especilly large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A suburb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Beaver

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Ladies and Children in the city.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25. 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1 50. Those goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS.

PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED.

VELVETS. Plain Black Mantilla. An immense line of trimming velvets in all the new shades, in plain striped and embossed.

DRESS GOODS.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer

Root & Co., Calhoun treet,
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. ISAAC HAGUE

FOR SALE
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And a complete line of

Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00.)

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—MORTGAGES,
—WARRANTEE DEEDS,
—QUIT CLAIM DEEDS,
—GUARDIAN'S RECEIPTS, (bound),
—ADMINISTRATOR'S RECEIPTS (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the COURIER office. tf.

—The boys have skated.

—And the girls have danced.

—Go through Turkey and Greece.

—Yesterday was a hail of a day here.

—Commissioners court will convene next Monday.

—Patronize the ladies of the Presbyterian church, this evening.

—Jay Eastman, of Garrett, is on the turf and still a booming.

—Say your prayers to-day; then turn in and gobble that gobbler.

—Sid. Wood has got it up his snoot. He caught it going to the Junction.

—Geo. H. Duncan, of Waterloo, was registered at the Swineford last Monday.

—Joe Beugnot will move into his old quarters on Seventh street next Monday.

—We again arise to make the inquiry, Where is Allen and his little machine-shop?

—The roads are getting smooth, and now is a splendid time to haul that wood.

—Billy Murphy is mad. Somebody accused him of purloining a ten-cent screw-driver.

—Go to Cool's room, next door to Kiblingers, and get a good dish of oysters, this evening.

—Now is the time to buy your holiday advertising, and we keep a stock constantly on hand.

—Mrs. Birdsell, sister of Mrs. W. J. Austin, spent last Saturday visiting friends in Fort Wayne.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ira T. Eaton, of Mishawaka, are visiting with Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Meese, of this place.

—Prosecuting Attorney S. M. Hench, of Fort Wayne, was in the city (Auburn, we mean,) over Sunday.

—Dave Hampton got shockingly "roped in" a day or two ago. It was the rope on Hollister's awning.

—Mr. and Mrs. Born, of Colon, Mich., are in the city visiting with their daughter, Mrs. J. A. Anderson.

—One horse draws J. C. Henry's wholesale notion wagon now; he only has t'other one along for company.

—The gentleman to whom we alluded last week as Old Man Winter has now "arriv." And he seems mad about it.

—B. F. Blair and E. Kelham, were in this burg Monday. They took their rations at the hotel Swineford.

—Three fellows got into a big stew at Sherm. Hollister's yesterday. It was an oyster stew, and they got into it all over.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve oysters at Cool's room, this evening. Patronize them and be happy.

—We have oftentimes observed, though unable to explain it away, that water always freezes with its slippery side up.

—For fifty years "Sellers' Liver Pills" have brought health and happiness in thousands of homes. Ask your druggist for them.

—Messrs. Sheffer & Rush are putting up a nobby double harness for Sheriff Leas. It will be the gayest buggy harness in town.

"Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25c per bottle.

—The Wabash railway quits the American express business on December 1, and will run one of its own called the Pacific express company.

—Miss Metta Ferris, of Fostoria, Ohio, is visiting in Auburn, and will to-day partake of a thanksgiving dinner with her sister, Mrs. Frank P. Copper.

—Messrs. Root & Company, of Fort Wayne, ask the attention of the readers of the COURIER to their new advertisement, which appears in this issue.

—The Burlington Hawkeye says: "Miss Harriet E. Stanton promises to excel her mother in oratory." Why what a conceited thing she must be!

—The young folks are talking of getting up a rousing big ball for Christmas night,—something out of the ordinary,—and it should be done by all means.

—Hank Altenburg, the well-known mail-tosser on the B. & O. road, has got to be an inveterate smoker. He buys his smoking-tobacco by the bucketful.

—Billy Rainier has been running a branch saloon at Spencerville for several weeks past, which he sold out a day or two ago to his brother at Waterloo.

—Shober, of the Sentinel, and Conover, of the News, have big times wrestling for supremacy as item catchers; and it's hard to tell which has the most cheek.

—The subscribers to the "Peoples' Library" are requested to meet at the Soldiers' hall on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock, to effect an organization. E. L. CASEBEER.

—The Neoterics have their second jubilee of the season to-morrow night, at Ensley hall, and a barrel of fun is anticipated. Trouble commences at eight o'clock.

—It is only a matter of time. John Leasure's nose has at last succumbed, and he now wears a beautiful blossom thereon. It was put there, he says, ten cents at a time.

—Col. George Durkee has returned to his old haunts, after an absence of several weeks in Spencerville. The question now arises, Why can't we have another night police force?

—We are sorry to learn that Miss Anna Wood, whom we had hoped to see among her friends at home during the holidays, cannot be here, as her duties at Port Huron will not admit.

—Rev. L. Rice will spend next Sabbath in Albion, in consequence of which there will be no preaching in the Lutheran church. He is now attending the district conference at Cromwell, Ind.

—Billy Shaffer has lost his watch-charm, for the return of which he offers a premium in lucre. If any of the girls find it fastened around their clothes, the reward awaits them at Davenport's drug-store.

—Mr. H. H. Stamets is still buying green apples. He is also paying the highest market price for dried apples, onions, beans and all kinds of country produce, at the Odd Fellows' building, Auburn, Ind.

—Mr. J. O. P. Sherlock has opened a provision and feed store, and meat market, in Elder Ward's building on north Main street. Give the old gentleman a call when you want fresh meat, butter, eggs, etc.

—The tonsorial shop of Bill Edgington has been refitted in grand style. The first thing you know Bill will be holding forth in double parlors with folding doors. Give him a call when you want your face frescoed.

—Mr. C. Klotz, agent for the Domestic and new Home sewing machines, has removed his office to the drygoods store of Mr. S. W. Ralston, where he keeps a full line of machines, oil, needles, attachments, etc., etc.

—Fred. Yesbera again visited his old home, West-Unity, O., last week. He says she—that is, his old home—is just as dear to him as ever, and this of course accounts for his frequent anxiety to see her—his old home, of course.

—Young fellow, if you want to "make a mash" on that dear young lady friend, come to the COURIER office and get her a pack of elegant visiting cards for a holiday present; then if she doesn't come to time, we'll eat a raw saw-buck.

—The Fort Wayne Sentinel is responsible for the statement that, while attending the Pinafore performance recently, a fellow who had never seen it before said he "thought it was all right, but that old 'hardly ever' gag ought to be left out."

—Mr. Cook Ford has traded his livery barn, horses, harness and carriages to Mr. A. W. Allen for 50 acres of land east of town. We wish Mr. Allen success in his new undertaking, and predict that Mr. Ford will make a first-class granger.

—A. S. Leas took possession of his former livery stand in this place, on Monday, by an arrangement and settlement with Mr. Kingsley. He will at once fit up the concern in his usual first class style, and be prepared to accommodate his friends. "The boys" rededicated the office on Monday evening. —Waterloo Press.

—Our young wagon and carriage painter, Ora Shaffer, was a passenger on the ill-fated B. & O. train which was ditched near Bremen last Saturday. He says it was the first smash-up he ever participated in, and in future he doesn't care to be counted in.

—On the 1st of December, 1879, we will increase the price of elm and red-oak stave bolts 25 cents per cord, making elm $2.25 and red oak $2.75. No chance in the price of other timber. We want all the elm bolts that can be had, the more the better.

C. BEUGNOT & Co.

—Our jolly old friend, Bill Walter, who represents the wholesale house of Fred Walter, at Mansfield, Ohio, called to see us on Monday last. Our long acquaintance with both of the gentlemen named, enables us to assure dealers in their line of goods that all orders will be filled exactly according to contract.

—We received an invitation to attend a lecture on physiology, delivered yesterday morning at Fort Wayne, in the college building, by Dr. T. J. Dills, brother of our townsman, W. H. Dills. It would have been a pleasure to attend but, "owing to circumstances over which we had no control," 'twas impossible.

—Louis Ridenaur, the man who suddenly went crazy while serving as a juror in the Swain murder trial at Ft. Wayne, and who was conveyed shortly afterward to the insane asylum, died at the latter place on Thursday last. He resided near Monroeville and was regarded by his neighbors as an honest and upright man.

—From Dave Snyder we learn that a gentleman named Ira Barnes, of Albion, Pa., is about to put up machinery here for the manufacture of wooden handles. Negotiations will be made for a building 20x80 feet at once, and the machinery will soon follow. This is no "Allen" business, but straight goods, and we are glad to know it.

—W. J. Austin presents every married man around his establishment with a big fat turkey every thanksgiving; and we can't understand why Alva Potter didn't "catch on" with his girl last night.

—Geo. Hazzard, with whom some of our people are slightly acquainted, has been adjudged insane at Chicago. We have always thought something ailed George, and now we know it, since a court of justice has pronounced him crazy as a bed bug.

—"He said damme," he did, and we think he meant it, because he started down Penfield & Emanuel's stairway, during the hail storm yesterday, and got to his destination six minutes ahead of time, wrong side up.

—Mr. Isaac Hague called Rev. H. J. Norris into his (Hague's) shoe store one day last week, and very slyly presented him with a pair of elegant shoes. Isaac was anxious to keep the matter quiet so that it would not be mentioned in our local items, but it leaked out, as generous acts always do.

—Wm. Stevens, of Ft. Wayne, is now in town offering territory for the sale of a patent burglar-proof lock, which, in our judgment, is the best thing of the kind we have ever examined; and we see no reason why an active man could not make a big thing out of it, wherever he might attempt it.

—The grocery and provision business of Mr. Frank A. Hoff is increasing so rapidly that he is compelled to have more room. He has rented the room now occupied by Stimley's saloon, on Eighth street, and intends connecting it with the room he now occupies, so that his store will front on both Seventh and Eighth streets.

—Mr. E. Berry had the misfortune yesterday, at about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, to lose seventy dollars in bills—one fifty and one twenty—which he had just received for a car-load of coal. He is of course exerting himself to find it, and we hope he may succeed, as that amount isn't found growing on every bush these days.

—As the sp'ling r'formers seem anx's to ad'pt smethod of sp'ling words with't us'g any let'rs tall, wh'not try s'mother style s'mthing aft'r thmanner of the c'mmerc'l, "D'r Sr," and "Yrs tr'y." Twould develop cors'pond'ts ing'nu'ty. —Ex.

C'rect, 'cause 'twould be so conven't to elim'nate a let'r when you're und'cided as to th' orthog'phy of th' word in quest'n; and b'sides, it'd be 'n 'mazing help t' pe'pl who can't sp'l 'tall.

—Garrett intends to hold up her end in the life-partnership business, as will be seen by the following list of smitten ones who will give thanks to-day, at that place, by tieing up in the bonds of pad-lock: Joseph Cour and Sadie Duffey, Josiah Dibert and Estella Farnsworth, John Adams and Jennie Conners. Now, what'll they all be doing next Thanksgiving?

—The new Lagrange Democrat, under the editorship of J. Frank Synder, bids fair to become a shining light in that county, despite the premature cackling of a few envious republican cotemporaries; and we trust that number two of volume two, one year hence, will belie their prophecies and show the Democrat to be what Mr. Snyder can doubtless make it—a prosperous and influential democratic newspaper.

A RIDDLED RAIL,

Which Dumps a Train into the Ditch.

A smash-up occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at about two o'clock last Saturday morning, which, taking everything into consideration, was attended with miraculous results. The east-bound passenger train, consisting of a baggage and express car, smoking car and two coaches, was flying along at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, trying to make up some fifteen minutes which they were behind, as we are informed, and when at a point three miles this side of Bremen, Ind., or about fifty-two west of Auburn, the entire train was thrown off the track, with the exception of the rear car—a sleeper. A brakeman who lives at Fostoria, and who was seated in the smoking-car, had two ribs broken and was for a time pretty securely wedged in between two seats, but was finally extricated and drawn through a window by the frightened passengers; he is now at Garrett, and it is thought that he will survive his injuries. One other gentleman, a passenger living at Napanee, who was also sitting in the smoking-car, was at first thought to be seriously hurt, but it has since been ascertained that his injuries are not at all dangerous, though located internally. No other persons were hurt, so far as we can learn, but how the engineer and fireman escaped with their lives is a matter of no little mystery. The engine was separated from the tender and turned completely over, while the smoker was demolished and one end of the passenger coach mashed in.

The accident is said to have been caused by a patched rail, which it is supposed had been displaced a few hours previous by the westward-bound train. The road on this divison is reported to be sadly in need of repairs, and we have no doubt but that the officers of the B. & O. road will now have the line carefully examined, in order to avert the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. Taken all in all, it is simply marvelous that there was not any loss of life, and those who were on board can congratulate themselves at not being somewhere in the regions of eternity.

Slightly Off.

Some deluded individual at Waterloo, corresponding with the Fort Wayne Sentinel of Tuesday, and who was either drunk or disorderly, says: "Waterloo, at the junction of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, is a lively little business town," etc. Rip Van Winkle said, upon being told that he had been dead twenty years, "If Rip Van Winkle is dead, and this is me what is here, then who the devil am I?" And so, in this case, we are forced to suspend the rules of the Sunday-school long enough to remark, If Waterloo is located at the junction of the above-named roads, then where the devil is Auburn?

"It Busted."

Last Saturday, at about noon, Jim McDowell was out in the backwoods with a single-barreled shot-gun. His object in thus arming himself was to murder the first rabbit that had sand enough to cross his pathway. He spied one and blazed away, since which eventful period in James' career nothing has been seen of the gun, the rabbit or Jim's third finger. He is a young man of about 18 years, and doubtless could have used that finger to wear a ring on for some years; but he offers no reward, as he thinks it has gone forever. The gun went off and the finger went off simultaneously, and so did the rabbit; then James picked up what was left of himself and went off too. And further the deponent saith not.

The Festive Hazzard.

[Ft. Wayne Sentinel, Tuesday.]

S. M. Hench will go to Angola next week to assist in the prosecution of Hazzard, the bank defaulter, etc. Yesterday Hazzard had a number of parties arrested at Auburn for assault and battery with intent to kill, and dragged them to Logansport for trial. The assault consisted in the simple use of force at the time of his arrest. Hazzard's a daisy.

Yes, but he's a crazy "daisy," according to the reports in Chicago papers of Tuesday, which state that he got into a big row, was arrested, and has been adjudged insane. Georgie's career has been a checkered one, and he is doubtless convinced of the truth embodied in the biblical assertion that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The 44th Indiana.

Dr. J. H. Rerick, editor of the La-Grange Standard, informs us that he has concluded to comply with a request made at the re-union of the 44th Reg't Ind. V. I., held at Auburn in September last, that he prepare and publish a history of that regiment, which will contain a full and complete review of all the marches, battles, and encampments of the regiment as well as a personal record of each member. The doctor went into camp with the first volunteers of the regiment an remained with the command intil it was mustered out, and now has at his command the official records, so that he is enabled to give every detail concerning the service of the regiment. The history will not be published as a source of profit, but as the doctor puts it, "more for love than money." The book will be handsomely printed and bound, and every surviving member and their friends should have a copy of the work, to be handed down from generation to generation in remembrance of the patriotic soldiers who risked their lives in defense of their country. Surviving members of the regiment will confer a favor by sending their postoffice address to Dr. J. H. Rerick, LaGrange, Indiana.

of the people. We have seen [illegible] of the army has been used. The Republica party, by sending soldiers to intimidate voters, has given expression to its policy of keeping i force in time of peace the laws that authorized the sending of an army into certain States i time of war. Not only in distant and adjoining States has this policy been enforced, but in thi very district the use of the marines has bee witnessed. Yes, and at one of my elections was sorrow-stricken to see that the votes o freemen had to be given under the point of th bayonet. We triumphed, but we should bea in mind that there are not many districts lik this. The Republicans have claimed the righ to use Marshals at elections—Marshals all fo one side, a horde of unnecessary electioneer paid out of the common treasury. There wer 750 of these Marshals in the Eastern district o Pennsylvania, not because any Republican vot was in danger, but because it was the aim t influence this Congressional district, and, than God! they got a rebuke that they won't forg in an increased Democratic majority. Repub lican extravagance was extended further tha the public treasury. Between the close of th war and the advent of a Democratic House o Representatives the Republicans gave away no less than 130,000,000 acres of the public domain. Why, the thirteen colonies had only 218,000,000 acres. Think of it! Territor equal in extent to four States of the size of Ne York presented to six corporations! The resul is that any of you who may be disposed to tak Horace Greeley's advice and go West will hav to buy your land from corporations, payin them $10 an acre for ground that might be ha for $1.50 an acre but for the extravagance an injustice of the Republican party.

SENATOR WALLACE ON SECTIONAL HATE.—Ought passion and prejudice to control us i our judgment? Are we to be blinded by ha and sectional antagonism to our own wrong and true interests? Is this the form of min in which we ought to approach consideratio of the grand issues of 1880? What of the republic as a whole? Has not your debt increased? Are not your expenses lessened Are not economy and thrift the rule? Has not crime decreased? Are officials as corrupt as they were ten years ago? Do you long for that era of corrupt rule and vicious administration that the country saw from 1869 to 1873? Has not civil power replaced military in the whole land, and the mild and strong government of law supplanted that of the bayonet? Ten [illegible] ago three of the great States of the S[illegible] Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi—were [illegible]

The Truthful Test.

It requires no learned experts to establish the fact that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the purest and the strongest. If it will make sweeter, lighter, and more digestible bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., than can be made with other kinds, it is an incontestable proof of its purity and greater excellence.

Give Them a Fair Trial.

Give Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts a fair trial, and if they please you, recommend them. We have no fears of your not being satisfied, provided you get Dr. Price's, as their popularity and extensive sale is from their perfect purity and excellent quality.

Delightful Perfumes.

Dr. Price has prepared a rich variety of perfumes, from which the most fastidious can select an odor with agreeable satisfaction. Dr. Price's Pet Rose, Alista Bouquet, and other perfumes, are great favorites, as their sweetness and freshness are so decided.

Life Insurance Record.

The official returns for the year 1879, show that the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati secured the largest amount of new business in the state of Ohio, which amounted to 500 new policies, covering $1,243,302.00 of insurance. The liberality and strict business principles upon which this large financial institution is conducted is undoubtedly the main cause of its success. Mr. Thos H. Sprott, Auburn, Ind., represents this company.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the brides parents, in Wilmington township, on Sunday, Nov. 23, '79, Mr. Benton M. Hornberger and Miss Cora L Pugsley. The ceremony was preformed by Rev. W. L. Meese, of Auburn.

—MARRIED:—At the M. E. parsonage in Auburn, by Rev. H. J. Norris, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, '79, Prof. G. W. Dawson and Miss Jennie Husselman.

—A Mr. Logan and a lady by the name of Coubier, both of Allen county, were married in Auburn last Sunday, by Rev. H. J. Norris.

Boomers.

The boom in wheat and cloverseed has bursted; the boom in dry-goods and groceries goes on, but McQuiston & Ralston are still selling at about the same old prices, although the rise in prices has been about 30 per cent. in the last 90 days. A large lot of boys' caps at 30 and 40c. each; a fine cap from 50 to 75c.; men's caps in good styles from 50 to 75c.; also a good cap for 30c. Children's ladies' and men's underwear. Ladies' vests for 35c.; men's undershirts and drawers for 40c. a suit; good suits of underwear for 80c.; good flannels at 25c per yard; colored blankets from $1 00 to $3.00 per pair; good white blankets from $2.25 to $4.50 per pair; Knickerbocker dress goods from 8 to 12½c per yard. Headquarters for cloaks, clothing, gloves and mittens. Overcoats from 6 years up to number 45 in men's sizes. Men's and boys scarfs; misses and ladies' hoods, nubias; a large lot of broche shawls, the best and cheapest in the market. Call and examine our goods.

46-3t McQUISTON & RALSTON.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The "Courier" Clubbing List.

For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below:

STATE SENTINEL (weekly) and "LAW OF THE FARM"	$2 50
WESTERN RURAL, "	3.00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	4.15
YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY	2.35
DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, (with premium)	4.00
DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, (without premium)	3.30
SCRIBNERS MONTHLY	$4.50
ST. NICHOLAS (monthly)	$4.00.

In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the COURIER must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

The publishers of the publications named below, offer the balance of 1879 free to all who subscribe now.

WESTERN RURAL, YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY.

OPP.
A. S. Lauferty & Co.s
You will find the Court House. Only store where you can return any purchase just when you get ready, if not soiled, and your money will be handed back to you in such a happy manner you will think we want the goods back more than we
Want the Money!
"Safety." Perfectly safe are you to trade at our store. C. O. D. One Price to all. Elegant Clothing for Men, Boys and Children. Don't know what high prices are; know that the war is over; ignore unfairness; encourage honor and square dealing. No other such Clothing in the city; in the state. Very restless; almost sleepless.
A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

IT IS IN THE AIR!
And Everybody Knows It,
That the best place in this county to buy anything in the line of
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,
of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of
C. H. YESBERA.
He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.
Custom Made Suits
Are acknowledged to be much the cheaper in the long run, and of these he makes a specialty. To be convinced, GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
41—tf Third door north of postoffice, AUBURN, INDIANA.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.
GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches
Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.
Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.
Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.
special attention given to repairing fine watches.
All Work Warranted.
No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indiana

THANKSGIVING.

PARAPHRASE OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH PSALM.

In songs of grateful praise and joy,
Angels and men their tongues employ
With sweet accord
To praise the Lord.

Above the clouds, upon His throne,
Surmounting worlds to us unknown,
He made the earth,
And gave us birth.

As faithful watch the shepherds keep,
Over their well-beloved sheep,
He will be nigh,
And hear our cry.

He will supply our every need,
And lead us where our soul shall feed
In pastures green,
Though now unseen.

For earth has sweet and flowery fields,
But heaven a richer herbage yields
Beyond the skies,
In Paradise.

Then let us to His house repair,
Bowing in adoration there,
Our tribute bring
To Zion's King.

The everlasting love we claim,
Vouchsafed for all mankind the same
In aeon past,
With truth shall last.

THE WINTER LILY.

A Story of Thanksgiving.

BY ETTIE ROGERS.

"Thanksgiving eve!"

A clear, beautiful night, with the least touch of frost in the delicious air, and a brilliant indigo sky, thickly studded with stars, like sparks of flame.

In a small, neat room on the uppermost floor of a six-story tenement, a pale, gentle young lady stood at the one window thoughtfully watching the motion and glitter in the street below.

On a couch on the other side of the apartment lay a weak-faced, middle-aged woman, evidently ill, or, what is worse, thought herself so. And in truth Mrs. Maria Carll was one of those dependent, clinging, unambitious creatures whom the world pities sometimes, and despises always. She had been reared in that unenviable grade of society known as "genteel poverty"—that peculiar, superficial class whose heads and hearts are as empty as their stomachs, and whose gilded idleness is poorly suggestive of "Solomon's lilies," inasmuch as neither one nor the other toils nor spins. At 20 she had sold herself to a rich old husband, whose childless widow she had been for years. Mrs. Carll, who could not make her own caps any more than she could earn them, and who could not tell a mortgage from a love letter, woke up one fatal morning and found herself as poor as she had been in the days of her girlhood. She felt that the only role of life left her was that of "interesting invalid in reduced circumstances," and she assumed it accordingly.

"It was a crushing blow, my dear Mrs. Grundy, I assure you, and I shall never recover from it—never," she was wont to say, pathetically, behind her handkerchief of worn and ancient lace.

On this Thanksgiving eve she awoke from a prolonged slumber, and saw her niece, Linnie, standing, pale and pensive, beside the window, blurred by the delicate frost-tracery of the early night.

"Have you made up your mind yet, Linnie?" she inquired, fretfully.

"I—I have not, aunty," faltered the young girl, sighing as she turned from the window and paused before a large glass vase, in which a magnificent Spanish lily had just burst into bloom. For Linnie, those green, rich leaves and the odor of the creamy flower aroused the memory of a love sweeter than life and enduring as immortality itself.

It was on one delicious April morning that Erle Warford brought her the young bulb with its green leaf-points just breaking through the sand and water of the crystal jar, and bade her tend it carefully in memory of him. They were not quite so poor then as they were now. They had pretty rooms, and she had plenty of work coloring photographs in a dingy pretension of a studio, where she sang all day long and dreamed happy dreams of her lover and her future when she should be his wife.

It was spring then, and the days were long and warm, and she was satisfied with life and all it might bring, despite the peevish and eternal repinings of her burdensome relative.

It was winter now, and the days were brief and dark, with storm and trouble. She had no work, and the last penny of her earnings was gone. All her handsome dresses and precious trinkets were in the pawn-shop. The last coal was dying out in the grate, and the last crumbs in the cupboard would not have fed "the one sparrow for whom God careth."

Of Erle Warford she had not heard since the day on which he had brought her the souvenir flower. He might be untrue, or he might be dead, or the haughty and eccentric old grandfather might have cajoled him into some loveless, selfish marriage.

"Don't be uneasy about the future, little one," Erle had said at parting. "The old gentleman has never refused me anything, and he will not oppose me seriously in such a momentous matter as marriage. Before this lily flowers you shall be my wife, and he will be quite as proud and fond of you as he is indulgent to me."

But that was very long ago; and, as she thought of the inexplicable absence and silence of months, a big tear like a diamond dewdrop fell and flashed into the heart of the blossom.

She had another suitor now—a wooer old and odd and rich and persistent.

"You are a sensible young woman, Miss Linnie," he said one day, and therefore I think not pleased with pretty speeches. On withered lips ardent love is a burlesque; beside our aristocracy does not believe in any emotion whatever. Passion is ignored by the *ton*—a marriage of affection is ridiculous.

Linnie looked at him curiously. Was he satirical, diplomatic or simply verbose? What did the queer twinkle mean in his jolly blue eyes? He went on:

"I need a wife. I have chosen a lady who is young, good-looking, dutiful, and would make my home pleasant. The day that she becomes my wife I shall settle upon her, unconditionally, one-half my fortune. What do you say, Linnie?"

"I?" faltered the girl, pink from the bands of her dark hair to the ruffle of the simple tulle that circled her pretty throat.

"I have chosen *you*, Miss Linnie," was the business-like rejoinder.

"You wish to buy me?" she inquired, paling with sudden anger.

Mr Gilmour laughed in his jolly fashion, being neither hurt nor offended.

"It is the mode now-a-days for hearts to be bought and sold. Is there one pure and perfect love-marriage in a century, my girl? I should be kind to you always, Linnie. In our case there should be no pretty pathetic romance of the icicle freezing the rose and all that sort of nonsense. Think it over—think it over, child. I will speak to your aunt, and you can decide—to-morrow evening, if not too soon."

And the hour had come and her decision was not made, and her aunt was furious.

"You have not made up your mind yet, you say?—and Mr. Gilmour expected an answer immediately. I suppose you mean to refuse him," quavered Mrs. Carll, "and I must go on living this sort of life, starving and freezing, as long as I stay in this cold, ungrateful world, which won't be long. After all I have done for you, Linnie, how can you be so cruel—so positively wicked?"

"Don't, aunty," returned Linnie, faintly, her delicate form quivering as if from a blow, and another scalding tear dropped into the heart of the lily.

"You thankless and ungrateful creature," snapped Mrs. Carll. "Did I not take you when you were an orphaned, half-starved baby and bring you up as my own? Have I not clothed and educated you and given you a home?"

The beneficent woman uttered these questions glibly, as she ought, for she had asked them every day for the last twenty years.

Linnie was silent and her heart was bitter.

The most common servant would scarcely have cared for the sort of life Linnie had led with the capricious Mrs Carll.

Yet, like all noble souls, Linnie had exaggerated every deed of real kindness, and in her gratitude forgot the petty wrongs, the senseless tyranny, and the unjust burden of responsibility imposed upon her young life.

"What have I *not* done for you, Melinda? Are you deaf that you stand there like a stone idiot and never answer? Will you marry Mr. Gilmour, or will you refuse him and let your poor old sick aunt lie here and die of poverty and despair?"

And then the sobs began to come and she pleaded as only such a woman for such a cause can plead.

"Oh, be merciful, my dear child. It will save my life, and it will be a blessing to you. Mr. Gilmour is an exceptionally-fine man, and once his wife you would want for nothing."

And thus she persuaded and expostulated, until the girl almost yielded quite.

Surely Erle Warford has nothing to do in causing you to hesitate?"

"Everything," answered Linnie.

"Melinda, I am ashamed of you," cried her relative, roused into a fury of sham dismay. "Have you no self-respect that you still care for one who has treated you infamously?"

"He may be dead, aunty."

"Dead! What a silly lunatic you are, to be sure! Erle may have a rich grandfather, whom he will find it profitable to please in marrying. But it is profoundly evident to me that when the young man left you he did not intend to return. He is just the sort of man to amuse himself in a flirtation of this kind. For gracious' sake don't let Mr. Gilmour suspect anything of it."

The girl turned, her dark eyes afire and her delicate cheeks aflame.

"I shall *tell* Mr. Gilmour," she emphatically declared; "and then, if he still desires me for a wife, I will marry him."

She had scarcely uttered her sudden decision when her elderly suitor came.

The gentleman looked curiously doubtful and anxious. Perhaps his old heart was not an icicle after all!

"Then I can never hope that you will love me?" he observed, after listening to what Linnie had to tell him of Erle Warford.

She turned upon him her proud, still, white face.

Under that impassive mask she thought that to the day of her death she should carry a passion-haunted heart.

"Begging your pardon," she replied; "was not this to be a business transaction only?"

He smiled at the ready response.

"Which we must discuss and arrang in a sure and proper way," he said, and made his departure only half pleased.

Shortly after various and costly articles for a superb feast were sent up to the litte room.

"We shall have our Thanksgiving dinner," said Mrs. Carll, and that night her dreams were those of the gratified and self-satisfied.

Not so the young girl who lay by her side, for Linnie was wretchedly sleepless and remorsefully miserable, and all night through the dusk of the chamber her lily flower gleamed just as ghastly white as her own troubled face.

Thanksgiving morning! And the merry bells poured out their peals on the sweet, crisp air. Beautiful women in furs and velvets and diamonds passed by to the palaces of worship, or the mansions of feasting. And yet everywhere, even within the sound of those gleeful bells, thousands of hungry innocents shivered with cold, and thousands of homeless men and women could say with the persecuted One: "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head."

I wonder if the world is ever as thankful for the good it has done as for the good it has received?

Linnie thought bitter things that morning. All her life long she had been hampered and fettered, and now she was the foot-ball of a destiny that it seemed impossible to avoid.

Much as she esteemed Mr. Gilmour, she shrank from such a soulless union with him as she would have done from any other thing that desecrates womanhood.

Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth!
Cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living truth!

Over and over again Linnie quoted this anathema from "Locksley Hall," marveling if ever she in the life to come should be strong and brave enough to "drag her memories."

The Thanksgiving feast, that she had scarcely tasted, was over, and her relative taking her *siesta* in an easy-chair, when Mr. Gilmour came. Linnie shivered as she saw him.

"My dear child, do you repent yet of your promise?" he asked her kindly.

"A promise is to me a sacred thing," she replied, evasively.

"Granted. But were Erle dear or still living?"

"He has broken his vows to me," was the laconic response.

"Perhaps not. Perhaps he is living, and is true. Perhaps he is on his way to you even now."

She struggled to her feet, and fixed her startled eyes upon his face.

"You have something to tell me," she cried. "What is it?"

For answer, the gentleman opened the door and admitted Erle Warford.

"I have brought my grandson to call upon you, Miss Linnie," he said.

But the girl heard nothing except her lover's fond and passionate words, and saw nothing but his dear face, so unchanged and true.

"You forget yourself, Melinda," observed Mrs. Carll, greatly shocked.

"You are mistaken," retorted Mr. Gilmour; "she forgot herself when she allowed you to direct her judgment and her heart. She would have gone to the altar like a lamb to the sacrifice, after you had convinced her it was her duty. You would have sold her to me that you might live in idleness and self-indulgence. Erle, don't be selfish; I want to have a word with the little one."

Linnie turned and put out both her pretty hands with a little gesture of coaxing depreciation.

"Forgive me, child," he began, before she could speak; "I was bitterly disappointed when Erle refused to marry a rich woman whom I had chosen for him. Finally I made conditions with him. He was to stay there, looking to my business, while I was to come here and see you. If you proved to be all he represented, I agreed to withdraw my objections. The boy believed you so true that no length of silent absence could make you forget or accept another, eh? But, my child, I never had a thought of allowing you to sacrifice yourself, and I am very fond and proud of you, my children."

So they were all happy except Mrs. Carll, who considered herself the most vastly abused of all womankind.

Mr. Gilmour was very generous to the young people, bestowing upon them jointly the half of his fine property.

"This is the happiest Thanksgiving of my life," said Linnie's handsome young lover, after they were all calm again. "And, by the way, I fancy this lovely lily kept back its blossom for my return. It should have bloomed weeks ago. Did it, too, with my love, whisper, 'I wait?' Was it a long waiting, dear?"

"Very long—very sorrowfully long," she returned; and a tear, for past unrest and present bliss, dropped again in the white heart of the Winter Lily.

FORGOTTEN CONGRESSMEN.

References to a Few Statesmen Who Have Sunk Into Oblivion.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

How ephemeral is political fame. Among the thousands who figured in their day as Senators and Representatives in Congress, the names of but few are familiar to the present generation. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun made an impress on the history of their country which, perhaps, will never be forgotten. The class of statesmen standing next to them in ability are even now almost faded out of the public mind. John Forsyth, of Georgia

in profound silence, overcome emotion. He finally recovered ently to promise a share of his field sport, and after returning to his friends for the valuable (?) ents, ordered the cigars for the

EDITORS COURIER:—In the secre report of the proceedings of th three days of teachers' institute, as lished in the COURIER last week secretary says: "Percentage by Merica, as he teaches it with his of 10 previously trained pupils." I desire to correct the above statem as but four of the pupils of that "t ed" class attended my school this all the rest, except James Hogue, strangers to me. If by "previoning trained" the honorable secretary m that the members of that class drilled for that occasion, he—wel use a mild term, he was badly mista I do not consider those from my s any better trained on percentage on other subjects in practical arit tic, but I exerted every effort to hav pupils "trained" on all subjects, so when called upon at any time they do themselves honor. As to the o members of the class, by their work considered them also well trained, that the gentleman might have had son to assert that they were a "pr ously trained class," yet it seems to that a person of his pretended qu cations ought never make an asser upon a mere supposition, as he is likely to make a misrepresentation.

I did not know whom I was call into my class, except the four spe

his assistant. The defendant protested before the court that the agent called him a liar. The latter swore positively that he used no offensive language. Upon being asked to give the agent's exact words, the Irishman said, "He tried to sell me an old ring, yer Honor, an' I towld him 'twas brass.' He then turned round to another man and sez, 'It's alloy.'" The defendant was discharged."

CRASHING INTO AN ICEBERG.

Thrilling Scenes on a Steamship in Mid-Ocean.

The steamship Arizona, of the Guion Line, bound from New York for Liverpool, met with a frightful accident while crossing the northern edge of the Newfoundland banks, which is thus described by an eye-witness:

It was 9 o'clock in the evening. The ladies were gathered as usual in the saloon, and one of their number, Miss Gaslett, of England, was playing the accompaniment to a glee song—"See our oars with feathered spray"—which one of the gentlemen was singing. Without a moment's warning, and before any one could realize what had occurred, a terrible crash was heard. The hull of the steamer shook as though every rivet had burst asunder, and the ladies and gentlemen were hurled from their seats and sent sprawling on the floor. A spasm of terror seized on many of the ladies, but the majority displayed wonderful coolness and self-possession. One lady fainted, and others sobbed hysterically, but they were soon joined by husbands and friends, who, seizing cloaks and wraps, hurried their fair charges to the deck. Social Hall for a moment was the scene of even a worse panic. The nightly auction of pools on the next day's run had just concluded, and Mr. S. S. Ingham, Jr., who was acting Secretary, was in the act of receiving the purchasers' money. Before him, on a marble-top table, lay a quantity of gold and silver coins, when the ship went crashing headlong into the iceberg, and he was sent with the table and money sprawling on the floor. A dozen others were hurled from their seats, and those who remained on their feet made a wild rush to escape to the deck by the door. The prostrate were trampled on, and several received quite serious contusions. A sudden panic had seized upon the men who, a few moments before, had been engaged in friendly banter. Fortunately, a few retained their self-possession, and several voices cried out: "Steady, gentlemen; keep cool." This appeal to their manhood was effective, and the panic ceased almost as suddenly as it had begun.

The sight that met the passengers' eyes was well calculated to chill the bravest heart. Towering above the steamer's bows rose a huge iceberg, threatening her with instant destruction. Out of the submerged field rose three huge, cone-shaped masses, sixty or seventy feet into the air. There was danger that one of these would topple over and crush the ship into a shapeless mass. In the few moments which followed this discovery, men seemingly lived years of agony. The affrighted sailors of the watch fled behind the bridge, and, thinking only of their own safety, set to work to launch one of the boats. One of these men wept in abject terror; another spread dismay among the more-frightened passengers by stating that the ship was sinking rapidly. Unfortunately, appearances but too well justified his statement, for the steamer, on striking the iceberg, listed heavily to starboard and sunk visibly forward, creating the impression that she was settling at the bows, which, broken and twisted, no longer offered a barrier to the inrushing water, which rapidly filled the forepeak. Between the passengers and destruction there stood only the slight barrier formed by the collision bulwark; but at first it was impossible to tell whether it had not also been driven in. Should it prove so, all on board the Arizona were doomed to death. A hasty examination revealed the fact that the bulkhead had not given way and that the forehold was free from water. A boat was then lowered and the first officer proceeded to examine the breach in the bow. When he made his report it was announced that the ship would lay to for the night, and that in the morning measures would be taken to repair the damage. Subsequently, on consultation with Mr. Guion, one of the owners, who, with several members of his family, was on board, it was decided to make for St. John, Newfoundland, e nearest port of refuge. This news as joyfully received, as there was a rong impression that the ship had received more damage than the officers ere willing to admit.

As soon as the excitement had become somewhat allayed, the passengers sembled in the saloon, at the suggeson of the Rev. J. M. Ross, all knelt in ayer to return thanks for their deliverance from imminent death. All ned in the hymn, "Praise God from om all blessings flow," with a deep d earnest fervor. During the remainder of the night very few persons ned in, but kept watch in the saloon worn out by fatigue, they dropped eep on the seats.

The following morning the ship's w was turned toward St. John, ere she arrived at 10 o'clock in the evening, and laid up for repairs.

Lincoln and Stanton.

met Marshal Ward Lamon the er day, and, in speaking of the nton letters published in the *North erican Review*, Lincoln's friend and grapher told me of the manner in ich Lincoln happened to get Stanton into the Cabinet.

n December, 1861, which was only a months after the date of the Stanton letter, now published, Mr. Lincoln talking with Secretary Chase about action of our Government in the nt affair. The President was asking if the Secretary had heard of any nions as to the Government's course prominent Democrats, when Mr. se said he understood Mr. Stanton, o was then in Washington, shared opinion of the President and upd the Government's course.

The President then asked Mr. Chase he had ever heard how Mr. Stanton abused him—the President—in the McCormick case at Cincinnati. Mr. Chase replied that he had not, and the President told how Mr. Stanton, being retained on the same side as Mr. Lincoln, declined to consult with him, saying he would have nothing to do with the "long-legged and long-armed ape. But," said the President, as he concluded the story, "tell Mr. Stanton I would like to see him."

Within a few evening, Mr. Stanton called at the White House. The President told him he had heard that his visitor was upholding the legality and policy of the Government's course. Mr. Stanton replied at some length, giving his reasons for the opinion he held. The President asked him if he would commit it to writing. Stanton promised he would, and this interview ended without any other subject than the Trent affair being alluded to during the whole of the evening.

It was within one or two evenings afterward that Mr. Stanton called with the manuscript of his opinion as requested. As he handed it to the President, the latter said: "Mr. Stanton, there is about to be a change in my Cabinet. Will *you* take the place of Secretary of War?" Mr. Stanton was much surprised, but, before he left that evening, he had accepted the position, and during the next month, January, 1862, went into the office.—*Washington letter.*

Characteristics of Bayard Taylor.

Mr. Stedman, for years the friend of Taylor, writes as follows of him in a paper in *Scribner*, chiefly devoted to a critical analysis of his poetry and literary career:

His memory was prodigious. Nothing that he learned was forgotten, and he learned without effort. After a single reading he knew a poem by heart, and could repeat whole pages of his favorite authors; and there was little that he did not read or see. His perception of externals was alert and true; but he did not readily catch by intuition the thoughts and feelings of those about him. He had a fine sense of form and color, drew and painted creditably, and seemed a natural artist. His linguistic powers were well known. He taught himself something of the classical texts, and was more infused with the antique sentiment than many a learned Theban. He quickly caught the pass-words and phrases of any language, Semitic or Aryan, wherever he journeyed. German he mastered, wrote in, thought in; it became so much like a native tongue with him as to refute the theory that one gains of a new language only so much as he loses of his own. His desire for knowledge was constant, and his professional training made him rapidly acquainted with the meaning and scope of a new work or movement that came within his view.

His personal traits were no less admirable. To think of him is to recall a person larger in make and magnanimity than the common sort; a man of indescribable buoyancy, hopefulness, sweetness of temper, reverent, loyal, shrinking from contention, yet ready to do battle for a principle or in the just cause of a friend; a patriot and lover of his kind, stainless in morals, and of an honesty so pure and simple that he could not be surprised into an untruth or the commission of a mean and unworthy act. His open delight over any work of his own that pleased him was the reverse of egotism, yet often misunderstood by those who slightly knew him. He was without jealousy, though sometimes ruffled by the prosperity of quacks and pretenders, and took as much pleasure in the legitimate success of others as in his own. Yet his personal ambition and aspiration were very great, only equaled by his heroic industry and scrupulous fulfillment of the lightest or heaviest task he undertook.

In social life he was generous and unrestrained, full of the knightly, mirth-loving, romantic spirit; a poet who kept his heart green to the last, even when disease was upon him, and the plethoric habit of his middle life. These dulled his eye, but never broke his spirit or turned his thoughts to gall.

As a poet, we say, the qualities of his mature style were now fairly displayed. From the beginning, rhythm, the *susurrus* of liquid measures, had much to do with his sense of the beautiful in verse, and reacted upon his imagination. He reveled in the effect of the broad English vowels, the "hollow ae's and oe's," and in the consonantal vigor of our language. He enjoyed reading aloud the poetry of Darley, of Byron and Shelley, and read his own with such melody and resonance that one who listened to its chanting sound was no more able than himself to tell whether it was of his poorest or his best. Its dominant quality, therefore, was often that of eloquence, as in the verse of Croly and Campbell.

A Valuable Witness.

There had been great tribulation in a tenement house, on Battle row, in West Fortieth street, and Mrs. Kane had got a black eye and lost a couple of handfuls of hair through Mrs. Nolan's tender manipulation. At length the law was invoked, and to the Jefferson Market Police Court the belligerents went to demand that justice be meted out. There had been only a couple of witnesses examined when a little woman with a snap in her eyes elbowed her way up to the stand, put her arms akimbo, and with a defiant shake of the head faced the defendant, who was a perfect Amazon.

"What's your name?" his Honor asked.

"Bridget McShane, may it plaze yer 'Anner, and I'm not afraid to say it." This with another defiant dip of the bonnet.

"You want to testify?"

"I do, sir."

"Did you take part in this trouble?"

"I didn't, sir."

"Did you see it begin?

"I didn't, sir."

"Were you there while it was in progress?"

"Not I, sir."

"Nor when it ended?"

"Indade I wasn't."

"Well, what in the name of common sense brought you here if you know nothing about it?"

"'Twas that big huzzy there, sir," designating the defendant. "She sed there wasn't a woman in the house dare appear agen her. So I kem to show that Bridget McShane cares nothin' for her nor all her breed."

Any further testimony from so valuable a witness was dispensed with.—*New York Herald.*

A MILD winter is predicted from the way bees are conducting themselves.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

BY MARY STANDISH ROBINSON.

We give Thee thanks, O God of law
That all thy power endureth still,
Above the change and fretting flaw
Of our poor, striving human will.
We thank Thee that Thy bonds are strong,
And compassed with a just design
About our lives; that we belong
Unto Thy providence benign.

We thank Thee that good men and true
Still live to prove Thy watchful care;
That Thy wise order doth renew
The race in virtue; that the share
Of sin and wrong doth not obtain
A final triumph o'er our trust;
That truth unsullied can retain
Our hopes, though prostrate in the dust.

We thank Thee that the way of pain
Doth open space for hearts to grow;
Cramped by the arbitrary reign
Of self, we can but feebly know
The woes of others, till our own
Make quick the sympathies that teach:
Thy love and pity, God, are shown
Toward us, yet how we fail in each.

In an uncertain, groping way
We reach, O Lord, out to the light
Of Thy great love; it surely may
Raise every drooping soul upright.
We trust and thank Thee, Lord Divine,
For all we cannot understand;
It is to us the potent sign
Of Thy omnipotent command.

PITH AND POINT.

IF you drink lake water at Cleveland you will get the Erie-sip-alas!

"NONE but the brave deserve the hair" is the way the Indians put it.

EVEN criminals like paragraphs; that is to say, they prefer a short sentence.

IN the words of the agricultural editor, the graceful turkey proceeds to ripen.

THE fashionable young lady with her hair in style is the proprietor of a shebang.

"BLESSED are the peacemakers," said the small boy who dropped a costly porcelain ornament.

PAINTED belts are to be worn directly; so that most ladies will have to be labeled, "Look out for paint."

SUICIDES should remember that rushing into the next world before being invited is not only a sin, but also a breach of good manners.

THE proper form of will now-a-days will read: "To the respective attorneys of my children I give my entire estate."

THAT was a wise colored man who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said: "Dat 'ar 'pends altogedder how dey injoy demse'ves."

"A HAIR on the head is worth a dozen in the bash," says an exchange. But then it doesn't attract so much attention.

WHAT are the best stories? That depends. When you are telling them, the long ones are; when you are listening the short ones.

THIS life may be, as stern moralists say, all a fleeting show, but it is an exhibition from which dead-heads are rigidly excluded.

WHEN the dentists of this country can discover a way to pull teeth without making a man wish he had been born a hen, life will have twice as much brightness.

THE difference between a self-made man and a self-made woman is ten odd papers, four hair switches, ninety-eight hair pins, and a pretty little box labeled face-powder.

"ALWAYS try to hit the nail on the head, my boy," said an uncle to his nephew; but the nephew's little cousin whispered to him, "Don't hit the nail on your finger, for it hurts awful."

QUEEN VICTORIA has no trouble in getting her girls off her hands; but her oldest boy, still hangs around home, showing no disposition to learn any sort of trade by which he can earn a living.

WHEN the old gentleman comes home and finds his daughters have got his slippers and the evening paper ready for him, he realizes that it is the season for a fall opening of his pocketbook.

A FASHION writer tells us that "the buttoning of dresses in the back is going out of fashion. If your unmarried aunt still affects that style, you may tell her it is behind the age—if you dare to.

SOME women are very absent-minded, and frequently forget where they left the dish-pan after using it, but the world hasn't yet produced a woman who ever forgot where she hung her false hair before retiring.

"CAN you tell me"—said a punster
Who had in our sanctum popped,
And upon the floor was seeking
For a copper he had dropped—
"Can you tell me why at present
I am like Noah's weary dove?"
And he glanced with inward tremor
Toward a gun that hung above.
"Wouldst thou know?" he queried, blandly—
As he dodged the cudgel stout
Which we shied at him in anger—
"'Tis because I'm one cent out."

"WHY," said Jane Matilda to Maud Louise, "does a particular part of that door fastening vividly remind me of sweet Lord Fitz Mulligatawney, whom we met at Newport?" "I'm sure I don't know," responded Maud as she feebly ran her hand through her bang, "why?" "Why," answered Jane with a heart-searching sigh: "Because he was such a nob to adore!"

Boots of great men all remind us
We can make our soles sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints that are seven by nine.

ON THE TRAIN.

From the car window he looked to see
The landscape rushing by;
In came along, he picked it up,
He caught it with his eye.
Wrathfully jerking in his head,
to dig for the stinging cinder—
We dare not print the words he said,
When his hat flew out the winder!
—*Burdette.*

THEY intend making traveling more convenient on the continent of Europe by adopting our system of railway carriages. Little Belgium is wide awake in matters of business, and is setting the first example. The International Company of Sleeping Cars has submitted a project to the Government of Russia for organizing a great express train between Ostend, Cologne, Berlin, and the Russian frontier. The train will be exclusively composed of sleeping cars and saloon carriages.

A PARTY of Cleveland youths marched around town the other day wearing elegantly-trimmed bonnets. When the police asked them to explain, the young men pointed to ladies promenading the streets with men's hats on, and simply said, "Turn about is fair play."

SABBATH READING.

Prof. David Swing on the Idea of a Future Life.

Passing over to the Greek and Latin records, we find the quantity of written thought about a future life greatly increased. Homer, Pythagoras, Plato, Socrates, Pindar, Cicero, Virgil and a large group of allies combined to render immense the study of immortality. Any one of these writers will be found to express more regarding a second existence than may be found in that part of the Jewish record bound up in our Bible. But this results, as I believe, from the fact that the Jewish writers were all busy about the state, even the songs of Moses and David being state poems; while the classic writers had no subject assigned them, but they were always out in the wide domain of intellectual theory and adventure. The Hebrew literature is the picture of the human mind expressing itself upon all possible questions. To amazing genius and activity the classics added unrestrained liberty and wandered whither they would. They gave us prose and poetry, metaphysics and science, medicine and music, politics and geometry, geography and theology, while the Hebrews spoke and wrote only about their nation. Therefore in the Greek and Latin books the future existence covers the larger area with both principle and detail.

Homer doubtless embodied the common theology when, in his "Odyssey," he leads his hero through the spiritual world to meet the many noble ones who had fallen in battle, or in the embrace of common death. The scenery differs little from that in Dante. Homer wrote 800 years before Christ, and, as he was distant from David and Solomon only two centuries, it is quite probable that Hebrew and Egyptian and Greek were all in substantial harmony as to things beyond the grave. That Homer's poem was not simply pure fiction, and, as such, rejected by his age, we may infer from the fact that poets cannot move against the public impression; and from the additional fact that the grave and logical men who followed Homer in time repeated in philosophy what he had said in song. Pythagoras taught the migration of souls from one animal to another, and, to the end that men might lead holy lives and thus pass upward toward angels or to nobler forms of manhood, and not be ordered down toward brutes, he organized a form of church whose members, like the recluses of the old Catholic denomination, spent all these years purifying themselves that they might be found ready at death for a happy transmigration. The spectacle of many thousands following this Pythagoras—a thousand members of one brotherhood being on record—declares that these teachings were not simply poetic, but were the practical belief of a large multitude. Pindar, following at a distance of 100 years, leaves us a very formal and calm poem about the rewards and punishments beyond this probation:

> The deeds which sinful mortals do
> In this disordered part of Jove's domain
> All find their m ed, for there's a judge below,
> Whose doom inflicts inevitable pain.

* * * * * * *

Others pass:

> To realms of rest,
> Happy isle that holds the blest,
> Where seaborn breezes gently flow
> O'er blooms of gold that round them blow.

Pass along another hundred years, and the poet Calistratus shows that no great change has come in the public thought, for, in a hymn to a patriot who had rescued the land from conspirators, he declares that the honors which that patriot was receiving from men was only a type of the bliss he would enjoy in heaven among the immortals. When you have asked Plato and Socrates to this list of witnesses, you have a compendium of the Greek thought for perhaps 600 years, and in all that long period it varied but little. The poems of Virgil teach us that the Latin world was the regular successor to Greek theology, and thus step by step we come to the borders of our own Christian religion.

All nations and periods have their times of higher and lower faith. There is an ebb and flow of opinion just as of the sea, and coming from causes as full of mystery. If it be true, as alleged, that one of the ancients pined away and died of a broken heart because he could not learn what caused the tide to come and go every day and night upon the beach before his home, he was almost pardonable, for there is only one thing of the kind more perplexing, and that is the ebb and flow of faith upon this shore of mortality, where all our tents are pitched. How strange! In the morning, great, clear, bright waters come in, and the great ships that ply between two worlds sail up near our bank; and we can place our hand or foot in this flood of immortality. But the evening comes, and while in the darkness we steal a little rest the vast sea silently withdraws all its cheerful wave, and leaves us encamped upon a slimy gulf—all the colors, and perfume, and power, and solemn sound of yesterday having gone from us in our dream. So faith comes and goes, only with this painful difference, that the anxious heart must wait longer for the absent sea to come flowing back. The ocean can make its ebb and flow in a day, but this hope of the heart once gone, it may not come back in all the lifetime of him who saw it fade.

Doubtless just before Christ came a cold wind of unbelief had struck the public heart. As the Roman empire had gathered Greece, and Palestine, and the African coast all together under one flag with itself, and had thus spread one literature, or rather one ignorance, it is almost certain that the skepticism of the center, Rome, had become the doubt or negation of the civilized world. That there had come a waning of the idea of immortality in the central heart there is little doubt, and, as the heart sends its blood all through the system, so Rome must in times just before Christ have sung to all its colonies the song of an endless sleep. Not that all heard and accepted such a conclusion, but that so many did that the public rapidly sunk into vice, and awaited a new guide with new inspiration. In the last few generations of the old dynasty, and in the first few of the new era, before Christianity had become known or endured, the most of thought had become almost wholly that of the stoical school. It is not certain that such men as Cæsar and Cicero, and after them Seneca and Aurelius, had become perfectly convinced that there was nothing after death, but, very certainly, they all so taught at times and walked under the dark cloud of fate. Cicero, at times full of immortal yearnings, at times said that death was the end. In a letter to his wife he tells her that she will find her gods as false to her as men had been to him. Julius Cæsar feared the gods in this life, and all his superstitions revealed this world for its arena. When the question was before the Senate whether the Catiline rebels should be put to death or banished, he argued that death was no punishment, for it was a total release from all trouble.

Just after these great minds came Seneca, and Epictetus, and Aurelius, with morals the highest known to mankind except the morals of Christ, but all looking to the grave as the final termination of joy and grief. Seneca, in his large writings, and those writings being all concerned with character and its reward, has nothing about a life to come. Nor does Epictetus allude to a heaven or hell. And then comes Marcus Aurelius with all his patient submission to God, and with his awful loftiness and simplicity of life, and yet with his bosom full of the sentiment that death is a sleep that knows no waking forever. Indeed, he expresses gratitude to God that man has a grave to which he can fly should the storm of life become too violent. Self-control, and simplicity, and peace, and virtue were his doctrines. He calls anger, and passion, and sin a war with nature, and says that death brings a harmony by resolving us back to dust. "If," he teaches, "you cannot maintain a true and noble conduct with others, then go boldly into some corner where you can maintain them; or, if you fail there, depart from life at once, not with passion, but with modest liberty which will be to have done one noble act." Suicide was to this Roman a fortune to which the soul could resort when its other joys were gone. In this embodiment of the stoical philosophy no ripple of the immortal shore is to be heard.

While thus the Western nations were dealing with this theory of a future life the East was holding largely the pantheism of Buddha. Each created soul was like an isolated rain or dew drop, the affair of an hour, but very willing to be absorbed back into its old ocean. When rain-drops are placed near each other upon a leaf they are impatient to combine. So man away from his parent God is restless and unhappy and longs to be absorbed and lose in the Infinite his solitude. In Buddhism the millions look up and pray for the time to come when they may drop back into the Supreme Deity and rest forever a part of God. It seems a little better destiny than the suicide of the stoics, but as each is the death of the individual the two theories of man are not far apart. One fades into immensity, the other in a grave, but man is gone.

Looking into these Asiatic and Roman worlds, marking how dark the real death-bed of man was coming to be, it was high time for a new flow of faith. The Western world, destined by race, and by language, and by institutions to become so vast, was in danger of being wholly overcast by this night of death. The Roman genius was very powerful for good or ill. That iron ethics promulgated by Aurelius and his compeers was able to blight all the smiles of the human soul, and make men of marble rather than men and women of mingled virtue and joy. Or, flying from such severity, society would have become sensual to the last degree. No room is left for conjecture or prophecy here, for in those days when the empire was dissolving the Roman mind, which had once been so grand in learning, and culture, and taste, is seen all debased and ruined by practices of which the English tongue refuses to speak. Many had begun to say, "Let us seek pleasure, for to-morrow we die," and under this flag of license the crimes, and vices, and depravity of the Roman became such that they are literally in our purer tongue unspeakable.

At this critical period in the history of the idea of a second life there came in a mighty reinforcement. The troops of Life had been falling back. They had thrown away many a weapon, many a shield; flags once proud were trailing in the dust. The ranks of Death were becoming more unanimous and bolder. Those venerable leaders, Seneca and Aurelius, who had held the legions from rapine were now dead, and the soldiers of all vice and violence had only to march on and possess the land, the fireside, and the heart. In this crisis a mighty host of new troops came and the banner of a second life waved again in beauty. The individual was neither to be absorbed in deity nor in dust. A man, he was to be a distinct and human soul forever. All the moral and intellectual good of this experience was to attend each heart always, and death was to have no sting and the grave no victory. All virtue here was to be rewarded hereafter; one could not even give a suffering one a cup of water without thereby bringing one more approving smile from the King of Kings upon His throne. All sin would be punished by a God of equity as well as of love. The leader in this reviving faith was loftier than all who had gone before. To the sinking race He reached out His powerful hand, and the millions who under stoicism would have turned to stone, or under the reaction would have become only animal in mind and soul, began now to combine the highest duties and pleasures of this life with the higher calling of immortality.

Thus tacking to and fro, this thought has come to us over a wide expanse. It has not come never to meet with any vicissitude again, for all the sacred things man possesses are always full of threats that they will go away and leave us to taste, for a time, the desolation of an absence. But of all ideas of immortality this one in the heart of the world now will, no doubt, wander away the least and will the soonest return; but the grandest uprising of thought, the serenest sky for us all, will come when we shall have put aside the teachings of earthly history, and, transferred to the world of spirit, "our own eyes shall behold and not those of another," when, after the worms have destroyed the body, we shall, clothed in a new form, see God.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The negro exodus is shaping toward Indiana.

The cost of the reservoir repairs at Lafayette aggregates $8,443.69.

The Spencer County Agricultural Society has recently been reorganized.

The coal famine has caused the suspension of work at the Aurora rolling mills.

Work will now cease until spring on the foundation of the new State House at Indianapolis.

Kingan & Co.'s meat house, at Indianapolis, was damaged about $15,000 worth by fire the other night.

A huge bald eagle was shot in Union county, a day or two ago, while in the act of flying away with a goose.

New Albany claims to lead any other point in that region as a horse and mule market, and reports prices on a boom.

Real-estate transactions in two days at Richmond involved more capital than all the transfers during the past twelve months.

Official inquiry is made in regard to toll, free gravel, and common roads throughout the State for each year from 1875 to the present time.

Princeton has $34,000 in church property, and has a church for every 333 persons of its inhabitants. Eleven stated preachers are engaged.

Rev. G. D. Watson was elected President of the State Camp-Meeting Association for next year, at the annual conference, held at Warsaw last week.

R. H. Pickey's saw-mill and the dry-goods store of G. W. Corwin were consumed at Carpentersville one night last week. The loss reached about $18,000.

The "pigeon-roost" in Scott county, a famous rendezvous for pigeons, is now so full that men are flocking thither with teams to gather and haul away the game.

The 9-year-old daughter of Stephen Araey, residing six miles east of Vincennes, was fatally burned by her dress taking fire from the grate while she was alone in the room.

Gov. Williams has appointed Wm. H. English as Indiana's representative upon the committee to arrange for the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Dr. James R. Lewis' stable was fired a second time, and totally consumed, one day last week. This makes the twenty-fifth conflagration, mostly incendiary, that has occurred in Madison since April.

A farmer of Lynn, Randolph county, swallowed some false teeth the other morning, and has been very sick ever since, although the best physicians in the country have been summoned. It is thought he will die.

At a charitable fair in Fort Wayne, last week, the most profitable feature was a contest for the popular verdict on beer. By the sale of Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Fort Wayne varieties, over $600 was netted for the cause.

The Supreme Court has decided that Vincennes University has the right to raise money by a lottery. The college was chartered by the Territorial Legislature, and a clause to that effect was incorporated into the original charter.

The Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway was sold at Wabash recently for $1,100,000, to G. H. Wade and associates, of Cleveland. They held the greater portion of the first mortgage bonds. There will be no change in the management.

An interesting quarrel has arisen at Indianapolis between the Coroner and an undertaker as to the disposition of the body of a suicide, claimed by a medical college for dissection. The undertaker reports that the clamor for dead bodies is great, and at times nearly overwhelming, but he thinks he is justified in using every possible endeavor to find out the relatives.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision upon an appeal favorable to the notorious Whistling law of the last Legislature. The old English axiom that "the King can do no wrong" is in this decision applied to the Indiana Legislature, the court holding substantially that, although the continuous whistling of locomotives might, under ordinary circumstances, be a nuisance, when it is done by virtue of the act of the General Assembly no nuisance is committed in the eye of the law, and that the law cannot, therefore, be set aside upon that ground.

"Worried," or "Married."

A careless telegrapher, of New York, caused a panic recently in a domestic circle of that city. A young woman telegraphed from Philadelphia to her mother in this wise: "Have received no letter. Am worried." The message received by her mother was: "Have received no letter. Am married." The mother was surprised at this sudden announcement, and she gave the daughter a large piece of her mind. The operator had mistaken "worried" for "married," no doubt thinking the meaning was the same, and had wired the mother the surprising intelligence.

The will of the late Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, is in his own handwriting, and opens as follows: "In the name of God, Amen! To the Holy, Blessed and Glorious Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be adoration, thanks, and everlasting praise!" The Bishop's estate consists almost solely of a large and very valuable library, which is distributed among several religious societies.

Jo Cook on Bob Ingersoll: "His lack of religion sufficiently illustrates his lack of sense." Bob Ingersoll on Jo Cook: "His philosophy is the theology of New England, seasoned with poor German thought—that is to say, he mixes saur kraut with his beans."

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Some Recent Public Utterances of Prominent Democrats.

Gov. Seymour on Harmony in the Party.—In the course of my long political experience I have seen and felt so much of the evils which men bring upon themselves by discord, that I cannot refrain from warning you, to whom I am under so many and great obligations, against dissensions in your own ranks. Men are apt to think that the results of an election chiefly affect candidates for high offices. This is a great error. They fall upon the mass of voters in a tenfold greater degree than upon those who are called 'leading men.' As a rule, these are advanced in life. In a little while they will pass away. Personal controversies among the young and active may live for many years, to harm and embarrass them. It may be in the power of men to gratify some passing prejudice or interest by defeating those of their own political faith, but it never fails, in the course of time, that such things come back to harm and plague those who indulge personal prejudices. New York is by right, by tradition, by interest, a Democratic State. This county, in its better days, upheld the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. A majority of the citizens of Utica hold to the same faith. If the young and active members of our party will be true to themselves they will recover that power which justly belongs to them. If they allow themselves to fall into dissensions they will destroy their own heritage, and when it is too late will regret their folly. I am now an old man, and so far withdrawn from active life that I don't think I am governed in my views by mere partisan prejudice. I feel deeply my obligations to my political friends, and I hold my principles as sacred because I believe them best fitted to promote the welfare of my country. Yet I respect the earnestness and sincerity of those to whom I am politically opposed. It is uncertain if I shall ever again stand before an audience in Utica to speak about public affairs. I wish, therefore, in the light of a life-long experience, to say that I believe parties are necessary for the preservation of our form of government, for the education of our people in political truths, and for liberalizing and enlarging their minds. We hear a great deal of cant about the corruption in politics.

There are no corruptions in public affairs which are not generated and nourished by other influences at work among the people as a people. All efforts, all zeal for a cause, if it is a worthy one, tend to lift men above mere personal objects, and by exertions for others and by dwelling upon considerations outside of themselves, tend to make men better and more generous. We have selfish men in our public life, but they were not made selfish in their positions, for these, dealing with general interests, tend to liberalize men's purposes. There are corrupt men and bad men in parties, but they have been made corrupt and self-minded in other relationships of life than those which grow out of their association with others in the promotion of a common cause. There are many ignorant men to be found in all political organizations, but they are not so ignorant as they would have been if there were no public discussion of matters which concern the public welfare. As a rule, those who clamor against selfishness of parties are those too selfish to perform the duties of citizenship. Those who shake their heads at corruption are noted for their greed of gold, gained by speculative schemes, and who mourn over the cost of carrying out their own corrupt measures. I have been an actor in public affairs during a period of great bitterness and excitement in the minds of the American people. I have felt more than most men the warmth and kindness of party support, and I have felt, too, the sharp and angry criticisms of opponents excited by passions and prejudice. I must in fairness say that those opponents most active and earnest in their zeal for their parties have been in the end more ready to do justice than men who satisfy themselves that they are right, and that all who differ from them are wantonly wrong, and who are too selfish to learn in the sharp conflict of parties that there are two sides to all questions, and that honest differences of opinion should always be respected by honest men. I am a believer in zeal, even in those who hold views in conflict with my own, for I never yet knew an active, honest man, whatever his errors may be at the outset, who did not in the end become a useful, just and liberal member of society.

Speaker Randall on National and Local Debts.—Now let me show you what is expected from taxing the people in this country. The Federal debt exceeds $2,000,000,000, the State debts amount to $400,000,000, and the city and county debts are beyond $1,000,000,000. Of this enormous city and county debt Philadelphia has a very large part. Here is $3,500,000,000 upon which the people must pay interest. You thus see the importance of compelling public servants to pay not a dollar unless there is absolute necessity for doing so. The tendency of the Republican party has been toward extravagance ever since I last had the honor to represent you in a public capacity. Figures prove this beyond all controversy. We are led by history to believe that there are two great dangers to a republic—taxation and a tendency to grasp power unduly. The Republican party has moved in the direct way of centralizing the Government—that is its tendency to-day—in opposition to the rights of the people. We have seen now the power of the army has been used. The Republican party, by sending soldiers to intimidate voters, has given expression to its policy of keeping in force in time of peace the laws that authorized the sending of an army into certain States in time of war. Not only in distant and adjoining States has this policy been enforced, but in this very district the use of the marines has been witnessed. Yes, and at one of my elections I was sorrow-stricken to see that the votes of freemen had to be given under the point of the bayonet. We triumphed, but we should bear in mind that there are not many districts like this. The Republicans have claimed the right to use Marshals at elections—Marshals all for one side, a horde of unnecessary electioneers paid out of the common treasury. There were 750 of these Marshals in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, not because any Republican vote was in danger, but because it was the aim to influence this Congressional district, and, thank God! they got a rebuke that they won't forget in an increased Democratic majority. Republican extravagance was extended further than the public treasury. Between the close of the war and the advent of a Democratic House of Representatives the Republicans gave away not less than 130,000,000 acres of the public domain. Why, the thirteen colonies had only 216,000,000 acres. Think of it! Territory equal in extent to four States of the size of New York presented to six corporations! The result is that any of you who may be disposed to take Horace Greeley's advice and go West will have to buy your land from corporations, paying them $10 an acre for ground that might be had for $1.50 an acre but for the extravagance and injustice of the Republican party.

Senator Wallace on Sectional Hate.—Ought passion and prejudice to control us in our judgment? Are we to be blinded by hate and sectional antagonism to our own wrongs and true interests? Is this the form of mind in which we ought to approach consideration of the grand issues of 1880? What of the republic as a whole? Has not your debt increased? Are not your expenses lessened? Are not economy and thrift the rule? Has not crime decreased? Are officials as corrupt as they were ten years ago? Do you long for that era of corrupt rule and vicious administration that the country saw from 1869 to 1873? Has not civil power replaced military in the whole land, and the mild and strong government of law supplanted that of the bayonet? Ten years ago three of the great States of the South—Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi—were yet under military rule. Is not their condition better now than then? Then Virginia had twenty-seven military districts, and elections were held by military order. Texas had thirty counties without civil organization. Fifty-nine cases were tried before military commissions in one year; there were 384 murders between January and September, 1869. While Mississippi was under military control military commissions were found unable to cope with crime that courts and juries now successfully meet. Local government in the South has given us the measure of peace and order they now have. Without it all would be still disorder. Individual control and oversight in every department of your Government are as necessary as they are in our own affairs. It is this that brings order out of chaos, and gives society and government their force and purity. It fits man for citizenship, unites him to society by his personal interests, compels him to govern himself. Ninety thousand officials with their power and money are part of the machinery that is wielded now to perpetuate the rule of agents. Troops at the polls and Federal election laws are further proofs of added power to the agents at the expense of the principal. Troops are few, but they wield the power of the whole people. One blue coat represents the majority of the law, to which we all bow. The excuse for Federal laws is fraud in the large cities. If in three wards dishonesty runs riot, all people are stigmatized and their right of free election supervised and controlled by Federal power. The cry of fraud is the cry of a thief when pursued. No man smirched with fraud can have the leadership in a contest for popular rights. The Democracy will strip for the contest and discard every weight. Fraud in Oregon or fraud in Philadelphia, frauds in Louisiana or frauds in New York are equally to be eliminated from the race. Real issues must be made luminous and well-defined. They must stand out bold, clear and sharp. We can not and we will not be handicapped to suit the ambition of any man. The manipulations of primaries, of presses, of bureaus, of conventions, are not methods of organization. We are about to join in a death-grapple for the rights of the people. Direct methods, clean hands, a spotless record, are the marks of the man who is to lead us in the coming race. Whether it be Bayard, fearless and pure, ever the champion of home-rule against corrupt government, a third term and consolidated power; or Hancock, the soldier advocate of civil rule, Pennsylvanian by birth and clean of hand; or Thurman, or McClellan, or Hendricks, issues of principle will be sharply defined and personal issues relegated to private life. Are our business interests advanced by the policy of division and distraction, or do we gain by advocating peace and unity? Why does each recurring Presidential election harass the business man? We want business and a market. Can we insure these best by widening our commercial field and encouraging production, or by flaunting the bloody shirt and crying, "Down with the Confederate Brigadiers?" Our national markets are in the South; their prosperity is our gain. It cannot be true that bloodshed and murder are the normal condition of the people South, for they send us this year over 5,000,000 bales of cotton—a larger crop than ever before. Our interest consists in continued prosperity, in increased production, in a contented people, in unity and peace. To encourage and stimulate production in every section is purely the teaching of selfish economy. Every manufacturer and distributor of merchandise is directly interested in stability and increased production in the South. Changes felt and changes feared are the bane of industry everywhere. Especially is this so among people who recognize that they have erred and been punished. They are sensitive to our opinion. Every change of political sentiment North is a terror to them, unsettles confidence, and destroys their belief in future prosperity. It is our interest to make them feel that they have passed their probation, and that we want the largest possible production of rice, cotton, sugar and tobacco to be exchanged for our manufactured goods. Have we not paid their proportion of public expenses, and the public debt out of our surplus earnings long enough? It is time that we should see that their prosperity is our gain from every point of view. If you would divide a solid South politically, cease to falsify and vilify them. Persecuted men cling together. Appeal to their selfish interests upon administrative questions, drive out sectionalism and recognize the truth that this country is one, that the States are united, and that as such it is the interest of every section to restore peace, unity and good government everywhere.

Concerning Lizards.

The common lizards of the West Indies are extremely fond of music. In a listening attitude, they will approach the open window of a room in which music is played, coming nearer and nearer, with heads elevated, intently listening. In a somewhat rare book, entitled "Barbados and Other Poems," by M. J. Chapman (London, 1835), this habit of the lizard is thus referred to:

> Gay sounds are heard within the lighted halls;
> The listening leaves the melody enthralls;
> The charmed zephyr pauses as he flies,
> And mingles with his strains the softest sighs;
> The wakened lizard leaves his bushy bed,
> Climbs to the lattice and erects his head.

A lizard, so engaged, had its tail accidentally cut off by the sudden closing of the window on the sill of which it was stationed. This curtailed lizard, however, continued to visit the spot, charmed by the music. After a short time it was noticed that the lost appendage was gradually replaced by two. This occurred at the house of a friend in Barbados. Mr. H. S. Moseley, in his charming work, "Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger" (London, 1879), remarks: "It is curious how little animals seem to be frightened by a long wand, like a fishing-rod. I have seen Mr. Thwaites, in Ceylon, put a noose of palm fiber, fastened at the top of a rod of this kind, over the heads of numbers of lizards, and carry them off thus sniggled to put them into spirit for Dr. Gunther. The lizards sat quietly to receive the noose, though if we had moved a foot nearer to them they would have run off at once."—*T. Bland, in Science News.*

The Late Gen. Hooker.

Gen. Hooker was fully six feet in height and weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. Of a florid complexion, his face sometimes wore a hectic flush that gave his round, good-natured face a boyish expression. Since his paralytic attack the General has led a quiet, sequestered life at the hotel in Garden City, Long Island. His man servant, Tom, was constantly at the General's side, to assist him to rise from his chair and to walk up and down stairs. When the Queens county hounds met at Garden City the General often followed the pack by the country roads in a carriage. He did not look upon the sport with favor, however, and often remarked that it was un-American. Gen. Hooker married, soon after quitting the service, the daughter of the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati.

The case of Adam Parr, indicted for assault with intent to kill, was called for trial in a Baltimore court. The defense introduced evidence that the prisoner was not Parr, but a friend named Sweeny, who had obligingly consented to personate him, so that Parr could have time to escape. Sweeny had already suffered five months' imprisonment in consequence of the trick, and no further punishment was imposed.

Mrs. Lewis was alone at night in a house at Air Line, Ohio. She was awakened by the dropping of the key from the lock of the front door. Guessing aright that a burglar had pushed it out, she armed herself with a pistol, and, when he intruded his head, fired at it. His dead body was taken away by a companion, in the wagon that was to have carried the plunder.

ALL SORTS.

Wild tea grows in abundance in Arkansas county, Ark.

Senator Sharon's reception, which he gave to General and Mrs. Grant, cost $40,000.

The San Francisco mint is coining small gold pieces to supply a general public want.

The Chinese are invading the Sandwich islands. Over 2,000 Chinamen arrived at Honolulu in the second half of last year.

The two sisters of the late Gen. Hooker—Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Brainard—reside in Watertown, N. Y. They will receive a handsome legacy from the General.

Geological explorations have shown the probability that Russia contains beds of phosphate of lime of sufficient extent to supply Europe for an indefinite period.

Lawrence, Mass., has no church-bells within its limits, with the exception of the Catholic chimes. The mill-bells have always rung for meeting, and still do.

Several persons were poisoned in Denton, Md., by drinking cider from a zinc-lined water cooler, but prompt remedies prevented serious consequences.

Since the 1st of January last 125,000 immigrants have arrived at Castle Garden, and among the number there was a large percentage of blind, aged and crippled paupers.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander of Russia has become a confirmed hypochondriac. He shuts himself up for days, and can with difficulty be persuaded to take food.

Miss Yocum, a school-teacher of Kittias valley, Oregon, has taken up a land claim, fenced it, built a house, and this year raised 612 bushels of grain, beside teaching her school.

An embarrassed actor bounded on the stage of a San Francisco theater, in a scene depicting a robbery in a hotel office, and shouted: "Gag the safe, while I blow open the night clerk."

Cyrus Seaver, of Waterbury, Vt., was possessed by the idea that he must set fire to a building every Wednesday or die. He burned dwellings on three successive Wednesdays before he was detected.

Miss Caledonia Linton, Texas, residing on Cottonwood creek, while walking in the woods, met a large alligator. She got a rope, tied it around the alligator's neck, and dragged it two miles to her home.

Nearly all the negroes in and near Darlington, S. C., now own horses and cows, and many of them own land, which they are able to work with their own money. There is less stealing than formerly, churches are numerous and well supported, and newspapers are in demand.

There are fifty-three cotton mills in operation in North Carolina, and the consumption for the past year is estimated at 38,484 bales, or 17,207,800 pounds. According to the figures of the National Cotton Exchange, this was an increase of 16,641 bales over the previous year. Three large mills are now being erected, with a prospect that others will be added within the next twelve months.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live; Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 49-4m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
READ!

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Great Reduction in Coffees, Teas, Sugars Syrups and Tobaccos.

Goods have never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant been selling so low as now.

JUST THINK OF GOOD RIO

COFF	14c Per Lb
BEST WHITE COFFEE A SUGAR	9½c Per Lb
XTRA NEW ORLEANS SUGAR	8c Per Lb
EXTRA C SUGAR NEARLY WHITE	8½c Per Lb
GRANULATED AND CUT LOAF	10½ Per Lb
Sweet Drawing Young Hyson Tea	65c Per Lb
Choice Extra Gollen Syrup	44c Per Lb

Such low prices; there is no certainty of their continuing, but as long as we can purchase good bargains our motto is to give our customers the benefit of them.

RIO COFFEE DOWN 3 Cts; JAVA COFFEE DOWN 5 Cts.

Good Rio, 14c; best 17c; Old Government Java 25; Roasted Rio, 15c; best 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

SUGARS DOWN 1 CENT.

White Coffee A 9½c; Extra C 8½c; New Orleans Yellow 8c; Crushed, Cut Loaf and Granulated 10½c.

TEAS!

THE LOWEST THEY HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

When teas a few years ago sold at $1.50 and $2.00 per pound the extreme high prices almost kept the use of tea as a luxury; this is not so any longer. Teas are now relatively cheaper than coffee and the demand for them so increased the last five years that we now sell 2 and 3 chests daily. We keep up our usual motto of no middlemen. Our teas go direct to our customers and we purchase direct from importers, thereby saving them the three profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchant, which is at least 16 to 20c per lb.

Young Hyson	30c, 30, 50, best 65
Imperial	40, 60, best 65
Gunpowder	50, 60, best 65
Oolong	20, 40, best 60
Uncolored Japan	20, 40, best 70

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 70c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Best plug 50c; No. 1 50c; good 30 and 35c; smoking 28c; extra 35c; shorts 28c.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

Best dried apples 5c per pound. No. 1, dried peaches 7c. Choice raisins 10c. best 15c Seedless sultanas 14c. Best S ntee currants 8c. Leghorn citron 25c. Lemon peel 20c.

COALOIL, FISH OIL AND NEATS FOOT OIL

Headlight 18c; Neat's foot oil 70c; fish oil 70c; machine oil 25c best 40c.

Scotch ale, London and Dublin porter 18c per bottle. Angelica California wine 25c. Old 76 for Medical use 50c All kinds of liquors and wines on hand.

MEATS! MEATS!

Sugar cured hams 9c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; best lard 9c; breadfast bacon 8c; pickeled pork 7c per pound.

FISH! FISH!

PICKEREL, WHITE FISH, HERRING AND MACKEREL.

No. 1. white fish ½ bbl. $5.00. Kitts 85c. No. 2, pickerel $1.50 Kitts 50c, No. 1, herring each 1c ½ bbl $3.00. Family mackerel in Kitts 65c and $1.25.

9-45 tf. 20 Cents on the Dollar saved by purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

Another Car-Load

OF

PARLOR AN COOKING

STOVES

Received at the Hardware Store of

KIBLINGER & CO

They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at

Old Prices!

30 per cent. less than the advance now.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,
North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.
AUBURN, - - IND.

Fashion Freaks.

New gray gloves are blue tinted.

New reticules are square and flat.

Hand-painted lace is a late novelty.

Plain velvet cloaks will again be worn.

Colored street wraps are again fashionable.

Undressed kid gloves retain their popularity.

Large and small bonnets are equally fashionable.

Chemisettes and inside kerchiefs are again in vogue.

Many walking costumes are made with a jacket bodice.

Fichus of all sizes and in every imaginable shape are worn.

Tiger and leopard velvets are handsome trimming novelties.

There is no absolute rule about any detail of the toilet this season.

Flowers are as much used for garnitures for evening dresses as ever.

Cream-colored silk net, polka dotted and washable, is sold for neck scarfs.

Both very light colored and very dark costumes for street wear are in vogue.

Striped velvets are not so popular for parts of costumes as those with set figures.

Opera cloaks of white toile sanglier (boar's cloth) bids fair to be very fashionable.

The corsage boquet of the passing moment is one or several large red Turc satin roses.

White felt and plush hats and bonnets continue to be favorite opera and theatre chapeaux.

As many fabrics and accessories now enter into a bonnet as into the most elaborate dresses.

Lambrequin paniers and tabliers must be very ample and carefully draped to look well.

The tendency of the coiffure at the moment is towards classic simplicity and Greek ideas.

Medium and dark shades of kid gloves will be more worn for full dress than for many seasons past.

Singapore silk is the new name for a soft silk in rich cashmere colors and designs, used for milinery purposes.

Spencers of colored velvet with lace elbow sleeves, will be worn with white skirts for evening dress for young ladies.

Some foreign fashion journals says that dresses with but one skirt will certainly be worn this winter in heavy materials.

Turc satin is the new name for that soft changeable, twilled, yet lustrous fabric, known sometimes as satin de Lyons.

Lambrequin drapery, with paniers and tablier combined, is the favorite arrangement for Perisian toilets of ceremony.

Two or three bands of narrow ribbon are worn around the waves of banded hair that are worn with the Greek coil at present.

Corsage opening low in front, in shawl or heart shape, or square a la Pompadour, are fashionable for women of all ages.

White moutonne, a soft lamb's wool cloth, is used for dressy or evening or reception jackets for young girls, with oriental trimmings.

A novelty in evening dress fabrics is white toile sanglier, or boar's cloth, a heavy all wool material, dotted in raised fine points.

Paul dauphin gray and mastic shades of chincilla and beaver cloth, plain and ribbed, are again used for jackets, dolmans, visites and sacques.

New kid gloves show deep garnet or ruby shades, seal brown, navy blue, blue gray, olive, invisible green, and all the mystic and old gold tones of color.

The crowns of some plush bonnets seem to be composed entirely of jet beads, the embroidery actually covering completely the lace on which the design is wrought.

◆

An Essay on Women.

After man came woman.

And she has been after him ever since.

She is a person of noble extraction, being made of a man's rib.

I don't know why Adam wanted to fool away his ribs in that way, but I suppose he was not accountable for all that he did.

It costs more to keep a woman than three dogs and a shot-gun.

But she pays you back with interest—by giving you a house full of children to keep you awake all night and smear molasses candy over your Sunday coat.

Besides a wife is a very convenient article to have about the house.

She is handy to swear at when you cut yourself with a razor, and don't feel like blaming yourself.

Woman is the superior being in Massachusetts.

There are about sixty thousand more of her sex than males in that state.

This accounts for the terrified, hunted-down expression of the single men who emigrate from the east.

Woman was not created perfect.

She has her faults—such as false hair, and false complexion, and so out.

But she is a great deal better than her neighbors, and she knows it.

Eve was a woman.

She must have been a model wife, for it cost Adam nothing to keep her in clothes.

Still, I don't think that they were a bit happy.

She couldn't go to sewing circles and air her information about everybody she knew, not excite the envy of other ladies by wearin her new winter bonnet to church.

Neither could she hang over the back fence and gossip with her near neighbor.

All these blessed privileges were denied her.

Poor Eve! she's dead now.

And the fashion she inaugurated is dead now.

If it hadn't been for the confounded "snaik" perhaps the ladies of the present day would dress as economically as Eve did.

But the only place where her primitive style is emulated is in certain portions of Africa, where the women consider themselves in full dress when they have on but a postage stamp, stuck in the center of the forehead.

Woman is endowed with a tremendous fund of knowledge and a tongue to suit.

She has the capacity for learning everything she was divinely intended to know, and a few extra items besides.

Young ladies take a great deal of stock in classics and learn fast.

When you see a young lady from Vassar, with an absorbed look in her eye, and her lips moving, you understand at once that she is memorizing a passage from Virgil.

But perhaps closer inspection will reveal the fact that she is only chewing gum.

A woman may not be able to sharpen a lead pencil, or hold an umberella, but can pack more articles in a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.

The happiest period of a woman's life is when she is making her wedding garments.

The saddest is when her husband comes home late at night, and yells to her from the front door steps to throw out a handfull of keyholes of different sizes.

There is some curiosity in feminine nature.

For instance, I once knew a young lady who could easily pass another one on the street without looking around to see what she had on.

Poor thing! she was blind.

◆

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCreilis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

◆

WANTED.—Second growth hickory timber suitable for ax handles. For particulars enquire at the Auburn House. 45-4w.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

45-2m. MAX G. LADE.

AI ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich South erR. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 00 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 58	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 55	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	3 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	....
Bluffton	11 32 am	6 55 pm	....
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	....
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	....
MUNCIE	1 38 pm	8 36 pm	....
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 40 pm	....
Cambridge City	3 14 pm	....	....
Connersville	3 45 pm	....	....
Cincinnati	6 55 pm	....	....
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	....
Louisville	....	....	....
Terre Haute	....	....	....
St. Louis	....	....	....

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis	....	....	....
Terre Haute	....	....	....
Louisville	....	....	....
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	4 40 am	....	....
Connersville	11 51 am	....	....
Cambridge City	12 26 pm	....	....
New Castle	1 10 pm	....	....
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST,

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico	9	8 28	7 51
Denver	9	9 06	8 45
Chili	9	9 12	9 06
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 05pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 20pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 50pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 30	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 28
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 50pm	2 14	1 30
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 48	1 48
Albion	4 25pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 34
Garrett ar.	5 55pm	3 45	2 50
Garrett lv.	6 45am	3 55	3 20
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 25	3 46
Hicksville	am	4 4	4 09
Defiance	5 4 am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 26	6 40
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 09
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr's	Chicg'o Expr'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 50
Fostoria	9 35	9 33	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 28
Hicksville	5 16	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 35	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 08	12 50
Cromwell		2 32	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 20
CHICAGO		7 2	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 52 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City	....	6 30am	....	....
Saginaw	....	7 15am	....	....
Lansing	....	10 07am	....	....
Grand Rapids	....	6 00am	12 15pm	....
Detroit	....	7 0 am	3 55pm	....
Ann Arbor		8 40am	5 20pm	....
Jackson	6 00am	11 30am	6 40pm	....
Jonesville	7 18am	1 00pm	8 37pm	....
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	9 05pm	....
Reading	7 38am	1 27pm	9 30pm	....
Angola	8 02am	2 10pm	11 05pm	....
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	12 10am	....
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	12 43am	....
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	12 45am	....
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 00am	....
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm	....	....
Cincinnati	7 00pm	....	....	....
Louisville	11 00pm	6 20am	....	....
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am	....	....
Washington	....	8 0pm	....	....
Baltimore	....	9 20pm	....	....

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore	....	7 10am	....	....
Washington	....	8 35am	....	....
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	....	....
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	....	....
Cincinnati	9 00am	....	....	....
Indianapolis	11 5 am	4 05am	....	....
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 25 a	1 20am	....
Auburn Junc	5 5 pm	12 30 pm	2 45am	....
Auburn	5 50pm	12 34pm	3 15am	....
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	3 40am	....
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 50am	....
Reading	8 18pm	2 10pm	6 15am	....
Bankers	8 25pm	2 22pm	6 35am	....
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	....
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 05am	....
Ann Arbor	2 05am	5 10pm	10 35am	....
Detroit	3 30am	6 25pm	11 50am	....
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 05pm	4 00pm	....
Lansing	....	5 45pm	....	....
Saginaw	....	9 10pm	....	....
Bay City	....	10 10pm	....	....

Accommodation going north daily except Monday All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r. S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

S ORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager. R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 4, 1879. Number 49.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEes of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.
W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes: or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else The work is light and pleasant and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, will full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

WAITING.

She was waiting at the lattice,
Where the snowy-plumed clematis
Translated for her gratis
What the breezes sung and sighed;

And the dainty tendernesses
Of the sunbeams on her tresses
Left her tranced in the caresses
Of the golden morning-tide,

The linnets were a-cooing,
And the dapper bees a-wooing,
And the dews were interviewing
All the flower-cozied fays;

While lightly from the dingle
The zephyr, lone and single,
Came up to intermingle
In the leaf-entangled maze.

She waits another coming,
Her heart its riches summing,
'Till suddenly a drumming
From the gravel-walk arose,

A hope triumphant filled her,
And clear the words that thrilled her;
"Look here, you Jane Matilder,
Come and knuckle them ar clothes!"

BURNED AS A WITCH.

The Horrible Tragedy Enacted this Year in a Russian Peasant Village.

[St. Petersburg Golos.]

In the city of Tikhvin, on Oct. 25, seventeen peasants were put on trial upon the accusation of having burned alive a peasant woman, Agraphena Ignatieff, 50 years old, as a witch. On the preliminary investigation it was discovered that Agraphena, from her girlhood, had been regarded as possessing the superhuman power of 'spoiling' people, that is of inflicting different diseases on the persons who displeased her, and also of curing them at her own will. Marrying a soldier, she left her native village, Zrucheff, and settled in St. Petersburg. Two years before her death she returned to her native village, a widow and penniless. The villagers were much alarmed at her appearance, being afraid that she would cause them great trouble. The boldest, or perhaps the most cowardly of them, wanted to at once shut up the witch in her house, and burn her. But at that time the villagers did not dare to carry out this plan. Agraphena was poor and sickly, and lived chiefly upon charity. Some of the village families, out of fear of the supposed witch, used to satisfy all her wishes; while others, especially the poor ones, had to refuse her demands, and were wont to ascribe to her all the cases of sickness and all the accidents that befel them. While living in St. Peterburg, Agraphena had become acquainted with the properties of many valuable medicines, and after her return to the village she often attended the sick, sometimes with wonderful success. This only confirmed the popular belief in her witchcraft. Unhappily for herself, she neither admitted nor denied openly that she was a witch; perhaps she preferred to leave things as they were, drawing, no doubt, a profit from the villagers' fears.

In January, 1879, a young woman was suddenly taken sick and died; then two other women were prostrated by some kind of nervous disease. They cried out that they were "spoiled" by the witch. Their parents tried to propitiate Agraphena with their tears and presents. But to all entreaties she simply answered: "I did not injure them, nor can I help them." Then there arose a great indignation; the men of the village assembled and decided to shut up the witch in her house, to feed her there, but on no account to allow her to visit any other house. This plan was to be carried out immediately. On Feb. 16th, a dozen of the villagers went to the house of Agraphena. They took along with them nails and planks. Arriving there, they searched the woman's trunk for charms; except several phials of medicines, they found nothing suspicious; but to the simple-minded and excited peasants these seemed to be the most positive proof of witchcraft. To make a long story short, Agraphena was shut up in the house, the door and windows were securely closed and nailed, and, though this had been no part of the original plan, the house was set on fire. The blaze attracted at once a crowd of people; many expressed their gratification, and nobody dared to interfere in behalf of the victim. Among the others came the brother of Agraphena. He rushed to the door and tried to break it in; but was not allowed to do so. "The Mir have so decided, let her burn," cried the mob. Some of the more humane, however, approached the window and shouted to the woman: "Confess thy crimes, and we will save thee." But she kept silent. To her despairing brother she answered: "Dear brother, I am not guilty." One of the crowd said aloud: "There is yet time to save the woman; let us do it at once, or we shall suffer severely." "Don't touch her," said a septuagenarian; "I answer for this deed with my head." The fate of the woman was sealed; nobody thereafter tried to save her. On the contrary, some of the men helped to spread the fire. Soon the ceiling feel down, and the unhappy victim of popular superstition perished in the flames. The people stayed at the place the whole night, till the fire went out of itself. On the next day the constable found a few charred bones. On the trial the peasants confessed their deed, but denied that they had committed a crime. The jury found only there, the ringleaders, guilty. One of these was the old man above mentioned. The rest were acquitted.

Home Testimony.

The recent completion of several branch roads in Minnesota, in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company suggests a statement of the total mileage of this giant corporation, and we give elsewhere a complete official table of the different lines which it operates, together with a map showing the entire system as now completed. It will be seen that the total length of lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is 2,158¼. This is the greatest mileage operated by any company in this country. It is made up of six divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern proper, and eight proprietary lines, and the whole system is subdivided into twenty lines and brances. To control successfully such a vast and complex system of railways evidently requires talent of the highest order, and the splendid condition, financial as well as physical, which the property now exhibits is sufficient testimony to the ability of the management.

The nucleus of this great system, the old Galena & Chicago Union railway, was opened from Chicago to Elgin, 42 miles, in 1850, only twenty-eight years ago. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway company came into being, as the successor of the Beloit & Madison Rock River Valley Union, and Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies, in 1859. In 1865 the Galena & Chicago Union was consolidated with it, and in a few short years that have followed the young corporation has gone forward with astonishingly rapid strides, to its present proud position. What its future enlargement may be is left to imagination. A study of the map which shows the system already reaches into five states and a territory, may prove suggestive of possibilities yet ahead.—R. R. Age, Dec. 12, 1878.

HERE IS MORE OF IT.

The New York Herald has been looking over the business that is annually transacted by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, and the more the writer considers it the more he wonders at the immense magnitude of its transactions, the great length of its lines, the incomparable wealth, fertility, and expansiveness of the sections that it penetrates, and the brilliant future which this gigantic corporation has before it. In collecting the data for its article, the Herald finds that the Northwestern operates 2,100 miles of road, and reaches every important point almost in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, in Northern Michigan, in Iowa, in Minnesota, and runs many miles in Dakota. If its lines were laid eastward from New York they would extend more than two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic, or they would reach from the pine clad hills of Maine to the sunny shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The Herald continues:

Take down your map and trace its routes. Fix your eye on Chicago as a starting point. Westward in nearly an an air line you will trace its California line until you reach the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha—here is a single run of nearly 500 miles. Back to Chicago again you look northwest and follow another of its routes through Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, into Minnesota, and on to St. Paul and Minneapolis—this is 400 miles more. Again looking from Chicago you can trace a line through Sparta, Wis., LaCrosse, in the same State; Winona, Owatonna and New Ulm, in Minnesota, and northwestward far into Dakota—here we have 625 miles more of road. Again, coming to Chicago, we see two lines running northwardly—one along the lake shore to Milwaukee, and thence to Fond du Lac, and the other running more inland, through Janesville, Watertown, etc., also to Fond du Lac; thence north, through Oshkosh, De Pere, Green Bay and Escanaba, Negaunee, Ishpeming and Marquette—here is another 440 miles of road. Then we have a line from Chicago to Elgin, Rockford and Freeport; another from Clinton, Ia., to Anamosa, in the same state; another from Kenosha on Lake Michigan, to Rockford, in northern Illinois; and, after all longer lines, we have many short spans to traverse before we have found out all of the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The surprise and admiration that are here manifested by the writer at the colossal transactions of this single railway corporation—the natural offspring and product of the City of Chicago—will find other similar food to feed upon in the great west if he will take the trouble to look about him a little.

How the Money Goes

The people at Washington who annually disperse the public funds have made up their estimates for the next fiscal year, and ask congress for $186,347,129. That is the cost, as they compute, of running the government for the next twelve months.

Of this prodigious sum, the army, with the arsenals and coastwise forts, absorbs nearly thirty-one millions; the navy, fourteen and a half; pensions, nearly thirty-two and a half—an aggregate of $77,889,949 for these three items, or over five-ninths and nearly three-fifths of the entire amount called for.

No wonder that these three subjects occupy a prominent place in any effective discussion of retrenchment.

We find more than a million set down for foreign intercourse, which is a million poured through a sieve. Five millions are asked for the Indians—which few would grudge if the Indians got the five millions—and over two millions more for the rest of Mr. Schurz's department. The collection of the internal revenue is to cost upward of four millions. Erring Brother Key estimates that his postal business will expend about seven and three-quarter millions more than it earns. Five millions are asked for river and harbor improvements, which, as lobbied and log-rolled through congress nowadays, are a public scandal; while two and a half millions additional are asked for miscellaneous public works, and about three millions are for government buildings alone.

Possibly there may be one check on lavish public expenditure this winter. As the coming session of congress is the last regular session before the presidential election, on its record for economy parties and men will be tried in next year's canvass.—New York Sun.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lockstitch, (the same on both sides of the work) which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
48-1y 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. TOOTHENE. An agreeable, healthful Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR. A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER. From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

STEELE & PRICE, Manf'rs., Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

IT IS IN THE AIR!

And Everybody Knows It,

That the best place in the county to buy anything in the line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of

C. H. YESBERA.

He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.

Custom Made Suits

Are acknowledged to be much the cheaper in the long run, and of these he makes a specialty. To be convinced, GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

41—tf Third door north of postoffice, AUBURN, INDIANA.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY.
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indiana

GUGERLI;

THE FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailor,

Has just received the largest and finest assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

Goods in his line, ever opened in DeKalb County. The very latest patterns in
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
BROADCLOTH
DOESKIN,
CHEVIOT,
DIAGONALS,
And all kinds of fancy suitings. Beaver and chinchilla

OVERCOATINGS,

Of all colors, the finest ever brought to this market. A fine line of Beaver for

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Which the ladies are requested to examine. Cloaks cut, fit, trimmed and made at very low prices and

WARRANTED TO FIT.

No trimmings used on either gent's or ladies' wear, except the very best. Call and examine goods and leave your measure at

J. H. GUGERLI,

North Main street, opposite Duck's furniture store, Auburn, Indiana

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The mania for stock speculation is as great in New York as in the flush times succeeding the war. Lately the bulls and bears have been engaged in a fierce strife, and on Friday of last week the contest culminated in a bad break, in which many of the weak operators got terribly squeezed. Stocks dropped from 1 to 20 per cent. in a few minutes, and Wall street has not witnessed such a flurry of excitement in many years.

It is said that Jim Keene, the well-known Wall street operator, made $5,000,000 by the recent heavy tumble in stocks.

Graham, who instigated the murder of Armstrong, at Camden, N. J., for which Benj. Hunter was hanged, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The Eighth avenue railroad stables at New York were destroyed by fire a few days ago. Several firemen were injured and one killed by a falling wall. One hundred horses were burned. Pecuniary loss, $250,000.

William H. Vanderbilt has created a sensation by selling 250,000 shares of New York Central and Hudson River railroad stock to a syndicate represented by Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, for which he received $25,000,000 in Government bonds.... Edison claims that he has mastered every obstacle in the way of the economical subdivision of electric light, and about Christmas time he will give an exhibition of his light in Menlo Park.

THE WEST.

One Col. Deane was advertised to deliver a lecture in San Francisco, in which he proposed to denounce the management of the mines controlled by J. C. Flood and others. Dennis Kearney announced his intention of breaking up the meeting. Deane fulfilled his promise. Kearney attempted to carry out his programme, but was yanked away by the police and locked up in a cell....A terrible epidemic of scarlet fever prevails in the city of Springfield, Ill..... Immediately after the shooting of Harry Clifford, the footpad, by a barber named Buckhouse, at Leadville, Col., a powerful vigilance committee was organized by the citizens for the purpose of freeing the town of desperadoes. It began its work, as a dispatch from Leadville informs us, by marching to the jail and taking therefrom Patrick Stuart and Charles Frodsham, two notorious outlaws, and hanging them in a shed near the jail. They placed on the back of Frodsham a card warning a number of notorious characters to leave the city or take the same fate. Seeing that the committee were in dead earnest and meant business, the characters warned did not stand on the order of their going, but left in hot haste. The Leadvillians are now happy, and peace and quiet reigns in the hitherto desperado-ruled streets.

The Cincinnati papers report that the Cincinnati Division Paper Manufacturers' Association held a private meeting at the Gibson House, in that city, last week, which was fully attended. It is understood that they decided upon an advance in prices of both news and book papers, ranging from 1 to 1¼ cents per pound.

Fanny Davenport is at Haverly's Chicago Theater this week, with her own company, where the business is immense. A round of attractions, including "Pique," "Divorce," "As You Like It," "London Assurance" and "Oliver Twist," are on the bills for the week, and they are all cast to the full strength of an exceptionally fine troupe. Fanny has inherited the histrionic ability of a family of actors, her father, E. L. Davenport, having been, in the opinion of a great many, the finest actor ever in America..... The village of Farmington, Minn., has been almost blotted out of existence by fire. The property destroyed was valued at $150,000. ....The San Luis valley, in Colorado, is being rapidly populated by Mormons proselyted in the Southern States. They agree to obey the laws of Colorado prohibiting polygamy, and get their lands direct from the State at a low price.....D. J. McCann for several years a heavy contractor for furnishing and forwarding Indian supplies, has been convicted at Cheyenne of fraudulently disposing of Government property, and sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a half in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs of the suit, and replace the property stolen.

Two fine steamers went to the bottom of Lake Michigan on the morning of Nov. 24—the John A. Dix at Manistee, Mich., and the City of New York at Ludington. The former struck a sunken anchor, and the latter ran aground and filled.... The beer brewers of Cincinnati have decided to "pool their issues." A gigantic company, with a capital of $8,000,000, is to be formed, all the brewers in the city to be embraced in the consolidation.

Advices from Los Pinos Agency to Nov. 25 report that the late "Chief Ouray has miscalculated his power and cannot deliver the murderers of Meeker and Thornburgh if he would. The situation at the agency is far from enviable. Rumors of an impending attack prevail, and the building in which the Commissioners and their escort lodge has been loopholed and provisioned."..... A fire at Rochester, Minn., burned the Oronoco flouring mills and 30,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $60,000....Mr. Sol. A Smith, President of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago, died in that city last week.... Two German brothers named Eichenand, living in Cass county, Ill., were cruelly murdered, a few days ago, by two brothers named John and Robert Taylor. A feud had for some time existed between the two families.

A suit, involving the title to over 164 acres of land on which Leadville is situated, has been decided in the United States District Court in Denver. The suit was brought by a smelting company to eject some squatters from the possession of part of the land, and the decision of the court must have been a stunner to the company. It was to the effect that the land rightly belonged to the United States Government.

Two Indians were recently hanged at Yakima, Washington Territory, for murders committed in the Indian war two years ago.

THE SOUTH.

Two criminals were executed in South Carolina on Friday, Nov. 21. One was Edward Holmes, a boy of 16, convicted of outraging a 2-year-old daughter of A. D. Hampton in Union county. The other criminal was George Garry, who was hanged at Beaufort for the murder of a colored man named Brown. Two murderers were hanged on the same day at Denison, Texas. They were George and Andrew Brown, brothers, who murdered Dr. McLean in Montague county, Texas, in 1876.

Cubbie, the desperado who killed Porter in Texas, last winter, has secured another postponement of his trial owing to the inability of the State to produce its witnesses.

GENERAL.

A citizen of New York, a Cuban by birth, has written to the State Department at Washington, complaining of the imprisonment of his family in Santiago, Cuba, and asking for their speedy liberation. The action of the Spanish officials in detaining the persons spoken of appears to have been unprovoked, as they were provided with American passports and were in no degree dangerous to the peace and safety of the colony. Now that the insurrection has been renewed, outrages of this kind may be expected weekly.

Excellent prospects for the Northern Pacific railroad are reported by General Manager Sargent, and it is promised that the entire road will be completed in 1883....Gen. Grant will sail from New York for the West Indies and Mexico on the 27th of December.

Gen. Grant, in a letter to Admiral Ammen, acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Admiral in regard to the mission of Thomas De Franco, representative of the Nicaraguan Government, who has come to this country to aid in the formation of a compact to construct the Nicaraguan canal. Gen. Grant says he will meet the gentleman in Philadelphia on the 16th of December, and discuss the matter with him.

WASHINGTON.

The case of the Postoffice Department against the lottery establishments is to be decided by the Supreme Court on an agreed case. ....The United States Treasurer last week transferred $10,000,000 in gold to the Assay Office at New York, to be used in paying for foreign gold deposited for conversion into American coin. This makes a total of $60,000,000 transferred for that purpose since Aug. 12.

The Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department has given an opinion to the effect that lottery letters reaching the Dead Letter Office may be returned to the sender, and that a letter must be addressed to a lottery agent as such to warrant its detention. ....It is said that the President will not nominate Mr. Ramsey for Secretary of War until Mr. McCrary is confirmed as Judge of the Iowa Circuit.

POLITICAL.

Official vote of Nebraska at the late election for Supreme Judge: Cobb, Republican, 46,113; Wakely, Democrat, 20,827; Saxon, Greenback, 4,725.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, is making Republican speeches in Louisiana....The Indiana Republican State Central Committee has appointed the 25th of February as the day for holding the Republican State Convention.

FOREIGN.

The excitement throughout Ireland over the arrest of Daly, Killen and Davitt is increasing, and a number of disturbances are reported. In Dublin the feeling of indignation is intensely bitter, and many who have heretofore stood aloof from national political troubles are now stepping forward and speaking boldly in favor of a change in the Government of Ireland. The Home-Rule agitation has been given a fresh impetus, and the party will, undoubtedly, sweep all before it at the next election. In the South of Ireland, particularly in the counties of Limerick, Waterford, Kerry, Cork and Tipperary, there is great uneasiness felt as to the future. It is generally admitted that Ireland is about to enter into a crisis from which she may come out a great deal better or a great deal worse than she is now. The Government will not take any half-way steps toward crushing out the national feeling, and the Nationalists are as determined as they ever were that the fight shall be made one in which all classes of the Irish people can take sides in opposition to the home Government.

Enthusiastic meetings of Irishmen and Irish sympathisers were held on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 22 and 23, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham, at all of which resolutions were passed protesting against the imprisonment of Davitt, Daly and Killen. Nearly 20,000 persons attended a meeting in County Mayo, Parnell being the principal orator....A descent on the Peruvian coast was lately made by the Chilians, resulting, after a severe engagement, in the capture of Pisagua. The Peruvian army retired inland, followed by the invaders....Advices from Cuba, through Spanish channels, represent that the Government troops have gained several decisive victories over the insurgent forces.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed, with Signor Cairoli as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior....The widow of Charles Dickens died at her residence, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, a few days ago, after an illness of eighteen months.

John Thaddeus Delane, for many years editor-in-chief of the London *Times*, is dead....Advices from South America report that a great battle has taken place at Iquique between the allied and Chilian armies. The former were defeated. The Peruvian corvette Pilcomayo has been captured by the Chilians.... The examination of the Irish agitators arrested for sedition was concluded at Sligo the other day. Daly was released on bail, while Killen and Davitt were remanded for a further hearing.

A cable dispatch says that Davitt, one of the Irish agitators arrested for sedition, was arraigned on Nov. 25, and held for trial in bail of £500.

Russia is said to be organizing a plan for the capture of Merv in the spring, by the forcible passage of troops through Persia, if necessary....The National Legislature of France has returned to Paris, after an absence of nine years.

Save the Rags.

"A penny saved is a penny got," is a maxim as true as it is old. And there is many a neglected opportunity in almost every household by which pennies that are otherwise allowed to go to waste might be saved to the family. Take the one item of rags. How few housewives think of saving the little scraps of calico, of linen, and the old, worn-out clothes, and selling them to the paper-manufacturers? Thousands upon thousands of dollars are thus wasted every year that ought to go into the family coffers. If housewives and their children and helpmates would carefully save all the rags through the year, and lay aside the receipts from the sales, they would be astonished, when the holidays came around, at the size of the fund accumulated from this source. The recent rapid advance in the price of rags renders it doubly important that the matter should be attended to. If the "gude wife" don't feel like bothering her head and hands with the matter, then let her encourage the children in the work. It will pay to save the rags. Don't neglect it.

The Advance in Paper.

The paper-makers seem to have become crazy upon the subject of prices of paper, and are rushing things in a manner most remarkable. Within a period of sixty days the prices of print and book papers have advanced over 50 per cent. Paper that was being sold in September at 6¼ cents per pound is now put upon the combination price-list at 10 cents per pound. At a meeting of the Chicago Division of the American Paper-Makers' Association, held in Chicago on Nov. 25, the following prices to dealers were fixed upon:

Straw print	8c per pound
No. 1 news (50 per cent. wood)	9c per pound
Ext a news (all rags)	10c per pound
No. 2 book (machine finished)	11c per pound
Sized and super-calendered book	12c per pound

These are the manufacturers' prices until the next meeting of the association, which will occur the latter part of December, at which time another advance of from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound may be expected.

In return for jokes played upon others, some one filled the overcoat pocket of E. P. Guise, a young attorney of Williamsport, Pa., with steel pens. A number of them stuck in his hand, and in taking them out several broke off. The hand is terribly swollen, and it is feared that the consequences may be fatal.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, in his annual report to Secretary Sherman, gives a brief history of the growth of the debt of the United States, and the financial operations of the Government from the beginning of the war to the present time. The report says:

"The total number of national banks organized from the establishment of the national-banking system, Feb. 25, 1863, to Nov. 1 of the present year is 2,438. Of these, 307 have gone into voluntary liquidation by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their respective capitals, and eighty-one have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs, leaving 2,050 in operation at the date last named.

"Since my last annual report thirty-eight banks have been organized, with an aggregate authorized capital of $3,595,000, to which $2,390,440 in circulating notes have been issued. Thirty-eight banks with an aggregate capital of $4,450,000 have voluntarily discontinued business within the said period, and eight banks have failed, having a total capital of $1,080,000. The insolvent banks included two, with a capital of $700,000, which failed after having gone into voluntary liquidation."

The report is accompanied by tables exhibiting the aggregate average capital and deposits on May 31, 1879, of all classes of banks other than national, and the capital and deposits of the national banks on June 14 following. The aggregate capital of the various classes of State, savings and private banks, says the Comptroller, "has diminished from $719,400,000 in 1876 to $656,500,000 in 1879, and the aggregate deposits have fallen off from $2,075,300,000 in 1876 to $1,893,500,000 in 1879—a reduction of $62,900,000 in capital and $181,800,000 in deposits during the last four years. The national-banking capital has diminished $45,100,000, but the deposits of the national bankers are almost precisely the same that they were in 1876. Savings banks with capital show a reduction of about $1,000,000 in capital and the same amount in deposits. The capital and deposits of State banks and private bankers are less by $17,000,000 and $83,000,000, respectively. The greatest reduction, however, is in the deposits of savings banks without capital, which have diminished $97,500,000."

Upon the subject of the funding of the public debt the Comptroller says:

"The great war debt of the United States was contracted in less than four and a half years. In 1835 the country was entirely out of debt, and on Jan. 1, 1861, the whole debt of the Union amounted to but $66,243,721. During the next six months it increased at the rate of about $4,000,000 a month, being, on the 1st day of July, 1861, $90,580,873. During the next year it increased at the rate of more than $36,000,000 per month, and at the close of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1862, it had reached $524,176,412. At the end of the succeeding year it was considerably more than twice that amount, being, on July 1, 1863, $1,119,772,138. During the following year it increased nearly $700,000,000, reaching on July 1, 1864, the sum of $1,815,784,370. During the next nine months, to the close of the war, April 1, 1865, the debt increased at the rate of about $2,000,000 a day, or about $60,000,000 a month, and for the five months next thereafter, about $3,000,000 per day, or about $90,000,000 a month, reaching its maximum on Aug. 31, 1865, at which date it amounted to $2,845,907,626.

"An aggregate of more than $1,276,000,000 of temporary obligations of the Government, of which $830,000,000 bore interest at 7.30 per cent., was funded within the three years which followed the close of the war, and the skill and good judgment displayed in so doing can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with the difficulties and delicate conditions under which this great work was accomplished.

"The temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, 7.30 notes, and all the other items of the debt, except the legal-tender notes and fractional currency, which have been largely reduced, have been paid, have matured and ceased to bear interest, or have been funded into 5-20 6 per cents., of which more than one thousand six hundred millions ($1,602,583,350) were issued.

"The acts of July 14, 1870, and of Jan. 20, 1871, authorized the issue of bonds for the purpose of refunding the 5-20 6 per cents. The former act authorized the issue of $1,500,000,000 of bonds, $200,000,000 of which were to be 5 per cents., payable ten years after date, at the pleasure of the United States; $300,000,000 of 4½ per cents., payable in fifteen years; and $1,000,000,000 payable in thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The act provided that these bonds should not be sold for less than their par value in coin, and that the proceeds should be applied to the redemption of the 5-20 bonds. The latter act increased the amount of the 5-per-cent. bonds to $500,000,000, and provided that the whole amount of bonds issued should not exceed the amount originally authorized; and the subsequent act of Jan. 25, 1879, authorized the refunding or exchanging of any other 5 or 6-per-cent. bonds which were redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

"The whole amount of the funded debt, on the 1st of July, 1871, was $1,915,342,700, of which $1,427,097,300 consisted of 5-20 bonds, and $194,567,300 of 10-40 bonds. On the first day of August, 1871, nearly $66,000,000—$65,775,550—of new 5-per-cent. bonds had been subscribed for, chiefly by the national banks. During the same month an agreement was entered into by the Secretary—Secretary Boutwell's report, 1871, p. xvii.—with Jay Cooke & Co., for the sale of the remainder of $200,000,000 of said bonds, and, in the month of January, 1873, similar arrangements were made for the sale of a large additional amount. The remainder of the $500,000,000—$178,548,300—was sold during the next three years, the Secretary of the Treasury stating, in his report of Dec. 6, 1875, that he had 'the pleasure of announcing to Congress that the funding of $500,000,000 6-per-cent. bonds into those bearing 5-per-cent. interest has been accomplished.'—Secretary Bristow's report, 1875, p. xii."

Referring to the resumption operations of the Treasury Department, the report says:

"The act of Jan. 14, 1875, required the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem 'in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50,' on and after Jan. 1, 1879. At the time of the passage of this act the leading industries and general business of the country were very much depressed. The agricultural classes were largely in debt, and the failures of mercantile establishments and manufacturing corporations in the three years previous represented more than $500,000,000. During the succeeding years an era of economy supervened, agricultural products greatly increased, and the balance of trade was turned largely in our favor, the excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1876 being more than $79,000,000, in 1877 more than $151,000,000, in 1878 exceeding $257,000,000, and for the year ending Sept. 30 last more than $294,000,000. For 1878 the excess was more than three times as great as that of 1876, and more than two-thirds greater than that of 1877.

"The Resumption act not only fixed the day of resumption, but authorized the Secretary, in order to prepare and provide therefor, to use any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, any of the bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870. Under this act, the Secretary in 1877 sold at par in coin $15,000,000 of 4½'s, and $25,000,000 of 4's, and in April, 1878, $50,000,000 of 4½ per cents., at a premium of 1½ per cent. The coin in the treasury continually increased, so that on the day of resumption the Secretary had $135,382,639 of gold coin and bullion, and, in addition, $30,557,532 in silver coin, the gold coin alone being equal to more than 40 per cent. of the United States notes then outstanding.

"The Comptroller has for a series of years presented in his reports the following tables, showing the amount of treasury notes and of national-bank notes outstanding at the dates named therein, with the currency price of gold and the gold price of currency at the same dates:

"On July 1, 1864, $100 in gold was worth $258 in treasury notes; on Aug. 31, 1865, the day when the public debt was at its maximum, it was worth more than $144; and on Jan. 1, 1870, $120; since which time the treasury and the national-bank notes have gradually increased in value, until the beginning of the present year, when they each reached the same purchasing power as gold coin. This may be seen by the following table, which gives the value in cents of the standard gold dollar in legal-tender paper dollars on July 1 of each year from 1864 to 1878, and also on Jan. 1 of the present year:

	Cents.
1864	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]
1866	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
1868	140.7
1869	[illegible]
1870	116.8
1871	112.4
1872	114.2
1873	115.7
1874	[illegible]
1875	114.9
1876	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]
1878	100.6
1879	100.0

"During the last fifteen years gold coin has been used by the banks in comparatively small amounts as a reserve, and by the people only in the payment of customs duties and in purchase of foreign exchange. If it was used for home purposes, it was first converted into paper money; but since the day of resumption the treasury note and the national-bank note have been generally preferred in business transactions to coin itself.

"The old forms of tables, giving the amount and kind of currency in circulation, are now obsolete, and must be superseded by new ones, which shall include not only the paper currency but also the coin of the country. The total amount of the circulating medium cannot, for this reason, be hereafter accurately given, such total being affected by estimates of the amount of the coin in the country. The latter amount is estimated by the Director of the Mint to have been $427,000,000 on the 1st day of November, in this year, of which amount $121,000,000 was in silver coin. If this estimate is correct, the circulating medium on that date was composed as follows:

Treasury notes outstanding	$346,681,016
National-bank notes outstanding	337,181,418
Gold in the treasury, less certificates held by the banks	157,980,198
Silver in the treasury	31,078,631
Coin in the banks (Oct. 2)	42,173,741
Estimated amount of coin held by the people	261,478,515
Total	$1,165,553,504

"The estimated total currency of the country on Nov. 1 thus appears to have been more than $1,165,000,000, which amount is at least $380,000,000 in excess of the highest point reached between the suspension and the resumption of specie payment."

The Comptroller urgently recommends that all the national banks shall take advantage of the present influx of gold to accumulate in their vaults an amount equal to the total cash reserve required by law. He indulges the hope that the reports of another year may show them to be possessed of at least $100,000,000 of gold coin.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner Bentley's Annual Report.

Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that on the 30th of June last there were 242,755 persons in the United States receiving pensions from the Government. The pension-list is now larger than at any previous time. The present list is composed of 125,150 army invalid pensioners, 81,174 army widows, children, and dependent relatives, 1,844 navy invalids, 1,772 navy widows, etc., 11,621 surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and 21,194 widows of deceased soldiers of that war. During the year 31,346 new names were added to the list, and 908 names which had previously been dropped from the rolls, mainly from failure for three years to claim their pensions, were restored, and 13,497 were, for various reasons, dropped.

The aggregate amount of one year's pension to all pensioners on the rolls is $25,493,742.15, but the actual annual payments exceed that sum by several million dollars. This arises from the fact that nearly all the newly-admitted army and navy cases have several years' accrued pension due at the time of admission, which is paid at the first payment.

During the year the first payments to new pensioners amounted to $5,763,758, of which $4,375,147 was paid to army and navy invalids, widows, etc., and $7,388,611 to survivors and widows of the war of 1812. The first payment to pensioners of the war of 1812 will rapidly fall off, while a material increase may be expected in the army and navy cases for several years, owing to the removal of the limitation upon the commencement of pensions by the acts of Jan. 25 and March 3, 1879.

The above-named acts were passed after the estimates for the pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were submitted, and were not, therefore, taken into account when the appropriation was made, and there will be a deficiency in the pension appropriation for the current fiscal year as nearly as can now be estimated as follows: $5,000,000 army pensions and $30,000 navy pensions, which should be provided for, in order that the pensions for the June quarter may be promptly paid. There were on the 30th of June 136,645 unsettled claims for arrears, an increase over last year of 16,258. To them are to be added about 40,000 old claims which were revived by the Arrears act of Jan. 25, 1879, or called up from the rejected files since that date, for further consideration, and these, with the new claims filed since the close of the year in excess of the number settled, added to the number shown by the record, will aggregate fully 200,000.

Since the passage of the Arrears act new invalid, widows', minor children, and dependent relatives' claims have been filed at an unprecedented rate, the invalid claims being more than double the rate of the receipts at any previous period except in 1866, and the widows' class exceeded any year since 1867, and twice as numerous as any year since 1871.

It is estimated that at the close of the year there will be not less than 250,000 unsettled cases before the office.

Gen. Grant's Billiard Saloon.

A very interesting bit of history, in which Gen. Grant figures as one of the proprietors of a billiard hall, is contained in an old lease now in possession of a gentleman of San Francisco, and on record. The document is dated Oct. 5, 1853, by the terms of which Isaac M. Hall leases to Henry D. Wallen, Ulysses S. Grant and Thomas H. Stevens the rear and eastern room on the first floor in the Union Hotel, situated on Kearney street. The room, which was about eighty feet in depth, by the length of the building, was leased for one year, at a monthly rental of $500, payable in advance. It was expressly stipulated in the document that the premises "shall be used for billiard tables exclusively, and for no other business or purpose whatever, and that no article of any description shall be sold therein." The lessees were to have the privilege of leasing the premises for the second part of one year more, provided due notice should be given; and it is very probable that they had them a long time after, for two years later the following assignment was made:

"I, U. S. Grant, of the Fourth U. S. infantry, hereby empower Lieut. F. Stevens, U. S. N., and Capt. H. D. Wallen, U. S. A., to sell my proportion of the billiard tables, fixtures, etc., in the Union Hotel, San Francisco.

"U. S. Grant, Capt. U. S. A.

"San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1855."

Norfolk, Va., did an export business last year of $10,000,000, and with her cotton returns now ranks as the second cotton-exporting port in the United States. It is the first peanut port in the world, receiving the entire crop of Virginia, which is much larger than the growth of Tennessee and North Carolina.

In the month of October the elevated railroads of New York city carried 4,958,853 passengers—nearly 5,000,000! This is an average of about 160,000 a day, counting seven days in the week.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Report of Commissioner Hayt.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that during the past year there has been among the Indians in general a steady advance in civilization, which has no parallel in any previous year. In this the Ogalalla and Brule Sioux have taken the lead, and their progress during the last eighteen months has been simply marvelous. It is no longer a question whether the Indians will work. Those who are anxious to do so are now largely in the majority. From all except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory there is a call for lands in severalty. There is a largely increased desire for houses and agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and for citizens' clothing. The following shows the substantial results of Indian labor during the year. They are much larger than ever before, and but for the severe drought in the Indian Territory and among the Navajoes the increased crops would have been much greater, especially in the corn crop, which is less than that of last year. By Indians, exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, in 1879: Number of acres broken, 27,131; number of acres cultivated, 157,056; number of bushels of wheat raised, 328,637; bushels of corn, 642,285; bushels of oats and barley, 189,054; bushels of vegetables, 330,693; tons of hay cut, 46,883.

By the five civilized tribes: Number of acres cultivated, 273,000; bushels of wheat raised, 565,400; bushels of corn, 2,015,000; bushels of oats and barley, 200,000; bushels of vegetables, 336,000; tons of hay cut, 176,500.

The only sure way to make the Indians advance in civilization under the best condition to promote their welfare is to give each head of a family 160 acres of land, and to each unmarried adult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same.

The history of the Ute outbreak is given in detail, without disclosing any new facts. In reference to the removal of the Utes to some other location, the Commissioner suggests that a commission be appointed to visit the tribe and obtain its consent to remove from the State upon the payment of the full value of the lands now occupied. The advantages to be obtained by removing them to the Indian Territory are, first, the abundant supply of arable land and cultivation; second, immunity from white encroachment; and, third, better security for keeping the Indians peaceable, as the country is not adapted to Indian fighting, and everywhere offers open fields for the use of artillery and all appliances of civilized warfare, so that, whatever be the disposition of the Indians, if a resort to force should be necessary, it could be made effective in the interests of peace. The Commissioner considers the enactment of a bill extending the criminal laws of the respective States or Territories over the Indian reservation of vital importance.

The Indian policemen have shown the utmost fidelity to the Government, and have, when necessary, arrested even friends and relatives with absolute impartiality. Several instances are cited in proof of their fidelity. There is but one drawback, which should be removed by Congress, and that is the inadequacy of the pay, which by law is fixed at $5 per month. The Commissioner recommends that it be increased to $15 per month.

The following novel recommendation is made: A penal settlement for the confinement and reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian tribes is a pressing want. For murderers and the worst class of refractory Indians one settlement should be in Florida, which is far enough from the Indian reservations to make any attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be at some point in the Northwest, where considerable land can be found upon which imprisoned Indians may be taught to work for their own support. The settlements should be guarded by sufficient force to exercise perfect discipline, and trades as well as agriculture should be taught, and when the time arrived for them to be returned home the captives would have reached an advanced stage of civilization. Inside of Indian reservations men are everywhere found driving a thrifty business in selling the latest and best patterns of arms and fixed ammunition to non-civilized Indians. The sales thus made are limited in amount only by the ability of Indians to purchase. Previous to the late Ute outbreak the Indians were amply supplied with Winchester and Spencer rifles and fixed ammunition, obtained from traders outside their reservations. There is no statute against this crime, and the Commissioner recommended that legislation be especially directed against such sales, by Congress prohibiting under severe penalty the sale of both firearms and fixed ammunition, and further legislation requiring non-civilized Indians to be disarmed are the only common-sense and practicable methods of putting an end to this dangerous traffic.

The Poncas are reported as doing well on their new reservation, and rapidly advancing in the ways of civilization. The progress of the youths trained in the Indian schools is of the most hopeful character. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory there are now over 7,100 Indian children taught at the agency schools. The five civilized tribes have 6,250 children at school.

Among other recommendations of the report is one for the enactment of the law to prevent polygamy and provide for legal marriages among the Indians. For this purpose it is proposed to make civil magistrates of Indian Agents.

President's Message in Brief.

Foreign Relations.—The message states that the relations of the United States to all foreign nations are of the most cordial and friendly character.

Polygamy.—The violation of the statute on polygamy by the inhabitants of Utah forms the subject of a brief but sharp chapter. The President thinks that the time has arrived when some decisive action ought to be taken upon this important matter. He recommends that citizens of the Territory who are guilty of polygamy be deprived of the right of suffrage and debarred from jury duty, and that a test-oath be required to ascertain whether, in fact, they are polygamists.

Financial.—The message congratulates Congress and the country upon the accomplishment of the resumption of specie payments. As an additional step in resumption, it is recommended that the legal-tender notes be retired, and that the coinage of silver dollars shall cease. This latter recommendation is made through fear that under existing conditions there is danger that the country will be drained of its gold, and that silver will wholly replace gold unless the coinage is suspended. It is further recommended that legislation fixing the ratio between gold and silver be deferred until after the Monetary Congress shall arrive at some definite conclusion.

Sinking Fund.—Inasmuch as it has been the policy of the Government, since the adoption of the constitution, to pay all debts as soon after they are incurred as possible, the President recommends a sinking fund be provided for the payment of all obligations within a limited time, and, if the resources of the Government are not sufficient for this, that then a tax on tea and coffee should be levied, as that will be the only means convenient, and the only one less felt by the people.

Indian Bureau.—The President discourages the renewed agitation of the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, on the ground that such a discussion tends to obstruct the officers of the Indian Bureau in the execution of their duties, and produces no good.

Nicaragua Canal.—The President earnestly favors the inter-oceanic canal project, and expresses the hope that legislation to facilitate the work may be enacted without delay.

Supervisors and Marshals.—There is quite a lengthy passage on the subject of Supervisors and United States Marshals which is as stalwart as the most radical could wish. The President recommends the passage of appropriations sufficient to pay Supervisors and Marshals for their service during the portion of the fiscal year for which no appropriation was made, and also recommends similar appropriations for the future.

Washington Monument.—The message urges Congress to make an appropriation sufficient to complete the long-neglected Washington monument.

Foreign Commerce.—The message directs the attention of Congress to the condition of our foreign commerce, and asks that all possible legislation to extend our commerce be enacted, especially in respect to the carrying trade.

Civil Service.—The President asks Congress to devise some means for putting an improved civil service upon a permanent basis which shall be beyond the reach of the politicians. He suggests the appointment of a commission which shall have the power to make all appointments under the General Government, the tenure of office to be good behavior.

TRADE-MARKS.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

A very important decision by the Supreme Court of the United States has just been announced. It is to the effect that the National Trade-Mark statute is unconstitutional. Some idea of the magnitude of the interest involved may be formed from the fact that no less than 6,000 trade-marks have been registered at the Patent Office, and about 200 applications for registry are now pending. Ten sections of the Revised Statutes (4,937-47) are devoted to trade-marks. There would seem to have been no legislation by Congress on this subject prior to 1870. The object of the law was to place the devising of a trade-mark upon the footing of an invention or of authorship. The court, with evident good sense, replies:

"The ordinary trade-mark has no necessary relation to invention or discovery. It is generally the outgrowth of a considerable period of use, rather than of sudden invention, and is often the result of accident, rather than of design. The attempt to classify a trade-mark with the writings of authors is open to objections equally strong. The latter involve an element of originality, as do also inventions; while the trade-mark is generally nothing more than an adaptation of something already in existence as a distinctive symbol of the person using it. It does not depend upon novelty, invention, discovery or any other work of the brain, but is founded simply upon priority of appropriation. The court is, therefore, of opinion that, while such legislation as that in question may be a judicious aid to the common law on the subject of trade-marks, and may be within the competency of Legislatures, whose general powers embrace that class of subjects, it is not authorized by the constitutional provision concerning authors and inventors and their writings and discoveries."

It was attempted to save a part of the Trade-Mark law, by basing it on the right of Congress, under the constitution, to regulate commerce between the States. But it is obvious that the statute was not designed for any such restrictive use, and it had to be upheld entire or declared a nullity. It is to be regretted that the constitution was not made broad enough to cover trade-marks; but it was not, and the decision of the Supreme Court was a legal necessity.

Jefferson's Farewell.

Jefferson's last hours were enlightened by the Christian's hope, but there is something pathetic in this blending of a father's affection and a philosopher's faith. Two days before dying, Thomas Jefferson told his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, that in a certain drawer in an old pocket-book she would find something intended for her, and afterward, looking there, she found the following verses written by him:

Life's visions are vanished, its dreams are no more.
Dear friends of my bosom, why bathed in tears?
I go to my Father, I welcome the shore
Which crowns all my hopes, or which buries my cares.
Then farewell, my dear, my loved daughter, adieu!
The last pang of life is in parting with you!
The seraphs await me long shrouded in death;
I will bear them your love on my last parting breath.

What's in a Word Anyhow?

The examination of candidates for teachers' positions in our public schools sometimes develops some amusing and ingenious answers to the conundrums propounded by the Board of Examiners. A few days ago a young lady submitted her paper in word analysis, which contained the following definitions: "Autonomy" was defined as "the religion of the automaton." "Bestial," as "excellence, or that which is best." "Optimist," as "one versed in the science of the eyes."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mr. Fawcett, the blind member of the British Parliament, has been salmon fishing in Wales. He landed one fish that weighed twenty-two pounds. Mr Fawcett rides on horseback at a gallop skates and climbs mountains in spite of his blindness.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 25	@	10 25
Hogs	4 00	@	6 25
Cotton	12¼	@	12½
Flour—Superfine	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2	1 36	@	1 48
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@	61
Oats—Mixed	45	@	47
Rye—Western	90	@	91
Pork—Mess	11 90	@	11 50
Lard	7¼	@	7½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 00
Hogs	3 50	@	4 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 19	@	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 09	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	73	@	74
Barley—No. 2	81	@	83
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]	@	35
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Lard	6¾	@	7
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 21	@	1 22
No. 2	1 19	@	1 20
Corn—No. 2	39	@	40
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye—No. 1	71	@	72
Barley—No. 2	72	@	73
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 29	@	1 30
Corn—Mixed	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye	73	@	74
Pork—Mess	10 75	@	10 87½
Lard	6½	@	6¾
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 28	@	1 30
Corn	40	@	43
Oats	34	@	35
Rye	84	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Lard	6¾	@	7
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 31	@	1 32
No. 2, Red	1 33	@	1 33
Corn—No. 2	43	@	45
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice	6 25	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 30	@	1 31
No. 1 Amber	1 29	@	1 30
Corn—No. 1	43	@	49
Oats—Mixed	36	@	37
Barley (per cental)	1 50	@	1 50
Pork—Mess	11 00	@	11 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Fair	4 00	@	4 65
Common	3 25	@	3 60
Hogs	4 00	@	4 30
Sheep	2 00	@	4 00

AUBURN COURIER.

AN Englishman happened to be present at the Yorktown celebration, last month, and, after surveying the situation and surroundings, said: "I can well understand now why Lord Cornwall surrendered Yorktown; if I owned such a place, I would give it up myself.

THUS far five telegraphic cables have been laid in the Atlantic ocean, connecting Europe and America, and are all now working. The first were the two laid from Valentia, Ireland, to Newfoundland, in 1866; the third was laid in 1869, from St. Pierre, France, to Duxbury, Mass.; the fourth in 1875, from Ireland to Rye, N. H., and the fifth, recently, from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass.

A TRUSTING Minnesota editor moved his office into a building adjoining a church, hoping that from under the shadow of its tall spire a beneficial influence would come. Inside of a week a wind-storm blew the top off the steeple, and the only thing about his shop that was seen to come out from under the shadow was the editor himself on all fours and covered with brick, mortar and printers' ink.

THE craze for monuments has struck Elmira, where Mark Twain married his wife, and the result is a monument to Adam. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher once suggested that if Elmira wasn't the garden of Eden it ought to have been, and the whole community, being humorists, propose to raise $2,000 for a marble memorial of the father of the race, with an inscription by the only man who ever showed any sentiment over Adam. Apparently Eve is to be left to languish in forgetfulness.

A QUEER case comes from San Francisco. Mrs. A. G. Du Tour boarded with M. F. Cummins, a man who appears to be very fond of children, until her board had grown too large to settle. Cummins, it appears, proposed that Mrs. Du Tour should sell her little girl, Maud Du Tour, in consideration of a release from payment of the board. Mrs. Du Tour agreed, and not long ago little Maud was transferred to Cummins for ten years, at the end of which period she will revert to her mother.

THE country worst afflicted by carnivorous beasts and venomous reptiles in the world is India. Snakes alone in 1877 killed nearly 17,000 persons, and tigers, leopards, jackals, hyenas and other wild beasts nearly 3,000 more. Efforts were made at the same time to destroy the animals, but without much apparent reduction of the number. About 127,000 snakes and 22,000 wild beasts were killed, and $50,000 were paid in rewards for their destruction. British sportsmen have killed millions of the feline species in India, and there remain millions to kill.

AN old Bible is now in a bookstore in Albany that was picked up by a Union soldier in the streets of Fredericksburg, on Dec. 14, 1862. The soldier gave it to his chaplain, who forwarded it to Albany, and there it has been ever since. It is a Latin Bible that was printed in the year 1500. The first person of the Godhead is represented in it in the semblance of an old man with the papal crown on his head. The flood is pictured—Noah and his wife with their heads out of the window looking at the flight of four birds. Mamma is represented about the size of a bread cracker. Moses is invariably pictured as having horns.

EVERY writer has his own peculiar method of composing. Some novelists, for example, outline all the plot of a story before beginning to write; others make the opening chapters without much idea of what the end will be. Anthony Trollope does not perfect a plot beforehand, it is said, but incidents are fabricated to fit the story as it progresses. He is credited with saying: "I wrote a novel once in which a lady forged a will, but I had not myself decided that she had forged it till the chapter before that in which she confesses her guilt. I once heard an unknown critic abuse my workmanship because a certain lady had been made to appear too frequently in my pages I went home and killed her immediately."

THE little Swedish town of Nordkopping has been the scene of a very desperate duel, without seconds. Two officers of the Guards, named Ohlsson and Bostrom, were found in a room, both shot through the heart. They had been firm friends, and the mystery of their death has only been solved by letters which they wrote to their relations. It seems that one of these gentlemen, who was engaged to marry a lady of good family, had, previous to his engagement, maintained relations with a notorious woman in Stockholm. His friend rashly announced the engagement to this person, who, thereon, wrote a letter to the young lady, which made her behave with great coldness to her lover. The Guardsman found life unendurable; his friend also suffered the tortures of remorse, and they resolved to put themselves out of their pain by fighting a duel at the shortest possible distance. Bostrom shot Ohlsson through the heart, and himself was found with a bullet in his breast. But that bullet was not discharged by Ohlsson. A mark on Bostrom's forehead shows that he had been grazed by the shot of his opponent, and it is plain that, unwilling to survive his friend, he shot himself through the heart.

ZADKIEL, the British prophet, in his almanac for 1880, intimates that the stars will have more or less to do with the affairs of this country the coming year. In March, owing to some malefic conjunction of the planets, "the President will find ample scope for the exercise of all of his moderation, wisdom and patience, for politics will be very lively and embittered in America, and United States soldiers will have to take to the war-path." There will be feverish excitement in New York in May, and "the marshaling of troops will rouse the martial institutions of Republican people," this, unfortunate state of affairs being caused by "the square of Mars and Saturn." Eclipses are also to bring us bad harvests and other troubles.

THE domestic economy of Liberty Hall, the Georgia home of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, is peculiar. It is probably the only mansion in the country where the domestic and social arrangements are entirely unaffected by the sickness or health of the master of the house. Visitors come and go, partake of his hospitality, make themselves at home, whether he be able to receive them in person or not. Almost every train that stops brings coming guests and bears away departing. Dinner is served at 1, and all who happen to be present take their places at the board. Later visitors take supper, and early ones breakfast, and the breakfast table always brings new faces. Mr. Stephens' own habit is to rise at 9, and after dressing to be rolled in his easy-chair out upon the piazza, where he usually calls for a game of whist—an amusement which has become a habit with him, and helps to solace many an hour of suffering. After an hour or two he returns to bed, and rests till dinner, when he rises and takes the head of his table, that being the only meal he takes in the dining-room. After dinner, conversation and whist are in order, and at 7 he goes to bed.

Curious Facts About Memory.

A French scientist has been studying the faculty of memory as exhibited by different races, and its relation to the other mental faculties as shown in individuals of the same race. His statements are interesting;

The inferior races of mankind, such as negroes, the Chinese, etc., have more memory than those of a high type of civilization.

Primitive races which were unacquainted with the art of writing had a wonderful memory, and were for ages in the habit of handing down, from one generation to another, hymns as voluminous as the Bible.

Prompters and professors of declamation know that women have more memory than men. French women will learn a foreign language quicker than their husbands.

Youths have more memory than adults. It is well developed in children, attains its maximum about the fourteenth or fifteenth year, and then decreases.

Feeble individuals of a lymphatic temperament have more memory than the strong. Students who obtain the prize for memory and recitation chiefly belong to the former class.

Parisian students have also less memory than those who come from the provinces. At the Ecole Normale and other schools the pupils who have the best memory are not the most intelligent.

The memory is more developed among the peasantry than among citizens, and among the clergy than among the laity.

From a physiological point of view, memory is diminished by over-feeding, by physical exercise, and by education, in this sense, that the illiterate have potentially more memory than those who know how to read and write.

We remember, moreover, better in the morning than in the evening, in the summer than in the winter, and better in warm than in cold climates.

Imprisonment for Debt.

There are three persons in Augusta (Me.) jail for debt. One is a well-dressed young man, whose father died twenty years ago leaving him an estate worth $1,000,000; the second is confined by the town of Mount Vernon for non-payment of taxes; the third refuses to pay for a newspaper which he had subscribed for and read.

JURIES sometimes give very curious verdicts. One of the most remarkable was that found by a Washoe jury in a case of milk-stealing. The prisoner was tried on a charge of stealing milk from another man's cow. It was proved that he had frequently milked the animal at night, thereby causing his neighbor great vexation and annoyance. The jury desired to express in their verdict their sense of the aggravated nature of the offense. They therefore found the prisoner "guilty of milking the cow in the first degree."

FARM NOTES.

NEW WHEAT PEST.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Monroe county, N. Y., states that a new insect has this fall been discovered eating the roots of the wheat-plant, an inch below the surface. As yet the damage has not been great, but the insect is more than likely to increase. Judging from the correspondent's description, the grub that does the damage has not yet been found. The plant withers and dies, and can be readily pulled up. The work seems to be similar to that done by the white grub in meadows, and may be its work.

SHORT CORN CROP.—Unless some accident happens to the growing wheat, making it necessary to plow it up next spring, the corn crop of 1880 will be a great deal smaller than the present one, even if the yield be extra good. At least one-third of the corn-fields all through the corn-belt have been sowed with wheat. The dry spring enabled farmers to put in a great deal of wet land, which is always uncertain, and a great many meadows were plowed up and planted to corn. This low ground may be too wet to plant next season; if so, the acreage will be largely reduced. We have an abiding faith in the value of the present corn crop, especially to those who are able to hold it until 1880.

"BEARING YEAR OF TREES."—The attempt to change the productive season of fruit-trees by removing the fruit-buds, appears to have been a failure. The experience of one man is thus detailed in the New York *Tribune*: "In an effort to change the bearing-year of an apple-tree, Mr. Robert Manning, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, spent three days' labor in pinching off the blossoms, and got a moderate crop the following year; but the next season it returned to its habit of profuse bearing, when its blossoms were again stripped with the same round of results, exhibiting an obstinate persistency in its habit of alternate bearing. It was found that the blossoms numbered 80,000 to 100,000, or thirty to forty blossoms to one apple. At this rate it might be better to let an orchard have its own way."

PROFITS OF BEEKEEPING.—In the October number of the *Beekeepers' Magazine*, Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., gives the average yield per swarm and prices of honey, from his apiary, during the past seven years. The highest amount per hive was 167 pounds, and the lowest fifty pounds—an average, during the years mentioned, of a little over ninety pounds per stock. The average price during that time has been 21¼ cents per pound. Probably during the next seven years the average price will be much less, but the yield of honey may remain the same. Should the average price be but 12½ cents per pound, even then the proceeds from each swarm would amount to $11.25. The increase in swarms should pay the expense of hives, caring for and selling the honey. There is money in bees rightly managed.

HOPS.—"Why don't the people of this country raise more hops, and less corn?" said an Eastern man to us recently. We could only say that the climate of Central Illinois does not appear to be suited to hop culture. Our hot summers and high winds seem to detract from the quantity of the crop. The vine grows luxuriantly, but fails to "seed" heavily, as it does in a more moist climate. The present high price will probably stimulate the business, and new hands may engage in it. Perhaps, on the clay soil in the timber, hops may be made to pay. We watched carefully a ten-acre field upon an adjoining farm for several years; but the crops never paid expenses, and the field has been plowed up. Hop-roots are cheap, and isolated pieces are not likely to be troubled with lice. It is a crop that it will do to try on a small scale, but requires skill and capital to manage it rightly.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE SPARROW.—The English sparrow does not seem to make as much headway in the smaller towns as it does in the large cities. They do not appear to be much more numerous here than they were a year ago—a fact which we are pleased to chronicle. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Bergen, N. J., says of them: "Here, at a distance of fifteen miles from New York city, the sparrows have become so numerous as to gather in flocks of fifty or more. Last season these pests alighted upon a piece of corn-field, tore open the ends of the ears with their strong bills, and fed upon the soft grain while it was in the milk. In this way nearly every ear over a large portion of the field was damaged before it became too hard for them to operate upon. This is a new opening for the enterprise of these vermin, which will certainly become as serious a trouble to American farmers as they have been to the English. Fortunately our severe winters will tend to thin out their numbers greatly, and it will be found a very effective remedy to refuse to feed them around our houses. It certainly seems inhuman—at least to a well-disposed person—to permit any animal to starve; but, in this case, it may, perhaps, come to be considered justifiable to treat this pest with as little compunction as we would so many rats and mice. By refraining from petting the sparrows or providing nest-boxes for them, and permitting them to take their chances with other birds, the evil will be greatly mitigated. If not, other measures should be resorted to."

WHAT NOT TO KILL.—The French Minister of Finance has caused to be published a list of animals and insects which are friends to the farmer, and deserve protection instead of destruction. The list, with some additions and amendments, applies to this country. We are in doubt whether the mole does more good than harm, and, in the case of the bird mentioned above, there are at least conflicting opinions. We give the list for what it is worth:

Hedge-hog—Lives mostly on mice, rodents, slugs, and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog.

Toad—Farm-assistant; he destroys twenty to thirty insects per hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvæ, palmer-worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously. They are great caterpillar-killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Lady-bird—Never destroy, for they are the best friend of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphis-ridden plants is beneficial.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—A quarter of a pound of flour, with a quart of water or milk; three eggs, well beaten, to be mixed with it; pepper and salt; butter the pan; put it under the beef so as to catch the gravy; have it in a good, big pan, so as to be thin. Cut in pieces when served with the beef, and arrange around the dish.

RASPBERRY SHRUB OR VINEGAR.—Cover raspberries (currants, gooseberries, strawberries or grapes) with vinegar; let stand a week; strain; to every pint of juice add a teacup of water; add a pint of sugar to every quart of juice; boil from fifteen to twenty minutes. This is better for the boys than ginger beer.

DUTCH ROLLS.—Sift three quarts of flour; break three eggs into a pint of cold milk, in which put a teaspoonful of yeast, and stir up; cut a spoonful of butter up fine and work it in your flour; mix the eggs and yeast with the flour; knead thoroughly. Make into rolls, butter the pan, and stand by the stove to rise. Bake in a quick oven.

LEMON JELLY.—Take a paper of gelatine and let it soak in a pint of cold water for an hour at least, but the longer it soaks the better. Then add to it a quart of boiling water, the juice of two or three lemons, and a pint and a half of sugar. Set it away, without cooking at all, in a form to cool, and an excellent article of jelly will be the result.

LEMONADE IN STORE.—Take one dozen lemons, press out the juice. Then separate the pulp from the skin, and boil the pulps for a few minutes in one pint of water. Add this water to the juice previously extracted, and strain. Put one pound of white sugar to each pint of the fluid, and boil for ten minutes. This sirup may be kept bottled for use, one table-spoonful in a glass of water making an excellent drink.

POCKET LEMONADE POWDERS.—White sugar, one pound; tartaric or citric acid, one ounce; essence of lemon, half an ounce. Mix with pestle and mortar thoroughly, and dry; do up in table-spoonful packages; when thirsty add half pint of water. The boys will like these in the corn field along with a handful of ginger-snaps, or a buttered slice of gingerbread. It makes them forget the mornings are long, and the children like to take them to school.

COLOGNE.—A fair cologne may be made as follows: Alcohol at 84 degrees, 10 quarts; dissolve in it essence of neroli, petit grain, ½ ounce; essence of rosemary, 2½ drachms; essence of lavender, 1½ drachms; essence of peppermint, ½ drachm; essence of bergamot, 12½ drachms; essence of portugae, 7½ drachms; tincture of benzoin, 1½ drachms; essence of lemon, 12½ drachms.

RICE PUDDING.—One heaping teacupful of rice, one pint of water. Boil the rice and water until the water is evaporated; then add one pint of milk, a lump of butter the size of an egg. Take five eggs; use the yelks, which beat up with the grated rinds of two lemons; add this to the rice, with two teacupfuls of white sugar. Butter the dish, and bake slowly. With the whites beat up light two table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar and the juice of the two lemons. When the pudding is baked put on this frosting, and let the rice pudding warm.

CREAM DRESSING.—When oil is disliked in salads, the following dressing will be found excellent: Rub the yelks of two hard-boiled eggs very fine with a spoon; incorporate with them a dessert-spoonful of mixed mustard; then stir in a table-spoonful of melted butter, half a teacupful of thick cream, a saltspoonful of salt, and cayenne pepper enough to take up on the point of a very small pen knife-blade, and a few drops of anchovy or Worcestershire sauce; and, very carefully, sufficient vinegar to reduce the mixture to a smooth, creamy consistency, and pour it upon lettuce carefully prepared for the table.

Mother and Child.

A woman who lives in Ashville, Ala., writes to the *Aegis*, of that place, of the miraculous rescue of her little 3-year-old boy from drowning. The child fell down a well, the dark depth of which was thirty feet. The mother saw him go down. She says: "On reaching the well I was just in time to see him rise to the top of the water. I was alone, save three other little children, whom I sent for help. I had, amid all the anguish of my soul, presence of mind enough to let the bucket down and tell him to take hold of it, which he did. After some minutes he let loose from weakness, sank again, except his little head. I lowered the bucket lower, telling him to take hold of the rope. He ran his hand through a ring tied on for the purpose of sinking the bucket, and caught the bail, and there he held on for one and a half hours, begging me all the time in his baby talk to come down and help him out. I would say: 'Hold on, Bobbie.' 'I will,' he would reply. At length a lady came to my assistance, and we took a rope and made a noose on the end of it, and, letting it down, told him what to do. He put his foot through the noose and drew it up around his knee. I asked him if he could hold on. He said he could hold on to the bucket, 'Daw me out.' He holding the rope around his leg, I telling him not to let go, we drew him up until I could reach his little shivering hands. Thus I saved my little baby from drowning. Safe to my breast I clasped his little shivering body, and praised God for His mercies."

THE PREHISTORIC UTE.

An Interesting Tradition as to Their Early History.

[From the Denver News.]

It seems that after all the Utes are not entirely devoid of imagination. George West tells a remarkable story about them, which he alleges was related to him by a Ute named Pah-goo. They call the Colorado river the Toom-pinto-weep, where Pah-goo says there is a deep old river bed, fully half a mile deep. Pah-goo says his forefathers had a tradition that, long years ago, they had lived near a vast warm lake north-east of the Big river; that the country was warm, full of big trees and big deer, and big oxen with white horns; that big fishes and snakes as long as a hundred lodge poles abounded in this lake; that one day all the big oxen began to roar together, and that they raised such a steam from their nostrils that the earth reeled and the sun was obscured; that suddenly the lake fell and continued falling for three moons, and then became so much reduced that they knew it not any more, but that the big lake they found had been drained away to the south, and that its warm waters had cut through the mountains, the present canon of Green river and of the Big river (the Colorado); and that this old bed in the Toom-pinto-weep is where the lake waters were drained. He also said that the story goes on that all the big deer and the big oxen with white horns strayed away eastward, and all perished in the mountains from cold or by the arrows of the Ute hunters; that soon after a big flood formed Grand River canon, and after this flood came a small race of people who had skin canoes, and who brought seed corn of a small kind, called in Spanish *chiquito mays;* that these people were almost white, and that they taught the Utes how to make good bows and spears and earthenware; that they built stone houses in the cliffs, and cultivated pumpkins, corn and beans; that they had silver and gold in abundance, and iron tools that they had obtained in the high mountains to the northeast; that afterward, from the northwest, big red Indians came over to this country and killed and drove off the little people, who finally all went south, as well as the big red men, who are the Apaches, Navajoes and Kiowas. He also said that the big oxen with white horns, the *grande lagarios* (probably alligators), were found down among the Apache and Navajo Indians, but that by-and-by the country became drier and cooler, and the Utes only were left on the Big river and its branches; that melted rocks were poured out everywhere and left the country desolate, and that the little people had told his forefathers that where they came from were big waters, and in these waters were men with bodies like a fish. Old Pah-goo said that in this river-bed there is plenty of gold, but that it is sure death for any one to go into the canon to get it.

Esculapius Euchered.

A rich story of a confidence game played upon a leading physician of Rockford by Chicago sharps has just come out. The doctor was a little shy about telling his neighbors of his adventure, but finally disclosed the facts to Marshal Sully. A short time since the gentleman, whom we will call Dr. G., started for Michigan, intending to cross the lake by steamer from Chicago. While he was waiting about the landing for the boat, a man accosted him with a hearty, "How do you do, Dr. Hallowell?" at the same time extending an eager hand for a shake. "You have the start of me," replied the doctor, "but you have made a mistake in my name. I am Dr. G., of Rockford." "Precisely, precisely. I recognize it now; strange that I should have made such a mistake! Well, how are times out in Rockford?" It was the same old dodge, but the doctor didn't see it. Just at the moment when the doctor had so very explicitly given his name and residence, another man slid on the scene, and was surprised and delighted to see Dr. G, of Rockford, and, after going through a vigorous pump-handle movement for a few moments, the three settled down to a friendly chat. The doctor felt warm and comfortable at heart because he had been so easily noticed in the great metropolis, and his good nature flowed forth. In the course of the conversation, one of the sudden acquaintances remarked to the doctor: "Dr. G., aren't you losing something out of your pocket-book?" The doctor spasmodically put his hand to his breast-pocket and drew out his wallet to see if it was all right. In an instant one of the men snatched it and ran away. The other looked in blank astonishment, and cursed the villain who would take the advantage of friendship like that, and then bustled off in pretended pursuit of the robber. The whole thing then began to dawn on the doctor. He had been the victim of a confidence game. His loss was only $75, but the wound to his vanity was worth $1,000. He hurried to a store where he had an acquaintance and, hastily relating the circumstance, asked his friend to go with him and apprehend the thief. But he was only laughed at. The doctor was so discouraged at this adventure that he returned home and did not go to Michigan, as he had intended.—*Rockford (Ill.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Cuticular Transplantation.

Two or three months ago the scalp of Ellen Belcher, a Brooklyn factory girl, was torn from her head, her hair, which hung down her back, having been caught by some revolving machinery. The mutilation was frightful. At the Hospital of St. Catherine the scalp was replaced temporarily, but when Miss Belcher had regained control of her nerves a physician began the process of transplanting skin to take the place of the scalp. Minute islands of skin, including the papillary layer of the true skin, were snipped off with a pair of curved scissors from other parts of her body and planted. Bits were also cut from the arms of the girl's sisters, and from some of the sisters of the hospital. In four days the transplanted skin began to grow. It will be three years, if not longer, before the scalp can heal completely, however, and hair will never grow again. This interesting case of what surgeons call "cuticular transplantation" suggests the humorous possibility that all the negroes might be grafted into Caucasians, and thus settle the exodus business.

ALL SORTS.

AUSTRIAN finances are going from bad to worse.

OVER 400 miles of railroad are being built in Nebraska this year.

THE amount of lumber floated down the Mississippi river this season is immense.

THE great ranchmen of the plains have to guess at the number of cattle they own.

THE weather is so warm in New York that one of the papers speaks of a "roasted chestnut man."

AMONG Gen. Hooker's effects is a large picture of the Battle of Lookout mountain, for which he paid $25,000.

AN exchange says it is wrong to tell a man he lies. It depends, however, on the size of the man.

ADELINA PATTI'S reappearance in Paris, after an absence of ten years, was remarkably successful.

THE honey crop, which in 1878 was a source of large income to Southern California, this year has been almost a total failure.

CRUDE rubber is so scarce and the mills so active that you may have to pay 100 per cent. more for your Arctic overshoes than you would last spring.

MISS JOSEPHINE MEEKER, daughter of the late Indian Agent, will probably accept from Secretary Schurz an offered clerkship in the Interior Department.

HOW to prevent an increased census: Leave pistols within reach of children and grown idiots, and encourage the half-grown population to go skating on thin ice.

SIX HUNDRED Bulgarian orphans who lost their parents during the last Turko-Russian war, were taken to Russia, where they were instructed gratuitously at the expense of the Government.

AN old lady in Mechanicsville, N. Y., recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She cheerfully does the daily work for a family of seven children left motherless by the death of her daughter.

A 3-YEAR-OLD child of George Zuener, a resident of Hicksville, L. I., while sleeping in its crib in the room with its parents, was smothered to death by the family cat, which was found asleep lying across the face of the child.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN has another of his many attacks of ulcerated sore throat, and his physician has advised him strongly to retire from the bench, but he said he was determined to die in harness. He is now 77 years old.

JOHN BRIGHT, who reads a good poem every night before he goes to bed, says that of late years he has been compelled to confine himself to American writers, English poets having become too obscure, finical and affected to suit him.

THE reading-room of the British Museum contains three miles of book-cases eight feet high. The dome whence the electric light irradiates the vast room is, next to that of the Pantheon at Rome, the largest extant.

THE Mississippi, despite its greatness, is a fickle stream. Many a thriving town established upon its banks has been deserted by its creators and left far inland, and now it begins to look as though Helena, Ark., was about to share a similar fate, by the receding of the river and its cutting away a new channel.

PRUSSIA has eighteen prisons for tramps and vagrants. In 1874 there were 4,000 commitments to these institutions, but the number has increased every year, and for 1878 was 9,000. Of these, 8,000 were men and 1,000 women. They cost the country $650,000, but earned while in durance $275,000.

DON CARLOS has not, as alleged, been expelled, but has been told that, if he continued to travel about France for the purpose of demonstrations, he would incur that penalty. He thereupon repaired to England, but this was under a previous arrangement, and returns to Paris in a few weeks, when he will doubtless show that he has profited by the warning.

THE National Volunteer Soldiers' Home, in the State of Maine, located at Togus, comprises four large brick buildings about 150 feet long, sixty feet wide and three stories high. The hospital is near the barracks, and, like the main buildings, is built of brick. The highest number of inmates last winter was 1,198, while in summer they dwindle down to 500 or 600, the balance obtaining furloughs and securing work.

BARON ROTHSCHILD, of Vienna, has a favorite horse, for whose accommodation he has had a special loose box built at the cost of $12,000. This elegant room forms part of a new stable, which cost $80,000, and which has marble floors; encaustic tiles painted by distinguished artists; rings, chains and drain-traps of silver, and walls frescoed with splendid hunting scenes from the pencils of eminent animal painters. The Baron's annual income is fortunately $1,600,000.

THE Newland oak is forty-seven feet six inches in girth. The Cowthorp, now more than 100 years in process of decay, has a girth of sixty feet. Both are in England. Many of the fine oaks in England are, without doubt, from 800 to 1,000 years old. The Dukeries, in Nottinghamtoh, present the gaeatest number of specimens, and Berkshire can show some remarkably fine oaks, especially the neighborhood of Windsor, and the Duke of Buccleuch's park of Ditton, near there.

A VERY much inebriated fellow stands at the edge of the sidewalk and looks doubtfully at the crowd of carriages. Near him stands an extremely venerable and dignified old gentleman, who, after looking on awhile, kindly takes the younger man by the arm and helps him across the street. When he is safe on the other sidewalk he blurts out with tipsy gratitude: "Thank you! You know what it is to be drunk yourself."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 4, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

We owe our readers an apology for the lack of editorial matter in this issue. Several articles are deferred for want of space.

"A California paper is trying to prove that General Grant is losing his mind," says the Lagrange Standard. But this is hardly probable, considering that it is a very hard matter to get blood out of a turnip.

Hayes urges congress to authorize the secretary of the treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars, and insists that the issue of legal tender paper money, "is without warrant in the constitution, and a violation of sound financial principles." In other words, he chooses to allow foreign countries to dictate a gold basis for America, the most powerful country in the world, rather than have America demand recognition for her silver. Hayes worships gold and national banks, so does the bondholding aristocracy of this country.

Last Monday was the last day of Mr. B. F. Blair's term as county commissioner. It is said by those who are acquainted with the history of the county, that Mr. Blair was one of the most active and industrious officials that ever served the people. His open and fearless advocacy of public improvement made him popular with all enterprising citizens who take pride in the reputation of their county, and the good appearance of county property. He had a mind of his own, and acted according to his own dictates upon all questions of public improvement, as all business men ought to do.

The supreme court of this state will probably be called upon to decide the right of sheriffs to charge mileage from the county seat to the residence of each witness, both going and returning. The sheriff of Bartholomew county subpœnaed a number of witnesses in a single case in the same locality, some distance from the county seat, and charged mileage for such service, making, as he construed the new fee bill, a little over $80 for one day's ride, while the judge held that mileage could only be charged for the distance actually traveled, which would only amount to $6 or $8. The question has been raised in at least three counties in this state, and the court has twice held that under the provisions of the new fee and salary bill, the sheriff was entitled to full mileage going and returning for every witness subpoenaed.

General Jeff. C. Davis, who died at the Palmer House in Chicago, last Sunday afternoon, of pneumonia, was a man of much prominence in Indiana. He was born at Memphis, Clarke county, Ind., fifty-two years ago, and resided there until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he enlisted as a private in the second Indiana regiment, and served with distinction. He was given a lieutenant's commission in the regular army in consideration of his bravery, and retained that position until the rebellion broke out. He served as colonel of an Indiana regiment for a time, and afterward was commissioned as a brigadier general. He killed General Thomas Nelson, in Louisville, during the rebellion, as the result of a quarrel. Since the war he has been constantly in the service, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Eighteenth regiment, United States army, now in the Indian territory. His remains were brought to Indiana for burial.

Thieves and Murderers Make a Raid on Spencerville.

We have been unable to get the particulars of the daring attempt to murder and rob Mr. Sol. Barney, at his residence in Spencerville, about one o'clock last Tuesday morning. Rumor has it that four men broke open the door of Mr. Barney's residence, and by so doing aroused the inmates from their slumbers, and being met by Mr. Barney the robbers fired four shots at him, neither taking effect. One report says that Barney fired four shots at the robbers, another that Mrs. Barney fired five shots, another that Mr. Erick who was sleeping in the house, was so much excited that he fired one shot before getting out of bed, and that was probably the discharge that drove the murderers out without accomplishing their object; at any rate there must have been considerable promiscuous shooting going on, if all reports are true. Prior to the attempt to rob Mr. Barney the thieves had appropriated Dr. J. Emanuel's fine carriage, horses and harness, and had everything in readiness to escape with the money (about $2,500) which they supposed Mr. Barney had taken with him from the store the evening before. Failing to secure the money, the desperadoes drove the team to a point near Butler, where the Spencervillians found it hitched to a fence, next morning about daylight. So endeth the first chapter.

A GOOD SHOWING FOR INDIANA.

Comprehensive Summary of Her Resources and Prospects.

The Relation Between the Bar and Rights of Property and Person.

[Ft. Wayne Sentinel.]

Judge Lowry, in the opening portion of his recent address as president of the Indiana State Bar Association, thus asked and answered in part the question:

"What is the need, utility and mission of the legal profession in Indiana and the benefit to be derived from organized association on the part of its members?"

Let us briefly and somewhat practically consider.

Indiana adopted her constitution as an organized state on the 29th of June 1816, and was admitted to the Union by act of congress on Dec. 11 of the same year. In 1810 she had a population of 24,520, and, according to the next succeeding census, in 1820, a population of 147,178. Assuming the same percentage of increase in population between 1870 and 1880 as there was between 1860 and 1870, she will have within her borders in 1880, 2,100,796 souls. She has an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,700 acres. The assessed value of her real estate in 1878 was $629,930,057, and of personalty $215,829,988, making a total of $855,760,045. She is in the order of population the sixth state in magnitude in the American Union. Of the great coal field extending also into Illinois and Kentucky, over 6,000 square miles are within her limits, of which latter a large portion is composed of the valuable fossil or block coal, so valuable in metallurgy. She is still enriched with large tracts of forest timber, including hickory, ash, poplar and black walnut. Of her entire area there are over 7,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, and 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 of acres, improved and divided into farms of an average of 112 acres each. The value of her farm, forest and market-garden products, in 1870, including stock, living and slaughtered, and improvements, was $159,132,500, and of manufactured products, $108,617,278, making a total of $267,769,786. In 1880, it is probably safe to say the census will show an increase of at least one-fourth, thus making a total annual production of $384,712,233. There are in the state some 30 cities, varying in population from 3,000 to 90,000. In these and some of the towns are located 94 national and 150 private banks, the former having a circulation of $15,000,000, and the latter a capital of $5,000,000, and deposits of $10,000,000. Of the 65,757 miles of telegraph lines in the United States in 1873, Indiana had 6,943, or, in round numbers, 7,000; in 1877 there were 94,714 miles in the United States; and, now that there are in all probability 100,000 miles in the United States, it is fair to assume that this increase of lines gives Indiana now about 10,000 miles. She has 150 or more foreign insurance companies doing business with her citizens, which, excluding domestic companies, have a premium collection of, in round numbers, a million and a quarter of dollars, and schedule about three-quarters of a million of losses annually. She had, in the incipiency of her commercial traffic, splendid, though now extinct, lines of canals, one of which connects the great chain of northern lakes and the rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence with the great "Father of Waters" and the Gulf of Mexico, and was the longest in existence. She still has the fine navigable waters of the Ohio extending along her entire southern boundary. Her geographical position is such as renders it necessary for nearly the whole of the traffic and intercommunication between the manufacturing regions of the east, with the great mineral and agricultural regions west of the territory to pass over it, and her magnificent lines of railway now measure within a fraction of 4,000 miles; and traverse, with the exception of three or four, every county in the state. These instrumentalities combined, amongst other causes, with the fertility of her soil and the energy and industry of her people, have contributed to the building up of a vast trade between our own citizens, and between them and those of other states, rivaling in its character and extent many of the busiest of her sister commonwealths, and surpassing many a community elsewhere venerable for its centuries of growth, emulated for the successful development of its industrial resources, and reverenced for the morality of its commercial ethics. As a corollary of all this, it is to be expected that, in addition to the immense number of persons in the state engaged in agriculture,—being at this time about 300,000; in trade and commerce, about 50,000; as laborers, about 50,000; as domestic servants, about 30,000—there will be found in such a community, as a necessary and indispensable part of it, those devoted to other pursuits than the actual manipulation of matter or of the actual physical production of commodities and the increase of values. We have, hence, a body of so-called professional men, notably clergymen, educators, physicians and surgeons, and last, but not least, lawyers. Their numbers in the state in 1860, being the period of the last authentic data, were: Of clergymen 1,787 of teachers 5,018, of physicians and surgeons 3,618, and of lawyers 1,685, which latter have now probably increased to 2,500 or 3,000. Very many worthy people feel fully persuaded that this latter class, and possibly all courts, might be very profitably to the public, and to their own great comfort entirely dispensed with. [Laughter.] So with the ancient and ingenuous, if not ingenious beldame. She thought the world would have been made happier for all if there had been no men in it. [Laughter.] But all history teaches otherwise. The question is not one open to discussion. The vast and diversified interests of a people possessed of all the magnificent, rapidly developed resources, and environed by all the wonderful surroundings I have enumerated, must have guarantees of protection from the aggressions of others and of each other, and rights of person and of reputation must be held sacred and inviolable against the evil passions of the heedless and depraved, and the ruthless, ruffian hand of violence. How shall this be accomplished but by availing ourselves of the instrumentalities which the combined experience of the past has pointed out? That experience has been placed in the crucible, and from it has been extracted and eliminated a multitude of principles, deemed by the most illustrious of mankind fitted for the guidance and government of organized society. Their proper application requires the existence of tribunals. And when it is understood of what an infinitude of rules and their exceptions, a system woven together with a view to its being adapted to the infinitely diversified, ever-changing and kaleidoscopic aspects of human affairs is necessarily composed, it will be understood, also, how necessary it is to have those fitted by their learning and familiarized by their industry with the facts in each particular case, so as to aid the tribunals in applying to each peculiar combination of circumstances the opposite deduction from the teachings of experience formulated into what is called a rule of law or equity, and thus work out the great end to be kept always in view, the unerring enforcement of even handed justice. You here assembled are of those who sit in these tribunals and minister in their portals and at their altars. Your present mission is well summarized in the constitution of this body. It is "to promote mutual acquaintance and harmony," "to maintain a high standard of professional integrity, honor and courtesy; to encourage a thorough and liberal education; to give expression to the deliberate and well-considered opinion of the legal profession upon matters wherein its members may properly act as a body; to assist in the improvement of the laws and the better administration of justice to all classes." These will be admitted on all hands to be most laudable objects.

The president continued his address by giving a brief resume of the associations of the bar for kindred purposes in England, Scotland, France and other nations in Europe, and by enlarged comments on the excellencies and defects of the profession and the law, and concluded with an appeal for the still higher development and improvement of both.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

By Prof. W. H. MacIntosh.

SCHOLARSHIP IN TEACHING.

The term "teacher," implies knowledge combined with ability to communicate it. The people acknowledge the fact that there are pretended teachers by a law that creates an office, and demands a test of ability.

There are many people of excellent judgment who think that, considering the little effort and cost most applicants for schools put forth, the few days they have to work and the brief period of six hours a day that they are on duty, teachers are well paid for their services —that is, the "common run" of teachers.

The poorest teachers are sometimes the most exacting; they are the ones who exhibit surprise that they are not marked up among the eighties in examination; that want their fires kindled and their rooms swept for them, and call classes to profitless recitation, or at close of day, dismiss at a word a noisy, wrangling throng.

Differences of opinion expressed with energy attract attention and people take sides; opportunity is given, results are observed, and judgment is rendered.

Power is temporarily held by the public officer, but its permanence rests with the people, and any lasting improvement must have their approval and support. As superintendent of schools, it has been my plan for the last six months to stimulate by professional pride, by fear of failure and by holding out hopes of longer terms and better wages, old teachers and new aspirants to improve their scholarship. To a certain extent, the attempt has been successful, but obstacles have arisen which if not removed will undo the work, throw wide open the door to the flood of waste-wood and drift, and render the superintendency a useless office.

If all who ask licenses are to have them, regardless of knowledge, does it not strike men of good sense that examinations are foolish performances? If a superintendent acts from personal motives, from desire to favor, or effort to be popular and to have the least possible trouble, is he not a useless officer?

The facts are that a rigid, honest, impartial discharge of duty by a superintendent, strikes dismay among those who know they are often as ignorant as those they would assume to teach; parents who never see the inside of a school-room in school-time, think the officer had better "hold on;" people of districts circulate petitions that some favorite, incompetent, be permitted to impose upon their children, and resentment sullen or loud-mouthed is expressed against a system which calls, really calls scholarship in question. Some have scholarship and no government, others have government and no scholarship, and many have neither,—the last named are the worst lot.

Good morals and good manners are more valuable than scholarship, but education is not complete without all three. We cannot know whether a teacher is at heart good or bad by examination of written answers, but we can tell whether he is capable of writing a sentence correctly, spelled upon a board, or speaking grammatically.

It is, therefore, required as a basis of qualification, that all who assume to be teachers shall know something of what they are to teach. If there are those who once knew something and have since forgotten it, the misfortune is theirs, and an experience gained by sufferance and continued by virtue of that same experience, had better terminate or recollection and progression come into active service. There are quack doctors who have killed more than they have cured, and there are novices who render essential service in restoring the sick; so there are quack teachers, not always the purest in morals or best in manners, who have murdered the innocents for years and have never been arrested by the outraged public; and there are young teachers who are an honor to their noble occupation. Past services should be considered when observation has learned that those services have been valuable, but the custom which requires servants to bring a character from their latest employer, is a good thing, too, in education.

Personal feelings should yield to general good, and the people would better the chances of their moneys being expended with profit to their children, if they would quietly acquiesce in the decision which declares the young man or young woman of their choice incapable.

The best of teachers would fail in a district where the people felt displeasure at the rejection of their selection, and an incompetent would have a great help in the united support of the householders, but the best results would come from the teaching of a qualified person, heartily seconded by the parents in his efforts to make their school one of the best.

A gentleman of age and experience lately said to me: "Is it not the only way to sift the teachers and license about enough to fill the schools, taking some poor ones, but only as a matter of necessity?" Another said: "It seems that you prefer that there should be no school in some houses, rather than have poor schools."

Would it not be better for children not to be taught at all, rather than that the teaching should be wrong?

Recently a young man was licensed on a grade just the minimum, on the assurance that the district had voted him in unanimously. One man said: "Our school is very backward and does not require much education on the part of a teacher," and I told him that it probably never would. The fact is, the backward schools should have the best teachers, and soon they would come up in line with the rest. Strangely enough, many persons, jealous of their rights, yearly permit their children to be kept in school by "frauds," while their next district neighbors have the best of teachers.

Lately I learned that a young man desirous of improving his knowledge of grammar, concluded to attend school, and the first day saw the teacher write so faulty a sentence upon the board, that he took his books and left, saying that "he knew better than that himself," and that teacher can now go blundering on till the close of his term.

Some say, "Refuse our teacher if you must, but provide a substitute at once, so that our schools may go on;" but the superintendent does not run a normal school, and does not act as an agent in providing teachers. He has enough to do to test scholarship and to observe the practicable labors of those he deems half-way competent. It will wound no sensibilities to note here a few errors taken from the many in a single paper prepared on grammar, by a young man whom a district was urgent to have teach its school. The plural of stratum was given, "stratum;" of radius, "radias" and of axis, "axis';" sentence was spelled, "centance;" difference, "diference;" preposition, "prepposition," and in history, Henry Clay was assigned a cabinet position during the first term of George Washington.

The schools are in the main supplied with teachers, and the great majority of them are qualified. In some districts the teachers are an honor to the profession, and the people are fortunate indeed in having their services. In others, there will be little order, less study and least instruction. It is cheering to enter, for instance, such a school as that taught by S. M. High, at No. 6, Jackson township. He combines scholarship with admirable methods of instruction, and his easy control is full of kindness. He opens the school at 8:50 each morning by reading a chapter from the bible; upon the black-board is the daily routine of classes, these come and go with careful tread by signal. The teacher speaks little, in low tones and to a purpose, and at noon-time dinner is taken at seats, and orderly. There are many such schools in DeKalb county, and there are many where there are no opening exercises, where children flock to classes with heavy tread, have indiscriminate recess, and eat their lunch standing, with hats on around the stove. To secure the best teachers and to have a good school in every district, is well worthy of effort, and to this end we ask the co operation of all parents and friends of education, primarily in securing for teachers such only as have scholarship enhanced in value by power to control and influence, and ultimately to encourage them by sending children regularly, promptly, with approved text books, and occasionally dropping in to see how the work goes on.

Mr. John Shoub entered upon the discharge of his duties as county commissioner, on Tuesday morning last. The board was reorganized by the election of George H. Duncan, president. We feel certain that Messrs Duncan, Kelham and Shoub will guard the interests of the county as they would their personal affairs, and that the citizens of DeKalb will have no occasion to regret the election of the present board.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10-40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best investment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.
Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department

Consisting in part of

Cloaks and Dolmans,

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,

In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

Each garment was selected with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc.—consequently not an ill-fitting or misshapen garment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especilly large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A suburb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Beaver

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Ladies and Children in the city.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

A magnifient line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25, 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1.50. Those goods are of undoubted merit and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS.

PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED.

VELVETS, Plain Black Mantilla. An immense line of trimming velvets in all the new shades, in plain striped and embossed.

DRESS GOODS.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

Root & Co., Calhoun treet,
FORT WAYNE, IND

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. ISAAC HAGUE

F|O|R S|A|L|E
AT LOWEST PRICES AT
THE PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE.

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And a complete line of

Toilet Articles.
Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements worthy of attention.

DAY'S
KIDNEY PAD
THE GREAT DISCOVERY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00.)
DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER MATHENY,
First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Elegant papetrie at Davenports.

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 49-tf.

—No room for marriage licenses this week.

—Commissioner Shoub stopped at the Central.

—Hazzard is wanted at Indianapolis to-day.

—There are now two prisoners in the county jail.

—Photograph and autograph albums at Davenport's.

—We will publish the commissioners proceedings next week.

—Two new cooks at the Central. They are female cooks.

—Holiday gift books and poems. Davenport the druggist.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49 tf.

—Wm. Henderson, of Spencerville, was in town last Tuesday.

—Botsey Griswold has more business at Waterloo than anybody.

—Stereoscopes and views. A fine assortment cheap, at Davenports.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 49-tf.

—See those splendid gold pens, pencils and picks at Davenports.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Ladies purses, new and nice, just the thing for the holidays. Davenport the druggist.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 49-tf.

—When wise men speak let the multitude give ear. Use Sellers' liver pills. Sold by all druggists.

—There will be communion services at the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath, at the usual hour.

—Misses Rebecca Canon and Mary Kline paid a visit to Fort Wayne last Tuesday, on a shopping expedition.

—The trustee of Fairfield township is anxious to employ a teacher for district number eleven, in that township.

—About three dozen Auburaites, have been requested by the sheriff to visit Logansport. Hazzard wants to see them.

—Fine toilet articles, combs, brushes, mirrors, perfumery &c. Just the thing for the holidays. Davenport the druggist.

—Georgie Washie Weamer, you stay away from there, or your wife will polish you up like the handle of the big front door.

—Fred Clark isn't going to Ft. Wayne again for thirty or forty years; it requires too much time, sometimes, and Fred's time is money.

—To enumerate the miraculous cures wrought by "Dr. Sellers' Cough syrup" would fill a volume. Its cures are marvelous. Price 25 cents.

—William Groscup moves his saloon into his new place on the north side of the square this week. He has leased the room for two years.

—It gives us pleasure to announce to announce that Mrs. E. D. Hartman has returned from Chicago, considerably improved in health.

—Johnnie Schaab and his new wife recently made an abbreviated visit in Ft. Wayne and New Haven, leaving last Friday and returning Monday.

—Mr. W. C. Fluke, of Clayton, Mich. is calling upon his old friends and acquaintances in Auburn this week. He never forgets his annual visit to the Courier office.

—Our subscribers will oblige us by paying their subscription as soon as convenient. We want the money to pay our debts, a "power press" is a secondary consideration.

—The Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw railroad was sold yesterday, Mr. James F. Joy, of Detroit, buying the road in for the stockholders. It will continue under the old management.

—The lecture delivered at the M. E. church last night was very interesting to the large audience in attendance. Col. Birtsollo understands the "arts and mysteries of Egypt," as connected with Masonry.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., Dec. 1st, 1879. W. Bride, Mrs. W. Brown, Sam Horn, Sarah Marts, Mary Moor, S. N. Persom, John Smith, A. H. Smith.
Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—The handsome, dashing Tommy Waters, a favorite traveling salesman in the house of R. & J. Cummings, of Toledo, was a distinguished guest at the Neoteric's hop Friday night. Tom is popular everywhere, and oh, how he does love to dance!

—It is now positively asserted, by those who ought to know, that Dan Hickey, that Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw track smasher, will soon have somebody to help him while away the cold dreary nights of winter.

—Miss Dora McBride severed her connection with Hollister's restaurant last Saturday, and the vacancy was filled by her sister, Miss Mary. She left because—no, we'll not tell it; but a continuation of this item will be found in a subsequent issue.

—Miss Alice Clark is prepared to do all kinds of knitting. Ladies' and children's hose, gentlemen's half-hose, and mittens of all sizes made to order. Residence at the corner of Jackson and Eleventh streets, Auburn, Indiana. 47-3w.

—Mike Long—Auburn's Mike—who was lately appointed postal clerk on the L. S. & M. S. railroad, between Chicago and Toledo, is at home this week. He says he likes it first rate, only the night work is rather tough; but he gets one week on and the next off, and this is one of his "off" weeks.

—Miss Metta Ferris, for two weeks past a welcome visitor in Auburn, the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. P. Copper, leaves to-day for her home in Fostoria, Ohio, taking with her the best wishes of the numerous friends she has made during her too transient sojourn amongst us.

—A disturbance occurred near Dave McNabb's heading-factory, at the junction last Saturday night, in which a grocery keeper of that vicinity figures more prominently than creditably. Drawing knives on people is a rather dangerous pastime, and our advice to him is a little more caution in the use of such weapons.

—George Hazzard forfeited his bond in each of the three cases in the Steuben circuit court on change of venue from this county. The bond in each case is $1,000. Now, if the citizens of Auburn who are interested in the prosecution of Hazzard, will stay by Messrs. Hench, Adams and Moody, they will yet have the satisfaction of seeing Hazzard landed in the penitentiary.

—Frank Copper and Fred. Clark, accompanied by Mrs. Copper, Miss Ferris and a quill-shover on the Courier, visited the jail last Tuesday. They were ushered in by the sheriff's wife, Mrs. A. S. Leas, and found everything, as usual, in "apple-pie order"—except one crazy man who was singing a dirge. Our jail is a model of neatness, and we are proud of it.

—Somebody has got after "Rural," our last week's correspondent from Cupp's Corners, and he should be on his guard at all times, for the following was received in a lady's hand-writing:

"Editors Courier:—We think Bro. Rural made an ass of himself corresponding from Cupp's Corners and reporting the golden wedding. Make a few more corrections and then blow your big nose, Bro. Rural."

Jack Swain, who was recently tried in Fort Wayne for the murder committed on the fair grounds, July 4th last, and who has lain in jail for five months, was released on $5,000 bail last Tuesday. Popular opinion is in his favor, and his final release has been the occasion of great rejoicing by friends and relatives. He must hold himself in readiness for another trial, however, at any time, in accordance with the terms of his bond.

—We are asked why the secretary's proceedings of the institute at Garrett were not published in the Republican. We answer, because they were not furnished us. Prof. McIntosh tells us that the manuscript was furnished to Baxter, who was "instructed" to furnish printed slips to county papers, but Baxter furnished all other papers but the Republican, showing that this paper is the only one he considers a rival. This is the reason, friends, why the proceedings did not appear last week.—Republican.

A poor excuse is better than none. The Courier was the only paper in the county that published the full proceedings of the institute, and the names of teachers in attendance. As to the "rival" business, Bro Baxter, of the Press, can speak for himself.

Educational Items.

The first township institute of the year will be held at Corunna, next Saturday, the 6th, inst. Trustees Jordan and Reinoehl, both excellent school men, unite in calling this institute for the benefit of Richland and Fairfield teachers. A programme has been arranged, exercises prepared and an address will be delivered by the county superintendent.

The superintendent is visiting the schools of Richland township this week; next week he will visit the schools of Keyser township, and the following week he will be in Butler township. A detailed account of the visits of the superintendent will be published from week to week, and teachers will do well to see that their school-room is neat, order good, lessons learned and pupils industrious and mannerly.

The trustees of the several townships will accompany the superintendent and note the use or neglect of apparatus, the needs of the teacher, and the extent to which children are supplied with books and slate.

A call-bell, a thermometer, a programme and a small clock are not costly, and will be a great assistance to teachers and pupils. Children like to know how time goes, as well as their elders, and clocks are cheap gratifications.

TOOTHPICKS FROM TURKEY,

Culled from Last Thursday's Doings.

Rev. H. J. Norris thanksgave in Ft. Wayne.

Frank Copper cleaned off his end of the table at the ladies' supper.

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
"Dog my cats if I haven't eaten too much gobbler again!"

Coop. Ralston can surround more turkey, oysters, biscuits, pie, pickles, bread, cranberry-sauce and cake, and do it in less time, than any three small boys in DeKalb county.

Notwithstanding the dismal weather, there were crowds of people at the Presbyterian ladies' dinner and supper, and many an aching void was filled to overflowing for only twenty-five cents.

The Courier editors are indebted to Rev. H. Johnson for "comps" to the big dinner, but every man in the establishment bought his big supper like a little man. This accounts for the receipts being so large.

Among the ladies who acted in the role of pretty waiter girls at the thanksgiving dinner and supper, were Mrs. Birdsell and Mrs. Osgood, and Misses Sadie Hare, Mollie Sprott and Frankie Ryan; and they "did it up brown," to the satisfaction of everybody.

Dr. T. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne, commissioner Blair, J. W. Dills and family, of Spencerville, Deputy-Sheriff Somers and wife, and Miss Annice Russell, of this place, comprised a little party who helped to destroy turkey and pumpkin pie at the residence of W. H. Dills and lady.

The receipts at the dinner and supper rooms on Thursday last were $68, gross, and the expenses being $11.25, leaves a net profit of $56.75 for the Presbyterian church, and the ladies of the church are particularly entitled to credit, inasmuch as the success of it is due to their untiring efforts.

One sly old coon at the supper table did his level best to give thanks by getting away with everything he could reach, and he came near bankrupting the whole institution. Our Jack undertook to eat a race with him, but was distanced on the first heat. When we left, after spending an hour or more—also 25 cents—the old rascal had just tackled the table-cloth.

Amos Miller didn't thanksgive at his home in Hicksville, his in-Kline-ation to visit Auburn being as strong as ever; but he knocked around looking for somebody so long that he nearly missed connection on his dinner. He made up for lost time, however, when he got there, as could be observed by the station he took behind a stack of turkey and mashed potatoes.

On Time.

Names of pupils neither absent or tardy in November.

HIGH SCHOOL.

M. I. Hoffman
Amy Peterson
Rebecca Shull
Franklin Teeters
George McKay
Flora Hoffman
J F McDowel
Howard McCord
Eugene Cerper
Sadie Tarney
Bertie Robbins
Clara Stamets
Louie Henry.

A AND B INTERMEDIATE.

Molly McKay
Maggie Shepherd
Clarence Raut
Frances Otto
Ettie Kline
Missie Michael
Eddie Casebeer
Jerry Bittner
Mary Ashley
John Zimmerman
James Hofman.
L. Daniels, Teacher.

C INTERMEDIATE.

Alza Ralston
Mary April
Lena Hebel
Anna Mead
Laura Hoffman
Hortis Culberson
Alda Shaffer
Josie Ashley.
Minnie Lanning.
L. Clark, Teacher.

D INT. AND A PRI.

Cora Culberson
Dora Jones
Frank Davenport
Mary Baker
Ida Gehret
Sherman Craig
George Clark
Jessie Weaver
Mary Beuret
Lena Korff
Libbie Weaver
Evan Watson
Blanche Peterson
Bertha Henry
Harry Henry
Frank Stamets.
Bertha Casebeer
Lena Cloy
Sarah Killing
Nettie Askew.
L. McTigh, Teacher.

C AND B PRIMARY.

Mary Sliter
Hannah Berringer
Katie Berg
Lillie Grosh
Estelle Hague
Addie McCord
Henry Cloy
Charles Picker
Artur Duck
Eugene Altenberg
Eddie McKay
Elias Somers
Maurice Eckhart
Eddie Robbins
Charlie Hoffman
Alda Barclay
Delta Raut
Edith Johns
Laura Ober
Mattie McKay
Hattie Shearer
Eva Ensley
Zenith Stamets.
Eddie Weaver
Charles Killing
John Wolf
Emmet Ensley
George Mitchel
Frank Elson
Eddie Klotz
Ella Weaver
Lucy Otto
Ira Coder.
F. Stahl, Teacher.

D PRIMARY.

Earl Lawrence
Frank Campbell
Frenchie Harter
Geo. Youngblood
Jno. Youngblood
Dora Beeringher
Sadie Shearer
Winnie Potter
Jessie Peterson
Clara Otto
Oscar Hoffman
Frank Beuret
Clay Jones
Bessie Klotz
Clara Hoffman
Minnie Gordon
Daisy Davidson
Darlie Clark
Arthur Cool
Clyde Sheets
Johnnie Ober
Charlie Mason
Eddie Fox
Freddie Ashley
Freddie April.
Belle Tritch, Teacher.
Lina A. Powers, Sup't.

Strayed.

A young, dark-red milch cow, with white belly and white hind feet. The finder will be rewarded for information or the return of the cow to A. M. Canon, Auburn, Ind.

Butler

During a half-day's visit in Butler last week, the writer had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a number of our subscribers, among whom are some of the best citizens of that enterprising burg. We say enterprising, because the crowded streets and stores indicate that Butler is second to no place in the county as a trading point. Our space will not allow an extended notice of the several branches of business so ably represented, but we take pleasure in referring to that branch which is considered the leading feature in every town, i. e. the hotel. We venture the assertion that no town or city in Indiana, not excepting Indianapolis, can boast of a hotel as well furnished throughout as the Boots House, in Butler. The gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Geo. E. Boots, (who by the way, is one of the most obliging landlords we ever met,) invited us to take a look through the house, and stopping at the first room we came to, which had the appearance of a bridal chamber, we supposed of course he was showing the best room first in order to create a good first impression, but as we passed from room to room through the entire house and found every room furnished in grand style, we concluded that the wide-spread reputation of the Boots House was well merited. Mr. Boots is also the owner and manager of the Commercial House, located a short distance from the depot, which he uses for lodging purposes when the palatial headquarters are full. For first class accommodations, good meals, entertaining landlord and gentlemanly clerks, we commend the Boots House.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse.!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25). it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

Wanted.—Second growth hickory timber suitable for ax handles. For particulars enquire at the Auburn House. 45-4w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

W. H. Dills, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 25th, 1879.

Read, Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank. 30-tf.

Notice of Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank, of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January annually, to elect a board of 9 directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1880 at the Banking House, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a new Board of Directors, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

G. H. K. Moss, Cashier.
Dec. 4th 1879.

SPROTT & WOOD

Real Estate Agents.

Do you want to

BORROW MONEY

At 8 per. cent interest on long time?

Do you want to buy or sell Real or Personal property?

If you do apply by letter or in person to the undersigned.

FOR SALE!

No. 1.

Farm, 120 acres, 4½ miles from Auburn, 2 miles from Garrett, well improved, good house and barn, and fruit trees of all kinds.

No. 2.

House and two lots, stable, good well, and small fruit, for sale cheap.

No. 3.

Farm, 137 acres, well improved, within 1½ miles of Newville, two story frame house, good barn, splendid orchard, small fruit of all kinds. Good bargain.

No. 4.

Farm, 70 acres, situated in Newville township DeKalb county Ind., well improved, good orchard, small fruit of all kind, very cheap.

Will Trade.

No. 5.

House and lot in Auburn for 80 acres of land and pay difference.

No. 6.

Farm, 167 acres of land, well improved, good buildings and fences, will trade for 80 acres of well improved land or will sell.

SPROTT & WOOD,
Auburn, Ind.

OP .

A. S. Laufer y & Co.s

You will find t Court House. Only store wh re you can return any purchase just when you get ready, if not soiled, and your money will be handed back to you in such a happy manner you will think we want the goods back more than we

Want the Money!

"Safety." Perfectly safe are you to trade at our store. C. O. D. One Price to all. Elegant Clothing for Men, Boys and Children. Don't know what high prices are; know that the war is over; ignore unfairness; encourage honor and square dealing. No other such Clothing in the city; in the state. Very restless; almost sleepless.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, for five years at 8 per cent. secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). It is the custom of the company to accept partial payments of the loan at any time to suit convenience, etc. We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Emily Fuller, deceased, will sell at private sale, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of section two, (2), in township number thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing forty acres more or less.

Terms: One third cash, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on said premises, said notes to draw interest at six per cent., and waive valuation and appraisement laws. Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my residence in said county until Saturday the 3rd day of January, 1880, at ten o'clock A. M., when said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder, provided said bid is not less than appraised value of said premises.

Henry Hinze, Executor.

November distribution of funds to the several townships and towns in DeKalb county, as apportioned by the county Auditor.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	TOWNSHIP FUND.	ROAD FUND.	DOG FUND.	SPEC'L. SCH'L. FUND.	AD'L. SPEC'L. FUND.	TUITION FUND.	TOTAL.
Butler	177 18	20 64	30 97	707 10			935 84
Jackson	234 26	30 63	59 56	486 11			810 56
Concord	244 65	18 78	58 84	687 40			954 67
Newville	109	25 39	33 88	451 86			620 08
Stafford	134 54	7 87	13 82	189 87			346 10
Wilmington	422 37	42 70	63 37	703 25			1231 69
Union	341 53	41 93	111 96	153 71			649 13
Richland	210 24	18 78	46 69	606 11			881 77
Fairfield	211 98	6 58	51 46	400 82			670 84
Smithfield	185 53	14 33	40 02	436 03			675 91
Franklin	316 36	16 06	41 92	621 65			995 99
Troy	98 93	6 10	18 11	313 15			436 29
Keyser	380 81	15 79	75 76	347 15			819 51
Auburn		68 01		206 68	996 90	489 17	1760 76
Waterloo		92 40		573 34			665 74
Butler		34 40		339 50	431 20		805 10
Garrett		36 80		203 54		39 06	279 40
Total	3057 33	497 14	651 31	7877 27	1428 10	528 23	13539 38

Road receipts redeemed by Treasurer, and deducted from road fund apportioned, as follows, Butler township——; Jackson, $10.18; Concord, $8.27; Newville, $6,67; Stafford, 36c; Wilmington, $21.55; Union, $16.98; Richland, $4.83; Fairfield $2.19; Smithfield, $8.12; Franklin, $6.58; Troy, $4.39; Keyser, $9.79; Auburn, $8.90; Waterloo, $10.15; Butler——; Garrett——; Total, $118.93.

WANTED! WANTED!

Wheat, Oats, Cloverseed,
Corn, Dressed Hogs

and everything the farmers have to sell, for which we will pay the highest market price. We have just received a large stock of

NEW CLOTHING!

On which we defy competition. We keep a full line of BUELL'S and other good makes in the

BOOT & SHOE LINE.

A full stock of

HATS, CAPS and NOTIONS,

And the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the county. Bring us your grain and produce and we will show you that we mean business--not talk.

49-4t. **PATTERSON & SMITH, Waterloo, Ind.**

THE IRON PEN.

[Made from a fetter of Bonnivard, the Prisoner of Chillon; the handle of wood, from the frigate Constitution and bound with a circlet of gold, inset with three precious stones from Siberia, Ceylon and Maine.]

I thought this pen would arise
From the casket where it lies—
Of itself would arise, and write
My thanks and my surprise.

When you gave it me under the pines,
I dreamed these gems from the mines
Of Siberia, Ceylon and Maine
Would glimmer as thoughts in the lines:

That this iron link from the chain
Of Bonnivard might retain
Some verse of the poet who sang
Of the prisoner and his pain;

That this wood from the frigate's mast
Might write me a rhyme at last,
As it used to write on the sky
The song of the sea and the blast.

But motionless as I wait,
Like a Bishop lying in state,
Lies the pen, with its miter of gold,
And its jewels inviolate.

Then must I speak, and say
That the light of that summer day
In the garden under the pines
Shall not fade and pass away.

I shall see you standing there,
Caress-ed by the fragrant air,
With the shadow on your face,
And the sunshine on your hair.

I shall hear the sweet low tone
Of a voice before unknown,
Saying, "this is from me to you—
From me, and to you alone."

And in words not idle and vain
shall answer, and thank you again
For the gift, and the grace of the gift,
O beautiful Helen of Maine!

And forever this gift will be
As a blessing from you to me,
As a drop of the dew of your youth
On the leaves of an aged tree.

—*Henry W. Longfellow, in Harper's Magazine.*

MASTERED BY PASSION.

Aunt Annie's Story.

"I admit that Ruth is quick-tempered and that she often says things that she does not mean."

It was Hannah Cleaves who spoke, and she was defending her young and pretty cousin, who had been not quite two years the wife of Charles Gray.

"Still," said Susan Adams, another cousin, "I must say that she is much to blame. Her husband is one of the kindest and best of men, and I know that she often makes him unhappy. She might act differently if she would."

"I am not sure of that," returned Hannah. "She is not to blame for the evil disposition which was born in her. She cannot help her own nature. No two of us are alike in all our feelings, and we are all apt to act about as we feel. It is unfortunate that some people are diseased; but I cannot say, that those are to blame who have inherited their disease from their ancestors. And so it is with our disposition."

"But," suggested Susan, "that person who has inherited a disease which works mischief not only to herself, but all around her, is certainly to blame if she does not make any exertion to get rid of it."

"Ay," cried Hannah, "but there are diseases which cannot be got rid of; and I say that Cousin Ruth cannot be blamed for her feelings, because they come in spite of her, and when they have come she cannot hide them."

Aunt Annie Dismore laid her knitting-work aside and gravely shook her head.

"Hannah," she said, with deep solemnity, "you may at some time be a mother; and when that time comes, let me urge you not to teach your children the doctrine you have been upholding here."

Aunt Annie was such a good, kind woman, and she loved us all so well, and did so much for our happiness, that even Hannah Cleaves was respectfully silent beneath the gentle reproof.

"A little while ago," our aunt went on, "you were speaking of willful people. Now, I admire strong self-will when it is bent in the right direction. The noblest of God's children are those who have strong wills. The Christian martyrs were extremely self-willed. Self-will is a beneficial force when it is made to uphold virtue and goodness. And cultivate self-will as much as you please, and make it subservient to right. I fear the trouble with Ruth Gray is, that she has no self-will. What you call self-will in her is only perverseness and inconsistency. She exercises no will at all, but is the creature of circumstance, suffering herself to be swayed to and fro by every gust of passion that sweeps across her path."

When Aunt Annie laid her knitting-work upon the table, and folded her hands in her lap, we knew she had something of interest to say to us, for she was not a woman who talked for the sake of talking.

"I tell you, girls," she said, "we can if we will! If we will do right, we can do right. She who practically denies this casts aside the very foundation of virtuous character, and erects her structure of life upon a basis of sand. I am going to tell you a story of my own life. You call me good; and I think I am good to you. At all events I try to be so. But my goodness of temper came to me through a mighty effort of will, as you shall see. When I was young I was more perverse than your Cousin Ruth ever was. My temper was quick and high; I was subject to fits of despondency that made all around me miserable; and I excused myself upon the plea that such was my nature—I could not help it. When I became the wife of Jacob Dismore I was very happy, and I thought myself very fortunate, for I knew that I had won for a husband one of the best young men in the town. Your Uncle Jacob was then just what he is now—kind, generous, loving, forbearing and faithful to a fault. For the first six months of our married life I did not allow my bad temper to show itself much; but at length my honeymoon waned, and my old feelings began to manifest themselves. I became, in short, just what I was before I was married. People called me self-willed; but I had no self-will. I did not will to be cross and petulant. I was cross and petulant because I had no will to be otherwise. Sometimes I had bad feelings, and I had no will to overcome them. The slightest thing that crossed me found me so entirely devoid of will that it swayed me at its pleasure. At the end of two years there was more of misery than of happiness in my home, and I could not hide from myself the fact that I was the cause of it all; and yet I tried to convince myself that I was not to blame. When my mother talked with me, I declared that I could not help it; and when my husband ventured to allude to the subject, I flew into a passion. I could not bear a chiding from him. In fact, his very kindness and goodness sometimes fretted me; and when he offered to point out to me my errors it seemed as though he were preaching to me, and I would not listen.

"Girls, I tell you truly when I tell that I believe no one was ever more firmly fixed in the habit of ill-feeling than I was at that time, and I did certainly then believe that I could not help it.

"Some time before we were married there had been a volunteer artillery company in our town, and, as Jacob was the only commissioned officer living in the town itself, he took charge of the property which belonged to the corps, thus retaining control of the two handsome cannon. One royal birthday the townspeople raised money for a celebration of the occasion, and, among other things, a royal salute to be fired in the morning, at noon, and at sundown, of which my husband was to have charge.

"During the day I received an invitation to join some friends in a sail upon the river, and, as I could not very well go to the landing alone, I asked Jacob to go with me. He said it would interfere with other duties, and he could not go. I asked him if he thought the firing of the salutes was of more importance than the making of happiness for his wife, and, when he had foiled me at the argument, I asked him why he could not let some one else take charge of the cannon. He answered me calmly and candidly that he dared not trust the gun in other hands. He was the only one who understood how to properly handle it, and he felt obliged to attend to it. He told me how many accidents had happened through the mistakes of inexperienced and careless persons, and he could not feel right to neglect the duty he had promised to perform.

"That was in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock it was time for me to start for the landing place, if I meant to go; but I would not go unless my husband went. He had sent for a carriage to take me down, but I would not use it. I shrank away into a fit of the sulks, and so remained until it came time for Jacob to go away with his gun. As he was putting on his hat my temper burst forth into a wild flame, and his calm answer only maddened me. At length I pushed him beyond the bounds of human endurance, and he turned upon me more sternly than he had ever before done. He did not speak angrily, but he spoke as an offended parent might have spoken to an offending child. This set my blood completely afire, and I cannot tell you all the wicked things I said.

"'Annie,' he said to me, as he stood near the door, 'it might have been better for both of us if we had never met.'

"I answered him hotly and passionately that I hoped we might never meet again. 'If you were dead,' said I, 'I should be happier than I am now!'

"'No, no, Annie, you do not mean that,' he replied to me.

"And I cried out that I did mean it, and I declared that I hoped I might never see him again alive. And he went away as I said those words.

"My dear girls, do you think such words could ever have come from my lips? Ah, you do not know to what wild and wicked results of language a course of unbridled license will lead. If, when Ruth Gray is angrily disputing with her husband, some shorthand writer could take down her words just as they fall from her lips, and should afterward show them to her, she would honestly declare that she never, never spoke such things. And so, when many mothers are fretfully disputing with their children, could they hear themselves as others hear them, they would be shocked beyond measure. When passion becomes our master we are blind as well as insane, and the sin is not in what is then said, but rather in allowing the adversary the first foothold.

"My husband went away and left me alone, and when he had gone I sat down and cried till I was tired. By-and-by I heard the report of the cannon, and I thought, suppose some accident should happen to Jacob! Suppose he should be killed! Suppose they should bring him home dead! As these thoughts came to me, I remembered what a good, kind husband he had been, and I also remembered how cruel and unjust I had been. Again and again came the booming report of cannon, and at each report the dread grew stronger and stronger upon me. Oh, what would I have then given could I have recalled the wicked words I had spoken! But they had gone forth, and I must abide the result. Heavier and heavier grew the weight upon my heart, until at length I thought I should go crazy if Jacob did not soon return. My crime loomed up before me darkly and threateningly, and it seemed to me that my husband's death was to be my punishment. Oh, when would the firing cease, and when would my husband come home, that I might fall upon his neck and ask his pardon for all the wickedness I had done?

"The firing ceased at length, but, instead of hopefulness, the dread became heavier. I was hunting for my bonnet, intending to go out and meet my husband, when I heard heavy feet in the garden. The cloud had settled down and the thunder crash had gone. Men came in and told me not to be frightened—my husband was hurt, but they hoped not seriously. Perhaps they thought I was calm; they did not know that my heart was frozen, and that the fount of emotion was shut up. Then other men brought my husband in on a wide board, and I saw that his limbs were limp and lifeless, that his face was like marble, and that there was blood upon the board—blood trickling down upon the floor! And I heard them talk; they told me that he had been run over by the heavy gun-carriage—that, in coming down the hill from where the salute had been fired, men and boys, in wild confusion, had seized the trail-rope, and that my husband, in attempting to prevent the rush, had been knocked down and run over.

"Two doctors came. I heard them talk of a broken leg, of broken ribs, and of other injuries, and during all this time I was as one in a horrid dream, unable to move or to speak, and almost suffocating. By-and-by I heard one of the doctors say that he would live, and then I sank down senseless.

"When I came to my senses it was night, and one of the neighbors sat at my bedside. I told them I wished to see my husband, but I was informed that he was asleep, and that I must not disturb him then. In the morning I went to him, and he put up his well arm and drew me down upon the pillow and kissed me. And he told me not to worry myself; he was badly hurt, but if I would nurse him and love him he would soon get well.

"Love him! Oh, my soul, how strong I felt then—how strong in my love and in my determination to be a true and faithful wife!"

Aunt Annie took off her spectacles and wiped her eyes, and presently added:

"Girls, that was forty years ago, and from that day to this I have not spoken one cross word to my husband. My nature is not changed at all; but I have gained control of my will, and bent it in the right direction; and when once I found how much pure joy there was in doing right it came very easy to do it.

"Ah! here comes your Uncle Jacob now. See how good he looks! You can see his gray hairs, and note the wrinkles upon his brow; but to me he is as young as ever, and I know that our love was never more fresh than it is now."

Just then Uncle Jacob came in, and when, an hour later, we saw him and Aunt Annie in the garden together picking flowers like two young lovers we were forced to the conclusion that they were really and truly a happy couple; and Hannah Cleaves had no more reason to defend Cousin Ruth against the charge of folly and wickedness in allowing her own ill-temper to make herself and her husband miserable.

Twain's Best Joke.

That quaint and original genius, Samuel L. Clemens—Mark Twain—told a story at his own expense while breakfasting with a journalistic friend in Chicago, which is too good to be lost. There had been some talk at the table about the Grant banquet, when Mr. Clemens remarked with a smile and his peculiar drawl:

"Speaking of banquets reminds me of a rather amusing incident that occurred to me during my stop in smoky, dirty, grand old London. I received an invitation to attend a banquet there, and I went. It was one of those tremendous dinners where there are from 800 to 900 invited guests. I hadn't been used to that sort of thing, and I didn't feel quite at home. When we took our seats at the table I noticed that at each plate was a little plan of the hall, with the position of each guest numbered so that one could see at a glance where a friend was seated by learning his number. Just before we fell to, some one—the Lord Mayor, or whoever was bossing the occasion—arose and began to read a list of those present—No. 1, Lord So-and-so, No. 2, Duke of Something-or-other, and so on. When this individual read the name of some prominent political character or literary celebrity, it would be greeted with more or less applause. The individual who was reading the names did so in so monotonous a manner that I became somewhat tired, and began looking about for something to engage my attention. I found the gentleman next to me, on the right, a well-informed personage, and I entered into conversation with him. I had never seen him before, but he was a good talker and I enjoyed it. Suddenly, just as he was giving me his views upon the future religious aspect of Great Britain, our ears were assailed by a deafening storm of applause. Such a clapping of hands I had never heard before. It sent the blood to my head with a rush, and I got terribly excited. I straightened and commenced clapping my hands with all my might. I moved about excitedly in my chair, and clapped harder and harder. 'Who is it?' I asked the gentleman on my right. 'Whose name did he read?'

"'Samuel L. Clemens,' he answered.

"I stopped applauding. I didn't clap any more. It kind of took the life out of me, and I sat there like a mummy and didn't even get up and bow. It was one of the most distressing fixes I ever got into, and it will be many a day before I forget it."

Terrible Duel.

Memphis papers give the particulars of a savage duel that was recently fought near Lintdale, Mo., on the Mississippi river, a hundred miles above Memphis. It appears that P. H. Nicholas owned a sow which trespassed upon land belonging to A. M. Crockett, which had its leg broken in being driven off Crockett's place. They met in the road and quarreled. Nicholas was in a wagon, coming from Lintdale. Crockett was on horseback. Nicholas threatened to prosecute Crockett for the damage that had been done to his sow. Crockett said: "We'll settle it right here." Nicholas said he would go back to his wagon and fix his coffee so it wouldn't spill, and then fight him. Crockett was armed with a pocket-knife. Nicholas had a dirk. They at once engaged in a deadly combat, in which Nicholas' throat was cut from ear to ear, in such a terrible manner that his tongue dropped out on the ground. He was cut thirteen times, and died at once. Crockett received eighteen cuts, and was butchered almost beyond recognition. He lived but five hours. Both were well-to-do farmers, and each bore the reputation of being peaceable.

MARIE SOLOMON, an old slave, at Baton Rouge, La., was set free by her master when she had reached her 100th year. That was twenty-five years ago. She died in New Orleans not long since.

DISAPPOINTED EXODISTS.

Wretched Condition of the Colored Emigrants Who Sailed for Liberia Last Year.

The bark Monrovia, Capt. Richardson, recently arrived at New York, from Liberia, bringing eighteen colored passengers who went out to that country from Charleston, S. C., in April, 1878, on the bark Azov. As soon as they reached New York they were transferred to the cars and started at once for their homes in South Carolina. Capt. Richardson gave a newspaper correspondent many details of their long story of suffering and unhappiness, of which only a part has been known in this country. The friends of the returning party in this country sent them money with which to pay their passage back to their old homes. They say every member of the Azov party would gladly come back if they could raise funds for the journey. They have found more graves than homes in Liberia, and a more unhappy, miserable lot of people can hardly be imagined. It will be remembered that of the 370 exodists who started on the Azov twenty-nine died on the voyage for lack of proper care and medical attendance. Some thirty or forty have been able to make their way back to this country. Of the 300 and over remaining there are only about sixty persons alive. The climatic fever swept them away by scores. It is seldom fatal if the patient has proper treatment, and is fairly supplied with the essentials of comfort; but those poor wretches were most of them paupers when they landed in Liberia. They had no food, shelter nor medicine, except what was inadequately doled out to them by the Government, or the poor settlers of Monrovia. The result is that they have perished, one by one, until only a remnant of the band remains. The survivors are inured to the climate, and the most of them are at last self-supporting, but not one of them is earning more than the scantiest subsistence. They have had no strength nor money to carry out the plans with which they left America. They expected to go to Bapora, some twenty miles in the interior, on the St. Paul river, where they hoped to open up small coffee farms. They claim that their dependent and helpless condition was the result of the mismanagement and criminality of the agents who had them in charge. They say that the Exodus Association of the South shamefully swindled them, and they lay most of their misfortunes at the door of this concern. Every passenger of the Azov paid, besides his passage, money for provisions for a month's voyage and for six months' provisions after landing in Liberia. They show the receipts for the money paid the association before they embarked at Charleston. When they landed at Monrovia the provisions were distributed, and there was found to be only a scant three weeks' supply. The unfortunate strangers in a far-off land have been too poor and miserable to trumpet their wrongs or to make investigation, and none has been attempted by their friends here, but they claim that there has been foul play somewhere, and their money has been misappropriated. Instead of having the food they had paid for to subsist upon until they had worn off the ill effects of the climate and found some means of support, they were thrown, in the bad season of the year, upon the charity of the residents, who had only a few days' notice of their coming, and who have well-nigh supported them ever since—not without grumbling loudly on account of the irksomeness of the burden. The Azov's party landed at Monrovia in the beginning of the rainy season.

No shelter had been prepared for them, and so the 340 souls were crowded into a lot of dilapidated houses near the beach, which had been abandoned by their tenants on account of leakiness. The emigrants were poorly shielded from exposure, and this greatly aggravated the misery and dangers in which all shared, as the entire party was more or less enervated by climatic fever. The Liberian Government, contrary to its practice, took some measures for their relief, and some money was taken from the treasury to buy them food and medicines.

"Old Si" and the Drummers.

Old Si brought up the church notices and thereupon remarked:

"Ise gwine ter meetin' ter-morrer, sho! I don't know what time er 'skurshun trane's gwine ter flop offen de track an' switch me onter de down-grade, an' I don't want ter go dar, ef hit's jess ter miss de kumpany ob some fokes dat'll be dar!"

"Anybody specially, now?"

"Hit's mos'ly dese hyar kermushul trabellers—dese drummahs—dat Ise boun' ter shake somewhar' twixt heah an' kingdum come, sartin!"

"They are very clever people, aren't they?"

"Well, I ain't 'quainted wid dem all, but, of dem dat I does kno' am fair samples, jess 'skuse me fum de ballunce. W'y, dey's de wust men on de rode—book agints bein' barr'd offen de track!"

"Why do you think so?"

"'Kase Ise had 'sperience wid dem. Dey comes round dar ter de hotel, takes up mo' room dan er dead-head edutur in er sleepin' kyar, cusses de porters wid dere moufs an' han's, hez two trunks erpiece that weighs like dey wuz nailed ter de flo' an' clinched in de room down stairs, an' den dey makes lub to ebery woman in de house fum de chambermades in de garret ter de gubnor's maiden aunt dat bangs de pianner in de front parler."

"They are pretty fast boys, I should judge."

"W'y, yer jest orter porter in er house er while whar dey comes! Dey 'pears ter be hired fer dere moufs, an' two ob 'em kin talk er hotel full er people, in Fair-week times, into gallopin' konsumption! Dey interferes wid de advertizin' bizness ob de newspapers, an' ter heah one ob dem talk yer'd tink he wus de whole 'Soshiated Press, an' had de monoperly ob de news ob de day! But Ise larnt wisdum, an', when I sees er drummah commin' offen de trane, I goes lame right den an' dar!"

"Still they do a great deal of good in commerce."

"Jess so! But den I don't like ter see dese hyar wholesale peddlers manning ober de country in dis style. I'd rudder see Sherman's army comin' agin dan ter see er convention ob drummahs in dis town. Day ar' mongstus cangerus ter de good looks an' de fresh aggs in town, fer dey's pow'ful fond ob toot! An' I say agin I don't want ter go down yander in de 'fernal regions, 'kase, ef I has ter go, I don't want ter be pester'd all de time by dese drummahs tryin' ter sell me pam-leaf fans an' linen dusters!"

FOR THE LADIES.

Et Cetera of Dress and Fashion.

[Compiled from Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly.]

New gray gloves are blue tinted.

New reticules are square and flat.

Hand-painted lace is a late novelty.

Plain velvet cloaks will again be worn.

Colored street wraps are again fashionable.

Undressed kid gloves retain their popularity.

Large and small bonnets are equally fashionable.

Chemisettes and inside kerchiefs are again in vogue.

Many walking costumes are made with a jacket bodice.

Fichus of all sizes and in every imaginable shape are worn.

Tiger and leopard velvets are handsome trimming novelties.

Large rosettes of Breton and *point d'esprit* laces are worn.

There is no absolute rule about any detail of the toilet this season.

Flowers are as much used for garnitures of evening dress as ever.

Cream-colored silk net, polka dotted and washable, is sold for neck scarfs.

Both very light-colored and very dark costumes for street wear are in vogue.

Striped velvets are not so popular for parts of costumes as those with set figures.

Opera cloaks of white toile sanglier (boar's cloth) bid fair to be very fashionable.

The corsage bouquet of the passing moment is one or several large Turc satin roses.

White felt and plush hats and bonnets continue to be favorite opera and theatre *chapeaux.*

As many fabrics and accessories now enter into a bonnet as into the most elaborate dresses.

Lambrequin paniers and tabliers must be very ample and carefully draped to look well.

The tendency of the coiffure at the moment is toward classic simplicity and old Greek ideas.

The large directoire bow of Breton or *point d'esprit* lace is the neatest Parisian fancy in neck wear.

Medium and dark shades of kid gloves will be more worn for full dress than for many seasons past.

Singapore silk is the new name for a soft silk in rich cashmere colors and designs, used for millinery purposes.

Spencers of colored velvets, with lace elbow sleeves, will be worn with white skirts for evening dress by young ladies.

Some foreign fashion journals say that dresses with but one skirt will certainly be worn this winter in heavy materials.

Turc satin is the new name for that soft changeable, twilled, yet lustrous fabric, known sometimes as satin de Lyons.

Lambrequin drapery with paniers and tablier combined is the favorite arrangement for Parisian toilets of ceremony.

Two and three bands of narrow ribbon are wound around the waves of banded hair that are worn with the Greek coil at present.

Corsages opening low in front, in shawl or heart shape, or square a la Pompadour, are fashionable for women of all ages.

White moutonne, a soft lamb's-wool cloth, is used for dressy or evening or reception jackets for young girls, with Oriental trimmings.

A novelty in evening dress fabrics is white toile sanglier, or boar's cloth, a heavy all-wool material, dotted in raised fine points.

Pale dauphin gray and mastic shades of chinchilla and beaver cloth, plain and ribbed, are again used for jackets, dolmans, visites and sacques.

New kid gloves show deep garnet or ruby shades, seal brown, navy blue, blue gray, olive, invisible green, and all the mastic and old gold tones of color.

The crowns of some plush bonnets seem to be composed entirely of jet beads, the embroidery actually covering completely the lace on which the design is wrought.

Two Valuable Inventions.

The following new inventions by residents of Nevada, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*, have been caveated at the Washington Patent Office:

A BARBER'S MUZZLER.—This is a very serviceable contrivance, which can be fastened over a barber's mouth to prevent his talking while shaving customers. It is made of iron, padded inside, and can be fastened securely so as to cover the whole mouth. It is furnished with clamps and screws, which are fixed at the back of the head. Price $2.50. Those furnished with a lever attachment, for the purpose of breaking the barber's jaw come at $3. The plates which fit on the cheek are of the best chilled steel.

THE BONNET GRAPPLE.—This little machine is destined to be of great service to theater-goers. It is an ordinary grappling-hook with a rope attached. The grapple is thrown over any lady's bonnet which may happen to obstruct the view, and the crowd behind can always be depended upon to pull the rope. It sometimes disfigures the lady's face permanently, in which case she never returns to again obstruct the view.

A PHYSICIAN, finding a lady reading "Twelfth Night," said: "When Shakspeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he mean doctor's patients?" "No," she answered, "you don't find them on monuments, but under them."

LINES TO A ROCK.

Old rock, couldst thou but speak, what untold [illegible]
[illegible]
Wouldst thou unfold of ages gone before,
[illegible]
And unnamed cities decked this boundless shore.

For, although thou art a cold, uncouth boulder,
Passed unobserved and in oblivion hid,
Yet [illegible] perhaps, art many centuries older
Than Babel's tower or Cheops' pyramid.

Did antediluvian empires, great in power
As those of modern Greece and Rome, arise?
Did cities, unsurpassed in beauty, tower
In awful grandeur to the sapphire skies?

Did powerful Kings, in regal pomp and splendor,
Lead forth their countless legions to the fight?
Did famished strongholds close-besieged surrender,
And weak dominions yield to those of might?

And when the lightnings rent the heavens asunder,
Rendering more terrible the dreary gloom,
When peal on peal burst forth the awful thunder,
Foretelling sinful man his dreadful doom,

Did none escape the great Creator's anger?
Was there no ship, no ark of refuge built?
Were none more favored warned of coming danger,
To shun the fearful doom of crime and guilt?

Whence came the simple savage, meek and lowly?
King of the soil, he roved the forest free;
Stooping in reverence, pure of thought and holy,
Adored the Manitou on bended knee.

His deafening war-cry o'er the valley sounded,
Echoed his pow-wows through the silent grove;
Swift to the chase, the skillful hunter bounded—
Long were his tales of wild romance and love.

His pride is crushed, his council fires extinguished;
No longer here he finds a place of rest;
His father's birth-right long has been relinquished,
He, humbled, conquered, seeks the distant West.

The pale usurper, Japhet's great descendant
Favored by fate, caressed by fortune, reigns
Monarch unrivaled, free and independent,
Hews down the forests, cultivates the plains.

Ages may pass, great works of art be crumbled,
And Japhet's sons, like chaff, be swept away;
Great empires fall, and mighty Kings be humbled,
And other races rule with iron sway.

Yet thou, oh wondrous wrought, unmoved, unbroken,
Sun-browned and worn by beating winds and rain,
Shall stand alone, mute witness, silent token—
Man's greatest works decay, God's least remain.

DOMO DREAMER.

PITH AND POINT.

No SLOUCH—A high hat.

A "so" as you please—A free drink.

WHAT do the militia go into camphor?

LABEL for dice-box—Shake well before using.

MANY a man who puffs at mounting a flight of stairs will run up an account with the greatest ease.

"THAT'S the first hop of the season," remarked a dancing master as his young hopeful sat down on a tack. Then the music started up and the bawl began.

DISTURBED parent and his 5-year-old: "See here, sonny; what did your mother tell you?" "She told me not to jump." "What makes you jump, then?" "I didn't hear her."

The mule just turned to take a farewell look
At the stable, and the thistles that grew across the brook;
His rider raised a club above the mule's left ear,
And the mule raised up his heels and shed a muleteer.

ONE of the great mysteries of nature is the hole in the heel of a stocking. How it gets there no one knows; the need of it no one sees; the philosophy it no one can explain; the logic is: "Darn it."

AN urchin, who had begged a penny of an old toper in vain, rewarded him with this advice: "Don't you carry that nose of your'n near to no powder fact'ry, or they might play the hose onto yer."

"A WISCONSIN man has expectorated an umbrella-tip he swallowed in 1874," —or so an exchange tells us. This proves conclusively that even swallowing an umbrella won't keep it in the family.

A LADY preacher in Chicago said in the pulpit: "The bread eaten by the people of this country, last year, cost $200,000,000, and the tobacco twice as much." Probably she has the proof to backer.

WHEN John was asked why his engagement with Jane was broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, and groaned, "Oh, she turned out a deceiver!" But he did not add the deceiver was himself.

A BOISTEROUS, ill-bred fellow, in a dispute, called his adversary "no gentleman." "I suppose you think yourself one?" was the reply. "Certainly I do," answered the bully. "Then," said the other, "I am not offended that you don't think me one."

"MA, has sister Floy ever traveled any?" "No, child." "Then when I was a lyin' under the sofy Sunday night, and sister and Mr. John came in from church, and was a-sittin' in the big rockin'-cheer, how came her to say that the nicest land she ever was in was Lapland?"

"DER GANDIDATE."

Who stands der streets and corners 'round,
Mid several ages to be ground,
And bowed and smiled, and never frowned?
Der gandidate.
Who holds you when you wants to start,
[illegible] you vas mighty smart,
And how he luffed you mit his heart?
Der gandidate.
Who says we must der gountry save,
And greep it from an awful grave,
Or we will yet no country have?
Der gandidate.
Who, when der election's over, meets you,
And never for one moment greets you,
And in der best way he can cheats you?
Der gandidate.

MISS MILLER, of Ferris, Texas, chloroformed her father's dog and eloped with the young man whom her father had forbidden the premises. The probabilities are that about a year hence she will conclude that her life would have been less miserable if she had chloroformed the young man and eloped with her father's dog.

A TRAMWAY has been opened in the German city of Brunswick on a new principle. The rail has no groove. It is laid exactly flush with the road's level, and may thus be crossed at any angle with any description of conveyance without any jar or disturbance. The car is guided and kept in its place on the rail by slight steel studs on the tire of the wheels, which fit into corresponding holes punched in the rail at the distance of every five inches. The invention is that of an English architect.

DITCHES are dug alongside the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, three feet wide and two deep, by means of an enormous plow, which is drawn by a locomotive. This machine does the work of 1,000 men.

SABBATH READING.

A Morning Thought of God.

How boundless is Thy Will, Eternal One!
Thou who unfurls the spreading sails of time,
And holds the cordage of this mammoth frame
To guide the rolling powers celestial [illegible]
Swift are Thy [illegible]. [illegible]
Form in Thy wake, with magic power divine
Contending not, but, with a lofty theme,
A glowing reality. Ere rose the
Radiant sun, Thy law in wisdom spake,
And from the depths—exhaustless source sublime—
Up shot the blazing orb to mount the dome—
Eternal lamp for all created things.
Through the rolling orbits Thy image gleams,
Unpolluted not, but with Thine own great will;
Surrounding tiers Thy massive frame with awe,
And ponder in sincerity. Behold
Thy brilliant courts assembled, refulgent
With radiant laws. Behold Thy statutes!
Unnumbered are thy codes; surrounded [illegible]
Thy throne [illegible] monarchs bow and
Wait Thy sovereign power. Celestial
Are Thy walls, where knowledge usurps; where all
Rejoice to hold commune with Thee. Sweet be
Thy repose, if somber hours prevail to
Rest Thy lofty mind. Effulgent be the
Waking immortal sun's arise, gilding
Thine own great chamber; bathing in richest
Hue Thine own immortal handiwork.
Thy walls with [illegible] recorded—
Joy! a boon that moves the fading powers
Of earth, and guards the charnel-house from fear,
Eternal grant radiating throughout
Thy whole domain! Naught but Thy justice
Shall proclaim the broken links of earth to
Weld in solid chain.
I love the twilight: an awful vision
Opens to my soul, as, standing upon
The ladder of infinitude, I seem
To gaze into the very chamber of
Immortality, whereon the harp of
Thought contemplation brings in airy flight,
"Till every feeling, every pulse is peace.
Harmonious light shed from the ever
Flaming torch, as it rekindles up the
Neighboring scene, grants to my gaze unflagging
Love." Slow from the sky light of day descends,
And morning, radiant with crystal dew,
Reveals tears of love, shed in hours of nature's rest,
Of deeper twilight. Clearer within the
Dawn of glory gleams a world of wonder,
While o'er the harp of thought the passing wind
Awakes in lyric strain the melody
Of nature. Then, turning to the day stars
That ope their browless eyes to twinkle
Upon the floor of nature's wide domain,
What beauteous thoughts arrayed in bud
And blossom that God has made; or, deep in
Tangled wild-wood beneath some [illegible] frame,
Whose swaying [illegible], with voluptuous choirs,
Expands, till all the sounding isles proclaim,
As with a thousand tongues, thy common justice
Reigns. Oh! man, search through realms where nature,
Markless, stands, and view the living law that
Gushes forth from God, the fountain head! Go
Forth, as with a lamp to find a missing
Pearl, and, as the living hosts perceive thy
Prize, thy life in beauty glows.

LYONS, Ohio. J. S. MUDGE.

A Hay-Field Sermon.

The great Teacher's first call, when He began to gather disciples, was a remarkable one. Seeing two fishermen plying their trade, He hailed them and said, "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." The call itself was an example of the happy tact in adapting Himself to all kinds of people which always marked His ministry, and which He would have all His followers imitate.

Men like to listen to a clergyman who sympathizes with and understands them, and when he talks to them in the language of their trade, or at least in the simple terms that they know, he is copying after a divine pattern.

The writer has now in mind a successful clergymen who had spent his early years working in a foundry, and who subsequently settled in a town where there were large iron-works.

The rough men in the mills cared little for church or Sabbath, and before his coming had scarcely ever been at a religious service. But they found a friend and a *companion* in the minister, who talked with them, and who often visited them in the foundries, and they began to go to meeting. "Mr. R—— is a fine man," they said. "He knows all about iron."

An incident in the life of another clergyman illustrates the same valuable faculty of entering into the feelings and interests of others. It shows how a simple act at the right time may do more than a good many words—and the "hay-field sermon" was just that kind of unspoken preaching.

A farmer who never went to church was at work one hot afternoon, with his hired man, raking up his nicely-dried hay, his rack-wagon standing under a tree, ready when it should be time to put on a load.

Suddenly a clap of thunder turned his attention to the sky. A shower was coming up, and he and his man began to hurry with all their might to heap the hay.

The thunder grew louder, and the clouds grew blacker, and, work as fast as they would, the fragrant harvest seemed doomed to be wet. "Fool not to fetch the horse!" muttered the farmer, and he dispatched his man to bring the animal to the field with all haste.

Just then the minister came along, riding home from a round of pastoral visits. He saw the situation at a glance, and, calling the man back, he quickly unhitched the horse from his own wagon, and tackled him to the hay-rack.

Then he pulled off his coat and fell to with good will and muscle, helping pile on the hay. The farmer had no time to remonstrate. The shower was coming up rapidly, and to have waited till his own horse could be harnessed and brought would have made him too late, and he knew it. By the aid so opportunely given, the second and last load was wheeled into the barn just as the rain came down.

The farmer was really grateful, and took out his pocket-book.

"How much shall I pay you for this?"

"Nothing; you are entirely welcome."

The farmer insisted, and finally the minister said to him:

"If you will come next Sunday and hear me preach, I'll call it even."

The farmer agreed, and went; and he found that the minister could preach as well, and even better, than he could load hay. He went again and again, till continual hearing of the gospel made him a believer in it, and a partaker of its blessed faith.

There is no doubt but a little neighborly kindness and tact like this would fill many a vacant seat in our churches.

Madame De Remusat's Reminiscences of Napoleon.

In the recently-published memoirs of Madame De Remusat some curious details are given of the social life of the Tuileries after the Bonapartes had taken possession of the palace. It made a singular impression upon this high-born lady—the swarms of uneducated and rough-riding soldiers, mingled with the few noblemen who, like Talleyrand, adhered to the new regime for the place and power it afforded them, and the crowds of pretty women with whom the First Consul loved to be surrounded.' Something of this incongruity seems to have [illegible] Napoleon himself. He liked fine dresses for his court and his officers, but was best pleased when he himself was dressed shabbily. 'He said one day, of parsimony, to Madame De Remusat, "The right to be simply dressed does not belong to everybody." At another time, while his Marshals were squabbling for precedence, he said: "It is very convenient to govern Frenchmen by vanity." He seemed, then as always, to regard himself as a man apart, not subject to the laws which governed the rest of the human race. After the death of his nephew and presumptive heir, the son of King Louis of Holland, when Talleyrand proposed he should show some signs of mourning, he said, abruptly, "I do not amuse myself by thinking about the dead." In reply to some remonstrance from his wife about his too-open immoralities, he said, with perfect calmness, "I need distractions. I am not a man like other men, for whom laws are made."—*Harpers Magazine.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE number of foreign firms engaged in commerce in China is 351.

DURING October over 35,000,000 postal cards were sent from the factory—the largest month's business ever done.

THE disproportion of women to men in criminal records is strikingly exemplified in some statistics published by the Italian Government. During the past year the courts sentenced 41,555 persons, of whom 37,999 were men and only 3,556 women, and the police assizes condemned 7,544 men and only 383 women.

THE councils for the settlement of trade disputes in France in their last year considered 35,016 cases. Of this number 25,834 were heard in private, and a reconciliation was effected in 18,415 (71 per cent.); 7,555 could not be reconciled, and were remitted for hearing to the General Council, and 9,076 differences were settled upon advice of the councils. As to the causes of dispute, 21,368 cases were relative to wages, 4,733 to dismissal, and 1,795 to matters affecting apprentices.

IT was generally supposed that the abolition of slavery would greatly reduce the cotton product of the United States. But there never was so grave a mistake. The ten crops of 1852 to 1861 inclusive, being the ten last crops raised by slave labor, numbered 34,995,440 bales. The ten crops of 1870 to 1879 inclusive, being the last ten crops raised by free labor, numbered 41,454,748 bales. Thus, the excess of the ten years of free labor amounts to 6,459,308 bales.

THE King of Northumberland in 690 gave for a history of the world 800 acres of land, and a Countess of Anjou, date not stated, once gave 200 sheep and a large parcel of furs for a volume of homilies, and 120 crowns for a single book of Livy. In 1720, a Latin Bible was valued at $150, and this was a time when two arches of London bridge were built for less than $150. A laborer in those days had wages so small that the earnings of fifteen years had been necessary to buy the Bible, and, the Bible being in Latin, he could not have read it after all.

The First Railroad to Deadwood.

It is now certain beyond question that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad will be the first to enter the mining town of Deadwood. The following shows what is being done by this company in the way of extending its lines:

"Building operations on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road are being pushed forward with all the activity which characterizes the management of that corporation. The Iowa and Dakota division is being extended rapidly toward the Black Hills. The track is laid in good shape to a point thirty miles east of Fire Steel, on the Jim river, in Southeastern Dakota, to which point the grading is completed, and ready for the rails. The branch from Marion Junction to Niobrara is completed to within twenty-five miles of that point, and track-laying is proceeding at the rate of two miles per day. The projected branch-line from Rock Valley, nineteen miles east of Canton, to Yankton, a distance of sixty-six miles, is also being pushed forward, and the grading is finished for a part of the distance. It is 250 miles from the Jim river to Deadwood city, and, although the company is not disposed to state what are its intentions in this direction, it is safe to assert that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company will be the first to enter Deadwood, and that next year will see the line completed. The grading on the Davenport and Northwestern division, from Fayette to Fort Atkinson, is completed and ready for the iron. The rails are ready and will be laid at once. The short line from St. Paul to Minneapolis is progressing finely. The bridge just above the falls of Minnehaha is 135 feet above the river, and is a triumph of engineering skill. Upon the completion of this short line the St. Paul Company will have a road to Minneapolis, the absence of which has always been a serious drawback.

The Antiquity of Forks.

Among the recent finds in the exploration of the relics of the ancient lake-dwellers of Switzerland is a pair of forks, apparently invented for table use. They were fashioned from the metatarsal bone of a stag. This gives a higher antiquity to table forks (if they were really intended as such) than has hitherto been suspected. Other bone implements and ornaments are frequently found. Animal remains are also common. Among them are the bones of the dog, the badger and the common otter. The latter were doubtless met with in the immediate neighborhood of the lake, but the presence of the bones of the wild ox and of the bear indicate that the lake-dwellers were bold and skillful hunters, as well as ingenious tool-makers. They were also keepers of cattle, for the most numerous animal remains brought to light were those of the common cow and the moor-cow. These exist in every stage of growth, showing that their owners had a taste for both veal and beef, while their fondness for venison is proved by the many bones of the stag and roe discovered by the explorers. Evidence of a like character shows that they were hunters of the wild boar and eaters of the domesticated pig, and the existence of the beaver in Switzerland in prehistoric times is attested by the presence, among other bones, of several which comparative anatomists declare to have belonged to that rodent. One omission on the list is striking. No mention is made of the bones of horses having been found, from which it may be inferred with tolerable certainty that the horse was either altogether unknown to the ancient lake-dwellers, or that they had not succeeded in capturing and taming him.

INDIANA NEWS.

NEW HARMONY has put up street-lamps.

GEN. GRANT'S date for visiting Logansport is Dec. 9.

ROCKPORT shows an ear of corn holding 1,280 kernels.

IT is said that Judge Biddle declines to be a candidate for re-election to the Supreme bench.

COL. HORACE SCOTT has received the contract for building the Vernon, Greensburg and Rushville railroad.

THE new bridge at Fairfield, Franklin county, is nearly completed. The cost of the completed structure will be $12,000.

MRS. LONGSLY, of Laurel, was shot at by her young daughter, while she was reprimanding the young lady for some offense.

JOHNSON township, Crawford county, contains a fine bed of white clay, suitable for potters, and a bed of rock suitable for whetstones.

FARMERS around Indianapolis complain of gypsy and other thieves who plunder their fields and farm-yards, and are talking of organizing rifle clubs.

THE starch factories at Madison have been compelled to shut down on account of the scarcity of corn, and the lack of railroad transportation for the same.

SHIPMENTS of block coal to Cincinnati have been stopped, the favorable weather and the rise in the Ohio river making a supply from Indiana mines needless.

MRS. JOSEPH BATES, of Lafayette, while endeavoring to get her son away from a lot of quarrelsome boys, was struck on the head by a stone, and knocked senseless.

NEARLY 5,000 people assisted in the search for the bodies of the Woodward family, who were drowned at the "Fatal Ford," near Columbus. Those of the mother and daughter were recovered. It is said that eight persons have been drowned at this ford.

THE Grand Temperance Council of Indiana elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Garrish; First Vice President, Dr. Spotiswood; Second Vice President, D. T. Smith; Third Vice President, Dr. Bond; Recording Secretary, C Bradford; Treasurer, Isaac Underwood.

MRS. SCHILLING, who keeps a dairy in Fort Wayne, had a narrow escape from a terrible death. Wishing a drink of cider, she visited the cellar, and, in the dark, by mistake took a vessel containing concentrated lye and drank a quantity of it. Burning with pain, she ran up stairs, but fortunately retained presence of mind, and swallowed the white of an egg.

THE death of Gen. Frank White occurred at Terre Haute a few days ago. He served with distinction in the army during the rebellion, being Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana volunteers. At the close of 1873 he was commissioned Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Indiana, which position he retained until last year. He leaves a wife and two grown children. Deceased was buried at Quincy.

THE formation of Supervisors districts under the census law of March 3, 1879, has been carried out by Superintendent Walker, the following districts being announced for this State. District Supervisors have not yet been appointed, but these officers, when put in office, will have complete charge of the enumeration in their respective districts, and must reside in the territory over which they have charge:

First District—Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick counties.

Second District—Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Dearborn, Decatur, Floyd, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, Scott, Switzerland and Washington counties.

Third District—Delaware, Fayette, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Tipton, Union and Wayne counties.

Fourth District—Boone, Clay, Clinton, Fountain, Greene, Hendricks, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Park, Putnam, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo and Warren counties.

Fifth District—Benton, Carroll, Cass, Fulton, Howard, Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Marshall, Miami, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke and White counties.

Sixth District—Adams, Allen, Blackford, De Kalb, Elkhart, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells and Whitley counties.

REV. DR. BUDINGTON, who has for a long time been suffering from a cancer of the lip, has recently returned to Brooklyn from Boston, where a third operation for removal was performed without promise of permanent relief from his distressing malady. His friends are not encouraged to believe that he is better, or that there is any hope of improvement, and it is said he has been informed that he cannot hope to be cured of the disease from which he has been so long a painful sufferer.

A BUTCHER in York county, Pa., while cutting rounds from a slaughtered steer, recently, found in the beef a gold dollar, dated 1852. This made the beef cost a dollar less than he had paid the farmer for it, and correspondingly increased his happiness.

A PLEA FOR THE REPUBLIC.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The struggle at hand in American politics is a struggle for the preservation of the constitutional republic. Shall the American principle remain? Shall the Democratic idea continue? Shall the simple, farmer republic last? All other questions are less than these in the politics of the next twelvemonth. The Democratic principle has a large majority of the people of this country as its adherents. Local self-government, home rule, exalting the individual, keeping the Government rather than men in subjection—this is the American principle. For this the fight is to be made in the year ahead of us. The peril of a one-man power overhangs the republic. In this great, free nation there is a demand for a "strong man," a man stronger than the constitution. When that demand is indorsed by an emphatic majority of the voters of the United States the end of the republic is at hand. The growing power of corporations, the growth of the power of great cities, the alarming tendency toward the centralization of power in Washington, are dangers to the republic. There must be a union of all its friends to save it from these perils. Men who three or four years ago were shocked at the suggestion that one man should be President of this republic twelve years now surround the silent man as he marches across the continent, and hail his candidacy for a third term as a lovely thing. There is a longing for a Government, not within the constitution, but outside of and beyond it—for a man and a Government "stronger" than the constitution. This longing is an enemy of the republic and a foe of free government on this continent. It is to this danger, or these dangers, that the efforts of the friends of the republic must be unitedly addressed. The existence of the republic as it was is the great end. And we will not believe that the American devotion to the American principle has been extinguished. The same impulses that sent so many thousands of men into the war for the protection of the Union under the constitution will impel men to cling to the constitutional republic in time of peace.

The Democratic party has been the traditional party of discipline. Since the beginning of the century the Democratic devotion has been lofty and admirable. That discipline has apparently relaxed somewhat within a few years. For nearly twenty years the Republican party has held the spoils; and spoils, to a great extent, make discipline. The Democracy no longer have an unorganized or a disorganized foe to contend against; but, on the contrary, a party with all the machinery of Government, with all the patronage; a party audacious, unscrupulous and terribly resolute. The taking of the current Presidency by the Republican party was a wound inflicted upon free government, not so much because one man rather than another was placed in the White House, but because the methods by which a party took power were such as to diminish respect for republican or democratic institutions. The purity of the republic was, at least, brought in question. Her chastity was disputed. The virtue of the republic, which, in its early days, was as holy as wifely fidelity or maidenly honor, is become a topic tossed from scoffing lips to lips more disrespectful, and there are men in high places who, like a resplendent harlot, boast of the shame. All this is demoralizing. The love for the simple republic is diminishing. The respect for the constitutional powers is growing less. The Democratic principle, the American idea, is weakened in the affections of Americans. The holders of political power have, in order to obtain power, so inflamed sectional passion that there is almost a willingness to abandon the republic. The tendency is certainly and painfully in that direction. The duty of the Democracy in this hour is to preserve the republic. The drift is dangerous. Whigs and Republicans in the South have been driven by Republican misrule, by carpet-bag rule, by ignorant, negro misgovernment, into the Democratic party. Republican misconduct in the South has consolidated the South, and now the South is blamed for being solid; and not only the South, but the Democratic party North is blamed most outrageously because Republicans have made the South "solid." Out of all this grows the peril to the republic, to the fundamental ideas of free government in this country. Sectional hatred, even after secession and slavery are forever buried, may crush out the devotion to the republic. The Southern States would divide politically, as they were divided throughout our history till 1860, with the removal of the temporary causes of their solidity. The Southern representation in Congress is made up chiefly of Whigs, not of original Democrats. When the spoil-holders of the Republican party will permit the sentiment of union to rise above the spirit of sectionalism one-third of the Southern States will be debatable ground between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Republican fear seems to be that the Northern States can only be carried for the Republican party by perpetuating sectionalism. They must continue to fight the late war.

The duty of the Democracy from this day till the next Presidency is determined, and thereafter, will be to secure united effort for the maintenance of the republic. There have been divisions in the Democratic ranks; they must end. Personal ambitions must sink. The East and West must join. There must be concessions, harmony. The treatment of the black men in the South must be fair and equal. The representatives of the South, by silence or by temperate expression, must earn the confidence of the independent Northern vote. They must make special effort to do this, because they know that a Republican microscope is fixed upon everything they say and do. The tendency of the Republican party is become anti-republican, perilously so. The unjust cry is, "Better a monarchy than a solid South;" and the silent soldier walks stately from the Pacific to the Atlantic while the name of a third term is sweet in the mouths of men and a third nomination for the Presidency only waits his acceptance. The Democratic duty is prudent, united effort. The Democratic Congress must be moderate, and must not demand what the world now knows it can not get. The extra session fixed the boundary lines. The Republican President can not refuse to grant again what he has granted once; the Congress should not demand again what it has been once, or more than once, refused. The prime mission is the salvation of the republic from the tendencies that mean its destruction. The future of the Democracy thus lies in the path of the maintenance of free government, of Democracy. Let not sectionalism or centralism rise above republicanism.

Senator Chandler's Petit Larceny.

Among the stories going the rounds about Senator Chandler is one illustrating his bluff manners. He was much chagrined at the President's neglect of him after the inauguration, and had hoped for a place in the Cabinet. In his disappointment he refused for many months to go to the White House. Finally he went. Shortly after his return here from a trip home as a private citizen he met the President, who grasped his hands warmly, and, with an air of patronage, said: "Well, Chandler, I suppose your old constituents were glad to welcome you home again." "Yes, Mr. President," Chandler replied, "I met with but one man who seemed discontented. He is an old Republican, and, taking my hand on seeing me, he said: 'Chandler, I believe you are an honest man; you never did steal anything but the Presidency, and that, as it turns out, is only petty larceny.'" Confidential relations were not resumed on that day.—*Washington Cor. New York World.*

GOING UP.

The Rapid Advance of Prices.

[From the Manufacturer and Builder, New York.]

The greatest rise in prices has been in articles of hardware, and, so far as these enter into the construction of a house, the builder finds that his estimates must be very materially increased. Nails are 70 per cent. higher to-day than they were at the beginning of the present year. Window-weights have advanced fully 75 per cent.; locks and knobs have risen nearly 45 per cent. upon the average; tacks and kindred goods, 25 per cent.; common door butts and hinges, fully 100 per cent.; and such other odds and ends of hardware as are used in building, an average of no less than 40 per cent.

Common window-glass, either German, French or American, cannot be bought to-day within 20 per cent. as cheap as it could on the 1st of January. A box of glass suitable for sashes 15x30 inches in dimensions costs $3.90 to-day, against $2.98 at the beginning of the year; a box for 10x15 sashes costs $2.70 to-day, against $2.10 on the 1st of January; and a box of glass for 13½x26 sashes costs $3 now, against $2.50 when the year opened. Sashes, doors and blinds have recently undergone a very material advance. Blinds have been unprofitably low, and the present prices constitute a rise of from 35 to 45 per cent. A blind upon which the combination price was lately 50 cents now costs 65 cents; those which formerly sold for 70 cents now sell for 90 cents; and those which formerly sold for 78 cents now sell for $1.10. Sashes with glass ready set are over 30 per cent. dearer to-day than at the beginning of the year.

Doors are constantly advancing, and it is difficult to keep the run of the new prices which are made by the manufacturers.

In brick there has been, since the 1st of January, an advance on some grades of common of over 30 per cent.; but in lime, sand, and cement there has been very little variation, and the same may be said of paints and oils. In all these articles, however, there is a hardening tendency, and it may be generally said of them that, though there has been very little nominal advance, yet figures which could often be obtained upon them six or eight months ago are not possible to-day. In "dull times" it frequently happens that dealers are willing to give quiet concessions to customers for the purpose of securing trade when there has apparently been no actual decline in prices; and, upon the other hand, when business begins to improve, the firmer feeling which prevails renders such concessions difficult to obtain, even though prices are not quotably higher. The estimates which builders were able to furnish last winter and spring, therefore, were lower than to-day, not only because of the advance which has actually since occurred in some materials, but because of the concessions which were then possible in others.

Ordinary building lumber and shingles, clapboards, etc., are not quotably higher to-day than at the beginning of the year, but the Eastern mills are generally running full and are approaching a position where they can take their pick of orders. In the West a material advance has occurred on finishing stock, and the retail dealers are talking of a corresponding advance here.

Hard-wood lumber for finishing purposes is also firmer, and ash and cherry will cost some 6 per cent. more than on the 1st of January. Black walnut sells to-day at about the same price as at the beginning of the year, but it has recently advanced to that figure after a decline of from 3 to 5 per cent.

The cost of plumbing a house to-day is from 20 to 25 per cent. greater than on the 1st of January.

Boys' Doings.

Willie Cook, aged 11, and Frankie Thompson, aged 7, attended the same public school in Chicago. One day, not long ago, Willie made a snow-ball, held it in water until it formed a globe of ice, and then fired it at Frankie, hitting him a terrific blow in the stomach. He lingered in frightful agony for several days, and death came at last as a welcome relief. At the time of his death the little fellow was bloated most unnaturally, and his face was disfigured with eruptions and scratches, as if he had had the small-pox.—Ten young boys, of London, Canada, have been discovered in a plot to buy a schooner and turn pirates on the lakes. They had purchased revolvers, and were concerting as to weapons of warfare. The money for the outfit ($180) one of the boys stole from a relative. The oldest boy is 12 years of age. The boys said they got their idea of the plot from reading "Jack Harkaway" and kindred stories.—A 4-year-old son of F. B. Seelye, of Adams, Mass., while running about the house with a tin whistle in his mouth, accidentally fell, driving the whistle through to the back part of the neck, striking the spinal column, and making a possibly fatal wound.

The Empress Eugenie.

Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, was a beautiful woman of 27, who had had a youth of vicissitudes, and was well known in many capitals for her beauty, grace and rank, which, having no fortune to support them, gained her and her mother only the undeserved title of adventuresses. The malice of party has raged fiercely against this lady's name, but there is not a particle of proof to sustain it. Her ability, her affectionate devotion to the interests of her family, and her religious fervor are, so far as the world knows, as unquestionable as her beauty and her personal charm. No Queen in history has better fulfilled a Queen's duty as leader of the fashions; while she reigned, the dress of women was at once beautiful, decent, and convenient. Hers was the prettiest face, the most graceful bearing, the most winning smile, in all that dazzling court of the Tuileries. But she had a Spaniard's love of political intrigue, and an Andalusian's bigotry, and she contributed powerfully to engage her husband in the evil way that led his policy to Rome and his army to Sedan. There is a story told by Arsene Houssaye—certainly no unfriendly chronicler—that at the Cabinet Council called to decide the question of peace and war, after the final interview of Benedetti with King William at Ems, the peace party carried the day, and the Emperor went to bed. But the Empress, being left behind with the council, won over to her warlike views the gallant De Grammont and the absurd Lebœuf, and reversed the decision, and then went in triumph to the Emperor's chamber, where he was sleeping the sleep of the just, and gained his assent to the fatal declaration which was made next day by the jaunty De Grammont, with his hands in his pockets, and by Oliver, with his *cœur leger*.—*Harper's Magazine.*

MR. BRET HARTE is attending to the publication of his new book in Paris. It is to appear simultaneously in Germany, France, England and the United States.

AN Englishman has invented a machine that will fire 800 shots a minute, and they will pierce an iron-plated vessel at a distance of 1,000 yards.

THE manufacture of cork-soles is an industry that has grown to large dimensions in Williamsport, Pa.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated detectives on the Globe for the past 35 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made [illegible] millions of dollars; [illegible] Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

[illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Great Reduction in Coffees, Teas, Sugars Syrups and Tobaccos.

Goods have never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant been selling so low as now.

JUST THINK OF GOOD RIO

COFF	14c Per Lb
BEST WHITE COFFEE A SUGAR	9½c Per Lb
EXTRA NEW ORLEANS SUGAR	8c Per Lb
EXTRA C SUGAR NEARLY WHITE	8½c Per Lb
GRANULATED AND CUT LOAF	10½ Per Lb
Sweet Drawing Young Hyson Tea	35c Per Lb
Choice Extra Golden syrup	45c Per Lb

Such low prices; there is no certainty of their continuing, but as long as we can purchase good bargains our motto is to give our customers the benefit of them.

RIO COFFEE DOWN 3 Cts; JAVA COFFEE DOWN 5 Cts.

Good Rio, 14c; best 17c; Old Government Java 25; Roasted Rio, 15c; best 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

SUGARS DOWN 1 CENT.

White Coffee A 9½c; Extra C 8½c; New Orleans Yellow 8c; Crushed, Cut Loaf and Granulated 10½c.

TEAS!

THE LOWEST THEY HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

When teas a few years ago sold at $1,50 and $2.00 per pound the extreme high prices almost kept the use of tea as a luxury; this is not so any longer. Teas are now relatively cheaper than coffee and the demand for them so increased the last five years that we now sell 2 and 3 chests daily. We keep up our usual motto of no middlemen. Our teas go direct to our customers and we purchase direct from importers, thereby saving them the three profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchant, which is at least 16 to 20c per lb.

Young Hyson	20c, 30, 50, best 65
Imperial	40, 60, best 65
Gunpowder	50, 60, best 65
Oolong	20, 40, best 60
Uncolored Japan	20, 40, best 70

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 70c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Best plug 50c; No. 1 50c; good 30 and 35c; smoking 28c; extra 35c; shorts 28c.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

Best dried apples 5c per pound. No. 1, dried peaches 7c. Choice raisins 10c. best 15c Seedless sultanas 14c. Best Santee currants 8c. Leghorn citron 25c. Lemon peel 20c.

COALOIL, FISH OIL AND NEATS FOOT OIL

Headlight 18c; Neat's foot oil 70c; fish oil 70c; machine oil 25c best 40c.

Scotch ale, London and Dublin porter 18c per bottle. Angelica California wine 25c. Old 76 for Medical use 50c All kinds of liquors and wines on hand.

MEATS! MEATS!

Sugar cured hams 9c; sugar cured shoulders 6c; best lard 9c; breadfast bacon 8c; pickeled pork 7c per pound.

FISH! FISH!

PICKEREL, WHITE FISH, HERRING AND MACKEREL.

No. 1. white fish ½ bbl. $5.00. Kitts 85c. No. 2, pickerel $1.50 Kitts 50c, No. 1. herring each 1c ½ bbl $3.00. Family mackerel in Kitts 65c and $1.25.

9-45 tf. 20 Cents on the Dollar saved by purchasing at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

Another Car-Load

OF

PARLOR AND COOKING

STOVES

Received at the Hardware Store of

KIBLINGER & CO

They were purchased before the advance, and will be sold at

Old Prices!

30 per cent. less than the advance now.

W. H. KIBLINGER & COMP'Y.,

North of court house, 1st door west of McQuiston & Ralston's double store.

AUBURN, · · IND.

Great Warriors Never Work.

Pish, one of the chiefs supposed to be engaged in the present outbreak, had been to Washington. One cold day governor McCook came into his office and found Pish hugging a stove. Thinking it a good chance to deliver a lesson to the Indian, he said: "Pish why don't you Indians plow and raise crops and build houses? You ought to work. If you did, you would not have to come here to borrow my fire, but could buy fire of your own. Why don't you work like white men?" Pish straightened up at once and proceeded to make a speech. "Me great warrior," said he. "Warriors no plow. Me go to Washington and see John Grant. (The Indians all call him John.) John Grant great warrior. He no work. He no plow. Me see John Grant's squaw. She no work, either, too. Great warrior never work. Tell you what do. You say to John Grant he come here and go with me. We go out and fight 'Rapahoes and Cheyennes and kill plenty braves, and get plenty squaws. Then squaws work, and me and John Grant have bully good time. No work, no plow, no nothing."

Whether the proposition was ever forwarded to Grant we do not know.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys.

John Greenleaf Whittier writes of St. Nicholas: "It is little to say of this magazine that it is the best child's periodical in the world." That it is calculated to delight the little folk everywhere is indicated by the fact that it is to be issued in French by Delagave for Paris, and that even the far-away little Moslems are now to have a volume made up of translations form St. Nicholas into Arabic.

Beginning with the November number, this monthly magazine for children is printed on heavier paper with wider margins, and is so much enlarged that each number contains eighty or more pages, with stories, poems, illustrated aricles of travel and description, pictures, rhymes, jingles, etc.; pages of large type for the very little ones, and a riddle box for the amusement of the whole family. For the coming year the publishers announce many brilliant novelties, including a new serial by Miss Louisa M. Alcott, entitled "Jack and Jill." It is written in this favorite author's best vein, and will begin in the Christmas (December) issue. There will be a series of Open-Air papers, by various authors, devoted to description of out-door life and incidents in many lands; and a new department, "The Treasure-Box of English Literature," in which will be given gems from standard authors.

A new serial story for boys, "Among the Lakes," by the author of "Dab Kinzer," began in the November number.

Another splendid serial for boys has been secured for this volume,—"The Fairport Nine," a story of a base-ball club, by Noah Brooks.

The wonderful Christmas number (ready Dec. 1st) is the largest and most beautiful issue of any magazine for girls and boys ever published, containing over one hundred pages and ninety-five pictures.

Among other attractions, it will contain twelve short stories by J. T. Trowbridge, Washington Gladden, J. W. De Forest, Maurice Thompson, Sarah Winter Kellogg, and others.

John Greenleaf Whittier contributes a long poem, while Lucy Larcom and Mary Mapes Dodge are also represented in verse.

There is a Christmas play for festivals by Edward Eggleston; an illustrated art-paper on Thorvaldsen, and an account, with twelve pictures, of the life and doings of New York telegraph boys.

Gustave Dore, Knaus, Mary Hallock, Foote, Kelly, Dielman, Bensell, Sheppard, Eytinge, Jessie Curtis and Addie Ledyard are among the artists whose labor has helped to make beautiful this number of "The World's Child-Magazine."

Buy it and see what St. Nicholas really is. For sale by all book and news dealers, or it will be sent post-paid by the publishers on receipt of price; 25 cents a number; $3.00 a year.

SCRIBNER & Co.,
New York.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

So great has been the demand for recent numbers of this magazine that the monthly circulation has increased more than 20,000 copies within the year, and the edition for November, 100,000, was exhausted within two weeks after issue. The English edition has recently doubled, and the magazine has everywhere taken its place as the most handsomely illustrated popular periodical published in the English language. Every number contains 160 pages of contributions from the best American authors, and from 50 to 100 wood engravings. The publishers call attention to the following

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1880. THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT, by Eugene Schuyler, will begin in an early number, and continue through two years. It will be a work of great historical significance and of rare graphic and dramatic interest. Bureaus of illustration have been established in Paris and St. Petersburg, specially for the execution of the pictorial part of this enterprise—an enterprise involving a greater outlay than any previously undertaken by a popular magazine.

THREE SERIALS IN SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY BY AMERICAN WRITERS.—The Grandissimes, a story of New Orleans Creole life, by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days." "Louisiana," a new novelette of American Life, by Frances H. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." Confidence, by Henry James, Jr., begun in the Midsummer Holiday (August) number.

CANADA PICTURESQUE.—A number of papers by Principal Grant, of McGill University, Kingston, and W. G. Beers and Chas. Farnham, are in course of preparation for Scribner's, which will give thorough accounts of the historical, political, picturesque, and other phases of the country.

PAPERS ON ART.—The growth of art has made it necessary for the modern magazine to devote considerable attention to this subject, and in this respect Scribner's Monthly will continue to occupy the leading place, both in the judicious selection and in the artistic execution of the subject chosen.

POETS AND POETRY.—Edmund Clarence Stedman will contribute to Scribner's Monthly during the coming year critical essays on this subject, including the beginnings of the poetic in this country, and its subsequent history. Richard Henry Stoddard will furnish studies of subjects connected with English poetry, the first paper being on "The English Sonnet."

SAUNTERINGS WITH DICKENS.—A number of unique papers to be contributed to Scribner by Alfred Rimmer, Esq., of Chester, England. For the illustration of these, Mr. Charles A. Vanderhoof has been sent on a special trip to England.

PRACTICAL PAPERS ON HOME SUBJECTS.—This class will include a number of finely illustrated papers on "Small Fruits and their Culture," by Rev. E. P. Roe, of Cornwall, N. Y., one of the most successfull of horticulturists. Papers on "Church and Home Architecture" will be contributed by Russell Sturgis, Esq.

SPORTS AND RECREATIONS.—In addition to an illustrated account of the recent excursion of the Tile Club in a canal-boat, there will be a number of special papers during the year, upon odd personal experience, such as Porpoise-Shooting, Walrus; Hunting, Lobster-Fishing, Canoeing in the Rapids of the Hudson, and several papers of a novel character

OTHER FEATURES OF SCRIBNER.—"Extracts from the Journals of Henry J. Raymond," edited by his son, H. W. Raymond; Accounts of the South Pass Jetties, American Arms and Ammunition in Europe. The U. S. Coast Life-Saving Service, The New Albany Capitol, Child-Saving Work, etc., etc. Sketches of Louisiana Life and Scenery, New-York City and Vicinity, American Life in Florence, Kansas Farming, California Mountain Sheep and Forests (by John Muir), House-hunting in Paris, Sheep Ranching in the West, and many other interesting subjects. And there will be the usual variety of essays, poems, and short stories.

Price, 35 cents a number, $4.00 a year. For sale and subscriptions received by all Booksellers, Newsdealers, and Postmasters, or sent post-paid by the publishers on receipt of price.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 B'dway, N. Y.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCreills, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time.

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

MAX G. LADE. 45-2m

AI ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich South'erR. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	[illegible] p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 03 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 [illegible] "	"
Butler	1 52 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 09 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 19 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 55 "	"
Kendallville	2 36 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	2 57 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 30 p m	2 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 53 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 38 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	3 40 "	9 40

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 pm	10 13	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 29	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 10	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 50pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 [illegible] am	6 35 pm	
Montpelier	12 21 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 46 pm	8 26 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 00 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 25 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am		
Connersville	11 51 am		
Cambridge City	12 26 pm		
New Castle	1 10 pm		
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 09 pm	10 05 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 a m

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2,	ACCOM. No. 4,	LOCAL FT No. 8,
lv. Logansport	[illegible]	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 06	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 57	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 28
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 46	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 20pm	12 46	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 45
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 20pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1,	No. 3,	No. 7,
Logansport ar.	7 10pm	1 10pm	5 20pm
Mexico	6 31	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 25	3 30pm
Chili	6 47	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 15	1 09pm
Collamer	5 15	9 58	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 20	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 45	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. BECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp'ss	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 00am	[illegible]
Milford Junction	2 40pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 30pm	2 48	1 40
Albion	4 30pm	3 10	2 05
Avilla	5 20pm	3 30	2 24
Garrett ar.	5 45pm	3 46	2 36
Garrett lv.	6 15am	3 55	2 50
Auburn Junction	am	4 00	3 04
St. Joe	am	4 20	3 24
Hicksville	am	4 4[illegible]	4 00
Defiance	8 45am	5 22	4 44
Fostoria	2 30pm	7 28	6 45
Tiffin	3 45pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	9 00	10 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp'ss	Chic'o Exp'ss
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 30am	2 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	[illegible]	7 30
Fostoria	9 37	[illegible]	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 28
Hicksville	6 15	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 05	12 56
Cromwell		2 30	1 22
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 [illegible]	3 20
CHICAGO		7 [illegible]	6 40

W. H. WOOD, Master of transportation Chicago Division, Garrett.
C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 59 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCT. 12, '79.

SOUTH,	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City		6 25am		
Saginaw		7 15am		
Lansing		10 07am		
Grand Rapids		6 00am	12 15pm	
Detroit		7 0[illegible]am	3 35pm	
Ann Arbor		8 4[illegible]am	5 20pm	
Jackson	6 00am	11 35am	6 40pm	
Jonesville	7 15am	1 00pm	8 27pm	
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	9 05pm	
Reading	7 38am	1 27pm	[illegible]	
Angola	8 02am	2 05pm	11 40pm	
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	12 10am	
Auburn	9 23am	3 03pm	12 42am	
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 10pm	12 46am	
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	2 00am	
Indianapo is	6 25pm	10 55pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm			
Louisville	11 00pm	6 20am		
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am		
Washington		8 [illegible]pm		
Baltimore		9 20pm		

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore		7 10am		
Washington		8 25am		
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm		
Louisville	7 30am	8 30pm		
Cincinnati	9 00am			
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 15am		
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35 a	1 25am	
Auburn Junc.	5 56pm	12 31pm	2 45am	
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	2 15am	
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am	
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 50am	
Reading	8 08pm	2 12pm	6 16am	
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am	
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 05am	
Ann Arbor	8 05am	5 10pm	10 35am	
Detroit	8 35am	6 00pm	11 55am	
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 00pm	4 00pm	
Lansing		8 45pm		
Saginaw		9 10pm		
Bay City		10 10pm		

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES.

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 11, 1879. Number 50.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5,00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

The Constitutional Amendments.

Seven important amendments to the constitution of Indiana have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assemblies of 1877 and 1879, and by an act of the last general assembly, approved March 10, 1879, these said amendments are to be submitted to the electors of the state of Indiana for ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1880. The law providing for the submission of these amendments to the electors of the state enacts that "the secretary of state shall procure ballots of blue paper, on each of which shall be printed the proposed amendments, and below each amendment shall be printed the word 'Yes' in one line, and in another line the word 'No;' that any qualified elector may vote for or against any amendment by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot-box. If he intends to vote for any amendment, he shall leave thereunder the word 'Yes,' and erase the word 'No' by drawing a line across it, or otherwise. If he intends to vote against any amendment, the word 'Yes' shall in like manner be stricken out and the word 'No' left; and if both words are allowed to remain, without either of them being erased, the vote shall not be counted either way." These amendments are designated by numbers, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to receive a majority of votes of both branches of the last General Assembly.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section 2 of article 2 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months, and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in the state during the six months, and in the township 60 days immediately preceding said election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

simply provides for striking out the words—"No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," contained in section 5 of the second article of the constitution.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Amend section 14 of the second article to read:

Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law. Provided, that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

amends by striking the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 4, conforming the same to the constitution of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 5

amends the tourteenth clause of section 22 of article 4 to read as follows:

In relation to fees or salaries, except the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required.

AMENDMENT NO. 6.

The following amendment is proposed to wit: Amend section 1 of the seventh article to read:

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish.

The words "such other courts" are substituted for the words, "such inferior courts."

AMENDMENT NO. 9.

No political or municipal corporation in this state shall ever become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 2 per centum on the value of the taxable property within said corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes, previous to the incurring of the indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporations shall be void; provided that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of the majority of the property owners, in numbers and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for public protection and defense, to such amount as may be requested in such petition.

Nothing to be Desired.

Every odor made by Dr. Price has the peculiar sweetness characteristic of the flower from which it is obtained, and are so chaste and delicate that their use really leaves nothing to be desired. Dr. Price's handkerchief perfumes delight all who use them.

SOME REASONS

Why Gov. Hendricks should be the Next President.

We give below a letter written by a prominent Fort Wayne democrat, published recently in the Sentinel of that city, and containing some solid reasoning with reference to Gov. Hendricks' claims and chances for the presidency. Peruse and ponder:

In your published interview with Fort Wayne democrats, following the New York election, it was stated that I pronounced in favor of Mr. Bayard for the democratic candidate for president. As I have been spoken to by a number of democrats upon the subject, I have thought best to make a correction. I do not know that my preferences will have much weight either way, but I have a desire to occupy a correct position, and to be understood in that position. Your reporter must have misunderstood what I said. I have been from the first, and am now most earnestly in favor of Gov. Hendricks for that nomination.

In the first place, I think he is entitled to it. The Indiana delegation, as well as all Indiana democrats who were at the St. Louis convention were unanimous and earnest in their support of Gov. Hendricks for the nomination in 1876.

The delegates from all the states eulogized him very highly as a man, a democrat, and a statesman. The almost universal reply to our solicitations was, "Gov. Hendricks will be the man four years hence."

The convention thought best to nominate Mr. Tilden at that time, and then insisted that for the sake of success in Indiana, Gov. Hendricks should take the second place on the ticket. For that success he and his friends consented, and Indiana was carried.

I think that Indiana is now entitled to the candidate.

In the second place, I think Gov. Hendricks is the strongest man we have at this time. There is no split or dissention among the democrats of Indiana. Gov. Hendricks was the first to lead the state out from under republican rule. He was elected governor while the balance of the ticket was lost. He was the first democratic governor elected in the northern states after the war.

The example of Indiana doubtless had much influence upon the sister states that afterwards elected democratic governors. And then too, without saying a single thing in disparagement of the distinguished gentlemen of the east, who are spoken of in connection with the nomination, I am in favor of a western man. There is no reason why New York may not be carried with Gov. Hendricks and a candidate for vice president from that state. Indeed, it seems to me that New York would be more certain with such a ticket than otherwise. Gov. Hendricks is not only popular and strong in Indiana, but in the other states. This popularity arises from the fact that though emphatic and strong in the doctrines of the democratic party, he has never been radical. In the midst of the exciting and exasperating contests through which the democracy have passed, he has occupied a conservative, wise and safe position upon all questions. His varied experience, wise statesmanship, and purity of character commend him to the democracy and ought to recommend him to the whole people. These are some of the reasons why I favor his nomination. In my judgment the democracy of Indiana ought to be a unit in an earnest effort to bring about that nomination. Respectfully.

ALLEN ZOLLARS.

Colorado Railroads and Railroad Traveling.

BY L. G. CALKINS.

* * * * * * * After a very grave council, it was agreed to take the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific Railroads to Denver, at present the booming city of the country, if not of the world.

At 10:30 a. m. we were most comfortably seated in one of the celebrated, and I may say world-renowned, hotel cars of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and, of course, our first topic of conversation, as it seemed to be with everyone after being seated for the first time in really a palace hotel on wheels, was to discuss the situation.

We had heard of these magnificent hotel cars, run only on this road, but must frankly confess had never fully understood the maximum amount of comfort and luxury in railroad traveling until this trip from Chicago to Council Bluffs. The interior construction of the car is simply exquisite, and for neatness in appearance and order in all its arrangements there is perhaps nothing on this continent its equal.

It being nearly noon when we embarked, we did not have to wait long to have our curiosity gratified as to the arrangements of the culinary department of this institution. An Englishman sitting just opposite us, after enjoying a sumptuous repast in the most leisurely manner, exclaimed "this way of traveling is simply perfect." We ate as long and as slow as we pleased of food evidently prepared with more than ordinary skill.

Meals are served on the European plan—pay for what you have—so that a traveler does not have to pay seventy five cents for a cup of tea and a little toast.

But one of the marked features and crowning characteristics of this road is its safety.

The rapidity with which a train of cars moves very naturally suggests the idea of danger to one not accustomed to such rapid traveling.

I have heard the statement that the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was the safest in the country. Whether that be true or not, Mr. Editor, I observed two or three facts which I deem it proper to refer to in this connection, for safety in railroad traveling is a consideration of no small moment.

First, the road-bed seems to be a perfect one, with steel rails the entire distance from Chicago to Council Bluffs, hence its firm and substantial character is very readily realized as the train passes over it.

Another feature I noticed was the most perfect condition of the cars run on this road. The coaches all had the appearance of just coming from the shop, and seemingly in the most complete order for service and safety.

Another feature of safety was the kind of men employed to run the trains. They were evidently not of ordinary stock, but were selected as men worthy to be trusted with the lives of hundreds and thousands of people. There was an air of business and stability about them that gives a traveler a feeling of trust and confidence.

Mr. Editor, I have been thus specific on the question of the safety of this road, for this is one of the first things that a traveling public desire to be assured of, and I am satisfied that the company controlling this great and important line spares no pains or expense to make this feature of their road all the public can ask or demand, and this is why this road is so entirely free from reports of accidents.

In going westward we passed through some of the most interesting portions of Iowa in the night, but in returning had a fair opportunity to see some of the finest country in the world in that state along the line of this road.

At home and abroad, Iowa stands as one of the finest farming states in the Union, and the broad acres of growing crops are certainly a rich feast for the eyes. The fields of corn were simply immense, and the herds of fine cattle indicate great thrift and prosperity. And the general appearance of houses, barns, yards, shrubbery, etc., showed that men of enterprise and intelligence had sought and were beautifying homes in this land of plenty.

After a most agreeable ride of less than twenty-four hours, we arrived at the Union Pacific Railroad depot, one of the liveliest and most interesting places in all Christendom, about 9:30 a. m.—The Investigator, August, 1879.

New York's Figures.

The official footings of the vote of New York are as follows:

GOVERNOR.	
Cornell, R.	418,636
Robinson, D.	375,777
Kelly, Tam.	77,494
Lewis, G'k.	19,706
Mears, Pro.	4,488

Cornell over Robinson, 42,950; majority against Cornell, 52,820.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Hoskins, R.	435,262
Potter, D.	435,140
Hoskins' plurality	122
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Carr, R.	436,001
Beach, D.	434,146
Carr's plurality	1,855
COMPTROLLER.	
Wadsworth, R.	439,189
Olcott, D.	432,316
Wadsworth's plurality	6,873
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Ward, R.	437,267
Shoonmaker, D.	432,743
Ward's plurality	4,524
STATE ENGINEER.	
Seymour, D.	439,615
Soule, R.	425,591
Seymour's plurality	14,024
STATE TREASURER.	
Wendell, R.	436,253
Makin, D.	433,343
Wendell's plurality	2,910

Several valuable facts become conspicous by these figures:

1. The highest vote cast for any candidate is that of Seymour, the only democrat who is elected, and whose vote is higher than that of Wadsworth, the most popular man on the republican ticket, and over 21,000 votes higher than that of Cornell.

2. The highest majority received by any candidate is that of Mr. Seymour—over 14,000.

3. The combined vote of Kelly and Robinson was 34,635 more than the vote for Cornell, and 14,082 more than the highest republican vote cast for Wadsworth.

4. The total vote was 117,940 less than the vote in 1876.

5. The great majority of the votes that stayed at home were democratic—disgusted at the division in the party, but who will certainly go to the polls next year.

Mr. Jay Gould's Personal Habits.

[illegible]

Mr. Gould's millions now come close to those of Vanderbilt. He is a man of finer texture than the old Commodore's son. He doesent run to fine houses, costly stables, and blooded steeds. At night, when he dismisses his operators from the telegraph offices in his own house in Fifth avenue, and enters up in a little book the telegraphic reports of the receipts of the various railroads which he owes, he does not go to a club to carouse, to a banquet to steam up with champagne, or to a theatre; he retires to the recesses of a peaceful library, and, with his young sons about him, reads the Latin classics, the world forgetting, but not the world forgot—by a large majority. The next morning early he has the telegraph doing lightning service, and he is sending an electric shock through Wall street as soon as the bulls and the bears come into that field for pasture. Mr. Gould is a liberal man, although when he makes a bequest he does not have the information written in manifold and sent to all the newspapers. The first news New York had of his gift to the Memphis sufferers of $5,000 came from Memphis, as did the news of the second gift of $5,000.

Mr. Gould, being a small man of little physical prowess, is naturally not disposed to put himself recklessly in the way of the horns of the bulls and the claws of the bears. There are some men in Wall street, as Mr. Gould has reason to know, who wish to resent their losses with their fists, and are disposed to follow Major Selover's example and despatch him bodily down into a convenient area. Accordingly, Mr. Gould keeps his office guarded by a stout Irishman, who prevents the intrusion of visitors, and he has usually a private way to get out into the street. He has, too, it is said, a big Italian bookkeeper who accompanies him on many of his business trips about town, and stands ready to protect his millionaire employer.

"They All Do It."

By the appended list it will be seen that the single folk in DeKalb county are rapidly thinning out. Here are the names of those who stepped off in November:

Emery Teal	and	Sarah A. Shipe,
David Hyman	"	Hannah Bloch,
Geo. Swineford	"	B. Hornberger,
James Jones	"	Jane Cullers
R. Zimmerman	"	Ella Jones,
R. R. Conklin	"	L. N. Freeman,
John Bates	"	Levina Ropp,
T. H. Tomlinson	"	Mary Teutch,
Josiah H. Dibers	"	I E Farnsworth,
C. M. Reynolds	"	Alina Deetz,
B. F. Hilt	"	C. A. Smith,
Geo. Clark	"	Maggie Willard,
M. J. Waterman	"	A. E. Leas,
J. S. Kalb	"	A. Harmes,
Geo. B. Borst	"	L. A. Snyder,
S. H. Grill	"	Lida J. Points,
Wm. F. Till	"	M. M. Duncan,
C. H. Brown	"	A. Swineford,
R. O. Talburt	"	Mary Atwood,
G. W. Dawson	"	J. Russelman,
B. Hornberger	"	Cora Pugsley,
John Hefty	"	B. E. Crooks,
Emery Till	"	H. Barnhart,
F. Dawson	"	Mary Catlett,
Joseph Cour	"	Rose Duffey,
J. D. Adams	"	J. Cormor,
John Zeigler	"	M E Hathaway,

How to Keep Eggs Fresh

[Indiana Farmer.]

A correspondent writes thus in a contemporary: It is sometimes desirable to store away eggs in the summer, when prices are so low that we cannot afford to sell them, until they are scarce and will be keenly relished, or can be disposed of at a good price. To keep them thus we do not believe there is a more simple and efficient way than the one we have successfully practiced for the last thirty or forty years. This is by simply taking none but perfectly fresh and sound eggs, and setting them, in layers on the tip or small end, in a box or basket or anything that will hold eggs. We do not put anything between them, nor do we put them up 'air tight,' but we alway keep them in the cellar. Eggs that we have put away in this position last fall are to-day—after six months—as good and fresh as the day they were laid, and we have never found one that was spoiled for stale among them, when thus served. We feel confident that they would keep good and fresh for one year.

The Finest and Most Natural.

The finest, purest, and best flavors for cakes, puddings, pastry, &c., are Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts. In this age of adulteration, it is gratifying to find one to stick by the old path of honesty, and consumers owe it to themselves to patronize such efforts.

In Hayes' first message to the 46th congress, presented last Monday, he presents his civil service hobby at length in reference to assessing government employes for campaign purposes, he says:

"In whatever aspect considered, the practice of making levies, for party purposes, upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country. Though an officer should be as free as any other citizen to give his own money in aid of his opinions or his party, he should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. If salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officer, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds."

A frank and unqualified acknowledgement that the republican party has been guilty of robbing the government of millions of dollars in the last eighteen years.

Read. Read.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank.
30-12.

Sick Headache

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Erie, Pa.
Five Vials by mail for one dollar.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles, and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Rev. William Ives Budington, the well-known Congregational divine of New York, is dead....A building on Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, owned and used as a paper and rag warehouse by Megargee Bros., and also occupied by several other firms, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. The total losses foot up about $450,000.

The Oxford Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000.

Owing to the great demand for 1-cent bronze pieces, the Philadelphia mint turned out over 3,000,000 pieces of that denomination last month, and the demand still continues.

Andrew Tracy, who was hanged last week at Smethport, Pa., left directions with his relatives to dispose of his remains by cremation.

THE WEST.

Gen. Grant visited Dubuque, where the whole populace turned out to welcome him, on the 1st inst....Reports come from the West that the Mormons are trying to incite the Ute Indians to another uprising.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis, of the United States army, died at the Palmer House, in Chicago, a few days ago....Marshal Culver, of Cameron, Mo., was killed a few days ago by a desperado whom he attempted to arrest.

Henry Cordiss, Lillie Hart and Jessie Young were drowned by breaking through the ice on the river at Baraboo, Wis., while skating. Deceased were estimable young society people....Advices from the British Northwest Territory represent Sitting Bull's band of Sioux as in a starving condition, and to relieve themselves they are committing depredations on the Canadian settlers.

Capt. Joseph De Haven, a wealthy Chicagoan, has just died in Geneva, Switzerland. He was a passenger on the train that was wrecked at Ashtabula, Ohio, three years ago, and, although physically uninjured, his nerves received a shock from which they never fully recovered, and which eventually led to his death....One of the White River Utes testified freely before the Peace Commission at Los Pinos on the 3d inst. He reiterated the statement that the Indians had received assurances of assistance from the Mormons in the event of war with the whites.

Gen. Grant arrived in Chicago on the evening of Dec. 3 for a six days' sojourn. He was received quietly by a few personal friends.

THE SOUTH.

Memphis has decided to expend $225,000 in inaugurating a system of sewerage....A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, reports that a party of fifteen Texans, who went in pursuit of hostile Indians from El Paso, Texas, were ambushed by the savages in the Candeleria mountains, killing thirteen of the little army. A strong party went out from El Paso to bury the dead and pursue the murderers. While engaged in the first-named duty they were fired upon by the Indians and eighteen of them killed....A portion of the city of Louisville, Ky., was swept by a violent hurricane a few mornings ago. Many buildings were blown down, but no loss of life is reported.

A man has just been arrested in Chattanooga for body-snatching, who is shown by the records of the express office to have sent off fourteen boxes within a year, each of which probably contained a body.

A strong temperance movement has been inaugurated in Georgia, called the blue-ribbon movement. In Atlanta, 3,000 people have signed the total-abstinence pledge.

GENERAL.

The opera-house at Toronto, Canada, a very fine edifice, has been destroyed by fire. Three persons perished in the flames....Army officers at Washington are said to believe that a severe Indian war is impending....Advices from the Northwest state that great uneasiness prevails in the British Possessions over the attitude of the Indians. Large numbers of them have come to the mounted police agencies, demanding food, and in some instances violence has been threatened. Sitting Bull's tribe has scattered, most of the young men going north in search of food, raiding stores and settlements on the way.

WASHINGTON.

The last public-debt statement shows a decrease in the national indebtedness for November of $799,823.

Fernando Wood states that he will make another effort at this session of Congress to secure a revision of the tariff.

Secretary Sherman has issued a circular inviting proposals for the sale to the Government of $1,000,000 of the 6 per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the United States, known as "sixes of 1881." The bonds thus to be purchased will be applied to the sinking fund.

Congressman Bingham has introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for an equestrian statue of the late Gen. Custer, to cost $30,000, and to be erected on some suitable reservation in Washington.

POLITICAL.

Louisiana held an election for Governor and State officers on Tuesday, Dec. 2. Returns indicate the election of Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of at least 20,000.

A Leavenworth paper prints the views of the editors of Kansas on the Presidential question, as gleaned from replies to a circular sent to each newspaper: Of the Republicans, over one-half express a decided preference for a ticket composed of U. S. Grant for President and James G. Blaine for Vice President. The Democrats prefer either Seymour or Bayard for President and Hendricks or McDonald for Vice President.

FOREIGN.

Killen, the third of the Irish agitators, arrested for sedition, was committed for further trial at Sligo, on the 28th ult. The accused was offered bail, but refused to furnish it, and was hustled off to jail in the midst of a great uproar....Intelligence comes from Constantinople that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish General, has been massacred by Arnauts at Gusinje.

The nuptials of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Christine of Austria were celebrated with great pomp at Madrid on the 29th of November....The Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, Liberal member of Parliament for Sheffield, and a prominent political writer, is dead....Reports from several important points in Ireland indicate that a better feeling is prevailing, and there is reason to believe that the culminating point of the agitation has been passed....Yakoob Khan, ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, left Cabul, on the 1st inst., for Peshawur, under the escort of a detachment of the British army.

Queen Victoria has been so seriously ill as to excite the gravest apprehensions of her loyal subjects. She is now convalescent....A desperate attempt was made to assassinate the Russian Czar, on his arrival at Moscow, on the 2d of December. He escaped, however, uninjured....An explosion of fire-damp in a Saxony mine killed upward of eighty persons.

A war has broken out in New Calabar, on the western coast of Africa, and the prisoners taken are killed and eaten by their captors.

The attempt on the life of the Czar of Russia, at Moscow, appears to have been a much more desperate affair than the first reports of the occurrence indicated. An infernal machine was placed in the railway track, and the mine exploded by a battery at a distance. Fortunately for the imperial traveler, a baggage train was mistaken for that of the royal party, and thus the Emperor narrowly escaped unscathed. The baggage train was blown to atoms, and, but for the mistake, there would not have been enough left of the Czar to insure a funeral.

Parnell, the Irish Home Rule agitator is about to visit America....The *Golos*, one of the leading journals of St. Petersburg, has been suspended for five months, on account of its hostile and defiant tone toward foreign powers, especially Germany....An Alexandria dispatch says "the embarkation of the obelisk presented by Egypt to the United States will take place in a few days."....News from South America reports two heavy engagements between the allied armies of Peru and Bolivia and the Chilian forces, in which each combatant was victorious in the one and defeated in the other....The London *Times*, in a recent financial article, says: "The United States Government bonds are hardly to be got here now, and their prices are a mere reflex of those of New York."....The crisis in the French Assembly has come and passed, and the Waddington Ministry has withstood the shock.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress convened at noon, on Monday, Dec. 1, and a committee was appointed to inform the President and House of Representatives that the Senate was ready for business. President Hayes' message was read, after which the Senate adjourned. The following nominations were sent in for confirmation by the President: George W. McCrary for United States Judge in the Eighth Circuit; Joseph B. Leake for United States District Attorney in the Northern District of Illinois; Charles G. W. French for Chief Justice of Arizona Territory; Norman Buck for Associate Justice in Idaho Territory....On the opening of the House, 232 members answered to their names, showing fifty-six absentees. The new members from Iowa, New York and California took the oath, after which the usual committee to inform the President and the Senate was appointed. After a short recess, the President's message was received and read, when the House adjourned.

Resolutions were introduced and referred in the Senate, on the 2d inst., pledging the protection of the Government to the Nicaragua canal, and Senator Burnside made a speech reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in reference to this work. At its conclusion the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were opened, adjourned.......In the House two resolutions were introduced declaring it the opinion of the members that no change be made in the currency laws at this session; another in relation to the inter-oceanic canal; and several bills by unanimous consent, among which was one by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, on the reference of which to the Committee on War Claims, a vote resulted 114 to 111....Caucuses were held by Senators of both parties in relation to committee appointments. In the Republican caucus, Mr. Baldwin, the new Michigan Senator, was recommended to fill the place of his predecessor, Mr. Chandler, on the committees.

Senator Ferry presented the credentials of Henry P. Baldwin in the Senate on the 3d, and he took the oath of office. Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes; also, to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by Americans. Mr. Bayard offered a resolution that "notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender. Mr. Ingalls presented a resolution, "that the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be a legal tender in the payment of debts."....Mr. Wood introduced a bill in the House limiting interest on refunding bonds to 3½ per cent. Bills introduced: By Mr. Weaver, for the relief of the soldiers and sailors who served in the late war; by Mr. Goode, relating to the celebration of the Yorktown centennial; by Mr. Finlay, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department; by Mr. Garfield, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt....The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President: Charles Beardsley, Iowa, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Collectors of Internal Revenue—L. B. Crocker, Second District of Illinois; Alfred M. Jones, Third District of Illinois; Howard M. Kutchin, Third District of Wisconsin. Indian Agents—Charles Hatton, Michigan, for the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming.

A short session was held in both houses on the 4th, and at its close they adjourned to the 8th. In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Morrill to facilitate the funding of the public debt. Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution that, the present condition of financial affairs being excellent, no change was expedient. A number of private bills were offered, and a short executive session was held....In the House a resolution was presented by Mr. Gillette, declaring that Congress is not only opposed to any reduction in the volume of United States legal-tender notes, but is in favor of substituting greenbacks for national-bank notes, and that it is in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of the 412½-grain silver dollars.

A chemist at Detroit has been examining the water of that city, and finds in it "various species of diatoms, such as the Nitzschia curvula, Cymatopleura solea, Cymatopleura elliptica, Stauroneis punctata, Pleurosigma spencerii, Rhizosolenia Eriensis." The inhabitants may exclaim with Hood, "Lave in it, drink of it then if you can."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$6 50	@10 00
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 75
Cotton	12⅛	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	5 00	@ 5 ?0
Wheat—No. 2	1 37½	@ 1 50
Corn—Western Mixed	58	@ 60
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 48
Rye—Western	91	@ 92
Pork—Mess	12 25	@12 50
Lard	7¾	@ 8
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 10
Hogs	3 75	@ 4 45
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@ 1 23
No. 3 Spring	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	73	@ 74
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 76
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	21	@ 22
Pork—Mess	11 25	@12 00
Lard	7¼	@ 7½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 2	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 1	71	@ 72
Barley—No. 2	75	@ 76
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 30	@ 1 31
Corn—Mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 34
Rye	73	@ 74
Pork—Mess	12 50	@12 75
Lard	7	@ 7¼
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 28	@ 1 30
Corn	40	@ 41
Oats	35	@ 36
Rye	90	@ 91
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 50
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 2 Red	1 23½	@ 1 24
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 25	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 21	@ 1 22
No. 1 Amber	1 20	@ 1 20
Corn—No. 1	48	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	1 30	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	12 00	@13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 15
Fair	3 50	@ 4 50
Common	3 25	@ 3 50
Hogs	3 50	@ 4 25
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 75

THE MESSAGE

Annual Communication of President Hayes.

Read to Congress on Monday, Dec. 1.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The members of the Forty-sixth Congress have assembled in their first regular session under circumstances calling for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the large and unusual measure of national prosperity which we now enjoy. The most interesting events which have occurred in our public affairs since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of the Government directly affecting the business interests of the country.

Resumption.

I congratulate Congress on the successful execution of the Resumption act. At the time fixed, and in the manner contemplated by law, United States notes began to be redeemed in coin. Since the 1st of January last they have been promptly redeemed on presentation, and in all business transactions, public and private, in all parts of the country, they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about $40,000,000.

The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a very great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money of the commercial world, we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor, which has been paid in gold, from the 1st of July last to Nov. 15, to the amount of about $59,000,000.

Public Credit.

Since the resumption of specie payments there has been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit. The bonds of the Government bearing only 4 per cent. interest have sold at or above par, sufficient in amount to pay off all of the national debt which was redeemable under the present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1, 1877, is $14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of the national debt, which matures in less than two years, is $792,121,700, of which $500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of 4-per-cent. bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected about $11,000,000 can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which it is hoped will be provided by Congress during its present session. The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States during the last fiscal year was $40,986,912.

Silver Coinage.

The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose up to Nov. 1, 1879, was $45,000,850, of which $12,700,344 have been issued from the treasury, and are now in circulation, and $32,300,506 are still in the possession of the Government. The pendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year its own instructions, which may well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will, if coined without limit, become the sole standard of value, and thus defeat the desired object, which is a currency of both gold and silver, which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally-recognized money of the world.

Legal Tenders.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress to a fair and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of the legal-tender paper money, based wholly upon the authority and credit of the Government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution, and a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war, with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals, was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes as paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the laws under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided.

Sinking Fund.

The policy of the United States steadily adhered to from the adoption of the constitution has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when, from necessity, in the time of war, debts have been created, they have been paid off on the return of peace as rapidly as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is recommended that the existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period be maintained. If any change of the objects or rates of taxation is deemed necessary by Congress, it is suggested that experience has shown that a duty can be placed on tea and coffee which will not enhance the price of those articles to the consumer, and which will add several millions of dollars annually to the treasury.

The Suppression of Polygamy.

The continued deliberate violation by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of the Territory of Utah of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punishment of polygamy demands the attention of every department of the Government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a State. The general interests of the nation, as well as the welfare of the citizens of the Territory, require its advance from the Territorial form of Government to the responsibilities and privileges of a State. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the citizens of Utah, in very considerable number, uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all civilized communities throughout the world. The law for the suppression of this offense was enacted with great unanimity by Congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the Territory of Utah because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. The opinion widely prevailed among the citizens of Utah that the law was in contravention of the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom.

This objection is now removed. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the law to be within the legislative power of Congress, and binding, as a rule of action, for all who reside within the Territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectively executed. If not sufficiently stringent in its provisions, it should be amended, and, in aid of the purpose in law, I recommend that more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventing as well as punishing this crime be provided. If necessary to secure obedience to the law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject.

Popular Rights.

The elections of the past year, though occupied only with State offices, have not failed to elicit, in the political discussions which attended them all over the country, new and decisive evidence of the deep interest which the great body of citizens take in the progress of the country toward a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of National and State authority, I find no reason to qualify the opinion I expressed in my last annual message, that no temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional and State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens of every part of the country, however much they may be divided in opinions on other political subjects, to unite in compelling obedience to existing laws aimed at the protection of the right of suffrage. I respectfully urge upon Congress to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown, and which it is within its power to remedy. I again invoke the co-operation of the Executive and Legislative authorities of the States in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious object will thwart or delay the complete pacification of the country, or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

Civil-service Reform.

In a former message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the reformation of the civil service of the Government, and expressed the intention of transmitting to Congress, as early as practicable, a report upon this subject by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. In view of the fact that during a considerable period the Government of Great Britain has been dealing with administrative problems and abuses in various particulars analogous to those presented in this country and that, in recent years, the measures adopted were understood to have been effective and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought it desirable to have fuller information upon the subject, and accordingly requested the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission to make a thorough investigation for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive report. The report sets forth the history of the partisan spoils system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the Parliamentary patronage, and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It shows that, after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with great advantage been established as conditions of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation, and the omission of Congress to make any provision either for the compensation or the expenses of the commission, has been postponed until the present time. It is herewith transmitted to Congress. While the measures of another Government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to influence to the extent to which their intrinsic wisdom and their adaptation to our institutions and social life may commend them to our consideration. The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged, except in so far as an enlarged experience has opened my sense of the duty both of officers and of the people themselves to co-operate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan-spoils system of appointment to office and office tenure are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great parties, in the reports of departments, in the debates and proceedings of Congress, in the messages of Executives, the gravity of these evils has been pointed out, and the need of their reform has been admitted. To command the necessary support, every measure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the healthy existence of great parties, which are inevitable and essential in a free state. When the people have approved a policy at a national election, confidence on the part of the officers they have selected, and of the advisers who, in accordance with our political institutions, should be consulted in the policy which it is their duty to carry into effect, is indispensable. It is eminently proper that they should explain it before the people, as well as illustrate its spirit in the performance of their official duties. It hardly need be pointed out that very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the civil service. Their responsibility is to their superiors in official position. It is their duty to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is involved, and their best public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of partisan politics. Their duties are the same whatever party is in power, and whatever policy prevails. As a consequence, it follows that their tenure of office should not depend upon the prevalence of any policy or the supremacy of any party, but should be determined by their capacity to serve the people most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan interests. The same consideration that should govern the tenure should also prevail in the appointment, discipline, and removal of these subordinates. The authority of appointment and removal is not a perquisite which may be used to aid a friend or reward a partisan, but is a trust to be exercised in the public interest, under all the sanctions which attend the obligation to apply the public funds only for public purposes. Every citizen has an equal right to the honor and profit of entering the public service of his country. The only just ground of discrimination is the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service most useful to the people.

Except in cases where, upon just and recognized principles, as upon the theory of pensions, offices and promotions are bestowed as rewards of past services, their bestowal upon any theory which disregards personal merit is an act of injustice to the citizen, as well as a breach of that trust subject to which the appointing power is held. In the light of these principles it becomes of great importance to provide just and adequate means, especially for every department and large administrative office, where personal discrimination on the part of its head is not practicable for ascertaining those qualifications to which appointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such means is not only to deny the opportunity of ascertaining the facts upon which the most righteous claim to office depend, but of necessity to discourage all worthy aspirants by handing over appointments and removals to mere influence and favoritism. If it is the right of the worthiest claimant to gain the appointment, and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem clear that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal fitness for office must needs be an important and permanent function of every just and wise Government. It has long since become impossible in the great offices for those having the duty of nomination and appointment to personally examine into the individual qualifications of more than a small proportion of those seeking office, and with the enlargement of civil service that proportion must continue to become less. In the earlier years of the Government the subordinate offices were so few in number that it was easy for those making appointments and promotions to personally ascertain the merits of the candidates. Party managers and methods had then become powerful agents of coercion hostile to the free and just exercise of the appointing power. A large and [illegible] part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired purity and efficiency rests upon the President, and it is my purpose to do what is within my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely and rapidly bring about that radical change of system essential to make our administrative methods satisfactory to a free and intelligent people by a proper exercise of authority. It is in the power of the Executive to do much to promote such a reform, but it cannot be too clearly understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation on the part of Congress and considerate and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which challenge the generally-accepted theories of parties and demand changes in the methods of departments are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid in sound principles and in an experience which demonstrates their wisdom and exposes the errors of their adversaries. Every worthy officer desires to make his official action an honor to his country. But the people themselves, far more than their officers in public station, are interested in a pure, economical, and vigorous administration. By laws enacted in 1853 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the Revised Statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the several subordinate grades in the great departments was condemned, and examinations as to capacity, to be conducted by the Departmental Boards of Examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public service. These statutes are a decision by Congress that examinations of some sort as to attainments and capacity are essential to the well-being of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official favor and partisan influence or common right and merit were to control the access to the examinations. In practice these examinations have not always been open to worthy persons generally who might wish to be examined. Official favoritism and partisan influence, as a rule, appear to have designated those who alone were permitted to go before the examining boards, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence, the standard of admission fell below that which the public interest demanded. It was almost inevitable that a system which provided for various separate boards of examiners, with no common supervision or uniform method of procedure, should result in confusion, inconsistency, and inadequate tests of capacity highly detrimental to the public interest. A further and more radical change was obviously required. In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that "there is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for the public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." Congress accordingly passed the act approved March 3, 1871, "To regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof," giving the necessary authority to the Executive to institute a civil-service reform. Acting under this statute, which was interpreted as intended to secure a system of just and effectual examinations under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal upon the discharge of their duties, prepared with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, the regulations contemplated, and took charge of the examinations, and who, in their capacity as a board, have been known as the Civil Service Commission. Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for the compensation and for the expenses of carrying on the work of the commission. It appears from the report of the commission, submitted to the President in April, 1874, that examinations had been held in various sections of the country, and that an appropriation of about $25,000 would be required to meet the annual expenses, including salaries, involved in discharging the duties of the commission. The report was transmitted to Congress by special message of April 18, 1874, with the following favorable comment upon the labors of the commission: "If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service, and relieve the Executive, members of Congress, and the heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have hitherto been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinions of the members of the Cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur." And in the annual message of December of the same year similar views are expressed, and an appropriation for continuing the work of the commission again advised. The appropriation was not made, and, as a consequence, the active work of the commission was suspended, leaving the commission itself still in existence without the means therefore of causing qualifications to be tested in any systematic manner, or securing for the public service the advantages of competition upon any extensive plan. I recommended in my annual message of December, 1877, the making of an appropriation for the resumption of the work of the commission. In the meantime, however, competitive examinations, under many embarrassments, have been conducted within limited spheres in the executive departments in Washington, and in a number of the custom houses and postoffices of the principal cities of the country, with a view to further test their effects, and in every instance they have been found to be as salutary as they are stated to have been under the administration of my predecessor. I think the economy, purity and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable, throughout the entire civil service of the Government, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform justice.

Reports from the Secretary of the Interior, from the Postmaster General, from the Postmaster in the city of New York, where such examinations have been some time on trial, and also from the Collector of the Port, the Naval Officer and the Surveyor in that city, and from the Postmasters and Collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rules cannot fail to be of decided benefit to the service. The reports of the Government officers in the city of New York especially bear decided testimony to the utility of open competitive examinations in their respective offices, showing that these examinations, and the excellent qualifications of those admitted to the service through them, have had a marked incidental effect upon the persons previously in the service, and particularly upon those aspiring to promotion. There has been on the part of those latter an increased interest in the work, and a desire to extend acquaintance with it beyond a particular desk, and thus the morale of the entire force has been raised. The examinations have been attended by many citizens, who have had an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the scope and character of the tests, and the method of determining the results, and those visitors have, without exception, approved the modes employed, and several of them have publicly attested their favorable opinion. Upon such considerations, I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the resumption of the work of the Civil Service Commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labor upon or under the commission as the Executive may direct. I am convinced that if a just and definite test of merit is enforced for admission to the public service, and in making promotions, such abuses as removal without good cause and partisan and official interference with the proper exercise of the appointing power will in large measure disappear. There are other administrative abuses to which the attention of Congress should be asked in this connection. Mere partisan appointment and the constant peril of removal without cause very naturally lead to an absorbing and mischievous political activity on the part of those thus appointed, which not only interferes with the due discharge of official duty, but is incompatible with the freedom of elections. Not without warrant in the view of several of my predecessors in the Presidential office, directly in accordance with the law of 1871 already cited, I endeavored, by regulations made on the 22d of June, 1877, to put some reasonable limits to such abuses. It may not be easy, and it may never, perhaps, be necessary to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of Federal officers. But, while their right to hold and freely express their opinions cannot be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their official duties, nor to use the authority of their office to enforce their own opinions, or to coerce the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy quite analogous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppression of the private citizen impose upon the Government the duty of protecting its officers and agents from arbitrary exactions. In whatever aspect considered, the practice of making levies for party purposes upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country. Though an officer should be as free as any other citizen to give his money in aid of his opinions or his party, he should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. If salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officers, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds. I recommend, therefore, such a revision and extension of the present statutes as shall secure to those in every grade of official life or public employment the protection with which a great and enlightened nation should guard those who are faithful in its service.

Foreign Relations.

Our relations with foreign countries have continued peaceful. With Great Britain there are still unsettled questions, growing out of the local laws of the maritime provinces, and the action of provincial authorities deemed to be in derogation of rights secured by treaty to American fishermen. The United States Minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for $105,305.02 in view of the damages received by American citizens at Fortune bay on the 6th day of January, 1878. The subject has been taken into consideration by the British Government, and an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examination, the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will at once be brought to the attention of the British Government with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the treaty of Washington. Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom. Some correspondence has also occurred with regard to the rescue and saving of life and property upon the lakes, which has resulted in important modifications of the previous regulations of the Dominion Government on the subject, in the interest of humanity and commerce.

In accordance with the joint resolution of the last session of Congress, Commissioners were appointed to represent the United States at the two International Exhibitions in Australia, one of which is now in progress at Sydney, and the other to be held next year at Melbourne. A desire has been expressed by our merchants and manufacturers interested in the important and growing trade with Australia that an increased provision should be made by Congress for the representation of our industries at the Melbourne Exhibition of next year, and the subject is respectfully submitted to your favorable consideration.

The assent of the Government has been given to the landing on the coast of Massachusetts of a new and independent transatlantic cable between France, by way of the French Island of St. Pierre and this country, subject to any future legislation of Congress on the subject. The conditions imposed, before allowing the connection with our shore to be established, are such as to secure its competition with any existing or future lines of marine cable, and preclude amalgamation therewith; to provide for entire equality of rights to our Government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and prevent any exclusive possession of the privilege as accorded by France to the disadvantage of any future cable communication between France and the United States which may be projected and accomplished by our citizens. An important reduction of the present rates of communication with Europe, felt to be too burdensome to the interests of our commerce, must necessarily flow from the establishment of this competing line. The attention of Congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulation by Congress of the whole subject of transmarine cables by my predecessor in his message of Dec. 7, 1875, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the importance of Congressional action in this matter.

The questions of grave importance with Spain, growing out of the incidents of the Cuban insurrection, have been for the most part happily and honorably settled. It may reasonably be anticipated that the commission now sitting in Washington for the decision of private cases in this connection will soon be able to bring its labors to a conclusion. The long-standing question of the East Florida claims has lately been renewed as a subject of correspondence, and may possibly require Congressional action for its final disposition.

A treaty with the Netherlands with respect to Consular rights and privileges similar to those with other powers has been signed and ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 31st of July last.

Negotiations for extradition treaties with the Netherlands and with Denmark are now in progress.

Some questions with Switzerland in regard to pauper and convict emigrants have arisen, but it is not doubted that they will be arranged upon a just and satisfactory basis. A question has also occurred with respect to an asserted claim by Swiss municipal authorities to exercise tutelage over the persons and property of Swiss citizens naturalized in this country. It is possible this may require adjustment by treaty. With the German empire frequent questions arise in connection with the subjects of naturalization and expatriation, but the Imperial Government has constantly manifested a desire to strictly maintain and comply with all treaty stipulations in regard to them.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to provide for a diplomatic representation at Athens, the legation to Greece has been withdrawn. There is now no channel of diplomatic communications between the two countries, and the expediency of providing for one in some form is submitted to Congress. Relations with Austria, Prussia, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, and Belgium continue amicable, and marked by no incident of especial importance.

A change of the personal head of the Government of Egypt has taken place. No change, however, has occurred in the relations between Egypt and the United States.

The action of the Egyptian Government in presenting to the city of New York one of the ancient obelisks which possess such historical interest is highly appreciated as a generous mark of international regard. If prosperity should attend the enterprise of its transportation across the Atlantic, its erection in a conspicuous position in the chief commercial city of the nation will be soon accomplished.

The treaty recently made between Japan and the United States in regard to the revision of former treaties, it is now believed, will be followed by similar action on the part of other treaty powers. The attention of Congress is again invited to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years since from Japan and China, which, with their accumulated interest, now amount to considerable sums. If any part of these funds is justly due to American citizens, they should receive it promptly, and whatever may have been received by the Government in excess of strictly-just demands should in some form be returned to the nations to whom it equitably belongs. The Government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States with a dispassionate fairness and to co-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding, and will be pressed with diligence. A question having arisen between China and Japan about the Loochoo islands, the United States Government has taken measures to inform those powers of its readiness to extend its good offices for the maintenance of peace, if they shall mutually deem it desirable, and find it practicable to avail themselves of the proffer.

It is a gratification to be able to announce that, through the judicious and energetic action of the military commanders of the two nations on each side of the Rio Grande, under the instructions of their respective Governments, raids and depredations have greatly successful, and, in localities where they were formerly destructive, have now almost wholly ceased. In view of this result, I entertain a confident expectation of the continuance of the prevalence of quiet on the border of the two countries.

The third installment of the award against Mexico under the Claims Commission of July 4, 1868, was duly paid, and has been put in course of distribution in pursuance of the act of Congress providing for the same. This satisfactory situation between the two countries leads me to anticipate an expansion of our trade with Mexico, and an increased contribution of capital and industry by our people to the development of the great resources of that country. I earnestly commend to the wisdom of Congress the provision of suitable legislation looking to this result.

Diplomatic intercourse with Colombia is again fully restored by the arrival of the Minister from that country to the United States. This is especially fortunate in view of the fact that the question of an interoceanic canal has recently assumed an important aspect, and is now under discussion with the Central American countries, through whose territory the canal by the Nicaragua route would have to pass. It is trusted that enlightened statesmanship on their part will see that the early prosecution of such a work will largely inure to the benefit, not only of their own citizens and those of the United States, but of the commerce of the civilized world. It is not doubted that, should the work be undertaken under the protective auspices of the United States, and upon satisfactory concessions for the right of way and its security by the Central American Governments, the capital for its completion would readily be furnished from this country and Europe, which might, failing such guarantees, prove inaccessible. Diplomatic relations with Chili have also been strengthened by the reception of a Ministry from that country. The war between Peru, Bolivia, and Chili still continues. The United States has not deemed it proper to interpose in the matter, further than to convey to all the Governments concerned the assurance that the friendly offices of the Government of the United States for the restoration of peace upon an honorable basis will be extended in case the belligerents shall exhibit a readiness to accept them. Cordial relations continue with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and trade with those countries is improving.

A provision for regular and more frequent mail communication in our ships between the ports of this country and the nations of South America seems to me to deserve the attention of Congress as an essential precursor of an enlargement of our commerce with them and an extension of our carrying trade.

A recent revolution in Venezuela has been followed by the establishment of a Provisional Government. This Government has not yet been formally recognized, and it is deemed desirable to await the proposed action of the people, which is expected to give it the sanction of constitutional forms.

A naval vessel has been sent to the Samoan islands to make surveys and take possession of the privileges ceded to the United States by Samoa in the harbor of Pago-Pago. A coaling station is to be established there, which will be convenient and useful to United States vessels.

The subject of opening diplomatic relations with Roumania and Servia, now become independent sovereignties, is at present under consideration, and is the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

There is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries, and it is believed that with judicious action in regard to its development it can and will be still more enhanced, and that American products and manufactures will find new and expanding markets. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers upon this subject, under the system now adopted, have resulted in obtaining much valuable information, which has been, and will continue to be, laid before Congress and the public from time to time.

Condition of Alaska.

The third article of the treaty with Russia of March 30, 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States, provides that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, with the exception of the uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty of property and religion. The uncivilized tribes are subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to the aboriginal tribes of the country. Both the obligations of this treaty and the necessities of the people require that some organized form of government over the Territory of Alaska be adopted. There appears to be no law for the arrest of persons charged with common-law offenses, such as assault, robbery, and murder, and no magistrate authorized to issue or execute process in such cases. Serious difficulties have already arisen from offenses of this character, not only among citizens of the United States but of other countries who have engaged in mining, fishing, and other business operations within the Territory. A bill authorizing the appointment of Justices of the Peace and constables, and the arrest and detention of persons charged with criminal offenses, and providing for an appeal to United States courts for the District of Oregon of suitable cases will, at the proper time, be submitted to Congress.

Public Finances.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $273,827,184.46. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $266,947,883.53, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $6,879,300.93. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1, 1879, $79,843,663.61; estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year, $208,156,336.39. Total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1879, actual expenditures, $91,683,385.10. For the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $172,316,614.90, making the total expenditures $264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of $24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be $288,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $278,097,364.39, leaving a surplus of $9,902,635.61 for that year. The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and present fiscal years, amounting to $21,747,249.60, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year, but, these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of the existing law.

Army and Navy.

The Secretary of War reports that the War Department estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $40,380,428.93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to Congress from that department during a period of at least twelve years. He concurs with the General of the Army in recommending such legislation as will authorize the enlistment of the full number of 25,000 men for the line of the army, exclusive of the 3,460 men required for detached duty, and therefore not available for service in the field. He also recommends that Congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of a large number of abandoned military posts and reservations, which, though very valuable in themselves, have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advance of civilization and settlement. He unites with the Quartermaster General in recommending that an appropriation be made for the construction of a cheap and perfectly fire-proof building for the safe storage of a vast amount of money, accounts, vouchers, claims and other valuable records, now in the Quartermaster General's office, and exposed to great risk of total destruction by fire. He also recommends, in conformity with the views of the Judge Advocate General, some declaratory legislation in reference to the military statute of limitation, as applied to the crime of desertion. In these several recommendations I concur.

The Secretary of War further reports that the work for the improvement in the South pass of the Mississippi river, under contract with Mr. James B. Eads, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, has been prosecuted during the past year with a greater measure of success in the attainment of results than during any previous year. The channel, through the south pass, which, at the beginning of June, 1875, had the depth of only seven and a half feet of water, had, on the 8th of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty-six feet, having a width of not less than twenty-five and a central depth of thirty feet. Payments have been made in accordance with the statute as the work progressed, amounting in the aggregate to $4,250,000, and further payments will become due, as provided by the statute and in the event of success in maintaining the channel now secured. The reports of the General of the Army and of his subordinates present a full and detailed account of the military operations for the repression of hostilities among the Indians of the Ute and Apache tribes, and praise is justly awarded to the officers and troops engaged for promptness, skill, and courage displayed. The past year has been one of almost unbroken peace and quiet on the Mexican frontier, and there is reason to believe that the efforts of this Government and Mexico to maintain order in that region will prove eminently successful.

This department was enabled during the past year to find temporary, though crowded, accommodations and a safe depository for a portion of its records in the completed East wing of the building designed for the State, War and Navy Departments. The construction of the North wing of the building—a part of the structure intended for the use of the War Department—is being carried forward with all possible dispatch, and the work should receive from Congress such liberal appropriation as will secure its speedy completion.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows continued improvement in that branch of the service during the last fiscal year. Extensive repairs have been made upon vessels, and two ships have been completed and made ready for sea. The total expenditure of the year ended June 30, 1879, including specific appropriations not estimated for by the department, were $13,555,710.09. The expenses chargeable to the year, after deducting the amount of these special appropriations, were $13,343,317.79; but this is subject to a reduction of $283,725.07, that amount having been drawn upon warrants, but not paid out during the year. The amount of appropriations applicable to the last fiscal year was $14,538,646.17. There was, therefore, a balance of $1,479,054.37 remaining unexpended and to the credit of the department on June 30, 1879. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1881, are $14,864,147.95, which exceed the appropriations for the present fiscal year $361,897.28. The reason for this increase is explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations available for the present fiscal year are $14,502,250.67, which will, in the opinion of the Secretary, answer all the ordinary demands of the service. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1879, was $5,770,404.12, of which $1,095,440.33 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period $4,674,963.79. If the expenditures of the remaining two-thirds of the year do not exceed the proportion for these four months, there will remain unexpended at the end of the year $477,359.30 of the current appropriations.

The report of the Secretary shows the gratifying fact that, among all the disbursing officers of the pay corps of the navy, there is not one who is a defaulter to the extent of a single dollar. I unite with him in recommending the removal of the Observatory to a more healthful location. That institution reflects credit upon the nation, and has obtained the approbation of scientific men in all parts of the world. Its removal from its present locality would not only be conducive to the health of its officers and professors, but would greatly increase its usefulness.

United States Marshals.

The appropriation for judicial expenses which has heretofore been made for the Department of Justice in gross was subdivided at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of Marshals and their deputies either in the service of process or for the discharge of other duties, and since July 30 these officers have continued the discharge of their duties without compensation from the Government, taking upon themselves the necessary incidental outlays as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unavoidable instances has the proper execution of the process of the United States failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriation. This course of official conduct on the part of the officers, highly creditable to their fidelity, was advised by the Attorney General, who informed them, however, that they would necessarily have to rely for their compensation upon the prospect of future legislation by Congress. I therefore especially recommend that immediate appropriation be made by Congress for this purpose. The act making the principal appropriation for the Department of Justice at previous sessions has uniformly contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1870, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870,' entitled 'An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the United States, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." No appropriation was made for this purpose for the current year. As no general election of members of Congress occurred, the omission was a matter of little practical importance. Such election will, however, take place during the ensuing year, and the appropriation made for the pay of Marshals and deputies should be sufficient to embrace compensation for the services they may be required to perform at such elections.

The Courts.

The business of the Supreme Court is at present largely in arrears. It cannot be expected that more causes can be decided than are now disposed of in its annual session, or that by any assiduity the distinguished Magistrates who compose the court can accomplish more than is now done. In the courts of many of the circuits, also, the business has increased to such an extent that the delay of justice will call the attention of Congress to an appropriate remedy. It is believed that all is done in each circuit which can be fairly expected from its judicial force. The evils arising from delay are less heavily felt by the United States than by private suitors, as its causes are advanced by the courts when it is seen that they involve the discussion of questions of a public character. The remedy suggested by the Attorney General is the appointment of additional Circuit Judges, and the creation of an intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals, which shall relieve the Supreme Court of a part of its jurisdiction, while a larger force is also obtained for the performance of circuit duties. I recommend this suggestion to the consideration of Congress. It would seem to afford a complete remedy, and would involve, if ten additional Circuit Judges are appointed, an expenditure at the present rate of salaries of not more than $60,000 a year, which would certainly be small in comparison with the objects to be attained.

The Postoffice.

The report of the Postmaster General bears testimony to the general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were $30,041,982.86, being $764,465.91 more than the revenues of the preceding year. The amount realized from the sale of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes and postal-cards was $764,465.91 more than in the preceding year, and $2,387,559.23 more than in 1877. The expenditures of the department were $33,449,899.45, of which the sum of $376,461.63 was paid on liabilities incurred in preceding years. The expenditures during the year were $801,209.77 less than in the preceding year. This reduction is to be attributed mainly to the operation of the law passed June 17, 1878, changing the compensation of Postmasters from a commission on the value of stamps sold to a commission on the stamps canceled. The amount drawn from the treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the department, was $3,031,454.96, being $2,276,197.56 less than in the preceding year. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are estimated at $39,920,900, and the receipts from all sources at $32,210,000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for out of the treasury of $7,710,900. The relations of the department with the railroad companies have been harmonized, notwithstanding the general reduction by Congress of their compensation by the appropriation for special facilities, and the railway postal lines have been greatly extended, especially in the Southern States. The interests of the railway mail service would be greatly promoted and its expenditures could be readily controlled by the classification of the employes of the railway mail service as recommended by the Postmaster General, the appropriation for salaries, with respect to which the maximum limit is already fixed by law to be made in gross. The Postmaster General recommends an amendment to the law regulating an increase of compensation for increased service and increased speed on star routes, so as to enable him to advertise for such increased service and speed. He also suggests the advantages to accrue to the commerce of the country from the enactment of a general law authorizing contracts with American-built steamers carrying the American flag for transporting the mail between the United States and ports of the West Indies and South America at a fixed maximum price per mile, the amount to be expended being regulated by annual appropriations in like manner with the amount for the domestic star service. The arrangement made by the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury for the collection of duties on books received in the mail from foreign countries has proved so satisfactory in its practical operation that the recommendation is now made that Congress extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1879, under which this arrangement was made, so as to apply to all other dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

The Indians.

The reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, setting forth the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes on our territory, the measures taken to advance the civilization and prosperity, and the progress already achieved by them, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The general conduct of our Indian population has been so satisfactory that the occurrence of two disturbances which resulted in bloodshed and destruction of property is all the more to be lamented. The history of the outbreak on the White River Ute Reservation in Western Colorado has become so familiar by elaborate reports in the public press that its remarkable incidents need not be stated here in detail. It is expected that the settlement of this difficulty will lead to such arrangements as will prevent further hostile contests between the Indians and the border settlements in Western Colorado. The other disturbance occurred at the Mescalero Agency in New Mexico, where Victoria, the head of a small band of marauders, after committing many atrocities, being vigorously chased by a military force, made his way across the Mexican border, and is now on a foreign soil. While these occurrences, in which a comparatively small number of Indians were engaged, are most deplorable, a vast majority of our Indian population have fully justified the expectations of those who believe that by humane and peaceful influences the Indian can be led to abandon the habits of savage life, and to develop a capacity for useful and civilized occupations. What they have already accomplished is shown in the pursuit of agricultural and mechanical work. The remarkable success which has attended the experiment of employing as freighters a class of Indians hitherto counted among the wildest and most intractable, and the general and urgent desire expressed by them for the education of their children, may be taken as sufficient proof that they will be found capable of accomplishing much more if they continue to be wisely and fairly guided. The Indian policy sketched in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the object of which is to make liberal provision for the education of Indian youth, to settle the Indians upon farm-lots in severalty, to give them title in fee to their farms inalienable for a certain number of years, and when their wants are thus provided for to dispose by sale of the lands on their reservations not occupied and used by them, a fund to be formed out of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, which will gradually relieve the Government of the expenses now provided for by annual appropriations, must commend itself as just and beneficial to the Indians and as also calculated to remove those obstructions which the existence of large reservations presents to the settlement and development of the country. I, therefore, earnestly recommend the enactment of a law enabling the Government to give Indians a title in fee inalienable for twenty-five years to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. I also repeat the recommendation in my first annual message that a law be passed admitting Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having, by their own labor, supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the benefit of the Homestead act, and to grant them patents containing the same provision of inalienability for a certain period.

The experiment of sending a number of Indian children of both sexes to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Virginia, to receive elementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other useful industries, has led to results so promising that it was thought expedient to turn over the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to the Interior Department for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now 158 pupils, selected from various tribes, and is in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Pacific slope in a similar manner, at Forest Grove, in Oregon. These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress and to the philanthropic munificence of the American people.

Last spring information was received of the organization of an extensive movement in the Western States, the object of which was the occupation by unauthorized persons of certain lands in the Indian Territory ceded by the Cherokees to the Government for the purpose of settlement by other Indian tribes. On the 29th of April I issued a proclamation warning all persons against participation in such an attempt, and by the co-operation of a military force the invasion was promptly checked. It is my purpose to protect the rights of the Indian inhabitants of that Territory to the full extent of the Executive; but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that a Territory so large and so fertile, with a population so sparse, and so great a wealth of unused resources, will be found more exposed to the repetition of such attempts as happened this year when the surrounding States were most densely settled, and the westward movement of our population looks still more eagerly for fresh lands to occupy. Under such circumstances the difficulty of maintaining the Indian Territory in its present state will greatly increase, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it would do well to prepare for such a contingency. I therefore fully approve of the advice given to them by the Secretary of the Interior on a recent occasion to divide among themselves, in severalty, as large a quantity of their lands as they can cultivate, to acquire individual title in fee, instead of their present tribal ownership in common, and consider in what manner the balance of their lands may be disposed of by the Government for their benefit. By adopting such a policy they would more certainly secure for themselves the value of their possessions, and at the same time promote their progress in civilization and prosperity, than by endeavoring to perpetuate the present state of things in the Territory.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made was, in the Forty-fifth Congress, referred to a joint committee of both houses for inquiry and report. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the decision of the question, then in prospect, would arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as the Indians themselves. Since then, the committee having reported, the question has been decided in the negative by a vote in the House of Representatives. For the reason here stated, and in view of the fact that further uncertainty on this point will be calculated to obstruct other much-needed legislation, to weaken the discipline of the service and to unsettle salutary measures now in progress for the government and improvement of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that the decision arrived at by Congress at its last session be permitted to stand.

Timber Thefts.

The efforts made by the Department of the Interior to arrest the depredations on the timber lands of the United States have been continued, and have met with considerable success. A large number of cases of trespass have been prosecuted in the courts of the United States. Others have been settled, the trespassers offering to make payment to the Government for the value of the timber taken by them. The proceeds of these prosecutions and settlements turned into the treasury far exceed in amount the sums appropriated by Congress for this purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact that the destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is proposed that if the present policy is vigorously pursued, and sufficient protection to that end made by Congress, such trespasses—at least those on a large scale—can be entirely suppressed, except in the Territories, where timber for the daily requirements of the population cannot, under the present state of the law, be otherwise obtained. I therefore earnestly invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a law be enacted enabling the Government to sell timber from the public lands without conveying the fee where such lands are principally valuable for the timber thereon, such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guarding against a sweeping destruction of the forests. The enactment of such a law appears to become a more pressing necessity every day.

Agricultural Bureau.

My recommendations in former messages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural productions as compared with our home consumption, and the largely increased and highly-profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. We must look to its continued maintenance for substantial resources. There is no branch of industry in which labor, directed by scientific knowledge, yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor, and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The omission to render such aid is not a wise economy, but on the contrary undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well-directed efforts by the Government to promote this vital interest. The result already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the Department of Agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the Commissioner, with a view to placing the department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established. Appropriations are needed for a more complete laboratory, for the establishment of a Veterinary Division and a Division of Forestry, and for an increase of force. The requirements for these and other purposes indicated in the report of the Commissioner, under the head of "Immediate Necessities of the Department," will not involve any expenditure of money that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interests of agriculture.

Education.

It is gratifying to learn from the Bureau of Education the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests upon Congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action in States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia. The wise forethought of the founders of our Government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the common-school systems of the newer States, but laid foundations for the maintenance of their universities, of colleges of agriculture and mechanic art. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all these interests and the extension of some advantages to every portion of the country, it is hoped, will receive your favorable consideration.

Capitol Library.

To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the foremost cares of the national Legislature. The library gathered at the Capitol still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly-increasing stores. The magnitude and importance of the collection, increased, as it is, by the deposits made under the laws of copyright, by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution, call for building accommodations which shall be at once adequate and fire-proof. The location of such public buildings, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future, is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of Congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which should unite all suffrages, and which should no longer be delayed.

Washington Monument.

The Joint Commission created by the act of Congress of Aug. 2, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington National monument, of which commission the President is a member, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure entire success of this part of the work. A massive layer of masonry has been introduced below the original foundation, widening the base, increasing the stability of the structure, and rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is earnestly recommended that such further appropriation be made for the continued prosecution of the work as may be necessary for the completion of this national monument at an early day.

District of Columbia.

In former messages, impressed with the importance of the subject, I have taken occasion to recommend to Congress the adoption of a generous policy toward the District of Columbia. The report of the Commissioners of the District herewith transmitted contains suggestions and recommendations, to all of which I earnestly invite your careful attention. I ask your early and favorable consideration of the views which they express as to urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes of the Potomac and its eastern branch within the limits of the city, and for the repair of streets of the capital, heretofore laid with wooden blocks, and by delay rendered almost impassable and a source of imminent danger to the health of its citizens. The means at the disposal of the Commissioners are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of these important works and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the Federal treasury. The filling of the flats in front of the city will add to the adjacent lands and parks now owned by the United States a large and valuable domain, sufficient, it is thought, to reimburse its entire cost, and will also, as an incidental result, secure the permanent improvement of the river for the purpose of navigation.

The constitution having invested Congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, its citizens must, of necessity, look to Congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests, and as the territory of this District is the common property of the people of the United States, who, equally with its resident citizens, are interested in the prosperity of their capital, I cannot doubt that you will be amply sustained by the general voice of the country in any measure you may adopt for this purpose.

I also invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the wants of the public schools of this District, as exhibited in the report of the Commissioners. While the number of pupils is rapidly increasing, no adequate provision exists for a corresponding increase of school accommodation, and the Commissioners are without the means to meet this urgent need. A number of the buildings now used for school purposes are rented, and are in important particulars unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia is surely entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the National Government as in the several States and Territories, to which munificent grants of the public lands have been made for the endowment of schools and universities.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1879.

Pertinent Queries.

What does the billet doux? What check did counter sign? Who ever saw a hood wink? Who ever saw a pig iron? What does egg plant? Why did the thunder bolt? Who ever heard a foot ball? Why did the dew drop? Where does a clock work? What did plow share? Who ever saw a wheel wright? For whom did penny weight? Who did tin foil? What did brandy smash? What did grass plot? What was it grape shot? What did the goose pick pocket? What did the goose berry? Is it jokes that Jim cracks?

THE cost of keeping cattle per year in Texas is $1.50 per head, or $1,500 per 1,000.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Wash the hair thoroughly in rain water, with a good deal of borax dissolved in it.

PUMPKIN-PIE MADE OF SQUASH.—Take a good-sized crooked-necked squash, one-quarter of a pound of butter to a milk-pan of squash. Sweeten to taste. A bottle of cream; one quart of milk, unless too thin. Season with mace, a little nutmeg, brandy and rose-water. One dozen eggs and a little salt—eggs beaten.

A CURE FOR STAMMERING.—A correspondent says: Go into a room where you will be quiet and alone; get some book that will interest but not excite you, and read for two hours *slowly*, keeping your teeth together. Do the same thing every two or three days, or once a week, if very tiresome, always taking care to read *slowly* and *distinctly*, moving the lips, but not the teeth.

A NICE DISH.—Two eggs, one pint of milk, bakers' bread—as it is more porous—cut into thin slices; dip the bread into the batter and fry each side brown in butter. Then boil one cup of sugar in two cups of water, and, after adding vanilla or lemon flavoring, pour over the bread, and cover dish so as to steam and keep hot. It is well to reserve part of the sauce to put on each slice when serving.

TO MAKE ROCK CAKES.—Break six eggs in a basin, beat them till very light; add one pound of pounded sugar, and when this is well mixed with the eggs dredge in gradually half a pound of flour; add a few currants. Mix all well together, and put the dough with a fork on the baking-tin, making it look as rough as possible. Bake the cakes in a moderate oven for half an hour. When done allow them to cool, and store them away in a tin canister in a dry place.

TO SOFTEN HARD WATER.—Take two pounds of washing soda and one pound of common lime, and boil in five gallons of water for two or three hours; then stand away to settle, and dip off the clear water from the top and put into a jug. Can be used for washing dishes or cleaning, and one teacupful in a boiler of clothes, put in after the water is hot, will whiten the clothes and soften the water, without injury to the hands or clothes. I use an old iron pot to make it in.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—Ingredients: Two pounds of raw sweet potato, half pound of brown sugar, one-third of a pound of butter, one gill of cream, one grated nutmeg, a small piece of lemon-peel, and four eggs. Boil the potato well and mash thoroughly, passing it through a colander; while it is warm mix in sugar and butter; beat eggs and yelks together, and add when the potato is cold; add a table-spoonful of sifted flour; mix in the grated lemon-peel and nutmeg very thoroughly; butter a pan, and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderately hot oven. May be eaten with wine sauce.

Emperor and Father.

The following incident is related of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Soon after he was assigned to duty as midshipman, his vessel was wrecked off the coast of Denmark. The Admiral commanding resolved to save the young man, and ordered him to take charge of the first boat which put off from the doomed ship. The Grand Duke disdained safety thus bought, and declined.

"My duty is here," he said to the Admiral, "and I must be the last to leave the ship."

"Do you not understand, sir," exclaimed the Admiral, "that you are under my command? and do you dare refuse obedience to my orders?"

"I know my duty," answered the midshipman, "and I will obey any orders you may see fit to give me, except an order to leave the ship, where my duty now commands me to remain."

The Admiral gave up his point, and Alexis was the last man to leave the ship, and, after landing, was promptly ordered under arrest for disobedience of orders. He submitted without a murmur. The Admiral sent dispatches to the Emperor detailing the affair, and the Emperor wrote:

"I approve your having placed the Midshipman Alexis under arrest for disobedience, and I bless my boy for having disobeyed."

A True Republican.

M. Grevy, President of the French republic, is one of the most unostentatious and good-humored of men. Although always a well-dressed man, he would insist on wearing a soft, black felt wide-awake, till he became Chief of the state, when his constitutional advisers made it a Cabinet question that he should invest in a tall hat. He gave in with a sigh. They tell an anecdote of him that is quite characteristic. Unlike most official Frenchmen, he believes enough in his own country to invest in her funds, and the other day went to the Bank of France to receive his dividends. He was already President of the republic, yet he quietly placed himself in the *queue* and waited his turn, sandwiched between a petty employe and a green-grocer's wife. Suddenly a high official of the bank espied him, but was scarcely able to believe his own eyes, and when he did almost fainted with horror. The President was forthwith accosted with all honors, and bidden to quit the *queue*, that his money might be paid him at once. "Many thanks," he answered, "but I really don't mind waiting." And the Chief Magistrate of the republic—a true liberal in every sense of that word—quietly bided his time. The humblest citizen was not to lose a moment of time on his account.

Fergus Ferguson's Creed.

Rev. Fergus Ferguson, having been arraigned before the United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland, on the charge of heresy, recently condensed his idea of Christian orthodoxy into the following six points:

"There is a God; man is a being made in the image and after the likeness of God; Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and the Savior of the world; the church, as the body of Christ, is the organization in which the spirit of God fitly dwells, and by which, therefore, the mind of God, as contained in the sacred scriptures, may be most fully and clearly made known to the world in order that the world might be brought back to God; and that the Bible is the Word of God."

A Sample Case.

In 1863, a malignant form of erysipelas suddenly broke out in one of the largest surgical wards of the Asylum Hospital at Baton Rouge, La., which contained at that time over 600 patients.

The physician in charge and the Medical Inspector in the United States Army having made a thorough examination of the hospital, outbuildings and entire inclosure, found everything scrupulously neat and clean, and could discover no cause for the outbreak. But on going outside of the inclosure they found that, in consequence of a defect in the drain, the water in which the soiled garments and bed-clothes of the patients were cleaned, had poured out and spread over an acre of ground.

Here was the cause. The germs of the disease, having multiplied a thousand-fold in the accumulated filth, were taken up and borne by the wind to the hospital. And it was a corroborative fact that those occupying beds nearest the overflow were the first infected; and that from these the disease spread from bed to bed. On removing the cause the epidemic was arrested.

A Dangerous Talent.

Next to a gift for inventing, there is scarcely any more dangerous than that of a talent for singing, especially in the case of a woman. In a fatal hour a girl of 16 is pronounced by some one reputed an authority on such points to have a magnificent voice. Visions of a future Grisi or Gerster are aroused in the breast of her family, and it is presently assumed that, if she can but be furnished with adequate instruction for a few years, rivulets of gold will begin to flow in. Thereupon the resources of the family are concentrated on the prima donna of the future, whose voice, in ninety-nine cases out of 100, so far from rivaling the stars of the opera-house, scarcely enables her, after hard toil and a world of trouble, temptation and mortification, to earn her livelihood.

A Cruel Husband.

"Did you wipe your feet on the mat, Fred, as you came in?" "Well, no, I didn't, deary. I thought—" "That's just like you; coming right in on this brand-new carpet without once thinking of the labor it costs to—" "But I thought, my own one—" "Yes, I suppose you did think, but not as you should have, or you wouldn't have come in on such a muddy day without wiping your feet." "But I thought—there, now, let me finish—I thought, you know, it would do if I wiped my shoes on the mat, and deferred wiping my feet until I'd shelled off the outside wrappers and there was a towel handy." Alas! for the evasion! She could forgive him all but that.

AN elopement, followed by a marriage in England, is not regarded as a legal marriage in France.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated detectives on the face of the earth. [illegible] 550 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are caught. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how honest men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; [illegible] read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. [illegible] Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

[illegible]

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

[illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 11, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

In this issue of the COURIER will be found the president's message in full. Also, the annual reports of the several departments and bureaus of the government.

◆

The Decatur Democrat says that Mr. Tilden "does nothing to create a boom in his own behalf." Which is proof sufficient that the editor of the Democrat knows nothing about Mr. Tilden.

◆

In declining to allow the use of his name as a presidential candidate, Mr. Seymour said:

"When I see tottering gray-beards, about the edge of the grave, engaged in a scramble for place and power, I am reminded of Holbein's 'Dance of Death.' I have a morbid horror of such a picture, and I shall never be found making one in such a cotillion."

◆

Our own statesmen, Mr. T. A. Hendricks, is rather fast for a prudent man. He would appear to much better advantage by not declining the vice presidency before he is asked to accept it. It seems that Mr. Hendricks is not "in the hands of his friends."—Decatur Democrat.

If we are not greatly mistaken the Democrat itself has repeatedly insisted upon the nomination of the old ticket. So has every other Tilden paper. For the information of our bombastic Buckeye friend, we beg leave to say that "our own statesman" was the candidate for the vice presidency on that ticket.

◆

Hayes' and Sherman's recomendations as to the finances of the country, have knocked the bottom out of the Sherman boom for president in Indiana. Jayhawker (republican) says that "The republicans could have carried Indiana three weeks ago by five thousand majority, on the issues as they then stood. To-day they could not carry it by thirty thousand votes for Sherman, and, perhaps, Blaine would lose it by ten thousand votes." Hon. John C. New, chairman of the republican state central committee, and late treasurer of the United States, says: "I do not indorse Mr. Sherman's recommendations on the finances. God, good crops, and the industry of the people have made the greenback worth as much as the gold dollar, but Mr. Sherman is trying to create the impression that he did it. He did not approve the Silver Bill, but he afterwards addmitted that he was wrong. The whole influence of the treasury department has been against the Silver Act."

Col. W. R. Holloway thinks Sherman made "A devil of a mistake. The return to good times has been rapid under the present financial system, and any meddling with it is not only dangerous, but criminal, if it should bring a collapse. Mr. Sherman has busted himself so far as Indiana is concerned. With his financial views he could not be elected township trustee in this state."

Another influential Indiana republican is of the opinion that "Hayes should remove Sherman from his cabinet, for it is now evident that he is the tool of the few men who can control the gold of the country, and he is trying to squeeze the value of all the property in this nation down to the compass of the gold which the gang could by."

That leaves Grant cock of the walk in Indiana, with Blaine a good second, so far as the republicans are concerned.

◆

HAZZARD IN LIMBO.

The Government's Guardian Angels Hovering 'round Him.

A Deputy U. S. Marshal Escorts Him Back to Back.

It will be remembered that one Geo. Hazzard was once a resident of Auburn; that he was interested in the First National Bank; that he swindled a number of our citizens to the tune of several thousand dollars; that he was indicted by the grand jury of DeKalb county eight several times; that he went into bankruptcy, and filed false schedules and swore to the correctness of the same. For this last offense he was indicted by the United States grand jury, gave bond for his appearance in the United States circuit court at Indianapolis, and failing to appear at the time set for trial Judge Gresham declared the bond forfeited and ordered Hazzard's arrest for the violation of federal laws. A deputy United States marshal went to Chicago last Saturday to arrest Hazzard, but found him in charge of the notorious constable Geo. Hartman on some trumped up charge in order to evade the authority of the federal court. On Tuesday morning the U. S. marshal swore out a warrant for the arrest of the constable and Hazzard's nefarious gang of attorneys, all of whom were concerned in the conspiracy to obstruct the federal laws. Hazzard was surrendered to the United States authorities and taken to Indianapolis. His gang of hired conspirators were each placed under bond of $1,000 for their appearance for preliminary examination on Friday morning. Hazzard longs to see his bosom friend, the Hon, (?) E. Henderson.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

By Prof. W. H. MacIntosh.

TEACHING WITH SYSTEM.

To KEEP school, the master rings his bell and boys and girls rush tumultuously into the school-house, noisily seize upon their books and slates, and then look around the room.

A noisy call to class is followed by the heavy tramp of feet, and the first to arrive seat themselves and allow others to pass them with an occasional stumble over out-stretched feet, or slide themselves sideways along the seat.

There is no attention to position of the body, neither on the part of those at seat or class. Books are held as owners choose and the master does most of the talking.

As there is little study, there is not much to recite, and classes are dismissed no wiser than when called. The routine goes rapidly on, reading classes succeed each other and the hour for recess comes. Following like an explosion—the signal—a rude throng hasten from their seats and divide near the door, some to take a lunch from their dinner, others to gain the open air, which fact is made known by outcries which may be heard a half mile away.

Other divisions of the school-day are but a repetition of profitless exercises, and night comes to close the costly folly.

To TEACH school, the qualified, earnest young person has examined over night and planned his day's work. He has anticipated obscure points in lessons, determined their length according to the ability of his pupils and comes to his work with resolution to help his school onward.

His floor is swept clean, a small supply of stove-wood is neatly piled by the stove, an old broom stands by the door for use in removing dirt from boot or shoe, the room is warm and the atmosphere is pure. As the children come in they remove their hat or cap and take seats or go out to play until the near approach of school-time.

The teacher greets his pupil kindly and they reply with respect. The signal for the session is quietly answered; pupils seated in quiet, listen while the teacher reads a few verses from the Scripture. In some schools a short song follows and then a low, distinct signal directs the attention to study. A few minutes pass, then a class rising, passes with careful step to recitation, and all sit at once. Interest is centered on recitations and attention is close and general. The teacher observes disorder or noisy study and instantly arrests the recitation, a general silence succeeds and a firm authoritative gaze compels order and a resumption of study.

Intermission arrives and the girls pass out in order; five minutes later the boys also have recess, the teacher observing the sports indulged and notes behavior. An injury is redressed, rudeness is checked and language, when bad, is sternly rebuked. Again in the schoolroom until the small clock over the blackboard indicates the hour of noon. Now, certain ones distribute dinner baskets and children are grouped by families to quietly and with cheerful talk take their mid-day meal. Fragments are replaced in the baskets and then out to play.

Chance passers by addressing children receive respectful reply. Again at work, books and slates are moved with care, the lips give out no whispered sound. Small children print their lessons, make figures and when their last short lesson is heard are excused—where parents do not object—a half hour before the larger ones.

School apparatus that can be used, is used. The map of Indiana is daily brought into use for a few minutes to locate town and city and name of county. The teacher himself learns for the lesson the location of half a dozen counties and their county-seat. He at the stated time points them out, names them, teaches them, and by the close of the term his school is acquainted with the position of many counties. A dissected map is used in learning boundaries and comparative areas, and Webster's unabridged dictionary is in constant use correcting pronunciation and supplying definitions.

An effort is begun and continued till successful to secure the use of approved text books. Ray's ancient arithmetics and McNally's obsolete geographies are exchanged for the modern French and the approved Harper series of text books. Classes are increased in size and diminished in number. The teacher makes out the work of a month, equalizes the lessons, endeavors to make the subjects understood and on the last week of each month holds examination. Each pupil is carefully examined in what he has gone over and a correct and complete record is made of the result. A grade is given; children are instructed that 90 per cent. in a branch, has reference only to the scholarship of the pupil in that part gone over during the month. The teacher begins by grading justly, and the record becomes of value in proportion as it is actually true.

The teacher keeps his register in ink only. Once a week he copies from his informal record on loose paper, into the register; the work is done neatly and completely, and may be relied upon as accurate, since done with care.

As trustee, or superintendent, or patron visits the school, the register, grade book and programme are examined, and their condition and information disclose the organization and conduct of the school.

The teacher expends effort upon classes, not individuals. It is as easy to instruct a score as a single person, and time is saved by it. There is no rule for the number of classes, but teachers blunder when there are more than twenty-four. Arrangement for study between recitations is advisable.

All good schools employ a system of signals, which are of great value in securing order when implicitly obeyed. The tap of a pencil, distinct not loud, is cheap and practicable. The method by count or by word is good, but not the best.

The skilled, competent teacher has the ability to secure good recitations from pupils, and this is a considerable element of success. He does this to a great degree in three ways: by assigning lessons which the children can learn; by doing this work with care, showing how to study them, and by letting the class do their own reciting.

Continual review is necessary to fix facts in mind. Teaching is valuable according to its thoroughness. "Going through" books does children very little good.

If county and state geography, fundamental arithmetic, plain writing, correct spelling and natural reading were mastered, all other education would depend upon the energy of the pupil. Education does not perfect the morals and intellect, but it presents the necessity and advantages, lays the foundation and leaves each person to become the arbiter of his own destiny. The attempt to carry a youth into position, is illustrated in the collegiate course, which bears him on through class after class to the close of the senior year, honors him at commencement and then dropping him sees him fall into obscurity from which few emerge. Selfsustaining education inspires with courage, shows inherent power and sends the youth into action with few but well-mastered principles which are sources of strength and rules for guidance.

Combining a knowledge of human nature with system, there is pleasure to the teacher and interest to children in the continuance and execution of plans for controlling, guiding and influencing to a beneficent purpose the movements of mind. The more force can be concealed and voluntary assistance given, the heartier will be the support children will give their teacher. Adroit management, ingenious contrivance and unwavering resolution will cause children to act from momentary selfinterest, and the genuine live teacher will find a large amount of enjoyment and increasing interest in planning his work, and employing the very vigor of life in his pupils, to efficient means of improving them and adding to his reputation as a skillfull, ingenious and enterprising teacher.

◆

We see by the Indianapolis Democrat and several other papers that Major Edgar Henderson, of this city, is spoken of as auditor of state in case General Mahlon D. Manson, the old warrior, is nominated for governor. We do not know whether Major Henderson is a candidate for any office or not, but should he ever be placed on a state ticket he would run far ahead of the ticket in this locality, and make a mighty lively campaign and as Madison county has never yet had a candidate on the state ticket, in case of the change spoken of above the democracy of the state would do well to look this way for a candidate.

Henderson; that name sounds familiar, about as much so as Hazzard, and the two are about on an equality in this community. Mr. Henderson could count on his fingers all the votes he would get in DeKalb county.

◆

Cupp's Corners

Some time ago I sent you a few items of neighborhood news, and among the rest I gave the particulars of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. David Krider. In doing so I used no personalities, and I am sure I did not intend to offend any one. The COURIER of last week contains the following:

"Somebody has got after 'Rural,' our last week's correspondent from Cupp's Corners, and he should be on his guard at all times, for the following was received in a lady's hand-writing:

'EDITORS COURIER:—We think Bro. Rural made an ass of himself corresponding from Cupp's Corners and reporting the golden wedding. Make a few more corrections and then blow your big nose, Bro. Rural.'"

Now, Messrs. Editors, I think comment on the above is unnecessary. Your lady (?) correspondent is undoubtedly a very hightoned, moral and chaste (?) young lady, and would make a fortune writing for a Sunday-school paper. As to the big nose, I would not take a thousand dollars for it, it is a GREAT DEAL better than none. The allwise Creator in His goodness and mercy gave me that big nose to blow, and I am going to blow it whenever it needs blowing, dear sister. RURAL.

◆

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Emily Fuller, deceased, will sell at private sale, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of section two, (2), in township number thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing forty acres more or less.

TERMS: One third cash, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on said premises, said notes to draw interest at six per cent., and waive valuation and appraisement laws. Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my residence in said county until Saturday the 3rd day of January, 1880, at ten o'clock A. M., when said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder, provided said bid is not less than appraised value of said premises.

HENRY HINES, Executor.

Educational Correspondence.

EDITORS COURIER:—

I notice that you have an educational column in your paper, and although you do not say so, I presume that it is open to all who wish to contribute. I noticed and article in last weeks paper headed "Scholarship in teachers." Now, while I would not say one word that would in any way cast a reflection upon our worthy superintendent, or any one officer, I do intend to take the part of the teachers in what I may say. I have followed teaching most of the time for eight years. And during all that time the teacher has been continually urged to improve himself for his work, and I presume I shall continue to hear it, for the officers are paid to parade this before the teachers. And while I have heard so much, I have seen enough to convince me that they HAVE improved. If our schools are better, it is because the teachers are better, and that they are better, no one who understands anything of our school system, will deny. What a change in methods, what a difference in the order and general deportment of the scholars, what thorough training in "good morals and gentle manners." In fact, where is there no improvement? And all of this has been brought about by the teacher. There has been a greater change for the better during the last ten years than for twenty before, and I trust that the advancement will continue as great for twenty years to come, for there is yet room. But while this is true of the teacher, while we have been made to feel the effects of the teachers work, we should ask ourselves, "What have we done for the teacher? What has been the recompense of the one who has brought about so much good? Now, Messrs. officers, candidly, do you think you have made any change for the better during this time? Judging by my own experience, (hope others have been more appreciated,) I should think that if there has been any improvement it has been backward. At the time I first commenced my first term of school, I could not have worked an example in cube root if it would have saved me from the gallows, and could not have parsed a noun for a farm. Yet, I received $28.00 per month and board, (boarding around) while for the past four years I have been marked 100 per cent in experience, and now hold a two year's license from one of DeKalb county's test examinations, and the other day I was offered $35 per month and board myself. Now, where have I gained anything beyond self satisfaction in being able to handle a good school, and in giving satisfaction to patrons? And is my experience different from that of others of long experience? Would not they all say the same thing? I will not ask teachers if my experience is not theirs, but the officers themselves. Do you think you have done anything to encourage the teachers? Has our worthy superintendent (whose ability and energy we all admire,) been as energetic in his endeavors to bring the recompense of the teacher to that standard which will be proportionate with the requirements? If he has he surely is an exceptional school officer. I heard one trustee of this county say, that he would not pay over $25 per month for the best of teachers. Another, in Steuben county, during the last spring term, paid his teachers $1.50 and $2.00 per week, and yet his name was attached to a circular urging teachers to organize and maintain a county library. Grand encouragement he offered, was'nt it? And so we might go on to the end of the chapter. The truth of the matter is, the officers drive the teachers out of the profession as soon as they become well enough qualified to become a real success in the school room, as they are then prepared for something that will pay them better. But financial recompense is not all a teacher should have. They should receive the same honor and respect that is shown the other professions, and if there is honor to be conferred let some one be chosen from the ranks of the active teachers. But is this done? How many county superintendents in the state of Indiana are chosen from among the teachers? Not over one-third of them. Officers, did you ever think of this? There has been too much "privates doing the work and the officers receiving the credit" in the teachers profession, and it is time that the teachers were waking up to their interests. There is not a state in the Union which has a better school system than Indiana, if carried out as was the intention of our law makers. The laws are all right, and we haven't one word of complaint, but it is the executors who are to blame. The teachers have always been ready and are still ready and willing to conform to all the requirements of the law. But, notwithstanding all that they have done and what they are still doing, if there happens to be a vacancy in the superintendency or any other honor to be conferred, some briefless lawyer or retired editor steps in ahead of the teacher, even though it has to become a political scheme to accomplish the end.

I hope nothing I have said will be so construed as to be detrimental to the cause of education, but will cause officers to look upon the other side of the question for a while, and see if they have done all in their power to recompense the teachers of our common schools in proportion to their requirements. A TEACHER.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best tinvestment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.
Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department

Consisting in part of

Cloaks and Dolmans,

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,

In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

Each garment was selected with great care and fully tested as to proportion, set, etc.—consequently not an ill-fitting or misshapen garment can be found in our entire stock. Our stock of medium price garments is especilly large and we are selling really handsome, stylish garments for very little money. A suburb line of Real India, Paisley, Camels Hair, Japanese and Beaver

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Ladies and Children in the city.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

A magnifient line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25, 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1.50. Those goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS.

PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED,

VELVETS, Plain Black Mantilla. An immense line of trimming velvets in all the new shades, in plain striped and embossed.

DRESS GOODS.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

Root & Co., Calhoun treet,
FORT WAYN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRICES

Candies, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Toy Candy, Fruit Candies, Santa Claus Candies, Santa Claus Toys, All Kinds of Christmas and New Year Goods.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Zantes Currants 8c Valencia Raisins, 10c
Layer Raisins, 12½c Leghorn Citron, 25c
Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Pure Stick Candy, 14c French Mixed Candy, 15c
Fruit Candies, 30c Toy Candies, 30c
Hearts, Mottoes, and other Fancy Candies, 30c

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS TOYS.

Christmas Tree Candies only 35 cents per box. Dogs, Cats, Horses, Donkeys, Monkeys, Bears, Lions Tigers, Birds, Ducks, Chickens, and a thousand other toys for the little ones from 1c to 10 cents each.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, ETC.

Young Hyson Tea, 25, 40, best 65c Imperial Tea, 50, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 50, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 30, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65cents.
All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere.

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 11c; Powdered, 11c Coffee A. 10½c; C, 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 22c; Roasted Java, 32c,

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 35c, Killekenick best in market, 40c,

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Pure muscatel wine, $1.50 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

FISH! FISH!

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Elegant papetrie at Davenports.

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 49-tf.

—Willis & Co. are agents for Santa Claus.

—Photograph and autograph albums at Davenport's.

—Hank Mader has returned to the bosom of his friends.

—Two new cooks at the Central. They are female cooks.

—Holiday gift books and poems, Davenport the druggist.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49 tf.

—Christmas tree at the Presbyterian church on christmas eve.

—The township institute will be held at Spencerville on the 20th inst.

—Stereoscopes and views. A fine assortment cheap, at Davenports.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 49-tf.

—See those splendid gold pens, pencils and picks at Davenports.

—An interesting entertainment at the M. E. church, to morrow evening.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—A five cent counter for the holidays at Ensley & Co's. The nicest in the county. 50-2w.

—In cold weather, the city of Cincinnati consumes 150,000 bushels of coal daily.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Mrs. H. H. Stamets is visiting at Canton, Ohio. Will return after the holidays.

—Ladies purses, new and nice, just the thing for the holidays. Davenport the druggist.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 49-tf.

—Call at the Physicians drug store when you want lamps, burners, chimneys or wicks.

—A fine and large assortment of perfumes just received, at Casebeer & Matheny's drug store.

—Miss Lillie Ward and Miss Lida Lowry, of Fort Wayne, will attend the Neoteric hop to-night.

—You can find plenty of good books, albums, chromos, etc., suitable for presents, at Willis & Co's. 50-2w.

—Preaching at the Lutheran church next Sabbath at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock p. m.

A large line of jewelry and fancy goods for holiday presents, at Abright's, the jeweler. Bottom prices.

—The Presbyterians are arranging for a christmas tree for the benefit of the Sunday school children.

—Bloom's New York Theatre Co., will present "Enoch Arden" at Ensley's hall next Thursday evening.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills" stand unrivaled in the United States for curing biliousness, sick headaches, &c.

—It will only cost 5 and 10 cents to patronize the entertainment at the M. E. church next Friday evening.

—The "Two Orphans" by Bloom's New York Grand Theatre, at Ensley's hall, next Wednesday evening.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. have a large assortment of trunks and valises which they are selling at bottom prices.

—Call and examine Abright's stock of silverware. A castor for one dollar and fifty cents. How's that for cheap?

—The agent of the Saginaw railroad at this place sold 25 round trip tickets to the Great blowout at Indianapolis.

—Lute Wright had a shooting-match all to himself, out by the Saginaw depot, he came out winner every trip.

—Ruchings, laces, lace handkerchiefs, ties and bows of all descriptions for the holidays, at Ensley & Co's. 502t.

—The Neoteric hoppers will hop to-night, at Ensley's hall, and everybody who attends is booked for a good time.

—Elder A. N. Seymour will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening. All are invited.

—The money you leave at the M. E. church to-morrow evening will be used in the purchase of gifts for the little ones.

—Schaab, Beugnot & Co. are selling dry-goods, clothing and groceries cheaper than any other store in Northern Indiana.

—Go to the M. E. church to-morrow (Friday) evening. You will like the entertainment and feel better after being there.

—Notice the great reduction in prices at the Fort Wayne Fruit House. Read the new advertisement concerning holiday goods.

Married:—At the bride's home in Troy township, on the 6th inst, by Rev. M. M. Gleason, Mr. Francis Leason and Miss Mary E. Stearns.

—"Father and mother being afflicted with asthma, two bottles of 'Sellers' Cough Syrup' has given them a new lease of life."

—Now is the time to buy an Elgin, American, Springfield or Rockford watch, cheap. No advance at Abright's the jeweler.

—The proceedings of the Richland and Fairfield teachers institute, will appear in the Courier next week. No room this week.

—Ladies go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's for cloaks and shawls as they can and will sell you these cheaper than any one else in the county.

—The "Two Orphans" and "Enoch Arden," at Ensley's hall next week. They want to see the people of Auburn. For particulars see small bills.

—Go to Schaab, Beugnot & Co's. for clothing, overcoats, hats, caps and underwear, as they have a large stock 15 per cent. below all competition.

—Charlie Emanuel has got it again; at any rate, he has lost his usually active appetite and doesn't eat enough now to sustain a sick canary-bird.

—$100 worth of silk handkerchiefs for the holidays, for 25 cents and upwards, at Ensley & Co's. Go there for a nice handkerchief and save money.

—Santa Claus' headquarters for Auburn and vicinity are with Willis & Co. Let the children come in and leave their orders for him to fill. 502t.

—Business is good at the Central, and Uncle Tom thinks of starting a bank. He is a genial landlord and always endeavors to make it pleasant for his guests.

—Buy your notions for the holidays of Ensley & Co. Their stock is large and more coming. Buy your christmas presents early, as their goods are selling rapidly. 50-2w.

—Charlie Pommert has bought a barber shop in Edgerton, Ohio, and will make that his future home. He left yesterday, and his numerous friends all dropped a tear.

—The full particulars of the attempt to murder the family of Mr. Sol. Barney, of which we made mention last week, will be found in the Spencerville items, in another column.

—What would please the lady of the house better than a nice parlor lamp. John L Davis has a new lot, selected especially for christmas presents. Examine them and buy one.

—Twenty four inch dry wood, would be acceptable now. If our wood subscribers would wood us up with that kind of wood, we would be thankful, for the wood, so we would.

—If you have any desire to see business done on tick, just step into Abright's jewelry store and examine his stock of clocks. No advance in prices. Quick sales and small profits.

—The entertainment at the M. E. church next Friday (to-morrow) evening will consist of singing, recitations, tableaux, dialogue, etc., etc. Admission for adults, 10 cents, children 5 cents.

—The proceeds of the entertainment at the M. E. church next Friday evening, will be used to purchase christmas presents for the children Every person should lend their aid to please the little folks.

—Willis & Co. have filled their store full and running over with holiday goods. Toys and notions of every description, and enough for all. Call early and make your selections, and avoid the rush incident to the day before christmas. 50-2w.

—Ensley & Co., east of the public square, have just received a large invoice of ladies dress goods and trimmings; also, a full line of notions and fancy goods for the holidays, making the most complete stock in the county to select from. Don't fail to go there for your holiday goods. 50-2w.

—During the month of November, Mr. John L. Davis sold one car load of stoves, and he still has a full assortment of cook, parlor and coal stoves which he is offering at old prices, as they were all bought before the advance. buy your stoves now, the new stock will cost more money.

The Fort Wayne Daily News, is bound to be a stalwart, and with the stalwarts stand It bit at the recent Louisiana outrage story, which proved to be a false alarm. Now the political editor of the News is mad, and will probably have a few little outrages manufactured to order, just to be a stalwart good and true, you know.

No Advance.

Abright, the jeweler, has the largest stock of ladies' gold watches in northern Indiana, which he is selling at the old prices. No advance.

Don't Read This.

Our city dentist (Dr. Elson) puts up No. 1 teeth on rubber plate for $10, warranted 2 years. Cheapest teeth $8, or upper and lower sets, for $15. Gold filling $1.00, filling with other material 50 cents.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Sprott & Wood is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Thos. H. Sprott settles all claims of the firm.

Dec. 5, 1879. Thos. H. Sprott,
S. J. Wood.
50-2t.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners. Regular December Session, 1879.

Board met December 1st 1879, full board present.

In matter of public highway petitioned for by Benjamin Kiplinger, the following reviewers were appointed to assess the damages that D. D. Miser and O. A. Kingsly will sustain by the location of said road, viz: O. P. Learned, Talma Rummel and John Stearns. Old reviewers discharged.

Messrs. J. J. Latson, James Griswold and Rob't S. S. Reed, appointed to view a proposed highway petitioned for by Jeremiah Lewis et. al., to report Dec. 5th, 1879.

In matter of highway in Union township petitioned for by Adam C. Brown et. al. the reviewers report favorable, and the road is declared established to the width of 40 feet.

In matter of proposed public highway in Concord township, petitioned for by A. M. Dermott et. al. the viewers report against the utility of the proposed road.

The reviewers on a proposed public highway, petitioned for by B. F. Cornelius et. al. in Troy township, report favorable to location, whereupon E. M. Coll by his attorneys, files his motion to set aside the report of the viewers, which motion is sustained by the board.

The viewers appointed to view a proposed public highway petitioned for by Jeremiah Lewis et. al. report in favor of location, and the road was declared established to the width of 40 feet.

The reviewers appointed to assess the damages that Eva Snyder would sustain in consequence of the location of a public highway petitioned for by Lewis Weaver, et. al. report damages to the amount of $20.00, which is ordered to be paid out of the county treasury, and the road is declared established to the width of 40 feet.

The viewers appointed to review a proposed highway in Troy township, petitioned for by B. F. Cornelius, et. al. report in favor of location. Upon motion of E. M. Coll by his attorneys, the report of the viewers was dismissed by the board for irregularities, and the viewers were remanded to make another view.

Proceedings in the following ditch cases were ordered continued.

Hugh Watt, et. al., Union and Richland townships; John A. Hartman, Richland township; Nathan Elliott, et. al., Smithfield township; George W. Feagler, et. al., Richland township; C. Rosenberry, Troy township; A. J. Ballatt et. al., Keyser township.

In matter of public ditch petitioned for by C. Sheets, Richland township, the viewers submit their final report.

Contract awarded to J. J. Van Auken for mapping and transcribing a complete ditch record for the use of the county.

The petition of G. H. K. Moss et. al., for the vacation of an alley in the town of Auburn, is granted and the alley declared vacated.

License to retail liquors granted to the following parties.

Parlee Stimly, Auburn.
Edward Eldridge, Auburn.
Christopher Baker, Auburn Junction.
Wm. Groscop, Auburn,
Richard Till, Waterloo.
J. Wm. Wagner, Garrett.

Permit granted to Elias Zimmerman, guardian, to send his ward Mary J. Watson to the asylum for feeble minded children, at the expense of the county.

The auditor is authorized to rebate taxes for 1879, on certain real estate belonging to the First National Bank of Auburn.

Benjamin L. Williams, of Auburn, appointed constable for Union township, vice Luther J. Hopkins resigned.

The quarterly report of the superintendent of the county Work House, shows five prisoners received, viz: David Worden, Frank White, Uriah S. Daugherty, Jackson Forrest and Wm. Brown, all of whom have been discharged or escaped except the last named. The total cost of maintaining the Work House for the last quarter amounts to $67.00.

Wm. H. Cornell, of Butler township, appointed constable, vice John L. Hall resigned.

The quarterly report of the superintendent of the farm and asylum for the poor shows the following:

Male inmates	19
Female inmates	9
Total	28
Able to do duty	12
STOCK ON HAND.	
Number of milch cows	11
" " other cattle	25
" " mules	5
" " horses and colts	2
" " sheep	17
" " chickens	67
" " stock hogs	60
" " fat hogs	23

Produce raised during the year 1879, wheat 300 bushels; rye, 25 bu.; oats, 740 bu.; peas, 122 bu.; beans, 100 bu.; buckwheat, 100 bu; potatoes 550 bu.; beets 150 bu.; rutabaga's 300 bu.; onions 50 bu.; corn in ear 3,700 bu.; turnips and carrots, 75 bu.; cabbage 3,000 heads; cane syrup, 176 gallons; hay, 40 tons; corn fodder, 32 acres. The amount of wheat used for flour and seed, 140 bu.; corn and meal, 40 bushels. Amount expended during last quarter including salary of superintendent

	$425.90
Amount of produce sold	157.17
Net expense for quarter	$268.73

A full list of allowances published in another column.

Spencerville.

—Mack Shaffer, of Ashland, Ohio, is visiting at Mrs. Silberg's.

—J. B. Bittinger, Esq., of Ft. Wayne, was in town Friday and Saturday.

—Charley Garfield, of Bryan, Ohio, is after the swine in this neighborhood.

—Messrs. Bittinger and Wilson have bought the steam mill formerly owned by the Zimmerman Bro's.

—Preparations for the holidays are being made by the churches for the amusement and gratification of the Sabbath-school scholars.

—Mrs. Johnson and daughter, of Ohio, sister of Mr. Jerry Rhodes, are visiting friends in town.

—Tuesday morning, Dec. 2d, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, Mrs. Soloman Barney was awakened by the breaking open of the kitchen door, and hearing voices in the room, she arose and went to the bed in which Mr. Barney and his son were sleeping and awakened him, telling him that there was some person in the house. She just had time to step around the foot of the bed and behind the screen door, when one of the burglars stepped to the bed-room door and said: "Be quiet for your lives," and immediately comenced firing his revolver into the room, the first shot passing out at the top of the window, and the third breaking a dish on the wash-stand at the head of Mr. Barney's bed. Mr. B. picked up his revolver and returned the fire. The burglar, after exhausting his revolver, stepped back into the parlor to reload, and hearing the click of Mr. B's. revolver, turned and fired two shots and returned to the kitchen to reload, observing to his comrad who stood guard over Mr. Errick, that he would "try it over." Mrs. Barney in the mean time possessing herself with two revolvers that were in the bureau in their apartment, and passing one to Mr. B., she followed him, passed the door leading to the kitchen, discovered the villain inside the door loading his revolver. She took deliberate aim and fired, when the burglar jumped out of the door, exclaiming to his comrad, "come," both successfully making their escape.

In justice to Mr. Errick we explain, that he was without arms to defend himself or to render any assistance, and being guarded by an armed ruffian he chose the wisest plan and remained quiet in his little bed.

The attack was well planned, and must have been arranged either by parties well acquainted with the surroundings, or by a thorough investigation of the premises by the parties themselves. In making their escape a confederate had Dr Emanuel's buggy turned round in the shed, the horses hitched and ready for the emergency, for as soon as the fleeing thieves could reach the barn and mount the carriage they drove out at the top of the speed of the horses, being observed by Mr. J. R. Nichols, who lives on an adjoining property and who was awakened by the noise of the affray. As soon as possible parties were dispatched in all directions, Messrs. Barney and Provines taking the road to Butler, at which point they arrived before daylight. In the darkness they missed the scamps, who drove the team out on a common south of town, where they were found some time after by Mr. Provines, the thieves escaping. So ends one of the most exciting episodes in the history of our little village. The presence of mind displayed by Mrs. Barney and her bravery commands the praise of every one.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The Invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infintesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

W. H. Dills, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 25th, 1879.

Commissioners Allowances.

November special session, and December regular session, 1879.

Expense of Roads and Bridges.			
T C Ford	$ 42 73	Haskins & Son	5 00
A D Goetschius	22 75	Crane Duncan Co	10 00
Husselman & Velzy	23 63	H Griswold	447 50
G W Wertz	6 6	A S Leas	9 30
G H Bartlett	36 61	O A Kingsley	5 00
G H Duncan	37 40	H C Shull	20 70
Edward Kelham	53 00	Henry McClish	5 25
B F Blair	40 00	Edwin Erwin	5 25
William Seeley	92 00	J W Clark	8 25
J J Van Auken	46 00	John Butt	1 50
Stn pipe mfg co.	129 00	J Griswold	5 50
Miscellaneous Expenses.			
B F Blair	20 00	B F Blair	5 00
A Robbins	17 42	J. L. Davis	11 44
W. H. Dills	21 00	T C Ford	40 00
McQuiston & R	65 00	G H K Moss	300 00
J Hartman	20 00	D Gonser	3 50
W. J. Cuningham	15 00		
Expense of Printing.			
Reed & Lowry	111 15	W Braden & Co	1 50
Indianapolis J	54 24	C K Baxter	16 25
Expense of Poor.			
G H Duncan	7 00	Isaac Hague	18 00
D J Swartz	1 25	J Rummel	224 16
D S Swartz	8 50	William Farner	6 27
Edward Kelham	4 00	Brand & Duncan	100 97
B F Blair	7 25	Abraham Shaffer	12 00
M Boland	1 35	James Porter	15 00
J M Otis & Co	40 00	Schaab Beu' & Co	6 00
McQuiston & R	59 18	Geo Wagoner	11 15
W H Kiblinger	44 78	F E Davenport	9 23
Jacob Kuhn	154 83	J Spooner	30 50
Susan Antrop	9 45	A H Mathews	14 00
Lena Showdel	4 73	J L Davis	21 72
W J Austin & Co	36 70	T D Gross	5 25
Mary Antrop	7 32	J & J A Shull	17 75
Harry Fisher	44 40	Alex McMullen	30 00
Expense of Court.			
A S Leas		John L Davis	
Ex. of Public Buildings.			
W Purdy	5 50	P Blodget	21 13
J L Davis	15 53	W Baldock	267 72
F N Wright & C	100 00	A L Fassett	75
Expense of Criminals.			
McQuiston & R	15 00	A S Leas	151 33
W J Austin & Co	3 25	J Spooner	6 50
J Rummel	50 00	J L Davis	7 00
F E Davenport	9 65		
Expense of Inquest.			
W Sewell	75	W J Redman	75
Geo Norton	75	J E Merritt	75
Almon Norrogan	75	W H Parker	75
W R Copeland	75	D McNabb	1 00
F W Fanning	75	J R Young	2 00
J W Madden	75	J J Latson	13 00
Expense of Insane.			
W J Austin	90	J Spooner	3 00
A S Leas	6 65		
Expense of Ditches.			
T C Ford	40 00	W L Blair	14 35
Edward Kelham	5 00	R N Crooks	20 80
J Strack	100 00	H McClish	5 00
J J Van Auken	228 85	G W Swartz	9 00
Geo H Weamer	2 63	T C Elson	10 00
Albert Robbins	44 30	F Baird	3 00
Jeremiah Lewis	10 50		

OPP.
A. S. Lauferty & Co.s

You will find the Court House. Only store where you can return any purchase just when you get ready, if not soiled, and your money will be handed back to you in such a happy manner you will think we want the goods back more than we

Want the Money!

"Safety." Perfectly safe are you to trade at our store. C. O. D. One Price to all. Elegant Clothing for Men, Boys and Children. Don't know what high prices are; know that the war is over; ignore unfairness; encourage honor and square dealing. No other such Clothing in the city; in the state. Very restless; almost sleepless.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

THOS. H. SPROTT,
REAL ESTATE,
Collection and Insurance Agent.
Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Will be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,
THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, for five years at 8 per cent. secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). It is the custom of the company to accept partial payments of the loan at any time to suit convenience, etc. We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

WANTED! WANTED!

Wheat, Oats, Cloverseed,
Corn, Dressed Hogs

and everything the farmers have to sell, for which we will pay the highest market price. We have just received a large stock of

NEW CLOTHING!

On which we defy competition. We keep a full line of BUELL'S and other good makes in the

BOOT & SHOE LINE.

A full stock of

HATS, CAPS and NOTIONS,

And the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the county. Bring us your grain and produce and we will show you that we mean business--not talk.

49-4t. PATTERSON & SMITH, Waterloo, Ind.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
Departments and Bureaus.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The annual report of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, of the operations of his department for the fiscal year, is, as usual, a document of considerable volume—too long, by half, for the average newspaper man to think of giving in full to his readers. Following are the principal points of the report:

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $273,827,184.46. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $266,947,883.53, leaving a surplus revenue of $6,879,300.93. The amount due to the sinking fund for the year was $36,955,604.63, leaving a deficiency of this amount of $30,076,303.70. After applying the balance of the special 4½-per-cent. United States notes held in the treasury for the redemption of fractional currency, amounting to $8,375,934, to the payment of arrears of pensions, as directed in Sec. 3 of the act approved June 21, 1879, the increased revenue derived during the months of July, August and September of the present year was fully absorbed by current expenses, and the payment of $16,374,240.60 arrears of pensions, accruing under the act approved Jan. 25, 1879. Notwithstanding the unusual demands, the department has been able to purchase and apply to the sinking fund, out of the surplus revenues for the month of October, $10,050,000 6-per-cent. bonds of 1881; and $676,050 in 5-per-cent. bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1864. The latter is the excess of redemption of these bonds, over issues of 4 per cents under the Refunding acts; and unless unexpected appropriations, available for expenditure within this year are made by Congress, the surplus revenues, in addition to paying off the balance of arrears of pensions, will probably enable the department to apply to the sinking-fund account during the year the sum of $34,000,000.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, estimated upon existing laws, will be $288,000,000. The estimates of expenditures for the same period, received from the several Executive Departments, are $278,097,364.39, or an estimated surplus of $9,902,635.61.

Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $238,269,165.67, showing a surplus of $49,730,861.33. The estimated expenditures are based upon the requirements of existing law and the necessary appropriations for public works in course of construction. The estimated surplus of $9,902,635.61 will probably be exhausted by additional appropriations.

Should Congress increase the appropriations beyond this limit, or repeal or reduce existing taxes, other sources of revenue must be provided. Should this course be determined upon, which, however, the Secretary does not recommend, he would suggest as a means of meeting the deficiency the restoration of a moderate duty on tea and coffee, and the levying of an internal tax upon manufactures of opium, as hereinafter more fully stated. With a view to promote economy, the Secretary ventures to suggest for the consideration of both houses a permanent organization of an appropriations committee for each House, who shall have leave to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all expenditures of the Government; that rules be adopted in the respective houses limiting appropriation bills to items of appropriation, and excluding legislative provisions; that all appropriations, except for the interest of the public debt, be limited to a period not exceeding two years, and that their expenditure be strictly confined to the period of time for which they are appropriated, and that all permanent and indefinite appropriations made more than four years ago, except that for the public debt, be repealed.

"At the date of my annual report, Dec. 2, 1878," says Secretary Sherman, "the preparation for the resumption of specie payments, provided for by the act approved Jan. 19, 1875, had been substantially completed. On the 1st day of January, 1879, the day fixed for the resumption of specie payments, the reserve of coin over and above all matured liabilities was $133,508,804.50. Previous to that time, in view of resumption, United States notes and coin were freely received and paid in private business as equivalents. Actual resumption commenced at the time fixed by law, without any material demand for coin and without disturbance to public or private business.

"The reserve fund created by the Resumption act could not without further legislation be applied to the payment of current appropriations; nor is it to be presumed that Congress will omit to provide ample revenues to meet such appropriations. Therefore, under existing laws, the notes received into the treasury in exchange for coin will always be available for the purchase of or exchange for coin or bullion. Any United States notes in the treasury may be exchanged for coin under the authority of Sec. 3,700 of the Revised Statutes. When notes cannot be used at par for that purpose they must necessarily remain in the treasury. To avoid all uncertainty it is respectfully recommended that by law the resumption fund be specially defined and set apart for the redemption of United States notes, and that the notes redeemed shall only be issued in exchange for or the purchase of coin or bullion.

"The report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives complete statistics relative to the national-banking system from its organization until the present time. The number of banks in operation Oct. 2, of the present year, the date of their last reports, was 2,048, and the aggregate capital, $454,067,365; surplus, $114,786,528; individual deposits, $719,737,569; specie, including United States coin certificates, $42,173,731.23; legal-tender notes, including United States certificates, $93,978,446; as loans, $836,013,107. The total circulation outstanding on Nov. 1 was $337,171,418."

Among the subjects discussed in the report are the relations which have existed between the national banks and the Government in the resumption of specie payments, and in the funding of the public debt. In both of these important financial operations the co-operation of the national banks, the Secretary says, has been of essential service to the Government.

The disbursements for collecting the revenue from customs for expenses incurred within the following fiscal years have been as follows: 1877, $5,603,979.57; 1878, $5,525,587.32; 1879, $5,485,779.03. This shows a reduction for 1878 over 1877 of $78,392.25, and a reduction for 1879 over 1878 of $40,008.29.

A marked improvement has also occurred during the past year in the collection of the revenue from customs. The revenue, under the ad-valorem system, has fallen short of the amount which should have been collected upon a proper assessment of the real foreign market value. This was due to a system of undervaluations in the entries at the custom houses, especially upon goods consigned by foreign manufacturers to agents in the United States.

The total tonnage of vessels of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, was 2,169,600 tons. It is a grave question of public policy whether the period has not arrived when the unlimited right of purchase, as under the English statutes, should be extended to vessels as well as to other commodities, and when admission to American registry upon the payment of duties should be allowed them upon importations. The recovery of our old position in the carrying trade will more than counterbalance any disadvantage likely to ensue from a modification of restrictions upon the right of purchase, while a moderate duty on ships imported will enable our shipbuilders to compete successfully in the construction of iron vessels of the largest class.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, in his annual report, says that the actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were $42,622,723.63. The appropriations available for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, aggregated $45,076,702.95; those for 1879 were $38,016,030.95, and those for the current fiscal year amounted to $40,269,821.01. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $40,380,428.93, to which amount they have been reduced from $44,308,048.14.

The estimates for public works, as reduced, are $7,357,084.42, which amount is $326,047.34 less than the estimates for 1879, $115,946.88 less than those for 1880, and $3,437,409.19 less than the appropriations for 1880, which were $10,794,491.61. The views expressed under this head in the last annual report are renewed as best explanatory to the reduction of those estimates, which aggregated $20,162,875.42. About seventeen-twentieths of this amount are for the "continuation of works once commenced under legal authority, and remaining unfinished for want of funds."

The Secretary joins in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that the army be increased to 25,000 men, exclusive of detachments. He says it is undeniable that most if not all the disasters attending Indian hostilities are the result of inadequacy of force on our part. The records of the War Department show that since the close of the war of the Rebellion fifty-five officers of the army have been killed in Indian warfare, and a corresponding number wounded, beside a proportionate number of men killed and wounded. Among the list of killed will be found such valuable officers as Canby, Custer, and Thornburgh.

The Secretary concurs in Gen. Sherman's recommendation regarding the sale of abandoned military forts and reservations.

The following extracts from the Secretary's report will be found of interest:

"The Judge Advocate General reports the convictions for desertion from the army as increased, during the past year, by twenty-four, and expresses the opinion that the two principal, or most conspicuous, causes of desertion in the army are: 1. Drunkenness, or rather indulgence in intoxicating liquors; 2. Oppressive or injudicious treatment of soldiers by non-commissioned officers, and especially the First Sergeants of companies invested with an excess of authority.

"New military posts have been under construction on the Yellowstone or Milk river, near the northern boundary line, on the line of communication of the renegade Indians who fled into British America; on Lake Chelan, in Northern Washington Territory, and on the north fork of the Canadian river, in the Indian Territory; also on Bear Butte creek, in the Black Hills, Dakota. Other military posts were authorized by law at El Paso, Texas, at Pagosa Springs, Col., and on the Niobrara river, in Nebraska.

"The military cemeteries, eight in number, are in good order, and improve in beauty as cultivation improves. It is suggested by the Quartermaster General that Arlington Cemetery affords ample space, without encroaching on the ground occupied by the soldiers of the war, to be used as a national Government cemetery for the interment of members of Congress and officers of all services of the United States who may die at the capital or whose friends may desire for them such a place of sepulture.

"The work of marking the graves in military cemeteries with marble and granite head-stones is practically completed. Contracts have been let for placing marble head-stones on the graves of soldiers who died during the war, and were buried in private village and city cemeteries, and whose friends have not been able to do this honor to their memory. The work can hardly be begun before next spring."

The history of the Eads jetties work at the mouth of the Mississippi river is given at length, and the Secretary states that the Attorney General has been requested to render an opinion on several questions as to the proper construction of certain provisions of the law materially bearing upon the claim of Maj. Eads for payment.

The Secretary, in referring to the Ute outbreak, takes the ground that the Government should insist in its demands for the surrender and punishment of the Indians responsible for the Meeker massacre and the treacherous attack upon Maj. Thornburgh's command.

THE NAVY.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, reports to Congress that there are now eighty vessels of the navy in good condition for action in case of need, and that there are also twenty tugs that in an emergency might be made equal to some of the vessels included in the eighty for purposes of war. He estimates the navy practically to consist of ninety-two vessels. Mr. Thompson refutes the idea that the navy is not at present in good condition, and says it is in possession of ample material for all our requirements. The natural wear and tear of material, however, makes him anxious to make a small addition to the navy, and for that reason he asks Congress to give $3,000,000 for the construction of new vessels. He estimates that this sum, if given him, will build about six vessels upon models proposed by him. He has built no new vessels since his time as Secretary in the proper sense of the word, for he held that under the law money appropriated for the repair of vessels could not be used for the simple construction of new vessels.

Secretary Thompson has been experimenting with a process for preserving wood used in the construction of vessels. He began his experiments when he first went into the position of Secretary, but has had no opportunity of testing practically the results of any of his experiments. The only place where he could properly use wood so treated would be in the construction of an entirely new ship. In one of his experiments with his process he treated a portion of a bit of wood and then submerged it in water for nine months. At the end of that time the submerged bit was taken out, and it was found that the part treated was as good as ever, while the other part was thoroughly honeycombed.

Mr. Thompson thinks that it has been a wise policy on the part of the country to let the question of building ships of war lie *in statu quo* for a time. England has been making, during the last few years, very costly experiments in determining the best class of vessels to be built, and this country can now reap the results of them without any experiments. It would be possible to have the American Government, at a comparatively little expense, build up a very powerful navy. The Secretary believes that the day of iron vessels has already come; that they are practically doomed. There is no iron plate that can be manufactured for which a ball cannot be found to pierce it, and an iron vessel once pierced will go down with almost no warning. An aperture cut in an iron vessel cannot be stopped up, as in the case of wooden vessels. He believes that the navies of the earth will have to return to wooden vessels, and rely upon speed, superior armament, and skillful seamanship for success.

The Secretary of the Navy refers with pride to the fact that at the end of the fiscal year he will have $1,500,000 to cover into the treasury of unexpended appropriations made for his department. He asks for the department proper $300,000 more than was given him by the last Congress. He says that under the law naval officers are, of course, allowed so much pay, and all that a person would need would be the rank of officers and their number to find out exactly how much money is required. He figured that out for the last Congress, but they cut it down $100,000. He asks $100,000 of Congress to make up the deficiency of last year, $100,000 for this year, and the third $100,000 is for the increase in pay that has come from natural causes.

The Secretary asks Congress to give $90,000 for the continuance of his naval schools. Upon this subject the Secretary is enthusiastic. He says he never intends to pause until he has the entire American navy manned by American sailors. When he began his system of training-ships he said there was hardly a sailor in the navy that was a native born; they all represented the scum of foreign ports, and it was seldom any of these sailors who were enlisted ever became naturalized citizens. The results that have thus far been obtained by his school are most flattering.

Mr. Thompson does not think the time has yet come for free ships. He thinks that the present laws should remain, for in them he thinks shipbuilding can only be maintained in this country. He wants this country to do like England—build all vessels required for its own navy. He makes some recommendations in relation to the navy; asks for some means to keep in good condition all navy-yards; and suggests that certain money be allowed for the repair and reconstruction of the yard at Pensacola, which was destroyed during the war.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Hon. James G. Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the total net revenue for the fiscal year 1879 was $273,827,184. The total net expenditures for 1879 were $266,947,883, leaving a net increase of funds of $6,879,300. There were received from customs sources $137,250,047; from internal revenue, $113,561,610; from lands, $924,781; and from miscellaneous sources, $22,090,748. A comparison of the receipts from all sources for the fiscal years 1879 and 1878 shows the following result: There was a decrease in 1879 of the revenue from lands of $154,962. From all other sources there was a marked increase. The increase of 1879 over 1878 from customs was $7,078,307; from internal revenue, $2,979,963; and from miscellaneous sources, $6,158,914. The total net increase of revenue in 1879 over 1878 was $16,088,303. On the other hand, there was an increase in the net expenditures in 1879 over 1878 of $29,983,588. Of this increase, $2,887,074 is attributable to the interest on the public debt. The remainder of the increase arises from the civil miscellaneous list in the different departments.

The operations in bonds, during the fiscal year 1879, were very large. There was issued, in bonds or securities, gold certificates, refunding certificates, and United States notes, $792,807,043. There was re-issued, from the same sources, $692,445,800—making a net excess of issues over redemptions of $93,361,533.

The receipts proper at the principal treasury offices of the United States were as follows:

Treasury, Washington, D. C.	$136,189,584
Sub-treasury, Baltimore, Md.	9,387,199
Sub-treasury, New York	177,881,368
Sub-treasury, Philadelphia, Pa.	25,229,968
Sub-treasury, Boston, Mass.	26,309,508
Sub-treasury, Cincinnati, Ohio	5,601,502
Sub-treasury, Chicago, Ill.	10,169,370
Sub-treasury, St. Louis, Mo.	3,779,311
Sub-treasury, New Orleans, La.	3,708,818
Sub-treasury, San Francisco, Cal.	37,394,358

The following table shows the operations of national banks during the last fiscal year:

Number of national banks organized, failed, in voluntary liquidation and reducing circulation, to June 30, 1879.

The number of national banks which had deposited securities for their circulation to June 30, 1878, was	2,389
The number organized during the fiscal year 1879 was	38
Total number of banks organized to June 30, 1879	2,427
The number that failed prior to July 1, 1878, was	70
The number that failed during the fiscal year 1879 was	11
Total to June 30, 1879	81
In voluntary liquidation prior to July 1, 1878	244
Went into voluntary liquidation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879	36
Total	280
Liquidating banks that failed during the fiscal year 1879	4
Actual number in voluntary liquidation June 30, 1879	276
Number of banks doing business June 30, 1879	2,070
Total	2,427

The United States treasury held in trust for national banks, on June 30, 1879, as securities for circulations and public deposits, a total of $369,006,000 in United States, Pacific railway, and personal bonds.

The total amount of United States currency of all issues outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was $362,946,831. The redemptions of United States currency, and of notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing national banks for the last fiscal year amounted to $81,348,830. During the fiscal year the total amount of United States bonds retired by purchase, conversion, and redemption was $452,595,550.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War is prefaced with the usual tabular statements and returns compiled by the Adjutant General, commenting on which Gen. Sherman says:

"The eleven Generals, 1,559 officers, 20,566 men and 233 Indian scouts, together with such officers of staff as are assigned by the War Department to duty with troops, constitute the army proper, or the 'combative force.' All other parts of the military establishment are provided by law for special service, more less connected with the army or militia, but are not available for frontier defenses. Thus, for instance, the 397 enlisted men of ordnance are in fact the workmen at the arsenals; the 192 men of the engineer corps are at Willet's point undergoing instruction in torpedo practice, and are not subject to the division commander; the 456 men of the signal corps are employed in observing the weather, or in working telegraphs; the 114 ordnance sergeants have charge of old forts or fixed magazines; the 151 commissary sergeants are in charge of stores; 187 men are stewards of hospitals. The West Point detachment, 186 in number, is localized at the Military Academy; the prison guard at Fort Leavenworth comprises 70 men, and recruiting detachments absorb 1,707 men at Davis island, Columbus, Ohio, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. These various detachments, aggregating 3,463 enlisted men of the highest grades, compose about one-sixth part of the enlisted men provided by law for the whole army, leaving but 20,799 for actual service. I mention these figures in some detail, because I know that it is the popular belief, shared by many members of Congress, that we have 25,000 men on duty. I have done all in my power to reduce these detachments to the lowest number possible so as to afford more men to our skeleton companies, but have found it impossible, an I notice that similar detachments are reported on all army returns for fifty years back. There are 430 companies in the regular army; 25,000 men would give fifty-eight to each, which is as small as any company should be, and I earnestly recommend that you ask Congress to so legislate that the 25,000 men provided by law may be allowed exclusively for requirements of the line, and that special provision be made for these several detachments, as has already been done for the signal service. The army cannot, with justice, be held responsible for the work of 25,000, when so large a fraction is necessarily diverted to other uses, perhaps of equal national importance."

The tables above referred to show that the grand aggregate of the army roll is 2,187 officers and 24,367 men in the service, and 388 officers retired.

Gen. Sherman devotes a large portion of his report to the Ute troubles. He introduces the subject with a history of the tribe. These Indians, he says, are of the worst class, and occupy the roughest part of our country for farming, grazing, or for military operations. Their management is complicated by the fact that their country is known to possess mineral deposits, which attracts a bold and adventurous class of white men. They are very warlike, and have no difficulty in procuring, in exchange for their deer-skins, horses, and sheep any amount of the best rifles and ammunition. As long as the game lasts they will not work or attempt farming, except in the smallest and most ridiculous way, and that only by compulsion.

Gen. Sherman refers at some length to last summer's incursions of Indians from Sitting Bull's camp, and kindred subjects, and remarks that some more permanent security must be found than results from the good-will of our neighbors. He, therefore, recommends that Congress be asked to appropriate $100,000 to complete Fort Assinniboine, and $200,000 to build a new post near Wood mountain.

Gen. Sherman reports a highly satisfactory condition of affairs in the Department of Texas, especially along the Rio Grande frontier.

The report in conclusion treats of the subject of military education, and, after referring to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and academy at West Point, says: "Similar schools should be established and maintained for cavalry and infantry. These have repeatedly been attempted at Forts Leavenworth and Snelling, but no sooner have they been begun than some Indian outbreak has imperatively called away the troops so that at this time we have nothing of the kind. But the day must come when schools for infantry and cavalry will be established in the nature of a post-graduate course, and if possible for instruction in the use of the rifle and horse before your officers and recruits are pushed into battle and danger."

ARMY REPORTS.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding the military Division of the Atlantic, in his annual report, among other recommendations, asks attention to a suggestion of a Maj. Arnold as to the propriety of the passage of a law retiring those ordnance sergeants of the army who have received such a privilege by years of continuous meritorious service. He concurs in this, and also in the recommendation of the Inspector General of the division, that such a law should apply to all old and deserving sergeants in the army line and staff. A sea-wall around Governor's Island is earnestly advocated.

Maj. Gen. McDowell's report of the military operations in the Division of the Pacific is a long and interesting document. He gives a detailed statement of the operations in the several detachments of that division. He urges an early survey of the new reservation on the Salinas for those interesting Indians, the Pimas, Maricopas and Papagos. He asks the attention of the War Department to the imperfect armament of the sea-coast defenses in his division, the guns being old style, and not sufficient in number or condition. He devotes much space to the subject of rifle practice. The improvement in marksmanship has been very decided.

Maj. Gen. Schofield, Superintendent and Commandant at West Point, in his annual report says that the instruction in the several departments of the West Point Academy during the past year has been fully up to the previous high standard of the institution, and the progress of the several classes satisfactory. It is gradually yielding to the more enlightened and refined sentiments which govern the relations between young men of the present day. The change introduced two years ago by the restoration of instruction in the English language in the first year's course has proved beneficial. It is requisite that young officers should be given reasonable facilities and encouragement in all arms of the service, and to continue their professional studies in connection with the practical application of military principles. Without such opportunities little further progress is generally made after leaving the academy, and much that has been learned is soon lost. Such opportunities are now presented for a post-graduate course of studies to the young officers who are detailed as instructors at West Point, and to those who enjoy the benefits of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe. The apportionment of cadetships among the States and Territories, he thinks, is so just a feature that it cannot be sacrificed for the purpose of securing a higher standard of admission. Yet there seems to be no reason why, if there are any candidates who possess much higher qualifications than the standard requires, they may not be given the full benefit of their superior attainments by being admitted to a higher class in the academy. He suggests, for the consideration of Congress, that the facilities offered by the Military Academy might, at slight additional cost, be made available for the education of a considerable number of young men in excess of the annual vacancies in the army, to be returned to their respective States for service in the organized militia.

Brig. Gen. Pope, who commands the Department of the Platte, in speaking of the Utes, says it is no longer possible to leave them where they are without constant collision and outrage on the part of both whites and Indians. All military efforts of the Government to arrest the movement of immigrants to the great Ute reservation must be both futile and prejudicial to both the General Government and the State of Colorado. The time has come when the safety of both whites and Utes demands some change of location for these Indians. He recommends the consolidation of the Utes on the headwaters of the west fork of the Charna and along the valley of the Navajo. He condemns the new reservation selected by the commission sent out last year as being open to all objections to be urged against the present one.

Gen. E. O. Ord, who commands the military Department of Texas, states that all the Indians who have penetrated that country have been so hotly pursued by troops as to prevent their doing much damage. There have been only three murders by marauders during the year. Last year there were seventeen in the region referred to. Good order in Mexico and the cessation of raids from that country have enabled a considerable portion of the troops held in reserve to carry out the order of the President dated Jan. 1, 1877, to cross the border in pursuit of raiders, to be diverted for use in exploring our own wild country, and occupying water-holes frequented by raiding bands from our own Indian reservations. An appropriation of $200,000 for four additional posts needed to replace those vacated is very earnestly recommended for the accommodation of eleven counties now unprovided for.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior Department, is a document of considerable length. A large portion is devoted to the discussion of the Indian question, a subject that is attracting a good deal of attention just now. The Secretary says:

Whatever troubles and perplexities the presence of Indians among us may cause, every man who loves justice and who values the honor of the American name will admit it is our solemn duty to leave nothing untried to prepare a better fate than extermination, a better rule than that of brute force, for the original occupants of the soil upon which so many millions of our people have grown prosperous and happy. That all the Indians on this Northern continent have been savages, and that many of them are savages now, is true; but it is also true that many tribes have risen to a promising degree of civilization, and there is no reason to doubt that the rest, if wisely guided, will be found capable of following their example. Of the 252,000 Indians in the United States there have been, since the pacification of the Sioux, at no time more than 300 in hostile conflict with the whites. Neither does it appear that such partial disturbances have been provoked by the absence, or prevented by the presence, of military force. Of the four disturbances that have occurred within the last two years, three broke out in the immediate presence of such military force, and only one without it. At this moment a band of less than 800 Utes and another of about 150 Indian marauders in New Mexico—in all less than 1,000 of an Indian population of a quarter of a million—are causing serious trouble. In fact, the number of white desperadoes who were, within the past twelve months, banded together in New Mexico for murder and rapine was larger than that of the Indians recently on the war-path near the southern part of the Territory. While I am by no means disposed to belittle the deplorable nature of the Indian disturbances, or the great value of the military force in suppressing them, it is but just to the Indians to point out the important fact that disturbance and hostility is the exception and peaceable conduct the rule; that a very large majority of the Indian reservations are in a condition of uninterrupted quiet, without the presence of a coercing force, and the equally significant experience that the more civilized an Indian becomes the more certainly can his peaceable and orderly conduct be depended upon.

The Secretary says the ends steadily pursued by the department are the following:

First—To set the Indians to work as agriculturists or herders, thus to break up their habits of savage life, and to make them self-supporting.

Second—To educate their youth of both sexes, so as to introduce to the growing generation civilized ideas, wants and aspirations.

Third—To allot parcels of land to Indians in severalty, and to give them an individual title to their farms in fee inalienable for a certain period, thus to foster the pride of individual ownership of property, instead of the former dependence upon the tribe with its territory held in common.

Fourth—When the settlement in severalty with individual title is accomplished, to dispose with their consent of those lands of their reservations which are not settled and used by them, the proceeds to form a fund for their benefit, which will gradually relieve the Government of the expenses at present provided for by annual appropriations.

Fifth—When this is accomplished, to treat the Indians like other inhabitants of the United States under the laws of the land.

This policy, if adopted and supported by Congress and carried out with wisdom and firmness, will, in my opinion, gradually bring about the solution of the Indian problem without injustice to the Indian, and also without obstructing the development of the country. It will raise them to a level of civilization at least equal to that of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and probably higher. It will not take away from them by force what in justice belongs to them, but induce them to part with what they cannot cultivate and use themselves for a fair compensation. It will open to progress and improvement large districts now held by the Indians which will then be of no real advantage to them, and are now to nobody else.

Referring to the assertions frequently made that the tribal relation must be broken up and the reservation system must be abandoned, Secretary Schurz observes: An attempt to establish three objects at once all over the country, without intermediate stages, by military force, would, undoubtedly, result in many cases in Indian wars of unprecedented magnitude and bitterness which would require a much larger army than we at present possess, and prove in the end not only the most inhuman, but in blood and treasure the most inhuman of all wars.

The Secretary says the cause of the trouble cannot be found in any just complaint on the part of the Utes. It is expected that the occurrence of this trouble and the transactions following thereupon will result in such arrangements as will be calculated to prevent for the future hostile contact between white inhabitants and the Indians in that part of the country.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is very voluminous, and contains a large number of tabulated statements. The following synopsis embraces the most interesting portion of the document. Mr. Raum predicts that the receipts from internal-revenue taxes will during the present fiscal year reach $115,000,000. During the last three years 3,117 illicit distilleries have been seized. In order to provide ample force to suppress illicit distilling, Gen. Raum recommends an appropriation of $100,000 as a deficiency to be used during the present fiscal year.

During the year ended June 30, 1879, $113,449,621 internal-revenue taxes were collected and paid into the treasury.

The receipts from distilled spirits for the year 1879, as compared with 1878, show an increase of $1,140,978. As compared with 1878, the increased production of spirits during the fiscal year 1879 was 15,789,568 gallons.

The increase of production of manufactured tobacco the last fiscal year was 12,026,821 pounds; of the number of cigars and cigarettes, 194,177,719.

During the year, 6,363 persons have been arrested for illicit distilling, and twenty-seven officers and employes killed and forty-eight wounded while engaged in the effort to collect the tax and enforce the internal-revenue laws.

The quantity of spirits (71,832,631 gallons) produced and deposited in the distillery warehouses during the fiscal year was greater than the quantity produced during any other year. The closest approximation to this product was that of the year ended June 30, 1870, which was 71,337,000 gallons. The production of the fiscal year 1870 was obviously excessive, as it fell to 54,776,546 gallons in 1871, and it might be apprehended that the product of the year would fall below that of 1879, but when it is considered that 14,837,581 gallons of spirits were exported during the year 1879, and that the foreign demand is unabated, it seems probable that the large product of the early portion of this year will be continued during the year.

Regarding the production and movement of distilled spirits during the first four months of the present fiscal year, the report says: "It shows that the foreign demand of last year is steadily maintained, while the production is 2,794,148 gallons greater than the corresponding period last year, and the withdrawal 2,958,950 gallons greater than for the same period last year. If the business of these four months is maintained during the balance of the fiscal year, which is scarcely to be credited, the production will be over 82,000,000 gallons, and the amount of tax received will be over $45,750,000."

There were during the year 5,448 distilleries registered, and 5,347 operated. During the special tax for the year ended April 30, 1879, there were 49,464,421 proof gallons of spirits rectified. The quantity of spirits—19,212,470 gallons—actually remaining in warehouses June 30, 1879, is the quantity as shown by the original gauge of each package. The quantity of spirits withdrawn from the distillery warehouses for export during the year was 14,837,731 gallons.

During the four months of the present fiscal year the decrease in receipts from tobacco and snuff as compared with the corresponding period last year was $2,336,599. These figures indicate a reduction for the year in receipts from this source of over $7,000,000.

The total amount of collections from tobacco in all its forms, including internal-revenue tax on imported tobacco, snuff and cigars, and special taxes paid by manufacturers of, and dealers in, leaf and manufactured tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, was $40,135,002. As compared with the total receipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, this shows an increase of $43,247.

The total cost of collecting the revenue for the year was $4,206,830—being 3 7-10 per cent. upon the amount collected.

During the past three fiscal years $343,099,000 internal-revenue taxes were collected and paid into the treasury. The average cost of collecting, including salaries and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was 3¾ per cent.

The total amount realized from the tax on capital and deposits of banks and bankers during the fiscal year ended June 30 was $3,490,913, and for the fiscal year of 1879 $3,184,979, a decrease of $305,943. A statement of the capital and deposits of savings banks and bankers other than national banks shows an aggregate of $196,290,513 invested in Government bonds, against $158,882,830 reported last year.

The total value of property seized during the year for violations of the internal-revenue laws was $524,146; total number of suits pending July 1, 1879, for violation of the internal-revenue laws, 11,924. During the year 4,501 suits have been settled, decided, or dismissed, and the amount recovered by the Government on judgments and from compromises accepted has been $892,548. The total value of internal-revenue stamps issued during the year was $129,655,535.

A full statement is given of the estimated expenses of each district, making up a grand aggregate. In addition to the bureau proper, there are connected with the various districts throughout the United States 126 Collectors, 860 Deputy Collectors, 179 clerks, messengers and janitors, 695 gaugers, 1,308 storekeepers, and 50 tobacco inspectors.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General, in his annual report, renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying mail upon a basis of space, speed, and frequency, supplemented by the weight of the mails carried. The railroad companies have, as a general thing, neglected to furnish statistics of receipts, expenditures, etc., as requested. The recommendation is made that the appropriation to enable the Postmaster General to obtain the proper facilities for the prompt transmission of mails by rail be increased this year to $400,000.

The cost of railway service on the 30th of June, 1879, was at the rate of $9,692,590 per annum, an increase over the cost of the service during the preceding year of $125,905. This increase does not, however, represent the actual rate of increase in the service, as account must be taken of a reduction of 5 per cent. in the rate of compensation from July 1, 1878, made under the act of June 17, 1878. The amount of this deduction is, in round numbers, $400,000, making, with the $125,905, an increase of $525,905 for 1879 over 1878, being little less than 5.5 per cent. The general increase of business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require the appropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least $10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum.

The estimate for the railway postoffice car service for 1881 is placed at $1,350,000. The Postmaster General earnestly renews the recommendation of last year for a reclassification of the employes of the railway mail service by the General Superintendent of that service.

Gen. Key reports that the operation of the present laws regulating the increase of compensation for increased speed and increased frequency of service upon "star routes" (i. e., all those whereon the mails are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles), results in great loss to the Government, and recommends legislation to enable him to retrench in this direction.

The estimates for "star" service the next fiscal year contemplate the continuance of the present efficient service in other States, and largely-increased mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. The total amount asked for "star" service the next fiscal year is $7,975,000. The estimates for inland mail service by steamboats is $900,000.

In regard to the use of mails by lottery companies, the Postmaster General suggests that Secs. 3,929 and 4,041, Revised Statutes, be amended by striking out the word "fraudulent" preceding the word "lottery," in each section, which will make the legislation more harmonious and effective. It would aid the department in the execution of the intent of the law if the provision of Sec. 3,930 requiring the return to the writers of registered letters addressed to such schemes were in terms extended to include all letters so addressed.

The report recommends that the provision of Sec. 17 of the act of March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General to adopt regulations for delivery to addresses in the United States of dutiable books, with the collection of customs duties thereon, be extended to embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from foreign countries.

The Postmaster General recommends legislation to enable the Department to adopt a general regulation of the Postal Union relative to the payment of limited indemnity for registered articles lost or destroyed in the postal service.

The report goes on to say that the increasing demands of the postal service call for a large increase in the appropriation for the payment of clerks in the postoffices. The estimate, $3,650,000, for this item is greatly below the actual need for the service.

The free-delivery service is mentioned as having attained great success.

The other recommendations of interest made are, in brief, that Congress shall provide at the next session for superseding at the earliest possible date the mail-locks now in use by others of new and improved patterns (for which purpose an estimate of $150,000 is submitted); that the Public Printer be authorized to print a new edition of the codified postal laws and regulations, to be sold to the public at cost; that authority be given to the Department to contract for the publication of a monthly postal guide for a term of five years.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The annual report of the General Land Office shows that, during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, 9,323,353 acres of public lands were disposed of, and 9,484,996 acres were surveyed in addition to the 734,561,236 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is about 1,081,000,000. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 5,260,111 acres; timber-culture entries 2,766,574 acres; cash entries, 622,574 acres (including 166,996 acres entered under Desert Land law); grants to railroads, 278,334 acres; swamp lands patented to States, 75,383 acres; other grants to States, 186,394 acres. The amount of lands surveyed the last fiscal year exceeds by 414,769 acres the total acres surveyed in the preceding twelve months, and while the report shows a falling off of some 773,000 acres in cash sales, the State selections, scrip locations and lands patented for railroad grants, the increase in the area taken up by settlers under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws has been sufficient not only to counterbalance this falling off, but to make the aggregate disposals for the year greater by 647,204 acres than the total for the previous year. The increase in homestead entries was 841,795 acres; and in timber-culture entries 396,139 acres. Owing to the existing laws for the disposal of public lands for homestead and timber culture it is shown that during the last fiscal year, with a large disposal of land, there was received from all sources $1,383,113, less by $189,418 than the amount received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

The Acting Commissioner reports that under the various acts of the Forty-fifth Congress, and with the aid of the appropriation of $40,000 granted last March for the protection of timber and the public lands, efforts have been continued to suppress depredations, but they are yet extensive, and the interests of the Government and those of the people now residing, or who may desire to settle, in the region of public timbered lands, require that they should be still pursued with unremitting earnestness and vigor. In Arkansas alone the annual loss to the Government by the destruction of valuable timber is estimated at not less than $500,000. A large amount of lumber has been recovered, and considerable sums of money received as compromises on suits brought by the Government against timber depredators, and many other suits are still pending.

In Michigan and elsewhere along the northern national boundary line extensive depredations are reported to have been committed upon our public timber lands by Canadians.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

The Secret Service.

The report of Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service Department, to the Solicitor of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, embraces the following statistics: Arrests, 539, of whom 279 were charged with passing counterfeit money and 35 with dealing in it, and all the others, except 27, having something to do with an unwarranted inflation of the currency of the country. The aggregate sentences of those imprisoned was 430 years 8 months and 4 days, and the total amount of fines assessed was $41,485. The following table shows the amount and character of the counterfeit money captured:

United States treasury notes	$23,449
National-bank notes	5,025
Fractional currency	93,565
Coin	349,285
Nickels	8,294
State-bank notes	436
Genuine raised notes	210
Total	$3,385,144

The disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were as follows:

Transportation	$6,368.81
Subsistence	8,073.35
Incidentals	24,060.73
Services	47,613.53
Gratuities paid to police officers	2,050.00
Constables and other meritorious persons	1,165.87
Credit by fees received	1,690.60
Total	$90,475.27

Dead Letters.

The report of Mr. E. J. Dallas, Chief of the Dead Letter Office of the Postoffice Department, shows that there were received during the last fiscal year an aggregate of 2,906,513 dead letters, a decrease of 190,292 from the number received during the previous year. This decrease is believed to be owing to the general use of envelopes on which requests to "return if not called for," etc., are printed. The extent to which these "request envelopes" are used was ascertained by a test made in May last. In a single day there were mailed at the postoffices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore 354,696 letters, of which number 193,879 bore the request to "return in ten days if not called for." Of the aggregate number of letters received at the Dead Letter Office, 16,007 contained money to the value of $31,591; 13,575 contained drafts, checks, etc., to the value of $1,105,762; 47,797 contained postage stamps of the value of $2,387, and 24,373 contained other papers representing a monetary value; 24,024 letters contained photographs, and 28,306 contained articles of all descriptions, from a bottle of perfumery to a Limburger cheese.

Commissary General's Report.

The Commissary General of the United States army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, shows that the total amount disbursed for subsistence stores during the fiscal year ending June 30 last was $3,003,473, of which $791,611 was reimbursed by sales of stores to officers and enlisted men; $125,096 was collected for tobacco sold to enlisted men, and balance (except a few inconsiderable amounts from miscellaneous sources) was furnished to the department by Congressional appropriations. From tables accompanying the report it appears that the cost to the department of all subsistence supplies has been constantly diminishing since 1877, notably in meat and flour, component of rations.

"ONE WOMAN'S LOVE."

BY [illegible] LA MOILLE.

It is a summer evening,
And, as the sunlight dies,
So fades my Lady Love,
As on her couch [illegible]
With weeping friends around her,
And death-mists dim her eyes.

Beside her sits a poet;
He clasps her clasping hands;
Her smiles make bright his verses,
And through all noble lands
His love wins fame and honor
By beauty's sweet demands.

He whispers now a message
Of love, and faith, and trust;
He passionately kisses
Her lips of chilling dust.
There is a sudden tumult—
A stranger enters, just

When vanishes the sunlight;
And now my Lady sleeps,
At last, in dreamless slumber;
Another mourner weeps.
Out speaks the grieving poet,
"And who is this who keeps

"His woe concealed so closely,
Until it is too late?"
Outspeaks the scowling stranger,
"I reached the city gate
Just now, and found long journey
Brought me, indeed, too late.

"I knew this winsome Lady
A year ago in Spain;
She gave her solemn promise,
When summer came again,
That we should be united
By love's ungalling chain!"

The poet's eyes are flashing,
And, with a choking cry,
He says, "Who doubts my Lady?
Who says that she could sigh
To me and to another?—
I fling to him the lie!"

The stranger, coolly saying,
"Look in that locket! I"—
The poet cries, "That picture
Is mine!" The spring they try—
And lo! the priest who shrived her
On her true heart doth lie.

CHICAGO, Ill.

SHIFTING.

BY HARRIET E. S. CRESSY.

"I must have my pay right off, so you may as well stir around and get it, or there'll be a fuss!" said the haughty Mr. Starbuck to a poor man who owed him a small sum of money.

"Well," replied the humble fellow, whom we will call Jack Styles, "I will pay you next week without fail. Peter Fanley is owing me enough to pay it, and he is coming over to Butcher Johnson's next Tuesday with a beef critter, and he will then pay me, and I will hand it over to you."

"Mind you do, or you'll be sent up for a month or two!" was the reply.

This threat seemed hard and uncalled for, as Jack always paid his debts whenever he could; but he had been very unfortunate all through the hard, long winter, and now needed a little time to pay the debts that had accumulated. He had been very ill with rheumatism for a month or two; beside, his wife and two children had been sick with fevers, and his doctor's bill had amounted to more than he had earned; for when he could work his help had been needed at home, and work had been scarce, and it was with difficulty he had found anything to do when he was able to do it. Old Starbuck knew all this; and knew also that Jack was an honest fellow; but he always was very hard with the poor and unfortunate.

Jack took the cruel threat very much to heart, and fretted himself nearly into a fever for two or three days. What if Fanley should disappoint him, after all? It hardly seemed possible he would, for the butcher had the promise of the cow for the following Tuesday; but Fanley lived some eight miles away, and something might happen that he would not come with her. Oh, he hoped there would not; for he had a great horror of a jail, and had never been threatened like that before.

Thank God, men are not now imprisoned for debt in the State where Jack then lived; but such was the law at that time; and many a poor man, though honest, was thrust into prison, and his family left in want, for the reason that he could not pay his debts. What possible good such a law could do we have never been able to see, as it only filled up the jails, made expense for the State, and deprived the family of the help they needed, beside placing the culprit in a condition to earn nothing to relieve himself of the debt for which he was imprisoned. Perhaps it prevented some from running into debt as much as they otherwise would; in this respect it might have done some good.

Well, Tuesday came and Jack kept a good lookout for Fanley and his cow, who, in going to the butcher's, would have to pass his house. About 11 o'clock of that forenoon a boy came running to his house to inform him that both man and cow were on the way thither, but the latter had fallen into the snow, and he was a little afraid she was dead. Jack sprung and ran with all his might to the place where the cow was lying, which was a half mile from his house; and there, to his utter despair, the creature was sprawled on the snow, stone dead.

"What could have been the matter with her?" asked Jack, greatly excited.

"Don't know, I'm sure, 'less 'tis she's worrit to death tramping in the snow."

Jack looked at the bloated animal and surmised that something more than fatigue had caused the dissolution. But a sled and yoke of oxen were procured and the carcass drawn to Butcher Johnson, who, after making a post-mortem examination, found that the deceased came to her death from dropsy, unlike fatigue from tramping in the snow hastening the event. Of course he could not purchase the carcass of a diseased animal, so it was turned over to the scavengers of the field.

Fanley was grieved at the loss, for he was a poor man, and Jack, who was told by Fanley that he could not pay him at present, was frantic.

"To jail, then, I must go," he tearfully exclaimed. "There is no use in trying to put off old Starbuck any longer. I would not dare face him with the old promise in my mouth; no, to jail I must go."

That afternoon he went to see Starbuck, who said to him, as soon as he saw him, "You've come, then, to pay me the money?"

Jack hung his head and meekly replied, "No, Mr. Starbuck, the cow died."

"None of your stories; if you have not got the money you will have a home over there a little while," he said, pointing to the jail.

"I could not get it."

"'Nuff sed, then; here, walk over to Sheriff Patton's with me," taking the poor man by the collar and walking along.

Starbuck, who was a hard drinker, was pretty drunk, and he went along at an uneven gait, still hold of Jack's collar. Meeting the Sheriff after going a short distance, he handed Jack over to him and returned home.

"Have you been sending Jack Styles off to prison?" asked Starbuck's wife as he entered the house.

"Yes, and I'm going to send every other scamp that won't pay me to the same place. I have got to raise some money to pay off this mortgage, or I shall be turned out of house and home, and you, too," he replied.

"Well, this man looks like an honest kind of fellow. How much does he owe you?"

"Twenty dollars, or so."

"Not enough to pay your liquor bill one week," thought his wife; but she said nothing, as she dreaded to arouse his temper, which might, when fully under way, be compared to a hurricane or any other dangerous element. That afternoon she sent a boy with a large basket full of eatables to Jack's family, for she had heard they were very poor, and continued so to do every week while Jack was in prison.

After Jack was released he found plenty of work, and had many presents given him by those who, knowing his honesty, had been thoroughly indignant at such treatment of him. So he managed to get along after that, and was able to pay all his debts.

* * * * *

Fifteen years later, and Jack Styles, now a man of 55, and his son, a fine-looking, promising young man of 25, were doing a fair business in the grocery line, in the city of W——, about twenty miles from their former home. So honorable were the dealings of this firm with all their customers that after they were once established in business, which at first was on a small scale, they found their receipts month by month increasing in a way that was very encouraging. Young Styles stood at the head of the concern, as Jack had very little education; still the latter made himself extremely useful in various ways about the store. After they had been about two years in business, Young Styles one day said to his father: "You remember Old Starbuck who once shut you up in jail?"

"I rather think I do," replied Jack, with a shudder.

"Well, he is living in this city on charity; he has spent his property, and drank himself almost to death, making him one of the most bloated, disagreeable-looking objects you ever saw."

"Is his wife living?" asked Mrs. Styles. "If she is I will surely go to see her, and help her if she is in need."

"I hope you will," said both Jack and his son, in a breath. "I think you will find her on A—— street, one the vilest in the city."

"If it is such a dangerous street you must go with me Jack. I would not like to go there alone."

"Indeed, I will," he replied.

So as soon as they had eaten dinner they set out for the house of Jack's old enemy, and after an hour's search found the old tippler and his wife in one of the meanest tenements of the city. Starbuck did not recognize Jack, for he was then suffering from a fit of delirium tremens, and hardly knew one person from another, but his wife at once called him by name, seemed delighted to see him, and her thanks for the presents he carried her, which consisted in a good supply of the choicest articles his grocery store afforded, were unbounded. But both Jack and his wife assured her this was not the last of their gifts to her, and they left her in apparently better spirits than they found her.

In a few days Starbuck died, and then Jack and his wife took his widow to their own comfortable home, where, according to the wishes of both, she spent the remainder of her life, which was not many years. She was a lady of great culture, having been brought up and accustomed to move in the best circles of society, and at the time she married Starbuck he, too, was in high standing and possessed of much wealth, but through the baleful effects of liquor he was brought down to poverty and disgrace, while Jack, from leading a temperate, industrious, honest life, was brought up from small beginnings to a comfortable, respectable position.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

Wellington and Monsoon.

Though scrupulous in small things, Monsoon practiced kleptomania on a monster scale. When the British entered a town, the Commissary General hastened to the nearest church and appropriated whatever plate or costly reliquaries he could seize. He had once a narrow escape from hanging, after having actually undergone a drum-head court-martial, and thenceforth he abandoned his evil courses. When the allied armies entered Paris, Wellington was, of course, the constant figure of attraction. At a grand fete he took wine (or went through the form of it) with any officer whose face was remembered by him. The Commissary Monsoon was a guest at this entertainment, and Wellington's eye rested on him. Up went the hand and glass as a signal, and bows were well-nigh exchanged, when thundered out the Duke:

"Oh, I thought I had hanged you at Badajos. Never mind; I'll do it next time. I drink your health."

A Wedding Incident.

The pretty bride and manly bridegroom had exchanged their vows. The organ was almost bursting with the melody of the "Wedding March;" the crowd in the church on Lexington avenue and Fifth street, New York, was slowly wending its way to the open air, when everybody present was startled by a woman's voice in the vestibule, crying: "He's got my watch; that one there, going away; catch him, somebody, quick!" She moved toward him, pointing her finger at him, so that all might know him. A policeman came up and took him from the men who had already captured him. A little girl saw him drop the watch on the pavement, where it was found, slightly damaged. At the station-house he snatched a piece of paper found on him by the officer, and tried to swallow it; but he was choked to prevent that, his jaws forced open, and the paper drawn out. It was a memorandum of weddings, funerals, consecrations, and other ceremonies for the week at various churches where crowds would assemble, and afforded him opportunities for plying his industry.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE Yukon river, in Alaska, is navigable for steamers 2,500 miles.

The official statistics of the production of salt in Germany show that the number of salt mines or salt works in the several states is sixty-one. They give employment to 6,632 workmen, and the annual production of salt is 157,500,000 pounds.

ANYONE who thinks Japan is an illiterate country is sadly mistaken. During last year 47,000,000 articles passed through the Japanese post. Twenty-five million letters were sent, 10,000,000 post cards and 9,500,000 newspapers. In 1870 there were less than 1,000 post-offices in Japan; now there are over 5,000.

THE postal carriers in the cities of the United States carried 809,000,000 pieces of mail matter during the past year, being 339,000 to each carrier. In New York over 224,000,000 pieces were distributed; in Philadelphia 107,000,000; Chicago, 69,000,000; Boston, 45,000,000; St. Louis, 32,000,000; Cincinnati, 21,000,000; Baltimore, 20,000,000; Brooklyn, 18,000,000; San Francisco, 17,000,000; Cleveland, 12,000,000; Detroit, 11,000,000; Buffalo, 10,000,000.

AFTER all the arguments about deep plowing and subsoiling, and going below the surface in order to get the best yield, it appears that the total value of the leading crops for 1877 alone was $1,600,000,000, while the mine products for twenty-five years—from 1849 to 1875—were only a few millions more. This confirms, too, the well-understood principle of political economy that, taking the numbers who engage in it, mining is the least profitable employment.

THE first case of fever appeared at Memphis this year on July 10, but it was not declared epidemic until August 9. During the prevalence of the plague there were 1,503 cases and 498 deaths; last year there were 17,600 cases and 5,160 deaths. It appears from the history of this year's epidemic that the fever in Memphis did not spring from imported germs, and that manifestly yellow-fever germs can survive the frost, for the winter of 1878–79 was of unusual severity throughout the South. Special directions have been published in regard to the treatment of infected localities in Memphis.

Improved Methods of Execution.

It is not surprising that from time to time attention is recalled to the barbarous nature of the mode of executing the death penalty in this country. Hanging by the neck till the criminal is dead is obviously a relic of barbarism; it is the most primitive, the most various, the least prompt and uniform and certain of the modes of execution which have been or could be devised. If the object of an execution now-a-days be to insure the rapid and certain death of the criminal without any probability of intervening accident, delay or torture, hanging by a cord and trusting to the rough adjustment of weight and fall which the "eye and experience" of an ignorant hangman can afford, is the most fallible of methods, and must of necessity from time to time lead to painful scenes of torture. The garotillo is, perhaps, of all existing foreign methods of legal execution the most rapid and certain; but without proposing any one substitute for our own responsibility—whether the carbonic acid chamber, the massive electric discharge, or any other method—it is certain that any scientific man or commission could very speedily devise a prompt and bloodless certain mode of execution which would be free from the clumsiness and uncertainty of hanging. The retention of this ancient relic of past barbarism is not creditable to our jurisprudence.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Hotel Car in England.

The American Car Company has commenced the introduction of the hotel-cars on the English railways, and even the London *Times* speaks approvingly of this innovation. That paper says: "Thanks to the ready ingenuity of the Americans, it will be possible in a few days to breakfast not too early in Yorkshire, to read and answer half a dozen letters, to travel luxuriously to the metropolis, enjoying a good hot lunch by the way, have three clear hours for business, and, after a hot dinner of several courses on the road, be to bed in Yorkshire soon after 10. This supplies the greatest want of railway traveling. Its pace, its inevitable delays, and the tendency to make up lost time by cutting shorter the brief stoppings allowed for refreshments, not to speak of the impossibility of taking one's food in a decent or healthy fashion with bell, whistles, and the railway guard sounding all about you, render the traveling meal a misery and a terror. The cars are similar to those in America as to dimensions as well as plan, in which a large party of gentlemen and ladies can move about with pleasure from drawing-room to dining-room, order and enjoy luxurious breakfasts and dinners, and finally emerge, feeling and looking as if they were only stepping out of their own hall doors. Thus is traveling and refreshment associated. The American sleeper, hotel and drawing-room coaches having now established themselves, the American system of railway traveling will probably be adopted in other respects.

THE next Legislature of Texas, it is thought, will adopt a provision making it a misdemeanor, at least, if not a felony, for a railway company to give, or for anyone not a paid employe of a railroad or a pauper to accept, a free pass.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Story of His Death, as Retold by Capt. E. Doherty.

After Garrett had designated the direction of the barn, Capt. Doherty said to Sergt. Boston Corbett, "Dismount your men, detail a few to watch the house, and bring the remainder here." Capt. Doherty then surrounded the barn with his men, and, going to the front door, placed a lighted candle, which he had held in his hand for some time, near the front entrance of the barn, and in the vicinity of a large crack or opening. Unlocking the door, Capt. Doherty called upon those in the barn to come out and surrender; but no answer was made to this and subsequent frequent and loud demands of a like character. Capt. Doherty then passed around among the sentinels who surrounded the barn, when he was informed that whispering and the moving of hay had been heard from the inside. Capt. Doherty then said, "If you don't come out, I'll set fire to the building and burn you out." As there was no answer even to this, Capt. Doherty ordered Corp. Newgarten to pile some shavings and hay in the opening, and set fire to it. While he was piling it up, a voice said to the corporal, "If you come back there I'll put a bullet through you." Capt. Doherty, who was standing near Newgarten, then quietly ordered him to desist, and determined to wait till daylight before making any further demonstrations.

At this time quite a long conversation took place between Capt. Doherty and J. Wilkes Booth. The former, after hearing the threat of the latter, called again for a surrender, when Booth replied, "Who do you take us for?" Capt. Doherty responded, "It don't make any difference who I take you for, I'm going to arrest you." Then Booth said, "Boys, fetch me a stretcher; another stain in our glorious banner." Walking around the barn and returning near the door, Capt. Doherty heard whispered conversation between Booth and Harrold from the inside. Booth then said, aloud, "I am crippled and alone; give me a chance for my life; draw your men up at twenty-five paces, and I will come out." Capt. Doherty replied, "I didn't come here to fight, but to capture you. I have fifty men here, and can do it."

In the meantime Harrold had approached the door, when Capt. Doherty said to him, "Let me see your hands," when Harrold put both hands out through the door, and Capt. Doherty, seizing them, handed Harrold over to the corporal at the door. While this conversation was going on, and as Capt. Doherty was in the act of taking Harrold out of the front door, the barn had been fired in the rear. The flames burst suddenly forth. Booth, who had left his position in the barn to the right of the opening referred to above, near the candle, took a position in the center of the barn facing the door, and, raising his carbine, pointed it in the direction of Harrold and Capt. Doherty, when Sergt. Corbett, who was stationed at one of the openings in the barn to the left of Booth, observing the movement, leveled a large-sized Colt's revolver at Booth and fired, intending to hit him in the arm for the purpose of disabling him, but the ball entered his neck, about one inch from the same point that Booth shot President Lincoln.

On hearing the shot, and being at the time ignorant of the movement or intention of Booth, Capt. Doherty supposed that he had shot himself rather than surrender, when the officers rushed into the barn, and by the light of the burning building saw Booth with the carbine between his legs, one of his crutches having dropped, and Booth in the act of falling forward, when Capt. Doherty caught him with both arms around the body and carried him outside of the barn and laid him down; but, the heat becoming too intense, Capt. Doherty ordered him removed under the veranda of the Garrett mansion.

Soldiers were then dispatched in different directions for doctors, but only one, Dr. Urquart, could be found, he arriving about 6 a. m., and after probing the wound pronounced it fatal, the ball having ranged upward, cutting a vital part. From the time Booth was shot, 5 o'clock, to the time he expired, two hours later, he spoke but once, and that was to Capt. Doherty, shortly before 6 o'clock, when he said to him, "Hands." Capt. Doherty lifted up his hands, when Booth looked at them for an instant, and, shaking his head, exclaimed, "Useless, useless." A short time after this he became unconscious, and so remained until he expired.

Capt. Doherty, after wrapping the body of Booth in his saddle-blanket, sewed the blanket together with his own hands, and, having placed the body on a cart, which was obtained from an old negro residing about two miles distant, proceeded with the body and the prisoner, Harrold, to Belle Plain, where the Ide was waiting the return of the command, which arrived at 6 p. m., when the Ide proceeded to Washington, where the body of Booth and the prisoner, Harrold, were turned over to the officers of the United States iron-clad monitor Montauk. Capt. Doherty having received orders from the department commander so to do. This was at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

In reference to the different statements that Booth was never captured nor killed, and that he is alive to-day, Capt. Doherty says it is the sheerest nonsense in the world, as, in the first place, Capt. Doherty knew J. Wilkes Booth personally, and was in his company at the National Hotel at Washington about two months previous to the assassination. In the second place, at the post-mortem examination, held on the 27th of April, Booth was fully identified by Dr. May, his attending physician, who had performed an operation on his neck, and by Mr. Dawson, proprietor of the National Hotel, where he boarded during his residence in Washington, and also by other well-known citizens, to the full satisfaction of the Government. In the third place, after the body of Booth was buried in a cell in the penitentiary at the Arsenal at Washington, the remains were delivered over to his relatives, four years later, upon application to President Johnson, and they now rest in the family vault near Baltimore, Md., thus proving that the members of his own family recognize the fact that the body lying there is the last mortal remains of J. Wilkes Booth.

Harrold was tried, convicted and hanged with Payne, Atzerot, and Mrs. Surratt, in July, 1865.

A total reward of $150,000 was offered by the Government, the city of Washington, and the city of Baltimore. The reward of $100,000 offered by the Government was paid, but those offered by the cities of Washington and Baltimore were repudiated. Capt. Doherty entered suit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to recover the $20,000 offered by the city of Washington, but the suit was decided against his claim, the court holding that the city of Washington had no authority in law to offer the reward. Capt. Doherty appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending, and from whence a decision is expected to be reached this year. In the case of the claim against the city of Baltimore, which offered $30,000 for the arrest of the assassin, Capt. Doherty did not sue to recover, the Mayor and Aldermen telling him point blank that they would not pay it, as the reward was offered under a previous administration. This claim has now lapsed by limitation.

Of the $100,000 offered by the Government, $75,000 was paid on the basis of prize-money in the navy. The command consisted of twenty-six enlisted men, two citizens (detectives), and one commissioned officer. The commission appointed to distribute the money consisted of Judge Advocate General Holt and Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the army, who awarded to Capt. Doherty $7,500; to each of the citizen detectives $4,000; to Sergt. Boston Corbett and Sergt. Wandell $2,200 each, the commission deciding that the fact of Corbett having shot Booth did not entitle him to more than the non-commissioned officer of the same rank who was also present at the capture. Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, chief detective of the War Department, was held to be the same as an Admiral, who detaches a ship and orders it to another squadron. In transitu, that ship captures a prize, and Capt. Doherty, being in position as Captain of the ship, received two-twentieths of the whole amount, while the Admiral, who in this case was Gen. Baker, received one-twentieth, or $3,750. The remainder of $75,000 was distributed *pro rata* among the men.

Capt. Doherty was informed from high authority that "a wheelbarrow full of claims" were put in for this reward, almost every detective in the United States representing that he was entitled to a share. The adjustment of this mass of claims occupied the members of the commission a little over a year before they could determine who were entitled to the reward.

Victor Hugo on the Future.

Victor Hugo, as Honorary President of a secular education congress in France, recently addressed it to a rhapsody, in which he says: "Youth is the future. You teach the youth, you prepare the future. This preparation is useful, this teaching is necessary to make the man of to-morrow. The man of to-morrow is the universal republic. The republic is union, unity, harmony, light, industry, creating comfort, abolition of conflicts between man and man, nation and nation, abolition of the law of death, and establishment of the law of life. The time of sanguinary and terrible revolutionary necessities is past. For what remains to be done the unconquerable law of progress suffices. Great battles we have still to fight—battles the evident necessity of which does not disturb the sirenty of thinkers, battles in which revolutionary energy will equal monarchical obstinacy, battles in which force joined with might will overthrow violence allied with usurpation—superb, glorious, enthusiastic, decisive battles, the issue of which is not doubtful, and which will be the Hastings and the Austerlitz of humanity. Citizens, the time of the dissolution of the Old World has arrived. The old despotisms are condemned by the Providential law. Every day which passes buries them still deeper in annihilation. The republic is the future."—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Those Who Died at Pompeii.

Though the victims of the great eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79 lived so long ago, they were our fellow-creatures, and it is impossible to recall their fate—especially, one might think, to recall it on the spot—without a feeling of horror. Sir William Gell estimated the number of people who perished at 1,300; but during recent excavations so many bodies have been found that it seems to have been far greater; and when we consider that, closely as the inhabitants were packed, Pompeii was still but a little place, the proportion of deaths appears large. It is, of course, satisfactory to the antiquary to reflect that the misfortunes of Pompeii have been a great gain to modern knowledge. The manners of the ancient Romans are better known to us by what has been discovered here under the ashes than by all the pictures or statues or writings existing elsewhere. The town had been very recently rebuilt, and the remains are chiefly of one period; but the decorations are remarkable for their rarity as well as for their freshness. In fact, the state of pictorial art in the first century would be almost unknown to us but for the frescoes from the house of the tragic poet and the beautiful wall-paintings now in the Naples Museum.—*London Saturday Review.*

A covey of partridges, nine in number, were hatched on the farm of Samuel Garner, near Harmoneyville, N. J., during last summer. Mr. Garner fed and took care of them as best he could, and they remained on his farm until recently, when a large hawk pounced rapaciously upon one of them. This so frightened the rest that they flew against Mr. Garner's house with such violence as to kill themselves instantly.

WHERE SHALL WE BURY THE PAST

BY OLA REED M'CHRISTIE.

Where shall we bury the past?
Shall we bury it in Lethe's sea,
Where no echo may ring of its beautiful years,
To gladden our hearts or awaken our tears?
Shall we go to our dreams with no thought of hours,
And cherish no wreaths of its fast-faded flowers?
Shall we lay it aside with ne'er a prayer,
To sleep in oblivion? Oh, no; not there!

Where shall we bury the past?
Shall we lower it down in the tomb?
While the breathings of woe peal its requiem there—
Though it crushes our hearts, breathe there the last prayer!
Shall the dew-drops of sorrow fall over it now,
And the cold veil of death overshadow its brow?
Though it's stolen our young life's fragrance and bloom—
Ah, no! we cannot lower it into the tomb.

Where shall we bury the past?
Shall we bury it in memory's cell?
It has taught us of life by its mystic power;
It has taught us that death's wave may come any hour;
It has taught us sweet lessons of patience and love;
It has taught us to long for the mansions above,
Though it oft crushed our hearts, yet they rose in prayer!
In memory's cell—we will bury it there.

CAMDEN, Ohio.

PITH AND POINT.

BE just and beer not.

HAPPY thought—Live forever.

PARTS unknown—On a bald head.

SHEET music—Children crying in bed.

"ARISE, my sole, arise," sang the cruel parent, as he raised Alfonso off the front stoop.

WHEN we look West we feel that we would like to see an Indian fall instead of an Indian summer.

IT has been ascertained, after patient investigation, that courtships average three tons of coal each.

THE most universally-known man in the world is the man who will sing when he don't know how.

ACCORDING to the scriptures "nothing was made in vain," but a freshly-engaged young woman comes near it.

IT is easier for a rich man to go through a needless sigh than to sign a subscription for a new church.

A DEACON, who had lent the horse that ran away and threw the clergyman, claimed credit for spreading the gospel.

SPURGEON recently said that now, as in the days of Luther, men stand staring at the truth like cows at a new gate.

You may meet with twenty men in the day who stutter, but you never heard of a woman who had an impediment in her speech.

'Twas in Arabia's sunny land
He wooed his bonny bride;
His umber Ella, rain or shine,
Was ever by his side;
But now he does not Kaffir her;
No love tales does he tell her;
He'd fain Bedouin something else—
Alas! Poor Arab Ella.
—*Yawcob Strauss.*

"NO," SAID a Texas lawyer, as he placed a couple of loaded Derringers on the table before him, "the fact that the witness is a desperate man will not deter me from asking him such questions as I may deem proper."

'Twas Sunday morn, and Rev. Jones
Was breakfasting with Gray.
Said Jones, "Another bit of steak,
As I have to preach to-day."
"Guess I'll brace up a little, too,"
Said Gray, his eyes a-glisten,
And he helped himself to a hunk of meat,
"For you know I have to listen."
—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A TOURIST, new to the beer-drinking ways of the good people of Munich, asked the lady presiding at a bier halle if her customers did not frequently become intoxicated. "Santa Maria, sir, they never get drunk, but they sometimes burst!"

A GENTLEMAN met a stranger on the street, grasped his hand cordially, and exclaimed, in tones of polite and uncertain recognition: "Mr. Brown, I believe?" "If you believe that," calmly replied the stranger, whose name was Hamilton, "you'll believe anything."

COL. OLD STYLE—"This is, indeed, a pleasure. I never see your Ladyship but I feel that I am ten years younger! Lady New Style—(who hasn't been to the lyceum for nothing)—"Indeed, Colonel? Then you should avoid me. A meeting or two more and you'll be in your second childhood."

THE following communication from a resident of Arkansas was received by a prominent commission house of New Orleans: "Your bill received; would remit, but am in bed—shot behind my counter. Will be up in a day or two. One man who shot me is dead; the other ran away. We are rid of both and could spare more."

Wanted to See the Editor.

A man on the cars was offered a newspaper. He took it, looked at the heading, and then threw it aside with disgust, and remarked:

"I don't want any news from that paper."

"I supposed everybody read it in these parts," I answered. "Has it been pitching into you?"

"Pitching into me? Great Cæsar! I should think it had. But you just let me meet the editor of that paper!"

"You never make anything by striking an editor," I say; "better grin and bear it."

"Yes," that's all right for you to say; but just let me meet that man! I'll show him how to run a newspaper."

"What did he do?"

"Do? He did a deal. Here's how it is; I often go to Springfield on the evening and come home on the first train in the morning. Well, one night I met an old crony, and we went to Music Hall and the theater. When we came out we met some friends. Of course I could not get right out, so I treated; in fact, we were having a pretty good time, when some fellow came in and began to raise a row. In less than no time the police were in and had us. The next morning I was hauled before the court and fined $7.40. I did not care much, because I gave a false name, and I knew my wife couldn't find it out, but the next morning I'll be eternally confused if that very paper didn't have it all in, and my name, too."

"Did your wife see it?"

"I should say she did."

"Did she make a fuss?"

"Fuss! Godfrey Elihu! Are you married?"—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

IT IS IN THE AIR!

And Everybody Knows It,

That the best place in this county to buy anything in the line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of

C. H. YESBERA.

He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.

Custom Made Suits

Are acknowledged to be much the cheaper in the long run, and of these he makes a specialty. To be convinced, GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

41—tf Third door north of postoffice, AUBURN, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

FOR SALE

AT LOWEST PRICES

THE PHYSICIANS' D G STOE

A full line of everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE,

—SUCH AS—

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Soaps,
Brushes, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil

And acomplete line of

Toilet Articles.

Liver & Kidney Pads,

Trusses, Shoulder braces. A choice selection of pure wines and liquors, furnished for medicinal purposes only. A full line of Wall Paper and Window shades, with all the latest improved fixtures, will be sold at prices remarkably low. We ask a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that we can offer inducements wort of attention.

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD

THE GREAT DISCOVERY

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS. A remedy that will positively cure DIABETES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE, HIGH COLORED URINE, INCONTINENCE AND RETENTION OF URINE, NERVOUS DEBILITY and FEMALE COMPLAINTS when NOTHING ELSE CAN. Its success proves the efficacy of ABSORPTION. It saved the life of its discoverer and is saving the lives of thousands of others. For sale by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of the price. ($2.00.)

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Sole Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

Send your address for our pamphlet, "How a Life was Saved."

CASEBEER MATHENY,

First door South of First National Bank. Auburn, Ind.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

Wm. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD

—AND—

Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions,
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,

Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indian

A Sleeping Car Comedy.

A traveler on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad relates the following incident of travel:

A middle-aged married couple have turned in next to me, having boarded the train at a way station. They have evidently been much hurried and are out of humor, for the wife is fretful and excited, and the husband growls above his breath in this style:

"Now, I'll just bet you didn't put my night-shirt in!"

"S'hush! It's in the basket in the corner," replies the woman.

"I've looked in the basket and 'taint there. I s'pose you put it at the bottom under the vittals."

"In the vittals, indeed! Why, John, what on e-a-r-th are you a-doin'?"

"I'm looking for my shirt."

"Don't! that's the wrong basket. You've gone and spilt them pickles all over the bed! I never seen such a man!"

"Never mind, Mary, you needn't tell the whole car." This in a whisper peculiar to the stage.

"Looking for your old shirt in the dinner-basket! I don't see what any body wants a night-shirt for on a railroad, anyhow," retorted the indignant female; and there was a whirring sound which indicated that she had pitched the missing article in his face just in time to choke off a wicked rejoinder.

"'Sposin' the cars were to run off the track?" added she. "You'd be a nice pictur wadin' out of a swamp or rolling down a bank in that, wouldn't you?"

"I'd be just as comfortable and purty as you in that—"

"S'hush! You'll disgrace both of us with your tongue." Whimpering.

"My tongue. Well, d—n me, Mary, if—"

"There now, you're cursing me—you—you—" Breaks off to sob.

There's where she had him.

I fancied shortly after hearing the resonant and agreeable sound of a kiss, but perhaps it was only the angels, and I dropped off to sleep again. On the following day I saw the middle-aged couple seated opposite munching pickles and fried chicken at intervals—as docile and happy a couple as any body may wish to see.

St. Joe.

—Rabbit-shooting is again the order of the day hereabouts.

—Drs. Ed. and Jake White and Messrs. Wm. Johnson and Jake White are off on a hunt in the south woods.

—We notice that one of the boys who was wanted some time since for burglarizing at Auburn Junction, is again at home. The boys doubtless learned a lesson that will be of future benefit.

—Another row occurred at "Blue Ruin" on Friday night. The fellow who put that extra head on Frank Uim, a few days ago, undertook to abuse a cripple—a man with no hands—but some bystander, whose name we could not learn, was manly enough to espouse the cause of the cripple and pummel the quarrelsome individual beautifully. It is said that while this pugilistic gent is spending his money at the saloon, his family is without the necessaries of life.

—School commenced on Monday last with a good attendance, nearly fifty scolars putting in an appearance. Miss Mary Young teaches the young ideas how to improve their time, with John Eogle as assistant.

—The St. Joe elevators are again open for business, having been blockaded for some time. Wheat is worth $1.25, oats 33 cents, and old corn 40 cents.

—O. S. Spitler, who was so terribly hurt a few weeks ago, has been entirely cured by a remedy which the weighman recently prescribed—a receipt for 40 pounds of wheat.

—Six car loads of hogs were shipped from this station last week, Bryan parties shipping two car-loads and S. Shilling four. Solomon was formerly king bee in the hog trade, but we fear he is losing ground; however, he has his whole family—or at least the boy part of it—engaged in the business.

—A protracted meeting conducted by the Dunkards has been in progress for the last week, at the Sodom schoolhouse It seems that the Sodomites are a hard people to reform, as there has been no warming up as yet.

—The county school superintendent is being censured pretty sharply by some of the teachers in this vicinity. A certain teacher informs us that, a few weeks previous to the institute meeting at Garrett, he was examed at Auburn and got a grade of 60, 65 and 80, on three different branches; at Garrett he was examined on the balance of the branches, receiving no license, but a grade-paper on which the Auburn grade was not given at all. Can anybody tell why?

A. A. A.

Newville.

—The first day of winter.

—School commenced in Newville this morning.

—Some of the farmers in this neighborhood would like to have another pleasant month, as they are not through husking corn.

—Now that thanksgiving is over, turkeys and preachers will have a rest.

—A wedding will probably be the result of the frequent visits of one of our young men to St Joe. ALPHA.

—Auditor Robbins is somewhat indisposed, the result of close confinement and overwork in the office.

Not Surprised.

When we consider the little attention paid to the laws of health, we are not surprised at the indifference manifested in relation to purity of daily food. If all articles were like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, this indifference might answer; their perfect wholesomeness would insure us against all evil consequences.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by JAS. B. MCCRELLIS, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time.

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

MAX G. LADE. 45-2m

WHAT PAYS BEST AFTER HARVEST

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati WEEKLY ENQUIRER, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the WEEKLY ENQUIRER."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati ENQUIRER, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year	$1.15
One copy six months	65

COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun. issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.20	3 75
Sunday's issue alone, per year	"	2.00
Any two day's issue	" "	4.00
Any three day's issue	" "	6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FAREN & McLEAN, Publishers,
CINCINNATI, O.
41-3m.

RAILROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich South er R. R

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	3? p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 09 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 45 "	2 35 "	"
Waterloo	2 09 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 16 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 54 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 35 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 00 "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	5 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 13 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 22 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J W. CARY. Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 [illegible]	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 30 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket A ent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 xpress.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	......
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	......
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	......
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	......
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	8 28 pm	......
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 00 pm	......
Cambridge City	3 14 pm	......	......
Connersville	3 45 pm	......	......
Cincinnati	6 55 pm	......	......
INDIANAPOLIS	5 25 pm	10 55 pm	......
Louisville	......	......	......
Terre Haute	......	......	......
St. Louis	......	......	......

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis	......	......	......
Terre Haute	......	......	......
Louisville	......	......	......
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	6 40 am	......	......
Connersville	11 51 am	......	......
Cambridge City	12 28 pm	......	......
New Castle	1 10 pm	......	......
Muncie	2 20 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 34 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 10 pm	11 00 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT No. 8.
lv. Logansport	8 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 08	8 48
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 37	9 56
Laketon	10 18	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar.	5 10pm	1 04pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 35	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 03	11 08	2 30pm
Laketon	5 40	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 58	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 46	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv.	2 40pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	
Chicago		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	11 10pm
Milford Junction	2 [illegible]pm	2 14	1 26
Cromwell	3 [illegible]pm	2 46	1 56
Albion	3 [illegible]pm	3 19	2 [illegible]
Avilla	4 [illegible]pm	3 39	2 34
Garrett, ar.	5 [illegible]pm	3 55	2 50
Garrett lv.	6 15am	3 45	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 00	3 16
St. Joe	am	4 [illegible]	3 44
Hicksville	am	4 [illegible]	4 00
Defiance	5 [illegible]am	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	2 [illegible]pm	7 25	6 00
Tiffin	3 [illegible]pm	7 54	7 00
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Exp's	Chic'g Exp's
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 20am	2 15am	9 40pm
Tiffin	6 20	3 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Fostoria	7 25	3 25	7 56
Defiance	4 45pm	7 25	10 25
Hicksville	6 18	12 14pm	11 14
St. Joe	6 50	12 20	11 47
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	2 00	12 55	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 30
Avilla		1 40	12 31
Albion		1 55	12 55
Cromwell		2 22	1 25
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 [illegible]	3 20
CHICAGO		7 [illegible]	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans. Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line.

75 Miles Shortest to Indianapolis, Louisville and all points South. 53 Miles the shortest to St. Louis, Kansas, Texas, and all points West. Direct Route to Detroit and all Michigan and Canada points.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.
Bay City	......	6 [illegible]am	......
Saginaw	......	7 15am	......
Lansing	......	10 07am	......
Grand Rapids	......	5 40am	12 15pm
Detroit	......	7 00am	......
Ann Arbor	......	8 40am	......
Jackson	6 00am	11 25am	5 05pm
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15pm
Bankers	7 27am	1 15pm	7 45pm
Reading	7 30am	1 27pm	8 10pm
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 10pm	9 40pm
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40am
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17am
Auburn June.	9 27am	3 06pm	11 [illegible]am
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 54pm	12 45am
Indianapolis	6 2[illegible]pm	10 55pm	5 40pm
Cincinnati	6 55pm	......	......
Louisville	11 00pm	3 [illegible]	......
St. Louis	7 30am	7 [illegible]am	......
Washington	......	8 [illegible]pm	......
Baltimore	......	9 20pm	......

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.
Baltimore	......	7 10am	......
Washington	......	8 35am	......
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm	......
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm	......
Cincinnati	8 40am	......	......
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am	......
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 [illegible]am
Auburn Junc.	5 54pm	12 2[illegible]pm	2 45am
Auburn	5 58pm	12 34pm	2 15am
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 40pm	3 [illegible]am
Angola	7 1[illegible]pm	1 20pm	4 45am
Reading	8 00pm	2 10pm	5 15am
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 3[illegible]am
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 [illegible]am
Ann Arbor	2 05am	5 10pm	10 [illegible]am
Detroit	3 [illegible]am	6 10pm	11 5[illegible]am
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 30pm	4 2[illegible]pm
Lansing	......	5 45pm	......
Saginaw	......	9 10pm	......
Bay City	......	10 10pm	......

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 25-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-25-1y

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

orth, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

S ORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 18, 1879. Number 51.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB. J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $5.00 per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEY.

W. H. Dills,

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY, Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. P. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos.H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade.
Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gunsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

D. J. Swarts. M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET. EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample robms, and low rates.
T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-eow-6m.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

AN ABLE AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR W. L. PENFIELD,

At a Meeting of the Auburn Soldiers Association.

The character of the American soldier is not yet completely formed. By this I do not say that he is without character, but merely that that character is not yet fully fashioned in all of its essential features, and that it is for the future to bring forth the ultimate type of the American soldier, as we are to behold him, in full figure, in galleries of art, or on the pages of history.

The type of our soldier of the revolution was bold and masculine, yet it was not purely and distinctly American. His qualities were as much English as American,—the solid and enduring qualities of patience, sturdy courage, stubborn resistance, indomitable resolution which carried our armies barefooted and bleeding over the ices and snows of Valley Forge, which distinguished alike the humblest soldier and the august chieftain, and which at last crowned our armies with victory. Nor were those qualities then so much marked with those other ornaments of the military spirit,—the light and graceful movement of a sudden inspiration, the swift and brilliant sallies that for a moment flash across the field of battle, the invincible outbursts of a buoyant enthusiasm that pierce the enemy like a sheet of flame. It is these qualities which shed such an eclat over carnage, and by which war, losing none of its dangers, seems to lose half its terrors. Toward the development of these qualities the character of the American soldier is tending. At no time has their display been so conspicuous and frequent as in the latest periods of our military history. Compare the soldier of '76 with him of '61; and we make the comparison not for the purpose of blame or praise, but to ascertain in what direction the character of our soldier is tending. The plain, simple republican virtues of the former are worthy the adoration they receive. Their steadfastness, their immovable integrity, their inflexible devotion, their unyielding resolution, their robust and manly courage were qualities pre-eminently fitted for defensive warfare by inferior numbers in a vast and unbroken wilderness. Nor do I say that as military qualities, though less shining, they are inferior or less valuable to a great and peace-loving and peace-making republic. The glamour of arms, the seductions of military glory have always been the insidious and deadly foes to republics. And if wars are sometimes a necessity we might perhaps diminish their evils and their frequency by diminishing their glare. The qualities and achievements of the revolutionary soldier were of a solid, grave and sober character, and when victory crowned their armies it was the triumph of reason; and the imagination did not encircle it with the halo of military glory. Their military virtues and achievements were such that peace seemed even more glorious than war, and we then entered upon a career of peace that was not broken by any war of really national dimensions until '61. But witness through that period the gradual transformation in the character of the American soldier. Growing less heavy and stolid, he becomes more light and venturesome; less steadfast and obstinate in resistance, he becomes more impetuous and resistless in the charge. Comparing the leading soldiers of '76 with those of '61, for spontaneous outbursts of supero heroism, for dazzling feats of daring, for resplendent valor, what former American soldier can compare with Custer, flaming like an ancient war-god, his head wreathed with the aureole of battle; or Sheridan, or Stonewall Jackson; falling like thunderbolts, riving and blasting all they strike; or Hooker, like the Olympian Jove, darting into the upper air and hurling the red lightnings of war above the clouds? Such heroic actions are the poems of war; they constitute the grand epic of our American soldier whose character is illustrated in an action which is not only a deed but a poem, and in which is expressed the gathered energy and courage of a lifetime. It is by some such deed or by some heroic word that the representative character of the soldier is bodied forth like the springing into life of the picture on the canvas by a single stroke of the master's brush. The deed of Leonidas at Thermopylæ, the words of the Spartan mother to her son, "Return with thy shield or upon it;" the laconic words, "I came, I saw, I conquered," by Cæsar; the battle-cry of the round heads, "the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts is with us;" the signal of Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty;" the words of Napoleon at the Pyramids,—each of these sayings which are not only words but deeds, are representative of the character of the soldier of the various nations in the ages when they were spoken. But while Spartan and Roman, and Anglo Saxon and Gaul, equally illustrious for heroism, have been distinguished one above the other for various martial qualities, the American soldier is destined to present a new type, combining those qualities in the highest degree of excellency.

For what is it that gives us the grandest type of the soldier? What are the causes and conditions that mould and determine his character? What is the one royal quality of the soldier? Is it observance of discipline? No. Is it devotion to duty? No. Is it fidelity? No. Is it promptitude and precision? No. Is it courage? No. It is manliness. Manliness is the soil in which all the soldier's virtues find root; it is the air which they all breathe; it is the light in which they all bloom. Manliness is the grand soldier's quality; for in it, are all his other virtues embraced,—observance of discipline, devotion to duty, fidelity, promptitude, precision and courage. And in what age, what country in the world, what institutions other than our own can a royal manhood find for its development so rich a soil, so warm a sun, so genial an air, so clear a purple sky, so joyous and broad a freedom?

Neither the government, nor the laws, nor the institutions, nor the frozen conventionalities of old customs limit the expansion or retard the growth of a complete manhood. Man in all the movements of his thoughts and in all the motions of his limbs is free. From the humblest soldier in the ranks to the command of an army and to the chief magistracy of the nation the avenue is open to all. Ambition points the way, and with a grand ambition realized, comes a grand renown. Example not only inspires emulation, but it educates, and in this splendid competition in which all the citizens of the republic are contesting for the palm, who can estimate the stimulating influences on the development of men afforded by so majestic a spectacle? It is the national school of culture of sturdy, self-reliant and independent manhood, out of which the highest possible type of the soldier may be developed. But this development will be the slow growth of time, the ripened fruitage of centuries. Not until all the people of the nation have become of one kin and blood, not until their customs, their thoughts, their sympathies and sentiments have been knit and blended together into the web of a unique, peculiar and perfect nationality, not until these nourishing juices of manhood have given tone and blood to many generations yet unborn shall we see the highest type of the soldier of the American republic. But we behold the manifold causes which are co-operating in this higher development. We are the creatures of the present, or of a recent civilization. And if the present civilization is the product of past men, present men are in turn the product of civilization. The typical soldier of the revolution was the product of that civilization; and well will you realize how much the southern soldier was the product of a slow civilization.

How much brighter is the promise for the future? The slow methods and barbarous spirit of a former age are passing away. The stage coach gives way to the lightning express, the old messenger to electricity; ignorance shrinks back in the blaze of enlightenment, and superstition, specter-like and grinning ghastly, skulks backward in the gloom, while free thought and free manhood march grandly and proudly upon the stage. The soldier of the American republic, unlike the Greek Hoplite or legionary of Rome, is not appalled and cowed with fear at sight of a comet as a sign of ill-omen, and going into battle already half-whipped by his own superstitious fear. His imagination is emancipated from the fear of witches, signs and incantations; his reason is becoming more and more luminous and clear; his thoughts and his motions are more confident and swift, and he keeps quick step with the electric music of the age. May we not then see foreshadowed the coming of a mightier soldier, weaponed from the rich armory of a more superb civilization, with the illuminations of a higher intelligence, with the effulgence of a brighter genius and the exhalation of a loftier spirit and a grander courage?

But you ask, what are the evidences that America is to produce so grand a type of a soldier? And the answer comes in a myriad forms. The abundant vintage, that pours in purple tides from the wine press, showing us that effect flows out from cause, teaches us how to answer. The harvest answers back to the springtime; and autumn, that sets a golden crown on every upland, autumn, stained with the rich dyes and gorgeous colors of the orient, showers her answer back upon springtime, in profuse masses of crimson fruits and in the golden billows of waving corn; aye, she answers back with lute-throated voice, mellow and rich as the music of the spheres. And as the summer and autumn give answer unto spring, so does the republic, her history and her destiny give answer to the question, what a race of men and what a harvest of deeds she is to bring forth.

The republic is continental in her domain. Boundless as the continent and free as the air is the growth here of manhood and manhood's virtue which is courage. There is

"Room! Room to turn round in, to breathe and be free,
And to grow to be giant, to sail as at sea
With speed of the wind, on a steed with his mane,
To the wind, without pathway or route or a rein."

And grafted on this sturdy stem, this vigorous stock of manhood will be found the consummate fruit, the exquisite flower of intelligence which is genius. Genius, too, not perverted and distorted by oppression, not stifled and suffocated by the sickly pestilential atmosphere of despotism, but buoyant with life and health and hope, and all glowing with the flush of freedom. For to genius freedom is the air and the light and space, which are necessary to supply every condition of highest development. Man, too, is influenced by his surroundings, and participates in the spirit of his age. His thoughts move on the wings of the lightning, they pierce the bosom of the tempest, they penetrate the depths of the sea, and like the arrows of light shot from the quiver of the sun, his thoughts fall on a region of night and it is covered with a luminous cloud of glory, and races, tribes and nations look up startled with the splendor of the rising of the new dawn upon midnoon. The irradiations of the coming of such a civilization we behold through the open portals of the future; we already hear her approach like the majestic rustlings of the aurora, and from zenith to horizon, and from pole to pole, the ineffable splendor and glory of her coming covers the firmament as with the shadow of a faint light. The American will not be uninfluenced by his environment, and intelligence, genius, thought, will expand to the comprehension of the new universe dawning upon the old. And thus the future will answer back to the present. And thus will the future American soldier combine the highest manhood virtue and manhood courage with a new and still higher order of intelligence and thought, and, endowed with such qualities and faculties, he will have the gravest tasks and the most solemn responsibilities to call forth all his powers in action. For his will be the task, his the responsibility of defending this fabric of the new and rising civilization with all of its trophies and monuments, with all its heir-looms and treasures, and in which is to be garnered up all the unfathomable riches of the universe

Will not such qualities, combined with such responsibilities, contribute to the development of a nobler type of hero, uniting clemency with courage, wisdom with daring, the illumination of genius with vigor in action?

All the conditions are present in America for the development of the highest type of the soldier. From the lowest rank to the crowning summit of honor in the republic the most glittering prizes are open to all. He, too, will have the richest inheritance to protect. He, too, will have the holiest of causes to defend, for the cause of the republic will be always just, since it is the cause of freedom. All will contribute to his development,—a royal manhood, a superior intelligence, a superb civilization, a righteous cause, and above all, the unmatched and peerless republic to defend, preserve and protect. What other soldier, in any age, had so much to stimulate either his ambition or his patriotism? The most glittering prizes to be won, the grandest of nations to defend. Here the career of ambition will be the career also of patriotism; here aspiration and patriotism do not conflict, selfishness and disinterestedness co-operate in harmonious union to the development of the ideal patriot and soldier. Napoleon fought not so much inspired by patriotism as stimulated by selfishness. Had he been a pure patriot, he could not have become the emperor of France; and he became such not by the voice of his country, but by violating her constitution and trampling under foot her laws. If France had paved out by law an open way for all men to the headship of the nation Napoleon would have been not only a hero but a patriot—his own ambition would have been in harmony and parallel with the glory of his country. But when his egotism began to transcend his patriotism, when he sought, what the law would not permit, to be the first man in France, the heart of France began to shrink and fall away from him, and he was swallowed up in the abyss which yawned under that very France which he had loved so well, and next only to himself.

But in America, enlightened selfishness and patriotism go hand in hand, and our soldier is spurred onward and upward alike by the stimulus of self-love and by pure and lofty inspirations of patriotism. And the sentiment of patriotism, swelling and exultant, has in America for its support moral and physical grandeur of country, grandeur of climate, of scenery, of sun and sky, of letters and of art, of institutions and laws. Her mountains and valleys, her streams and lakes, her woodlands and prairies, her cities and churches, her railroads and telegraphs, her mines and forests, place her in the front rank, by duty and by destiny, of all the nations of the world. They also are to the soldier the source of love and pride, and admiration and courage. The thought of them nerves his arm for the conflict; he cherishes the matchless inheritance which he is defending, while he is conscious that towards him are directed the regards of the world; and clustering together in his mind are the early traditions, the hallowed memories, the golden legends of the republic, which bound up in one volume constitute our history; and the voice of its wisdom, the aspirations of its martyrs, the sufferings of the oppressed, the hopes of the free, all blending like a prayer, fulfill the dome of the republic with a majestic requiem for the dead which is also a pæan of victory for the living. Inspired by their sublime presence, as if by the palpable touch of the infinite, history beckons him onward and upward to the future, out of whose bosom springs forth destiny like the fairy from the bosom of the flowers. This destiny, coming forth from the future, hails and acclaims the republic, as the first born of liberty, the flower of the centuries, and crowns her mistress over the world by her spirit, by her ideas and by her example. Such, then, are the incentives, the conditions and circumstances which will mould and fashion the American soldier. Boundless freedom of development of manhood courage, the efflorescence of thought which is genius, a matchless civilization, the righteous cause of the republic, which is the propogation of liberty, moral and physical grandeur of country, a delicious scenery, an air whose kiss is soft and voluptuous as the breath of June; cloud-capped mountains, crystal lakes and streams, a glorious history and a still more glorious destiny will all influence and mould the perfect type of royal manhood—the ideal soldier of the republic.

Already has America produced to the world a new and loftier race of heroes Alexander was a military adventurer soulless and sordid, who illustrated his semi-savage nature—by his brutal atrocities and by dying at last in a drunken orgy; Cæsar's hands were impurpled in the blood of the expiring republic; Charles XII, in his life and exploits, was half hero and half madman; Conde was untrue to his own nobler impulses and shed lustre more over a despot than over a nation; Cromwell throttled the commonwealth with an iron hand, and was dictator only because he could not be a despot crowned; and America alone has produced heroes, who like Washington, Jackson, Scott and Grant, laurel-crowned victors in war, have been unsullied patriots in peace, who having been true to the past, were not false to the future, and who have caused no detriment to the republic. From these abundant materials, then, let us delineate America's type of the soldier whom the republic will place alongside the Marii, the Hannibals, the Fredericks and Napoleons. In courage and manhood vigor, he will not be wanting. His thoughts luminous and clear, will signalize the abundant fountain of a superior intelligence. Wielding immense armies, all will respond obedient to the touch of the single master will, whose command will be as the decree of fate. And with this exalted power, with this force and brilliancy of genius, with marvels of conception will be beheld prodigies of valor in execution. Yet, great as will be his glory in wars, the moral grandeur of his character, will shine with the luster of a grander renown in peace. The ends he aims at will be God, his country and truth. And thus will America build in full figure her statue of her representative soldier, and placing him in the gallery of history, side by side with the illustrious names, and grand renowns of the past will point out to the nations of the earth for their admiration and for their instruction; how gracious in opportunity, how salutary in influence, how expanding, and elevating, and ennobling in the architecture of manhood are the institutions of the republic.

"It's the Regular Thing, You Know."

As one of the most prominet young burglars of San Francisco was walking out of court the other day, just after having secured an acquittal regarding his latest job by a prompt and business like "divvy" with the powers that be at the usual rates, a well-to-do but anxious looking stranger touched his arm and beckoned him into a doorway.

"You are 'Teddy the Ferret,' aren't you," asked the gentleman, "the man who was tried to-day for safe-cracking?"

"Well, wot of it!" replied the housebreaker.

"Why, just this—you'll excuse my speaking so low—but the fact is, I've come all the way from the San Joaquin to look up a party in your line of business."

"Have, eh?"

"Yes—I—well, I've a little proposition to make to you."

"Exactly," said the Ferret, calmly; "you're a bank cashier down in the foot-hills."

"How did you know that?" stammered the gentleman, much amazed.

"And your cash and accounts are to be gone over by the directors on the first, and as you can't realize on your stocks, you want me to gag you some time next week, shoot your hat full of holes, find the combination in your breast pocket book, and go through the safe in the regular way."

"Great heavens, man! how did you find all that out?"

"Why, I guessed it. It's the regular thing, you know. Got three orders to attend to ahead of yours now. Lemme see. Can't do anything for you next week, but might give you Wednesday and Thursday of the week after. How'll that suit you?"

The cashier said he thought he could make that do, and in less than five minutes they had stuck a bargain and arranged the whole affair.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work) which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $1 to $5 per day for any-one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding [illegible] yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles and never breaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

Several shirt and collar factories at Troy, N. Y., were destroyed by fire a few nights since, causing a loss of about $350,000. Eighteen hundred men and women are thrown out of employment....A Boston dispatch announces the death of Erastus B. Bigelow, the well-known inventor.

Rev. E. C. Wines, of New York, the eminent prison reformer, is dead.

THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Common Council has passed an ordinance granting the use of the streets of the city for the laying of service pipes through which steam is to be delivered to every house, just as gas is now delivered.

Advices from Los Pinos Agency to Dec. 5 report the commission as "progressing finely. Jack has so far proved the most valuable witness yet examined, answering all questions promptly, keeping nothing back. He claims the removal of the agency was the commencement of the trouble; that on an elevation of 8,700 feet, with the frost every month of the year, farming was impossible; that he and his bands received no rations for a year, which he claims was a violation of the treaty of 1868; that his engagement with the troops was a fair fight. He calls Douglass a squaw man for having attacked the agency, and insists that a white man under the same circumstances would have fought Thornburgh.

The Chicago Commercial Club gave Gen. Grant a grand banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in that city, on the evening of the 6th inst. In the afternoon of the same day the General performed the ceremony of planting a tree at South Park, in the southern section of the city, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage.

There was an exciting scene, and almost a bloody tragedy, at Los Pinos Indian Agency, in Colorado, on the 6th of December. Twenty-five Ute savages presented themselves before the Adams Peace Commission, to hear the demand for the surrender of the ringleaders in the Meeker massacre. A council was held in the agency buildings, at which Gens. Adams and Hatch stated their orders with great perspicuity and emphasis, the savages meeting them with complaints and equivocations, in which Ouray, the supposed friendly chief, was not behind any of the others. At last, when the discussion had assumed an angry phase, a "pipe of peace" was passed from one barbarian hand to another, untasted, and knives and revolvers appeared instanter. The whites, outnumbered five to one, seized their rifles and made ready for hostilities, but, after a few moments of silence, the negotiations were resumed. The Indians then presented their ultimatum, which was to the effect that the savages to be surrendered by them should be taken to Washington for trial, the tribe fearing that justice would not be done near the scenes of their crimes. Gen. Hatch promised to communicate with Secretary Schurz regarding this proposition, and Ouray agreed to bring in twelve of the more conspicuous participants in the White River massacre. The Indians were extremely arrogant in their demeanor. The action of Ouray was a surprise to the Commissioners, who had reckoned all along on his co-operation in any step they might choose to take.

Gen. Grant left Chicago, after a six days' sojourn, on the morning of Tuesday, 9th inst., and journeyed to Indianapolis where he received a cordial reception. At Logansport a halt of an hour or so was made to give the people an opportunity of paying their respects to the General. He was escorted to one of the hotels, and mounted upon a flimsy platform that had been hastily constructed. Of course all the local celebrities crowded on the frail structure, and the result was a crash and a fall, just while the Mayor was in the midst of "the greatest effort of his life"—the delivery of a long-winded reception speech. Gen. Grant was precipitated a couple of feet, but coolly picked himself up, looked around to see what had become of the man who was talking to him, and grimly remarked: "Well, the platform's gone; what shall I stand on?" Fortunately, the fall was slight, and the Mayor at once resumed.

H. N. T. Lewis, late of *Lewis' Western Rural*, Chicago, is dead.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria prevail to an alarming extent in Chicago. The records of the Health Department show that since the first week of September the number of deaths from the first-named disease has been 141, and from diphtheria 220....The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Ohio was in session at Cincinnati last week. Resolutions were adopted condemning the practice of newspapers in advertising nostrums and things of an immoral nature, and urging members to withdraw their patronage from such newspapers. It was recommended that memorials be sent to Congress asking for legislation to remove the evils of oppression in the matter of freight transportation on railroads.

THE SOUTH

Mr. Forwood, President of the Liverpool (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, who has just completed a tour of the Southern States, said in a speech at Cincinnati the other day that he was satisfied that the American cotton crop would this year be increased by at least 200,000 bales.

Ex-President Grant arrived at Louisville, Ky., on his travels, on the morning of the 10th inst., and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The city was gayly decorated with bunting and mottoes, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated. The Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city delivered addresses of welcome, and the ex-President responded briefly. The General gave a reception in the parlors of the Louisville Hotel, and in the evening there was a grand ball at the Gault House, in which he participated.

GENERAL.

Papers were signed in Boston last week effecting the long-proposed union of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Chicago and Alton railways, for the building of a short line from Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, New Mexico, the present terminus of the Santa Fe line, to the Pacific coast.

Washington dispatches state that extensive frauds have been discovered in the Indian Bureau, involving several prominent men and innumerable contractors and Agents.

In Virginia the bell-punch, as a means of raising a revenue from the liquor traffic, has proved a flat failure, and the Governor recommends its repeal.

A fight between Mexicans and Apaches is reported to have taken place recently, in the State of Chihuahua, in which eight Indians were killed.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Printer now enforces the law under which Congressmen can get their speeches published in pamphlet form after their appearance in the *Record* at the cost of paper and presswork, and requires payment in advance. This has been found necessary, as some "honorable gentlemen" have, in years past, refused to pay the indebtedness thus contracted....Congressman Alfred M. Lay, of Missouri, was stricken with paralysis and died very suddenly at the national capital on the 8th inst....The report of the Board of Engineers appointed to inquire into the feasibility of bridging the Detroit river was transmitted to the Senate last week. The engineers are unanimously of the opinion that a tunnel would be more desirable, but they present no argument in favor of one....Secretary Sherman offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief who stole and sold to certain newspapers copies of his official report before its delivery to Congress, but the culprit has so far failed to show up.

President Hayes has proffered to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, the appointment of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court whenever the vacancy shall occur that is anticipated by the resignation of Justice Hunt, who is permanently disabled, and will retire as soon as Congress passes a bill enabling him to do so with full pay.

The Cabinet at Washington held a meeting to determine what ought to be done with the Utes to be given up for trial and punishment. There was a difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued, which occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction. The conclusion finally reached was that the Indians should not be tried either in Colorado or New Mexico, for the reason that they would not be allowed a fair chance by the inhabitants of that State and Territory. If no suitable spot can be selected in the West, then the location for the trial will be left to the Indian Commissioner.

POLITICAL.

Official vote of New York at the November election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Engineer—the latter the only office secured by the Democrats—is as follows: Governor, Cornell, 418,567; Robinson, 375,790; Kelly, 77,566; Lewis (Gr'bk), 20,286; Mears (Pro), 4,437; scattering, 4,489. Lieutenant Governor, Hoskins, 435,300; Potter, 435,013; Whiting, 23,067; Bronson, 3,902; scattering, 4,829. State Engineer, Soule, 425,380; Seymour, 439,641; Nagle, 22,684; Hooker, 4,021; scattering, 5,351....Official vote of Wisconsin for Governor, at the late election: William E. Smith, Republican, 100,523; James G. Jenkins, Democrat, 75,030; Reuben May, Greenbacker, 12,996; W. R. Bloomfield, Prohibition, 387; scattering, 577.

Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, who recently had a talk with Samuel J. Tilden, informs a Chicago reporter that Tilden said "he would be a candidate for President if the people wanted him; if not, of course, he was prepared not to be a candidate."....The municipal election of Boston resulted in the re-election of Mayor Prince, Democrat, by a plurality of 2,763. The aggregate total vote was 35,473, of which Prince received 16,796; Stebbins, Republican, 16,033; King, Greenback candidate, 357; McDavitt, Butler Democrat, 287....At a meeting of the Republican Senatorial Advisory Committee, last week, it was decided by a vote of eight against one to recommend a policy of non-action in regard to any and all legislation affecting the currency during the present session. The one dissenter, Mr. Morrill, favors the retirement of the greenbacks.

It is stated in a recent Washington telegram that "Philadelphia has about given up the expectation of securing the National Republican Convention. As yet no offer of moment has been made towards the meeting of expenses there. Chicago seems to be doing more than any other place, except Saratoga. The latter place has offered all that is necessary in the way of hotel advantages and hotel bills, and to also guarantee the expenses of the Convention."

FOREIGN.

Accounts from Egypt state that the Government is actively completing preparations for a war with Abyssinia....Thomas Brennan, an employe of the Dublin City Bakery Company, a leading land-agitator and member of the Land League, was arrested at Dublin on the 8th inst., on a charge of using seditious language.

Spain has dispatched a contingent of 1,600 troops to Cuba....During a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal a tidal wave swept over an island, causing great destruction of life....News from St. Petersburg reports the Czar extremely depressed. Fits of melancholy have returned, though he does his best to shake them off. Advices from Cannes state that the Empress is in the same deplorable condition, constantly apprehending intelligence of the Czar's assassination. Although two arrests have been made at Moscow of persons suspected of complicity in the attempt against the Czar's life, yet the perpetrators and ramifications of the plot remain undiscovered, and it is believed never will be fully known.

An immense Irish meeting was held at Castlerea, on Sunday, Dec. 7, which was addressed by Parnell and other Irish agitators. Delegations were present from Balla and other adjacent towns. The men wore green sashes, rosettes and sprigs of green in their hats. One delegation carried pikes in their hands, which some smeared with red paint to give them a sanguinary and blood-stained look. There was much excitement, and a serious collision was narrowly averted....M. Le Royer, French Minister of Justice, has resigned.

Brennan, the Irish agitator, was arraigned for examination at Castlebar on the 8th inst., and after a hearing was held to bail in £300 for further trial....Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, on the 8th inst., reviewed the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the Zulu war, and conferred the Victoria cross and other decorations on one corporal and three privates of the Rorke's Drift garrison....M. de Lesseps has sailed from France for Nicaragua, to look after his great ship-canal project....A Madrid dispatch says the Conservative leaders in Spain threaten to abandon and defeat the Ministers if the scheme of the rapid abolition of slavery and reform in Cuba is persisted in.

Europe is suffering from another severe winter. Heavy snow-falls are reported at all the principal capitals....The Kashgar revolt has ended by the final and complete defeat of Hakim Khan, of Tura, with a loss of 1,000 killed....The steamer Roscommon, from Liverpool for Havana, capsized and sunk at sea. Six of the crew were drowned....All insurgents in Cuba who surrender without further delay are promised pardons....St. Petersburg is filled with rumors setting forth that the Czar is suffering from great nervous prostration, and that abdication is contemplated....The recent battle between the Montenegrins and Albanians was the bloodiest and most destructive in the history of the war. Not less than 1,500 troops are reported killed, and at least 2,000 wounded....A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed, with Senor Canovas del Castillo as Premier....There is intense suffering in Silesia from famine, not less than 200,000 people being threatened with starvation.

The revolutionists in San Domingo have been completely successful, the war is virtually over, and the ports have been opened to commerce....The Governor of St. Petersburg has ordered every householder to display a red lamp before his door nightly, bearing the number of the house.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday, Dec. 8, in the Senate, Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution declaring that the Senate had heard with deep regret the proposition of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, in their messages, to inaugurate a new and uncalled-for financial agitation and the destruction of the most necessary currency now in circulation; and that the interests of the country require the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on conditions of exact equality, and that it is the part of a wise financial policy to maintain the present volume of greenbacks in circulation, and to preserve their legal-tender quality unrestricted and unimpaired as to legal effect. Laid on the table, to be called up hereafter. Messrs. Vest, Kirkwood and Walker were appointed to co-operate with the House committee in arranging the funeral of Representative Lay. The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect for the deceased. Bills introduced: By Mr. Paddock, improving the Missouri river; by Mr. Teller, removing the Ute Indians from Colorado; by Mr. Hoar, in regard to the Ponca Indians. Presidential appointments: Receivers of Public Moneys—F. J. Burton at East Saginaw, Mich.; George B. Folsom, Taylors Falls, Minn.; Thomas H. Pressnell, Duluth, Minn.; Paul C. Sletten, Crookston, Minn.; Robert M. Harrington, Beatrice, Neb. Registers of the Land Office—Soren Listoe, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Alexander I. Buckworth, North Platte, Neb....In the House, Mr. Clark, of Missouri, announced the death of his colleague Alfred M. Lay, and offered resolutions of respect, which were adopted, and Messrs. Clark, Morrison, Hill, Bingham, Chalmers, Calkins, and Ryan were appointed a committee to arrange the funeral. Adjourned.

Mr. Bayard, from the Senate Finance Committee, on the 9th inst., recommended the indefinite postponement of bills for the interchange of subsidiary silver coin and for the issue of $10,000,000 4-per-cent. bonds to pay arrears of pensions. So ordered. A communication from the Postmaster General, asking for an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 for inland mail transportation for the present year, was received. A report from Gen. Sheridan was laid before the Senate in regard to stations for troops to prevent Indian raids. Mr. Davis' (W. Va.) resolution calling for a statement of payments since the war on claims growing out of the rebellion was considered, but not decided. In executive session, Secretary McCrary was confirmed as United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth circuit. Lucien B. Crooker and Alfred M. Jones were confirmed Collectors of Internal Revenue for the Second and Third districts of Illinois....In the House, a constitutional amendment was offered by Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, providing that after the 4th of March, 1885, the President and Vice President shall hold their offices for six years, and shall be ineligible for more than one term consecutively, and that members of Congress shall be elected for three years. Bills were introduced: By Mr. F. Wood (by request), to amend the law relating to internal revenue, proposing a drawback on all manufactured tobacco of the taxes paid beyond the rate of 16 cents per pound prior to the 1st of May, 1879; also, exempting from import duty classical antiquities and ancient coins and medals; also, relating to the treaty-making power, making the consent of the House necessary to confirm treaties that affect the revenue; by Mr. Myers, to retire the national-bank circulation; by Mr. Newberry, to authorize the issue of $50,000,000 gold and silver certificates, and to provide a redemption fund therefor; by Mr. Jones, of Texas, to repeal the Resumption act; by Mr. Price, of Iowa, requiring national-bank reserves to be in coin; by Mr. Wells, to abolish reports of Congressional debates. Two sets of resolutions were offered, by Messrs. Myers and Gillette, sympathizing with the suffering in Ireland, and a joint resolution to adjourn from the 19th inst. to the 6th of January. Mr. Warner offered a bill taxing legal-tender notes. There were 200 bills introduced in the House on that day.

Mr. Davis' resolution, calling for information in regard to war claims, was passed by the Senate on the 10th; also, the joint resolution for a recess from Dec. 19 to Jan. 6; also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the effect on the revenue of the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee in 1872. In executive session, the nomination of Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, for Secretary of War, was confirmed without reference. Bills introduced: By Mr. Davis, of Illinois, to authorize the erection of a statue to ex-Chief Justice Tom Marshall; by Mr. Cockrell, making St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph ports of entry. On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the bill for the relief of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabulated statement showing the total amount of claims growing out of the late war presented to and rejected by the Treasury Department from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1879, and also of all like claims now there pending. The nomination of Charles Beardsley, of Iowa, to be Fourth Auditor of Treasury, was confirmed; also Horatio G. Sickel, Pension Agent, Philadelphia; William H. Hays, United States District Judge for Kentucky; Charles P. James, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Albert Johnson, Surveyor General for Colorado....In the House, an amendment to the constitution was introduced declaring that polygamy shall not exist in the United States. Mr. Gillette introduced a bill establishing a Government for the District of Columbia. Mr. Wait, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow any vessel not of the United States to unload at any port of delivery in a customs collection district after due entry of said vessel and cargo at the port of entry in said district. The House discussed the bill relative to the publication of Supreme Court reports, and, after a good deal of talk, it was passed.

The Solar System.

Bodies, like the moon, tell of times in the remote future. The moon is eighty-one times smaller than the earth. Its surface is thirteen times smaller. The moon is believed to be a dead body and to represent the earth as it will be thousands upon thousands of years hence. The solar system, as a whole, forces upon us the belief that the system has arrived at its present stage by development. Every orbit in the system moves in the same direction, and in the same manner. This is clearly the result of a law; and, as clearly, the law is the result of process; if we could only find out what that process was, we should know all there is to know. The whole system was once part of a tremendous whole. The great disk was formed by the gathering in of the matter existing in the heavens. From this radiated the various masses which formed the planets, and the central mass of the sun was left to control the entire system. As the earth has for ages swept around the sun, so the earth has for ages swept on to its surface masses of meteoric matter. Ah, my friends, it is no idle dream. The air we breathe, the food we eat, and the earth which produces it—yes, even the very dust of our bodies—was once a part of the heavens. The heavens were once our home.—*Prof. Proctor.*

Fire Eccentricities in Deadwood.

Men engaged in cleaning up the lot formerly occupied by Sam Soyster's Ark, Wednesday, unearthed a trunk which was in the building at the time of the fire. The trunk upon being touched fell to pieces, exposing the contents, a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Soyster. The clothes were burned to a cinder, and when exposed to the air crumbled to ashes, but, strange to say, a roll of greenbacks which was in a pocket of one of the dresses, containing $75, was found intact, the bills being scarcely singed. This rivals the discovery made on the morning after the fire, when Judge McLaughlin's safe was opened, which exposed a lot of gold-dust that had been melted into a lump by the intense heat, while a sum of paper money in the same drawer, wrapped in an old sock, escaped untouched.—*Deadwood (Dakota) Pioneer.*

Condemned Drugs.

By order of the Special Drug Examiner of Boston, nearly 4,000 pounds of worthless rhubarb were condemned in the early part of last month. It was of no use, whatsoever, as a medicine, and was ordered to be disposed of, according to the United States Drug law, by burning or exportation. It could not be burned, so was sent below the outer light and thrown overboard. Some barrels have floated ashore, six of which have been sent to Boston for sale. Fortunately, it fell into honest hands, and will not be used.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A **terra-cotta** cylinder of Cyrus has reached England. It describes his genealogy and entrance into Babylon.

CLIMBING FOR LIFE.

How Three Men Were Treed by a Bear and a Wounded Buck.

[Jersey Shore (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

Dr. Bob Grier and a party of sportsmen of this place returned from a big hunt in the wilds of Potter county to-day, about twenty miles northwest of Coudersport, where they spent a week in pursuit of game. Grier is well known as a great fox-hunter and lover of the chase, and on this occasion he met with an adventure that is worth relating. Thursday last he left his party at the cabin where they were encamped in the forest, for the purpose of visiting a lumber camp about four miles away, to see an acquaintance. He slung his Remington over his shoulder, thinking he might get a shot at a deer or a bear. About half way between the cabin and the lumber camp was a stage road but little traveled. As he crossed the road he came suddenly on a large buck. He fired, inflicting a slight wound, which served only to irritate the animal. The buck made a dash for him, and he was compelled to climb a tree, having barely time to escape being trampled to death. In his flight Bob dropped his rifle, and he had no other weapon except the ordinary hunter's knife. His situation was anything but comfortable, but as there was a possibility of relief from a passing team he felt disposed to make the best of the situation.

After he had been up the tree about an hour he heard the crack of a rifle, and almost immediately two of his companions, by the name of Sutton and Cole, came rushing by, pursued by a bear of unusual size and activity. They took refuge on a wild cherry tree, which parted in two trunks a few feet above the ground, one part leaning slightly and very rotten, the whole looking like two trees. Once up the tree they were safe from immediate harm, if the bear could be kept from climbing after them. In the meantime Dr. Bob, in a fit of desperation, concluded to risk an encounter with the buck. In preparing to descend he took the precaution to fasten his knife, the only weapon he possessed, by a piece of twine to his person, so that it might not be lost if it dropped from his hand. Close by a hemlock had fallen, and the roots at one end and the branches at the other kept the trunk of the tree about two feet from the ground, making a place of retreat to which he could resort if hard pressed. He descended cautiously, but the enraged animal was on the alert and at once rushed upon him. His great strength was no match for the buck, which crushed him to the earth and tried to stamp him to death. On his hands and knees, mangled and bleeding, he succeeded in reaching the fallen hemlock and crawled under the trunk. The buck could just touch him with its feet, but could not harm him. Anxiety and pain were wearing Bob out when he heard a crackling noise at the root of the tree and a sharp cry of pain from the buck, which is a familiar sound to the experienced hunter. Peering out cautiously he found the deer securely held by the knotted roots of the tree, and his right leg dangling loosely, it having been broken in the efforts to escape. He was satisfied from the desperate struggles of the animal that it could not extricate itself, and watching a favorable opportunity he plunged his knife into the buck's heart and sank down exhausted.

At this moment Dr. Holmes, who resided some miles from that place, and who was attending a patient at the lumber camp, drove up and found Dr. Grier, who was an old acquaintance, lying upon the ground almost exhausted from loss of blood. He took Grier into the wagon and, after leaving a revolver and knife in sight of the men up the cherry tree, drove off to the camp for help.

Meantime the bear, after many ineffectual attempts to climb the tree, gave it up, and apparently relaxed his watchfulness by lying down at some distance from the tree. Sutton at this time thought that at least one of them might escape, and broached the idea to Cole, who objected, knowing that relief would soon arrive. Watching an opportunity Sutton descended the tree quietly without being observed, and, after moving cautiously for some distance, sprung to his feet and started for the cabin with the speed of the wind. Meeting the relief party hurrying up to their assistance, he returned with them to the rescue of Cole. Meanwhile the bear had got up and moved to the foot of the tree, when, apparently missing one of the men, he renewed his efforts to climb it. Suddenly the decayed part of the tree fell with a crash. The bear was somewhat stunned, but fortunately Cole was not hurt, and he started for the revolver and knife, which he secured. The bear pursued and overtook him and hugged him around the body. Cole fired, but did not inflict a sufficient wound to make the bear relax its hold. He fired a second and a third shot, with no better result. But one more bullet now remained in the pistol. He felt softly on the bear's breast to find the location of his heart from its pulsations, and, pressing the muzzle of the pistol to the spot, fired, when the bear gave a heavy groan and rolled over dead, and Cole sunk exhausted by its body. In a few minutes seven hardy lumbermen came to his relief. His wounds, though painful, were not serious.

A Strange Experience.

Mrs. Jennie Lewis, a well-known resident of Reno, has just returned from a trip to Europe. During her absence she removed from her ear a shell which had been lodged there for over thirty years. Mrs. Lewis says that when a child she was holding a small shell to her ear and trying to hear it "roar." While so doing the shell, which is hardly a quarter of an inch in diameter, slipped into the passage of the ear. Efforts to dislodge it were unsuccessful, and only drove it farther in. It remained there for ten years, causing occasional pains, when a surgical operation for its removal was attempted. The operation was performed in Illinois, where Mrs. Lewis' parents were then living. It was extremely painful, and induced excessive bleeding, but was unsuccessful. For twenty years more the shell remained in the ear, completely obstructing the passage. This summer, while on her homeward voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. Lewis was one day seated on deck, engaged in picking with a pin the ear which harbored the shell. To her great joy and surprise she found that the shell which had so long been firmly fixed was loosened, and that it moved under the pressure of the pin. She worked away at it in great excitement for a few minutes, and at last the long-imprisoned shell was extricated. A surgeon on board the steamer was greatly interested in the case, and declared he had never in his life heard of such an experience. Mrs. Lewis still keeps the shell, and shows it to her acquaintances when telling its story.—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette.*

The Cultivation of the Oyster.

From an illustrated article by Mrs. S. B. Herrick, in *Scribner's Monthly*, descriptive of the unique methods pursued in "The Johns Hopkins University" of Baltimore, we quote the following extract from the forthcoming report of the Summer School of Biology connected with the institution:

"The investigations regarding the development of the oyster have led to the important and unexpected conclusion that the breeding habits of the American oysters are so different from those of the oysters of Europe that the methods of artificial oyster propagation which have been carried on to such perfection in France and elsewhere must in this country be replaced or supplemented by others. The eggs of the European oyster are fertilized and hatched within the shell of the parent, and are retained there until the young are ready to attach themselves. The most critical period in the life of the young is the time when they are discharged from the parent shell to swim in the water until they find a place to settle down for life. The adult oysters are accordingly placed, at the breeding season, in inlets or basins, among tiles which are prepared to furnish a surface for the attachment of the young as soon as they escape from the shell of the parent.

"The eggs of the American oyster are discharged into the water before they are fertilized, and, as fertilization in the open sea is a matter of chance, this is the period of greatest mortality. The experiments of the last summer have shown that the eggs can be artificially fertilized in the laboratory, in a small quantity of water, and the greatest danger to the young can thus be escaped. Since the young American oyster swims at large in the open sea during the time which the oysters of Europe pass inside the shell of the mother, the tile system of culture would seem to be impracticable, for the tides and currents might carry the young twenty miles or more from the tiles before they were old enough to attach themselves. The proper method in this country seems to be the placing of great numbers of artificially-fertilized eggs in those waters which are shown by the presence of natural oyster-tanks to be favorable to the growth of the animals. While the French method may be pursued to the advantage of the cultivator, and may therefore be left to individual enterprise, the proposed method would be for the benefit of the whole community, and seems to be a proper field for action by the State."

Interesting Facts.

The tomb of Edward I., who died in 1301, was opened Jan. 2, 1770, after 463 years had elapsed. His body was almost perfect. Canute, the Dane, who crossed over to England in 1017, was found 1779 by the workmen who repaired Winchester Cathedral, where his body had reposed nearly 750 years, perfectly fresh. In 1569, three Roman soldiers, fully equipped with warlike implements, were dug out of peat in Ireland, where they had probably lain 1,500 years. Their bodies were perfectly fresh and plump. In the reign of James II. of England, after the fall of the church at Astley, in Warwickshire, there was taken up the corpse of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, who was buried the 10th of October, 1530, in the twenty-second year of Henry VII.; and, although it had lain there seventy-eight years, the eyes, hair, flesh, nails, and joints remained as though it had been but newly buried. Robert Braybrook, who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1331, and who died in 1404, and was buried in St. Paul's, was taken out of his tomb after the great fire in 1666, during the repairs of the cathedral, and, although he had lain there no less than 262 years, the body was found to be firm as to skin, hair, joints and nails. The Convent de St. Domingo was lately demolished in search of treasure supposed to be concealed there, and the body of Prince Rodriguez taken out, who had been buried alive in 1565, exactly as when placed 250 years before. His daughter, 2½ years of age, was lying at her father's feet, and as perfectly preserved as himself. The evidences of torture on him are fearfully apparent. The position of his hands shows that he was suspended by the body and neck until he died. Marks of the cord and the burning iron are deeply recorded on various parts of the body. His hair and beard are firm, his skin natural in hue and texture, without the least trace of decomposition in any part.—*London Examiner.*

Believes in Home Manufacture.

A Vermont man writes to the New York *Evening Post* on the obelisk question. He is disgusted with New York for going to Egypt for a monolith less than 100 feet high. He wants an American stone erected that will show posterity what we could do in that line. He says "the largest block of granite ever quarried in New England has been taken out at Woodbury, Vt. It was 230 feet long, thirteen to eighteen feet deep, fifteen feet wide, weighed 4,080 tons, and required 673 wedges with fifty pounds of powder to start it." If some one would set up a stone like that, no doubt the Vermont man would undertake to carve on it hieroglyphics that nobody could read, and in this way get considerably ahead of the ancients.

A Horse's Revenge.

"The society for the protection of animals against the cruelty of human animals is not remarkable for its activity in this country," writes the Paris correspondent of a London paper. "The police appear to think it no business of theirs when carters or coachmen brutally maltreat their horses in the streets, or when boys amuse themselves by torturing dogs and cats or whatever other creatures have the ill luck to fall into their hands. The horse would appear to be weary of the supineness of their supposed protectors, for they have taken the matter into their own hands, or rather into their own teeth and feet. A carter, by hard flogging of his three horses, got them to drag sixteen tons of coal to the foot of the steep hill which leads to the Boulevard Bessieres; but his powers of stimulation utterly failed to induce them to proceed any further—a thick steam rose up from their panting sides and nostrils. 'Budge!' said the fiend; and straightway the carter began to lash and swear. A crowd gathered around the ferocious beast, who abandoned the lash and began to bang his stick about their heads and to kick them with hob-nailed boots in the sides. The leader of the team took upon himself to protest against this extreme measure. He turned around, seized the carter's arm with his teeth, tossed him to the ground and trampled him with his hoofs; then seized him again with his teeth and tossed him about. The crowd and the police, which had looked approvingly on while he tortured the horses, interfered for the protection of the human monster, who was with great difficulty torn bleeding and mangled from the just equine resentment.

The Late Editor of the London Times.

John T. Delane, who died not long ago at London, was for thirty-six years the chief editor of the London *Times*, which he found a great newspaper, and made the greatest journal in England. Up to his day, the *Times* had been great in its news. Some of its "beats" during the Napoleonic contests have never been surpassed, and its fearless publication of facts touching high personages led to one or two of the greatest libel suits in the history of English journalism. Mr. Delane, the nephew of the previous financial manager of the paper, became in 1841 its chief editor at 24 years of age, and he made the paper great in two new particulars, with extraordinary success for twenty years and more; it reflected the sentiment of the English ruling class, and it was served by a body of men altogether superior in ability and character to any previously employed on English papers. Delane showed signal ability in choosing his agents, and an almost cynical contempt in the management of the paper for consistency. The paper first went hopelessly wrong under him in its treatment of the United States from 1861 on, and he had a rough tumble in a newspaper war with Richard Cobden about fifteen years ago, which sadly damaged Delane in popular estimation. The anonymous secrecy of English journalism has always left in the dark Delane's real work in making the *Times* what it has been, but he has generally had the credit of being the great master mind of the enterprise. Two years ago he resigned, and the paper since then has constantly shown the lack of brains and a strong hand.

Preservative of the Dead.

The United States Consul General at Berlin, Mr. Kreismann, has communicated to the Department of State a new process patented in Germany for preservation of the dead. The liquid used is prepared as follows: In 3,000 grammes of boiling water are dissolved 100 grammes of alum, 25 grammes of cooking salt, 12 grammes of saltpeter, 60 grammes of potash, and 10 grammes of arsenic acid. When cool it is filtered. To 10 liters of this liquid 4 liters of glycerine and 1 liter of methylic alcohol are added. The process of embalming is by saturating and impregnating the bodies with it. From 1½ to 5 liters of the liquid are used for a body.

Mr. Awtrey, the member of the Legislature who introduced the bill to reduce the rate of interest in Georgia to 8 per cent., has already violated the law by borrowing money from a bank at 12 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$7 50	@10 00
Hogs	4 45	@ 4 75
Cotton	12¾	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine	5 10	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 39	@ 1 51
Corn—Western Mixed	61	@ 63
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 50½
Rye—Western	91	@ 93
Pork—Mess	12 50	@13 00
Lard	8	@ 8¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 80	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 20	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 00
Hogs	3 75	@ 5 20
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 25	@ 1 25
No. 3 Spring	1 11	@ 1 19
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	75	@ 76
Barley—No. 2	80	@ 81
Butter—Choice Creamery	30	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	21	@ 23
Pork—Mess	12 75	@12 75
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 24	@ 1 26½
No. 2	1 23	@ 1 24
Corn—No. 2	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 1	75	@ 75
Barley—No. 2	77	@ 78
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 28	@ 1 33
Corn—Mixed	37	@ 38
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 33
Rye	73	@ 80
Pork—Mess	13 00	@14 00
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 29	@ 1 31
Corn	41	@ 43
Oats	35	@ 35
Rye	76	@ 80
Pork—Mess	13 00	@14 00
Lard	7½	@ 7¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 34	@ 1 35
No. 2 Red	1 34	@ 1 35½
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	36	@ 37
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice	6 50	@ 7 50
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 33	@ 1 34
No. 1 Amber	1 30	@ 1 32
Corn—No. 1	47	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 37
Barley (per cental)	1 20	@ 1 50
Pork—Mess	12 50	@13 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 15
Fair	3 50	@ 4 50
Common	2 25	@ 3 00
Hogs	3 80	@ 4 25
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER

THEO. REED,
BOB. J. LOWRY, Editors

Minnesota has done a wise thing. At the November election a proposed amendment to the State constitution was submitted to popular vote, forbidding towns from incurring a bonded indebtedness to an amount larger than 5 per cent. of their assessed valuations. The amendment was carried by a vote of 65,143 for, to only 1,702 against it.

Illinois farmers do not devote themselves entirely to the production of corn and hogs. This year they raised 45,000,000 bushels of wheat—more than any State in the Union. Iowa raised 40,000,000; Minnesota 36,000,000, Nebraska 37,000,000. Kansas stood highest last year, but this year is the fourth on the list. A better system of cultivation and more care in gathering crops would double the product of every acre of tillable land in Illinois.

The Chicago *Times* of a recent date says: "Great depot projects are now the order of the day. It may be assured as definitely settled that early next spring the Pennsylvania road and the Alton and St. Louis will construct a monster depot, to cost $1,500,000, between Madison and Adams streets. There is, furthermore, every reason to believe that the Milwaukee and St. Paul line will also go into the scheme, and that the depot will be divided between those three great corporations."

Having long suffered the reproach of neglect of their dead, the Americans are beginning to become a monument-building people. A unique illustration of the new spirit was the placing of a shaft over the remains of Nancy Lincoln, mother of the President. For sixty years her grave in Spencer county, Ind., has lain neglected by her kith and kin. Recently there was placed thereon a beautiful white marble monument, bearing an inscription of the fact of her relationship to the great President.

The London *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg sends some details as to the proposed railway from Orenburg to Tashkend. This purely strategical line will be 1,650 miles in length, and will cost, according to the Russian journal, about £11,500 a mile, making a total expenditure of nearly £20,000,000. That it can pay interest on its cost within any reasonable period is impossible; but this is to be remedied by the guarantee of 5 per cent. interest by a Russian railroad bank. Altogether, the scheme is not likely to tempt European capitalists.

Of all who have joined the bands of desperadoes and outlaws led by the James and Younger brothers in Missouri and adjoining Sates, more than half have "died with their boots on," killed during their raids or assassinated by private enemies. The last of those who have perished is Jesse James, the organizer and leader of the bank robberies, who was shot and killed near Joplin, Mo., some weeks ago. Jesse James had led more than a dozen successful robberies of banks and express trains, and was probably the boldest highwayman in civilized lands.

A water spaniel recently followed his master into a machine-shop in Pulaski, N. Y., and while wagging his tail briskly got too close to an oily shaft which was making 150 revolutions per minute. The hairs were long, and were wrapped once around the shaft before the dog got ready to wag his tail the other way. The shaft made thirty-seven and a half revolutions in fifteen seconds—and the dog likewise, before his master discovered his predicament and released him. After his adventure the spaniel was very much out of breath, but was not seriously hurt.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says that over 100 millionaires are now resident in San Francisco. The same authority says that Mr. Mackey was born in Dublin in 1835, came here when a boy, and worked for William H. Webb, the ship-builder, in New York, whence he shipped to California in 1852, in one of his employer's vessels. It wa not until 1863 that he made a substantial start being then associated with a brother of Gov. Walker of Virginia. Mr. Mackey's wealth is anything from $15,000,000 to to $30,000,000; yet he is content to pass a great portion of his life in a temperature of near 1(0 degrees down in his mine.

It is a fact well worth noting that the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States were larger, in value during the last fiscal year than during any previous one in the history of this country. It is a second fact worth noting that the exports of all sorts were in value $711,637,398, and the total imports $445,777,775—so that the former were to the latter as 6½ to 4, and surpassed them by $265,859,623. The exports were reckoned in mixed gold and currency value; the imposts only in gold. Allowing for this, we still have a balance of about $250,000,000 on the export side.

An Iowa landlord bound his tenant with a cast-iron leasing contract, which provided that the rents, "whether due or to become due, shall be a perpetual lien on any crops and other personal property of the lessee, whether the same be exempt from execution or not." The legal force of this clause was made the chief issue in a lawsuit. It was argued that a contract making subject to seizure property which the statute declared to be exempt from execution is contrary to public policy. This is the first case of the kind which has been before the Iowa courts, and the Iowa Supreme Court recently decided to the effect that the contract was valid.

A return to the Legislature in 1876 showed the income of English endowed charities to be £258,710. Reports made since show the income to be now over $6,000,000, and the officers known as "Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" hold stocks and securities which in 1872 amounted to nearly $27,000,000, divided into 6,616 separate accounts. The management and control of charities are vested, subjected to considerable limitation, in Commissioners, and the Court of Chancery also has large powers in dealing with charitable trusts. A great many charities, which had in course of time become misapplied, have during the past ten years been rigorously overhauled and restored to usefulness.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt has just lost one of his wives from his harem. A handsome young Italian painter named D'Ella went sketching through the harem grounds. He noticed a beautiful odalisk at one of the windows, and in some way managed to establish a telegraphic communication with her, which was soon followed by a romantic elopement and marriage. How he managed to get her out of the harem is a mystery. The young couple are now living happily at Foggia, and since they are man and wife the Khedive can't claim his former favorite. He is determined in future to keep his wives from the windows for fear of more elopements. The young lady in question is said to be a French woman.

Effect of Music on Animals.

It is certain that the songs of birds, as well as most other forms of musical sounds, have as their express object the charming of female ears. It is fairly certain, too, that the presence of a quasi-melodic element in many of the animal cries, e. g. the neighing of the horse, is to be accounted for by its being pleasurable to the ears of the particular animal's companions. One may even suppose that in many sounds, as the crowing of the cock, the individual that utters the music enjoys the result of its own performances. The question naturally arises whether sensibility to the pleasurable character of musical sounds is not much more widely diffused among animals than would appear from the quantity of music which they produce. The fact that birds, when confined, are excited and stimulated to song by the sound of other birds or other musical sounds seems to point to the presence of a wide and catholic musical sensibility. The many stories of the wonderful effects of music in taming wild animals, if there is any truth in them, would appear to show that species which are incapable of uttering anything like musical sounds are endowed with the corresponding sensibility. It is a well-attested fact, we believe, that the dolphin follows a ship in which music is performed. Brehm says that the horse is delighted with the note of a trumpet. And, according to the same authority, even the dog, which is apparently tormented by the notes of a soprano voice, remains undisturbed by those of a bass voice.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

What He Mistook for a Dog.

A young man who had recently arrived from the East was engaged at the United States fishing establishment on McCloud river. One day last week he took a towboat and pulled up the river a short distance, crossed to the opposite side, and prepared to go ashore. Just as he was stepping out of the boat, the young man looked up on the bank over his head and saw what he thought was a large mastiff dog. "Some of those Indians have stolen him," he thought to himself, "and I will take him home with me." Climbing the trail with difficulty, he was soon face to face with his mastiff. He whistled, and snapped his thumb and fingers coaxingly, but, instead of taking his advances kindly, the animal uttered a low growl, and, oscillating his tail from side to side, prepared to go for that young man. The latter, now terribly alarmed, started for his boat, tumbling headlong down the hill, and just managed to get into his craft and push it into the stream as an immense specimen of the California lion landed upon the shore. Of course, the lion would not take to the water, so the young man was safe; but he says he shall be careful how he makes overtures to strange dogs in a strange country after this. He was entirely unarmed at the time, and, after he got into his boat, heard the growls of another in the bush, showing that there was evidently a pair of the "creatures."—*Portland Oregonian.*

FARM NOTES.

Hints About Winter Farm Work.

[From the American Agriculturist for December.]

The close of the year is usually an interesting period to the farmer, but the end of the present one is especially so. For some years past, there has not been much to encourage farmers in their work, except, perhaps, the general feeling, that "bad times" could not last forever, and at length a change must come. After many seasons of patient waiting, the looked-for change has arrived, and as we go through our barns and granaries, and consult our accounts, we may find that our work this present year has repaid us for many past poor ones. There are exceptions here, as in all other business. Until recently, dairying was discouraging indeed, but, with the advance in prices to more than double the rates current only three months ago, cheerfulness has succeeded to despondency.

The promise for the next year is very encouraging; a greatly increased breadth of wheat has been sown, and the weather has been favorable for its growth. Indeed, in some cases, the wheat and rye are too vigorous, and if warm weather occurs with rains this month the growth may be too luxuriant.

Fodder Stacks.—As a precaution against rain and melting snow, the tops of fodder-stacks may be covered with a few sheaves of long straw, tightly bound about the top of the stack, or to a stake thrust down into its center for a few feet.

Top Dressing.—If manure is needed for winter grain now is the time to apply it. It may be used fresh and coarse without losing much in value. Every straw spread over the wheat is of great benefit. Mulching is a protection against extremes of both heat and cold, and preserves the crop during sudden and severe changes of the weather.

Pasturing Fall Grain.—If the fall grain is in danger of jointing it should be pastured without delay. It is often a great help to the wheat or rye to let sheep or calves upon it. They eat down luxurious growth and tread the soil firmly about the roots. If no other stock are available for this purpose cows may be let into the winter grain fields.

Potatoes and Roots.—Pits and cellars should be examined as to the condition of the contents. If too warm, ample ventilation must be given at once. A freezing temperature will not injure roots or potatoes if they are exposed to it but a short time. If they are found too warm in the cellar, the heaps should be turned over and well aired. The best temperature is one just above the freezing point.

The Leisure of Winter.—While there is always something to do about a farm, the winter season offers considerable leisure for the farmer. For the best use of this time nothing can be more profitable than to procure and use a small select library of books of an instructive kind. To read for amusement only is not recommended, because information of a valuable kind can be procured in such a form as to be interesting and agreeable.

Surface Drains.—If not already made, ample drains should be provided to free the fields from surface water. Drains that have been plowed out may need clearing in places with spade or hoe, that the water may pass off readily. In laying out open drains the slopes should be so made that the water will no flow off too rapidly—with a gentle inclination only; in this case much of the water will soak into the soil, and will not wash away either the soil or any manure that is on the slopes.

Swamp Muck.—Where there is a supply of swamp muck, as much of it as convenient may be usefully spread over the yards, pens and stables as an absorbent. If swamp muck contains 2 per cent. of nitrogen—some has been found to contain even more—a ton is worth $10 for this ingredient alone at its market price. No ordinary stable manure is so rich in nitrogen as that. A muck bed may well be said to be invaluable, for one acre, three feet deep, furnishes 2,500 tons, having a value, at the above figures, equal to $25,000.

Management of Manure.—The barnyard is the field for winter work. Much may be done here by skillful management. Manure, so long as it is frozen, remains unchanged, and the preparation of the manure in the best manner for use in the spring makes no progress. Make a central heap in the yard, and by means of a few planks and a wheelbarrow move the manure from the stable each day to this heap. If the heap is built up square and made four feet high it will keep warm in the coldest weather, and while warm it will ferment and rot.

Turning Manure.—A large heap may be turned by beginning at each end and throwing off the manure to a distance of about three feet; gradually move it from each end, until there are two heaps. After the manure has remained in this way for a few weeks, replace the two heaps, making one heap again, thus turning the manure very thoroughly twice. In turning, the manure should be shaken thoroughly apart, and all the lumps broken. Two loads of manure so treated do as much immediate good as will three of coarse, lumpy stuff.

The Granary and Cribs.—A large quantity of grain is stored, awaiting higher prices. This may be wise or otherwise. One thing to be considered is the loss by shrinkage and wastes in the granary and crib. Wheat in the granary is subject to injury by the weevil and the grain moth. This damage may be prevented to some extent by shifting the grain and running it through the fanning-mill. Corn cribs are almost always infested by rats and mice. A vermin-proof crib may be made by covering the posts and lower corners with tin or sheet-iron, which may be painted for preservation. The loss by these causes will average 18 per cent., and often more, of the value of the grain, but it may be in part or wholly avoided by care and precaution.

Ice Ponds.—Every house and dairy, however small the latter may be, should have a supply of ice. If there is no pond, a small stream may be dammed and the water backed up, to make a pond. A considerable supply may be procured by making of boards a large box a foot deep, similar to a mortar bed, and claying the joints. If this is filled with water, in cold weather, an exposure of two or three days will be sufficient to make a cake of ice, which may be put up in this shape with little trouble. A large block of ice has been made in the house itself, by making a frame of boards in the center, and gradually filling it up, so that the water freezes solidly each night. Additions in height are made to the frame as required, and the sawdust is packed around it. In this way a solid block of ice, ten feet each way, weighing over thirty tons, has been made during the winter by means of a hose from a pump. Such a block of ice wastes very little in the summer.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Thin Gingerbread.—Boil one quart molasses twenty minutes; add immediately one table-spoonful soda, one cup of butter, ginger to taste, flour to make a paste to roll.

Cup Cake.—A cup and a half of sugar, half cup each of milk and butter, three eggs, a little over two cups of flour, a cup of currants, teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda; spice with nutmeg, as you prefer.

Cranberry Dumpling.—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, sifted together; mix into a soft dough with sweet milk; roll the dough out very thin in oblong shapes, and spread over it one quart of cranberries, picked and washed clean; add half a pound of sugar, sprinkled evenly; fold over and over, then tie in a pudding-cloth and put into a steamer, where let it cook over a steady fire for one hour, with faith, never looking into the pot. Serve with sweet wine sauce.

Graham Bread.—Take one cake of dry yeast, such as you get at the grocer's—I like it better than the compressed yeast—dissolve in a cupful of warm water, and make a batter of wheat flour in a bowl, about 4 o'clock, and set in a warm place until evening; then take one quart warm water, large spoonful of salt, and make your batter or sponge, also with wheat flour, and cover in a warm place until morning; then put in two table-spoonfuls of molasses, and make up your dough with your hands with Graham flour; now stand again to rise until light, when it is to be made into loaves and let stand until very light, and bake.

French Pancakes.—Ingredients: Two eggs, one-half pint milk, two ounces granulated sugar, two ounces butter, flour and jelly. (1) Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; (2) beat the eggs separately, the yelks to a cream, and the whites to a froth, and add the yelks to the butter and sugar; (3) stir the milk into these ingredients; (4) butter six tin pie plates; (5) sift two ounces of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder, and stir it quickly into the above-named mixture, with the whites of the eggs; put the butter quickly upon the buttered plates, and bake the pancakes brown in a quick oven; (6) dust them with powdered sugar, lay them one over the other, with a little jelly between; dust the top with sugar, and serve them hot.

Corn Muffins.—Take one quart of milk and let it come to a boiling heat, but do not let it boil; then let it stand until lukewarm; then stir in two cups of yellow Indian meal and one of flour; make this about as thick as sponge for bread; dissolve a small cake of compressed yeast and add to it; let this stand for one hour to rise; in that time it will be very light; then add one heaping table-spoonful of powdered sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cup of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda; stir this well together, and have the muffin-rings hot and well greased with good butter, as poor would give the muffin a disagreeable taste; let them stand for fifteen minutes; then put in a moderate oven to bake; it will require one-half hour to bake them. This receipt makes two dozen of muffins.

Starvation in Germany.

The failure of the potato crop in Europe will nowhere cause greater hardship than in some parts of Germany. Last spring the German newspapers were full of startling descriptions of people suffering for want of food in the forest region of Spessart. While the Government was expending enormous sums upon fortifications and soldiery, official investigations revealed the fact that over three-fourths of all the inhabitants of the Spessart district were in pitiable destitution. A leading journal of Germany said of this impoverished population: "They are barely able to maintain a wretched existence from one potato crop to the other, and a single failure of this crop reduces them to the most abject want, even in times when there is no such general industrial depression as at present exists." A commission, directed by the Government to examine into the correctness of the newspaper reports, found in the habitations of this impoverished population "no bread, no potatoes, no salt. It was a population on whose faces the shadow of starvation lowered, and who brooded in speechless distress, their courage gone, and already too weak to work." In one village it was reported that wild hogs that had been buried were dug up and eaten. Greater than even this and more widely diffused must the suffering be during the coming year, unless means of relief are promptly provided.

Hawesville, Ky., brags of a man who doesn't care for dogs at all when he's sober, but, when he's drunk, has a mania to own all the dogs in the country. He will ask a neighbor to give him his dog. If he won't give it, the man tries to buy it; if the other won't sell it, the first steals it. He has thus been known to collect 150 dogs in a week's spree, and feeds them liberally till he gets sober.

Wanted, a boy with decided talent for drawing—to learn dentistry.

SOME OLD BOOMS.

The Harrison Hurricane of 1840—How Henry Clay Was Beaten.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Nearly forty years ago the famine of '37 had started a tidal wave in American politics which took shape as a Harrison boom. The country had been Democratic so long, the supremacy of the Jackson machine had been so unquestioned, that Martin Van Buren at Washington expected his re-election as serenely in 1840 as he had awaited the result in 1836, when Jackson named him as his successor, and the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1835 was equivalent to an election. Van Buren was buried out of sight. Harrison had a larger majority than any candidate received again till Abraham Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, and the vote in the Electoral College stood almost four to one in favor of the Whig candidate. A Whig House was elected with Harrison, and for the first time in the history of the party a Whig became Speaker. The House swung back in 1842 and elected a Democrat as Speaker, but the Senate remained a Whig body in spite of Harrison's death and Tyler's defection. The current continued to run with the Whigs. It was early plain that Tyler's split amounted to nothing. In the States the Whigs barely held their ground, and they lost New York, then as now the pivotal State of the Union, through a division in the opposition to the Locofoco candidate.

The folly of the Democratic majority in Congress changed matters. The prospect of the annexation of Texas roused the jealousy of the North. Congressional meddling with the tariff shook the allegiance of Pennsylvania. The canvass for 1844 opened with a Clay boom that swept the country, and when the Democrats nominated James K. Polk, a man little known, without a record and whose utterances "for the public eye" carefully concealed his sentiments on protection, Whig success seemed certain. Unfortunately the Whig leaders failed to understand that their best hope of success lay not in nominating the man with the biggest boom, but with the best principles. Blinded by the shout of the day, the great crowd that made every trip of Clay's a triumphal progress, they forgot the small, earnest body of men who were determined to vote for a man right on the slavery question or not to vote at all. The Whig leaders, Horace Greeley among them, insisted on regarding the little knot of earnest men who fought Clay for his record on the slavery question as a pack of enthusiasts who would fall into line when the time came. Between Clay, right on most questions and wrong on one, and Polk, wrong on all, it did not seem possible that earnest voters could hesitate. The Liberty party for six years had cast so small a vote, its prospects were so absolutely hopeless, that the politicians looked to see them dissolve and pass into the Whig ranks, in order to ward off the Southern danger of the day, the annexation of Texas.

The Liberty party did nothing of the sort. The mere handful of earnest men in its ranks, one here and one there, organized in a useless contest. They determined to vote right and let the consequences of a conscience-vote take care of themselves. James G. Birney was put up again to lead a forlorn hope. The skeleton organization of his party was the derision of the country. The election of 1844 came, and the votes were counted. A Birney electoral ticket was run in but thirteen States, he polled but 62,300 votes in all, barely 2 per cent. of the popular vote, but he polled them in the right places to beat Clay! In New York Birney had 15,812 votes, say two-thirds the strength of the New York scratchers to-day, but Birney's vote gave the State and thirty-six electoral votes to Polk. In Michigan Birney polled 3,632 votes, but that was enough to leave Clay in a minority, and Polk picked up five electoral votes in Michigan. But for the 2,106 votes the Liberty party had in Indiana, the Whig candidate would have probably carried that State and twelve electoral votes there, but this was not necessary. New York and Michigan would have elected Clay if it had not been for the Liberty party. "James K. Polk," wrote Greeley, in sorrow over the defeat of his loved leader, "owes his election to the Birney or Liberty party."

It takes amazingly few votes to break a big boom, if they are cast in doubtful States. The Whigs of 1844 went through an election to find this out; the politicians of to-day will do well to learn the lesson before the next election.

Health of Horses.

The health and comfort of horses have of late years been greatly improved by the better construction of stables. They are made more roomy and lofty, and provided with means of thorough ventilation. In many new stables lofts are done away with, or the floor of the lofts is kept well above the horses' heads, and ample shafts are introduced to convey away foul air. By perforated bricks and gratings under the mangers and elsewhere round the walls, and also by bay windows and ventilators, abundance of pure air is secured for the horses; while, being introduced in moderate amount and from various directions, it comes in without draught. Too much draught is almost an unknown stable luxury. To secure a constant supply of pure air, horses require more cubic space than they generally enjoy. Even when animals are stabled only at night, a minimum of 1,200 cubic feet should be allowed. In England, the newer cavalry barracks give a minimum of 1,500 feet, with a ground area of fully ninety square feet per horse, and the best hunting and carriage horses have more room.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

His Name Was Smith.

In the grammar department of one of our public schools, a few days since, the teacher, after talking with her class on the subject of mythology, read to them as follows:

"Vulcan, smith, architect and chariot-builder for the gods of Mount Olympus, built their houses, constructed their furniture," etc.

The following day the subject of the preceding day was given as a language-lesson, and, as no mention was made of Vulcan, the teacher asked the class who built the houses for the gods on Mount Olympus? For a while the children seem lost in profound thought, when suddenly a gleam of intelligence illumined the face of one little girl, and she replied:

"I can't think of his first name, but his last name is Smith!"—*Boston Transcript.*

ALL SORTS.

There are thirty-eight people in this country for every carriage on wheels.

Campanini is a veritable harmonious blacksmith—he once shod horses in Parma.

Nothing is so fatal to the romance of a kiss as to have your girl sneeze at the very climax of osculation.

The Leadville *Chronicle* says that most of those most prominent in business there are Jews.

Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, of Newport, widow of a son of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, recently celebrated her 96th birthday.

Negligence to pay up newspaper subscriptions amounts in the long run to nothing short of an unremitting effort to starve out the country editor.

The finest monument in the far West is about to be placed over the grave of Mr. John Iliff, the cattle king, at Denver, Col. The cost is $15,000.

A radical English paper lately offered a prize of two guineas for the best possible English Liberal Cabinet. There were 700 competitors; 350 gave the Premiership to Mr. Gladstone, 250 to Lord Hartington, and 94 to Lord Granville.

The fifth volume of the "Parliamentary Discourses of M. Thiers" brings him down to the year 1841. The last two volumes contain the speeches from 1837 to 1841. At this rate it will be seen that Thiers' speeches, brought to the date of his death, will form a library in themselves, which only a resolute reader will ever wade through.

It is now proposed in Paris to substitute for the dispatch of letters miniature railroads, with trains run by electricity, in place of pneumatic tubes. Satisfactory experiments have been made. The pneumatic plan has long been in use by the London postoffice, but does not seem to have found favor in this country.

A very beautiful lady who was hurrying through the streets of Baltimore turned and in pathetic accents asked a gentleman walking beside her to knock a pickpocket down who was following her. The gentleman obligingly complied. As soon as she saw the fight fairly begun she chuckled gayly and skipped away. The man knocked down was her husband.

Statesmen have often ratted before now in one sense, but it has been reserved for Viscount Cranbrook, as Secretary for India, to go a ratting in another fashion. The Indian Government gives rewards for rats, whose skins have hitherto been thrown away, but Lord Lytton, inheriting no doubt the economic qualities of his father, has consigned a cargo to the Indian Office, London, and they are sold by Lord Cranbrook.

A writer in the *Mark Lane Express*, the leading London agricultural journal, says: "The *Times* is now following Lord Beaconsfield's lead in puffing the Canada Northwest. Well, if people are prepared to encounter a winter of from five to six months and a temperature that for three months is, on an average, below zero, no doubt they will find good wheat land to cultivate. To my mind the severity of the climate is sufficient to raise the question whether life is worth living in the 'illimitable and fertile wilderness.'"

A long time ago, in Mason county Ky., an old toper agreed to fight a ferocious ram, the prize being a quart of whisky. The whole village collected to see the fight. Both man and ram charged at the same time, but the man quickly righted, and, planting his foot upon the lifeless carcass of his foe, demanded and drank the whisky. Just at the moment of collision th man had dropped his head, and the nose, of the ram coming in contact with the elevated shoulders, the animal's neck was broken.

Vesuvius is not as it used to be, and presents a very striking aspect at present. Around the great cone three craters launch steam and incandescent lava, which loses itself in the deep valley between Vesuvius and Mount Somma. At the end of October two small craters opened, blowing off portions of the mountain which obstructed the issue of lava. This is flowing slowly in a northeasterly direction, as is visible to the naked eye from Naples. In spite of the smoke, showers of pumice stone, scoria, and red ashes, curious visitors do not hesitate to approach the edge of the crater. The heat is bearable there at a distance twenty-five to thirty meters.

Alaska Winters.

In winter, from what I can learn, the storms are mostly rain, at a temperature of 35 or 40 degrees, and strong winds, which, when they sweep the channels lengthwise, lash them into waves, and carry the salt scud far into the woods. The long nights are then gloomy enough to most people, and the value of a snug home, with blazing, crackling, yellow-cedar fire, and book-covered tables, may be finely appreciated. Snow falls quite frequently, but never to any great depth, or to lie long. Only once, since the settlement of Fort Wrangel, the ground was covered to the depth of four feet. The ordinary depth anywhere near sea-level is said to be a sloppy condition. The mercury seldom falls more than 5 or 6 degrees below the freezing point, unless the wind blows steadily from the mainland. Back from the coast, however, beyond the mountains, the winter months are intensely cold. At Glenora, on the Stickene river, less than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees below zero is not uncommon.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 18, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Geo. Hazzard is now in jail at Indianapolis playing lunatic. He has six attorneys employed to defend him.

Washington City is to have a new paper in the interests of the army and navy. It is to be called the "Army and Navy Gazette."

$32,404,000 appropriated by congress to pay pensions, will certainly give John Sherman an opportunity to get rid of his surplus silver.

The medical college of Indiana will be well supplied with "stiffs" during the winter. Frozen niggers from North Carolina will overstock the market.

The address of W. L. Penfield, which appears on the first page of this paper, is worthy of a careful reading by all lovers of eloquence and fine sentiment.

A copy of The Shelby Democrat, marked "X," just received, presents a very attractive appearance, besides being very ably edited. We gladly place it on our exchange list.

It has been decided in the supreme court of this state, that the section of the liquor law requiring saloons to close at 11 o'clock p. m. has been repealed. Saloons can now be kept open day and night.

The Indianapolis Sentinel has this to say of a DeKalb county man who attended the Grant reception:

"Captain J. D. Likens, of Auburn, was publicly complimented as the best-drilled officer of the best-drilled company in the city."

The London (England) Times, in reviewing the American presidential field, says that "the re-election of Grant would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by the people of England." Certainly. Why not? England would rejoice to see America governed by a king.

The last rail on the Cincinnati Southern railroad was put down a few days since, connecting Cincinnati with Chattanoogo, the entire length of the road being 336 miles. The completion of the Southern road will be of great advantage to the people of Ohio and Indiana.

The North Carolina negroes are still coming to Indiana in destitute circumstances, and white laboring men are expected to help support them during the winter, and in the spring step aside and allow the lazy negroes to their take places, all for the sake of making Indiana a republican state.

A movement is on foot in the United States senate to withhold the pay of Senator Sharon, who was absent during the entire extra session of congress, and a greater portion of the time during the last regular session. This is a move in the right direction, and will probably induce members of congress to be more punctual hereafter.

Almost every day a squad of from 25 to 100 pauper negroes arrive in Indiana from North Carolina. They manage to get as far as Washington City, when they are taken in charge by the republican exodus committee. Funds are raised by donation to forward the women and children, but the men have to walk and work their way to Indiana.

The Island Park Assembly Journal, Vol. 1. No. 1, is before us. It is an eight page paper, devoted to religion and Sunday-school work. Issued monthly at Lagrange, Ind. Edited by Rev. A. H. Gillet, A. M., and published by John H. Rerick, editor and publisher of the Lagrange Standard. Every Sunday-school worker should subscribe for it.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Sentinel, writing from Anderson, says that Major Ed. Henderson is spoken of as a candidate for auditor of state on the democratic ticket, and suggests that "he is largely identified with the business interest of that city and county, and has hosts of friends who will, at the proper time, urge his claims." For the information of his "hosts of friends," we must be permitted to remark that Mr. Henderson is too closely identified with the Hazzard business to get any votes in this part of the state.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Five Men and a Saw Mill Torn to Pieces.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last, a terrible explosion occurred at Turnbull's saw-mill, near Collins station, on the Logansport and Butler division of the Wabash railway. The employes on the mill were Mr. Turnbull, his two sons, a nephew and a man named Glenn, every one of whom were instantly killed, their bodies being torn to pieces and scattered in all directions; hands, arms and legs being promiscuously mixed with the fragments of the building. The disaster has cast a gloom over the entire community.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

By Prof. W. H. MacIntosh.

CLASSES AND CLASS-WORK.

Great diversity exists in our schools in respect to the number of classes and the methods of hearing recitations. It is evident that time is lost in moving to and from seats, and in giving individual instruction. The remedy is longer and less frequent recitations and larger classes. This can be applied by giving smaller children slate work in printing lessons, writing numbers and words to be spelled, and in securing uniformity in text books.

In response to mistaken popular desire, many teachers make a merit of calling out the primer and first-reader classes four times per day, and going through with a brief, profitless routine.

There is little learned, and that is speedily forgotten. The custom is akin to giving children frequent lunches, and they are thereby disqualified for a full meal. Small children need time and skillful instruction, and two lessons, of from five to seven minutes each, are worth more than four in number, of two or three minutes each.

The schools of DeKalb, so far as visited, show a great difference as regards the adoption of modern text books. Perhaps it would be unjust to say that progressive parents promptly supplied their children with text books required by the board of education, while those indifferent refused to purchase them on account of "the old ones being good enough for their children," but it is a fact that the measure of our teachers' usefulness this winter is diminished by the presence in schools of antiquated books.

Education makes citizens more valuable, and improves the kind and quantity of their labor. It costs this county many thousands of dollars annually, and self interest unites with public welfare in supplying the tools of the profession of teaching to the district schoolmaster.

As the farmer would not place in the hands of his hired man a dull axe to use in cutting cordwood, neither should he place in his children's hands books grown useless as compared with others. There is little consistency in buying reapers and buggy-rakes and cultivators to farm an eighty-acre lot, and in refusing to purchase for one's own children, at the cost of a dollar or two, the books needed to enable the toiling and meritorious teacher to advance them as thoroughly and as rapidly as he desires.

Teachers are earnest and enthusiastic in vain if the parents fail to give them hearty support. No teacher can succeed when patrons are opposed to him, and no teacher of spirit would try. The people do and should rule, and progress is measured by their assistance. Have not schools been "run" with a closing attendance of less than half a dozen pupils? Is parental control so weakened that it may truthfully be said that children attend school only at their own pleasure? The faults of irregularity and non-attendance lie at parents' doors, and children are gladdened when father buys the new book which places them in class with their mental equals.

In many of our district schools, the parents deserve credit for their interest in school-work. If an estimate may be made of the commendable zeal shown through the county, by the observed attention to education in the townships of Jackson, Richland and Keyser, the result must be very gratifying. The diversity of authors in the same school is rapidly giving place to a single author in each branch of study. In proportion as this is done, valuable time is saved for the teacher, and efficiency of instruction is obtained.

The rigor of examination has given rise in some quarters to the opinion that teachers are generally incompetent, and are lacking in qualifications; but it is gratifying to be able to state that our schools are mainly being conducted by energetic and thorough persons. Give them larger classes and more time, and note the result.

It is proof of efficient teaching in country schools, that many pupils from them, on entering our town graded schools, exhibit valuable habits of study, and make quite as good proficiency as those they find there who have had better facilities and longer drill. Those country pupils not unfrequently stand above the average, and sometimes lead their classes. Many schools have too few pupils to admit good classifications or to obtain any emulative competition, and there is no remedy but the formation of larger districts. DeKalb county contains a great many school houses, but some of them are hardly deserving of an honorable name. The children had better go farther from home and be seated in rooms admitting of class recitations.

Scholars are individuals and must be so regarded, but they must be taught by system, giving each branch due attention. Merchants speak of their goods as "stock," and move them as if all were composed of one article. Lawyers have many difficult cases, but they attend to but one at a time in regular succession, and the teacher must classify closely to secure order and progress.

Class-work requires the entire attention. Children should never, unless for urgent reasons, be permitted to interrupt the teacher, and he should stop a recitation when he is compelled to attend to disorder, to ventilation and heating. To instruct a class takes ideas, language and uninterrupted attention. Other exercises of school prepare for work in classes. Good morals are taught by precept, behavior by repression and example; but teaching is the actual business of the schoolmaster.

Each class should have its specified time, to be determined by the study and its relations to other branches, and no one can encroach upon another without the practice becoming ruinous to the discipline of a school.

If a teacher is habitually behind time in hearing classes and has a small clock, he may appoint a steady pupil to observe the programme and give signals for dismission of pupils. Teacher and school will soon feel the beneficial effect of the plan. Children more readily submit to restrictions when they see their preceptor likewise willingly subjecting himself to the same laws.

The prime idea of common schools was to teach all to read, write and cipher, and many intelligent friends of education think that these studies only should be taught in district schools. They think that if the children become good readers, writers and calculators, that they have the real foundations of learning, and the means of farther, and to a great extent, independent progress.

In some schools two or three large pupils studying physiology, history and elocution, take up the teacher's time to the neglect of the great body of the school, and this is manifestly unjust to the patrons of the school who, having equal interest, should have proportionate time.

There are teachers who, on being asked how many of their school study arithmetic, have answered, "all." This is as it should be. He is really a teacher who lays out his strength in advancing as rapidly and thoroughly as he can his entire school. Far better this, than the most interesting recitations of the two or three in the subsidiary branches above named.

The problem of how to act on numbers by arrangement and classification, is worthy of solution. Twenty may hear and profit by an explanation as well as one, and by twenty is the teacher's power multiplied.

Always remember that time devoted to classes of two or three is a loss of a large part of labor, and just so far as a uniformity of text books and close classification can be obtained, to the same extent may parents expect to see their children making pleasant and thorough progress.

Township Institute.

A meeting of the teachers of Keyser and Butler townships took place at Garrett, Saturday, December 13, for the purpose of comparing methods and taking advantage of mutual experience.

Among the points considered were the following: All time should not be given to recitation; some attention bestowed to observing behavior and securing study is well employed. The interest of any common school requires that there be no classes in reading higher than fifth-reader, and more will be learned by pupils where they aid teachers in this regard. Advanced pupils should not receive more than their proportion of time.

The order of studies is not material, provided there is an interval for study between recitations.

No one study should be made prominent, but all the enthusiasm and interest of the teacher should be shifted from class to class and from study to study.

The brief afternoon session was given to an expression of views on government, the particular subject being "whispering." None thought it could be entirely suppressed. Some allowed the practice just so far as it does not disturb teachers. C. P. Houser stated a good principle, viz: "What is right for one is right for all." The superintendent expressed himself in favor of repressing whispering, or creating a sentiment against it, and by authority. Order and good behavior are as valuable as hearing classes. Trustees Clark and Broughton were present, and took active part in the meeting, as did all teachers present, among whom were Messrs. C. M. and T. Merica, Kelham, Saxton, Conrad and Dugan, and Misses Zeigler and Moody.

WM. H. MCINTOSH.

The Indiana Farmer.

This large 48-column Weekly Agricultural and Farm Journal stands at the head of the agricultural press of the west, leading them all in circulation. It is eminently practical in all its features, and numbers among its writers and contributors, scores of the best practical farmers and agriculturists of America. It presents all of its yearly subscribers for 1880 with a copy of Prof. Tice's National Weather Forecast and American Almanac for 1880. This book has a wide reputation for accuracy in forecasting the weather every day in the year, and contains much other valuable scientific matter. Every farmer needs this book, and as an agricultural journal the FARMER leads them all. Both are sent to subscribers for $1.60, lowest club rate.

If there is no agent near you, address INDIANA FARMER, Indianapolis, Ind.

Whitley county is to have another democratic newspaper. So says dame rumor.

St. Joe.

—The mud blockade is broken, and in consequence everybody smiles.

—Solomon is still engaged in the hog business, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

—Mort. Olds, the champion bologna-sausage slinger, is still in town. He will have several thousand yards on hand in a few days.

—It is proposed to have a Christmas-tree, next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. The distribution of presents, declamations, singing by the choir, and other amusements will be the order of the evening.

—We understand that an oyster-supper will be given Christmas eve, the proceeds of which will swell the finances of the new church which is now nearly completed. The ladies of the church, of course, are the prime movers in the enterprise.

—A young man from Newville made a raid on the millinery establishment at this place, Thursday, Dec. 4, and succeeded in burglarizing the whole outfit—millinery goods, milliner and all. It is rumored, however, that the milliner offered but little resistance, and that both she and the goods are secreted on the farm of James Hamilton.

—Tommy Abels now occupies the residence of Miss Maxwell, the late milliner of this place.

IRZA.

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infintesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

Roll of Honor.

The report of district number one, Richland township, for the month ending December 12, 1879. The following scholars were neither absent or tardy

Joseph Seydel,
John Grate,
Perry Odel,
Etura Odel,
Gus. Rinhart,
Herbert Rice,
Edward Rice,
Carrie Wilson,
Hannah Wilson,
Ida Stickly,
Emma Raub,
Mary Rhom,
Alice Delong,
Merion Delong,
Mila Delong.

Number of scholars on record 49. Time lost by tardiness 5 hours and 17 minutes. Average daily attendance 40. Average daily absence 9.

I tender my sincere thanks to the parents of the district for helping me to keep up this record.

J. A. MCINTYRE, Teacher.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, for five years at 8 per cent. secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). It is the custom of the company to accept partial payments of the loan at any time to suit convenience, etc. We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn, Indiana.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Emily Fuller, deceased, will sell at private sale, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of section two, (2), in township number thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing forty acres more or less.

TERMS: One third cash. the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on said premises, said notes to draw interest at six per cent., and waive valuation and appraisement laws. Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my residence in said county until Saturday the 3rd day of January, 1880, at ten o'clock A. M., when said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder, provided said bid is not less than appraised value of said premises.

HENRY HINES, Executor.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880,

lands situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the southeast part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the southeast quarter of the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty-four chains [24] and thirteen [13] links to the center of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the center of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One third cash and the residue in equal payments of twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

51-3w HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

THOS. H. SPROTT,
REAL ESTATE,
Collection and Insurance Agent.
Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Will be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,
THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

READ THIS!

IT WILL PAY YOU.

To every man, woman or child buying of us one dollar's worth of goods or more, we will give a chance in a drawing which takes place January 12, 1880.

All Prizes!

No Blanks!

The smallest prize amounts to 10 cents, and largest $20.00. This will be our "Christmas present" to our friends and customers.

For further particulars, call at our store.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best tinvestment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879. Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department

Consisting in part of

Cloaks and Dolmans,

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,

In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Ladies and Children in the city.

A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25, 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1.50. Those goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS—PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments. The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

Root & Co., Calhoun treet,
FORT WAYN, IN D

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS.
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at
JOE. ABRICHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice, Auburn, Indian

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts(bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—Visit the Bonanza.

—Skates are in blossom.

—Fine candies at Hollister's.

—Holiday goods at the Bonanza.

—Elegant papetrie at Davenports.

—Another turkey stuffing approaches.

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 49-tf.

—Buy your glass-ware at the Bonanza.

—Willis & Co. are agents for Santa Claus.

—Choice candies at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Choice canned fruit at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Photograph and autograph albums at Davenport's.

—Christmas eatables for the little ones at Hollister's.

—Holiday gift books and poems. Davenport the druggist.

—Remember the Bonanza will only remain with us a few days.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49 tf.

—Stereoscopes and views. A fine assortment cheap, at Davenports.

—Have your horses sharp shod and get out your last year's bob-sleds.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 49-tf.

—See those splendid gold pens, pencils and picks at Davenports.

—Cotton flannels from seven cents a yard up, at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—If you want to see a fine display of sweetmeats, just step into Hollister's.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Caps! caps! caps! caps! Hats! hats! hats! hats! at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Cranberries, citron, English currants and raisins at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—A five cent counter for the holidays at Ensley & Co's. The nicest in the county. 50-2w.

—Buy the Excelsior axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Ladies purses, new and nice, just the thing for the holidays. Davenport the druggist.

—Congressman Colerick has the thanks of this office for valuable public documents.

—We are under obligations to Mr. Louis Johnson, agent of the Wabash railroad, for favors.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 49-tf.

—You can get more goods at the Bonanza for less money than at any other place on earth.

—Large stock of ladies' furs at the Bonanza. They will be sold at one-half the usual prices.

—Teachers and parents will find some excellent advice in the educational column this week.

—The secret of perfect health is invariably found by those who take "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—There will be a festival at the Episcopal church, in Garrett, next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

—Children's, boys' and men's overcoats, men's, boys' and children's clothing at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—You can find plenty of good books, albums, chromo's, etc., suitable for presents, at Willis & Co's. 50-2w.

—Ruchings, laces, lace handkerchiefs, ties and bows of all descriptions for the holidays, at Ensley & Co's. 502t.

—Notice the change of prices in the Fort Wayne Fruit-House advertisement. All sugars reduced one-half cent per pound.

—Gentlemen, protect yourselves from the cold with one of those splendid fur beaver overcoats, to be had at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Mrs. Eliza McClellan, mother of Mrs. R. D. Tefft, departed yesterday for Otisville, Michigan, where she will spend the winter.

—Ladies, buy your husbands, brothers or sweethearts one of those fine moustache cups or shaving mugs at McQuiston & Ralston's.

—Sherm. Hollister can fix you out for holliday presents in the line of fresh plain and fancy candies. If you don't believe it, go and see for yourself.

—We are glad to announce the marked improvement of Mr. G. H. K. Moss. His health is better now than at any time since his return from the west.

—The First National bank of Auburn will remain closed on Christmas day. Parties having business with the bank will govern themselves accordingly.

—Buy your kerosine oil of McQuiston & Ralston, and they will give you a new Acme wick, and then you will have no more trouble with poor lights.

—Mr. John Boren lost a valuable 2-year-old colt last Friday, by the same coming in contact with a locomotive on the Wabash railroad.

—Married.—At Garrett, on the 11th inst., by Rev. T. E. Madden, Mr. Ira D. Richmond, of Newville, and Miss Ida Portner, of Garrett.

—By request of the members of the bar, the petit jurors for the next term of circuit court will not be called until the first Monday in January.

—"I gave the child a dose of 'Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup,' and it was all right in an hour." Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

—$100 worth of silk handkerchiefs for the holidays, for 25 cents and upwards, at Ensley & Co's. Go there for a nice handkerchief and save money.

—Santa Claus' headquarters for Auburn and vicinity are with Willis & Co. Let the children come in and leave their orders for him to fill. 502t.

—Buy your notions for the holidays of Ensley & Co. Their stock is large and more coming. Buy your christmas presents early, as their goods are selling rapidly. 50-2w.

—Correspondents, in order to insure publication of their items, should be careful to give full names of the persons about whom they are writing, and not merely the initials.

—Jay Eastman, of Garrett, poked his genial phiz in our news factory for a few minutes yesterday. Jay is a good, social fellow and we are sorry to have lost him as a citizen and neighbor.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Auburn, Ind., Dec. 15th, 1879: Wm. Dial (2); Jack Forest; G. W. Hall; Mr. Lahman; Mary Mason and Herbert Rogen.

Jos. Rainier, P. M.

—W. J. Davis, of Danville, Illinois, offers $50 reward for the postoffice address of either, or $60 for the address of both, of the following-named persons: Mary Ordelia Rutledge and Clara D. A. Rutledge.

—Young-ones, trot out your mother's biggest and longest striped stockings and fix 'em up for St. Nick to investigate next Wednesday night. They will hold more than the old man's emaciated socks.

—About this time of year "that boy" gets amazingly industrious; he sees to it that the wood-box is filled to overflowing morning, noon and night, and that the kindling-wood is split for several days in advance.

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver her popular lecture, "Our Girls," at Angola, on Christmas evening. Persons desiring to attend can secure half-fare rates from Auburn. Admission to lecture 25 cents.

—Harry Yesbera and Fred. Clark made a business trip—a strictly business trip—to Ft. Wayne last Friday. The former went after some masquerade suits, and the latter went after some railroad.

—The little Ethiopian who was sent to the poor-house for larceny, a short time ago, amused himself Tuesday by trying to burn up beds and fire the building. He is kept in shackles all the time, and is altogether a cuss.

—Georgie P. Smith has gone to Detroit; he went Tuesday noon. Georgie is the corpulent, good-natured infant who does heaps of work at the junction, as Freddie Clark's right bower. Just as soon as he plays the string out he will return.

—Willis & Co. have filled their store full and running over with holiday goods. Toys and notions of every description, and enough for all. Call early and make your selections, and avoid the rush incident to the day before christmas. 50-2w.

—Mr. S. Claus, the antiquated old gent whom the juveniles hanker for, is expected in Auburn early Thursbay morning. Be a good little Sunday-school boy, don't use cuss words, and say your prayers every night for at least the coming six nights. No angel, no peanuts.

—Ensley & Co., east of the public square, have just received a large invoice of ladies dress goods and trimmings; also, a full line of notions and fancy goods for the holidays, making the most complete stock in the county to select from. Don't fail to go there for your holiday goods. 50-2w.

—The St. Charles bridge, recently damaged by the rise of water in the Missouri river, has been completely reconstructed. All trains on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway are now running through between St. Louis and the northern terminus, without change or delay.

—J. M. Gossage and W. E. Eldridge, for some time past typos in this establishment, severed their connection with the office last Saturday. They are both steady fellows and general favorites among their social companions, and their future prosperity will be noted with interest by the Courier.

—The Courier editors acknowledge the receipt of invitations to a grand masquerade ball to be held at Columbia City, Tuesday evening, December 30, under the auspices of the hook-and-ladder company. The invitation committee consists of Messrs. W. H. H. Rutter, E. L. McLallen, D. L. Worth, Jas. E. McDonald and Chas. R. Huffman, which of itself is enough to insure the presence of a large number of heel-and-toe manipulators and the success of the entertainment.

—How plainly the hog instinct sticks out of some of us. This idea was inspired by the action of a man on the Saginaw train, a day or two since, who ignored the presence of a boy selling chestnuts until he found that he could get two glasses for a nickel, when he immediately purchased twice as many as he could eat.

—The Auburn Daily News, under the control of Johnnie and Pete (Gossage and Eldridge), ex-employes of the Courier office, will make its first appearance next Saturday. While we hope the boys will achieve all they may have anticipated and acquire both riches and glory, we are inclined to believe they will find it decidedly up-hill business.

—Invitations are now out for the big Christmas ball—a masquerade—which will hold forth at Ensley hall next Thursday night, Dec. 25. It will far excel all past efforts of the Neoteric club, and more fun will be "on tap" for that one evening than can be found elsewhere in four months. Tickets, per couple, 75 cents for the dance and 75 cents for supper at the Hotel Swineford.

—Will. H. Covey, with whom the junior of this paper was for two years associated as an employe in the office of the Bentonville (Arkansas) Advance, arrived in Auburn last Thursday, and is now a type-slinger on the Courier force. His whole life has been spent in the "sunny south," though he thinks he can stand the winter racket if Santa Claus can.

—About as fine an opportunity as any we know of for a man to display his true inwardness, as regards the amount of obstinacy and muleishness he contains to the square inch, is presented, we think, in a ball room. He there has a chance to exhibit his ignorance of the first principles of common courtesy, and others can easily determine as to whether or not he has been accustomed to the manners of a true gentleman.

—The People's Library has been placed in the hands of the librarian, and the members of the association are now receiving the benefits. The library consists of one hundred volumes, being an average of two for each member. The number of books will be increased as the number of membership increases, and with careful management a large and valuable collection of books will be secured with little expense.

—The young ladies of this city met at the Baptist church last Sunday afternoon and organized an association to be known as The Auburn Young Ladies Christian Temperance Union. The following named persons were elected officers: President, Miss Alice R. McKay; vice-president, Mrs. F. P. Copper; Secretary, Miss Mary Pitcher; Treasurer, Miss Mary Cleveland. The first regular meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Stahl, one week from next Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Regular meetings will be held at private residences every two weeks, until a hall can be secured.

—The Auburn Historical Society met at the soldiers hall on Friday evening, Dec. 5th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. L. Casebeer; vice-president, A. Kinmont; secretary, Mrs. D. J. Swartz; treasurer, E. Zimmerman, librarian, G. W. Gordon; executive committee, R. Elson, E. Ashley and E. D. Hartman. The next meeting of the society will be held on Friday evening of this week, at the soldiers hall. It is hoped that all subscribers to the library fund, and others who intend to become members of the society, will be present, as important business connected with the organization will be transacted at the time.

Mrs. D. J. Swartz, Sec'y.

Bryan, Ohio, And its Den of Thieves.

After shadowing for two weeks, the worst nest of thieves and blacklegs that ever infested any town, Deputy Sheriff John C. Somers of this county, assisted by Sheriff Geo. C. Kober, of Williams county, Ohio, succeeded in arresting and confining in our jail two of the burglars and would-be murderers of Mr. Sol. Barney and family, of Spencerville, an account of which was given in the Courier. We have the full particulars of the arrest, and the means used to bring it about, but we are not at liberty, nor do we deem it good policy to give full details at present. The parties arrested are George Stover, late of the Auburn, (N. Y.) penitentiary, and Alex. McDonald, alias Wm. Jackson, recently from the Ohio state prison.

Deputy Somers and others of this county are at a loss to find words to express their praise of Sheriff Kober of Williams county, for his skill, willingness, exertion and arduous labor to secure the gang of which the captives are the ring-leaders.

The citizens of Willaims county can well be proud of their sheriff for skill, bravery and gentlemanly conduct.

As heretofore reported by us, it was supposed that one of the burglars was shot by the plucky little wife of Mr. Barney. This proves to be true, and Mrs. Barney has had the pleasure of again handling the little missile which in all probability saved the lives of her husband, herself and little family, for the ball was extracted from McDonald's arm since his arrest. For Mrs. Barney's bravery the citizens of Bryan presented her with a neat little twenty dollar "shooting iron," requesting her to use it with more deadly effect should a similar occasion present itself.

No Advance.

Abright, the jeweler, has the largest stock of ladies' gold watches in northern Indiana, which he is selling at the old prices. No advance.

Vanilla.

Steele & Price annually consume, in the manufacture of Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla, more of the finest quality of Mexican Vanilla than any other makers of extracts, and it is by the use of the finest quality that Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla obtains its rare excellence.

READ THIS.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank. 30-tf.

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A Geiser threshing machine in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Health Promoted.

Health is promoted by good and appropriate food. Such can only be had by using in preparing it, articles known to be free from poisonous adulterations, such as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which eminent chemists endorse as as being perfectly pure and wholesome.

Sweet Odors.

Almost every flower that possesses a desirable odor, is used in the Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price. It is from these rich blossoms that Dr. Price's perfumes obtain their peculiar sweetness and floral character. His Floral Riches, Pet Rose, Hyacinth and Alista Bouquet are the fashionable odors.

Don't Read This.

Our city dentist (Dr. Elson) puts up No. 1 teeth on rubber plate for $10, warranted 2 years. Cheapest teeth $8, or upper and lower sets, for $15. Gold filling $1.00, filling with other material 50 cents.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Sprott & Wood is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Thos. H. Sprott settles all claims of the firm.

Dec. 5, 1879. Thos. H. Sprott,
50-2t. S. J. Wood.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

W. H. Dills, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 26th, 1879.

TAX LIST FOR 1879.

To the Tax-payers of DeKalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1879, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX	STATE TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COUNTY TAX	TOWNSHIP TAX	ROAD TAX	COM'N, SCHOOL TAX	SPC'L SCHOOL TAX	ADDIT'N'L SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX	INTER'ST ON BONDS	TOTAL TAX
Butler Township	2	12	16	40	15	15		20		10	$1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Jackson Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	1 25
Poll		50	50					25			1 25
Concord Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		25		10	1 30
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Newville Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		35		10	1 40
Poll		50	50					100			2 00
Stafford Township	2	12	16	40	10	10		10		10	1 10
Poll		50	50								1 00
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	40	5	15		30		10	1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Union Township	2	12	16	40		15		5		10	1 00
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Richland Township	2	12	16	40		15		30		10	1 25
Poll		50	50								1 00
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	1 25
Poll		50	50					40			1 40
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	40	10	10		10		10	1 10
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Franklin Township	2	12	16	40	15	15		25		10	1 35
Poll		50	50								1 00
Troy Township	2	12	16	40	20	15		15		10	1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Keyser Township	2	12	16	40	15	25		30		10	1 50
Poll		50	50								1 00
Auburn Town	2	12	16	40		15	20	15	50	10	1 80
Poll		50	50				50	50	25		2 25
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	40		15		25		10	1 20
Poll		50	50					100			2 00
Butler Town	2	12	16	40	5	15		40	50	10	1 90
Poll		50	50						50		1 50
Garrett Town	2	12	16	40	15	25	30	30	100	10	2 80
Poll		50	50					25			1 25

Also, $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1879.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1880; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1880. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1880.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days.

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 15, 1879. DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

WANTED! WANTED!

Wheat, Oats, Cloverseed,
Corn, Dressed Hogs

and everything the farmers have to sell, for which we will pay the highest market price. We have just received a large stock of

NEW CLOTHING!

On which we defy competition. We keep a full line of BUELL'S and other good makes in the

BOOT & SHOE LINE.

A full stock of

HATS, CAPS and NOTIONS,

And the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the county. Bring us your grain and produce and we will show you that we mean business--not talk.

49-4t. PATTERSON & SMITH, Waterloo, Ind.

THE TALE OF A TURKEY.

A Tough Story.

A turkey for my Christmas feast I started out to buy—
The best one in the market to obtain I meant to try;
Thought I, it shall not be my fault if in the town there be
A better turkey than the one that shall be brought to me.

I at a corner stopped as up the street I took my way,
Where on a stand there, improvised, a single turkey lay.
My look of inquiry at once the watchful dealer caught,
And, coming forth, a customer to make of me he sought.

"Come, let me sell you that," said he, with smiles upon his face;
"A better one I know you cannot find in all the place;
Of all the stock of turkeys that I brought to town with me,
I purchasers have found for all except the one you see.

And, if I can dispose of it, this one the fiftieth makes—
They took so with the people that they went off like hot cakes;
And it is not three hours quite since my sales began.
Would you believe it, sir? I sold four turkeys to one man.

"Now, as I really do not care that single one to keep,
And, wishing soon to start for home, I'll sell it to you cheap."
Quite taken with the man's address, I credulously heard
All that he said to me about that solitary bird.

The turkey was a large one, and in truth looked plump enough;
Moreover, how was I to know that all he said was stuff?
So, laying down the needful stamps, I brought my fowl away—
Truly a foul transaction was the one that marked that day.

How little thought I, as toward my domicile I strolled,
That not alone the turkey but its purchaser was sold,
And that the smiling man, whose face seemed stamped with honesty,
Was an outrageous swindler, and had made a goose of me!

But to resume my narrative: I took the turkey home,
And to my Christmas-dinner I invited friends to come;
Requested of my kitchen-maids to have it nicely done,
And to prepare it so that it should be excelled by none.

On Christmas day my friends and I assembled at my board,
Which teemed with all the luxuries the market could afford;
The dishes, filled with delicacies, made a grand array—
To crown the pleasing picture, in the midst the turkey lay.

It would have done you good could it have been your lot to see
The pleasurable visages of that gay company;
Each smacked his lips, while expectation beamed in every face—
A pious friend then present even said for us a grace.

To say a grace o'er such a fowl was a disgrace and shame;
True, it was innocently done—our friend was not to blame.
Could he have known it was a fraud, as afterward he knew,
He would not have allowed himself so mean a thing to do.

"Well, then, "the brother," in good faith, complied with my request—
Over that bird he said a grace with fervor and with zest;
And it was rendered gracefully, and nicely worded, too,
And, much impressed, we all "gave ear" until he had got through.

Now, all things being ready, with my gleaming knife in hand,
To carve the turkey, at the table's head I took my stand;
That it was somewhat hard to cut misgivings might have caused,
But, thinking that the knife was dull, I helped my guests and paused.

Then to the eating of his share did each himself address.
But in a trice the whole of them showed signs of dire distress;
They could not with that meat between them bring their jaws together,
For oh! that bird was not a whit more tender than whit-leather.

Oh! what a wretched sight was that to see them crunch away,
While each one at his neighbor glared with looks of wild dismay!
They found that fowl for toughness by nothing tough excelled,
And, as they could not chew it, to eschew it were compelled.

The faces of the company reflected their chagrin,
And I—ah! who shall paint the tribulation I was in!—
I stood as though to marble turned, not knowing what to do,
Wishing the floor would open wide and let me tumble through.

There was no helping it, and I had but one course to take—
An awkward explanation I was there compelled to make;
And then, to make the best of an extremely bad affair,
I took my friends to a saloon and ordered turkey there.

A sumptuous Christmas feast was soon upon that table seen;
All hands enjoyed it—champagne flowed—all was again serene;
And each one made a vow that, should he e'er that dealer see,
He'd put a head upon the man that got ahead of me.

CHRISTMAS AT MUD FLAT.

BY LEANDER P. RICHARDSON.

She had been in camp four days. Where she came from, why she came, or who she was, no one could tell. But she was in camp, and had come to stay, there was no doubt. She was quiet, modest and simply clad—three qualities which commended her to the residents of Mud Flat as a change from the ordinary run of females who from time to time invaded the precincts of that classic settlement.

Nor were these the only points which had been noted by the boys. As Andy McCorkle had gallantly handed her from the lower step of his mud-bespattered coach to the portico of the hotel everybody saw that she clung almost convulsively to the little child whose arms were twined about her neck. They observed, also, that her features were pale and bloodless to an extent that was almost pitiful. By that delicate intuition which sometimes exists under the roughest exteriors, the sturdy miners of Mud Flat understood that the strange lady was suffering from mental as well as physical illness. Their sympathy was aroused in her behalf from that instant, and every man in the place immediately constituted himself her champion and friend.

A day later, when she had rented a cabin near the outskirts of town, without disclosing to any one her intentions for the future or the story of the past, their interest was increased, and they began to show their friendship in substantial ways. A great heap of firewood was mysteriously deposited within easy reach the first night. Bags of flour, quantities of coffee and sugar, a whole ham, and a quarter of fresh venison likewise made their appearance from some unexplained source the third morning.

Little was seen of the recipient of these treasures, however. She had only been on the street once, and then only to purchase a few necessary articles. Upon that occasion she met the reverential gaze of a score of loungers, and turned her head away, pretending not to see, when the jovial Bill Carter smuggled a huge package of candy into the child's capacious pocket. But aside from that she had remained hidden from view, and the miners knew as little about her on the fourth day as they had on the first.

The 23d of December was unusually cold, even for that locality. As the frozen moon came up over a distant crag, cutting with chilly hands the dusky gloom, one might have fancied that he had suddenly been transplanted into the Arctic region. The ground was covered with a thin layer of snow, which glistened like burnished silver in the pale light. Here and there along the sides of the gulch giant pines, standing like ghostly sentinels, threw spectral shadows across the white expanse. The roar of Potato creek, wrapped in the icy arms of winter, was subdued to a tiny, muffled trickling. And the wind, gently sighing through the passes, played Æolian melodies among the needles of pine and tassels of hemlock.

In the main apartment of the Magnolia saloon, a party of the boys were sitting around a table, upon which steamed a large bowl, emitting a fragrant and aromatic odor.

"Whoever she mought be," observed a tall and rather angular personage known to his companions as Long Tom Rollins—"whoever she mought be, she's alone, barrin' thet kid, and unpretected besides. She's sickly, too, and orter hev a doctor. This ain't no sort of a place for a—a inverlid," he concluded, hesitatingly, removing his heavy boot from the table, and helping himself to a liberal allowance of the punch. Then, after a pause, he continued, "I wonder what ails the critter, anyhow?"

"A man's at the bottom of it, gentlemen, you hear me," observed Judge Gashwilder from the other side of the table, nodding conviction at each of his hearers in turn. "Take my word for it, there's a man in it, as ther allers is in any deviltry as robs some poor woman's cheek of its bloom and her eye of its light."

The Judge was eloquent at all times. But when his round pate glistened from the effects of good punch and his theme was women, he was thought by the men of Mud Flat to have few equals. Therefore the little party seated around the table were considerably startled when, just as their favorite orator had thrust his right hand into his breast as a preparatory gesture leading to a more extended tribute to the sex, Long Tom Rollins leaned forward and exclaimed:

"See here, old man. How do *you* know all this?"

For a moment everybody was aghast. Whether they were astonished at the suddenness of the interruption, or at the half-savage tone of the speaker, or whether it occurred to them that the Judge might possibly have so far overstepped the bounds of prudence as to have attempted "pumping" the interesting stranger, may never be known. But it is certain they were astounded into silence. Even Judge Gashwilder was observed to lose his usual presence of mind. For an instant his naturally serene countenance wore an expression which in another would have been mistaken for guilt. If the confidence which the others had always placed in him was a trifle shaken at that instant, it was quickly restored when, after a moment's hesitation, the old gentleman explained his peculiar position.

"You see, gentlemen," he said, gradually resuming the attitude from which he had been surprised by the abrupt speech above quoted, "I was prowlin' round her cabin last night, when all of a sudding I heered voices inside. The door was open a leetle bit, and by standin' where I was I couldn't miss a syllerbul. I will here explain," he continued, thrusting his red bandana handkerchief into his breast, as was his wont wher speaking publicly, "that I was there for the purpose of findin' out, if possible, whether the gal was in need of anything that I could help her to."

"Which accounts," observed a bystander, "for that chicking which was hung up alongside the door when I came by this mornin'."

"I heerd her talkin' with the kid," continued Judge Gashwilder, not noticing the interruption, "and I couldn't help lissennen. As near as I could make out, the talk was like this:

"'When shall we see papa?'

"'Heaven knows, my baby. We have sought him long, and when God is ready He will restore him to us.'

"'Is Crismas comin' soon, mamma?'

"'Yes, baby, darling. But there won't be no presents for my little one this time. We are away from home, and poor. But when we find papa we will go where there are lots of pretty things, and then baby shall have plenty.'"

Here the Judge leaned forward and whispered in a mysterious voice, telling his companions that he had heard the mother repeat to her child the sad story of how her father had gone West four years ago to seek his fortune; how for two years his letters, containing money for her support, had come like rays of sunshine through the clouds; how they had suddenly stopped, and no answers were received to her agonized appeals; how for two more years she had supposed him dead; how, at last, the Postmaster in the little village where she lived had, upon his dying-bed, confessed to having stolen the letters from her husband, so as to get the money they contained, and suppressed her missives to him, for fear of discovery; and how she had started out with her little one to find the lost husband, whom she had last heard from in Mud Flat.

All this the Judge told to the few friends he could trust, speaking in a whisper, lest the precious secret should be passed to others in the room.

"And now," he added, resuming his rhetorical attitude and voice, "I axes you, as gentlemen and representatives of Mud Flat chivalry, shall this gal and her kid, being too poor to have a Christmas of their own—shall they go without it, or not? Remember, gentlemen, that kid is the first one as ever came into this place, and p'raps she's our luck. Let us nurtur her, my friends, and let us show her mother thet we ain't so lost to virtoo an' principle as not to appreciate it when we hev a good woman and a innercent kid among us. Let us give 'em a Christmas. I will now perceed to head the subscription."

So saying, the gallant old man moved the punch bowl to one side, and emptied the contents of his breeches pocket upon the table. Others followed suit, and when the last man had placed his contribution there the pile contained a goodly sum.

"Now, gentlemen, some one of us has got to take that money, ride to Denver, and spend it for 'em. Who shall it be?"

"Let me be your agent," responded a deep bass voice.

Turning, they saw a tall stranger standing near by, who had just entered in time to hear the Judge's call for contributions. One or two in the room recognized him as a miner who had come in from the diggings that afternoon, having found it too cold to work longer in the mountains.

They were inclined to resent the interference of an outsider, and probably would not have heeded his request had he not spoken a second time. Drawing near the table, he said:

"Gentlemen, I was once a married man myself, but my wife, God bless her, is dead. For the love I bear her memory, for the affection I have toward the remembrance of my little one buried with her, I ask you to let me aid in this matter."

The sadness in his voice and face was so sincere, and the utility of sending a man who had "been thar, and knowed what wimmen folks would like," presented itself so favorably to the miners that with but little hesitation they allowed him to do as he wished.

In an hour he was gone, and the settlement was lost in speculation as to what he would bring back for the strange lady and her child.

The morning of Dec. 25 dawned crisp and cold. The fresh, biting air of the mountains raced among the trees right merrily, whisking the snow into little wreaths, and frolicking among the branches with real holiday gayety. It was nearly noon when the stranger rode into camp, loaded with bundles. At the Magnolia he met an eager crowd of miners, who, headed by Judge Gashwilder, were soon on the road to the strange lady's cabin. Arrived there, they felt a sudden hesitation about entering. It was like intruding upon some sacred ground, and they were almost tempted to deposit their bundles upon the threshold and fly.

"You take the stuff," said the Judge to the stranger, "and go in fust. You've bin familiar with wimmen, and know how to handle 'em. We'll wait outside."

But the stranger felt the same hesitation. Perhaps his long absence from feminine society made him bashful. Perhaps a thought of the memory he revered caused him to hold back.

Finally the Judge consented to take the lead, and, doffing his hat, knocked softly. The door was opened by the child, who bade him enter. Beside the fire sat the mother, who rose to meet them. All passed in but the stranger, who stood outside.

"Marm," said the Judge, who somehow had lost his usual ease of speech and gesture, "we—that is, the citizens of Mud Flat—has come to wish you a merry Christmas, and to offer you these few tokings of our respeck an' esteem."

Having thus delivered himself, the old gentleman deposited the bundles on the table, and stood beaming serenely on all his companions. The strange lady, completely overcome by this unexpected kindness, could not find words to reply for a moment. Then, in a broken voice, she said:

"This is a glad moment of my sorrowful life. You are good, kind men, and I know God will repay your generosity to the widow and fatherless. I—"

She stopped suddenly, and stood, with blanched cheeks and distended eyes, staring toward the door. The miners turned and beheld the stranger, who, with a great stride forward, and a cry expressing the wildest joy, caught the woman in his arms.

They stood thus, heart pressed to heart, and lips to lips, for an instant. Then the stranger turned his eyes devoutly toward the ceiling.

"Thank God," he murmured, gently, "the wife I had supposed dead is restored to me."

The miners stole softly away, and left the stranger standing thus, with his arms tenderly twined about the woman of his love, and the little child clinging fondly to his knees.

The air was balmy outside; the sun shone with ineffable sweetness upon the scene; a bluejay screamed his delight from a neighboring tree, and the wind played a joyful tune among the rocks. Christmas had come to Mud Flat.

No Danger.

In a recent lecture, Mr. Richard Proctor, the astronomer, said he was in receipt of many questions, most of which it would require a special lecture to answer. To one, however, he would reply explicitly. He held in his hand a communication inquiring whether the giant planets of the solar system would not come into perihelion within the next few years, causing great perturbation, and possibly serious catastrophe to the earth. It was very true that the giant planets would come into perihelion between the years 1882 and 1886, but there was not the least reason to apprehend that their doing so would be productive of any great terrestrial calamity. Those who feared such a result might safely dismiss their apprehensions; there was no ground for the belief that the earth would be materially affected, as the perturbation in its orbit caused thereby would be very trifling.

"MRS. SMITHERS, how can you sleep? The sun has been up these two hours." "Well, what if it has?" said Smithers. "He goes to bed at dark, while I'm up till after midnight."

AN ARKANSAS CYCLONE.

Rough Experience of a Blacksmith Who Was Blown Sixty Feet.

(From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Independent.)

Mr. Bull, who met with such severe treatment by the cyclone that passed by this place, visited us last Wednesday. From him we receive this additional information:

"I was about 200 yards from my house when I saw it coming. It was in the prairie when I saw it, and looked like black smoke from a large furnace. Its shape was like a funnel, inside it was red as fire, and around this was the black foggy mist. In looking at it I saw large and small timber carried along with it. My attention was attracted by the roaring, and, as it was coming in the direction of my house, I ran to it for the purpose of protecting my family. I put my three little children in a side-room among some corn, and, with Sylvester Bull, was holding the door, and all at once the whole building was crushed to the very ground by large trees being blown against it. It blew me about sixty feet, and when I became conscious I found myself among a lot of timber and logs, and Sylvester was lying by my side dead; his head and whole body were crushed. As I was on my way to the house I looked again at the cyclone when it was about 100 yards away, and saw it lift and carry away a lot of hogs and a cow. The children when found were not more than thirty feet from where I had placed them, but none hurt. My wife was considerably bruised, being blown about sixty yards, among a lot of lumber.

"My sister-in-law was carried about fifty feet and thrown to the ground, her arms and shoulders badly bruised.

"My blacksmith-shop was also blown flat to the ground, my bellows entirely destroyed, all my planes, augers, saws, and chisels were carried off and have not yet been found, with the exception of one saw found one mile from the shop and broken in two pieces. My wagon was torn up badly, the front wheels being about sixty yards from where the wagon stood, lodged against a stump; the hind wheels were both smashed up; the wagon bed has not yet been found excepting a few splinters. All my bedding and wearing apparel was carried off and entirely destroyed. I lost all my provisions.

"Immediately in the rear of the wind came a flood of water, just like a water-spout, appearing to pour as if from a funnel."

The Immoderate Use of Tea.

W. J. Morton, in an article on "Tea," in the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, arrives at the following general conclusions:

1. With tea, as with any potent drug, there is a proper and improper dose.

2. In moderation, tea is a mental and bodily stimulant of a most agreeable nature, followed by no harmful reaction. It produces contentment of mind, allays hunger and bodily weariness, and increases the capacity and the incentive for work.

3. Taken immoderately, it leads to a very serious group of symptoms, such as headache, vertigo, heat and flushings of body, ringing in the ears, mental dullness and confusion, tremulousness, "nervousness," sleeplessness, apprehension of evil, exhaustion of mind and body, with disinclination to mental and physical exertion, increased and irregular action of the heart, increased respiration.

Each of the above symptoms are produced by tea taken in immoderate quantities, irrespective of dyspepsia, or hypochondria, or hyperæmia. The prolonged use of tea produces, additionally, symptoms of these three latter diseases. In short, in immoderate doses, tea has a most injurious effect upon the nervous system.

4. Immoderate tea-drinking, continued for a considerable time, with great certainty produces dyspepsia.

5. The immediate mental symptoms produced by tea are not to be attributed to dyspepsia.

In an experiment upon myself the whole group of symptoms was produced, with no signs of digestive trouble superadded.

6. Tea retards the "waste" or retrograde metamorphosis of tissue, and thereby diminishes the demand for food.

It also diminishes the amount of urine secreted.

7. Many of the symptoms of immoderate tea-drinking are such as may occur without suspicion of tea being their cause; and we find many people taking tea to relieve the very symptoms which its abuse is producing.

Suicide of the Scorpion.

Mr. Allen Thomson in a letter says: While residing many years ago during the summer months at the baths of Lucca, in Italy, in a somewhat damp locality, my informant, together with the rest of the family, was much annoyed by the intrusion of small black scorpions into the house, and their being secreted among the bedclothes, in shoes, and in other articles of dress. It thus became necessary to be constantly on the watch for these troublesome creatures, and to take means for their removal and destruction.

Having been informed by the natives of the place that the scorpion would destroy itself if exposed to a sudden light, my informant and her friends soon became adepts in catching the scorpions and disposing of them in the manner suggested. This consisted in confining the animal under an inverted drinking glass or tumbler, below which a card was inserted when the capture was made, and then, waiting till dark, suddenly bringing the light of a candle near to the glass in which the animal was confined. No sooner was this done than the scorpion invariably showed signs of great excitement, running round and round the interior of the tumbler with reckless velocity for a number of times. This state having lasted for a minute or more, the animal suddenly became quiet, and, turning its tail or the hinder part of its body over its back, brought its recurved sting down upon the middle of the head, and, piercing it quite forcibly, in a few seconds became quite motionless, and, in fact, quite dead. This observation was repeated very frequently; in truth, it was adopted as the best plan of getting rid of the animals, and the young people were in the habit of handling the scorpions with impunity immediately after they were so killed, and of preserving many of them as curiosities.

Victor Hugo on Pessimism.

In *Scribner's Monthly*, Mr. H. H. Boyesen gives an account of "Two Visits to Victor Hugo." In the course of conversation Hugo said that the theater of events in the twentieth century would be Africa, and added that all the other races are inevitably approaching the type of the white race, and *will all in the end be white!* This, however, was not the reader's only surprise, as will be seen from this extract:

"We have among us, too," I said, "an old and wise man who takes the same hopeful view of the future as you do; I mean Mr. Emerson. When patriotic men become discouraged at the flagrant abuse of our free institutions which they have daily to witness—when vulgar mediocrity and selfish ignorance seem triumphant, and culture, talent and purity are trodden in the dust—then there is sore need of a strong and cheerful voice to tell us that this is but a passing crisis, from which we shall emerge the stronger and better for our very knowledge of evil. This is the gospel Mr. Emerson preaches at all critical times."

"Mr. Emerson," said Victor Hugo, giving the name a decidedly French out. "Who is he? I never heard of him."

I gave a brief sketch of Mr. Emerson's life, and dwelt especially upon the profundity of his thought and his large ideal vision.

"I am glad," resumed our host when I had finished, "that you have such men in America. They are needed everywhere; but they are rare. The wise man is never a pessimist. A pessimist is a narrow-hearted, narrow-brained man, with a contracted mental horizon, who allows himself to get frightened at the first severe squall, and imagines the ship of state will founder. I challenge any of these shallow gentlemen, who are always seeing a catastrophe ahead and prophesying disaster and ruin—I challenge them to tell me whether they can point to a single historic period which has not, in its totality, been a great advance upon its predecessors. I am sure they cannot. It is a mighty impulse which drives the world onward, and, in spite of traitors and bribe-takers and conquering and crowned criminals, it will move onward and ever onward toward higher and better states. I see in the twentieth century the sure and inevitable abolition of the great evils which now perplex us; new problems, growing out of a still more complex civilization, will then arise, and new ages will solve them."

He here turned with a friendly nod toward me, put his hand on my knee, and said:

"Keep that in mind, sir. Do not forget it."

"You evidently take me to be a pessimist," I remarked, smiling.

"You betrayed your sympathy with the pessimists," he replied, gravely, "and they are not deserving of sympathy. They are pitiable objects, these whimpering cynics, who imagine that the universe is out of joint because they have an impaired digestion. Nor have I any patience with those superior critics who, for fear of soiling their dainty hands, shirk their duties as men and citizens."

Look Into Your Cellars.

Those who live in nice houses and have luxuriously-furnished parlors and bedrooms in some instances never look into the cellars beneath them. These underground places are often the sources of disease. Materials are carelessly thrown into the cellars by thoughtless servants and are left to decompose. Without ventilation, moisture may exist in the cellar to an extent to injure the healthfulness of the whole house. In farmers' houses the cellar is often the storehouse for all kinds of vegetables, and when any of these are in a decaying condition they affect the atmosphere. Neglected cisterns beneath the basement floor may spread malaria. In some instances portable furnaces are placed in the cellar and all the warm air which is distributed through the house is really cellar air. But when this is not the case the ordinary furnace may produce in its air-chamber a sufficient draught to take in the poisonous gases of the cellar. When there are no furnaces to take up and distribute through a building the injurious gases of the cellar they may, nevertheless, be distributed not only through open windows, cracks and crevices, but sometimes, by their penetrating power, through the porosity of floors and walls. In view of these facts the cellar, as well as other portions of the house, should be investigated by intelligent heads now and then.—*Dr. Foote's Monthly.*

The Armies of Europe.

No wonder Europe is suffering from hard times. The army of each country is a burden that would almost bankrupt a continent. Russia has a military force of 3,046,800 men, 600,800 belonging to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. France has a regular army of 1,689,000 men, which, with the territorial army of 1,208,000, makes a total of 2,897,000. In 1892 this will be increased by 600,000 reserve men. The German army consists of 2,004,300 men. In 1892 to total strength of Italy will be 2,024,200 men. Austro-Hungary possesses 1,194,318 soldiers. The armies of Europe make a total of over 16,000,000 who are learning the art of war, and who can be called on at any moment by the great powers. With such an Old Man of the Sea as this on its shoulders how can Europe expect prosperity?

STRANGERS who meet Jay Gould, the railroad monarch, always express surprise at his apparent youthfulness.

FAREWELL.

BY [illegible]

Farewell! farewell!
As yon tongued bell
Rings out its cadence,
Day by day and years hence,
Imagine 'tis my voice.
Wilt thou then rejoice?

Farewell, my love!
Pale white stars above
Have not been more true—
Have not been so to you
As I have been. Farewell,
Forever fare thee well!

Farewell, and when too late
I know that your heart will wake
To a realization sad—
Sad as the flight of time. Had
I not loved thee so well
I would and could not tell.

Thee of my priceless boon,
I swear to thee by yon pale moon
That I love thee. Hear me swear
By all the sacred ties. Wear
I not thy ring of trust?
It proves as iron and will rust!

Farewell! farewell!
And in years I shall not tell
Aught of all I suffered. Gone
All the sweetness of the song
Of love. 'Twas sung by you
Oh! so tender, sweet and true.

White buds betoken and blow,
'Tis the summer, and you know
That day of days, when you,
With thine eyes of azure blue,
Kissed my lips with zest.
Oh! what bliss! what rest!

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

PITH AND POINT.

THE astronomer's business is looking up.

PEOPLE of no account never run in debt.

'TIS the wealthy chaps the girls purse up their lips to.

AJAX must have been a sea Captain. We frequently hear of A-jax-crew.

THE employes of a distillery call their wages "Excelsior," because they are still hire.

OUTSIDE speculators are called "lambs" in Wall street—because they gambol so, probably.

FAIR rates are not always moderate prices; at least the patrons of fancy fairs say so.

OLD bachelors who think there isn't any fun in courting had better get a little gal-an-try.

CABLE telegrams the first of the week say, "A rupture in the Cortes imminent." Is this news trussed worthy?

THERE was a reunion of the "Old Greys" in Rochester, N. Y., lately. Nebuchadnezzar, the original "Old grass," was not present.

THE girls of a Toronto corset-factory have struck against a reduction of wages; they say there is nothing to corset, and will lace still awhile.

NOTHING could be more natural or proper, when a defaulting clerk fails to keep his accounts straight, than to send him to the house of correction.

A LITTLE Waterloo Sunday-school miss was asked by her teacher, "What must people do in order to go to heaven?" "Die, I suppose," replied the little one. The teacher did not question her any further.

"WHO," said a member of the Canadian House of Commons to the members who were trying by interruptions to choke him off, "who brayed here?" "It was an echo," retorted a member, amid a yell of delight.

AFTER spending three mortal hours in getting to windward and crawling carefully toward two supposed big buffaloes, a Western hunter found his supposed game to be a St. Louis girl taking a walk on the prairie with her ear-muffs on.

"NO, THANK you; I never waltz; ma says if any of the young men want to hug me they must do it on the sly; she won't have them mussing my dress up, and leaving finger marks on my white waist, so long as she does the washing and has to support me."

COMMODORE VANDERBILT once visited a spiritual medium, who commenced business by saying, "Your first wife wishes to communicate with you." "Perhaps so," said the Commodore abruptly, "but that is not what I came here for. She can wait."

REMINISCENCES OF SUMMER.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary;
I sob, and smile, and sneeze;
'Twill only be a while, Mary,
I think, until I freeze;
The ulster coat I used to wear
Has vanished like a dream;
We ate it up, I do declare,
In chocolate ice-cream.

—*Burdette.*

YOUNG men should always beware of the following paragraph, which was started by a Philadelphia paper, and is now going the rounds. The chances are that the man who wrote it is tied to a woman with a hand like a Japanese fan, and a voice that would make a buzz-saw pause in astonishment. It reads: "Marriage is a safe way to gamble; if you win, you win a pile, and if you lose, you don't lose anything."

AN ODE TO COMFORT.

Thou thing of ruddy, rosy redness, hail,
With all thy prickly furze to irritate,
For thou dost laugh defiance at the gale
That fain would shake
And with its bluster quake
Our corporosities well girt
By thy delights that militate
'Gainst every ill O flannel undershirt!
We choose thee red afore we do thee white—
Not that the red is warmer or more fair—
Not that the red is comelier to the sight—
But, spite of dust
And coal and smoke and must,
The red defies appearance of dirt;
So then we choose thee red and wear
Thee next our hearts, O goodly undershirt!

—*St. Louis Times.*

OCCASIONALLY you will meet a young man who gets on the train somewhere in Ohio, and when some fellow passenger asks him how far he is going, he will say, "Omaha!" in the tone of a brakeman calling a station, and then look up and down the car to observe the amazement and awe of the other passengers, and you will notice that he looks a little bit disappointed because they do not take off their hats and ask to shake hands with him and want to know where he comes from and all about him. But by-and-by when he learns, from casual remarks dropped carelessly now and then, that the man behind him is going to San Francisco, and the one in front of him is going to Japan, and the old fellow on the other side of the aisle is just returning from St. Petersburg, the young man drops his voice to a husky whisper, shrinks down into his ulster so that no one can see him, and tells the next man who asks him about it that he is only going out here a little ways.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

SHALL THE RAILROADS BE KING?

The Recent Great Startling Combinations and the Public Interest.

[From the New York Herald.]

Transactions in railroad shares are always topics of public interest, and, if the interest may be supposed to be in any degree proportionate to the extent of the transaction, the attention given in financial circles to the great sale of New York Central shares just made by Mr. Vanderbilt cannot be regarded as in any degree exaggerated. In fact, this event has not only compelled the minute attention of the great financial world in two hemispheres, but it has excited the wonder and piqued the curiosity of the public generally outside of financial circles; and, if it has not especially stirred the imaginations of our "statesmen" and politicians with its glimpse at the possible public effects of operations properly within the field of private concerns, this is merely because politics is the only activity in which Americans engage without any fair comprehension of all the limits and relations of that pursuit. Wall street and Lombard street are two great pivots upon which the money world of our age turns, and the money world of this age is certainly more vital than any other part of it; for the heroic, the scientific, the literary, the political activities all wait upon the men who are filled with the characteristic spirit of the current civilization. And it cannot be a concern without the farthest reaching relations that compels for many days the exclusive attention of the two great money centers here and in London.

Precisely how the parties to this great operation have sketched in their minds' eyes the respective consequences of such a sale and purchase—what specific objects, secret or ostensible, either side may have had in view—they have not set forth to the public; and that is of the less consequence, because in great concerns, in concerns of the first magnitude, whether in the sphere of finance or in any other sphere, it is always true that the most important results are not those that were counted upon by the men who planned the event. It is commonly said on a small scale in the theater that, as nobody ever knows what is to be the fate of a new piece before it is actually played, so nobody ever knows what character is to bear away the honors. Possibly it may be the hero who shall shine forth in the splendor of primacy as the play-wright intended; but it is just as likely to be his lackey. And in this respect, as in so many others, the stage is only the world in miniature. Grand transactions are planned for one purpose and serve another. Some unobserved line or phrase in a law proves when you get into court to be its effective part. We have had statutes passed to force inflation, and they forced contraction. Certainly the framers of the national constitution never intended that the Government of this country should be in the hands of political conventions, or they would at least have named such bodies. People may trouble themselves the less with Mr. Vanderbilt's schemes and those of his customers from the consideration that everybody is, fully as much as those persons are, in the confidence of the forces that will actually determine the consequences of this sale.

Doubtless, however, this event may be fairly regarded as one of the early moves in a grand combination with a view to one more of those peculiar conflicts sufficiently known to the public as railroad wars—great schemes of rivalry which sacrifice the welfare of the people to the large projects and games of the money lords in order to enforce rigorously upon one or another set of lines the pitiless principle of the survival of the fittest. From the standpoint of the great railroad projects the Atlantic seaboard is regarded as a mere dumping place for the produce of the West on one hand and for the produce of Europe on the other, and the great endeavor of combined corporations is to secure the largest dump at their favored spot. Shall this be Baltimore, shall it be Philadelphia, shall it be New York city? That is the ultimate inquiry of all their schemes. With the combination of which the Central becomes a part by this transaction it is very likely that this city will stand a fair chance to hold its own against cities that have had some advantages over us in previous conflicts of this nature, and with that result, as it bears favorably upon our prosperity, we have no reason to find fault, unless it be secured at too great cost to the country generally.

And that is to be contemplated always as one of the principal consequences in these cases. No local advantage is worth the cost that is to be secured through a fact which affects detrimentally the country at large and that proves injurious to such a great machinery of prosperity as the railroad system. And every railroad war is a detriment to the country. The cheap freights and cheap fares that are the temporary symptoms are like the exaggerated activity, physical or mental, of a man in delirium; they mean ultimate exhaustion, the ruin of shareholders the forcing of roads into the hands of wreckers, the demoralization and corruption of Boards of Directors and of the management generally, the perversion of a great instrument of modern civilization from its legitimate public uses to be a mere trap for securing dishonest gain. Two or three days ago Mr. S. L. M. Barlow testified before the railroad investigators of a case in which certain individuals in a Board of Directors were paid $65,000 each to resign their places, and that was in order that men more facile—perhaps men of a lower price—might be put there. If Boards of Directors in railroad corporations and other parts of the administrative machinery go down these particular "slippery ways of vice;" if their places are sought and occupied not for legitimate commercial and financial reasons, but only as bits of property to be sold out, then our commercial world must tend to the same sort of pitiful rottenness that is observed in our political world in many municipalities, notably in this city; and any fact which tends in that direction is a public calamity; and railroad wars or other events that lead to making the shares of a corporation the baubles of speculation do lead that way. Certainly we do not say that the sale of Central, whoever may be the real buyer, must be evil; but it is clear that a combination which has required such a guarantee as the sale actually made means that its purposes shall not be stayed or limited at a critical moment by the scruples of the man who inherited the Central as "a great trust."

There is one effect of this event upon which we may count as tolerably certain, and that is that it will force upon the minds of thoughtful men throughout the country some distinct consideration of the fact that interests of such moment to the public welfare—interests that concern the convenience and fortune of every individual—ought not at any time or in any country to be at the mercy or subject to the dictation and the caprice of so small a number of men as now control the great mass of railroad interests in the United States. In other countries the public dominion makes itself felt in these concerns; the general will, as declared through the law, marks a fixed limit to the vagaries of speculative trickery. Here the general will of the nation does not touch the subject, and the local will, as heard in the State Legislatures, mostly declares itself like the Directors above referred to in order that it may be bought out. Our people please themselves with the fancy that they are free because they have the right to meddle a little in politics now and then. In conventions, in Legislatures and in all similar places they chatter and twaddle and scream like so many crows and jays over the eternal principles of freedom as secured in the political fabric, and, meanwhile, the great economical facts of life—the facts which are and always were the really shaping and controlling forces in the political destinies of a people—sweep rapidly and certainly forward on lines that indicate the will and movement of a despotic spirit. In that movement a great collision with the popular will is in preparation.

Mr. Jay Gould's Personal Habits.

Mr. Gould's millions now crowd close to those of Vanderbilt. He is a man of finer texture than the old Commodore's son. He doesn't run to fine houses, costly stables and blooded steeds. At night, when he dismisses his operators from his own house in Fifth avenue, and enters up in a little book the telegraphic report of the receipts of the various railroads which he owns, he does not go to a club to carouse, to a banquet to steam up with champagne, or to a theater; he retires to the recesses of a peaceful library, and, with his young sons about him, reads the Latin classics, the world forgetting, but not by the world forgot—by a large majority. The next morning early he has the telegraph doing lightning service, and he is sending an electric shock through Wall street as soon as the bulls and bears come into that field for pasture. Mr. Gould is a liberal man, although when he makes a bequest he does not have the information written in manifold and sent to all the newspapers. The first news New York had of his gift to the Memphis sufferers of $5,000 came from Memphis, as did the news of the second gift of $5,000.

Mr. Gould, being a small man of little physical prowess, is naturally not disposed to put himself recklessly in the way of the horns of the bulls and the claws of the bears. There are some men in Wall street, as Mr. Gould has reason to know, who wish to resent their losses with their fists, and are disposed to follow Maj. Selover's example and dispatch him bodily down into a convenient area. Accordingly, Mr. Gould keeps his office guarded by a stout Irishman, who prevents the intrusion of visitors, and he has usually a private way to get into the street. He has, too, it is said, a big Italian bookkeeper, who accompanies him on many of his business trips about town, and stands ready to protect his millionaire employer.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Vote of New York.

The official vote of New York is out at last, and is as follows:

GOVERNOR.	
Cornell, R.	418,670
Robinson, D.	375,777
Kelly, Tam.	77,484
Lewis, Gbk.	19,700
Mears, Pro.	4,486
Cornell over Robinson, 42,893. Majority against C. rnell 52,889.	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Hoskins, R.	435,262
Potter, D.	435,140
Hoskins' plu., 122.	
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Carr, R.	436,001
Beach, D.	434,146
Carr's plu., 1,855.	

COMPTROLLER.	
Wadsworth, R.	439,189
Olcott, D.	432,316
Wadsworth's plu., 6,873.	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Ward, R.	437,367
Schoonmaker, D.	432,743
Ward's plu., 4,624.	
STATE ENGINEER.	
Seymour, D.	439,615
Soule, R.	425,591
Seymour's plu., 14,024.	
STATE TREASURER.	
Wendell, R.	436,253
Mackin, D.	433,343
Wendell's plu., 2,910.	

The total vote cast for Governor was 896,101, being 117,949 less than the vote for President in 1876. The highest vote received by any Republican was 439,189 for Wadsworth, for Comptroller, and the highest vote received by any Democrat was 439,615 for Seymour, for State Engineer. The combined Democratic vote for Robinson and Kelly for Governor is 34,635 more than the Republican vote for Cornell, and 14,082 more than the largest vote polled for the highest Republican candidate. Leaving the triangular Gubernatorial contest out of the question, and viewing the returns from the standpoint of the square party fight for the six other State officers, we find the lowest Republican majority to be 122 for Lieutenant Governor, and the highest to be 6,678 for Comptroller, while Horatio Seymour, Jr., Democrat, is chosen State Engineer by 14,024. There's a battleground for 1880!—*Philadelphia Times.*

Her Husband's Clock.

She laid her pretty hand upon her husband's shoulder. "Henry, love, there's something the matter with the clock; will you see to it?" So he took off his coat, removed the face and fingers, examined the interior parts with a large magnifying-glass, blew into them with the bellows, oiled them thoroughly, and did all that mortal ingenuity could devise. But it was of no avail, and so, despairing, at a late hour of the night, he went to bed and slept the sleep of the righteous. Next morning at breakfast quoth she: "Harry, dear, I know what was the matter with the clock." "Well?" "It only wanted winding."

SIMPLE BILL OF FARE

For a Christmas Dinner.

All good recipe-books give bills of fare for different occasions; bills of fare for grand dinners; bills of fare for little dinners; dinners to cost so much per head; dinners "which can be easily prepared with one servant," and so on. They give bills of fare for one week; bills of fare for each day in a month, to avoid too great monotony in diet. There are bills of fare for dyspeptics; bills of fare for consumptives; bills of fare for fat people, and bills of fare for thin; and bills of fare for hospitals, asylums, and prisons, as well as for gentlemen's houses. But among them all we never saw the one which we give below. It has never been printed in any book; but it has been used in families. We are not drawing on our imagination for its items. We have sat at such dinners; we have helped prepare such dinners; we believe in such dinners; they are within every body's means. In fact, the most marvelous thing about this bill of fare is that this dinner does not cost a cent. Ho! all ye that are hungry and thirsty, and would like so cheap a Christmas dinner, listen to this bill of fare for a Christmas dinner:

First Course.—GLADNESS.—This must be served hot. No two housekeepers make it alike; no fixed rule can be given for it. It depends, like so many of the best things, chiefly on memory; but, strangely enough, it depends quite as much on proper forgetting as on proper remembering. Worries must be forgotten. Troubles must be forgotten. Yes, even sorrow itself must be denied and shut out. Perhaps this is not quite possible. Ah! we all have seen Christmas days on which sorrow would not leave our hearts nor our houses. But even sorrow can be compelled to look away from its sorrowing for a festival hour which is so solemnly joyous as Christ's birthday. Memory can be filled full of other things to be remembered. No soul is entirely destitute of blessings—absolutely without comfort. Perhaps we have but one. Very well; we can think steadily of that one, if we try. But the probability is that we have more than we can count. No man has yet numbered the blessings, the mercies, the joys of God! We are all richer than we think, and if we once set ourselves to reckoning up the things of which we are glad, we shall be astonished at their number.

Gladness, then, is the first item—the first course on our bill of fare for a Christmas dinner.

Entrees.—Love, garnished with smiles.

Gentleness, with sweet-wine sauce of laughter.

Gracious speech, cooked with any fine, savory herbs, such as drollery, which is always in season, or pleasant reminiscence, which no one need be without, as it keeps for years, sealed or unsealed.

Second Course.—HOSPITALITY.—The precise form of this also depends on individual preferences. We are not undertaking here to give exact recipes, only a bill of fare.

In some houses hospitality is brought on surrounded with relatives. This is very well. In others it is dished up with dignitaries of all sorts; men and women of position and estate for whom the host has special likings or uses. This gives a fine effect to the eye, but cools quickly, and is not, in the long run, satisfying.

In a third class, best of all, it is served in simple shapes, but with a great variety of unfortunate persons—such as lonely people from lodging-houses, poor people of all grades, widows and childless in their affliction. This is the kind most preferred; in fact, never abandoned by those who have tried it.

For Dessert.—Mirth, in glasses.

Gratitude and faith beaten together and piled up in snowy shapes. These will look light if run over night in the molds of solid trust and patience.

A dish of the bonbons good cheer and kindliness with every-day mottoes; knots and reasons in shape of puzzles and answers; the whole ornamented with apples of gold in pictures of silver, of the kind mentioned in the Book of Proverbs.

This is a short and simple bill of fare. There is not a costly thing in it; not a thing which cannot be procured without difficulty.

If meat is desired, it can be added That is another excellence about our bill of fare. It has nothing in it which makes it incongruous with the richest or the plainest tables. It is not overcrowded by the addition of roast goose and plum-pudding; it is not harmed by the addition of herring and potatoes. Nay, it can give flavor and richness to broken bits of stale bread served on a doorstep and eaten by beggars.

We might say much more about this bill of fare. We might, perhaps, confess that it has an element of the supernatural; that its origin is lost in obscurity; that though, as we said, it has never been printed before, it has been known in all ages; that the martyrs feasted upon it; that generations of the poor called blessed by Christ, have laid out banquets by it; that exiles and prisoners have lived on it, and the despised and forsaken and rejected in all countries have tasted it. It is also true that when any great King ate well and throve on his dinner it was by the same magic food. The young and the free and the glad, and all rich men in costly houses, even they have not been well fed without it.

And, though we have called it a bill of fare for a Christmas dinner, that is only that men's eyes may be caught by its name, and that they, thinking it a specialty for a festival, may learn and understand its secret, and henceforth, laying all their dinners according to its magic order, may "eat unto the Lord."

"Ugly Girls."

The old aunt who is a confidante of youthful troubles, and helps to smooth family jars; the maiden sister, who acts as nurse when there is sickness in the house; the middle-aged, unmarried daughter, who keeps house for an invalid father and mother, and soothes the declining years of the old people by her dutiful attendance; all these are types of women who may be found in no small numbers among "ugly girls."—*London Truth.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

A SERIES of weekly lectures to workingmen will be given in Terre Haute this winter.

DURING the past week very important discoveries of coal have been made in Pike county.

THE next convention of the Indiana Music Teachers' State Association will be held at Fort Wayne on December 29 to 31, inclusive.

A NOTARY PUBLIC in Bartholomew county has been arrested for marrying a couple under the mistaken idea that he might lawfully do so.

TIMBER thieves in Dubois county are cutting and selling wood from State lands, and Auditor Manson has notified the Sheriff of the county to arrest the depredators.

JUDGE A. L. ROACHE has been appointed, by the Governor, a member of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lazarus Noble.

IT is believed that the first annual report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics will show at least 75 per cent. of answers to the questions sent out. The Massachusetts bureau the first year only got 10 per cent. of answers.

WILLIAM T. S. MANLY, County Treasurer of Cass county, and a prominent citizen of Logansport, died in that city last week. He had held the offices of Street Commissioner, City Councilman and Sheiff, the latter position two terms.

THOS. POOLE, aged 94 years and eight months, died at his home in Butlerville, recently. He was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, and was the next to the oldest man in Jennings county; has over 100 grandchildren and eighty-eight great-grandchildren living.

A YOUNG man, named Wiley, residing near Rushville, was hunting, and upon attempting to discharge his gun at a coon the gun was so heavily loaded that it burst, driving the breech-pin entirely through his head, making a terrible wound from which he died in a short time.

Annual Report of the Auditor of State.

The following statement is a condensed exhibit of the balance in the State treasury of each of the funds, Nov. 1, 1878, and the amount received and disbursed during the fiscal year from the several funds, closing Oct. 31, 1879:

Amount of cash in the treasury Oct. 31, 1878	$524,256.46

The above amount was the aggregate of balances belonging to the various funds of the treasury, as follows:

General fund	$363,421.41
Common-school fund	2,092.30
School revenue for tuition	124,171.77
College fund	2,262.83
College-fund interest	160.19
Swamp-land fund	385.11
Fund of unclaimed estates	12,251.07
Three-per-cent. fund	82.13
Sinking fund, excess of bids	2,088.52
New State-House fund	16,001.23
Total	$524,256.46

Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1879, were as follows:

General fund	$1,838,868.84
School revenue for tuition	1,950,528.58
College fund	13,516.10
College fund, excess of bids	302.02
College fund, interest	7,629.47
Swamp-land fund	245.85
Fund of unclaimed estates	406.38
New State House fund	325,958.07
Total amount of Treasurer's receipts filed during year	$4,137,618.91
Deduct amount of transfer and refunding receipts	950,392.54
Leaves net cash receipts to the treasury during year	$3,187,221.37
Add cash balances in treasury Oct. 31, 1878	524,356.46
Makes total receipts, including balances	$3,711,577.83

The amount of warrants drawn on the State treasury from the several funds from Oct. 31, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879, are as follows:

General fund	$1,975,795.01
School revenue for tuition	1,940,078.12
College fund	10,535.00
College fund, interest	6,484.50
Swamp-land fund	61.00
Fund of unclaimed estates	709.02
Three-per-cent. fund	82.13
New State-House fund	149,739.64
Total amount of warrants drawn during year	$4,078,218.46
Deduct amount of transfer and refunding warrants	950,392.54
Leaves net cash disbursements from the treasury during year	$3,127,825.91

Which being deducted from the total receipts leaves cash in treasury, Oct. 31, 1879, as follows:

General fund	$226,584.91
Common-school fund	2,092.30
School revenue for tuition	134,622.23
College fund	5,552.83
College fund, excess of bids	302.02
College fund, interest	105.16
Swamp-land fund	549.96
Fund of unclaimed estates	11,948.43
Sinking fund, excess of bids	2,088.52
New State-House fund	192,219.66
Total balance	$583,751.92

The condition of the public debt of the State at this date is as follows:

FOREIGN DEBT.	
Five-per-cent. certificates	$14,469.99
Two-and-one-half-per-cent. certificates	2,995.13
War-loan bonds	129,100.00
Temporary-loan bonds, due 1884	510,000.00
Temporary-loan bonds, due December 1, 1879	200,000.00
Temporary-loan bonds, 1881	500,000.00
Internal-improvement bonds	97,000.00
Total	$1,490,295.12
DOMESTIC DEBT.	
School-fund bond No. 1	$779,024.85
School-fund bond No. 2	2,658,057.30
School-fund bond No. 3	784,234.00
School-fund bond No. 4	177,700.00
School-fund bond No. 5	175,767.07
Total	$3,904,783.22
Total debt	$4,898,178.34

Colonizing Indiana.

Two hundred negroes arrived here to-day from North Carolina, on their way to Indiana, where they are to be colonized. Most of them had barely enough money to reach this city. Their fare from here to Indianapolis is made up by the Republican committee of this city. The Republican committee in Indianapolis has made arrangements to care for them on their arrival. This is only one of the many delegations headed Indiana-ward. Fifteen hundred negroes will come on in a few days. They will be rushed into the State until enough have been put there to paint out in black the Democratic majority in that State.—*Washington dispatch to Chicago Times.*

THE OLD GRANT GUARD.

[From the New York Sun.]

It is claimed for Gen. Grant as a peculiar merit that "he does not go back on his friends." Fidelity to friendship is a noble virtue when the objects of it are deserving. It becomes a low crime when they are venal and unworthy. As President, Grant disgraced that great office by extending the protection of the Executive over felons and thieves whose rascalities were notorious to the whole country. But for his scandalous interference with the course of justice, Babcock and others like him would to-day be cracking stone in striped suits. They were saved from the penitentiary because the Chief Magistrate was base enough to prostitute his trust in their behalf.

Babcock is holding an honorable and profitable position in the Engineer Corps at Baltimore, over the heads of honest men, when public opinion has long ago consigned him to infamy in the rogues' gallery. If he had not been the possessor of secrets of the White House which, if exposed, would have caused immense trouble, and if he had not been capable of exposing them for his own interest, Grant would have hesitated long before employing all the authority of the departments to aid in a technical defense, and before furnishing secretly to Babcock's counsel information which rightfully belonged to the prosecution.

The ring chiefs and the plunderers, who flourished during the era of Grantism, are all rushing to the front and shouting lustily for a third term. Secor Robeson opened his confidence freely the other day, and said the movement was bound to succeed. In that event Mr. Conkling would be called to the first place in the Cabinet, and he himself would take the Navy Department again, more in vindication of his character than for any other reason.

Belknap went especially to Chicago to assist at the ovation in that city. He does not believe the Nicaragua canal project has any solid basis, so that it might serve as a diversion to prevent Grant from being the Republican candidate next year. Belknap stands very near Grant, who expressed formal regret for his resignation as Secretary of War, after he had confessed his guilt in selling post traderships. Therefore, when Belknap says the Nicaragua scheme is a humbug, he probably knows what he is talking about, and is more candid than the political managers who are seeking to throw dust in the eyes of the public. In the event of a restoration, of course Belknap expects to be vindicated by resuming the War Department.

Delano has his eye steadily fixed on the Interior, which he converted into a bonanza during the period when Indian contracts were sold to the highest bidder, and the improved lands of poor settlers were spoliated by railroad corporations that had become experts in the golden rule of addition, division and science.

Chorpenning Creswell, who reduced straw bidding in the postoffice to an exact science, and, as was said of the Prince of Wales in the Lady Mordaunt case, swore like a gentleman before the committees of investigation, believes that a strong man is needed to carry him back into an office which is alleged to have yielded a profit of a round hundred thousand a year, exclusive of the cost of luxurious living.

The ancient Tait, who hired an army of Deputy Marshals to aid the Hayes fraud, and who paid nearly half a million out of the treasury for partisan service, clings to the hope of a chance to make opinions to order, as Grant's Attorney General. He is a boomer whose zeal is not tempered by age and is stimulated by ambition.

All the old guard and their confederates, like hounds on a scent of game, are in full cry. They look forward to the day of restoration as the Israelites did to the land of promise. They have parceled out the honors in advance, and settled the equitable principle of a distribution of the spoils, so as to avoid quarrel hereafter. All this is considerate; but perhaps the chickens are counted before the eggs are hatched.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Grant was 50 years old when he became President the second time. Probably not one of the thousands who are prating about a change in Grant's character by the simple process of going around the world have ever seen a man over 50 change his habits, his principles or his friends. Grant's character from 1873 to 1877 is his character to-day. He is already showing it by seeking his old associates. Belknap's "brazen face and yellow beard" was noticed in a carriage behind Grant's in the Chicago procession. He was present at the receptions of the week, and "Gen. Belknap paid his respects to the Grant party and was warmly received by the General and Mrs. Grant," says an eye-witness. "Boss" Shepherd had a particular invitation from Grant to meet him at the Chicago celebration, according to the Hartford *Times'* Washington correspondent, a man usually accurate in minor Washington gossip. It has always been understood that Maj. Babcock was in communication with Grant during his absence. Where the "old man" is, there the "boys" will gather themselves together.

THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Programme of the Republican Party.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Advices from Washington city are that some Republican Senators and members of the House are at present unfavorable to retiring any of the existing volume of legal tenders, fearing the effect of such action upon the Presidential election of next year. No Republican who opposes such reduction need, however, to be deceived by the contemplated delay. The retirement of all the $346,000,000 and upward of greenbacks is the Republican programme, and if that party succeeds next year the plan will be carried out. This $346,000,000 draws no interest, circulates as money, and commands a small premium over gold. Funded in 4-per-cent. bonds, it would draw about $14,800,000 interest per annum, payable quarterly. What need is there of thus increasing the burden of our large public debt? The only true answer is, the national banks demand it, and the Republican party is the party of the national banks. They are arguing (?) that the Government ought not, upon principle, to issue any paper promises to circulate as money. Why? Surely there is nothing in the Federal constitution forbidding it. After the crash of 1837-1840 the Sub-Treasury law enacted by Congress expressly gave the Government that power, it being thought much better for the Government to rely in time of need upon its own credit than to give its credit to a national bank and pay the bank interest for giving back to it that credit. Series of demand treasury notes, issued before and at the beginning of the late war, under the provisions of the Sub-Treasury law, are instances of the unquestionable exercise of this power. Taking it all in all, that Sub-Treasury law was the wisest and most practical financial measure ever adopted in the United States. From its enactment until this day all its main provisions have remained upon the Federal statute book, and their observance has done almost everything in enabling the country to extricate itself from the crushing debt occasioned by the war, as was the case from the crashes of 1837 and 1857.

The national banks wish their notes to supply the place of the United States legal tenders, they taking that amount in bonds at 4 per cent., payable quarterly. They will thus reap $14,000,000 interest annually paid them every quarter. They will then loan out $385,000,000 of their notes—promises to pay debts—at from 7 to 10 per cent. interest. This they can do, as the Government, upon the pledge of the bonds, will have given them its credit and be paying them quarterly $14,000,000 a year for taking it, and their notes will circulate wherever the Government credit extends, and would not circulate, except locally, without it. No wonder the national banks want the greenbacks retired; and they will inevitably succeed in their desires if the Republicans succeed in the coming Presidential election. No one need be deceived by the do-nothing policy of the Republicans at this session of Congress, though urged to action by Secretary Sherman and President Hayes. They intend to do the bidding of the national bankers as soon as they dare, which will be immediately after the Presidential election is over, if they are successful. Our national debt has been enormous, and is yet large. It has, as can be demonstrated, been, by the legerdemain of Wall street and national bankers, already paid twice over, and they seem to desire its payment three times—that number being, in the estimation of the superstitious, a charm.

Our First in Heaven.

The touching sentiment, "Our first in heaven," appeared after an obituary notice in a Philadelphia paper, and the father of the child came into the office raging mad. It was the third death in the family, and he desired to know of the clerk where he supposed the other two had gone.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 850 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty millions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 900 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. [illegible]

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IT IS IN THE AIR!

And Everybody Knows It,

That the best place in this county to buy anything in the line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of

C. H. YESBERA.

He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.

Custom Made Suits

Are acknowledged to be much the cheaper in the long run, and of these he makes a specialty. To be convinced, GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

41—tf Third door north of postoffice, AUBURN, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of McQuiston & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRICES

Candies, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Toy Candy, Fruit Candies, Santa Claus Candies, Santa Claus Toys, All Kinds of Christmas and New Year Goods.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Zantee Currants	6c	Valencia Raisins,	9c
Layer Raisins,	12½c	Leghorn Citron,	23c

Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Pure Stick Candy,	14c	French Mixed Candy,	15c
Fruit Candies,	30c	Toy Candies,	30c

Hearts, Mottoes, and other Fancy Candies, 30c

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS TOYS.

Christmas Tree Candies only 35 cents per box. Dogs, Cats, Horses, Donkeys, Monkeys, Bears, Lions Tigers, Birds, Ducks, Chickens, and a thousand other toys for the little ones from 1c to 10 cents each.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, ETC.

Young Hyson Tea,	25, 40, best 65c	Imperial Tea,	50, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea,	50, best 65c	Black Tea Oolong,	30, best 60c

Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere.

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 35c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Pure muscatel wine, $1 .50 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

FISH! FISH!

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

20 Per Cent. on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

A Phase of California Life—A Story of Ups and Downs.

[Nevada Transcript.]

The atmosphere of good luck that hangs around some men is past understanding. Take the case of Bob Morrow, the San Francisco manipulator who owns St. Julien, the fastest horse in the world, to illustrate by, for instance. The reporter met a forty-niner, who used to know him in the days when a "biled shirt" worn among the mountain miners indicated that the possessor was either a blackleg or a Gospel expounder, the chances being ninety-nine to one that he was the former, for parsons were then as scarce as copper pennies, almost. He arrived in Virginia City when the camp was a mere infant, so to speak. The first thing he did after getting here was to skirmish around and hunt up a shovel, pick and rocker. With these he began scratching along Deer Creek for gold. By dint of perseverance and hard work—his knowledge of mining did not exceed his intimacy with Bible passages—and an exercise of check, he got enough to alleviate the pangs of hunger to a bearable extent. He stayed around here till 1859, and by that time his clothes were so tattered and torn that he had to put his old hat under him to keep his bare body from coming in contact with the chair whenever he sat down, and then decided to emigrate. George Hearst, Joe Clark, A. E. Head and a number of the other boys, whose lines were too hard for comfort, wanted to go with him, but the whole caboodle of them were dead broke, and figure as they could no alternative presented whereby they could skare up enough coin to get out of camp with. Finally, Arthur Hagadorn came to the rescue He fitted some of them out with a mule apiece, provisions and coin. They made a bee line for the Comstock. The next time his old townies heard from Morrow he was on top of a wave of prosperity; that is, had got into the Savage and some other big mines at Virginia City. For several years he reveled in wealth. After enjoying the rapidly acquired shekels for a few years, they slipped away from him, and he was busted once more. His will and energy didn't peter out when his money did, and, making a little raise, he sprang boldly into the arena of the stock market. Since then he hasn't drawn a blank in the lottery of life, so far as heard of. As a director of the bank of California alone, to say nothing of all the other soft things he dropped into through the influence of the deceased Ralston, he has glory enough to satisfy any common man. As to the three individuals named above who took sail on the mules with Morrow, they are all in San Francisco, doing more or less in stocks. One or two of them have become pretty well fixed in respect to this world's goods.

Richland and Fairfield Institute.

Institute convened at Corunna, at 9 o'clock, a. m. December 6th, 1879. The teachers were called to order by Superintendent MacIntosh, who delivered an able opening address, after which the regular exercises were commenced. The subject of monthly examinations in common schools was brought up by Mr. Hersh and discussed at length by the teachers present; among the suggestions offered in that connection the following are worthy of mention: "They create a desire for promotion;" "They learn pupils to compose and write;" "They restore last knowledge." It was further suggested that fair questions, sufficient time and actual grade be given. Miss Rush conducted a class in primary reading by first illustrating the word method, finishing by reading in the third reader, in which she proved her ability to master that branch of study to perfection. Mr. McIntyre then took up the subject of primary geography, giving instructions from the state map and requiring his pupils to bound their own township, as well as other townships and DeKalb county; also, to give the the number of postoffices and the location of each in the county, as well as the principal towns and cities in the state; showing the necessity of posting pupils and acquainting them with their own county and state map before branching out elsewhere. Mr. Squires was then called upon to give instructions on teaching grammar, his illustrations were good, suggesting object teaching as the beginning of the study. Institute then adjourned for dinner. At 1 o'clock p. m. the county superintendent addressed the institute on general school government, cautioning teachers to keep a good register, urging neatness, proper ventilation, and a temperature of from 65° to 70° in the school room, and that the trustee ought to provide each school with a thermometer and other necessaries. "What constitutes good behavior" was also ably discussed by the superintendent. Mr. Ash, when called upon, offered some good suggestions concerning programmes in common schools, and how to arrange and time the same, insisting upon teachers not to deviate from the established rules, and always dismiss the class when the time is up. Mr. Hoffman addressed the institute on the subject of history and how to teach it. Miss Cooper suggested ideas to prevent whispering in school, which were the subject of considerable discussion by the teachers. Mr. Miller gave his method of keeping good order in the school room, the matter of first importance being the good will of the pupils. Helps and hindrances in the schoolroom was ably discussed by the teachers; helps, the good will of parents and pupils, with well arranged classes, good books and good apparatus; hindrances, the opposite. Bad weather and muddy roads prevented a full attendance. The teachers return thanks to the citizens of Corunna for their generosity. Institute adjourned.

S. Reinoehl, Sec.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the State Sentinel which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the Courier and Weekly Sentinel one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "The Law of the Farm," by Jas. B. McCreilis, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The Indiana Weekly State Sentinel is an eight-page paper, (the same as the Courier) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the Courier subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest prices, satisfaction guaranteed every time

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

Max G. Lade. 45-2m

WHAT PAYS BEST AFTER HARVEST

Is a serious consideration of its cost and profits, and how to economize by comparing your own experience with that of others in farm labor.

Only $1.15 a Year,

Will place you in possession of the only newspaper that gives the actual experience and experiments of practical farming.

"The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, is the medium through which producers of every class make known their own experience, and seek that of others."

"The best teacher of farming, is the farmer himself! A fact fully demonstrated in the department (two pages a week) devoted to the farmer and his household in the Weekly Enquirer."

"Every department is complete."

"It is worth $100.00 a year to farmers, but costs only $1.15."

"The best is the cheapest."

"It always has the news in advance of all others."

"There is none better."

"It is the best political friend the people have, advocating its democracy upon the principles of justice and equity to all."

"It is the original greenbacker."

Such are a few of the many compliments paid to the Cincinnati Enquirer, by the press throughout the country.

The merits of its editorials, agricultural, political, correspondence, literary, telegraphic news and commercial departments combine to make it all that is required in an A No. 1, first-class family journal.

WEEKLY ENQUIRER.

One copy, one year	$1.15
One copy six months	65

COPY FREE TO CLUBS OF SEVEN.

DAILY ENQUIRER.

	without Sun. issue.	with Sun. issue.
One year	$12.00	$14.00
Three months	3.25	3.75
Sunday's issue alone, per year		2.00
Any two day's issue	"	4.00
Any three day's issue	"	6.00

Specimens Free. Agents Wanted.

FAREN & McLEAN, Publishers,
41-3m. CINCINNATI, O.

AI ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after [illegible] 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	30 p m
Wauseon	12 13 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 15 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 05 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 28 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	[illegible] "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 30 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	3 50 "	4 35 "	6 35 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 00 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	11 15 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 25 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 30

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tk. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1879.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 56	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 20	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 16, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1 Mail.	3 Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 32 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 27 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	8 58 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 40 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	4 05 am
Cincinnati	8 [illegible]am		
Connersville	11 1 am		
Cambridge City	12 pm		
New Castle	1 pm		
Muncie	2 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 15 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos, 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

Geo. W. Mullen, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. Worthington, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 8.	LOCAL FT No. 6.
lv. Logansport	6 30am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 00	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 38	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 54	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 00pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 33	11 15	3 55pm
Denver	6 25	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 26	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 26	10 13	1 00pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 40	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 48	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 01
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 06
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER,
Gen. Sup't

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	
Chicago		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 10am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	[illegible]	2 14	1 30
Cromwell	[illegible]	2 45	1 42
Albion	[illegible]	3 10	2 05
Avilla	[illegible]	3 20	2 34
Garrett ar	[illegible]	3 45	[illegible]
Garrett lv	[illegible]	3 55	3 10
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	4 05	3 24
St. Joe	[illegible]	4 25	3 46
Hicksville	[illegible]	4 4	4 00
Defiance	5 47 [illegible]	5 27	4 45
Fostoria	[illegible]pm	7 25	6 40
Tiffin	3 [illegible]pm	7 56	7 02
Chicago Junction	6 00pm	9 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Expr'ss	Chic'go Expr'ss
Chicago Junction	6 20am	8 15am	6 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 24
Defiance	4 45pm	11 20	10 38
Hicksville	6 30	12 14pm	11 24
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 06am
Garrett ar	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 05	12 56
Cromwell		2 32	1 28
Milford Junction		3 09	1 56
Walkerton Junction		4 0	2 29
Chicago		7 2	6 40

E. H. Wood, Master of transportion Chicago Division. Garrett.
C. H. Hudson, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS. LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.
SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO
DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.
And all Points in Michigan and Canada,
TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City		6 30am		
Saginaw		7 15am		
Lansing		10 07am		
Grand Rapids		8 40am	12 15pm	
Detroit		7 [illegible]am		
Ann Arbor		8 4[illegible]am		
Jackson	6 00am	11 55am	5 00pm	
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15pm	
Bankers	7 27am	1 1[illegible]pm	7 45pm	
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10pm	
Angola	8 [illegible]am	2 16pm	9 40pm	
Waterloo	9 11am	2 59pm	10 40am	
Auburn	9 23am	3 12pm	11 17am	
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 16pm	11 30am	
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 45am	
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm		
Cincinnati	6 55pm			
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am		
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am		
Washington		8 00pm		
Baltimore		9 20pm		

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore		7 10am		
Washington		8 35am		
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm		
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm		
Cincinnati	8 40am			
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am		
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 35am	1 20am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30pm	2 40am	
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	2 15am	
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 [illegible]am	
Angola	7 17pm	1 20pm	4 45am	
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am	
Bankers	8 22pm	2 22pm	6 35am	
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am	
Ann Arbor	2 05am	5 10pm	10 35am	
Detroit	3 35am	6 30pm	11 50am	
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 30pm	4 30pm	
Lansing		5 47pm		
Saginaw		9 10pm		
Bay City		10 00pm		

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Manag'r.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

$1500 TO [illegible] A YEAR, or $2 to $5 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 23-1y.

ROBERT OGDEN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-32-1y

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West!

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 9. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 25, 1879. Number 52.

The Auburn Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE COURIER COMP'Y.

EDITORS,

THEO. REED & ROB J. LOWRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cards not exceeding five lines each will be inserted under this head for $[illegible] per annum. For each additional line 50 cents extra will be charged.

ATTORNEY.

W. H. Dills.

ATTORNEY AND NOTARY. Auburn DeKalb County Indiana.

D. D. Moody.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY public. Also Prosecuting attorney for DeKalb County. Office in Court House. Auburn, Ind.

A. F. Pinchin

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb county Ind. Insurance and real estate business promtly attended to.

Thos. H. Sprott.

REAL ESTATE, COLLECTION AND INSURance Agent. Loans effected on improved farms. Kansas lands for sale or trade. Auburn, Indiana

Guy Plumb.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over First National Bank. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Cowan & Allyn.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, OFFICE in Case's block, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. W. S. Allen.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. J. Miller.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER. Gonsenhouser's Corners, two miles east of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind.

S. B. Hartman, D. D. S.,

DENTIST, [illegible] Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Artificial teeth on gold, silver, porcelain or rubber plate. 52-6m

D. J. Swartz, M. D.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASEs of the Eye and Ear, Fistula in Ano, Hemorrhoids or Piles and Chronic Ulcers. Office on Main street, over Shaffer's Furniture Store, Auburn, Ind.

Drs. Casebeer & Matheny,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, having associated themselves in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, are now prepared to answer all professional calls, day or night. Office at their drug store, first door south of the First National Bank, Auburn, Ind.

HOTELS.

Central House,

TENTH STREET, EAST OF MAIN. GOOD Sample rooms, and low rates. T. D. Gross, Prop'r Auburn, Ind.

BUTT'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE BIGLER HOUSE, JOHN BUTT & A. B. RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Free omnibus to and from all trains Good sample rooms on first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examinations for the year commencing June 1st, 1879, will be held regularly, at Auburn, the last Saturday of each month; at Waterloo, the first and at Butler the second Saturday of every spring and fall month. Special examinations at other points on due notice.

W. H. MACKINTOSH,
Co. Sup't, of schools.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 41-3m.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23-1y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, will full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. [illegible] eow-6m.

THE CHARACTER OF MR. HENDRICKS.

Some Incidents in His Public Life—His Moral and Physical Courage—How He Disposed of a Vigilance Committee.

The following from "Jayhawker," the Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, an acknowledged republican, gives the lie direct to the republican charges that Mr. Hendricks is a fence-rider, straddler, etc:

INDIANAPOLIS, December, 15, 1879.

A lie in politics may be so often repeated by the enemies of a man that his friends will come to believe it. This was notably the case with the late Senator Morton. And it is none the less the case with Gov. Hendricks. For years it has been charged that he is a coward, a straddler, a rider-of-the-fence, and all those things which go to make up a hesitating, time-serving character. Perhaps no man of his eminent abilities and frankness has ever been so much misunderstood. When he has talked freely, but with his natural modesty, the politician versed in the tricks of the business has assumed that he did not say all that he meant, or under the cover of words hid his real meaning. Twenty years of acquaintance, though opposed to him politically, has given me some knowledge of him that many who know him only casually could not possess.

In 1861 and 1862 partisan democrats were not popular in Indiana. A majority of the voters were democratic upon all issues, except the extension of slavery or the dissolution of the Union. Before the election in 1862, Indiana had sent over eighty thousand men, most of them voters, to the army. Probably nine out of every ten of those who had enlisted would have voted the republican ticket had they remained in the state, and the circumstances had been as they were. But so many had gone out of the state that the democracy carried the election, having a large majority in the legislature. That body elected Mr. Hendricks senator. The election was a proper one to have been made, for among all the democrats in the state, perhaps no one could or would have in that trying period been so loyal to the union of the states, and at the same time loyal to democratic principles, as was Mr. Hendricks. His record as senator was alway conservative, but always on the side of the Union and the constitution as the democracy understood it. While disagreeing with the policy of the then administration, he never, by vote or word, admitted a want of faith in our system or of the right of the government to protect itself or enforce the laws. In a conversation with a republican friend in 1864 he said, "The rebellion started as an organized resistance to the laws, and the government has accorded those in the rebellion the rights of belligerents in war. I am in favor of using all the power of the government to enforce all constitutional laws, but I am not in favor of the enactment of laws which are intended only to aid partisan measures, of which, if left on the statute books after the conflict ends, might be used by any party for purposes not consistent with the liberties which our form of government intended all the people should enjoy."

PERSONAL COWARDICE

Is one of the charges made against Mr. Hendricks, and is one that he deserves less than any other. It required moral and physical courage to be a democrat in Indiana after April, 1863. No one will pretend that Governor Morton did not hold the reins with a hard hand, and with good reason, too. But Governor Morton knew just where and when to bear down with a heavy hand, but thousands of his followers did not. While the governor was making an effort to enforce the laws his lieutenants were teaching the followers that all democrats were disloyal, and had no rights which any loyal man was bound to respect. This sort of teaching took root, and made it extremely unpleasant for conspicuous democrats. Indeed, it is not certain that if a soldier had seen fit to shoot Mr. Hendricks, he would have been punished at all. Under such circumstances, Mr. Hendricks, or any other man having an intelligent regard for life, would naturally be cautious in word and action.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION

Was organized in the latter part of 1863. It was well and honestly managed, and its books and accounts are now in the hands of Hon. Alfred Harrison, of this city. An inspection of them will show that Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald were the most liberal donors in the city.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

Came as the crowning calamity of the war. The news reached Governor Morton on the night the fatal shot was fired. The next morning the city papers contained a call for a mass-meeting that day, stating that Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald had been invited to be present, and they were. A series of resolutions had been prepared eulogizing Mr. Lincoln, deploring his death, and finally pledging all there assembled to give the same support to the administration of Mr. Johnson. Governor Morton spoke to the resolutions with his usual earnestness and vigor, and at the proper time Mr. Hendricks took the stand. When he reach the resolution in regard to Mr. Johnson he said "that he would support the new administration just so far——" At this point a man in the crowd, now a rabid democrat, shouted, "All or nothing," and the excited crowd took up the cry, which soon changed to "Hang him, kill him!" and the excited mass of people began surging toward the stand, evidently meaning to carry the suggestion into execution. Mr. Hendricks did not waver or flinch, though he must have felt that he was looking death square in the face. Governor Morton arose and motioned for a guard of soldiers to surround the stand, and at the same time asked the people to listen. He then said that Senator Hendricks must be allowed to speak, and when some one said go on, Mr. Hendricks continued just where he had stopped, "so far as my judgment and conscience shall approve his acts." Of course, there is no one now who was in that excited crowd willing to admit that he wanted Mr. Hendricks hung; but the excitement was so great that very few knew what they did say. Colonel Holloway, who was out in the crowd, shouted, "Let him speak; hear him out;" whereupon a woman sprang upon him, yelling "You traitor! you never had a son killed by the rebels, or you would not defend that man," and before the colonel could get away from her he was considerably worsted Few men who saw Mr. Hendricks that day ever doubted his physical courage afterward.

AS GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

He did not have the difficulties before him that Morton had; but with such as he had he showed as much readiness to use the soldier as the great war governor ever did. One of these cases is almost unknown, and yet it illustrates the character of the man. A vigilance committee was organized in Clarke county, and after ridding it of several bad characters, turned its attention to some enemies of some of the members. Amon those who were singled out was a poor devil who may or may not have been a bad man. A notice was sent him to leave the country by a certain time. The action of the vigilants was reported to Governor Hendricks, who at once telegraphed the sheriff of the county to visit him at Indianapolis. When he came, the governor, finding that he was in favor of executing the law, ordered him to return home and select fifty of the most trusty citizens of his county and swear them in as deputies, and promised at the same time to send him breech-loading rifles and ammunition. The sheriff obeyed the order—the guns were sent and the governor went down in person, and in three days the vigilants came in and agreed to disband and never organize again.

In action Mr. Hendricks was always prompt and fearless. As the executive he knew the law and never feared to enforce it. His official actions spoke for him; he did not make threats or promises. As a citizen he claims no greater respect for his own opinions than he is willing to accord to any other man, nor does he seek to thrust them upon the public. He is not an aggressive leader, because his respect for the law makes him conservative, but as an executive officer no man is more prompt or efficient in enforcing the law. In private life he is a quiet, kind neighbor, an admirer and friend of children, and very much in love with his good wife.

JAYHAWKER.

TILDEN'S HOME.

A Baronial Hall at Yonkers and a City Mansion.

[Yonkers letter to the Boston Herald.]

The president de jure, as Mr. Dana would say, lives in a baronial residence at the upper end of Yonkers "Greystone Park" was the property of Mr. John T. Waring, whom it cost a round half million of dollars. It could be rebuilt to-day for half that sum; but a house and grounds worth $250,000 ought to be good enough for even a president de jure. The house is as imposing architecturally as a castle. It is built of grayish stone, and is of extraordinary height. The furnishing of the house corresponds to the magnificence of the exterior. Perhaps the distinctive feature of the edifice is the noble hall, worthy of an English castle, of immense size, and with its western windows opening upon an unobstructed view of the imperial river and the rugged escarpments beyond. The estate is tastefully laid out, and there is a large variety of trees. Mr. Tilden bought this property for about $150,000. If he ever, as an American president, has occasion to entertain king, queen or kaiser, he can do so quite royally at Greystone, a residence which is beyond comparison with the executive mansion at Washington.

In the winter Mr. Tilden will live in his city house in Gramercy Park, now a familiar name. His city residence is spacious and luxuriously appointed. Gramercy Park is so called on account of the land thereabout belonging originally to the Gramercy farm. The residences of many of the oldest New York families front on the high-railed little park, locked in from public intrusion and devoted to neighborhood nurses and babies.

In all his ways Mr. Tilden is quiet and undemonstrative. He prefer the horse cars to a private carriage, and few people are aware that the smooth-faced, elderly gentleman in a silk hat, wrapped in a brown study while the car persues its ratling way, is the man to whom a majority of the American people gave their suffrages only three years ago. Mr. Tilden has a law office at No. 12 Wall street, but he is seldom there. Denominationally he is a Presbyterian, which is the middle state equivalent of New England "orthodoxy" or Congregationalism. He comes of old colony stock, and has little of the New York effusiveness. Down on Cape Cod he would be considered a mighty sharp selectman. He houses himself magnificently, but is personally unostentatious.

Free Masonry Defended.

At a thanksgiving supper given by Due Guard lodge, number 278, F. & A. M., at Larwill, Indiana, Mr. E. L. McLallen, a prominent member of that lodge, and chairman of the Grand Lodge committee on foreign correspondence, delivered an address in which the following in defense of Masonry occurs:

"I have been informed that you have among you in this community some who, through ignorance and malice, would persuade the world that Free Masons and members of kindred societies were bad men, enemies of God, of religion and of law. I am told, too, that these misguided people profess the exhalted character of christianity. Shall I say what I think of this? Why not? Well, it is this, it is out of their power to damage us, unless we ourselves are to blame. I have observed that the world at large generally forms a pretty accurate estimate of a man's character no matter what his professions may be. Actions speak louder than words. If our life and conduct are according to masonic teachings, rest assured our left-handed friends will be unable to work us injury. Masonry has too often met the attacks of bigotry and narrow-mindedness. Masonry will survive all such shocks as this, for its root takes hold on the dearest and best impulses of humanity. It is the church that will suffer when these benighted creatures put on her livery to serve the devil in.

In the language of Reverend Father Taylor, 'May God in his infinite mercy grant that the time will soon come when the hearts of the enemies of Free Masonry shall become as soft as their heads.'

Because there are some Masons false to their obligations is no true stigma upon Masonry. Where is the mind so illogical, so illiberal as to guage thus? Shall the unseemly conduct of one, ten or an hundred become a reproach against a whole community? God forbid. If so, then law must be despised because there are to be found attorneys who are pettifoggers and barristers who are rapacious The healing art must be condemned because ignorant pretenders poison instead of healing. The whole system of business must be reckoned one of sharping because there are those who will deceive and cheat to get gain. All good men are not Masons, and it may be frankly admitted that all Masons are not good men, but this neither proves that Masonry is beneficial or harmful, as the same is true of all benevolent institutions. If we were to apply the square and plumb to the charitable institutions, or even to the orthodox churches which have been and are still doing such a noble work for the advancement of mankind intellectually, morally and spiritually—if we were to test them by these unyielding implements, excluding all imperfections and requiring exact measurements—I fear but few members would be left to pay their quarterage. Those who join us from bad or unworthy motives sadly misjudge and usually meet the discomfiture their folly justly merits. We conclude, then, that no man, whatever be his station in life or position in society, should be permitted to assume the obligations of our fraternity unless he be a man of heart—a heart in which dwells the fear of God—a man of generous impulses, broad benevolence and the virtues. I am reminded by this of the language used by the grand master of Canada on a recent occasion, 'Know ye that we are lawful Masons, obedient to the laws of our country—and established of old to do good to our brethren, to be serviceable to our fellow-men, and to fear God, the architect of the universe. We have amongst us concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be divulged, and which have never yet been discovered; these secrets are lawful and honorable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted to our forefathers in the ancient times, and have been faithfully transmitted to us. It is therefore our duty to convey them unimpaired to posterity. Unless our craft were good and our calling honorable we should not have had a continuous existence during so many centuries, nor should we have been honored by the fellowship of the great men of all ages, who have ever been willing to promote our objects and protect us in times of temporary adversity.'

Free and accepted Masonry has always affirmed the essential principle of religious toleration; it has always avowed and asserted the sanctity of the individual conscience, and the right of private judgment in all matters of human thought and conviction, and thus led the growing sentiment of the world that the spirit of man is of more consequence than the name he goes by. In free and accepted Masonry there is neither Jew nor Gentile, but equal children of one impartial Father.

What, then, is the injunction to each and every one of our fraternity? To show ourselves men—thank God as I do from the bottom of my heart of hearts that there is one institution that is not sectarian, that is not partisan, that thinks not of nationality, that thinks not of color, cares neither for differences of tongue nor distinction of caste; but looks beyond under the clothes, under the skin, at THE MAN.

Such being the principle underlying our fraternity, it behooves its members to look well to their ways, and conform to the line of duty and fidelity with our obligations to God, to our brethren to mankind and to ourselves.

I do not conceive it necessary at this late day, when for more than three thousand years our altar-fires have been kept so brightly burning, that should I pronounce a eulogy upon Masonry, to my brethren, I should say its deeds are impressed upon your minds, its virtues are registered in your hearts. To you who have passed its portals, surely no voice of mine is needed to strengthen your devotion, to stimulate your zeal, or to fire your ambition. The most perfect man is he who does his duty most faithfully to God, to his country, to his neighbor and to himself."

Pause, Ponder and Peruse!

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25). it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable house-hold necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. Agents wanted by the Company, Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 43-1y.

AGENTS WANTED!

THE NEW STYLE

$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THE USUAL $65 MACHINE REDUCED TO $25.

$150 per Week Made Easy.

Horse and Wagon Free to Agt's

The CHEAPEST and BEST in the World.

Too Long in Use to Doubt its Superior MERITS

No Money to Pay until Machine is Delivered to you and Examined.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work), which received the highest reward at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. And is complete with a larger assortment of attachments for fine work than any other machine, and reduced to only $25.

It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, simple, rapid and efficient.

Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not outwork and outlast any machine at double the price.

Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being the "best at the lowest price."

Each machine throughly warranted with written guarantee for five years. Kept in order free of charge; money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

It is the most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. It is an acknowleged unequivocal mechanical success, thoroughly tested and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable and ever-ready helper to the weary wife or seamstress, it will do the work of a family for a lifetime, or it will earn from $4 to $5 per day for any one who wishes to sew for a living. This machine costs less than half the price of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long, large-sized shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewinding of bobbins. It is built for strength and constant, hard work. Interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs, is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready in a moment to do every description of heavy or fine work, at less cost or trouble than any other machine at any price ever did or can do. It will sew anything a needle can pierce, from lace or cambric to heavy cloth or harness, with any kind of thread, and will run off twenty yards per minute; it uses strong, straight needles and never breaks them It cannot miss or drop a stitch, ravel or break the thread. If you have any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The ease and rapidity of its motion and quality of its work, are its best recommendations. It will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, bind, gather, quilt, ruffle, pleat, fold, scallop, shirr, roll, baste, embroider, run up braids, etc., with elegance, ease and quickness, unsurpassed by any machine ever invented.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The price for our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out old stock to close up business, many such inferior and old style machines being offered as new at reduced prices; beware of imposition and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "FAMILY," by many dollars.

Machines Sent for Examination Before Payment of Bill.

Extraordinary inducements offered to clergymen, teachers, storekeepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO.
755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880,

lands situated in DeKalb county, and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Ten acres out of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section two [2], in township number thirty three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township number thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, except the right-of-way of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago railroad company, and excepting twenty [20] acres in the southeast part of said tract, bounded by a line commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], in township thirty-three [33] north, range thirteen [13] east, and running thence west nineteen [19] chains and fourteen [14] links, thence north twenty-four chains [24] and thirteen [13] links to the center of the Auburn and Spencerville road, thence easterly along the center of said road to the east line of said east half, thence south on said line twenty-one [21] chains and and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, except the railroad right-of-way.

TERMS.—One third cash and the residue in equal payments of twelve and eighteen months, with notes, at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement, and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY HINES, Adm'r.

51-4w

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The "Courier" Clubbing List;

For cash in advance, we will send the COURIER and either of the following periodicals, to any subscriber in DeKalb county, for one year, at the price named below;

STATE SENTINEL (weekly) and "LAW OF THE FARM"	$2 50
WESTERN RURAL "	3.00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (weekly)	4.15
YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY	2.35
DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE	3.20
SCRIBNERS MONTHLY	4.80
ST. NICHOLAS (monthly)	4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE (Monthly)	4.60
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.80
HARPER'S BAZAR (Weekly)	4.80
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE (Weekly)	2.80

In order to receive the benefits of the above rates, back subscription for the COURIER must be paid up.

Sample copies of the above can be seen at this office.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1879.

CALENDAR FOR 1880.

'80	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	'80	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	JULY.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
MAR.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	SEPT.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	...	...
APR.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	OCT.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NOV.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	...	...	...	...
JUNE.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	DEC.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...

THE ECLIPSES OF 1880.

In the year 1880 there will be six eclipses, four of the sun and two of the moon.

A total eclipse of the sun, January 11, invisible in the eastern portion of the United States. The partial and total phases may be visible, though under unfavorable conditions, through portions of Utah, Nevada and California.

A total eclipse of the moon, June 22, invisible in the eastern portion of the United States. Observers on the Pacific coast may see the eclipse for about half an hour before the moon sets.

An annular eclipse of the sun, July 7, invisible throughout North America. It will be visible in South America and the southern part of Africa.

A partial eclipse of the sun, December 1, visible only in the southern hemisphere.

A total eclipse of the moon, December 16, invisible in the eastern portion of the United States, but some of its phases visible on the Pacific coast.

A partial eclipse of the sun, December 31, visible in the eastern portion of the United States and at Chicago, from 6:15 to 7:44 in the morning.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from Gloucester, Mass., says the fishing schooner Andrew Leighton, with a crew of fourteen men, is believed to have been lost in the recent gale.

AN accident in a coal mine at Pottsville, Pa., resulted in the killing of two men and a boy.....New Yorkers are agitating the project of a street railway on Broadway. ....Amos Tuck, a member of Congress from New Hampshire from 1847 to 1853, and also a member of the celebrated Peace Convention in 1861, has just died at his home in Exeter, N. H.....A New York theater door-keeper has been arrested for refusing admission to a colored man....The town of Bed Rock, Pa., has been almost wholly destroyed by fire.

TWO OF the murderers of Joseph F Frye, of Boston, having pleaded guilty, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

GEN. GRANT arrived at Philadelphia on the morning of the 16th of December, thus fully completing his journey around the world. He was met at the depot by the city official, and an immense concourse of people. After a speech of welcome by Mayor Stokely, he was escorted to the State House, where he reviewed the procession, a monster affair that occupied several hours in passing. In the evening the General dined with George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

THE WEST.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the people of Cincinnati, on the 11th inst. The city was gayly decorated, and the citizens were full of enthusiasm.

THE Adams-Hatch Peace Commission ended its sittings at Los Pinos, Col., last week. It recommends, among other things, that the White River Agency be abolished, and the Utes of the agency be distributed between Los Pinos and the Southern Agency; that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund now on deposit at Washington, and the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be ceded to the Government.

A BLIZZARD of unusual severity swept over Dakota and Minnesota last week. The snow-fall was not very great, but the wind piled the flakes up in mountainous heaps, leaving exposed places bare. At Morris drifts seven feet deep were blown up, and then blown away again to other places. At Fargo and Moorehead there were drifts as high as the eaves of many of the houses.

GEN. GRANT left Cincinnati on the morning of Friday, the 12th inst., and journeyed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, the day's festivities winding up with a grand banquet. At 12 o'clock the General bid the Columbians good-by, boarded a train, and sped away toward the East. The city of Pittsburgh was reached on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, where another big reception was tendered the distinguished traveler. ....At Plattsmouth, Neb., nine railroad laborers were buried beneath a bank of earth they were excavating. Two were taken out dead, and all the others were more or less injured.

A BILLION AND A HALF feet of lumber was received at Chicago during the year 1879....Over 200 North Carolina negroes arrived in Indianapolis one day last week, hungry, half-naked, and moneyless. They were lodged in the colored churches, and solicitors were sent out to collect funds and secure homes for them.

GEN. CROOK nearly lost his life while hunting wild geese, his hands and feet having been frozen in a Nebraska "blizzard."....A man was recently killed near Kansas City by an aerolite....A young man named Abies, living near Mendota, Ill., was strangled to death by a grain of corn which accidentally got into his windpipe.

A YOUNG man from Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, entered a Cincinnati dissecting-room, the other day, in search of the remains of his mother, which had been stolen by grave-robbers, and found the corpse on a table and two promising students in the act of sawing the old lady's head off....Chicago papers chronicle the death of Judge Buckner S. Morris, an old citizen and prominent lawyer. He was Mayor of the city forty-five years ago. Judge Morris was a native of Kentucky, and was 80 years old....The boiler in Louis Trumbull's saw-mill at Collins, Ind., exploded last week, killing Trumbull, his two sons, and two other persons employed in the mill....Chicago elevators contain 6,549,665 bushels of wheat, 2,554,679 bushels of corn, 1,096,118 bushels of oats, 260,802 bushels of rye and 707,897 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 11,149,161 bushels, against 8,613,579 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

A CONGRESSIONAL committee will go to Louisiana and make a personal inspection of the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river....A petition in chancery has been filed at New Orleans to annul Mrs. Dorsey's bequest to Jefferson Davis.

A FEW weeks ago a Deputy United States Marshal undertook to arrest some persons charged with defrauding the revenues in Northern Texas. He was resisted and himself arrested. Subsequently he obtained military assistance and arrested eleven men. They have just been discharged, the Grand Jury finding no bill against them, and the United States District Attorney has called for the Deputy Marshal's removal. The army officers who aided in making the arrests have been indicted for their part in the proceedings.

COL. W. R. GOOS, a noted counterfeiter, was recently killed at his house, near Nicholasville, Ky. He opened the door with a pistol in his hand, when he was immediately shot through the heart. He was Colonel of a Kentucky regiment in the Union army during the war.

GENERAL.

A WOMAN and her two children were drowned while attempting to cross a river on the ice, near Ottawa, Canada....Gen. Eckert has resigned the Presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

DELEGATES to a convention called to organize the American Agricultural Society met in New York city last week. There was a good attendance, and a variety of interesting topics were discussed, and a number of valuable papers read. John Merriman, of Maryland, was elected permanent President of the society, and a list of Vice Presidents, representing every State in the Union, was chosen. A Board of Directors, consisting of nineteen, five of them to serve for one year, seven for two years, and seven for three years, was elected.

GEN. GRANT'S reception by the people of Pittsburgh was a big demonstration—only little less in the number of the people and the length of the procession than the Chicago affair, but far exceeding it in gush and enthusiasm, according to all accounts. The notable feature of the Pittsburgh reception, and the one most likely to be remembered and recalled, was the speech of Gen. Grant in reply to some remarks of Prof. Fulton, the spokesman of the principals of the public schools who called upon him in a body. The General's speech, which was much longer than usual, and which is apt to become as memorable in a certain sense as the famous Des Moines speech, was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: There is no interest in our country which I feel deserves more to be fostered than that of the public school. Intelligence is the security of the republic, as ignorance is the upholder of monarchy. To insure ourselves against the disasters of war, particularly of civil war, we want education diffused, that the minds of our youth may be sufficiently taught to read and to distinguish between right and wrong, and with such education universally diffused the republic can never be in danger. I only regret that the statistics show in our country so much illiteracy as is shown. I was surprised at some figures that I heard repeated within a few days; but, when we consider the infancy of our public-school system, it is probably not so much to be wondered at. My hope is that the day will come, and that not far distant, when the school facilities everywhere will be so that every child may have the opportunity of receiving a common-school education at the expense of the State, and, if it should be necessary, that there should be in each State of this Union a compulsory education. It would be impossible, I suppose, with our views of State rights (which I would separate altogether from State sovereignty)—it would be impossible for the General Government to demand a compulsory school system in the States. But the General Government, so long as it has public lands, might, if it chose, contribute public lands, or in any other way might contribute to the support of free schools in the country, and make any condition that the General Government thought advisable before a State could receive the benefit which the General Government was going to bestow, and in that way indirectly have a part in the compulsory education that I speak of. Of course, you understand that I say the State could be the only authority to compel education within the state, but the General Government, giving its assistance, could come in on condition that the State afford the facilities which every child requires for a common-school education.

Gentlemen, I hope your efforts here in Allegheny county will be imitated all over this broad land, and that in a few years we may see, if not a universal, at least a very general, attendance of the children upon our public schools.

THE bark Monrovia has just sailed from New York for Monrovia, Liberia, with another cargo of negro emigrants for the republic of Liberia. They were picked up by agents of the American Colonization Society in all the principal cities of the South, many of them coming from North Carolina.

THERE is trouble with the Indians in British Columbia, where the pure-bloods and half-breeds have made common cause against the settlers, killing the Government Agent and murdering several white people....The steamer City of Berlin, which arrived at New York last week, from Liverpool, was lighted, during her voyage, by electricity. Four lights were placed in the saloon and two in the steerage, each having a light power of 400 standard candles, the apparatus being driven by a small four-horse-power engine. The experiment proved a great success.

REV. E. D. WINSLOW, the Boston forger, is said to be in Buenos Ayres, South America, publishing a paper under an assumed name and attending church and Sunday school with his old-time regularity.

COL. JOHN A. COCKRILL, for many years editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but lately of the Baltimore *Gazette*, has assumed editorial charge of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

WASHINGTON.

JUDGE MCCRARY, late of the War Department, took leave of the Cabinet one evening last week, at a dinner at the White House, and left, soon after, for St. Louis. Mr. Ramsey immediately entered upon his duties as Secretary of War.

IT is asserted by the friends of Judge Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, that he will resign as soon as a bill is passed through Congress to enable him to take advantage of the Retirement law, by which those who have served ten continuous years and arrived at the age of 70 can be retired upon full pay.

THE Department of Agriculture report says of the condition of the cotton and corn crops, that the returns from correspondents for the month ending December substantially confirm the report of the month previous. The corn crop, during November, depreciated through the imperfect ripening in our heaviest corn-growing regions, the States north of the Ohio river and Missouri, some States falling off 10 per cent. This will reduce the average yield per acre of the whole country to 29.1 bushels, which is exceeded by only one former year—29.4 in 1875. This reduces the aggregate production about 55,000,000 bushels from the November figures, but still leaves the crop larger than in any previous year by over 150,000,000 bushels. The States and Territories west of the Mississippi river return over 100,000,000 bushels more than in 1878.

WASHINGTON advices report that the House Naval Committee has decided to report favorably upon the bill appropriating $50,000 in aid of the Howgate Arctic expedition....A joint resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, provides that all railroads holding lands granted by Congress in aid of their construction, and which have failed to comply with the conditions upon which such grants were voted, shall forfeit these lands to the United States to be restored to the public domain open to settlement by pre-emption or homestead entry. The passage of this resolution would bring into market, subject to public settlement under the laws of the United States, an aggregate of nearly 130,000,000 acres of land....Senator Pendleton's Census bill provides for the striking out of the census act the clause requiring inquiry as to the ownership of the public debt of the United States. Also, to amend the act so that the enumeration shall commence the 1st day of June, instead of the first Monday in June, 1880, and shall end within two weeks thereafter.

POLITICAL.

AUGUSTA (Me.) dispatches of the 15th inst. assert that a count has been made by the Governor and Council of the election returns, which results in delivering certificates to a sufficient number of Democrats to give that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The dispatches state that "the Governor and Council count out three Senators from Cumberland, one each from York, Lincoln and Washington, and two from Androscoggin. The Democrats have a majority large enough in the House to give a quorum if none of the Republicans should appear and take their seats. They have thrown out Republican Representatives from Portland, Bath, Saco, Rockland and Lewiston, and other towns enough to make vacancies in fourteen Representative districts." The dispatches assert great feeling among the Republicans owing to this condition of affairs.

THE question at present agitating the Republicans of Indiana is their candidate for Governor next year. Among those proposed are Gen. James M. Shackelford, Gen. Morton C. Hunter, Gen. John Coburn and Col. William Williams.

IT is stated that a decision has been privately reached among the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of reporting a recommendation that Kellogg be unseated as Senator from Louisiana, and Spofford installed....Gen Mahone, Democrat and "Readjuster," has been elected to succeed Gen. Withers in the United States Senate from Virginia.

AN Associated Press dispatch from Augusta, Me., says: Full details of the count made by the Governor and Council show the following results: In the Senate the Fusionists are given 20 members; the Republicans 11. In the House the Fusionists have 78; the Republicans 61. Five cities with twelve Republican Representatives—Portland, Bath, Lewiston, Rockland and Saco—are without representation. The House will thus be twelve members short at its organization. The actual result of the election, according to the official returns before changed by the Council, was as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Fusionists, 12. House—Republicans, 90; Fusionists, 61. Net change in the Senate, 16; in the House, 46. By the election returns the Republicans had a majority of 36 on joint ballot. As counted by the Governor and Council the Fusionists have a majority of 26 on joint ballot. The Republicans claim the rejections and changes were wholly on technical grounds.

AT the meeting of the National Republican Committee, at Washington, on the 17th inst., it was decided that the convention in 1880 should be held at Chicago on the first Monday in June, the vote standing: Chicago, 24; Saratoga, 14, and Cincinnati and Indianapolis each 2. Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman over Mr. Averill, of Minnesota, who developed considerable strength; and Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina, Secretary, in place of Gov. McCormick, resigned.

THE Central Committee of the Greenback-Labor party of Illinois met at Chicago last week, and selected delegates to attend the Greenback-Labor Conference, to be held in Washington on the 8th of January.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN and the continent of Europe have been experiencing some unusually severe winter weather. The cold was intense in Berlin; in Upper Silesia, where the famine prevails, the thermometer marked 12 degrees below zero Fahrenheit; so hard and continuous frosts so early in the season have not been experienced in Austria since 1838; the river Seine, in France, was frozen over for the first time since 1861.....The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill ordering the expenditure of 5,000,000 francs for the relief of workingmen in districts suffering from a depression of trade.

SINCE the attempt to blow him up at Moscow, the Czar has lost all desire to institute Governmental reforms, and fears are entertained at St. Petersburg that new and unusual repressive measures will be undertaken at an early day....The scheme for a universal exhibition in Berlin will have to be abandoned, the Government having refused to lend its aid to the undertaking.

AT Calcutta, India, an assassin made a murderous attack on Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India. Two shots were fired at him, both of which fortunately missed....A severe battle has been fought near Cabul between the British and a force of 10,000 Afghan Sepoys, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with heavy loss....Fearful inundations, resulting in a vast destruction of property, are reported in Transylvania, a province of Austria....In Ireland, a Grand Jury has returned true bills against Davitt, Killen and Daly, and they will be tried for sedition at Dublin....Several arrests of parties suspected of complicity in the attempted assassination of the Czar have been made in Russia, but the ringleaders are still at large....A man has been arrested in St. Petersburg who apparently intended to create a commotion at the Czar's winter palace, as he had in his possession a complete plan of that vast establishment and a number of dynamite cartridges, electric batteries, etc.

LATE advices from South America report that an engagement took place at Tarapaca, 2,500 Chilians being routed with a loss of 1,000 men and several guns....It is considered settled that the prosecution against Davitt, Daly and Killen, the Irish agitators, will not be proceeded with by the British Government....Advices from Afghanistan to Dec. 14 state that on the 13th the British forces in Cabul, under Gen. Baker, captured the heights of Bala-Hissar, where the citadel of the capital is located, after a short engagement. The day before Gen. MacPherson attempted to drive the Afghans from their positions, but failed.

DISPATCHES from Cabul of Dec. 15 report the situation as serious in the extreme. The Sepoys and hill-men who menace the city are increasing in numbers rapidly, and it is estimated that they now number not less than from 12,000 to 15,000 fighting men. The British have lost heavily, especially of officers. Reinforcements are on the way, but it is feared they will be intercepted and cut to pieces by the enemy, in which event the British will be driven within the walls of Cabul and compelled to stand a siege.

TWO ENGLISH travelers have been captured in Epirus by Greek brigands, who demand a ransom of £4,000....In Limerick county, Ireland, an evicted tenant, with a cudgel, felled to the floor Lord Fermoy, who remained senseless for a time. The assailant was immediately seized and taken to prison.... A letter from Vera Sassulitch explains that her attempt to kill Trepoff, the St. Petersburg Chief of Police, was made under orders from the Revolutionary Committee, and not, as was urged by the defense at her trial, from personal indignation at the cruelties to political prisoners.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report a battle between the allies, numbering 12,000, and the Chilian forces, resulting in a disastrous defeat to the allies....A famine is reported in Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey. Great distress is also reported among the poor of Italy, Hungary and portions of Germany.... By the explosion of a salt mine in Wurtemburg, Germany, twelve persons were instantly killed and six fatally injured.

DISPATCHES from Cabul of the 18th of December report the city completely in the hands of the natives, Gen. Roberts' forces, numbering about 5,000, having retired to the fortifications two miles north of the town, where they were menaced by a native force of 30,000. Gen. Roberts' communication with the outside world was completely severed, and the British, largely outnumbered, were confined entirely to defensive operations. The situation was regarded as extremely grave.... The celebrated decision in the case of William M. Tweed, on the question of cumulative sentence, is said to have induced the English Attorney General to reopen the case of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, who was sentenced in the same manner as the late New York boss. ....The evicted tenant who assaulted Lord Fermoy in Limerick, the other day, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The severity of the penalty causes great indignation in Ireland.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

MR. Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported to the Senate, on the 11th inst. the resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to negotiate, through a commission of five persons, with the Ute Indians for their removal from Colorado. The resolution passed, with an amendment by Mr. Cockrell that the Indians shall not be settled in the Indian Territory. In executive session, John Hay, of Ohio, was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of State, and Henry Harmon, of New Hampshire, as Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury. The President nominated ex-Representative James S. Sener, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory. A memorial was presented from a Commodore of the navy, proposing the establishment of a confederacy of all the Governments on this continent. The bill appropriating $200,000 for military posts on the Rio Grande was passed. The Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock until Monday.... In the House, the bill allowing for loss, by leakage or casualty, of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation was passed. The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was reported and recommitted. It calls for $32,400,000, or $3,000,000 more than last year. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of licensed dealers in leaf-tobacco, and the amount of internal revenue collected from them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879; and Mr. Manning called for information in regard to fraudulent claims paid by the treasury. Mr. Converse, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill amending an act to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits. Under that act homesteaders who occupied eighty acres were authorized to select eighty additional acres without payment of registry fees. The present bill simply provides that the registry fees should be paid for. The bill was passed. Mr. Shelley offered a preamble and resolution reciting that a large number of citizens of certain States have been induced through false representations and machinations to leave their homes for the purpose of emigrating to other States, and that they have failed for want of funds to reach their destination, and are without food or proper clothing, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the causes of such emigration, to sit during the recess, and report such measures as the exigency may require.

Bills were introduced in the House (the Senate not being in session) on the 12th inst.: By Mr. Gibson, for the appointment of an inter-oceanic commission to determine the best plan and route for the establishment of a communication for trade and commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the isthmus of Darien; by Mr. Gillette, in opposition to the retirement of greenbacks, and in favor of substituting them for national-bank notes, and for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Morton presented a memorial from sugar refiners for the revision of the sugar tariff. Mr. Baker, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification and Pensions Appropriation bills, and they were passed. The remainder of the session was consumed upon private bills. Adjourned till Monday.

The Senate reassembled after a short recess on Monday, Dec. 15, when Mr. Voorhees presented a petition of 7,000 ex-soldiers and sailors, praying to be paid the difference between the value of greenbacks in which they were paid for services to the Government and the value of gold at the time of payment. Mr. Butler introduced an amendment to the Bayard resolution on the currency. Bills introduced: By Mr. McMillan, to authorize the St. Paul and Chicago Short-Line Railway Company to construct a bridge across Lake St. Croix; by Mr. Vest, organizing of the Territory of Oklahoma out of the present Indian Territory; by Mr. Saunders, making Omaha a port of entry. Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the bill to extend the northern boundary of Nebraska....In the House, among the bills introduced were two by Mr. Morse for the encouragement of American shipbuilding and manufactures, and for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British provinces; by Mr. Mitchell, to prohibit "omnibus" legislation, providing that no bill except the General Appropriation bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and that no Appropriation bill shall embrace legislation not directly relating to the subject-matter of the appropriation; by Mr. Clardy, providing for the payment of arrears of pensions to the widows and to minor children of persons who died of injuries received in the late war; by Mr. De La Matyr, for the establishment of a branch mint in Indianapolis; by Mr. Wells, for the establishment of a mint in St. Louis; by Mr. Chalmers, to encourage the education of the colored race; by Mr. Hill, granting bounty lands to soldiers of the United States who served in the war of 1861; by Mr. Samford, to regulate the manner of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. A long discussion ensued upon the bill for the settlement of outstanding claims against the District, but no action was reached.

A bill to donate twelve condemned bronze cannon to the Francis P. Blair Monument Association at St. Louis passed the Senate Dec. 16, as did bills allowing for loss by leakage on spirits withdrawn from warehouse for exportation; the bill limiting the time for prosecutions for desertion from the army; and the bill allowing applications and affidavits required for the obtainment of patents for mineral lands to be made by agents of non-residents. Bills were introduced: Placing the names of all disabled soldiers on the pension roll; declaring the Ute Indians public enemies, and their treaty rights forfeited, unless within thirty days they surrender the persons engaged in the White river murders; to appropriate certain unclaimed pay and bounty to the education of the colored people; to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States. Mr. Booth introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for a statue to Prof. Joseph Henry. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Edward Guthridge, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Texas, and Joseph B. Leake for the Northern district of Illinois; also Charles Lehman, Collector of Customs for the district of Vicksburg....In the House a resolution for the appointment of a committee upon the inter-oceanic canal was adopted. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Willet, prohibiting the impaneling of polygamists on juries in trials for offenses against the anti-polygamy law, and prohibiting men and women who are practicing polygamy from voting; by Mr. Bragg, revoking the findings of the court martial in the case of Fitz John Porter, and restoring him to the army as Colonel, with all arrearages as Major General until Sept. 1, 1866, and as Colonel thereafter. Bills passed: Restoring to the public domain part of the military reservation of Fort Ripley, Minn.; confirming grants of swamp lands to Minnesota; abolishing the military reservations of Forts Abercrombie, Seward and Ransom, Dakota Territory.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill in the Senate, Dec. 17, to create a tariff commission; Mr. Morgan a resolution in favor of maintaining the present volume and legal-tender quality of greenbacks and providing that the coinage of silver shall be equal to that of gold; Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, a bill to repeal certain permanent appropriations. Mr. Morgan made a long speech in support of his resolution on introducing it. Mr. Thurman presented a memorial upon the subject of contagious diseases of stock. Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on Census, reported a bill upon the tenth enumeration. Resolutions were presented by Mr. Morgan restoring railroad lands to the public domain; by Mr. Call, to repeal the section of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the payment of any claims against the Government which occurred prior to 1861 in favor of any person who engaged in the late war; by Mr. Groome, authorizing the appointment of a Panama Canal Committee. A bill was presented by Mr. Eaton, authorizing the appointment of a Tariff Commission. The Senate then held a short executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, passed, among others, the bill to authorize the free entry of competitive prizes won by American citizens to foreign countries....In the House, Mr. Ballou offered two bills, one making gold and silver the only legal tender, and the other repealing the stamp tax on bank checks. Mr. McCoid, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to grant, protect and regulate the exclusive right to adopt and use trade-marks, which was discussed at great length and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills were passed: Exempting postal employes from serving on juries; for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to investigate the present system of salaries, fees and emoluments allowed to officers of the several United States courts; providing for United States courts at Columbus, Ohio; and the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Mr. Conger offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking for information respecting the operation of the life-saving service on the great lakes.

ENGLAND'S OLD NOBILITY.

How the Great Land Owners Obtained Their Estates.

The London *Echo* has been publishing an interesting series of articles entitled "Our Old Nobility," in which the growth of the noble families of England has been portrayed. In a concluding article the writer thus sums up his views:

In 100 chapters we have briefly sketched the agrarian history of a majority of our most notable aristocratic houses. In my selections I have not been guided mainly by the greatness of their possessions, but rather by their historic interest or present prominence. Thus I have included some like the Erskines and Fanes, whose estates are small, and have altogether omitted peers like Lord Tredegar, with over 100,000 acres, and Lord Penrhyn, with a rent-roll of £66,000. I have dealt in all with 121 nobles, owning nearly 5,500,000 of acres, with a rent-roll of nearly £5,750,000, an average ownership of 45,000 acres, and an average rent-roll of over £46,000.

It certainly has not been my object to seek out examples of what, for want of a better word, I will call the illegitimate acquisition of landed property. Yet the result is that those who can claim that they have obtained their lands by money solely acquired in commercial or professional pursuits are singularly few—perhaps about a dozen in all. Compared with other peoples, we are a landless nation, and we are a landless nation in consequence of continued encroachment upon the rights our ancient forefathers possessed. Throughout the reigns of the Hanoverian Kings landowners' Parliaments were constantly passing Inclosure acts, desirable for the most part, with a view to increase production, but resulting in the appropriation of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 acres of common land, of which the common people retained but a very small proportion—not more than 750,000 acres in all. Occasionally I have been able to point out where vast estates have been increased by these acts, but generally it has been impossible to obtain exact information.

It is worthy of note that anciently the lavish grants of the crown were checked by the power of resumption. Most of the vast estates seized and retained by William the Conqueror were dissipated by William Rufus, who was compelled subsequently to resume the grant which he had made. About the middle of last century the grasping avarice of one of the Lowthers, in attempting to obtain for himself a large tract of crown lands, which had been previously granted to the Bentincks, occasioned the passage of what is known as the Nullus Tempus act, which secured the grantees of crown lands against any resumption of their properties. It is obviously impossible to reckon up acre by acre the quantity of land which has at various times been obtained otherwise than by purchase. The agrarian history of many of the great houses is complicated by the acquisition of property by marriage. I have, however, traced the previous history of such lands in a sufficient number of cases to show that we may safely presume that, as a rule, they have been acquired in much the same way as the rest. After a careful consideration of all the houses I have noticed, bear in mind the modern Inclosure act, and the increased value of lands due to the improvement of tenants, I cannot yet arrive at the conclusion that not one-tenth of the estates in question have been acquired for value received. All the rest, in one way or another, has been obtained for nothing.

Growth of European Cities.

The *Registrande* of the Prussian Etat Major has brought together some interesting statistics as to the growth of European cities. London, of course, comes first with its 958,802 inhabitants in 1801, grown to about 4,000,000 at the present day. Paris, in 1817, had 714,000 inhabitants, and in 1876, 1,998,000, not counting the numerous faubourgs. Berlin has greatly increased since 1810, when it had 163,000 of a population; now it has about 1,000,000. The city which has made the greatest proportional progress in recent years is Hanover, which between 1867 and 1875 grew from a population of 74,000 to one of 107,000, or 44 per cent. of increase. In the same time Stuttgart gained 41½ per cent.; Leipsic, 40 per cent.; Bremen and Berlin, 38 per cent.; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 31 per cent.; St. Etienne-en-Forez, 30 per cent.; Breslau, 28 per cent.; Dresden, 26 per cent.; Hull, 25 per cent.; Antwerp, 24 per cent.; Leeds, 22 per cent.; Glasgow, 21 per cent.; Edinburgh and Hamburg; 20 per cent.; Sheffield, 19 per cent.; Bristol, 18 per cent.; Copenhagen, Liege and Vienna, 16 per cent.; Koenigsberg, 15 per cent.; Palermo, 14 per cent.; Munich, Rotterdam and The Hague, 13 per cent.; London and Brussels, 12 per cent.; Bordeaux and Ghent, 11 per cent.; Paris, Nantes and Stockholm, 9 per cent.; Amsterdam and Cologne, 8 per cent.; Venice and Birmingham, 7 per cent.; Prague and Lyons, 6 per cent. No account is taken of the towns of Russia, Spain, Portugal and Turkey, on which anything like accurate information is wanting.

Yellow Fever.

The committee appointed by the President to proceed to Cuba for the purpose of collecting information in relation to the yellow fever has submitted a preliminary report to the National Board of Health. The report says:

"The most general result is that yellow fever habitually prevails in every place in Cuba from which reports were received, provided these places were of any size or commercial importance, and contain any considerable number of unacclimated persons to furnish food for widespread poison. In this particular the medical authorities, as well as the intelligent residents of Cuba, have for the most part misled the profession. Before leaving the United States most absolute assurances were given by natives or ex-residents of Cuba, and even in Cuba itself these assurances were confidently repeated, that yellow fever never occurred in this, that or the other place. Diligent inquiry was made for all such accessible places, and diligent investigation invariably proved that these assurances were false, and that they were founded upon the comparatively slight prevalence of the disease due in a large measure to the small number of unacclimated visitors or residents at such places. Detailed reports of these facts are possessed in abundance. It is very certain that the prevalence of yellow fever is not equally marked in all places. This varies greatly in different places, and in different years at the same places, and this variation is at times independent, apparently, of the amount of unacclimated material."

The Probable Cradle of Our Race.

The most probable conjecture has fixed the cradle of our race in that corner of land which lies westward the steep range of the Beloot Tagh mountains, an offshoot of the Himalayas, and northward from the high, barren land of Kabul. This country, the ancient Bactriana, is the most habitable district to be found anywhere in Central Asia. There the hills stretch out in gentle slopes toward the west, and inclose fertile valleys, whose innumerable streams, fed by the mountains east and south, all go to swell the waters of the Oxus, now called the Jihon. Further north lies another fruitful country, watered by the Jaxartes, separated from the first by a range of hills much inferior to those which divide both lands from Yarkand and Kashgar on the east, and from Kabul on the south. Both the great rivers empty themselves into the sea of Aral, between which and the Caspian, sharply cutting off the fertile country from that sea, stretches the Khiva desert, a barren land affording a scanty nourishment to the herds of wandering Turkic tribes. There is good reason to believe, however, that this desert did not always exist, but that in times not extraordinarily remote the Caspian sea, joined to the Sea of Aral, extended over a much larger area than it at present covers; it is known even now to be sinking steadily within its banks. With such a contraction of the great sea the desert would grow by a double process, by the laying bare its sandy bed, and by the withdrawal of a neighboring supply of moisture from the dry land. So it may well have been that the fruitful territory wherein in remotest ages were settled our Aryan ancestors stretched so far west as to border upon a large inland Asiatic sea. It has even been conjectured that the turning of so much fertile land into desert was the proximate cause of those migrations which sent the greater part of the Aryian races westward—to people, at last, all the countries of Europe. The root which is common to the European languages for the names of the sea means, in the Indian and Iranian languages, a desert; how can we account for this fact better than by supposing that after the European nations had left their early home their brethren, who had remained behind and who, long afterward, separated into the peoples of India and Persia, came to know as a desert the district which their fathers had once known as the sea?—*The Contemporary Review.*

No More Sour Milk.

Herr Maurice Phillip, of Zurich, Switzerland, has found out how to preserve milk for an indefinite period. He placed a sample of the preserved milk at the disposal of the Agricultural Association of Zurich four months ago, and they have been testing away at that milk ever since without finding any perceptible change in its good qualities. A commission analyzed the milk, but could find nothing in it that should not be in pure milk. Herr Phillip proposes to supply London and Paris with milk from Switzerland. Instead of getting milk in a pitcher, the city persons will get a week's supply in an enamel-lined keg or barrel. If this can be successfully and economically done in Europe, it will soon cross the Atlantic and become a fixed American fact.

"LORENA," the heroine of the song of that name, so popular twenty years ago, is now the wife of an ex-Judge, both residing in Europe, and Mr. Webster, the writer, is a minister in Neenah, Wis.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$8 50	@	10 25
HOGS	4 50	@	5 00
COTTON	12	@	12¾
FLOUR—Superfine	5 50	@	5 80
WHEAT—No. 2	1 42	@	1 54
CORN—Western Mixed	60	@	63
OATS—Mixed	48	@	50
RYE—Western	91	@	92
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 25
LARD	7½	@	7¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 30	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
HOGS	3 50	@	4 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 50	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 27	@	1 28
No. 3 Spring	1 12	@	1 13
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
RYE—No. 2	79	@	81
BARLEY—No. 2	84	@	85
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28	@	30
EGGS—Fresh	21	@	22
PORK—Mess	11 25	@	12 50
LARD	7	@	7¼
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 27	@	1 28
No. 2	1 25	@	1 26
CORN—No. 2	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 1	76	@	77
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@	74
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 30	@	1 31
CORN—Mixed	35	@	37
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE	79	@	80
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 50
LARD	6¾	@	7
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 33	@	1 36
CORN	41	@	44
OATS	40	@	41
RYE	92	@	93
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	13 00
LARD	7	@	7¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 35	@	1 36
No. 2 Red	1 36	@	1 37
CORN—No. 2	40	@	44
OATS—No. 2	41	@	42
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice	6 25	@	7 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 33	@	1 34
No. 1 Amber	1 32	@	1 33
CORN—No. 1	45	@	48
OATS—Mixed	37	@	39
BARLEY (per cental)	1 20	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	13 00	@	13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	4 90	@	5 25
Fair	3 75	@	4 75
Common	3 00	@	3 50
HOGS	4 40	@	4 90
SHEEP	2 35	@	4 50

AUBURN COURIER.

THEO. REED, } Editors.
ROB. J. LOWRY }

THE American horses in England are preparing for a still more vigorous campaign next year than they waged the present, having received large reinforcements. For the 2,000-guineas race, which occurs at the Newmarket first spring meeting, 1880, besides Mr Lorillard's seven entries, which sound like an Indian invasion—Iroquois, Paw Paw, Santee, Merrimac, Wyandotte, Passaic, and Dakota—Mr. J. R. Keene has four entries, and Mr. Sanford has two. Out of this baker's dozen there should be some American starters.

A YOUNG hopeful in McCracken county, Ky., attended his mother's second wedding the other day, which had been planned without consulting him. The ceremony was half finished when the boy, who is 12 years old, approached the party who was being made his step-father and gave him a blow with a fire-shovel under the ribs that came near putting an end to the performance. The 'Squire had to stop until the mother administered a reprimand to the boy and took the shovel from him, when he began where he left off, and as quickly as possible prepared to leave the premises.

THE race of postal-cards around the world merely against time is becoming something of a nuisance to Postmasters. Some months ago one was sent forth on trial, and, having made the circuit of the globe, was returned to the sender expeditiously. The publication of the fact set on a great number of imitators. The latest person to fire a postal-card round the world and get the newspapers to note his achievement is one Frost, of New York; time as follows: New York, July 26; Marseilles, Aug. 8; Alexandria, Aug. 17; Suez, Aug. 21; Aden, Aug. 27; Bombay, Sept. 9; Calcutta, Sept. 12; Singapore, Sept. 26; Hong Kong, Oct. 2; San Francisco, Nov. 21; New York, Nov. 28.

THE bill to regulate railroad commerce between the States, introduced in the lower house of Congress by Mr. Sapp, of Iowa, embodies the principles contended for by Secretary McCrary when he was a Representative in Congress. It provides for a commission of nine, one from each judicial circuit of the United States, which shall fix maximum rates, and provides a penalty for any charge in excess of these rates, unless on an appeal to a United States court the railroad charge shall be decided not to be unreasonable. Provision is made for compelling railroad companies to exhibit their books, and the Commissioners are required to collect statistics for a Railroad Bureau at Washington.

TO BE fed on manna was the experience of the wanderers in the wilderness, but to be fed on rosebuds was the romantic fate of a number of convicts who escaped from the Nevada State prison a few winters ago. The fugitives sought safety in the forests of Mono county, where nestles a lake, until then nameless, but now known as Convict lake. Snow covered the ground and weighed down the trees. Around the lake, made warm by sulphur springs, the half-starved men found a few rosebuds and any number of rose-apples, and on the buds and fruit they managed to subsist until the Sheriff trailed them to their hiding-place. The convicts resisted with stones and clubs. A half-dozen men were killed, but finally the Sheriff's force made prisoners of the surviving desperadoes and took them to Mammoth City.

AFTER John E. Owens, the comedian, had retired to his chamber in the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, the other night, he caught the sound of something crinoline in the hall and heard a gentle tap on the door of his room. He opened the door. He shut it again. For on the mat outside lay a pretty baby boy, who was crowing lustily. Pinned to the baby's clothing was the following note: "My Dear Sir: I have seen your performance of Higgins in 'Dr. Clyde,' and consider it one of the finest impersonations I ever witnessed. The only way in which I can evince my gratitude to you is by offering you one of the loveliest infants I could select from the orphan asylum. Take it and cherish it, and may God bless you and prosper you. AN UNKNOWN ADMIRER." Mr. Owens struggled with conflicting purposes for a few moments and then, summoning all of his friends that could be found, solemnly announced that baby's adoption as "John E. Owens, Jr."

PERSONS apparently in connection with the German Government repeat in the German press that the Russian troops situated in Poland and Lithuania have within the last few months been increased to something like 500,000 men. One-half of these are stationed in the kingdom of Poland, taking in flank the provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, Silesia, and Posen, the other half being distributed between Riga and Kieff. According to the *Molva*, the leading financial paper of Russia, the last Eastern campaign cost the Czar 1,500,000,000 rubles and 200,000 lives. This is nearly twice as much as had been hitherto assumed.

THE corps of skaters, a force peculiar to the Norwegian army, has been lately recognized, and consists now of five companies, each of 110 men, which, in time of war, can be reinforced by calling in 270 skaters belonging to the landwehr. The men of this corps are armed with rifles, and can be maneuvered upon ice or over the snow-fields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry. The skates they use are admirably adapted for traveling over rough and broken ice or frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. In ascending steep slopes the men take a zig-zag course, tacking up the mountain side as a ship does against a head wind. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is mentioned that last winter a messenger dispatched from Roeraas at 3 o'clock in the morning arrived at Drontheim at 9:30 in the evening of the same day, having consequently accomplished 120 miles in eighteen and one-half hours.

ONE of the strangest cases of hydrophobia on record is reported from Buffalo. Some two years ago a lad named Frederick Meyers, while playing in the front yard of his parents' residence, was bitten by a large dog. Months passed, nothing transpired, and no effects of the injury were seen. Early in November last, however, it was noticed that the lad was acting strangely. He would crawl about on the floor, scratch on the carpet, and otherwise imitate a dog. Then he commenced to bark, and finally to froth at the mouth. Medical aid was summoned and the case was pronounced one of acute hydrophobia. Every possible effort in the power of physicians was made to stay the onward march of the poison, but to no purpose. The boy continued to grow worse; his eyes turned green, and he would fly at the cat, barking and growling like a canine. He was finally confined to bed, and it took the combined strength of three men to hold him there when the spells would come on. He is yet alive, but the doctors have given up all hope of his recovery. At every approach of a stranger he turns his eyes upon him and snarls.

A Fatal Box on the Ear.

The practice, which is sadly too prevalent among schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, of "boxing the ears" of their pupils has been frequently shown to be a dangerous one, and probably many more injuries result from it than are ever heard of or even suspected. A blow on the head may easily produce fatal injuries, and a lesson on this point well worth the attention of hasty-tempered teachers is conveyed by the evidence given in the case of a man who was tried this week at the Central Court for manslaughter. The case, as the counsel for the prosecution truly stated, was remarkable in its surgical aspects. The deceased man was a gate-keeper at some paper mills at Wandsworth. The prisoner went there on the 25th of August to seek employment. As he was coming out the deceased refused to let him pass through a gate known as the "traffic gate." The prisoner, however, watching his opportunity, managed to pass through the gate, and, as he did so, the deceased kicked him. The prisoner then struck the deceased, but whether with his fist or open hand was not clear. The deceased fell down, and although he bled from the mouth was able to give evidence against the prisoner on the 8th of September. He died, however, on the 15th of that month, his death resulting from hemorrhage caused by the severance of an artery in the mouth, and, strange to say, the artery had been divided by a piece of fractured bone, his jaw having been broken by the blow he had received from the prisoner. The jury having returned a verdict of guilty, the Judge said he would not inflict any punishment in the case, but simply directed the prisoner to enter into his own recognizance to come up for judgment when called on. In the meantime the story shows that a "box on the ear" may kill a man.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Remarkable Ride.

A by-no-means indifferent performance was achieved in 1819 by Mr. Hutchinson, of Canterbury, who had backed himself to ride from Canterbury to London, just fifty-five and one-half miles, in three hours, employing horses belonging to himself and his friends, supplemented by some used in running the Wellington coach. The journey was divided into eleven stages, varying in length from five to six and a half miles, and was eventually got through in two hours, twenty-five minutes and fifty-one seconds, at an average rate of speed of a mile in two minutes and thirty-six seconds. Not at all bad work, considering what roads were sixty years ago, and that some time was lost in consequence of the horses bolting now and again. Mr. Hutchinson returned home by coach, reaching Canterbury—which he had left at 3:30 in the morning—a little before 3 in the afternoon, in good cue to enjoy the dinner provided by his admiring fellow-citizens, who furthermore showed their appreciation of his horsemanship by making him free of the city.—*All the Year Round.*

FARM NOTES.

HOGS may be kept from measles, trichinosis, etc, by mixing a handful of good wood ashes with their food twice a week.

THE United States buys more and more Canada horses yearly. In 1875 we imported only 214, valued at $28,955; while last year the number was 6,632, valued at $391,255.

A MARYLAND farmer thinks he has found a sure cure for the Canada thistle. It consists in sowing the land infested by them with buckwheat early in the spring, allowing it to grow till it is in full blossom, turning under and again reseeding with the same grain. The last crop is harvested when ripe.

THE Franklin (Mass.,) Farmers' Club have had a potato competition this year. All the contestants planted seed of Early Rose, and each chose his own mode of cultivation. A. W. Cheever got the largest yield, at the rate of 488 bushels per acre, by the use of stable-manure, 400 pounds of sulphate of potash, and about 800 pounds of guano per acre, spread over the furrows in which the potatoes are planted.

EGGS IN WINTER.—A writer in an agricultural journal has found out the secret of making hens lay in winter. He bought a lot of corn that had been damaged by fire, and fed it to his hens. He found that they laid wonderfully well all winter. Upon this hint he has since acted, and has found no difficulty in securing plenty of eggs in winter; keeping his fowls in good warm quarters, and feeding them largely with roasted or parched grain, principally corn.

CABBAGE WORMS. — We—*Country Gentleman*—have seen a statement in some of the papers that cabbages had been kept entirely clear of the insect by the aid of chickens, in a plantation of some thousands of plants. Screenings were first scattered to attract the fowls among the cabbages, and then, discovering the worms, they kept the patch clean. We have found this method to answer well, provided the chickens are not full grown; when older, they eat the cabbages. Young turkeys are still better; their keen eyes and quick motions allow nothing to escape. A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club kept his cabbages entirely free by cayenne pepper.

IMPROVE THE STOCK.—For about half the year we have to fodder cattle and sheep. Shall they grow while young steadily all the time till they are mature? Or, shall they be fed and sheltered by a straw stack or a rail fence just enough to hold them in place during winter and then do all their growing during a part of the warm months? As the country grows older, competition becomes greater in everything. It requires better management to make money. Poor stock, poorly managed, costs more than it will bring. Within a few years the prices of choice animals have declined, till they are within the reach of every man who keeps stock. Now is a good time to select a good, well-bred bull for use next season or later. The price will be lower now than in the spring when such animals are most salable. A thoroughbred male, of course, pays his way when used with pure-blooded females; but in a still more marked degree does he pay his way when used with grade or common stock. These are points which are well established beyond controversy.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ALL ABOUT MUCK.—Muck is the richness of the uplands washed by the annual rains down to the lowlands. It accumulates there, because it can get no lower, and coming down in a semi-liquid condition, as soon as it is at rest the sun evaporates the water from it, and leaves a—generally—black, unctous mass of soil, which is composed almost entirely of soluble material. Cultivating the uplands to exhaustive crops, and washing the remaining richness out by rains, soon renders such lands nearly barren. Digging out this deposit and hauling it to such fields as supplied it is merely restoring a runaway to its home. As the muck, in its passage down-hill, has lost the coarser parts of the original soil, which make a loose and porous seed-bed, it has become so solid, so compact, that the atmosphere is absolutely excluded, and the muck by itself is a mere paste, impervious to air, warmth, and all the invigorating influences of summer rains. To make it again soluable, then, it must not be merely carted out and spread over the field, but it must be mixed with the soil as deep as the roots require, by plowing, harrowing or shovel-plowing under. This process restores it to the place it occupied before the washing-out process took place, and, to enable us to do this cheaply, the unctous mass is dug out in the fall, piled up on a slope to drain, and left to freeze friable during the winter; then it will return to its proper place in the barren soil, and at once restore its original fertility.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Fight Between a Dog and a Donkey.

A singular encounter between a dog and a donkey has just occurred in Blackpool, England. A retired gentleman, named Weddington, owned a fine young donkey and a splendid mastiff. The other day the donkey was grazing in a field, when the dog rushed at it in a ferocious manner and fastened on to its nose. The donkey did not decline the challenge, for it at once shook the dog off, bit it about the head and shoulders, trampled on it, and tossed it about. The dog again seized the donkey, and a crowd soon gathered, but all efforts to separate the combatants were of no avail. The dog repeatedly fastened on the donkey's nose. Blood flowed profusely from both animals, and at the end of half an hour the owner appeared upon the scene and fresh attempts were made to part them, but without success. After the fight had lasted half an hour, the owner decided to have the dog shot, as it had by that time fastened with a firm hold on the donkey's nose. A gun was procured and the services of a good shot obtained. But so savage was the fight that it was difficult to shoot one animal without killing the other also. At last aim was taken, and a bullet put into the dog's head, and it dropped to the ground. When the smoke cleared away the dog was dead, but the infuriated donkey had returned to the charge, kicking, biting and tramping on the dead dog. It was with great difficulty the donkey was at last driven off.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup sugar, three eggs, four spoonfuls milk, one cup flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in a loaf.

CREAM FOR PUDDING.—One egg, one cup sugar, one pint milk, one cup flour; boil until thick; flavor the pudding and cream with lemon.

GERMAN MILK SOUP.—One quart milk, one pint water, one-half teaspoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, six slices of a 5-cent wheat loaf.

FRIED BRAINS.—Soak in hot water a few minutes, when they can be cleansed readily, then cut into pieces, salt and pepper, dip in beaten eggs, roll in corn meal and fry.

WHIPPED POTATOES.—Whip boiled mealy potatoes light and dry with a fork. Then whip in a little melted butter and milk (or cream) with salt to taste, until you have a creamy compound. Pile irregularly upon a hot dish.

TO PICKLE PEPPERS.—Take green peppers; remove the seeds very carefully so as not to mangle the pods; soak them nine days in salt and water, changing the water every day; keep in a warm place; stuff them with chopped cabbage, seasoned with cloves, cinnamon and mace, then put them in cold spiced vinegar.

BUTTER-SCOTCH CANDY.—One pound of sugar, one-half pint of water. Boil as hard as possible without graining. When done add half a cup of butter, and lemon juice for flavor, if desired. Turn on a buttered dish, or, better, a marble slab, and, when partly cool, cut with a knife into small squares, and when cool a slight tap will break them off.

OAT-MEAL FOR SUPPER.—One quart water, one and one-half cups oat-meal, one-half teaspoonful salt; let boil for one hour over a brisk fire, but do not burn; set back on the stove, and let it cook gently for another hour; serve in soup-plates, with sugar and plenty of fresh milk. I live in the country and have plenty of fresh milk, so my recipe may not be of much value to city folks.

WHEAT CAKES.—Three cups flour, two cups Indian meal, white; dissolve one small cake of compressed yeast in a cup of water, pour into a jar, add flour and meal, mix with lukewarm water to a stiff batter, set in warm place to rise over night; next morning add a table-spoonful sirup, one table-spoonful salt, one teaspoon soda; bake on a hot griddle. I always save a cup of batter to start the next day with, using fresh yeast once a week.

CRANBERRY DUMPLING.—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, sifted together; mix into a soft dough with sweet milk; roll the dough out very thin in oblong shapes, and spread over it one quart of cranberries, picked and washed clean; add half a pound of sugar, sprinkled evenly; fold over and over, then tie in a pudding cloth and put into a steamer, where let it cook over a steady fire for one hour, with faith, never looking into the pot. Serve with sweet wine sauce.

Treatment of the Hair.

How to preserve the hair is a subject which seems to interest almost everybody, if we may judge from the frequent inquiries from every direction which come to this office. One wishes to know what will prevent baldness, another how to preserve their hair from turning gray, another how to eradicate dandruff, etc. Now it is a delicate matter to recommend any special treatment, but Prof. Wilson, of England, who is deemed high authority on the hair, condemns washing it, and advises, instead, thorough brushing. This promotes circulation, removes scurf, and is in all respects, he says, better than water.

Cutting the hair does not, as commonly thought, promote its growth. Most of the specifics recommended for baldness, not excepting petroleum, are mere stimulants, and are seldom or never permanently successful. Some of them give rise to congestion of the scalp. When a stimulant is desirable, ammonia is the best. It is safe.

For falling out of the hair, Dr. Wilson prescribes a lotion composed of water of ammonia, almond oil, and chloroform, one part each, diluted with five parts alcohol, or spirits of rosemary, the whole made fragrant with a drachm of oil of lemon. Dab it on the skin, after thorough friction with the hair brush. It may be used sparingly or abundantly, daily or otherwise.

For a cooling lotion, one made of two drachms of borax and glycerine to eight ounces of distilled water is effective, allaying dryness, subduing irritability, and removing dandruff.

Both baldness and grayness depend on the defective powers of the scalp skin and are to be treated alike. What is needed is moderate stimulation, without any irritation. The following is good: Rub into the bare places daily, or even twice a day, a liniment of camphor, ammonia, chloroform and aconite, equal parts each. The friction should be very gentle.—*Scientific American.*

Vesuvius.

Vesuvius is not as it used to be, and presents a very striking aspect at present. Around the great cone three craters launch steam and incandescent lava, which loses itself between Vesuvius and Mount Somma. At the end of October two small craters opened, blowing off portions of the mountain which obstructed the issue of lava. This is flowing slowly in a northeasterly direction, as is visible to the naked eye from Naples. In spite of the smoke, showers of pumice-stone, scoriæ and red ashes, curious visitors do not hesitate to approach the edge of the crater. The heat is bearable there at a distance of twenty-five to thirty meters.

PROF. PROCTOR alludes to the earth as the mere mustard seed on which we animalculæ live.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

POISONING, AND HOW TO TREAT IT.

The last number of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains a valuable article, by Dr. Charles W. Dulles, upon this subject, the concluding portion of which we print below. Let every subscriber to our paper cut it out and paste in a conspicuous place, where it can be consulted in cases of emergency. Many a precious life may thereby be preserved:

Let it be remembered that, when there is an alarm of poisoning, some *one, at least, must keep cool;* then that a physician is to be summoned (sending him word, if possible, what poison had been taken); and that, until his arrival, the course indicated below should be followed. To save time in an emergency, the following table may be consulted, which gives the name of each poison we have already studied, and the proper treatment for it:

Poison.	*Treatment.*
1. Unknown	Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary.
2. Acids— Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Oxalic.	Give an alkali; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
3. Alkalies— Hartshorn, Soda, Potash, Lye.	Give an acid (vinegar); Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
4. Arsenic— Paris green, School's Green.	Provoke vomiting;* Give dialyzed iron and salt;* Give a dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
5. Sugar of lead	Give Epsom salts;* Provoke vomiting;* Give bland liquids; Give dose castor oil.
6. Corrosive Sublimate, Tartar Emetic.	Provoke vomiting;* Give strong tea, without milk;* Give raw eggs and milk; Give dose castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
7. Phosphorus	Provoke vomiting; Give five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Give dose of magnesia, but no oil.
8. Opium— Laudanum, Paregoric, etc., Chloral.	Provoke vomiting, repeatedly; Give strong coffee, without milk; Keep up the breathing.
9. Strychnia	Provoke vomiting, once or twice; Give a purgative; Secure absolute quiet.
10. Aconite	Provoke vomiting; Stimulate well.
11. Lunar Caustic (nitrate of silver	Give strong salt and water;† Provoke vomiting.†
12. Alcohol	Provoke vomiting; Give hartshorn and water.
13. Jamestown Weed, Hemlock, Nightshade (belladonna), Toadstools, Tobacco.	Provoke vomiting; Stimulate well.
14. Decayed Meat and Vegetables	Provoke vomiting; Give a purgative; Give powdered charcoal.

*Repeat several times. †Repeat many times.

To promote vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (a table-spoonful to a pint of water), or ipecac (a teaspoonful of the powder or a table-spoonful or two of the sirup), and thrusting a finger down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (that is, a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whisky, wine, etc., or hartshorn and water. Of this a teaspoonful in a teacupful of of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything. At the same time some may be made regularly if there are conveniences for it.

Alkaline antidotes are hartshorn and water (a table-spoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood ashes.

Acid antidotes are vinegar and lemon juice.

In giving an antidote never wait for it to dissolve. Just stir it up in any fluid at hand except oil, and have it swallowed immediately.

Kossuth.

Some new light may be expected to be thrown upon contemporary history by the work on which Kossuth has been for some time past engaged. Despite his advanced age, Kossuth daily devotes ten hours out of every twenty-four to the work of composition, compilation, and arrangement, for the book he is about to give to the world will consist not only of his personal memoirs, but of his political writings and speeches, whose name is legion. The first volume is announced for publication before the end of the present year. It will be perused nowhere with more lively interest than within the family circle of the Emperor-King, in the first year of whose reign the great Magyar patriot was condemned to death as a rebel and compelled to quit the country, a proscribed and penniless exile. The Crown Prince Rudolph is as enthusiastic an admirer of the Hungarian language and literature as are his august parents, and Kossuth's orations in that tongue, unrivaled for elegance of style, are favorite reading with the future Hungarian King. A pleasant story is told how, some short time ago, he learned, by mere accident, that one of the speeches in question had been kept back from him by his tutor, on the ground that it advocated the dethronement and expulsion of the Hapsburg dynasty. His Imperial Highness asked for the speech, but could not obtain it from his attendants, whereupon he appealed to the Emperor, and Francis Joseph at once gave orders that it should be procured for his son, whose desire to read it met with his entire approval.

Whisky and Charity.

Two notices, framed, glazed and suspended upon the walls of a dramshop on the New canal, at St. Petersburg, close to Mme. Sassetzki's "Refuge for the Homeless," are reckoned among the curiosities of the Russian capital. They run as follows: "I exhort the gentlemen who honor my establishment with their patronage to forego robbery and theft while within its precincts, not to thrash one another, and, on the whole, not to make unpleasant noises. Those who act in contravention to this warning will receive punishment in my dramshop of a sort they will experience no difficulty in feeling." The second notice affords a quaint contrast to the first: "As soon as the cold and rainy weather shall set in, five copecks will be here advanced to each needy and weary man, that he may pay for a bed whereon to rest his body." The author of these notices faithfully adheres to the text of both. If his customers misconduct themselves he lays into them with a cudgel; but any poor wretch presenting himself after 8 in the evening for assistance receives the five copecks after he has exhibited his legitimation papers and listened to a short exhortation, read aloud to him from a religious book.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

ORCHARDS in Great Britain now occupy 175,000 acres, against 165,000 in 1878.

WITHIN the past five years the acreage of cereals in the United States has increased from 74,000,000 to 95,000,000.

HORSE breeding is increasing in England, and imports into that country declined from 30,000 in 1877, and 26,000 in 1878, to less than 18,000 in 1879.

THE minimum height of English infantry recruits has been raised from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 6 inches—which means that the supply is now in excess of the demand.

OF the white people who took the yellow fever during the late epidemic in Memphis 44.4 per cent. are said to have died. There were altogether 1,537 cases of fever and 487 deaths, a total death percentage of 31.6.

FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, contains 2,791 acres and cost $6,740,554 for purchase of lands, and $1,000,000 for improvements, making the total expenditure $7,740,554. The average annual cost for maintenance during the last ten years was $181,114.

THE annual Yale catalogue gives the number of students at 1,003—theology, 88; medicine, 32; law, 74; post graduates, 39; scientifics, 175; academical Seniors, 123; Juniors, 139; Sophomores, 135; Freshmen, 184; fine-art school, 39. There are 100 professors, instructors and lecturers.

AT the close of the seventh century pure imported wine was the ordinary drink of all but the humblest class in England and many parts of Scotland. Between 1740 and 1750 champagne, even with a heavy duty, was consigned to English firms at 56 cents a bottle, equal to about $1.50 to $2 at present values.

A CURIOUS calculation has been made by a continental statistician as to the amount drawn by various sovereigns from the civil list. According to this it appears that the Czar has 125,000f. per day; the Sultan, 90,000f.; the Emperor of Germany, 41,000f.; the King of Italy, 32,000f., and the King of the Belgians, 8,215f.

THE corn crop of the West for 1879 is almost fabulous. The acreage for Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin is estimated at 23,000,000, which, based on the yield of 40 bushels per acre, will give 920,000,000 bushels, making an increase for this year over last of some 200,000,000 bushels for the States mentioned.

THE system of telegraphs in Europe comprised, at the end of 1877, 268,809 miles of lines, and 769,768 miles of of wires. There were 19,627 Government telegraph stations, and 12,708 railway and special stations. The number of employes amounted to 61,984, and the number of instruments to 41,708. The number of paid messages was, in round numbers, 86,000,000, of which 20,000,000 were international dispatches. The number of other telegrams forwarded amounted to about 7,000,000. M. Newman Spallart gives the following statistics for the other parts of the world. In America (1875 to 1877), 114,157 miles of wires; 8,756 stations; 23,000,000 telegrams. In Asia (1875 to 1876), 24,521 miles of wires; 489 stations; 2,300,000 telegrams. Australia (1875), 23,582 miles of wires; 689 stations; 2,500,000 telegrams. Africa (1874 to 1876), 8,148 miles of wires; 196 stations; 1,200,000 telegrams.

Dramatic Scene at a Murder Trial.

There was an exciting scene in the Hayden murder trial at New Haven, Ct. During the cross-examination of Mrs Hayden, the Prosecuting Attorney asked the following question:

"Now, madame, you needn't answer this question until you are told by the court; Mr. Hayden, you say, is your husband, the father of your three children, and he has been a devoted husband to a loving wife, for between eight and nine years. You have constantly maintained pleasant relations, and there has been, and is now, the utmost confidence existing between you. You are convinced of his innocence, and know that if he is found guilty he must suffer an ignominous punishment. Under these circumstances would you not, under oath, as you are, make a misstatement in order to save him from punishment?"

There was no answer. The witness burst into tears, as did nearly every woman in court, and tears glistened in the eyes of members of the sterner sex. A silence as of death pervaded the room, and the counsel for the defense hissed out, "It is an insult to the witness."

The Prosecuting Attorney defended his action, but the court ruled the question an improper one.

A Sudden Awakening.

An Oil Citizen of an enthusiastic nature became convinced of the error of his ways and determined to reform. He joined the church, but found it extremely difficult to give up all his bad habits. Among other things he had been an inveterate swearer, and his tongue would persist in slipping quite frequently. One Sunday he went to church, and, being sleepy, began nodding. Finally, he got his cane in front of him, and, resting his head on the handle, went to the land of Nod. He was sleeping sweetly and serenely, when some sinful cuss kicked the cane out and the newly-converted Christian's head came down on the back of the seat in front of him like a pile-driver, causing him to ejaculate with unnecessary emphasis: "Great God!"

A JAPANESE geographical society has recently been founded at Yeddo.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 25, 1879.

THEODORE REED, ROB. J. LOWRY
EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Subject to the decision of the democratic national convention.

"NO SOLID SOUTH, NO SOLID NORTH, BUT A SOLID UNION."

Dan. Rice, the great showman, has been converted by Moody and Sankey, and will enter the temperance field as a lecturer.

The republican national convention will meet in Chicago on the 3d of June next, to ratify the nomination of Grant for a third term.

The name of Thomas A. Hendricks appears at the head of the editorial columns of the Indianapolis Sentinel, for president. Better late than never.

Wm. McKee, senior partner in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat newspaper establishment, died at his home in St. Louis, last Saturday morning, of heart disease.

Down in Johnson county the republicans are locating the exodus negroes in townships having republican trustees, in order that they may be supported by township funds.

Of all the great men of the great city of Fort Wayne, not one is an applicant for census supervisor, at least we have not heard of one. Is it because there is not much pay in it?

The democratic state central committee will meet at Indianapolis Thursday, January 8. We suggest that the central committee of this county meet Saturday, January 17, 1880.

Grant is to be nominated for a third term, that is fixed. Don Cameron had only to say that he was for Grant, in order to be made chairman of the republican national committee.

The ragged, cold and hungry negroes arriving in this state from North Carolina are being left without protection by the republican leaders who induced them to come for the purpose of making the state republican.

Cincinnati is making great preparation for the reception of the southern delegation to arrive in that city over the Cincinnati Southern railroad, some time during January. The merchants propose to spend $25,000 in entertaining the visitors.

Mr. R. M. Lockhart, of Waterloo, is an applicant for the appointment of census supervisor for this district. As the person appointed will undoubtedly be a republican, we can think of no fitter man for the position than Mr. Lockhart. He is a man of sound judgement and great energy, and will not be influenced or made the tool of any party. He would make an efficient officer and we hope he will get the position.

"Recognizing the Republican as a rival," no one furnished it with a slip containing the commissioners' proceedings last week.—Waterloo Press.

Not quite so fast, Bro. Baxter; if you will examine the Republican of last week you will find the commissioners' proceedings, copied from the COURIER of the week before, without credit. That is a very common occurrence however, and we have become somewhat accustomed to it. The Republican of week before last contained a table showing the distribution of funds to townships and towns, which table was taken from the COURIER of the week before, also without credit. And while on this subject we desire to remind Bro. Powell of the Garrett Herald, that he too occasionally neglects common courtesy, in not giving proper credit to the COURIER news items; in stance, November marriage licenses. We do not wish to be understood as having any objection to the reproduction of the matter prepared and published by us in advance of our county cotemporaries, but we insist on the proper credit.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel and the New Albany Ledger Standard, are two democratic papers in Indiana, that happen to use the same quill—a quill plucked from Tilden's goose. The Sentinel in giving a list of influential papers (11 in the whole United States) that favor Tilden's nomination, includes in that list the New York Sun and Cincinnati Enquirer, neither of which are committed in favor of any candidate. The Ledger Standard asserts that nine-tenths of the democracy favor Tilden's nomination, a claim that could only be imagined after successive dreams of the "barrel." A democratic paper, published in the state of Indiana, that will go out of its way to misrepresent public sentiment for the purpose of discharging an obligation to Sam. Tilden, is unworthy of the respect and confidence of Indiana democracy. It is evident that "the telling influence" is being brought to bear in the midst of the friends of Mr. Hendricks, and the sooner it is understood that the delegation from this state cannot be secured for Tilden the better. It is time for every democratic newspaper in Indiana, favorable to Mr. Hendricks, to speak out against the sale of the state democracy for a money consideration.

Representative Colerick has introduced the following bill in congress for the protection of innocent purchasers of patented articles from actions for damages:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That no action shall be instituted in any court against any person for damages for an infringment of a patented article where the purchaser thereof purchased the same for his own use without knowledge of the fact that said article was an infringment of any patent; and if such action is instituted against any such person, the fact that he purchased the same innocently as aforesaid, shall, if established, be a complete defense to said action.

Sec. 2. All acts, and parts of acts, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The attempt to re-open the currency question and thus occupy the time of congress, we regard as a very unwise move. A prosperous era is just dawning upon this country, and any unfinished legislation tending to weaken the confidence of capitalists will retard improvement and business enterprise of every nature. The country is not ready to act upon a final disposition of the currency question, and until the people have made up their minds and settled upon something practical, this continual tinkering will amount to nothing. We believe that when the proper time comes, the people will demand that gold and silver coin shall be recognized as the constitutional currency of this country; that they will demand a paper currency for the purposes of trade, in the shape of treasury notes redeemable in coin at any government depository; that the notes shall not be a legal tender, but be receivable for all dues due the United States; that national bank notes shall be retired as fast as the bank charters expire; that the government shall keep a coin reserve of at least 33⅓ per cent. of the treasury notes in circulation, for redemption purposes; that the coinage of gold and silver shall not be limited, and that a tax be levied upon state and private banks of issue sufficient to prevent the organization and existence of such banks, thereby allowing the government to furnish the only paper currency used in the trade.

Considerable is being said by newspapers of all political parties, concerning the action of Gov. Garcelon and council in the state of Maine, in rejecting certain election returns whereby an apparent republican majority in the state legislature was changed, leaving the republicans in the minority. Gov. Garcelon has made a statement in defense of the action of himself and council, from which we make the following extract:

"In the inspection of returns and tabulation of the same, which has just been completed by myself and council, it has been our purpose to apply to every return the same rule, to-wit: compliance with the requirements of the constitution and the law, without fear or favor; and if the result as to the political complexion of the legislature is different from what was claimed by politicians interested in influencing the elections in other states, it is owing in part to the fact that the claim is unfounded, and in part to the carelessness of municipal officers in making their returns. The truth is, the popular vote was against the republican party, and in the representative and senatorial districts the vote was extremely close. In addition to the fact that several persons failed to receive their certificates in consequence of "fatal defects" in the returns from their towns or cities, there are others who would have been presumably elected but for the carelessness of the voters themselves or the ignorance of the candidates or those who provided ballots at the elections. The judges of our supreme court have decided that ballots cast for William H. Smith and W. H. Smith are ballots to be counted separately. Several changes have resulted from this condition of affairs. In one county persons with as many as four different combinations in initials received the republican vote and two the democratic. That county was entitled to only one senator, and there was no alternative but to give the certificate to the person having the highest number of votes. In the Danforth district, already notorious, the name of the republican candidate was Charles A Rolfe. The town of Danforth voted for Charles Rolfe. The result was that his competitor received the certificate, and from like causes other changes have occurred.

The great hue and cry about "conspiracy," "fraud," etc., arises from the fact that we have taken the constitution for our guide, fortified by the opinions of the supreme court of the state and the advice of several of the foremost legal gentlemen of the forum, and have not permitted substitution, alteration or unauthorized amendments of the returns transmitted to us for examination and by us to be transmitted to the legislature for their final action. In other words, we have not resolved ourselves into a returning board to investigate fraud, bribery, illegal proceedings at the polls, and the thousand and one charges of corruption that are afloat, but have left this whole matter to the action of the legislature, where it properly belongs. The governor and council have recognized the fact that the people of Maine have adopted a constitution and declared it to be the supreme law of the state. They have followed its requirements with fidelity and impartiality, and when an intelligent public have brushed away the mists and false colorings which enraged and discomfited politicians have thrown around our action, and the vituperation and slander that has been heaped upon us has given place to reason and fair investigation, any condemnation of our course, either by the democracy of the nation or any fair-minded and honorable politicians of any party, will be acknowledged with due submission."

Bill Nelson of the Fort Wayne Sentinel recently visited New York. The Sentinel is a Tilden organ now. Straws, wind, etc.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

By Prof. W. H. MacIntosh.

SCHOOL VISITATIONS.

Section 39 of the school laws of Indiana declares that the county superintendent "shall visit each school of the county at least once each year, for the purpose of increasing their usefulness, and elevate as far as practicable the poorer schools to the standard of the best." In connection with these visits there is given authority to direct the general management of schools, and the superintendent enters each school-room to observe the tone and spirit there pervading, the conduct and application of pupils, the methods and management of the teacher, and the fitness and condition of the premises. He commends what is excellent, suggests improvements, gently indicates faults, and briefly addressing the school encourages exertion, good morals and manners. Teachers are specially interested, and the half day passing all too soon, are anxious for a second visit to prove progress.

The superintendent learns that there is a wide difference between the book knowledge which enables an applicant to answer a certain per cent. of questions, and the essentials to the make-up of a qualified instructor.

Answer to questions do not indicate enthusiasm, love of children, personal presence and wordless control, and actual inspection is the only certain test of ability.

The superintendent is the best friend of the worthy teacher, and whatever he finds deserving of praise will receive it. Country schools should be made as efficient as possible, and the farmer boys and girls should be encouraged to make the most of the time passed in the study of the common branches. Their attention should be called to the use to be made of their learning, the cost incurred by parents, and the life-long benefits realized by the learned. Such are thoughts which sway the county superintendent as he enters upon his work, and the attention of the public is called to the following and subsequent accounts of visits made to the schools of each township. Where trustees cannot accompany the inspector, report is made to them at township teachers' meetings.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

In this township there are six schoolhouses, placed upon school sites, generally of one acre each. Three of these are enclosed with board fences, and No. 1 has a plank walk from the schoolhouse door to the road-side. There are forest trees for shade to a number of the buildings, and on the site of No. 6 there is a well. Three of the outhouses are in a bad condition, and the others are but medium. The practice of building these double is very objectionable. They should be removed from each other as far as practicable. Buildings are new, mostly of brick, and are all in excellent condition and well seated. The seats and desks furnished by rival houses are all of good quality. Rooms are well lighted, and in two cases effort has been made to secure a constant supply of wholesome air. In two schools, discipline is good, in two it is medium, and in two it is poor. All have regular programmes; classes number in each school from sixteen to nineteen. In three the register is well kept. There is a dictionary in each school. Some of these are well worn, and need to be replaced by new ones. There are excellent blackboards, chairs and desks. The school showing the highest enrollment is No. 2, which has 42; the lowest is No. 5, with 19. The enrollments in the schools is 181. Of these, 130 study aritmetic, 74 geography, 52 grammar, 15 physiology and 10 United States history. In two schools the books are uniform, and are those prescribed by the board of education.

No. 1. As people have general resemblances yet individual distinctive differences, so schools have an identity of their own. Houses, furniture, children and teachers are unlike in the same township.

At No. 1 you enter a large, well-lighted room. Near the door stands a good stove, the pipe runs high, is well secured and extends to the rear of the apartment where it enters a flue in the wall.

Upon a fine blackboard is placed the programme of daily exercises. The furniture, of modern make, exhibits marks of hard usage. A hand bell not used to call classes, stands upon the desk. As an experienced school-teacher, Robert McDougall has long been known, and exhibits in the school-room many desirable traits. Seated in his armchair before classes, he gives to them almost exclusive attention and receives from them the same. His tone is subdued and kind; his manner is composed and engaged. Writing is given a half hour's time. Copies are written by teacher in books made from foolscap paper. The capital D being the lesson, was resolved into principles upon the board below the chart. Large pupils set worthy examples in behavior and diligence.

No. 2. In the frame schoolhouse at Butler Center, before the hour for "taking-up," we find F. M. Merica, a young, faithful and energetic teacher, glad to learn and apt in application. The room was swept clean, and the apartment was warmed to a healthful temperature. Each pupil entering took his seat at once as school was called. The morals of the school is excellent,—honorable alike to pupils, teacher and parents. Upon the board there was an honor roll for spelling, containing names of sixteen pupils. Several pupils in fifth reader show qualities whose cultivation will make of them good readers. One of a class in physiology gave a recitation which would be creditable to any school. There are no obsolete text books in use. A class of large pupils placed examples upon the board while one of smaller size recited from slates. These spoke with clearness, celerity and spirit. The eagerness of a class of beginners in reading, urging on a slow pupil, illustrates the potent influence of numbers. A large class while spelling words of three syllables, pronounced only each syllable without repeating, and the plan is worth a trial by all.

No. 3. Trustee Broughton and myself walked from No. 2 to No. 3, and found a new building recently completed. A quantity of old fire wood lies scattered upon a part of the schoolground. The want of wood-houses is seen in the wastage of fuel enough to have built them. Lessons in mental arithmetic showed analytical drill. A class of four in physiology gave a well-nigh perfect topical recitations. The school is retarded by the want of uniform text books. The final impression is favorable, and the young teacher, John Beard, will find pleasure in carefully adjusting his powers to render his instruction and supervision efficient.

No. 4. A ride upon the morning Eel River train to Cedar Creek station and a lengthy walk southward brings us to the Holbrook schoolhouse. Without and within, all is neat and well arranged. C. W. Smith, of La Otto, has but fairly got started. Behavior is good, order is irreproachable. The teacher wishes rules for reading memorized and then made applicable. There is a medley of school books. Among them is Ray's higher arithmetic and the eclectic geography—the latter books being new, their introduction is questionable. Seeing the teacher take books from pupils, requiring them to "look over" with another, suggests that trustees supply teachers with a set of books, such as they are required to use, to be returned at the close of the term. Many teachers give preponderance of time and energy to the recitation, and forget that its chief aim is to excite and direct study. It is a power with the experienced, but an awkward, perplexing duty to the novice. The scheme of recitation is earnestly commended to the careful study and patient practice of the teacher.

—No. 5. There is a neat, new and nicely-furnished house. In numbers the school is small. The behavior and diligence of a half dozen larger pupils equals that of the best found in town schools. M. J. Weller is no sluggard at work. His scholars, consulting their own interests, are industrious, and he is free to give exclusive time to make class-instruction profitable. If the order is independent of him, he is indeed fortunate in having so pleasant a school. If it is due to his influence, it is very creditable to him. Considerable time is given to each class, yet he does not get behind on his programme. A class in grammar parses quite well and shows a knowledge of the subject.

No. 6. Here is another new house; the windows are provided with muslin curtains. There is an excellent stove, and the teacher's desk is one of the best yet seen. The location is solitary, and surrounded on three sides by forest trees. The school is being taught by Charles Dugan, of Auburn, whose fine scholarship has now for the first time been brought into requisition for the benefit of others. He finds need of constant vigilance, frequent reminders, cordial aid and hearty encouragement. Primary teaching requires an aptitude and training to secure success. There is a belief in the educational paradox, that small children learning first-principles need only medium teachers. This is not shared by the people of No. 6 who, in choosing Mr. Dugan, secured a teacher whose instruction is simple and natural. Slates are brought into frequent and general use; the children are teachable, and there is promise of the performance of valuable work. Taken as a unit, the schools of Butler are teaching moral worth and intellectual power. Education is expensive, we are told. All good things are expensive; but if every expenditure of public money can be as fully and clearly justified as that for the education of our children, our officers will never be censured by the people they represent.

Spencerville.

—Dick paid his bet on the wedding.

—Mr. Schappach is suffering with rheumatism.

—Willie Batts, of Green Springs, Ohio, is visiting friends in town.

—The holiday trade has been immense during the last few days.

—Upon complaint of Sam. Warner, two of our "lemon squeezers" waltzed over to 'Squire Fales' and donated two dollars and costs.

—The teachers institute held on Friday and Saturday last, was largely attended, and was one of the most interesting institutes ever held in this place. We presume a full report will be furnished the press by the secretary.

—The Lutheran congregation will have a Christmas table, and the Methodist will have an arch, each congregation having concert exercises in connection with table and arch.

Report of Corunna School for the Month Ending Dec. 13, 1879.

HIGHER DEPARTMENT.

Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average daily attendance	37
Number of tardy marks	26
Days lost by tardiness	5.3
Days lost by absence	169
Number of visitors	5

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy:

W. R. Franks,	Ella Jordan,
John E. Crider,	Dora Beck,
Eugene Frud,	Laura Tomlinson,

Names of pupils whose per cent. in daily recitations and deportment is above 90;

W. R. Franks,	Hemon Chaffey,
Geo. Becker.	

W. F. HERSH, Teacher.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average daily attendance	37
Number of days lost by absence	148

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy:

Nella Smith,	Sammy Jordan,
Bertha Orr,	Irva Quince,
Lessie Sanborn,	Benj. Heist,
	Edna Orr,

JOSIE RUSH, Teacher.

Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school.

W. F. HERSH, Teacher.

The vacancy on the supreme bench of this state, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Perkins, will be filled by appointment. Two petitions have circulated in this part of the state—one for Napoleon B. Taylor, of Indianapolis, and the other for John R. Coffroth of LaFayette.

READ THIS!

IT WILL PAY YOU.

To every man, woman or child buying of us one dollar's worth of goods or more, we will give a chance in a drawing which takes place January 12, 1880.

All Prizes!
No Blanks!

The smallest prize amounts to 10 cents, and largest $20.00. This will be our "Christmas present" to our friends and customers.

For further particulars, call at our store.

A. S. LAUFERTY & CO.
C. O. D.
one price, fine clothiers
Opposite North Door Court House.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

10 F-O-R-T-Y

The 10:40 Government Bonds of 1869 were considered the best tinvestment of the period, so the splendid ALL WOOL Cassimere

FANCY DOESKIN DRESS GOODS
AT
10 F-O-R-T-Y,

And the genuine heavy Wool Chinchilla Overcoat at

6 THIRTY,

Are Pronounced by all the Very Best Investment of 1879.
Offered only by

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Of the Famous Star Clothing House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

ROOT & COMPANY

We wish to call special attention to the many great attractions now to be found in our

Cloak, Shawl and Suit Department

Consisting in part of

Cloaks and Dolmans,

In plain and diagonal cloths, in black and light colors. Stylish light color

Walking Jackets, Seal and Mink Cloaks, Silk, Fur-Lined Garments,

In the most elegant and modish shapes. Our stock of garments comprises everything really desirable, from the cheapest Union Beaver to the finest Seal.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

The only full line of

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Ladies and Children in the city.

A magnificent line of Seal, Mink and Lower Price Furs for ladies, misses and children. Real and imitation seal caps, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

Our silk department is now replete with elegant, durable goods, and rare bargains among which may be found an improved, 20 inch black gros grain silk at $1.25, 21 inch, black, gros grain silk at $1.50. Those goods are of undoubted merit, and are sold freely in every large city in the union at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard respectively.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, Black and Colored Silk Brocades in great variety.

SATINS—PLAIN, BROCADED AND STRIPED.

Our dress goods stock will be found to contain everything to be desired in all the fashionable, plain colors, novelties and fancy goods, in cheap, medium and fine goods, that are usually kept in well appointed metropolitan dress goods departments.

The prices throughout our entire stock will be found exceedingly low and must be satisfactory to the closest cash buyer.

Root & Co., Calhoun treet
FORT WAYN, IN D

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

WM. ELLERY
WALTHAM, MASS.

GOLD
—AND—
Silver Watches

Rodgers & Brother's PLATED WARE,
SPOONS,
FORKS and
KNIVES.

Rings, Necklaces, Vest Chains, Ladies Gold Chains, Castors, Everything in the Jewelry line.

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos, Accordions
Violin Strings.

special attention given to repairing fine watches.

All Work Warranted.

No charge for marking silver ware sold at

JOE. ABRIGHT'S,
Second door north of Postoffice Auburn, Indian,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous

—Mortgages,
—Warrantee Deeds,
—Quit Claim Deeds,
—Guardian's Receipts, (bound),
—Administrator's Receipts (bound,)
—For sale in large or small quantities at the Courier office. tf.

—"Krismus gift."

—Masquerade to-night.

—The kids are happy.

—A merry Christmas to all.

—Elegant papetrie at Davenports.

—Next comes New Year's day, 1880.

—Only seven saloons now in Auburn.

—Here the merry sleigh-bells jingle.

—For oil carpet go to W. H. Kiblinger's. 49-tf.

—The junction is Auburn's skating-park.

—Photograph and autograph albums at Davenport's.

—John Rush, of Pleasant Lake, will holiday at this place.

—Holiday gift books and poems. Davenport the druggist.

—Number 17 drew the prize Christmas tree at Hollister's.

—Tom & Jerry and semonia, on tap daily, at Joe Beugnot's.

—Miss Belle Tritch left Monday for a brief visit to her home in Ohio.

—Stereoscopes and views. A fine assortment cheap, at Davenports.

—The Wabash employes drew their ducats Tuesday. Happy boys.

—Orrin Meese returned last evening after quite a prolonged absence.

—Tom. C. Mays was in town Tuesday. He came home to get shaved.

—See those splendid gold pens, pencils and picks at Davenports.

—W. H. Kiblinger keeps a full line of lamp goods, at low prices. 49-tf.

—James Anderson drove 108 shoes yesterday. Good enough for one day, Jim.

—The Iron Mountain cook stove for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49 tf.

—The popular cook stove is the Iron Mountain, for sale by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Jacob Walborn and D. D. Moody are attending the Hazzard trial at Indianapolis.

—Buy the *Excelsior* axe. It is fully warranted and for sale only by W. H. Kiblinger. 49-tf.

—Call at W. H. Kiblinger's and see the Iron Mountain cook stove, the best in the market. 49-tf.

—Cass. Coats is home for Christmas Indianapolis wasn't big enough to spend the holidays in.

—Miss Josie Rush, who has been teaching at Corunna, will spend the holidays at this place.

—Another unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the asylum for the poor, one day last week.

—J. J. Martin, of the B. & O. railroad, spent four days visiting in South Whitley last week.

—What has the old year done, that everybody wants to sit up till midnight and help shoot it out?

—Notwithstanding the terrible storm, Rev. H. Johnson made his usual trip to Waterloo last Sabbath.

—If you want to see lively work in the horse-shoeing line, take a peep into Jim. Anderson's shop.

—Sam. Campbell had the cap of his knee badly bruised while shoeing horses at Anderson's shop Monday.

—Married:—By Rev. L. Rice, Mr. Theodore Cattell and Miss Lyda Friedt, on Thursday, Dec. 18, 1879.

—The Misses Wunderlich, of Columbia City, will spend the holidays with the family of the senior editor.

—Sheffer & Rush are closing out a fine lot of buffalo robes at cost. Now is your time to get a bargain.

—The Daily News was worked off Tuesday behind-before. Peter must have been standing on his head.

—A tonsorial artist by the name of Roskopf, fixes up the boys who happen in the back chair, at Pommert's barber shop.

—The township institute for Union and Smithfield townships, will probably be held at Waterloo on the 17th of January.

—Charles Pommert, who lately assumed control of a neat little barber shop at Edgerton, Ohio, gave us a call Monday.

—"Sellers' Liver Pills' are working more real good in one year than all other proprietary medicines. 25 cents per box.

—Joe Beugnot sells the "Centennial, whiskey, of R. Brand & Co., Toledo, and he is the only man in town who keeps it.

—Do you want a fine harness or saddle? If you do, call on Sheffer & Rush. They make prices low and guarantee satisfaction.

—Rev. L. Rice will preach at the English Lutheran church next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock a. m. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock p. m.

—Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup," use it in time, you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

—Congress has adjourned to meet January 6, 1880.

—The next joint institute for the townships of Fairfield and Richland, will be held at Corunna, on Saturday, January 17th, 1880.

—The man who makes the biggest run on fifteen-ball pool in one week, commencing next Monday, gets a gold medal from Joe Beugnot.

—The young ladies and gentlemen here skate on Sunday, and a girl of our acquaintance says that a missionary ought to be sent out to us.

—Ex-Clerk Wolke, of Fort Wayne, was in town a few hours last Monday, making negotiations in the sale of territory for his burglar-proof lock and alarm.

—We hear it whispered that Auburn will have a little dramatic company of its own. Such an enterprise would no doubt receive the hearty support of our citizens.

—The ladies' social connected with the M. E. church, will meet at the lecture room, on Wednesday afternoon next. Supper from five to six. All are invited. Mrs. J. Anderson, Sec'y.

—Much to the satisfaction of her parents and friends, Miss Sadie Hollister returned last Saturday to her home, having spent the past eight weeks with relatives in Huntington, West Virginia.

—The mammoth safe in the First National bank has been supplied with an improved time-lock. The cashier will have no occasion to dream of burglars in the future.

—The township institute at Spencerville, last Friday and Saturday, was well attended. Township trustees and teachers manifested a deep interest in the cause of education.

—Mr. D. D. Snyder has added machinery to his Hub & Spoke factory, for the purpose of bending fellies, buggy poles, fills, &c., and wants all the No. 1 hickory plank that he can get.

—Coop. Ralston says that the first remarkable movement he made, on the morning after the sleet, was to throw the seat of his pants violently down against the sidewalk and his heels up against the awning.

—Arrangements are being made to hold a joint institute for the townships of Wilmington, Franklin, Troy and Stafford, on Friday and Saturday, January 9th and 10th, 1880. It will be an interesting session.

—Circuit court convened last Monday. Judge McClellan on the bench. The docket contained 204 civil and 13 criminal cases. Of the former, 143 are to be tried by Judge McClellan and 61 by Judge Lowry. Of the latter, 7 by McClellan and 6 by Lowry.

—After an absence of some three months, on a recuperating trip to Columbus Grove, Ohio, Miss Frankie Ford is again at home behind the boxes in the postoffice. She will not permanently resume her position there, however, until about the first of April.

—Hereafter all monthly reports of schools, and other matter of interest to the locality from which it comes only, must be handed in not later than Friday in order to have it appear in the issue of the next week.

—The trial of George Hazzard now in progress at Indianapolis, is bringing to the surface some very crooked transactions on the part of the defendant. The indications are that George will have an opportunity to learn a trade.

—The ladies society of the Presbyterian church will be entertained at the residence of Mr. A. J. Ralston, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. An invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. J. E. Rose, Sec'y.

—The News of yesterday says: "All the masqueres are going to Gordon's." We shouldn't think Mr. Gordon would want any such things around his establishment. "Masqueres" is a real good word, but what in creation does it mean? Consult your "booktionery," boys.

Died:—At her residence, 5 miles east of Auburn, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1879, Mary Ann McGown, aged 66 years, 7 months and 3 days. The deceased was born in Wayne township, Steuben county, New York. She was buried in the Auburn cemetery last Sunday, Rev. Meese officiating.

—Married:—At the residence of Mr. A. Lewis, in Auburn, on Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, by Rev. H. Johnson, Judge Chas. W. Kaley, of Red Cloud, Nebraska, and Miss Cyrelia A. Widney of this place. The best wishes of the citizens of this community go with Mrs. Kaley to her new home.

—The Indiana State Teachers' Association, will convene at Indianapolis next Monday, for a three day's session. Hon. T. A. Hendricks will deliver the address of welcome. Prof. M. Seiler, formerly of this place, will discuss "Science in Elementary Schools." Reduced fare on all railroads.

Wanted.

300,000 oak hub-blocks at 6 cents each. 200,000 oak spokes at $13 per M. 100,000 feet hickory plank at $15 per M. The oak spokes must be 28 inches long, and 2x3 inches thick. Hickory plank must be eight feet in length, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick. Hub-blocks must be 13 inches long and 9 inches in diameter. All to be delivered at the factory in Auburn. I have made arrangements for special frieght rates on railroads, for those who desire to deliver by rail.

D. D. Snyder.

"Republican Boom."

An article in the DeKalb County Republican of last week, under the above flaming headline, starts out as follows:

"The following are the names and and address of new subscribers to the Republican, received within the last ten days. Now, we want our readers to know what is thought of the Republican, and to convince them of the popularity of their favorite paper. Such a list speaks volumes for the intelligence and enterprise of our farmers and others, to whom we return our warmest thanks."

Then follows a list of names of subscribers in Spencerville and vicinity. The article started out first-rate, but our friends of the Republican failed to give the full particulars—failed to explain how the "boom" came about, and for the information of the republicans of DeKalb county (a majority of whom read the Courier) we undertake to explain how "their favorite paper" secured so many subscribers "within the last ten days." It is said that one P. Bishop, a drygoods merchant and newspaper broker, doing business in the town of Spencerville, concluded that it would pay to advertise extensively during the coming year, (a wise conclusion) and not feeling disposed to invest his capital in a printing office, conceived the idea of affecting an arrangement with the Republican, whereby he could induce the people of Concord township to advertise the goods which they were expected to purchase. Having had a mathematical education, Mr. Bishop was enabled to out-figure the manager of the Republican, and succeeded in closing a contract for one hundred papers, or, one hundred subscriptions for one year, a double half-column advertisement for one year, and a three column advertisement for one week, all for the small sum of $120. By this arrangement, Mr. Bishop is enabled to furnish the Republican to 100 subscribers at the rate of 28 cents each, but he doesn't do it, he charges them $1 each, which will make good $100 of the $120 which he is to pay, so that he will receive $92 worth of advertising, estimated at regular rates, (which are: 3 columns, 1 week @ $4.00 ea $12.00; double half-column, 1 year, $80.00) for the sum of $20.00. The three column advertisement appeared last week, the double-half column will appear again this week. The subscribers names are being forwarded as fast as taken, and the list of last week was part of the 100.

It will doubtless be in order for regular subscribers in other parts of the county, to inquire why they are charged $1.50 and $2.00 for the Republican, while it is being furnished to the people of Concord township for $1.00, and ought to be furnished by Mr. Bishop for 28 cents, for he will get full value in advertising, except $28.00. If the manager of the Republican estimated the 100 subscribers at $1.00 each, then he is only getting $20 for $92 worth of advertising, and if he can afford to give Mr. Bishop a discount of nearly 80 per cent., other advertisers have a right to ask the same.

* * *

Spencerville Institute.

Friday, December 19, 1879.

The teachers of Jackson, Concord and Newville townships met at Spencerville in the capacity of an institute, with Superintendent W. H. McIntosh as chairman, and a full attendance of trustees.

PROGRAMME.

Reading scripture by Prof. McIntosh. Song.

Grammar, analysis, C. Brown. Grammar, parsing, McGonigal. Physiology, skeleton, O. Q. Oviatt. Song. Adjourned.

1:30 p. m. Remarks by Superintendent McIntosh. Song.

Primary Grammar, Nannie Hornburger. Physiology, circulation, J. J. Walters. Arithmetic, compound numbers, B. F. Walters. Second-reader, Priscilla Coder. Arithmetic, interest, A. H. Provines. Song.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer, Rev. Wolverton. Anthem, "Sing unto the Lord." Orthography, W. Brown. Elocution, A. L. Strong. Music by Spencerville cornet band.

Essay, "Let there be light," B. F. Walters. Music by the band.

Address, "The school-teacher," W. H. McIntosh. Music, and benediction by Rev. Wolverton.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1879.

Drawing, A. L. Strong. Primary reading, Belle Swineford. Arithmetic, longitude and time, W. Patterson. Physiology, stomach, Scott.

AFTERNOON.

Geography, W. Vanzile. Geography of Indiana, G. Flint. Oral arithmetic, Mary Young. Use of globe, S. High.

During the entire institute the best of order was maintained, and the discussions, although animated and heartily engaged in by all, showed due defference for the opponents' opinions, and good will was the distinguishing characteristic of the meeting.

There was a total absence of all formality, and superintendent, trustees and teachers met as equals, and not as ruler and subject, nor as employer and employe.

The lessons were instructive, and commanded the attention of all present. Every teacher called upon filled his place promptly and pleasantly.

May it be the lot of the superintendent to meet all as ready to do the work assigned as were the teachers at Spencerville.

Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by the institute.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the citizens of Spencerville for their hospitality to us.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the singers and band of Spencerville for their excellent music.

Resolved, That we, as teachers, have received great benefit from this institute.

Resolved, That teachers be remunerated for attendance at institutes.

Resolved, That teachers should educate themselves in the use of apparatus.

Resolved, That trustees should provide a janitor in each district.

Resolved, That we deplore the inability of the primary teacher, Miss Ella Emanuel, to be in attendance.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this institute be published in the county papers. Frank Sholes, Sec.

Newville.

—No new cases of Scarlet fever in town.

—There is trouble in the school at Orangeville. For particulars inquire of the young ladies.

—The evenings are long and now is the time to subscribe for the Courier. It will do you no harm.

—Rhodes & Son are about trading their stock of goods to Richard Haskins of Edgerton, Ohio, for the farm over the river, known as the Aikens farm.

—The higher department of the Newville school is prospering finely. The lower department has been suspended for two weeks, owing to scarlet fever in the family of the teacher.

Jackson Township.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me to give (through the columns of the Courier) the names of pupils who were neither absent nor tardy from school No. 6 during the month ending Dec. 19:

Ada Shearer,	Obidiah Borren,
Mary Shearer,	Edward Berry,
Alice Bishop,	Sylvester Johnson,
Jennie Bishop,	Myrtle Johnson,
Nettie Berry,	George Johnson,
Lula Borren,	Lewis Johnson,
Jennie Furgeson,	Daniel Mullen,
Ollie Tarney,	Henry Cobbler,
Minnie Johnson,	Lester Cobbler,
Elmer Bishop,	Joseph Furgeson,
Milton Bishop,	Nelson Morr,

S. M. High, Teacher.

TAX LIST FOR 1879.

To the Tax-payers of DeKalb County.

In compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, treasurer of said county, hereby notify the tax-payers thereof that the rates of taxation for the year A. D. 1879, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each one hundred dollars valuation and on each poll, in the several townships and incorporated villages in said county, as the same appears on the tax duplicate of DeKalb county, for said year.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.	STATE HOUSE TAX	STATE TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COUNTY TAX	TOWNSHIP TAX	ROAD TAX	COM'N. SCHOOL TAX	SP'L. SCHOOL TAX	ADDIT'L. SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX	INTER'ST ON BONDS	TOTAL TAX
Butler Township	2	12	16	40	15	15		20		10	$1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Jackson Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	1 25
Poll		50	50					25			1 25
Concord Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		25		10	1 30
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Newville Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		35		10	1 40
Poll		50	50					100			2 00
Stafford Township	2	12	16	40	10	10		10		10	1 10
Poll		50	50								1 00
Wilmington Township	2	12	16	40	5	15		30		10	1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Union Township	2	12	16	40		15		5		10	1 00
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Richland Township	2	12	16	40		15		30		10	1 25
Poll		50	50								1 00
Fairfield Township	2	12	16	40	10	15		20		10	1 25
Poll		50	50					40			1 40
Smithfield Township	2	12	16	40	10	10		10		10	1 10
Poll		50	50					50			1 50
Franklin Township	2	12	16	40	15	15		25		10	1 35
Poll		50	50								1 00
Troy Township	2	12	16	40	20	15		15		10	1 30
Poll		50	50								1 00
Keyser Township	2	12	16	40	15	25		30		10	1 50
Poll		50	50								1 00
Auburn Town	2	12	16	40		15	20	15	50	10	1 80
Poll		50	50				50	50	25		2 25
Waterloo Town	2	12	16	40		15		25		10	1 20
Poll		50	50					100			2 00
Butler Town	2	12	16	40	5	15		40	50	10	1 90
Poll		50	50						50		1 50
Garrett Town	2	12	16	40	15	25	30	30	100	10	2 25
Poll		30	50					25			1

Also, $1 for one dog, $2 for each female dog, and $2 for each additional dog, for the collection of which I may be found at the county treasurer's office, in the town of Auburn, on and after December 15th, 1879.

Taxes may be paid in full or in two installments. The first installment including all road taxes, can be paid on or before the third Monday in April, 1880; the second installment on or before the first Monday in November, 1880. If the first installment is not paid when due, both installments become delinquent, ten per cent. will be added, and I shall at once proceed, as the law requires, to collect the same, together with the costs that may accrue, by distress and sale of personal property.

Road receipts will not be received after the third Monday in April, only on delinquent taxes. No road receipts will be received on the November installment.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is included.

No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

The annual sale of lands and lots for delinquent taxes will occur on the second Monday in February, 1880.

Come early and avoid the rush of the last few days,

The books will positively be closed on the evening of the third Monday in April, and no one will be allowed to pay after that date without penalty.

Parties sending by others, or by letter, to pay tax, should not fail to send description of their lands and lots.

No receipt will be made out hereafter, for any party, until they are ready to pay for the same.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 15, 1879. DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

WANTED! WANTED!

Wheat, Oats, Cloverseed,
Corn, Dressed Hogs

and everything the farmers have to sell, for which we will pay the highest market price. We have just received a large stock of

NEW CLOTHING!

On which we defy competition. We keep a full line of BUELL'S and other good makes in the

BOOT & SHOE LINE.

A full stock of

HATS, CAPS and NOTIONS,

And the largest stock of DRY GOODS in the county. Bring us your grain and produce and we will show you that we mean business—not talk.

49-4t. PATTERSON & SMITH, Waterloo, Ind.

ST. NICHOLAS.

BY EDWARD C. HANCOCK.

"Ho! there at the wicket, who pounds at the door!
Such a din in Olympus was ne'er heard before—
I would sleep—get ye gone—I'm ailing, I'm sick.
What the deuce—there again—who's calling Saint Nick?"

"Arouse ye! arouse ye! It's dawning again—
The star that once beamed over Bethlehem's plain—
The star of the Magi that shone on the morn
When earth's blessed Savior, the Christ-child, was born!"

"Ho! Ho! Is it so! Then I'll up and away
As soon as the goblins can harness my sleigh."

Then he roared such a laugh as he sprung out of bed,
It started the stars in the sky overhead,
And they winked at each other as much as to say,
"There is something gone wrong and Old Nick is to pay."

It took but a moment to jump in his boots,
To wrap himself up in the best of fur suits,
To run to the closet and drag out his pack,
Which he swung with a chuckle across his broad back;
Then off to the stable he dashed through the snow,
Where the reindeer were prancing, all ready to go,
He was up in a jiffy, and cracking his whip,
With a "Hi, there, my hearties!" he let the reins slip.

Straight down through the welkin they sped like the light,
Without pause or turn to the left or the right;
The clouds dragged their skirts to get off of the track,
The winds shrank alarmed—all quite taken aback;
E'en the moon drew in haste a veil over her face
So quick cracked the whip and so fast was the pace;
And he pealed out a laugh so jocund and gay
That Aurora woke up long before it was day;
Oh, never such sleigh-ride was ridden before
As that of St. Nick with his rich Christmas store!

Far down in the distance earth rolled fast asleep,
Dark night having wrapped it in silence so deep
That the children, tucked close in their snug little beds,
Whence nothing peeped out save their cherubim heads,
Were dreaming of fairies, of frolic and fun,
And other stern facts of a life just begun.

It was 3 by the clock, when out on the roof
The tinkle of sleigh bells and taps of a hoof
Made their little hearts bound and flashed round the earth
A smile such as welcomed the Lamb at its birth;
But they woke not. Oh, no! Old Nick is so sly,
He fastens a padlock on each prying eye.

With a "Whoa, there, my pretties," he stops with a jerk,
Lights his pipe, swings his pack, and away to his work,
Over steeples and housetops, in windows, down flues,
So fleet you would think he had wings on his shoes.
In pantries he peeps and through bedrooms he whirls,
Now kissing the babies, now pinching the girls,
Filling up all their stockings with goodies and toys,
Nor forgetting the switch always left for bad boys;
Then on through the play-room to plant those great trees
Which grow dollies and drums with such exquisite ease.

What a jolly fat fellow! so little and spry,
With round, dimpled cheeks and a fun-flashing eye,
Hair jeweled with hailstones, and such a round nose,
It lights up the pathway wherever he goes!
Then his rich, merry laugh—ah! never, I fear,
Will music so sweet again gladden the year!

But time flies apace. Even now a faint ray
Struggles up through the east as the herald of day;
The winds wake in protest and scatter the snow;
Now, listen! the signal! I hear the cock crow.

"Ho, ho," cried Old Nick, with his cheeriest warning,
"Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good morning!"

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

The Widow Winterpippin's Wonderful Dream.

BY MARGARET EYTINGE.

This is just how affairs stood in the house in which we lived—brother Nathaniel and I—it was a tenement house, not what they call a "first-class" one, but a very nice one—on the Christmas eve before that Christmas night.

In the basement the three little children of Mrs. Rose, the janitor's wife, were quietly playing with their dolls for the first time in several weeks, having been sick nigh unto death, and their poor, tired mother was hovering about them, her thin, pale face lighted up with thankfulness and joy, albeit a cloud did flit across it now and then, as she thought of the debts contracted during their sickness—debts which at the present time—Mr. Rose having been out of work for three long months—she had but the faintest hope of ever being able to pay.

On the first floor Mrs. McChilly—old, obstinate and—well, to speak plainly—stingy Mrs. McChilly—spectacles on nose and head held close to the lamp, was looking over for the fiftieth time the bonds, willed her by her brother, who had recently died in San Francisco, and received by her a few days before, making her—already in comfortable, very comfortable circumstances—what in our sphere of life would be considered rich. Her girlish-looking granddaughter, by marriage, was darning the old lady's stockings, and thinking of the dear, young brother-in-law, banished from his home a year ago—a home which had never been so sunshiny since—because he had dared to fall in love without his grandmother's consent, and the boyish-looking husband of the granddaughter, by marriage, was writing a cheerful affectionate, letter to the banished one, under cover of the daily account-book.

On the second floor pretty, grey-eyed, brown-haired Mrs. Summer was hushing the baby to sleep, and dropping tears on its little golden head whenever, which was very often, she glanced at her husband who lay snoring on the lounge, having left a convivial party late that afternoon to stagger home, as he had done many times during the last unhappy year, with aching head and empty pockets.

On the third floor jolly, plump, black-eyed, rosy-cheeked, generous (out of her income of a thousand a year she gave away at least one-eighth) Widow Winterpippin was calmly sleeping in her bed, thoroughly tired out by a hard day's work, and Nannie, her little maid, with the cat in her lap, was dozing in a spasmodic manner in a rocking-chair by the kitchen fire.

And on the fourth floor brother Nathaniel and I were taking a late supper because I had been obliged to remain longer than usual at the store where I was clerk, it being the custom of our employer to exact extra service all holiday week (without, however, thinking it necessary to requite such service with extra pay), and dear Nat—than whom there never could be a kinder brother—would not, though he might be ever so hungry, eat supper until I was there to make and pour out the tea. "It tastes so much better from your hand, Sis," he used to say.

Nathaniel was a printer, and had been a fine, stalwart, singing, whistling fellow until that dreadful day in September when he met with the terrible accident which resulted in the loss of his right arm.

Since then he had been on the invalid list, and sang and whistled and joked no more. We had, fortunately, some money saved when this misfortune came upon us, but it was now almost exhausted. And Nat began to worry about that, among other things; but I never lost heart. Why should I? I had youth, health and strength and $12 a week. And we could manage not to starve or freeze on $12 a week, and Nat's overcoat and my cloak could both be turned, and—somebody was coming home soon.

Widow Winterpippin—God bless her—proved an angel of goodness during our trouble, coming to sit with Nat herself when his arm was at the worst; I had to go to the store after the first few days, or the salary would have ceased, though they did, for a wonder, give me an extra half-hour at noon when I went home to lunch—sending Nannie to wait on him when he was getting better, and making all sorts of nice dishes to tempt his appetite, and lending him all the nicest books and keeping the room bright with beautiful flowers. But it wasn't this kindness that made Nat fall in love with her. Oh, no! for he had fallen in love with her long before, and was on the point of telling her so when that cruel machinery grasped his arm.

"But I must give her up now, Susie," he said to me—we had no secrets from each other—"though I love her more than ever. 'Twould have been no match, in a worldly sense, for her, before—a printer with only what he earned from week to week, and a pretty young widow, owning houses and lands sufficient to give her an income of a thousand a year. But now it is simply impossible. Disabled for life, I must make up my mind to be a burden on you, and see her marry—"

"You'll do no such thing, Nathaniel," cried I. "What has come over you? It seems to me that the people who are the jolliest when they are jolly are the bluest when they are blue. One would think you'd lost both arms and legs to hear you talk. Do you forget your favorite motto, 'Nil desperandum,' to say nothing of 'Up, guards, and at 'em'?"

But Nat continued very low in his spirits, all I could do or say. And this is how affairs stood in our house the Christmas eve before *that* Christmas day.

The kettle had just begun to boil next morning, and I had just called out "Merry Christmas" to Nat, hearing him stir in his own room, when Widow Winterpippin's blue-eyed little maid knocked at the door, with a "Merry Christmas," a giggle, and a note from her mistress. The note read:

"Winifred Winterpippin sends her love to Susie and Nathaniel Bracket, and begs that they will, as a great favor, give her their company in her rooms this evening at 7 o'clock.

"And I've got a note for everybody in the house, and there's to be a supper, miss. So don't cook no dinner, miss," said the little maid, laughing outright. (This little maid was almost always laughing, in which respect she much resembled her black-eyed mistress.) "Say we'll come with pleasure, Nannie," said I. "Yes, miss," and away she flew.

And, at 7 precisely, the invited guests were assembled in the widow's pretty parlor. Dear me! How pretty it was. Christmas greens were festooned all around the walls, and anchors, and wreaths, and hearts, and crosses were hung wherever they could be hung, and above the mantel, "Merry Christmas," in large dark-green letters, brightened by crimson berries, greeted us as we entered the door. And there were stands filled with lovely geraniums and begonias, and lilies in each window, and a splendid fire in the grate; and, most charming of all, there was the widow herself in a pearl-gray silk, with scarlet ribbons at her throat and scarlet flowers in her hair.

When Nathaniel—poor fellow, how his empty sleeve annoyed him—and I arrived, Mrs. McChilly and her grandchildren were already there—the old lady in the easiest chair in the room, nearest the fire, with a glass of lemonade, of which she was very fond (how *did* Widow Winterpippin manage to find out everybody's little weaknesses in the way of eating and drinking?), on a small round table by her side, and the grandson and his wife looking over the photograph album in a cozy corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose and the three rosebuds, as we called the children, wee, darling, auburn-haired girls, came in at the same time we did, and Mr. and Mrs. Summer, he looking worn and haggard and she with traces of tears around her beautiful eyes—and the baby—made their appearance in a few moments later.

"And now that we are almost all here," said Widow Winterpippin—we wondered who else was to come—"we'll have a dance to begin with. You will play, Mrs. Summer? Nannie can hold the baby."

But Mrs. Summer blushed and said she "never played, now."

"But you can," insisted the widow in her genial way. "You surely have not forgotten. I used to hear you playing so much and so well when you first moved here, and Mr. Summer sang then, too. Many a happy hour have I passed listening to you both." And Mr. Summer, with a conscious, contrite look in his face, put his arm around his wife and led her to the piano.

Then Nathaniel took the widow, and Mr. Summer Mrs. McChilly's granddaughter by marriage, and Mrs. McChilly's grandson Mrs. Rose, and Mr. Rose me, and we had an old-fashioned quadrille dance in the old-fashioned way—and a jig to end with. And Mrs. McChilly declared it made her feel like dancing herself, and she would have danced, too, I believe, if it hadn't been for her rheumatic foot. As it was, she beat time to the jig tune with her cane until her arm was so tired she couldn't beat any longer, and Nannie and the baby took it and beat away, utterly regardless of time, until all the ladies had made their final curtseys to their partners.

After the dance we had a lovely ballad from Mr. Summer, who had a fine tenor voice, and a comic song from Mr. Rose, who had a voice suited to it. The comic song had a silly, rollicking chorus in which the company all joined with as much earnestness as though their lives depended upon their doing so:

Tra-la-tra-la-la-la-la,
Tra-la-li—and that will do.

And then supper. Such a supper! Roast turkey, cranberry sauce, mince pie, crisp celery, home-made bread, pickles, tongue, stewed oysters, candies and wax dolls (the dolls beside the children's plates). And when we were all through and back to the parlor again, sitting in a half-circle around the grate-fire, a cup of fragrant tea or coffee in every hand, Widow Winterpippin, who sat in the center of the half-circle, said: "And now, if no one has any objection, I would like to tell you a wonderful dream I had last night."

"Any objection!" "No, indeed!" "Delighted to hear it!" from all sides. And, while the Summer baby crowed itself to sleep in its mother's arms, and the Rosebuds, on the floor at their father's feet—each with her new doll clasped to her breast—drooped their shining heads until they sank upon the pillows, Nannie had thoughtfully placed near them, the chairs in the half-circle were drawn closer and all eyes were fastened on the Widow Winterpippin's sunny face.

"I went to bed last night," began the widow, in a low voice, "very tired."

"I should think so," said every woman listener.

"And I began to dream directly. And everybody in this house was in that dream," the widow went on. "Yes, children and all. I thought it was Christmas night, just as it is now, and Nannie and I were waiting, just as we did to-night, for the company to arrive. And they began to arrive as the clock struck 7. First came Mr. and Mrs. Rose and the rosebuds, looking so smiling and happy that I said at once, 'You have good news to tell me.'

"'Mrs. McChilly—dear, kind Mrs. McChilly—(Mrs. McChilly sat bolt upright in her chair and closed her lips firmly as her name was mentioned), has paid the doctor's bill,' Mrs. Rose began. 'And promised, she having so many business acquaintances, to look for a situation for me,' said Mr. Rose. 'And she says to-day is the birthday of the Savior and He dearly loved little children, and she it going to love us for His sake and be our friend always as long as we are good,' said the children, beginning to sing the 'Sweet By-and-By' so loudly that we did not hear Mr. Aubrey come in; but there he was, his face glowing and his eyes sparkling (Mr. Aubrey was the grandson with whom Mrs. McChilly had quarreled); and he cried out, 'God bless her! my mother's mother. I knew she couldn't stay mad long. She's forgiven me and kissed Alice.' (Alice was the young girl with whom he had fallen in love without the old lady's permission.)

"And all of a sudden there was Mrs. McChilly among them, being welcomed with loving words, and hugs and smiles—the eldest rosebud had a glass of lemonade ready for her—and saying, 'Dear, dear, what is a little money to gratitude and affection like this?'

"'Nothing,' answered Mr. Summer, who was there all of a sudden, too, with his wife and the baby, looking as handsome as he did when I first saw him nearly two years ago, and as for Mrs. Summer, her eyes were like stars and her cheeks like roses, and she stole softly to my side, while he was tossing the baby and singing a merry song to it, and whispered: 'A promise has been my Christmas gift, a promise worth all the gold and jewels in the world.' And then Susie Bracket danced in and slyly held up a letter from somebody far away, that I might see and rejoice with her. And Nathaniel Bracket was. Really, I don't think I can tell it."

"Oh, but you must," I cried.

"Indeed you must," they all cried.

"Well, if I must, I must," said the widow, with a sweet, little nervous laugh, "I thought Nathaniel followed me into the dining-room, where I had gone to take a last look at the supper table—oh, it's too ridiculous."

"Nothing of the sort," said Mr Summer. "I don't believe it. I've no doubt it was the most sensible thing Nathaniel ever did—in a dream."

"And please go on," begged his wife.

"And he took my hand," the widow went on, "and said—oh! I can't tell you all I dreamed he said, but he ended by saying: 'And so, of course, I must think of you no longer—a poor, crippled fellow like me.' And I said—"

"*What* did you say?" cried Nathaniel, springing to his feet and looking eagerly toward her, totally forgetful of the rest of the company.

"'Nathaniel Bracket, you're an idiot!'"

"Just as I expected," murmured poor Nat, sinking into his chair again.

"'If you *have* lost your arm—your *right* arm,'" the widow calmly proceeded, "'you haven't lost your head, and that head, as I happen to know, contained the usual, perhaps a little more than the usual, amount of brains, and if, as I hear, a thousand or two will give you an interest in Tom Allen's business, why what is to prevent me, having a little money at my command and no one to take care of but myself, lending it to you—for the sake of your sister, of whom I am very fond? Or, if you won't look at it in that way, why can't *I* become a partner, a *very* silent one, and you manage for me, taking a fair equivalent for your services?' And that's the end——"

"Never!" shouted Nat, springing from his chair once more and taking a few steps toward her, "The dream never ended in that way. Nathaniel made some further remark, I'm sure he did."

"I believe he did," said the widow, knitting her pretty brows, as though in thought, while a rosy blush overspread her face, "but dreams grow so shadowy at the last and this became so very indistinct after I had spoken of going into the printing business myself that I can scarcely remember—"

"That Nat Bracket said," prompted Nathaniel, "God bless you for a darling! and I'll accept the offered loan on condition that you'll add to it a Christmas gift—a gift above all price—your precious self."

"Well, well, how did you ever know?" exclaimed the widow in pretended surprise.

"Can't imagine," said Nat, his eyes sparkling with fun for a moment, and then, as she rose from her seat, he came and stood before her and said entreatingly, "But I don't know what answer you dreamed you made."

"Nor I," laughed the widow.

"But I do," said Mrs. McChilly, with an emphatic rap of her cane; "I do—Mrs. Nathaniel Bracket."

And we all shouted and clapped our hands like a parcel of children, and then we all—not one of us, I'm sure, could have told why—cried a little, and were quietly feeling for our handkerchiefs to wipe away the tears, when the old lady spoke again, looking down on the rosebuds, who were still sleeping. "I will be a friend to these little ones and their parents," she said, "a good friend. That part of the dream shall come true. As for my grandson ——"

"Here he is," screamed Nannie, with a hysterical laugh, as she flung open the door that led into the dining-room.

And there he was, to be sure, with his sweetheart on his arm, and in an instant they were both kneeling before their grandmother, with one of her wrinkled hands in blessing on each bowed young head.

Mr. Summer turned from the pretty tableau and bent and kissed his wife, and softly whispered something to her that made her "eyes like stars" indeed, as she exclaimed, in a voice trembling with joy, "My part of the wonderful dream has already come true."

"And mine came true this morning," said I, as I took the letter from my pocket.

"And mine," stammered Nat, as his only arm stole around the widow's waist, "can it come true?"

"It can," said Widow Winterpippin.

SIR BOYLE ROCHE.

The Celebrated Irish Bull-Perpetrator—An Interesting Letter.

The most notorious bull perpetrator was Sir Boyle Roche, who was elected member for Tralee in 1775. He had a regular blundering reputation. He was known upon one occasion, after a withering exposure or patriotic denunciation of Government, to say, with solemn gravity: "Mr. Speaker, it is the duty of every true lover of his country to give his last guinea to save the remainder of his fortunes!" Or, if the subject of debate was some national calamity, he would deliver himself thus: "Sir, single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all national calamities is generally followed by one much greater."

Sir Boyle Roche belonged to the ancient family of De La Russe, of Lermoy; he was created a Baronet in 1782, and was married to the eldest daughter of Sir James Caldwell, but had no heir. He used to account for his lack of progeny by saying "that it was hereditary in our family to have no children." Another of his blunders was made when speaking of the fish-hawkers. "They go down to Ringsend," he observed, "buy the herrings for half nothing, and sell them for twice as much." A letter supposed to have been written by Sir Boyle Roche during the Irish rebellion of 1798 gives an amusing collection of his various blunders. Perhaps he never put so many on paper at a time, but his peculiar turn for "bulls" is here shown at one view.

The letter was first printed in the *Kerry Magazine*, now out of print:

DEAR SIR: Having now a little peace and quiet, I sit down to inform you of the bustle and confusion we are in from the blood-thirsty rebels, many of whom are now, thank God, killed and dispersed. We are in a pretty mess; can get nothing to eat, and no wine to drink except whisky. When we sit down to dinner we are obliged to keep both hands armed. While I write this I have my sword in one hand and my pistol in the other. I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end; and I am right, for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings-on that everything is at a standstill. I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning; indeed, hardly a mail arrives safe without being robbed.

No longer ago than yesterday the mail-coach was robbed near this town; the bags had been very judiciously left behind for fear of accidents, and, by great good luck, there was nobody in the coach, except two outside passengers, who had nothing for the thieves to take. Last Thursday an alarm was given that a gang of rebels in full retreat from Drogheda were advancing under the French standard; but they had no colors nor any drums except bagpipes. Immediately every man in the place, including women and children, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force a great deal too little, and were far too near to think of retreating. Death was in every face; and to it we went. By the time half our party were killed we began to be all alive.

Fortunately, the rebels had no guns, except pistols, cutlasses and pikes, and we had plenty of muskets and ammunition. We put them all to the sword; not a soul of them escaped, except some that were drowned in an adjoining bog. In fact, in a short time nothing was heard but silence. Their uniforms were all different—chiefly green. After the action was over we went to rummage their camp. All we found was a few pikes, without heads, a parcel of empty bottles filled with water and a bundle of blank French commissions, filled up with Irish names. Troops are now stationed round, which exactly squares with my ideas of security. Adieu. I have only time to add that I am yours in haste. B. R.

P. S.—If you do not receive this, of course it must have miscarried; therefore, I beg of you write and let me know.

The Pathan.

For mere brutality and roughness the people of Afghanistan have no rivals in the world. Though they may be the most pious of Moslem, they discriminate among the injunctions of the Prophet. To exterminate the infidel is a duty welcomed with enthusiasm, but the command to bathe is quietly ignored. It may be regarded as an invasion of private life not to be tolerated by any independent Pathan. Accordingly, he does not wash his face in a month, his body never. His great head has never known a comb. His clothing of felt or sheep-skin is generations old. No savage half-human is so dirty, none so shameless in vice. Looking on these ferocious giants, one must shudder to think of their forefathers' part in history. Imagine their foul rush upon the delicate peoples of India, like a swooping of fetid vultures on a sick lamb! Imagine the sack of Delhi by these brutes! I have seen the worst savages of every continent, and I aver that there are none so hideous as the Pathan. In his eye, large but furtive, his marked features and set mouth, the gentle feelings of humanity have not a trace of expression. The child scowls and strikes; the man has no thought but of plunder and blood. His laugh is ready enough, a rough, hoarse guffaw, which shows the black fangs through his unkempt beard; but no one ever saw the Afghan peasant smile.—*All the Year Round.*

German Newspapers.

We may call attention to the extraordinary progress the press has been making of late years in Germany, under constitutions that are either liberal or profess to be so. Those small-sized German papers are priced comparatively dear. Yet the proprietors occasionally perform feats of enterprise that are worthy of their confreres in London or New York. There is the Kolnische *Zeitung*, for example, which has still its head office in the old Rhenish city, though it is a Berlin journal to all intents and purposes. Its war intelligence during the Franco-German war was admirable; its foreign correspondence is invariably excellent, and its leading articles are lucid, pointed and closely reasoned. But its most conspicuous features are its reporting and distribution. It has its staff of short-hand writers in a gallery in the Chambers of the Capitol, who relieve each other every ten minutes, and the notes of each reporter are flashed immediately along the electric wires to Cologne. There they are printed and published in time for dispatch by the night train, and the paper circulates in Berlin in time to be laid on the breakfast tables. The number of home subscribers has increased in ten or twelve years from about 12,000 to 26,000—a very creditable total for a country like Germany, and a separate edition is published besides for transmission to foreign countries. More significant still of the growing interest in public affairs is the state of things in Southern Germany. Before 1848, with the exception of the *Government Gazette*, there was no political newspaper in Vienna. In 1860 there were over a hundred journals of one kind or another; while in the Exhibition year, before the financial crash, according to figures in the official statistics, they had increased to 355. Nothing can be more perfectly organized than the chief establishments, so far at least as the literary arrangements are concerned. Each sub-editor has his department—home politics, foreign affairs, finance, etc.—and, while their apartments are as handsome as we might expect in a city that half-ruined itself by extravagance in building, we believe that great improvements have been introduced of late years in the mechanical departments.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Paris Editor.

Paris editors take their professional duties easily. Many of the most conspicuous of them have always been active politicians, probably with seats in the Chamber, and with other irons in the fire. They press their opinions in the signed contributions which may one day be the stepping-stones to high office. As they object to evening work, for many reasons, it is hard to get a suitable man to edit a morning journal, and, accordingly, most of the papers of the French capital appear in the afternoon. His most intimate friends would mistrust their senses if they met a London editor in a ball-room after midnight; while in Paris it is the chief part of an editor's business to show himself everywhere in a certain society—to attend the receptions of the Ministers or Opposition leaders, as the case may be, and to drop in, besides, at the unofficial reunions where his political friends are in the habit of rallying. He has probably a liking for society for its own sake, and it is at once his pleasure and his duty to feel the pulse of society for himself, in place of trusting, like his English confrere, to the second-hand reports of intimates who are mixing in the world, at any rate. Then he need never have the sense of working at high pressure. Far more often than not he writes on the domestic subjects which are always in his mind; and, when he has occasion to treat some question of foreign policy, he does so deliberately, after ripe consideration. The minor contents of his meager sheet demand comparatively little supervision, and that little may be confided to intelligent subordinates. With the exception of the *Temps*, there are few Parisian papers that take any great trouble about their foreign correspondence, and the sum total of the mechanical labor must, of course, be proportionately small.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Deepest Well in the World.

The sinking of the deep artesian well near Buda Pesth, Hungary, is now completed; the works were commenced as far back as 1868, and during their progress many interesting facts relating to geology and underground temperature have been brought to light. The total depth is 3,200 feet, and the temperature of the water it yields is nearly 165 deg. Fahr. The temperature of the mud brought up by the borer was taken every day, and was found to increase rapidly, in spite of the loss of heat during its ascent, down to a depth of 2,300 to 2,700. Beyond this point the increase was not so marked. At a depth of 3,000 feet the temperature was 177 deg. Fahr., giving an average increase of one for every twenty-three feet bored. Water first commenced to well up at a depth of 3,070 feet; here its temperature was 110 deg. Fahr., and from this point onward it rapidly increased both in quantity and temperature. Thus, at 3,092 feet, its temperature had already risen to 150 deg. Fahr., and the yield in twenty-four hours from 9,500 to 44,000 gallons. Finally, when the boring had reached 3,200 feet, at which point it was stopped, the temperature of the water, as it burst from the orifice of the tube, was 165 deg. Fahr., and the volumetric yield 272,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours. This yield was afterward reduced to 167,200 gallons, in consequence of the bore being lined with wooden tubes, which reduced its diameter. The water obtained disengages carbonic acid in abundance, and also contains nitrogen and a little sulphureted hydrogen, and eighty grains per gallon of fixed matters, chiefly sulphates and carbonates of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia.—*Scientific American.*

THE TRYST.

Impelled by memory in a wayward mood,
Reluctant, yearning, with a faithless mind,
I sought once more a long-neglected spot.
A wooded upland bordered by the sea,
Whose tides were swirling up the reedy sands,
Or floating noiseless in the yellow marsh.
My way was wild. The winds, awaking, smote
My face, but as I passed the ruined wall
Brambles and vines and waving blossoms dashed
A frolic welcome, like a summer rain.
Shouldering the hills against the murky east
Stood stalwart oaks, and in the mossy sod
Below the trembling birches whispered me.
"Not here!" I reached the silence-loving pines,
And lingered. The mists swept from wooded hills
And, rolling seaward, hid the anchored ship
So, happy, dreaming an old dream again
Of keeping tryst in secret on the knoll,
I wandered on, listening in dreamy maze
To sounds I thought familiar—the approach
Of well-known footsteps in the leafy path—
A murmuring voice calling me by name!
Through the pine shafts the sunless light of dawn
Stole. Day was come. My dream would be fulfilled!
Above the hill the sky began to blaze,
And ushering morn the west flushed rosy-red;
Then, the sun leaping from his bed of gold,
Scattered cloud-banners, crimson, gray, and white.
There was my shadow in the leafy path
Alone—none was to keep the tryst with me!
No voice, no step among the hills I heard.
The joyous swallows from their nestlings flew,
Mad in the light with song. Far out at sea
The white sails fluttered in the eager breeze,
But day was silent holding tryst with me—
My pilgrimage rewarded—faith restored.
—*Elizabeth Stoddard, in Scribner's Monthly.*

PITH AND POINT.

A NOVEL issue—The last romance.

A SOUND concern—The telephone.

A TICKET speculator—The politician.

A FRENCH novel is usually a story with an immoral.

THE home stretch is best taken in the evening on a sofa.

NOT a put-up job, as yet—The Washington monument.

A CHANGE of base is always a desideratum to the small boy who is being spanked.

"CUT and come again," as the girl said to her lover when she heard the old man stumbling around in the dark.

SMITH wants to know what good the new French cable is going to be to people who don't understand French.

STARTING a savings bank by taking some other fellow's money, to keep for him forever, is now the popular boom.

WHEN the deacons of a church hand around a silver contribution-dish, they do not expect it to come back nickel-plated.

THE wife may sew tares, rip and darn in the house, while the husband goes down to the meadow and dams the brook.

FARMERS are just now laying in their winter's fuel, and the more grown-up daughters the bigger the wood-pile. Allowance must be made for sparks.

SHAKSPEARE never repeated. There was a little boy in Kentucky who resembled the bard in this particular. He very thoughtlessly twisted a mule's tail.

A MUSTARD-PLASTER is a good thing in its place; but the best place, so far as our experience goes, is to have the mustard-plaster on a ham sandwich.

MISTRESS—"Mary, these eggs are very small, again." Mary—"Yes, ma'am; shure I think I must tell the dairywoman she must let the hens sit on them longer."

ADVICE to bachelors: Never marry a woman unless she is so rich that you would marry her if she were ugly and so handsome that you would marry her if she were poor.

A YOUNG artist has painted the picture of a dog under a tree, and the work is so artistically done that none but the best connoisseurs can tell the bark of the tree from that of the dog.

"WE must agitate!" exclaimed an earnest political speaker; "we must agitate, or we will perish!" And then he agitated it with a spoon, and pretty soon it perished, all but the sugar.

AN exchange publishes an article boasting of "What a single bean can produce." It is amazing. Fired from a bean-shooter into a man's ear, it can produce some of the worst language man is capable of uttering.

A CLOTHES-LINE is a harmless thing
When stretched from pole to pole;
Until you step across the yard
And step into a hole.
Then, as you make a forward lunge,
It stops you, so to speak,
And throws you down and jerks you in
The middle of neck's tweak.
—*Keokuk Gate City.*

A MOTHER had impressed upon her little boy the necessity of ejecting the skins of grapes, and a few days afterward she told him the story of Jonah and the whale. "Did the whale swallow other men, too?" asked the boy. "Well, I suppose he did," continued the mother. "And, mamma, did he spit the skins out?"

SHE is a precocious little girl of 4 years, and her parents reside on Clifton street. "Well, my dear," said the head of the family, a day or two since, "what part of the chicken will you have?" The little lady in a speculative mood viewed the steaming fowl and replied: "Why, I'd like a piece of the wrist, papa."—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE publisher of a country paper in Iowa has discovered a method of instantaneously doubling the circulation of his sheet. He simply has some small item—no matter what—cut out of each paper before it is mailed the subscriber, and by the middle of the next day the roads leading to town are swarming with small boys sent in by their mothers to get an unmutilated copy of the paper, each woman being firmly convinced that the missing paragraph related to a scandal about her neighbor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE wife of Judge Paine, of the Cleveland County Court, has left him to become a variety-show actress. He was 60 and she 20 when they married, five years ago, and she gained a luxurious home, in which she was supposed to be contented. As an amateur actress she was successful, and this has led to her choice of the stage as a profession. Her husband has begun proceedings for a divorce.

ONE of the marked effects of the revival of business is the employment of an unusually large number of children in the Massachusetts mills. This fact keeps the police busy in prosecuting owners who are violating the comparatively new law which defines the conditions under which children may be put at such work.

RUSSIA.

A Possible Abdication of the Czar.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Once more the rumors come that the Czar of Russia, burdened with the cares of state and weighed down by disappointments, has again fallen a prey to melancholy, which, in a man of his habits and temperament, is tantamount to insanity. It is not the first time that rumors of this kind have been set afloat, nor is it the first time that he has given way to what Berlioz used to call his "black philosophy," and barely escaped an outbreak of that insanity which has always been latent in his nature. It made its appearance at the time of Russia's defeat in the Crimean war, and again in the recent war in the reverses that preceded the fall of Plevna, and since that time the plottings of Slavophiles and the assaults of Nihilists seem to have brought him to a crisis where insanity can only be averted by abdication and a complete dismissal of official cares.

It is not remarkable that a ruler predisposed to insanity and of a habitually gloomy and melancholy cast of mind, like the Czar, should yield to despair, and see no avenue of escape from his troubles except by yielding his throne to his successor which he has occupied twenty-four troubled years. Physically and mentally constituted as he is, he is an old man at 61, and has no longer youthful determination or manly vigor to shake off his troubles, nor a hopeful future to which he can look forward. He is full of disappointment. His own family is in league against him. His counselors thwart his schemes. His people are irritated at his despotic government, and are more and more permeated with the liberal ideas of Western Europe. The Slavophile party makes rapid progress, and is constantly bringing pressure to bear upon him for the foundation of a great Slavonic empire south of the Danube. His empire is so honeycombed with Nihilism that he cannot trust his own officials, and assassination, once more inaugurated by Vera Sassulich, has become the most familiar agency of his political enemies, and has not hesitated to strike at his own life. Twice within a year the assassins have been on his track, and any day, any moment, they may reappear. His policy has been overruled more than once by Gortschakoff, and even Ignatieff. The Treaty of Berlin paid little attention to his demands, and Bismarck overruled him at nearly every point. In its workings it has conflicted with the ambitions of Russia and has substantially isolated her. She was compelled to give up Roumelia, which she wanted. Her last soldier has been withdrawn from the region south of the Balkans, but Austria remains there in possession of an immense area of country, with ideas antagonistic to her own. European alliances have been formed, and she remains without an ally; while, with the prospect of a war with Germany in the not very distant future, she finds Austria and Germany leagued together on the Eastern question and England behind them. In Central Asia, Russian affairs are gloomy. It is evident that the defeat of the Russian expedition by the Tekke Turcomans is more of a disaster than the Government is willing to admit, and that all operations in that direction must be suspended for some time to come.

Should the Czar abdicate he will be succeeded by the Czarewitch Alexander, now in his 34th year, who married the Grand Duchess Marie Dagmar, daughter of Christian IX., of Denmark, in 1866. His advent to the throne will be more in the interests of the Russian people than the administration of the Czar, though it will be likely to precipitate war with Germany, as he has no admiration for that power, and is not allied to Frederick William by immediate family ties. On the other hand, however, he is a much more liberal man than his father, and much nearer to his people. He has traveled much, and is in sympathy with liberal ideas, and is represented to be in favor of constitutional government, which, after all, lies at the foundation of Nihilistic purposes. It is probable that his accession to the throne will be the end of personal government, as well as of military despotism, and in such case an entirely new and more liberal policy will prevail, and one which will be a benefit to his colossal empire. Under any circumstances, it is plain that the abdication of the Czar would be the greatest blessing he could confer upon his subjects, and that any change will be preferable to the continuance of the present regime.

Science and God.

Physical considerations do not lead to the final explanation of all that we feel and know.

We meet a problem which transcends any conceivable explanation of the powers which we now possess.

We may think of the subject again and again, but it eludes all intellectual presentation.

Having thus exhausted physics and reached its very rim, a mighty mystery still looms beyond us. We have, in fact, made no step toward its solution. We try to soar a vacuum when we endeavor to pass by logical deduction from the one to the other.

Religious feeling is as much a verity as any other part of human consciousness; and against it, on its subjective side, the waves of science beat in vain.

I could see that his (Carlyle's) contention at bottom was that the human soul has claims and yearnings which physical science cannot satisfy.

It seems high time to him (Virchow) to enter an energetic protest against the attempts that are made to proclaim the problem of research as actual facts, and the opinions of scientists as established science.

We ought not, Virchow urges, to represent our conjectures as a certainty, nor our hypotheses as a doctrine; this is inadmissible.

The burden of my writings in this connection is as much a recognition of the weakness of science as an assertion of its truth.

If asked whether science had solved, or is likely in our day to solve, the problem of the universe, I must shake my head in doubt. Behind and above and around us the real mystery of the universe lies unsolved and, as far as we are concerned, is incapable of solution. The problem of the connection of body and soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the pre-scientific ages.

There ought to be a clear distinction made between science in the state of hypothesis and science in the state of fact.

And, inasmuch as it is still in its hypothetical stage, the ban of exclusion ought to fall upon the theory of evolution.

After speaking of the theory of evolution as applied to to the primitive condition of matter, as belonging to the dim twilight of conjecture, the certainty of experimental inquiry is here shut out.

Those who hold the doctrine of evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they only yield to it a provisional assent.

In reply to your question they will frankly admit their inability to point to any satisfactory experimental proof that life can be developed, save from demonstrable antecedent life.

I share Virchow's opinion that the theory of evolution in its complete form involves the theory that, at some period or other of the earth's history, there occurred what would now be called spontaneous generation. I agree with him that the proofs of it are still wanting.

I hold with Virchow that the failures have been lamentable, that the doctrine is utterly discredited.—*Prof. Tyndall, in the Fortnightly Review.*

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

Common failings are the strongest lessons in mutual forbearance.

The smallest perfect achievement is nobler than the grandest failure.

It is said with life as with coffee, he who drinks it pure must not drain it to the dregs.

All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not honesty and good nature.—*Montaigne.*

How people deceive themselves when they think those around them do not know their real character.

Miseries come unbidden and always stay too long, while joys must be sought for, and when found are apt to slip away unawares.

Education is the one living fountain that must water every part of the social garden, or its beauty withers and fades away.—*E. Everett.*

Sin always begins with pleasure and ends with bitterness. It is like a colt which the little boy said was very tame in front and very wild behind.

How cheap does an elegant carriage and a well-matched pair of horses, with an ignorant man riding, appear by the side of an intelligent man walking.

Life is made up of little things, in which smiles and kindness given habitually are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

The man who is constitutionally incapable of taking advice needs to be very wise indeed. For, says the proverb: "The truth which we least wish to hear is the one which it is most to our advantage to know."

Contentment produces, in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone, and, if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the desire for them.

These are the rules I have always accepted: First, labor; nothing can be had for nothing; whatever a man achieves he must pay for; and no favor of fortune can absolve him from his duty. Secondly, patience and forbearance, which is simply dependent on the slow justice of time. Thirdly, and most important, faith. Unless a man believe in something far higher than himself; something infinitely purer and grander than he can ever become; unless he has an instinct of an order beyond his dreams of laws; beyond his comprehension of beauty and goodness and justice beside which his own ideals are dark, he will fail in every loftier form of ambition, and ought to fail.—*Bayard Taylor.*

A Strange Romance.

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is once more aptly exemplified by the following curious narrative, which reaches the *Nazione* from its correspondent at Lucca: "Some years ago a native of Casamaggiore emigrated to America, leaving behind him his wife and two children. Shortly after his arrival in the States, where he promptly found lucrative employment, he sent 100 lire to the priest of his native place, to be by him conveyed to his family. A few months later this remittance was followed by a second of 1,000 lire; and at subsequent periods other sums were forwarded in the same manner, to the total amount of 25,000 lire, or £1,000. The priest, however, to whom this money was transmitted put it in his own pocket. One day, having come to the conclusion that he had derived sufficient profit from his agency, he sent for the woman and informed her, with many consolatory reflections, that her husband was dead. About the same time he wrote to the emigrant, stating that the latter's wife and children had succumbed to an epidemic which had all but depopulated Casamaggiore, and inclosed in his letter an official certificate of their death and burial. It appears that, after a while, the emigrant, believing himself to be a widower, married again. He prospered in business, became a wealthy man, and a few months ago determined to visit the place of his birth. In due time he arrived with his second wife and family at Casamaggiore, where he took up his quarters at the principal inn. Strolling out to look up some of his old acquaintances, a little beggar boy followed him, importuning him for alms. Something in the child's appearance arrested his attention. He asked the boy his name, and found him to be his own son. Further inquiry soon elicited the fact that his wife and two children were living, but in the utmost poverty and distress. The reverend embezzler, when confronted with his victims, offered to refund the 25,000 lire; but the affair had come to the knowledge of the police authorities, who refused to permit any compromise, and arrested the holy man, against whom proceedings have been taken by the state. Meanwhile, his unfortunate ex-parishioner finds himself saddled with two wives and families, between whose claims upon his affection and support there is, equitably speaking, nothing to choose either way.—*London Telegraph.*

A VISION OF DEATH.

Saved by a Workingman's Presence of Mind.

[From the Bradford Era.]

The infernal—yet very useful—compound is so swift and terrible in its work, and co-annihilatory in its effects, that many persons experience a singular feeling if even in the presence of the harmless-looking fluid. They know that a slight concussion would send them into eternity with the rapidity of the lightning's flash, and hardly a trace of their bodies be found. Men who are accustomed to nitro-glycerine are supposed, to have some of these feelings, and nerve is a necessary requisite. Nevertheless, the presence of appalling danger sometimes frustrates the best of them, as will be seen by the following incident:

At a certain factory not a hundred miles from Bradford were gathered the members of the firm and some workmen. The gentlemen were intently watching the process of manufacturing the explodent, when one of them incautiously dropped his cigar-stub on the floor, which was covered with running water, bearing on the surface small particles of nitro-glycerine. The latter caught fire and burned brilliantly with a sputtering noise. To say that these spectators were alarmed would be to put it very mildly. They were simply paralyzed with terror, and watched the spreading fiery stream with the helpless fascination with which a victim is said to look in the glittering eyes of a rattlesnake. All around them were cans filled with nitro-glycerine, enough to annihilate an army, and every man felt as though he was the victim of a hideous night-mare which held him powerless. Flight was impossible; their limbs refused to perform their office, and an awful death seemed inevitable. The apparently doomed men saw the little lake of fire spread slowly but surely on the floor, but the flames hissed as though in triumph at the certain death that seemed to await their victims. None of the spectators will soon forget this thrilling episode in their lives, and money could not hire them to repeat the experiment. When the fire had almost reached a can filled with glycerine, one of the workmen aroused from his lethargy, and, taking off his coat, spread it on the floor and extinguished the flames, when, of course, all danger ceased. One of the gentlemen present, when describing his experience, said: "I never knew before what it was to be sick from fear. When I saw the infernal stuff burning, and felt that every man of us would be blown to atoms in five seconds, every muscle of my body seemed pal-ied. I gasped for breath, my head swam, and I only felt a deathly sensation of nausea in my stomach. All present turned an ashy paleness of the face. Then I vainly wondered whether there would be any pain in the death-stroke. The remembrance of a nitro-glycerine horror, where the still palpitating heart—of one of its victims was picked up a minute after the explosion came to my mind, and I surmised whether my heart would undergo that strange experience after being torn from my body. The thought of my family caused me the most poignant anguish, and tears coursed down my cheeks. Then several incidents of my life, of which I can not speak with pride, were vividly presented to my mind's eye, and induced vague reflections on the subject of future punishment. Sometimes in my dreams I have felt myself in the presence of frightful peril, such as lying in the path of an express train or tottering on the brink of a vast abyss, but was utterly incapable of moving hand or foot for my preservation. So I seemed in this case. I could not lift a finger, though there was comparative safety in flight; paralyzed with terror was literally my condition. After what seemed to be an eternity of waiting for my inevitable fate, my attention was arrested by a movement on the part of the workman, who took off his coat hurriedly. Then he bent forward, and, with the utmost deliberation, laid it on the pool of fire, moving it gently along and patting it with his hands until every spark was extinguished. The reaction from the terrible suspense was almost overpowering, and I felt weak as a child, but on going out into the open air my old-time spirits came back very rapidly. May I never have another such experience."

The Strides of the Telephone.

A new agreement has been made between the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Company. All the telephone patents owned by the latter company are to be transferred to the former. This also includes all the Bell, Gray, Edison and Blake transmitters and all other instruments connected with the telephone service. The Western Union will be paid the cost price of all the instruments that it turns over, and will hereafter receive one-fifth of all business returns. The capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company is increased from $850,000 to $8,000,000. There are at present 100,000 telephones in use in the United States, and 4,000 have already been introduced in London. It has been patented in the United States, Canada, Italy, Austria, France, England, Spain, Portugal and Australia, and protection has been asked in Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Messages can now be sent over only 100 miles of submarine cable, but Prof. Bell announces that he has overcome this difficulty, and that before many weeks a person in this country can converse with a person in England.

Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, was born in Scotland.

NO BULLDOZING IN THIS.

More Colored Pupils Than White in South Carolina Schools; also, More Colored Children Now in Attendance Than Under Carpet-bag Rule.

[Columbia (S. C.) Cor. New York Sun.]

The persistent assertions made that the negroes of the South are systematically oppressed and terrorised is certainly disproved, so far as South Carolina is concerned at least, by facts taken from the annual report of the State Superintendent of Education. Many who give no credence to the blood-curdling tales of horror so industriously circulated on the eve of important elections are nevertheless inclined to believe that, while the Southern Democrats yield obedience to the Reconstruction acts and respect the political and civil rights of the negro, they studiously refrain from taking any steps to ameliorate his condition or elevate his intellectual status. An examination of these educational statistics conclusively proves that the Democratic party of the South heartily lends a helping hand to the newly-enfranchised citizen. By the report in question it appears that the total school attendance for the years 1878–'9 was 122,463, of which 58,868 were white pupils and 64,095 colored, an excess of 5,727 colored pupils. During the period of reconstruction, between the years 1868 and 1876, the average colored attendance in the State was 41,691. The average colored attendance during the three years of Democratic rule has been 60,723, an increase of 45 per cent. Every school district in the State contains separate schools for white and for colored children. These run for an equal period of time, and are alike paid from the treasury.

The first colored school in Charleston, the Morris Street School, was established by a Democratic City Board in 1867. In 1868, a Republican Board was elected, and during its term of two years the attendance at the school never exceeded 900. In 1871, the schools of Charleston were closed, and teachers' salaries for six months remained unpaid. A Democratic board, elected in 1871, found empty schools and an empty treasury. The schools, including the colored one, were reopened. Since then the attendance in the Morris Street School has steadily increased. During the past year it had an enrollment of 1,404 pupils, under twenty-six teachers. Other first-class colored schools in the city run up the attendance to 3,568, while the entire county shows a colored attendance of 7,800.

This favorable showing is by no means confined to Charleston, but is general through the State. It will be sufficient to cite the returns from Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell counties. These are given only because, in bloody-shirt harangues, the names Edgefield, Hamburg, and Ellenton are synonymous with shot-gun Democracy, bulldozing and blood.

Edgefield reports 2,150 white and 1,980 colored pupils; Aiken, 2,220 white and 1,533 colored, and Barnwell 2,173 white and 2,544 colored. In Aiken the white population predominates; in the other two the blacks are somewhat in excess. If in these much-slandered counties the colored people, instead of fleeing terror stricken to the woods, are quietly pursuing their peaceful avocations, and raising cotton to sell for 11 cents a pound, while their children freely attend schools supported by a tax of which seven-eighths is paid by Democratic property holders, it is convincing proof that those tales of terror are fabrications out of whole cloth.

Again, in the whole State there are 2,090 white and 1,076 colored teachers. This is a most favorable showing for the colored race, and also for the Democratic officials who employ colored teachers for colored schools wherever they are found competent.

The only institution of higher learning in the State receiving State aid is the Claflin University and Agricultural College, devoted solely to the education of the colored race. Its President, Rev. Dr. Edward Cooke, is a Northern man, an eminent minister of the gospel, and a teacher of large experience. The faculty consists of seven instructors, two of whom are natives of the State. Over 200 students were enrolled last year. Here it may be added that native white teachers, bearing honored names in South Carolina, are engaged in the task of instructing the colored race. The Rev. P. F. Stevens, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy, a Confederate Colonel during the late war, and now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, is the School Commissioner of Charleston county, and devotes himself with zealous ardor to the intellectual and spiritual elevation of the colored people of the seacoast. The principal of the Morris Street School is a distinguished graduate of the State Military Academy, and most of his assistants are graduates of the Charleston Normal School. This school building is the handsomest in the city, and was erected at a cost of $30,000.

The distribution of the Peabody fund may also be taken as an evidence of the educational facilities of the blacks. It is given only to a thoroughly graded school, containing at least 100 pupils, continuing in session ten months, and deriving a support from other sources of at least twice the amount contributed by the Peabody fund. During the years 1878–9 five white schools received $1,950, and five colored schools $2,250, the difference being due to the larger attendance in the schools of the latter class. To secure this fund a liberal support by the State was required by the terms of the Peabody trustees. In addition to the schools maintained by the State there are several excellent colored schools supported by missionary funds from the North.

When statistics show that the South raises 5,000,000 bales of cotton yearly, chiefly by colored labor, while colored children secure equal benefits from a school fund contributed principally by Democratic property-holders, it is easily seen why Liberia exodus associations and Kansas immigration societies alike fall still-born. Much needless sympathy is wasted upon the "oppressed negro" in the South. South Carolina does more for the colored population than many of the States who thank God that they are not as she is.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Logansport has fifty-nine licensed saloons.

Nearly 200 telephones are in use in Evansville.

Six divorces were granted by the court at Winchester the other day.

Great numbers of hogs are dying in Dearborn county, cut off by the hog cholera.

The old canal bed at Worthington is being filled up, and the space will be used for depot and tracks.

John Bufkin, one of the pioneers of Henry county, has died; also Absalom Poor, another pioneer.

William T. S. Manly, County Treasurer of Cass county, and a prominent citizen of Logansport, has died.

It is contemplated to have the cornerstone of the new State House laid next summer, with imposing Masonic ceremonies.

Elsie Johnson, the Randolph county farmer who swallowed two of his artificial teeth recently, suffers no inconvenience from the accident.

Three children of Robert Craig, at Union City, have been poisoned by eating cabbage over which Paris green had been sprinkled while growing.

Frank T. Thomas, a merchant of Winslow, was thrown from a buggy near Owensville, Gibson county, while driving at a break-neck speed along the road, and, falling on his head, was killed.

John Rowe, a wealthy farmer, living three miles north of Hagerstown, Wayne county, was poisoned by inhalation of vapor from red-oak timber, with which he was working. After suffering terrible agony for a time, he died.

Brower Ludlow, at his home on the Manchester pike, two miles from Lawrenceburg, a few days ago accidentally swallowed a pair of lady's scissors. There is slight hope of his recovery, as he has been bleeding internally since the accident.

The architect who was given the contract for supervising building a new Court House at Frankfort, Clinton county, seven years ago, has now got a verdict for $10,325 damages, because the work was enjoined, and he was thereby deprived of expected commissions.

The State Superintendent of Publi Instruction decides that, when a school has been established for colored children, none such can be found to attend it unless they reside within convenient distance, and that, in every case, the same rule is to be applied in deciding this matter as would be used in the case of white children.

At Logansport, Nancy I. Fancett, has been found guilty as an accessory to the murder of John R. Jackson, in September last, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Five others, including two daughters of Nancy, are yet to be tried. Nancy has been married five times, and, is now engaged to be married to one of the prisoners, Jack McMillen.

The Indiana State Grange, at its late session, elected the following officers: Grand Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend; Overseer, Nelson Pegg, Randolph county; Lecturer, Harvey D. Scott, Terre Haute; Steward, Moses Poindexter, Clark county. The reports of the grand officers show a decided growth of the order and a favorable condition of the subordinate granges.

There has been a great exodus of squirrels from Indiana to Kentucky, across the Ohio river, near New Amsterdam, in Harrison county. Heretofore the movement has been from south to north, and was attributed to the failure of the mast in the mountain region of Kentucky and Tennessee; but this year the squirrels are leaving Indiana when there is no failure of the mast.

Errors of Type and Telegraph.

Lately some one attempted to say that critics asserted Rubinstein was not a correct player. The printers corrected the slur by making it that he was "not a cornet player"—which is probably true. Another, essaying to describe a certain personage as "the great I am" of local matters, found that he was instead "the great 9 a. m."—a dreadful charge, if somewhat vague. According to a veracious Western paper, one editor was horrified by finding "The Death of an Angle Worm" heading an obituary, instead of the decorous "Death of an Aged Woman." The rascally *Truth-Seeker* had its name set up "*Turtle-Seeker*," recently—which was a severe joke for the turtles. Once a paragraph beginning "Miss Dickinson" (meaning the eloquent Anna), appeared with the auspicious start of "The disbursion," which naturally made the subsequent remarks somewhat confused. But the telegraph makes as amusing blunders as the type. A sentence of Lord Carnarvon's essay on sermons at a recent Anglican Diocesan Conference was thus dispatched: "The worst-paid country curate is expected to preach twice on Sunday with the persuasiveness of a journeyman tailor, and the eloquence of a barrow." For "journeyman tailor" read "Jeremy Taylor," and initial "barrow" with a capital letter, and all is right.

The Scaffold in Paris.

For the first time in living memory, there was not a single execution in the city of Paris for a year (1879). Since the beginning of the century the number of executions has been steadily decreasing both in Paris and the provinces. In the first quarter of the century the average for the whole of France was about 120 a year; and in the second half, during which the forging of bank notes ceased to be a capital offense, only 999 persons were executed out of 1,563 sentenced to death, this being equivalent to an average of rather less than forty a year. During the ten years from 1850 to 1860 there was a further decrease to 283 executions out of 502 capital sentences, or twenty-eight per annum; while between 1860 and 1870 only 119 persons were executed, or only ten each year. In the nine years which have since elapsed there have been ninety-eight executions, ten in 1871, twenty-four in 1872, fifteen in 1873, twelve in 1874, ten in 1875, 1876, and 1877, six in 1878.

Ireland.

Here are some figures about Ireland. In 1845 there were 8,250,000 people on the island. In '47, the year of the famine, the population was 8,025,274; in 1875 it was 5,309,494, and in '77 it was 5,338,906. Since 1851 there has been a decrease in farms under fifteen acres and an increase of holdings over fifteen acres. In '75 there were 51,459 patches of one acre, 69,098 of from one to five acres, 165,959 from five to fifteen acres and 137,669 farms of from fifteen to thirty acres. In '41 there were 491,278 mud huts of but a single room each; in '71 they had decreased two-thirds. There are fewer paupers in Ireland than in England, Scotland or Wales. In England every thirty-three of the population contain one pauper; in Wales the same proportion holds good; in Scotland there is one in every fifty-three, while in Ireland there is but one in every sixty-eight of the population. There is also much less crime in Ireland than in England in proportion to the population. In '76 four persons were sentenced to death in the former country, while thirty-two were sentenced in the latter; for crimes of which the penalty was imprisonment for life the numbers were fifty and 280 respectively. The proportion of minor offenses is much larger in England than in Ireland.

The Longevity of Icebergs.

Karl Weyprecht, in his work on the Polar sea, discusses the longevity of icebergs. Icebergs are subjected to disintegration after somewhat the same manner as rocks. They are full of crevasses, into which the water formed by melting penetrates. In winter this water freezes, and by its expansion all through the glacier a rupture of the mass ensues. "It is highly probable," he says, "that most of the icebergs afloat in winter are in such a condition that a very slight cause is sufficient to make them burst because of their state of internal tension. Every polar traveler can tell how a shot, the driving in of an ice anchor, or any other sudden vibration has brought about the catastrophe; cases have even occurred in which the sound of the voice alone was sufficient. An iceberg is always an unpleasant neighbor." So many are the causes which tend to destroy icebergs that the author concludes that "no berg exists which could withstand them more than ten years, and that commonly the life of a berg is much shorter." However this may be, doubtless the much larger Antarctic bergs last very much longer, as must necessarily occur, because of the greater uniformity of the climate to which they are exposed. The iceberg into which the Arizona ran recently must have been an unusually solid one.

An enormous conger eel, seven feet in length, and weighing forty-five pounds, was caught in the River Dee, in England, the other day.

WANTED AGENTS for the DETECTIVES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA

A SELECTION OF CELEBRATED CASES in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Poland, Egypt, and America. A revelation of the most celebrated Detectives on the Globe for the past 25 years. 830 octavo pages, 40 full-page engravings. It tells you how Robbers, Thieves and Swindlers are captured. For terms, address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH TO KNOW how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how Vanderbilt made eighty gillions of dollars; how to make and spend money in New York; how millions are fed daily; how the rich and poor live, Read SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. It contains biographical sketches of the noted millionaires, representing the wealth and poverty, the mysteries and miseries of New York. A mirror of the Metropolis as it is to-day. Over 800 octavo pages, with full-page engravings. Now is the time for energetic men and women to make money. Agents are making from $25 to $50 per week. Address J. B. BURR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Hartford, Ct. 48-4m

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE.

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhoea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

READ!

THE AUBURN COURIER.

IT IS IN THE AIR!

And Everybody Knows It,

That the best place in this county to buy anything in the line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps,

of the best quality and make-up, and at marvelously low figures, is at the store of

C. H. YESBERA.

He keeps constantly in stock a line of goods that cannot be excelled, and of such a variety as to suit the wants of all classes.

Custom Made Suits

Are acknowledged to be much the cheaper in the long run, and of these he makes a specialty. To be convinced, GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

41—tf Third door north of postoffice, AUBURN, INDIANA.

ISAAC HAGUE'S

NEW SHOE STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Arriving daily, for spring and summer trade. Fine goods for ladies a specialty. A full line of men's and boy's shoes, of the lates styles, at low prices. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to buy at manufacturers prices, thereby saving our customers one or more profits. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true.

MR. CHARLES RAUT

Is associated with me, and as we are both experienced workmen we are prepared to do custom work, either sewed or pegged, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the place,— first door east of Mc & Ralston double store, north of the court house, Auburn, Ind.

16–tf. **ISAAC HAGUE**

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRICES

Candies, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Toy Candy, Fruit Candies, Santa Claus Candies, Santa Claus Toys, All Kinds of Christmas and New Year Goods.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Zantee Currants 6c Valencia Raisins, 9c
Layer Raisins, 12½c Leghorn Citron, 23c
Lemon and Orange Peel, 20c

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Pure Stick Candy, 14c French Mixed Candy, 15c
Fruit Candies, 30c Toy Candies, 30c
Hearts, Mottoes, and other Fancy Candies, 30c

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS TOYS.

Christmas Tree Candies only 35 cents per box. Dogs, Cats, Horses, Donkeys, Monkeys, Bears, Lions Tigers, Birds, Ducks, Chickens, and a thousand other toys for the little ones from 1c to 10 cents each.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, ETC.

Young Hyson Tea, 25, 40, best 65c Imperial Tea, 50, best 65c
Gunpowder Tea, 50, best 65c Black Tea Oolong, 30, best 60c
Uncolored Japan Tea, 40, best 65cents.

All the above Teas are at least 25 per cent lower than sold elsewhere.

SUGARS, YELLOW AND WHITE.

Cut Loaf, Crushed and Granulated, 10½c; Powdered, 10½ Coffee A. 10c; C. 9c; Choice Yellow Sugar, 8c per lb.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEES.

Choice Rio, 15c per pound, Best Rio, 18c; Old Government Java Coffees, 25c; Roasted Rio. 15c, Best Roasted, 20c; Roasted Java, 32c.

YRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice Golden Syrup 45c per gallon, Extra Sugar Loaf Drips 60c; best 70c; Best New Orleans Molasses 50c per gallon.

TOBACCOS!

PLUG, FINE CUT, SHORTS AND SMOKING AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

Extra plug 30c; good, 50c, best 60c, fine cut tobacco, 40c, extra 60c, smoking tobacco 25c, good, 30c, best 35c, Killekenick best in market, 40c.

MEATS: HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD AND SIDE MEAT.

Sugar cured hams, 7c, best, 9c, shoulders, 6c, pickeled pork, 7c; lard 8c;

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Pure muscatel wine, $1 .50 per gallon; Kelley Island catawba, $1.00 per gallon; port and sherry wine, $1.50 per gallon; Scotch ale, 20c; London porter, 20c; Dublin stout, 20c; wine in bottles, 35c, Old 76 Kentucky, $2.50 per gallon; good old rye, $1.40; Bourbon $1.00 per gallon.

FISH OIL, LARD OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, HEADLIGHT OIL, AND MACHINE OILS. Fish oil, 70c; Neat's foot oil, 70c per gallon; lard oil, 70c; headlight 20c; machine oil 20c; best golden machine oil, 40.

FISH! FISH!

Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Cod Fish, Smoked Sturgeon, White Fish and Pickerel, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Kitt.

20 Per Cent, on the Dollar Saved at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

No Advance.

Abright, the jeweler, has the largest stock of ladies' gold watches in northern Indiana, which he is selling at the old prices. No advance.

For Sale at a Sacrifice

A GEISER THRESHING MACHINE in good condition, offered for sale by Mr. D.D. Moody, at a very low price, and on time. This is an excellent opportunity to get a bargain. 27tf.

Don't Read This.

Our city dentist (Dr. Elson) puts up No. 1 teeth on rubber plate for $10, warranted 2 years. Cheapest teeth $8. or upper and lower sets, for $15. Gold filling $1.00, filling with other material 50 cents.

Land For Sale.

Eighty (80) acres, 50 acres improved, on the road from Butler to Newville, in Stafford township. $1,700 will buy it. Two-thirds cash. For further information inquire of Peter Haas, Butler, Ind. 45-tf.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Sprott & Wood is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Thos. H. Sprott settles all claims of the firm.

Dec. 5, 1879. THOS. H. SPROTT,
50-3t. S. J. WOOD.

READ THIS.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class sewing machine, will please call on G. Rohrbaugh, Auburn, Ind. He is the only person in DeKalb county, who is authorized to sell the Singer Machine. Horses or cattle taken in exchange. Attachments on hand at all times. Office in Stamets' store, second door south of First National bank.
30-tf.

About Names.

Brooklyn is repeated 18 times, Williamsburg 20, Baltimore 5, Bangor 10, Boston 10, Buffalo 12, Burlington 17, Charleston 17, Chicago 4, Cincinnati 8, Cleveland 11, Columbus 19, Dayton 25, Detroit 5, Indianapolis 2, Louisville 15, Memphis 8, Milwaukee 3, Nashville 14, Omaha 5, Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 7, Portland 14, Quincy 15, Richmond 22, St. Joseph 15, St. Louis 4, St. Paul 12, Toledo 7, Weldon 6, Wilmington 13 New York is also a name of very frequent occurrence.

Special Announcement.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishishers of the STATE SENTINEL which enable us to make the following very liberal offer:

To all persons who pay their subscription account to date, we will send the COURIER and WEEKLY SENTINEL one year for $2.50 in advance. In addition to this we will make each subscriber a present of "THE LAW OF THE FARM," by Jas. B. McCreills, of the Indiana bar. This valuable phamphlet ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state. The work embraces the following subjects:

1st. How to buy a farm.
2nd. How far the farm extends, or its proper boundaries.
3rd What the deed of a farm includes.
4th The farmer's rights in the road.
5th As to farm fences.
6th As to estray and trespassing animals.
7th The farmer's liabilities for his animals.
8th Of dogs—the farmer's liability for and protection against.
9th Of water rights and drainage.
10th Of trespassing on the farm.
11th The rights of adjoining proprietors to fruit and other trees on and near boundary lines.

The INDIANA WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL is an eight-page paper, (the same as the COURIER) and will contain a supplement of two additional pages about half of the time. It is the recognized organ of the democracy of Indiana, and will always be found full of news of a general character. Its editorials present strong argument in favor of economy and against class legislation, and its agricultural department is adapted to the wants of every farmer.

Remember that the $2.50 must be paid in advance, and the COURIER subscription account must be paid to date, in order to secure this liberal offer. tf.

1880.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of Harper's Monthly."—Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year......$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4 00
The three above named publications, One Year 10 00
Any two above named, One Year......7 00
Harper's Young People, One Year...... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, comprising 59 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. when no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.........$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4 00
The three above named publications, One Year......... 10 00
Any two above named One Year......... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. One Year.. 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper's & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

THOS. H. SPROTT,

REAL ESTATE,

Collection and Insurance Agent.

Loans effected on improved farm property.

By special arrangements with the direct lines of travel, I am enabled to offer individuals or families the lowest possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and will take pleasure in replying to inquires relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through cars, allowance of baggage, &c., Maps, circulars, illustrated pamphlets, &c., containing useful information for all who contemplate going

EAST OR WEST,

Will be mailed free upon application.

Particular attention given to the transportation of passengers to or from the old world, via the American or Red Star Line of Steamers.

For further information call on or address,

THOS. H. SPROTT,
Auburn, Ind.

MAX G. LADE'S

WELL KNOWN

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM!

58 EAST MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The finest and largest assortment of all kinds of

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Hunting Suits,
Boxing Gloves,
Boat Oars,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors,

That ever was shown in this city, is now on exhibition at the above emporium Prices, lowest in the state. Repairing of all kinds of guns, revolvers, locks, etc., done in first class style and cheap. Keys fitted and stencil cutting at lowest price, satisfaction guaranteed every time

I will be found in my place of business from morning till evening, every day. Send for circulars.

MAX G. LADE. 45-2m

ROBERT OGDEN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

BRASS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

125 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
9-33-1y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb circuit court of the state of Indiana, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enos Weaver, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

W. H. DILLS, Adm'r., de bonis non.
November 25th, 1879.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

AIR LINE DIVISION.

On and after Sep. 29 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Toledo	11 05 a m	12 01 a m	10 p m
Wauseon	12 16 "	1 08 "	"
Bryan	1 05 "	1 52 "	"
Butler	1 42 "	2 25 "	"
Waterloo	2 00 "	2 40 "	"
Sedan	2 10 "	2 50 "	"
Corunna	2 15 "	2 56 "	"
Kendallville	2 20 "	3 05 "	"
Ligonier	3 07 "	3 40 "	"
Goshen	3 38 "	4 10 "	"
Elkhart	4 [illegible] "	4 35 "	4 15 "

GOING EAST.

Elkhart	1 10 p m	9 50 p m	3 05 "
Goshen	1 29 "	10 10 "	"
Ligonier	1 56 "	10 42 "	"
Kendallville	2 30 "	11 18 "	
Corunna	2 40 "	11 32 "	
Sedan	2 47 "	11 36 "	
Waterloo	2 55 "	11 45 "	
Butler	3 10 "	12 01 a m	
Bryan	3 45 "	12 40 "	
Wauseon	4 27 "	1 27 "	
Toledo	5 40 "	2 40 "	9 50

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cin.

—AND—

White Water Railroads.

Time Card in effect November 10, 1879.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. 1. Mail.	3. Express.	
FORT WAYNE	10 40 am	5 40 pm	
Bluffton	11 52 am	6 55 pm	
Montpelier	12 31 pm	7 37 pm	
Hartford	12 57 pm	8 04 pm	
MUNCIE	1 48 pm	8 28 pm	
Newcastle	2 30 pm	9 00 pm	
Cambridge City	3 14 pm		
Connersville	3 45 pm		
Cincinnati	6 55 pm		
INDIANAPOLIS	6 25 pm	10 55 pm	
Louisville			
Terre Haute			
St. Louis			

STATIONS	GOING NORTH 2 Mail.	4 Express	6 Accom.
St. Louis			
Terre Haute			
Louisville			
Indianapolis	11 50 am	6 40 pm	[illegible] am
Cincinnati	8 11 am		
Connersville	11 1 am		
Cambridge City	12 pm		
New Castle	1 pm		
Muncie	2 pm	9 20 pm	6 42 am
Hartford	3 pm	10 08 pm	7 47 am
Montpelier	3 pm	10 32 pm	8 19 am
Bluffton	4 pm	11 09 pm	9 10 am
Fort Wayne	5 pm	12 15 am	11 00 am

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 run through between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati without change.

Through cars are attached to trains Nos. 1 and 2 and run between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, via Muncie.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains run on Columbus time.

GEO. W. MULLEN, Act'g Gen. Tick. Ag't.
W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R R

TAKE EFFECT DEC. 2, 1878.

GOING EAST.

Stations.	MAIL. No. [illegible]	ACCOM. No. 6	LOCAL FT No. 8
lv. Logansport	8 5 am	7 30pm	6 45am
Mexico		8 28	7 51
Denver		9 08	8 45
Chili		9 12	9 08
Roann	9	9 37	9 55
Laketon	10 13	10 00	10 38
N. Manchester	10 25	10 17	11 10
Liberty Mills	10 35	10 30	11 37
Collamer	10 51	10 50	12 20pm
S. Whitley	10 55	10 55	12 30
Columbia City	11 25	11 31	1 40
Collin's	11 45	11 55	2 25
Churubusco	12 00	12 12am	2 55
La Otto	12 25pm	12 42	3 55
Cedar Creek	12 3	12 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	12 50	1 12	4 55
Auburn	12 [illegible]	1 17	5 05
Butler	1 20am	2 00am	6 30pm

GOING WEST.

Stations.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	7 10pm	1 05pm	5 30pm
Mexico	6 [illegible]	11 55	3 55pm
Denver	6 23	11 38	3 30pm
Chili	6 17	11 27	3 10pm
Roann	6 02	11 03	2 30pm
Laketon	5 46	10 38	1 52pm
North Manchester	5 36	10 25	1 28pm
Liberty Mills	5 28	10 13	1 09pm
Collamar	5 15	9 53	12 40pm
South Whitley	5 11	9 48	12 30
Columbia City	4 48	9 12	11 25
Collin's	4 30	8 46	10 37
Churubusco	4 18	8 29	10 04
La Otto	3 55	7 57	9 03
Cedar Creek	3 43	7 45	8 42
Auburn Junction	3 25	7 23	8 00
Auburn	3 20	7 18	7 18
Butler lv	2 45pm	6 30am	6 00am

FRANK J. HECKER, Gen. Sup't

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

SHORT LINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE,
And all Points SOUTH.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, TEXAS,
And all Points WEST.

SHORT AND QUICK ROUTE TO

DETROIT, LANSING AND SAGINAW.

And all Points in Michigan and Canada,

TIME CARD IN EFFECT NOV. 30, '79.

SOUTH.	MAIL.	EX.	ACC.	
Bay City		6 30am		
Saginaw		7 15am		
Lansing		10 07am		
Grand Rapids		5 40am	12 15pm	
Detroit		7 00am		
Ann Arbor		8 40am		
Jackson	6 00am	11 58am	5 02pm	
Jonesville	7 10am	1 00pm	7 15pm	
Bankers	7 27am	1 10pm	7 45pm	
Reading	7 39am	1 27pm	8 10pm	
Angola	8 3[illegible]am	2 10pm	9 40pm	
Waterloo	9 11am	2 50pm	10 40am	
Auburn	9 23am	3 02pm	11 17am	
Auburn Junc.	9 27am	3 06pm	11 29am	
Ft. Wayne	10 20am	3 55pm	12 46am	
Indianapolis	6 25pm	10 55pm		
Cincinnati	6 55pm			
Louisville	11 00pm	8 20am		
St. Louis	7 30am	7 30am		
Washington		8 10pm		
Baltimore		9 20pm		

NORTH.	EX.	MAIL.	ACC.	
Baltimore		7 10am		
Washington		8 35am		
St. Louis	8 00am	7 00pm		
Louisville	7 30am	6 50pm		
Cincinnati	8 40am			
Indianapolis	11 50am	4 05am		
Ft. Wayne	5 00pm	11 37 a m	1 20am	
Auburn Junc.	5 55pm	12 30 pm	2 45am	
Auburn	5 59pm	12 34pm	3 15am	
Waterloo	6 14pm	12 46pm	3 40am	
Angola	7 15pm	1 20pm	4 45am	
Reading	8 08pm	2 10pm	6 15am	
Bankers	8 22pm	2 23pm	6 35am	
Jonesville	8 37pm	2 37pm	7 10am	
Jackson	9 45pm	3 40pm	9 10am	
Ann Arbor	2 05am	5 10pm	10 35am	
Detroit	3 35am	6 20pm	11 50am	
Grand Rapids	7 10am	10 30pm	4 30pm	
Lansing		5 45pm		
Saginaw		9 10pm		
Bay City		10 00pm		

Accommodation going north daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For information as to routes and connections apply to

F. R. LOOMIS, Pres't & Gen'l Mang'r.
S. R. HOOPER, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

CHICAGO DIVISION.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

TO TAKE AFFECT MAY 18, 1879.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Express	
CHICAGO		10 00pm	9 10am
Walkerton Junction		1 08am	12 10pm
Milford Junction	2 30pm	2 14	1 20
Cromwell	3 20pm	2 45	1 48
Albion	4 20pm	3 10	2 08
Avilla	5 10pm	3 20	2 24
Garrett, ar.	5 45pm	3 35	2 50
Garrett lv.	4 15am	3 45	3 10
Auburn Junction	am	4 08	3 24
St. Joe	am	4 28	3 46
Hicksville	am	4 4'	4 00
Defiance	5 45am	5 27	4 43
Fostoria	2 35pm	7 35	6 46
Tiffin	3 43pm	7 54	7 03
CHICAGO JUNCTION	6 00pm	8 00	8 10

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom. & Frt.	N. Y. Express	Chicago Express
CHICAGO JUNCTION	5 30am	6 15am	5 40pm
Tiffin	8 20	9 12	7 56
Fostoria	9 25	9 35	8 26
Defiance	4 45pm	11 30	10 38
Hicksville	6 25	12 14pm	11 26
St. Joe	6 50	12 30	11 41
Auburn Junction	7 25	12 50	12 05am
Garrett ar.	8 00	12 58	12 10
Garrett lv.		1 25	12 20
Avilla		1 40	12 33
Albion		2 00	12 58
Cromwell		2 22	1 20
Milford Junction		3 00	1 55
Walkerton Junction		4 0	3 30
CHICAGO		7 2	6 40

N. H. WOOD, Master of transportion Chicago Division, Garrett.

C. H. HUDSON, Superintendent Trans, Ohio Division Chicago.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Nov. 10, 1878.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex.	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 45 pm	9 00 am	1 50 pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 53 am	10 12	2 55	7 45
Alliance	3 10	12 50 pm	5 35	11 00
Orrville	4 50	2 26	7 13	12 55 pm
Mansfield	7 00	4 40	9 20	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	9 45	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	9 55	
Forest	9 25	7 35	11 25	
Lima	10 40	9 00	12 25 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20 pm	11 55	2 40	
Plymouth	3 50	2 46 am	4 55	
Chicago	7 00	6 00	7 58	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 10 pm	8 30 a.m	5 15 pm	
Plymouth	2 46 am	11 48	8 55	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 25 pm	11 30	
Lima	8 55	4 20	1 30 am	
Forest	10 10	5 27	2 33	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 05	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 15	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 45	4 55	6 55
Orrville	2 26	9 38	7 00	9 15
Alliance	4 00	11 15	9 00	11 20
Rochester	6 22	1 20 am	11 6	2 00pm
Pittsburgh	7 30	2 30	12 35 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SAVED!

TIME, PATIENCE & MONEY

By always taking the great

Wabash Route,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West!

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure Connections.

No changes of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas, forming the

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston, 1223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Manager.
R. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, O.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb circuit court, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Emily Failer, deceased, will sell at private sale, the following premises in DeKalb county, in the state of Indiana, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of section two, (2), in township number thirty-three, (33), north of range thirteen, (13), east, containing forty acres more or less.

TERMS: One third cash, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on said premises, said notes to draw interest at six per cent., and waive valuation and appraisement laws. Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received by me at my residence in said county until Saturday the 3rd day of January, 1880, at ten o'clock A. M., when said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder, provided said bid is not less than appraised value of said premises.

HENRY HINES Executor.

MONEY TO LOAN

By the Union Central Life Insurance company, for five years at 8 per cent. secured by first lien on real estate worth at least double the amount of the loan (exclusive of improvements). It is the custom of the company to accept partial payments of the loan at any time to suit convenience, etc. We charge no commission, and your mortgage is held here within a few hours ride of your home. If you live, you are here to look after it yourself; if you die, you have made provisions to pay the debt just where you contracted it. For further particulars, apply to Thos. H. Sprott, Auburn Indiana.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $2 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 33-1y.

THE
AUBURN COURIER

Microfilmed for:
ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
Auburn, Indiana

STARTS WITH

JAN 4 1877

MICRO PHOTO DIVISION
BELL & HOWELL COMPANY

IL